

Craig Evans

On behalf of the AĒgIS collaboration

Towards the first measurement of matter-antimatter gravitational interaction

AĒgIS



POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863





AEGIS Collaboration ~80 Collaborators 18 Institutions



University of Bergen



University of Brescia



CERN, Geneva



University of Genova



Heidelberg University



Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics, Heidelberg



University College London



University of Lyon 1



University of Milano



Politecnico di Milano



Institute of Nuclear Research of the Russian Academy of Science, Moscow



University of Oslo



University Paris-Saclay and CNRS



University of Pavia



Czech Technical University, Prague



University of Trento



Stefan Meyer Institute, Vienna



ETH Zurich



INFN Sections of Genova, Milano, Padova, Pavia, Trento



Outline

1. A Short History of Antimatter
2. Goal
3. $AE\bar{g}IS$ Experimental Apparatus
4. Antiproton System
5. Positron System
6. Anti-hydrogen Production Trap
7. Positronium
8. Improvements
 1. Carbon-Supported Transmission Target
 2. Self-standing Transmission Target
9. Conclusion
10. Future work

A Short History of Antimatter (Charged)

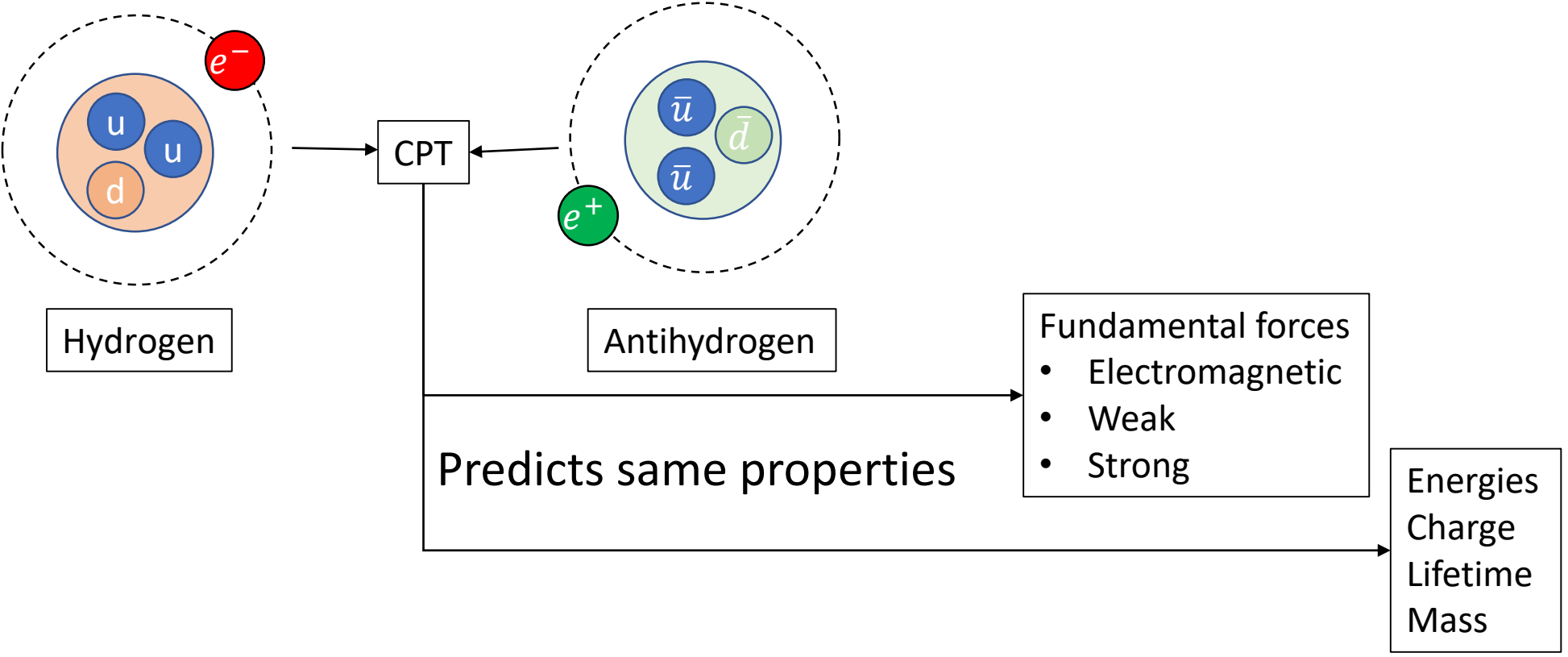
- **1928 - 1931:** Prediction of antimatter (Dirac, Oppenheimer, Weyle)
- **1932:** Discovery of positrons in cosmic rays (Anderson)
- **1955:** Antiproton discovery (Segrè, Chamberlain, Wiegand, Ypsilantis)
- **1995:** Mass of antiproton to 1 part in 100,000 (TRAP, LEAR)
- **2013:** Antiproton magnetic moment (ATRAP)
- **2015:** Comparison of the antiproton-to-proton charge-to-mass (BASE)

A Short History of Antimatter (Neutral)

- **1934:** Prediction of positronium (Mohorovičić, Anderson)
- **1951:** Discovery of Ps (M. Deutche)
- **1996 & 1998:** Creation of high-energy antihydrogen (\bar{H}) (CERN (LEAR), Fermilab)
- **2002:** Creation of 10 k antihydrogen (ATHENA, ATRAP)
- **2011:** Antihydrogen confinement of 1000 s (ALPHA)
- **2017:** Observation of the 1S – 2P transition for antihydrogen (ALPHA)

Goal

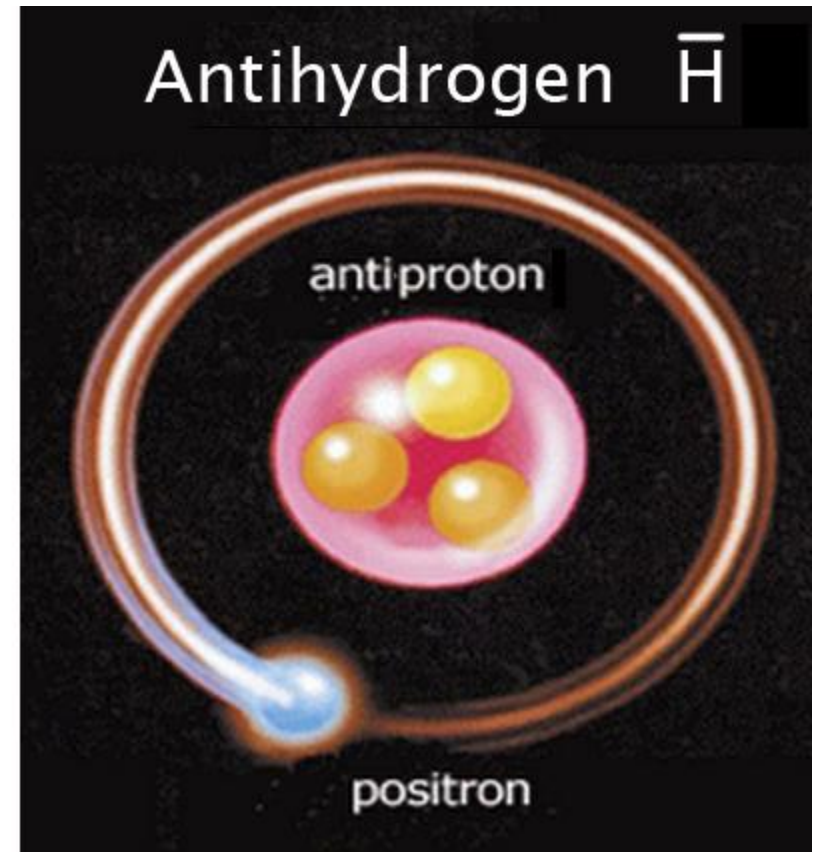
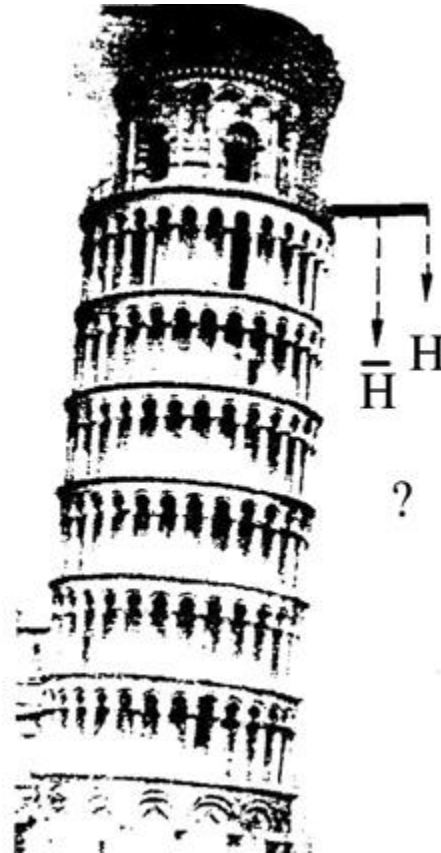
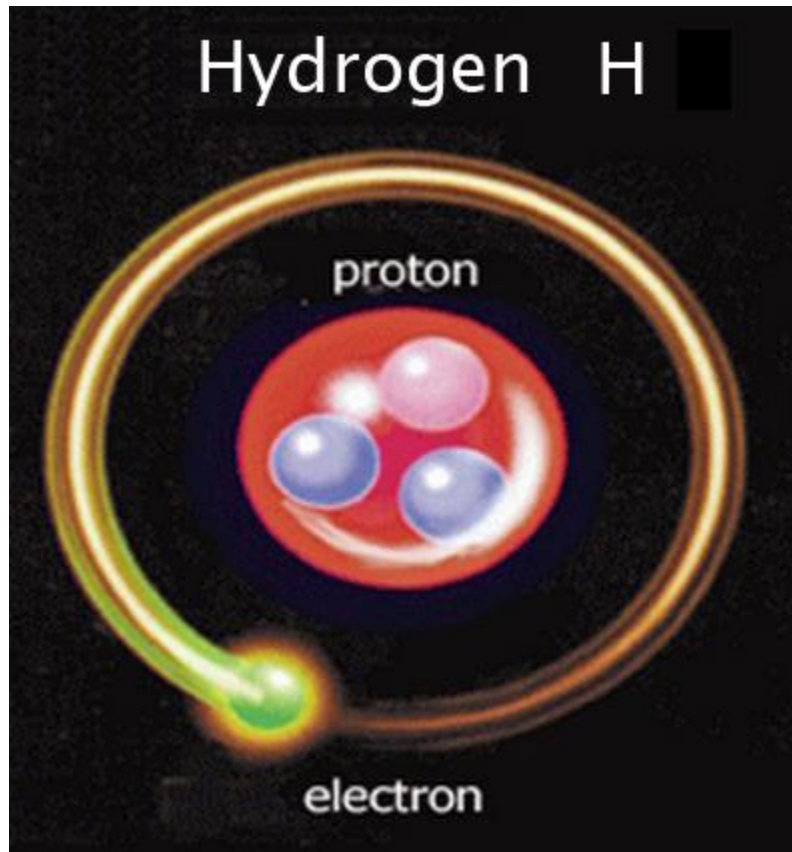
Charge Parity Time (CPT) symmetry (Quantum Field Theory) defines antimatter entirely



