

● MLL MEASUREMENTS OF THE β -DECAY Q VALUES
OF ^{66}As & ^{70}Br WITH MLLTRAP AT DESIR

LMU

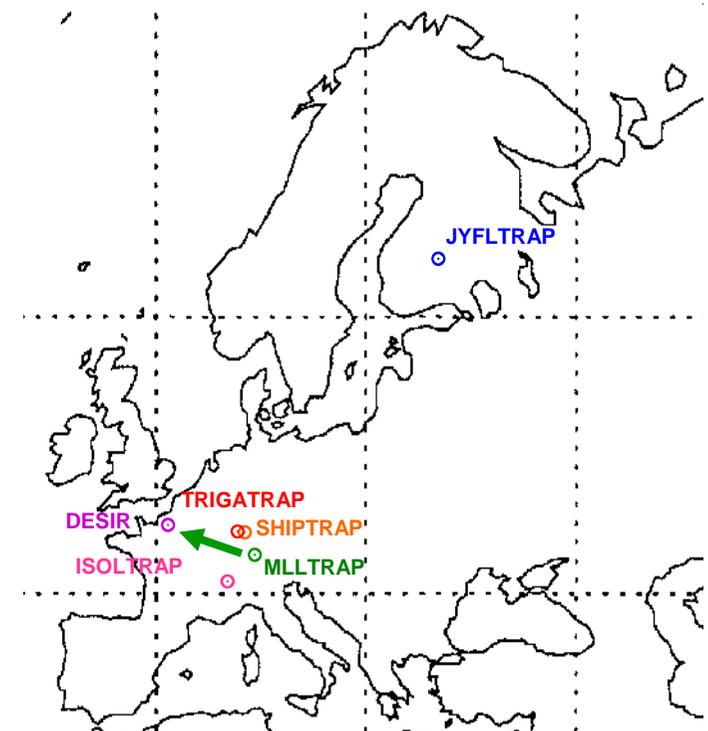


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- INTRODUCTION

- TEST OF CONSERVED VECTOR CURRENT HYPOTHESIS (CVC)
 - UNITARITY OF THE CKM MATRIX



PENNING TRAPS

- MOTIVATION FOR FURTHER NUCLIDES: ^{66}As and ^{70}Br

- CURRENT STATUS ON ^{66}As and ^{70}Br

- ESTIMATE ON A MEASUREMENT



MCP DETECTOR

decay strength of superallowed ($0^+, T = 1$) decay:

$$ft$$

$$= \frac{K}{G_V^2 M_F^2}$$

- G_V : vector-coupling constant
- M_F : Fermi matrix element

$$Ft \equiv ft (1 + \delta_R') (1 + \delta_{NS} - \delta_C) = \frac{K}{2 G_V^2 (1 + \Delta_R^V)}$$

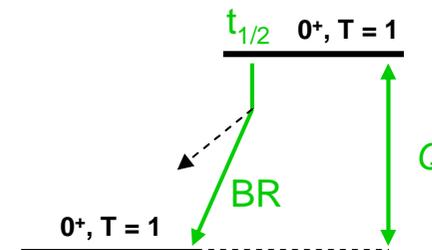
δ_C : isospin – symmetry – breaking correction

Δ_R^V : transition – indep. radiat. correction

transition – dependent radiative correction s :

δ_R' : nuclear – structure independent

δ_{NS} : nuclear – structure dependent



experimental quantities:

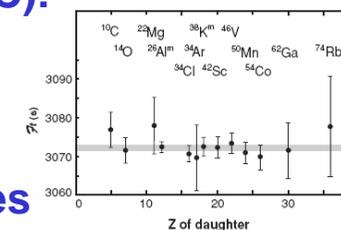
- transition energy (Q_{EC})⁵ - statist. rate fct. **f**
- half-life $t_{1/2}$ & **t**
- branching ratio BR } - partial half-life

are nuclear-structure dependent

conservation of the vector current (CVC):

