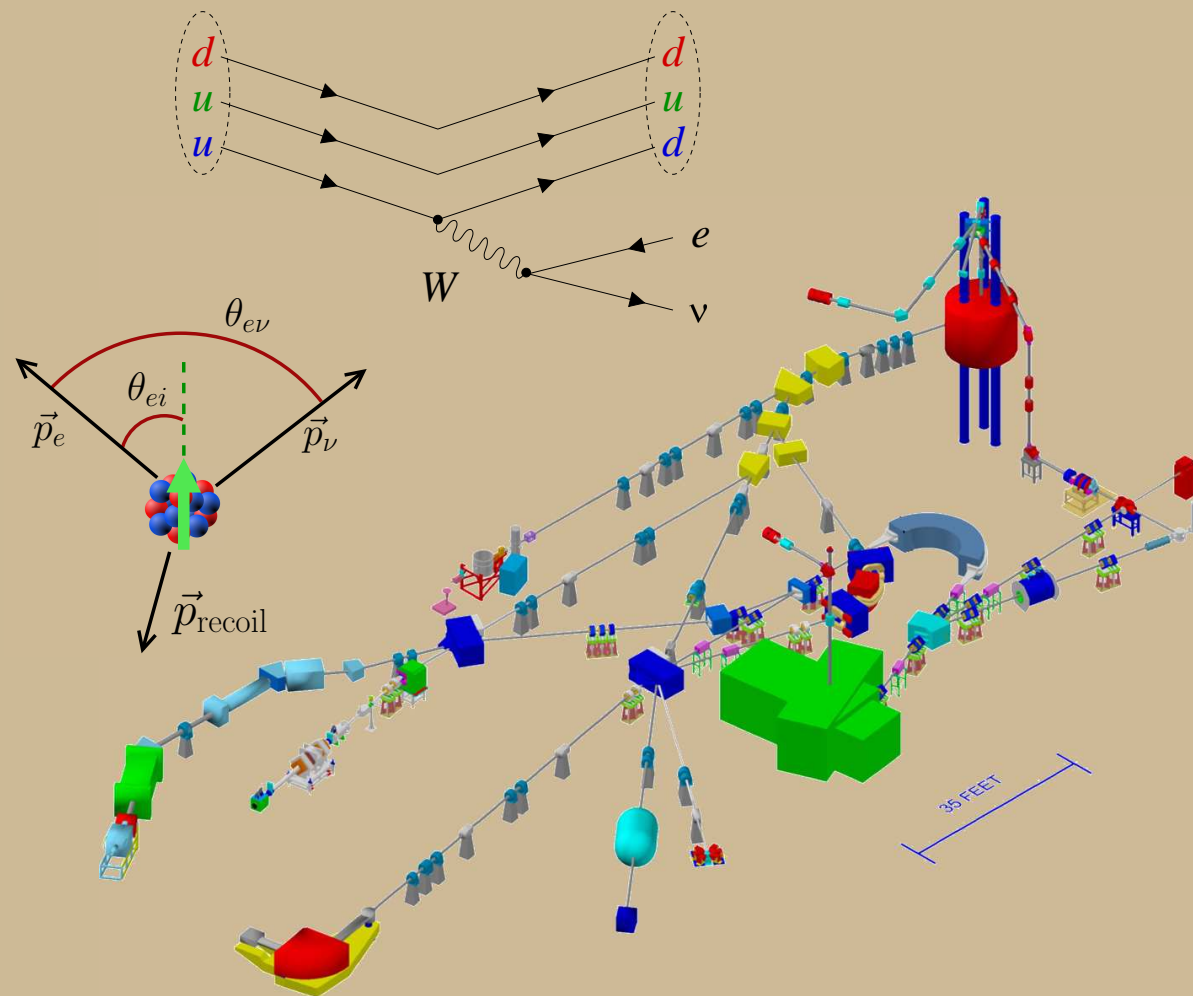
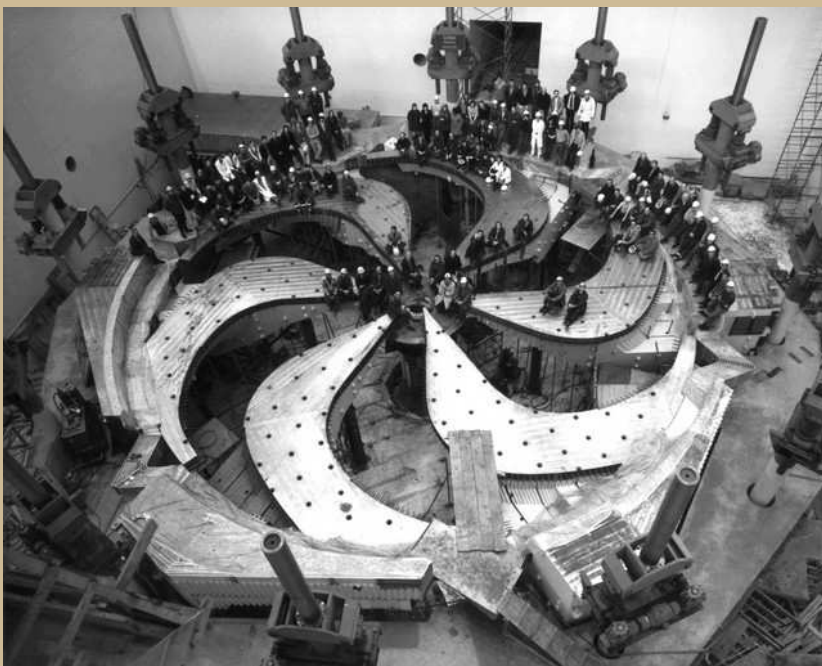


A new correlation Penning trap for fundamental physics at Texas A&M



Dan Melconian

Dec 5, 2014

Overview

1. Fundamental symmetries



brief **motivation**



game plan for testing the SM

2. Cyclotron Institute upgrade project



overview



expected **RIB production**

3. TAMU Penning Trap (being built)



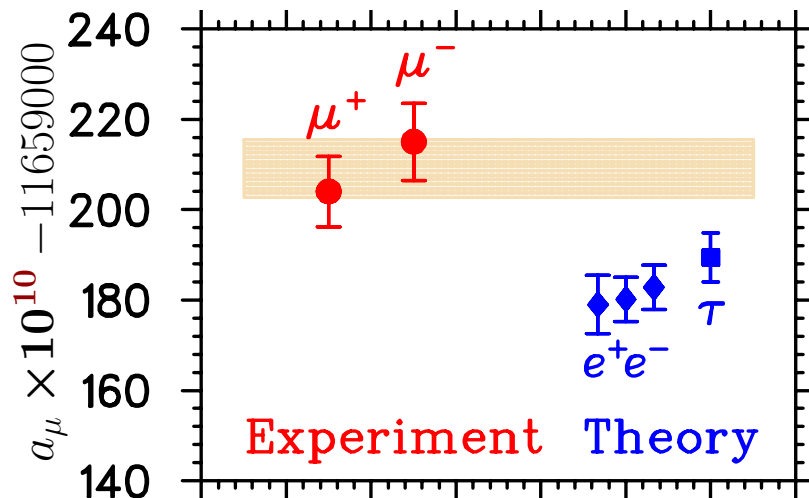
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We all know the SM works stubbornly well

- ✓ 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**
- ✓ QCD **explains** quark confinement



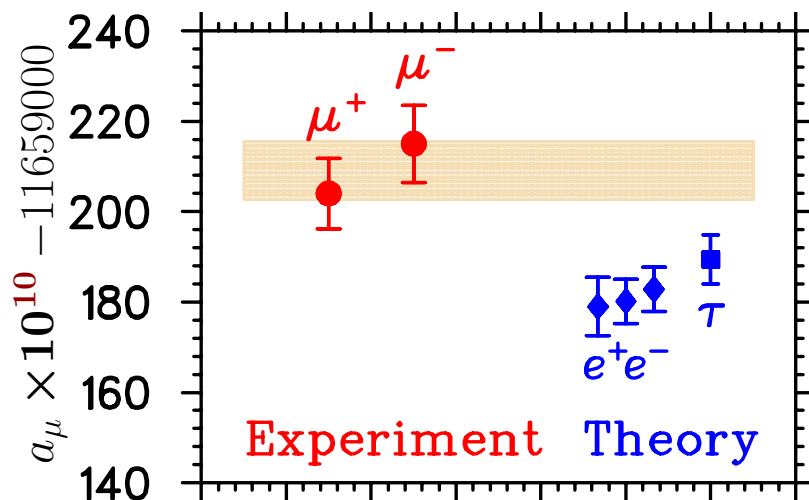
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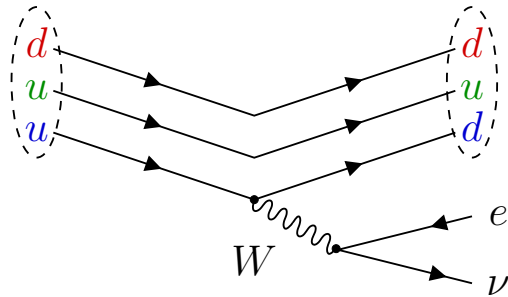
Wow ... this is
the most precisely tested theory ever conceived!



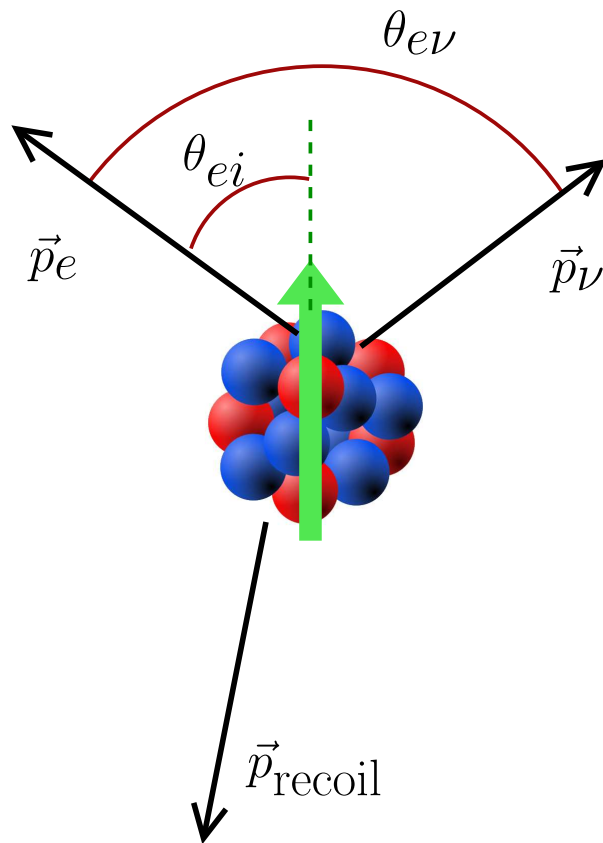
But we also know there's more to discover

- 🤔 **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**!

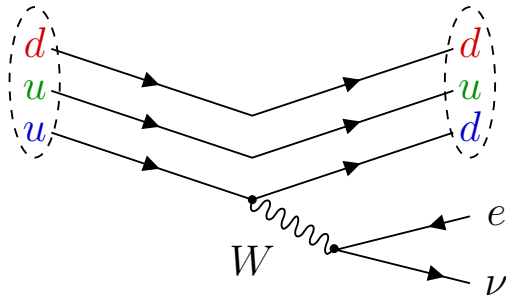
How do many of us plan to test the SM?



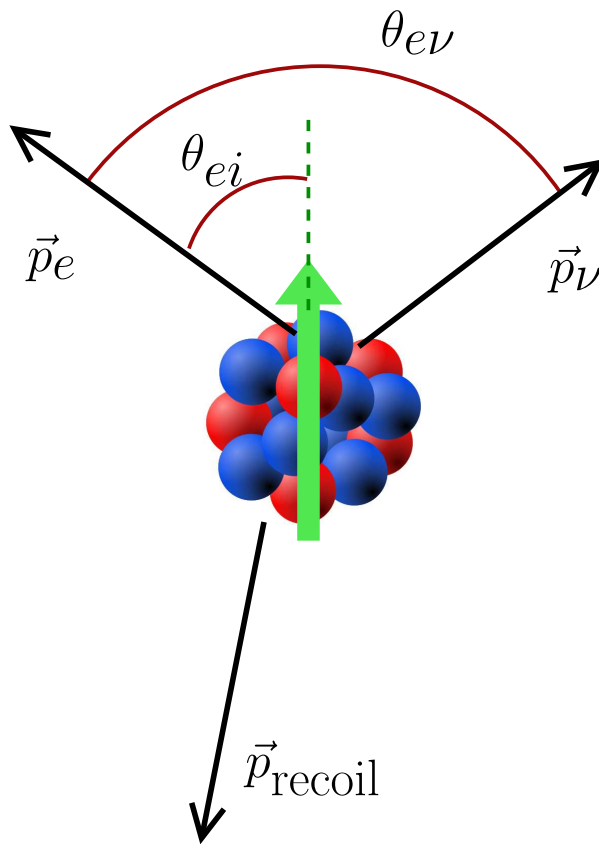
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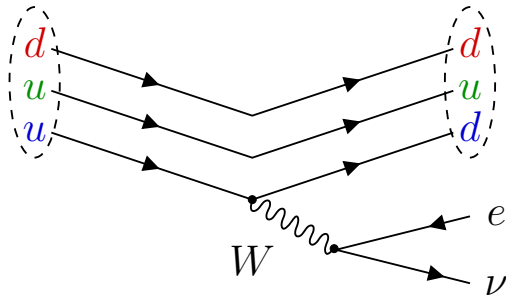
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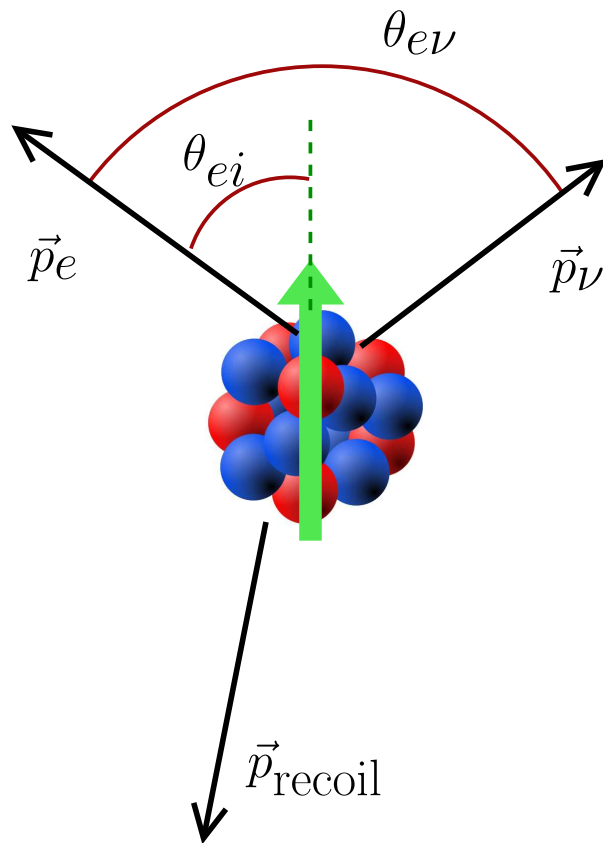
- perform a β decay experiment on **short-lived** isotopes
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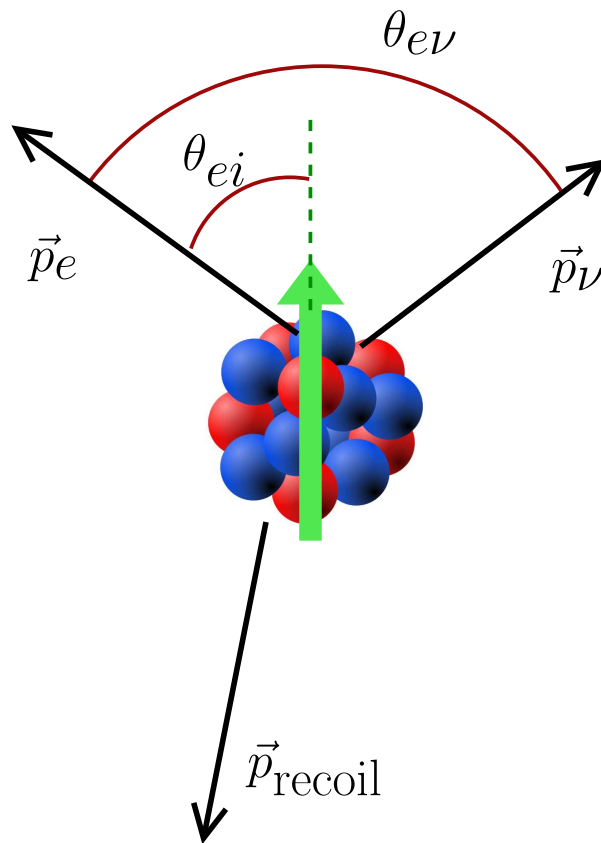
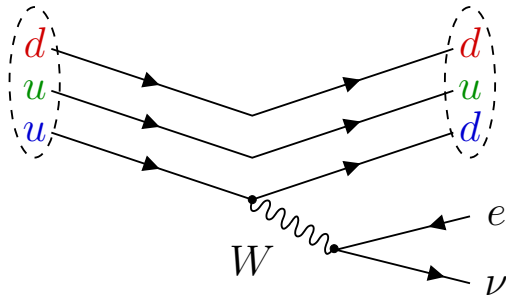
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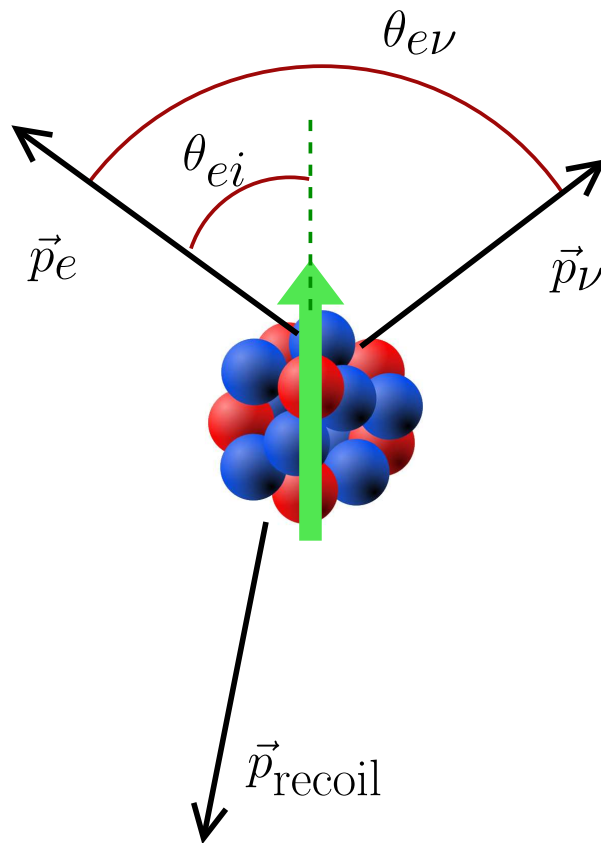
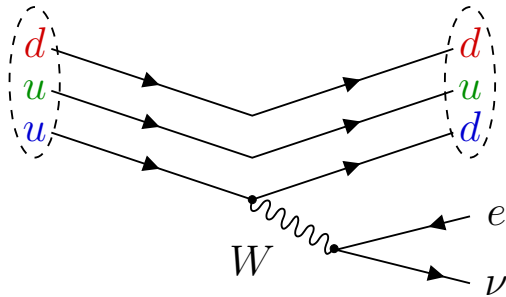


