



Studies involving antimatter at  
low (sub-MeV) energy

**ALPHA (CERN) with anti-hydrogen**

- BRESCIA/PAVIA

**AEGIS (CERN) with anti-hydrogen**

- TRENTO, MILANO, BRESCIA/PAVIA

**ASACUSA (CERN) with anti-hydrogen**

- BRESCIA/PAVIA, MILANO

**PSYCO with positronium**

- TRENTO

**QUPLAS with positronium**

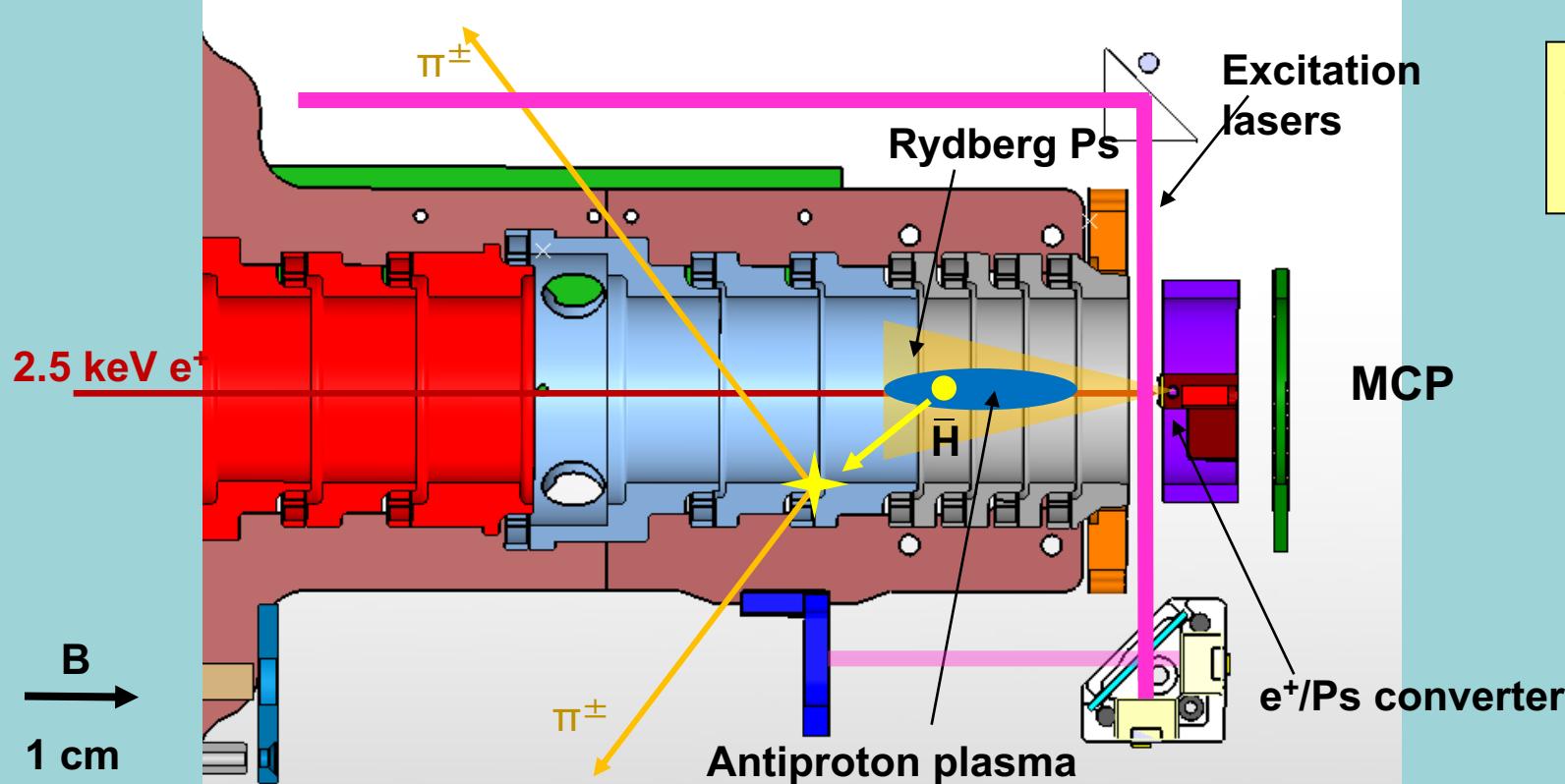
- MILANO, FIRENZE, BRESCIA/PAVIA

# A E G I S

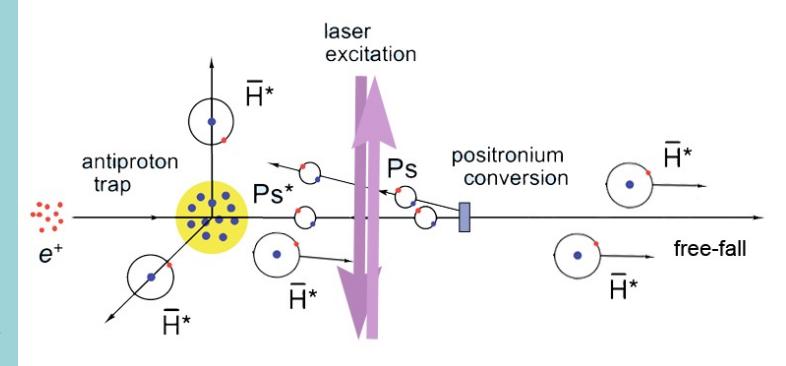
QUantum interferometry and gravitation with Positrons and LASers

