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Experiments with atomic and molecular positronium

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Positronium (or Ps) is a hydrogen-like metastable bound state between an electron and its antiparticle, the positron. This was first produced experimentally by Martin Deutsch in 1951 [1], and since that time Ps has been the subject of numerous experimental studies [2]. However, since antimatter is relatively hard to come by in the lab, and because Ps has a short lifetime against self-annihilation, it is difficult to produce large numbers Ps atoms at the same time, and so experimental work was restricted measurements using one atom at a time. This situation is now starting to change because of developments in positron trapping technology [3] that make it possible to generate intense bursts of positrons and thereby create a "gas" of positronium; this can easily be probed with pulsed lasers making spectroscopic measurements feasible. Moreover, if a high positron beam density is used the resulting Ps atoms may be able to interact with each other, allowing us to observe spin exchanging collisions, Ps-Ps scattering, and the formation of Ps2 molecules. In this talk I will give an overview of some recent experiments performed using a positron trap, including the formation of molecular positronium [4] and a spin polarized Ps gas [5], spectroscopy [6] and scattering [7] of confined Ps, some optical measurements of the Ps hyperfine interval [8] and the production of Rydberg states of Ps [9].

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