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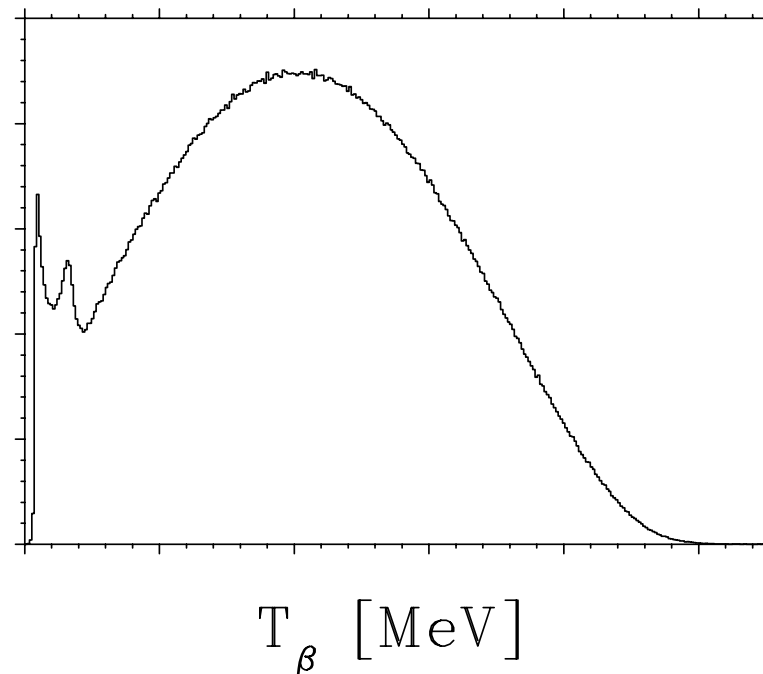


- perform a β decay experiment on **short-lived** isotopes
- make a **precision measurement** of the angular correlation parameters
- **compare** the SM predictions to observations
- look for **deviations** as an indication of **new physics**
- try to convince HEP community when you see something! 😊

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)

$$\frac{d^5W}{dE_e d\Omega_e d\Omega_{\nu_e}} = \overbrace{\frac{G_F^2 |\mathbf{V}_{ud}|^2}{(2\pi)^5} p_e E_e (A_0 - E_e)^2 \xi}^{\text{basic decay rate}} \left(1 + \overbrace{\mathbf{b} \frac{\Gamma m_e}{E_e}}^{\text{Fierz term}} \right)$$

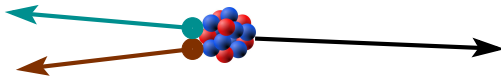


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vector

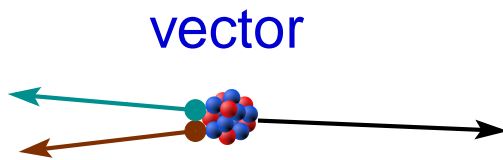


$$a_{\beta\nu} = \frac{|C_V|^2 + |C'_V|^2}{|C_V|^2 + |C'_V|^2}$$

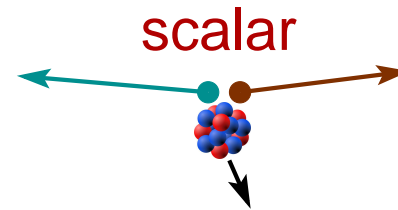
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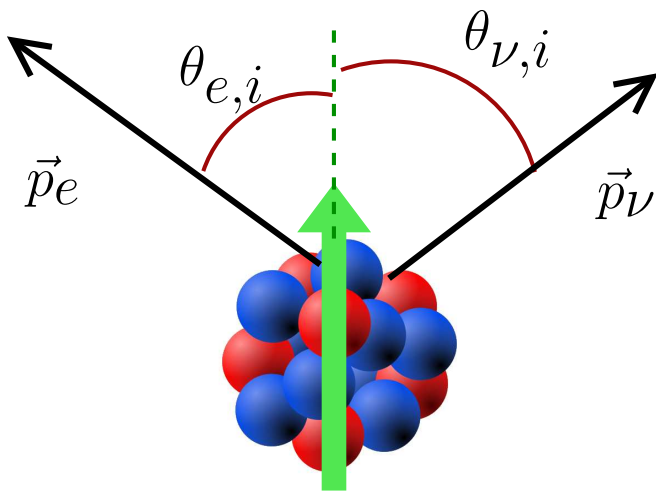
$$a_{\beta\nu} = \frac{-|C_S|^2 - |C'_S|^2}{|C_S|^2 + |C'_S|^2}$$

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

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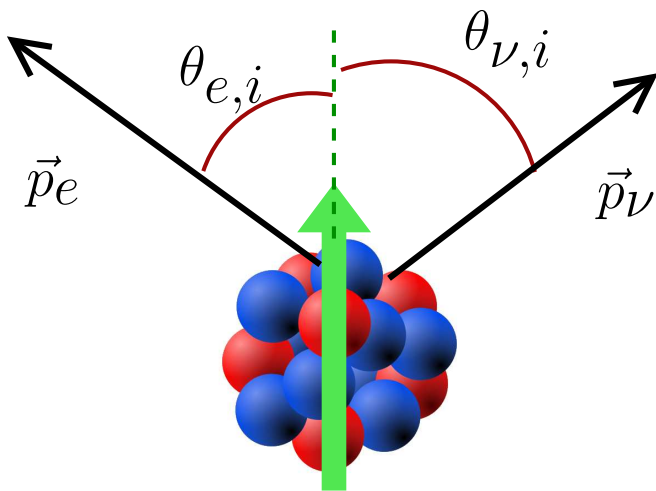
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$$A_\beta = \frac{-2\rho}{1+\rho^2} \left[(1 - xy) \sqrt{\frac{3(1+x^2)}{5(1+y^2)}} - \frac{\rho(1-y^2)}{5(1+y^2)} \right]$$

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

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)

are right handed current parameters that are zero in the SM

Overview

1. Fundamental symmetries

- brief **motivation**
- **game plan** for testing the SM

2. Cyclotron Institute upgrade project

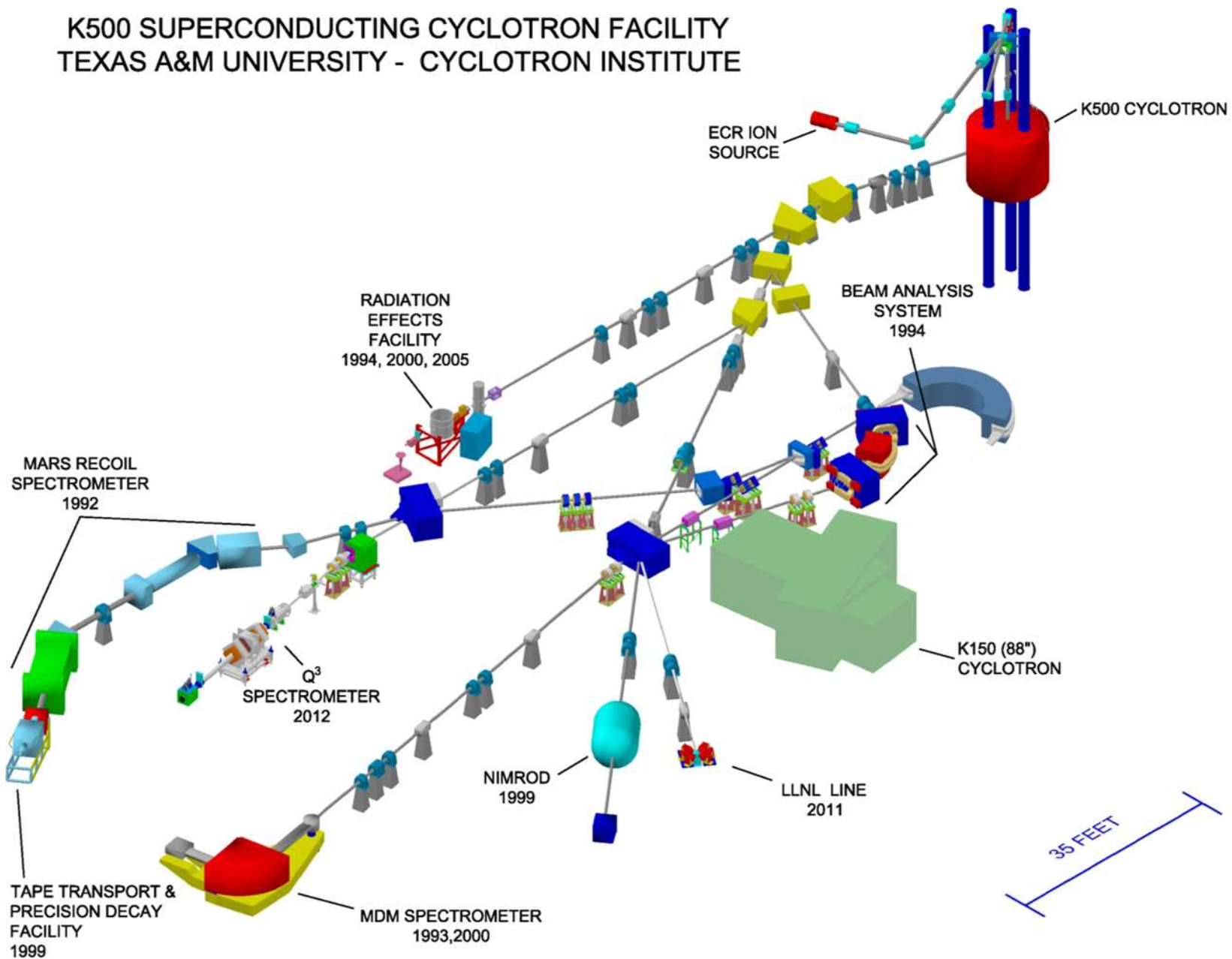
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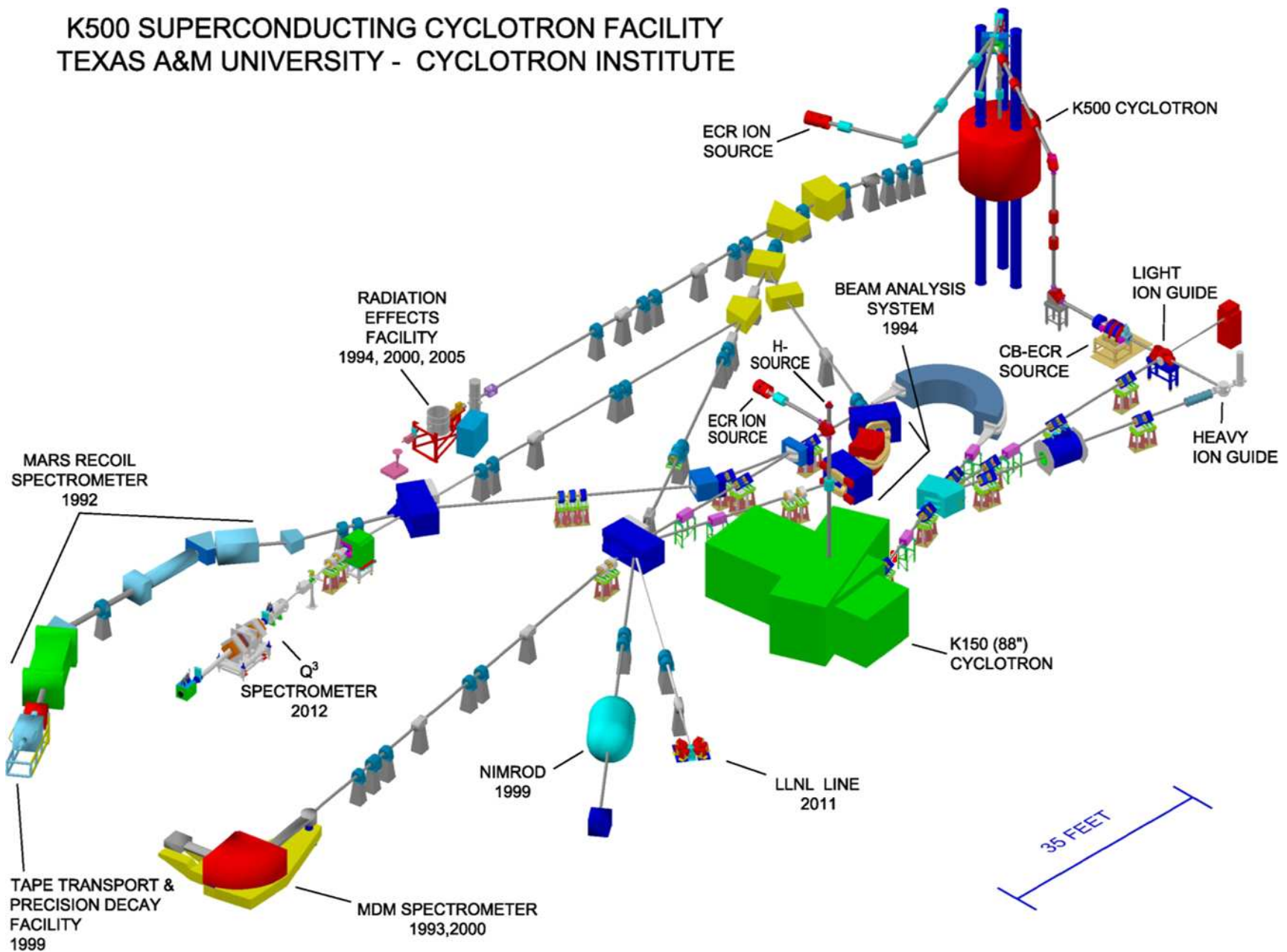
The Cyclotron Institute at Texas A&M

