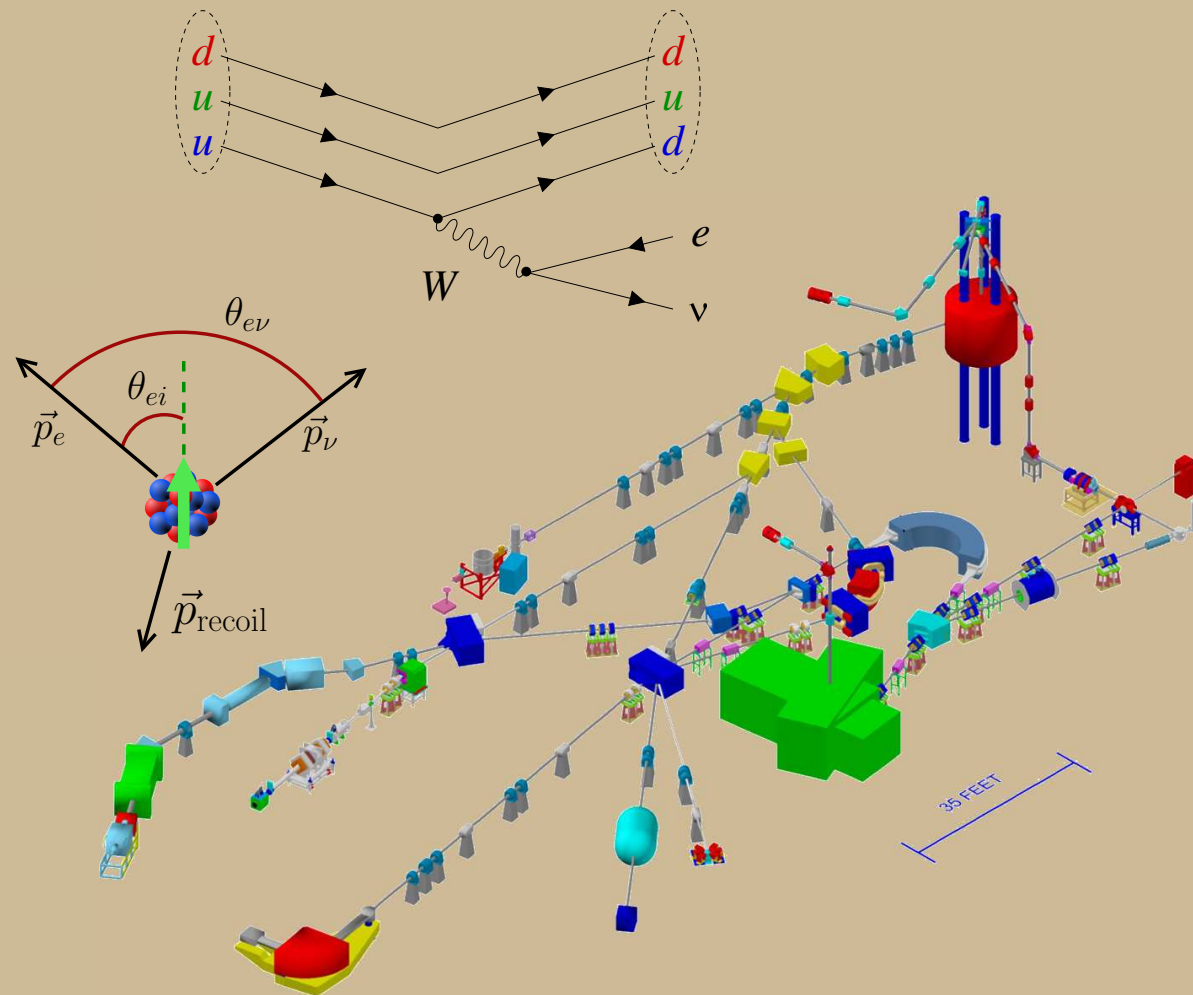
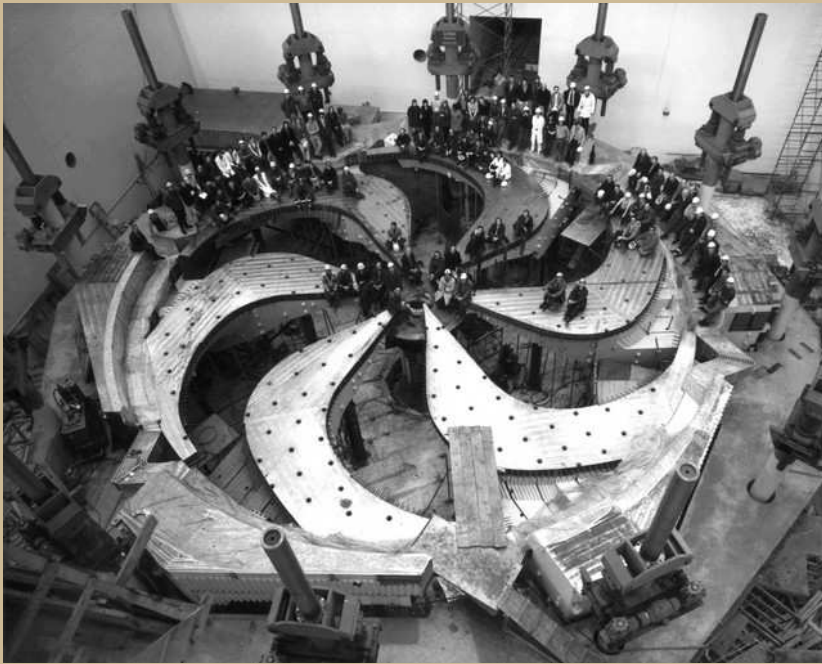


Measurements of Correlations in β -decay using Laser and Ion Traps



Dan Melconian
Aug 29, 2014

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1. Fundamental symmetries

- brief **motivation**

- **game plan** for testing the SM

2. TAMU Penning Trap (being built)

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- **ion trapping** of proton-rich nuclei at T-REX

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- angular correlations of **polarized** ^{37}K

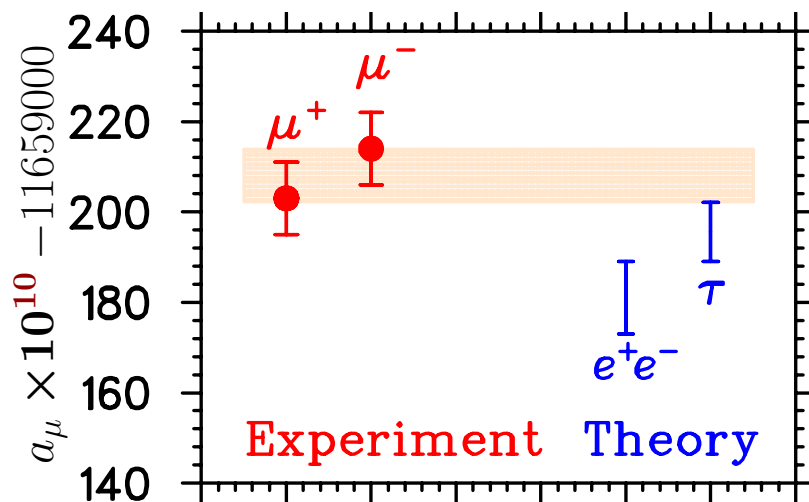
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We all know the SM works stubbornly well

- ✓ it **predicted** the existence of the W^\pm , Z^0 , g , c and t
 \rightsquigarrow and now **the Higgs!**
- ✓ is a **renormalizable** theory
- ✓ GSW \Rightarrow **unified** the **weak** force with **electromagnetism**
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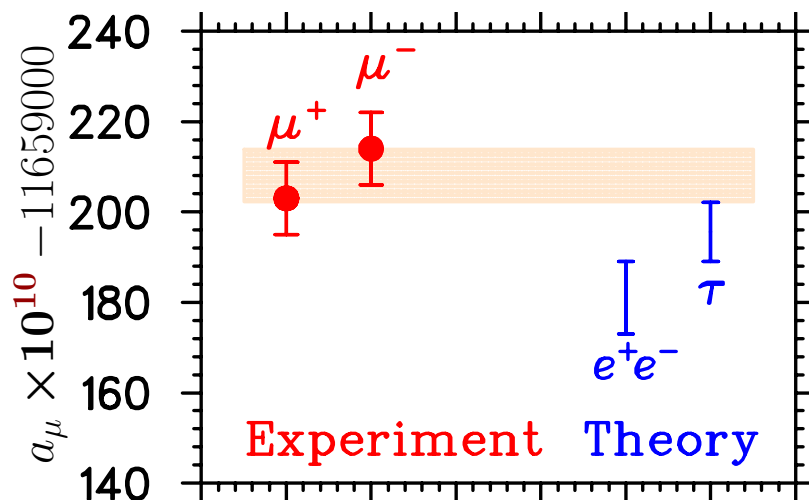


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± 1 **part-per-million!!**
(PRL 92 (2004) 161802)

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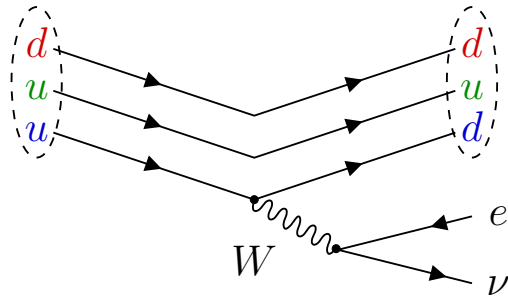
Wow ... this is
the most precisely tested theory ever conceived!



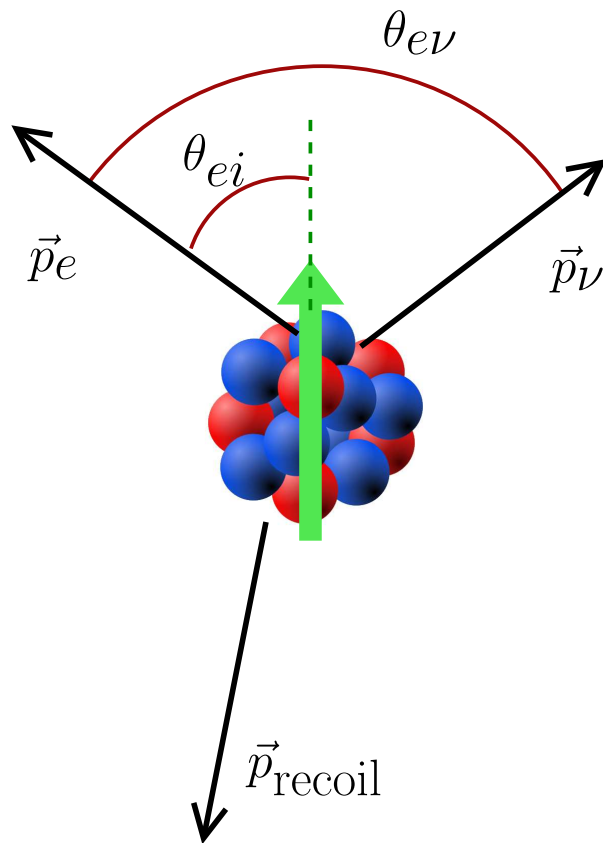
But we also know there's more to discover

-  **parameters values**: does our “ultimate” theory *really* need **25** arbitrary constants? Do they **change** with time?
-  **dark matter**: SM physics makes up **only 4%** of the energy-matter of the universe!
-  **baryon asymmetry**: why more **matter** than **anti-matter**?
-  **strong CP**: do **axions** exist? **Fine-tuning**?
-  **neutrinos**: **Dirac** or **Majorana**? Mass **hierarchy**?
-  **fermion generations**: why **three** families?
-  **weak mixing**: Is the CKM matrix **unitary**?
-  **parity violation**: is parity **maximally** violated in the weak interaction?
No **right-handed** currents?
-  **gravity**: of course can't forget about a **quantum** description of **gravity**!

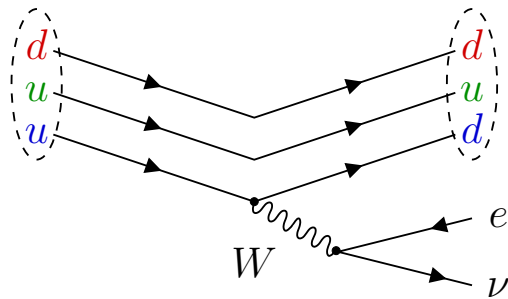
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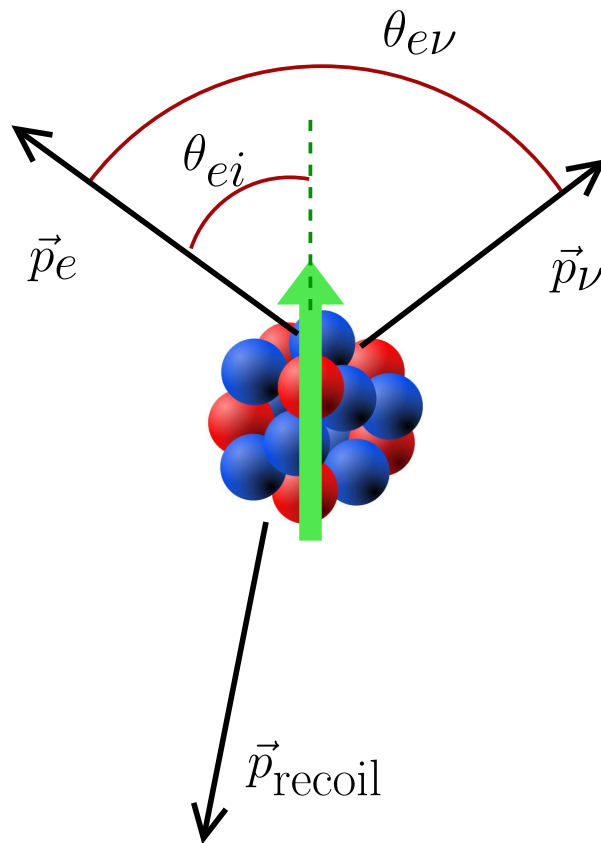
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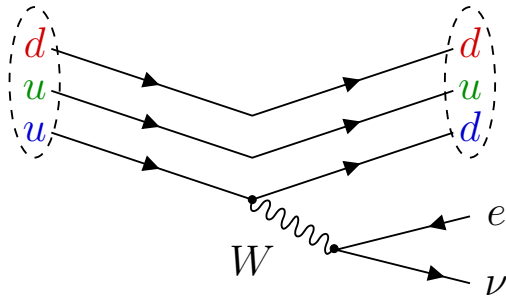
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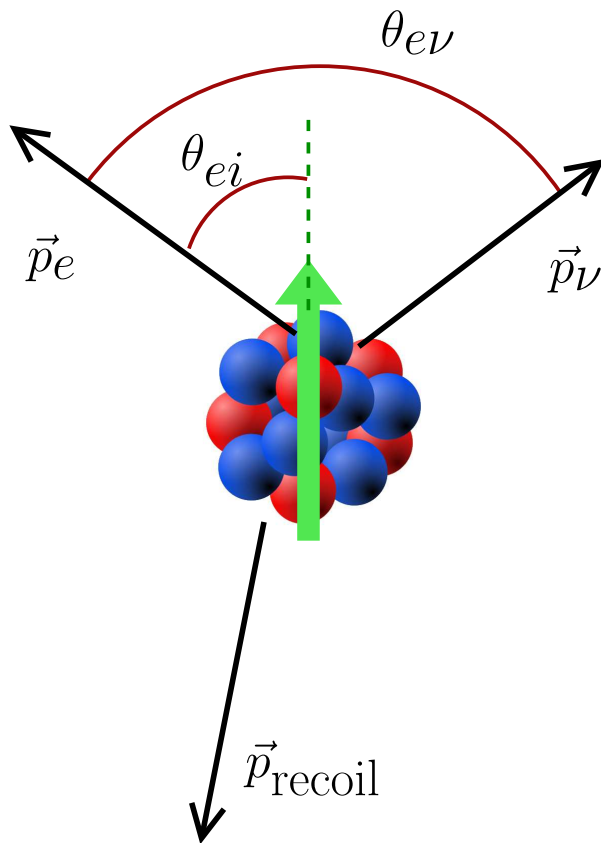
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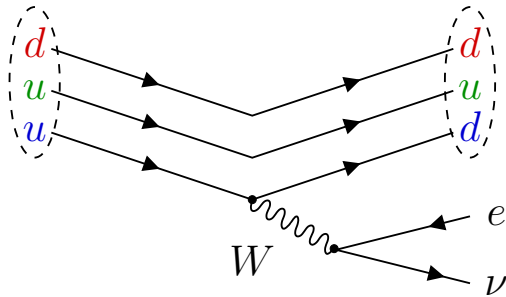
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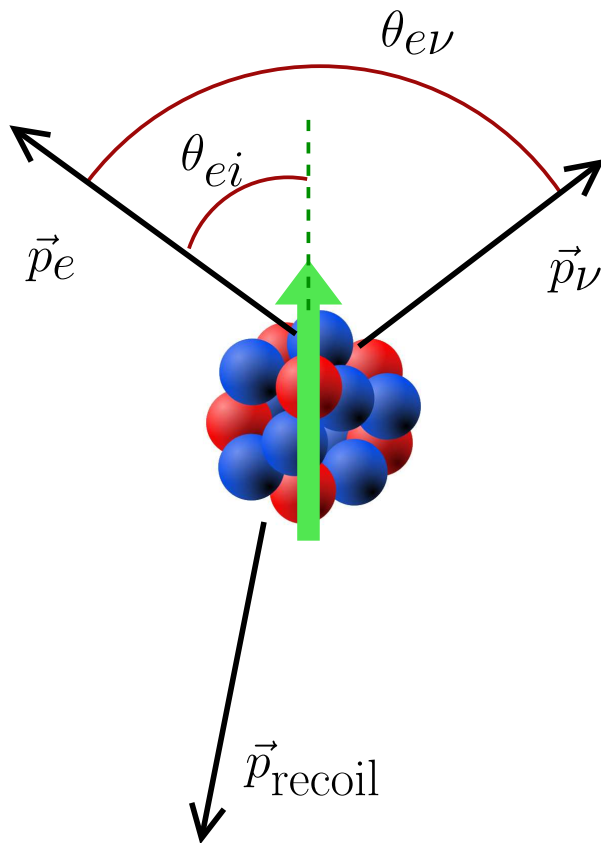


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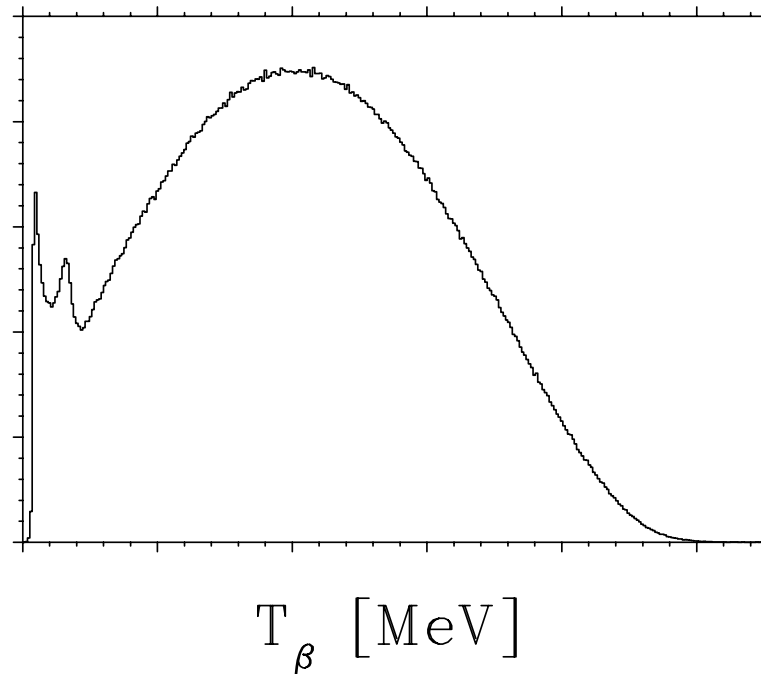
- look for **deviations** as an indication of **new physics**



A little more specifically...

Test SM via the **angular distribution** of β decay: the often-quoted Jackson, Treiman and Wyld (Phys Rev **106** and Nucl Phys **4**, 1957)

$$\frac{d^5W}{dE_e d\Omega_e d\Omega_{\nu_e}} = \overbrace{\frac{G_F^2 |\mathbf{V}_{ud}|^2}{(2\pi)^5}}^{\text{basic decay rate}} p_e E_e (A_0 - E_e)^2 \xi$$

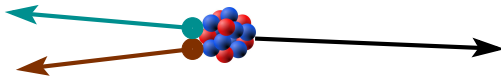


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vector

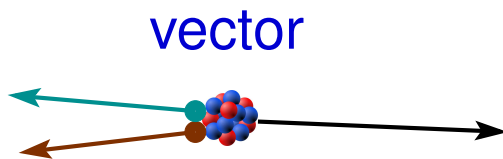


$$a_{\beta\nu} = \frac{|C_V|^2 + |C'_V|^2}{|C_V|^2 + |C'_V|^2}$$

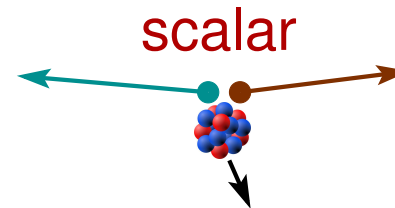
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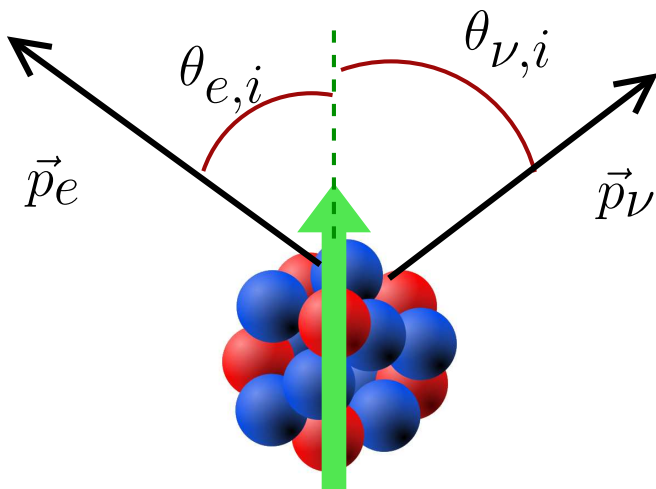
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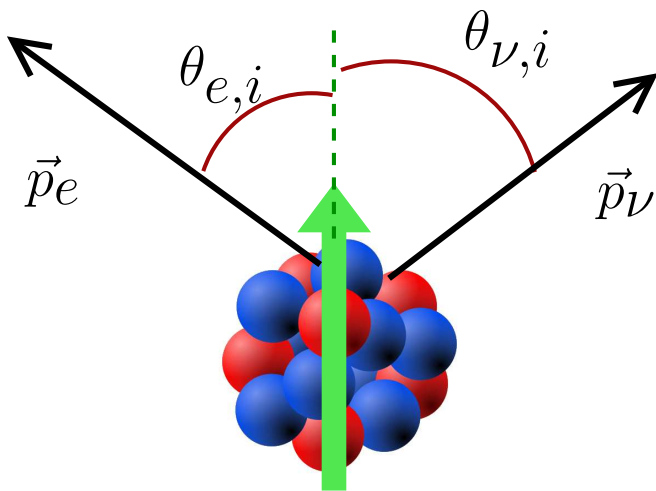
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$$A_\beta = \frac{-2\rho}{1+\rho^2} \left[(1 - xy) \sqrt{\frac{3(1+x^2)}{5(1+y^2)}} - \frac{\rho(1-y^2)}{5(1+y^2)} \right]$$

where $x \approx (M_L/M_R)^2 - \zeta$

and $y \approx (M_L/M_R)^2 + \zeta$

are right-handed current parameters
that are zero in the SM

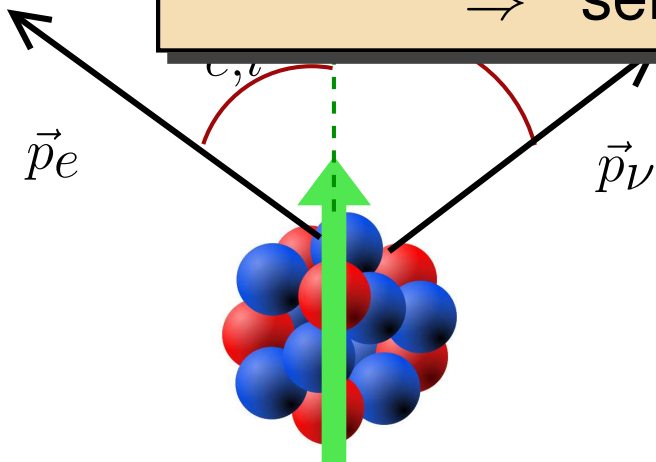
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$\langle \vec{I} \rangle \left[\vec{p}_e, \vec{p}_{\nu}, \vec{p}_e \times \vec{p}_{\nu} \right]$

β -decay parameters depend on the currents mediating the weak interaction
 \Rightarrow sensitive to **new physics** \Leftarrow



$$A_1 \beta = \frac{1 + \rho^2}{1 + \rho^2} \left[(1 - x y) \sqrt{5(1 + y^2)} - \frac{y^2}{5(1 + y^2)} \right]$$

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Goal must be **0.1%** to complement LHC

see Profumo, Ramsey-Musolf and Tulin, PRD **75** (2007)
and Cirigliano, González-Alonso and Graesser, JHEP **1302** (2013)

