

Development of a high-quality, energy-tunable positronium beam via photodetachment of positronium negative ions

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Akira Yagishita



Funding:

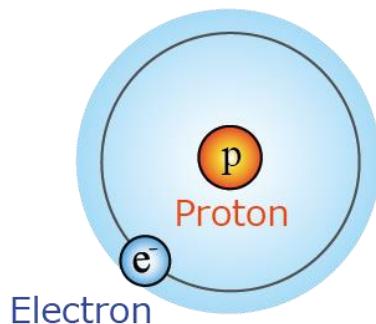
JSPS KAKENHI Grants No. JP24221006, JP21H04457,
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Outline

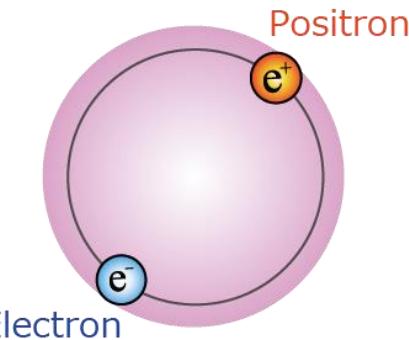
- Introduction
- Positronium beam
- Recoil momentum manipulation
- Summary

Positronium



Hydrogen (H)

- Mass : $m_p + m_e$
- Lifetime : ∞

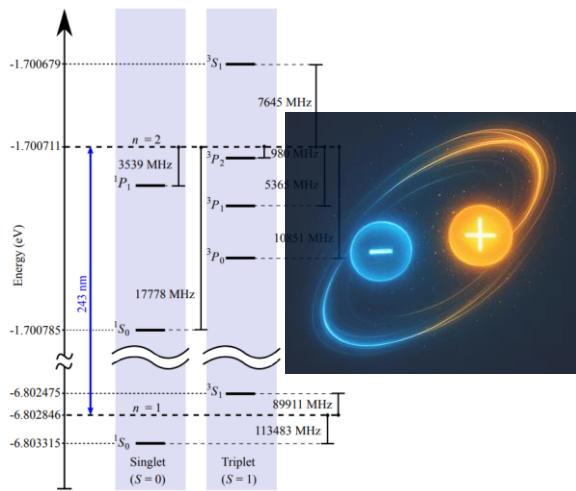


Positronium (Ps)

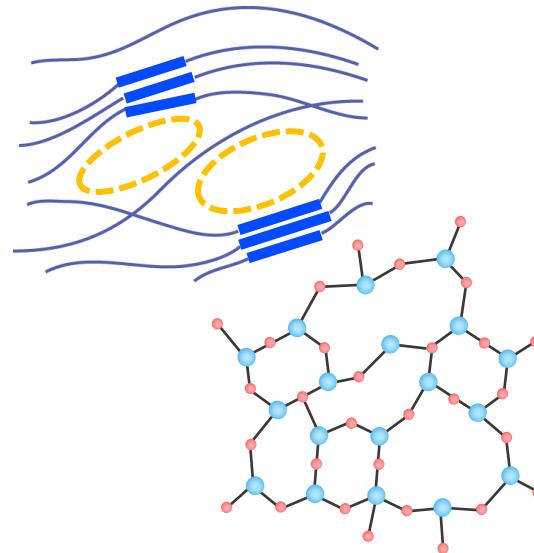
- Mass : $2m_e$
- Lifetime : 125 ps (spin singlet, p -Ps)
142 ns (spin triplet, o -Ps)

Positronium applications

Advanced Physics



Material Analysis

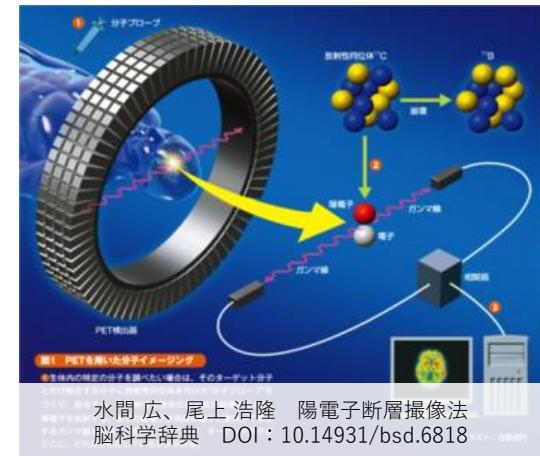


**Verification of standard model
New physics phenomena**

D. B. Cassidy, Eur. Phys. J. D **72**, 53 (2018)

Medical Application

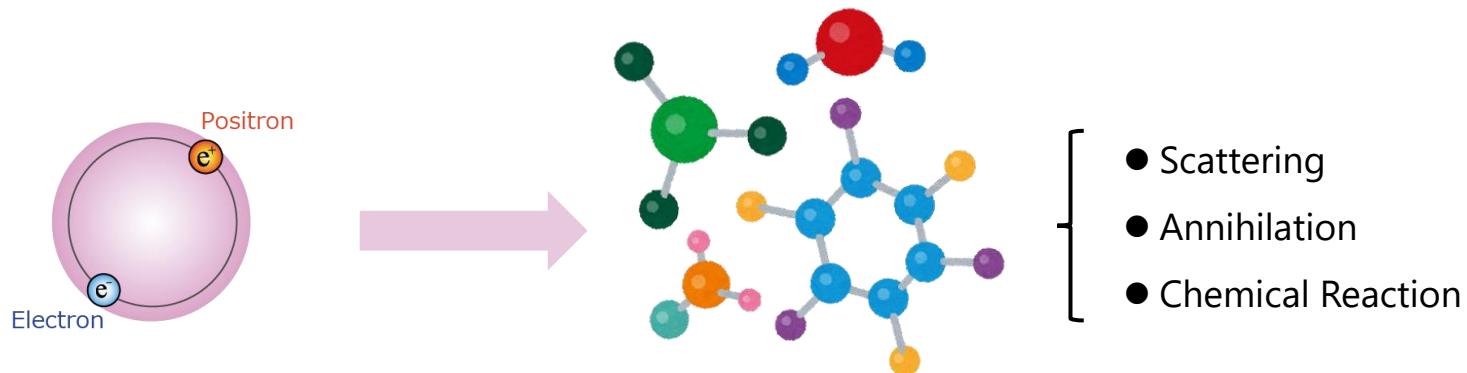
Positron Emission Tomography



Correlation between Ps lifetime and oxygen or radical concentrations

P. Moskal *et al.*, Sci. Adv. **10**, eadp2840 (2024)

Positronium beam



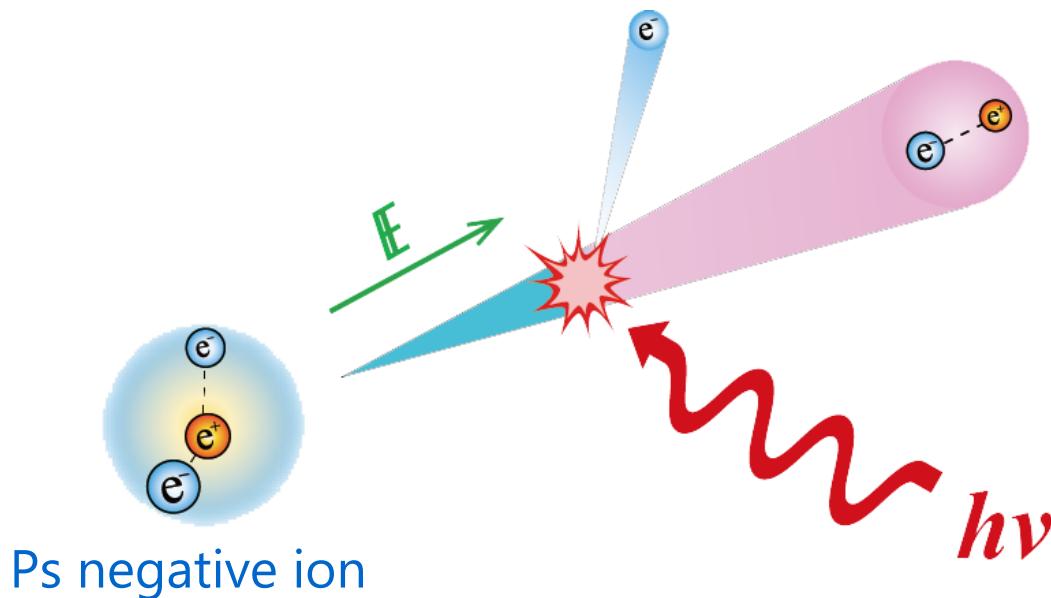
Comprehensive understanding of Ps interactions with atoms and molecules

- Thermal positronium formed in materials : $k_B T \sim 25$ meV
- Charge exchange reactions between positrons and gaseous atoms/molecules
 $(e^+ + A \rightarrow A^- + Ps)$: < 400 eV