Recall: the AD/ELENA accelerator system provides for low-energy antiprotons

## External Scintillation Detector Array (ESDA)

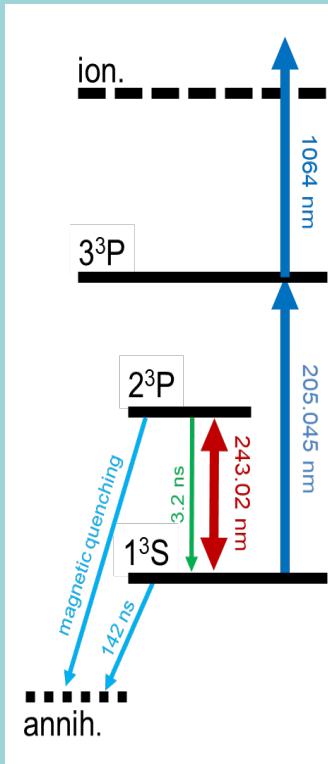


Accumulation of 10 millions antiprotons  
Detection of H-bar formation



## External Scintillation Detector Array (ESDA)

## Laser cooling of positronium

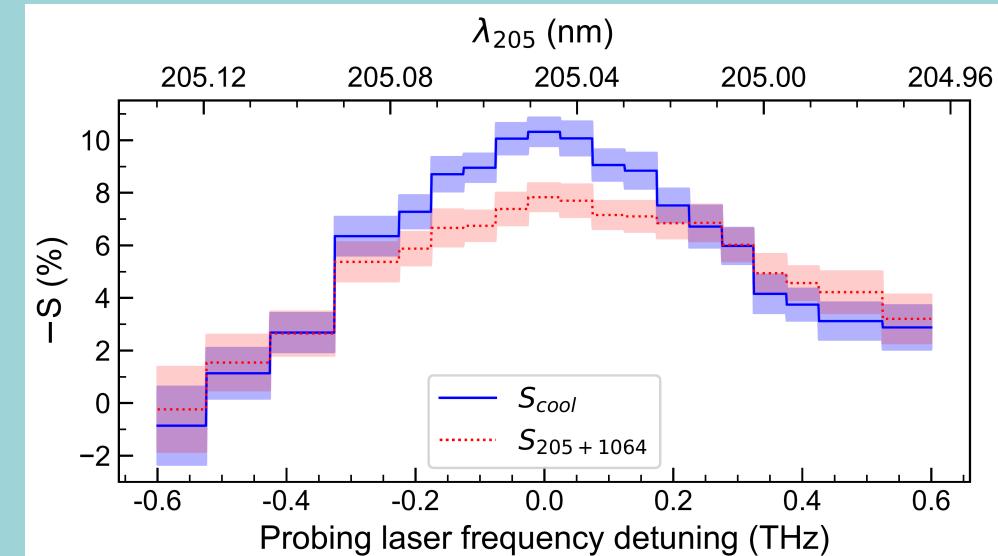


Results:  
narrowing of the  
 $1^3S - 3^3P$  line

Probing transition  
( $1^3S \rightarrow 3^3P \rightarrow \text{Ion}$ )

Ps cloud cooled  
from 380 K to 170 K

Cooling transition  
( $1^3S \leftrightarrow 2^3P$ )



BBC Sign in Home News Sport Earth Reel World

## NEWS

Home | Israel-Gaza war | War in Ukraine | Climate | Video | World | UK | Business | Tech | Science

Science

### Antimatter: Scientists freeze positronium atoms with lasers

L.T. Glogger et al.,  
Positronium Laser cooling via the  $1^3S$ - $2^3P$  Transition with a Broadband Laser Pulse  
*Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 132, 083402 (2024) doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.132.083402

1. CIRCUS: an autonomous control system for antimatter, atomic and quantum physics experiments  
***EPJ Quantum Technology*** 11, 10 (2024) doi.org/10.1140/epjqt/s40507-024-00220-6

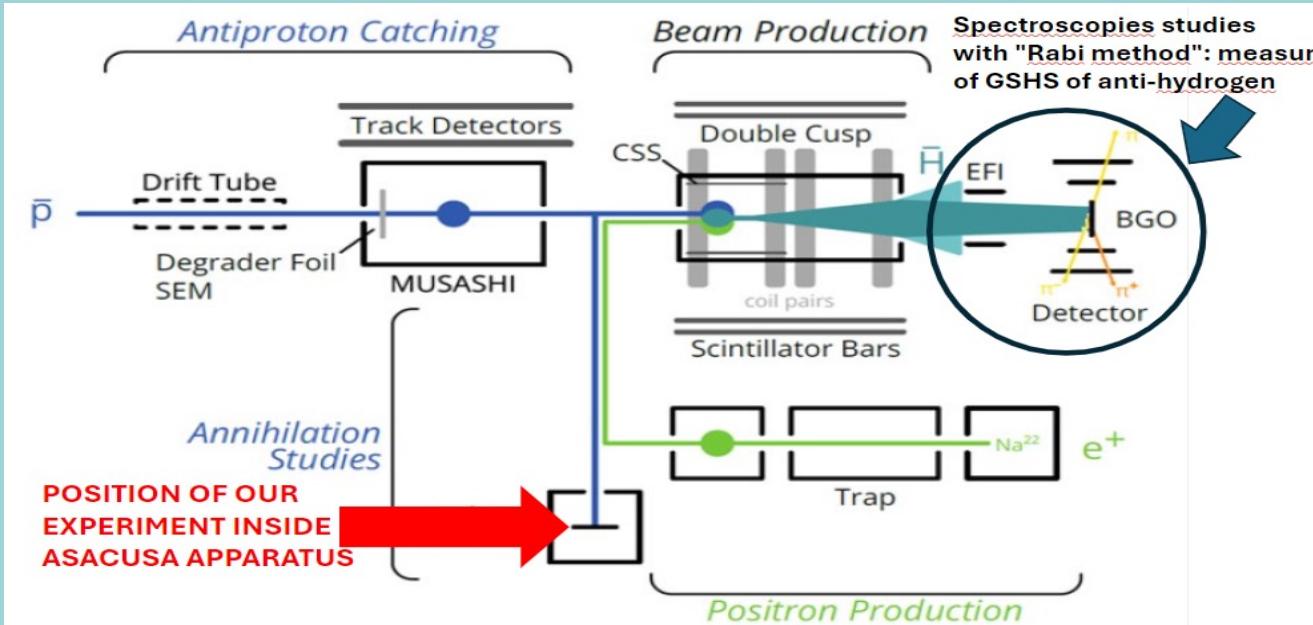
2. TALOS: (Total Automation of Labview Operations for Science): a framework  
for autonomous control systems for complex experiments  
***Review of Scientific Instrument*** accepted

