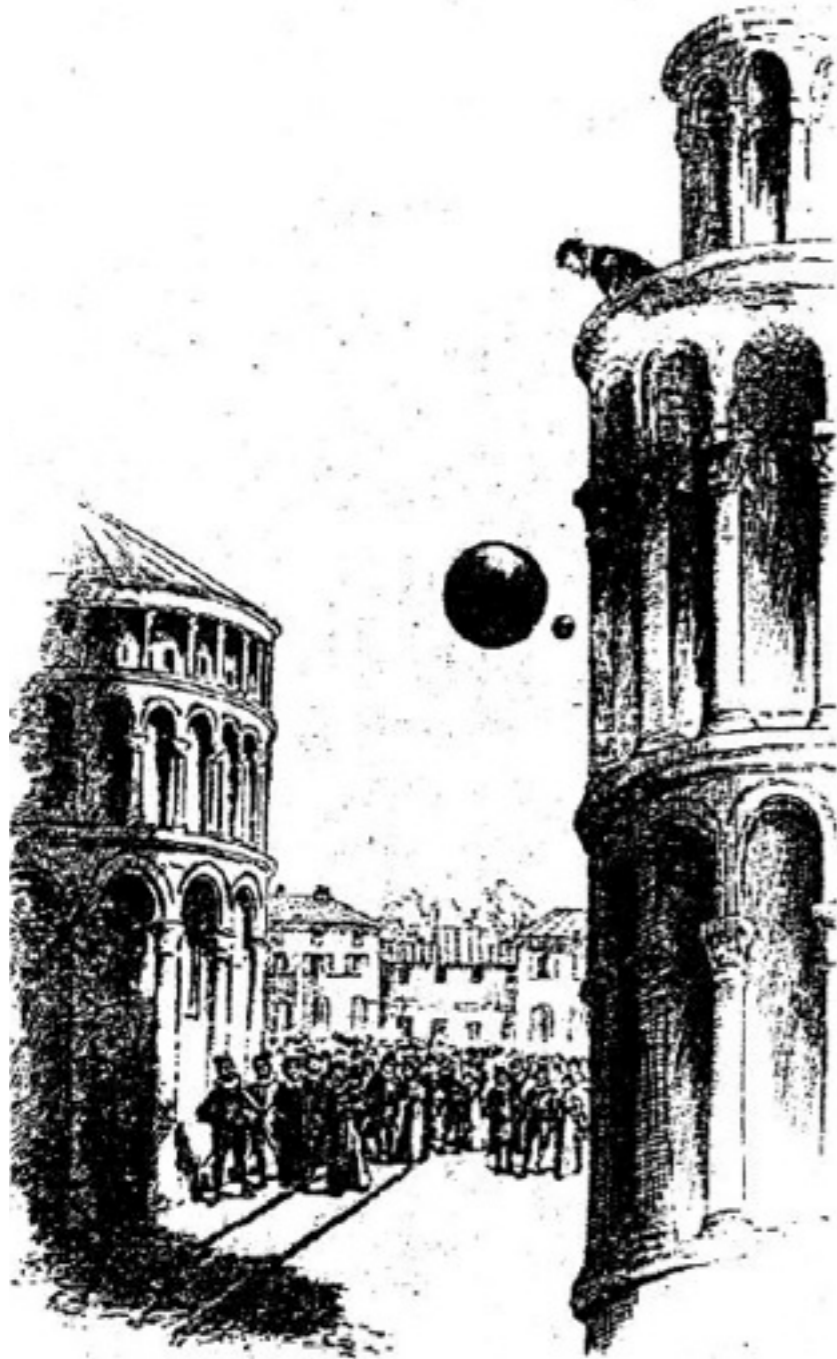


# The AEGIS Experiment

## Measuring the Gravitational Interaction of Antimatter

Michael Doser / CERN



# AEgIS Collaboration



CERN, Switzerland



INFN Genova, Italy  
INFN Bologna, Italy



Kirchhoff Institute of Physics,  
Heidelberg, Germany



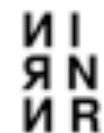
Max-Planck-Institut für  
Kernphysik Heidelberg, Germany



INFN, Università degli Studi and  
Politecnico Milano, Italy



INFN Pavia-Brescia, Italy



INR Moscow, Russia



Université Claude Bernard,  
Lyon, France



University of Oslo and University  
of Bergen, Norway



Czech Technical University,  
Prague, Czech Republic



INFN Padova-Trento, Italy



ETH Zurich, Switzerland



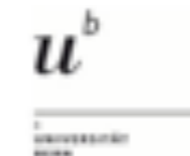
Laboratoire Aimé Cotton,  
Orsay, France



University College, London,  
United Kingdom



Stefan Meyer Institut,  
Vienna, Austria



University of Bern, Switzerland

# AEgIS Experimental Goal

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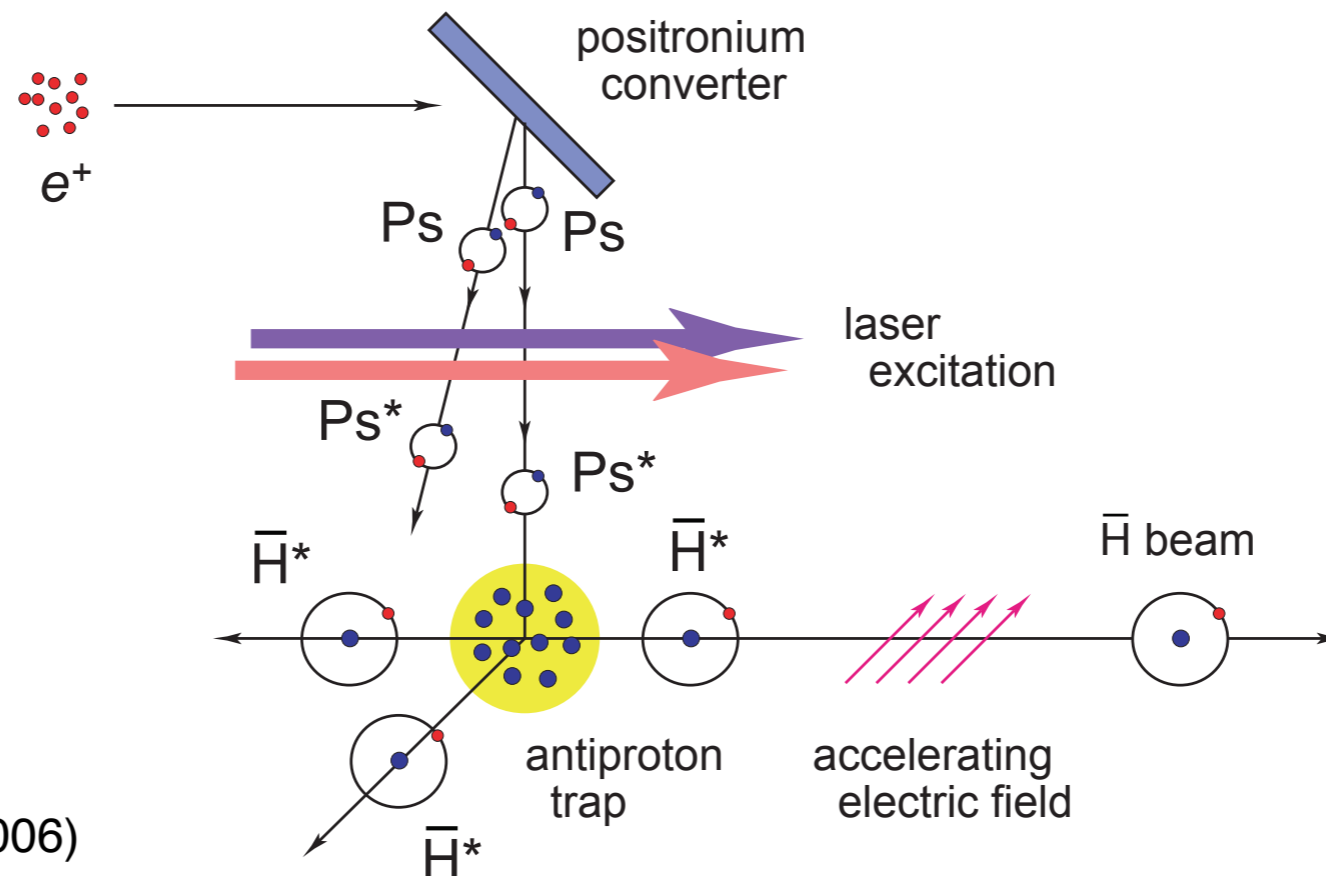


- ⊙ Primary goal:
  - ⊙ Measurement of gravitational acceleration  $g$  for antihydrogen with 1% accuracy
  
- ⊙ Secondary goals:
  - ⊙ Spectroscopy of antihydrogen
  - ⊙ Study of Rydberg atoms
  - ⊙ Positronium physics: formation, excitation, spectroscopy
  - ⊙ PALS with different materials

# AEgIS Experimental Strategy



- ⊙ Produce ultra cold antiprotons
  - ⊙ Form positronium by interaction of positrons with a porous target (pulsed)
  - ⊙ Laser excite Ps to get Rydberg Ps (pulsed)
  - ⊙ Form Rydberg cold antihydrogen (pulsed) by  $Ps^* + \bar{p} \rightarrow \bar{H}^* + e^-$
  - ⊙ Stark accelerate the antihydrogen with inhomogeneous electric fields
- Pulsed production of a cold beam of antihydrogen



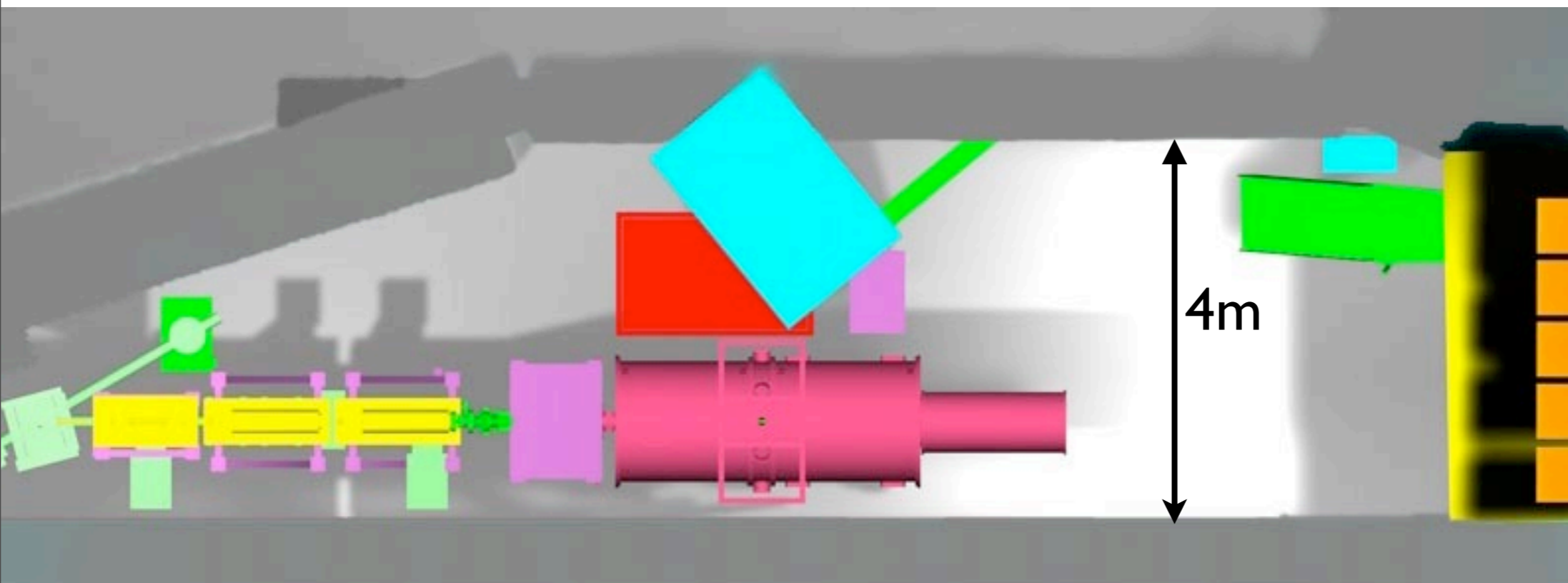
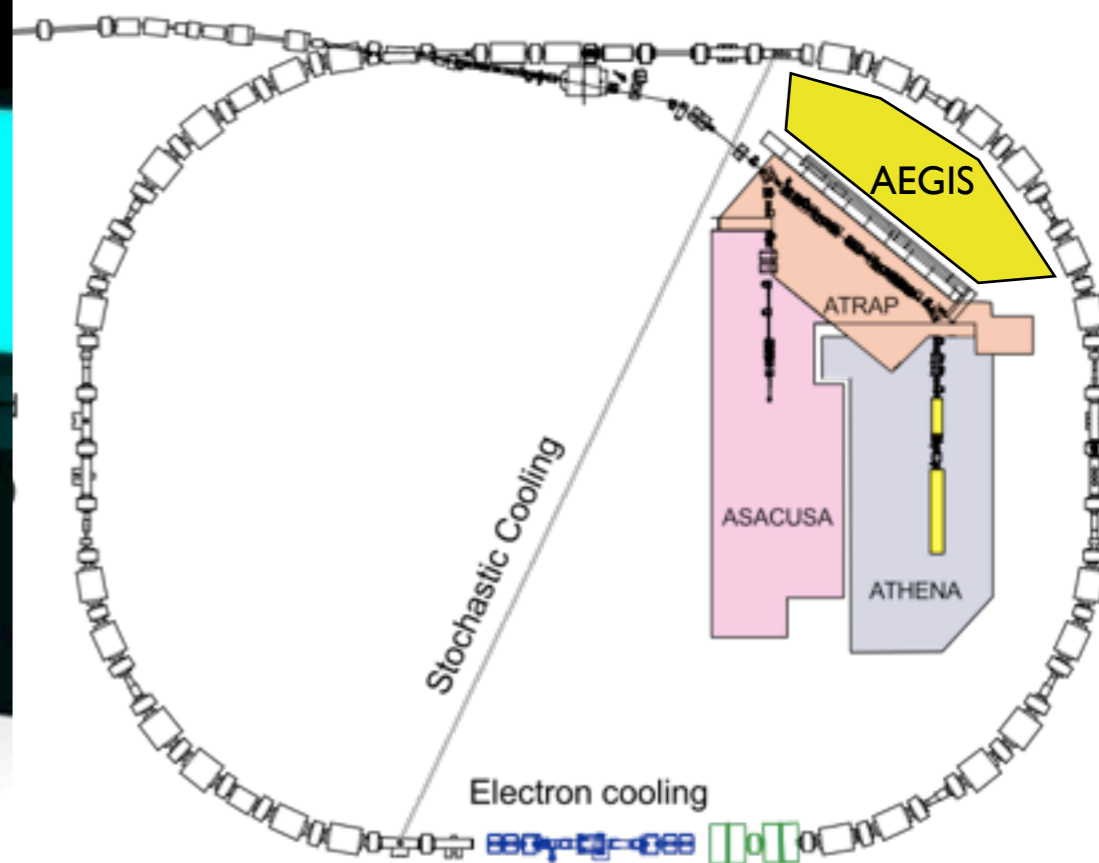
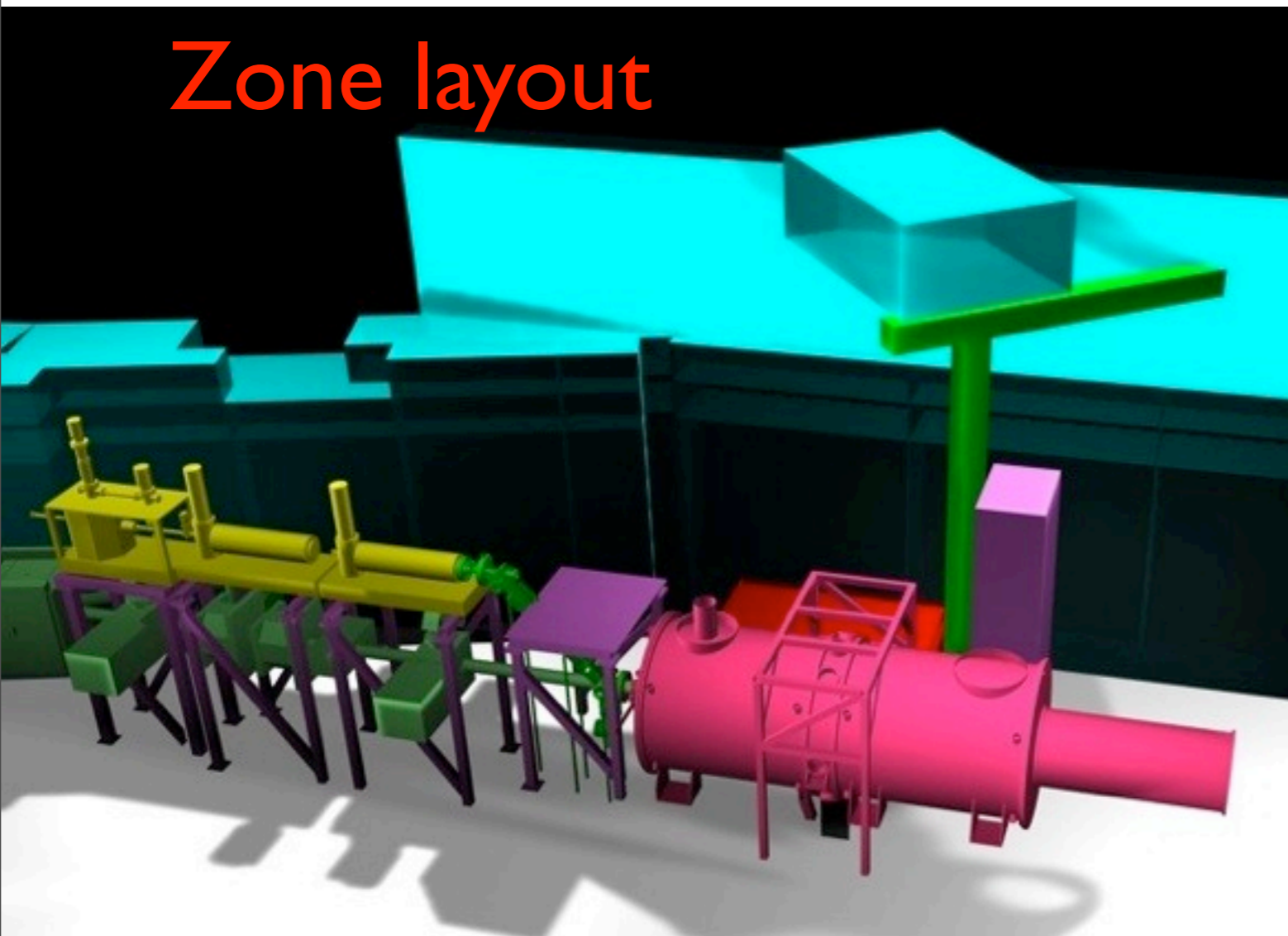
Storry et al., PRL **93**, 263401 (2004)

