

Positron focusing system and positronium thermalization measurement for realizing positronium Bose-Einstein condensation

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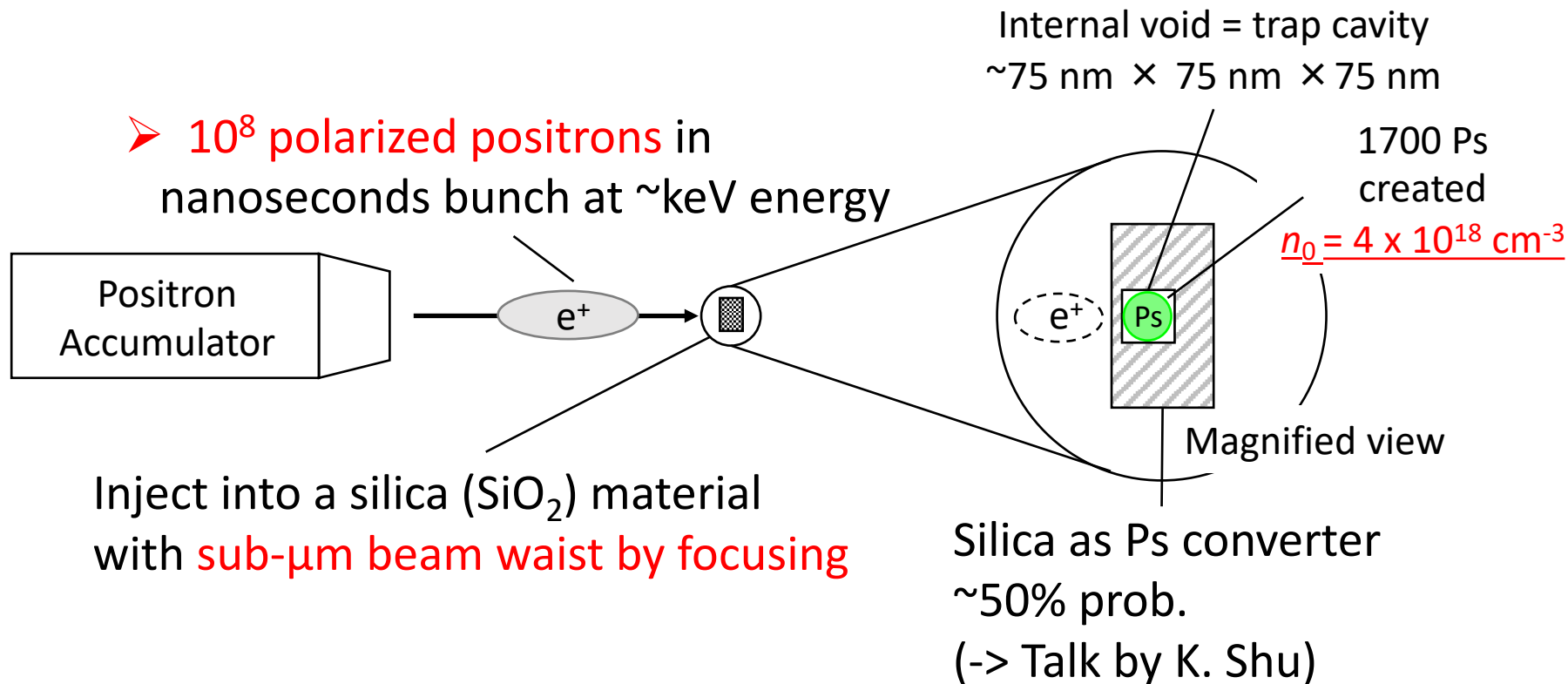
- Our new idea to realize Ps-BEC
 - Pulsed dense positron beam + SiO_2 cavity
 - Thermalization + laser cooling
- Ps thermalization measurement in cryogenic environment

Method to realize Ps-BEC

New method: K. Shu *et al.* J. Phys. B 49, 104001 (2016)

First Step for Ps-BEC:

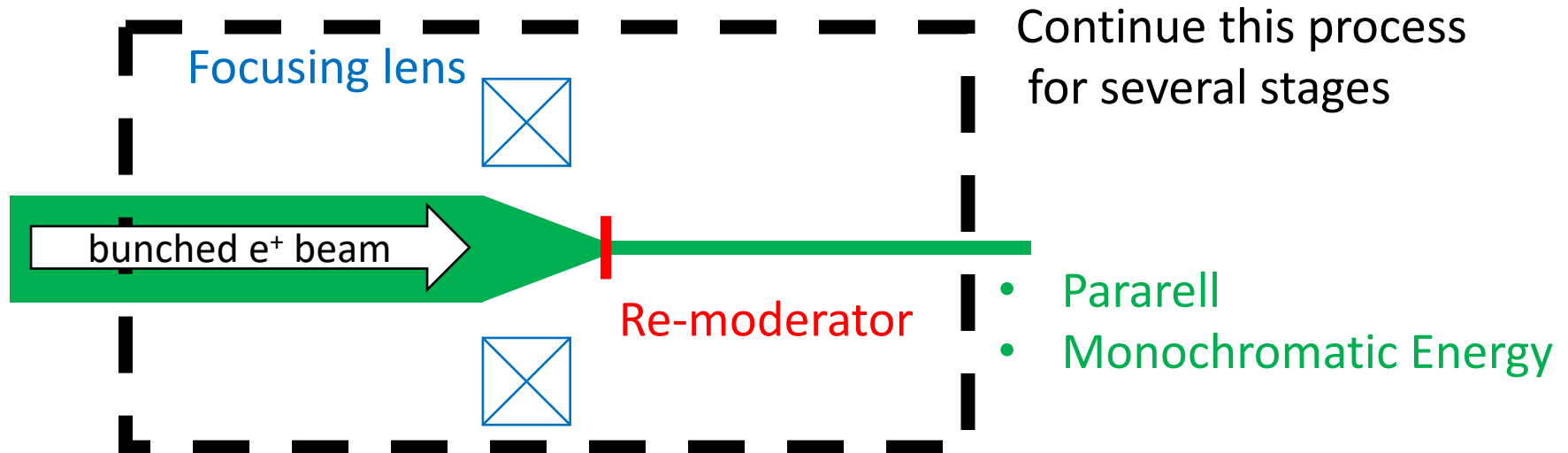
Create dense positrons and convert into dense Ps at once



- 10^9 positron accumulation was achieved elsewhere. We are studying new focusing system to achieve sub- μm beam waist.

