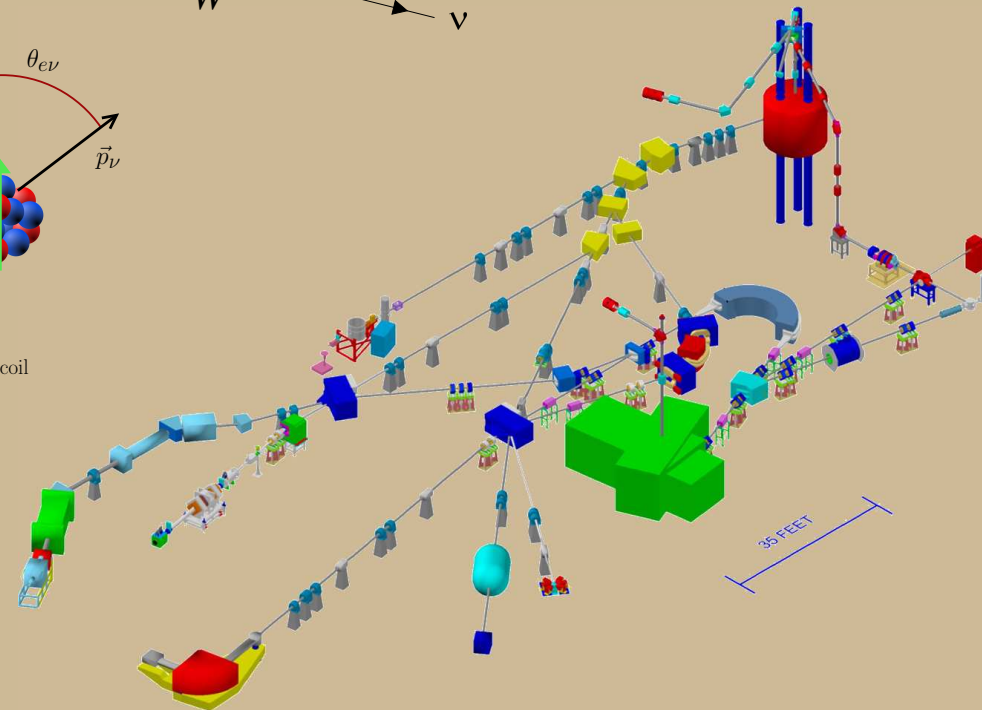
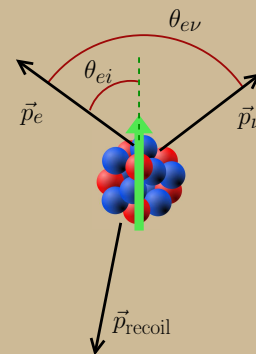
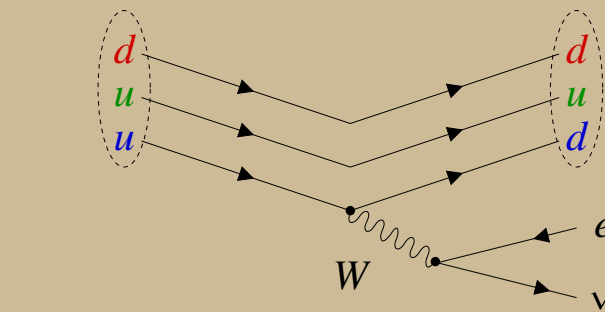
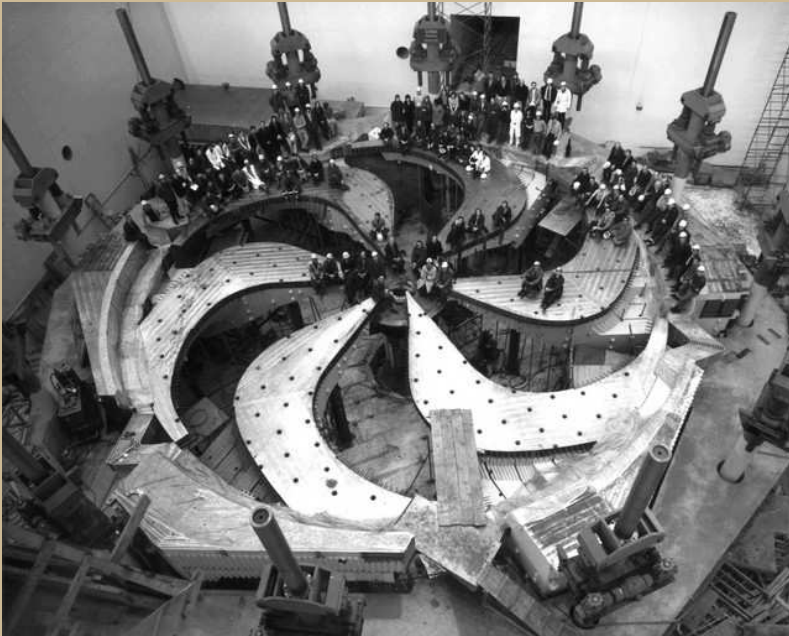


Status of the TAMUTRAP facility at Texas A&M University



Dan Melconian
DNP, Vancouver, Oct 15, 2016

Overview

1. β decay and fundamental symmetries
2. Overview of the TAMUTRAP facility at the Cyclotron Institute
3. Recent progress
4. Future outlook

How β -decay can test the SM?

Start with (part of) the often-quoted **angular distribution** of the decay:

(Jackson, Treiman and Wyld, Phys Rev **106** and Nucl Phys **4**, 1957)

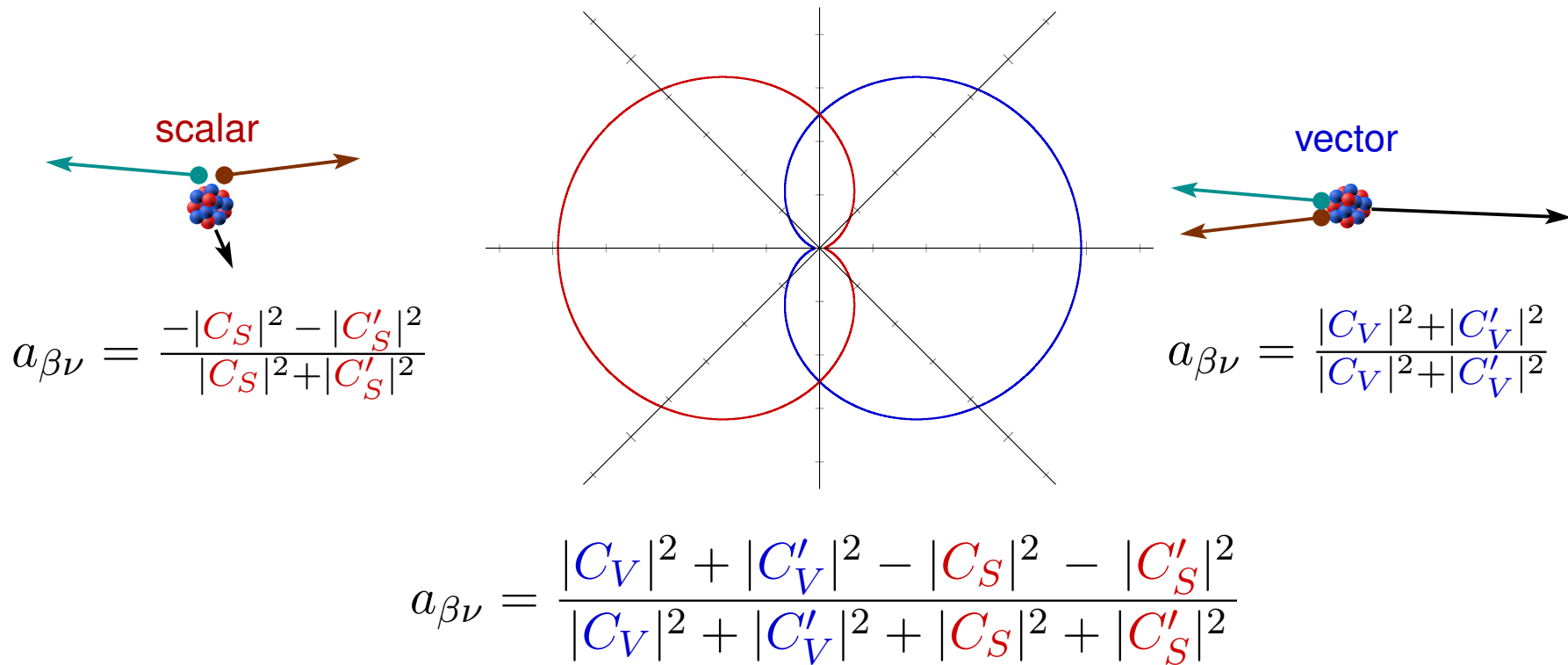
$$\frac{d^5W}{dE_e d\Omega_e d\Omega_{\nu_e}} = \overbrace{\frac{G_F^2 |V_{ud}|^2}{(2\pi)^5} p_e E_e (A_0 - E_e)^2 \xi}^{\text{basic decay rate}} \left(1 + \overbrace{a_{\beta\nu} \frac{\vec{p}_e \cdot \vec{p}_{\nu_e}}{E_e E_{\nu_e}}}^{\beta-\nu \text{ correlation}} + \overbrace{b \frac{\Gamma m_e}{E_e}}^{\text{Fierz term}} + \dots \right)$$

How β -decay can test the SM?

Start with (part of) the often-quoted **angular distribution** of the decay:

(Jackson, Treiman and Wyld, Phys Rev **106** and Nucl Phys **4**, 1957)

$$\frac{d^5W}{dE_e d\Omega_e d\Omega_{\nu_e}} = \overbrace{\frac{G_F^2 |V_{ud}|^2}{(2\pi)^5} p_e E_e (A_0 - E_e)^2 \xi}^{\text{basic decay rate}} \left(1 + \overbrace{a_{\beta\nu} \frac{\vec{p}_e \cdot \vec{p}_{\nu_e}}{E_e E_{\nu_e}}}^{\beta-\nu \text{ correlation}} + \overbrace{b \frac{\Gamma m_e}{E_e}}^{\text{Fierz term}} + \dots \right)$$



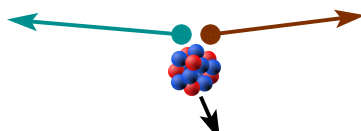
How β -decay can test the SM?

Start with (part of) the often-quoted **angular distribution** of the decay:

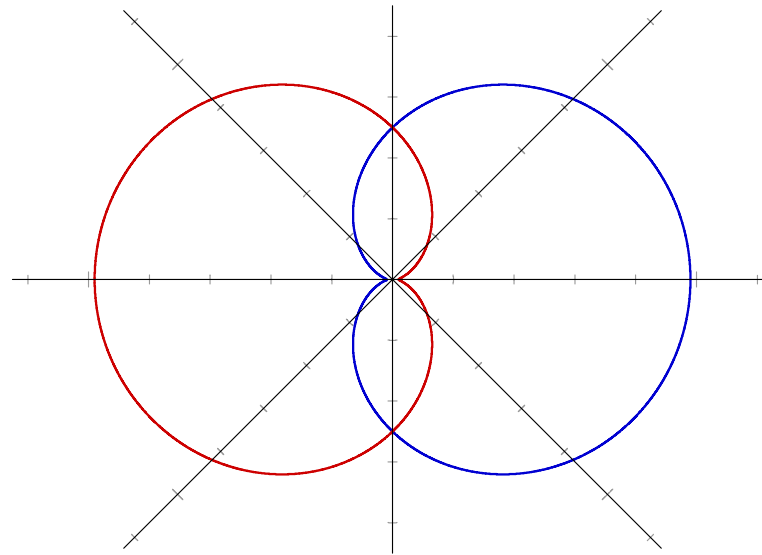
(Jackson, Treiman and Wyld, Phys Rev **106** and Nucl Phys **4**, 1957)

$$\frac{d^5 W}{dE_e d\Omega_e d\Omega_{\nu_e}} = \overbrace{\frac{G_F^2 |V_{ud}|^2}{(2\pi)^5} p_e E_e (A_0 - E_e)^2 \xi}^{\text{basic decay rate}} \left(1 + \overbrace{a_{\beta\nu} \frac{\vec{p}_e \cdot \vec{p}_{\nu_e}}{E_e E_{\nu_e}}}^{\beta-\nu \text{ correlation}} + \overbrace{b \frac{\Gamma m_e}{E_e}}^{\text{Fierz term}} + \dots \right)$$

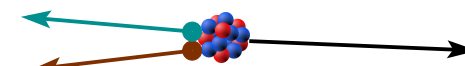
scalar



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



vector



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

$$a_{\beta\nu} = \frac{|C_V|^2 + |C'_V|^2 - |C_S|^2 - |C'_S|^2}{|C_V|^2 + |C'_V|^2 + |C_S|^2 + |C'_S|^2} = 1??$$

How β -decay can test the SM?

Start with (part of) the often-quoted **angular distribution** of the decay:

(Jackson, Treiman and Wyld, Phys Rev **106** and Nucl Phys **4**, 1957)

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

$$a_{\beta\nu} = \frac{|C_V|^2 + |C'_V|^2 - |C_S|^2 - |C'_S|^2}{|C_V|^2 + |C'_V|^2 + |C_S|^2 + |C'_S|^2} = 1??$$

This correlation is quadratic in the couplings... not as sensitive as the Fierz parameter, which is linear:

$$b_F = \frac{-2\Re(C_S^* C_V + C_S'^* C_V')}{|C_V|^2 + |C'_V|^2 + |C_S|^2 + |C'_S|^2} = 0??$$

see González-Alonso and Naviliat-Čunčić, Phys. Rev. C **94**, 035503 (2016)

How β -decay can test the SM?

