

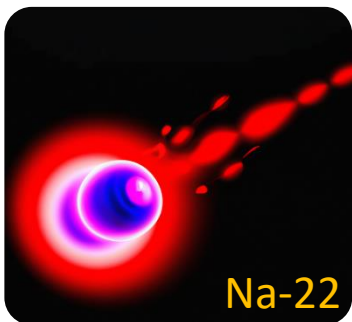
FUTURE
CIRCULAR
COLLIDER

Non collider science opportunities at FCC-ee

📅 Freitag 23.08.2024, 10:00 → 12:20 Europe/Zurich

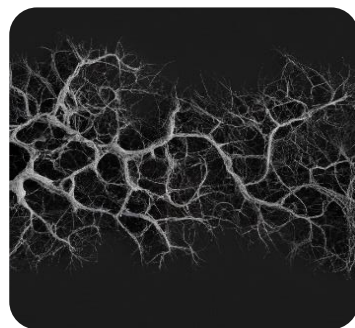
📍 30/7-010 (CERN)

Benjamin Rienäcker | Research Associate | University of Liverpool / QUASAR Group



Na-22

Simple positron source



Nanoporous Si



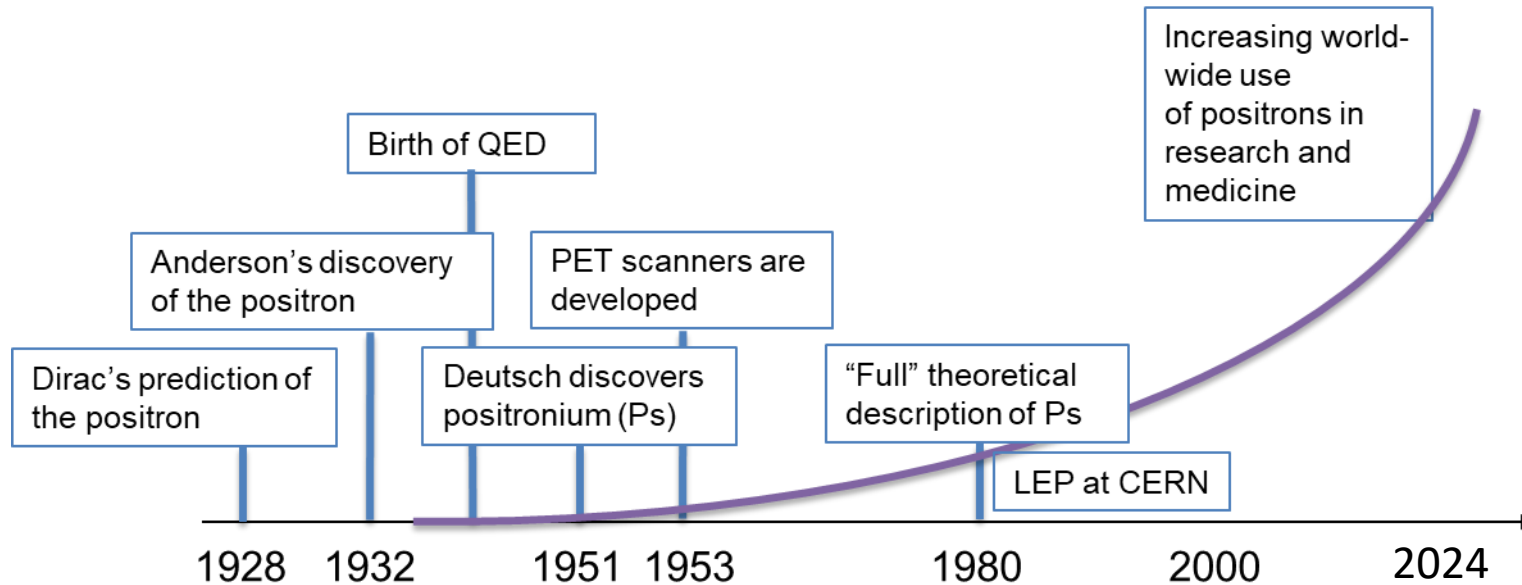
Ps

Positronium: e⁻ & e⁺



Ps converter

A century worth of positrons ...



