JAGIELLONIAN University In Kraków

J-PET

Dalitz's Distribution Analysis for $o - Ps \rightarrow 3\gamma$ towards c- symmetry violation using the J-PET detector

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Investigating the Universe with exotic atomic and nuclear matter



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OVERVIEW

- Dalitz's Plot in general
- Positronium atom
- Approach for obtating Dalitz's plot using J-PET tomograph
- Experimental details and pre-selection of data
- Results -- Simulation results of o-Ps and p-Ps and Experimental result for o-Ps
- Discrete Symmetries in physics
- Motivation ---
 - Precision test in C-symmetry and their experimental method
- J-PET approach to measure C-symmetry violation





HAPPY EASTER

Dalitz's Plot

 Physics analysis technique, developed by R.H. Dalitz in 1953, this plot illustrates visually the interference of the quantum mechanical amplitudes of the final state particles.

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Dalitz's Plot construction

• Dalitz plots were originally used to investigate a three-body final state , for instance $X \rightarrow ABC$

• Different value of p_A, p_B, p_C possible depending on decay configuration

3-body state can be described with 2 D.O.F -> implies 2 variable (there are many choices of what variables to use).

• The directions in which the particles fly and with what momentum will determine where we are in the plot.



Three body decay



visual representation of the phase space of a 3-body decay



 Quantum mechanical Probability gives the interaction potential of the system.

To Summarize "I visualize geometry better than numbers" ---- R. H. Dalitz

- Dalitz plots are a powerful tool for studying three body systems
- The Dalitz plot was an important contributor to the tau-theta puzzle of the 1950's, which was eventually solved by the discovery of parity violation
- Dalitz plots give information about particle masses, lifetimes, spins, and interference.



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Positronium (Ps)-- lightest Leptonic object



3 Decay System o-Ps \rightarrow **3** γ



Figure Feynman diagram of ortho-positronium decay into three gamma quanta with momenta k_1 , k_2 and k_3 .

• Assuming o-Ps decays at rest corresponding cross-section is expressed as

$$d\sigma_{3\gamma}(k_1 + k_2 + k_3)\delta(\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 - 2m) = \frac{(2\pi)^4 |M_{fi}|^2}{4m^2\nu} \,\delta\frac{d^3k_1d^3k_2d^3k_3}{(2\pi)^9 2\omega_1 2\omega_2 2\omega_3}$$

where M_{fi} is Lorentz invariant amplitude for $|o - Ps| \rightarrow |3\gamma\rangle$ transition, m is electron mass, v is electron-positron relative velocity and k_i, w_i are the wave vectors and frequencies of the formed photons, respectively.

• delta functions express the laws of conservation of energy and momentum

$$\frac{1}{4}\sum |M_{fi}|^2 = (4\pi)^3 e^6 \cdot 16 \left[\left(\frac{m - \omega_1}{\omega_2 \omega_3} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{m - \omega_2}{\omega_1 \omega_3} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{m - \omega_1}{\omega_1 \omega_2} \right)^2 \right]$$

The resulting cross-section for annihilation with formation of photons having specified energies is

$$d\overline{\sigma}_{3\gamma} = \frac{8e^{6}}{6\nu m^{2}} \left\{ \left(\frac{m-\omega_{1}}{\omega_{2}\omega_{3}}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{m-\omega_{2}}{\omega_{1}\omega_{3}}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{m-\omega_{1}}{\omega_{1}\omega_{2}}\right)^{2} \right\}$$



 5 combination of Feynman diagram results in the transition element as shown above In CM frame, energies of three gamma quanta from an Ps annihilation, can be expressed as a functions of angles $(\theta_{12}, \theta_{23}, \theta_{13})$ between momentum vectors



$$E_{1} = -2m_{e}c^{2} \frac{-\cos\theta_{13} + \cos\theta_{12}\cos\theta_{23}}{(-1 + \cos\theta_{12})(1 + \cos\theta_{12} - \cos\theta_{13} - \cos\theta_{23})}$$
$$E_{2} = -2m_{e}c^{2} \frac{\cos\theta_{12}\cos\theta_{13} - \cos\theta_{23}}{(-1 + \cos\theta_{12})(1 + \cos\theta_{12} - \cos\theta_{13} - \cos\theta_{23})}$$

$$E_3 = 2m_e c^2 \frac{1 + \cos\theta_{12}}{(1 + \cos\theta_{12} - \cos\theta_{13} - \cos\theta_{23})} = \omega_3$$





$$\Box \ \theta_{12} = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{p_3^2 - p_1^2 - p_2^2}{2p_1 p_2}\right)$$
$$\Box \ \theta_{23} = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{p_1^2 - p_2^2 - p_3^2}{2p_2 p_3}\right)$$
$$\Box \ \theta_{31} = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{p_2^2 - p_1^2 - p_3^2}{2p_1 p_3}\right)$$

Using <u>momentum-energy</u> <u>conservation</u>: relation between Theta's and energy is calculated

 $= \omega_1$

 $= \omega_2$

 $w_{1} + w_{2} + w_{3} = 2m_{e}$ $m = 511 \ keV$ $0 \le \theta_{12}, \theta_{23}, \theta_{13} \le 180^{\circ}$ 10

Jagiellonian - Positron Emission Tomograph



Fig. 3. Represents the J-PET detector front view which consists of 192 plastic scintillators. Also represents the azimuthal angle between three photon which are annihilating from the ²²Na source placed in center of detector.



