

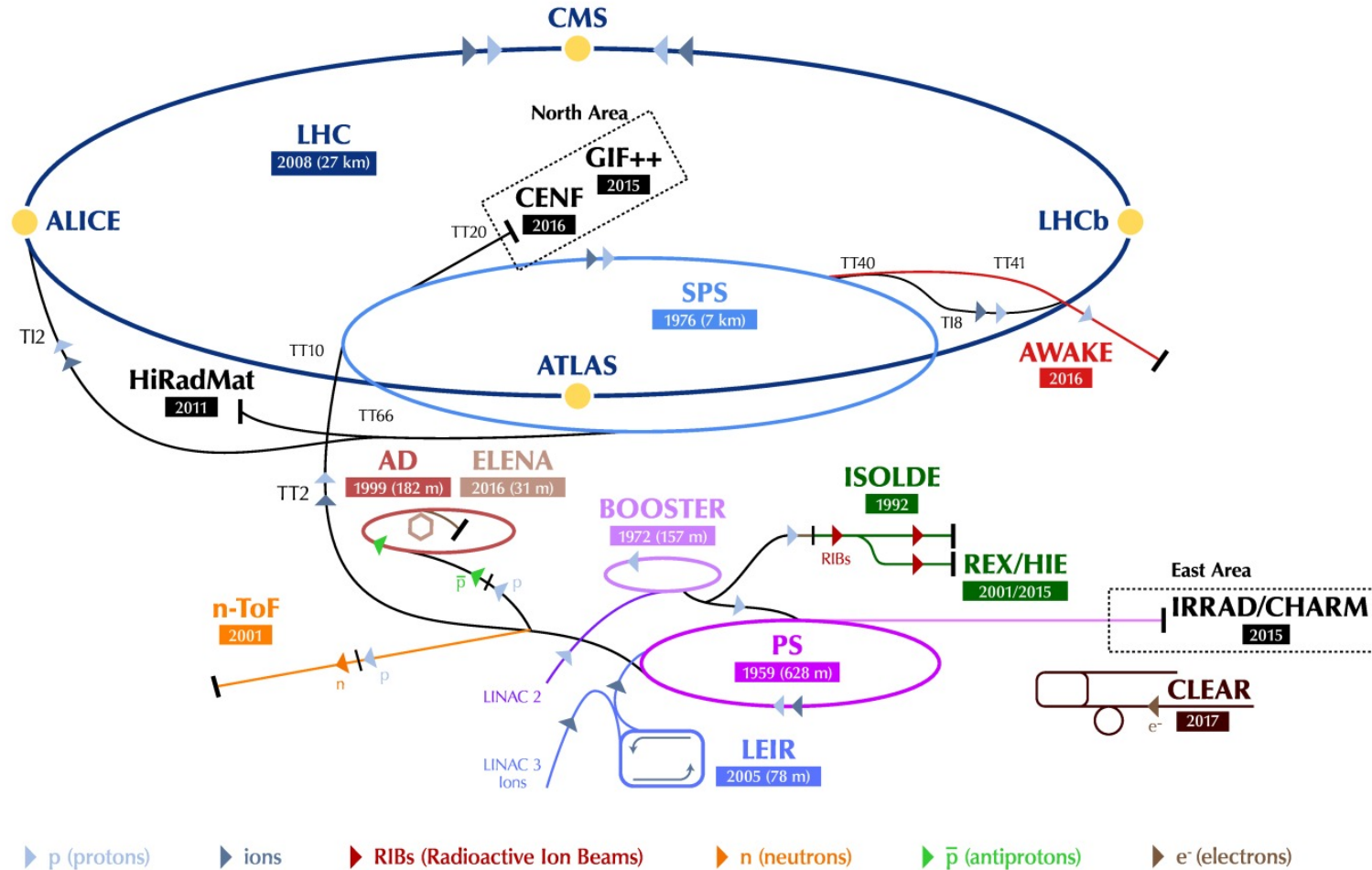


# A virtual tour of the antimatter factory at CERN

Cristiano Alpigiani

# The CERN accelerator complex

## Complexe des accélérateurs du CERN



LHC - Large Hadron Collider // SPS - Super Proton Synchrotron // PS - Proton Synchrotron // AD - Antiproton Decelerator // CLEAR - CERN Linear Electron Accelerator for Research // AWAKE - Advanced WAKEfield Experiment // ISOLDE - Isotope Separator OnLine // REX/HIE - Radioactive EXperiment/High Intensity and Energy ISOLDE // LEIR - Low Energy Ion Ring // LINAC - LINear ACcelerator // n-ToF - Neutrons Time Of Flight // HiRadMat - High-Radiation to Materials // CHARM - Cern High energy AcceleRator Mixed field facility // IRRAD - proton IRRADIation facility // GIF++ - Gamma Irradiation Facility // CENF - CErn Neutrino platForm

