



# WISARD



## Weak Interaction Studies with $^{32}\text{Ar}$ Decay

M.Versteegen

P.Alfaut, P.Ascher, D.Atanasov, B.Blank, L.Daudin, X.Fléchard, A.Garcia, M.Gerbaux, J.Giovinazzo, S.Grévy, J.Ha, L. Hayen, C.Knapen, S.Lecanuet, R.Lica, E.Liénard, D.Melconian, C.Mihai, C.Neacsu, M.Pomorski, M.Roche, N.Severijns, S.Vanlangendonck, D.Zakoucky



Conseil Scientifique IN2P3  
June 24-25 2024

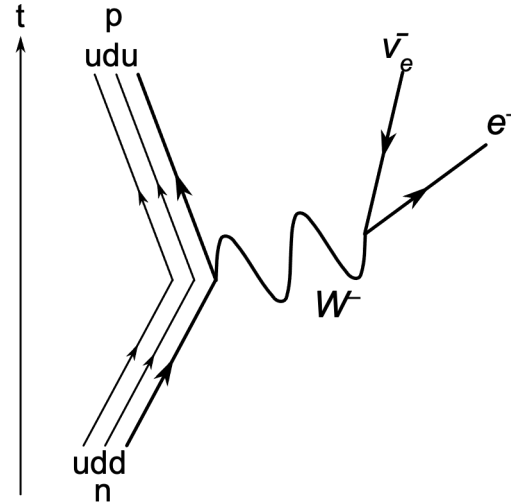
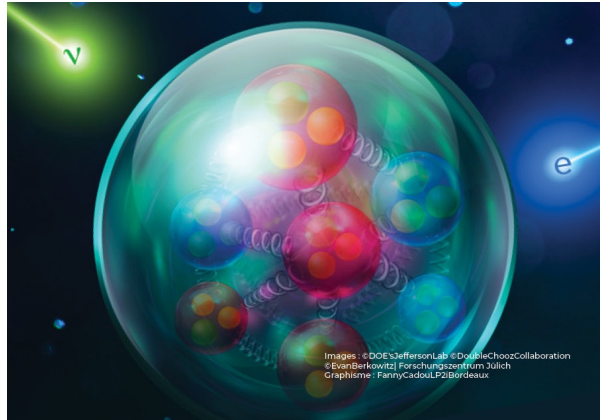


- **Search for Exotic Weak Scalar Couplings**
- **Angular correlation measurement**
  - Why  $^{32}\text{Ar}$  ?
  - The WISArD set-up
  - Status and prospective
- **Beta spectrum shape measurement**
  - Fierz term and weak magnetism
  - Status and prospective at WISArD

## 2030 Roadmap Science Drivers

Pursue searches for unknown particles and interactions (New Phenomena)

# Beta decay and the Standard Model



## Standard Model of Elementary Particles

three generations of matter (fermions)			interactions / force carriers (bosons)		
I	II	III			
mass: 2.2 MeV/c <sup>2</sup> charge: 2/3 spin: 1/2 <b>u</b> up	mass: 1.28 GeV/c <sup>2</sup> charge: 2/3 spin: 1/2 <b>c</b> charm	mass: 173.1 GeV/c <sup>2</sup> charge: 2/3 spin: 1/2 <b>t</b> top	mass: 0 charge: 0 spin: 1 <b>g</b> gluon	mass: 125.11 GeV/c <sup>2</sup> charge: 0 spin: 0 <b>H</b> higgs	
mass: 4.7 MeV/c <sup>2</sup> charge: -1/3 spin: 1/2 <b>d</b> down	mass: 96 MeV/c <sup>2</sup> charge: -1/3 spin: 1/2 <b>s</b> strange	mass: 4.18 GeV/c <sup>2</sup> charge: -1/3 spin: 1/2 <b>b</b> bottom	mass: 0 charge: 0 spin: 1 <b>γ</b> photon	<b>SCALAR BOSONS</b> Higgs	
mass: 0.511 MeV/c <sup>2</sup> charge: -1 spin: 1/2 <b>e</b> electron	mass: 105.66 MeV/c <sup>2</sup> charge: -1 spin: 1/2 <b>μ</b> muon	mass: 1.7768 GeV/c <sup>2</sup> charge: -1 spin: 1/2 <b>τ</b> tau	mass: 91.19 GeV/c <sup>2</sup> charge: 0 spin: 1 <b>Z</b> Z boson		<b>GAUGE BOSONS</b> VECTOR BOSONS Z boson
mass: <1.0 eV/c <sup>2</sup> charge: 0 spin: 1/2 <b>ν<sub>e</sub></b> electron neutrino	mass: <0.17 MeV/c <sup>2</sup> charge: 0 spin: 1/2 <b>ν<sub>μ</sub></b> muon neutrino	mass: <18.2 MeV/c <sup>2</sup> charge: 0 spin: 1/2 <b>ν<sub>τ</sub></b> tau neutrino	mass: 80.360 GeV/c <sup>2</sup> charge: ±1 spin: 1 <b>W</b> W boson		

## Nuclear β decay

- Ft values
- β spectrum shape
- Correlation coefficients

## Weak interaction

- CVC hypothesis
- CKM matrix unitarity

$$\begin{bmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{bmatrix}.$$

- Exotic currents
- CP violation
- ...

L. Hayen Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part Sci. (2024) arxiv:2403.08485

# Exotic currents in beta decay

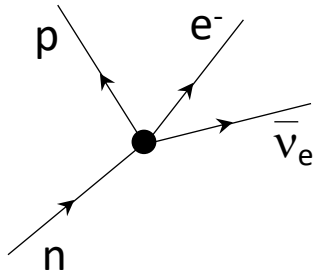


- Nucleon beta decay : Lee & Yang (1956)

$$-\mathcal{L}_{n \rightarrow pe^- \bar{\nu}_e} = g \sum_{i=S,V,T,A,P} \boxed{\bar{p} \mathcal{O}_i n} \boxed{\bar{e} \mathcal{O}_i (C_i - C'_i \gamma_5) \nu} + h.c.$$

hadronic

leptonic



# Exotic currents in beta decay

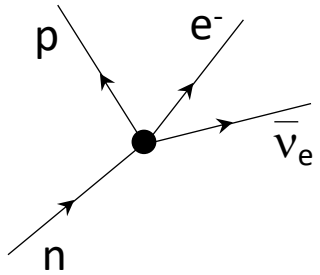


- Nucleon beta decay : Lee & Yang (1956)

$$-\mathcal{L}_{n \rightarrow pe^- \bar{\nu}_e} = g \sum_{i=S,V,T,A,P} \boxed{\bar{p} \mathcal{O}_i n} \boxed{\bar{e} \mathcal{O}_i (C_i - C'_i \gamma_5) \nu} + h.c.$$

hadronic

leptonic



$$-\mathcal{L}_{LY} = C_V \left( \bar{p} \gamma^\mu n + \frac{C_A}{C_V} \bar{p} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 n \right) \times \bar{e} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e \quad \text{SM "V-A" structure}$$

$$+ C_S \bar{p} n \times \bar{e} (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e + \frac{1}{2} C_T \bar{p} \sigma^{\mu\nu} n \times \bar{e} \sigma_{\mu\nu} (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e + h.c.$$

Exotic couplings : S and T  
P omitted

*+ right-handed neutrinos*

T. Lee, C-N. Yang Phys. Rev. 104 (1956)

M. González-Alonso, Colloque GANIL (2019)

J.D Jackson, S.B Treiman, H.W Wyld Nuclear Phys 4 (1957)

# Exotic currents in beta decay

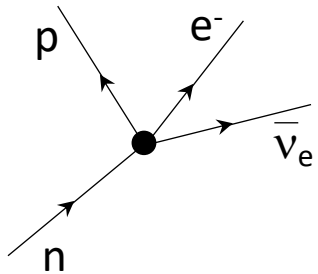


- Nucleon beta decay : Lee & Yang (1956)

$$-\mathcal{L}_{n \rightarrow pe^- \bar{\nu}_e} = g \sum_{i=S,V,T,A,P} \boxed{\bar{p} \mathcal{O}_i n} \boxed{\bar{e} \mathcal{O}_i (C_i - C'_i \gamma_5) \nu} + h.c.$$

hadronic

leptonic



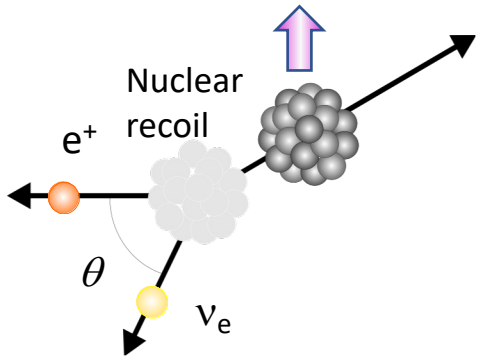
$$-\mathcal{L}_{LY} = C_V \left( \bar{p} \gamma^\mu n + \frac{C_A}{C_V} \bar{p} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 n \right) \times \bar{e} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e \quad \text{SM "V-A" structure}$$

$$+ C_S \bar{p} n \times \bar{e} (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e + \frac{1}{2} C_T \bar{p} \sigma^{\mu\nu} n \times \bar{e} \sigma_{\mu\nu} (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e + h.c.$$

Exotic couplings : S and T  
P omitted

*+ right-handed neutrinos*

- Beta decay distribution for allowed transition and polarized nuclei



$$\frac{dW(\mathbf{J})}{dE_e d\Omega_e d\Omega_\nu} = dW_0 \times \xi \left\{ 1 + a \frac{\mathbf{p}_e \cdot \mathbf{p}_\nu}{E_e E_\nu} + b \frac{m_e}{E_e} + \frac{\langle \mathbf{J} \rangle}{J} \cdot \left( A \frac{\mathbf{p}_e}{E_e} + B \frac{\mathbf{p}_\nu}{E_\nu} + D \frac{\mathbf{p}_e \times \mathbf{p}_\nu}{E_e E_\nu} \right) \right\}$$

T. Lee, C-N. Yang Phys. Rev. 104 (1956)  
M. González-Alonso, Colloque GANIL (2019)  
J.D Jackson, S.B Treiman, H.W Wyld Nuclear Phys 4 (1957)

# Exotic currents in beta decay

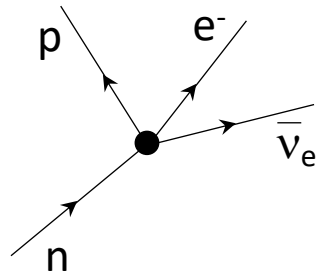


- Nucleon beta decay : Lee & Yang (1956)

$$-\mathcal{L}_{n \rightarrow pe^- \bar{\nu}_e} = g \sum_{i=S,V,T,A,P} \boxed{\bar{p} \mathcal{O}_i n} \boxed{\bar{e} \mathcal{O}_i (C_i - C'_i \gamma_5) \nu} + h.c.$$

hadronic

leptonic

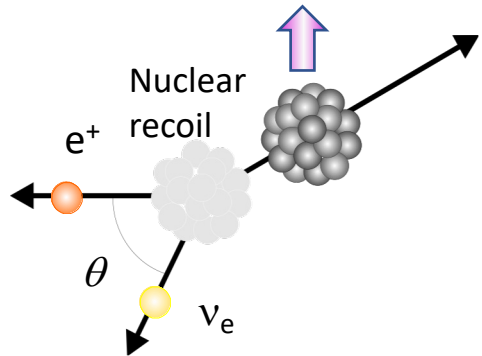


$$-\mathcal{L}_{LY} = C_V \left( \bar{p} \gamma^\mu n + \frac{C_A}{C_V} \bar{p} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 n \right) \times \bar{e} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e \quad \text{SM "V-A" structure}$$

$$+ C_S \bar{p} n \times \bar{e} (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e + \frac{1}{2} C_T \bar{p} \sigma^{\mu\nu} n \times \bar{e} \sigma_{\mu\nu} (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e + h.c.$$

Exotic couplings : S and T  
P omitted

- Beta decay distribution for allowed transition and polarized nuclei



$$\frac{dW(\mathbf{J})}{dE_e d\Omega_e d\Omega_\nu} = dW_0 \times \xi \left\{ 1 + a \frac{\mathbf{p}_e \cdot \mathbf{p}_\nu}{E_e E_\nu} + b \frac{m_e}{E_e} + \frac{\langle \mathbf{J} \rangle}{J} \cdot \left( A \frac{\mathbf{p}_e}{E_e} + B \frac{\mathbf{p}_\nu}{E_\nu} + D \frac{\mathbf{p}_e \times \mathbf{p}_\nu}{E_e E_\nu} \right) \right\}$$

Fermi Function  
Phase space factor

$\beta$  and  
 $\nu$  momenta

Nuclear polarization

T. Lee, C-N. Yang Phys. Rev. 104 (1956)  
M. González-Alonso, Colloque GANIL (2019)  
J.D Jackson, S.B Treiman, H.W Wyld Nuclear Phys 4 (1957)

# Exotic currents in beta decay

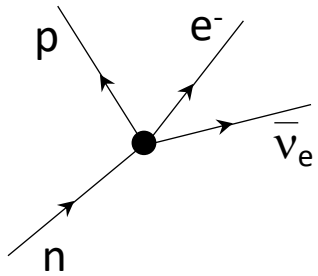


- Nucleon beta decay : Lee & Yang (1956)

$$-\mathcal{L}_{n \rightarrow pe^- \bar{\nu}_e} = g \sum_{i=S,V,T,A,P} \boxed{\bar{p} \mathcal{O}_i n} \boxed{\bar{e} \mathcal{O}_i (C_i - C'_i \gamma_5) \nu} + h.c.$$

hadronic

leptonic



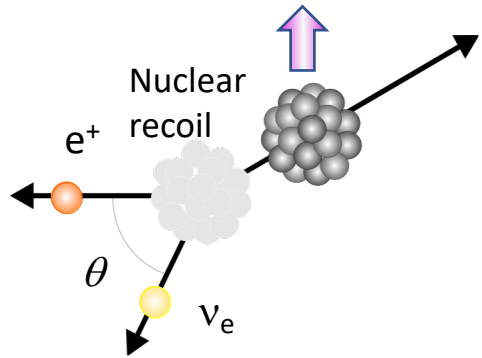
$$-\mathcal{L}_{LY} = C_V \left( \bar{p} \gamma^\mu n + \frac{C_A}{C_V} \bar{p} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 n \right) \times \bar{e} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e \quad \text{SM "V-A" structure}$$

$$+ C_S \bar{p} n \times \bar{e} (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e + \frac{1}{2} C_T \bar{p} \sigma^{\mu\nu} n \times \bar{e} \sigma_{\mu\nu} (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e + h.c.$$

+ right-handed neutrinos

Exotic couplings : S and T  
P omitted

- Beta decay distribution for allowed transition and polarized nuclei



$$\frac{dW(\mathbf{J})}{dE_e d\Omega_e d\Omega_\nu} = dW_0 \times \xi \left\{ 1 + a \frac{\mathbf{p}_e \cdot \mathbf{p}_\nu}{E_e E_\nu} + b \frac{m_e}{E_e} + \frac{\langle \mathbf{J} \rangle}{J} \cdot \left( A \frac{\mathbf{p}_e}{E_e} + B \frac{\mathbf{p}_\nu}{E_\nu} + D \frac{\mathbf{p}_e \times \mathbf{p}_\nu}{E_e E_\nu} \right) \right\}$$

$\beta$ - $\nu$  correlation coefficient  
CP conserving  
Access to  $C_S$  and  $C_T$  quadratically

Fierz interference term  
CP conserving  
Access to  $C_S$  and  $C_T$  linearly



« D » coefficient  
CP violating  
Access to  $C_A$ ,  $C'_A$ ,  
 $C_V$ ,  $C'_V$  linearly

T. Lee, C-N. Yang Phys. Rev. 104 (1956)  
M. González-Alonso, Colloque GANIL (2019)  
J.D Jackson, S.B Treiman, H.W Wyld Nuclear Phys 4 (1957)

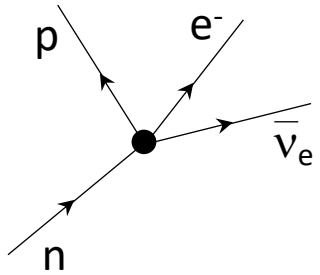


# Exotic currents in beta decay



- Nucleon beta decay : Lee & Yang (1956)

$$-\mathcal{L}_{n \rightarrow pe^- \bar{\nu}_e} = g \sum_{i=S,V,T,A,P} \boxed{\bar{p} \mathcal{O}_i n} \boxed{\bar{e} \mathcal{O}_i (C_i - C'_i \gamma_5) \nu} + h.c.$$



hadronic

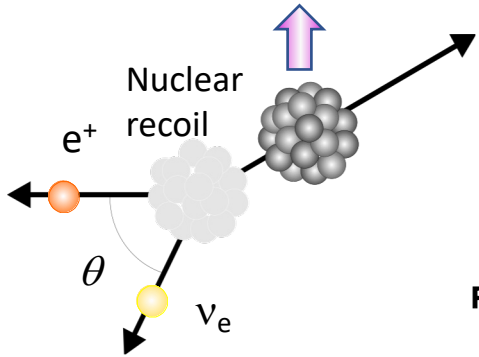
leptonic

$$-\mathcal{L}_{LY} = C_V \left( \bar{p} \gamma^\mu n + \frac{C_A}{C_V} \bar{p} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 n \right) \times \bar{e} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e \quad \text{SM "V-A" structure}$$

$$+ C_S \bar{p} n \times \bar{e} (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e + \frac{1}{2} C_T \bar{p} \sigma^{\mu\nu} n \times \bar{e} \sigma_{\mu\nu} (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e + h.c.$$

Exotic couplings : S and T  
P omitted

- Beta decay distribution for allowed transition and polarized nuclei



$$\frac{dW(\mathbf{J})}{dE_e d\Omega_e d\Omega_\nu} = dW_0 \times \xi \left\{ 1 + a \frac{\mathbf{p}_e \cdot \mathbf{p}_\nu}{E_e E_\nu} + b \frac{m_e}{E_e} + \frac{\langle \mathbf{J} \rangle}{J} \cdot \left( A \frac{\mathbf{p}_e}{E_e} + B \frac{\mathbf{p}_\nu}{E_\nu} + D \frac{\mathbf{p}_e \times \mathbf{p}_\nu}{E_e E_\nu} \right) \right\}$$

Pure Fermi decay

$$a_F \cong 1 - \frac{|C_S|^2 + |C'_S|^2}{|C_V|^2}$$

$$b_F \approx \pm \text{Re} \left( \frac{C_S + C'_S}{C_V} \right)$$

Pure Gamow-Teller decay

$$a_{GT} \cong -\frac{1}{3} \left( 1 - \frac{|C_T|^2 + |C'_T|^2}{|C_A|^2} \right)$$

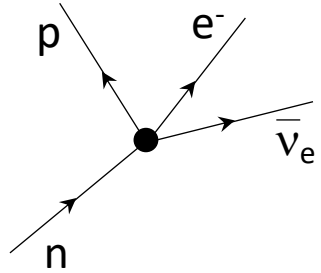
$$b_{GT} \approx \pm \text{Re} \left( \frac{C_T + C'_T}{C_A} \right)$$

T. Lee, C-N. Yang Phys. Rev. 104 (1956)  
M. González-Alonso, Colloque GANIL (2019)  
J.D Jackson, S.B Treiman, H.W Wyld Nuclear Phys 4 (1957)

# Bridging the gap between the HE and HP frontiers

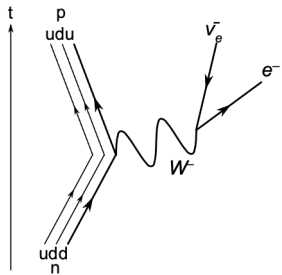


- Nucleon beta decay : Lee & Yang (1956)



$$-\mathcal{L}_{n \rightarrow pe^- \bar{\nu}_e} = g \sum_{i=S,V,T,A,P} \boxed{\bar{p} \mathcal{O}_i n} \boxed{\bar{e} \mathcal{O}_i (C_i - C'_i \gamma_5) \nu} + h.c.$$

- Parton beta decay : Effective Field Theory



Linearized effective low energy Lagrangian without right-handed  $\nu$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{G_F \tilde{V}_{ud}}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \bar{e} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e \cdot \bar{u} \gamma^\mu [1 - (1 - 2\epsilon_R) \gamma_5] d \right. \\ \left. + \epsilon_S \bar{e} (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e \cdot \bar{u} d \right. \\ \left. + \epsilon_T \bar{e} \sigma_{\mu\nu} (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e \cdot \bar{u} \sigma^{\mu\nu} (1 - \gamma_5) d \right\} + h.c.$$

$$\epsilon_i \propto \left( \frac{m_W}{\Lambda} \right)^2 \sim 10^{-3}$$

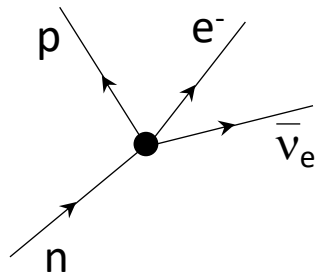
TeV NP scale

T.Lee, C-N Yang Phys. Rev. 104 (1956)  
M. González-Alonso, O. Naviliat-Cuncic, N. Severijns Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. (2019)  
A. Falkowski, M. González-Alonso, O. Naviliat-Cuncic JHEP04 (2021)

# Bridging the gap between the HE and HP frontiers

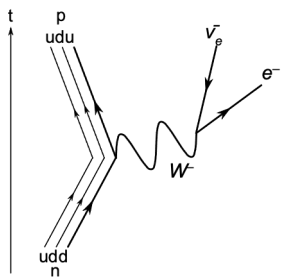


- Nucleon beta decay : Lee & Yang (1956)



$$-\mathcal{L}_{n \rightarrow pe^- \bar{\nu}_e} = g \sum_{i=S,V,T,A,P} \boxed{\bar{p} \mathcal{O}_i n} \boxed{\bar{e} \mathcal{O}_i (C_i - C'_i \gamma_5) \nu} + h.c.$$

- Parton beta decay : Effective Field Theory



Linearized effective low energy Lagrangian without right-handed  $\nu$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{G_F \tilde{V}_{ud}}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \bar{e} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e \cdot \bar{u} \gamma^\mu [1 - (1 - 2\epsilon_R) \gamma_5] d \right. \\ \left. + \epsilon_S \bar{e} (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e \cdot \bar{u} d \right. \\ \left. + \epsilon_T \bar{e} \sigma_{\mu\nu} (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e \cdot \bar{u} \sigma^{\mu\nu} (1 - \gamma_5) d \right\} + h.c.$$

$$\epsilon_i \propto \left( \frac{m_W}{\Lambda} \right)^2 \sim 10^{-3}$$

TeV NP scale : LHC ↩



$\bar{C}_V + \bar{C}'_V = 2g_V(1 + \epsilon_L + \epsilon_R)$	$\bar{C}_V - \bar{C}'_V = 2g_V(\tilde{\epsilon}_L + \tilde{\epsilon}_R)$
$\bar{C}_A + \bar{C}'_A = -2g_A(1 + \epsilon_L - \epsilon_R)$	$\bar{C}_A - \bar{C}'_A = 2g_A(\tilde{\epsilon}_L - \tilde{\epsilon}_R)$
$\bar{C}_S + \bar{C}'_S = 2g_S \epsilon_S$	$\bar{C}_S - \bar{C}'_S = 2g_S \tilde{\epsilon}_S$
$\bar{C}_P + \bar{C}'_P = 2g_P \epsilon_P$	$\bar{C}_P - \bar{C}'_P = -2g_P \tilde{\epsilon}_P$
$\bar{C}_T + \bar{C}'_T = 8g_T \epsilon_T$	$\bar{C}_T - \bar{C}'_T = 8g_T \tilde{\epsilon}_T$

T.Lee, C-N Yang Phys. Rev. 104 (1956)

