

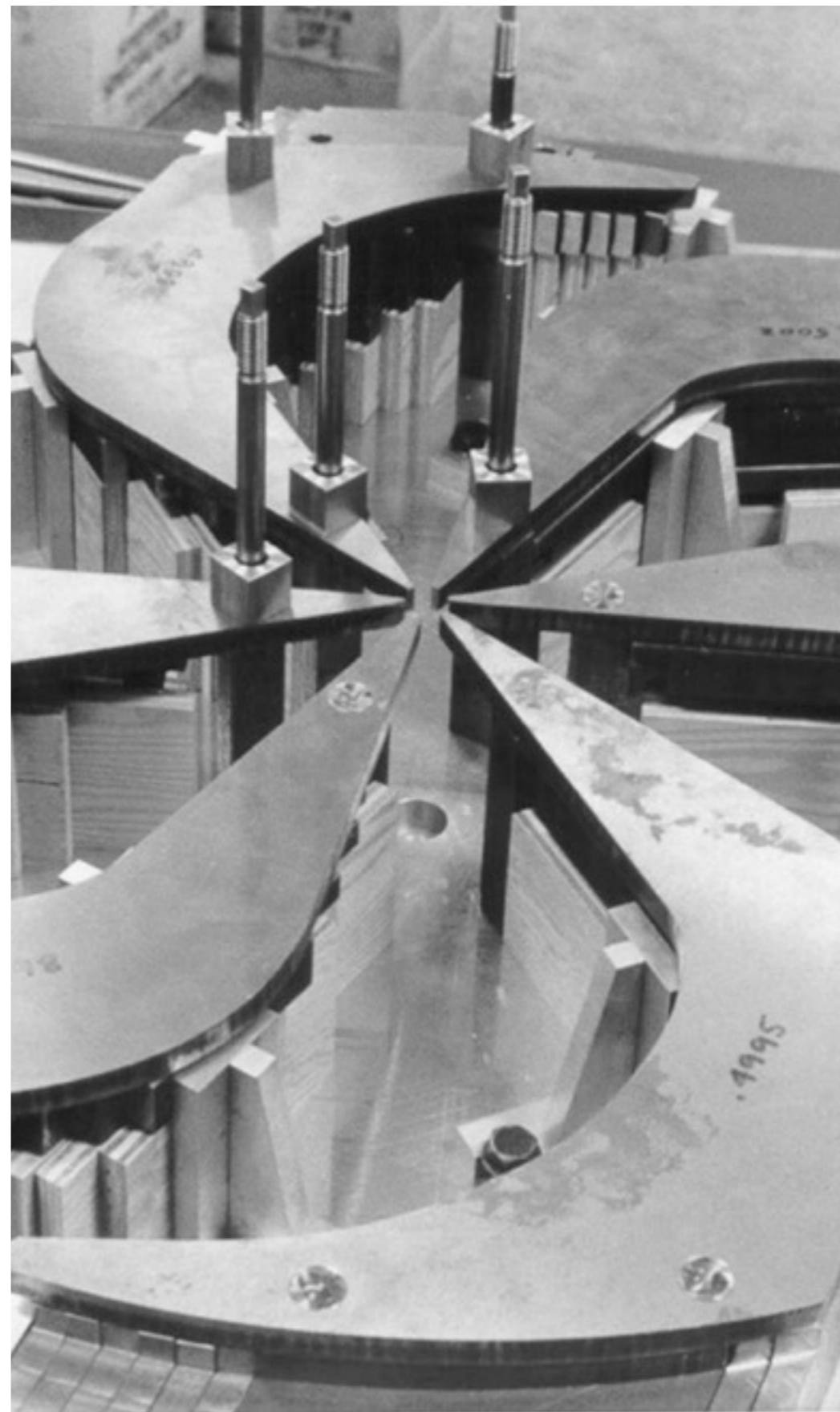


UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO

Radioactive Molecules Novel Probes for New Physics

Stephan Malbrunot-Ettenauer
TRIUMF, University of Toronto

WNPPC 2022

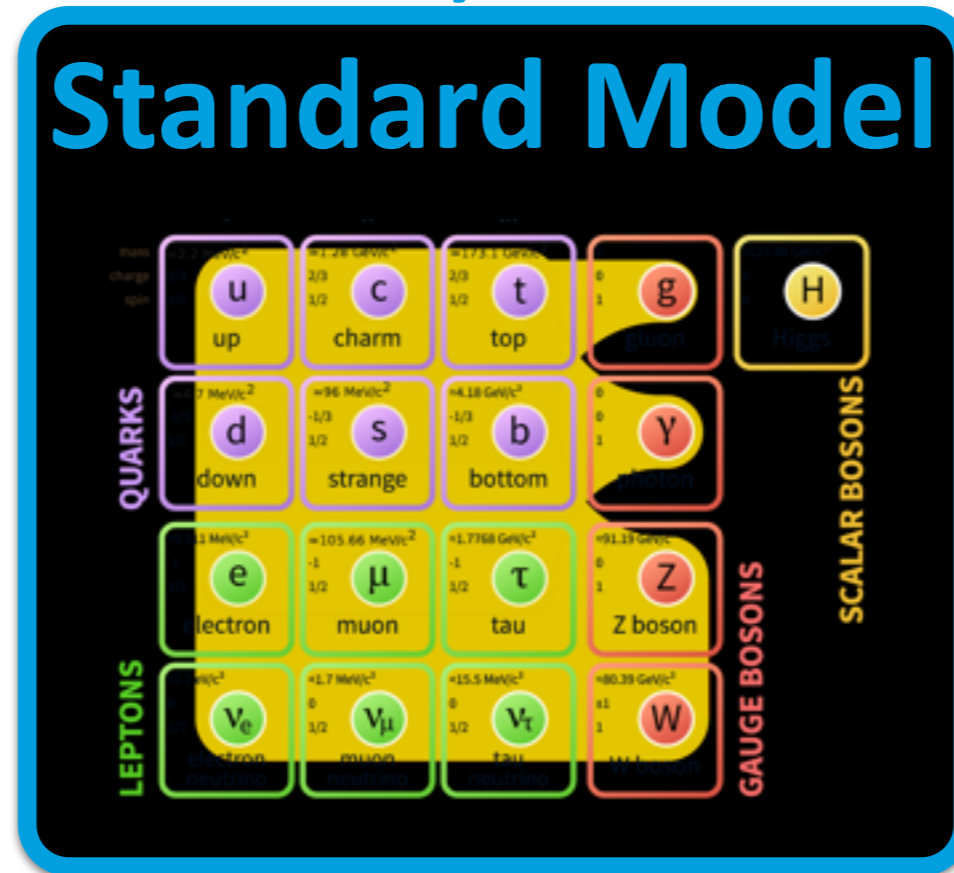


Discovery,
accelerated

Fundamental symmetries

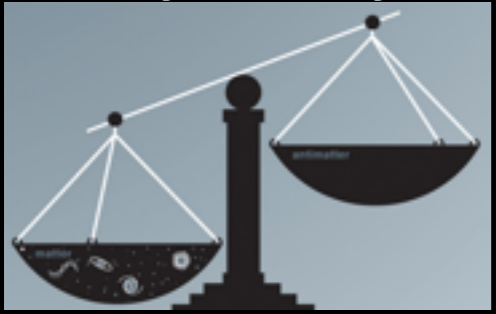
incredibly successful

Standard Model

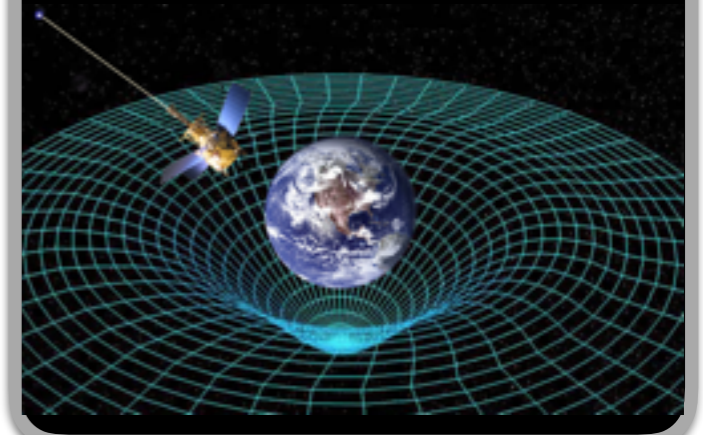


Fundamental symmetries

matter-antimatter asymmetry



misses gravity

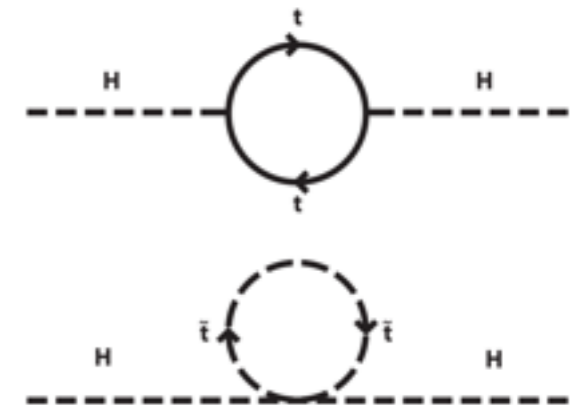


incredibly successful

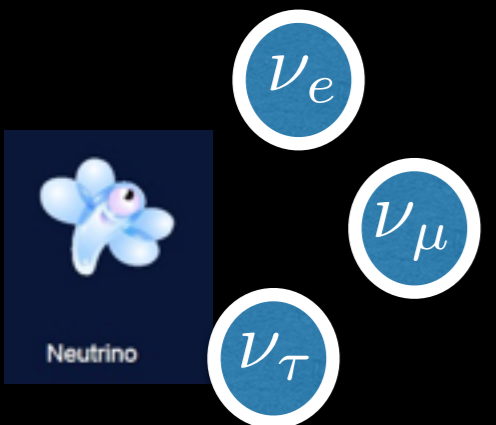
Standard Model

	u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	H Higgs
QUARKS	d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon	
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson	
LEPTONS	ν _e	ν _μ	ν _τ	W	
					SCALAR BOSONS

hierarchy problem



origin of neutrino masses

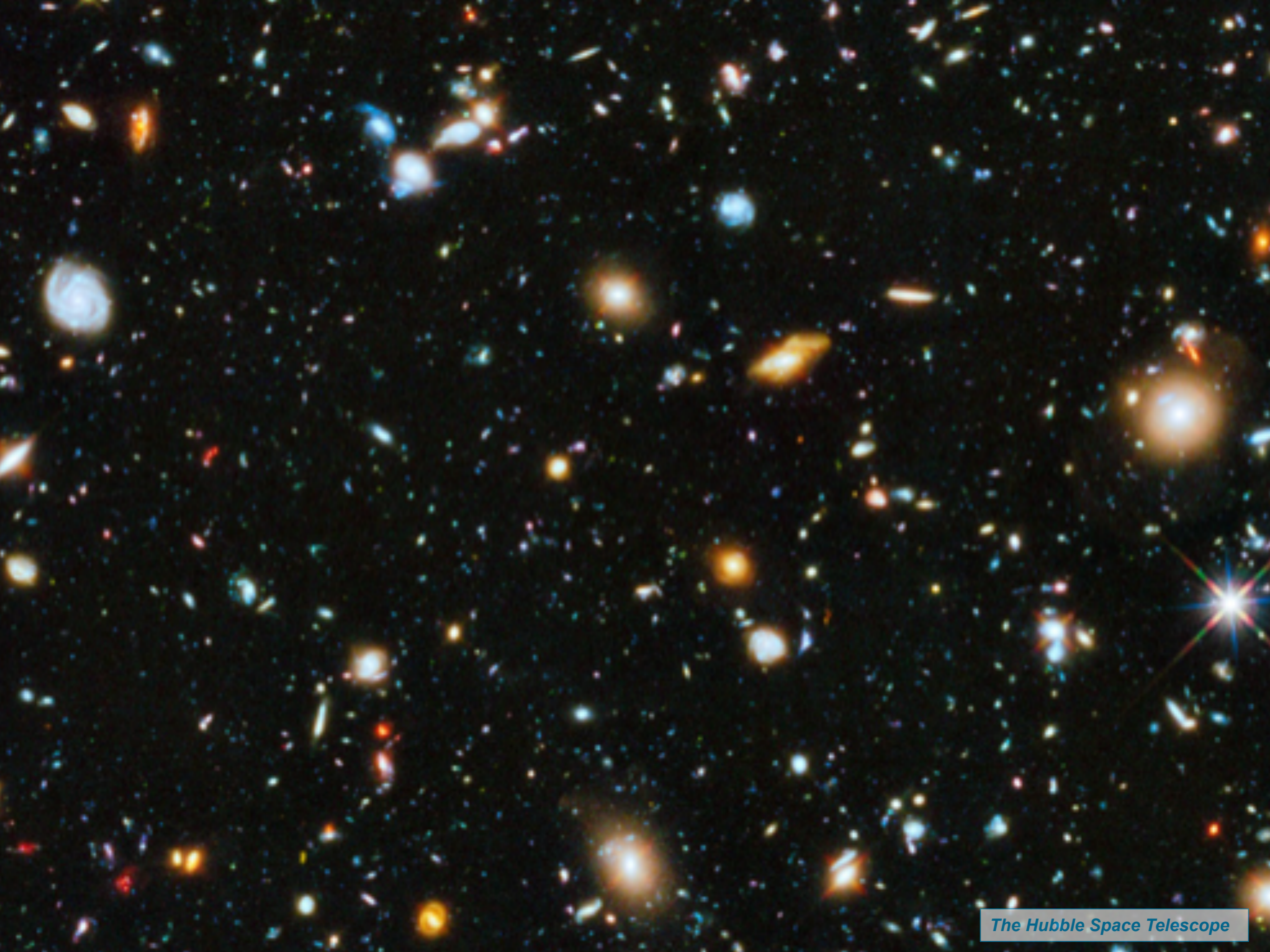


... yet incomplete

arbitrary constants:

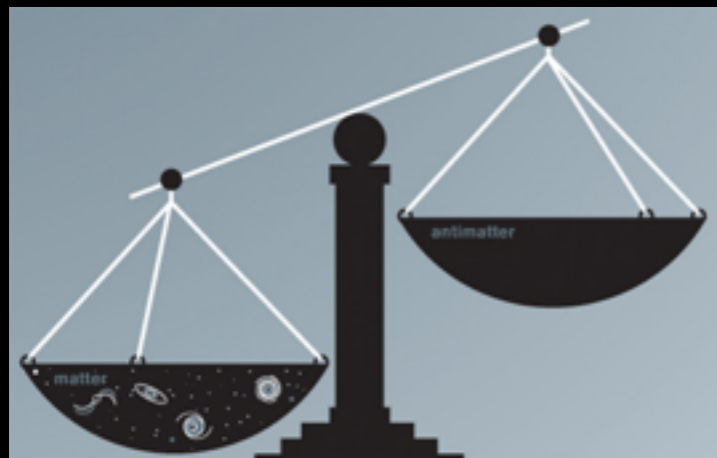
$m_e, m_\mu, m_\tau, m_u, m_d, m_s, m_c, m_b, m_t, m_H,$
 $\theta_{12}, \theta_{13}, \theta_{23}, \delta, g_1, g_2, g_3, \theta_{\text{QCD}}, \nu$

? $m_{\nu_e}, m_{\nu_\mu}, m_{\nu_\tau}$?
 $\theta_{12}, \theta_{13}, \theta_{23}, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$?



where is all the antimatter?

