

# Are Ordinary Nuclear Matter Metastable?

Collapsed nuclei based on phenomenological nuclear-force model

A. R. Bodmer, Phys Rev D (1971)

Superheavy elementary particles,  $10 - 10^5$  amu

R. N. Cahn and S. L. Glashow, Science (1981)

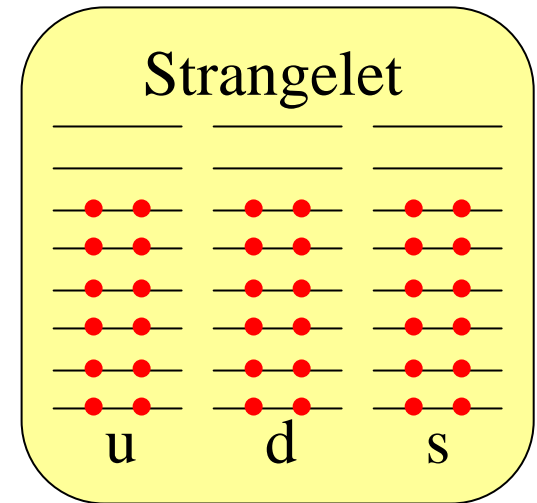
Strange quark matter, quark nuggets, strangelets...

E. Witten, Phys. Rev. D 30, 272 (1984)

E. Farhi and R. L. Jaffe, Phys Rev D (1985)

Review of speculative “disaster scenarios” at RHIC

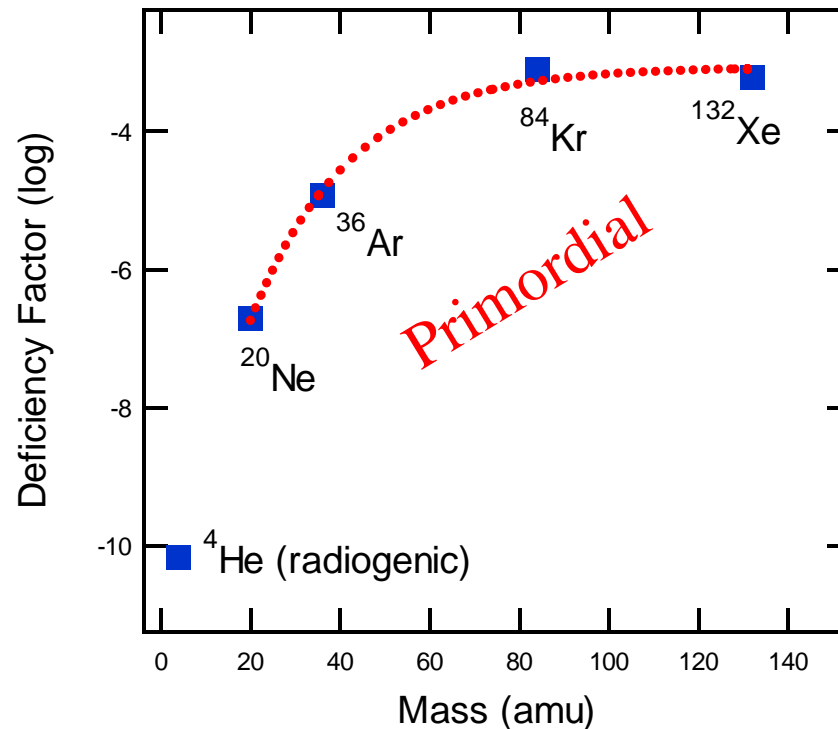
R. L. Jaffe, W. Busza, F. Wilczek, and J. Sandweiss, RMP (2000)



“Our knowledge on the possible existence in nature of stable exotic particles depends solely upon experimental observation.” -- *John Schiffer*

# Noble Gases on Earth and in the Solar System

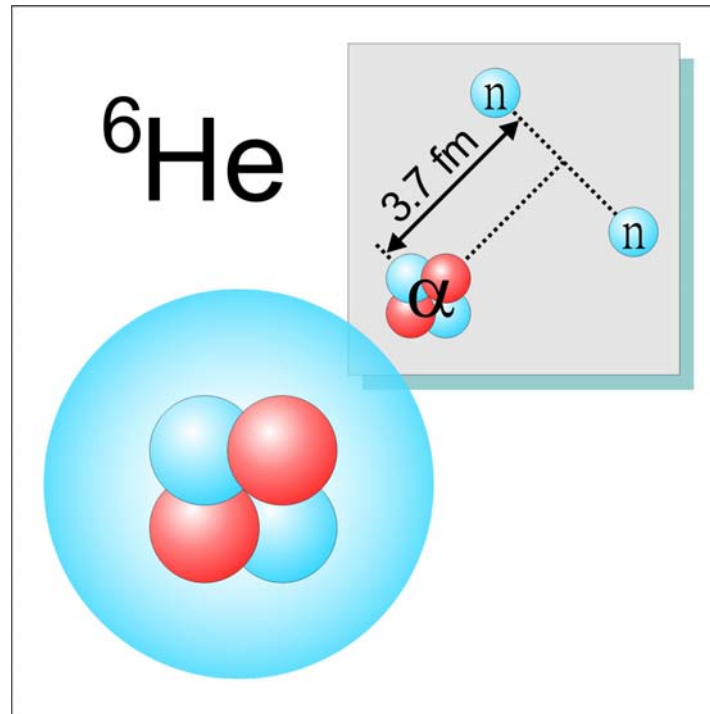
$$\text{Deficiency Factor} = \frac{\text{Terrestrial Atomic Abundance}}{\text{Solar Atomic Abundance}}$$



*H. E. Suess. Some chemical aspects of the evolution of the terrestrial atmosphere, Tellus (1966)*

*Anders and N. Grevesse. Abundances of the elements: meteoritic and solar. Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta (1989)*

# Laser Trapping and Probing of the Exotic He-6 Atoms



This work is supported by U.S. DOE, Office of Nuclear Physics

# Effective Model & Quantum Monte Carlo Calculation

*S. Pieper and R. Wiringa. Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 51, 53 (2001)*

Two-body potential  
*Argonne V18*

$$H = \sum_i K_i + \sum_{i < j} v_{ij}^{\gamma} + v_{ij}^{\pi} + v_{ij}^R$$

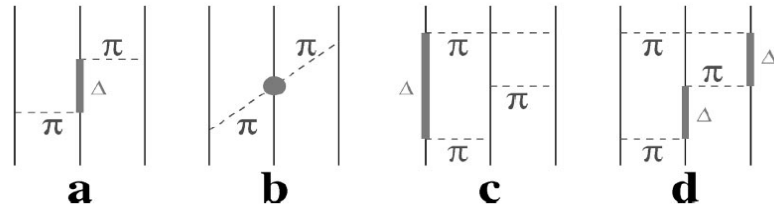
EM                  1- $\pi$                   short-range

