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## Search for novel $\beta^-$ -delayed proton decay in $^{11}\text{Be}$

In 2014, an accelerator mass spectrometry measurement counted a surprisingly large number of  $^{10}\text{Be}$  atoms in a sample of  $^{11}\text{Be}$  decay products, inferring the  $^{11}\text{Be} \rightarrow ^{10}\text{Be}$  decay branch to be 9(1) ppm. The presence of  $^{10}\text{Be}$  can be interpreted as the first evidence of the never before observed  $\beta^-$ -delayed proton decay. A measurement of the low-energy charged-particle emission in 2019 appeared to confirm the discovery of this novel decay channel, measuring  $^{11}\text{Be}(\beta^-p)$  protons with 13(3) ppm intensity and center-of-mass energy 196(20) keV. However, more recent AMS measurements suggest molecular contamination during the sample preparation in the previous measurement resulting in a revised limit of  $<2$  ppm for  $^{11}\text{Be} \rightarrow ^{10}\text{Be}$ . Additionally, theoretical studies of  $^{11}\text{Be}$  decay are not unified in their pre- and post-dictions of a  $\sim 10$  ppm  $^{11}\text{Be}(\beta^-p)$  branch.

We will present, for the first time, the results of an independent search for  $^{11}\text{Be}(\beta^-p)$  performed using a fast, fragmented  $^{11}\text{Be}$  beam at the National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory (NSCL) and the Gaseous Detector with Germanium Tagging (GADGET) system. GADGET consists of a gaseous proportional detector that is sensitive to low-energy charged-particle emission and the Segmented Germanium Array that provides gamma-ray detection. Leveraging the two detection systems, detector characterization is performed by the well-studied  $^{11}\text{Be}(\beta^- \alpha)^7\text{Li}$  decay *in situ* to construct the anticipated proton signal.

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### Topic

Experiment

**Author:** SURBROOK, Jason (Michigan State University & Facility for Rare Isotope Beams)

**Co-authors:** KRUSKIE, Aaron (Michigan State University & National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory); GLASSMAN, Brent (Michigan State University & National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory); FRY, Cathleen (Michigan State University & National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory); WREDE, Christopher (Michigan State University & National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory); POLLACCO, Emanuel (CEA Saclay); STOMPS, Jordan (Michigan State University & National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory); SUN, Lijie (National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory); CORTESI, Marco (Facility for Rare Isotope Beams); ROOSA, Michael (Michigan State University & National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory); JANASIK, Molly (Michigan State University & National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory); FRIEDMAN, Moshe (National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory); MAHAJAN, Ruchi (Facility for Rare Isotope Beams); BUDNER, Tamas (Michigan State University & National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory); WHEELER, Tyler (Michigan State University & National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory); AYYAD, Yasid (Facility for Rare Isotope Beams)

**Presenter:** SURBROOK, Jason (Michigan State University & Facility for Rare Isotope Beams)

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