3. Real-time antiproton annihilation vertexing with sub-micron resolution  
***Nature Communication*** – submitted

Conference	location	date	speaker	subject
<b>ICSLs 2024</b> 26th International Conference on Spectral Line Shapes	Otsu, JAPAN	2 - 7 Jun.	R. Caravita	Ps cooling
EXA/LEAP : INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EXOTIC ATOMS AND RELATED TOPICS AND CONFERENCE ON LOW ENERGY ANTIPROTONS	Vienna- Austria	26 - 30 Aug	R. Caravita	Antiprotons in AEgIS
SIF	Bologna	9 - 13 Sep.	R. Caravita	Ps cooling
Seminar at the Tokio University	Tokio University-Japan	12 June	R. Caravita	Ps Cooling

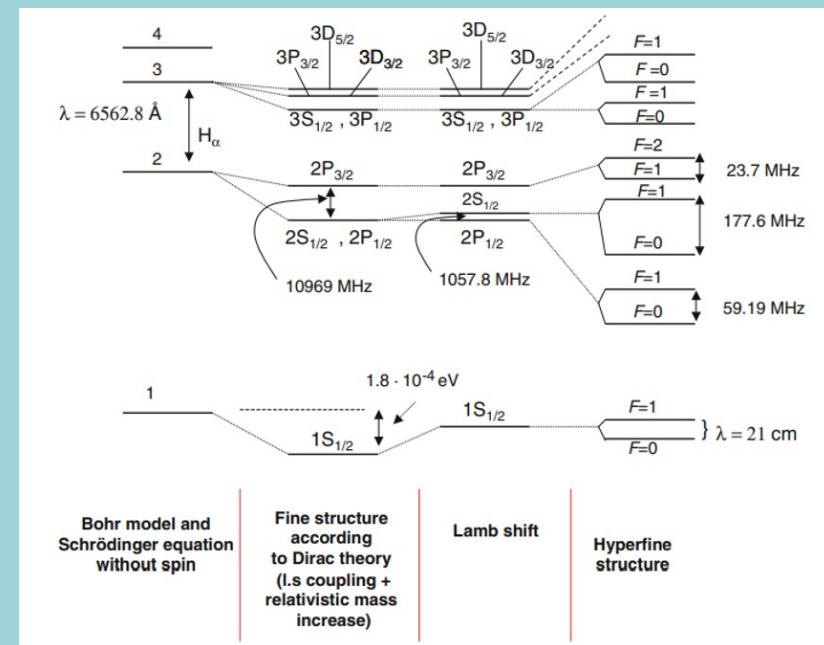
# ASACUSA

QUantum interferometry and gravitation with Positrons and LASers



Physics in the CUSP  
Rabi method to measure  
GSHS

Historically known for Antiprotonic Helium  
Anti-hydrogen physics part focused on  
**GSHS of H-bar (CPT test)**



Tuned up with hydrogen  
(best result ever, except  
with MASER)

## Antiprotons

$10^7$  caught per AD/ELENA shot

$10^6$  successfully trapped/cooled in the CUSP

High density ( $10^7/\text{cm}^3$ )

**$5 \times 10^5$  anti-hydrogen atoms at 300 K**

E.D. Hunter et al.

*SDR, EVC, and SDREVC: Limitations and Extensions*

Journal of Plasma Physics 89 (2023) 935890501

D. Murtagh et al.

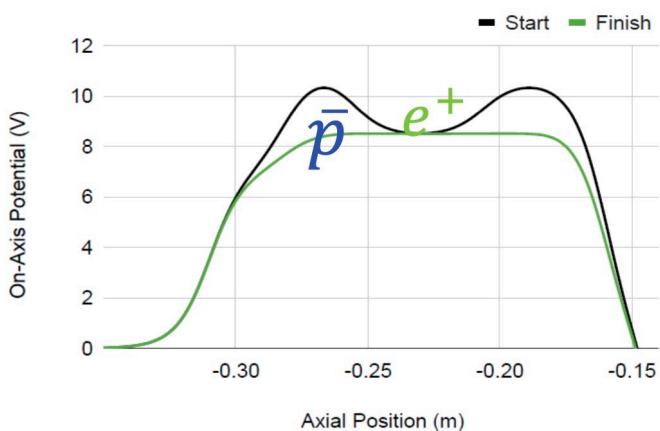
Slow positron production and storage for the ASACUSA-Cusp experiment

Journal of Plasma Physics 89 (2023) 905890608

A. Lanz et al.

*Upgrade of the positron system of the ASACUSA-Cusp experiment*

Submitted J. Plasma Phys.



## Positrons (Stacker built in Milano)

$3 \times 10^7$  confined in the CUSP

Obtained temperature of 25 K

### Papers

C. Amsler et al.

Injection and capture of antiprotons in a Penning-Malmberg trap using a drift tube accelerator and degrader foil, NIMA 2014

### Papers- submitted or in preparation

C. Amsler et al.

Antiproton annihilation at rest in thin solid targets and comparison with Monte Carlo simulations, submitted to EPJA

### Conference, seminars (by Italian people)

2 talk at FuPhy 2024

1 Invited talk at EXA/Leap 2024

2 posters at EXA/Leap 2024

For LEA (including ASACUSA): 1 invited talk at INFN2024  
1 invited talk at SIF2024

