

# LASER COOLING ANTIHYDROGEN



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# WHY STUDY ANTIMATTER AND ANTIHYDROGEN?

- Study Matter-antimatter asymmetry
  - Why is the universe filled only with matter?
- Use antihydrogen to search for CPT violations
  - Antiprotons, positrons and hydrogen are well understood
  - A separate check on high energy studies
- Study the atomic transitions
  - **Measured already to high precision in hydrogen**



The logo for the ALPHA experiment, featuring the word "ALPHA" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The letter "P" is white with a black outline. A large, red, stylized Greek letter alpha ( $\alpha$ ) is superimposed over the text, with its left side overlapping the "P" and "H".

ALPHA

Antihydrogen Laser PHysics Apparatus

50 people, 8 countries

Large Canadian presence

- UBC, SFU, UofC, York, TRIUMF

At CERN (to be close to the antiprotons)

# LASER COOLING

Ubiquitous in atomic physics

Necessary for high precision spectroscopy

Helpful for high precision gravitational measurements

Being able to laser cool antihydrogen is a game-changing breakthrough in the study of antimatter

High precision anti-atom spectroscopy will soon become possible

# LASER COOLING

Use photon collisions to slow trapped atoms

Drive a detuned optical transition

- Doppler cooling

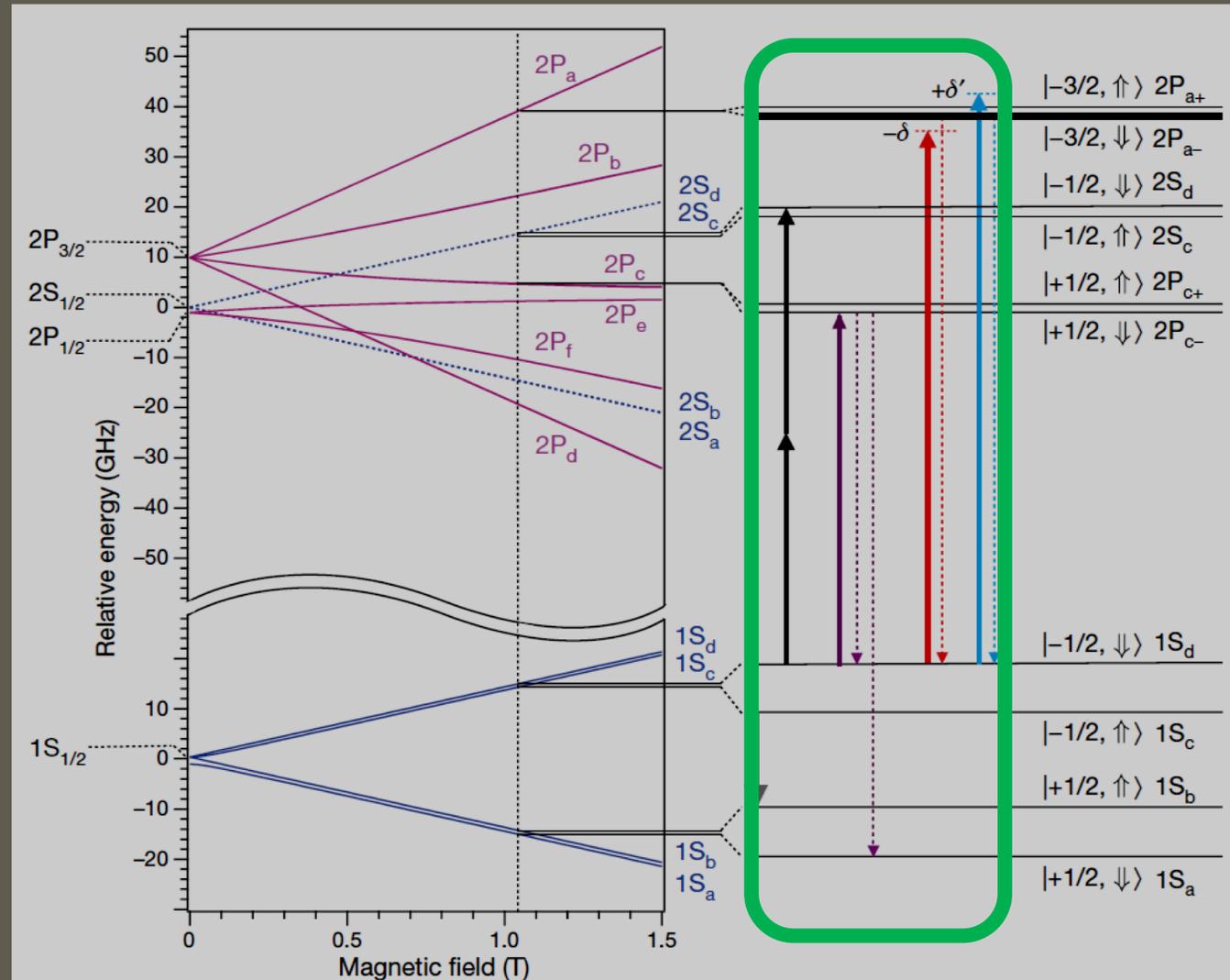
Not many transition choices in hydrogen

- Energy level difference between ground and first excited state is large

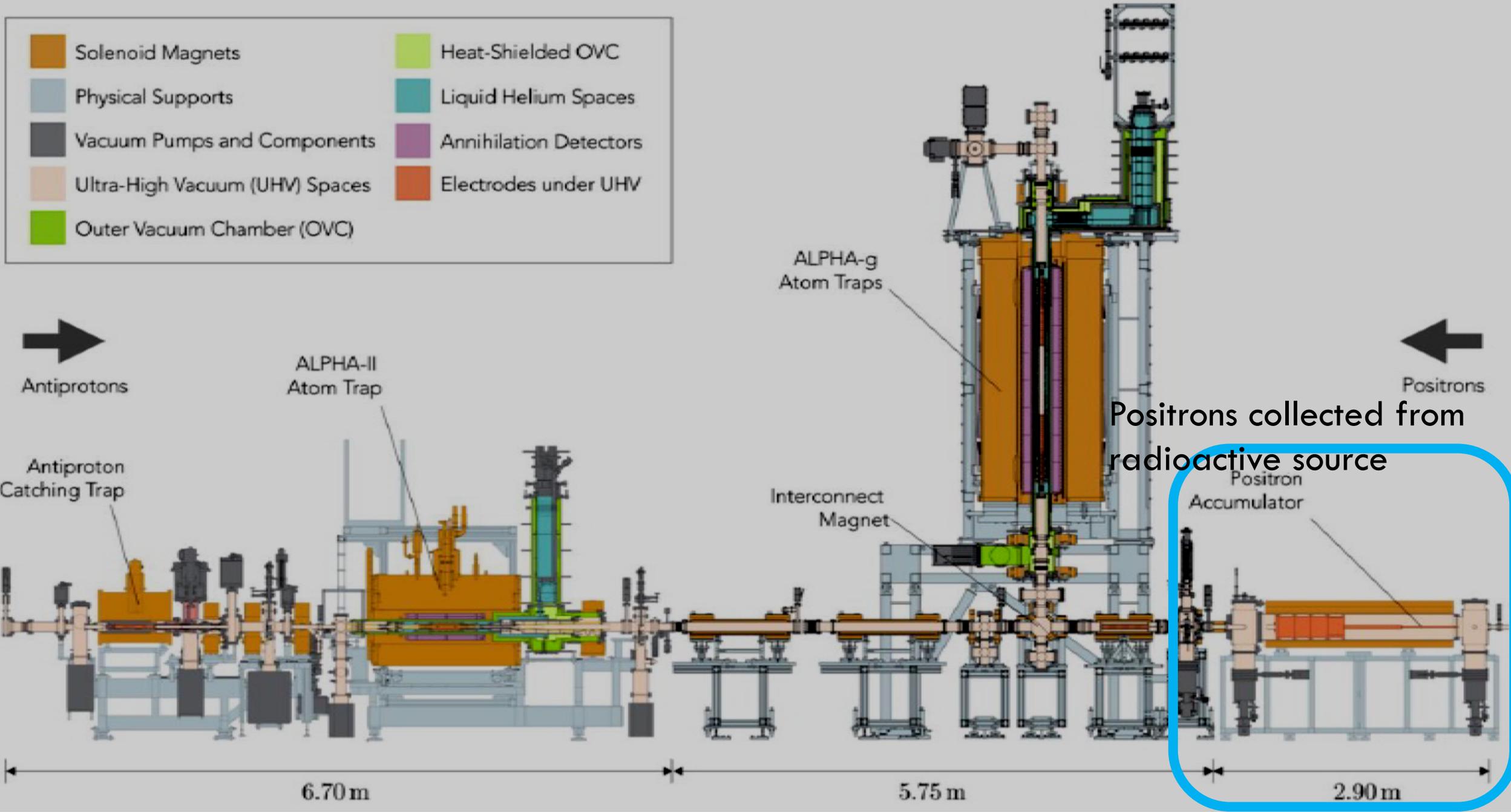
Lyman alpha transition (Nature 2018)

Lamb shift (Nature 2020)

