

Plasmas and Trap-Based Beams as Drivers for New Science with Antimatter

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* Supported by the U. S. NSF, DoE and the UCSD Foundation

Well, a better title for this audience is:
Gaseous Electronics with Antimatter

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The Mirror World of **Antimatter**

positron \leftrightarrow electron

antiproton \leftrightarrow proton

New Particles:

Positron

$e^- + e^+ \Rightarrow$ gamma rays

$2\gamma^*$ (S = 0) or 3γ (S = 1)

(2γ decay: $\epsilon_\gamma = m_e c^2 = 511$ keV)

Antiproton

$p + \bar{p} \Rightarrow$ shower of pions (e.g., π^+ , π^-)

New Atoms:

Antihydrogen ($\bar{p}e^+$): $E_B = 13.6$ eV (stable)

Positronium atom (e^+e^-): $E_B = 6.8$ eV

$\tau_{s=0} = 0.12$ ns; $\tau_{s=1} = 140$ ns

Tailoring and Delivery of Trapped Antimatter

Antiparticles are scarce in our world of matter

Confine antiparticles as a **single-component plasma**
in an electromagnetic trap

Accumulate, tailor the plasma, then tailor
the delivery for specific applications

Outline

Tools for antimatter studies

Trapped antimatter

Efficient trapping

Cooling

Radial compression (for density control)

Beams and delivery

Narrow energy spreads

Time bunching

Merging plasmas

High quality Ps beams

New science

Positron binding to matter

Precision measurements on Ps and \bar{H}

Ps BEC and e^+e^- (“pair”) plasma

Sources of e^+ and \bar{p}

Positrons (energies \sim keV - MeV)

Radioisotopes (^{18}F , ^{58}Co , ^{22}Na)

(portable, or reactor-based)

Electron accelerators (e.g., LINACs)

($\varepsilon \geq 2m_e c^2 = 1 \text{ MeV}$)

Antiprotons (energies \sim GeV)

Particle accelerators (CERN, Fermilab)

(fast protons: $\varepsilon_p \geq 6 m_p c^2 \sim 5.6 \text{ GeV}$)

Use materials (degraders or moderators)
to slow antiparticles to eV energies

History of Trapped Antimatter – the March Goes On

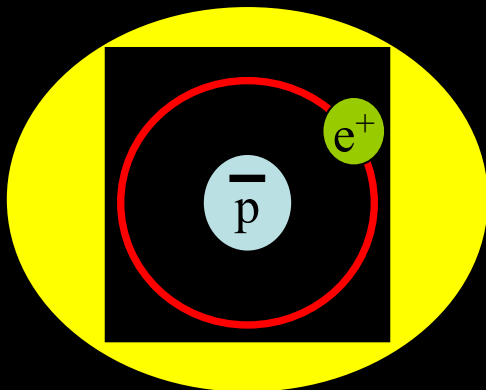
Antiprotons, Penning trap, Gabrielse, 1986

Positron plasma, Penning-Malmberg trap, 1989

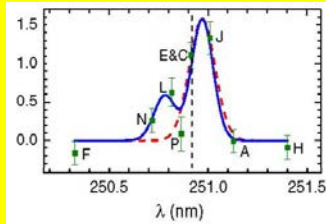
Merge antiprotons & positrons for antihydrogen
ATHENA, ATRAP, 2002

Trap antihydrogen, ALPHA, 2010

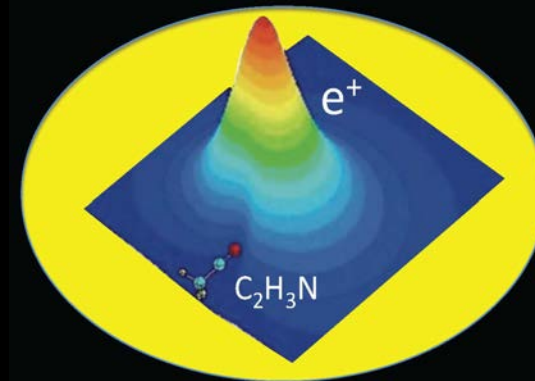
High-quality positronium atom beams
Riverside, London, and Tokyo (~2018 - 2020)



antihydrogen

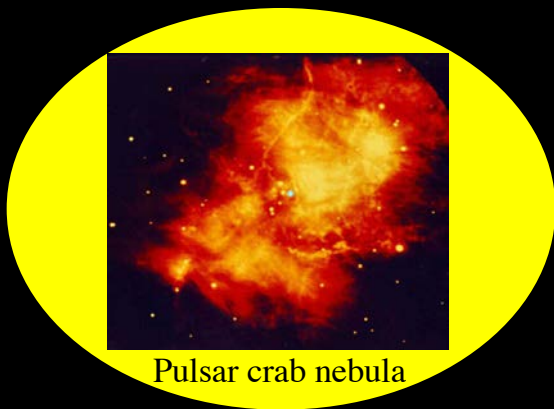


Positronium physics
Ps₂, Ps beams



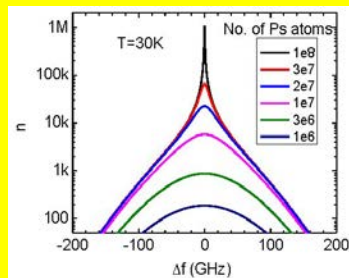
positron-matter
binding

Antimatter Exploiting the Plasma Connection



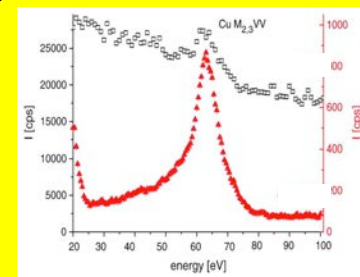
Pulsar crab nebula

e⁺- e⁻ (pair) plasmas



γ-ray line

Ps-atom BEC



positron-Auger

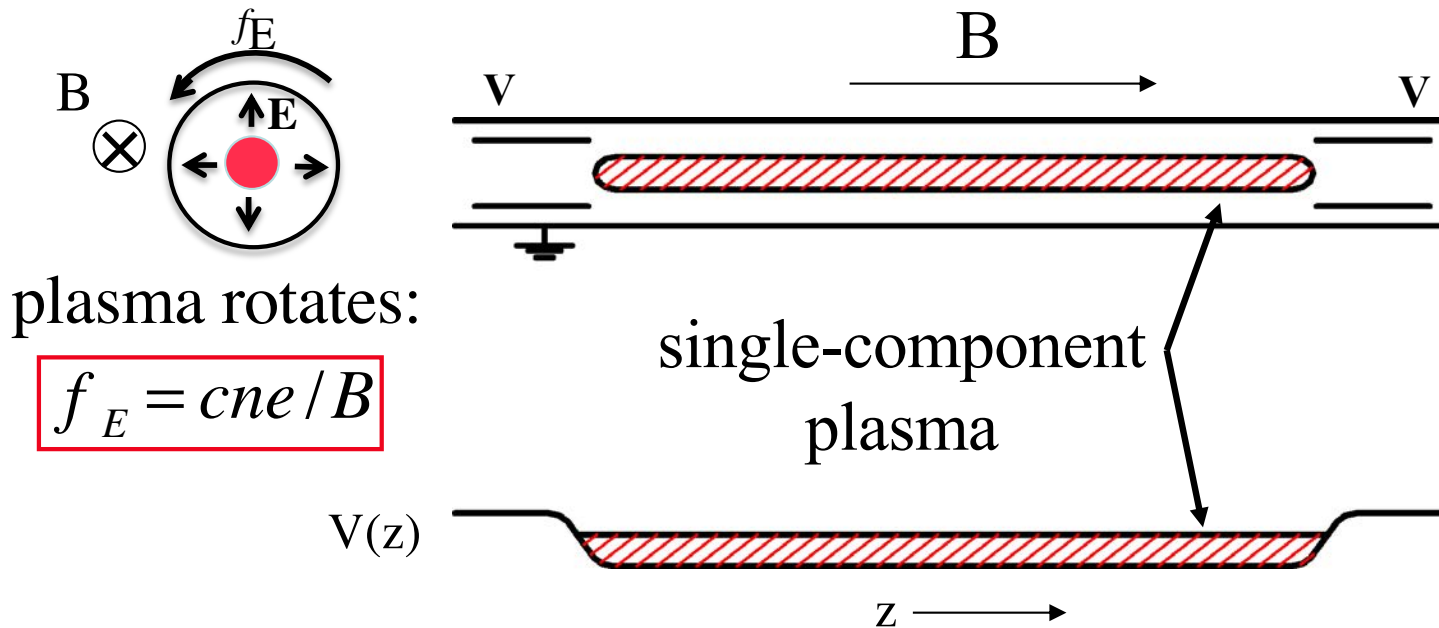
trap-based beam
Munich high-flux
positron source

GEC October 9, 2020

Trapping antiparticles

The image shows a complex scientific apparatus, likely a particle trap, with various components, wires, and a large white cylindrical container in the foreground. The background is filled with intricate machinery, including metal structures, pipes, and a dense network of colored wires (orange, blue, green, yellow). The overall scene is a detailed view of a laboratory setup for trapping antiparticles.

A Near-Perfect “Antimatter Bottle” the Penning-Malmberg Trap

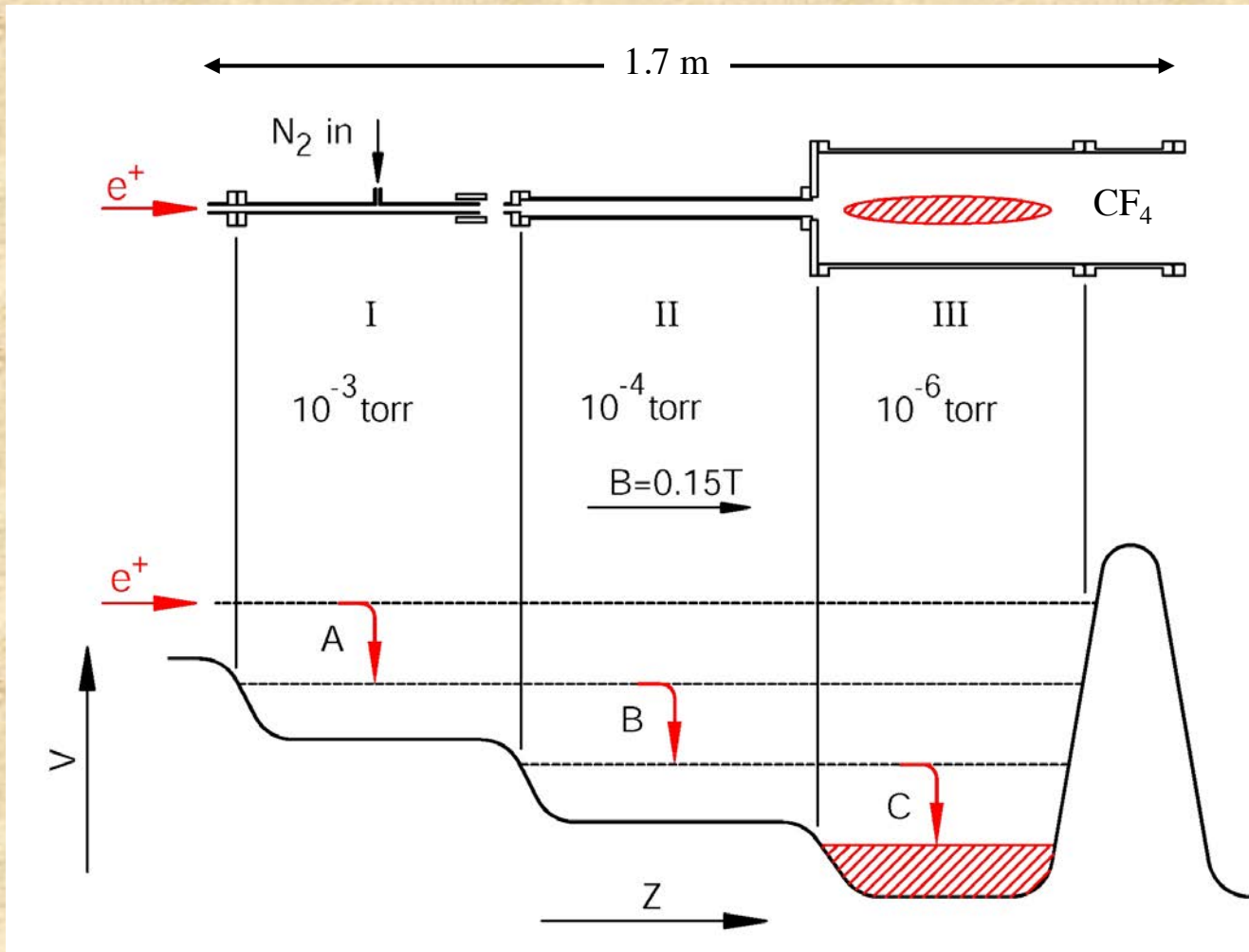


John Malmberg
(1927 – 1992)

Canonical angular momentum $L_z \approx -\frac{m\omega_c}{2} \sum_j r_j^2$

No torques $\Rightarrow \sum_j r_j^2$ constant. No expansion!