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



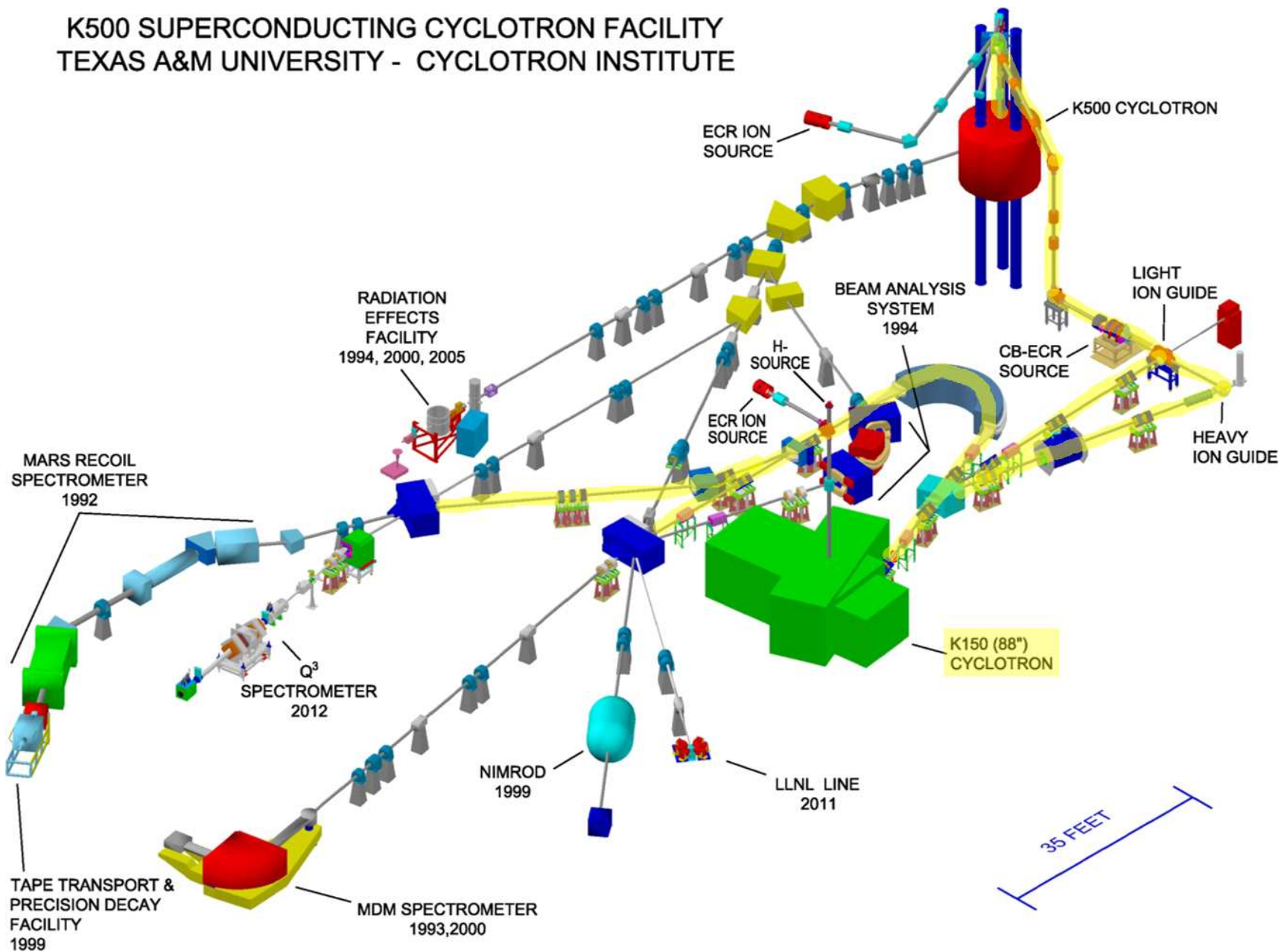
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K500 SUPERCONDUCTING CYCLOTRON FACILITY
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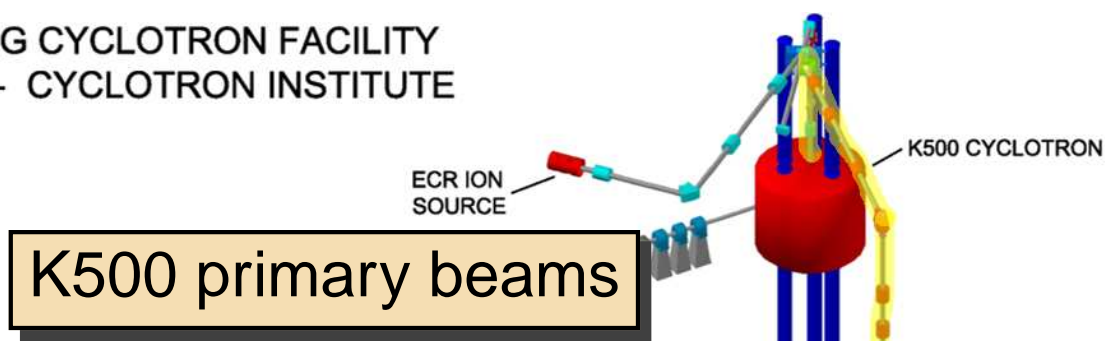
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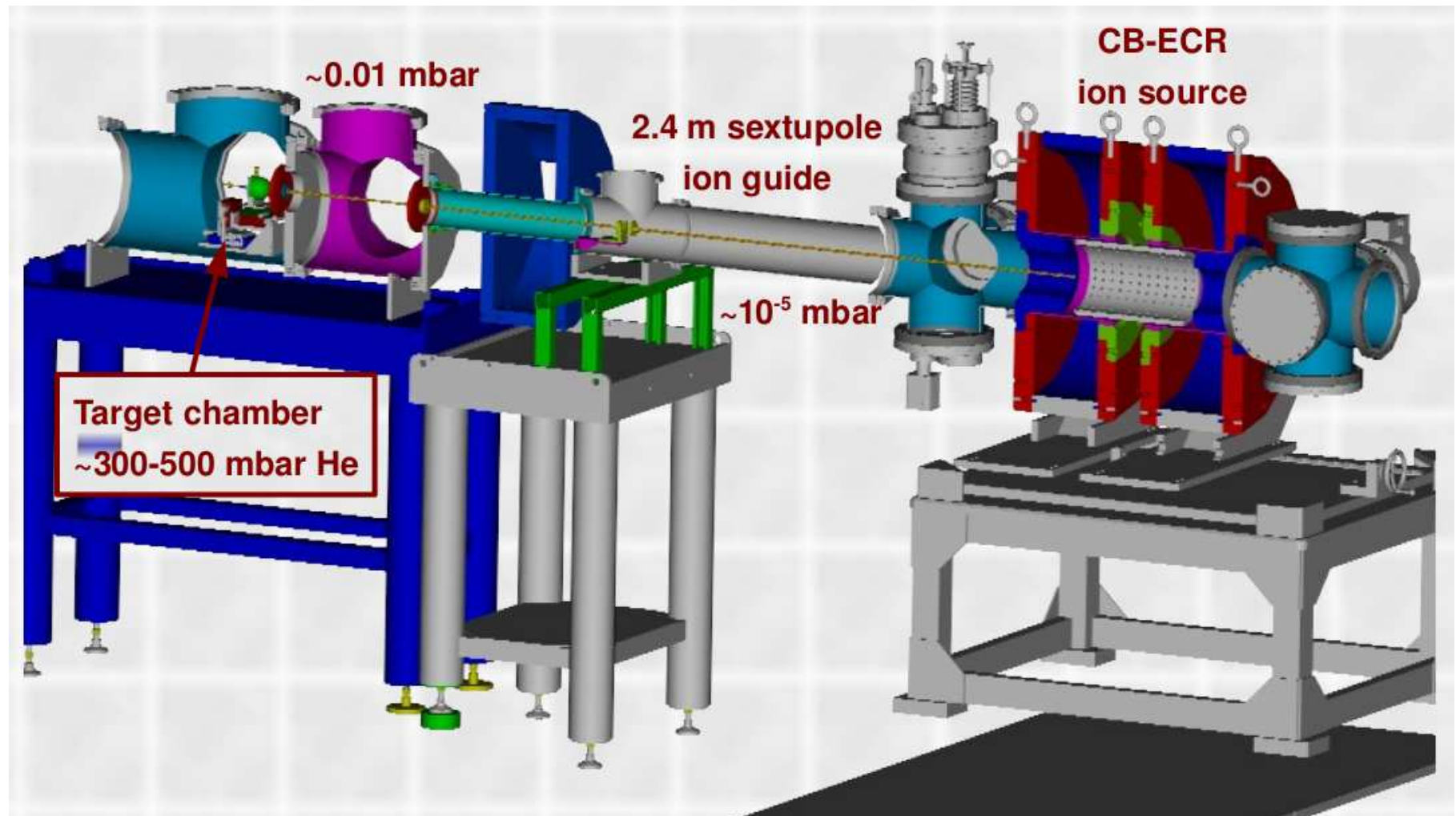
K500 SUPERCONDUCTING CYCLOTRON FACILITY
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY - CYCLOTRON INSTITUTE



Isotope	Energy [MeV/u]	Intensity [$p\mu A$]	Isotope	Energy [MeV/u]	Intensity [$p\mu A$]
p	55	27	^{20}Ne	28	3.0
d	35	21	^{22}Ne	29	0.5
^3He	45	11	^{34}S	20	0.7
^4He	35	10	^{40}Ar	17	1.4
^6Li	35	7	^{40}Ca	17	1.5
^7Li	25	7	^{59}Co	11	0.9
^{10}B	35	4	^{78}Kr	10	0.6
^{11}B	29	4.7	^{86}Kr	8.3	0.6
^{16}O	35	2.3	^{129}Xe	5.6	0.5

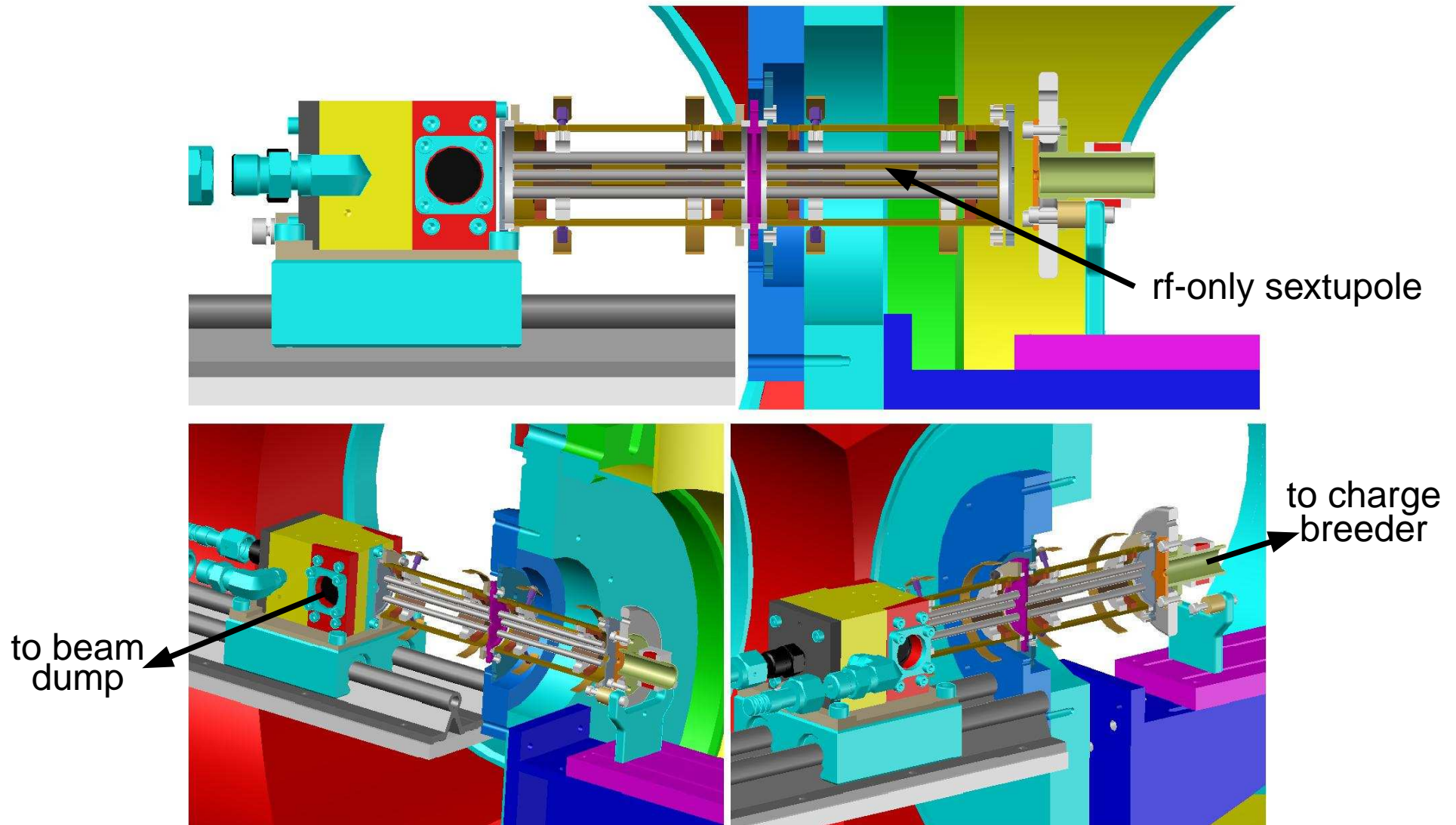
The Light Ion Guide

- mainly (p, n) , (d, p) and (α, n) reactions, based on JYFL design
- also light-ion induced fission with heavy targets



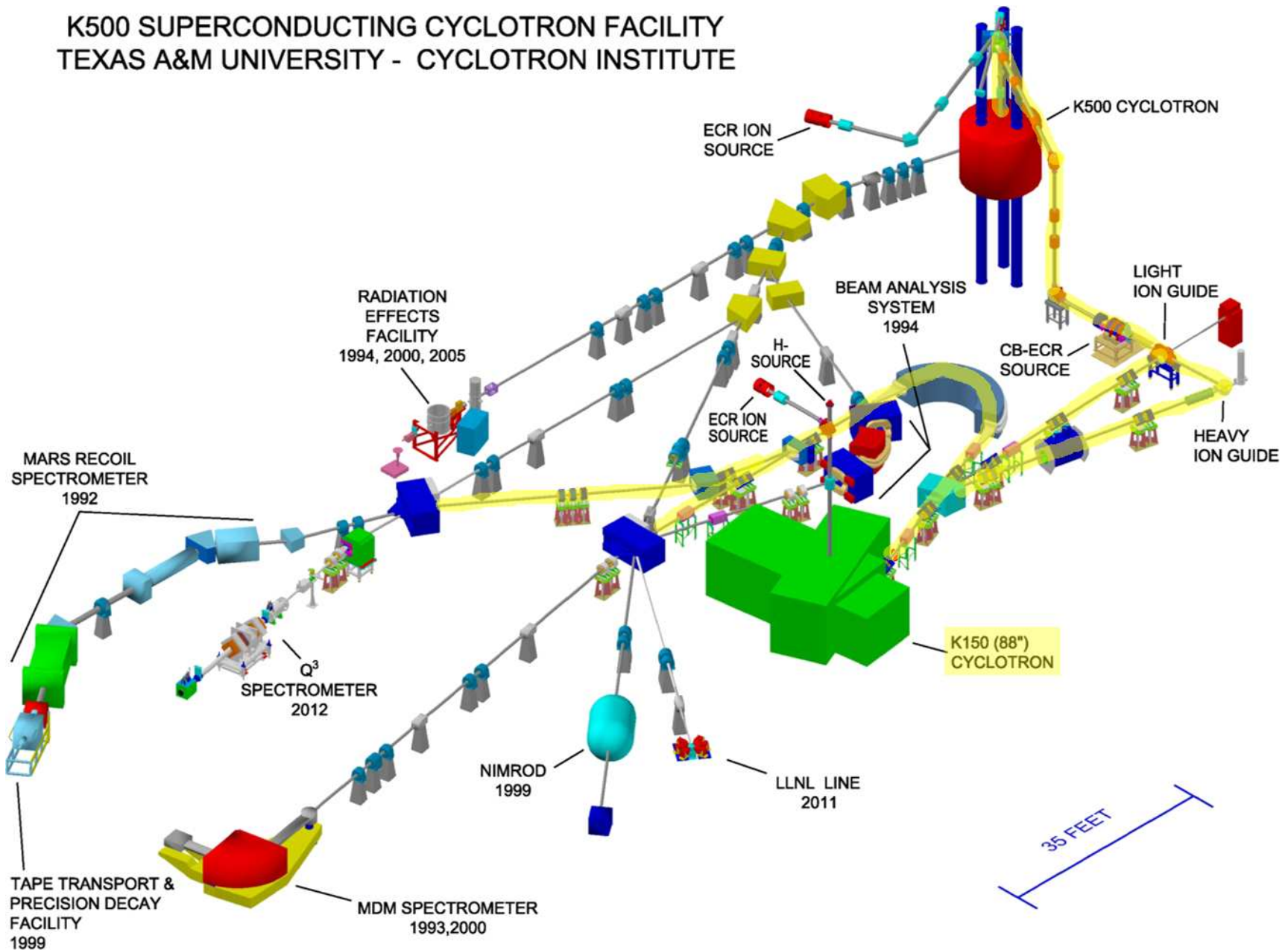
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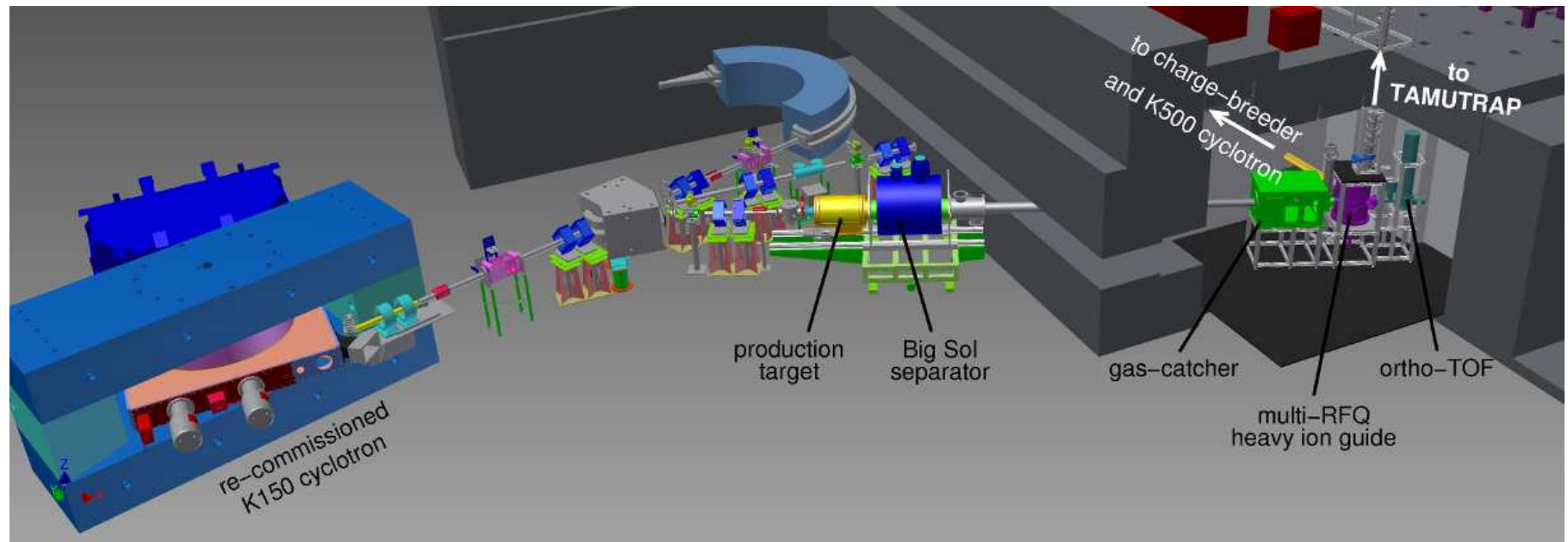