# Antimatter?

$$V = \sum P^a V_{P^a}$$

**Paul Dirac**

*The quantum theory of the electron, January 1928*

**Nobel Prize in Physics, 1933**



# Antimatter?

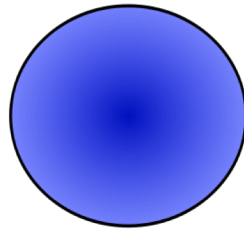
electron

—



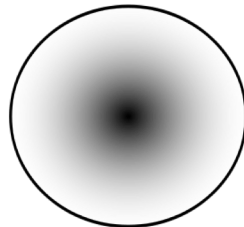
proton

+

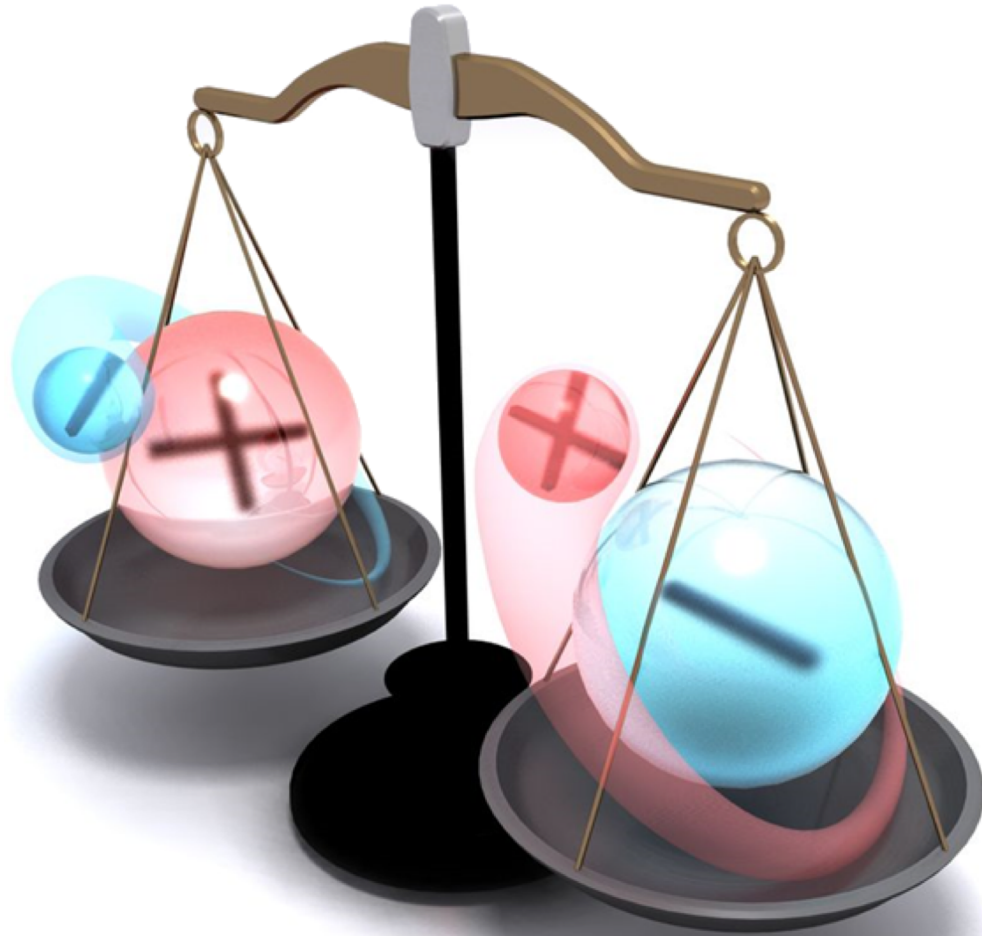


neutron

n



# Antimatter?

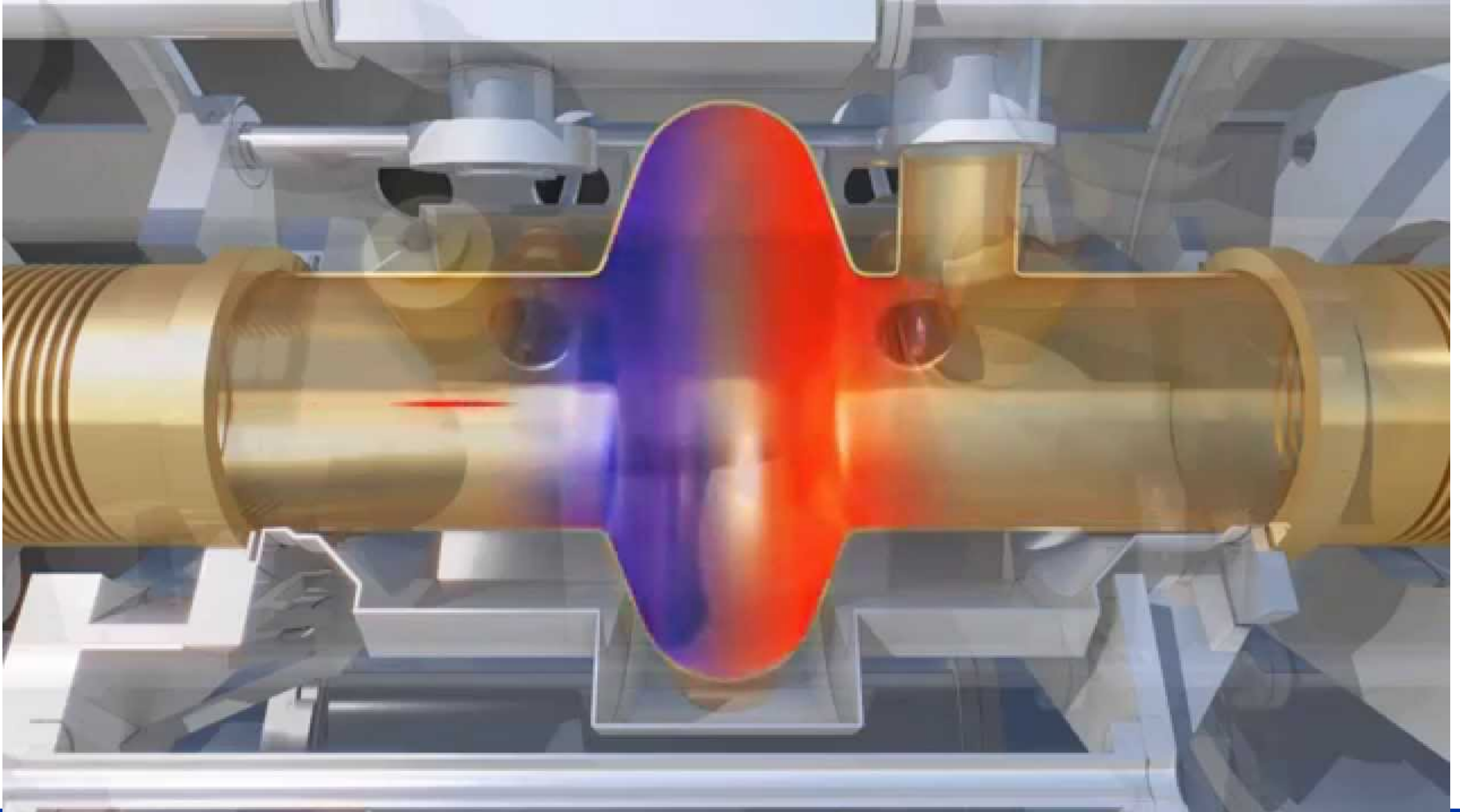


How do we address this question at CERN?



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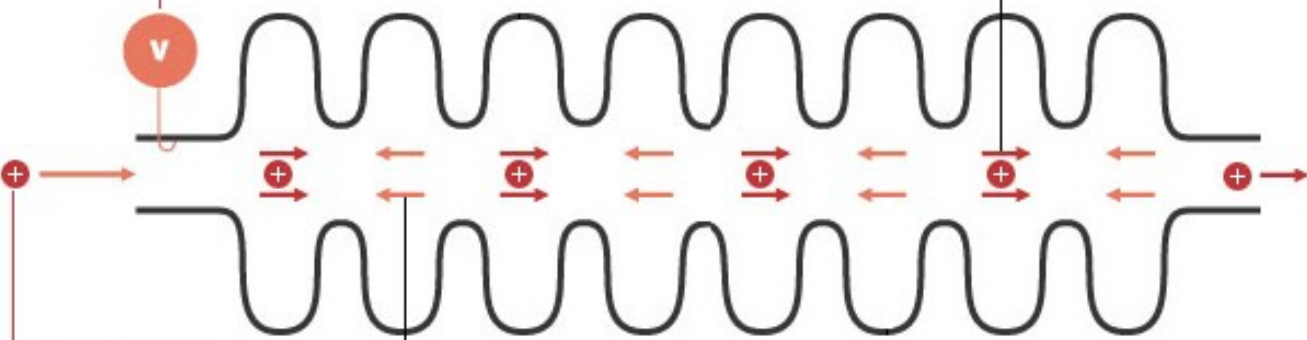






A voltage generator induces an electric field inside the RF cavity. Its voltage oscillates with a radio frequency of 400 MHz.

Protons always feel a force in the forward direction.



Protons in LHC

Protons never feel a force in the backward direction.

