





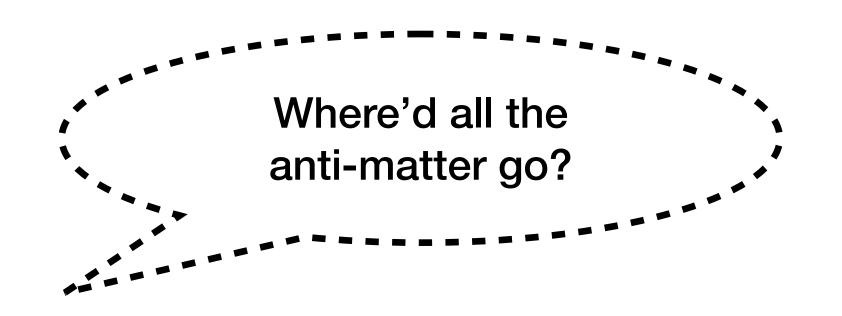


Detecting Anti-Hydrogen in the ALPHA-g Antimatter-Gravity Experiment

Gareth Smith - UBC/TRIUMF PhD Student

• To test fundamental symmetries between matter and antimatter by studying anti-hydrogen atoms.

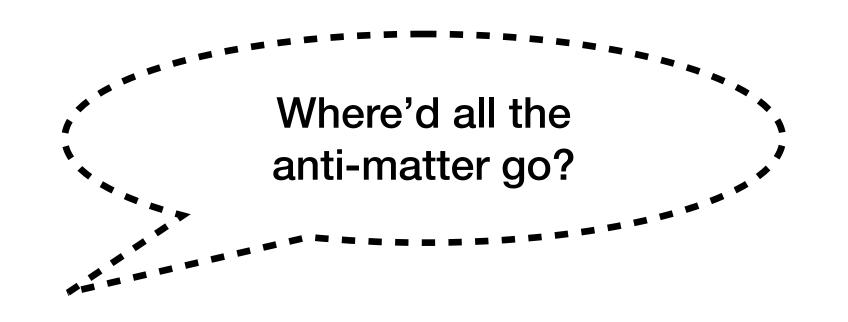
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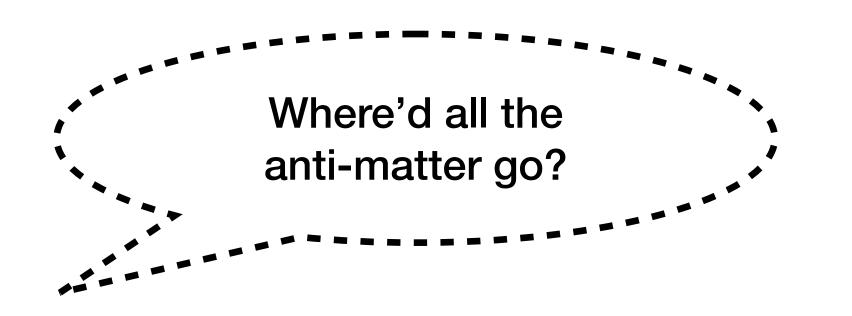
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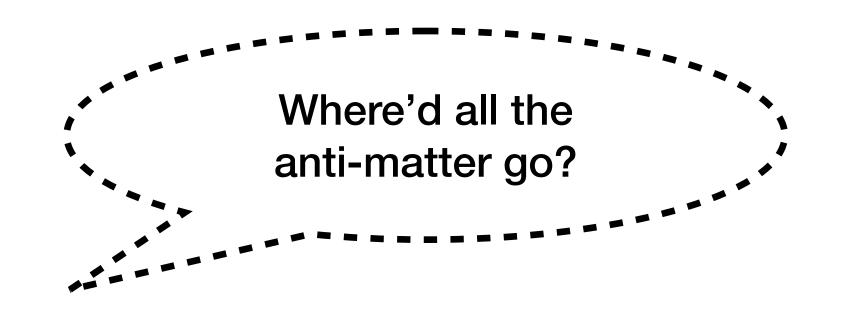
Nature **529**, 373–376 (2016).



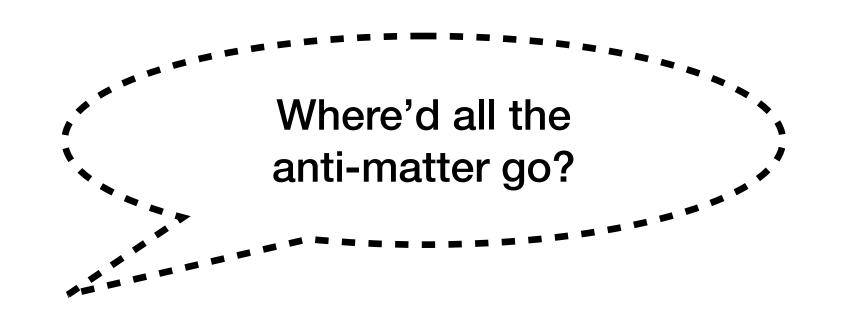
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 - → Gravitational interaction ?



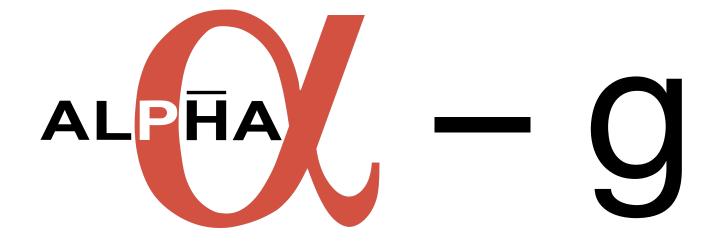
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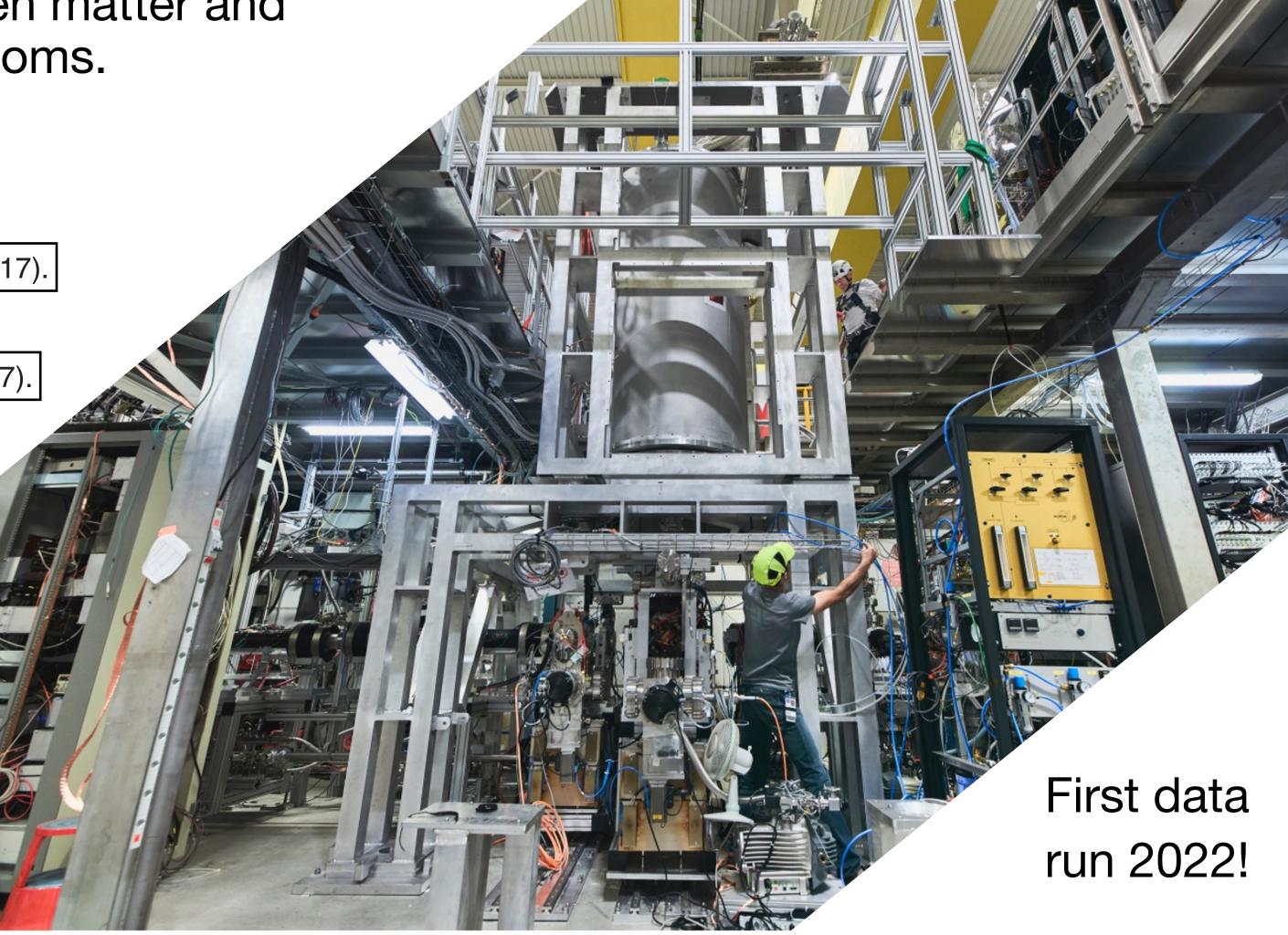
Charge Nature **529**, 373–376 (2016).

→ 1S – 2S transition | *Nature* **541**, 506–510 (2017).

Hyperfine splitting Nature 548, 66–69 (2017).

- → Gravitational interaction ?
- Need a new experiment:

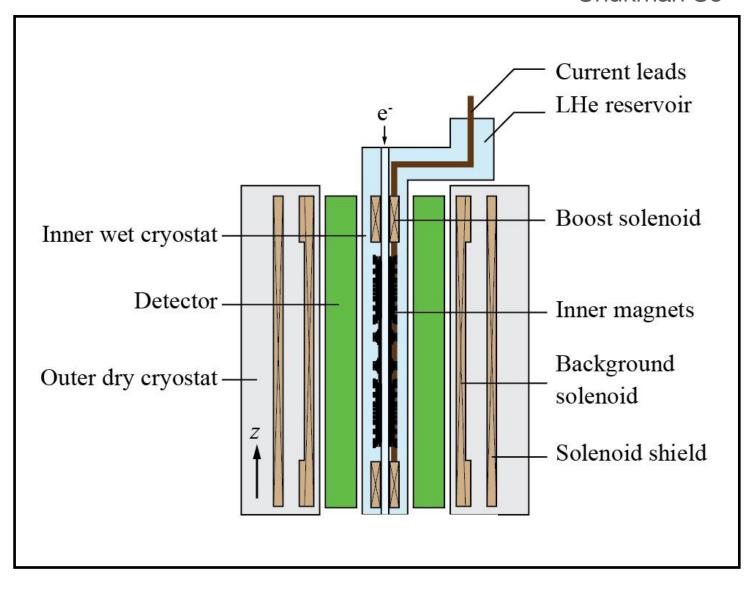




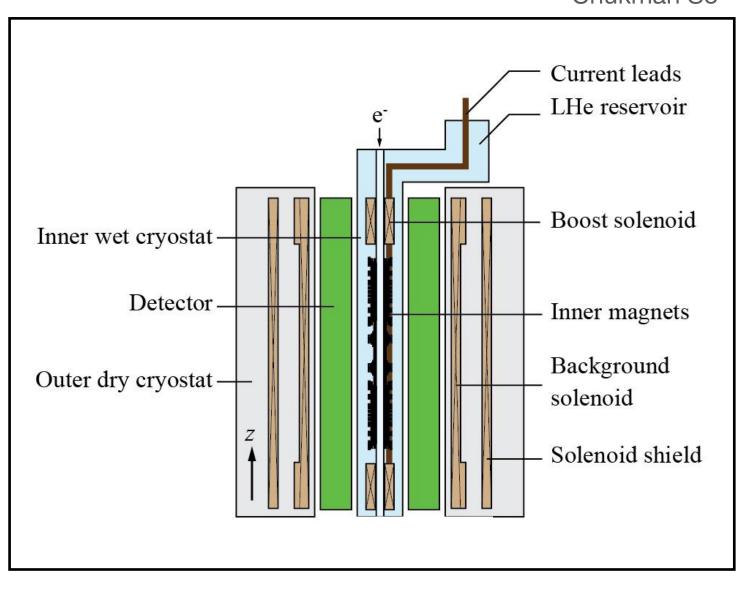
Chukman So

ALPHA-g Experiment

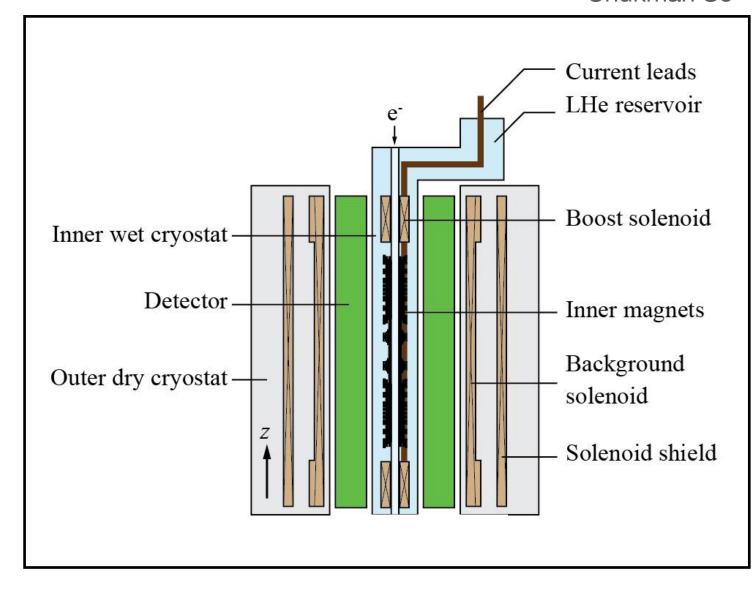
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- 1. Produce and trap anti-hydrogen atoms.
- 2. Release anti-atoms vertically.