Few examples for institutions using positrons for research with low energy antiparticles:

- CERN (Antimatter Factory)
- Many universities (UCL, TU Delft, UTokyo, UC Riverside & San Diego, Grenoble, Canberra, ETH)
- FRM II (NEPOMUC)
- KEK (IMSS)

Low energy positron/positronium physics at one glance:

- Precision QED studies (Ps spectroscopy)
- Fundamental symmetry tests (annihilation channels)
- Material studies (defect studies)

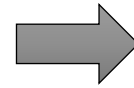
Low energy positrons in experiments



Isotope sources (β^+ - decay)

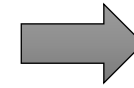
- Pair production with:**
- Nuclear reactor-based sources
 - Accelerator-based sources

e^+ with MeV energy



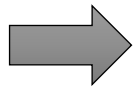
Moderator
 $\varepsilon \approx 10^{-3}$

e^+ with eV energy

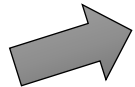


Continuous slow e^+ beam

e^+ beam

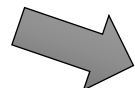


Trapping, cooling, remoderation, bunching
 $\varepsilon \approx 10^{-1}$

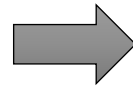


Applications of slow positrons

- Defect studies
- Surface and dislocation probing
- Electronic structures



Conversion into positronium (Ps)
 $\varepsilon \approx 10^{-1}$

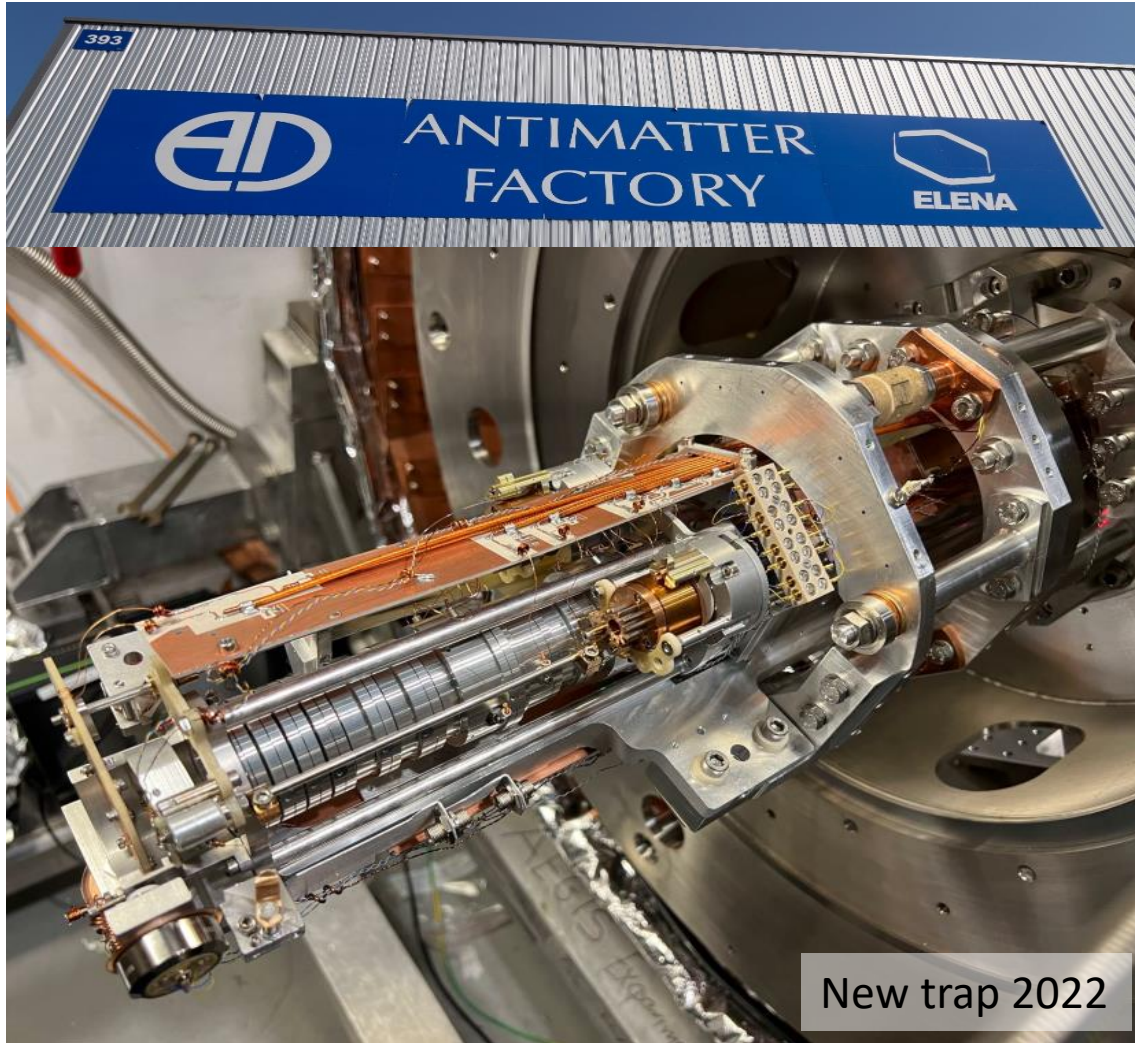


Experiments with slow Ps

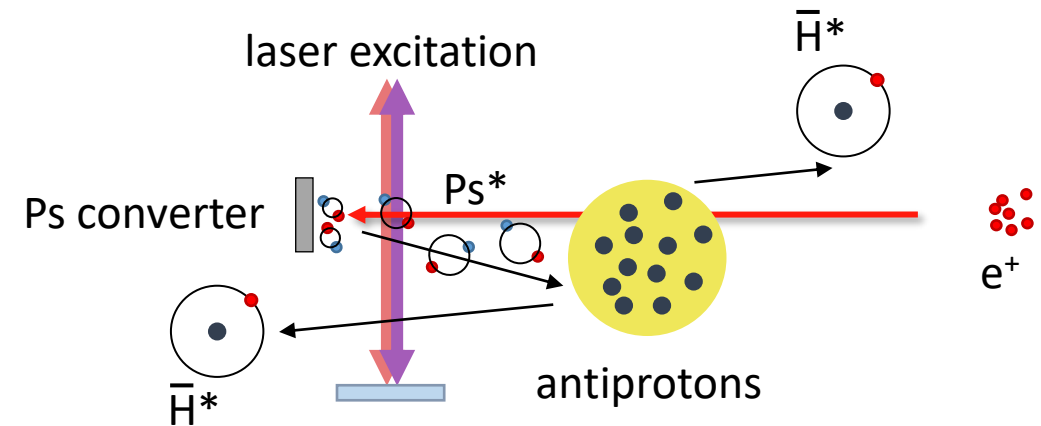
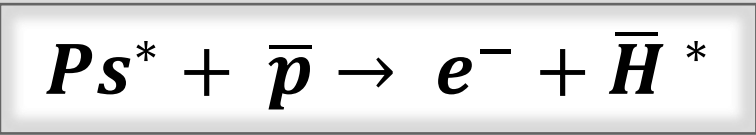
- Precision tests of QED
- Fundamental symm. (CPT, WEP)
- BEC with Ps
- Porosimetry

$\varepsilon \approx 10^{-1} \dots 10^{-?}$

Example: Production of anti-hydrogen



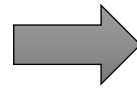
Charge exchange reaction:



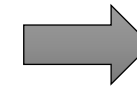
Phys. Rev. A **94**, 022714 (2016)
<https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevA.94.022714>

