Overview:

1. Introduction and overview
2. Antimatter at high energies (SppS, LEP, Fermilab)
3. Meson spectroscopy (antimatter as QCD probe)

4. Astroparticle physics and cosmology
5. CP and CPT violation tests
6. Precision tests with Antihydrogen: spectroscopy

7. Precision tests with Antihydrogen: gravity
8. Applications of antimatter

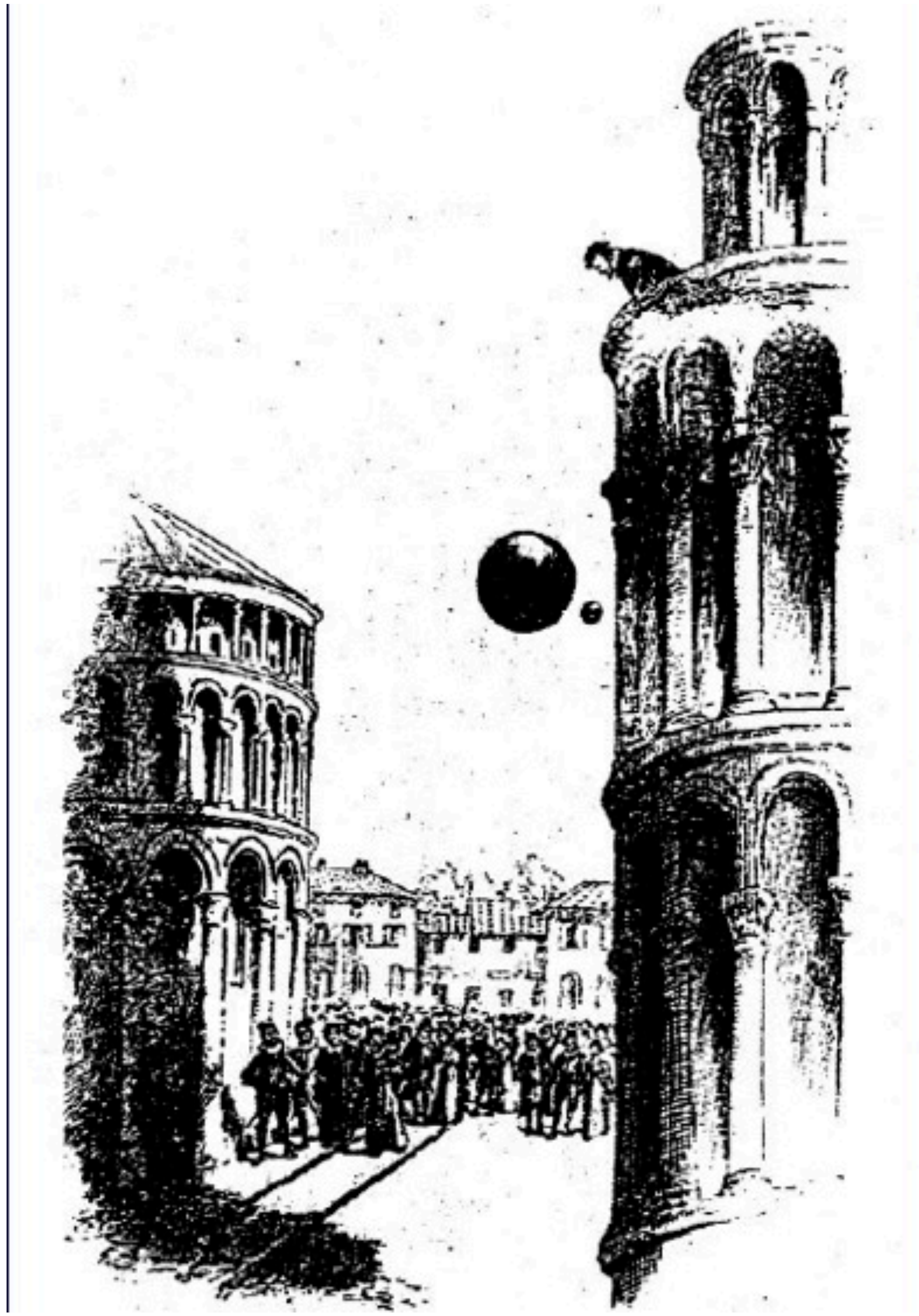
Overview:

1. Introduction and overview
2. Antimatter at high energies (SppS, LEP, Fermilab)
3. Meson spectroscopy (antimatter as QCD probe)

4. Astroparticle physics and cosmology
5. CP and CPT violation tests
6. Precision tests with Antihydrogen: spectroscopy

7. Precision tests with Antihydrogen: gravity
8. Applications of antimatter

1589



2012


BROOKLYN SUPERHERO SUPPLY CO.
MADE IN U.S.A.
GRAVITY
ONE GALLON
WARNING: CONTAINS GRAVITONS.
TO BE USED ONLY IN GRAVITY MANIPULATION EXPERIMENTS.
BROOKLYN SUPERHERO SUPPLY CO.
ANTIMATTER
IN A RECYCLABLE STEEL CAN
CHINASHOP
www.CHINASHOPMAG.com

Motivation

- General relativity is a classical (non quantum) theory;
- EEP violations may appear in some quantum theory
- New quantum scalar and vector fields are allowed in some models (Kaluza Klein ….)

Einstein field: tensor graviton (Spin 2, "Newtonian")

+ Gravi-vector (spin 1)

+ Gravi-scalar (spin 0)

- These fields may mediate interactions violating the equivalence principle

Discussion and experimental constraints *M, Nieto and T. Goldman, Phys. Rep. 205 (1991) 221*

Motivation for antigravity in General Relativity *G. Chardin, Hyperfine Interactions 109 (1997) 83*

Scalar: "charge" of particle equal to "charge of antiparticle" : attractive force

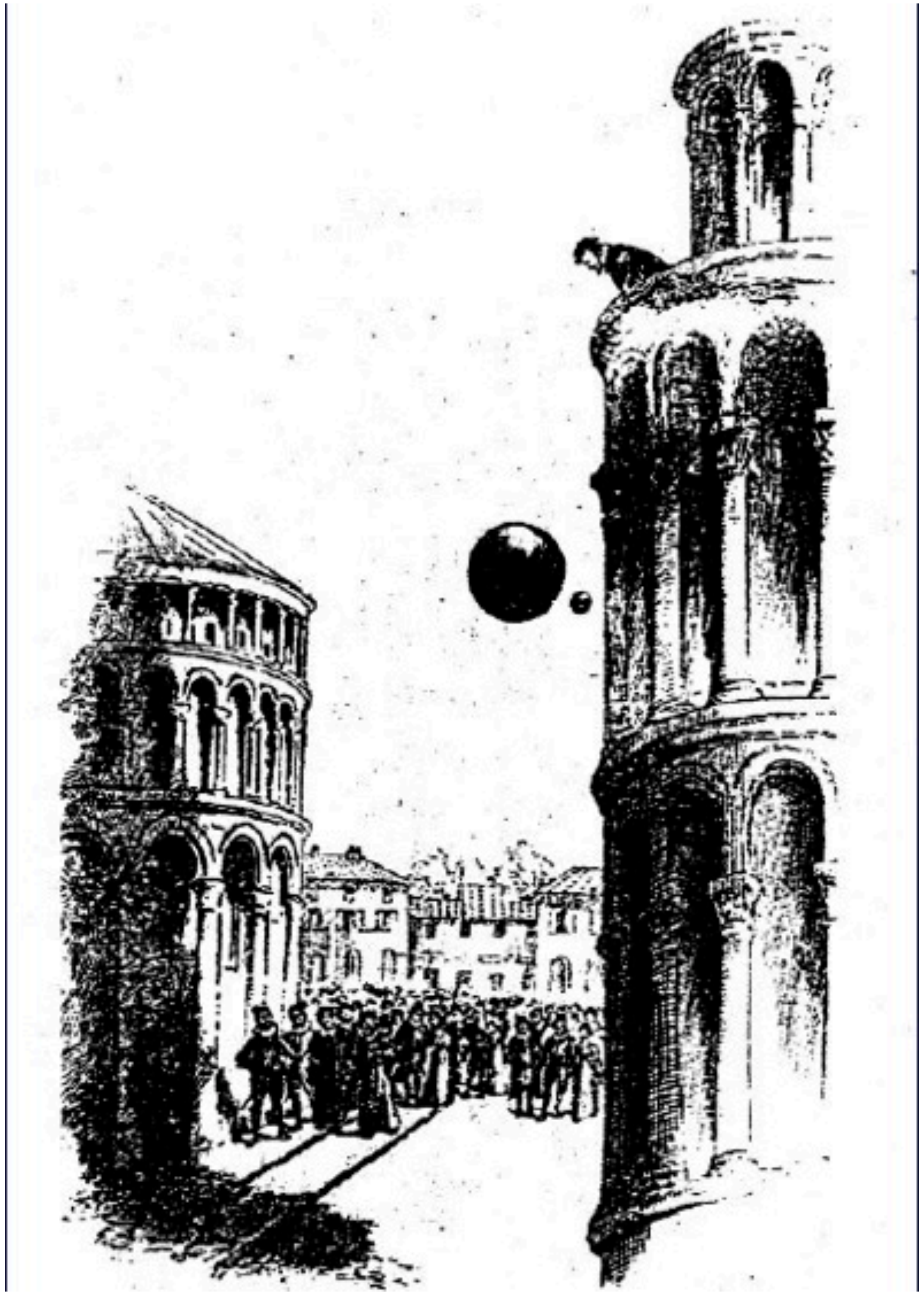
Vector: "charge" of particle opposite to "charge of antiparticle": repulsive/attractive force

$$V = -\frac{G_\infty}{r} m_1 m_2 \left(1 \mp a\, e^{-r/v} + b\, e^{-r/s} \right)$$

Phys. Rev. D 33 (2475) (1986)

Cancellation effects in matter experiment if a ≈ b and v ≈ s

AEḡIS: Antihydrogen Experiment: Gravity, Interferometry, Spectroscopy



Tests of gravity require very cold trapped $\overline{H}$ or a pulsed cold beam of $\overline{H}$

G ~ 100nV/m on $\bar{p}$

Experimental goal: g measurement with 1% accuracy on antihydrogen

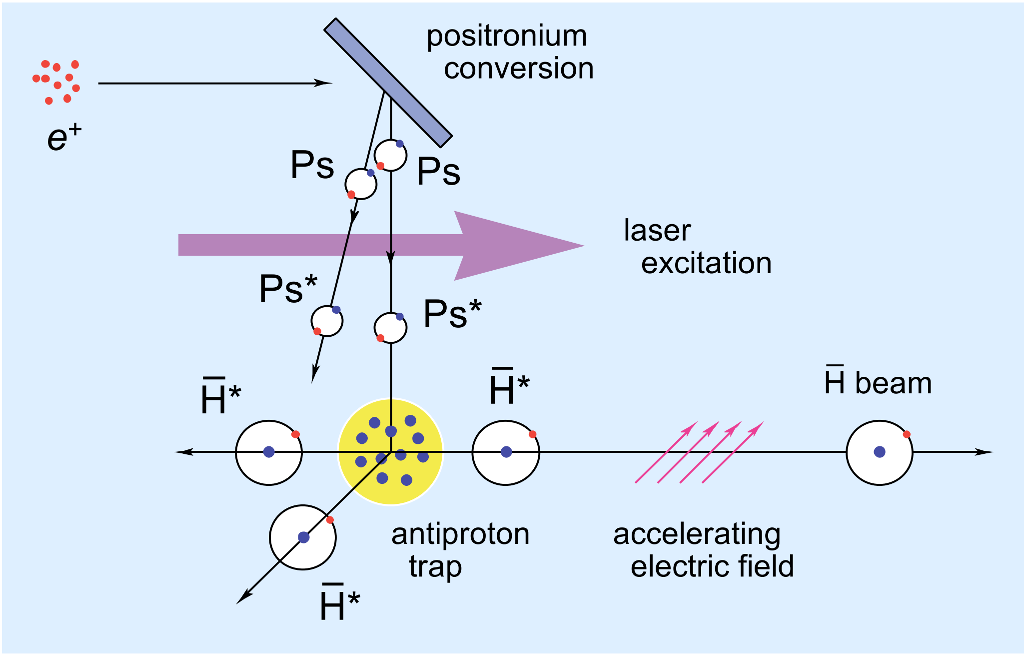
(first direct measurement on antimatter)

a) production of a pulsed cold beam of antihydrogen (T~0.1K)

b) measurement of the beam deflection with a Moiré deflectometer

Schematic: i) antihydrogen formation

- Charge exchange reaction:



$$Ps^* + \bar{p} \rightarrow \bar{H}^* + e^-$$

Works well at temperatures from 0–10 K

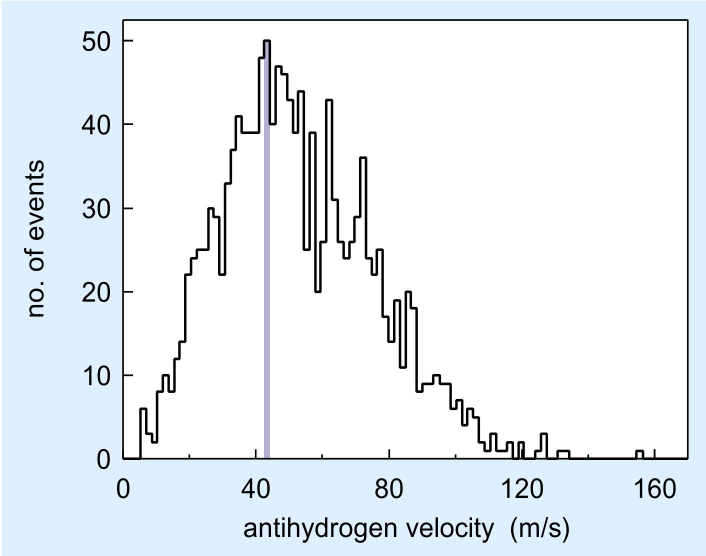
- Principle demonstrated by ATRAP (Cs* → Ps* → H̄*)
  [C. H. Storry *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **93** (2004) 263401]

- Advantages:

– Large cross-section $\sigma = a_0 n^4$

– Narrow and well-defined H̄ *n*-state distribution

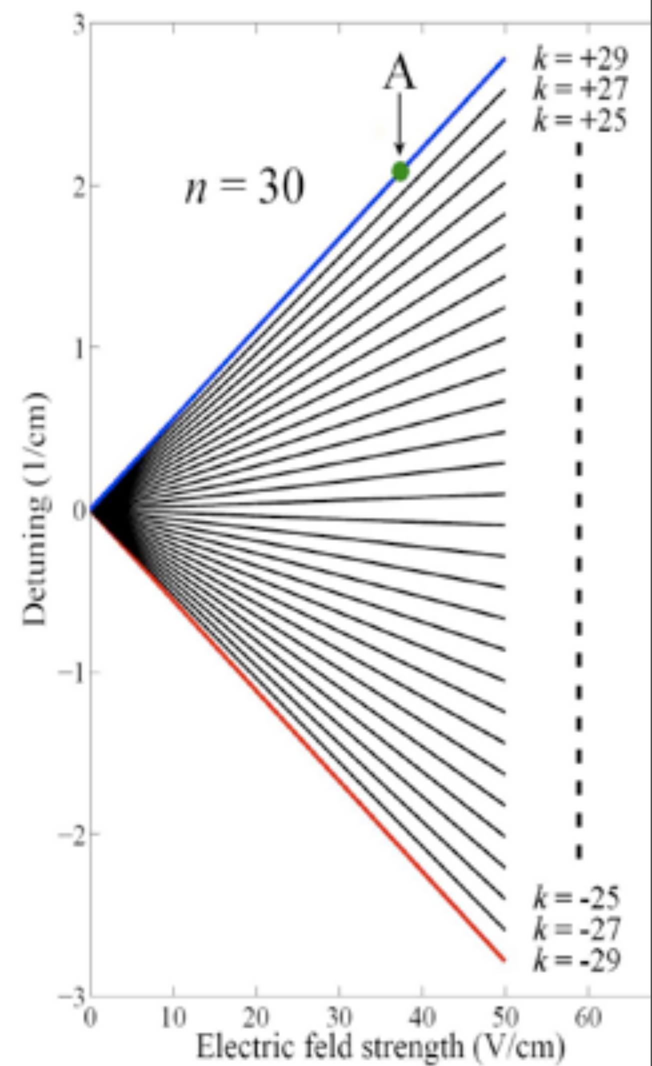
– H̄ production from p̄ at rest
→ ultracold H̄



At T(p) = 100mK,
n(Ps) = 35
⇒ v(H) ≈ 45 m/s
T(H) ≈ 120mK

Schematic: ii) beam formation

- Neutral atoms are not sensitive to static electric and magnetic fields
- Electric field gradients exert force on electric dipoles:



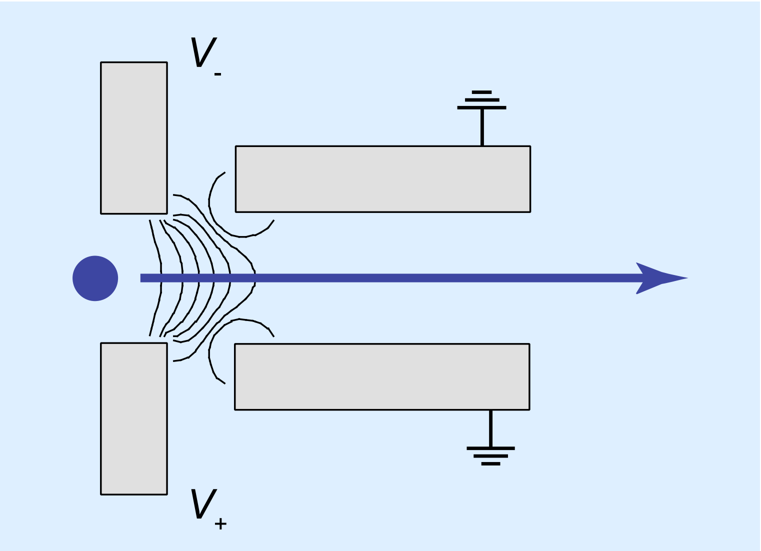
$$E = -\frac{1}{2n^2} + \frac{3}{2}nkF$$

$$Force = -\frac{3}{2}nk\vec{\nabla}F$$

⇒Rydberg atoms are very sensitive to inhomogeneous electric fields

- Stark deceleration of hydrogen demonstrated

[E. Vliegen & F. Merkt, J. Phys. B **39** (2006) L241 - ETH Physical Chemistry]



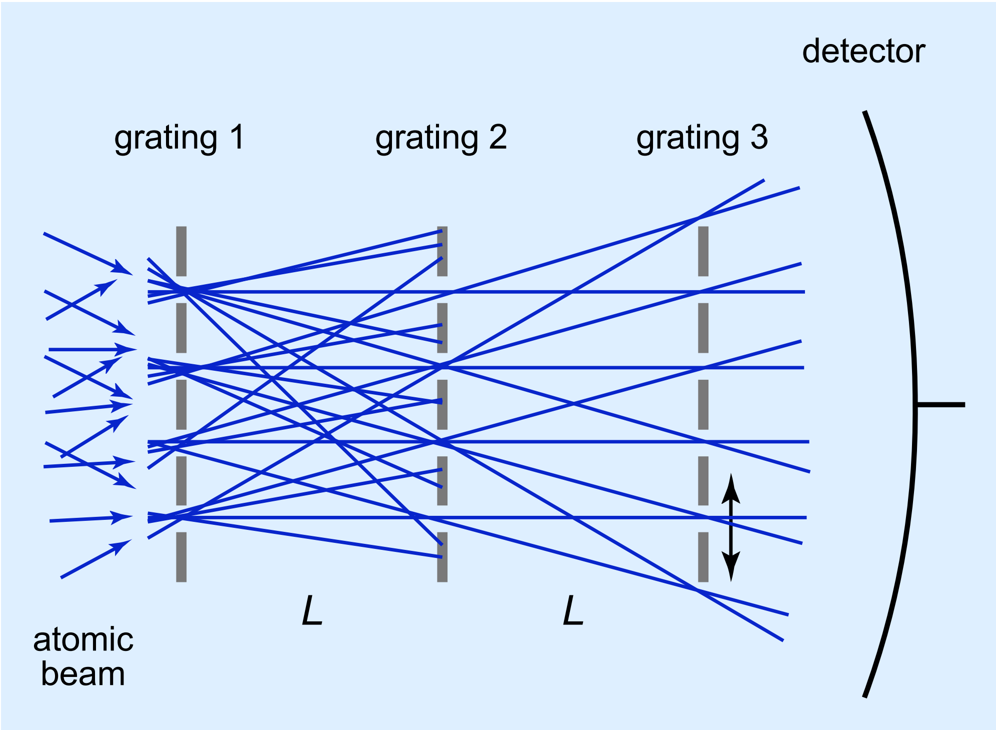
- n = 22,23,24
- Accelerations of up to 2×10^8 m/s^2 achieved
- Hydrogen beam at 700 m/s can be stopped in 5 µs over only 1.8 mm

Schematic: iii) trajectory measurement

- Classical counterpart of the Mach-Zehnder interferometer

– Decoherence effects reduced

– "Self-focusing" effect – beam collimation uncritical



Fringe phase <u>and</u> phase shift identical to Mach-Zehnder interferometer!

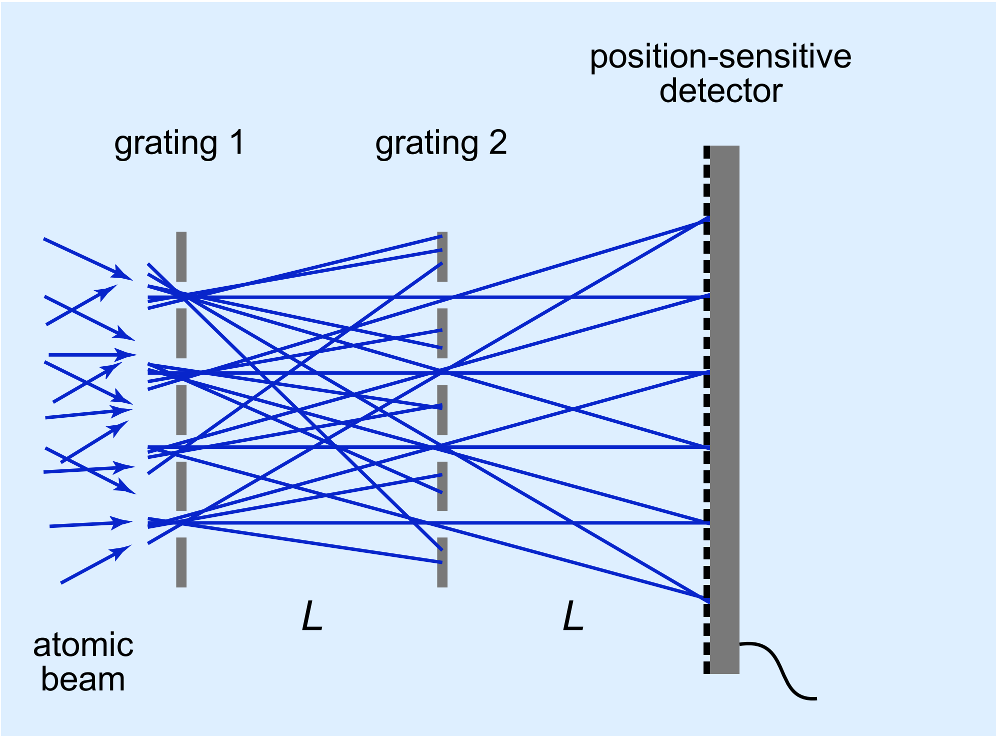
- Replace the third grating and detector by position-sensitive detector

  ⇒ Transmission increases by ~ factor 3

- Has been successfully used for a gravity measurement with ordinary matter, $\sigma(g)/g = 2\times10^{-4}$
  [M. K. Oberthaler *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A **54** (1996) 3165]

Schematic: iii) trajectory measurement

- Classical counterpart of the Mach-Zehnder interferometer
- – Decoherence effects reduced
- – "Self-focusing" effect – beam collimation uncritical



Fringe phase <u>and</u> phase shift identical to Mach-Zehnder interferometer!