Vliegen and Merkt, J. Phys. B:

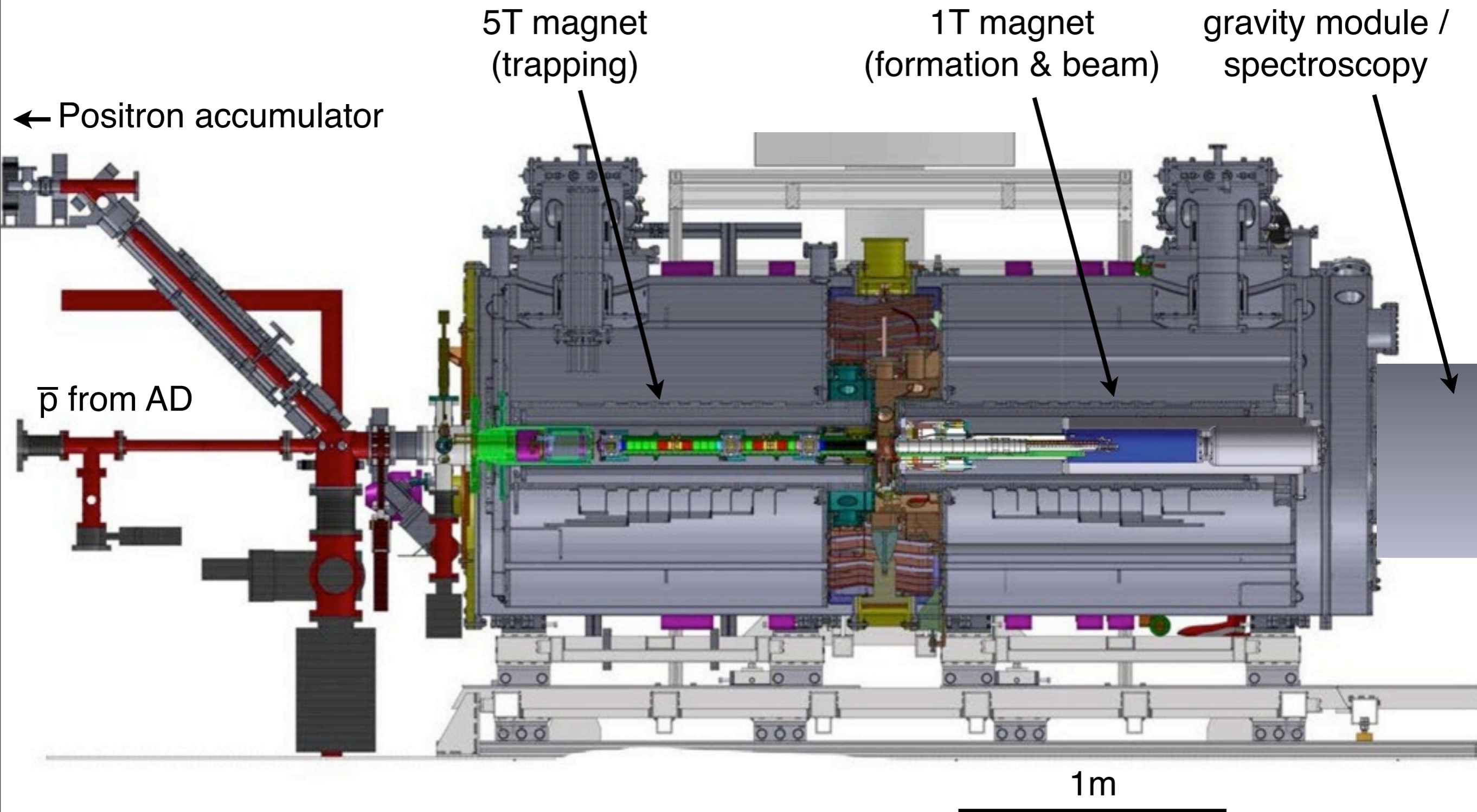
At. Mol. Opt. Phys. **39**, L241 (2006)



