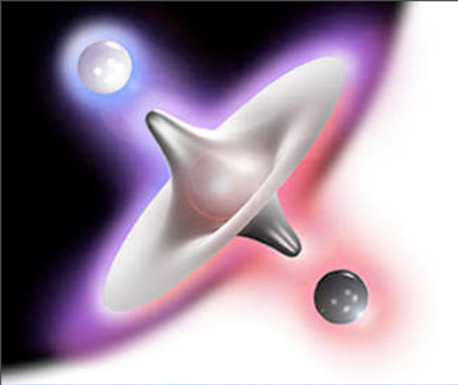
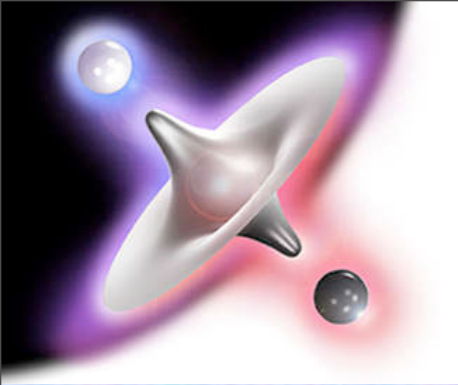


Antimatter 2 - The Sequel

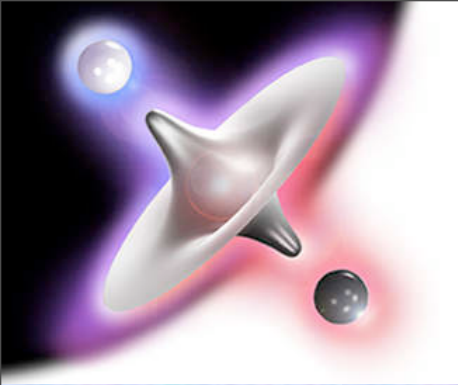
Rolf Landua
CERN



Overview Lecture 2



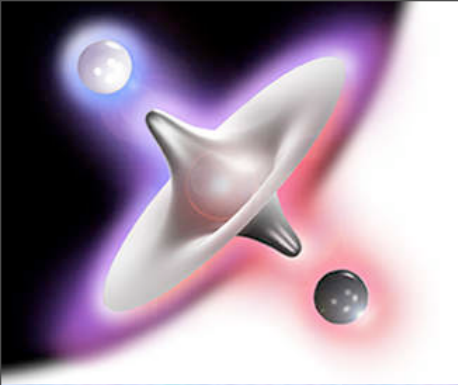
Trapping antiprotons



Trapping antiprotons

Antihydrogen

ATHENA and ATRAP
Making antihydrogen
Future developments



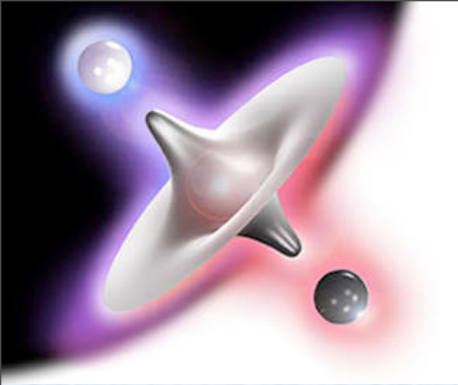
Trapping antiprotons

Antihydrogen

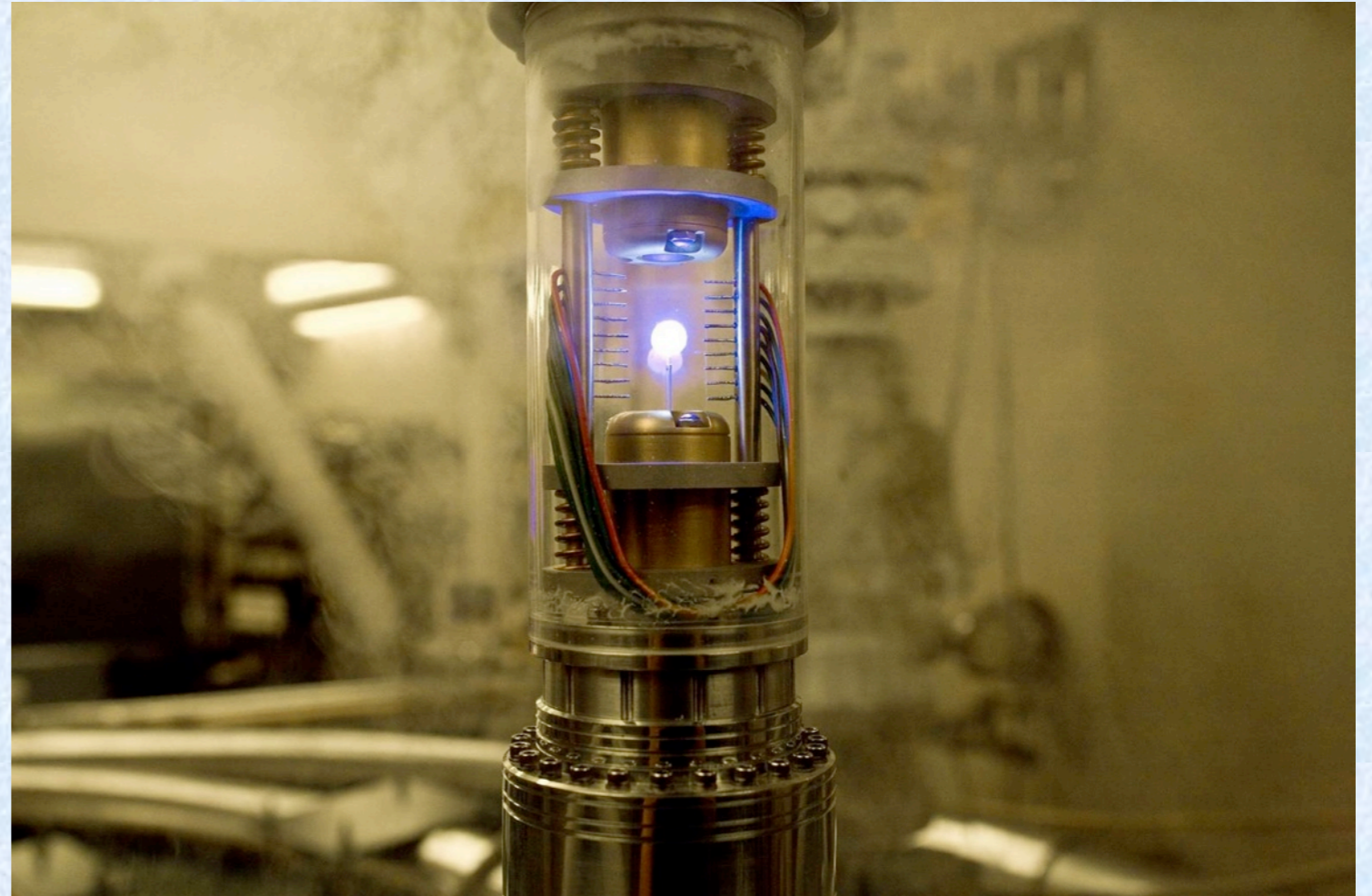
ATHENA and ATRAP
Making antihydrogen
Future developments

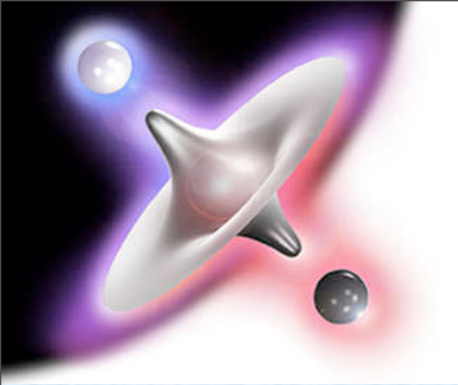
Applications

PET
Antiproton therapy?
Rocket propulsion??



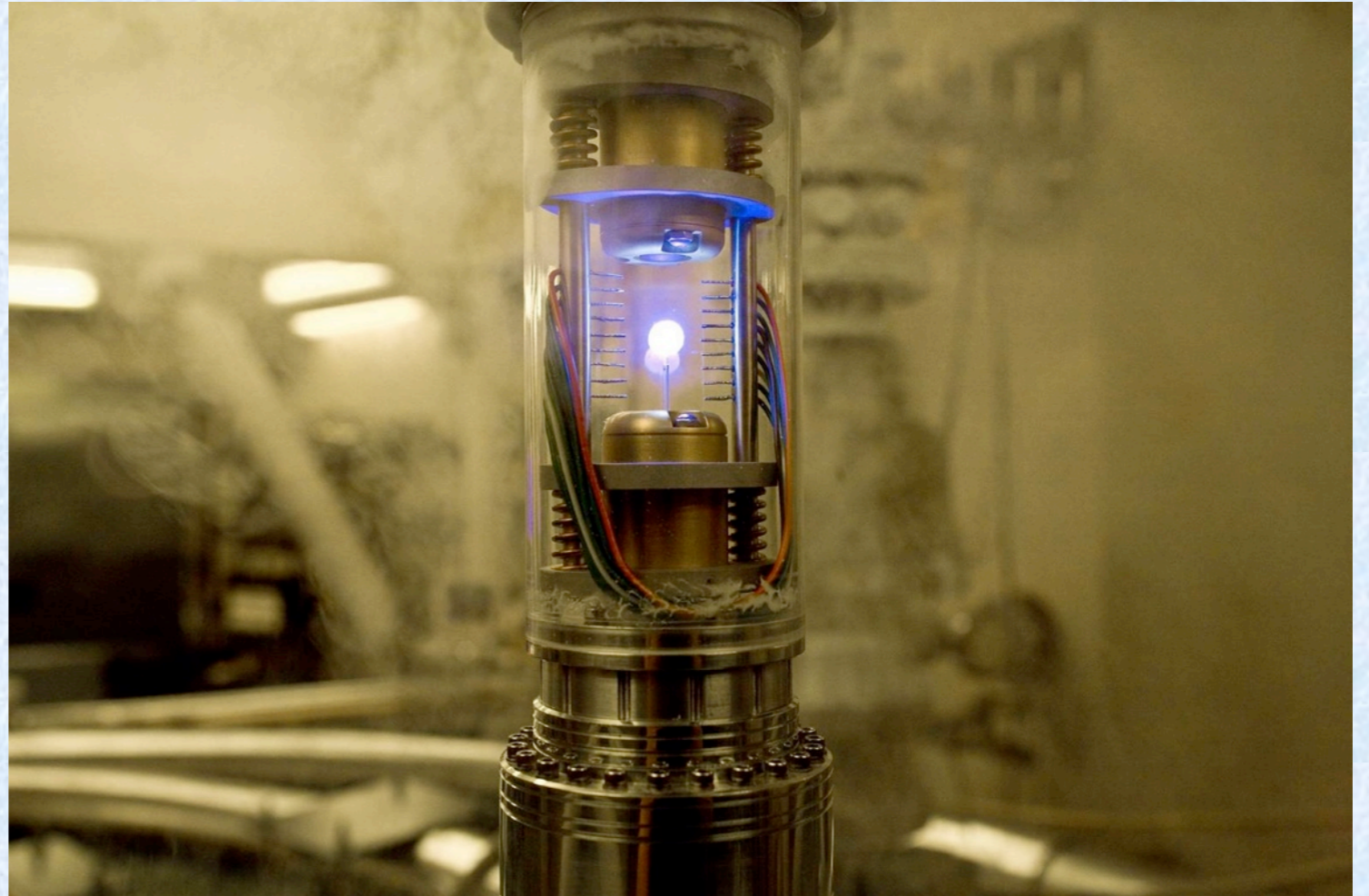
... and, of course, ...

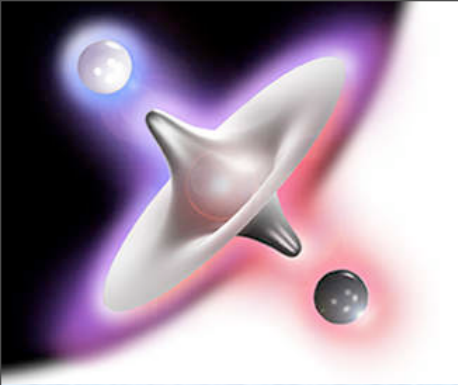




... and, of course, ...

**Where is the secret
antimatter lab ?**

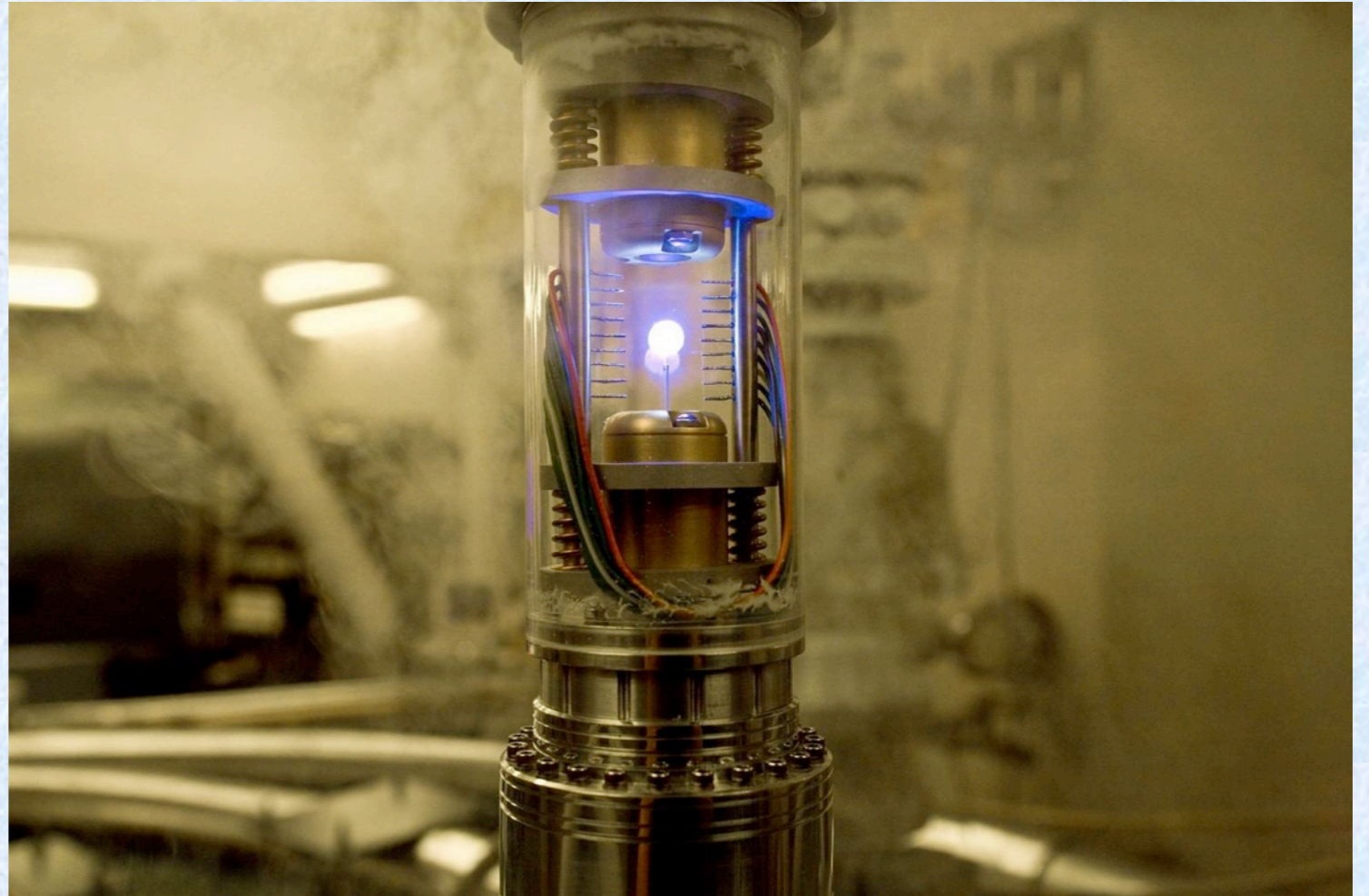


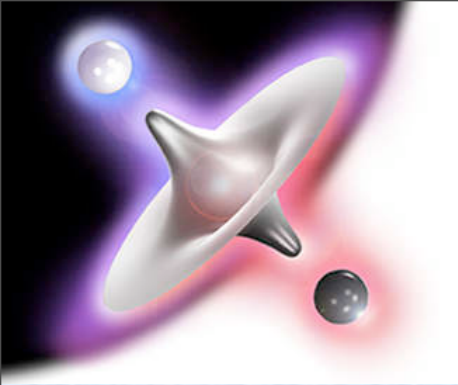


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**Where is the secret
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Am I a priest ?



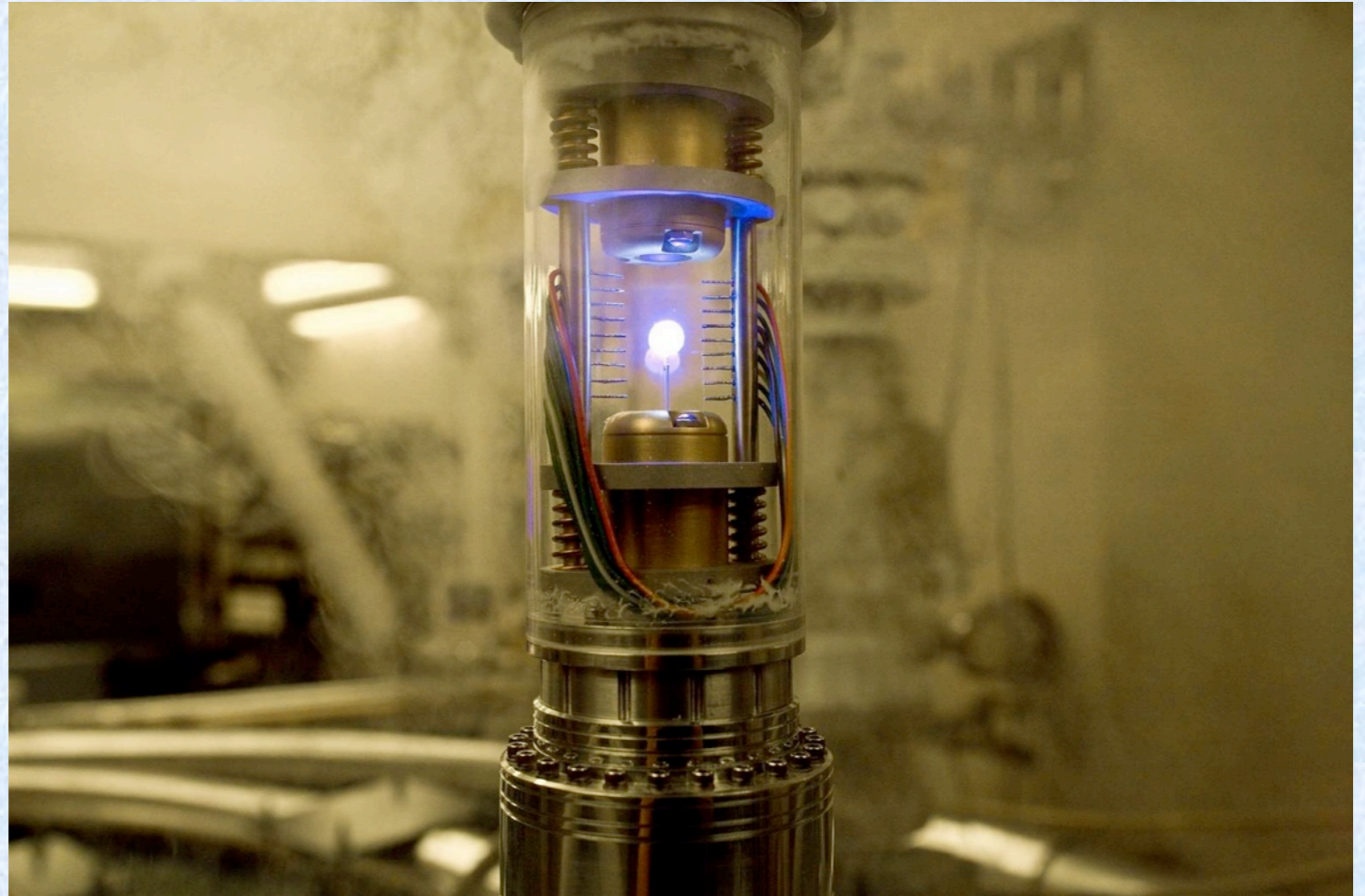


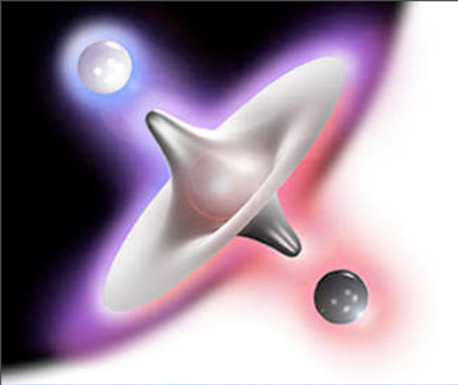
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**Where is the secret
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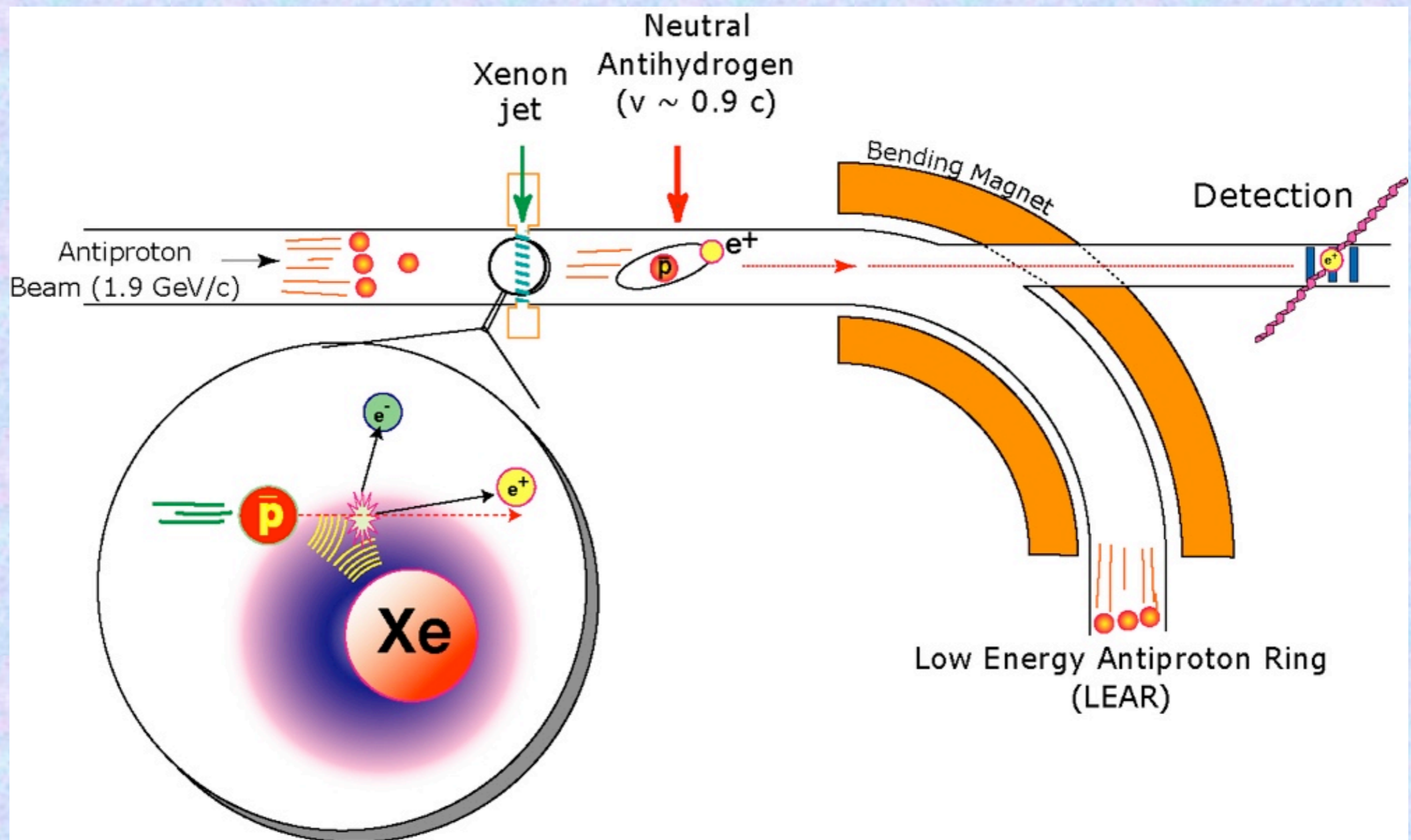
Am I a priest ?

**Do we have 1 gram of
antimatter ?**

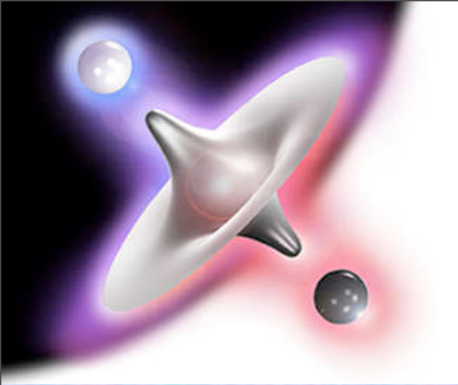




How were the 9 antihydrogen atoms made at LEAR ?