M. González-Alonso, O. Naviliat-Cuncic, N. Severijns Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. (2019)

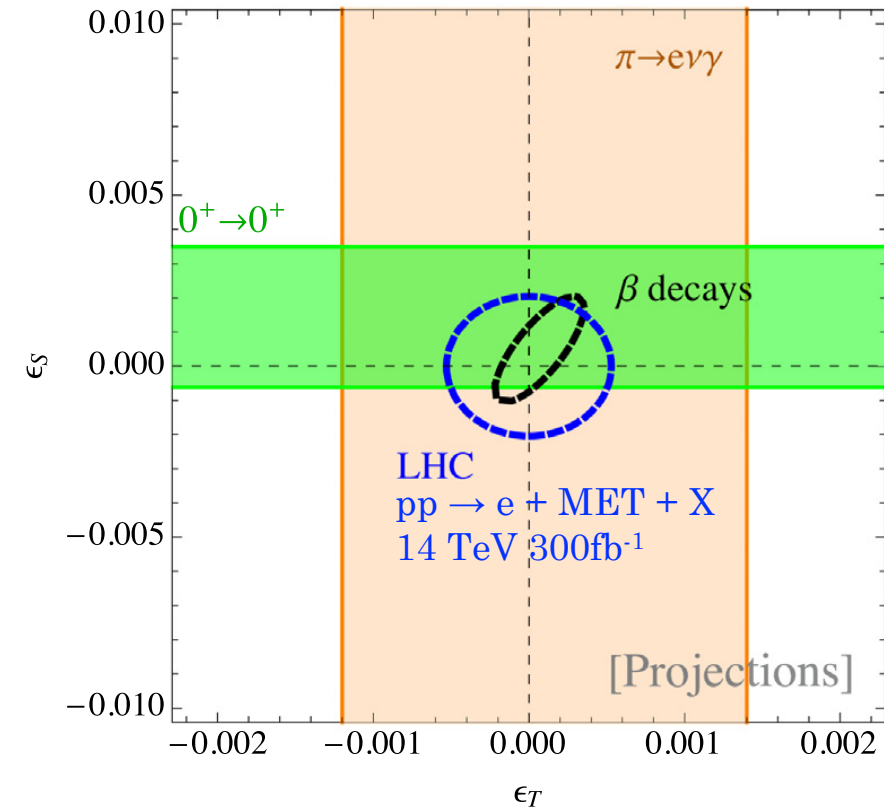
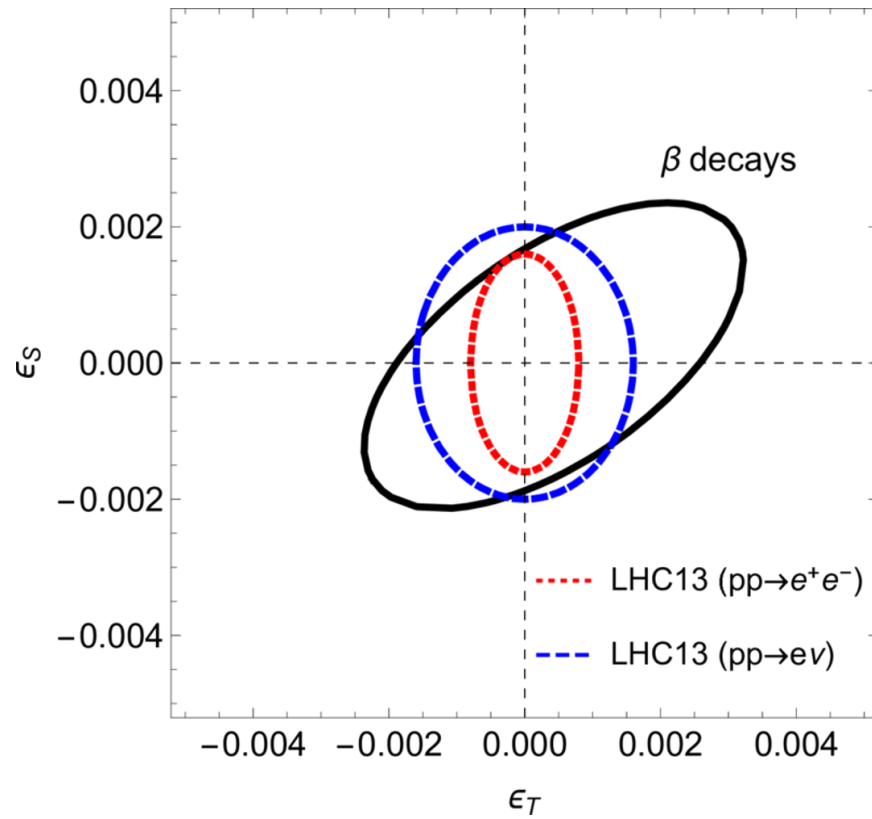
A. Falkowski, M. González-Alonso, O. Naviliat-Cuncic JHEP04 (2021)

# Bridging the gap between the HE and HP frontiers



- Global analysis of nuclear beta decay observables

Ft values, correlation coefficients... of nuclear pure Fermi decays, mirror transitions and neutron decay



M. González-Alonso, O. Naviliat-Cuncic, N. Severijns *Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys.* (2019)  
A. Falkowski, M. González-Alonso, O. Naviliat-Cuncic *JHEP04* (2021)

# Focus on exotic scalar currents

---



- **Sensitivity to non-Standard Scalar interaction**

- **Left-handed : linear**

$$C_S = C'_S \quad \longrightarrow \quad b_F \approx \pm \text{Re} \left( \frac{C_S + C'_S}{C_V} \right)$$

- **Right-handed : quadratic**

$$C_S = -C'_S \quad \longrightarrow \quad a_F \cong 1 - \frac{|C_S|^2 + |C'_S|^2}{|C_V|^2}$$

# Focus on exotic scalar currents



- Sensitivity to non-Standard Scalar interaction

- Left-handed : linear

$$C_S = C'_S \rightarrow b_F \approx \pm \text{Re} \left( \frac{C_S + C'_S}{C_V} \right)$$

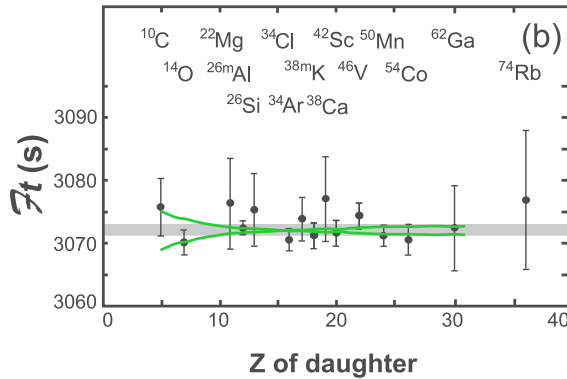
- Right-handed : quadratic

$$C_S = -C'_S \rightarrow a_F \cong 1 - \frac{|C_S|^2 + |C'_S|^2}{|C_V|^2}$$

- State of the art

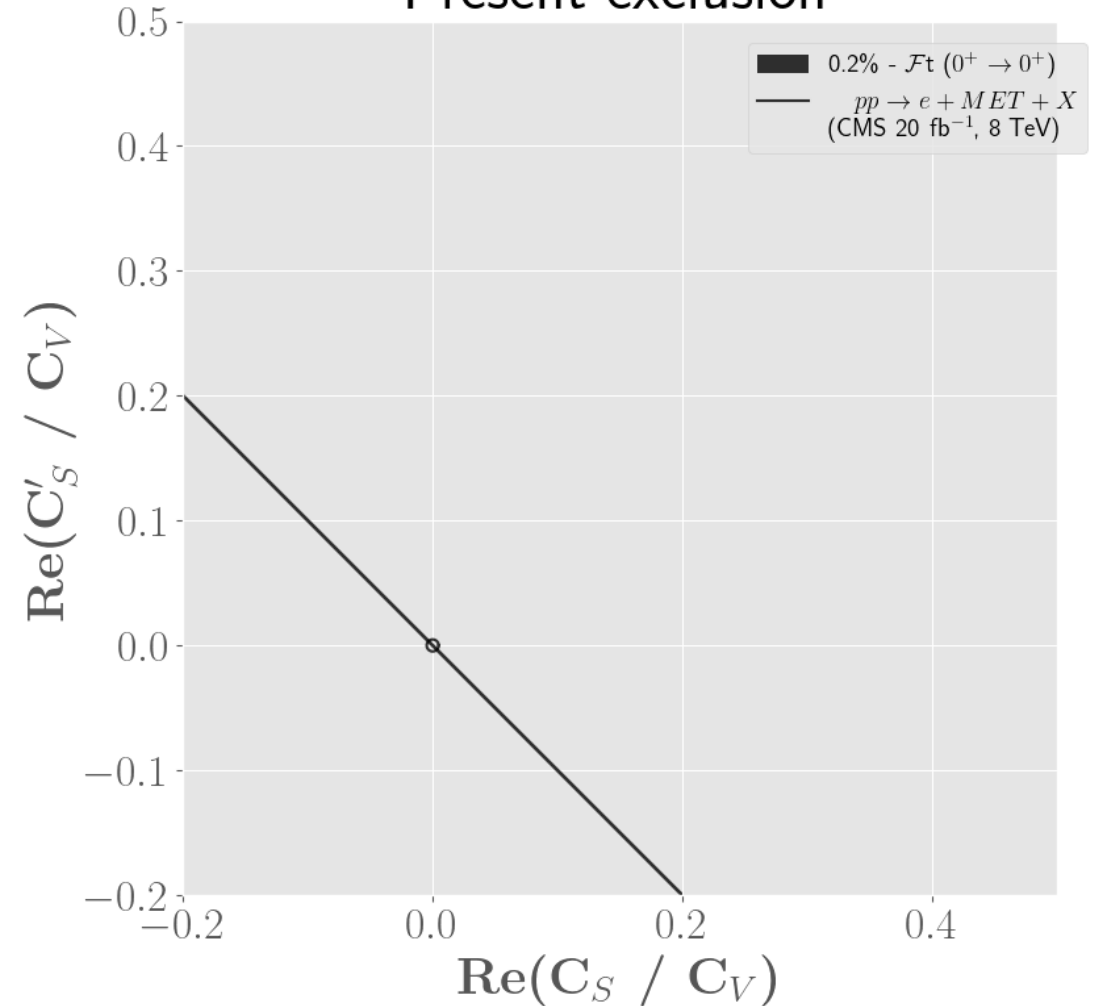
- Super-allowed  $0^+ \rightarrow 0^+$  pure Fermi decay

$$b_F \neq 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}t(< 1/E_e >)$$



$$b_F = 0 \pm 0.002$$

## Present exclusion





- Search for Exotic Weak Scalar Couplings
- Angular correlation measurement
  - Why  $^{32}\text{Ar}$  ?
  - The WISArD set-up
  - Status and prospective
- Beta spectrum shape measurement
  - Fierz term and weak magnetism
  - Status and prospective at WISArD

## 2030 Roadmap Science Drivers

Pursue searches for unknown particles and interactions (New Phenomena)

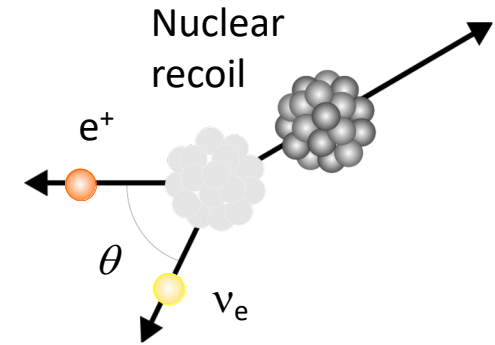
# Angular correlation measurement



- Beta decay distribution for unpolarized nuclei : integrating over  $J$

$$dW = dW_0 \times \xi \left( 1 + a \frac{\mathbf{p}_e \cdot \mathbf{p}_\nu}{E_e E_\nu} + b \frac{m}{E_e} \right)$$

$a > 0$  :  $\theta = 0^\circ$  favored and large recoil  
 $a < 0$  :  $\theta = 180^\circ$  favored and small recoil





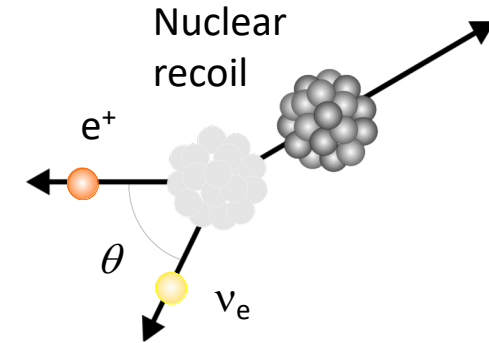
# Angular correlation measurement



- Beta decay distribution for unpolarized nuclei : integrating over  $J$

$$dW = dW_0 \times \xi \left( 1 + a \frac{\mathbf{p}_e \cdot \mathbf{p}_\nu}{E_e E_\nu} + b \frac{m}{E_e} \right)$$

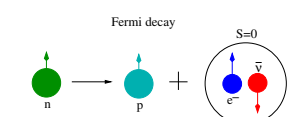
$a > 0 : \theta = 0^\circ$  favored and large recoil  
 $a < 0 : \theta = 180^\circ$  favored and small recoil



- Angular correlation measurement = recoil measurement

$$\tilde{a} = \frac{a}{1 + \alpha b_F}$$

**Pure Fermi transition  $\Delta J=0$   $S=0$**   
**Vector Coupling**

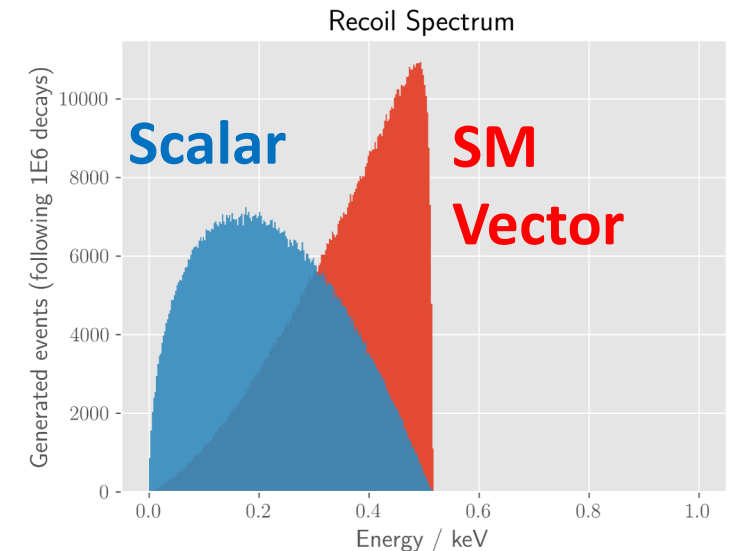


Fermi decay

$S=0$

$$a_F \cong 1 - \frac{|C_S|^2 + |C'_S|^2}{|C_V|^2} = 1 \text{ standard model}$$

$$b_F \approx \pm \text{Re} \left( \frac{C_S + C'_S}{C_V} \right) = 0$$

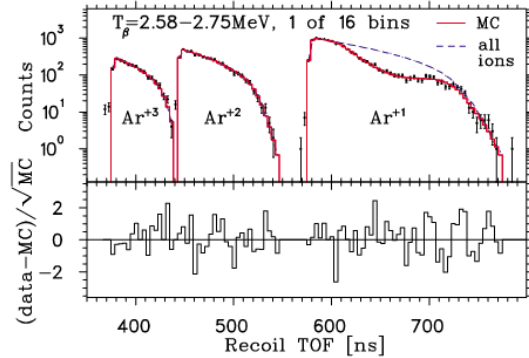
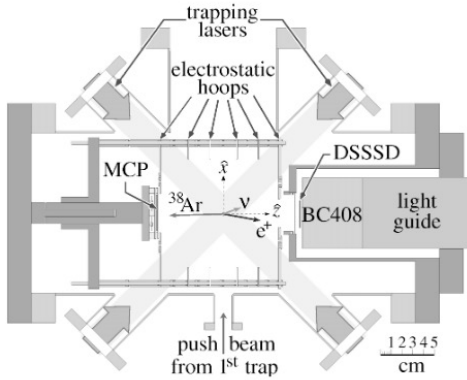


Beta nuclear recoil < few keV

# Direct Recoil Measurements



- TRINAT MOT @TRIUMF



$$\tilde{\alpha} = 0.9981(48) \quad \alpha = 0.161$$

↪ precision level : 0.48%

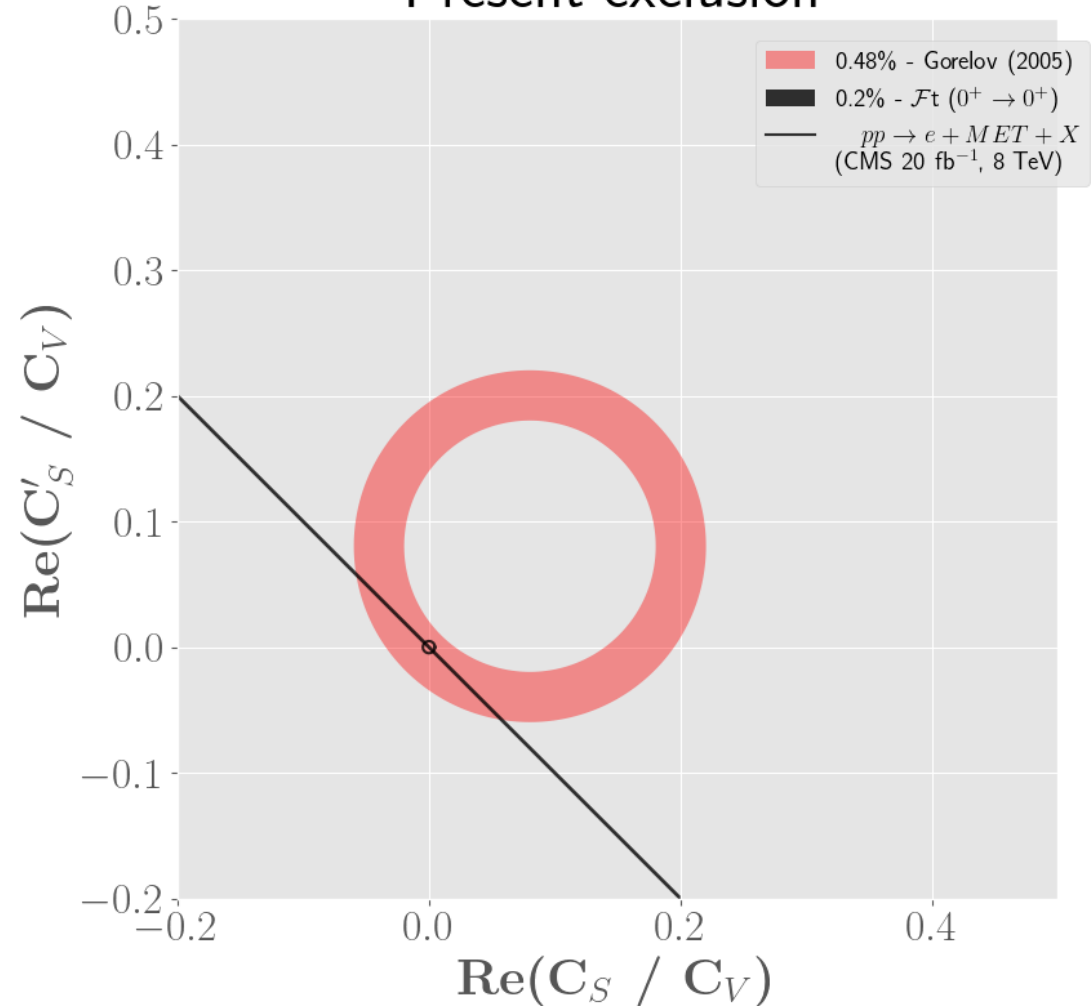
- Paul Traps

- LPCTrap @GANIL  ${}^6\text{He}$
- BPT @ANL 0.7%  ${}^8\text{Li}$   $\alpha \sim 0.09$
- NSLTrap @Notre Dame U. – project 0.1%  ${}^{11}\text{C}$ ,  ${}^{13}\text{N}$ ,  ${}^{15}\text{O}$ ...

- Penning Traps

- WITCH @ISOLDE  ${}^{35}\text{Ar}$
- TAMUTRAP @Texas A&M– project 0.1%  ${}^{32}\text{Ar}$ ;  ${}^{20}\text{Mg}$ ,  ${}^{24}\text{Si}$ ...

## Present exclusion



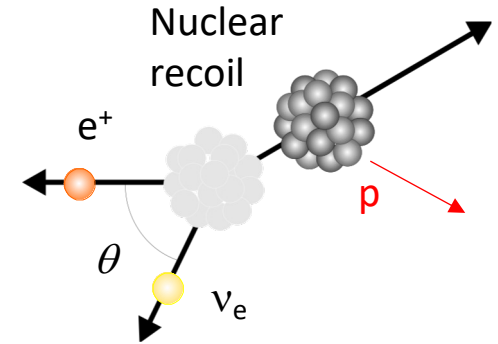
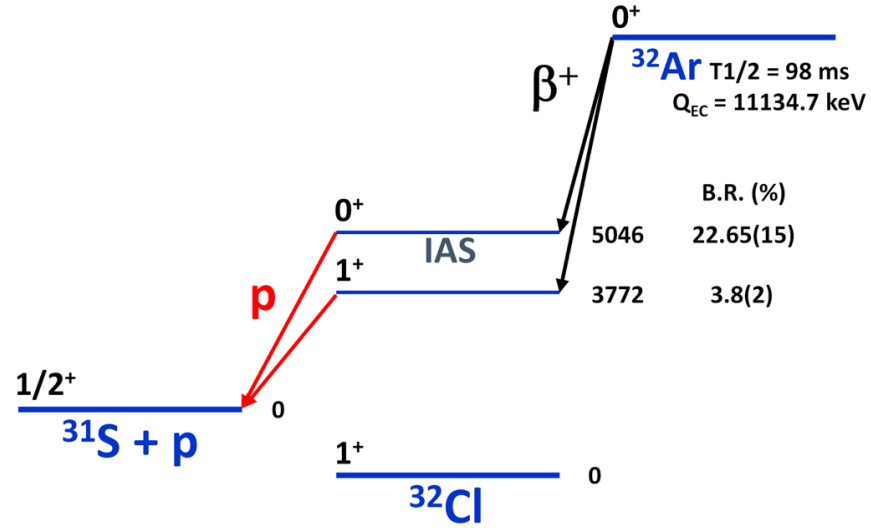
# Why $^{32}\text{Ar}$ ?



- $\beta$ -delayed proton emission in  $^{32}\text{Ar}$

- Fermi  $0^+ \rightarrow 0^+$  transition from GS to IAS
- Recoil  $\sim 640$  eV
- Beta delayed p emission IAS  $\sim 3.35$  MeV
- IAS :  $\Gamma \sim 20$  eV  $\Leftrightarrow T_{1/2} \sim 10^{-17}$  s

$\Rightarrow$  p emission in flight from the recoil



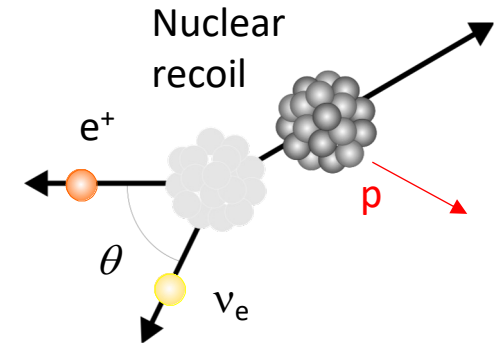
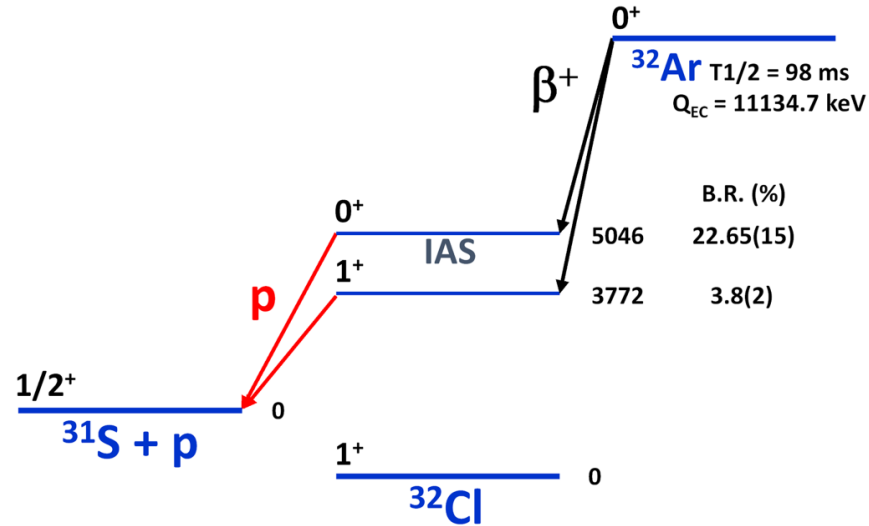
# Why $^{32}\text{Ar}$ ?



