

Superaligned Fermi β Decay

Two decades of fundamental research at ISAC

Gwen Grinyer

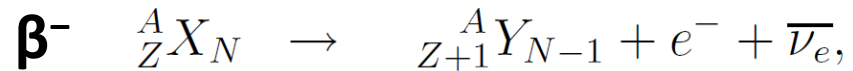
On behalf of everyone at ISAC and 20 amazing years!

Department of Physics, University of Regina, Regina, SK S4S 0A2, Canada

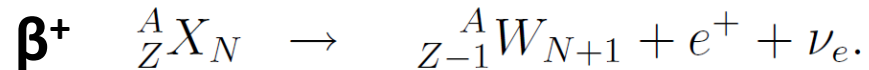
Gwen.Grinyer@uregina.ca

Nuclear β decay

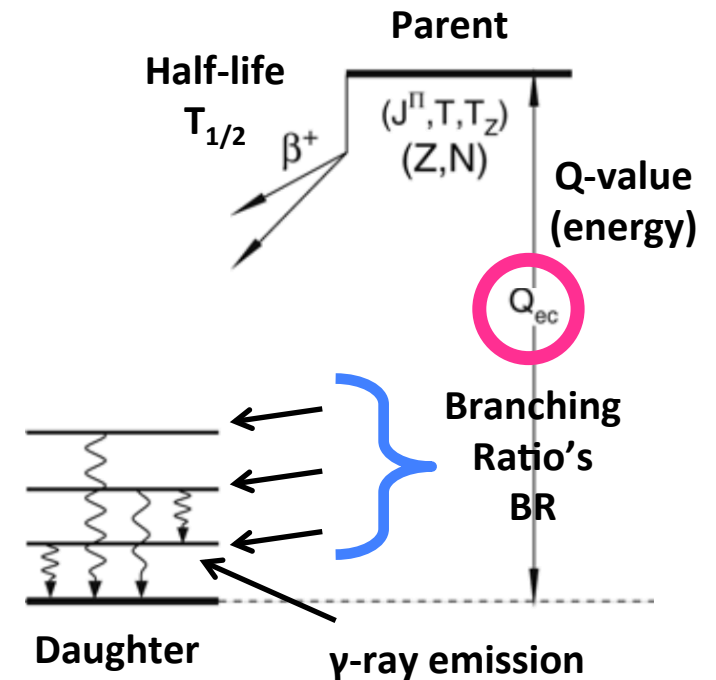
- Powerful technique to study nuclear structure



neutron \longrightarrow proton

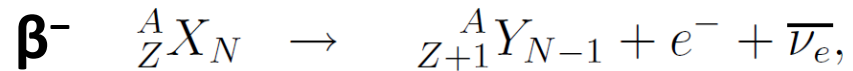


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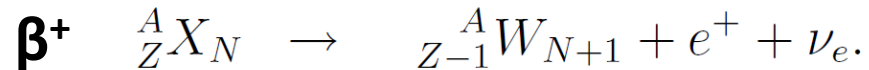


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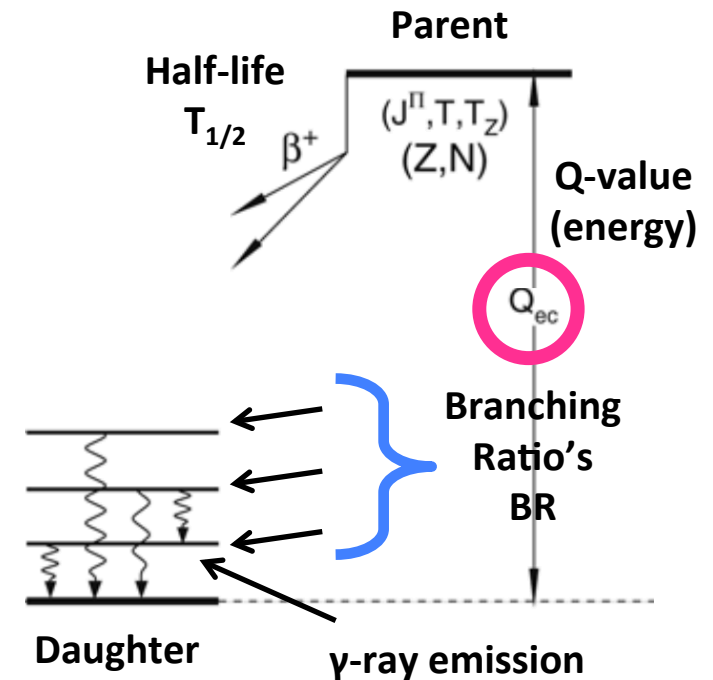
- Momentum conservation & selection rules:

$$\vec{J}_p = \vec{J}_D + \vec{L} + \vec{S}$$

Momentum

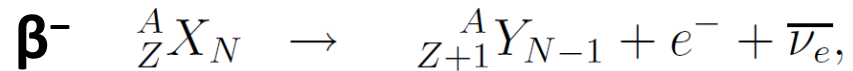
$$\pi_p = \pi_D (-1)^L$$

Parity

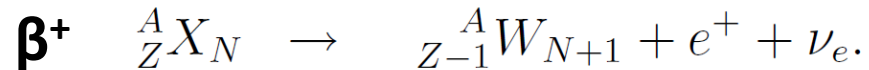


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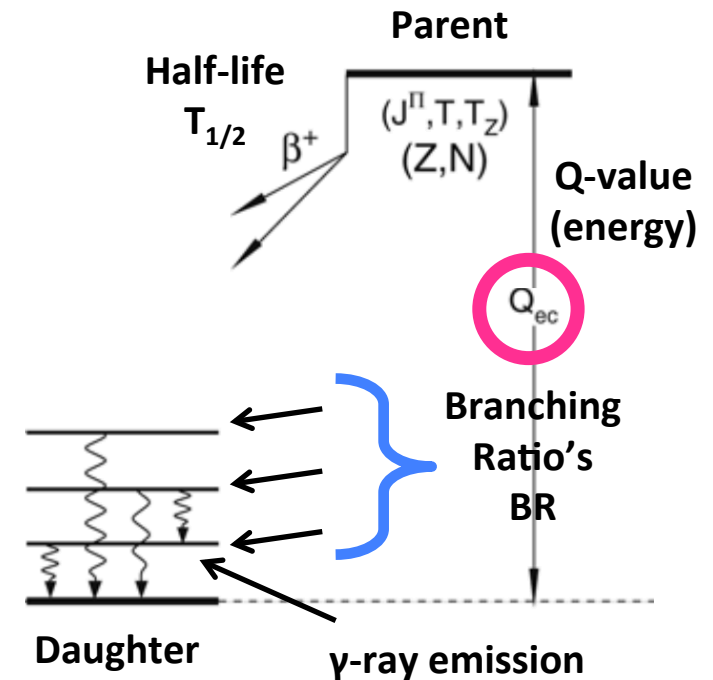
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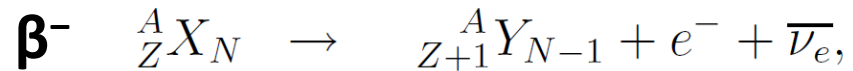
Parity

- Allowed** decays ($L=0, \Delta\pi=no$)
 - Forbidden decays ($L=1,2,3,\dots$)
- Fermi** decays ($S=0$)
 - Gamow-Teller decays ($S=1$)

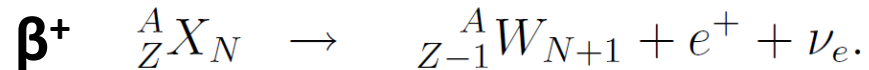


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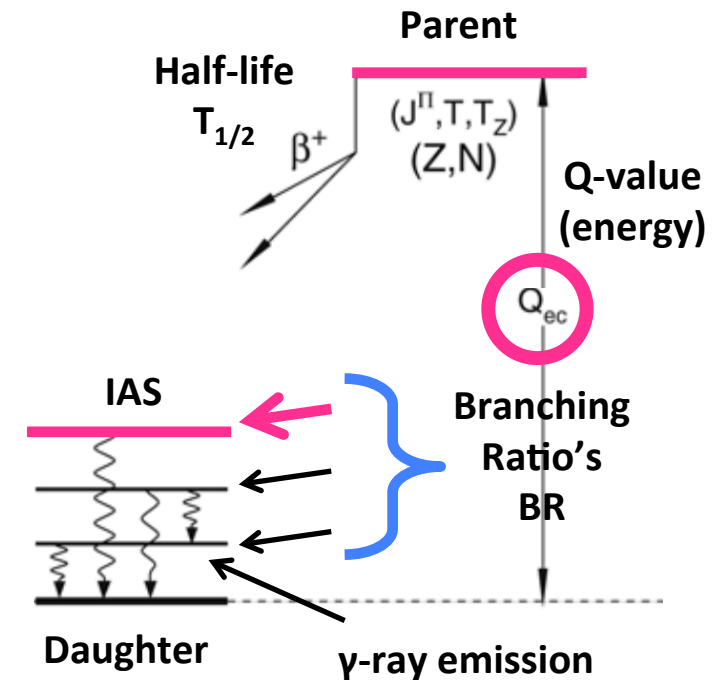
Momentum

$$\pi_p = \pi_D (-1)^L$$

Parity

- Super** allowed Fermi decays ($L=0, \Delta\pi=no$)

- Allowed and *pure* Fermi decay (no GT)
- Decays between *isobaric analog states* (IAS)
- States have identical wave functions
- Isospin symmetry (neutrons = protons)



Half-lives and ft values

B.Singh *et al.* Nucl. Data Sheets 84, 487 (1998)

Case	$J^\pi (P \rightarrow D)$	Classification	$T_{1/2}$	Fraction
$^{18}\text{N} \rightarrow ^{18}\text{C}$	$1^- \rightarrow 1^-$	Allowed (GT&F)	624 ms	64%
$^6\text{He} \rightarrow ^6\text{Li}$	$0^+ \rightarrow 1^+$	Allowed (GT only)	807 ms	
$^{10}\text{C} \rightarrow ^{10}\text{B}$	$0^+ \rightarrow 0^+$	Allowed (F only)	19 s	1%
$^{38}\text{Cl} \rightarrow ^{38}\text{Ar}$	$2^- \rightarrow 2^+$	1 st Forbidden	37 min	33%
$^{36}\text{Cl} \rightarrow ^{36}\text{Ar}$	$2^+ \rightarrow 0^+$	2 nd Forbidden	3×10^5 years	1%
$^{40}\text{K} \rightarrow ^{40}\text{Ca}$	$4^- \rightarrow 0^+$	3 rd Forbidden	1×10^9 years	0.1%
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- The ft value is a convenient way to characterize nuclear β decay

$$ft = \frac{f T_{1/2}}{BR} = \frac{K}{g^2 |M_{fi}|^2}$$

Q-value \rightarrow f \leftarrow Constants
 Half-life \rightarrow $T_{1/2}$
 Branching Ratio \rightarrow BR \leftarrow Matrix element
 Strength \leftarrow $g^2 |M_{fi}|^2$

The ft values for Superaligned Fermi Decay

- Two major simplifications to the ft values for superallowed decays

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R.P.Feynman and M.Gell-Man PR 109, 193 (1958)

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 - We assume the strength is universal (Conserved Vector Current hypothesis)

$$ft = \frac{fT_{1/2}}{BR} = \frac{K}{g^2 |M_{fi}|^2}$$


$$g = G_V = 1.13621 \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

CVC Hypothesis

Fermi strength is *nucleus independent*

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(For T = 1 decays)

$$|M_F|^2 = 2$$

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(to extent that isospin valid)

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$$ft = \frac{fT_{1/2}}{BR} = \frac{K}{g^2 |M_{fi}|^2} = \text{constant ?}$$

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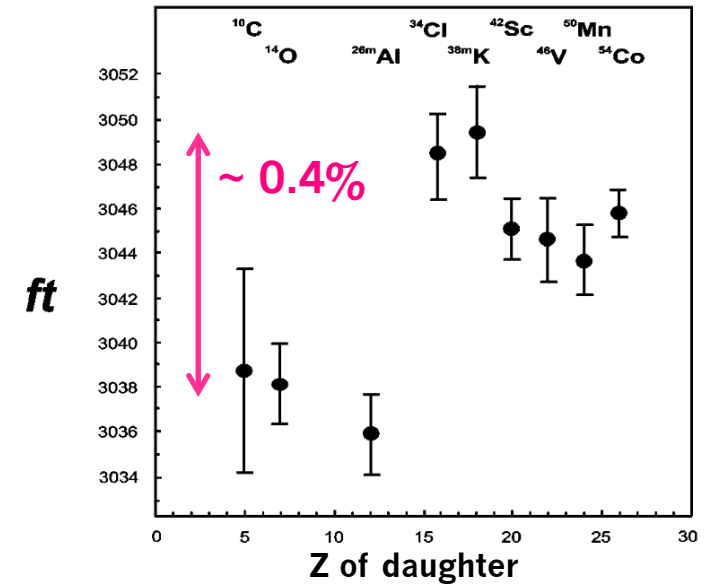
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- If isospin symmetry were perfect and if CVC were valid...
 - The ft value of any superallowed decay would be nucleus independent!