## Breit Rabi diagram for hydrogen

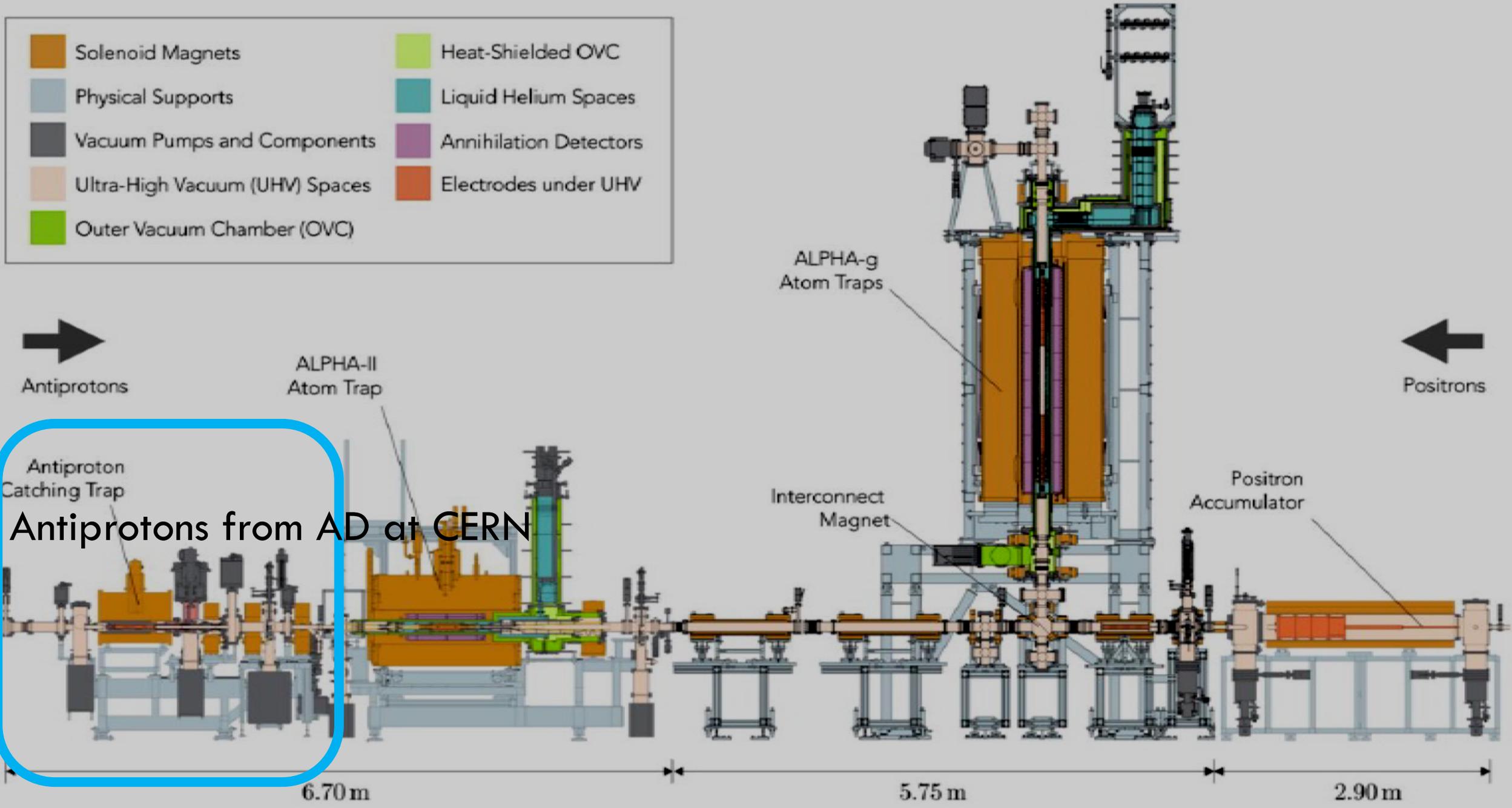


- Solenoid Magnets
- Physical Supports
- Vacuum Pumps and Components
- Ultra-High Vacuum (UHV) Spaces
- Outer Vacuum Chamber (OVC)
- Heat-Shielded OVC
- Liquid Helium Spaces
- Annihilation Detectors
- Electrodes under UHV



Positrons collected from radioactive source