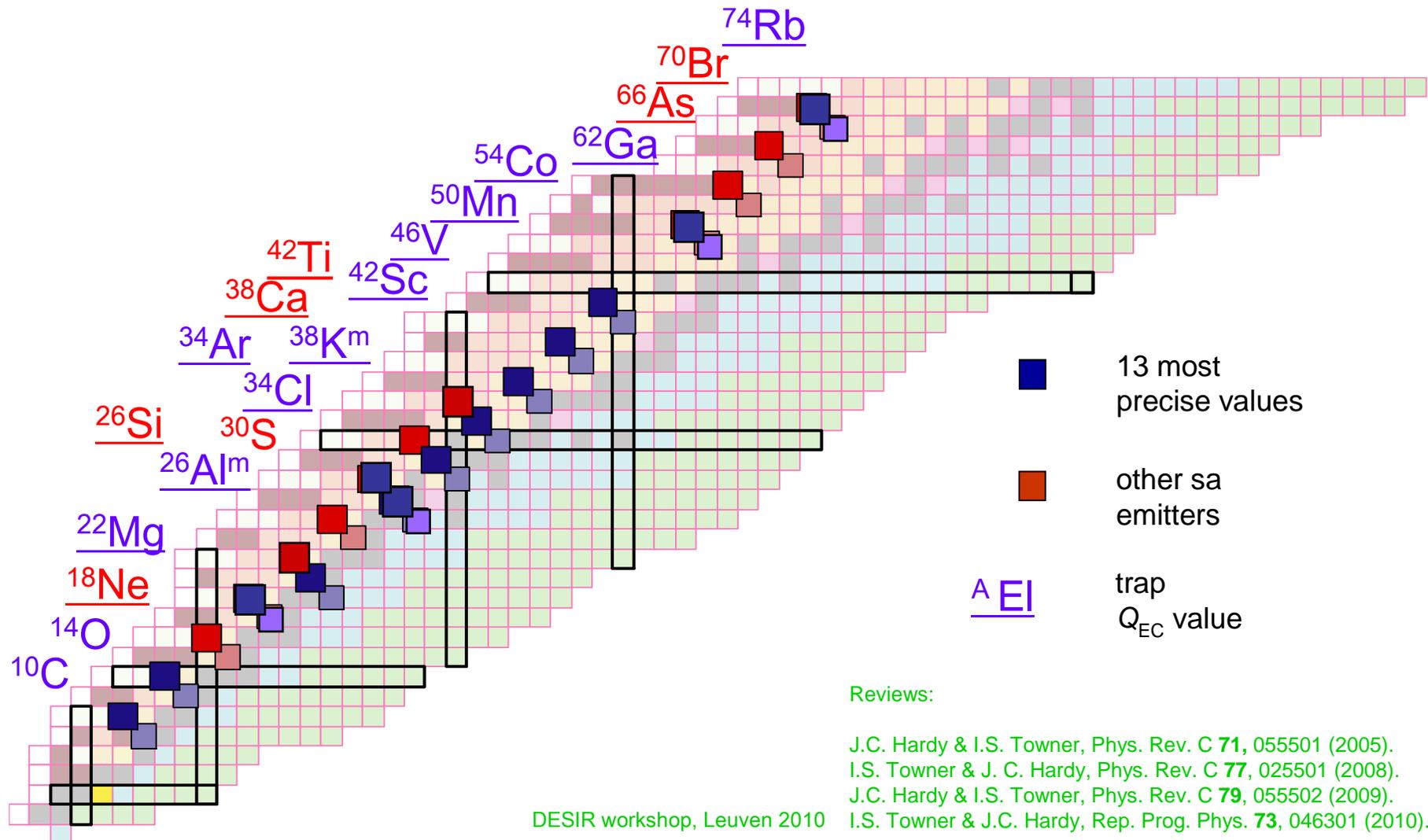


corrected Ft values are consistent with each other



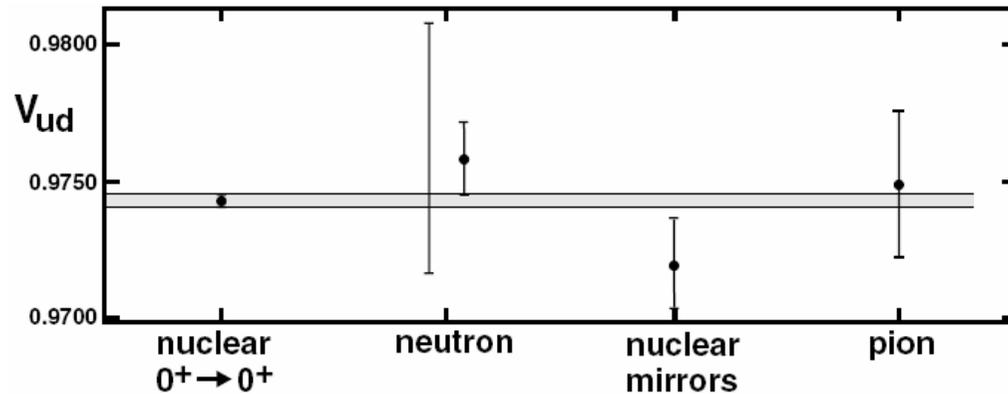
$$Ft \equiv ft (1 + \delta'_R) (1 + \delta_{NS} - \delta_C) = \frac{K}{2G_V^2 (1 + \Delta_R^V)}$$

- transition energy (Q_{EC})⁵ - statist. rate fct. f
- half-life $t_{1/2}$ & branching ratio R } - partial half-life t





TEST OF THE UNITARITY OF THE CKM MATRIX



Towner & Hardy Rev. Prog. Phys. 73 046301 (2010)

$$V_{ud} \text{ (s.a. } \beta \text{ decays)} = 0.97425(22)$$

$$V_{us} \text{ (kaon decay)} = 0.2247(12)$$

$$V_{ub} \text{ (} B \text{ meson decay)} = 0.00393(35)$$

J.C. Hardy, I.S. Towner Phys. Rev. C 79, 055502 (2009)
Towner & Hardy, Rev. Prog. Phys. 73, 046301 (2010)