# Zone layout



# Experimental Apparatus @ CERN





# Experimental Installation



Zone early 2011

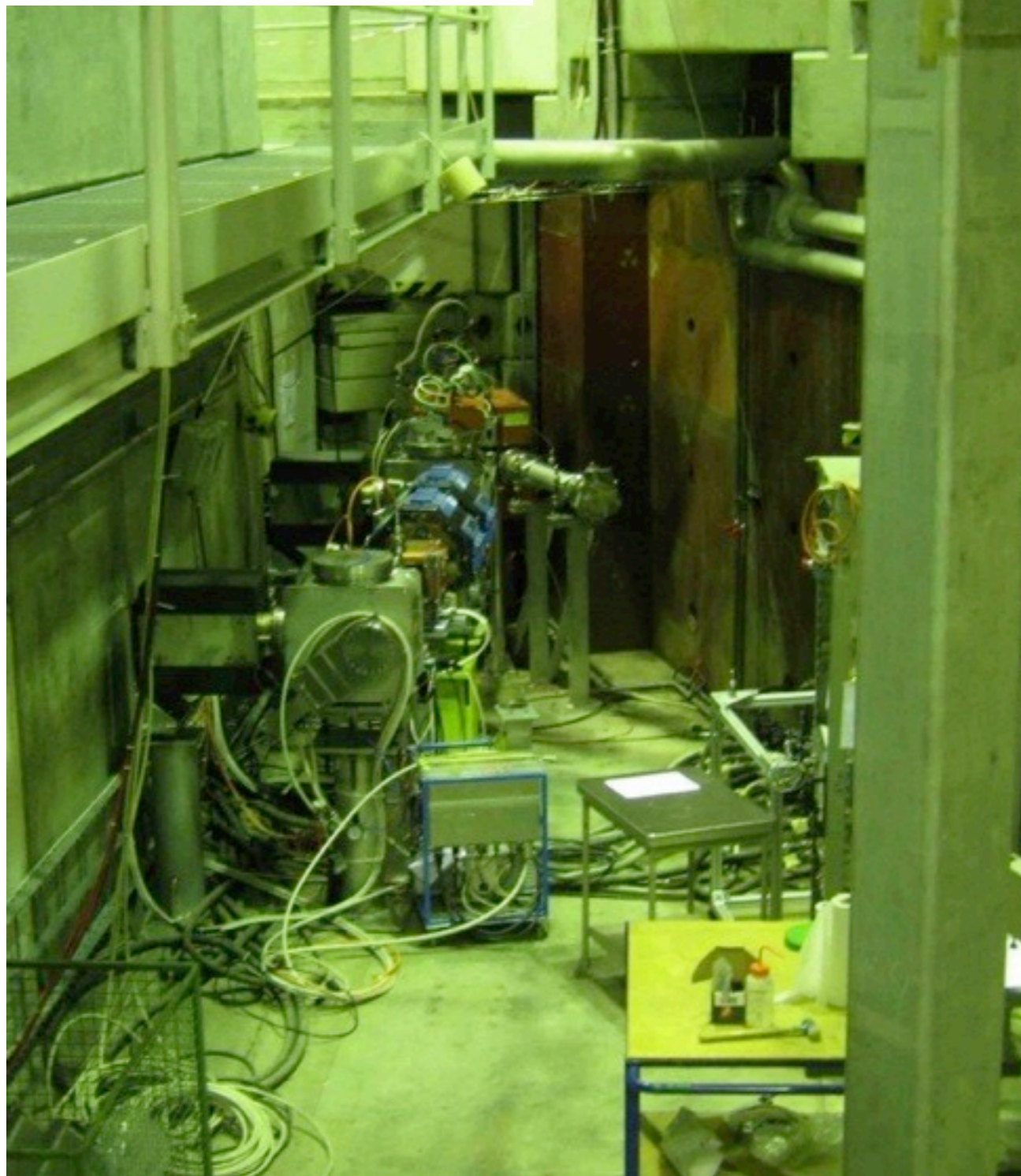




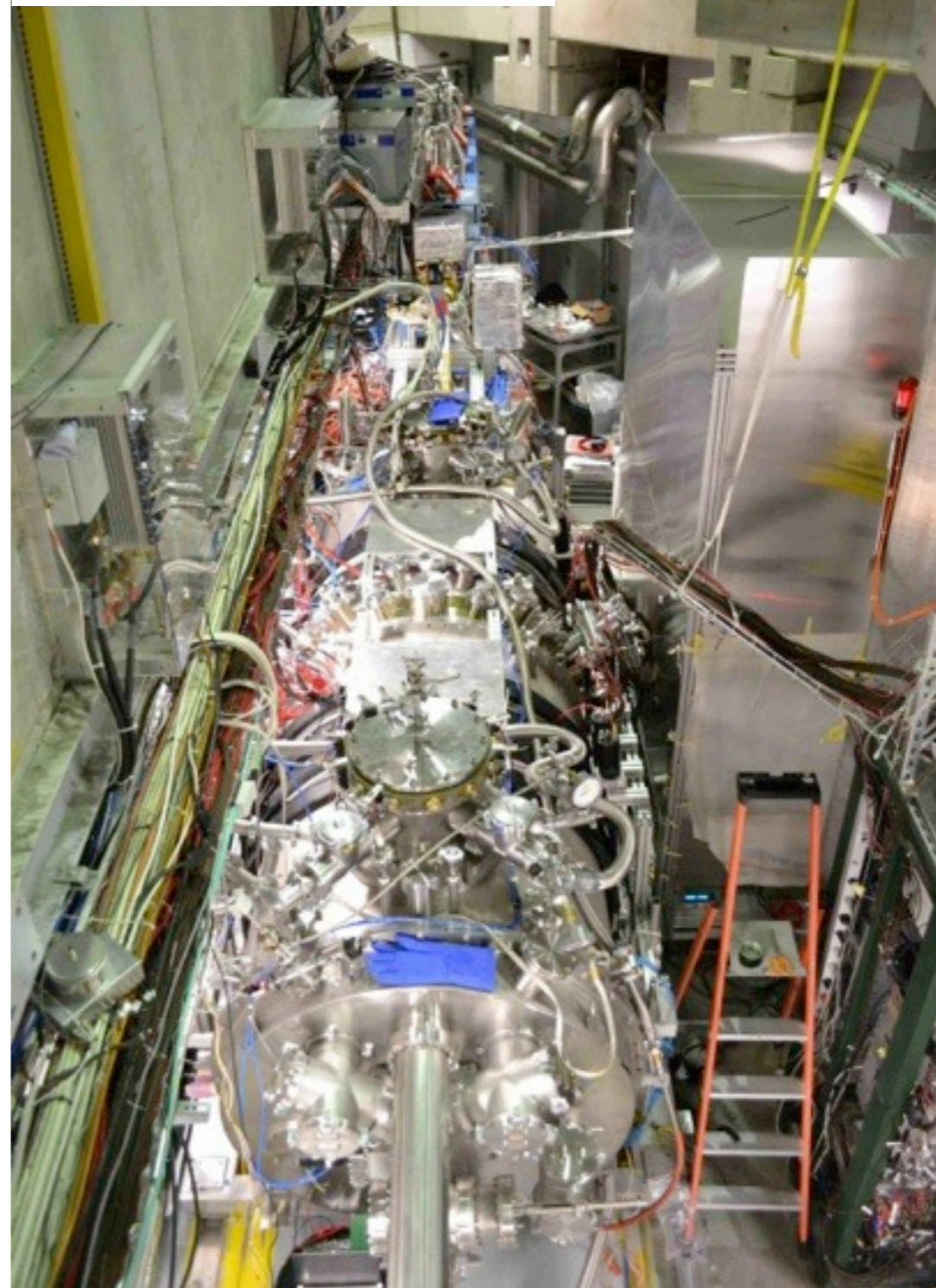
# Experimental Installation



Zone early 2011

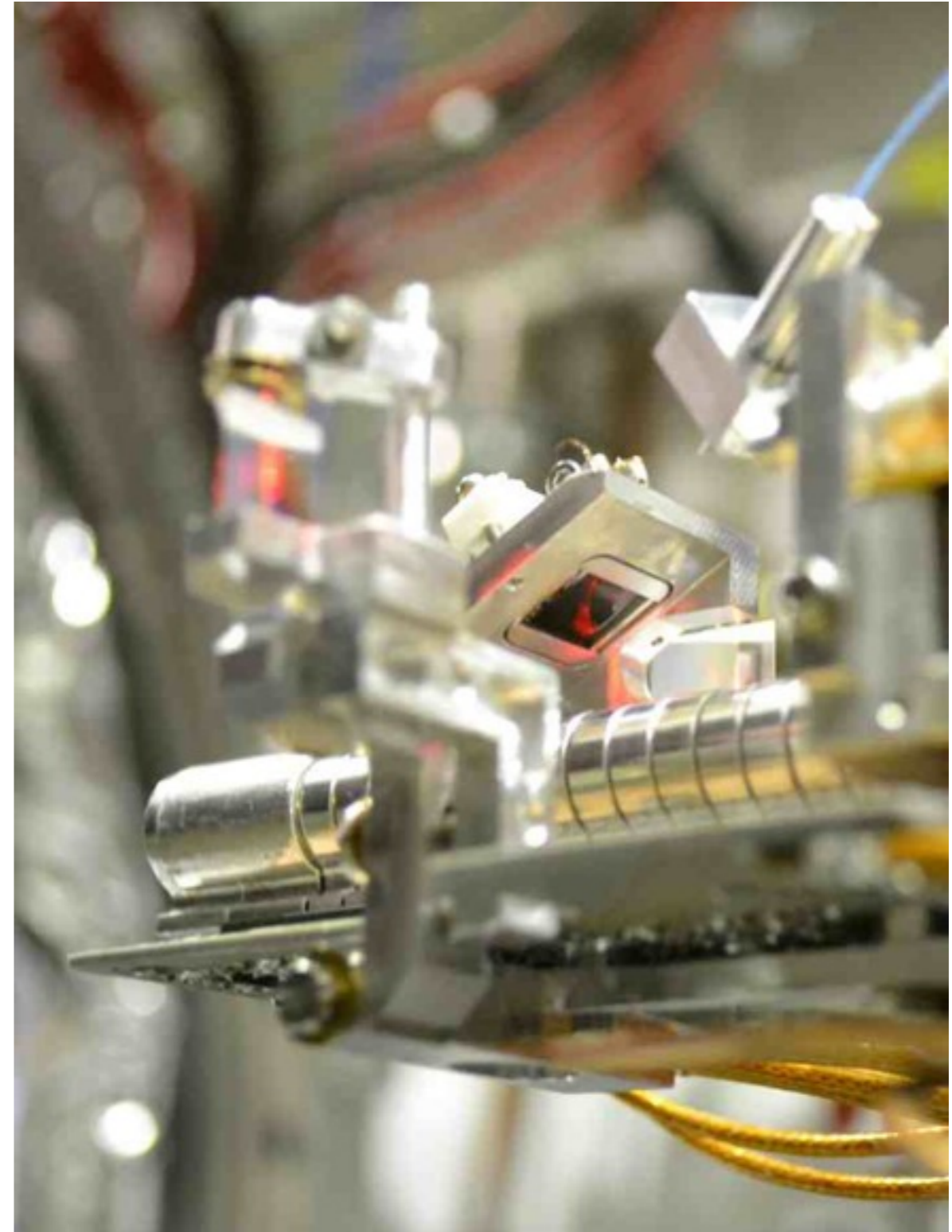
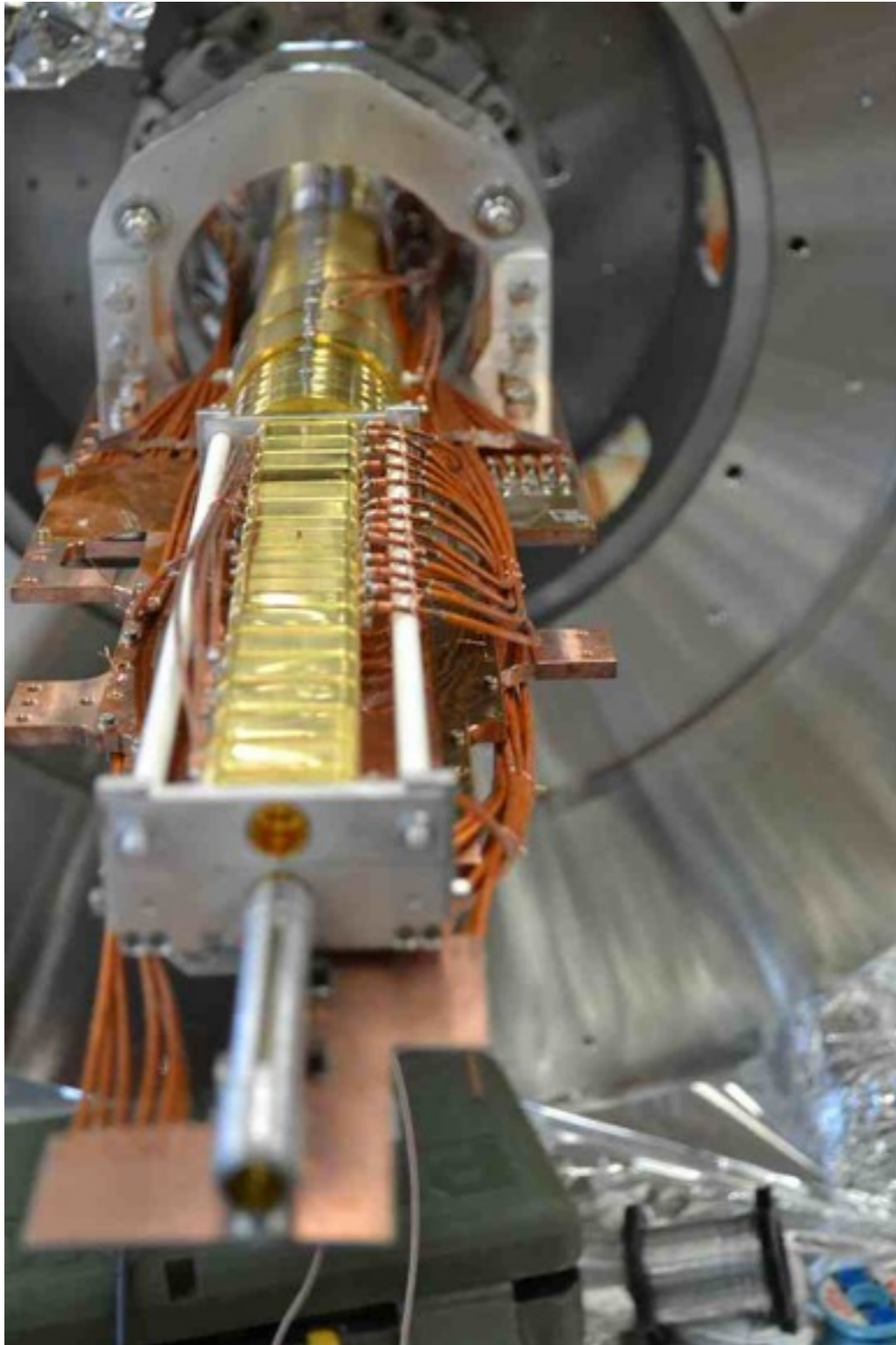


