

FKPPN-GBAR

Gravitational Behaviour of Antihydrogen at Rest



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Motivation

❖ Matter and Antimatter asymmetry

- Different with expectation by BIGBANG and Standard Model, Matter domain in observable Hubble volume : $n_B \gg n_{\bar{B}}$ (baryon/photon ratio : $0.6e^{-9}$ (observed) $\gg 10^{-18}$ (expect))

❖ Dark matter and Dark energy

- We do not understand 94% of the mass energy density

❖ Antimatter's fundamental properties are not fully measured

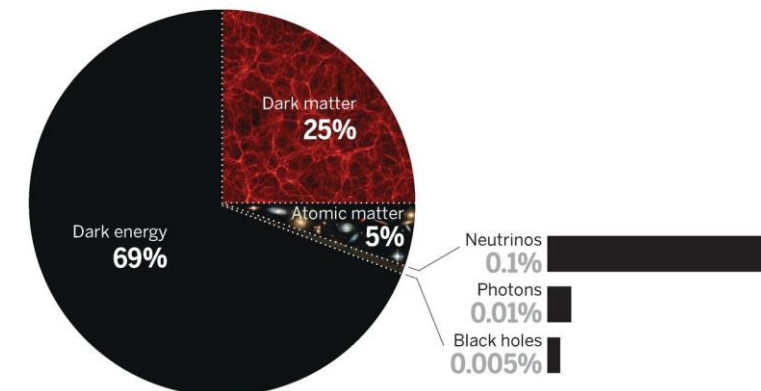
: **Interest of antimatter** about their **interaction & property**

➔ CPT and WEP test with antimatter by precision test



The multiple components that compose our universe

Current composition (as the fractions evolve with time)



Motivation

Check fundamental interaction between matter & antimatter

- Weak Equivalence Principle (WEP) :

$$m_I = m_G \quad (F = m_I a = -G m_G m'_G / r^2)$$

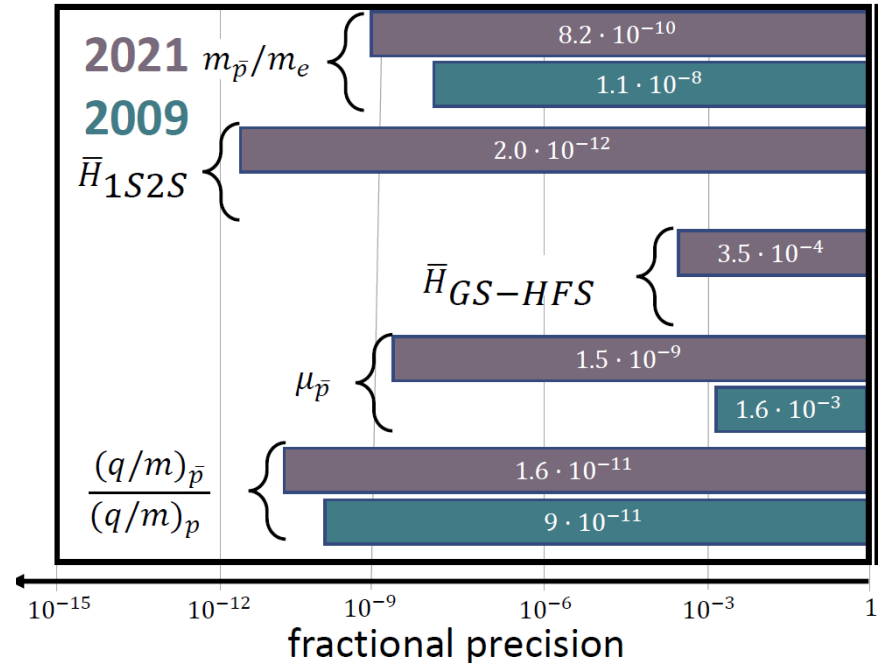
$$m_I = \overline{m}_I \quad (\text{by CPT})$$

$$m_G = m_I = \overline{m}_I = ? \overline{m}_G$$

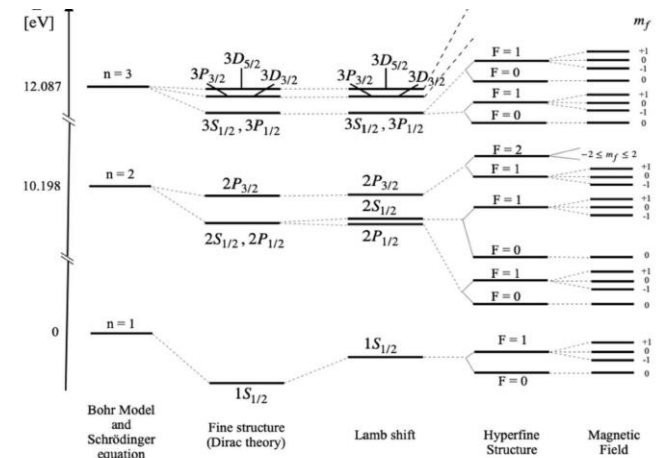
(for matter $\Delta(m_g/m_i)/(m_g/m_i)_{\text{Be/Ti}} = (0.3 \pm 1.8) 10^{-13}$)



From Stefan Ulmer's slide (ADUC)

