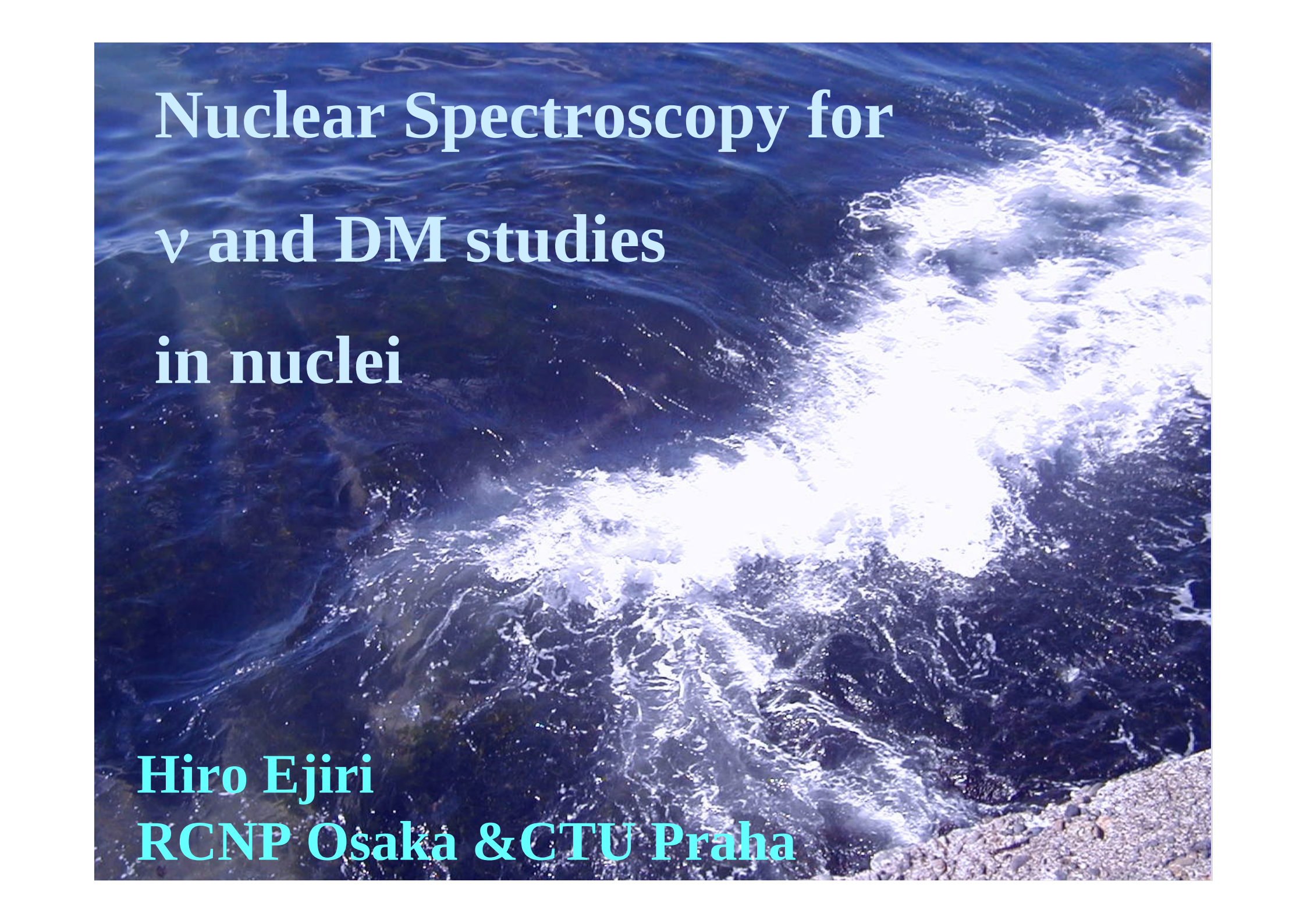
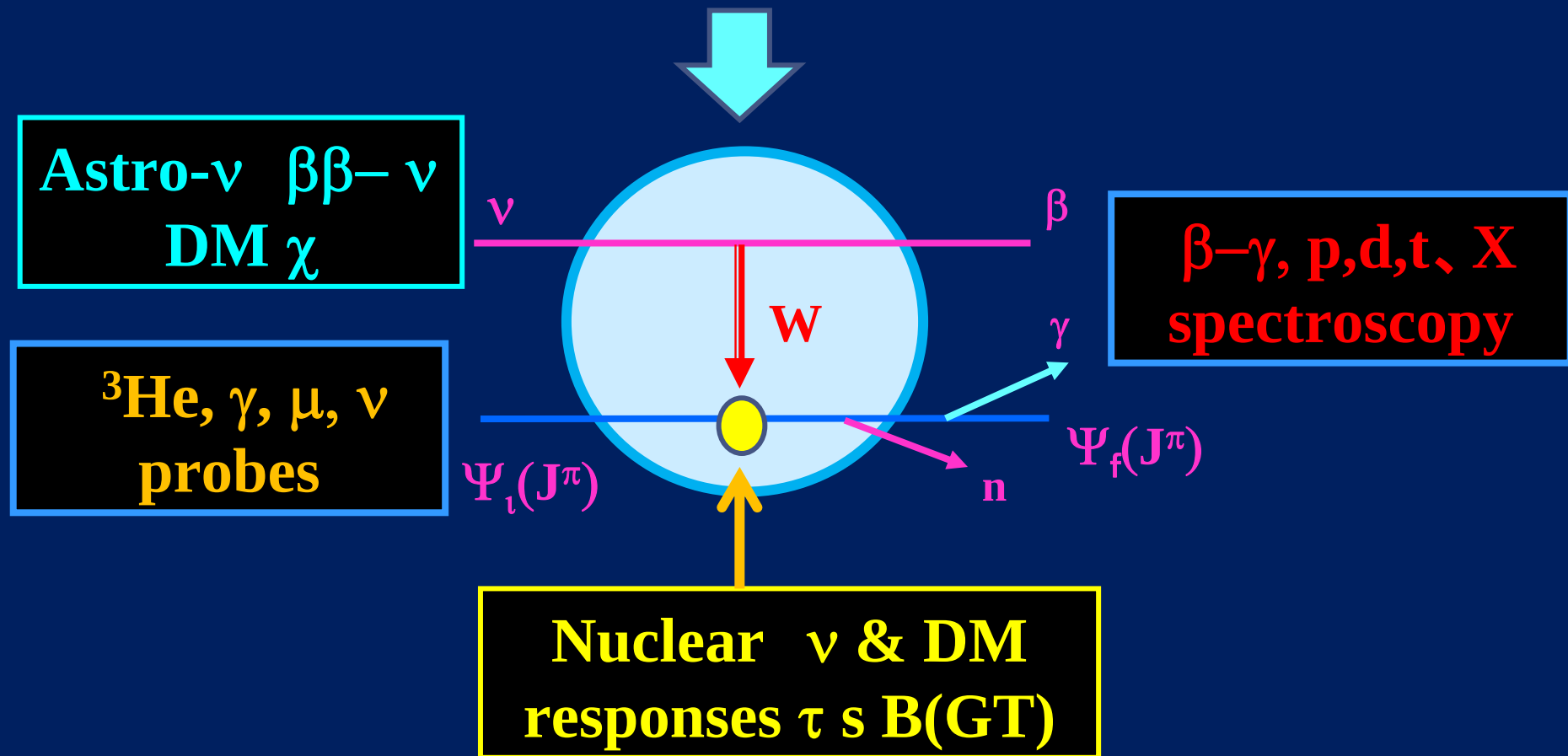




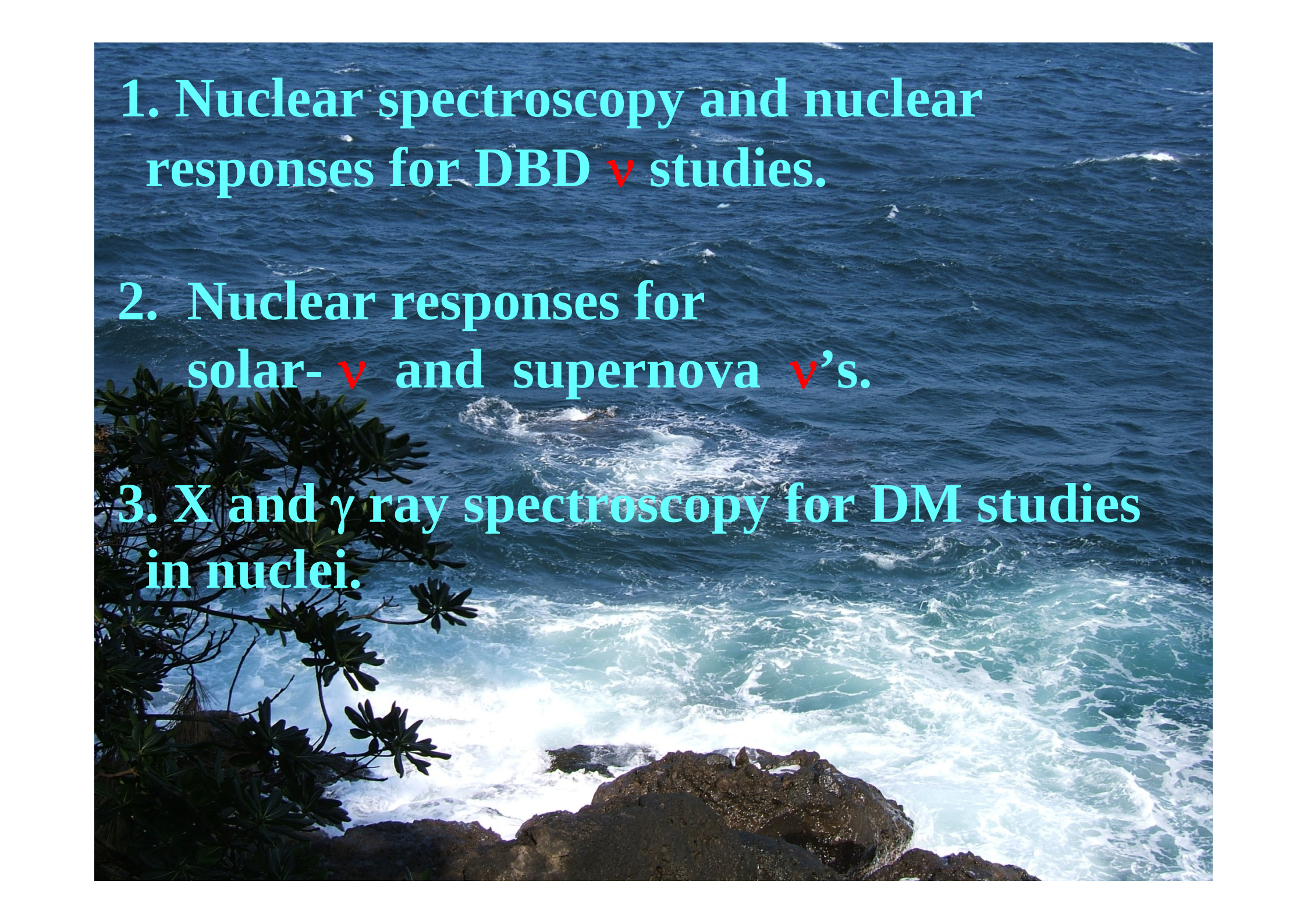
Nuclear Spectroscopy for ν and DM studies in nuclei

