

Fundamental Symmetries in Nuclear Physics: Theoretical Overview

Outline:

- Standard Model: surviving all attempts to replace it by anything "Beyond"
 - nothing seen at LHC
 - muon $g-2$ discrepancy seems to have dramatically decreased
 - proton radius puzzle seems to have been solved
- Symmetry-violation searches : may be the best chance to find New Physics
 - P: neutral currents;
 - CP: electric dipole moments: electron; neutron;
 - Beta decays
- Conclusions

CAP Congress 2023 Fredericton

Andrzej Czarnecki  University of Alberta

June 20, 2023

Conclusions – Highlights of Higgs physics Beyond the SM



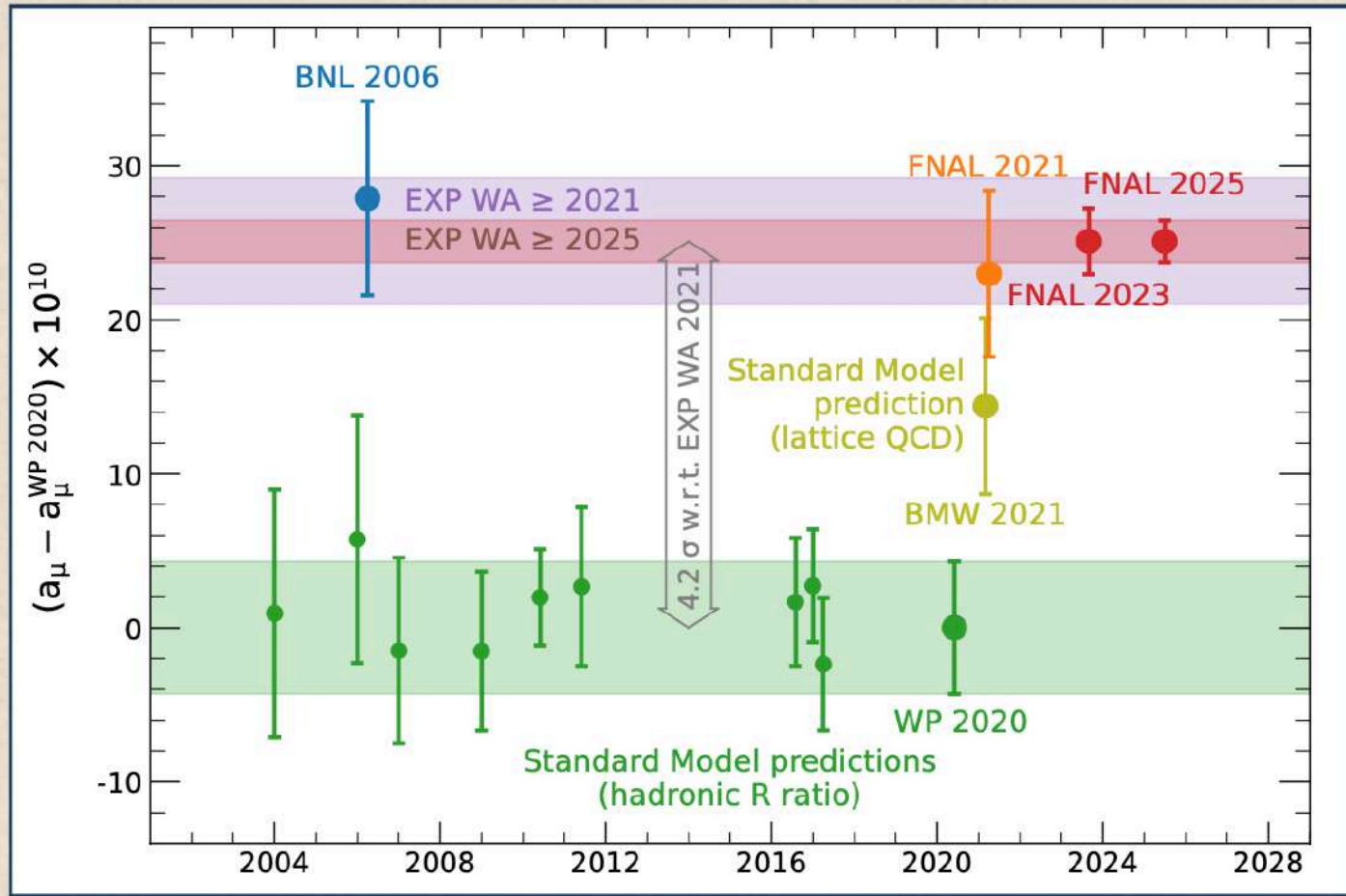
- ❑ Very successful **LHC Run-2 operation, over 160 fb⁻¹ (Run-1 and Run-2)**
- ❑ Precision measurements of
 - **Higgs boson decay branching fractions and total width**
 - **Relation of coupling to mass**
 - **CP-invariance**
 - **rare decays, LFV, dark photons, exotics (searches)**
- ❑ **No indication for BSM physics:** enhanced production modes
 - **Associated production of single top and Higgs**
 - **Self-coupling HHH, di-Higgs production**
- ❑ Limits on new Higgs bosons and unexpected decays
 - **Additional Higgs bosons decaying to taus, and photons**
 - **Heavy Higgs bosons in VHH and ttH/A**
 - **Single and doubly charged Higgs bosons**

Outlook

- ❑ **Combinations of ATLAS and CMS results** to double statistics
- ❑ LHC **Run-3 started** anticipated to add 300 fb⁻¹ (2022 to 2025), HL-LHC approved for 3000 fb⁻¹ (2029 -): **new era of measurement precision**
- ❑ **Strong and approved LHC programme for new discoveries**

Muon $g-2$ after BMW and CMD3

Expected precision of final FNAL Run 1..6 a_μ measurement in 2025

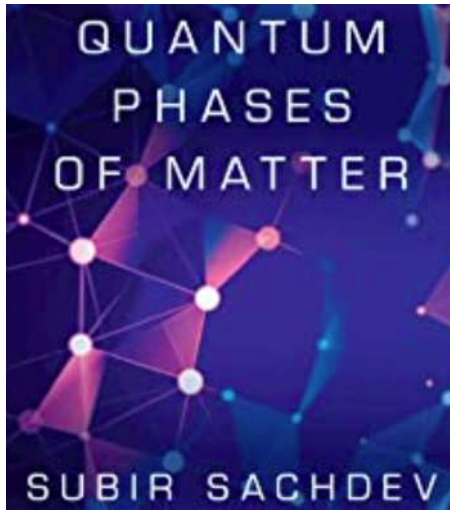


Alberto Lusiani for the Muon $g-2$ Collaboration

BMW = Budapest-Wuppertal-Marseille

CMD = Cryogenic Magnetic Detector

New in 2023: role of General Relativity in low/medium-energy physics



2306.05389

Towards distinguishing Dirac from Majorana neutrino mass with gravitational waves