- Replace the third grating and detector by position-sensitive detector

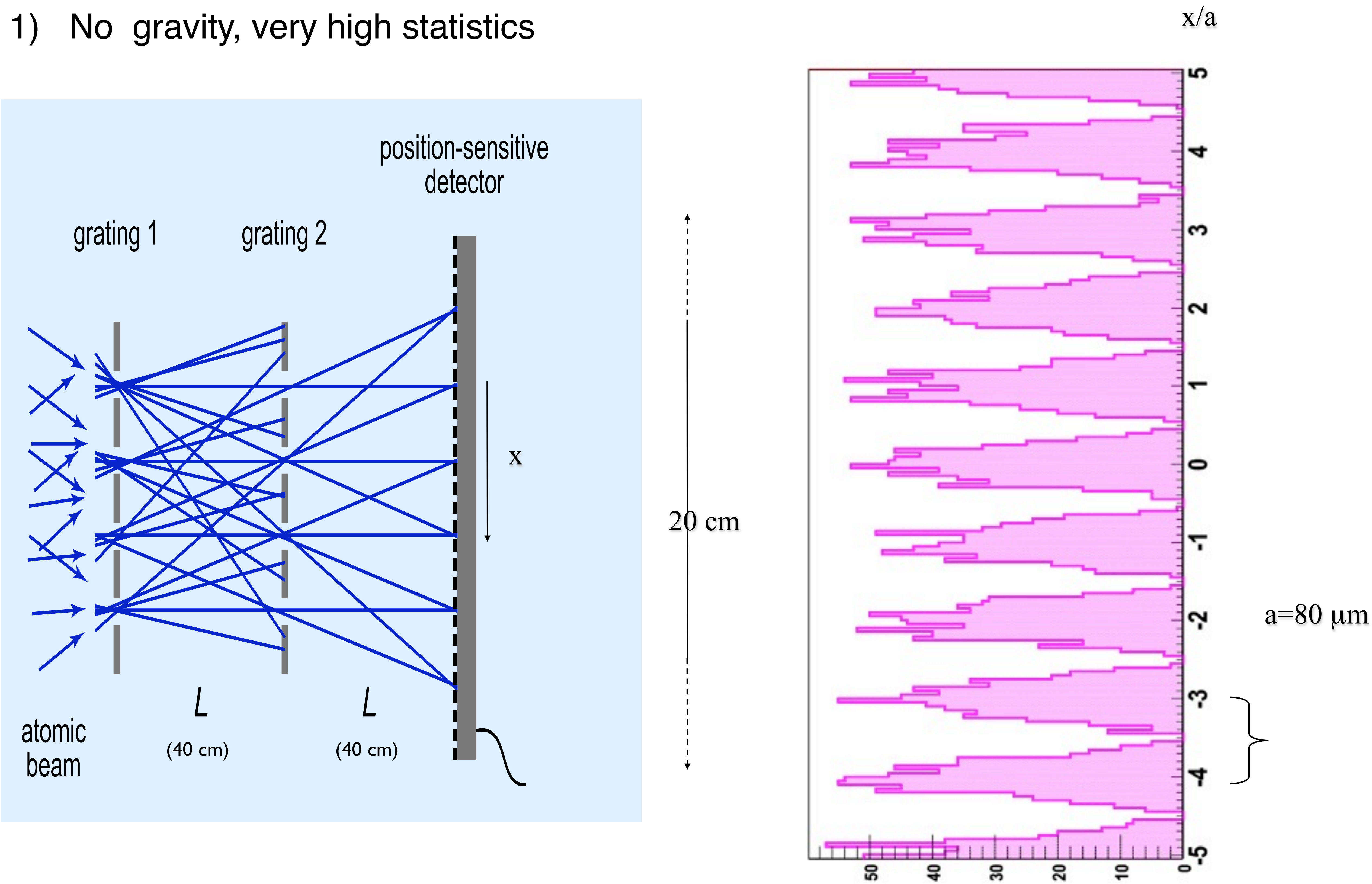
  ⇒ Transmission increases by ~ factor 3

- Has been successfully used for a gravity measurement with ordinary matter, $\sigma(g)/g = 2\times10^{-4}$

  [M. K. Oberthaler *et al.*, Phys. Rev. A **54** (1996) 3165]

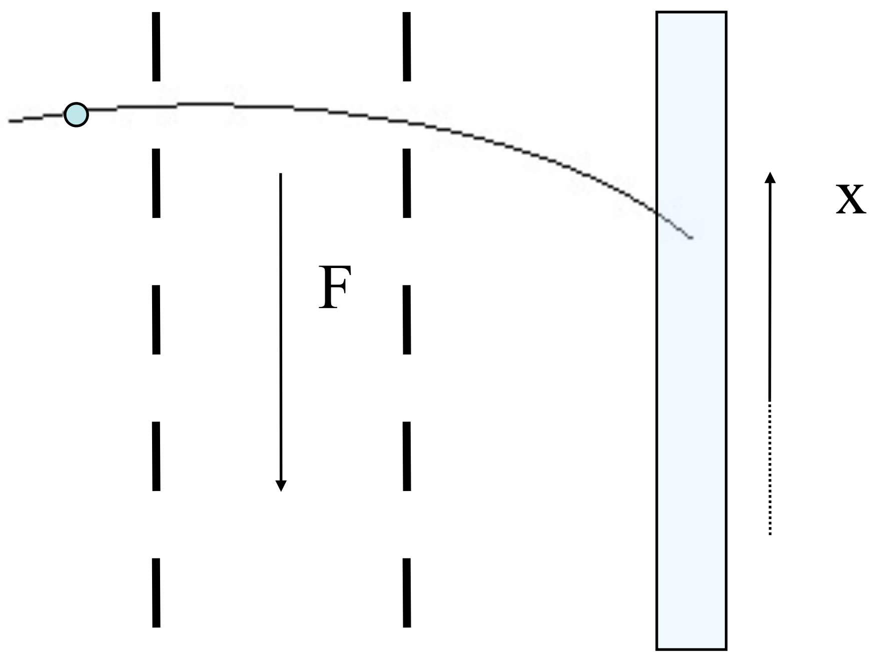
Moiré deflectometer: principle of operation

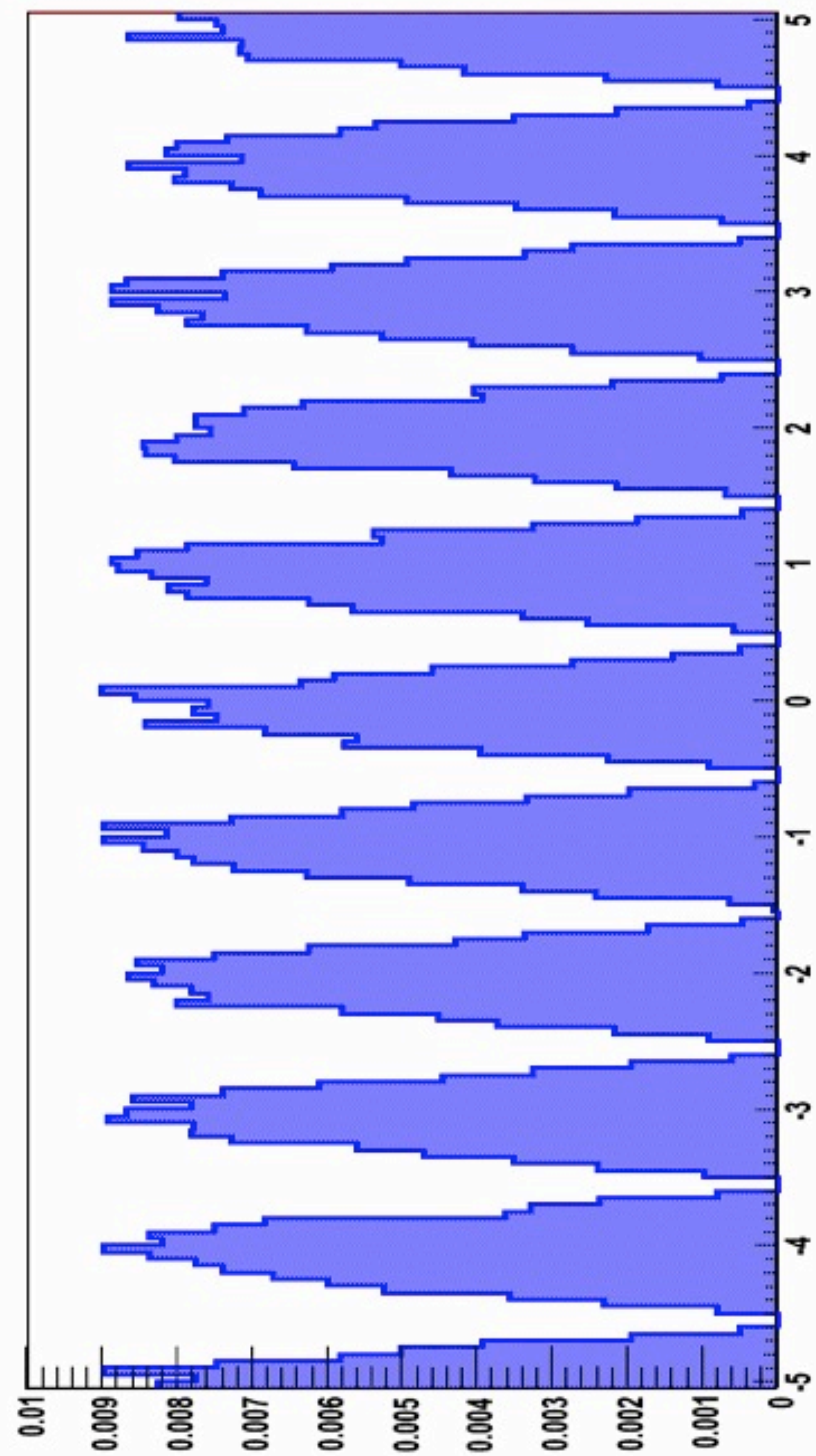
1) No gravity, very high statistics



$V_h = 600$ m/s

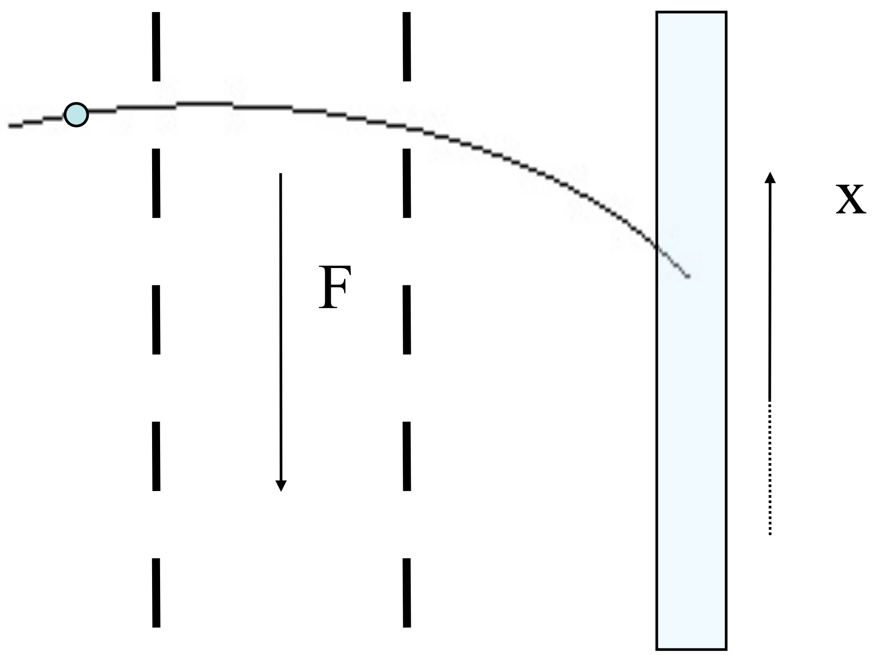
With gravity



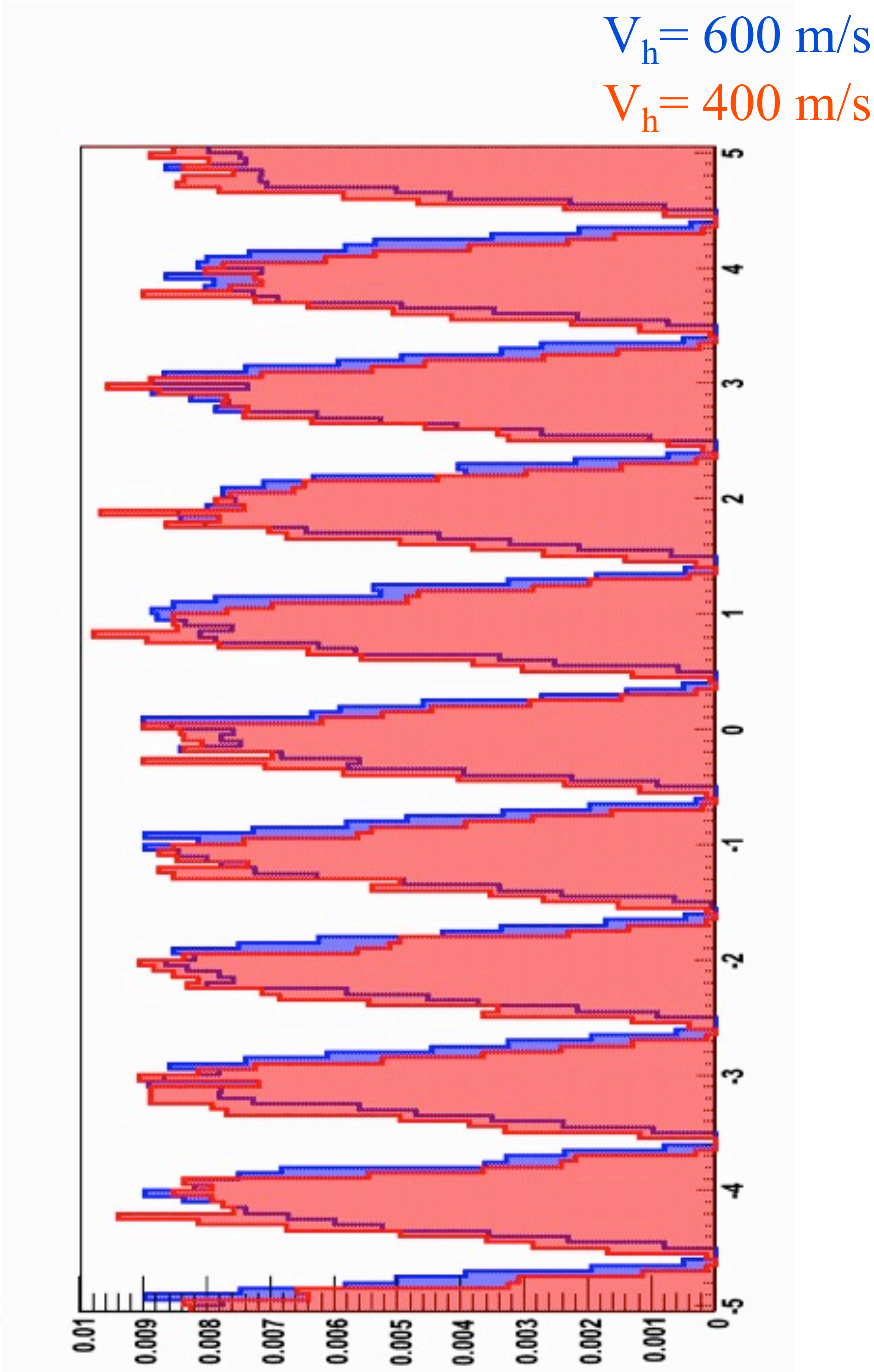


Grating units

With gravity



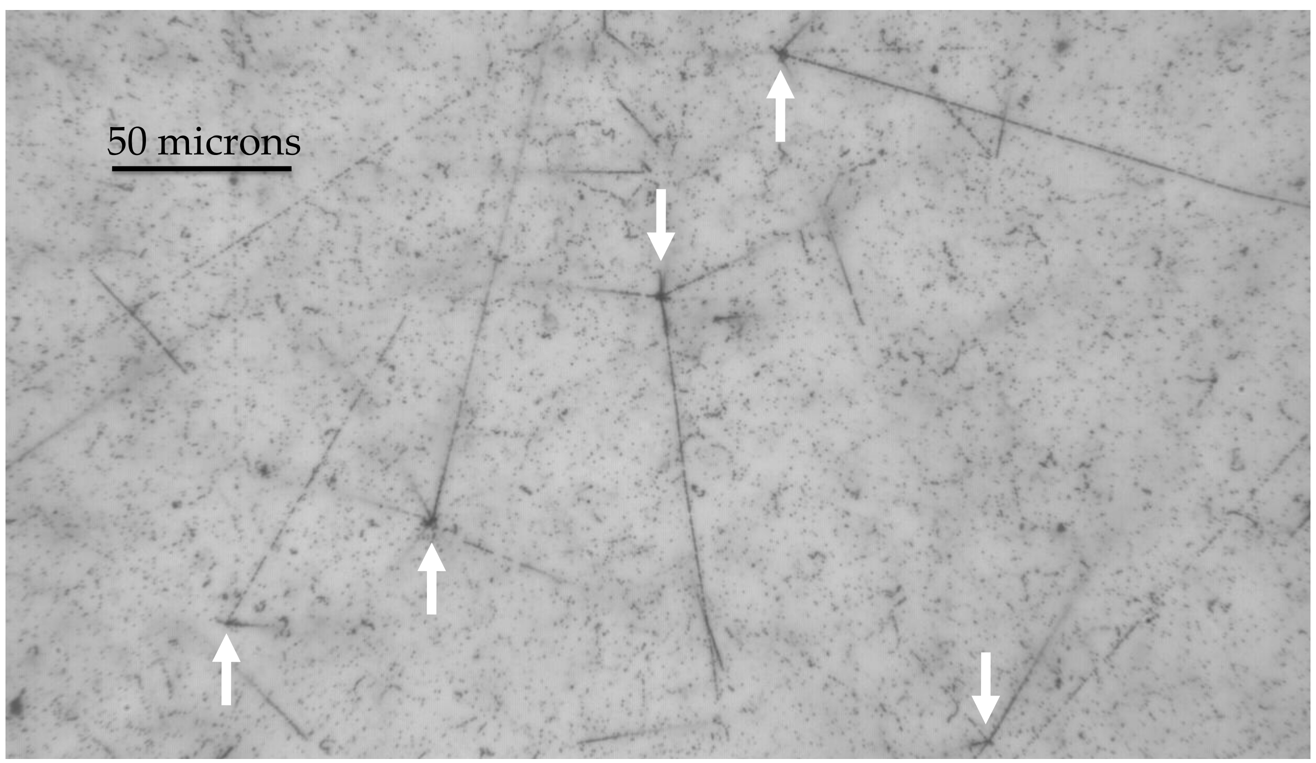
slight shift (~10 μm)

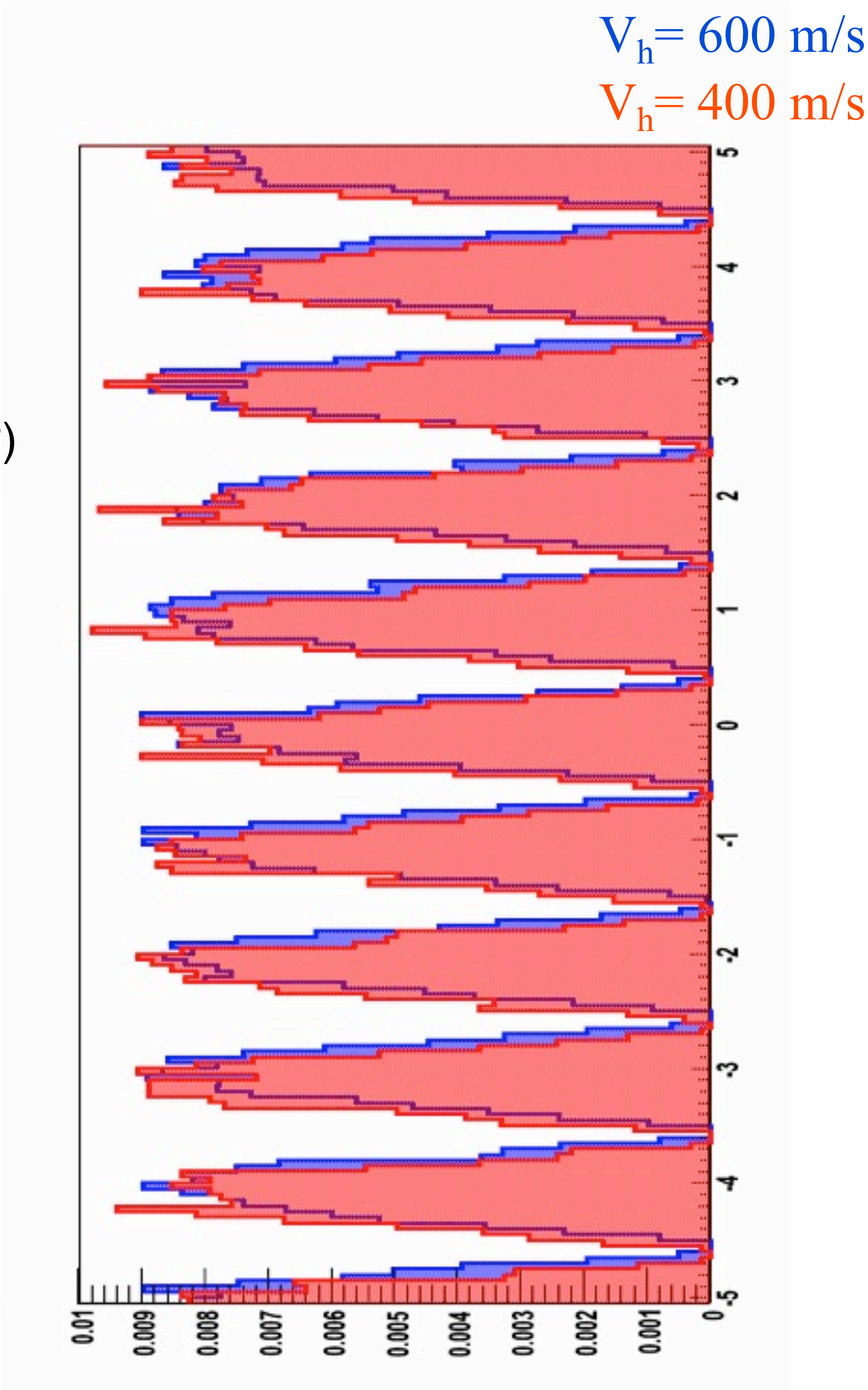


measure impact point to (≤10 μm)

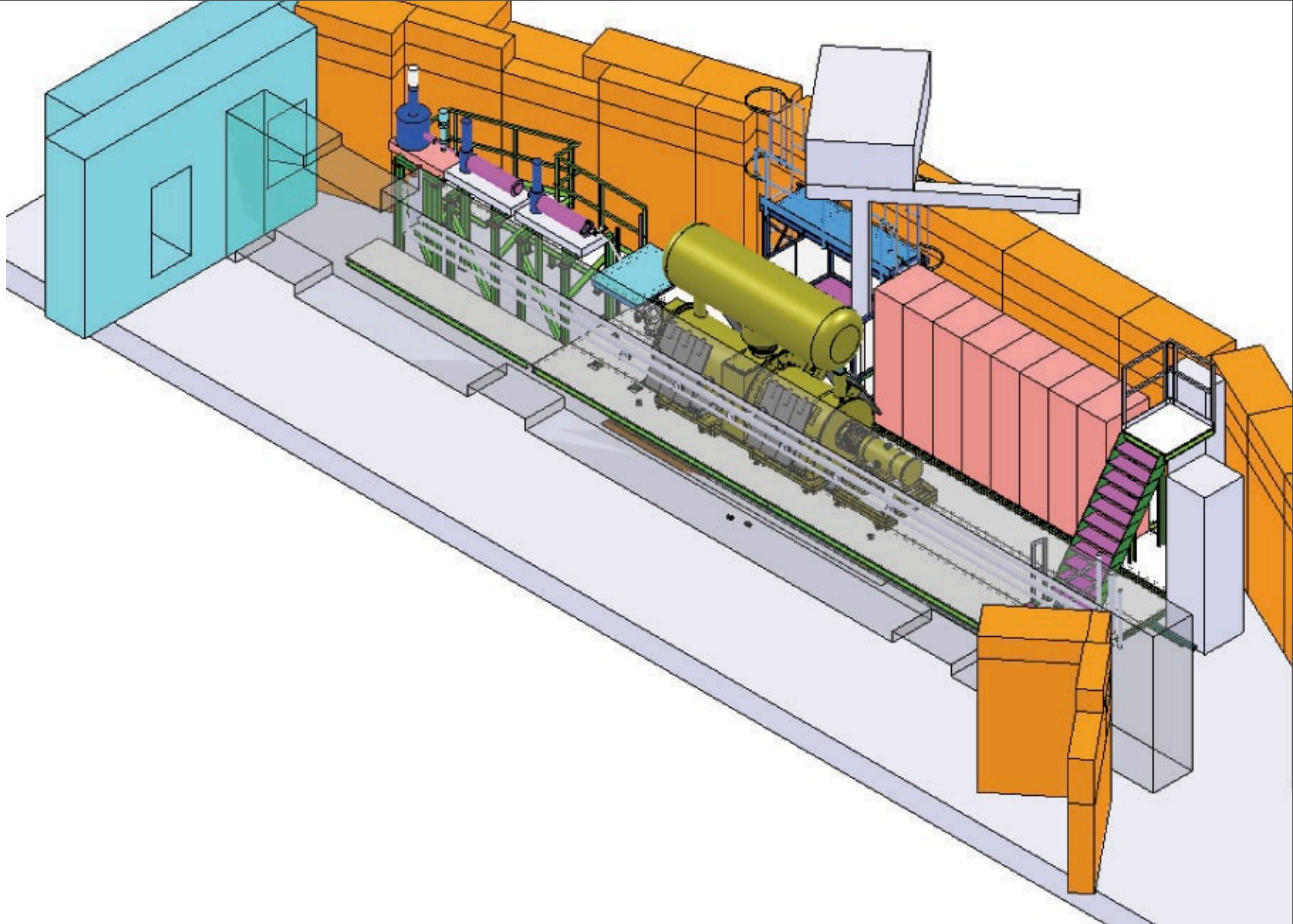
solution 1: Si strip detectors (~10 μm ?)