- Each cavity delivers 2MV
- Accelerating field of 5 MV/m @ 400 MHz
- Cavities operate @ 4.5 K
- Every proton passing through the RF cavities is affected for  $2 \cdot 8 \text{ MV} = 16 \text{ MV}$  so it receives an extra energy of 16 MV.
- Since every proton goes around 11245 laps per second the total energy received per second is:

$$(16 \text{ MeV/lap}) \cdot (11245 \text{ laps/s}) = 1.8 \cdot 10^5 \text{ MeV/s} \equiv 0.18 \text{ TeV/s}$$

- From SPS every proton enters LHC with 0.45 TeV, so the amount of energy that cavities has to provide is

$$7 - 0.45 = 6.55 \text{ TeV}$$

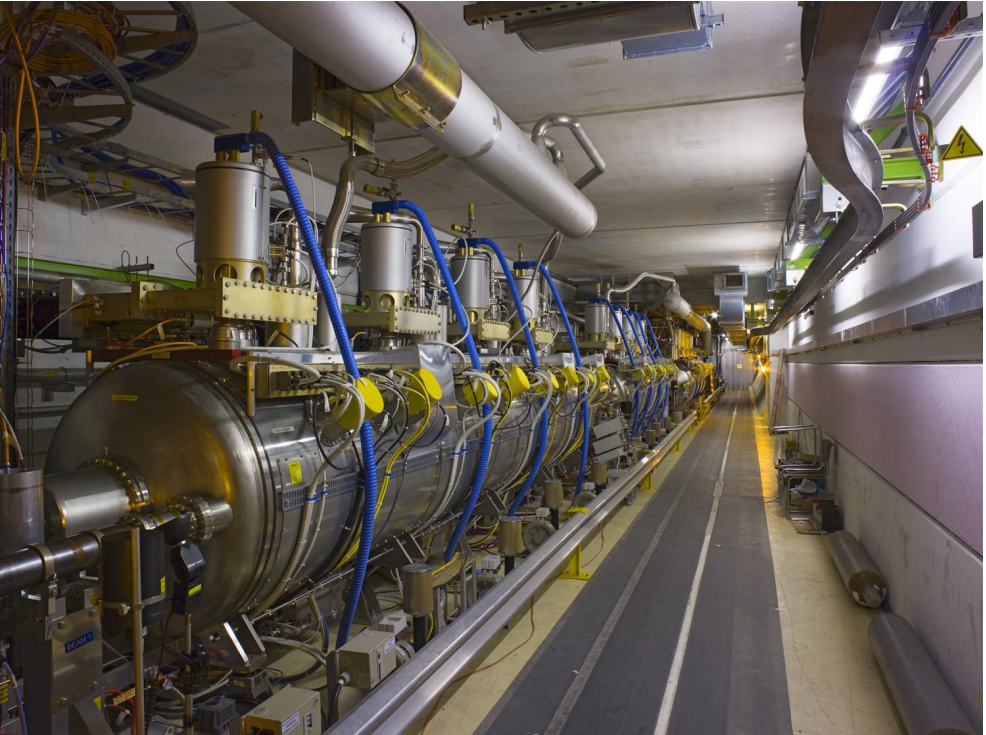
- The length of time required to accelerate the beam to full energy is

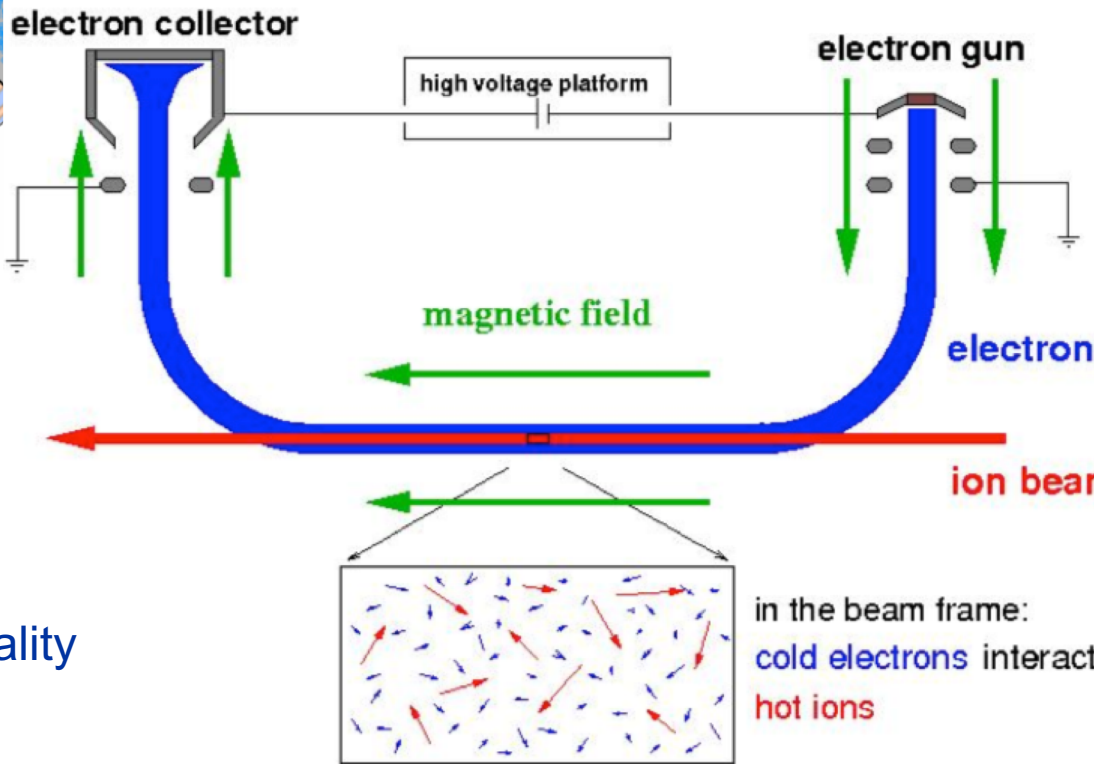
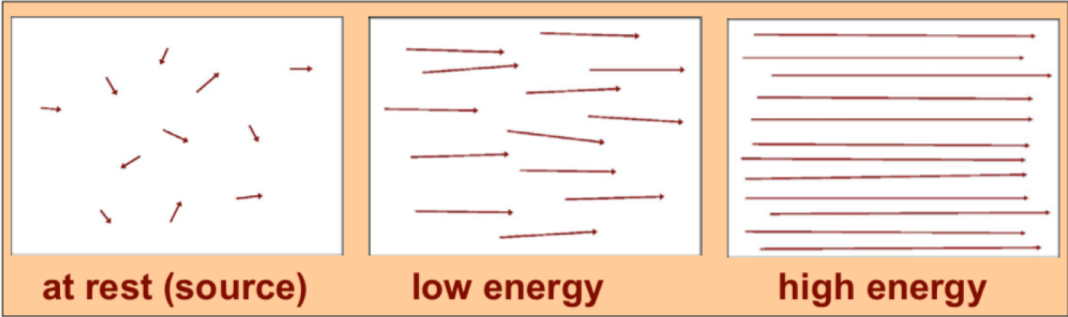
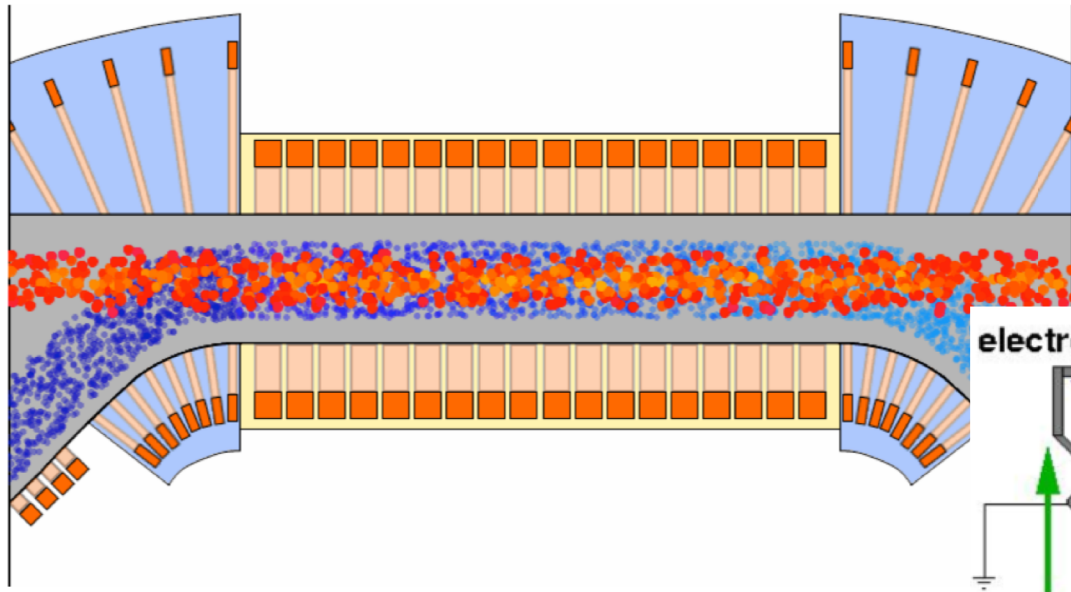
$$6.55 / 0.18 = 36.4 \text{ s}$$

- The right results is about 20 minutes, this is due to the fact the proton is not fully affected by the total voltage of the cavity. It is also important to keep bunches compact to increase the chance of collision.