Superaligned ft values (status in 2002)

I.S. Towner and J.C. Hardy PRC 66, 035501 (2002)

- World survey of superallowed decays
 - > 220 independent measurements
- Superaligned ft values
 - Range from 3038 s to 3050 s (0.4%)
 - Higher-order effects (theory)

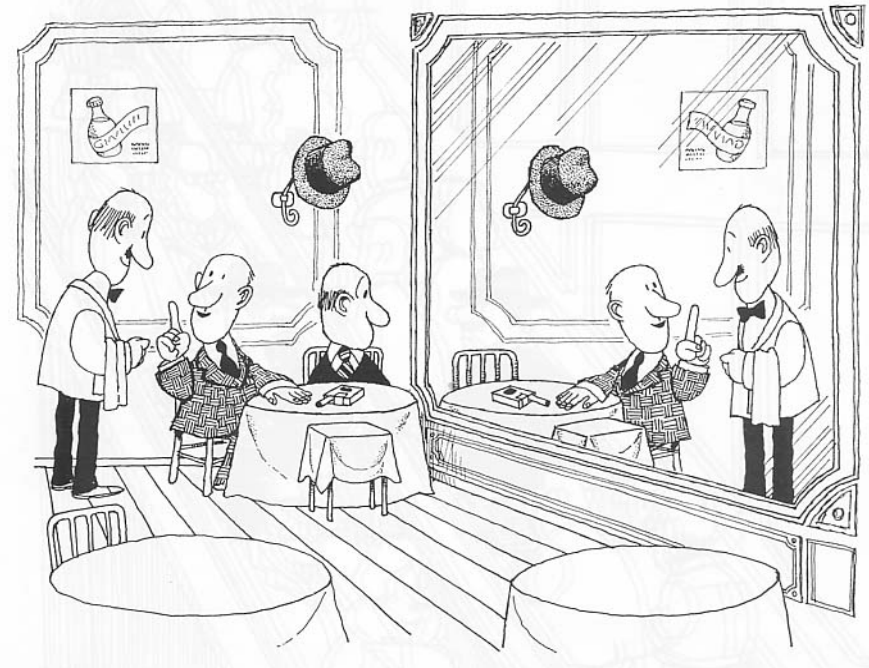


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$$|M_F|^2 = 2(1 - \delta_C)$$



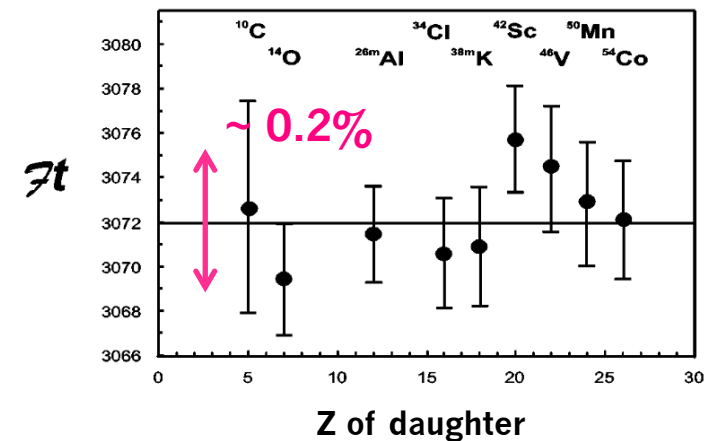
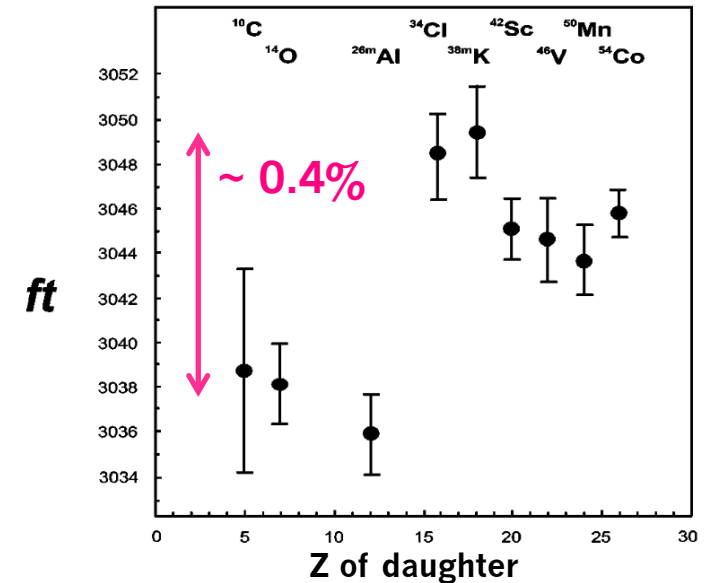
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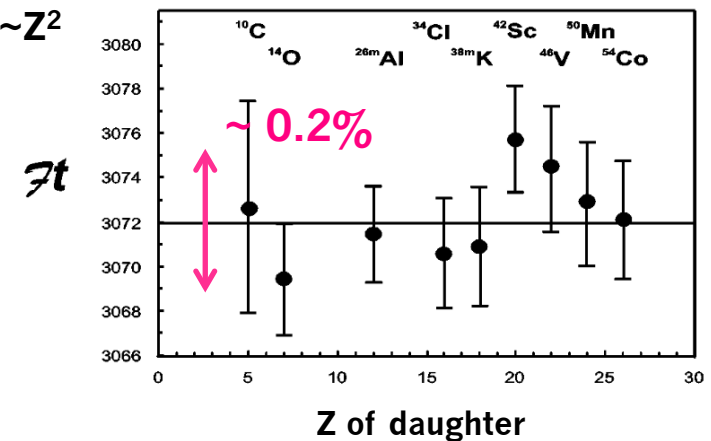
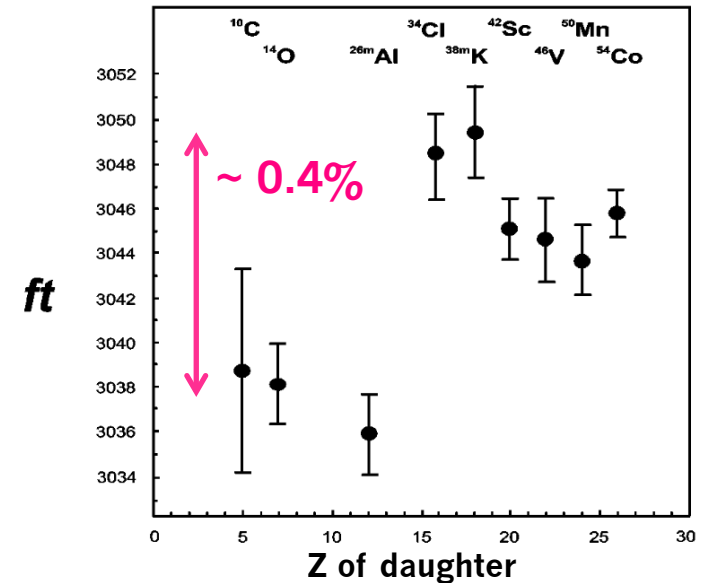
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Coulomb
Increases with $\sim Z^2$

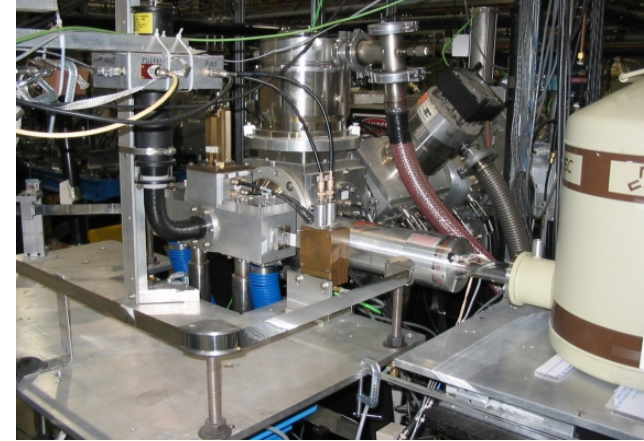
- Corrected Ft values
 - Validation of the CVC hypothesis
 - *Constraint on theory* and “new physics”
- ISAC – extend to heavier nuclei (S823)



Half-life of ^{74}Rb at GPS (Fall 1999)

- 4π gas counter and fast tape system
 - Collect data in cycles: *beam on, off, move, count*

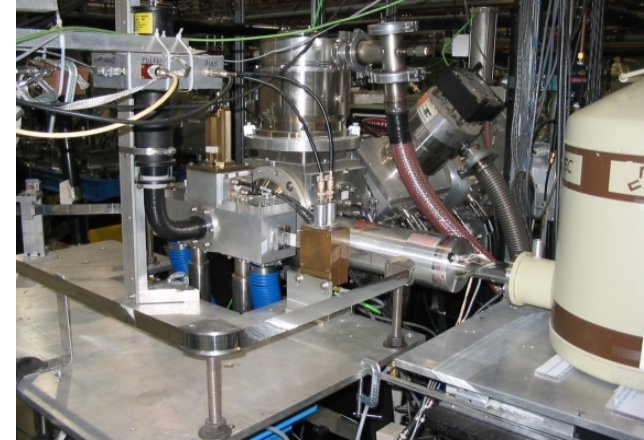
G.C.Ball *et al.* PRL 86, 1454 (2001)



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 - ^{74}Rb intensity ~ 4400 ions/s
 - ^{74}Ga contaminant ($T_{1/2} = 8$ min)