- $\beta$ -delayed proton emission in  $^{32}\text{Ar}$

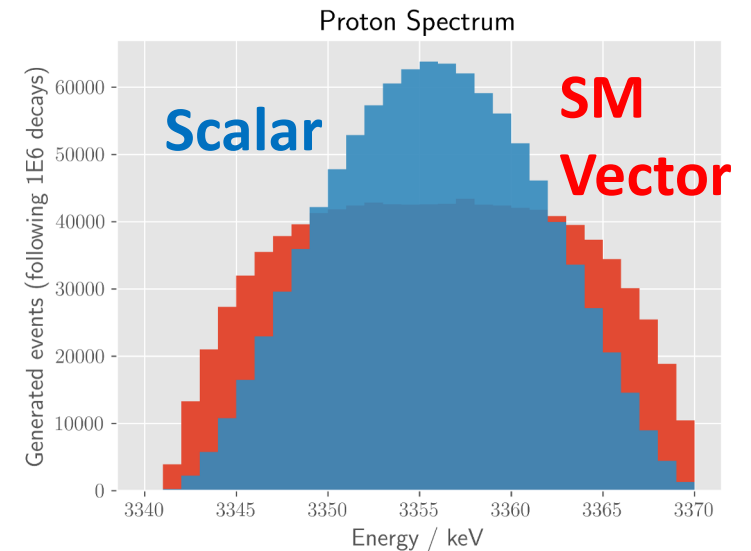
- Fermi  $0^+ \rightarrow 0^+$  transition from GS to IAS
- Recoil  $\sim 640$  eV
- Beta delayed p emission IAS  $\sim 3.35$  MeV
- IAS :  $\Gamma \sim 20$  eV  $\Leftrightarrow T_{1/2} \sim 10^{-17}$  s

$\Rightarrow$  p emission in flight from the recoil



- kinematic broadening of the delayed proton spectrum

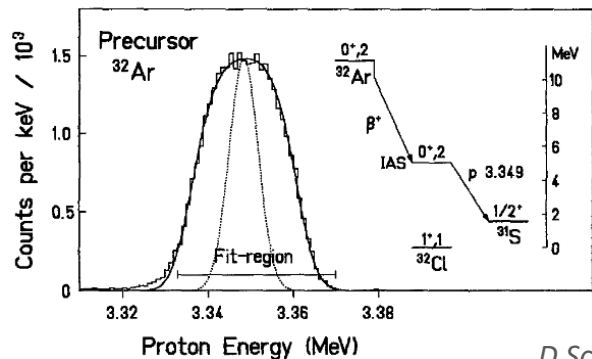
- High resolution proton detectors
- High statistics



# Broadening Measurements



## • Cooled Si detectors

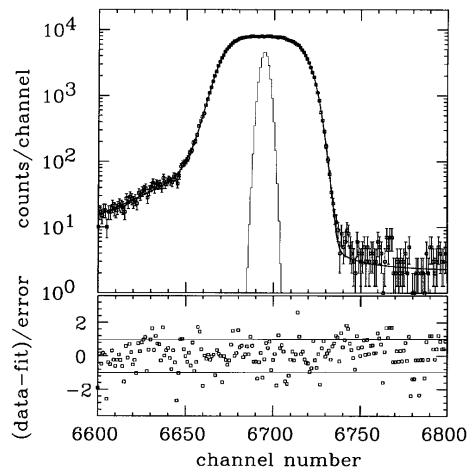


Sensitivity to  $b$  is not discussed

$$a = 1.00(8)$$

*D.Schardt, K. Riisager ZPA 345 265 (1993)*

## • Cooled p-i-n diodes



- $^{32}\text{Ar}$  beam at ISOLDE (60 keV)
- $9 \times 9 \text{ mm}^2$  cooled p-i-n diodes  
~3 keV FWHM (pulsed)
- 3.5 T magnetic field

$$\tilde{a} = 0.9989(52)_{stat} (39)_{syst}$$

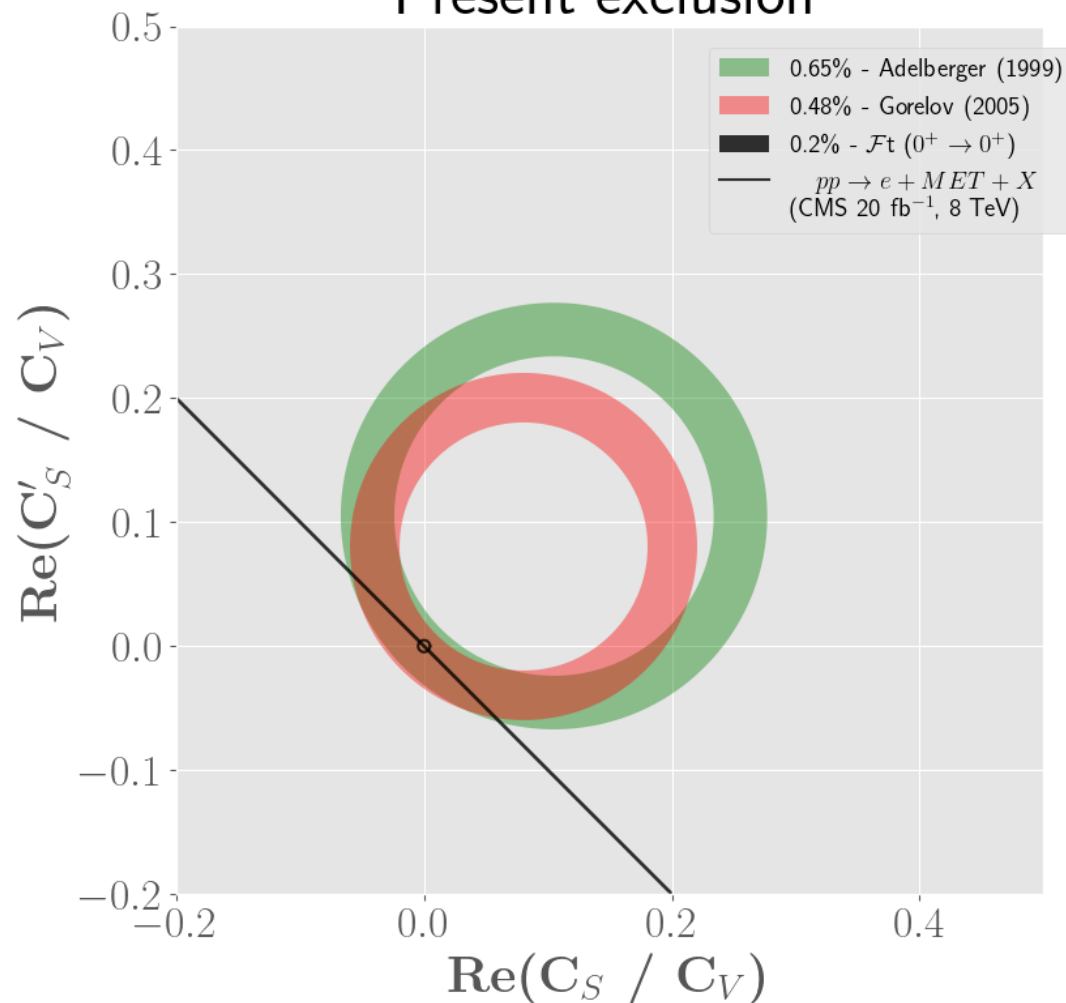
$$\alpha = 0.210$$

➤ precision level : 0.65%

*E. G. Adelberger et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 83 (1999)*

*A. Garcia et al, Hyperfine Interact. 129 237 (2000)*

## Present exclusion

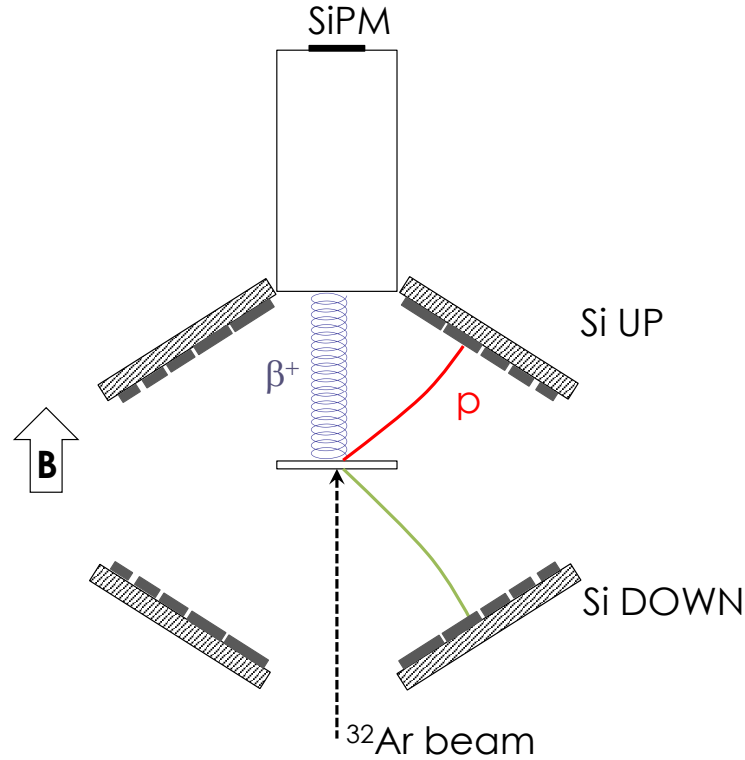


# Kinematic shift measurement : WISArD



- $\beta$ -p coincidence measurement

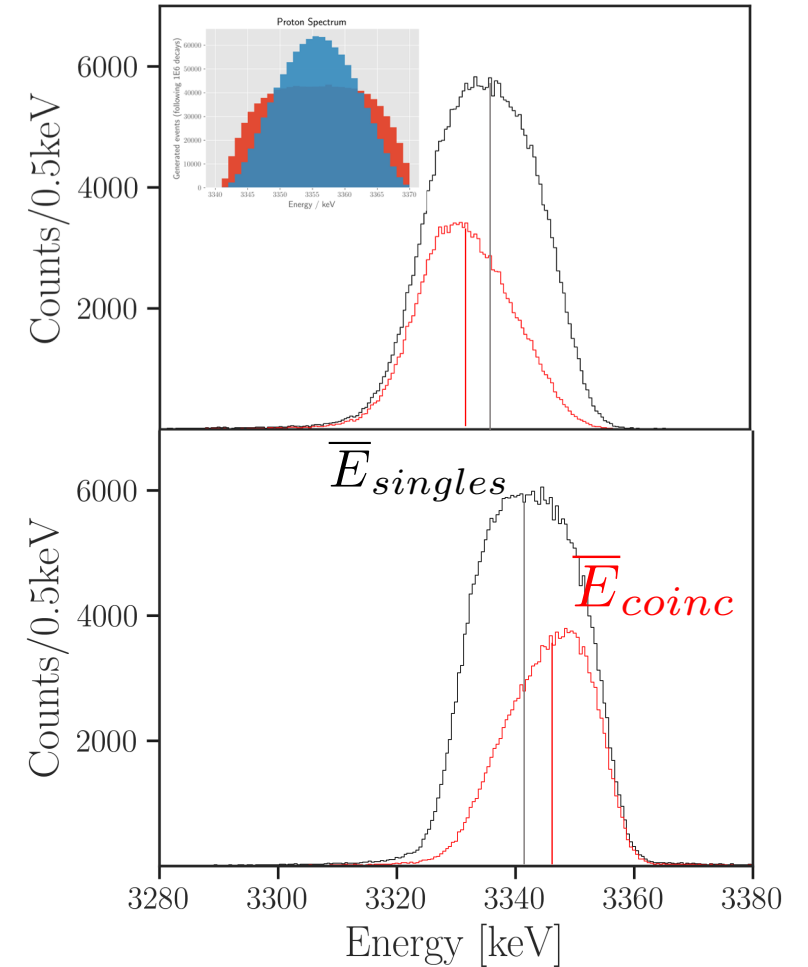
- Strong magnetic field
- Catcher foil
- 2 symmetrical p detectors
  - high resolution
  - high solid angle
- Beta detector
  - low detection threshold



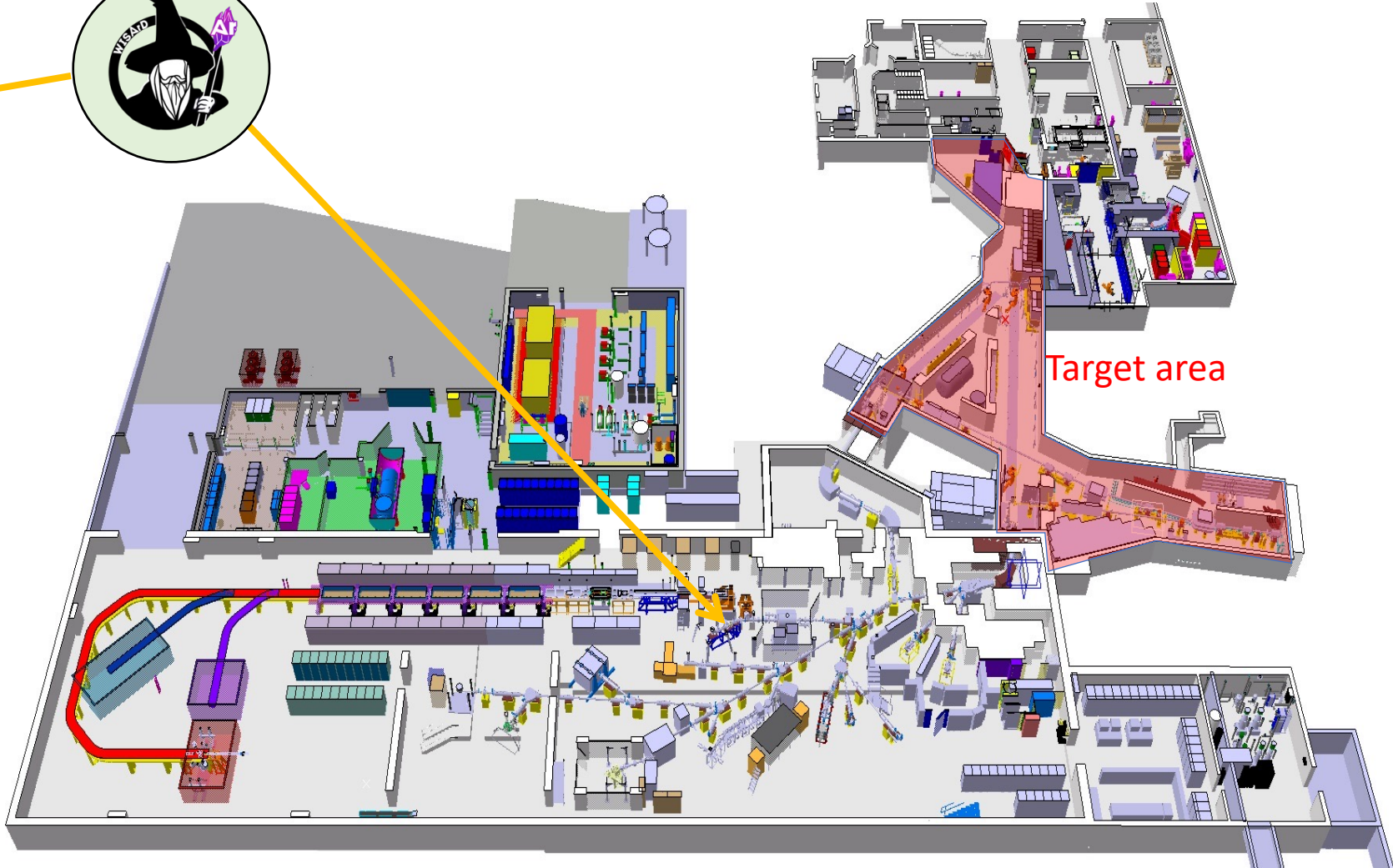
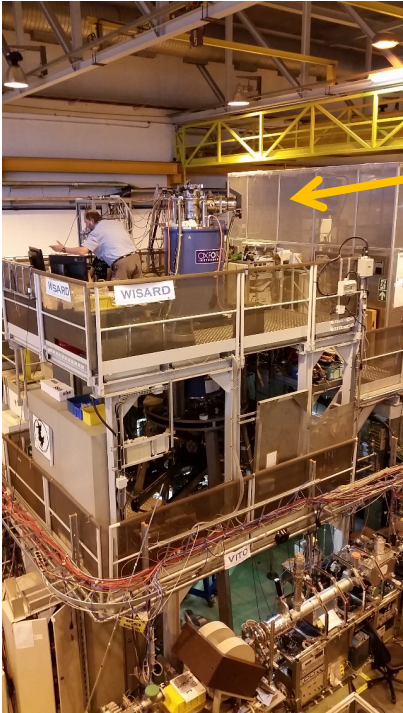
- Kinematic shift

$$\overline{E}_{shift} = |\overline{E}_{singles} - \overline{E}_{coinc}| \propto \tilde{a}$$

- Differential measurement
- Less sensitive to noise
- Less sensitive to the detector response functions



# WISArD at ISOLDE experimental hall

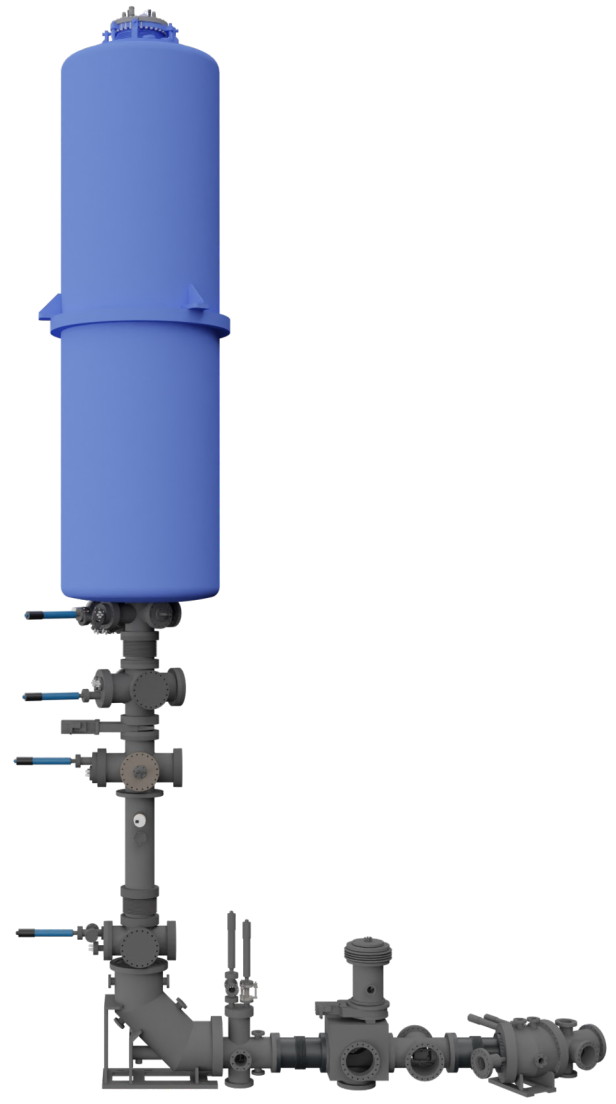


# WISArD set-up



8 m

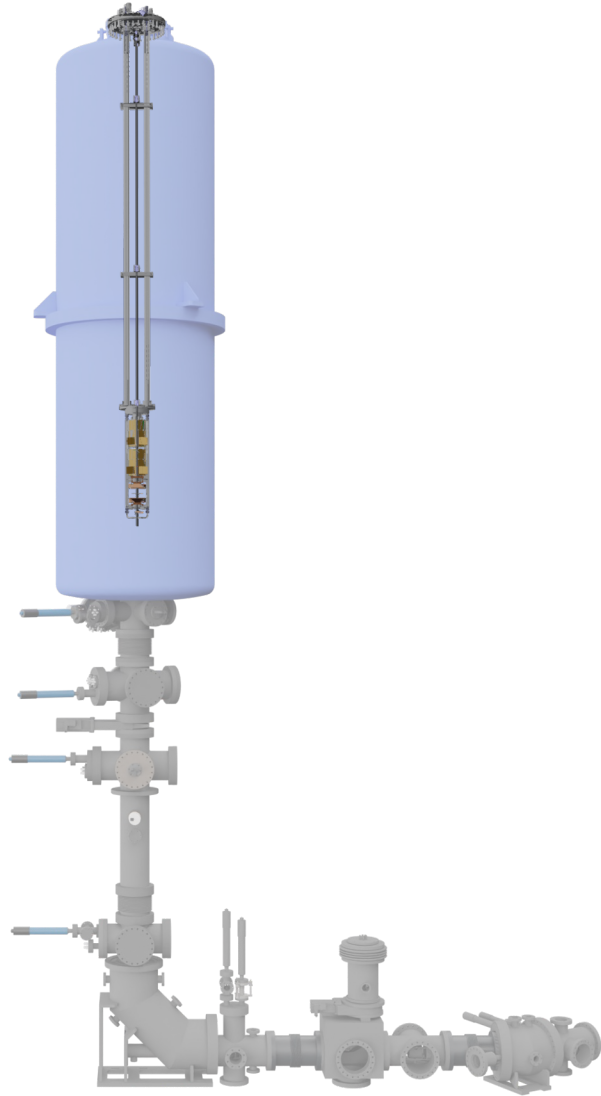
2 m





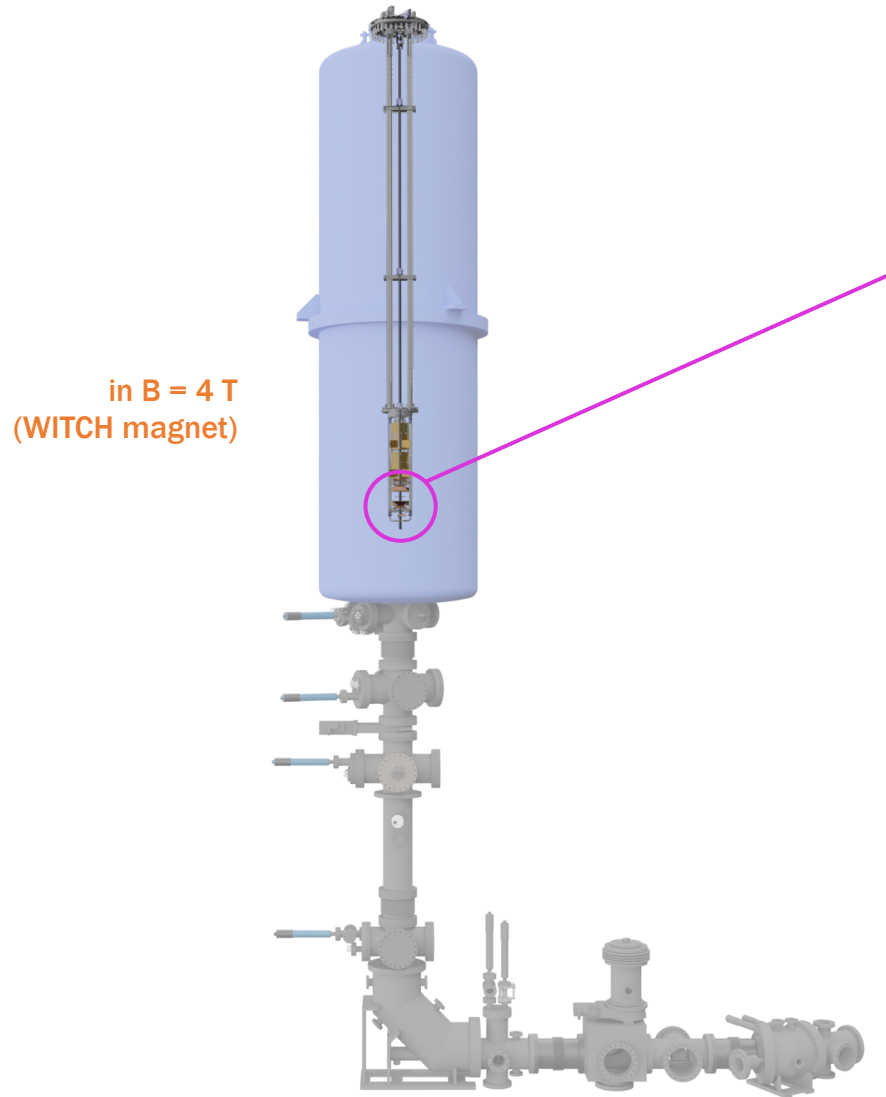
# WISArD set-up

---

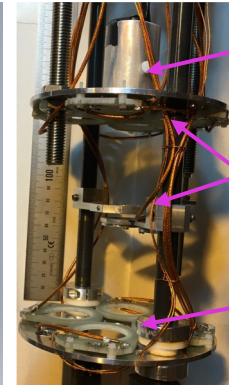
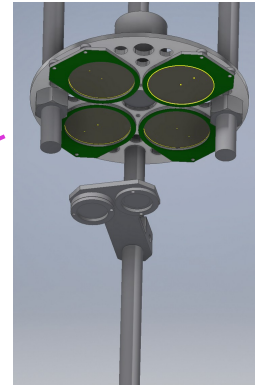




- Proof-of-Principle Experiment - 2018



in  $B = 4\text{ T}$   
(WITCH magnet)



