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Simple Atom, Extreme Nucleus: Laser Trapping and Probing of He-8

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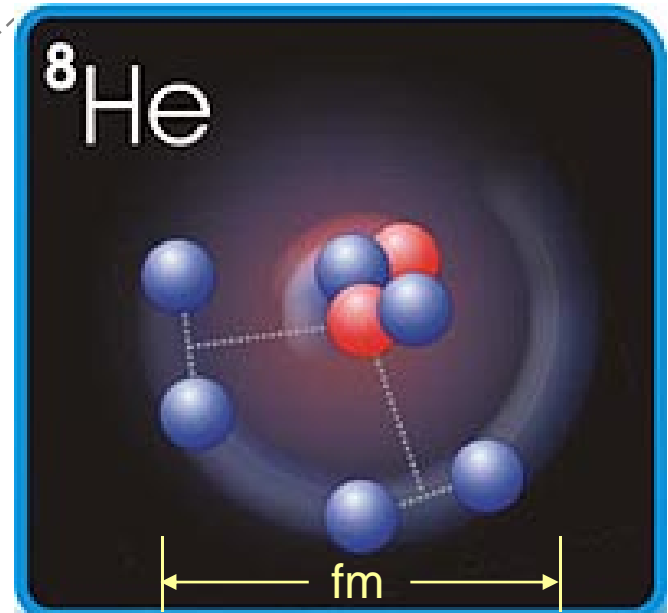
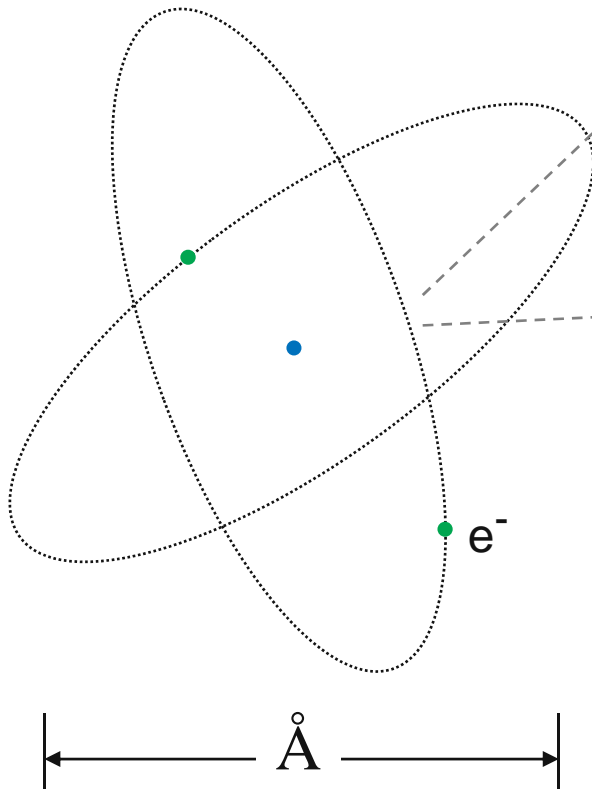
U.S. Department
of Energy

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Funding: DOE, Office of Nuclear Physics

Helium Atom



Ionization Energy of Helium Atom

Level $2\ ^3S_1$

Calculation	1 152 842 741 ± 6	MHz
Experiment	1 152 842 743	MHz

Effective Model of Nuclear Interaction

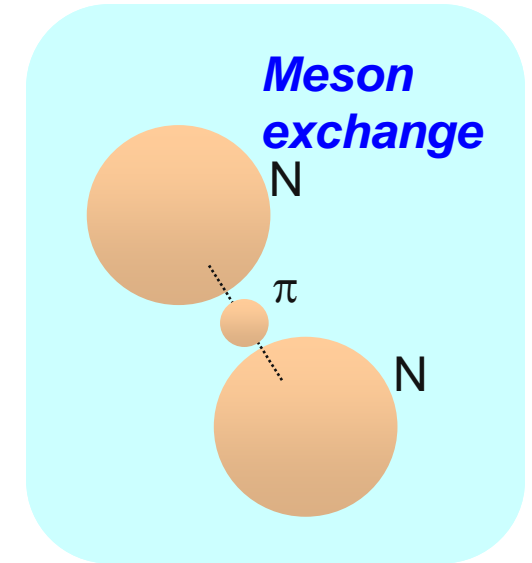
Two-body potential: *Argonne V18*

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

EM 1- π short-range

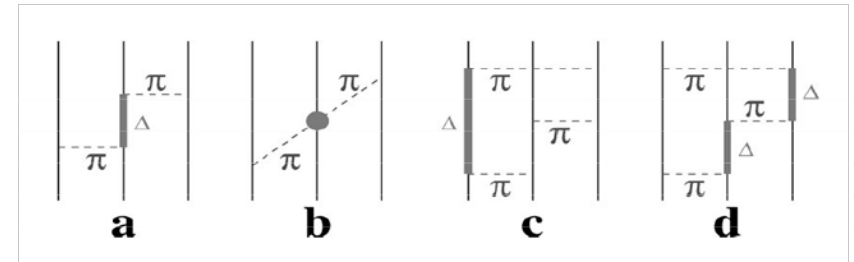
Coupling parameters fit to NN scattering data

Problem: binding energy of most light nuclei too small



Three-body potential: *Illinois-2*

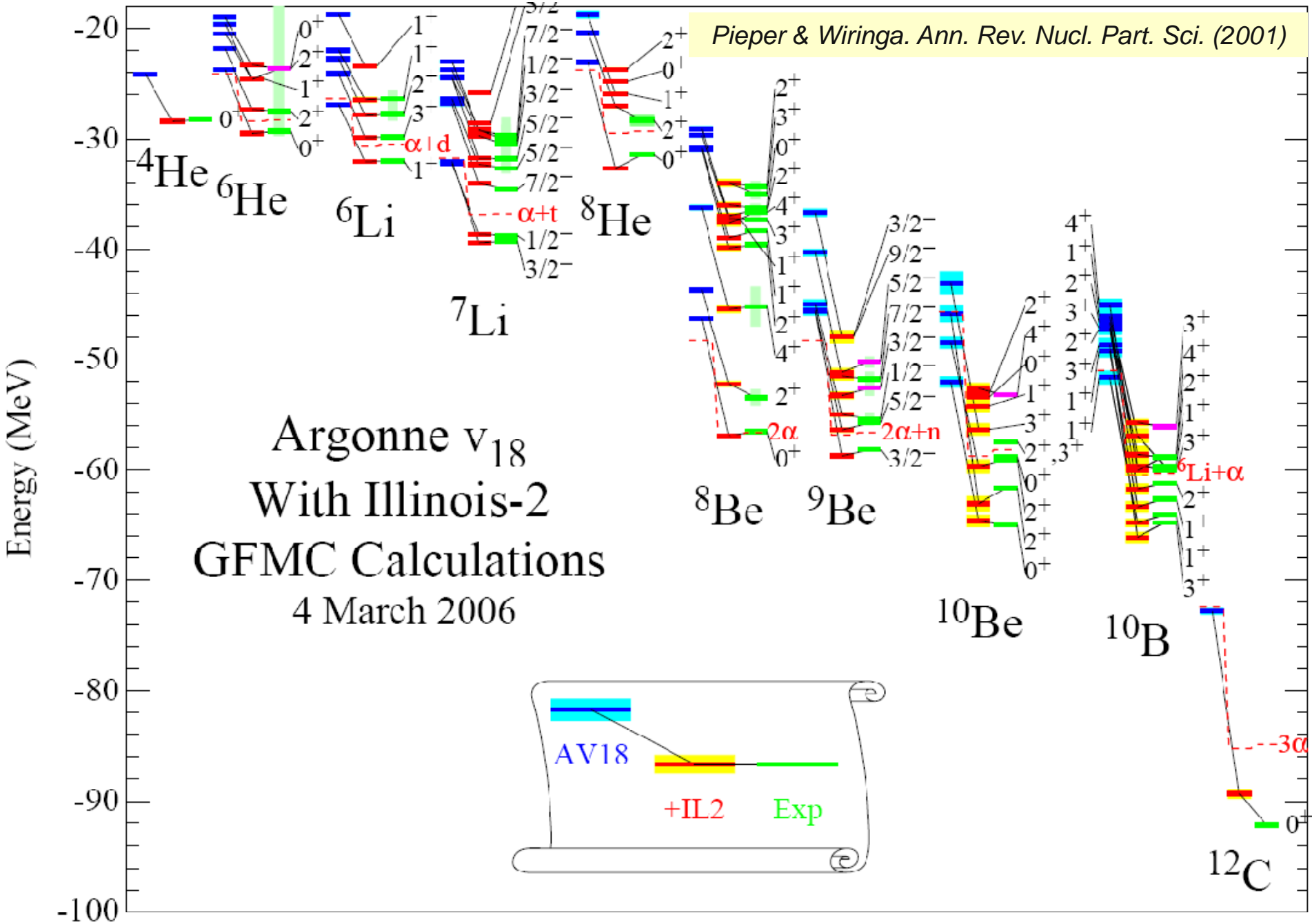
$$V_{ijk} = V_{ijk}^{2\pi} + V_{ijk}^{3\pi} + V_{ijk}^R$$