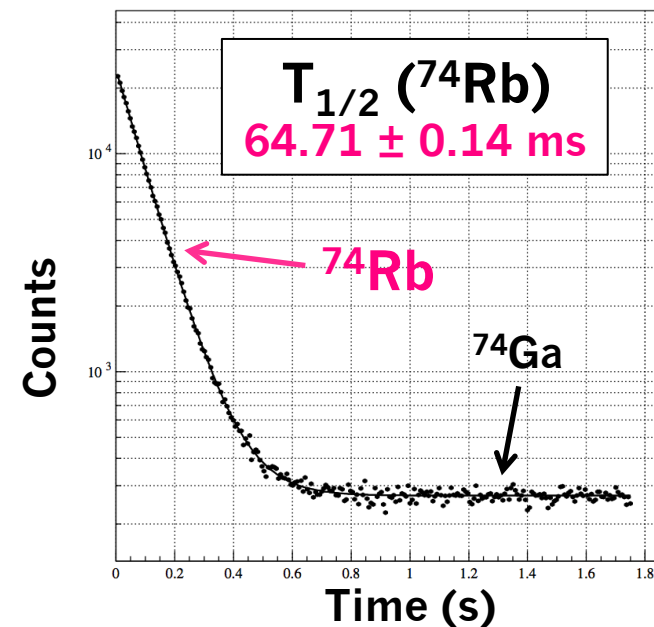
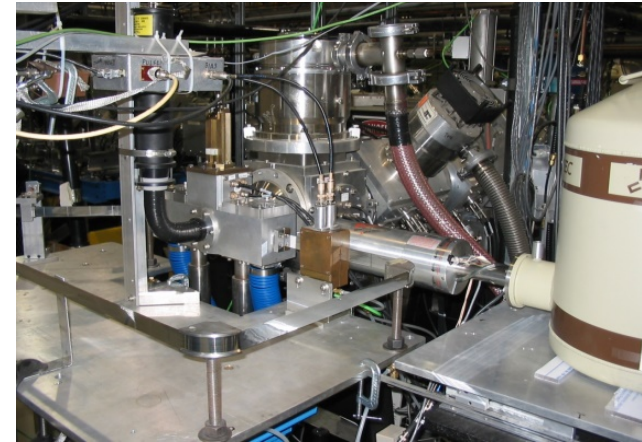
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 - Statistical precision: $\pm 0.15\%$

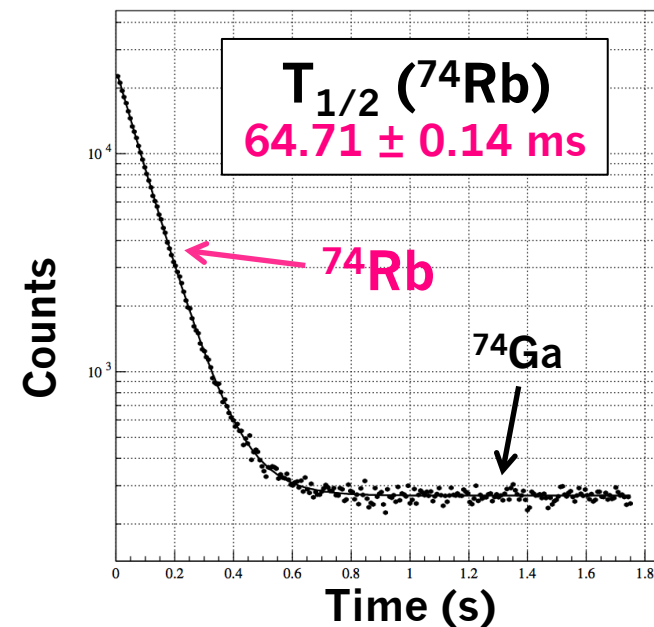
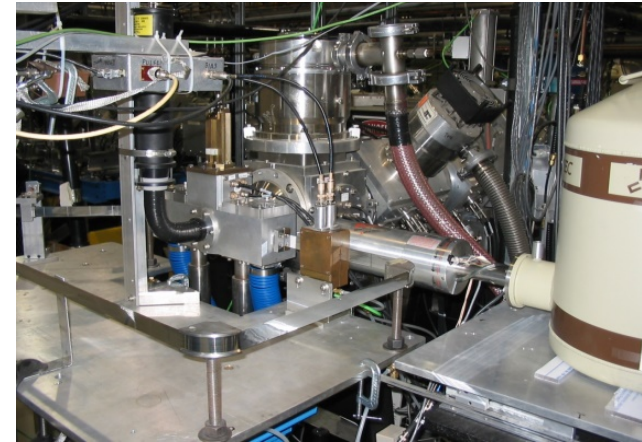
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- Single run $\sim 4 \times 10^5$ counts (many cycles)
 - Statistical precision: $\pm 0.15\%$
- Weighted average of 38 runs:
 $T_{1/2} (^{74}\text{Rb}) = 64.761 \pm 0.031$ ms
 - Precision: $\pm 0.05\%$ (16x improvement!)

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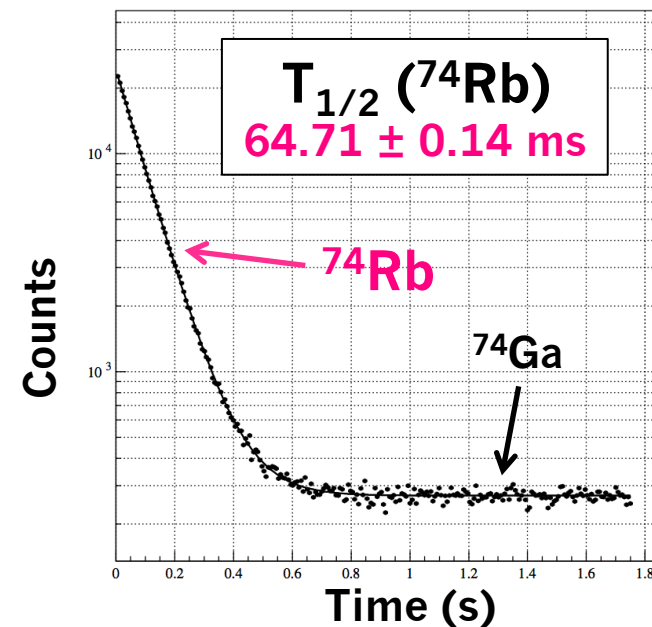
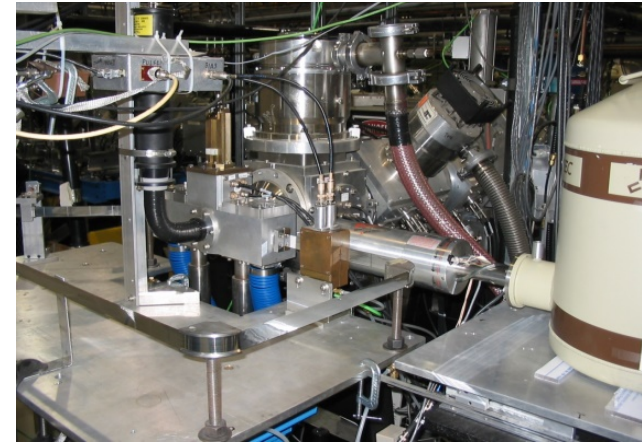
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- First ever Letter from ISAC!
- Probably the first ever scientific publication!

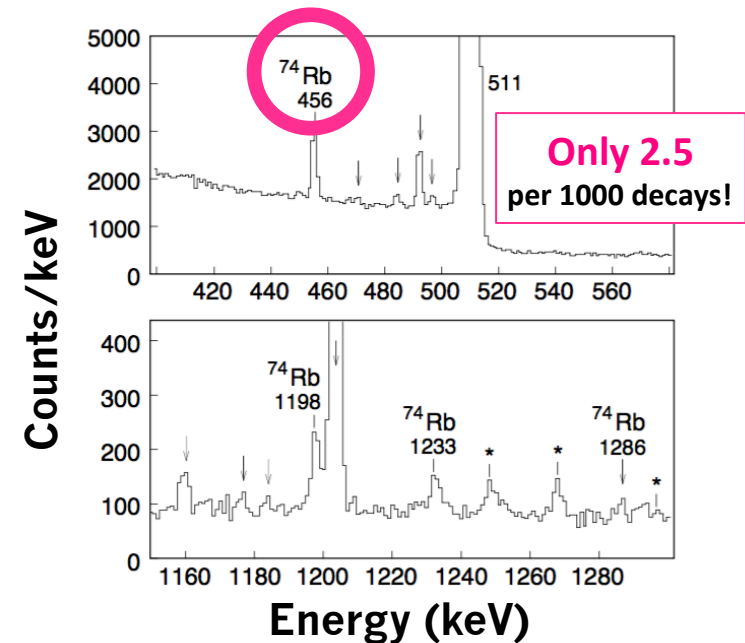
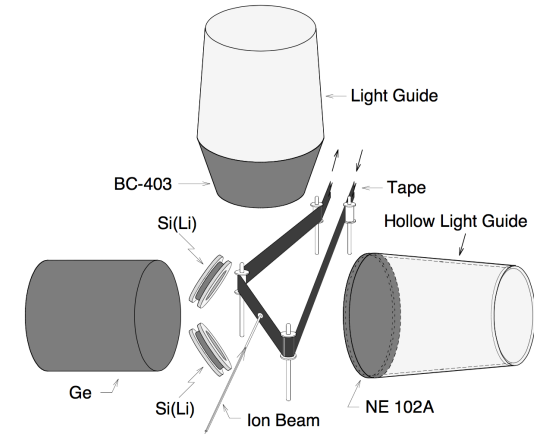
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Branching ratio ^{74}Rb at GPS (Spring 2001)

A.Piechaczek *et al.* PRC 67, 051305R (2003)

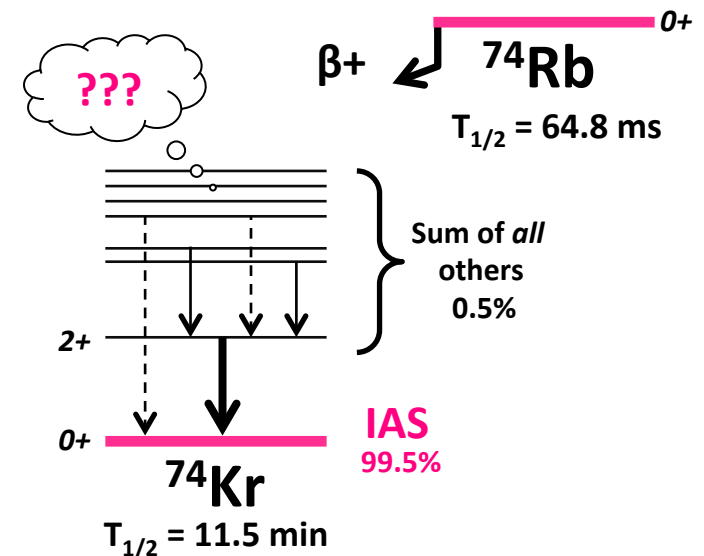
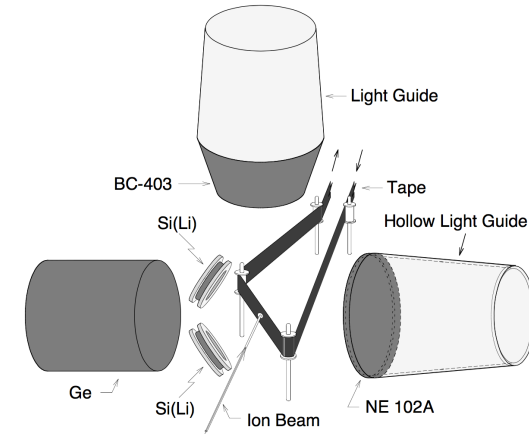
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 - Fast tape, HPGe, scintillators and Si(Li)
- Most decays are ground state to ground state
 - Search for extremely weak γ ray transitions
 - Will never find them all = pandemonium!