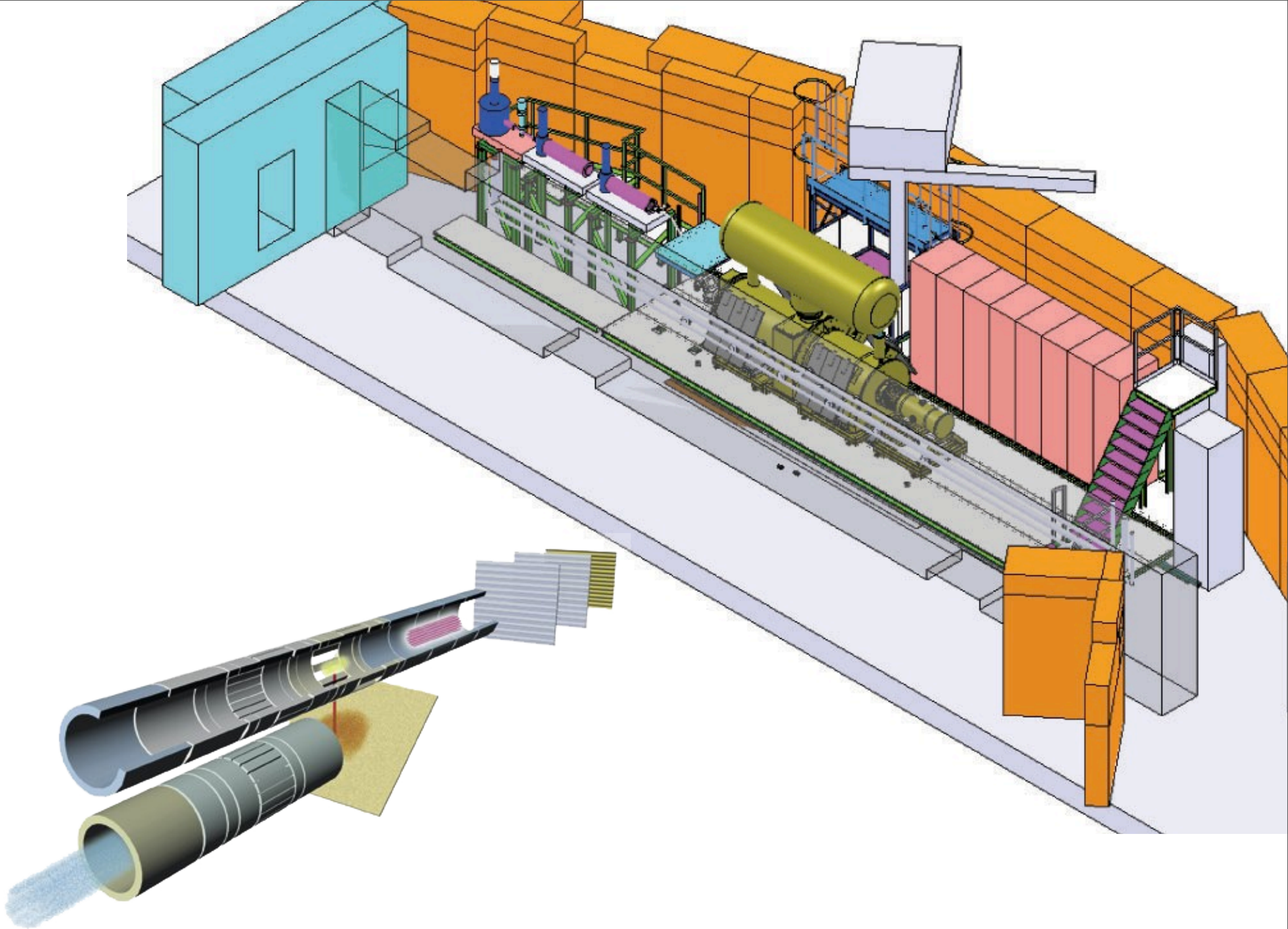
solution 2: photographic emulsion (≤1 μm ?)

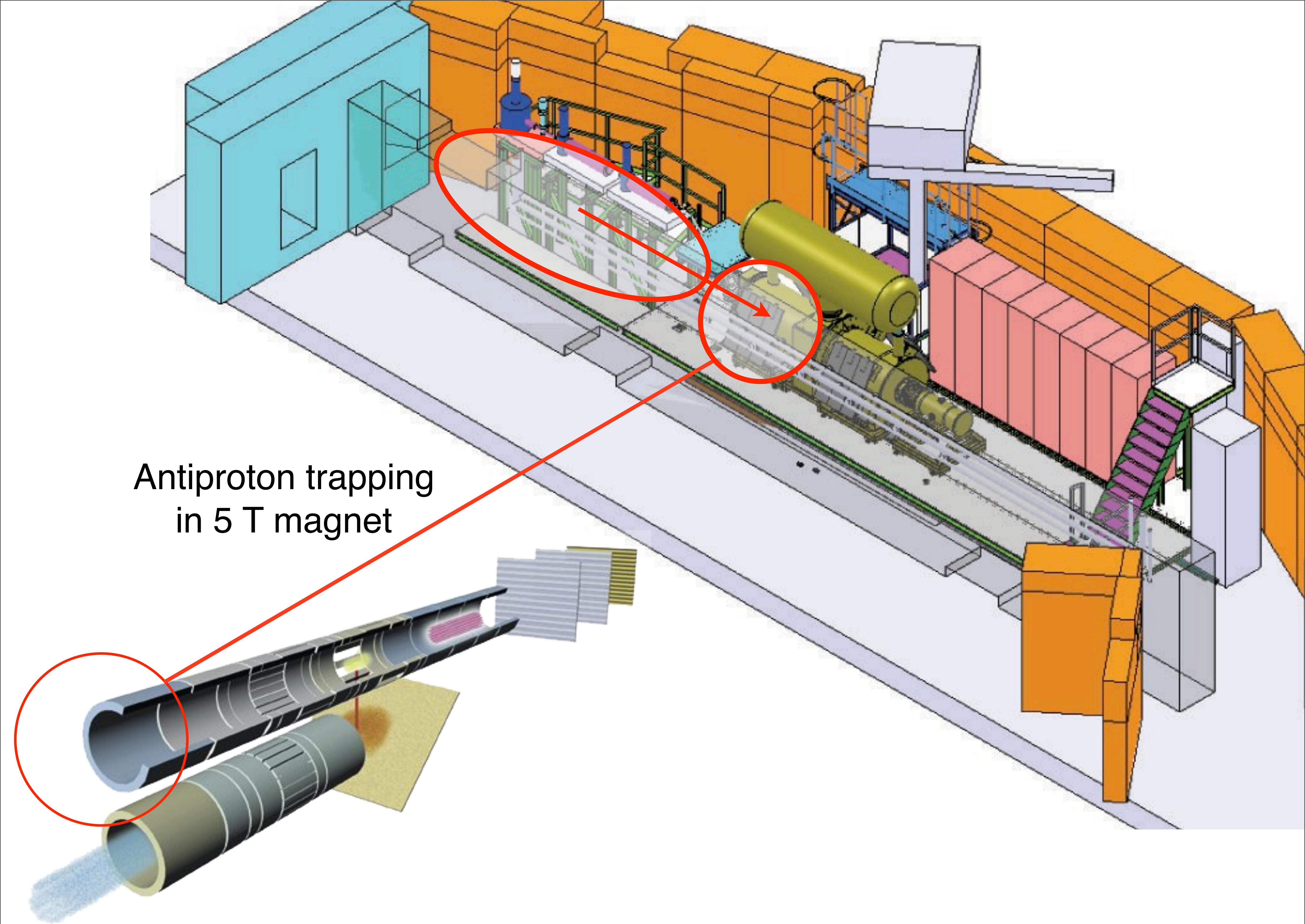


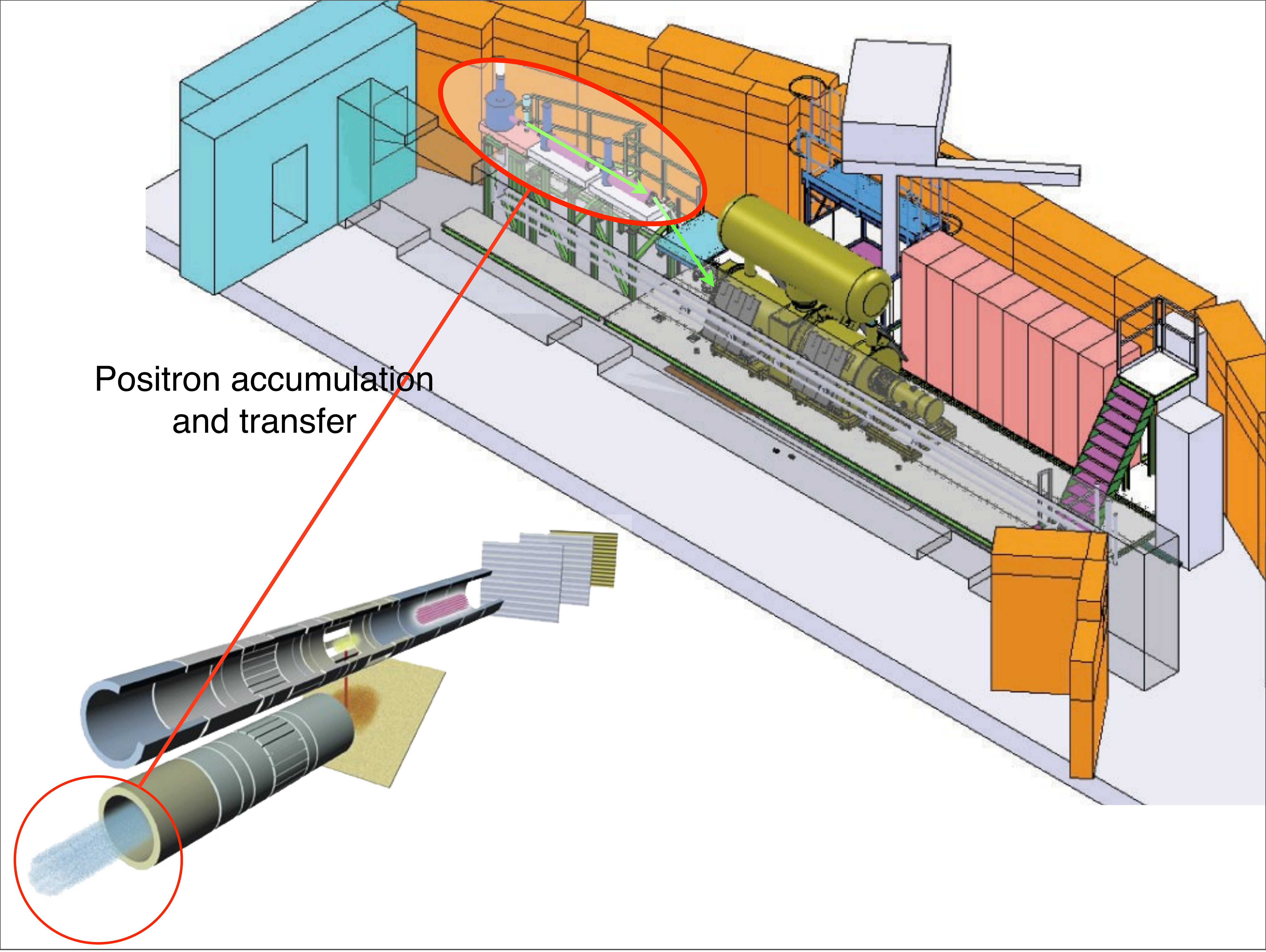


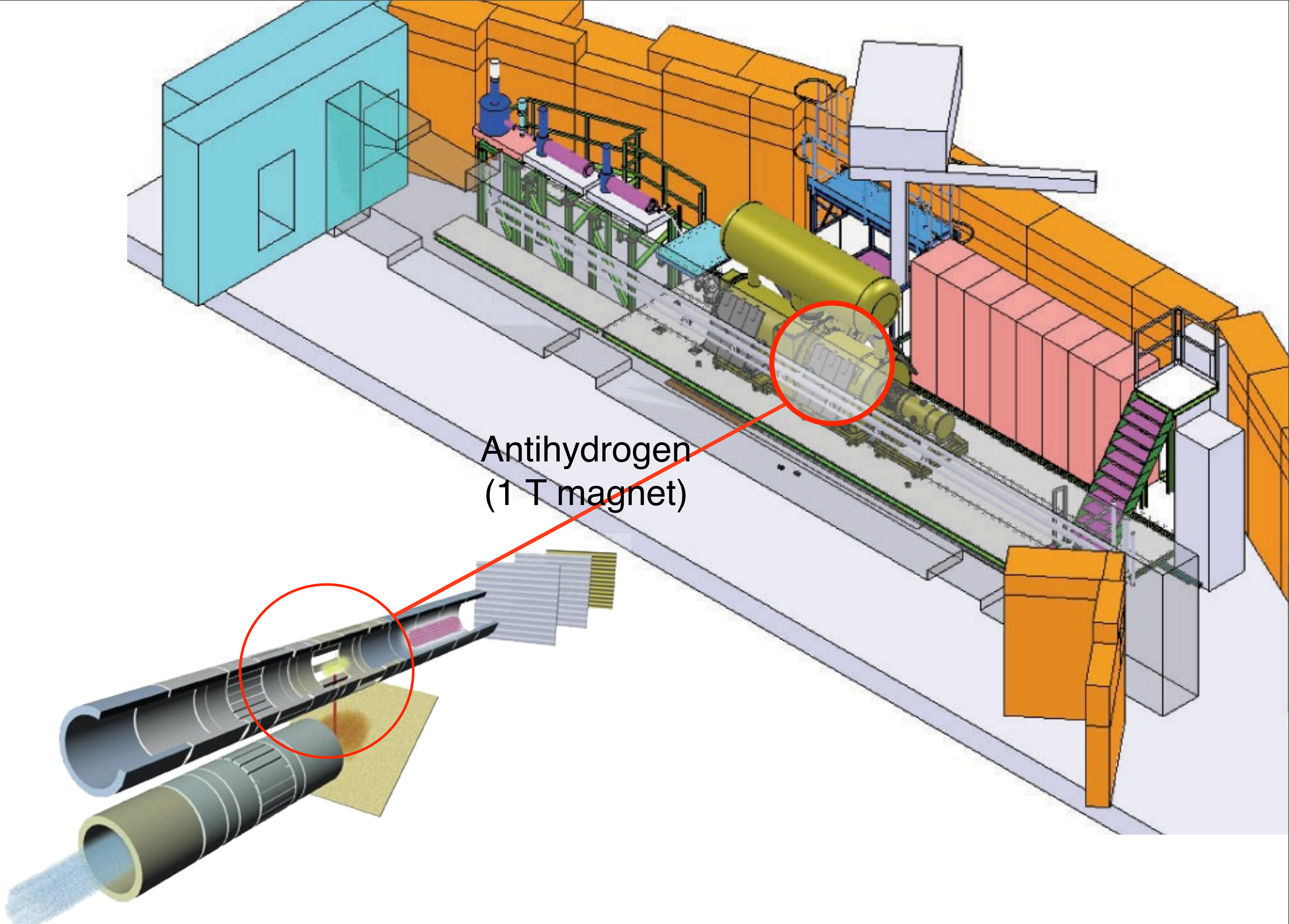
Grating units

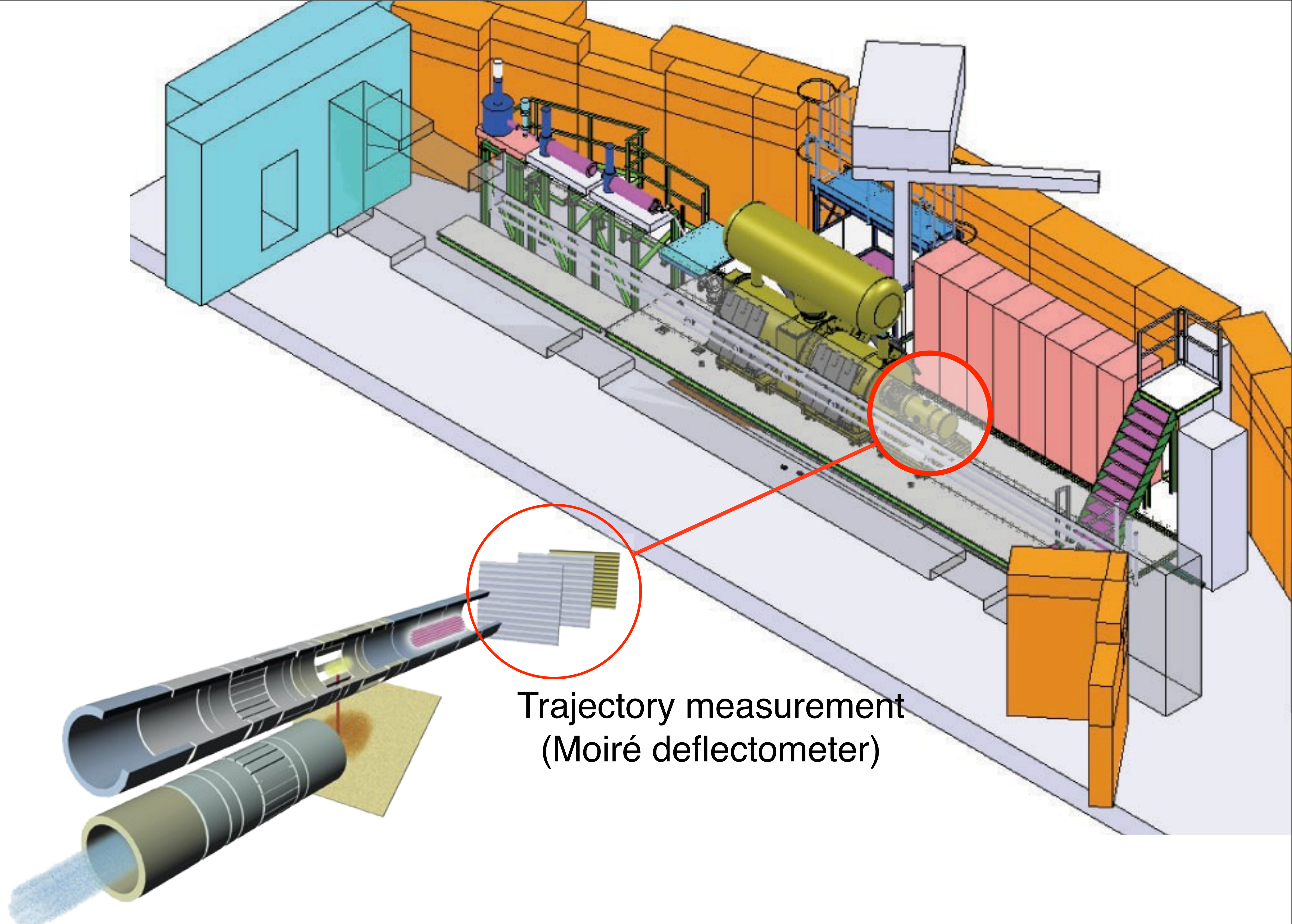





Antiproton trapping
in 5 T magnet


Positron accumulation
and transfer


Antihydrogen
(1 T magnet)



Trajectory measurement
(Moiré deflectometer)

Timeline:

2012: AEGIS assembly, tests with H production

2013: no antiprotons! tests with H production

2014: antiprotons only late in year: H (and then $\bar{H}$) beam production, first measurements?

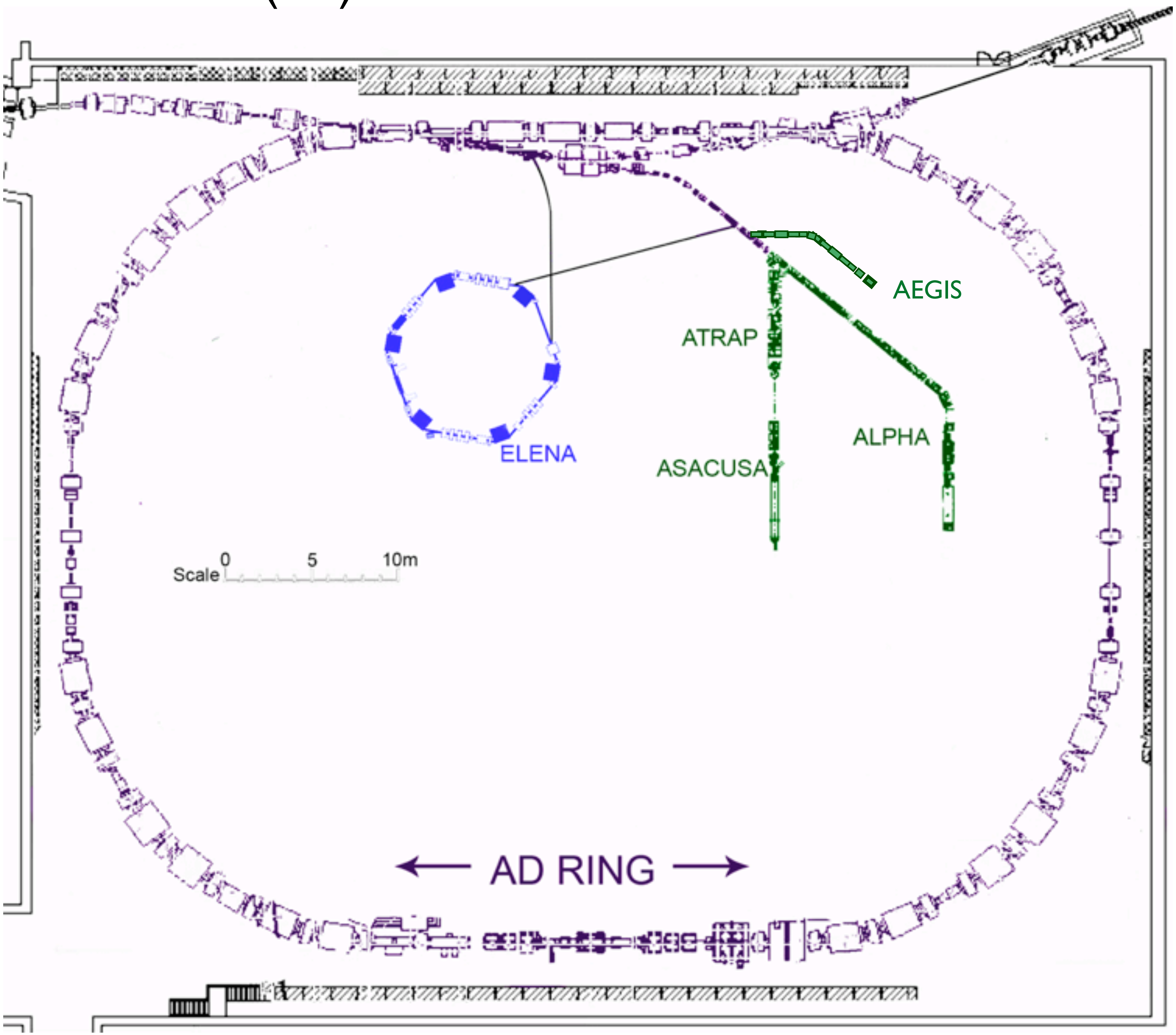
2015: gravity measurement & $\bar{H}$ spectroscopy

2016: gravity measurement & $\bar{H}$ spectroscopy

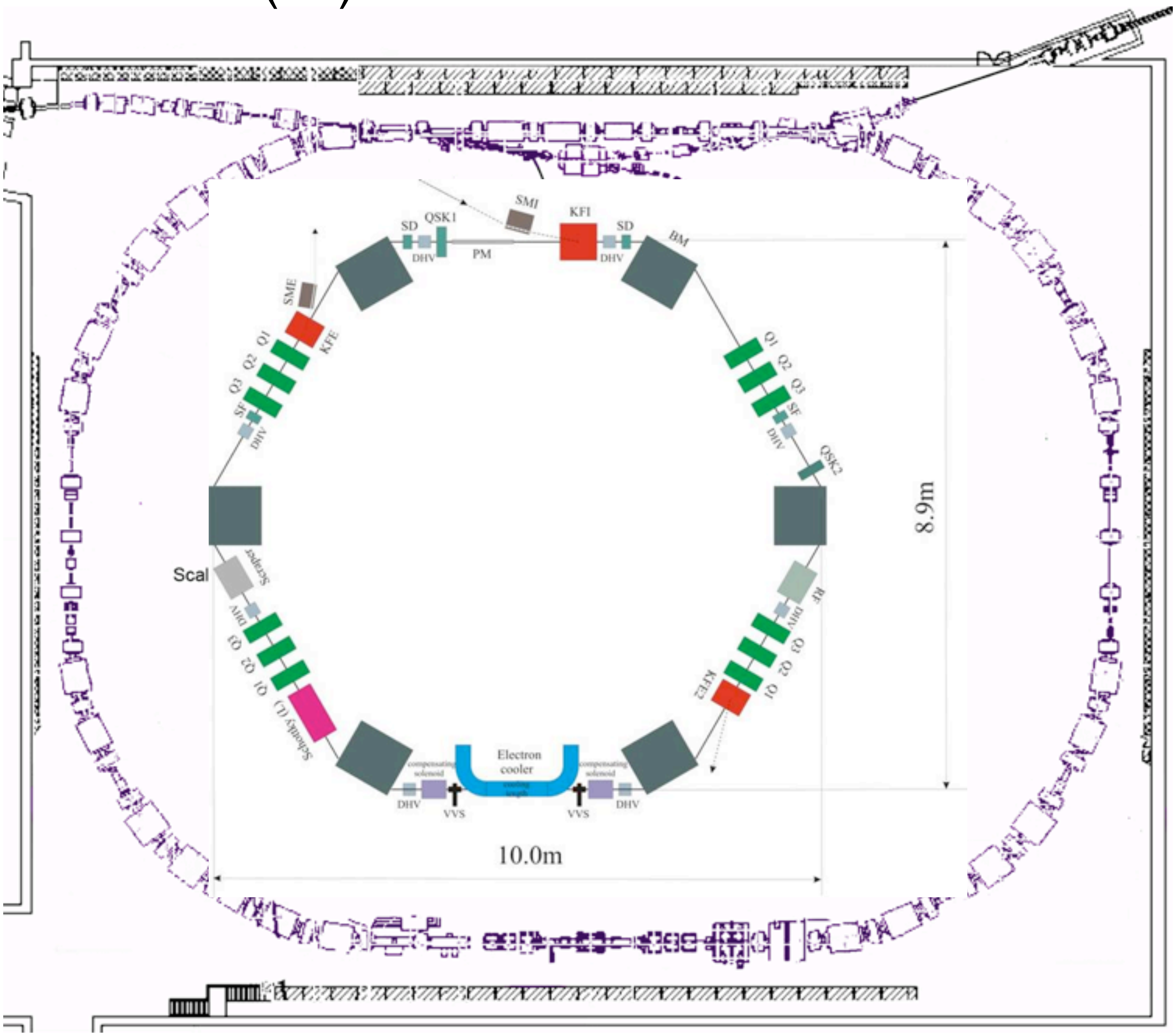
2017: ELENA starts up: GBAR enters the game

(meanwhile, of course, ALPHA, ATRAP, ASACUSA are very active....)