Macrocosmos



only matter



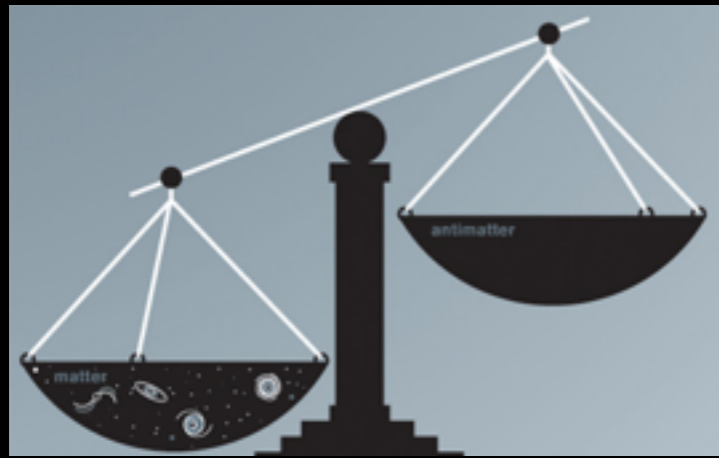
Microcosmos

	$2/3$	$2/3$	$2/3$	0	0
u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	H Higgs	
d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon		
e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson		
ν_e electron neutrino	ν_μ muon neutrino	ν_τ tau neutrino	W W boson		

|matter| = |antimatter|

where is all the antimatter?

Macrocosmos



only matter



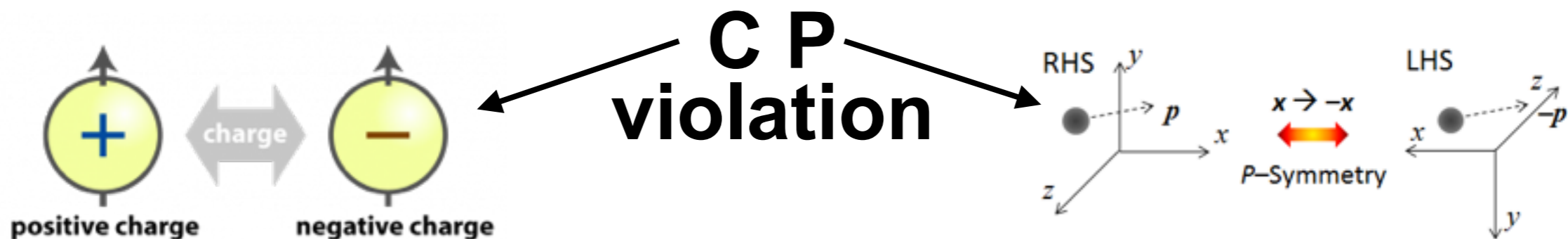
Microcosmos

	u up	c charm	t top	g gluon	H Higgs
QUARKS	d down	s strange	b bottom	γ photon	
	e electron	μ muon	τ tau	Z Z boson	
LEPTONS	ν _e neutrino	ν _μ muon	ν _τ tau	W W boson	

|matter| = |antimatter|

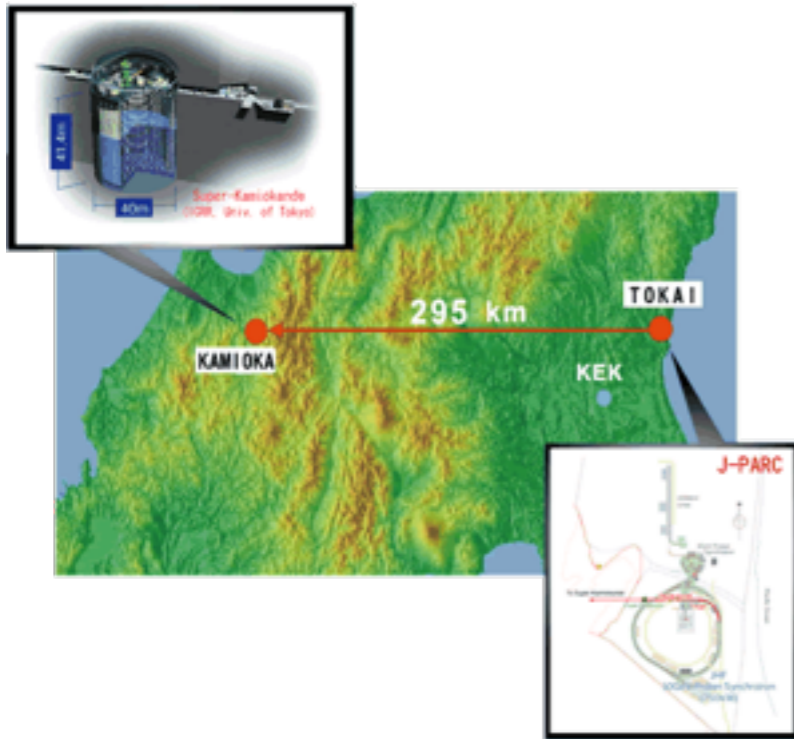
Sakharov, 1967

ingredient to resolve universe's matter-antimatter

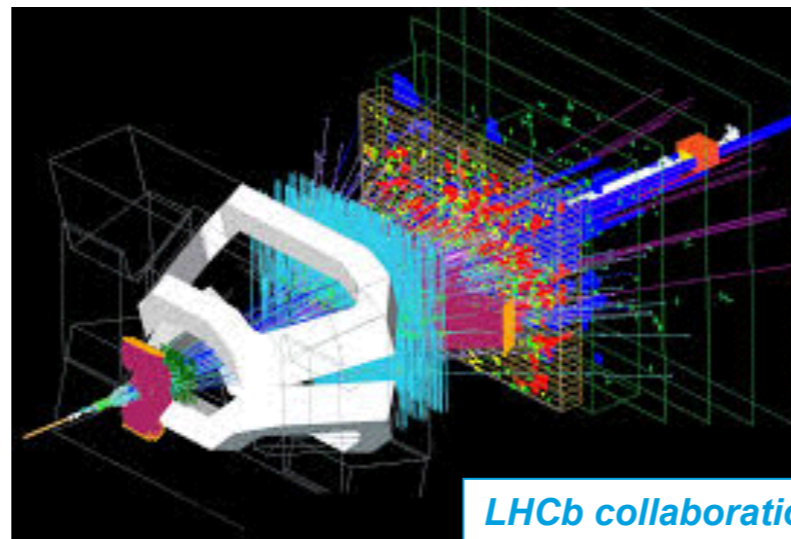
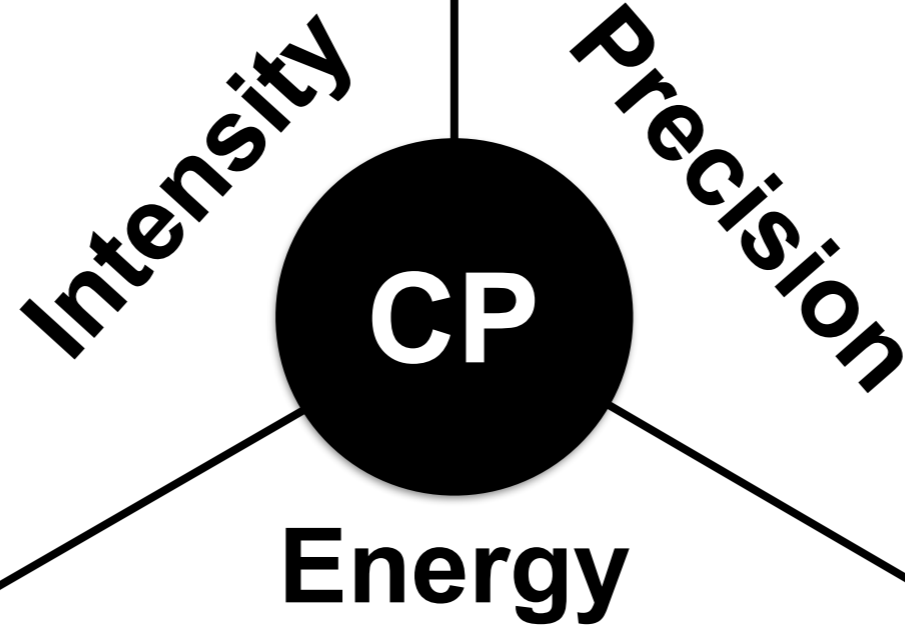
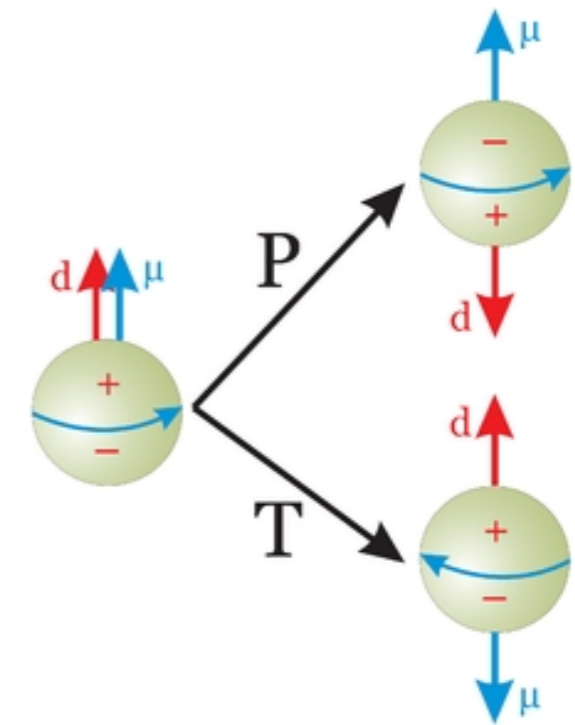


Searches for CP violation

T2K collaboration, *Nature* 580, 339 (2020)



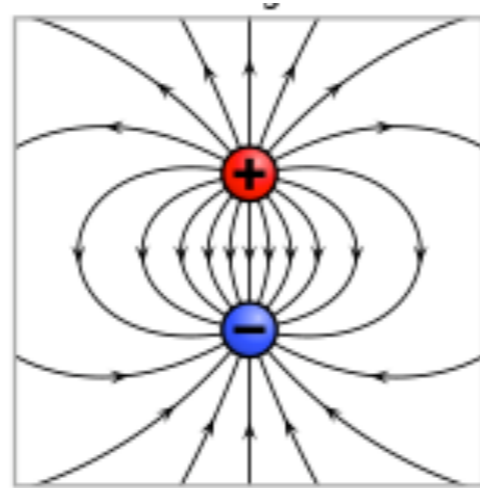
ACME collaboration, *Nature* 562, 355 (2018)
C. Abel et al., *PRL* 124, 081803 (2020)



LHCb collaboration
Phys. Rev. Lett. 122, 211803 (2019)

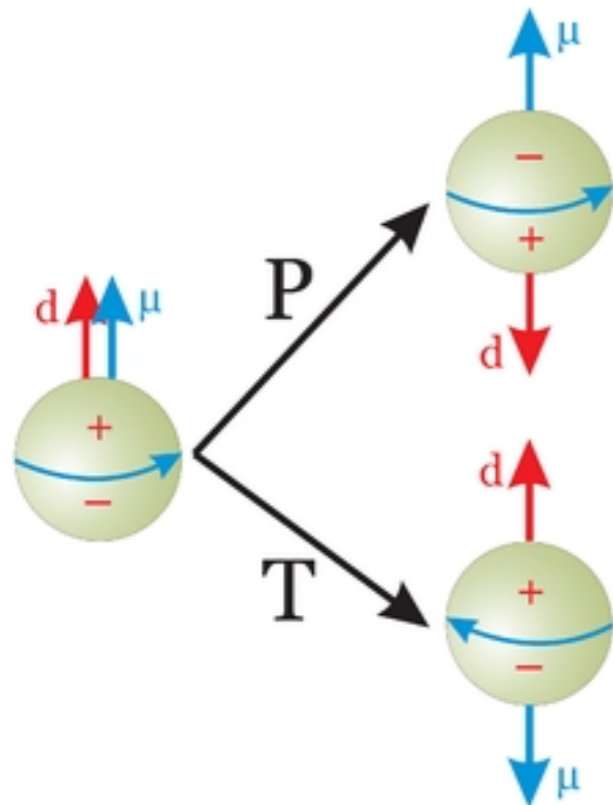
Permanent electric dipole moment

- local separation of the electric charge along a particle's spin axis



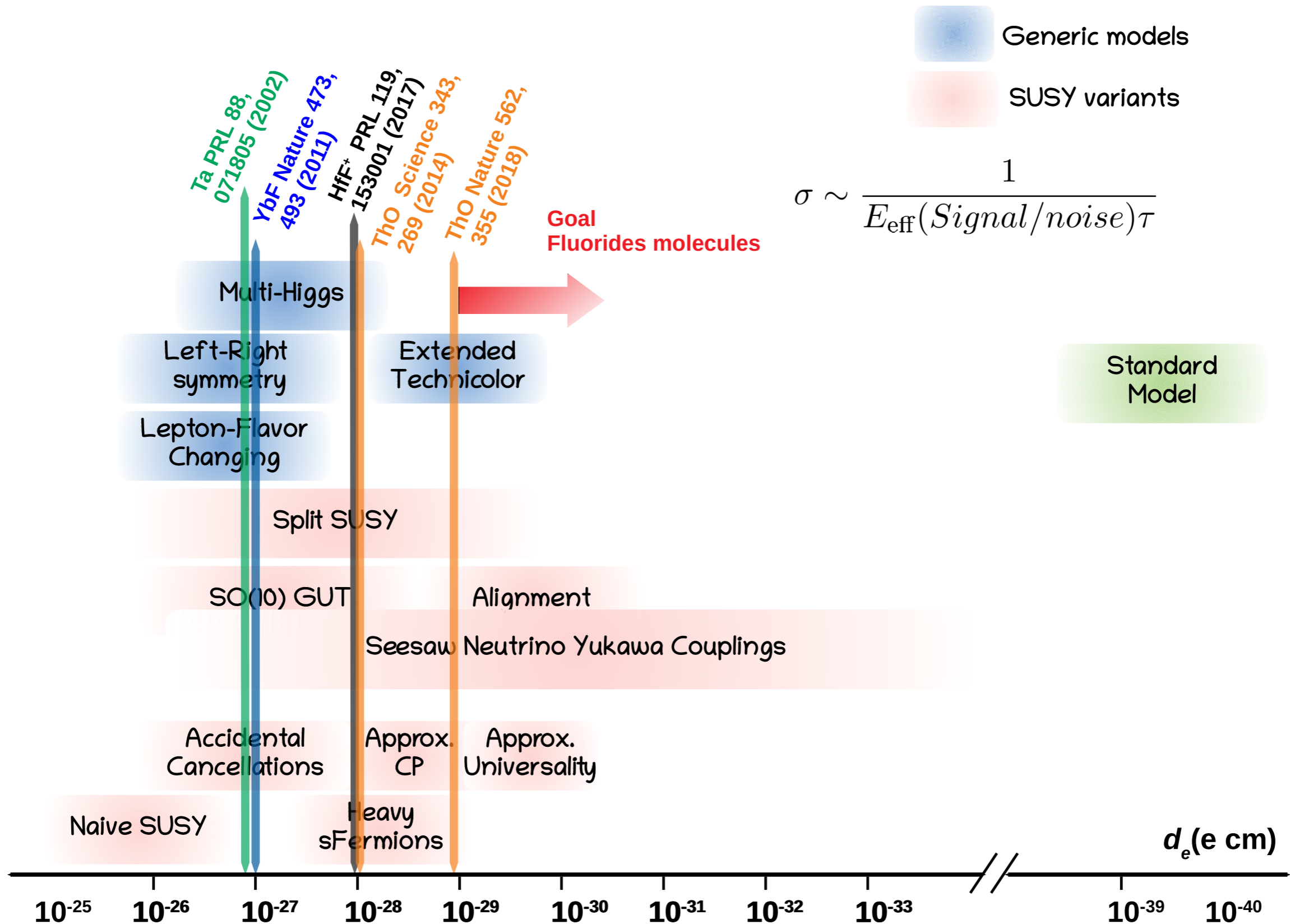
5

- implies time-reversal (T) violation \Rightarrow violation of CP symmetry (assuming CPT)

