

Charge-exchange reaction and neutrino physics

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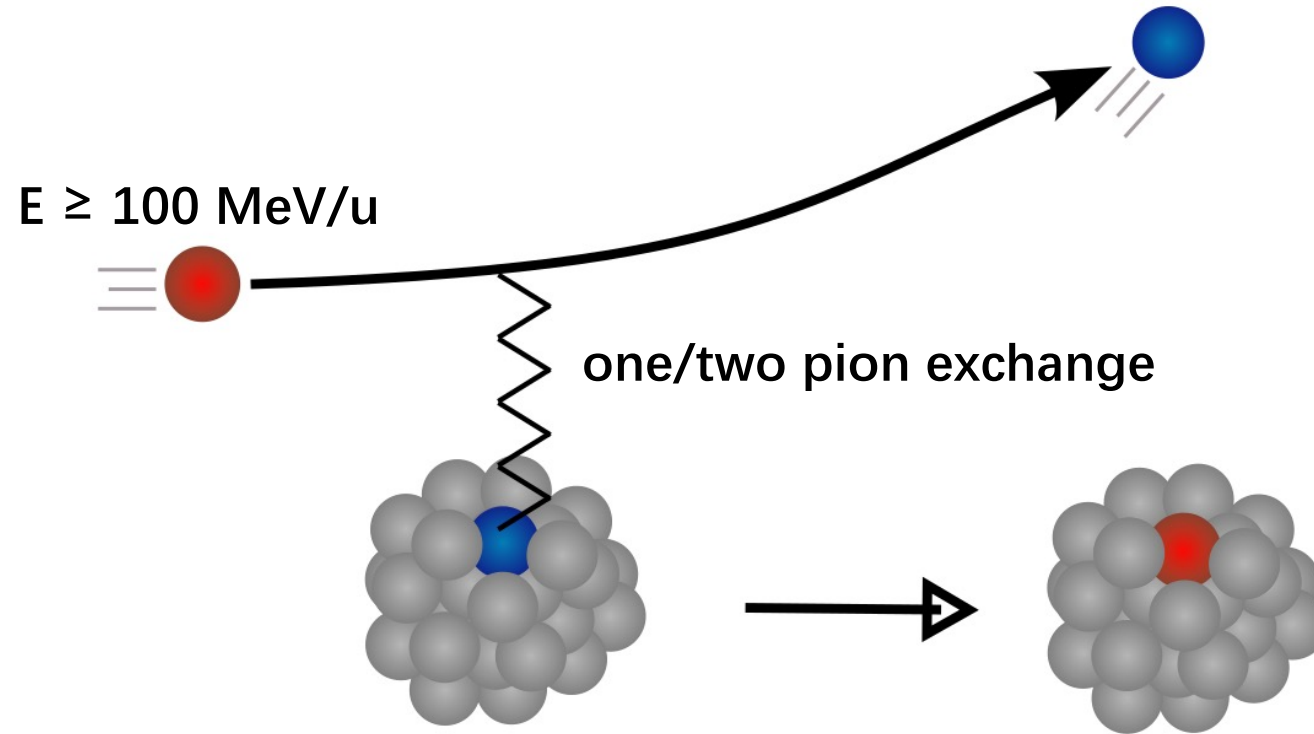
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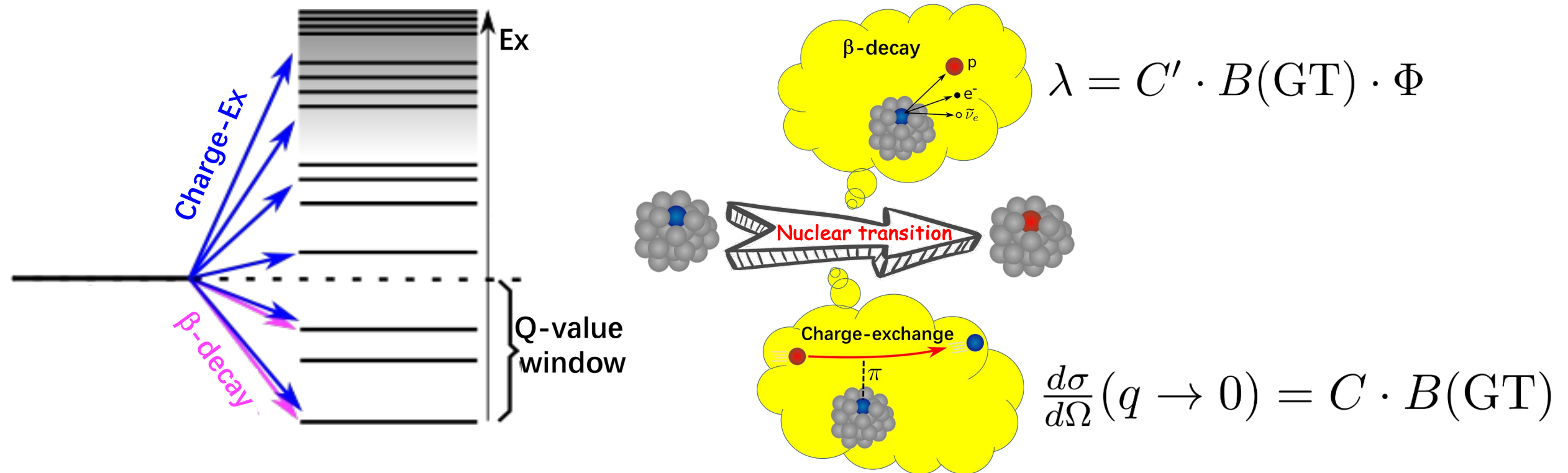
■ (Hadronic) Charge-exchange reaction