- Solenoid Magnets
- Physical Supports
- Vacuum Pumps and Components
- Ultra-High Vacuum (UHV) Spaces
- Outer Vacuum Chamber (OVC)
- Heat-Shielded OVC
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- Annihilation Detectors
- Electrodes under UHV

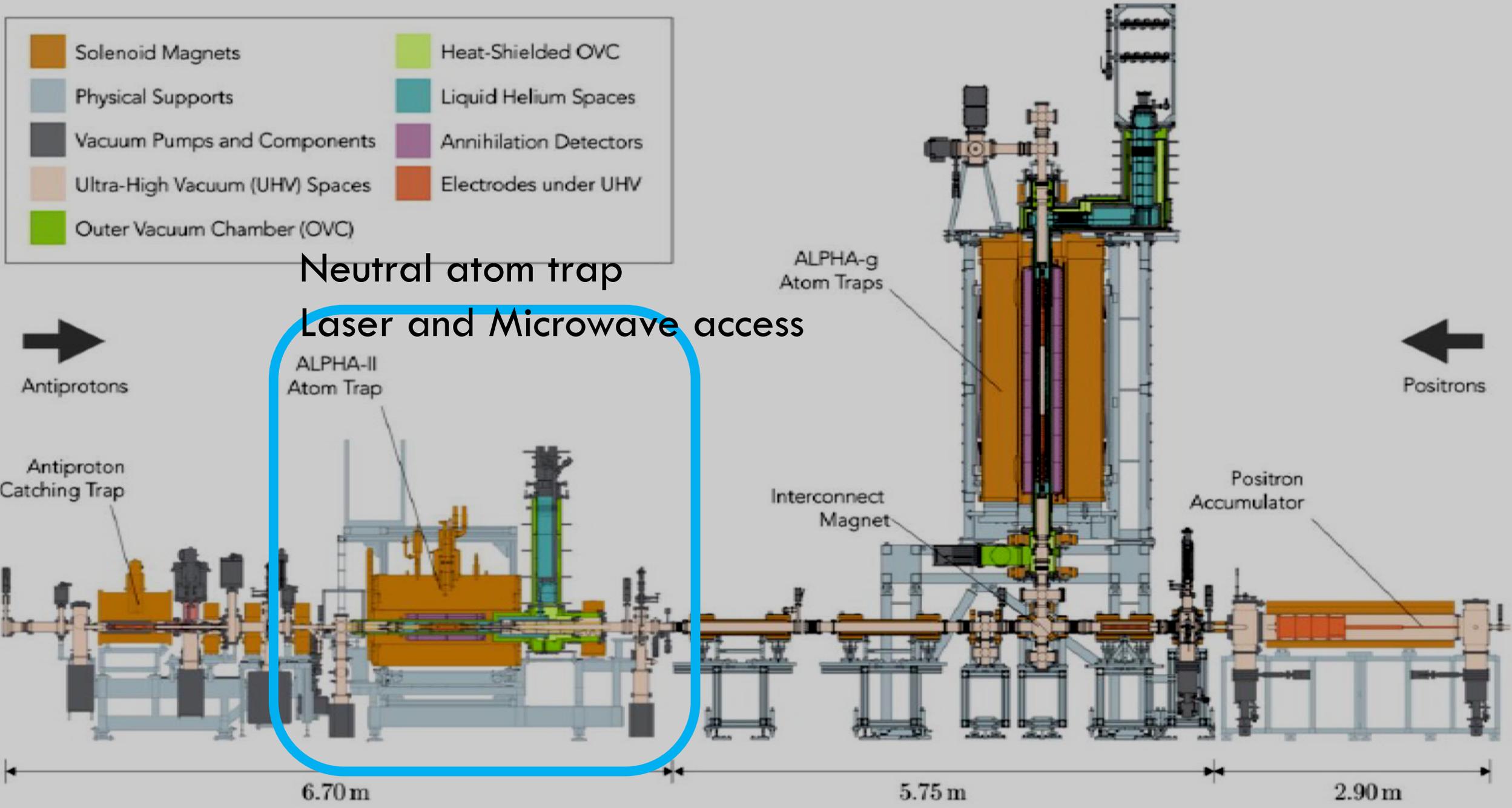
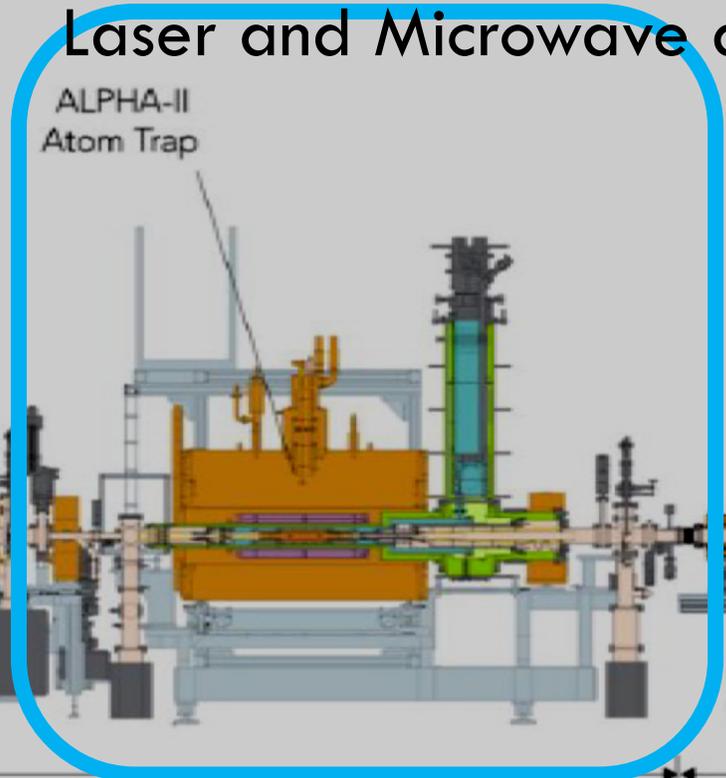