$$|V_{ud}|^2 + |V_{us}|^2 + |V_{ub}|^2 = 1$$

$$G_V = G_F \cdot V_{ud}$$

|
 G_μ from muon decay

$$V_{ud}^2 = \frac{K}{2G_\mu^2(1 + \Delta_R^V) Ft}$$

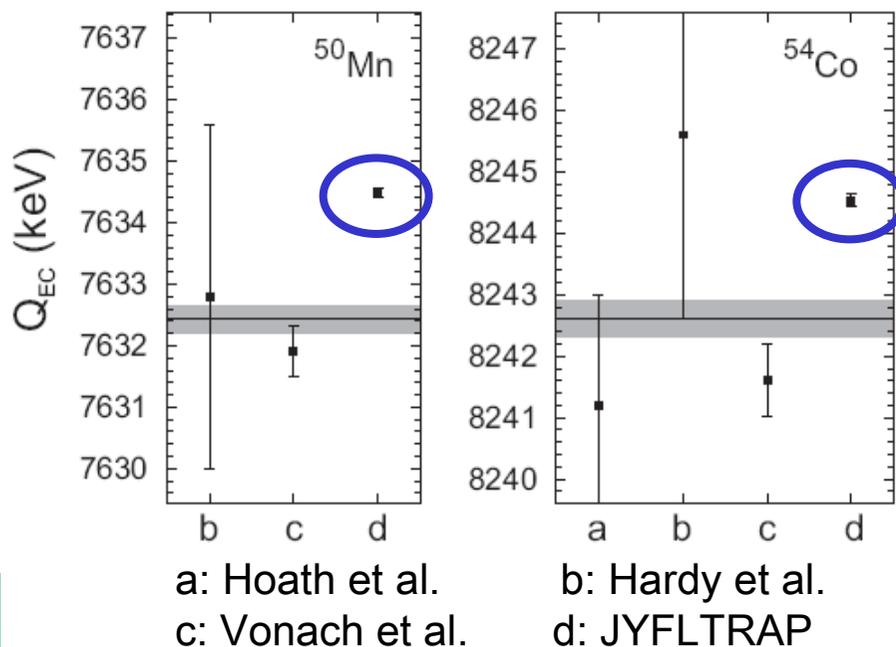
$$V_{ub}^2: 0.001\%$$

$$V_{us}^2: 5\%$$

$$V_{ud}^2: 95\%$$

$$|V_{ud}|^2 + |V_{us}|^2 + |V_{ub}|^2 = 0.99990(60)$$

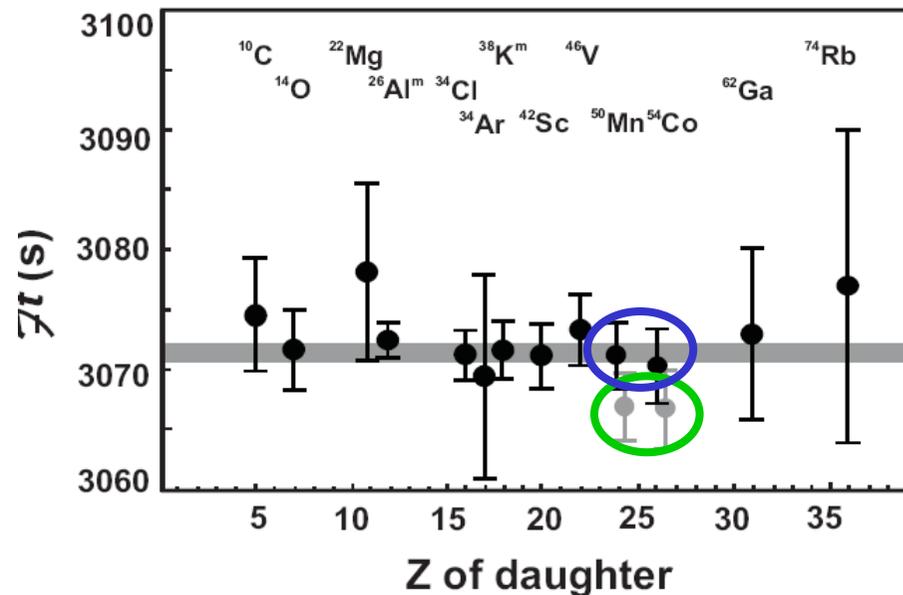
Present status: Unitarity is fulfilled with a precision of 0.06 %