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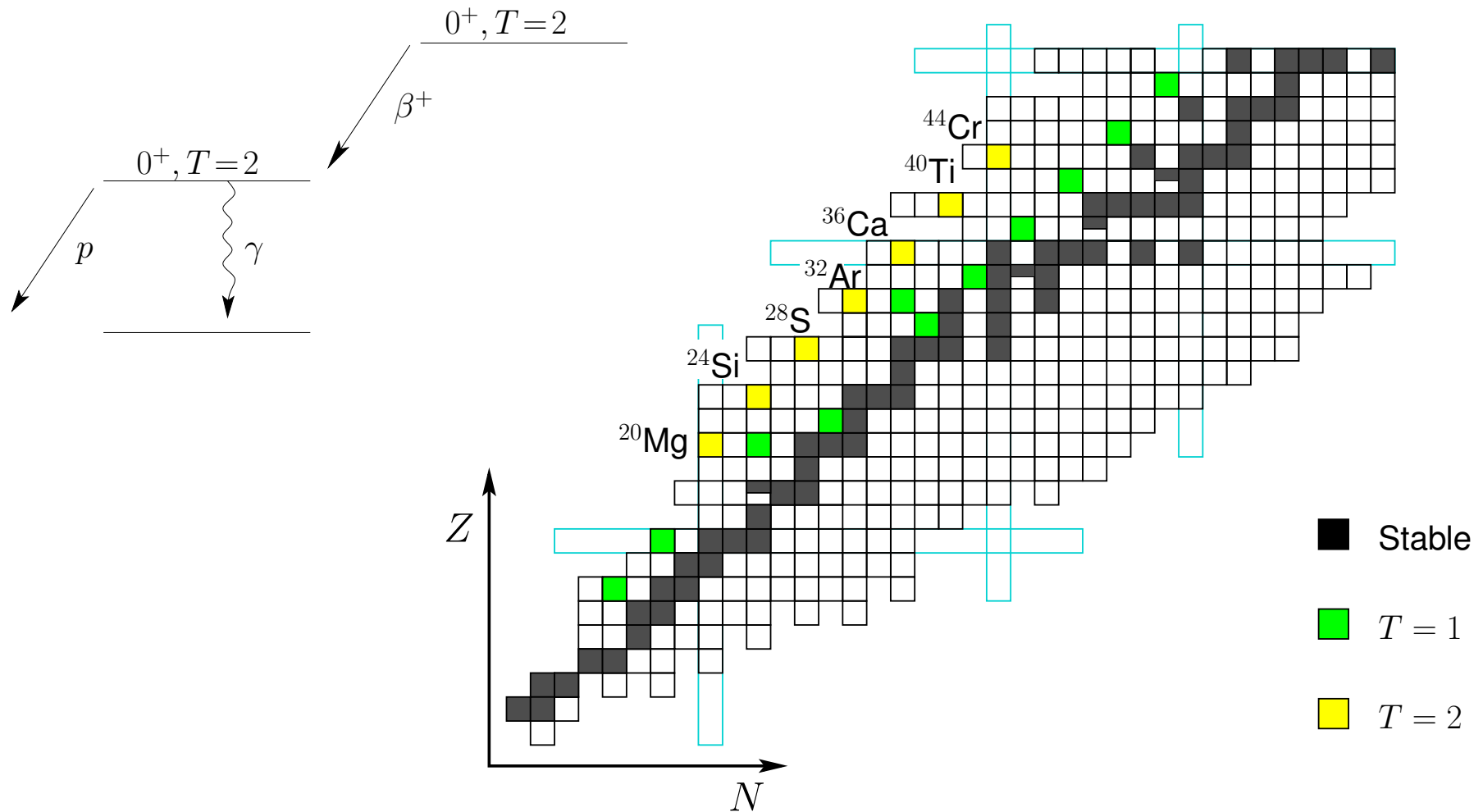
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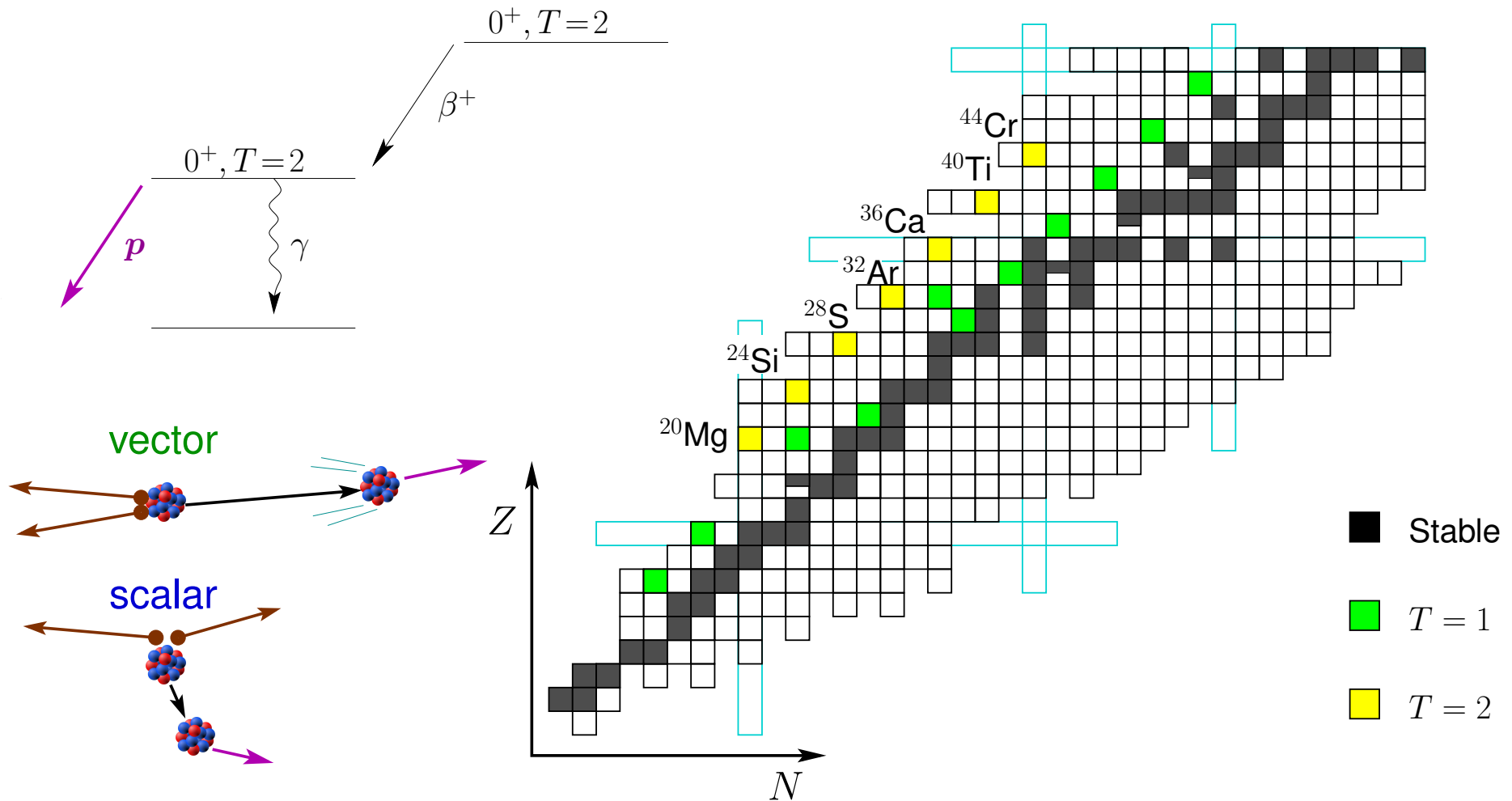
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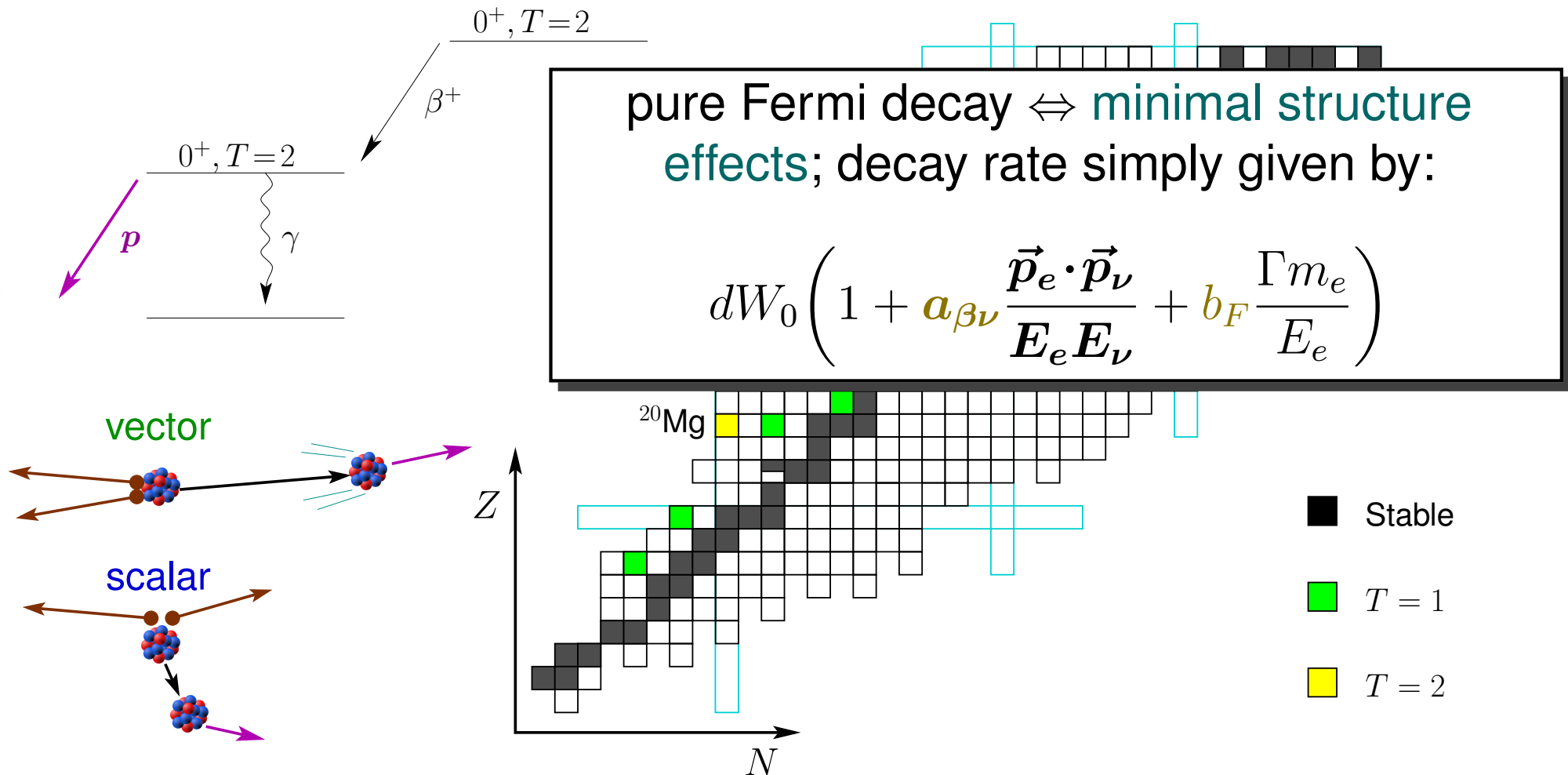


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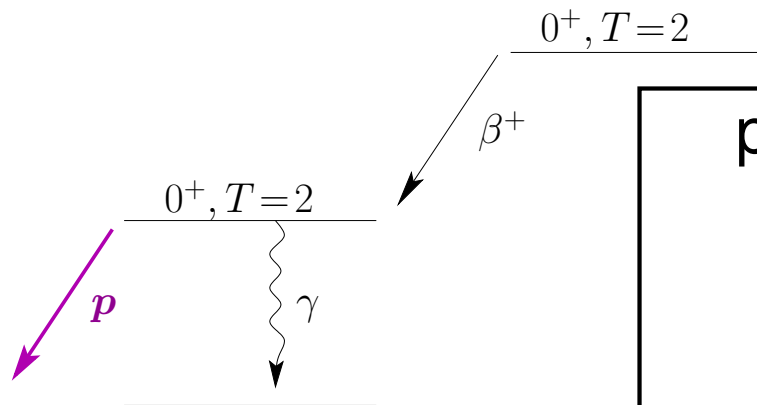
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- spectroscopy of proton-rich nuclei

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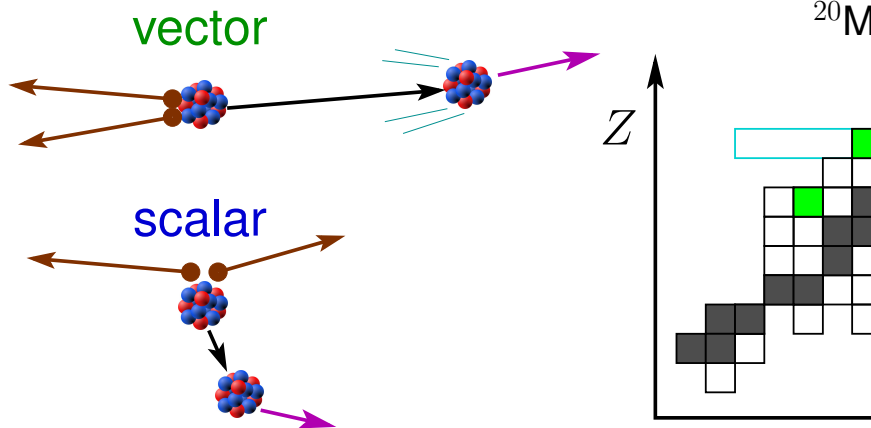
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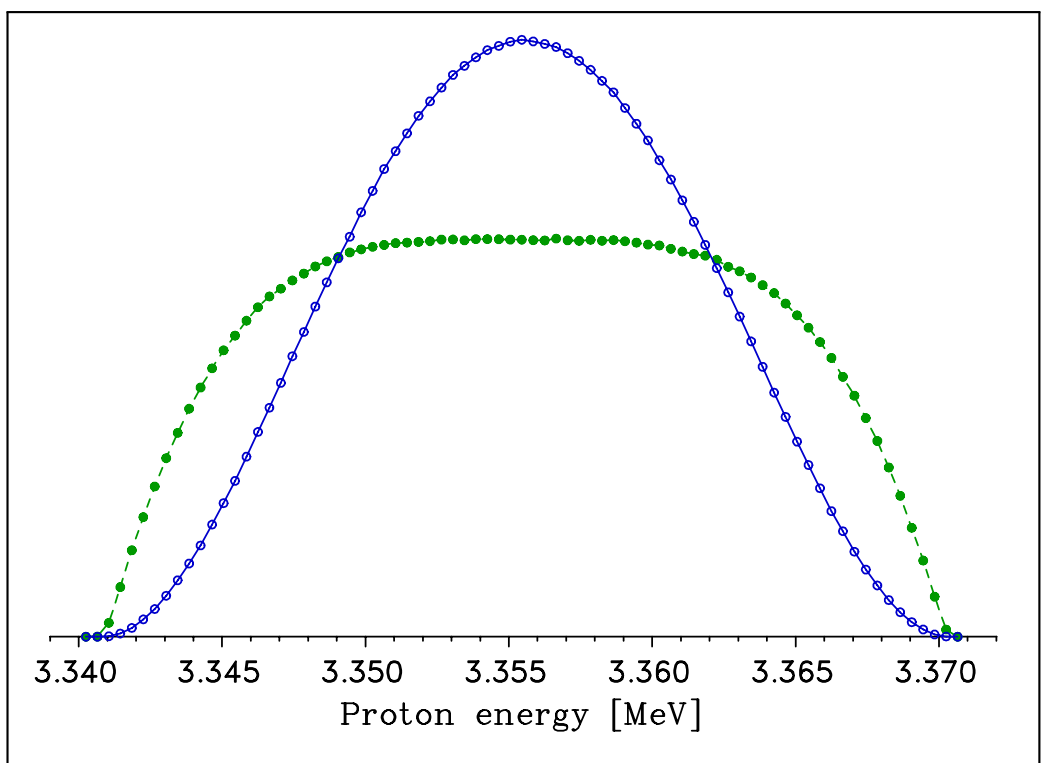


pure Fermi decay \Leftrightarrow minimal structure effects; decay rate simply given by:

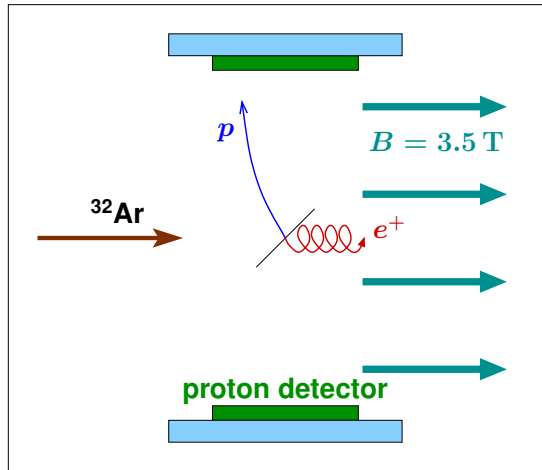
$$dW_0 \left(1 + a_{\beta\nu} \frac{\vec{p}_e \cdot \vec{p}_\nu}{E_e E_\nu} + b_F \frac{\Gamma m_e}{E_e} \right)$$



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$\beta - \nu$ correlation from ^{32}Ar



VOLUME 83, NUMBER 7

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

16 AUGUST 1999

Positron-Neutrino Correlation in the $0^+ \rightarrow 0^+$ Decay of ^{32}Ar

E. G. Adelberger,¹ C. Ortiz,² A. García,² H. E. Swanson,¹ M. Beck,¹ O. Tengblad,³ M. J. G. Borge,³ I. Martel,⁴
H. Bichsel,¹ and the ISOLDE Collaboration⁴

¹Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195-1560

²Department of Physics, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

³Instituto de Estructura de la Materia, CSIC, E-28006 Madrid, Spain

⁴EP Division, CERN, Geneva, Switzerland CH-1211

(Received 24 February 1999)

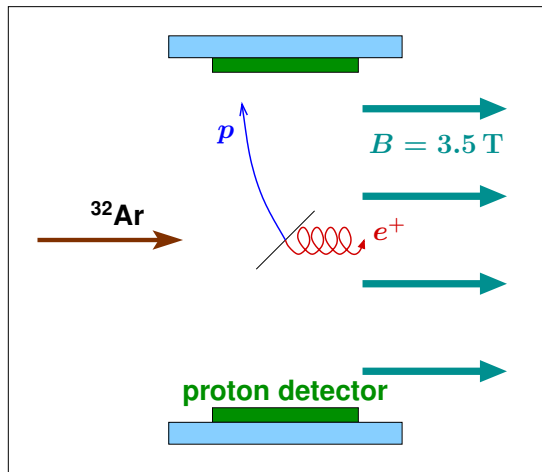
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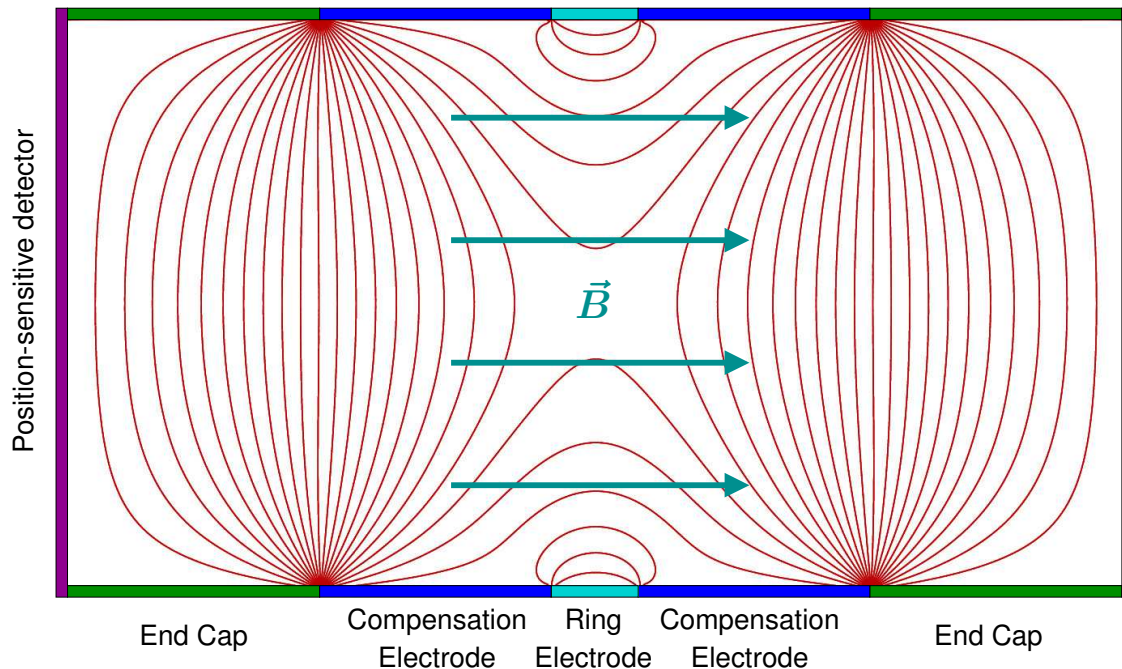
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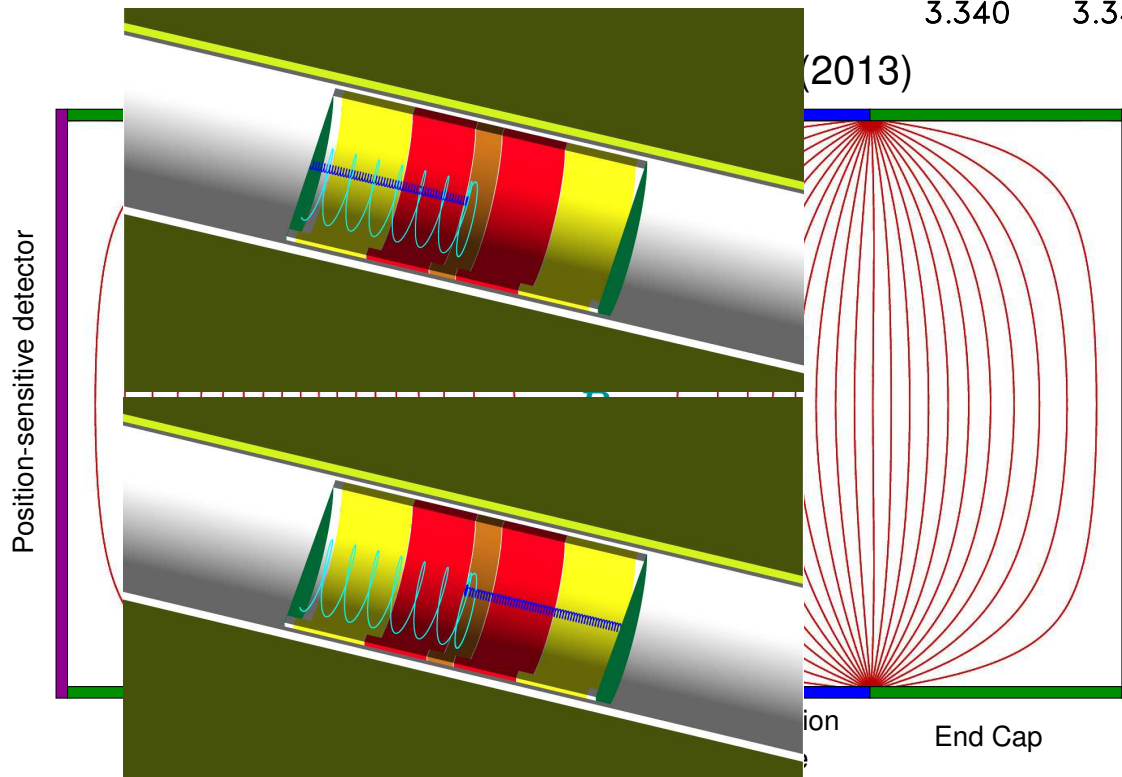
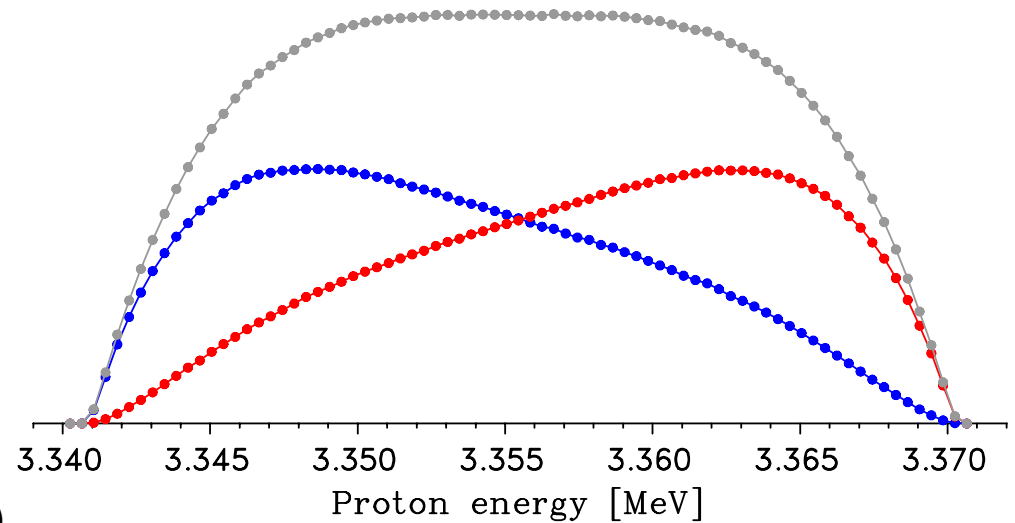
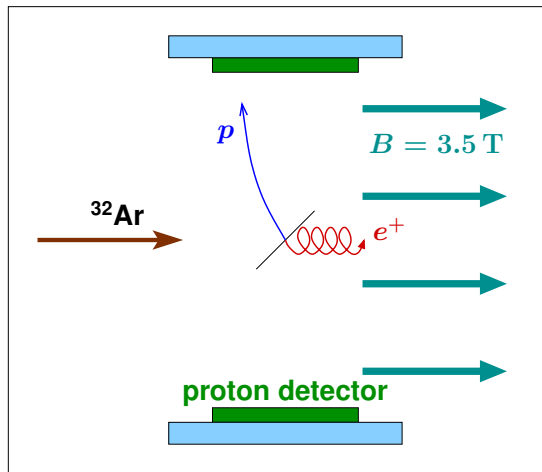
Mehlman *et al.*, NIM **A712**, 9 (2013)



But why throw away useful information?

\leadsto increase sensitivity and solid angle using a Penning trap to observe $e - p$ coincidences!

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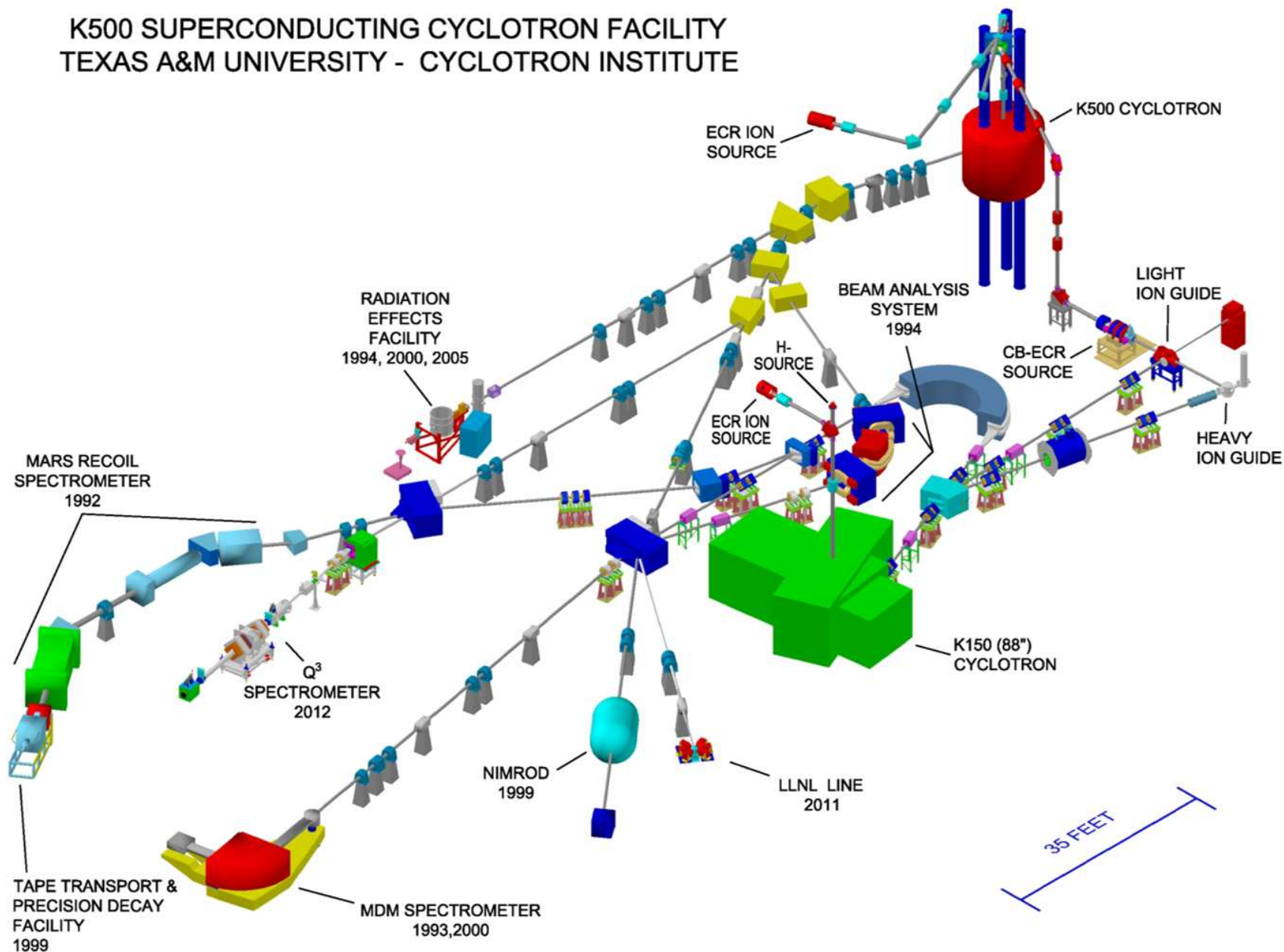


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A Penning trap at T-REX CI/TAMU