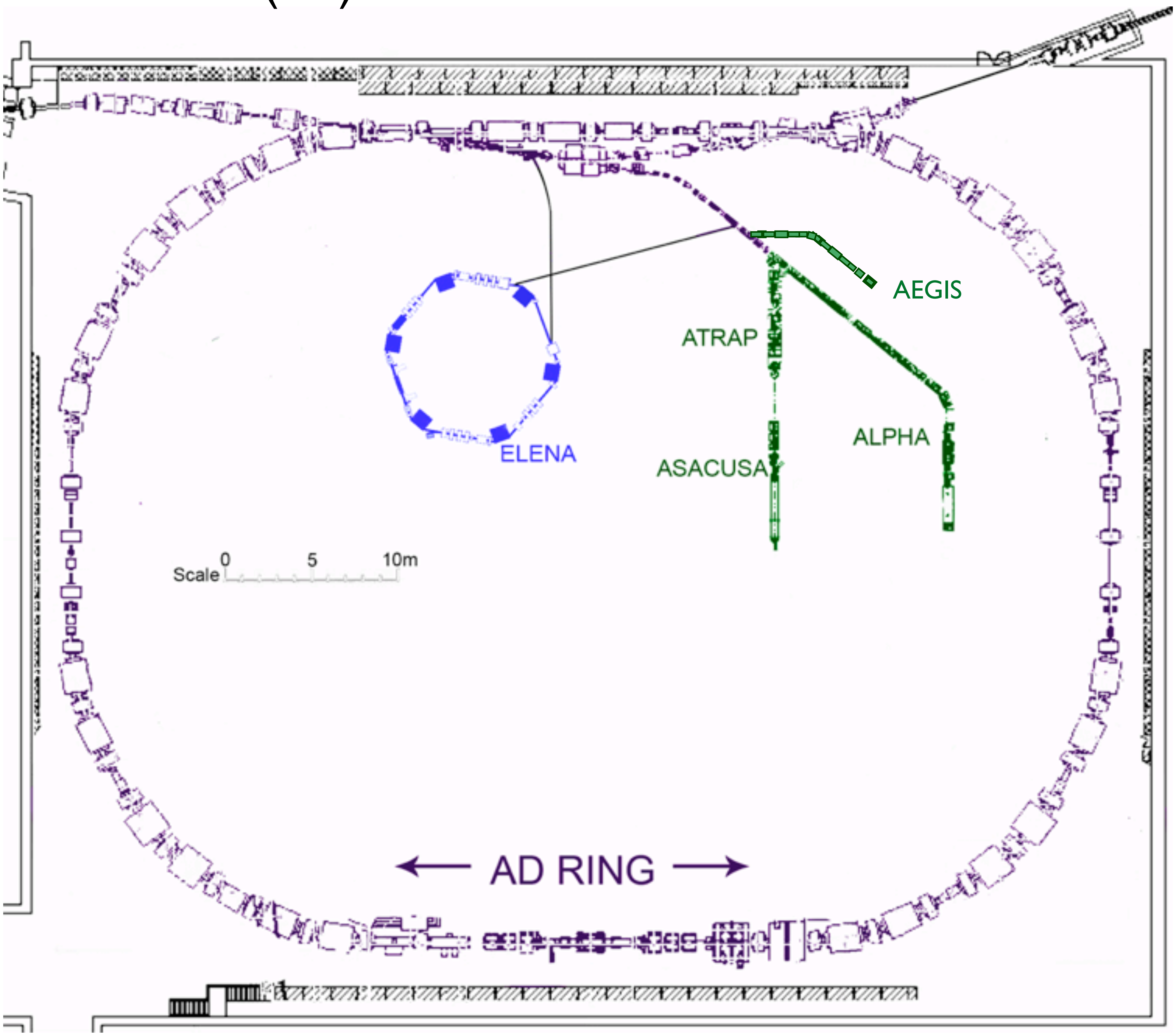
new (de)celerator in 2017: ELENA



new (de)celerator in 2017: ELENA

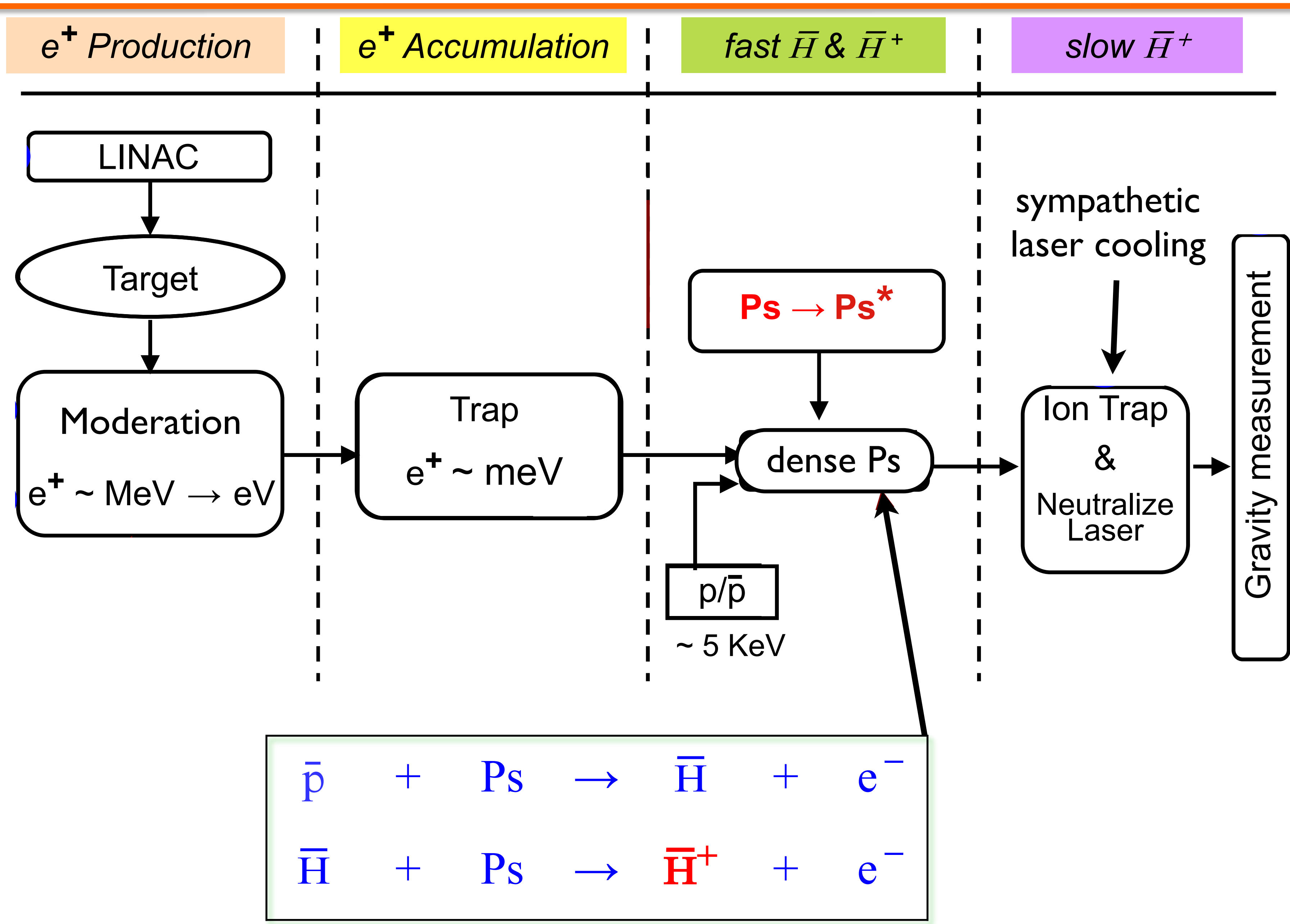


new (de)celerator in 2017: ELENA



new experiments in 2017: GBAR

Synoptic Scheme

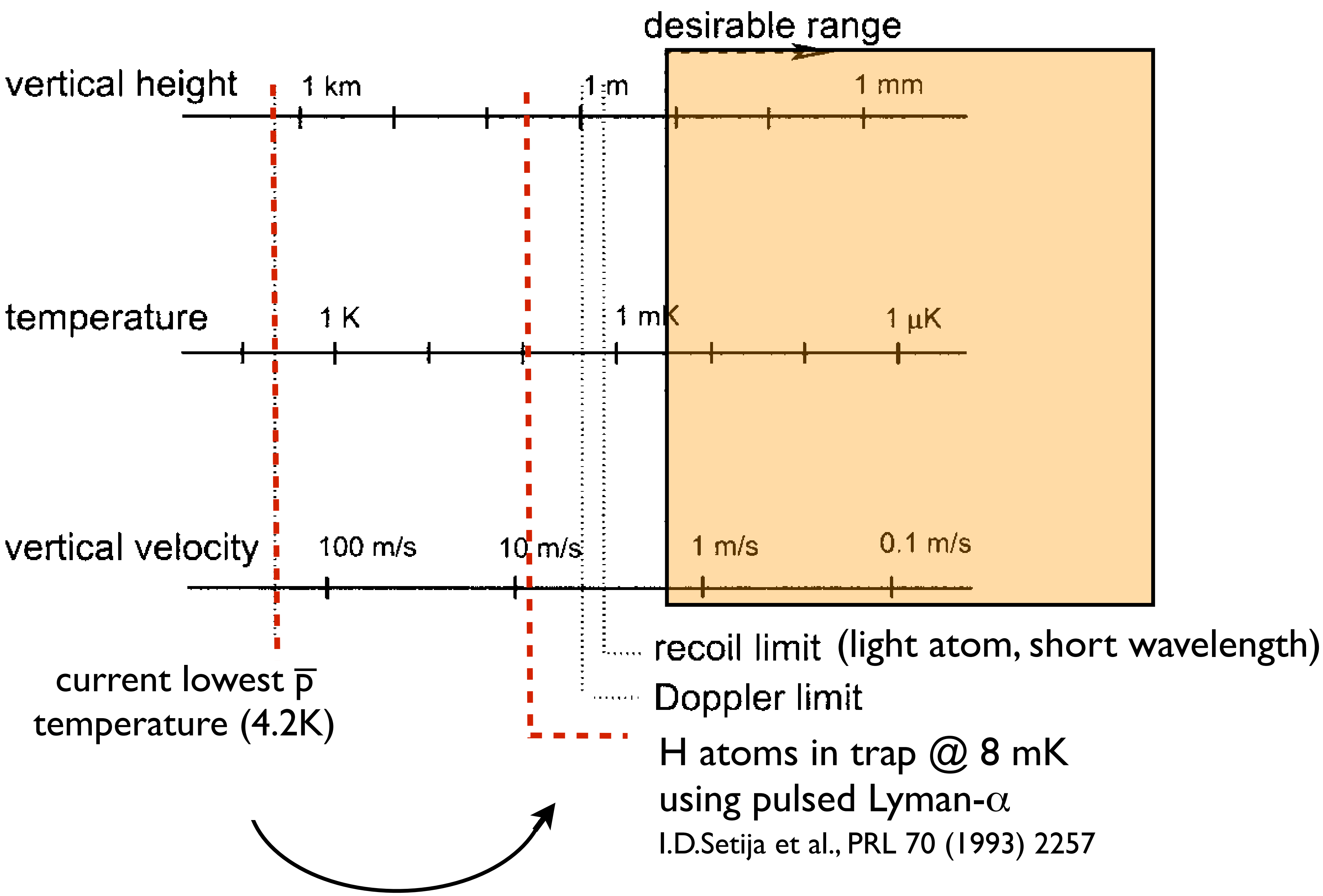


- Produce ion $\bar{H}^+$
- Capture ion $\bar{H}^+$
- Sympathetic cooling 20 μK
- Photodetachment of e^+
- Time of flight

antiprotons: x100

positrons: x1000

Precision requires “Ultra-cold” (~1 μK) Antihydrogen



1S→2P laser cooling: cw Lyman-α source

Eikema, Walz, Hänsch, PRL 86 (2001) 5679

sympathetic cooling to the rescue

GBAR

cooling of $\bar{H}^+$

J. Walz and T. Hänsch, Gen. Rel. and Grav. 36 (2004) 561

AEGIS

sympathetic cooling to the rescue

GBAR

cooling of $\bar{H}^+$

J.Walz and T. Hänsch, Gen. Rel. and Grav. 36 (2004) 561

formation of $\bar{H}^+$ (binding energy = 0.754 eV)

how? perhaps through $Ps(2p)+\bar{H}(1s) \rightarrow \bar{H}^+ + e^-$

Roy & Sinha, EPJD 47 (2008) 327

sympathetic cooling of $\bar{H}^+$

e.g. $In^+ \rightarrow 20\ \mu K$

photodetachment at ~6083 cm^{-1}

gravity measurement via TOF

AEGIS

sympathetic cooling to the rescue

GBAR

cooling of $\overline{H}^+$

J.Walz and T. Hänsch, Gen. Rel. and Grav. 36 (2004) 561

formation of $\overline{H}^+$ (binding energy = 0.754 eV)

how? perhaps through Ps(2p)+$\overline{H}$(1s) → $\overline{H}^+$ + e^-

Roy & Sinha, EPJD 47 (2008) 327

sympathetic cooling of $\overline{H}^+$

e.g. In^+ → 20 μK

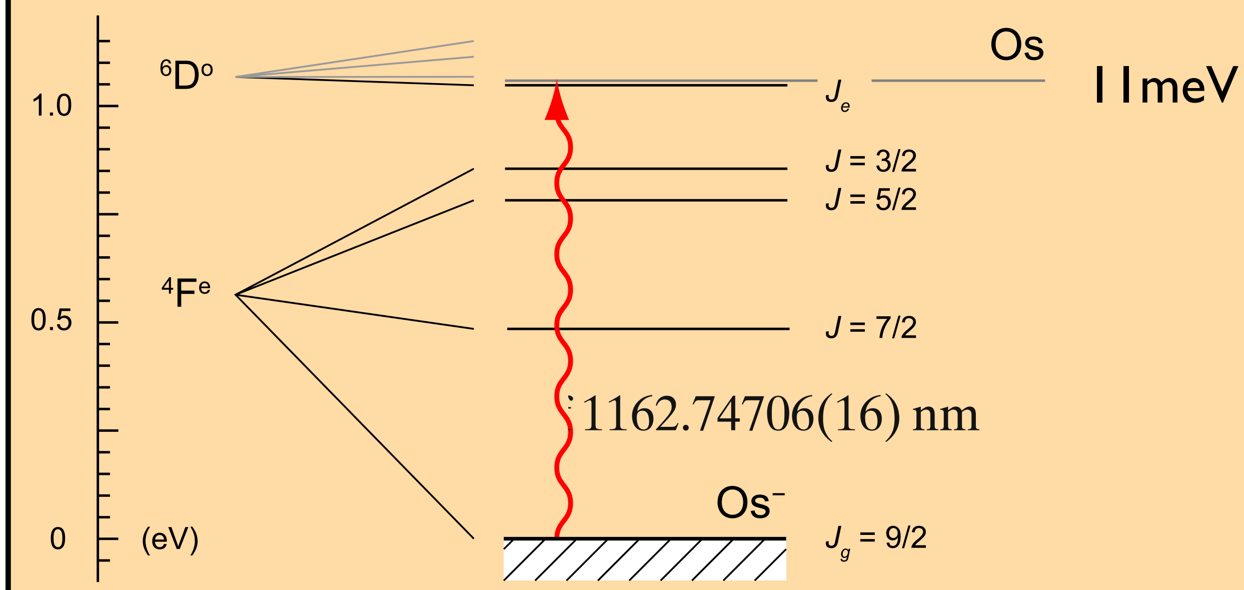
photodetachment at ~6083 cm^{-1}

gravity measurement via TOF

AEGIS

cooling of $\overline{p}$

Warring et al, PRL 102 (2009) 043001
Fischer et al, PRL 104 (2010) 073004



very weak cooling

→ **best to start at ~ 4K and cool to Doppler limit ($T_D \approx 0.24\ \mu K$)**

sympathetic cooling to the rescue

GBAR

cooling of $\bar{H}^+$

J.Walz and T. Hänsch, Gen. Rel. and Grav. 36 (2004) 561

formation of $\bar{H}^+$ (binding energy = 0.754 eV)

how? perhaps through Ps(2p)+$\bar{H}$(1s) → $\bar{H}^+$ + e^-

Roy & Sinha, EPJD 47 (2008) 327

sympathetic cooling of $\bar{H}^+$

e.g. In^+ → 20 μK

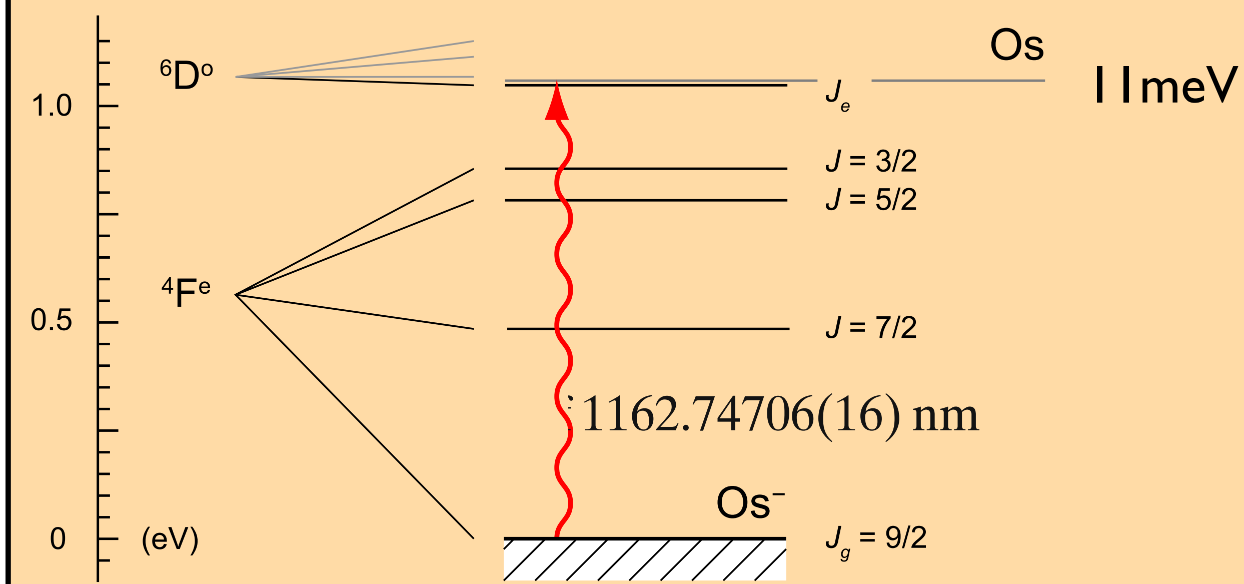
photodetachment at ~6083 cm^{-1}

gravity measurement via TOF

AEGIS

cooling of $\bar{p}$

Warring et al, PRL 102 (2009) 043001
Fischer et al, PRL 104 (2010) 073004



very weak cooling

→ best to start at ~ 4K and cool to Doppler limit ($T_D \approx 0.24\ \mu K$)

should allow reaching same precision on **g** as with atoms (10^{-6} or better)

Overview:

1. Introduction and overview
2. Antimatter at high energies (SppS, LEP, Fermilab)
3. Meson spectroscopy (antimatter as QCD probe)

4. Astroparticle physics and cosmology
5. CP and CPT violation tests
6. Precision tests with Antihydrogen: spectroscopy

7. Precision tests with Antihydrogen: gravity
8. Applications of antimatter

Overview:

1. Introduction and overview
2. Antimatter at high energies (SppS, LEP, Fermilab)
3. Meson spectroscopy (antimatter as QCD probe)

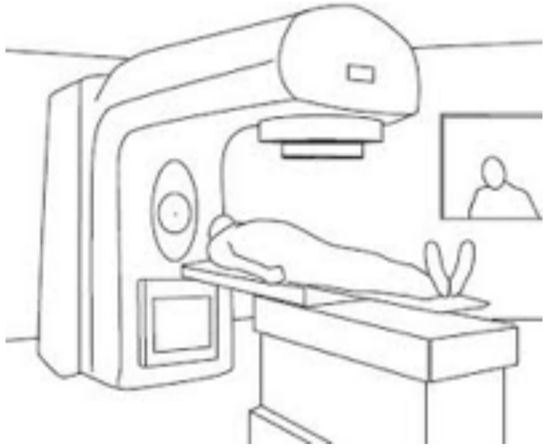
4. Astroparticle physics and cosmology
5. CP and CPT violation tests
6. Precision tests with Antihydrogen: spectroscopy

7. Precision tests with Antihydrogen: gravity
8. Applications of antimatter

(aka: can it make me rich?)