Annihilation of 9 anti-atoms $\sim 2 \text{ nJ} \sim$ Lifting a mosquito by $1 \mu\text{m}$



The first nine antihydrogen atoms at CERN (1996)

Excellent explanation

期星/日五月二年五十八國民華中

報時國中

Antimatter

反物質原子的首創成功

健才江◎

由德國物理學家安德烈·海因里希·朗格 (Andreas Heijmann) 領導的實驗小組，在歐洲核子研究中心 (CERN) 一九八一年完成的低能反質子儲存環 (LEAR) 中，創造出反質子。通過一個低能電子束，與反質子發生反應，產生反氫原子。

在 LEAR 環中，反質子以每小時三百萬圈的速度旋轉。在十分鐘的機會中，一個反質子會與一個低能電子發生碰撞，而將其一部分能量轉化為一個反質子和反電子對。

在比較前，反質子和反電子的速度，比反質子的速度 (帶正電) 的速度更慢。因此，當反質子和反電子相遇時，它們會結合形成一個反氫原子。

反氫原子的速度正好十分接近，因而就結合而成為一個反氫原子。

反氫原子由於有帶正電的質子和帶負電的電子，整體來說是中性的。因此，在到達目的地後，不會受到磁場的影響。這使得反氫原子能夠在一個真空的管道中，維持一段時間。

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反氫如何創生?

歐勒特證實反物質

提出這個構想的物理學家已經指出，在英國另外一個行的高能物理實驗中，應該是科學家沒有辦法分辦出來。於是根據構想，設計開到初步結果，到上個月創生出第一批反物質。雖然在科學上還不是領先性，但是在科學上這一步的工作是創生在重物理學上所謂的「CP 不守恒性」。對於一般人感到興趣的「企業號」太空船利用「物」的構想。歐勒特認為，以消耗了數以千計的反質子，因此要得到足夠多數量的反質子，雖然是不可能的。歐勒特在由瑞士打回給歐洲核子研究中心的申請書中，用反物質作為能源之可能性能——「Antimatter」。

由德國物理學家安德烈·海因里希·朗格 (Andreas Heijmann) 領導的實驗小組，在歐洲核子研究中心 (CERN) 一九八一年完成的低能反質子儲存環 (LEAR) 中，創造出反質子。通過一個低能電子束，與反質子發生反應，產生反氫原子。

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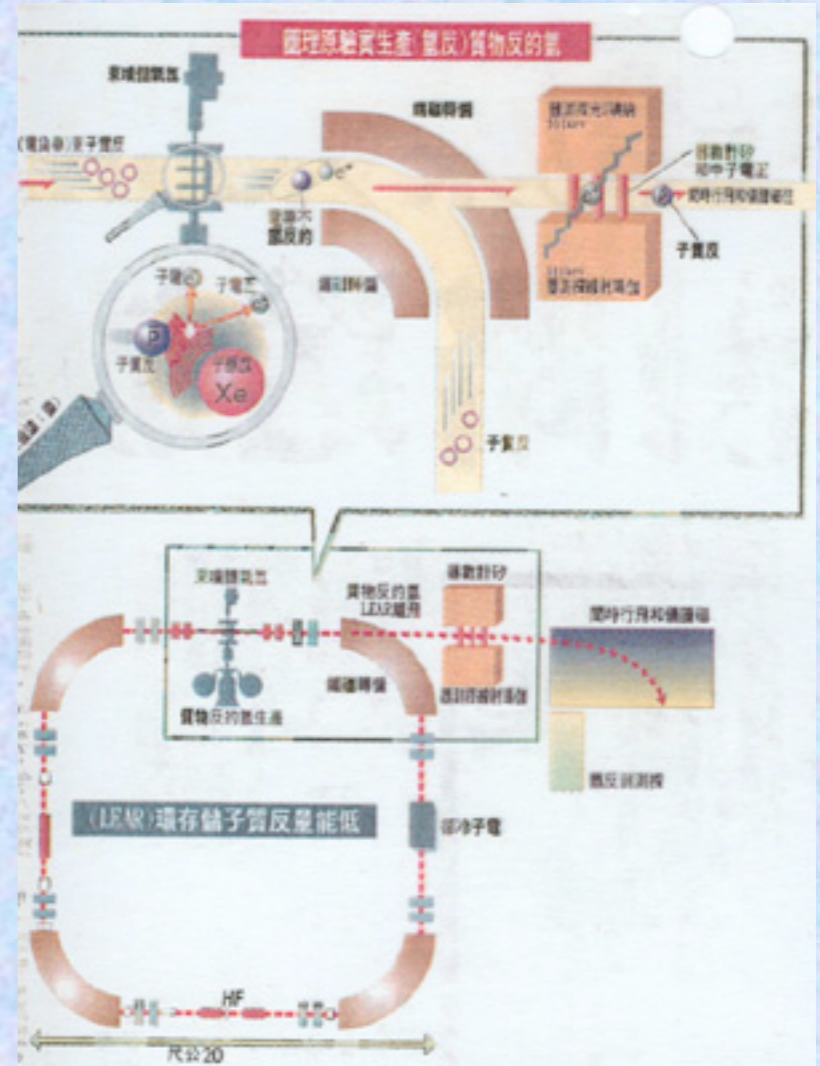
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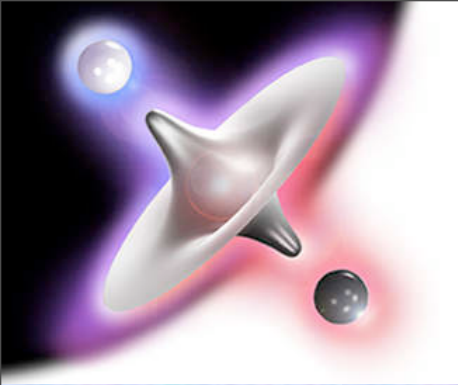
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他們在站 (右) 全馬家學論理的學大亞內熱利大和 (左) 特勒歐。前環 LEAR 的驗實行 (供提 CERN)





Press reactions (of course)

“Liberation” (France)

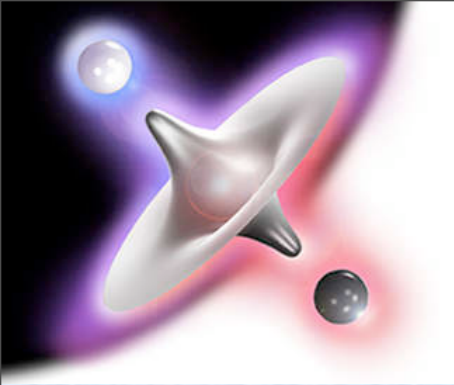
Libération

Premiers pas dans l'antimonde

«C'est mille fois plus puissant qu'une réaction nucléaire normale»
Le Pr Oelert ne nie pas un possible usage militaire des antiatomes.

Walter Oelert, professeur à l'Institut de recherches nucléaires de Jülich en Allemagne, dirige la petite équipe germano-italienne réunie en 1993 qui a obtenu neuf antiatomes d'hydrogène.

puis se sont déchirés en tombant sur le détecteur de silicium, l'antiproton d'un côté, l'antiélectron de l'autre. **Pourrait-on faire une bombe avec cette antimatière?**

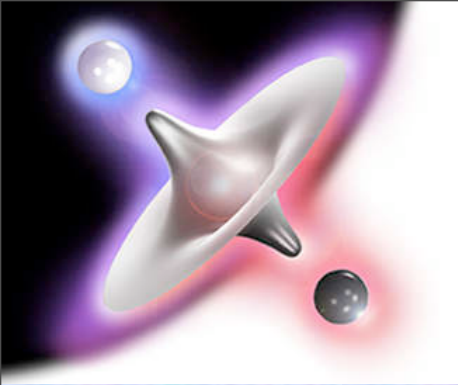


A welcome interruption of the antimatter panic

The LHC will destroy the Earth by making a black hole:

September 10, 2009





Two questions to keep you awake

Two questions to keep you awake



1. With present techniques, what would be the price and delivery time for an 0.5 g anti-hydrogen bomb?

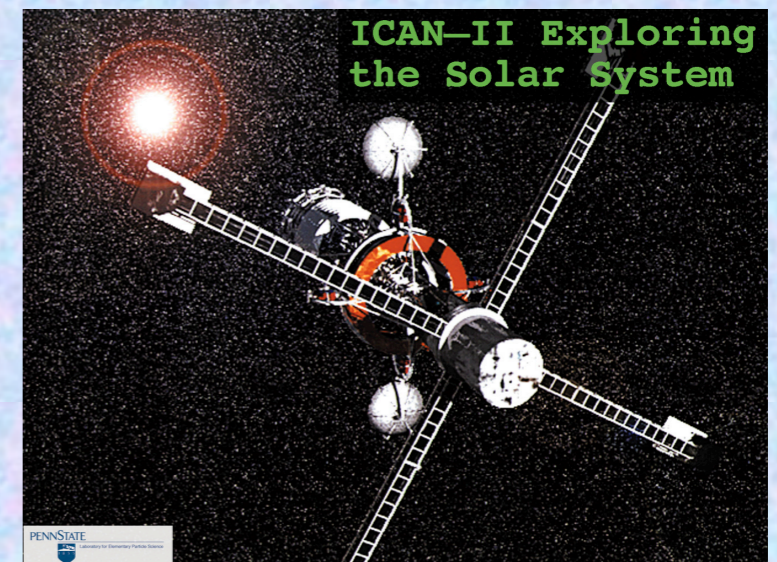
The Vatican ?

Two questions to keep you awake

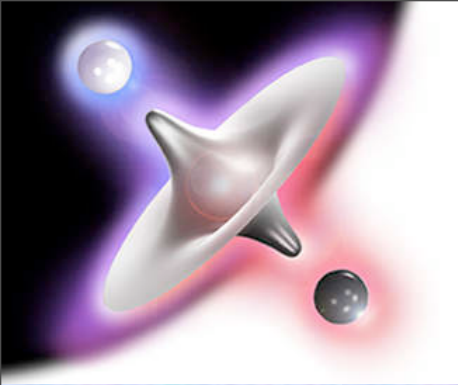


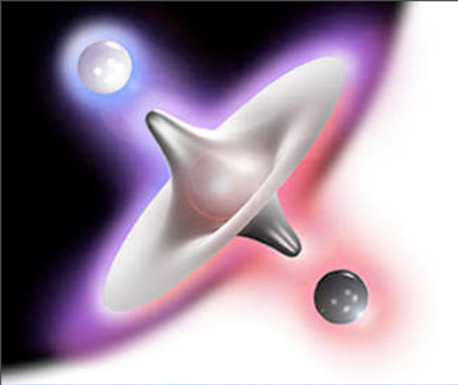
1. With present techniques, what would be the price and delivery time for an 0.5 g anti-hydrogen bomb?

2. How much antimatter propellant would you need to accelerate a 10-ton spacecraft to 95 % of the speed of light (assuming 100% efficiency)

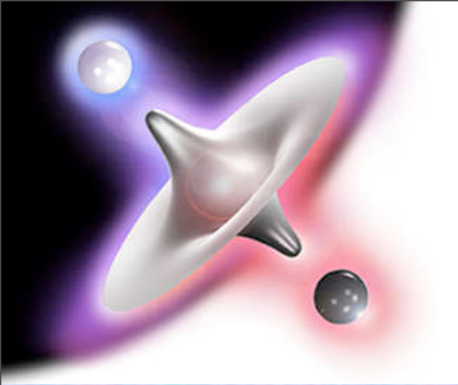


The Vatican ?





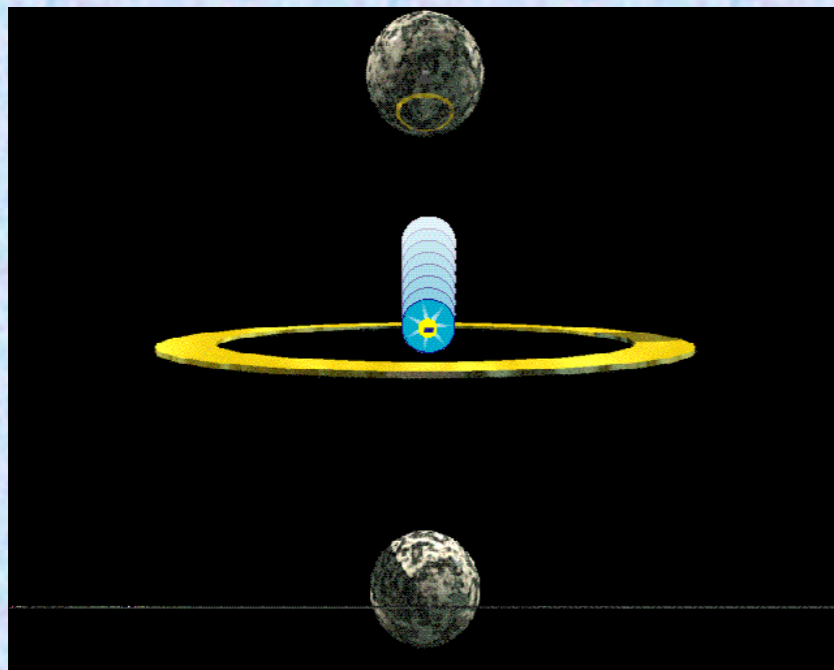
III. TRAPPING ANTIPARTICLES



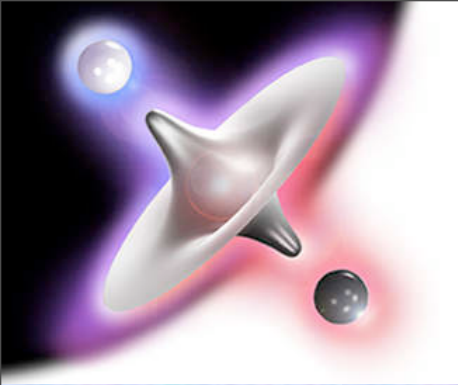
RF trap (“Paul trap”)

A radio-frequency voltage on the electrodes produces an alternating electric field that confines charged particles in a small space.

- / +

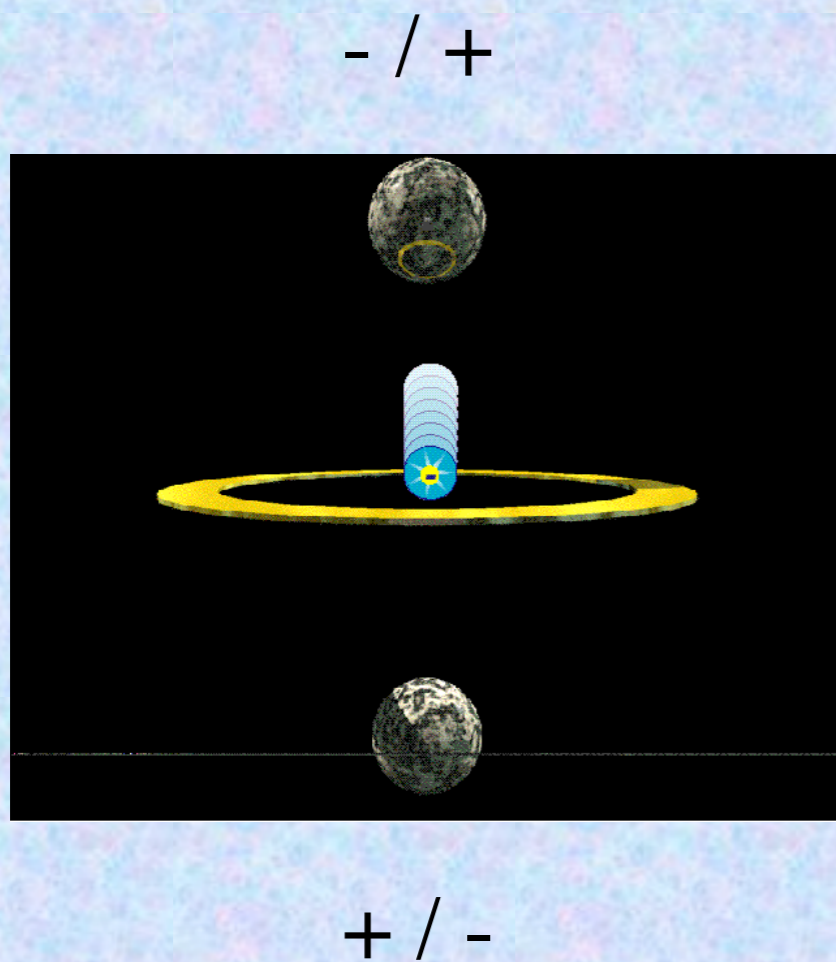


+ / -



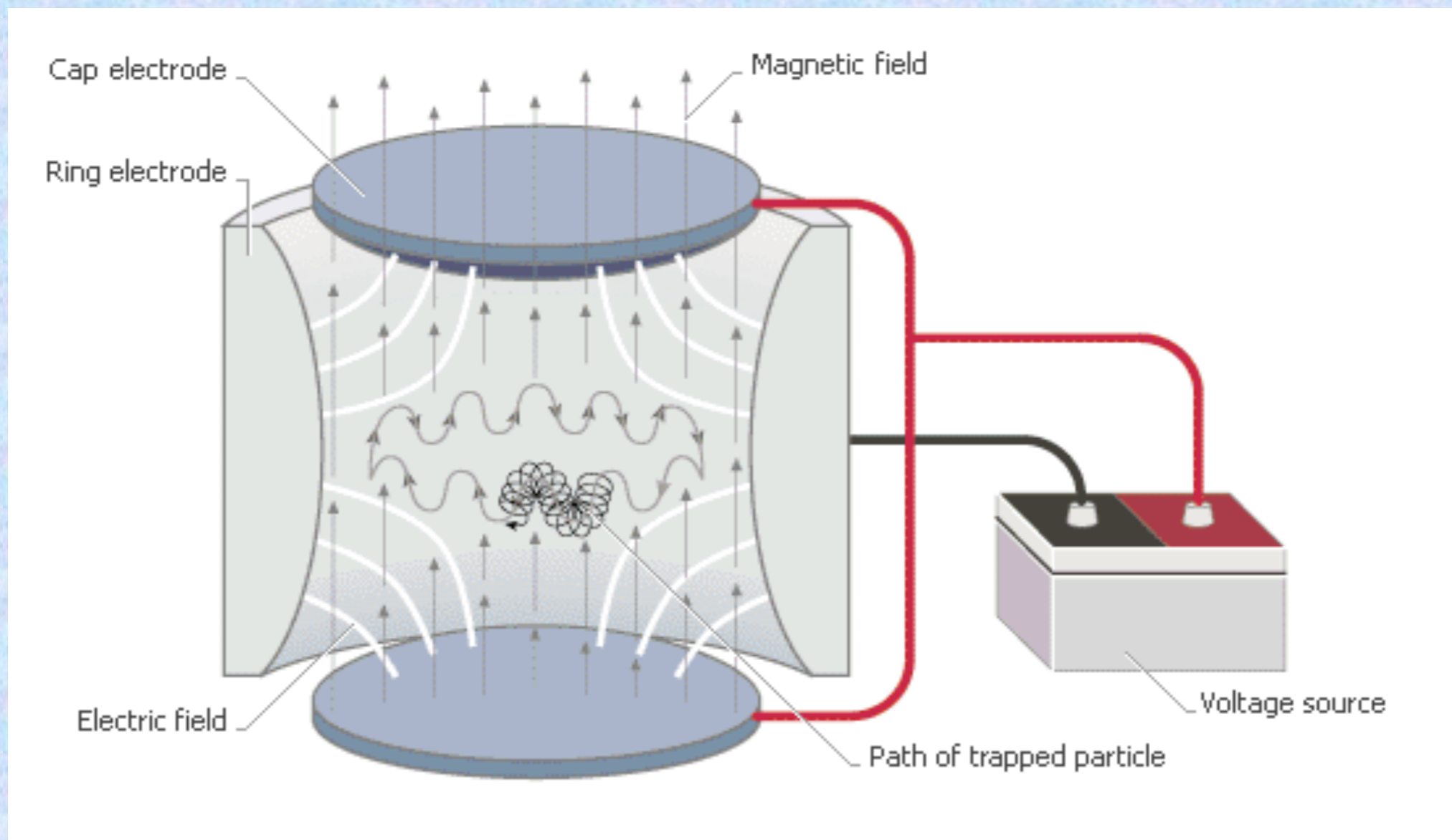
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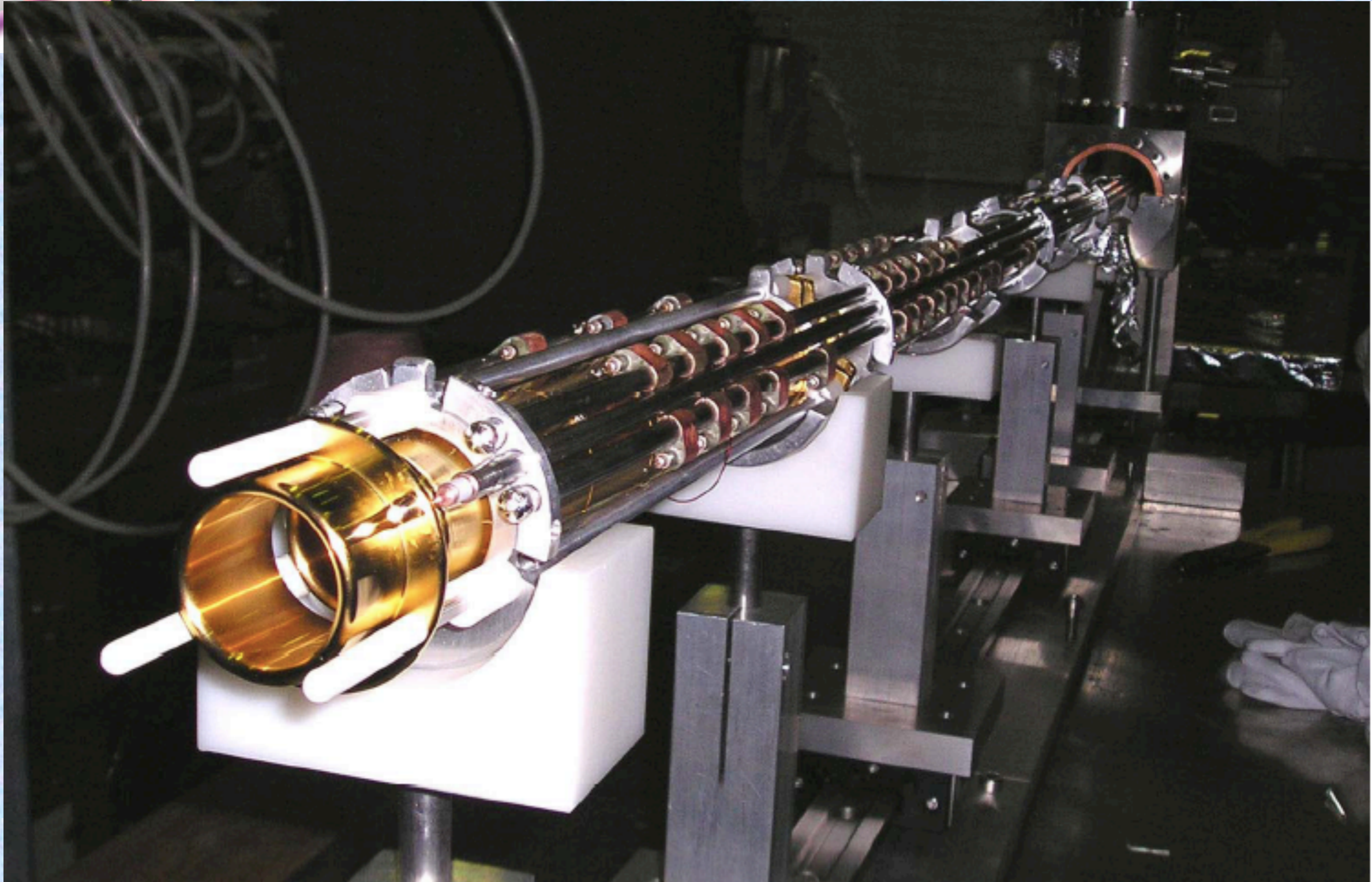


Magnetic trap (“Penning trap”)

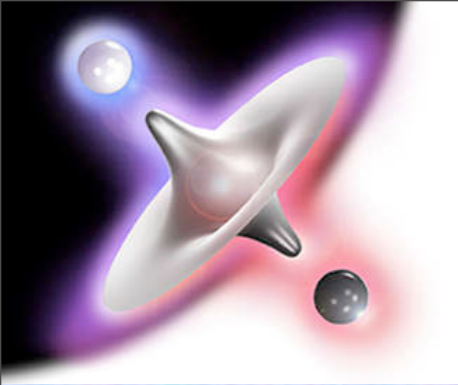
Charged particles are spiraling along magnetic field lines (\sim Tesla)
and oscillate (harmonically) between electrodes on electric potentials (\sim Volts)



