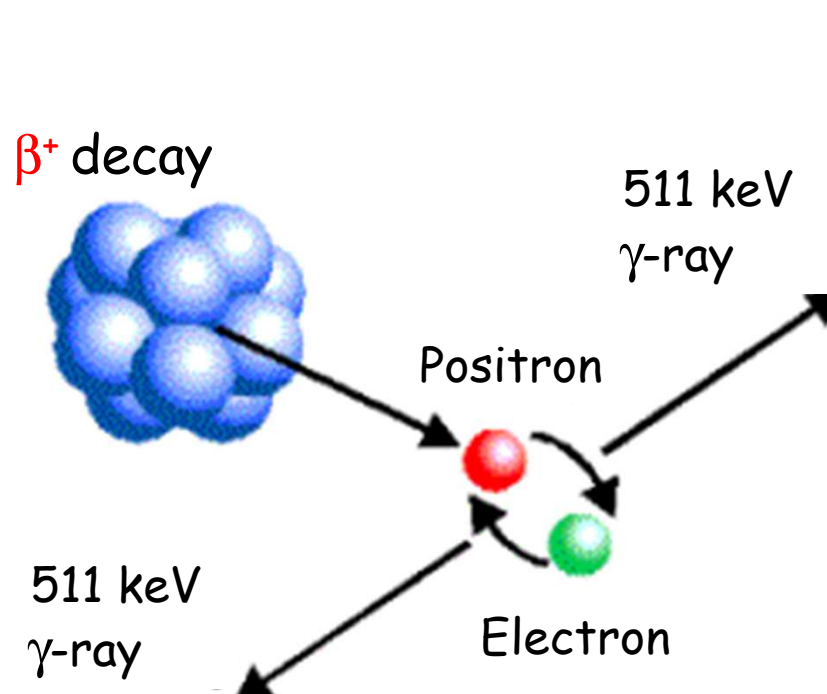


Positronium decay (Ps)

The **positronium** is a bound state of the electron and positron similar to a Hydrogen atom. The positronium can be produced from positrons emitted from β^+ decays.



The energy levels of the positronium are similar to the one of the Hydrogen atom.

The energy spacing is smaller by a factor of 2 because the reduced mass of the positronium is lower by a factor 2.

Positronium

$$m_{ee} = \frac{m^2}{2m} = \frac{m}{2}$$

Hydrogen

$$m_{ep} = \frac{M \cdot m}{M + m} \approx m$$

Levels of the Positronium (Ps)

$$E_n = -\frac{\mu \cdot e^4}{8 \cdot h^2 \epsilon_0^2} \frac{1}{n^2} = -\frac{6.8}{n^2} \text{ eV}$$

μ = reduced mass

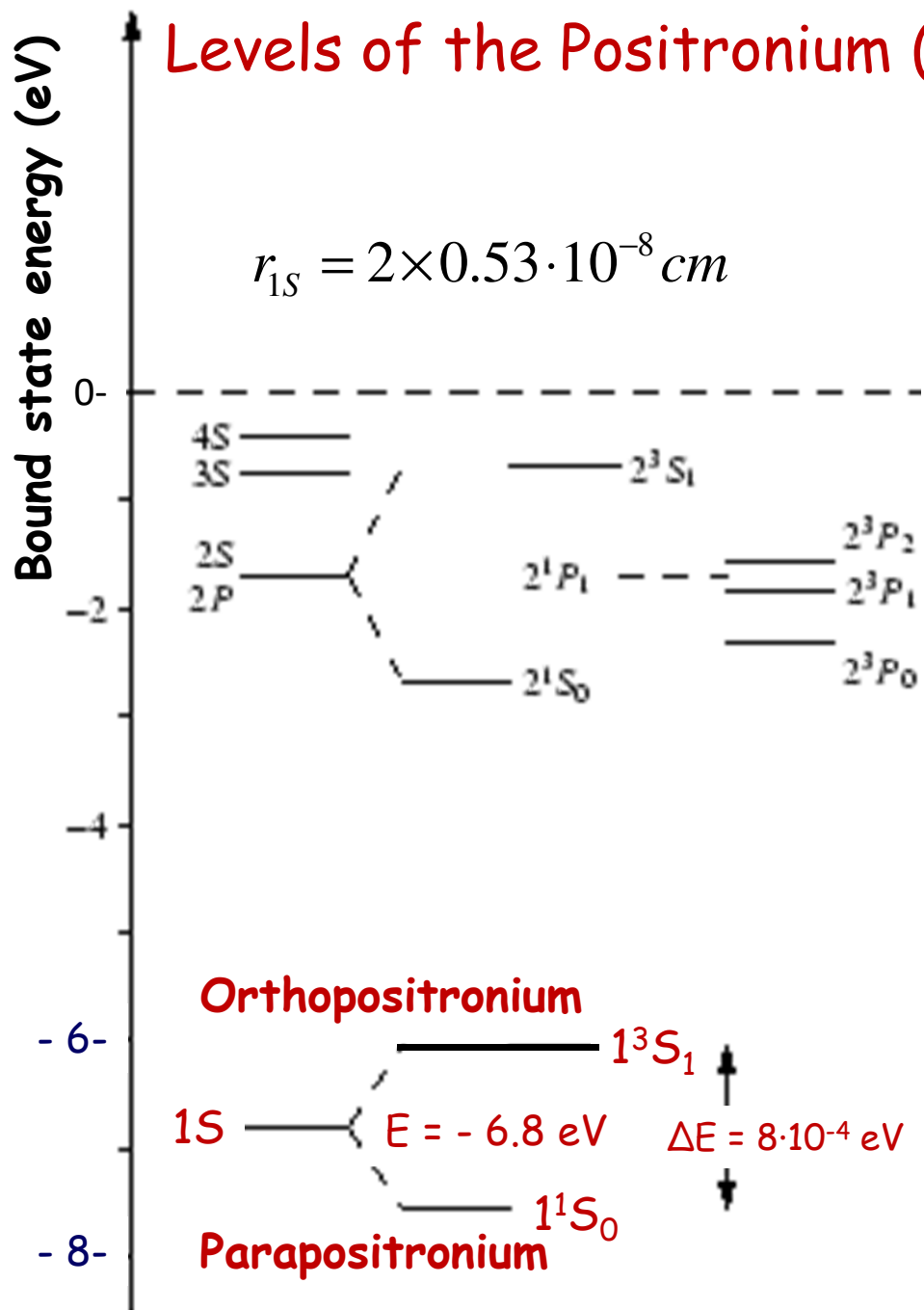
n = principal quantum number

$$r_{1s} = 2 \times 0.53 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$$

The lowest lying level splits in two states:

- **parapositronium** (lifetime **125 ps**), the electron and the positron have **antiparallel spin**, coupled to $S=0$. This state annihilates mainly in **two photons** with opposite directions, each one having energy 511 keV.

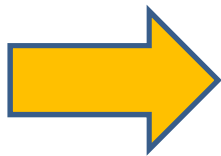
- **orthopositronium** (lifetime **142 ns**), the electron and the positron have **parallel spin**, coupled to $S=1$. This state annihilates in **three photons** with energies and directions satisfying conservation of energy and momentum.



In vacuum, **one forth** of the bound states of **Ps** are formed in a state with **S=0**, while **three forth** are formed in a triplet state with **S=1**

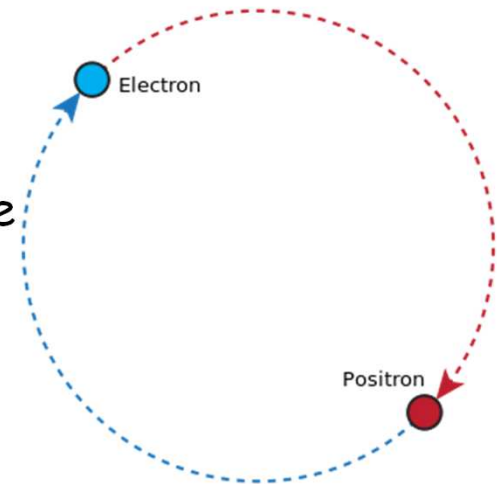
In order to preserve angular momentum and respect CP (Charge and Parity) invariance, a positronium in a state of spin S and orbital momentum L annihilates according to the following **selection rule**:

$$(-1)^{n_\gamma} = (-1)^{L+S}$$



Parapositronium $n_\gamma = 2, 4, \dots$

Orthopositronium $n_\gamma = 3, 5, \dots$



The ratio between the decay channel in **three photons** and that one in **two photons** is 1/373. It is a consequence of the ratio between the lifetimes of the two states and of their phase space