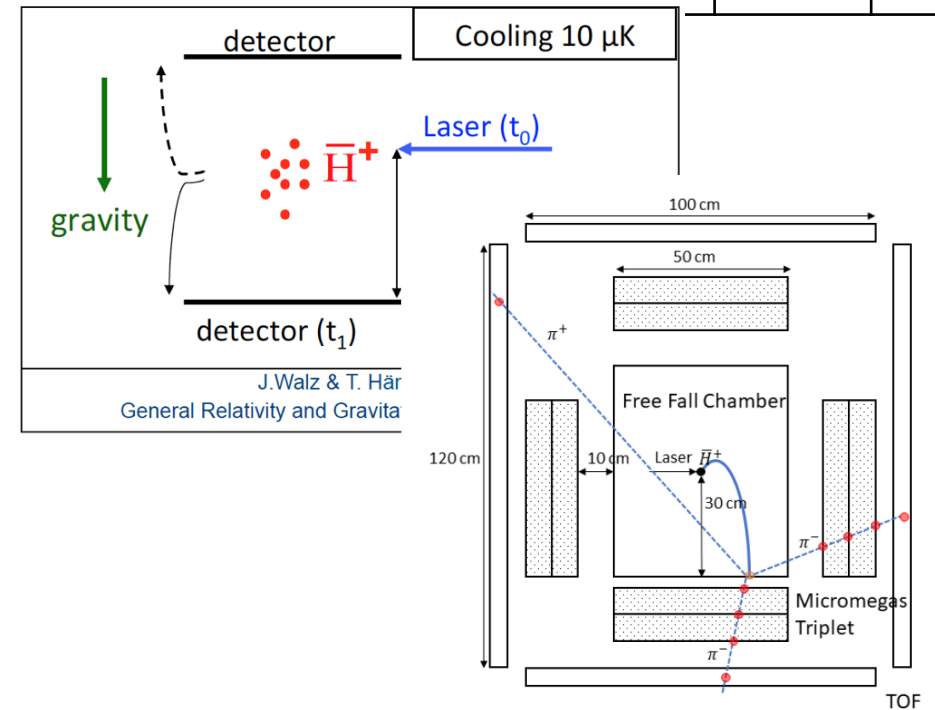
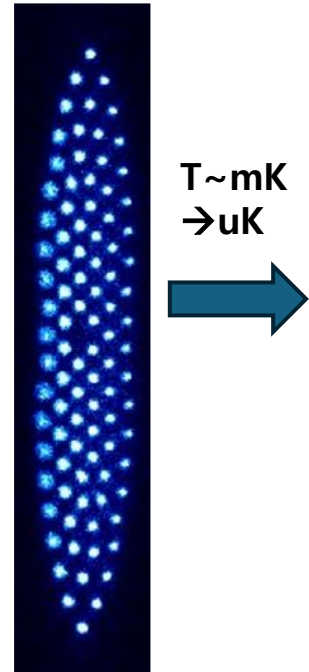
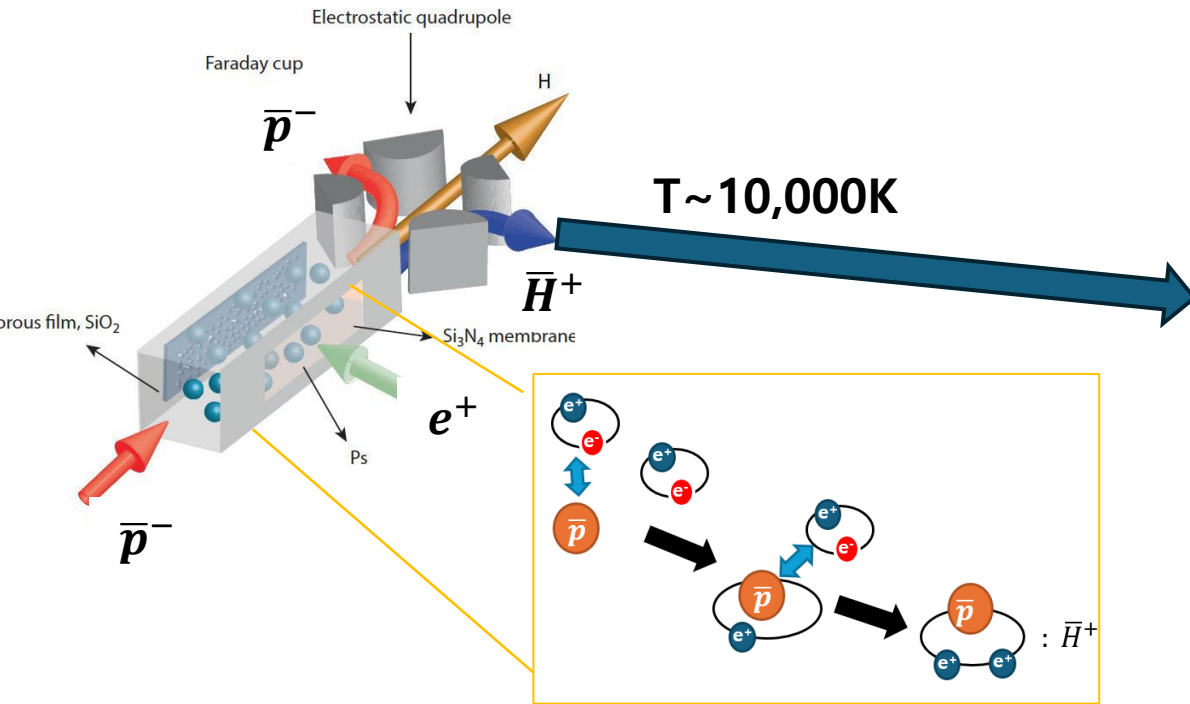


- Many CPT test has been performed between matter and antimatter especially by proton & antiproton and hydrogen and antihydrogen



GBAR experiment

Velocity fluctuation	100m/s	3m/s	0.1m/s
Temperature	1K	1mK	1uK



- Double charge exchange process between anti-proton beam and dense positronium cloud ($< 1 \times 1.5 \times 10 \text{mm}^3$ cavity)
 - $\bar{p} + Ps \rightarrow \bar{H} + e^-$: 1st milestone
 - $\bar{H} + Ps \rightarrow \bar{H}^+ + e^-$: 2nd milestone
- Enough intensity of e^+ & \bar{p}
- Good beam phase-space
- Cooling anti-hydrogen ion down to **10uK** range (ultra-cold) with Be^+ to get extremely slow velocity : 3rd milestone
- After dropping one of e^+ (by photo-detachment laser), let the ultra-cold anti-hydrogen **freefall**.
- Direct measurement of the gravitational acceleration of anti-hydrogen (WEP_{ff}) below 1%
- \bar{H}^+ is required to get ultra-cold \bar{H} (1500#) which can go below 10^{-5} precision for WEP_{ff} (only ultracold anti-hydrogen can reach)