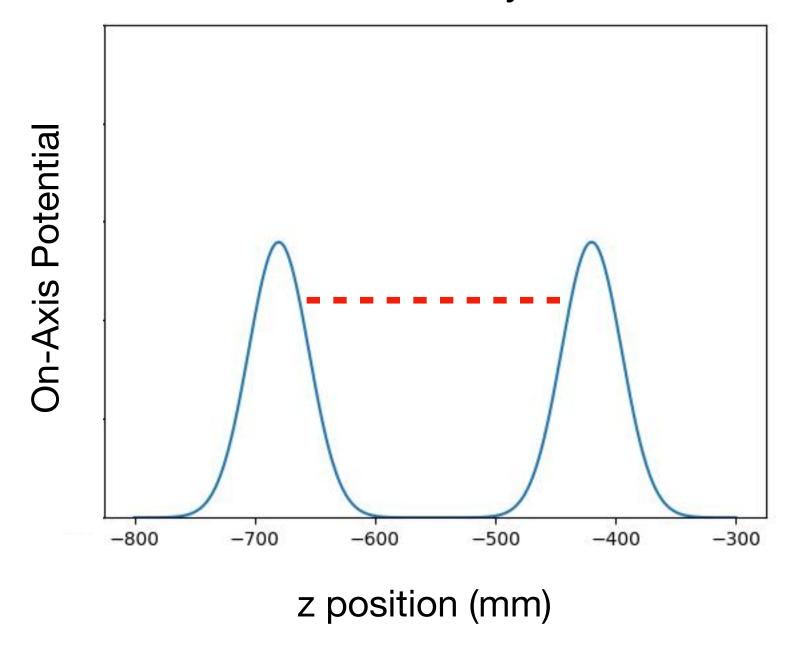


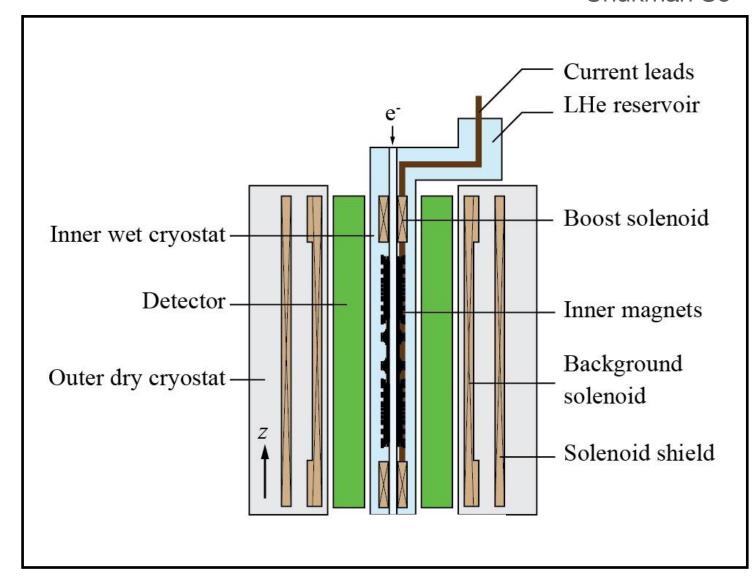
- 1. Produce and trap anti-hydrogen atoms.
- 2. Release anti-atoms vertically.
- 3. Detect fraction of anti-atoms escaping up or down.



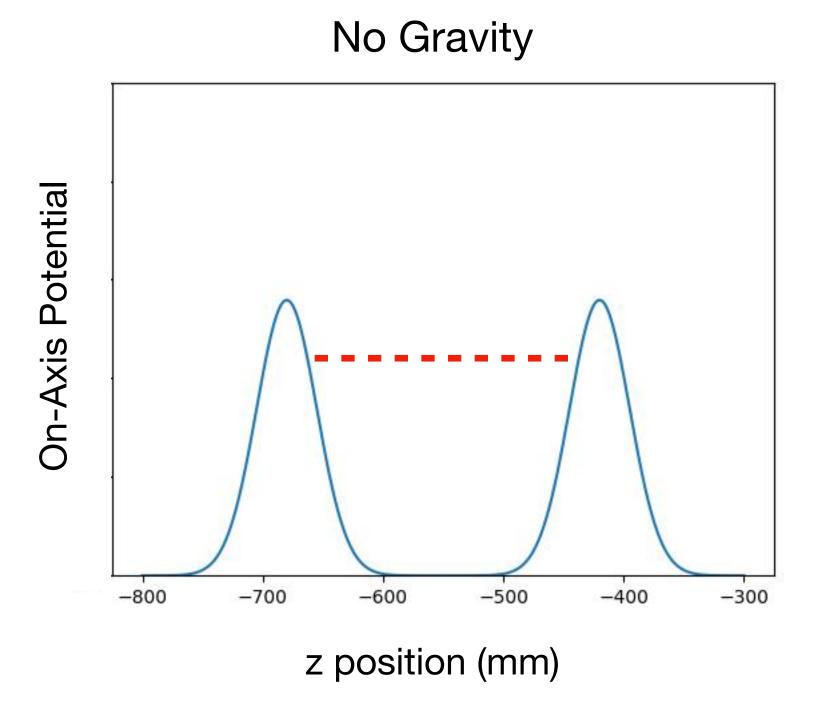
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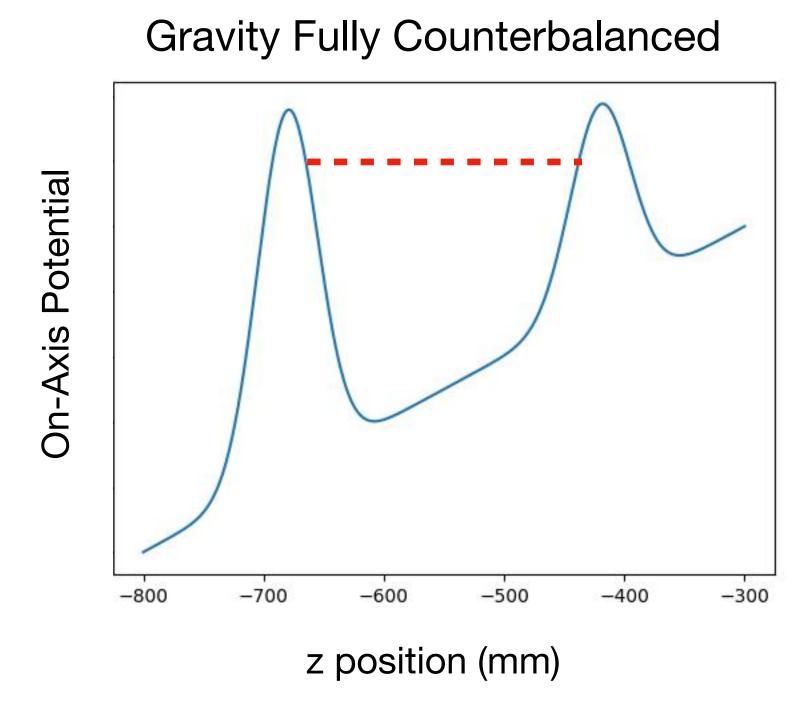


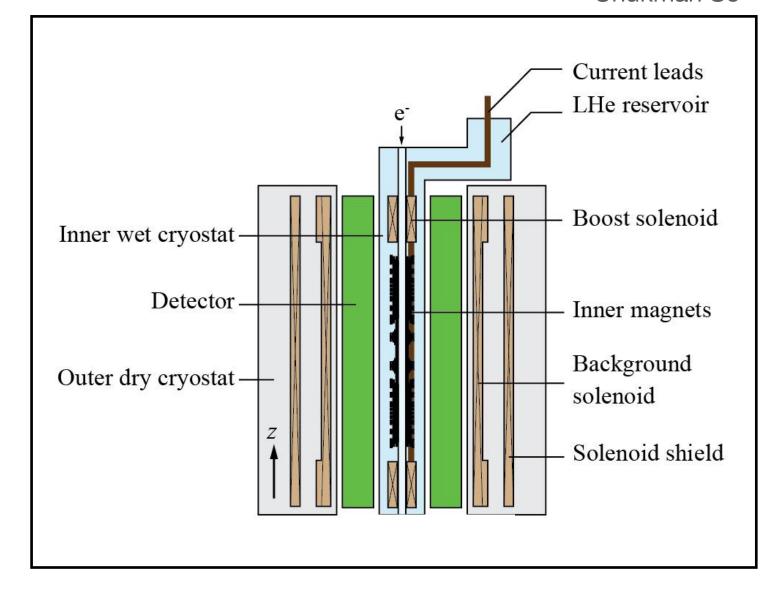




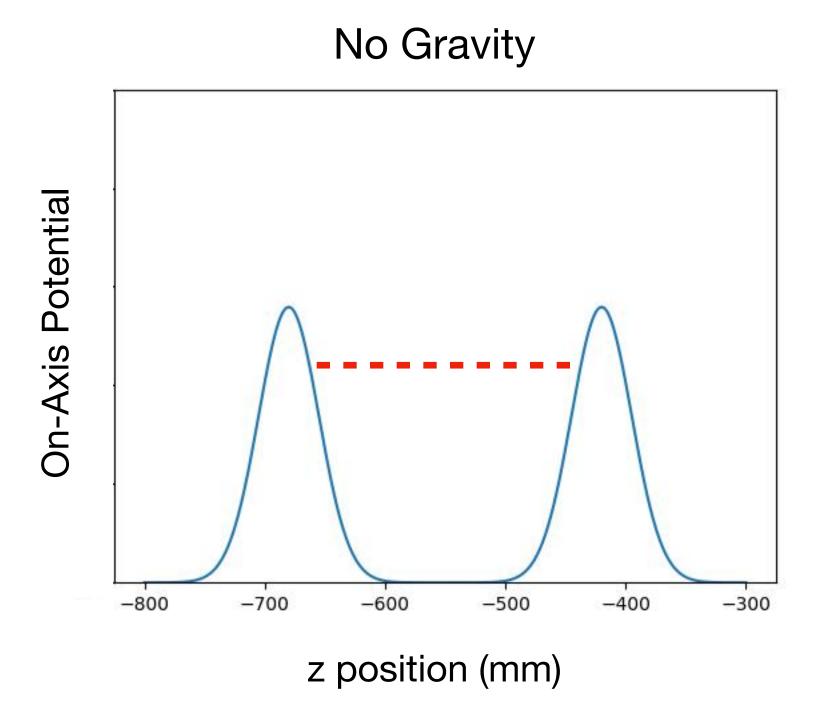
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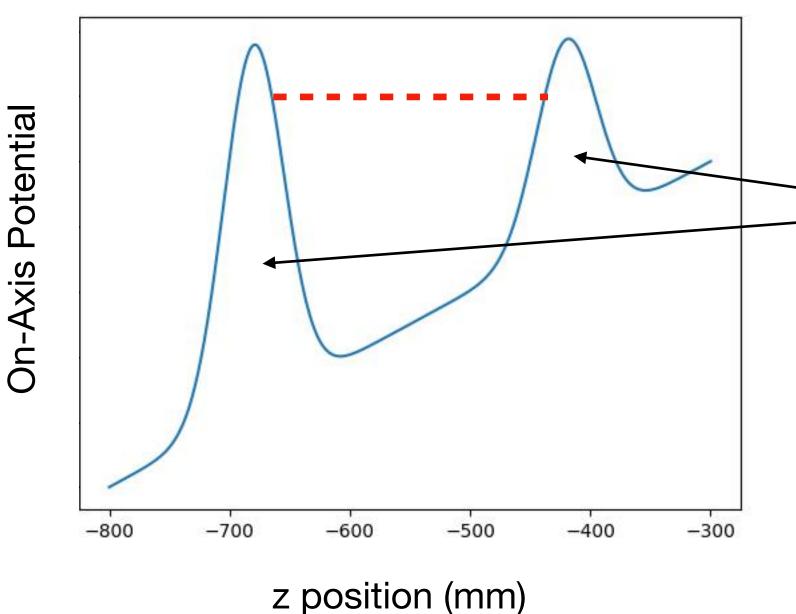