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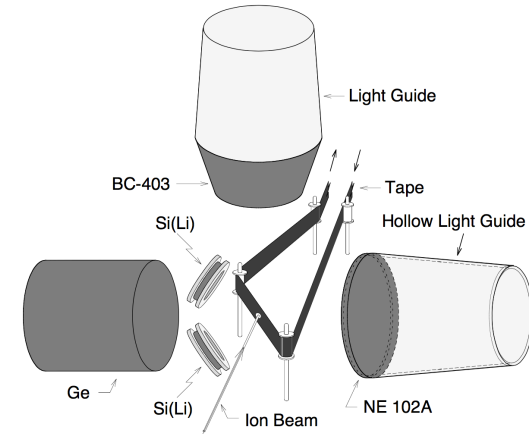
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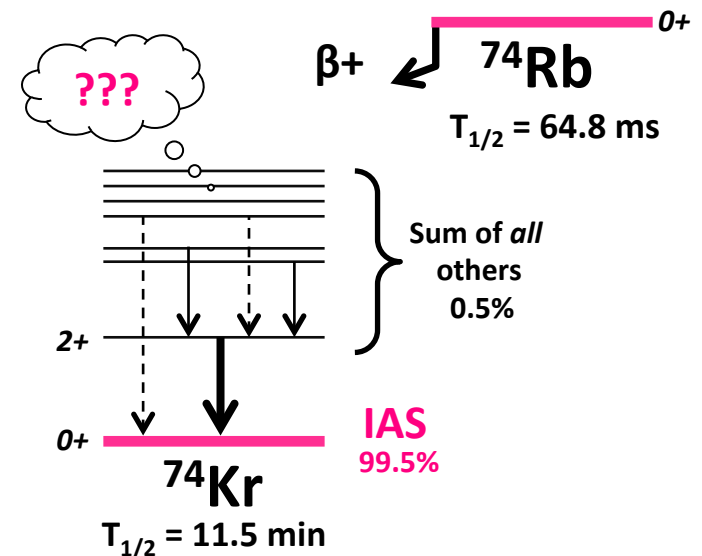
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$$\text{BR}^* (^{74}\text{Rb}) = 0.5 \pm 0.1 \%$$

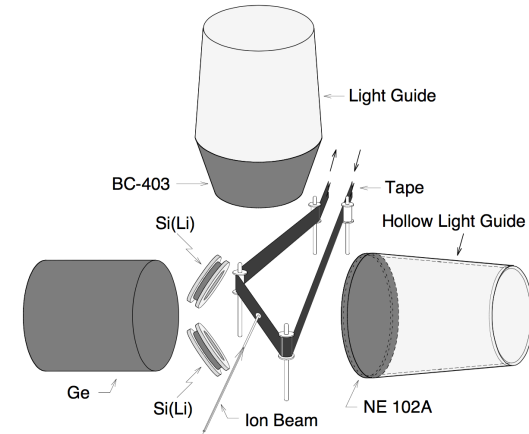
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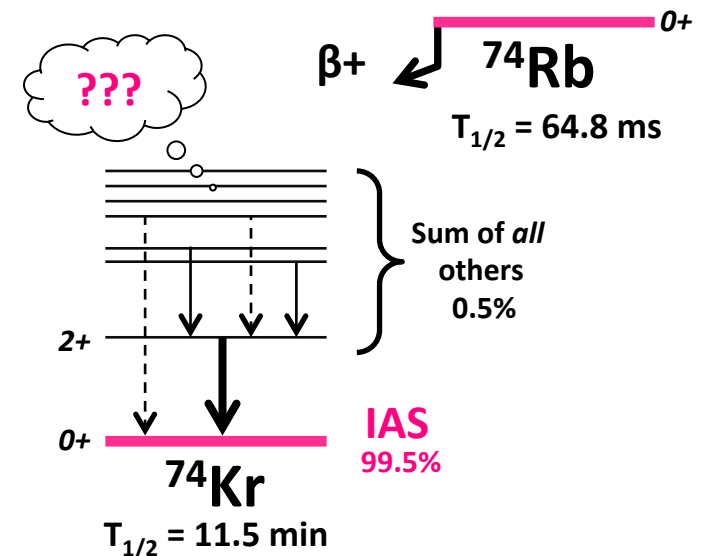
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$$\text{BR}^* (^{74}\text{Rb}) = 0.5 \pm 0.1 \% \quad \text{Sum of all others}$$

$$100\% - \text{BR}^* (^{74}\text{Rb}) = 99.5 \pm 0.1 \% \quad \text{Superallowed}$$

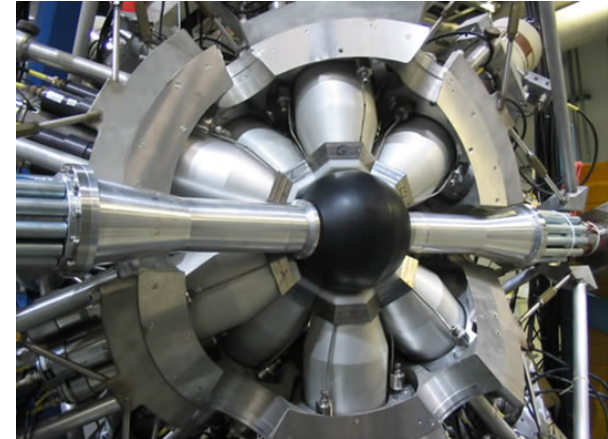
- Precision: $\pm 0.1\%$
- First measurement ever of the ^{74}Rb BR!



Branching ratios at the 8π and GRIFFIN

- Can improve further with higher efficiency!
 - Higher statistical yield and weak transitions
 - Reduces statistical *and* model uncertainties!

R.Dunlop *et al.* PRC 88, 045501 (2013)

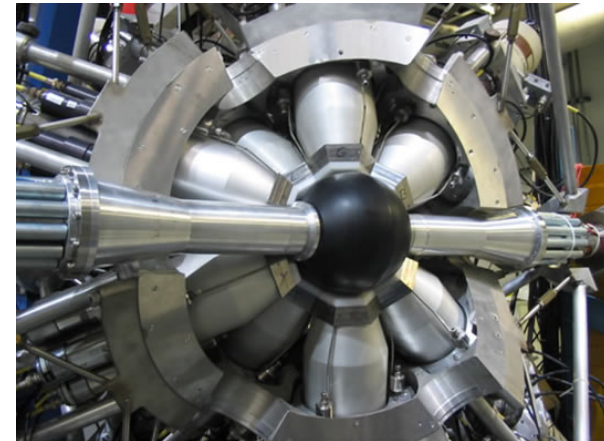


8π spectrometer
(2002 – 2013)

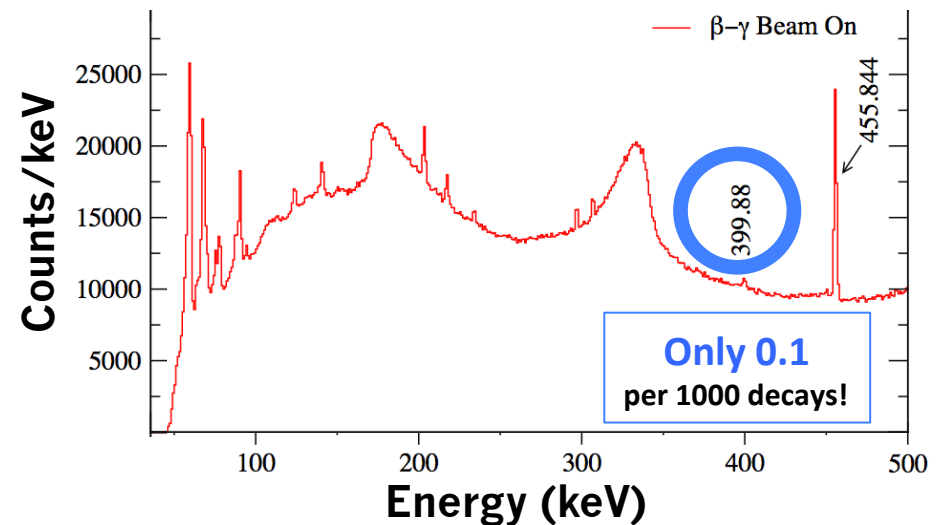
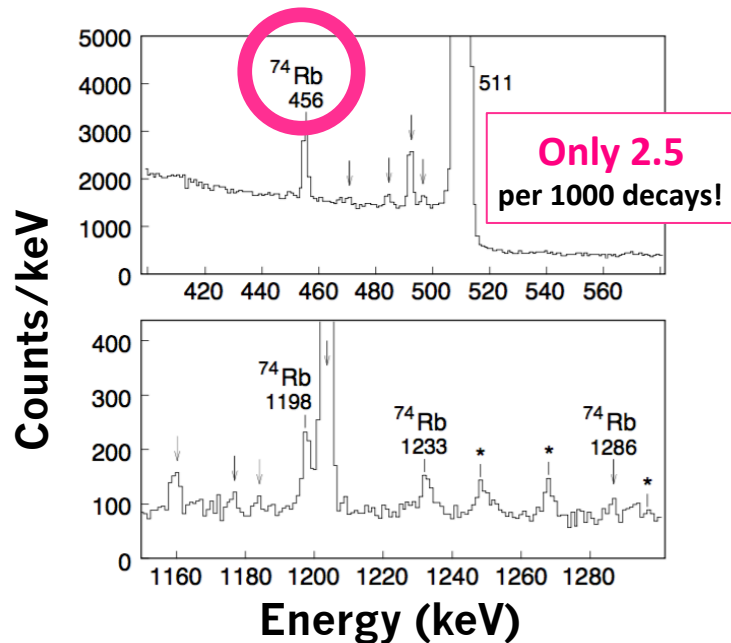
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- Example: ^{74}Rb with the 8π spectrometer
 - Total of 8.2×10^8 detected ^{74}Rb decays!
 - Observed 58 γ -ray transitions (10 previously)

R.Dunlop *et al.* PRC 88, 045501 (2013)



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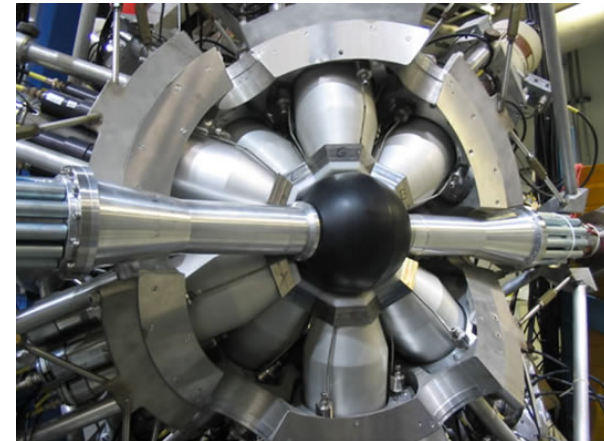
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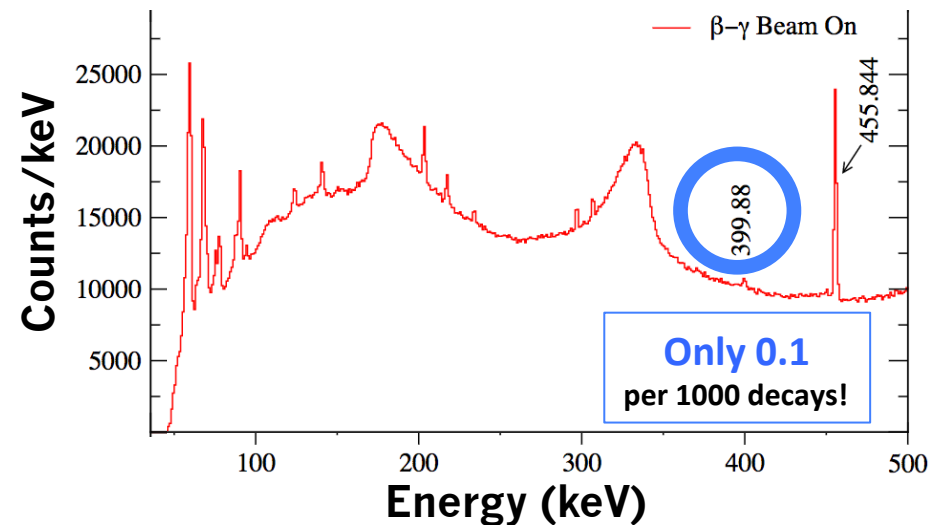
$$\text{BR } (^{74}\text{Rb}) = 99.545 \pm 0.031 \%$$

- Precision: $\pm 0.03\%$
- Factor of 3 improvement!