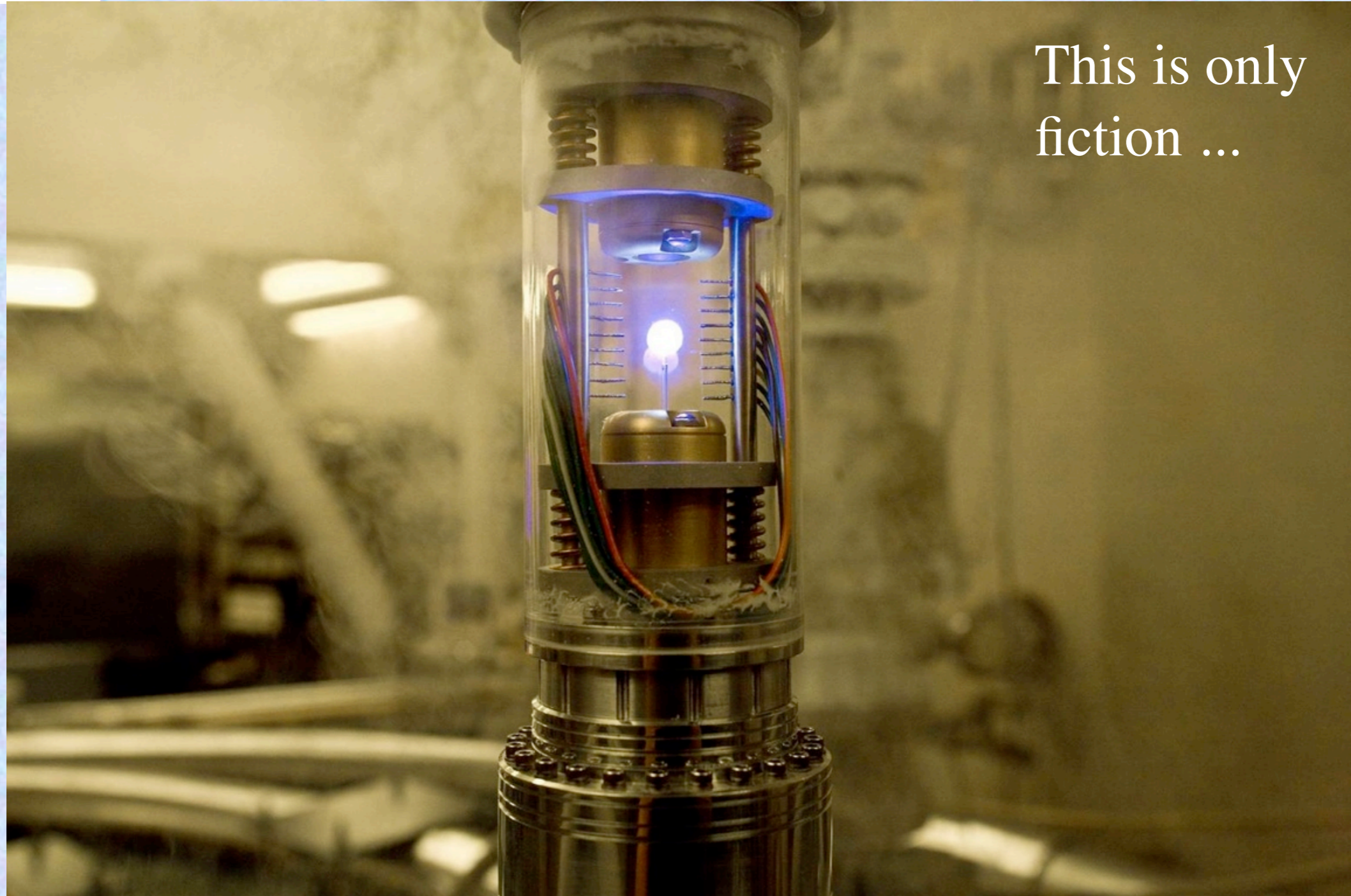
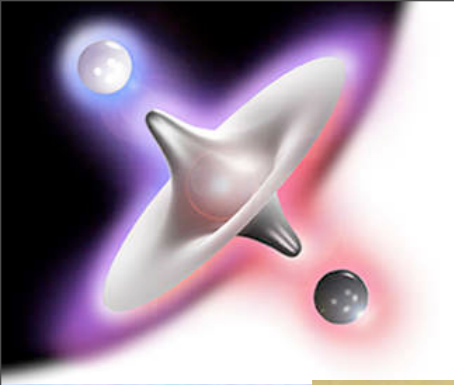
Trap for antiproton capture and storage



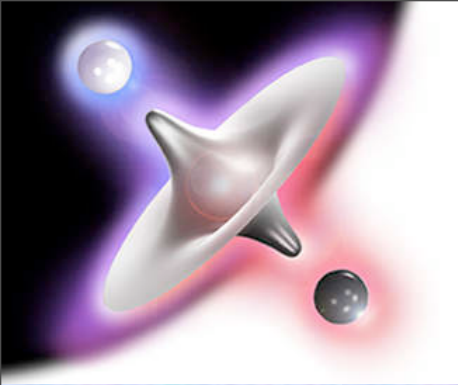
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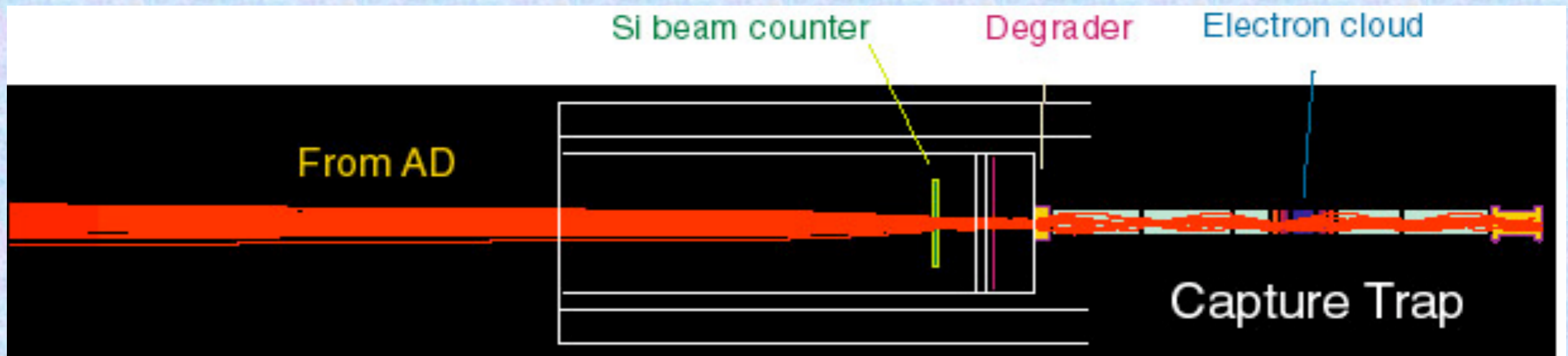
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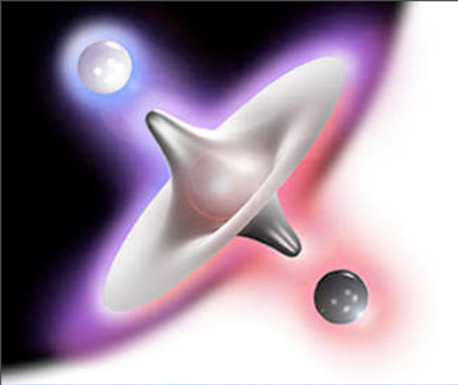


This is only
fiction ...

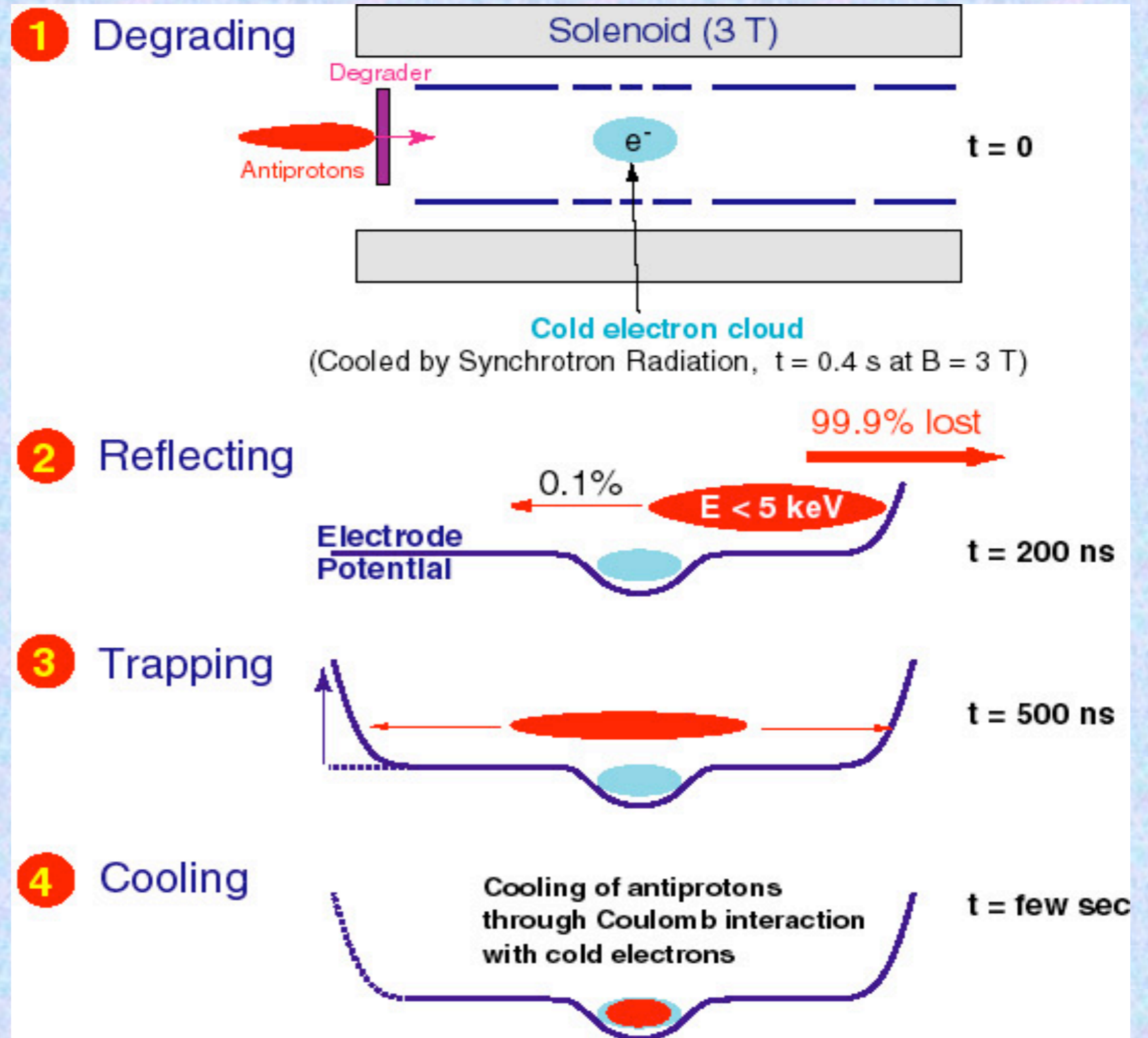


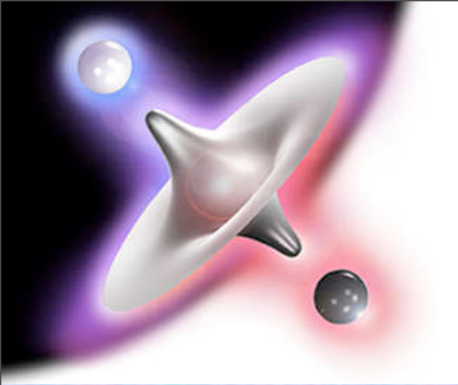
Trapping antiprotons



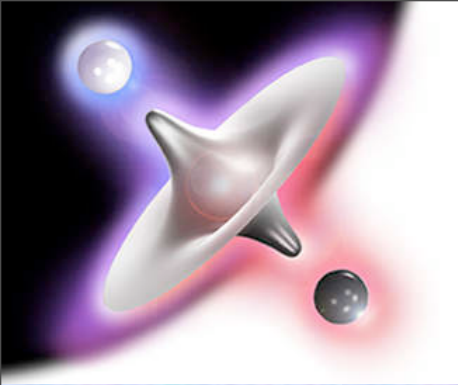


Trapping antiprotons





IV. ANTIHYDROGEN

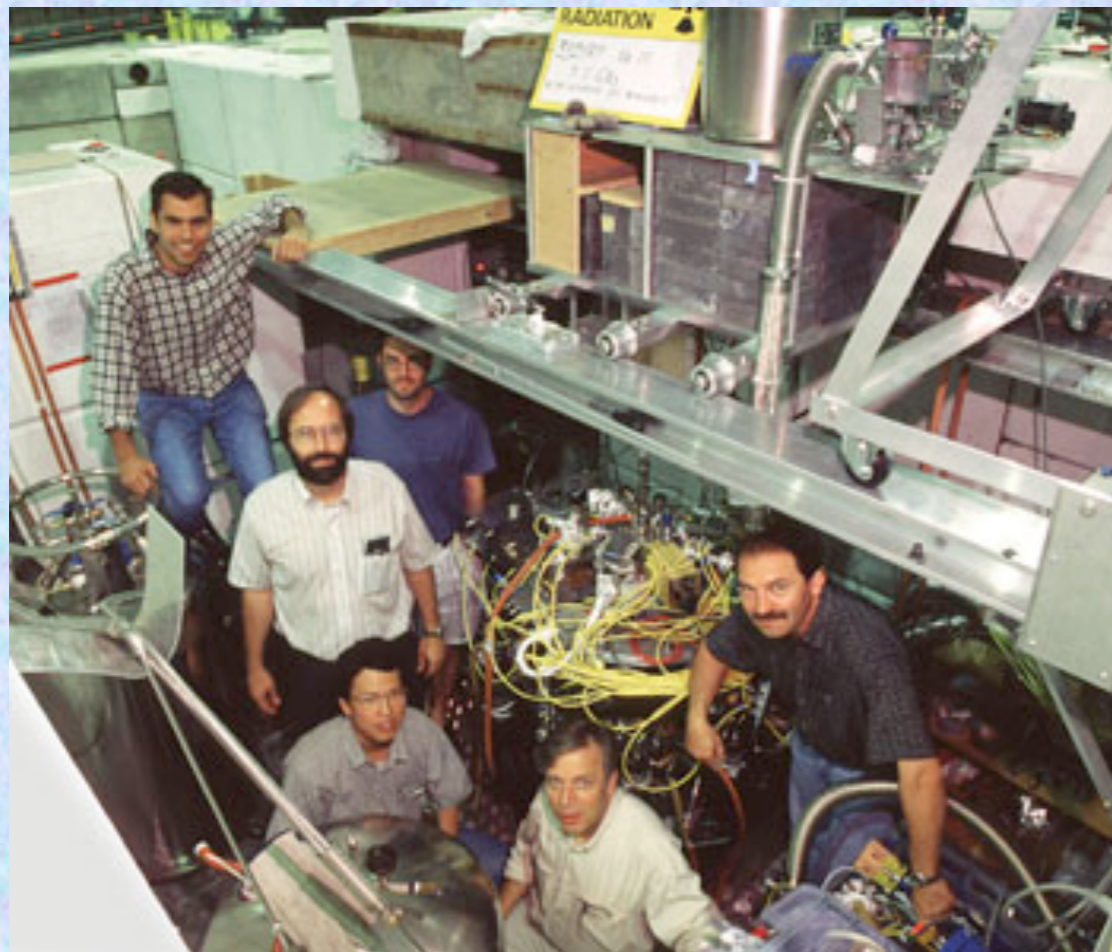


The race for cold antihydrogen

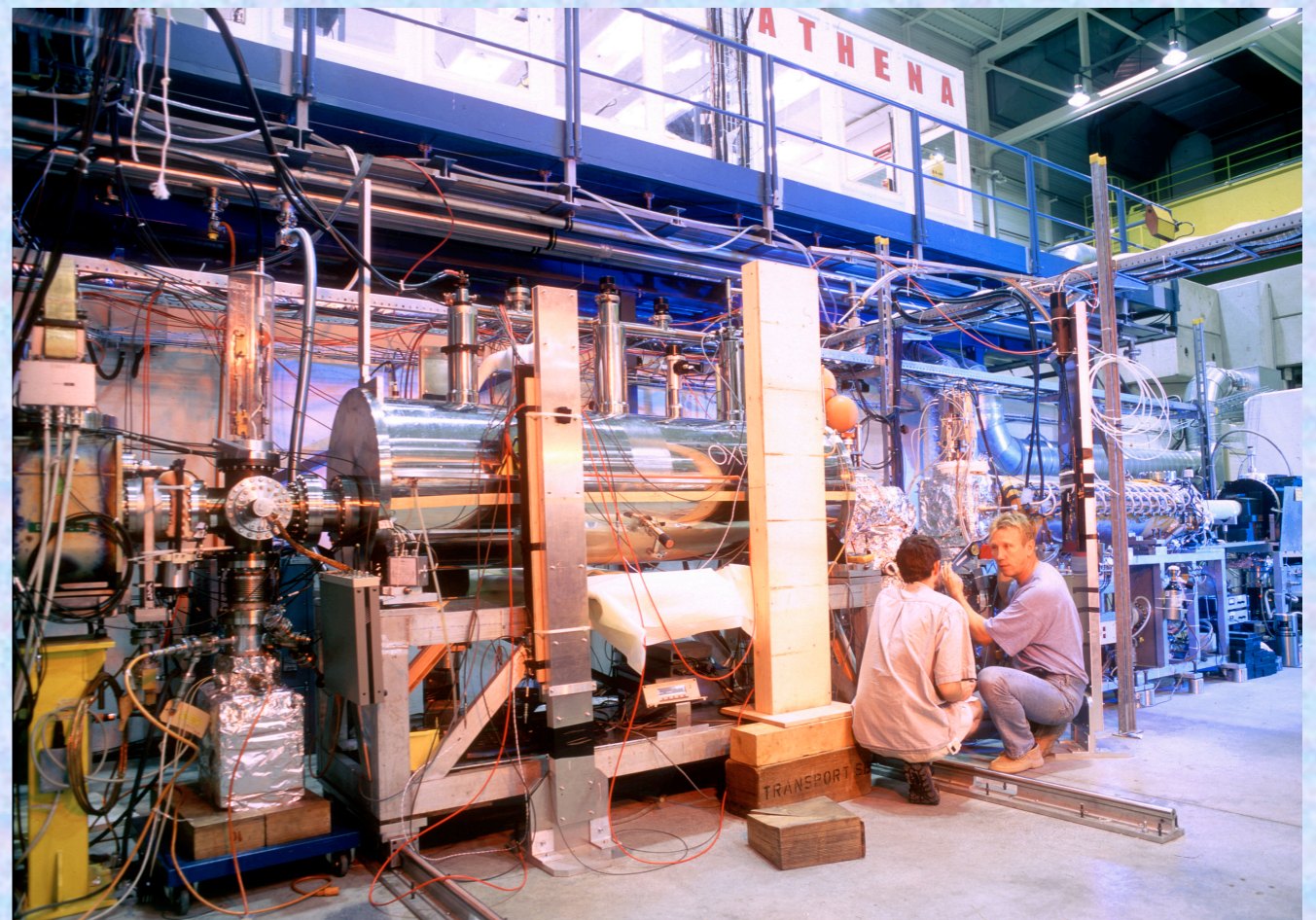
ATHENA and ATRAP - Experiments (Start 2000)

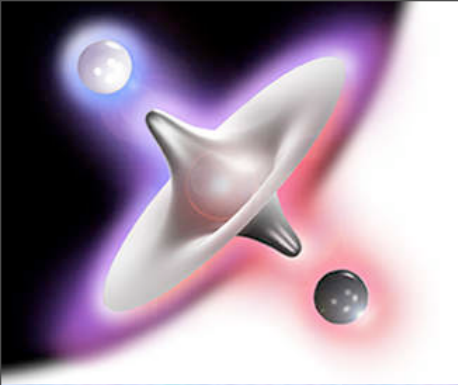
Find a way to make cold antihydrogen (done)
Trap and cool antihydrogen (challenge!)
Precision measurements ('easier')

ATRAP

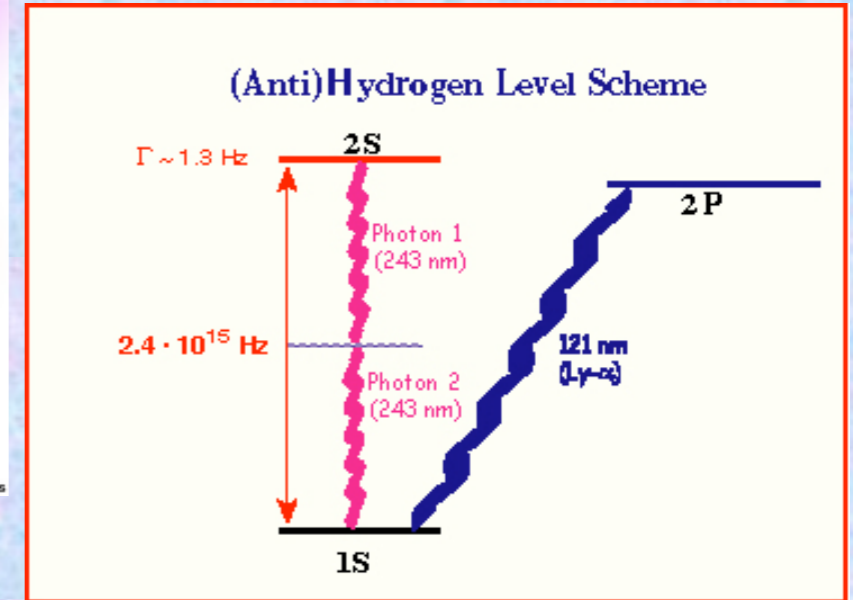
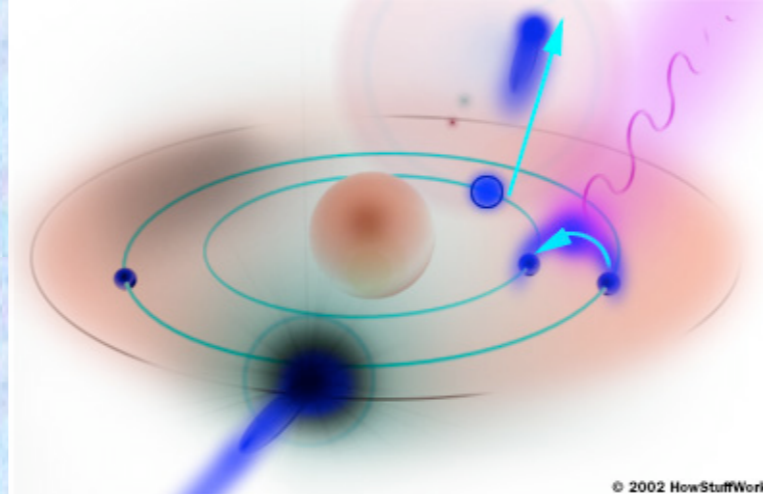
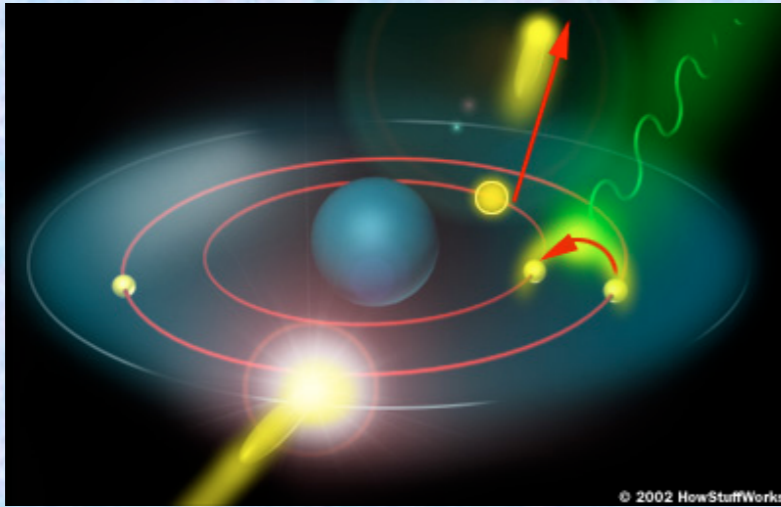


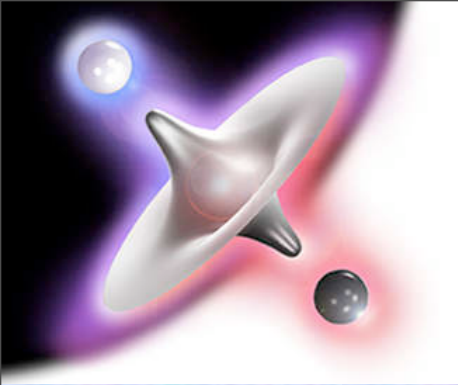
ATHENA



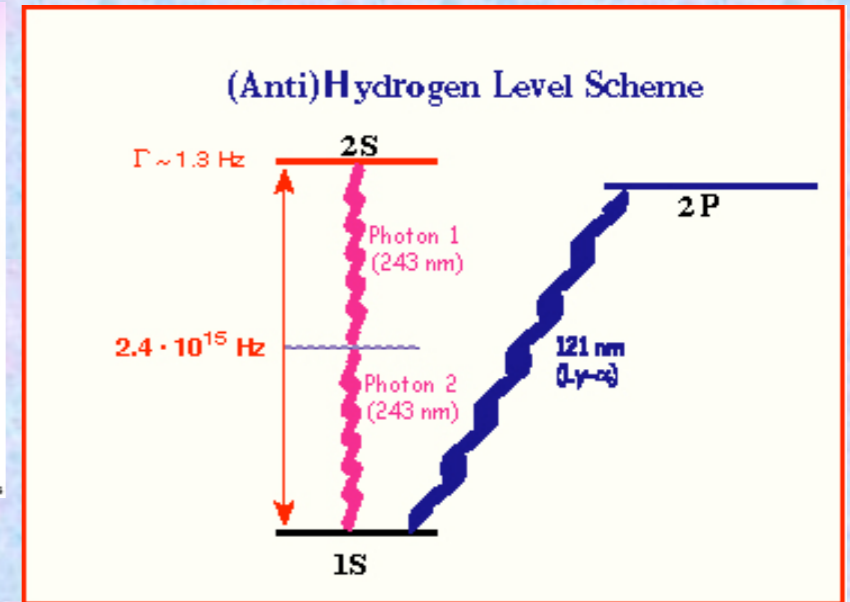
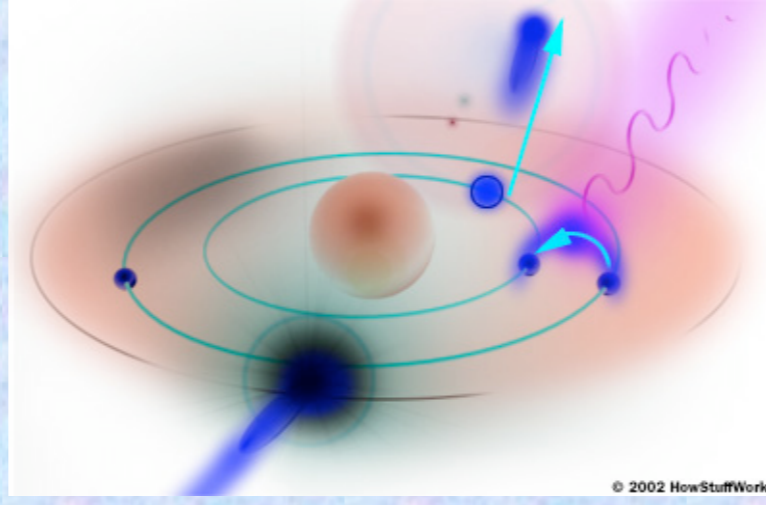
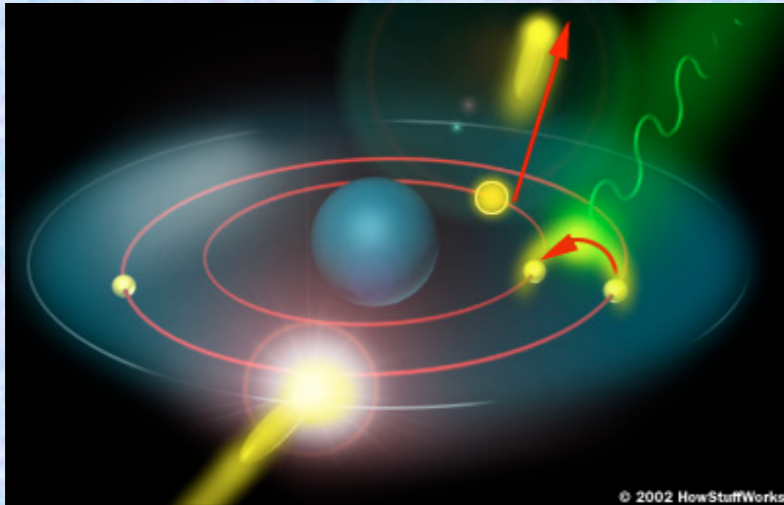


Antihydrogen = Hydrogen ??