Hiro Ejiri
RCNP Osaka & CTU Praha

Nuclear Femto (10^{-15} :fm) Lab. for ν , χ



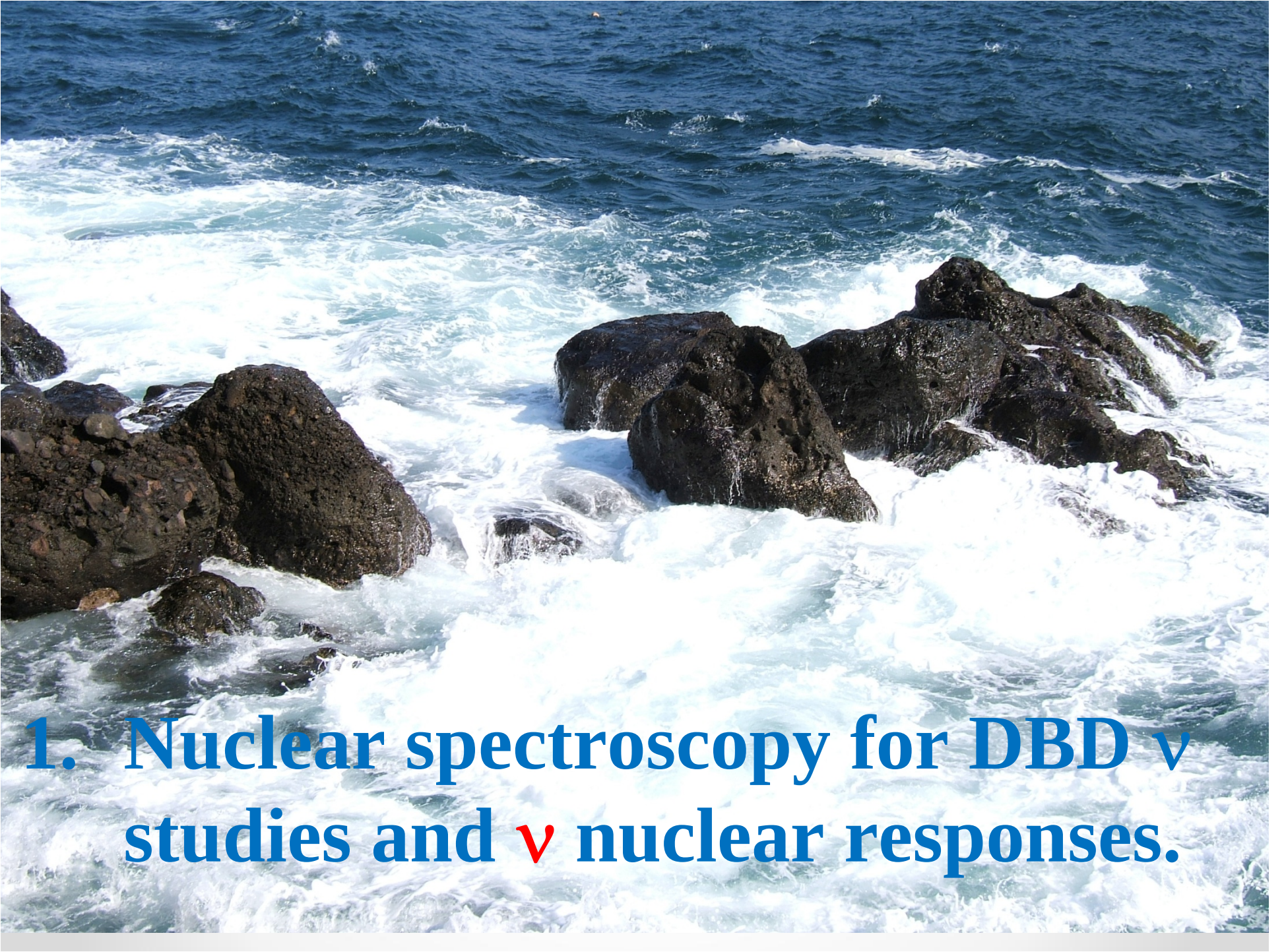
Nucleus , a quantum system of nucleons with E, J^π, T is used a femto lab. to study ν & χ via $\beta-\gamma$ spectroscopy



1. Nuclear spectroscopy and nuclear responses for DBD ν studies.

2. Nuclear responses for solar- ν and supernova ν 's.

3. X and γ ray spectroscopy for DM studies in nuclei.

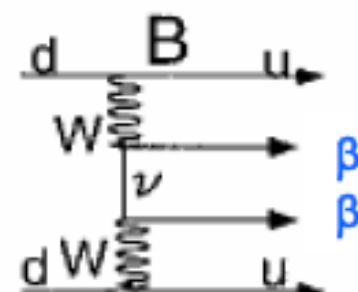
A photograph of a rocky coastline. The ocean is a deep blue, and white, frothy waves are crashing against several large, dark, jagged rocks. The water is turbulent, with white foam visible as the waves break. The sky is not visible, but the scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day.

1. Nuclear spectroscopy for DBD ν studies and ν nuclear responses.

$\beta\beta$ Θ_{21} and E_{12} correlations to identify LHC/RHC

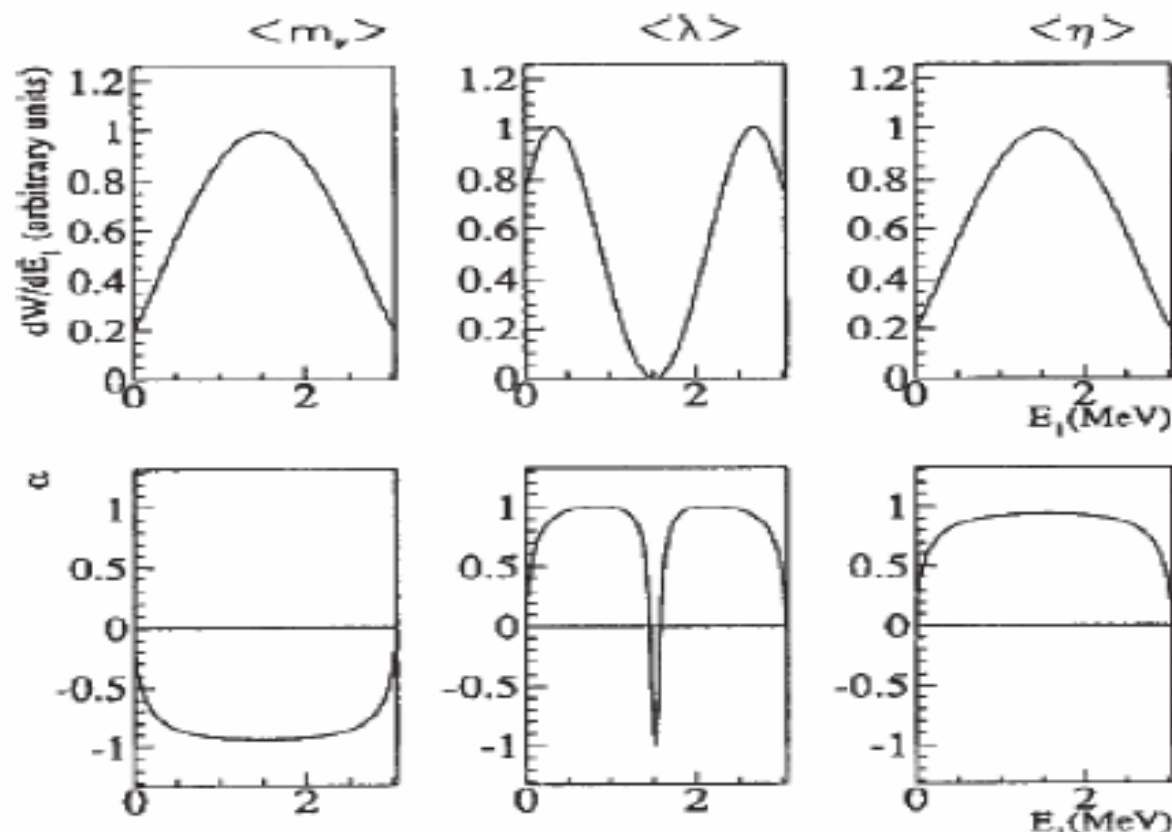
LHC L/R weak boson mass ratio λ and mixing θ

$$\langle m \rangle = |\sum m_j U_{ej}| \quad \langle \lambda \rangle = (M_L/M_R)^2 |\sum U_{ej} V_{ej}| \quad \langle \eta \rangle = \tan \theta_{LR} |\sum U_{ej} V_{ej}|$$



$0^+ - 0^+$
 $\beta \quad \beta$

LH LH



$0^+ - 0^+$
 $\beta \quad \beta$

LH RH

$$W(\theta_{12}) = 1 + \alpha \cos \theta_{12} \quad \text{Ejiri PR Doi 1985}$$

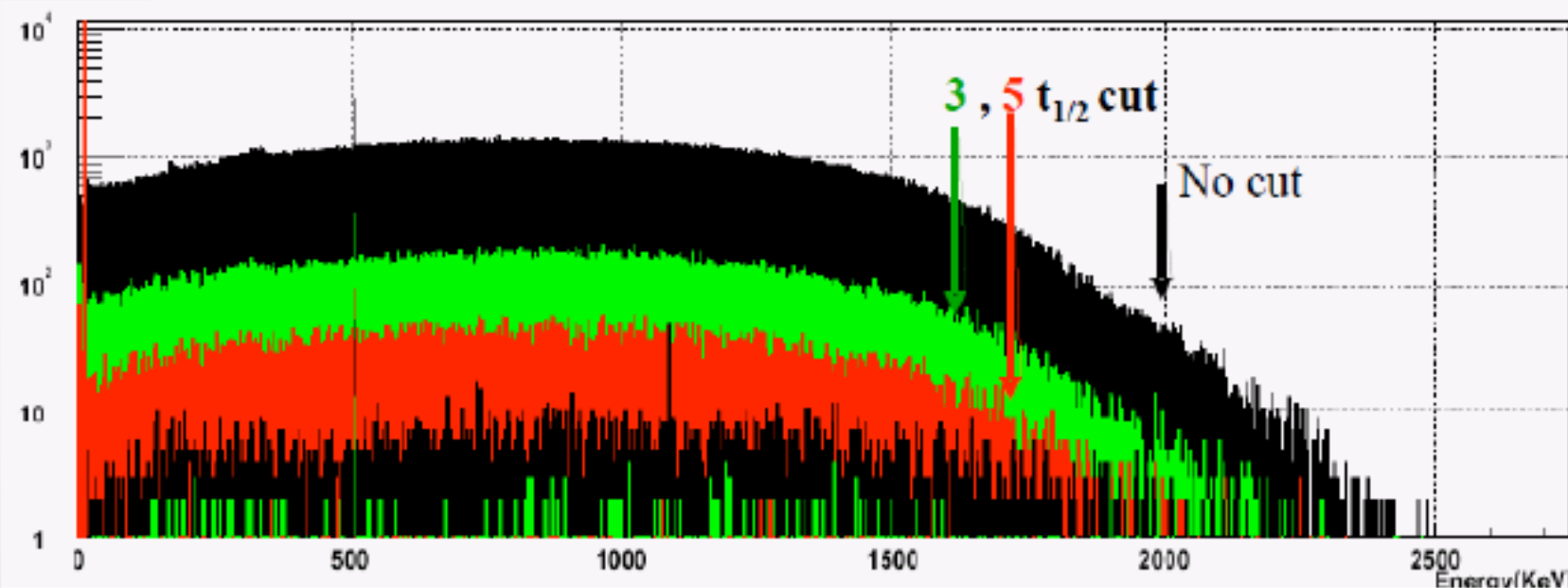
SSTC Signal Selection by Time Correlation

Ultra Rare $\beta\beta$ ground state, DM elastic :
Signals are isolated in time and space.



BG RI $\beta \gamma$ sequential decays ; time correlated

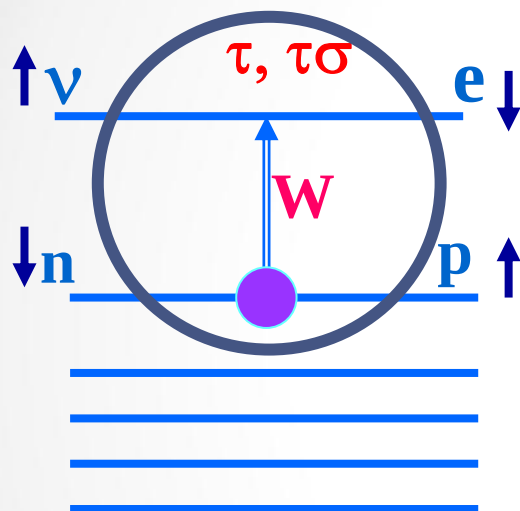
^{68}Ge EC 11 keV X rays prior to the ^{68}Ga 2 MeV β /DBD $T_{1/2} \sim 1.1$ hrs.
 ^{210}Bi 1 MeV β $T_{1/2} \sim 5$ d after ^{210}Pb 20 keV β /DM ,



^{68}Ga rejected by 11 k X rays in 3-5 $t_{1/2}$ (hours) time windows MAJORANA Prop.