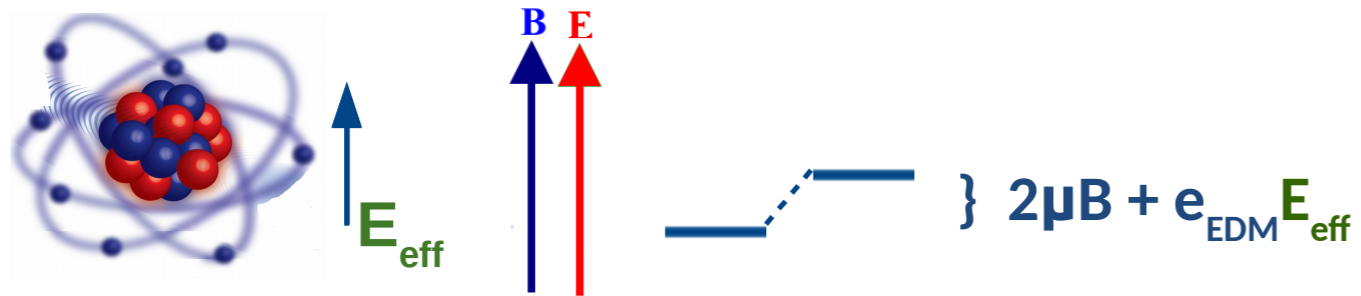


matter-antimatter asymmetry in the universe

Searches for an electron EDM

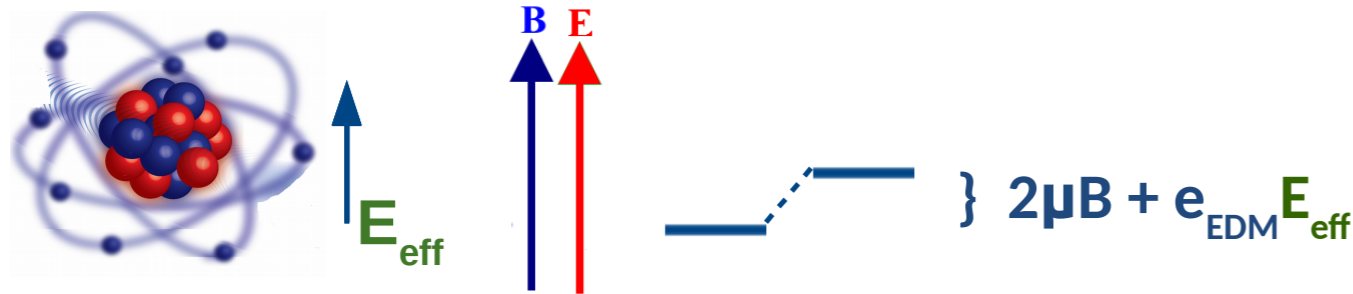


EDM searches



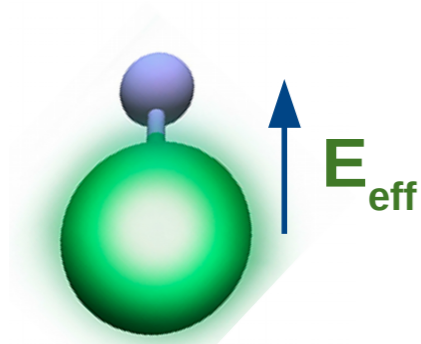
$$\sigma_d \sim \frac{1}{E_{\text{eff}} \tau \sqrt{\dot{N} T}}$$

EDM searches



$$\sigma_d \sim \frac{1}{E_{\text{eff}} \tau \sqrt{\dot{N} T}}$$

Molecules:



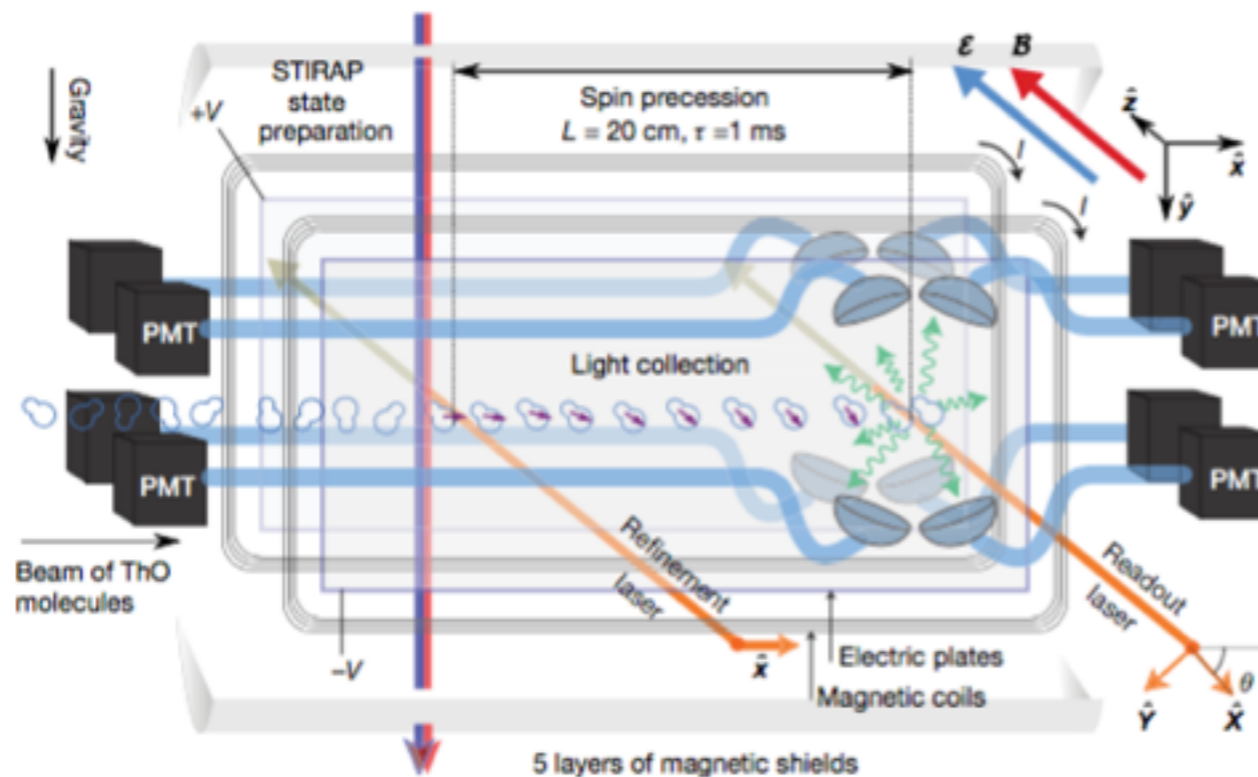
$E_{\text{ext}} \sim 1 \text{ V/cm}$

$E_{\text{eff}} \sim 80 \text{ GV/cm}$

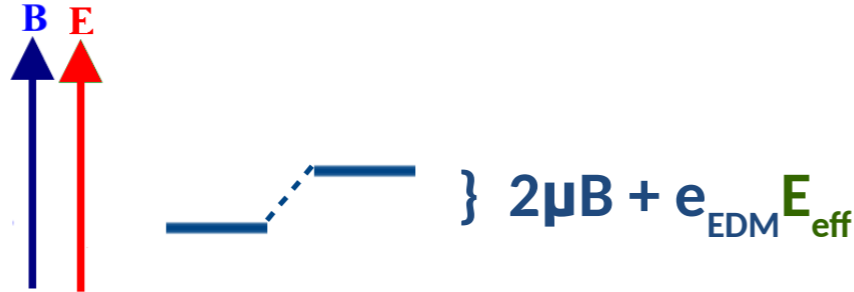
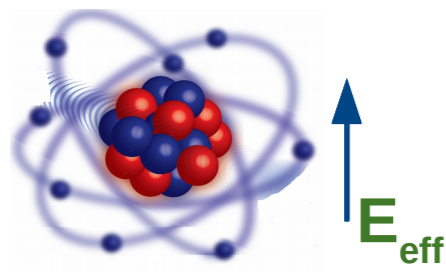
• enhancement by 10^3 in sensitivity!

ThO

ACME collaboration
 Science 343, 269(2014)
 Nature 562, 355 (2018)

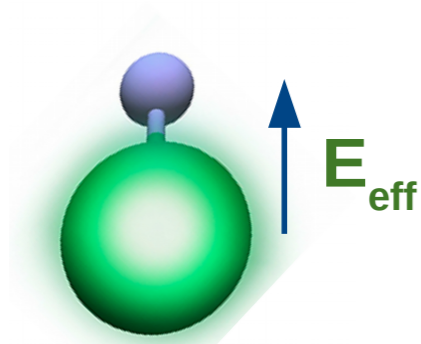


EDM searches



$$\sigma_d \sim \frac{1}{E_{\text{eff}} \tau \sqrt{\dot{N} T}}$$

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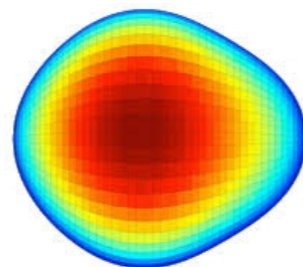
ThO

ACME collaboration
 Science 343, 269(2014)
 Nature 562, 355 (2018)

• scales as $Z^2 R(Z)$

⇒ opportunity for radioactive molecules

Schiff moment



nuclear-spin-dependent component

'Designer Molecules'

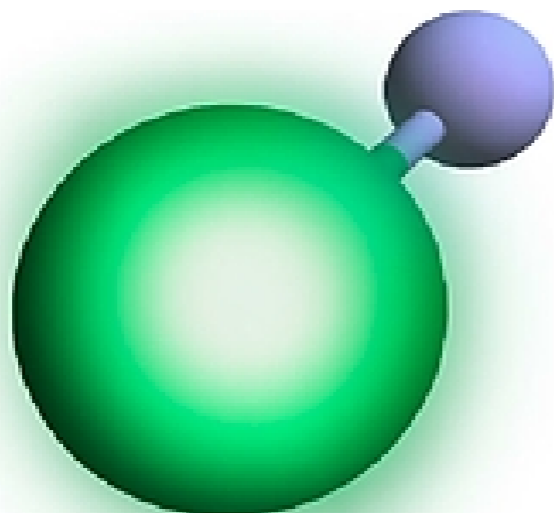


Table of Elements
80 chemical elements
(with stable nuclides)

1 H Hydrogen																	2 He Helium
3 Li Lithium	4 Be Beryllium											5 B Boron	6 C Carbon	7 N Nitrogen	8 O Oxygen	9 F Fluorine	10 Ne Neon
11 Na Sodium	12 Mg Magnesium											13 Al Aluminum	14 Si Silicon	15 P Phosphorus	16 S Sulfur	17 Cl Chlorine	18 Ar Argon
19 K Potassium	20 Ca Calcium	21 Sc Scandium	22 Ti Titanium	23 V Vanadium	24 Cr Chromium	25 Mn Manganese	26 Fe Iron	27 Co Cobalt	28 Ni Nickel	29 Cu Copper	30 Zn Zinc	31 Ga Gallium	32 Ge Germanium	33 As Arsenic	34 Se Selenium	35 Br Bromine	36 Kr Krypton
37 Rb Rubidium	38 Sr Strontium	39 Y Yttrium	40 Zr Zirconium	41 Nb Niobium	42 Mo Molybdenum	43 Tc Technetium	44 Ru Ruthenium	45 Rh Rhodium	46 Pd Palladium	47 Ag Silver	48 Cd Cadmium	49 In Indium	50 Sn Tin	51 Sb Antimony	52 Te Tellurium	53 I Iodine	54 Xe Xenon
55 Cs Cesium	56 Ba Barium	57 La Lanthanum	58 Ce Cerium	59 Pr Praseodymium	60 Nd Neodymium	61 Pm Promethium	62 Sm Samarium	63 Eu Europium	64 Gd Gadolinium	65 Tb Terbium	66 Dy Dysprosium	67 Ho Holmium	68 Er Erbium	69 Tm Thulium	70 Yb Ytterbium	71 Lu Lutetium	86 Rn Radon
87 Fr Francium	88 Ra Radium	89 Ac Actinium	90 Th Thorium	91 Pa Protactinium	92 U Uranium	93 Np Neptunium	94 Pu Plutonium	95 Am Americium	96 Cm Curium	97 Bk Berkelium	98 Cf Californium	99 Es Einsteinium	100 Fm Fermium	101 Md Mendelevium	102 No Nobelium	103 Lr Lawrencium	118 Og Oganesson

'Designer Molecules'