Start with (part of) the often-quoted **angular distribution** of the decay:

(Jackson, Treiman and Wyld, Phys Rev **106** and Nucl Phys **4**, 1957)

$$\frac{d^5 W}{dE_e d\Omega_e d\Omega_{\nu_e}} = \overbrace{\frac{G_F^2 |V_{ud}|^2}{(2\pi)^5} p_e E_e (A_0 - E_e)^2 \xi}^{\text{basic decay rate}} \left(1 + \overbrace{a_{\beta\nu} \frac{\vec{p}_e \cdot \vec{p}_{\nu_e}}{E_e E_{\nu_e}}}^{\beta-\nu \text{ correlation}} + \overbrace{b \frac{\Gamma m_e}{E_e}}^{\text{Fierz term}} + \dots \right)$$

β -decay parameters depend on the currents mediating the weak interaction

\Rightarrow sensitive to **new physics** \Leftarrow

This correlation is quadratic in the couplings... not as sensitive as the Fierz parameter, which is linear:

$$b_F = \frac{-2\Re(C_S^* C_V + C_S'^* C_V')}{|C_V|^2 + |C_V'|^2 + |C_S|^2 + |C_S'|^2} = 0??$$

see González-Alonso and Naviliat-Čunčić, Phys. Rev. C **94**, 035503 (2016)

How β -decay can test the SM?

Start with (part of) the often-quoted **angular distribution** of the decay:

(Jackson, Treiman and Wyld, Phys Rev **106** and Nucl Phys **4**, 1957)

$$\frac{d^5 W}{dE_e d\Omega_e d\Omega_{\nu_e}} = \overbrace{\frac{G_F^2 |V_{ud}|^2}{(2\pi)^5} p_e E_e (A_0 - E_e)^2 \xi}^{\text{basic decay rate}} \left(1 + \overbrace{a_{\beta\nu} \frac{\vec{p}_e \cdot \vec{p}_{\nu_e}}{E_e E_{\nu_e}}}^{\beta-\nu \text{ correlation}} + \overbrace{b \frac{\Gamma m_e}{E_e}}^{\text{Fierz term}} + \dots \right)$$

β -decay parameters depend on the currents mediating the weak interaction

\Rightarrow sensitive to **new physics** \Leftarrow

TH

Goal must be $\lesssim 0.1\%$ to complement LHC

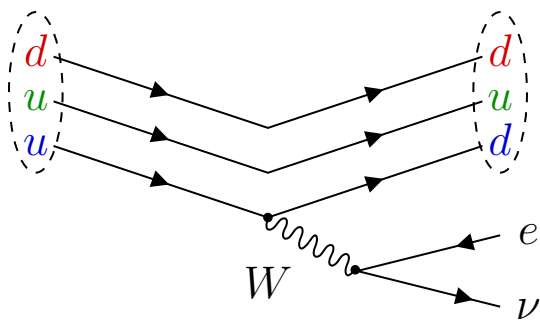
Naviliat-Čunčić and González-Alonso, Ann. Phys. **525**, 600 (2013)

Cirigliano, González-Alonso and Graesser, JHEP **1302**, 046 (2013)

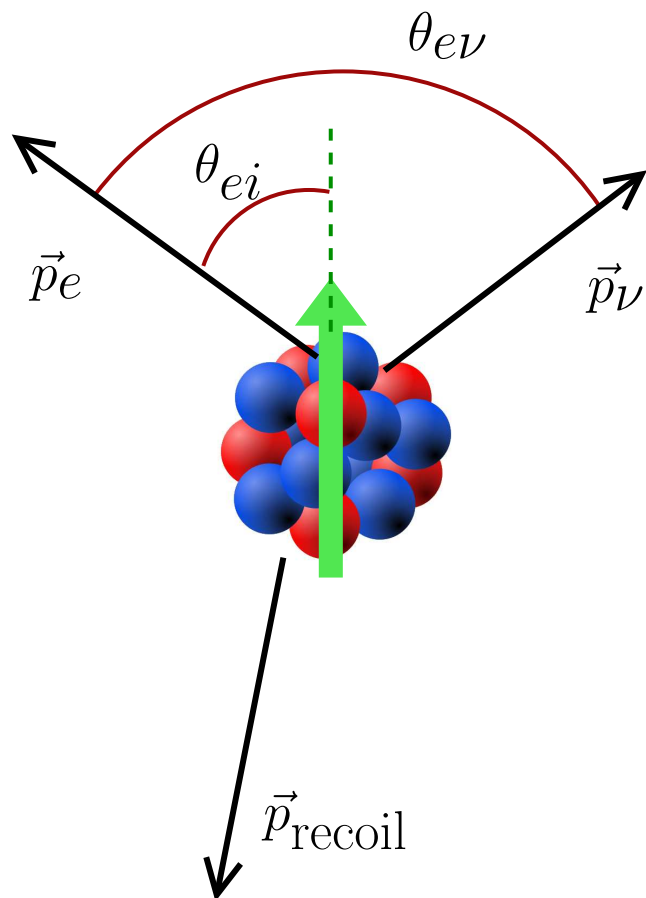
Vos, Wilschut and Timmermans, RMP **87**, 1483 (2015)

see González-Alonso and Naviliat-Čunčić, Phys. Rev. C **94**, 035503 (2016)

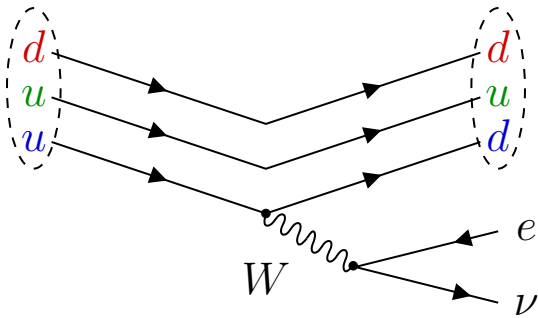
How to achieve our goal?



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

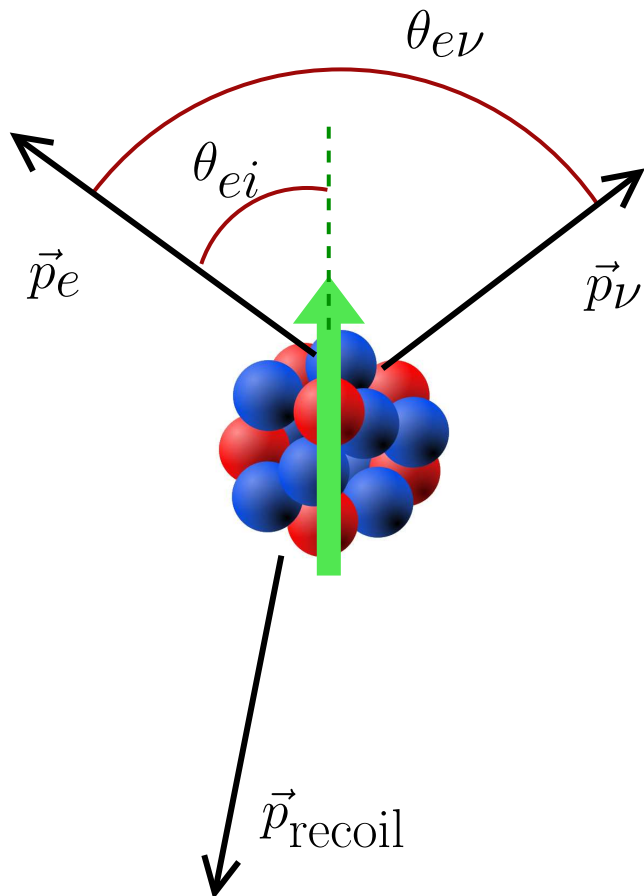


How to achieve our goal?

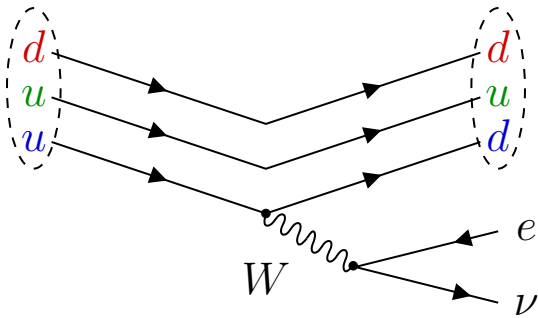


- perform a β decay experiment on **short-lived** isotopes

- make a **precision measurement** of the angular correlation parameters



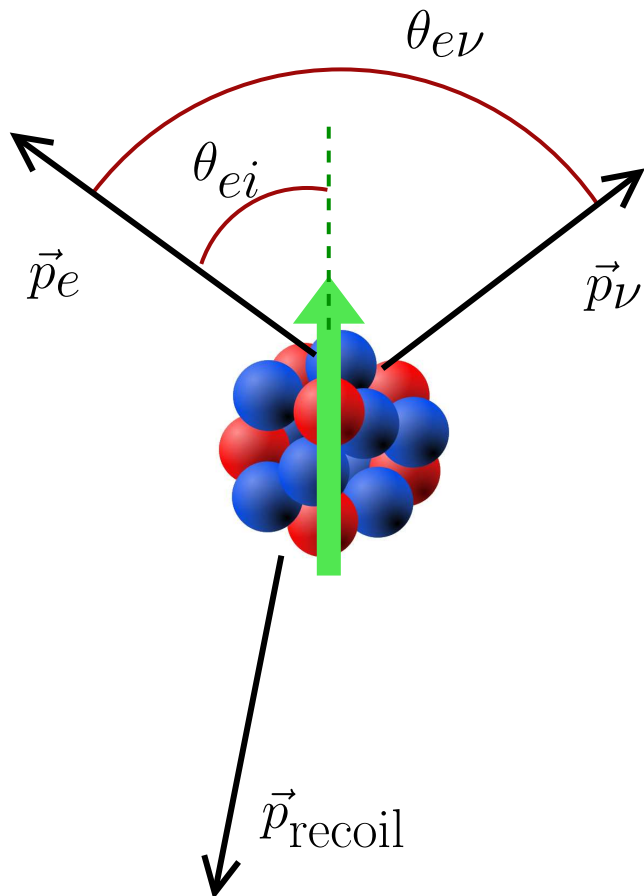
How to achieve our goal?



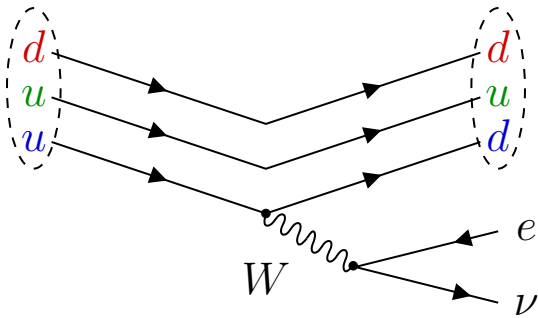
- perform a β decay experiment on **short-lived** isotopes

- make a **precision measurement** of the angular correlation parameters

- compare** the SM predictions to observations



How to achieve our goal?

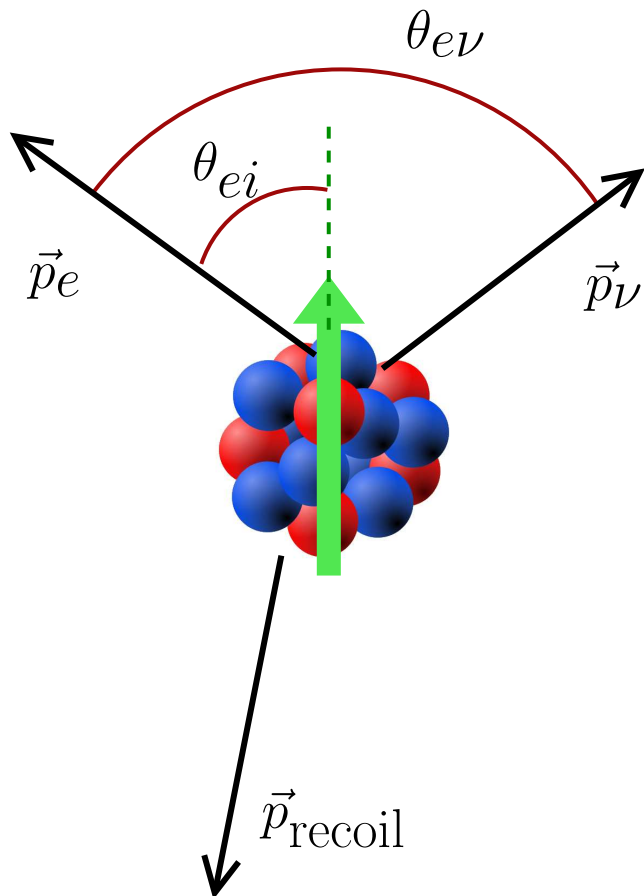


- perform a β decay experiment on **short-lived** isotopes

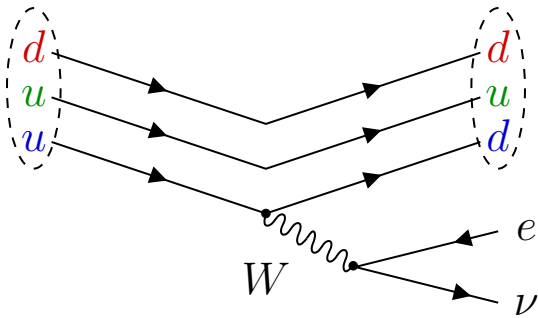
- make a **precision measurement** of the angular correlation parameters