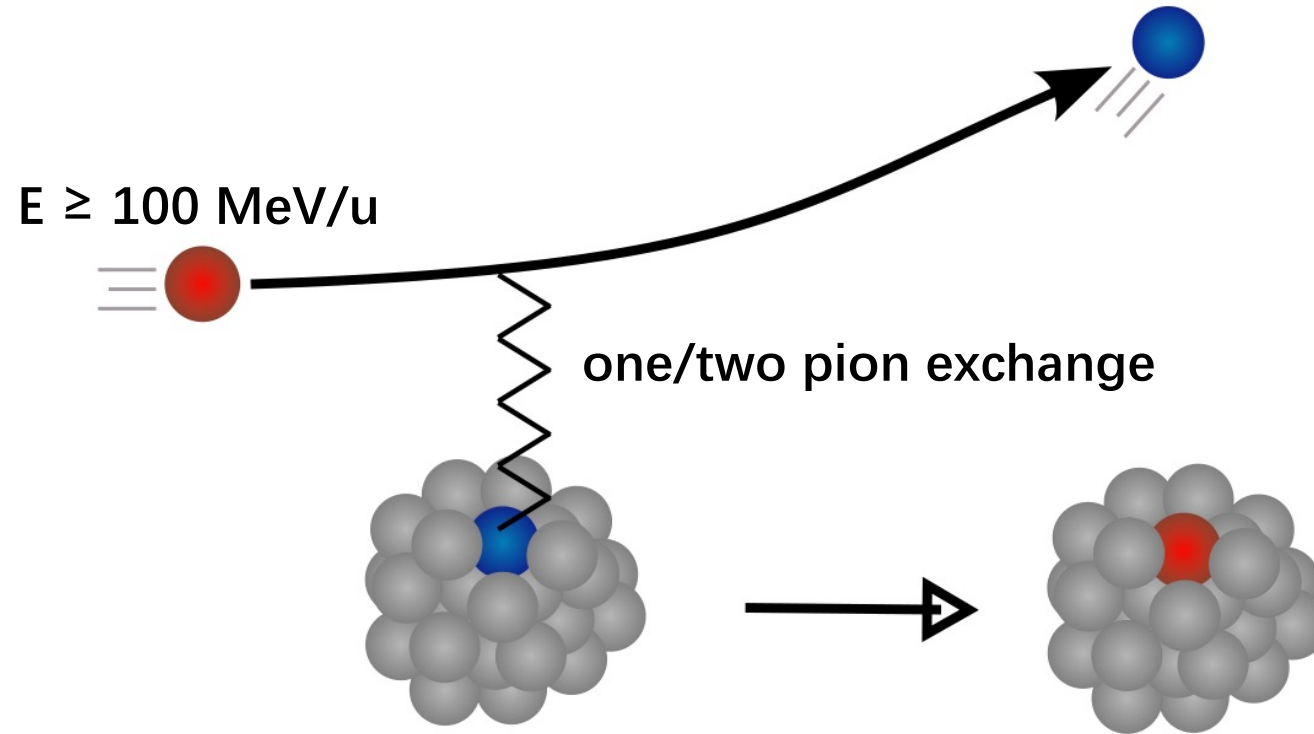
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(q \rightarrow 0) = C \cdot \langle f | \hat{\sigma} \hat{\tau} | i \rangle^2 = C \cdot B(\text{GT})$$

(Hadronic) Charge-exchange reaction

Both charge-exchange reaction and beta-decay measurements provide information of $B(\text{GT})$, but **charge-exchange reaction is not limited by the Q-value window.**

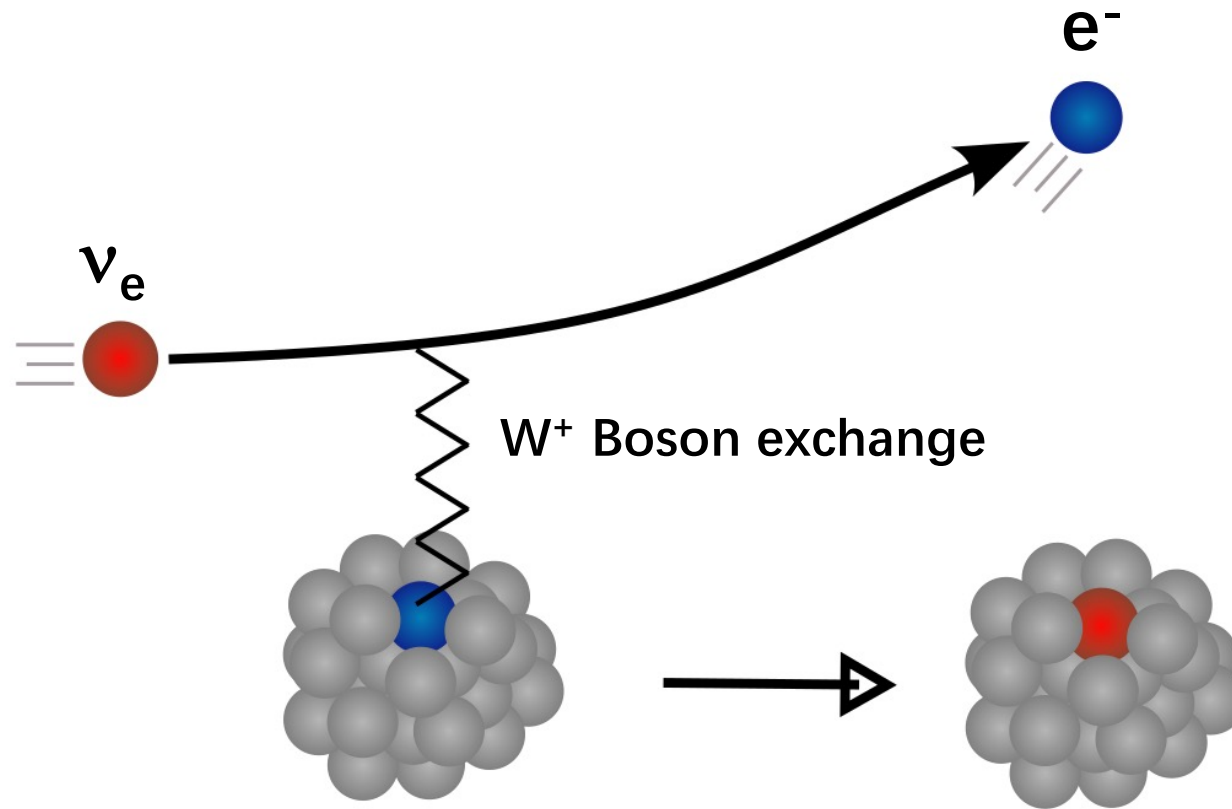


Application: Neutrino Detectors



$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(q \rightarrow 0) = C \cdot \langle f | \hat{\sigma} \hat{\tau} | i \rangle^2 = C \cdot B(\text{GT})$$

