

Knowing Anti-Me, Knowing Anti-You



THE FOLLOWING IS A SAMPLE OF QUESTIONS ABOUT ANTIMATTER, ASKED BY STUDENTS IN LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL:

(Teachers may wish to elicit such questions regarding their own students' pre-conceptions about antimatter before embarking on this introductory lesson plan)

"Antimatter?—that's extremely combustible stuff, isn't it? 'Angels & Demons' and 'Star Trek' told me so."

"What about warp-drive for starships they use matter-antimatter reactors, don't they?"

"I read that it could be the fuel source of the future."

"OK then. Tell us— what IS antimatter?"

"...and where can I get some?"

From the film

"Angels & Demons



To see the video, click on the picture :



*In the lesson "Operation: Annihilate

", we look at this clip in greater detail. Here it is meant simply as an appetizer. Antimatter has been around in popular culture long before the release of the film Demons " (or the 2000 Dan Brown novel on which the film is based).

The following are some examples from the television series "Star Trek":

From Star Trek (The Original Series) Season 3 episode "That Which Survives " (1969)



- **Spock:** As I recall the pattern of our fuel flow, there is an access tube leading to the matterantimatter reaction chamber.
- **Scotty:** Aye, there 's a service crawlway, but it 's not meant to be used while the integrator operates.
- Spock: Still, it is there and it may be possible to shut off the flow of fuel at that point.
- Scotty: What with? Bare hands?
- Spock: A magnetic probe.
- Scotty: Any matter that comes in contact with antimatter triggers the explosion. And I even sure a man

can live in a crawlway in the energy stream of the magnetic field that bottles up the antimatter!

- Spock: I shall try.
- Scotty: You'll be killed man!
- **Spock:** Unless a solution is found quickly, that fate awaits all of us.



'm not

From Star Trek (The Original Series) Season 1 episode "The Alternative Factor

" (1967)

Kirk:

I don 't follow



- **Spock:** Two parallel universes —project this —one positive the other Or more specifically, one matter, the other antimatter.
- Kirk: Do you know what you 're saying? Matter and antimatter hav to cancel each other out —violently.

Spock: Precisely. Under certain conditions when two identical particles of matter and antimatter me Annihilation, Jim. Total, complete, absolute annihilation.





From Star Trek (The Next Generation) Season 1 episode "Coming of Age " (1988)



Computer Voice:

Last question on the hyperspace physics test: "If the matter and antimatter tanks on a galaxy class starship are nine-tenths depleted, calculate the intermix ratio necessary to reach a star-base 100 light years away at warp factor 8 ". Begin.



Well, that 's what film and television have been telling us about antimatter.

But what is the reality?

Just FOUR particles make up all of the visible matter in the Universe

*For a short tutorial on fundamental particles, see "What Are The Indivisibles?" in the Background Materials:



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But, the Universe does have other particles up its sleeve. For one thing, each of the matter particles has a twin. No, not an evil twinŹ