Coupling parameters fit to NN scattering data

Problem: binding energy of most light nuclei too small

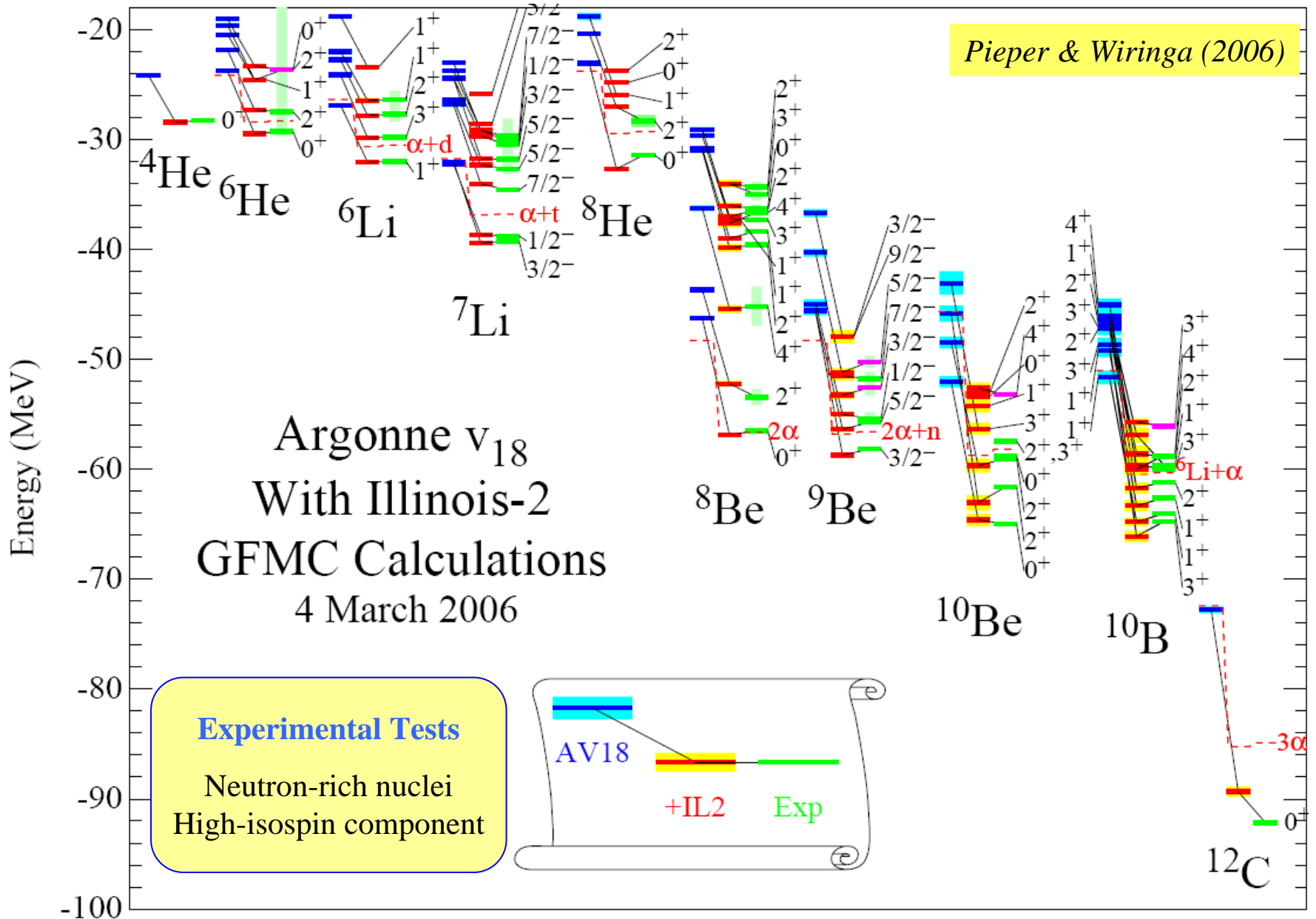
Three-body potential  
*Illinois-2*

$$V_{ijk} = V_{ijk}^{2\pi} + V_{ijk}^{3\pi} + V_{ijk}^R$$



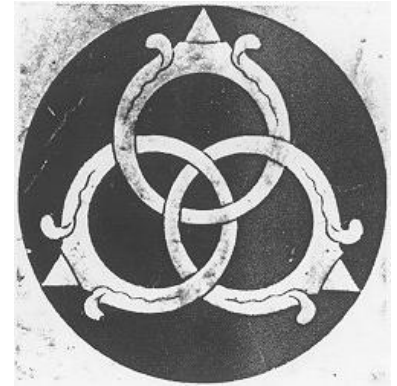
Coupling parameters fit to energy levels of light nuclei

# GFMC Calculations of Energy Levels

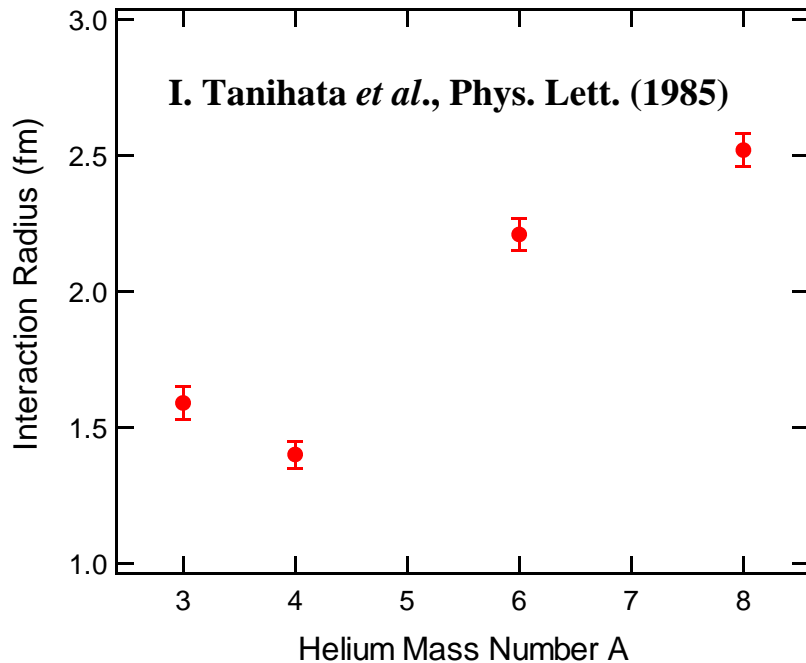


# Halo Nuclei ${}^6\text{He}$ and ${}^8\text{He}$

| Isotope | Half-life | Spin  | Isospin | Core + Valence |
|---------|-----------|-------|---------|----------------|
| He-6    | 807 ms    | $0^+$ | 1       | $\alpha + 2n$  |
| He-8    | 119 ms    | $0^+$ | 2       | $\alpha + 4n$  |



Borromean Rings



## Core-Halo Structure

$$\sigma_I({}^6\text{He}) - \sigma_I({}^4\text{He}) = \sigma_{-2n}({}^6\text{He})$$

$$\sigma_I({}^8\text{He}) - \sigma_I({}^4\text{He}) = \sigma_{-2n}({}^8\text{He}) + \sigma_{-4n}({}^8\text{He})$$

$$\sigma_I({}^8\text{He}) - \sigma_I({}^6\text{He}) \neq \sigma_{-2n}({}^8\text{He})$$

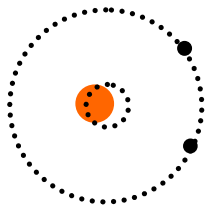
I. Tanihata *et al.*, Phys. Lett. (1992)

# Atomic Isotope Shift

$$\text{Isotope Shift} \quad \delta\nu = \delta\nu_{\text{MS}} + \delta\nu_{\text{FS}}$$

Mass shift:

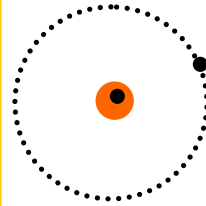
due to nucleus recoil



$$\delta\nu_{\text{MS}} \propto \frac{A - A'}{AA'}$$

Field shift:

due to nucleus size



$$\delta\nu_{\text{FS}} \propto Z \times \Delta[\Psi(0)]^2 \times \delta\langle r^2 \rangle$$

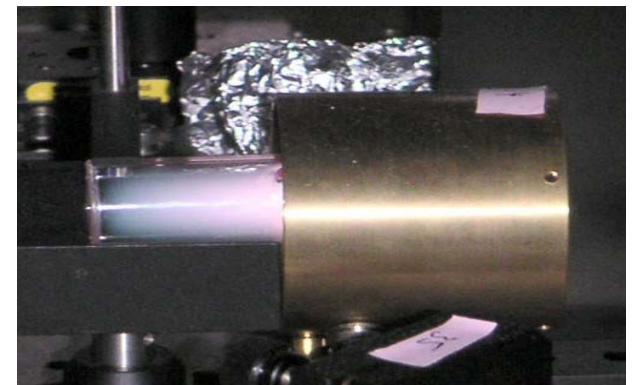
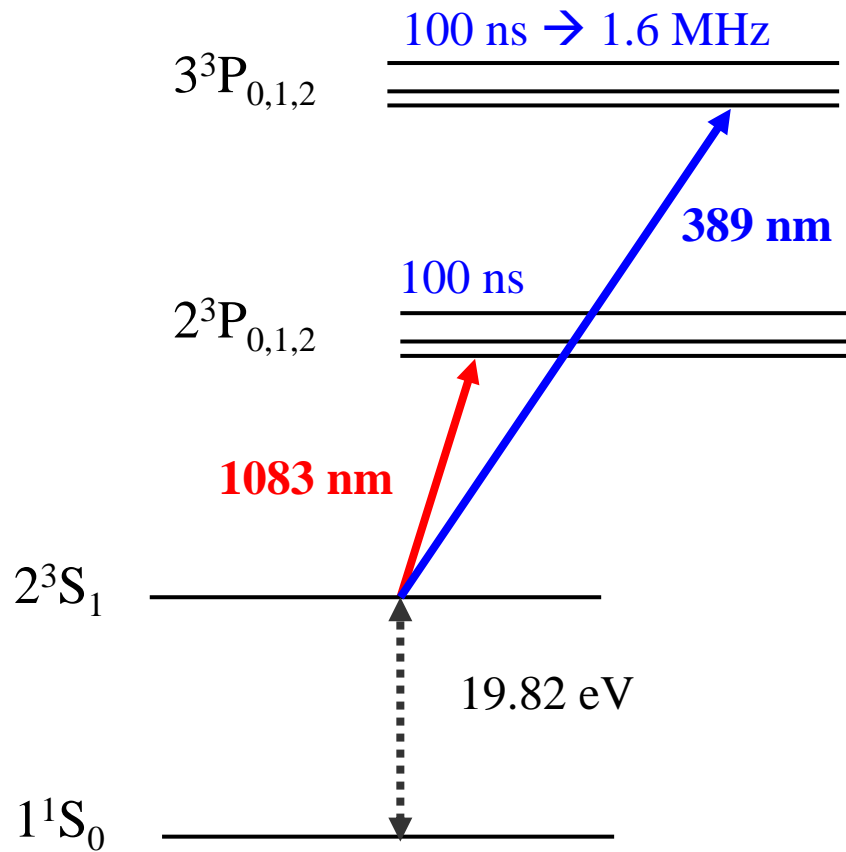
$$\text{IS}(2^3\text{S}_1 - 3^3\text{P}_2) = 43196.202(16) + 1.008(\langle r^2 \rangle_{\text{He-4}} - \langle r^2 \rangle_{\text{He-6}}) \text{ MHz}$$

