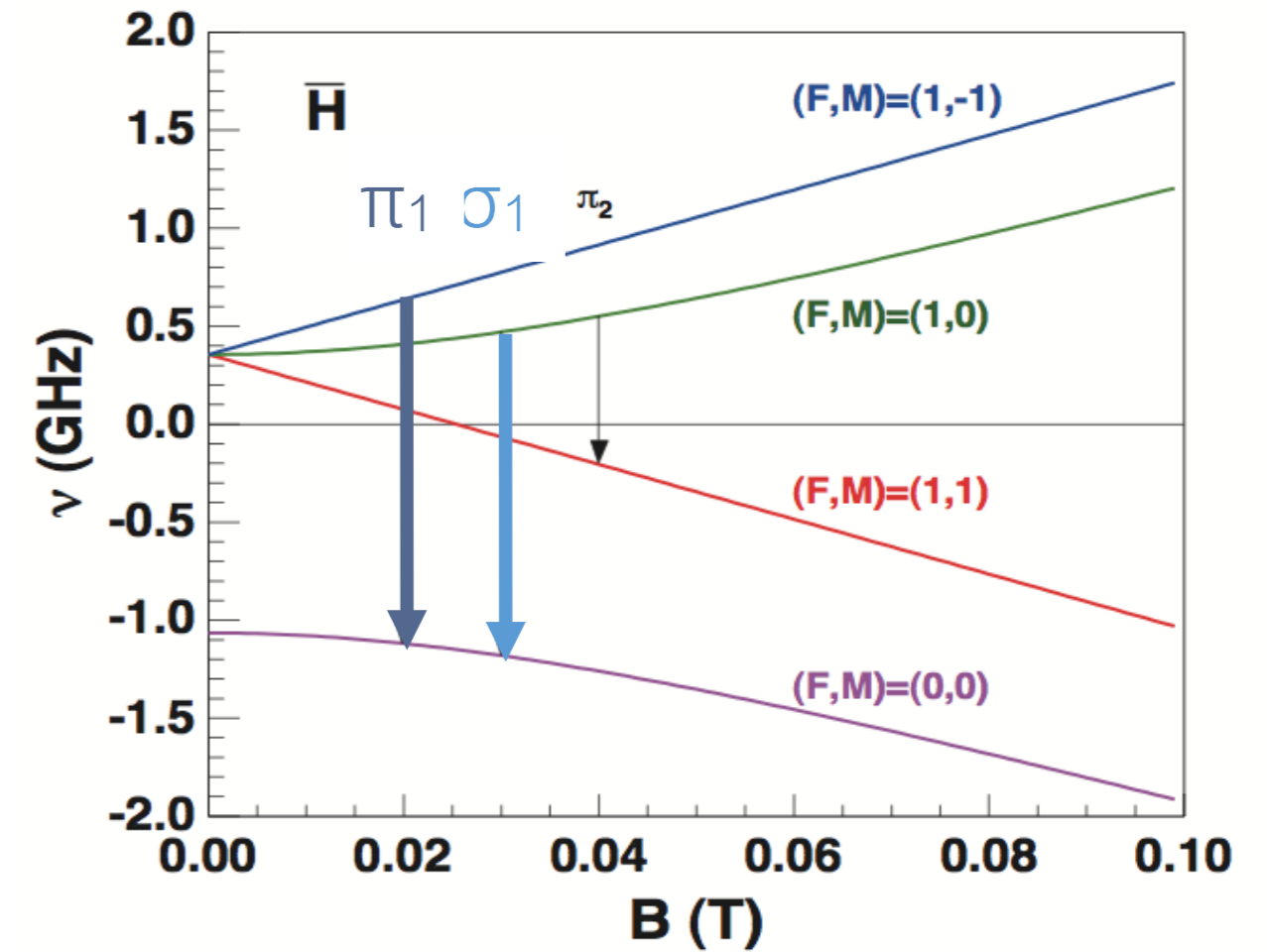
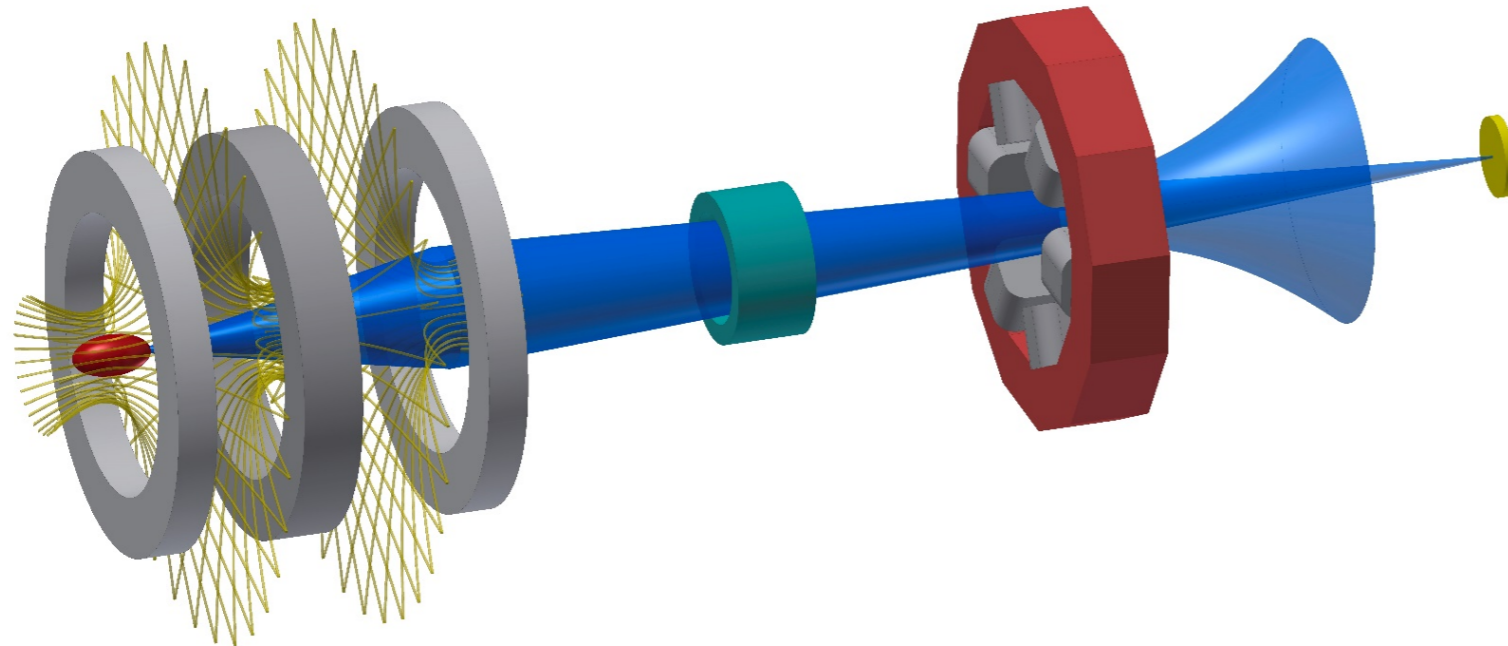