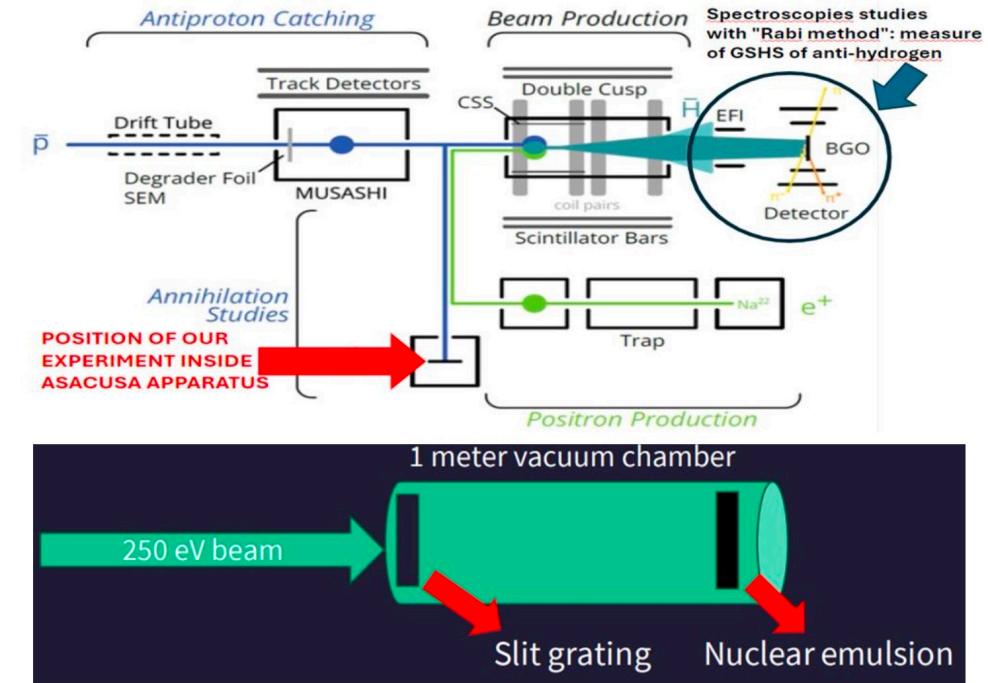
# INTERFEROMETRY WITH ANTIPROTONS

## Motivations for Interferometry with antiproton:

- Never done before
- Towards the Aharonov-Bohm experiment with antiproton

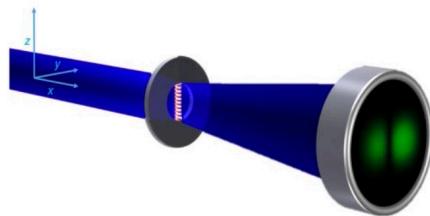
## Program

- 2024 – Exposure test of emulsions  
2025 – Realization of Interferometer  
2025 – Exposure for Interferometry

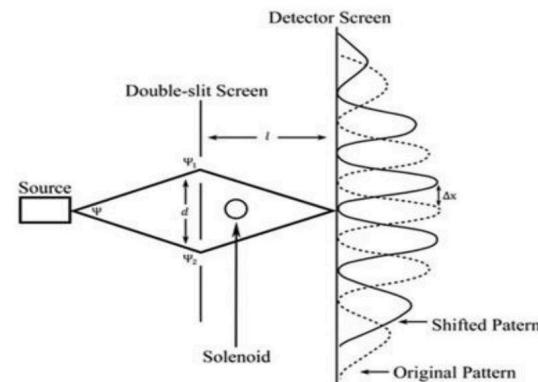


## Motivations for Aharonov-Bohm experiment with antiproton:

- Never done with particles different from  $e^-$
- Clarification of the potential role in quantum physics
- Existence of the «quantum force»?



Left-right asymmetry seen by the Batelaan group (with  $e^-$ )



## Antimatter Gravitation with Ps

The [Alpha Collaboration's](#) recent study on the interaction of antimatter with gravity.

### Antigravitation

- Not a very sound theoretical basis
- A phenomenological motivation

Excluded in a very effective way by the ALPHA measurement

### Lorentz violation ( $\rightarrow$ WEP violation, maybe CPT)

- A very sound theoretical basis (almost a must!)

Most complete Effective Model: SME

- 1) The coefficients driving Ps gravitation in the SME are DIFFERENT than the ones driving (anti)Hydrogen g
- 2) The SME being an “effective theory” misses the fundamental level of Ps being made by SM fermions (while the antiproton being a “wave function” primarily made of the QCD color field).
- 3) Ps gravitation is directly linked to ONE coefficient of Lorentz Violation in the SME (antihydrogen gravitation depends on the combination of 6 parameters)

### Positronium Gravitation

$$\frac{\delta g}{g}(Ps) = \frac{8}{3} c_e$$

# Q U P L A S

QUantum interferometry and gravitation with Positrons and LASers

Physics with positrons  
(single particle mode)

QUPLAS-0  
(completed)

QUPLAS  
Microwave

QUPLAS  
Aharonov-Bohm

Ps- production  
for Gravitation

Gravitational Physics  
with positronium (Ps)

