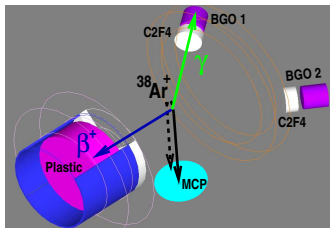


TRIUMF Time-reversal violation \mathcal{T} in radiative β decay: experimental progress

- \mathcal{T} Motivation
- Our geometry and simulation for $\beta\nu\gamma$ correlation
- Parasitic test $^{92}\text{Rb } 0^- \rightarrow 0^+$

TRIUMF Neutral Atom Trap:



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TRIUMF \mathcal{T} , \mathcal{CP} , and baryon asymmetry

Sakharov JETP Lett 5 24 (1967) used \mathcal{CP} to generate the universe's excess of matter:

- \mathcal{CP} ,
- baryon nonconservation, and
- nonequilibrium.

But known \mathcal{CP} in the standard model is too small by 10^{10} to generate us

Caveats: can use \mathcal{CPT}

(Dolgov Phys Rep 222 (1992) 309)

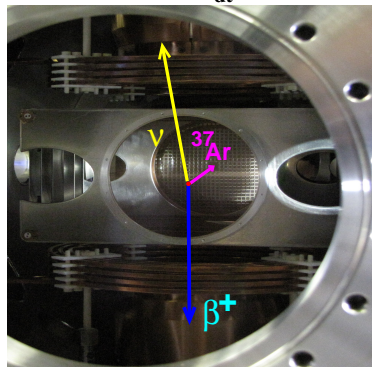
We need more \mathcal{CP} in the early universe, not necessarily now

→ ● We should look for \mathcal{CP} i.e. \mathcal{T} violation where we can

TRIUMF 3-momentum \mathcal{T} correlation: Our example

When $t \rightarrow -t$:

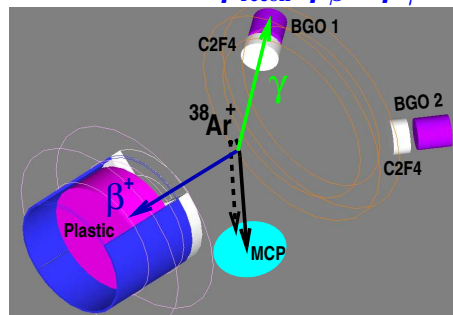
$$\vec{r} \rightarrow \vec{r} \quad \vec{p} \sim \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \rightarrow -\vec{p}$$



$$\vec{p}_\nu \cdot \vec{p}_\beta \times \vec{p}_\gamma = -\vec{p}_{\text{recoil}} \cdot \vec{p}_\beta \times \vec{p}_\gamma$$

$$t \rightarrow -t \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{p}_{\text{recoil}} \cdot \vec{p}_\beta \times \vec{p}_\gamma$$



- We can test symmetry of apparatus with coincident pairs
- Not exact: outgoing particles interact \rightarrow 'final-state' fake \mathcal{T}

3-momentum \mathcal{T} correlations: Other examples

Don't depend directly on spin,
so only generate EDM's in higher order

- Medium energy \mathcal{T} 3-momentum correlation:

$K^- \rightarrow \pi^0 e^- \bar{\nu}_e \gamma$ INR Moscow 2007,

$$A_{TRV} = -0.015 \pm 0.021$$

Three progressively better calculations of the final-state effects were done (Khriplovich+Rudenko 1012.0147 Phys Atomic Nuclei 2011)

- 3-momentum correlations (no γ) at LHCb and BABAR, 0 ± 0.003 (Martinelli arXiv 1411.4140)
- General formalism for triple product momentum asymmetries Bevan 1408.3813

Proposed \mathcal{T} in $\pi^\pm \rightarrow e^\pm \nu e^+ e^-$ [Flagg Phys Rev 178 2387 (1969)] never done:

Ours would be unique measurement in 1st generation of particles



$\gamma\beta\nu\mathcal{T}$: A model

Harvey Hill Hill PRL 99 261601
combine in SM QCD+electroweak
interaction in the nucleon's \mathcal{L}