Weak Equivalence principle. (the universality of free fall, General relativity)

Goal

How does antimatter interact with gravity?

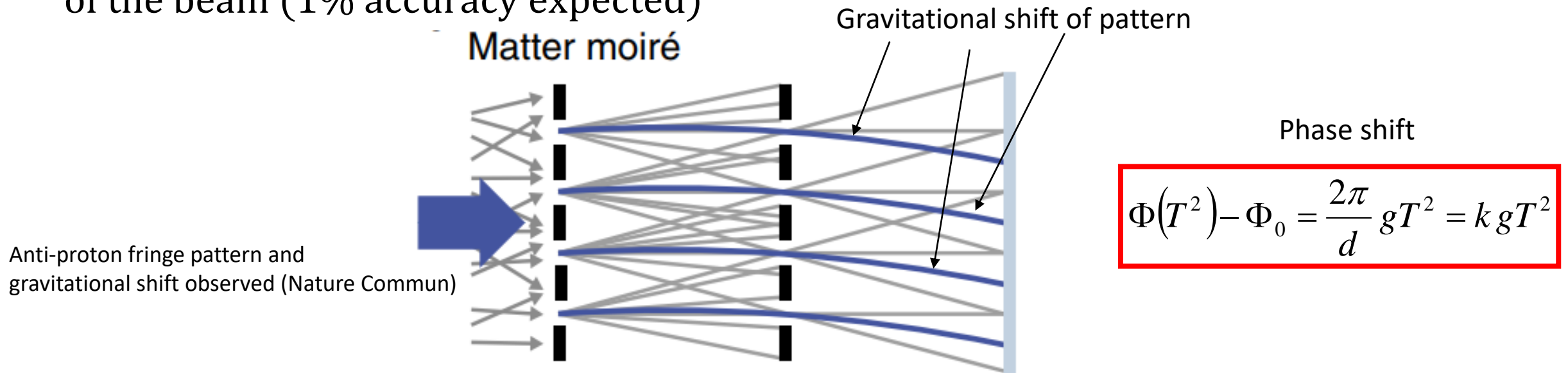


Goal

The main goal is to directly measure the gravitational constant on antimatter.

What is needed?

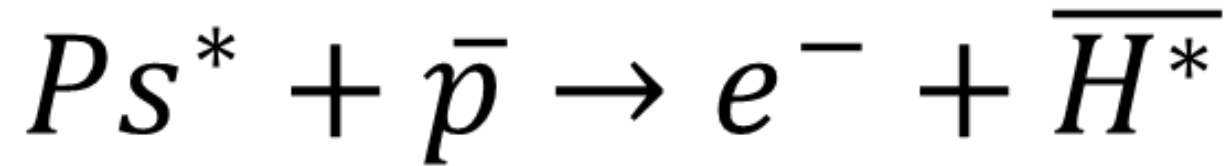
- Pulsed cold Anti-hydrogen beam (few 100 m/s)
- Implement a Moiré deflectometer to observe the vertical deflection of the beam (1% accuracy expected)



Nat. Commun vol 5 4538 (2014)

C. Evans - ICNFP 2017, Crete, Greece

Goal



Rydberg
Positronium

Cold
Antiprotons

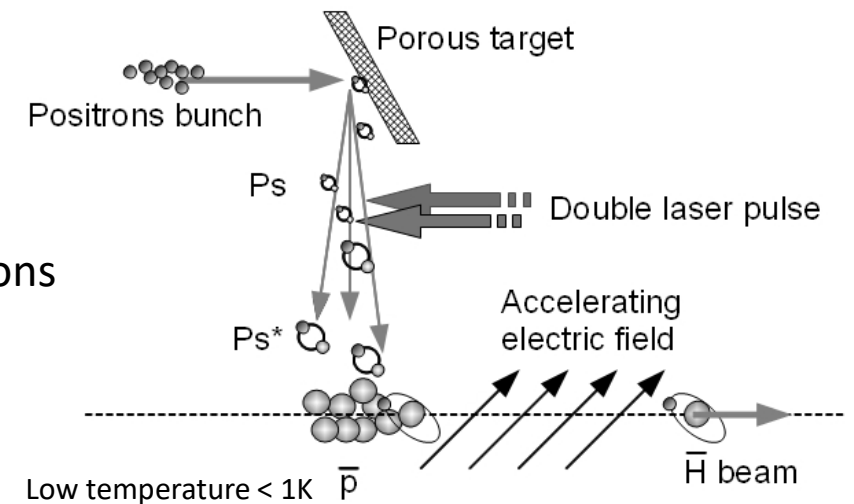
Electron

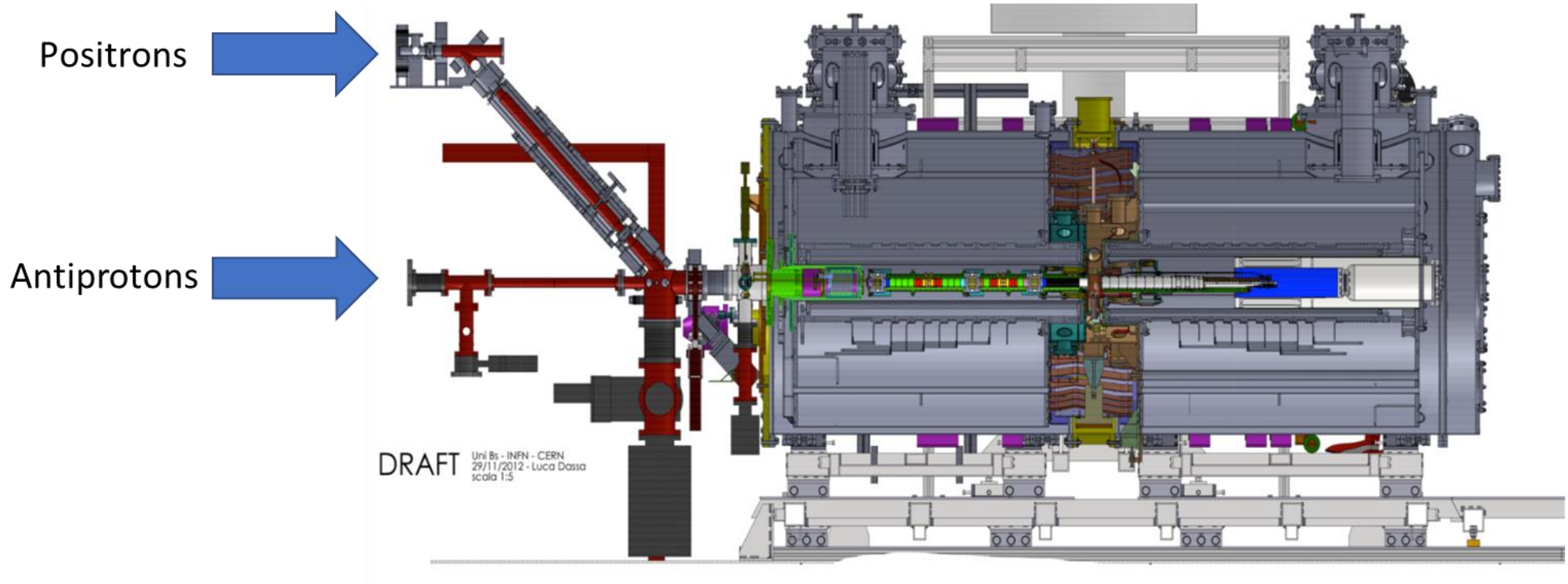
Rydberg anti-hydrogen

Production via charge exchange

- Pulsed source of Rydberg antihydrogen
- Temperature of Anti-hydrogen relies on the temperature of anti-protons
- Strong Dipole moment allowing Stark Acceleration of atoms (Beam)