Application: Neutrino Detectors

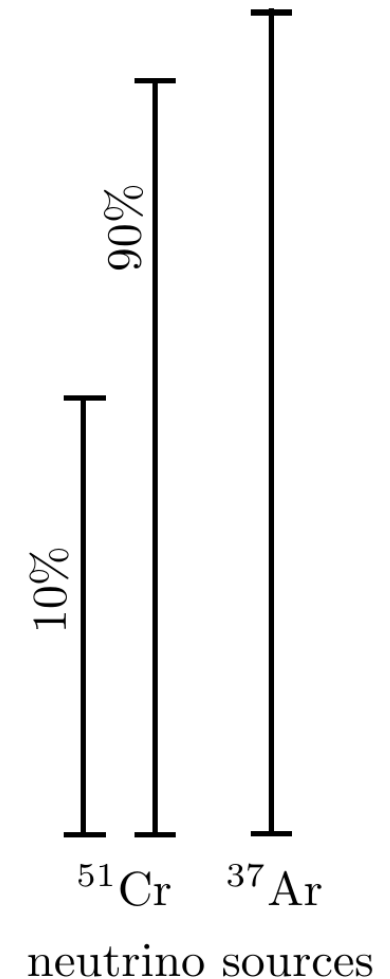
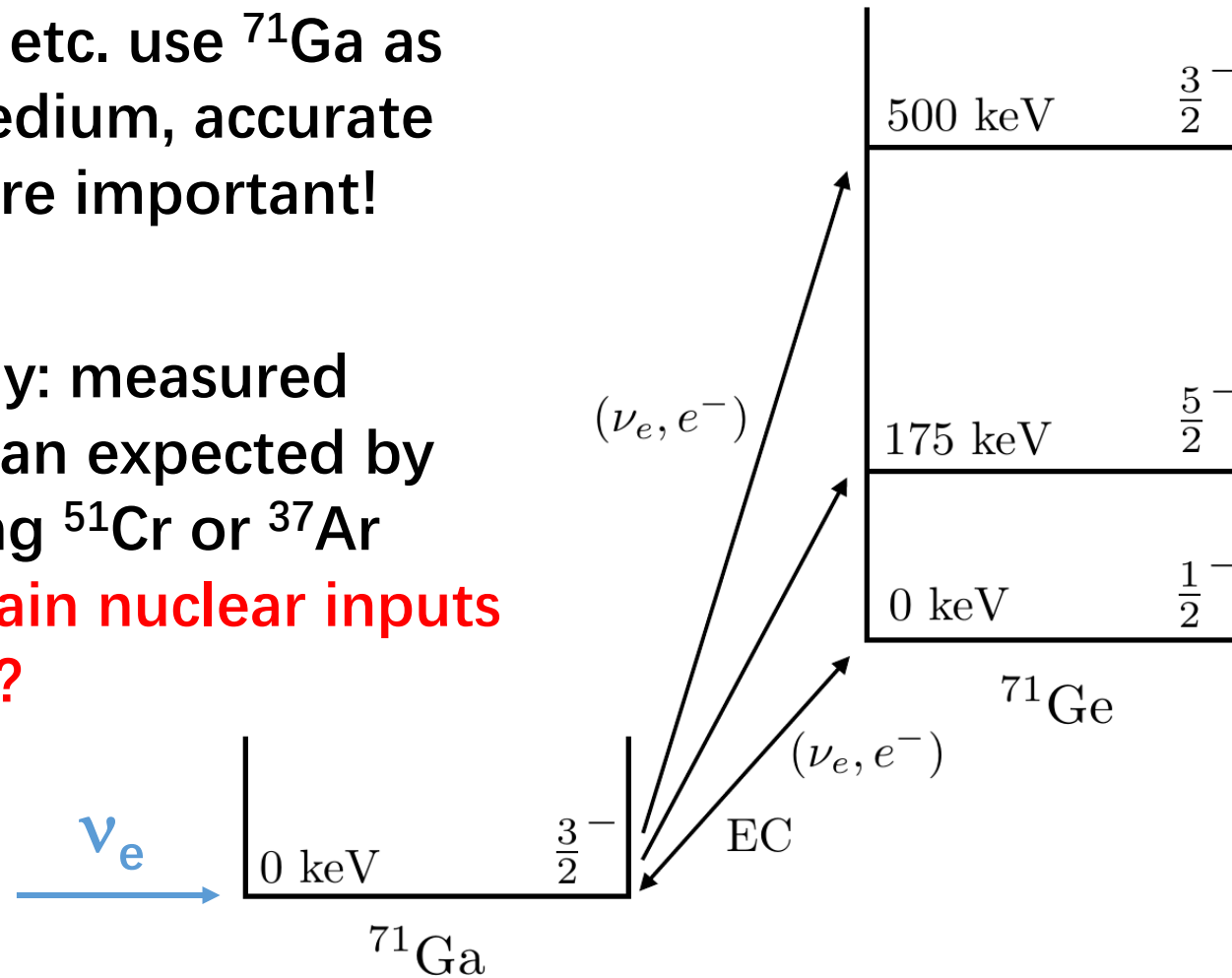


$$\sigma(E_{\nu_e}) = \frac{G_F^2 \cos^2 \theta_c}{\pi} k_e E_e F(Z+1, E_e) \times [B(F) + (g_A^{\text{eff}})^2 B(GT)],$$

Application: Neutrino Detectors

GALLEX、SAGE etc. use ^{71}Ga as the detector medium, accurate cross sections are important!