K500 SUPERCONDUCTING CYCLOTRON FACILITY TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY - CYCLOTRON INSTITUTE

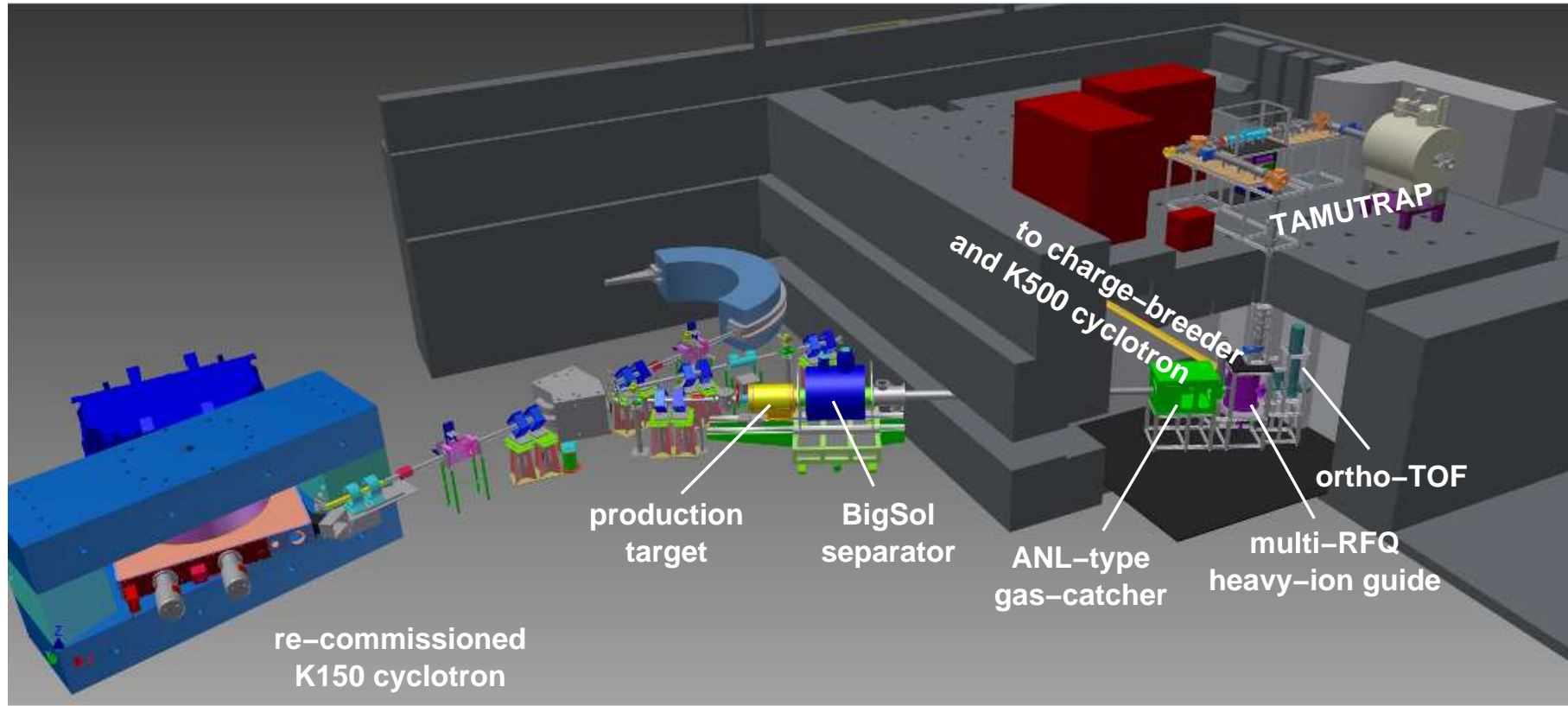


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- will be the **world's most open-geometry** ion trap!
- *uniquely* suited for studying β -delayed proton decays:
 β - ν correlations, ft values/ V_{ud}
- also amendable to mass measurements, EC studies, laser spectroscopy, ... \langle insert your idea here \rangle

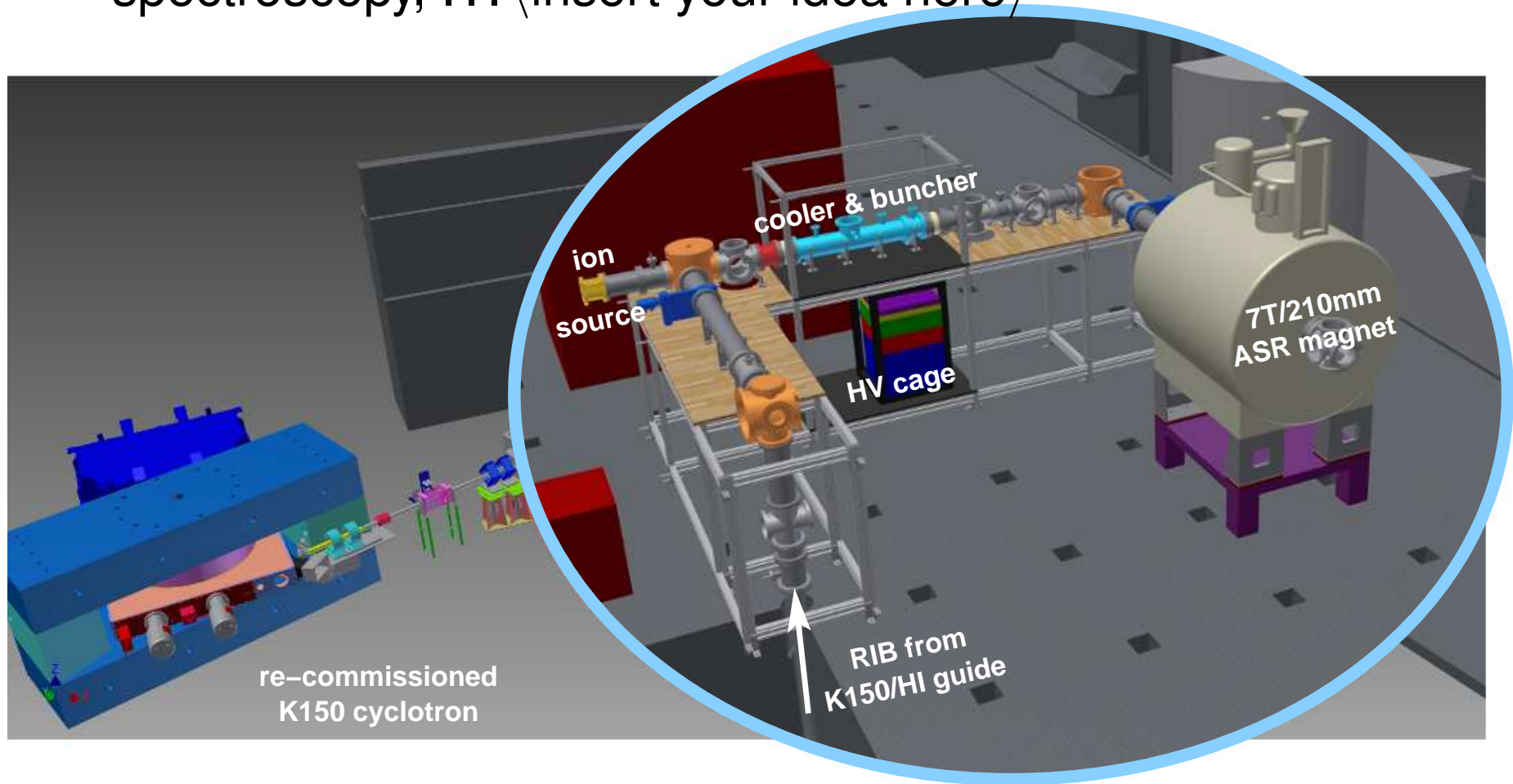
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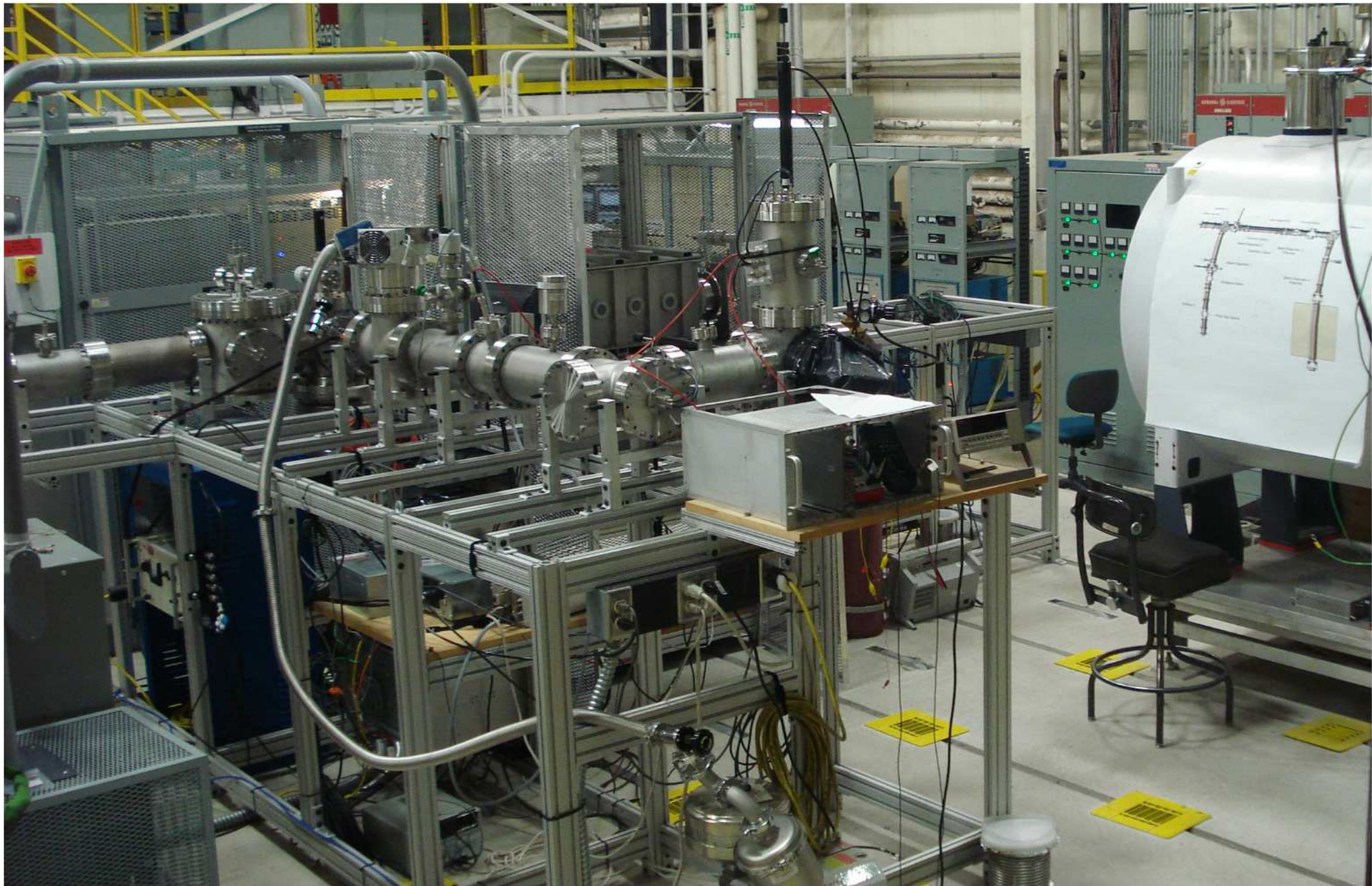


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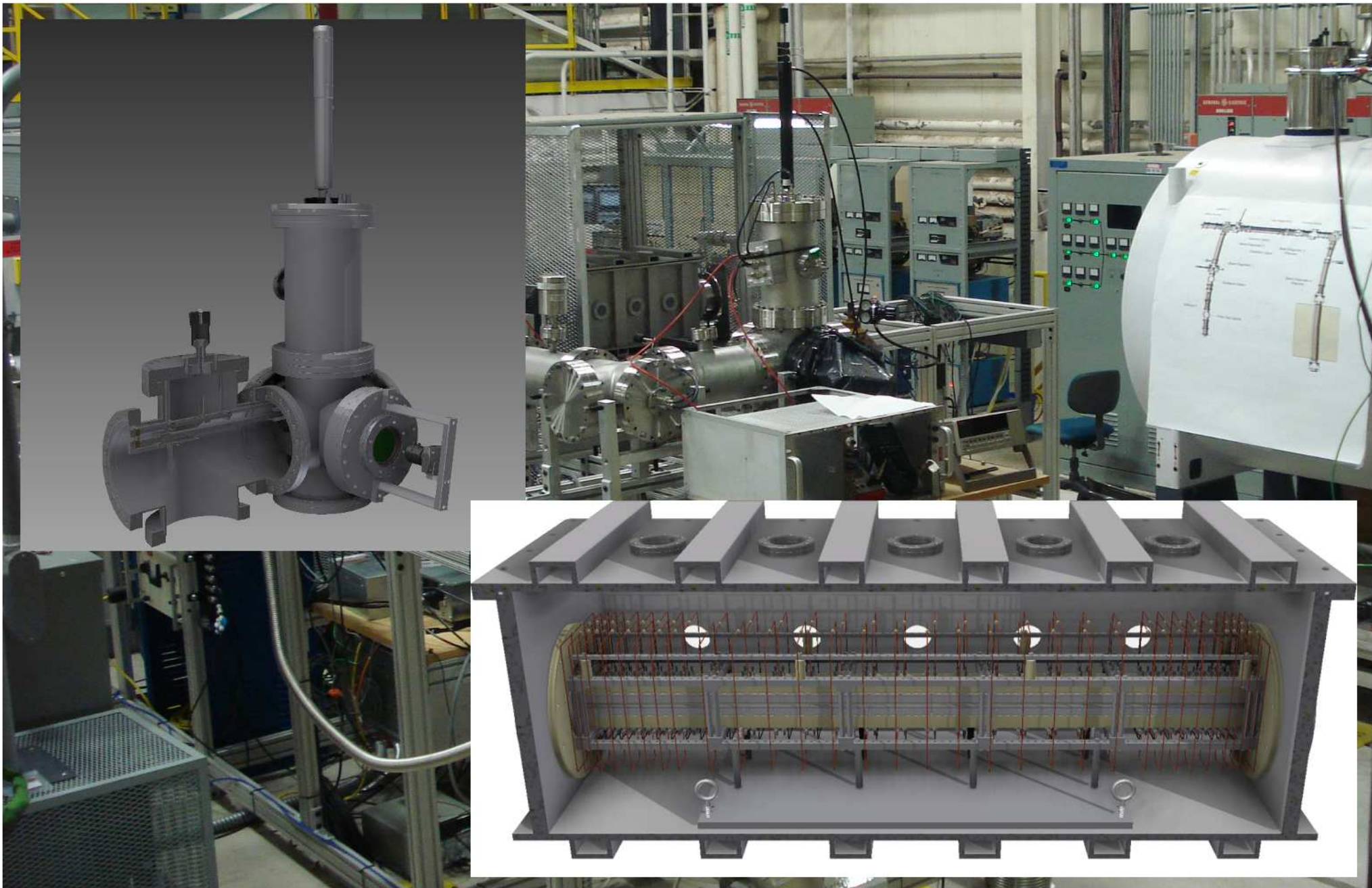
Current status (come visit and see!)



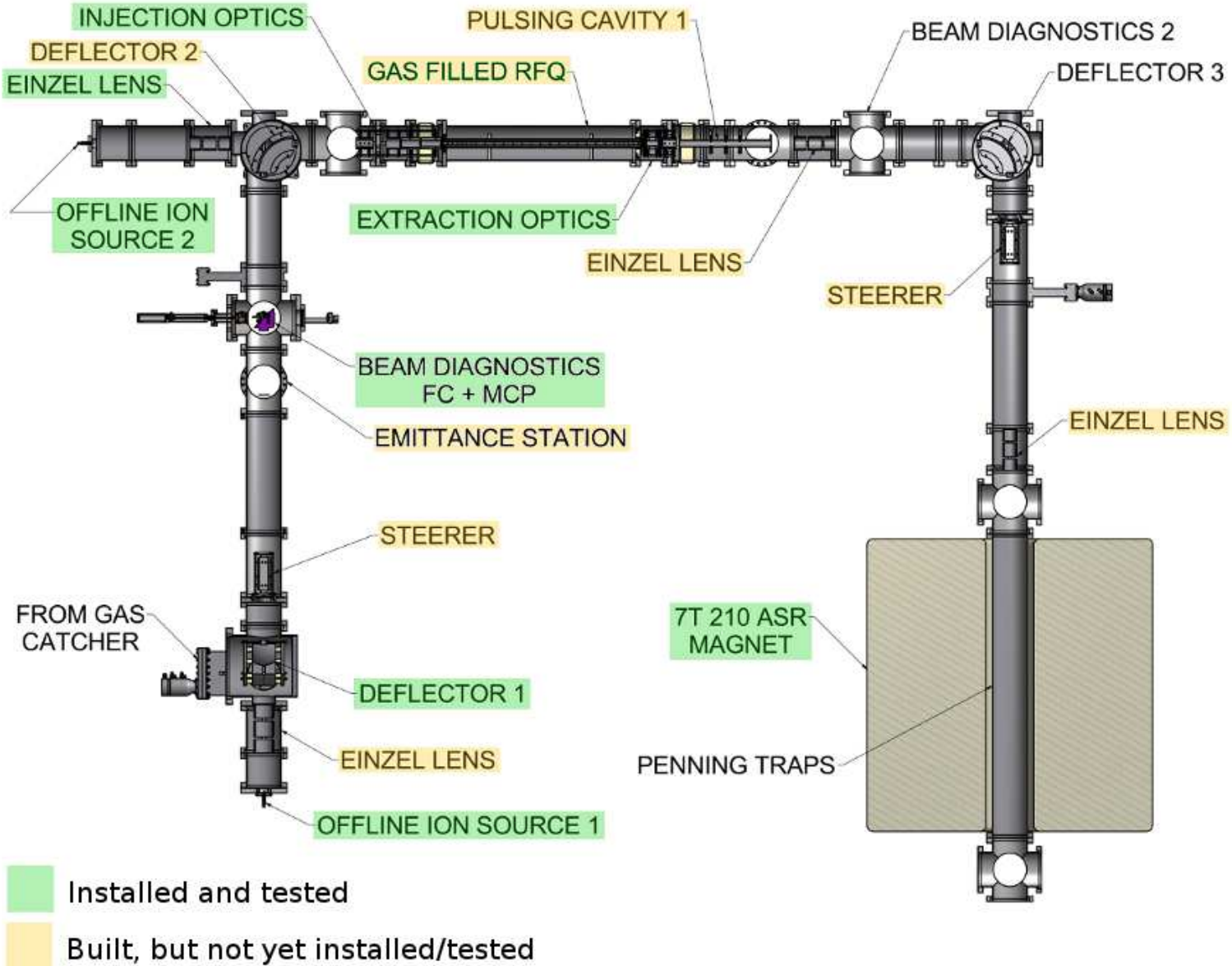
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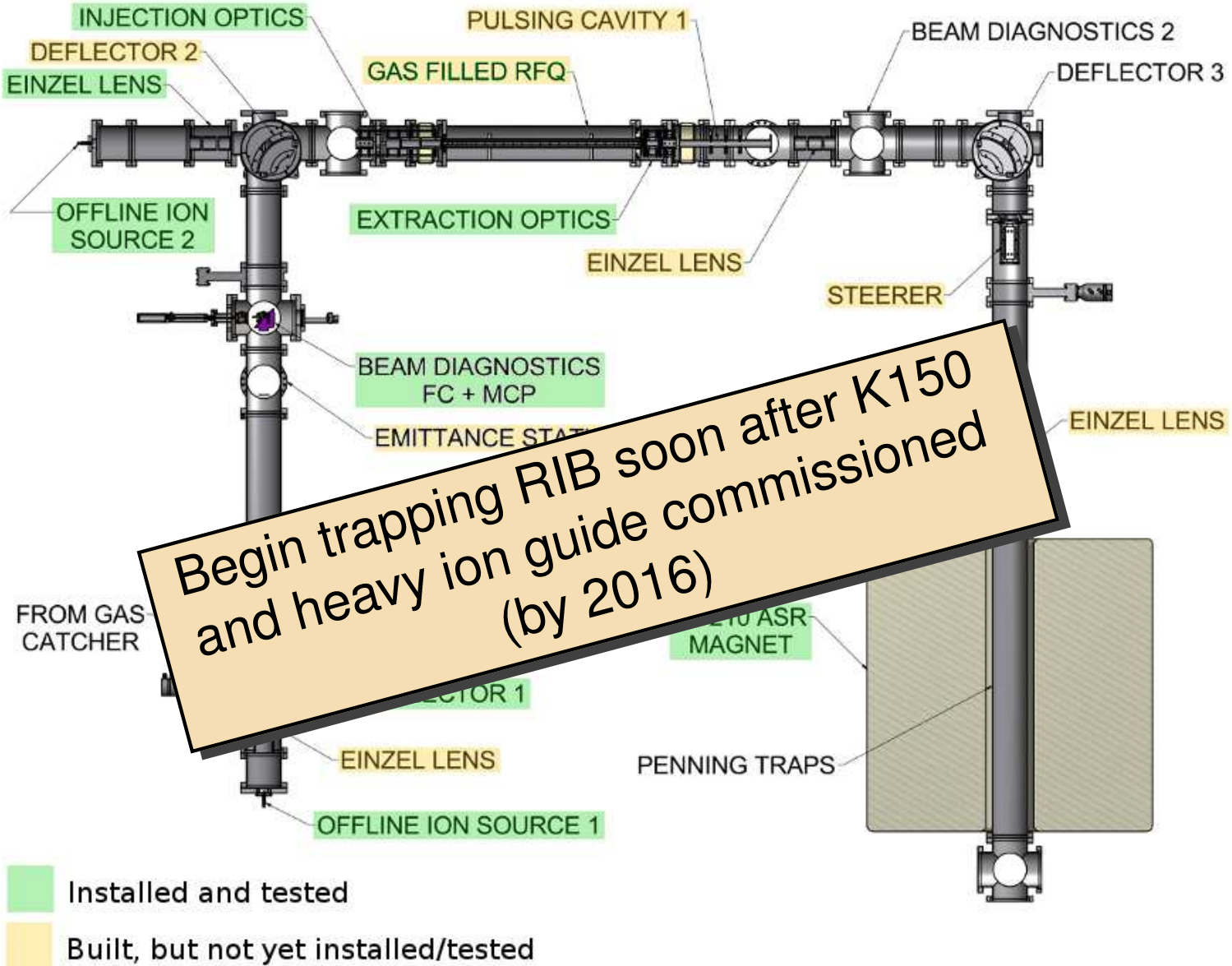
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Begin trapping RIB soon after K150
and heavy ion guide commissioned
(by 2016)

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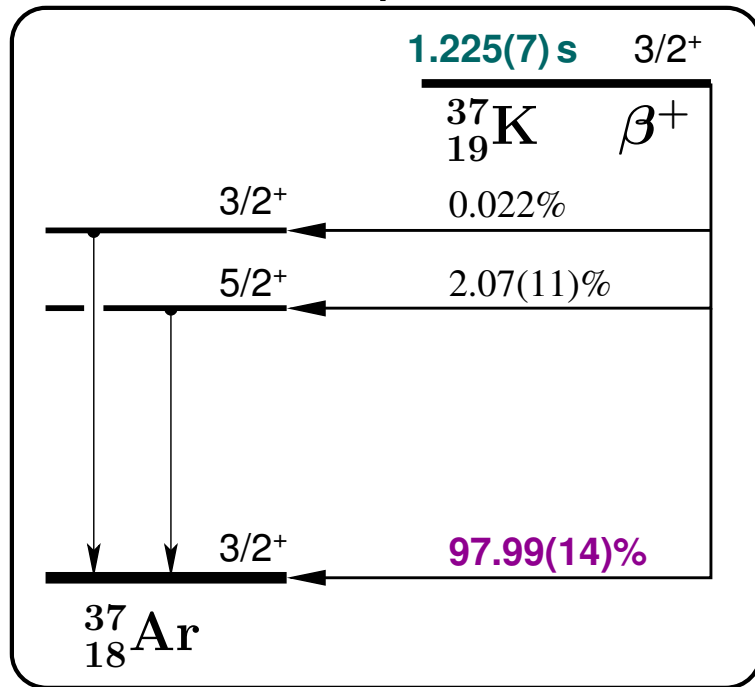
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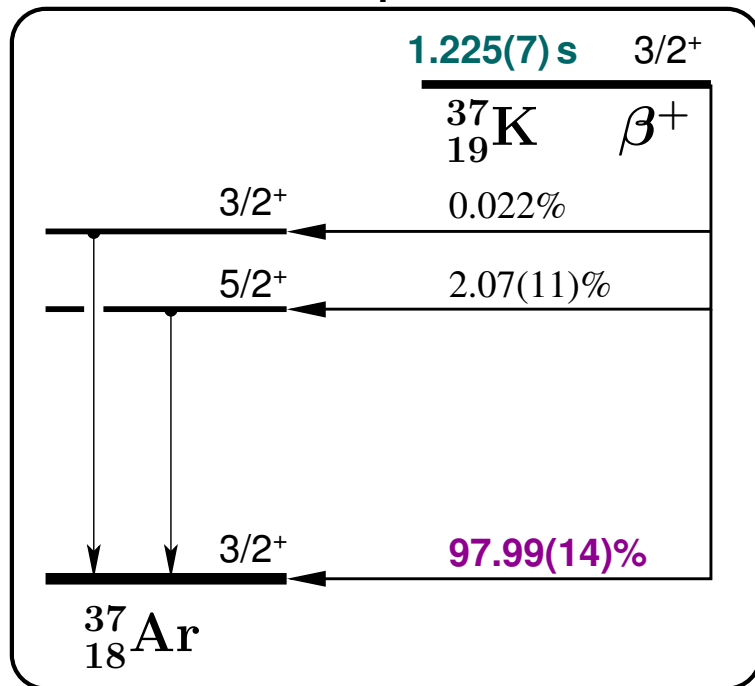


😊 **isobaric analogue** decay

😊 **strong** branch to g.s.