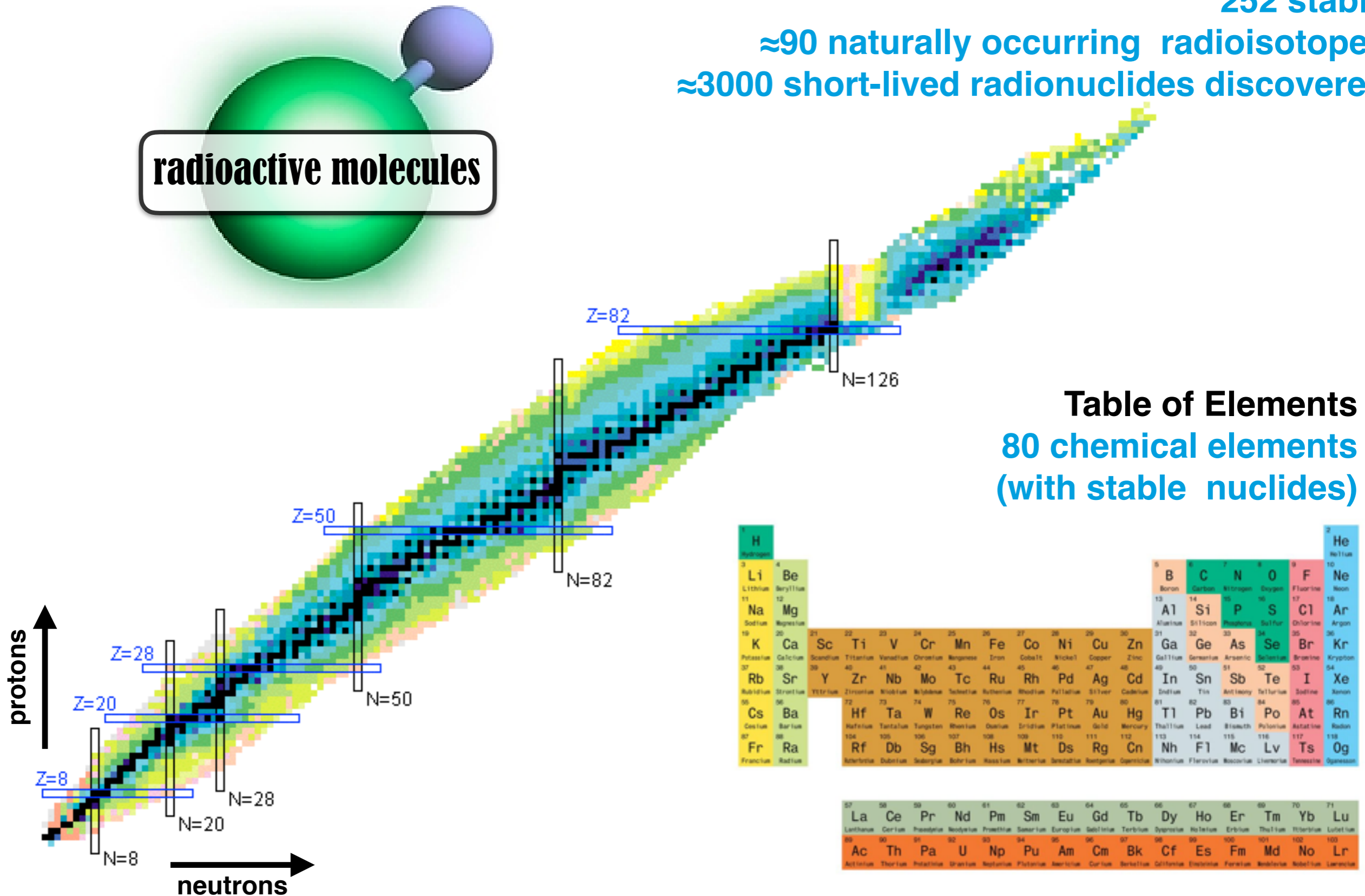
radioactive molecules

Table of Isotopes

252 stable

≈90 naturally occurring radioisotopes

≈3000 short-lived radionuclides discovered



'Designer Molecules'

Table of Isotopes

252 stable

≈90 naturally occurring radioisotopes

≈3000 short-lived radionuclides discovered

8

probes for new physics
•EDM searches
•P violation

radioactive molecules

Applied science
•nuclear engineering
•medicine

Astrophysics

Atomic, molecular, optical physics

Quantum Chemistry

Nuclear physics

⇒ many, exciting science opportunities

R. F. Garcia Ruiz et al., *Nature* 581, 396 (2020)
S. M. Udrescu, et al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 127, 033001 (2021)
Fan et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 126, 023002 (2021)

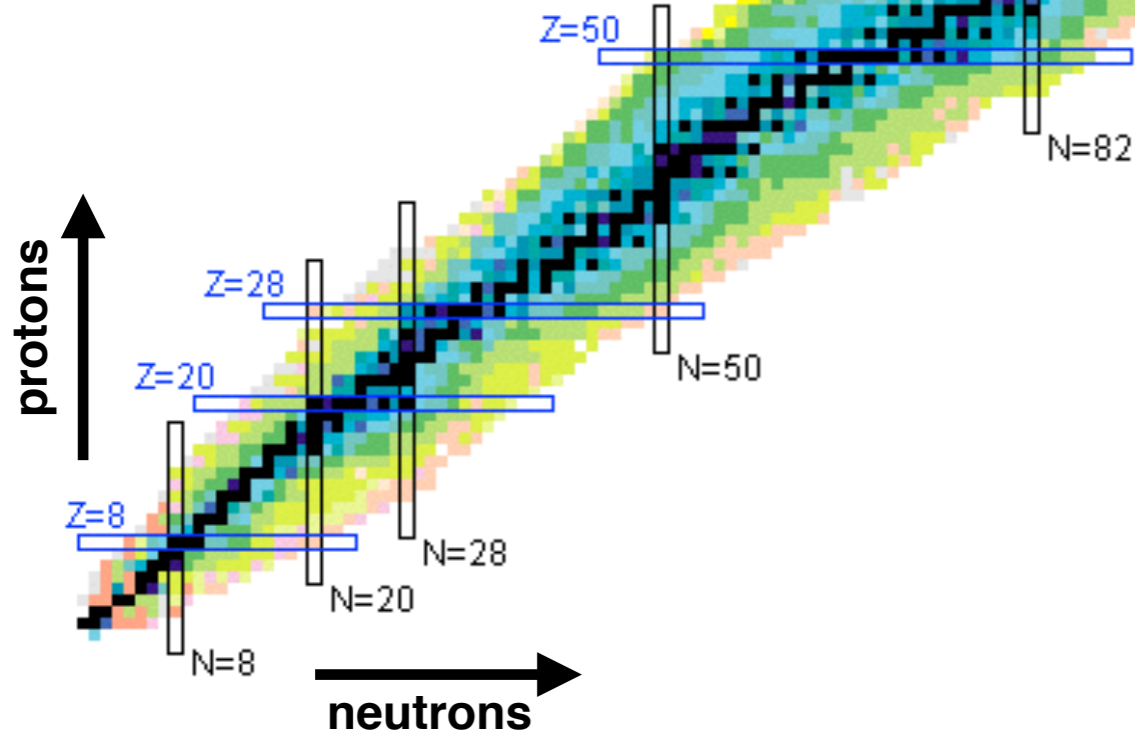
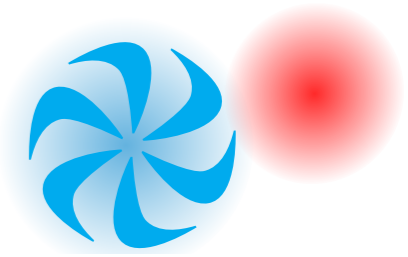


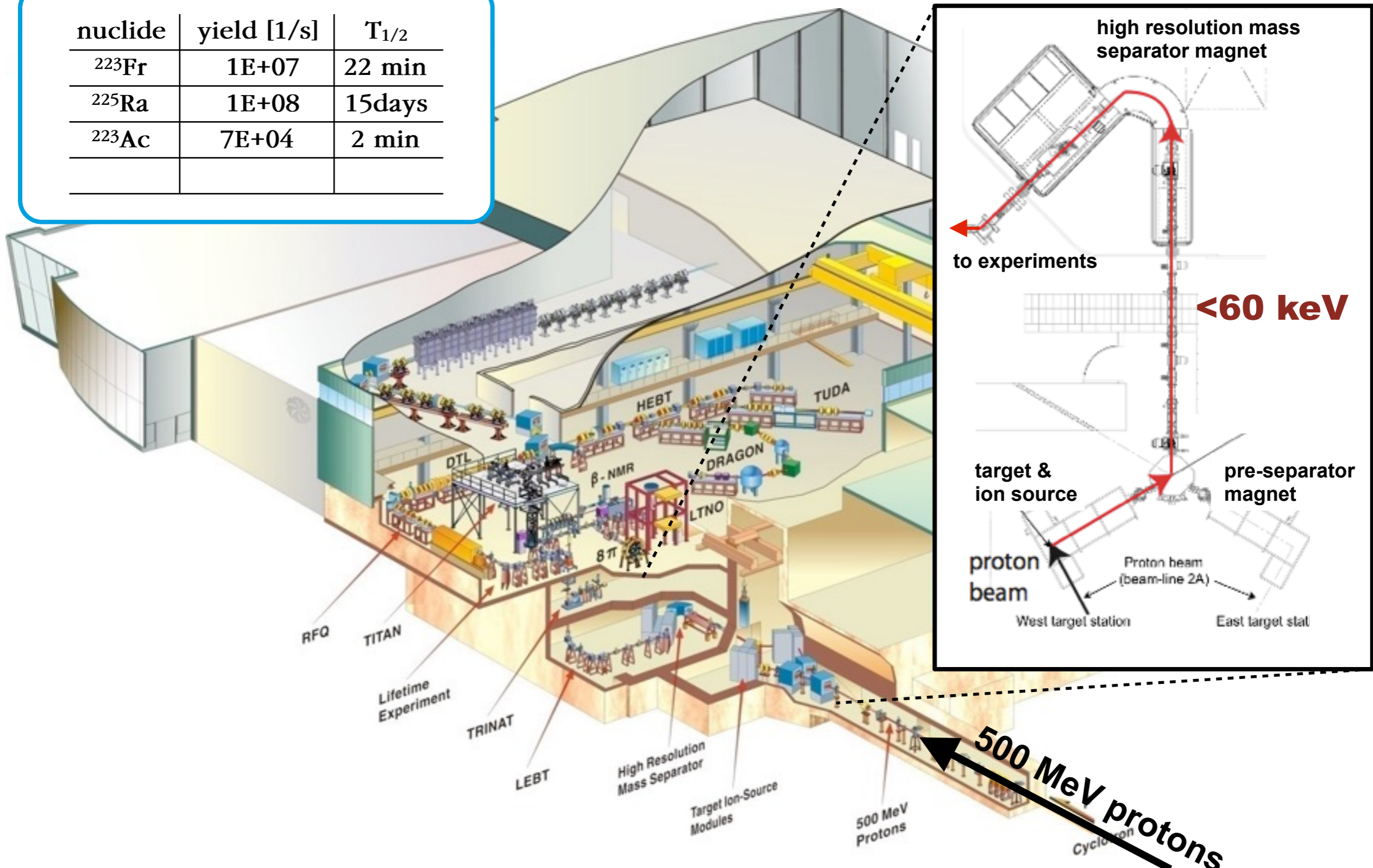
Table of Elements
80 chemical elements
(with stable nuclides)

<table border="1"> <tr><td>H</td><td colspan="16"></td><td>He</td></tr> <tr><td>Li</td><td>Be</td><td colspan="14"></td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>N</td><td>O</td><td>F</td><td>Ne</td></tr> <tr><td>Na</td><td>Mg</td><td colspan="14"></td><td>Al</td><td>Si</td><td>P</td><td>S</td><td>Cl</td><td>Ar</td></tr> <tr><td>K</td><td>Ca</td><td>Sc</td><td>Ti</td><td>V</td><td>Cr</td><td>Mn</td><td>Fe</td><td>Co</td><td>Ni</td><td>Cu</td><td>Zn</td><td>Ga</td><td>Ge</td><td>As</td><td>Se</td><td>Br</td><td>Kr</td></tr> <tr><td>Rb</td><td>Sr</td><td>Y</td><td>Zr</td><td>Nb</td><td>Mo</td><td>Tc</td><td>Ru</td><td>Rh</td><td>Pd</td><td>Ag</td><td>Cd</td><td>In</td><td>Sn</td><td>Sb</td><td>Te</td><td>I</td><td>Xe</td></tr> <tr><td>Cs</td><td>Ba</td><td colspan="10">Lanthanides</td><td>Hf</td><td>Ta</td><td>W</td><td>Re</td><td>Os</td><td>Ir</td><td>Pt</td><td>Au</td><td>Hg</td><td>Tl</td><td>Pb</td><td>Bi</td><td>Po</td><td>At</td><td>Rn</td></tr> <tr><td>Fr</td><td>Ra</td><td colspan="10">Actinides</td><td>Rf</td><td>Db</td><td>Sg</td><td>Bh</td><td>Hs</td><td>Mt</td><td>Ds</td><td>Rg</td><td>Cn</td><td>Nh</td><td>F1</td><td>Mc</td><td>Lv</td><td>Ts</td><td>Og</td></tr> </table>																		H																	He	Li	Be															B	C	N	O	F	Ne	Na	Mg															Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	Cs	Ba	Lanthanides										Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	Fr	Ra	Actinides										Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	F1	Mc	Lv	Ts	Og
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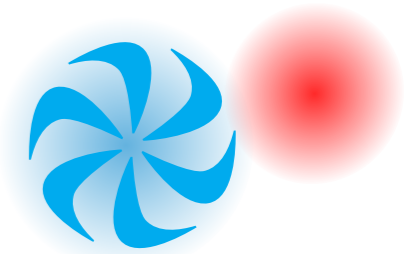
Radioactive Ions TRIUMF



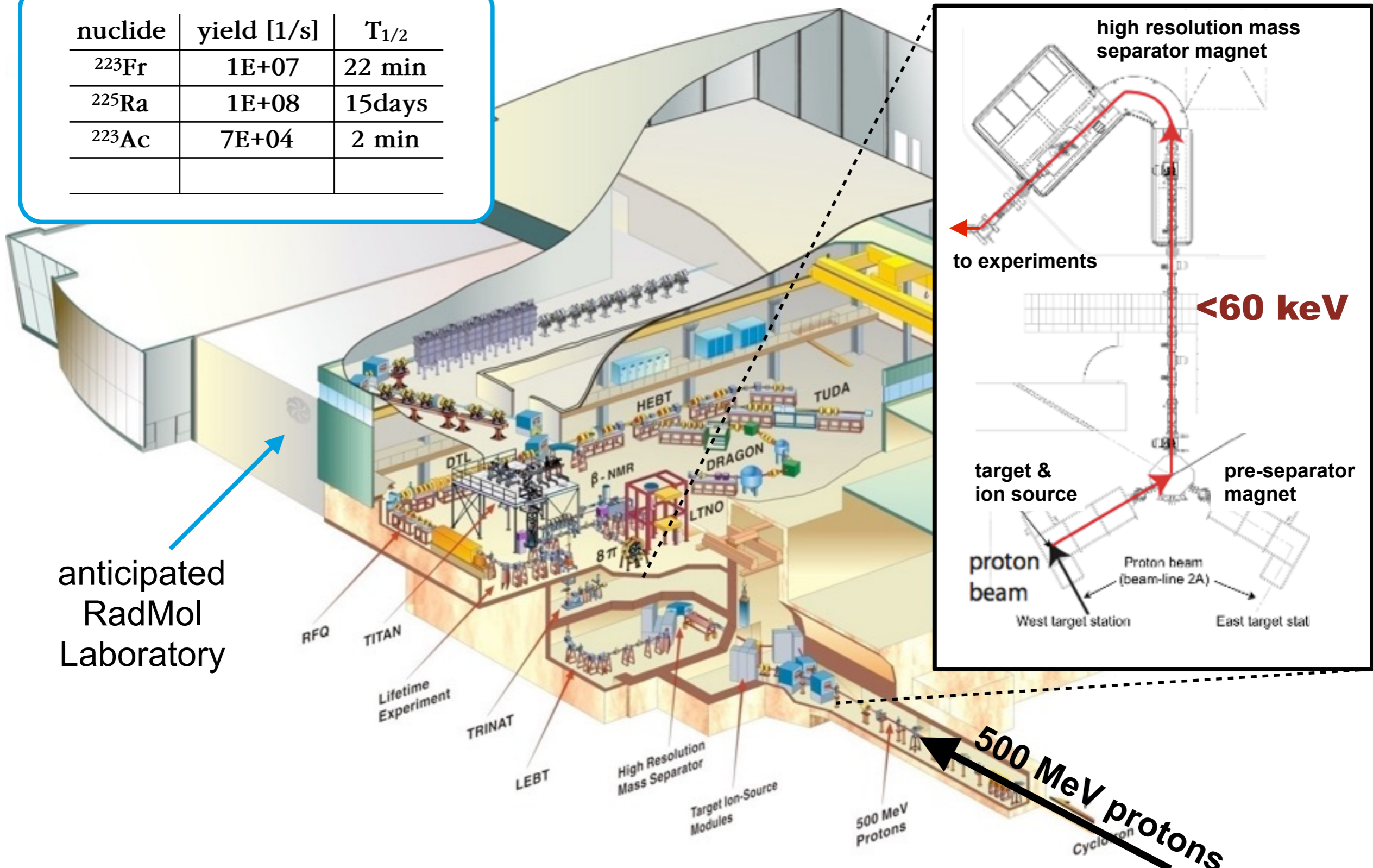
nuclide	yield [1/s]	T _{1/2}
²²³ Fr	1E+07	22 min
²²⁵ Ra	1E+08	15days
²²³ Ac	7E+04	2 min