Positron focusing by repeating brightness enhancement for several times

Principle of Positron focusing: (Details: talk by N. Oshima (Monday))



N. Oshima *et al.* J. Appl. Phys. 103, 094916 (2008).

Problems to be solved : Space charge (beam),
Discharge, charging up, heating up (target)

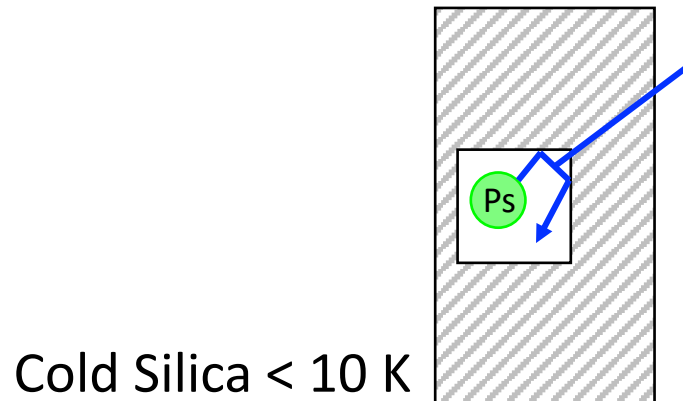
→ Basic study is ongoing. **Measurement** of beam-density dependence on target using bunched positron beam is important!

Second step for Ps-BEC: Ps Cooling

1. Thermalization process

1st cooling

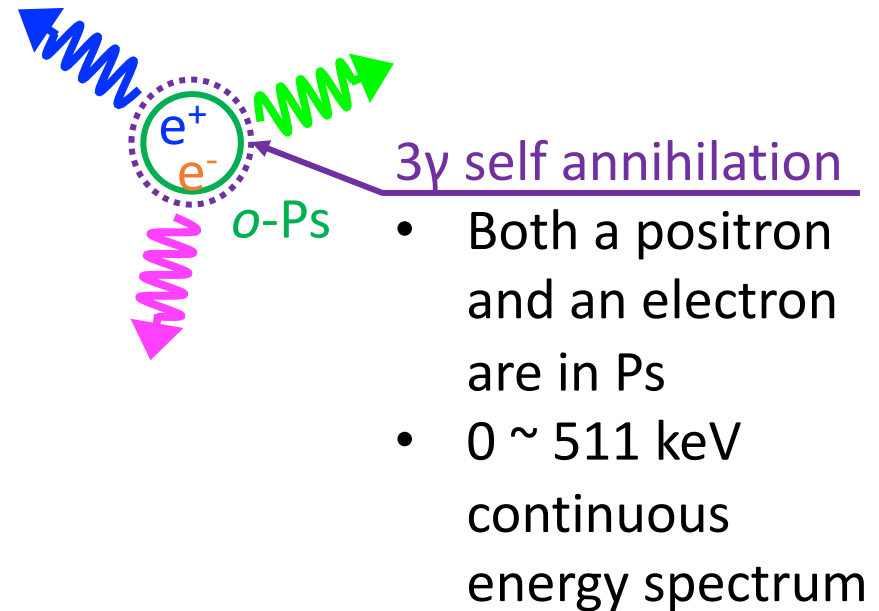
By collisions with cold silica cavity wall
= Thermalization process



No measurement of Ps
thermalization process in
cryogenic environment

→ We have measured it
for the first time.

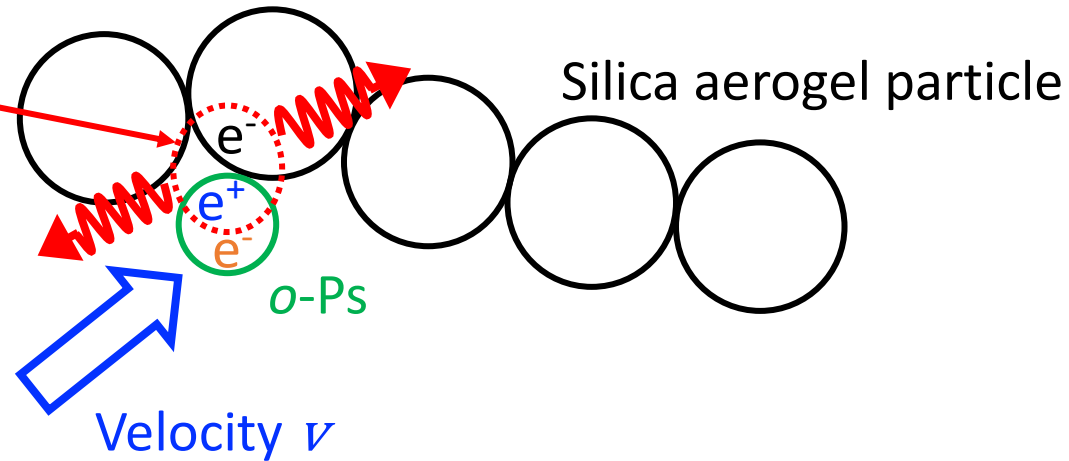
Pick-off annihilation rate is used to measure Ps thermalization process



Pick-off annihilation rate is used to measure Ps thermalization process

Pick-off 2γ annihilation

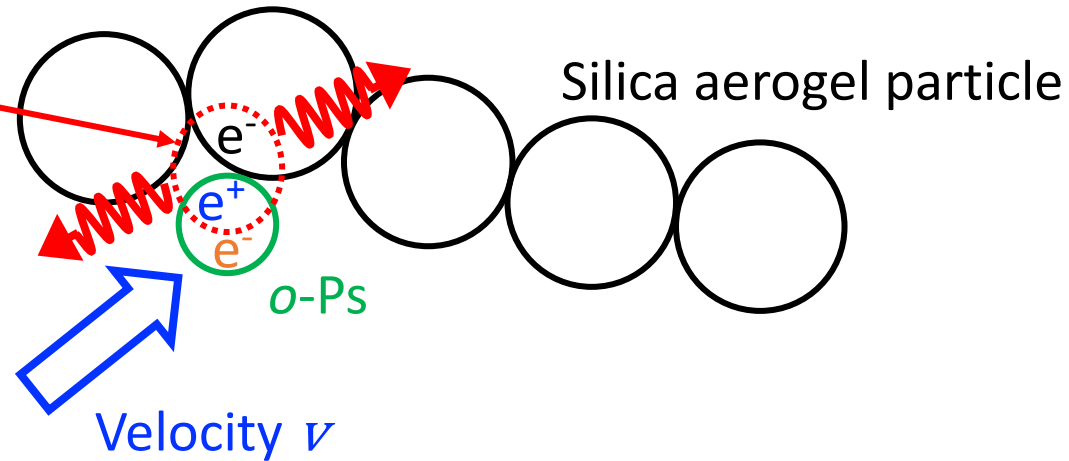
- A positron in Ps and an electron in silica by collisions
- 511 keV mono energy