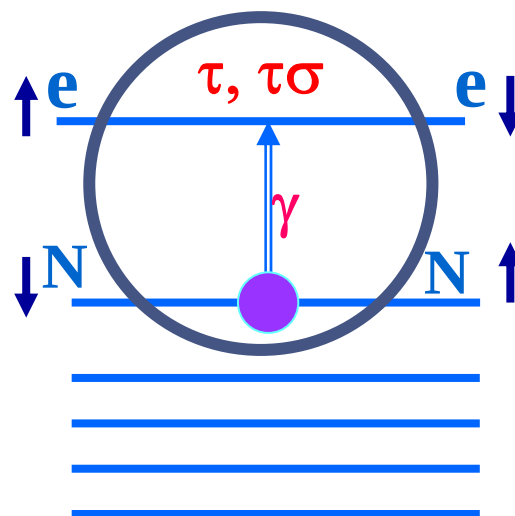
Nuclear $\tau\sigma$ responses for ν in β & $\beta\beta$

Weak probe



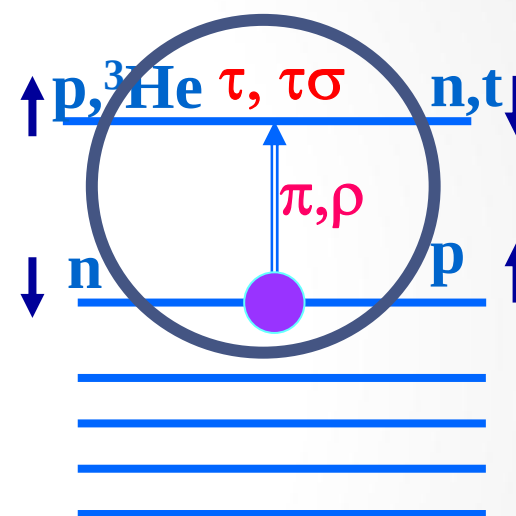
β -decay,
e capture
 ν, μ probe
J-PARC

EM probe



γ -capture,
e scattering
 γ from
Spring-8 HIGS

Nuclear probe



CER $^3\text{He}, t$
 $t, ^3\text{He}$ $d, ^2\text{He}$
 N RCNP,
MSU, KVI

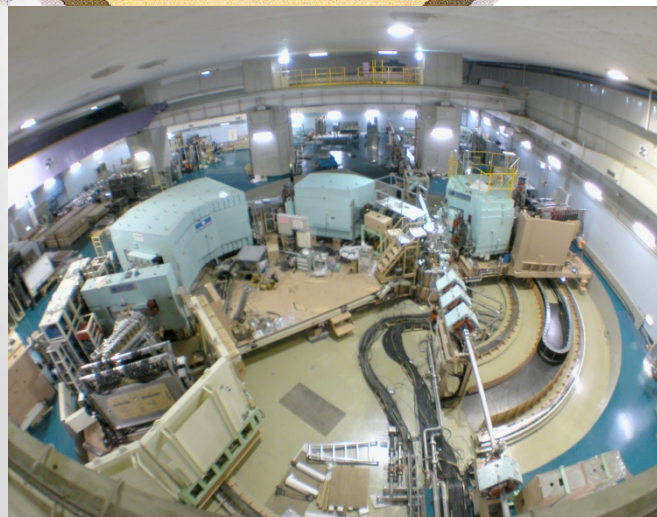
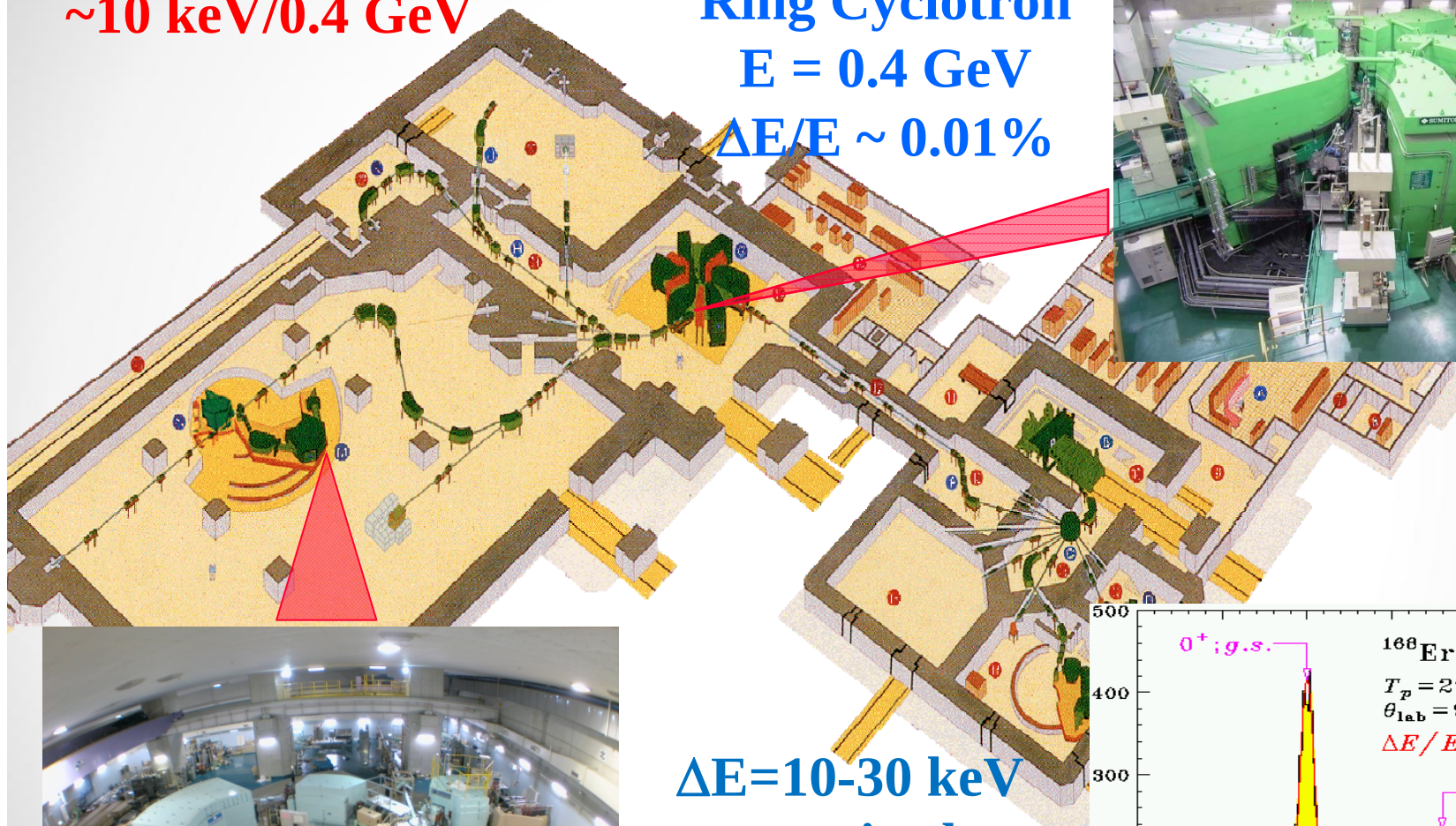
Energy Resolution

$\Delta E/E \sim 0.004\%$
 $\sim 10 \text{ keV}/0.4 \text{ GeV}$

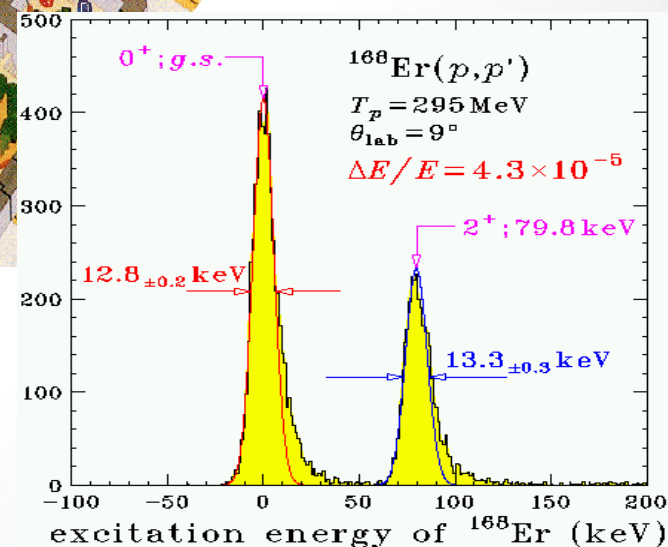
RCNP Cyclotron Facility

Ring Cyclotron
 $E = 0.4 \text{ GeV}$

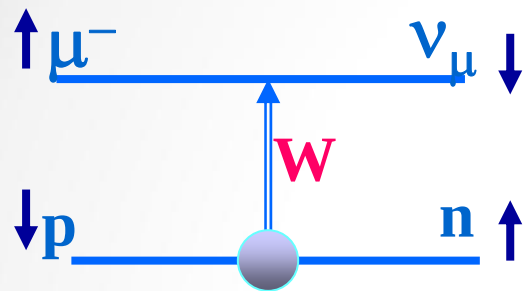
$\Delta E/E \sim 0.01\%$



$\Delta E = 10\text{--}30 \text{ keV}$
as required to
identify
individual states
M.Fukuda



μ lepton probe



$E \sim 50 \text{ MeV}$

β^+ responses

for $\beta\beta-\nu$ and SN ν

μ Capture rate ~ 1 (2012)

H. Ejiri Proc. EM interactions 1972.

AIP Conf. MEDEX11

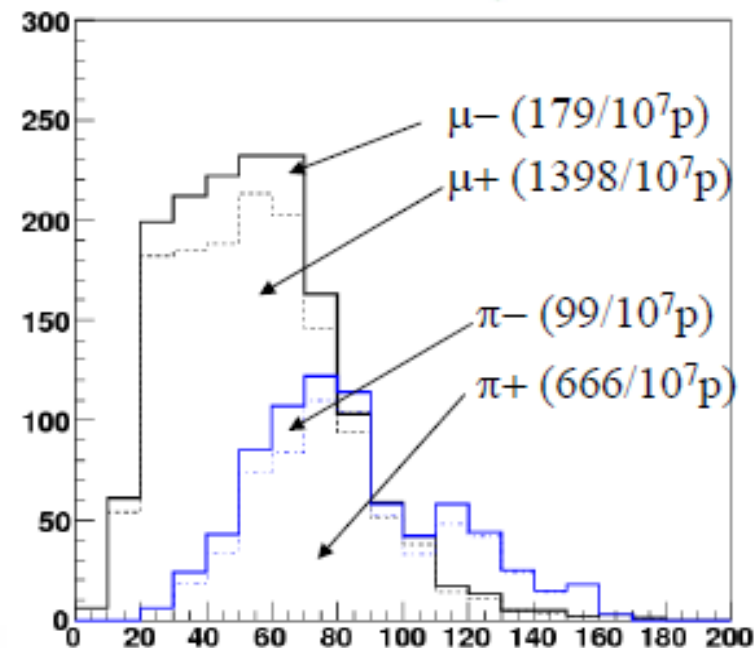
J. Suhonen, M. Kortelainen Czech. J. Phy.

56 2006 519, EXP 453.

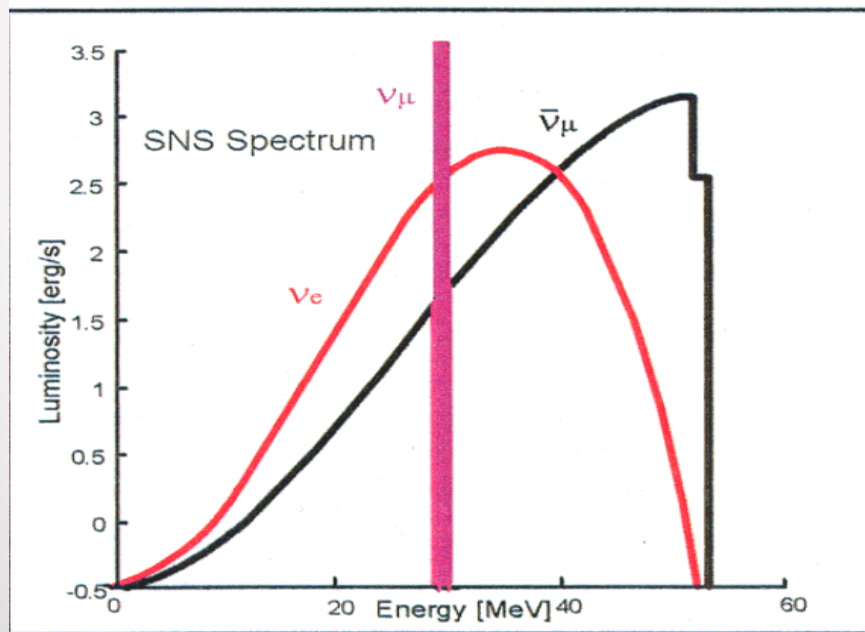
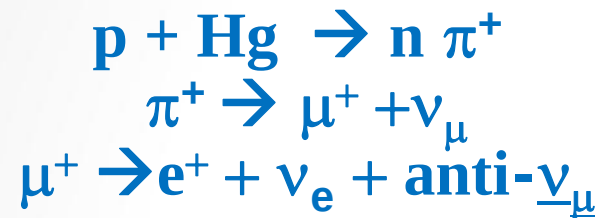
V. Egorov ($\mu, \gamma, n \gamma, p \gamma$) on ^{48}Ti , ^{76}Se 2004 γ -exp.