**beta detector**

plastic scintillator + 1 SiPM  $6 \times 6\text{ mm}^2$  Hamamatsu

**catcher**

Al-mylar  $6.7(1)\text{ }\mu\text{m}$

**p detector planes**

2 x 4 Si surface barrier  $300\text{ }\mu\text{m}$

Dead layer  $\sim 430\text{ (300) nm}$

Resolution  $\sim 35\text{ keV}$

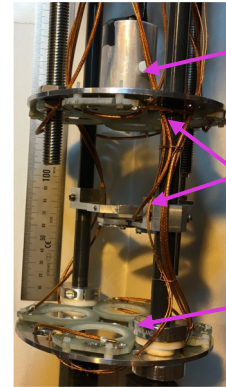
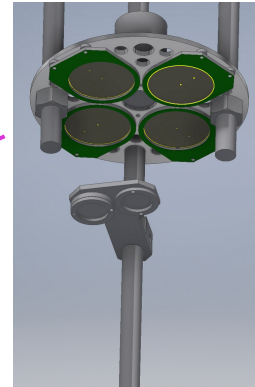
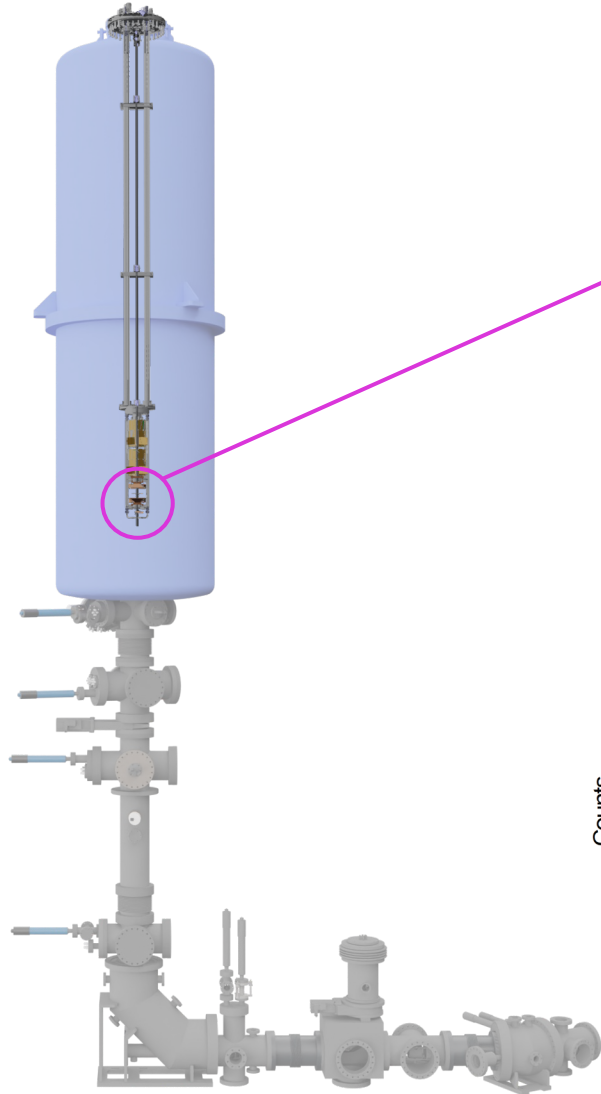
+ FASTER DAQ

*V. Araujo-Escalona et al. Phys. Rev. C 101 (2020)*



- Proof-of-Principle Experiment - 2018

in  $B = 4\text{ T}$   
(WITCH magnet)



**beta detector**

plastic scintillator + 1 SiPM 6x6 mm<sup>2</sup> Hamamatsu

**catcher**

Al-mylar 6.7(1)  $\mu\text{m}$

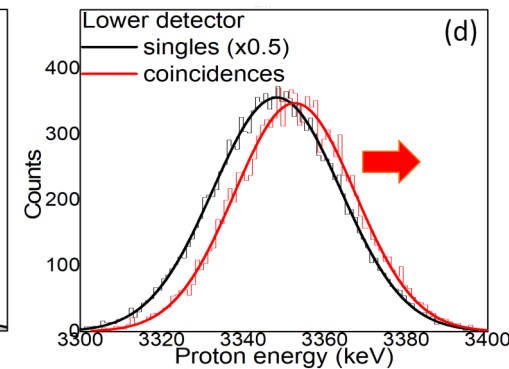
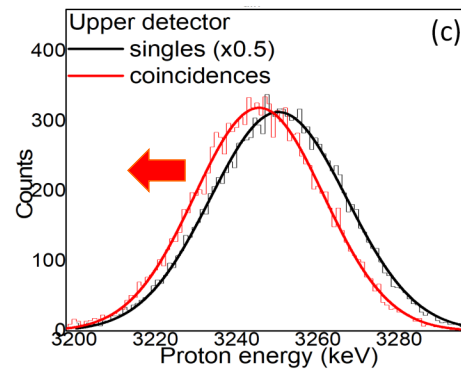
**p detector planes**

2 x 4 Si surface barrier 300  $\mu\text{m}$

Dead layer  $\sim 430$  (300) nm

Resolution  $\sim 35\text{ keV}$

+ FASTER DAQ



V. Araujo-Escalona et al. Phys. Rev. C 101 (2020)

35h beam time

$N_{\text{coinc}} \sim 10^5$

$\overline{E}_{\text{shift}} = 4.49(3)\text{ keV}$



$\tilde{\alpha}_F = 1.007(32)_{\text{stat}}(25)_{\text{syst}}$

$\alpha = 0.34$

⇒ precision level : 4%

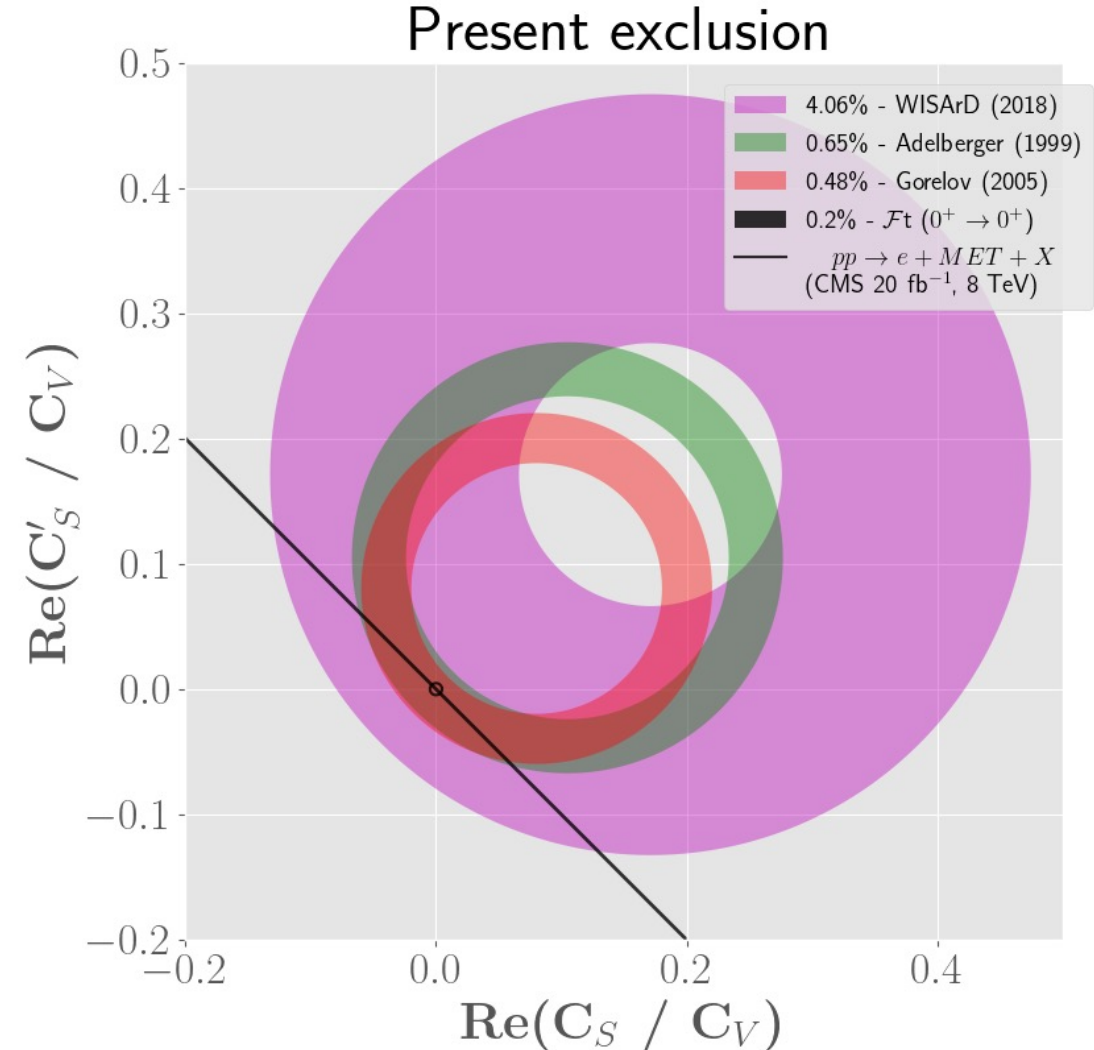
# First result



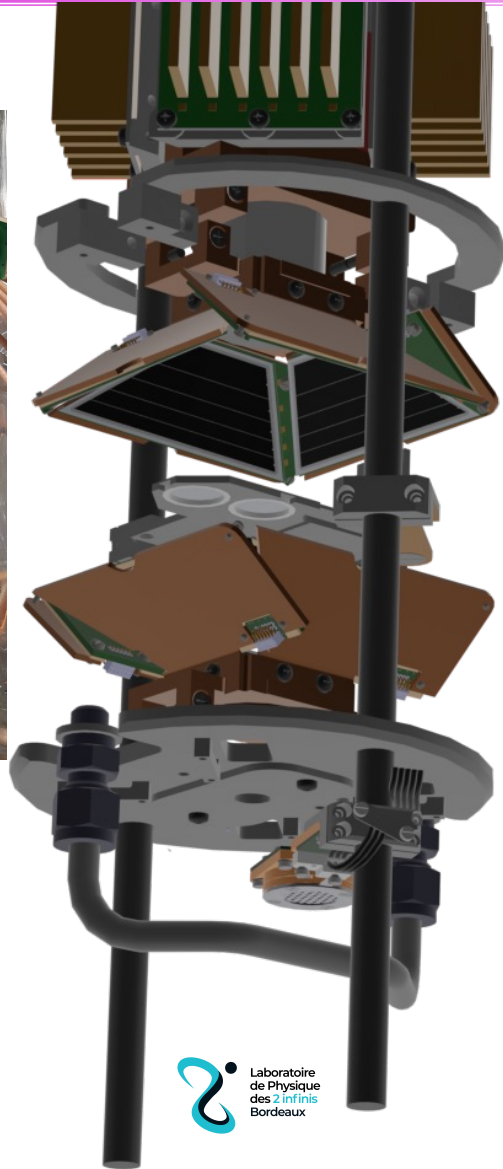
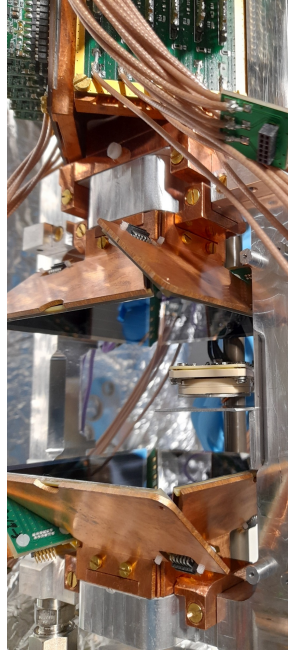
- Full account of systematic uncertainties
- World's 3<sup>rd</sup> best result

	Source	Uncertainty	$\Delta\tilde{a}_F (\times 10^{-3})$
Background	False coinc.	8%	<1
Proton	Det. calibration	0.2%	9
	Det. position	1 mm	<1
	Source position	3 mm	3
	Source radius	3 mm	1
	$B$ field	1%	<1
Positron	Silicon dead layer	0.3 $\mu\text{m}$	5
	Mylar thickness	0.15 $\mu\text{m}$	2
	Detector backscattering	15%	2
	Catcher backscattering	15%	21
	Threshold	12 keV	8
Total			25

V. Araujo-Escalona et al. Phys. Rev. C 101 (2020)



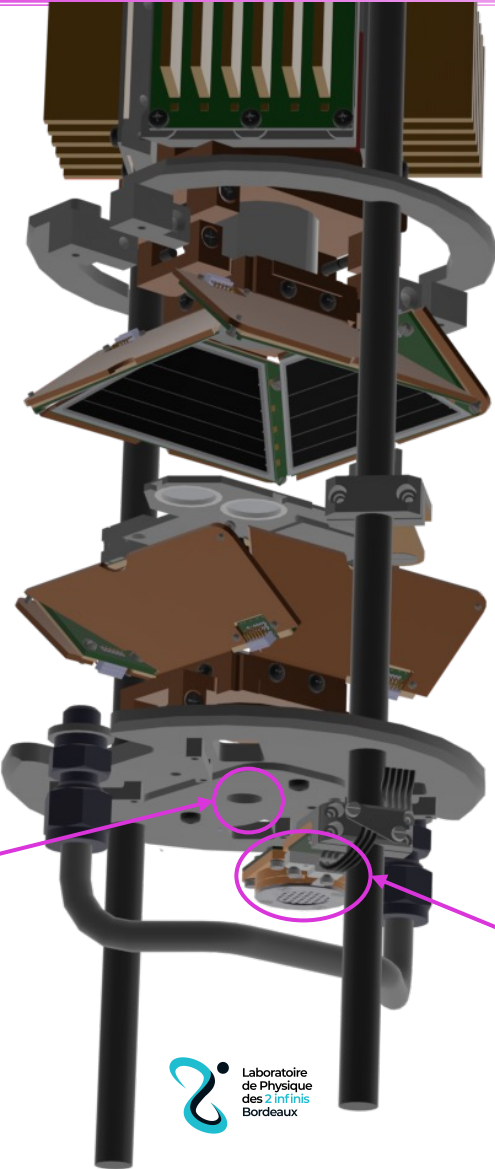
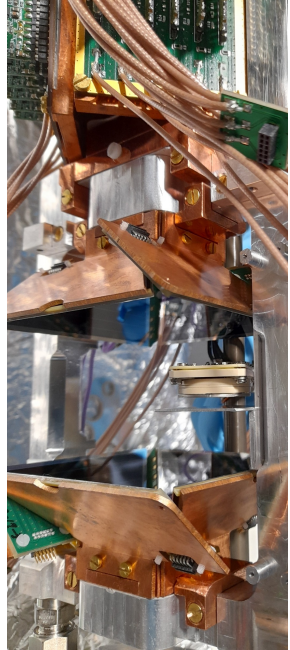
# Upgrade 2019-2021



*D. Atanasov et al. NIM A 1050 168159 (2023)*

	Source	Uncertainty	$\Delta\tilde{a}_F$
Background	False coinc.	8%	<1
	Det. calibration	0.2%	9
Proton	Det. position	1 mm	<1
	Source position	3 mm	3
	Source radius	3 mm	1
	$B$ field	1%	<1
	Silicon dead layer	0.3 $\mu\text{m}$	5
	Mylar thickness	0.15 $\mu\text{m}$	2
Positron	Detector backscattering	15%	2
	Catcher backscattering	15%	21
	Threshold	12 keV	8
Total			25

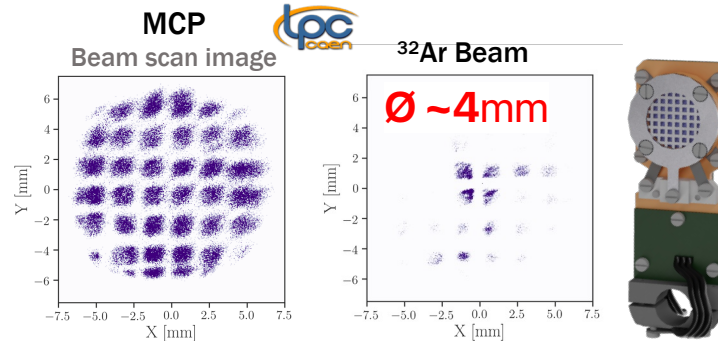
# Upgrade 2019-2021



collimator  
 $\Phi \sim 6 \text{ mm}$



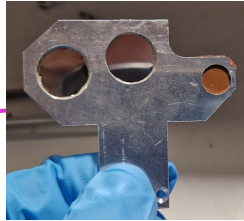
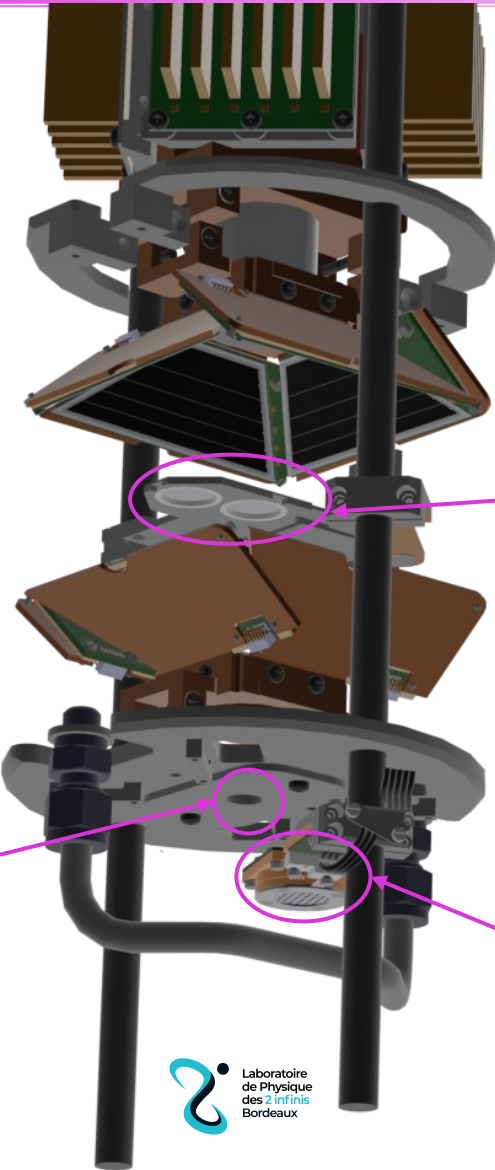
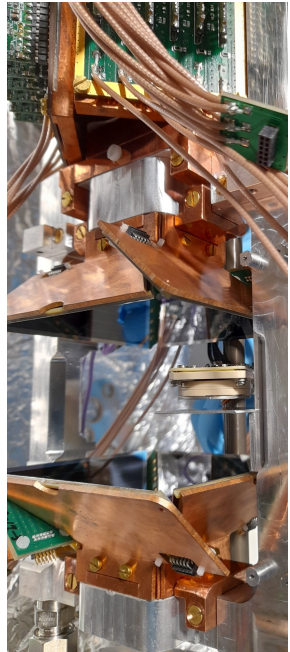
*D. Atanasov et al. NIM A 1050 168159 (2023)*



Conseil Scientifique IN2P3

	Source	Uncertainty	$\Delta \tilde{a}_F$
Background	False coinc.	8%	<1
	Det. calibration	0.2%	9
	Det. position	1 mm	<1
	Source position	3 mm	3
	Source radius	3 mm	1
Proton	$B$ field	1%	<1
	Silicon dead layer	0.3 $\mu\text{m}$	5
	Mylar thickness	0.15 $\mu\text{m}$	2
	Detector backscattering	15%	2
	Catcher backscattering	15%	21
Positron	Threshold	12 keV	8
	Total		25

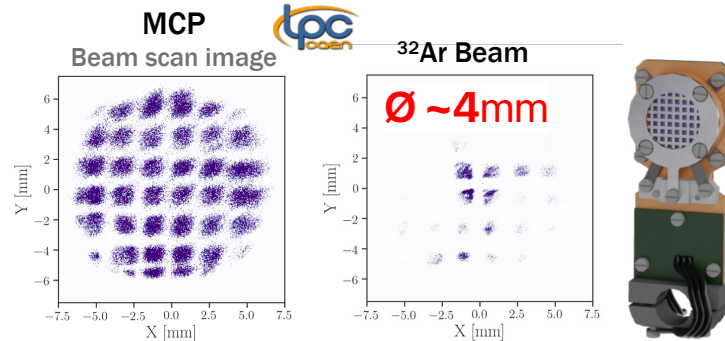
# Upgrade 2019-2021



**catcher**  
Al-Mylar 0.6 & 6  $\mu\text{m}$   
 $\alpha$  source  $^{208}\text{Po}$



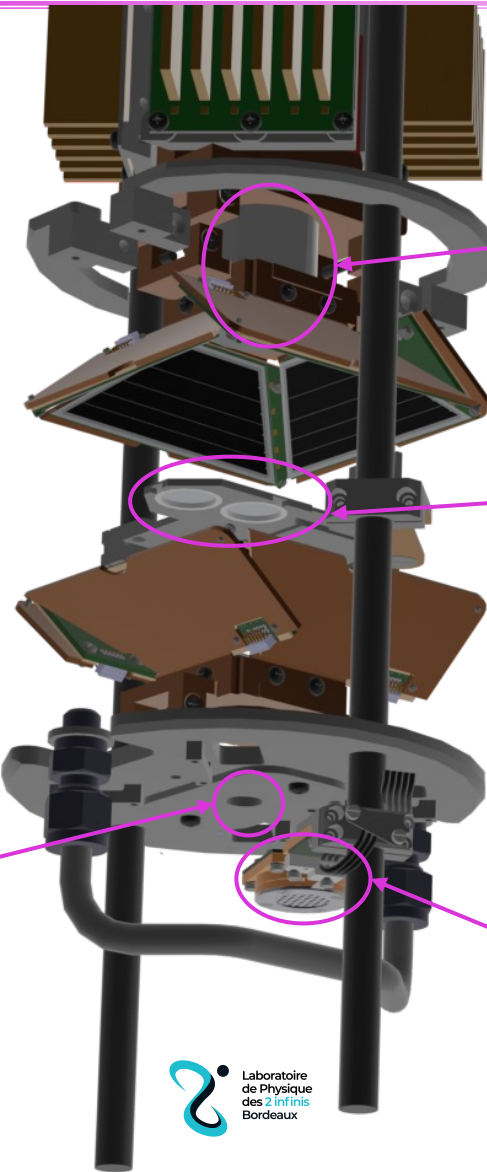
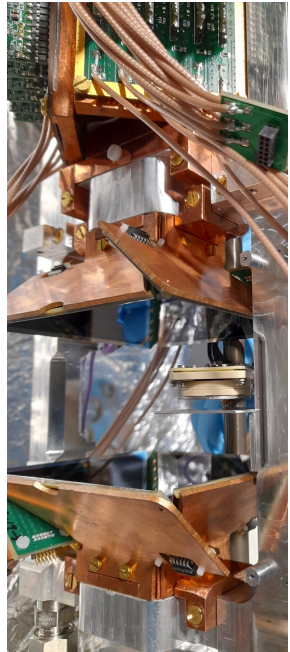
**collimator**  
 $\Phi \sim 6 \text{ mm}$



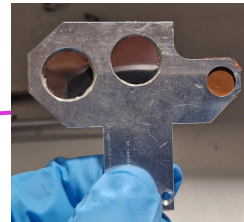
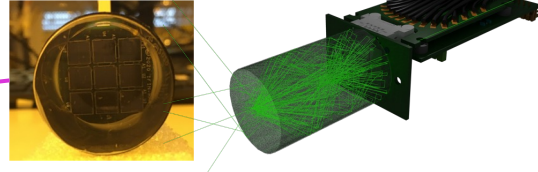
*D. Atanasov et al. NIM A 1050 168159 (2023)*

	Source	Uncertainty	$\Delta \tilde{a}_F$
Background	False coinc.	8%	<1
	Det. calibration	0.2%	9
	Det. position	1 mm	<1
	Source position	3 mm	3
	Source radius	3 mm	1
Proton	$B$ field	1%	<1
	Silicon dead layer	0.3 $\mu\text{m}$	5
	Mylar thickness	0.15 $\mu\text{m}$	2
Positron	Detector backscattering	15%	2
	Catcher backscattering	15%	21
	Threshold	12 keV	8
Total			25

# Upgrade 2019-2021



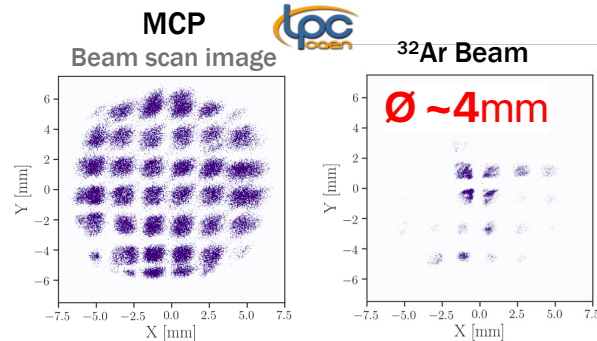
**Beta detector**  
3x3 array of 6x6 mm<sup>2</sup> SiPM  
 $\Phi \sim 3$  cm