*Drake, Nucl. Phys. (2004)*

**100 kHz error in frequency  $\rightarrow$  1% error in radius**

# Atomic Energy Levels of Helium

## He energy level diagram



A helium glow discharge



# Approach & Collaboration

Production



Trap and Detection



Precision Spectroscopy



Subtract Mass Shift by  
Atomic Theory



Compare Results with  
Nuclear Theory

## Collaboration list

**ATTA:** P. Mueller<sup>1</sup>, L.-B. Wang<sup>1,2</sup>, K. Bailey<sup>1</sup>,  
R.J. Holt<sup>1</sup>, Z.-T. Lu<sup>1</sup>, T.P. O'Conner<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory

<sup>2</sup>University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

**Heavy Ion Group:** J. Greene<sup>1</sup>, D. Henderson<sup>1</sup>,  
R. Janssens<sup>1</sup>, C.L. Jiang<sup>1</sup>, R. Pardo<sup>1</sup>, M. Paul<sup>2</sup>,  
K. Rehm<sup>1</sup>, J. Schiffer<sup>1</sup>, X. Tang<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory

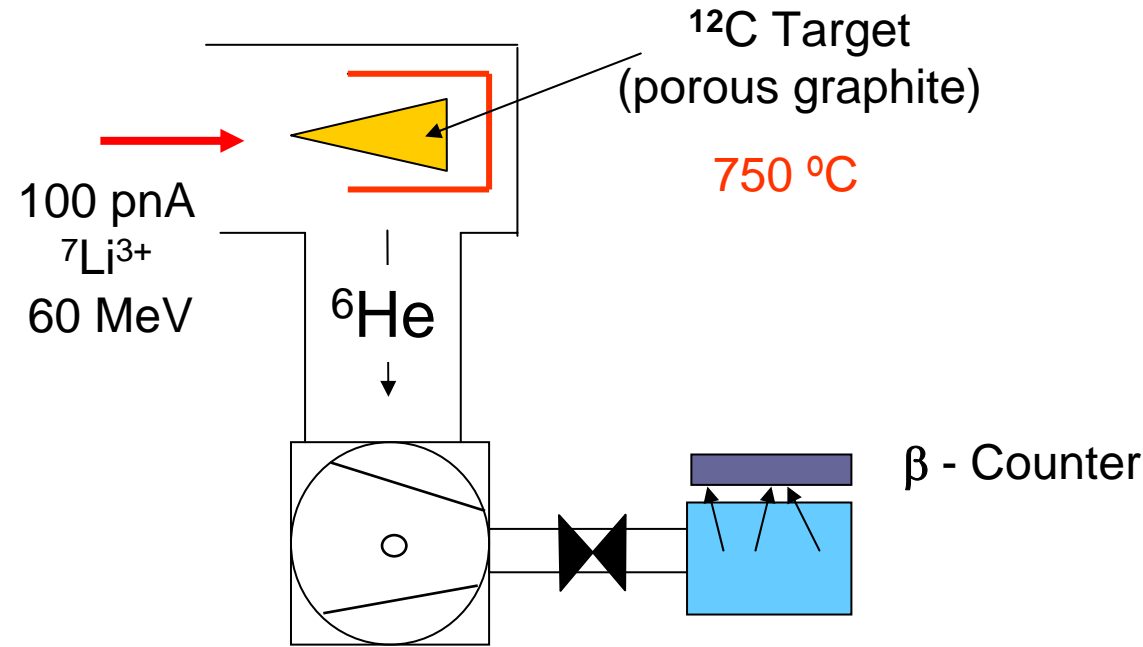
<sup>2</sup>Hebrew University, Israel

**Atomic Theory:** G.W.F. Drake

University of Windsor, Canada

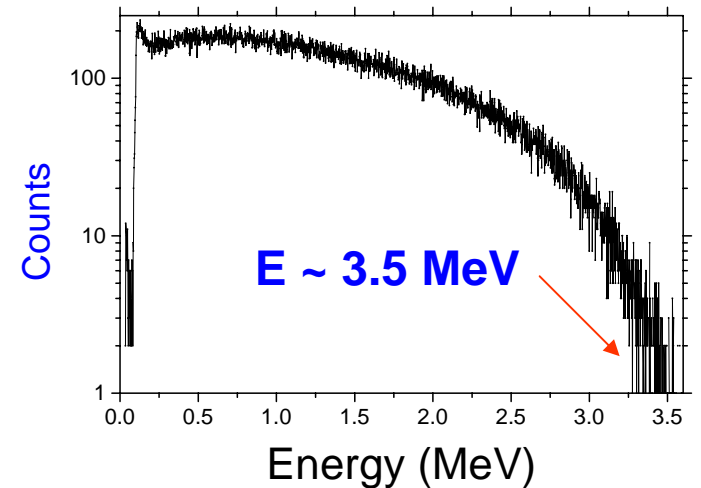
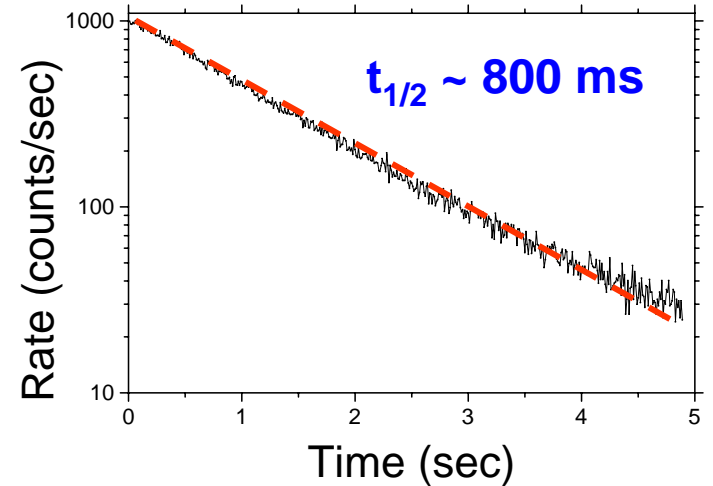
# ${}^6\text{He}$ - Production at ATLAS

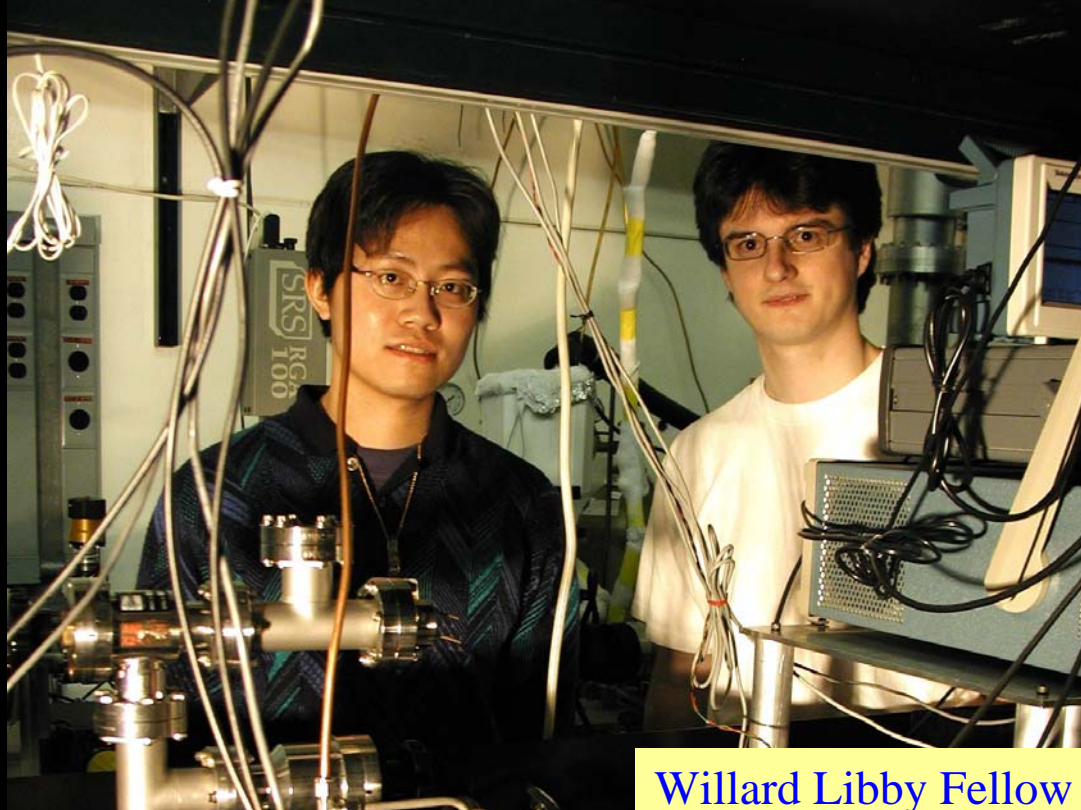
## ${}^{12}\text{C}({}^7\text{Li}, {}^6\text{He}){}^{13}\text{N}$ - Reaction



