

Atomic Spectroscopy And Collisions Using Slow Antiprotons (ASACUSA)

Contribution to SPSC Villars meeting, April 5, 2004
 Ryugo S. Hayano, University of Tokyo, for ASACUSA* collaboration

Physics Goals	Measurements		Method	Status & Outlook	
CPT tests: high-precision determination of antiproton mass, charge, magnetic moment and magnetic structure using various spectroscopic methods	3-body system	Antiprotonic helium atom laser spectroscopy	RFQD+low-density target	New high-precision laser system being developed. Two-photon spectroscopy will enable ultimate accuracy.	Proton mass is known with a precision of 0.46 ppb. The goal of these measurements is to measure antiproton mass to similar precision.
		Antiprotonic helium ion laser spectroscopy	RFQD+low-density target	Free from theoretical ambiguities (unlike the 3-body case).	
	2-body systems	Antihydrogen ground-state HFS microwave spectroscopy	RFQD + Paul trap + Two-tone Paul trap (point source of cold antihydrogen)	Superconducting Paul traps being developed first Hbar production test in 2006.	The magnetic properties of antiproton are poorly known. The goal is to measure the magnetic moment of antiproton to < ppm and to compare the magnetic structure of proton and antiproton. Depending on the outcome of the present R&D, technology choice will be made.
			RFQD + Penning trap + cusp trap (possible source of polarized antihydrogen beam)	Cusp trap being developed. Proton + electron test to be done in Japan in 2004-2005.	
	Auxiliary measurements	Understanding the collisional behavior of very low energy antiprotons	RFQD + gas/solid targets	Ready to start measurements in 2006.	

*) Aarhus - Belfast - Budapest - CERN - Copenhagen - Debrecen - Frankfurt - Heidelberg - RIKEN - Swansea - Tokyo