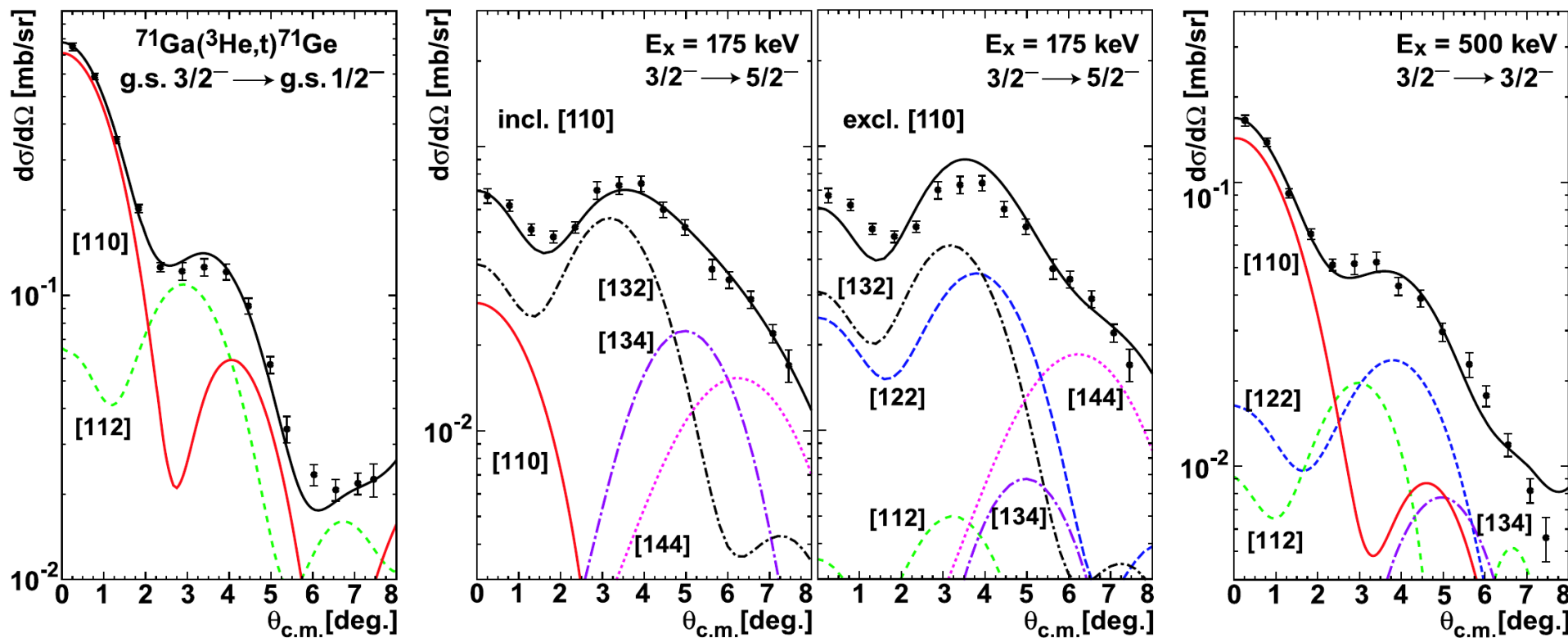
Gallium anomaly: measured counts lower than expected by $\sim 20\%$ when using ^{51}Cr or ^{37}Ar sources. **Uncertain nuclear inputs or new physics ?**



Application: Neutrino Detectors

The $^{71}\text{Ga}(^3\text{He},t)^{71}\text{Ge}$ charge-exchange experiment:

Frekers et al., PLB 706, 134 (2011)



(1) g.s.:
 $B(\text{GT}) = 0.085(4)$
 (from ^{71}Ge β decay)

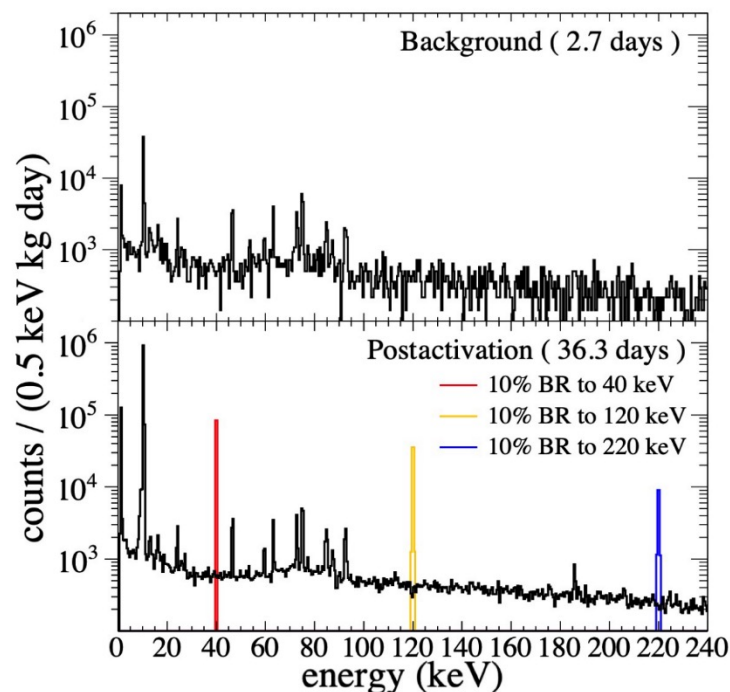
(2) 175-keV state:
 $B(\text{GT}) = 0.0034(26)$

(3) 500-keV state:
 $B(\text{GT}) = 0.017(2)$

7(2)%

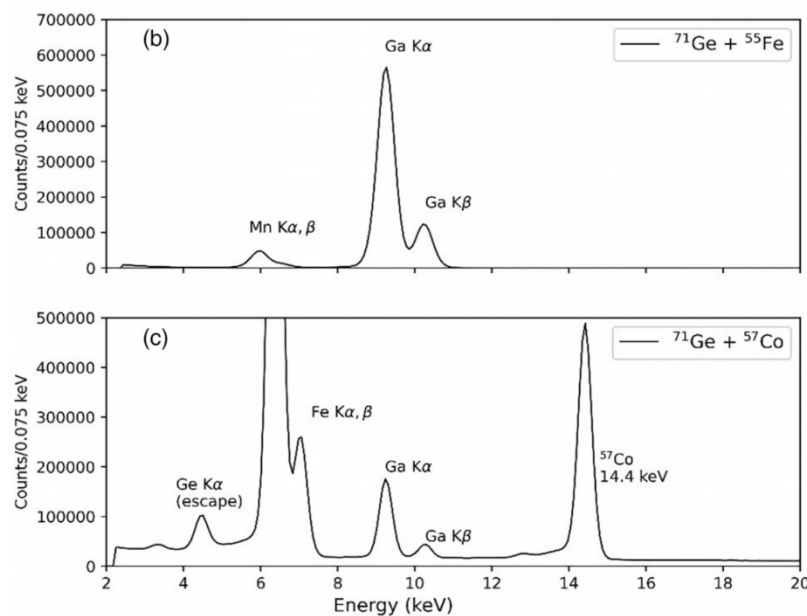
Application: Neutrino Detectors

New life-time measurements of ^{71}Ge
(literature value $T_{1/2} = 11.43 \pm 0.03$ days):