Coupling parameters fit to energy levels of light nuclei

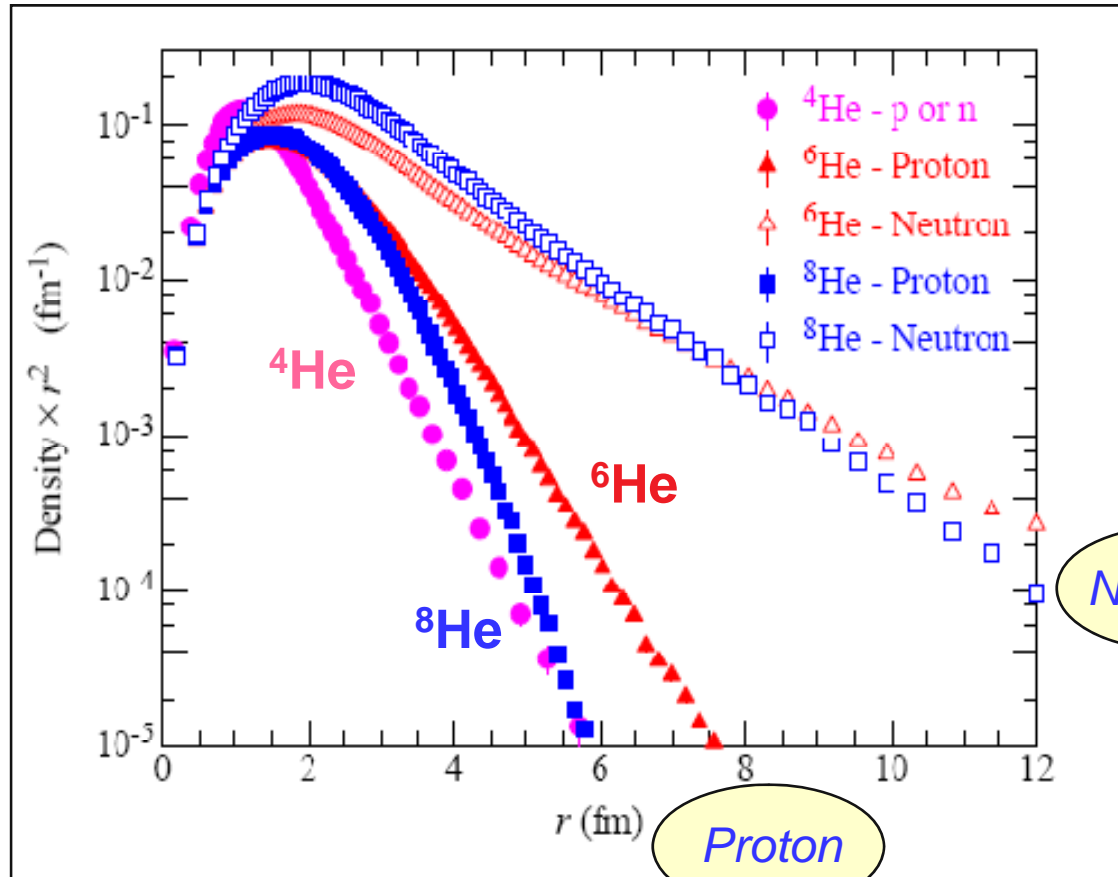
Quantum Monte Carlo Calculations of Light Nuclei

Pieper & Wiringa. *Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci.* (2001)

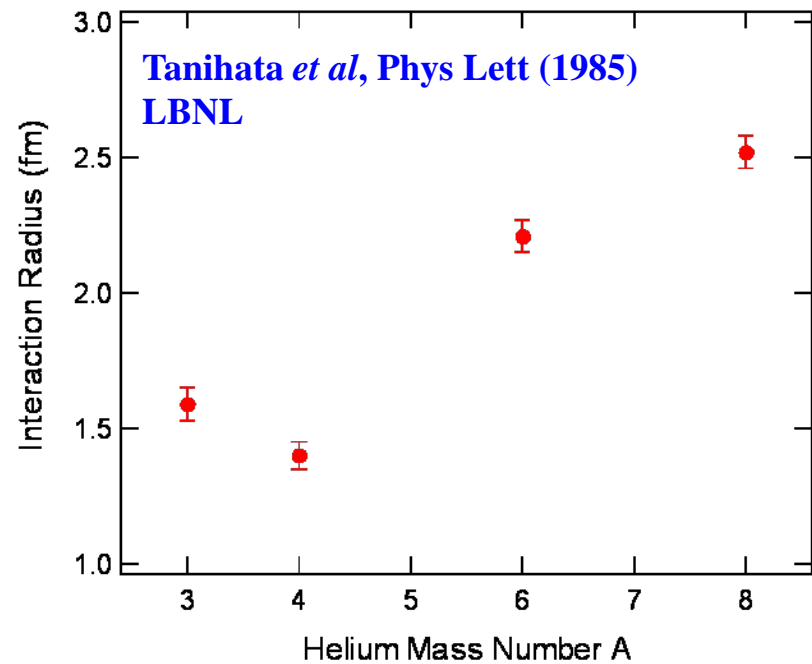
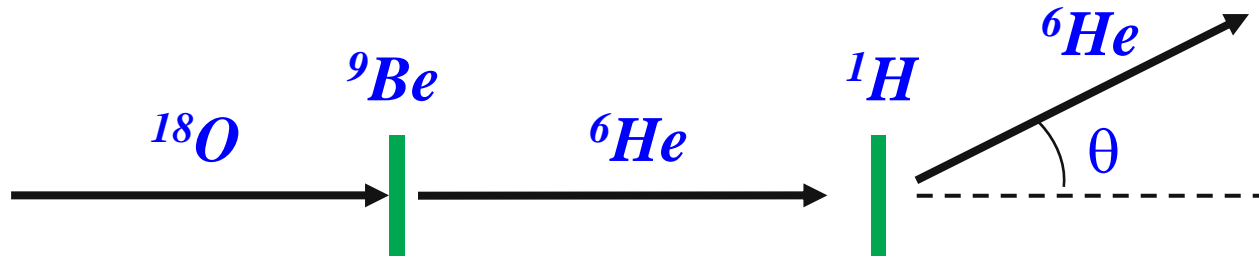


Halo Nuclei ${}^6\text{He}$ and ${}^8\text{He}$

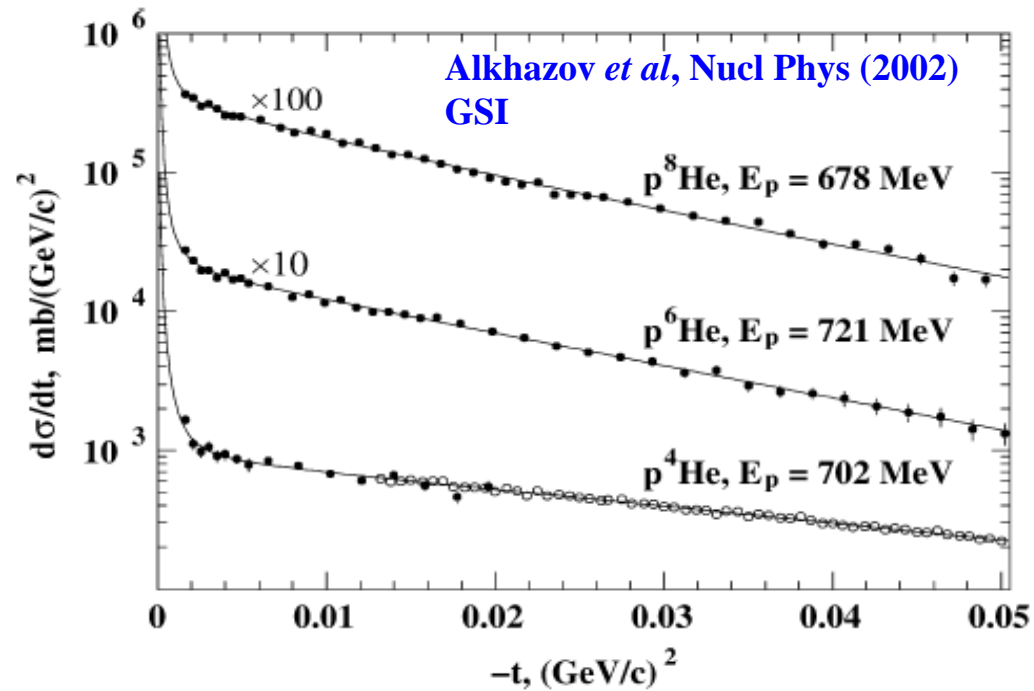
Isotope	Half-life	Spin	Isospin	Core + Valence
He-6	807 ms	0^+	1	$\alpha + 2n$
He-8	119 ms	0^+	2	$\alpha + 4n$