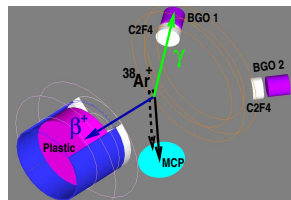
Gardner, He PRD 2013 $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow$

$$\frac{-4c_5}{m_{\text{nucleon}}^2} \frac{eG_F V_{ud}}{\sqrt{2}} \epsilon^{\sigma\mu\nu\rho} \bar{p} \gamma_\sigma n \bar{\psi}_e L \gamma_\mu \psi_\nu L F_{\nu\rho}$$

interference with SM vector current
gives \mathcal{T} decay contribution

$$|\mathcal{M}_{c_5}|^2 \propto \frac{\text{Im}(c_5 g_V)}{M^2} \frac{E_e}{p_e k} (\vec{p}_e \times \vec{k}_\gamma) \cdot \vec{p}_\nu$$

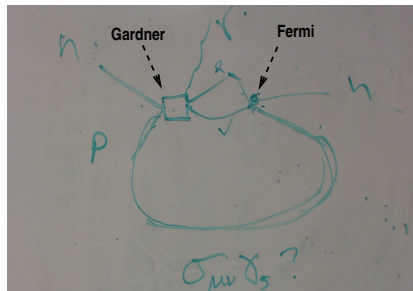
- \mathcal{T} 250x larger in ^{38}mK decay than neutron
 - final state fake effect 8×10^{-4}
 - $n \rightarrow p \beta\nu\gamma$ branch (Nico Nature 06, Bales PRL 16)
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\text{Im}(c_5)}{M^2} \leq 8 \text{MeV}^{-2} \Rightarrow \text{Asym can be } \sim 1$
- Bales b.r. = $(3.35 \pm 0.16) \times 10^{-3}$, 1.7 σ higher than theory 3.08×10^{-3}**



new physics
 $M \sim \text{MeV}$

TRIUMF γ radiative β decay and EDMs

No spin \rightarrow different physics at lowest order, but



Ng, Vos private comm.:

' $\text{Im}(c_5)$ ' interaction

+ S.M. β decay

\rightarrow n EDM at 2 loops

'Naive Dimensional Analysis':

$$d_n \sim \frac{\text{Im}(c_5) G_F e}{M^2} \frac{G_F m_n^5}{(16\pi^2)^2}$$

$$\sim \frac{10^{-22} e\text{-cm}}{M^2} [\text{MeV}^{-2}]$$

$d_n[\text{exp}] < 3 \times 10^{-26} \text{e-cm}$ (Baker 2006 PRL)

null n EDM $\Rightarrow \frac{\text{Im}(c_5)}{M^2} < 3 \times 10^{-4} [\text{MeV}^{-2}] \rightarrow 10^{-3}$ asym

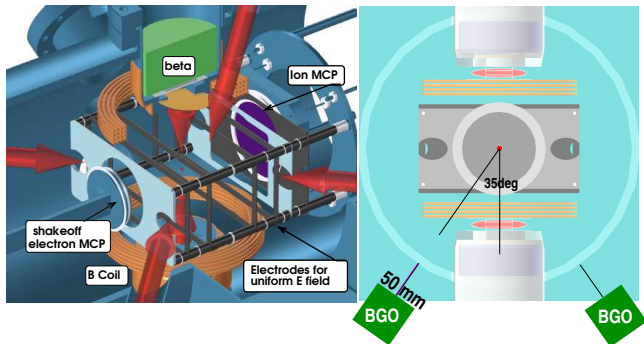
We can still reach this sensitivity

Since n_{edm} usually targets other physics, it would be good to know independently if this is there

[Some $\gamma\beta\nu$ interactions make at 1 loop a n_{EDM}]