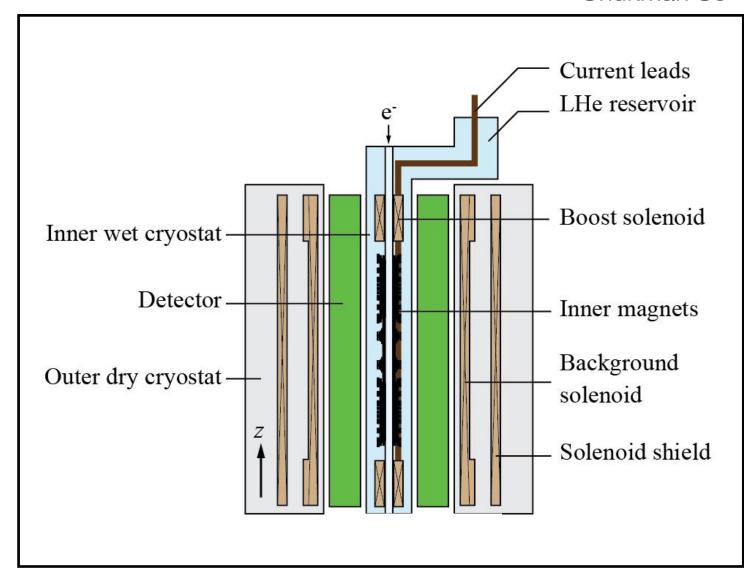


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Top and bottom magnetic trapping potentials are offset.

Current leads

LHe reservoir

Boost solenoid

Inner magnets

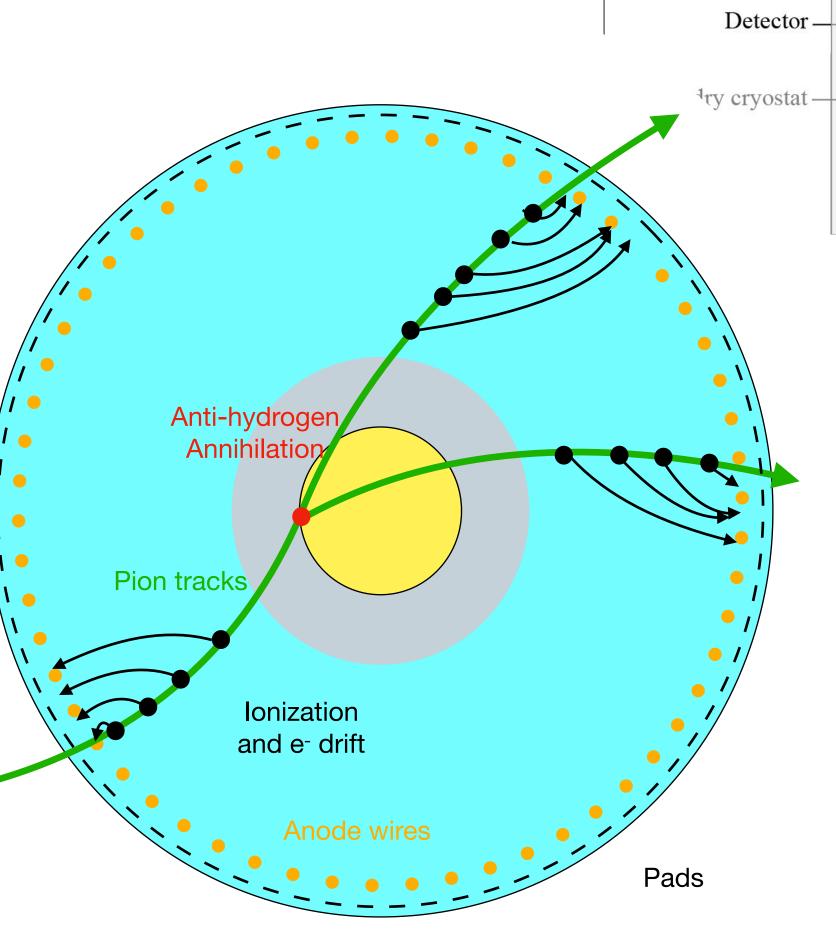
Solenoid shield

Background

solenoid

ALPHA-g Tracking Detector

• Use a *Time Projection Chamber* (TPC) to track pions created by anti-hydrogen annihilating on the trap walls.



Inner wet cryostat

Current leads

LHe reservoir

Boost solenoid

Inner magnets

Solenoid shield

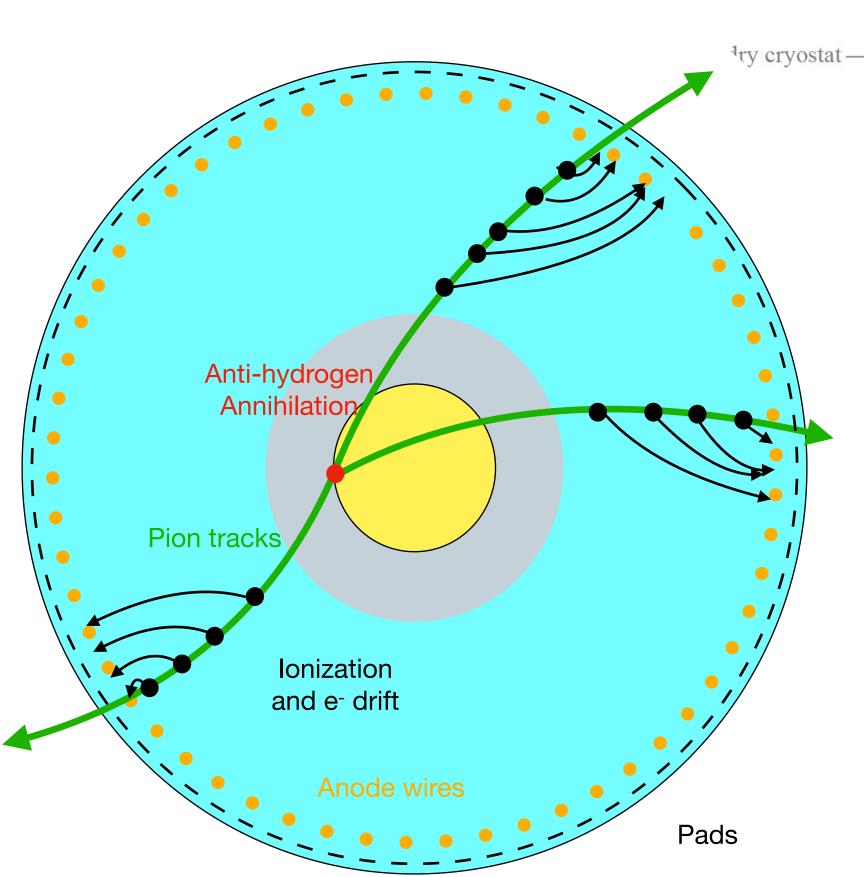
Background

solenoid

ALPHA-g Tracking Detector

• Use a *Time Projection Chamber* (TPC) to track pions created by anti-hydrogen annihilating on the trap walls.

- 3D position of ionizations from:
 - → Wire position
 - → Pad position
 - → Drift time