Preselection of the Signal: o-Ps-> 3y



Active scintillating region =|23.0|cm



Figure 3: Representation of the interaction positions on the Z-axis of the photon interaction in the detector geometry.

Time Over Threshold as a measure of Energy Deposition



Sum of the TOT from four thresholds from both side of the scintillator



Fig. represents the signal (purple) from the two PMT fixed each side of scintillator, and signal from both of the PMT probed at four threshold. Right spectra shows the TOT distribution in which there is 2 Compton edges one for 511 kev and another for 1274 keV photons.

Selection of o-Ps using three Azimuthal Angle of interacting Photons

o-Ps -> 3γ

 $\theta_{12} + \theta_{23} > 190$



Fig. 6. Represents the distribution of the sum (θ_{12} + θ_{23}) and difference (θ_{12} - θ_{23}) of the two smallest azimuthal angles between the 3 γ of o-Ps decay (left) before cut (right) after cut



Generation of Corrected Experimental result



Geometry Acceptance



Figure 6 : Representation of the distribution of the relative azimuthal angles between the decay of o-Ps into 3γ . (left) experimental (right) a) Generated events from simulation b) events which are interacting with detector c) efficiency map Obtained dividing a and b spectra d) Experimentally corrected Dalitz's spectra



J. Chhokar, Acta Physica Polonica A, 137 (2), p. 134–136 (2020)

 $\Theta_{23}[deg]$

Symmetry







<u>Noether's theorem</u>: For every symmetry in Physics there is a corresponding conservation law.

Discrete symmetries:

- 1) Parity transformation:
 - P(x) = -x



2) Charge conjugation :

 $particle \leftrightarrow antiparticle$

3) Time reversal:

t→-t

Precision test in C - forbidden decay

Mills and Berko -- 1967 -- First experiment to test C-symmetry

Using Bose Statistics assumption: Seperated the Cforbidden 3 γ decay of p-Ps from the allowed 3 γ decay of o-Ps state by studying angular distribution of 3 photons.

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Branching Ratio (R) ~ 2.8 * 10<sup>-6</sup> (68% C.L)
For calculation of R used only three combination of angles:
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- 1. Symmetric configuration (120°,120°,120°)
- 2. Other set of angle (60°,150°,150°)
- 3. (90°,120°,150°)



- → Six Nal- scintillators
- Suppressed allowed 3 γ using NO as quenching

A. P. Mills and S. Berko, Phys. Rev. Lett. 18, 420 (1967) ¹⁸

Angular distribution of 3 photons for o-Ps and p-Ps





Fig. 1. Represents the relative azimuth angle between the 3 annihilation photons. (left) Represents the angular distribution of these 3 photons (above) as decaying from o-Ps and (below) decaying from p-Ps

Jagiellonian - Positron Emission Tomograph



Fig. 3. Represents the J-PET detector front view which consists of 192 plastic scintillators. Also represents the azimuthal angle between three photon which are



Positronium Lifetime :



Positron lifetime distribution in the XAD4, obtained from measurement with the J-PET detector. Measurement was conducted by placing a 22Na source covered in XAD4 polymer in the center of the geometry. The lifetime spectra was obtained by identifying the prompt photon and the three annihilated photons from the decay of o-Ps.



K. Dulski, et al., Hyperfine Interact, 239:40 (2018)

3D Dalitz's Angular Plot for <u>p-Ps -> 3g</u> --Simulated Data





Lifetime of Positronium [ns]

Conclusions

- ✓ First Experimental Angular Distribution spectra (Dalitz's Plot) for the <u>o-Ps-> 3γ </u> using J-PET detector.
- ✓ Angular Distribution spectra for the <u>**p-Ps->3** γ </u> obtained using Monte Carlo Simulation.
- And p-Ps and o-Ps will be separated using lifetime spectra.

Backup Slides



$$x = m_{ab}^2 = s_{ab} = (p_a^{\mu} + p_b^{\mu})^2$$
$$y = m_{ac}^2 = s_{ac} = (p_a^{\mu} + p_c^{\mu})^2$$

1 s₂₃ (min)

<mark>2</mark> s₂₃ (max)

3 s₁₂ (min)

<mark>4</mark> s₁₂ (max)

<mark>5</mark> s₁₃ (min)

<mark>6</mark> s₁₃ (max)

Dalitz's Plot





Figure Left: Energy spectrum of photons originating from three-photon annihilation of an electron and a positron. Right: Dalitz plot of o-Ps $\rightarrow 3\gamma$ decay. Its boundaries are determined by kinematic constrains of the decay.