I. S. Towner and J. C. Hardy, Phys. Rev. C **77**, 025501 (2008).

$$\overline{Ft} = 3071.4(8) \text{ s}$$

$$\chi^2 / N = 0.6$$



T. Eronen et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **100**, 132502 (2008)

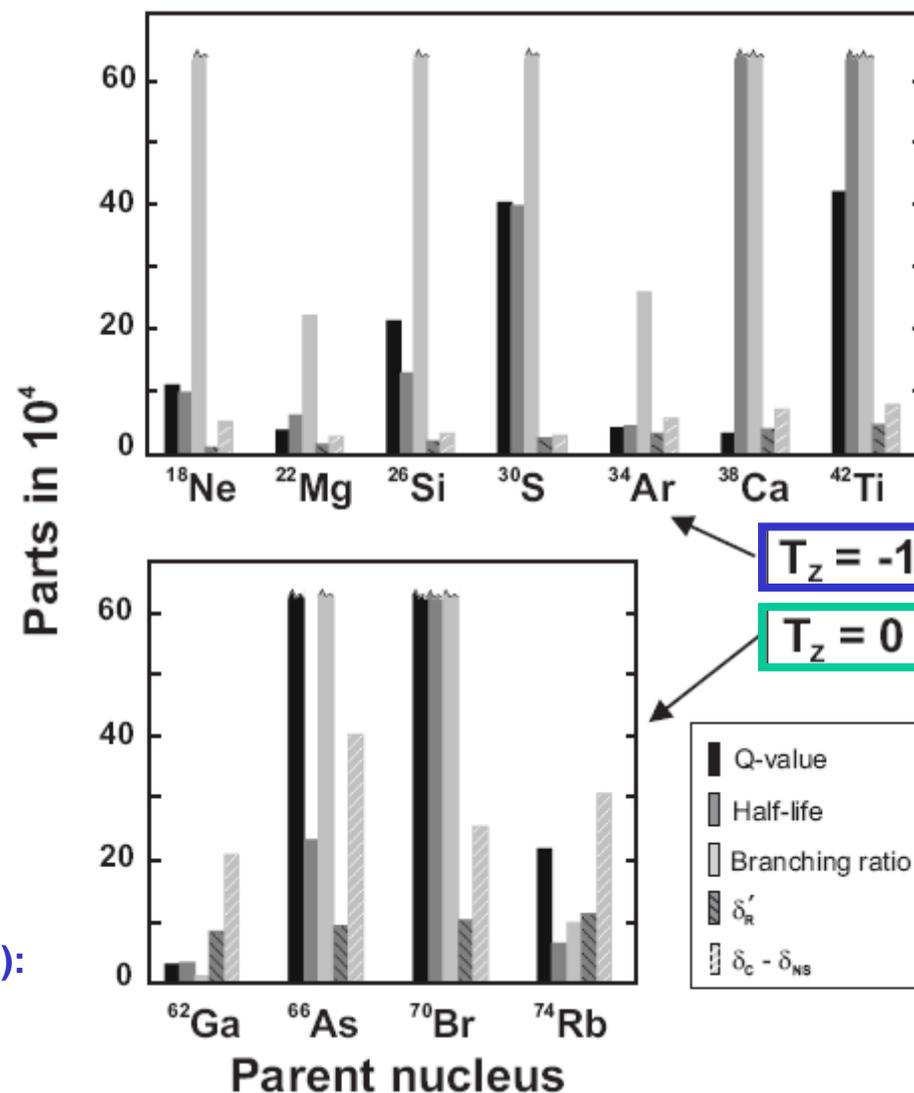
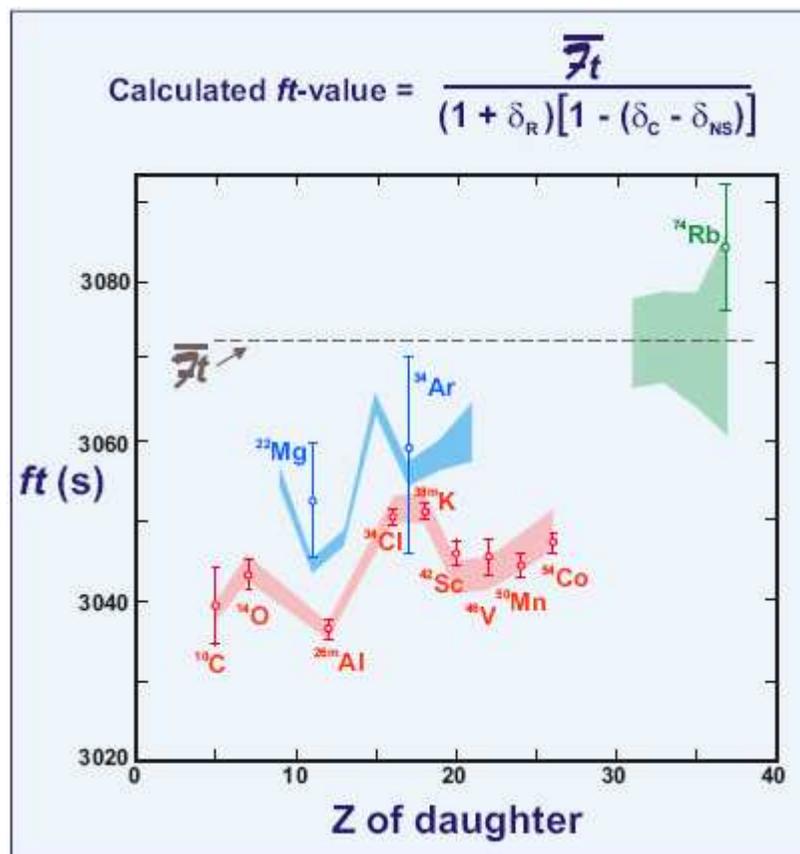
$$\overline{Ft} = 3072.2(8) \text{ s}$$

$$\chi^2 / N = 0.22$$

REFERENCES: CPT, ISOLTRAP, JYFLTRAP, & LEBIT RESULTS:

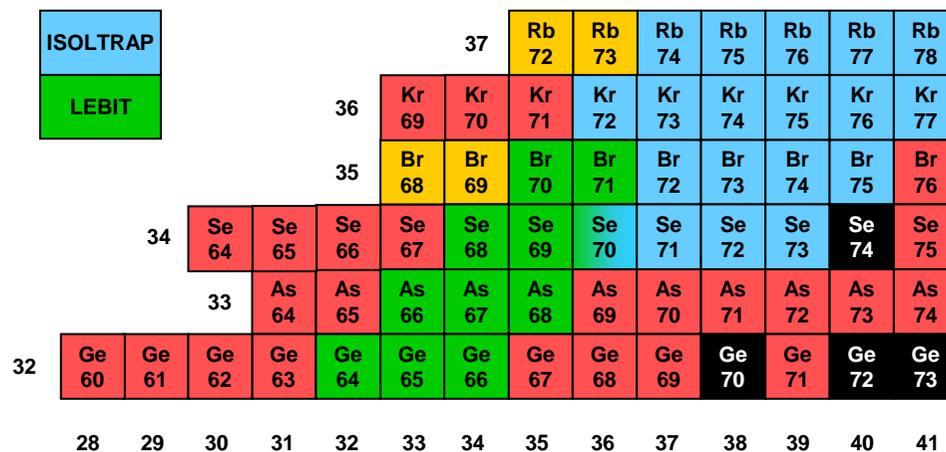
³⁴Ar: F. Herfurth et al., Eur. Phys. J. A **15**, 17 (2002)
²²Mg: M. Mukherjee et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **93**, 150801 (2004)
⁴⁶V: G. Savard et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **95**, 102501 (2005)
³⁸Ca: G. Bollen et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **96**, 152501 (2006)
⁶⁶As: P. Schury et al., Phys. Rev. C **75**, 055801 (2007)
⁵⁰Mn, ⁵⁴Co: T. Eronen et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **100**, 132502 (2008)

⁷⁴Rb: A. Kellerbauer et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **93**, 072502 (2004)
²²Mg: G. Savard et al., Phys. Rev. C **70**, 042501 (2004)
⁶²Ga: T. Eronen et al., Phys. Lett. B **636**, 191 (2006)
²⁶Al^m, ⁴²Sc, ⁴⁶V: T. Eronen et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **97**, 232501 (2006)
³⁸Ca: S. George et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. **98**, 162501 (2007)
³⁴Cl, ³⁸K^m: T. Eronen et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **103**, 252501 (2009)



FUTURE TESTS REQUIRE (Hardy, Towner (2009)):

- improve the precision of 9 best values
- $T_z = -1$ nuclides [$18 < A < 42$] (nuclear structure corrections)
- $T_z = 0$ nuclides [$A > 62$] (test structure-dependent corrections, IMME coefficients)



- via reference nuclide ?

$$m = \frac{V_{c,REF}}{V_c} (m_{REF} - m_e) + m_e$$

- direct doublet available ?

$$Q = (m_M - m_D) = \left(\frac{V_D}{V_M} - 1 \right) \cdot (m_D - m_e)$$

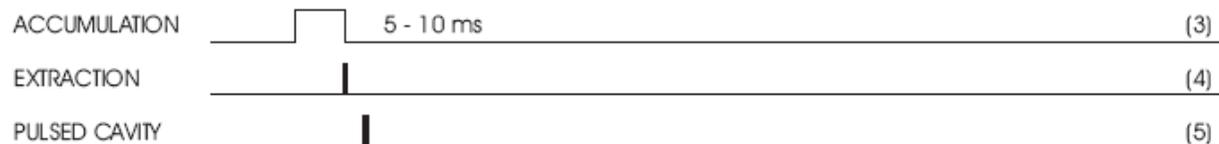
NUCLIDES & ISOMERIC STATES	T_z	HALF-LIFE	MASS EXCESS	Eex	Q	Q
		$T_{1/2}$	(keV)	(keV)	(keV)	(keV)
^{66}As	0	95.79 ms	-52018(30) ^a		9589(30)	9579(26) ^d
^{66}Ge	1	2.26 h	-61607.0(2.4) ^a			
^{70}Br	0	79.12 ms	-51425(15) ^b			
$^{70}\text{Br}^m$ (9+)		2.2 s		2292.2(0.8) ^c	10504(15)	9970(170) ^d
^{70}Se	1	41.1 m	-61929.7(1.6) ^b			