# In-beam HFS spectroscopy



- In-beam measurement of the ground-state hyperfine structure of antihydrogen to 1 ppm during run 3
  - Improve intensity & ground-state fraction of polarized slow ( $\sim 50$  K)  $\bar{\text{H}}$  beam created by three-body recombination
- Develop Ramsey method with H and apply it to  $\bar{\text{H}}$  during run 4, goal: factor 20

- 1 ppm precision gives insight into antiproton structure
- $\pi$  transition is sensitive to SME
- Method was verified with H beam to ppb precision

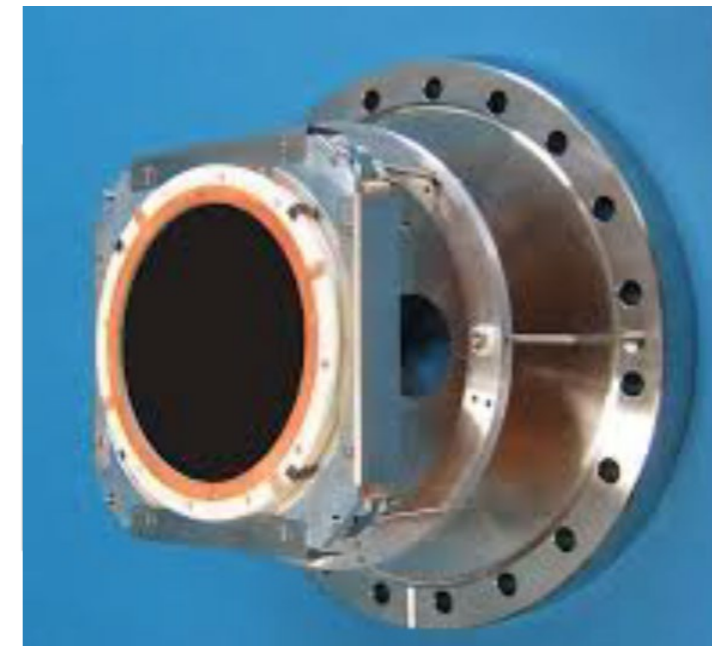
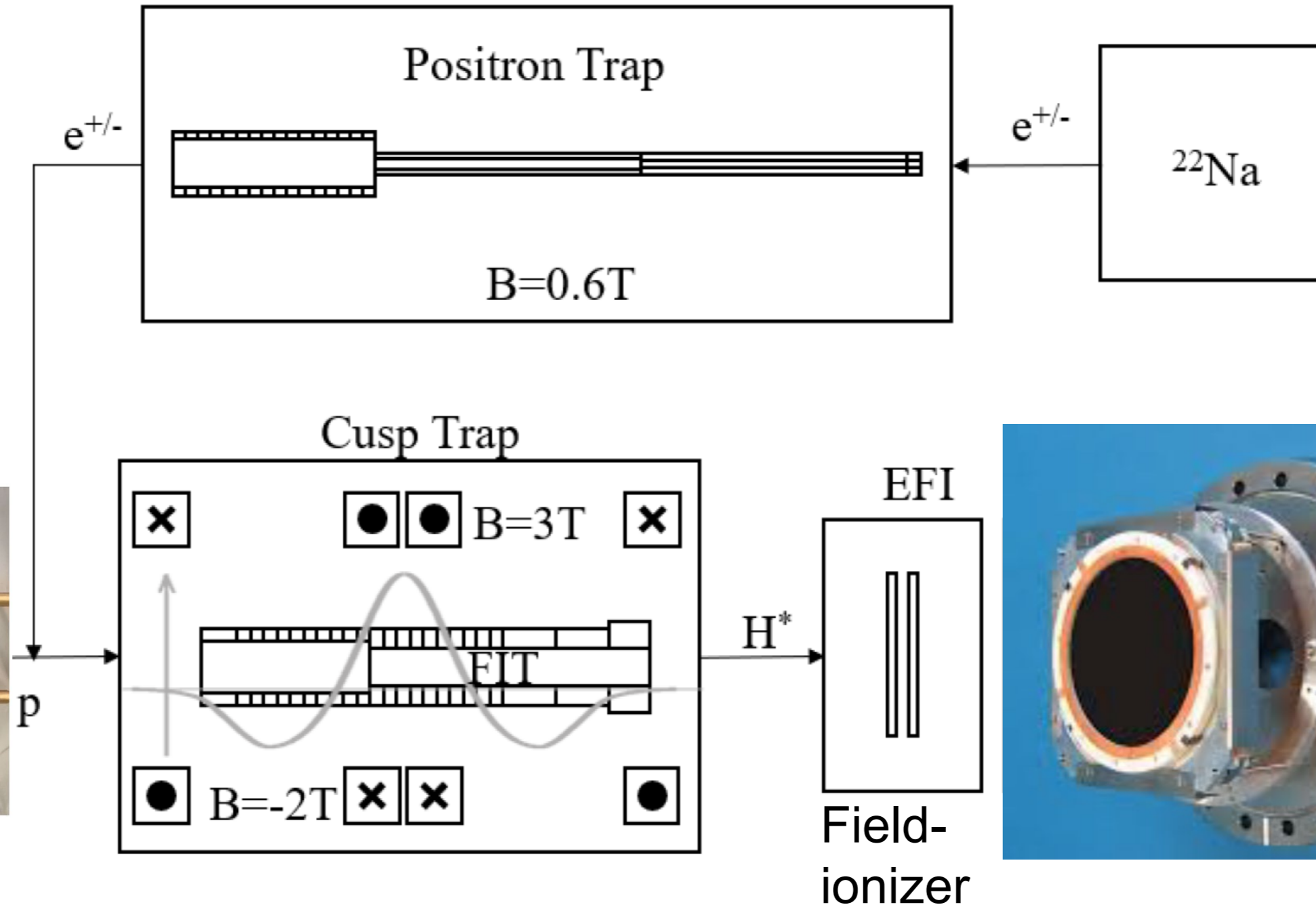
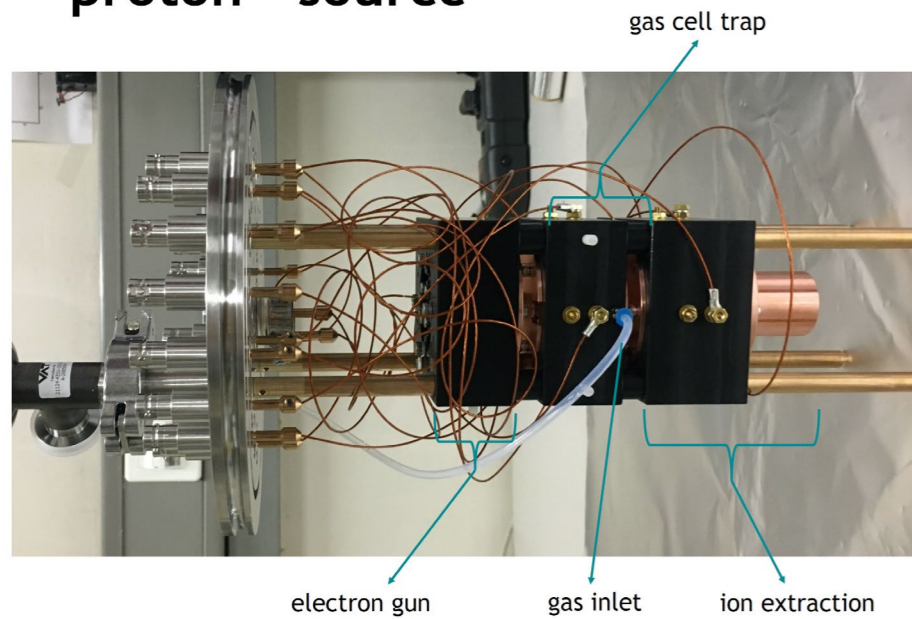
ASACUSA proposal for ELENA SPSC-P-307-ADD-2 <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2691506/files/SPSC-P-307-ADD-2.pdf>