electro n



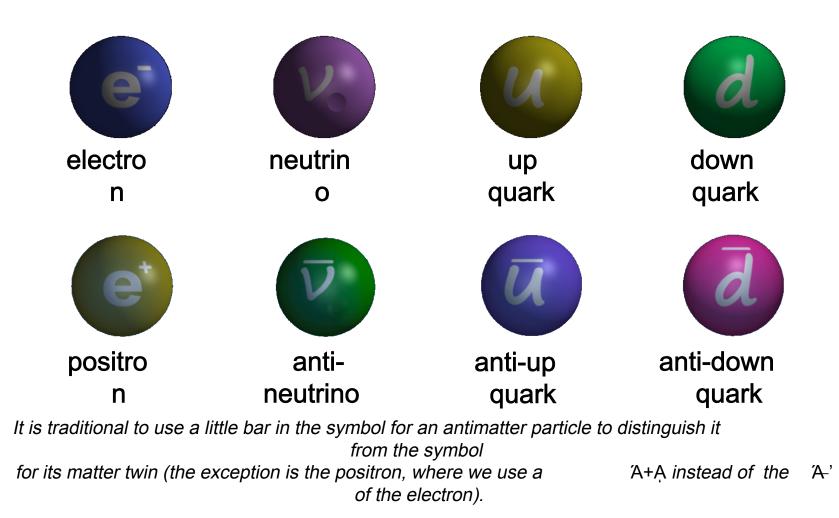


up quark

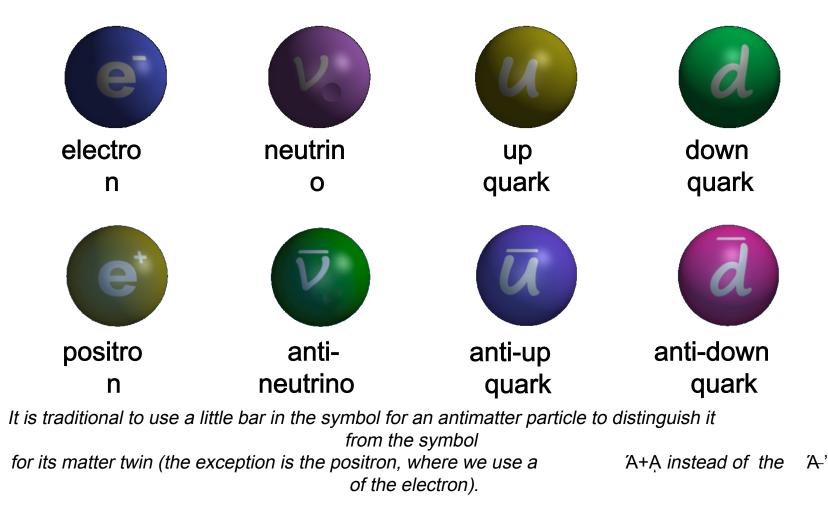


down quark

Źan ANTIMATTER twin.



Antimatter is not the stuff of science fiction. It exists. It is the stuff (or rather, the anti-stuff) of science fact.



There is one essential and obvious difference:

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A particle of matter that has an ELECTRIC CHARGE has an antiparticle twin with the exact opposite charge.

If you require information on electric charge as it pertains to this lesson, see "Will You Be Charging That? in the Background Materials:



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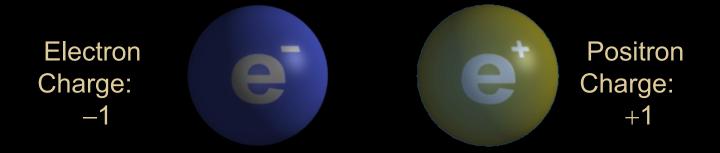
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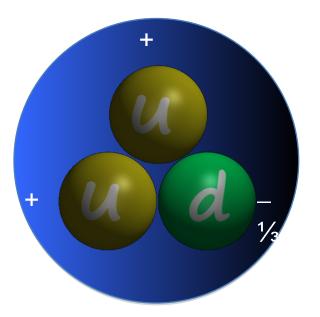
For example, if the electron has a charge of -1, then its antiparticle, the positron, has a charge of +1.



Remember that protons and neutrons are made up of particular combinations of the up and down quarks, and that these quarks have a fractional charge

. . .

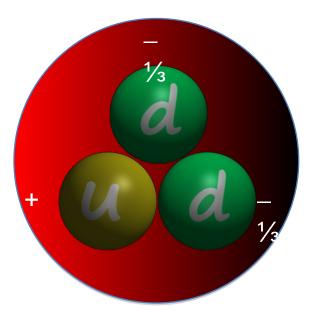
PROTON (p)



Composed of: 2 up quarks and 1 down quark

Total charge: $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = +1$

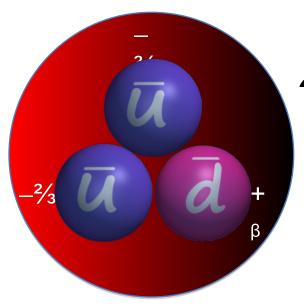
NEUTRON (n)



Composed of: 1 up quark and 2 down quarks

Total charge: $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = 0$ Likewise, particular combinations of the anti-up and anti-down quarks make up antiprotons and antineutrons. Again, the anti-up and anti-down quarks have the opposite charge of their matter twins

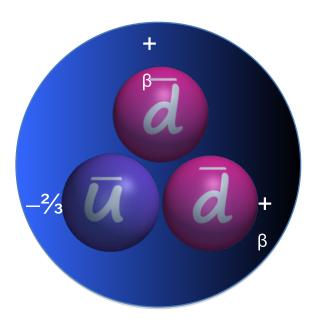
ANTIPROTON (p̄):



Composed of: 2 anti-up quarks and 1 anti-down quark

> Total charge: $-\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = -1$

ANTINEUTRON (nī):