Pick-off annihilation rate is used to measure Ps thermalization process

Pick-off 2γ annihilation

- A positron in Ps and an electron in silica by collisions
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Pick-off annihilation rate $\lambda_2 \propto n \sigma v$

n : Density of electrons in silica particle

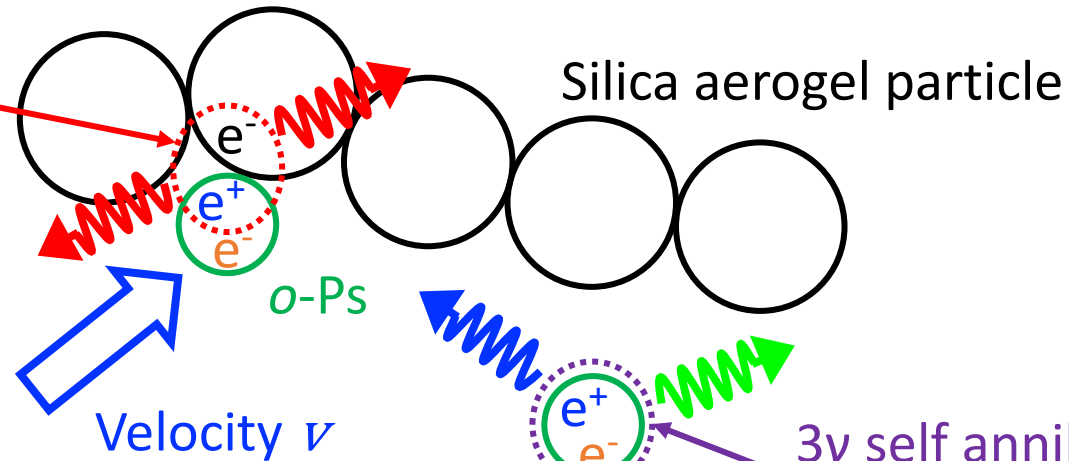
σ : Cross section of Pick-off annihilation

→ By measuring λ_2 vs Ps life, temperature evolution of Ps can be measured

Pick-off annihilation rate is used to measure Ps thermalization process

Pick-off 2γ annihilation

- A positron in Ps and an electron in silica by collisions
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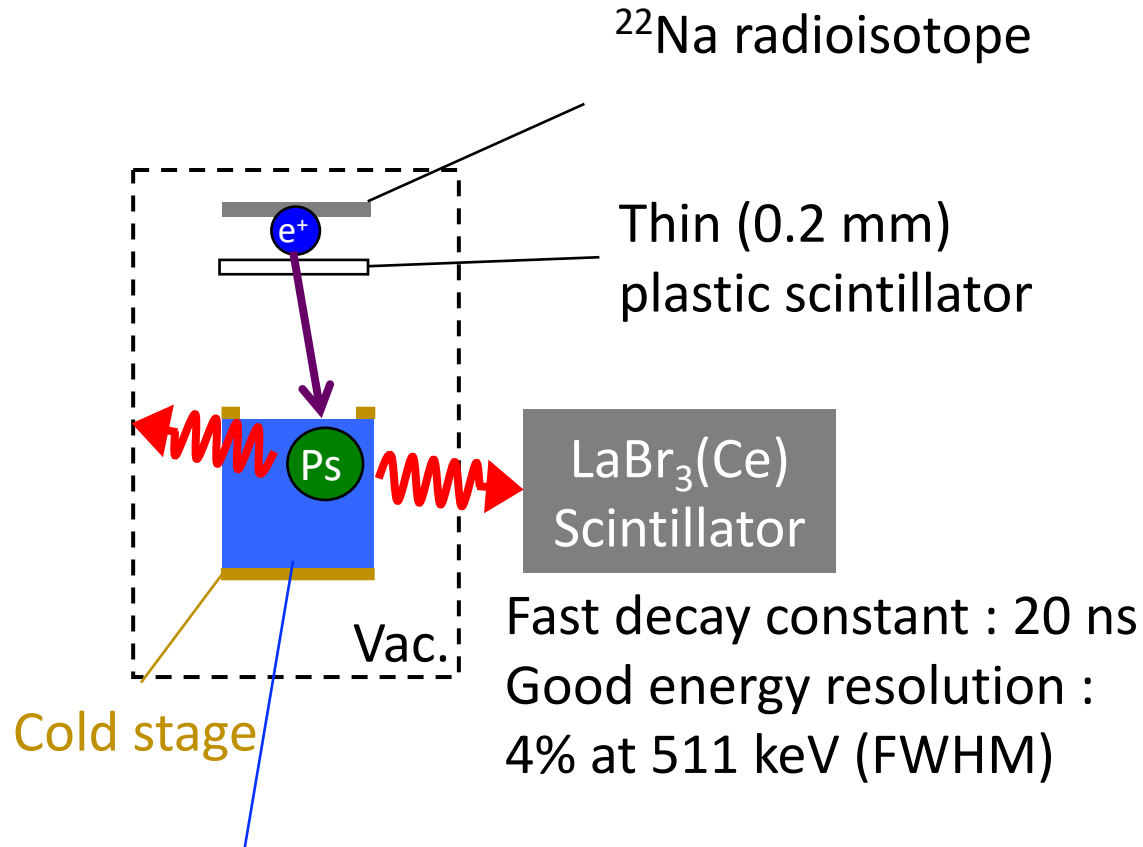


