

## Towards laser cooling of negative molecular ions

*Monday 10 June 2024 18:00 (2 hours)*

The AEgIS experiment at CERN's Antiproton Decelerator aims at measuring the gravitational acceleration  $\bar{g}$  of antihydrogen ( $\bar{\text{H}}$ ) with high precision [1, 2]. A key limitation in these measurements is the  $\bar{\text{H}}$  temperature: The thermal motion of the  $\bar{\text{H}}$  atoms blurs their free-fall trajectories and thus limits the achievable  $\bar{g}$  precision.

The temperature of antihydrogen, which is formed at AEgIS in a laser-induced charge transfer reaction between positronium and antiprotons ( $\bar{\text{p}}$ ), is dominated by the temperature of the antiproton precursors. With the current passive cooling scheme, the achievable  $\bar{\text{p}}$  temperature is limited to at best tens (but to date a few hundred) kelvin.

Sympathetic cooling of antiprotons through thermalization with co-trapped laser-cooled ions would enable achieving temperatures in the mK range. However, to avoid annihilation, the co-trapped coolant ions must be negatively charged.

The Borealis project at AEgIS aims at realizing Doppler laser cooling of a negative ion. In particular, the diatomic molecular  $\text{C}_2^-$  ion, a well-suited anion species for laser cooling [3], has been produced, mass-selected and stored in a linear Paul trap [4]. Currently, the capture efficiency of the trap and the lifetime of trapped  $\text{C}_2^-$  ions are improved and preparations for preliminary in-beam spectroscopic studies are underway.

[1] G. Drobychev et al., Proposal for the AEGIS experiment at the CERN antiproton decelerator, CERN-SPSC-2007-017, SPSC-P-334.

[2] R. Caravita et al., AEgIS/AD-6 annual report 2023, CERN-SPSC-2023-003, SPSC-SR-321.

[3] P. Yzombard et al., Laser Cooling of Molecular Anions, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 114, 213001 (2015).

[4] A. Hinterberger et al., Trapping of  $\text{C}_2^-$  in a digital ion trap, *J. Phys. B: At. Mol. Opt. Phys.* 52, 225003 (2019).

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