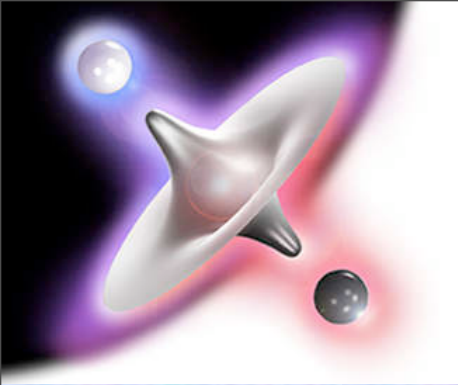


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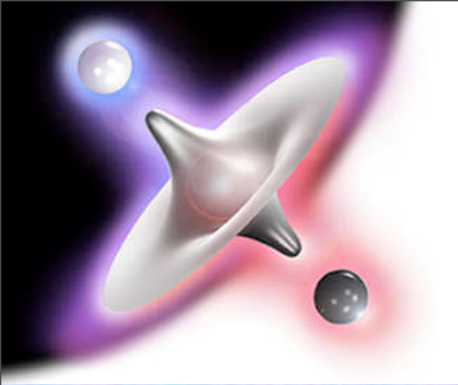


2S level is metastable ($T \sim 120$ ms)

- Two photon laser-spectroscopy (1S-2S energy difference)
- very narrow line width = high precision: $\Delta\nu/\nu \sim 10^{-15}$
- Long observation time - need trapped (anti)atoms



5 Steps to Antihydrogen

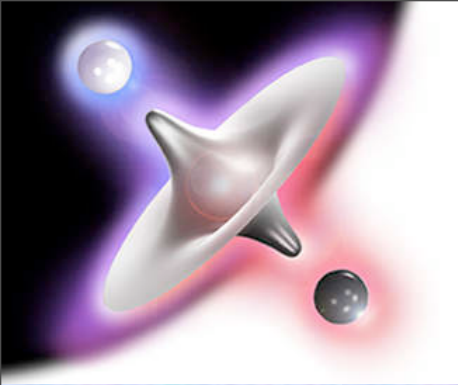


5 Steps to Antihydrogen

AD

p- Production (GeV)

Deceleration (MeV)



5 Steps to Antihydrogen

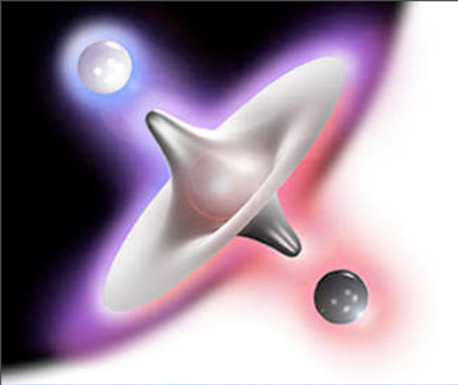
AD

p- Production (GeV)

Deceleration (MeV)

Trapping (keV)

Cooling (meV)



5 Steps to Antihydrogen

AD

p- Production (GeV)

Deceleration (MeV)

Trapping (keV)

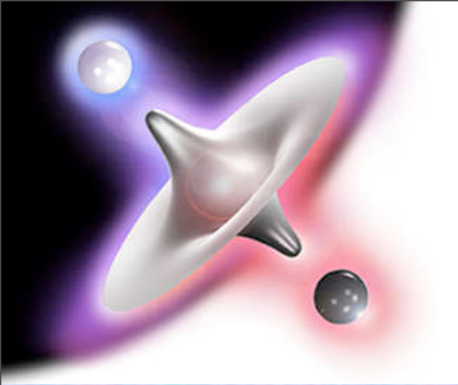
Cooling (meV)

Na-22

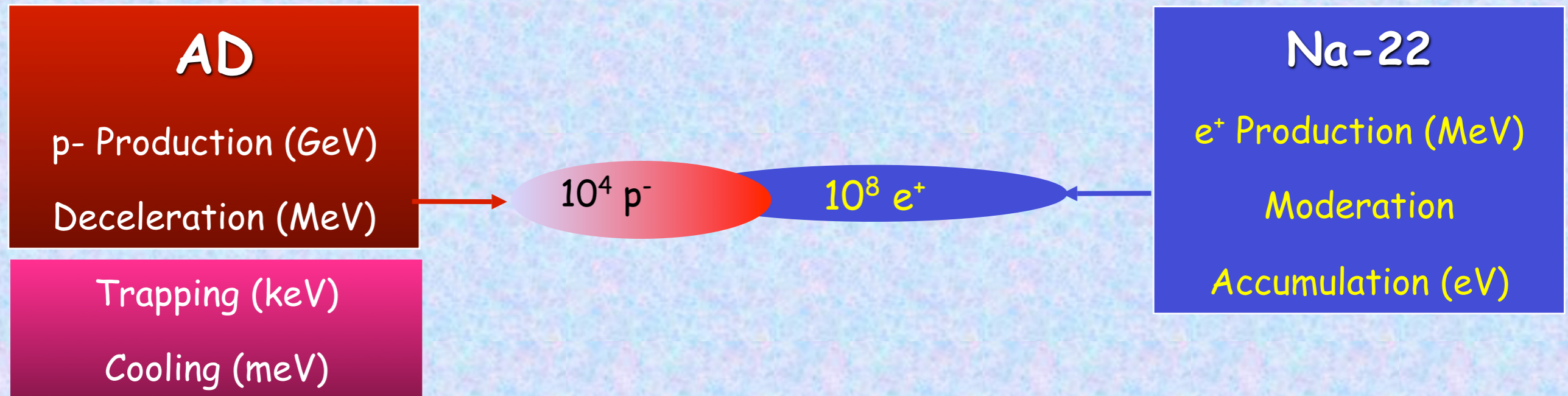
e^+ Production (MeV)

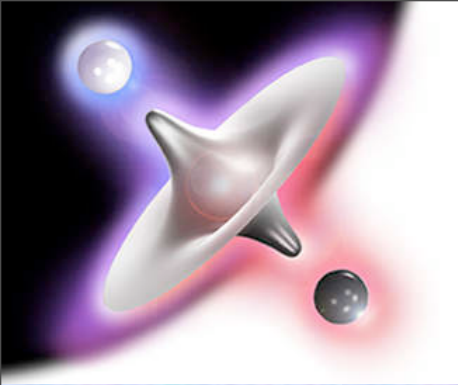
Moderation

Accumulation (eV)



5 Steps to Antihydrogen





5 Steps to Antihydrogen

p^- and e^+ in mixing trap (cooling)

Antihydrogen formation

AD

p^- Production (GeV)

Deceleration (MeV)

Trapping (keV)

Cooling (meV)

$10^4 p^-$

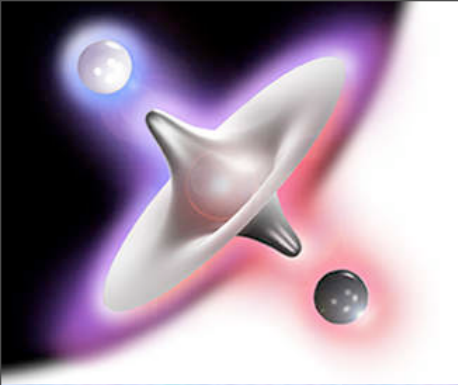
$10^8 e^+$

Na-22

e^+ Production (MeV)

Moderation

Accumulation (eV)



5 Steps to Antihydrogen

p^- and e^+ in mixing trap (cooling)

Antihydrogen formation

AD

p^- Production (GeV)

Deceleration (MeV)

Trapping (keV)

Cooling (meV)

$10^4 p^-$

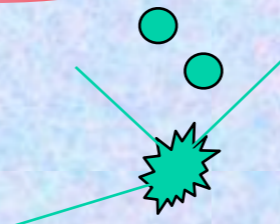
$10^8 e^+$

Na-22

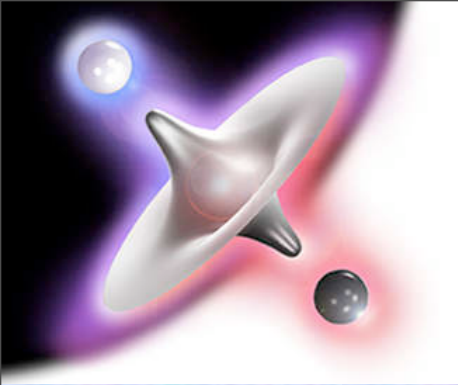
e^+ Production (MeV)

Moderation

Accumulation (eV)



Detection of annihilation



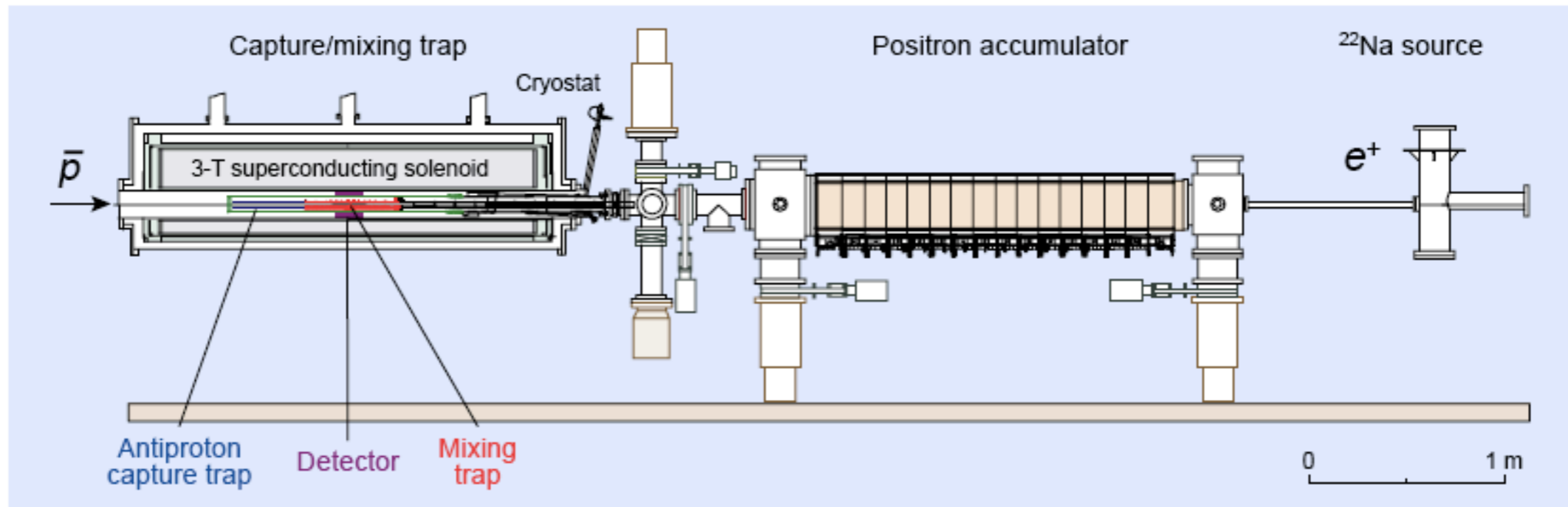
Overview - ATHENA

Antiproton capture trap

Deceleration and capture of antiprotons
 Penning trap in 3-T field at 15 K
 Cooling and accumulation in e^- plasma

^{22}Na source

Positron production via $^{22}\text{Na}(\beta^+)^{22}\text{Ne}$ at 5.5 K
 Positron accumulator
 Penning trap in 0.14-T field at 300 K



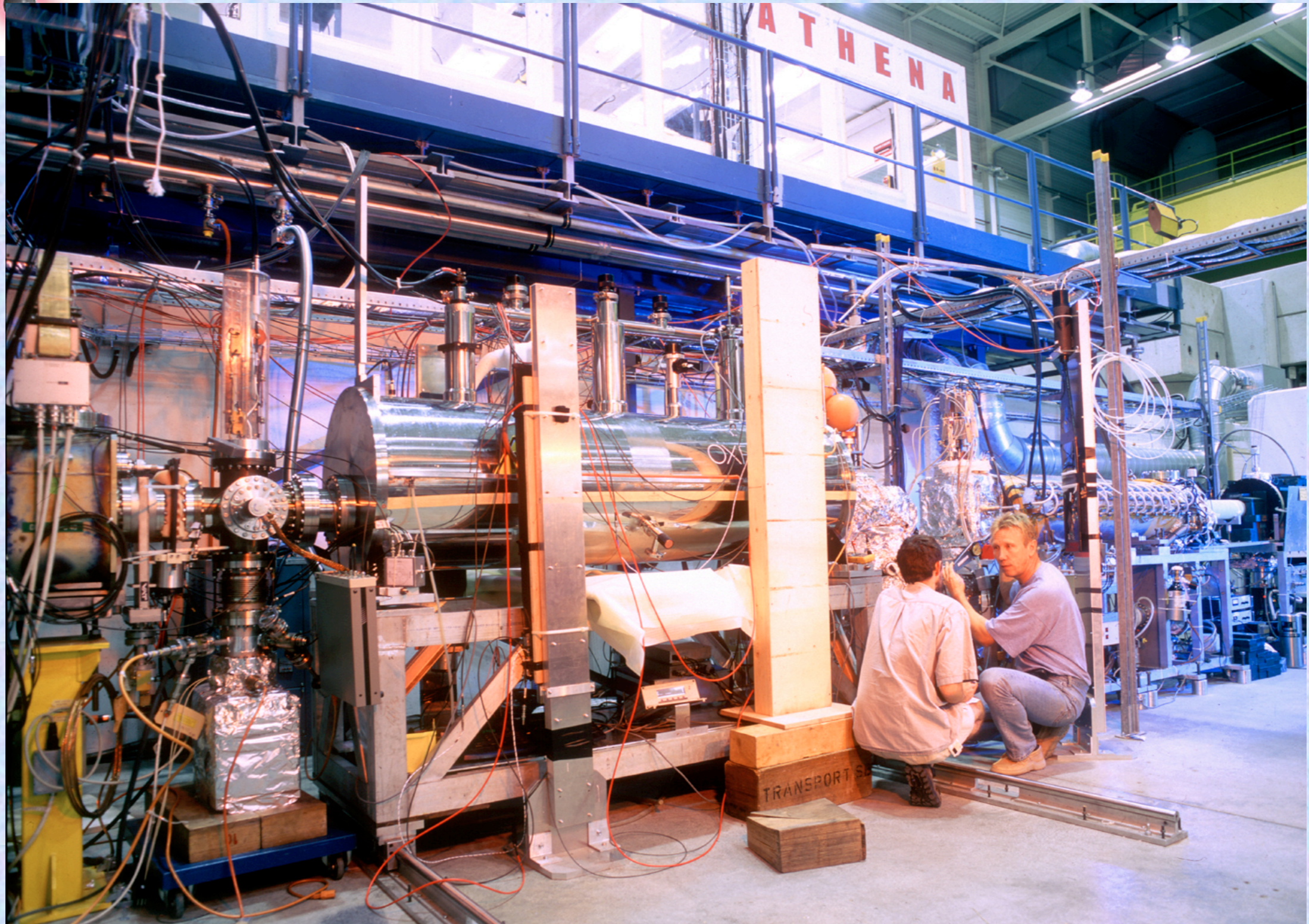
Mixing trap

Antihydrogen production
 Nested Penning trap in 3-T field at 15 K

Detector

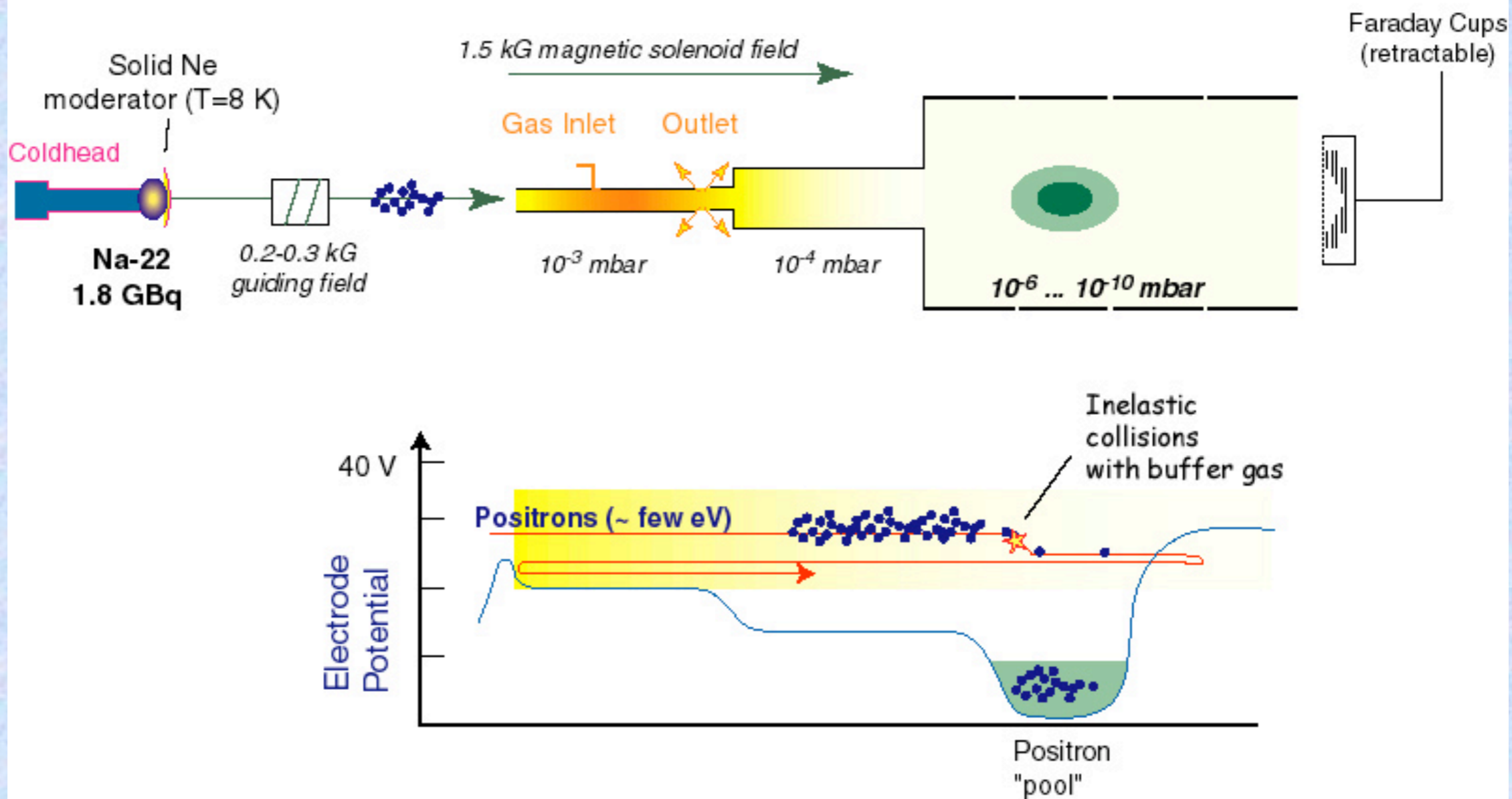
[M. Amoretti *et al.*,
 NIM A **518** (2004) 679]