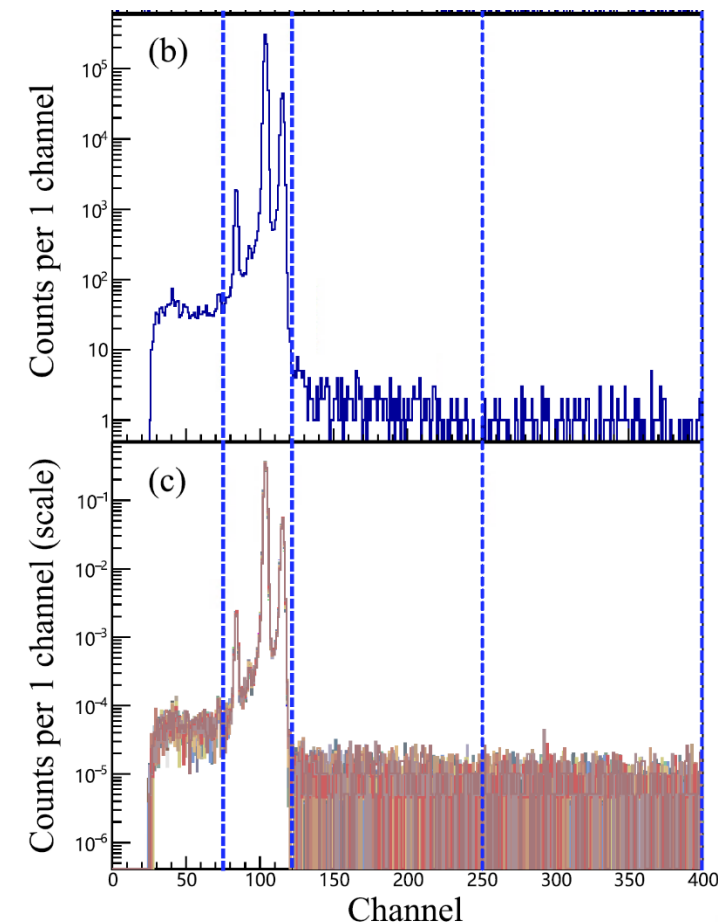
$$T_{1/2} = 11.46 \pm 0.04 \text{ days}$$

Collar and Yoon, PRC 108, L021602 (2023)



$$T_{1/2} = 11.468 \pm 0.008 \text{ days}$$

Norman *et al.*, PRC 109, 055501 (2024)

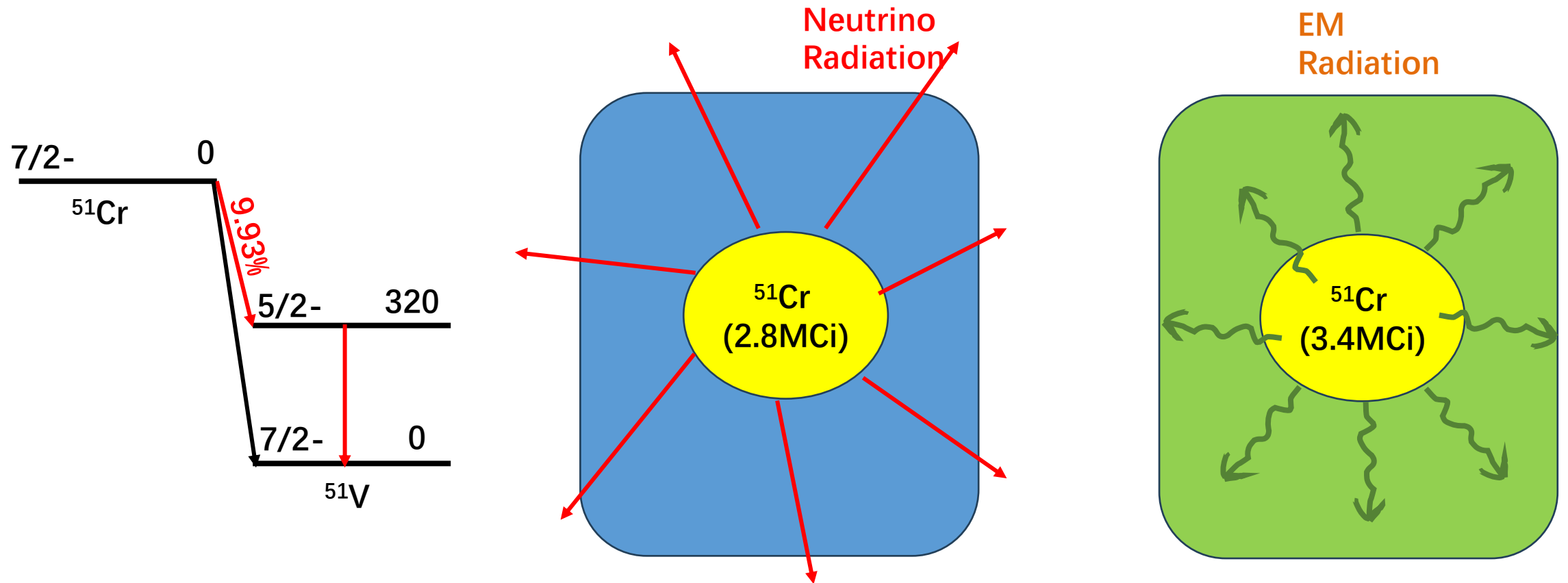


$$T_{1/2} = 11.477 \pm 0.004 \text{ days}$$

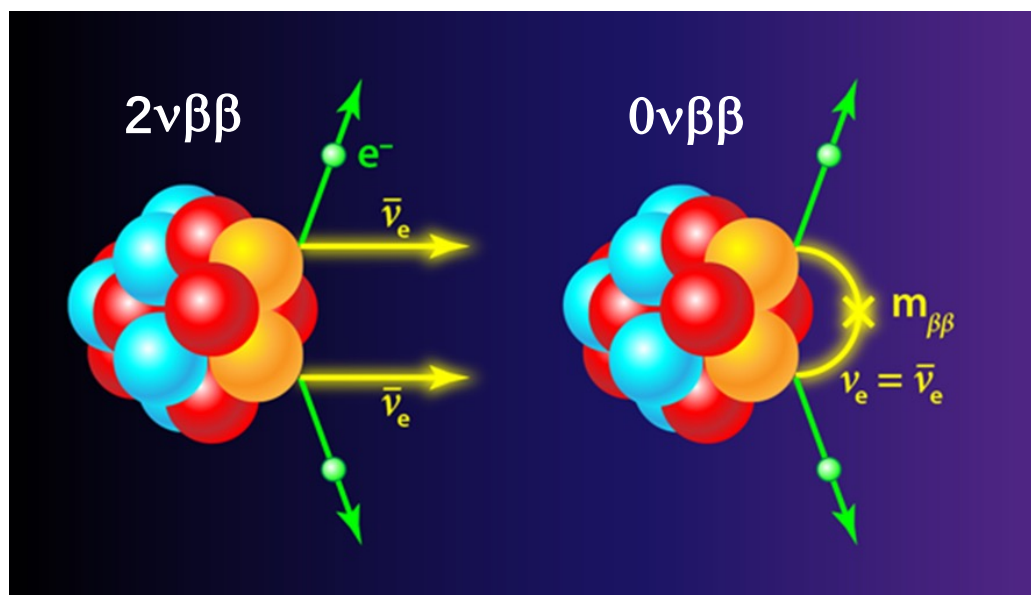
Cai *et al.*, to be submitted

Application: Neutrino Detectors

Branching ratios of the ^{51}Cr decay (ν_e source):