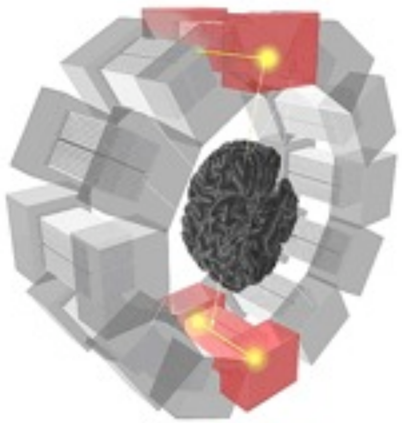
Applications:

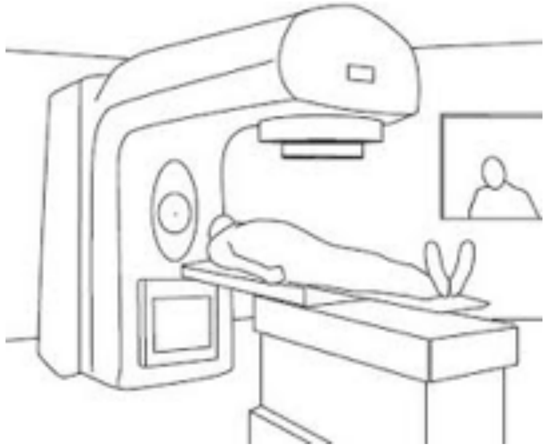
1. Positron emission tomography
2. Radiotherapy
3. Fuel
4. Other ideas



Applications:

1. Positron emission tomography

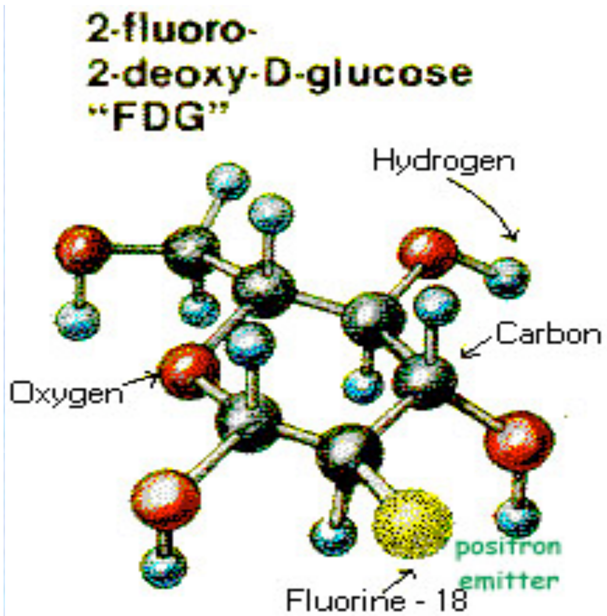




2. Radiotherapy

3. Fuel

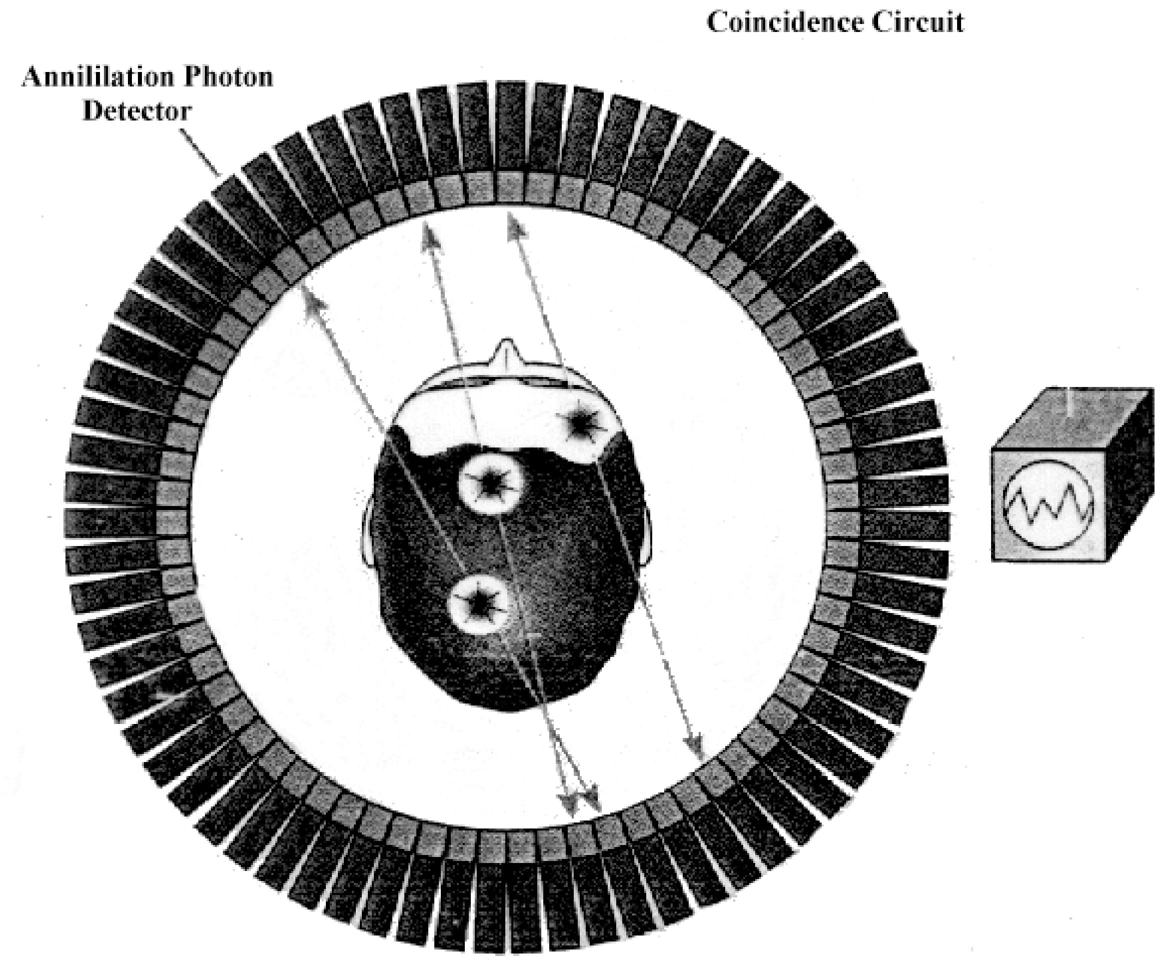
4. Other ideas



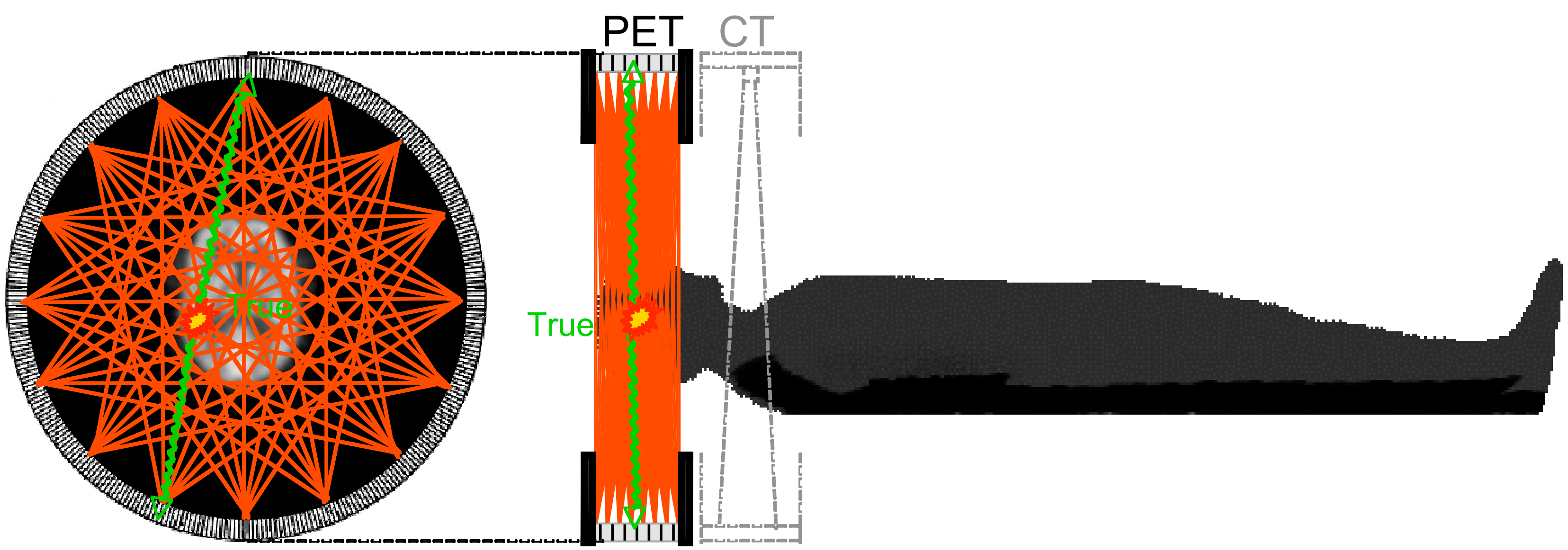
Insert e^+ emitting isotopes (C-11, N-13, O-15, F-18) into physiologically relevant molecules (O_2, glucose, enzymes) and inject into patient.

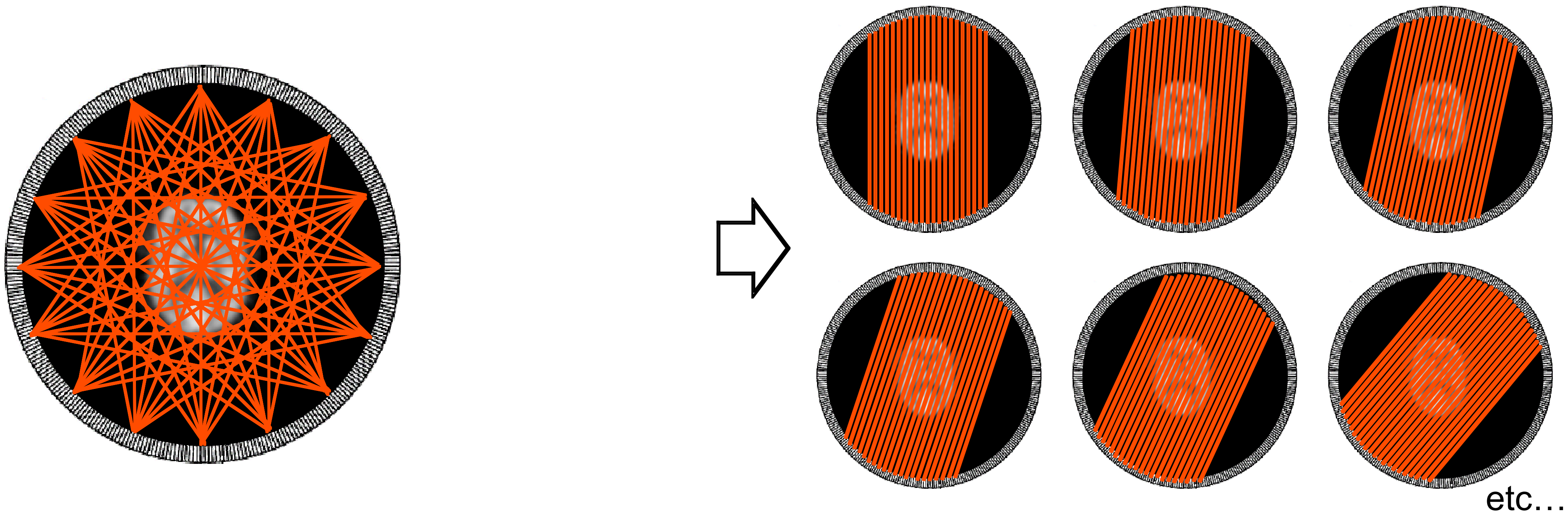
(Lifetimes ~ few to 100 minutes)

Reconstruct place of positron annihilation with crystal calorimeter

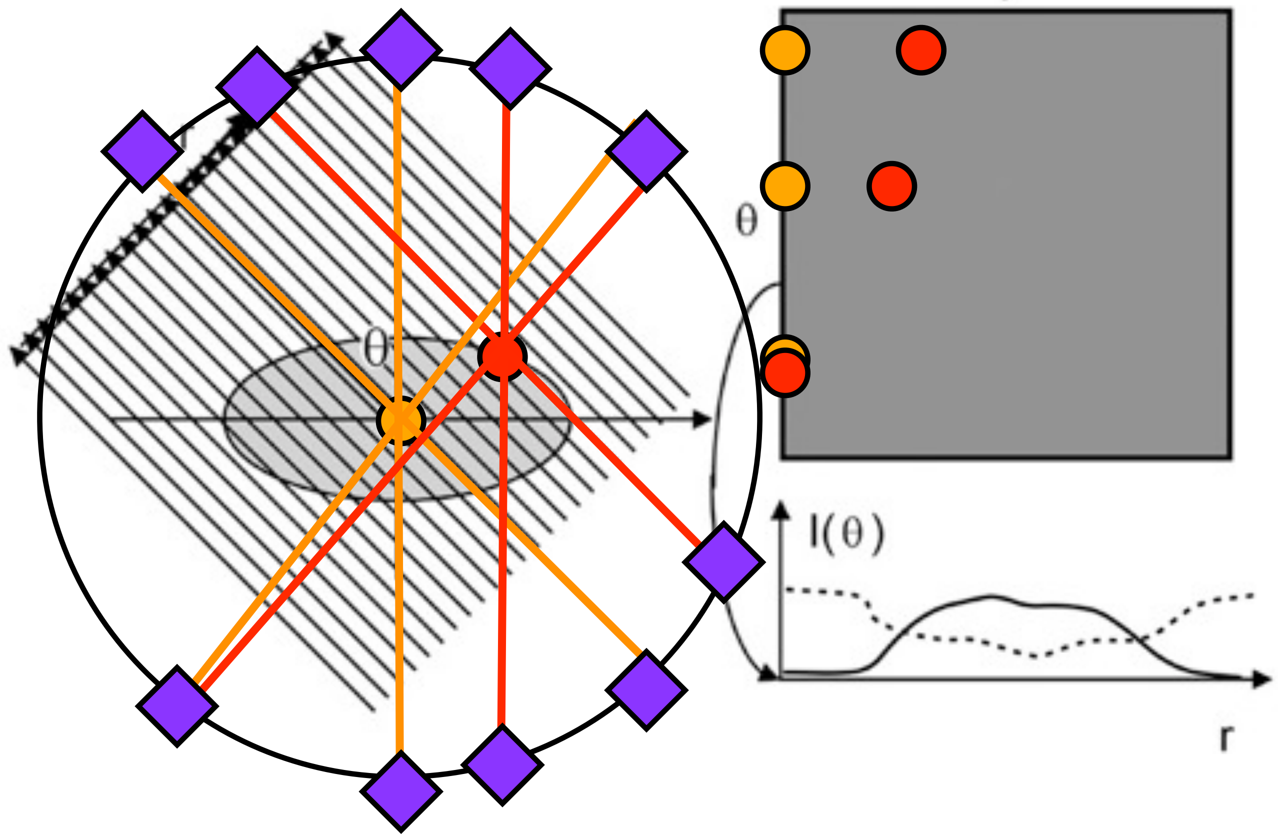


Multiple radiation detectors arranged around the subject's head are connected by coincidence circuits.

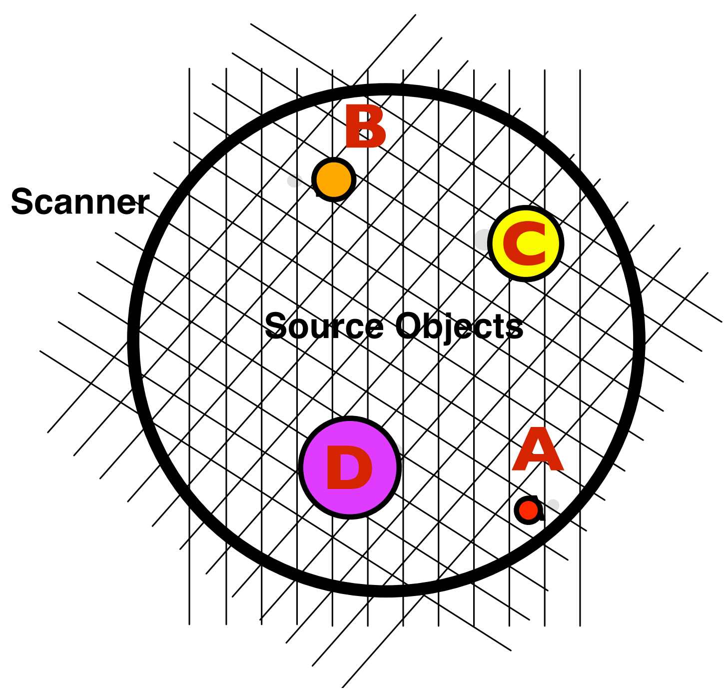

PET
CT
True
True

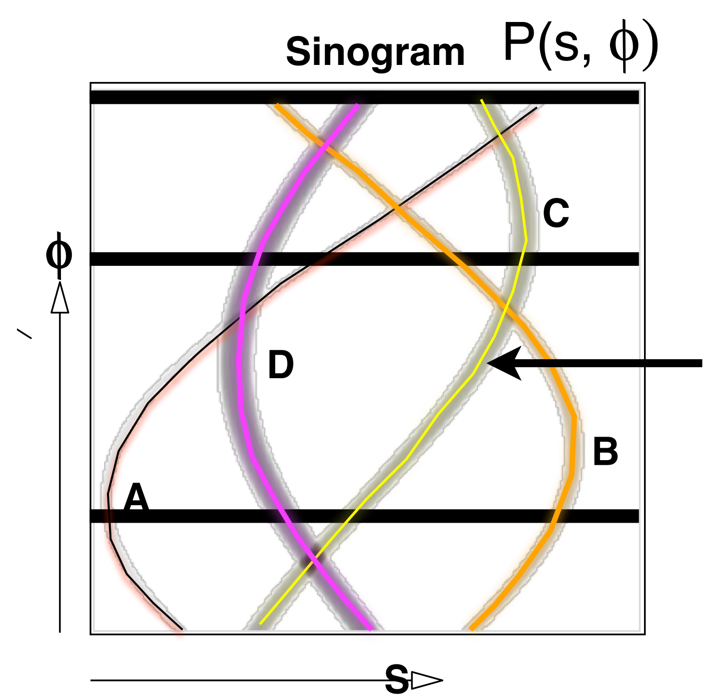

etc…

Data representation: sinograms



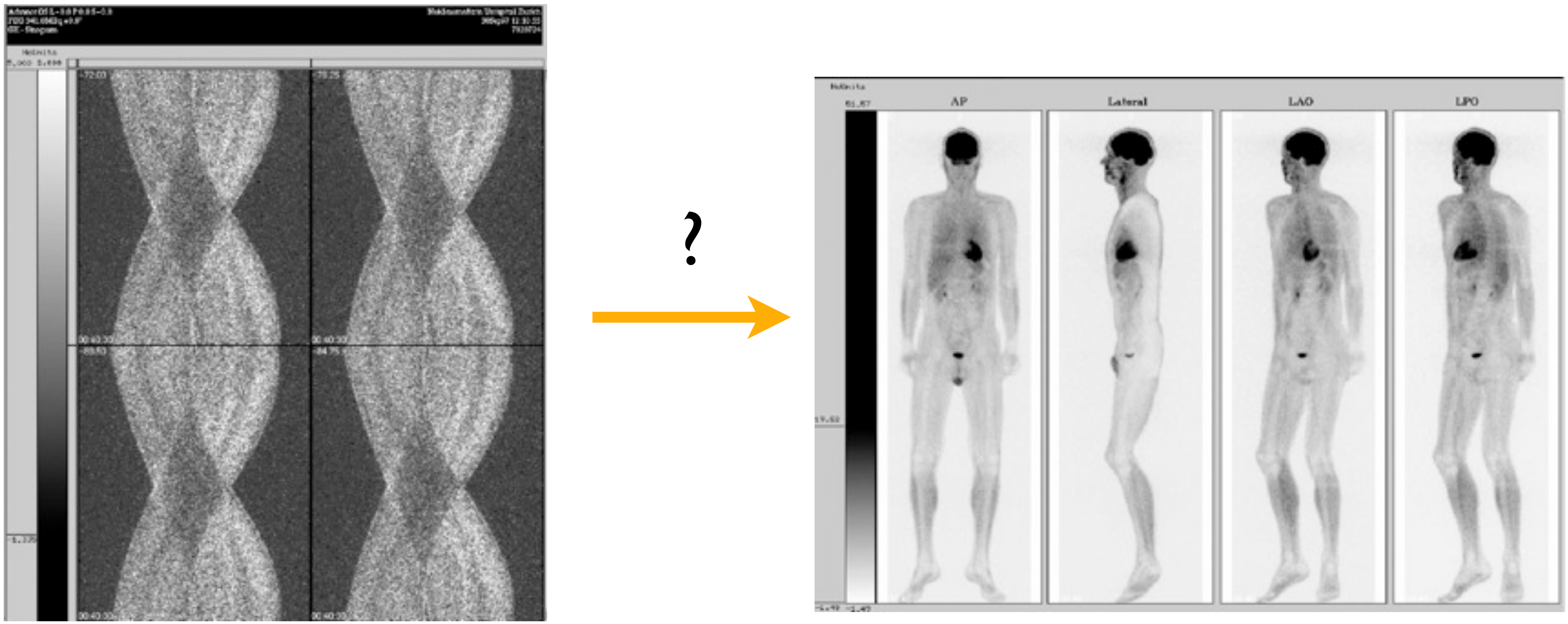
The number of events detected along a line is proportional to the integral of activity along that line





Intensity =
Line integral through tracer distribution for a particular (s, phi)

Wednesday, August 1, 2012



http://research.nokia.com/files/tomoRGI.pdf

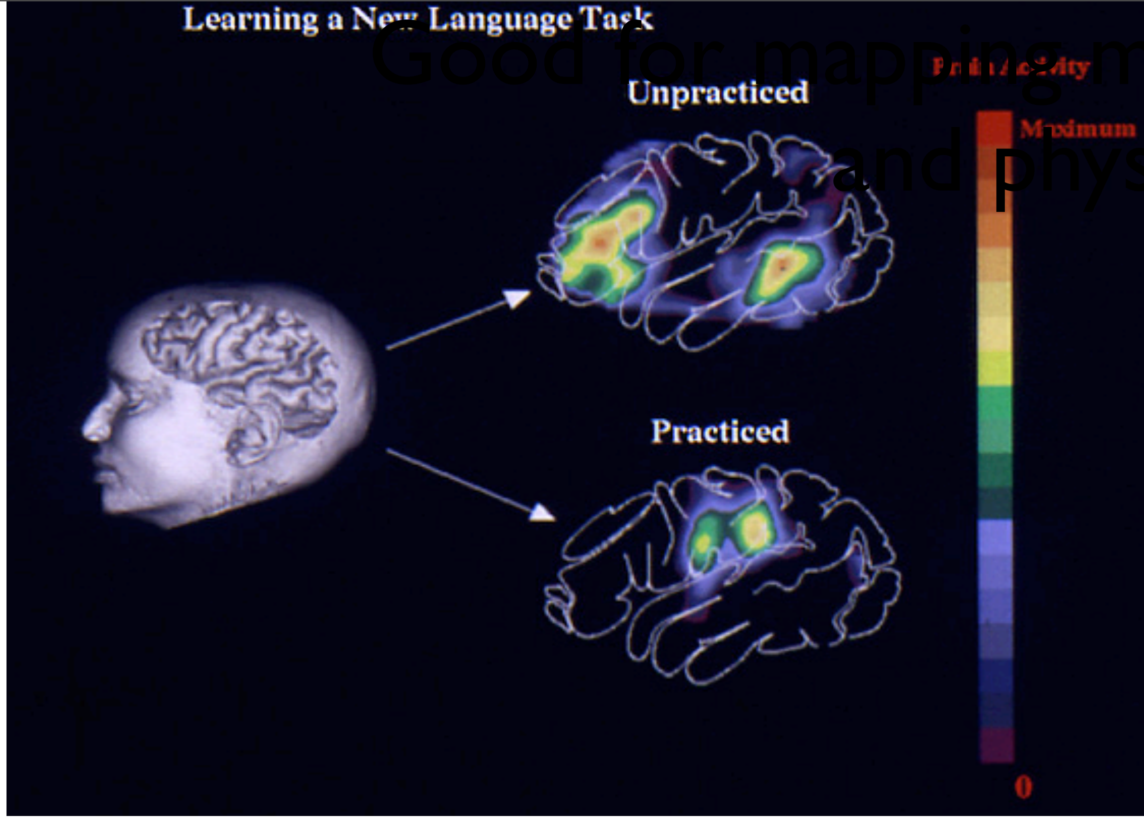
- Filtered back-projection

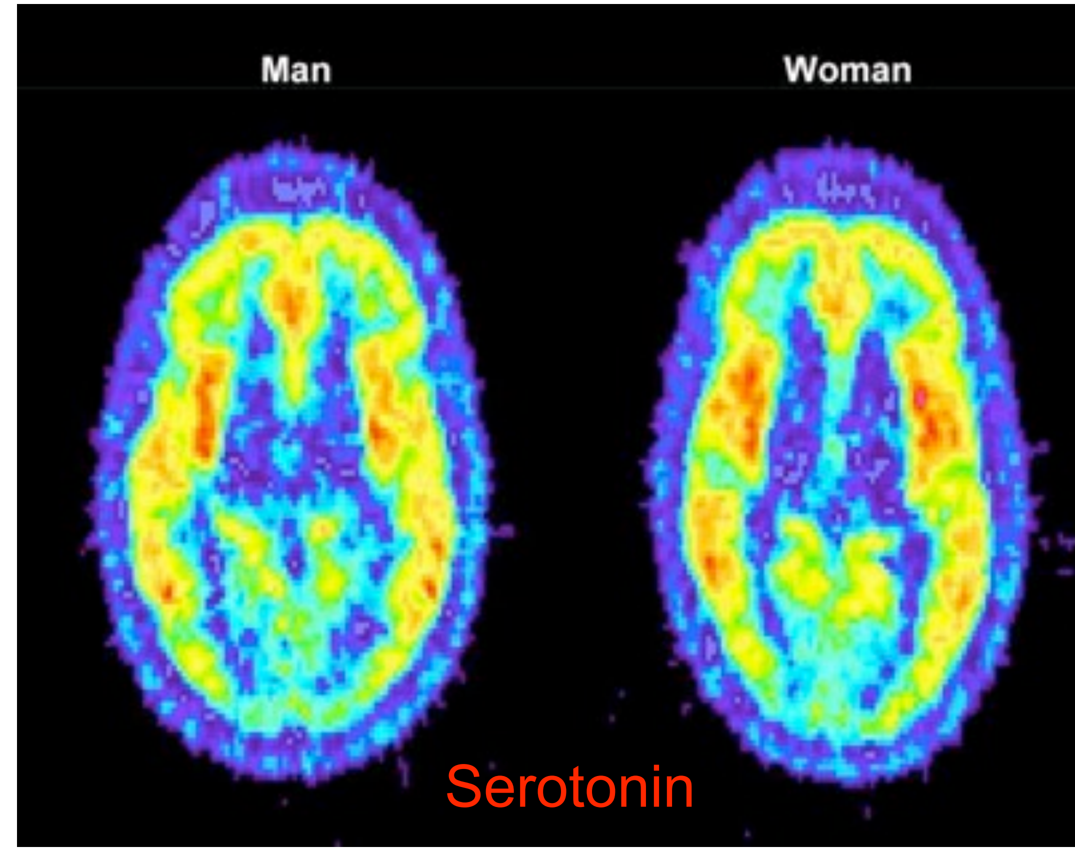
  fast, cheap, inaccurate

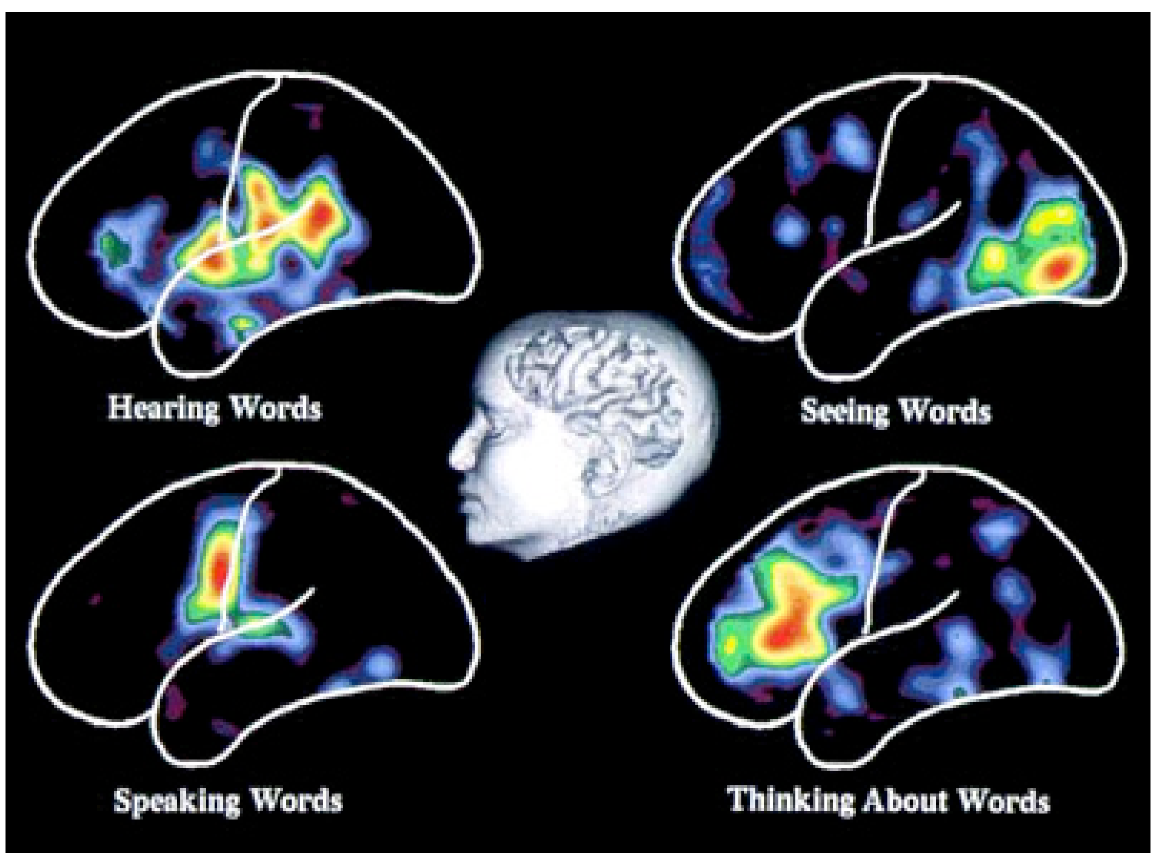
- Expectation maximization (iterative procedure)