  ${}^6\text{He}$  atoms extracted:  $\sim 10^6/\text{s}$

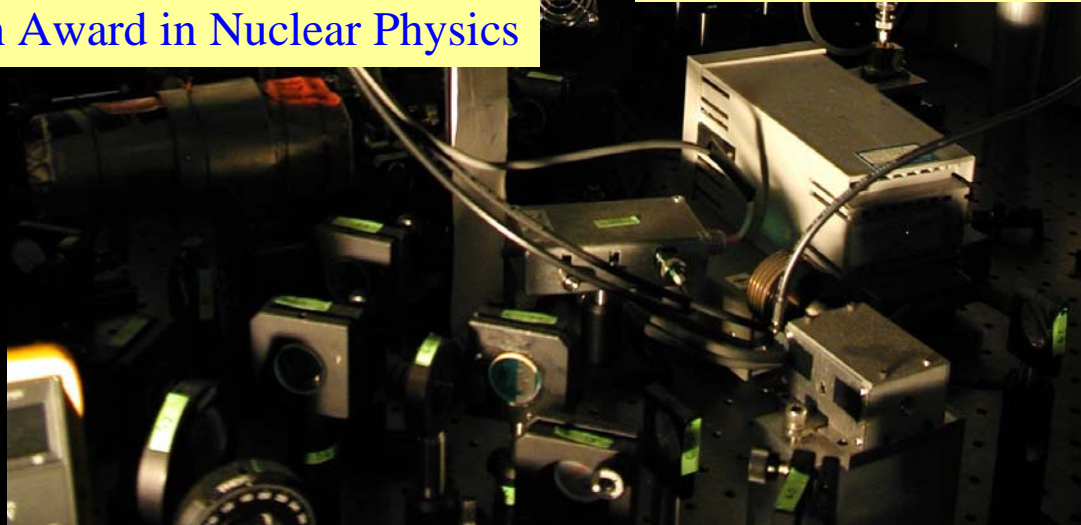
## Identification of ${}^6\text{He}$



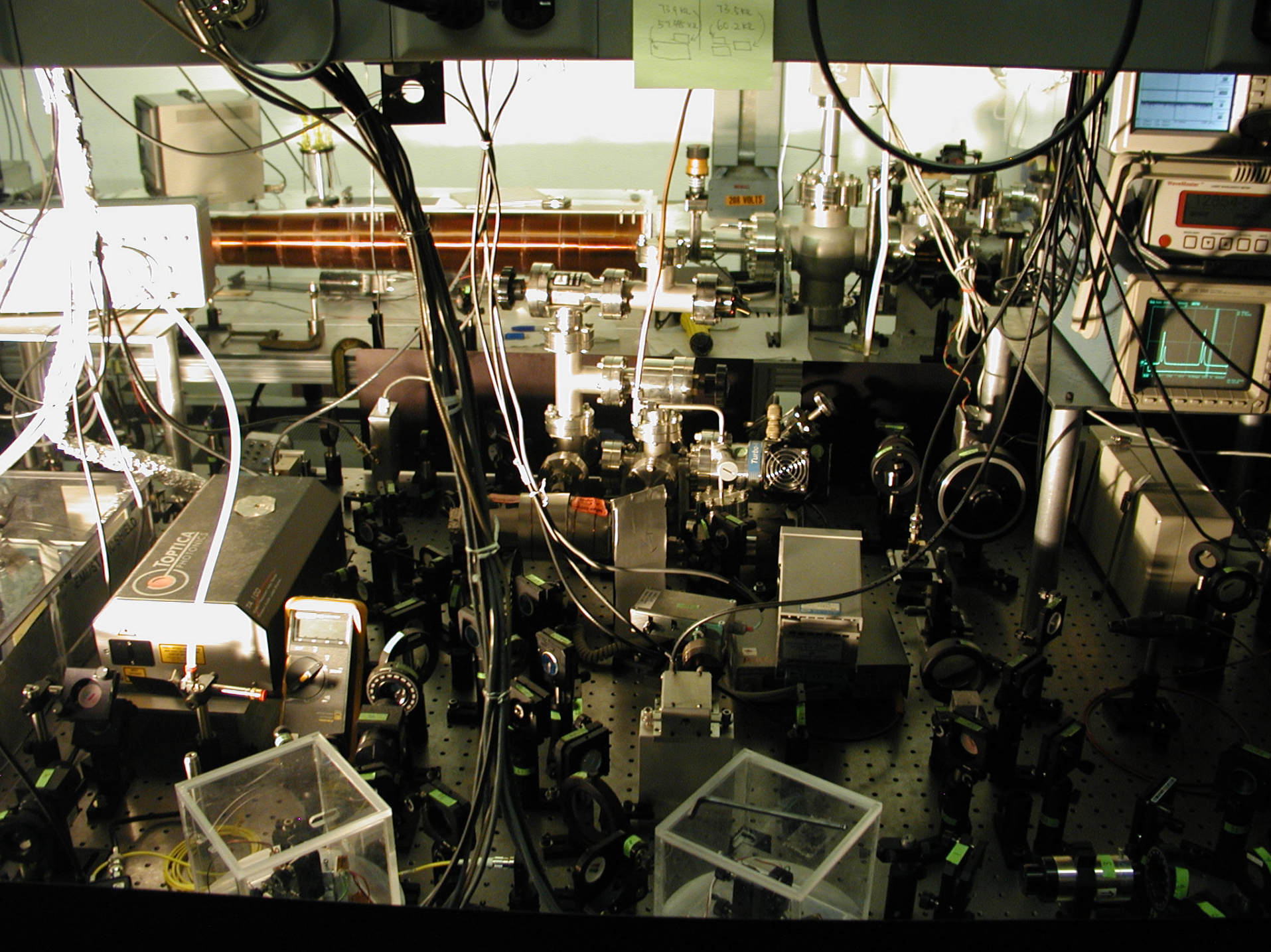


2006 American Physical Society  
Dissertation Award in Nuclear Physics

Willard Libby Fellow  
Spokesperson for  $^8\text{He}$  Collaboration