Data from: ^a P. Schury, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **75**, 055801 (2007).
^c D.G. Jenkins *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **65**, 064307 (2002).

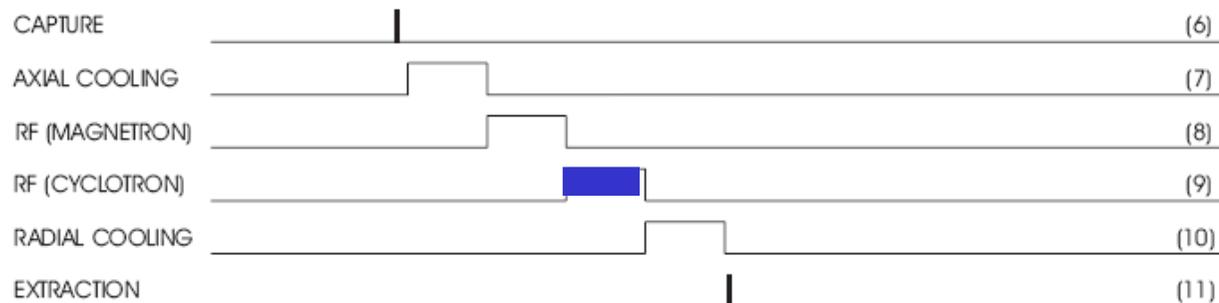
^b J. Savory, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **102**, 132501 (2009).
^d J.C. Hardy & I.S. Towner, Phys. Rev. C **79**, 055502(2009).