Antiprotons from AD at CERN

- Solenoid Magnets
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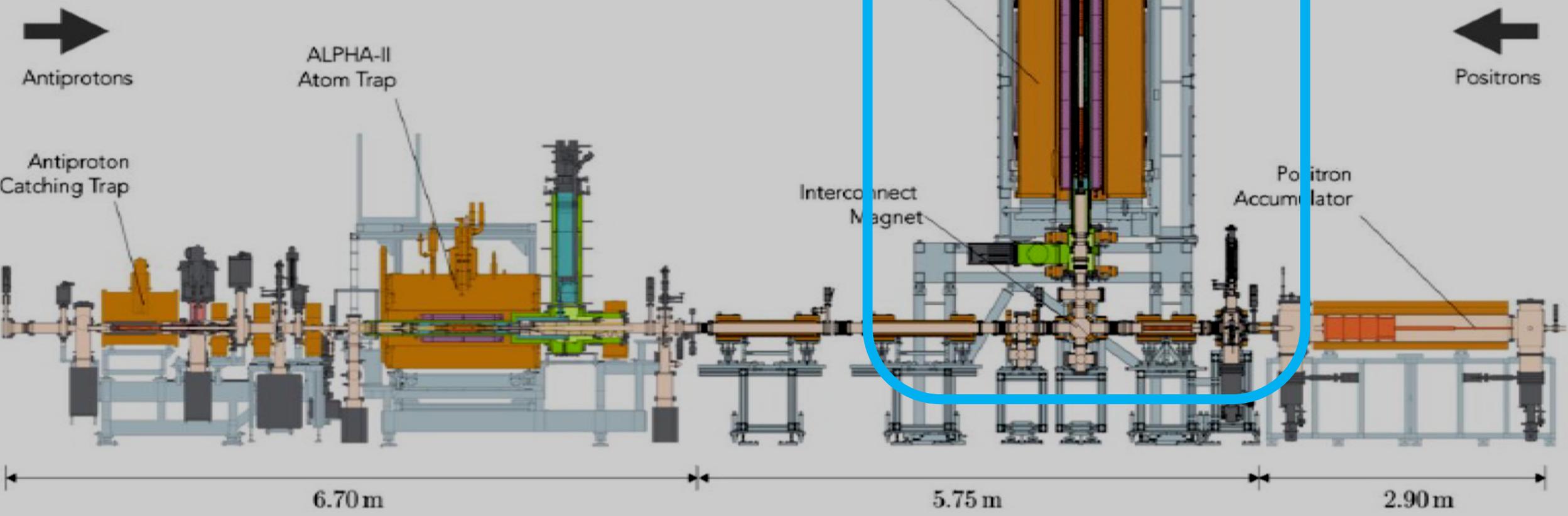
Neutral atom trap