Zone late 2012



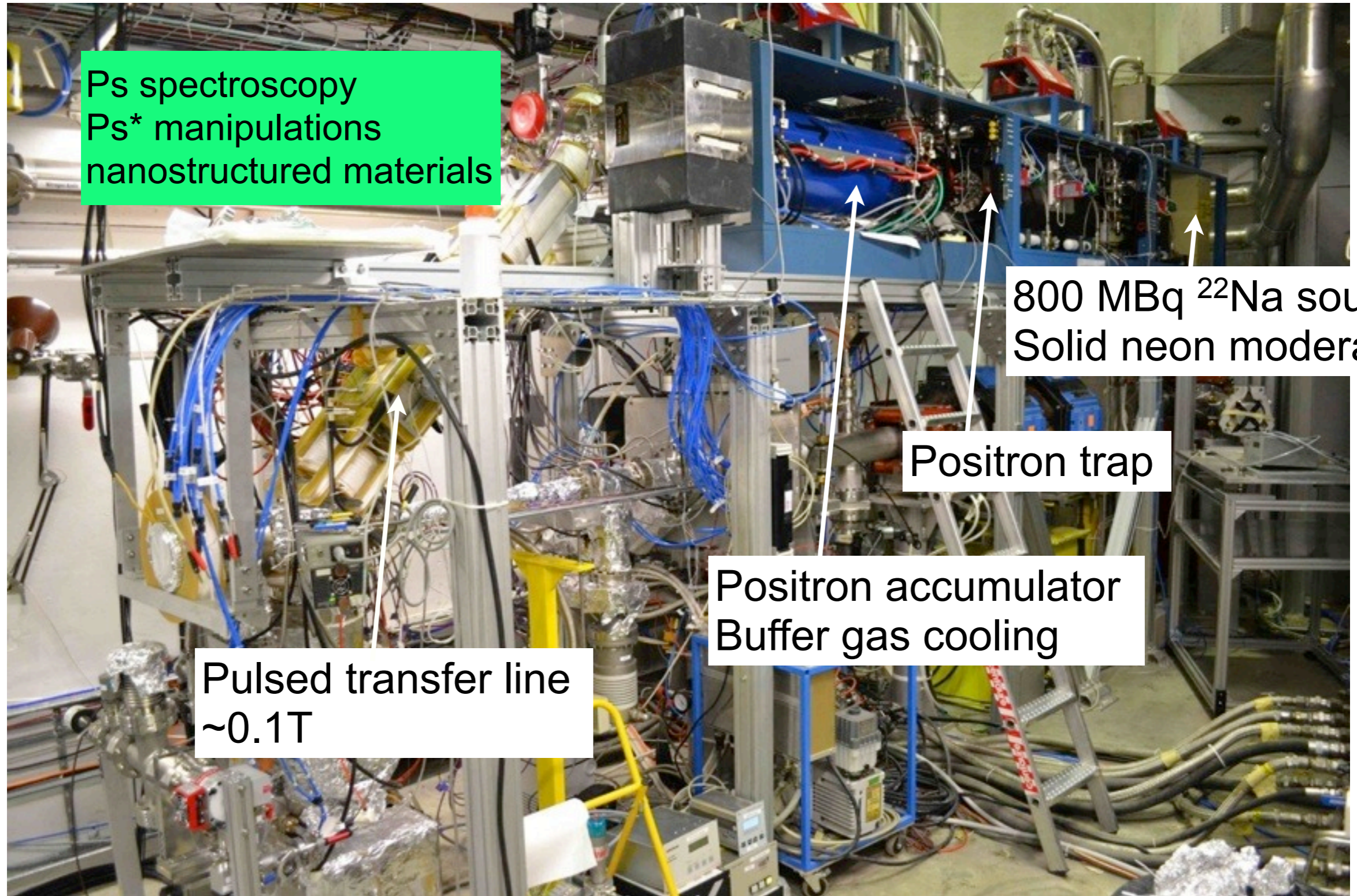


# IT Formation Traps





# Positron System



Ps spectroscopy  
Ps\* manipulations  
nanostructured materials

800 MBq  $^{22}\text{Na}$  source  
Solid neon moderator

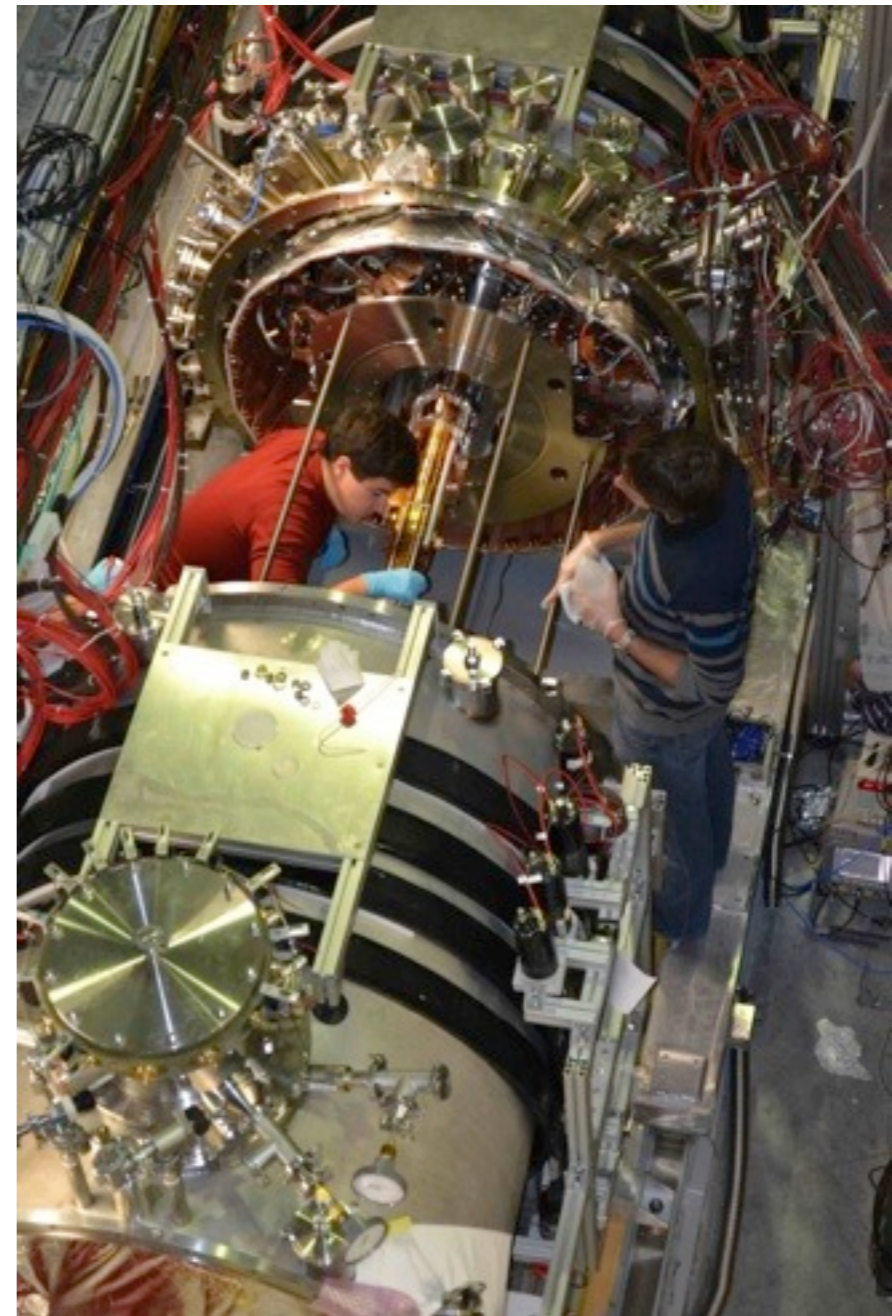
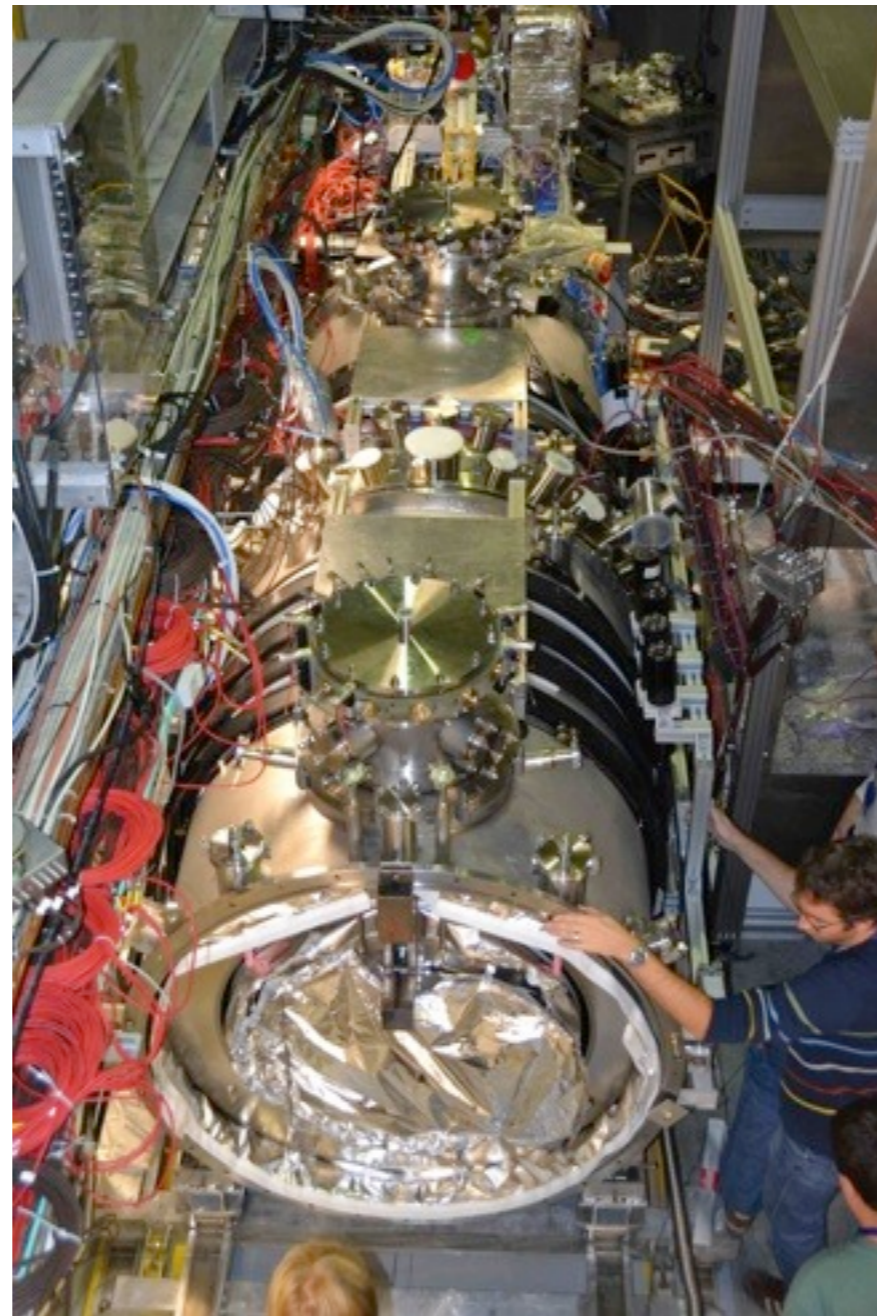
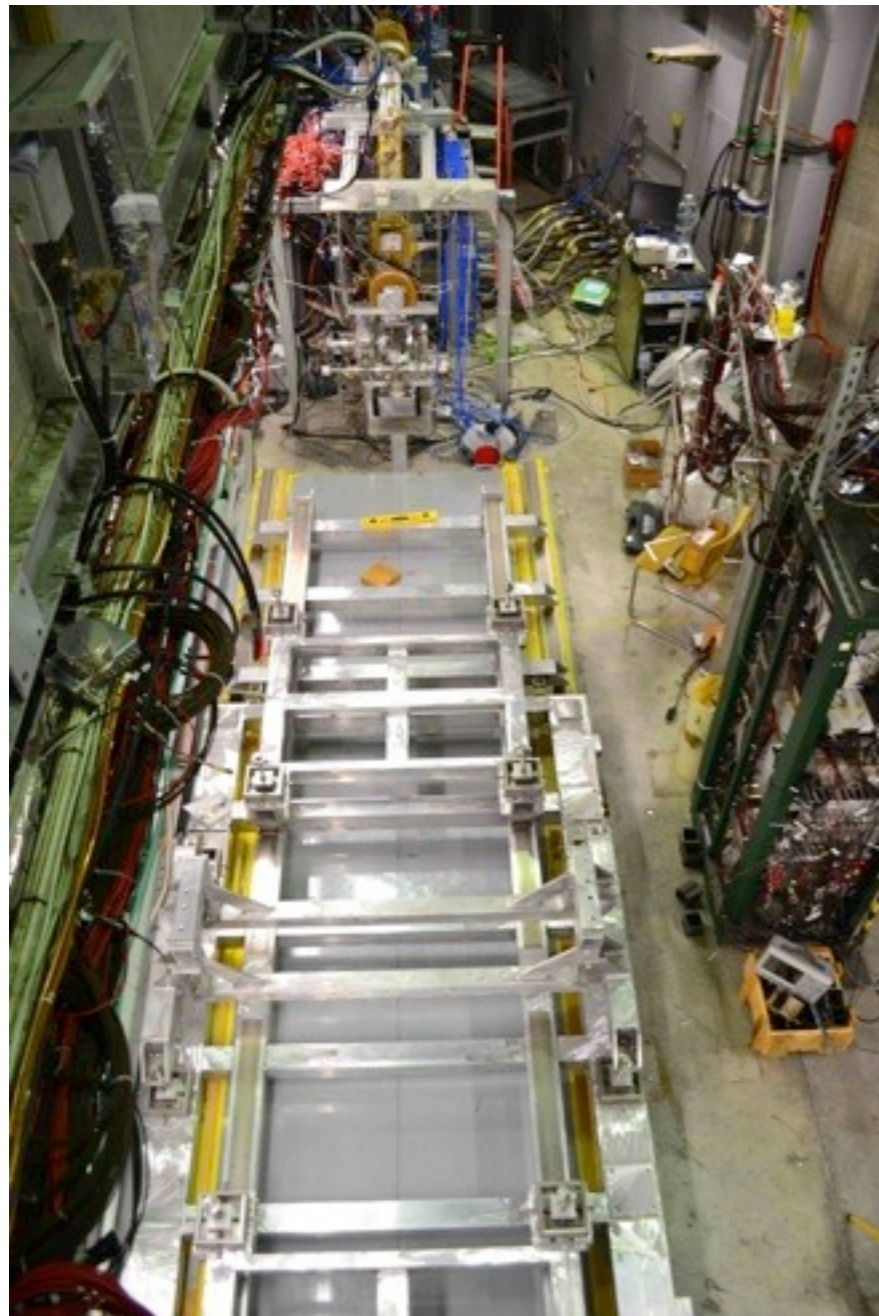
Positron trap

Positron accumulator  
Buffer gas cooling

Pulsed transfer line  
 $\sim 0.1\text{T}$



# Assembly in 2012

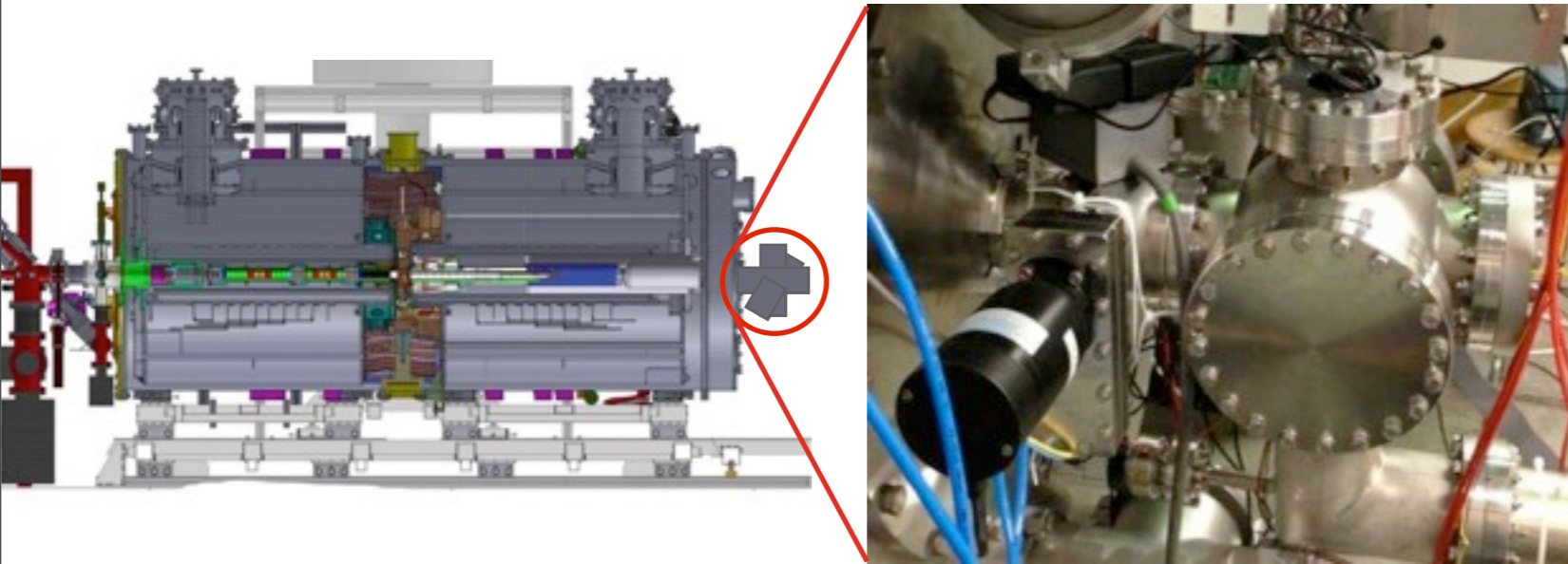


Assembly completed end of November 2012; immediate pump-down and cool-down (10 days) during which commissioning with antiprotons and positrons could take place



# Detector Tests: use $\bar{p}$ to test technologies

## Parasitic tests:



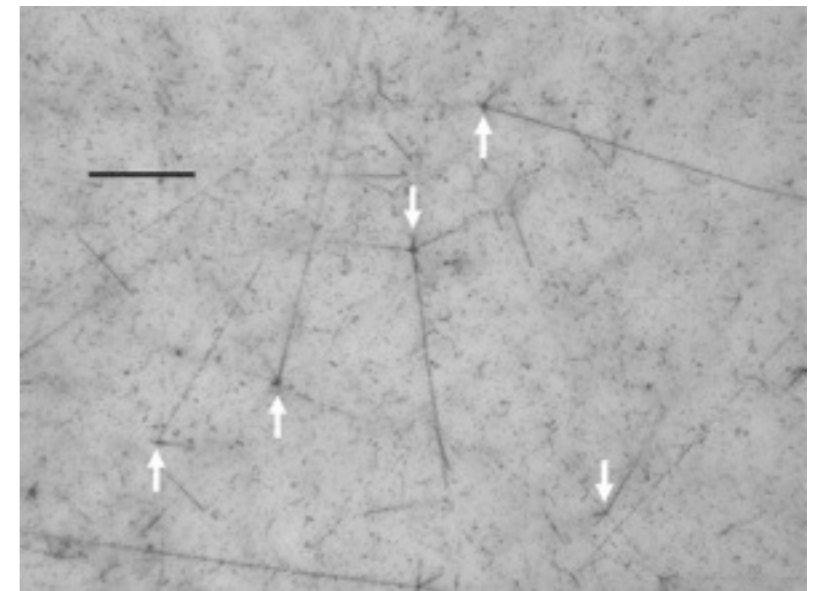
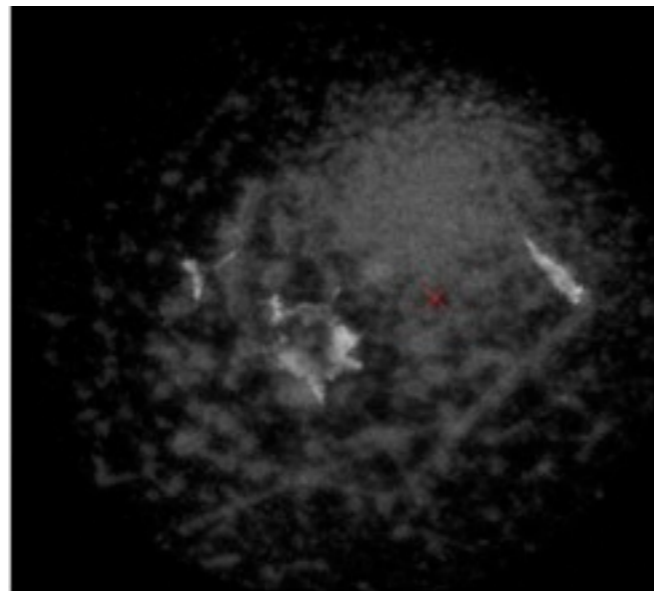
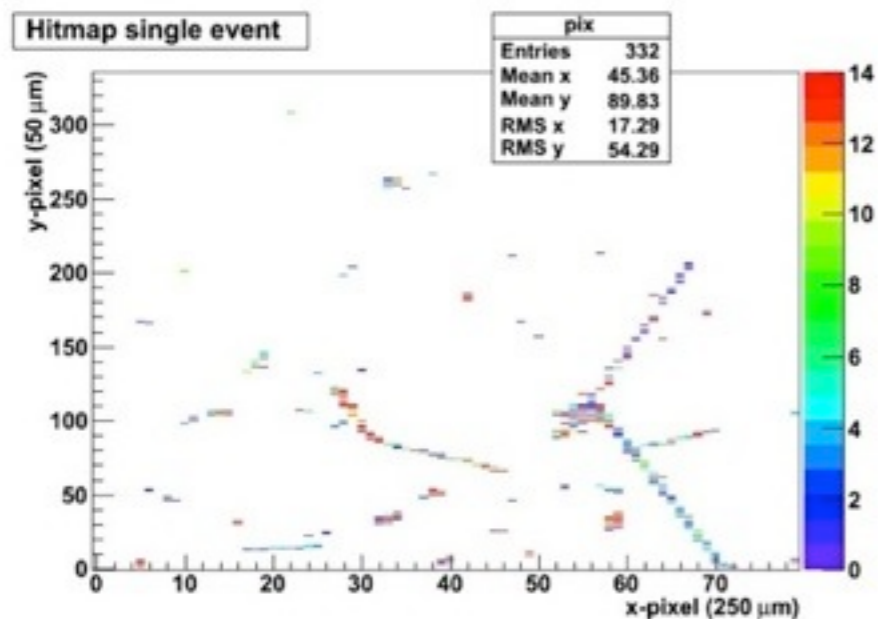
Explore different candidate technologies for the (downstream) antihydrogen detector

high spatial resolution ( $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$ )  
good timing ( $\sim 10\mu\text{s}$ )