Composed of: 1 anti-up quark and 2 anti-down quarks

> Total charge: $-\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 0$

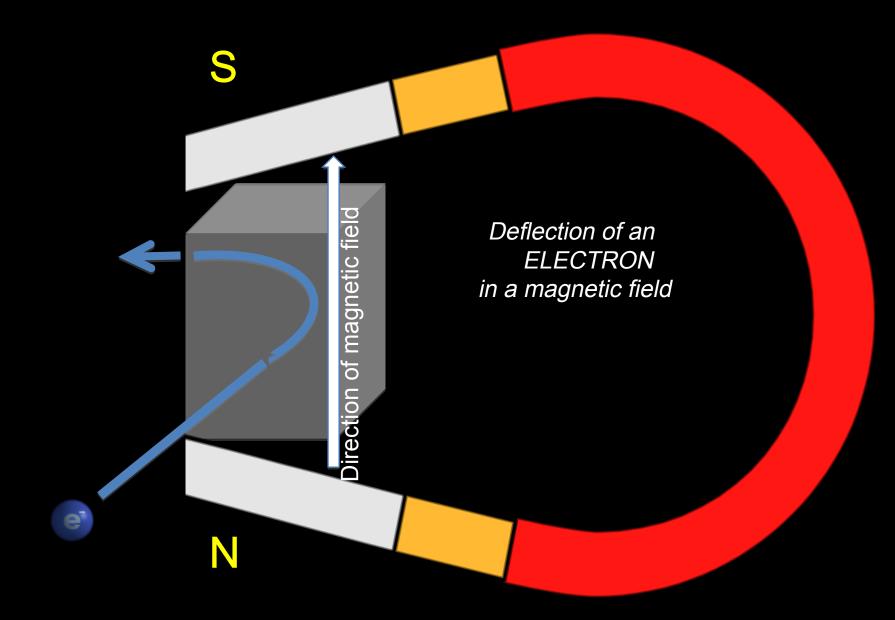
Notice that the antineutron also has zero charge. If a particle has no charge, then its antiparticle has no charge.

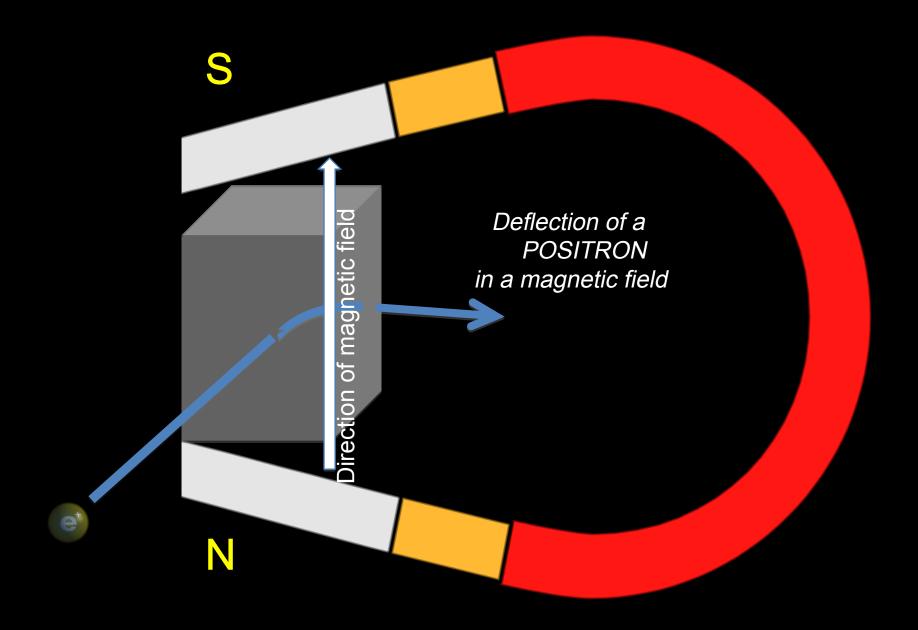
In a magnetic field, a particle with an electric charge will be deflected by the same **amount** as its antiparticle

BUT

in opposite directions:

For example



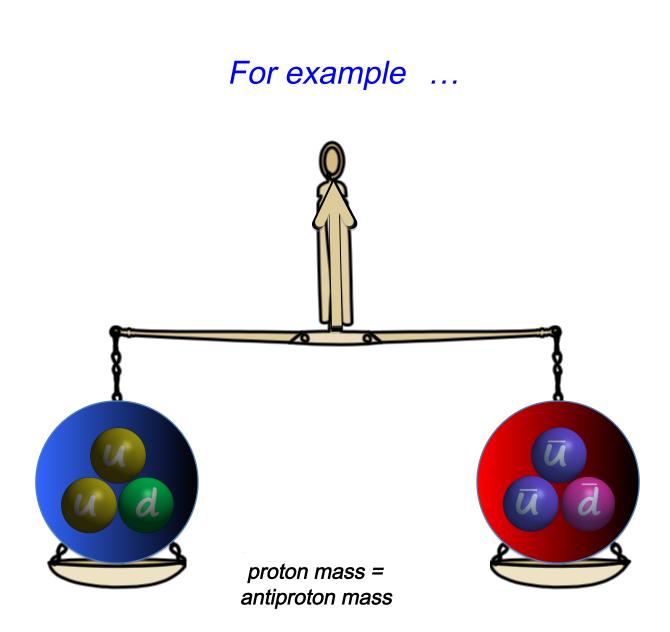


How are Matter and Antimatter similar?

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As far as we can tell, particles and antiparticles have IDENTICAL masses.

(The fact that a particle and its antiparticle are deflected by the same amount in a magnetic field, is an indication to us that the mass of a particle and its antiparticle are identical).



We also BELIEVE, though it has yet to be PROVED experimentally, that antimatter behaves IDENTICALLY to matter under the influence of GRAVITY.



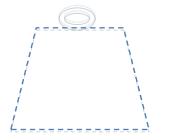


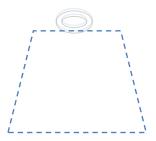
For example, if you were able to drop a certain amount of **matter** and **antimatter** in a gravitational field, we believe that they would accelerate at precisely the same rate.





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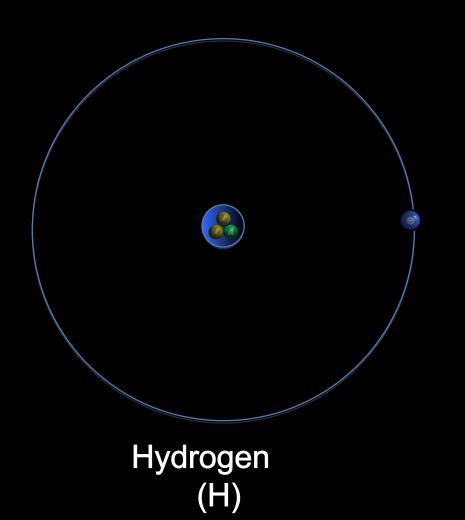


In addition to the fundamental antiparticles, entire anti-atoms are possible. In fact, human beings have already made one: In addition to the fundamental antiparticles, entire anti-atoms are possible. In fact, human beings have already made one:

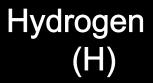
ANTIHYDROGEN

Good old HYDROGEN. It's the simplest atom we know. It consists of 1 proton and 1 electron. Let us picture a hydrogen atom as an electron orbiting its nucleus, a proton .

Let us picture a **hydrogen atom** as an **electron** orbiting its nucleus, a **proton** .

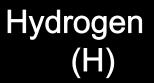


Let us picture a hydrogen atom as an electron orbiting its nucleus, a proton . BUT REMEMBER—this is NOT an accurate depiction! (For one thing, in the proper scale, our electron would have to be drawn about 1 kilometer away from the proton).



Let us picture a hydrogen atom as an electron orbiting its nucleus, a proton . BUT REMEMBER—this is NOT an accurate depiction! (For one thing, in the proper scale, our electron would have to be drawn about 1 kilometer away from the proton). Let us now picture an **antihydrogen atom** as a **positron** orbiting its nucleus, an **antiproton** .

(The same warnings apply!)



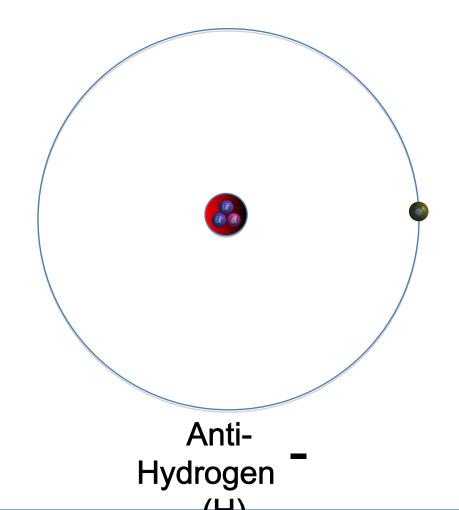
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Hydrogen

(H)

Let us now picture an **antihydrogen atom** as a **positron** orbiting its nucleus, an **antiproton**

(The same warnings apply!)