Geometry: simplest addition to TRINAT



- Added BGO detectors with SiPM readout

Tested parasitic to ^{92}Rb ν spectrum

Sep 2018

[J. McNeil

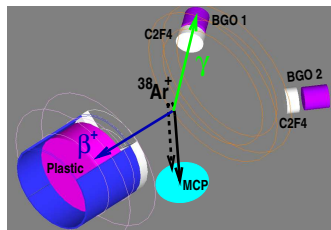
CN.00005 now

Kohala 4]

Total, photopeak efficiency:	815 keV	2.17 MeV
material	(3% ^{92}Rb)	(2% ^{37}K)
10 KHz	LYSO 0.59	0.28
Best Z	BGO 0.60	0.34
Bright, low Z	Nal 0.26	0.10
90ns, 50K γ /MeV	GAGG > Nal	>> Nal

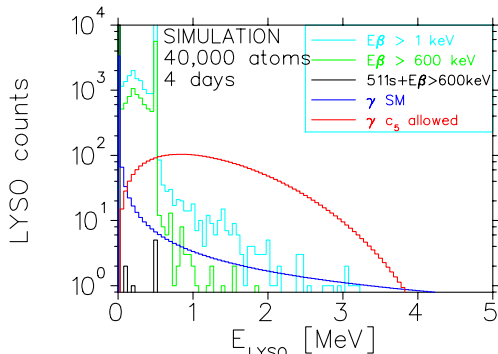
Generic phase space for $\gamma\beta\nu\mathcal{T}$

- Classical bremsstrahlung $\propto 1/E_\gamma$
- Any time-reversal violating interaction involves β, ν and γ and produces a 4-body phase space $\propto E_\gamma(Q - E_\gamma)^3$



Sensitivity to $\sim 5\%$
of SM
bremsstrahlung rate

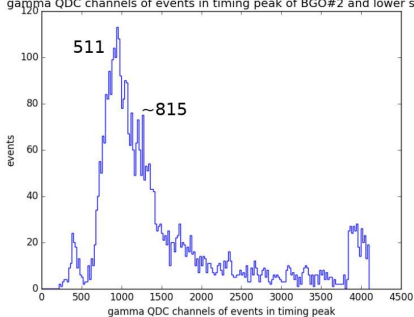
We are concentrating on $E_\gamma > 511$ keV and the 'opposite' β^+





Test with $^{92}\text{Rb } 0^- \rightarrow ^{92}\text{Sr } 0^+ + \beta^- \nu \gamma$

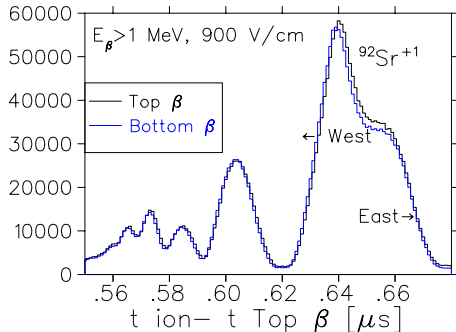
gamma QDC channels of events in timing peak of BGO#2 and lower scint



Online β - γ doubles:

511 keV from E&M showers

Shoulder of 3-6% 815 keV γ
from ^{92}Rb decay

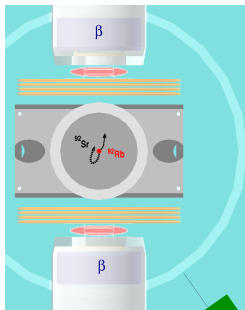


East and west-going ions

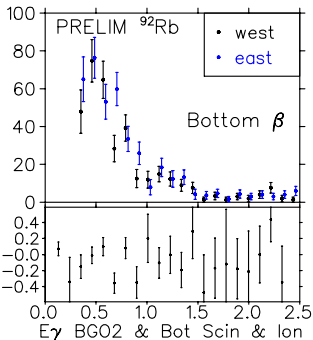
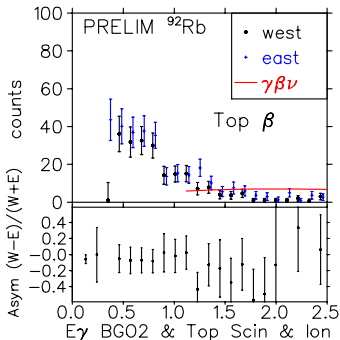
Ion TOF spectrum similar for
top and bottom β