G. Laricchia *et al.*, La Rivista del Nuovo Cimento **35**, 305 (2012)

Producing a beam of electrically neutral, short-lived Ps is extremely difficult

New method



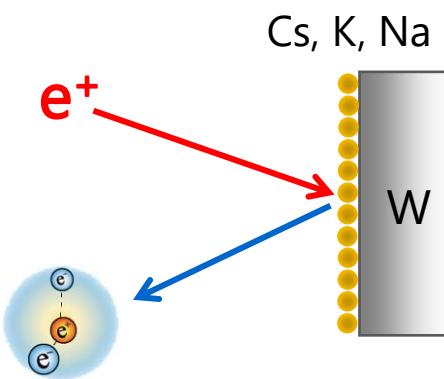
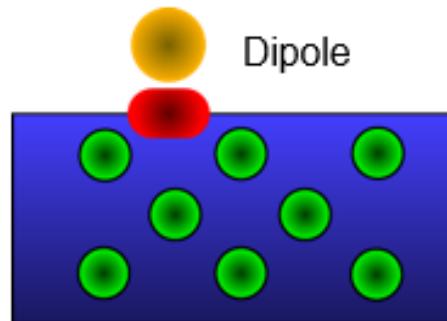
New scheme :

- ① Generate **positronium negative ions** and accelerate them with an electric field
- ② Detach the electron with light to produce a positronium beam

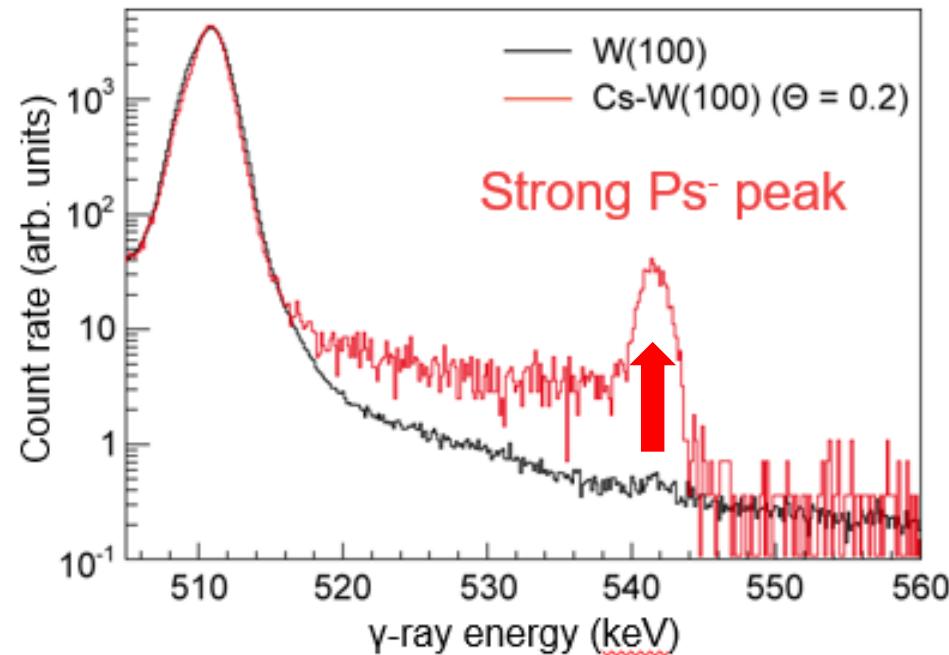
K. Michishio *et al.*, Appl. Phys. Lett. **100**, 254102 (2012)

① Efficient Ps⁻ ion production

Alkali metal atom (Cs, K, Na)



- Negative Ps⁻ affinity for surfaces
- Low-density electron gas at the surface



e⁺ - Ps⁻ conversion efficiency ~2%

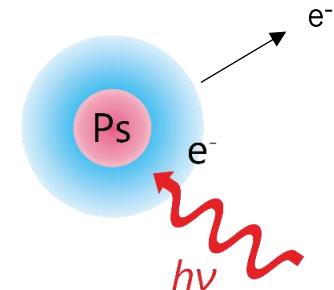
(Improved by a factor of 200! compared to conventional method)

Y. Nagashima, Phys. Rep. **545**, 95-123 (2014)

②Laser photodetachment

 Quite short living nature : $\tau \sim 0.5$ ns

Cross-collision of nanosecond Ps^- and high-intense pulsed laser
→ Both are densified in the nanosecond time domain and collided!



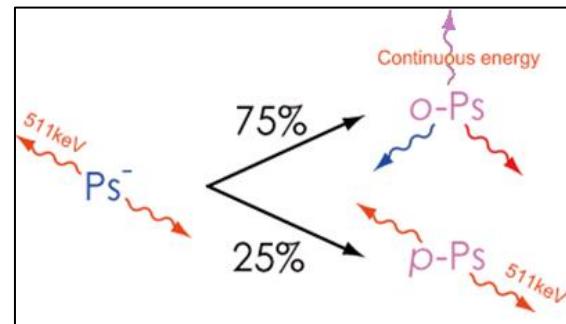
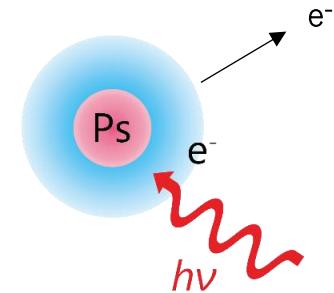
| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Nanosecond Ps^- ion beam  KEK Slow positron facility Pulse width : 10 ns Intensity : $\sim 10^6 \text{ e}^+/\text{s}$ |  | Nanosecond pulse laser  Q-S.W. Nd:YAG laser Pulse width : 10 ns Energy : $1 \text{ J/cm}^2 (\sim 100 \text{ MW/cm}^2)$ |
|---|---|--|

K. Michishio *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **106**, 153401 (2011)

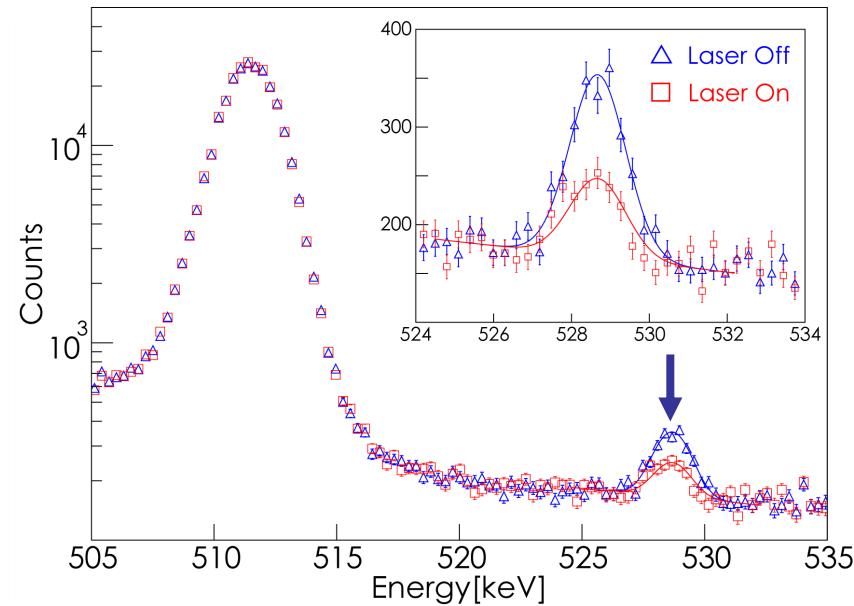
②Laser photodetachment

 Quite short living nature : $\tau \sim 0.5$ ns

Cross-collision of nanosecond Ps^- and high-intense pulsed laser
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Realized highly efficient
laser photodetachment of Ps^- :
70% - 80%