# Mixing studies with matter (2020+)

**FWF**

Der Wissenschaftsfonds.  
 Einzelprojekt P32468-N36  
 W1252-N27

proton - source



MCP  
DLD40

# Three-body mixing

- Rate is sensitive to  $e^+$  temperature and density  $\rho$ :
  - cool  $e^+$  to  $T < 20$  K
- Simulations: rate, ground-state fraction increase with lower  $T$ , higher  $\rho$

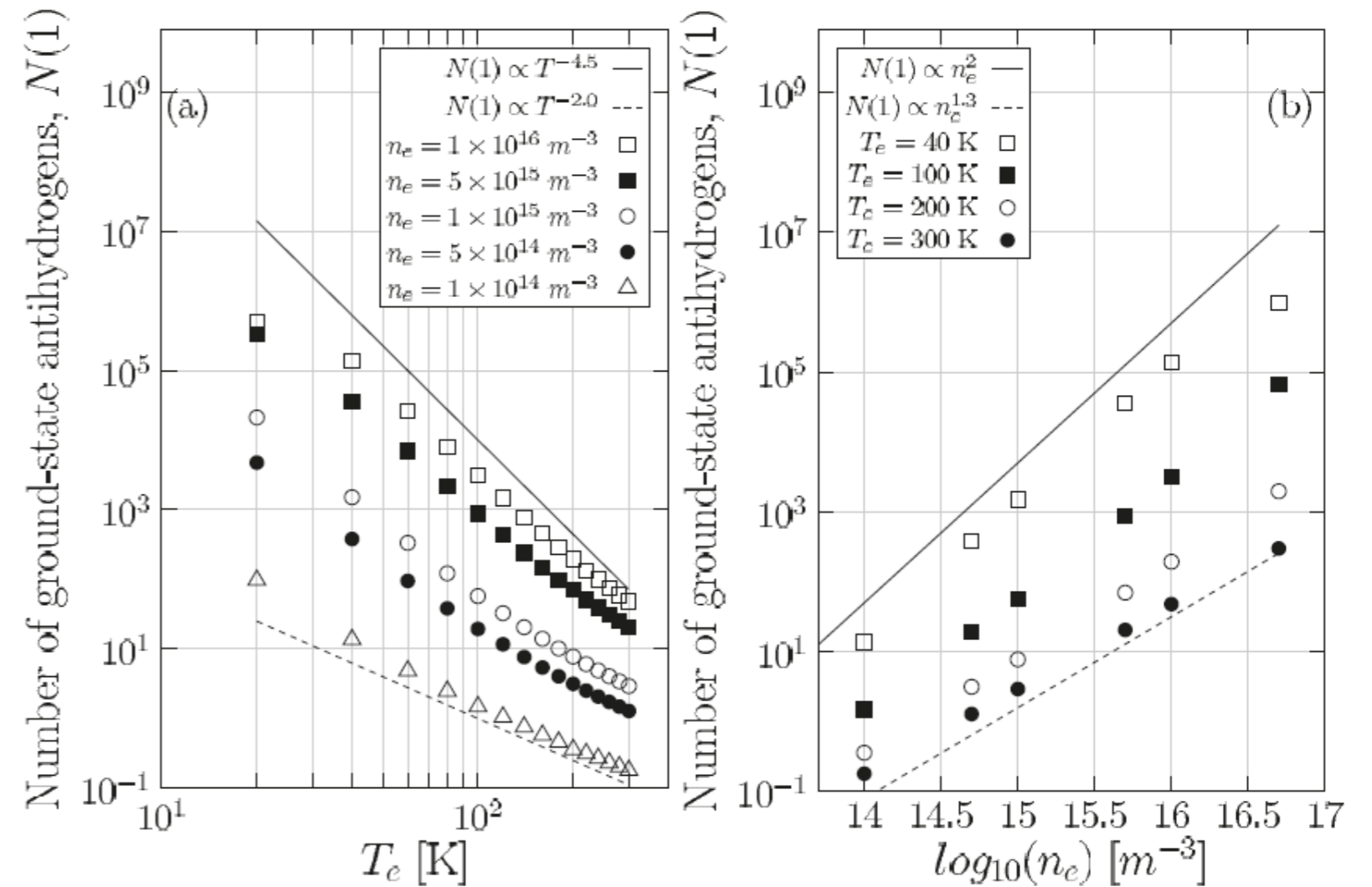
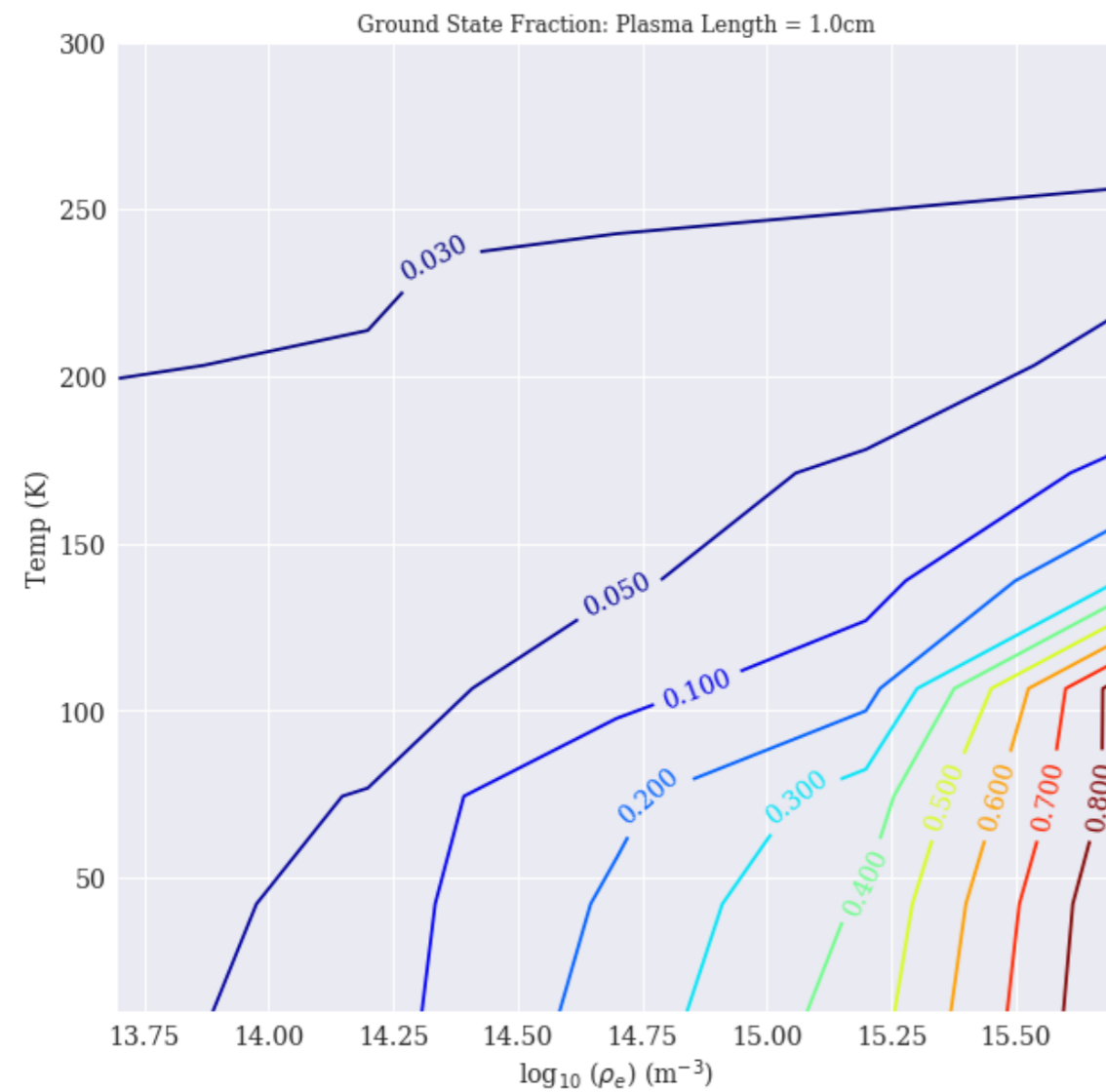