TRIUMF Test with $^{92}\text{Rb } 0^- \rightarrow ^{92}\text{Sr } 0^+ + \beta^- \nu \gamma$

- γ spectrum & β^- & ions 'west' vs. 'east'.
- 5×10^6 ion- β coincidences: Sensitivity to few % γ branch



BGO

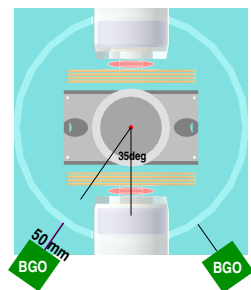


- Top and bottom β + GEANT4 may disentangle radiative γ , showers (511!), discrete 815 keV γ 's and new $\gamma\beta\nu$

No vector current, so no c_5 interaction: Sensitive to pseudoscalar Υ ? Pseudoscalar quark \rightarrow nucleon form factor is 350 (Gonzalez-Alonso and Camalich PRL 2014)

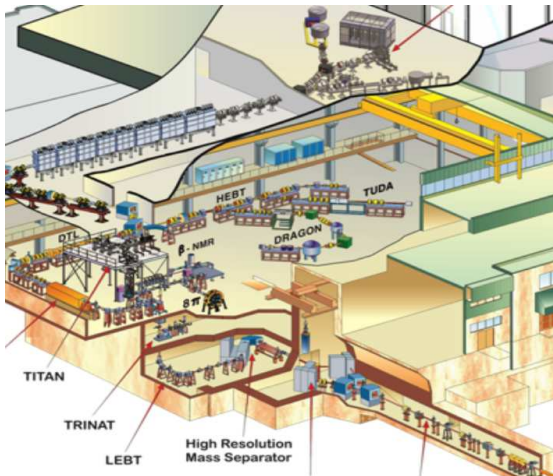
TRIUMF $\mathcal{T} \gamma \beta \nu$: Experimental progress

- Unique to 1st generation of particles
 - Sensitive to MeV-scale \mathcal{T}
 - Complementary to $K^- \rightarrow \pi^0 e^- \bar{\nu}_e \gamma$
- INR Moscow 2007,
 $A_{TRV} = -0.015 \pm 0.021$



- Adding γ 's to TRINAT's $\beta \nu$ detection
- Focus on $E_\gamma > 0.511$ MeV and 'opposite' β^+
- $^{92}\text{Rb } 0^- \rightarrow 0^+$ test: possible sensitivity to \mathcal{T} pseudoscalar
 - Vector current mechanism of Gardner and He:

Projection for 40,000 atoms $^{37,38}\text{mK}$ trapped and a week:
If new physics has 3% branch, 5 days for 1% on \mathcal{T} asym.
 Sensitivity to 5% of SM bremsstrahlung \rightarrow 10% on \mathcal{T} asym



$^{37}\text{K } 8 \times 10^7/\text{s}$

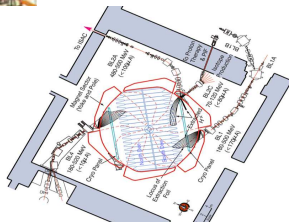
TiC target
1750°C

70 μA
protons



TRIUMF Neutral Atom Trap at ISAC

main TRIUMF
cyclotron
'world's largest'
500 MeV H^-
(0.5 Tesla)