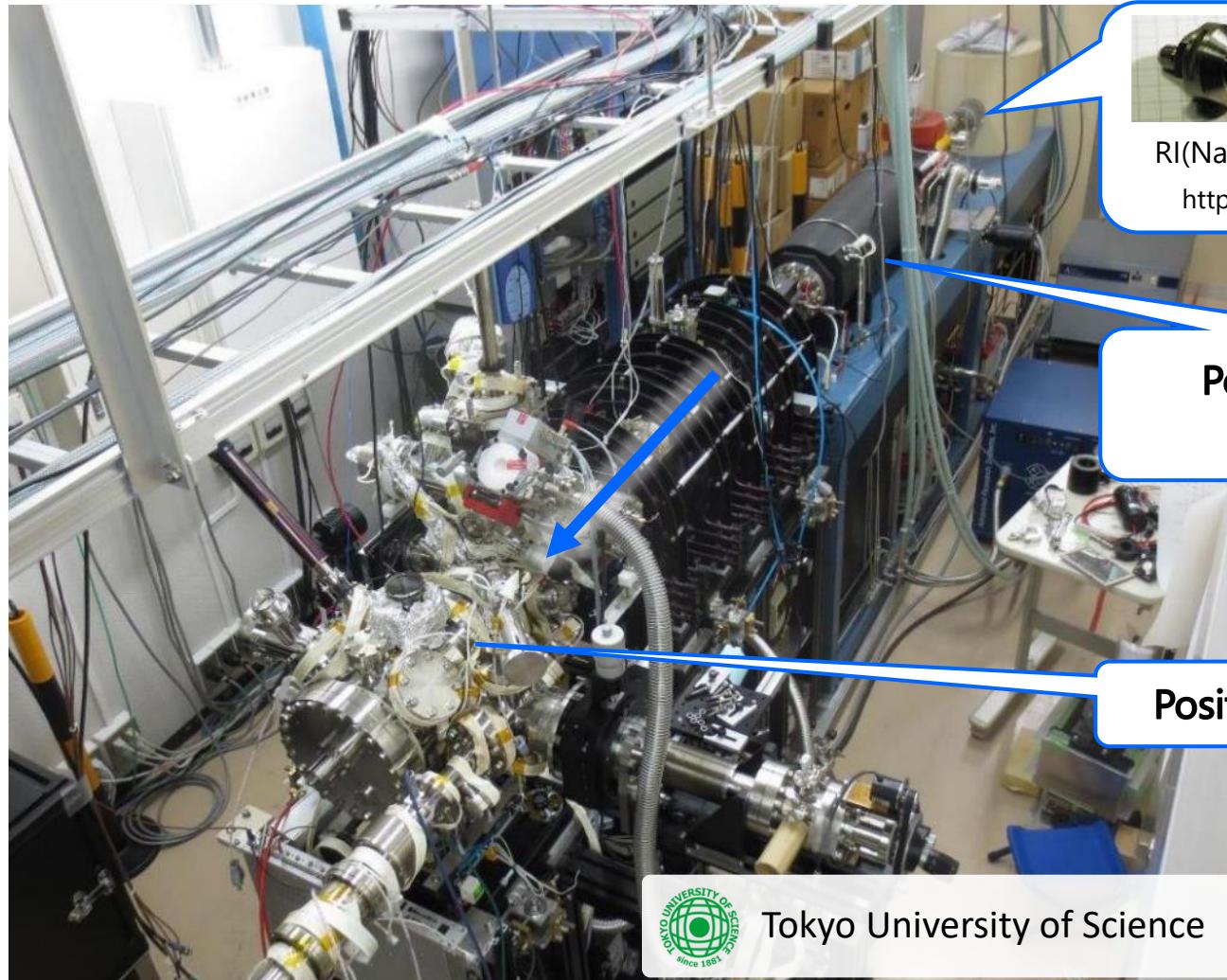


K. Michishio *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **106**, 153401 (2011)

Outline

- Introduction
- **Positronium beam**
- Recoil momentum manipulation
- Summary

Positronium beam system



Tokyo University of Science

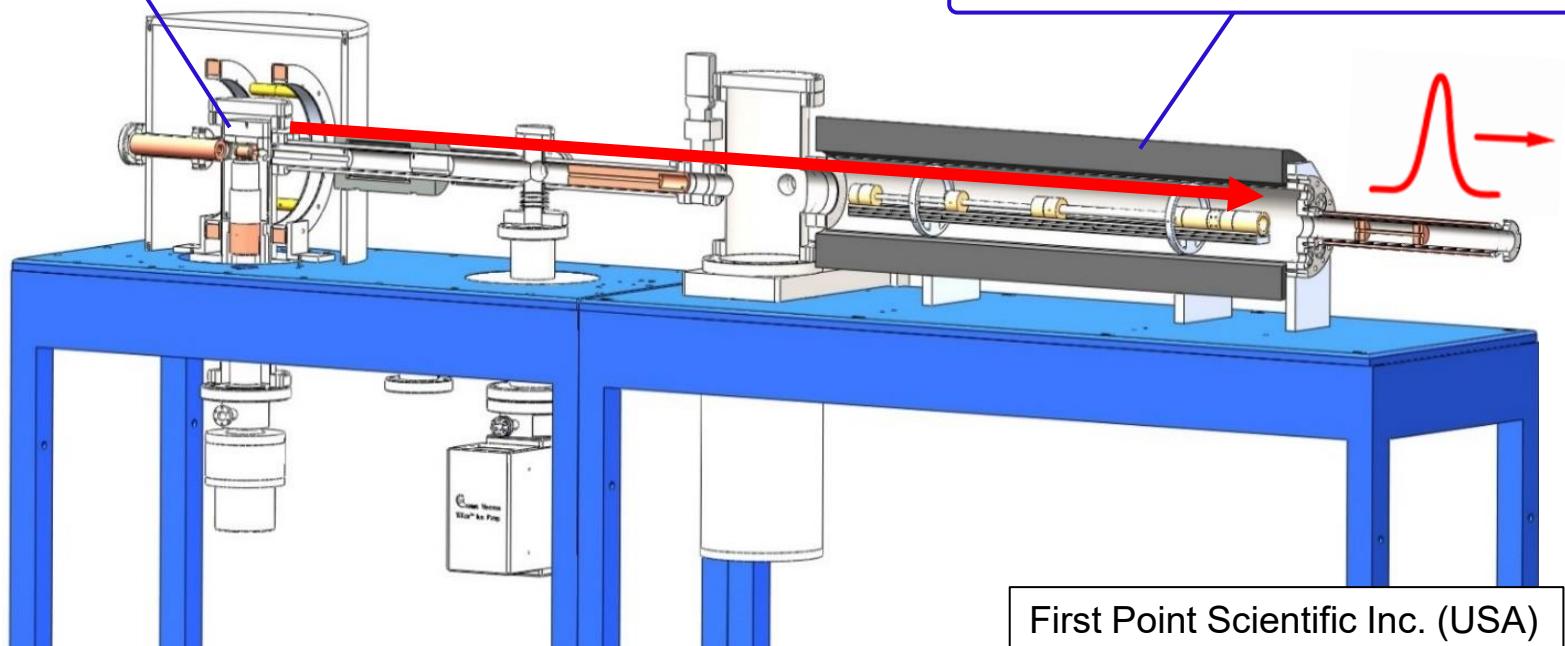
Pulsed positron beam system