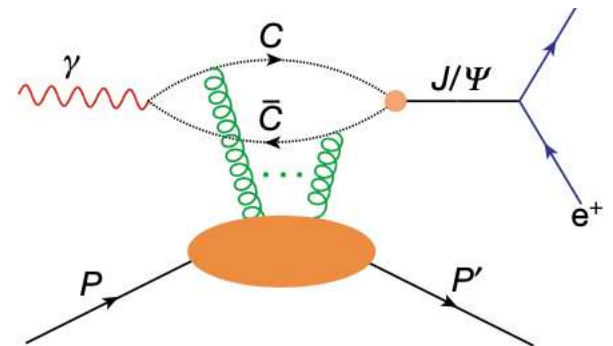
Stephen F. King,^a Danny Marfatia,^b and Moinul Hossain Rahat^a

Jun 15, 2023

Charged black holes used as intuitive models.

Determining the gluonic gravitational form factors of the proton

Nature | Vol 615 | 30 March 2023 | 813



Beta-decays

isospin; new charged gauge bosons;
dark matter; CKM unitarity, ...

TITAN

Anna Kwiatkowski

TRIUMF's neutral atom trap

John Behr neutrino helicity, T-violation

Nab

Nick Macsai

CP, T violation

Pear-Shaped Nuclei in the FRIB Era

Jaideep Singh

EDM

radioactive molecules

TUCAN

Mark McCrea

Sean Vanbergen

neutron EDM

World's highest-density

ultracold neutron (UCN) source

Radioactive molecules

Ivana Belosevic

$^{198}\text{Hg}(d, d')$

Sally Valbuena nuclear Schiff moments

Parity violation

new neutral gauge bosons,
leptoquarks, ...

MOLLER

Dustin McNulty

Brynne Blaikie

0.1% θ_W

francium

Timothy Hucko

Anima Sharma

Lepton number violation

nEXO

Soud Al Kharusi

CPT, matter-antimatter

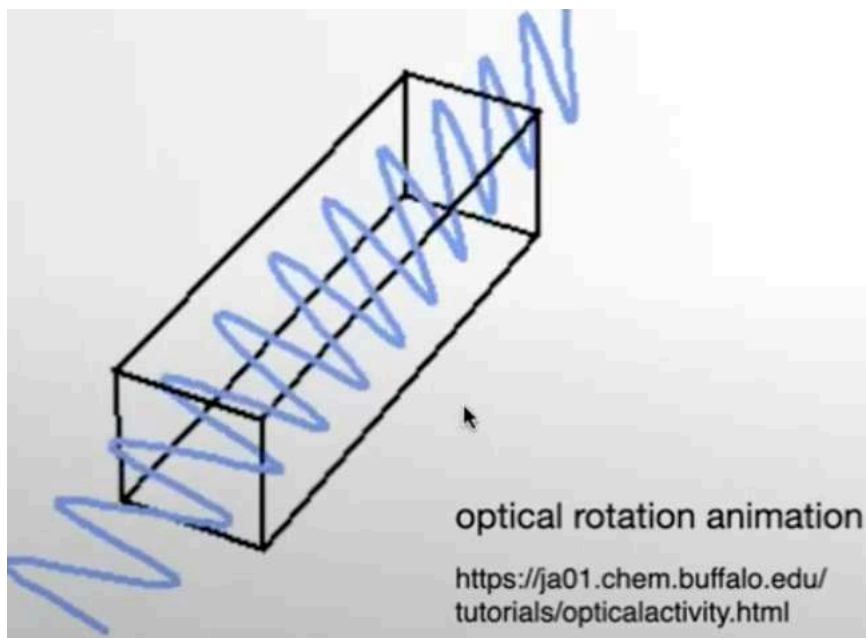
ALPHA-g

free-fall of antihydrogen

Tim Friesen

Pooja Woosaree

Neutral currents and parity violation



See talks later today:

MOLLER

Dustin McNulty

Brynne Blaikie

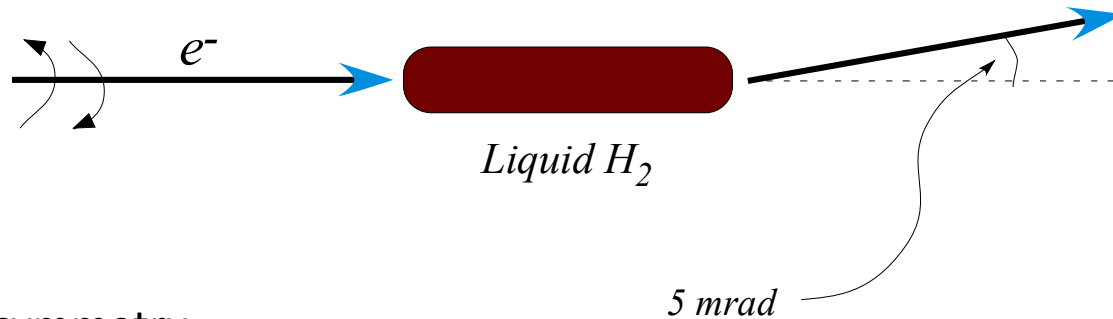
francium

Timothy Hucko

Anima Sharma

Neutral currents: PV in Moller scattering

Last measured at E158, SLAC



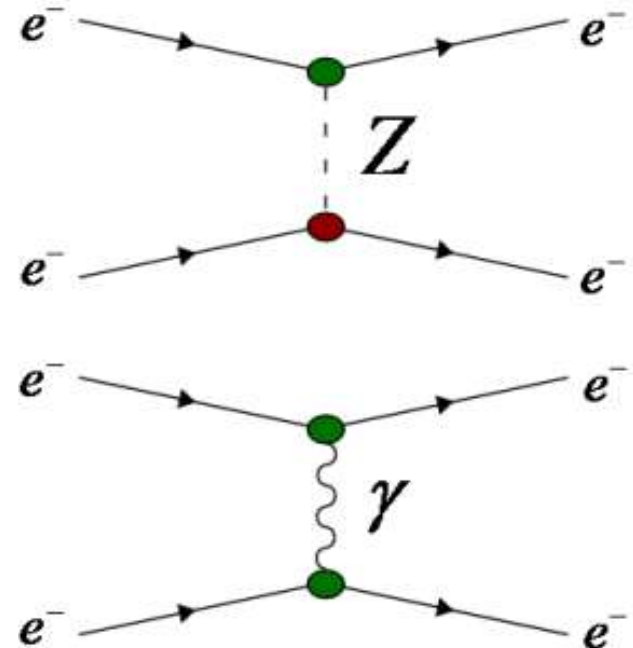
Very small asymmetry,

$$A_{LR} \sim 1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta_W$$

Suppressed vector coupling of Z
to leptons and the proton.

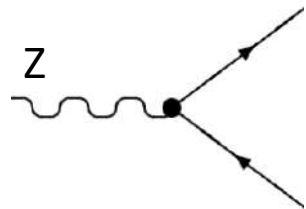
The same factor in ep: Q_{weak}

Opportunity for effects of new
gauge bosons Z' ;
interference with dark photons.



Neutral currents and APV: the weak charge Q_W

Q_W characterizes Z-boson's vector coupling; simplifies at $s^2 = 1/4$:



$$2cg_V = e(2I^3 - Q) \quad \frac{2cg_V}{e} = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} & u \\ -1 + \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{2}{3} & d \\ 1 & \nu \\ -1 + 1 = 0 & e^- \end{cases}$$

$$p: \quad 2u + d \rightarrow \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = 0,$$

$$n: \quad u + 2d \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{3} = -1.$$

To a good approximation, Q_W of a nucleus = - number of neutrons

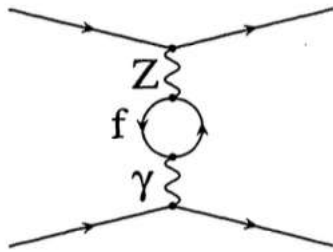
Weak charge:
$$Q_W = \rho \left[-N + Z \left(1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta_W \right) \right]$$

^{133}Cs : Standard Model: $Q_W^{\text{SM}} = -73.19(13)$ Marciano & Rosner

Boulder measurement: $Q_W^{\text{exp}} = -72.74(29)_{\text{exp}} (36)_{\text{th}}$

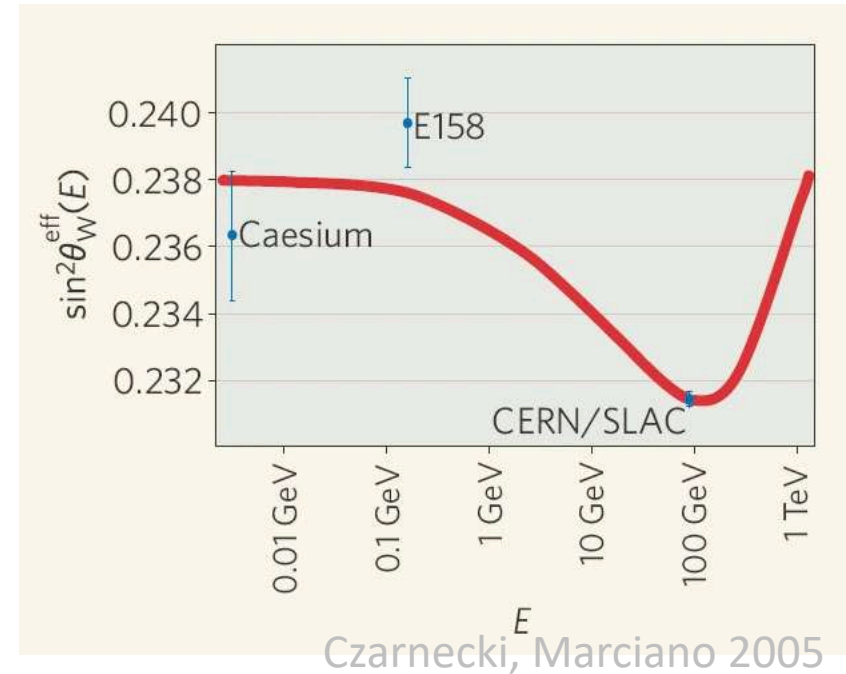
Running of the weak mixing angle

Large, 40% corrections to asymmetry A_{LR} , dominated by mixing,

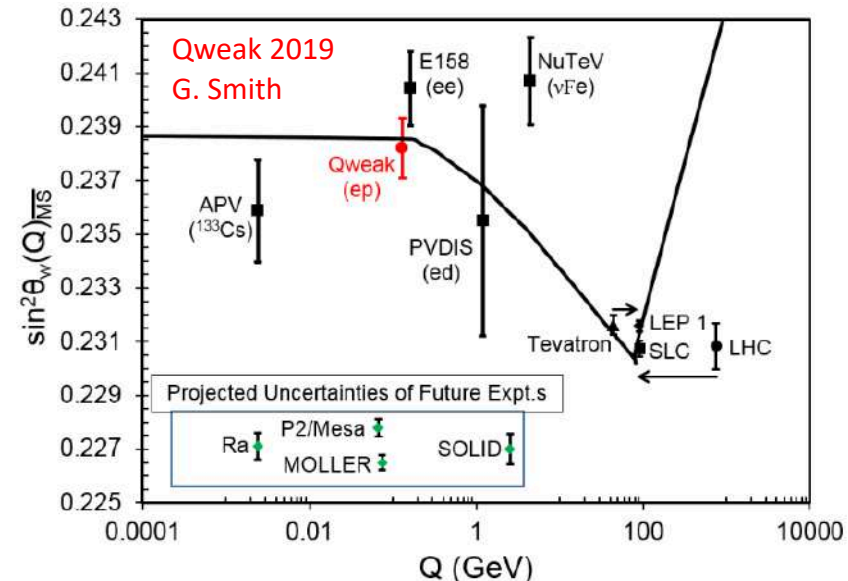


Energy-dependent \rightarrow running.