- compare** the SM predictions to observations

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

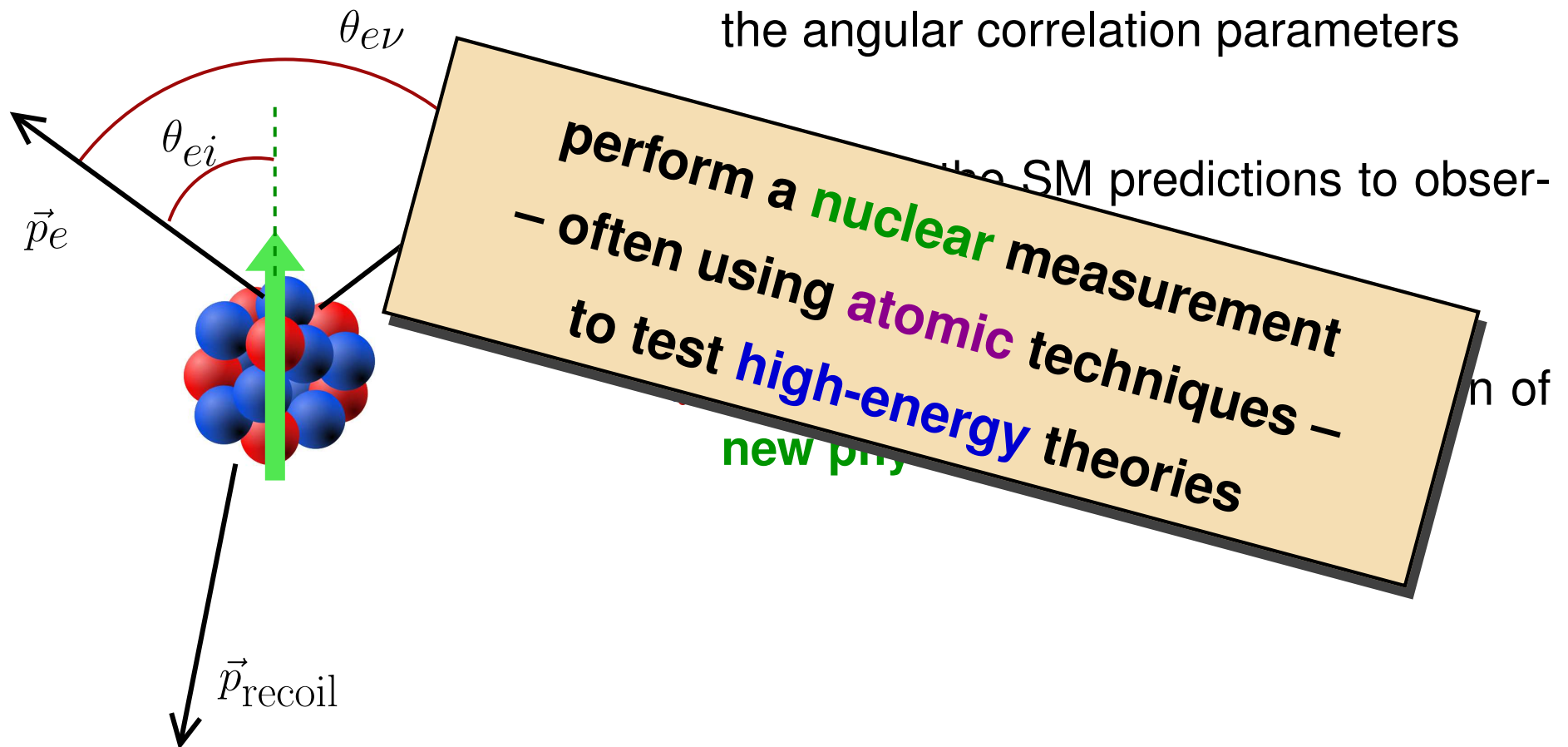


How to achieve our goal?

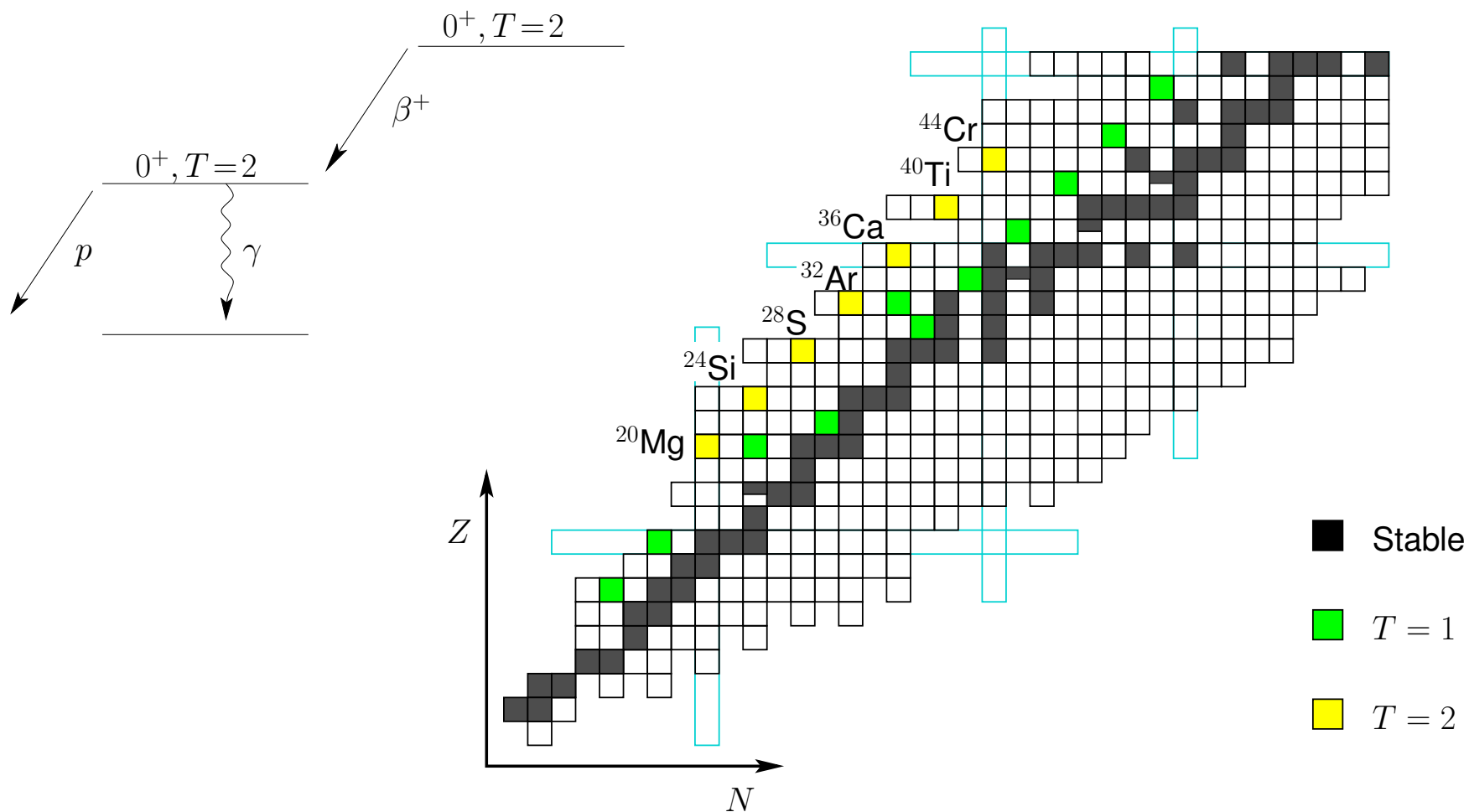


- perform a β decay experiment on **short-lived** isotopes

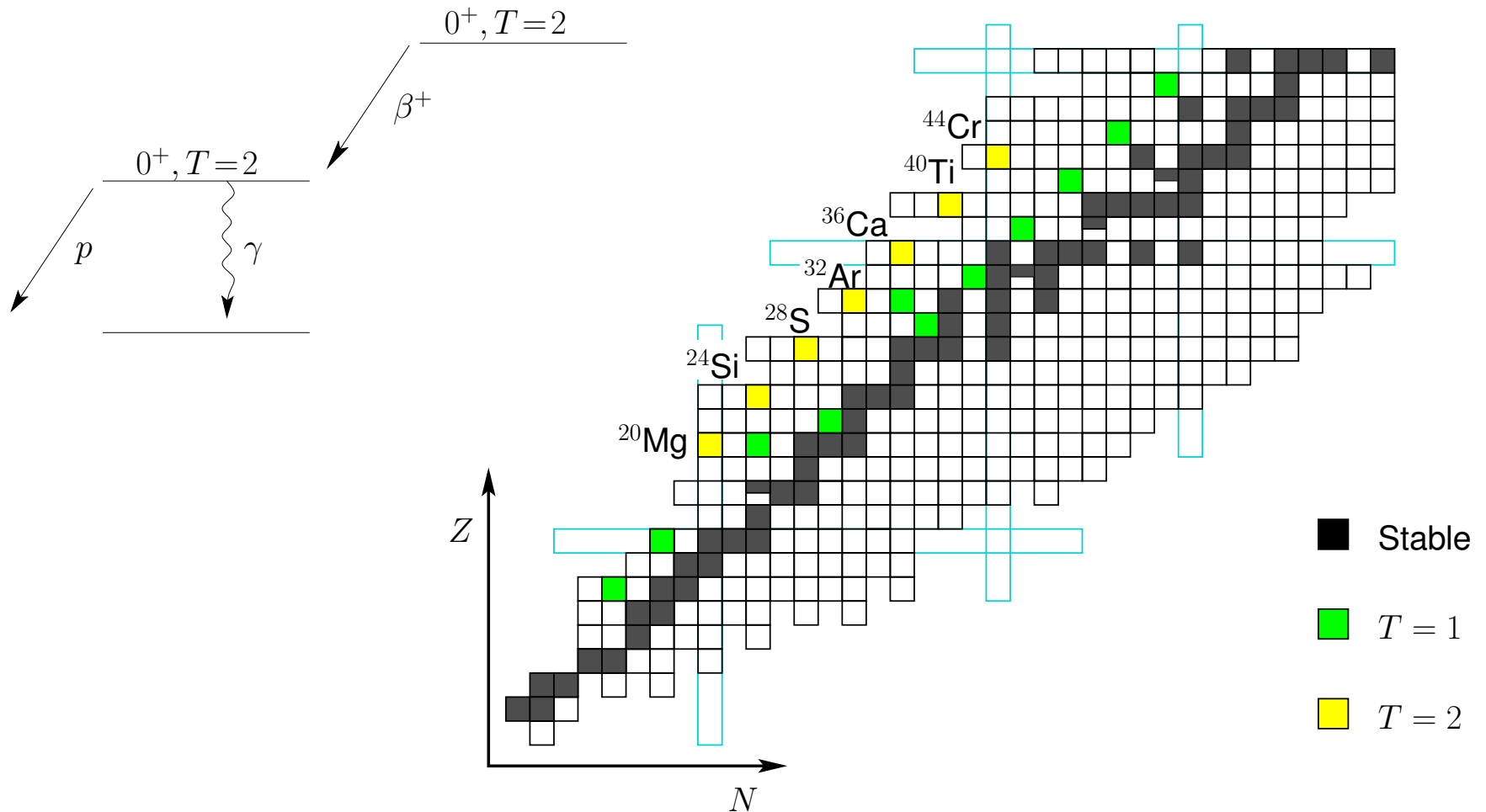
- make a **precision measurement** of the angular correlation parameters



$T = 2$ Superaligned Decays

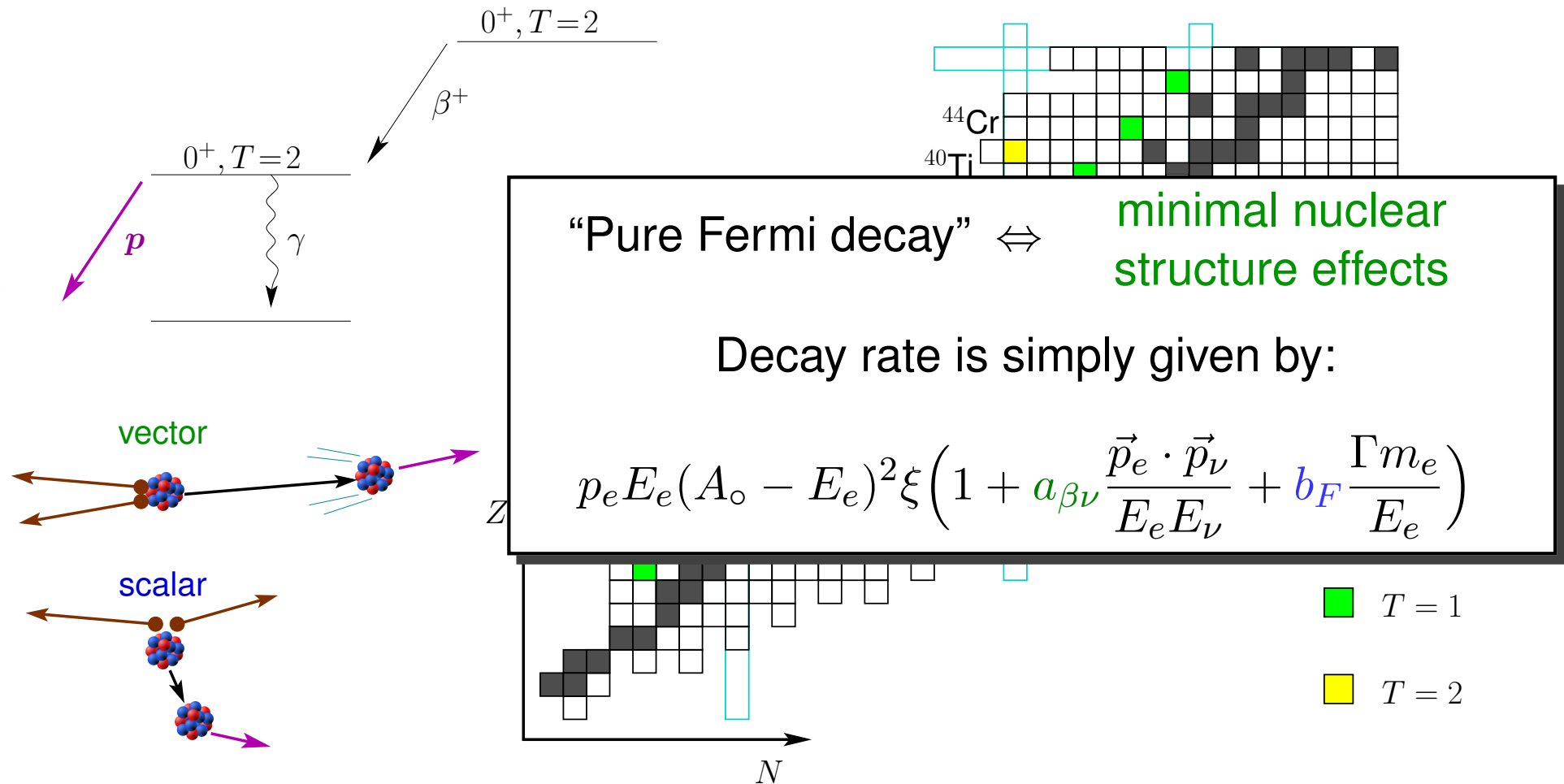


$T = 2$ Superalowed Decays



- $\beta - \nu$ correlations
- model-dependence of δ_C calcs seem to depend on T ...
- new cases for V_{ud} (?)

$T = 2$ Superalowed Decays



• $\beta - \nu$ correlations

• model-dependence of δ_C calcs seem to depend on T ...

• new cases for V_{ud} (?)