125 ps for the **Parapositronium**

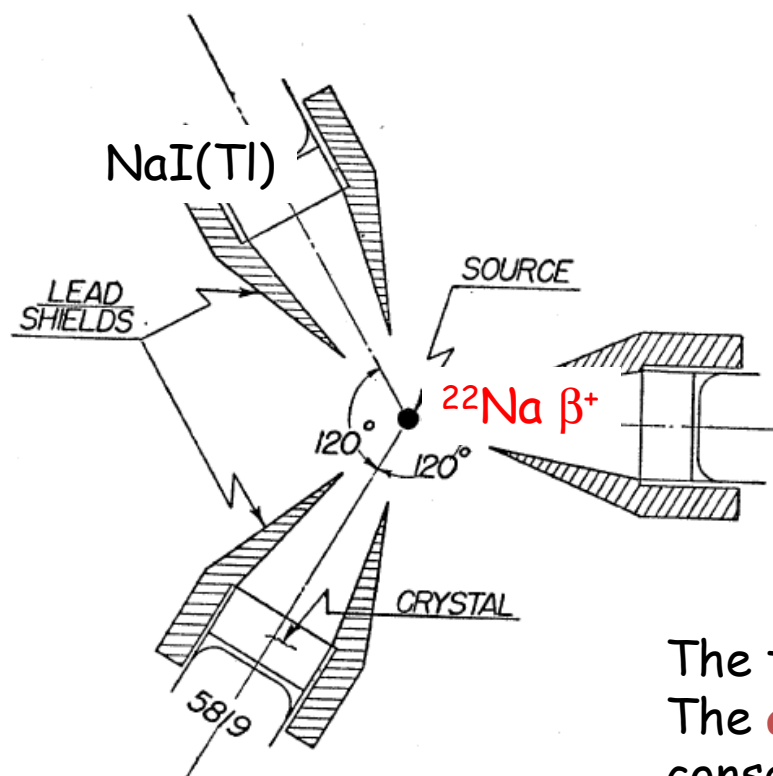
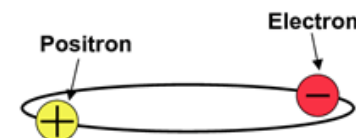
142 ns for the **Orthopositronium**

The Three-Photon Annihilation of Positrons and Electrons*

S. DEBENEDETTI AND R. T. SIEGEL†

Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

(Received January 22, 1954)

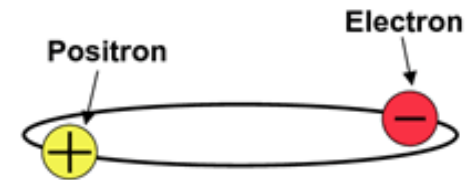
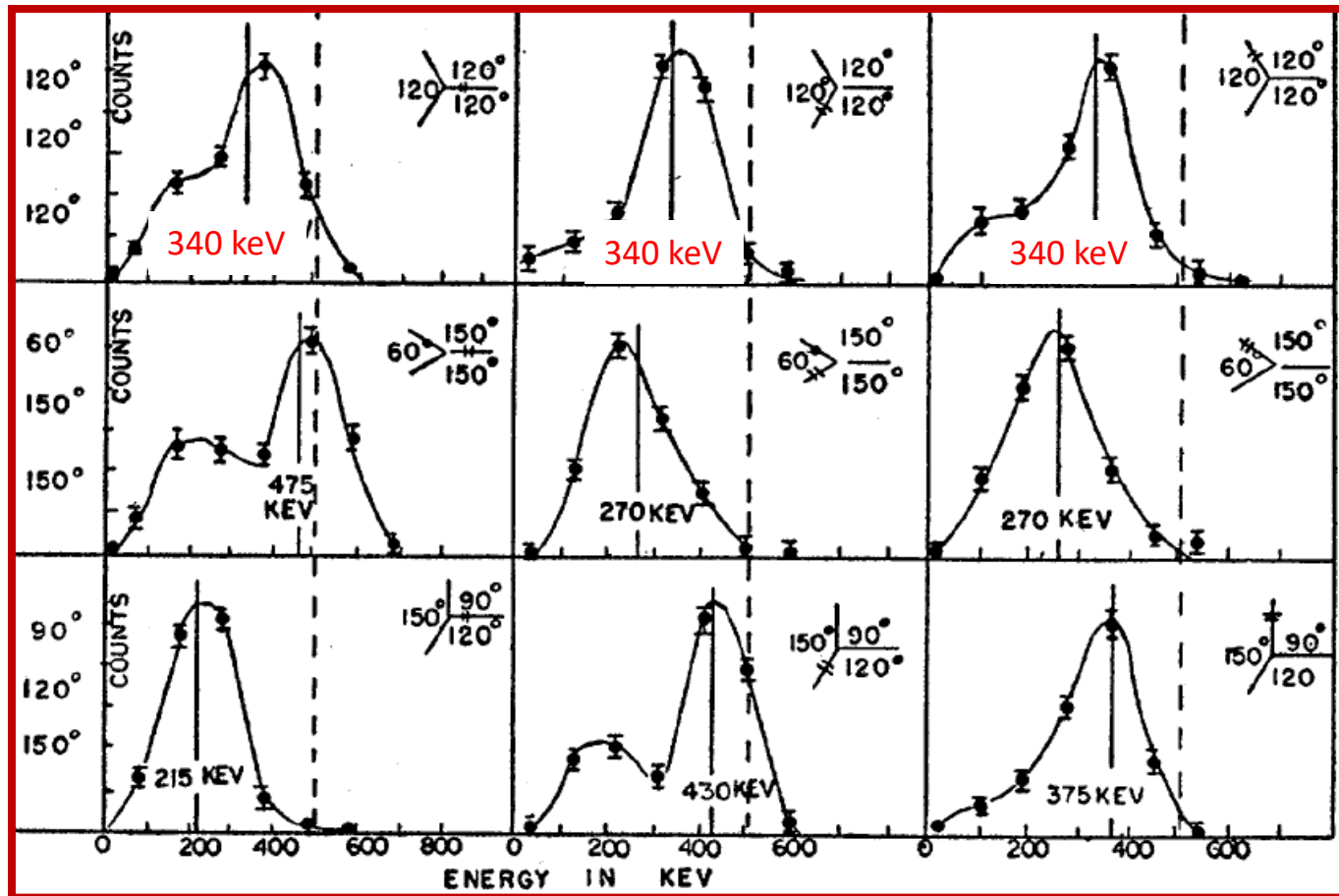


Angles between counters			Energy in each counter (kev)		
2-3	3-1	1-2	E_1	E_2	E_3
*120°	120°	120°	341	341	341
*90°	120°	150°	430	215	375
*60°	150°	150°	475	272	272

The three NaI(Tl) detectors lay on the same plane. The **annihilation takes place at rest** and as a consequence the total momentum is negligible. The sum of the momenta of the two (or three) photons must be negligible.



2 γ decay in line
3 γ decay in the same plane



The expected energies for each of the detectors are reported. Their sum must be **1022 keV**

As a consequence of the conservation of linear momentum and energy, the energies of the three photons depend on the emission angles. If the three detectors have a symmetrical configuration with 120 deg in between them, the three photons must have the same energy, i.e. 340 keV.

The ratio ($\sim 1/370$) between the annihilation events in 3γ and that one in 2γ has been verified to have a slight dependence on the material where the positronium annihilates

Lifetime of the positron decay in matter

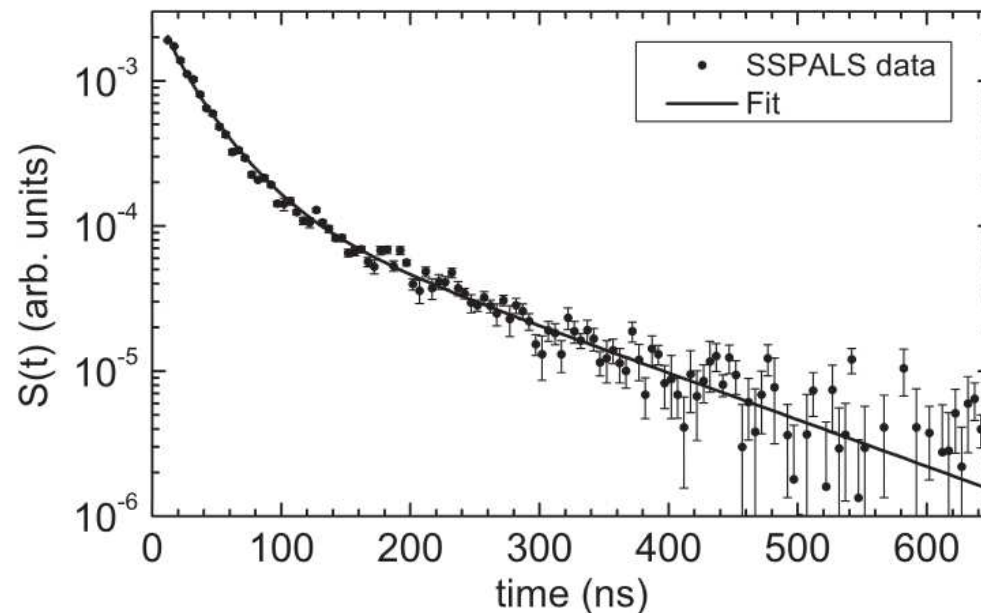
In vacuum the orthopositronium decays with $\tau = 142$ ns. In matter the lifetime depends on the type of material.