Next generation of cold Ps sources

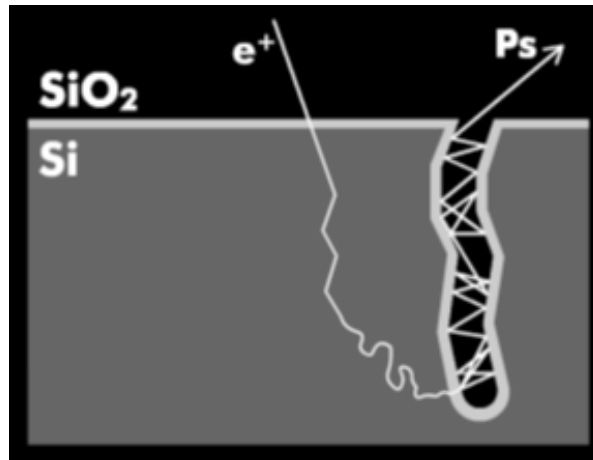
Nanoengineered positron to Ps conversion target



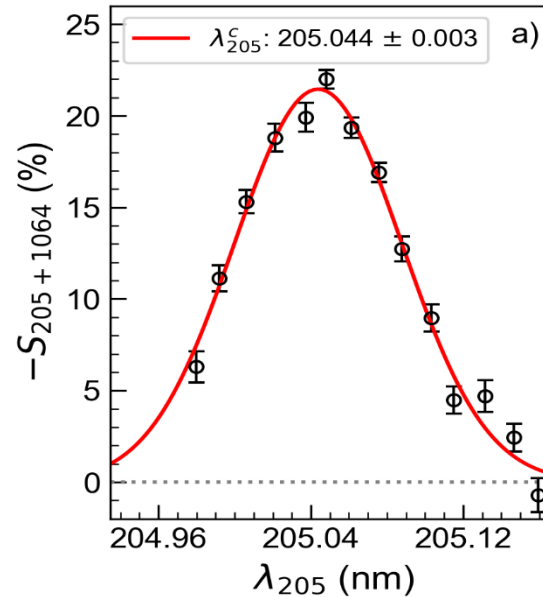
Laser Doppler-selection of the sample coldest atoms



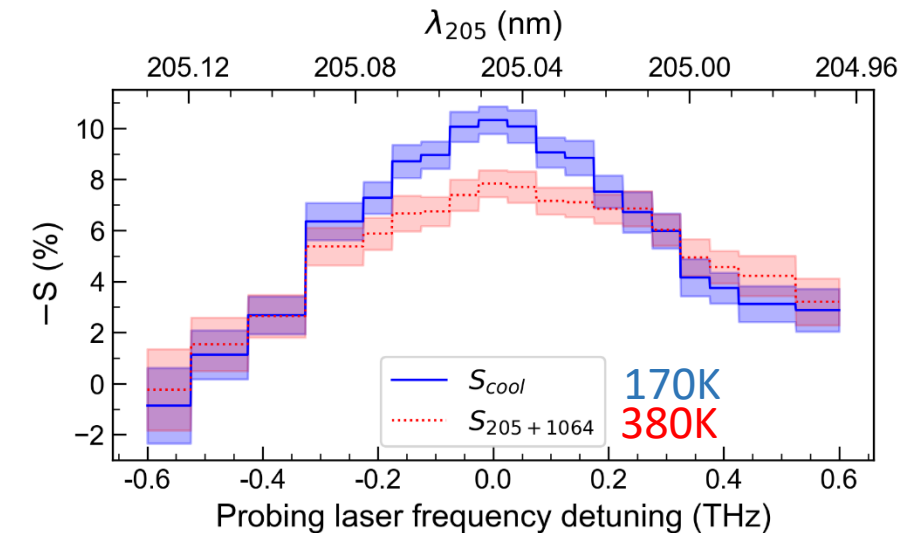
Laser cooling of the coldest fraction



PRL **104** (2010) 243401, J. Phys. B **54** (2021) 085004



PRA **99**, 033405 (2019), PRA **102**, 013101 (2020)



PRL **132** (2024) 083402

Gained a lot of experience recently within the AEGIS collaboration on these three pillars

- Limited availability of positrons – currently only one experimental trial every few minutes.
- Experiments would greatly benefit from a reliable LINAC providing e^+ in high amounts.
- Usually, small collaborations do not have the resources to operate a LINAC source.