GBAR affiliation

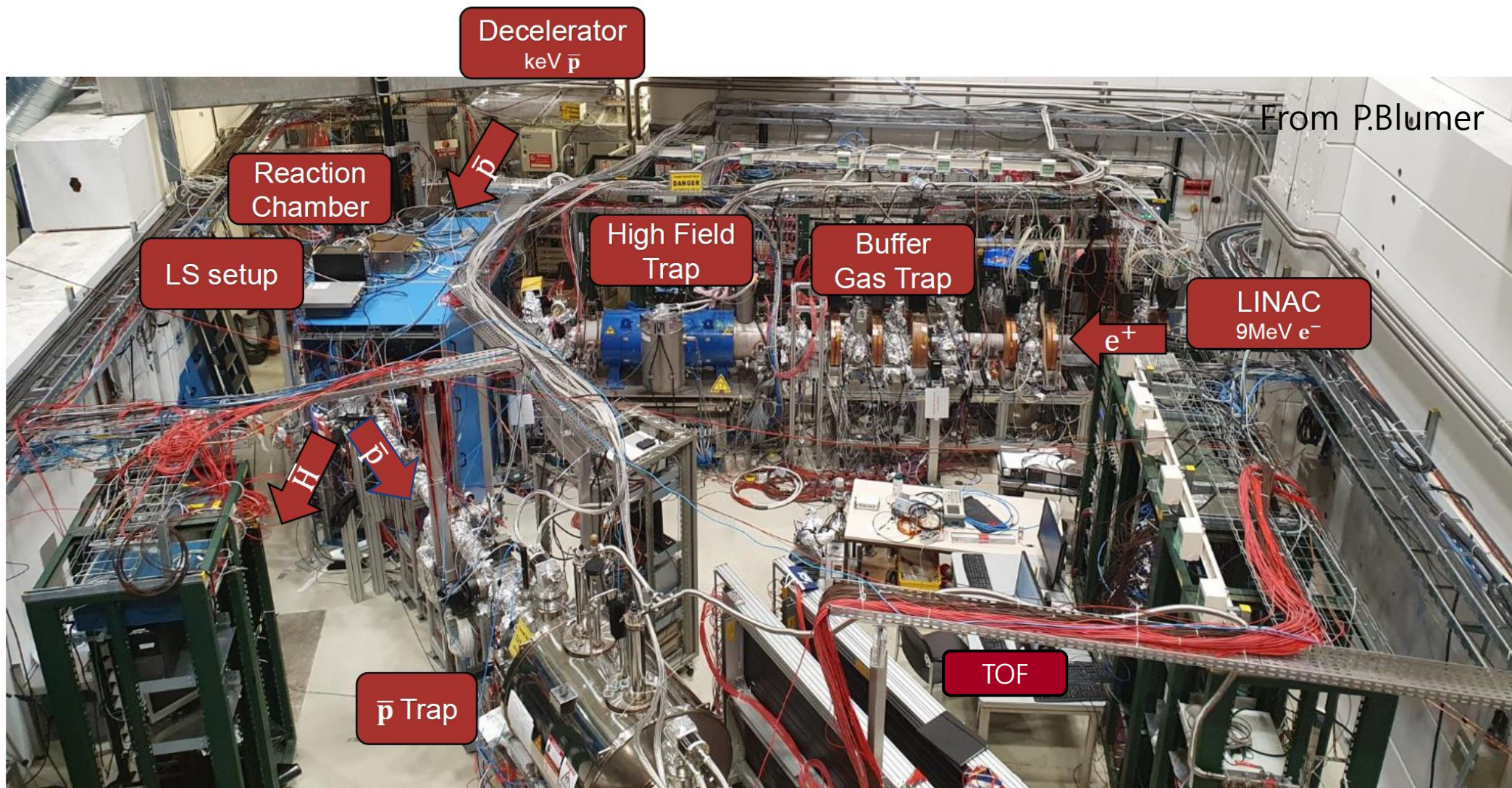


members in FKPPN 2024

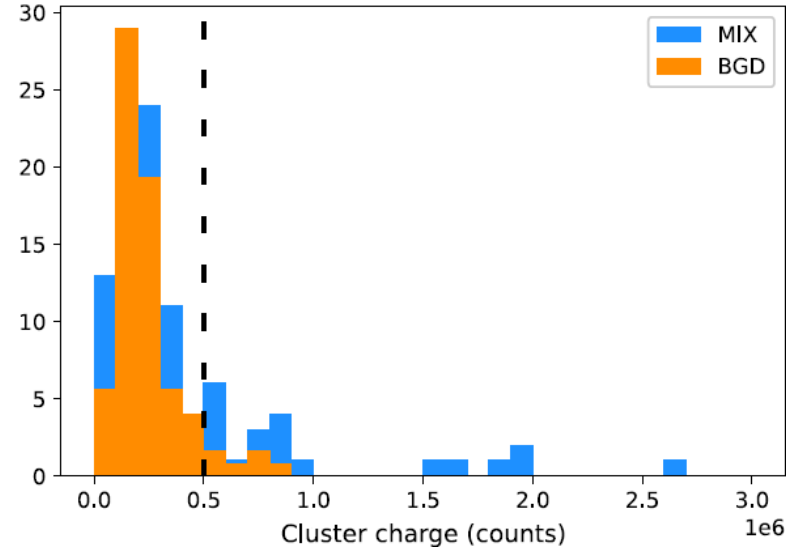
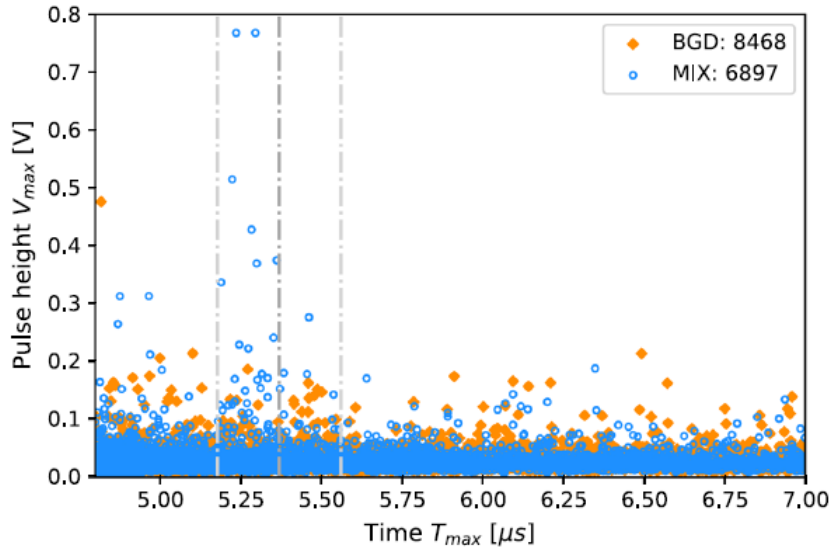
- IJCLAB (French)
- David Lunney
 - Sarah Geffroy

- IBS (Korean)
- Bongho Kim
 - Kwanhyung Park
 - Byunchan Lee (SNU)

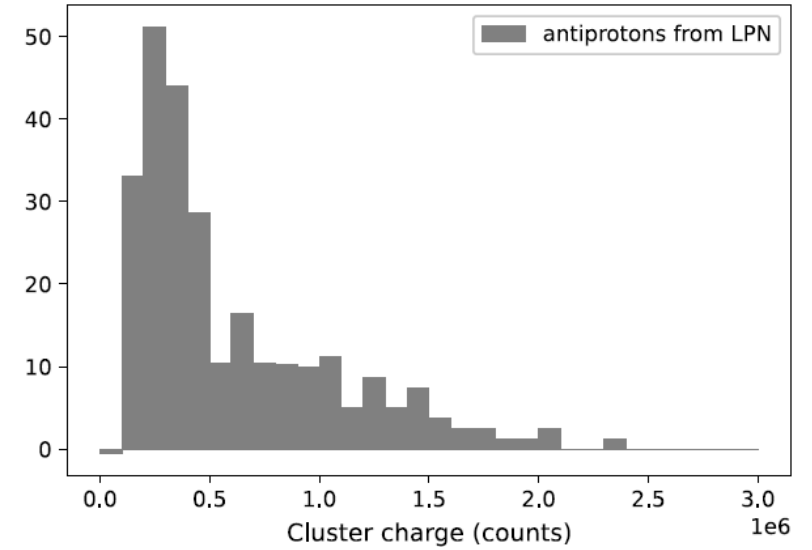
Experiment setup (2022)



\bar{H} production (2022)

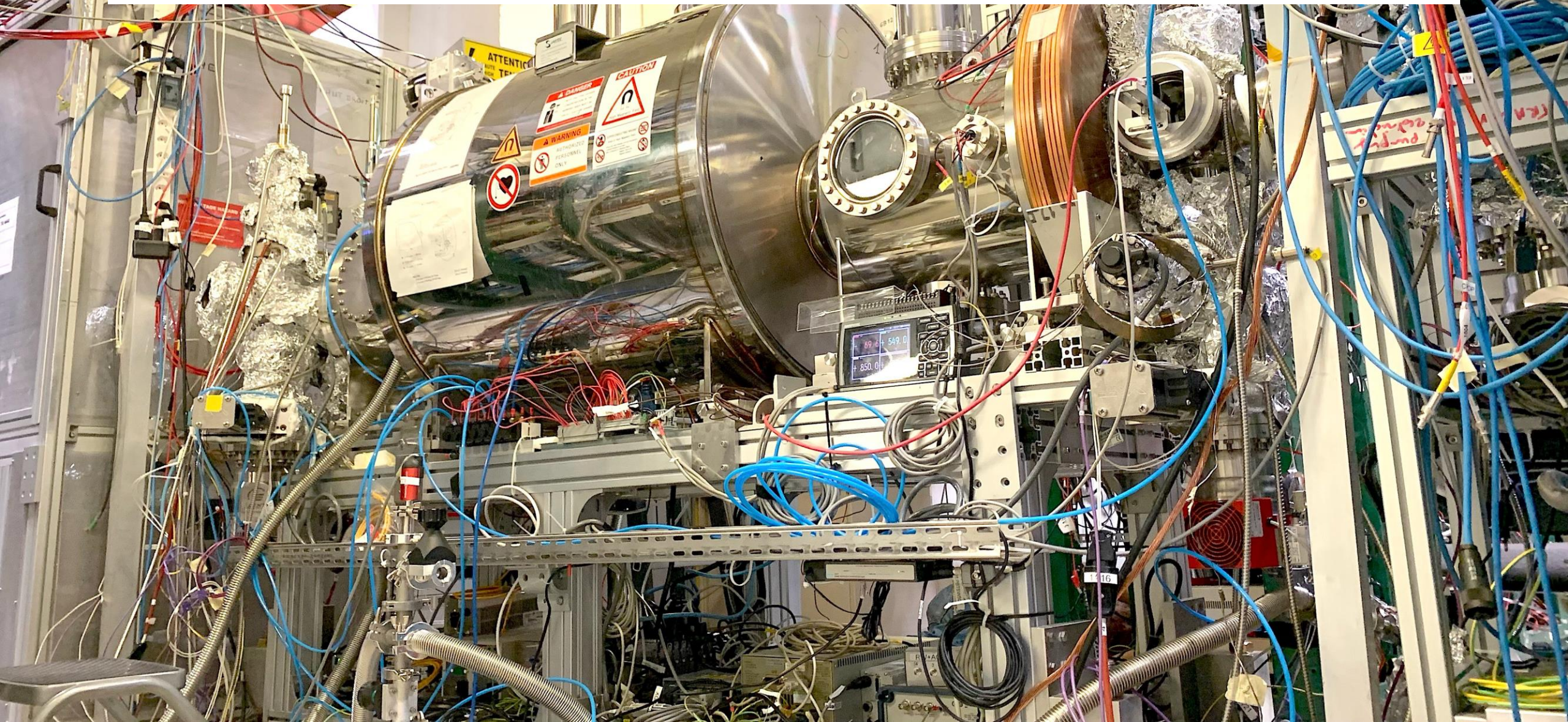


Eur. Phys. J. C 83, 10004 (2023)