  slow, expensive, accurate

Good for mapping metabolism, neurotransmitters and physiological changes







Serotonin receptors

Dopamine receptors

Glucose

Amyloid-binding molecules

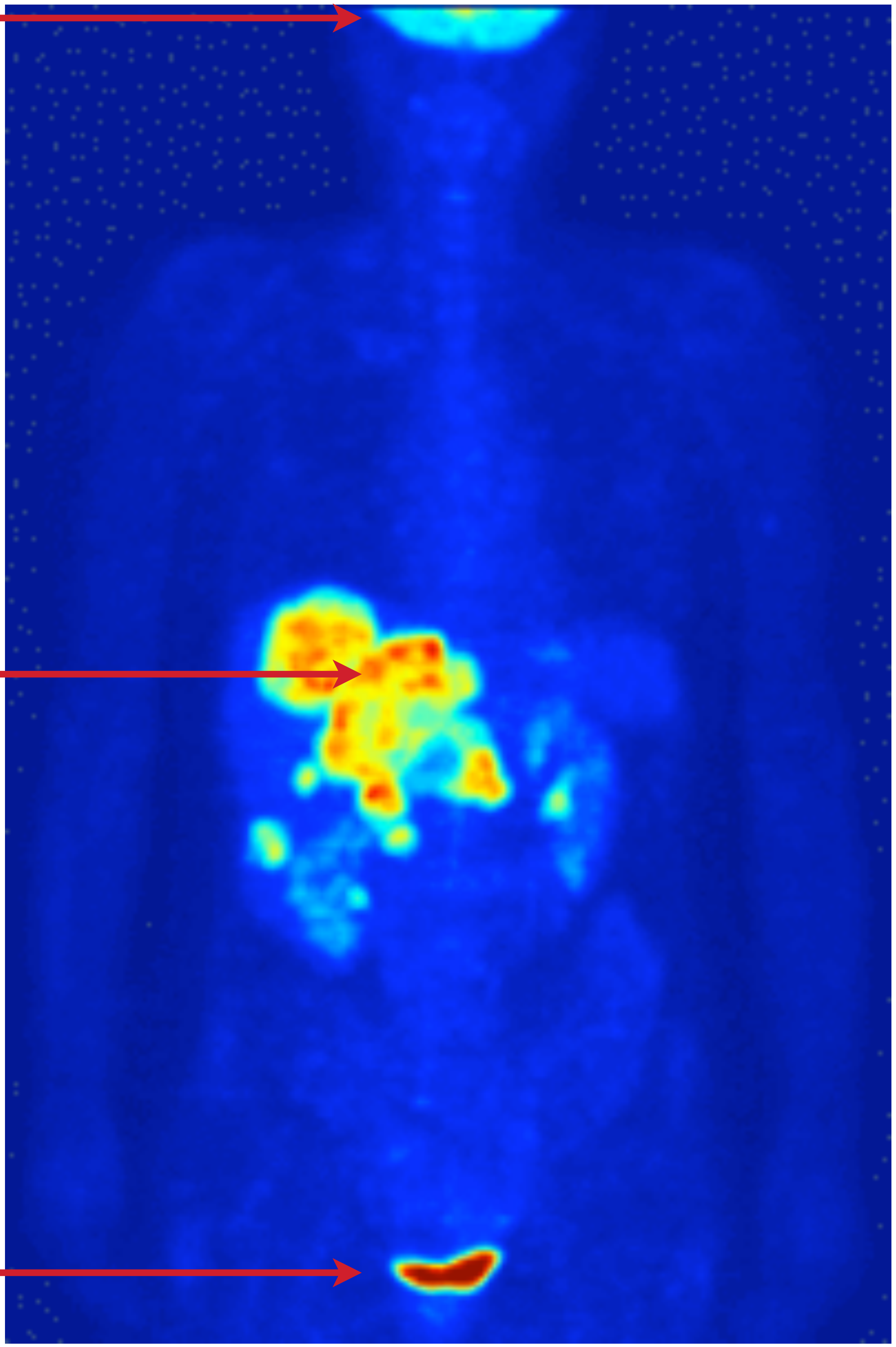
Opioid receptors

Pharmacological tests

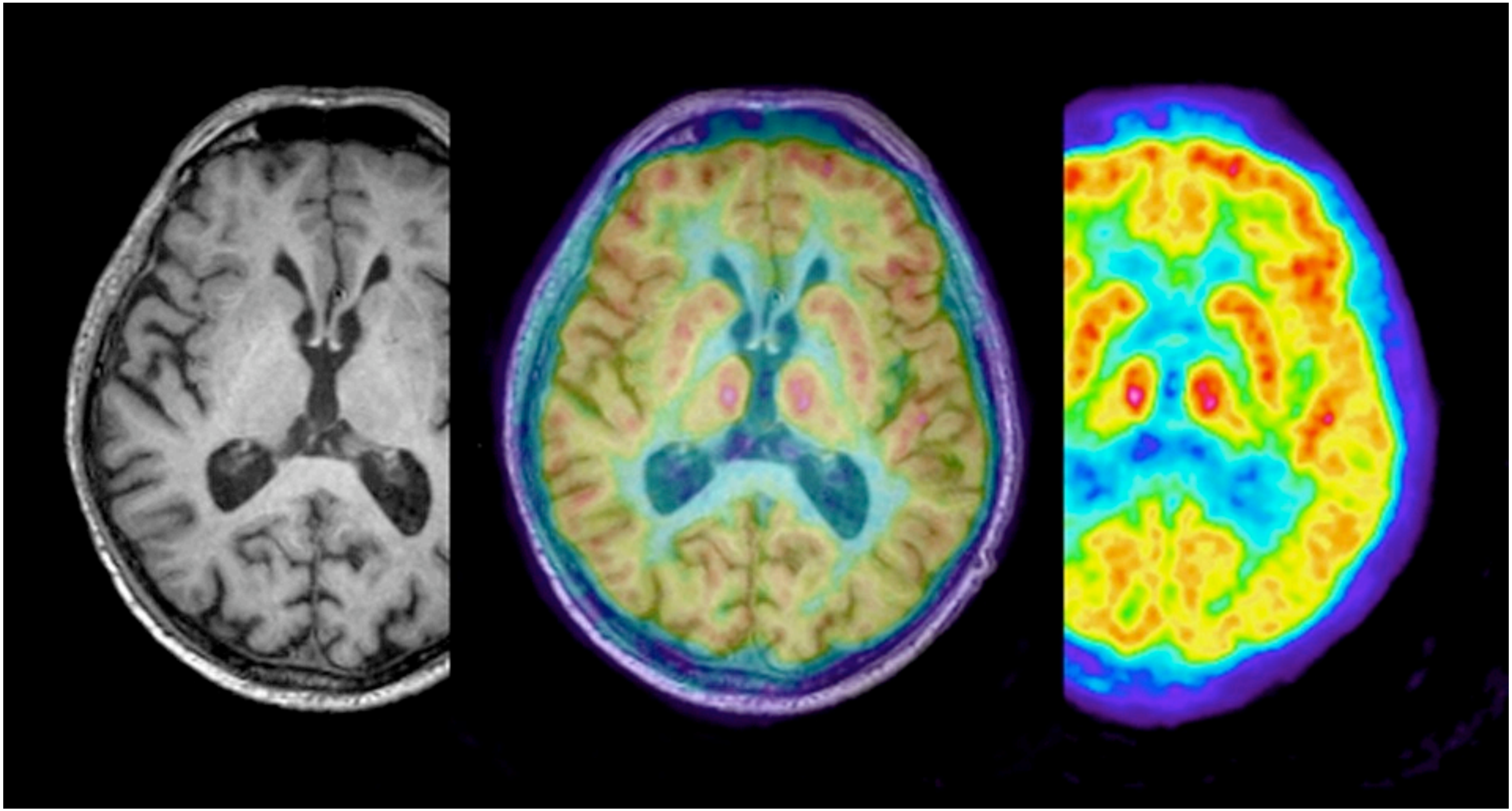
brain

stomach
(abnormal)

bladder

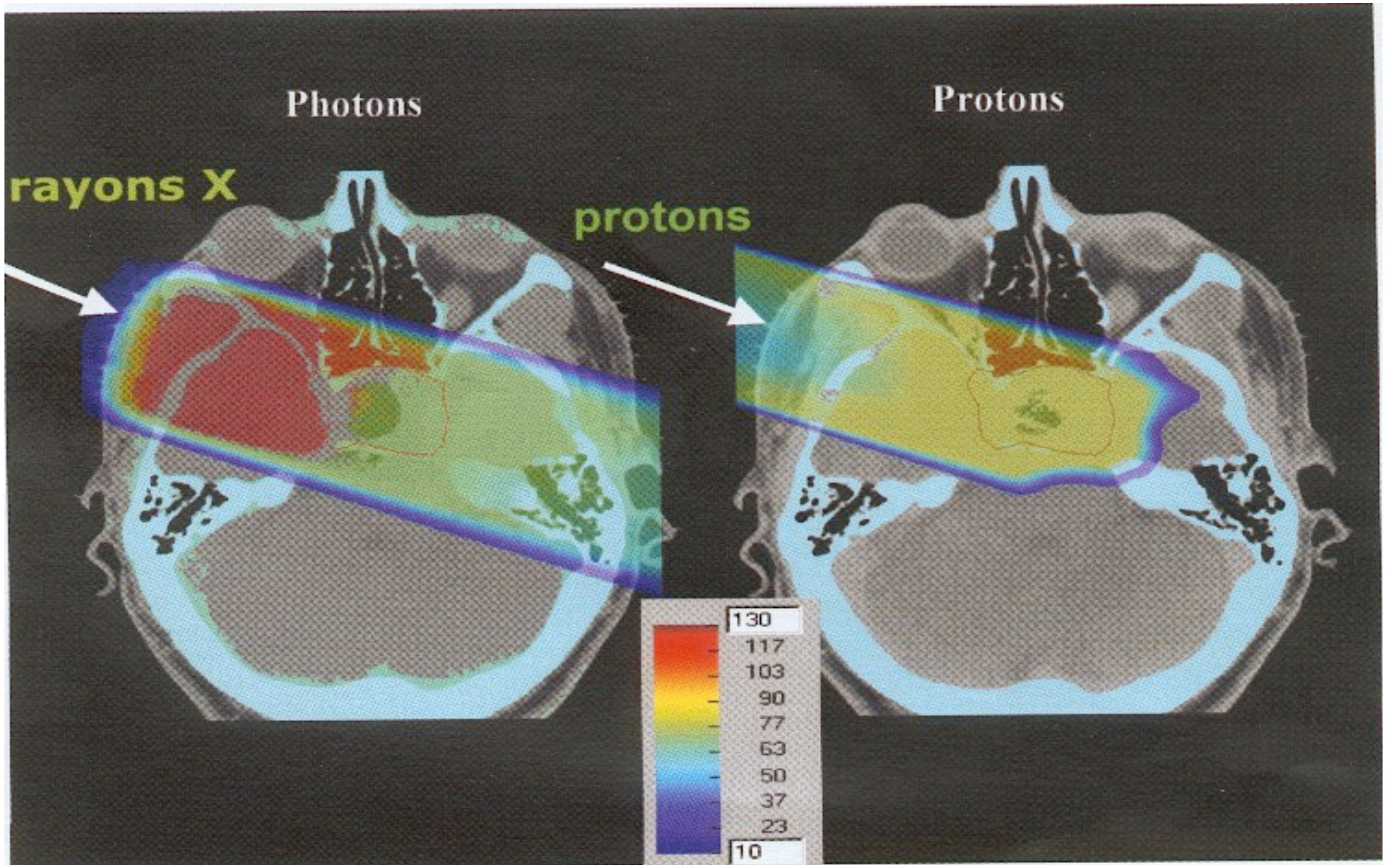


Maximum Intensity Projection of a ^{18}F-FDG whole body PET acquisition

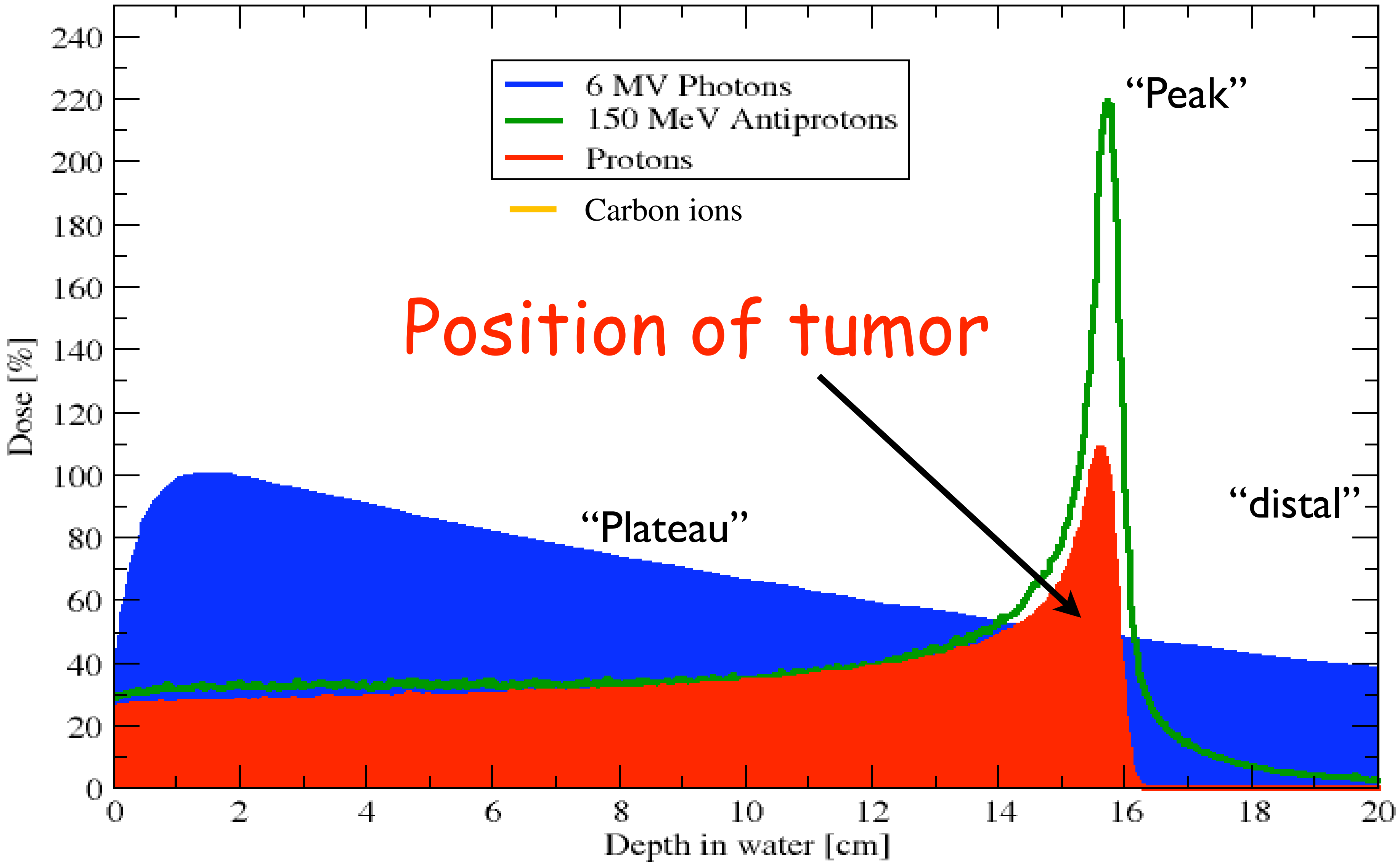


MRI Combined PET

Radiotherapy



Monte Carlo simulations



MCNPX

FLUKA

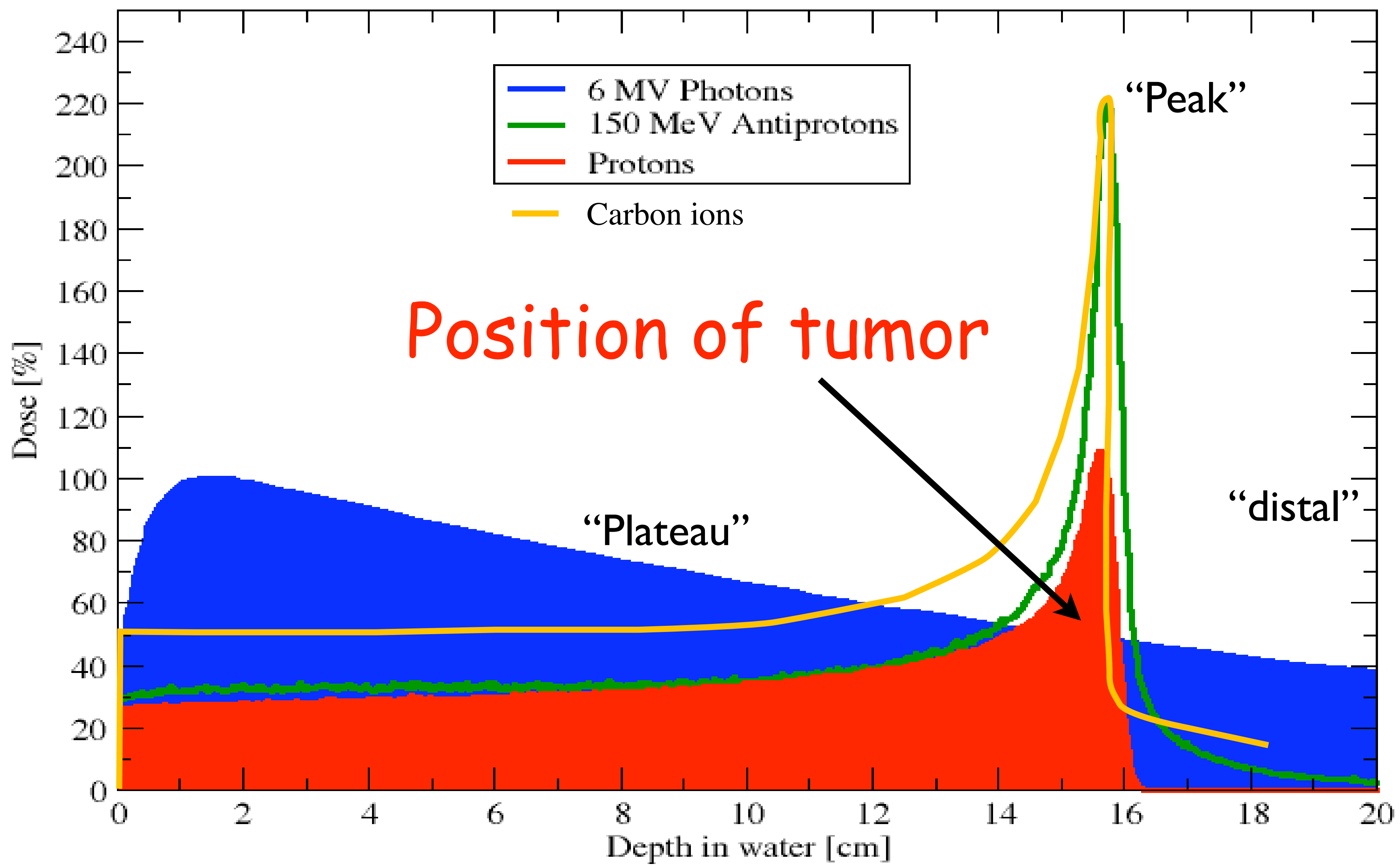
GEANT

SHIELD HIT

.

.

Monte Carlo simulations



MCNPX

FLUKA

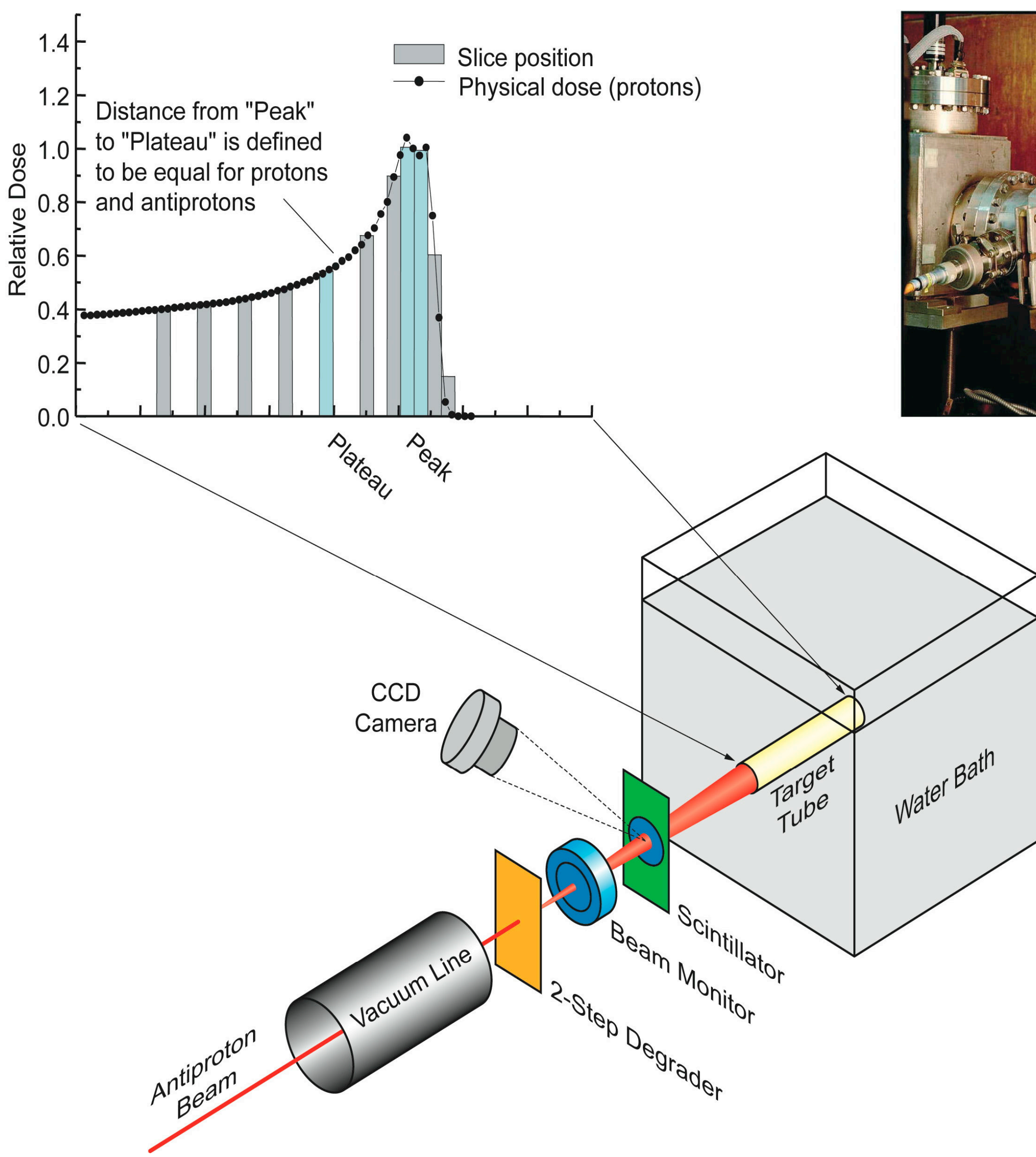
GEANT

SHIELD HIT

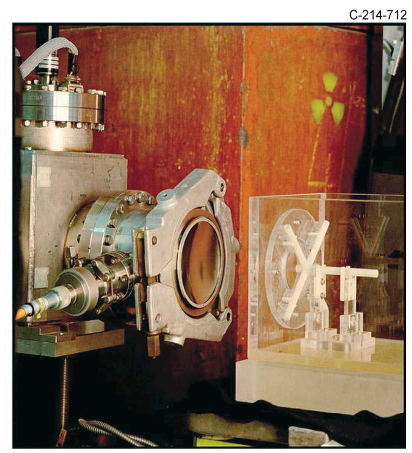
.