Laser and Microwave access

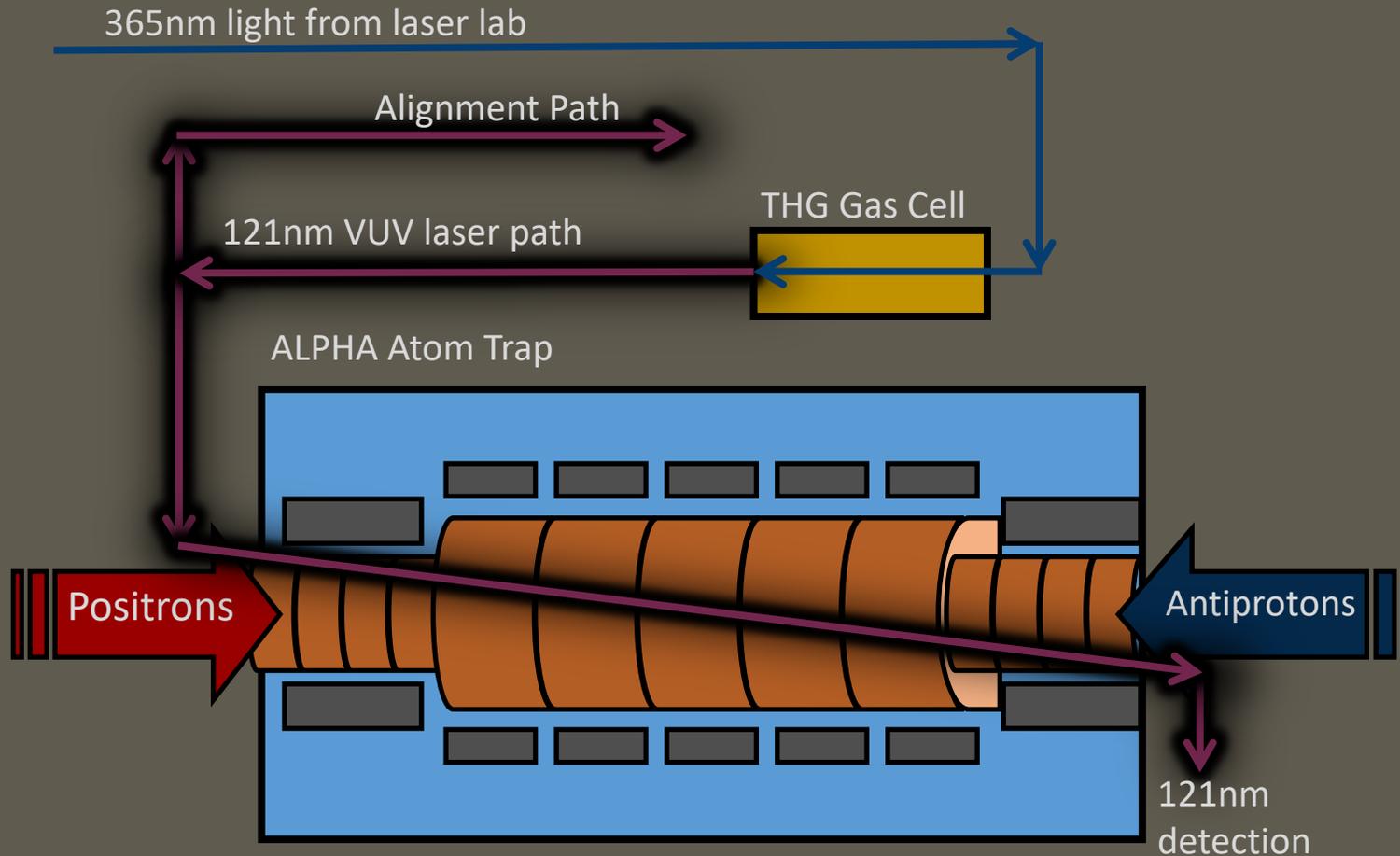


- |  |                                |   |                        |
|--|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|
|   | Solenoid Magnets               |   | Heat-Shielded OVC      |
|  | Physical Supports              |  | Liquid Helium Spaces   |
|  | Vacuum Pumps and Components    |  | Annihilation Detectors |
|  | Ultra-High Vacuum (UHV) Spaces |  | Electrodes under UHV   |
|  | Outer Vacuum Chamber (OVC)     |   |                        |

# ALPHA-g (soon)



# 121NM LASER



Short wavelength light is hard to produce at high powers!!

We need it for very long runs (>10 hours)

The ALPHA trap is **NOT** in a laser lab

# RESULTS

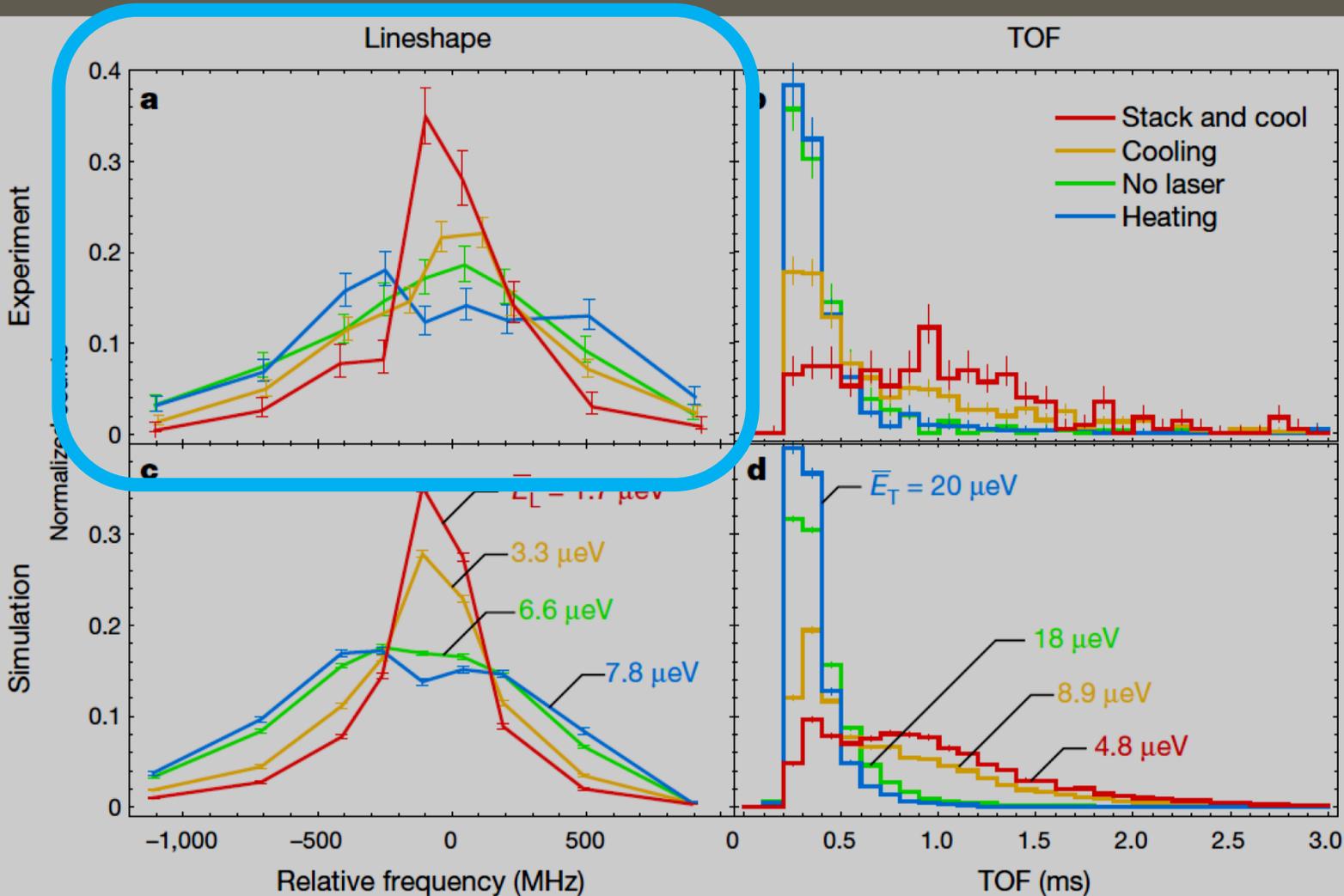
## Laser cooling

- Measure transition line width with / without cooling
- 1S-2P
- 1S-2S
- Pulsed laser time-of-flight