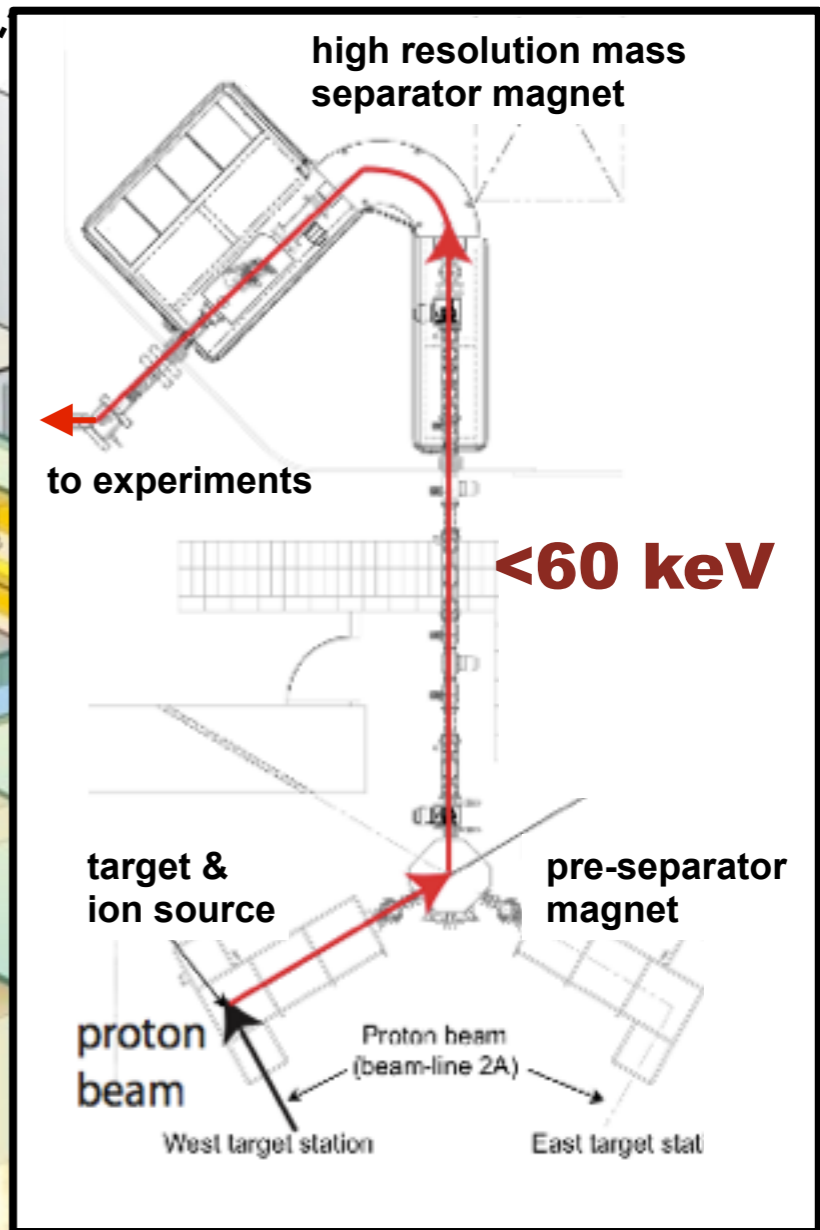
Radioactive Ions TRIUMF



nuclide	yield [1/s]	$T_{1/2}$
^{223}Fr	1E+07	22 min
^{225}Ra	1E+08	15days
^{223}Ac	7E+04	2 min

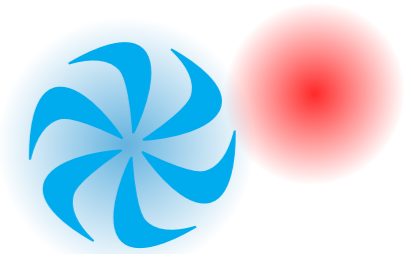


anticipated
RadMol
Laboratory



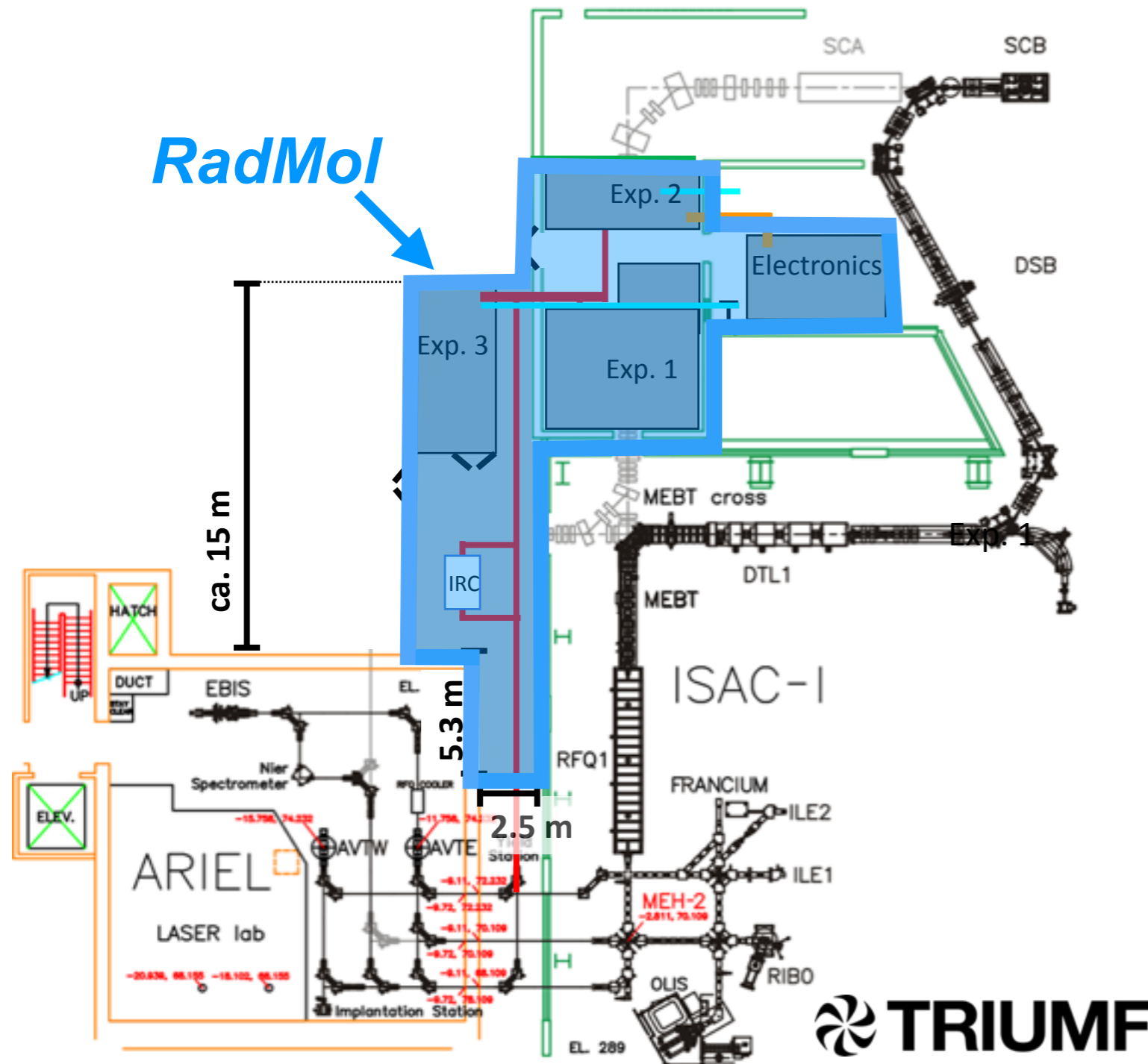
500 MeV protons

RadMol



a radioactive molecule lab for fundamental physics

10



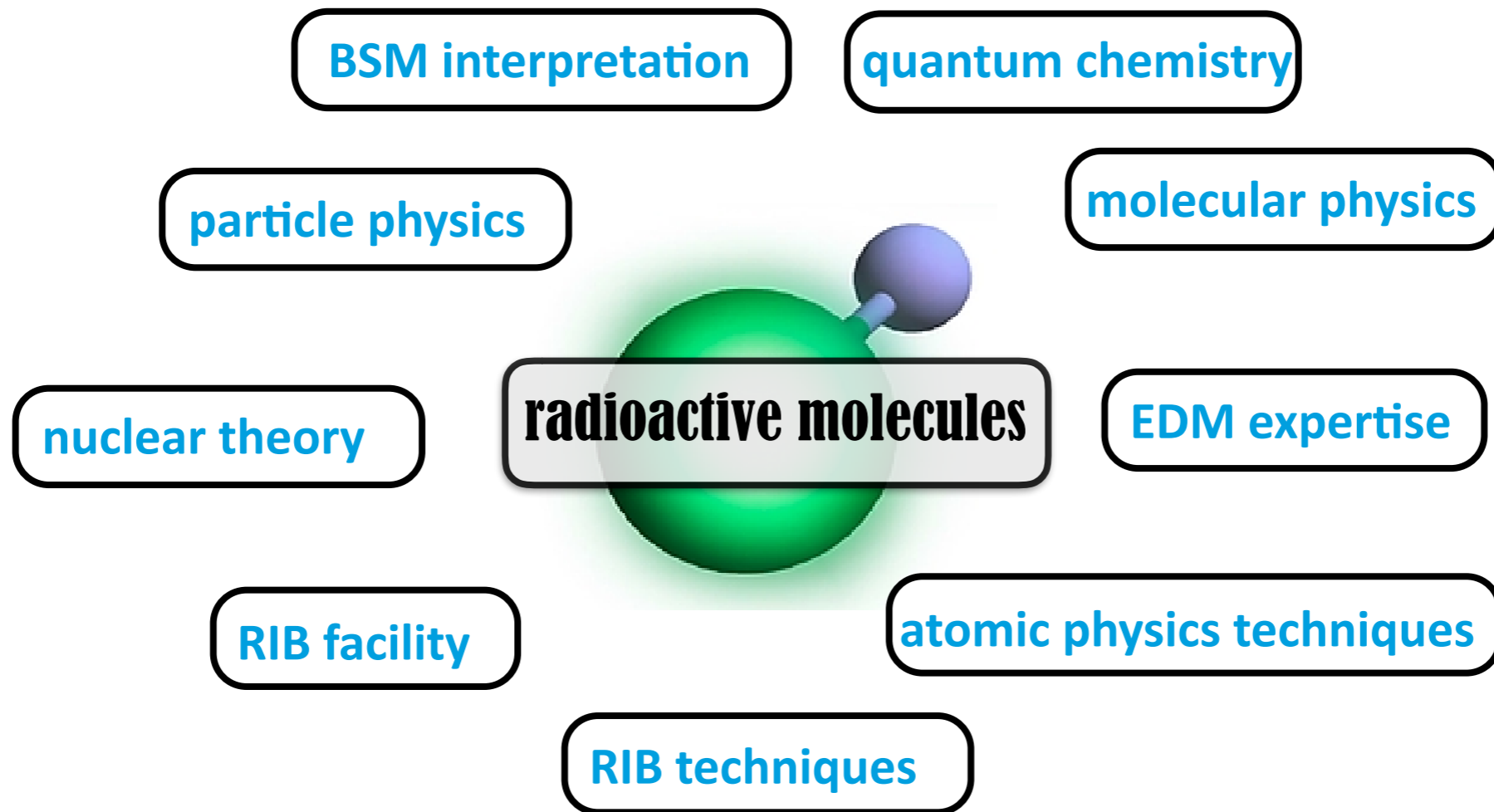
Goals:

- world-wide unique laboratory for radioactive molecules
- precision studies for searches for new physics

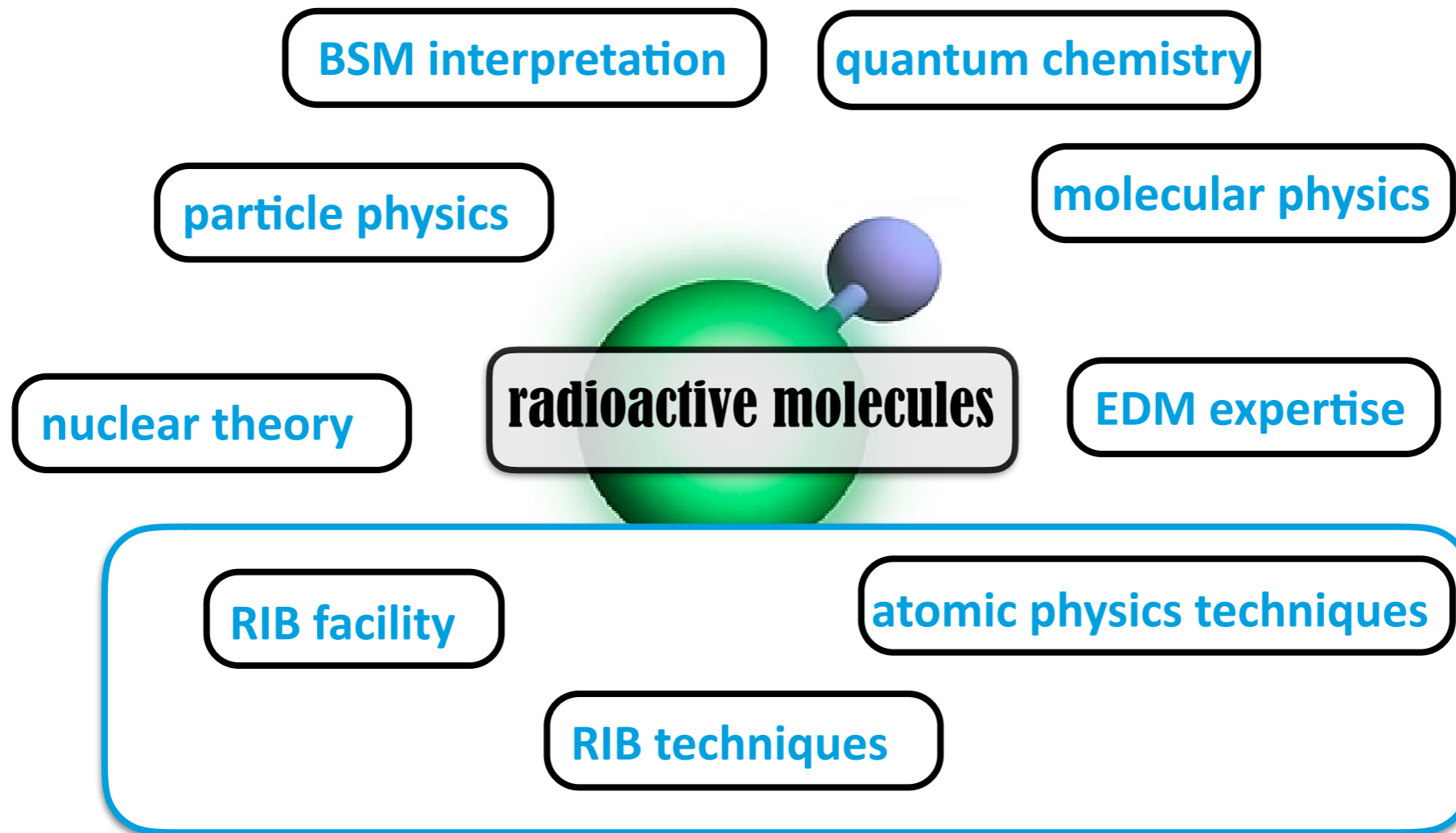
TRIUMF advantages

- large variety in radioactive ion beams (RIB)
- high beamtime availability (3 independent RIBs)
- existing laboratory space for large, multi-station program
- fast connection of RadMol lab to online facility