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

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

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

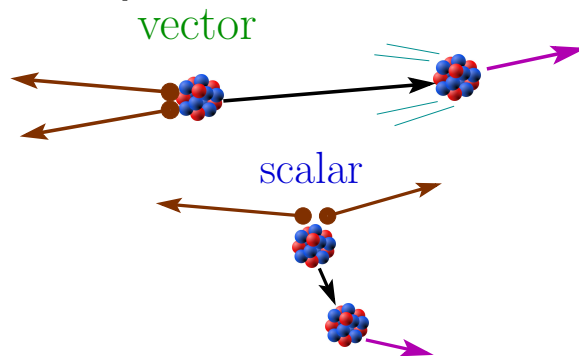
³*Instituto de Estructura de la Materia, CSIC, E-28006 Madrid, Spain*

⁴*EP 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.

Doppler shape of delayed proton
depends on $\vec{p}_e \cdot \vec{p}_\nu$!



$\beta - \nu$ 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

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

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

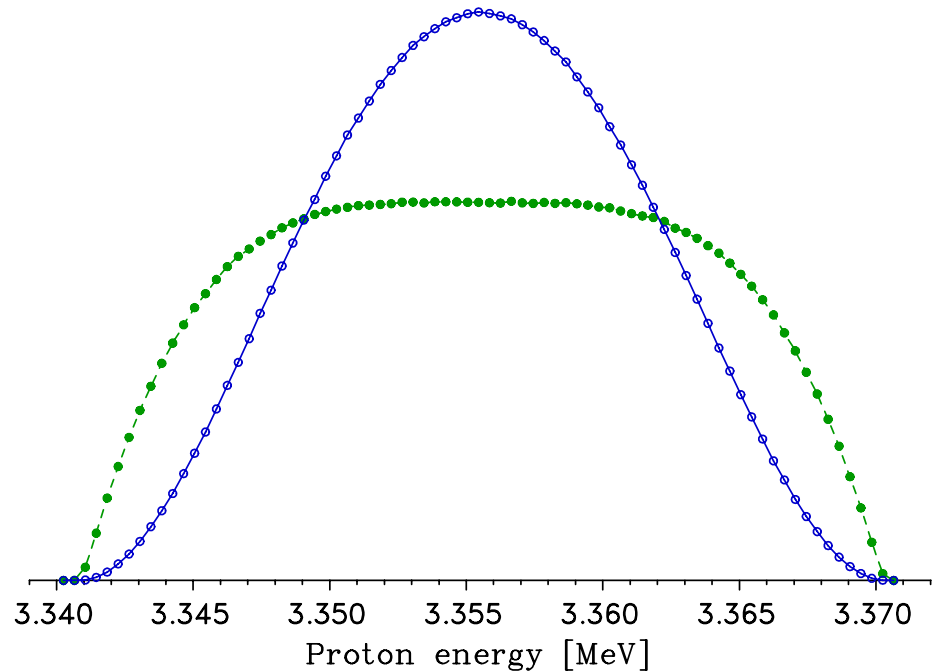
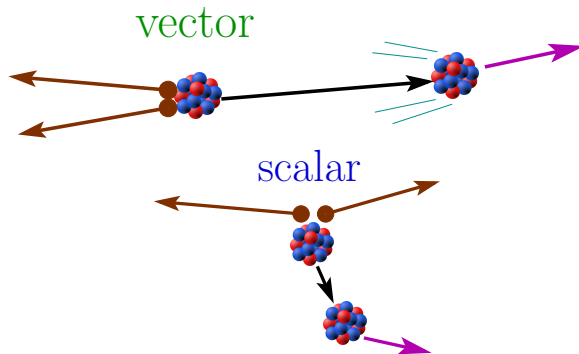
³*Instituto de Estructura de la Materia, CSIC, E-28006 Madrid, Spain*

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

(Received 24 February 1999)

The positron-neutrino correlation in the $0^+ \rightarrow 0^+$ decay of ^{32}Ar is analyzed by analyzing the effect of lepton recoil on the shape of decay. Our result is consistent with the standard model prediction. We find $a = 0.9989 \pm 0.0052 \pm 0.0039$, which yields

Doppler shape of delayed proton
depends on $\vec{p}_e \cdot \vec{p}_\nu$!

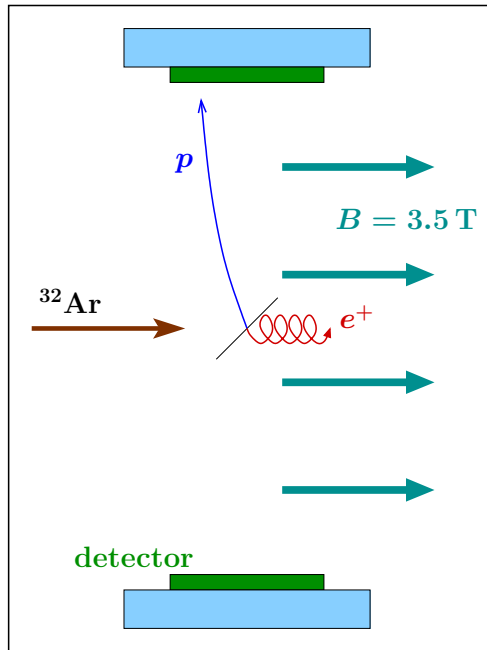


$\beta - \nu$ correlation from ^{32}Ar

VOLUME 92 NUMBER 7

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

16 AUGUST 1999



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

Artiz,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

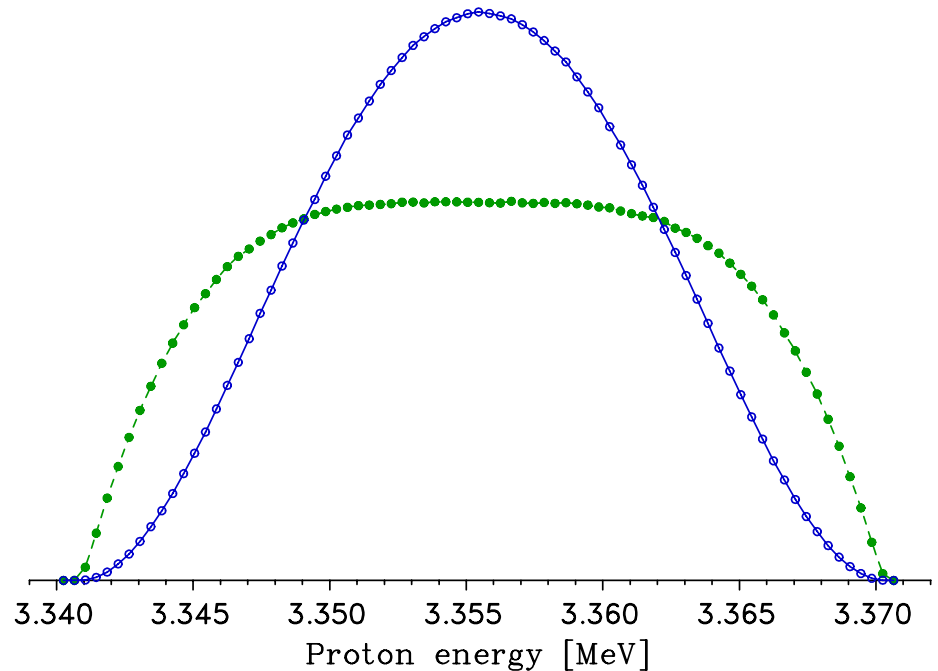
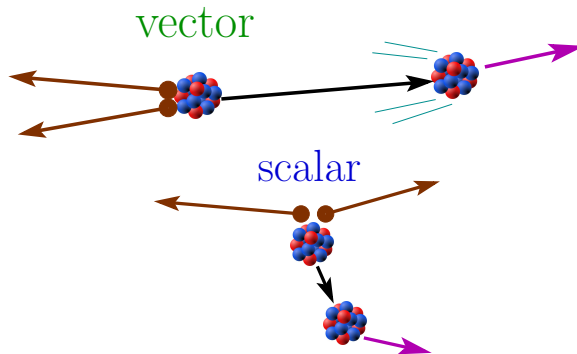
³Instituto de Estructura de la Materia, CSIC, E-28006 Madrid, Spain

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

(Received 24 February 1999)

Lepton-neutrino correlation in the $0^+ \rightarrow 0^+$ decay of ^{32}Ar is studied. The effect of lepton recoil on the shape of the proton energy spectrum is consistent with the standard model, $\pm 0.0052 \pm 0.0039$, which yields

Doppler shape of delayed proton
depends on $\vec{p}_e \cdot \vec{p}_\nu$!



But why throw away useful information??

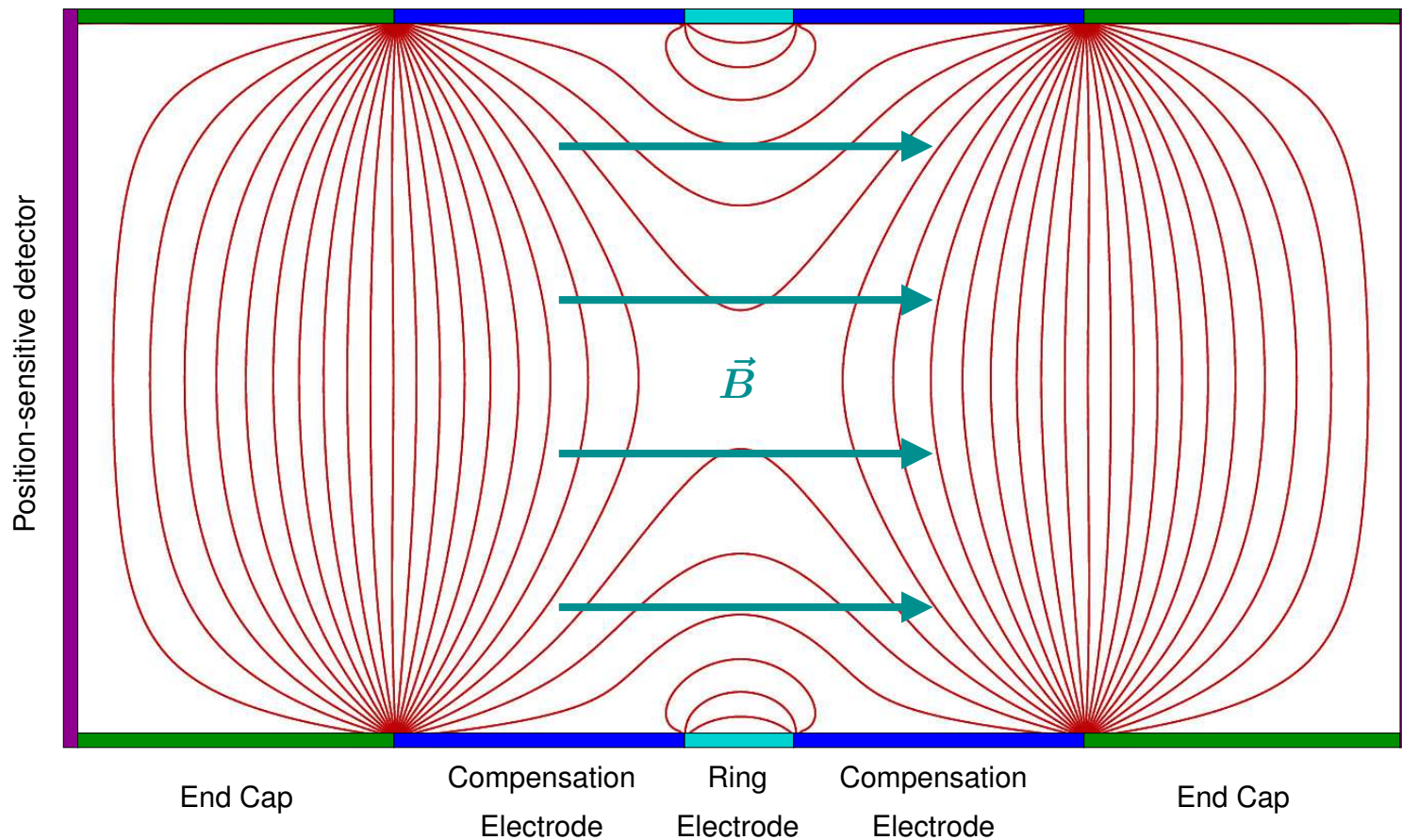
We can improve the correlation measurement by retaining information about the β

But why throw away useful information??

We can improve the correlation measurement by retaining information about the β

utilize technology of Penning traps to provide a **backing-free** source of localized radioactive ions!!

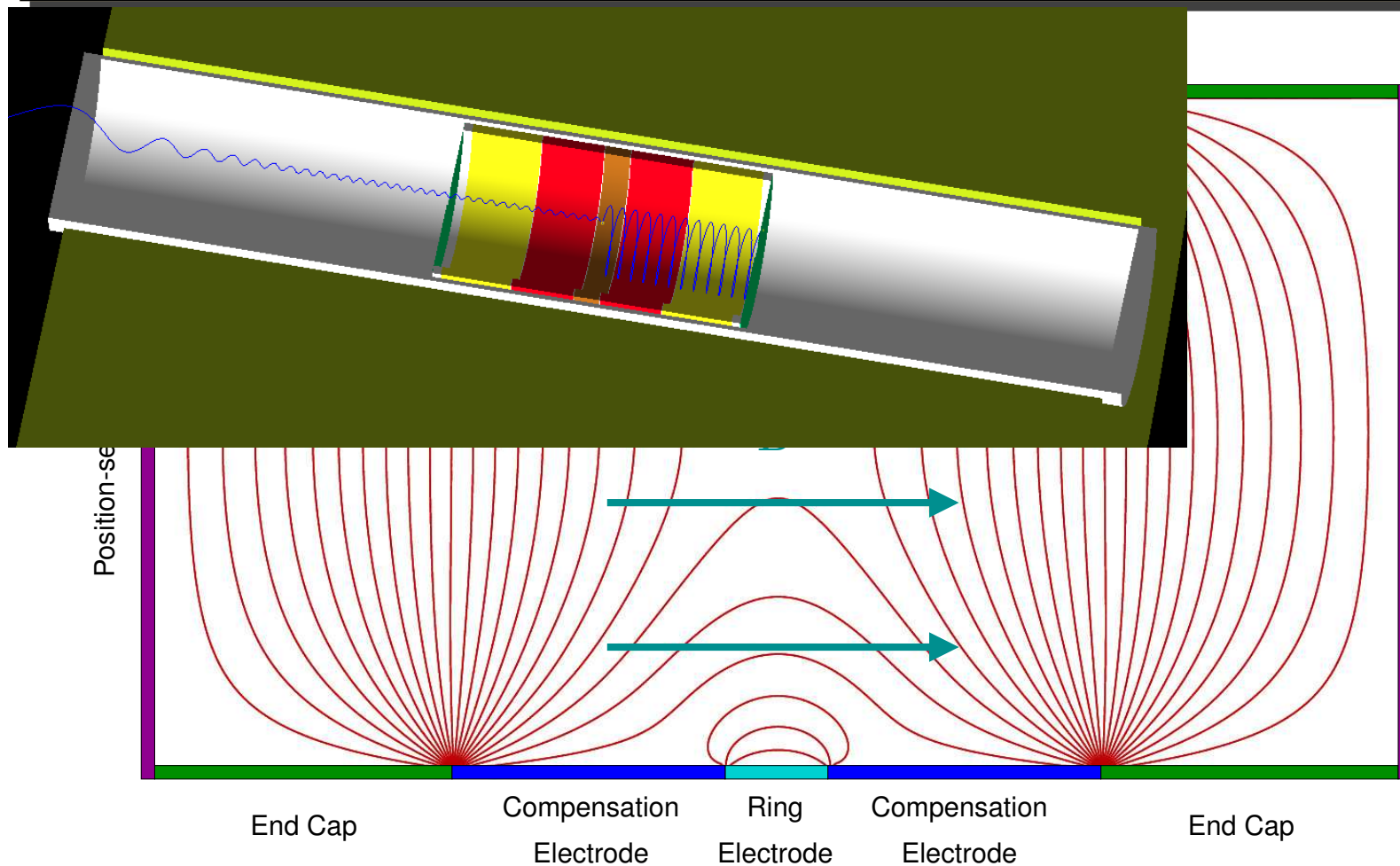
Mehlman *et al.*, NIM **A712**, 9 (2013)



But why throw away useful information??