Hbar formation at AEgIS

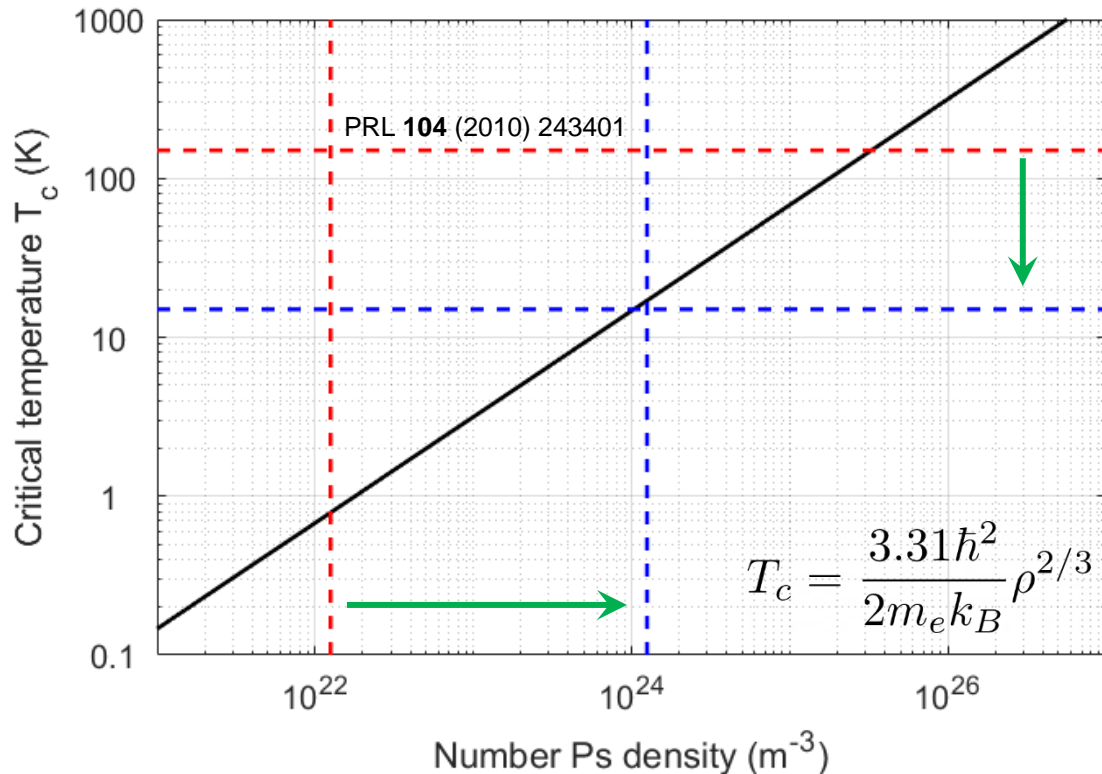


	2018	2023	Improvement factor	2024/25	
Degrader efficiency	(2-3)% of 30E6	≈70% of 5E6 (*)	5	≈88% of 5E6	6
Cross section (n ⁴)	n = 17	n = 21	2	n=30	10
Positronium target	7.5%	2.5%	0.33	15%	2
Laser Bandwidth coverage	15%	30%	2	30%	2
Pbar plasma – Ps interaction	Perpendicular	Collinear	1.5	Collinear	1.5
Positron Source (**)	1E6 e ⁺ /min	1E6 e ⁺ /min	1	8E6 e ⁺ /min	8
TOTAL IMPROVEMENT			≈ 10		≈ 3000
Hbar production	0.05\bar{H}/min		< 1\bar{H}/min		O(100)\bar{H}/min

(*) In 2022, a successful trapping of **3.7E6 antiprotons** was demonstrated: <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2846698?ln=en>

(**) Available from the beginning of 2024 (bottleneck: sole supplier of 22Na sources in South Africa)

Efforts towards the first Bose-Einstein condensation of Ps



Nanochanneled silicon converters are able to produce Ps at temperatures of 150K and below in a cryogenic environment.