CPT tests possible



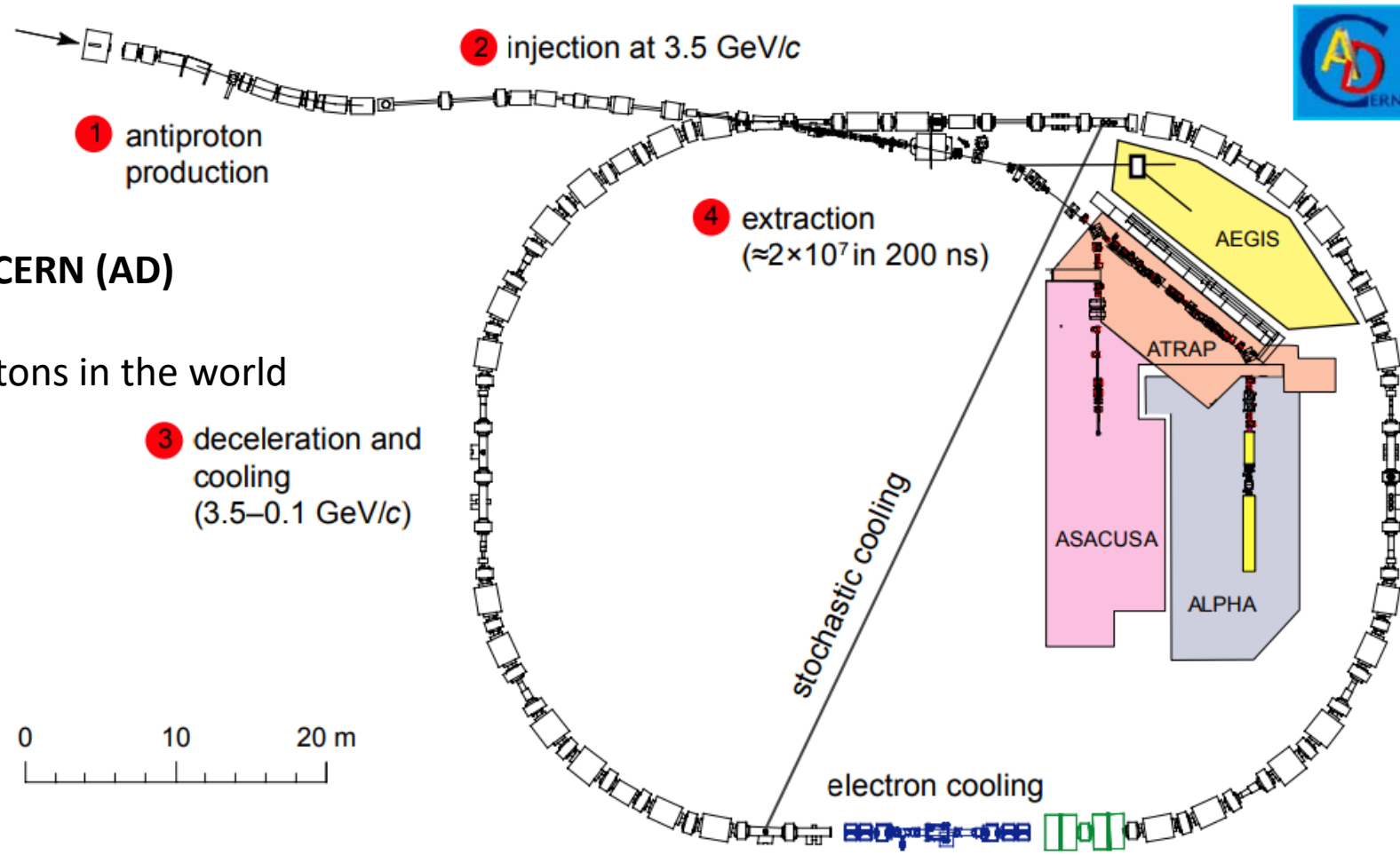


AEGIS Experimental Apparatus

Antiproton System

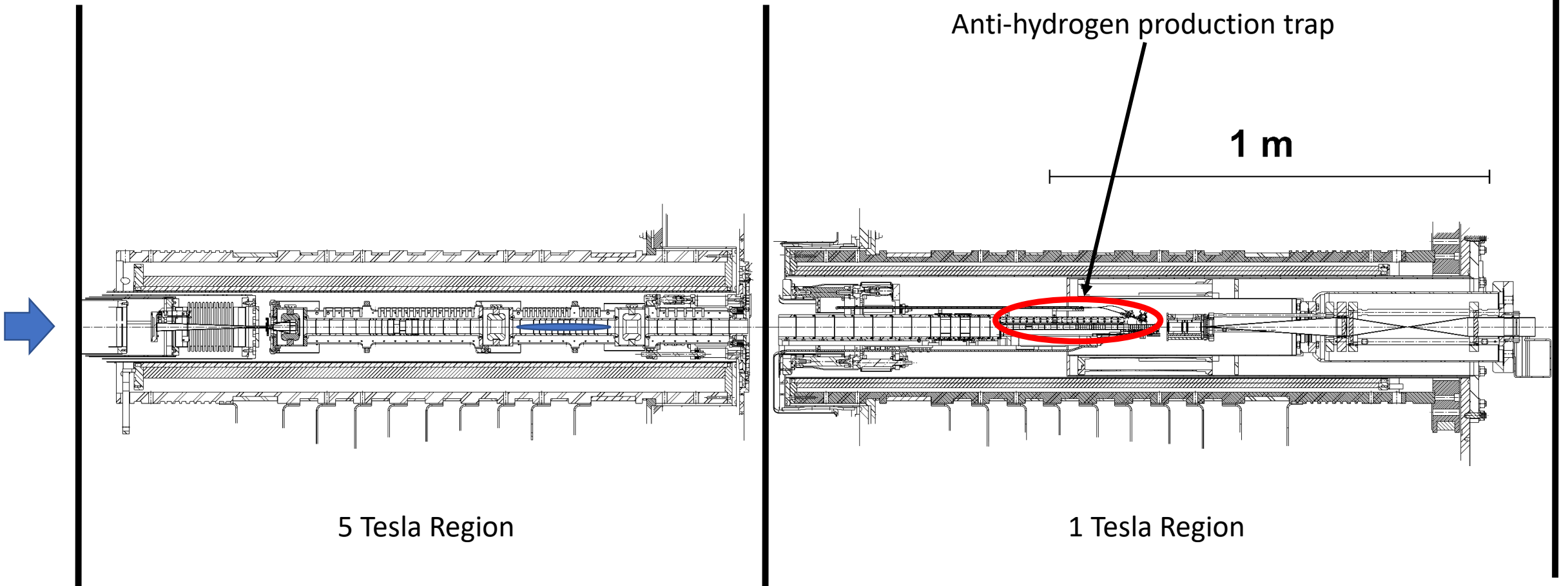
Anti-proton Decelerator at CERN (AD)

Only source of cold anti-protons in the world



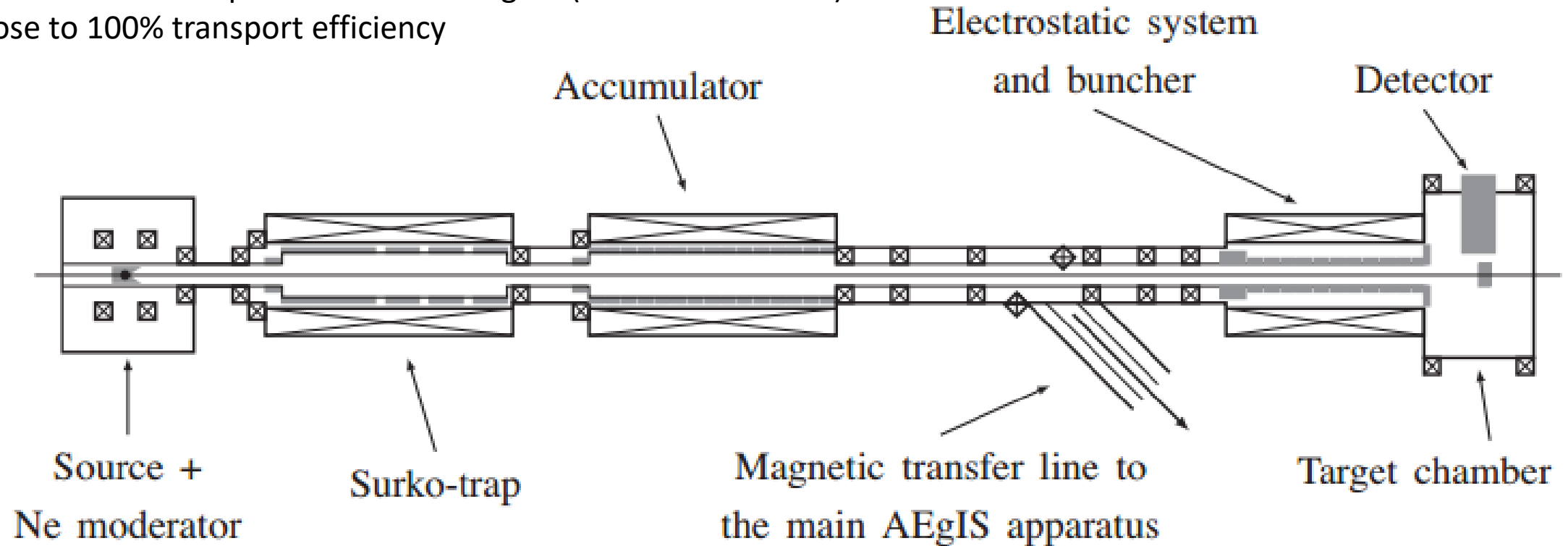
J.Y. Hénerly & S.Maury, Nucl. Phys. A 655 (1999) 345c