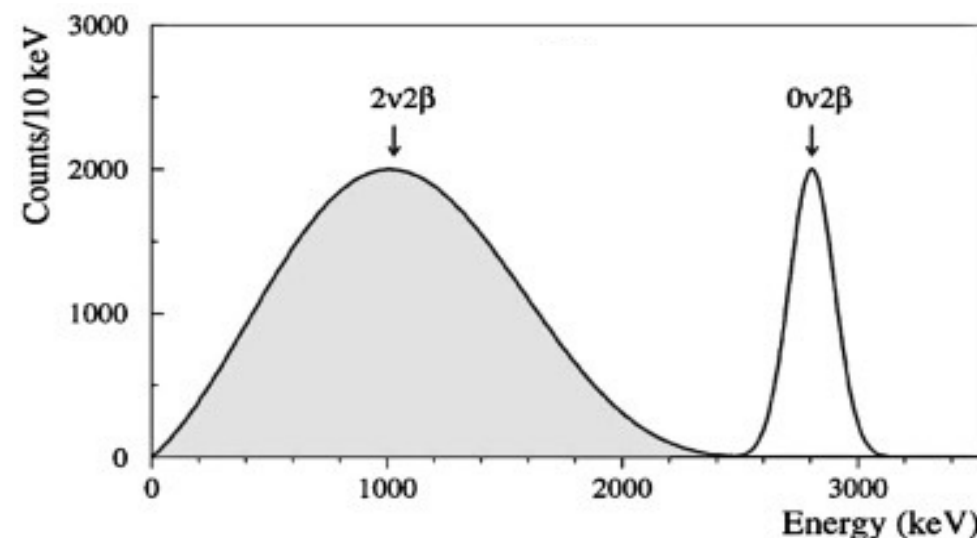


Application: Double beta decay



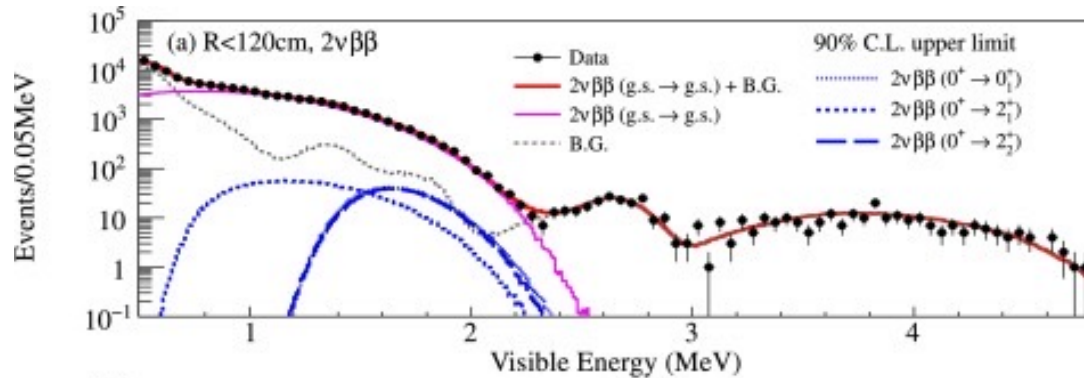
$2\nu\beta\beta$ have been observed and $T_{1/2}$ obtained for ^{48}Ca , ^{76}Ge , ^{82}Se , ^{96}Zr , ^{100}Mo , ^{116}Cd , ^{128}Te , ^{130}Te , ^{136}Xe , ^{150}Nd , ^{238}U , ^{78}Kr , ^{124}Xe and ^{130}Ba have been obtained.

- absolute neutrino mass scale
- Majorana particles
- matter-antimatter asymmetry of the Universe
- New physics...



Application: Double beta decay

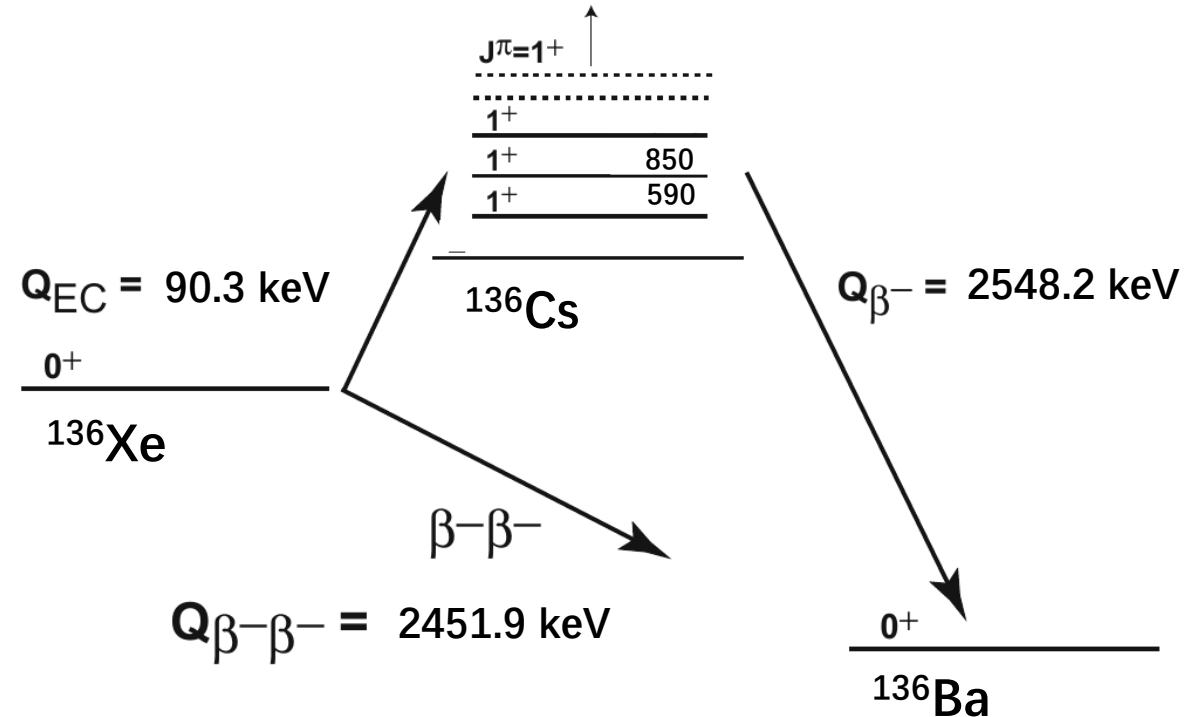
^{136}Xe $\beta\beta$ decay: EXO-200, nEXO, KamLAND-Zen, NEXT PandaX-III etc.



