

ELENA antiproton decelerator

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393



ANTIMATTER
FACTORY

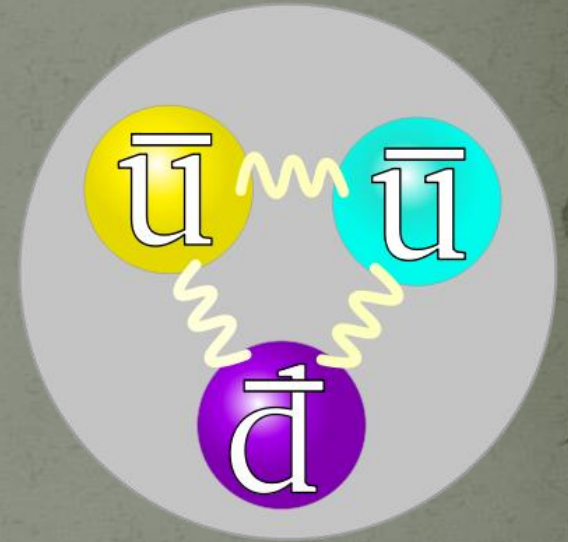


ELENA



Antiproton

- Antiparticle of the proton
- Its properties match the corresponding ones of the proton
- Except: electric charge, magnetic moment are the opposite, and maybe still some *unknown differences*



Experiments

Why is deceleration needed?

- Protons are accelerated and smashed into an iridium rod
- $1,5E13$ protons coming from PS
- $4,5E7$ antiprotons going to AD
- After the collision, it has a too much energy for experiments