μ^- MUSIC RCNP Osaka $10^8/\text{s } 1\mu\text{A}$
Shima Sato



Low energy Neutrinos Probes



H. Ejiri NIM. 503 (2003) 276 – 278.



$$\begin{aligned} E(\nu_e) E(\nu_\mu) &\sim 20\text{-}50 \text{ MeV} \\ &\sim E(\nu \text{ SN}), E(\nu \beta\beta) \end{aligned}$$

$$I(\nu) \sim 10^{14} / \text{MW}$$

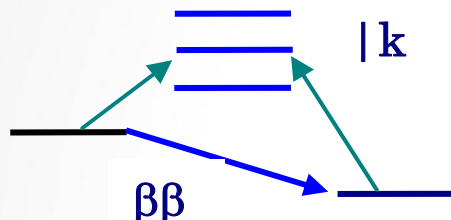
$$\sigma \sim 10^{-40} \text{ cm}^2$$

Detectors $\sim 1 \text{ ton}$

J-PARC 0.4 – 3 GeV,
SNS 1GeV

FSQP: Fermi Surface Quasi Particle Model for DBD

Ground state $\beta\beta$
Fermi surface
 $0^+ (nn) \rightarrow 0^+ (pp)$



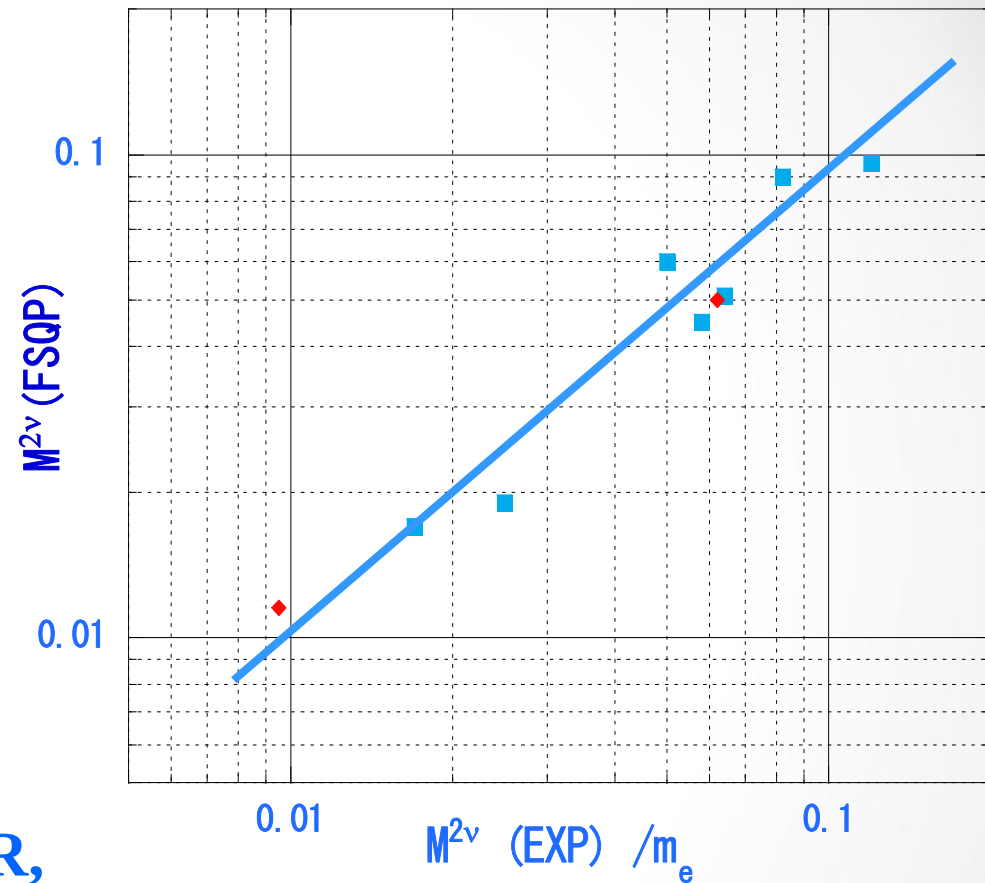
$$M^{2\nu\beta\beta} = \sum_k M_k^\beta M_k^b / \Delta_k$$

$$M_k^\beta = (k_A^{\text{eff}})_i m_{ij} V_n U_p$$

$$M_k^b = (k_A^{\text{eff}})_i m_{ij} U_n V_p$$

k_A^{eff} from exp. β , EC, CER,

Nucl. medium, σ τ polarization



^{136}Xe

Te

Se

Ge

Cd

Mo

H.E.2012

H. Ejiri et al. J. Phys. Soc. Japan Lett. 65 (1996) 7.

H. Ejiri J. Phys. Soc. Japan, 78 (2009) No 7.

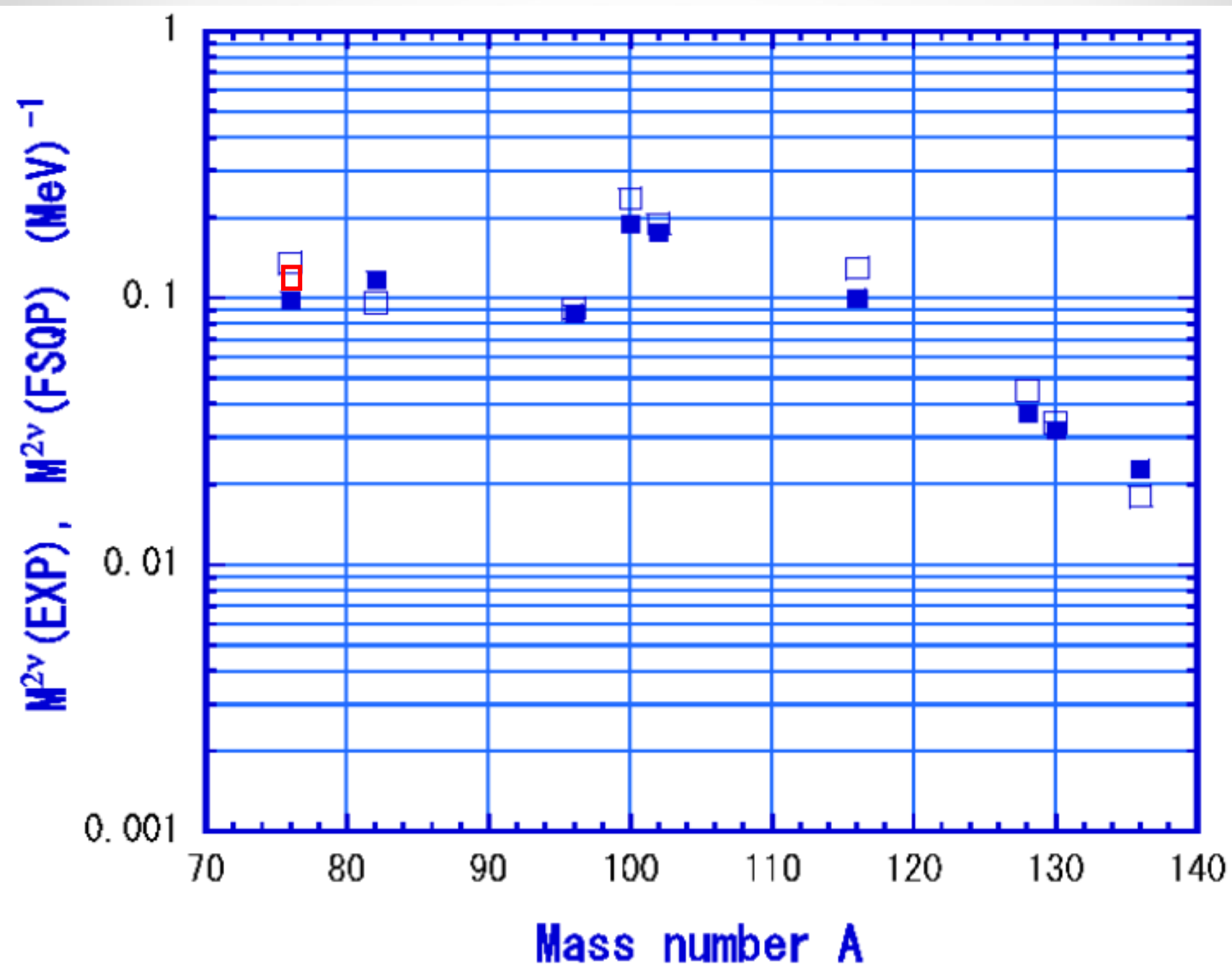
H. Ejiri J Phys. Soc. Japan Lett. 81 (2012) 3320

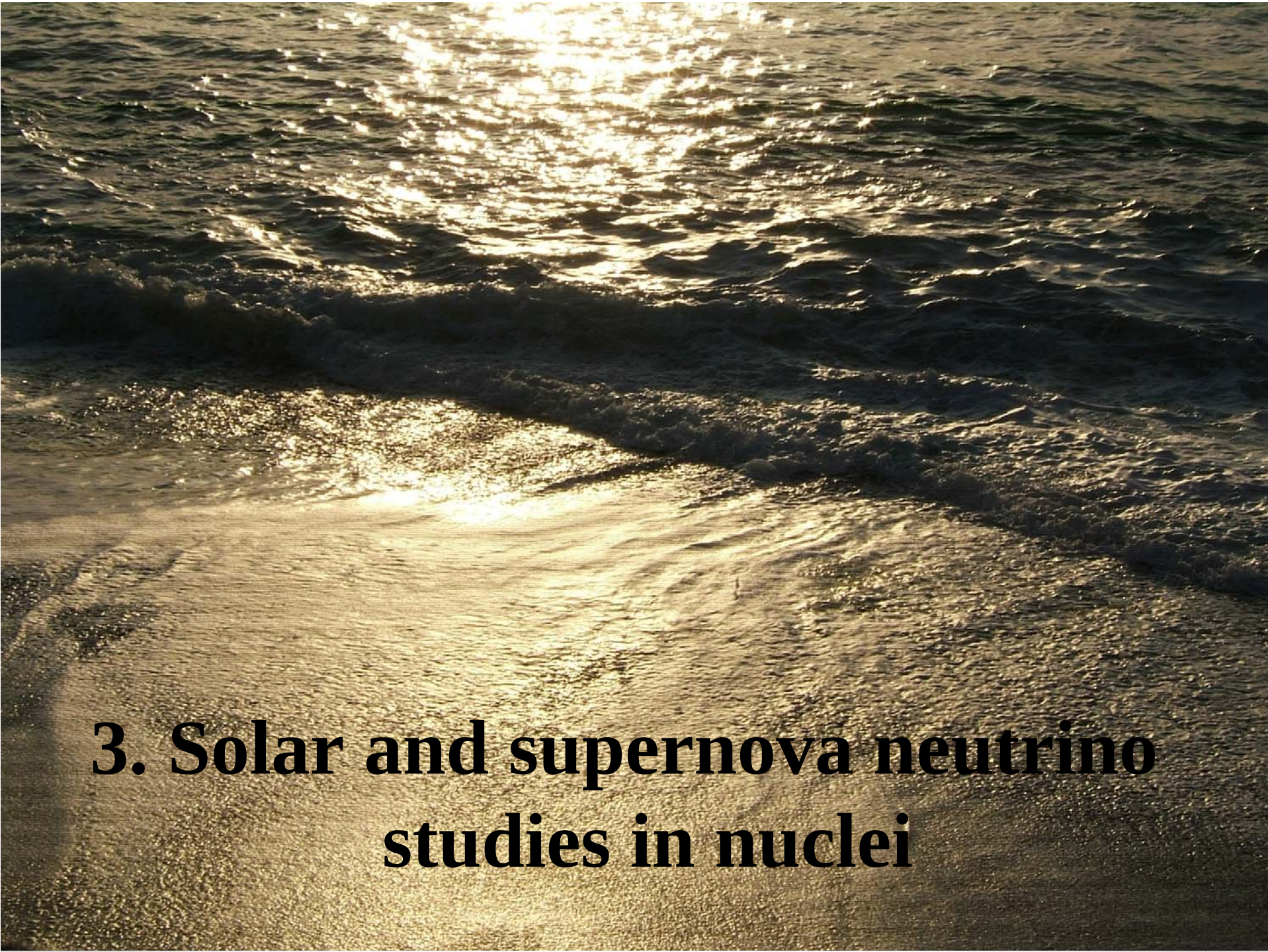
$$(k_A^{\text{eff}})^2 \sim (0.25)^2 = 0.05$$