Antiproton System



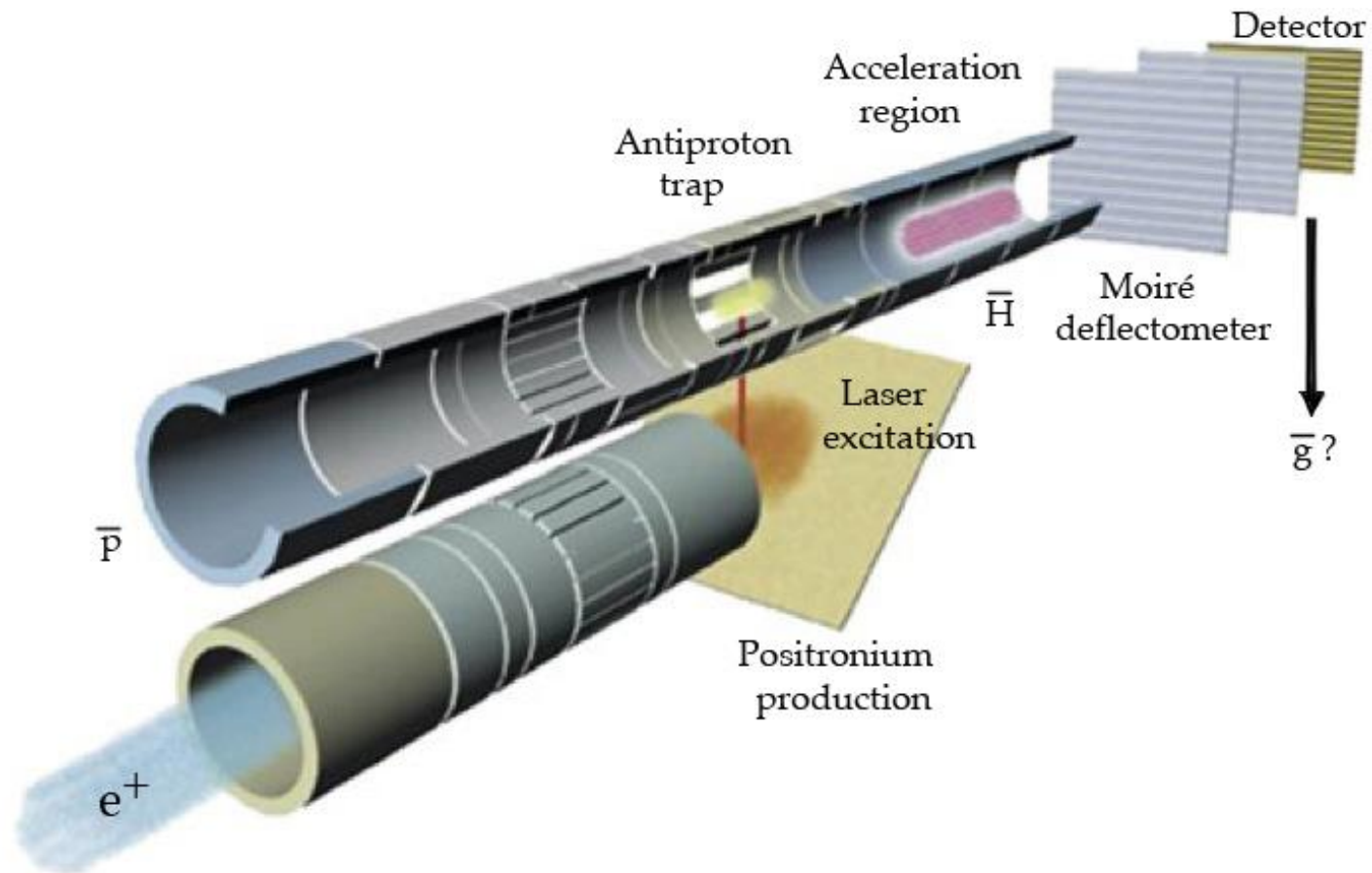
Positron System

Positrons are transported to 1 Tesla region (2 minute bunches)
Close to 100% transport efficiency

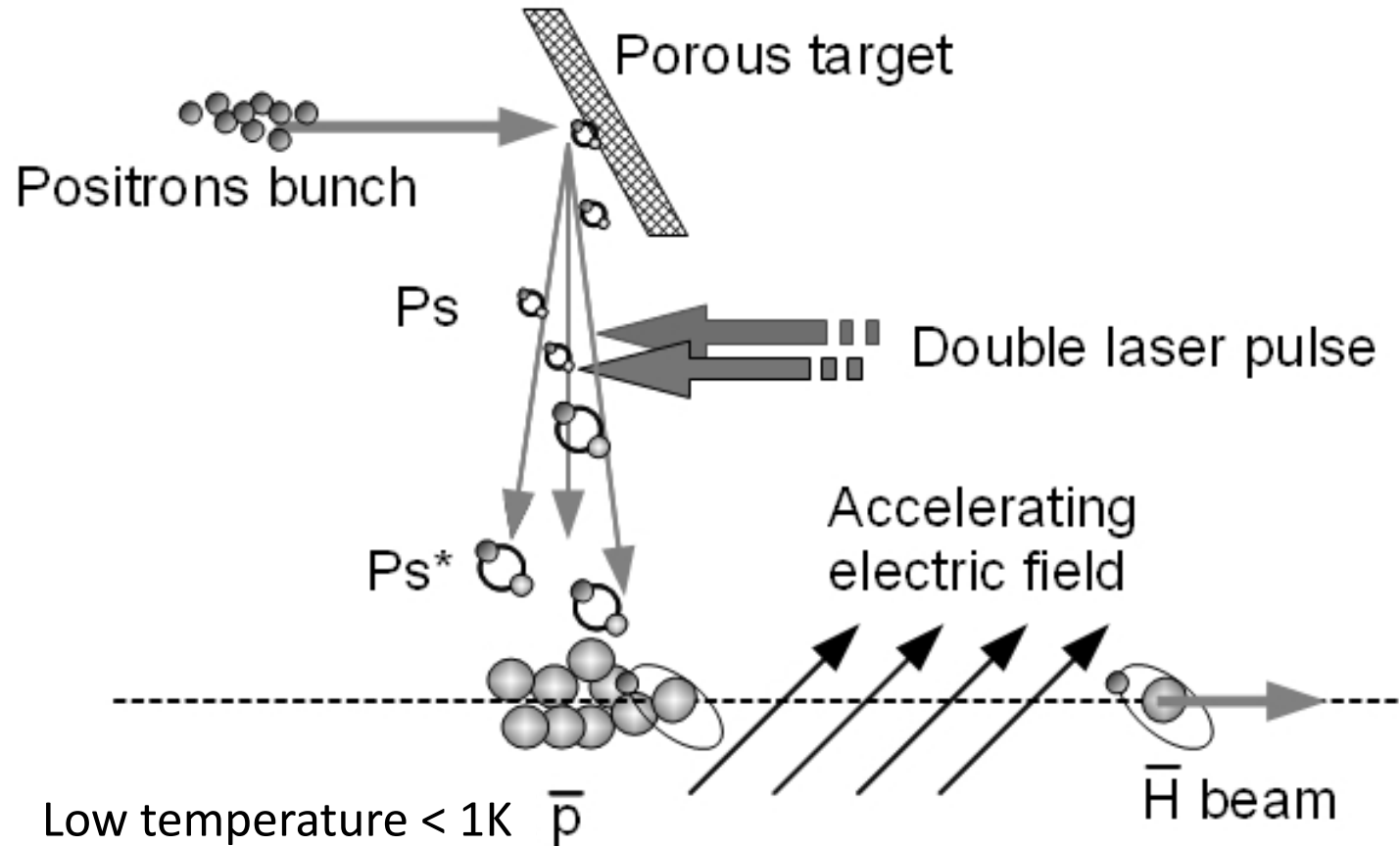


Nucl. Instrum. Meth. in Phy. Res Sect. B 362:86 92, (2015)