Laser cooling cryogenic positronium atoms for 100ns (15 cooling cycles) could reduce the temperature to **<10K**.

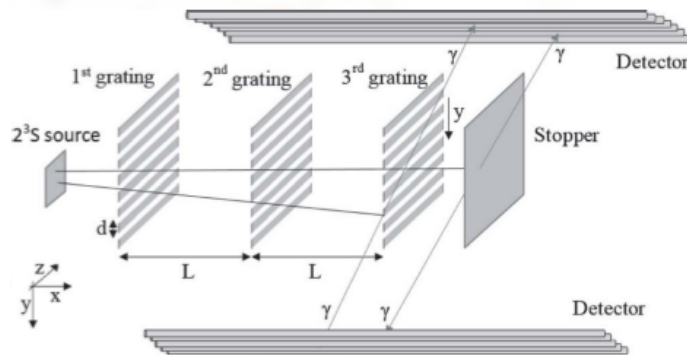
An increase of at least orders of magnitude in Ps density is necessary. The current limit is the rate of accumulation of e^+ from Na-22 sources.

When a Ps-BEC annihilates, a coherent burst of gamma rays is emitted.
A proposed way to build a 511 keV gamma ray laser!

Tests of fundamental symmetries and BSM searches

Tests of the Weak Equivalence Principle with leptonic systems

Image from EPJ D **74** (2020) 79



Requires cold long-lived Ps sources in very high amounts

Searches for rare Ps annihilation channels

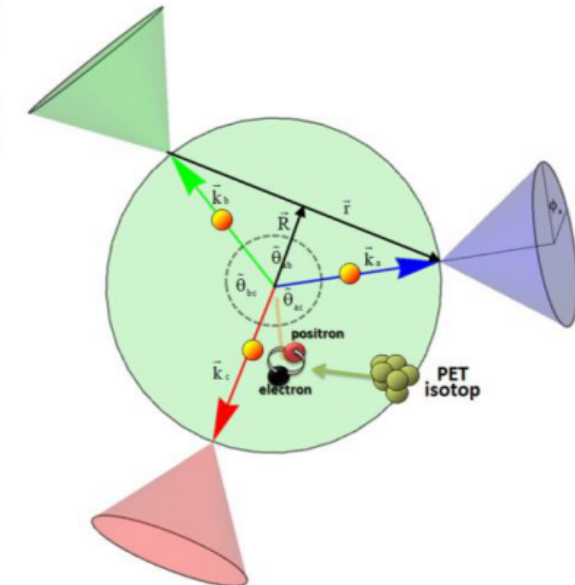
Table from Phys. Part. Nucl. **37** (2006) 321-346

Decay mode	90% upper limit, ppm
$\gamma + X$	5-1 1.1 340
$\gamma + X \rightarrow \gamma + 2\gamma$	28 300
$\gamma\gamma$	233 350
$\gamma\gamma\gamma$	2.6 3.7
$\gamma + X_1 + X_2$	44
Invisible	2.8 540

Rare-event searches limited by statistics

Detection of multipartite entanglement in Ps annihilation γ rays

Image from Sci. Rep. **9** (2019) 8166



Requires simultaneous detection of three Compton scattering events

New precision QED measurements feasible, with colder Ps sources

Nuclear effects	Hydrogen-like electronic atom	Positronium
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnetic moment (HFS) 	$(Z\alpha)^2 m/M$ or $\alpha(Z\alpha)m/m_p$	α^2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charge distribution 	$(Z\alpha mc R_N/\hbar)^2$	—

Ps is an ideal system to test bound state QED due to the absence of nuclear effects

Decay times

$$\Gamma_o^{\text{th}} = 7.039979(11) \mu\text{s}^{-1},$$

$$\Gamma_p^{\text{th}} = 7989.6178(2) \mu\text{s}^{-1},$$

$$\Gamma_o^{\text{exp}} = 7.0404(10)^{\text{stat.}} (8)^{\text{syst.}} \mu\text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\Gamma_p^{\text{exp}} = 7990.9(1.7) \mu\text{s}^{-1}$$