Pick-off annihilation rate $\lambda_2 \propto n \sigma v$
 n : Density of electrons in silica particle
 σ : Cross section of Pick-off annihilation
→ By measuring λ_2 vs Ps life, temperature evolution of Ps can be measured

3γ self annihilation

- Both a positron and an electron are in Ps
- 0 ~ 511 keV continuous energy spectrum

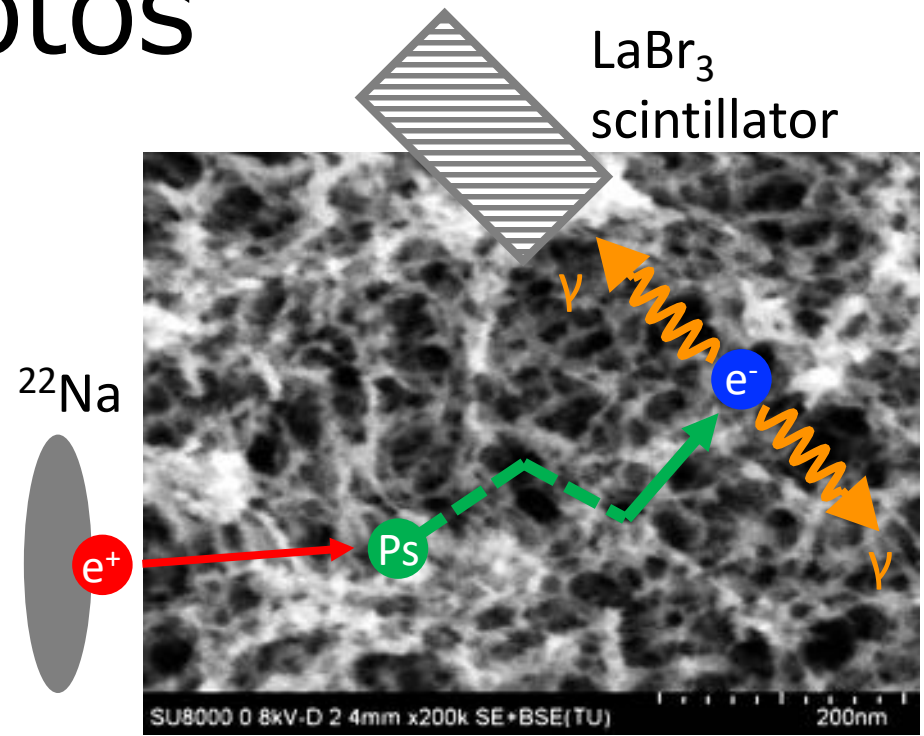
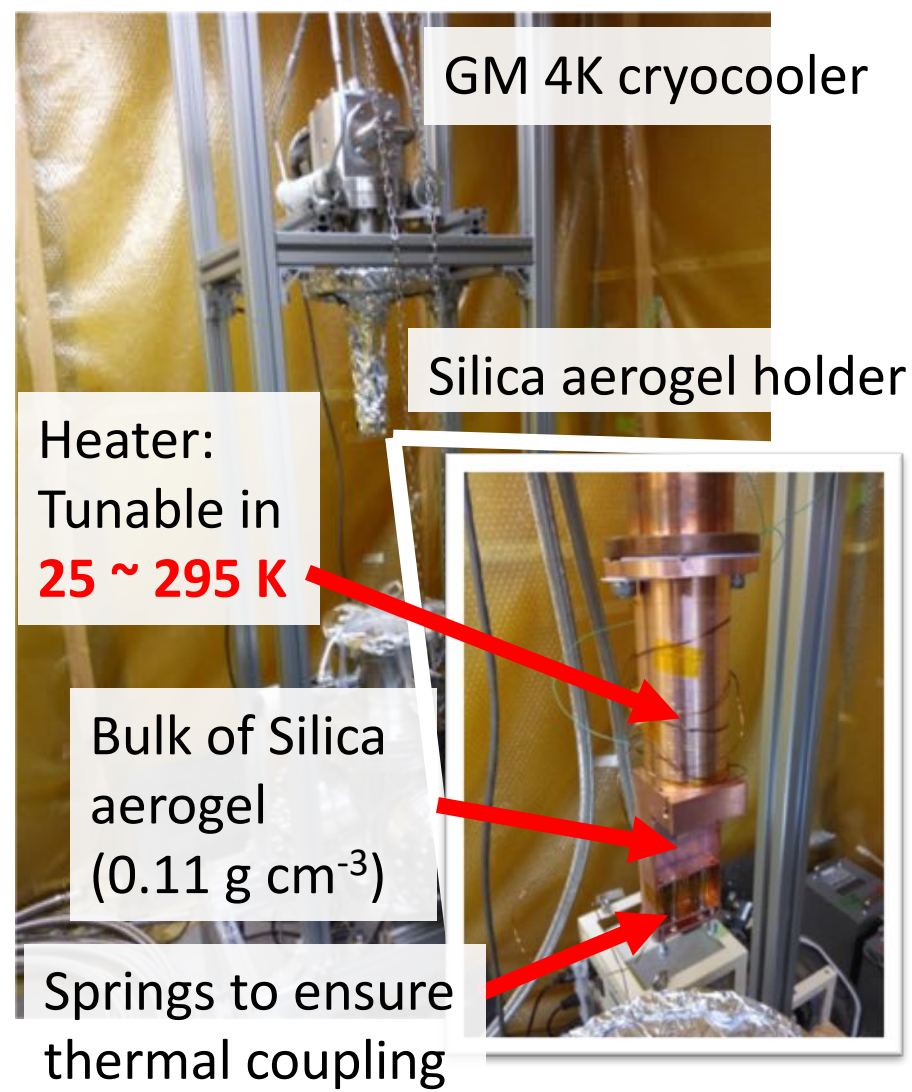
Experimental Setup



