

Nuclear Beta Spectroscopy for the ${}^6\text{He}$ Experiment

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2017 INT REU

FINAL PRESENTATION

Outline

Motivation for ${}^6\text{He}$ experiment

Background Information

- Weak Interaction
- Helicity/Chirality

Detector

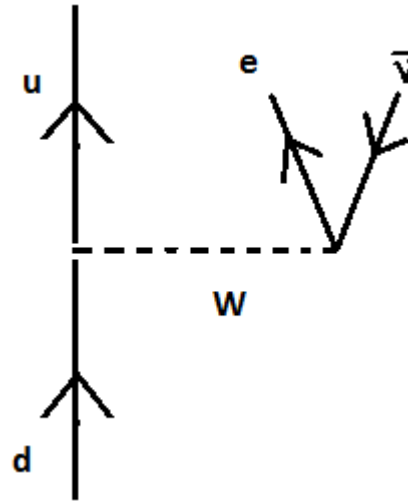
- Purpose
- Components and Operation
- Setup

Results

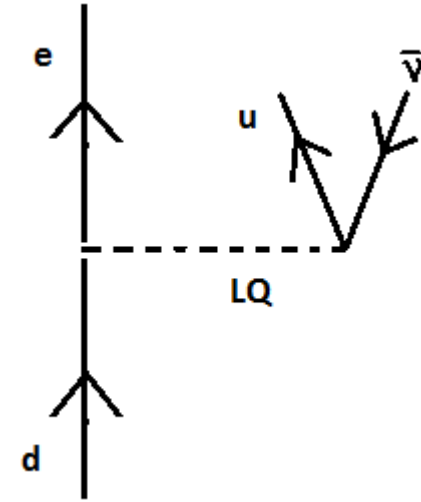
Future Plans

Motivation for ${}^6\text{He}$ Experiment

- Beta Spectroscopy
- Search for BSM physics
- Chirality flipping interactions



Standard Model Interaction



New physics – Grand Unified Theory

Background – Weak Interaction

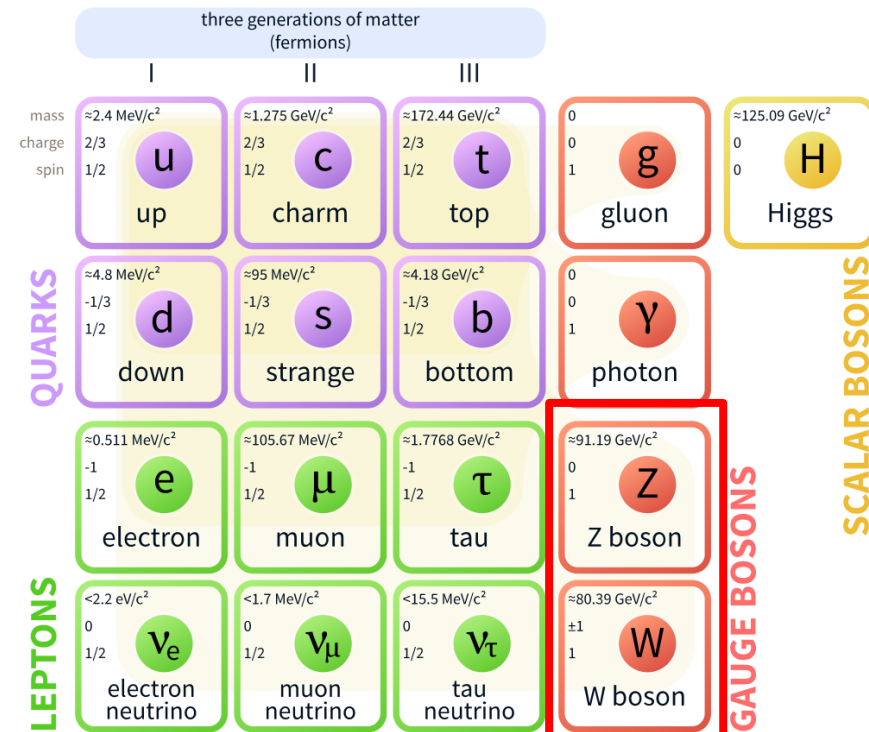
Basic Facts

- 1 of 4 Fundamental Forces
- Responsible for Beta Decay
- Mediated by the W^+ , W^- , and Z bosons