$$T^{0\nu} \sim (k_A^{\text{eff}})^4 = 0.002$$

Frekers 12th

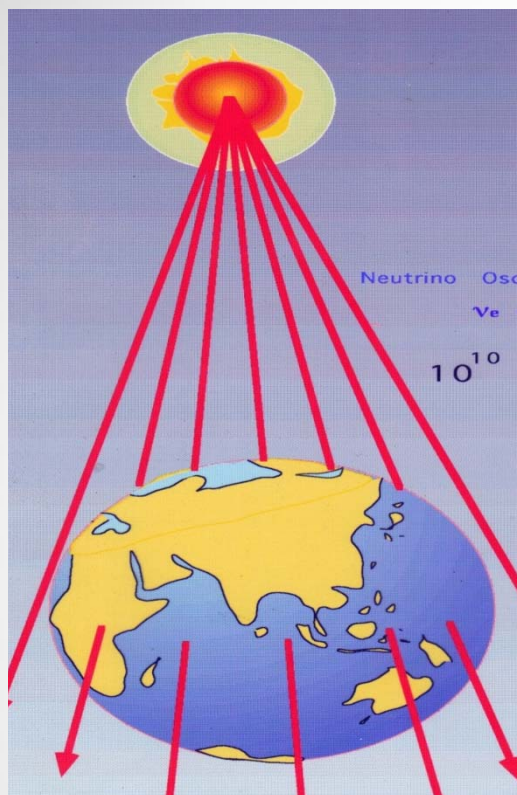
•





3. Solar and supernova neutrino studies in nuclei

Solar pp neutrino

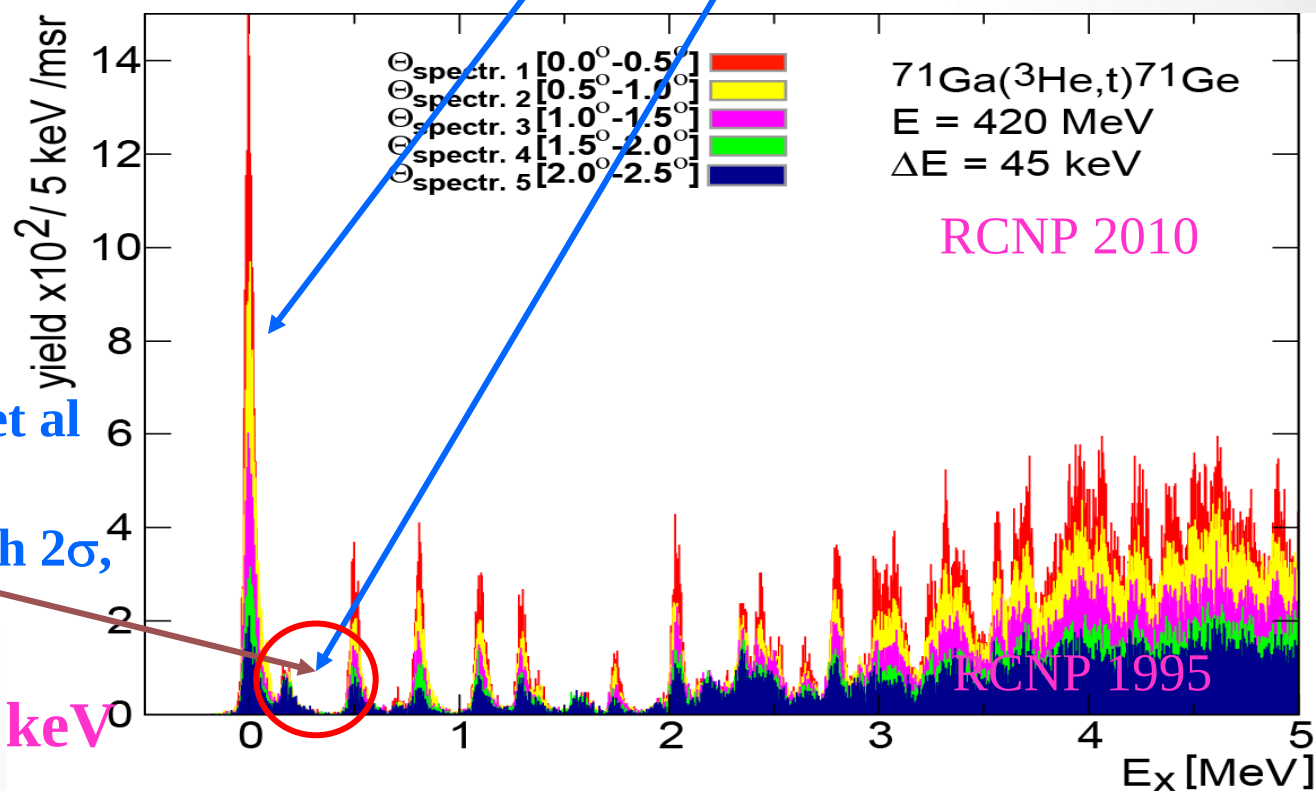
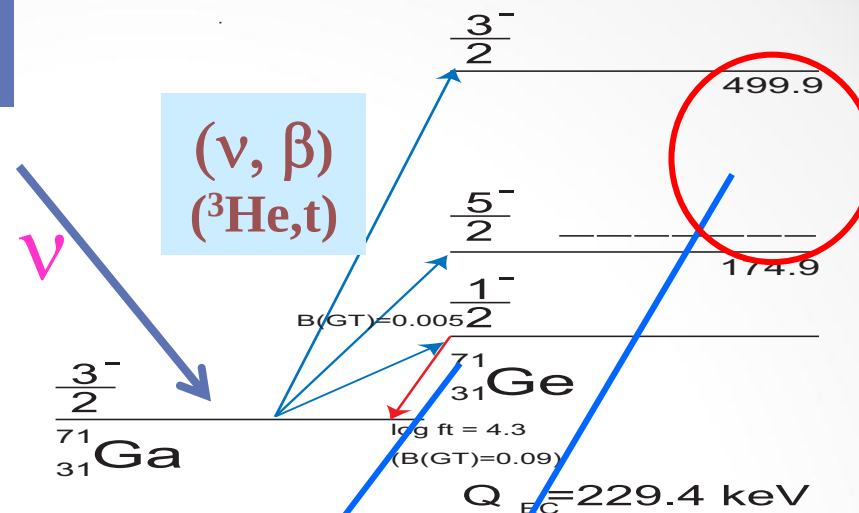


Frekers Ejiri. Akimune et al
PL B 706 (2011)

Excited states > 3% with 2σ ,

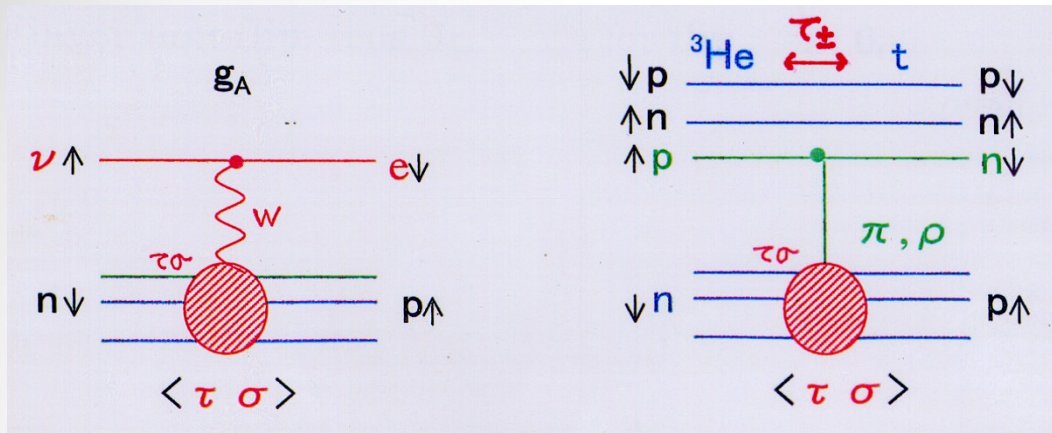
Sterile ν (Gavrin)

E-Resolution 30 keV



Weak $\tau \sigma$ responses by nucl.reaction

CER Harakeh



$$T = \tau\sigma + \delta\tau(\sigma \times Y_2)_1 + \epsilon\tau(\sigma \times Y_2)_2$$

Angular distribution

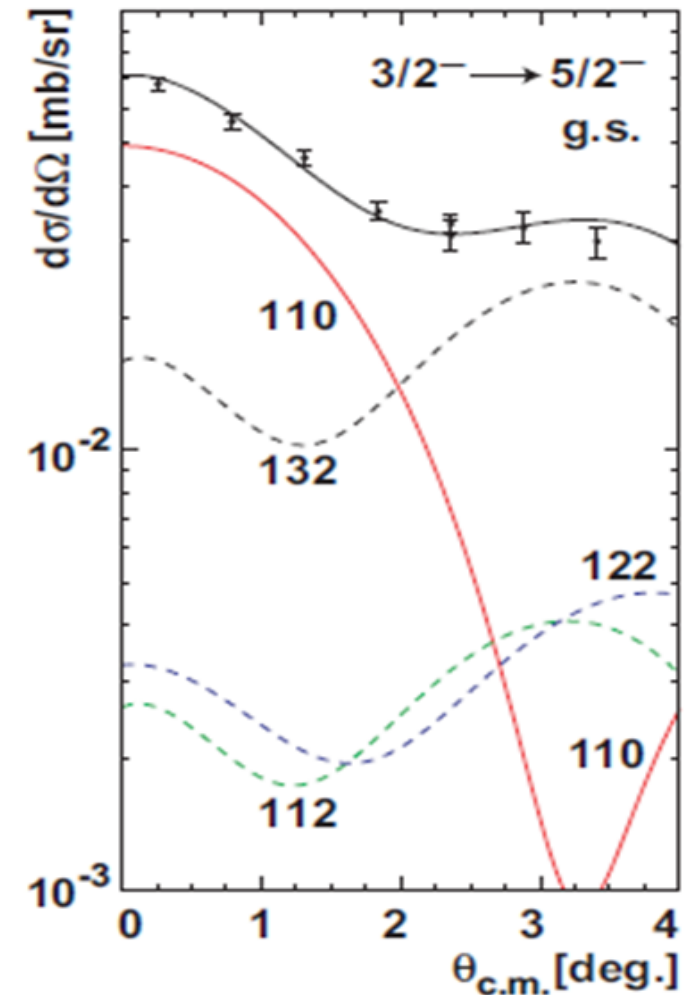
$$M(110) = M(\tau\sigma) + \delta M(\sigma \times Y_2)_1$$

$${}^{69}\text{Ga} \quad 0.15 = 0.085 + 0.065$$

CER β -decay deduced

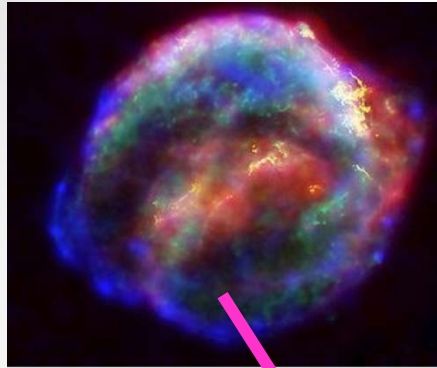
${}^{71}\text{Ga}$

$$M(110) = 0.1, \quad M(\tau\sigma) < 0.1$$

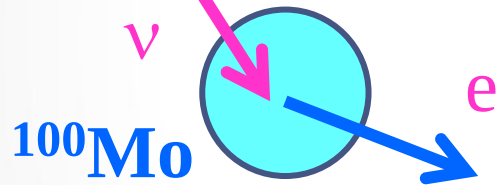


${}^{69}\text{Gr}({}^3\text{He}, t)$: Frekers H.E
Akimune Ejiri et al PL 2011

SN- ν nuclear resp.