- Antihydrogen above 3σ is detected (which is **1st milestone**)
- (First) production of antihydrogen by charge exchange between o-Ps and antiproton **beam**
- $I_{e^+} \times 50, I_{\bar{p}} \times 2$ with **better emittance** required \bar{H}^+ production (**2nd milestone**)

Experimental setup (2023)



Antiproton beam line development

- Decelerator : French group
- Antiproton trap : Korean group
- Recycler and recycling : Started from French group and has been collaborated.
- What's done and planed : Reproduce antiproton beam from ELENA to well tuned beam for antihydrogen ion production

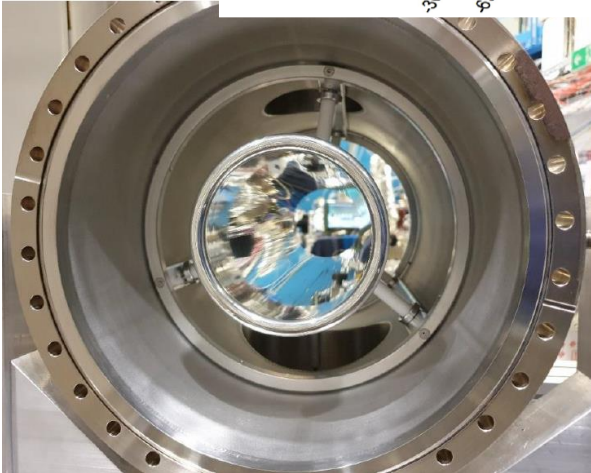
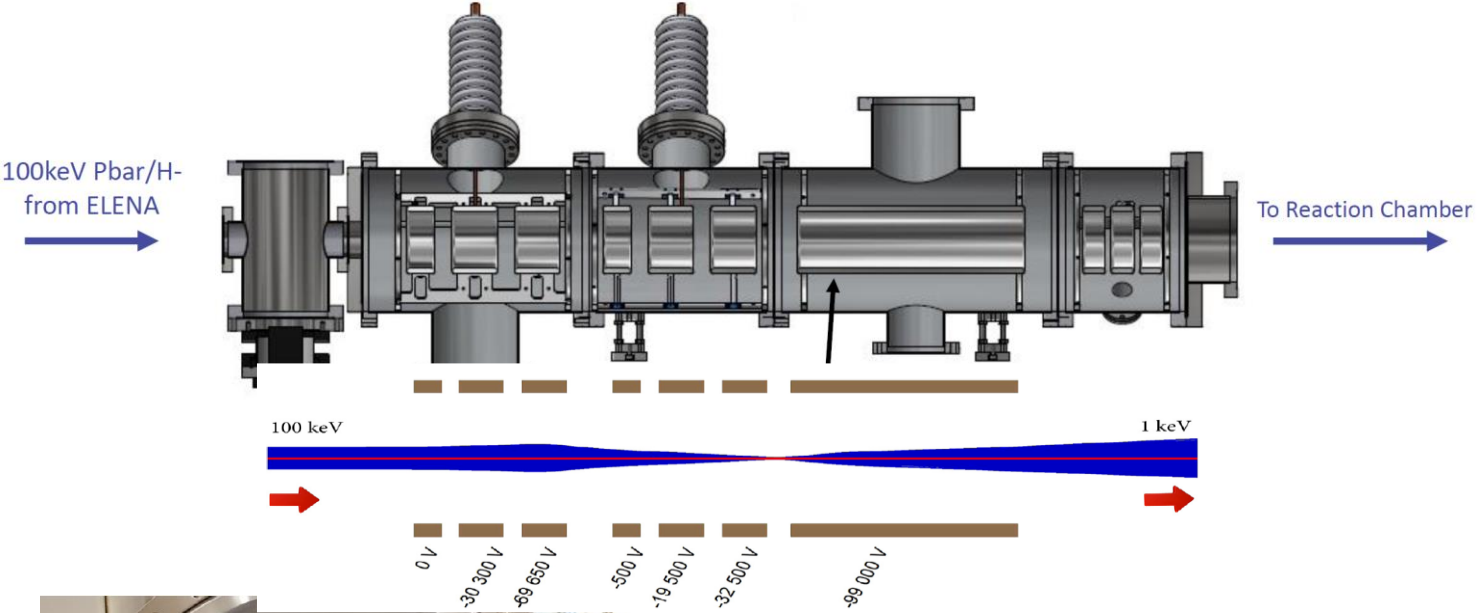


Decelerator			+ antiproton trap			
Energy	T width	Efficiency	σ_r (at RC)	ΔE	T width	Efficiency
<10keV	<100ns	~100%	<1mm	~10eV	56ns	~90%

- Current charge exchange process is limited by poor beam phase-space and limited intensity
- Future plan : increasing antiproton intensity to > x5 by recycler

Decelerator

From C.Roumegou's slide and A.Husson's paper

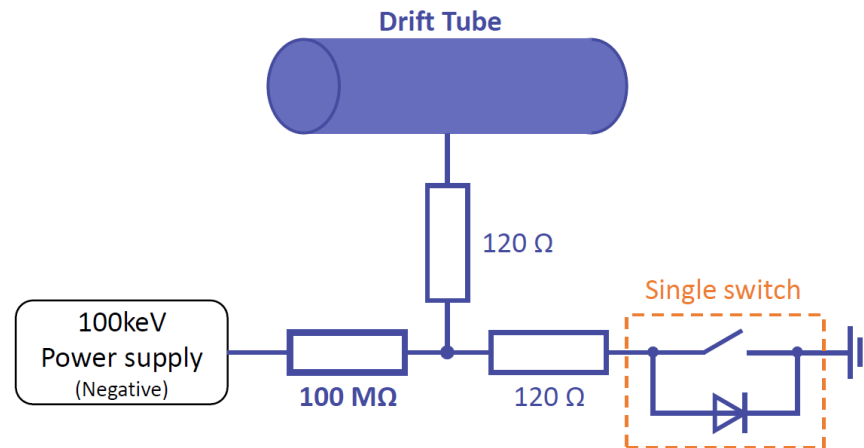


2024-05-23

- Nominal ELENA beam's parameters
intensity : 5×10^6 #/pulse (~ 2 min)
bunch length : 75ns
- Deceleration of 100keV antiproton beam ($\sigma_t < 100$ ns) to below 10keV by switching pulsed drift tube.