Hadronic Probe: Scattering of ${}^6\text{He}$ & ${}^8\text{He}$ Beams



Elastic and inelastic collision: He on C, B



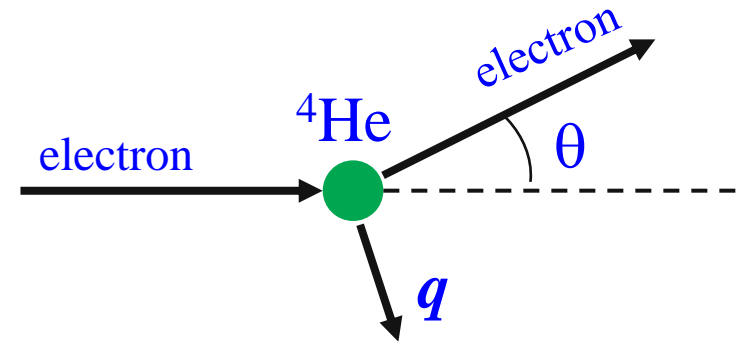
Elastic collision: He on H, 700 MeV/u

Matter distribution, matter radii

E&M Probe of Nuclear Charge Distribution

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{\text{exp}} = \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{\text{Mott}} \cdot |F(q^2)|^2$$

$$F(q^2) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} q^2 \langle r^2 \rangle_{\text{charge}} + \dots$$



mean-square radius $\langle r^2 \rangle = \int \rho(r) \cdot r^2 dv$

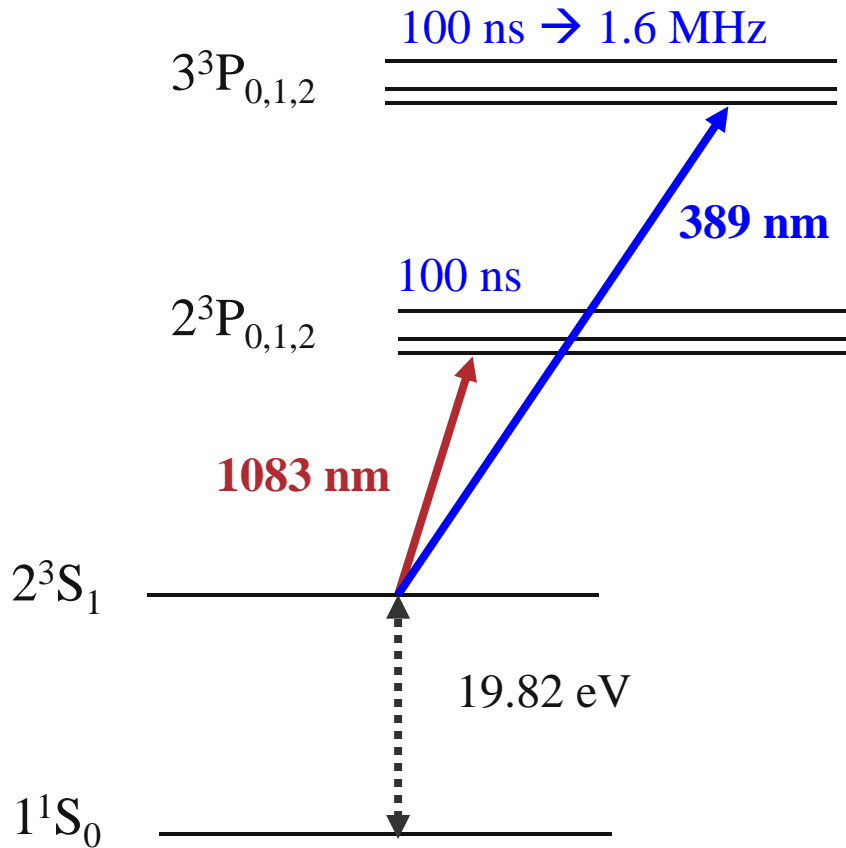
root-mean-square radius $\sqrt{\langle r^2 \rangle}$

${}^4\text{He}$ rms charge radius = 1.676 (8) fm [I. Sick Phys Lett B (1982)]

Proton rms charge radius = 0.895(18) fm [I. Sick Phys Lett B (2003)]

Atomic Energy Levels of Helium

He energy level diagram



Cooling & Trapping at **1083 nm**

- Single photon kick $\rightarrow 0.1 \text{ m/s}$
- Transition rate $\sim 4 \times 10^6 / \text{s}$
- Acceleration $\sim 4 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s}^2$

Spectroscopy at **389 nm**

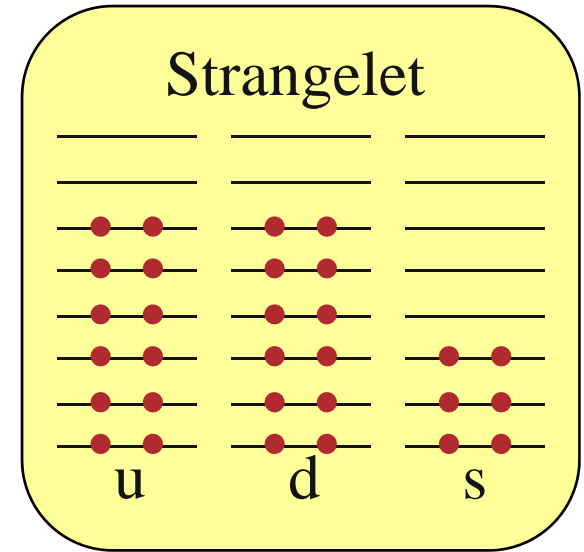
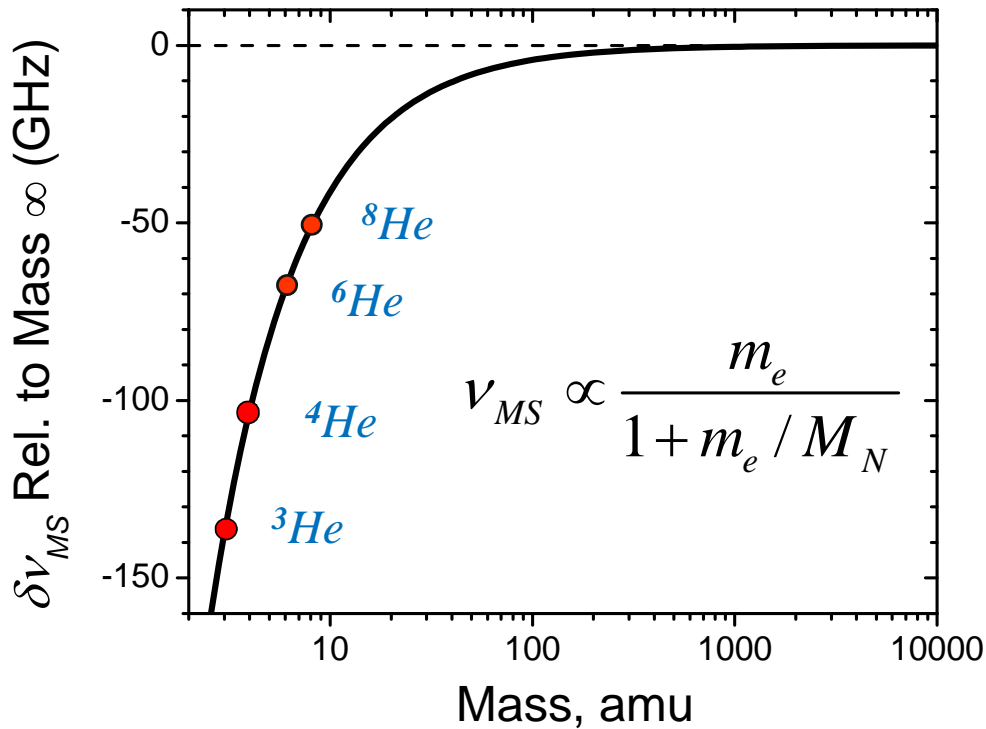
- Single photon kick $\rightarrow 0.3 \text{ m/s}$
- Doppler shift $\rightarrow 400 \text{ kHz}$

Isotope Shift

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

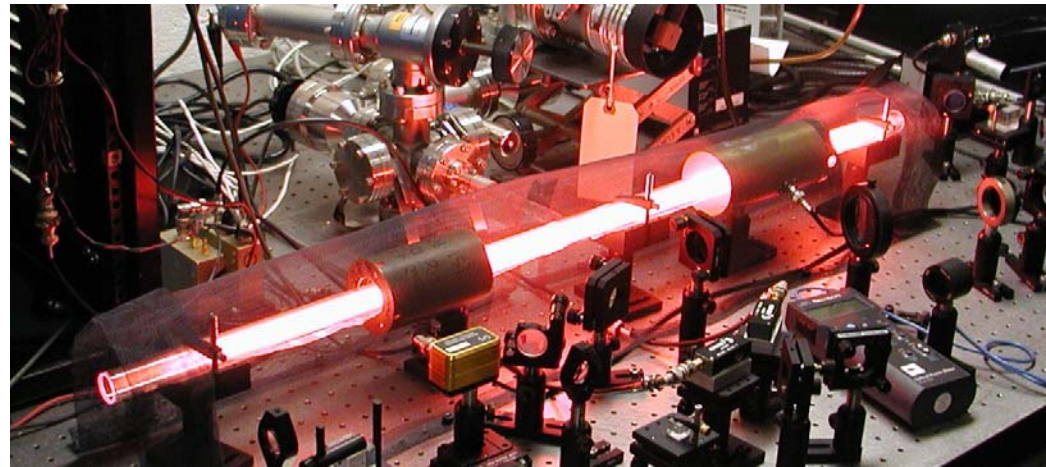
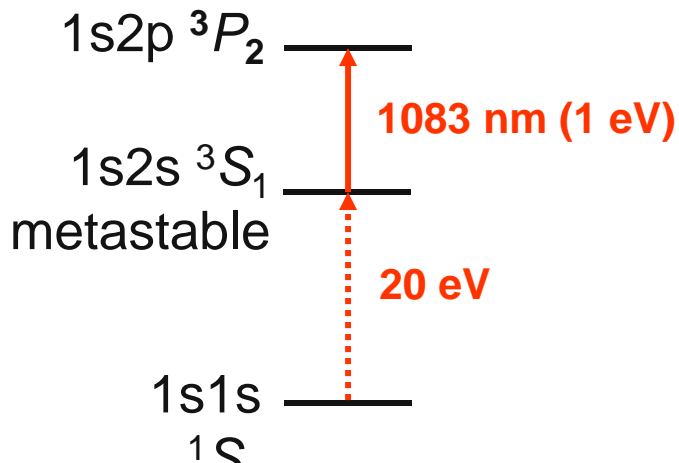
Mass Shift & Search for Helium-Like Strangelets