In this experiment with mesoporous silicon two components were measured, one with

$$\tau_1 = 25.03 \pm 0.3 \text{ ns}$$

The other with

$$\tau_2 = 140 \pm 7 \text{ ns}$$



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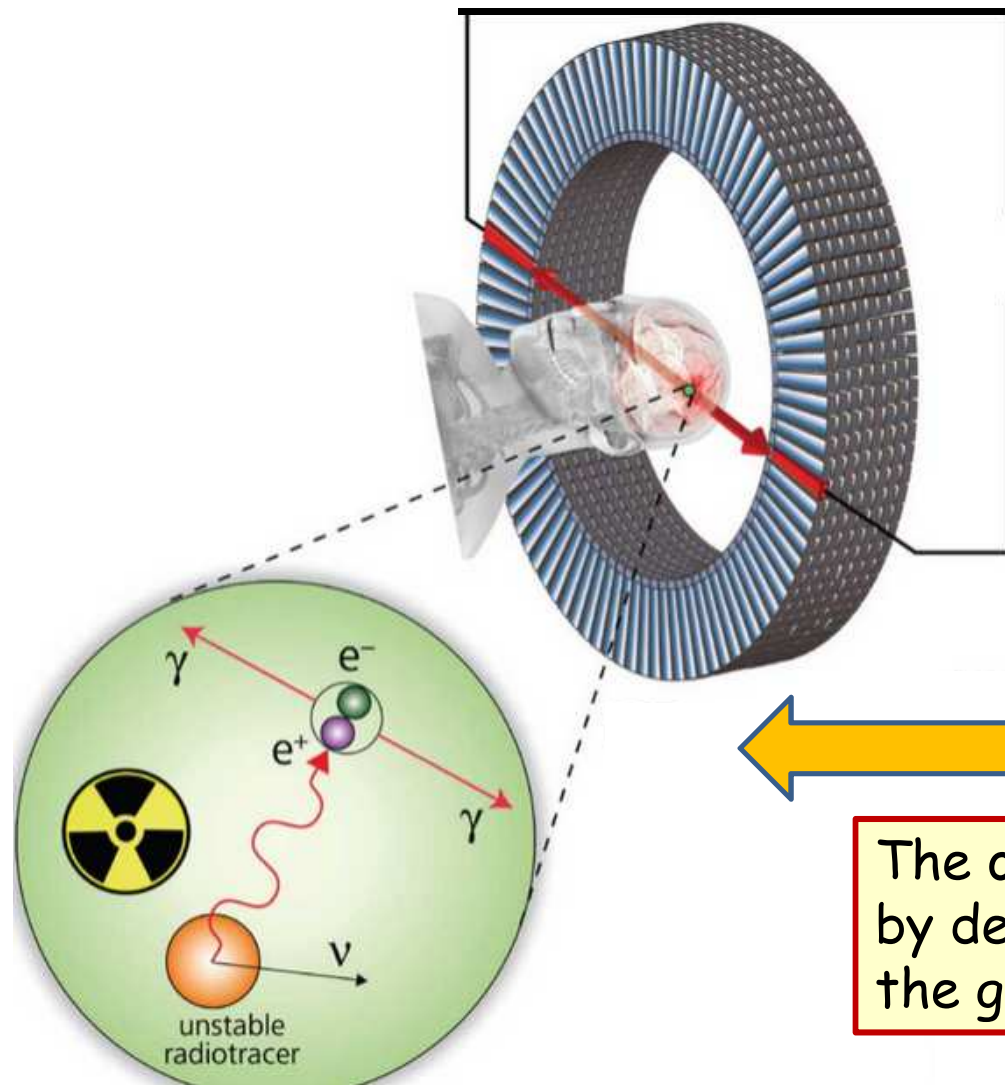
Delayed emission of cold positronium from mesoporous materials

D. B. Cassidy, T. H. Hisakado, V. E. Meline, H. W. K. Tom, and A. P. Mills Jr.

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California, Riverside, California 92521-0413, USA

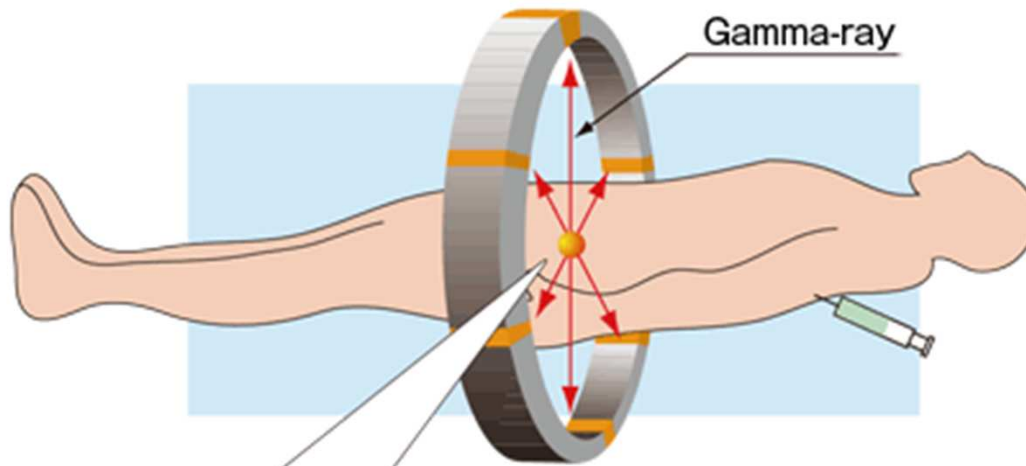
Positrons have a wide use in nuclear medicine, for example in

Positron Emission Tomography (PET)

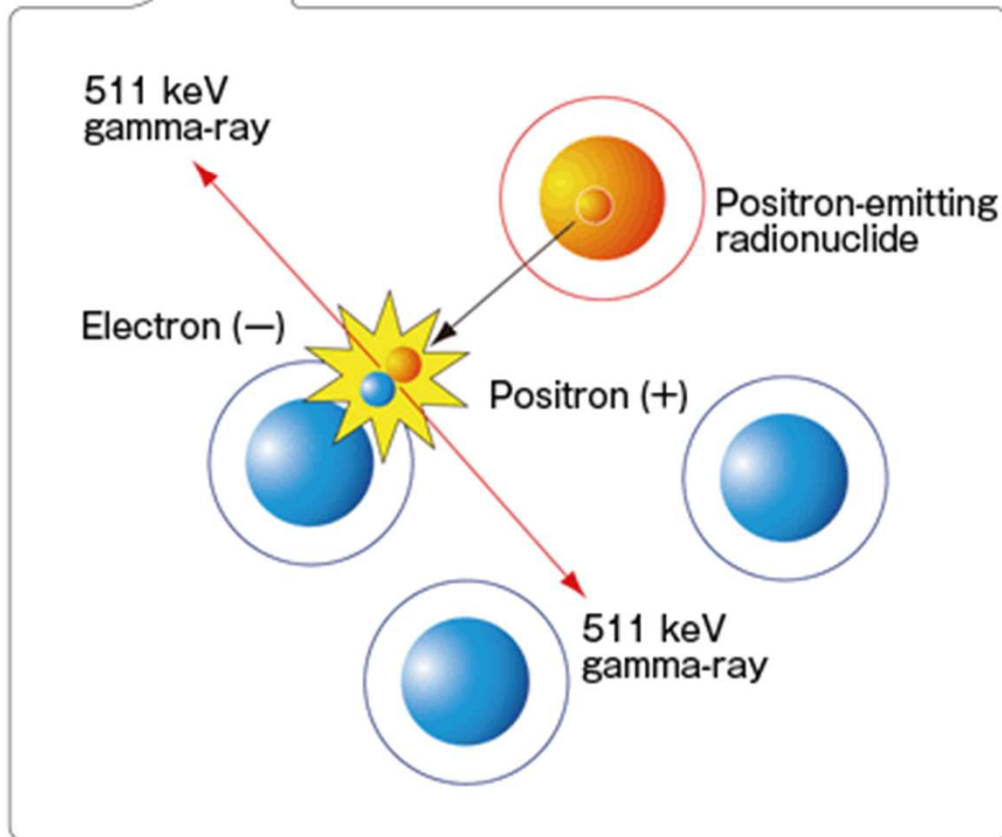


Compounds with a small contents of radioisotopes with short lifetime such as the nuclei ^{11}C or ^{18}F (β^+ emitters) can be injected and can be traced till they concentrate in specific tissues or organs. It is possible to trace them because they decay by **positron emission** that annihilates with the electrons and yield **two gammas of 511 keV** in opposite direction.