.

The AD-4 Experiment at CERN



Number of Surviving cells



INGREDIENTS:

- **V-79 Chinese Hamster cells embedded in gelatin**
- **Antiproton beam from AD (126 MeV)**

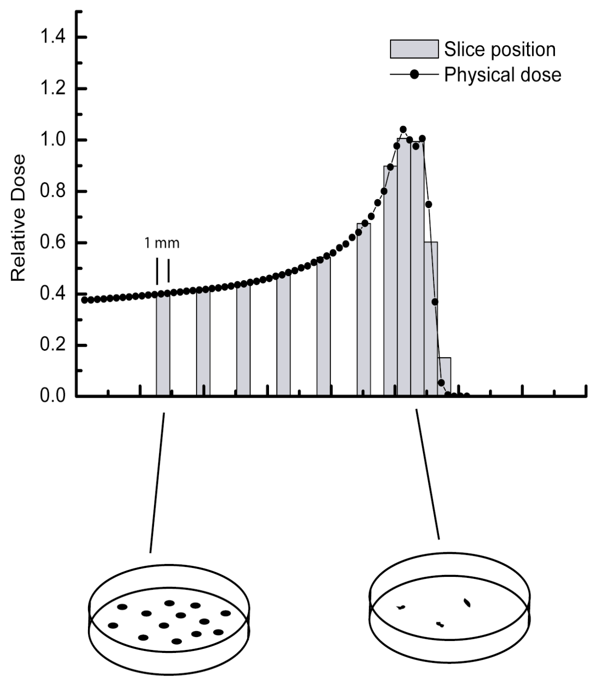
METHOD:

- **Irradiate cells with dose levels to give survival in the peak is between 0 and 90 %**
- **Slice samples, dissolve gel, incubate cells, and look for number of colonies**

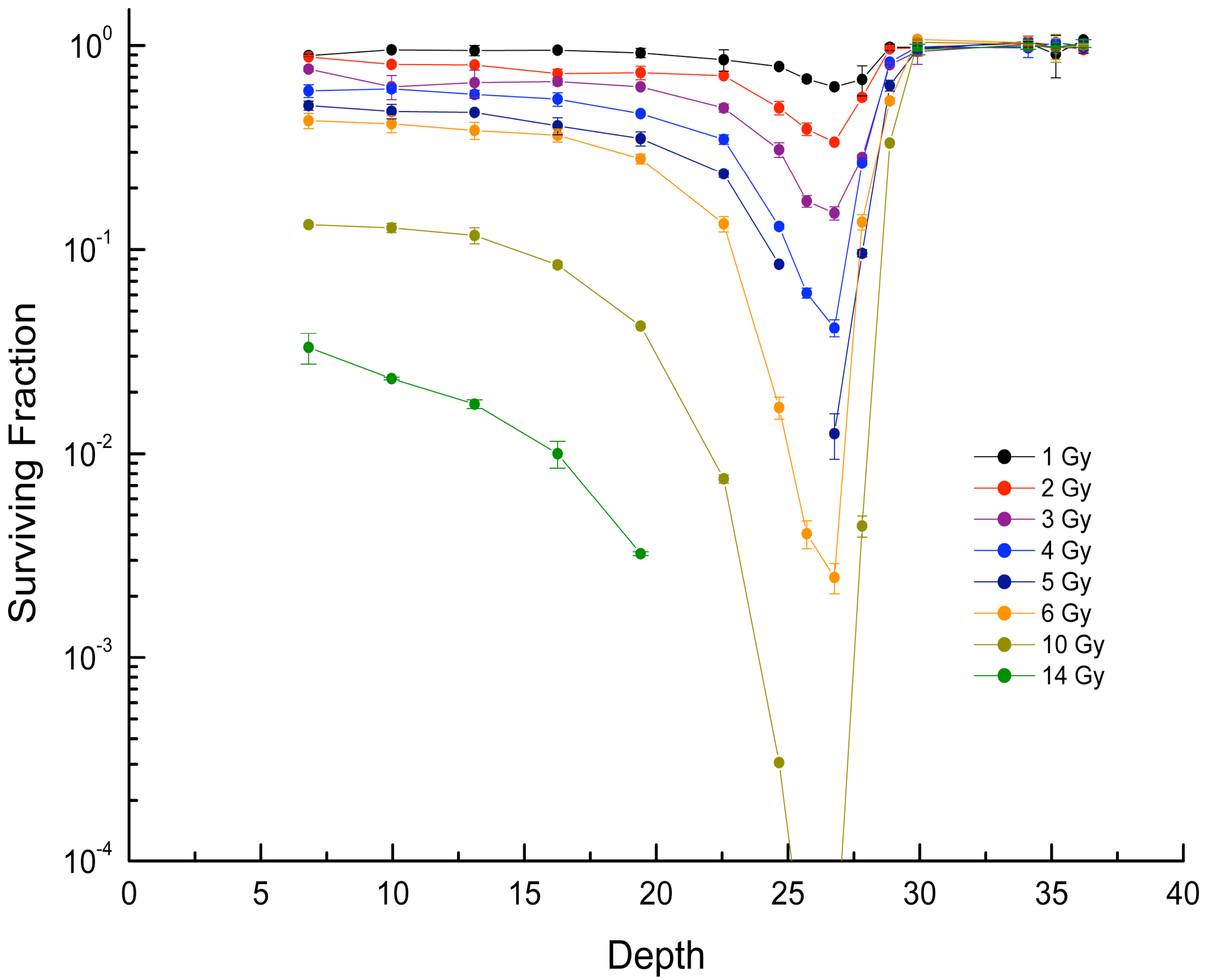
ANALYSIS:

- **Study cell survival in peak (tumor) and plateau (skin) and compare the results to protons (and carbon ions)**

Biological Analysis Method

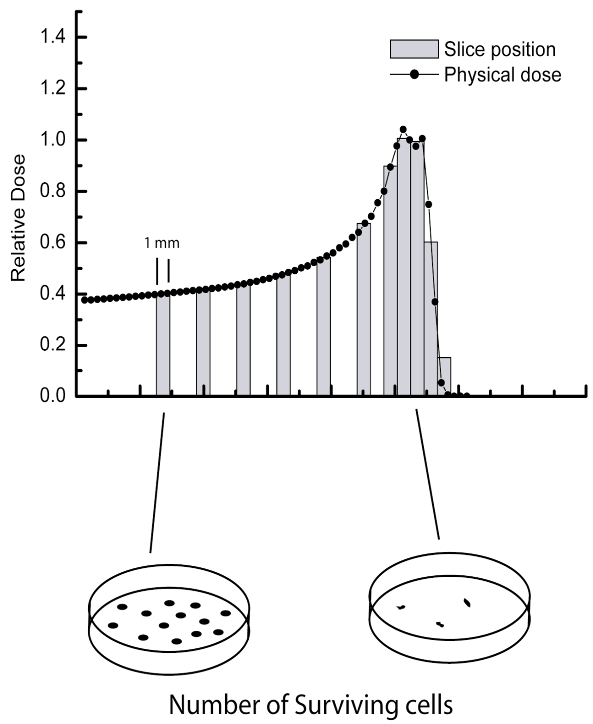


- Irradiate sample tube with living cells suspended in gel.
- Slice sample tube in ≤1 mm slices and determine survival fraction for each slice.
- Repeat for varying (peak) doses.

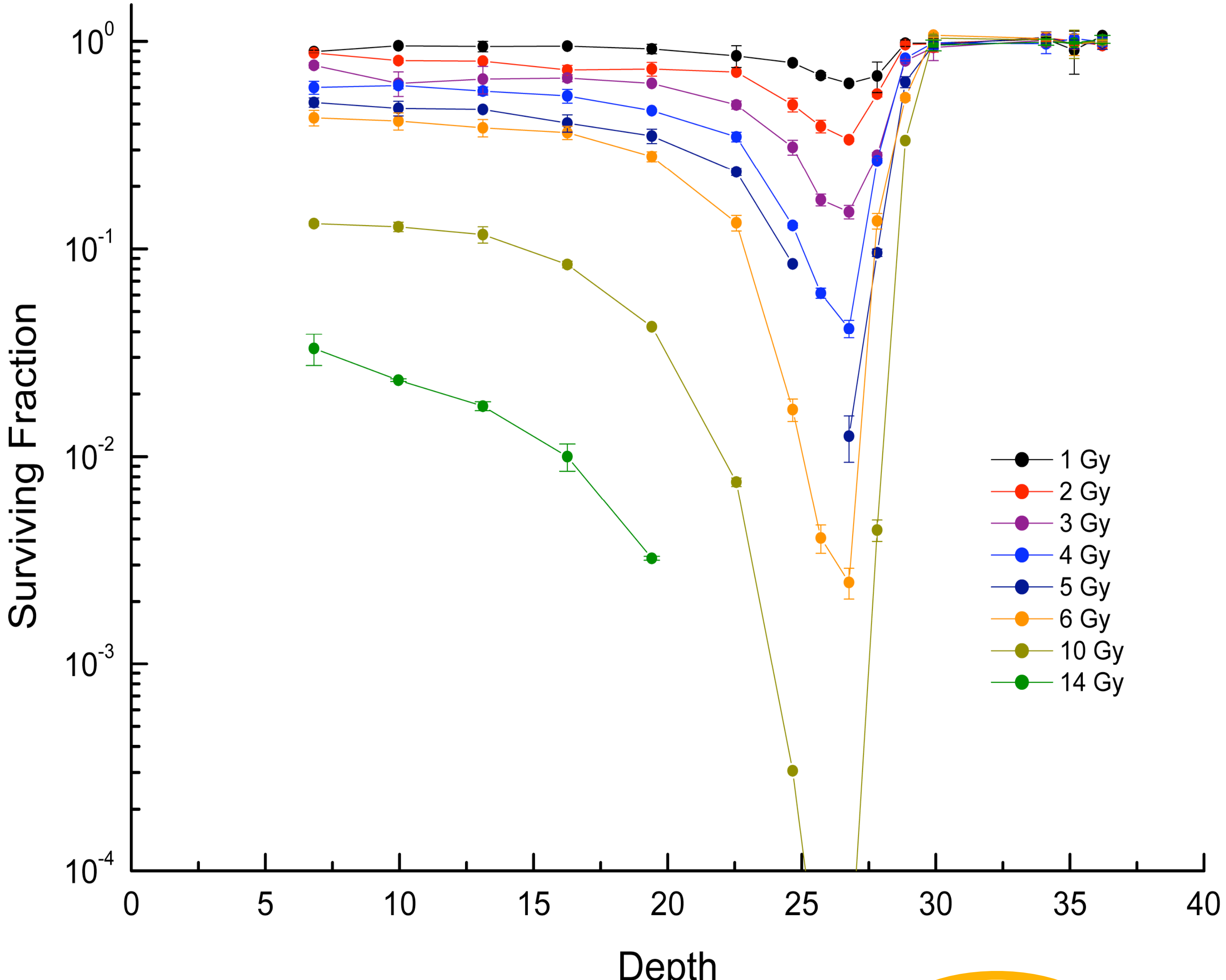


Example: Protons at TRIUMF

Biological Analysis Method

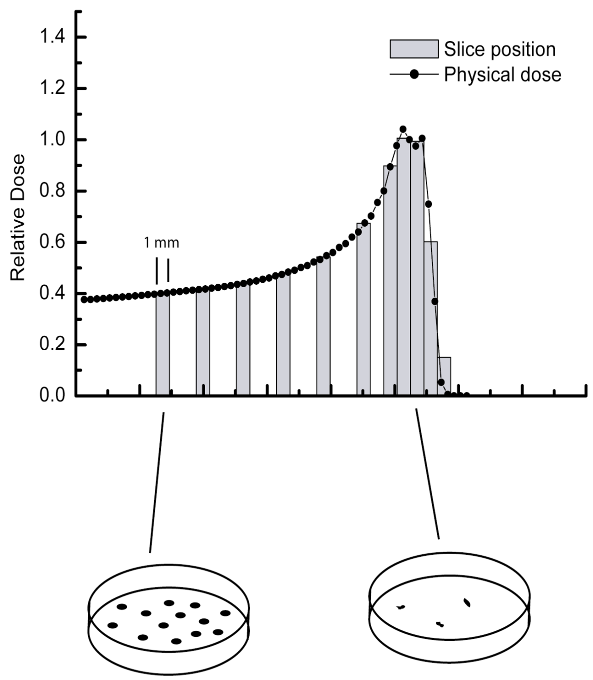


- Irradiate sample tube with living cells suspended in gel.
- Slice sample tube in ≤1 mm slices and determine survival fraction for each slice.
- Repeat for varying (peak) doses.

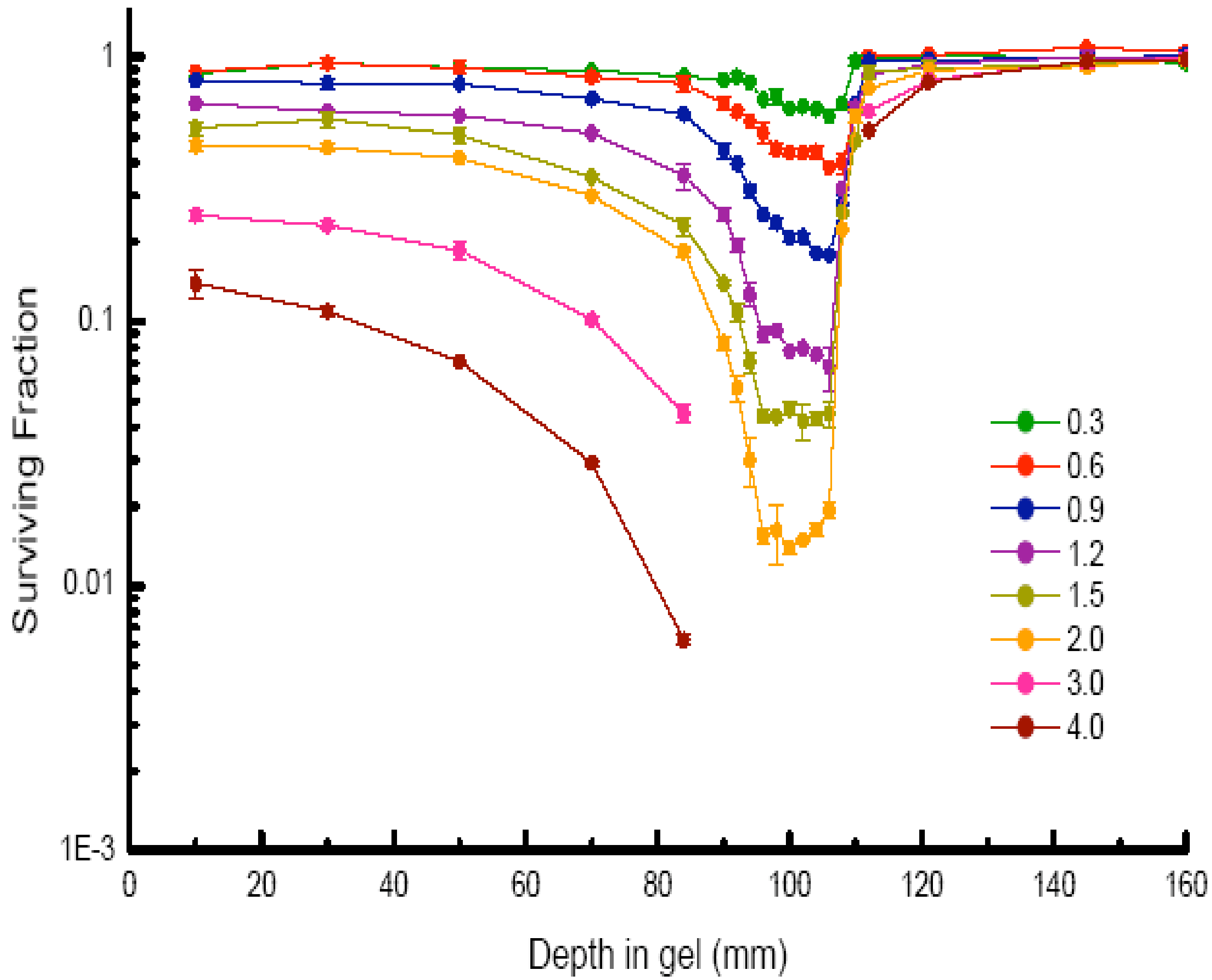


Example: Protons at TRIUMF

Biological Analysis Method

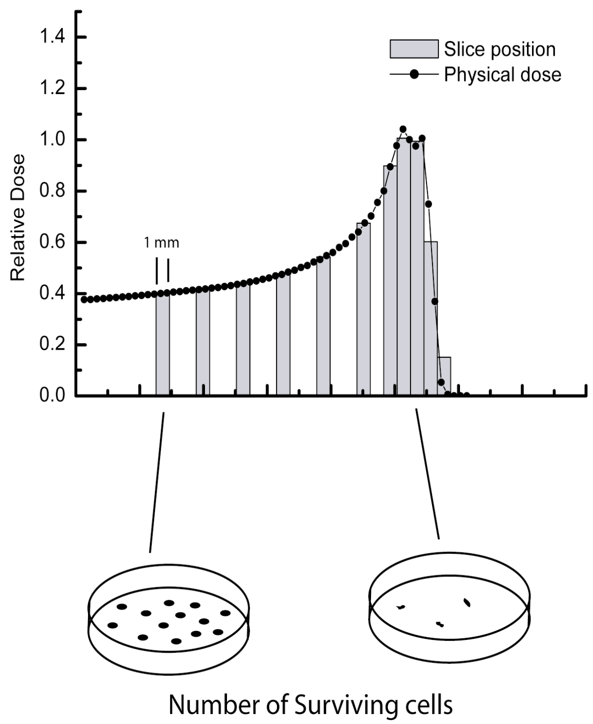


- Irradiate sample tube with living cells suspended in gel.
- Slice sample tube in ≤1 mm slices and determine survival fraction for each slice.
- Repeat for varying (peak) doses.

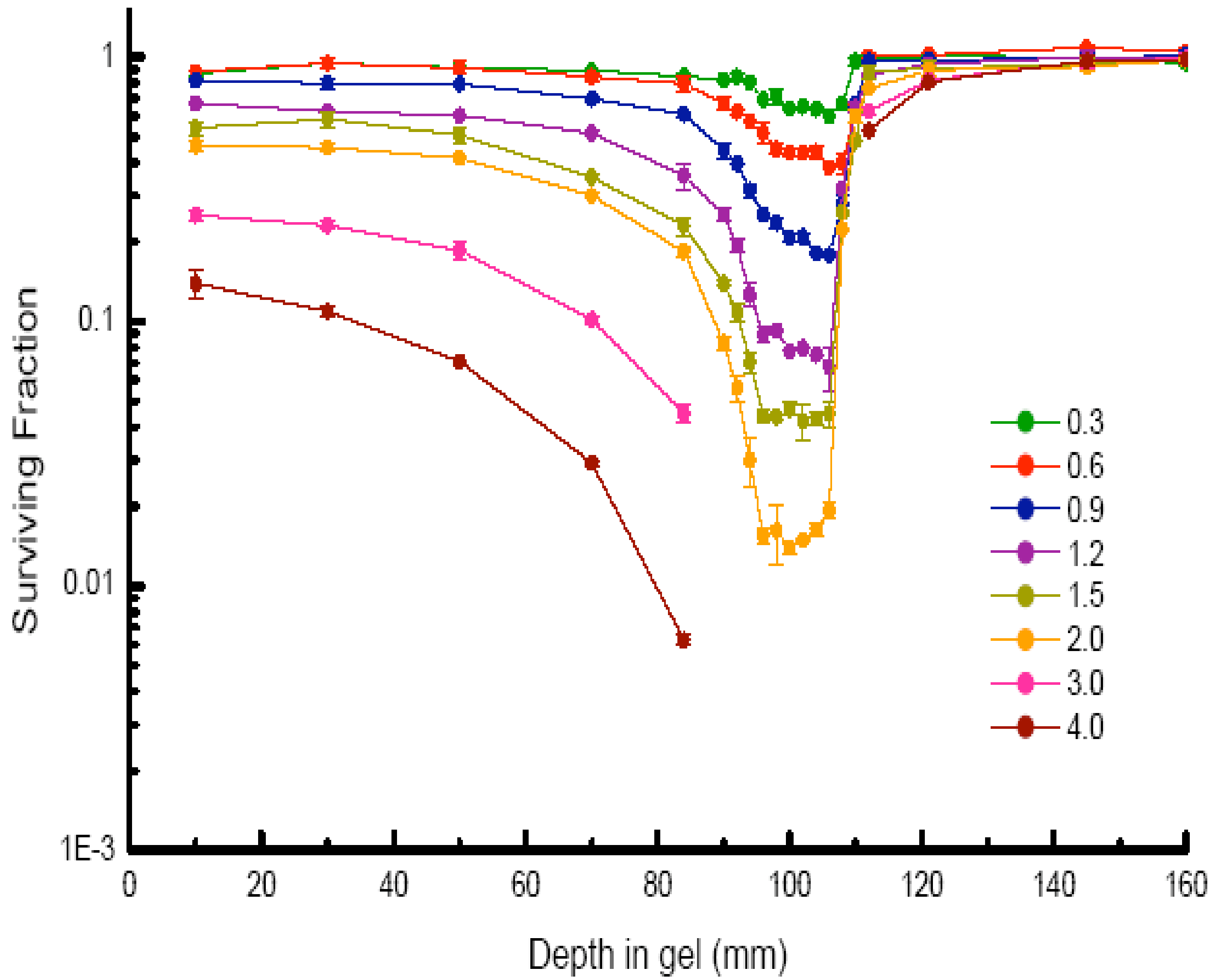


Example: SOBP of Carbon Ions at GSI

Biological Analysis Method



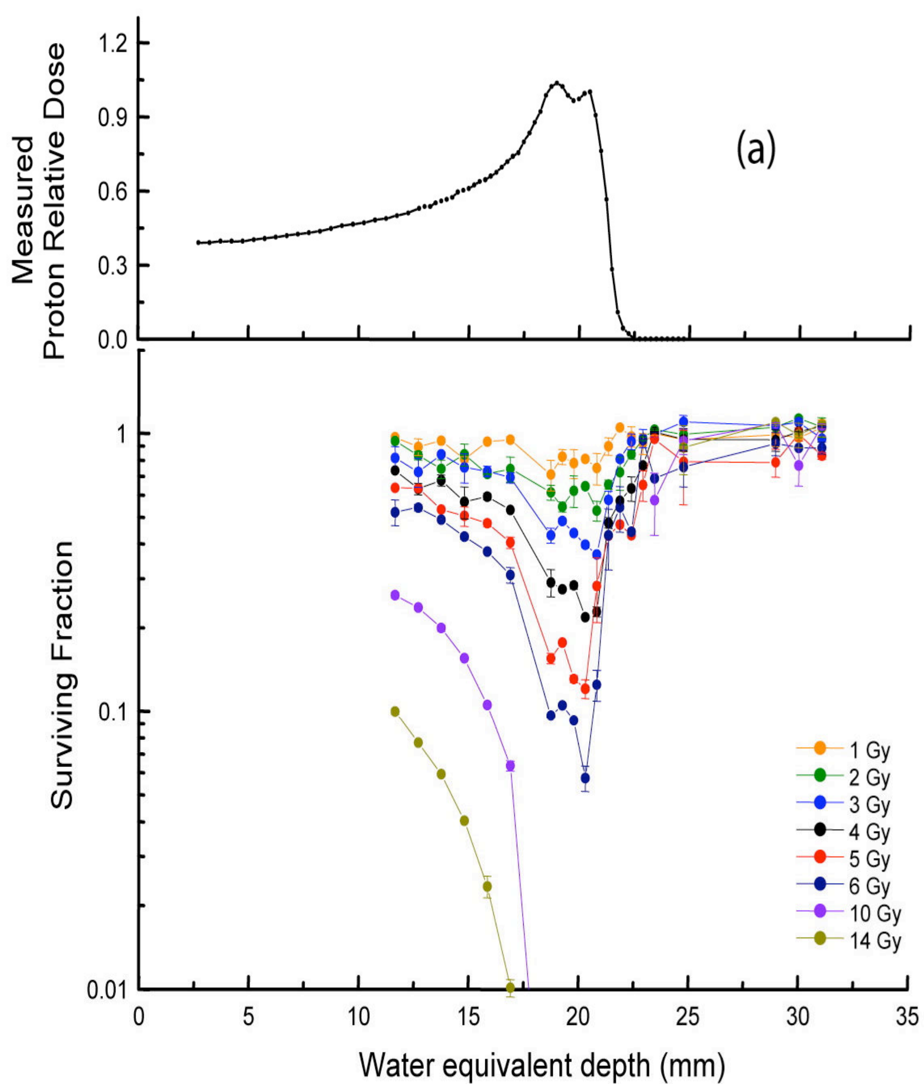
- Irradiate sample tube with living cells suspended in gel.
- Slice sample tube in ≤1 mm slices and determine survival fraction for each slice.
- Repeat for varying (peak) doses.