Silica aerogel : porous material made by silica to trap and thermalize Ps

Density: $0.11 \text{ g cm}^{-3} \rightarrow$ Mean free path $L = 38 \text{ nm}$

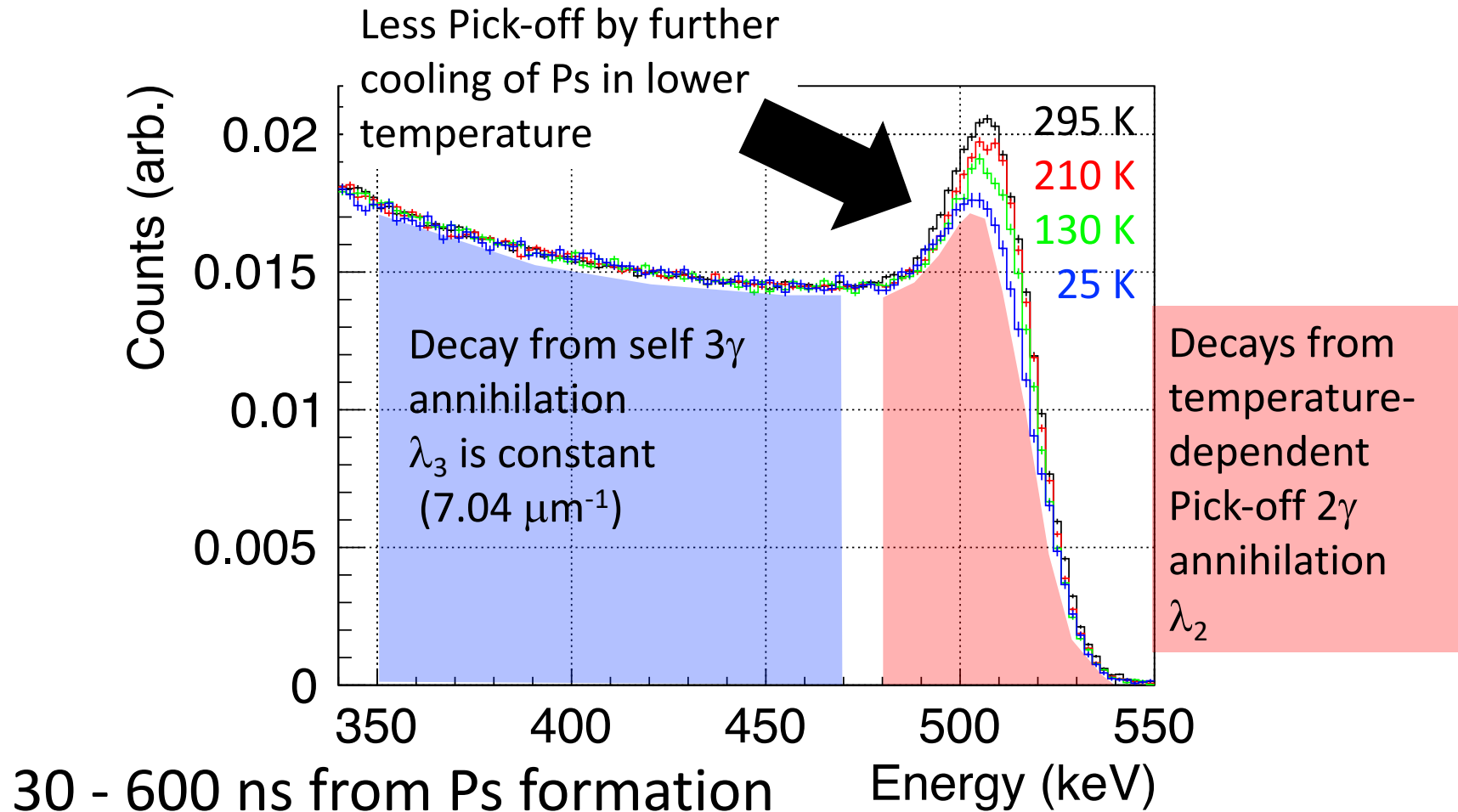
Photos



SEM image of used silica aerogel

- Ps formed inside pores are cooled by collisions with pore walls.
- Ps temperature can be estimated by pick-off annihilation rate.

Energy information is used to identify 2γ / 3γ annihilations



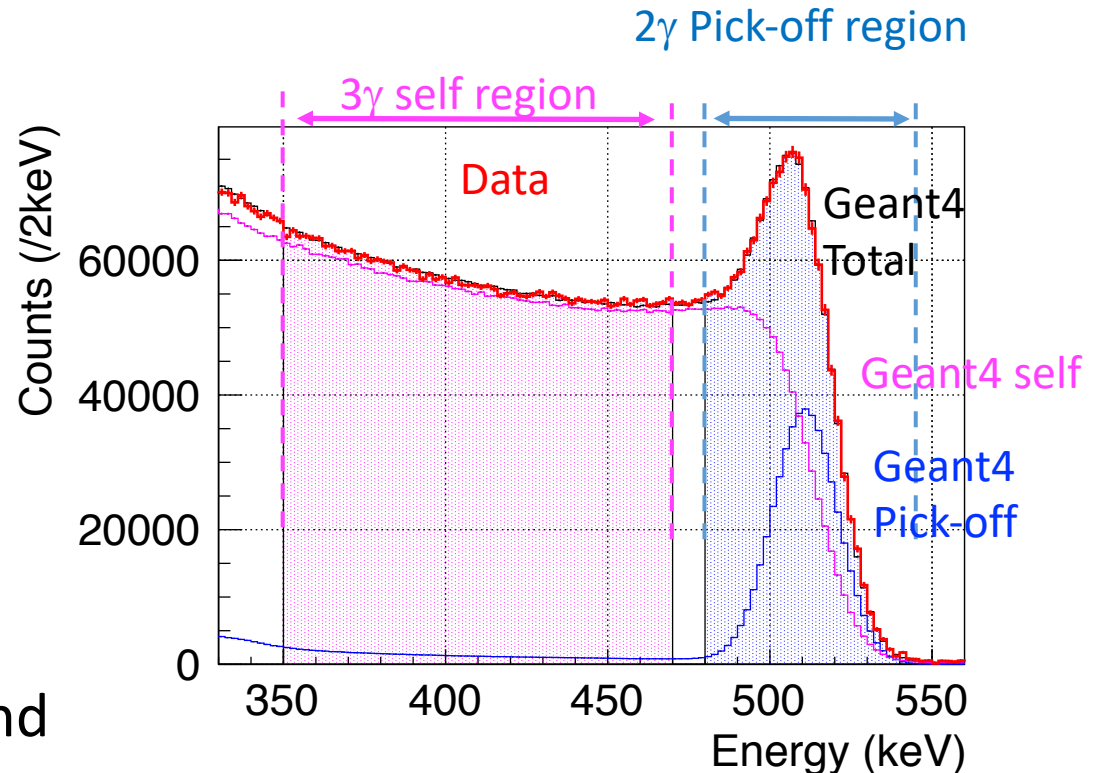
Deduction of Pick-off annihilation rate using MC simulation

- Use difference between energy spectra of Pick-off 2γ /Self 3γ

Pick-off 2γ : 511 keV peak

Self 3γ : Continuous

- Define energy regions to enhance each annihilation event
- Detection efficiencies and contamination fractions are estimated by Geant4 Monte Carlo simulation.