^{22}Na (10 mCi) + solid Ne moderator

Intensity : 2×10^6 slow e⁺/s

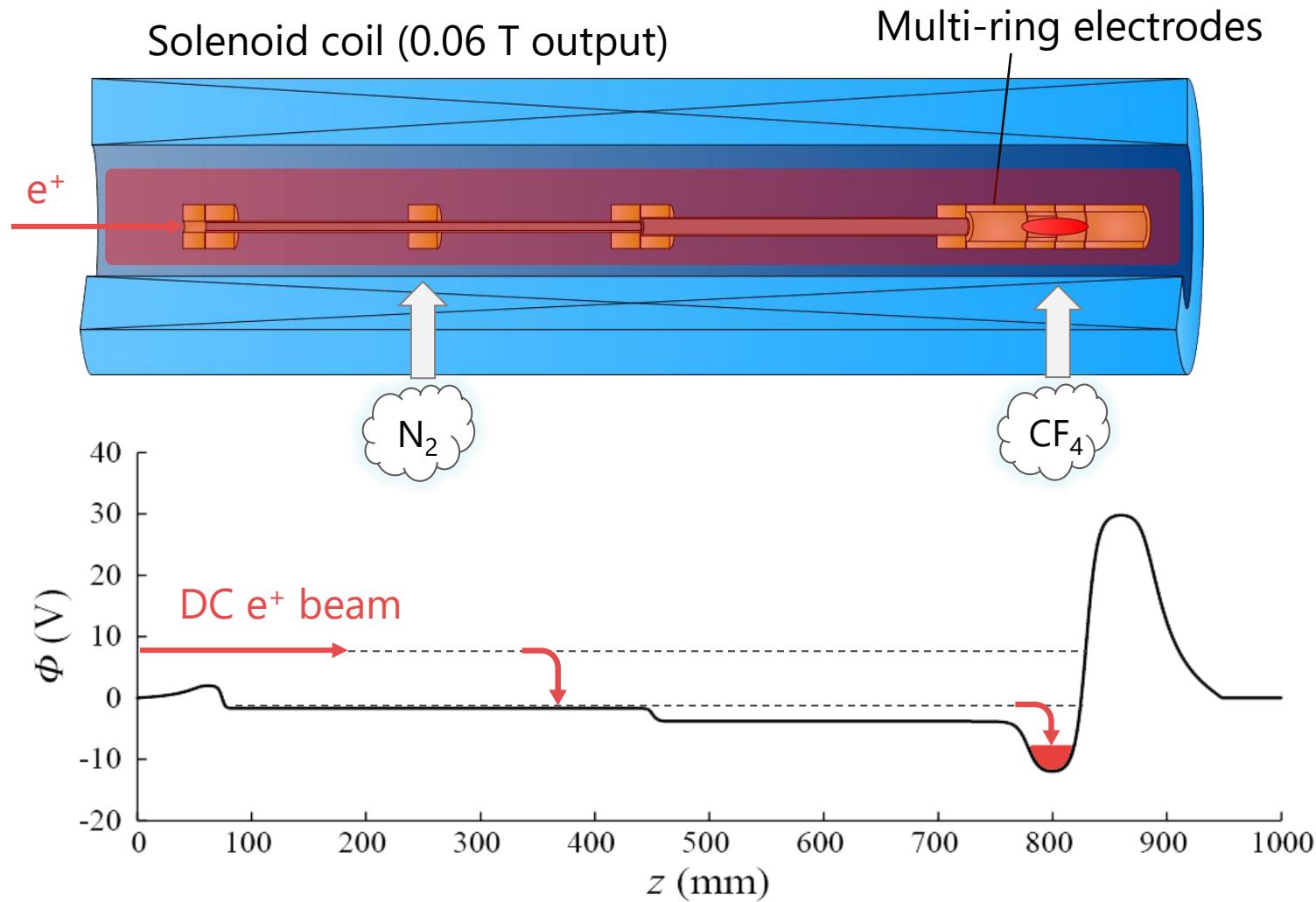
Buffer-gas trap

Pulse width : 2 ns (FWHM)
Repetition rate : 50 Hz

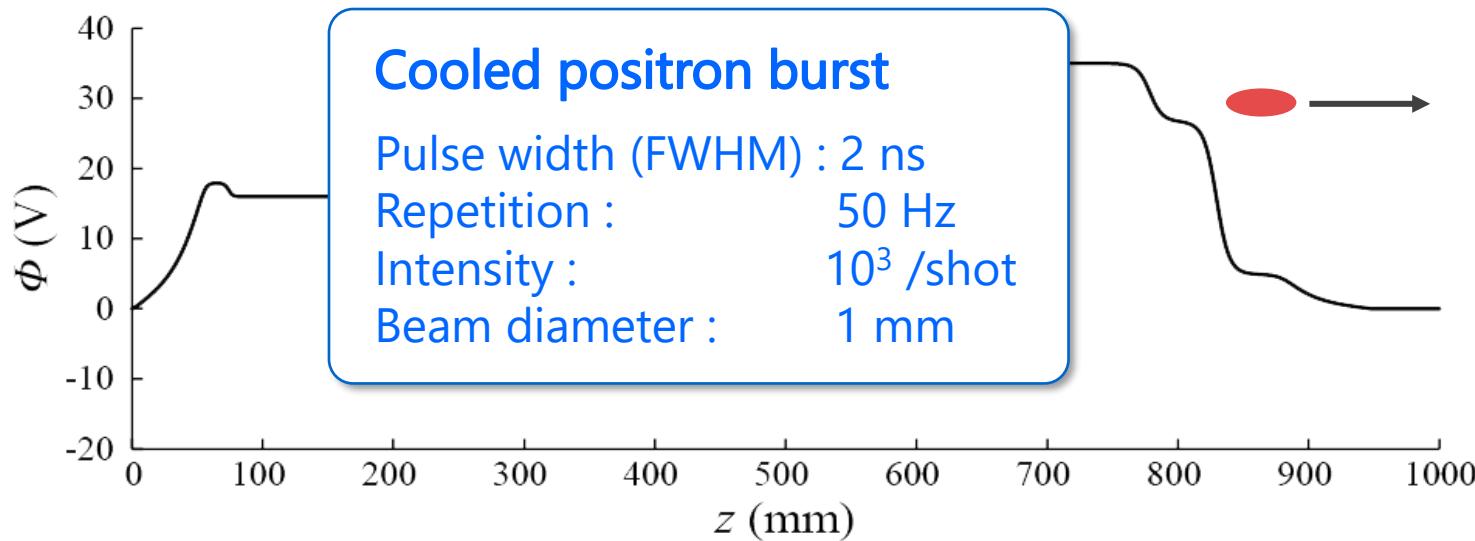
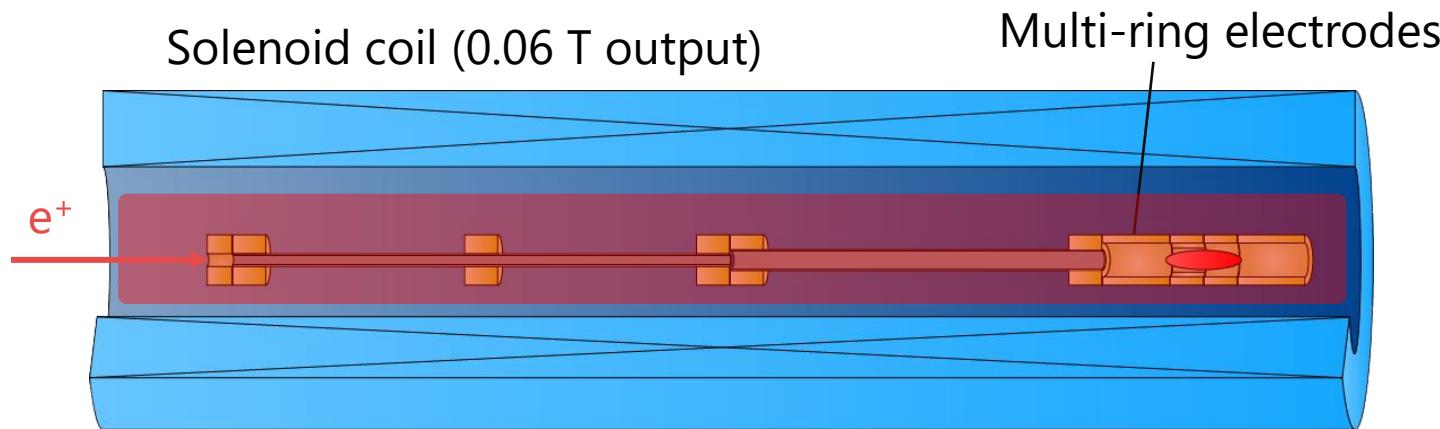


To photodetach short-lived Ps⁻ ions,
nano-second positron bursts were used for synchronization with pulsed laser