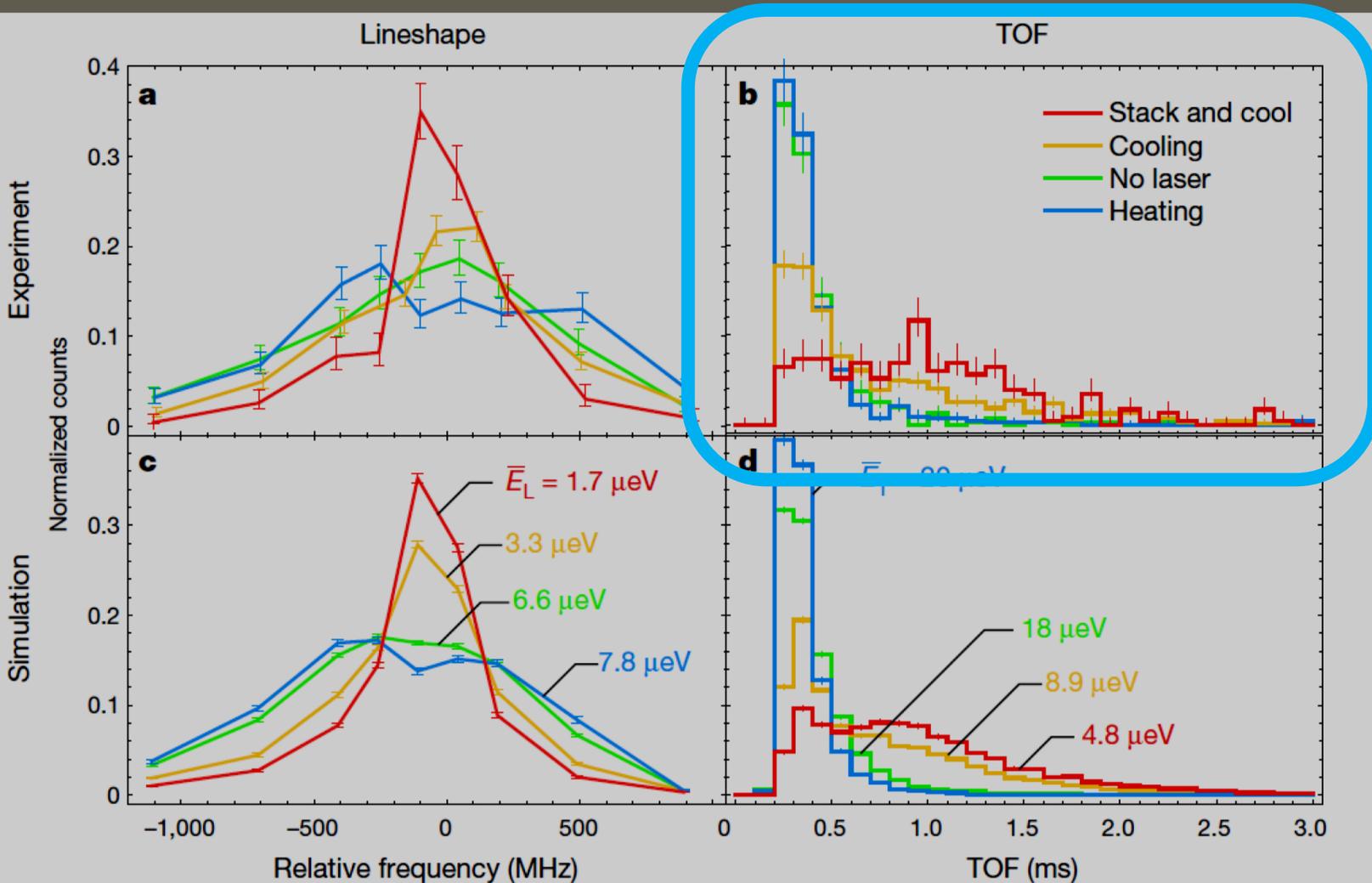
- We see a change in the spectrum line-width