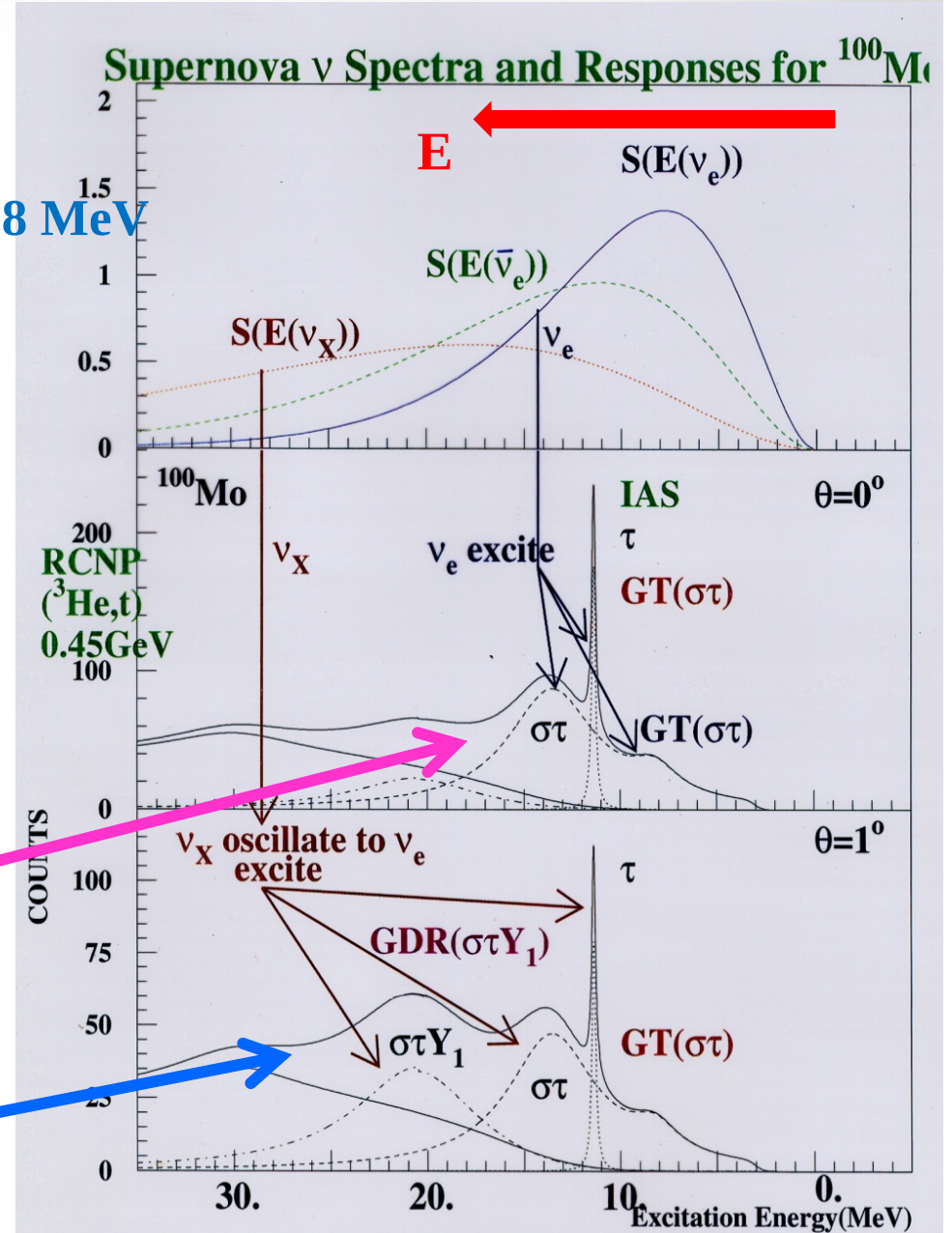
ケプラーの超新星 (SN 1604) の超新星残骸。スピッ



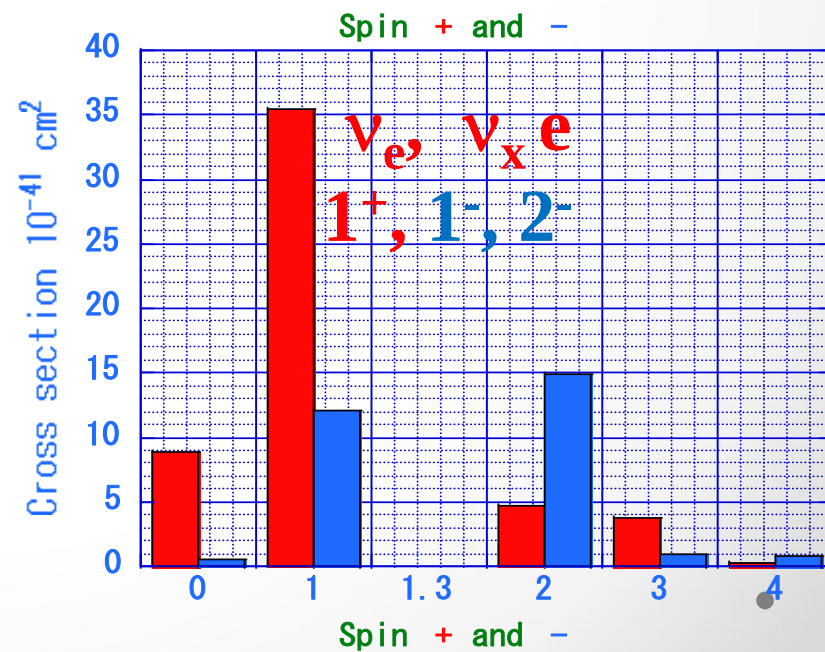
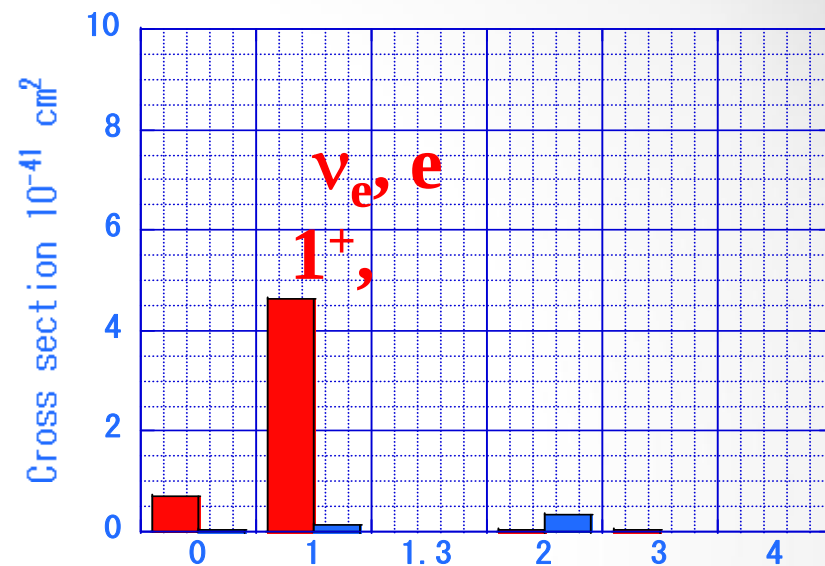
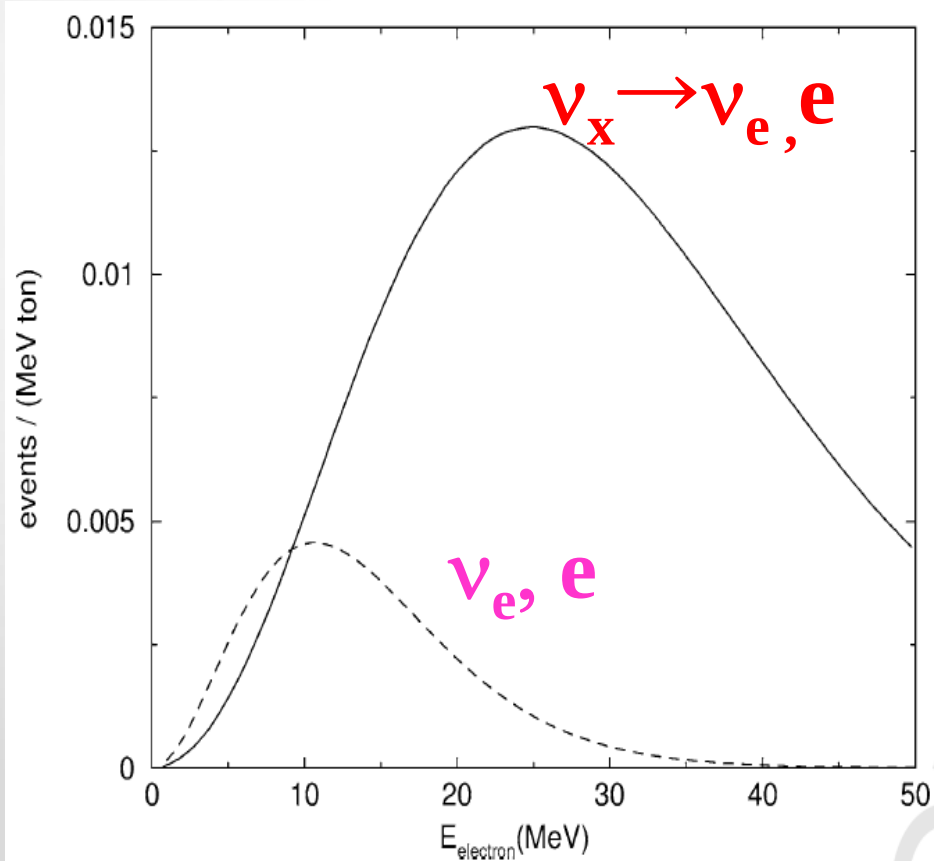
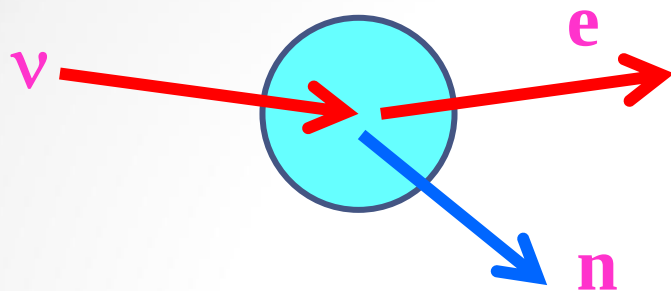
$T : 3.5, 5, 8 \text{ MeV}$

Spin resonance $1+$

Spin dipole resonance $2-$

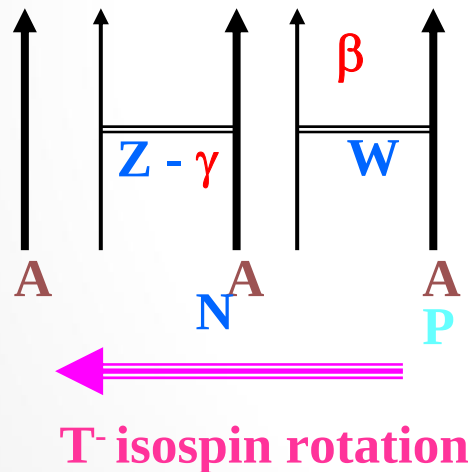
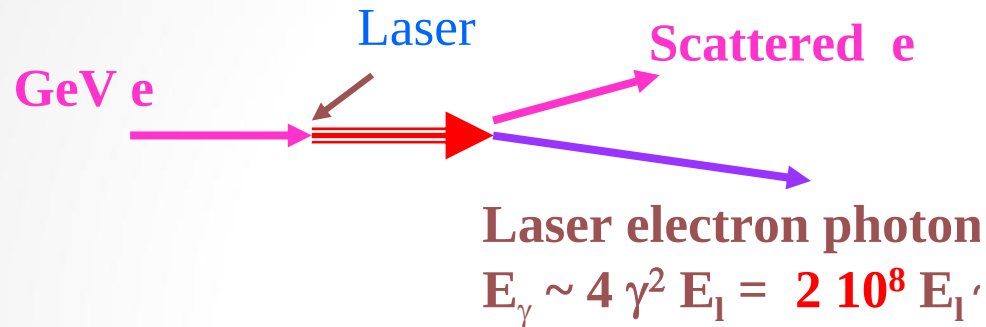