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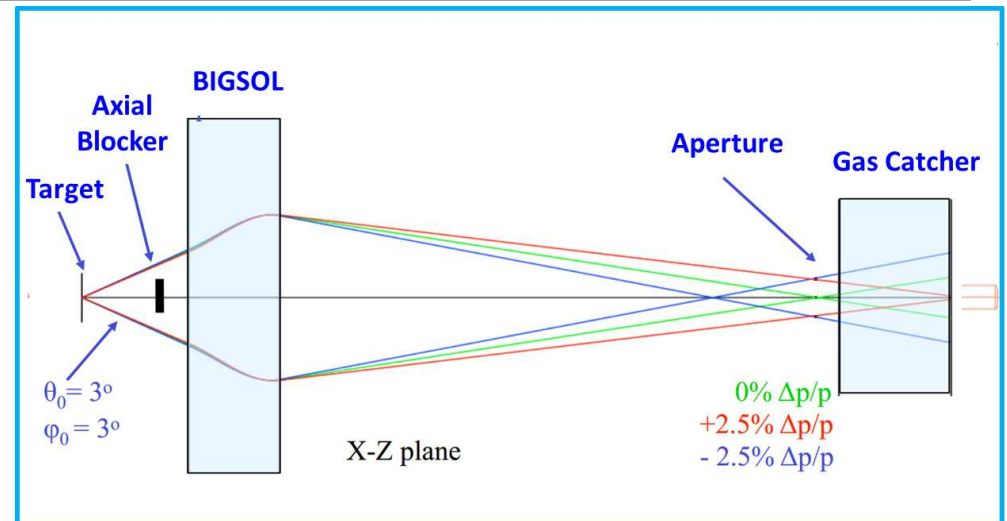
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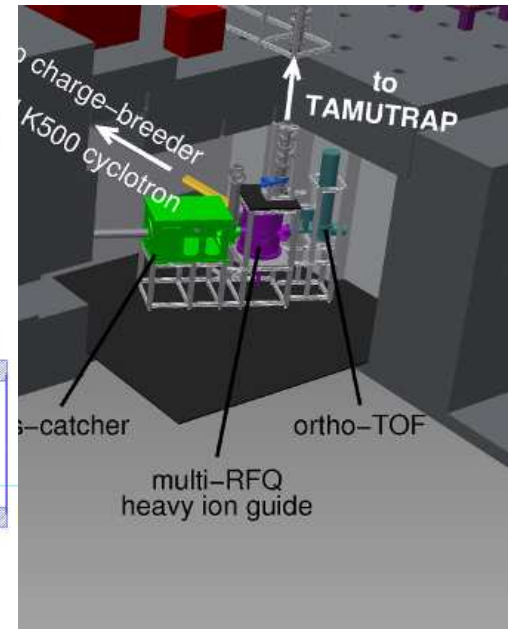
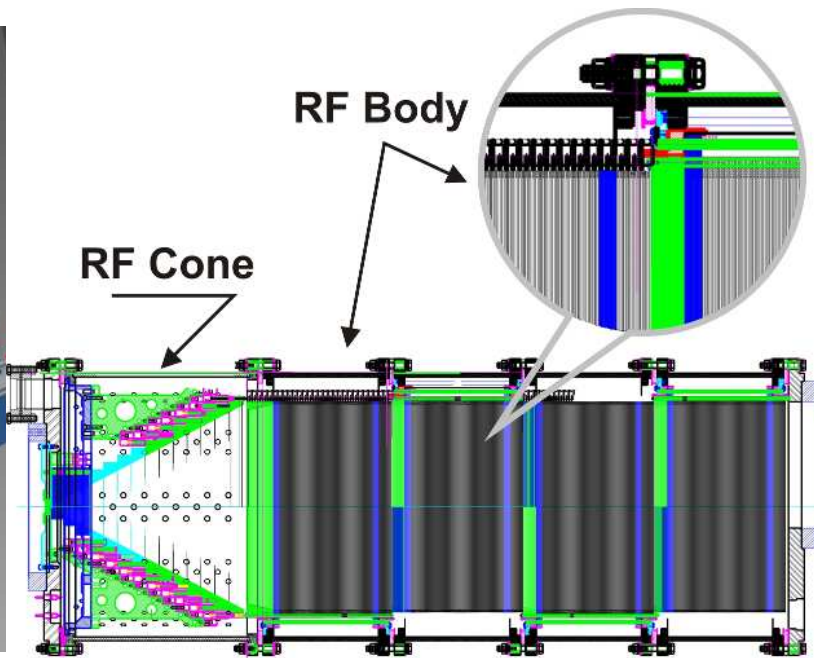
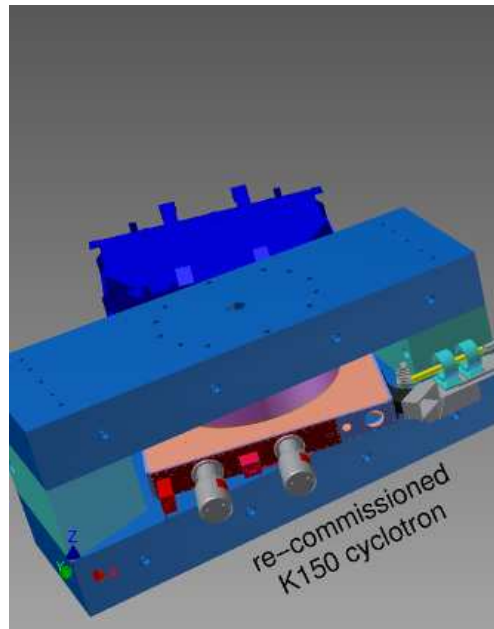
The Heavy Ion Guide



- heavy ion deep inelastic collisions and fragmentation
- fusion evaporation reaction



The Heavy Ion Guide



heavy ion



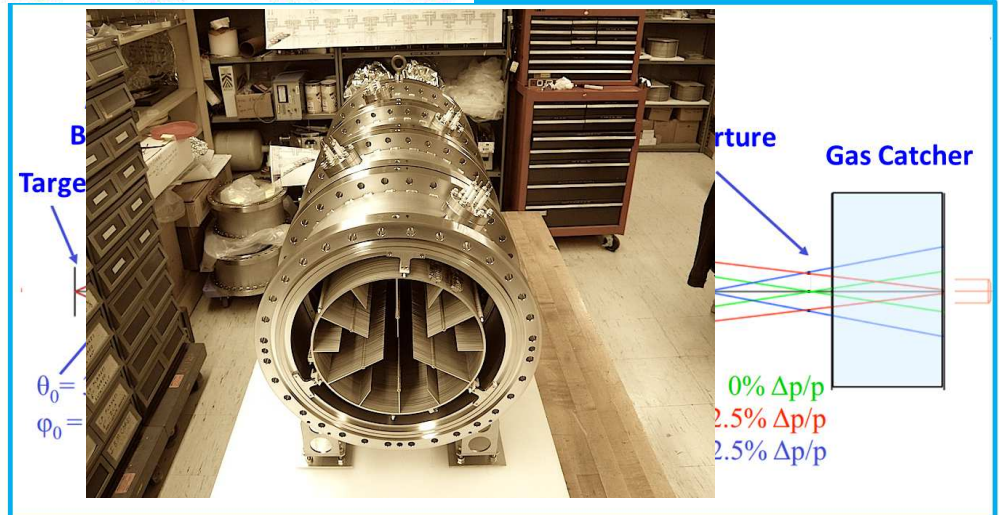
collisions &

fusion &



col-

tion



Expected RIB Production – LIG

Projected intensities after K500 (based on JYFL experience)

(p, n) product	Max energy [MeV/u]	Intensity [pps]
^{27}Si	57	6×10^3
^{50}Mn	45	2×10^4
^{54}Co	45	6×10^3
^{64}Ga	45	4×10^4
^{92}Tc	35	4×10^4
^{106}In	28	4×10^4
^{108}In	28	3×10^4
^{110}In	26	6×10^4

Expected RIB Production – HIG

Projected intensities after K500 (calc by G. Souliotis)

Isotope	Max energy [MeV/u]	Intensity [pps]	Isotope	Max energy [MeV/u]	Intensity [pps]
^9Li	45	3×10^6	^7Li	60	1×10^6
^{11}Be	45	1×10^6	^8Be	70	2×10^6
^{22}O	40	4×10^4	^{11}O	63	2×10^6
^{24}Ne	40	1×10^4	^{14}Ne	70	1×10^5
^{32}Mg	40	2×10^4	^{22}Mg	57	5×10^4
^{38}S	36	4×10^5	^{23}S	60	2×10^3
^{42}Ar	39	5×10^5	^{27}Ar	62	2×10^3
^{62}Fe	38	3×10^4	^{62}Fe	47	3×10^2
^{60}Cr	32	1×10^3	^{65}Ga	45	1×10^4

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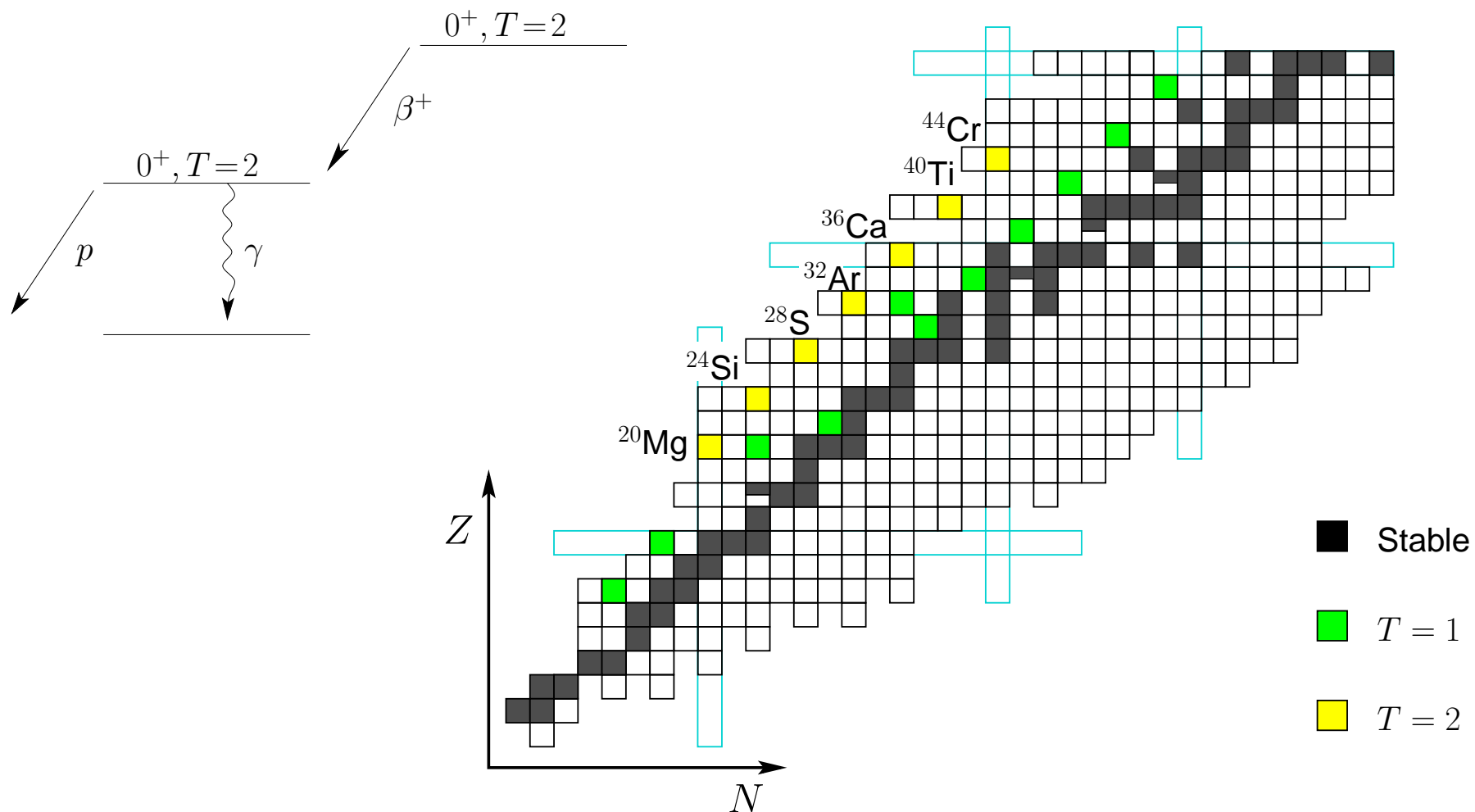
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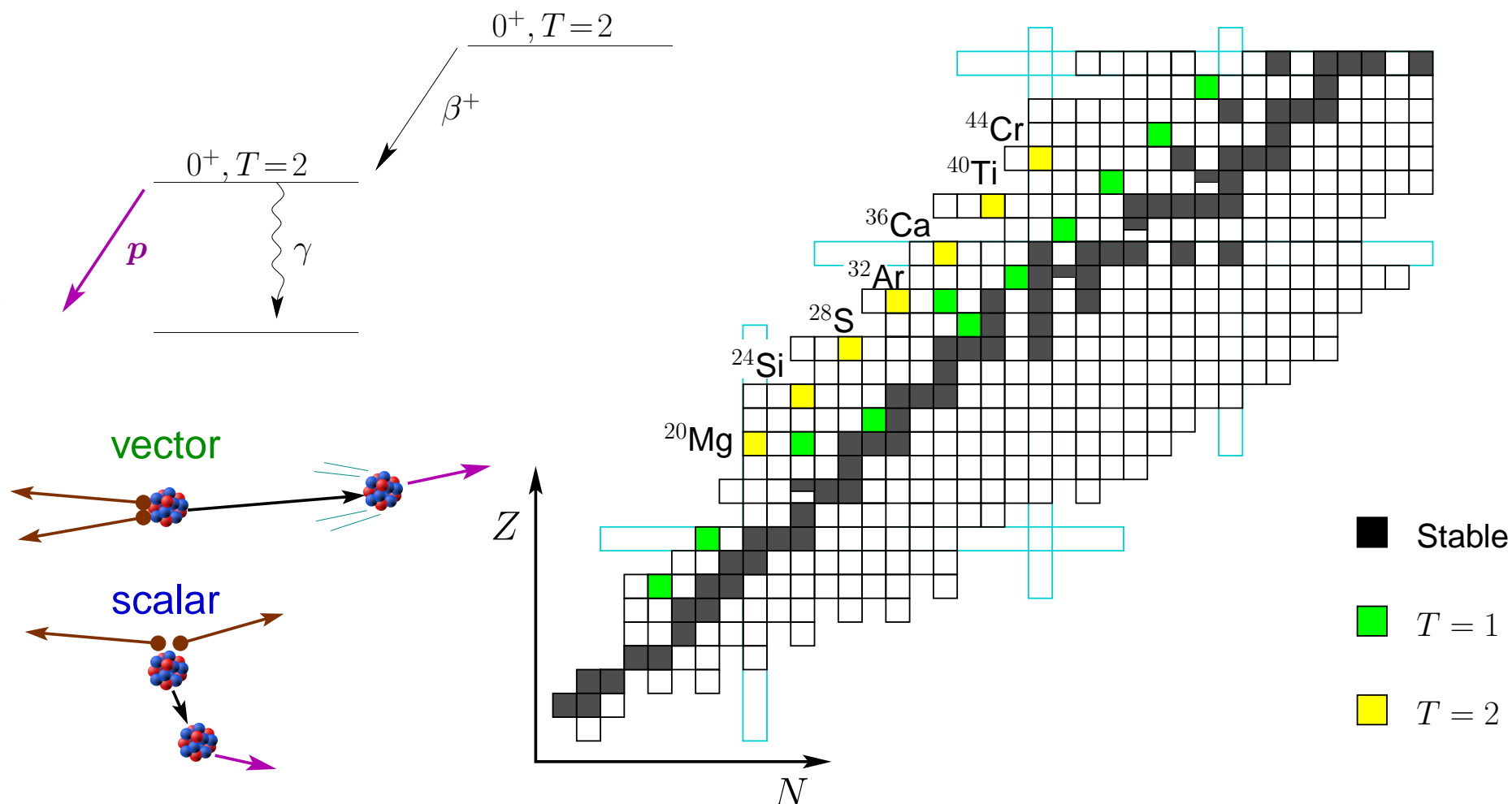
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$T = 2$ superallowed decays

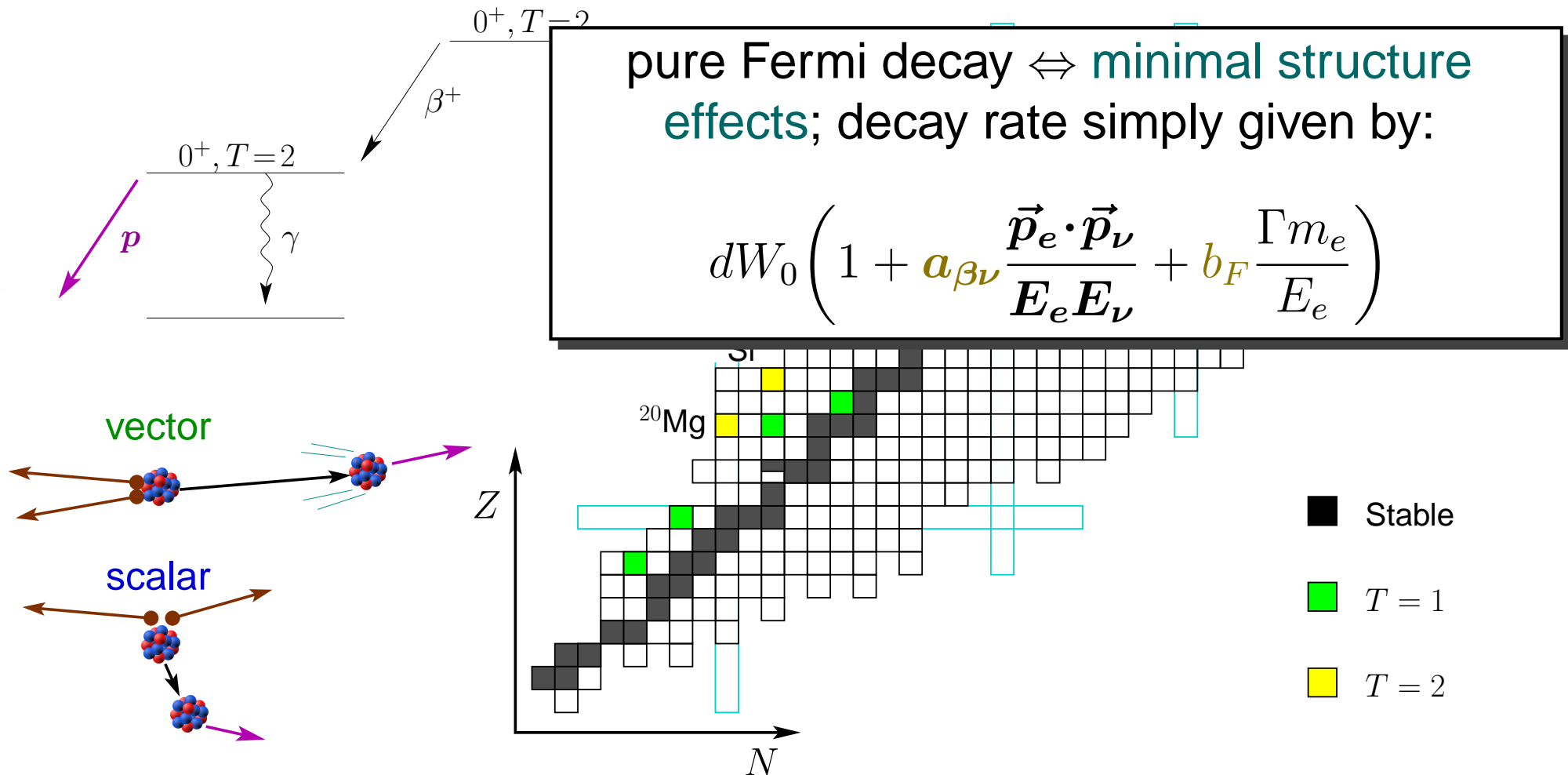


$T = 2$ superallowed decays



- $\beta - \nu$ correlations
- ft values: test δ_C ; V_{ud} (?)
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$T = 2$ superallowed decays