- The RF frequency must always be an integer multiple of the revolution frequency

$$\nu_{RF} = K \cdot \nu_{rev}$$



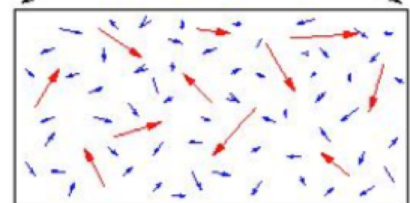


$$v_{e//} = v_{i//}$$

$$E_e = m_e / M_i \cdot E_i$$

e.g. :220 keV electrons cool 400 MeV/u ions

electron temperature  
 $k_B T_{\perp} \approx 0.1 \text{ eV}$   
 $k_B T_{//} \approx 0.1 - 1 \text{ meV}$



in the beam frame:  
 cold electrons interacting with hot ions

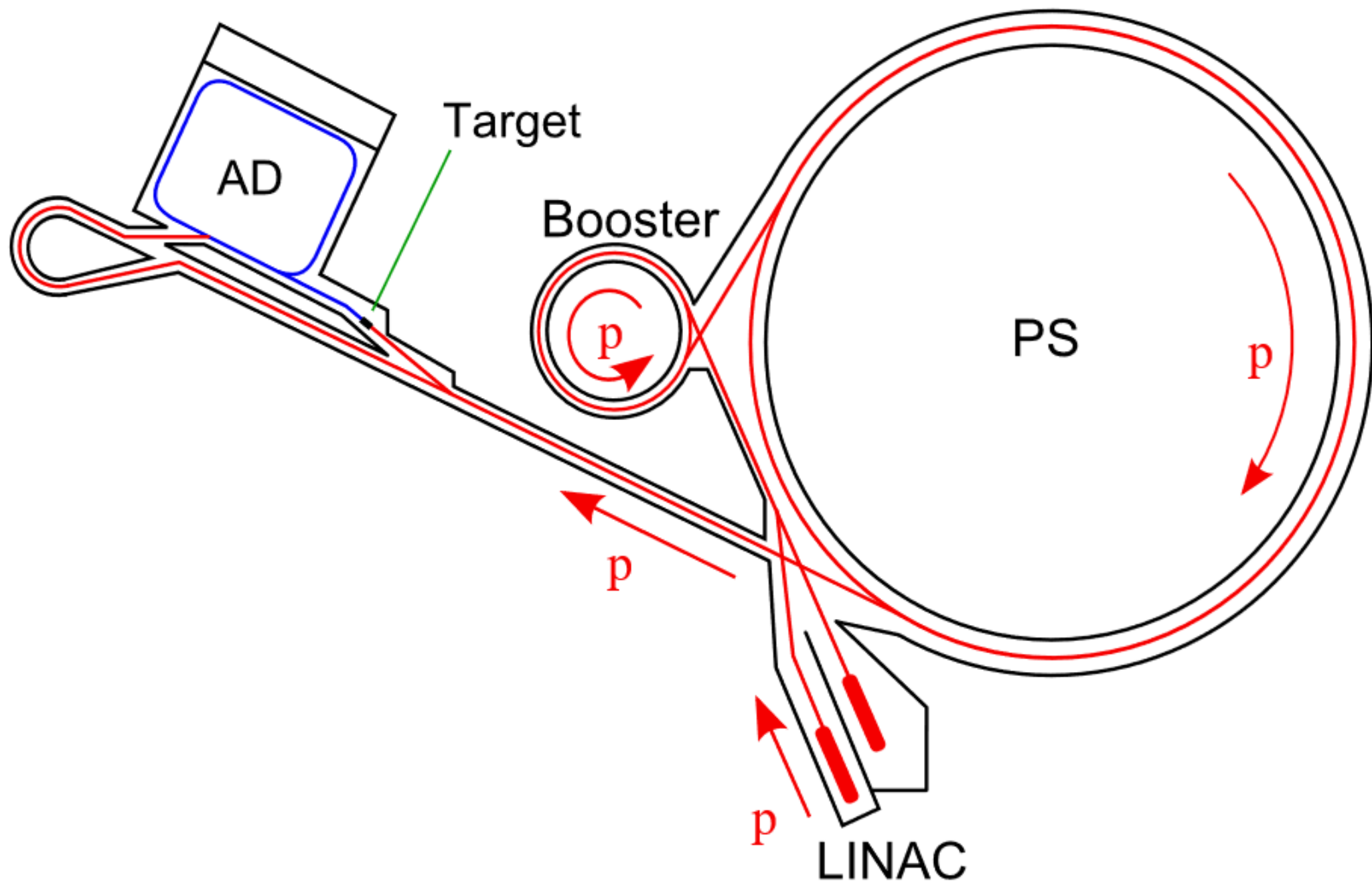
superposition of a cold intense electron beam with the same velocity

momentum transfer by Coulomb collisions  
 cooling force results from energy loss in the co-moving gas of free electrons