We can improve the correlation measurement by retaining information about the β

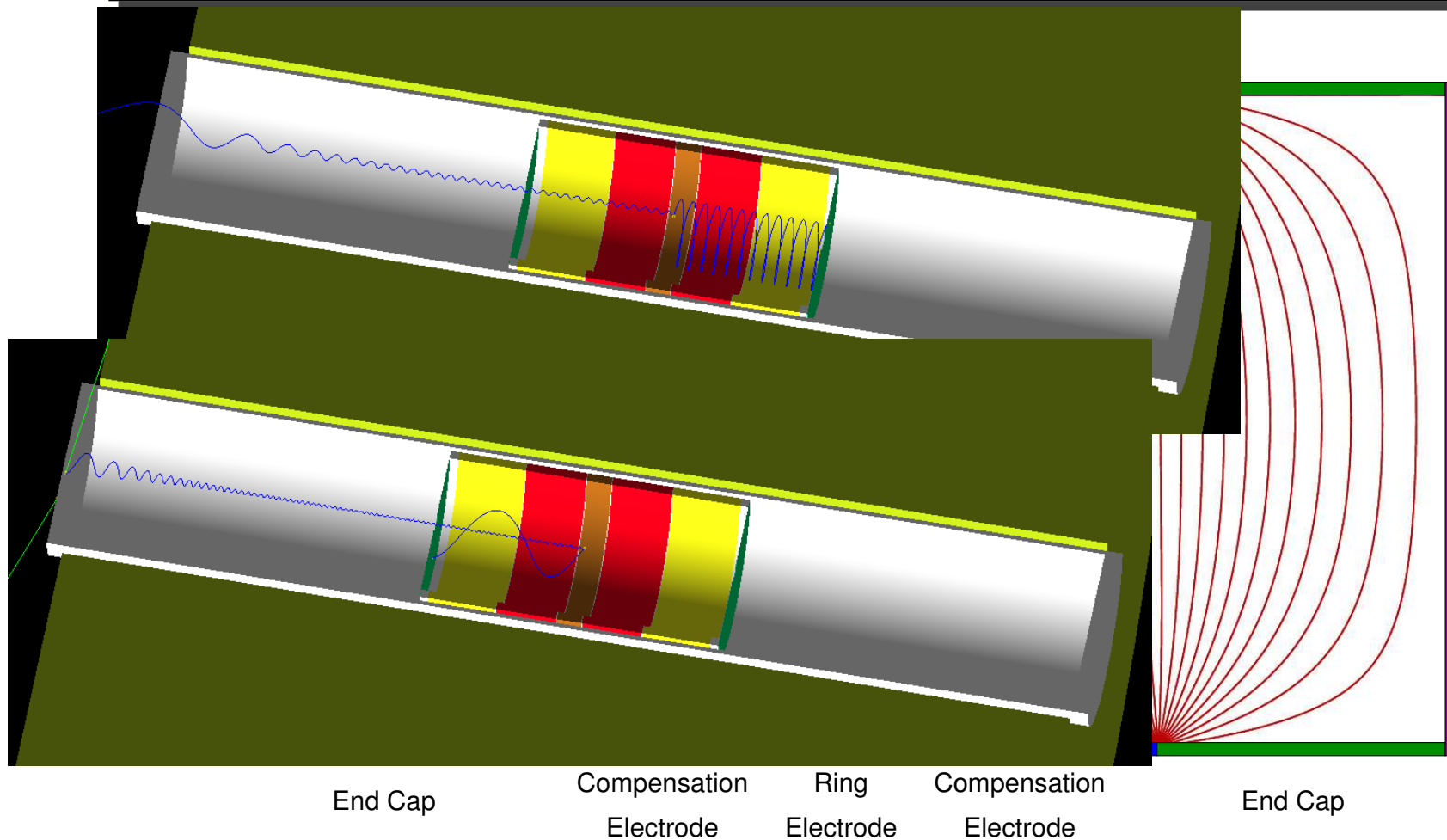
utilize technology of Penning traps to provide a **backing-free** source of localized radioactive ions!!



But why throw away useful information??

We can improve the correlation measurement by retaining information about the β

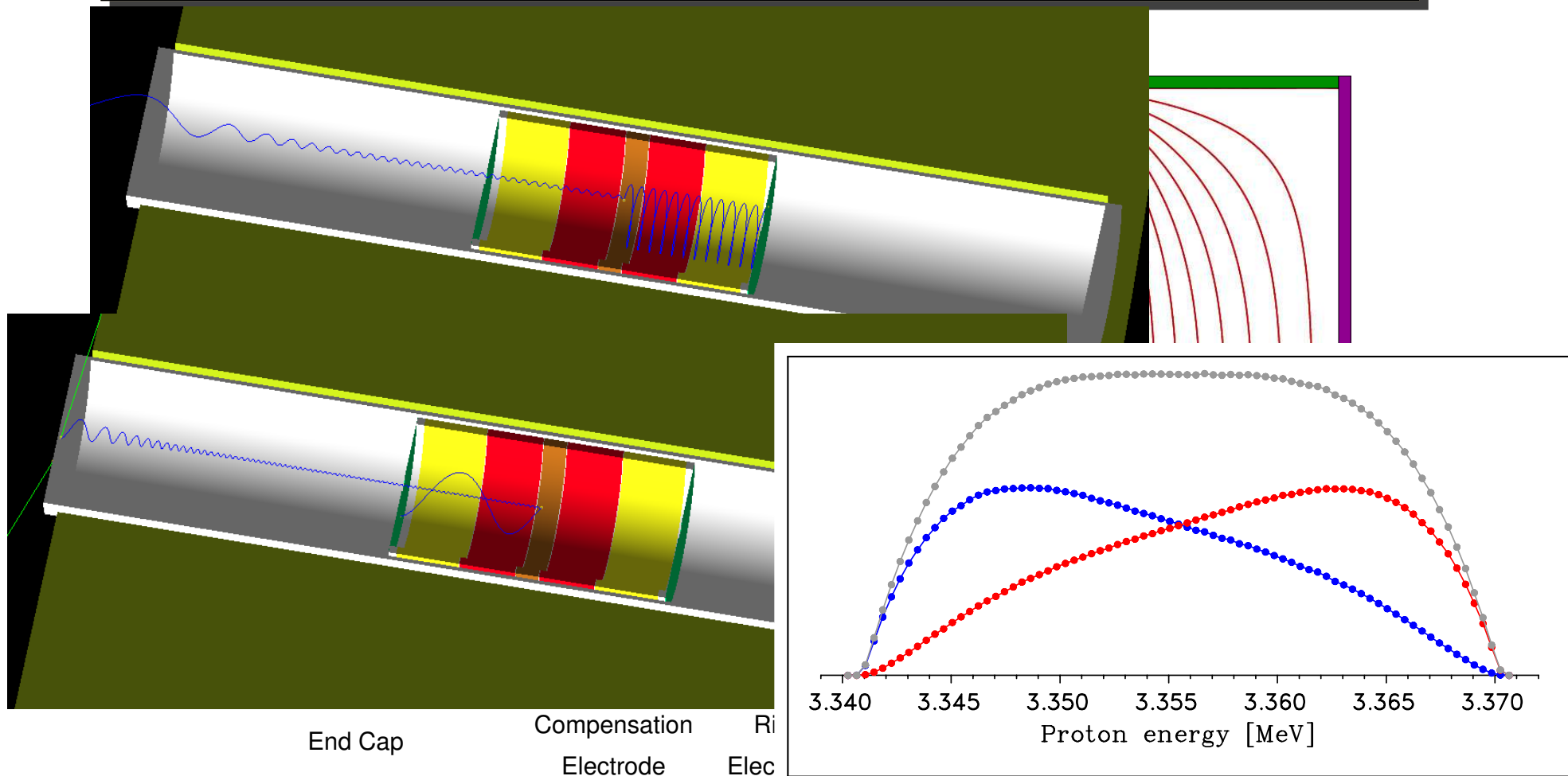
utilize technology of Penning traps to provide a **backing-free** source of localized radioactive ions!!



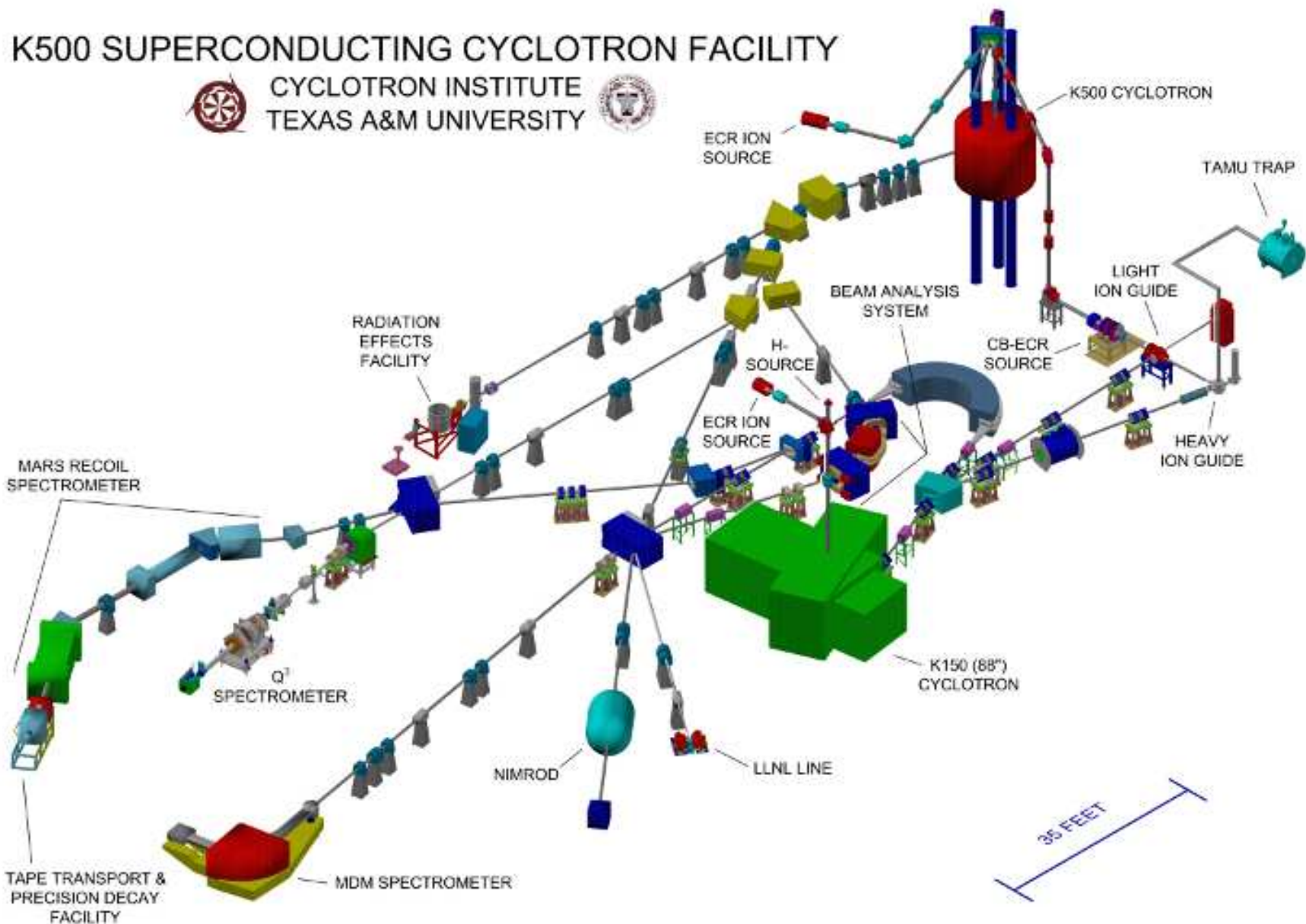
But why throw away useful information??