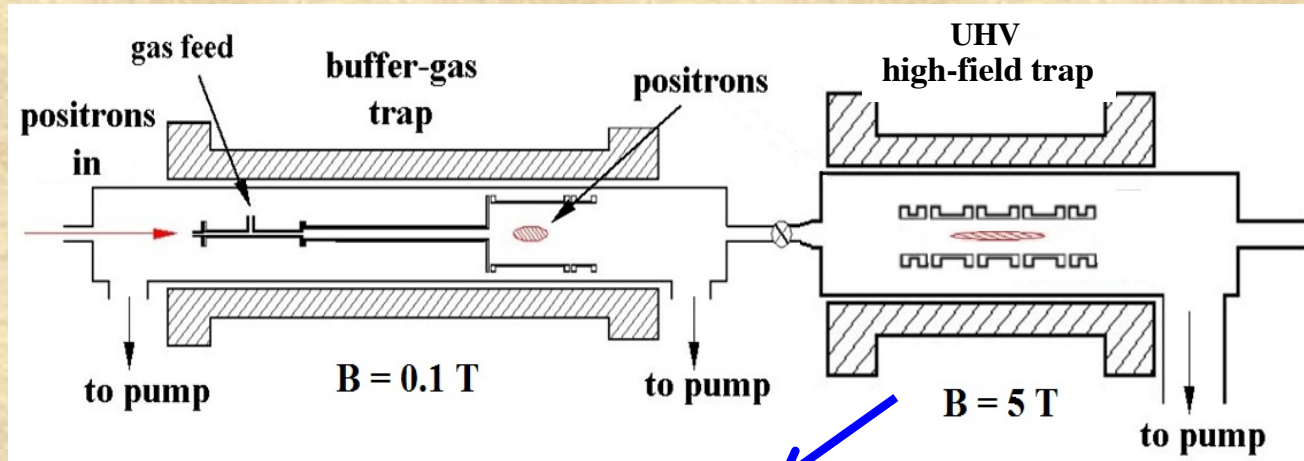
Buffer-Gas Positron Trap (*down-home gaseous positronics!*)



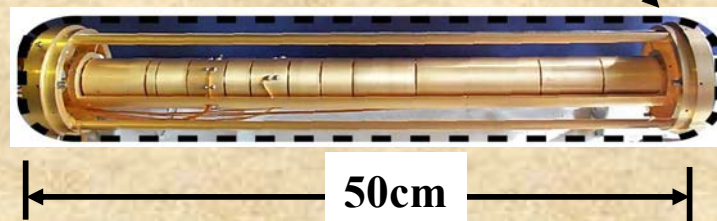
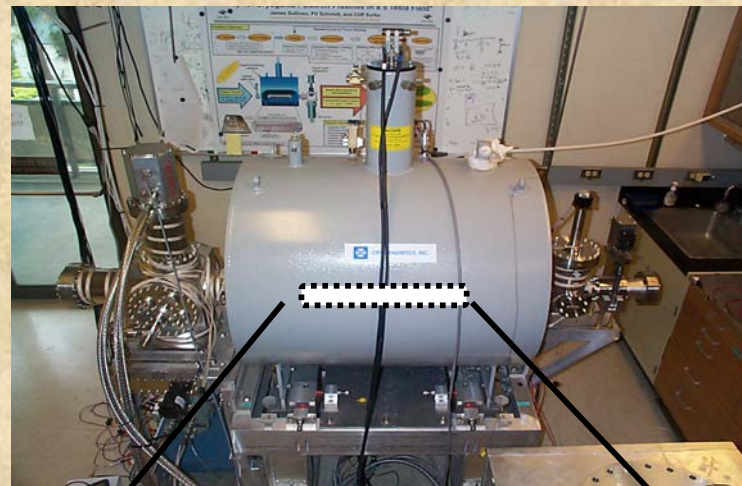
- ◆ Trap using electronic excitation of N_2
- ◆ Positrons cool to 300K on CF_4 in ~ 0.1 s

30% trapping
efficiency
using Ne moderator

Shuttle to UHV for Long Term Storage



annihilation
negligible



Plasma cools by
cyclotron radiation

$$\Gamma = 0.26 B^2(T) s^{-1}$$

$$\tau_c \approx 0.2 s$$

Confinement times
of days possible

Surko, Greaves, Charlton
Hyperfine Int. 1997

Antiparticle Cooling

Critical for Most Applications

Collisional cooling on molecules **50 K**

Cyclotron radiation for positrons and electrons **10 K**

Laser cooling (sympathetic on Be^+ , for positrons) **5 K**

Evaporation (positrons or antiprotons) **10 K**

Latest result:

Cyclotron cooling in a resonant cavity increases

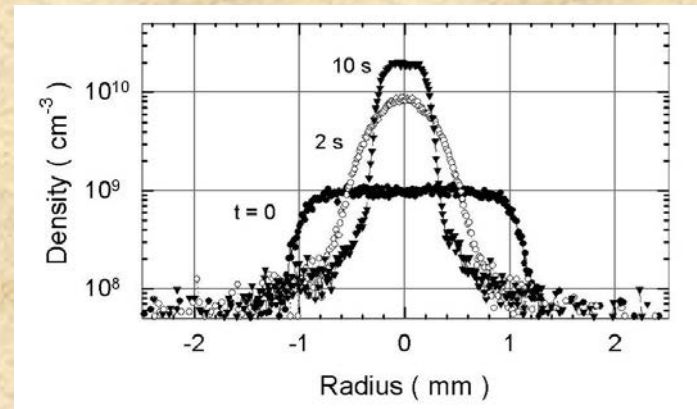
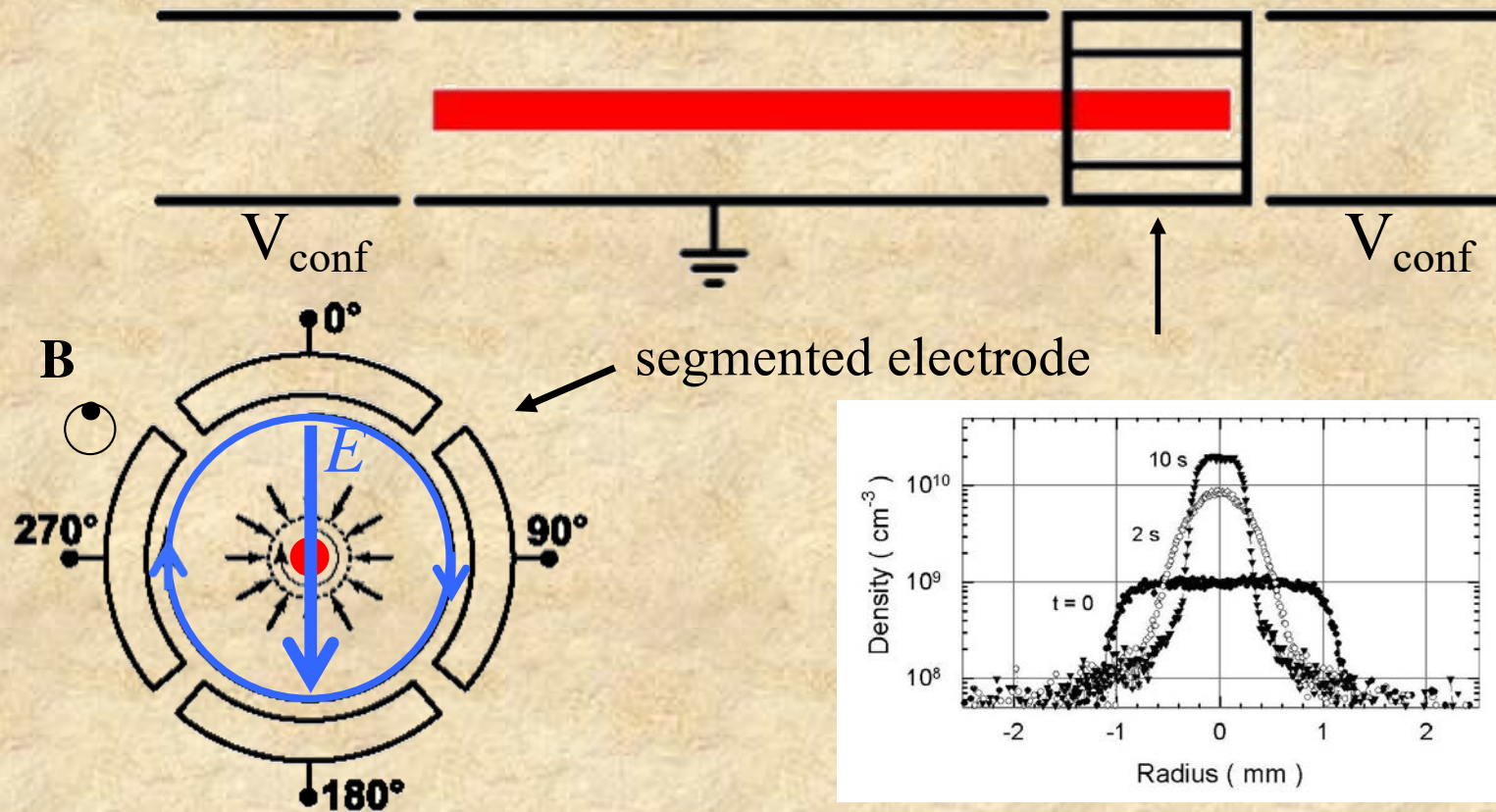
cooling rate by x 100!* **T = 10 K** (B = 0.15 tesla)

estimates of temperatures achieved to date

*Hunter & Fajans
Phys. Pl. (2018)

Increase Density by Radial Compression with Rotating Electric Fields

“The Rotating Wall Technique”



$$V = V_{RW} \cos[(2\pi f_{RW}) t + \phi]$$

(Huang, Anderegg, Hollmann,
Greaves, Danielson, 1997 - 2007)

Apply a torque using a rotating
electric field =>
radial compression for $f_{RW} > f_E$

Positron Plasma Parameters

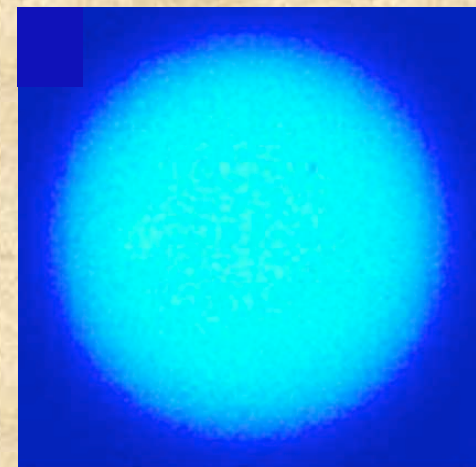
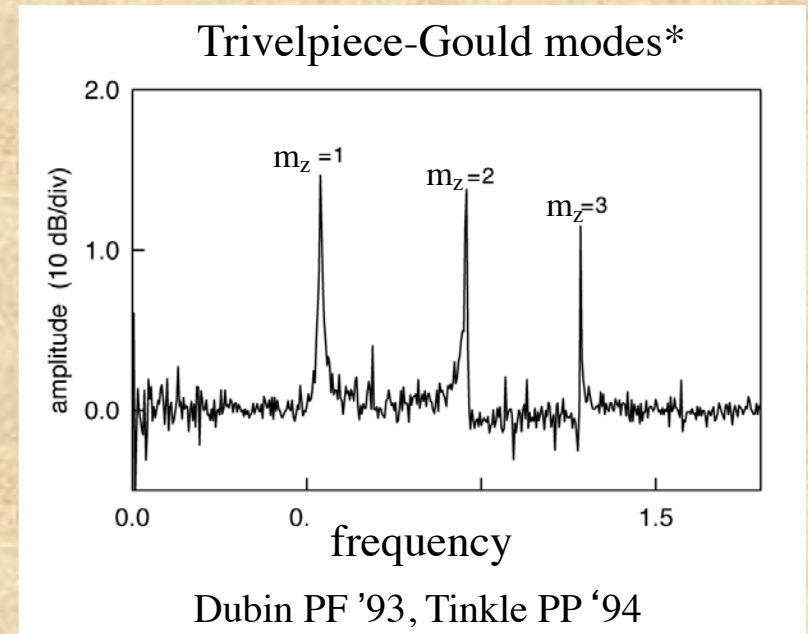
Magnetic field	$10^{-2} - 5$ tesla
Number	$10^4 - 10^9$
Density	$10^5 - 10^{10}$ cm $^{-3}$
Space charge	$10^{-3} - 10^3$ eV
Temperature	$10^{-3} - 1$ eV
Plasma length	1 – 30 cm
Plasma radius	0.5 – 10 mm
Debye length	$10^{-2} - 1$ cm
Confinement time	$10^2 - 10^6$ s