**catcher**  
Al-Mylar 0.6 & 6  $\mu$ m  
 $\alpha$  source <sup>208</sup>Po



**collimator**  
 $\Phi \sim 6$  mm

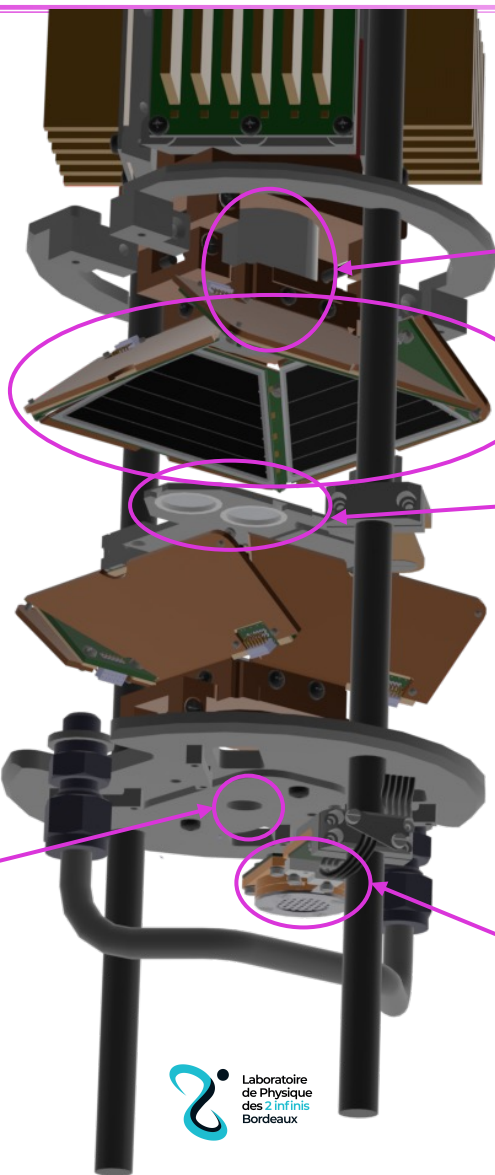
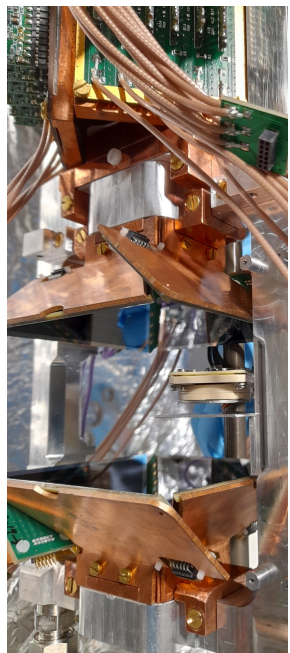


*D. Atanasov et al. NIM A 1050 168159 (2023)*

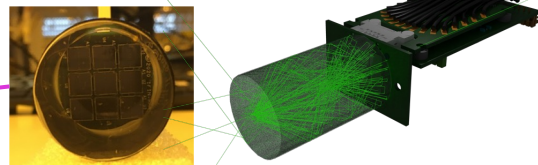
	Source	Uncertainty	$\Delta \tilde{a}_F$
Background	False coinc.	8%	<1
	Det. calibration	0.2%	9
	Det. position	1 mm	<1
	Source position	3 mm	3
	Source radius	3 mm	1
Proton	$B$ field	1%	<1
	Silicon dead layer	0.3 $\mu$ m	5
	Mylar thickness	0.15 $\mu$ m	2
Positron	Detector backscattering	15%	2
	Catcher backscattering	15%	21
	Threshold	12 keV	8
Total			25



# Upgrade 2019-2021



**Beta detector**  
3x3 array of 6x6 mm<sup>2</sup> SiPM  
 $\Phi \sim 3$  cm



## Proton detectors

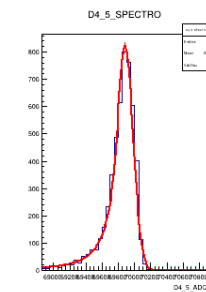
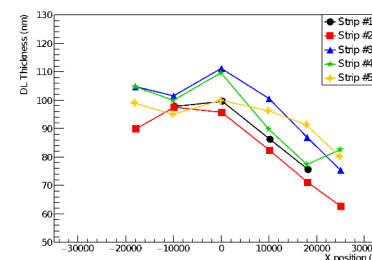
- 2x4 300 $\mu$ m thick DSSD
- Dead layer  $\sim 100$  nm (AIFIRA)
- Resolution  $\sim 10$  keV FWHM (AIFIRA)
- 57% solid angle
- $\sim 90^\circ$  incident angle
- Copper cooling system  $-23^\circ$  C



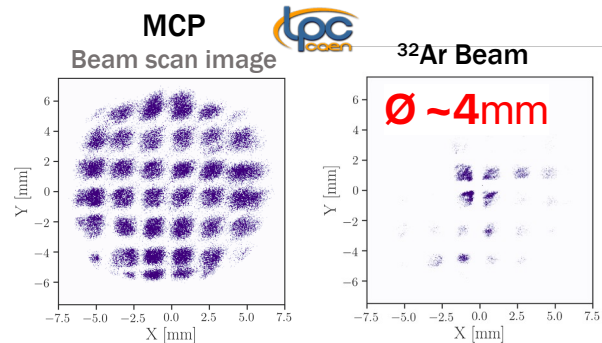
**catcher**  
Al-Mylar 0.6 & 6  $\mu$ m  
 $\alpha$  source <sup>208</sup>Po



Det 3423-1-1



**collimator**  
 $\Phi \sim 6$  mm



*D. Atanasov et al. NIM A 1050 168159 (2023)*

	Source	Uncertainty	$\Delta \tilde{a}_F$
Background	False coinc.	8%	<1
	Det. calibration	0.2%	9
	Det. position	1 mm	<1
	Source position	3 mm	3
	Source radius	3 mm	1
Proton	$B$ field	1%	<1
	Silicon dead layer	0.3 $\mu$ m	5
	Mylar thickness	0.15 $\mu$ m	2
Positron	Detector backscattering	15%	2
	Catcher backscattering	15%	21
	Threshold	12 keV	8
Total			25

# Latest Data Taking - May 2024

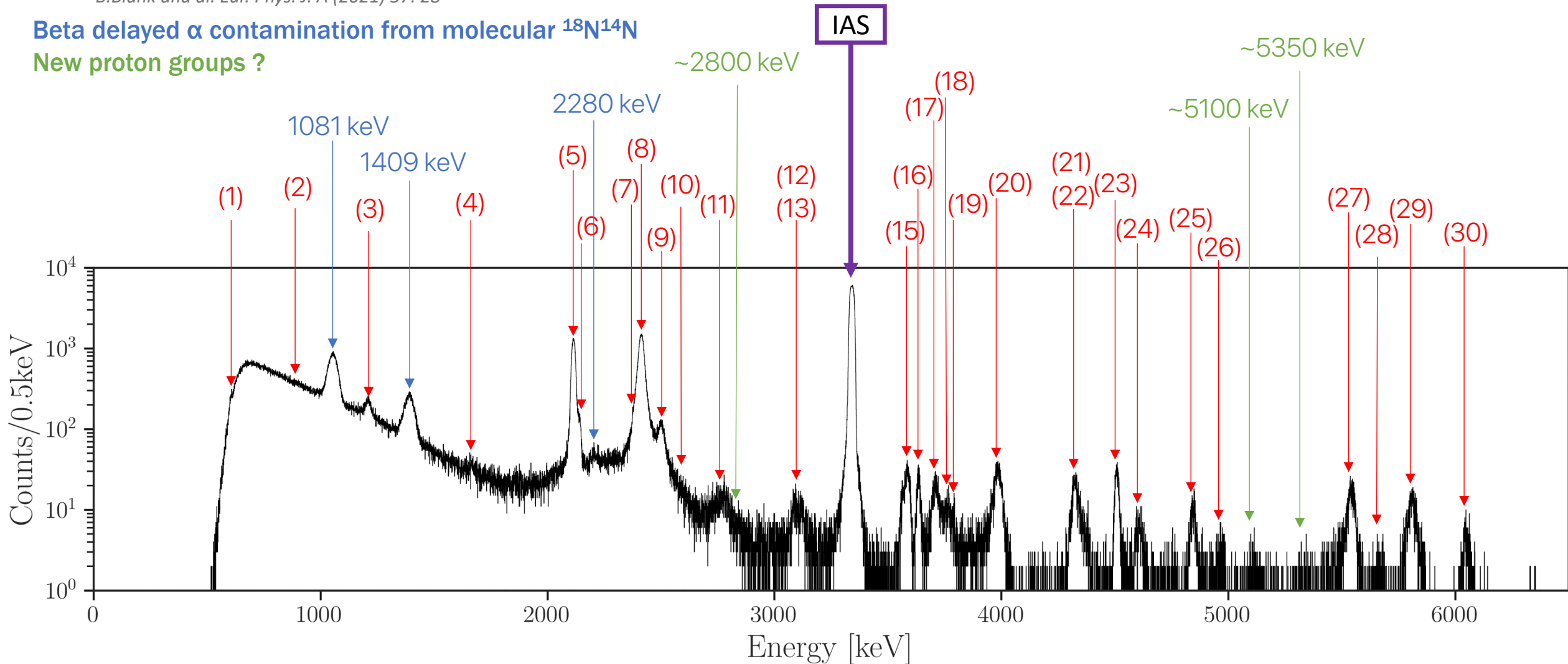


All known  $^{32}\text{Cl}$  proton groups identified

*B.Blank and al. Eur. Phys. J. A (2021) 57: 28*

Beta delayed  $\alpha$  contamination from molecular  $^{18}\text{N}^{14}\text{N}$

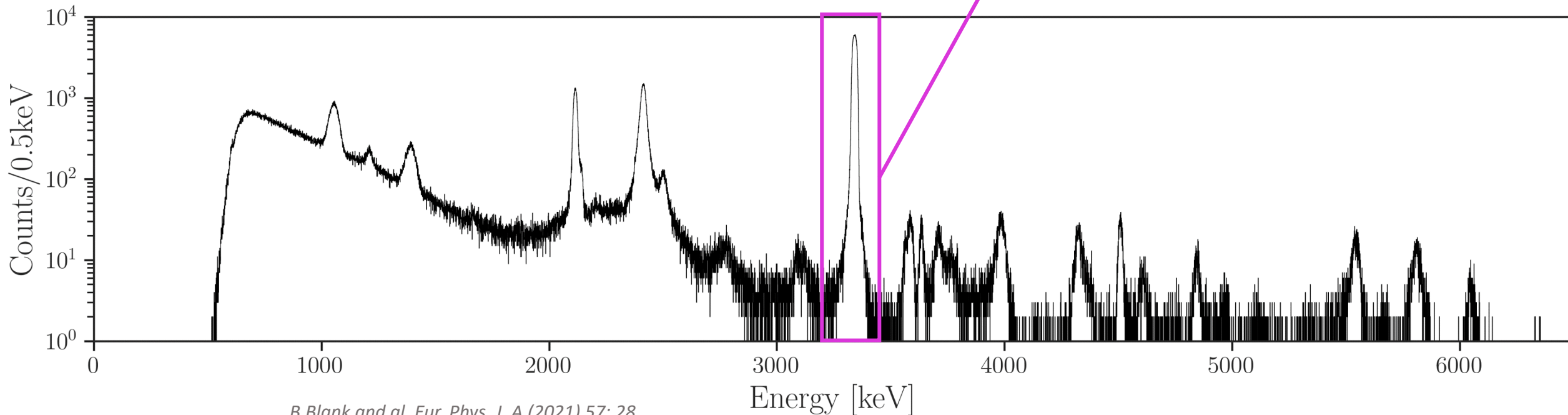
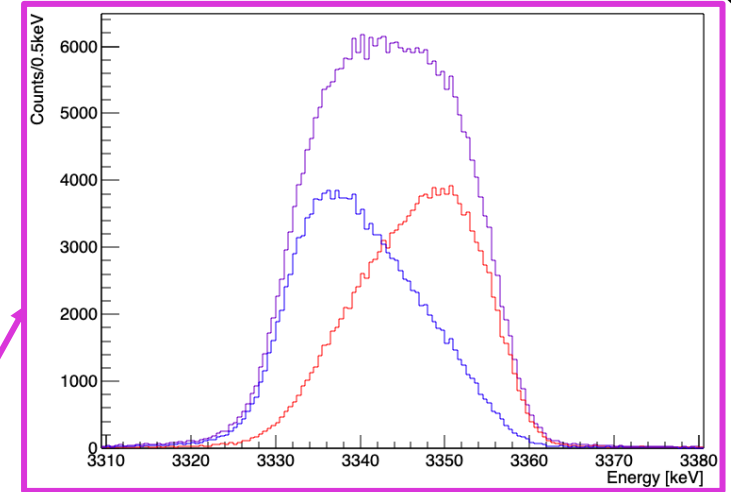
New proton groups ?



# Latest Data Taking - May 2024



- ~ 2.5 days with  $^{32}\text{Ar}$  high production rate  $\sim 2000$  pps/ $\mu\text{A}$
- $11 \times 10^6$  coincidence events  $\Rightarrow$  0.2% stat. uncertainty
- All DSSD performing at nominal resolution

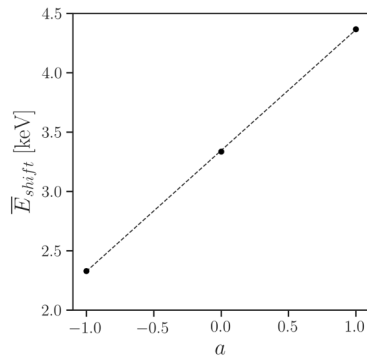
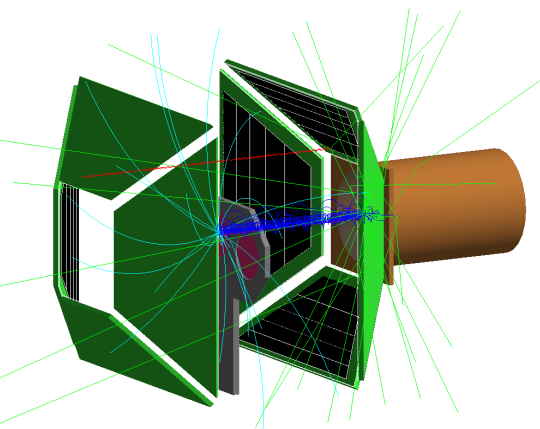


*B.Blank and al. Eur. Phys. J. A (2021) 57: 28*

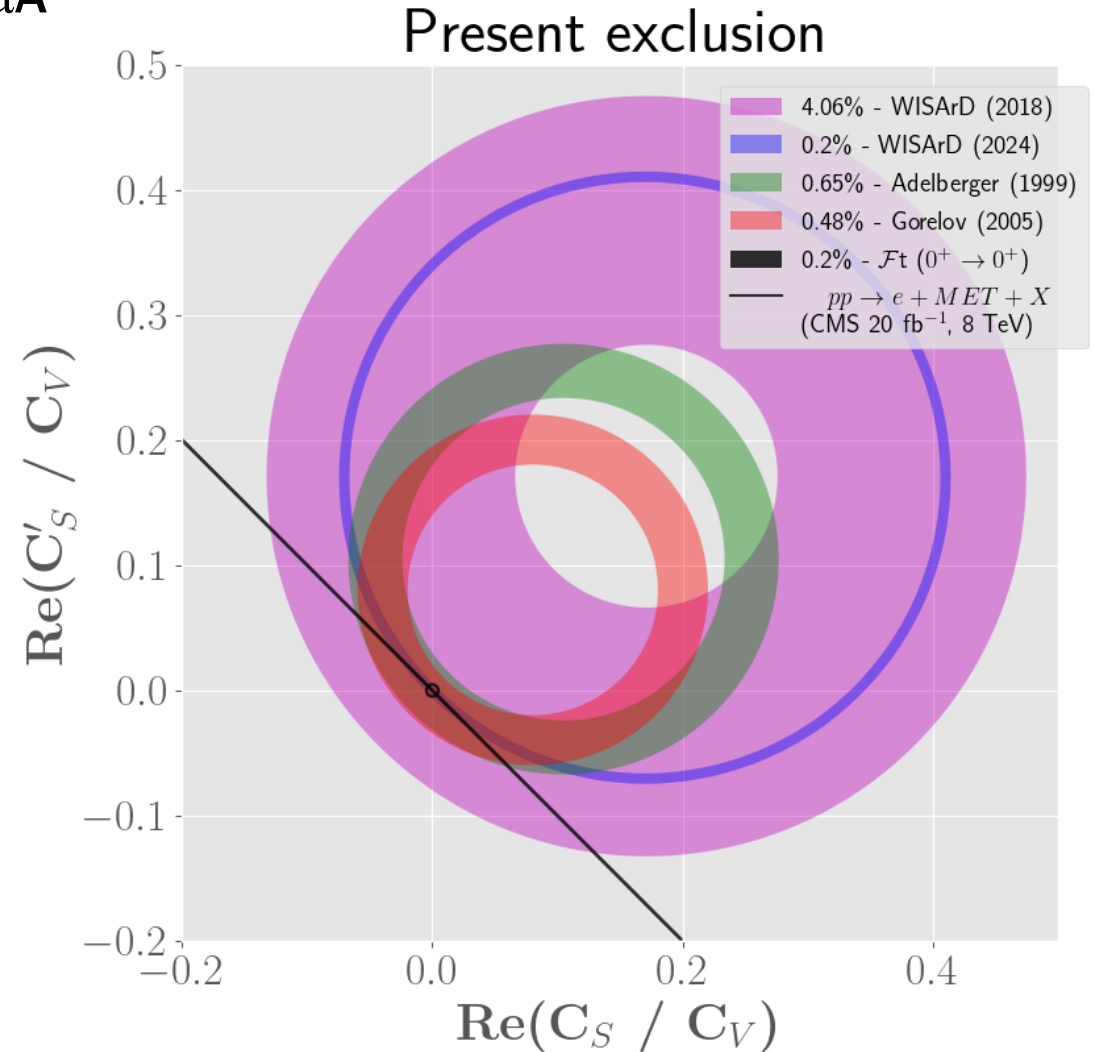
# Latest Data Taking - May 2024



- ~ 2.5 days with  $^{32}\text{Ar}$  high production rate ~2000 pps/ $\mu\text{A}$
- $11 \times 10^6$  coincidence events  $\Rightarrow$  0.2% stat. uncertainty
- All DSSD performing at nominal resolution
- Analysis underway
  - Precise calibration of proton detectors
  - Extraction of  $\overline{E}_{shift}$
  - GEANT4 simulation of the full geometry and data set
  - Precise assessment of systematic uncertainties



PhD S. Lecanuet



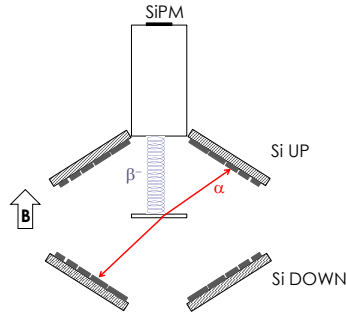
# Perspectives



- Set-up fully operational

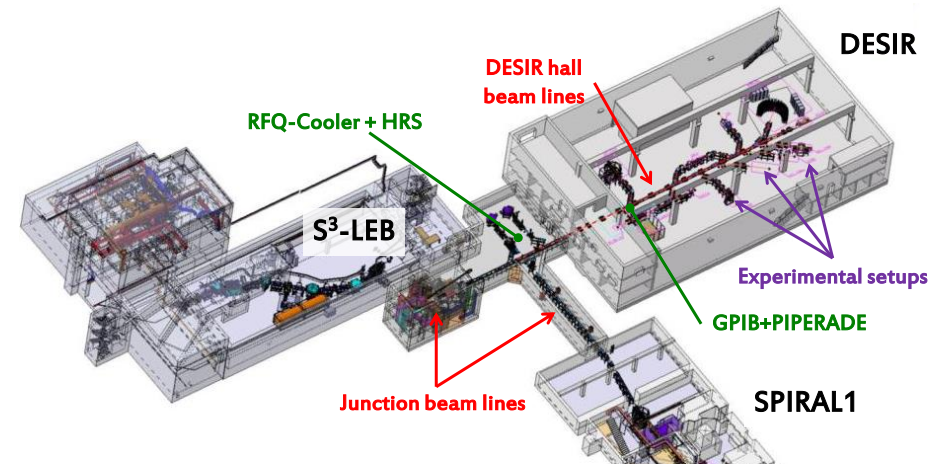
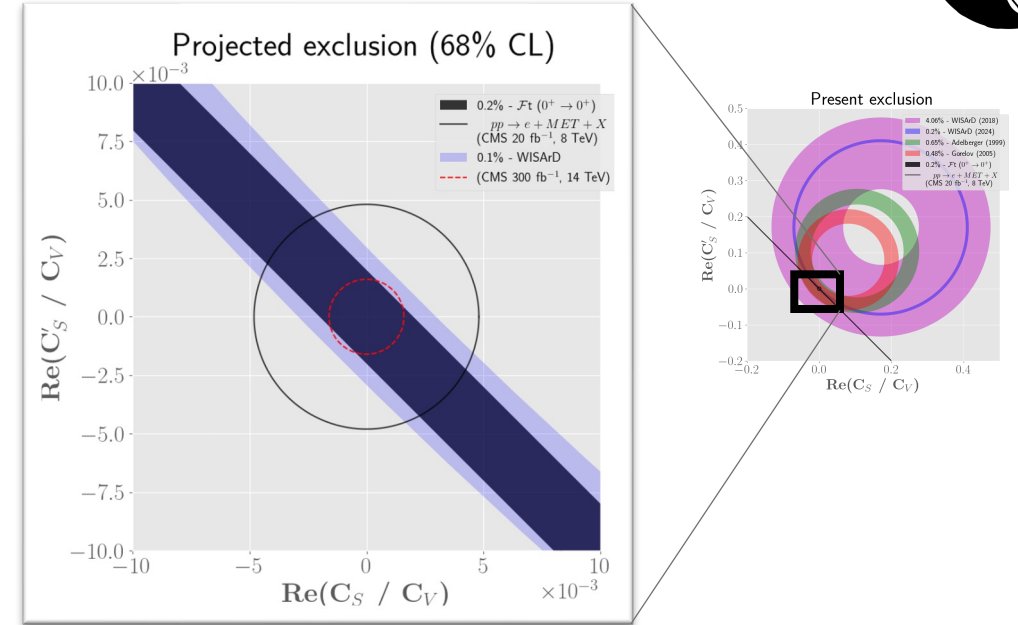
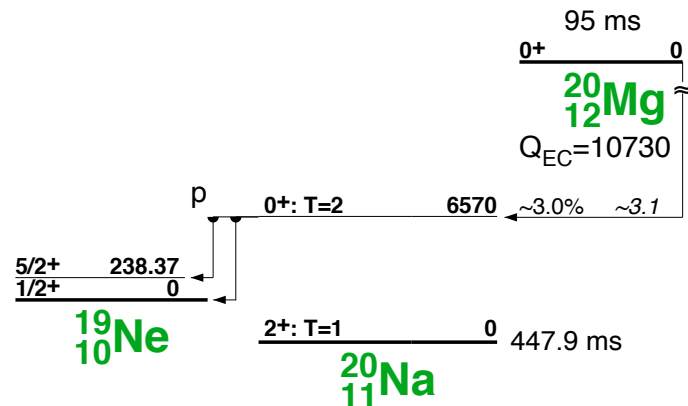
## • 2025

- New  $^{32}\text{Ar}$  run depending on systematic uncertainty
- $^8\text{Li}$ : beta-delayed  $\alpha$  break-up  
Search for T currents  
WISArD sensitivity ?



