Access to the Kaon Radius with Kaonic Atoms

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Physics Opportunities with Gamma Factory 4.12.2020





Introduction

Atomic spectroscopy

 Atomic properties are important for other fields



Introduction

Theoretical description

Results

Atomic spectroscopy

- Atomic properties are important for other fields
- Gives access to nuclear and particle properties



^{117–131}Sn spectroscopy at ISOLDE

 $B_{
m el}[^1P_1^o] = 703 \pm 50 \,{
m MHz}/b$

$$Q(^{119}{
m Sn}) = -0.176(4)(12) \, {
m b}$$

Fig. 3: Sn vs. Cd.

From: Structural trends in atomic nuclei from laser spectroscopy of tin



D. T. Yordanov et al., Comm. Phys. 3, 107 (2020), Fig. 3

Muonic spectroscopy at PSI

Muon: heavy (\approx ×200) and short-lived (\approx 2 μ s) copy of electron



Introd	luction.
THEFUL	

Conclusions and Outlook

What is a kaon

- Composite/hadron/meson
- K^+ , K^0 , $K^- = s\overline{u}$



Cute quarks figures source:

Introd	luction.
THEFUL	

Conclusions and Outlook

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- Spin 0
- Strangeness -1



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Introduction		
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- *m_K* = 493.677(13) MeV (from kaonic atoms)
- $R_{K} = 0.40 \text{ fm}$ (from scattering)



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- lifetime $1.238(20) imes 10^{-8}$ s: can form an exotic atom
- short-lived, therefore always H-like

Formalism: Klein-Gordon equation

As a spinless particle, a kaon is described by a stationary KGE:

$$\left[(E-V(\mathsf{r}))^2+\Delta-m^2
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Spherically symmetric potential $\Rightarrow \varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{R_l(\mathbf{r})}{r} Y_{lm}(\vartheta, \varphi),$

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Spherically symmetric potential $\Rightarrow \varphi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{R_l(r)}{r} Y_{lm}(\vartheta, \varphi)$, Infinite mass, point like nucleus with charge Z: $V = -\alpha Z/r$

$$\epsilon(\alpha Z, n, l) = \left(1 + \frac{(\alpha Z)^2}{n - l - 1/2 + \mu}\right)^{-1/2}$$

$$\mu = \sqrt{(l+1/2)^2 - (\alpha Z)^2}$$

For 1s state, it breaks at $(\alpha Z)^2 = (1/2)^2$, or Z = 69.

Conclusions and Outlook

Toy models

Finite nucleus: homogeneously charged sphere

$$\rho(r) = \frac{3Ze}{4\pi r_0^3} \theta(r_0 - r)$$
$$r_0 = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3} \langle r^2 \rangle}$$

Toy models

Finite nucleus: homogeneously charged sphere

$$\begin{split} \rho(r) &= \frac{3Ze}{4\pi r_0^3} \theta(r_0 - r) \\ r_0 &= \sqrt{\frac{5}{3} \langle r^2 \rangle} \end{split} \quad V(r) = \begin{cases} -\frac{Z\alpha}{2r_0} \left(3 - \frac{r^2}{r_0^2}\right), & \text{while } r \leq r_0, \\ -\frac{Z\alpha}{r}, & \text{while } r > r_0. \end{cases} \end{split}$$

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Finite kaon: two uniform spheres, kaon R_K and nucleus R_N

$$V(r) = \begin{cases} -V_0(C_0 - \rho^2) & \text{inside:} \quad 0 \le r \le R_N - R_K \\ -\frac{3}{8} \frac{V_0}{\lambda^3} \left(\frac{C_1}{\rho} + \sum_{k=0}^5 C_{k+2} \rho^k \right) & \text{overlap:} R_N - R_K \le r \le R_N + R_K \\ -V_0/\rho & \text{outside:} \quad r \ge R_N + R_K \end{cases}$$

Leading QED: Uehling correction

- correction to Coulomb potential at small distances
- electronic loop less suppressed (smaller mass)



Leading QED: Uehling correction

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$$V_{\text{Uehl}}(r) = -\frac{2\alpha(\alpha Z)}{3\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} dr' 4\pi \rho(r') \int_{1}^{\infty} dt \left(1 + \frac{1}{2t^{2}}\right) \\ \times \frac{\sqrt{t^{2} - 1}}{t^{2}} \frac{\exp(-2m_{e}|r - r'|t) - \exp(-2m_{e}(r + r')t)}{4m_{e}rt}$$