Diagnostics:

modes to measure N , n , T , & aspect ratio

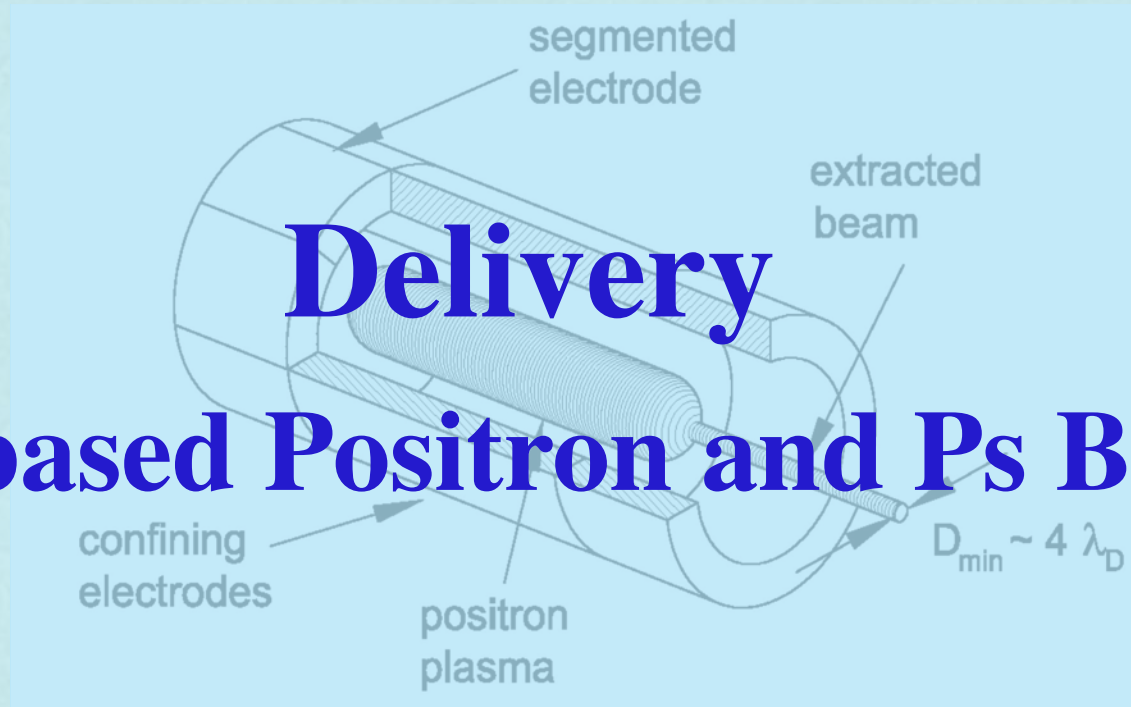
evaporate to measure temperature

2D CCD images



Surko AIP '99, Weber PP '08

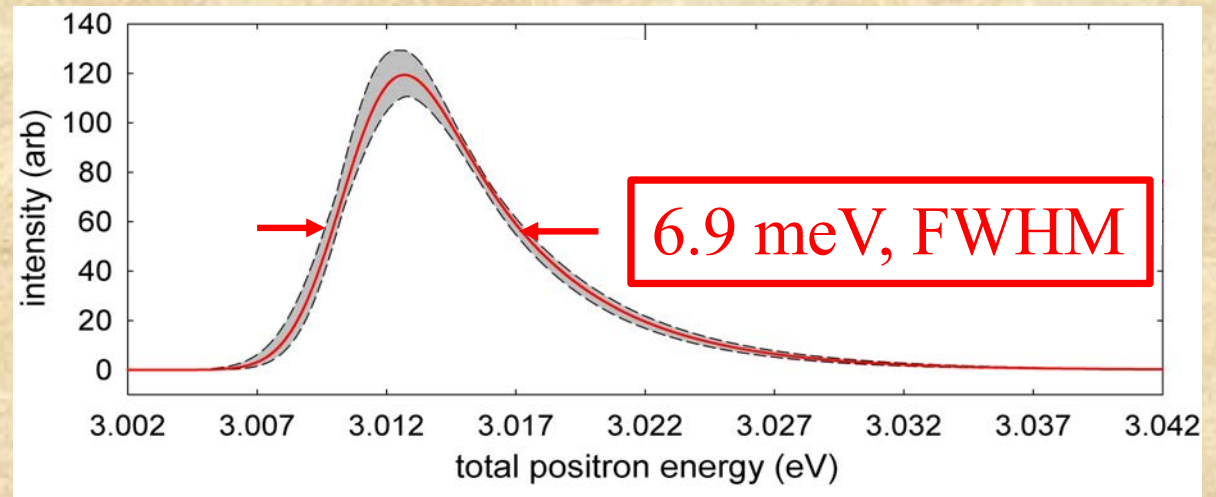
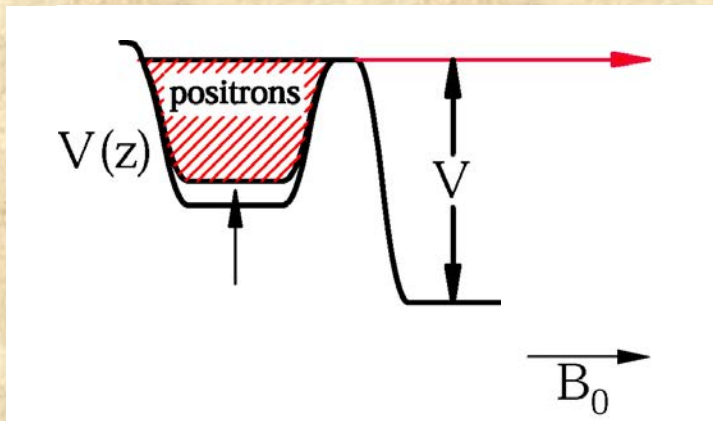
Delivery Trap-based Positron and Ps Beams



Cold Positron Beam

Cryogenic Buffer-Gas Trap at 50 K

Trap, cool and release:

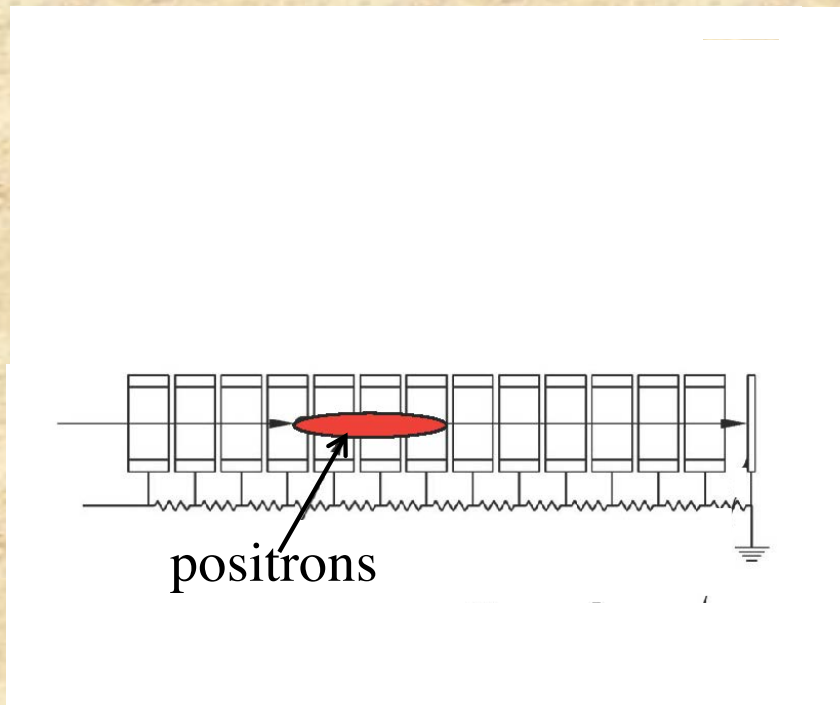


CO cooling gas

Tunable from ~ 20 meV to tens of volts

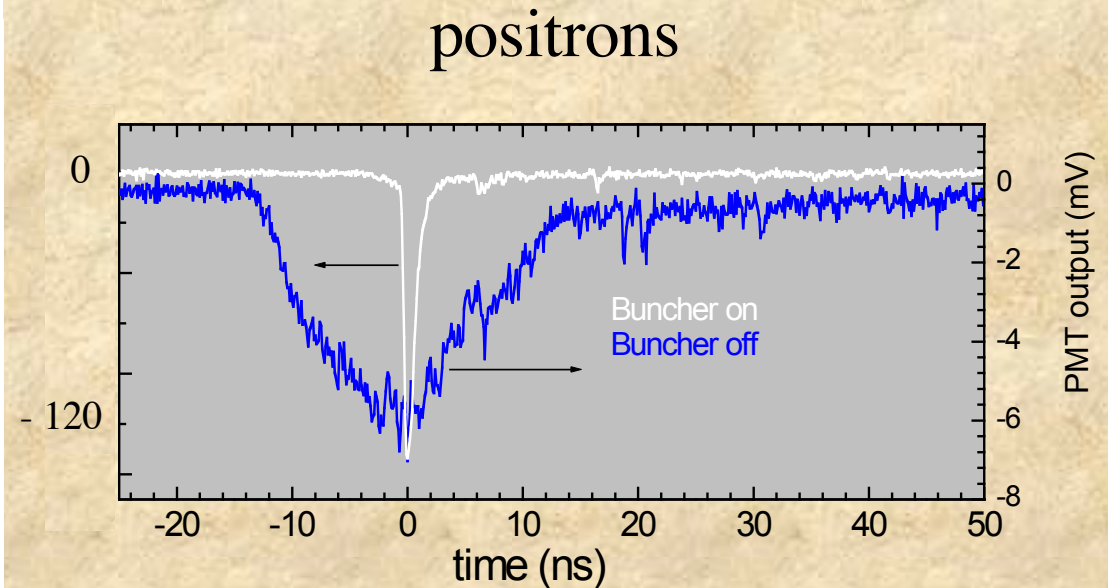
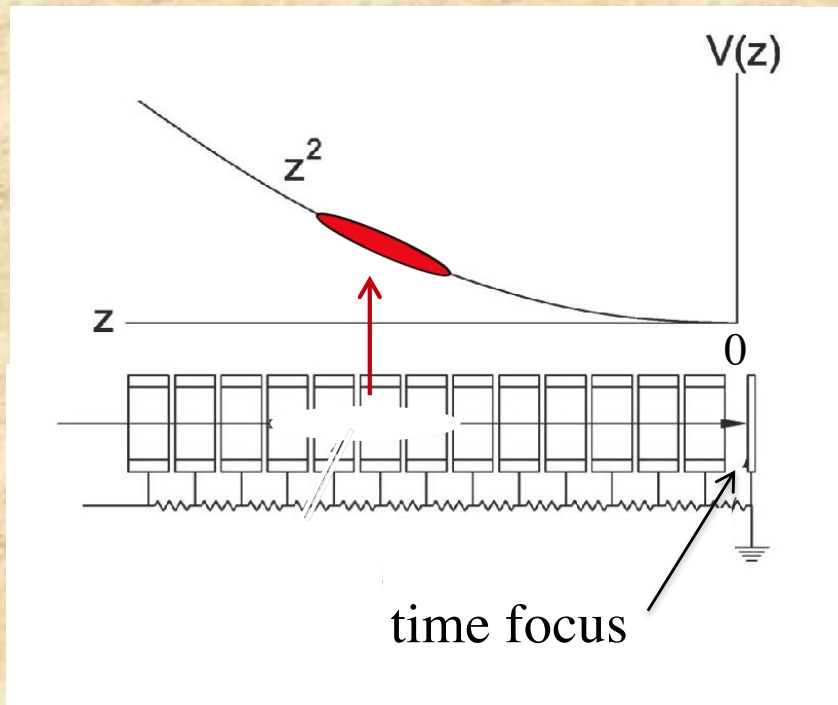
Trap-based Beams – **Bunch in Time**