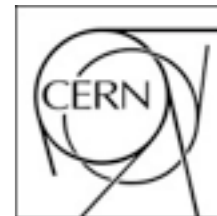
Silicon detectors (strip, pixel)

MCP

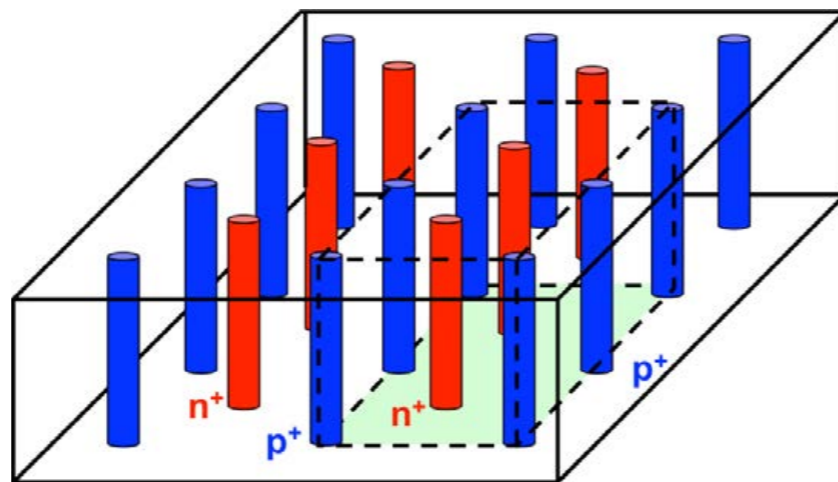
Emulsions



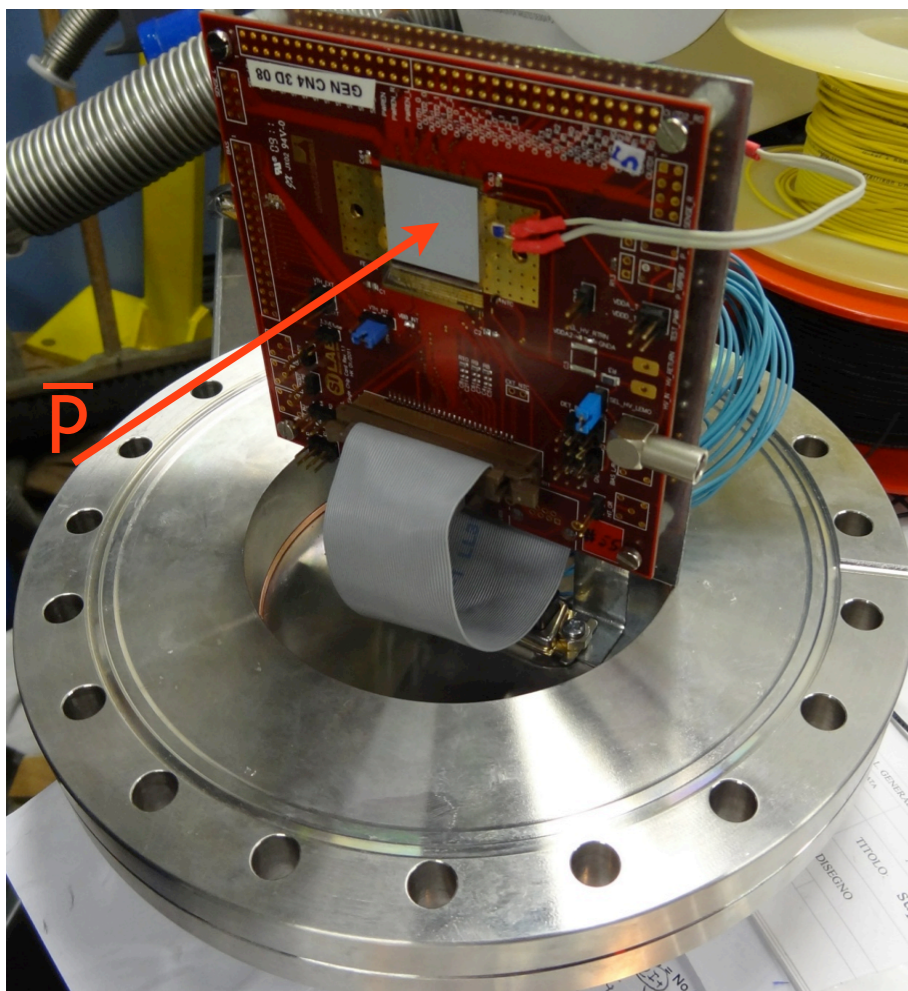
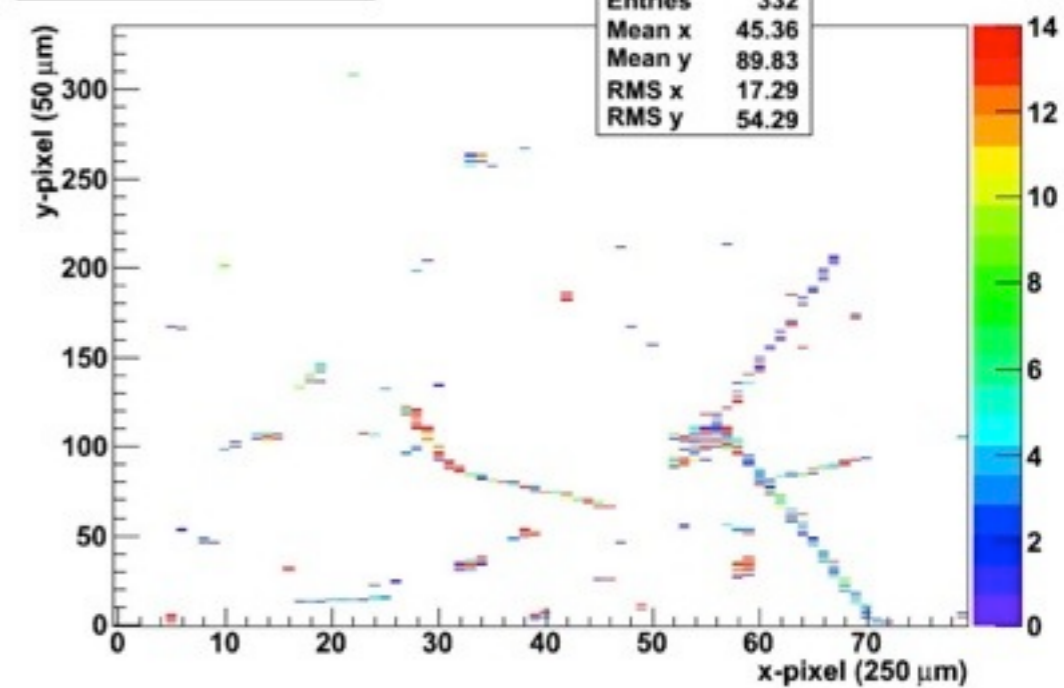
# Silicon Detectors



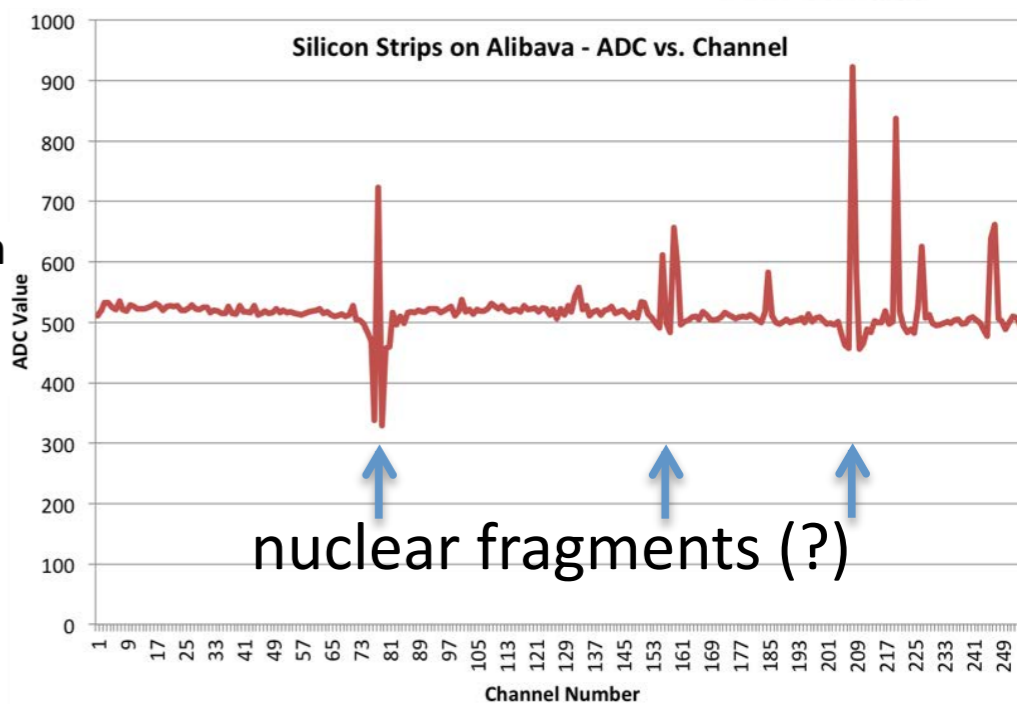
CNM-55-3D pixel sensor bump-bonded to FE-I4 R/O chip designed for the ATLAS Insertable B layer upgrade



Hitmap single event

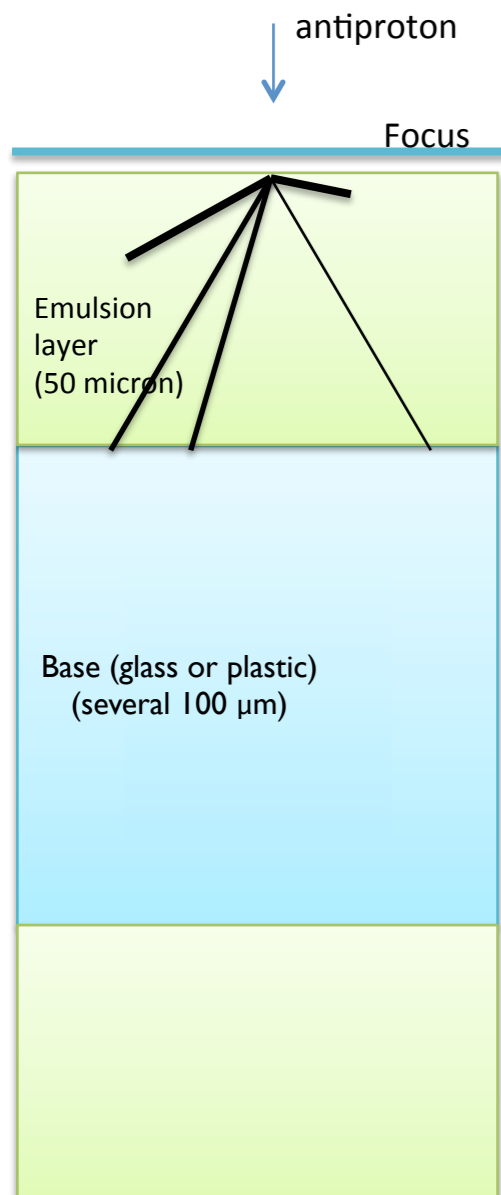


Strip sensors 50 and 80 μm pitch  
300 μm thickness  
Beetle based - Alibava readout





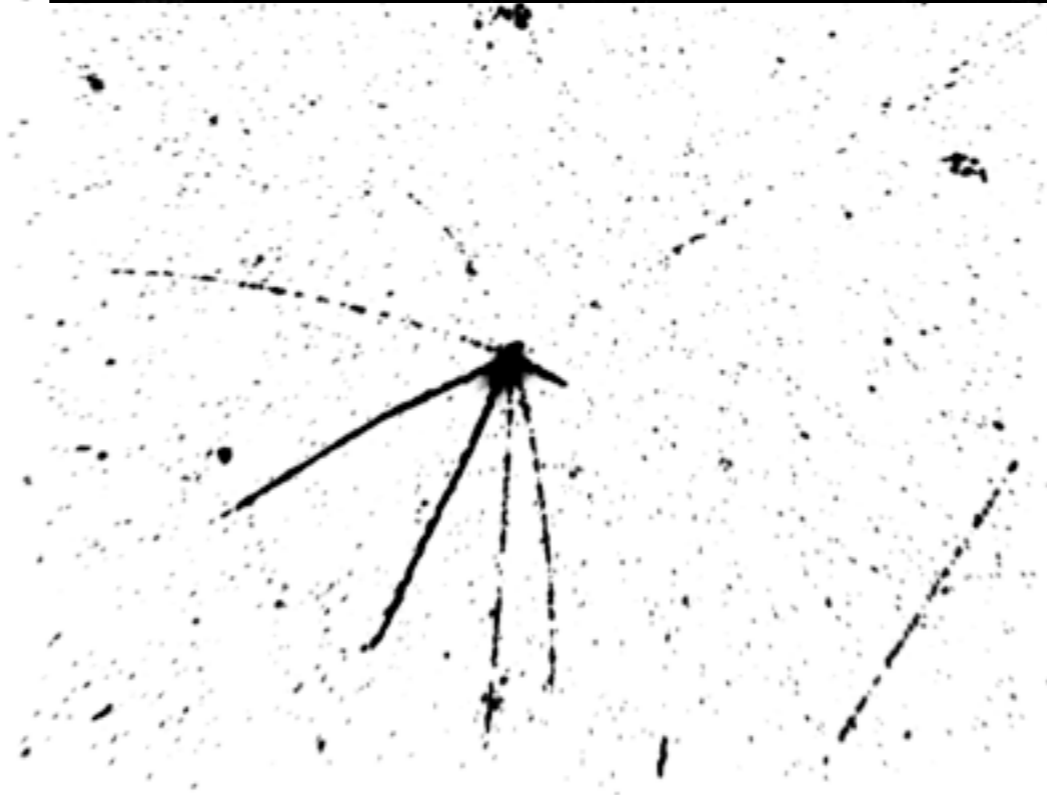
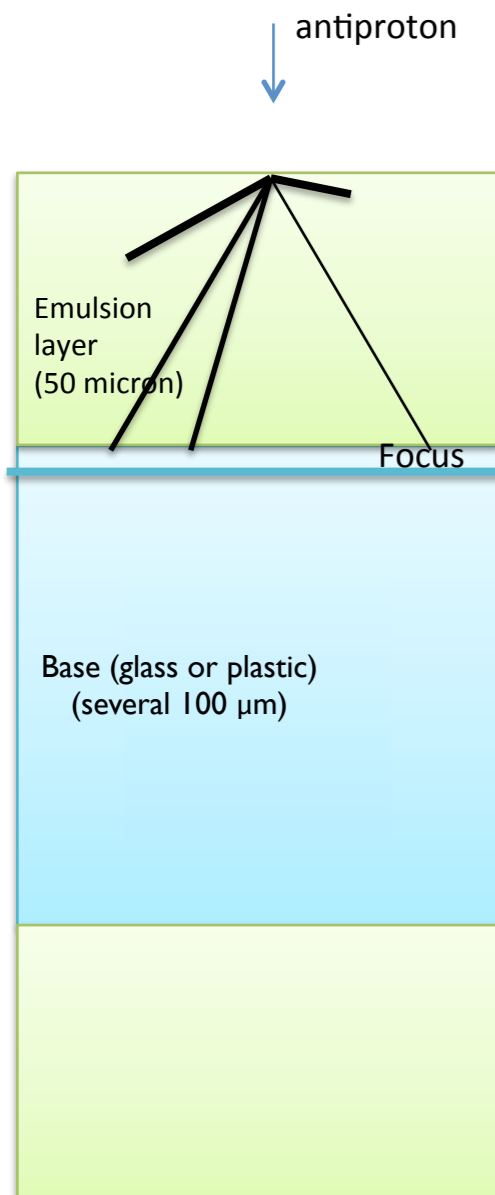
# Emulsion tests