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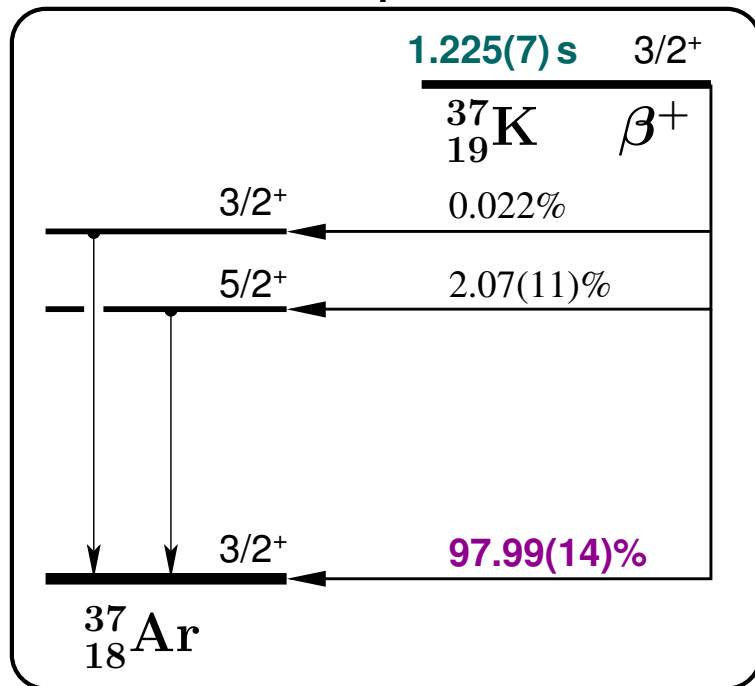
😊 **polarization/alignment**

😊 **mixed** Fermi/Gamow-Teller

\Rightarrow need $\rho \equiv G_A M_{GT} / G_V M_F$
to get SM prediction for correlation parameters

The β^+ -decay of ^{37}K

Almost as simple as $0^+ \rightarrow 0^+$:



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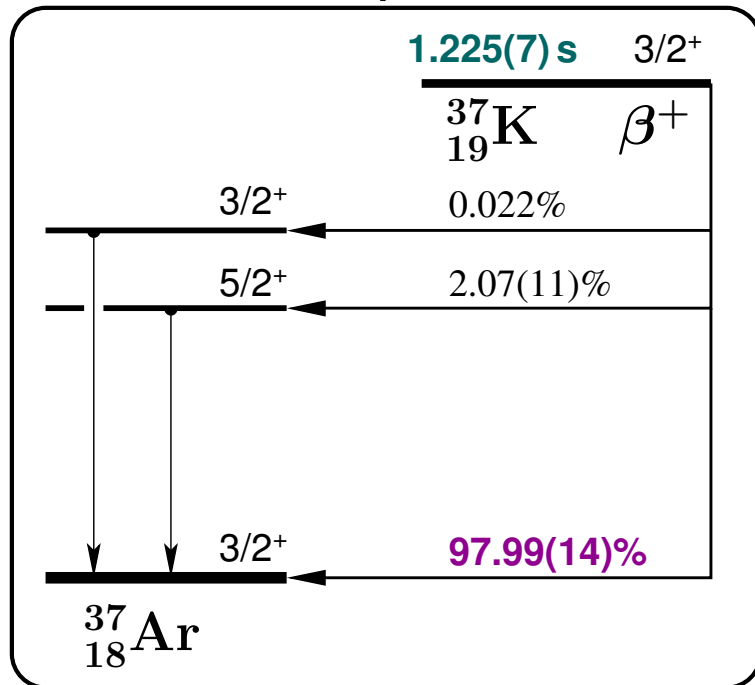
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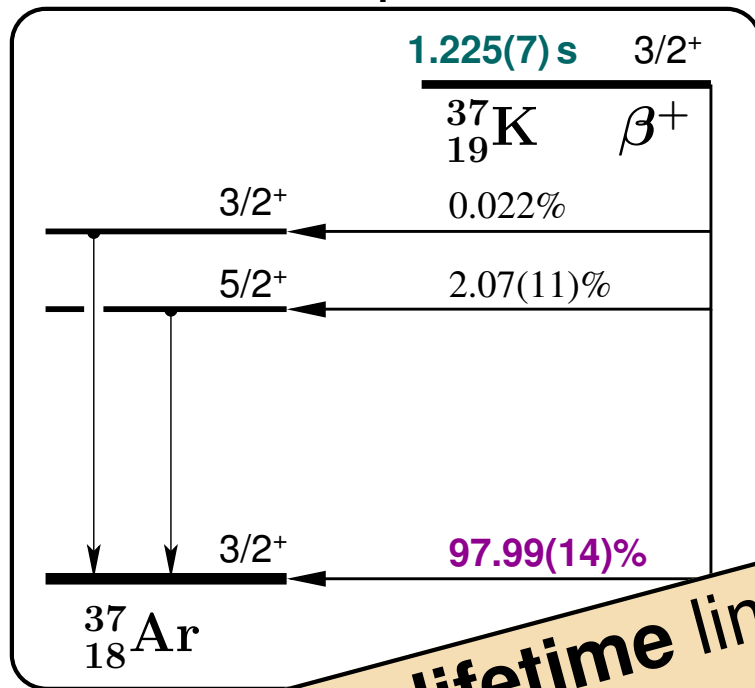
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$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Q_{EC}: \pm 0.003\% \\ BR: \pm 0.14\% \\ t_{1/2}: \pm \mathbf{0.57\%} \end{array} \right\} \mathcal{F}t = 4562(28) \Rightarrow \rho = 0.5874(\mathbf{71})$$

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get ρ

Q_{EC} :

BR :

$t_{1/2}$: $\pm 0.57\%$

The lifetime limits the $\mathcal{F}t$ value
 and hence precision of ρ
 and hence the SM predictions
 of the **correlation parameters**

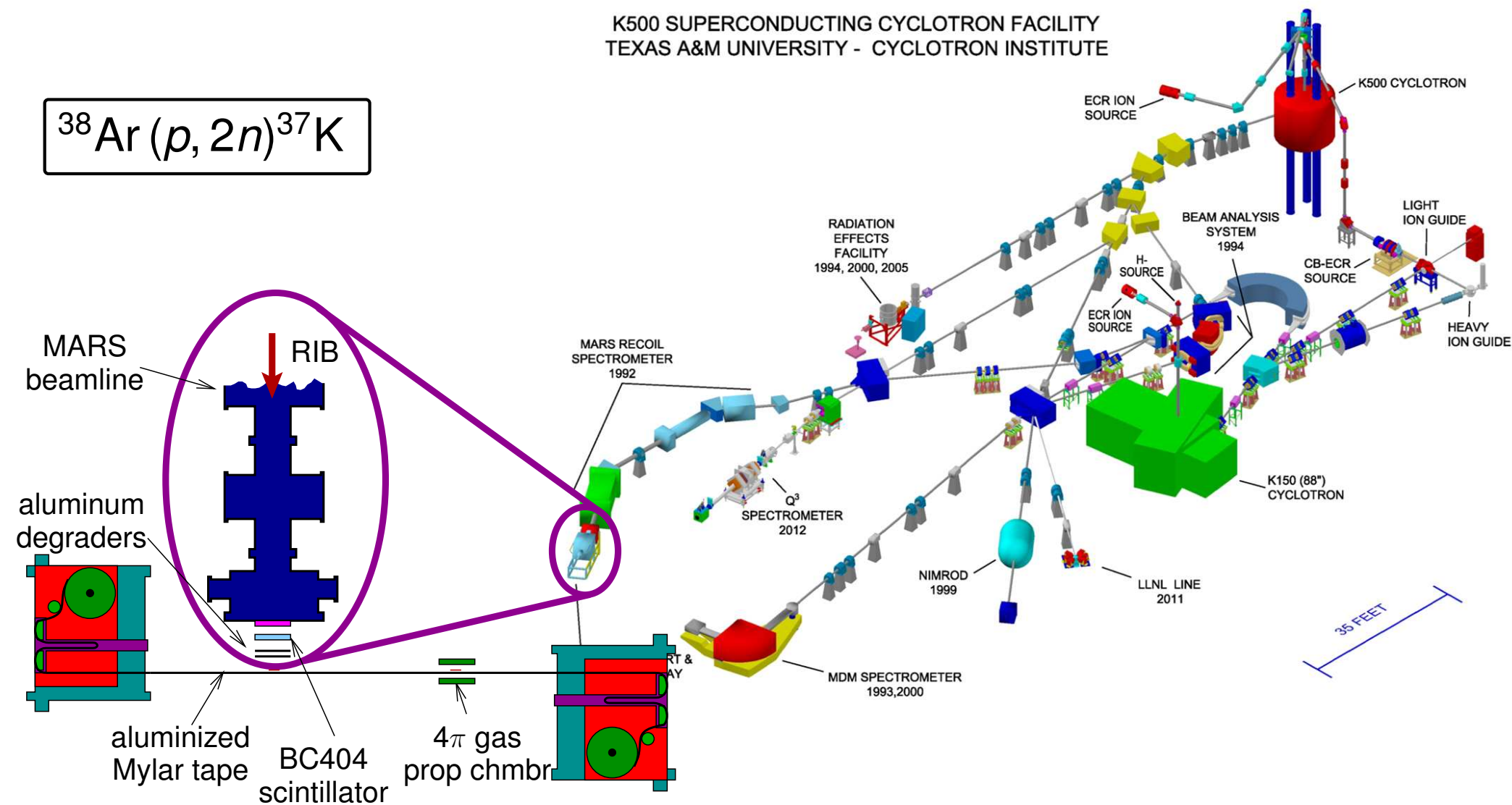
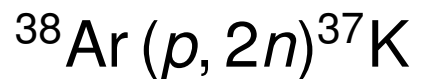
$$\mathcal{F}t = 4562(28) \Rightarrow$$

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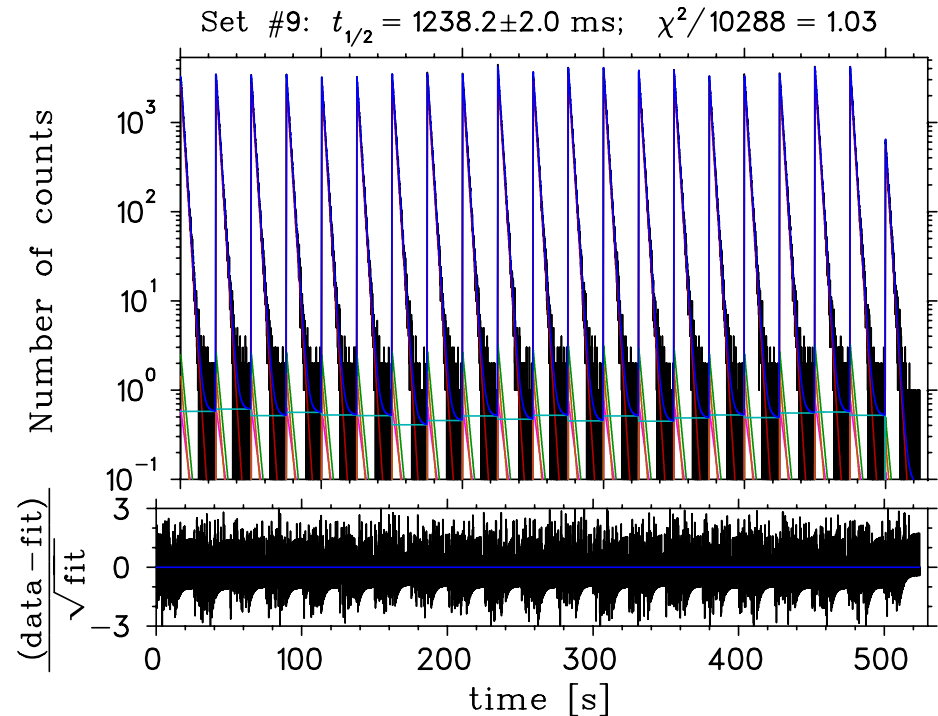
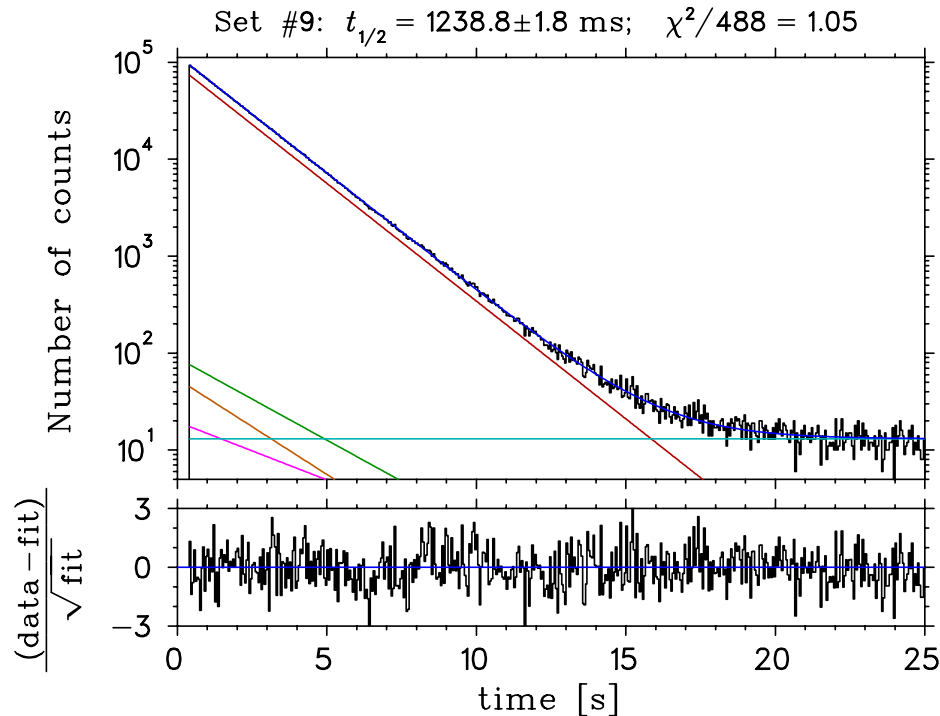
$$\mathcal{F}t - 1$$

Measuring the lifetime at the CI

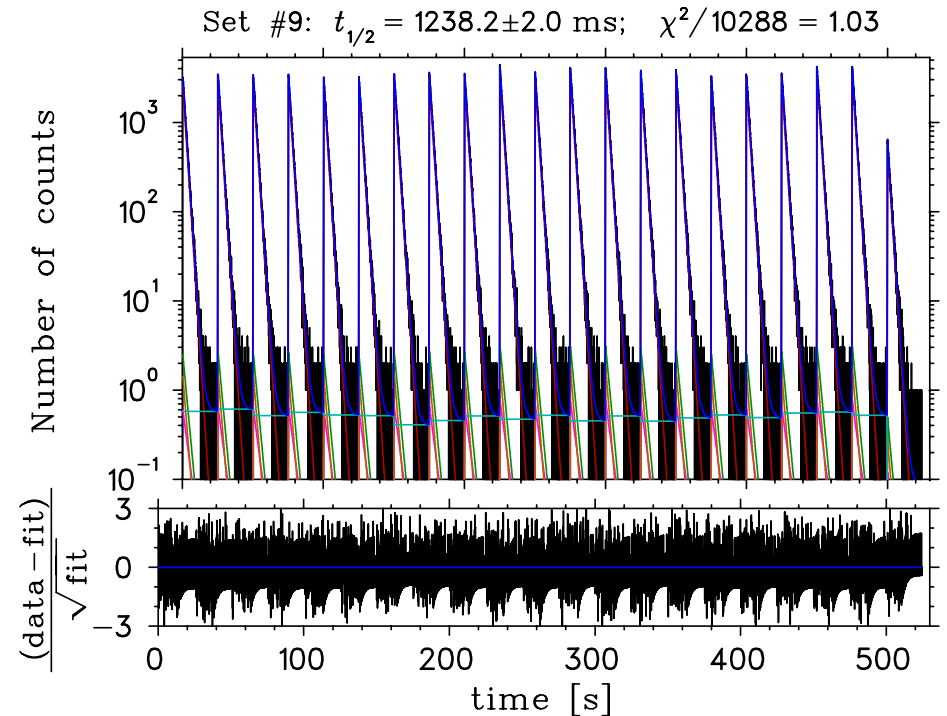
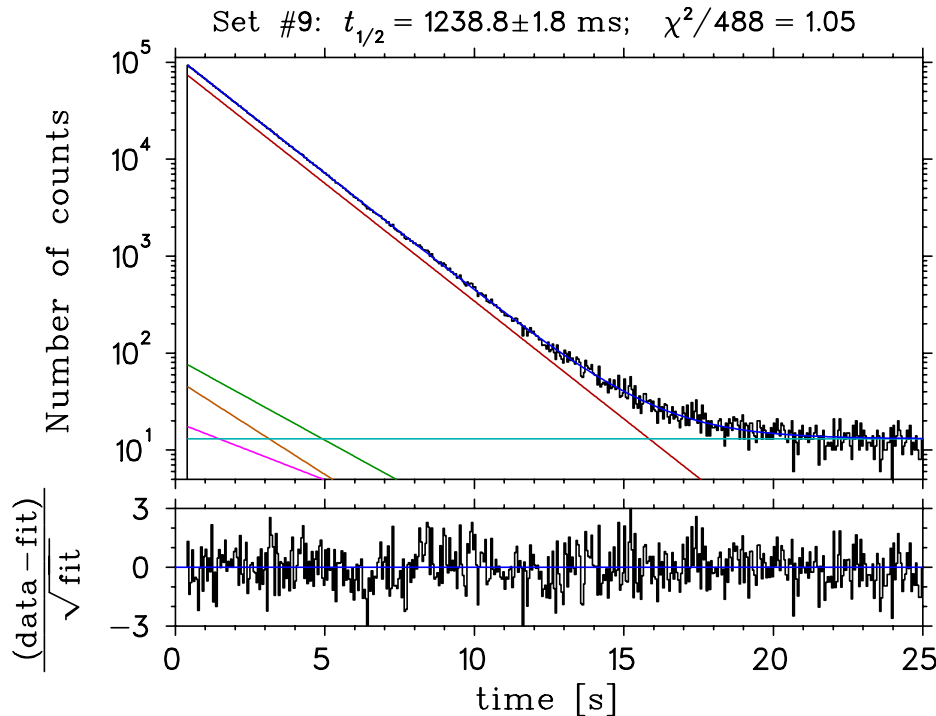
K500 SUPERCONDUCTING CYCLOTRON FACILITY
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY - CYCLOTRON INSTITUTE



Improving the lifetime



Improving the lifetime



nearly a $10\times$ improvement: $t_{1/2} = 1236.51 \pm 0.47 \pm 0.83$ ms

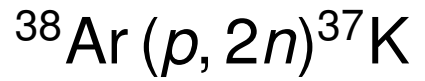


$$\Rightarrow \Delta \mathcal{F}t = 0.62\% \longrightarrow 0.18\%$$

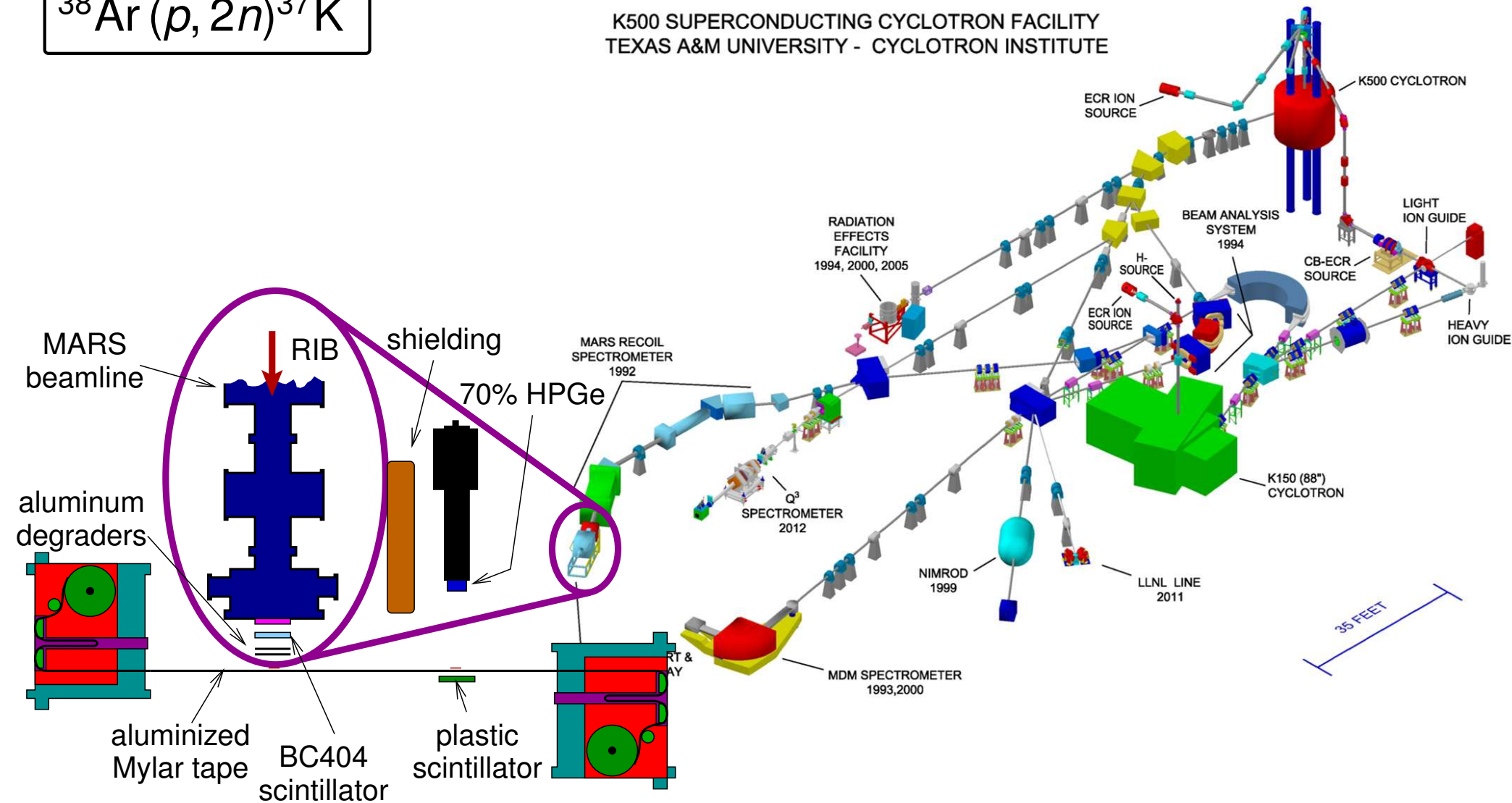
$$\text{and } \Delta \rho = 1.2\% \longrightarrow \mathbf{0.4\%}$$

P. Shidling *et al.*, Phys Rev C (R), in press
arXiv:1407.1742

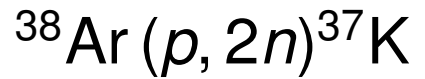
Branching ratio — analysis just starting



K500 SUPERCONDUCTING CYCLOTRON FACILITY
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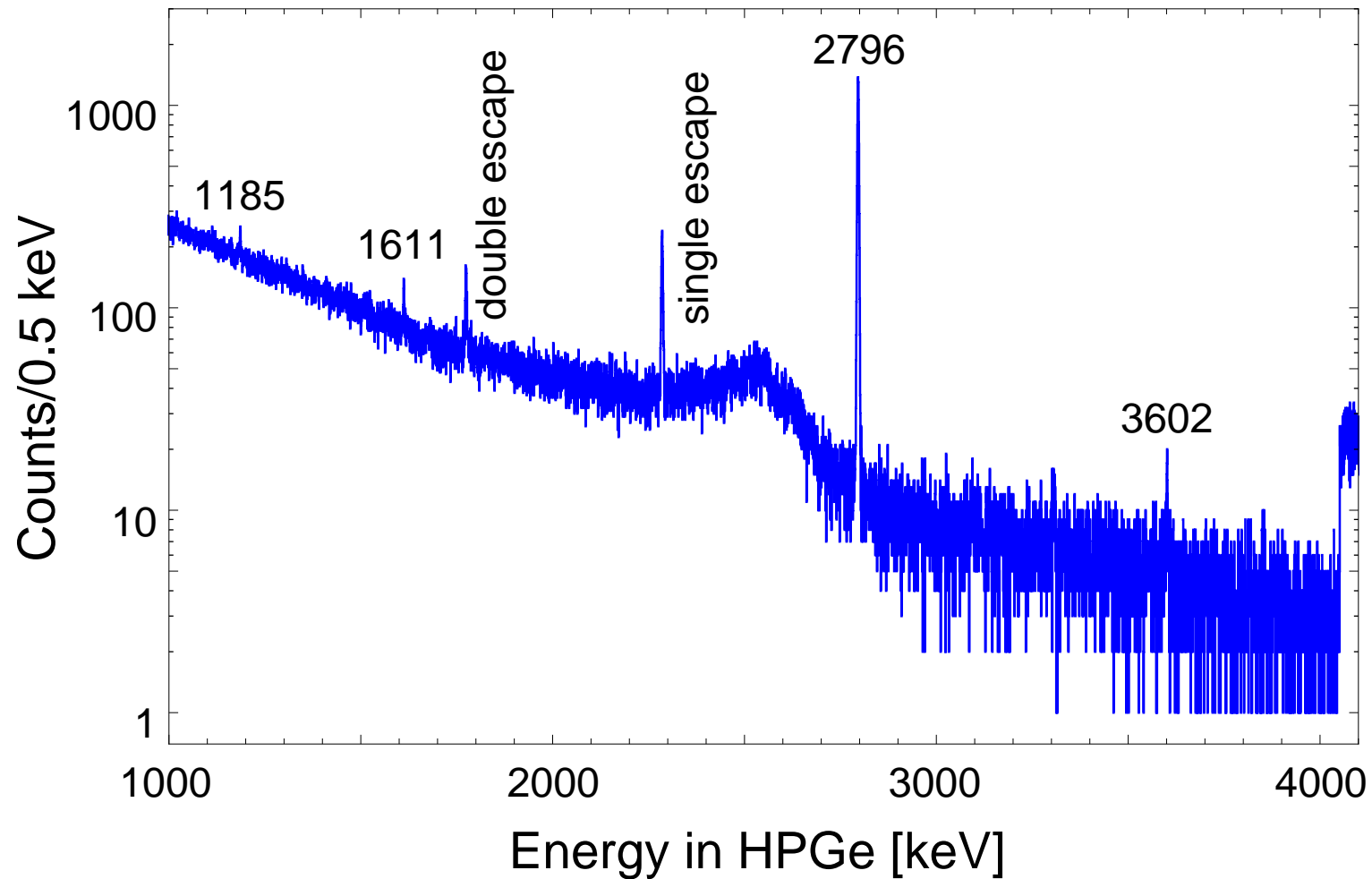
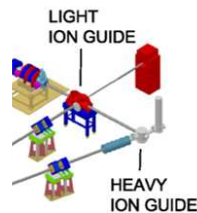
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K500 SUPERCONDUCTING CYCLOTRON FACILITY
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY - CYCLOTRON INSTITUTE

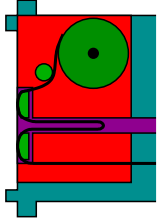


JO CYCLOTRON



MARS
beamline

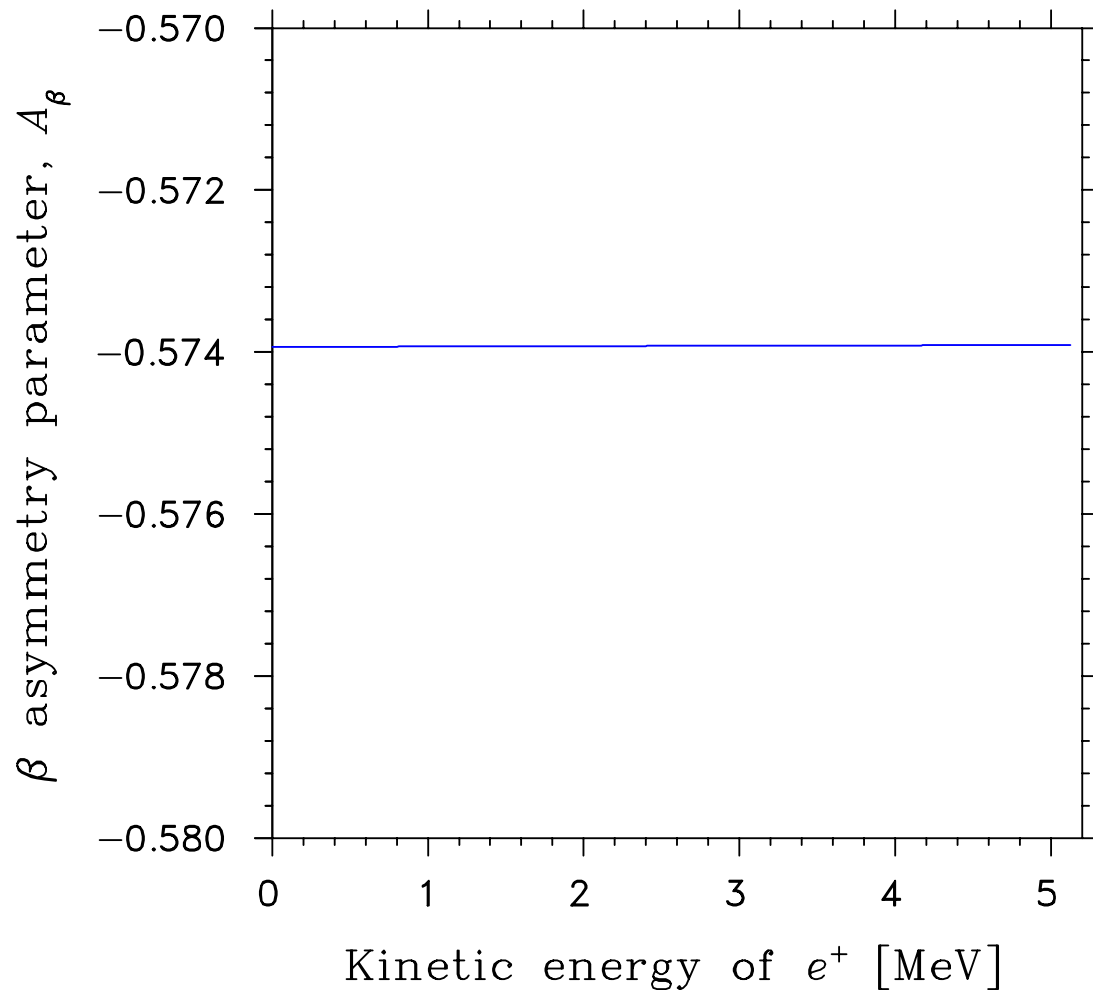
aluminum
degraders



al M

What can we learn, e.g. from A_β ?

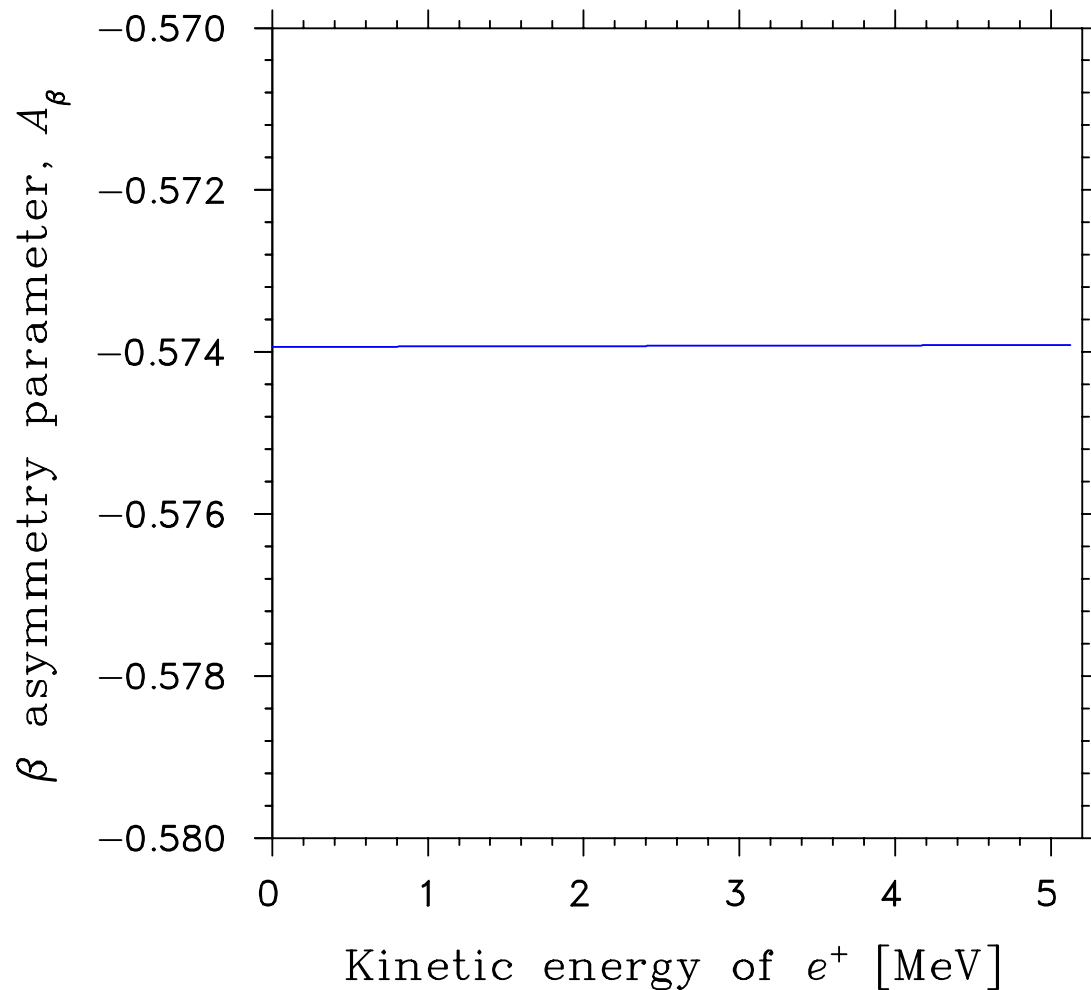
$$A_\beta = \frac{-2\rho}{1 + \rho^2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} - \frac{\rho}{5} \right) + \dots$$



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the nucleus isn't infinitely heavy...