## • Long Term

- New  $\beta$ -p candidates :  $^{20}\text{Mg}$  @DESIR





- Search for Exotic Weak Scalar Couplings
- Angular correlation measurement
  - Why  $^{32}\text{Ar}$  ?
  - The WISArD set-up
  - Status and prospective
- **Beta spectrum shape measurement**
  - Fierz term and weak magnetism
  - **Status and prospective at WISArD**

## 2030 Roadmap Science Drivers

Pursue searches for unknown particles and interactions (New Phenomena)

# beta spectrum shape



- Decay distribution for unpolarized nuclei : integrating over all angles

$$dW = dW_0 \times \xi \left( 1 + b \frac{m}{E_e} \right)$$



Pure Fermi transition

$$b_{\text{Fierz},F} \simeq \pm \text{Re} \left( \frac{C_S + C'_S}{C_V} \right)$$

Pure Gamow-Teller transition  $b_{\text{Fierz},GT} \simeq \pm \text{Re} \left( \frac{C_T + C'_T}{C_A} \right)$

- Going down to 1‰ level of uncertainty
  - All corrections must be described at the  $10^{-4}$  level or better
  - Nuclear effects : SM recoil order correction “Weak Magnetism”

$$W(E_e)dE_e = dW_0 \times \xi \left( 1 + b \frac{m}{E_e} \pm \frac{4}{3} \frac{E_e}{M} \frac{b_{\text{WM}}}{A_c} \right)$$

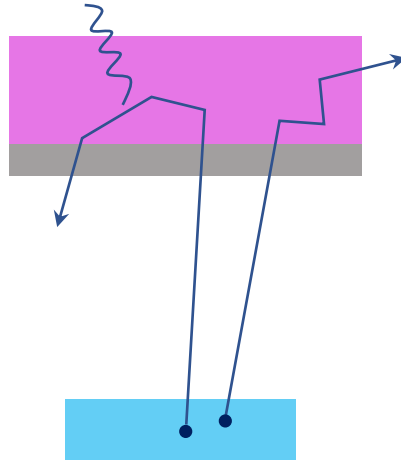
- CVC hypothesis : beta decays within the same isospin multiplet (mirror decays) or where  $\Delta T=1$ ,  $\Delta T_z=\pm 1$
- Theoretical calculations based on nuclear shell model in good agreement with experiment up to  $A \sim 50$

L. Hayen et al, Rev. Mod. Phys. 90 (2018)  
N. Severijns et al Phys. Rev C 107, 015502 (2023)

# Experimental challenges



- Partial energy deposit
  - Backscattering
  - Out-scattering
  - Bremsstrahlung
- Energy loss
  - Source localization
  - Detector dead layer
- Tracking simulations accuracy

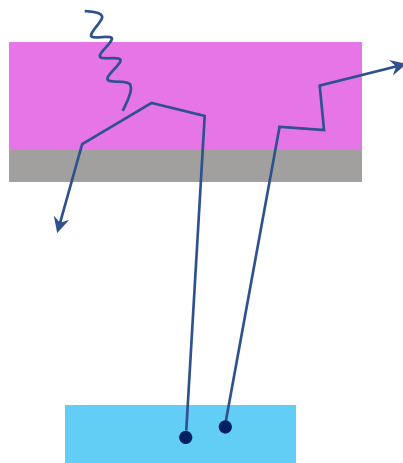




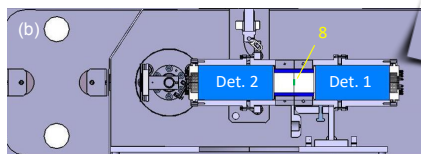
# Experimental challenges



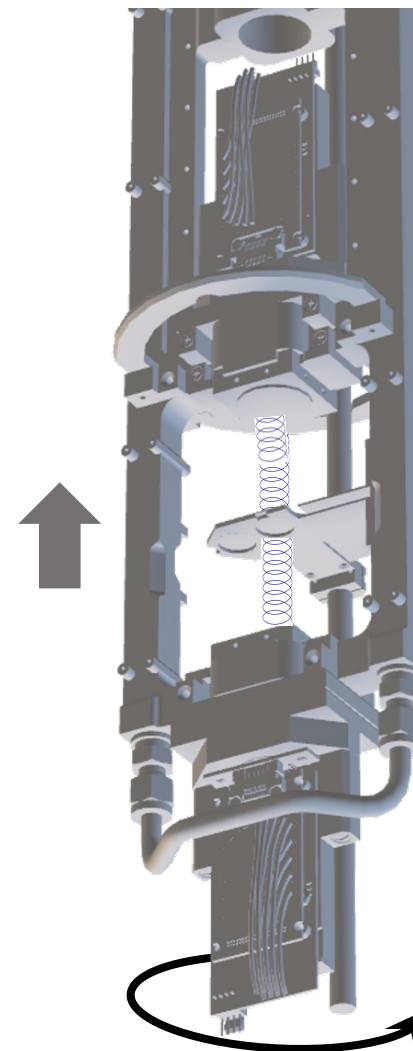
- Partial energy deposit
  - Backscattering
  - Out-scattering
  - Bremsstrahlung
- Energy loss
  - Source localization
  - Detector dead layer
- Tracking simulations accuracy



- Spectrometers
- $4\pi$  calorimetry
  - b-STILED,  $^{20}\text{F}$ @MSU...
- Tracking with MWDC
  - MiniBETA
- New techniques
  - $^6\text{He}$ -CRES
  - superconducting tunnel-junctions ...



See talk X. Fléchar



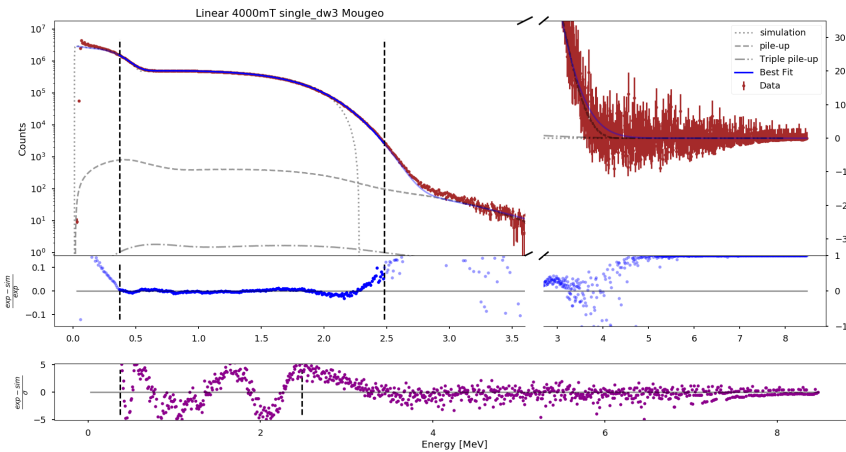
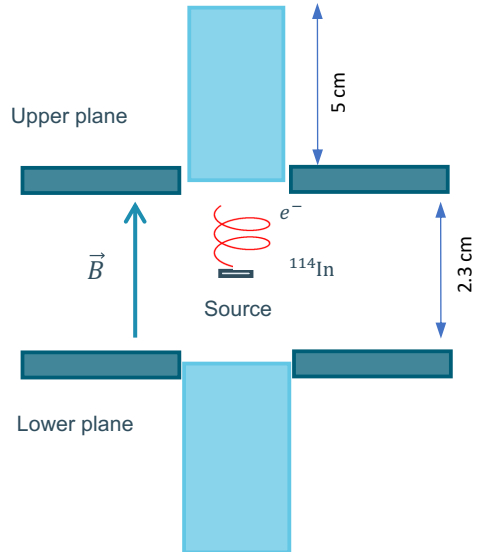
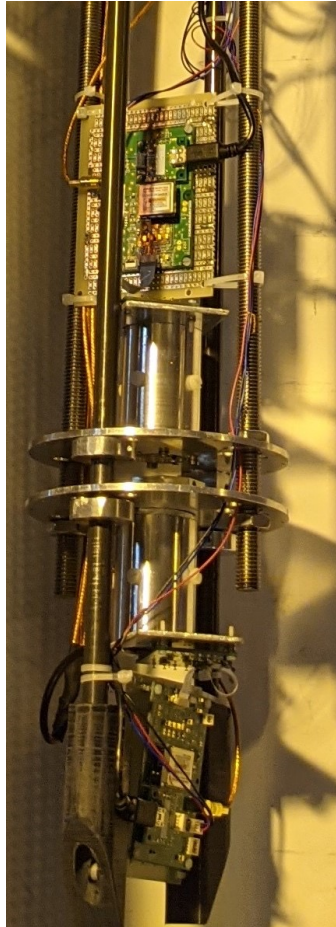
G. Soti et al., NIMA 728 (2013)

M. Kanafani, Phys. Rev. C **106**, 045502 2022

D. Rozpedzik arXiv:2208.09971

S. Friedrich et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 126, 021803 (2021)

# Beta-spectrum shape at WISArD



S. Vanlangendonck, PhD (2023)

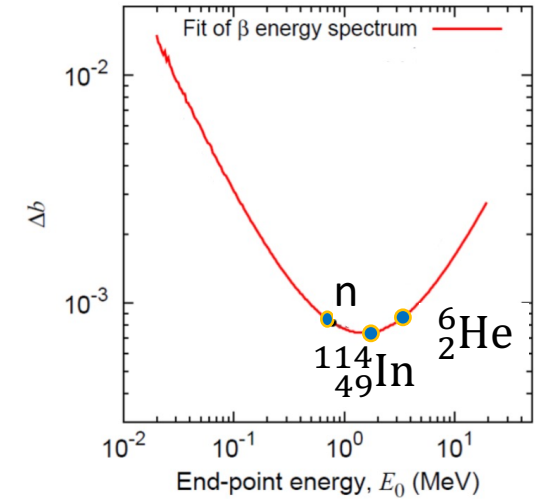
## Proof-of-Principle : InESS – 2020

- $^{114}\text{In}$  source measurement

$$E_0 \sim 2 \text{ MeV}$$

$$T_{1/2}(^{114m}\text{In}) \sim 49 \text{ d}$$

$$A > 70 \Rightarrow b_{WM}$$



- 2 PS scintillators with 6x6 mm<sup>2</sup> SiPM

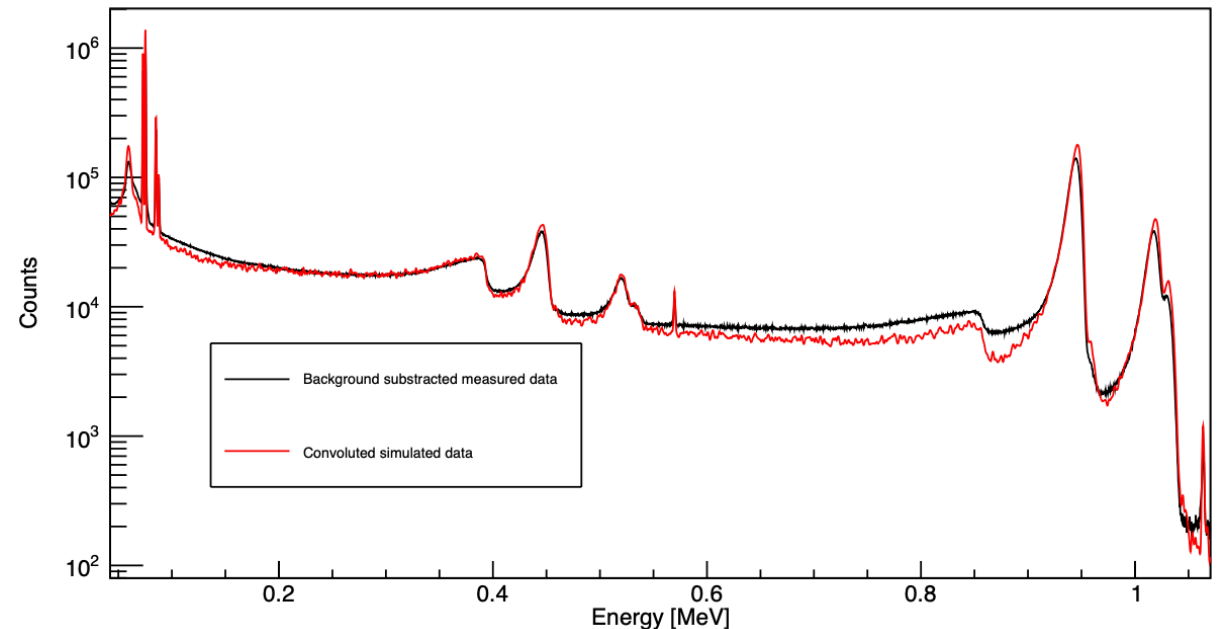
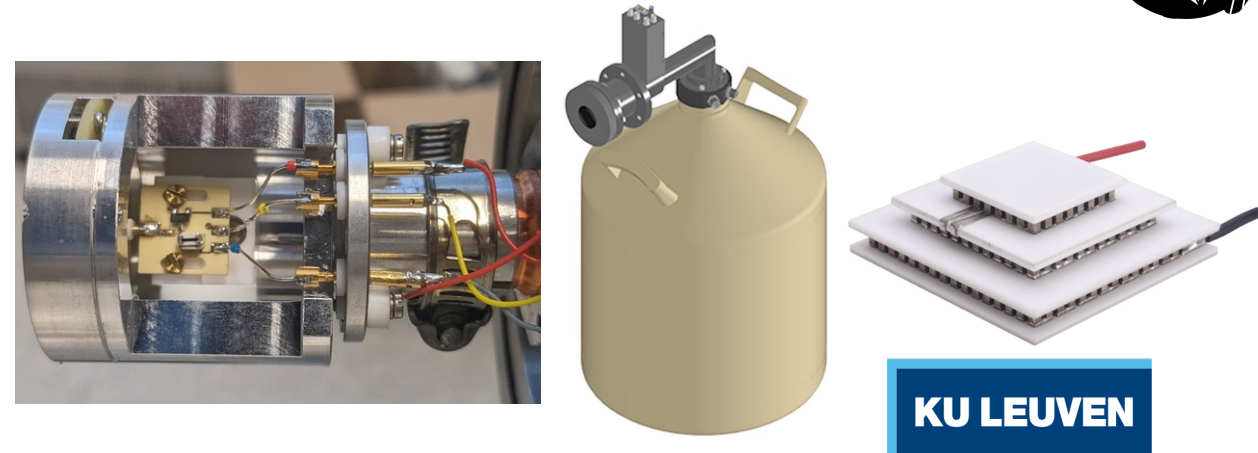
## Systematic uncertainty

- Temperature sensitivity of the SiPM gain
- Calibration non-linearity
- Resolution  $\sim 200\text{keV}$
- Threshold  $\sim 70 \text{ keV}$

# New beta-shape measurements



- Si(Li) detectors at T=77K
  - Lower threshold : < 5 keV
  - Higher resolution : 0.8 keV for  $\gamma$  @ 1MeV
  - GEANT4 model
- Ongoing
  - Higher backscattering probability to be assessed
  - Performances at -40 °C to be checked with glycol active cooling and Peltier elements
  - New detection tower under construction
- Perspective
  - Source measurements during LS3 2026-2028
    - $^{114}\text{In}$ ,  $^{32}\text{P}$ ,  $^{22}\text{Na}$
  - Beam measurements after 2028
    - $^{14}\text{O}$ , ...



*C. Knapen, Master Thesis (2023)*

# The WISArD Project



## Set-up developments and tests



## Data Analysis

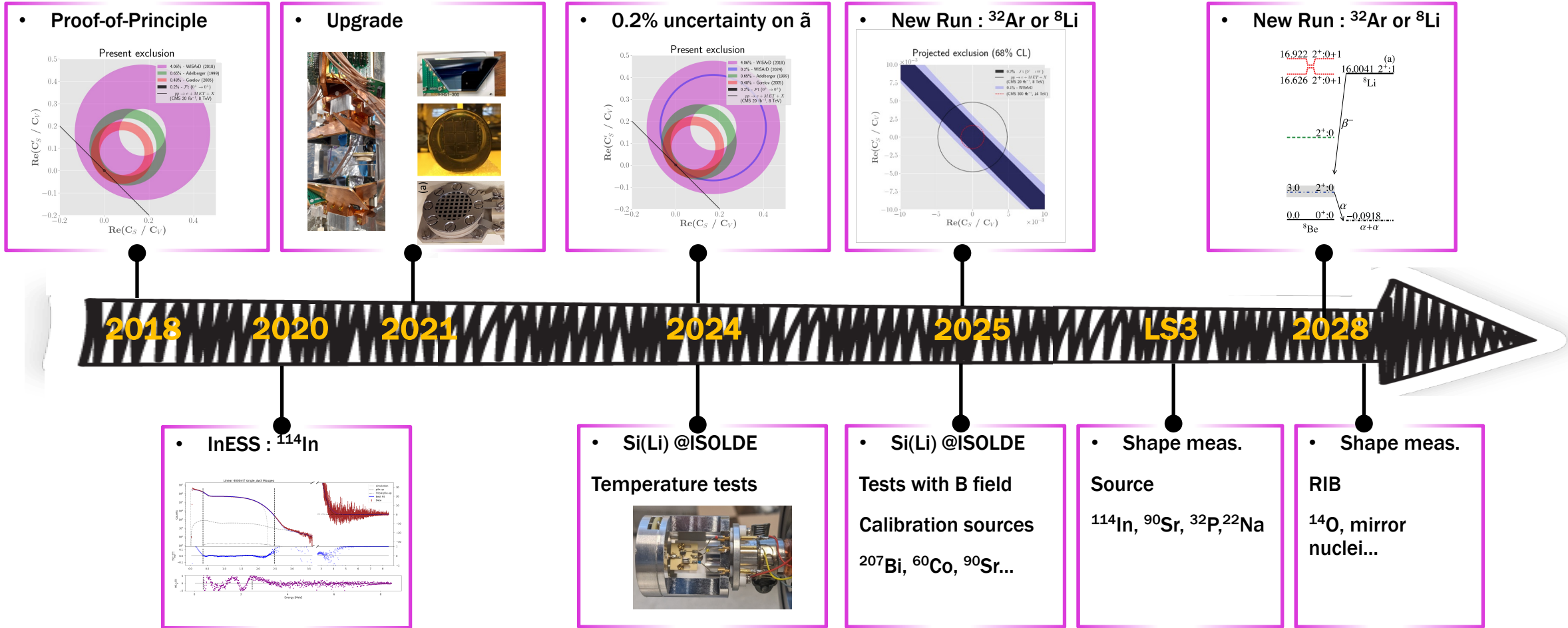


## Operation

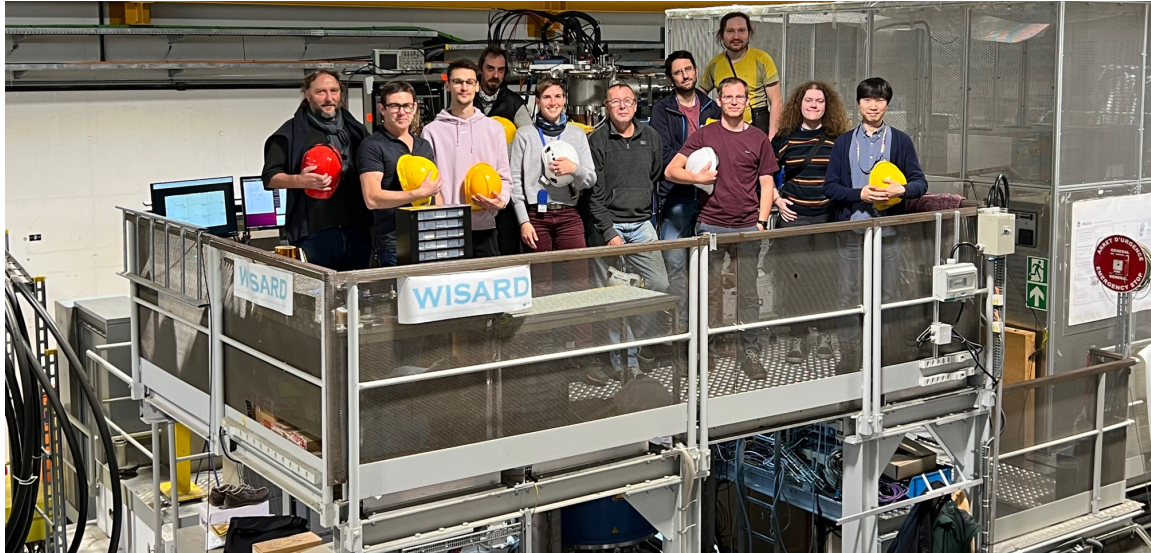


- ~ 20 collaborators from 8 institutions
- Total budget ~ 1.1 M€ from ANR and FWO ending 2024
- **PhDs and Post-Doctorate Fellows :**
  - V. Araujo-Escalona 2015-2017 KU Leuven
  - F. Cresto 2019-2023 ANR
  - M. Pomorski 2019-2022 ANR
  - D. Atanasov 2018-2023 KU Leuven, CERN Fellow, **IN2P3**
  - J. Ha 2022-2023 KU Leuven
  - S. Lecanuet 2023-2026 **IN2P3**
  - New PhD 2024-2027 Région Nouvelle Aquitaine – **IN2P3**
- **IN2P3**
  - **LP2i Bordeaux :** P.Alfaut, P.Ascher, B.Blank, L.Daudin, M.Gerbaux, J.Giovinazzo, S.Grévy, S.Lecanuet, M.Roche, M. Versteegen
  - **LPC Caen :** X.Fléchard, L. Hayen, E.Liénard
  - **Future need for financial support : ~ 20k€ / year**

# Conclusion and outlook



# Thank you



---

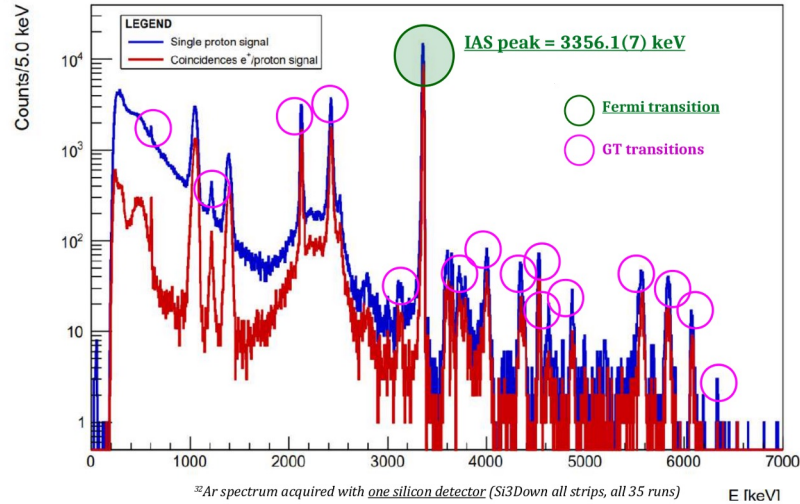
P.Alfaut, P.Ascher, D.Atanasov, B.Blank, L.Daudin, X.Fléchar, A.Garcia, M.Gerbaux, J.Giovinazzo, S.Grévy, J.Ha, L. Hayen, C.Knapen, S.Lecanuet, R.Lica, E.Liénard, D.Melconian, C.Mihai, C.Neacsu, M.Pomorski, M.Roche, N.Severijns, S.Vanlangendonck, M. Versteegen, D.Zakoucky

# Test Run 2021

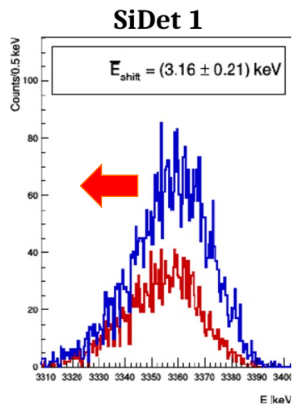


- 43h beam time
- Kinematic shift and broadening clearly visible

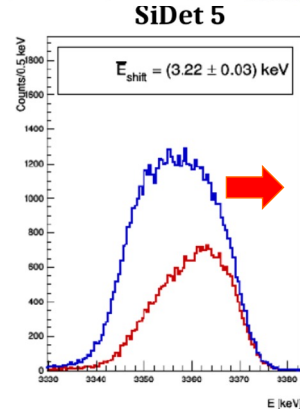
$\tilde{a} = 1.002(17)_{stat}$      $\Rightarrow$  precision level : ~3%