- ⊙ Exposure of emulsion
- ⊙ Development in dark room
- ⊙ Scanning on automated microscopes

→ S. Aghion et al., J. of Instrumentation 8 (2013) P08013

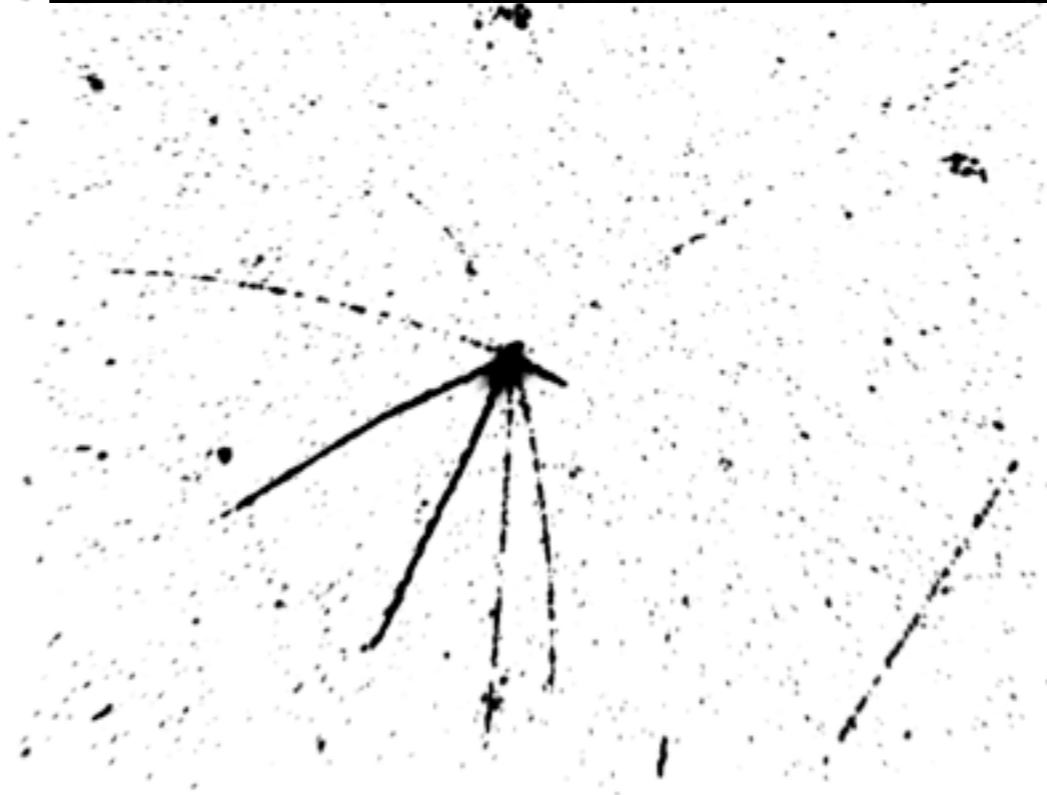
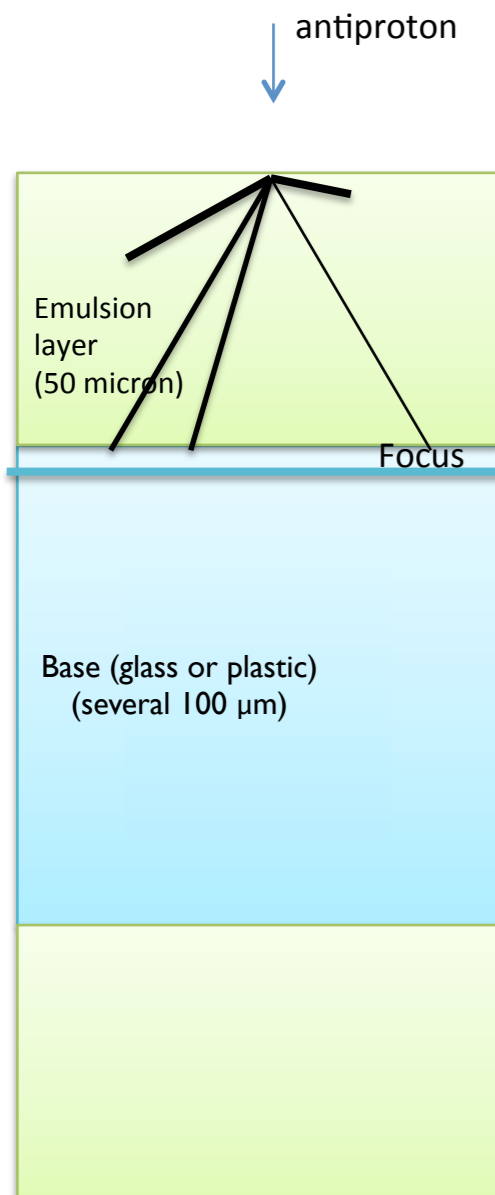
# Emulsion tests



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→ S. Aghion et al., J. of Instrumentation 8 (2013) P08013

# Emulsion tests

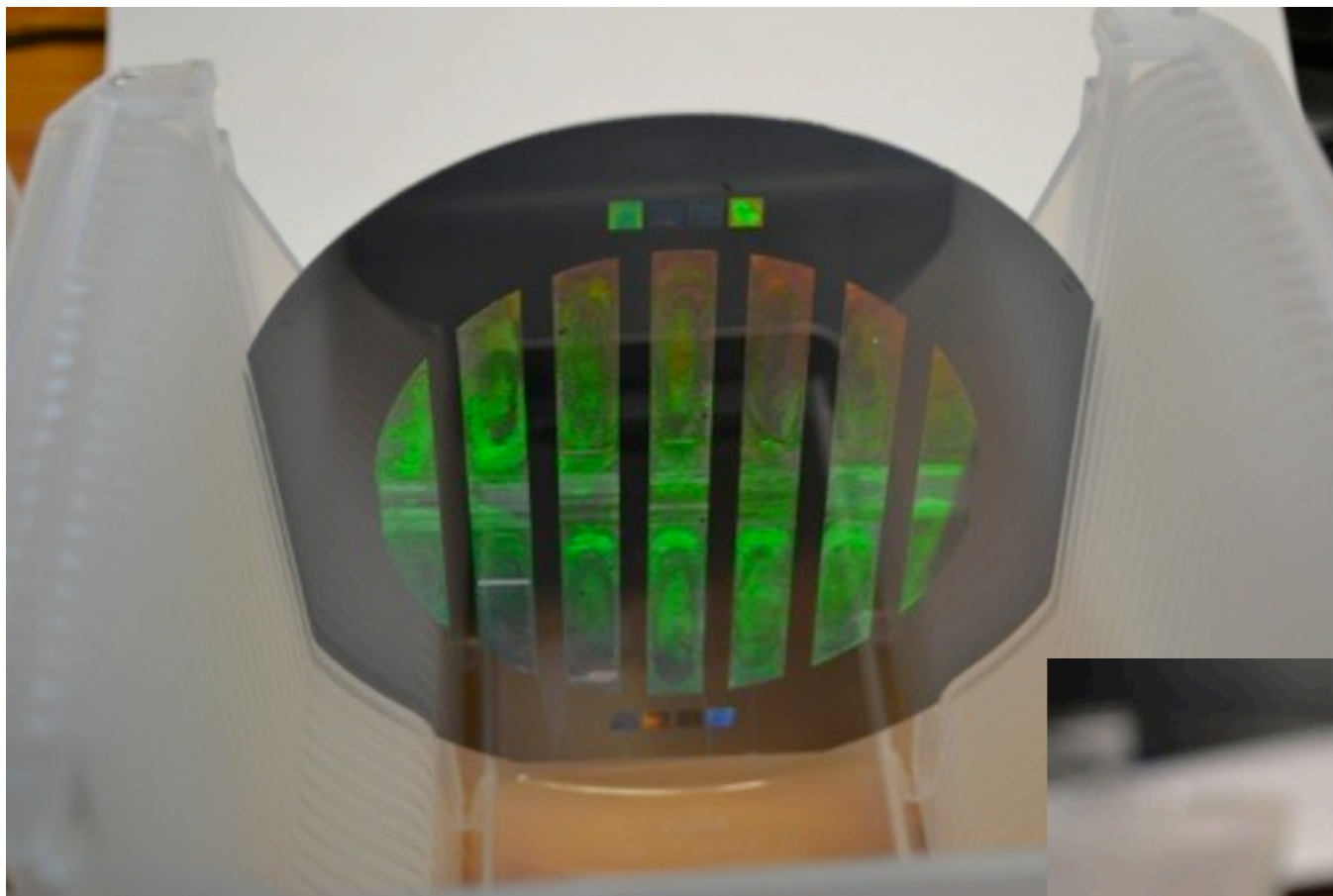


- ⊙ Exposure of emulsion
- ⊙ Development in dark room
- ⊙ Scanning on automated microscopes

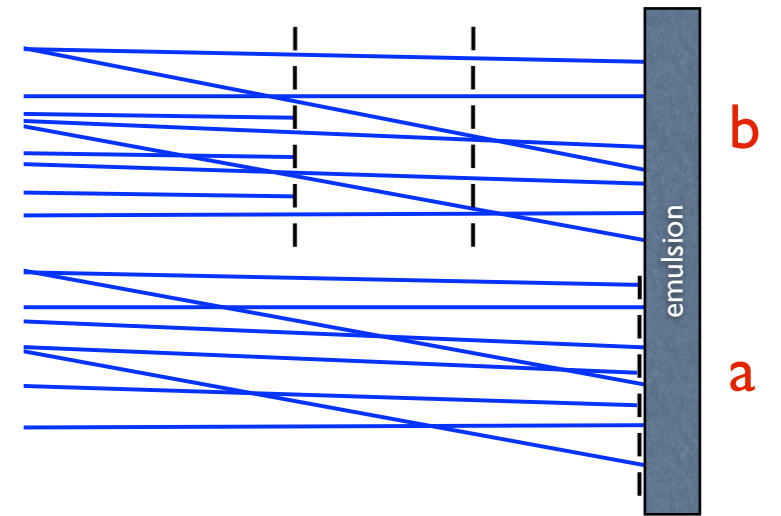
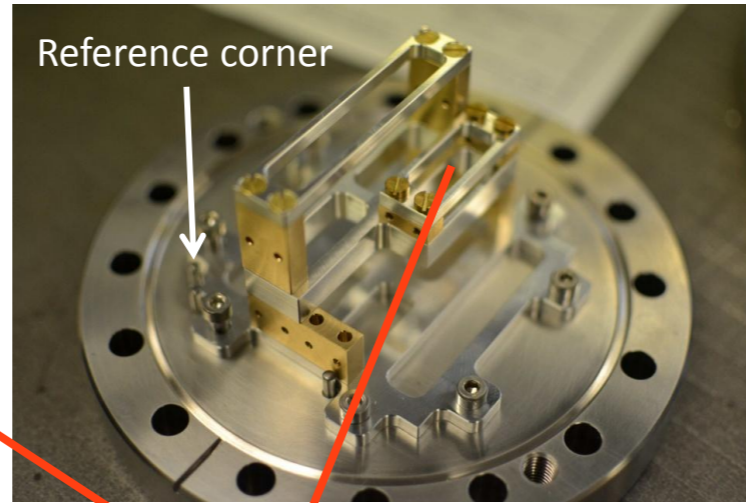
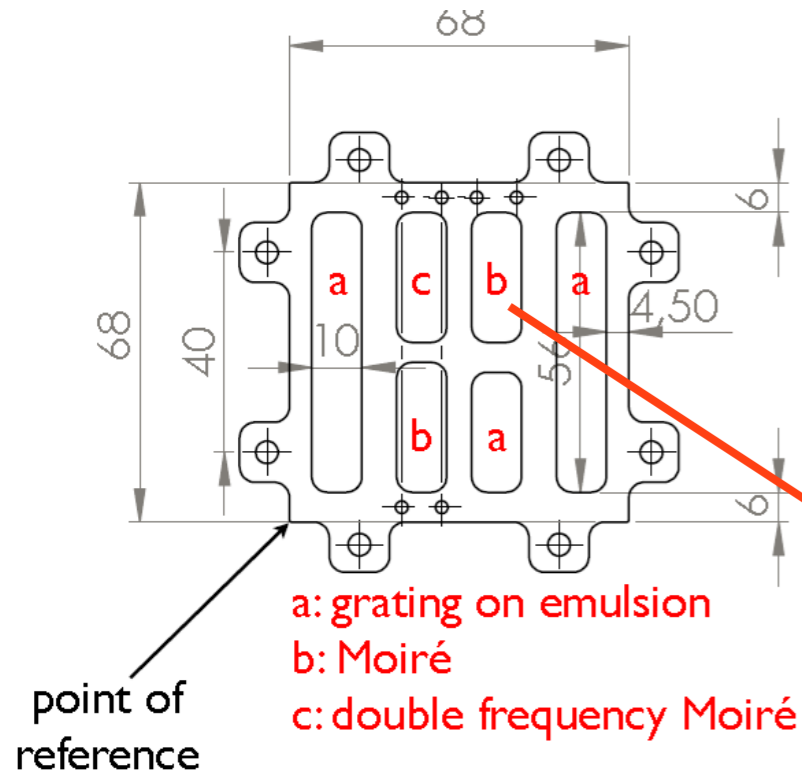
→ S. Aghion et al., J. of Instrumentation 8 (2013) P08013