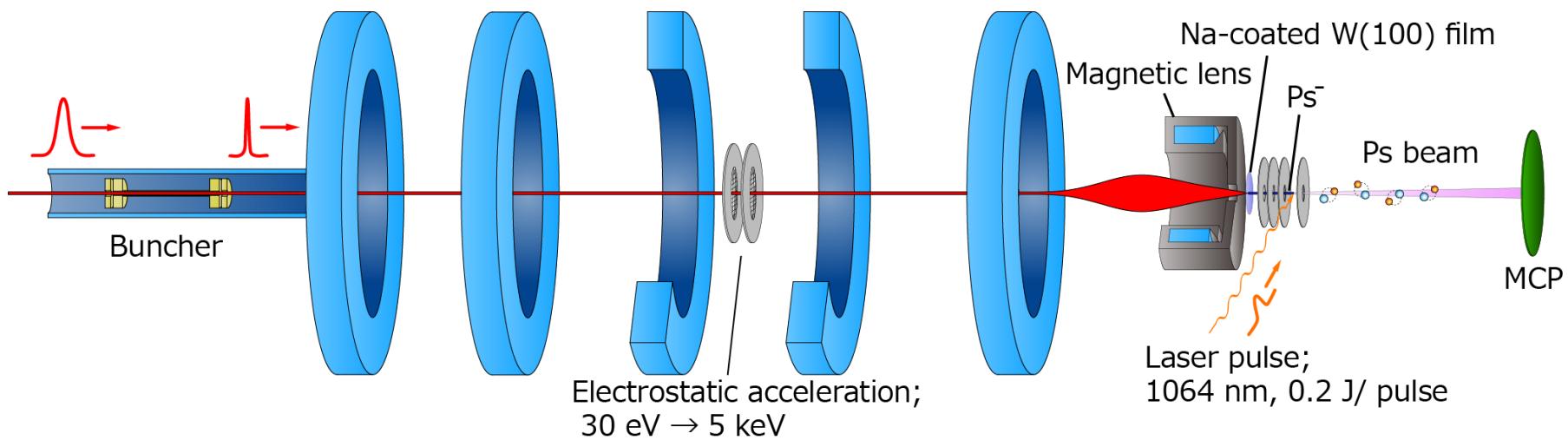
Pulsed positron beam system



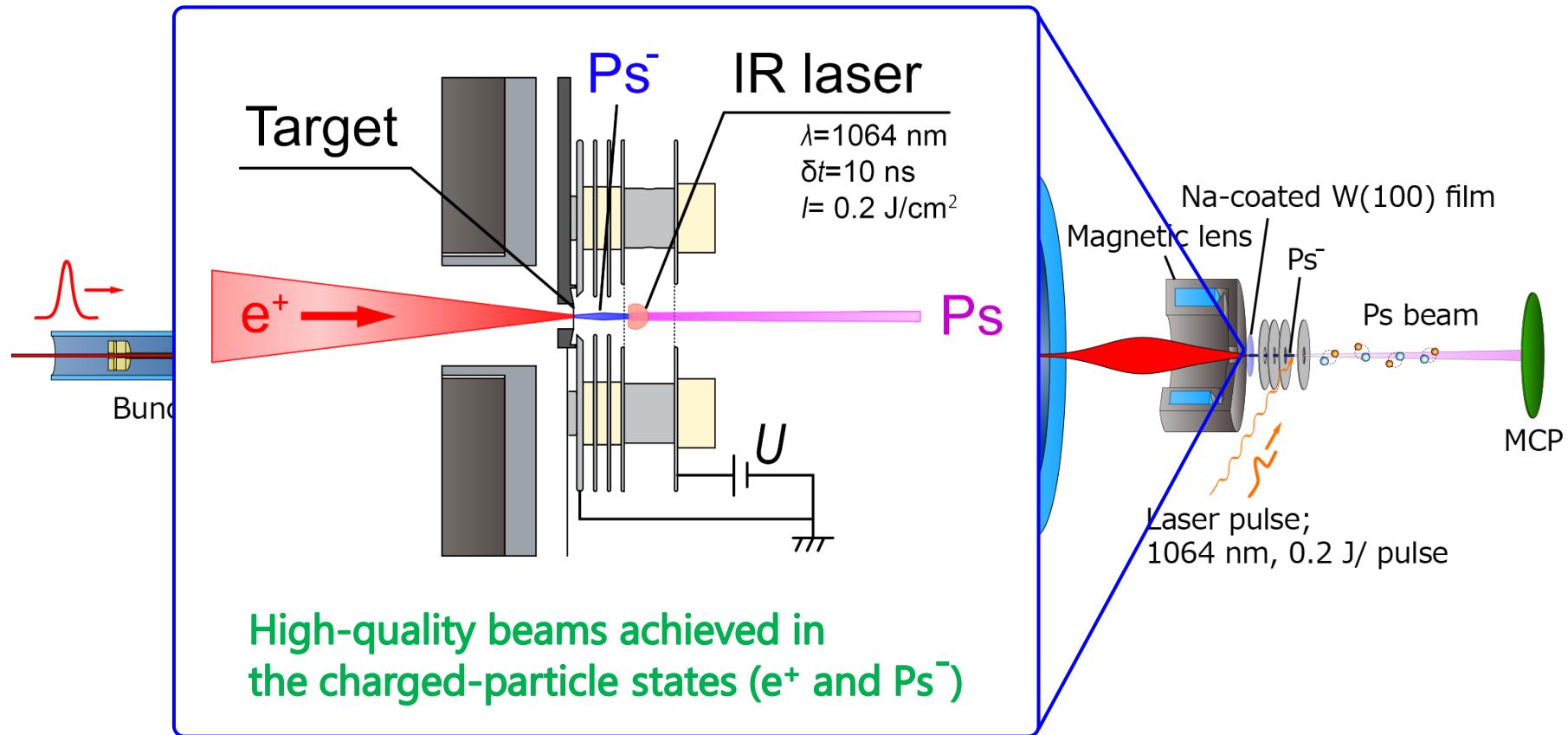
Pulsed positron beam system



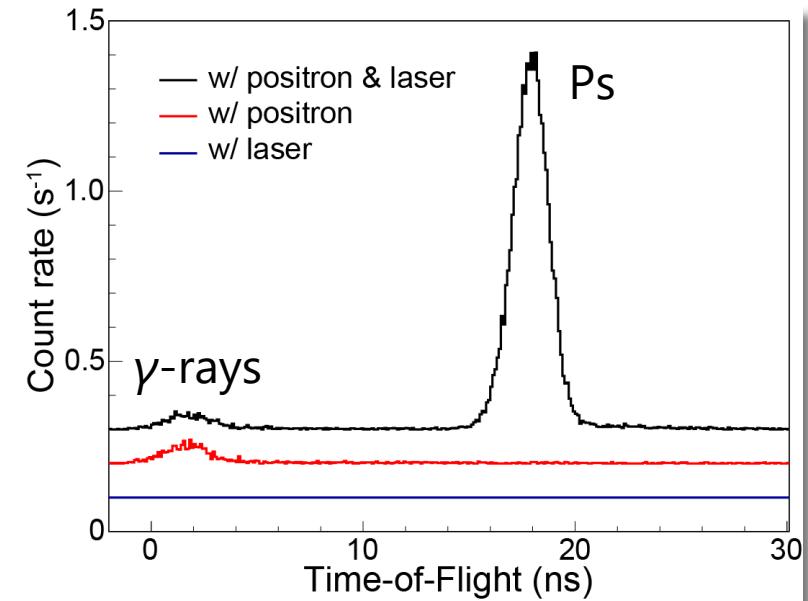
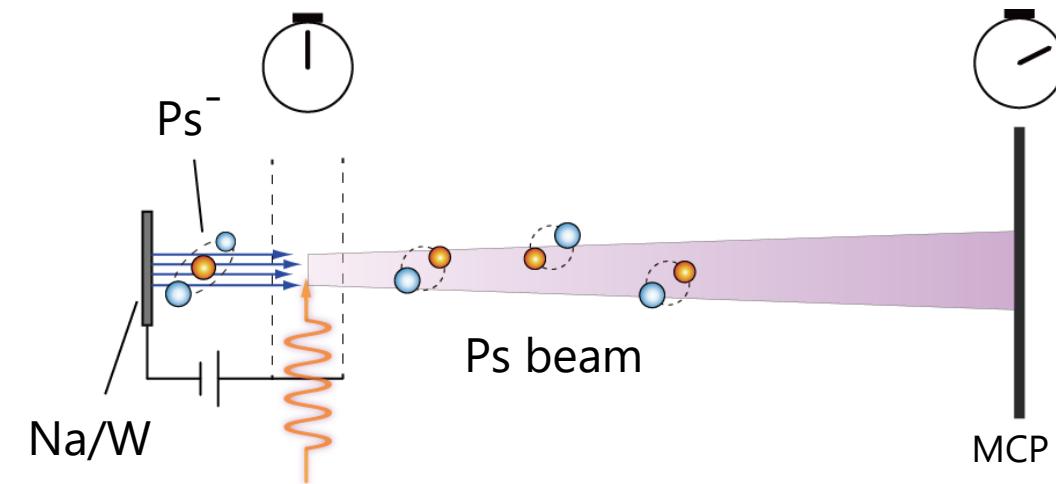
High-quality Ps beam



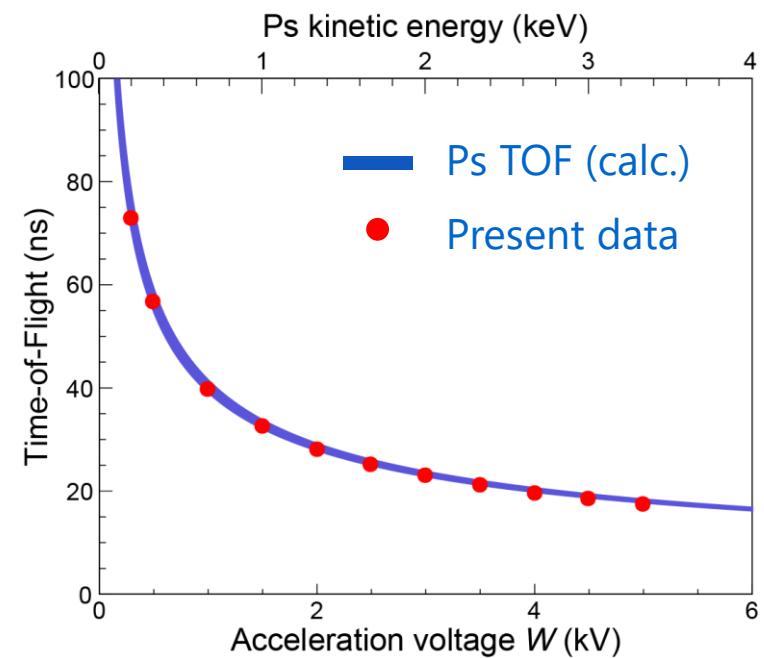
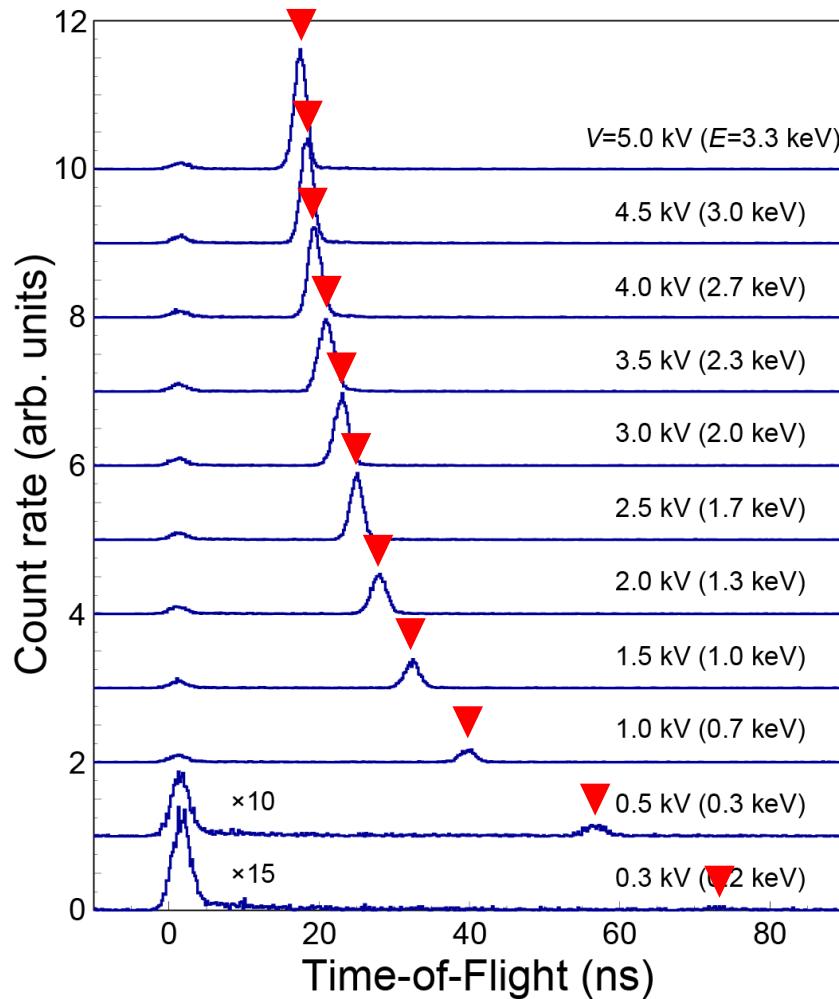
High-quality Ps beam