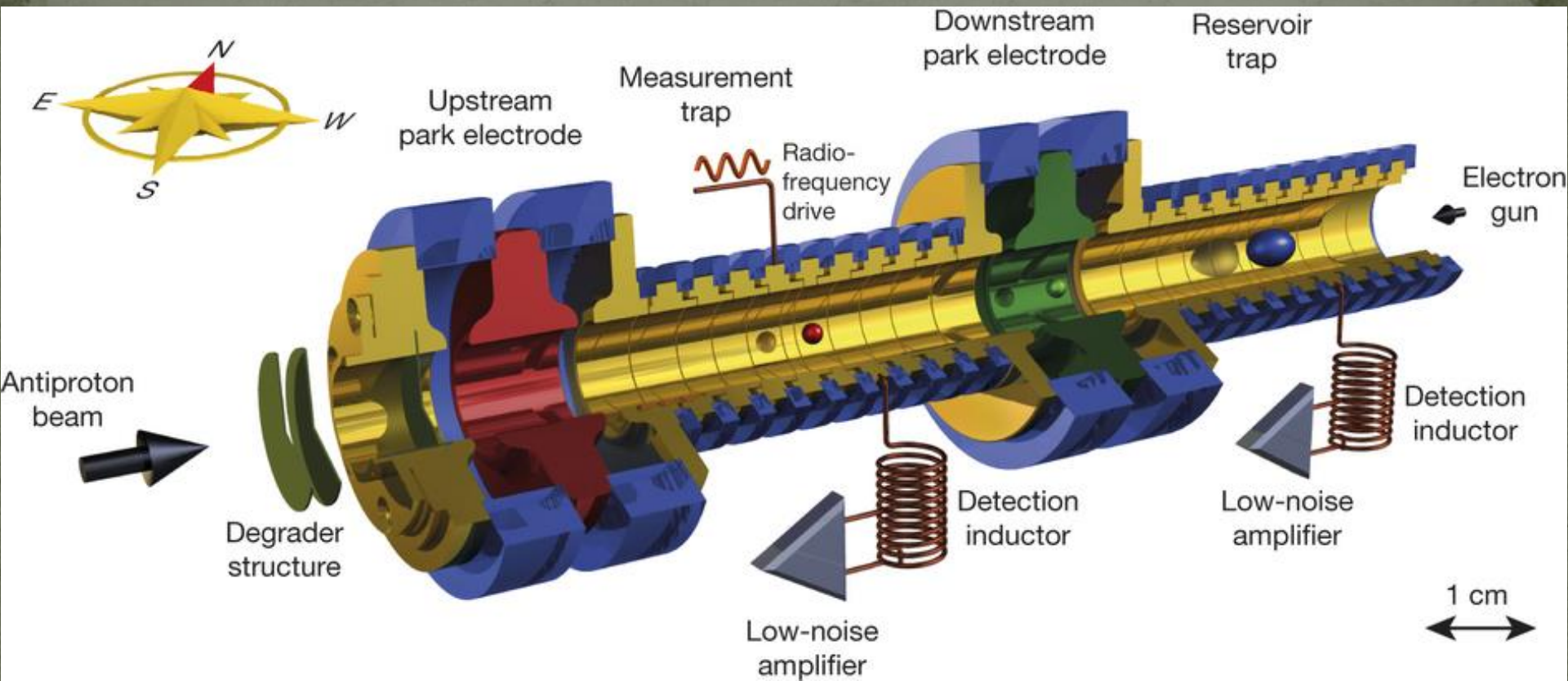


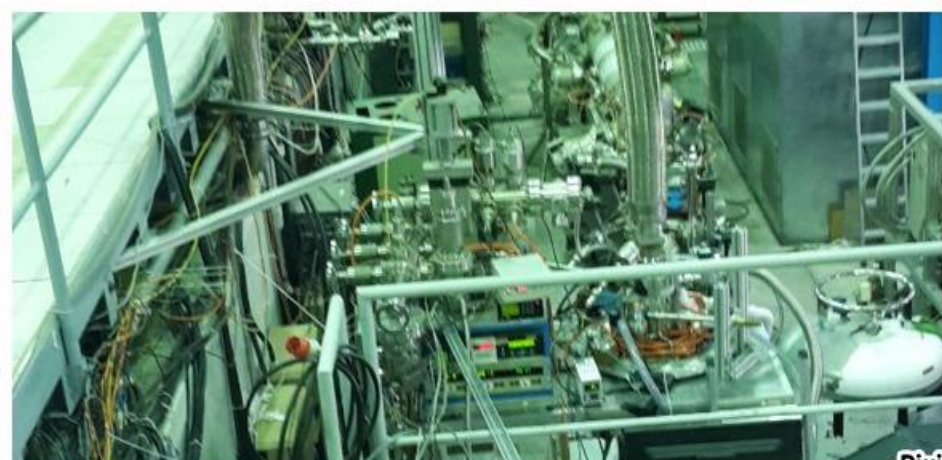
AD and ELENA

Experiments

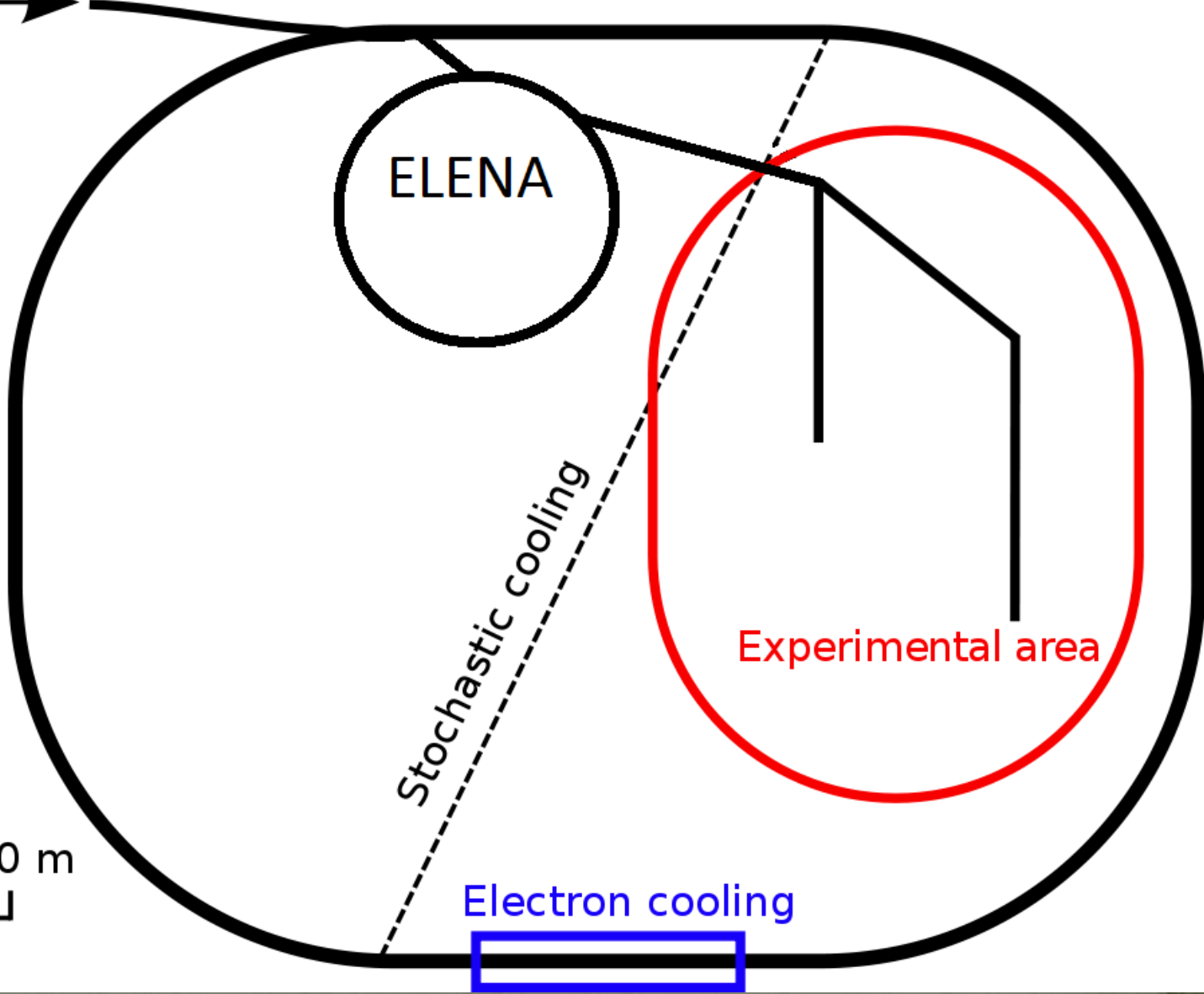
After slowing down, AD send antiprotons to different experiments, and in the future ELENA will do so:

- ALPHA – antihydrogen spectroscopy
- ASACUSA – antiprotonic helium, antihydrogen spectroscopy
- ATRAP – magnetic moment of antiproton
- BASE – magnetic moment of antiproton
- AEGIS – the effects of gravity on antihydrogens (on the fly)
- GBAR – the effects of gravity on antihydrogens (very slow antihydrogen)





\bar{p} from Target



0 m 10 m 20 m

AD (antiproton decelerator)





Quadrupole magnet



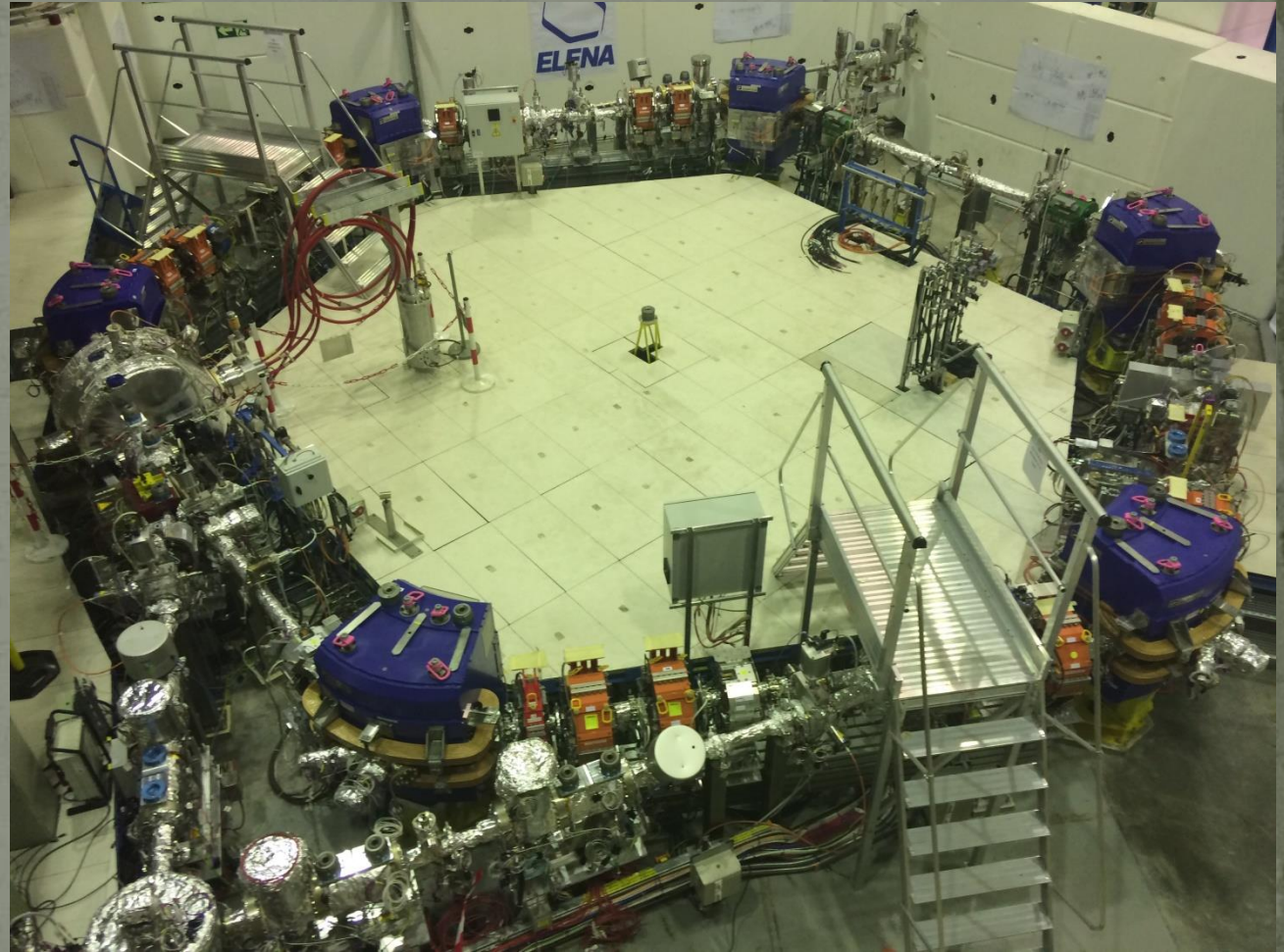
AD control room



Why is AD not enough? Why is ELENA needed?