“harmonic bunching” using a parabolic potential



Trap-based Beams – Bunch in Time

“harmonic bunching” using a parabolic potential



15 ns pulse -> 1 ns pulse

Manipulating Ps Atoms and Novel Ps Beams

exploiting pulsed lasers

Trap efficiently

Cool

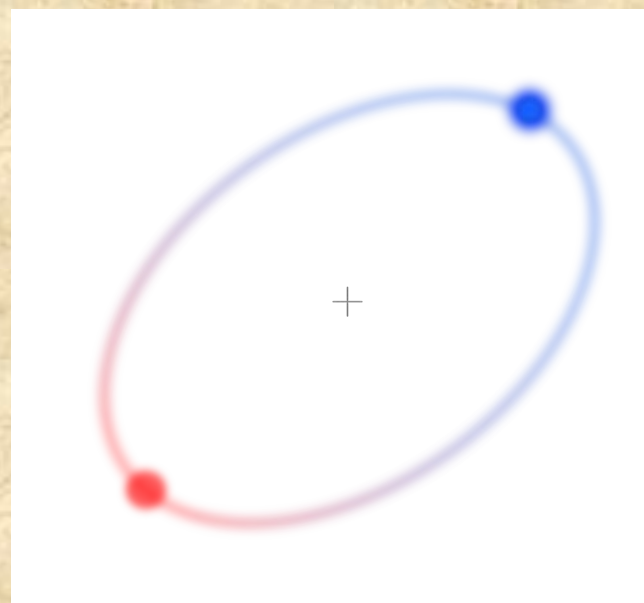
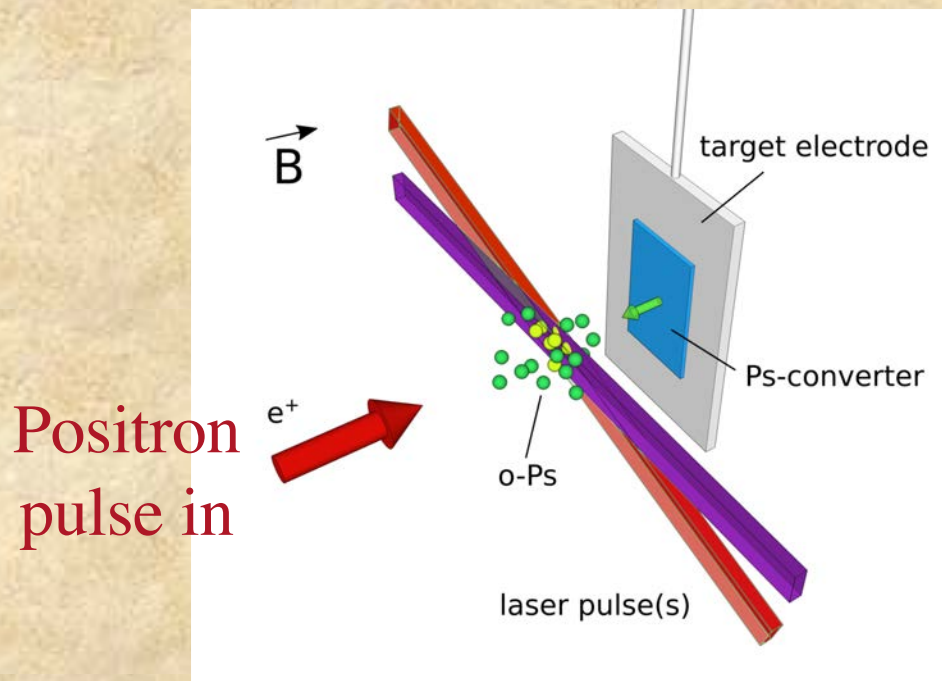
Compress radially

Bunch in time

=> then laser excitation

High-Rydberg-state Positronium

Tailored positron pulses, cooled, compressed in space and time



$S = 1$ positronium atoms

Large principle quantum number n

\Rightarrow weak positron-electron overlap, so long lifetime

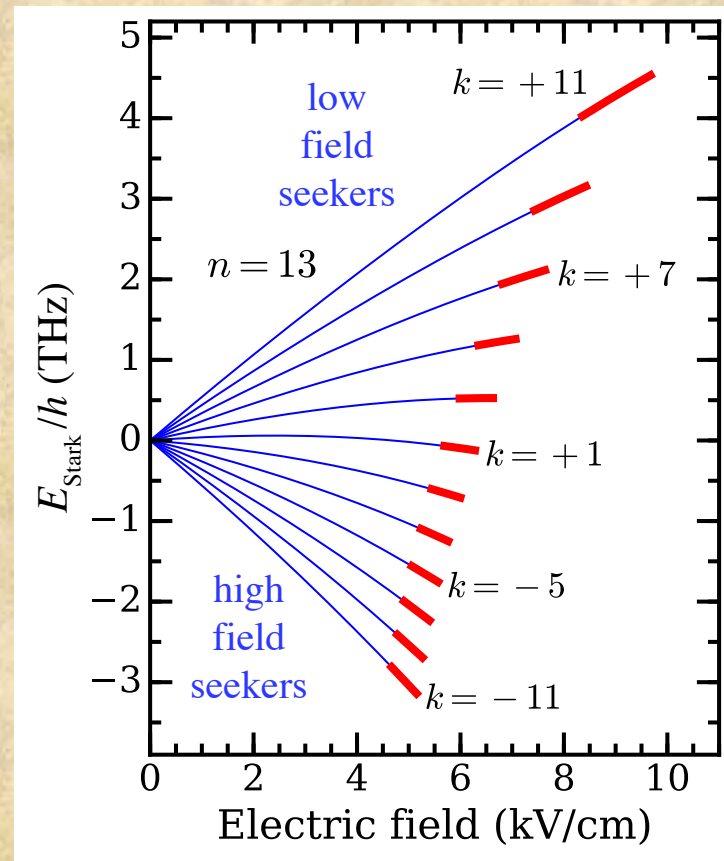
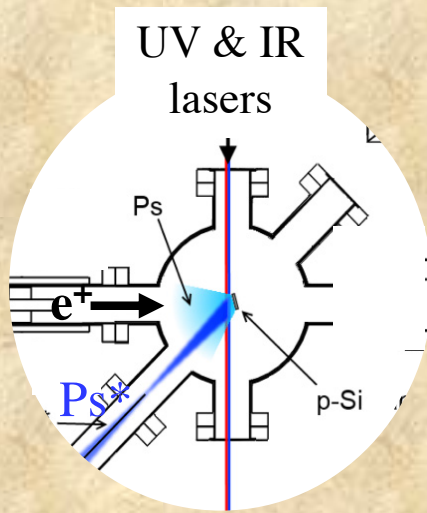
Short e^+ Pulses Enable Laser Manipulation High-Rydberg Ps Beams

Positron pulses, cooled, compressed in space and time. Match to lasers

Stark states

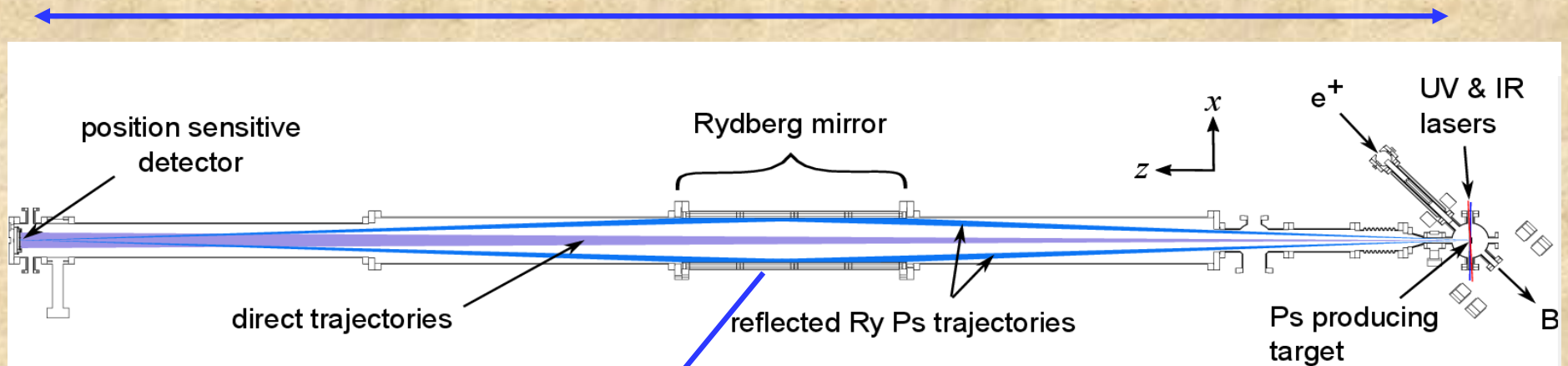
Create Ps in an electric field => E-field manipulation

Positrons
in



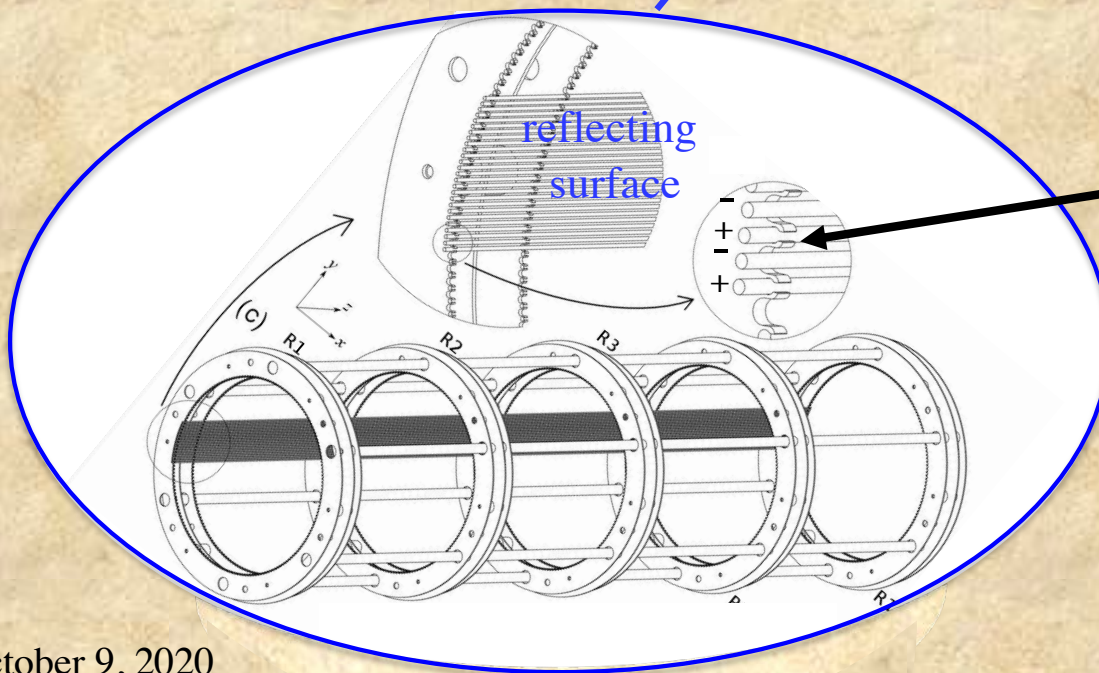
Rydberg Ps Atom Stark Focusing Mirror

Focus low-field seekers $L \sim 6.0$ m



$$\epsilon_{Ps} \sim 0.25 \text{ eV}$$

High electric field repels the low-field seekers



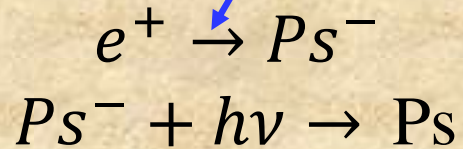
Jones, PRL (2017)