QUPLAS-Gravitation

QUPLAS-I:  
demonstration of  
Ps interferometry

QUPLAS-II:  
measurement of g  
with Ps interferometry

Terminology

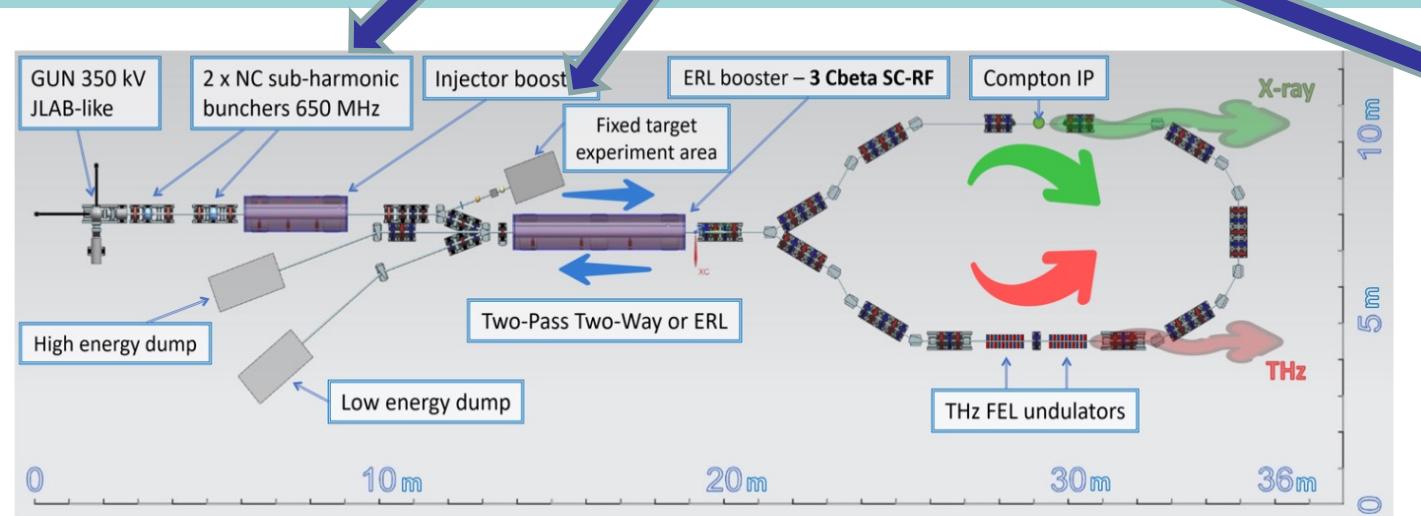
Update of the CDR

# Positronium Gravitation strategy

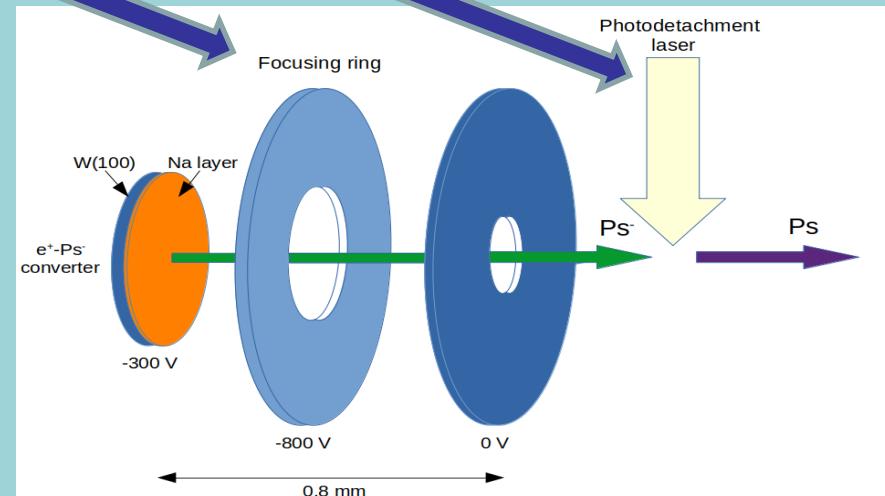
The formation of a High Intensity Collimated neutral Ps beam

Possible with the Na-22 source but the optimal solution would be a LINAC

$e^-$  beam  $\rightarrow e^+$  beam  $\rightarrow Ps^-$  beam  $\rightarrow$  Ps beam  $\rightarrow$  Ps interferometry



The possible use of a high-intensity electron beam (e.g. BriXSInO)



Ps ion (Ps-) intermediate state

## Milano – Como

Problema della sorgente in fase di soluzione

Produzione di Ps- I studio

## Articoli pubblicati

F. Castelli et al., Loss and revival of coherence in the interaction between a positron beam and a photon field - Journal of Plasma Physics 89 (2023) 935890603

G. Vinelli et al., A large-momentum-transfer matter-wave interferometer to measure the effect of gravity on positronium - Classical and Quantum Gravity 40 (2023) 205024

M. Sacerdoti et al., Montecarlo simulations towards the formation of a positronium coherent beam - submitted and /arxiv.org/abs/2307.12894

## Presentazioni conferenze

R. Ferragut "16th International Workshop on Slow Positron (SLOPOS-16)" Orleans, France (July 16th – 21st, 2023). Positronium interferometry to measure the effect of gravity.

- M. Giammarchi – De Broglie Foundation Paris 2023 – Antimatter Interferometry
- M. Giammarchi – XXI Lomonosov Conference on Elementary Particle Physics Moscow (Russia) Antimatter Gravitation and Fundamental Laws

## Firenze

Cavità per il photodetachment in fase di sviluppo

The screenshot shows a journal article from the 'nature' website. The title is 'Measuring gravitational attraction with a lattice atom interferometer'. The authors listed are Cristian D. Panda, Matthew J. Tao, Miguel Ceja, Justin Khouri, Guglielmo M. Tino, and Holger Müller. The article was published on June 26, 2024. It has 1873 accesses and 174 Altmetric metrics. The page includes standard journal navigation links like 'Explore content', 'About the journal', 'Publish with us', and 'Subscribe'.

## References

- [1] Davisson C and Germer L H 1927 *Phys. Rev.* **30** 705
- [2] Salà S, Ariga A, Ereditato A, Ferragut R, Giannetti M, Leone M, Pistillo C and Scampoli P 2019 *Sci. Adv.* **5** eaav7610
- [3] Rauch H, Treimer W and Bonse U 1974 *Phys. Lett. A* **47** 369
- [4] Cronin A D, Schmiedmayer J and Pritchard D E 2009 *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **81** 1051
- [5] Arndt M, Nairz O, Vos-Andreae J, Keller C, Van der Zouw G and Zeilinger A 1999 *Nature* **401** 680–2

	<b>LEA</b>	<b>QUPLAS</b>	<b>ASACUSA</b>	<b>AEGIS</b>	<b>LEA MILANO 2025</b>
Castelli	80%	40%	-	40%	
Ferragut	90%	60%	30%		
Bayo	100%	60%	40%		
Consolati	40%	-	-	40%	
Giammarchi	70%	50%	20%		
Maero	50%	20%	30%		
Prelz	20%	-	-	20%	
Romè	50%	20%	30%		
Toso	20%	10%	10%		
Assegnista	100%	100%	-	(bando di concorso uscito)	
Dottorando (?)	100%	-	100%	(partecipa sia a Milano che a Bs – ASACUSA)	

	<b>LEA</b>	<b>QUPLAS</b>	<b>ASACUSA</b>	<b>AEGIS</b>
C. Apparati	32	25	7	
Missioni	34.5	8	17	9.5