TRINAT efficiency, ISAC yields for $\gamma\beta\nu X$

ISAC $8 \times 10^7/s$ ^{37}K from TiC 2014

0.5 Zr catcher release 900°C

5×10^{-4} Collection

0.65 Decay before transfer

0.75 Transfer efficiency

→ 10,000 atoms ^{37}K demonstrated

0.01 β detection ϵ

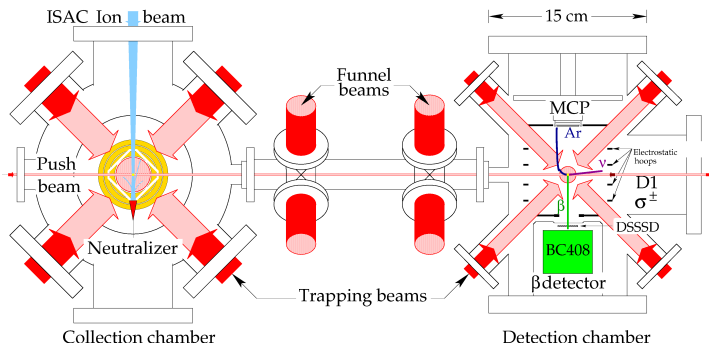
0.15 Ar ion fraction

0.5 MCP ion ϵ

0.8 Counting duty cycle

(Polarized+Unpolarized)

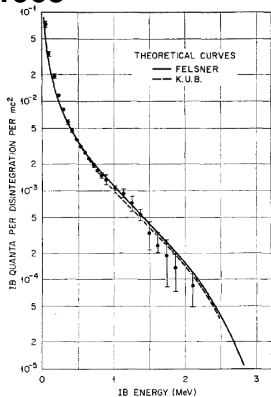
ISAC 4x more ^{38}mK



Behr et al.
HI 225 115
(2014)
Swanson
JOSA B 15
2641 (1998)

Past radiative nuclear β^- decay experiments

^6He Bienlein and Pleasonton NP 1965



^{35}S vector current $\mathcal{O}(10^{-2})$

Boehm and Wu PR 93 518 (1954)

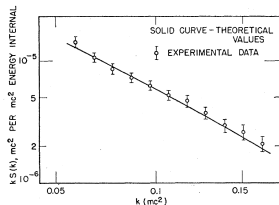
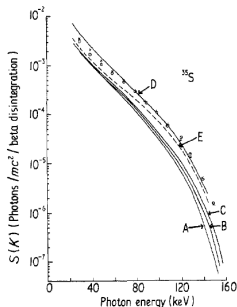


FIG. 3. Internal bremsstrahlung of S^{35} .

For axial vector current

Powar and Singh JPG 2 43 (1976)



5-10% discrepancies allowed

\mathcal{T} in radiative β decay and EDMs

Dekens, Vos 1502.04629: dim 6 operators at TeV scale

$$\mathcal{L}_6^{\text{eff}} = -\frac{8ic_w}{g^2} V_{ud} \text{Re} C_{\varphi\tilde{W}B}(\Lambda) \varepsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} (\bar{u}_L \gamma_\mu d_L) (\bar{e}_L \gamma_\nu \nu_L) F_{\alpha\beta}$$

→ **10^{-10} asymmetries if constants ~ 1 .**

Also generates EDMs \Rightarrow constants ~ 0.01

So TeV-scale general dim 6 ops can make \mathcal{T} $\gamma\nu\beta$ and EDMs, but don't make **measurable nuclear radiative β decay; effects $\sim p_{\text{lepton}}^2/\text{scale}^2$.**

The QCD-like MeV-scale example of Gardner and He is tuned to maximize contribution to neutron β decay and avoid other experiments. E.g. direct searches by colliders are masked by jets.

EDMs constrain the Gardner term anyway \rightarrow

Vector current needs β^+ emitter

- β^- decays with vector current:
n, ^3H , (not easy)

‘isospin-forbidden Fermi’ amplitudes with $\log(ft) \sim 5 - 6$
(e.g. ^{35}S)

But isobaric analogs usually lie high in excitation for β^-
E.g. $^{24}\text{Na } 4^+ \rightarrow ^{24}\text{Mg } 4^+$, $\log(ft) = 6$ (famous for the
analog transition from ^{24}Al), feeds 2 subsequent γ s so
does not help.

$^{92}\text{Rb } 0^- \rightarrow 0^+$ is ‘first-forbidden G-T’ which does not have
the vector current,

nor does first-forbidden unique $^{42}\text{K } 2^- \rightarrow 0^+$

Other first-forbidden can have vector current
contributions times some other operator (^{93}Rb) but these
have a lot of γ s

- The interference with SM term requires this vector
current to produce the Gardner-He term.