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Recoil: Important for light atoms, reduced-mass formalism

$$m_r = \frac{m_N m_K}{m_N + m_K}$$

Access to the parameters

$$V(r_{\mathcal{K}}) = V_{\mathsf{FNS}}(r_{\mathcal{K}}) + V_{\mathsf{FKS}}(r_{\mathcal{K}}) + V_{\mathsf{Uehl}}(r_{\mathcal{K}})$$

Observables: energies of (circular) transitions Sensitivities to the parameters:

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Nuclear radius

$$\frac{\Delta E}{E} = K_R \frac{\Delta R}{R}$$

Kaon mass

$$\frac{\Delta E}{E} = K_m \frac{\Delta m_K}{m_K}$$

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Observables: energies of (circular) transitions Sensitivities to the parameters:

Nuclear radius $\frac{\Delta E}{E} = K_R \frac{\Delta R}{R}$ Kaon mass $\frac{\Delta E}{E} = K_m \frac{\Delta m_K}{m_K}$ Kaon radius

$$\delta_{\mathsf{FKS}} = 1 - rac{\mathcal{E}_{nl}[V_{2\mathsf{spheres}}]}{\mathcal{E}_{nl}[V_{\mathsf{sphere}}]}$$

Conclusions and Outlook



Introduction



Introduction



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Hadronic contribution

- extremely important
- significantly change energies



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 - $\Delta E_{1s}^{
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Conclusions and Outlook

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hadronic contribution $\Delta E_{1s}^{hadronic} \approx 10 \text{ MeV}$

• always reduces the transition energies



Conclusions and Outlook

Hadronic contribution

- extremely important
- significantly change energies kaonic lead Pb⁸²: $E_{1s} \approx -17$ MeV hadronic contribution

 $\Delta E_{1s}^{hadronic} \approx 10 \text{ MeV}$

- always reduces the transition energies
- main source of uncertainty



What is done:

- order of magnitude estimate with a toy model
- access to the: nuclear radius, kaon mass, kaon radius
- good agreement with the existing experimental data

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To be improved:

- accurate estimations of hardonic contributions
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- higher-order QED, electron screening
- dynamical splitting and nuclear polarization

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Opportunities with Gamma Factory

- experimental accessibility to many isotopes
- high-precision measurements

- wide range of energies
- muonic atoms
- kaonic atoms

Acknowledgements



N. Michel, C. O. Curceanu, V. Debierre, Z. Harman

N. Michel, NSO, Access to the kaon radius with kaonic atoms, https://arxiv.org/abs/2010.11602 (2020)

Acknowledgements

Thank you for your attention!



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N. Michel, NSO, Access to the kaon radius with kaonic atoms, https://arxiv.org/abs/2010.11602 (2020)

Studies of kaons and kaonic atoms

- Experiments with kaonic atoms at DAΦNE
- Kaon physics at KLOE-2



A new measurement of kaonic hydrogen X-rays

SIDDHARTA Collaboration



Kaonic helium-4 X-ray measurement in SIDDHARTA

SIDDHARTA Collaboration

EPJ Web of Conferences 212, 09001 (2019)

https://doi.org/10.1051/epjconf/201921209001

Recent results on Kaon Physics at KLOE-2

Alessandro Di Cicco^{1,2*} on behalf of the KLOE-2 Collaboration

Studies of kaons and kaonic atoms

- Experiments with kaonic atoms at DAΦNF
- Kaon physics at KLOE-2
- Dark matter
- CP violation and neutron EDM



Probing Muonphilic Force Carriers and Dark Matter at Kaon Factories

Gordan Krnjaic[®],¹ Gustavo Marques-Tavares,^{2,3} Diego Redigolo,^{4,5,6} and Kohsaku Tobioka^{7,8}

PHYSICAL REVIEW D 101, 035036 (2020)