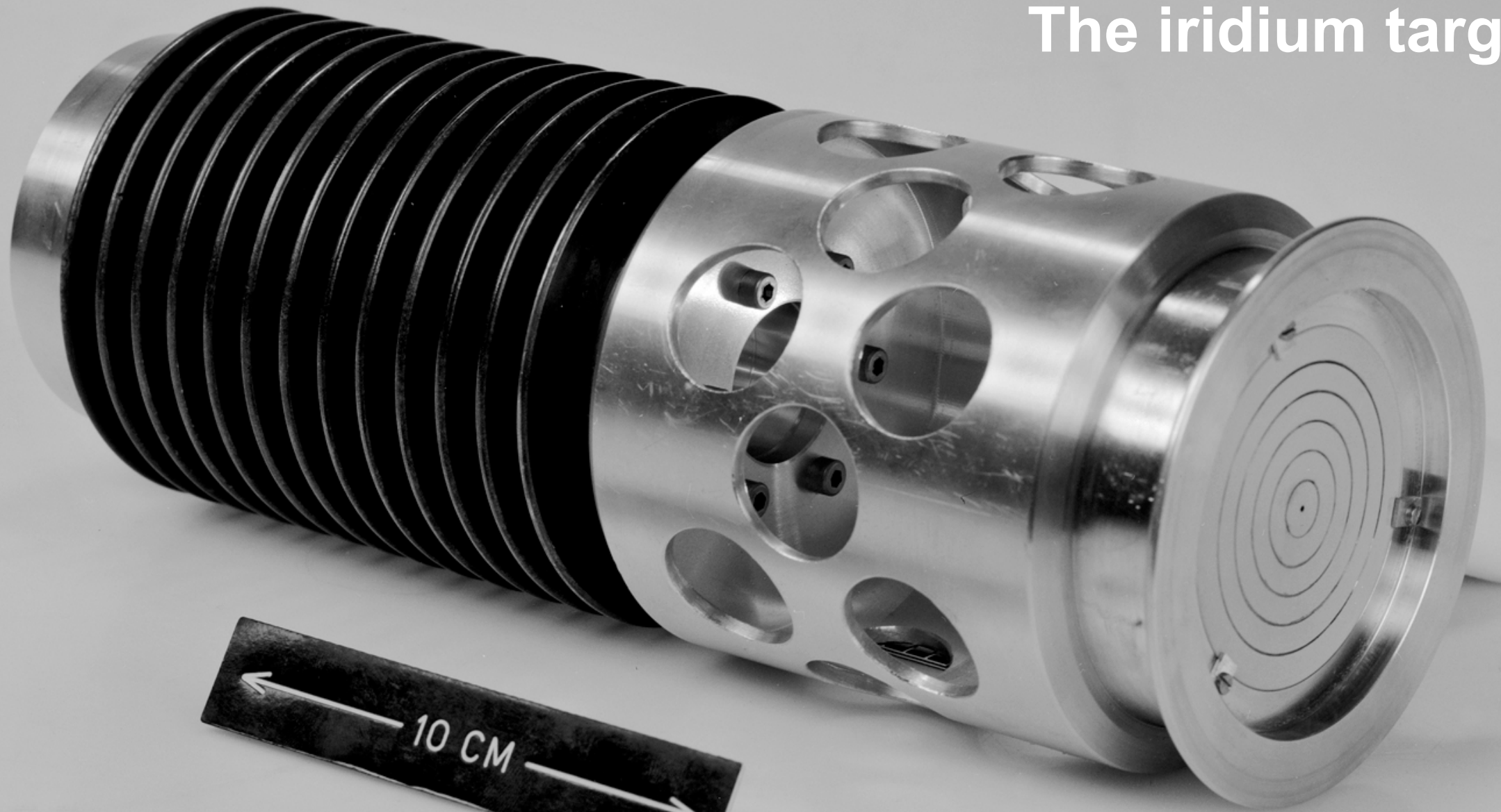
- Many processes can heat up the beam
  - ✓ Space charge, intra-beam scattering, internal targets, residual gas
- Electron cooling allows Improved beam quality
  - ✓ Precision experiments
  - ✓ Luminosity increase

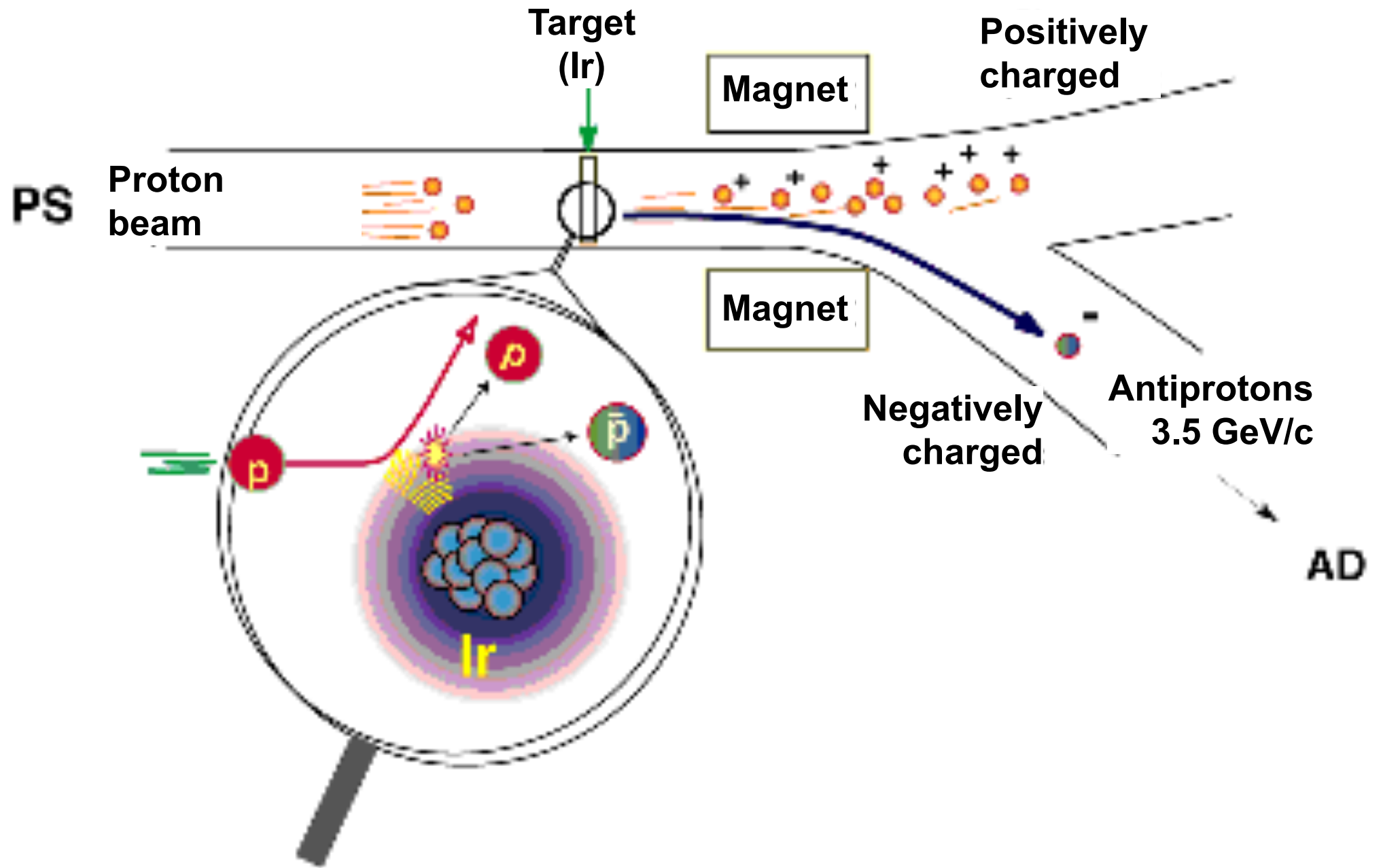
# How do we address this question at CERN?