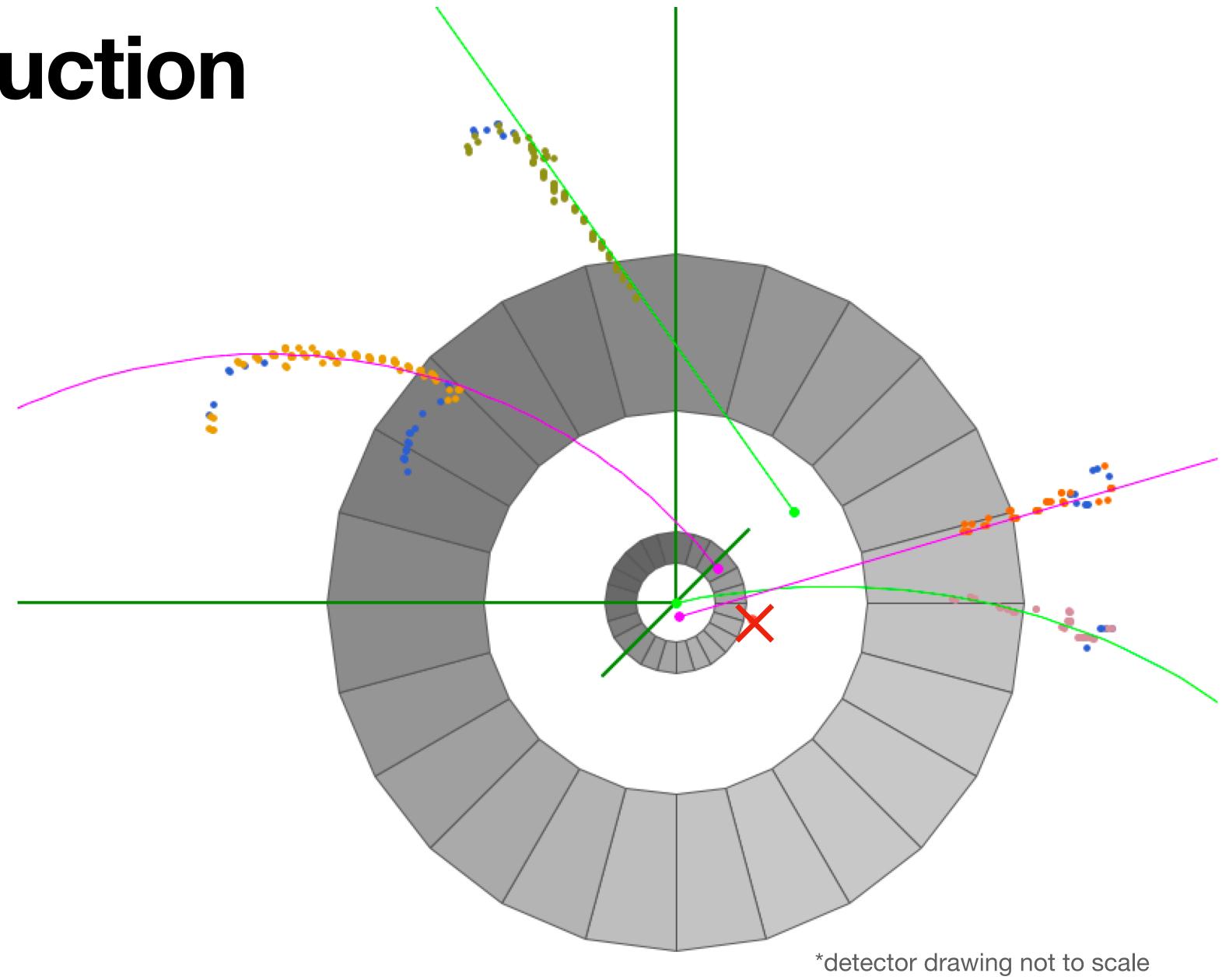


Inner wet cryostat

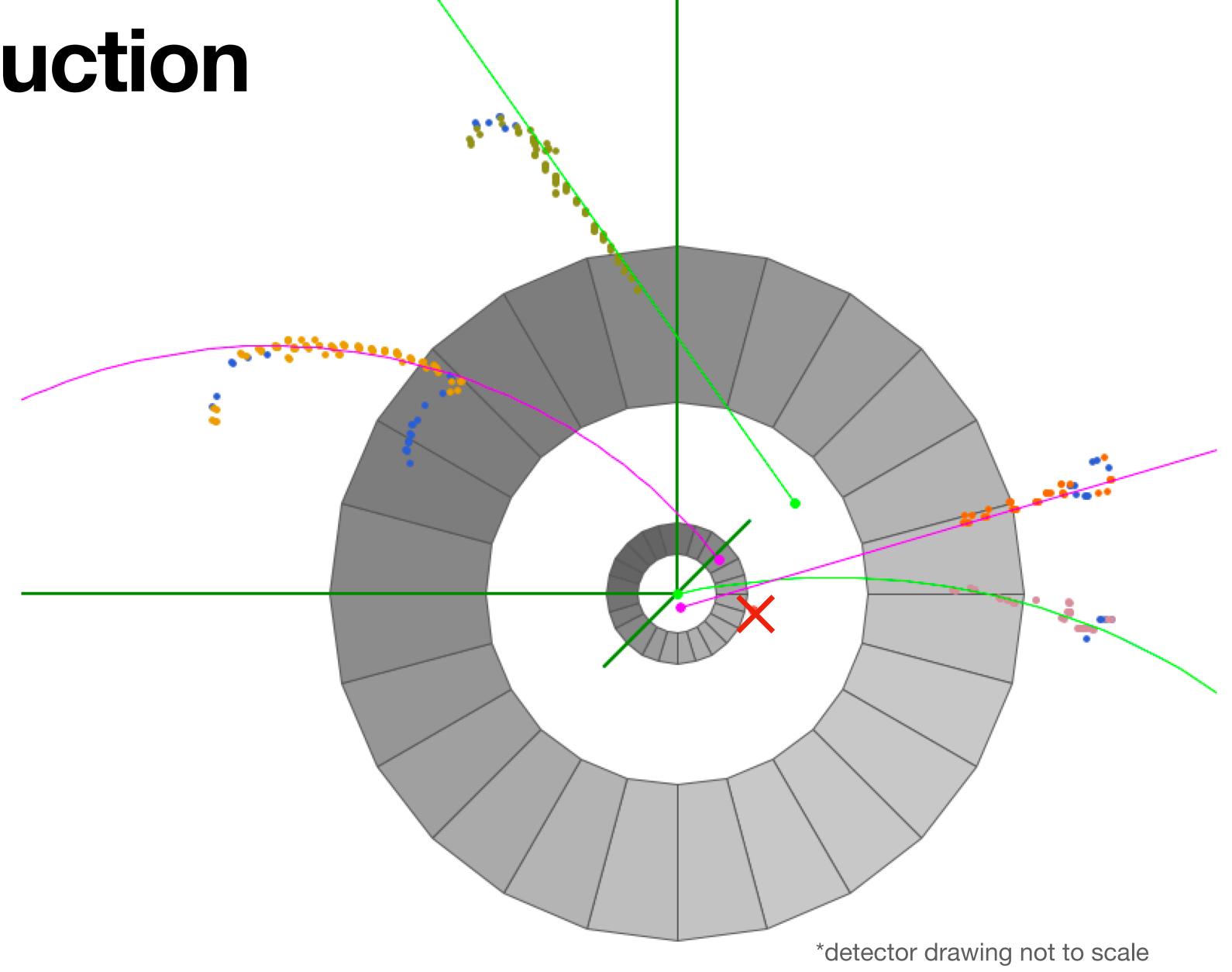
Detector

For each event:

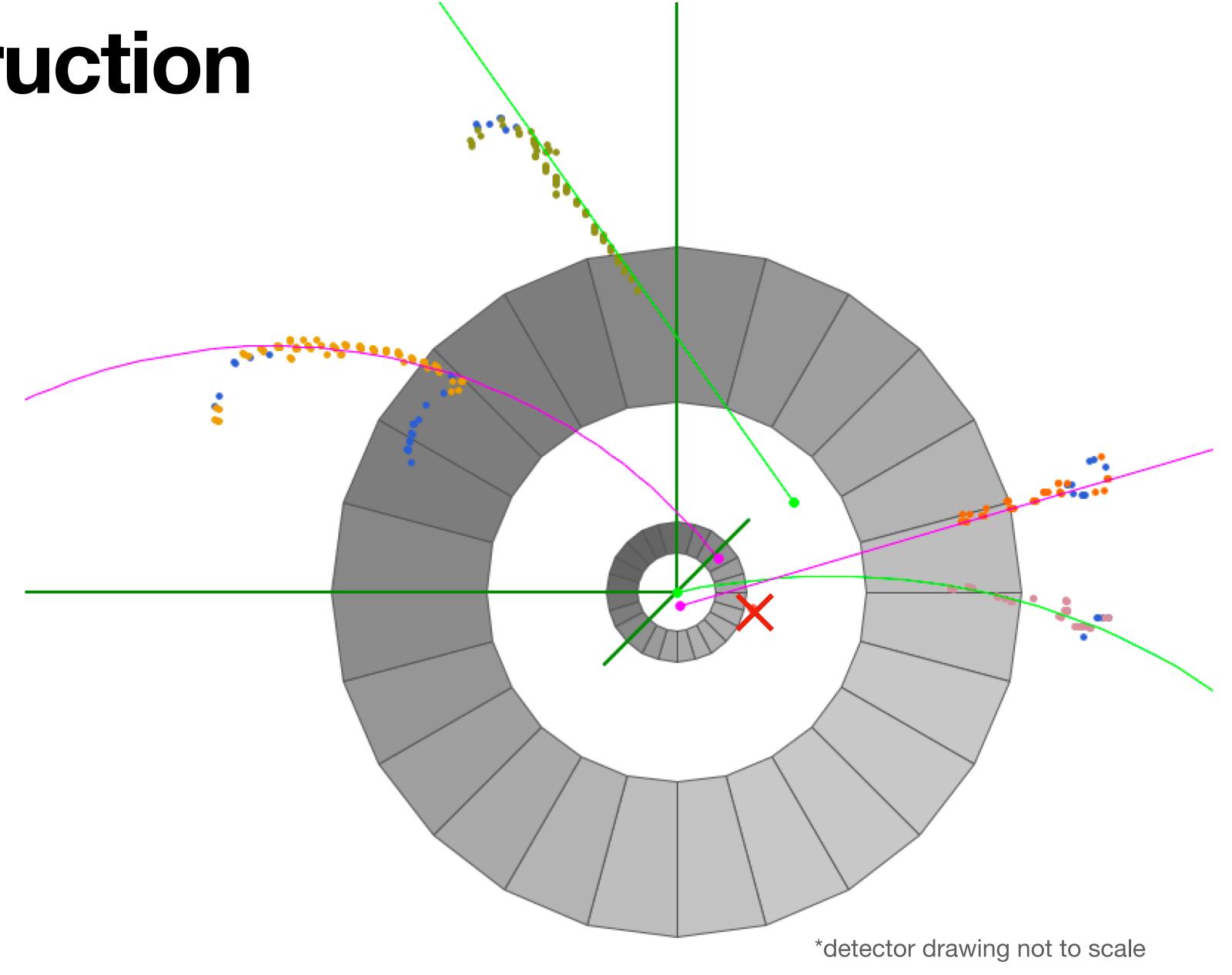
1. De-convolute wire signals



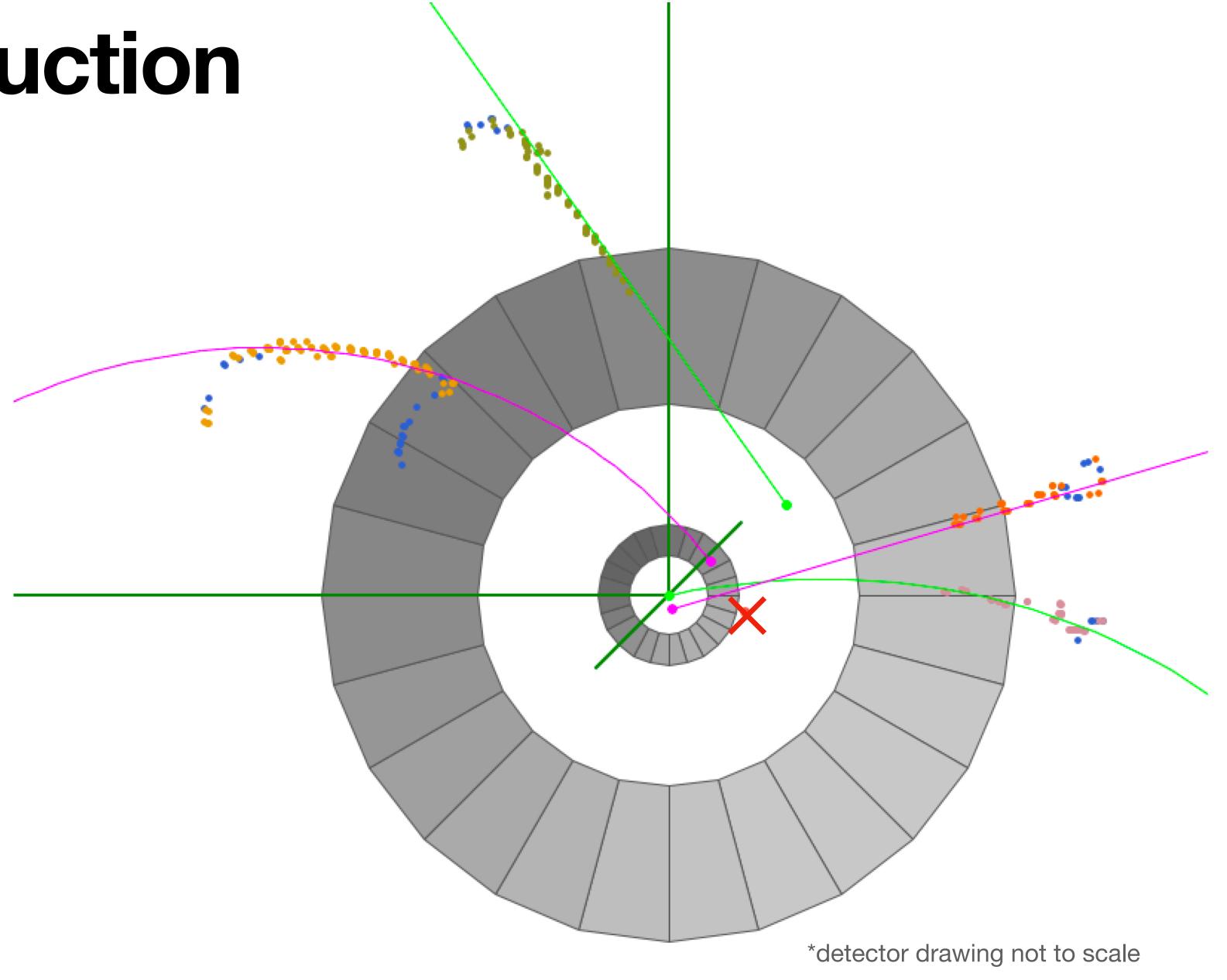
- 1. De-convolute wire signals
- 2. Wire + pad = spacepoint