R.Dunlop *et al.* PRC 88, 045501 (2013)



8π spectrometer
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Branching ratios at the 8 π and GRIFFIN

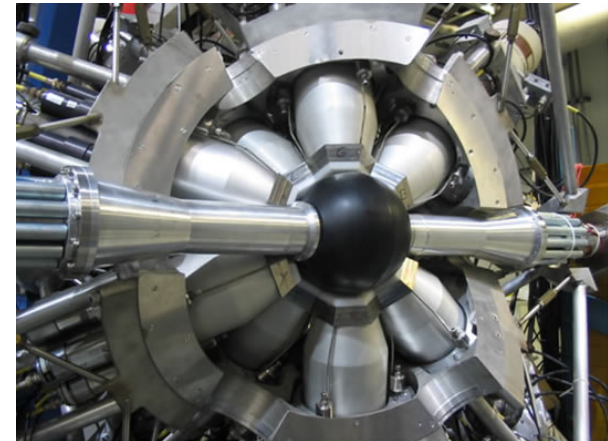
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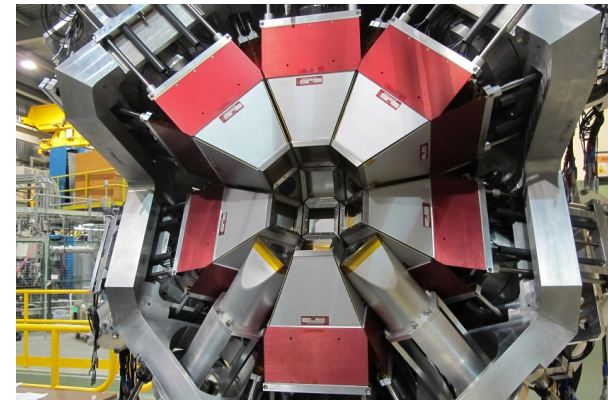
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- Precision: $\pm 0.03\%$
- Factor of 3 improvement!
- Next: GRIFFIN (10x more efficiency)
 - Experiment on ^{62}Ga next week (S1518)!

R.Dunlop *et al.* PRC 88, 045501 (2013)



8 π spectrometer
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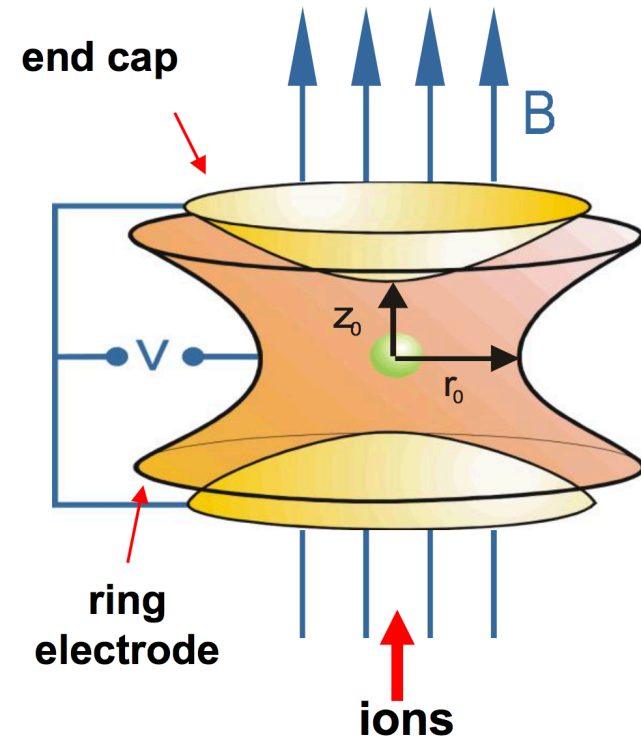


GRIFFIN
(2015 – present)

Q-value (mass) of ^{74}Rb at TITAN

- Penning trap mass spectrometry
 - Trap charged ions in a magnetic field B
 - Deduce mass from cyclotron frequency ν_c

S.Ettenauer *et al.* PRL 107, 272501 (2011)

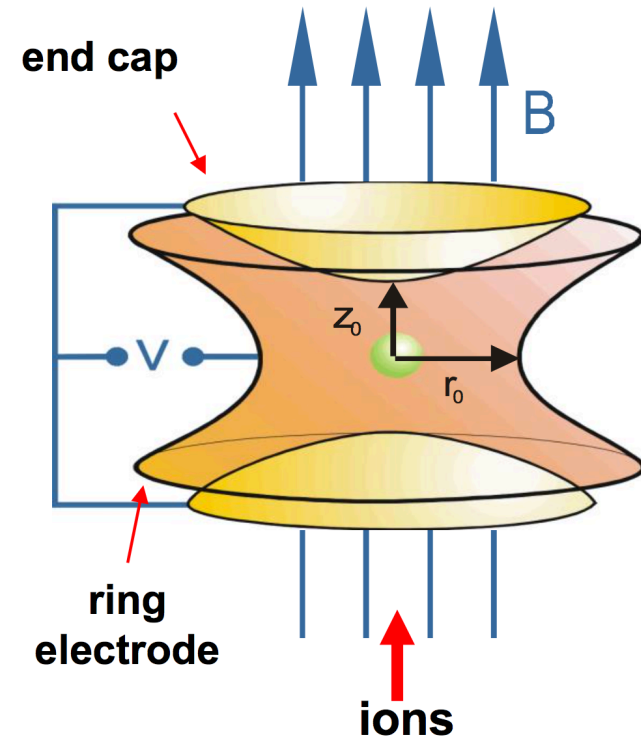


$$2\pi\nu_c = (q/m) \cdot B$$

Q-value (mass) of ^{74}Rb at TITAN

- Penning trap mass spectrometry
 - Trap charged ions in a magnetic field B
 - Deduce mass from cyclotron frequency ν_c
- How to improve the precision ($\delta m/m$)
 - B – use a stronger magnetic field
 - T – increase excitation time
 - N – more statistics
 - q – use highly charged ions

S.Ettenauer *et al.* PRL 107, 272501 (2011)



$$2\pi\nu_c = (q/m) \cdot B$$

$$\frac{\delta m}{m} \approx \frac{m}{q B T_{\text{RF}} \sqrt{N}}$$

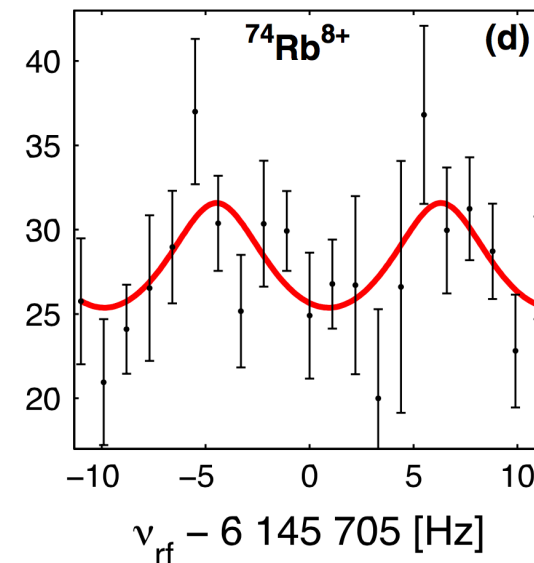
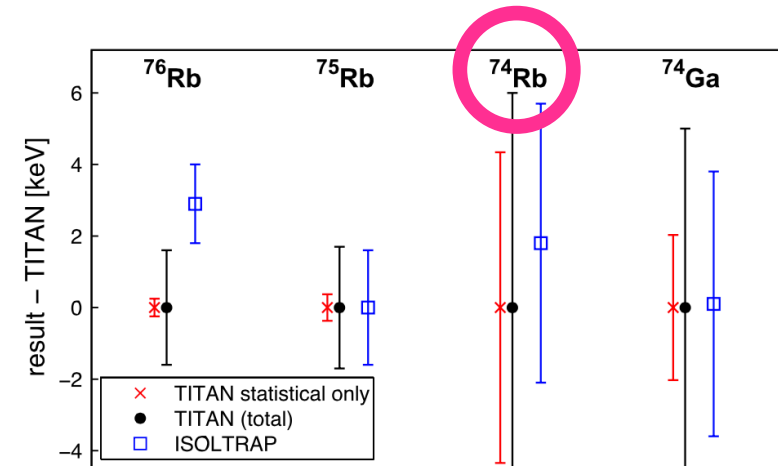
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 - q – use highly charged ions
- Mass excess of ^{74}Rb at TITAN

$$\text{ME } (^{74}\text{Rb}) = -51916.5 \pm 6.0 \text{ keV}$$

- Precision: $\pm 0.01\%$ (8^+ charge state)
- Good agreement with ISOLTRAP
- First ever charge-bred rare-isotope mass!

S.Ettenauer *et al.* PRL 107, 272501 (2011)



Superaligned ft values (status in 2002)

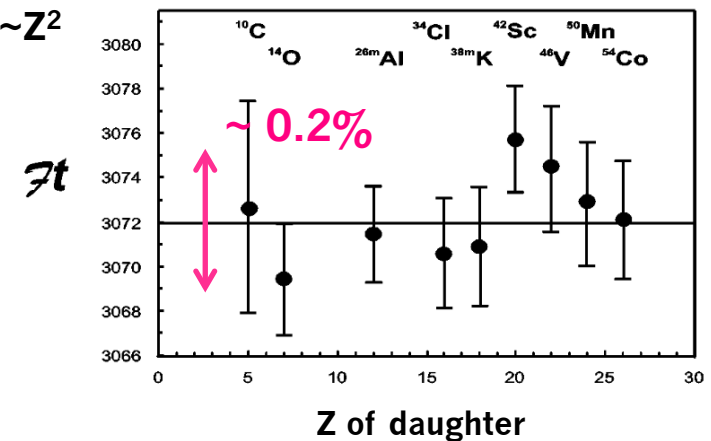
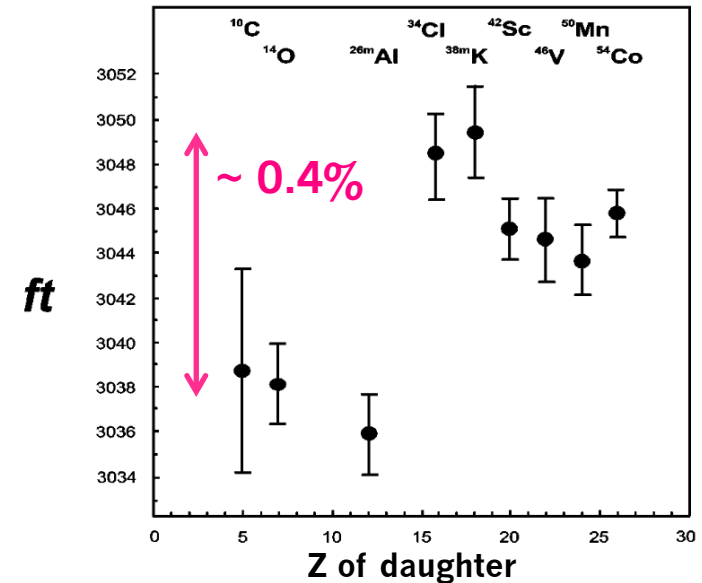
I.S. Towner and J.C. Hardy PRC 66, 035501 (2002)