Higher-energy Ps Beams

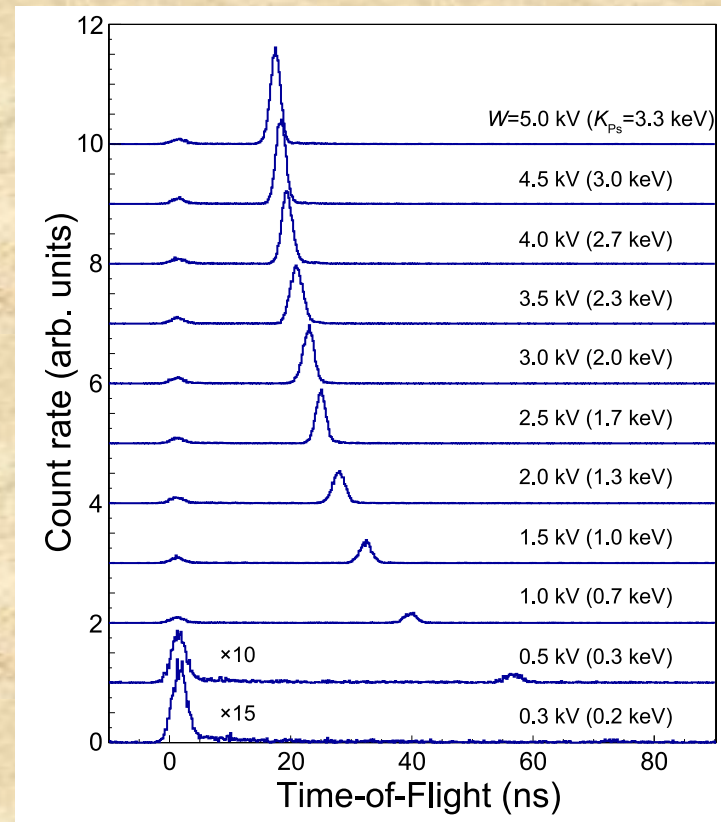
Positron pulses, cooled, compressed in space and time - match to laser

Accelerate and laser-strip Ps^-

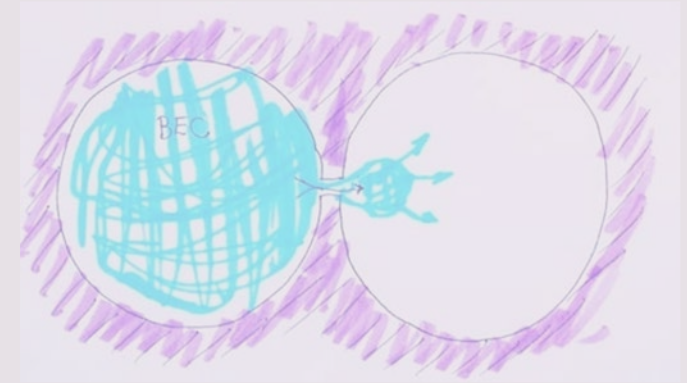
Na-coated W film



beam energy 0.3 – 3 keV
divergence 0.3°

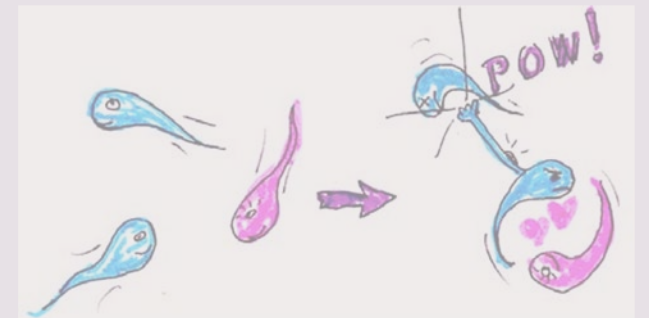


One goal: Ps diffraction from material surfaces

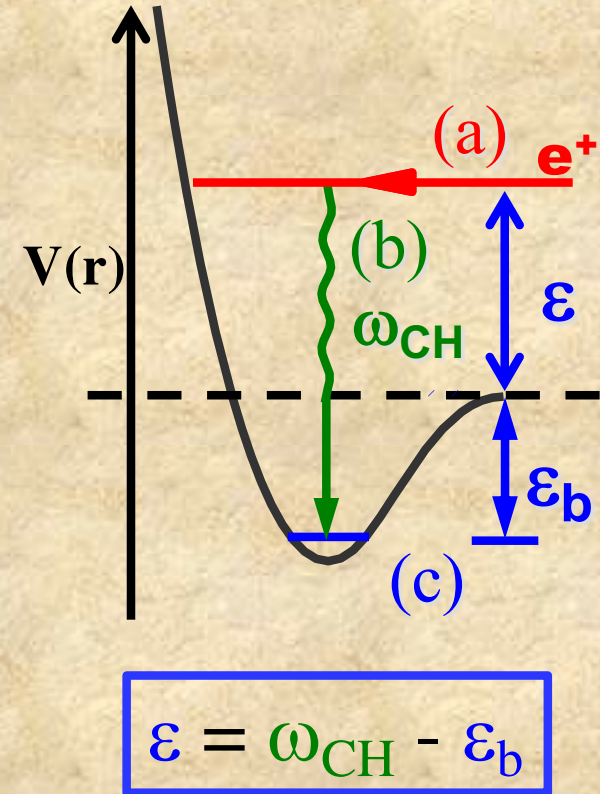
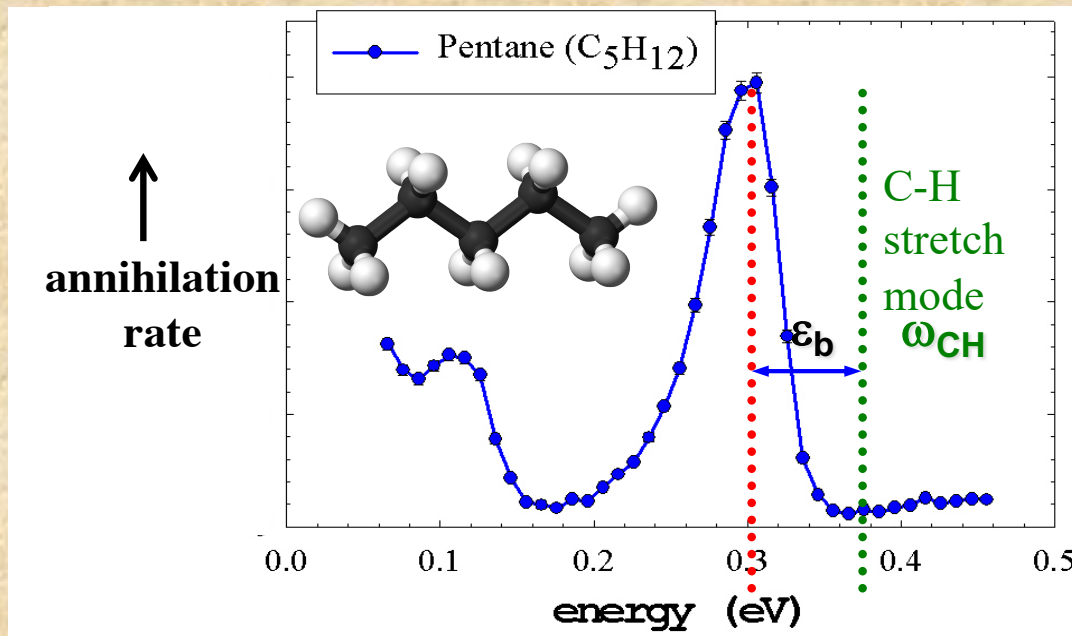


New Science with Antimatter

Sketches by
A. P. Mills, Jr.



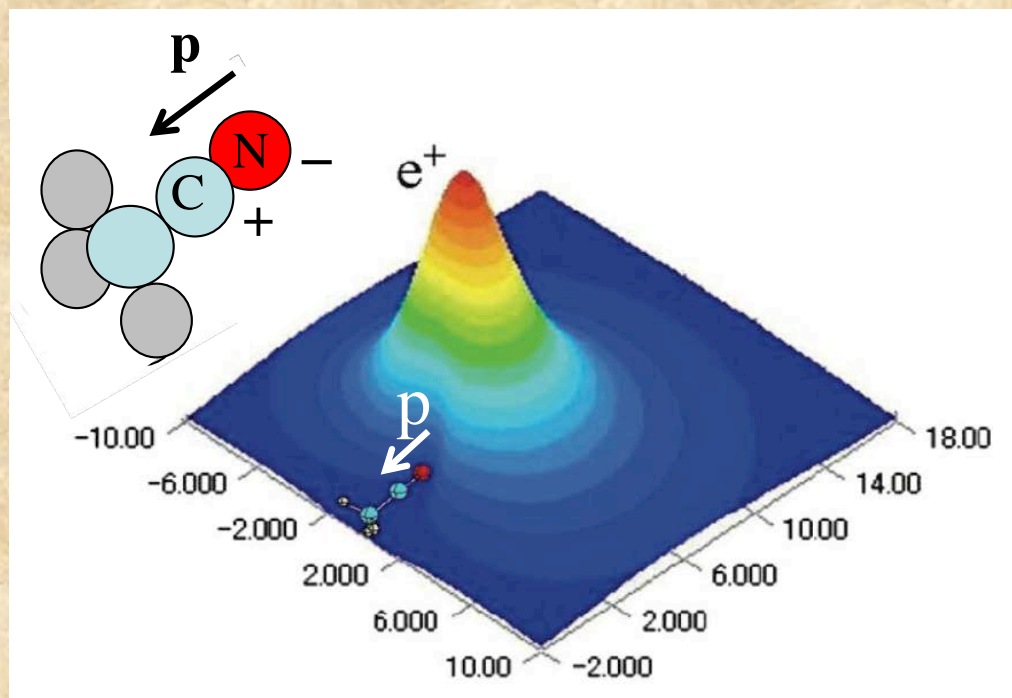
vibrational
Feshbach resonances



Using cold positron beam, measured binding energies for > 85 molecules

Positron Binding to Molecules

Acetonitrile (C_2H_3N)



predicted: $\epsilon_b = 135 \text{ meV}$
measured: $\epsilon_b = 180 \text{ meV}$

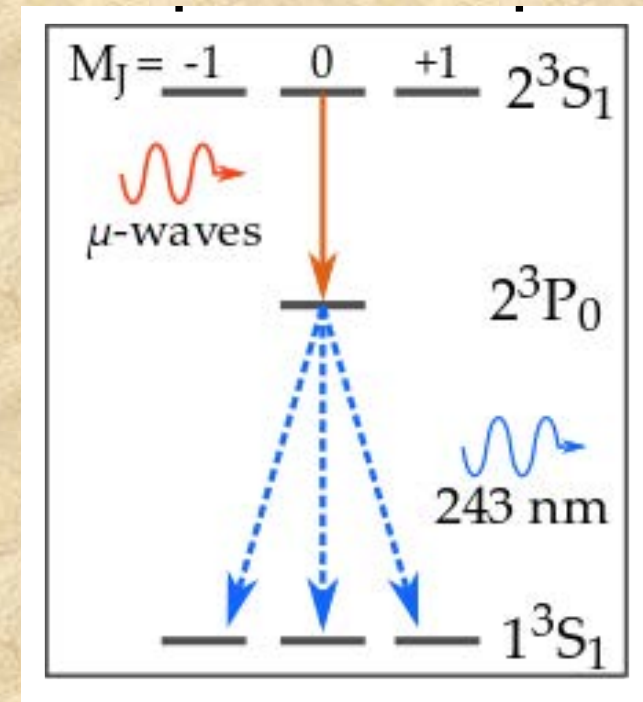
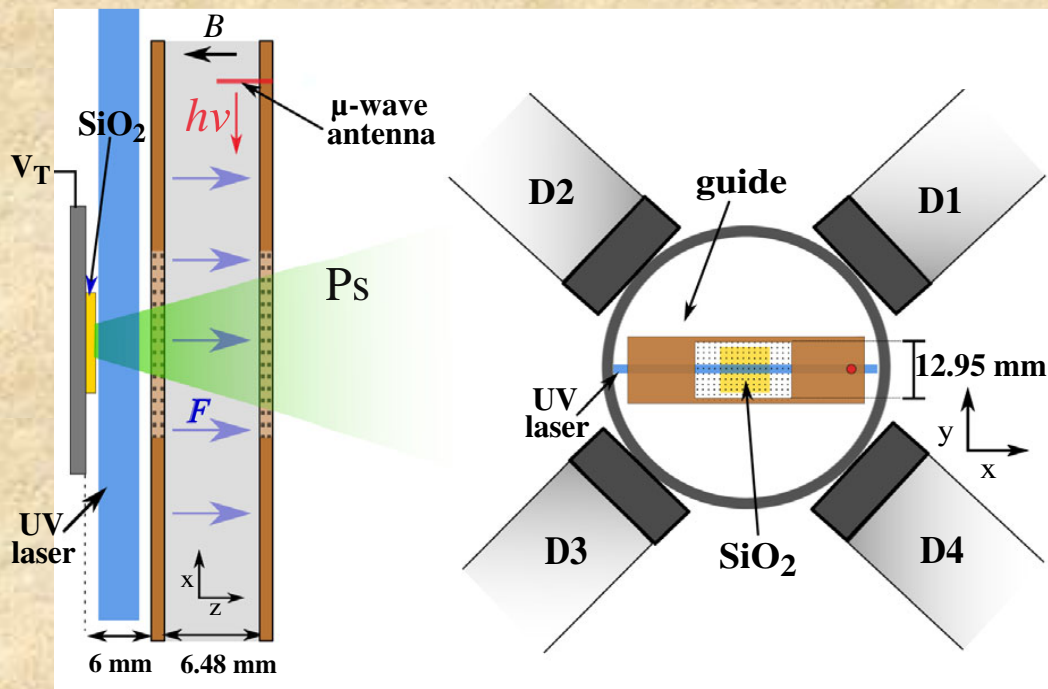
Tachikawa, PCCP 2011