At CERN in 1995, The very first atoms of ANTIHYDROGEN were made.

From an initial production in 1995 of just a few atoms in 3 weeks,

a few million have been produced on a worldwide basis in the intervening years.

Although that may seem impressive, remember that it takes about 600,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 antihydrogen atoms to make just one gram. * See the following links to find out

more: http://press.web.cern.ch/press/PressReleases/Releases1996/PR01.96EAntiHydrogen.

<u>html</u>

Antihydrogen Atoms Made At Cern

http://cool-antihydrogen.web.cern.ch/cool-antihydrogen/

Could we have other anti-atoms? How about anticarbon, antinitrogen, antioxygen?

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Could we have other anti-atoms? How about anticarbon, antinitrogen, antioxygen?

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22,992	24.385												26.982	28.066	30.974	32.065	35.453	33.948
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K	Ca		Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
39.098	40.078		44.966	47,947	50.942	51.995	54.938	55.845	58.923	58.693	63,546	65.29	63,723	72.61	74.902	78.95	73,964	\$2.90
nubidium 37	storfun 38		39	zitonium 40	nicbium 41	nchibdenum 42	technetium 43	rationaura 44	rhodium 45	polation 46	silver 47	codmium 48	inclure 49	50	antimony 51	10843.0m 52	iodine 53	xeeon 54
Rb	Sr		Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te		Xe
85.468	87.62		88,996	91.224	92,906	\$5.94	1980	101.67	102.91	106.42	107.87	112.41	114.82	118.71	121.76	127.60	126.90	131.29
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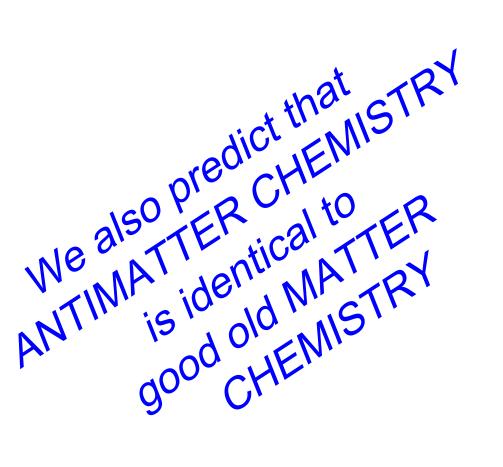
Could we have other anti-atoms? How about anticarbon, antinitrogen, antioxygen?

THEORETICALLY SPEAKING, COMBINATIONS OF POSITRONS, ANTIPROTONS AND ANTINEUTRONS COULD GENERATE ANTI-VERSIONS OF ALL OF THE ELEMENTS IN THE PERIODIC TABLE.

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nibidium 37	sborfun 38		ythin 39	zitoonium 40	nicbium 41	nchibdenum 42	technetium 43	rationari 44	rhodium 45	poladum 46	sher 47	codmium 48	inclure 49	50	antimony 51	10843.0m 52	iodine 53	xeron 54
Rb	Sr		Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	1	Xe
85.468	87.62		88,996	91.224	92,906	\$5.94	1980	101.07	102.91	106.42	107.87	112.41	114.82	118.71	121.76	127.60	126.90	131.29
caistan 55	torium 56	57-70	71	hatnium 72	tantiéure 73	tangatan 74	rheskm 75	osmium 76	77	plateurs 78	9345 79	Bircsity 80	theilten 81	Read 82	ternath 83	poloeium 84	astatine 85	radon 86
Cs	Ba	*	Lu	Hf	Та	Ŵ	Re	Os	İr	Pt	Au	Hg	Ť	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
132.91	137.33		174.97	178.49	190.95	183.84	195.21	190.23	192.22	195.68	195.97	200.59	204.38	207.2	208.56	poq	1210	[222]
fanskri 87	radium 88	89-102	lawrendium 103	tutherfordium 104	dubrium 105	seatorplum 106	totrian 107	hassium 108	mothesium 109	usunsilium 110	unununium 111	un u		unesquadum 114				
Fr	Ra	* *	Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Hun	Uuu			Uuq				
5223	1228		[262]	[261]	[262]	Deel .	[264]	125.9	[255]	[271]	12721	277		pag				
*L on th	nanide		S7	cedum 58	praseodymics 59	neodymium 60	promethium 61	samarium 62	europium 63	gatelnium 64	istium 65	dysprosium 66	folgium 67	etium 68	69	steebun 70		
- Lantr	ranide	series	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Ēr	Tm	Yb		
			138.91	549.12	540.91	544.24	11-45	150.36	155.96	157.25	158.93	162.50	164.93	167.26	168.93	172.04		
* * Acti	inide si	orios	actinium 89	footure 90	protactinium 91	uranium 92	neptanian 93	plutonium 94	americium 95	outum 96	berkelura 97	californium 98	cinsteinium 99	femium 100	noodeleium 101	nobelium 102		
Aut			Ac	Th	Pa	Ü	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Ĉf	Es	Fm	Md	No		
			1227	232.04	231.04	238.05	1237	1244	1243	12471	1247	1251	12521	12571	1258	1259		