We can improve the correlation measurement by retaining information about the β

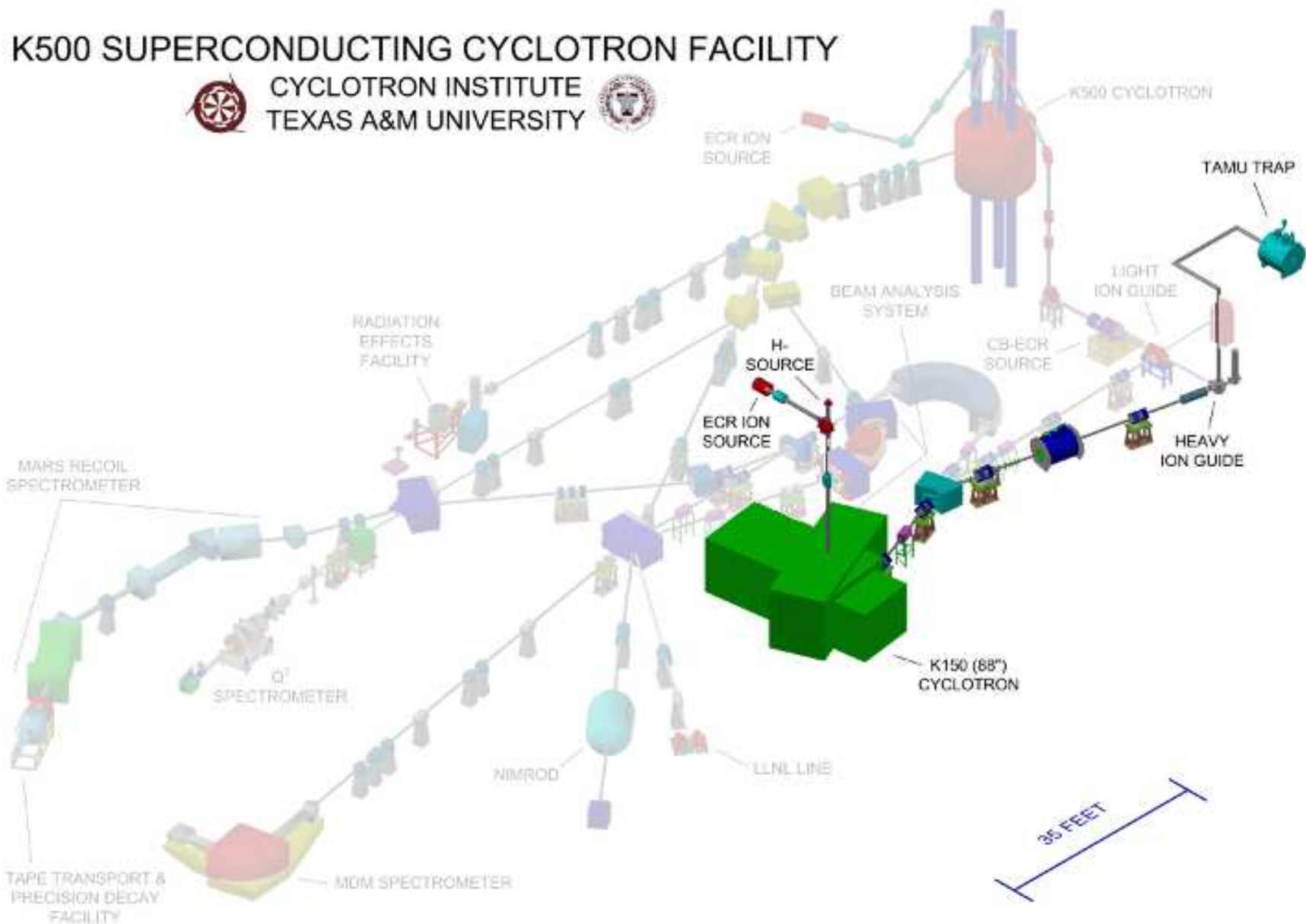
utilize technology of Penning traps to provide a **backing-free** source of localized radioactive ions!!



A Penning trap at T-REX CI/TAMU

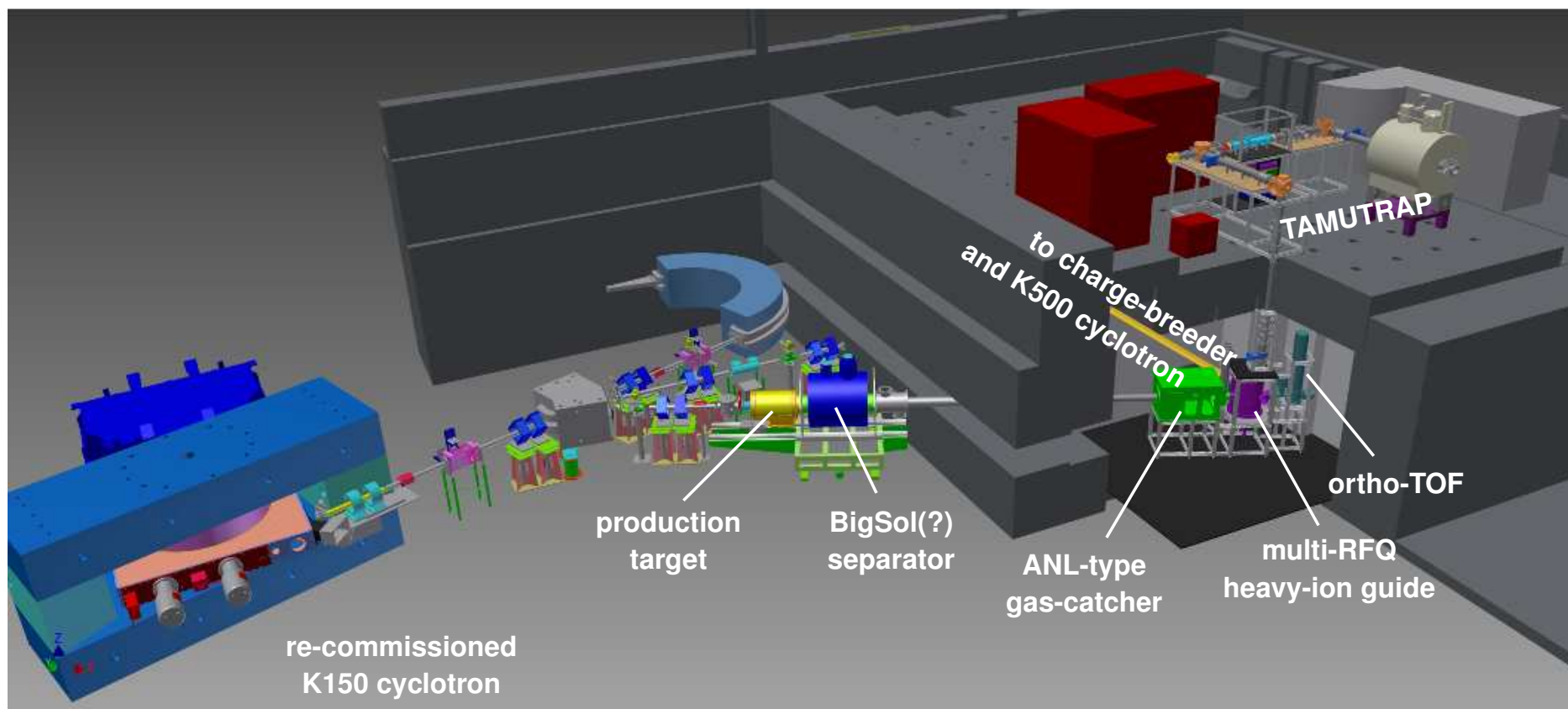


A Penning trap at T-REX CI/TAMU



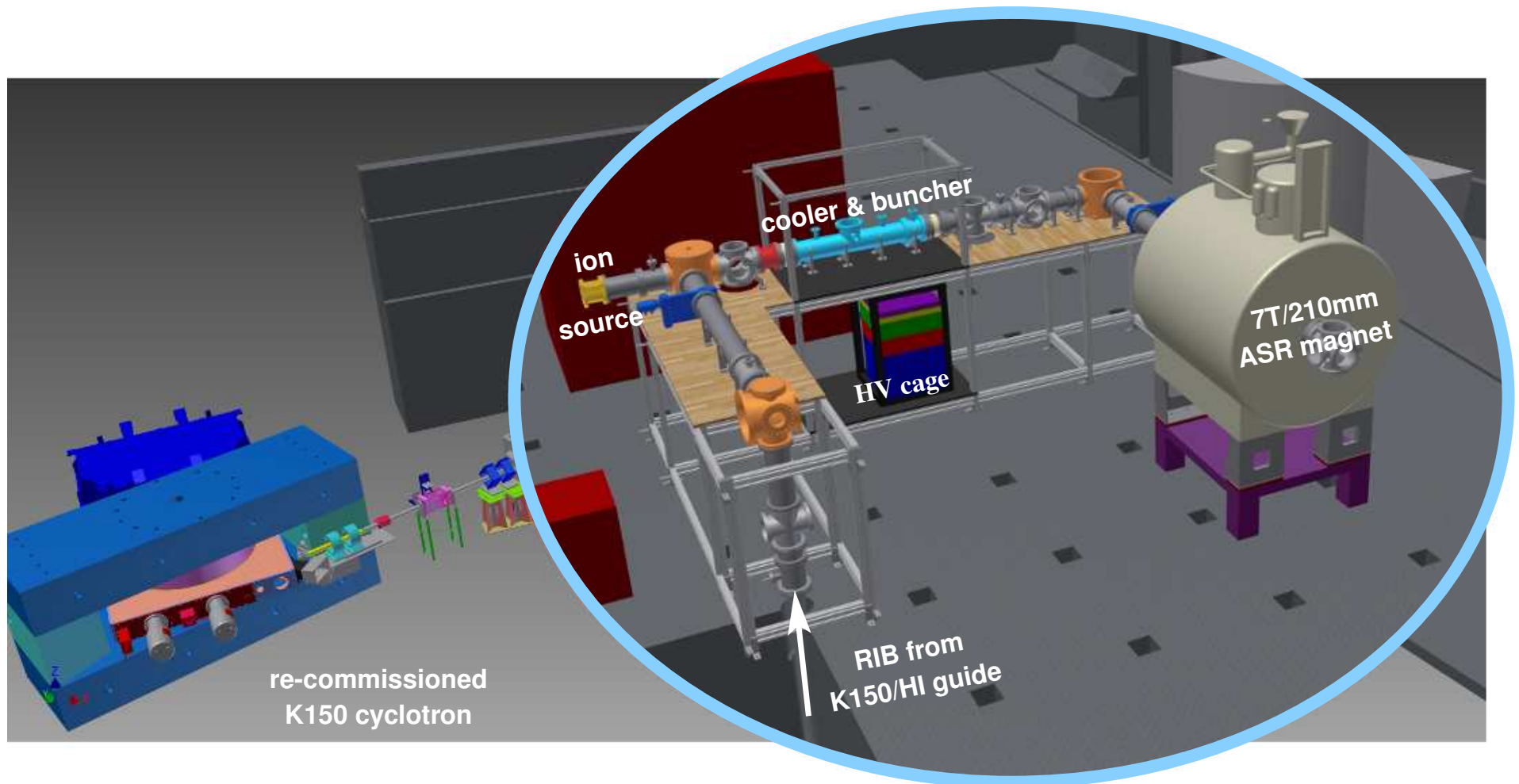
The *Texas A&M University Penning Trap*

- will be the **world's most open-geometry** Penning trap!
- uniquely suited for studying β -delayed proton decays:
 $\beta - \nu$ correlations, ft values/ V_{ud}
- mass measurements, EC studies, laser spectroscopy, ...



The *Texas A&M University Penning Trap*

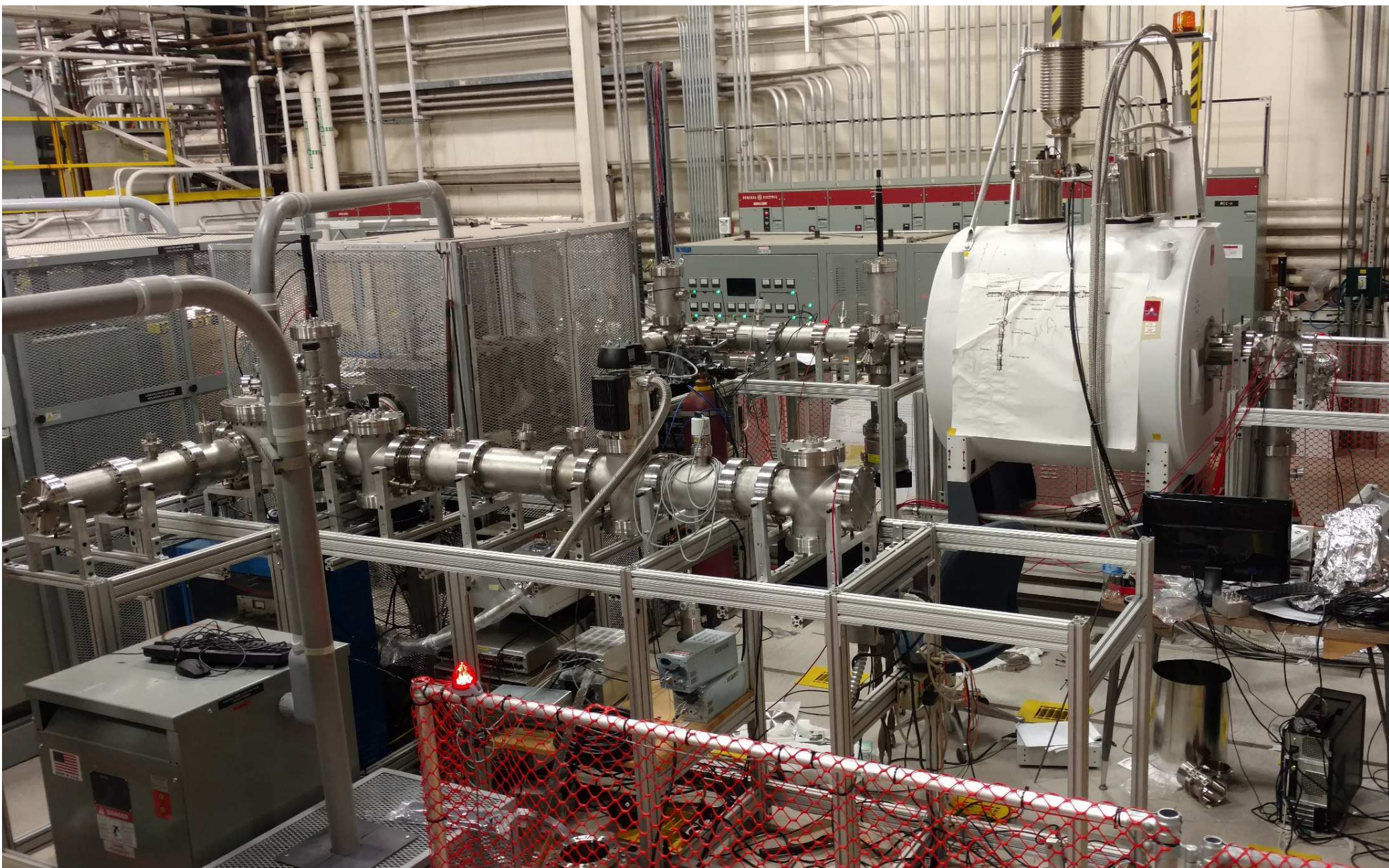
- will be the **world's most open-geometry** Penning trap!
- uniquely suited for studying β -delayed proton decays:
 $\beta - \nu$ correlations, ft values/ V_{ud}
- mass measurements, EC studies, laser spectroscopy, ...