Phys. Part. Nucl. **37** (2006) 321-346

Searches for BSM physics in:

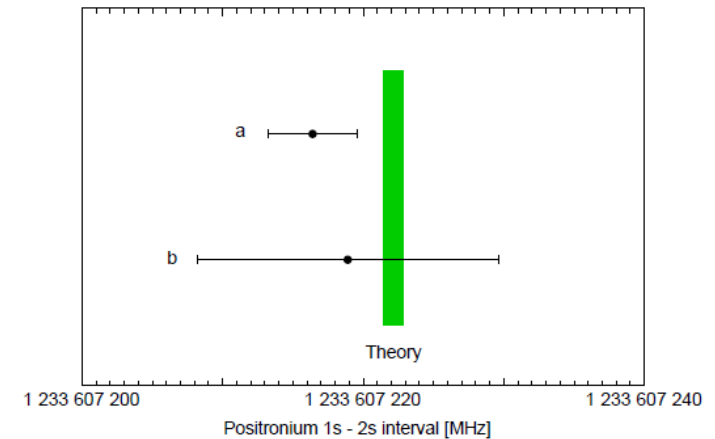
- energy intervals
- decay rates
- decay modes



- Fifth fundamental force
- Axion-like particles
- Symmetry violations

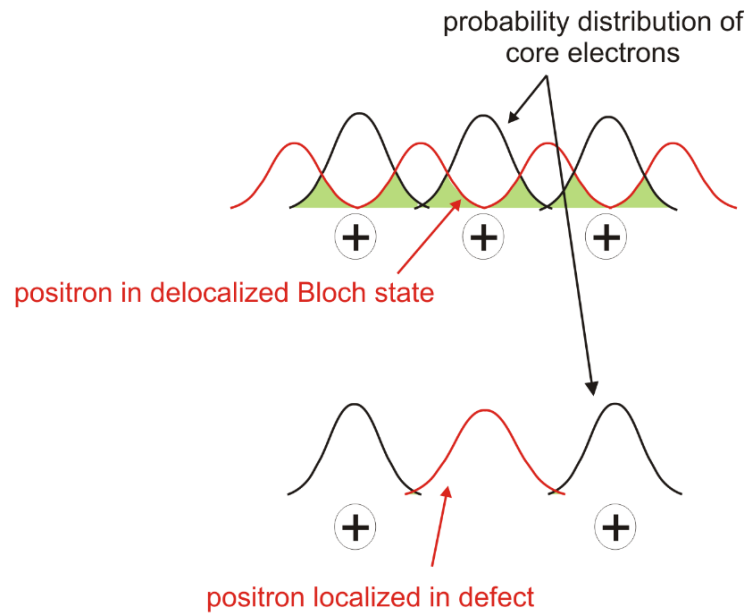
¹³S-²³S transition frequency

Phys. Rep. **422** (2020) 1-63



Limited by second order Doppler effect, requires colder Ps sources