The organ has to be surrounded by detectors that can detect the gamma radiation emitted



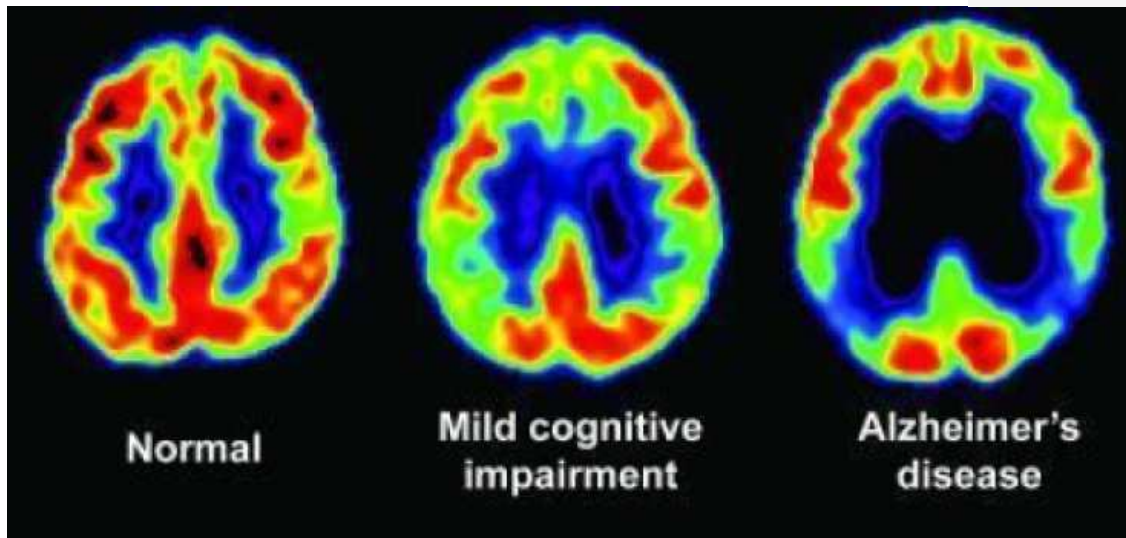
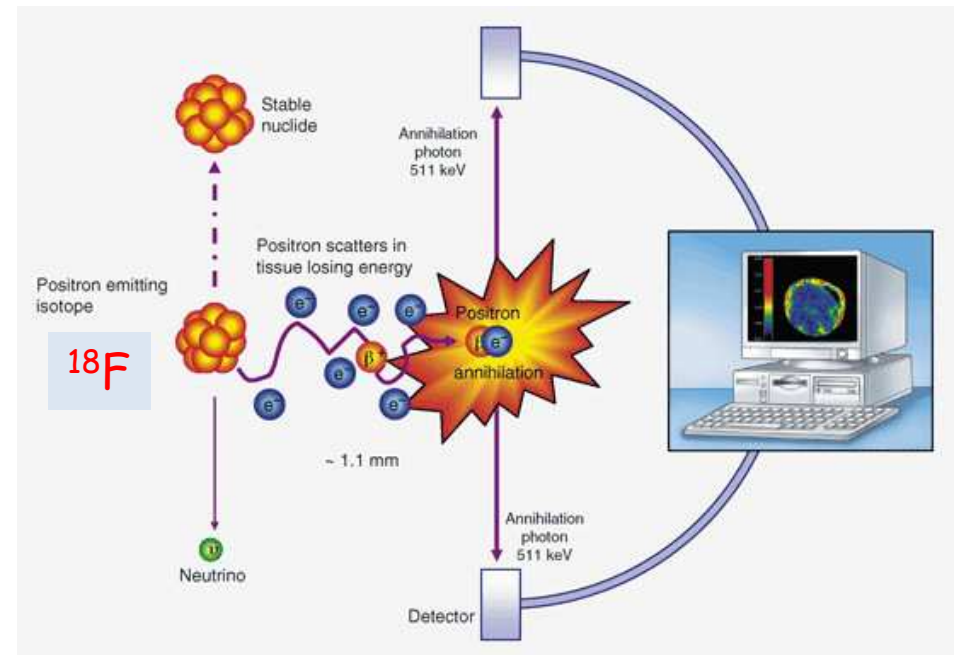
When two detectors detect the arrival of **two photons in time coincidence** it is reasonable that the two photons were emitted by the **same annihilation decay**. The position where there was the decay of the ^{11}C , ^{13}N or ^{18}F must be along the line connecting the detectors that fired.



Identifying many couples of photons, exploiting many crossings, it is possible to guess the position or **distribution of the radioactive elements**.

Following the processes for a proper amount of time it is possible to obtain a map of the changes in concentration of the elements.

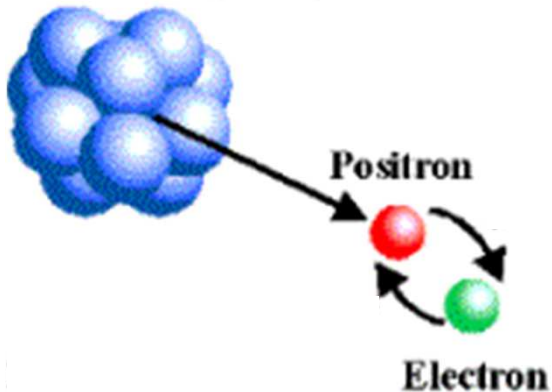
This paves the way to a functional study of the heart, the brain or other organs, with the possibility of diagnosing their functional problems.



PET images shows a lowering of the consumption of glycogen associated to a weakened cognitive capacity as a consequence of the Alzheimer disease. The fluorodeoxyglucose [^{18}F]FDG is commonly used.

Goals of the experience are a) measurement of the **ratio** between positron decay in two photons and decay in three photons