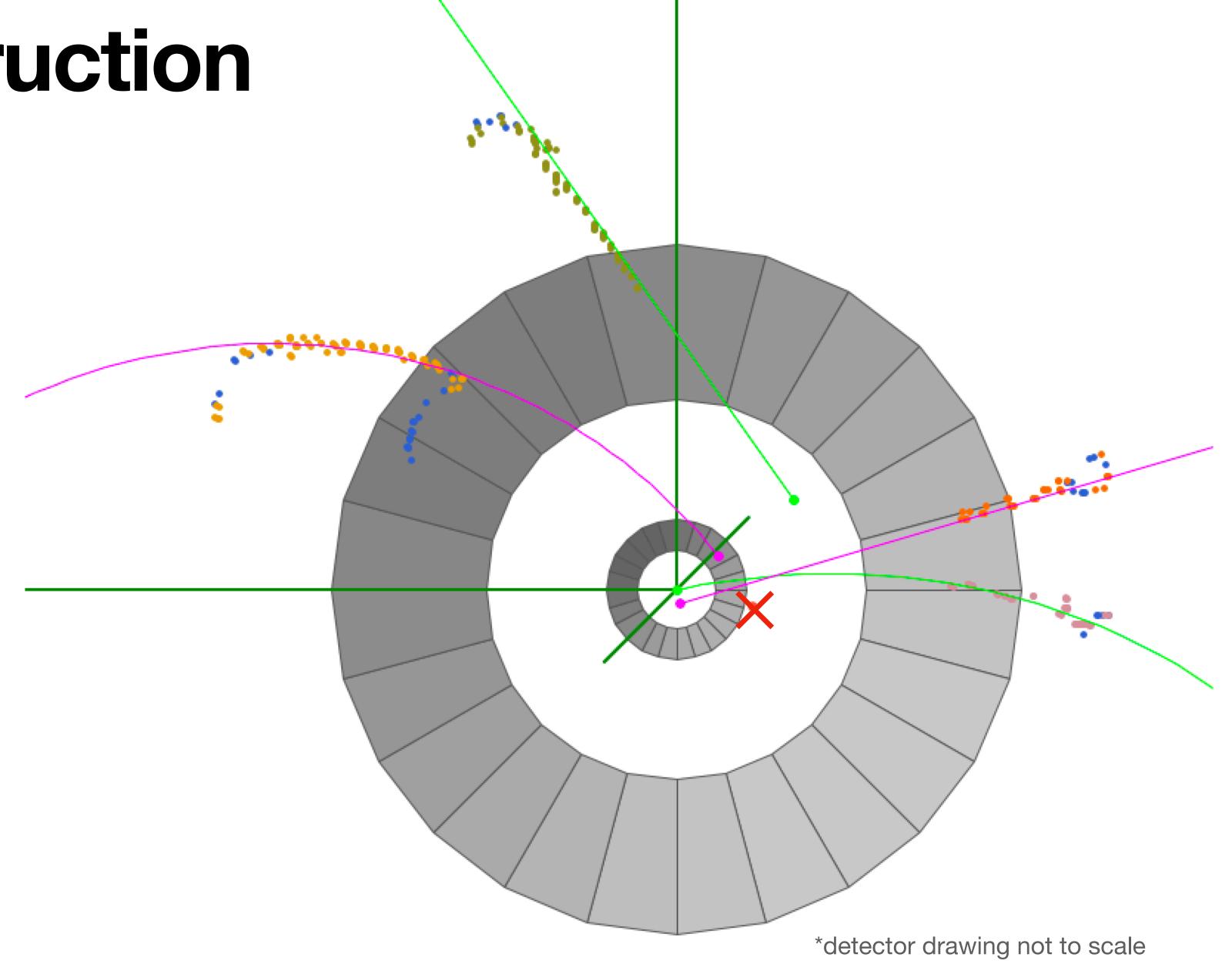
- 1. De-convolute wire signals
- 2. Wire + pad = spacepoint
- 3. Group spacepoints



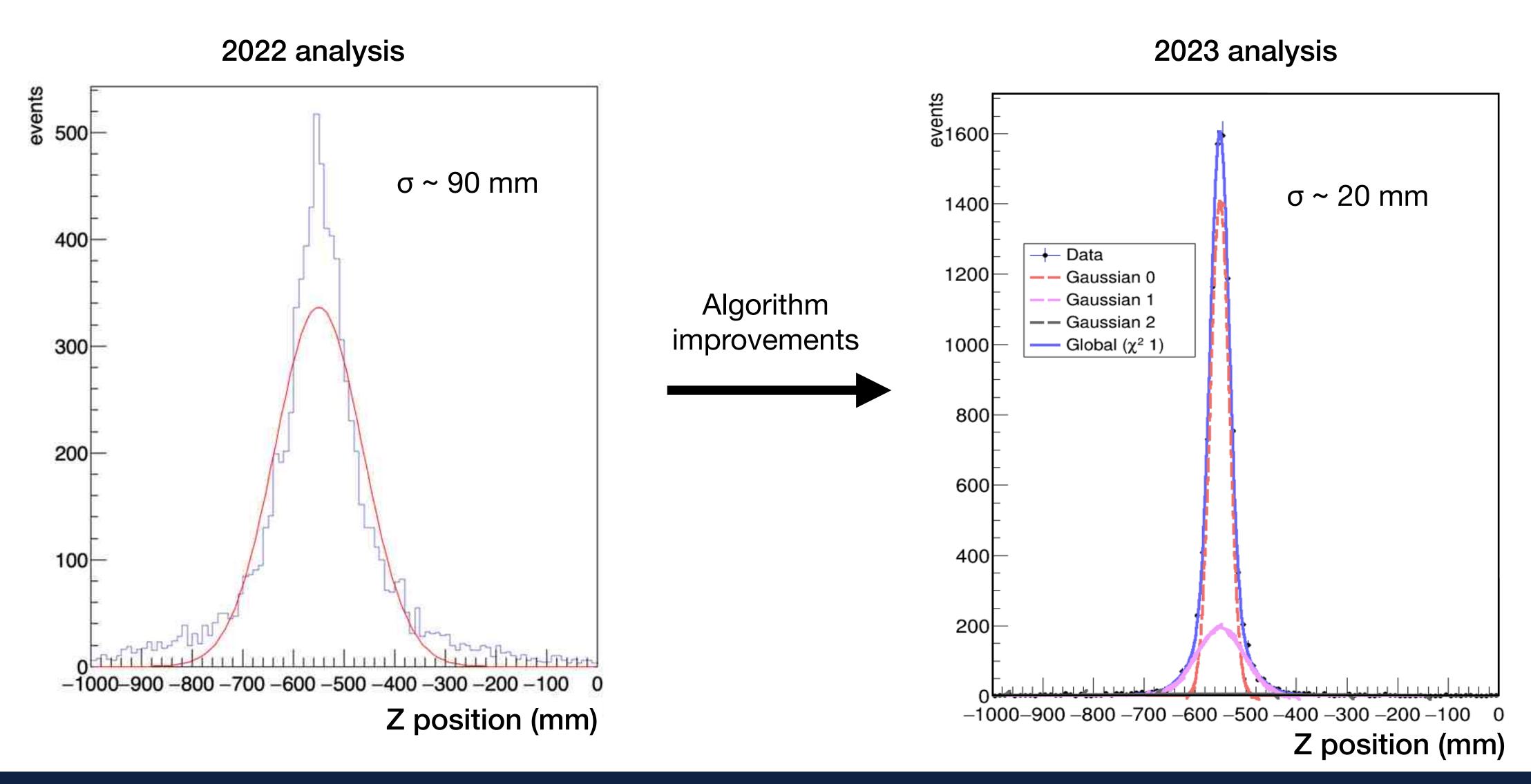
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- 4. Spacepoints → helix fits



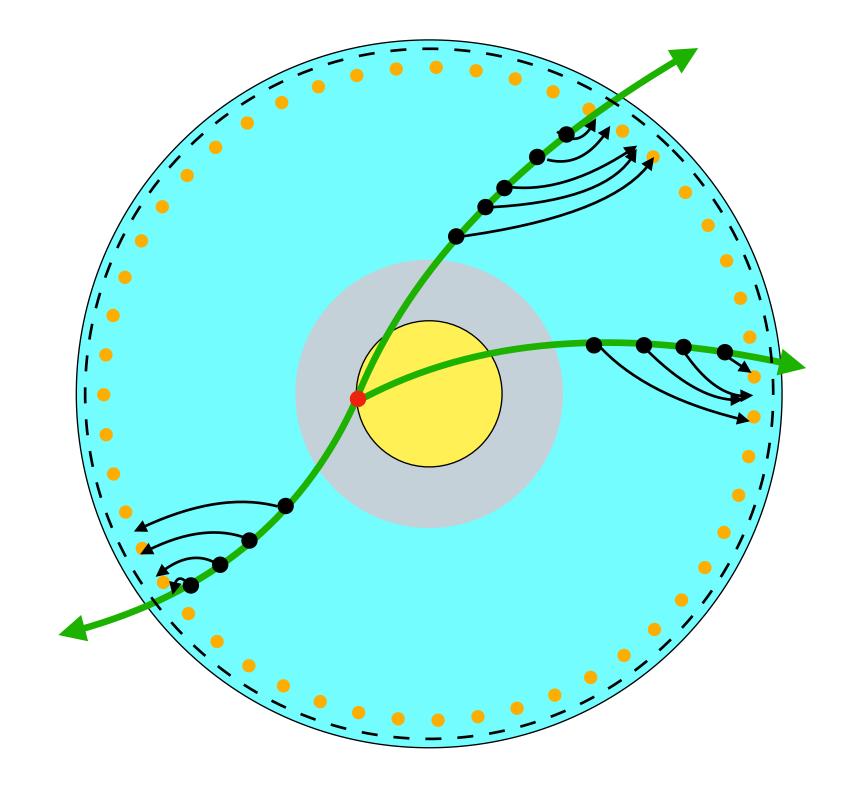
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- 3. Group spacepoints
- 4. Spacepoints → helix fits
- 5. Helix fits → vertex position

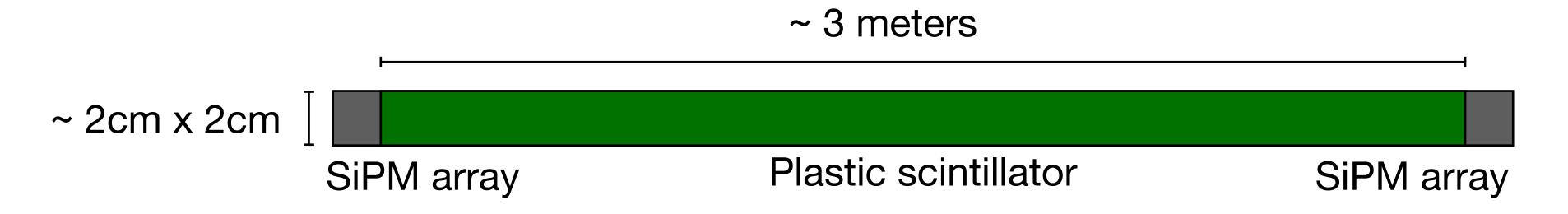


Improving Z Position Resolution

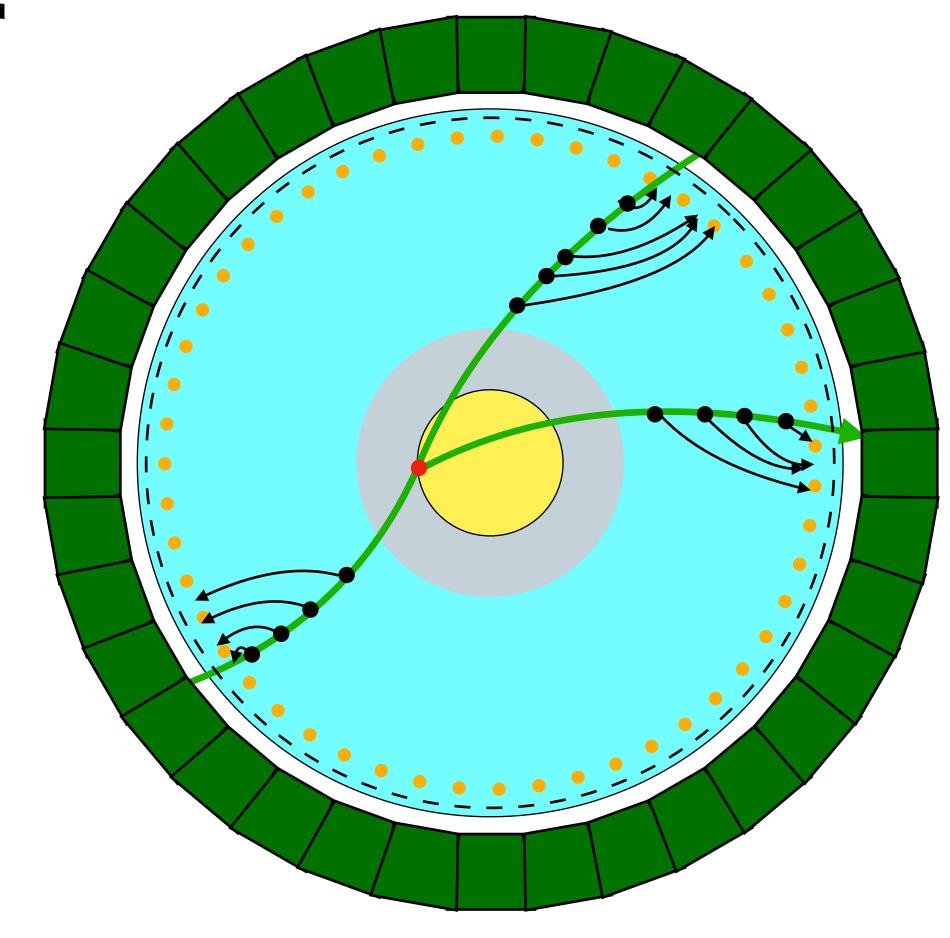


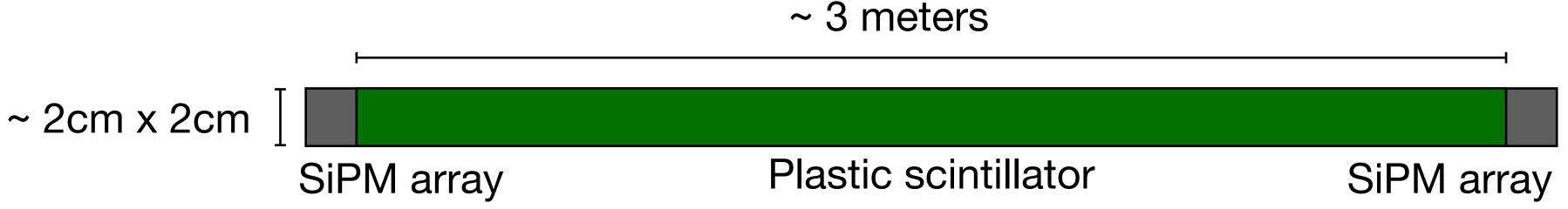
• 64 plastic scintillator bars enclosing TPC.