SN ν_e , ν_x oscillation



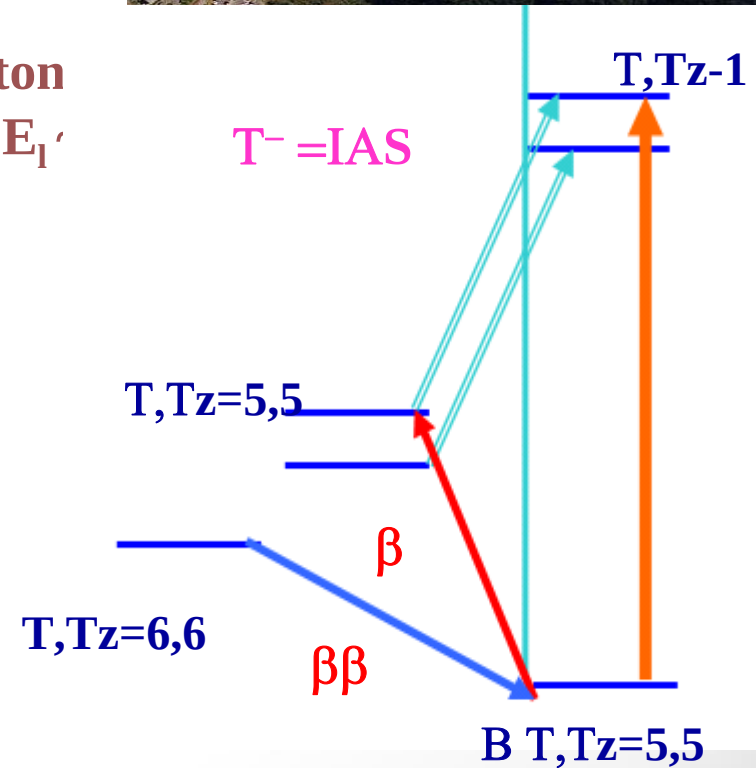
Photon Probes Shima

HIGS Tornow $\gamma + D$ Bosewell
LEPS Laser electron photon Sources



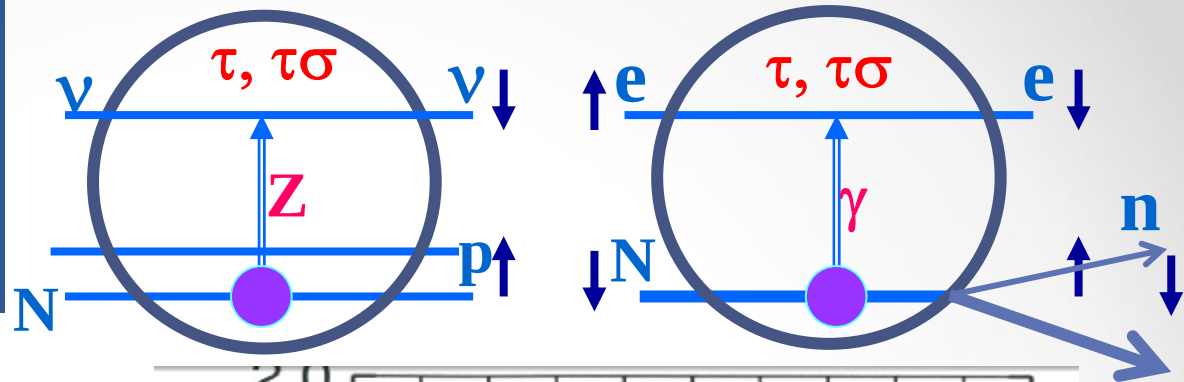
Responses via IAS

$$\langle f | g M_\beta | i \rangle = g/e (2T)^{1/2} \langle f | e m_\gamma | I \rangle$$



H. Ejiri PRL 21 '68, H. Ejiri PR 38 '78
Bosewell 11th

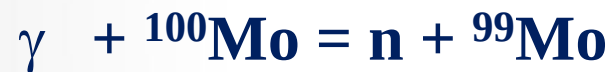
Neutral Current NC responses by photon probes



Polarized photon

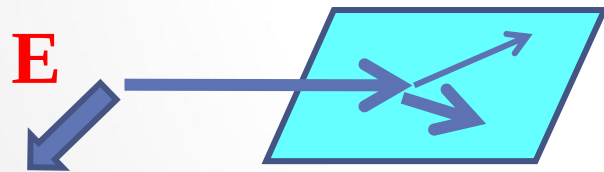
Vector $C \tau$

Axial vector $C \tau_3$



Ejiri Shima PR ST 15 2012

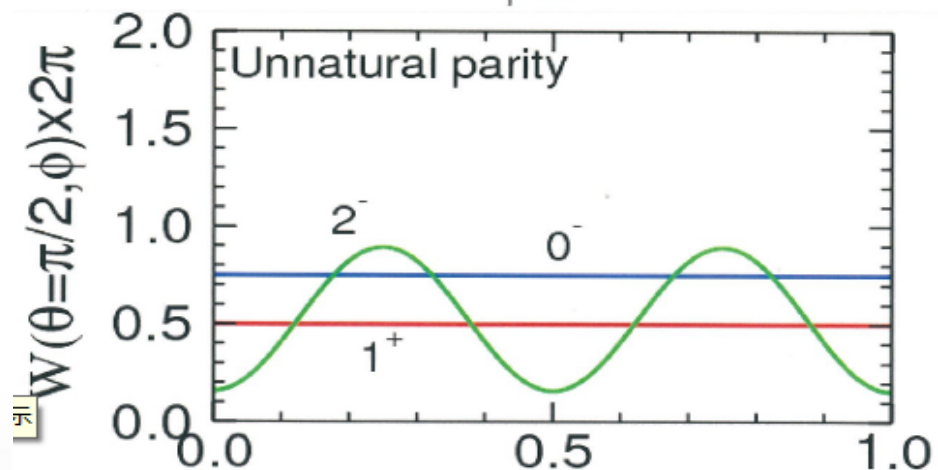
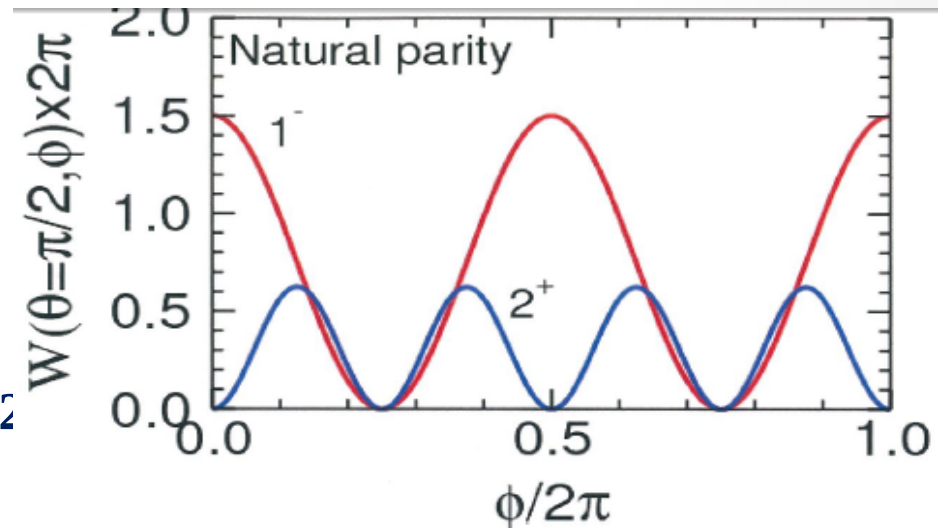
Polarization



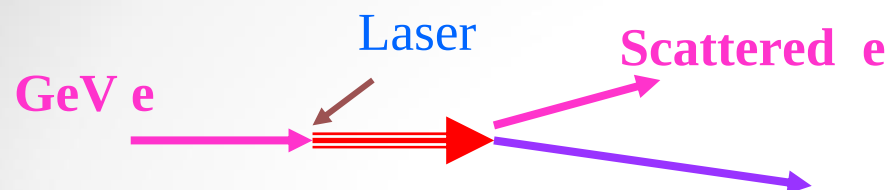
$$\sigma = k \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \Phi$$

Ydrefprs 14th

Ejiri Titov 2012

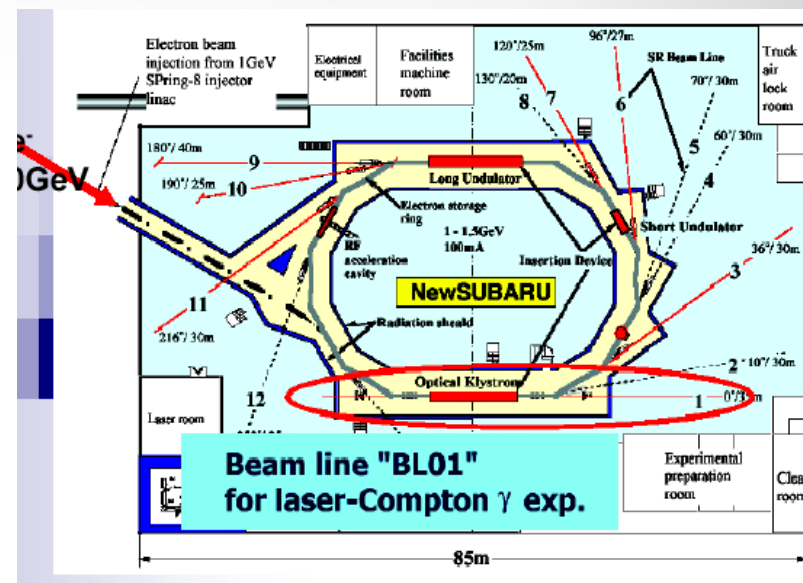


LEPS Laser electron photons

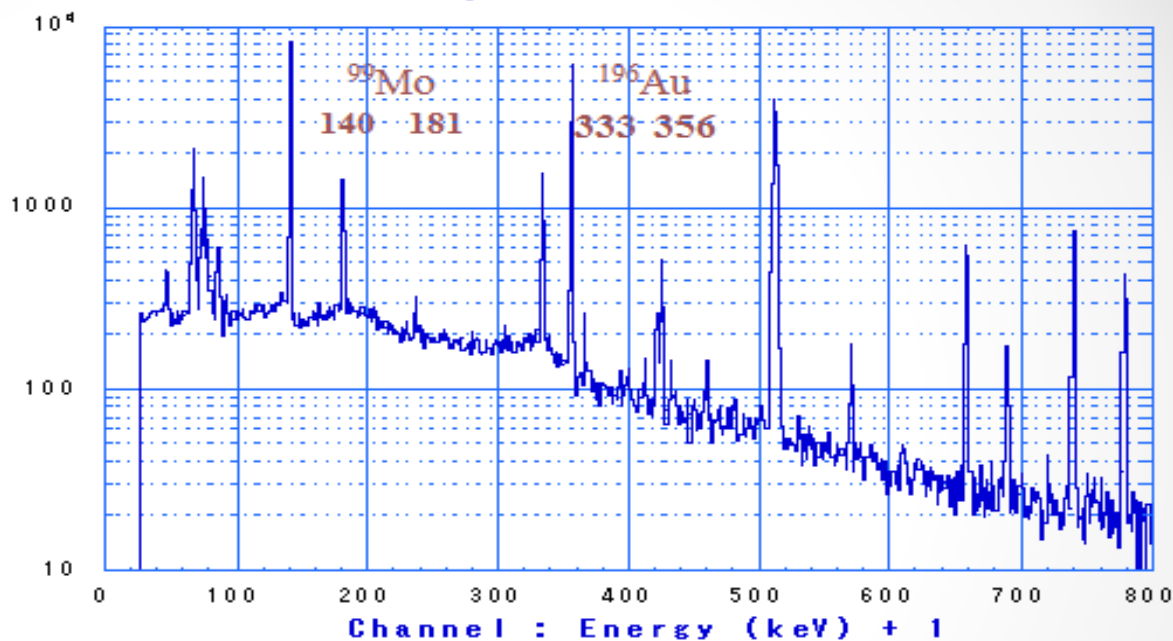
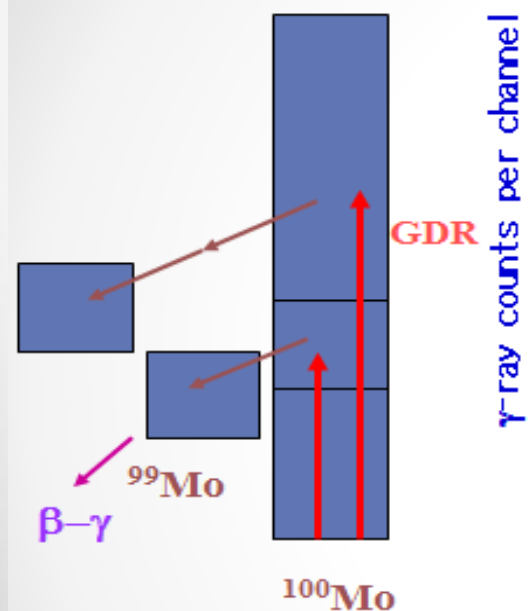