FIG. 6. Dependence of ground-state antihydrogen atoms on positron temperature (a) and density (b) for various positron density and temperature values (respectively) after 1 ms of flight. The  $\propto n_e^2 T_e^{-4.5}$  (solid line) and  $\propto n_e^{1.3} T_e^{-2.0}$  (dashed line) scaling behaviors are indicated for reference.

Radics, B., Murtagh, D. J., Yamazaki, Y. & Robicheaux, F.  
*Phys. Rev. A* **90**, 032704 (2014).

# Possible deexcitation schemes

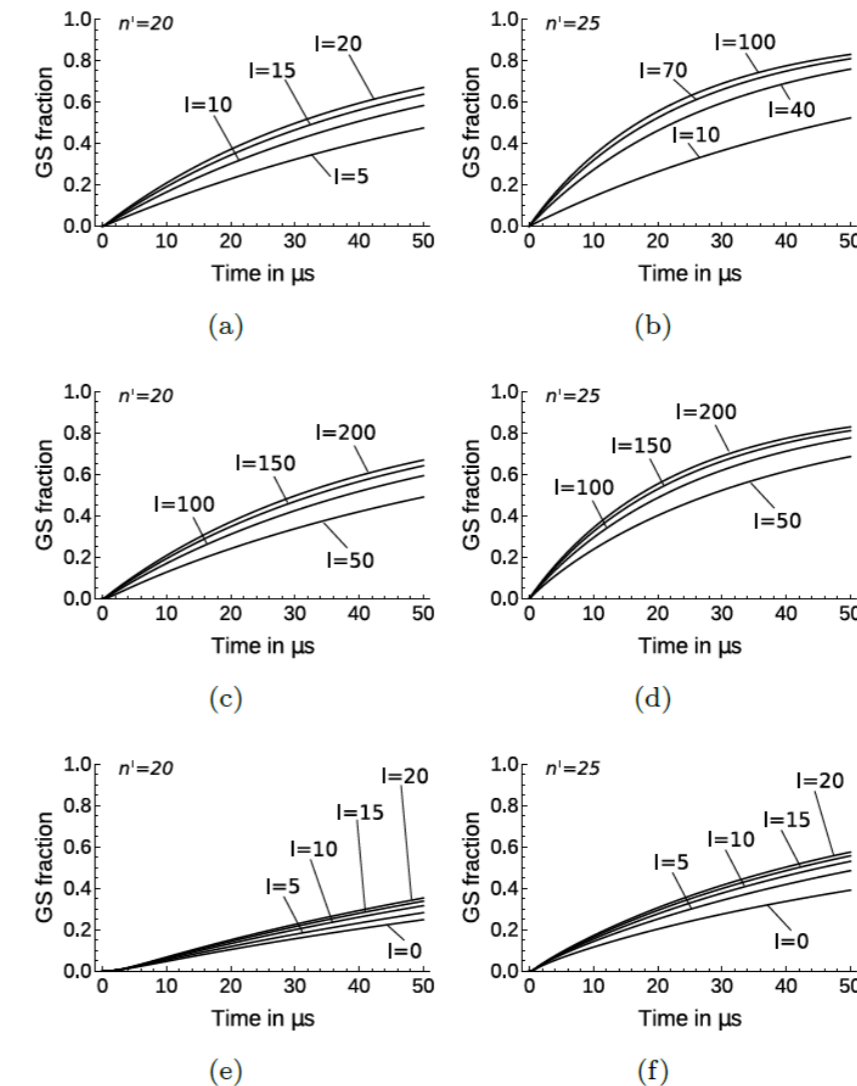
- Additional cold e- plasma, deexcitation by collisions