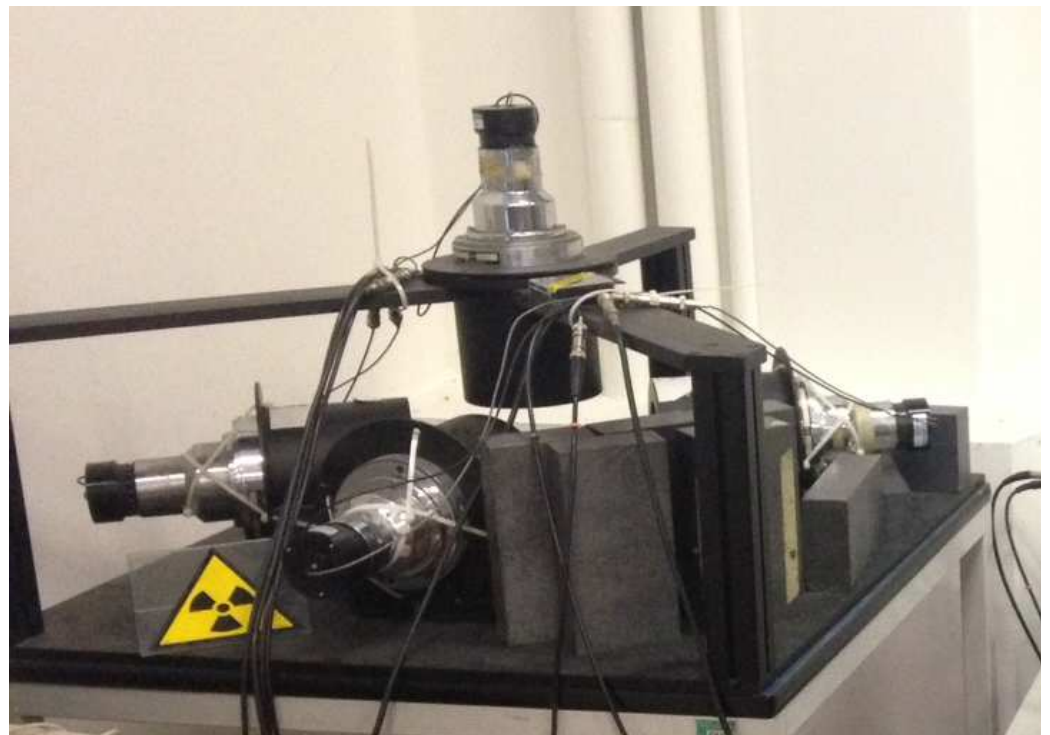
^{22}Na source



b) measurement of the **time distribution** of the events

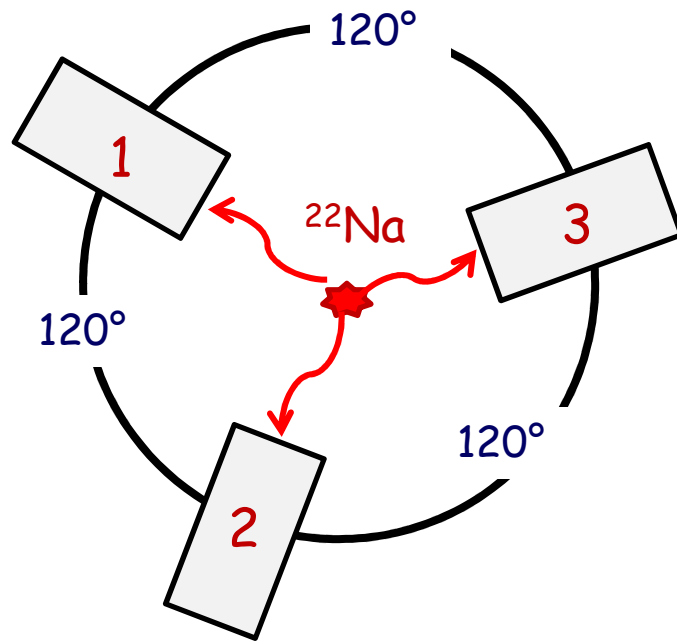
The **two or three gammas** emitted in coincidence will be measured by **three scintillator detectors NaI(Tl) 4" x 4"**

laying in the same plane. A fourth **NaI(Tl)** is positioned on top, in an orthogonal direction to that plane.

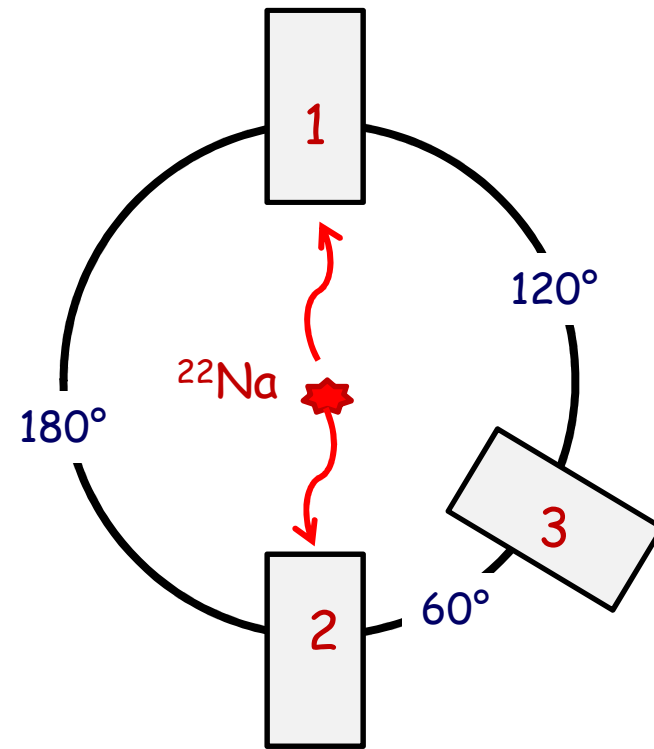


The three detectors are mounted on a rotating arm that allows the variation of the **angle in between them**.

Two configurations will be used:

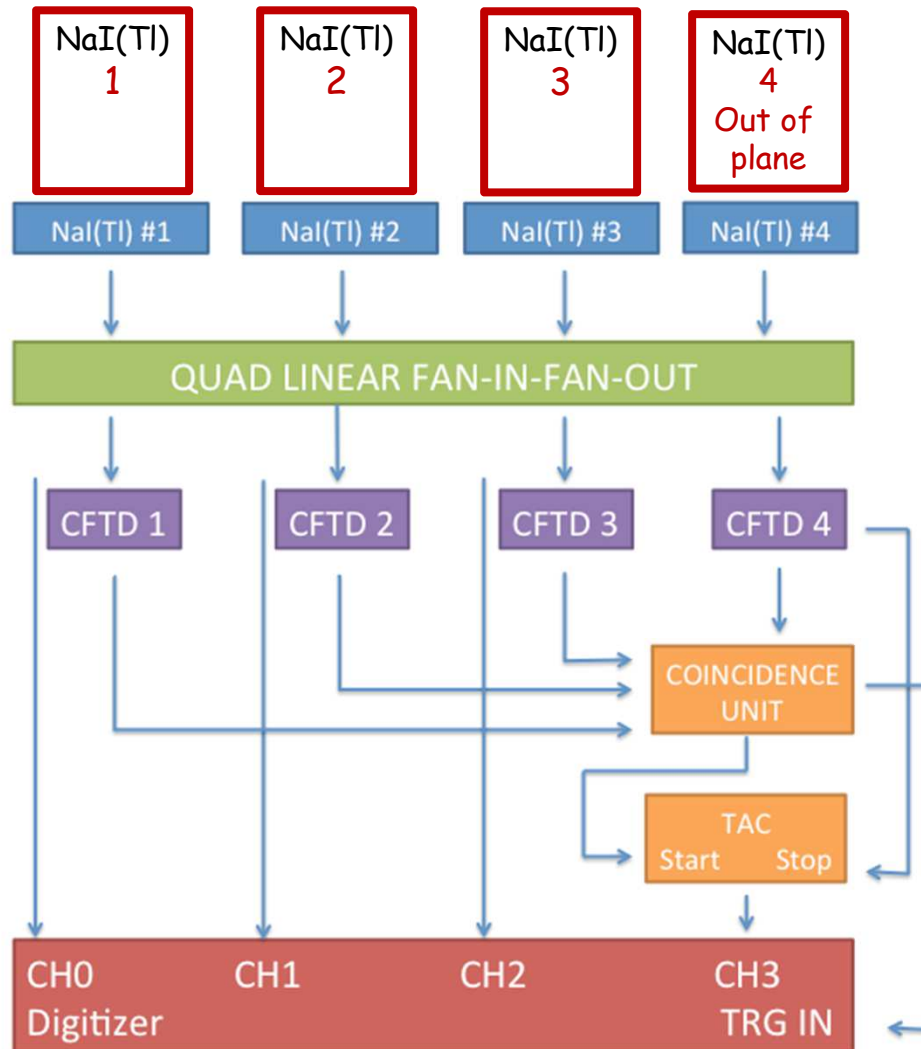


Three-gammas decay

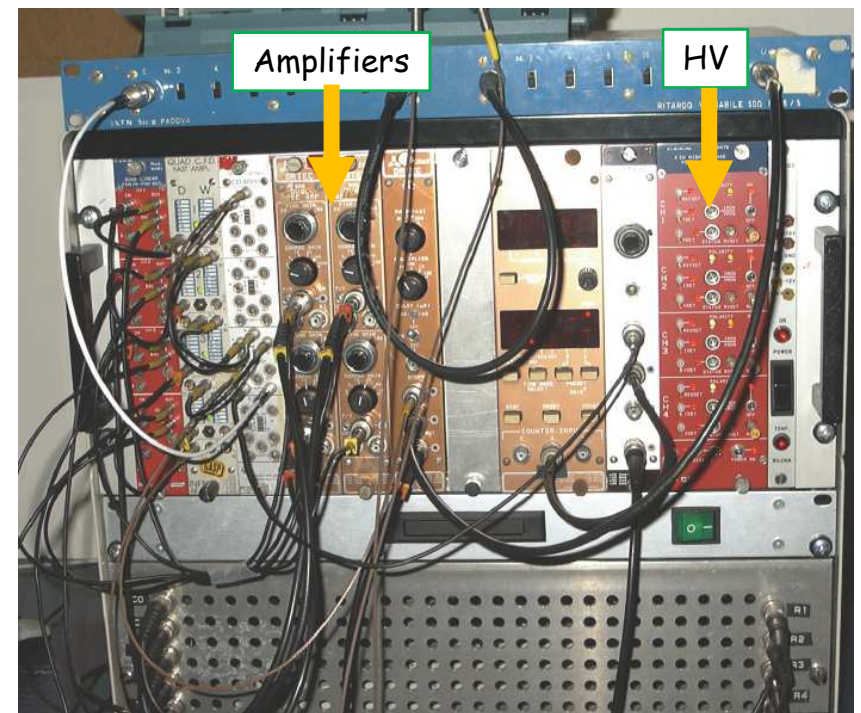


Two-gammas decay

Electronics layout

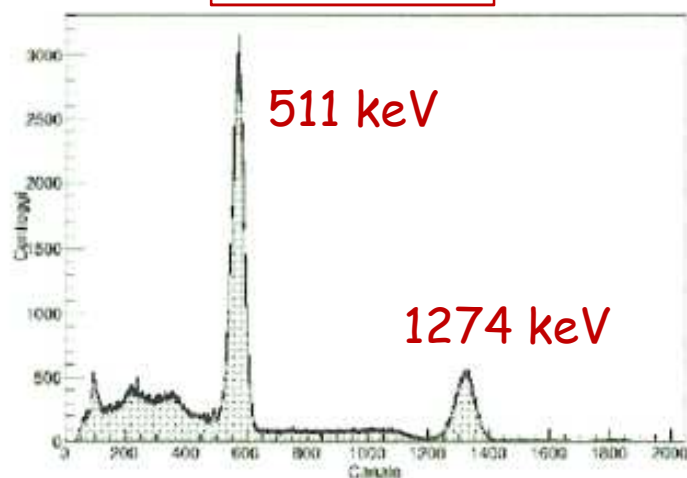


The three detectors 1, 2 and 3 are taken in coincidence in between them and also in coincidence with the 1274 keV gamma in detector 4 out of plane.