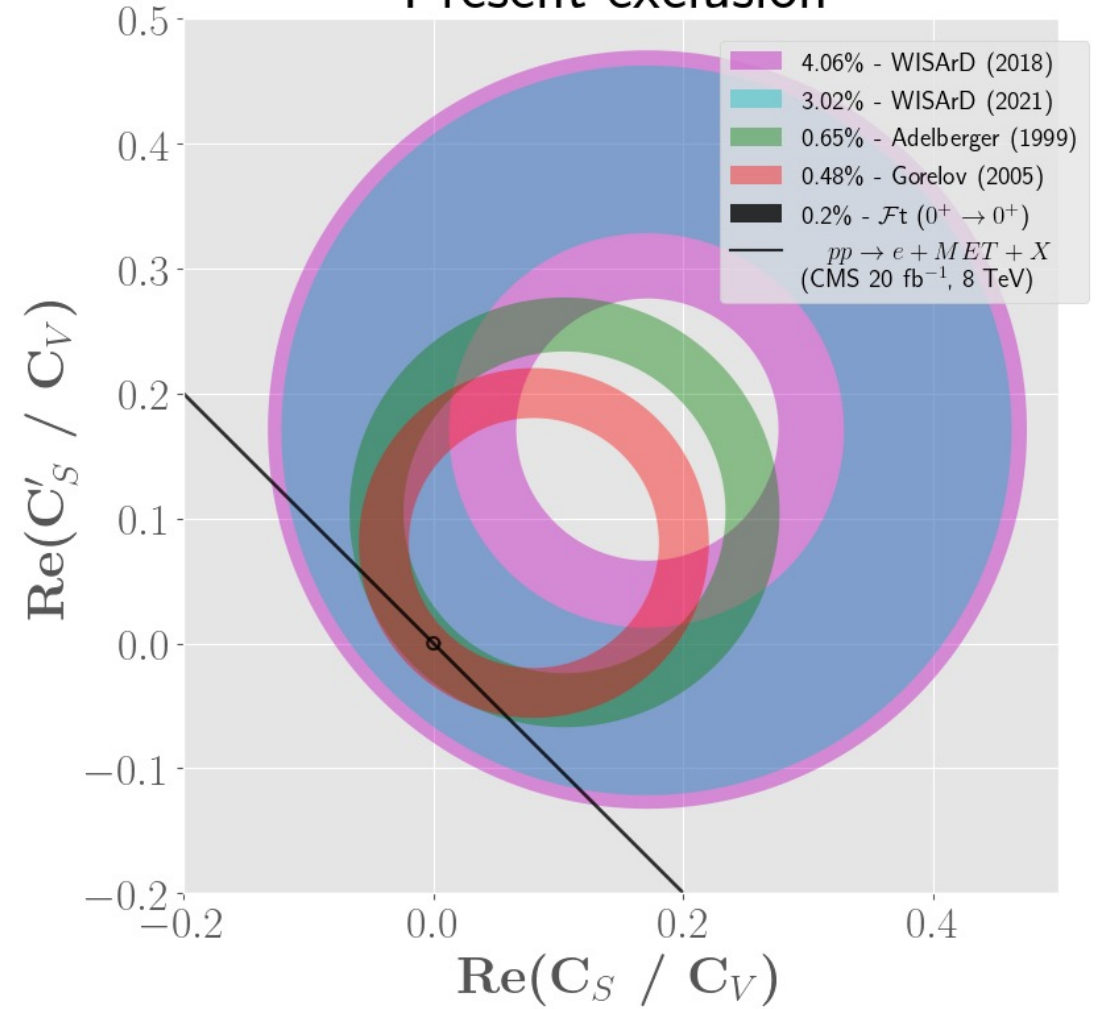
Upper detectors



Lower detectors



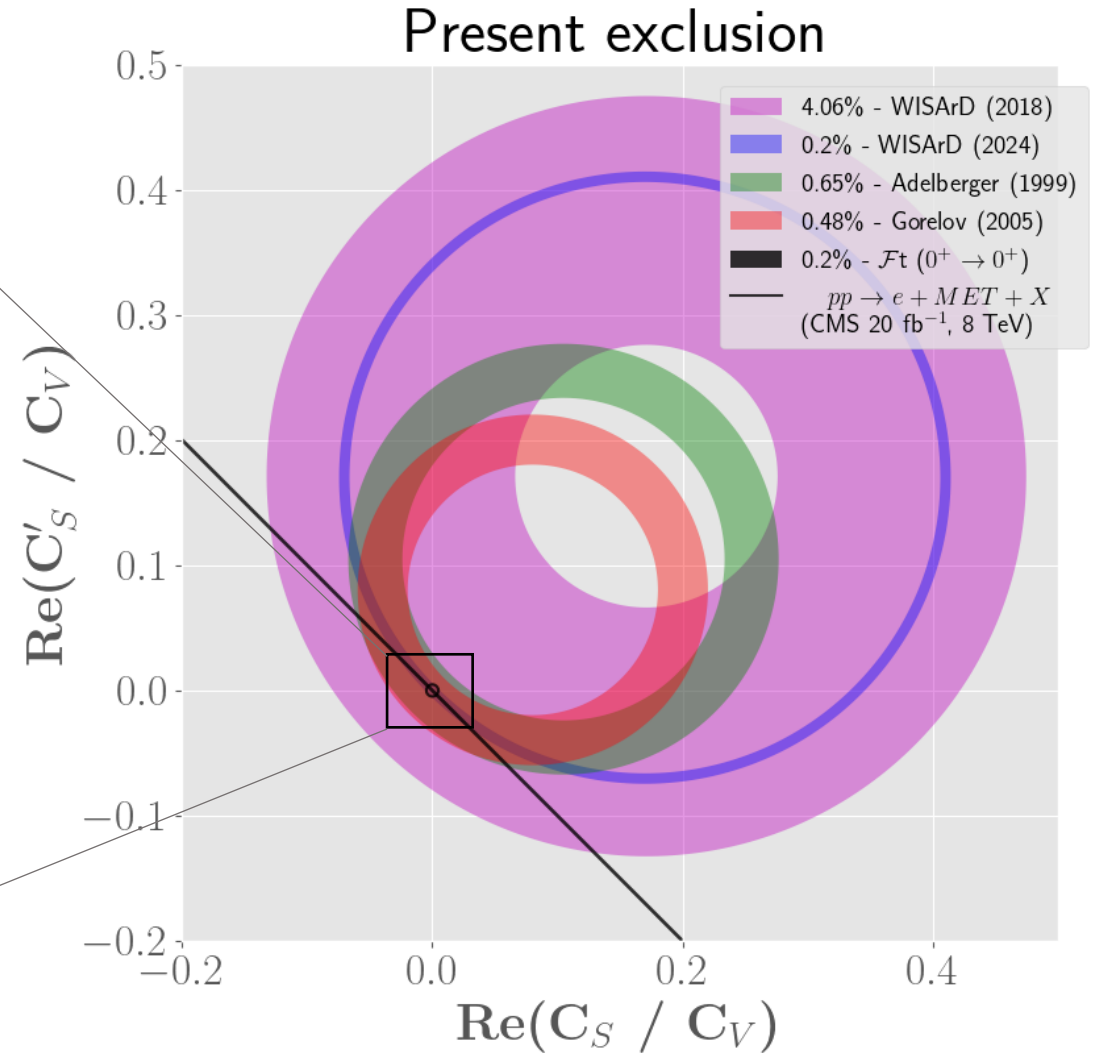
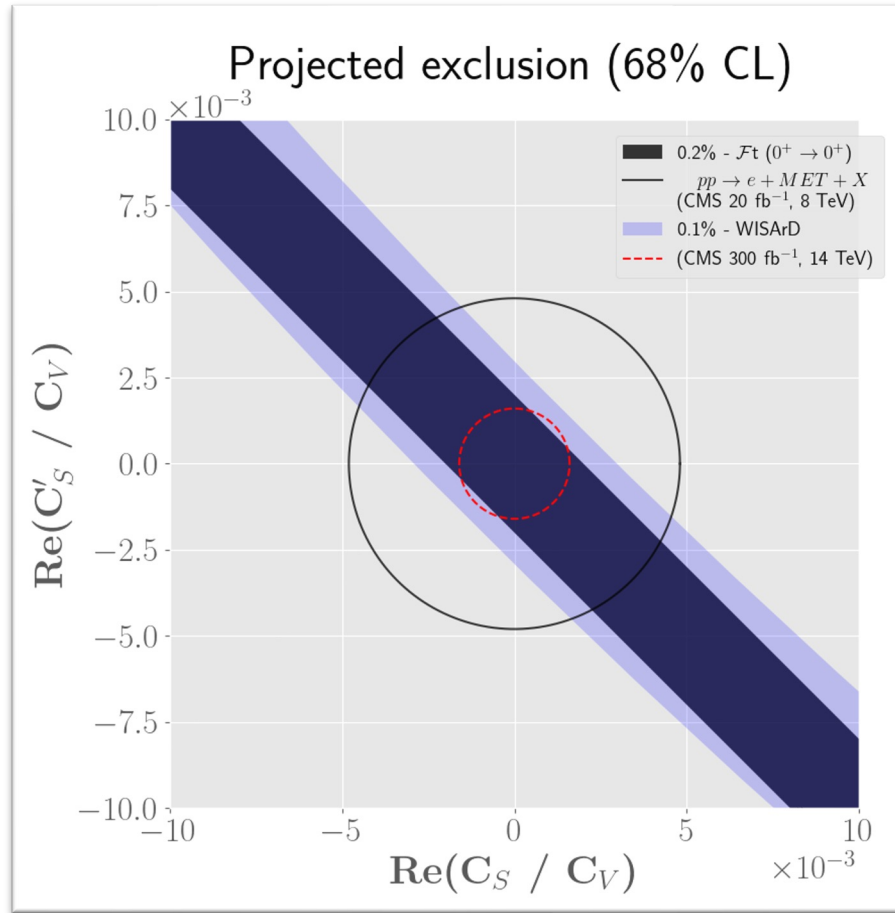
## Present exclusion



# Short term perspectives - 2026

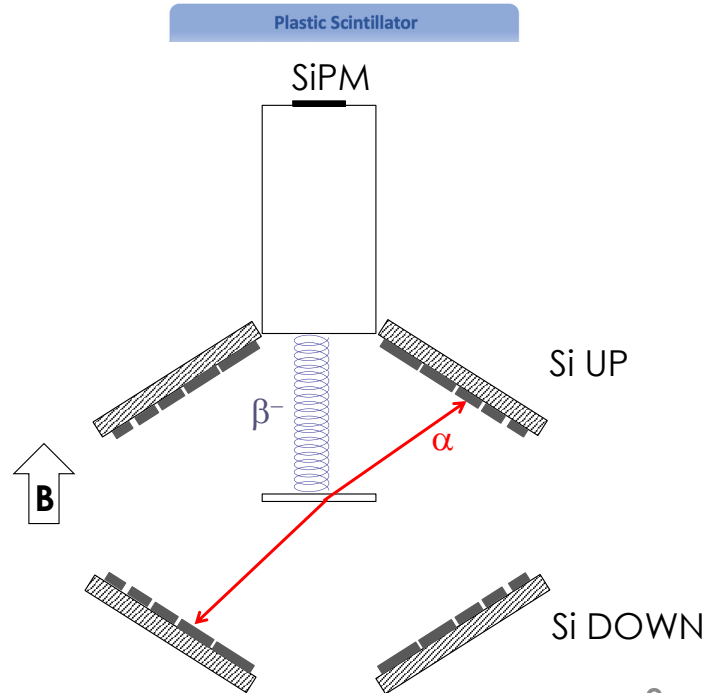
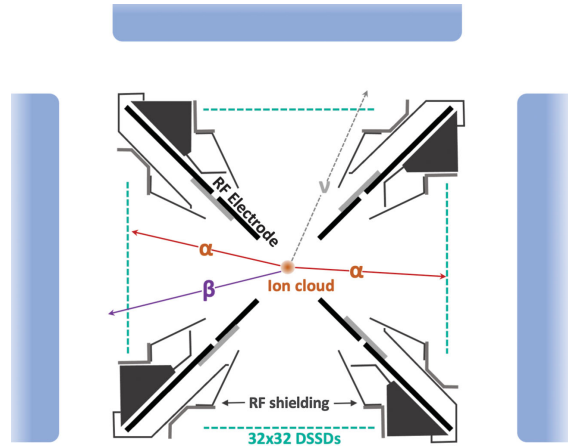
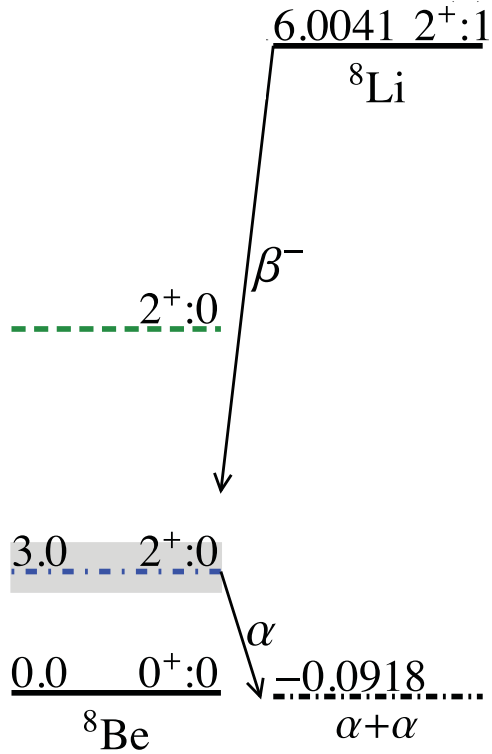


- New  $^{32}\text{Ar}$  run depending on systematic uncertainty ?





# $^8\text{Li}$ : $\beta$ -delayed $\alpha$ break-up



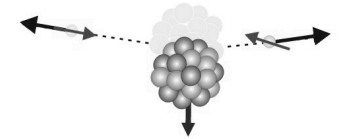
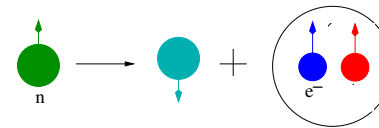
Pure Gamow-Teller transition  $\Delta J=0$  or  $1$   $S=1$   
Axial-Vector Coupling

$$a_{GT} \cong -\frac{1}{3} \left( 1 - \frac{|C_T|^2 + |C'_T|^2}{|C_A|^2} \right)$$

= -1/3 standard model

$$b_{GT} \approx \pm \text{Re} \left( \frac{C_T + C'_T}{C_A} \right)$$

= 0



## • Argonne : Paul Trap (BPT)

$$a_{\beta\nu} = -0.3325 \pm 0.0013_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.0019_{\text{syst}}$$

$$|C_T/C_A| < 0.087 \text{ at the 95.5\% C.L.}$$

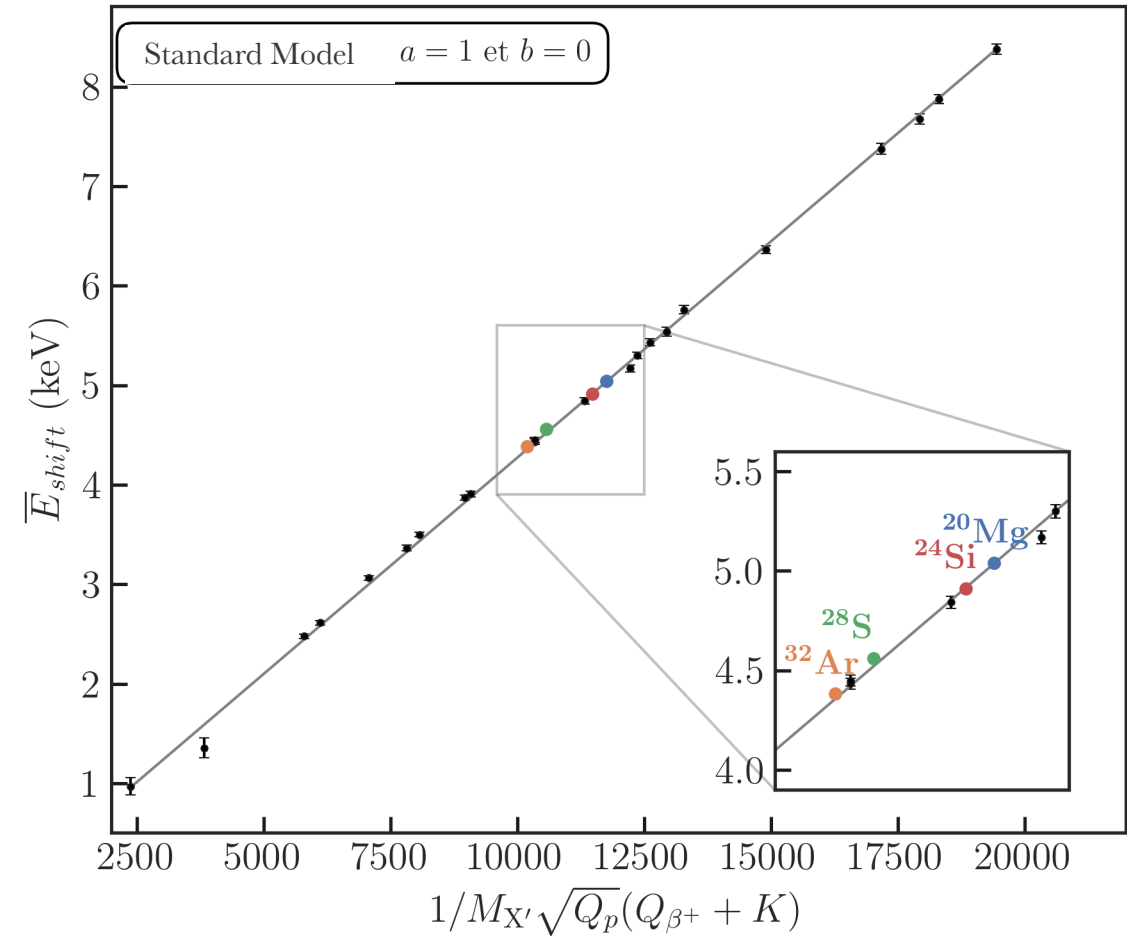
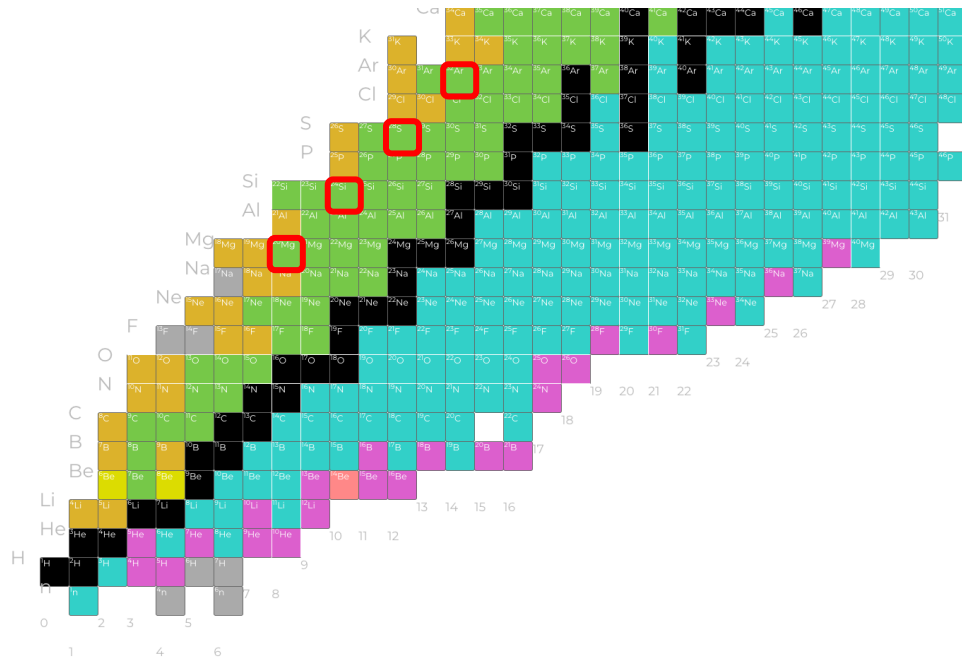
## • WISArD sensitivity ?

- Geometry
- Energy loss in the catcher and dead layers

# Longer term : other $\beta$ -p candidates



- 14  $\beta$ -p emitters with pure Fermi transition
- Kinematic shift :
  - $\propto 1/M'$  of daughter nucleus
  - $\propto \sqrt{Q_p}$  proton kinetic energy
  - $\propto Q_\beta$  endpoint
- 3 exotic nuclei lighter than  $^{32}\text{Ar}$

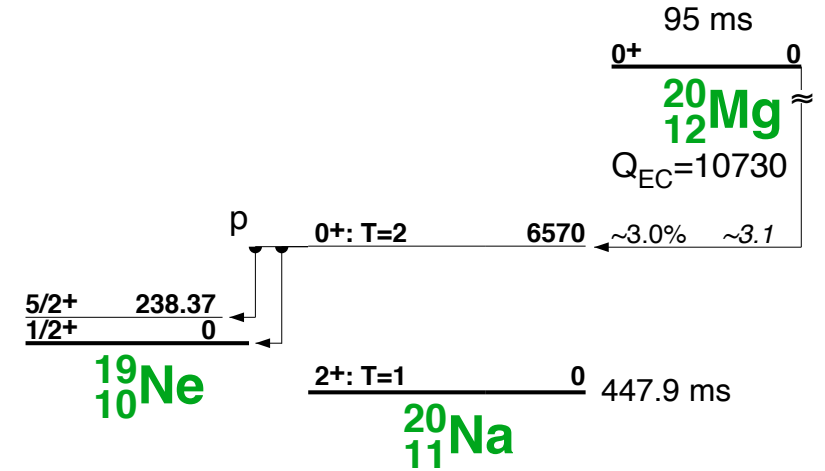


S. Lecanuet – M2 Internship

# $^{20}\text{Mg}$ at DESIR

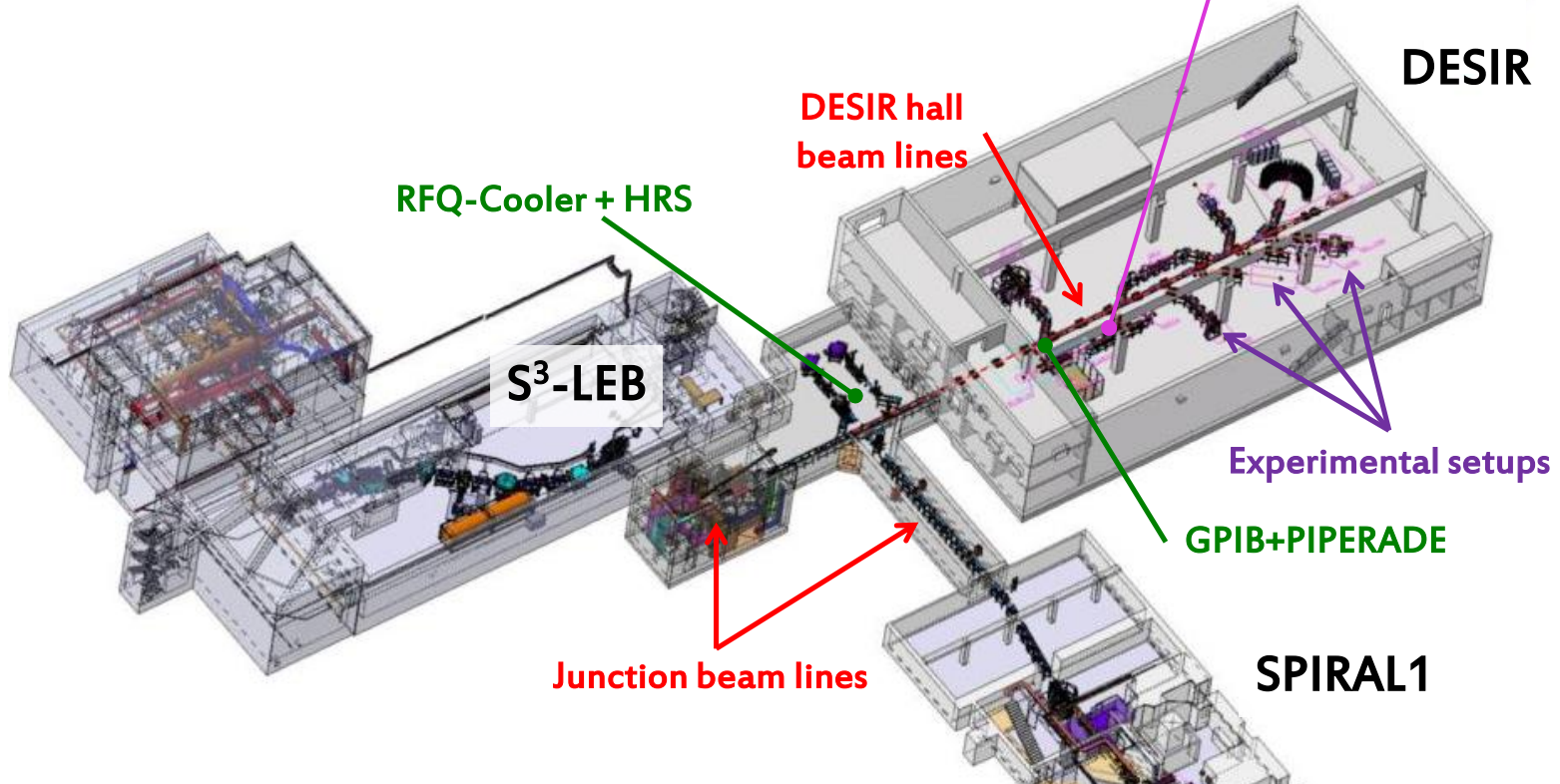


- Contaminant :  $^{20}\text{Na}$   $\rightarrow$  PIPERADE
- $^{20}\text{Mg}$  : rates similar to  $^{32}\text{Ar}$  @ISOLDE  
but  $I_p \sim 1\%$  instead of  $\sim 20\%$
- $^{24}\text{Si}$  @S<sup>3</sup> : Fast gas cell ( $\sim 10\text{ms}$ )



M.V. Lund et al, Eur. Phys. J. A (2016) 52: 304

	$T_{1/2}$ (ms)	rate ISOLDE (ions/ $\mu\text{C}$ )	rate DESIR (pps)
$^{20}\text{Mg}$	90	-	1500-3600 (SP1) / 300-500 (S3)
$^{24}\text{Si}$	143	-	420 (S3)
$^{28}\text{S}$	125	-	?
$^{32}\text{Ar}$	100	$\sim 3000$	2300 (SP1)