: Switching drift tube from high voltage to 0V while particles are inside

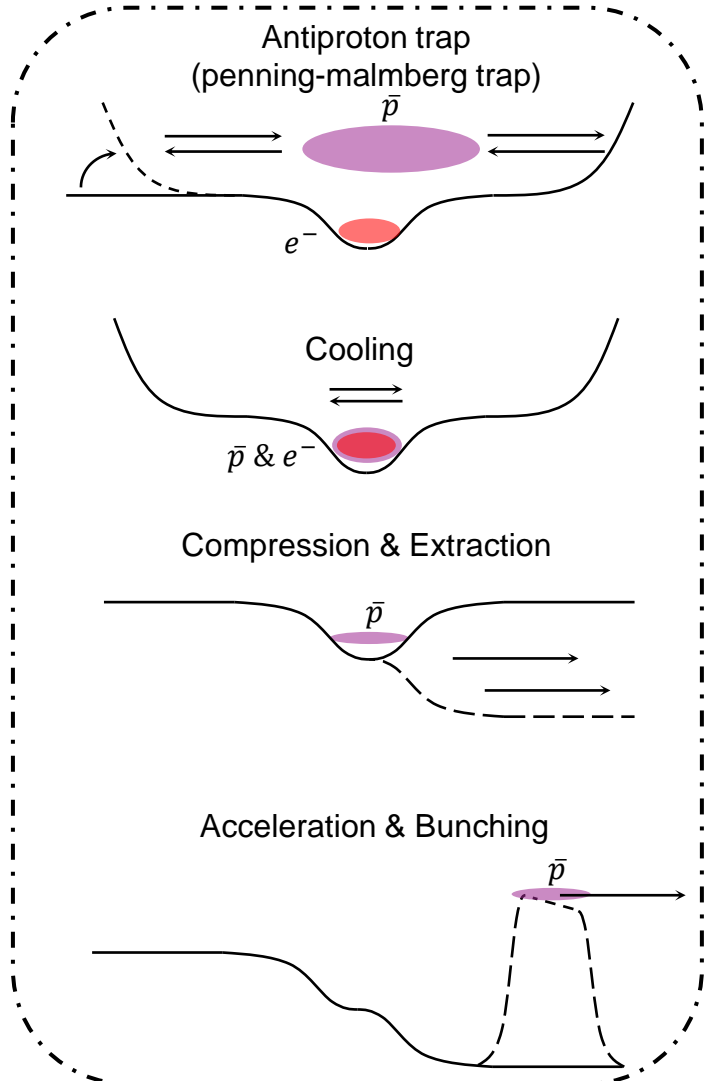
- Has been operated with stable condition
- Aim to decelerate the antiproton beam almost 100% efficiency. (95% in $\sigma_t = 300$ ns)



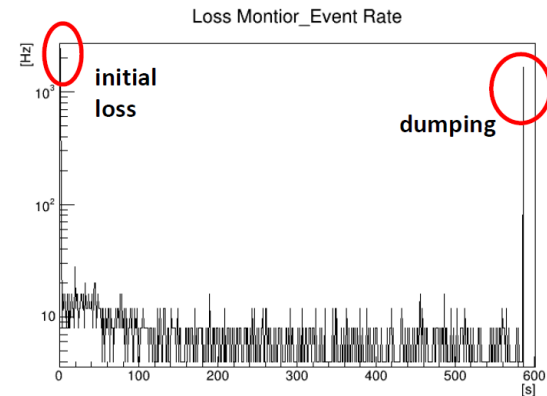
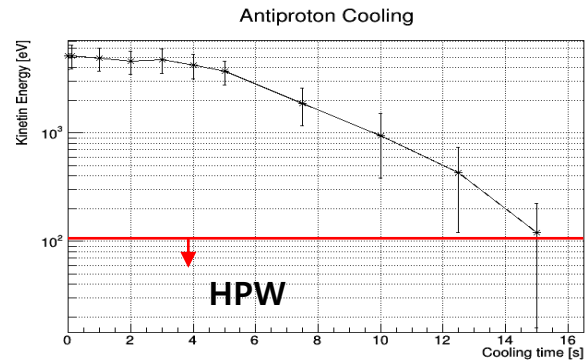
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Antiproton trap



2024-05-23



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2000

Pbar-Trap

V17

MCP-p2

799.25

489.5

11.5

11.5

11.5

11.5

201

27

200

130.25

MRE

PT-EL1

PT-EL2

PT-EL3

PT-EL4

MCP-p3

PT-EL5

V18

2m

loss monitor 5x10x170cm

Preliminary

RW
6MHz
10V, 30s

Number of e on
MCP: 1.4E+7

Number of e on
MCP: 1.8E+7

processed image: 2023-11-06 13:03:32:254000

Extracted \bar{p}

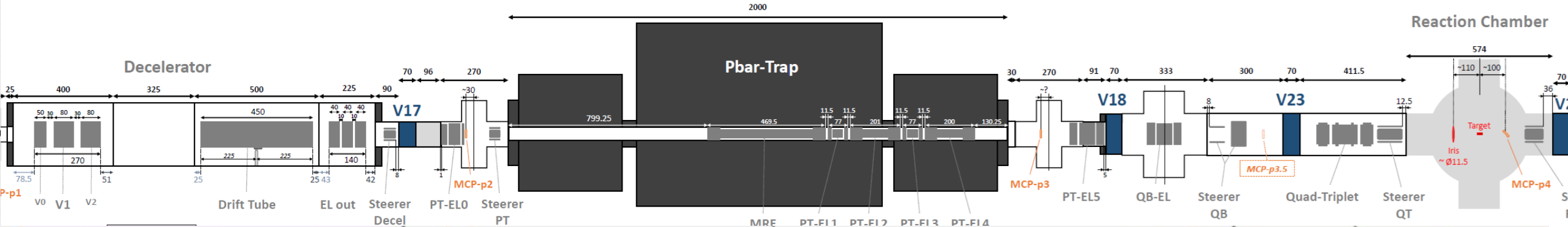
y [pixels]

x [pixels]

- Antiproton trap was installed to final position in Sep. 2023
- Full operation has been checked and 35% efficiency has been shown during 2023 ($1.8 \times 10^6 / 110s$)

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Beam guiding w&w/o pbar trap



V0 to V5

Einzel Lens

Drift Tube

steerers

ELO

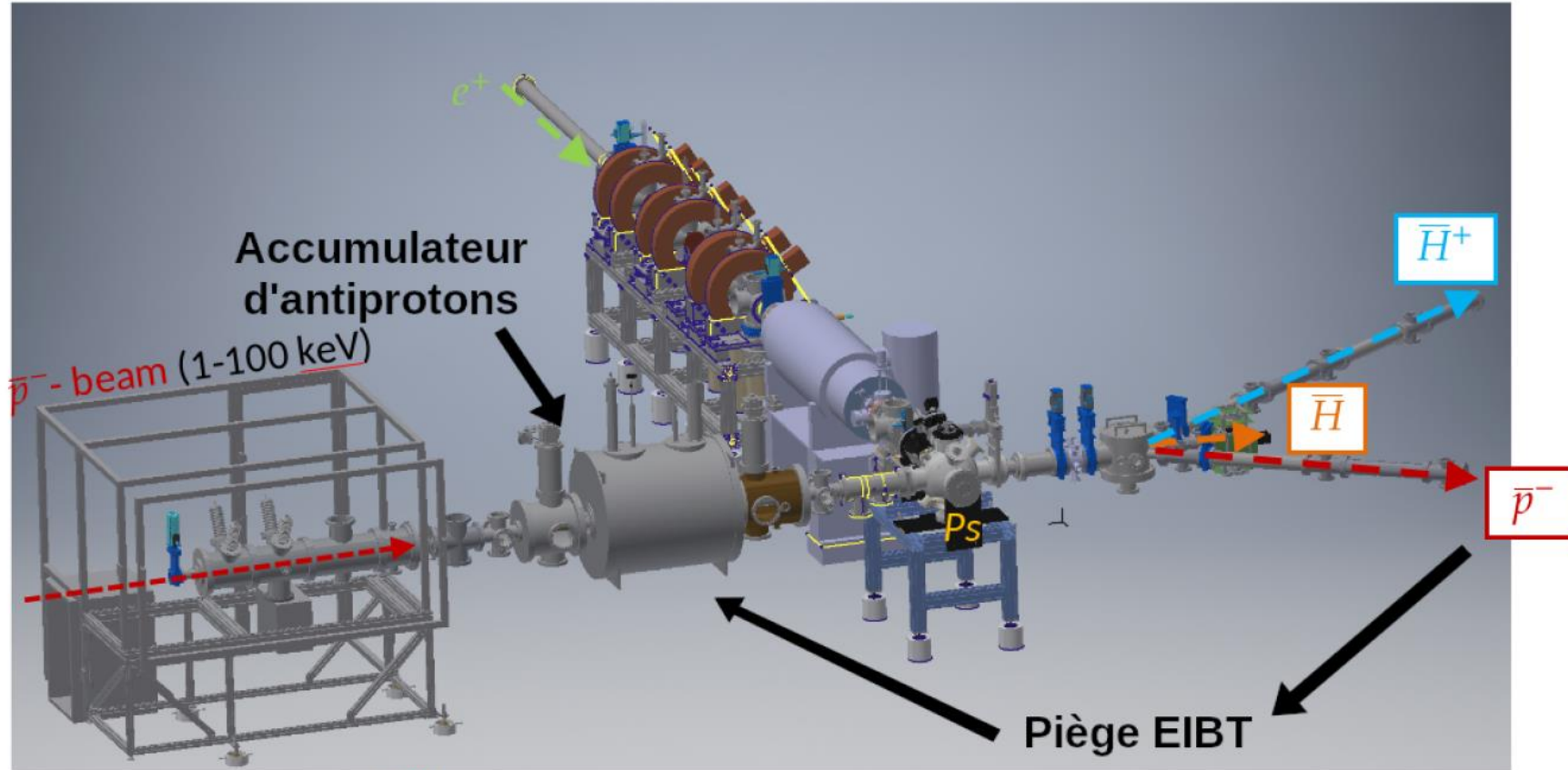
EL1~4

Einzel Lenses A

Quad-Triplet (& steerer)