Tend to decrease the SM asymmetry.



Czarnecki, Marciano 2005



An aside: atomic parity in politics

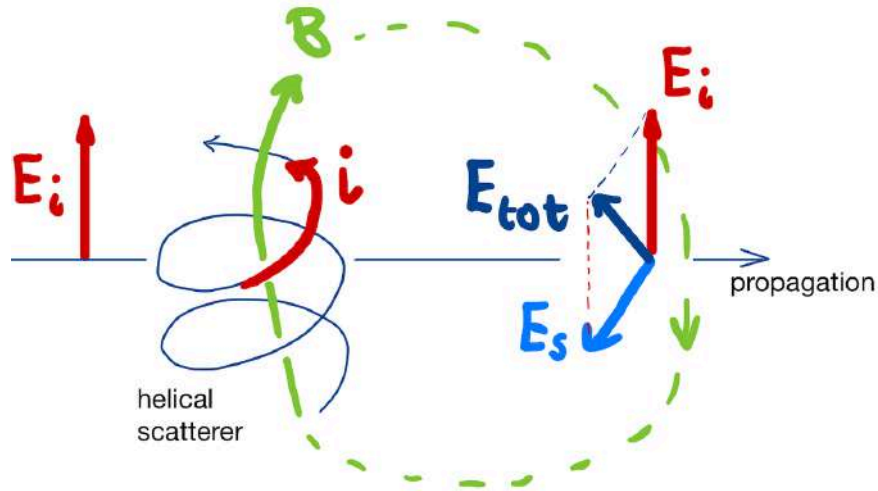


The Atomic Bomb



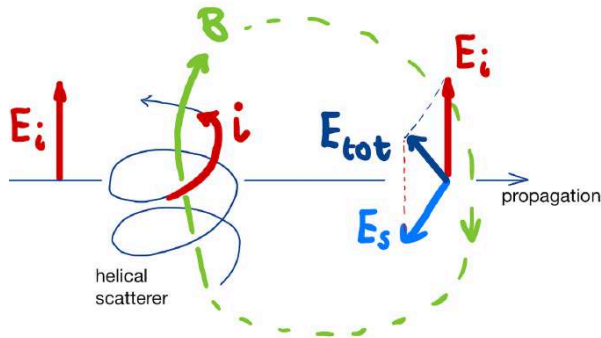
Soviet Achievement of Nuclear Parity

Optical activity: rotation of the polarization



Equivalent point of view: birefringence:
different speed of right- and left-handed photons.

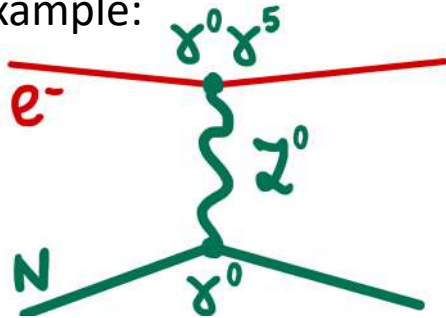
Optical activity: rotation of the polarization



Z-boson exchange generates a helical structure in an atom

Khriplovich

Example:

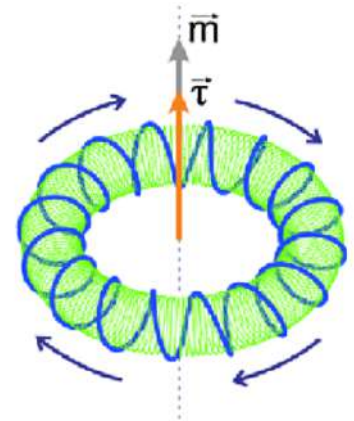


$$u_e \sim \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \frac{\sigma \cdot \mathbf{p}}{2m} \phi \end{pmatrix} \quad \bar{u}_e \gamma^0 \gamma^5 u_e \sim \phi^\dagger \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{p} \phi$$

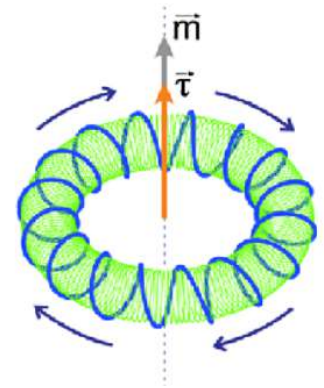
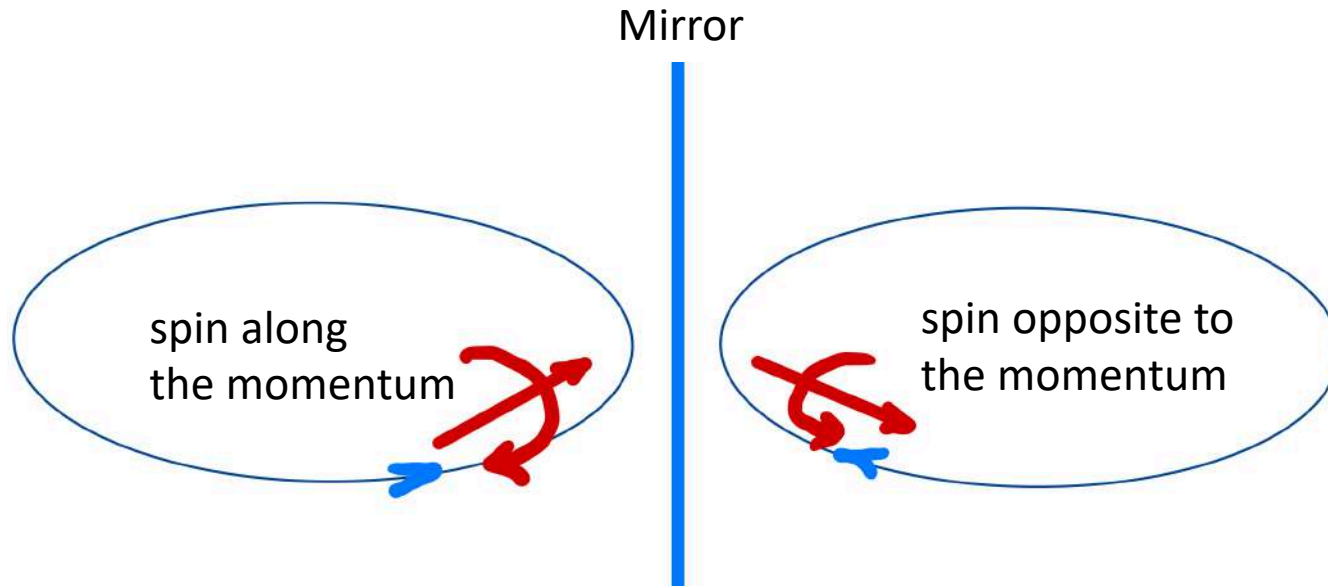
$$\Delta H \sim \frac{G_F}{m} \delta^3(\mathbf{r}) \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{p} \quad \rightarrow p_{1/2} \text{ admixture in the ground state.}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{10} \\ \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} Y_{11} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