Interaction Hamiltonian – Only Left handed Vector and Axial Vector components

$$H_{\text{int}}^{VA} = \sum_{i=V,A} (\bar{\psi}_p O^i \psi_n) [(C_i + C'_i) \bar{\psi}_e^L O_i \psi_\nu^L]$$

Standard Model of Elementary Particles



Interaction Hamiltonian

$$H_{\text{int}}^{VA} = \sum_{i=V,A} (\bar{\psi}_p O^i \psi_n) [(C_i + C'_i) \bar{\psi}_e^L O_i \psi_\nu^L + (C_i - C'_i) \bar{\psi}_e^R O_i \psi_\nu^R] + \text{h.c.}$$

$$+ H_{\text{int}}^{ST} = \sum_{i=S,T} (\bar{\psi}_p O^i \psi_n) [(C_i + C'_i) \bar{\psi}_e^R O_i \psi_\nu^L + (C_i - C'_i) \bar{\psi}_e^L O_i \psi_\nu^R] + \text{h.c.}$$

New physics – right-handed currents and chirality flipping interactions

Background – Fierz Interference

$$H_{int} = H_{VA} + H_{ST}$$

Fermi's Golden Rule: $\Gamma_{a \rightarrow b} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} [\langle f | H_{int} | i \rangle]^2 \rho$

$[\langle f | H_{int} | i \rangle]^2$ will cause cross terms – Fierz Interference

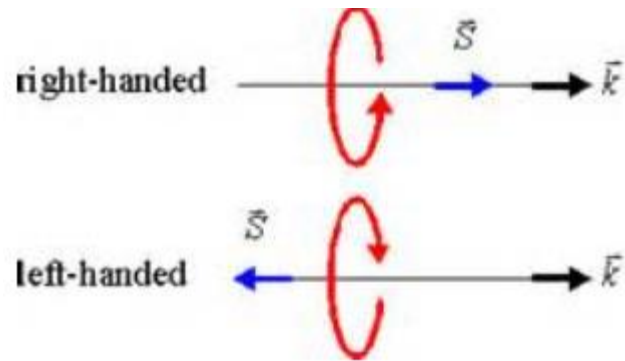
$$b \approx \pm \Re \left[\alpha \left(\tilde{C}_S + \tilde{C}'_S \right) + \beta \left(\tilde{C}_T + \tilde{C}'_T \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{dW}{dt} \approx \frac{dW_0}{dt} \left(1 + r(E) + R(E) + \frac{m}{E} b \right)$$

$\alpha = 0$ for pure Gamov-Teller Transition (like ${}^6\text{He}$)

Background – Helicity and Chirality

$$\text{Helicity} : \frac{\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{p}}{|\mathbf{S}| |\mathbf{p}|}$$



Not Lorentz Invariant

Chirality:

- spin projection unto “internal velocity” direction

- $\Delta t \Delta E \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$ and $v = c$

$$u_{\uparrow}(E, p) = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{p}{E}}{2}} \phi_{\uparrow}(+c) + \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{p}{E}}{2}} \phi_{\uparrow}(-c)$$

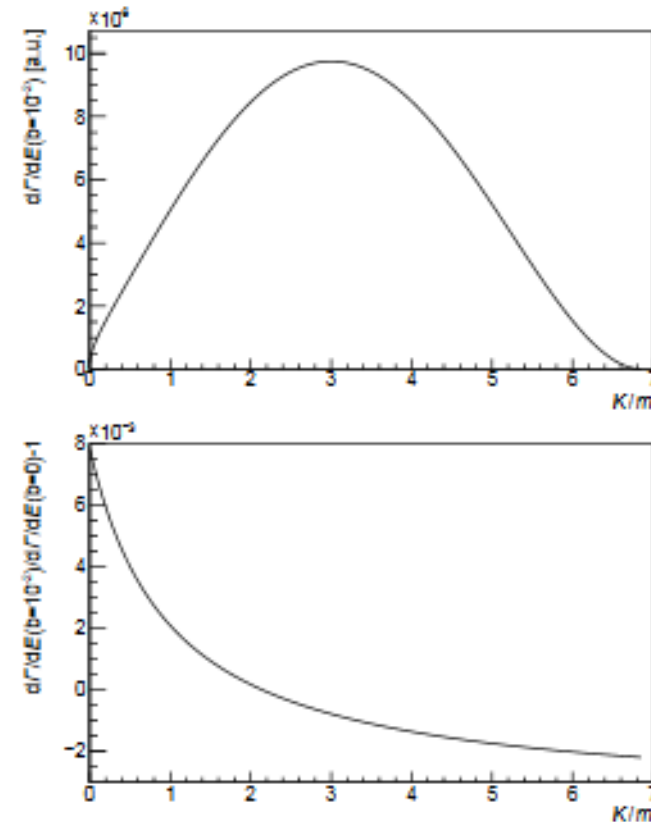
- Linear combination of forward and backward motion