High-quality Ps beam



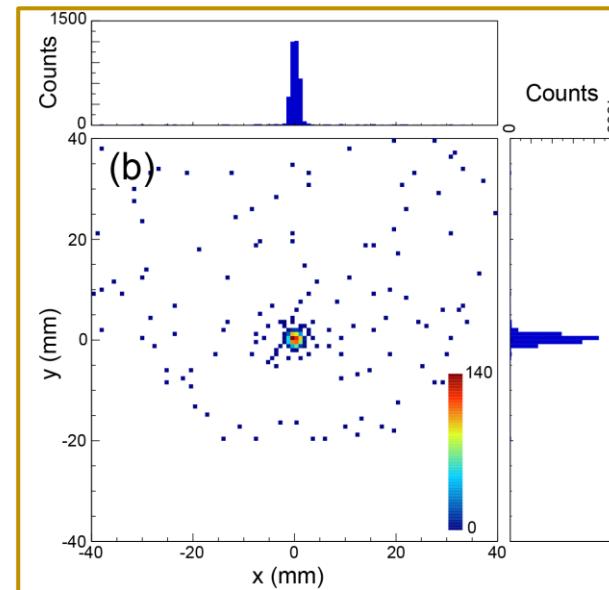
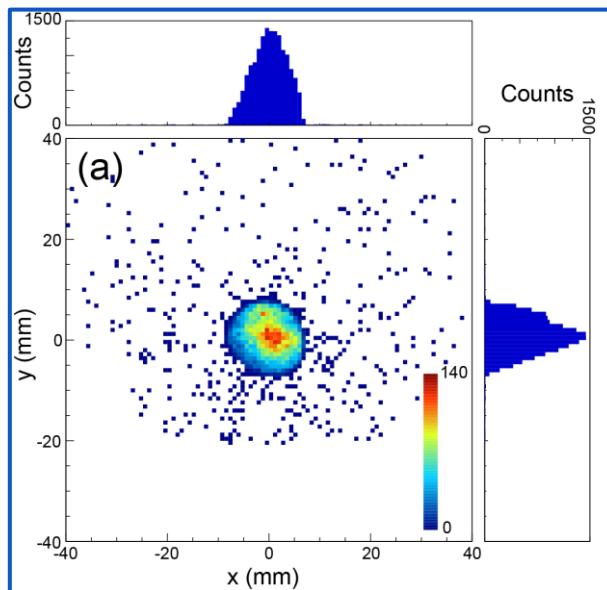
High-quality Ps beam



- Energy-tunable : 0.2 keV – 3.3 keV
- Ps beam rate : 20 cps (S/B : 300)

K. Michishio *et al.*, *Rev. Sci. Inst.* **90**, 023305 (2019)
 Front cover of *Rev. Sci. Inst.* & AIP highlight

High-quality Ps beam



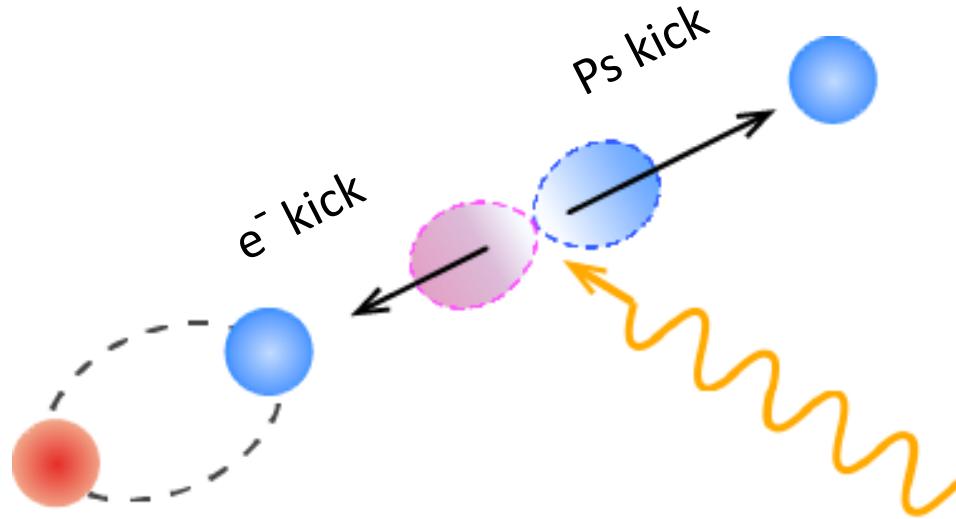
- Spatial size : $\sim \Phi 9 \text{ mm}$
 $\Phi 1 \text{ mm}$, angular deviation $< 0.1^\circ$ (with collimator)
 - Energy resolution : $< 1 \%$
- Coherent Ps beam with interference capability

K. Michishio *et al.*, *Rev. Sci. Inst.* **90**, 023305 (2019)
 Front cover of *Rev. Sci. Inst.* & AIP highlight

Outline

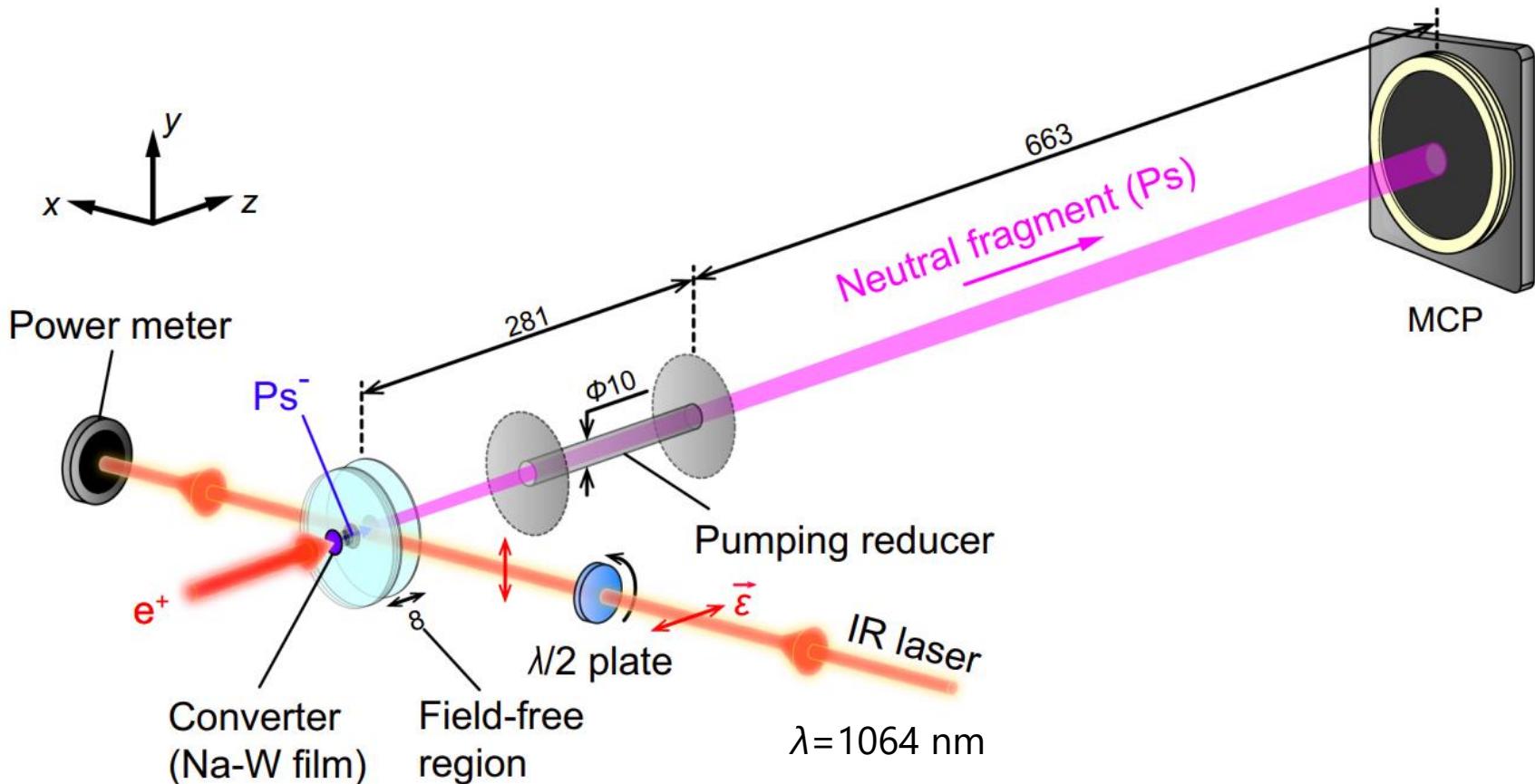
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Recoil momentum control