# The iridium target





**Antiprotons from PS**

Energy: 3.5 GeV

**AD  
Antiproton Decelerator**

Start: 2000

Length: 182 m

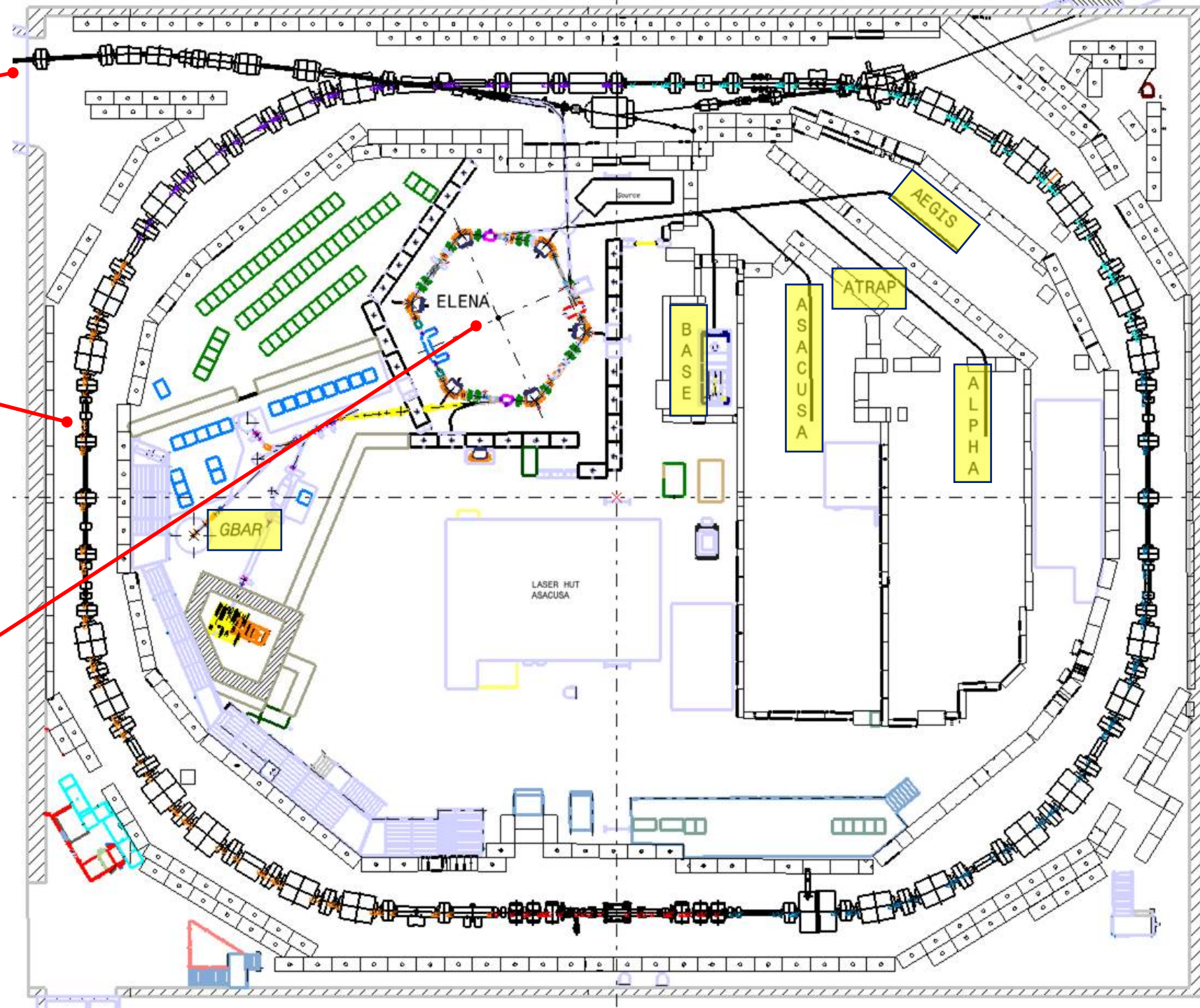
Energy: 5.3 MeV

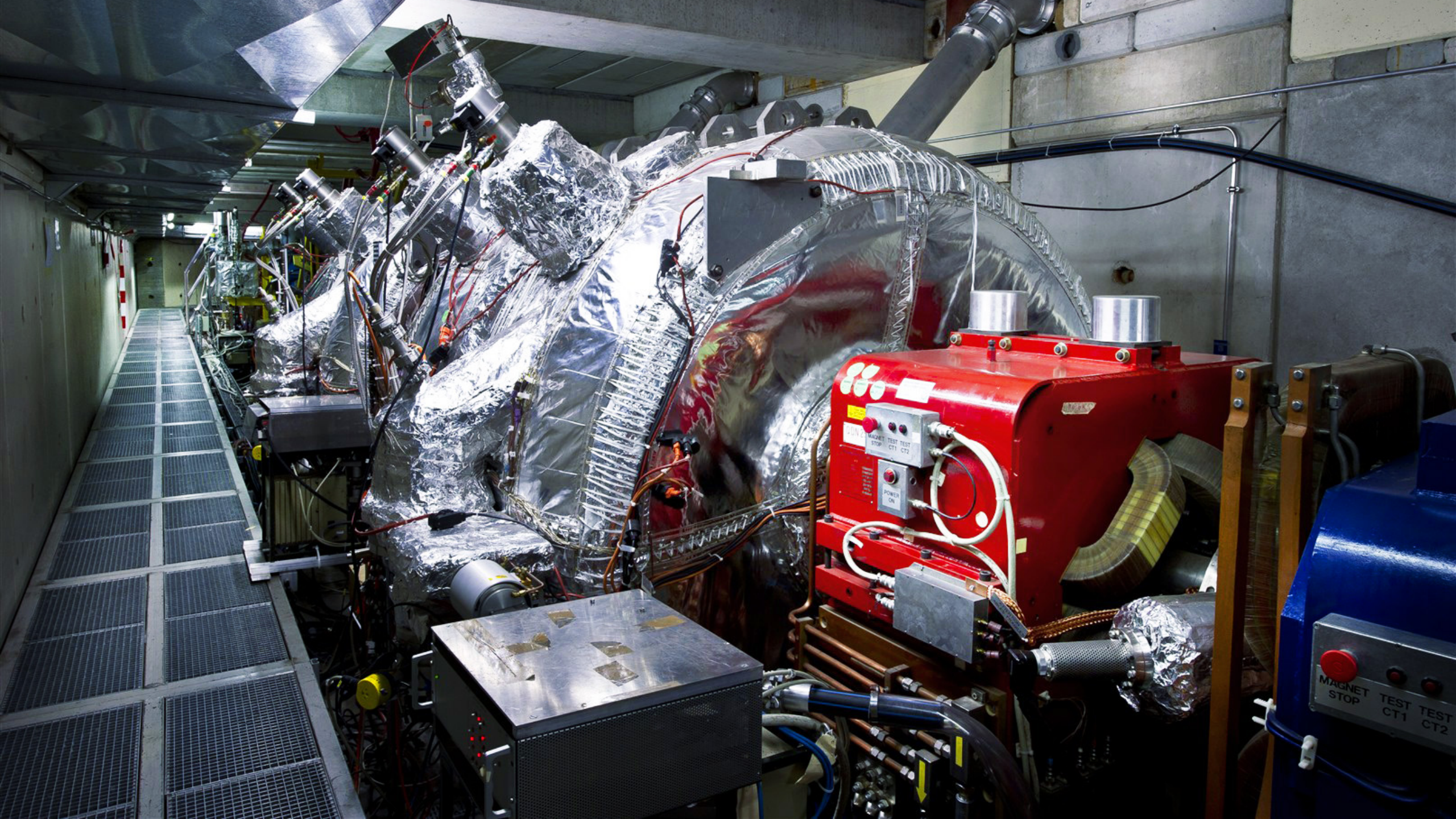
**ELENA  
Extra Low  
Energy Antiproton**