Complementary theory by
Swann, Gribakin
Dermot Green
(Belfast)

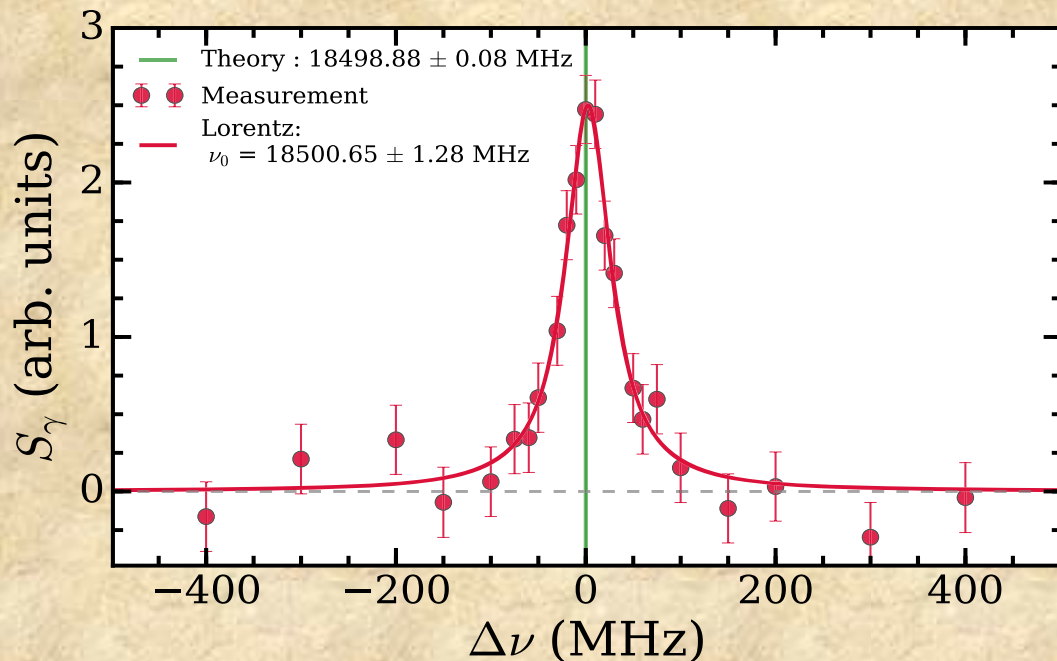
Want to understand $e^+ - e^-$ correlation & virtual positronium effects

Precision Measurement of the Fine Structure Positronium $2^3S_1 \rightarrow 2^3P_0$ Transition

Positron pulses, cooled, compressed in space and time

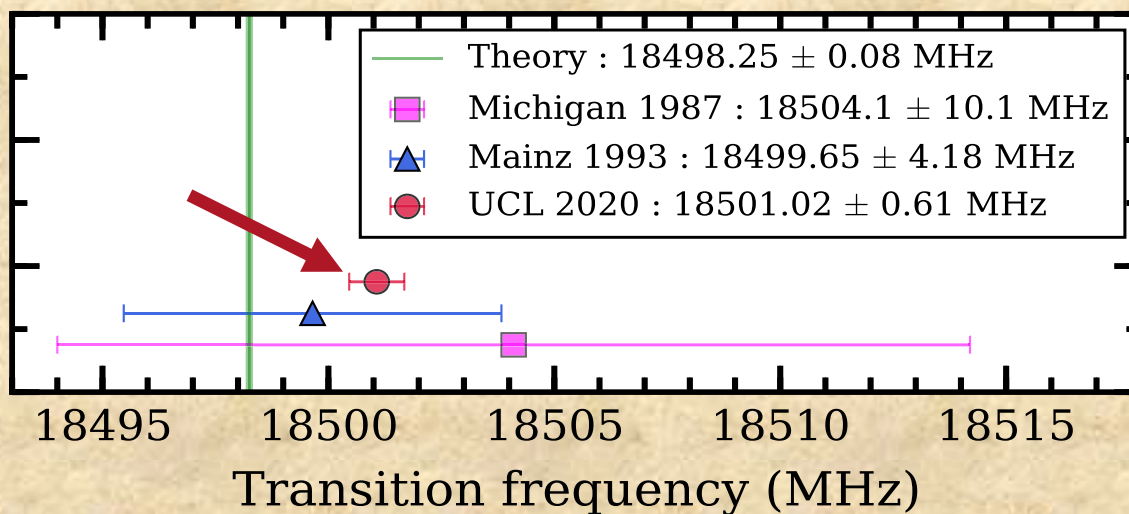


Positronium $2^3S_1 \rightarrow 2^3P_0$ Transition



4.5 σ disagreement
with theory at the
 $m\alpha^6$ level.
 $m\alpha^7$ in progress

A discrepancy!
theory?
experiment?
new physics?



Atomic Physics continued

Stable, Neutral Antimatter

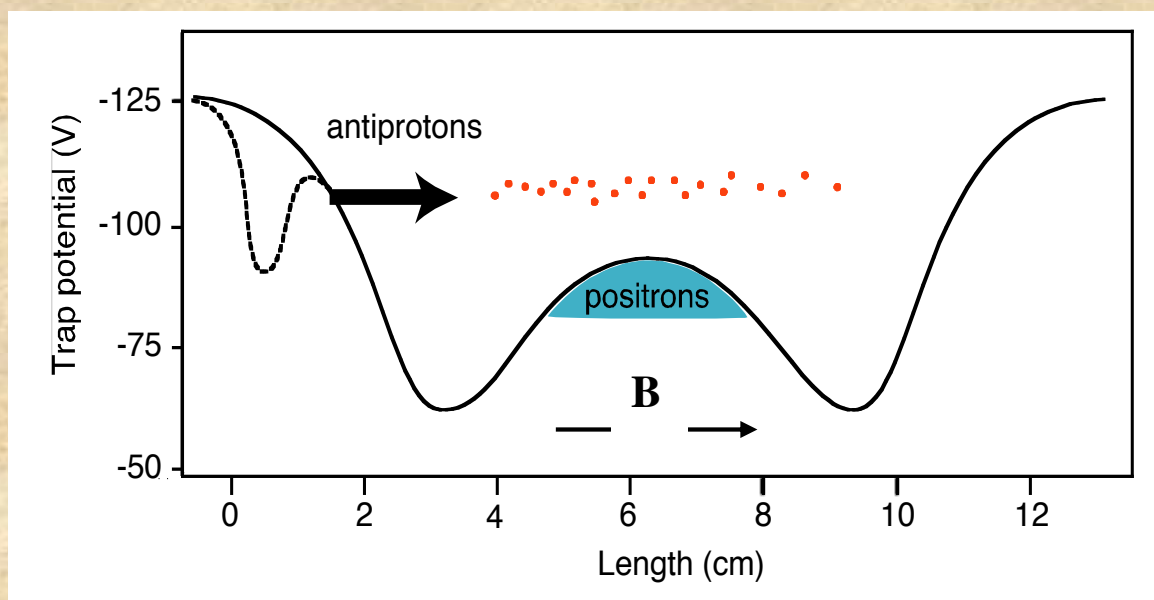
Antihydrogen

Test CPT Theorem and Gravity

Compare H and $\bar{\text{H}}$ 1S – 2S interval

Antihydrogen Production

Nested Penning traps



\bar{p} , e^+ plasmas
trapped, cooled,
RW-compressed

Trap positrons

Launch antiprotons into mixing region

Mix – **make lots of antihydrogen!**

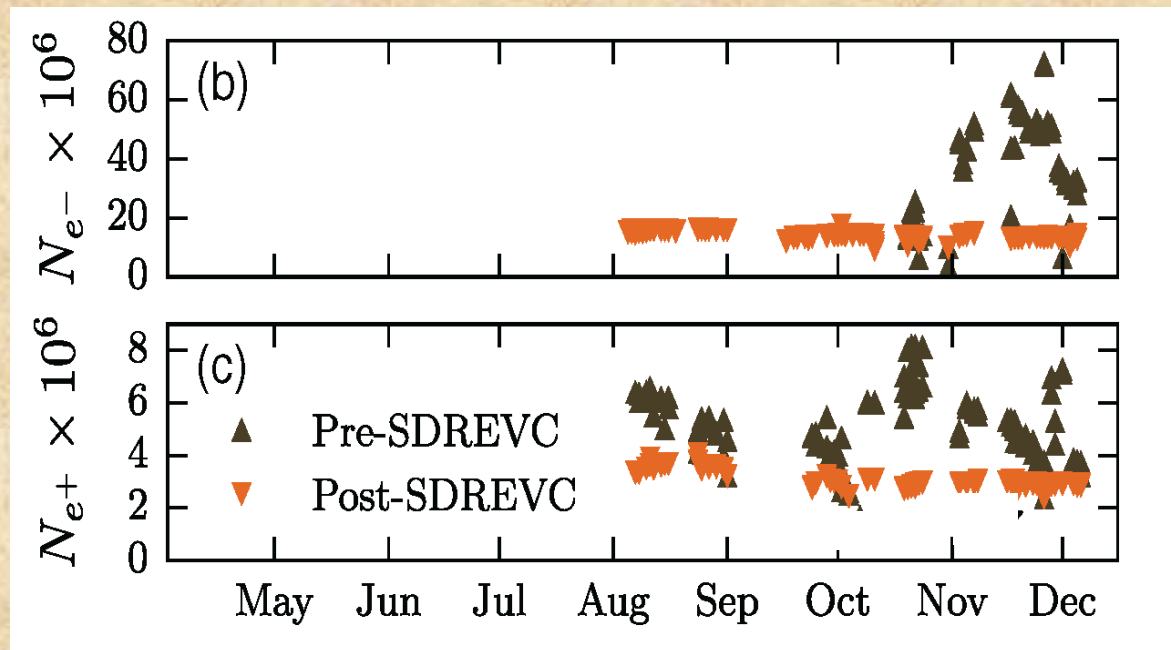
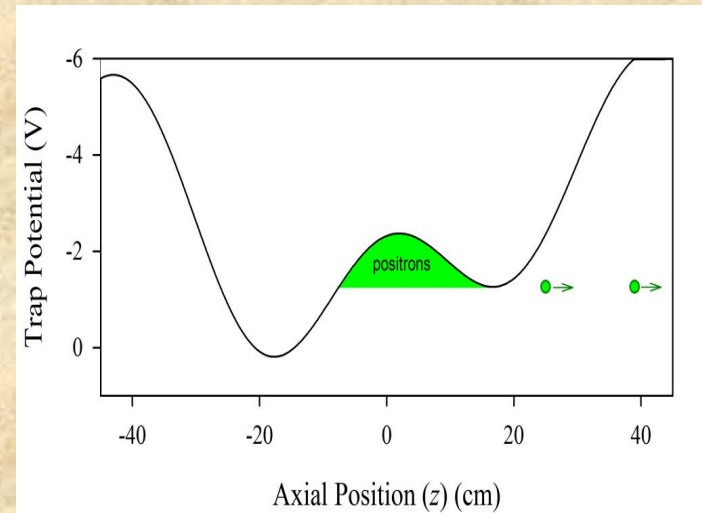
Formed by three-body collisions: $\bar{p} + e^+ + e^+ = \bar{H} + e^+$