- World survey of superallowed decays
 - > 220 independent measurements
- Superaligned ft values
 - Range from 3038 s to 3050 s (0.4%)
 - Higher-order effects (theory)
- Isospin symmetry is not exact
 - Broken by *charge dependent* forces

$$|M_F|^2 = 2(1 - \delta_C)$$

Coulomb
Increases with $\sim Z^2$

- Corrected Ft values
 - Validation of the CVC hypothesis
 - *Constraint on theory* and “new physics”
- ISAC – extend to heavier nuclei (S823)



Superallowed ft values (status today)

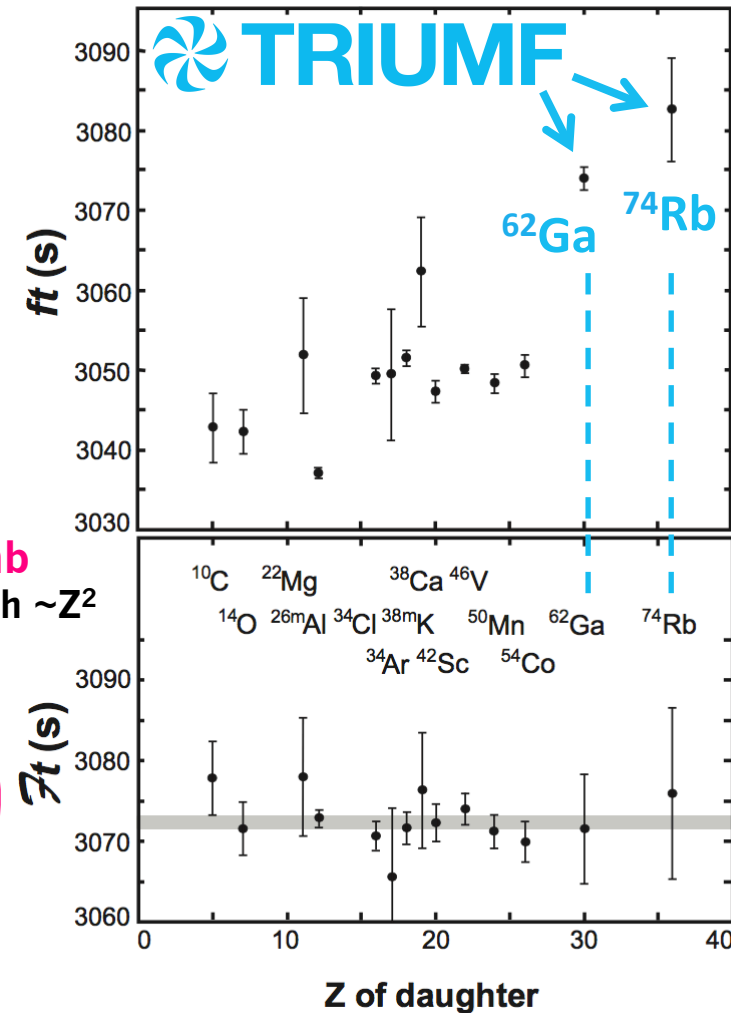
J.C.Hardy and I.S. Towner PRC 91, 025501 (2015)

- World survey of superallowed decays
 - > 220 independent measurements
- Superallowed ft values
 - Range from 3038 s to 3100 s (2%)
 - Higher-order effects (theory)
- Isospin symmetry is not exact
 - Broken by *charge dependent* forces

$$|M_F|^2 = 2(1 - \delta_C)$$

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Increases with $\sim Z^2$

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Wilkinson's Technique

- **Method developed by Denys Wilkinson**
 - **Pioneer in superallowed Fermi β decays**
 - **Long time TRIUMF visitor and colleague**

G.F.Grinyer *et al.* NIMA 622, 236 (2010)



Denys Wilkinson
(1922 – 2016)

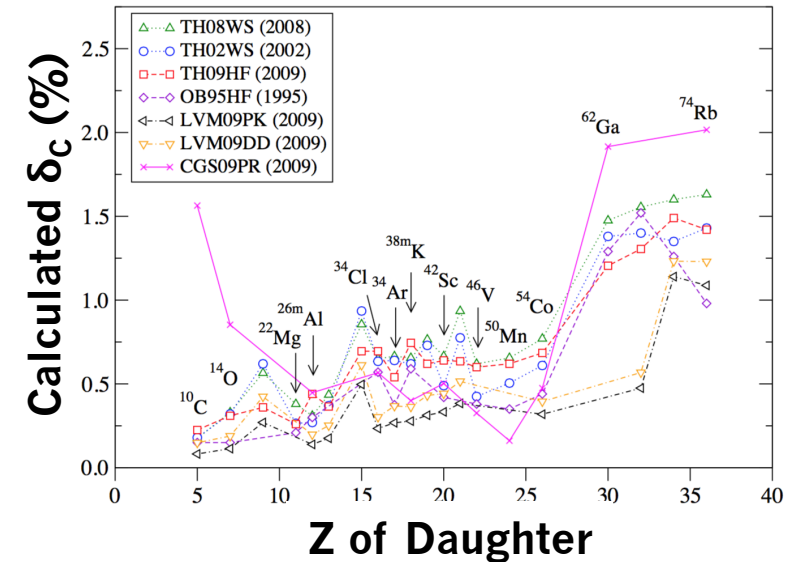
**“ . . . a breaker of stones on
an old road to a not yet
clearly marked destination.”**

Thornton Wilder – The Eighth Day

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- Model dependencies for δ_C too large
 - How to determine which are correct?

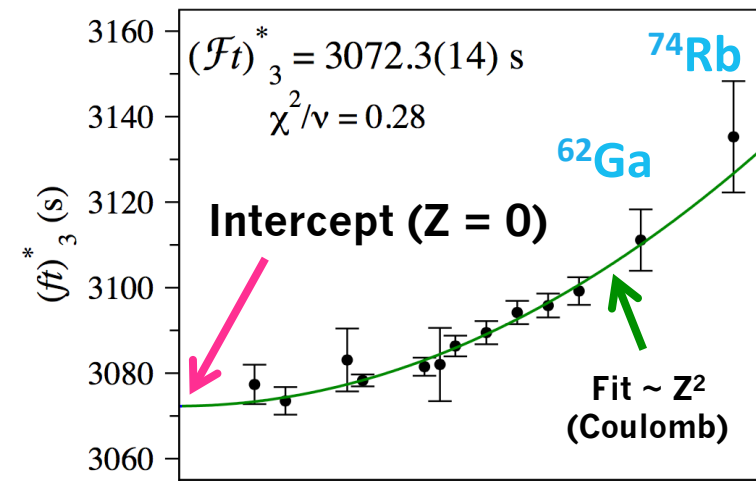
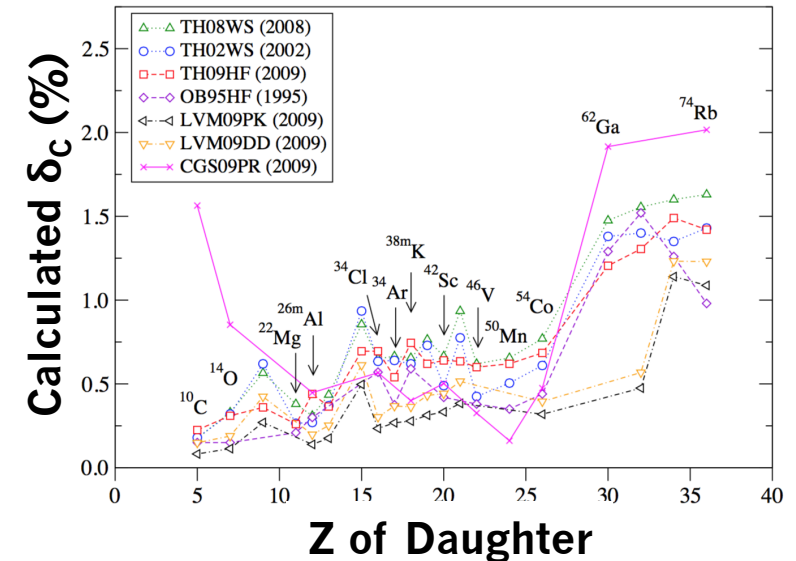
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G.F.Grinyer *et al.* NIMA 622, 236 (2010)



Wilkinson's Technique

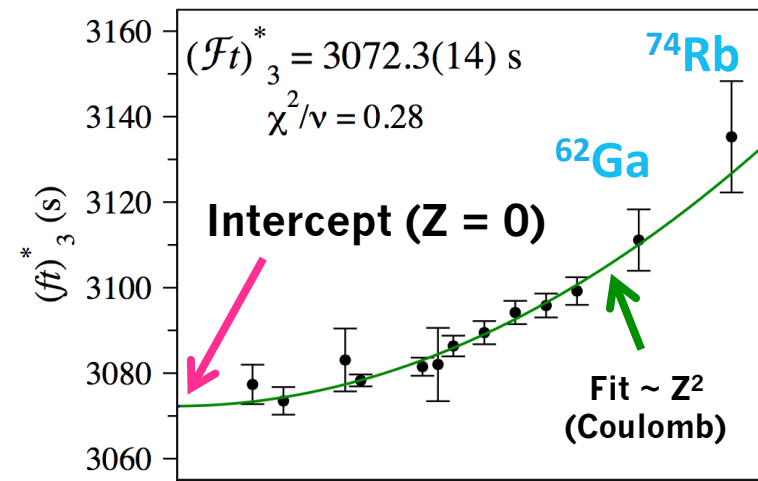
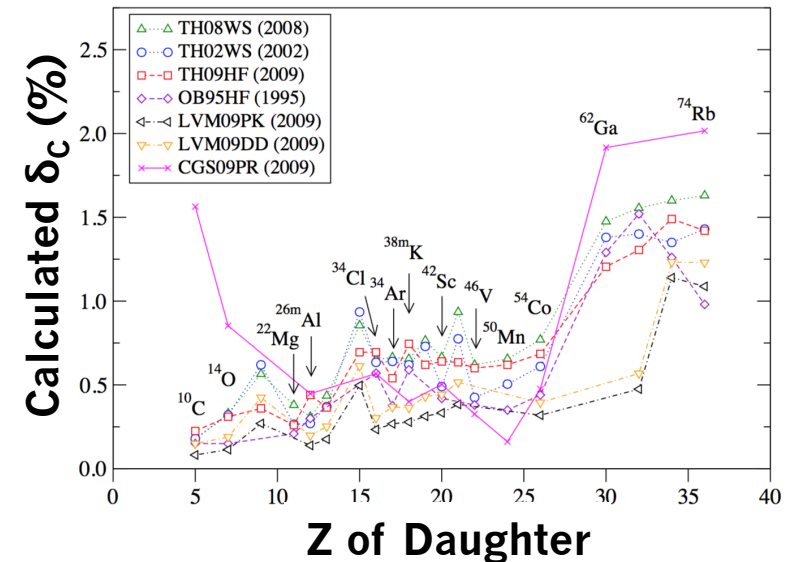
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- Wilkinson: Don't need a model for δ_C
 - Extrapolate ft values to $Z = 0$
- With ^{62}Ga and ^{74}Rb now known...

$$Ft(\text{TH}) = 3072.1 \pm 0.8 \text{ s} \quad \text{World average 2009}$$

$$Ft(\text{W}) = 3071.5 \pm 1.4 \text{ s} \quad \text{Wilkinson 2009}$$

- Agrees with sophisticated theories!
- This was never the case in the past!