$$\Gamma_{\beta^-\beta^-}^{2\nu} = G^{2\nu}(Q, Z)g_A^4 \left| M_{\text{DGT}}^{(2\nu)} \right|^2$$

Why is the ^{136}Xe $M_{\text{DGT}}^{2\nu}$ so small ?
0.0181(6) for ^{136}Xe vs. 0.03~0.32 for others

The two-leg structure of $M_{\text{DGT}}^{2\nu}$:



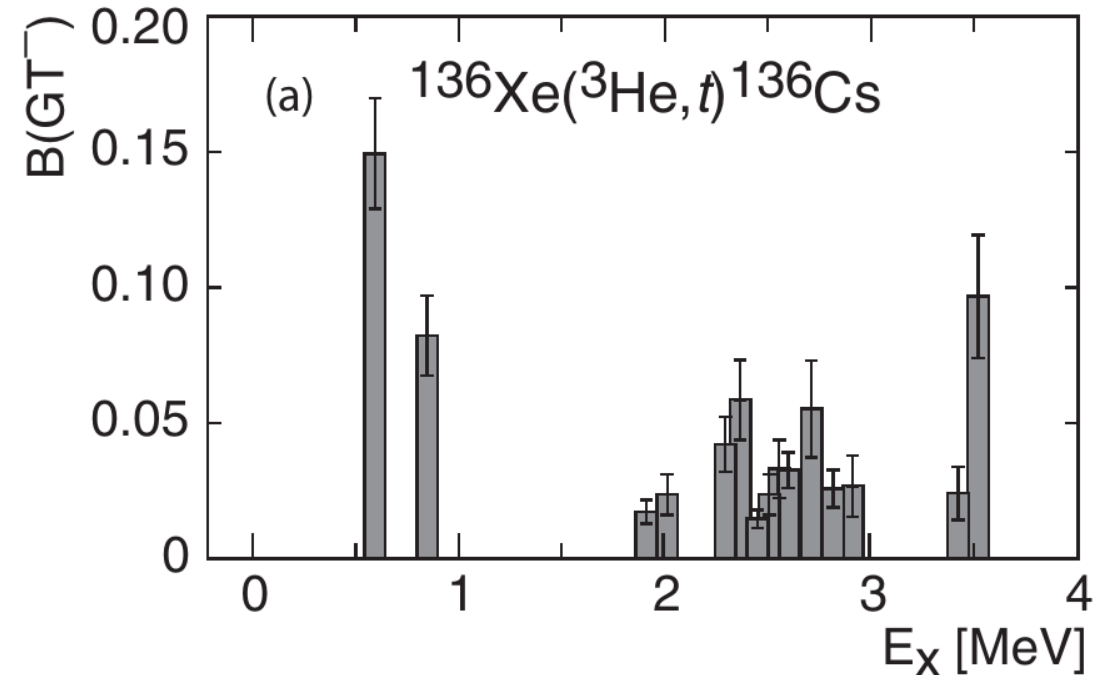
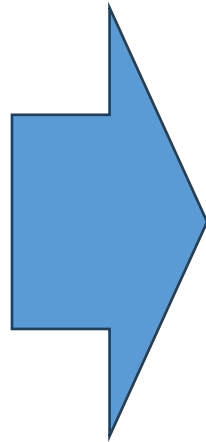
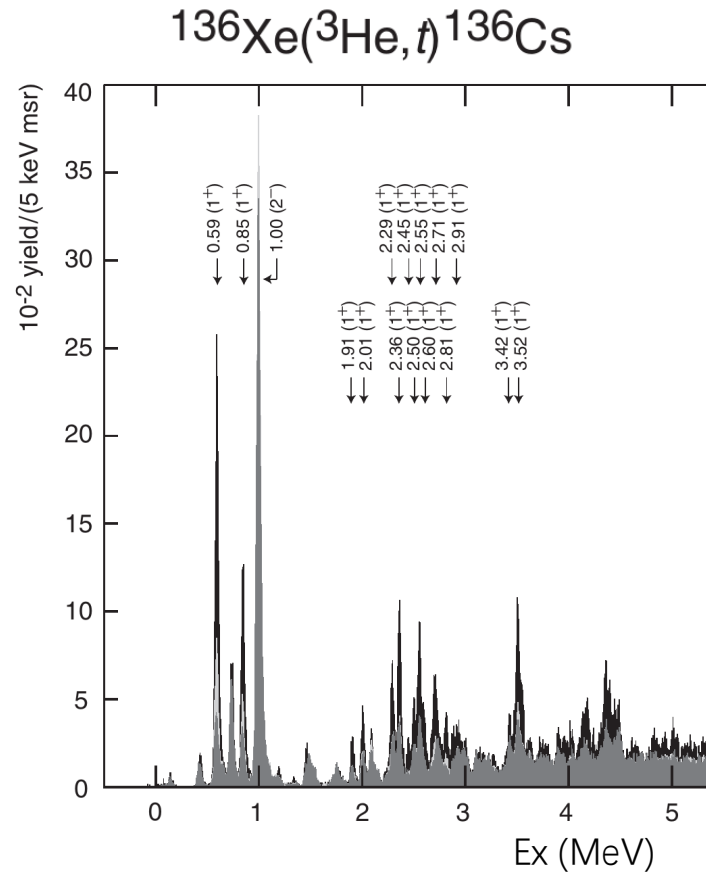
$$M_{\text{DGT}}^{2\nu} = \sum_m \frac{\langle 0_{g.s.}^f | \sum_k \sigma_k \tau_k^- | 1_m^+ \rangle \langle 1_m^+ | \sum_k \sigma_k \tau_k^- | 0_{g.s.}^i \rangle}{\frac{1}{2} Q_{\beta\beta}(0_{g.s.}^{(f)}) + E(1_m^+) - E_0}$$