# Moiré deflectometer: 6" (full size) grating prototype



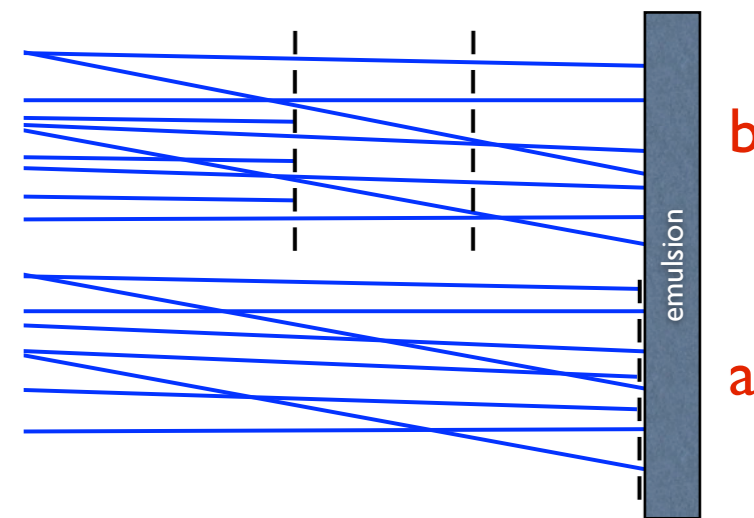
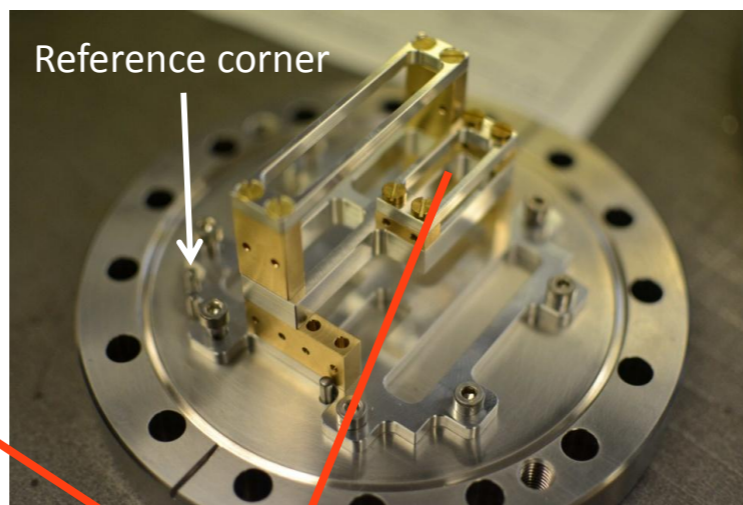
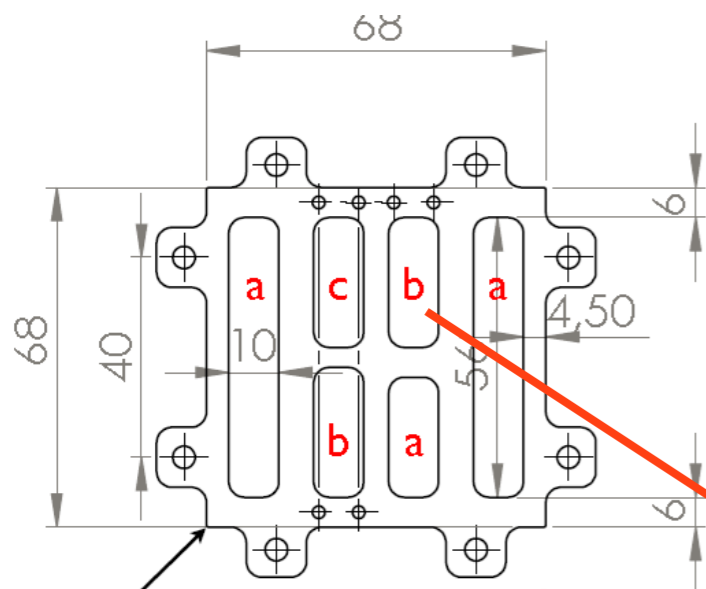
# Test of moiré deflectometer with antiprotons



first look at data in zone b) 353 vertices in  $\sim 1 \text{ cm}^2$



# Test of moiré deflectometer with antiprotons



a: grating on emulsion  
b: Moiré  
c: double frequency Moiré

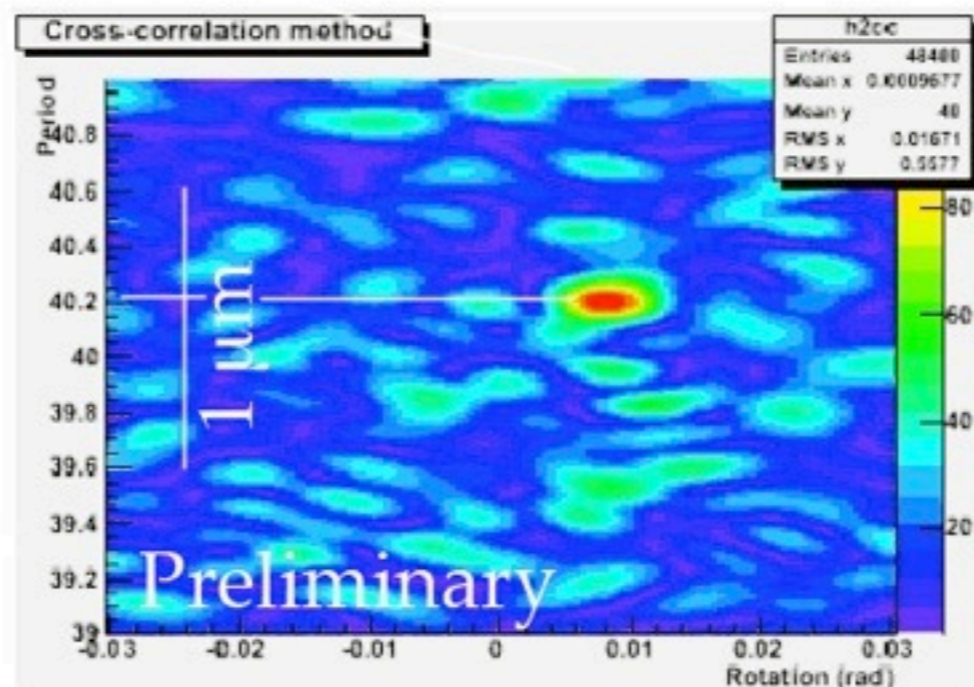
point of reference

first look at data in zone b) 353 vertices in  $\sim 1 \text{ cm}^2$

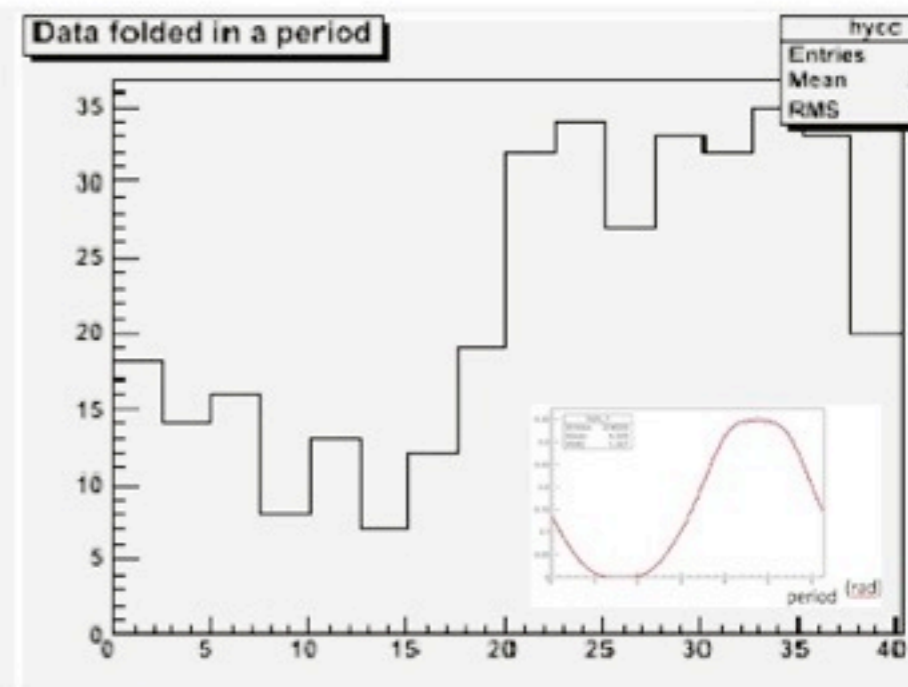
vertex-to-vertex autocorrelation

pitch [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]

353 vertices



rotation [rad]



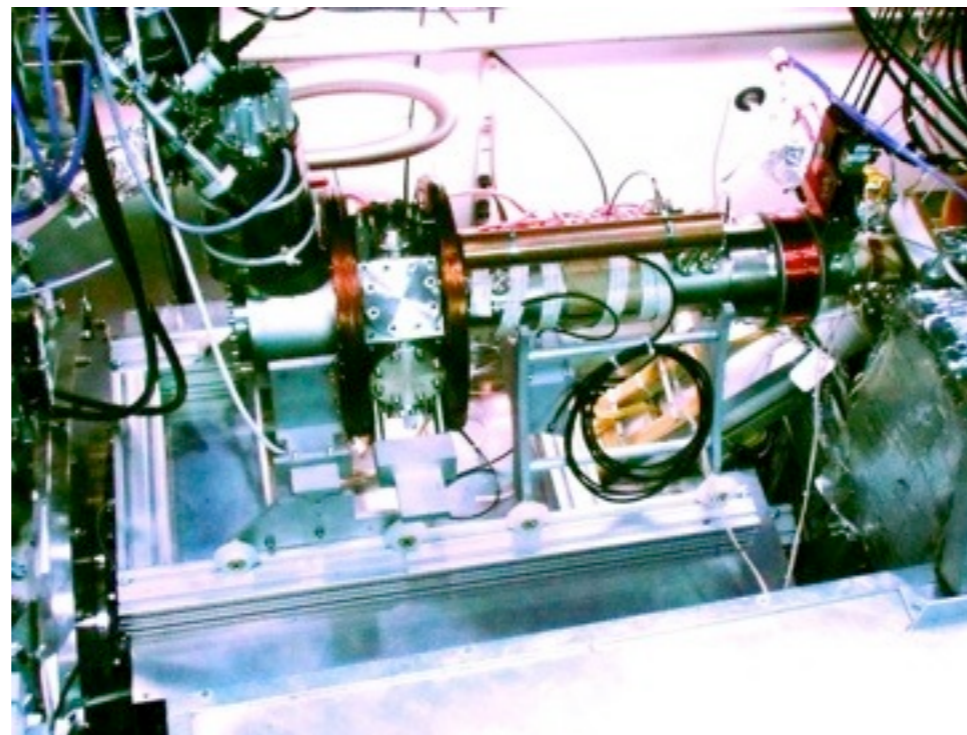
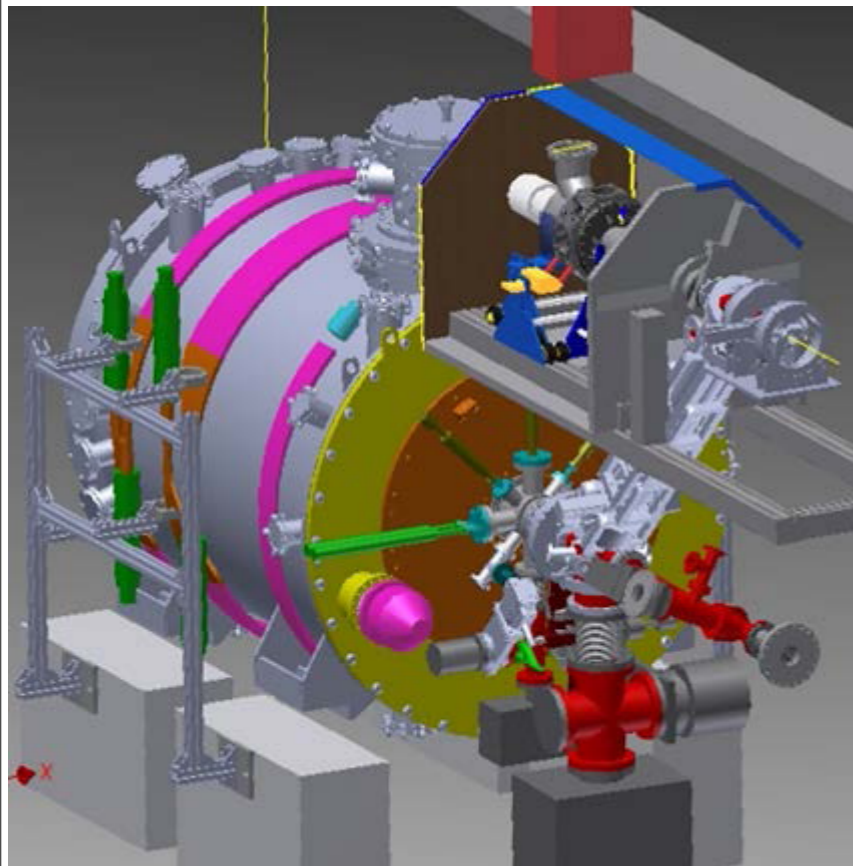
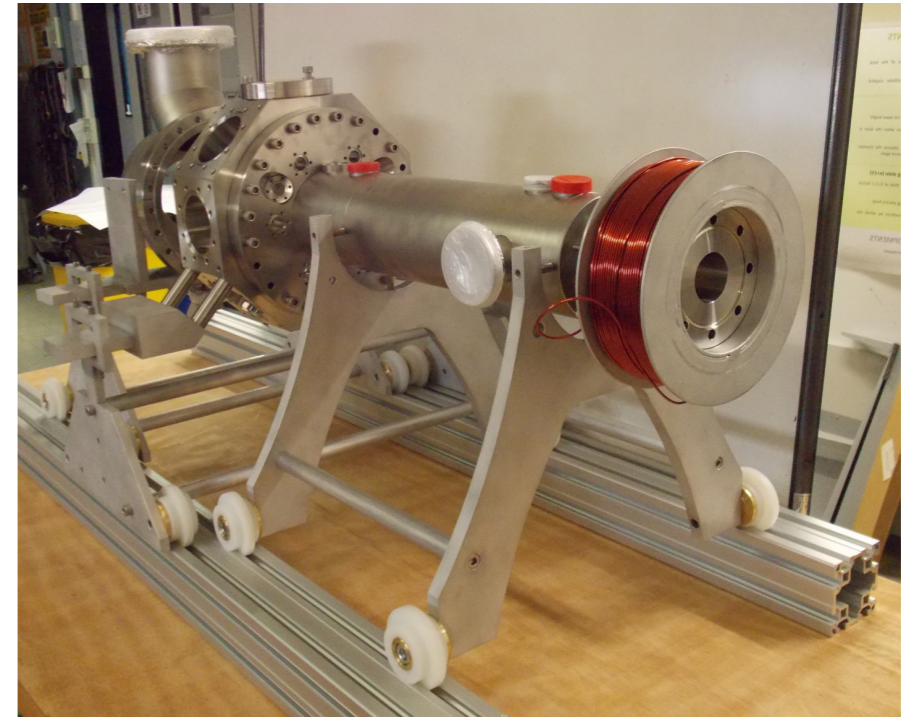
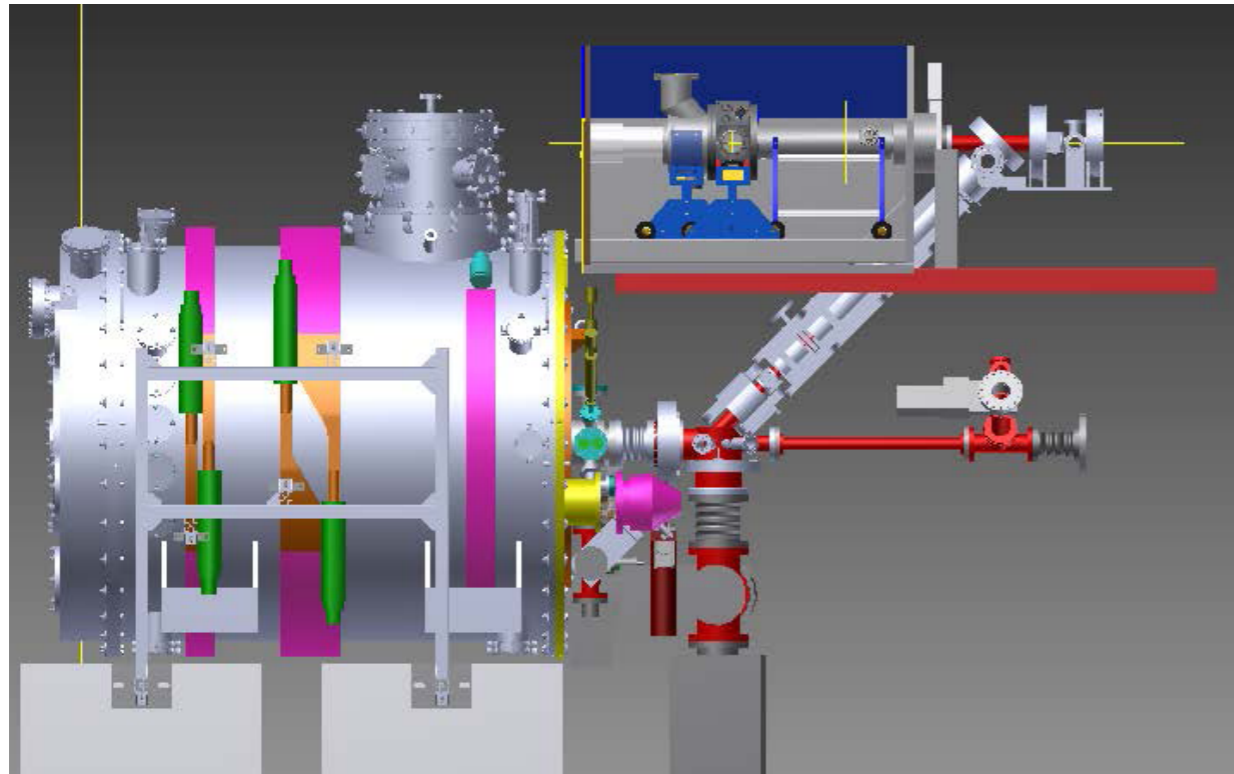
pitch [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]