Anti-hydrogen Production Trap



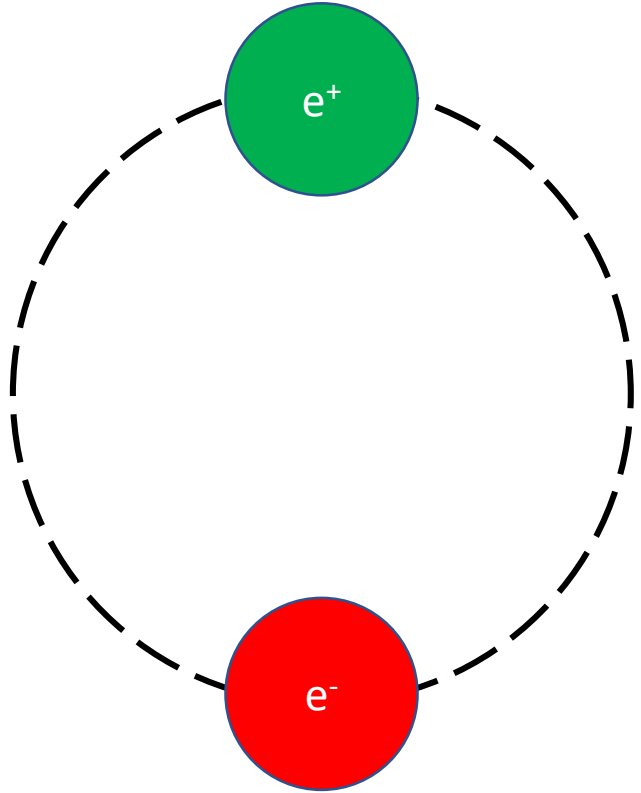
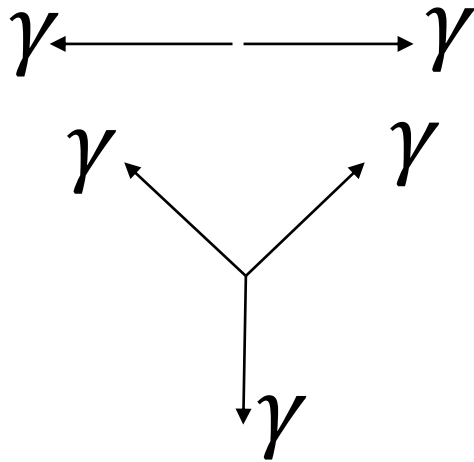
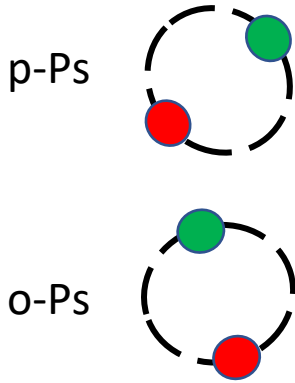
Anti-hydrogen Production Trap



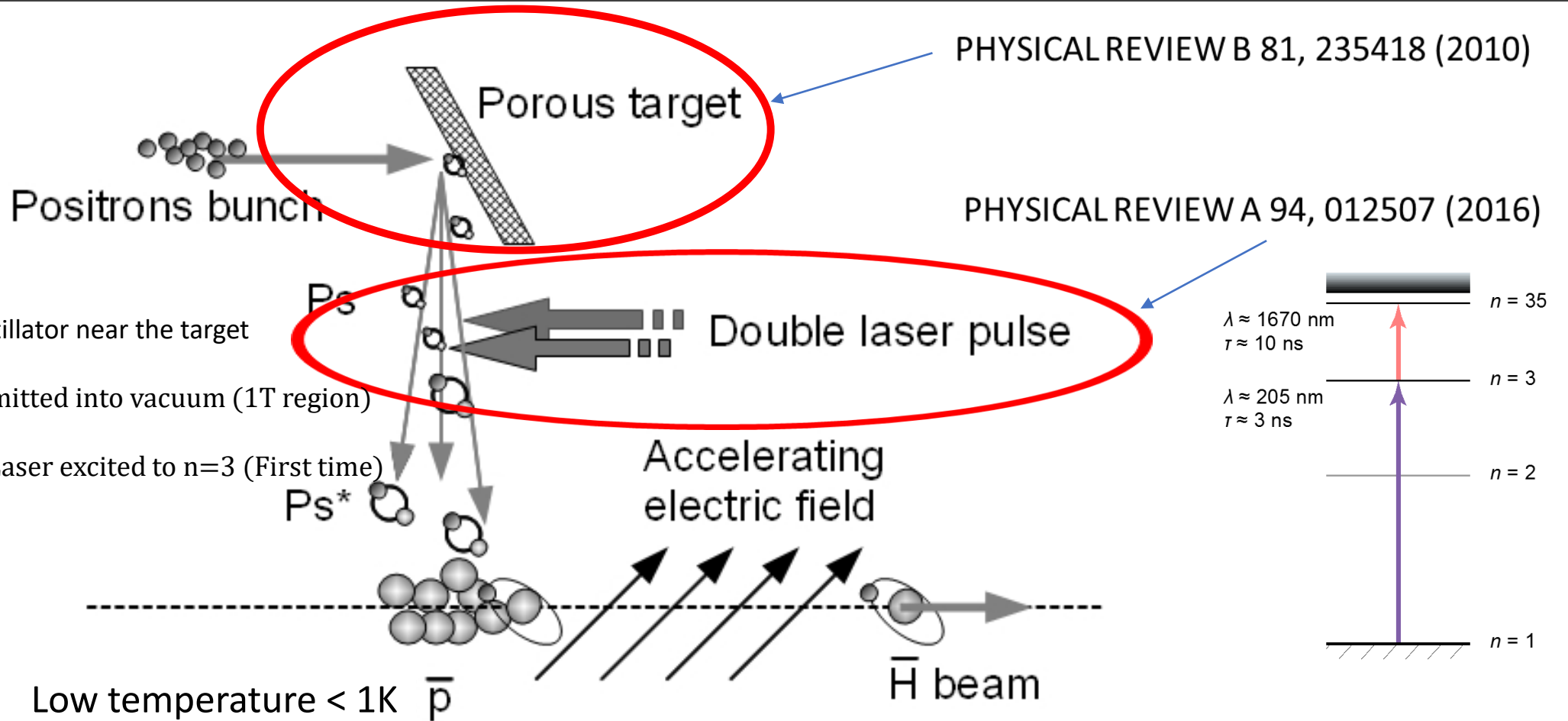
Positronium

What is Positronium?

- Electron and Positron bound together
- Produced in two spin states.
- Singlet State - Para-Positronium, Lifetime = 125 ps
- Triplet State - Ortho-Positronium, Lifetime = 142 ns



Anti-hydrogen Production Trap

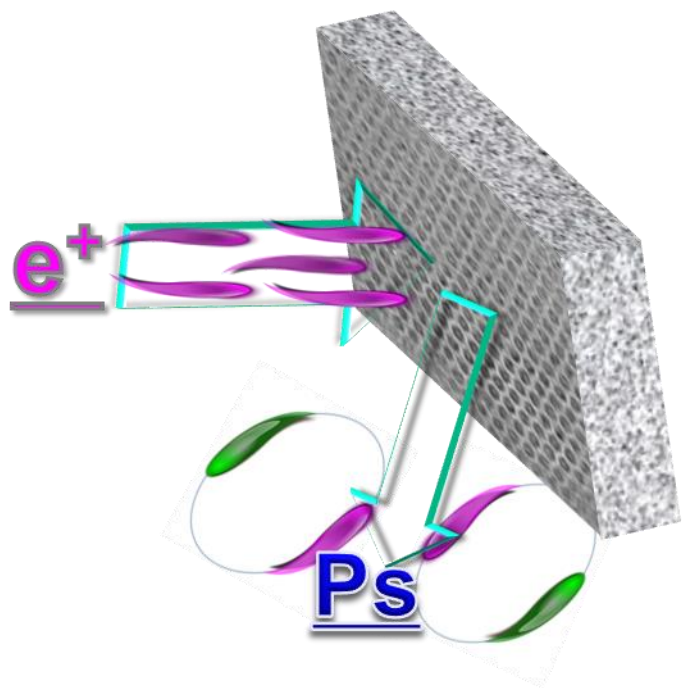


- Detected by a PbF2 scintillator near the target
- e/Ps efficiency $\sim 20\%$ emitted into vacuum (1T region)
- Emitted ortho-Ps was Laser excited to $n=3$ (First time)