Simulation D. Murtagh

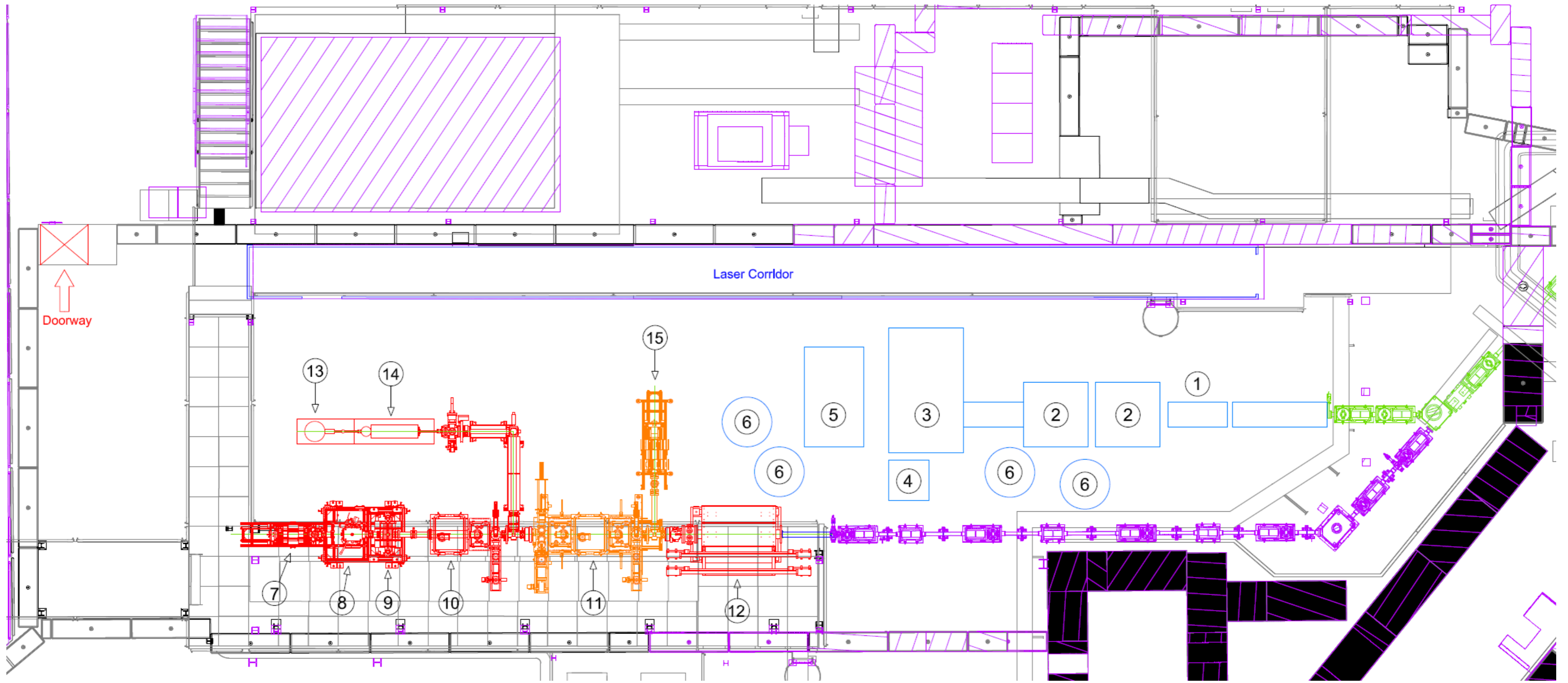
- Combination of THz radiation, microwave and laser deexcitation

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1912.03163>



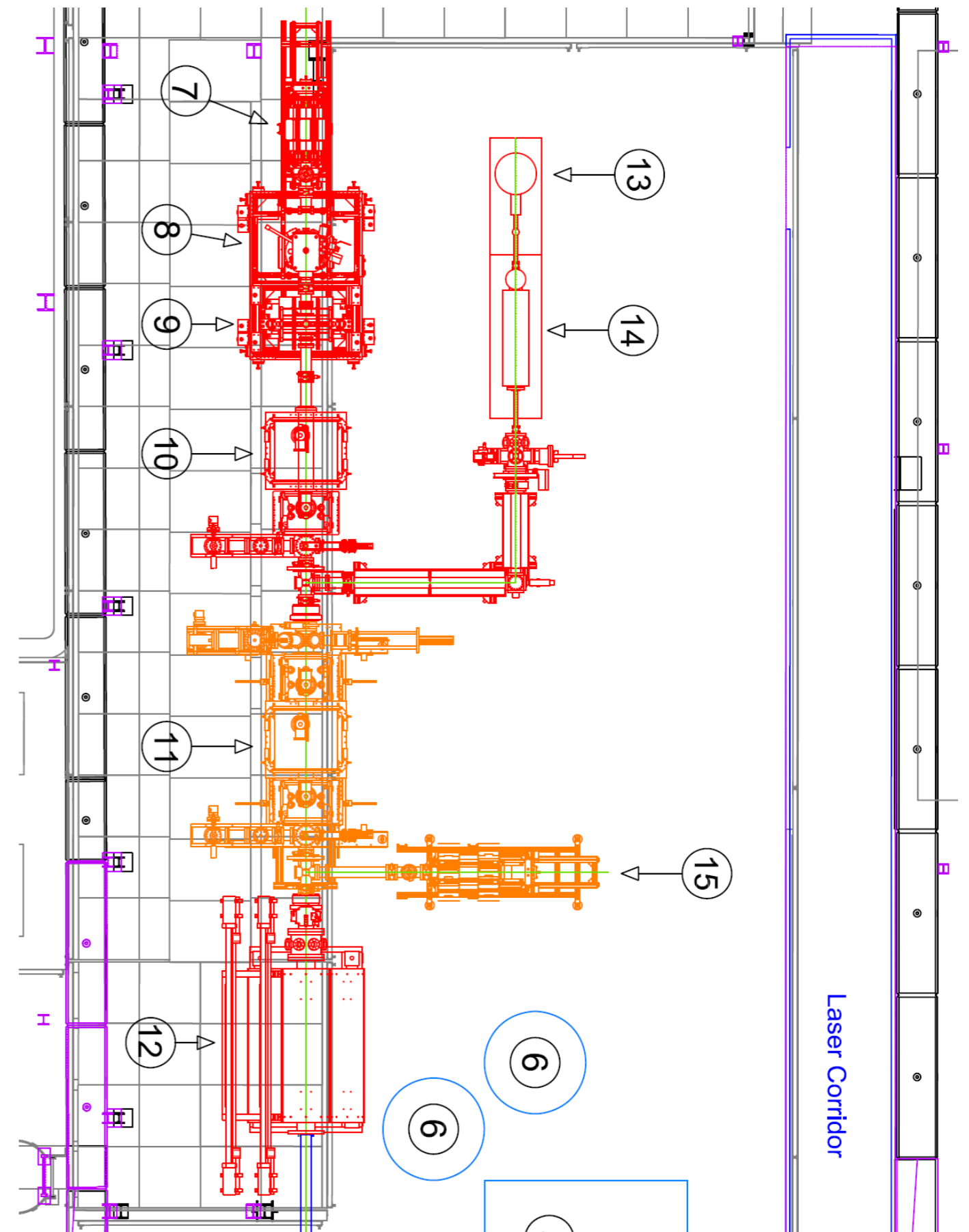


# ASACUSA area



# Slow extraction plans

- Permanent installation of SE beam line possible
- Continuation of fragmentation studies (benchmark for MC codes)
- New ideas & proposals, also from other collaborations
  - Pontecorvo reaction
  - $\bar{p}$  annihilation cross sections
- To be explored