P. Mueller, Z-T Lu et al., PRL (2004)

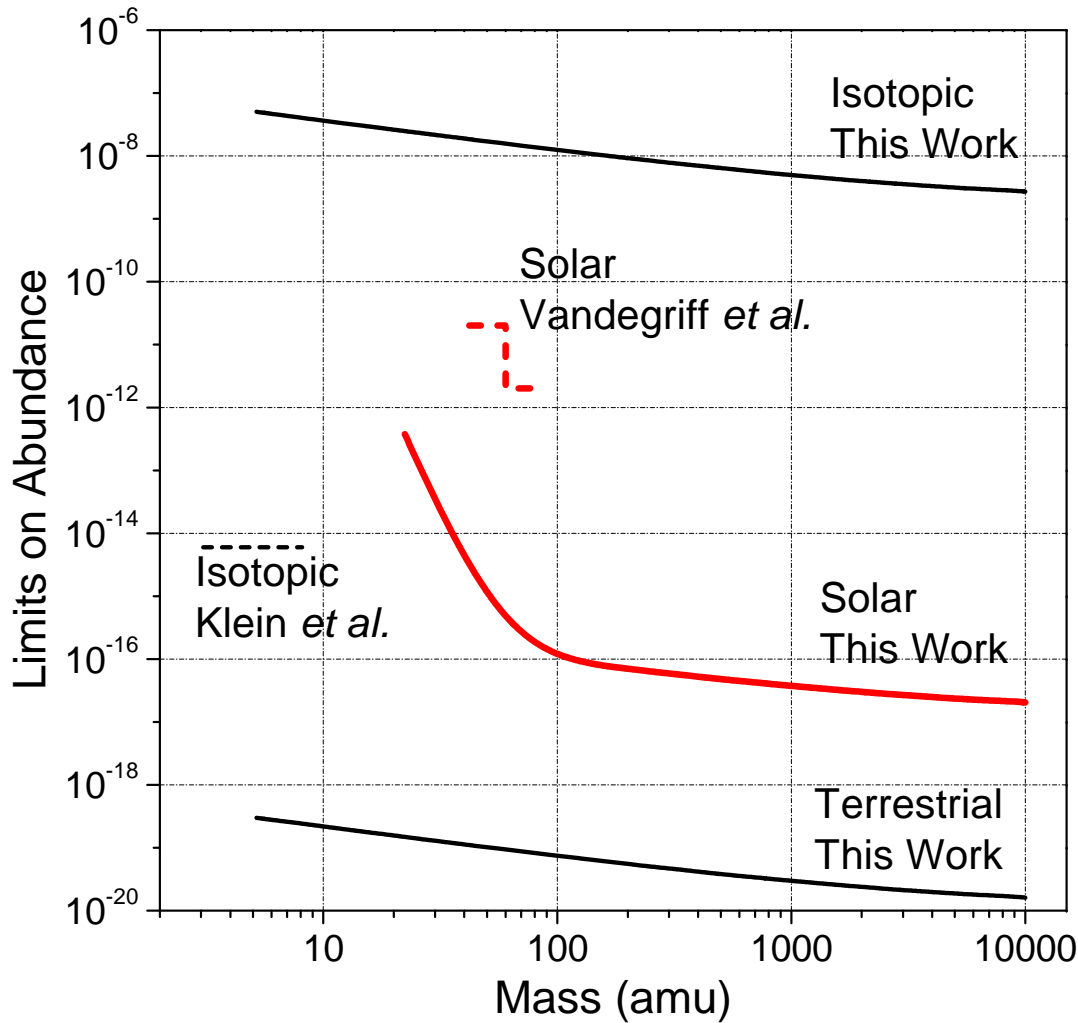


Witten, PRD (1984)

Jaffe, Busza, Wilczek, Sandweiss, RMP (2000)



Limits on the Abundance of Anomalously Heavy Helium



Isotopic “per ^4He in Earth’s atmosphere”

Solar “per atom of all elements in Sun”

Terrestrial “per atom of all elements on Earth”

References:

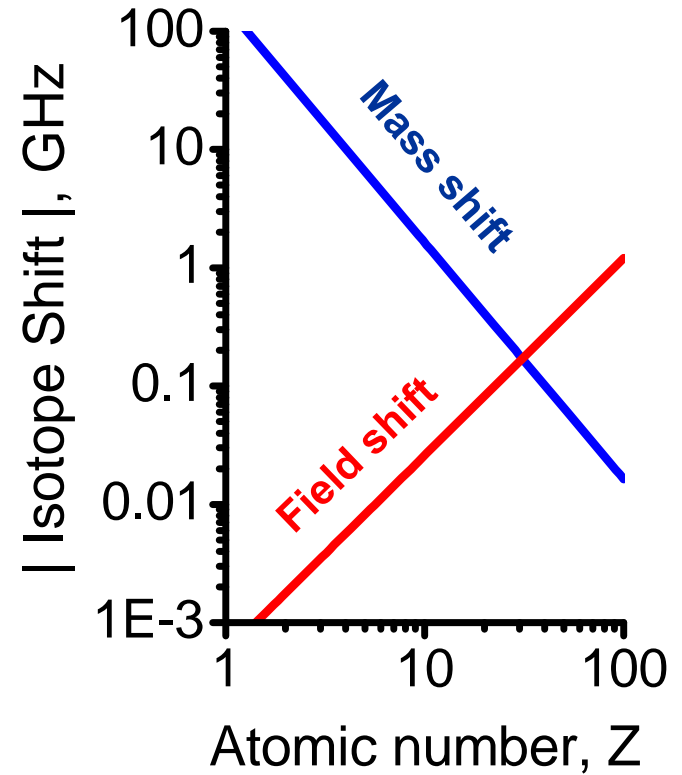
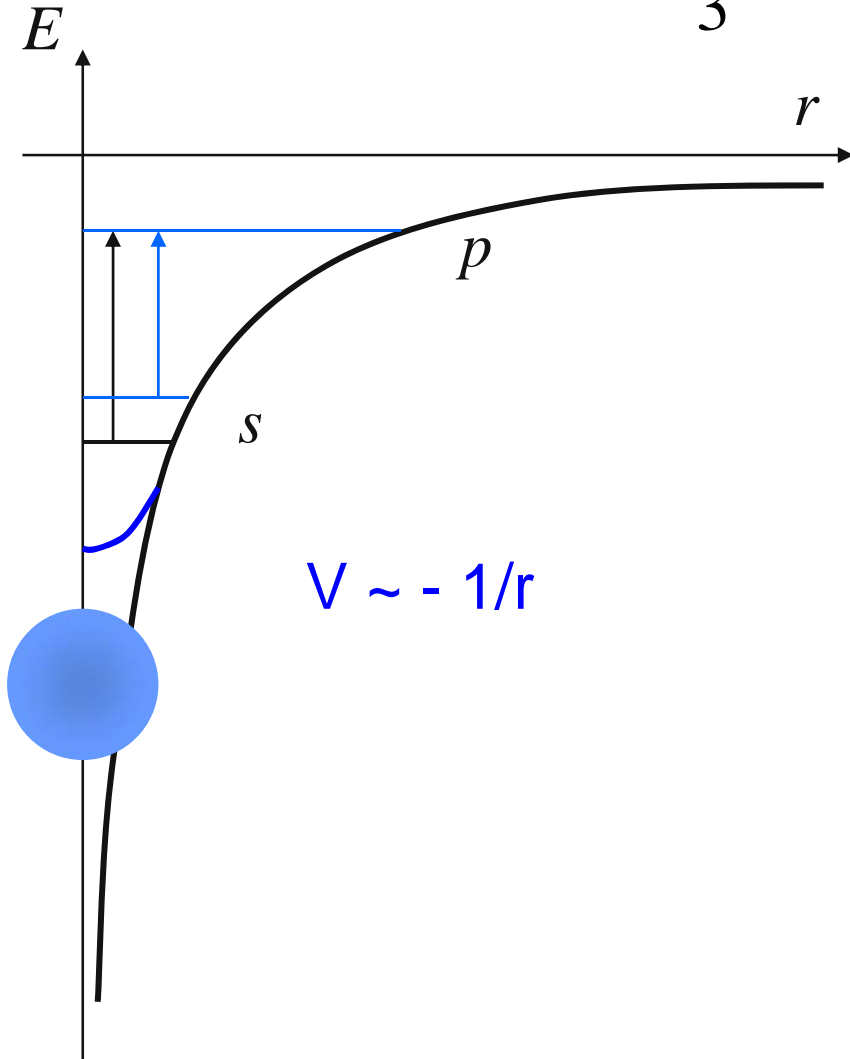
This work -- P. Mueller *et al.*, PRL 92, 022501 (2004)

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

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

Field (Volume) Shift

$$\delta v_{FS} = -\frac{2\pi}{3} Ze^2 \cdot \Delta |\Psi(0)|^2 \cdot \delta \langle r^2 \rangle^{AA'}$$



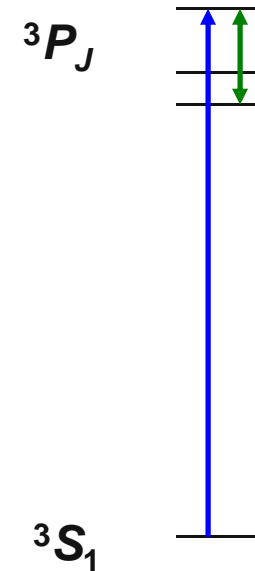


Atomic Theory of Helium

Drake, *Can. J. Phys* (2006);

Pachucki & Sapirstein, *J Phys B* (2002)

- ◆ Non-relativistic wave functions from variational calculations
- ◆ Perturbation theory for relativistic corrections, QED, *finite nuclear mass* and *nuclear charge radius*
- ◆ QED terms “cancel” in isotope shift