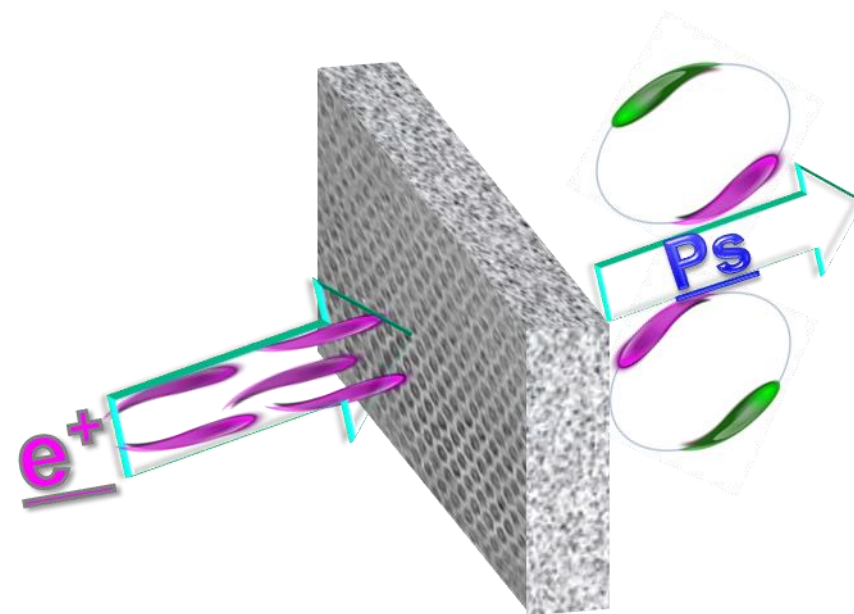
Improvements

Ps Transmission Target

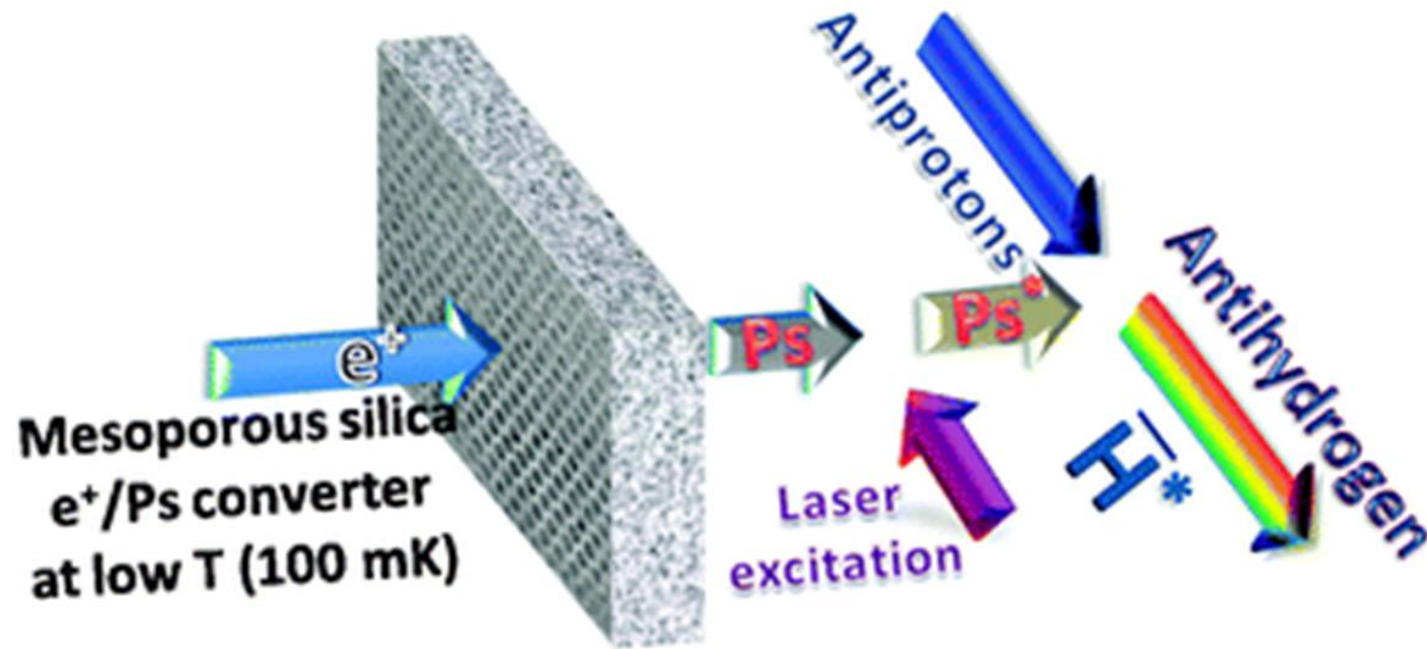
Transmission



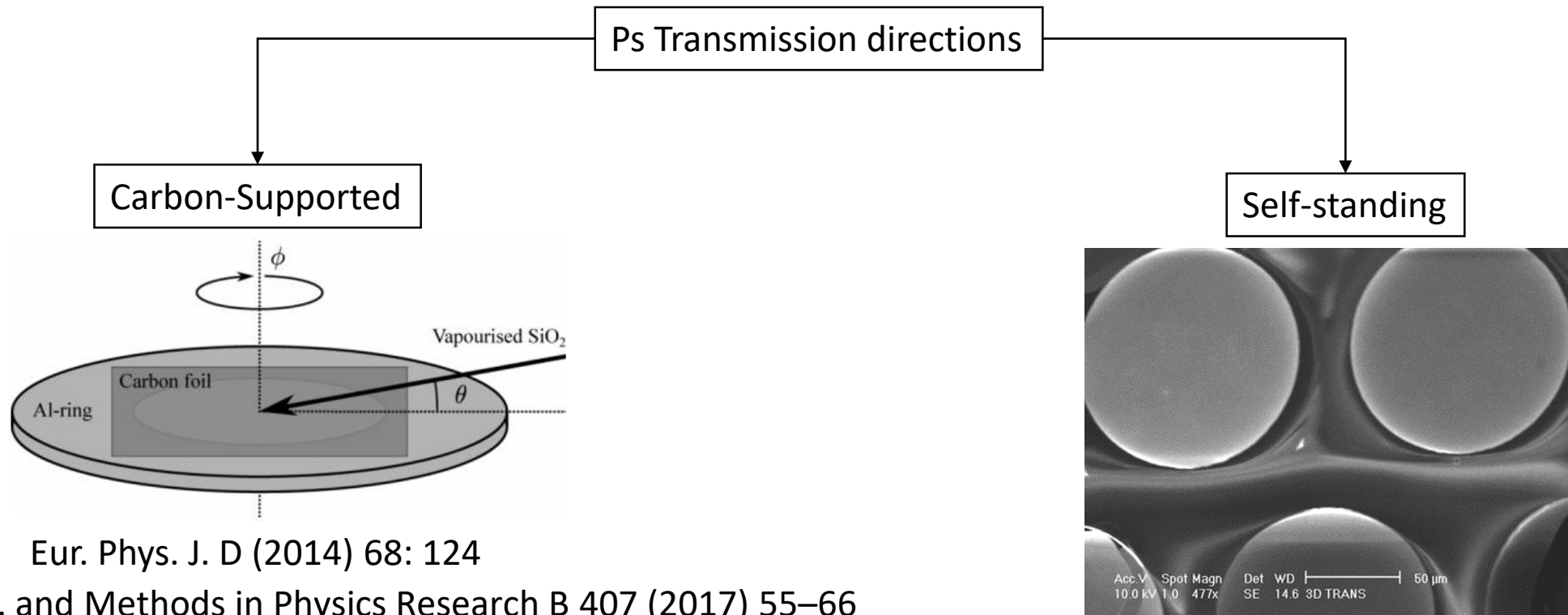
Reflection



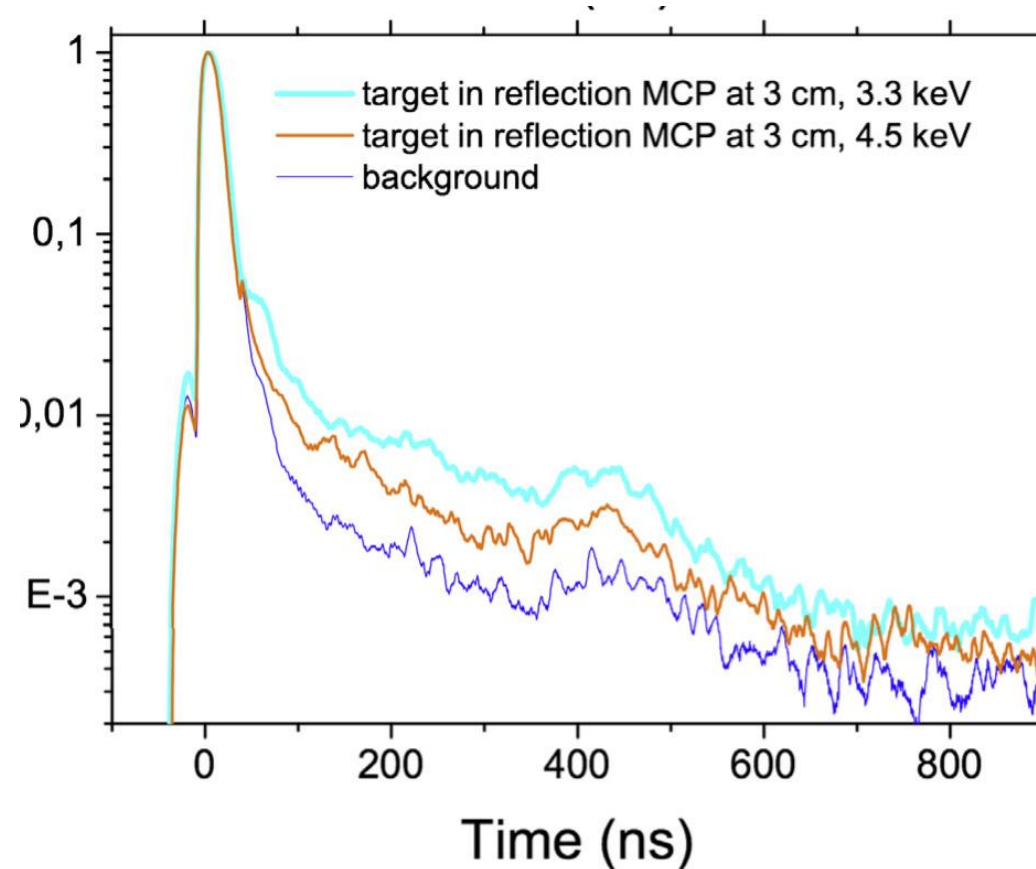
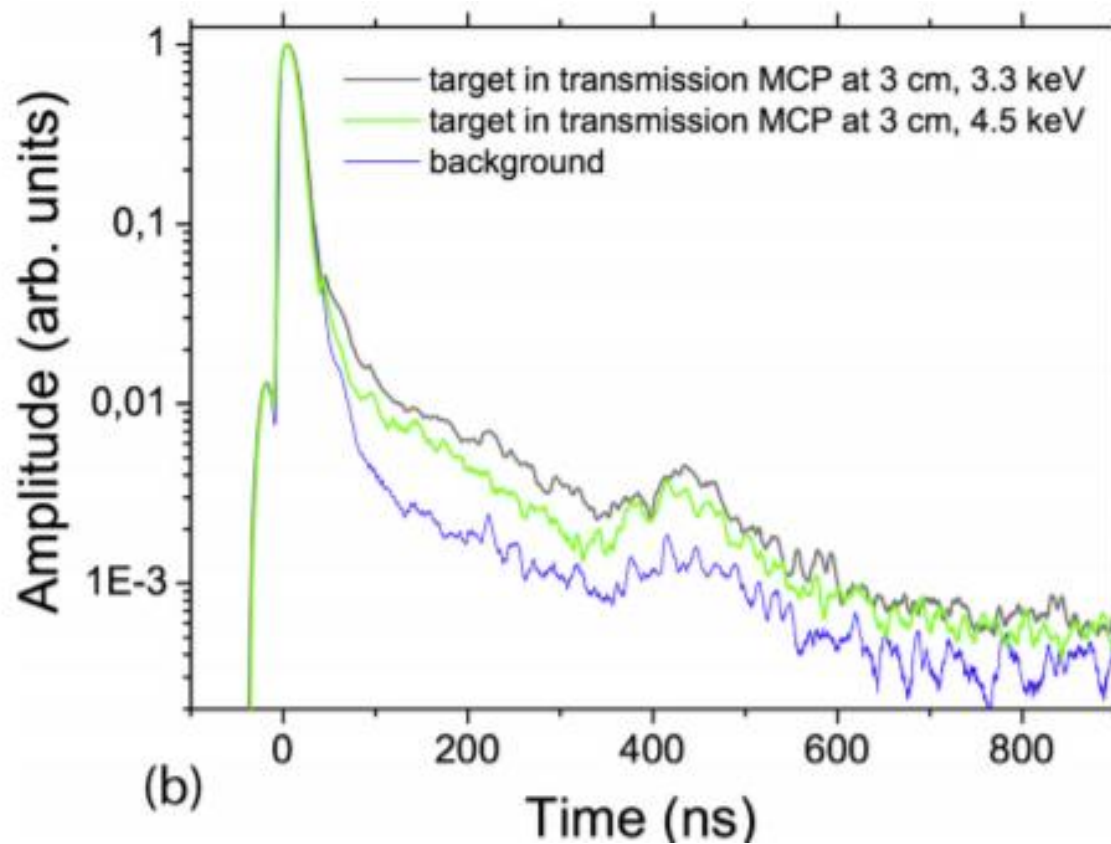