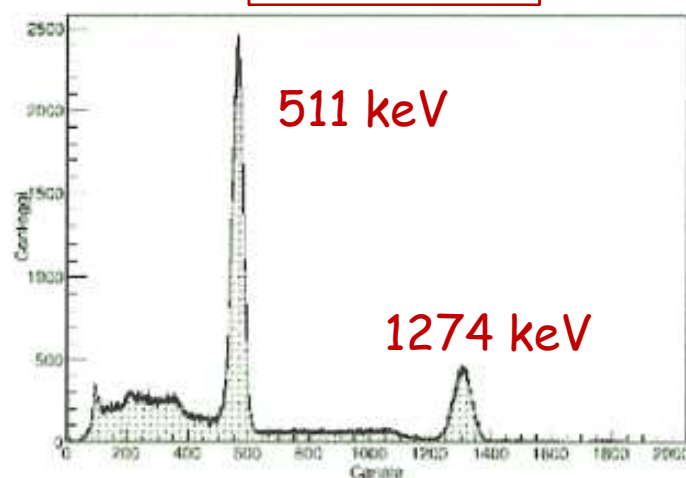


Energy calibration of the 4 NaI(Tl) detectors

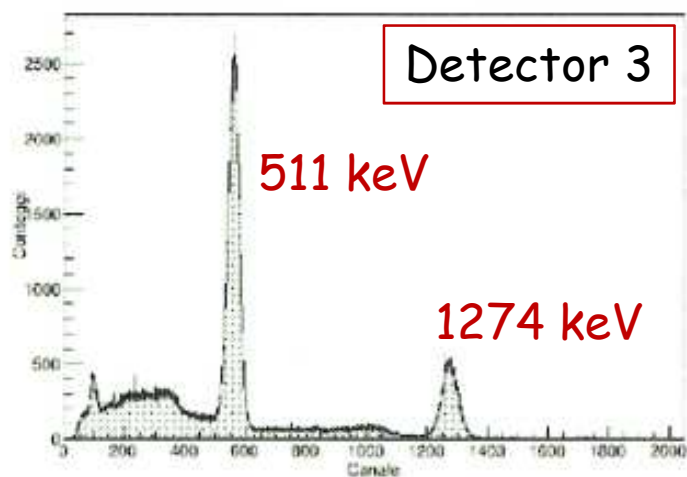
Detector 1



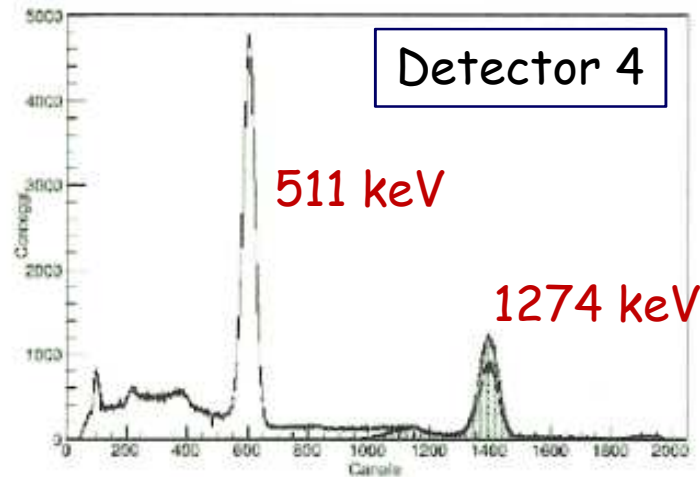
Detector 2



Detector 3

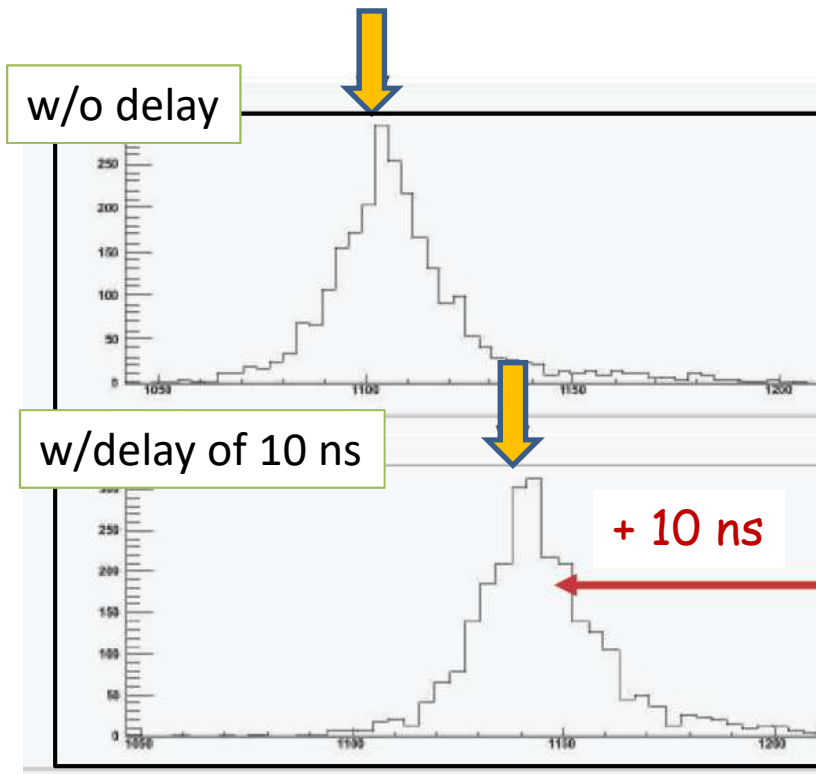


Detector 4

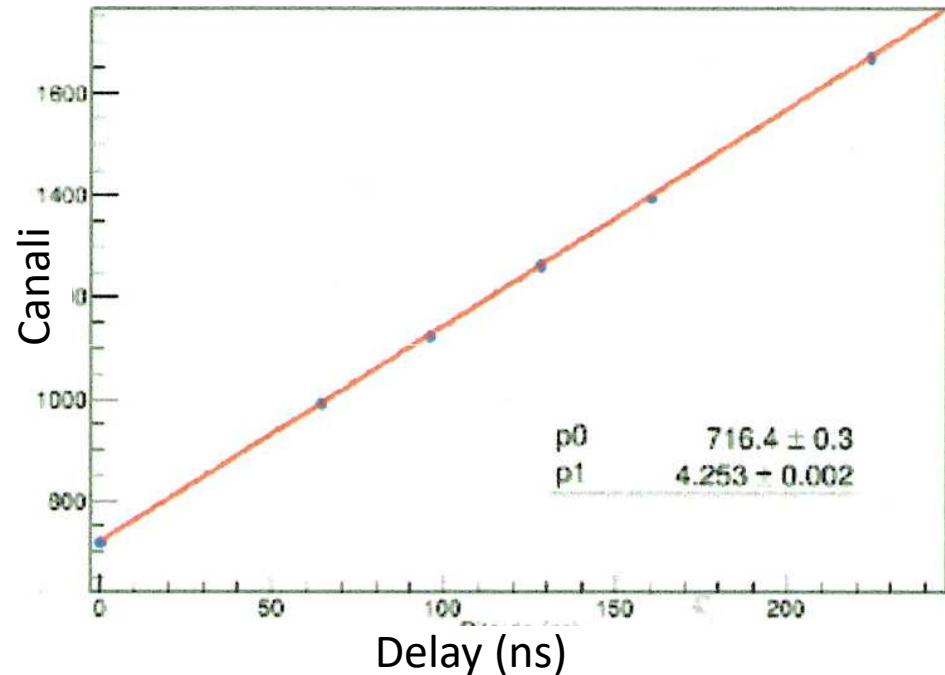
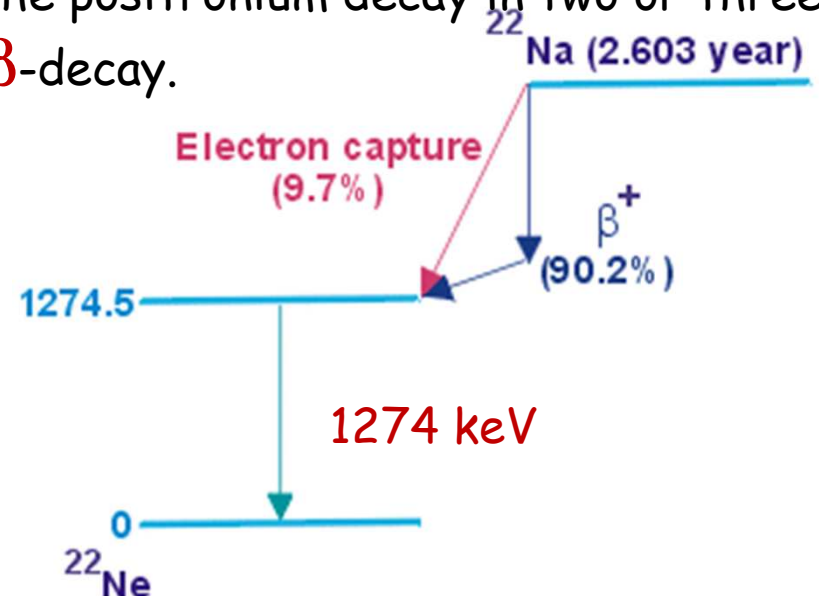


TAC calibrations (Time to Amplitude Converter)

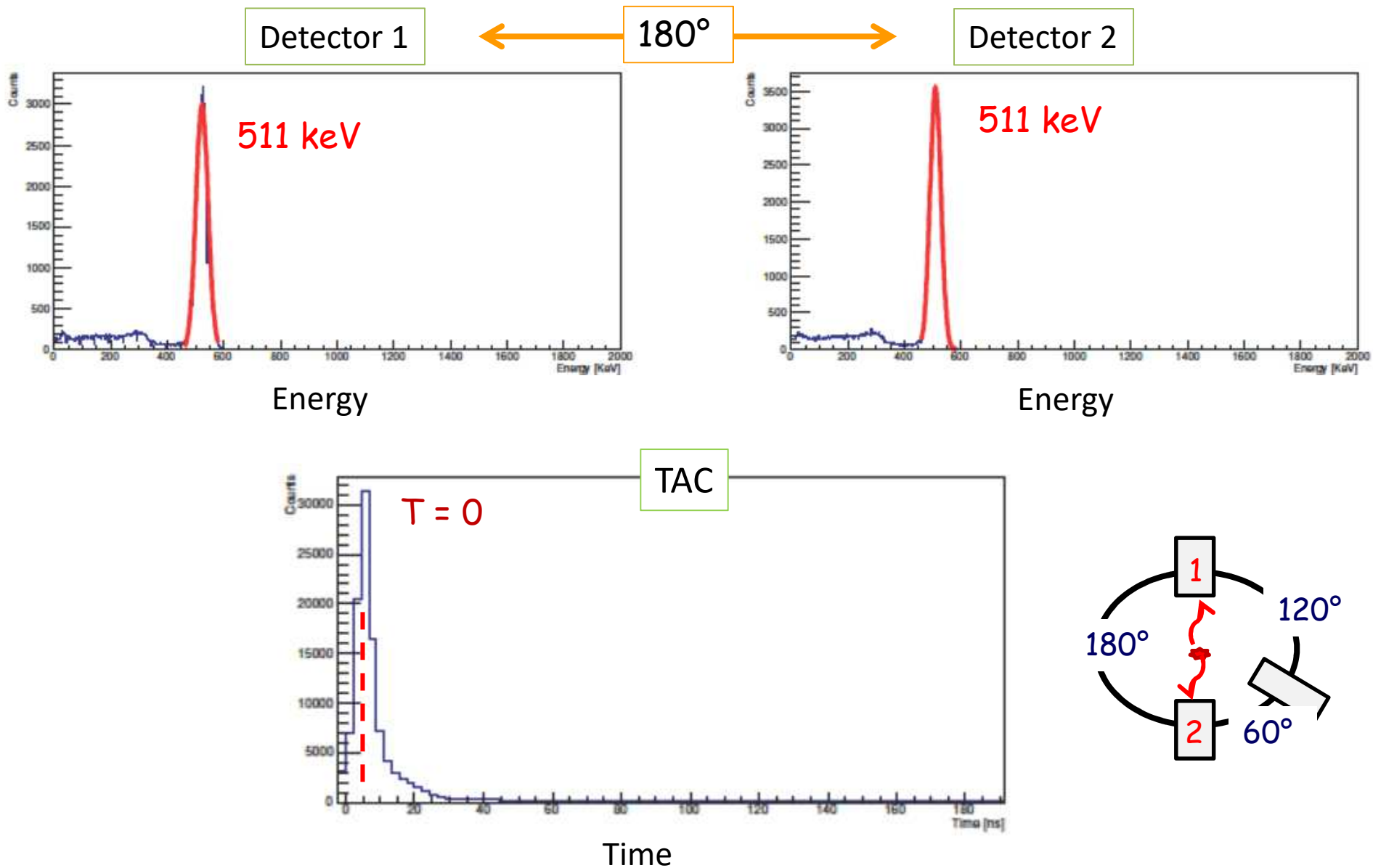
In order to measure the coincidence between the positronium decay in two or three photons and the γ decay of ^{22}Ne populated by β -decay.