Beta Spectra from ${}^6\text{He}$

- Emitted betas will undergo cyclotron motion
- Due to relativity – the frequency of motion is related to energy:

$$f_c = \frac{\omega_c}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{eB}{\gamma m} \quad \gamma = \frac{K + m}{m}$$

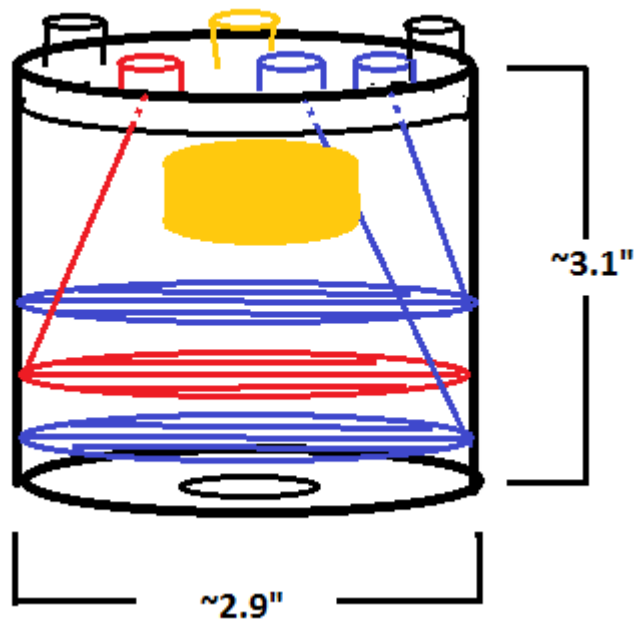
- Experiment will sample frequencies at varying B
- Detector will normalize spectra by monitoring the number of ${}^6\text{He}$ atoms



My REU Project

Detector

Diagram



Components

- Wire Chamber
 - Anode (red)
 - Cathodes (blue)
- Silicon Detector
- High Voltage Connection
- Gas Input Valve

Detector

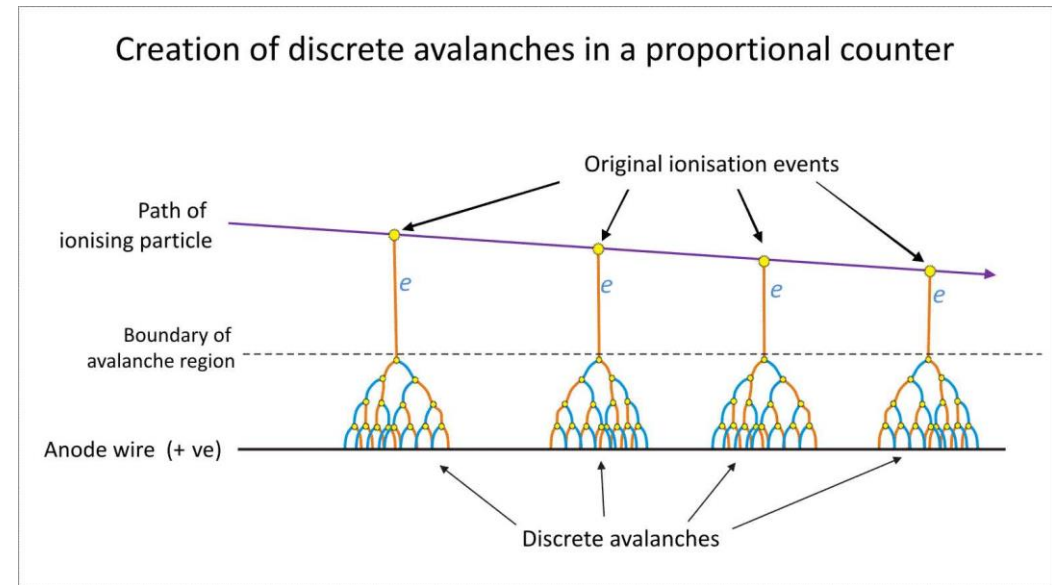
Wire Chamber

- β particles will ionize gas atoms
- High voltage (2800 V) accelerates dislodged charged particles
- Charged particles will continue to ionize gas atoms (avalanche)
- Charge will collect on wires – induce a current

