Anti-Hydrogen



electron

hydrogen



positron

anti-hydrogen



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OUTLINE

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WHAT IS ANTI-HYDROGEN?

antiproton

positron

Anti-hydrogen is composed of a Positron(anti-electron) and anti-Proton.

Anti-Hydrogen atom is analogous to the Hydrogen atom.

Positron

Dirac's equation predicted Positron(1931)

Carl D. Anderson found Positron experimentally (1932)

- Same mass as an electron
- Opposite charge of an electron

Anti-Proton

- Predicted by Dirac (1933)
- Experimentally confirmed by Emilio
 Segre and Owen
 Chamberlain (1955)

Same mass but opposite charge of a proton

Anti-Hydrogen

Neutral Atom

Small Permanent Magnetic Moment



HISTORY

1995

 First Anti-Hydrogen Atoms Produced at CERN by Walter Oelert (made 9 atoms)
 Important Success as this allows the chance to understand Matter-Anti Matter Symmetry

HISTORY

2002

The race between two groups, Athena and Atrap, makes progress by competing to produce the most Anti-Hydrogen atoms.
They are able to produce tens of thousand atoms (not really trap)

HISTORY

PRESENT (as of Nov 17, 2010)

"Trapped" 38 Anti-Hydrogen atoms and held them for about a sixth of a second
This took about 335 tries/cycles
Trap about 1 Anti-Hydrogen atom every 20 seconds

It all started with Dirac, leading to CPT

Why is this important?

CPT implies that if there is matter, then there is anti-matter



Paul Dirac

(mc)

 A quadratic equation will have 2 roots
 Dirac proposed that the negative energy corresponds to positively charged electrons

But it can come to an end, according to T.D. Lee

He showed that CPT theorem breaks down at plank scale (10¹⁹GeV) where Grand Unification happens (Lee 1995)



So how do we deal/fix this?

We need to do CPT test experimentally to confirm what actually happens



member

We treat Anti-Hydrogen in the Plasma Regime

As we can not treat this as a gas or a system of particles, new theories need to be developed

IMPORTANCE

CPT Testing – 1S-2S Transition

Compare transitions to Hydrogen

 How similar are the two atoms?

Weak Equivalence
 Principle

How does antimatter respond to gravity?



What is the recipe?

Any secret ingredients?

We need cold Positrons and cold Anti-Protons and trap them

Seems too easy, right?



Problem

- Anti-Protons are too hot
 - Leads to high energy, making them hard to trap
 - Temperatures at around 100 K
 - New methods ~ 10 K

Solution

Ideal Temperature < 0.5 K
Collisions with electrons, so that can carry/absorb energy/momentum

Problem

Anti-Hydrogen is a neutral atom
Ordinary traps only trap charged particles
Solution

- Superimpose a Penning-Malmberg trap with a Minimum B trap
- Allows us to use the small permanent magnetic moment of Anti-Hydrogen

Problem

Superimposing the two traps destroy confinement of constituents Solution

Apply a high order magnetic multi-poles





Antiproton Accumulation + Mixing with positrons



- "Catching trap"-The first 12 electrodes catch, cool, and accumulate anti-protons
- "Mixing trap"-where anti-protons merge with positron plasma
- Last section of electrodes- Positron transfer and recapture procedure



Double-Well Trap – Three types of collisions

Lower potentials to start mixing/cooling

OTHER ANTI-MATTER EXPERIMENTS

Anti-Deuterium



If we can make Anti-Deuterium, then it follows that other Anti-Elements must exist

 Shows that there is "anti-glue"

CONCLUSION

As we improve our technique and understanding of anti-matter experiments, we will be able to efficiently trap and run test on anti-matter, which will provide a result to the Matter-Anti Matter Symmetry Problem What will we do with the anti-elements?

- Anti-fire?
 - Anti-clone?

REFERENCES

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http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/vaop/n