For $2^3S_1 - 3^3P_2$ transition @ 389 nm:

$$^6\text{He} - ^4\text{He} : \delta v_{6,4} = 43196.207(15) \text{ MHz} + 1.008 (\langle r^2 \rangle_{\text{He4}} - \langle r^2 \rangle_{\text{He6}}) \text{ MHz/fm}^2$$

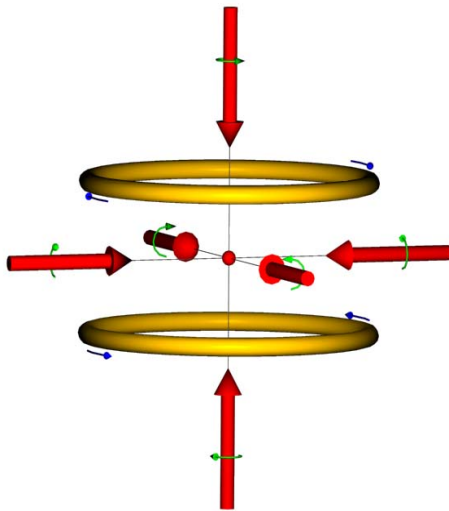
$$^8\text{He} - ^4\text{He} : \delta v_{8,4} = 64702.409(74) \text{ MHz} + 1.008 (\langle r^2 \rangle_{\text{He4}} - \langle r^2 \rangle_{\text{He8}}) \text{ MHz/fm}^2$$

100 kHz error in IS \leftrightarrow ~ 1% error in radius

Laser Cooling and Trapping

Technical challenges:

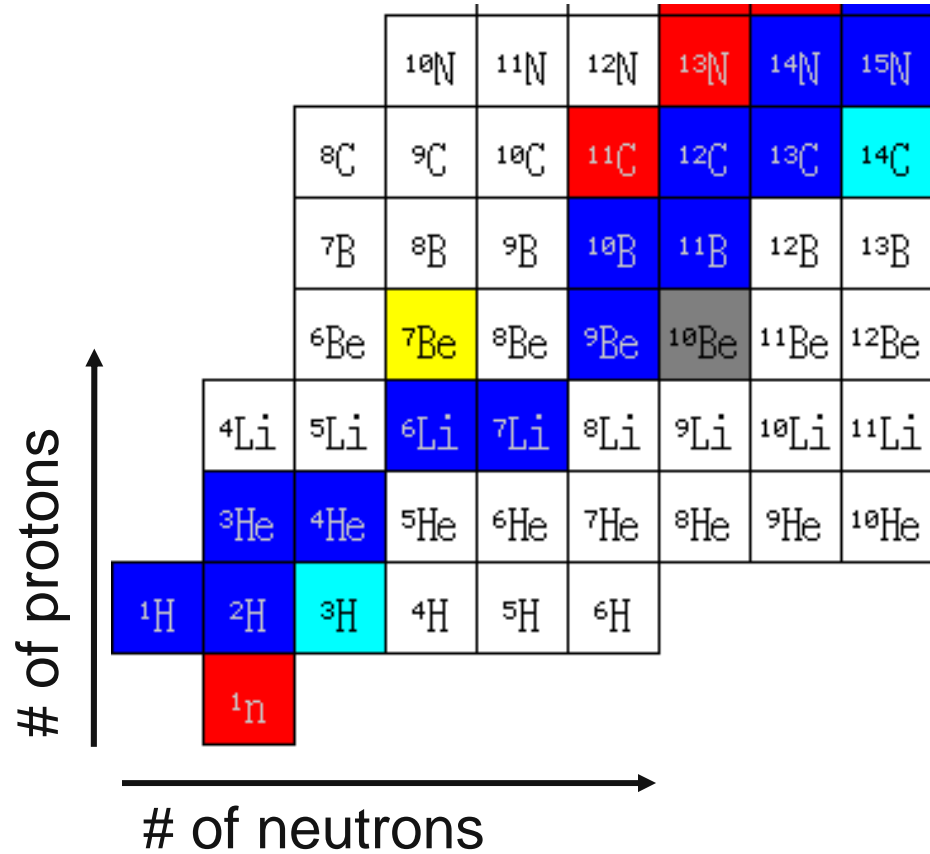
- Short lifetime, small samples ($<10^6$ atoms/s available)
- Metastable efficiency $\sim 10^{-5}$
- Precision requirement (~ 100 kHz)

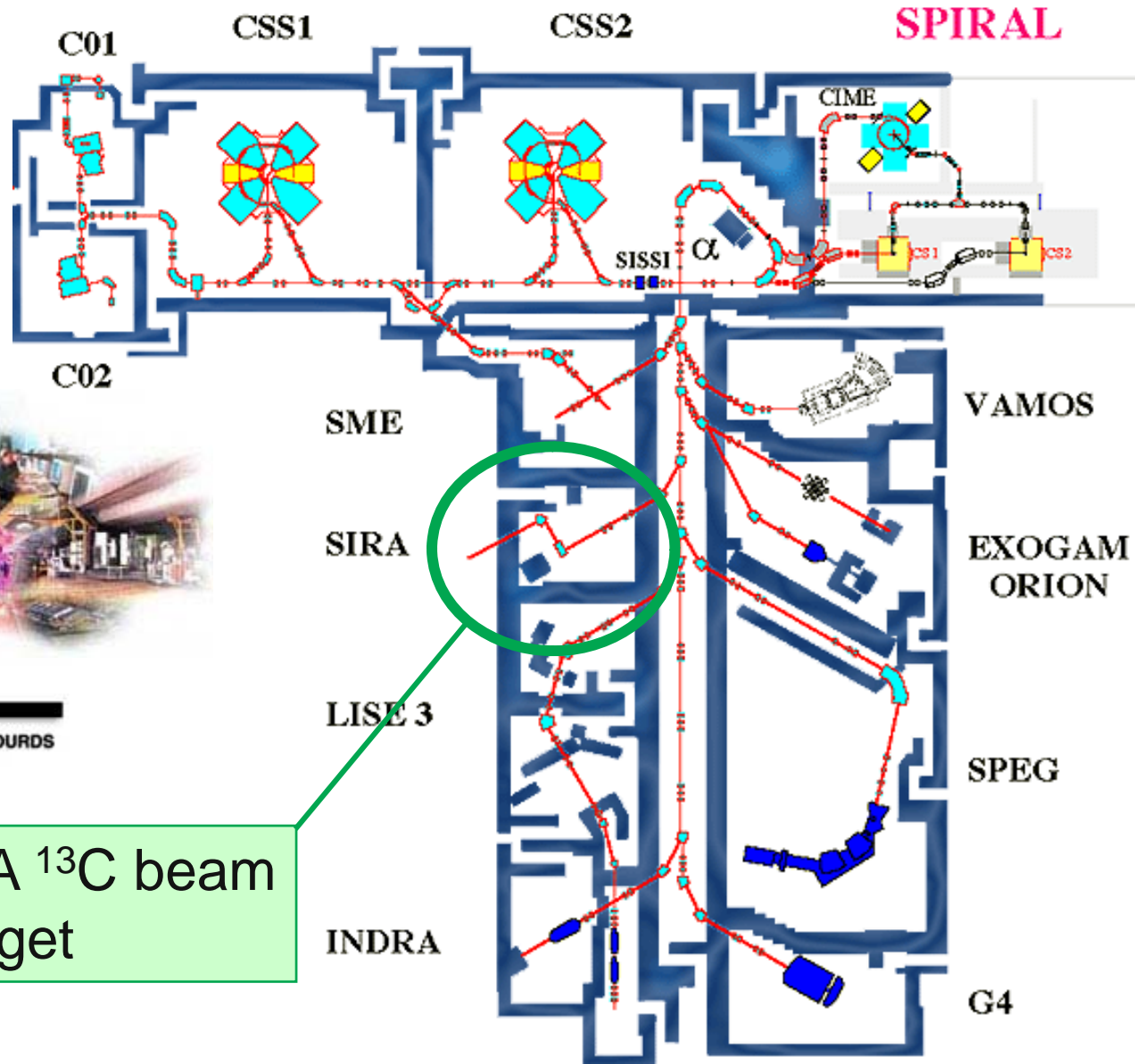


Magneto-Optical Trap (MOT)

- **Cooling:** Temperature ~ 1 mK,
→ avoid Doppler shift / width
- **Long observation time:** 100 ms
- **Spatial confinement:** trap size < 1 mm
→ single atom sensitivity
- **Selectivity:** → no isotopic / isobaric interference