First demonstration of the moiré deflectometer technique with antiprotons

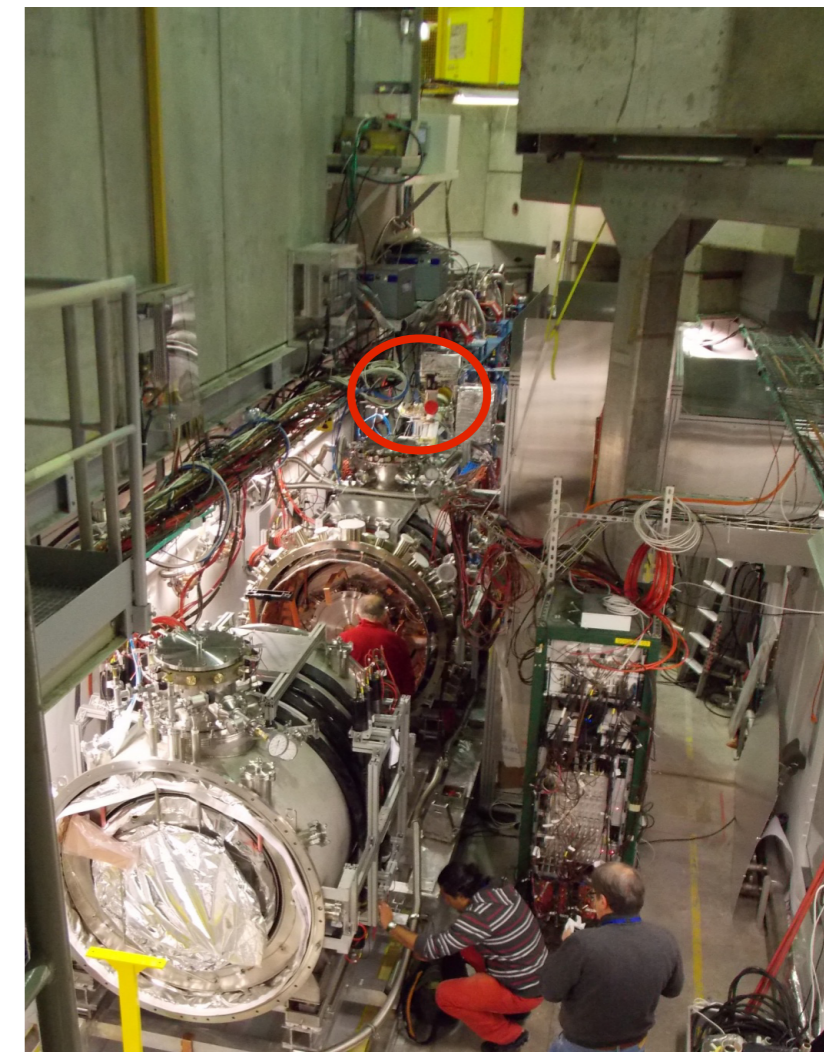
→ Publication submitted



# ongoing work: Positronium test station

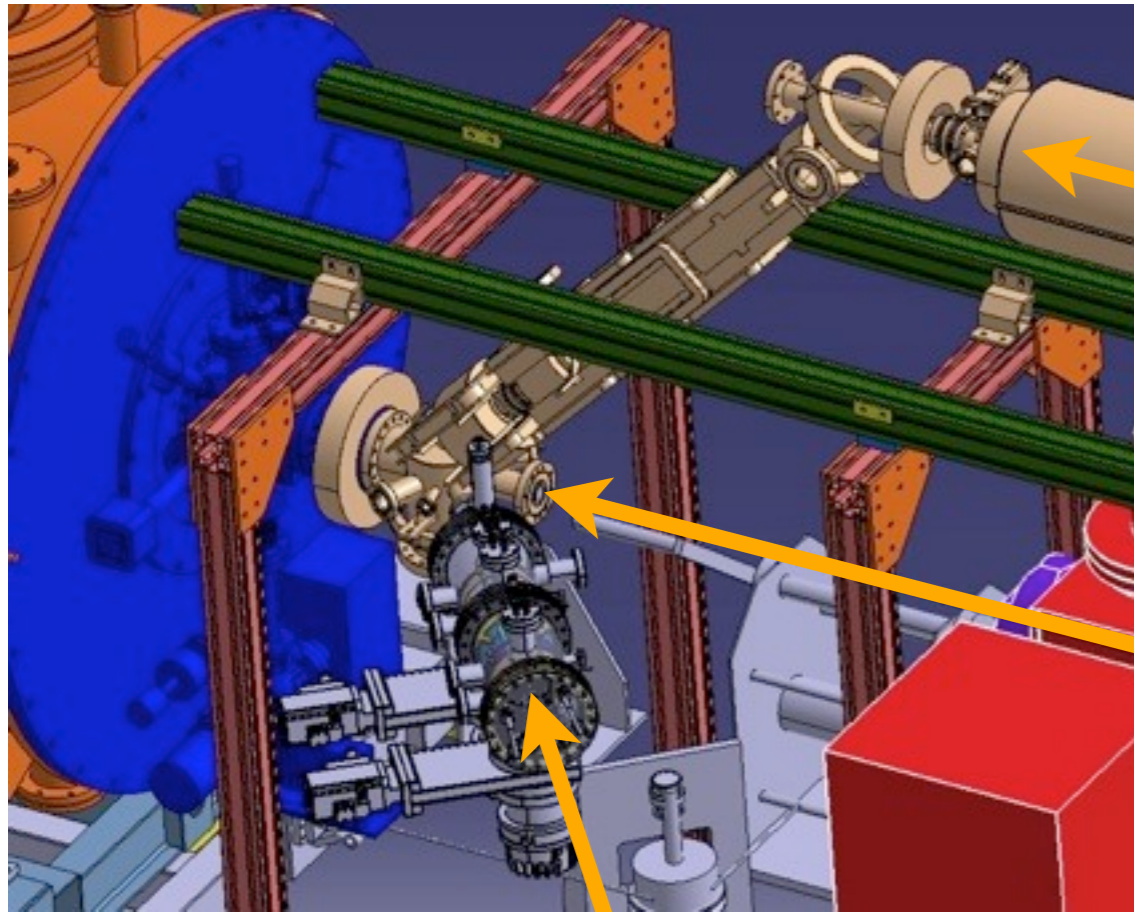
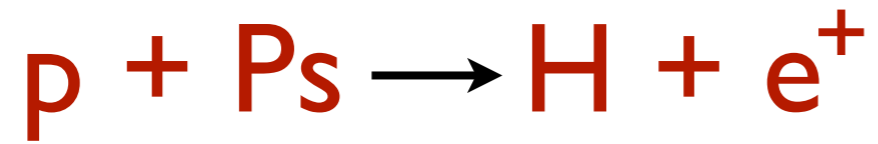


installed and under  
commissioning





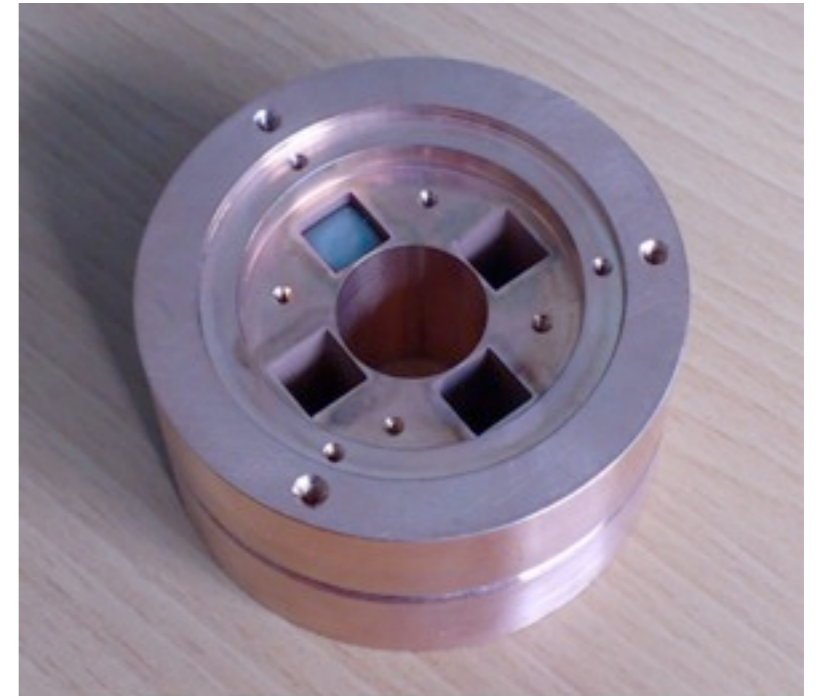
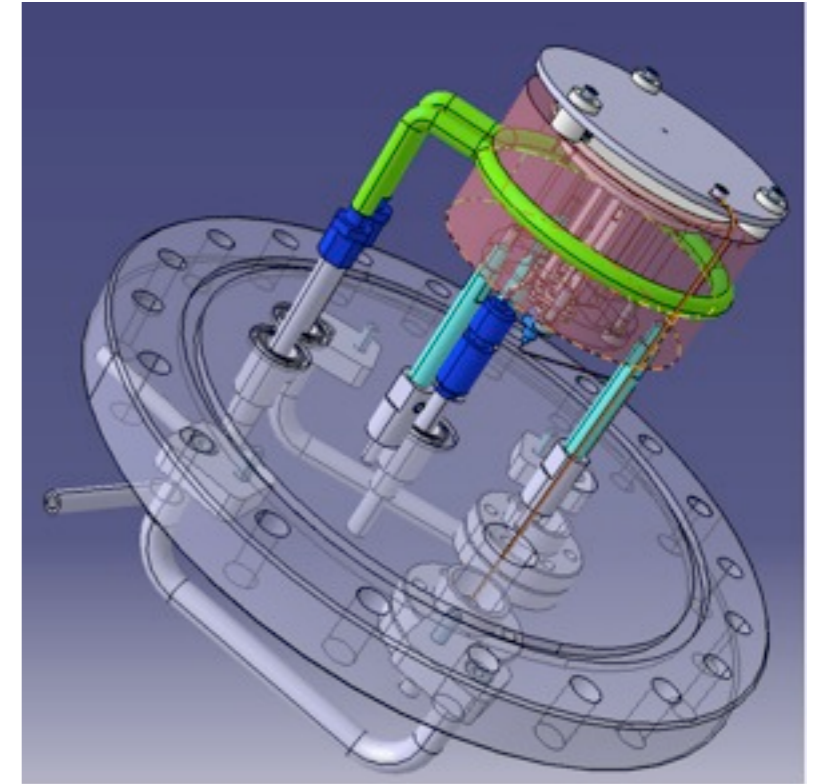
# ongoing work: Proton source



positrons

antiprotons

protons



completed and ready for installation

# Conclusions and Outlook



- ⊙ Installation of base apparatus largely completed and commissioned
- ⊙ Parasitic measurements essential in converging to an optimal deflectometer/detector layout → nice to have a test beam line @ ELENA
  
- ⊙ Ongoing work:
  - ⊙ install proton source, hydrogen detector
  - ⊙ commission Rydberg positronium formation (targets, lasers, atomic physics)
  - ⊙ work on hydrogen formation/characterization
  - ⊙ design gravity module, flight tube
  - ⊙ goal: be ready for antihydrogen formation in autumn 2014
  
- ⊙ In parallel:
  - ⊙ prepare deflectometer, microwave spectroscopy, interface, hybrid detector, ...