$\beta - \nu$ correlations

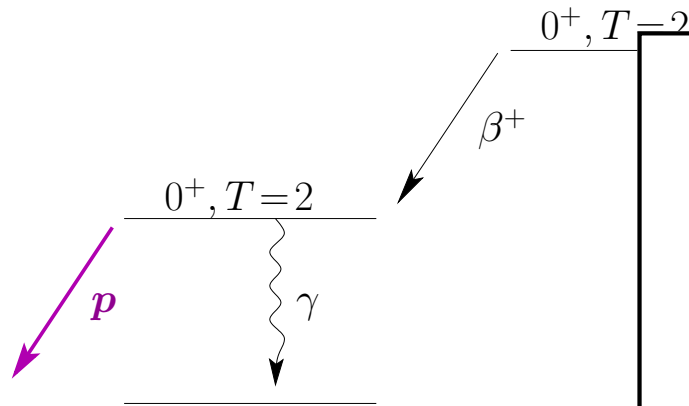


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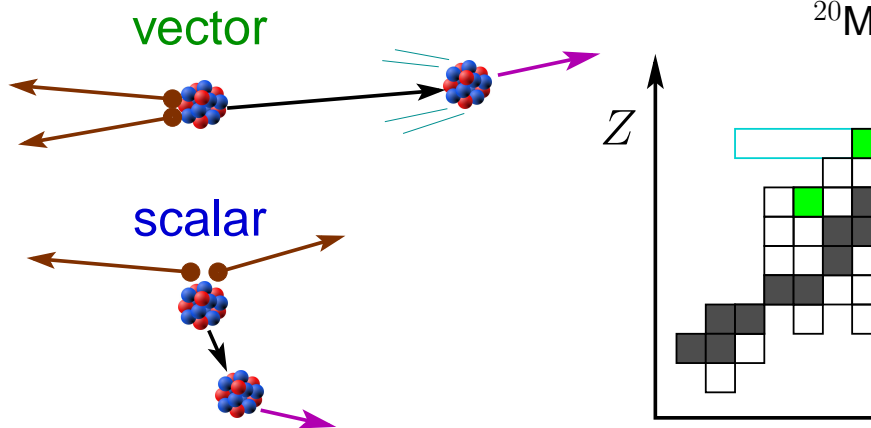
spectroscopy of proton-rich nuclei

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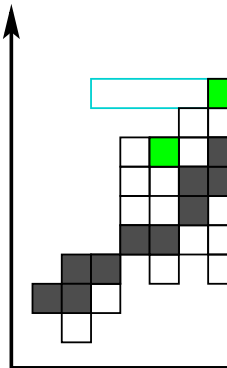


pure Fermi decay \Leftrightarrow minimal structure effects; decay rate simply given by:

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



^{20}M



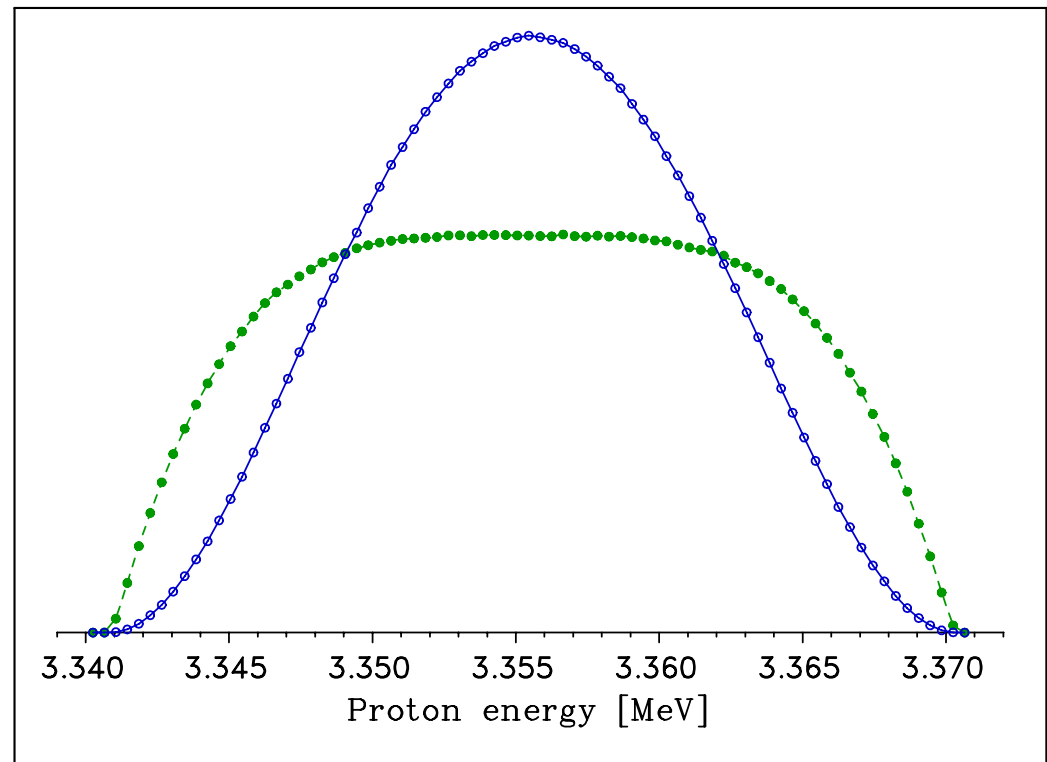
$\beta - \nu$ correlations



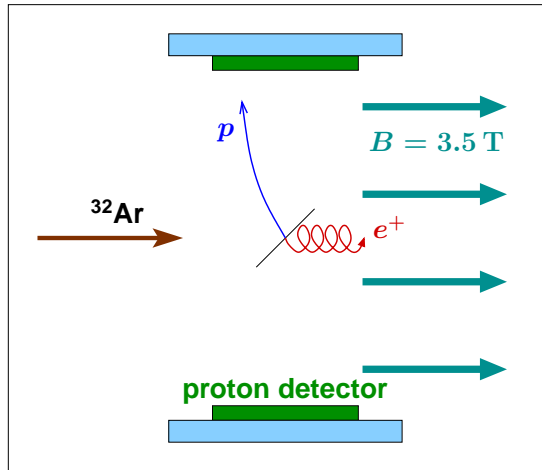
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spectroscopy of proton-ric



$\beta - \nu$ 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

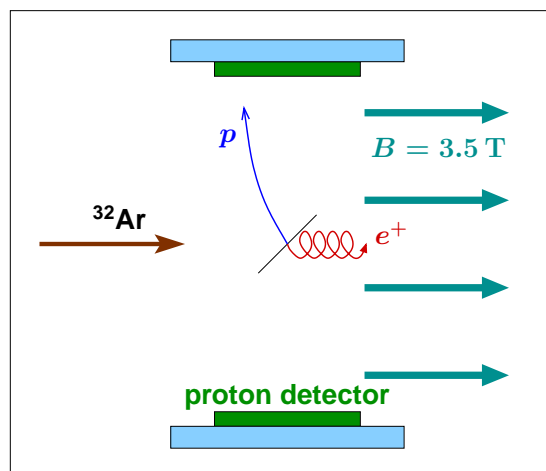
³Instituto de Estructura de la Materia, CSIC, E-28006 Madrid, Spain

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

(Received 24 February 1999)

The positron-neutrino correlation in the $0^+ \rightarrow 0^+$ β decay of ^{32}Ar was measured at ISOLDE by analyzing the effect of lepton recoil on the shape of the narrow proton group following the superallowed decay. Our result is consistent with the standard model prediction. For vanishing Fierz interference we find $a = 0.9989 \pm 0.0052 \pm 0.0039$, which yields improved constraints on scalar weak interactions.

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



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16 AUGUST 1999

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

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H. Bichsel,¹ and the ISOLDE Collaboration⁴

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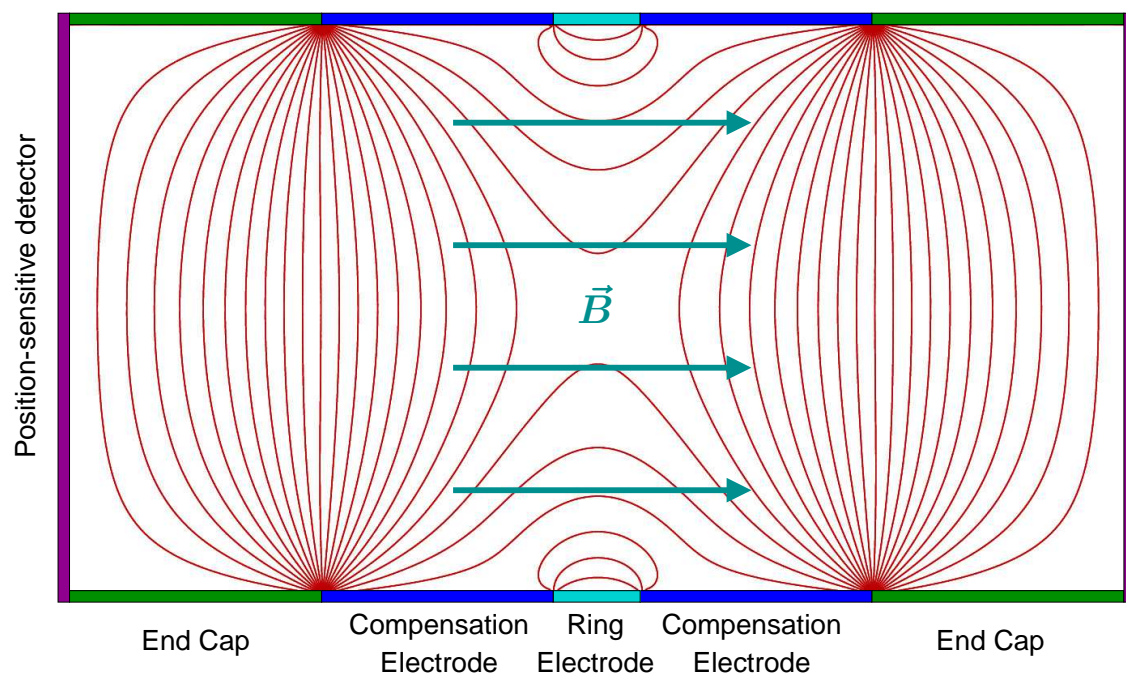
³Instituto de Estructura de la Materia, CSIC, E-28006 Madrid, Spain

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

(Received 24 February 1999)

The positron-neutrino correlation in the $0^+ \rightarrow 0^+$ β decay of ^{32}Ar was measured at ISOLDE by analyzing the effect of lepton recoil on the shape of the narrow proton group following the superallowed decay. Our result is consistent with the standard model prediction. For vanishing Fierz interference we find $a = 0.9989 \pm 0.0052 \pm 0.0039$, which yields improved constraints on scalar weak interactions.

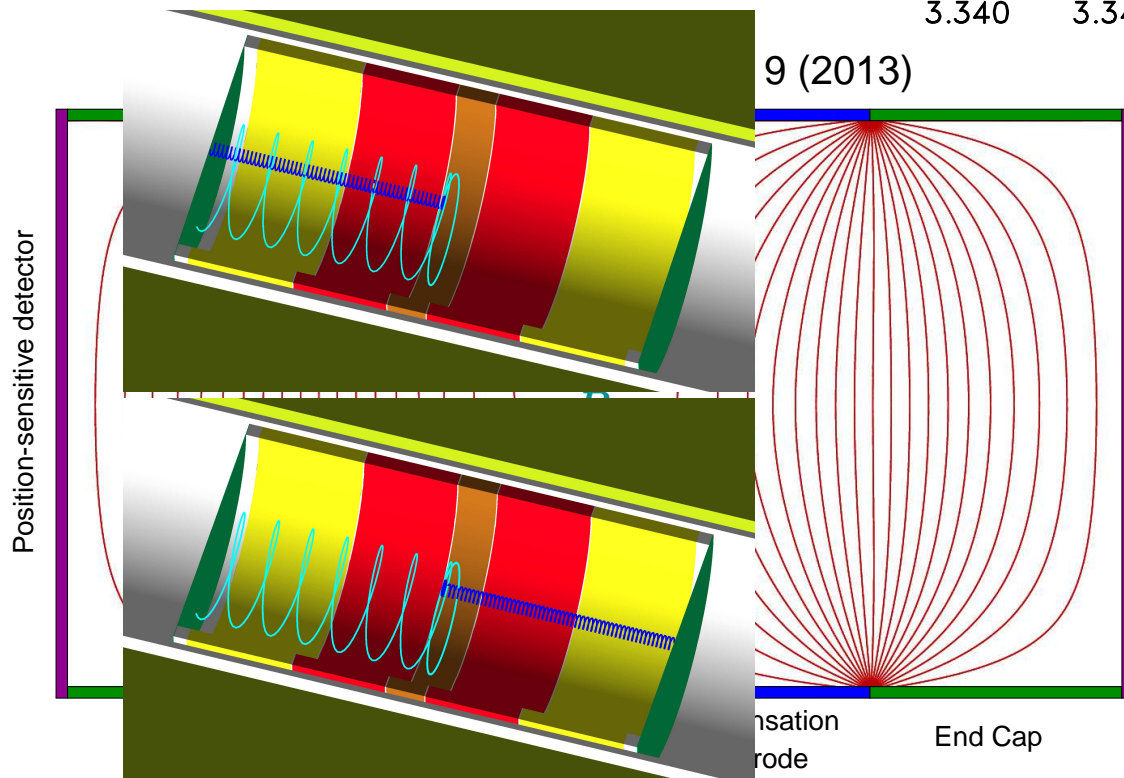
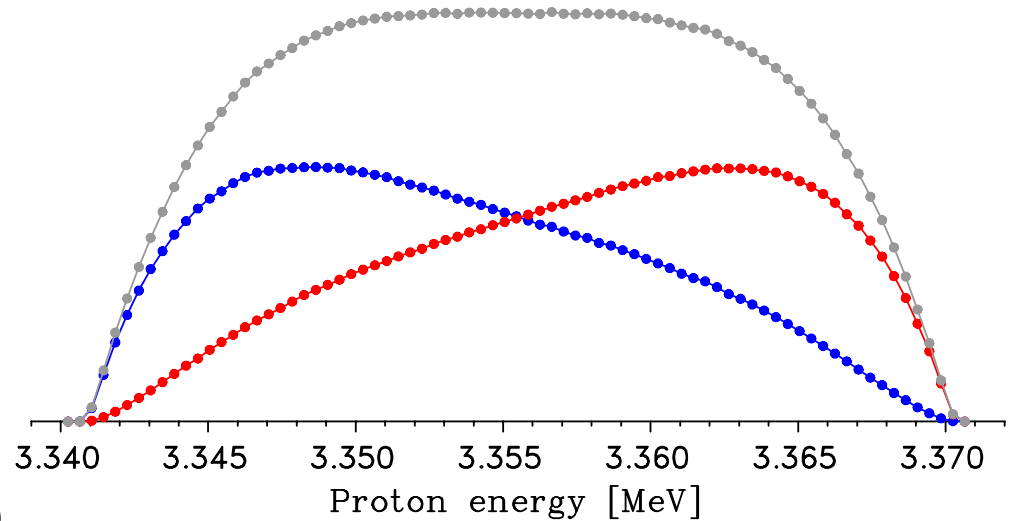
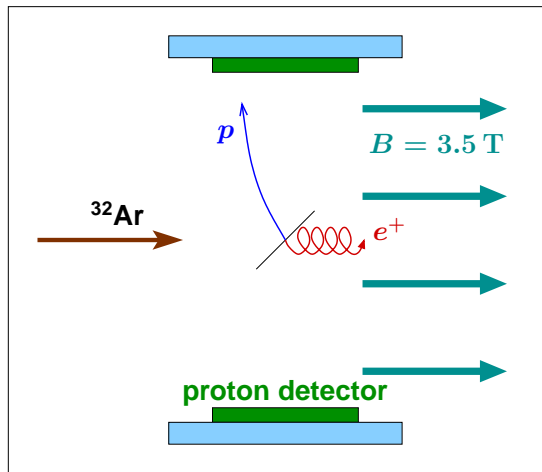
Mehlman *et al.*, NIM **A712**, 9 (2013)



But why throw away useful information?