Kaon CP violation and neutron EDM in the minimal left-right symmetric model

Stefano Bertolini,^{1,*} Alessio Maiezza⁰,^{2,†} and Fabrizio Nesti^{0,3,‡}

Studies of kaons and kaonic atoms

- Experiments with kaonic atoms at DAΦNE
- Kaon physics at KLOE-2
- Dark matter
- CP violation and neutron EDM
- Kaon decays



arXiv.org > hep-ph > arXiv:2006.05985

High Energy Physics - Phenomenology

[Submitted on 10 Jun 2020 (v1), last revised 7 Sep 2020 (this version, v2)]

Kaon decays shedding light on massless dark photons

Jhih-Ying Su, Jusak Tandean

Introduction

Conclusions and Outlook

Studies of kaons and kaonic atoms

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- Kaon physics at KLOE-2
- Dark matter
- CP violation and neutron EDM
- Kaon decays
- Form-factor and size

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etitiong - hep-th - antivation 04444 High Every Physics - Personandogy Janeture - Re-2007 Probing lepton number violating inth Twel 7. Degreps, Kar Held, John Har.	rractions in rare kaon decays	vXkorg stopth = 8Xx30X40000 High Energy Physics - Phanemenicgy Relativest UL-2020/n January 2020 presents v3 Kacon decays shedding light on massless dark photons Joh Ying Dai, Jaaw Tardam

EPJ Web of Conferences 212, 03006 (2019) https://doi.org/10.1051/epjconf/201921203006

Isoscalar and isovector kaon form factors from e^+e^- and τ data

Konstantin Beloborodov^{1,2*}, Vladimir Druzhinin^{1,2} and Sergey Serednyakov^{1,2}

APCTP Pre2019-012, LFTC-19-7/45

Electroweak properties of kaons in a nuclear medium

Parada T. P. Hutauruk^{1,*} and K. Tsushima^{2,1,†}



Theoretical description

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Studies of kaons and kaonic atoms Physics Letters B Recent results on Kaon Physics at KLOE-2 Kaotic helium-4 X-ray measurement in SIDDHARTP Experiments with PHYSICAL REVIEW D 101, 035036 (2020) kaonic atoms at Kaon CP violation and neutron EDM in the minimal left-rish symmetric model Probing Muonphilic Force Carriers and Dark Matter at Kaon Factories DAΦNE Stefano Bertolini,17 Alessio Majezza9,27 and Fabrizio Nesti933 Gostas Kmjaice,¹ Gastavo Marquos-Tavaros,²³ Diego Rodigeis,⁴³⁴ and Kohuku Tubicka Kaon physics at ord = hep-ph = arXiv:2006. ligh Energy Physics - Phenomenology KLOE-2 Kaon decays shedding light on massless dark photons Probing lepton number violating interactions in rare kaon decays Jhih-Ying Su, Jusek Tandean Dark matter EPI Web of Conferences 212, 03006 (2018) APCTP Pre2019-012, LFTC-19-7/45 CP violation and isoscalar and isovector kaon form factors from e*e* and t data Electroweak properties of kaons in a nuclear medium Parada T. P. Hatsarch^{1,+} and K. Toobima^{1,1,+} neutron EDM Kaon decays Nuclear Physics A254 (1975) 381-395; (C) North-Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam 1.E.8:6.C Form-factor and Not to be reproduced by photoprint or microfilm without written permission from the publisher size

• Mass determination from kaonic atoms decay

K- MASS FROM KAONIC ATOMS[†]

S. C. CHENG, Y. ASANO⁺⁺, M. Y. CHEN, G. DUGAN, E. HU, L. LIDOFSKY, W. PATTON and C. S. WU

VOLUME 60, NUMBER 3

3 PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

18 JANUARY 1988

Precision Measurements of the K - and Σ - Masses

K. P. Gall, E. Austin, J. P. Miller, F. O'Brien, (a) B. L. Roberts, and D. R. Tieger (b)

Natalia S. Oreshkina

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Nuclear Experiment

(Submitted on 14 Oct 2020 (v1), last revised 28 Oct 2020 (this version, v2),

Resonance photoproduction of pionic and kaonic atoms at the Gamma Factory

Victor V. Flambaum, Junlan Jin, Dmitry Budker

decay

• Further proposals

Next step: the choice of the most suitable system, based on

- sensitivities
- accuracy of theoretical predictions
- experimental accessibility

- the natural linewidths
- possibility to carry high-precision measurements