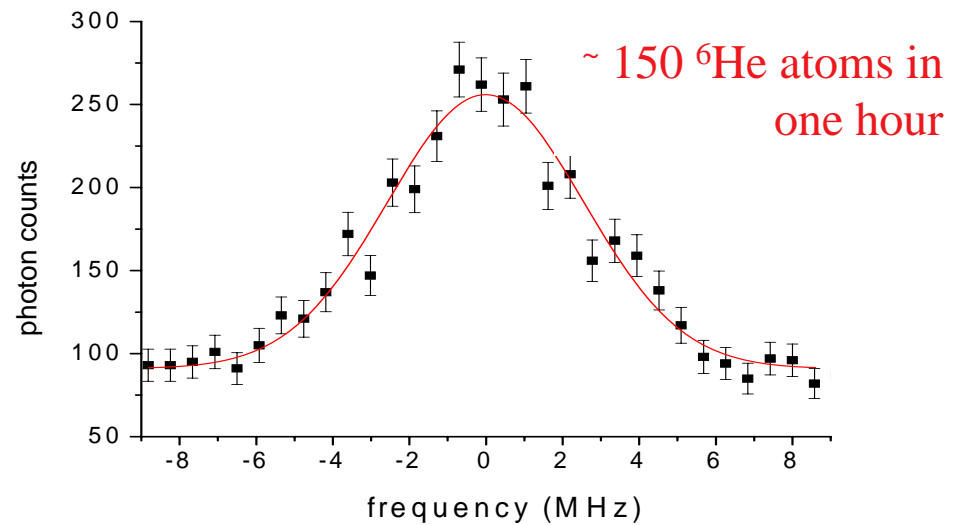
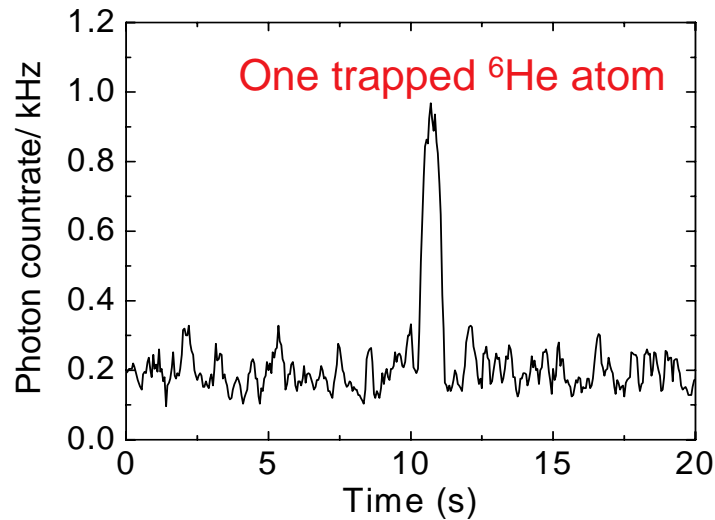
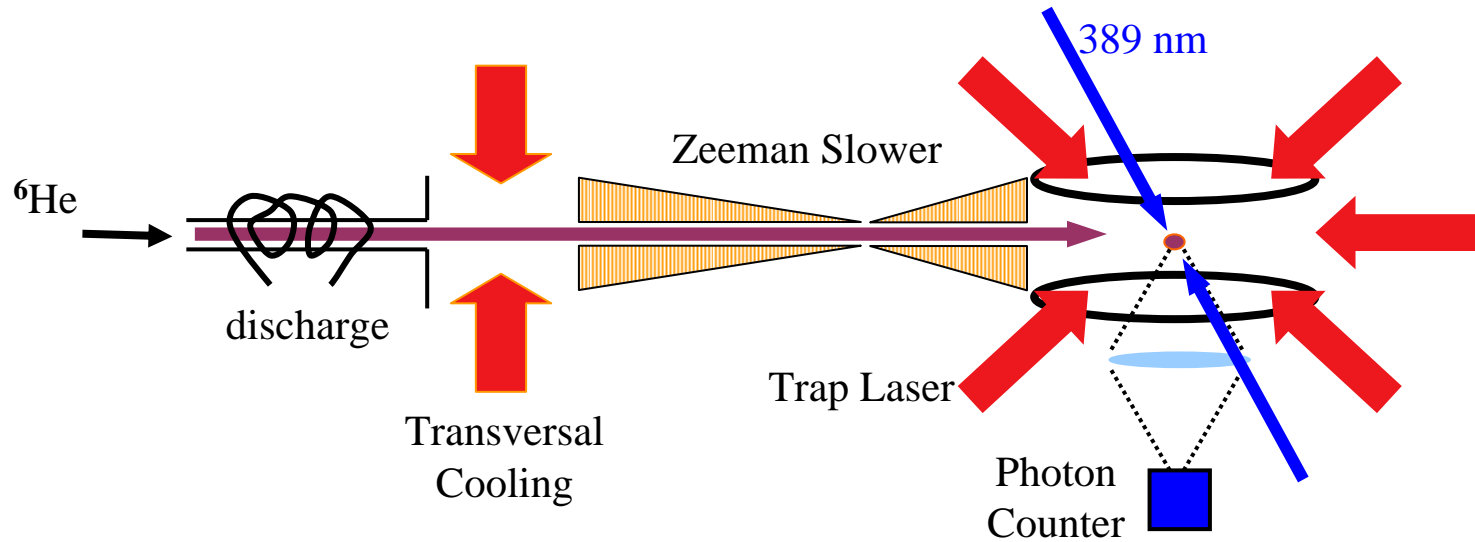


*Peter Müller  
&  
Li-Bang Wang*

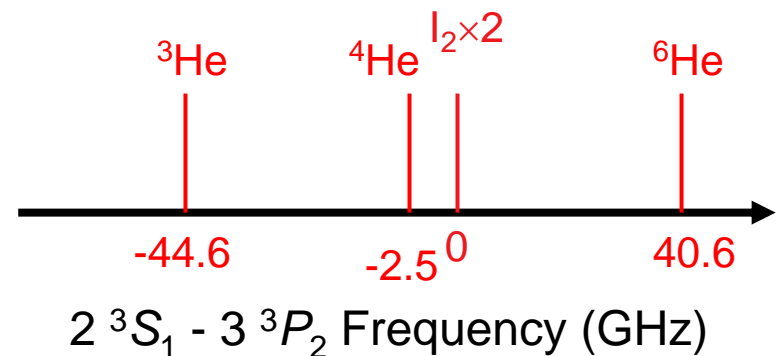
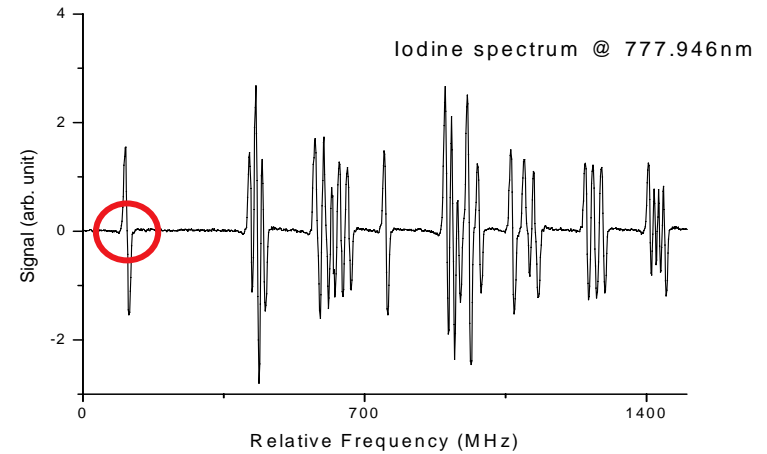
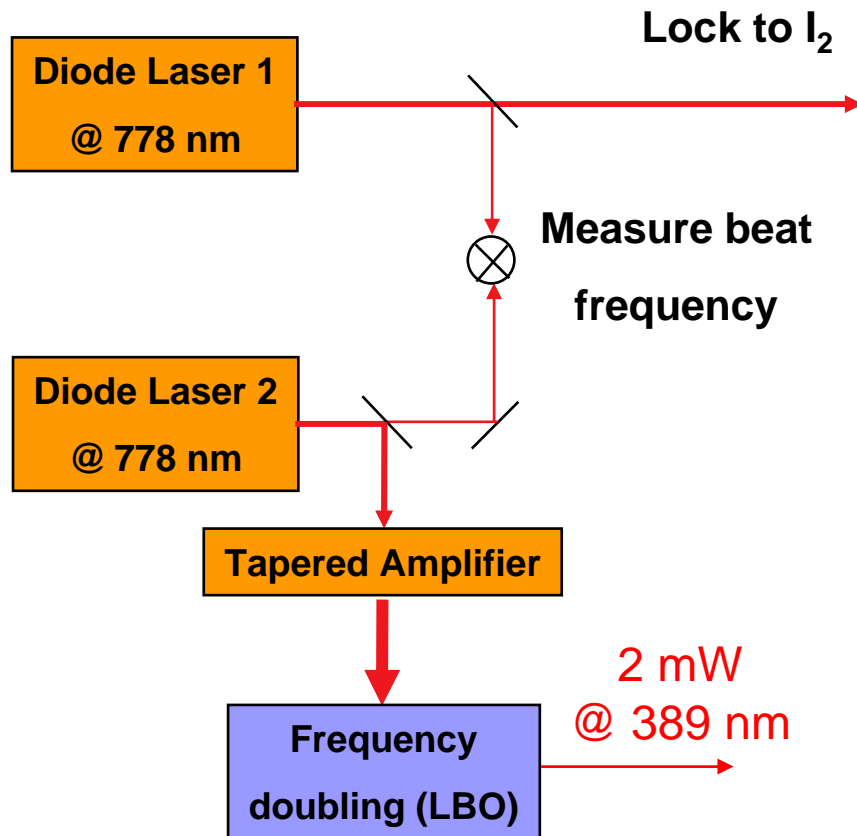