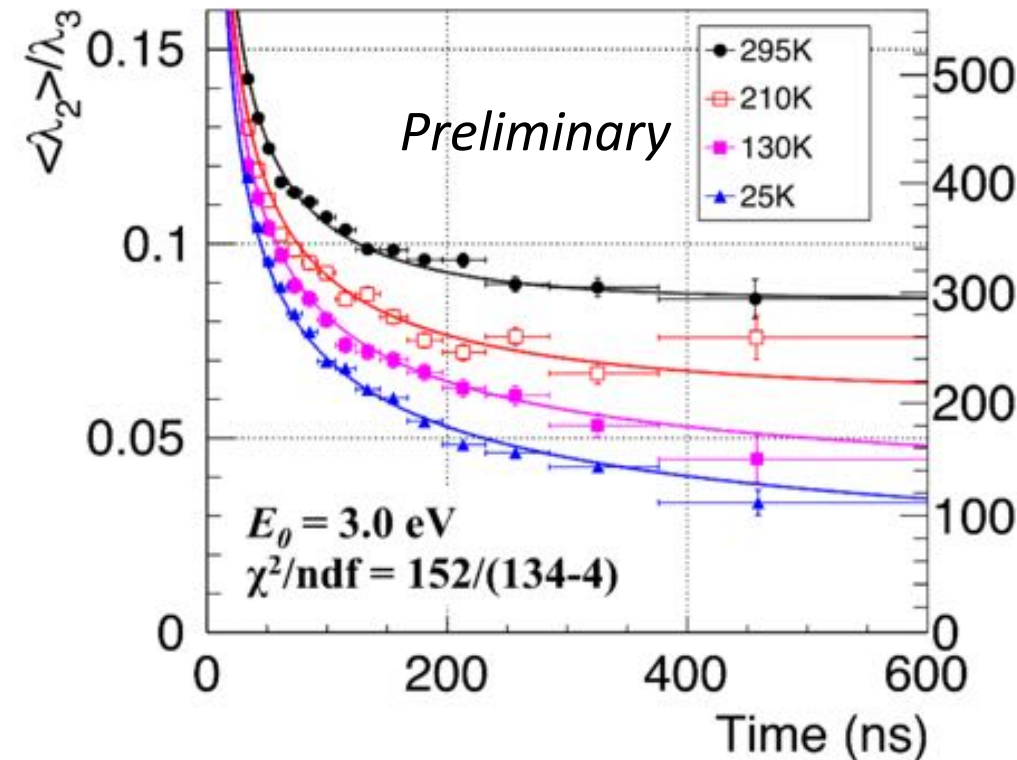


Recorded energy spectrum
(Ps life 30 - 300 ns)

Accidental events are
subtracted using energy
spectrum in 1200 - 1500 ns

Ps thermalization down to 100 K was observed.

Thermalization curves of Ps in various silica temperature



- Thermalization into cryogenic temperature was clearly observed

Conversion from pick-off rate to temperature by RTE model.

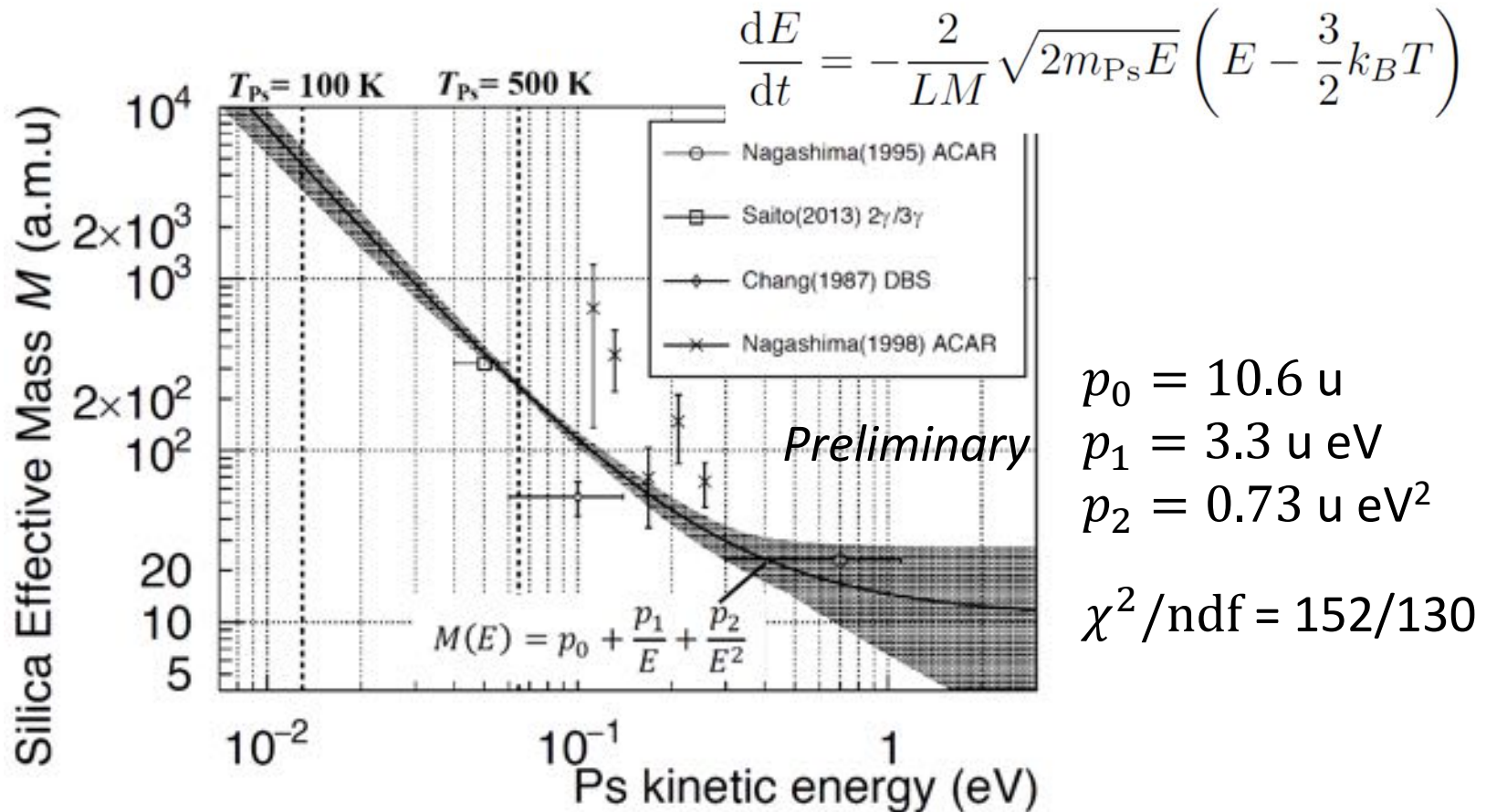
(T. L. Dull *et al.*, *J. Phys. Chem. B* **105**, 4657 (2001).)