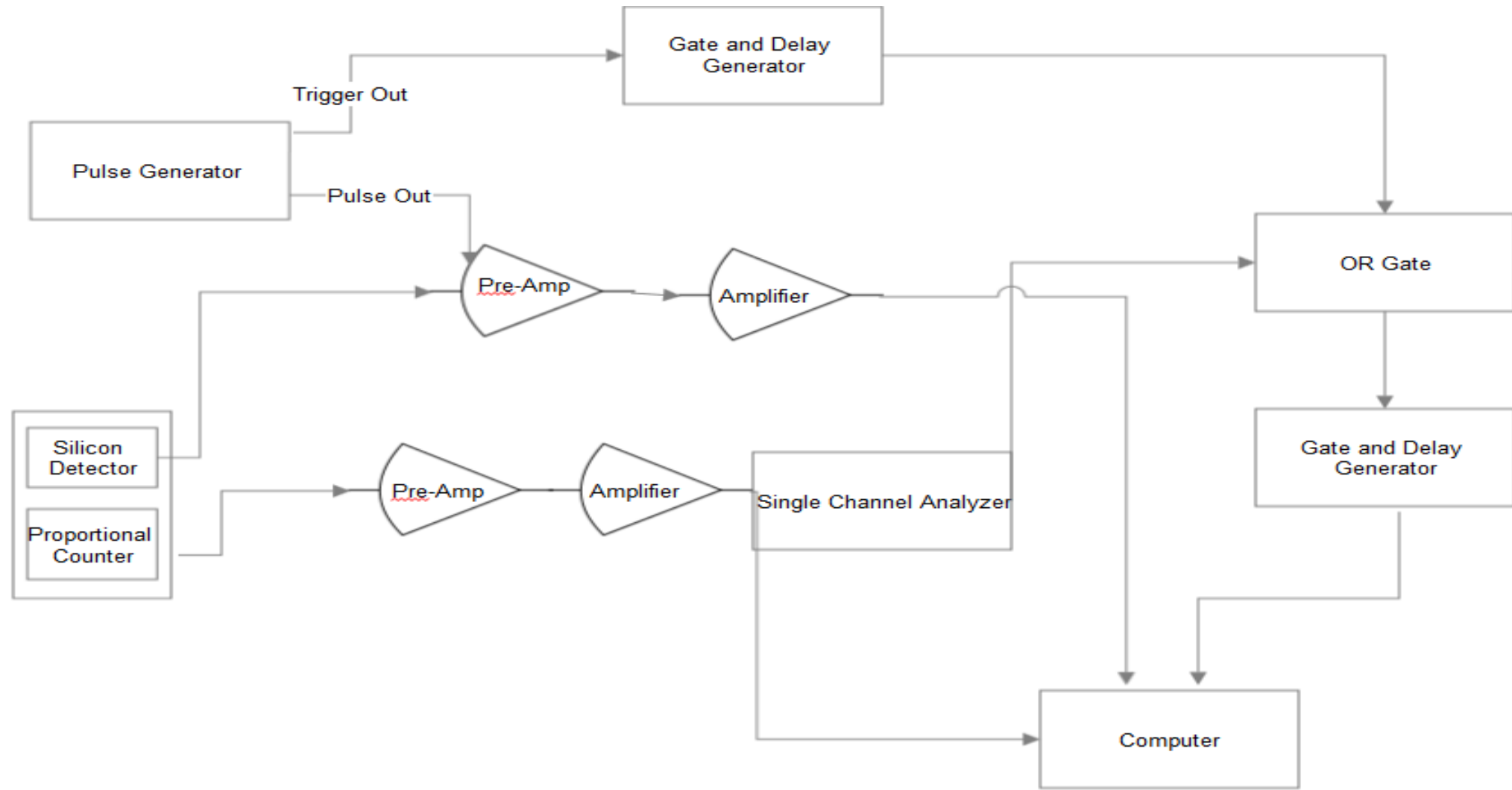
Silicon Detector

- B particle will continue to Silicon detector
- Semiconductor detector

Coincidence is set up – highly sensitive to Betas but not background

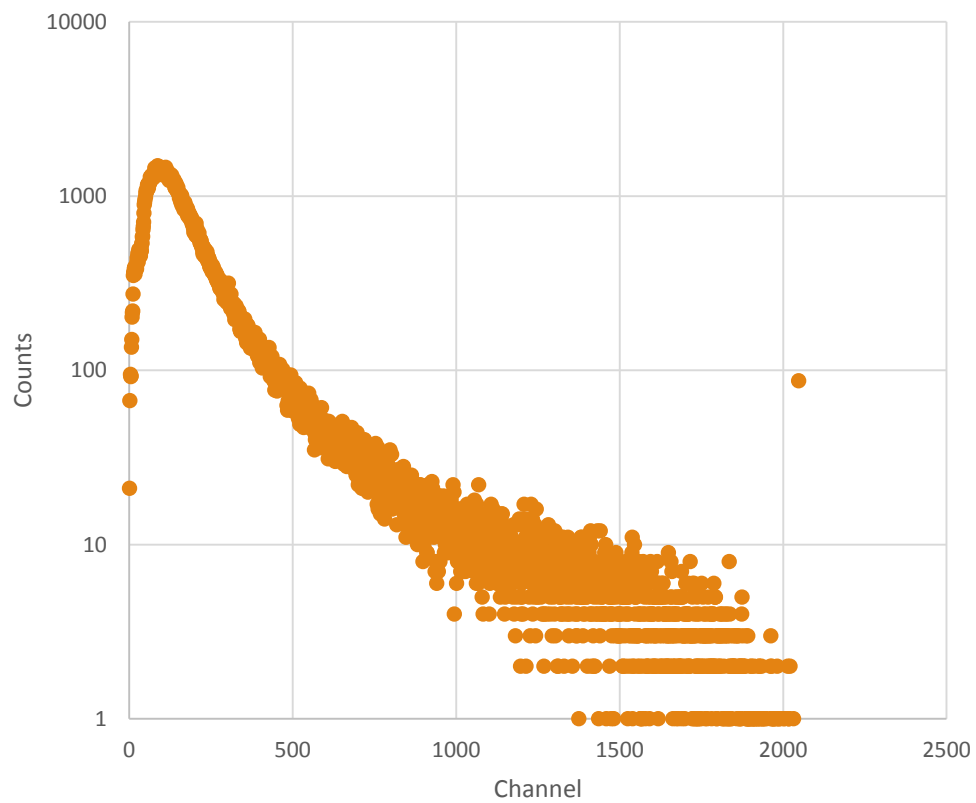


Detector- Setup

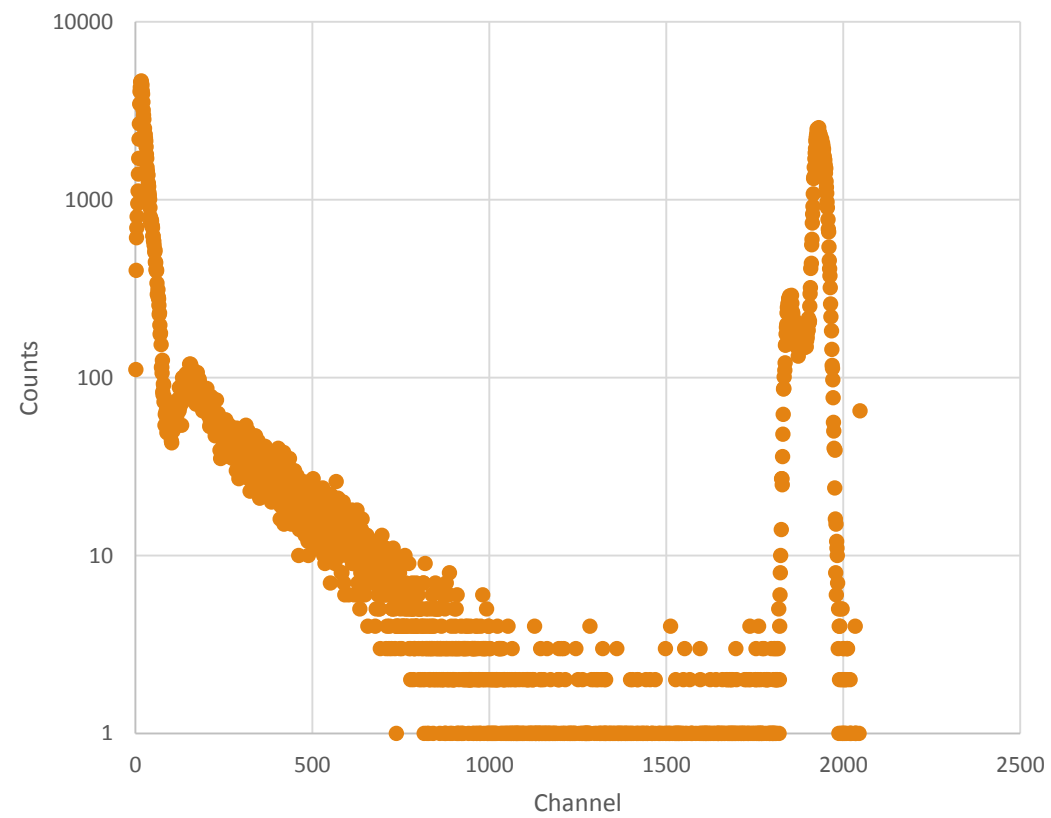