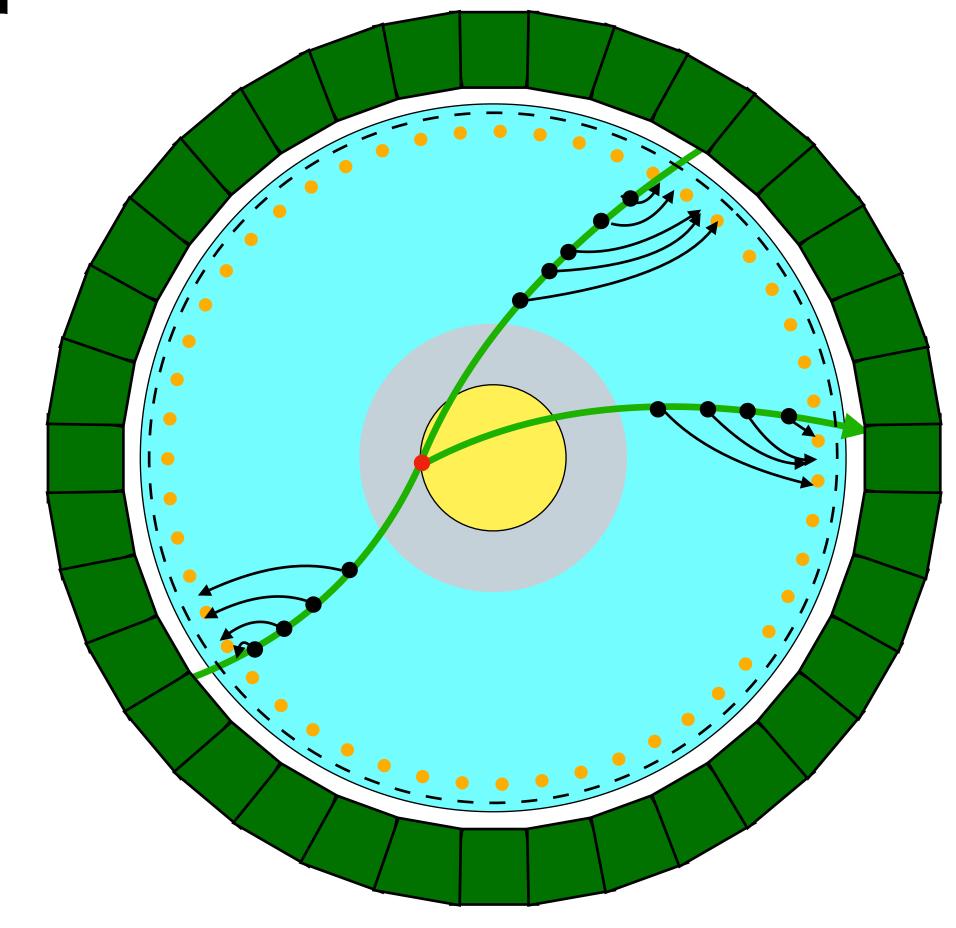
64 plastic scintillator bars enclosing TPC.

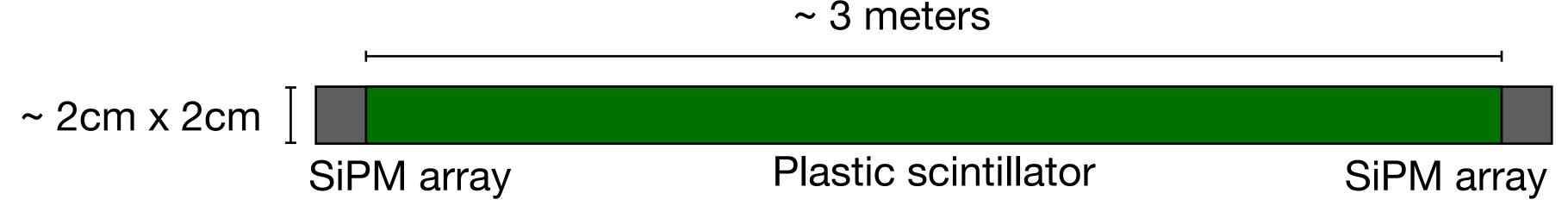




- 64 plastic scintillator bars enclosing TPC.
- ~ 10 cm Z position resolution
- ~ 200 ps time-of-flight resolution (*)

* after completion of calibrations

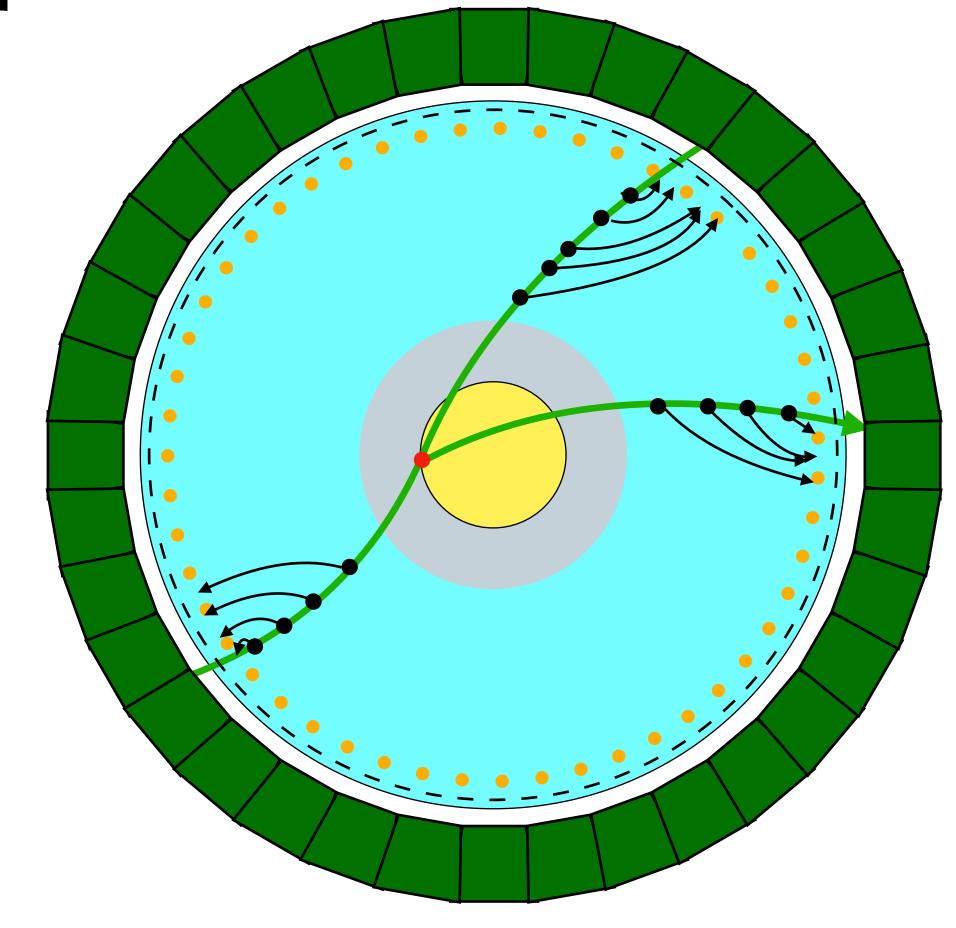


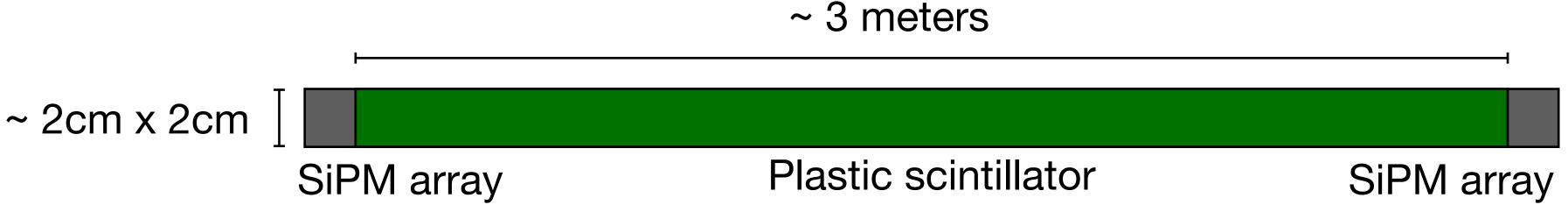


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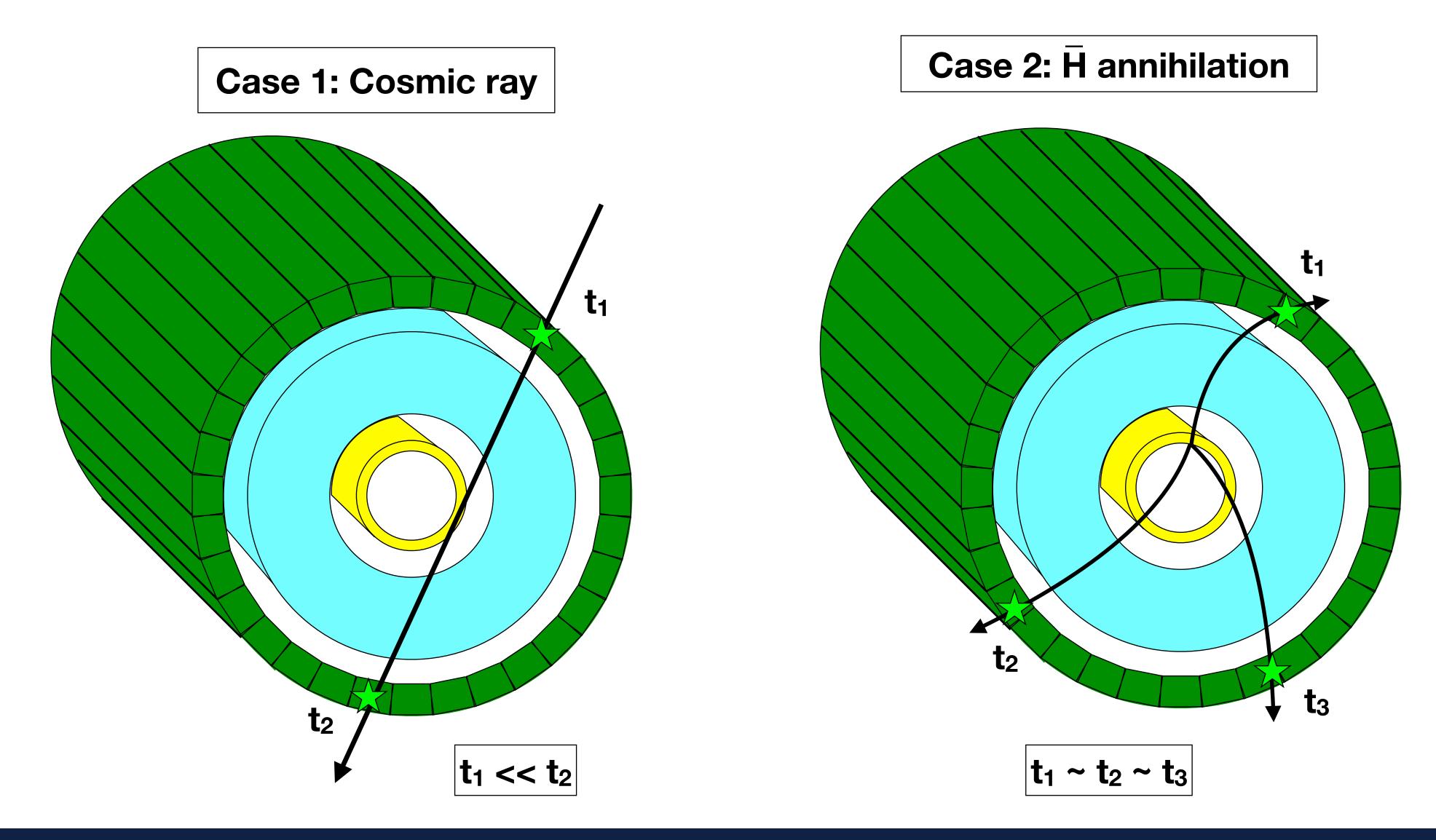
* after completion of calibrations

Used for rejecting cosmic ray background.