Multidisciplinary



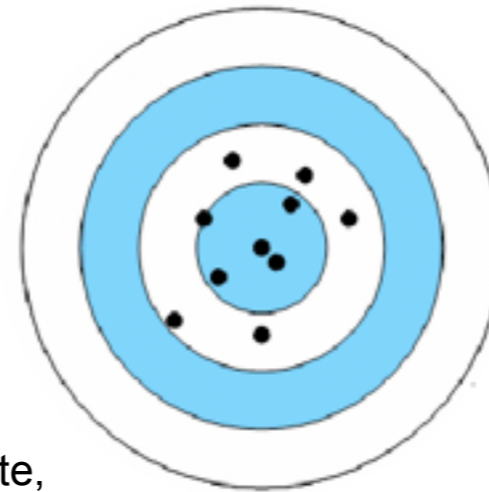
Multidisciplinary



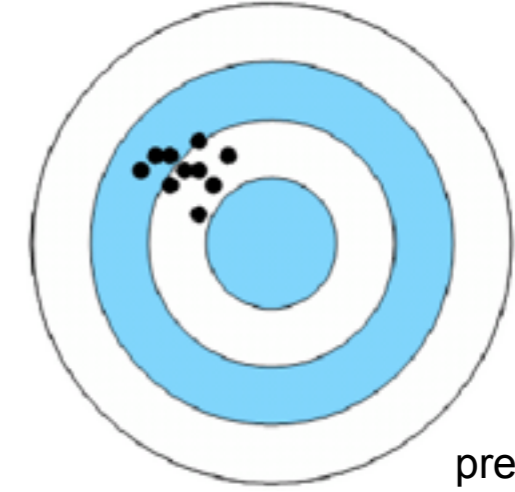
Atomic physics techniques at RIB facilities

high precision and accuracy

K. Blaum, et al., Phys. Scr. T152, 014017 (2013)
P. Campbell et al., Prog. Part. and Nucl. Phys. 86, 127-180 (2016)
J. Dilling et al., Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 68, 45 (2018)



accurate,
but not precise



precise,
but not accurate

ion traps

- masses
- RIB preparations
- mass separation
- in-trap decay

laser spectroscopy

- hyperfine structure
- isotope shifts
- optical pumping

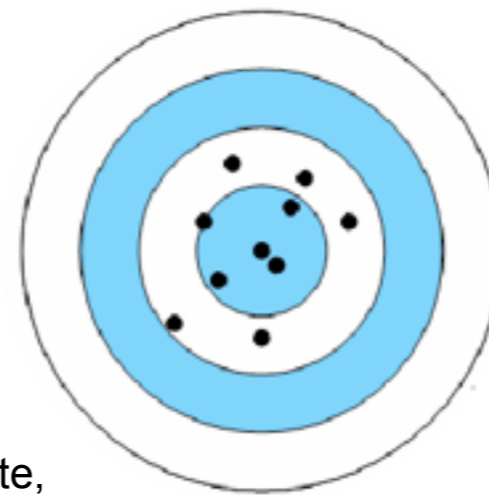
atom traps

- in-trap decay
- laser spectroscopy
- APV

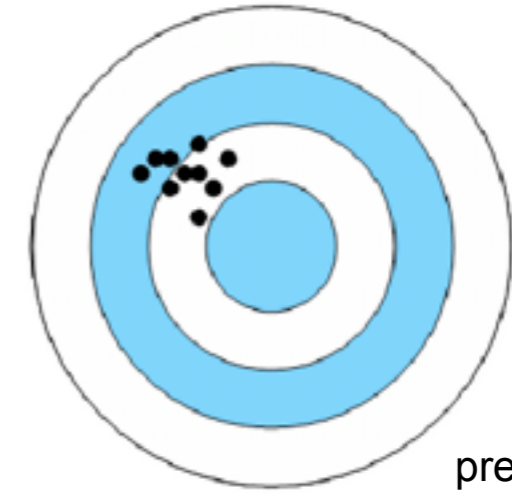
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atom traps

- in-trap decay
- laser spectroscopy
- APV

Challenges

short half-lives

$T_{1/2} < 10 \text{ ms}$
 $(\Delta m/m = 6 \cdot 10^{-8})$

M. Smith et al., PRL 101, 202501 (2008)

low intensity

masses: 0.5 ions / h

M. Block et al., Nature 463, 785 (2010)
E. Minaya Ramirez et al., Science 337, 1207(2012)

temperature

buffer gas cooling
(selected cases of laser cooling)

purity

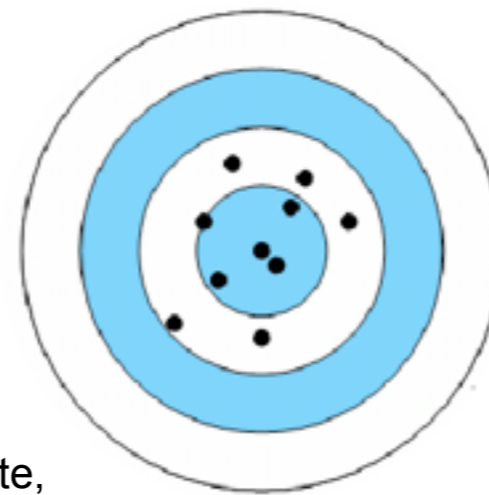
$R = m/\Delta m > 5 \cdot 10^6$
limited ion capacity

S. Eliseev et al., PRL 110, 082501 (2013)

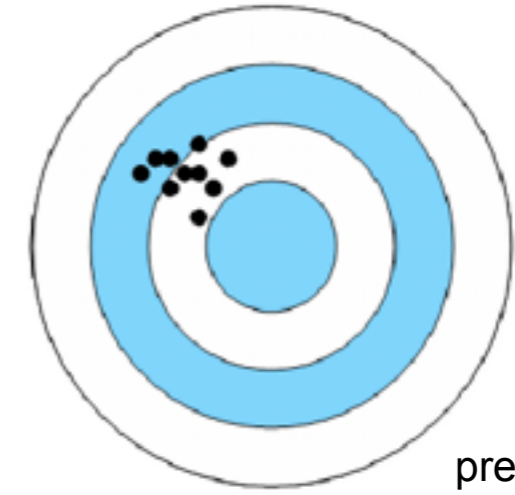
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short half-lives

$T_{1/2} < 10 \text{ ms}$
 $(\Delta m/m = 6 \cdot 10^{-8})$

M. Smith et al., PRL 101, 202501 (2008)

low intensity

masses: 0.5 ions / h

M. Block et al., Nature 463, 785 (2010)
E. Minaya Ramirez et al., Science 337, 1207(2012)

temperature

buffer gas cooling
(selected cases of laser cooling)

300 K



$\mu\text{K} - \text{mK} - \text{K}$

purity

$R = m/\Delta m > 5 \cdot 10^6$
limited ion capacity

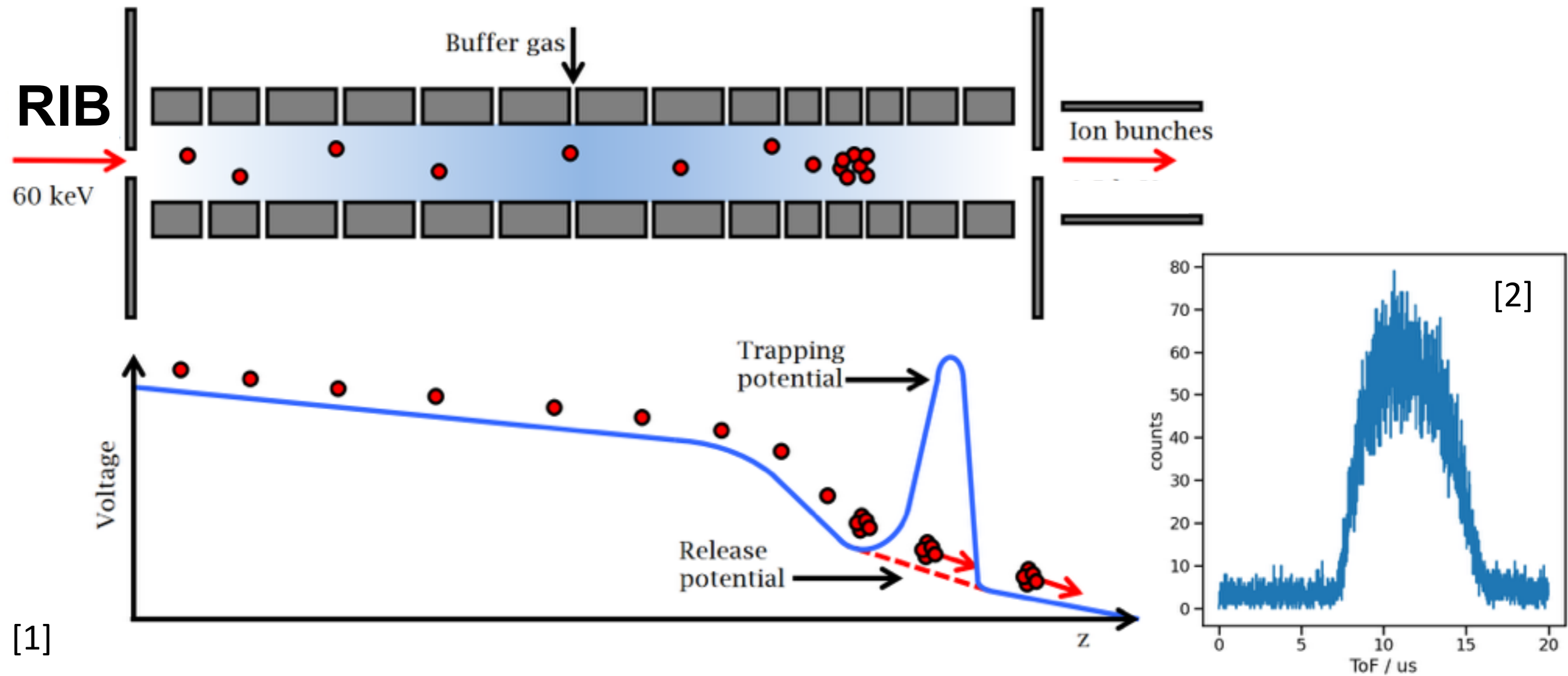
S. Eliseev et al., PRL 110, 082501 (2013)

Standard buffer gas cooling

cooler and bunchers at RIB facilities , operated at 300 K buffer gas

Cooling limit: 300 K

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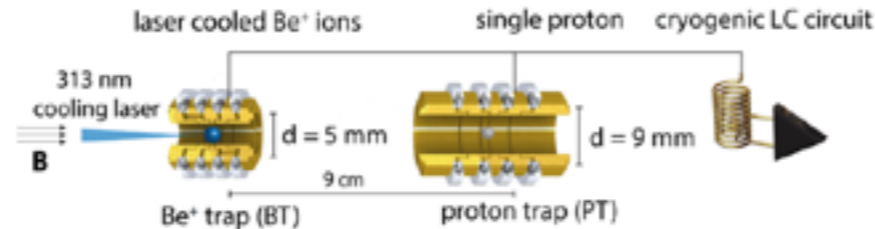
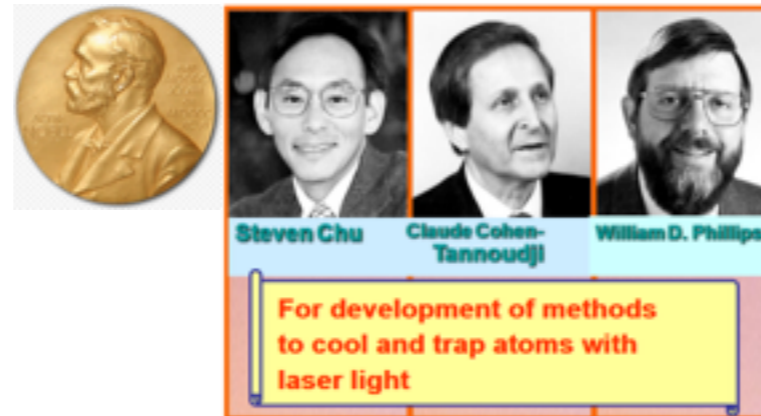


[1] K. Lynch, PhD thesis, University of Manchester, 2013.

[2] Sb run COLLAPS, 2018.

Doppler Cooling

- Powerful technique to reach sub-K atom and ion temperatures [1]
- Standard tool for high-precision measurements: atomic clocks [2], quantum information science [3], physics beyond the standard model [4]

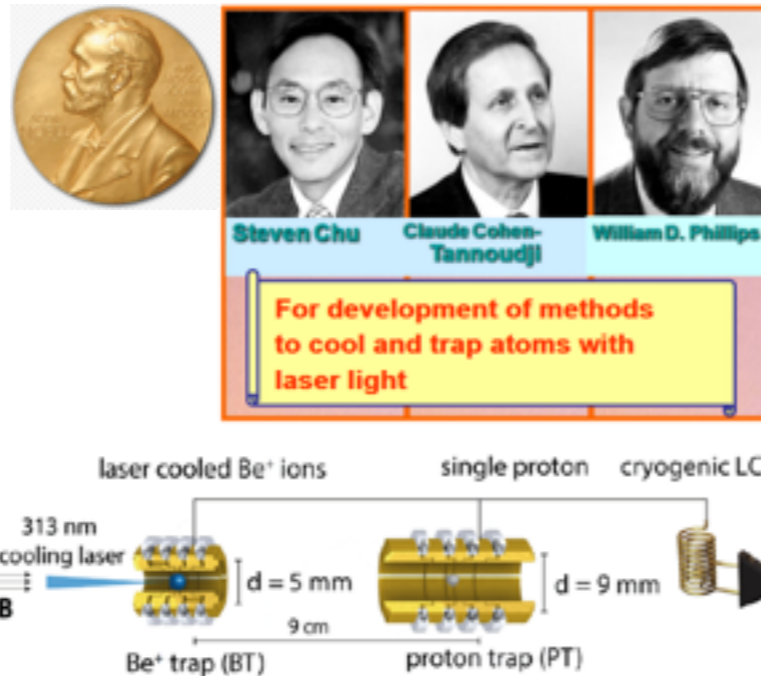


[1] T. Haensch and A. Schawlow, *Optics Communications* 13, 68 (1975).
 D. J. Wineland and W. M. Itano, *Phys. Rev. A* 20, 1521 (1979).
 J. Eschner et al, *J. Opt. Soc. Am. B* 20, 1003 (2003).