Ps Transmission Target



Ps Transmission Target

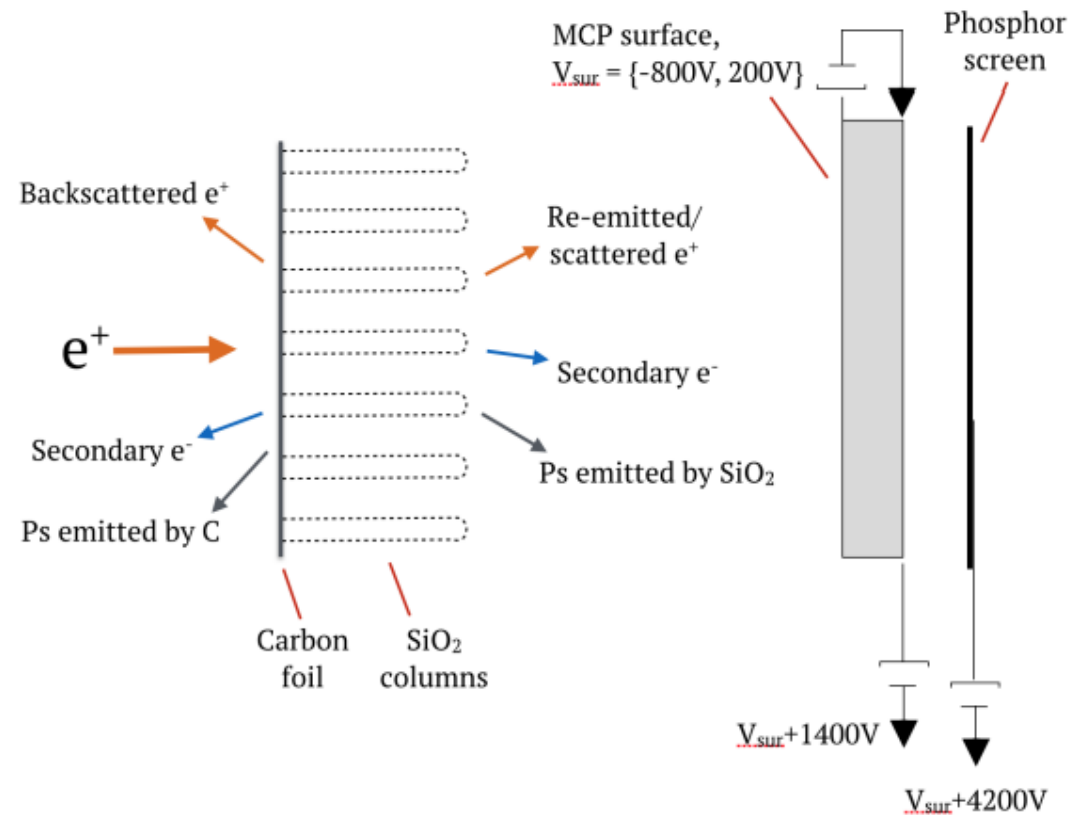


Carbon-supported Transmission target



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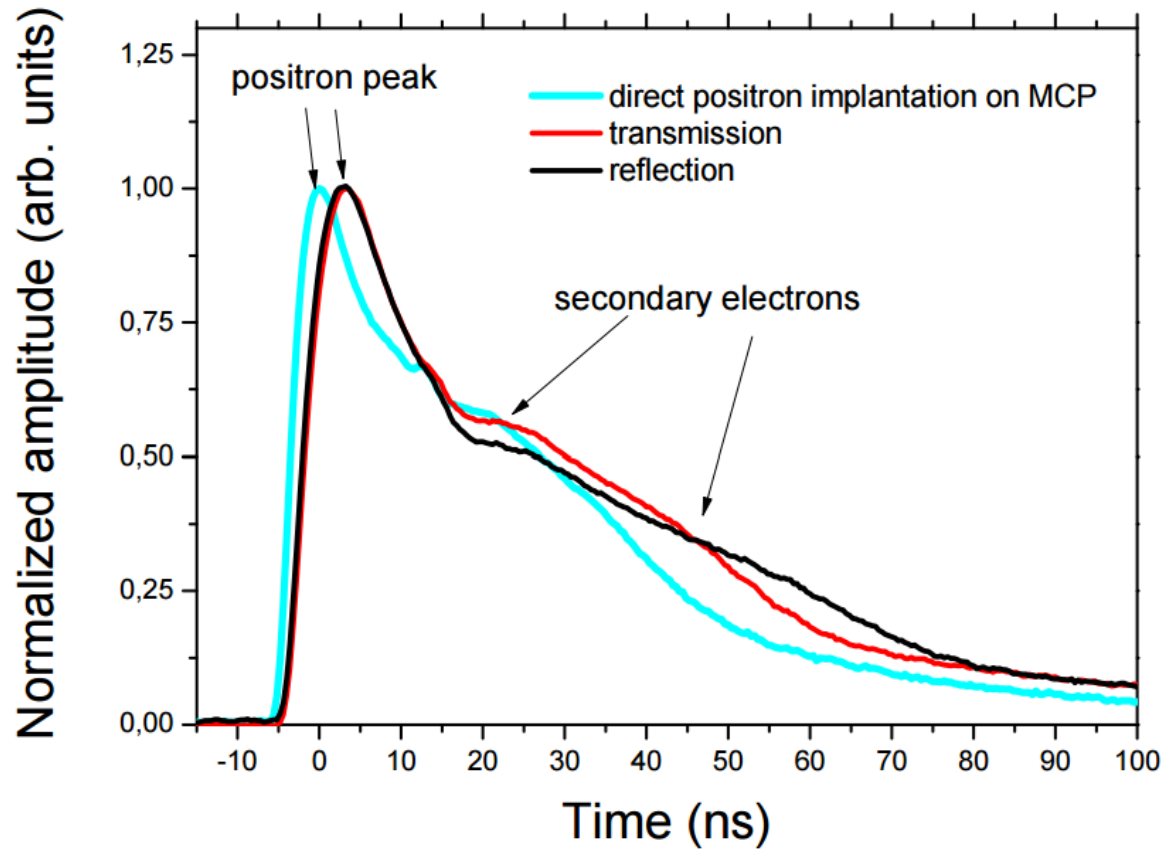
Carbon-supported Transmission target