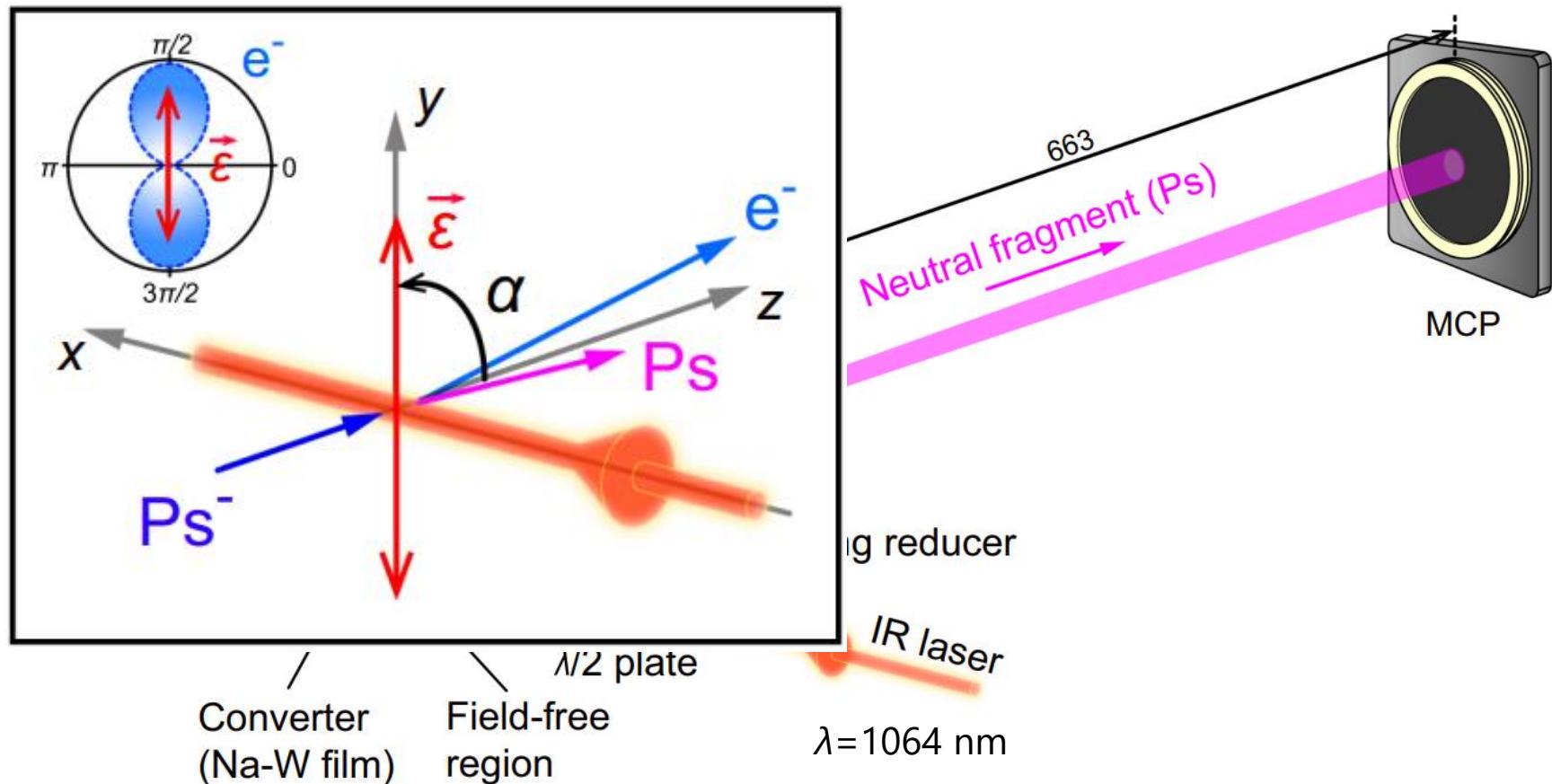


- Ps undergoes **recoil kick from photoelectron**
→ energy and momentum spread
- Photoelectron emission direction controlled by **polarization**