^8He : The Most Neutron-Rich Nucleus



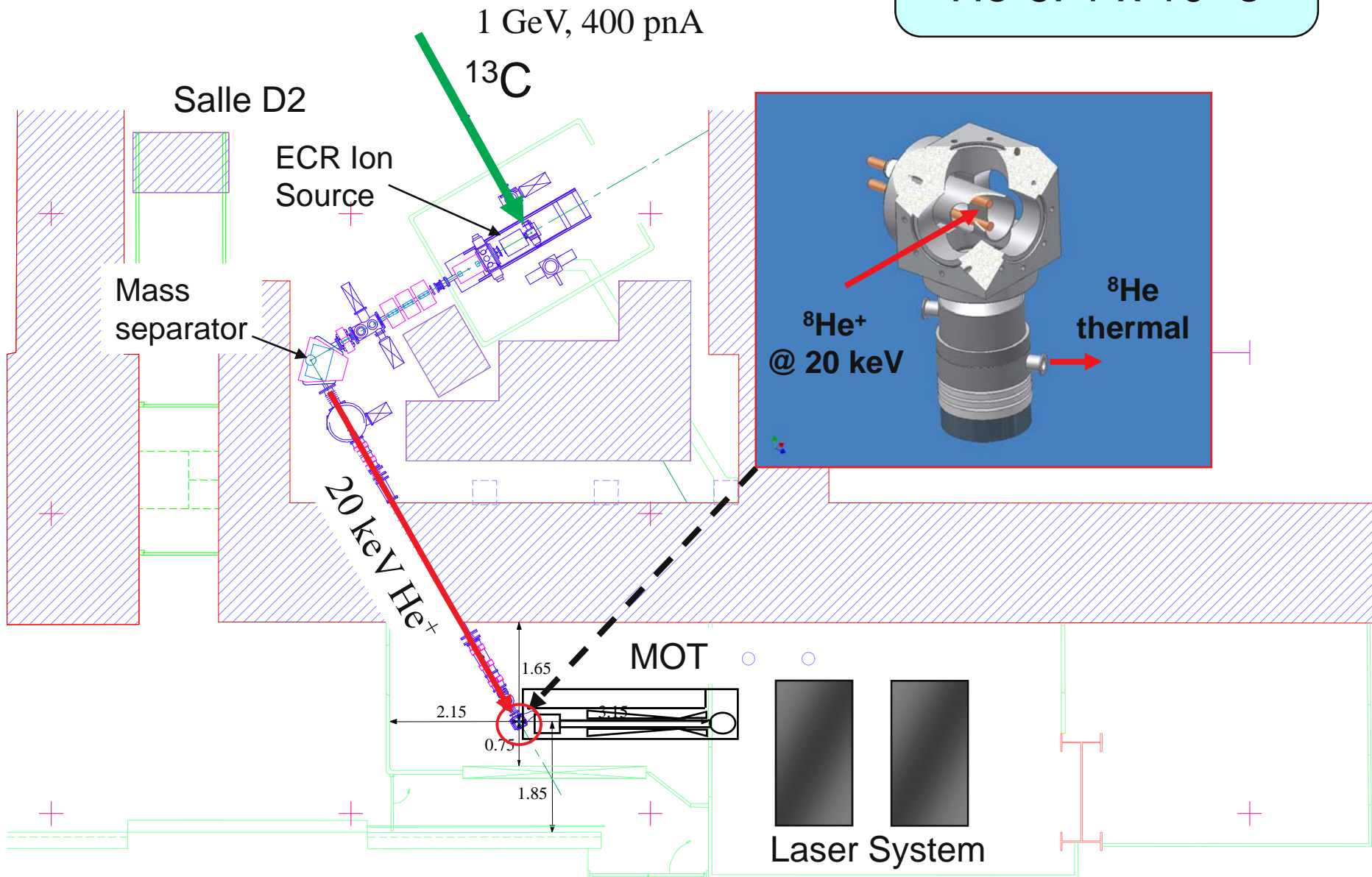


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75 MeV/u, 0.4 pμA ^{13}C beam
 on ^{12}C target

^8He @ GANIL by Antonio Villari *et al.*

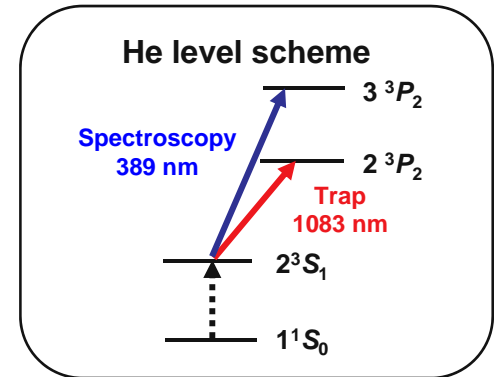
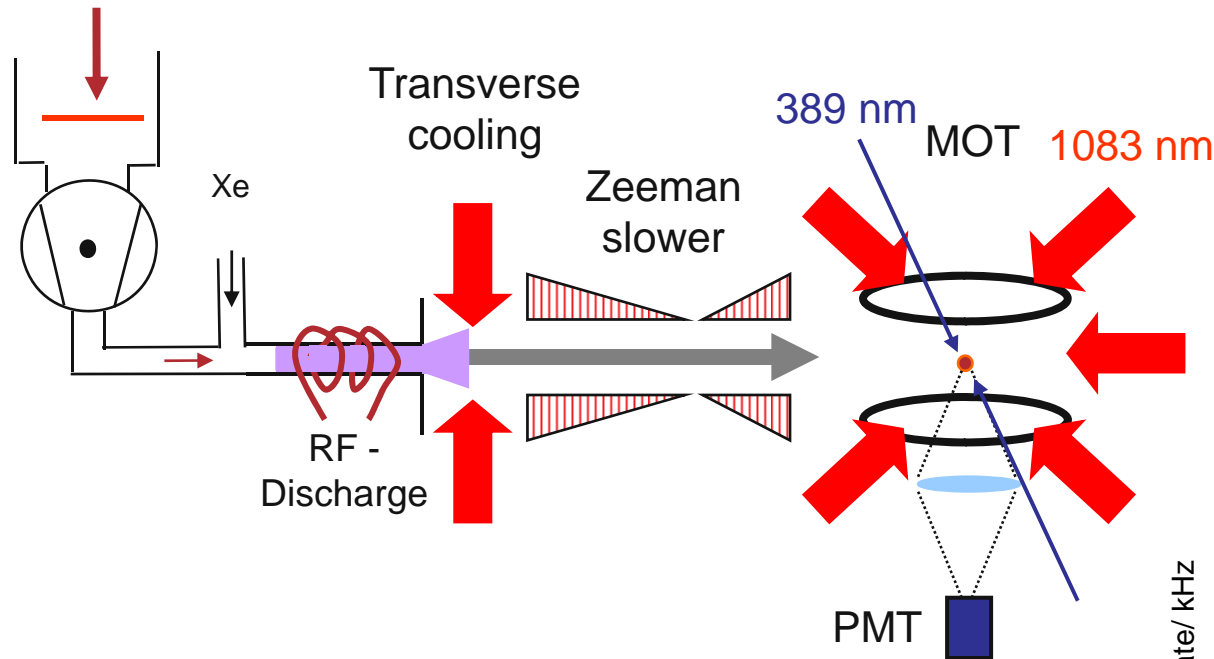
- ^8He : $5 \times 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$
- ^6He : $1 \times 10^8 \text{ s}^{-1}$



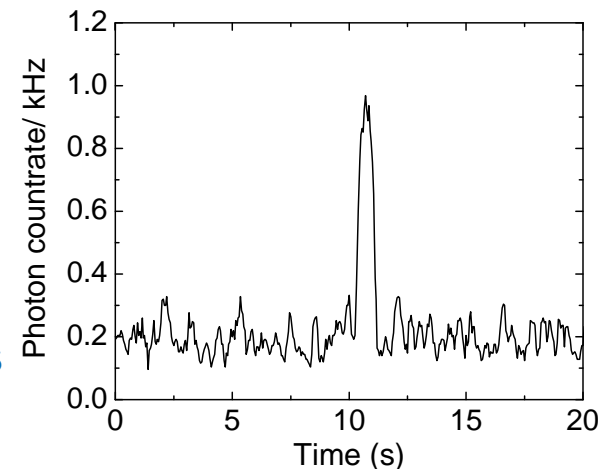
Atom Trapping of ${}^6\text{He}$ & ${}^8\text{He}$ at GANIL

$\sim 1 \times 10^8$ ${}^6\text{He}^+/\text{s}$
 $\sim 5 \times 10^5$ ${}^8\text{He}^+/\text{s}$

Atom Trap Setup



One trapped ${}^6\text{He}$ atom



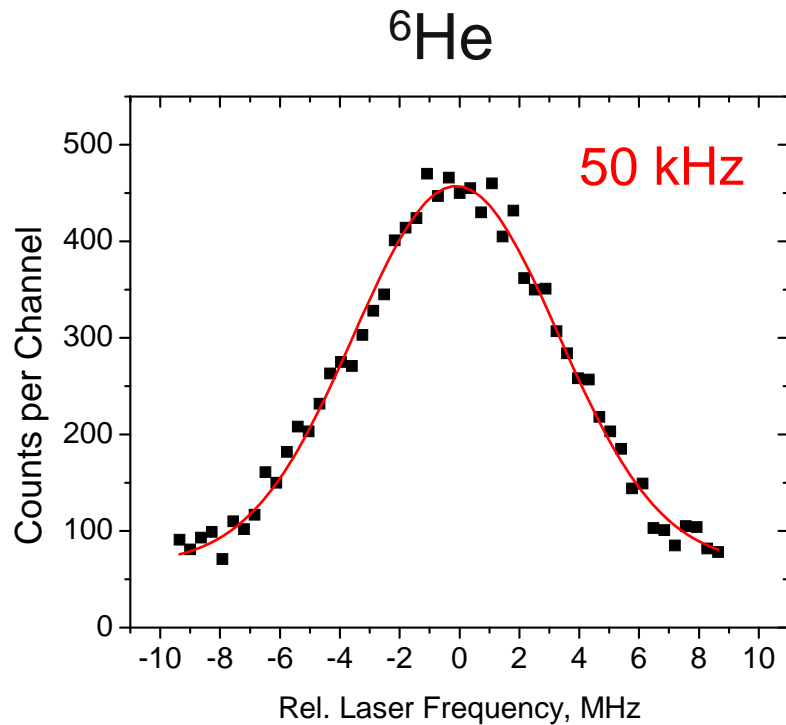
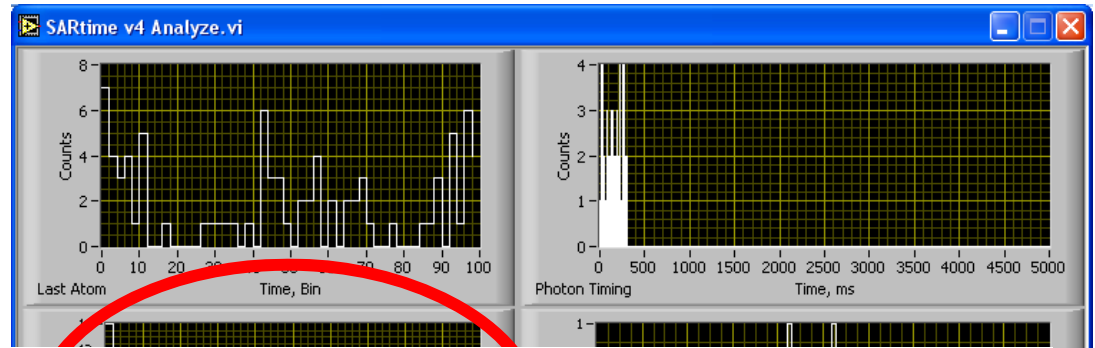
Source
 ${}^6\text{He} \sim 5 \times 10^7/\text{s}$
 ${}^8\text{He} \sim 1 \times 10^5/\text{s}$