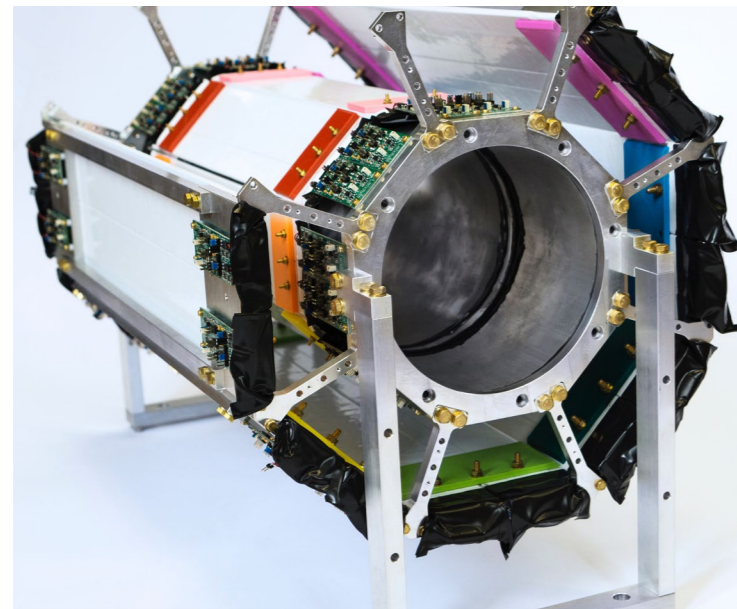
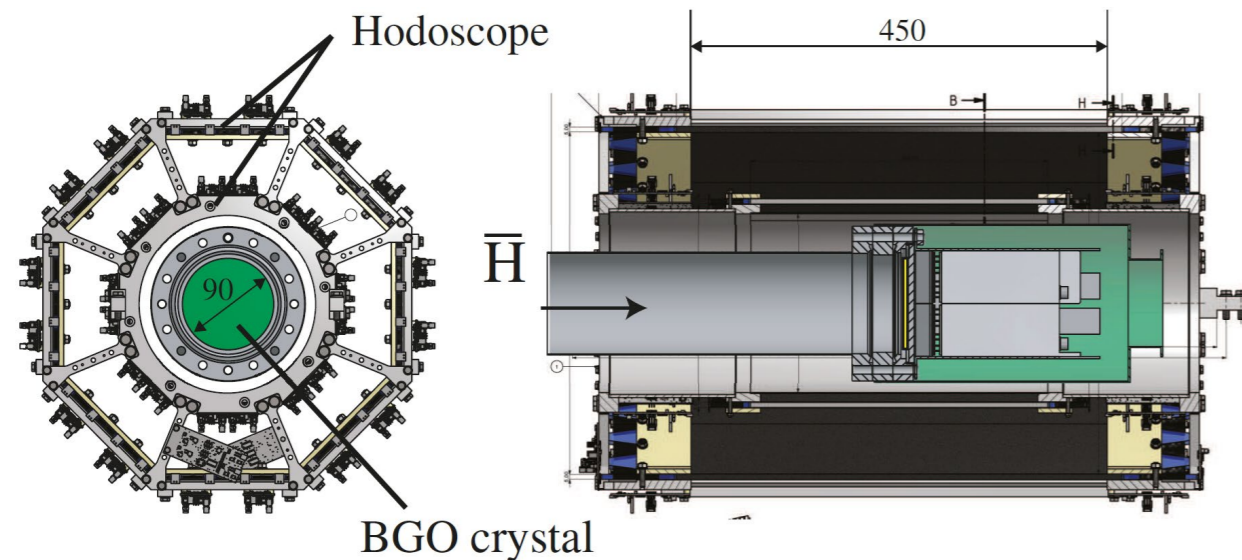