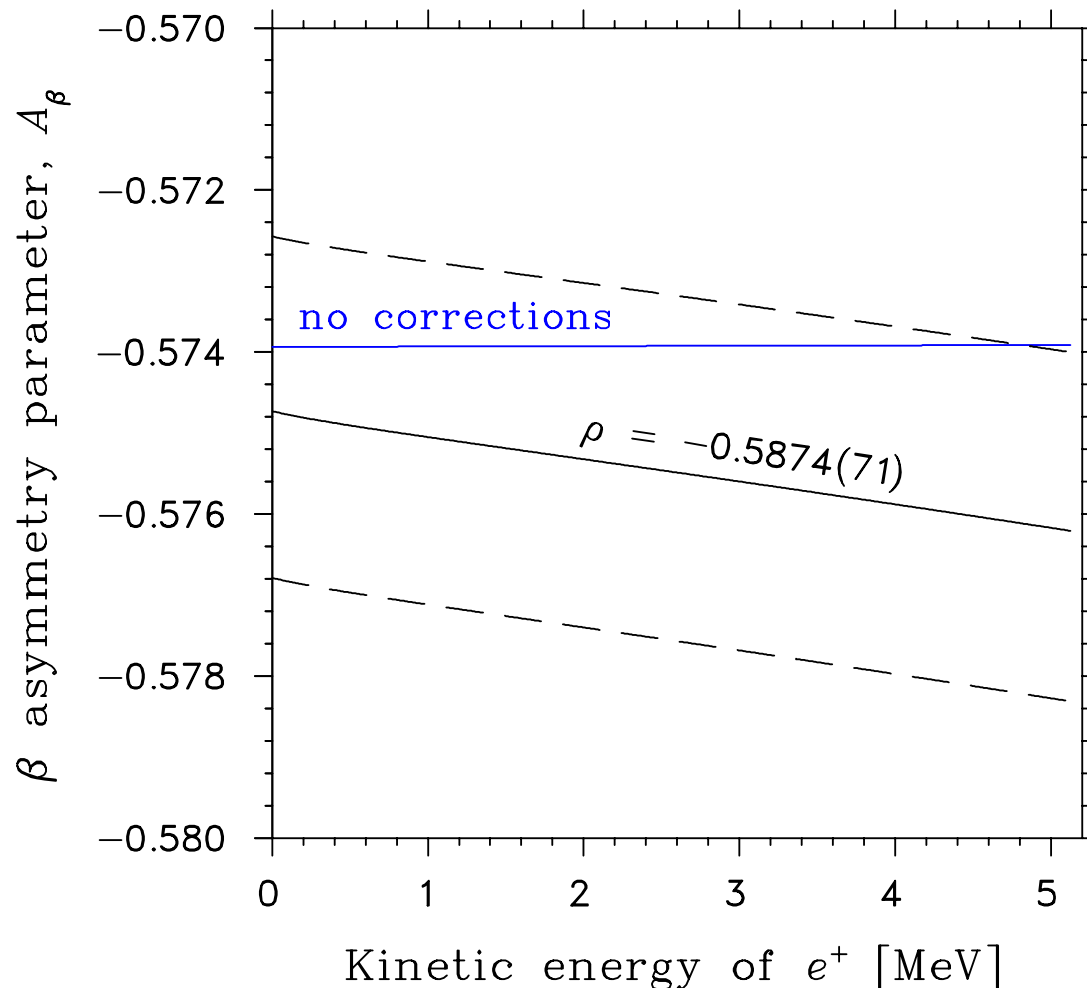
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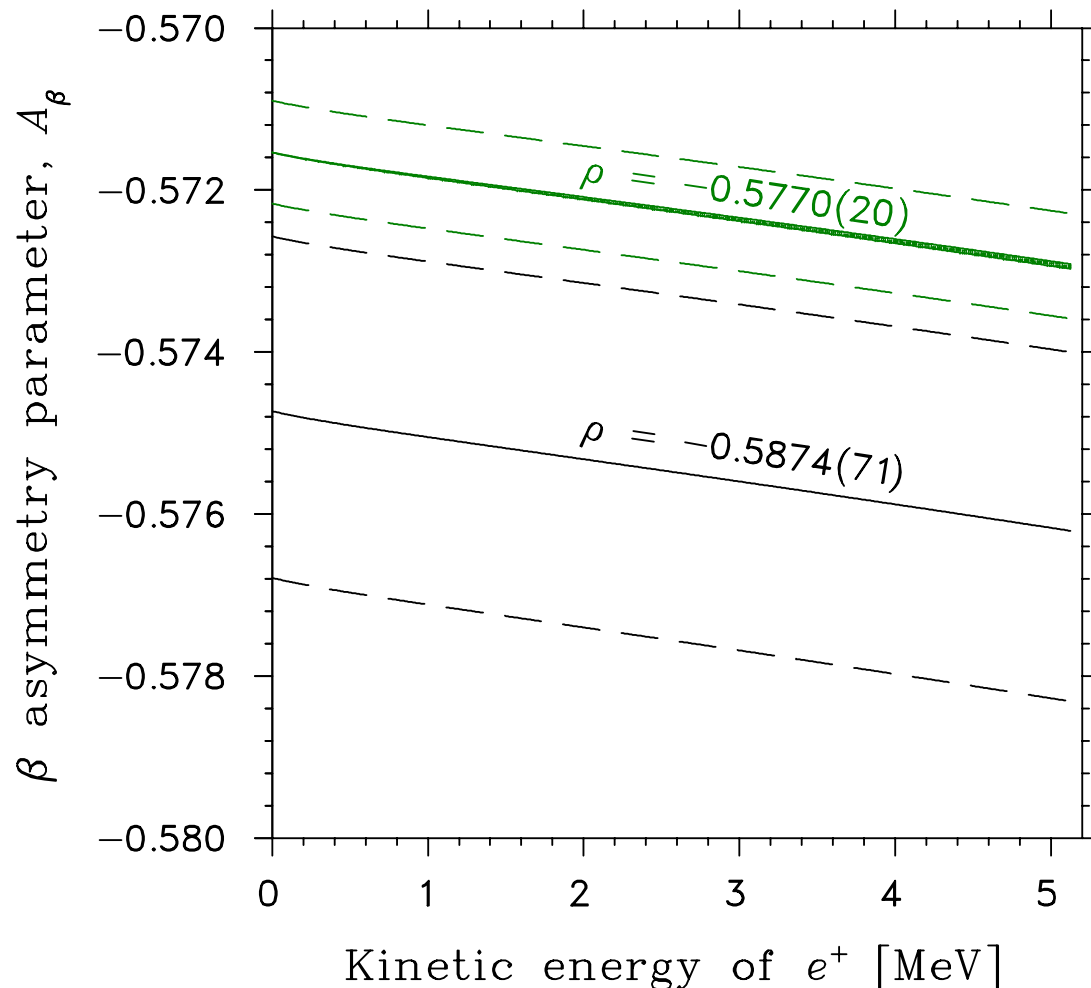
with new lifetime:

$$A_\beta = -0.5739(21) \\ \rightarrow -0.5719(7)$$



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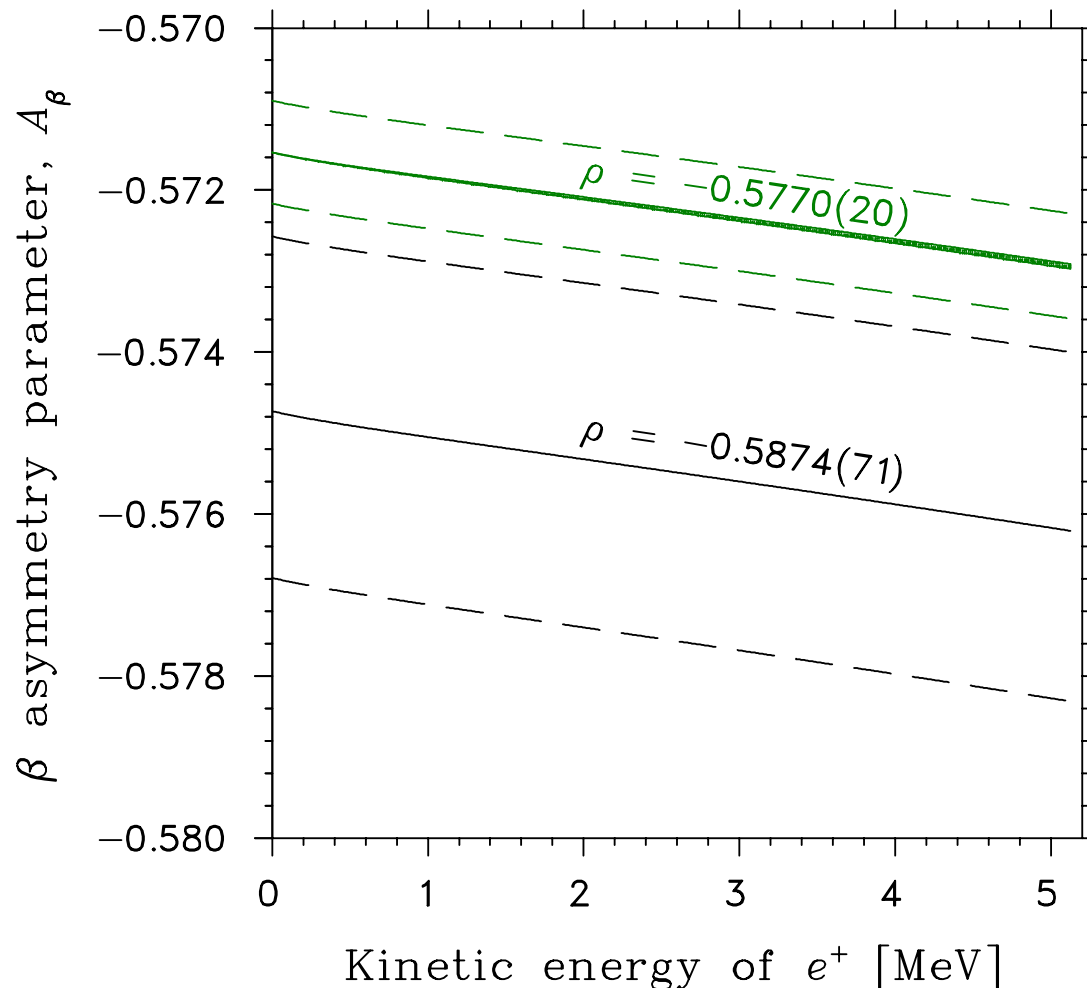
• recoil order corrections under control from EM moments:

$$\mu \Rightarrow b \text{ to } \pm 0.09\%$$

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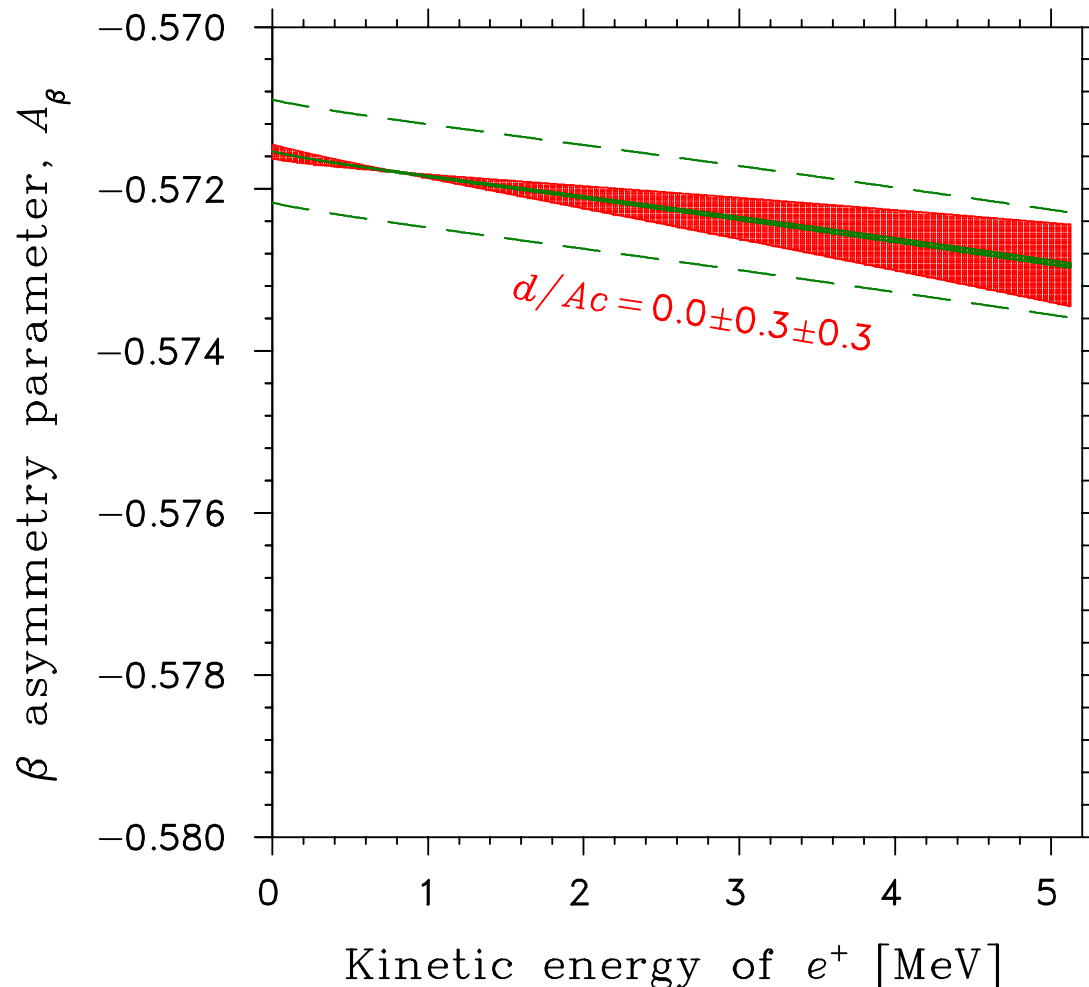
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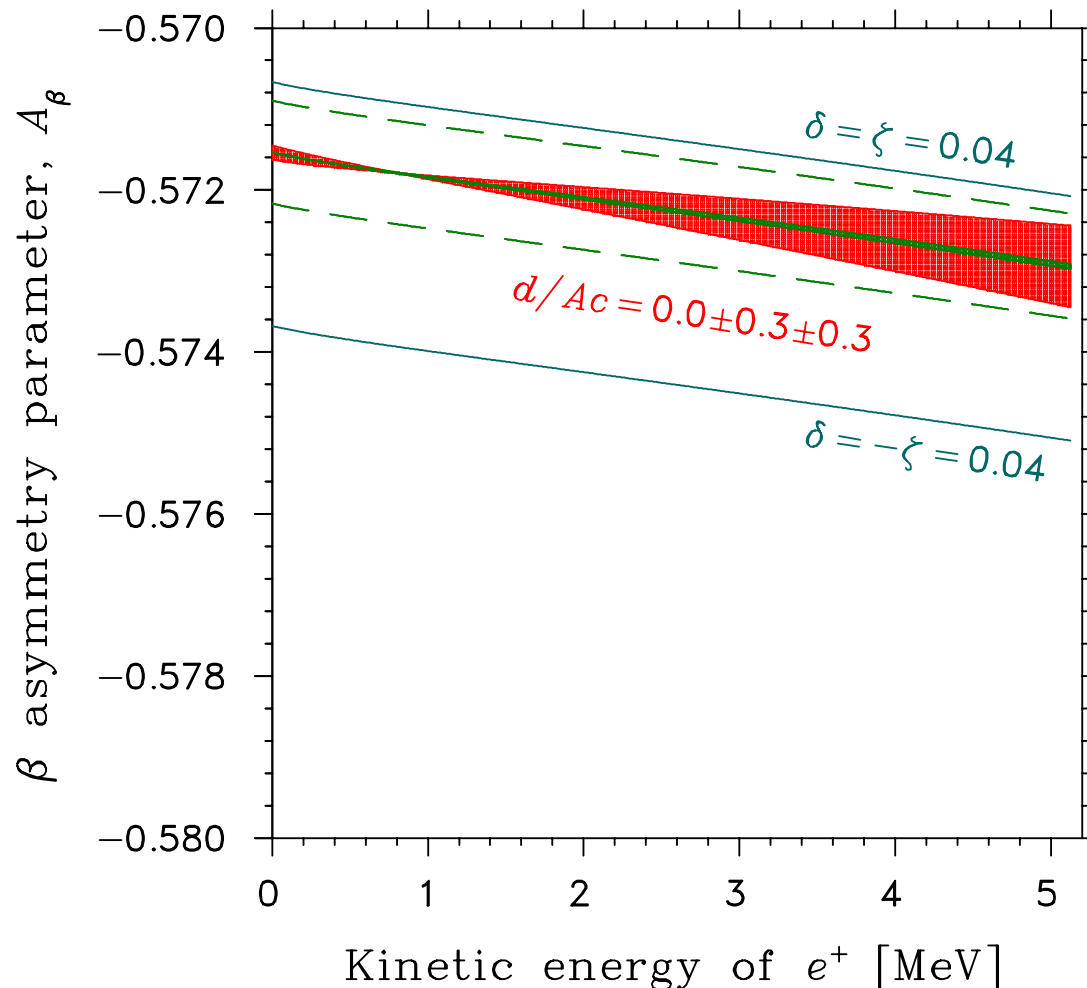
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sensitive to **SCCs**

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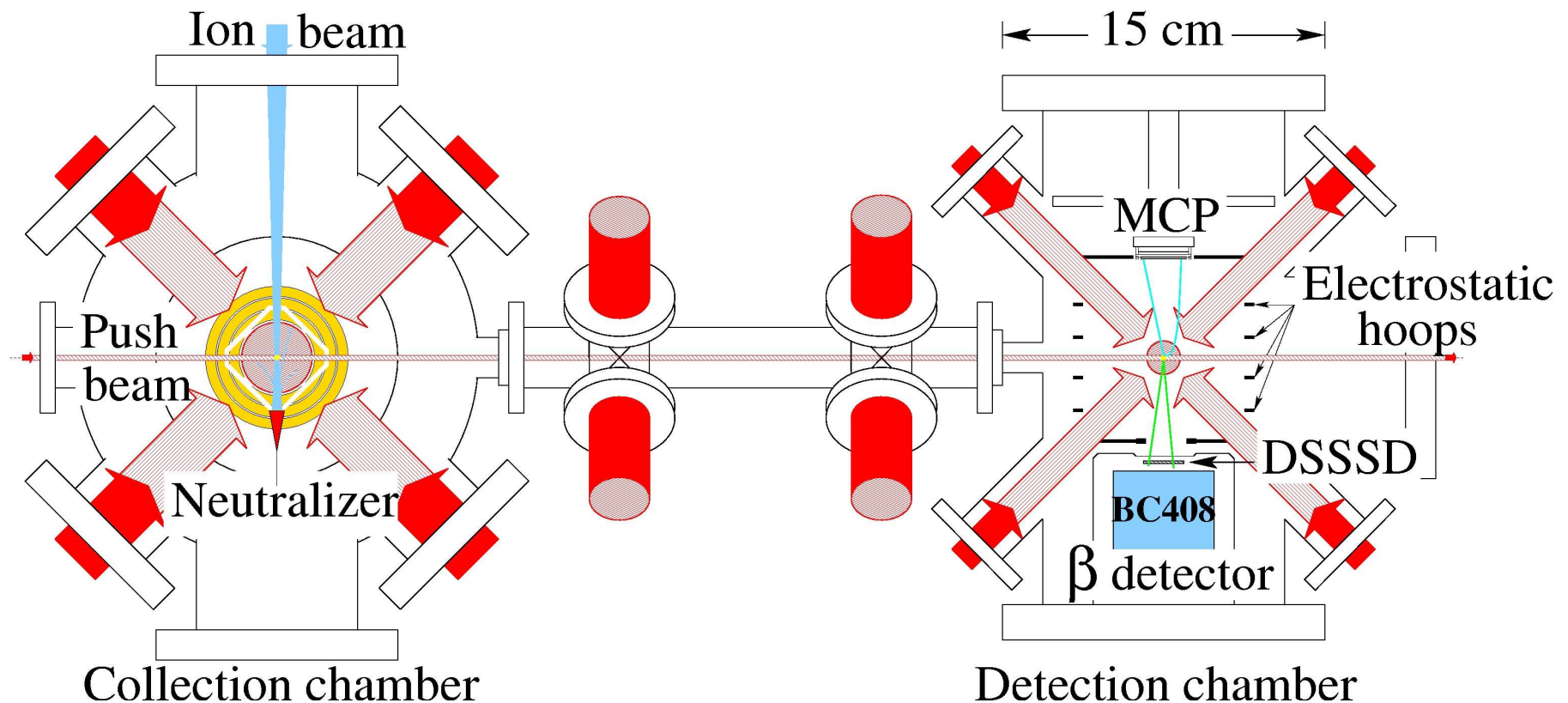
sensitive to **RHCs**

TRINAT, in a nutshell

- laser-cooling and trapping (magneto-optical traps)
- sub-level state manipulation (optical pumping)
- characterization/diagnostics (photoionization)

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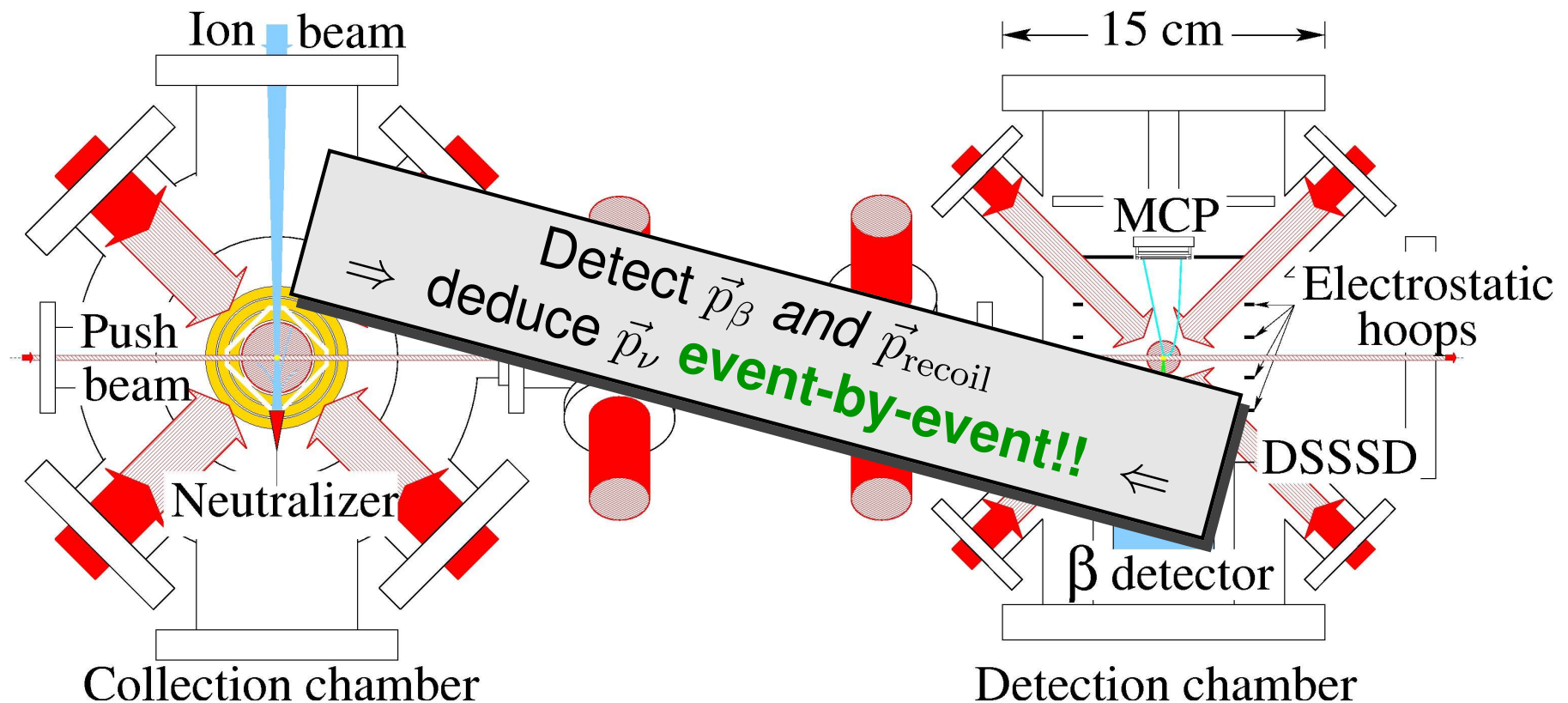
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Traps provide a **backing-free**, very **cold** ($\lesssim 1$ mK), **localized** (~ 1 mm³) source of **isomerically-selective**, **short-lived** radioactive atoms

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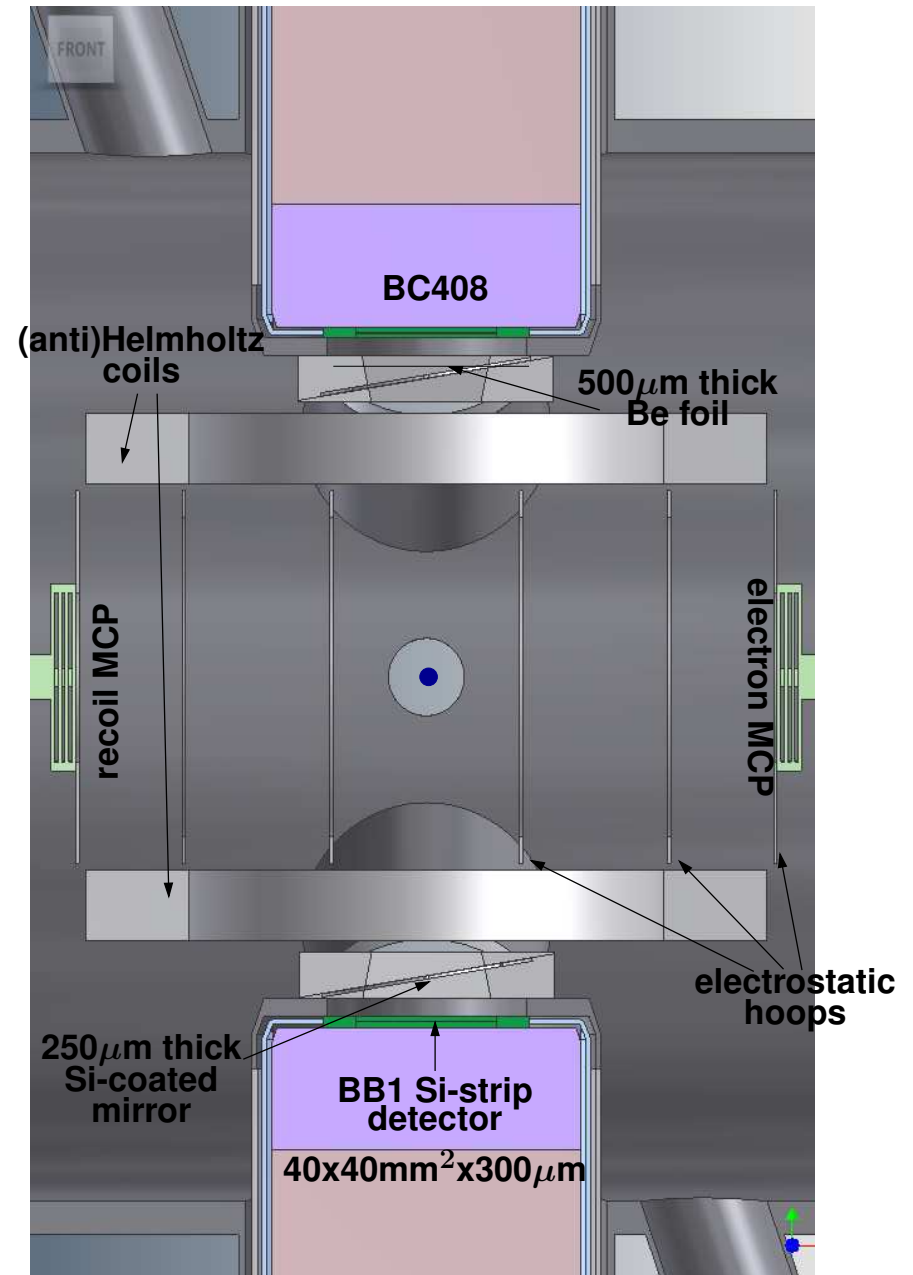
Highlights of the measurement trap



