# Testing Lorentz, Invariance in weak decay of <sup>20</sup>Na atoms

Katsunori Yai, Elwin Dijck, Stefan Müller, Gerco Onderwater, Hans Wilschut, Rob Timmermans 19/12/2011 KVI, University of Groningen The Netherlands

# Outline

- Ideal Form
- Theory
  - What is the Lorentz Symmetry?
  - Lorentz Invariance Violation
- Experiment
  - Approach
- 1. Production :  ${}^{20}Ne(p,n){}^{20}Na$
- 2. Stopping : Al foil & HAVAR foil &

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~2atm of Ne gas
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- 3. Polarization : optical pumping
- 4. Detection :  ${}^{20}Na \rightarrow {}^{20}Ne + e^+ + v_e$ NaI-detectors (e<sup>+</sup>) and Ge-detector (γ-ray)
- Conclusion : beam-time 14-19/11/2011
- For Next Beam-time

# Ideal Form







- Standard Model Extension
- Hope to unite quantum mechanics and gravity
  - $\rightarrow$  Lorentz Invariance Violation (LIV)
- Weak decay sector is essentially unexplored
- Figure on the left : Only Parity violation
- Counting rate of β-particle
- Center : Normal signal (black)
- Top : polarized up (blue: forward spin direction, red: opposite spin direction)
- Bottom : polarized down
- Lifetimes are all the same. (LI is hold)

# Ideal Form







- Standard Model Extension
- Hope to unite quantum mechanics and gravity
  - $\rightarrow$  Lorentz Invariance Violation (LIV)
- Weak decay sector is essentially unexplored
- Figure on the left : LIV
- Counting rate of β-particle
- Center : unpolarized LIV
- Top & Bottom : polarized LIV
- <u>Lifetimes</u> change with regard to nuclear spin direction if the orientation of the polarization changes.

## Lorentz Invariance Violation

- LI : No dependence on reference **frame** 
  - Orientation in laboratory frame
  - Earth rotation (day-night)
  - Earth revolution
    - (relation to the solar system)
- > <u>LIV</u>: made by special direction  $\hat{n}$  (red arrow)





 Search for violations induced by various frames
 "deliberate" reorientation= weak decays of <u>spin-polarized</u> <sup>20</sup>Na





# <<u>Approach> 1. Production</u>

- $\checkmark$  <sup>20</sup>Ne+p $\rightarrow$ <sup>21</sup>Na\* (or <sup>22</sup>Na\*) $\rightarrow$ <sup>20</sup>Na+n (or <sup>20</sup>Na+2n)
- $\checkmark t_{1/2}^{(20}Na)=0.448s$
- ✓ Junks : <sup>19</sup>Ne( $t_{1/2}$ =17s), <sup>18</sup>Ne( $t_{1/2}$ =1.67s)
- $\checkmark~^{20}$ Na ~106/s (~104/s/pnA, ~100pnA)





## 2. Stopping & Schematic Setup



## **3.** Polarization $\rightarrow$ Optical pumping

 $\checkmark$  circularly polarized  $\sigma^{\pm}$  light

#### To make polarized nuclei



### 4. Detection

 $^{20}$ Na  $\rightarrow$   $^{20}$ Ne + e<sup>+</sup> + v<sub>e</sub> + y-ray (1.63MeV)

- <u>NaI-detectors</u> to measure 511keV y-ray coincidences (electron-positron pair annihilation)
  - Observing Parity violating asymmetry with polarized nuclei
  - Observing further asymmetry
- $figure{} Ge-detector$  to measure → 1.63MeV (or 511keV)  $\gamma$ -rays
  - Daughter nuclei decay y-rays



#### Preliminary Beam Test & Analysis



- Comparing coincidences of 511keV γ-rays
  (e<sup>+</sup>annihilations from σ<sup>+</sup> or σ<sup>-</sup> polarized Na atoms' weak decay)
  Na beam: 2s ON & 2s OFF
- Most of the junks have little effect
   (because they have long half-life)

#### Preliminary Beam Test & Analysis

 The average of NaI coincidences asymmetry rate ~0.15% (red-blue of previous slide)



• Too small to detect LIV!

## For next beam-time

#### $\checkmark$ Efficiently collecting <sup>20</sup>Na

- More neutralization
- Strictly simulation to stop in the very center of Cell
   (This calculation is my work by using SRIM and Geant4)
- $\checkmark$  Efficiently polarizing  $^{20}Na$ 
  - Adjusting wavelength (or using D1 probe laser)
  - Increasing intensity of pumping laser
- ✓ Efficiently collecting γ-ray 511keV
  - Increasing NaI-coincidences
- ✓ Purify Ne buffer gas

# Revenge in the next beam-time (End of January?)





### extra

# Three generic experiments

 $\succ$  dependence on the frame  $\hat{n}$  fixed at cosmological scale



detect the  $\beta$ -decay distribution for polarized nuclei