# Spares

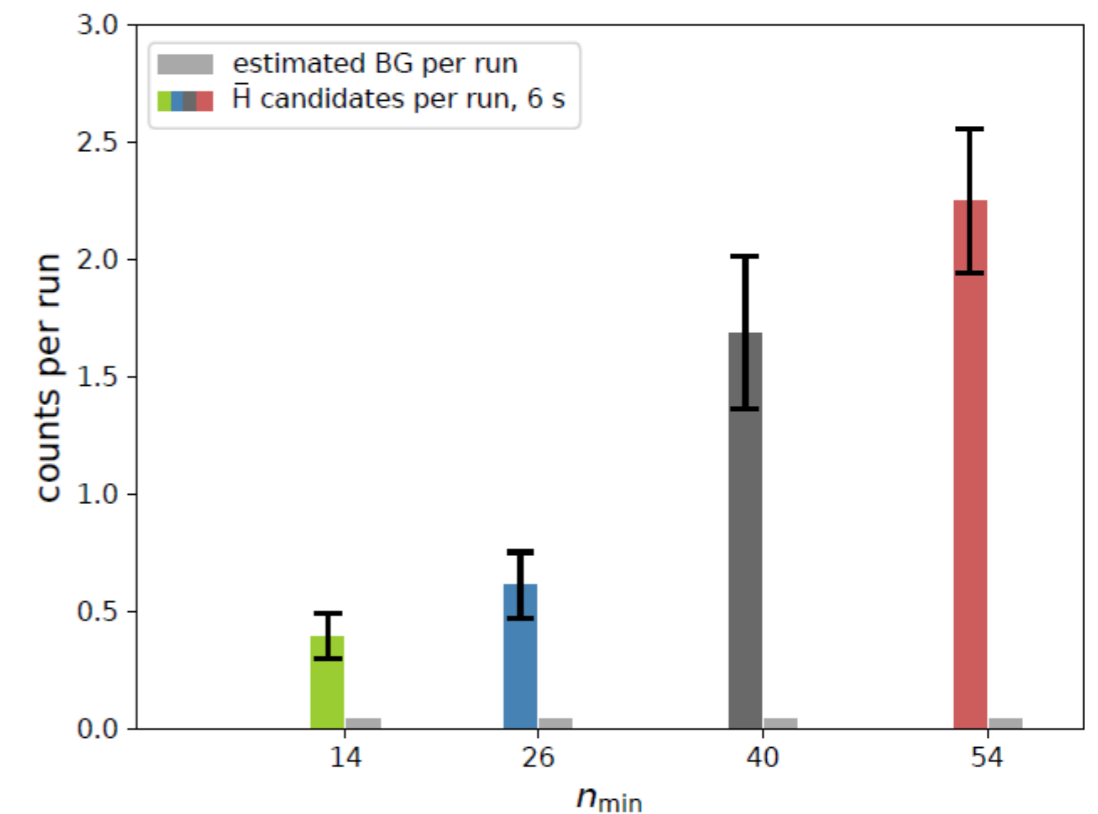


# $\bar{H}$ detector analysis of 2016 data

- Direct injection scheme
- 2D BGO & track fitting
- Machine learning optimization
  - Cosmics rejection 98,4%
  - False positive rate:  $0.0077(15) \text{ s}^{-1}$
  - $\bar{p}$  efficiency 80(1)%



$n < 14$  rate  $0.16 \rightarrow 0.395(96)/\text{cycle}$   
 P-value significance  $4.5\sigma \rightarrow 6.8\sigma$   
 17 evts/5 shifts:  $4\sigma$  poisson  
 $\tau(n=14 \rightarrow n=1) \sim 50 \mu\text{s}$   
 Needed:  $2000 \bar{H}(1\text{S})/B_{\text{ext}}$  for 1 ppm



B. Kolbinger, Ph.D. thesis, 2019



# Ground-State Hyperfine Splitting of H/ $\bar{H}$

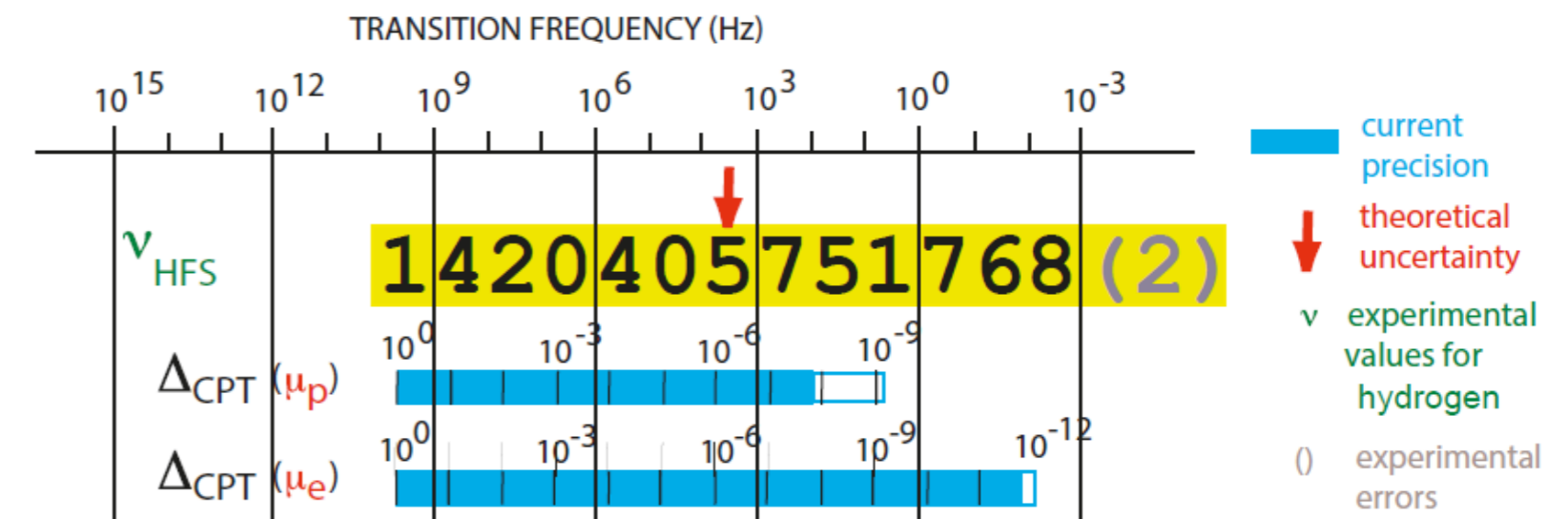
- spin-spin interaction positron - antiproton
- Leading: Fermi contact term

$$\nu_F = \frac{16}{3} \left( \frac{M_p}{M_p + m_e} \right)^3 \frac{m_e \mu_p}{M_p \mu_N} \alpha^2 c R_y$$

## Hydrogen HFS and QED: finite size effects

H: deviation from Fermi contact term:	-32.77(1) ppm
finite electric & magnetic radius (Zemach corrections):	-41.43(44) ppm
polarizability of p/ $\bar{p}$	+1.88(64) ppm
remaining deviation theory-experiment:	+0.86(78) ppm

C. E. Carlson et al., *PRA* 78, 022517 (2008)



Finite size effect of proton/antiproton important below  $\sim 10$  ppm