New Protocol for \bar{H} Production (*gaseous leptonic*)

- Use Rotating Wall to set n
- Use evaporative cooling to set the plasma potential
- -> sets N , n and r_p

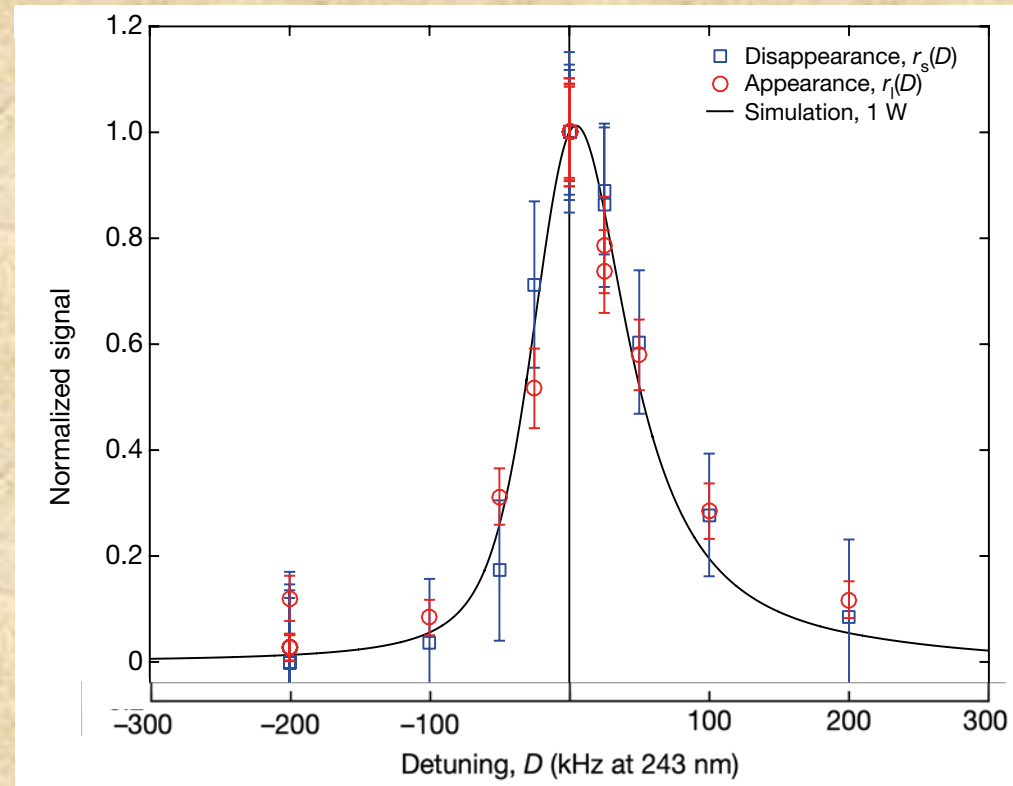
Use for
 e^- and e^+ plasma
reproducibility

**Number of trappable
 \bar{H} increased tenfold!**



2-Photon Spectroscopy 1S – 2S Transition in \bar{H} measured using SDREVC

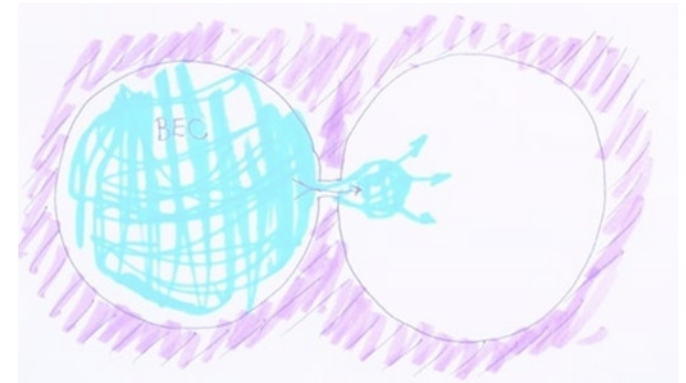
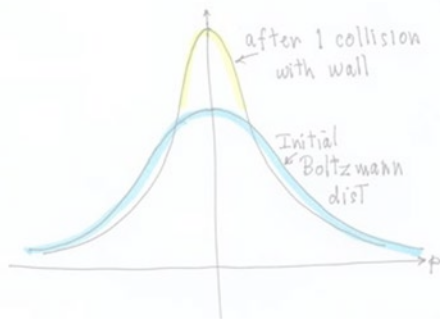
Relative
precision
 2×10^{-12} !



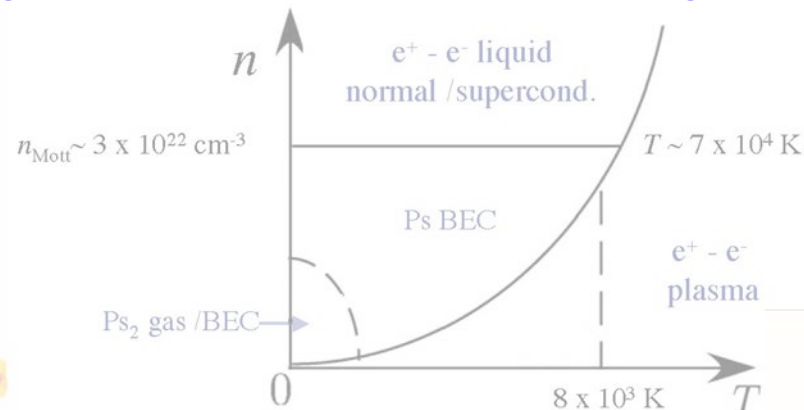
Refined spectroscopy,
& gravity tests in progress
by several groups

Near term goal $\sim 3 \times 10^{-15}$

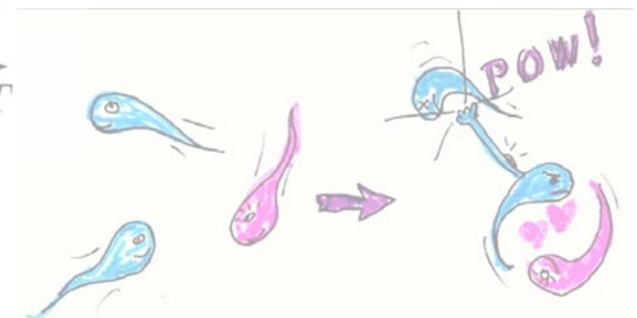
Ahmadi, Nature (2018)



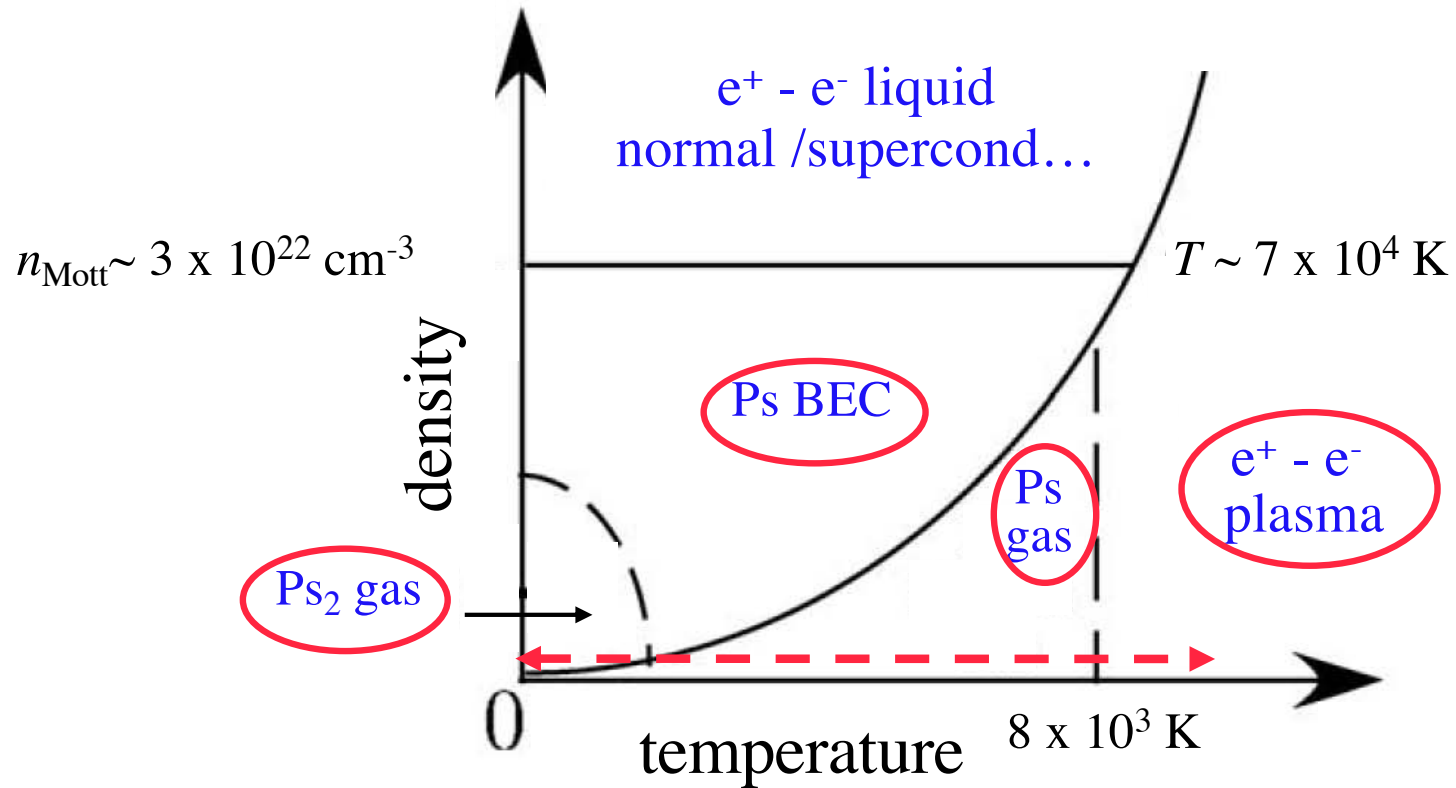
Many-Electron Many-Positron System



Sketches by
A. P. Mills, Jr.