ATHENA Experiment



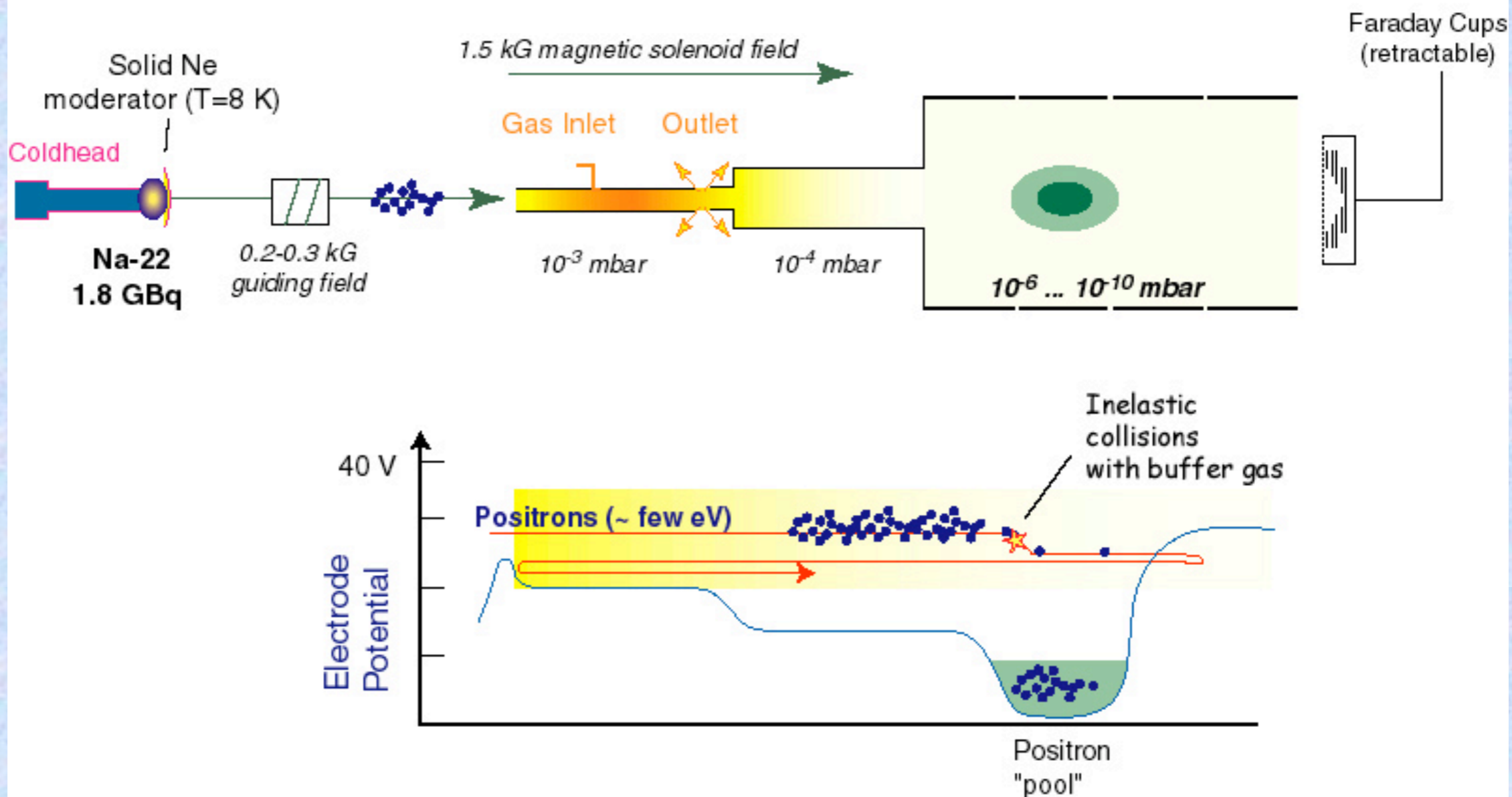
Positron Accumulation using Buffer Gas

ATHENA - Positron Accumulation Scheme

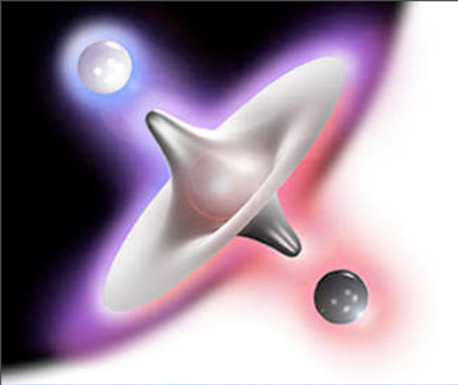


Positron Accumulation using Buffer Gas

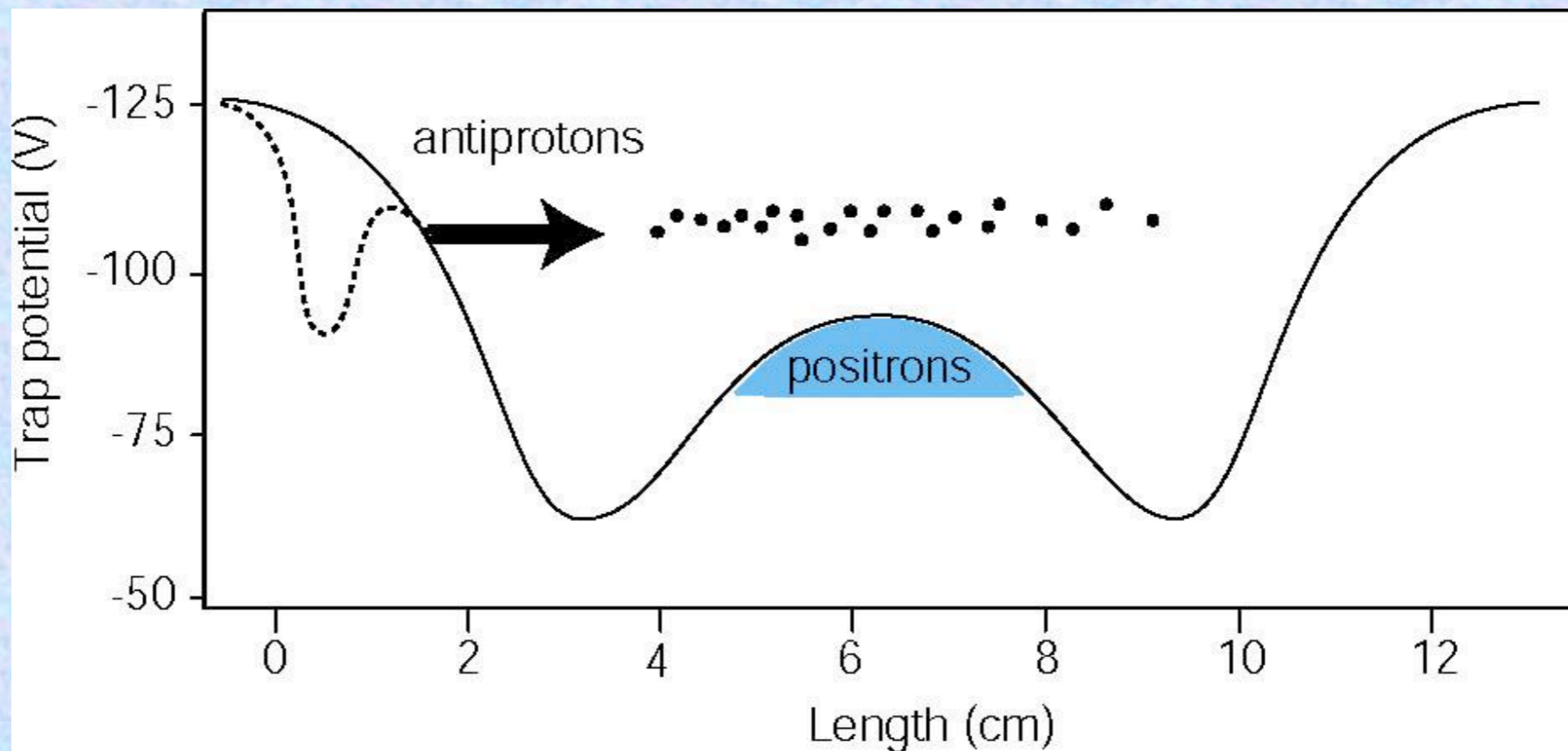
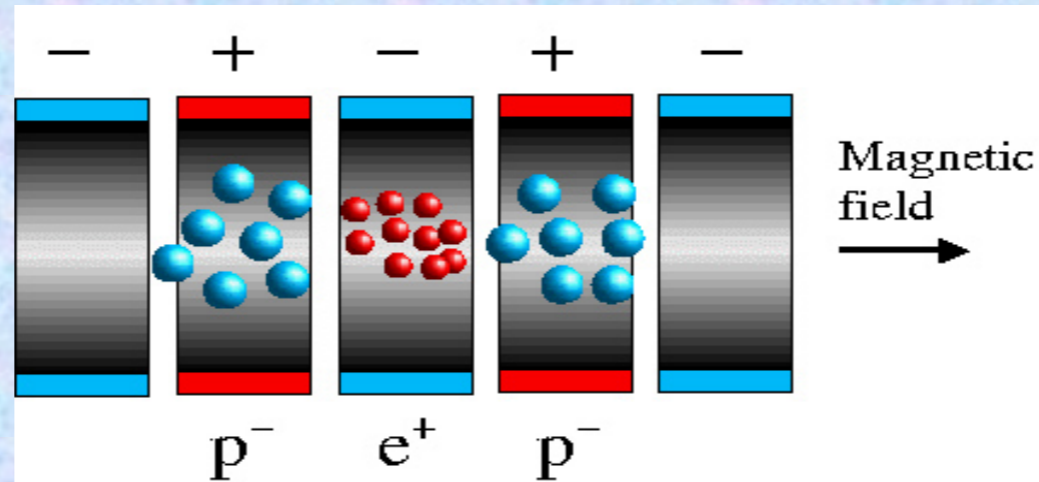
ATHENA - Positron Accumulation Scheme



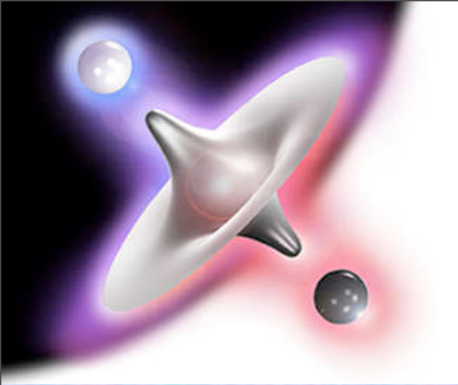
100 million positrons accumulated in 2 min



Recombination



*D.S. Hall, G. Gabrielse, Phys. Rev. Lett. **77**, 1962 (1996)



Antihydrogen Detection

Charged particles

2 layers of Si microstrip detectors

511 keV gammas

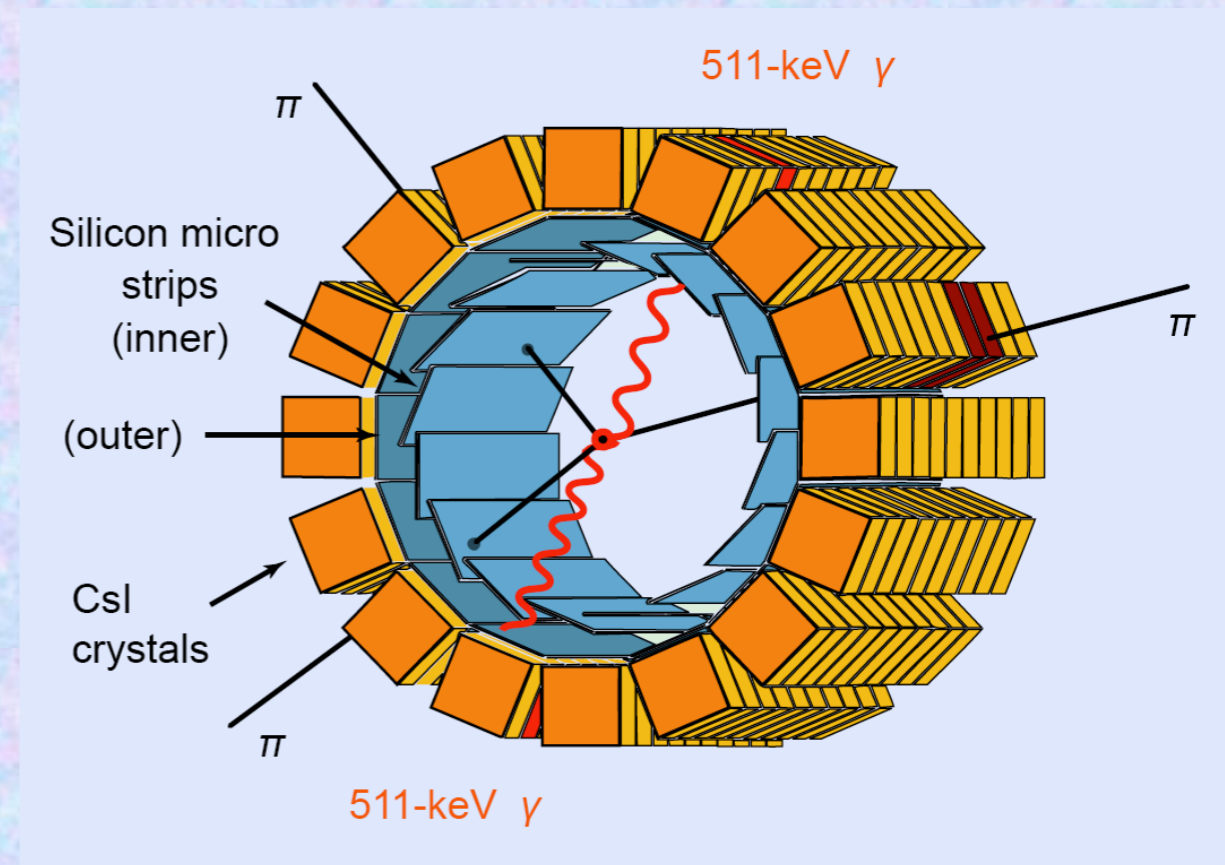
192 CsI crystals

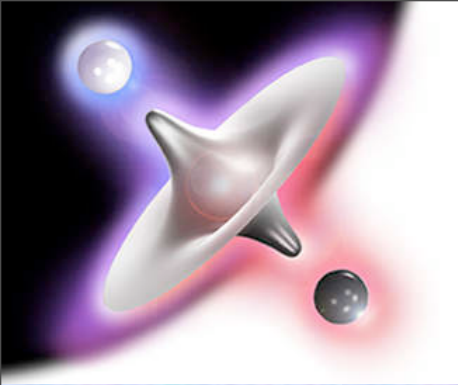
Inner radius 4 cm, thickness ~ 3 cm

70% solid angle coverage

Operates at 3 Tesla, 140 Kelvin

(C. Regenfus et al., NIM A501, 65 (2003))





Antihydrogen Detection

Charged particles

2 layers of Si microstrip detectors

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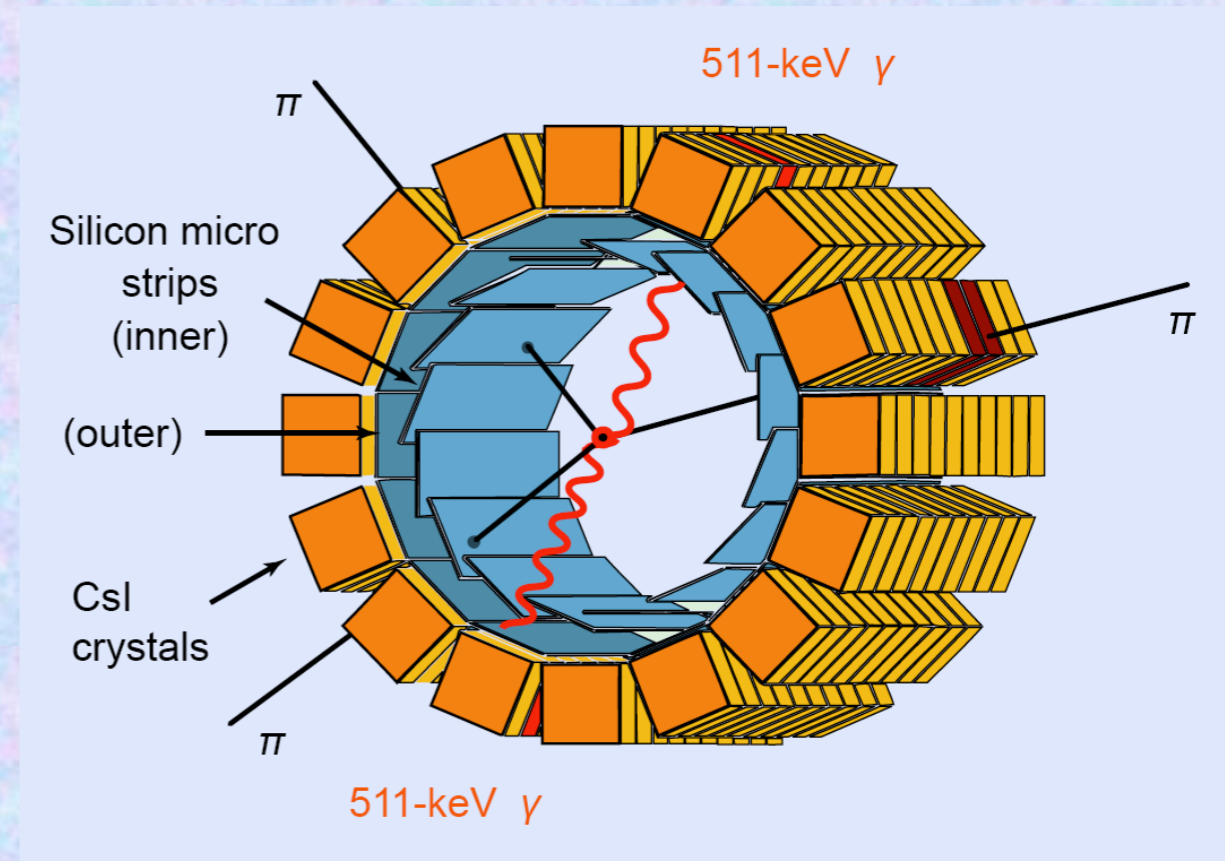
192 CsI crystals

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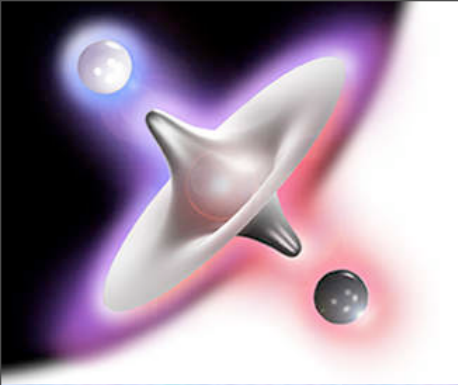
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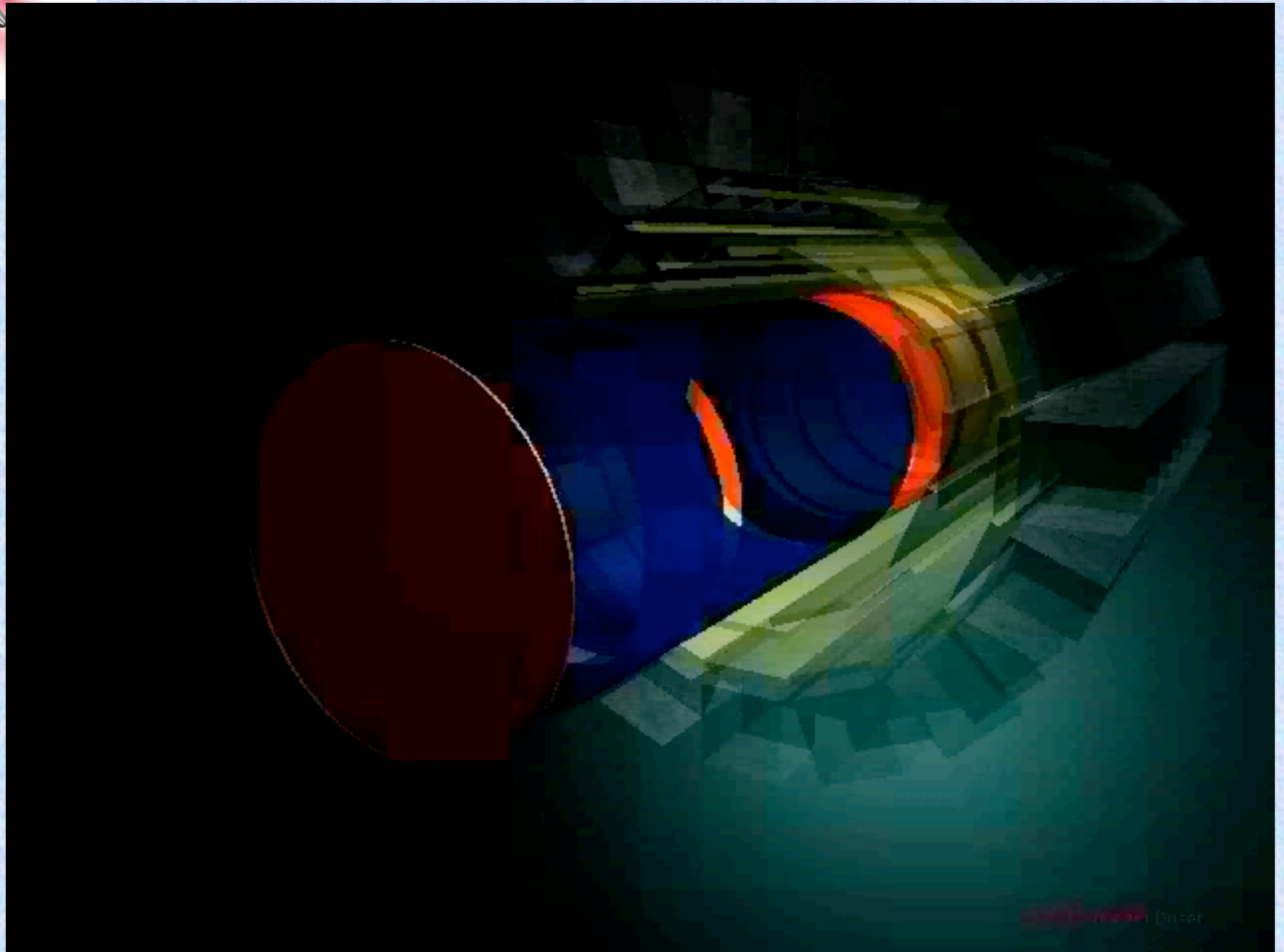
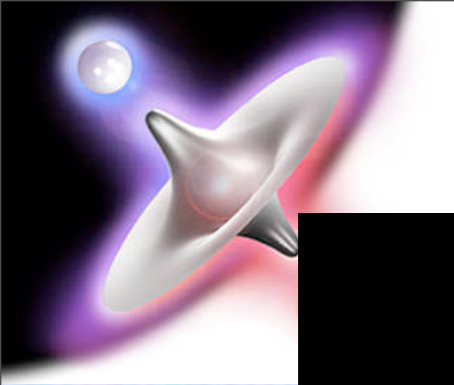
Event analysis:

1. Reconstruct vertex from tracks of charged particles
2. Identify pairs of 511 keV γ -rays in time coincidence
3. Measure opening angle between the two γ -rays

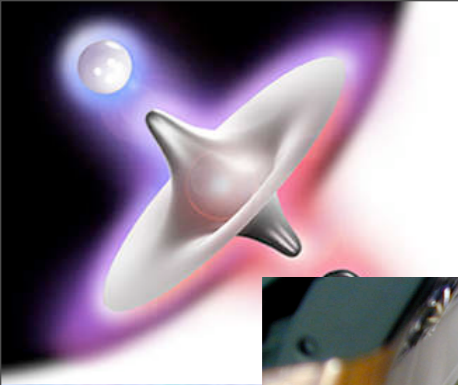


Antihydrogen - The Movie

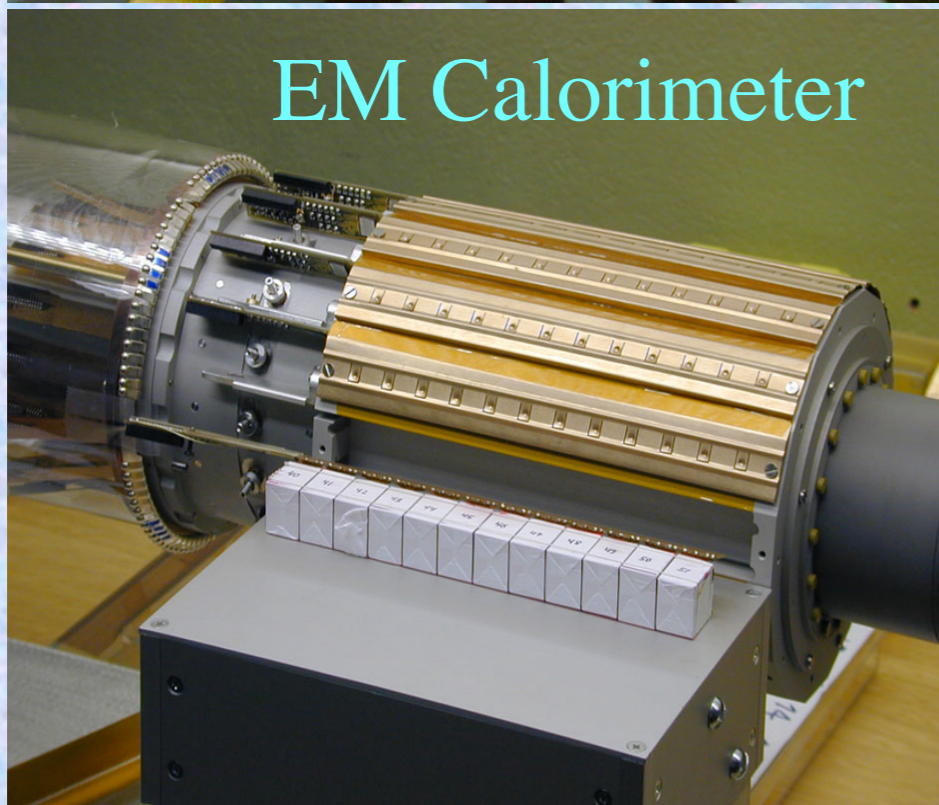
Antihydrogen - The Movie



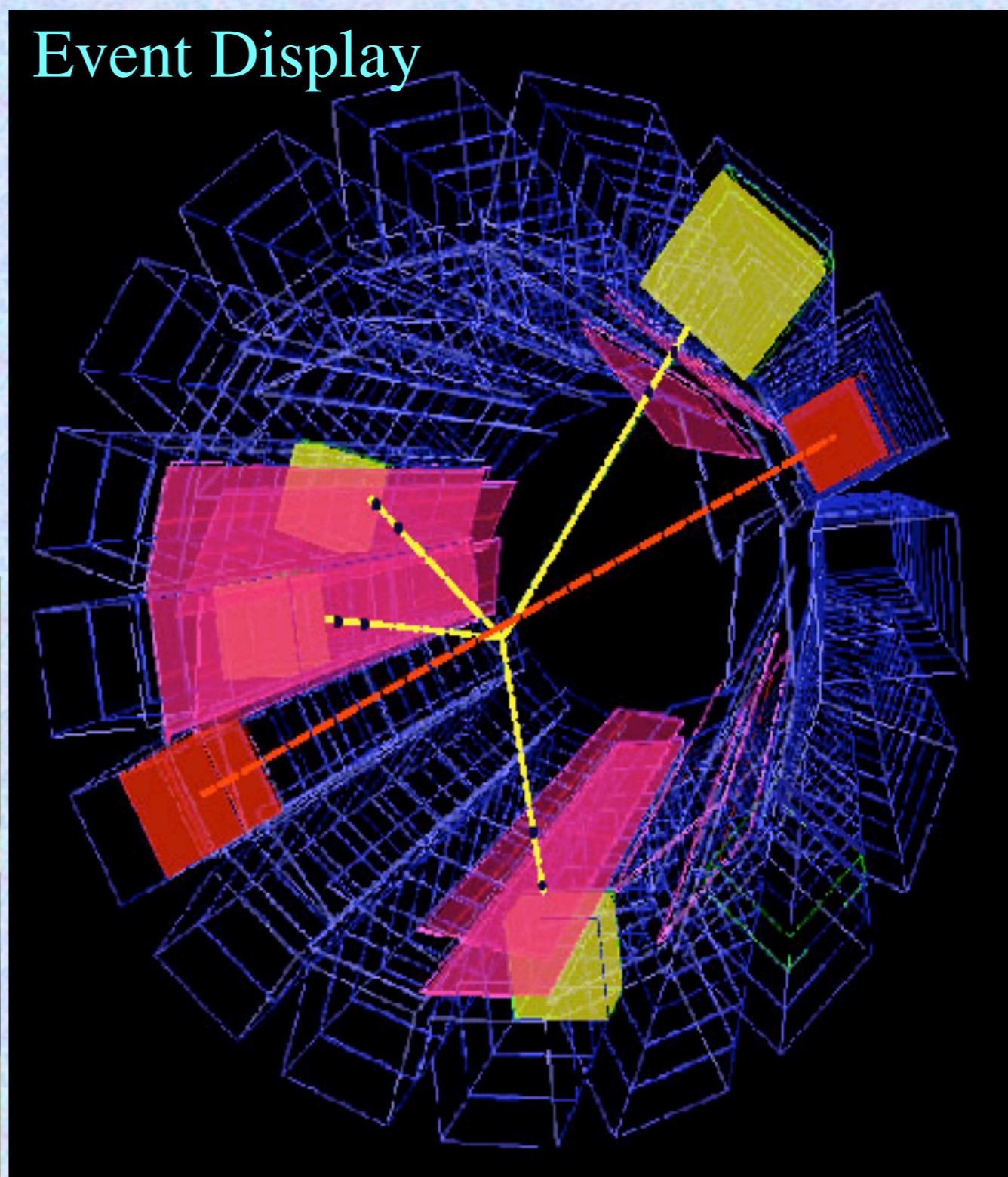
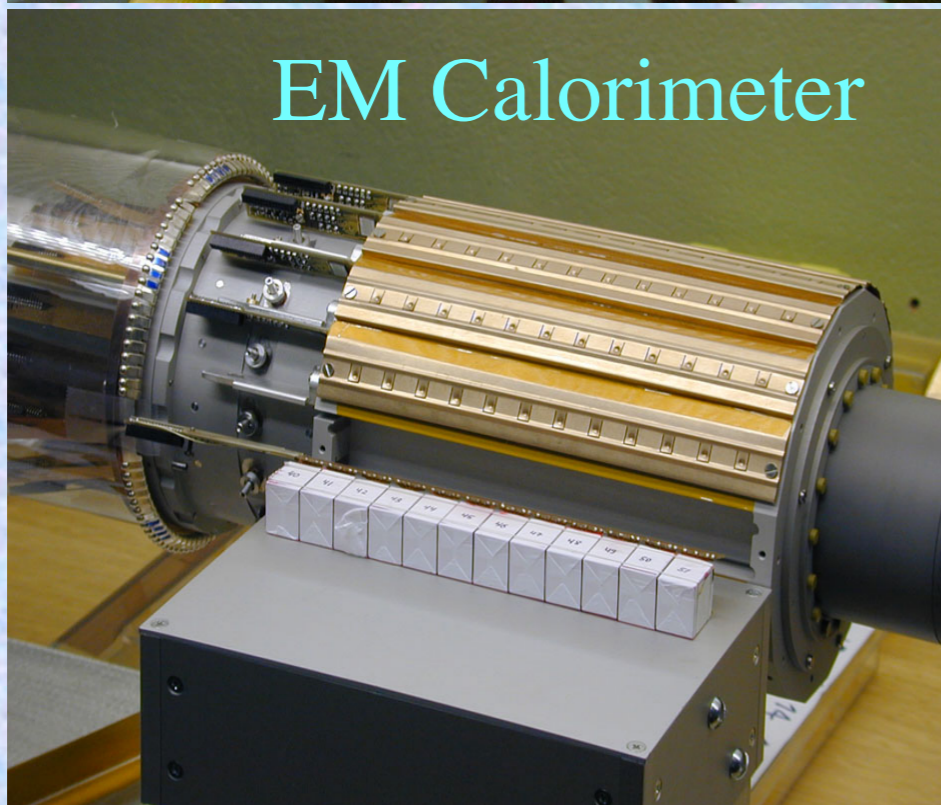
Antihydrogen Detector