# ${}^6\text{He}$ ( $t_{1/2} = 0.8$ s) Trap: Setup and Data

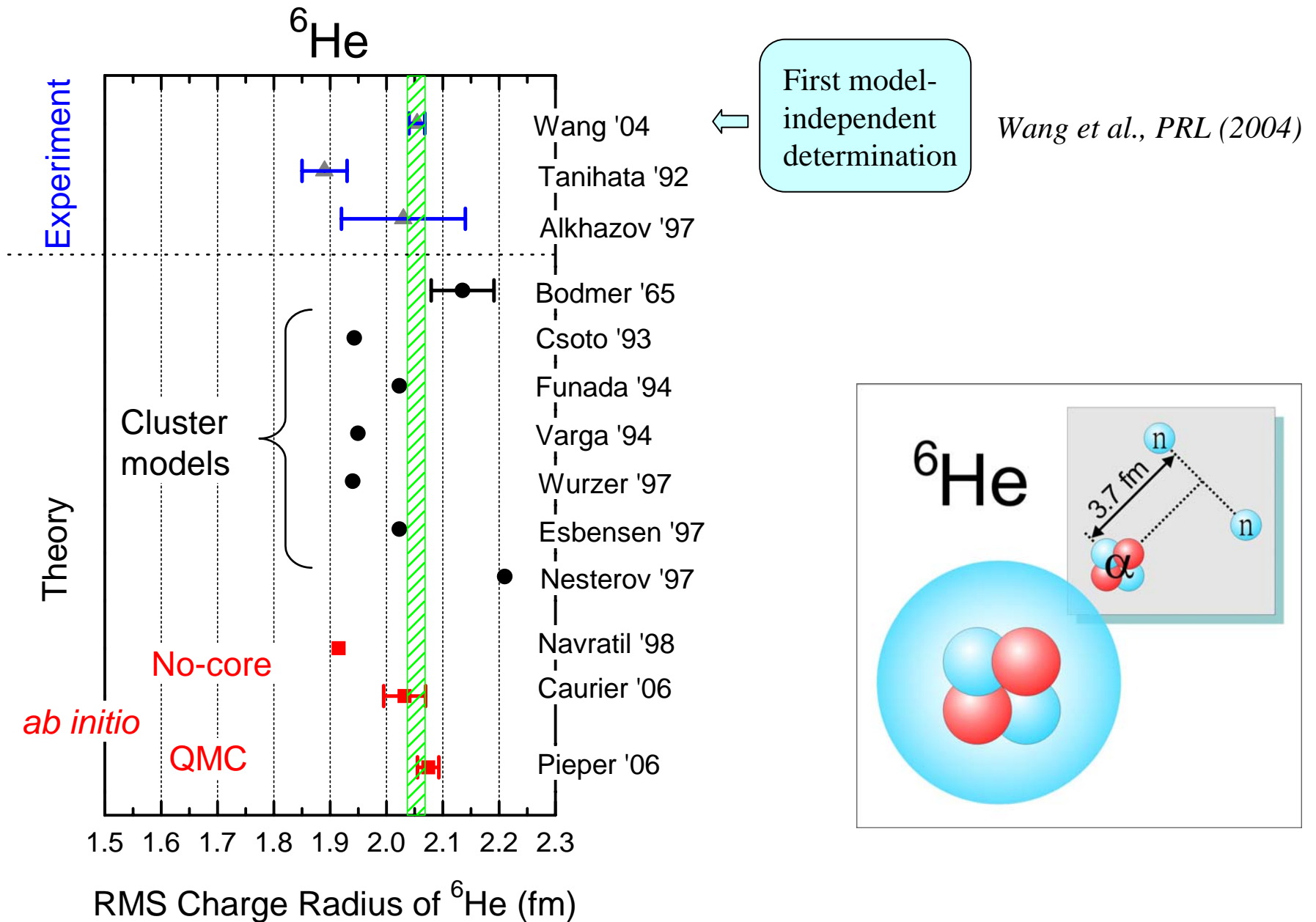
**ATLAS Facility**  
 ${}^{12}\text{C}({}^7\text{Li}, {}^6\text{He}){}^{13}\text{N}$   
 $1 \times 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1} {}^6\text{He}$



# Laser Setup - 389 nm (778 nm)



# A Proving Ground for Nuclear Structure Theories



# Next Goal: $^8\text{He}$

## $^8\text{He}$ Yield

- ❖ ATLAS, Argonne  $< 1 \times 10^4 \text{ s}^{-1}$
- ❖ GANIL, France  $\sim 5 \times 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$

|               |               |               |                 |                 |                  |                  |                  |                 |                 |                 |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|               |               |               |                 |                 | $^{10}\text{N}$  | $^{11}\text{N}$  | $^{12}\text{N}$  | $^{13}\text{N}$ | $^{14}\text{N}$ | $^{15}\text{N}$ |
|               | $^8\text{C}$  | $^9\text{C}$  | $^{10}\text{C}$ | $^{11}\text{C}$ | $^{12}\text{C}$  | $^{13}\text{C}$  | $^{14}\text{C}$  |                 |                 |                 |
|               | $^7\text{B}$  | $^8\text{B}$  | $^9\text{B}$    | $^{10}\text{B}$ | $^{11}\text{B}$  | $^{12}\text{B}$  | $^{13}\text{B}$  |                 |                 |                 |
|               | $^6\text{Be}$ | $^7\text{Be}$ | $^8\text{Be}$   | $^9\text{Be}$   | $^{10}\text{Be}$ | $^{11}\text{Be}$ | $^{12}\text{Be}$ |                 |                 |                 |
| $^4\text{Li}$ | $^5\text{Li}$ | $^6\text{Li}$ | $^7\text{Li}$   | $^8\text{Li}$   | $^9\text{Li}$    | $^{10}\text{Li}$ | $^{11}\text{Li}$ |                 |                 |                 |
| $^3\text{He}$ | $^4\text{He}$ | $^5\text{He}$ | $^6\text{He}$   | $^7\text{He}$   | $^8\text{He}$    | $^9\text{He}$    | $^{10}\text{He}$ |                 |                 |                 |
| $^1\text{H}$  | $^2\text{H}$  | $^3\text{H}$  | $^4\text{H}$    | $^5\text{H}$    | $^6\text{H}$     |                  |                  |                 |                 |                 |
|               | $^1\text{n}$  |               |                 |                 |                  |                  |                  |                 |                 |                 |

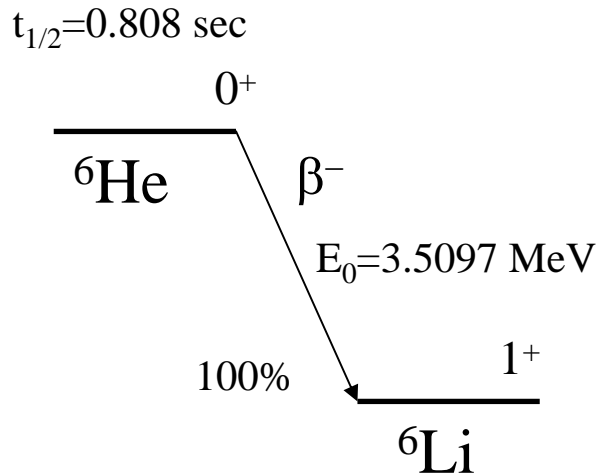
## Current Status

- Proposal to GANIL approved with “highest priority”;
- Improved trap efficiency by a factor of 30;
- Preparation of lab space and safety documents at GANIL is underway.





# Beta-Neutrino Correlation in the Decay of ${}^6\text{He}$



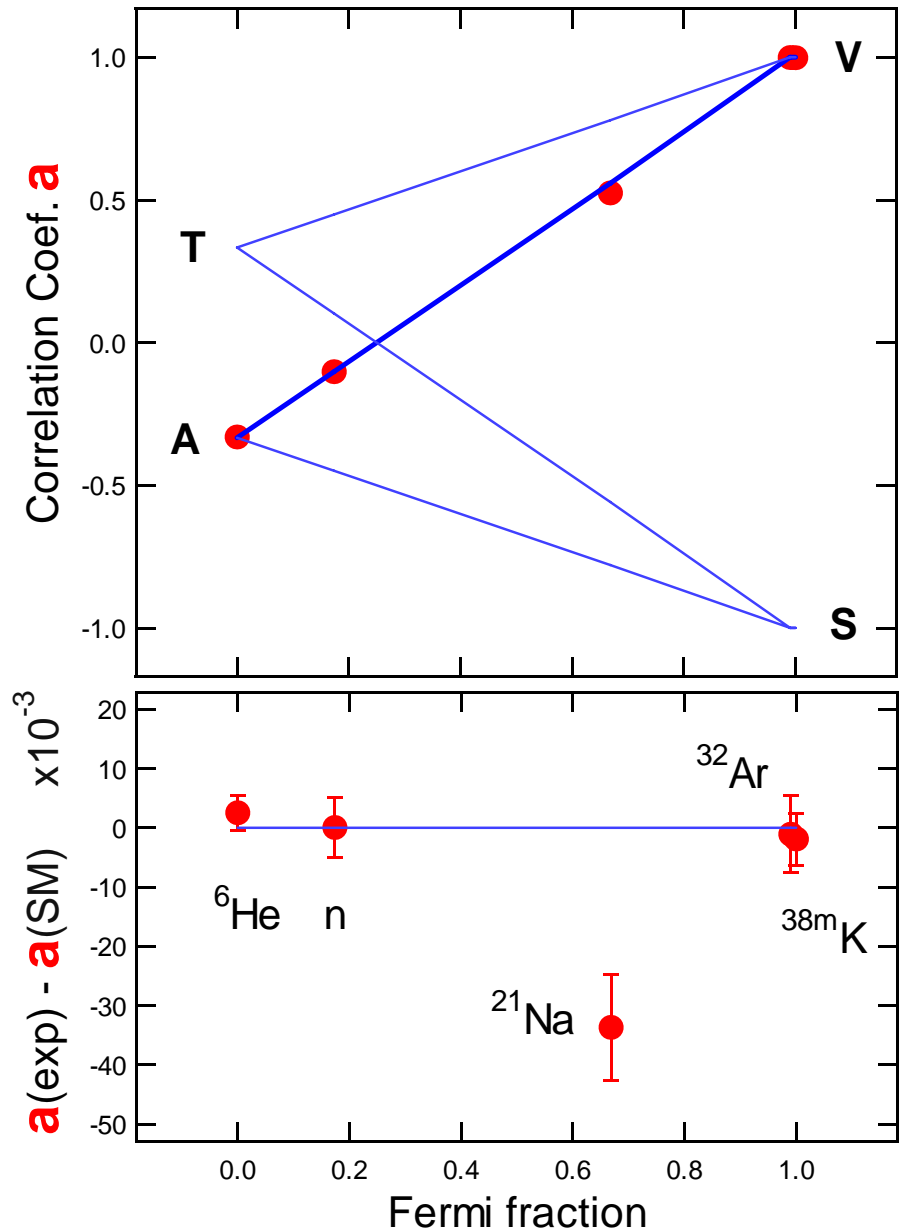
$$N(E_\beta, \theta_{\beta\nu}) \propto 1 + a \cdot \frac{p_\beta}{E_\beta} \cos \theta_{\beta\nu}$$