$$= \sum_m \frac{M_m(\text{GT}^+) M_m(\text{GT}^-)}{E_m}$$

Application: Double beta decay

One leg is known for ^{136}Xe

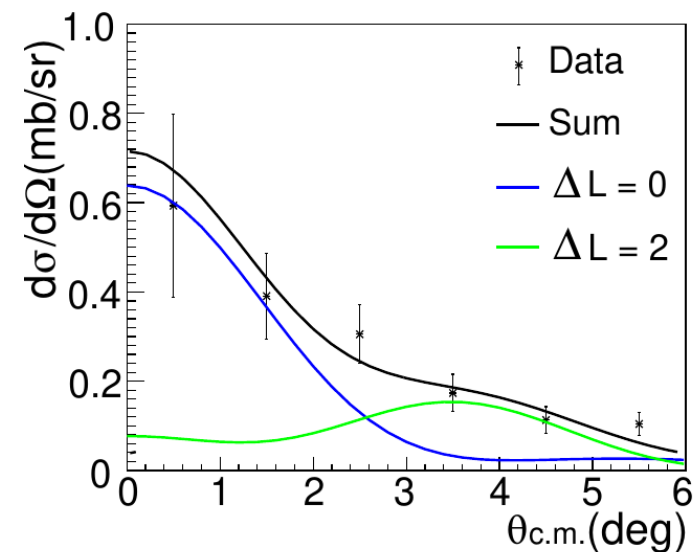
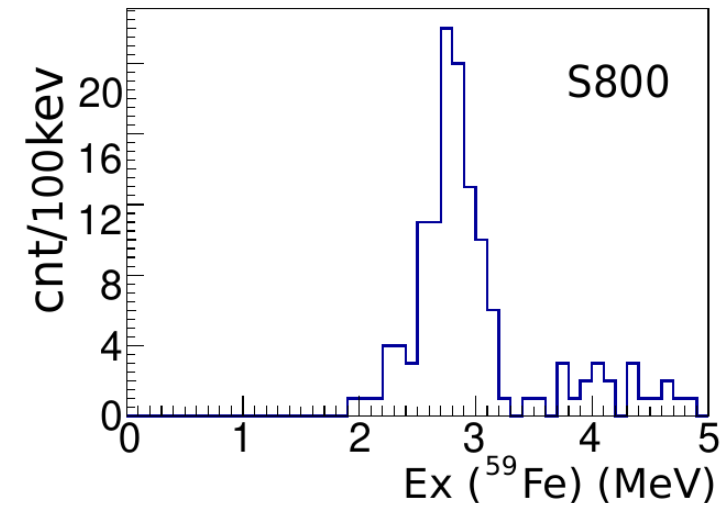
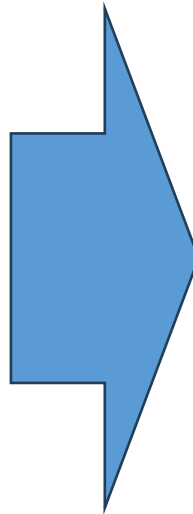
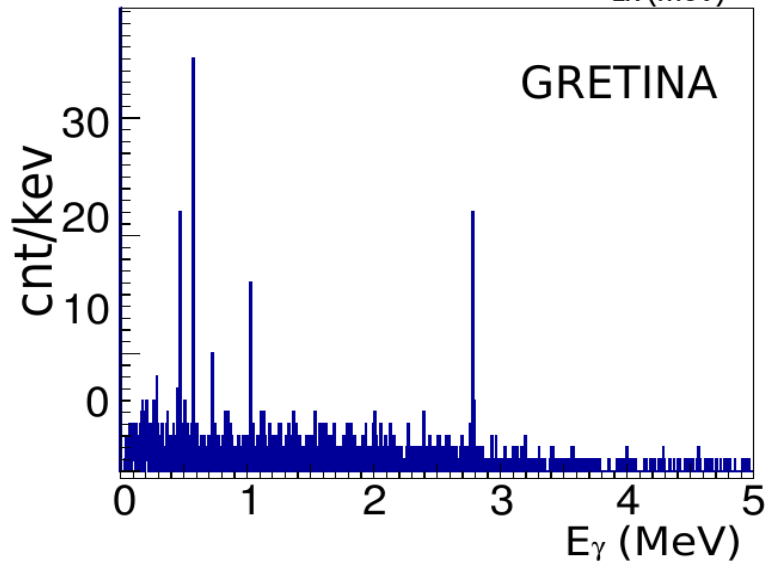
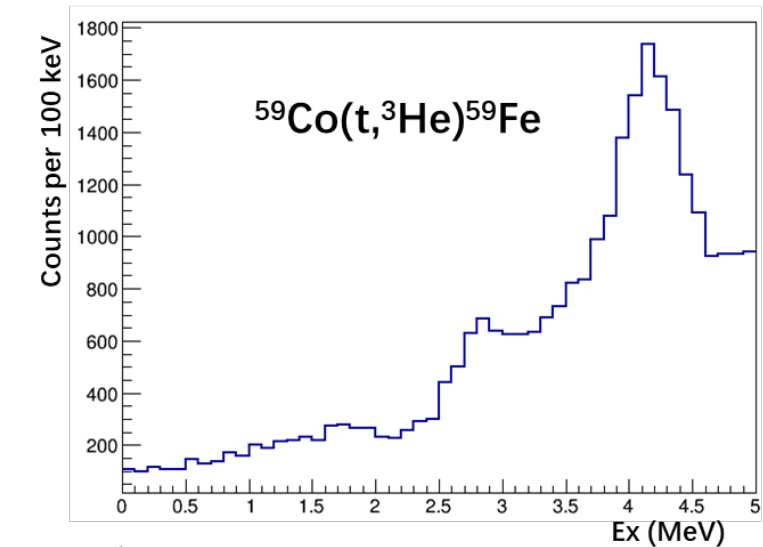
Puppe et al., PRC 84, 051305(R) (2011)



$$M_{\text{DGT}}^{2\nu} = \sum_m \frac{M_m(GT^+) M_m(GT^-)}{E_m}$$

Application: Double beta decay

Let's measure the other leg via $^{136}\text{Ba}(t, ^3\text{He})^{136}\text{Cs}$ charge-exchange reaction!



Summary

- From charge-exchange reaction, $B(GT)$ can be extracted (not limited by Q -value!)
- Useful in studying weak interactions: neutrino detectors, $\beta\beta$ decay, neutrino-induced nucleosynthesis, stellar beta-decay rates, isospin symmetry etc.
- Coincident γ -ray measurement significantly boosts the resolution

Thanks!