A POSSIBLE TIMING CYCLE OF AN INDIVIDUAL FREQUENCY MEASUREMENT

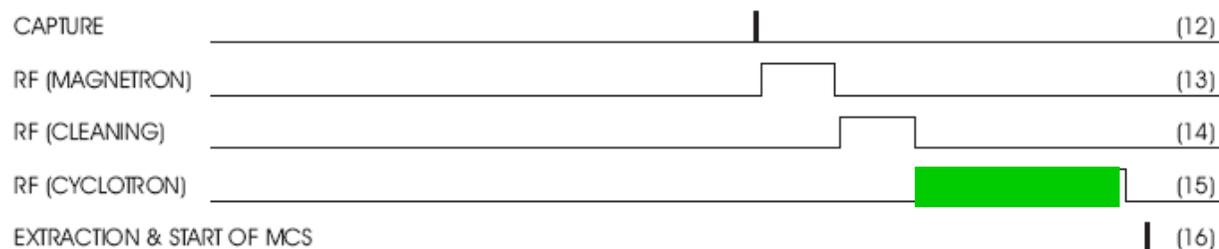
RFQ - BUNCHER



COOLER TRAP



PRECISION TRAP



⁶⁶ As	⁷⁰ Br
96 ms	79 ms
10	10
20	15
10	10
35	35
10	10
10	10
160	120
255	210

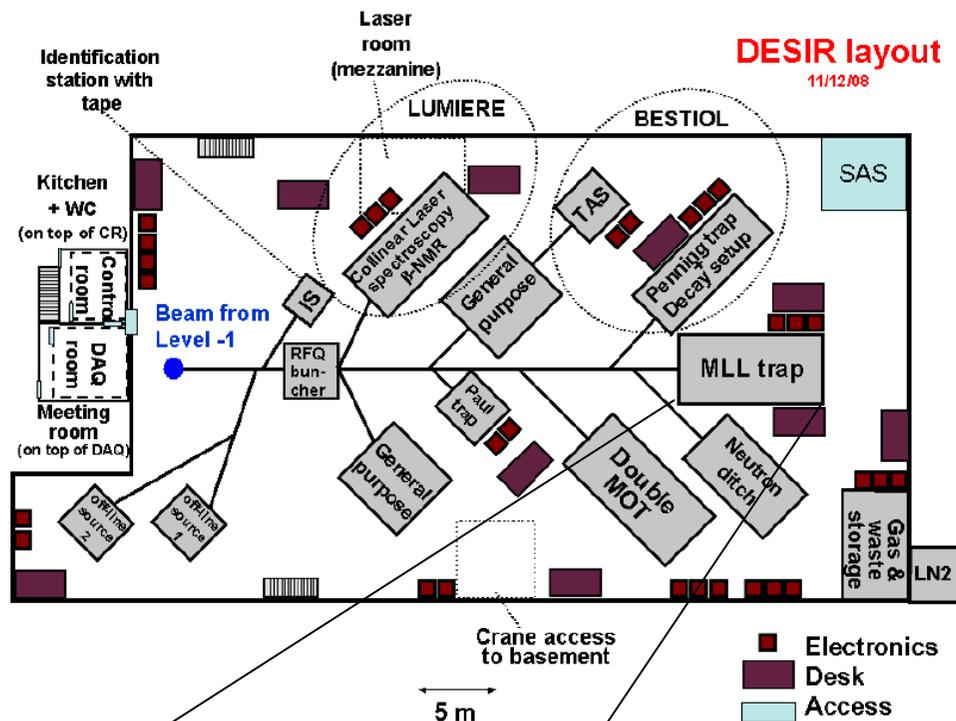
FWHM :
1 – 1.1 MeV



⁷⁰Br^m

δv/v :
3 – 4 * 10⁻⁷

A total time of about 2.7 half-lives -> Masses (Q values) within few keV precision



On ^{66}As (^{70}Br ?)

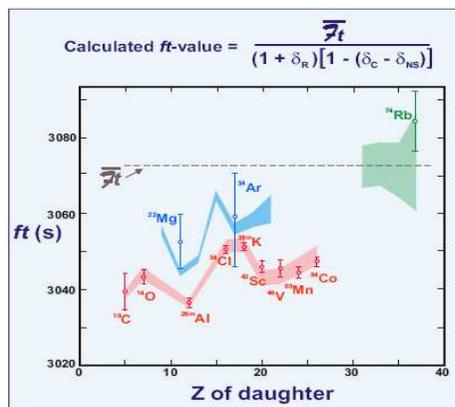
- Production (@ Spiral 1) :
 - 10^6 nuclides at target
 - $10^2 - 10^3$ pps
- with efficiency ($\sim 5\%$)
- few 10 pps available for a mass measurement