# LASER COOLING



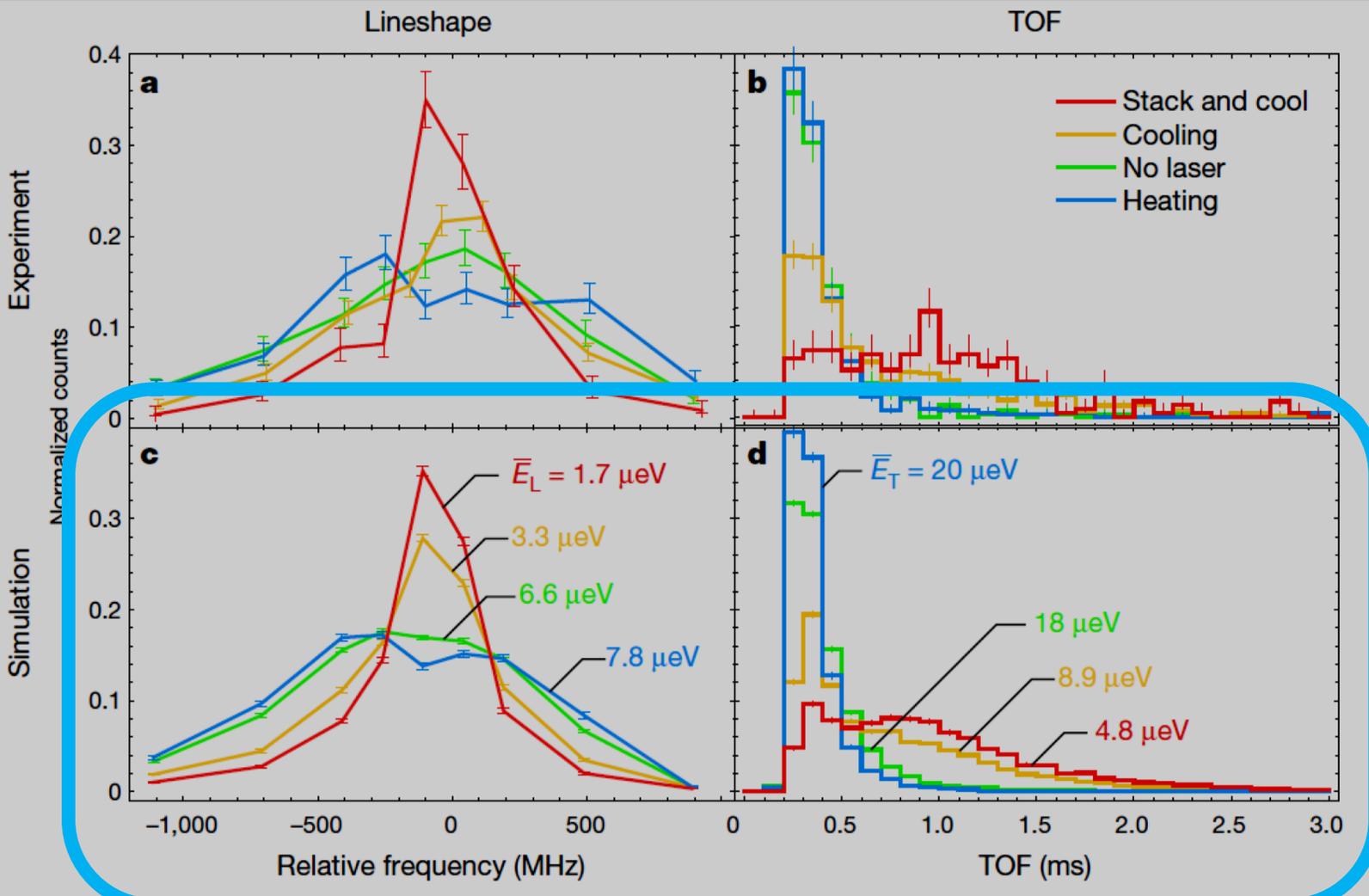
# LASER COOLING

- We see a change in the spectrum line-width
- Timing of the laser pulse and the detector event give us a time-of-flight

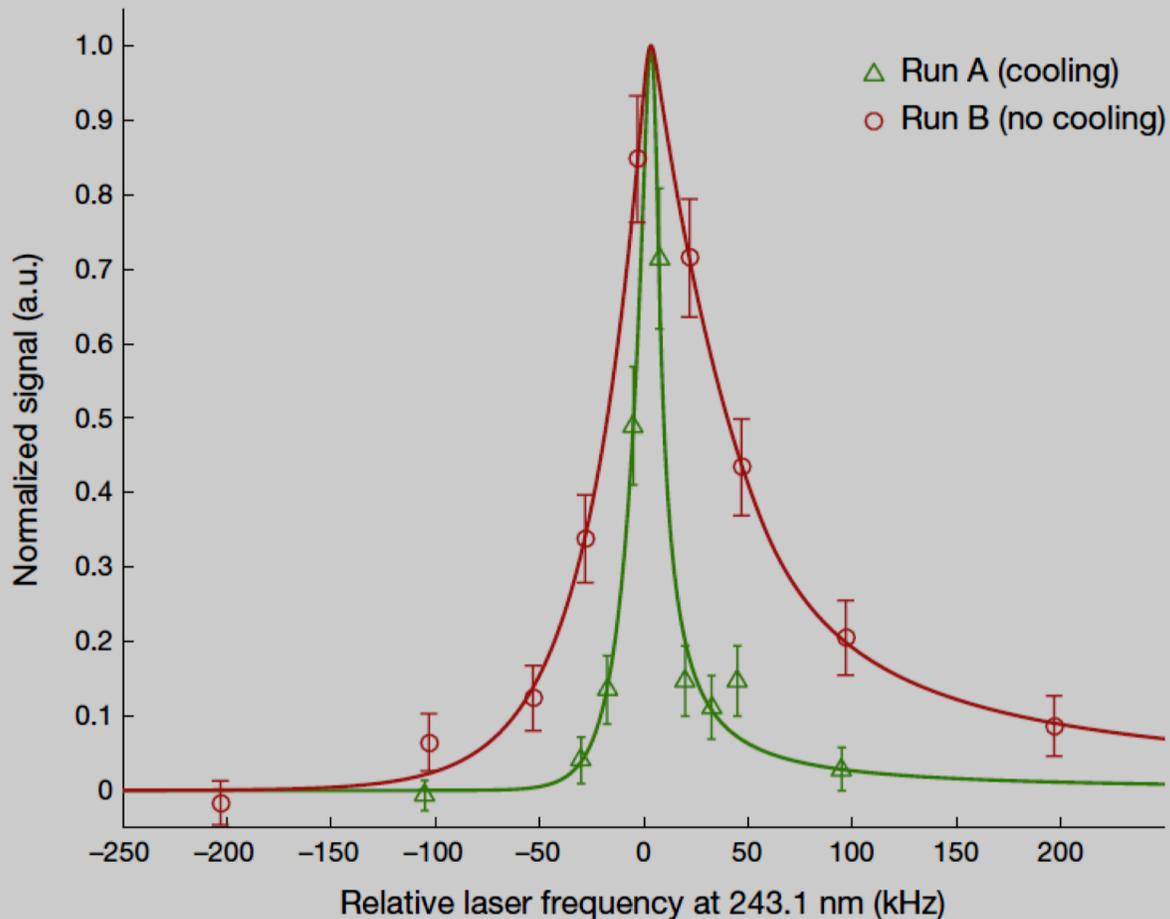


# LASER COOLING

- We see a change in the spectrum line-width
- Timing of the laser pulse and the detector event give us a time-of-flight
- Computer simulations of laser cooling process qualitatively match experimental data



# LASER COOLING



A set of laser cooled 243nm spectroscopy runs were performed using the same experimental procedure as the 121nm runs