- ELENA: Extra Low ENergy Antiproton
- Reduces their energy by a factor of 50, from 5.3 MeV to just 0.1 MeV
- Increases the beam density and improves trapping efficiency by a factor 10-100
- Circumference: 30 meters

ELENA





Antiproton Longitudinal Motion Simulator

- Longitudinal dynamics of the bunch on a flat-top (constant currents in the magnets)
- Simulates how individual particles move in the bunch due to cavity
- $dt = t_0 - t$







Longitudinal Motion Simulation



turns

eEV

max voltage

initial delta E

delta t

Track

209,2

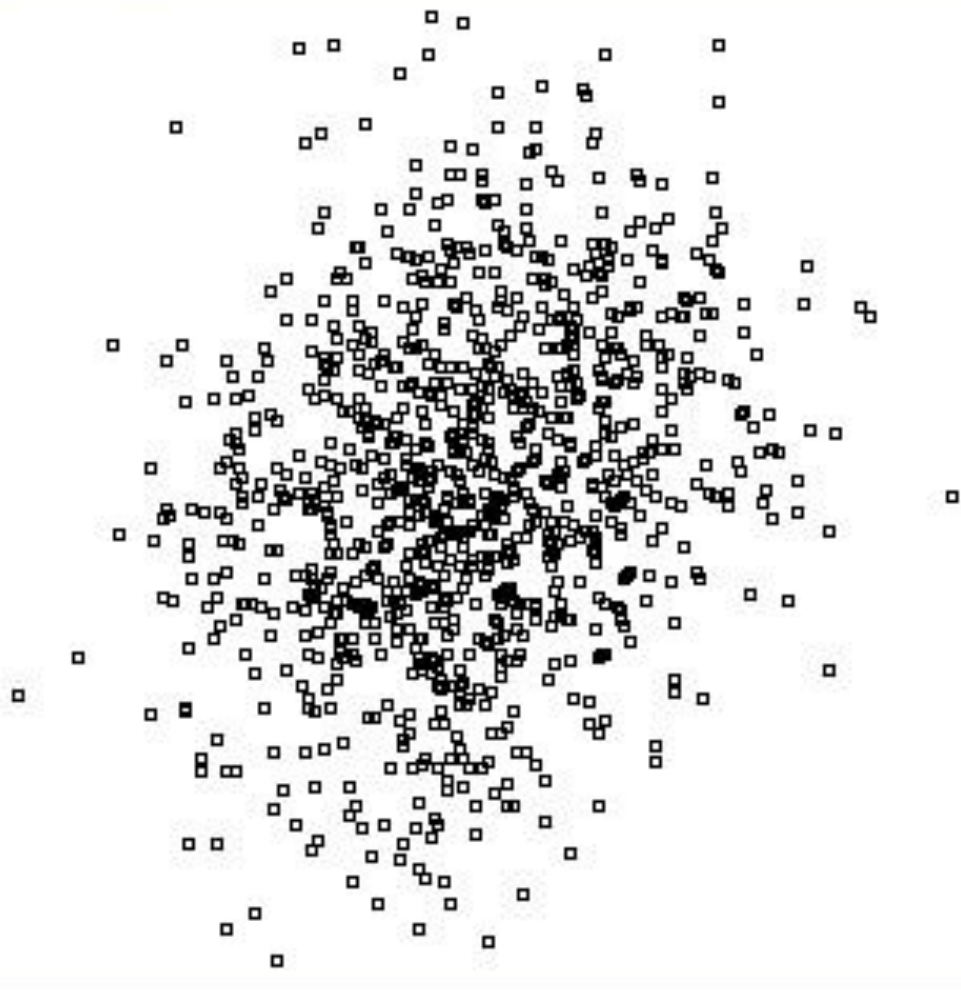
dE[eV]

-209

-17,6

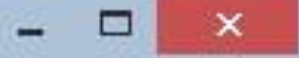
dt[sec*1E-7]

17,4





Longitudinal Motion Simulation



turns

eEV

max voltage

initial delta E

delta t

Track

2 527,9

dE[eV]

-2 503,2

-20,9

dt[sec*1E-7]

20,9