Antihydrogen Detector

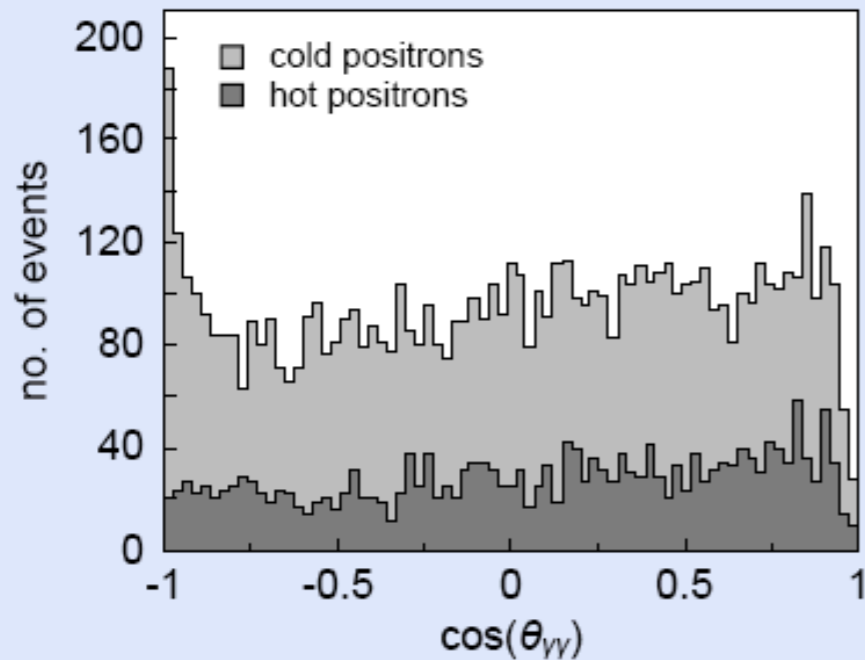
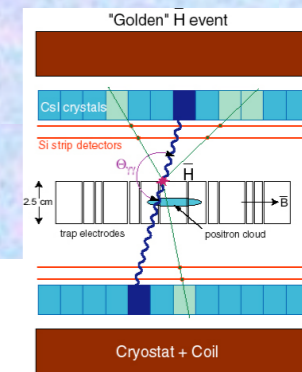


Antihydrogen Detector

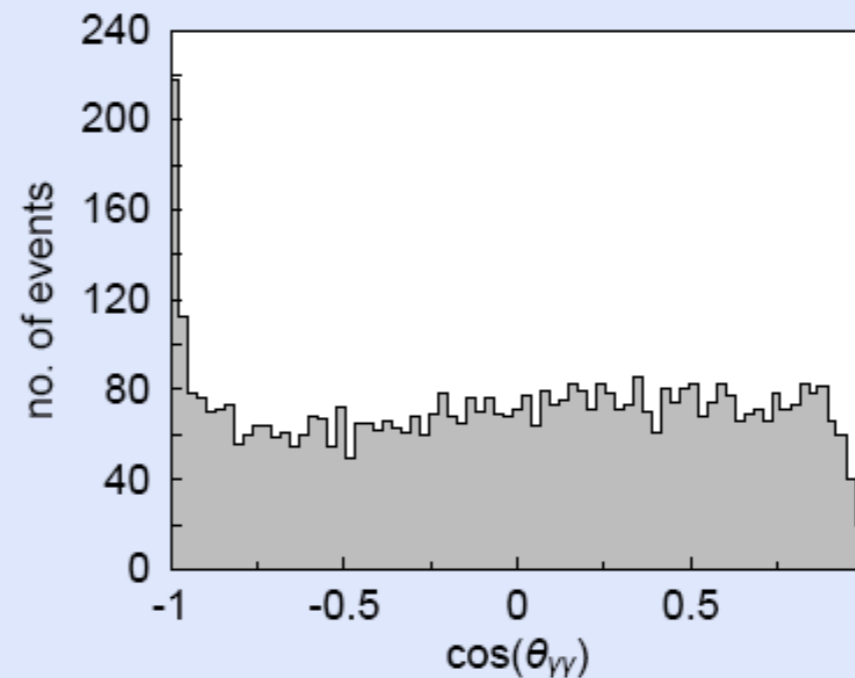


First observation of cold antihydrogen

Opening Angle Distribution



Data



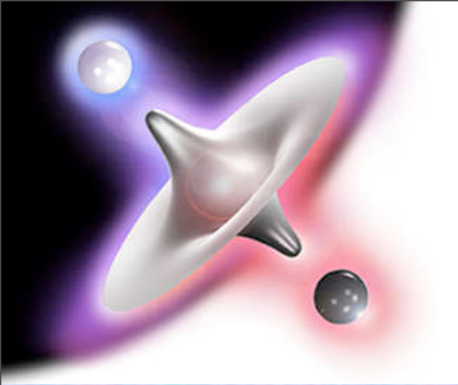
Monte Carlo

[M. Amoretti *et al.*, Nature 419 (2002) 456]

Peak from back-to-back 511 keV photon pairs

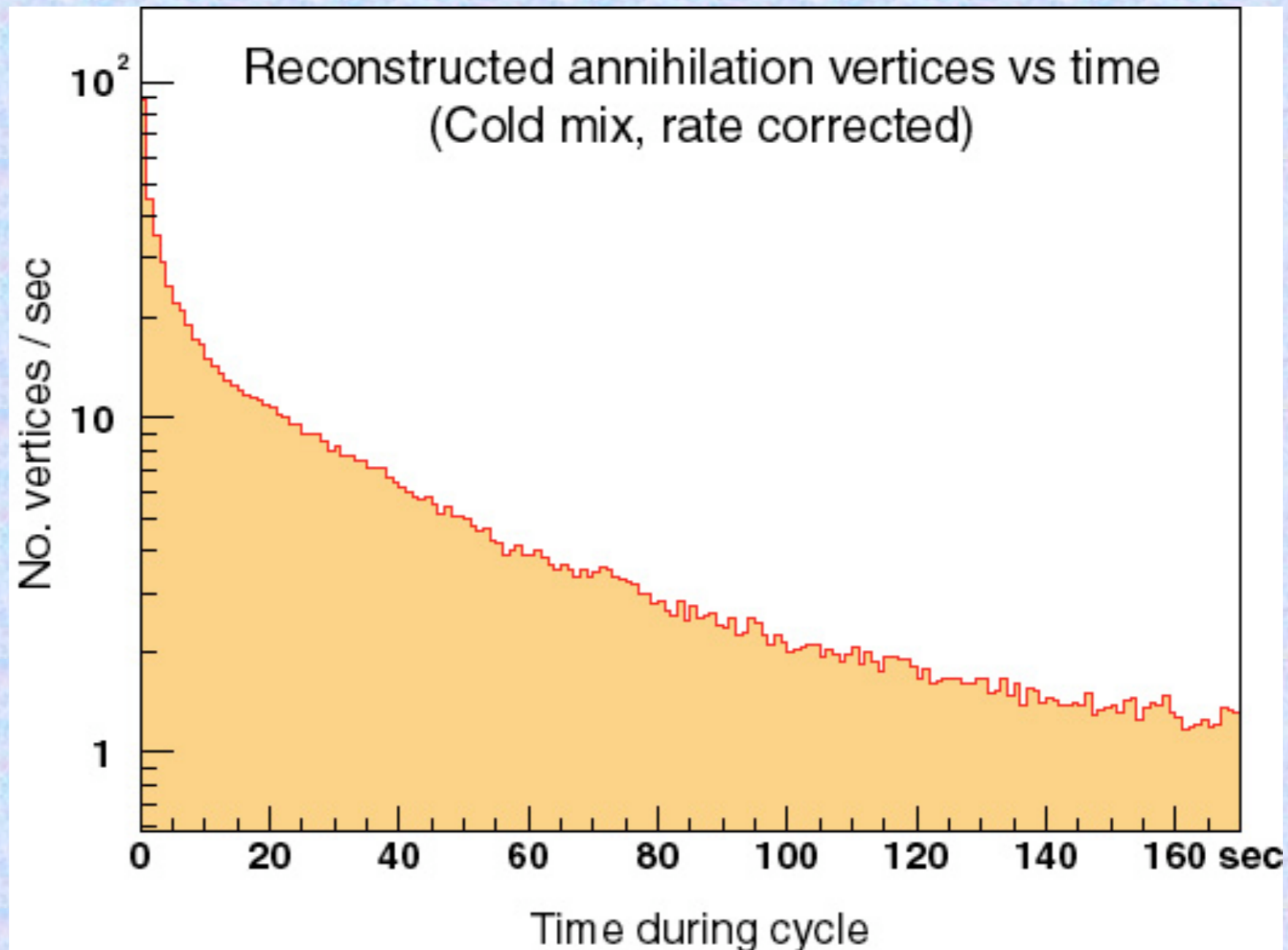
Test: peak disappears when positrons are 'heated' (RF)

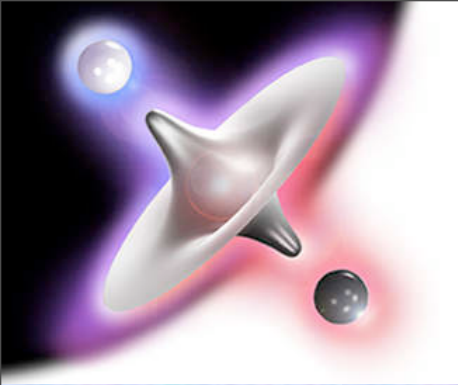
Correcting for detection efficiency: **> 100,000 anti-atoms**



Rate of antihydrogen production quite high

Initially > 100 Hz





Present state of the art

Number of produced antihydrogen atoms

Kinetic energy

1996: 9 (PS210, CERN)

2 GeV

1998: 60 (Fermilab)

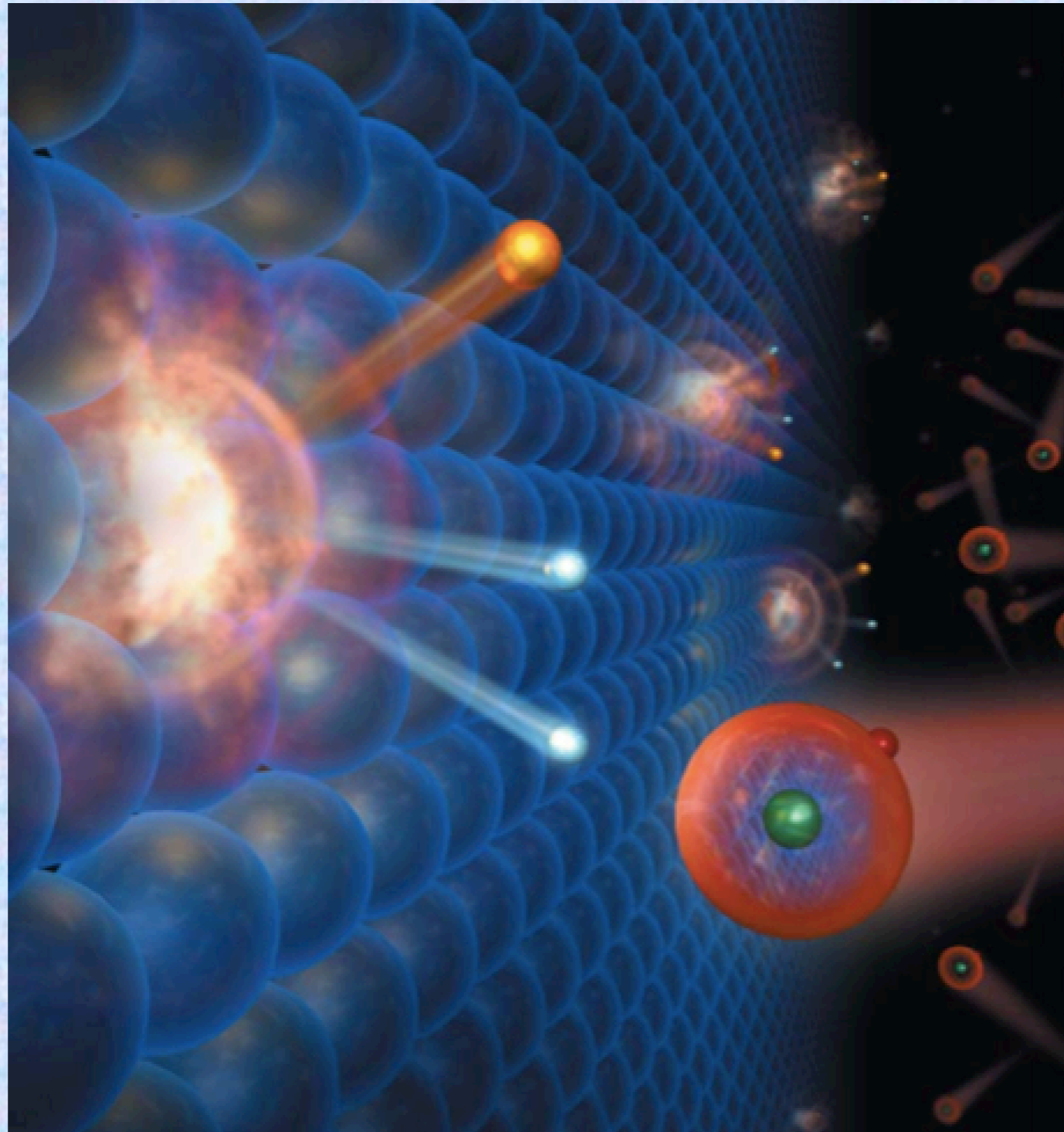
3 GeV

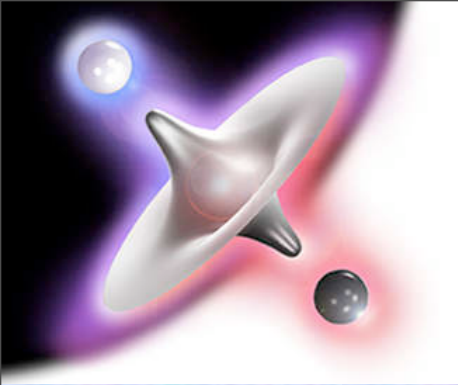
2002: > 1,000,000 (AD)

~ 0.001 eV

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

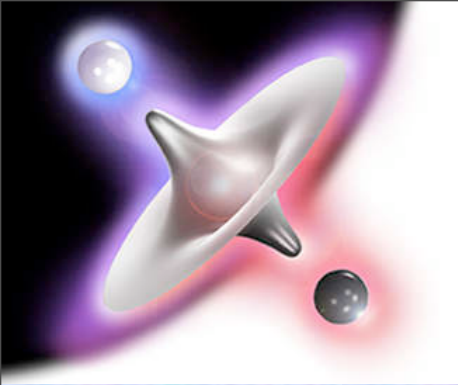
Next step: Trapping antihydrogen





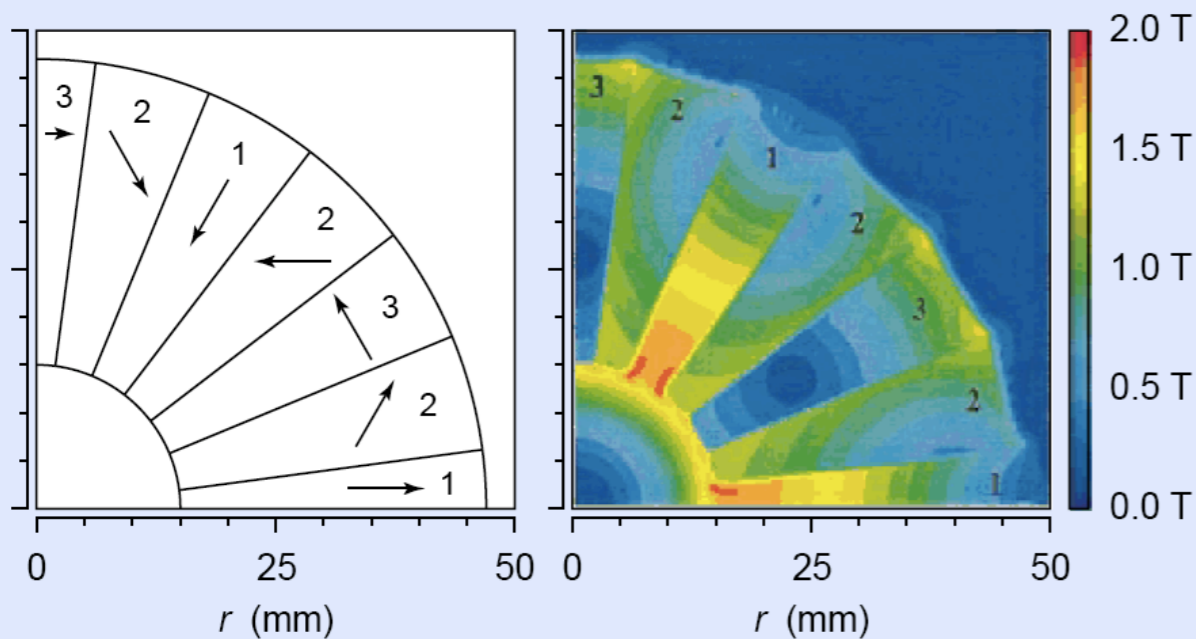
How to trap antihydrogen

- 1) magnetic moment ($\sim \mu_{e^+}$) ?
- 2) Laser cooling at 121.5 nm ?
- 3) Other methods ??



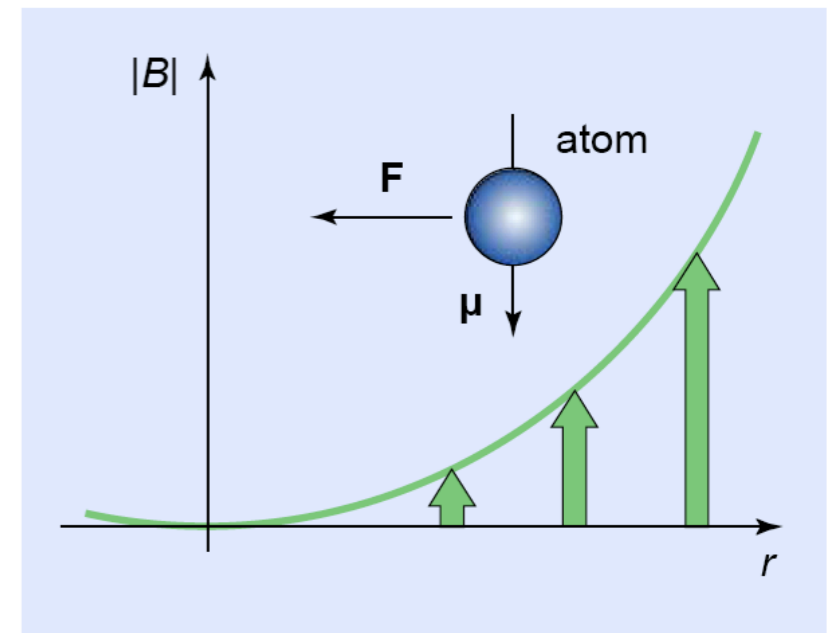
Magnetic bottles ?

Example: Sextupole magnet



$$U = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{F} = -\vec{\nabla} U$$