this creates an anapole moment



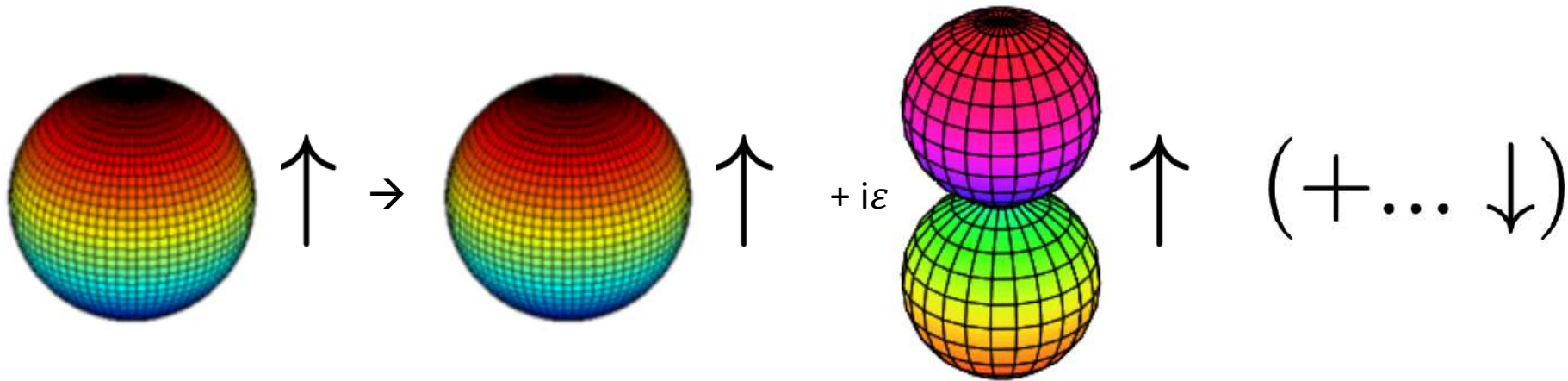
Anapole moment violates P



Note: anapole moment preserves T-symmetry:
both the momentum and the spin reverse.

P violation but not CP violation

The P-violating correction to the wave function we found is \sim P-wave



Since the correction has an imaginary coefficient, the resulting density is symmetric up-down,

$$\langle \mathbf{r} | \psi \rangle = \langle \mathbf{r} | 1s_{1/2} \rangle + ic \langle \mathbf{r} | 2p_{1/2} \rangle$$

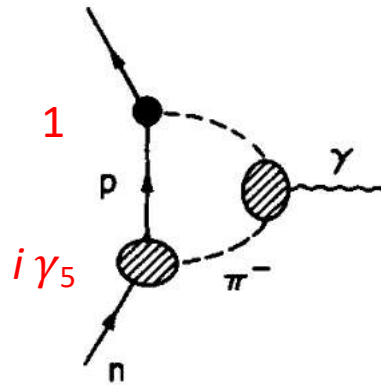
$$\langle \mathbf{r} | 2p_{1/2} \rangle = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}a^3} \frac{r}{a} e^{-r/2a} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} Y_{11} \phi^- - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} Y_{10} \phi^+ \right)$$

$$|\langle \mathbf{r} | \psi \rangle|^2 = a^2 Y_{00}^2 + d^2 Y_{11}^* Y_{11}.$$

No EDM results.

CP-violating effects: EDM

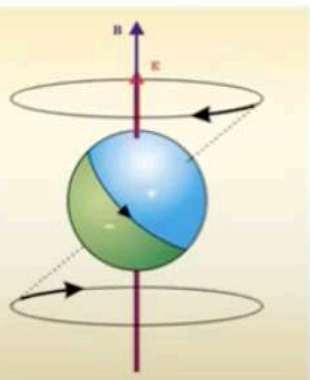
Example:



$$\mathcal{L}_{\pi NN} = \boldsymbol{\pi} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{N}} \boldsymbol{\tau} (i\gamma_5 g_{\pi NN} + \bar{g}_{\pi NN}) \mathbf{N}$$

Crewther, Di Vecchia, Veneziano, Witten

Electric dipole moments (EDM)



Atomic EDM:

$$d_{\text{atom}} = \zeta S + K d_e + \dots$$

from atomic
structure theory

nuclear Schiff
moment

electron EDM

Jacinda Ginges

Dedicated talks:

Pear-Shaped Nuclei in the FRIB Era

Jaideep Singh

EDM

radioactive molecules

TUCAN

Mark McCrea

neutron EDM

World's highest-density

Sean Vanbergen

ultracold neutrons (UCN)