[2] D. Ludlow et al, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* 87, 637 (2015).
 [3] C. D. Bruzewicz et al, *Applied Physics Reviews* 6, 021314 (2019).
 [4] M. S. Safronova et al, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* 90, 025008 (2018).

Doppler Cooling

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14

[1] T. Haensch and A. Schawlow, *Optics Communications* 13, 68 (1975).
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 [4] M. S. Safronova et al, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* 90, 025008 (2018).

- Specific applications with RIBs

G. D. Sprouse and L. A. Orozco, *Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci.* 47, 429 (1997)
 J. A. Behr et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 79, 375 (1997).
 M. Trinczek et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 90, 012501 (2003).
 L. B. Wang et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 93, 142501 (2004).

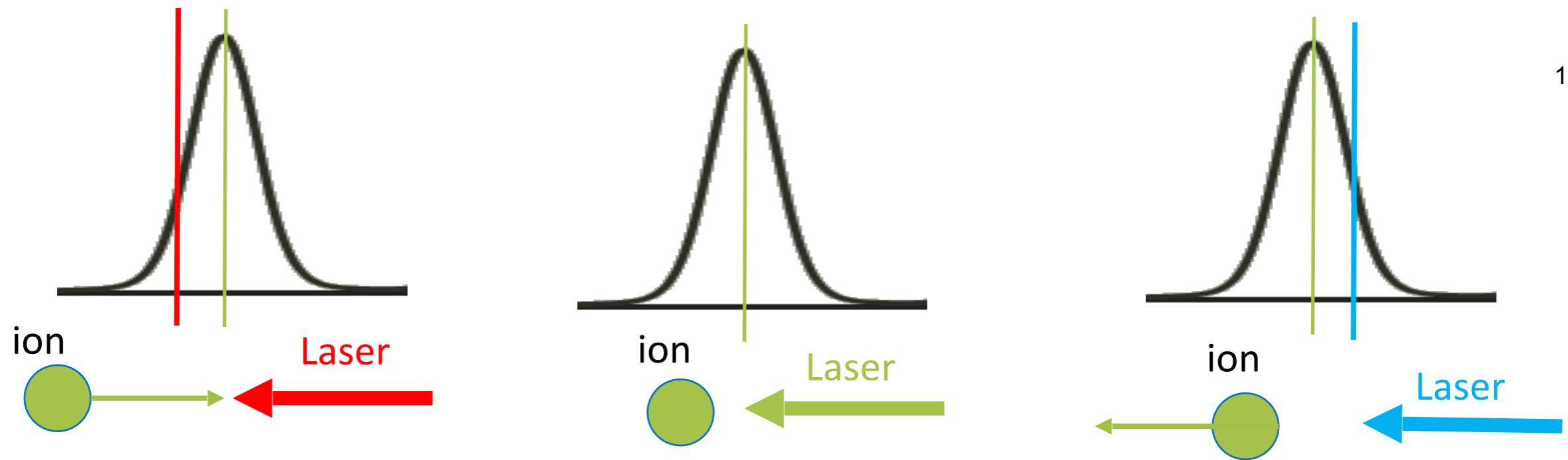
P. A. Vetter et al., *Phys. Rev. C* 77, 035502 (2008).
 J. R. A. Pitcairn et al., *RRC* 79, 015501 (2009)
 A. Takamine et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 112, 162502 (2014)
 B. Fenker et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 120, 062502 (2018)

- unexplored as cooling technique to deliver high quality (molecular) RIBs

Goal: provide ultra-cold (molecular) RIBs

- ... compatible with short half-lives
- ... universally applicable (via sympathetic cooling)

Doppler Cooling principle



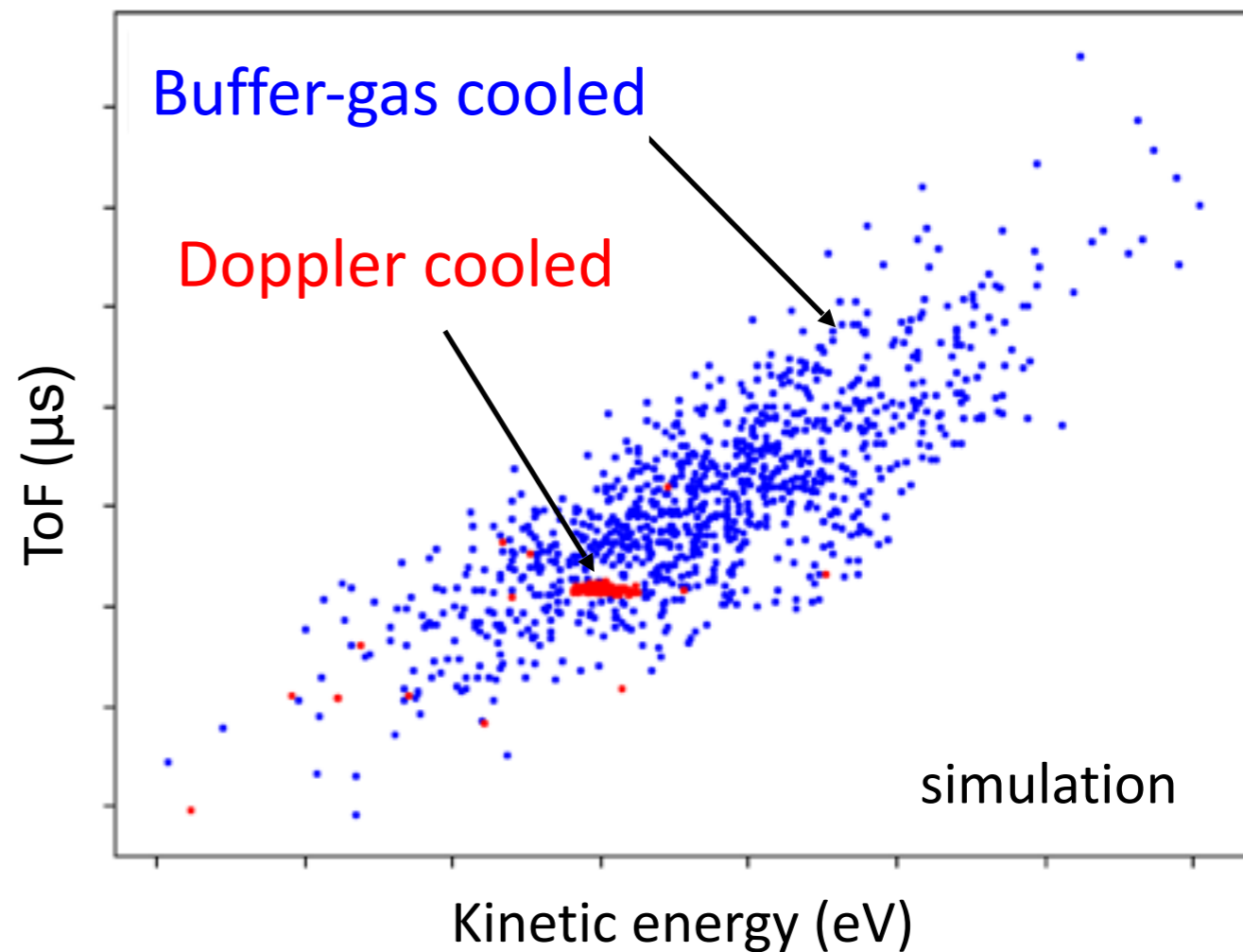
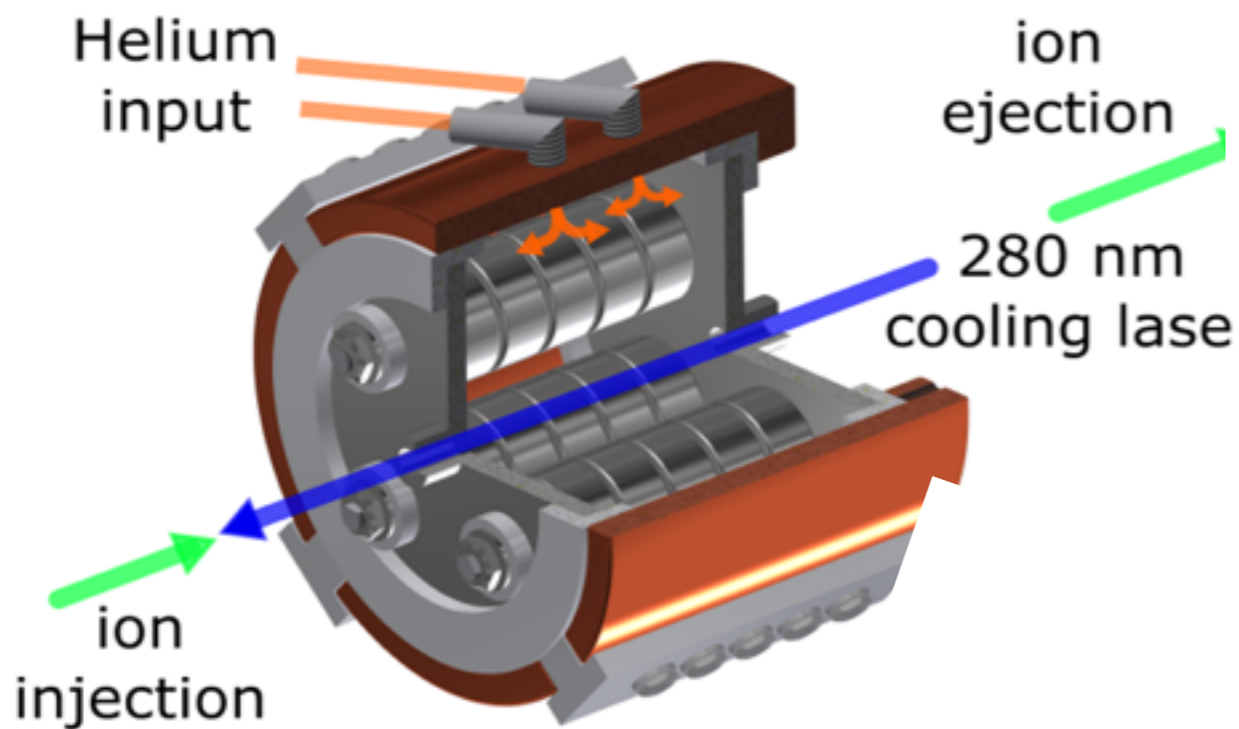
15

- Moving ions observe Doppler shift in laser frequency
 - Absorption of photon in one direction
 - Spontaneous emission of photon in random direction
 - Net-cooling or heating effect since photon momentum is **subtracted from/added** to the Mg ion momentum
- Red-detuning: cooling, blue detuning: heating**