$$E_{\gamma} \sim 4 \gamma^2 E_l = 2 \cdot 10^8 E_l \sim 20 \text{ MeV},$$

New SUBARU



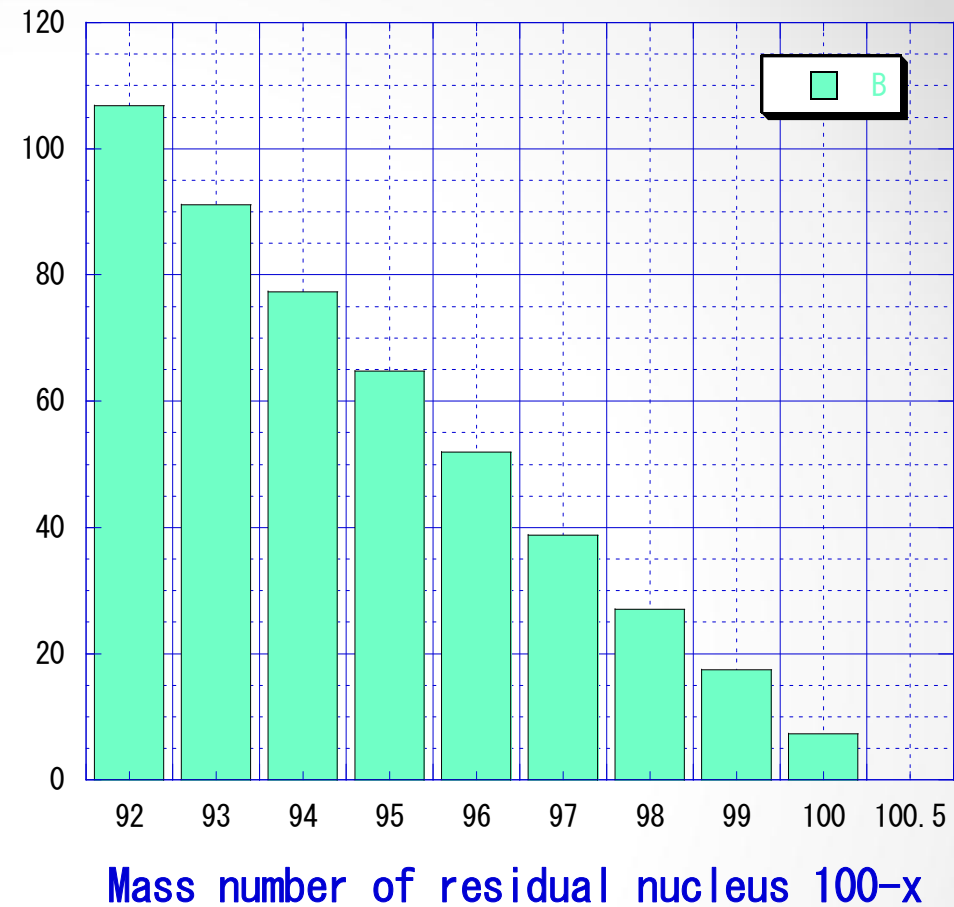
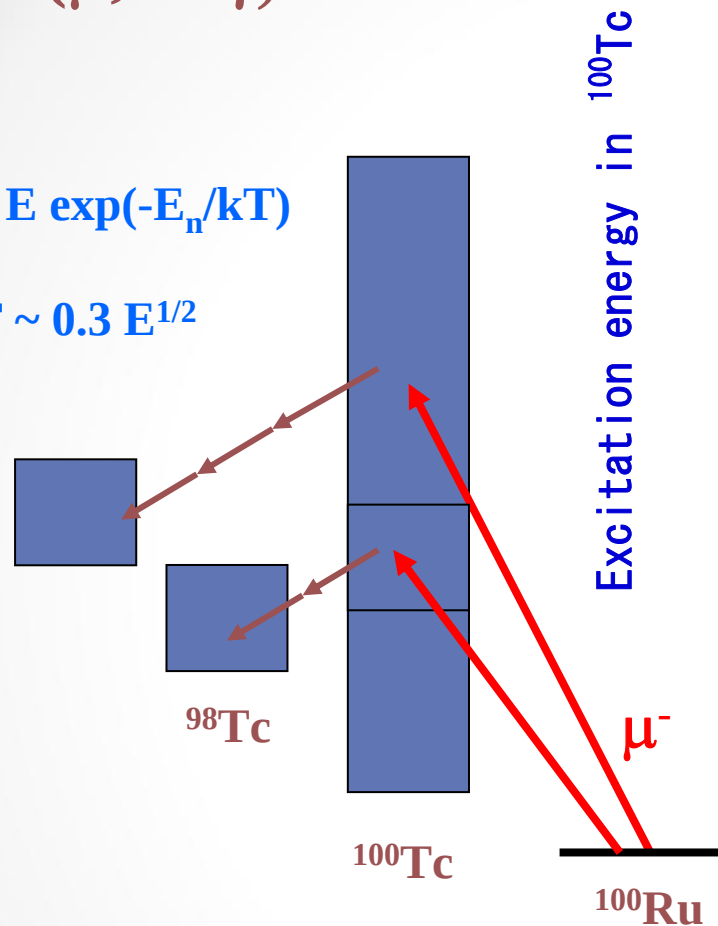
Gamma rays from Mo + Au Run 1





$$F(E_n) = E \exp(-E_n/kT)$$

$$E_n = 2kT \sim 0.3 E^{1/2}$$



$$N = [M]E, \quad E = [M^{-1}]N$$

$$N(x) = \sum M(x, i) E(i)$$

$$E(i) = \sum M(x, i) N(x)$$

$$E(x+1) = (x+1)B_n + xE_n$$

$$E(x) = (x)B_n + xE_n$$

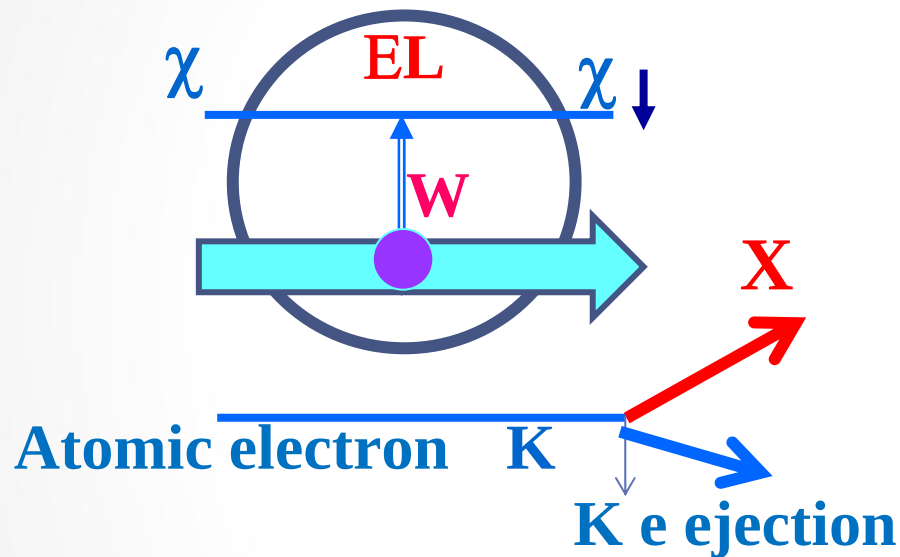
H. Ejiri Proc. e-γ conference Sendai 1972

A photograph of a blue ocean with a white-capped wave in the foreground. The text is overlaid on the image.

3. X-ray & γ spectroscopy for DM studies in nuclei

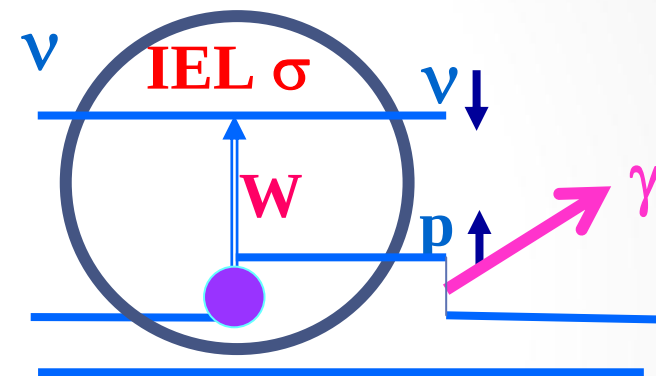
X γ spectroscopy for DM WIMPs search

SD, SID Elastic S



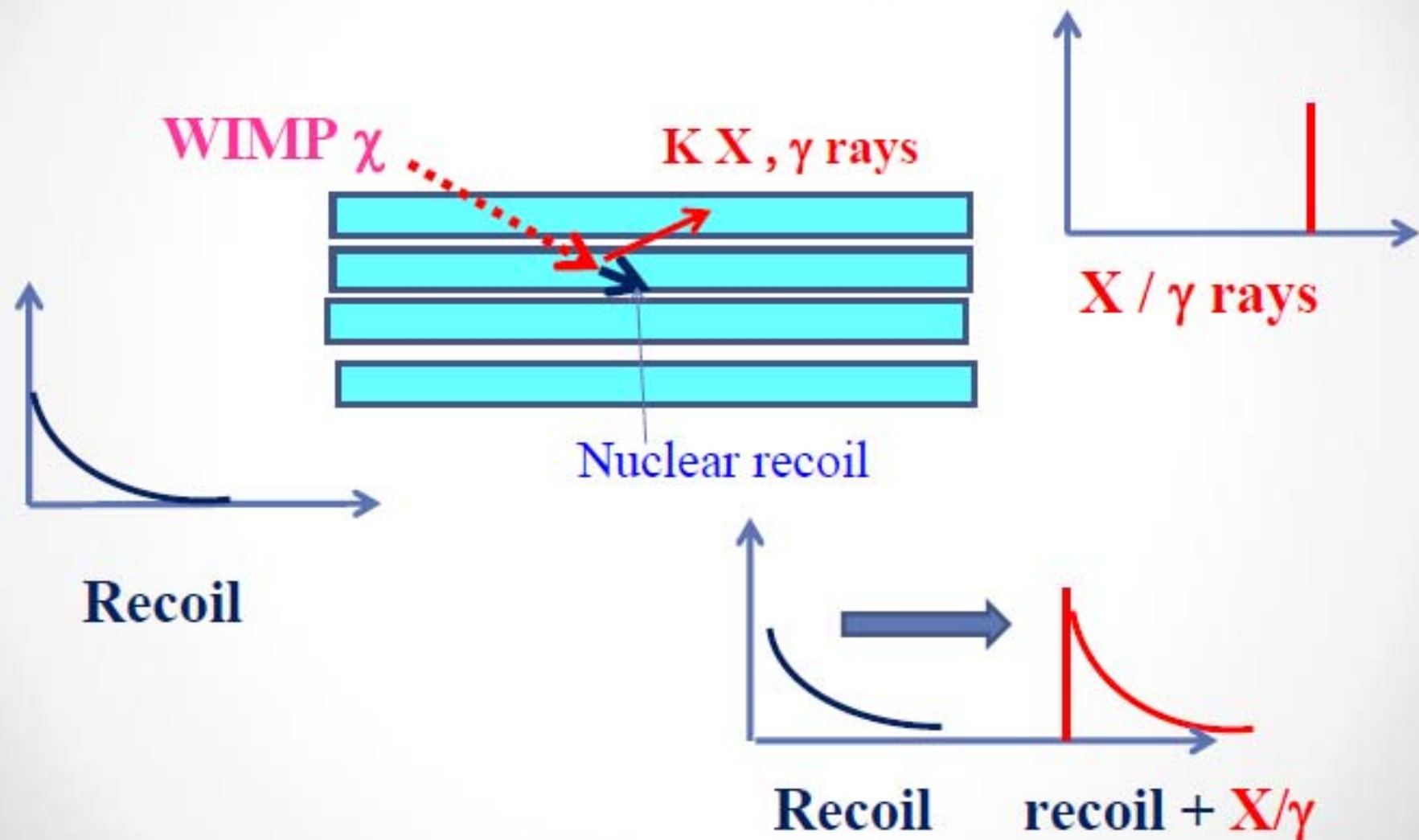
$E(x)$ discrete higher
no quenching
 $\sigma(X) \sim 0.25 \sigma(R)$

SD



$E(\gamma)$ discrete higher
no quenching
 $M(SF) \sim M(\text{elastic})$
from M1 γ life

X & γ ray recoil WIMPs spectroscopy Fushimi



1. E_1 - E_2 and θ_1 - θ_2 correlations of $\beta\beta$ identify $0\nu\beta\beta$ L/R.
Time correlations select rare ν /DM signals from BGs
2. Weak ν nuclear responses are studied by high ΔE
 $\sim(0.005\%)$ ^3He , t CER with θ distributions, EC/ β -decay rates, polarized laser electron photons, and μ captures.
3. Medium E ν probes are realistic by MW proton beams combined with ton-scale detectors.
4. FSQP with exp. $M_\beta(1+)$ reproduce $M(2\nu\beta\beta)$.
Interesting to see if $M(0\nu\beta\beta)$ by $M_\beta(2^-)$.
5. X- γ ray in coincidence with DM nuclear recoils help select the SID and SD DM WIMP signals.

A view from the Ejiri-weekend house

Thank you for your attention

Ejiri-weekend house at Shounan