Capture efficiency
 1×10^{-7}

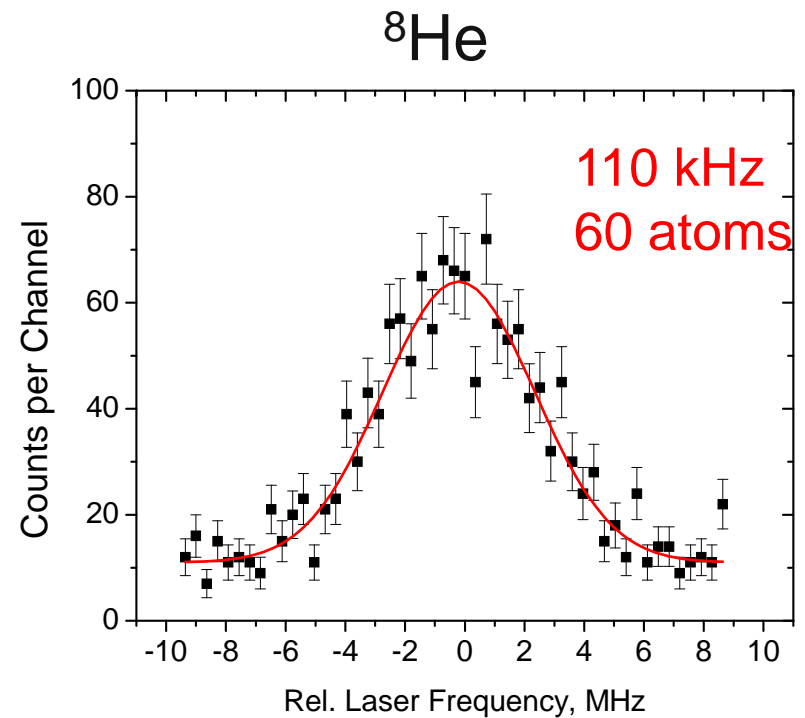
Trap
 ${}^6\text{He} \sim 5/\text{s}$
 ${}^8\text{He} \sim 1 \times 10^{-2}/\text{s}$

He-8 Trapped!

First He-8 Atom
June 15th 2007

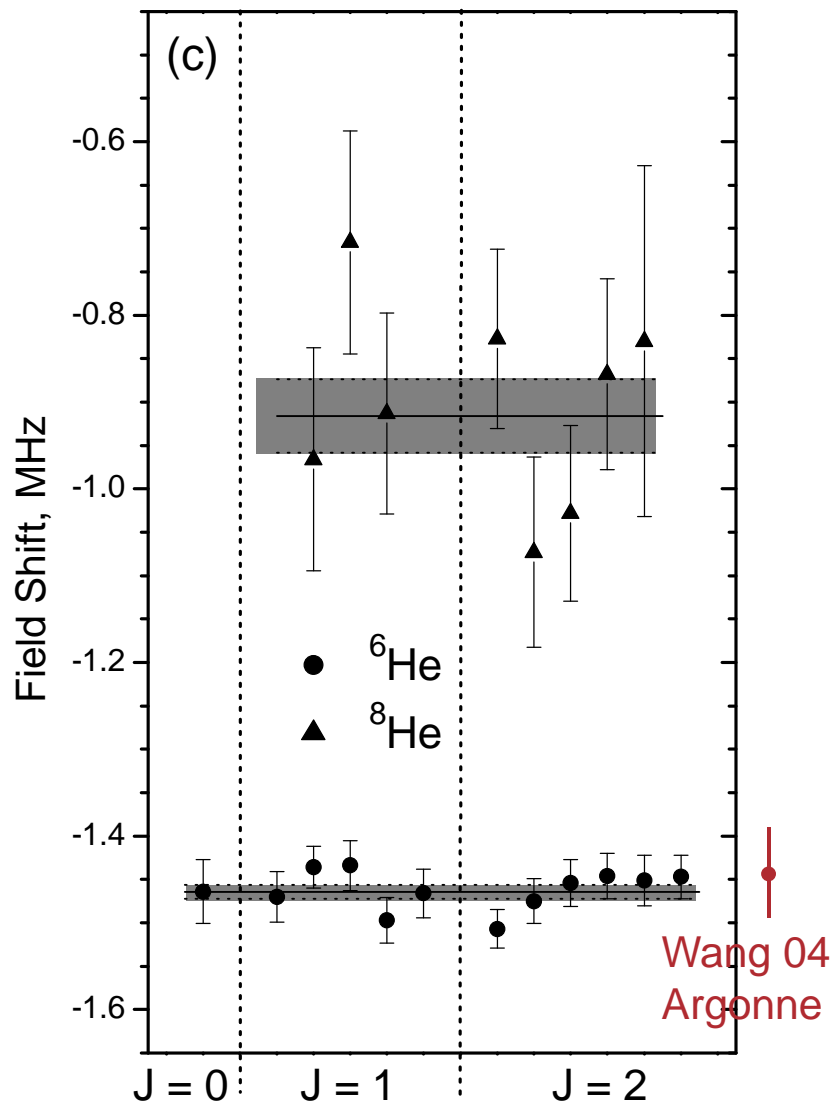
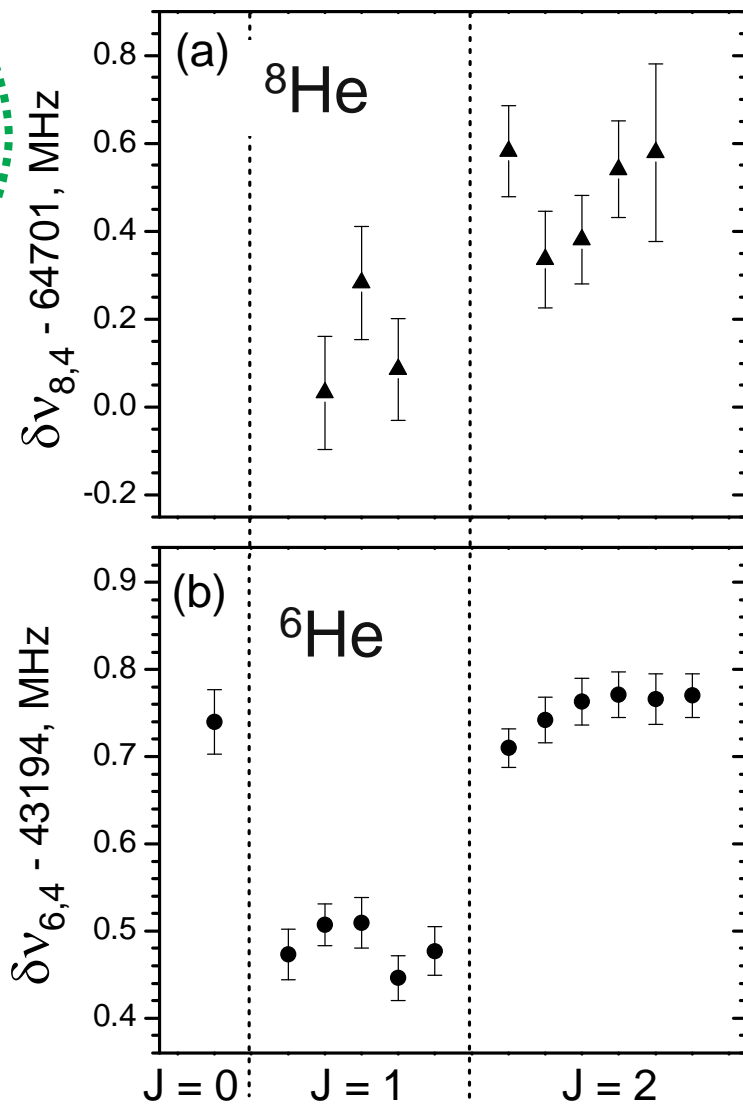
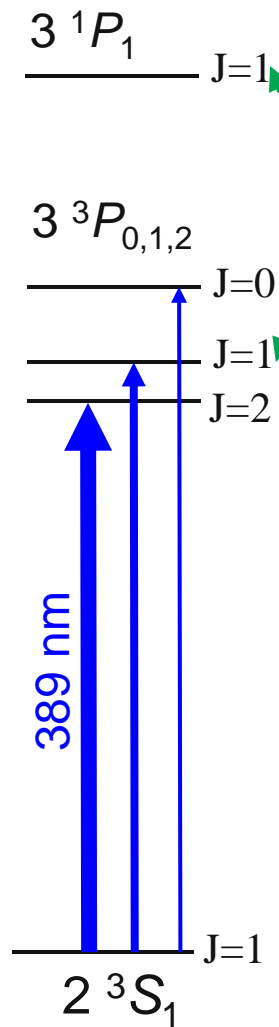


~ 30 ^6He atoms/s



~ 30 ^8He atoms/hr

Isotope Shift and Field Shift : J - Dependence?