Radioactive molecules

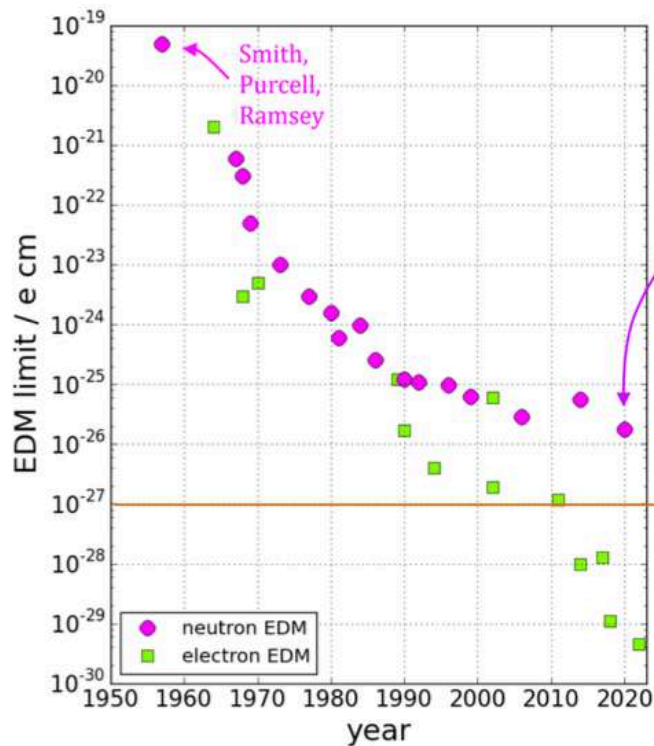
Ivana Belosevic

$^{198}\text{Hg}(d, d')$

Sally Valbuena

nuclear Schiff moments

Neutron EDM



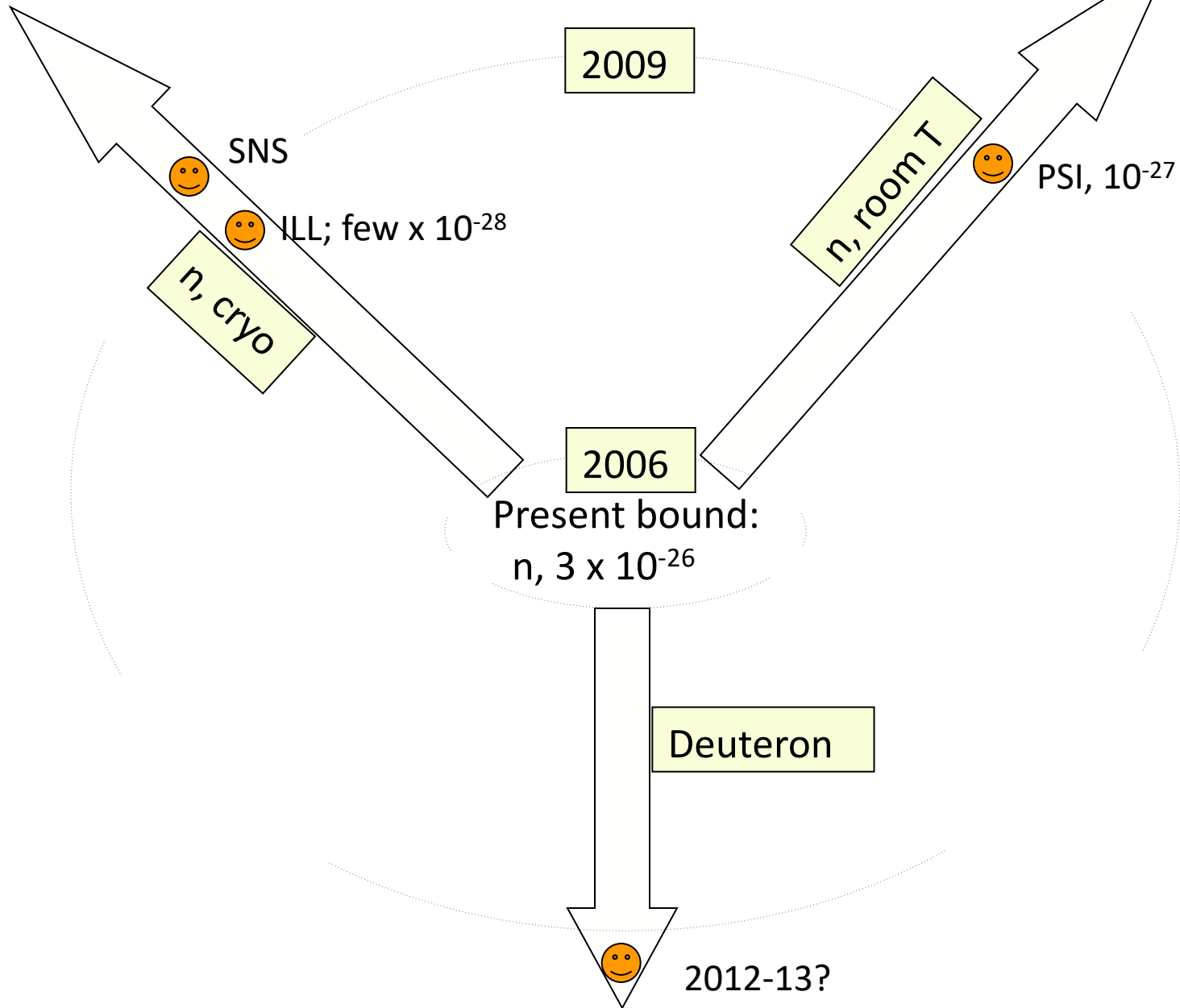
Neutron EDM measured by the nEDM collaboration (2020):

$$d_n = (0.0 \pm 1.1_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.2_{\text{sys}}) \times 10^{-26} e \text{ cm}$$