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

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

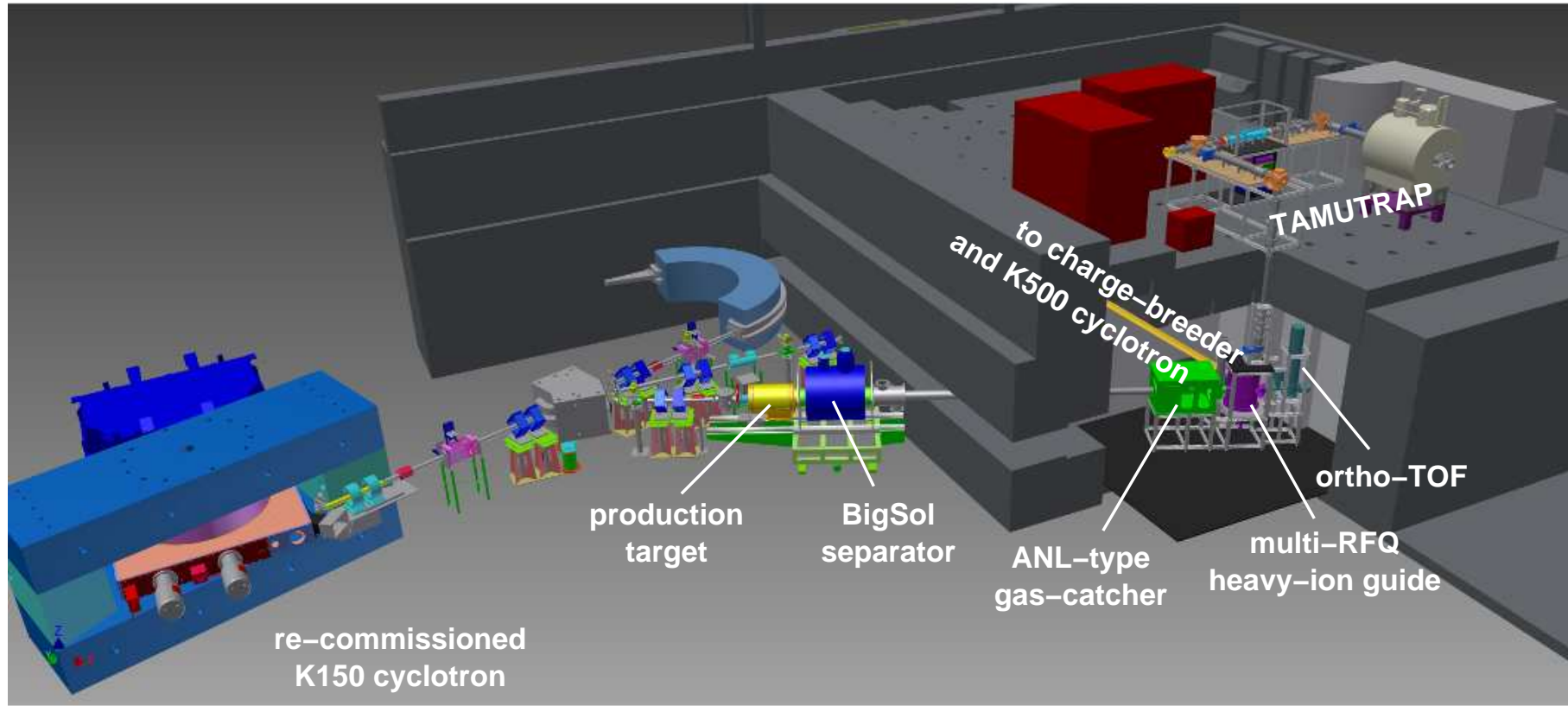


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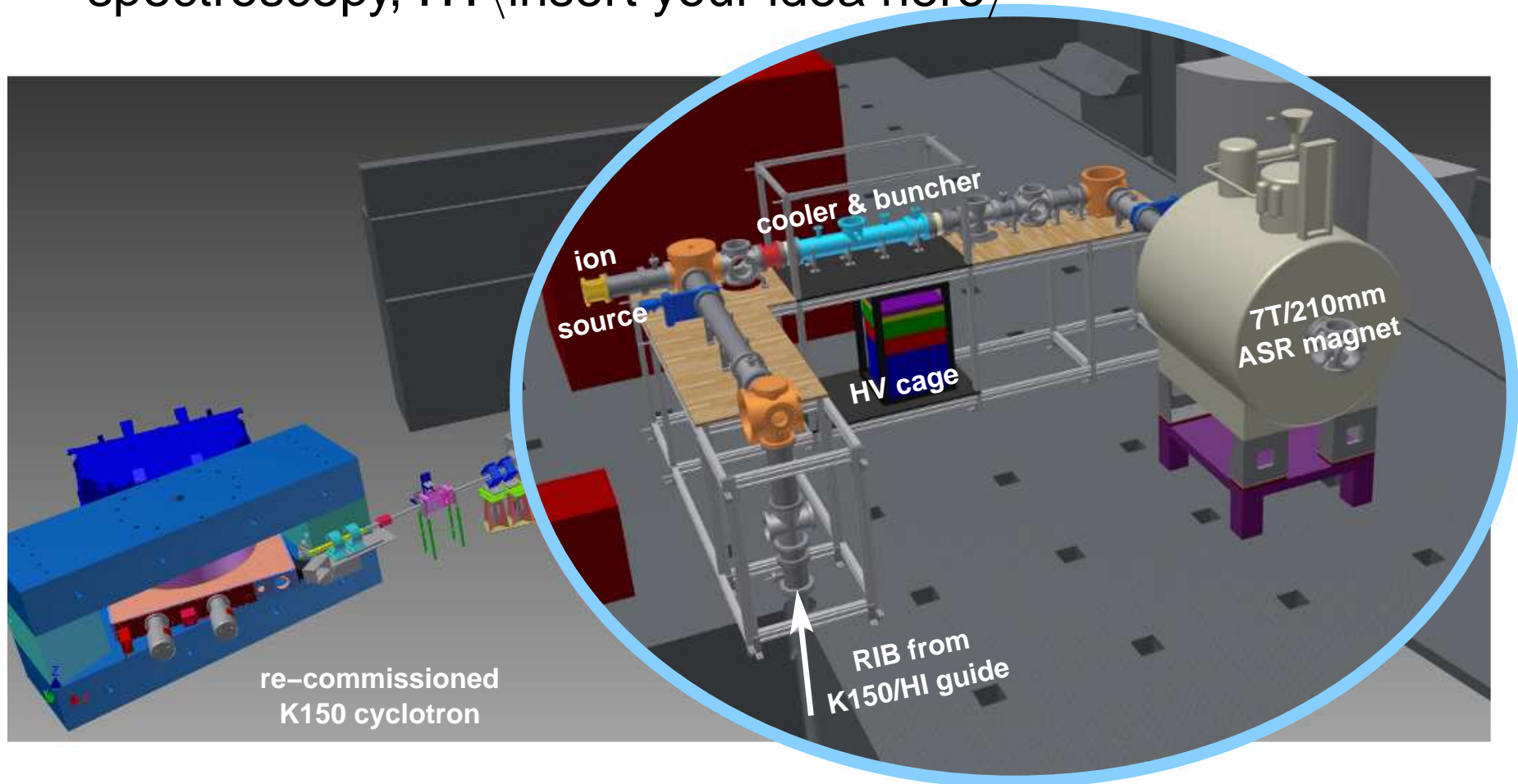
The *Texas A&M University Penning Trap*

- ID = 180 mm: **very open-geometry** ion trap for RIBs!
- **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



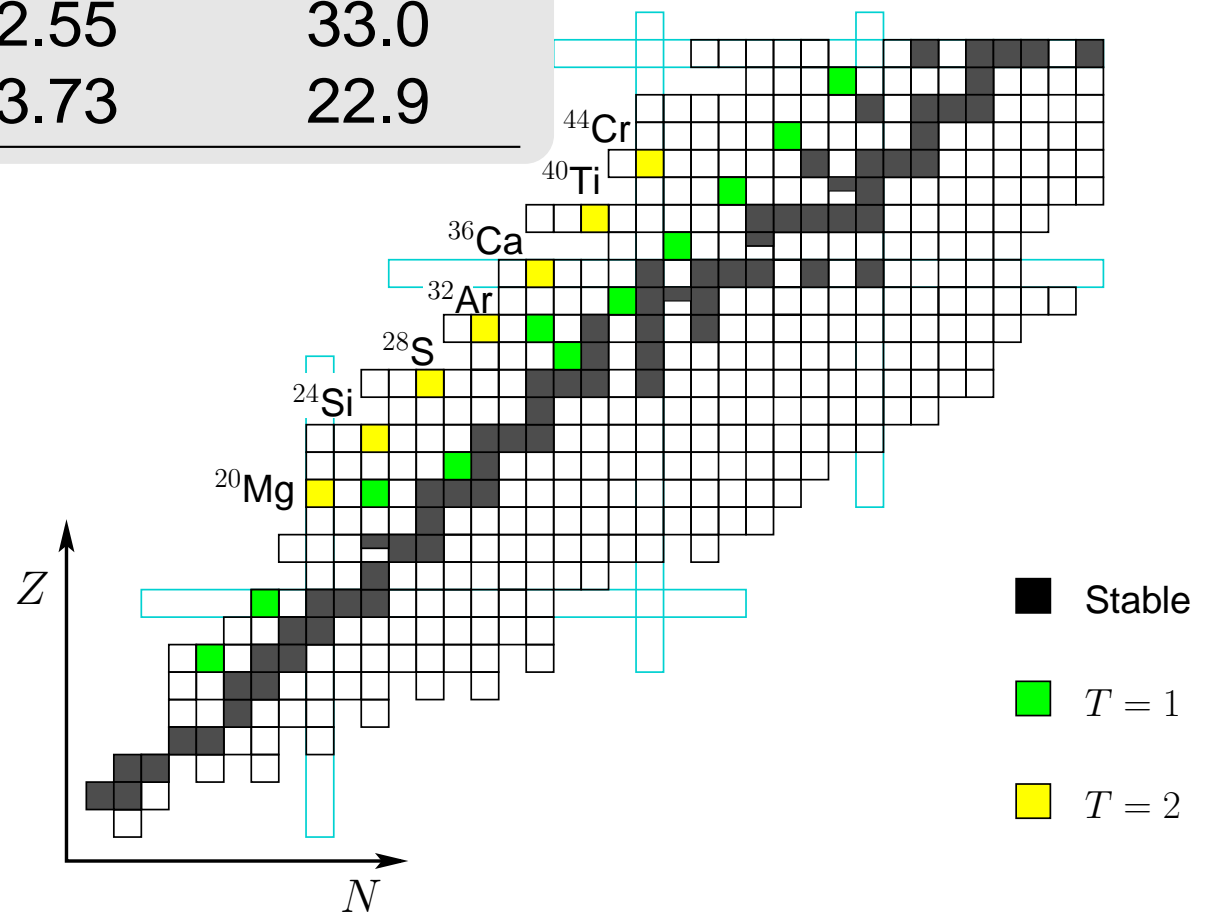
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K500 production of $T = 2$ nuclei

Isotope	Intensity	E_p [MeV]	R_L [mm]
^{20}Mg	1×10^4	4.28	42.7
^{24}Si	6×10^5	3.91	40.8
^{28}S	1×10^5	3.70	39.7
^{32}Ar	1×10^5	3.36	37.8
^{36}Ca	2×10^4	2.55	33.0
^{40}Ti	7×10^5	3.73	22.9

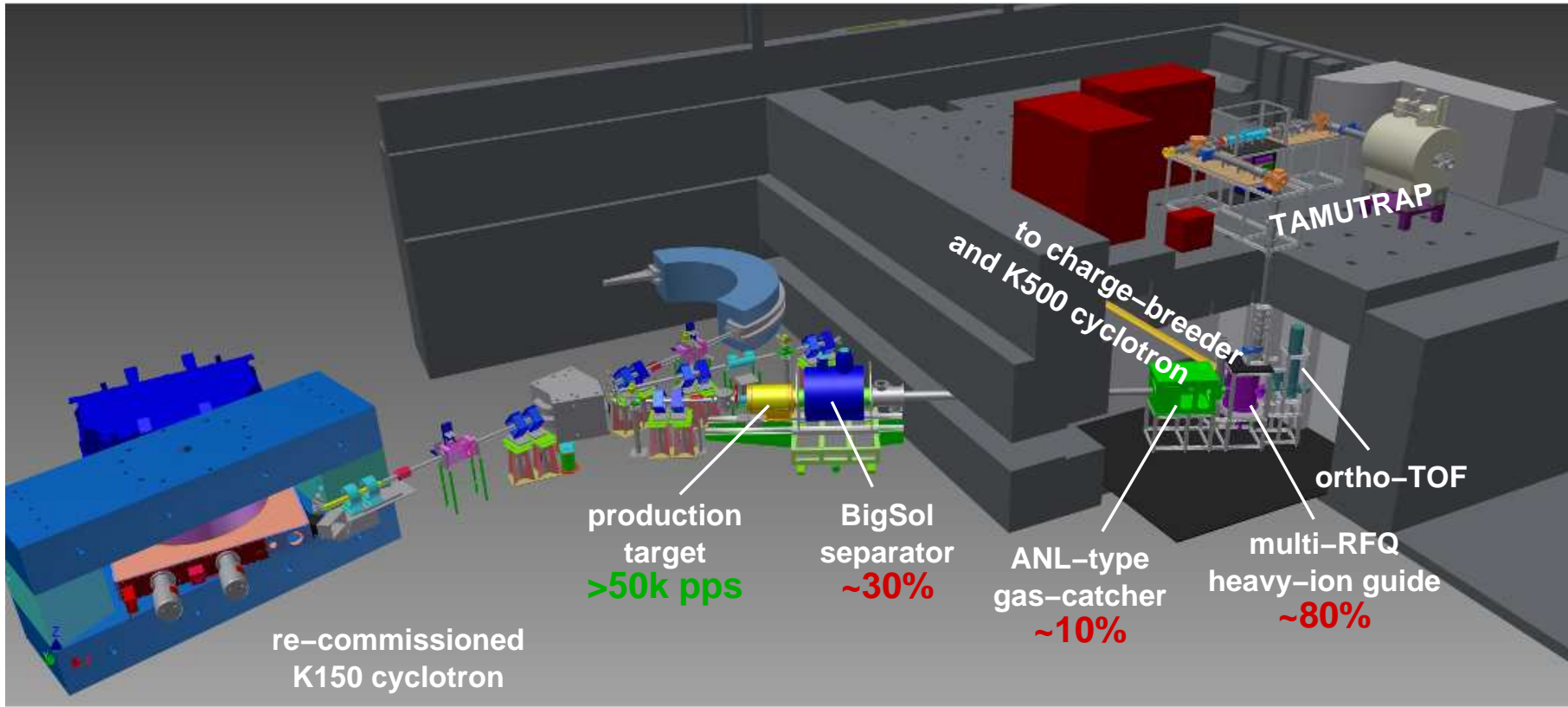


Efficiencies

Biggest hits/worries:



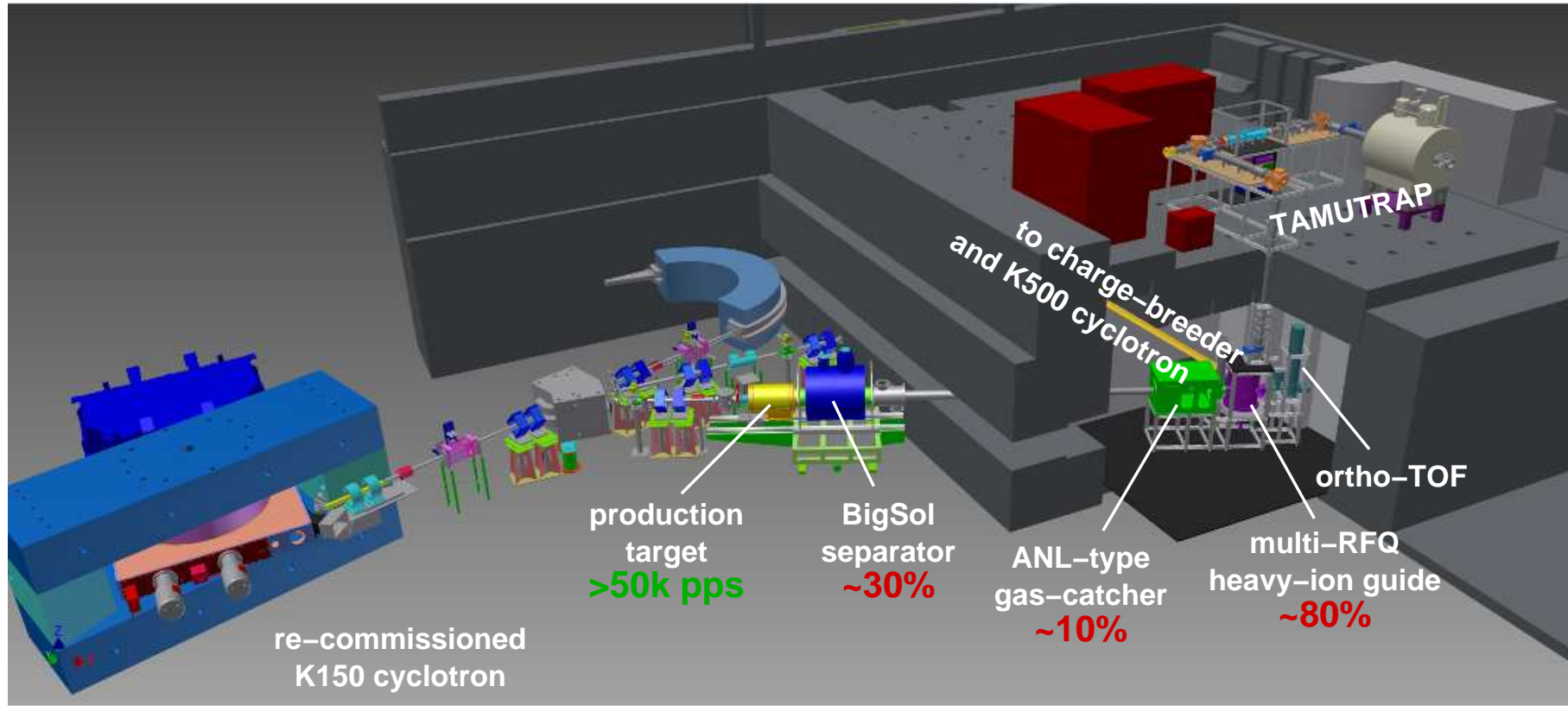
BigSol separation: $\sim 30\%$



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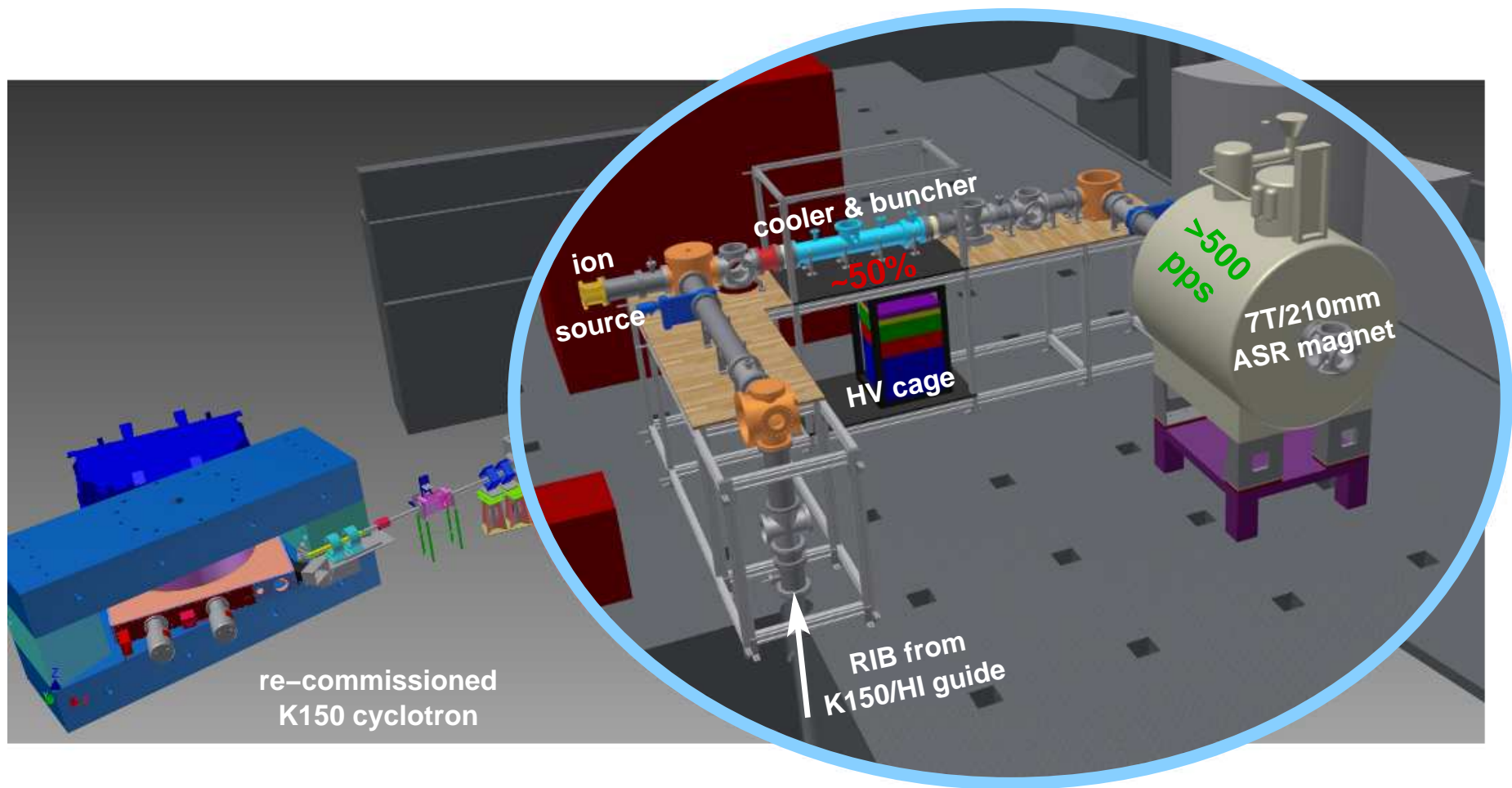
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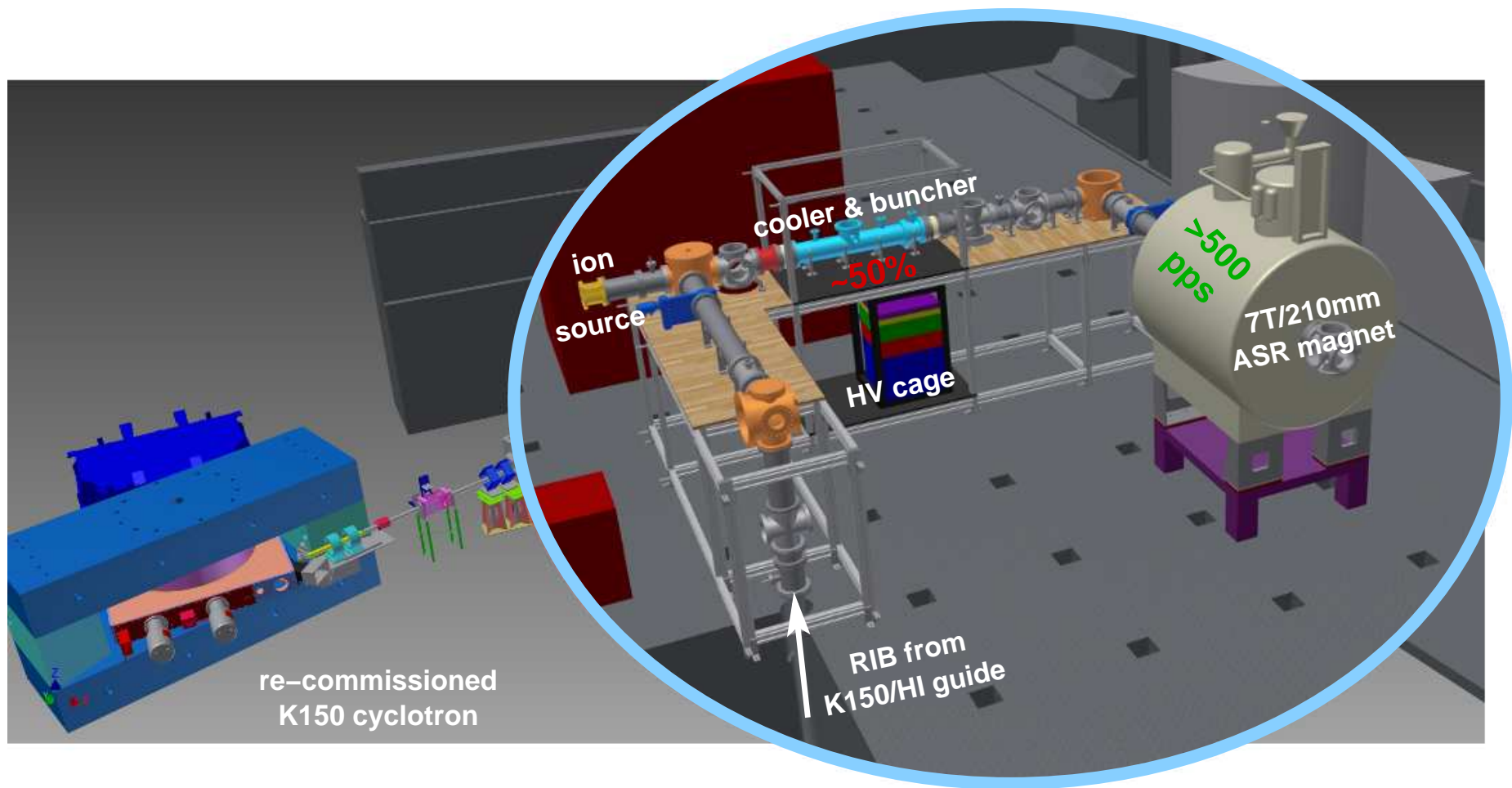
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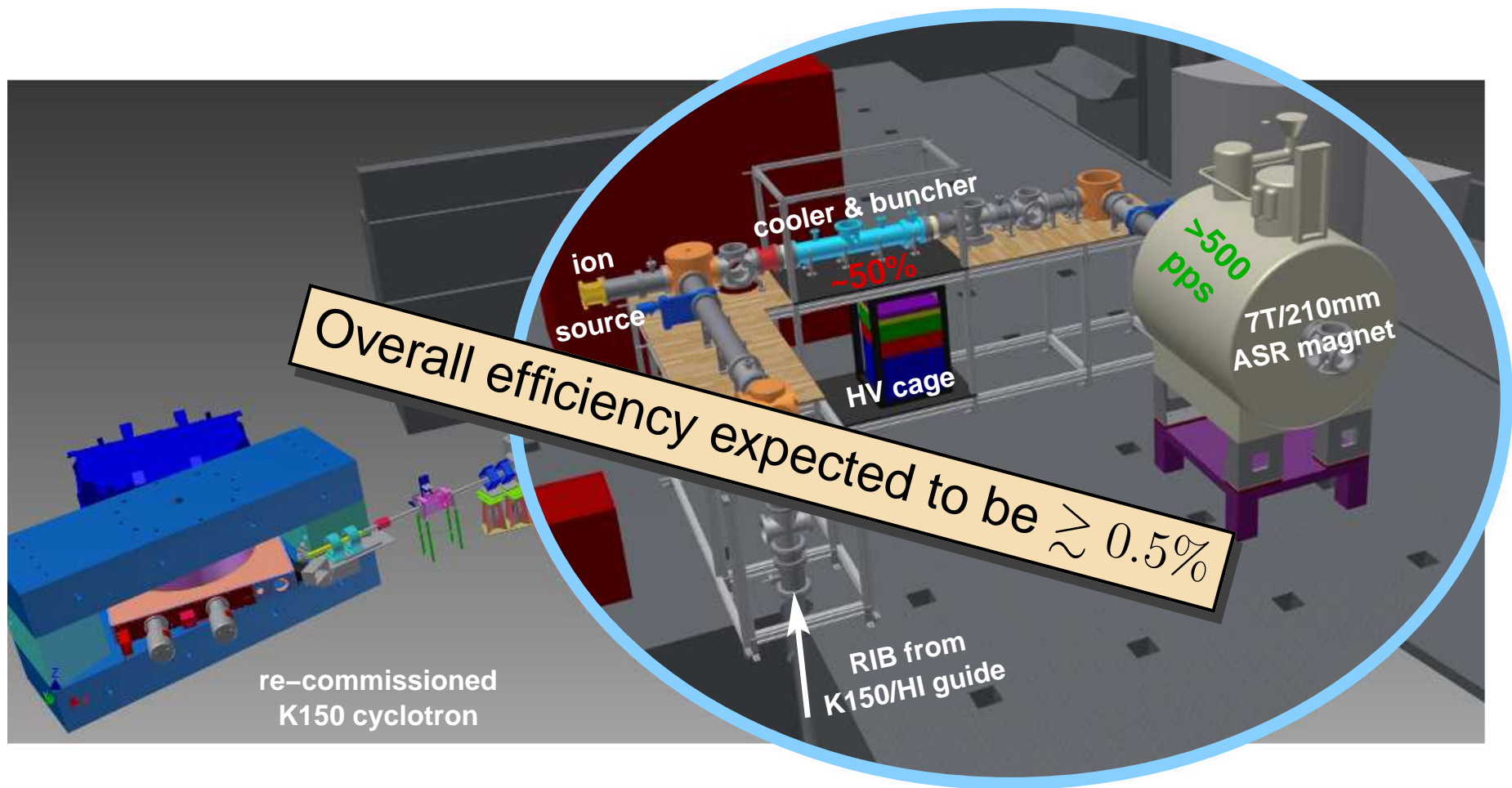
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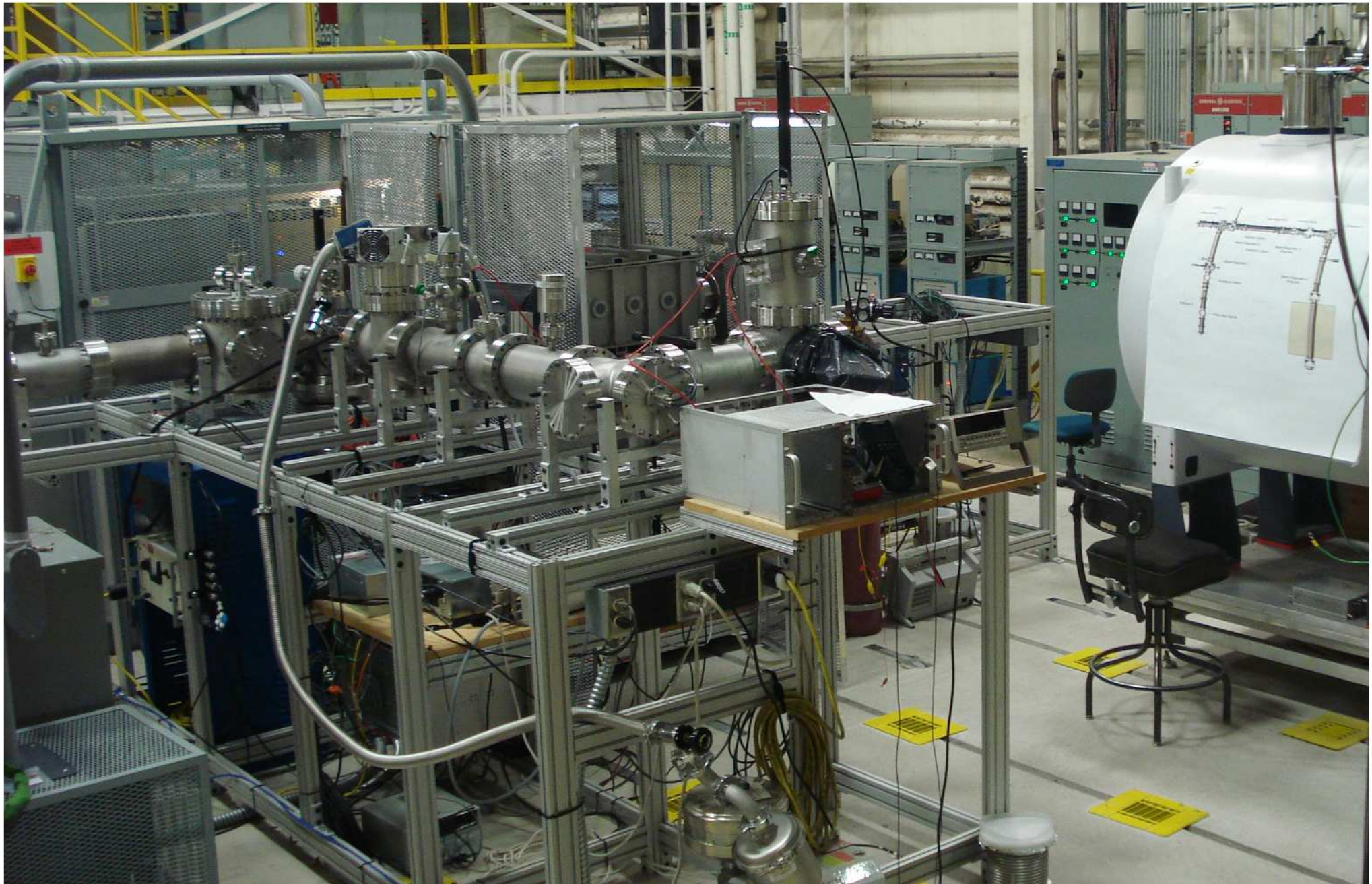
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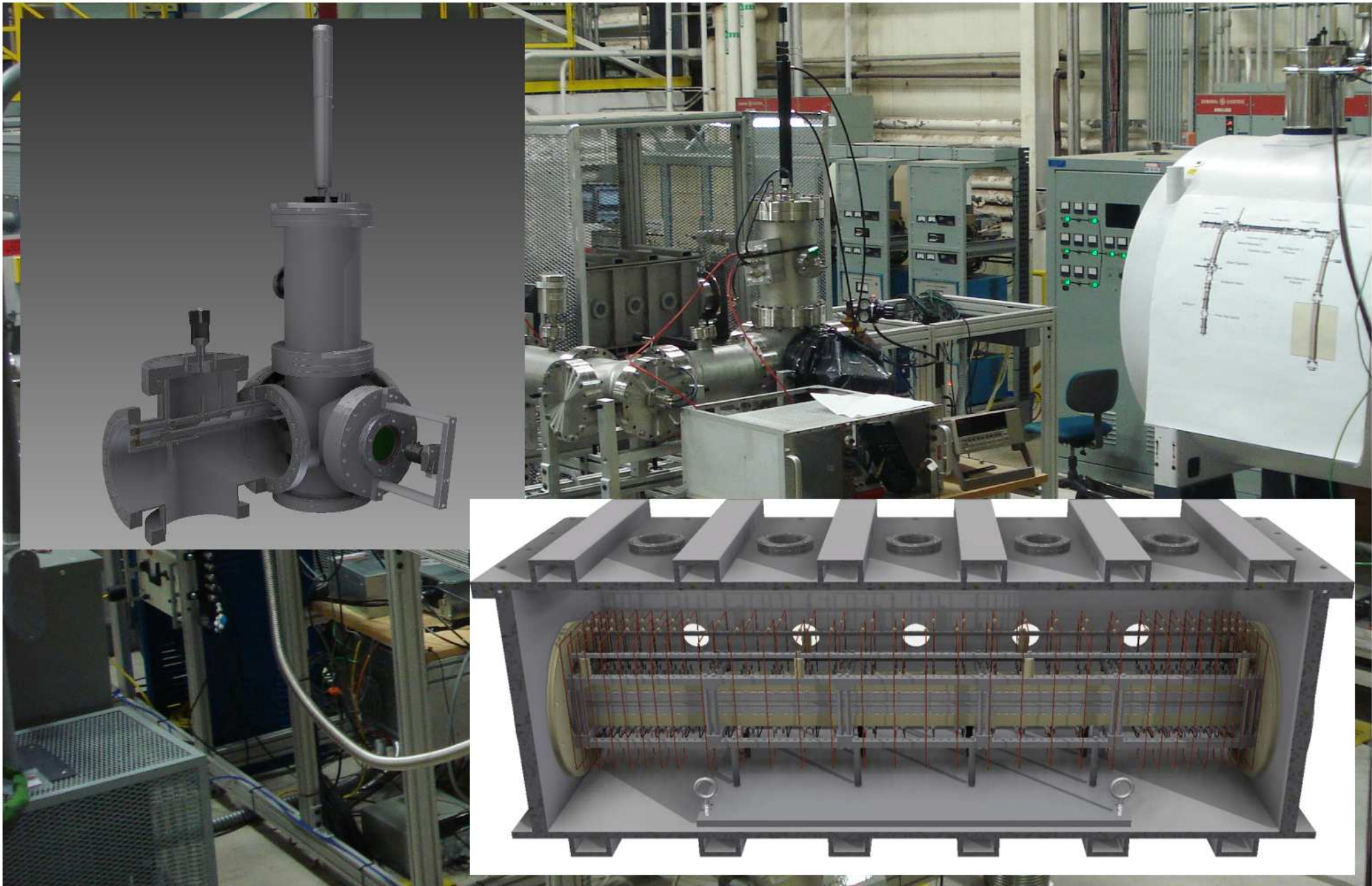
Current status (come visit and see!)