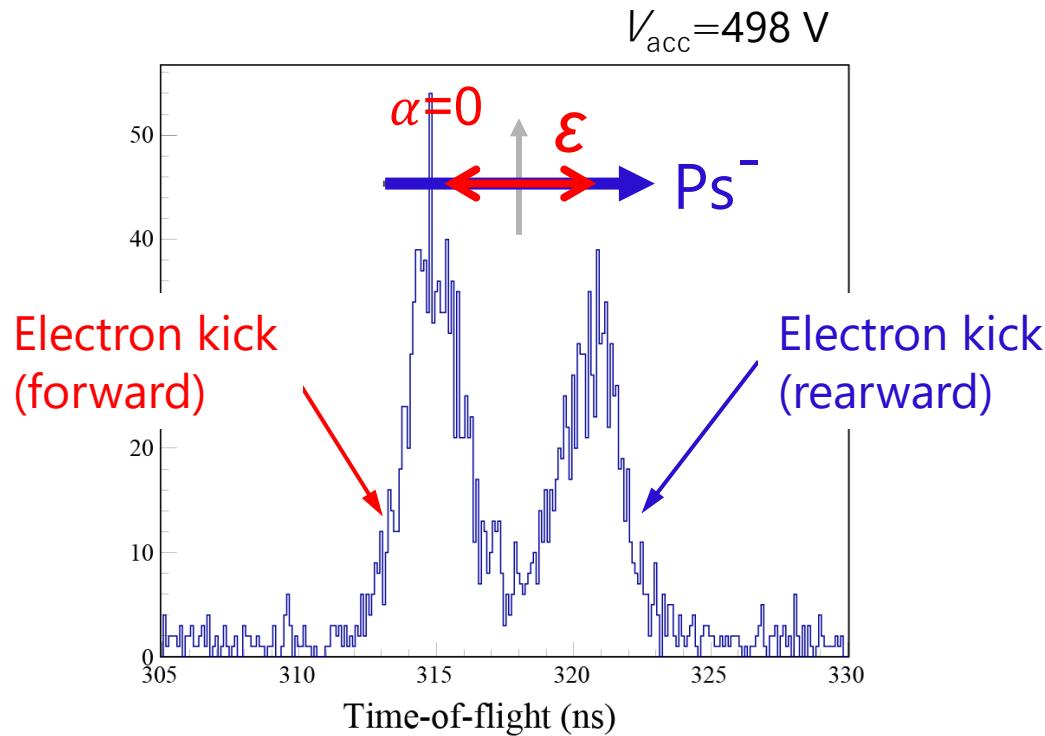
Recoil momentum control



Recoil momentum control

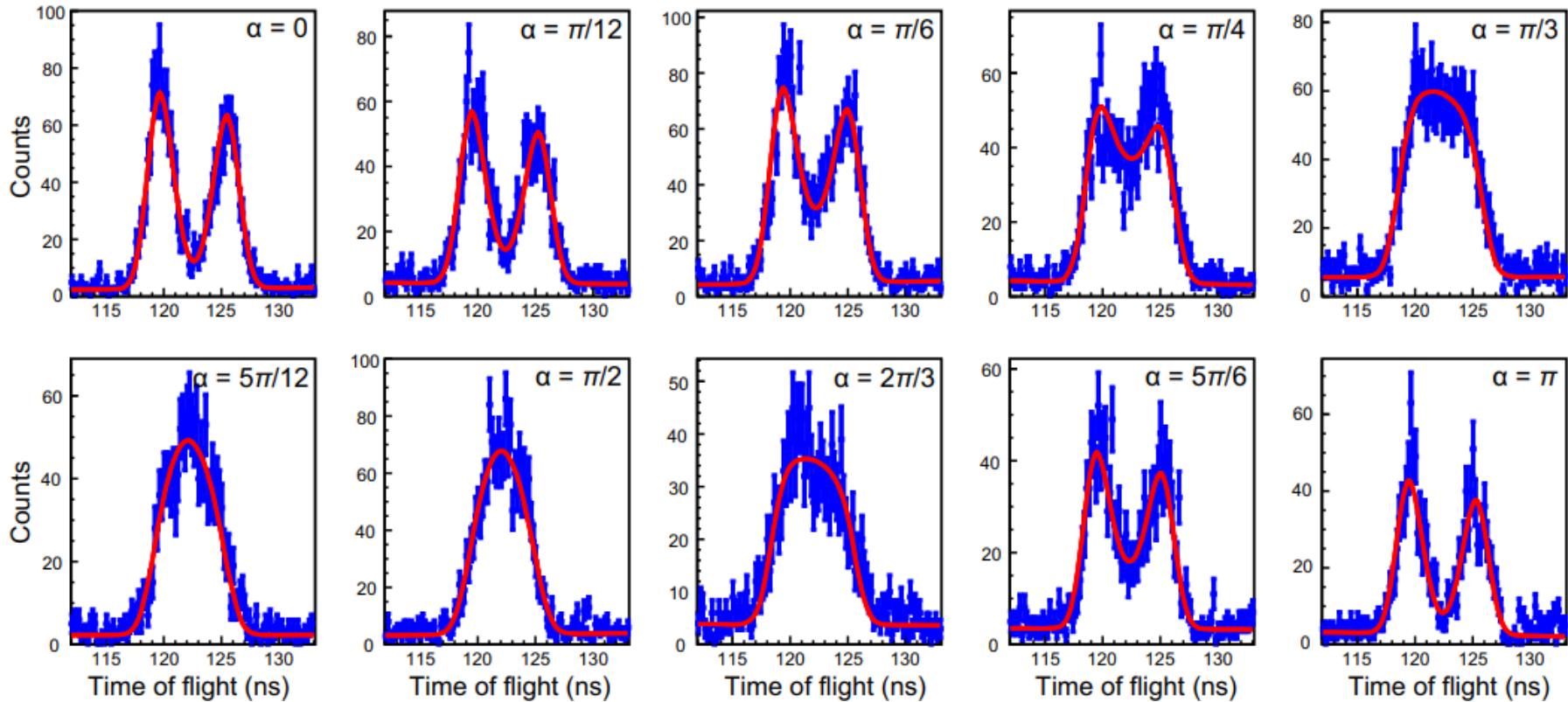


Recoil momentum control



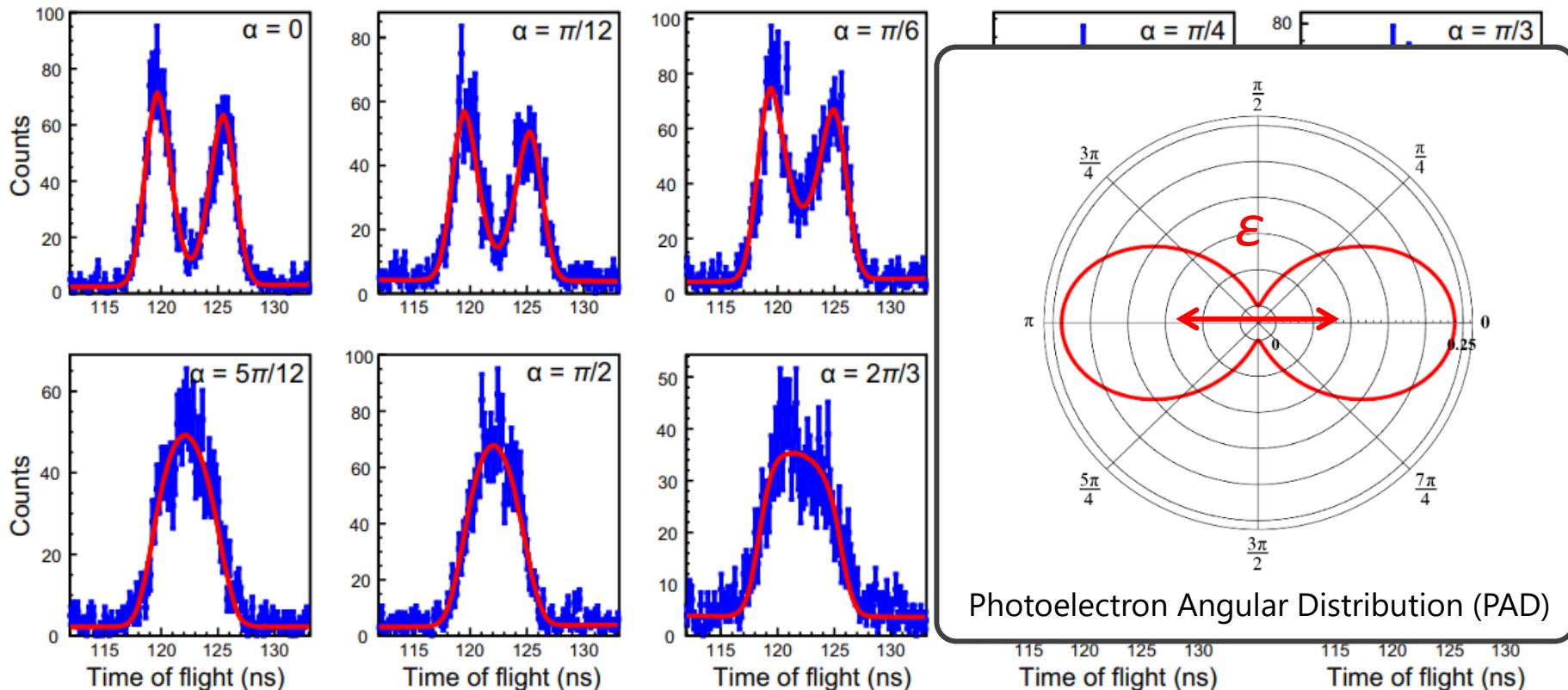
- Observation of photoelectron recoil to Ps atoms
- Photoelectron Angular Distribution (PAD) is anisotropic

Recoil momentum control



K. Michishio *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **132**, 203001 (2024)

Recoil momentum control



- Clarified correlation between PAD and polarization vectors
- Demonstrated polarization-controlled translational momentum distribution of Ps beam

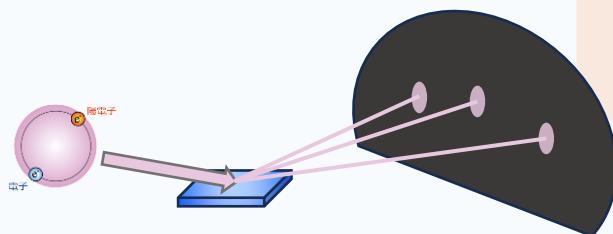
K. Michishio *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **132**, 203001 (2024)

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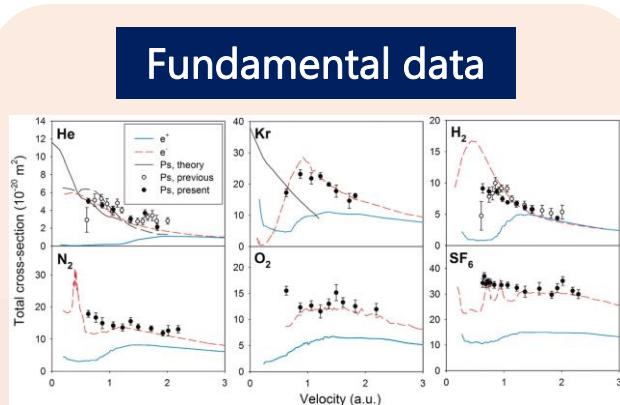
Future prospects

Materials analysis



Ps atomic diffraction

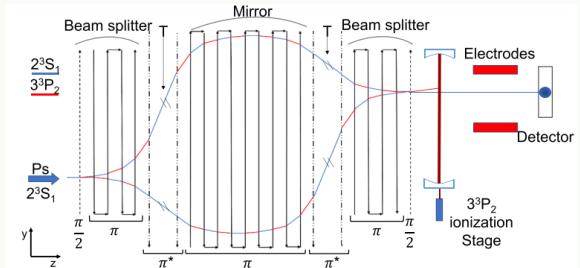
(Ferroelectrics, ferromagnets,
and EM field environments)



S. J. Brawley *et al.*, Science **330**, 789 (2010)

Ps - matter interactions across wide energy ranges

Advanced physics



G Vinelli *et al.*, Class. Quant. Grav. **40**, 205024 (2023)

Ps - "field" interactions

Applied research using a novel quantum beam of Ps

Summary

- Realization of a **high-quality** and **energy-tunable** Ps beam by the photodetachment of Ps^- ions
 - ➡ *state-of-art performance, high intensity, low-background detection, wide energy range, and ultra-high-vacuum compatibility*
- Photoelectron recoil control of Ps beam by **light polarization**
 - ➡ Manipulate recoil momentum distribution of Ps atoms

Thank you for your attention