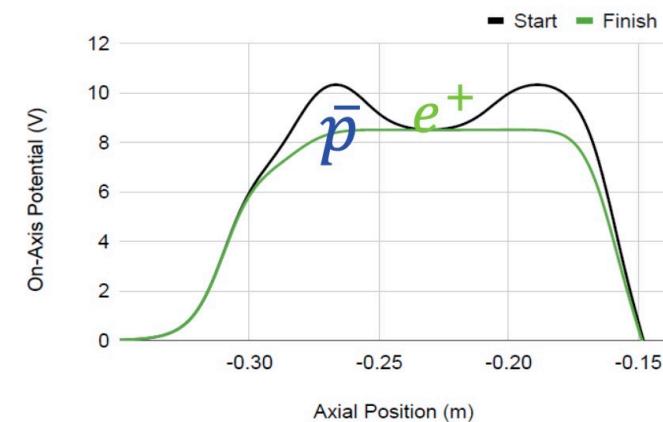
## Backup slides

# 2023 main results 2/2

## MIXING AND ANTIHYDROGEN PRODUCTION

- rotating wall is used to tune densities:  **$1 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}^{-3}$  for antiprotons** and  **$2 \times 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$  for e+**.  
This antiproton density is among the highest so far reported (partly due to the large number of antiprotons,  $10^6$ )
- **e+ temperature = 25 K** (maintained throughout the 60 s mixing cycle).
- **Up to  $3 \times 10^7$  e- have been cooled to 25 K** in the Cusp. However, only  $4 \times 10^6$  e+ were used for mixing in 2023 because the stronger Na-22 source not yet arrived. (With the old source, it takes over an hour to accumulate  $3 \times 10^7$  e+ in the Cusp.)
- antiprotons and e+ are then merged by slowly ramping the trapping voltages
- In ASACUSA developed new methods **to reduce the e+ temperature**  
(2 times better than ALPHA-2)

ALPHA-like “slow merge” scheme employed in 2023 for antihydrogen production. Antiprotons begin in the left well and are gradually pushed into the positrons at -0.23m



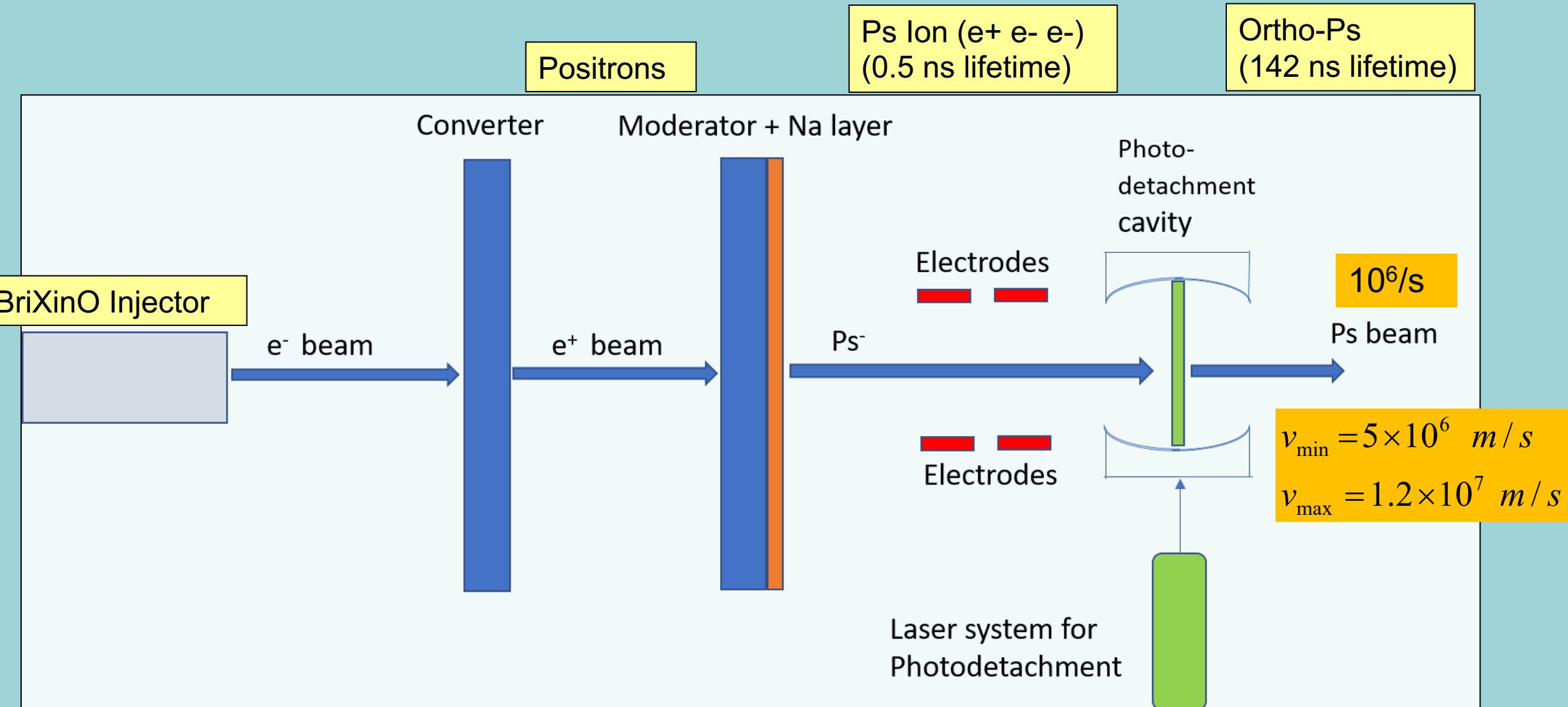
- **antihydrogen yield** monotonically increases with mixing time, from **50% for 500 ms mixing** to **80% for 60 s mixing** (**250 - 400 k** antihydrogen atoms)
- **total antihydrogen yield is at least 5 times greater than has been reported elsewhere** (due to the number of antiprotons is higher than before,  $4 \times 10^5$  after evaporative cooling)

Charged Particles Schedule and Approximate Spending Profile	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Source preparation and tuning up						
QUPLAS-microwave data taking						
QUPLAS-microwave data analysis			1			
Preparation for AB experiment						
QUPLAS-AB data taking						
QUPLAS-AB data analysis				2	3	
Approx Funding Profile		10	25	10	10	
Approx Co-Funding Profile	10		10		10	