Cosmic Ray Discrimination Using Time-Of-Flight

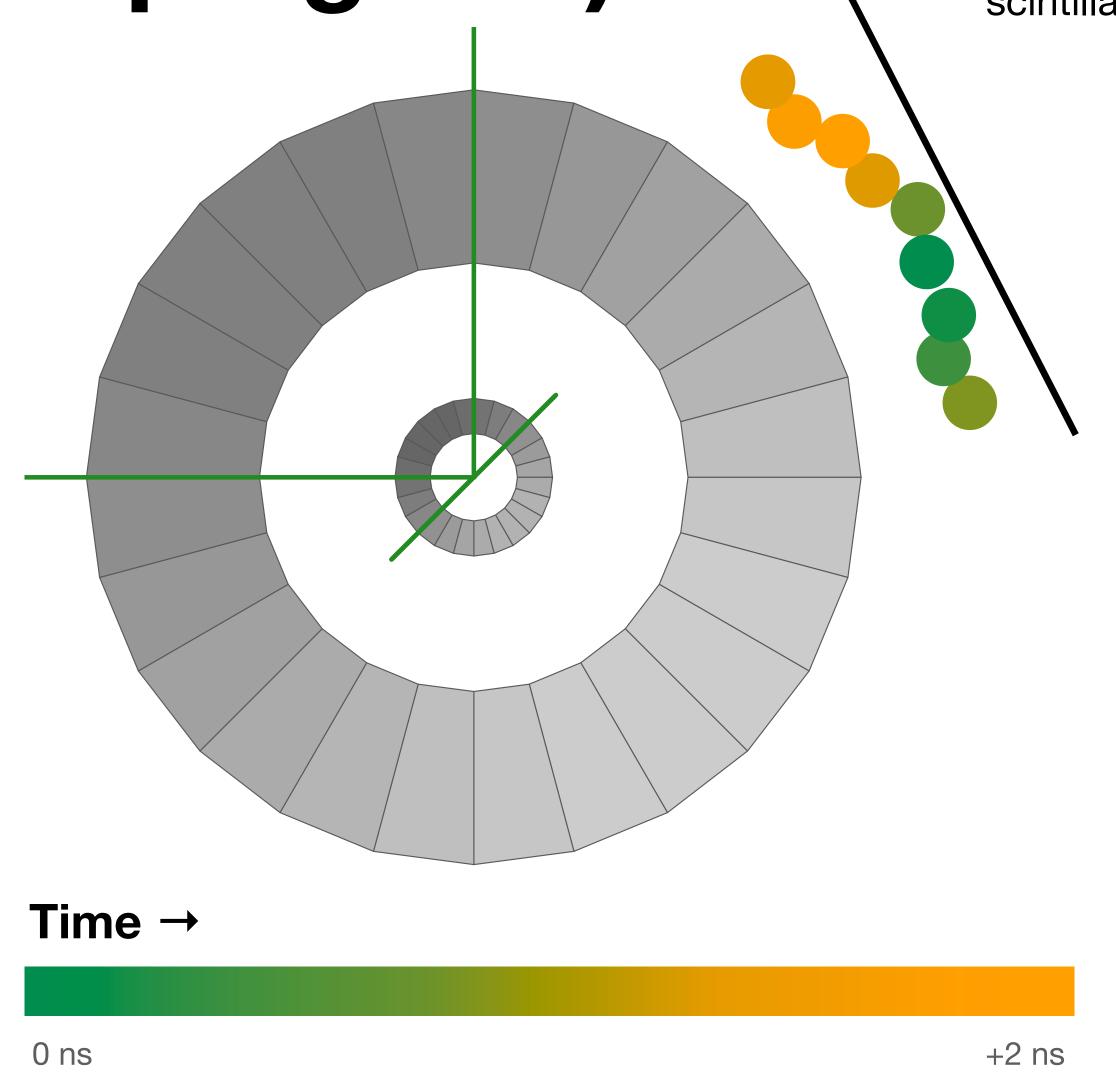


Time Calibration (work in progress)

skimming barrel scintillator

Cosmic ray

Can already see direction of particles.

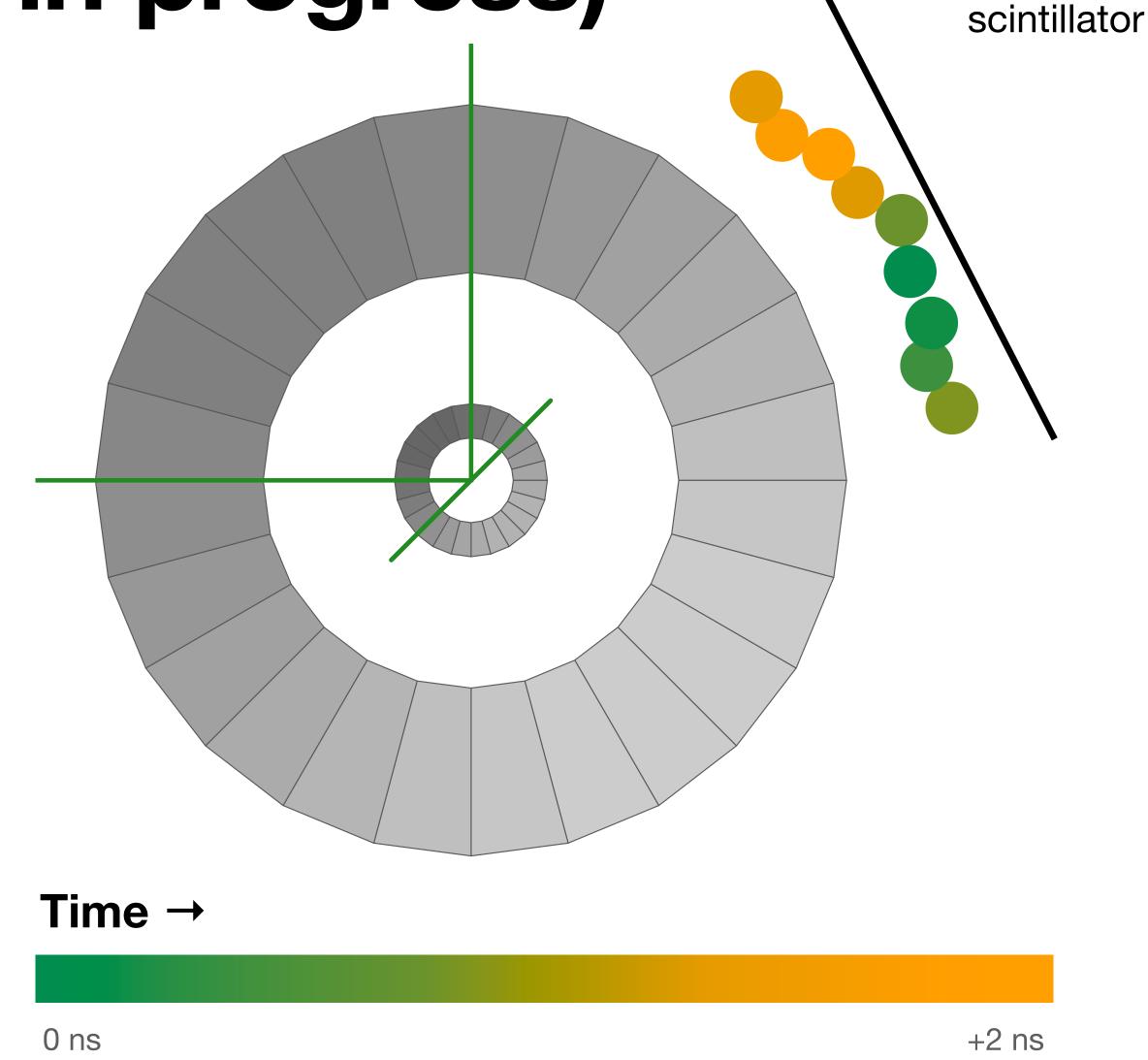


Time Calibration (work in progress)

Can already see direction of particles.

Time-of-flight resolution ~ 200 ps is a work in progress.

- Channel offset correction ~ 5 ns.
- Time walk correction ~ 5 ns.



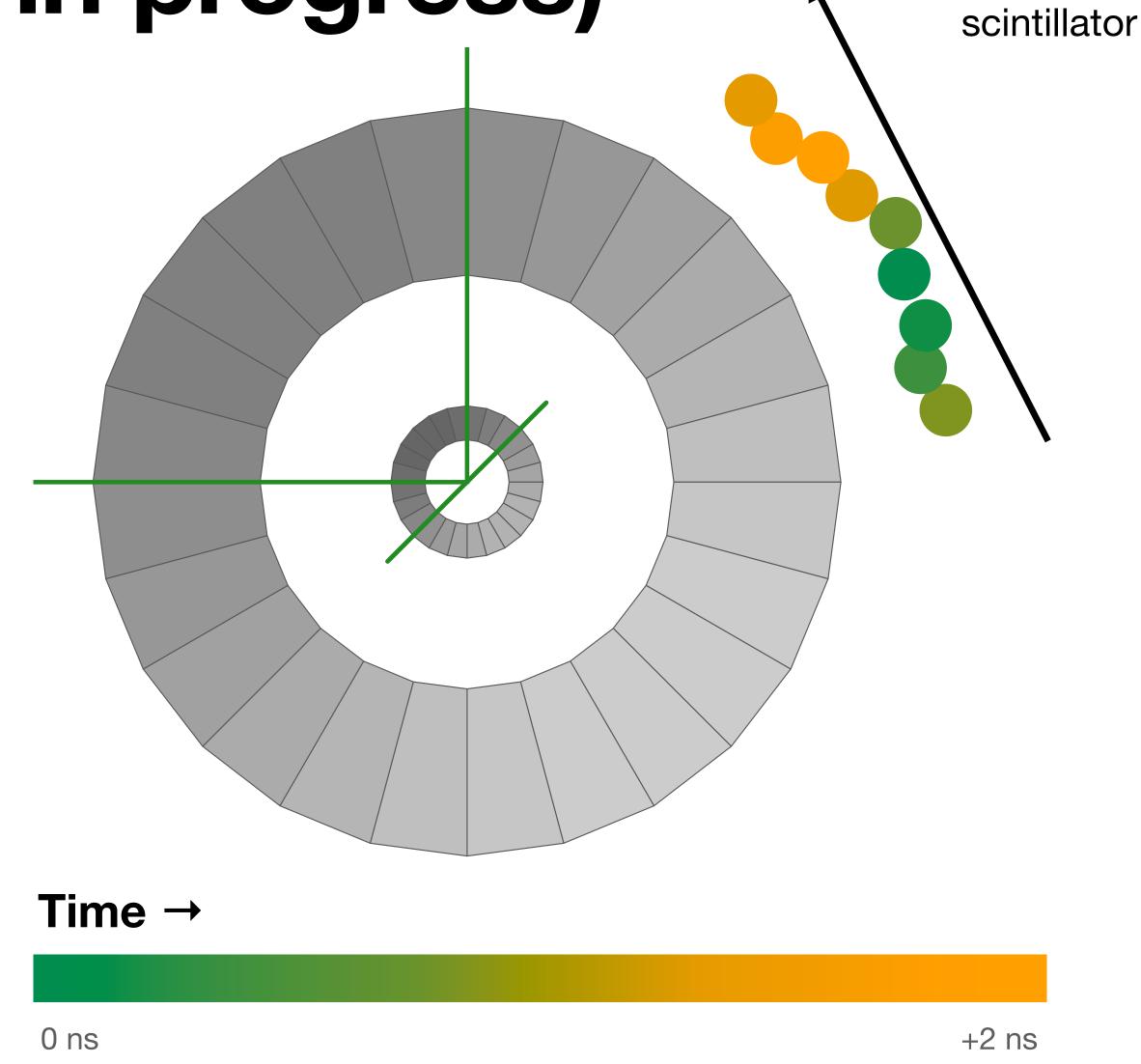
Cosmic ray

skimming barrel

Time Calibration (work in progress)