Best experimental limit:

$$a = -0.3343 \pm 0.0030$$

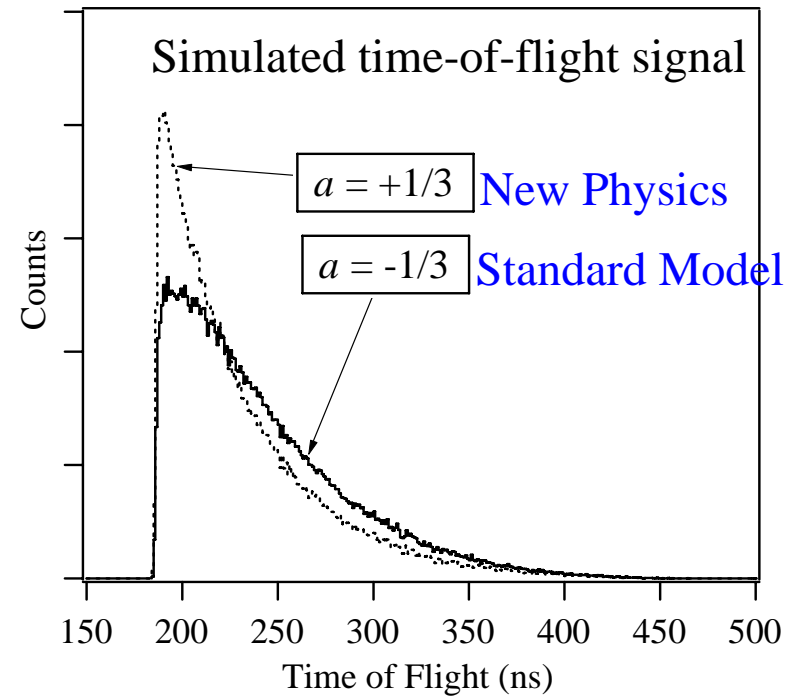
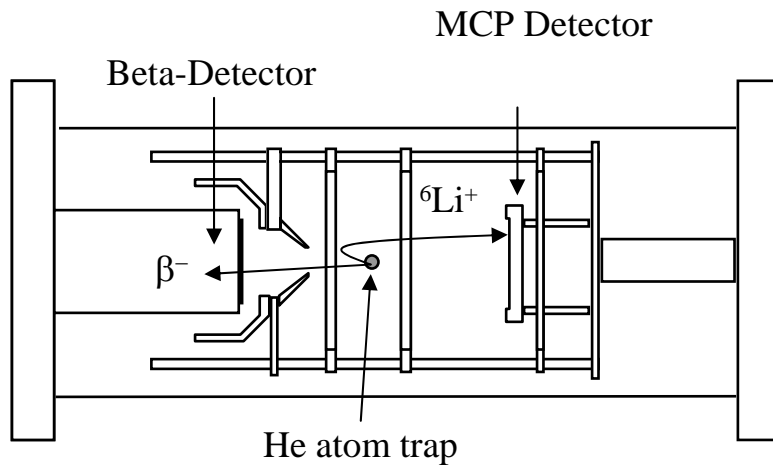
$$\frac{|C_T|^2 + |C'_T|^2}{|C_A|^2 + |C'_A|^2} \leq 0.4\%$$

*Johnson et al., Phys. Rev. (1963)*



# $\beta$ -Decay Study with Laser Trapped ${}^6\text{He}$

- Simple atom, nucleus, decay mode
- Sensitive to tensor current

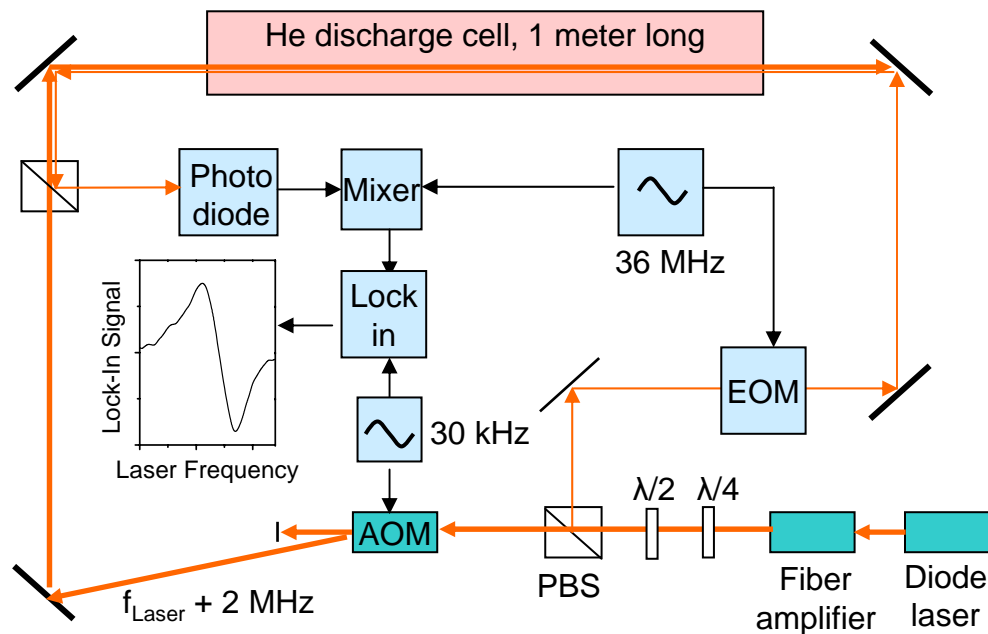
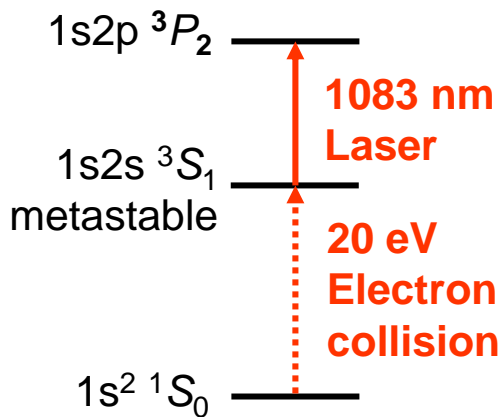


## ${}^6\text{He}$ yield:

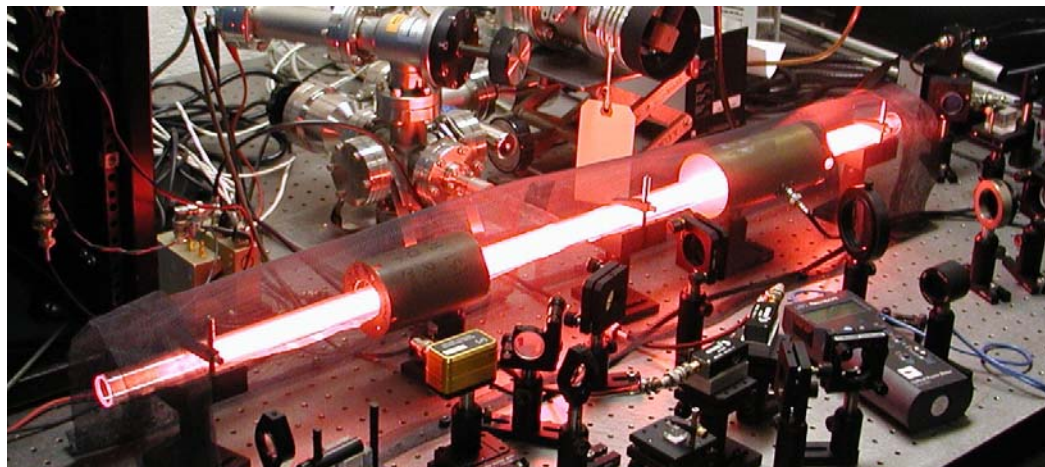
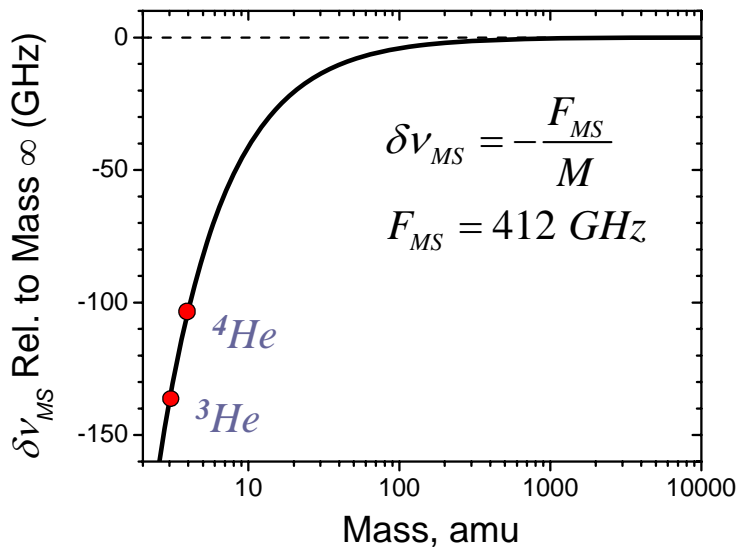
- ATLAS:  $1 \times 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$  with 50 pA  ${}^7\text{Li}$
- High-current facility:  $1 \times 10^{10} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , with 5  $\mu\text{A}$   ${}^1\text{H}$
- Reactor facility:  $1 \times 10^{10} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ,  ${}^9\text{Be}(n, \alpha){}^6\text{He}$