- General beam guiding simulation (French)
- Beam generation and local(trap) guiding simulation (Korean)

Antiproton beam with addition of recycler



\bar{p}^- : Anti-Protons
 p^+ : Protons

\bar{H} : Anti-Hydrogen
 \bar{H}^+ : Anti-Hydrogen ion

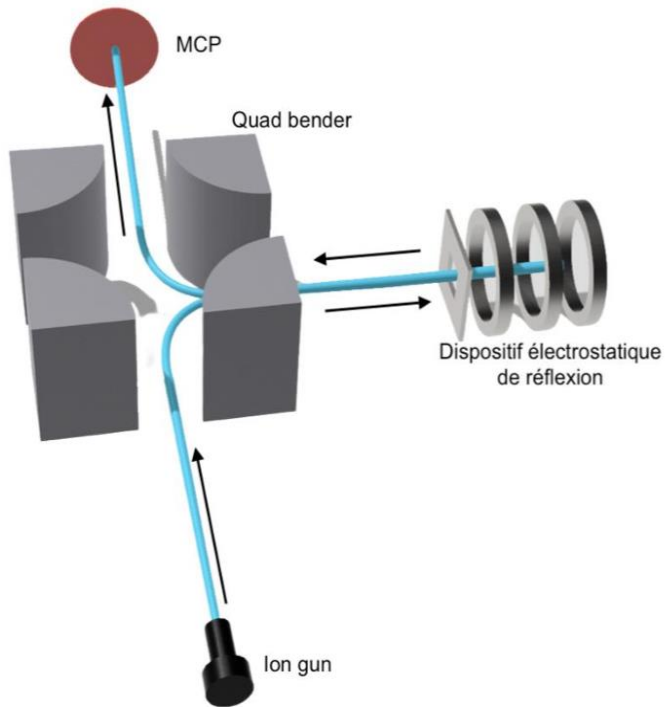
e^- : Electrons
 e^+ : Positrons

Ps: Positronium

100keV pbar beam → Deceleration → Trap & Cool & compress → Target ← Reflection

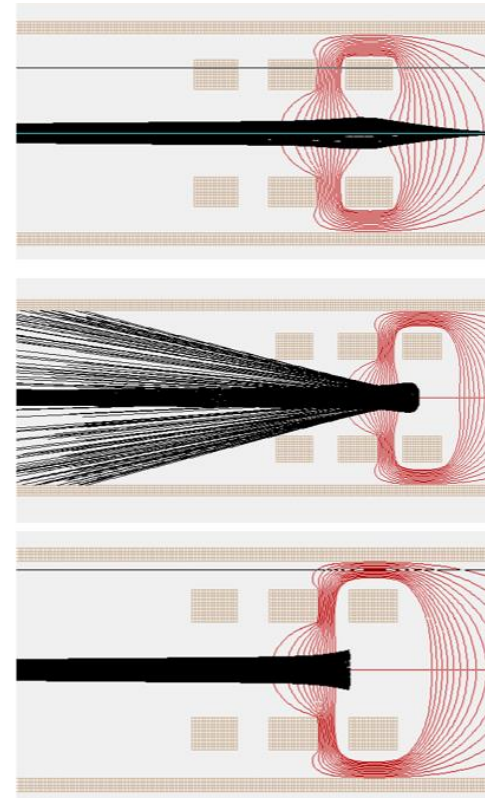
Recycler preparation

From Sarah Geffroy



Simulating, designing, and experimenting an electrostatic device for reflecting ion packets.

Use of SIMION software and experimental set-up in Orsay.



Voltage = 750 V
Beam is focused but not reflected

Voltage = 1000 V
Beam is not focused but reflected

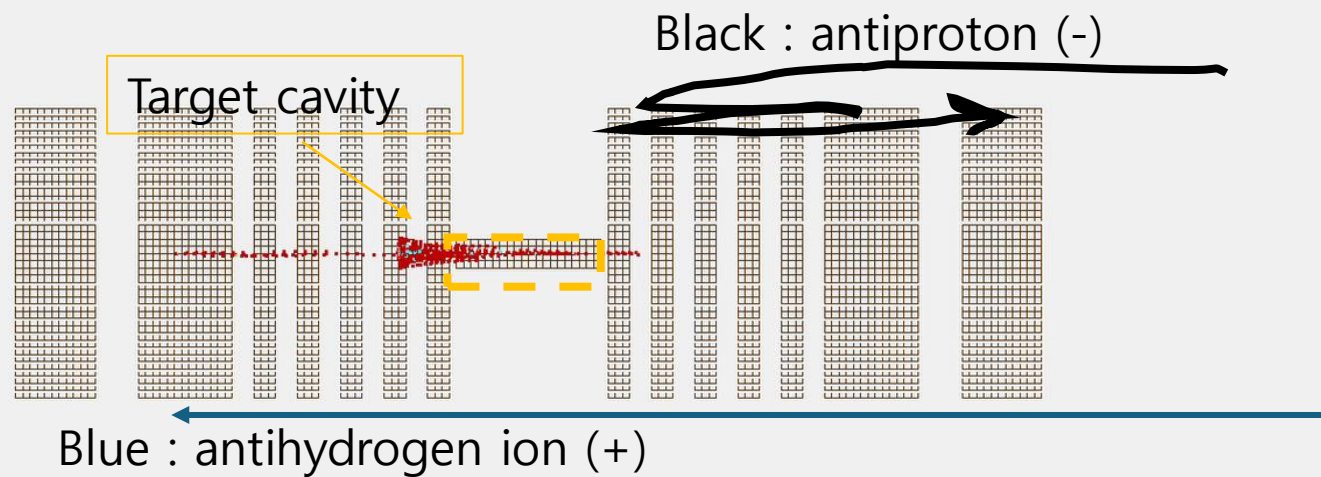
Voltage = 1150 V
Beam is focused and reflected

Charge filtering trap

new idea!

For same potential at lenses, opposite charge shows different motion

- By giving negative potential for lens after target cavity, antiproton is reflected, and antihydrogen ion passes the lens.
- With giving push-pull switching for lens before target cavity, antiproton is trapped in target cavity and then go back to trap after switch opening



Quit Ely'm Command:

Fly particles (calculate trajectories).