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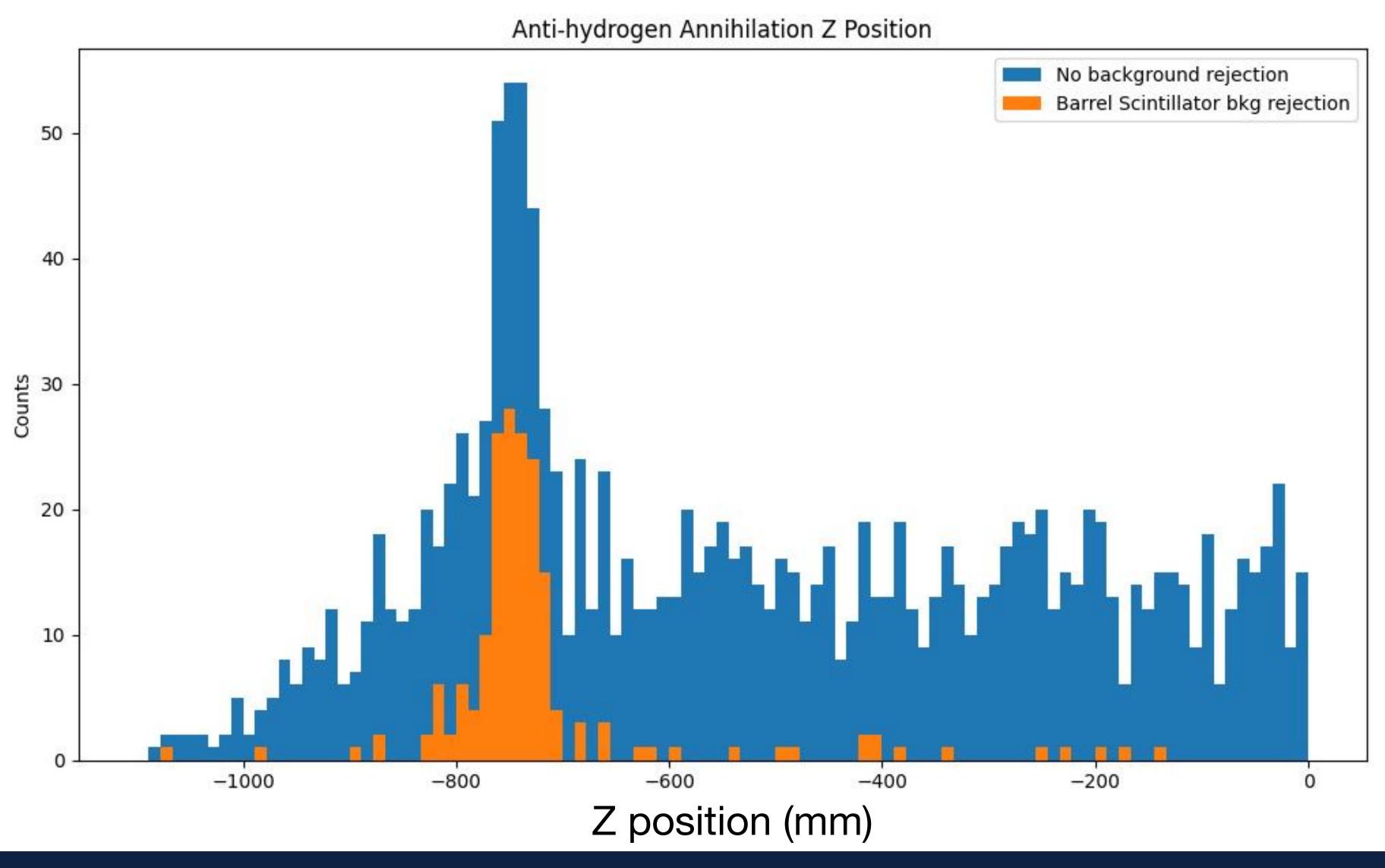
- Time-of-flight resolution ~ 200 ps is a work in progress.
 - Channel offset correction ~ 5 ns.
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- Background rejection using Barrel Scintillator hit topology info only.



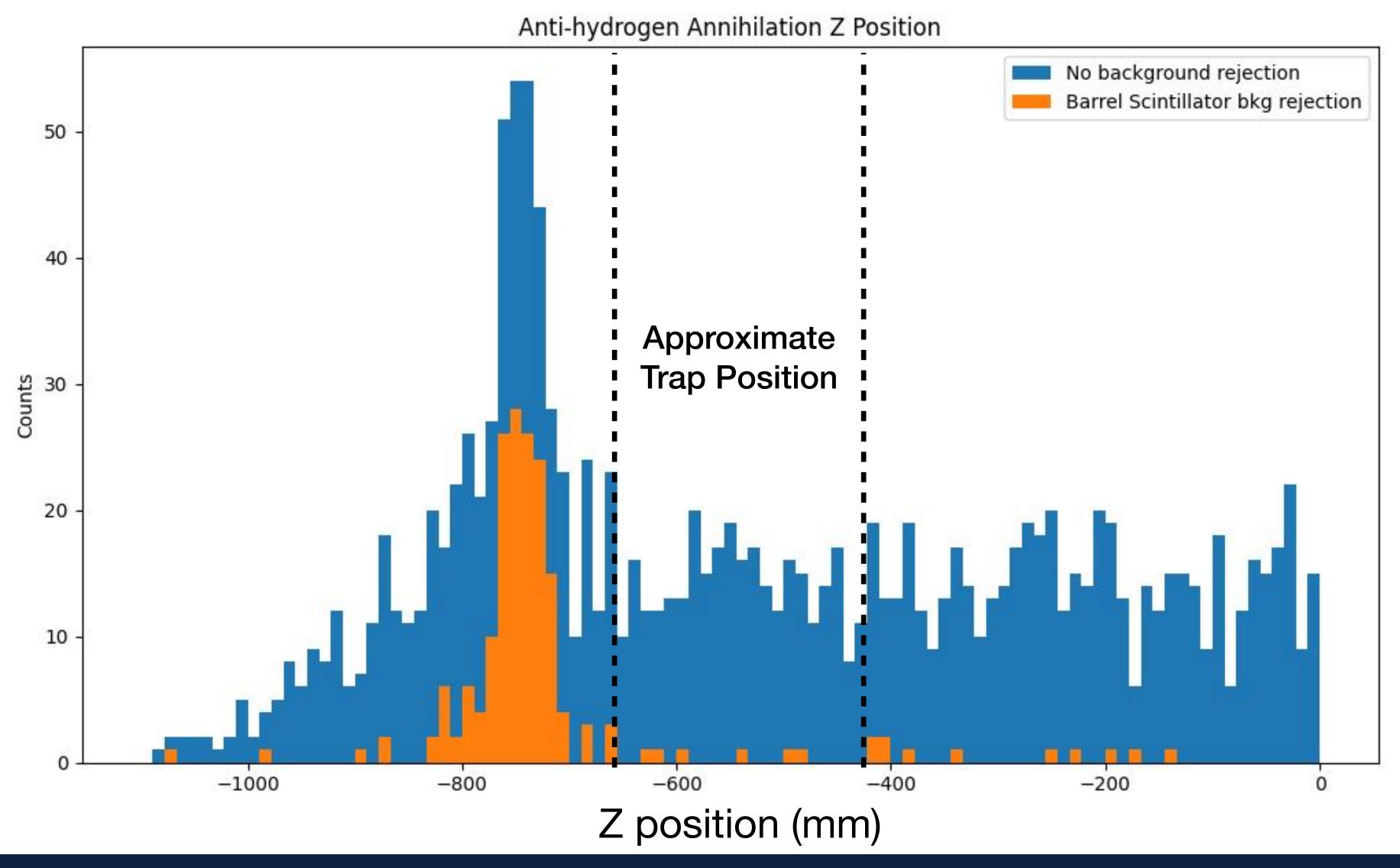
Cosmic ray

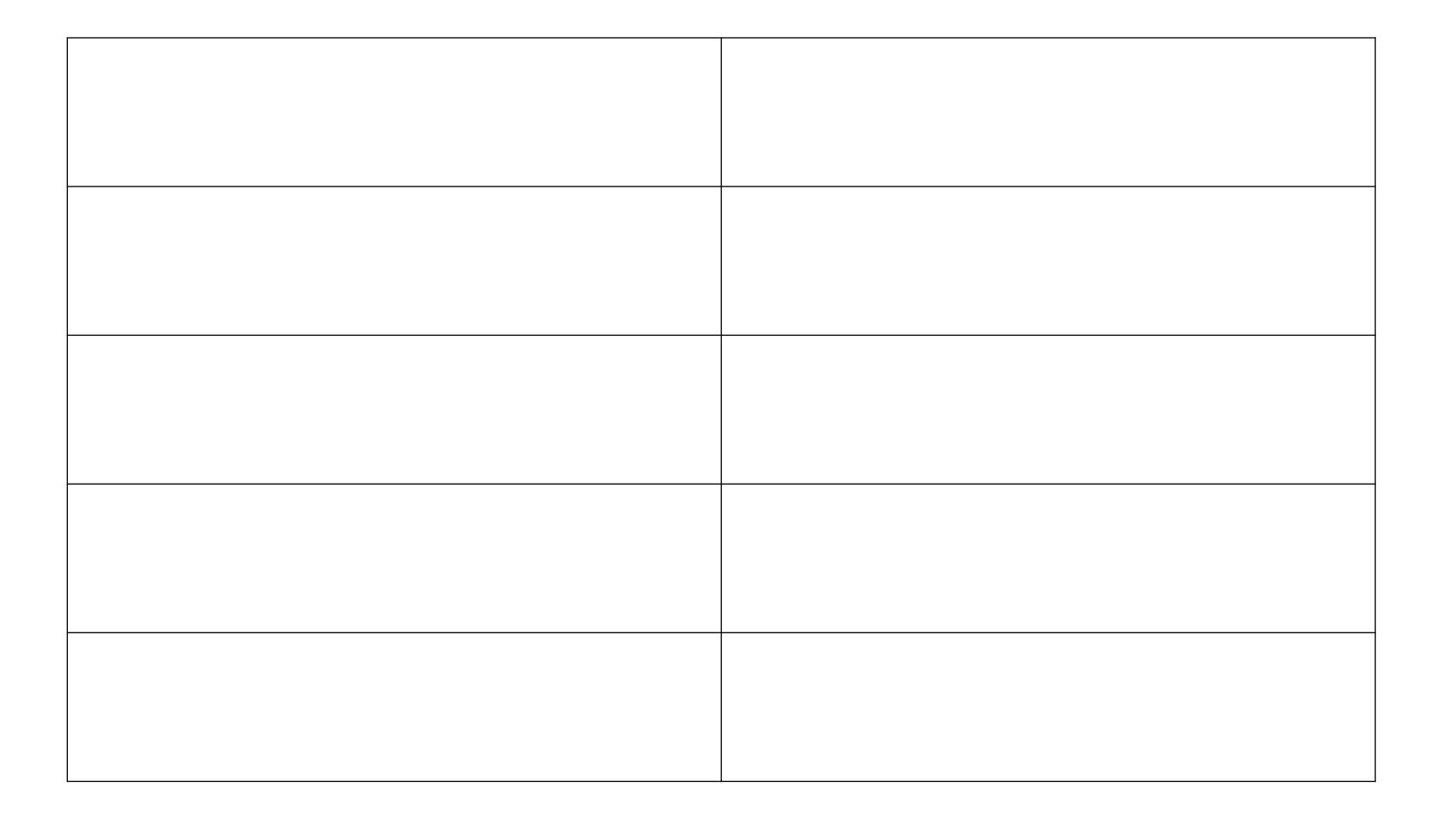
skimming barrel

Detecting Anti-Hydrogen!



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Z resolution:	Greatly Improved

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Cosmic rays:	Mostly Rejected
Anti-Hydrogen:	Detected
Time-Of-Flight:	In Progress

Acknowledgements



Special thanks to CINP for their current Graduate Fellowship support.