Results - Spectra

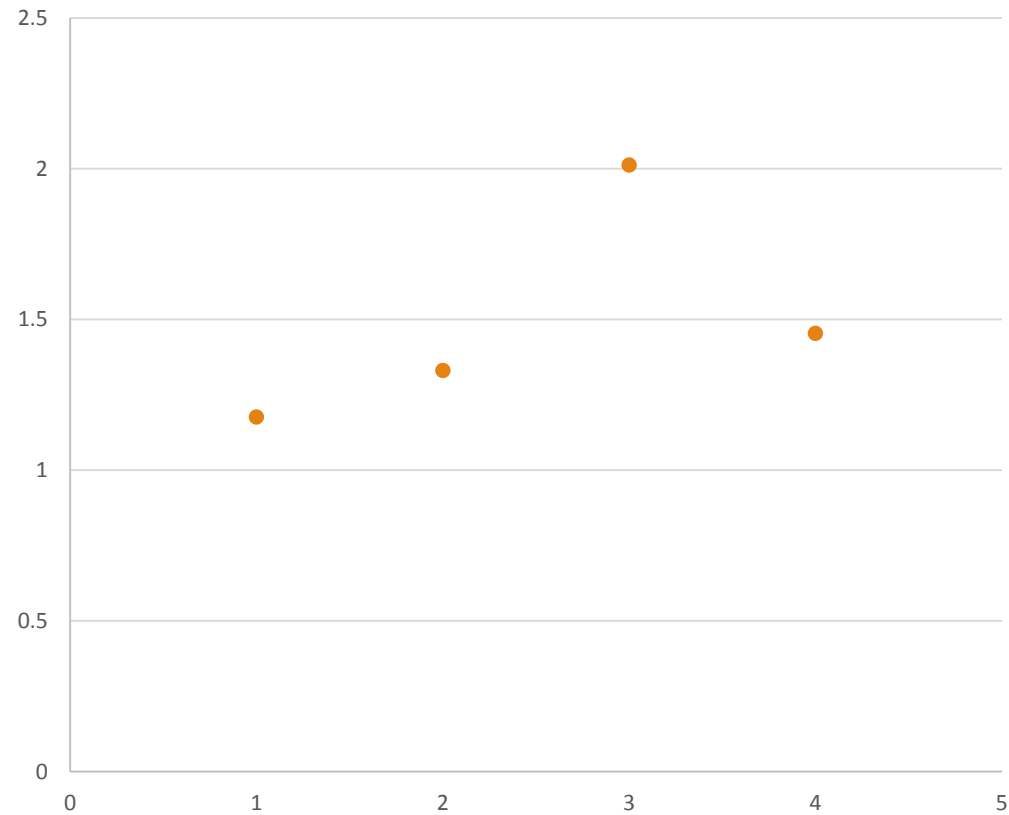
Proportional Counter



Silicon Detector



Results - Analysis



Net Counts	Uncertainty	Residuals
1.175	0.005	-45.5957
1.332	0.006	-13.1242
2.013	0.008	78.05663
1.454	0.006	8.303193

Future Plans

- Reduce noise – possibly with Mylar sheet over Silicon detector
- Take background for each trial
- Stabilize the Beta source

Acknowledgements

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- Dr. Alejandro Garcia and his group

References

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