Start: 2021

Length: 30 m

Energy: 0.1 MeV





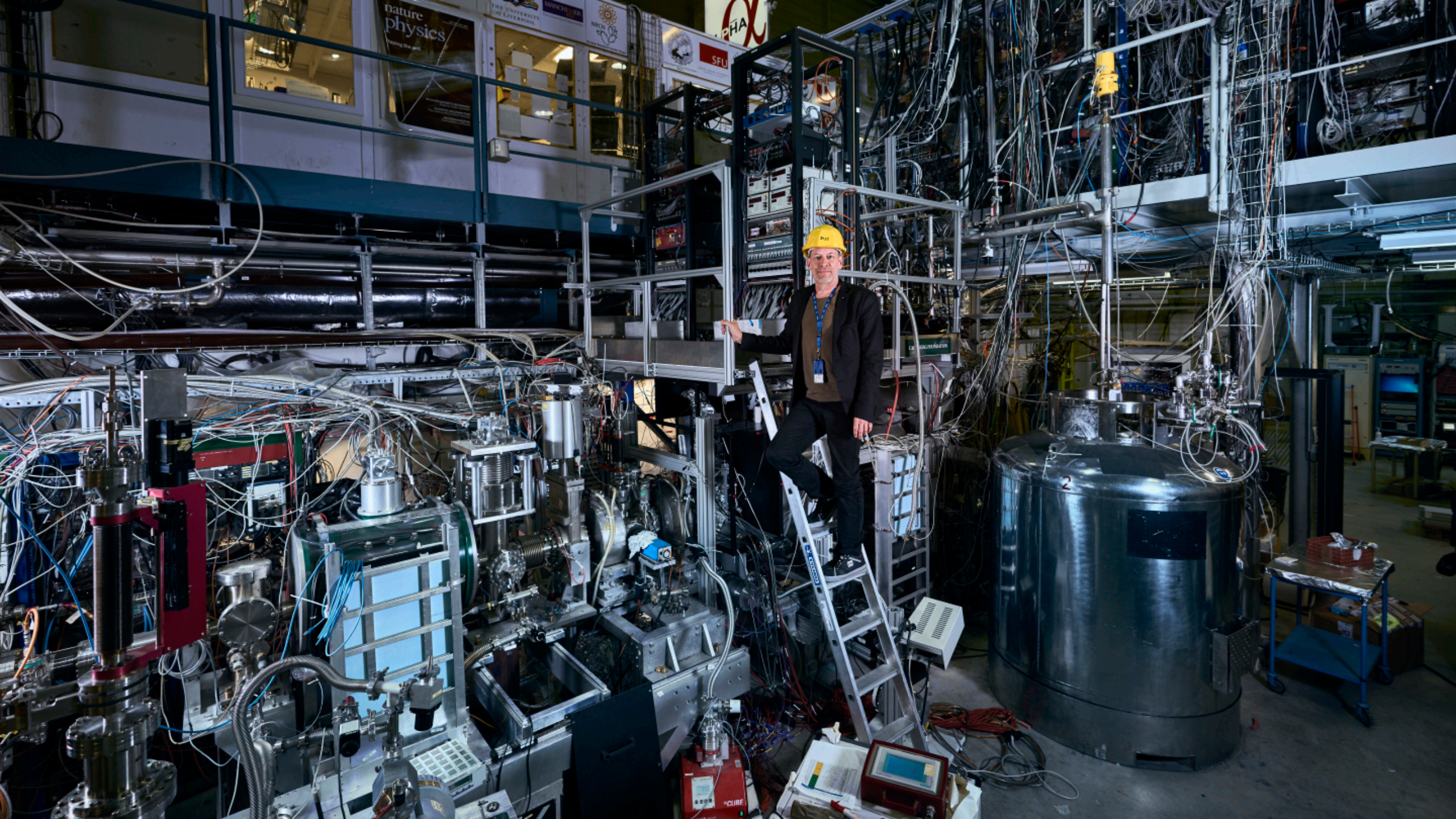




# The experiments

	ALPHA	ATRAP	ASACUSA	BASE	AEGIS	GBAR
Approved	2005	1997	1997	2013	2008	2012
Data Taking	2006	2002	2002	2014	<i>Soon</i>	<i>Soon</i>
Countries	8	4	8	3	11	9
Institutes	16	6	19	7	23	16
Researchers	57	31	51	41	113	87
Main goals	Compare hydrogen and antihydrogen ( <i>spectroscopy</i> )	Compare hydrogen and antihydrogen ( <i>spectroscopy</i> )	Compare the <i>hyperfine structure</i> of hydrogen and antihydrogen	Compare the <i>magnetic moments</i> of matter and antimatter.	Study effects of Earth's gravity on antimatter	Study effects of Earth's gravity on antimatter
Highlight	Jun 2011: trapped antiprotons for 16 minutes	Mar 2013: magnetic moment measurement	Nov 2016: measure the mass of antiproton	Jun 2014: first observations		