(a) Transmission configuration

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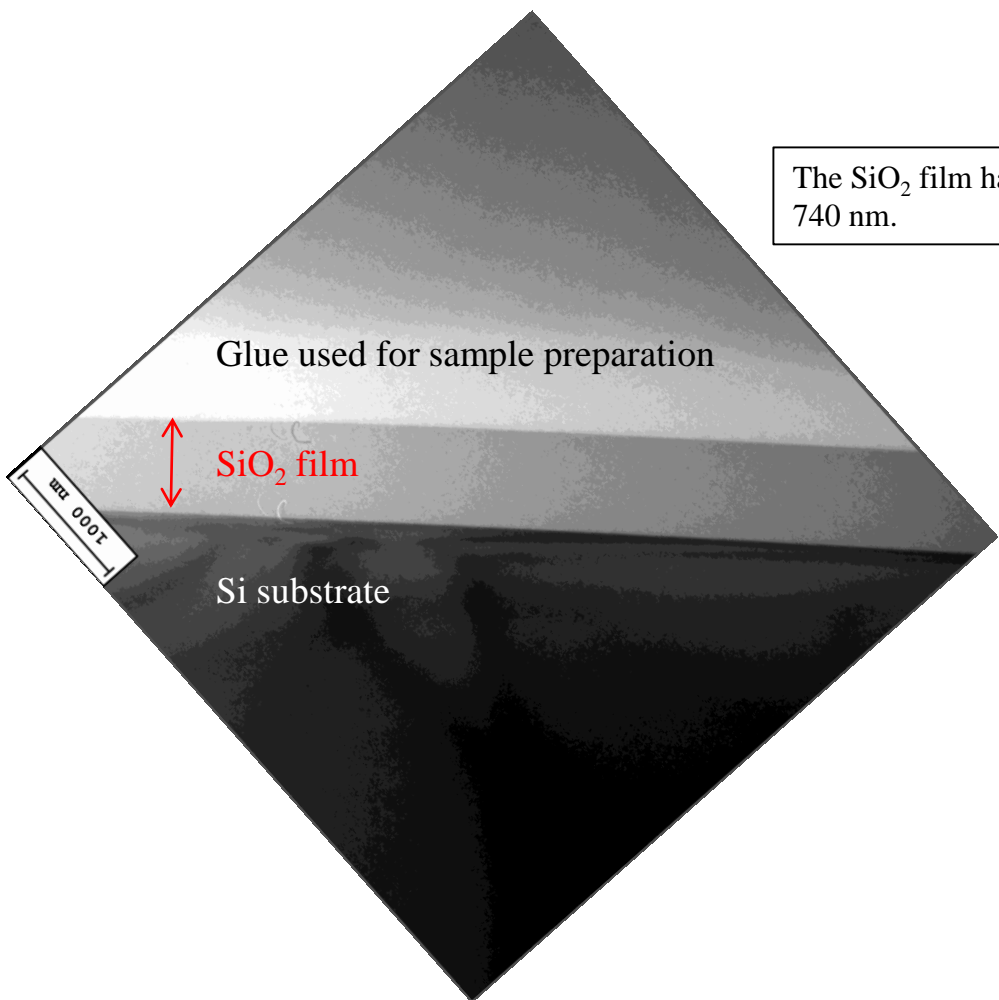
Carbon-supported Transmission target



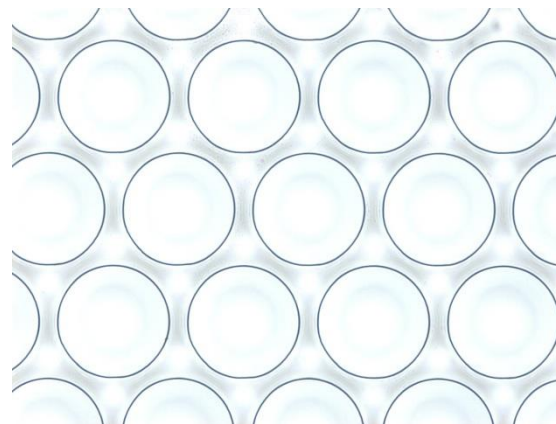
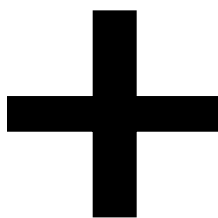
- Low energy limit of 1.4 – 2 keV needed to pass the carbon layer.
- This in turn allows a portion of positrons to be emitted.
- Secondary electrons are also emitted

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Self-standing transmission target



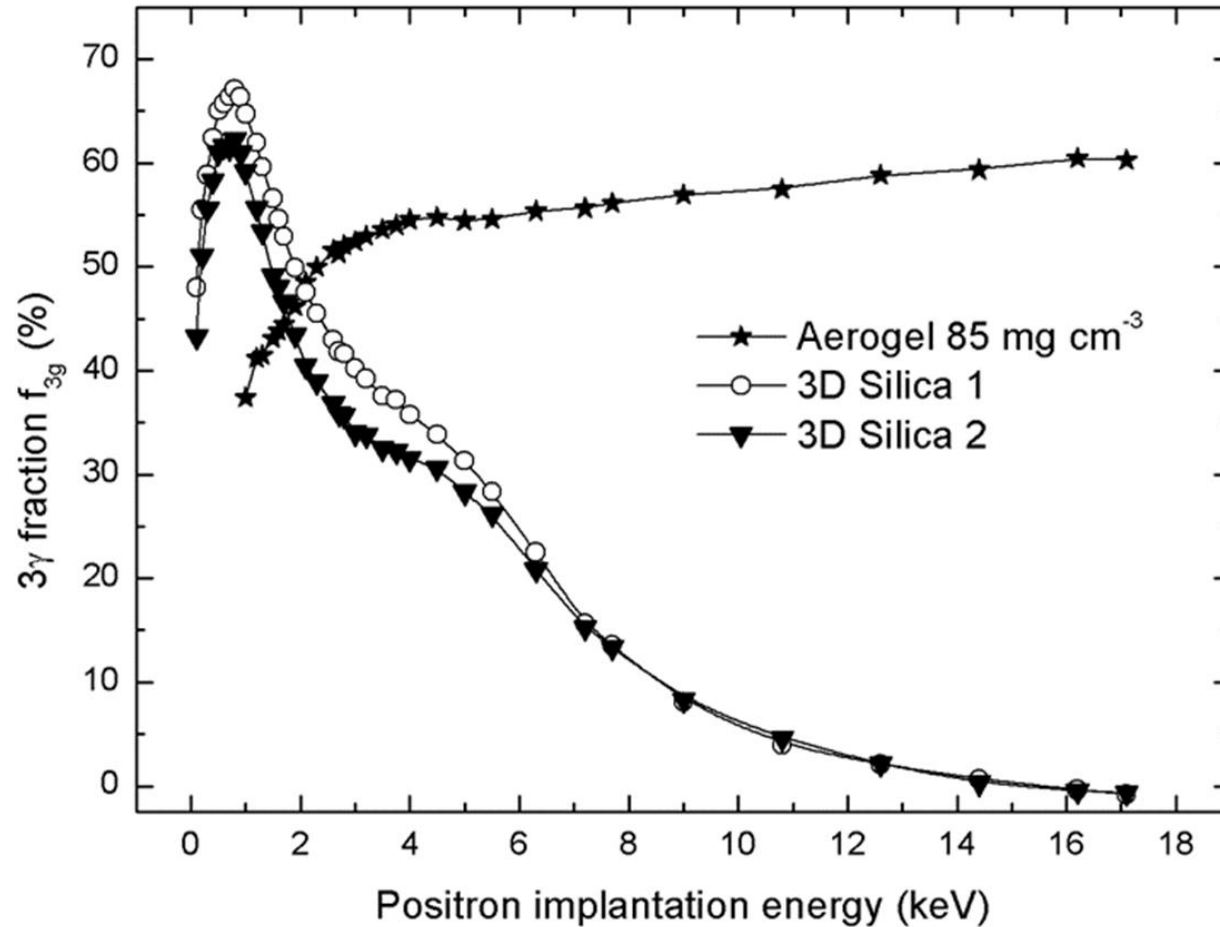
The SiO₂ film has a uniform thickness of about 740 nm.



Empty/cell area ~68%

TOP: 130 μm

Self-standing transmission target



- 68% o-Ps formation at low energies
- Thickness 740 nm
- Made self-standing via transferal
- No barrier to overcome
(lower implantation energies possible)

Conclusion

- Positrons were transported to the 1 T Ps converter to near 100% efficiency.
- Positronium was produced and excited to $n=3$ for the first time.
- Positronium Transmission Target was tested.
- New self-standing targets have been developed.

Future Work

- To excite Ps inside the Anti-hydrogen production trap
- Produce Rydberg anti-hydrogen via charge exchange
- Find way of eradicating secondary electrons and positrons from transmission target output
- Implement Ps transmission target inside 1T zone
- Test Self-standing Target at CERN (January, 2018)
- Observe the gravitational effect on anti-hydrogen

Thank you