The FWHM decreased by about a factor of four

We estimate a change in the kinetic energy by a factor of 16

# FUTURE STUDIES OF ANTIHYDROGEN



Each year we get better and better at making antihydrogen

## ALPHA<sub>g</sub>

- Gravitational measurement

## ALPHA3

- Laser and metrology upgrade

HAICU (Hydrogen-Antihydrogen Infrastructure at Canadian Universities)

- Anti-atom fountain and interferometer

Hydrogen as a proxy for antihydrogen

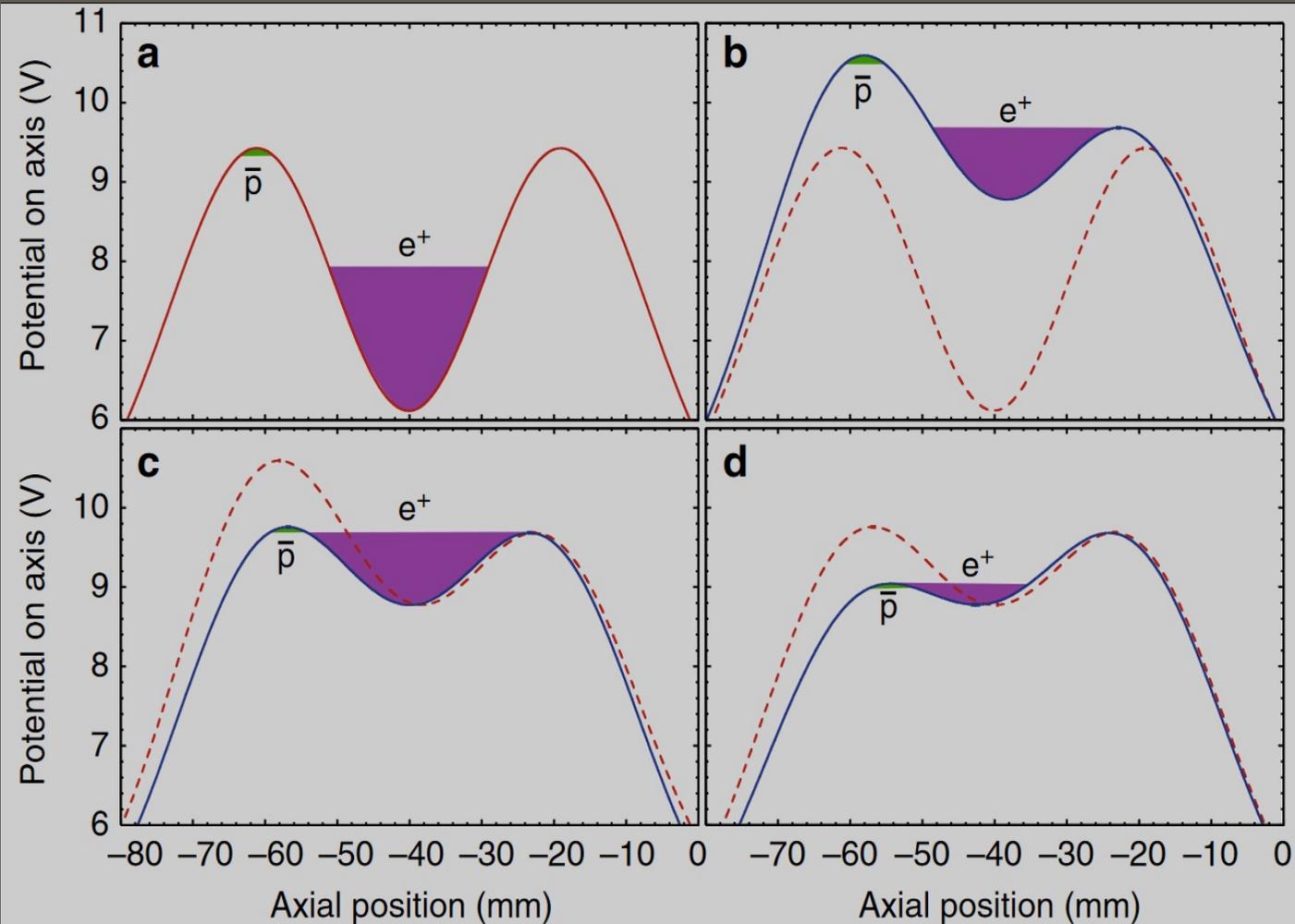
Exciting future for study of antihydrogen

# PUBLICATIONS

## Publications:

- Baker, C.J., Bertsche, W., Capra, A. *et al.* Laser cooling of antihydrogen atoms. *Nature* **592**, 35–42 (2021)
- The ALPHA Collaboration., Ahmadi, M., Alves, B.X.R. *et al.* Investigation of the fine structure of antihydrogen. *Nature* **578**, 375–380 (2020)
- Ahmadi, M., Alves, B.X.R., Baker, C.J. *et al.* Observation of the 1S–2P Lyman- $\alpha$  transition in antihydrogen. *Nature* **561**, 211–215 (2018)
- Ahmadi, M., Alves, B.X.R., Baker, C.J. *et al.* Characterization of the 1S–2S transition in antihydrogen. *Nature* **557**, 71–75 (2018)
- M. Ahmadi *et al.* (ALPHA Collaboration) Enhanced Control and Reproducibility of Non-Neutral Plasmas. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **120**, 025001 (2018)
- Ahmadi, M., Alves, B.X.R., Baker, C.J. *et al.* Antihydrogen accumulation for fundamental symmetry tests. *Nat Commun* **8**, 681 (2017)
- Ahmadi, M., Alves, B., Baker, C. *et al.* Observation of the hyperfine spectrum of antihydrogen. *Nature* **548**, 66–69 (2017)
- Ahmadi, M., Alves, B., Baker, C. *et al.* Observation of the 1S–2S transition in trapped antihydrogen. *Nature* **541**, 506–510 (2017)

# MAKING ANTIHYDROGEN



- Penning trap for non-neutral plasma manipulations
- Antiprotons and positrons simultaneously held
- The positrons are evaporatively cooled, then brought into contact with antiprotons
- Can “reliably” produce samples  $>1000$  antiatoms
- Multiple production steps repeated
- Lifetime for antihydrogen in the trap very long ( $>60$  hours)