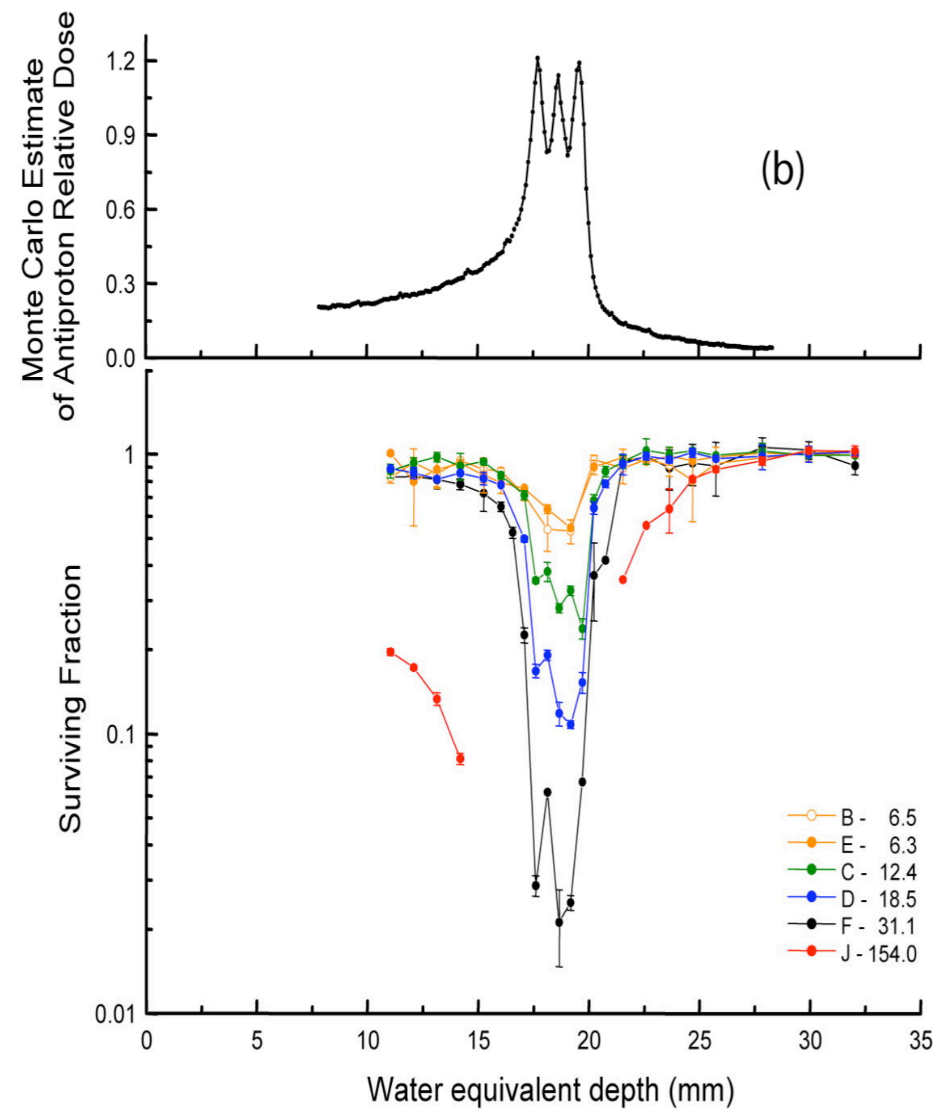
Example: SOBP of Carbon Ions at GSI

Antiproton – Proton Comparison

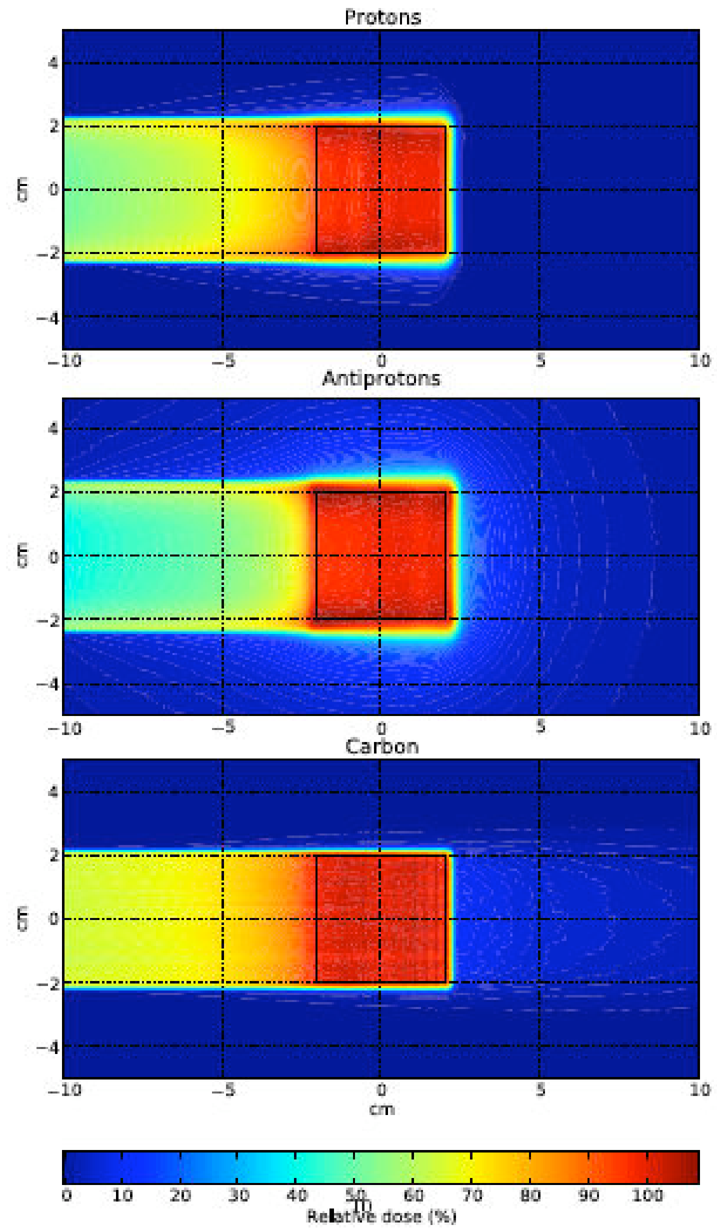
Protons



Antiprotons



Potential Clinical Advantages?



Each Particle Type shows distinct features

- Protons are well known and easy to plan (RBE = 1) which is the reason they are most widely adopted.

- Antiprotons have lowest entrance dose for the price of an extended isotropic low dose halo.

- Carbon ions have sharpest lateral penumbra but comparatively higher entrance dose than even protons (no RBE included here), but show forward directed tail due to in beam fragmentation.

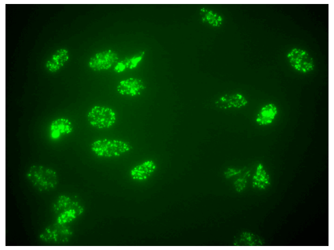
Detailed dose plans (including RBE) will need to be developed to assess applicability of particle types for different tumor types and locations!

DNA Damage Assays

There is more to biology than just clonogenics
– especially outside the targeted area:

- Immediately after attack on DNA proteins are recruited to the site
- This event signals cell cycle arrest to allow repair
- If damage is too extensive to repair programmed cell death (apoptosis) is induced
- Cells also deficient of cell cycle check point proteins may enter mitosis
  (cancer cells are often deficient in repair proteins and continue dividing)

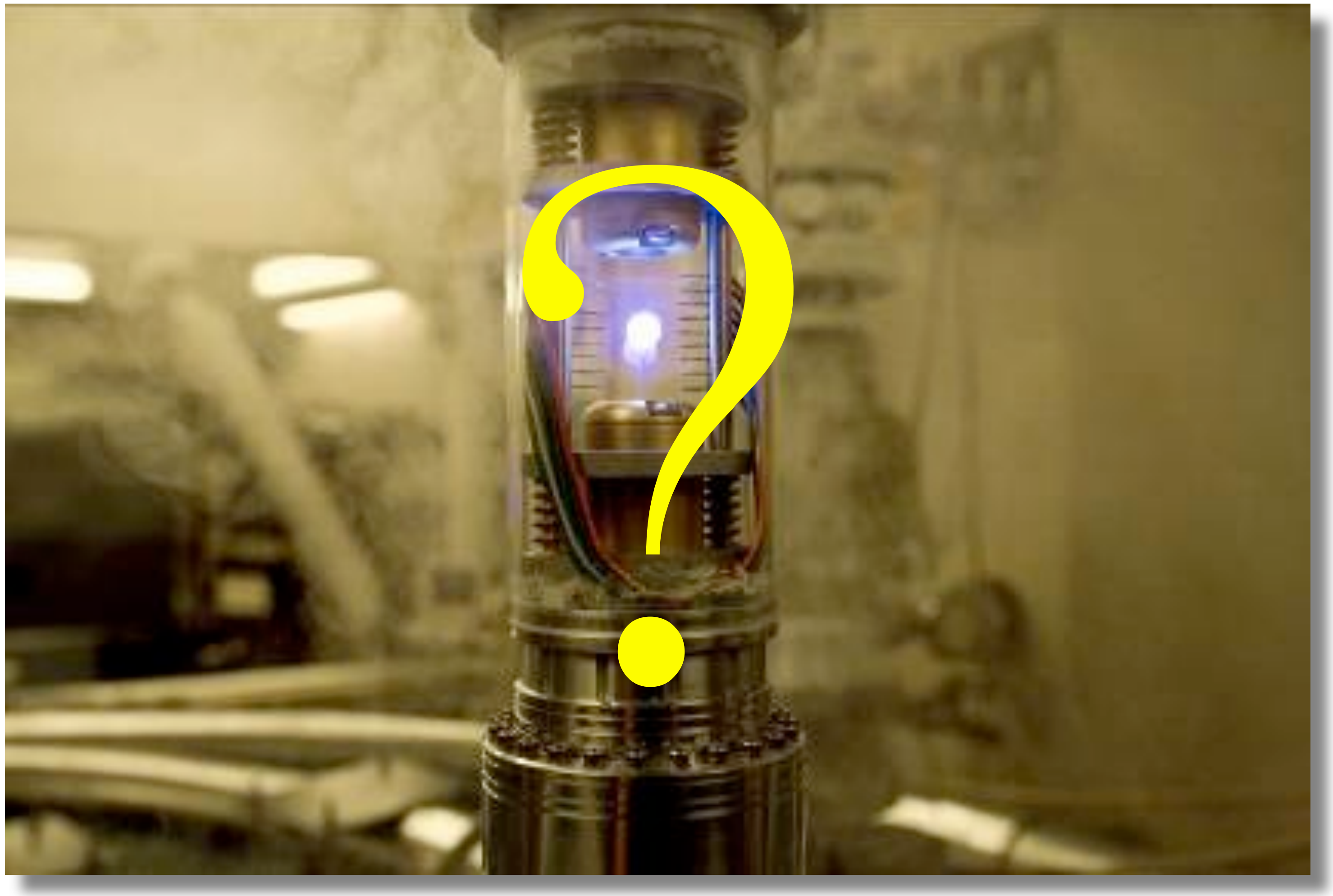
γ-H2AX: Phosphorylation of H2AX in the presence of Double Strand Breaks



Micronuclei: Fluorescent detection of micronuclei (parts of whole chromosomes) formed due to DNA damage indicating potential of tumorigenesis

γ-H2AX and Micronucleus assays are typically used to study immediate and long term DNA damage respectively

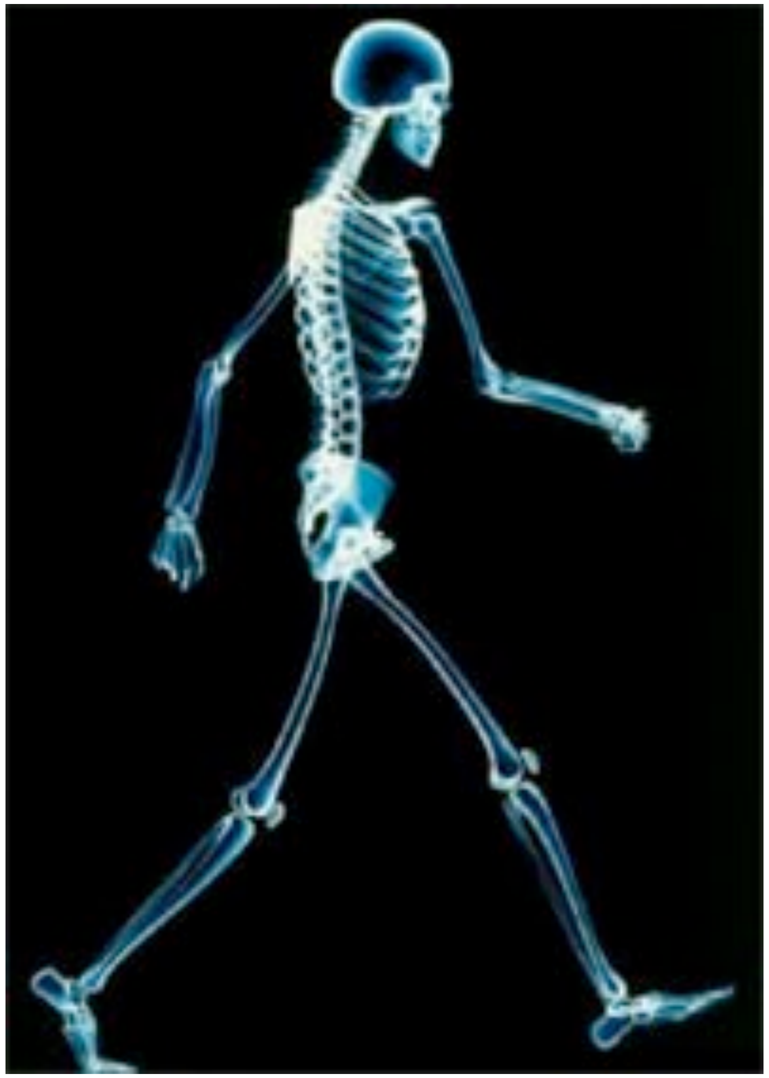
Fuel and energy



Antimatter in a trap
(in the film Angels and Demons)

Fuel and energy

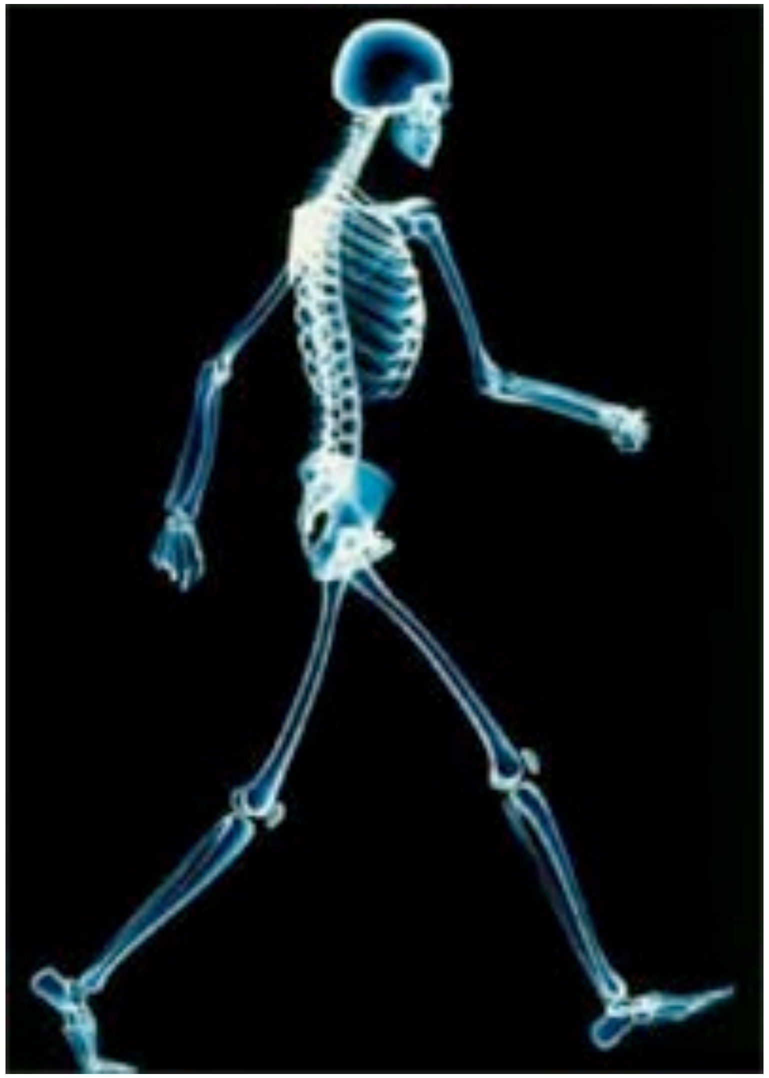
You are an antimatter factory



Your body produces antimatter:

The body of an 80 kg individual produces 180 positrons per hour! These come from the disintegration of potassium-40, a natural isotope which is absorbed by drinking water, eating and breathing.

You are an antimatter factory



Your body produces antimatter:

The body of an 80 kg individual produces 180 positrons per hour! These come from the disintegration of potassium-40, a natural isotope which is absorbed by drinking water, eating and breathing.

maybe we can do better...

...but not a lot better:

CERN produces $3 \times 10^{7}\,\bar{p}$/cycle ~ $10^{15}\,\bar{p}$/yr

20 kt TNT = $8.4 \cdot 10^{13}$ J
0.5 g antimatter
+ 0.5 g matter

0.5 g antimatter = $4.5 \cdot 10^{13}$ J

Total energy needed (efficiency $=10^{-9}$) : $4.5 \cdot 10^{22}$ J

Electricity discount price CERN
[1 kWh = $3.6 \cdot 10^{6}$ J = 0.1 €]

Price ~ 1,000,000,000,000,000 €

Delivery time ~ 1 000 000 000 years

...but not a lot better:

CERN produces $3x10^{7}\bar{p}$/cycle ~ $10^{15}\bar{p}$/yr

20 kt TNT = $8.4 \cdot 10^{13}$ J
0.5 g antimatter
+ 0.5 g matter

0.5 g antimatter = $4.5 \cdot 10^{13}$ J

Total energy needed (efficiency $=10^{-9}$) : $4.5 \cdot 10^{22}$ J

Electricity discount price CERN
[1 kWh = $3.6 \cdot 10^{6}$ J = 0.1 €]

Price ~ 1,000,000,000,000,000 €

Delivery time ~ 1 000 000 000 years

....so, can (rare, expensive and difficult-to-produce) antimatter be used for anything useful?

The usefulness of antimatter

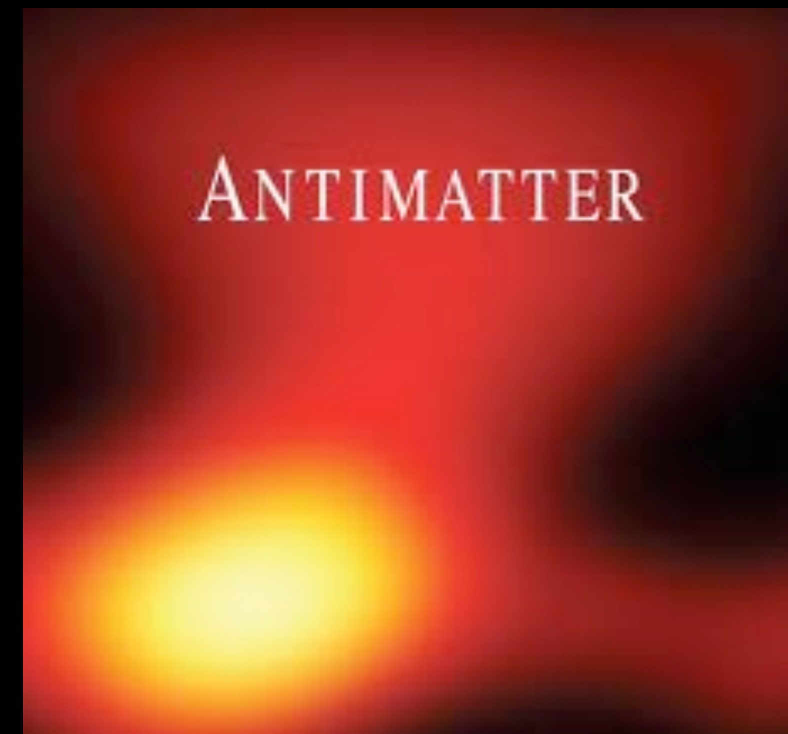
„Anti-Protonic Assumption“
Salvador Dali, 1956

The usefulness of antimatter

„Anti-Protonic Assumption“
Salvador Dali, 1956

...it’s certainly an inspiration for the imagination of artists...

The artistic value of antimatter



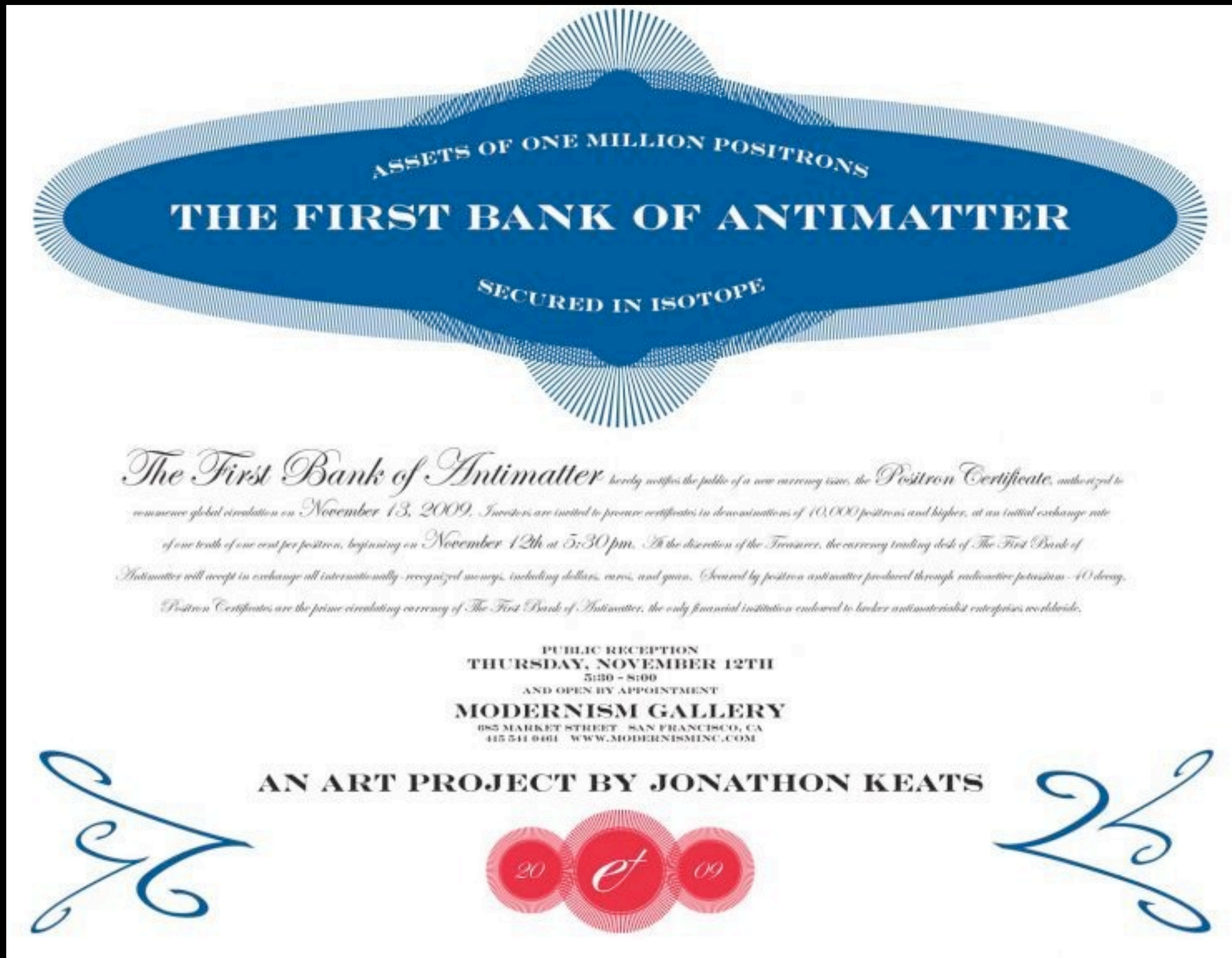
The monetary value of antimatter

Gold:
(50 kCHF/kg)

Antimatter (positrons):
(50 kCHF/GBq)

(1.5 GBq ^{22}Na source will produce about
10^{17} e^{+} ~ 10^{-10} g)

The monetary value of antimatter



The end
(really, this time)