${}^6\text{He}$ & ${}^8\text{He}$ Charge Radii

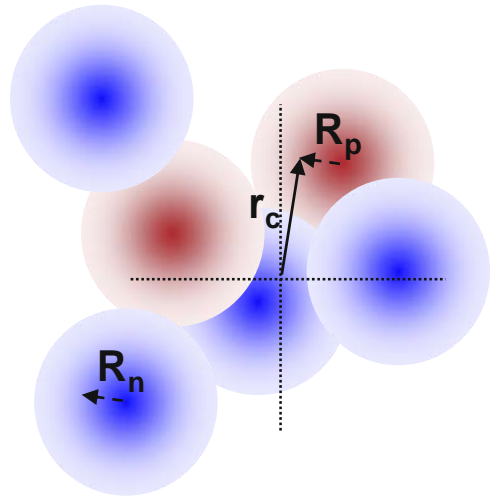
	${}^6\text{He}$	${}^8\text{He}$
Field Shift, MHz	-1.464(34)	-0.916(95)
RMS R_{CH}, fm	2.068(11)	1.929(26)
Total Uncertainty	0.5 %	1.3 %
- Statistical	0.1 %	0.6 %
- Trap Systematics	0.3 %	0.6 %
- Mass Systematics	0.2 %	1.0 %
- He-4: 1.676(8) fm	0.3 %	0.4 %

Recoil Correction

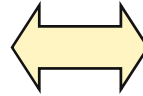
$$E_{\gamma} = E_{\text{int}} + \frac{P_{\gamma}^2}{2M_{\text{atom}}}$$



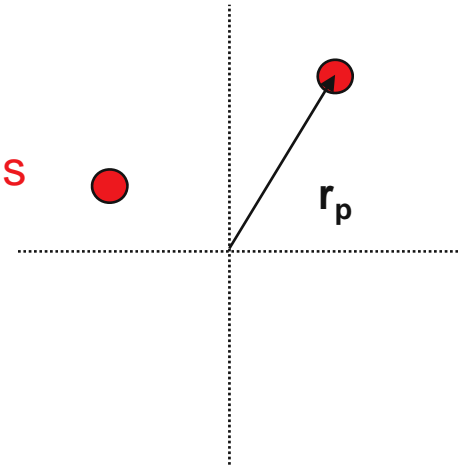
Charge Radius vs. Point-Proton Radius



Experiment:
 mean square
 charge radius
 $\langle r_c^2 \rangle$



Theory:
 mean square
 point-proton radius
 $\langle r_p^2 \rangle$



$$Z\langle r_c^2 \rangle = Z\langle r_p^2 \rangle + Z(\langle R_p^2 \rangle + 0.75/M_p^2) + N\langle R_n^2 \rangle$$

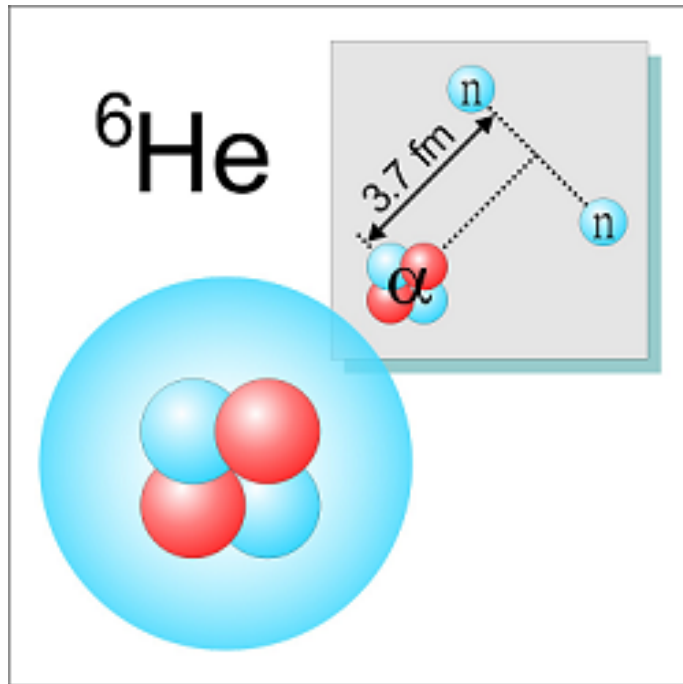
Mean square charge radii of nucleons:

$$\text{Neutron } \langle R_n^2 \rangle = -0.116(2) \text{ fm}^2$$

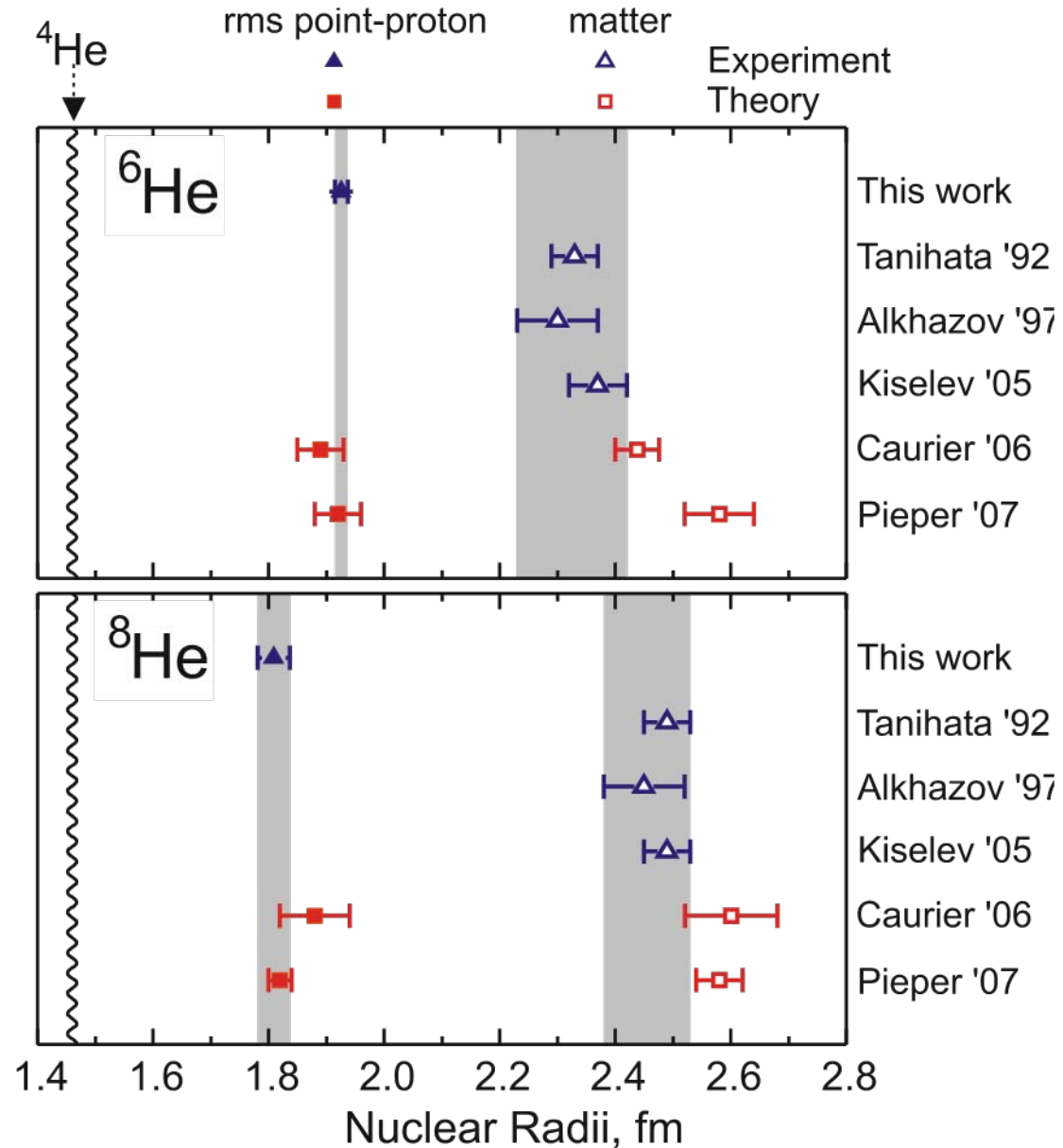
$$\text{Proton } \langle R_p^2 \rangle = 0.769(12) \text{ fm}^2 \text{ (I. Sick)}$$

$$\text{Darwin-Foldy } 0.75/M_p^2 = 0.033 \text{ fm}^2 \text{ (J. Friar)}$$

${}^6\text{He}$ & ${}^8\text{He}$ RMS Point Proton and Matter Radii



Wang et al., PRL (2004)
Mueller et al., PRL (2007)



He-6 Collaboration

P. Mueller, L.-B. Wang, K. Bailey, J.P. Greene, D. Henderson, R.J. Holt, R. Janssens, C.L. Jiang,
Z.-T. Lu, T.P. O'Conner, R.C. Pardo, K.E. Rehm, J.P. Schiffer, X.D. Tang - *Physics, Argonne*
G. W. F. Drake - *Univ of Windsor, Canada*

He-8 Collaboration

P. Mueller, K. Bailey, R. J. Holt, R. V. F. Janssens, Z.-T. Lu, T. P. O'Connor, I. Sulai - *Physics, Argonne*; M.-
G. Saint Laurent, *J.-Ch. Thomas, A.C.C. Villari - GANIL, Caen, France*
G. W. F. Drake - *Univ of Windsor, Canada* L.-B. Wang – *Los Alamos Lab*