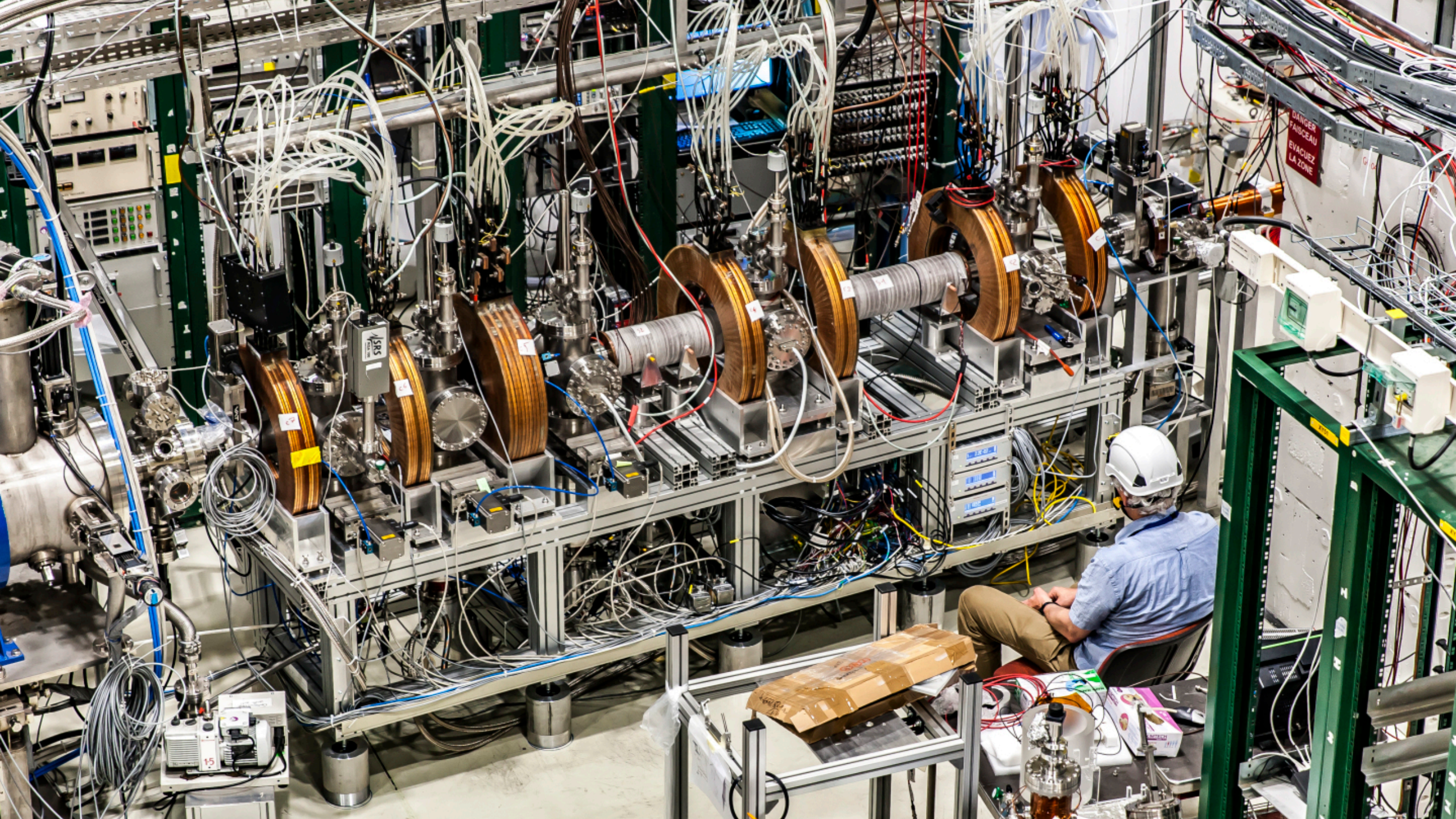


nature  
physics

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

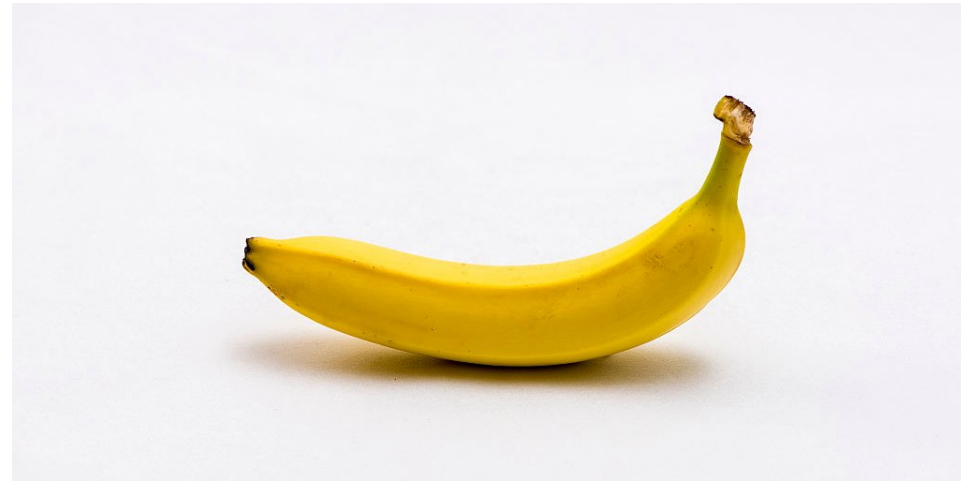
SFU

CUBE

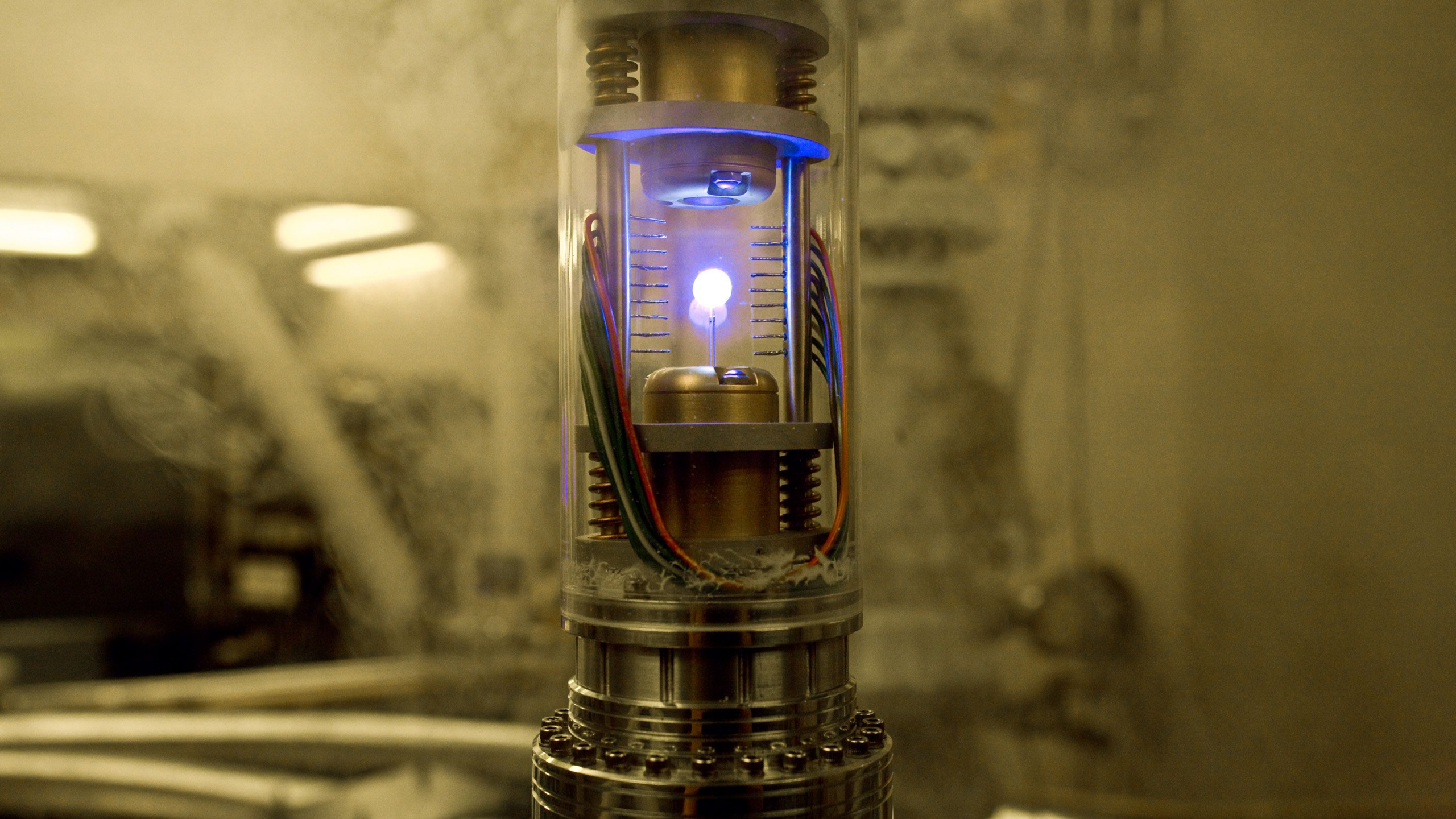


# Natural antiparticles

- A person weighting 80 kg produces 180  $e^+$  per hour from the desintegration of Potassium-40, a natural isotope
- A banana produces 10  $e^+$  per second





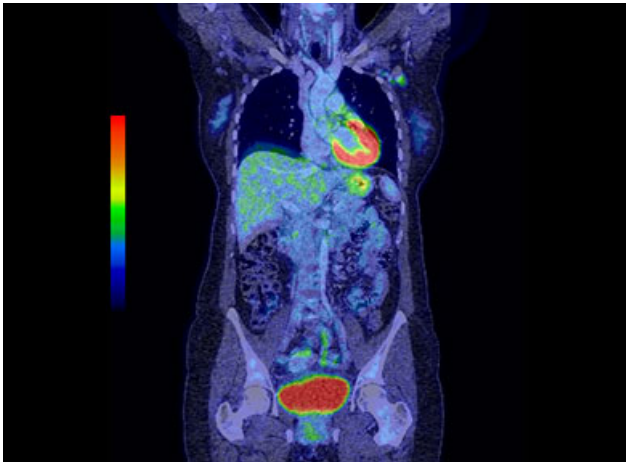




# Practical use...

1g of antimatter contains 90 TJ of energy (~21 kT of TNT)  
(enough to power a car 1000 times around the world)  
but producing 1g of antimatter at CERN at current production rate  
would take **1 billion years**  
would cost **2 000 000 000 000 000 €**

## PET (Positron Emission Tomography)



## Antiproton Therapy