Though it may annoy your chemistry teacher, chemistry is basically the study of what happens when bunches of atoms come together. Though it may annoy your chemistry teacher, chemistry is basically the study of what happens when bunches of atoms come together.

As two hydrogen atoms approach each other, their nuclei **repel** (why?). This repulsion is **overcome** because the electron in one atom **attracts** the proton in the **other** atom. Though it may annoy your chemistry teacher, chemistry is basically the study of what happens when bunches of atoms come together.

As two hydrogen atoms approach each other, their nuclei repel (why?). This repulsion is overcome because the electron in one atom attracts the proton in the other atom.

The best configuration is when the atoms are **bound together** . We then have a hydrogen **molecule** .

AS AN EXERCISE, REPLAY THE FORMATION OF A HYDROGEN MOLECULE, ONLY THIS TIME USING *ANTIHYDROGEN* ATOMS.

WOULD THERE BE ANY DIFFERENCE FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE FORCES OF ATTRACTION AND REPULSION?

WOULD AN ANTIHYDROGEN MOLECULE BE FORMED?

AS AN EXERCISE, REPLAY THE FORMATION OF A HYDROGEN MOLECULE, ONLY THIS TIME USING *ANTIHYDROGEN* ATOMS.

WOULD THERE BE ANY DIFFERENCE FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE FORCES OF ATTRACTION AND REPULSION?

WOULD AN ANTIHYDROGEN MOLECULE BE FORMED?

(With respect to forces of attraction and repulsion, there is a complete symmetry between these two cases. Thus, an antihydrogen molecule WOULD be formed)

If anti-hydrogen molecules are a theoretical possibility, AND

the chemistry of antimatter is identical to that of matter ...

If anti-hydrogen molecules are a theoretical possibility, AND

the chemistry of antimatter is identical to that of matter ...

Then how about bigger AND BIGGER antimolecules?

If anti-hydrogen molecules are a theoretical possibility, AND

the chemistry of antimatter is identical to that of matter ...

Then how about bigger AND BIGGER antimolecules?

AS A LITTLE THOUGHT EXPERIMENT, TAKE THIS LINE OF THINKING AS FAR AS YOU CAN`H

If we took You

If we took You

Insert your photo here

If we took You



and reversed the charges of all of the particles that make you up (in other words change your electrons to positrons, your protons to antiprotons, and your neutrons to antineutrons), *the resulting forces would be the same*

If we took You



and reversed the charges of all of the particles that make you up (in other words change your electrons to positrons, your protons to antiprotons, and your neutrons to antineutrons), *the resulting forces would be the same*

These forces have given you your structureqand so, your appearance.

So, Anti-You would look exactly like You.

Insert your photo here *AGAIN* So, Anti-You would look exactly like You.

> Insert your photo here *AGAIN*

> > . . .

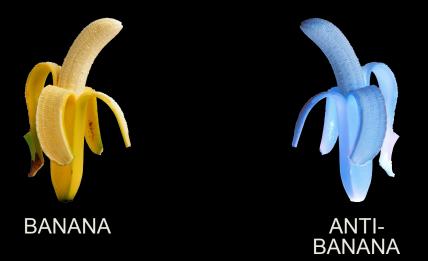
However, if You and your Anti-You were to meet

So, Anti-You would look exactly like You.



However, if You and your Anti-You were to meet

To gain an understanding into what would happen in such an encounter, go to the lesson *"Operation: Annihilate!".* One Final Note: You will sometimes see an anti-object depicted as a mirror-image photo-negative of the original object. For example:



In the Extension Lesson *"Through The Looking Glass "*, we discuss why antimatter *can* be thought of as a negative mirror-image of matter. But it should be understood that bulk antimatter would look identical to bulk matter. A depiction like the one above is simply used for *effect!*