Status in 2013



Current Status



Current Status

Recent Milestones

RFQ commissioned with high efficiency [Mehlman PhD]

Current Status

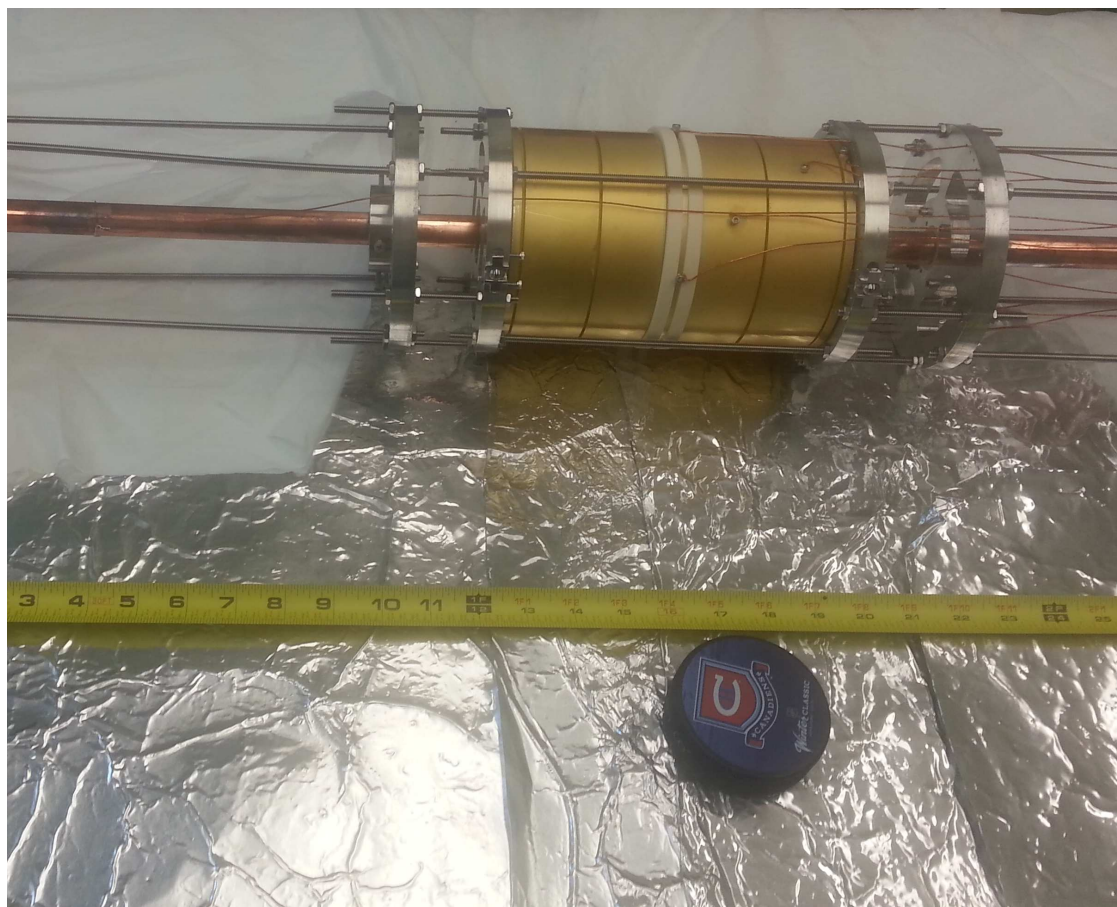


Current Status

Recent Milestones

- RFQ commissioned with high efficiency [Mehlman PhD]
- Prototype (45-mm diam) trap installed

Current Status



(happy birthday to me)

Current Status

Recent Milestones

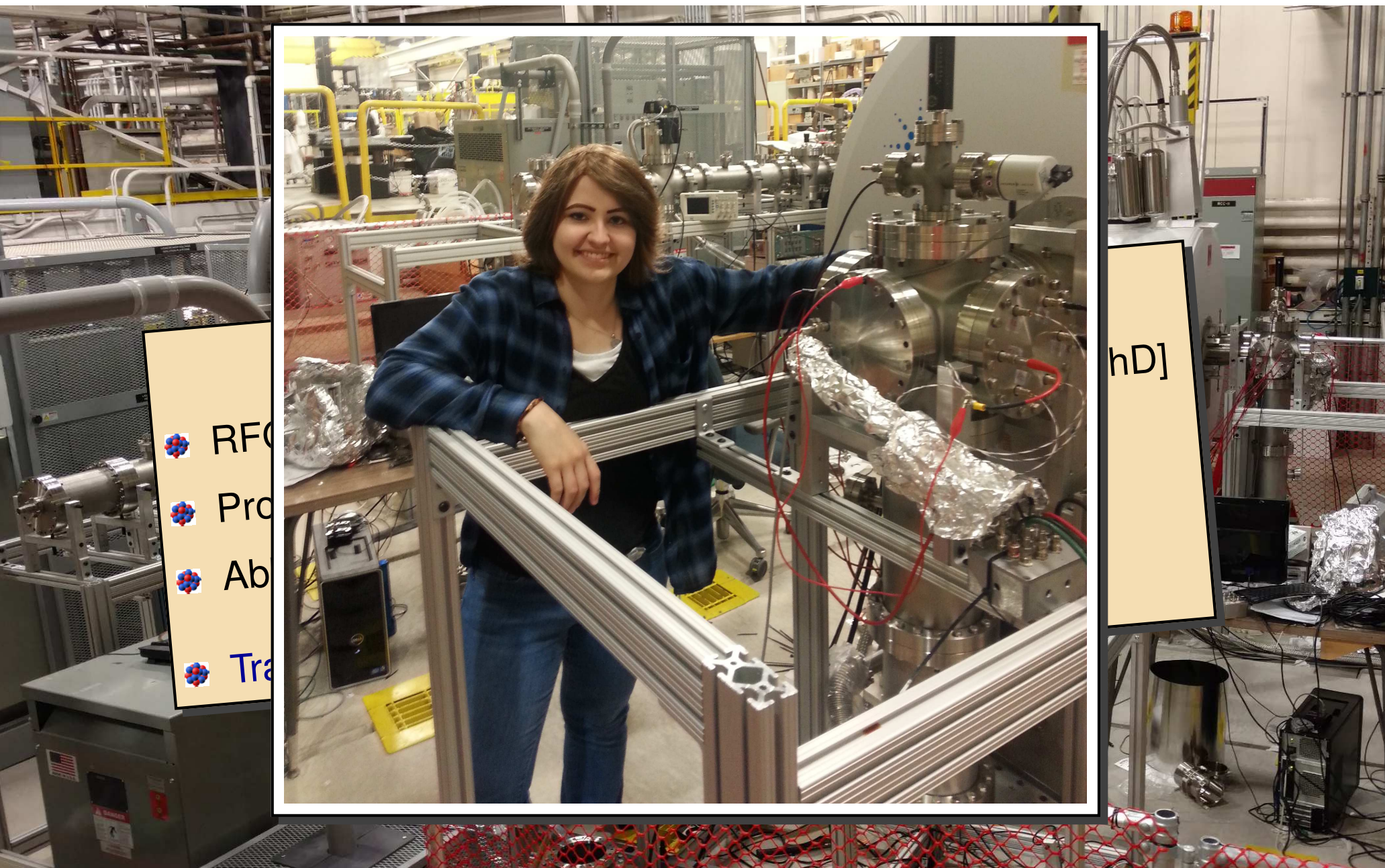
- 🔬 RFQ commissioned with high efficiency [Mehlman PhD]
- 🔬 Prototype (45-mm diam) trap installed
- 🔬 Able to transport beam through magnet

Current Status

Recent Milestones

- RFQ commissioned with high efficiency [Mehlman PhD]
- Prototype (45-mm diam) trap installed
- Able to transport beam through magnet
- Trapped off-line ions at the end of the summer!

Current Status



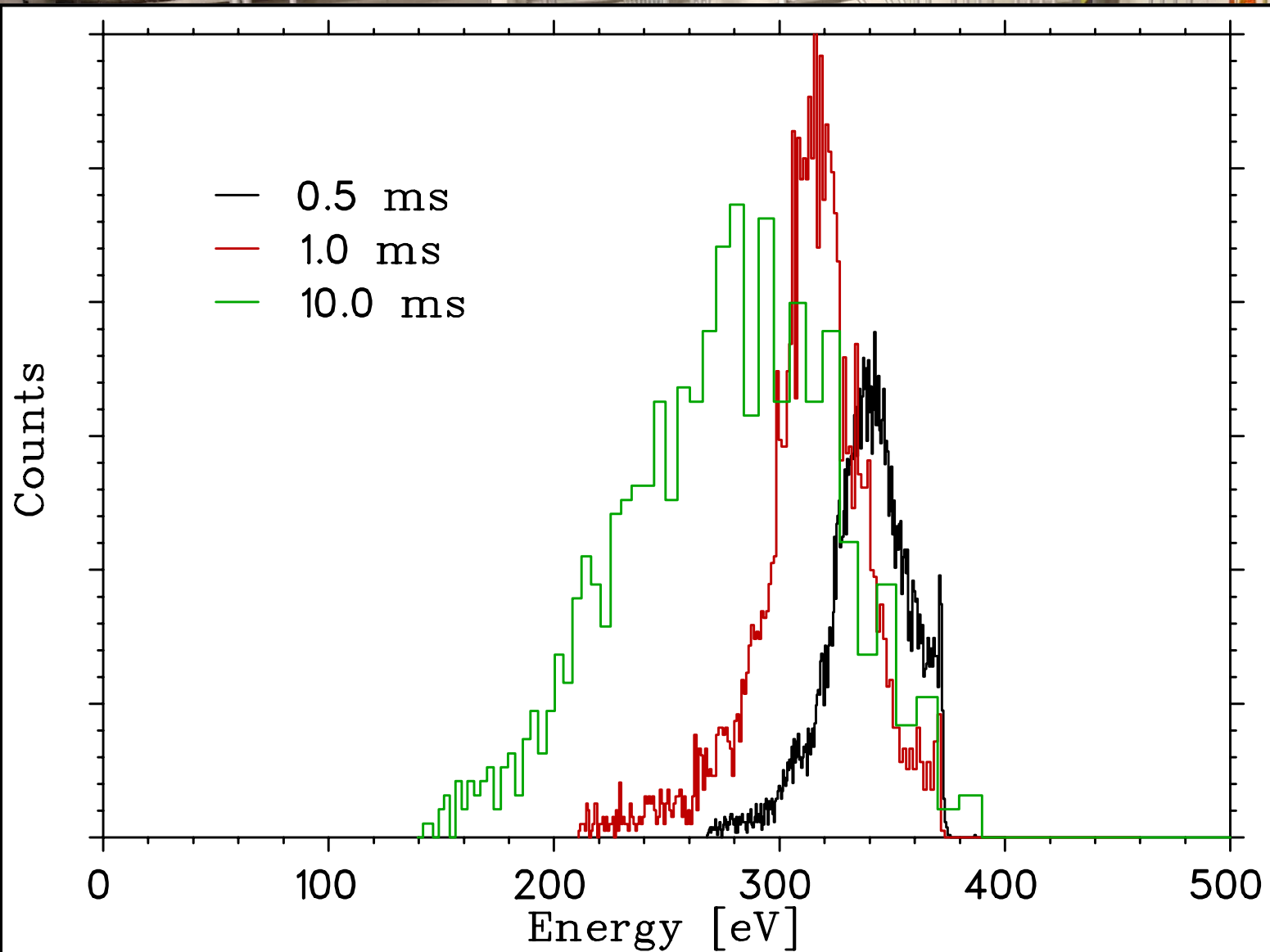
Current Status

Recent Milestones

- RFQ commissioned with high efficiency [Mehlman PhD]
- Prototype (45-mm diam) trap installed
- Able to transport beam through magnet
- Trapped off-line ions at the end of the summer!