G.F.Grinyer *et al.* NIMA 622, 236 (2010)



Wilkinson's Technique

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- Letter from Denys Wilkinson (April 2009)

18th April 2009

Dear Dr Grinyer

Thank you for your letter of 10th April with its accompanying V_{ed} - paper that arrive here only today. I have read the paper with considerable interest and compliment you upon its detail and care.

Perhaps, with your Eq. (20) and the convergence of the complementary approaches to the $S_{NS,C}$ - problem, we should now call it a day --- but that sentiment may just be a consequence of my antebility.

It was a pleasure to meet you last September at TRIUMF. I shall be back again this year (1st August - 27th September) for my annual summer migration and it would be nice if our paths were to cross again.

With kind wishes

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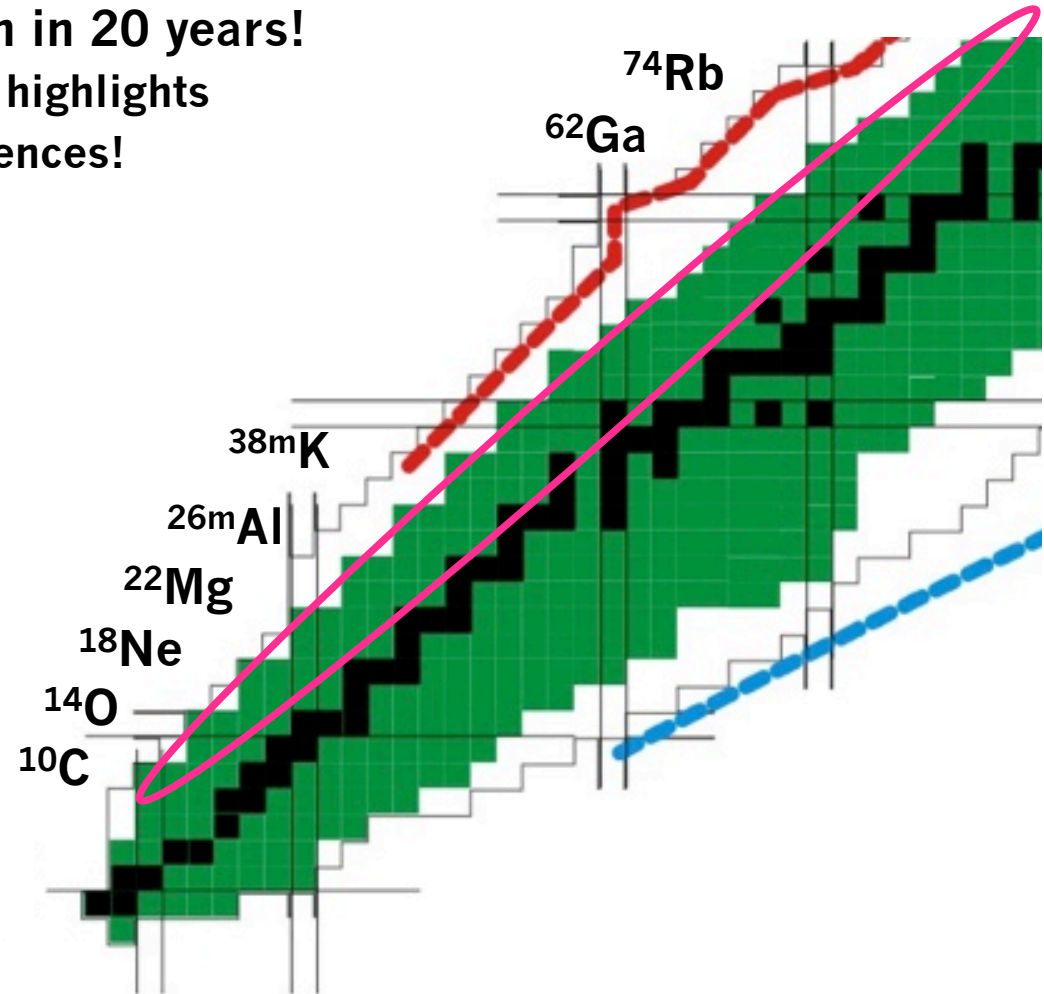
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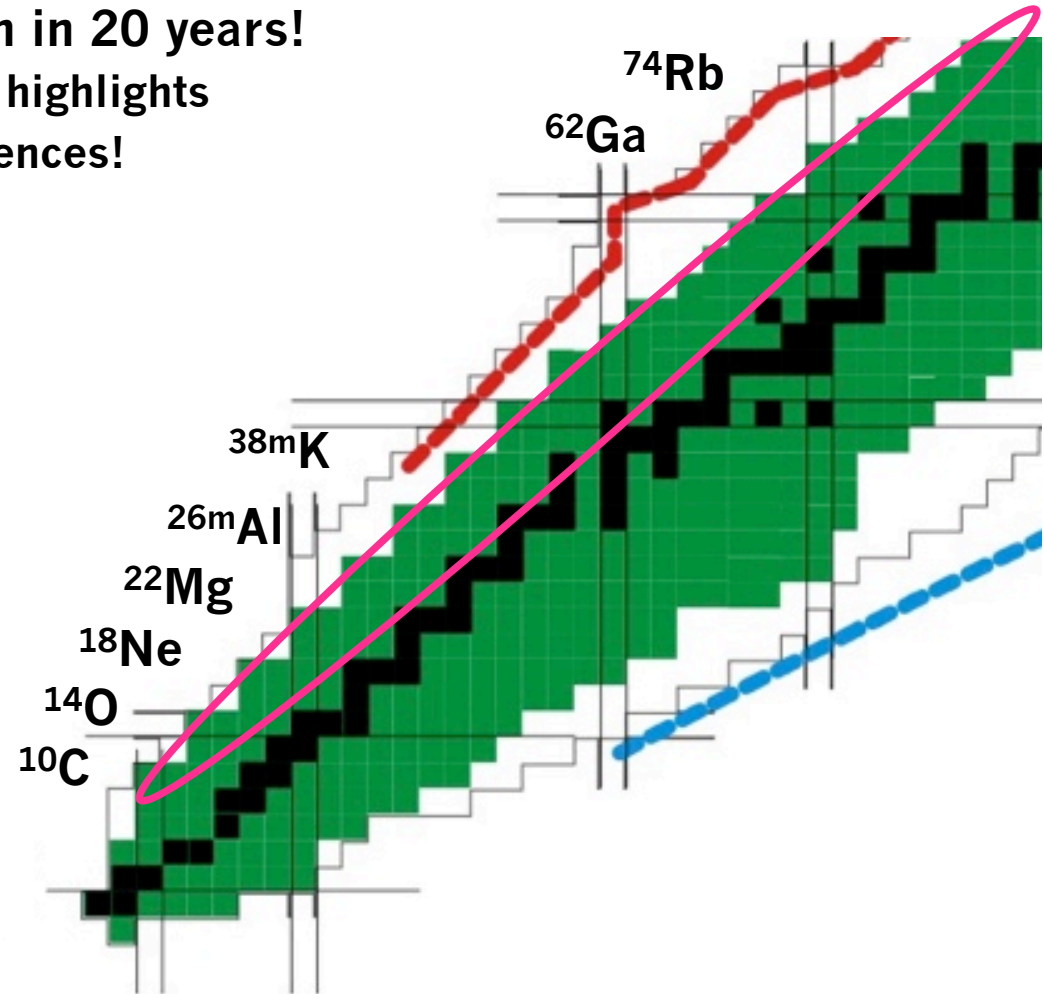
Superaligned Decays: 20 years at ISAC

- We have accomplished so much in 20 years!
 - I only had time for a few quick highlights
 - Fully biased by my own experiences!