Positrons are non-destructive nanoprobes in material sciences



Possible use case: Ultra-high density monolithic 3D ICs

→ Depth-resolved defect analysis with positrons

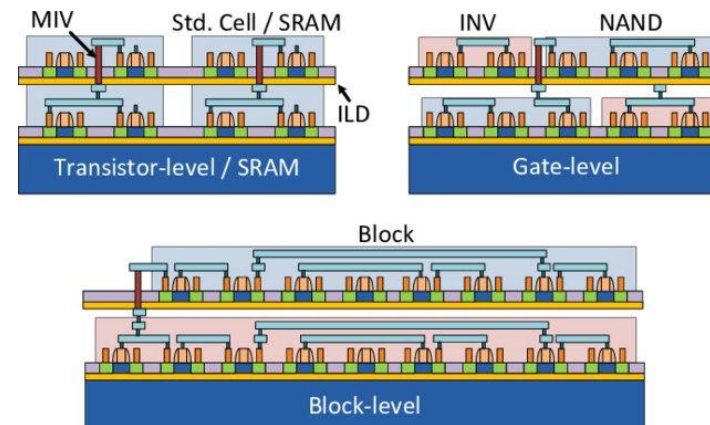


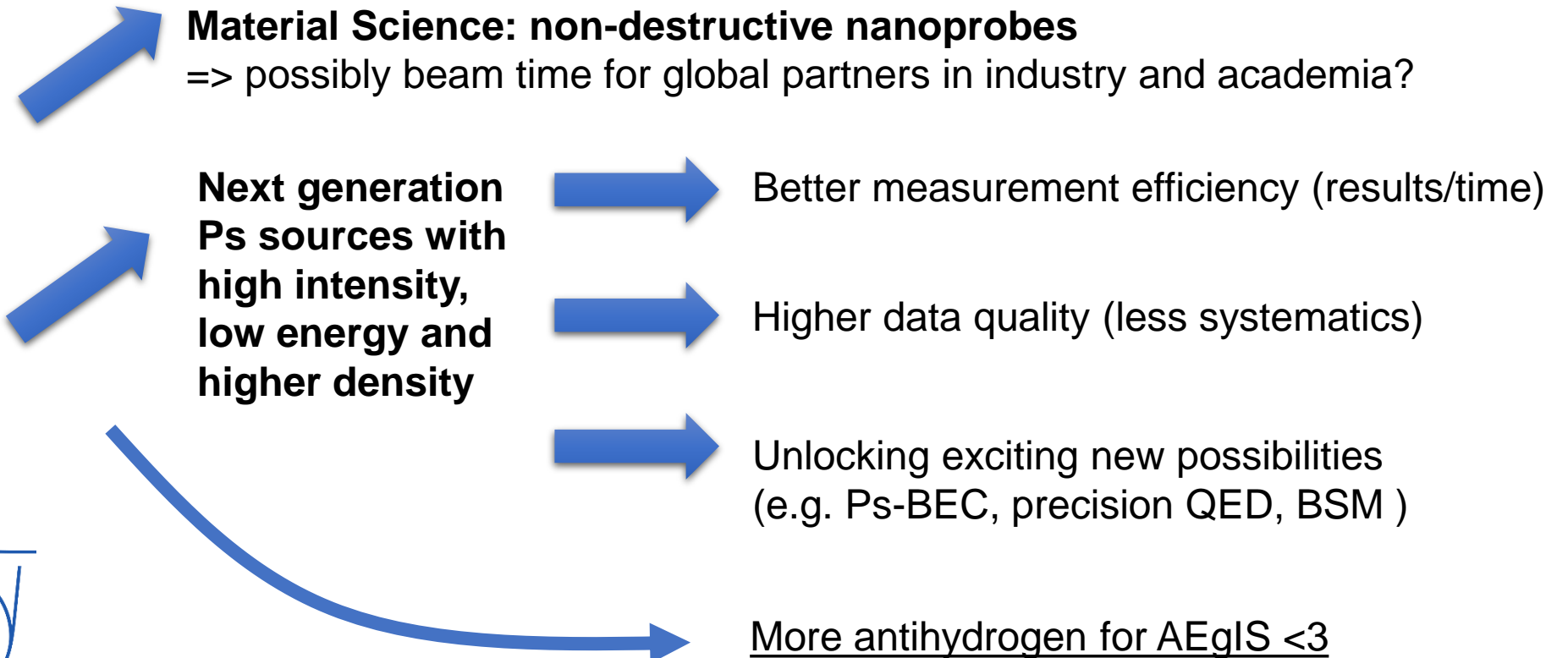
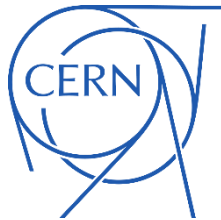
Image from S. Panth et al. (2014), doi: 10.1109/S3S.2014.7028195

Take home message



Positrons

A new intense low-energy e+ beam at



THANK YOU