• Production (@ S3)

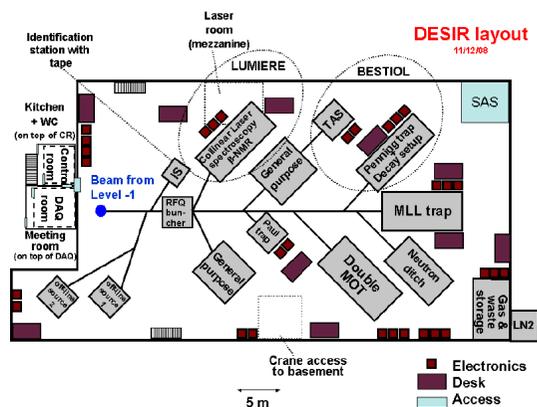
^{66}As : $4 * 10^6$ pps

^{70}Br : $7 * 10^6$ pps





- CVC hypothesis is confirmed & the unitarity of the CKM matrix is fulfilled.
- Future measurements on **new** superallowed beta emitters are needed to verify the theoretical corrections $(\delta_C - \delta_{NS})$.



- Heavy ($A > 62$), $T_Z = 0$ nuclides, like ^{66}As and ^{70}Br , become available at DESIR
 -> precise mass / Q-value determination of the superallowed decay with MLLTRAP.

Eva Gartzke

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Jerzy Szerypo

Peter Thirolf

THANKS FOR
YOUR
ATTENTION !!