6 Splat: xyz(-0, 1, 0)mm, v= 976.379mm/usec

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11°C 비 10:00 2023-12-13

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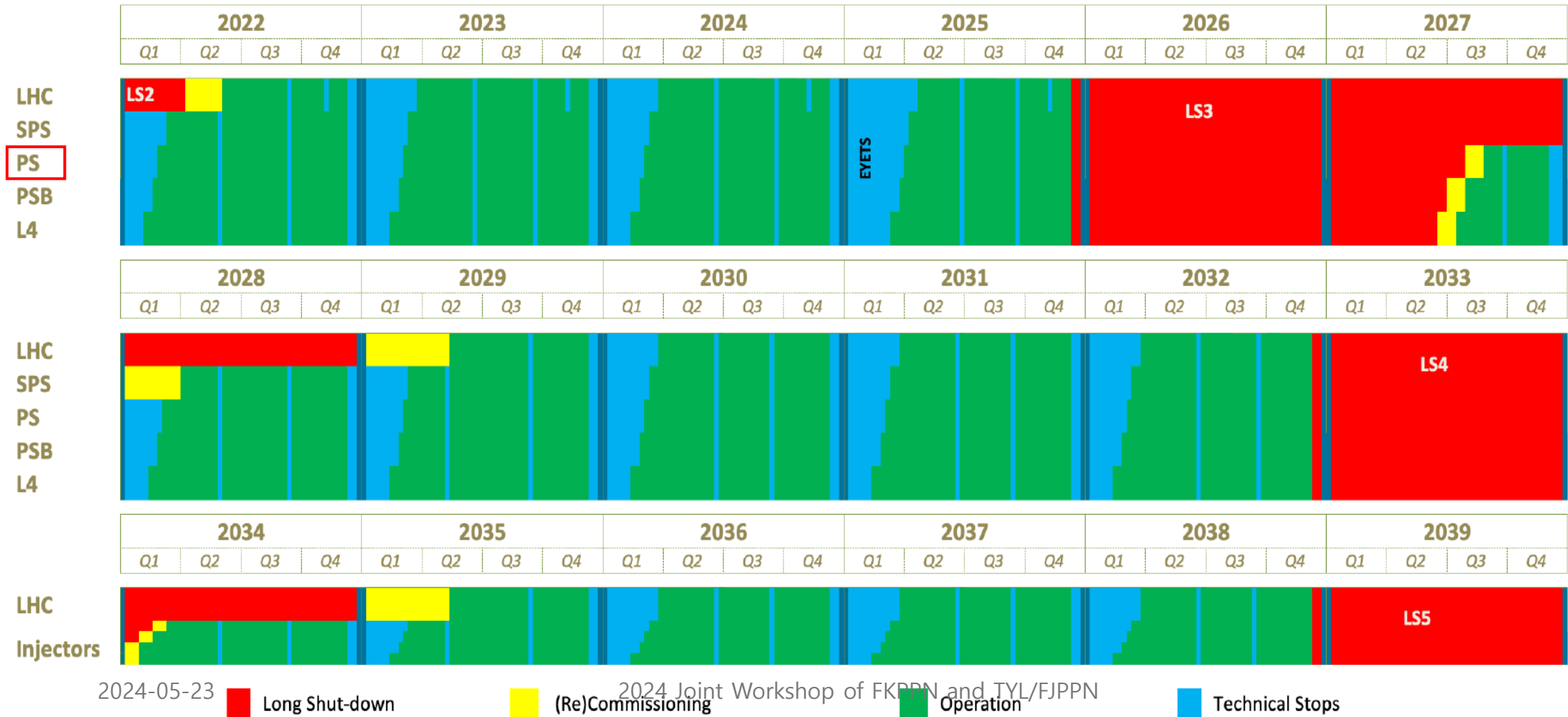
Conclusion

- GBAR experiment aims to measure the antimatter gravitational acceleration below 1% precision and go beyond
- Succeeded to produce antihydrogen by antiproton beam and positronium collision (1st milestone of GBAR experiment)
- For this, more antiproton intensity by recycling method is necessary as a solution to increase $>x5$ of antiproton intensity
- French and Korean team had worked for decelerator and have worked for whole antiproton beam line with addition of recycler at the GBAR experiment

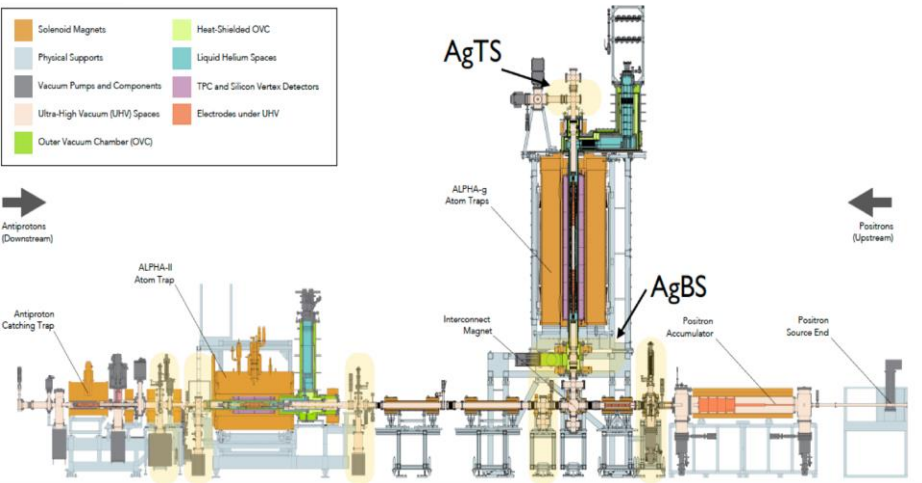
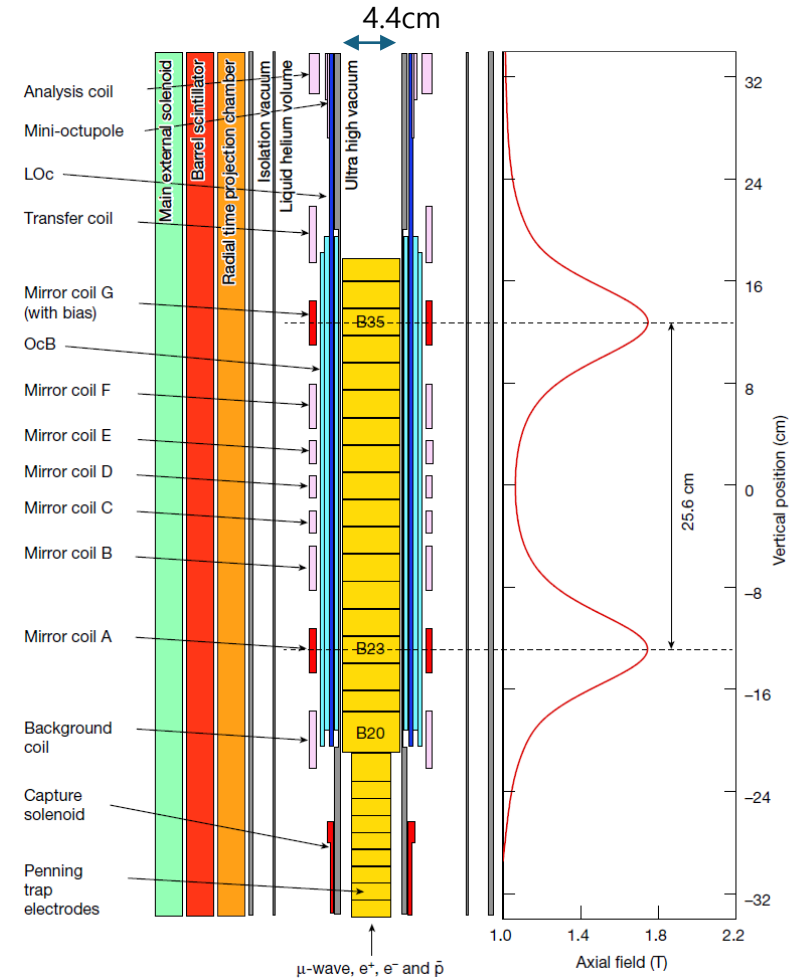
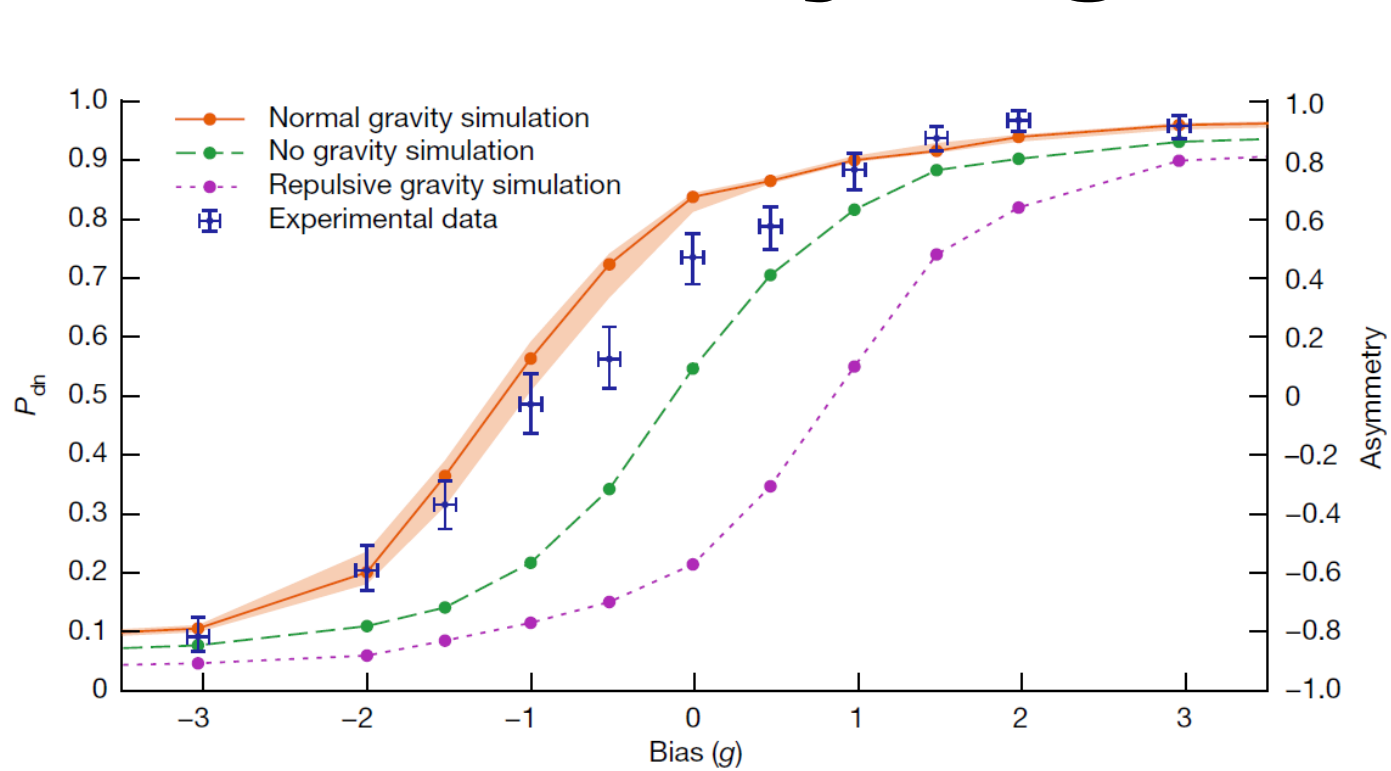
Back up