Fitted by the elastic-scattering model (Y. Nagashima *et al.*, PRA **52**, 258 (1995)) with energy-dependent M (silica effective mass)

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = -\frac{2}{IM(E)} v \left(E - \frac{3}{2} k_B T \right),$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{m_{PS}}}$$

Ps thermalization slows down at lower Ps kinetic energy



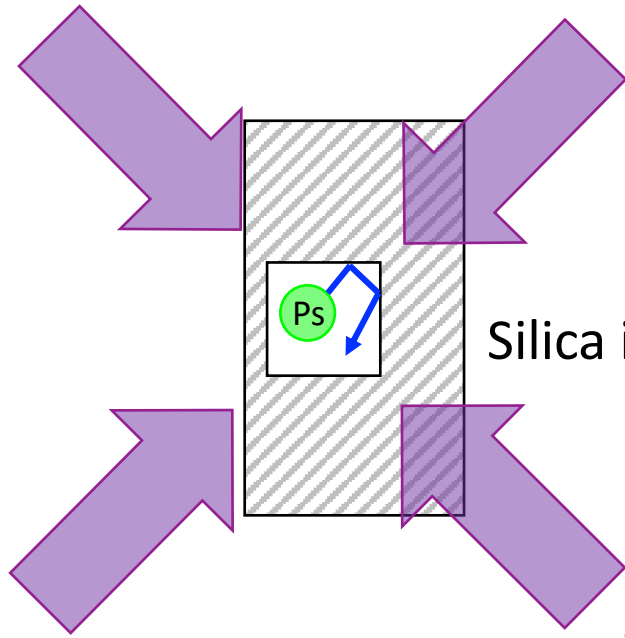
- Consistent with older experiments at high temperatures.
- Thermalization can cool Ps down to 100 K, but not enough for Ps-BEC. Next cooling: Laser cooling down to 10 K.

Second step for Ps-BEC: Ps Cooling

2. Laser cooling

2nd cooling

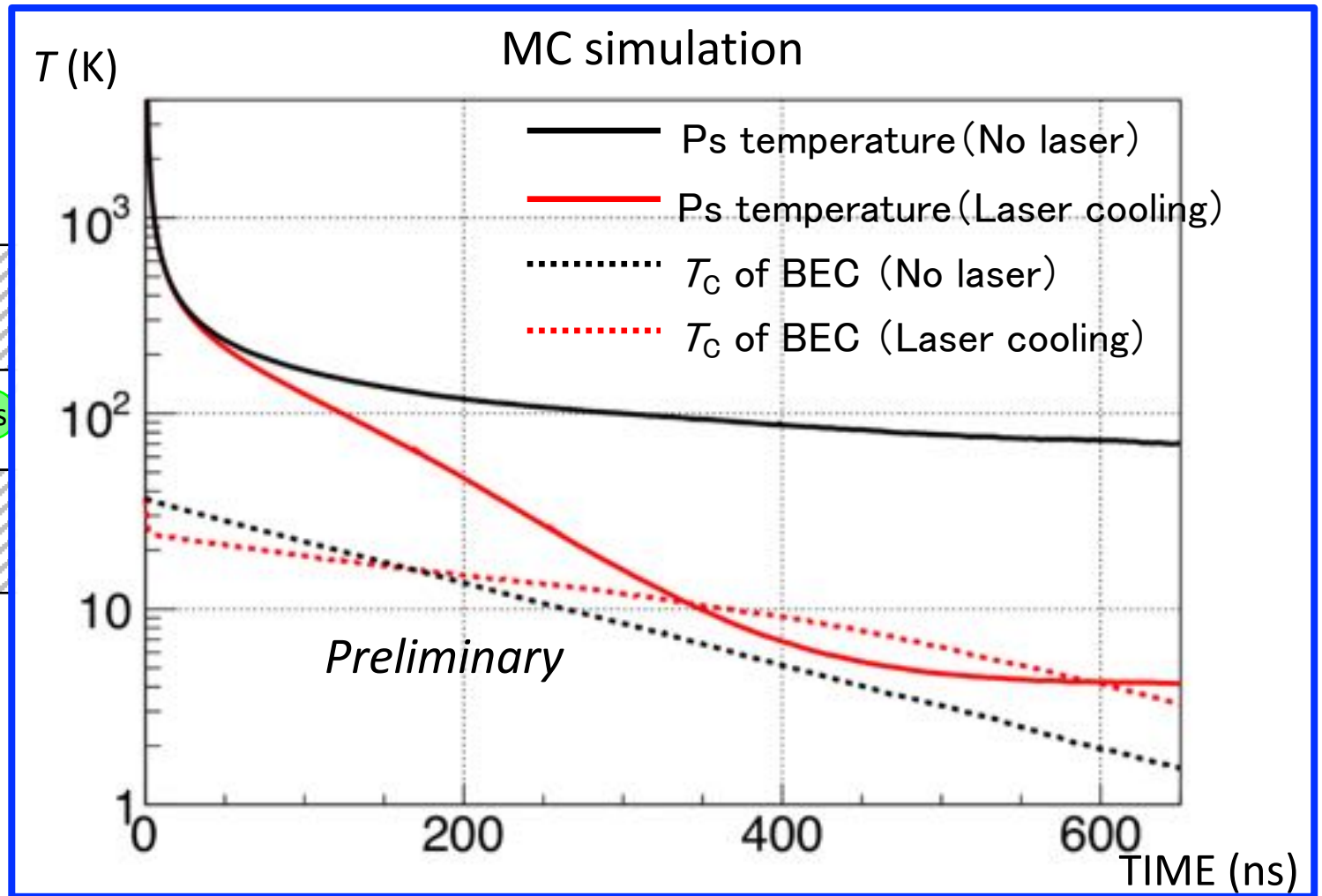
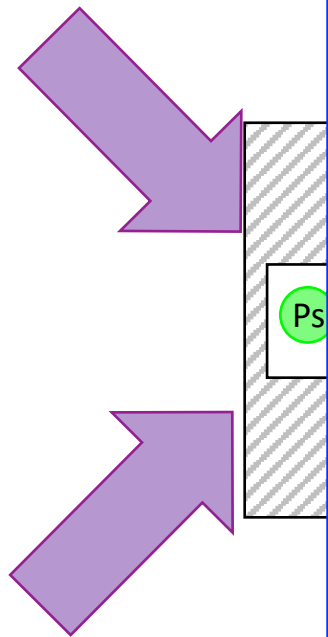
Irradiate 243 nm UV laser to cool
Ps down to 10 K
Use 1S-2P transitions