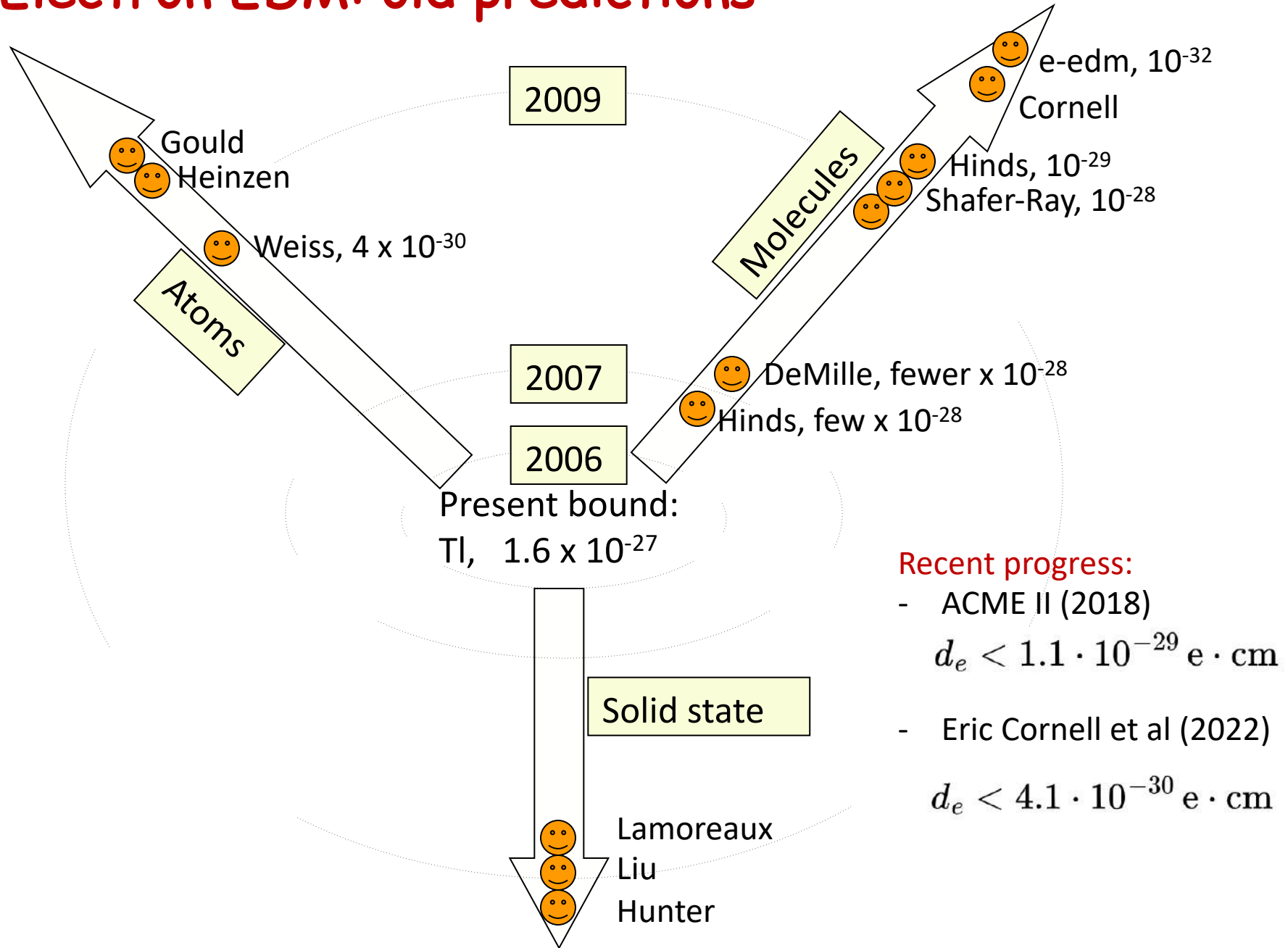
C. Abel *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 124 (2020), 081803

← The next goal: n2EDM

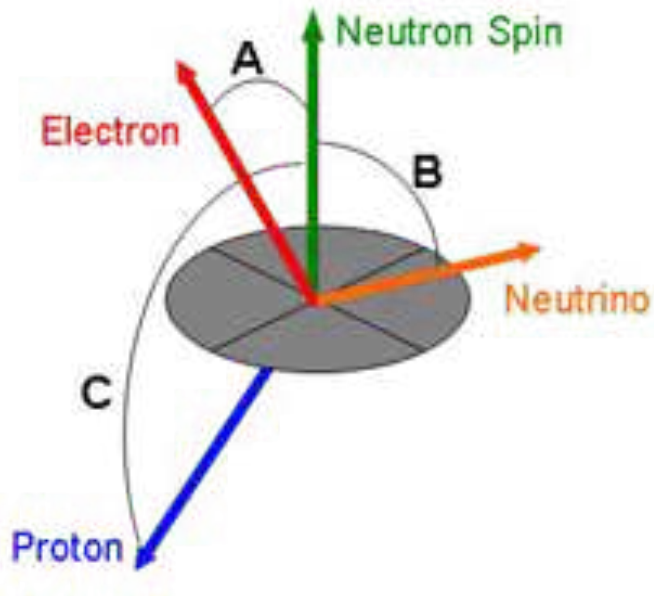
Neutron and deuteron EDM: old predictions



Electron EDM: old predictions



Charged currents: beta decay



For details, see these talks:

TITAN

[Anna Kwiatkowski](#)

TRIUMF's neutral atom trap

[John Behr](#) neutrino helicity, T-violation

Nab

[Nick Macsai](#)

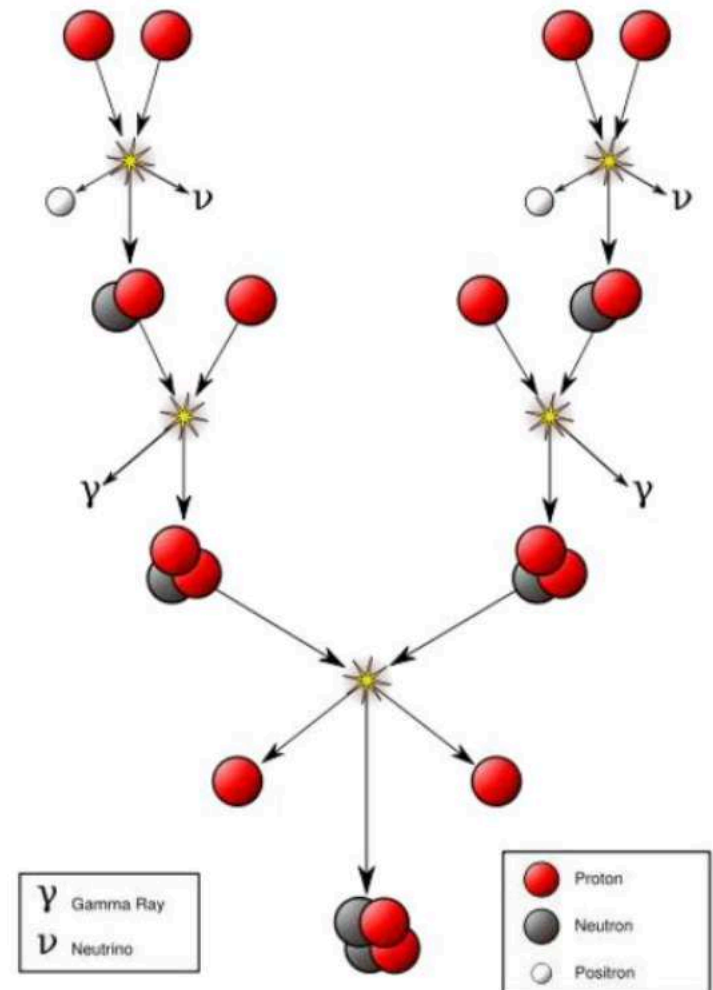
g_A from neutron decay: crucial for solar physics

Recent determinations: from correlations of electron or neutrino momenta with the neutron spin.