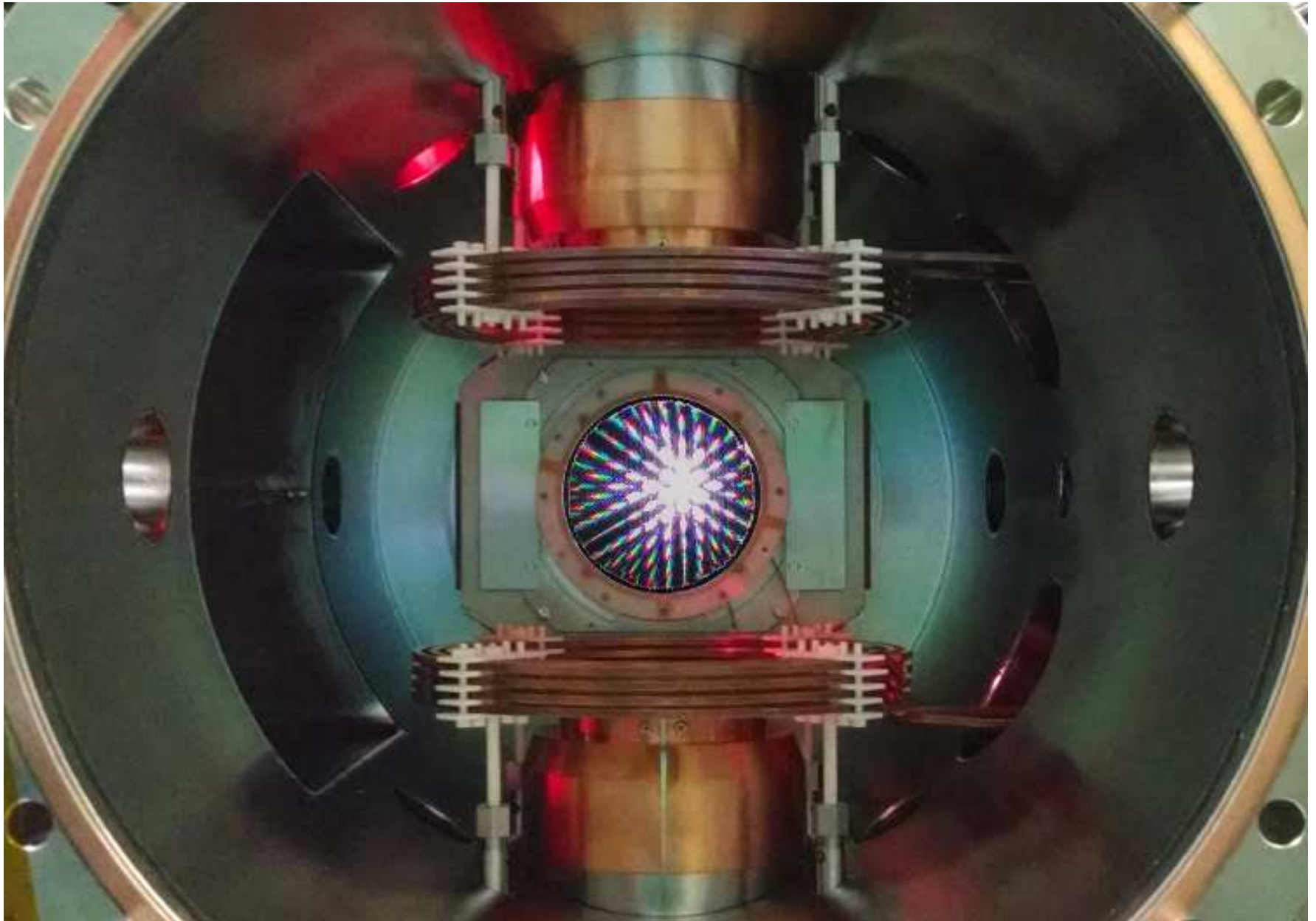
• $B_{\text{quad}} \rightarrow B_{\text{OP}}$ quickly: AC-MOT
(Harvery & Murray, PRL **101** (2008))

- Better control of laser beams
- Shake-off e^- detection
- Increased β /recoil solid angles

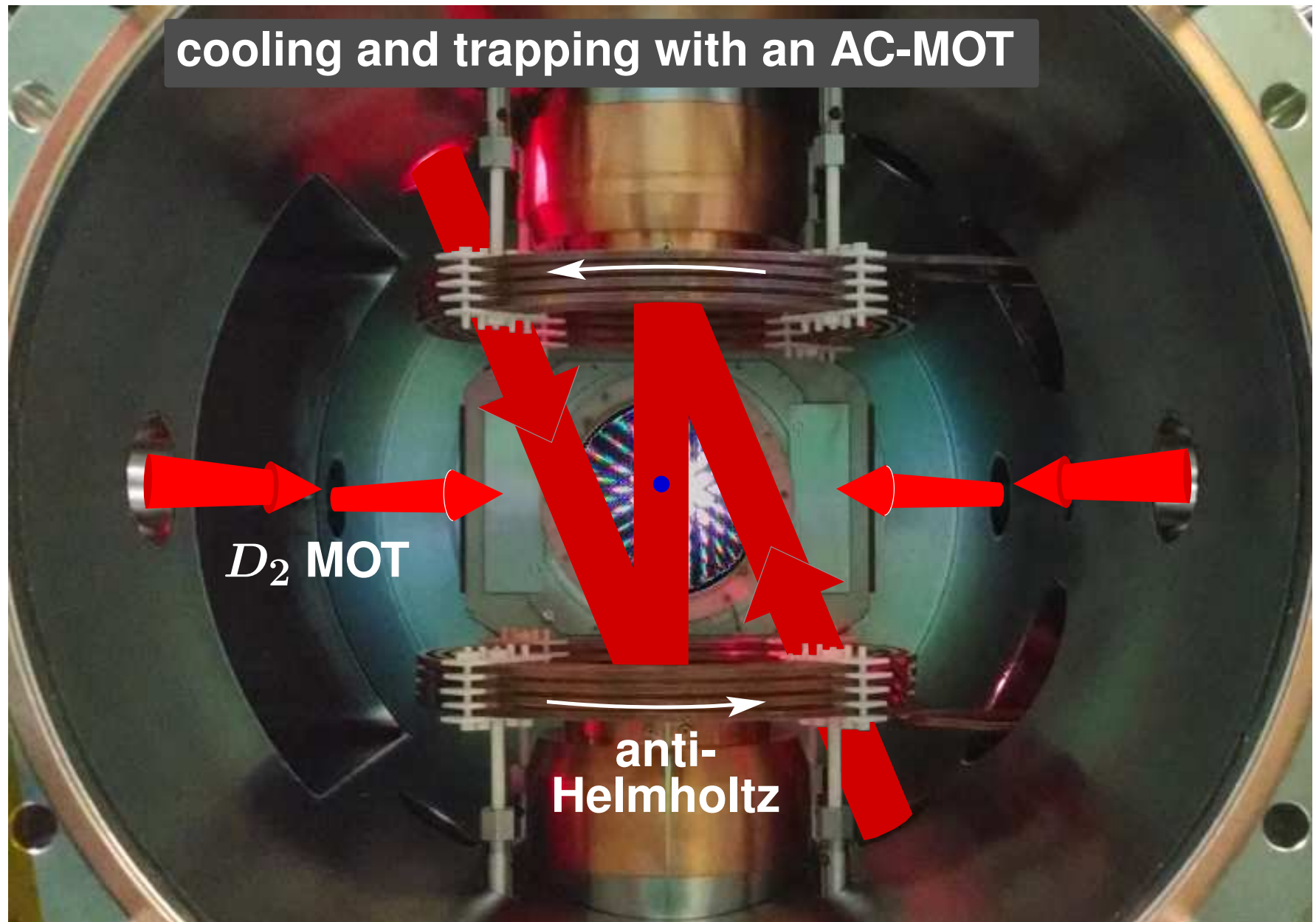
⋮



Outline of polarized experiment

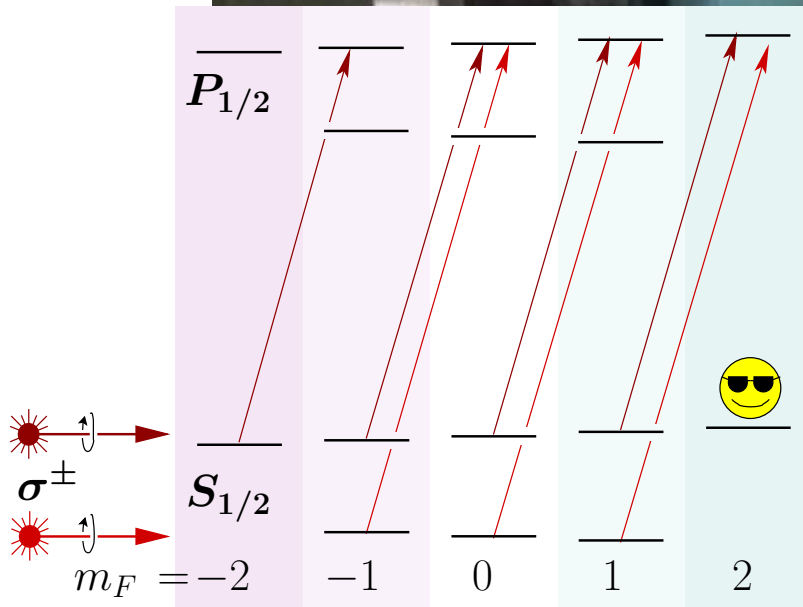
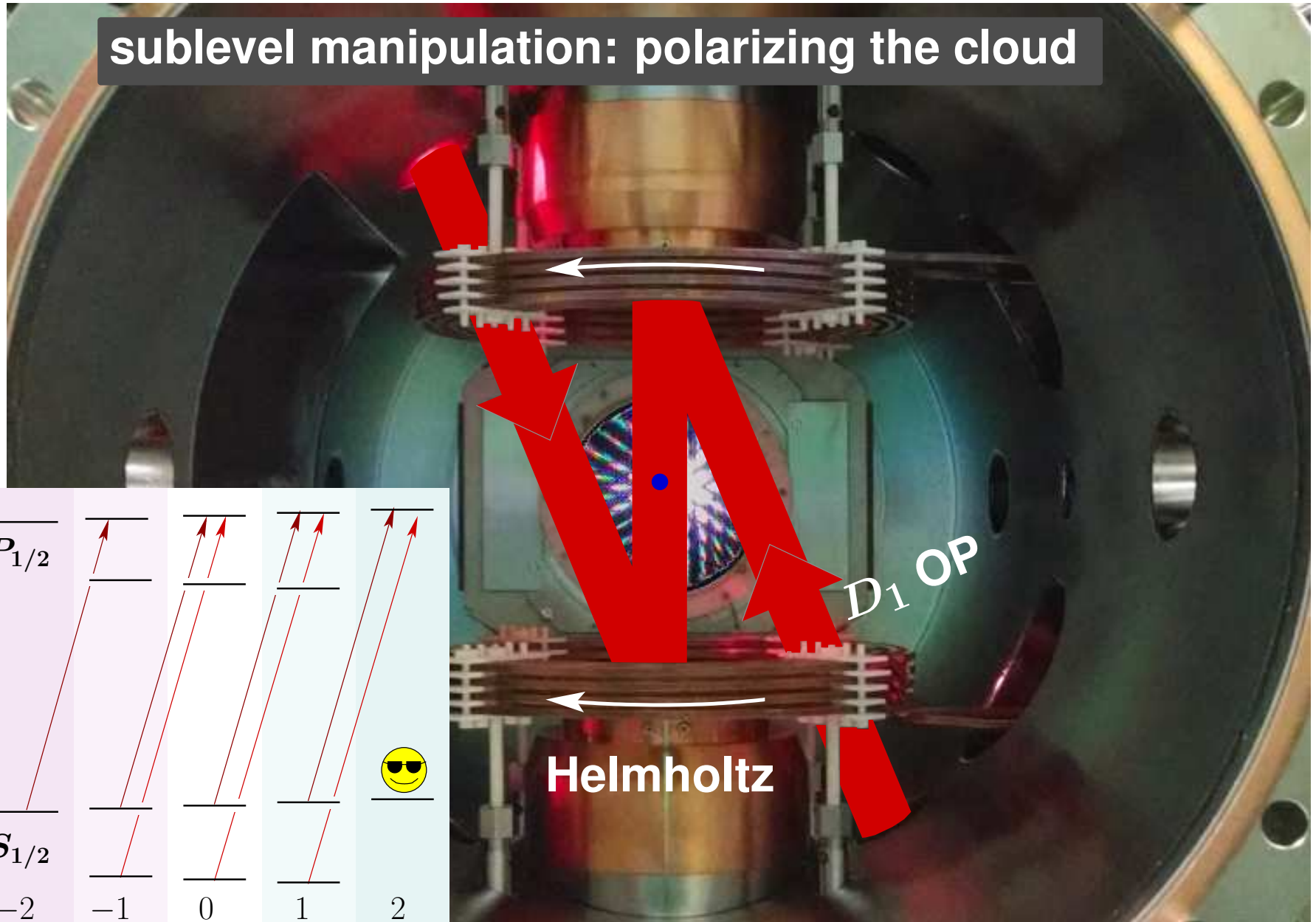


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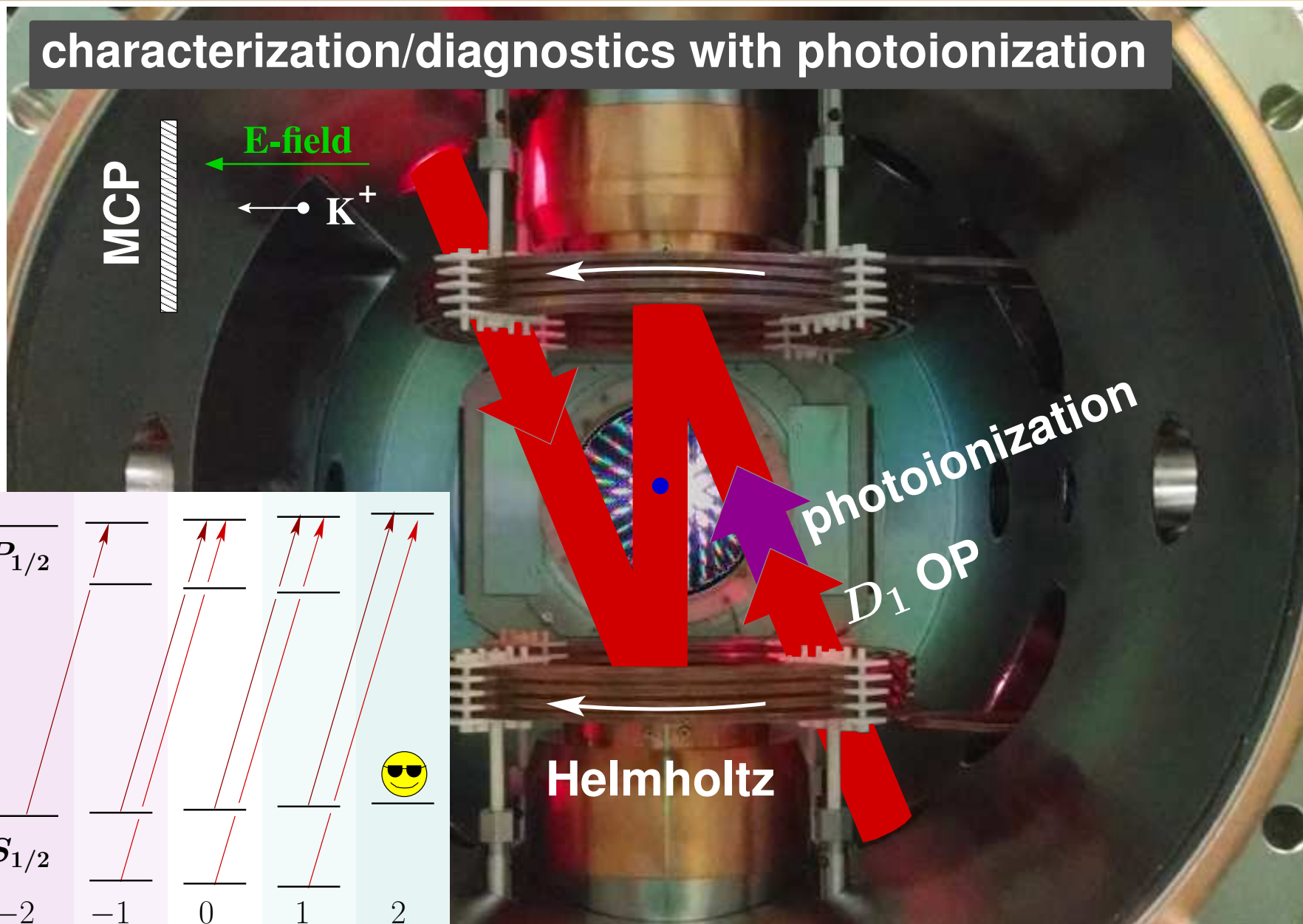
sublevel manipulation: polarizing the cloud



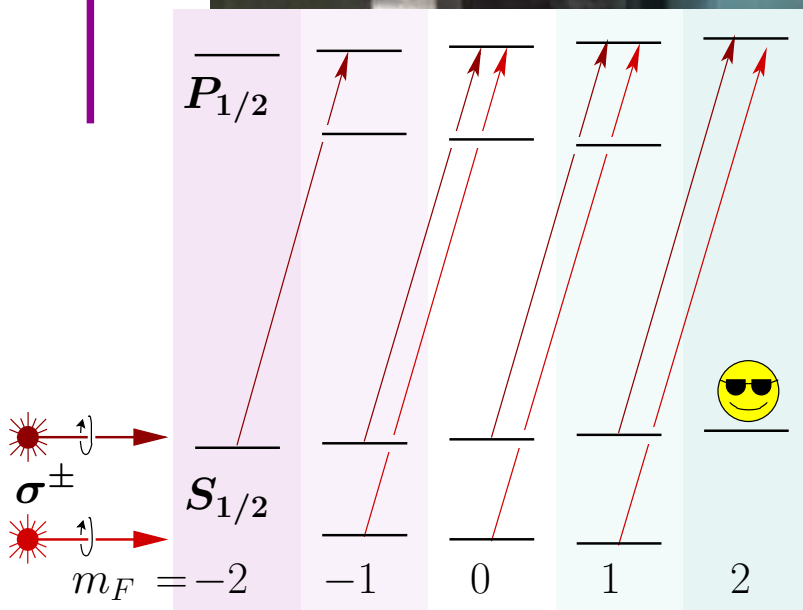
$$\vec{F} = \vec{I} + \vec{J}$$

Outline of polarized experiment

characterization/diagnostics with photoionization



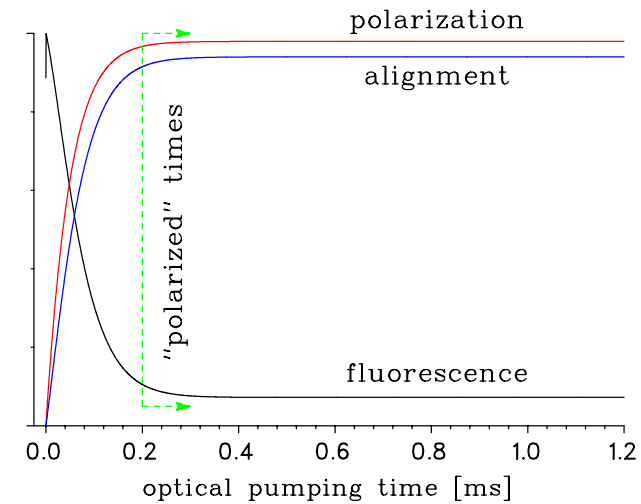
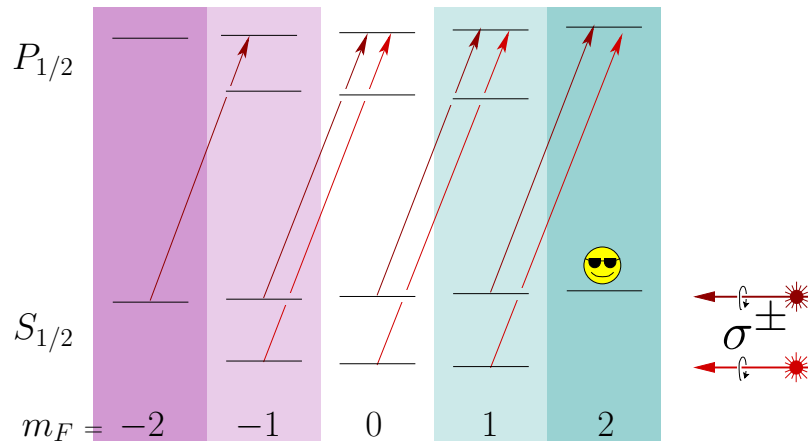
355 nm



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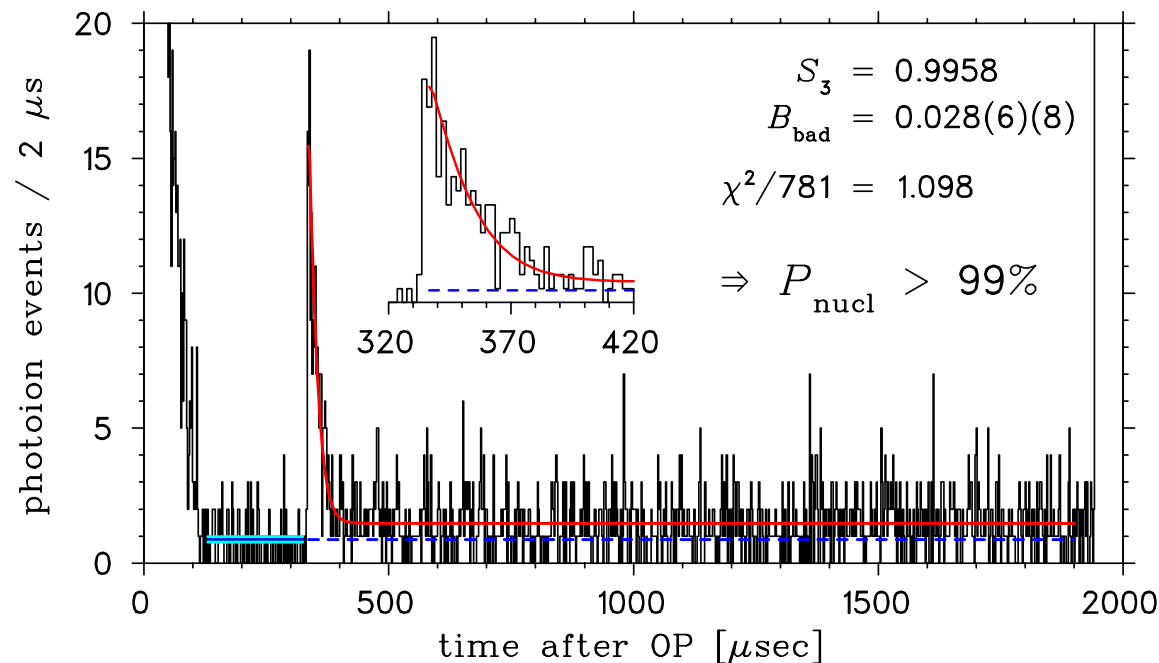
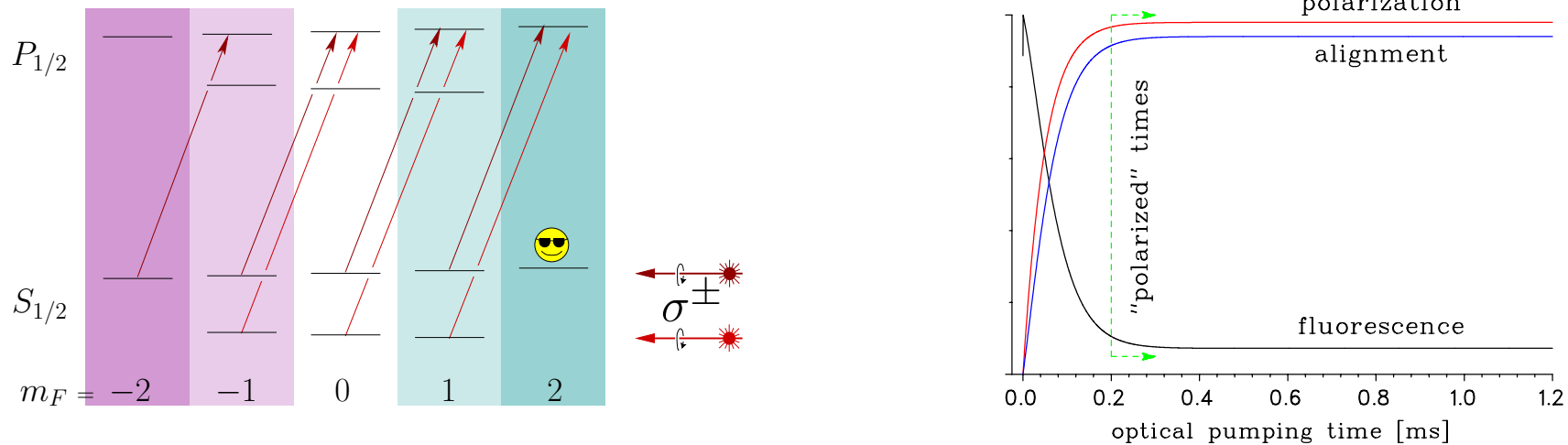
Atomic measurement of P

Deduce P based on model of excited state populations:

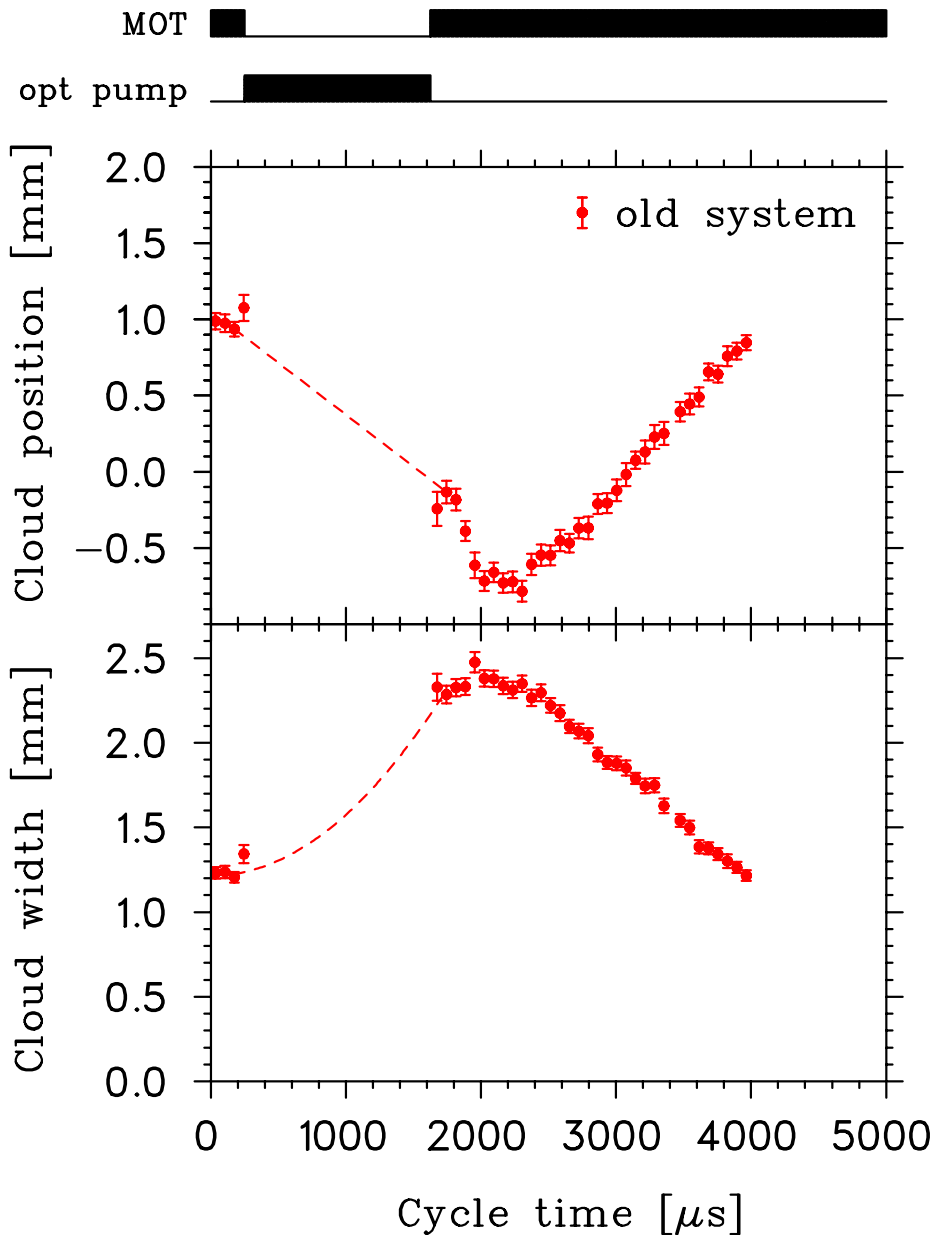


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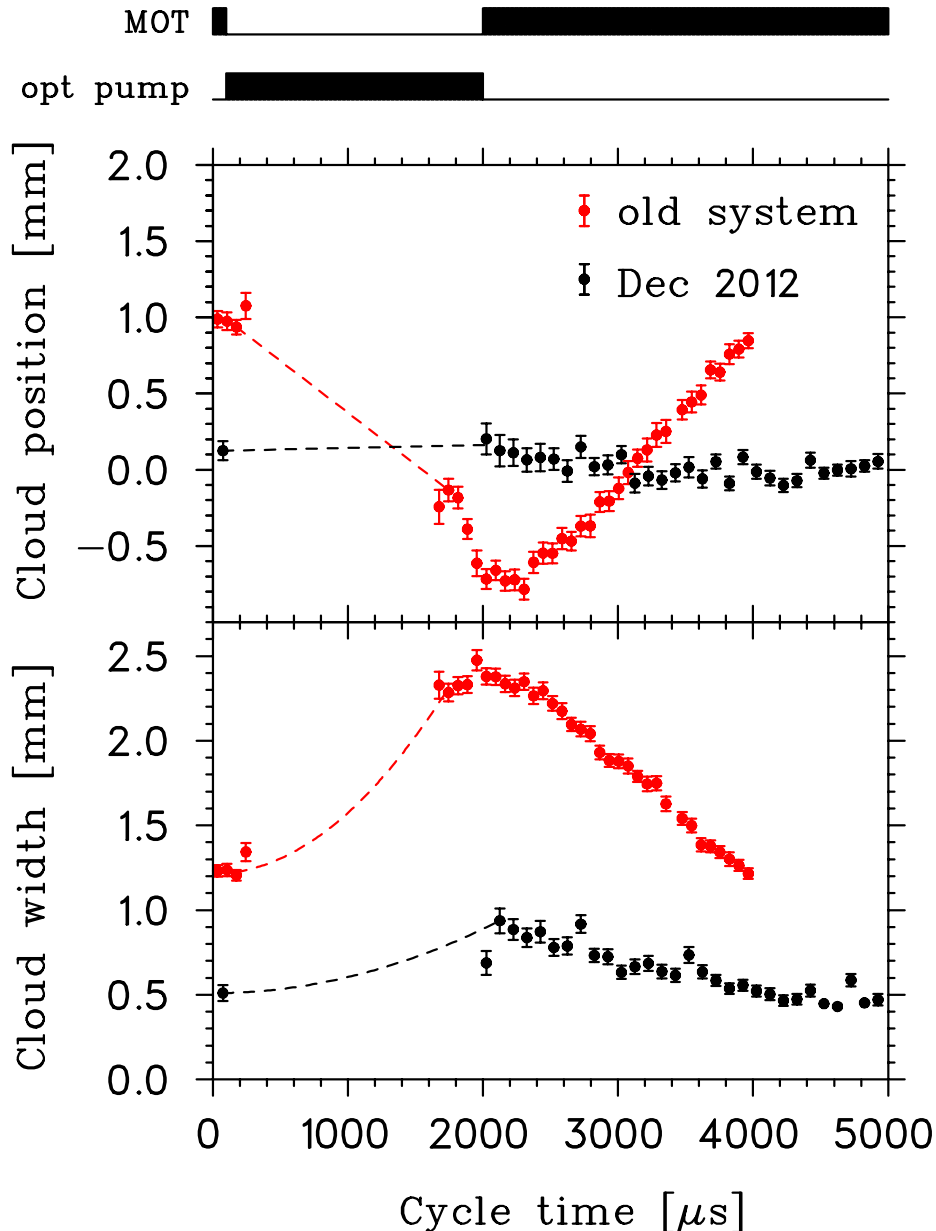
1st improvements for polarized program



 old system:

-  retroreflected beams
-  “Helmholtz” coils not really Helmholtz
-  eddy currents

1st improvements for polarized program



old system:

- retroreflected beams
- “Helmholtz” coils not really Helmholtz
- eddy currents

Dec 2012:

- beams balanced
- (anti-)Helmholtz very well-defined
- ac-MOT \Rightarrow fast switching and low eddy currents

much more stable!
lower cloud temperature!

June 2014 run

Debugging the new system: some key improvements in a very recent 2nd run:

June 2014 run

Debugging the new system: some key improvements in a very recent 2nd run:

🌌 ISAC developed a high-power TiC target:

✳ 2× more beam

✳ 4×10^7 pps \longrightarrow 8×10^7 pps

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✳️ 200 \longrightarrow 8900 ^{37}K in MOT

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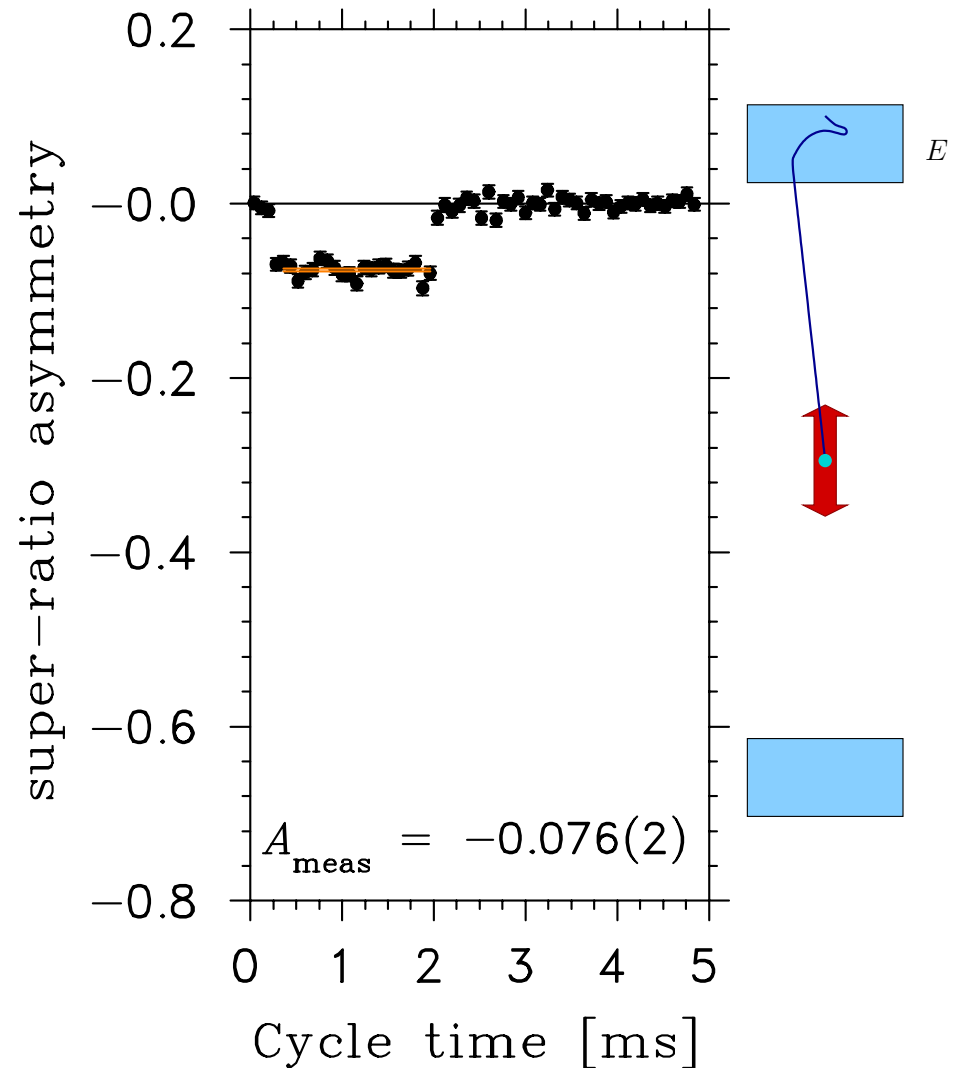
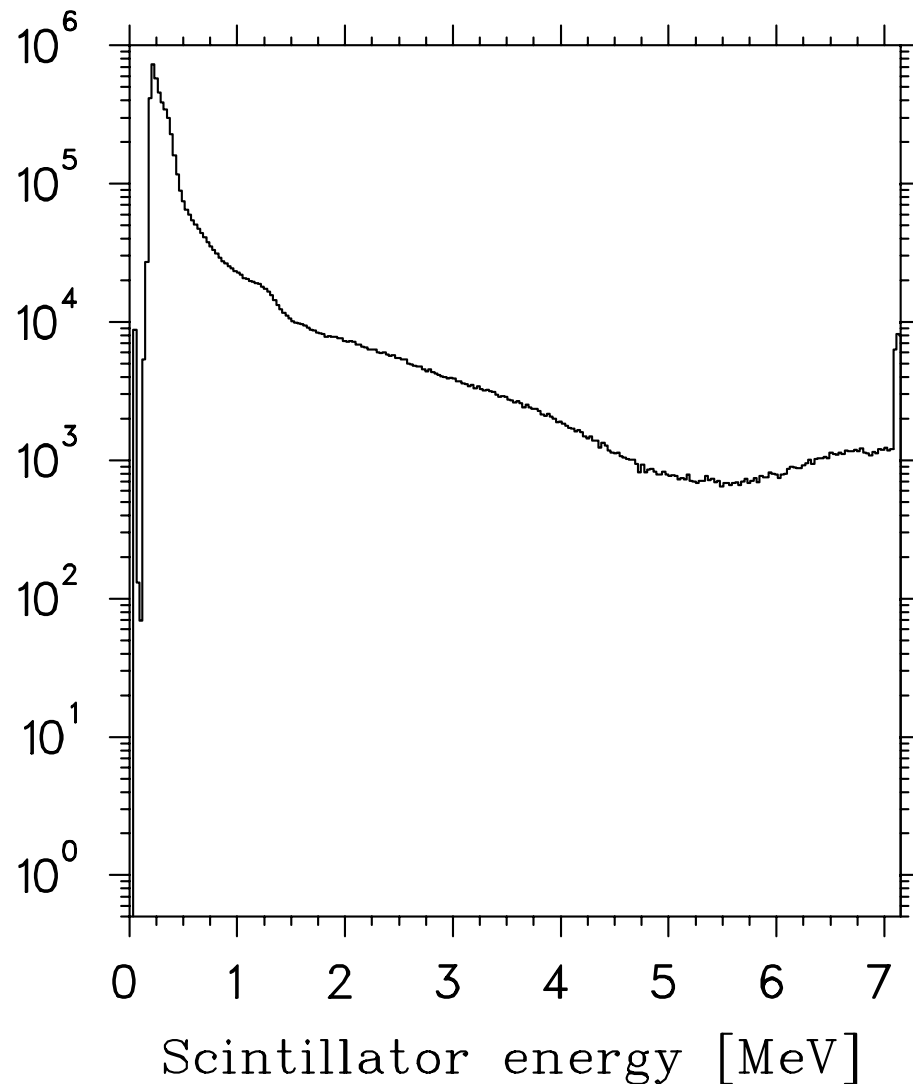
🌟 $\approx 20\times$ more β -decay events!

✳️ 2×10^6 enough stats for $\leq 0.5\%$ measurement of A_β

✳️ also $a_{\beta\nu}$ and β -recoil correlation

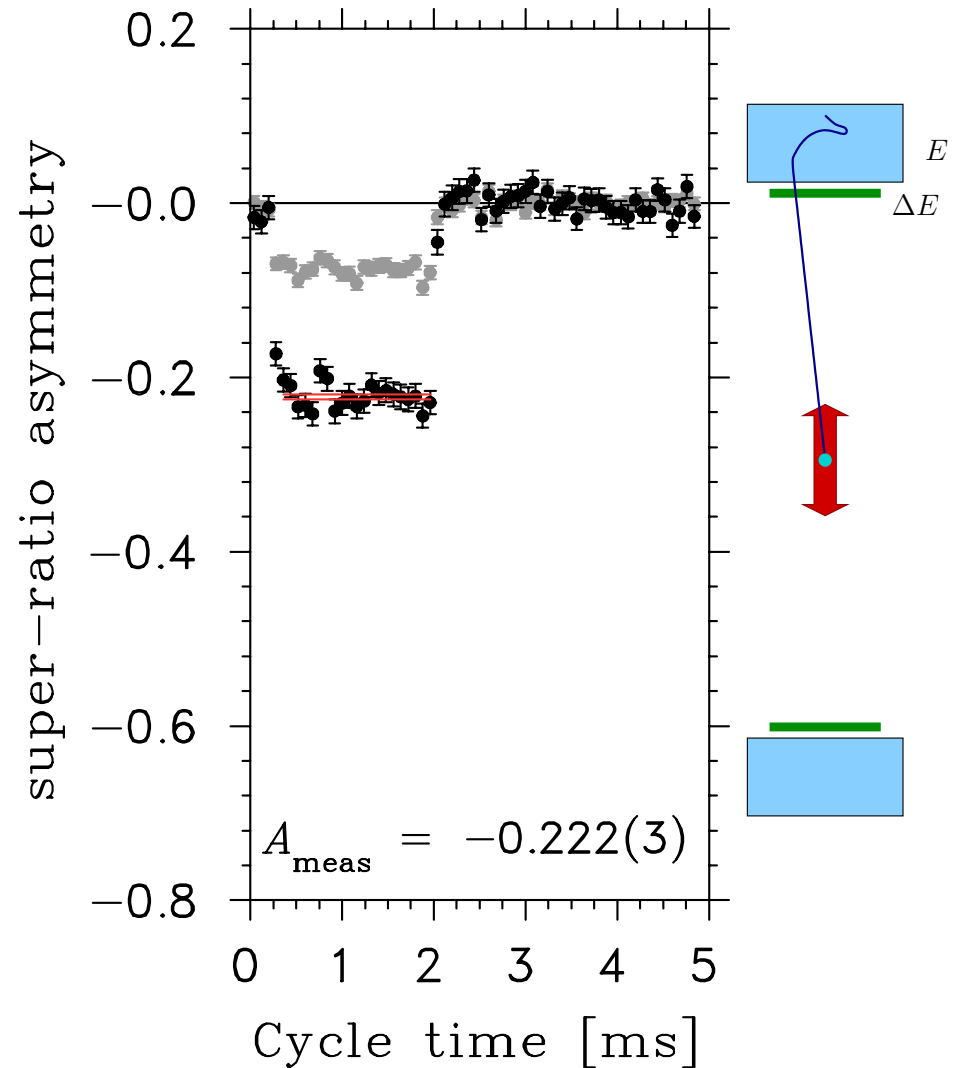
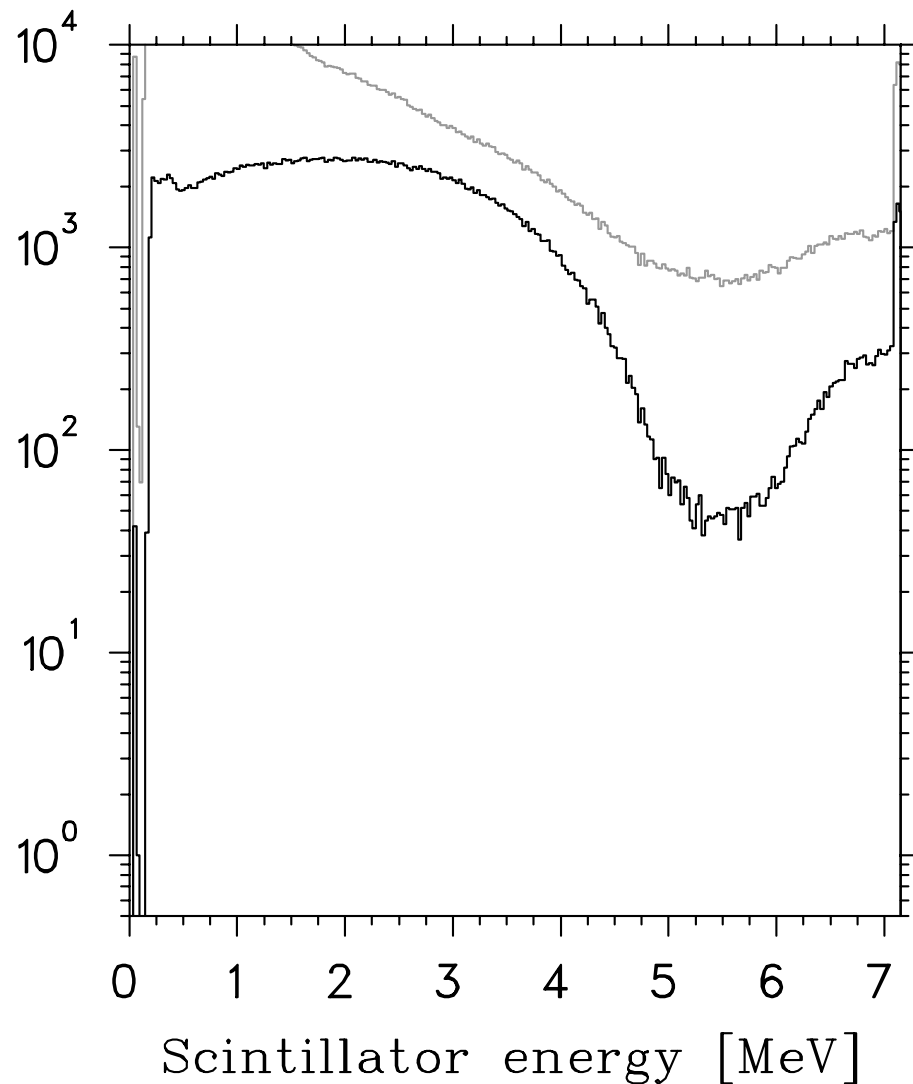
Scintillator spectra — Fall 2012

Just the raw data; a slight lower-energy cut to get rid of 511s



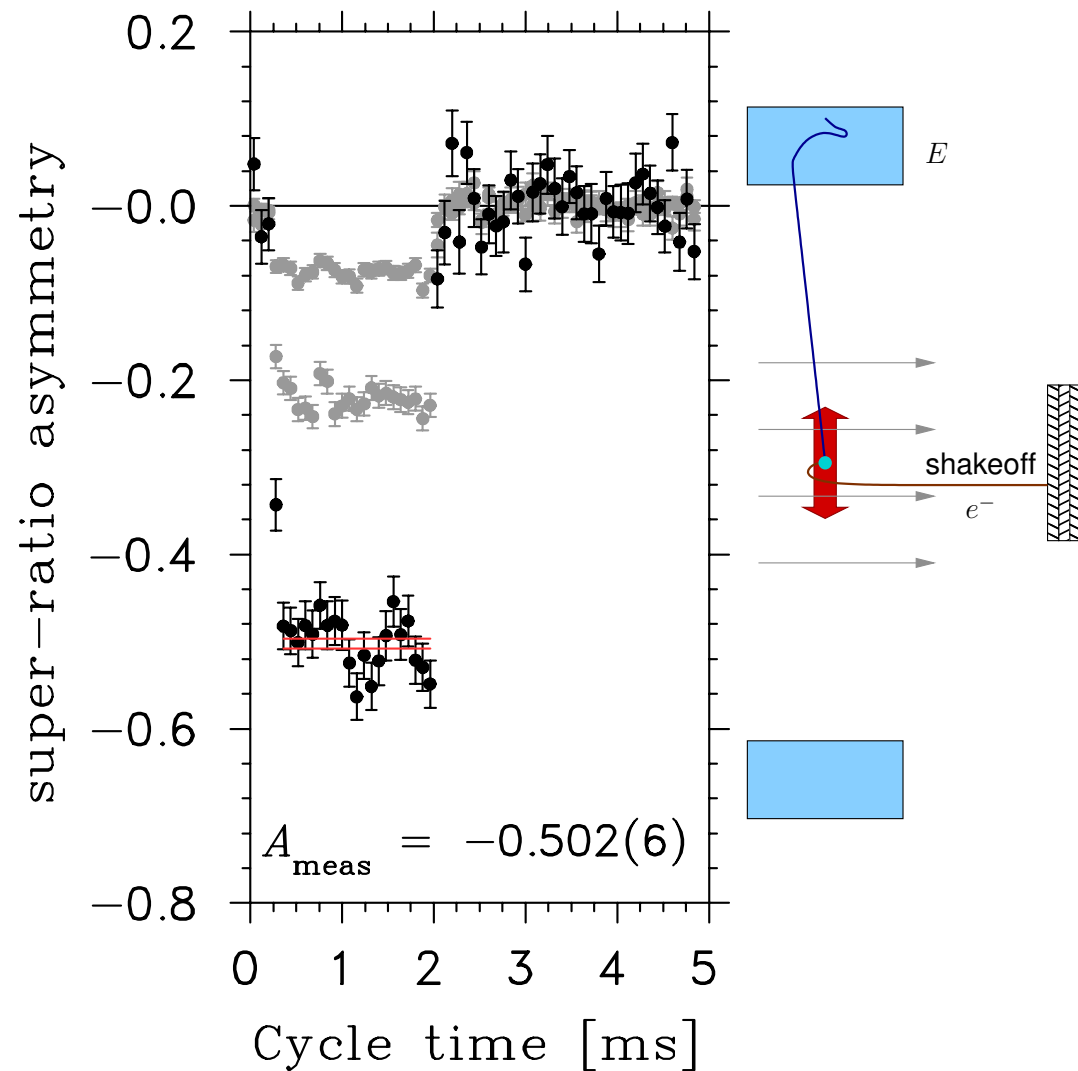
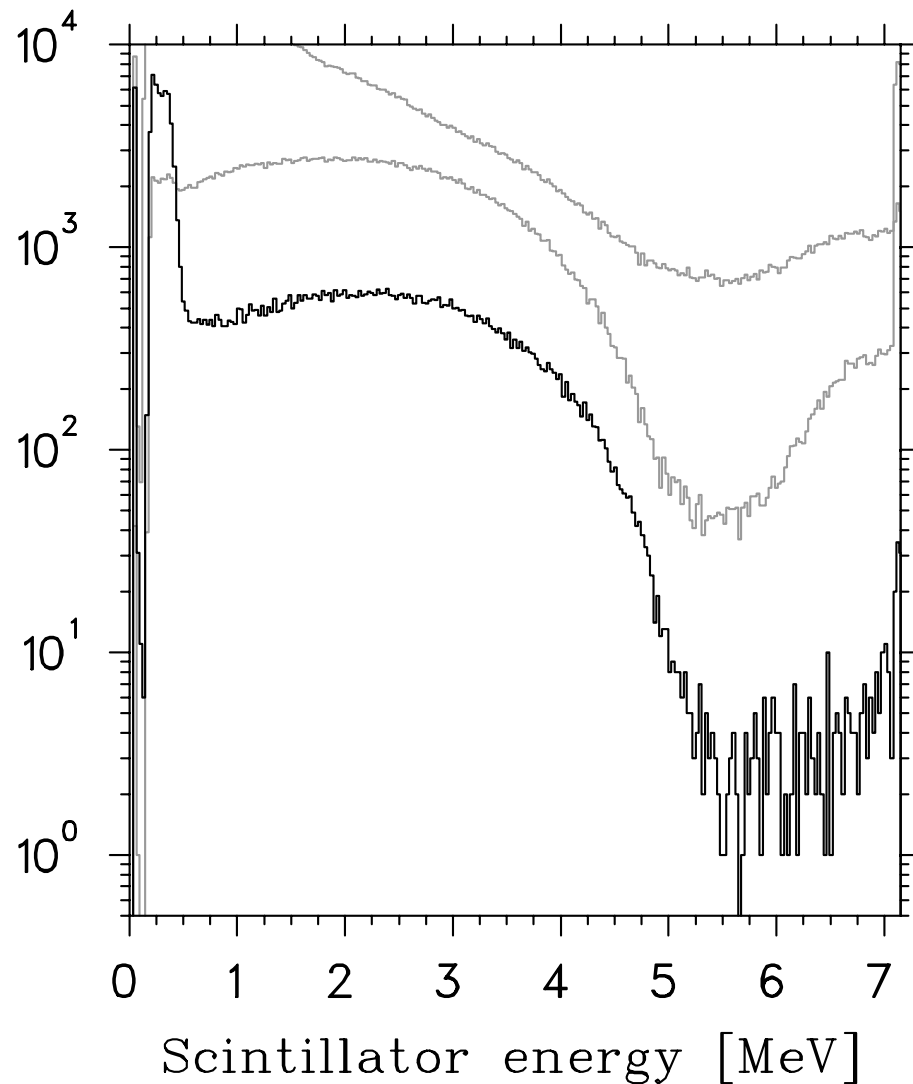
Scintillator spectra — Fall 2012