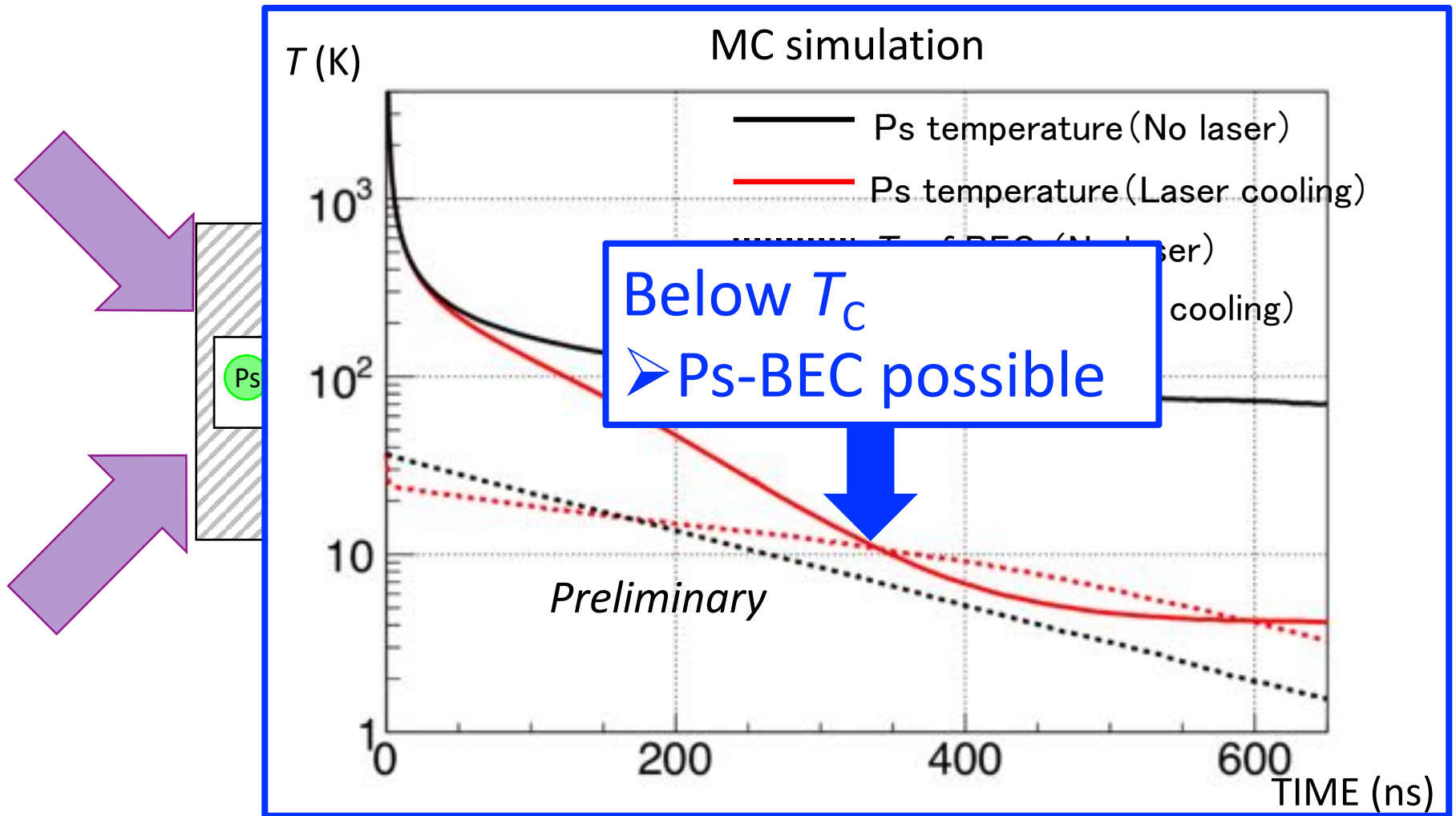
Silica is transparent in UV

243 nm UV laser

Ps laser cooling



Ps laser cooling



Summary

- Ps-BEC is a good candidate for the first BEC with antimatter, which has rich potentials on both fundamental and application physics.
- A new method has been proposed using dense positrons and cooling by the thermalization process and laser cooling.
- Developments of creating dense, focused positrons is under study.
- Ps Thermalization process in cryogenic environment has been measured for the first time. The result indicates that it is efficient enough to realize BEC if it is combined with laser cooling.
- We plan to perform Ps laser cooling firstly within 2 years and then realize Ps-BEC in 5 years!