### Measurements

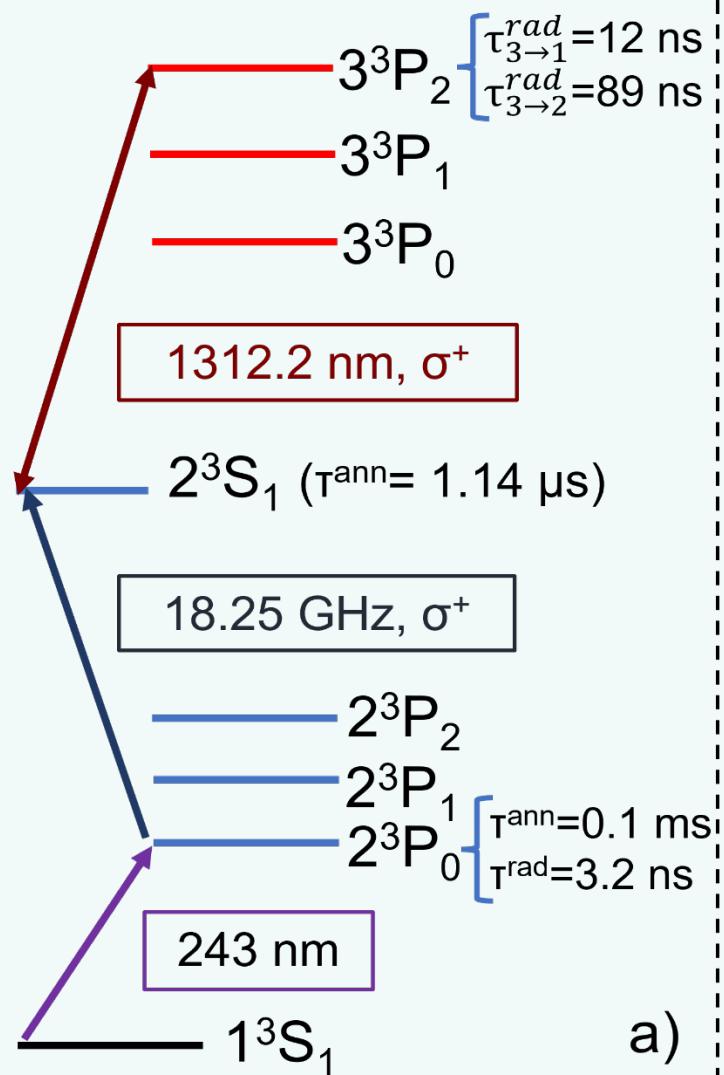
- 1) Observation of the Quantum Revival Effect
- 2) Observation of the Aharonov-Bohm Effect for the positron
- 3) Detection of the “quantum force”

## Formation of a Ps (high intensity, good collimation, neutral)



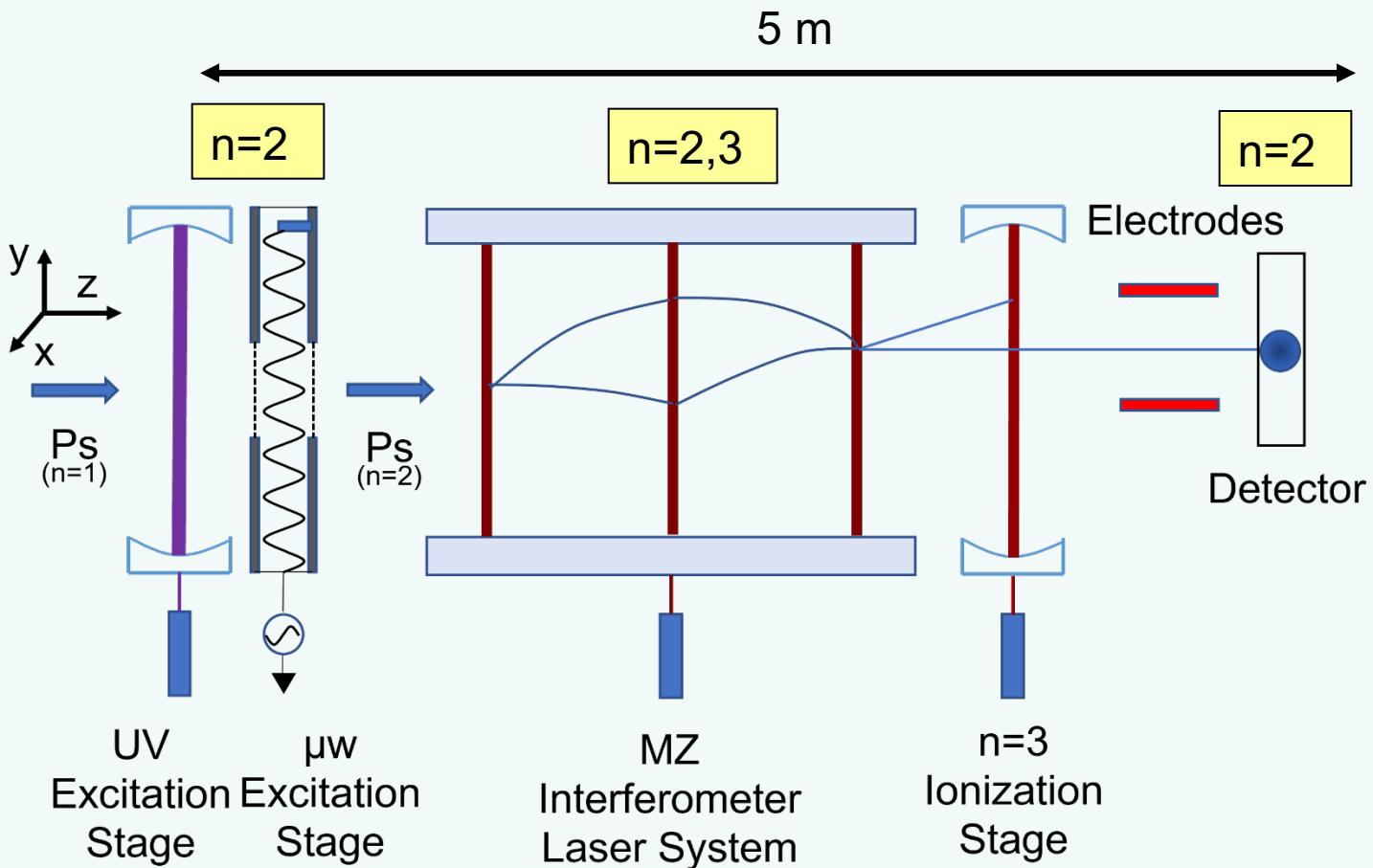
# Gravitation: the LMT – Interferometer

$$\Delta\phi = k_{eff} g T^2$$



a) b)