Requiring a ΔE coincidence \Rightarrow remove γ s



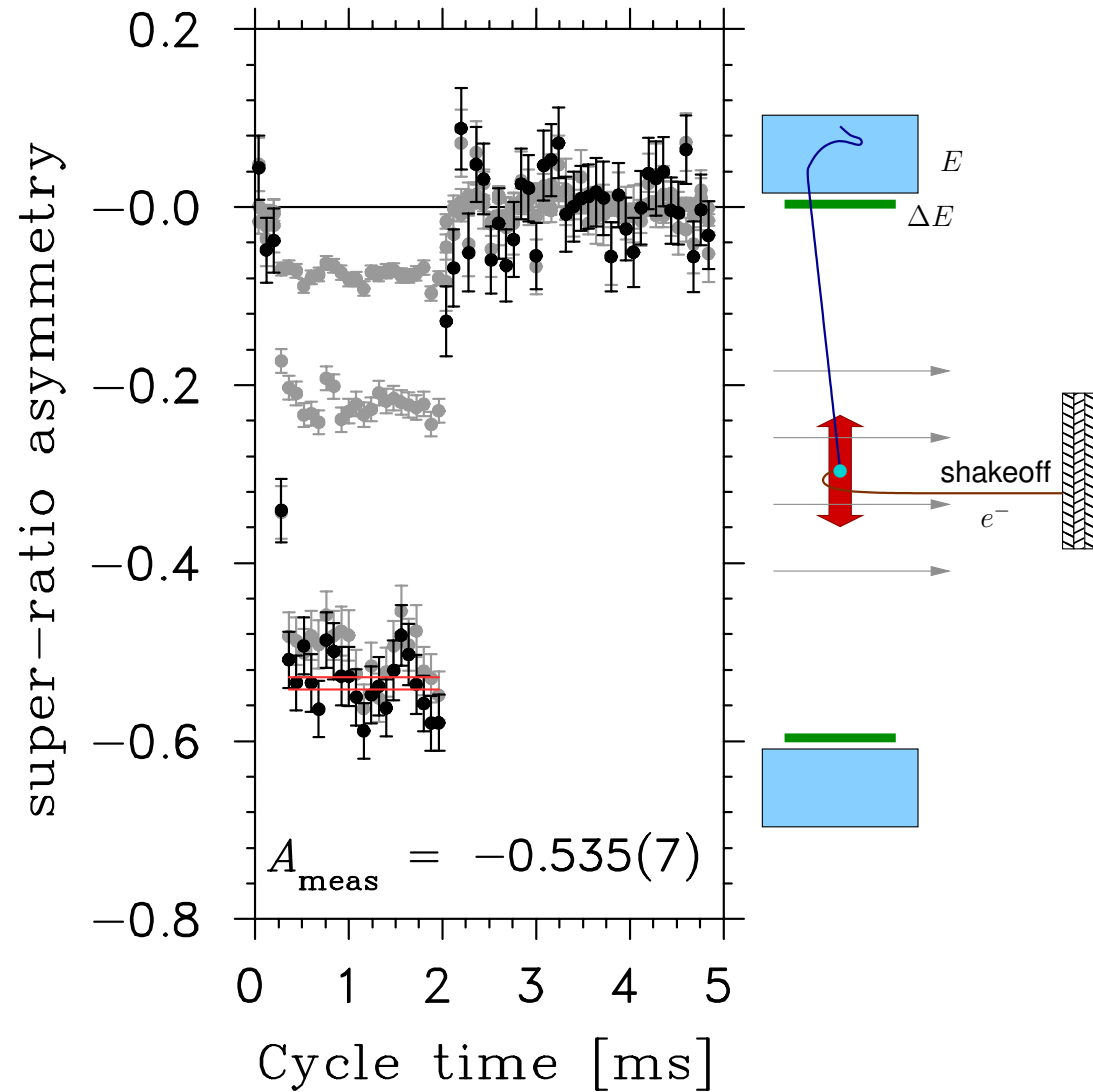
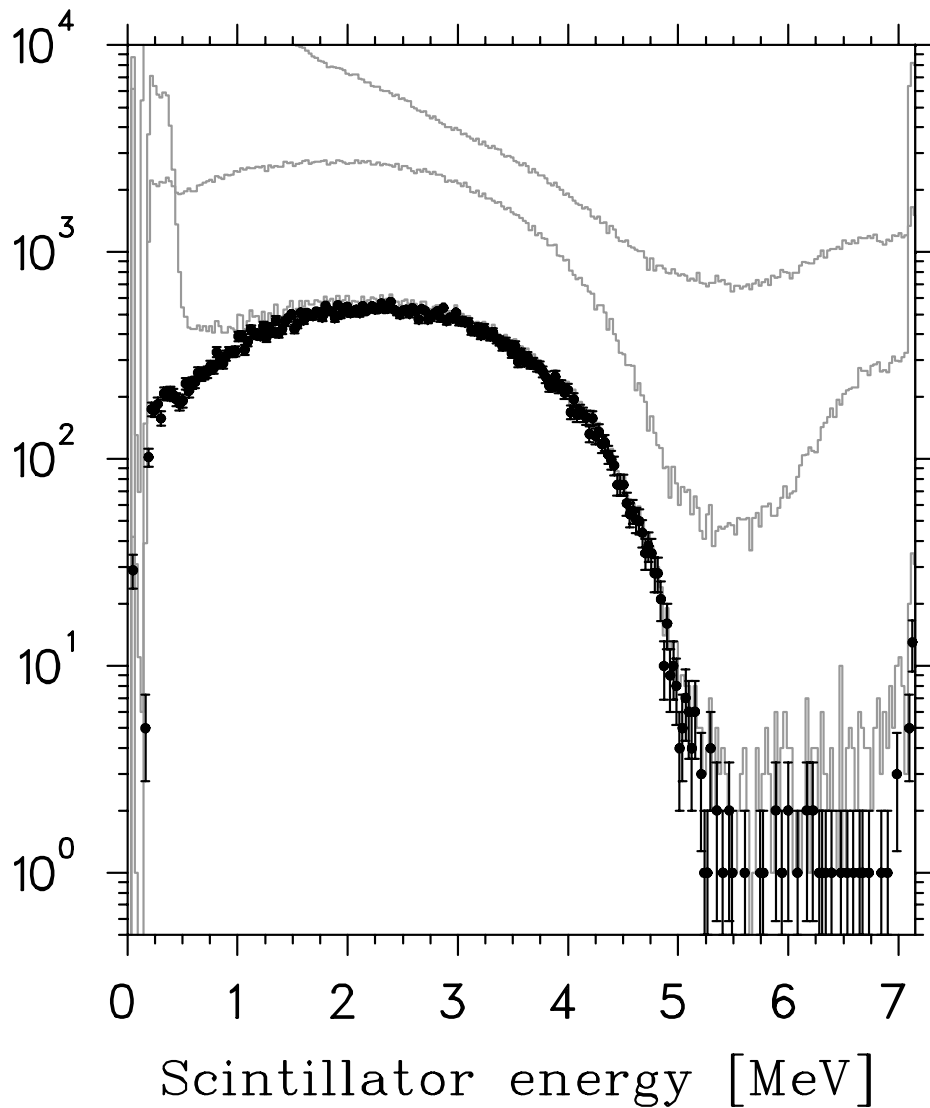
Scintillator spectra — Fall 2012

Requiring a shake-off $e^- \Rightarrow$ decay occurred from trap!

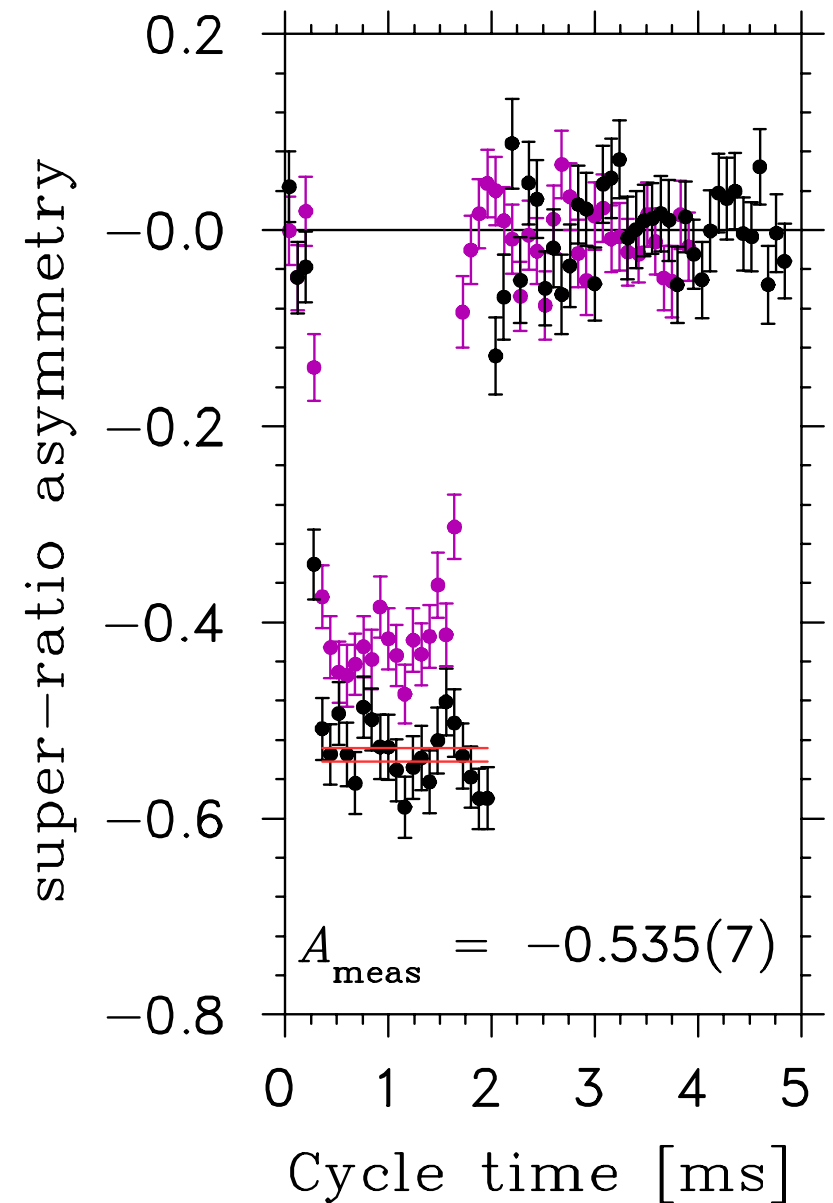
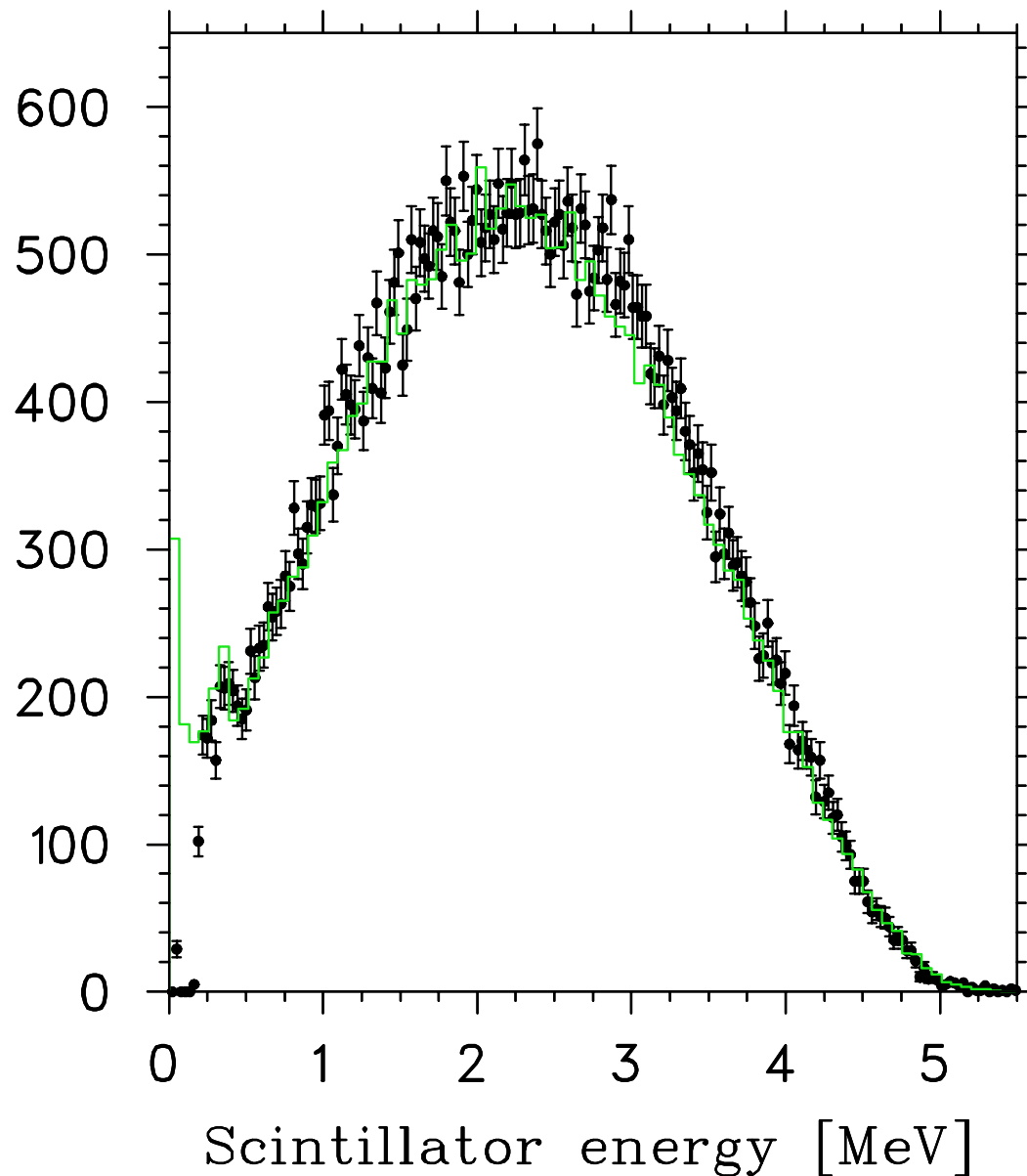


Scintillator spectra — Fall 2012

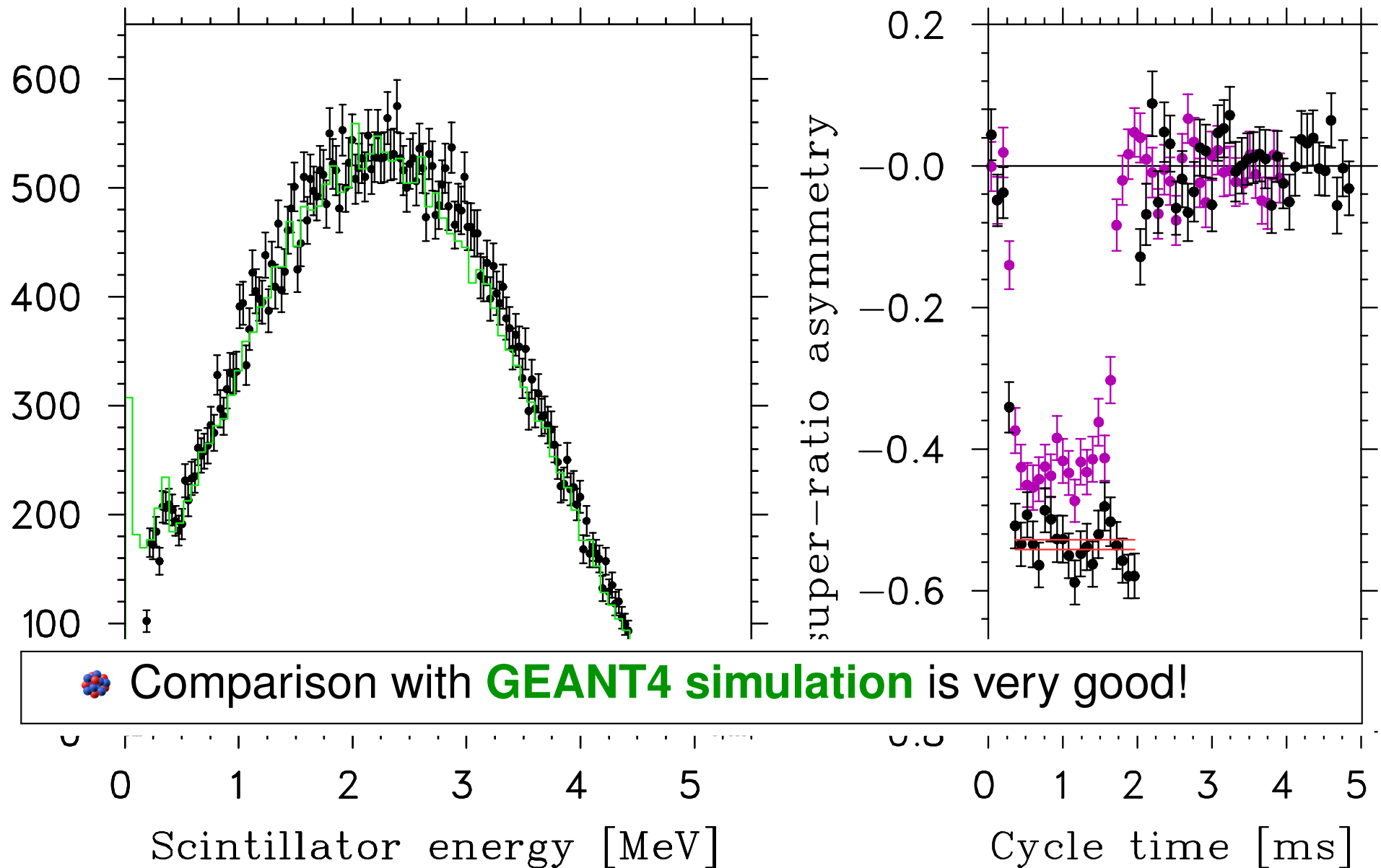
Put in all the basic analysis cuts \Rightarrow clean spectrum!!



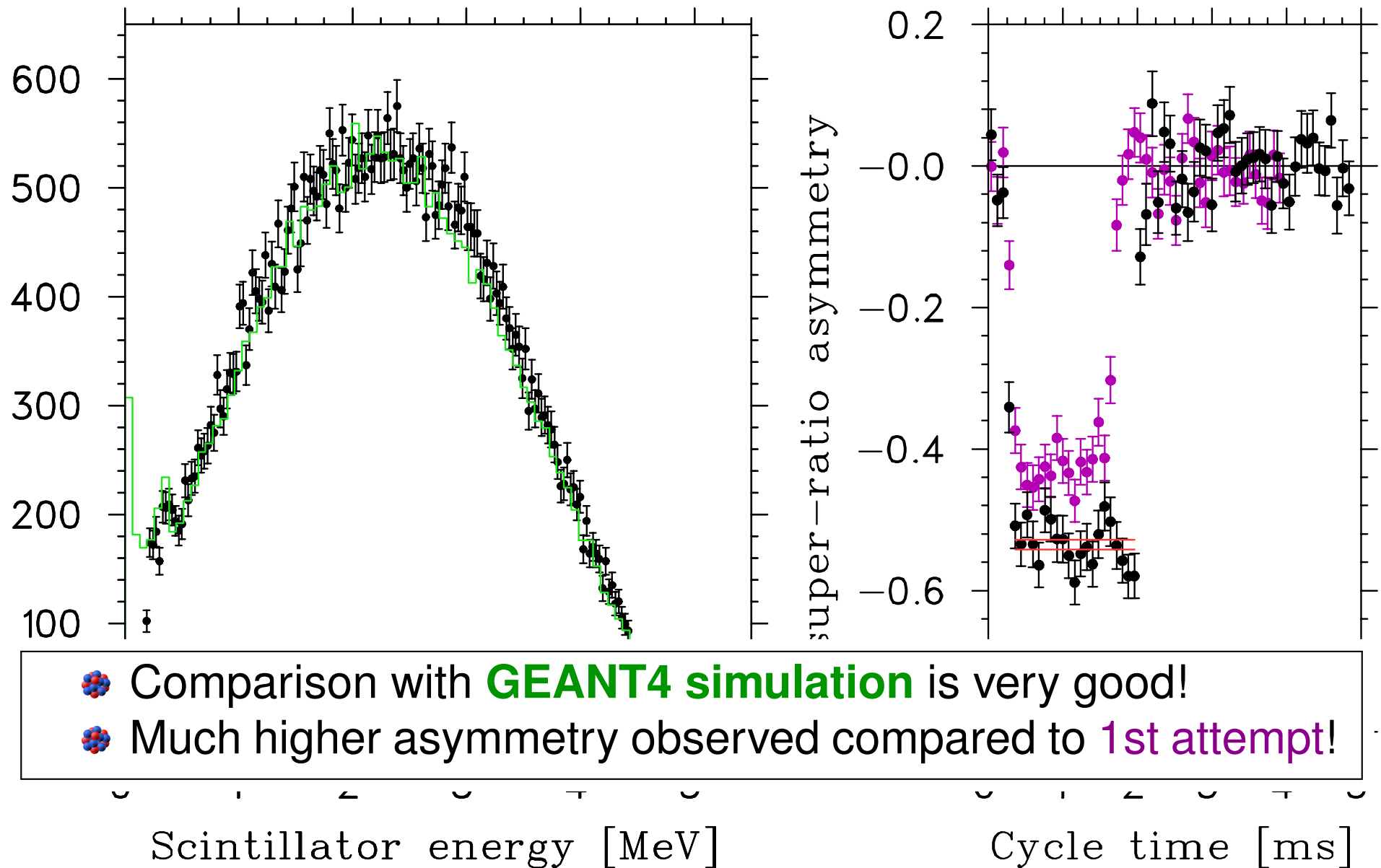
Scintillator spectra — Fall 2012



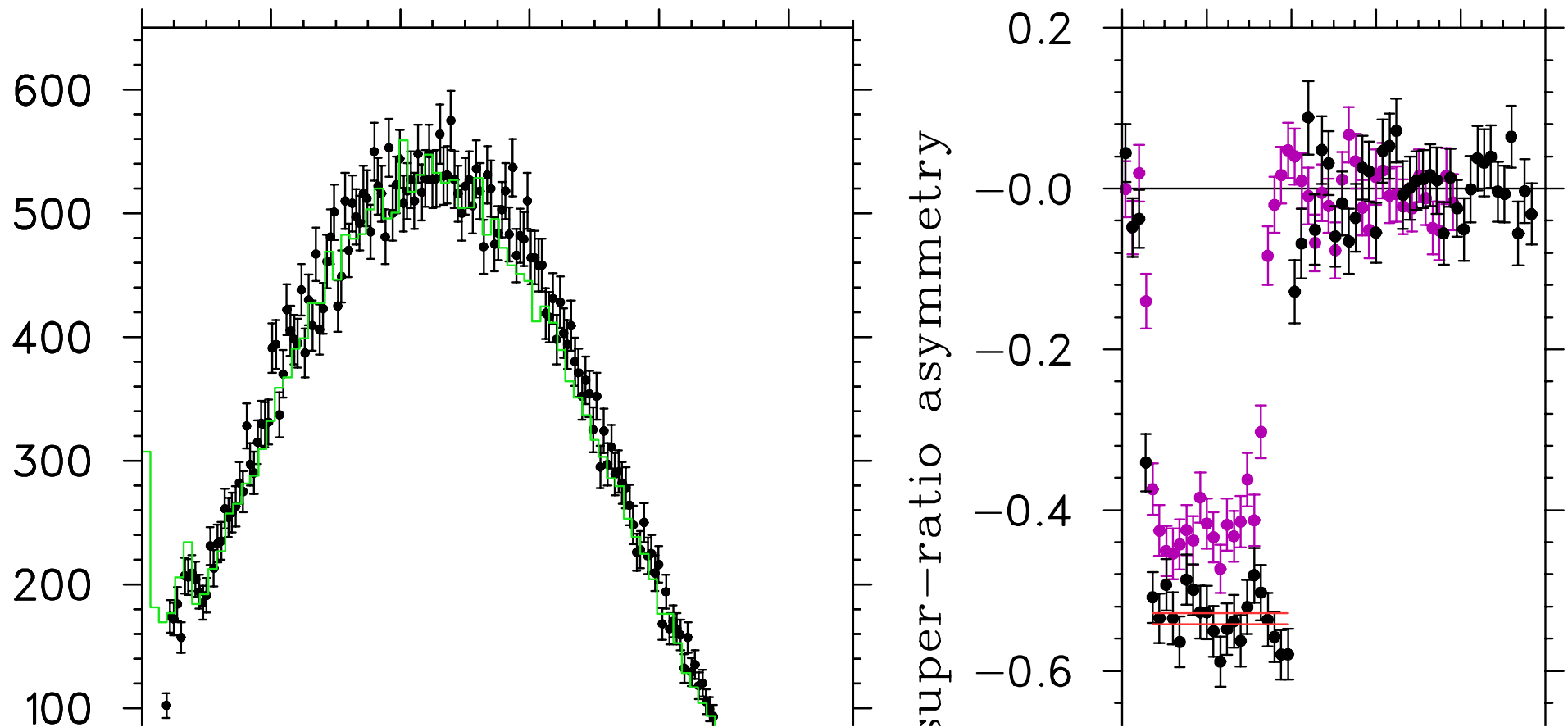
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Scintillator spectra — Fall 2012



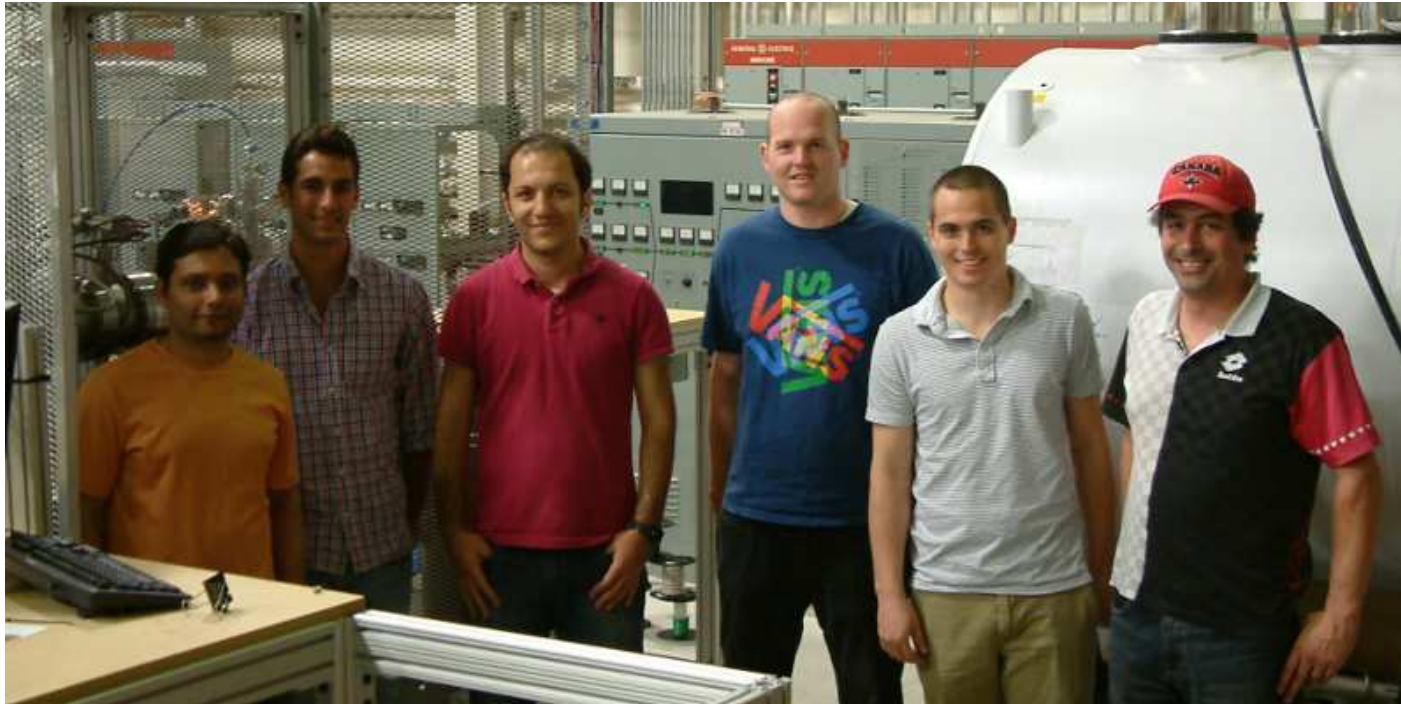
- Comparison with **GEANT4 simulation** is very good!
- Much higher asymmetry observed compared to **1st attempt!**
- Stay tuned; student wants to graduate, so results should be forthcoming soon

Summary

- Angular correlations in β decay can be used to probe physics beyond the standard model
 - ✱ to be competitive, precision must be 0.1%
- TAMUTRAP: unique facility to study β -delayed proton decays
 - ✱ scalar currents through $a_{\beta\nu}$: enhanced sensitivity
 - ✱ ft/V_{ud} and other applications
- TRINAT: unique facility to study polarized angular distributions in ^{37}K
 - ✱ with $t_{1/2}$ and B.R. measurements at TAMU, ρ well-determined
 - ✱ very clean A_β measurement; analyses underway

The Mad Trappers/Thanks

TAMU: Spencer Behling, Mike Mehlman, Ben Fenker, Praveen Shidling
+ TAMU/REU undergrads



TRINAT:  **TRIUMF** M. Anholm, J.A. Behr, A. Gorelov,
L. Kurchananov, K. Olchanski, K.P. Jackson



D. Ashery



G. Gwinner

Funding/Support:



DOE DE-FG02-93ER40773, Early Career ER41747



TAMU/Cyclotron Institute

In case you haven't already heard...

TENURE-TRACK POSITION



PHYSICS & ASTRONOMY
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

EXPERIMENTAL NUCLEAR PHYSICS TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

The Physics and Astronomy Department at Texas A&M University seeks applications for a tenure-track assistant professor position in experimental nuclear physics under the auspices of the Nuclear Solutions Institute. This institute combines basic and applied nuclear science with nuclear security technology and policy; it already encompasses a broad spectrum of faculty members drawn from across the university. A selected candidate must hold an earned Ph.D. in physics or a related area. The appointment is expected to begin on or before September 1, 2015.

The successful candidate for this position will assume a tenure-track position in the Department of Physics and Astronomy with a joint appointment in the Cyclotron Institute and the Nuclear Solutions Institute. More senior candidates may be considered at the associate professor or professor level. He/she is expected to assume full teaching responsibilities at the graduate and undergraduate levels and is also expected to conduct a vigorous research program based at the Cyclotron Institute and employing the facilities there, which include two cyclotrons – a newly refurbished K150 and a superconducting K500 – together with a wide variety of modern experimental equipment. An upgrade project, nearing completion, will utilize the two accelerators to make radioactive beams available to all target locations.

Each application should include:

- a cover letter specifying that the application is for the nuclear physics position,
- a *curriculum vita*,
- a list of publications,



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TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

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Open search: no specific subfield



Just need to have (big part of) your program based locally at the CI



Application review will begin early October

Let me know if you're interested!

dmelconian@comp.tamu.edu

Each applicant should submit:

- a cover letter specifying that the application is for the nuclear physics position;
- a *curriculum vita*,
- a list of publications,