Low field seeking atoms (50%) at $r=0$

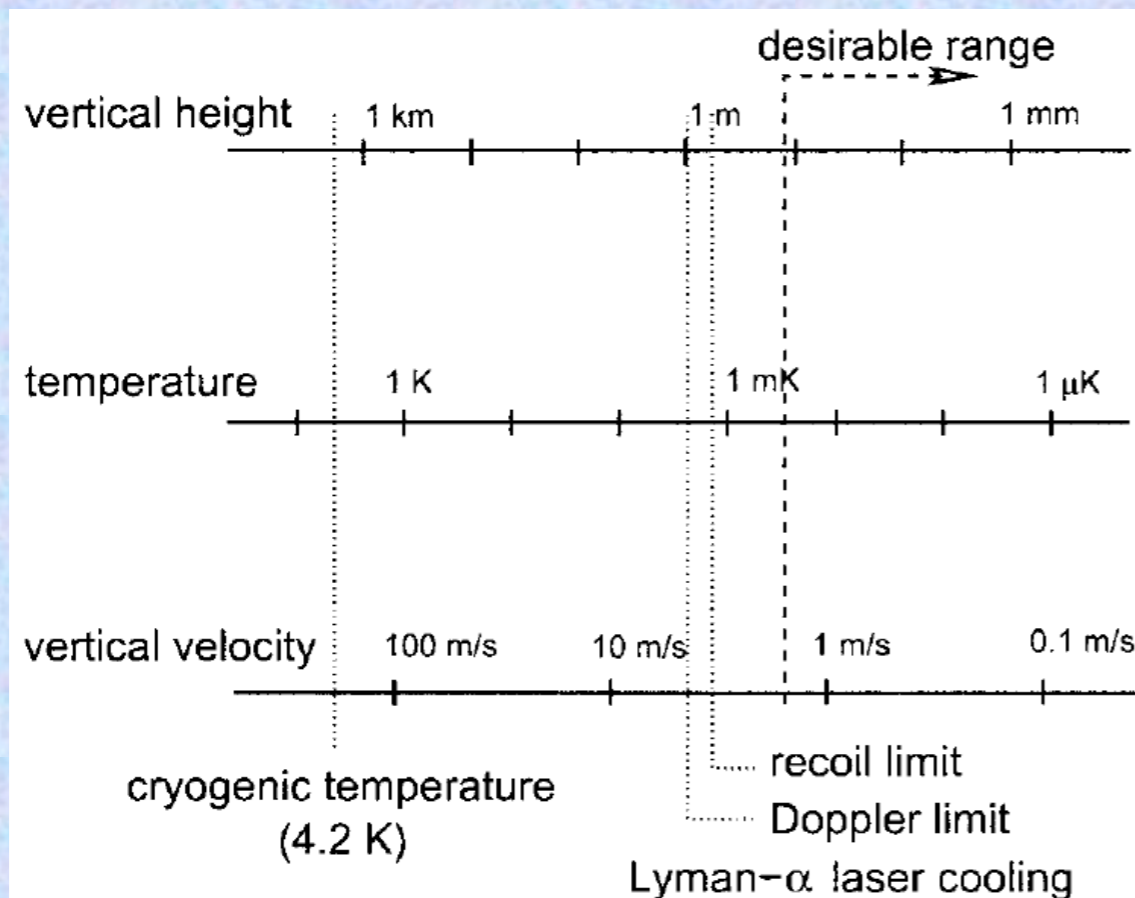
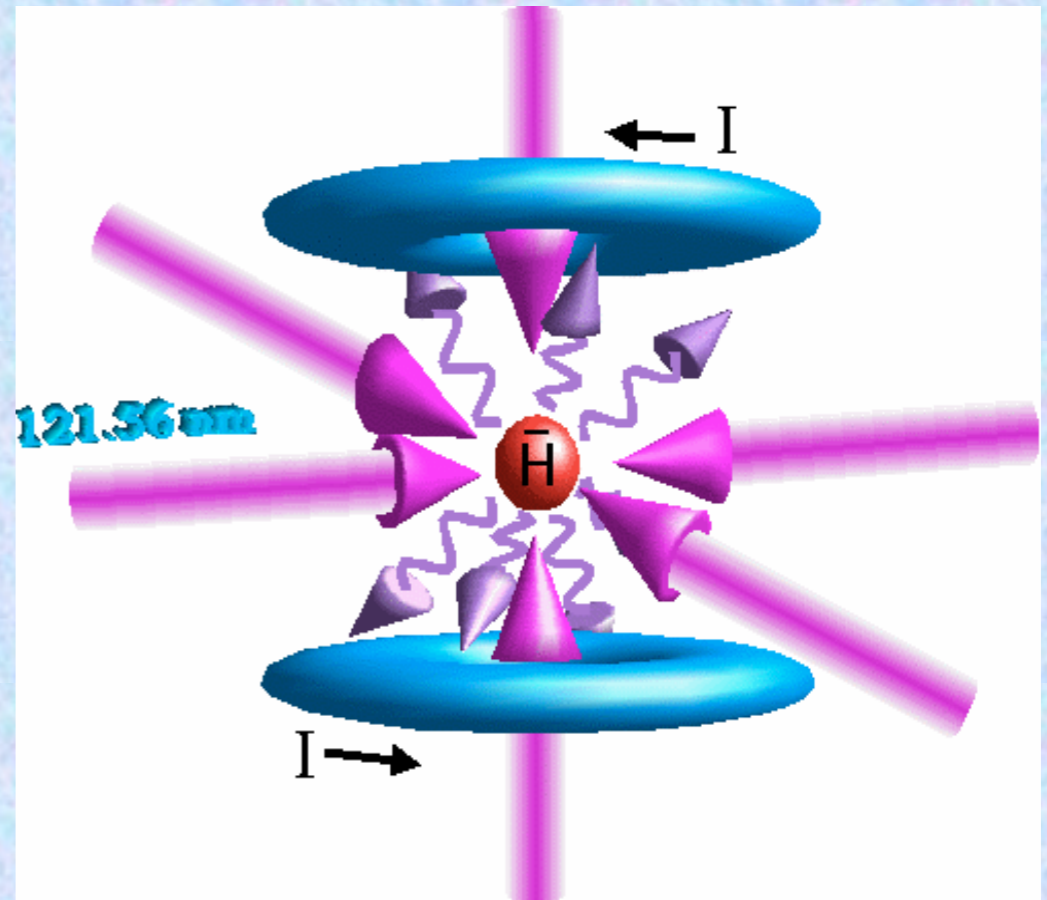
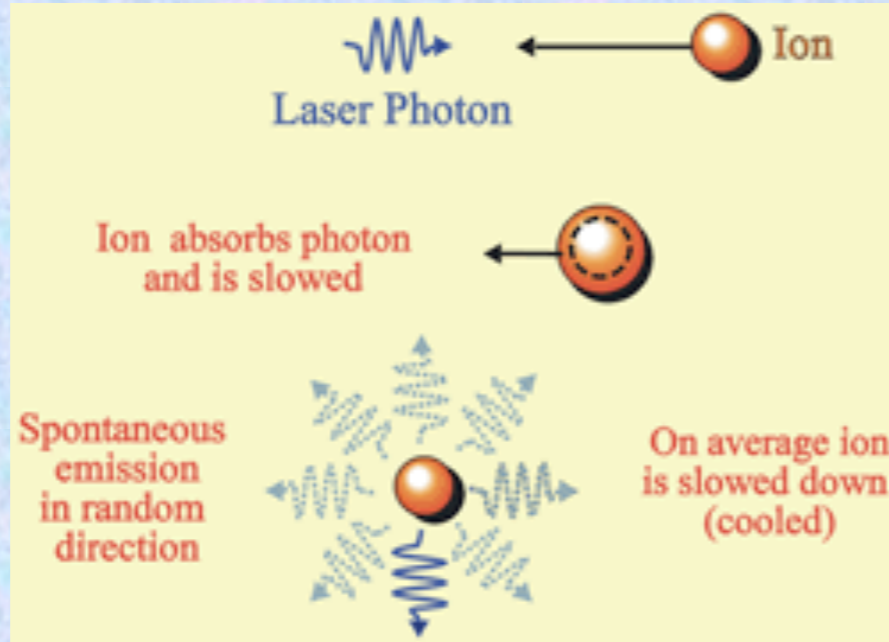
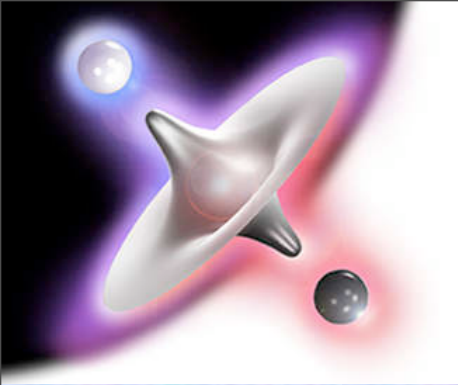
BUT: Very shallow potential (~ 0.07 meV/T)

Realistic $\Delta B \sim 0.2-0.3$ T \Rightarrow $E < 0.02$ meV

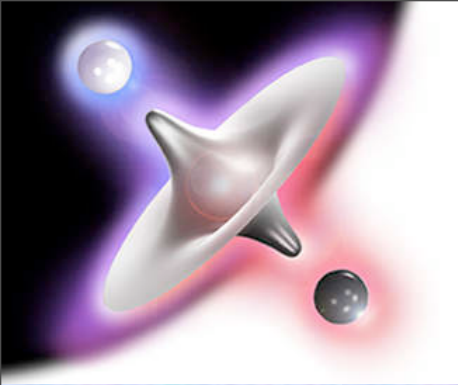
(reminder: produced antihydrogen has $E_{\text{kin}} \sim 1-200$ meV)

Hope for low energy 'Boltzmann tail' (ALPHA, ATRAP)

Antihydrogen trapping: Laser cooling ?



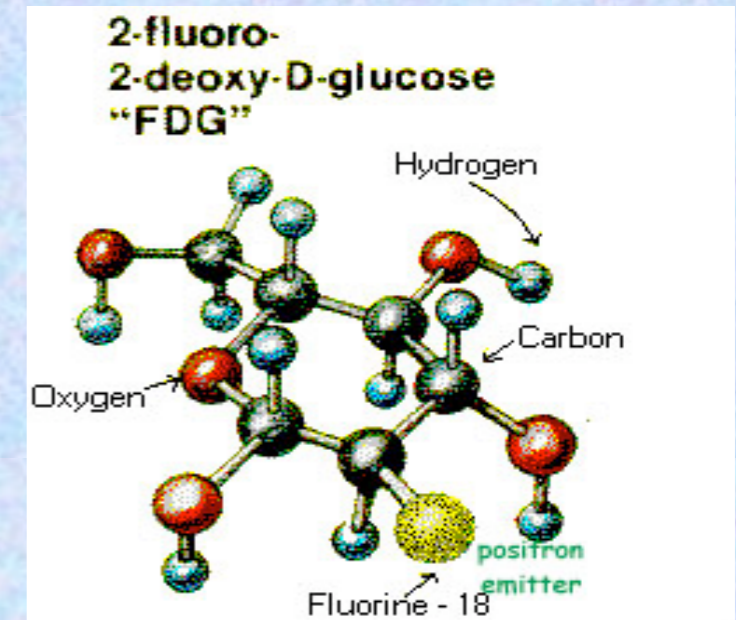
121 nm laser needed
 Prototype at MPI Munich
 ... only 50 nW



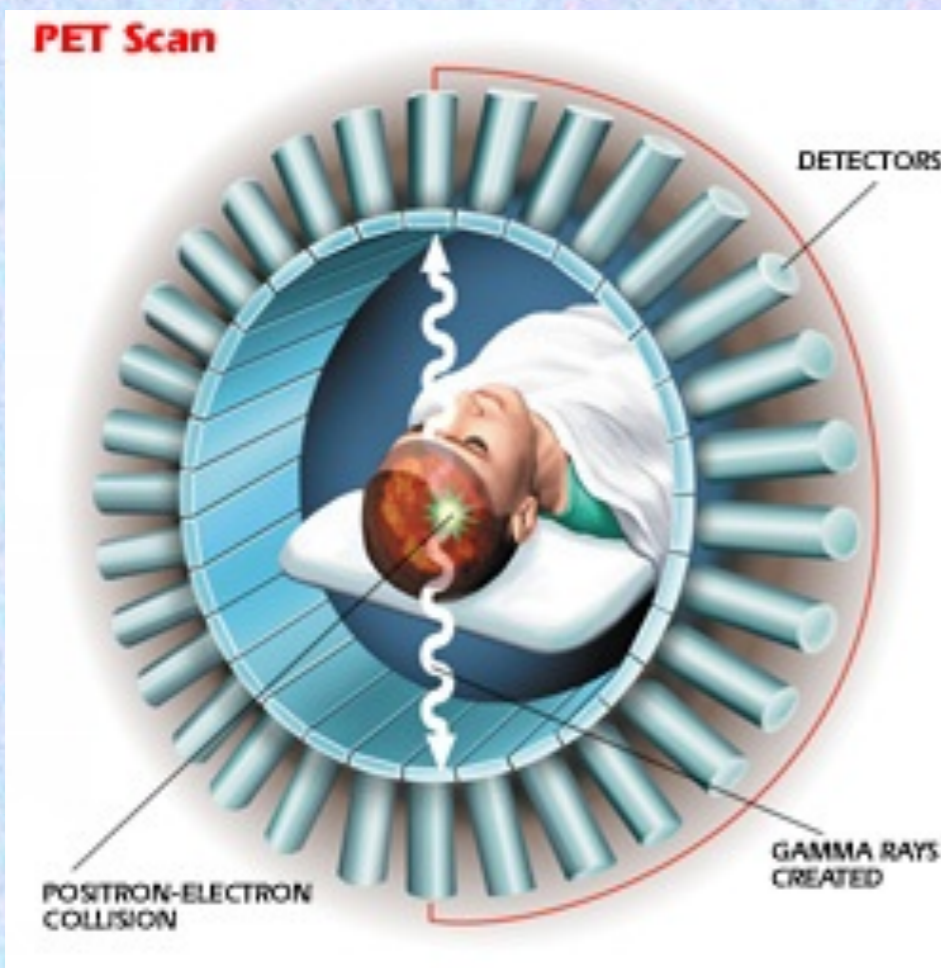
V. APPLICATIONS

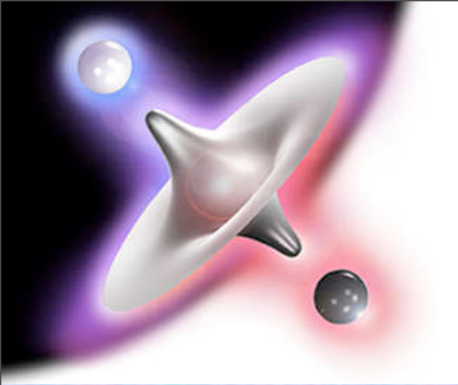
Applications of antimatter - PET

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



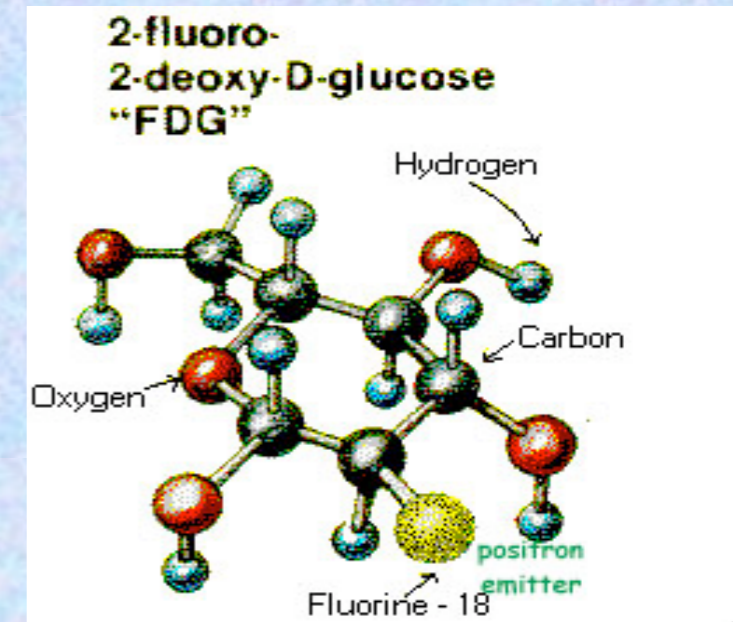
Reconstruct place of positron annihilation with crystal calorimeter



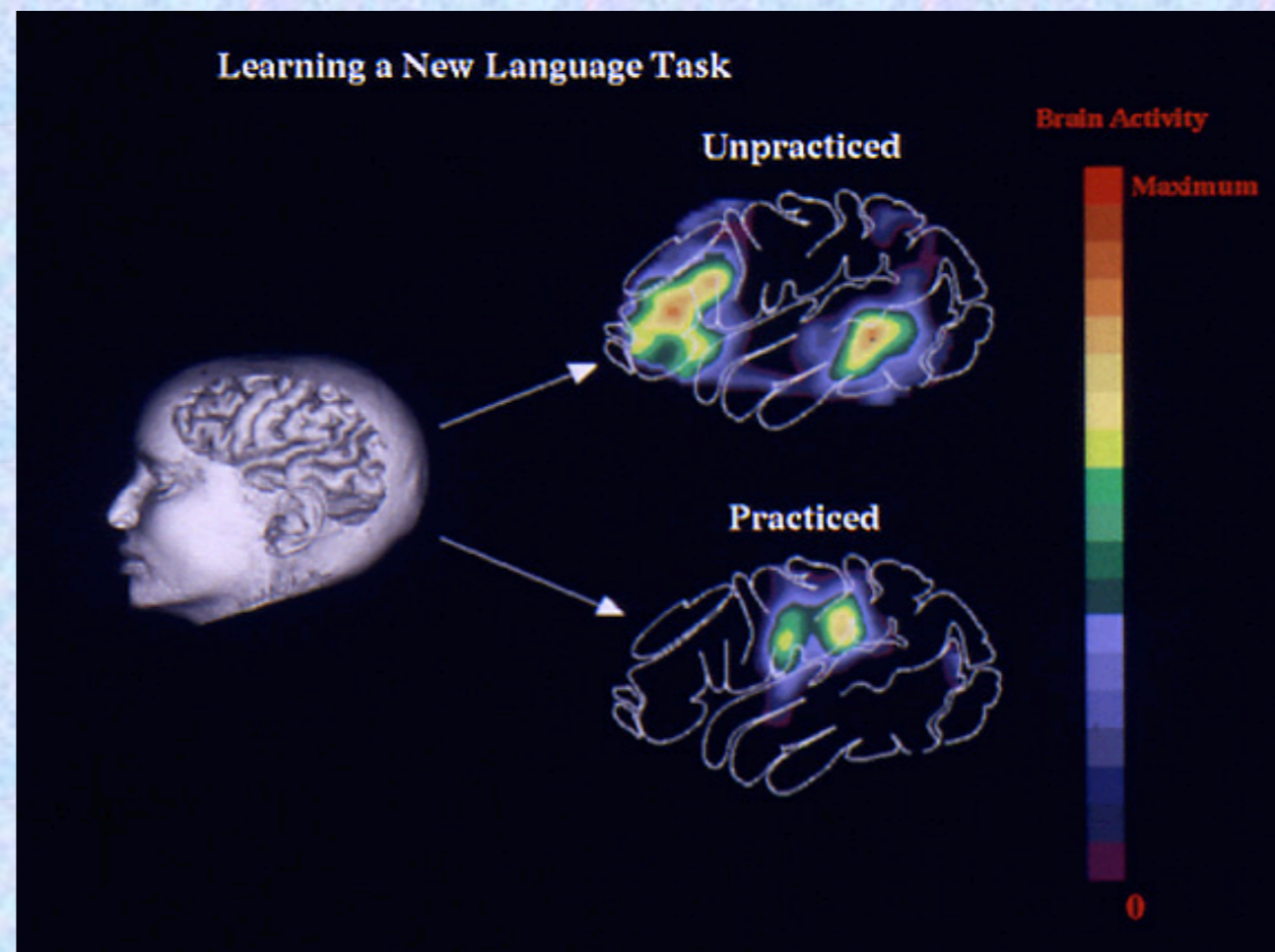
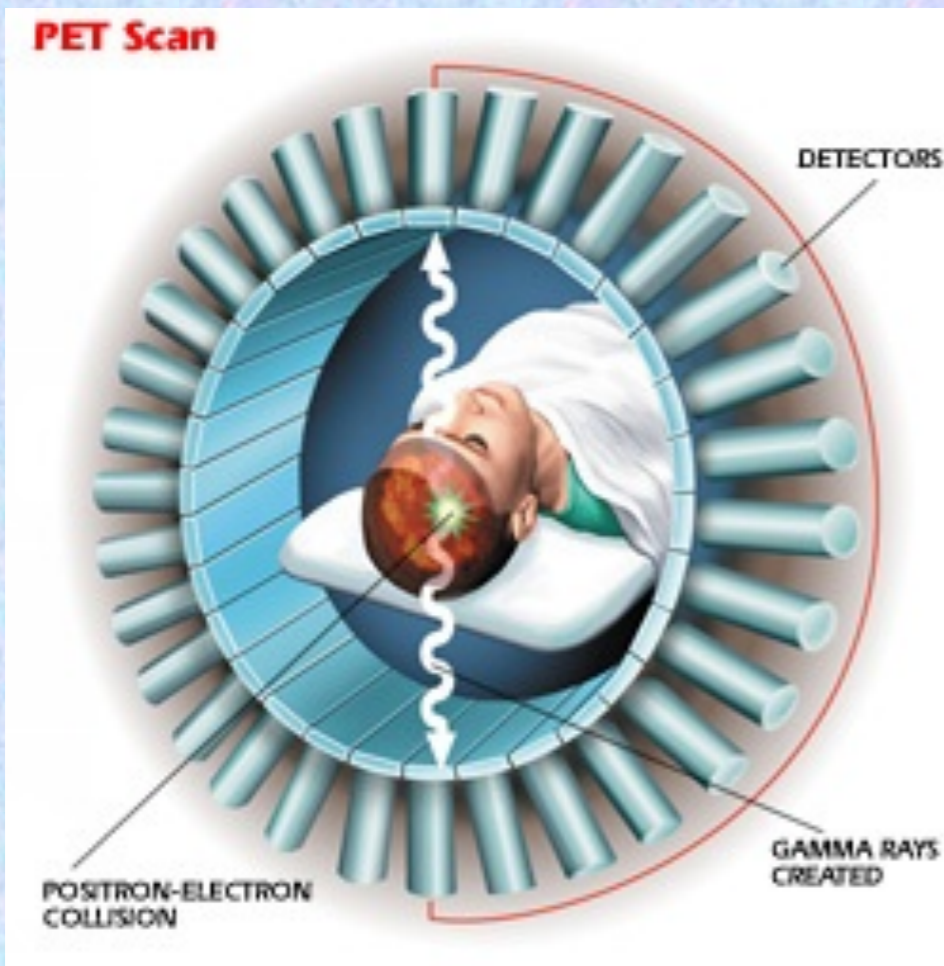


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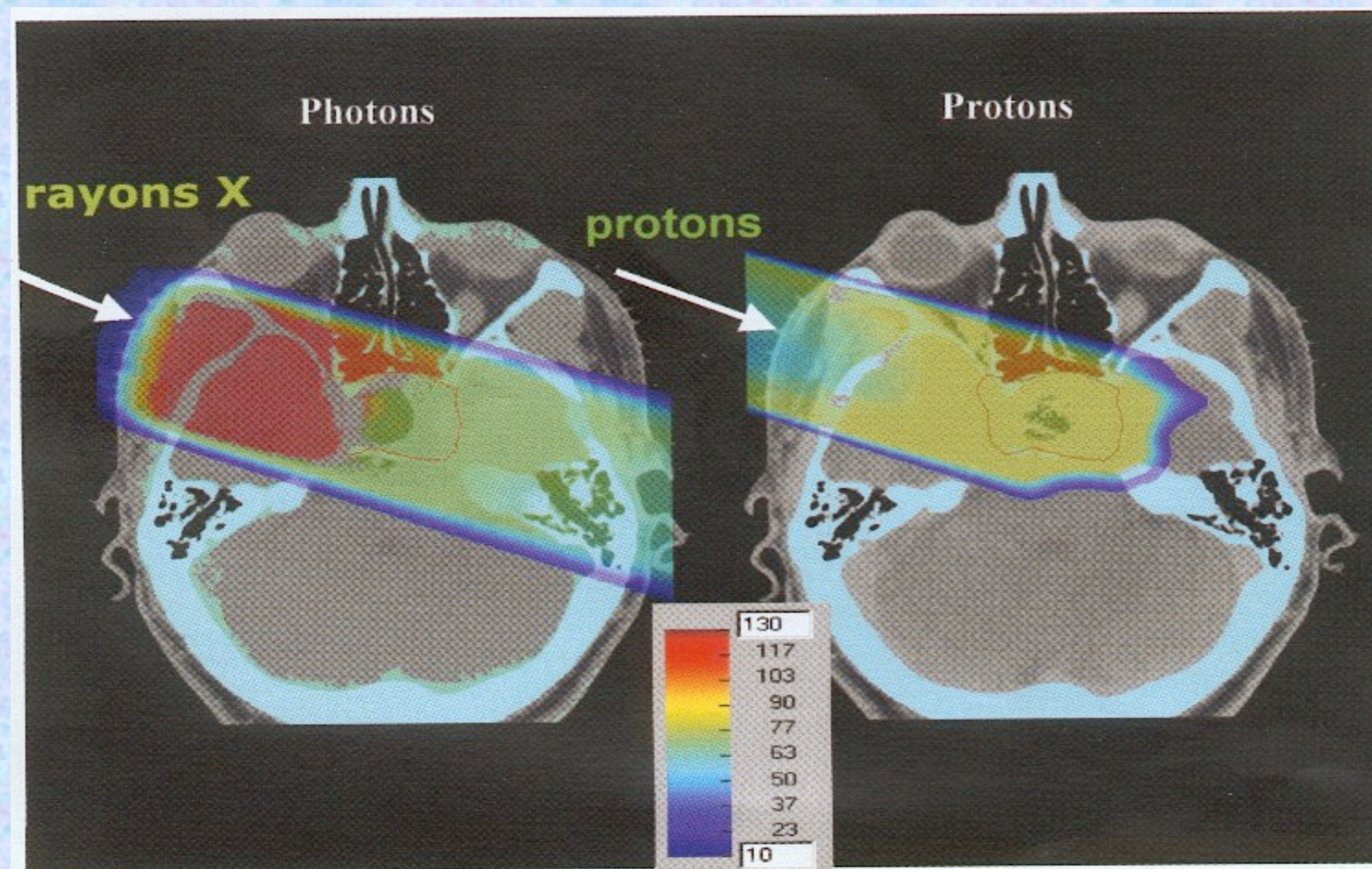
Tumour therapy

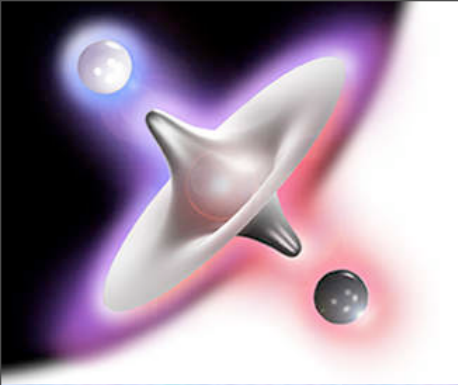
Goal: destroy tumour without (too much) harm to healthy tissue

Gammas: exponential decay (peaks at beginning)

Charged particles: Bragg peak (Plateau/Peak better for high Z)