Experimental Demonstration at



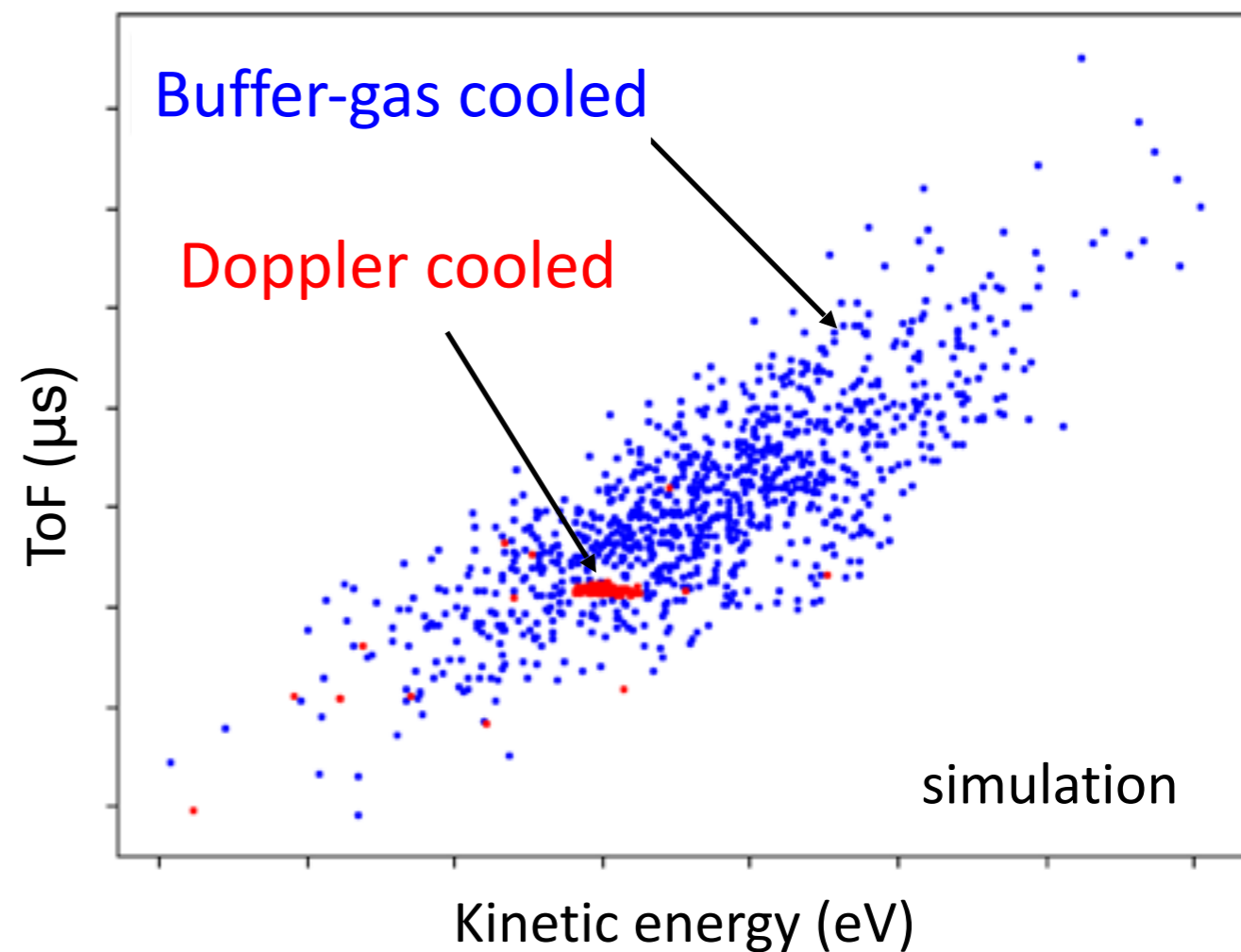
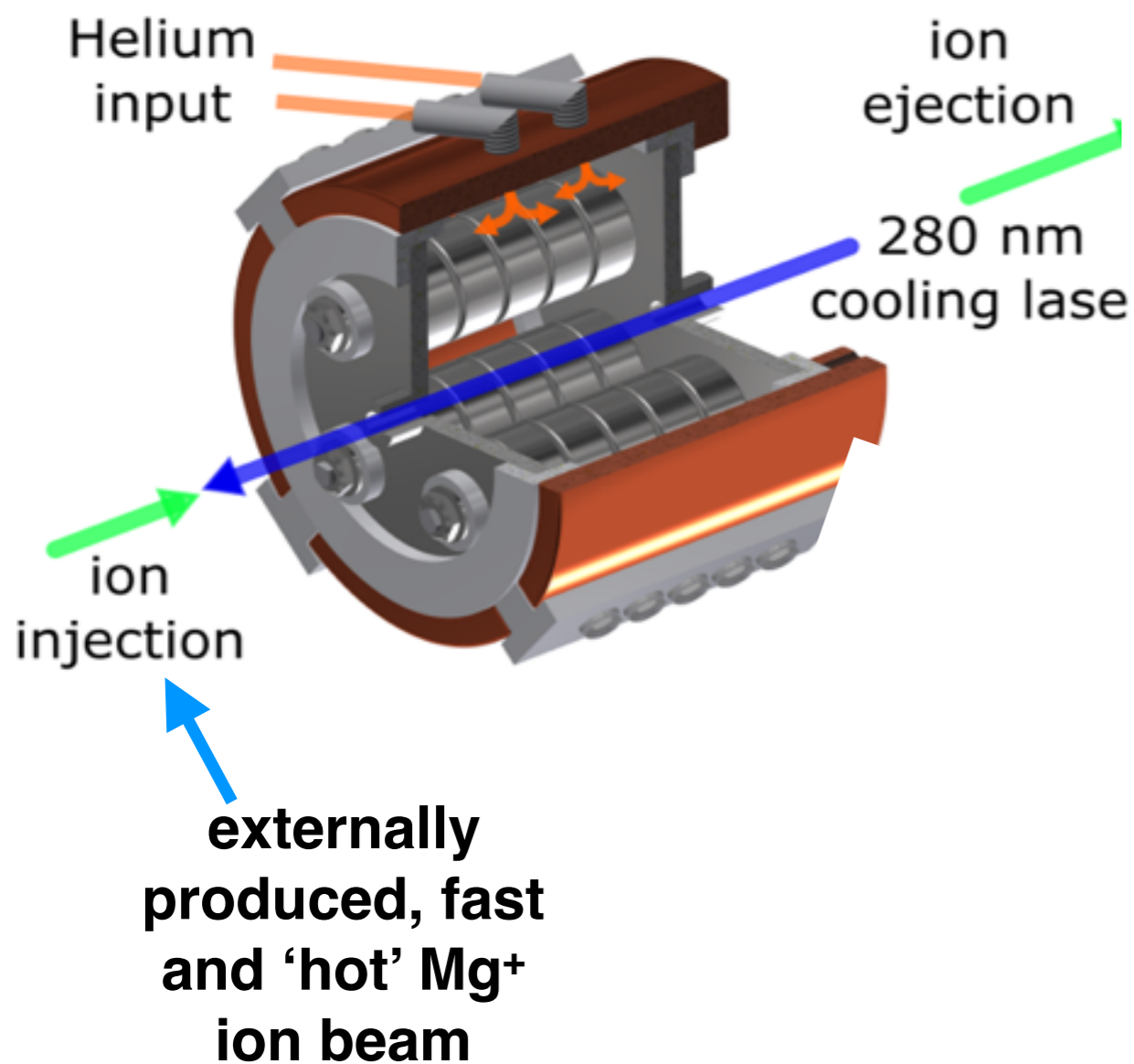
Paul trap:



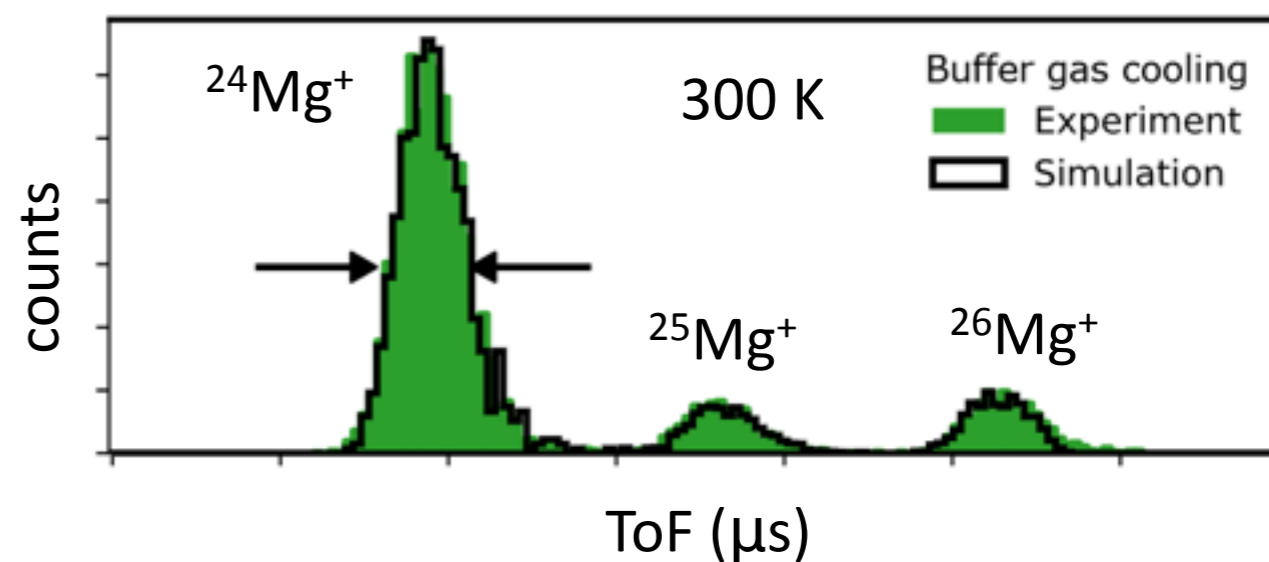
Experimental Demonstration at



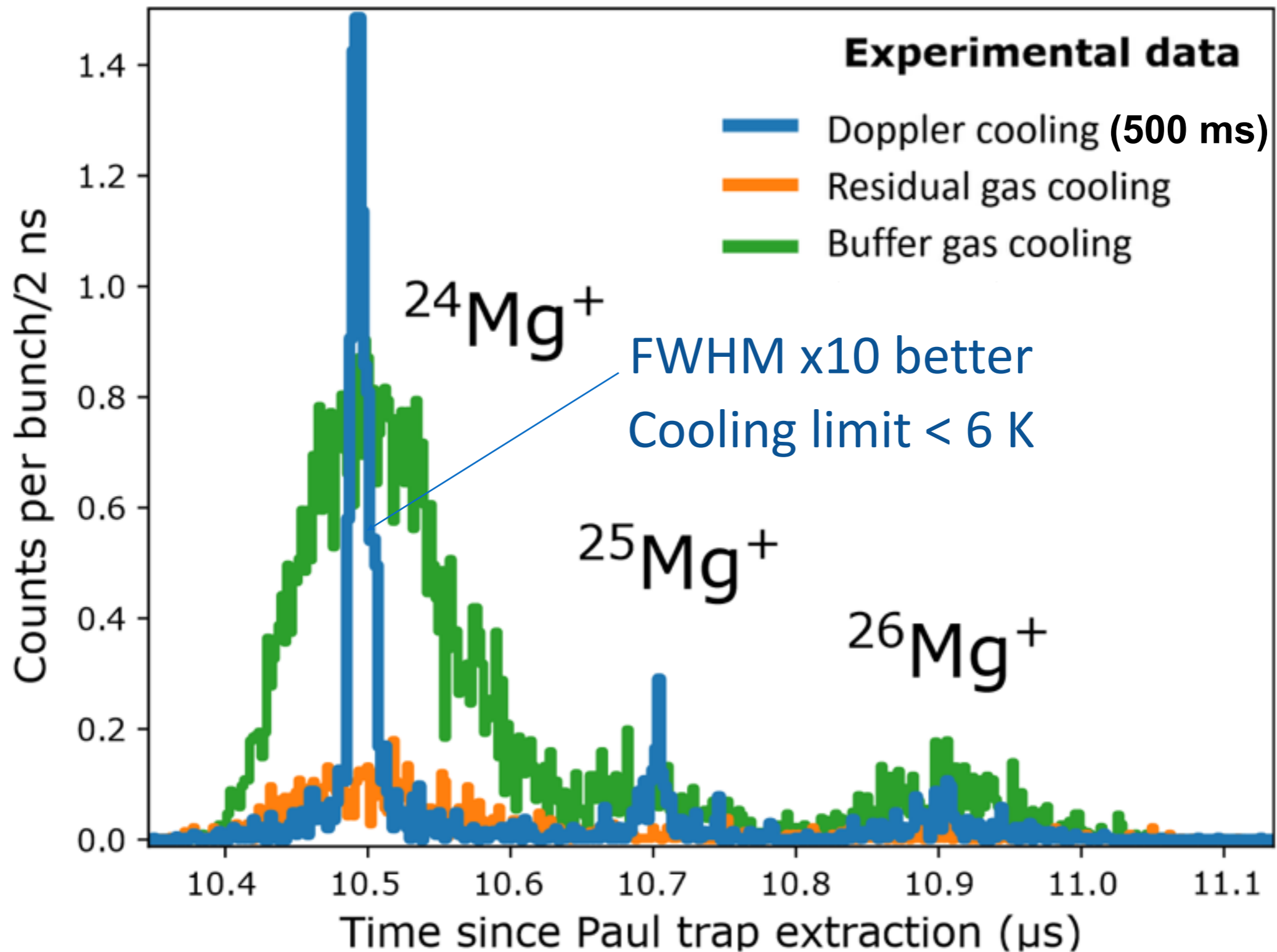
Paul trap:



16



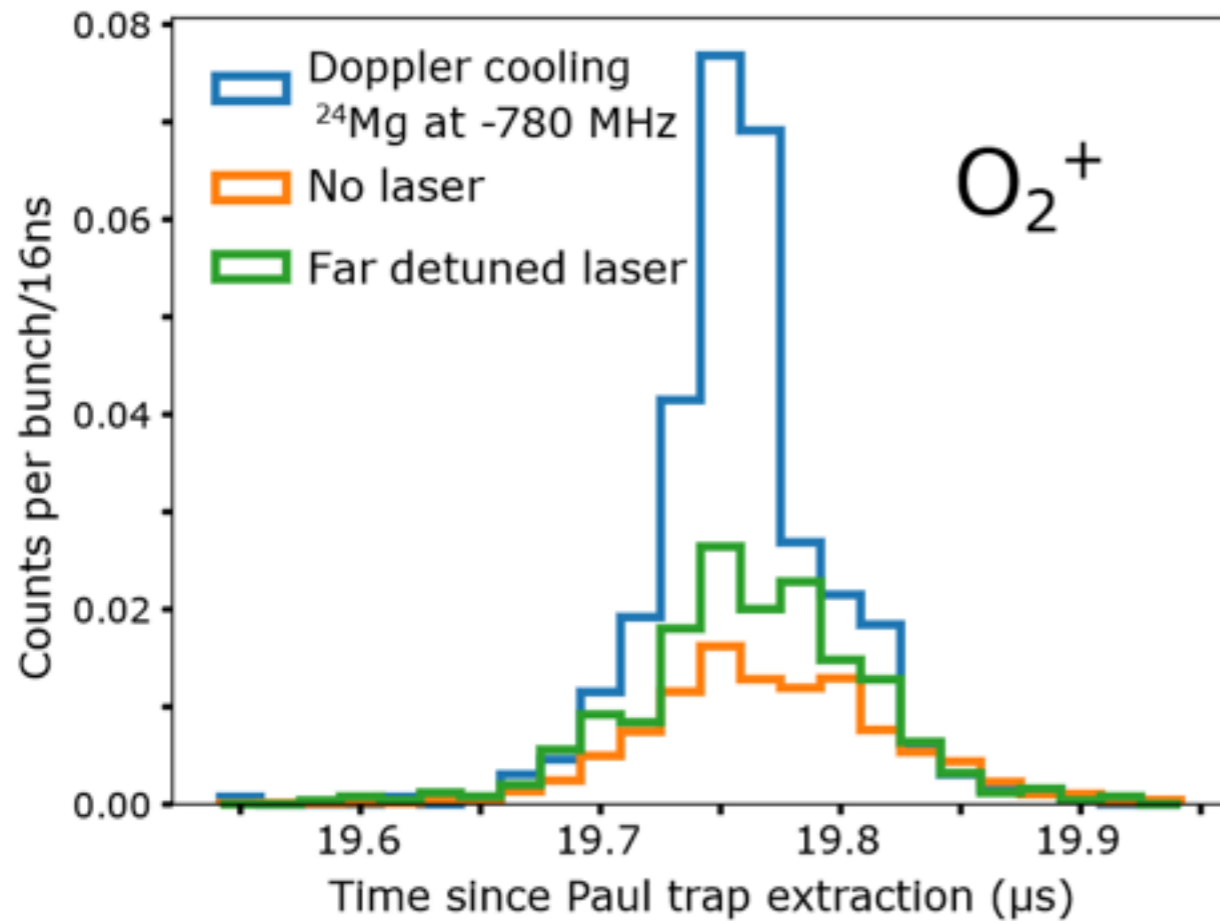
Experimental results



Sympathetic cooling



- ‘universal’ availability of cold ion ensembles
- including ionic systems which cannot be directly laser-cooled



opportunity for cold molecular RIBs

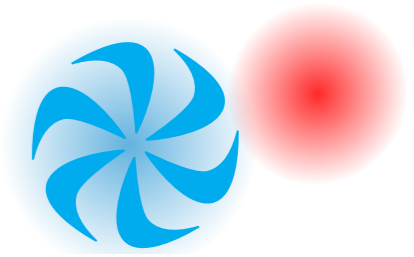
	O_2^+
Peak width residual-gas or buffer-gas cooling	113(5) ns
Sympathetic cooling	58(4) ns
Improvement in countrate	Factor 2.6

S. Sels, F. Maier et al., submitted

Can be done better analogous to existing work, e.g. [1],[2]

J. Wuebbena et al, Phys. Rev. A 85, 043412, 2012.
[2] M. Guggemos. New Journal of Physics 17, 103001, 2015.

Summary



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- **Radioactive Molecules**
 - ➔ entirely new science path
 - ➔ intriguing & unexplored **probes for New Physics**
- **RadMol**
 - ➔ dedicated laboratory for radioactive molecules & precision studies at TRIUMF
 - ➔ designed to master experimental challenges
- **Cold radioactive, molecular beams**
 - ➔ Doppler + sympathetic cooling

Thank you
Merci

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