Trapped ions from the RFQ two weeks ago

Current Status

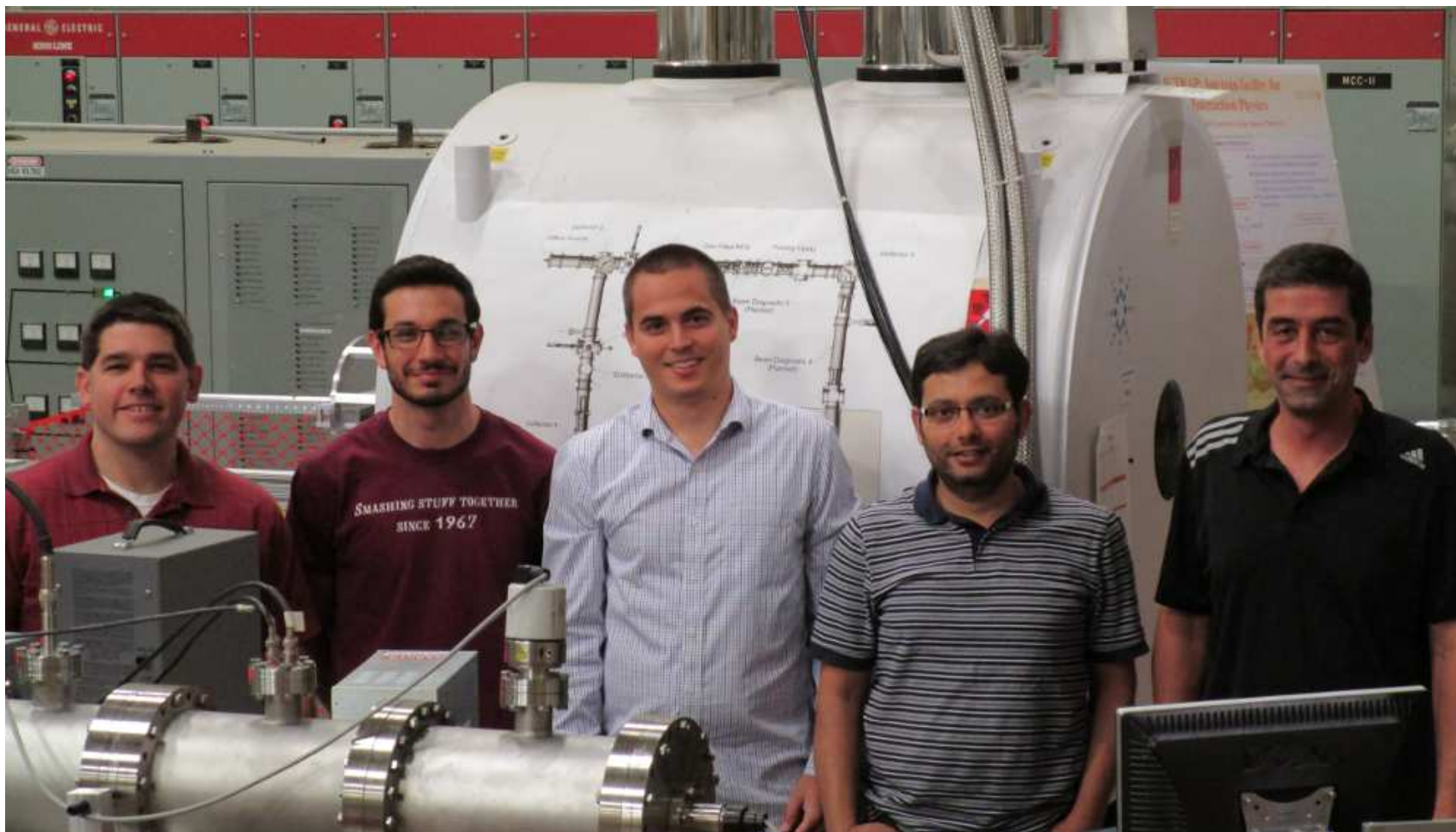


The next steps

- Optimize loading of trap and develop DAQ
- Mass measurement by Christmas
- Align beamline axis with \vec{B} field of magnet
- Couple to heavy-ion guide (summer?)
- Design and build 180-mm diameter trap and detectors

⋮

Contributors/Thanks



Funding/Support:



DE-FG02-93ER40773, ECA ER41747



TAMU/Cyclotron Institute

Contributors/Thanks



Funding/Support:



DE-FG02-93ER40773, ECA ER41747



TAMU/Cyclotron Institute

Contributors/Thanks



Funding/Support:

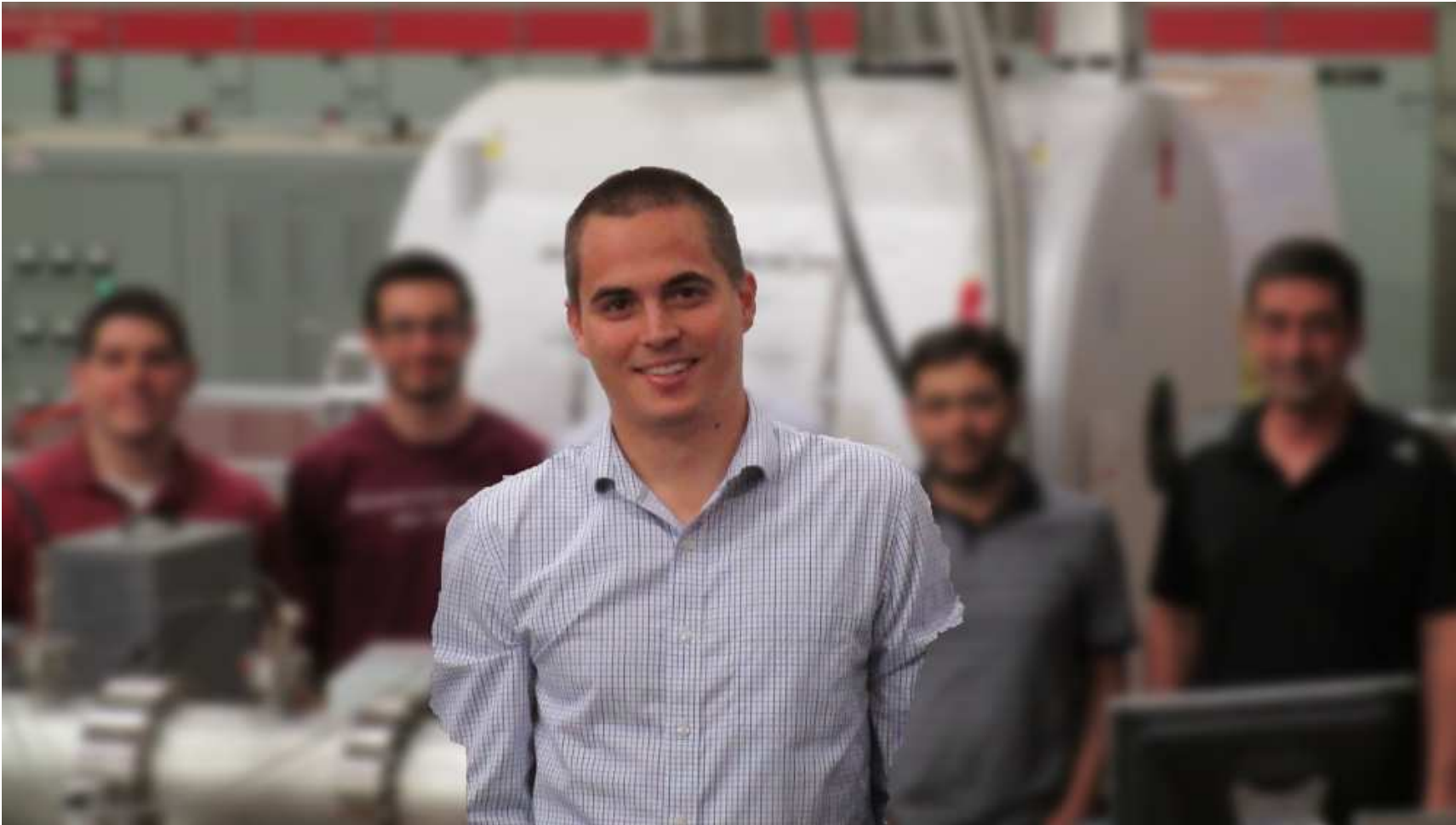


DE-FG02-93ER40773, ECA ER41747



TAMU/Cyclotron Institute

Contributors/Thanks



A_β result at 11:42 today!

Funding/Support:

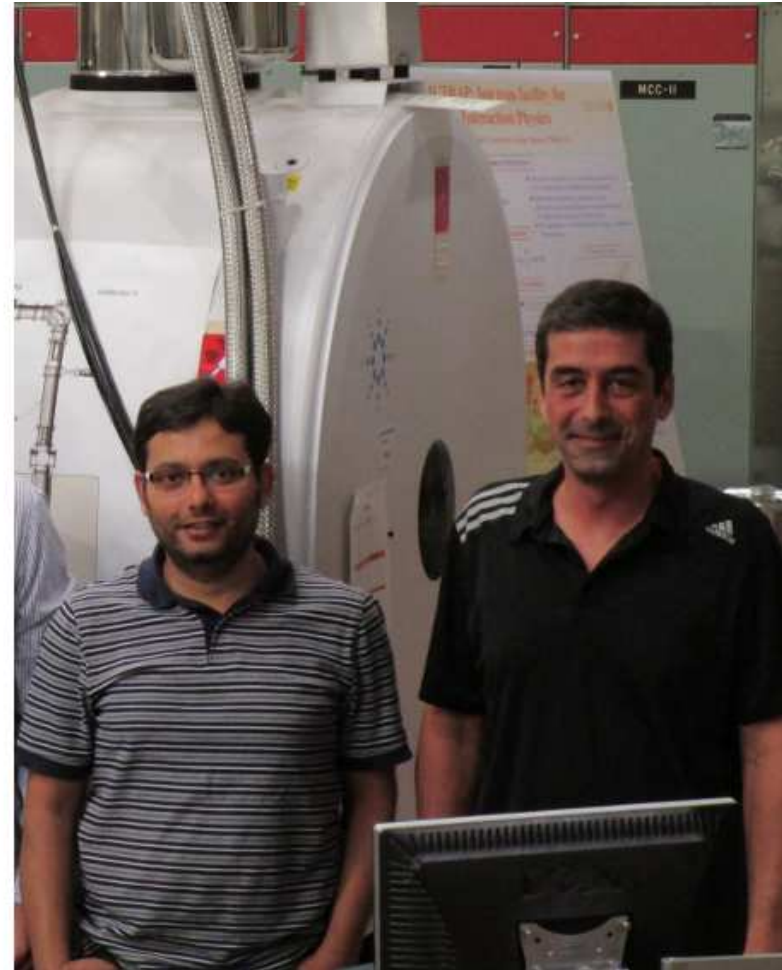


DE-FG02-93ER40773, ECA ER41747



TAMU/Cyclotron Institute

Contributors/Thanks



Funding/Support:



DE-FG02-93ER40773, ECA ER41747



TAMU/Cyclotron Institute

Contributors/Thanks



Praveen Shidling

Funding/Support:

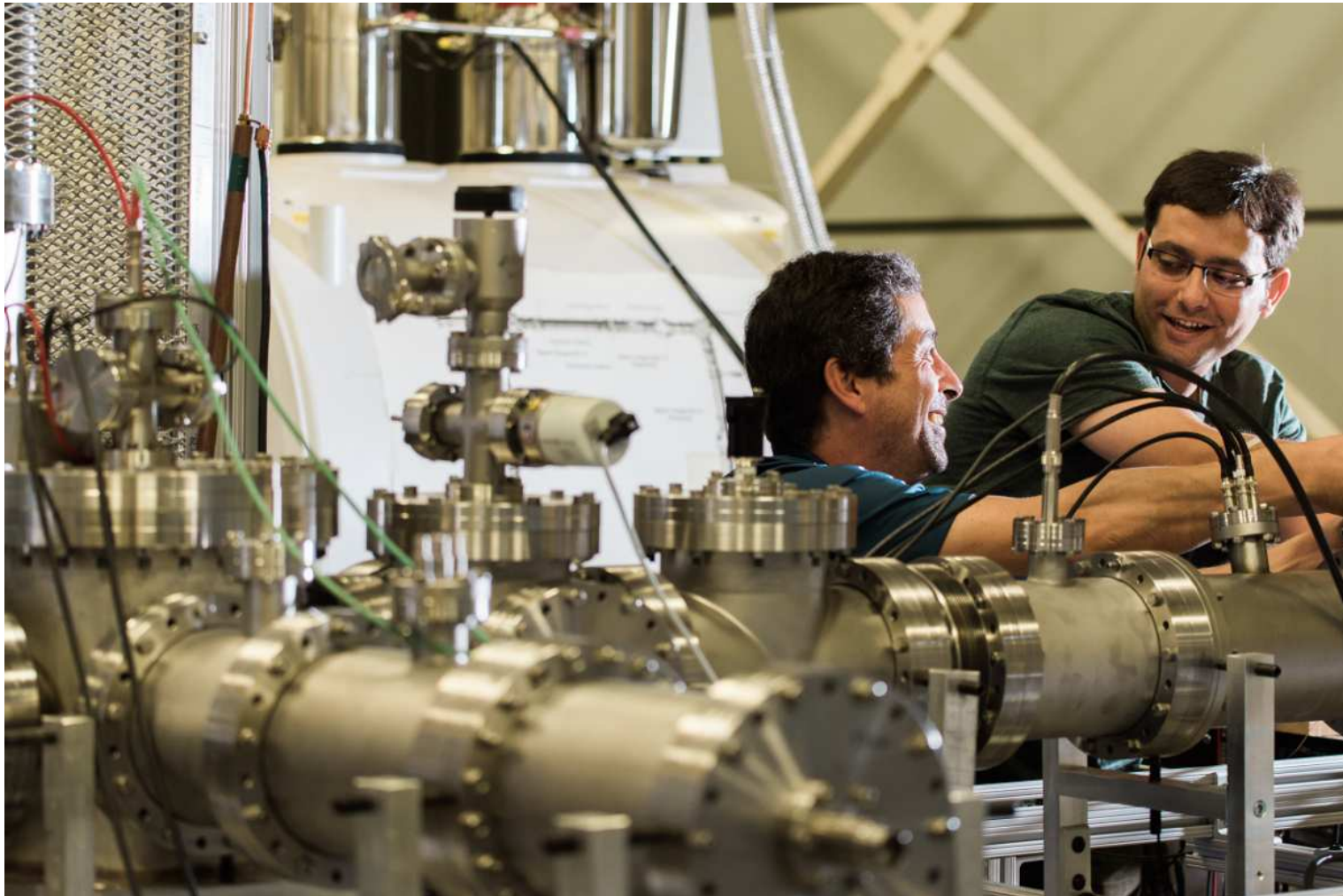


DE-FG02-93ER40773, ECA ER41747



TAMU/Cyclotron Institute

Contributors/Thanks



Funding/Support:



DE-FG02-93ER40773, ECA ER41747



TAMU/Cyclotron Institute

Contributors/Thanks

TAMUTRAP Alumni

J. Patti

E. Bennett

M. Mehlman

3 TAMU undergrads

4 REUs

2 international interns

Special thanks to

T. Eronen, R. Ringle, G. Savard,
J. Dilling, A. Kwiatkowski, and so many
other friendly, helpful (ion) trappers!



Praveen Shidling

Funding/Support:



DE-FG02-93ER40773, ECA ER41747



TAMU/Cyclotron Institute

Contributors/Thanks

TAMUTRAP Alumni

J. Patti

E. Bennett

M. Mehlman

3 TAMU undergrads

4 REUs

2 international interns

Special thanks to

T. Eronen, R. Ringle, G. Savard,
J. Dilling, A. Kwiatkowski, and so many
other friendly, helpful people



**And thank you for your
attention!**

Funding/Support:



DE-FG02-93ER40773, ECA ER41747



TAMU/Cyclotron Institute