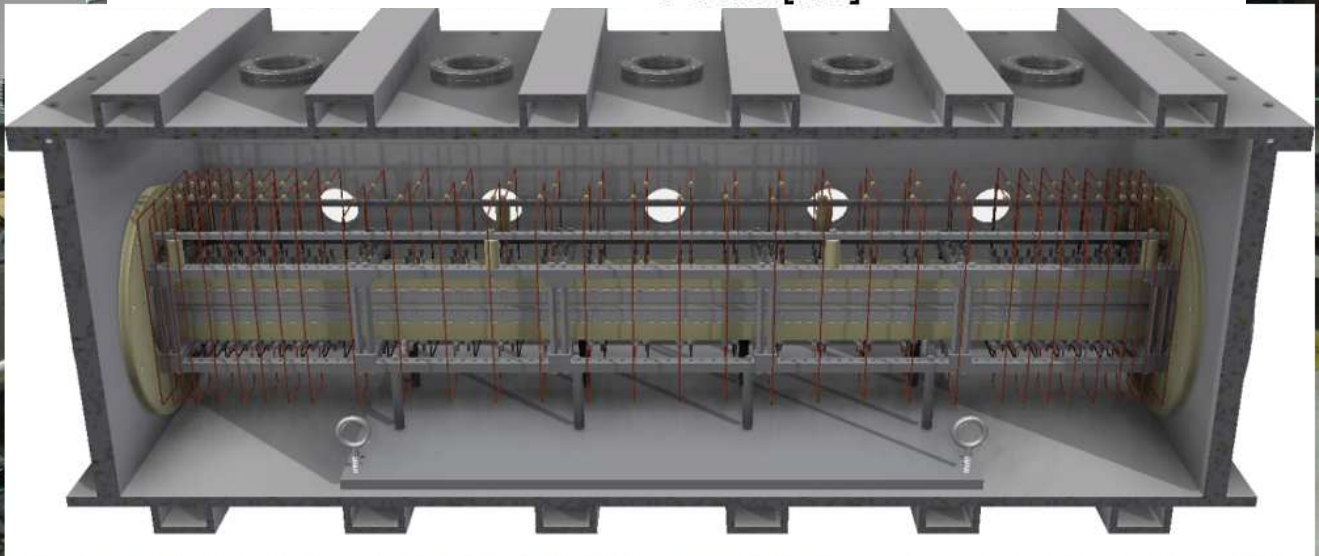
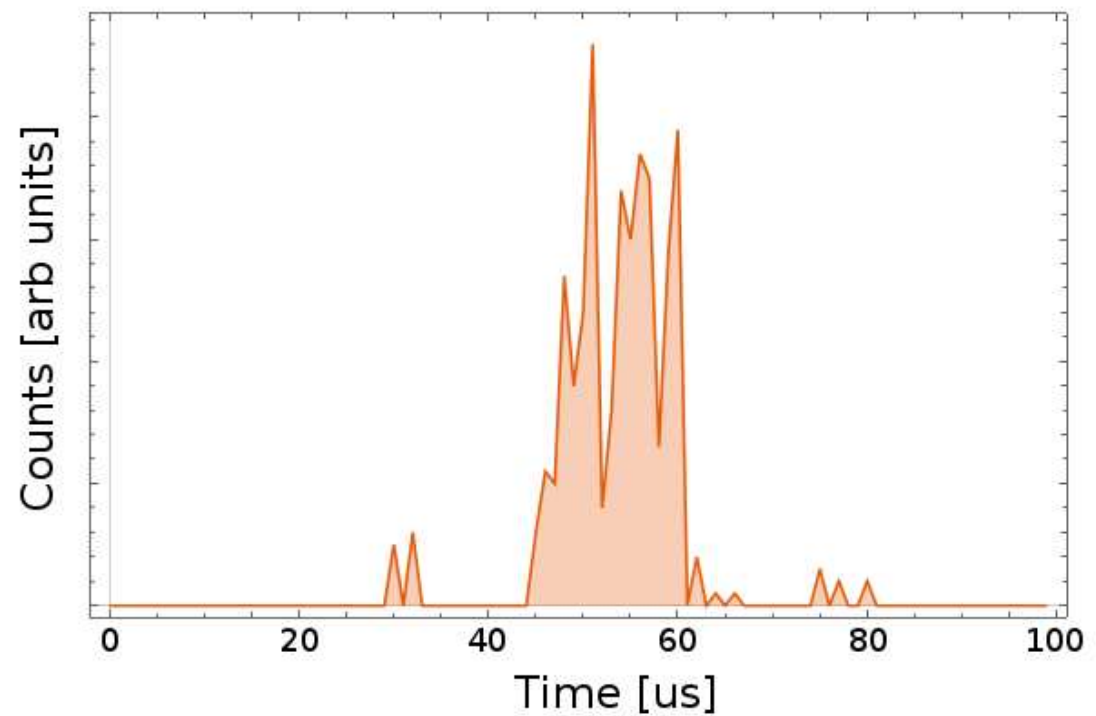
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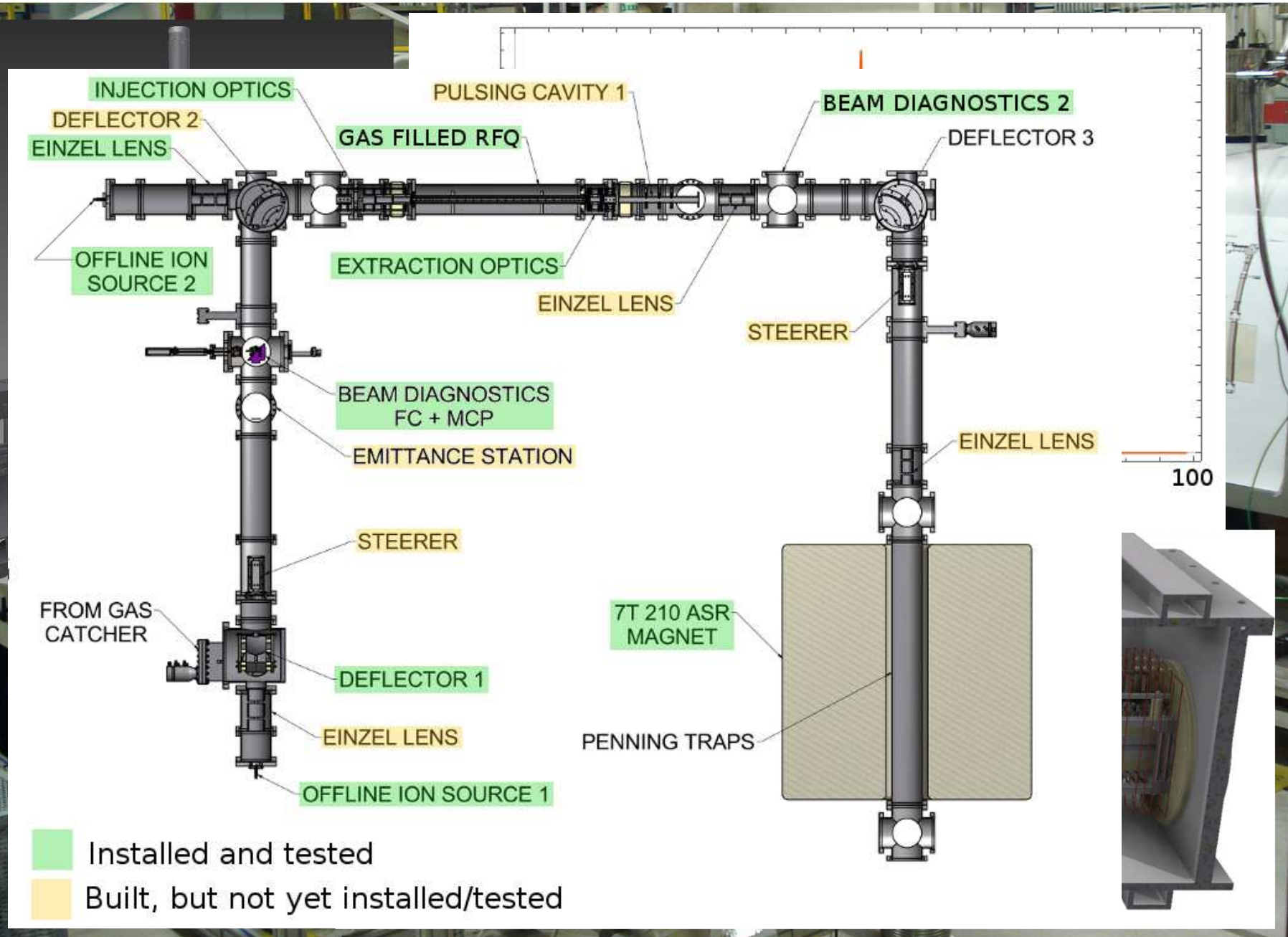
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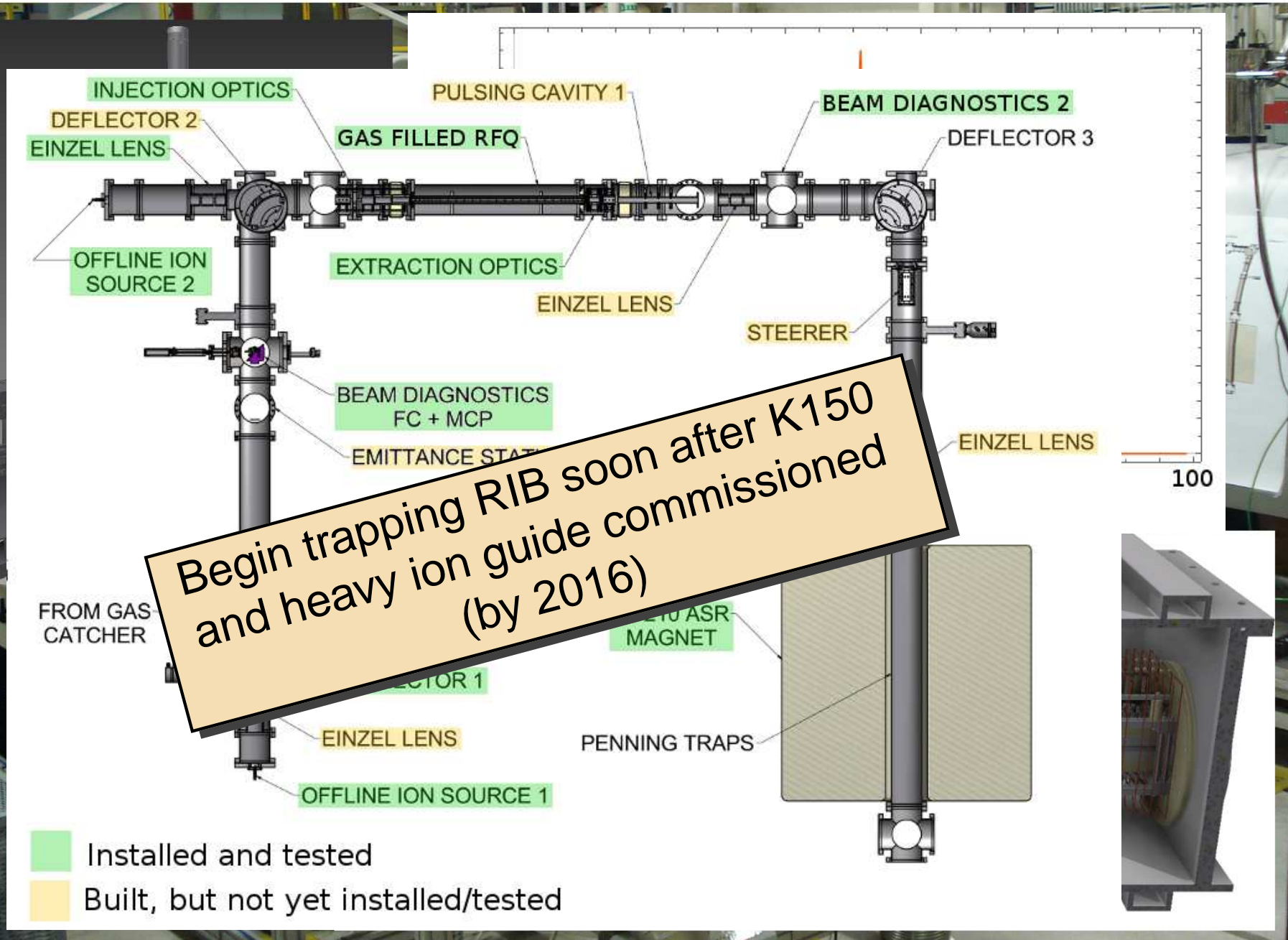
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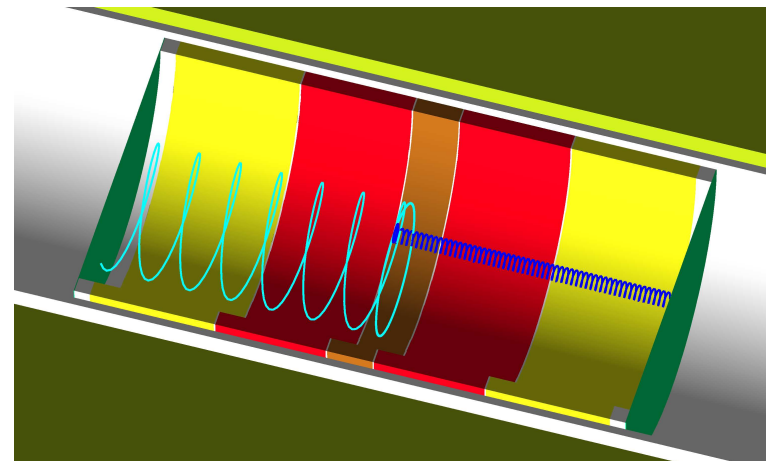
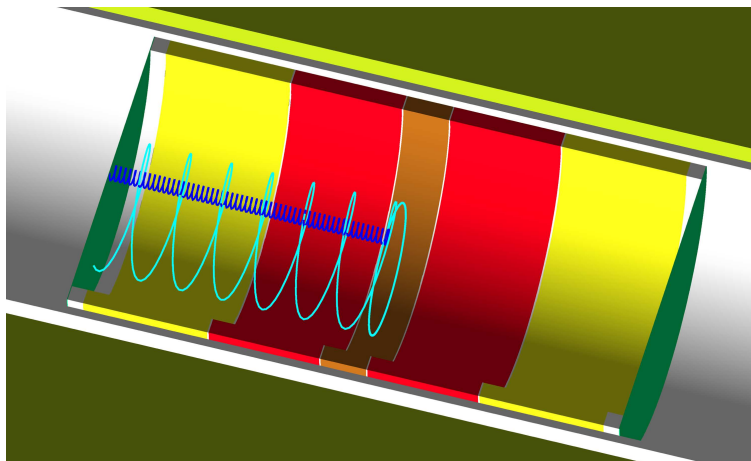
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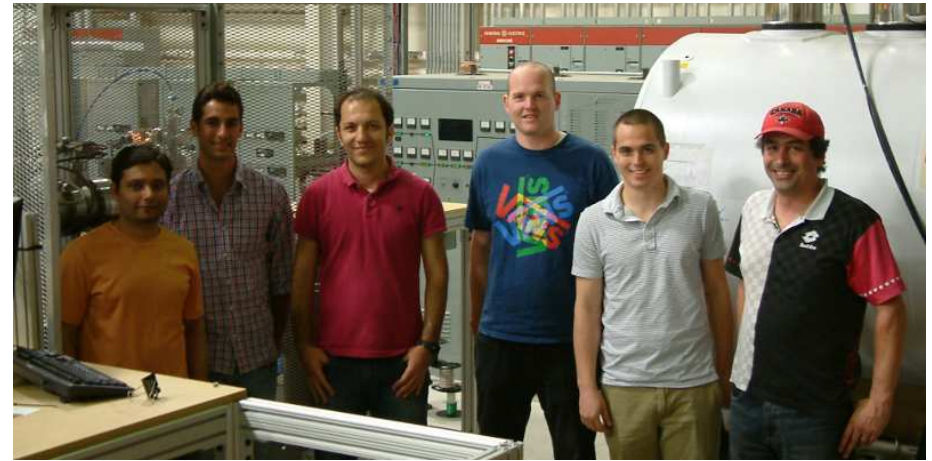
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- A million other smaller things that we've probably not considered...

Arigatou Gozaimasu

TAMU members:

Mike Mehlman, Praveen Shidling,
Yakup Boran; Eames Bennett



This community must be the **friendliest** in all of science...!

Many thanks to all who have helped:

- 🌸 Sage advice/drawings from TITAN (Dilling, Kwiatkowski, Good), CPT (Savard, Clark), LEBIT (Ringle, Bollen)
- 🌸 Local support from the Cyclotron Institute (Tabacaru, Chubaryan, ...)

Also, thank\$ to



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TAMU/Cyclotron Institute

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Happy to collaborate — let's trade beamtime for expertise!