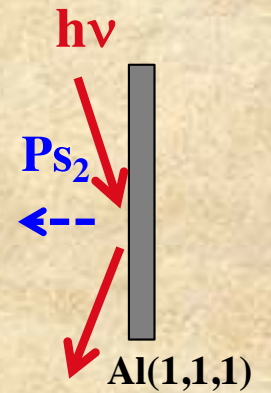
Many Body Physics with Antimatter electron-positron phase diagram



(BEC \equiv Bose-Einstein condensate)

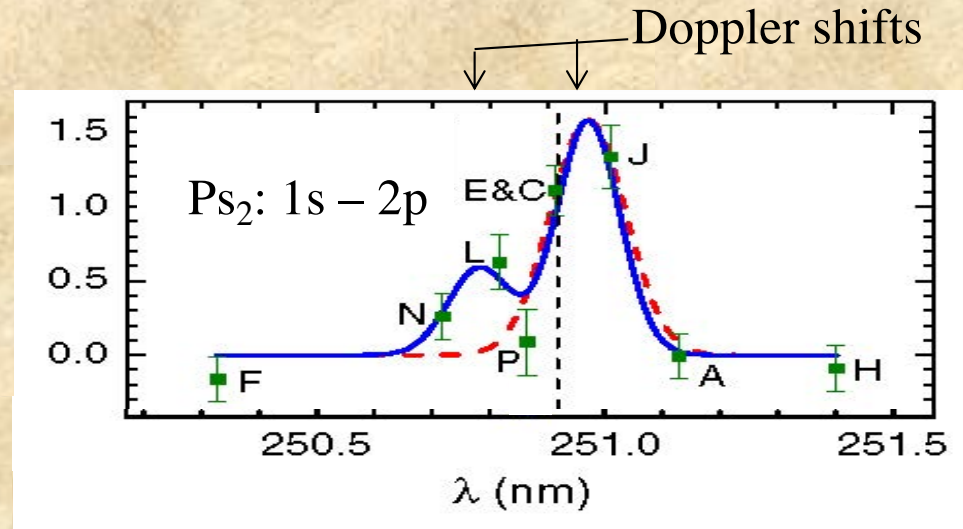
Yabu, NIMB '04

Spectroscopy of Ps_2



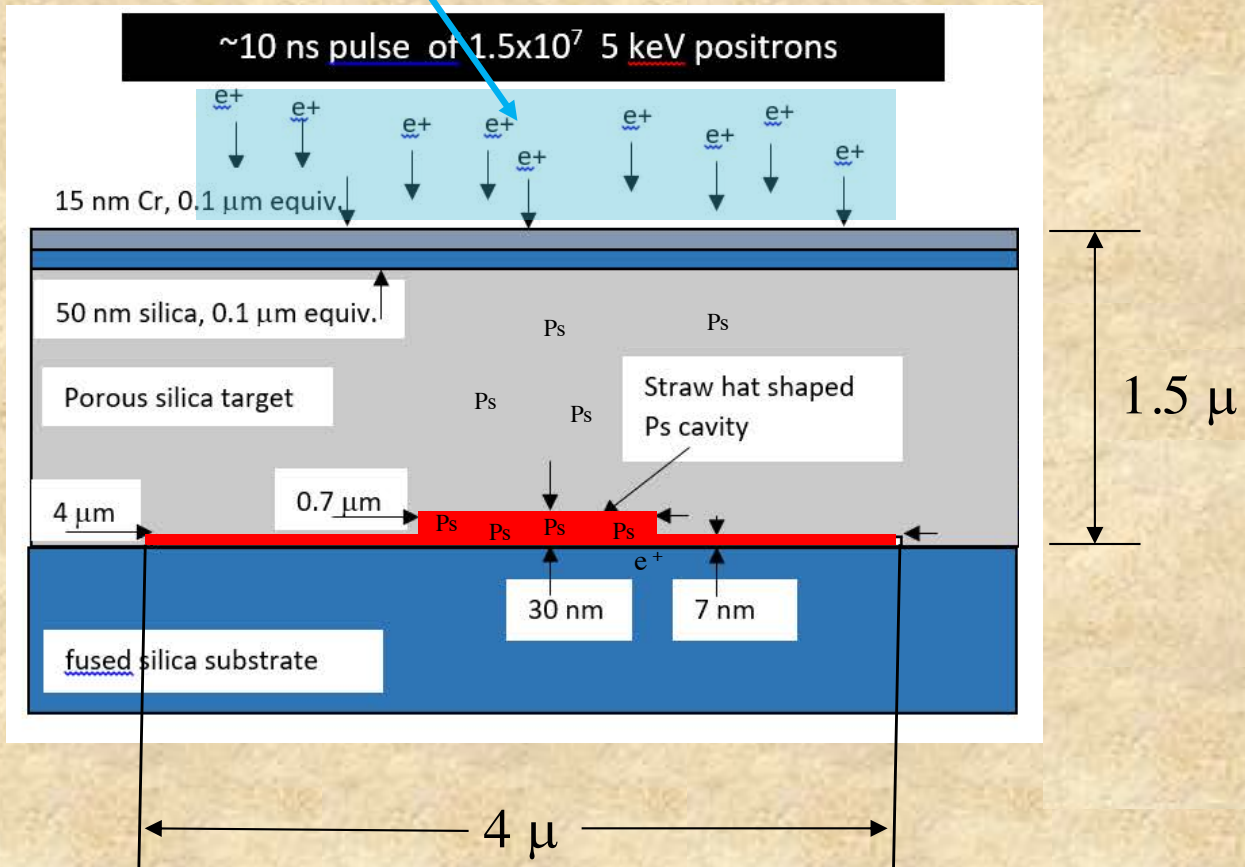
Optical spectrum
of the Ps_2 molecule
($e^+e^-e^+e^-$)

First many-electron
many-positron state



Route to a Ps BEC

remoderated
beam



$10^8 e^+$ from accumulator
 5 keV \rightarrow Ni remoderator
 5 keV \rightarrow porous silica

5×10^5 hat brim
 1×10^5 top of the hat

goal
 $n \sim 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
 $T_c = 70 \text{ K}$

many challenges
 e.g., sample heating

Classical Electron-Positron (“Pair”) Plasmas

Novel nonlinear phenomena for $T_+ = T_-$ and $n_+ = n_-$

- Remarkably good confinement
- Heavily damped acoustic mode
- Faraday rotation absent
- Very strong nonlinear growth and damping processes*

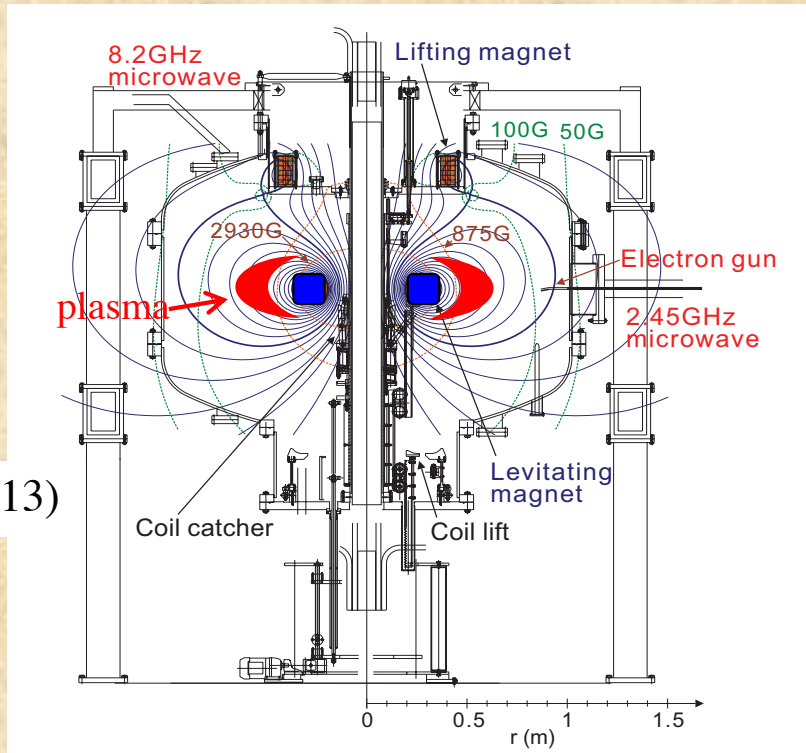
* Tsytovich & Wharton, Comm. on Pl. Phys. (1978)

Relativistic $e^- - e^+$ plasmas

- Astrophysical relevance

Electron beam – positron plasma experiment
Greaves, PRL (1995); Gilbert, PP (2001)

$e^- - e^+$ (“Pair”) Plasma— the APEX Collaboration Levitated Superconducting Magnetic Dipole



Yoshida, PP (2013)

Advantages

300 s confinement

Can confine e^+ & e^-

Positron test
experiments with
permanent magnet

Stenson, PRL 2018

Horn-Stanja, PRL 2018

Reviews:

Stoneking, JPP (in press)

Pedersen, NJP (2012)

A Positron Trap on the NEPOMUC Beam in Munich

($\sim 5 \times 10^8$ e⁺/s)

Immediate goal: giant pulses for e⁺ - e⁻ plasmas
(the APEX collaboration)

Will need a “multicell trap” for large N*

Goals for other NEPOMUC experiments:

Positron-Auger spectroscopy using bunched e⁺

Single-shot PALS (buncher for ≤ 300 ps timing)

RW and centerline-extraction for positron microscope

* Hurst, Phys. Plasmas (2019)

Antimatter in the Laboratory

Gaseous Positronics is the Driver

Much Progress and Many Opportunities

- Materials and atomic physics
- Tests of fundamental physics
- Antimatter plasmas & BEC Ps

Future of Antimatter Plasma Technology

Tools

Improved plasma compression
Colder antimatter plasmas

Antihydrogen

Improved \bar{p} -positron mixing
Antihydrogen beams

Positron and Ps Physics

Larger numbers of positrons
Higher quality Ps beams
Portable antimatter traps

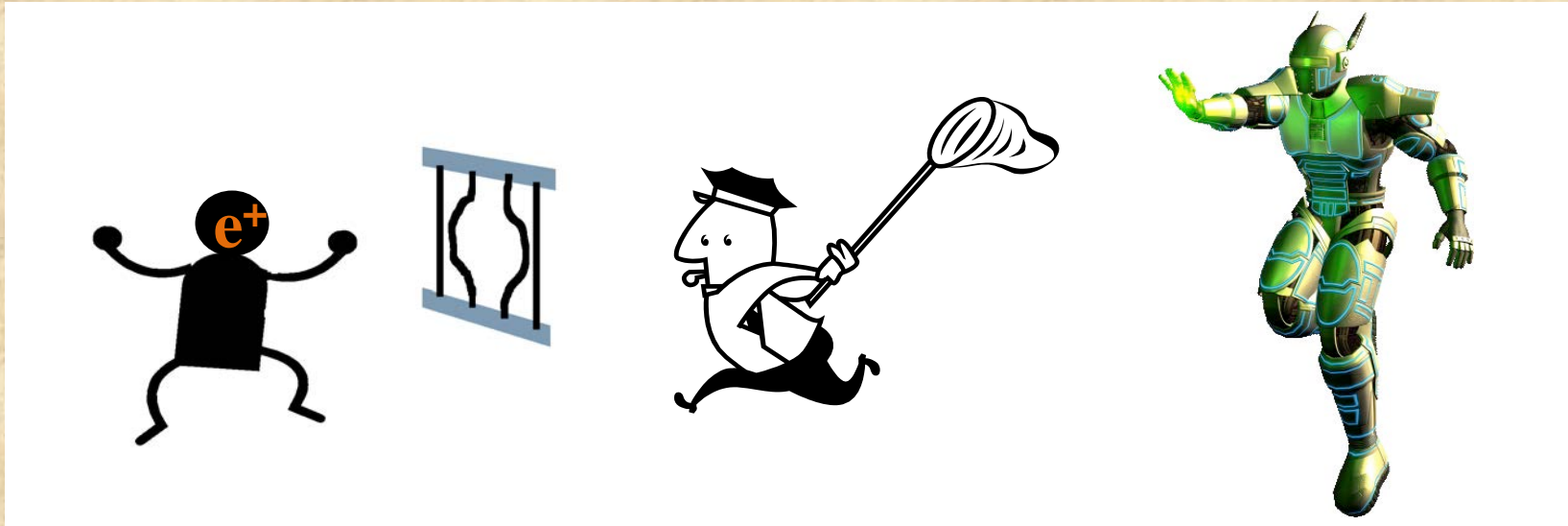
Thanks to many for material and advice:

David Cassidy, Mike Charlton, Joel Fajans, Gleb Gribakin, Christoph Hugenschmidt, Adric Jones, Allen Mills, Yasayuki Nagashima, Andrew Swann.

and present and former collaborators:

L Barnes, S. Buckman, J. Danielson, A. Deller, D. Dubin, S. Gilbert, S. Ghosh, R. Greaves, G. Gribakin, C. Hugenschmidt, N. Hurst, E. Jerzewski, M. Leventhal, J. Marler, T. Murphy, M. Natisin, T. O'Neil, A. Passner, T. Pedersen, E. Stenson, M. Stoneking, J. Sullivan, M. Tinkle, T. Weber, J. Young, the APEX Collaboration.

Thanks too for support from AT&T Bell Labs, ONR, NSF, DOE, DTRA,
and the UCSD Foundation.



Review Articles:

Plasma and Trap-Based Techniques for Science with Positrons

J. R. Danielson, et al., *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **87**, 247 (2015).

Experimental Progress in Positronium Laser Physics

D. B. Cassidy, *Euro. Phys. J. D.* **72**, 53 (2018)

Plasma and Trap-Based Techniques for Science with Antimatter

J. Fajans and C. M. Surko, *Phys. Plasmas* **27**, 030601 (2020)

positrons.ucsd.edu