Assume a  ${}^6\text{He}$  rate of  $1 \times 10^4 \text{ s}^{-1}$ ,  
15 minutes,  
 $2 \times 10^5$  coincidence events,  
 $\delta a = \pm 0.008$ .

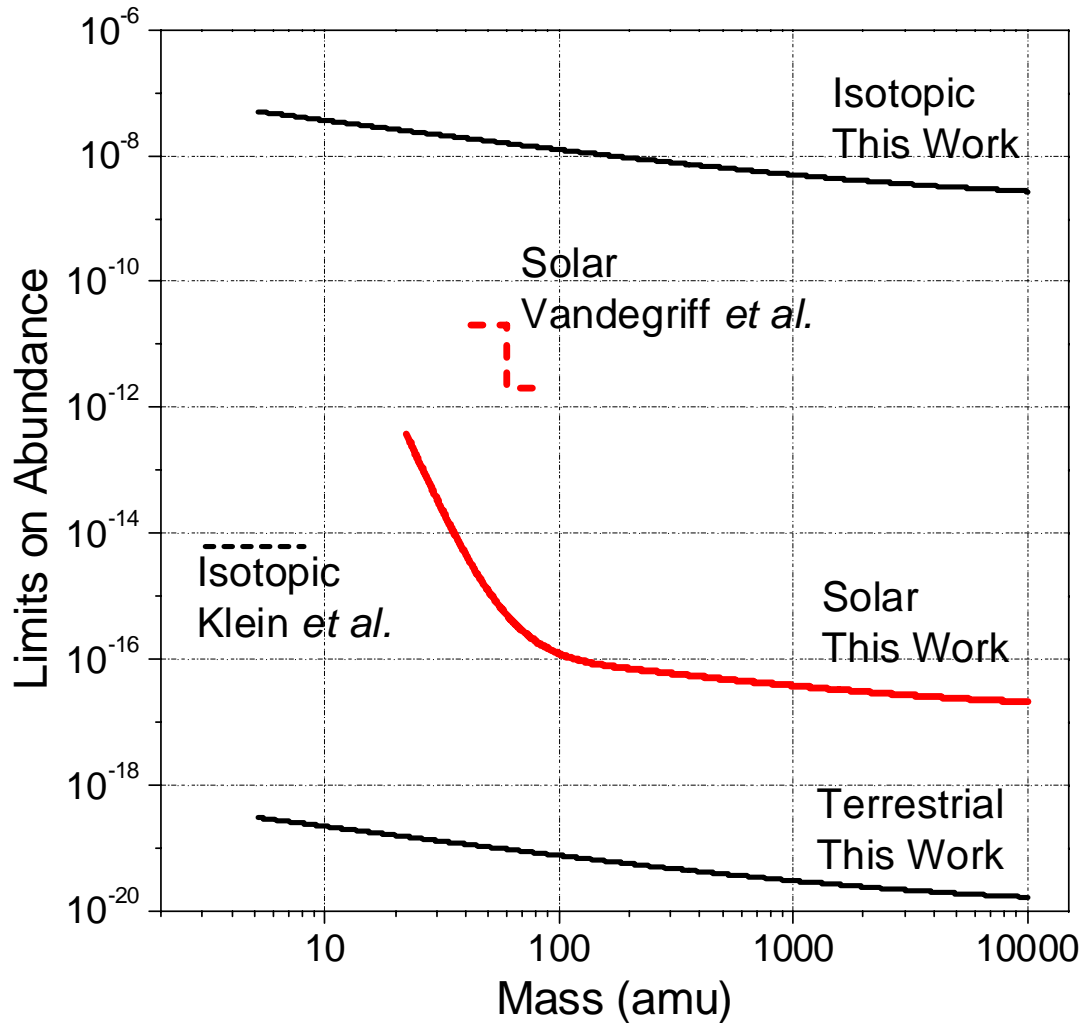
# Frequency-Modulation Saturation Spectroscopy of He\*



## Isotope Shift vs. Mass



# Limits on the Abundance of Anomalously Heavy Helium



Isotopic “per  $^4\text{He}$  in Earth’s atmosphere”

Solar “per atom of all elements in Sun”

Terrestrial “per atom of all elements on Earth”

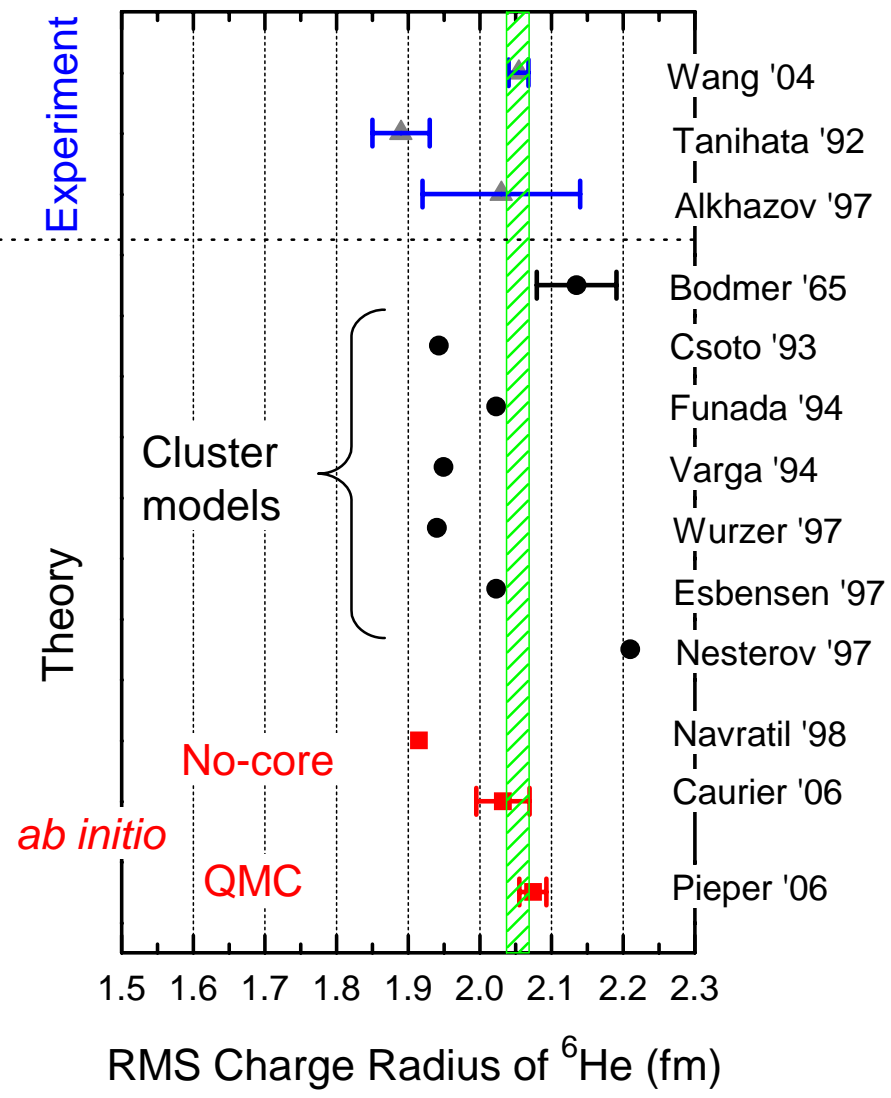
## References:

This work -- P. Mueller *et al.*, PRL 92, 022501 (2004)

Klein *et al.* in Proc. of Symp. on Accelerator Mass Spectrometry, ANL/PHY-81-1 (1981)

Vandegriff *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B365, 418 (1996)

${}^6\text{He}$



${}^8\text{He}$