Antiprotons: like protons, but enhanced Bragg peak from annihilation

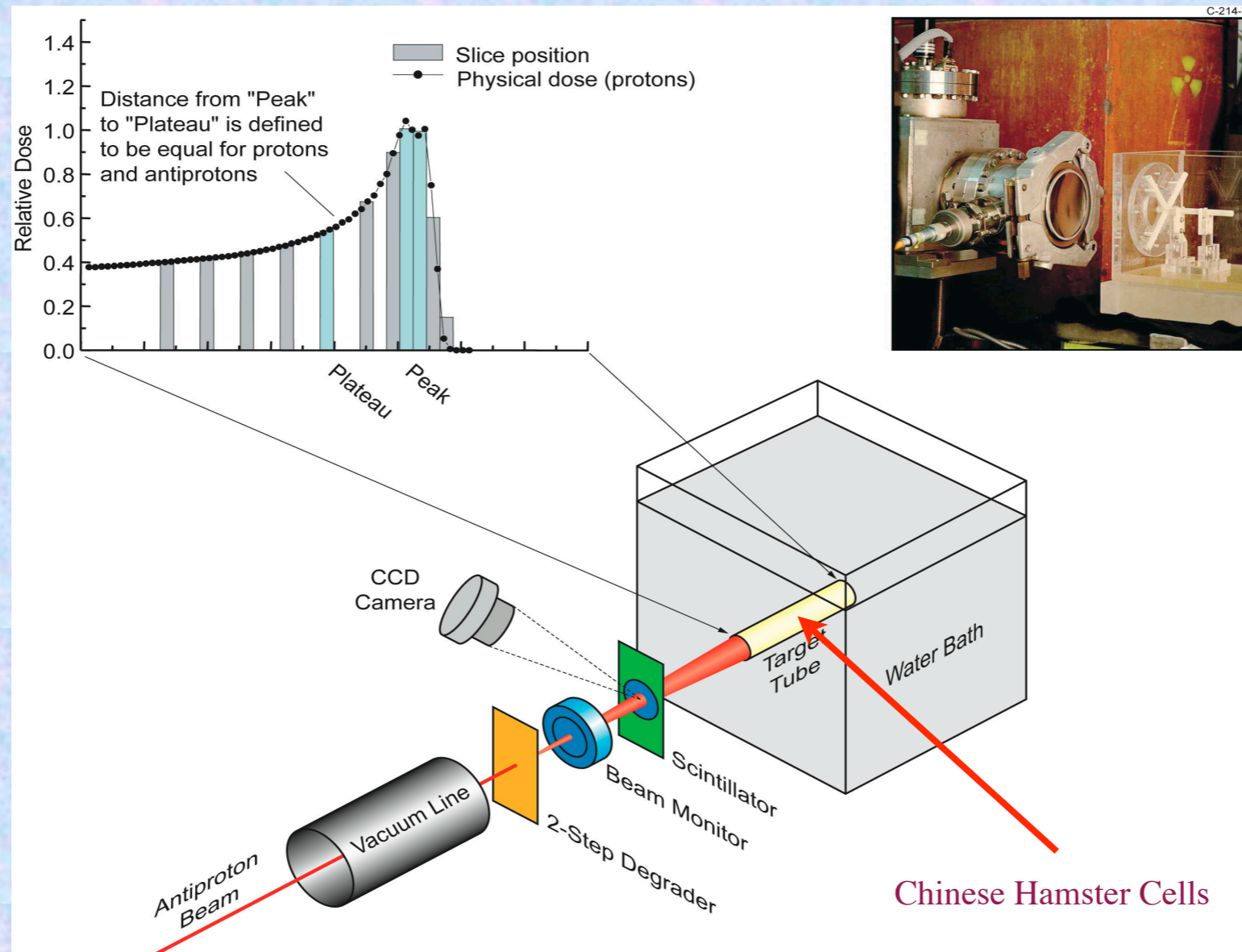


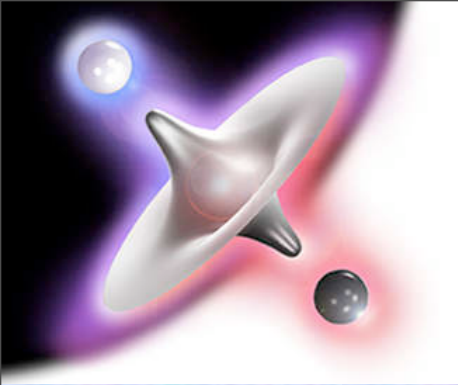


Antiproton Cell Experiment

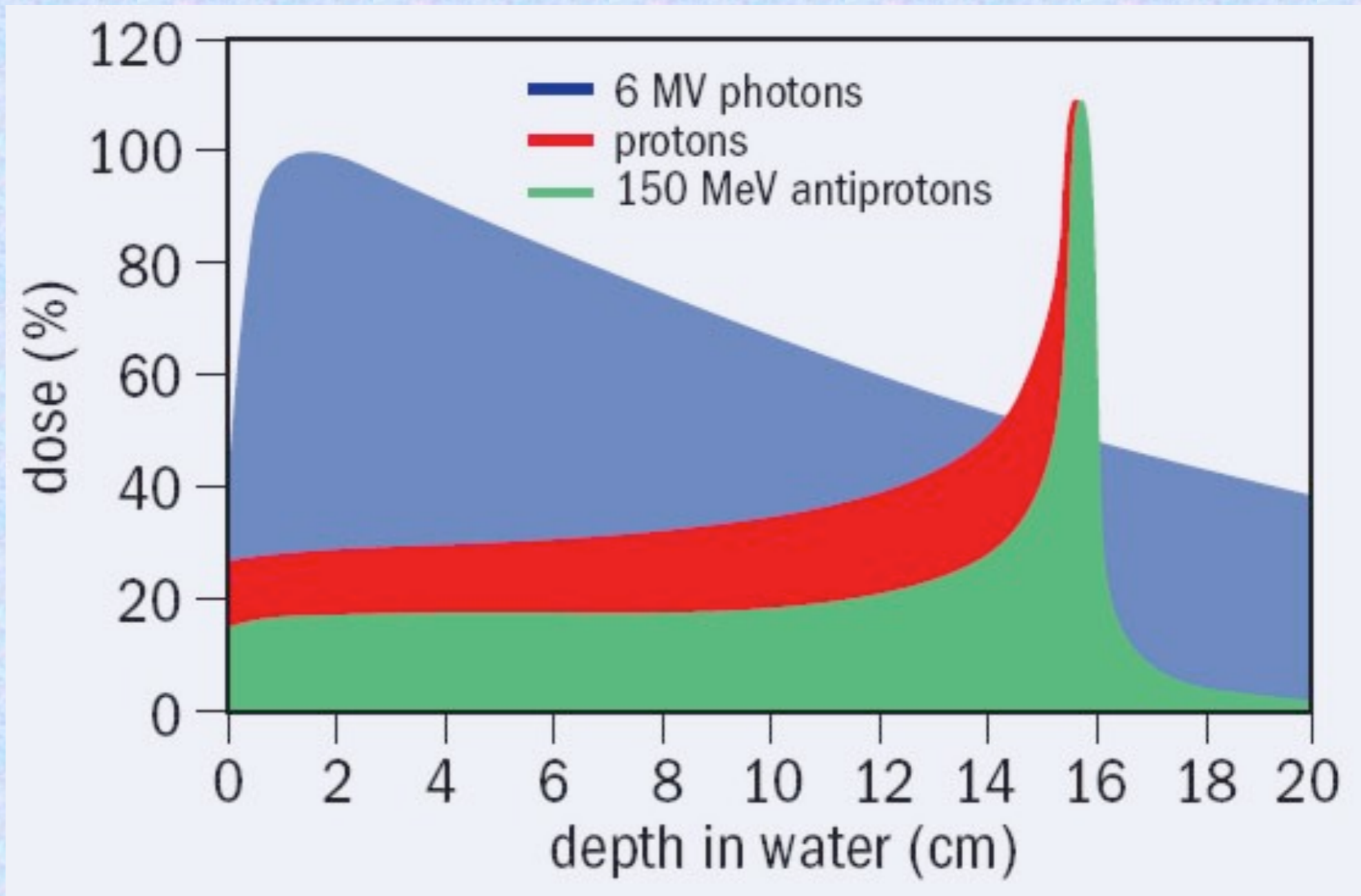
Biological effectiveness of antiproton annihilation in cells

Additional damage by nuclear fragments of short range



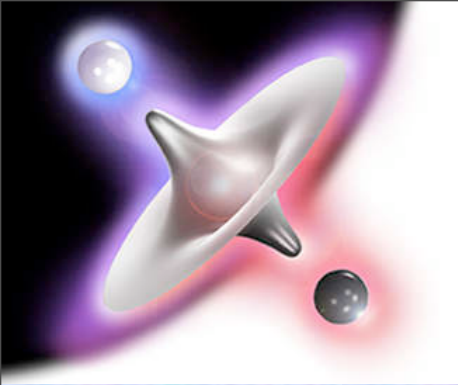


Antiproton Cell Experiment

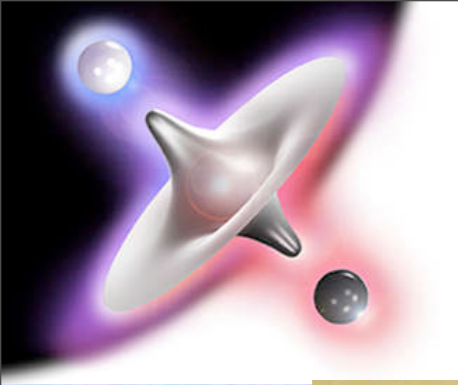


Equal cell mortality for tumour cells with less than 1/2 radiation dose

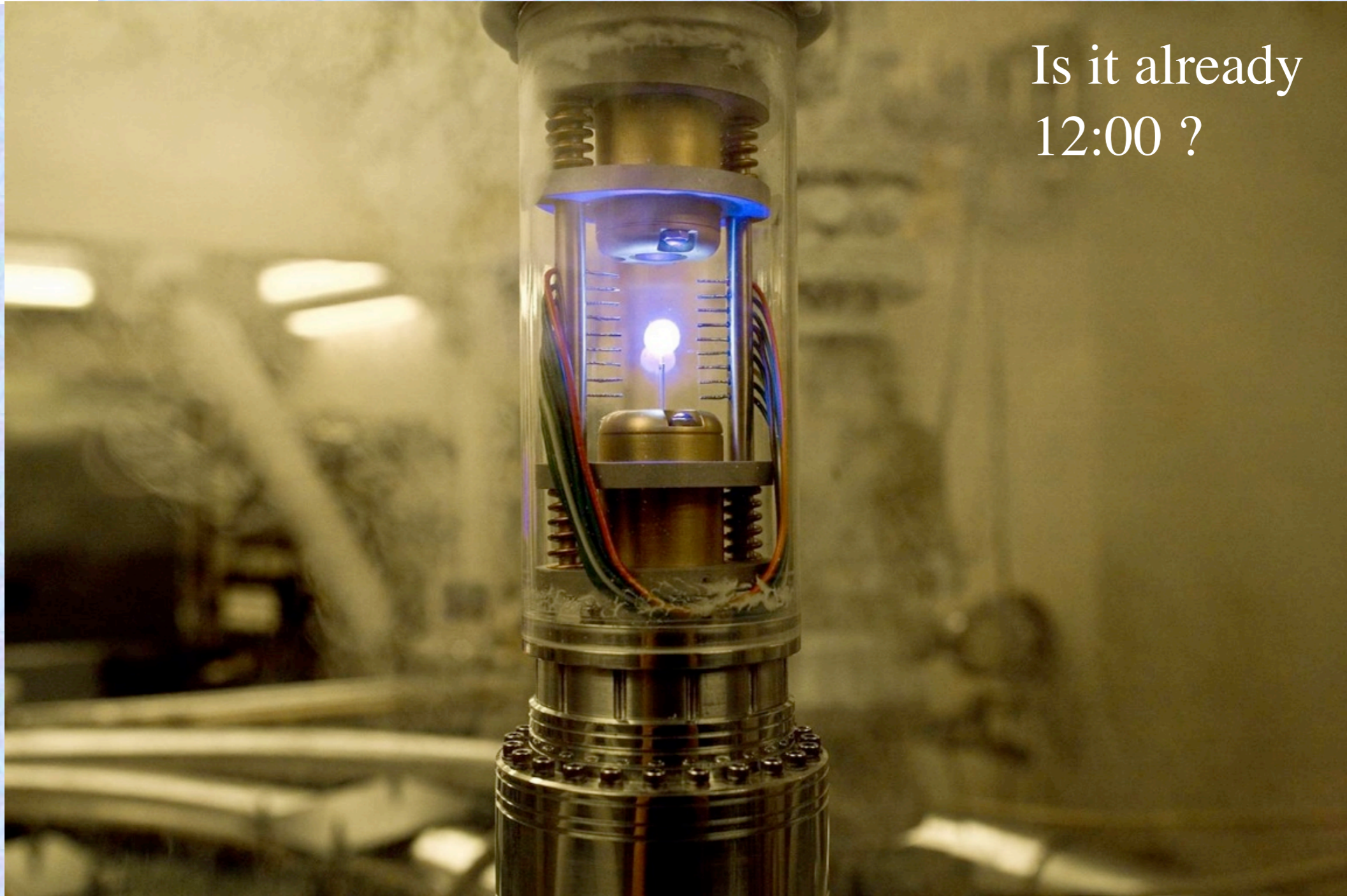
Compare with Carbon ion therapy



Lots of antimatter ?



Lots of antimatter ?



Is it already
12:00 ?

But what about antimatter bombs ?

*Dan Brown is right:
only 0.5 g antimatter makes an 'anti-atomic bomb'*

BUT:



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

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Price ~ 1,000,000,000,000,000 €

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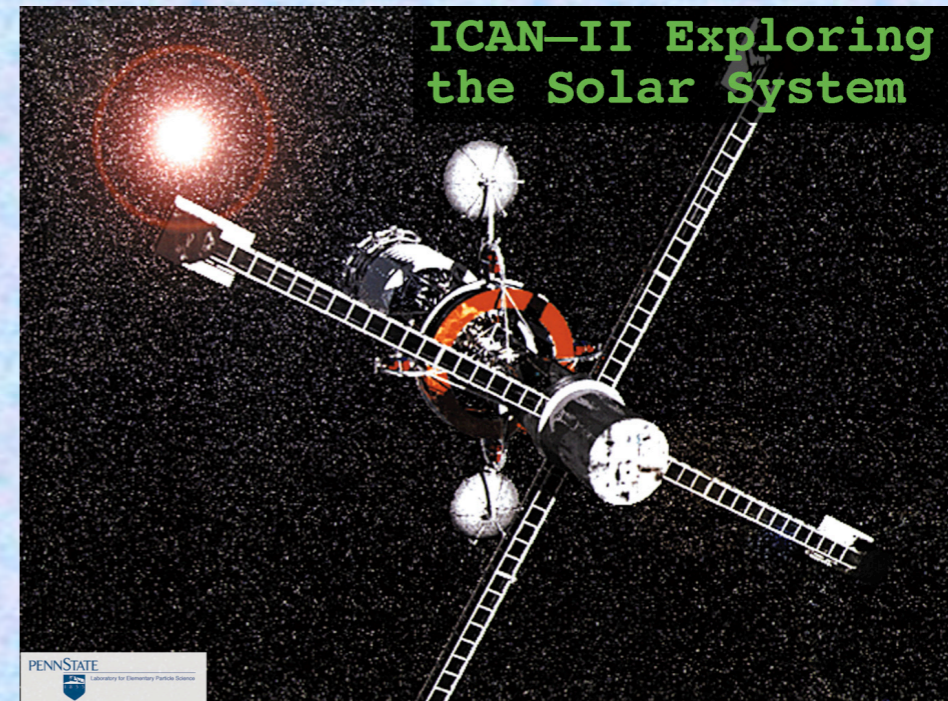
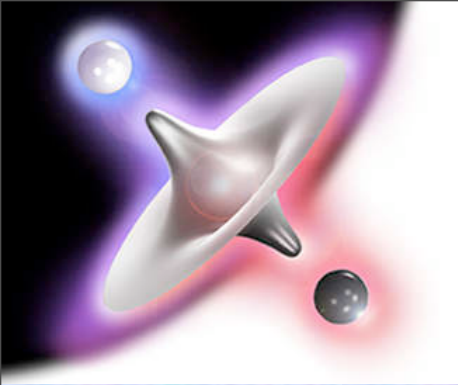
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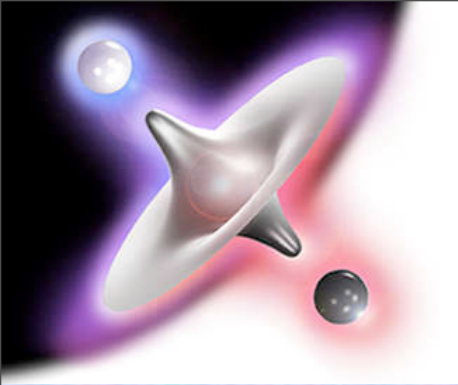
Price ~ 1,000,000,000,000,000 €

Delivery time ~ 1 000 000 000 years

Antimatter driven space engines?



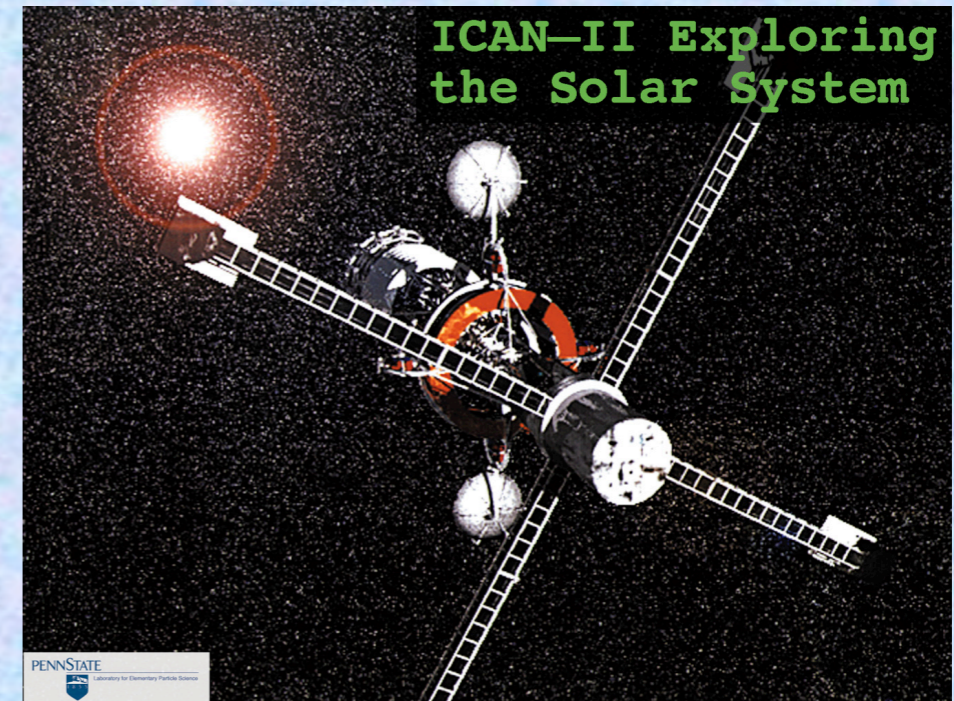
Antimatter driven space engines?



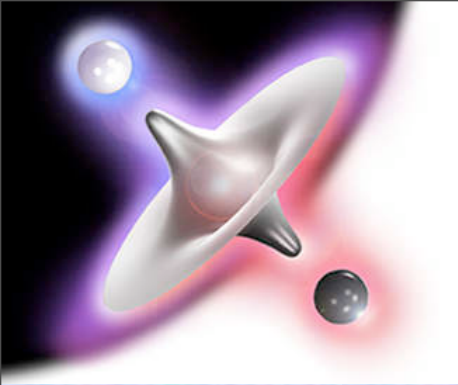
10-ton spacecraft at 0.95 c:

$$E = \gamma mc^2 \sim 10 \cdot 10^4 \text{ kg} =$$

50 tons of antimatter + 50 t of matter



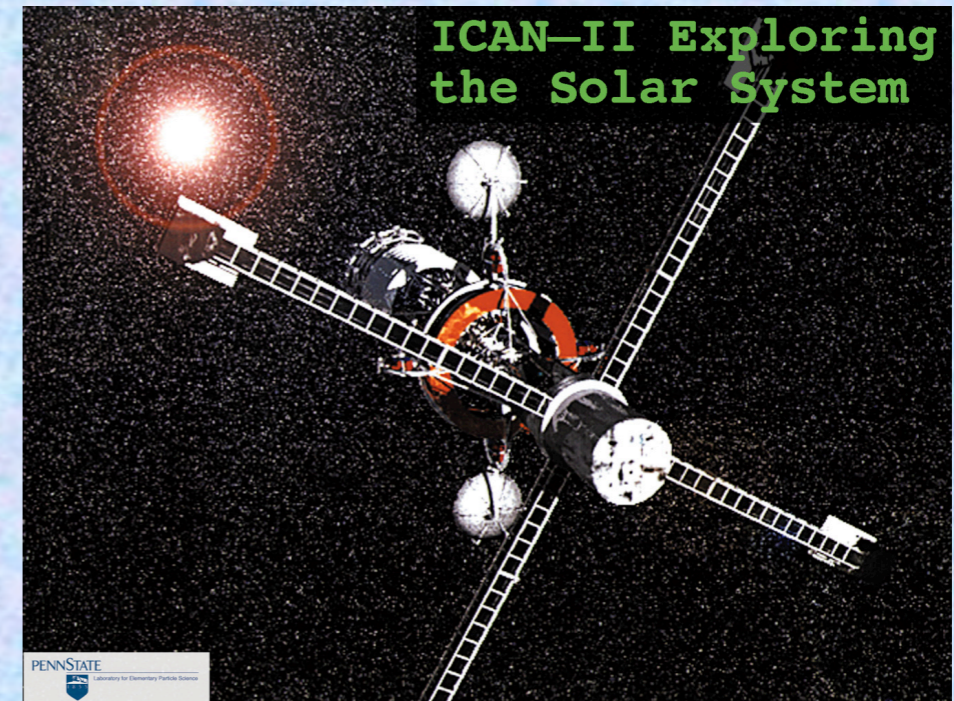
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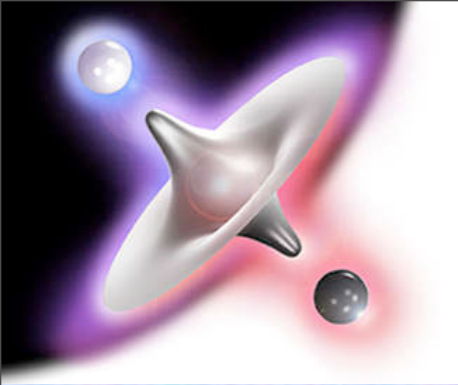
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Until somebody finds a clever way around these problems, this will stay fiction:

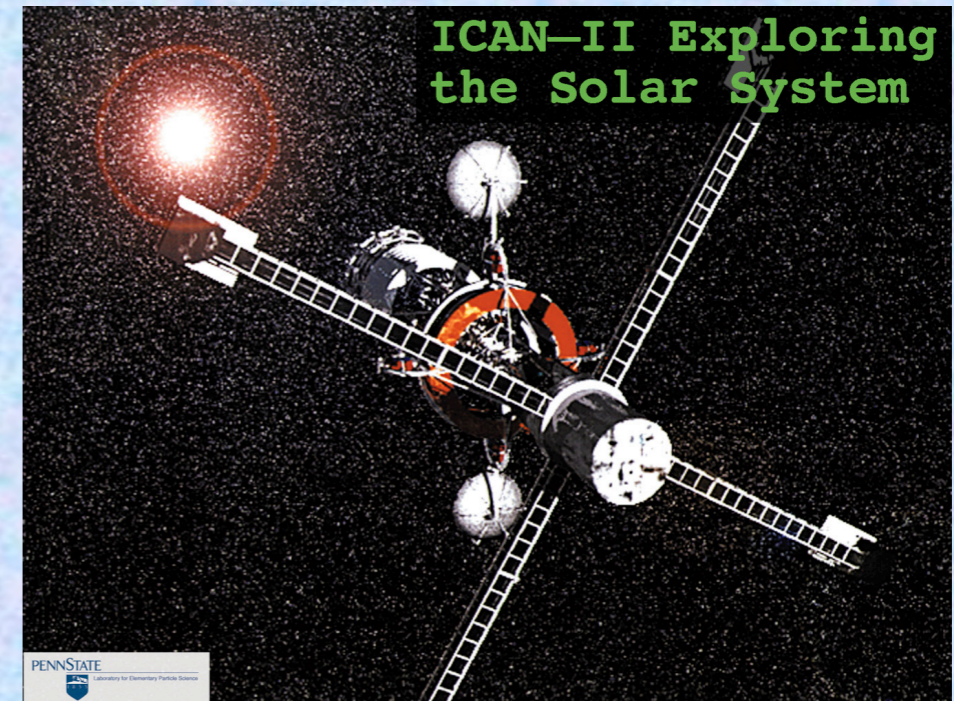
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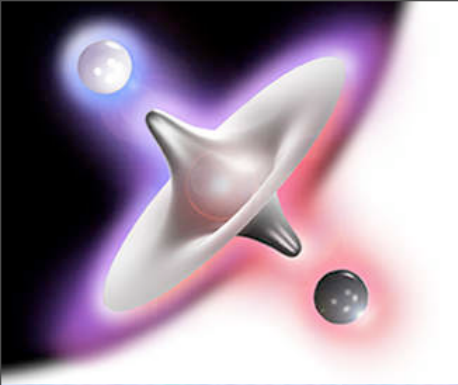
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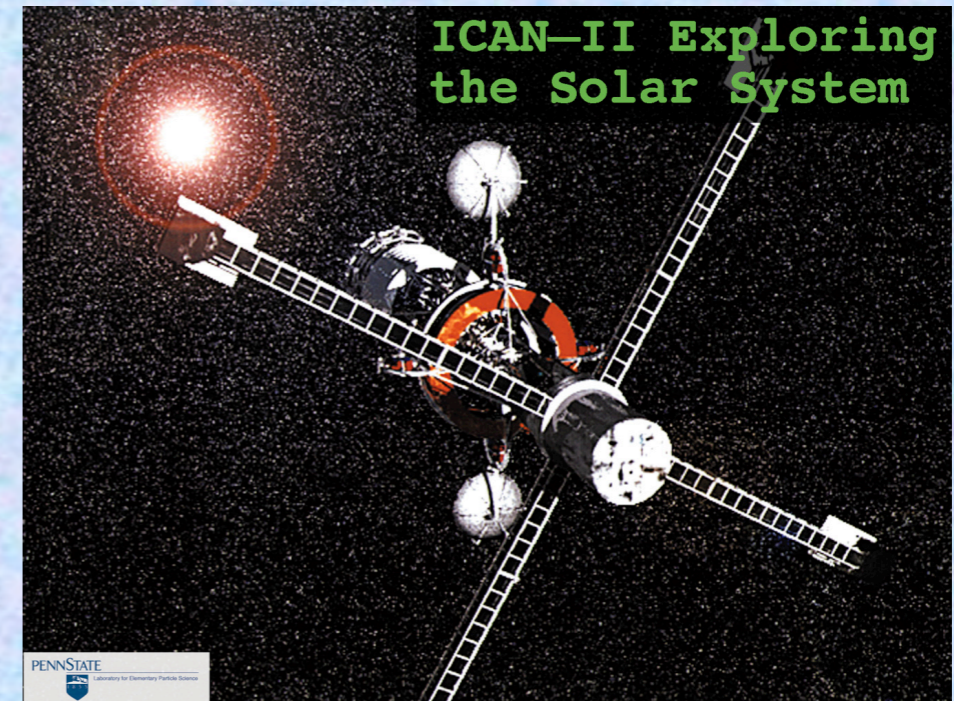
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The End.