Nab experiment: different observable: electron-neutrino momenta correlation.

Example of impact:

Precise knowledge of g_A is important for understanding sun-like stars.

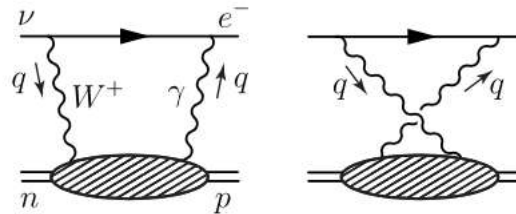


Recent progress in Radiative Corrections

Dispersion relation analysis of the radiative corrections to g_A in the neutron β -decay

Mikhail Gorchtein¹ and Chien-Yeah Seng²

2106.09185



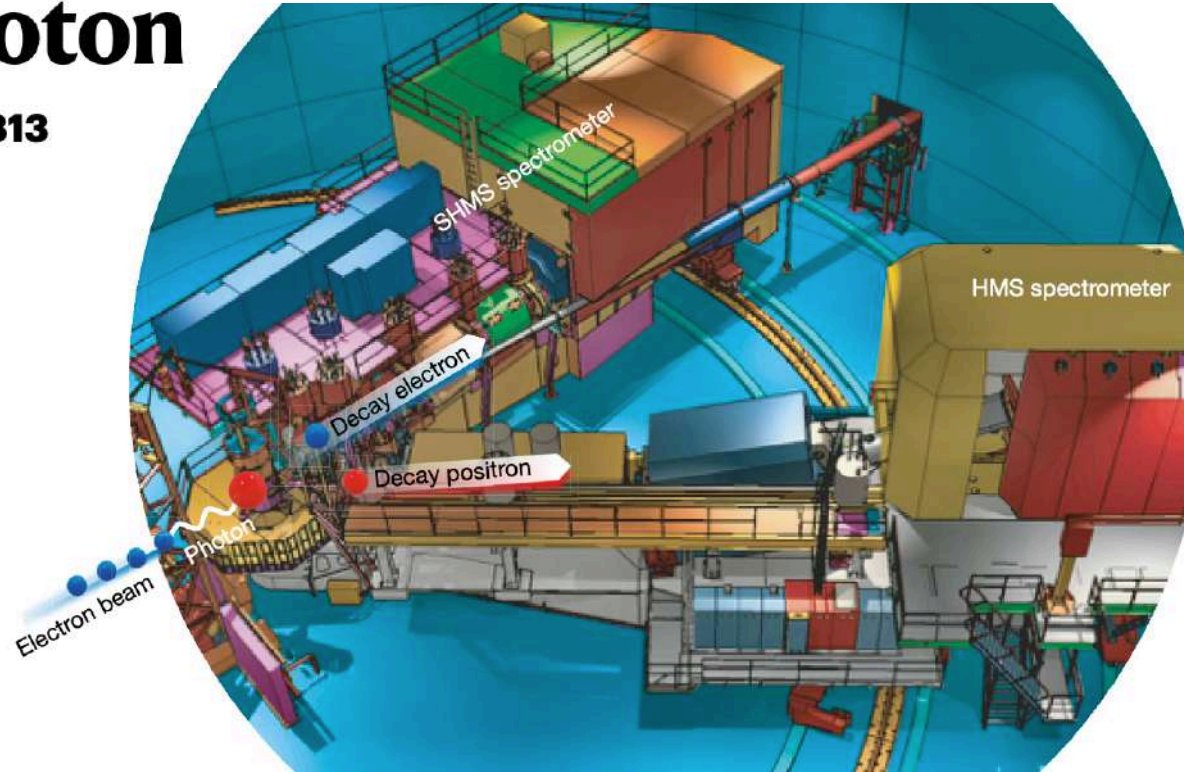
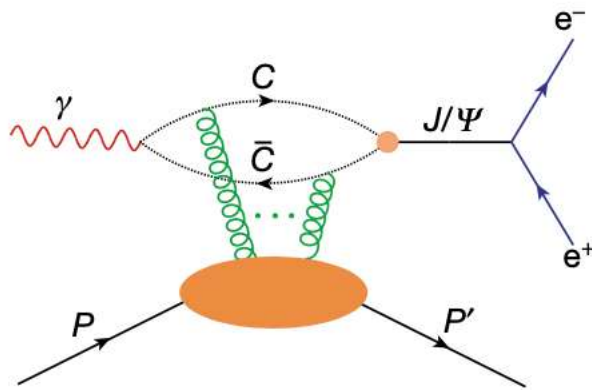
Precision better than 10^{-4} . Matches anticipated precision of Nab.

Summary

- Collider experiments have not found New Physics yet
- Precision tests of fundamental symmetries are likely our best hope
- Canada has a vigorous and multifaceted program in precision measurements (and theory)
- EDMs exist and Lepton Flavors are not conserved even in the Standard Model;
its extensions greatly enhance them;
let's find them!

Determining the gluonic gravitational form factors of the proton

Nature | Vol 615 | 30 March 2023 | 813



- Beyond earlier studies of the charge and spin distributions in the proton;
- New parameter: proton mass radius $0.52(3)$ fm.

What does the muon $g-2$ tell us about the new physics and the EDM?

$$a_{\mu}^{\text{NP}} \frac{e}{2m} \bar{\mu} \sigma \cdot F \mu \rightarrow d^{\text{CP}} \frac{e}{2m} \bar{\mu} \gamma_5 \sigma \cdot F \mu$$

$$a_{\mu}^{\text{NP}} \sim 10^{-9} \rightarrow d^{\text{CP}} \frac{e}{2m} \sim a_{\mu}^{\text{NP}} \frac{e}{2m} \sim 10^{-9} \frac{e}{1 \text{ fm}} = 10^{-22} e \cdot \text{cm}$$

Similar encouragement for lepton flavor violation.