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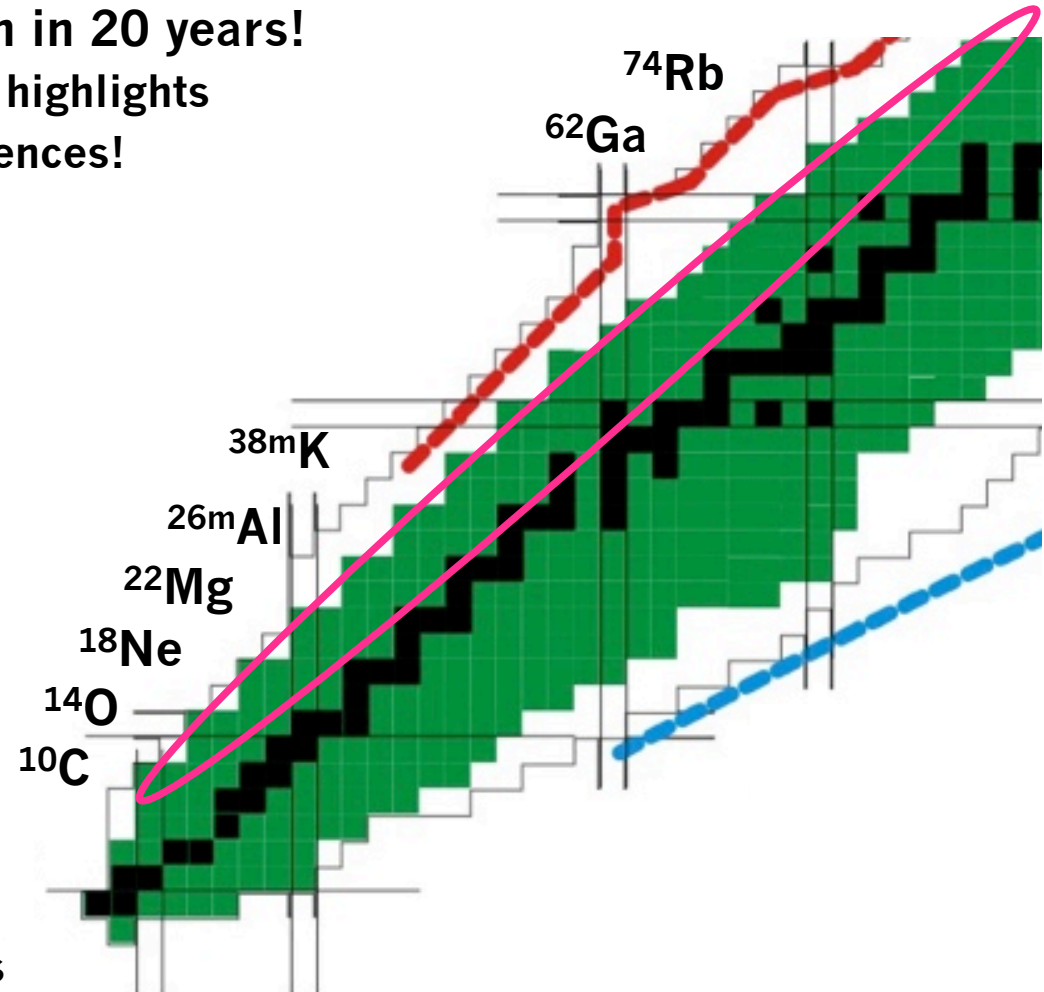
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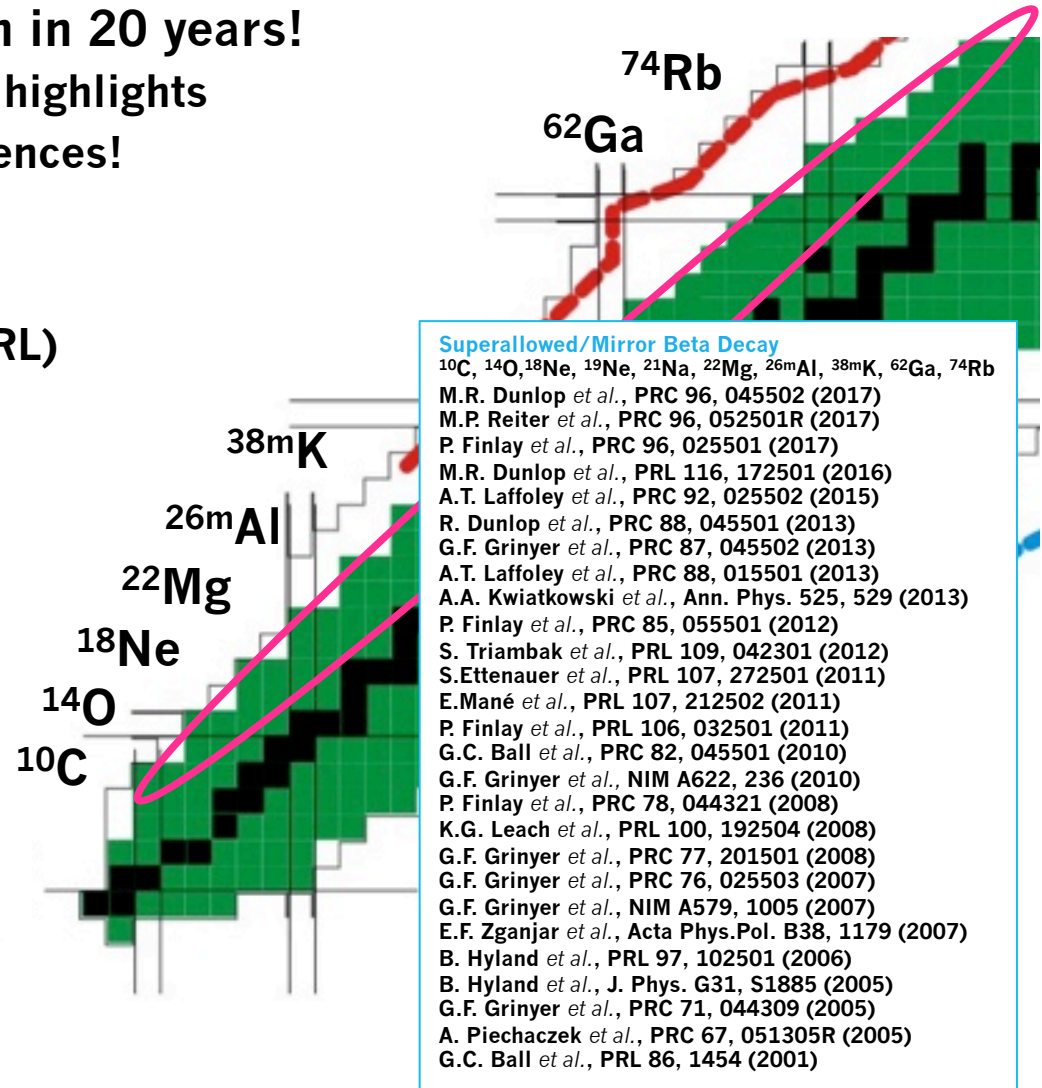
- Science *crosses* disciplines

- GPS, 8π and GRIFFIN
- TITAN
- Laser spectroscopy
- Beam development/operations
- Theory group



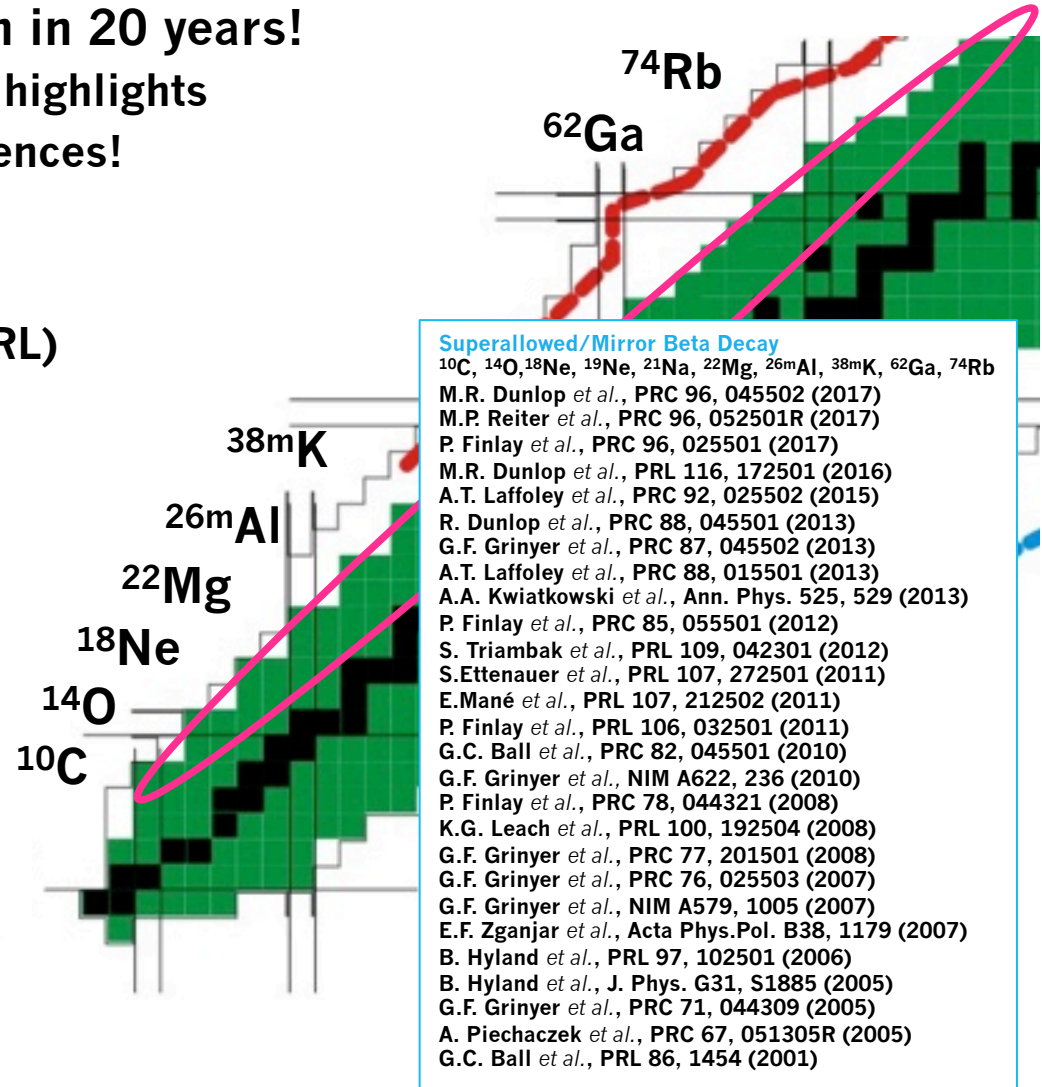
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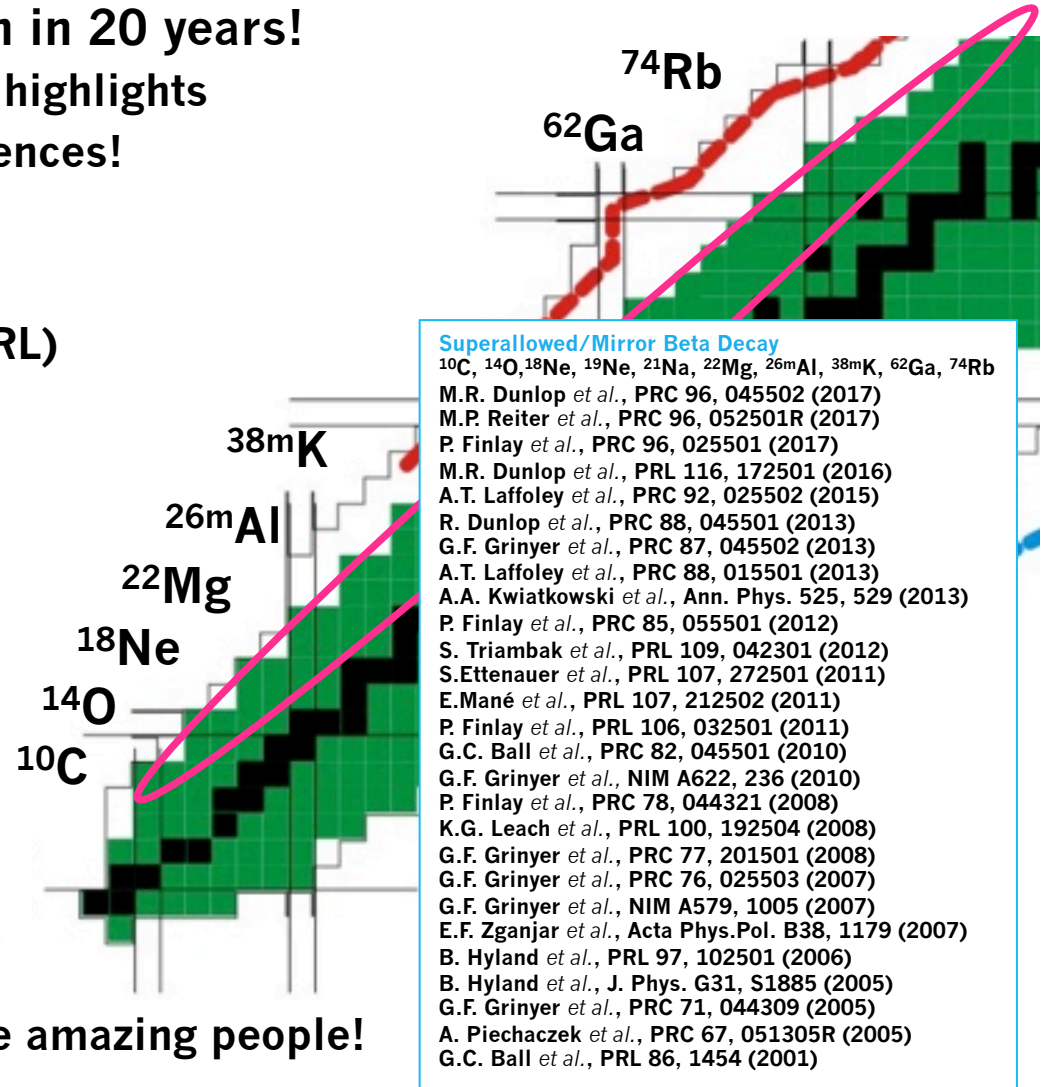
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- And lots of fond *memories*
 - Amazing results and even more amazing people!



Stay Tuned for More!

Thank you for your attention!

Special thanks to:

Gordon Ball, Ania Kwiatkowski, Carl Svensson, John Behr and Kyle Leach
And everyone at ISAC for 20 years of science!