Current status and plan

Long Term Schedule for CERN Accelerator complex



Anti-Hydrogen WEP test



- **ALPHA-g experiment**

2013 : proof-of-principle experiment

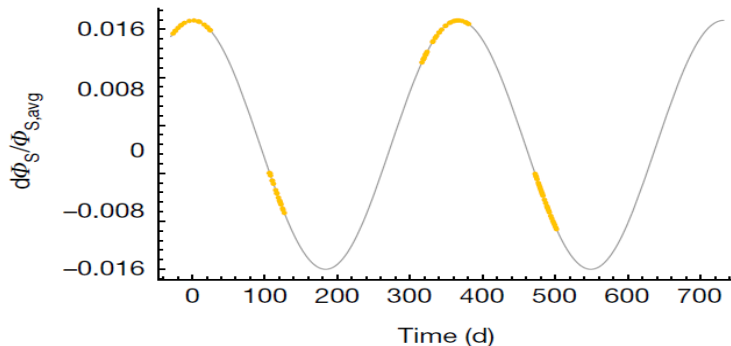
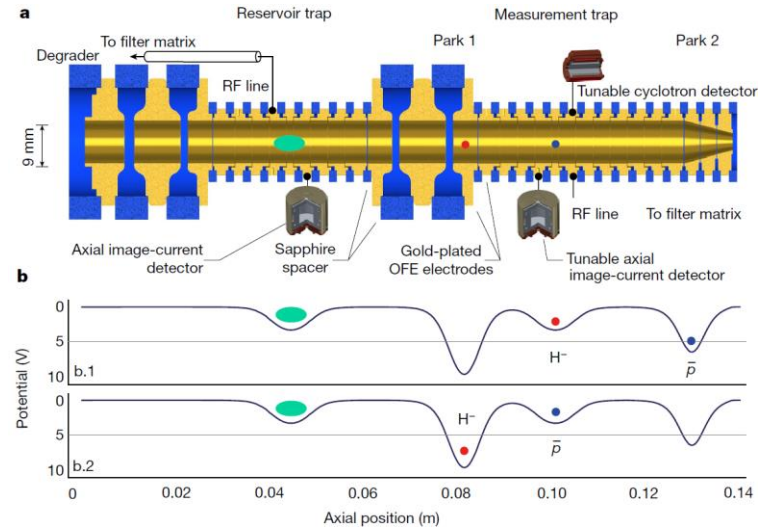
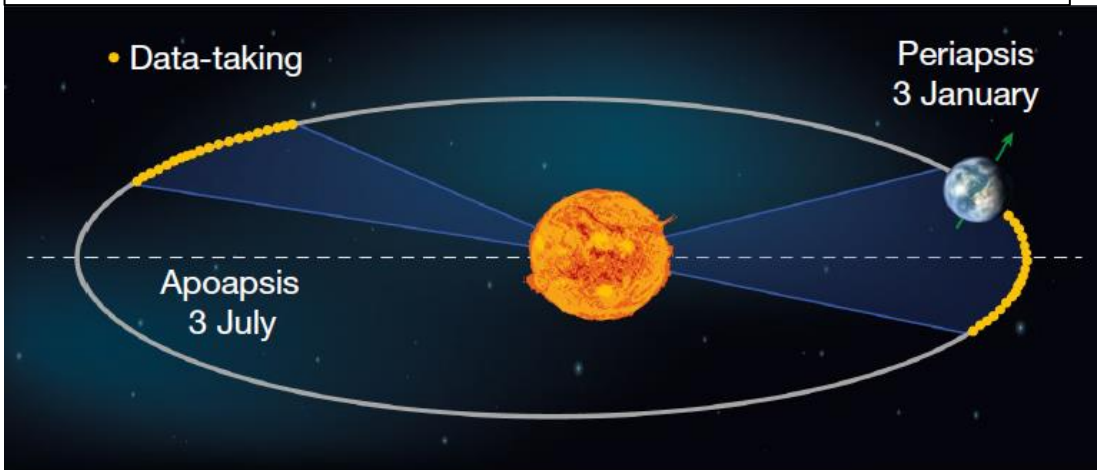
2018 : Alpha-g magnet constructed

2023 : Rule out Repulsive antigravity by \bar{H} with $T < 0.5K$ (**Nature 621, 716-722 (2023)**)

$$a_{\bar{g}} = (0.75 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.16) \times g$$

Antiproton WEP test

BASE experiment, Nature, 601, 53-57 (2022)



• Base experiment

Antiprotons cyclotron clock measurement was done for WEP_{CC} test : $|\alpha_{g,D} - 1| < 0.030$ (CL 0.68)

← Limit on scalar and tensor interaction

$$\frac{v_{c,\bar{p}} - v_{c,p}}{v_{c,avg}} = \frac{3\Phi}{c^2} (\alpha_g - 1)$$

(Hughes R. J. & Holzscheiter M. H, PRL 66, 854 (1991))