G. Vinelli et al., Classical and Quantum Gravity 40 (2023) 205024.



The effect of Gravitation is «written» on the phase of the wave function governing the oscillation between n=2 and n=3 states

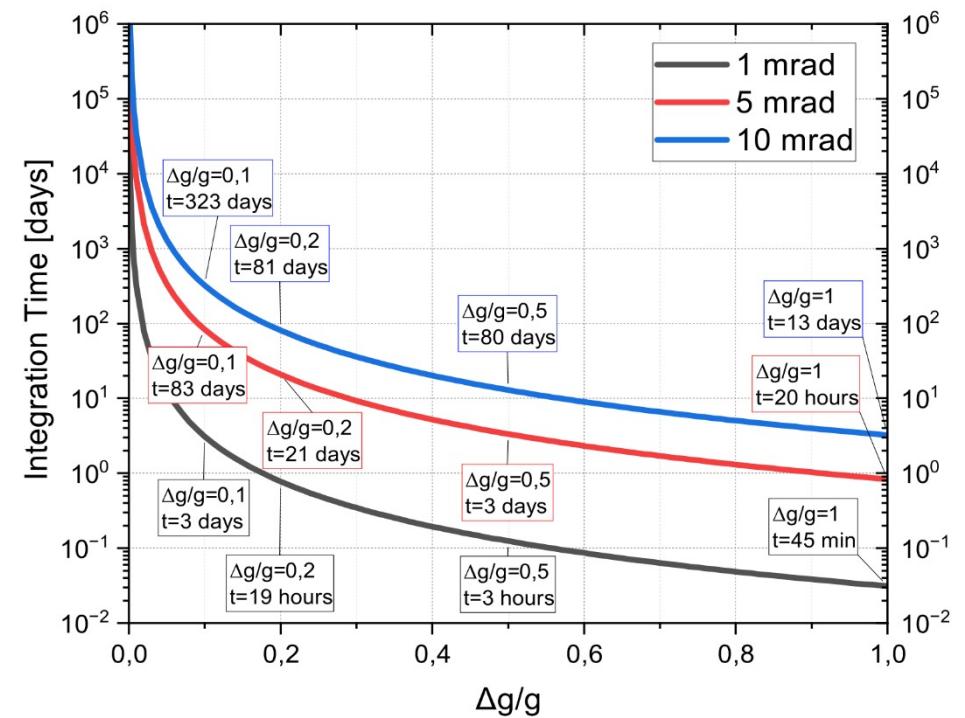
$$\Delta\phi = k_{eff} g T^2$$

The very same technique was used by our group in the MAGIA experiment to measure gravitation with atoms

G. Rosi et al., Nature 510 (2014) 518

### Key measurements

- 4) Demonstration of Ps- ion production
- 5) Demonstration of photodetachment
- 6) n=2 excitation system
- 7) Developoment of the LMT Mach-Zehnder interferometer
- 8) Ps interferometry demonstration
- 9) Ps gravitation measurement



Sensitivity diagram as a function of the collimation of the final Ps beam

Ps Gravitation Schedule and Approximate Spending Profile	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Ps- ion production/detection			4			
Photodetachment cavity						
Ps- Photodetachment integration		5				
Ps n=2 excitation system			6			
Ps Interferometer and data taking				7	8	9
Approx Funding Profile	30	100	200	150		
BriXSinO gun and photocatode						
BriXSinO Buncher						
BriXSinO SC Booster / QUPLAS Integration						
Approx Co-Funding Profile	30	30	30	30		

# QUPLAS

QUPLAS/LEA INFN Group (~4-5 FTE)

Politecnico di Milano @ Como

R. Ferragut, M. Bayo, M. Leone

Univ di Milano & Infn

1 Ass Ric! 1 Phd?

F. Castelli, M. Giammarchi, G. Maero, M. Romé, V. Toso

Univ Firenze & LENS

G. Rosi, L. Salvi, G.M. Tino, G. Vinelli

Univ Brescia, Infn Pavia

S. Migliorati, L. Venturelli

## External collaborating Groups

CNR – Istituto Fisica Plasmi Milano

A. Simonetto

Univ Napoli Federico II & LGS

G. De Lellis, N. Dambrosio

A. Asada Tohu University - Japan

Univ Modena-Reggio, CNR Nanoscience

M. Beleggia, G. Gazzadi, V. Grillo, S. Frabboni, G. Pozzi

INFN BriXinO group at the LASA Laboratory

A. Bacci, S. Cialdi, I. Drebot, D. Giove,  
B. L. Serafini, M. Rossetti-Conti

## QUPLAS 2024

- Sblocco sj di 35 kEuro + cofinanziamento per sorgente
- 35 + 15 (Polimi-cofin) + 11 (cofin)
- 13.5 kEuro sblocco per Ps- (su 30 richiesti)
- 2 kEuro missioni

Milestone 2024 (end of the year)

Aggancio della cavità per il photodetachment (bassa potenza)

## QUPLAS 2025

### Missioni

Milano 8 kE:

- 1) Viaggi a LNGS attività emulsioni 4 kEuro
- 2) PostDoc viaggi a Firenze 4 kEuro

Firenze: 2 kE viaggi

### Apparati

Milano: 25 kE

- 1) Pompa ionica obsolescente 15
- 2) Ottica per diagnostica Ps- 10

Firenze: 12 kE

- 1) 2 Traslatori verticali

Milestones to be reassigned

Completamento cavità photodetachment

Prima evidenza Ps- ?