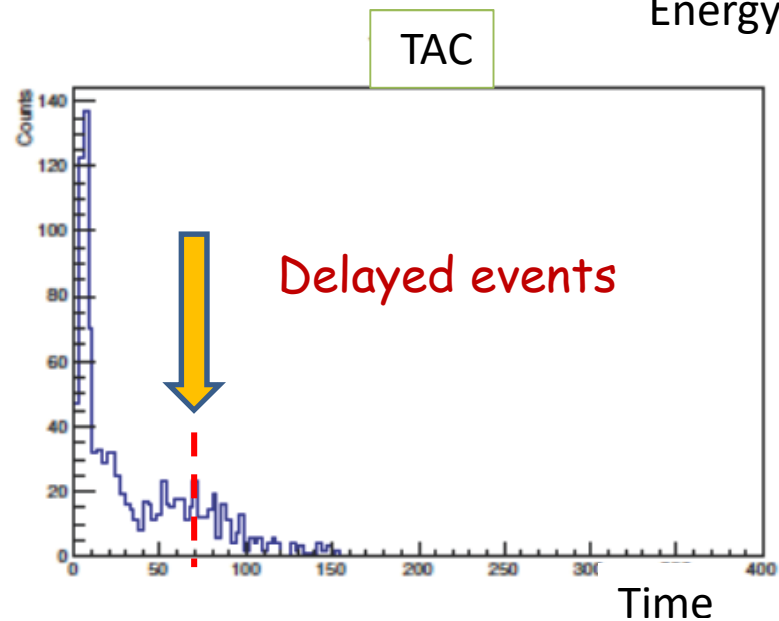
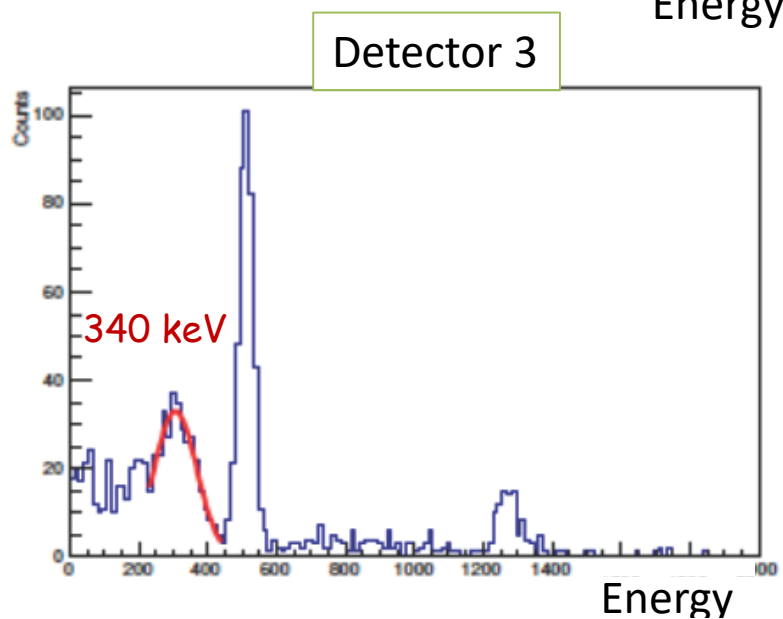
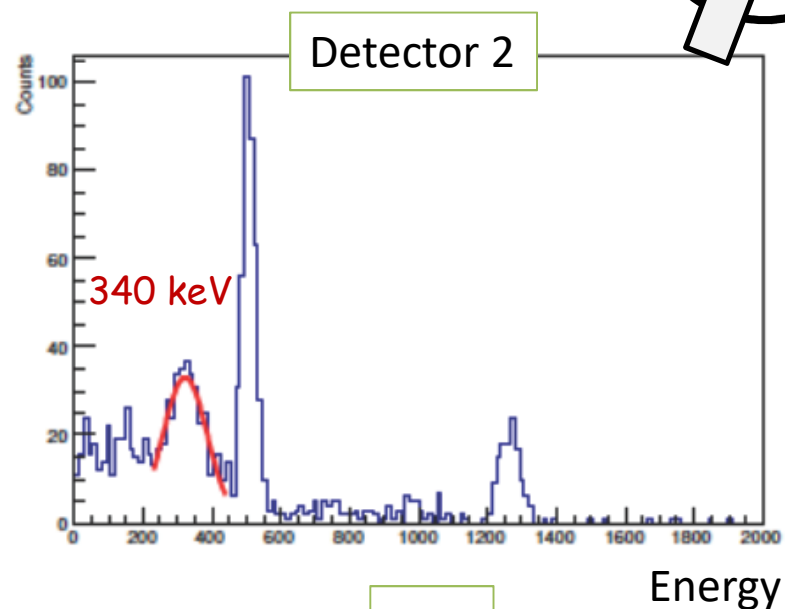
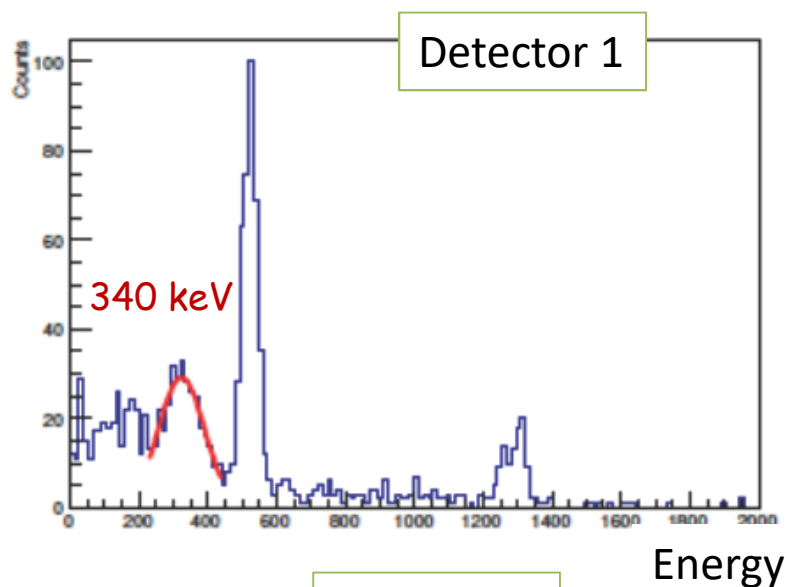
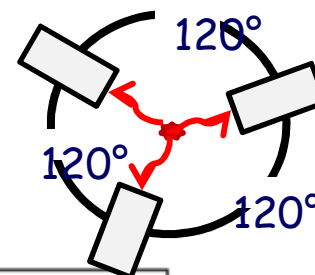
TAC calibration



Results: two photons decay

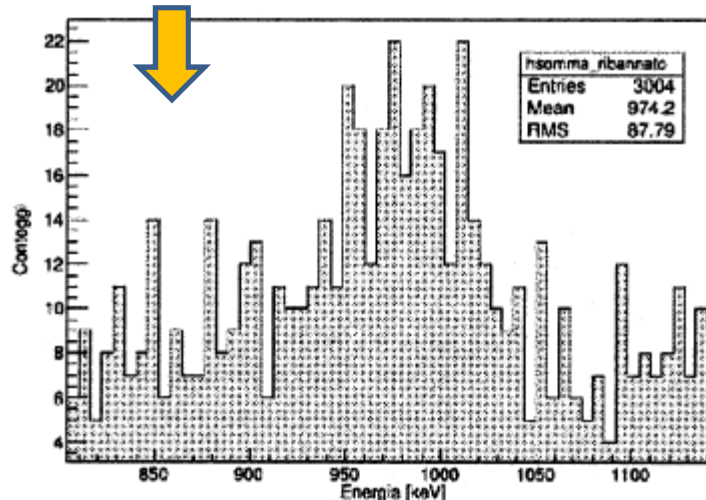


Results: three photons decay



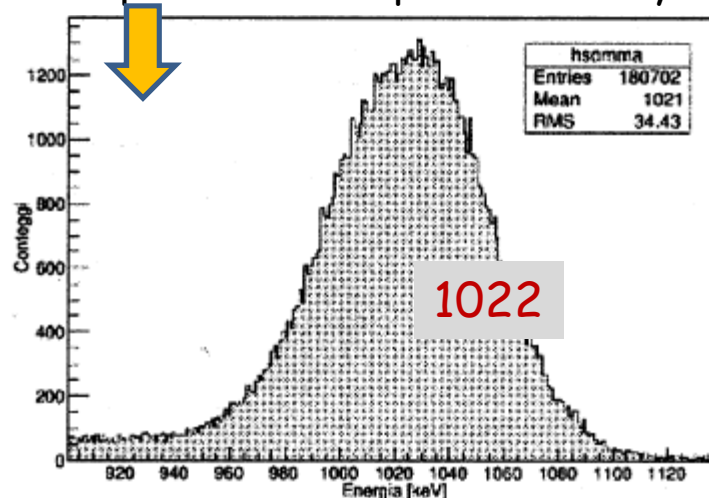
Sum gamma spectra: the energies measured by each detectors are summed and incremented in a spectrum $\rightarrow \Sigma = 1022 \text{ keV}$

Sum spectrum: **three** photons decay



In order to measure the three gamma decay we have to wait for a long time!!

Sum spectrum: **two** photons decay



Summarizing, the goals of the Positronium experiment are'

- a) to verify the ratio in between the **two photons decay** and the **three photons** decay of the positronium
 - b) to measure the **timing distribution** of the events for the two tyoes of decay
-
- First session: preparation and calibration of the scintillators
 - Second session: setup of the coincidences and measurement of the decay in two gammas (short) and three gammas (full night)
 - Third session: measurement of the time distribution of the events