# Choosing the best candidate

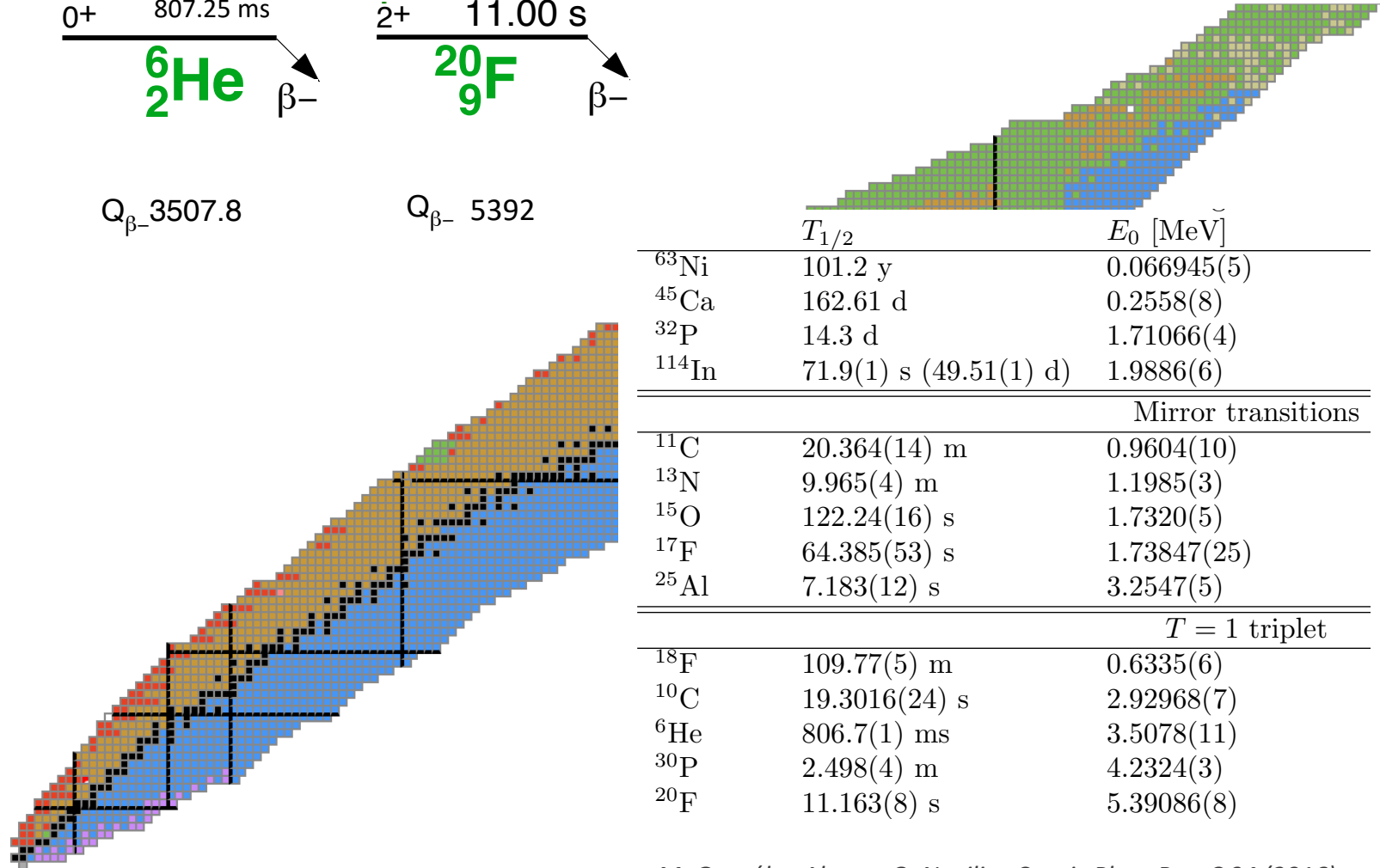
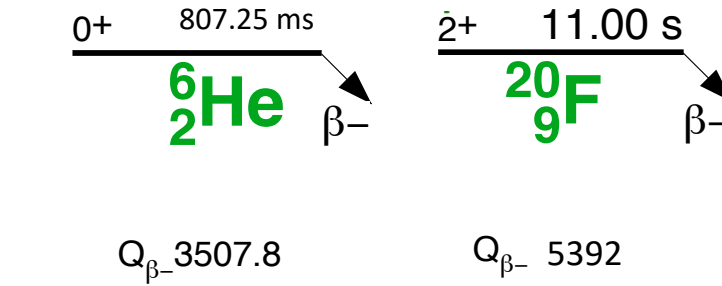
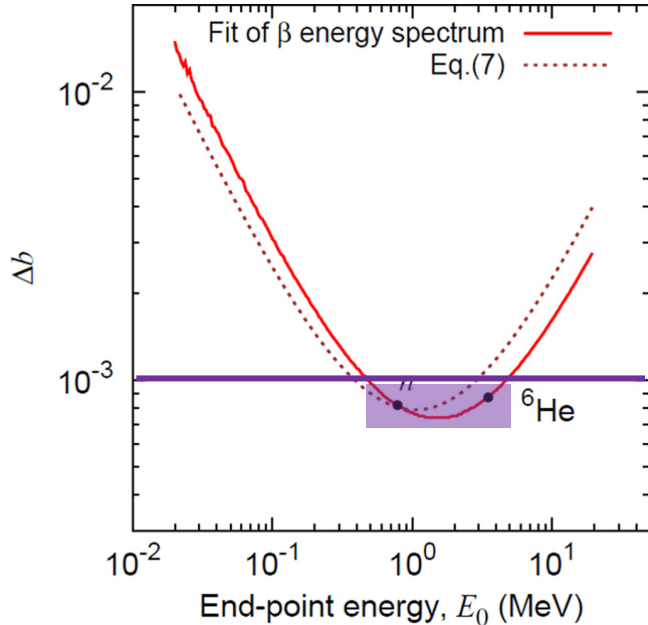


- Theoretical constraints**

- Radiative corrections under control
- Recoil order corrections :  $b_{WM}$
- Simple shape : allowed transition
- Simple decay scheme

- Sensitivity**

$E_0$  between 1 and 3 MeV

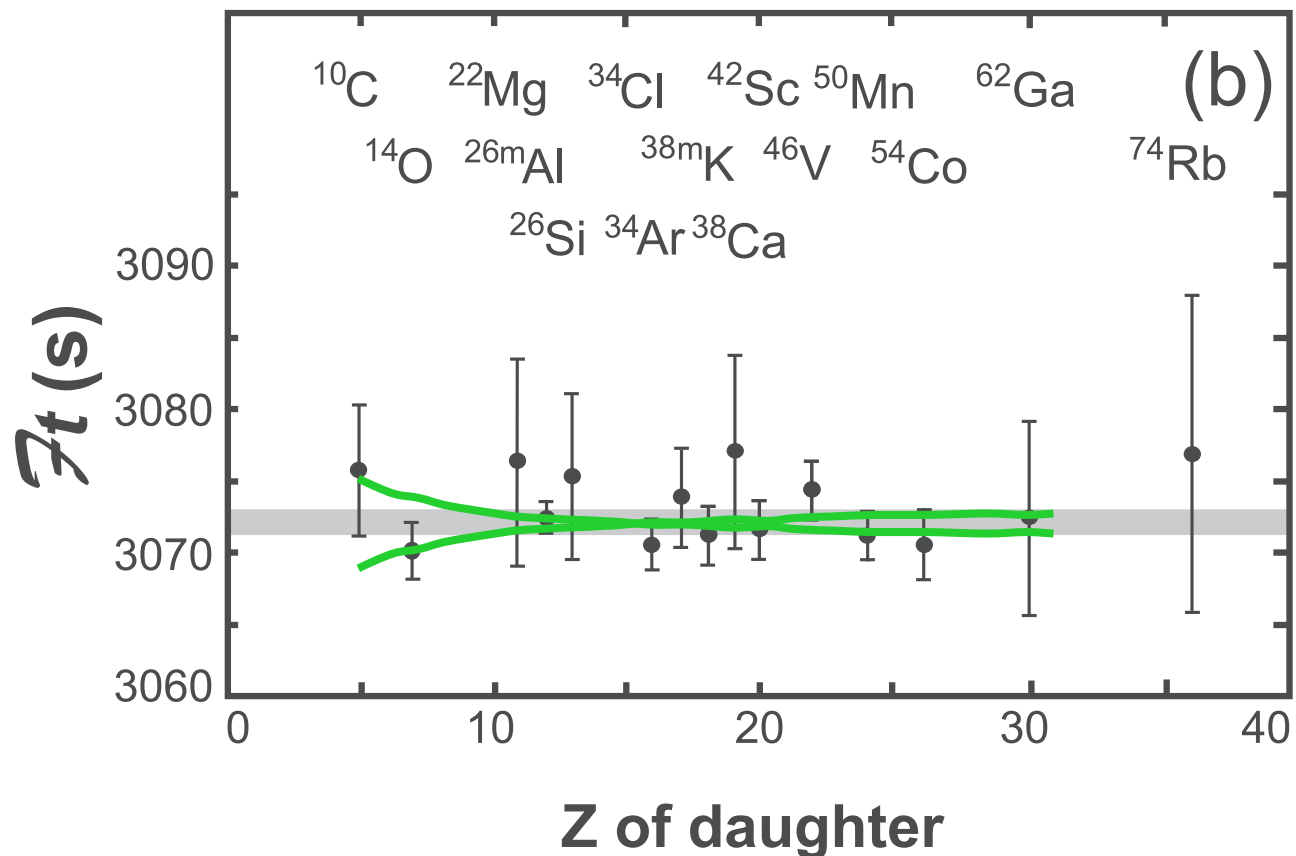


	$T_{1/2}$	$E_0$ [MeV]
${}^{63}\text{Ni}$	101.2 y	0.066945(5)
${}^{45}\text{Ca}$	162.61 d	0.2558(8)
${}^{32}\text{P}$	14.3 d	1.71066(4)
${}^{114}\text{In}$	71.9(1) s (49.51(1) d)	1.9886(6)
Mirror transitions		
${}^{11}\text{C}$	20.364(14) m	0.9604(10)
${}^{13}\text{N}$	9.965(4) m	1.1985(3)
${}^{15}\text{O}$	122.24(16) s	1.7320(5)
${}^{17}\text{F}$	64.385(53) s	1.73847(25)
${}^{25}\text{Al}$	7.183(12) s	3.2547(5)
$T = 1$ triplet		
${}^{18}\text{F}$	109.77(5) m	0.6335(6)
${}^{10}\text{C}$	19.3016(24) s	2.92968(7)
${}^6\text{He}$	806.7(1) ms	3.5078(11)
${}^{30}\text{P}$	2.498(4) m	4.2324(3)
${}^{20}\text{F}$	11.163(8) s	5.39086(8)

*M. González-Alonso, O. Naviliat-Cuncic Phys. Rev. C 94 (2016)*

*L. Hayen et al, Rev. Mod. Phys. 90 (2018)*

# $^{14}\text{O}$ : BR from beta spectrum shape



$$Ft$$

Statistical rate function  
 $f \propto \int dW_0$

Trap :  $Q_{EC}$   
 $\Delta m \sim 10^{-8}$

Partial half-life  
 $t = \frac{t_{1/2}}{BR} (1 + P_{EC})$

Beta counting and Ge with calibrated  $\epsilon$  :  
 $t_{1/2}$  and BR  
 $\Delta \epsilon \sim 0.2\%$

Corrections:  
 Radiative < 1%  
 Structure < 1%

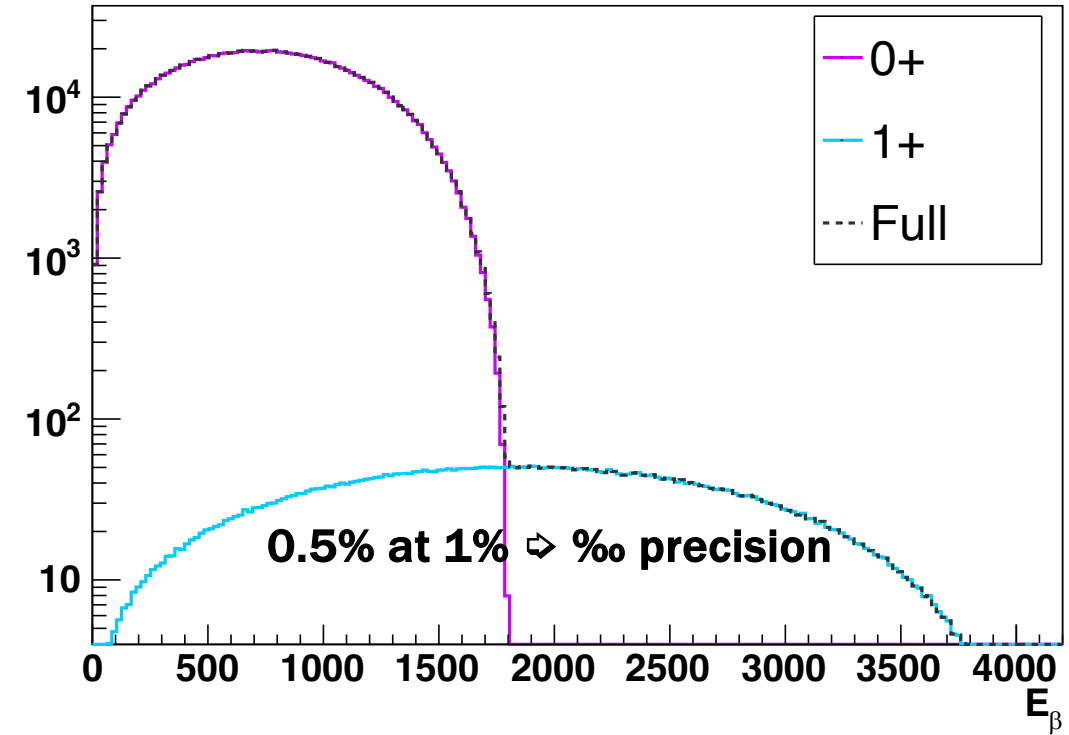
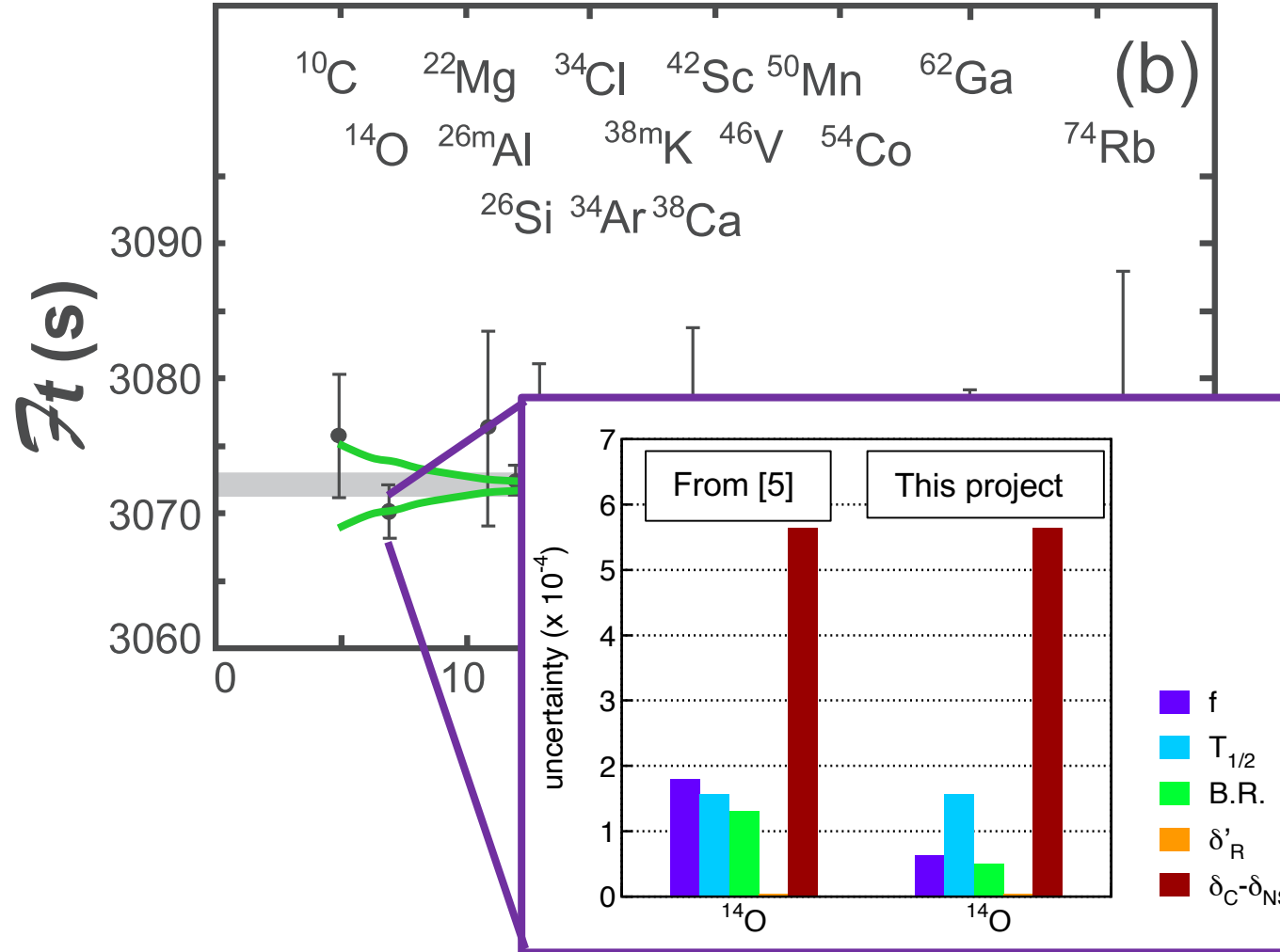
Theoretical Calculations  
 uncertainties < 0.1%  
 (except  $^{62}\text{Ga}$  &  $^{74}\text{Rb}$ )

$$\frac{K}{2G_F^2 V_{ud}^2 (1 + \Delta_R^V)}$$

15 transitions with  
 uncertainties < 0.3%

$$b_F = -2 \frac{C_S}{C_V} \neq 0 \rightarrow Ft(\langle 1/W \rangle)$$

# $^{14}\text{O}$ : BR from beta spectrum shape

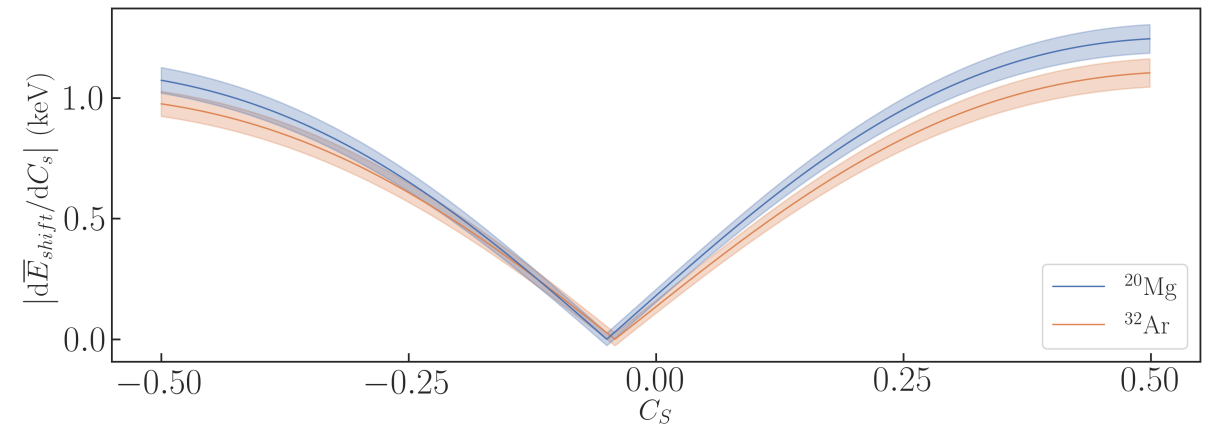
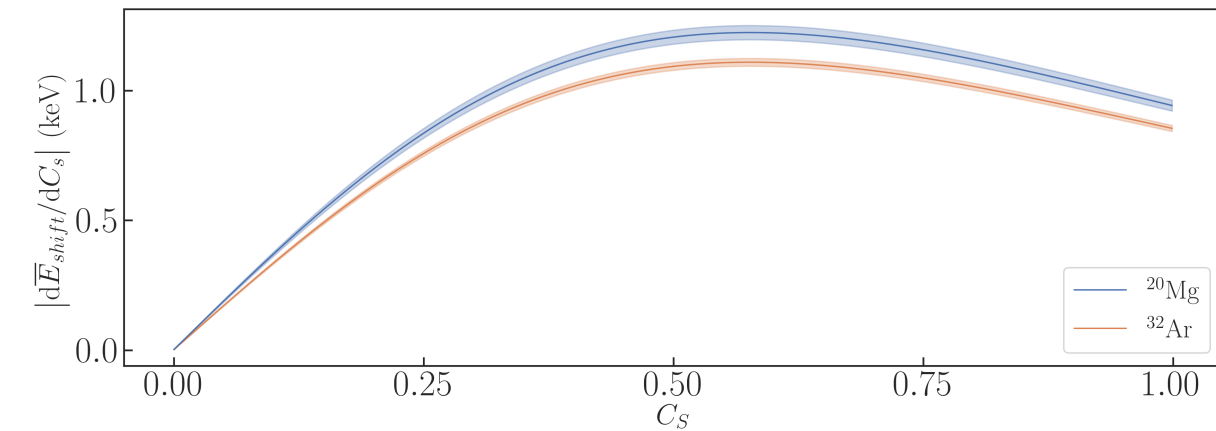
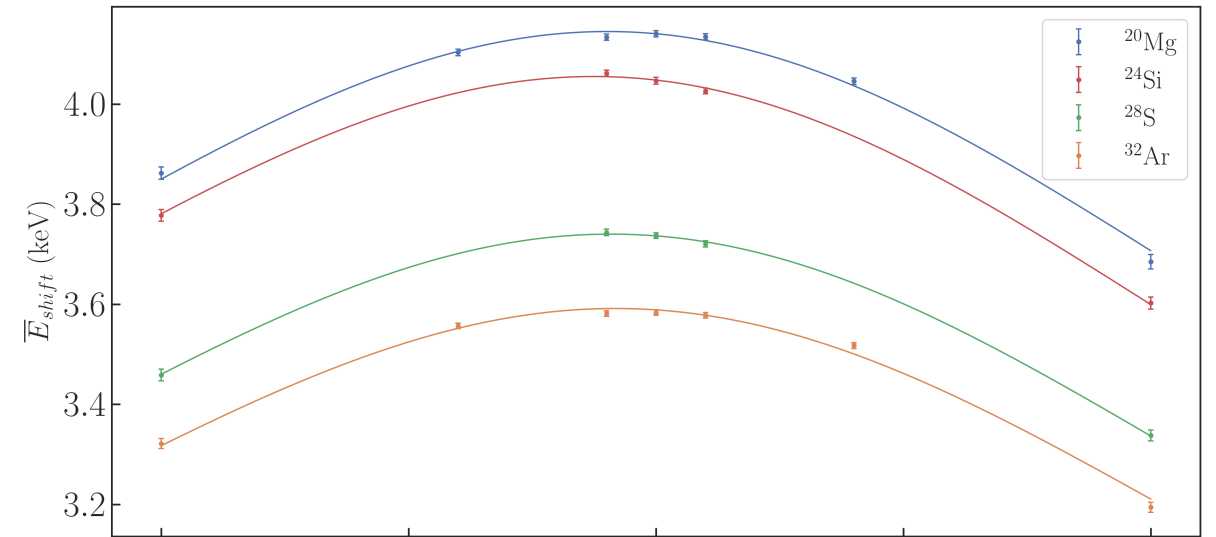
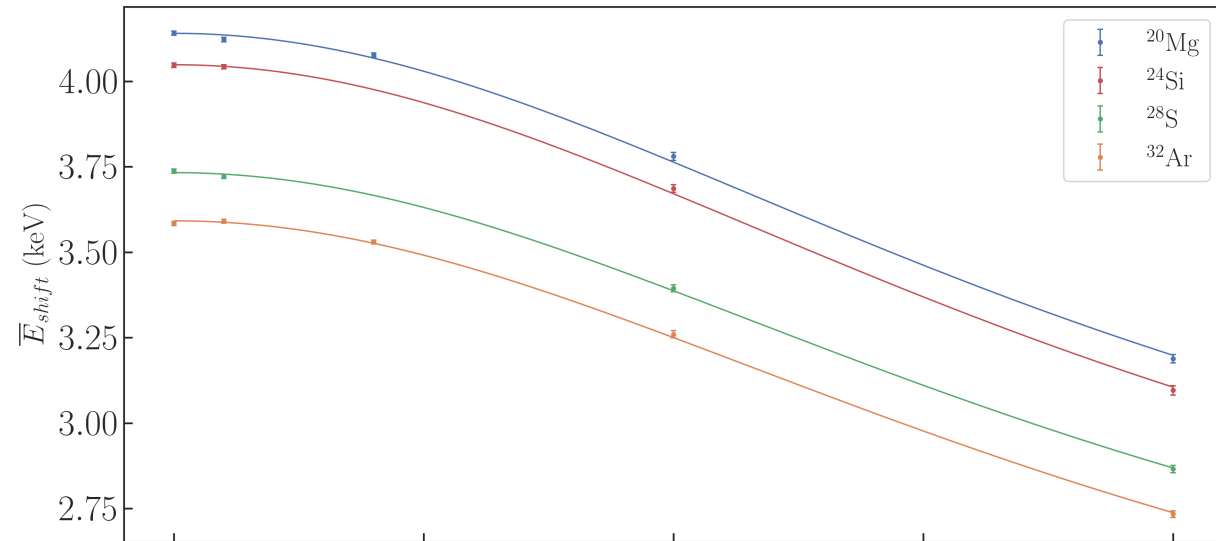


# Sensitivity to scalar currents

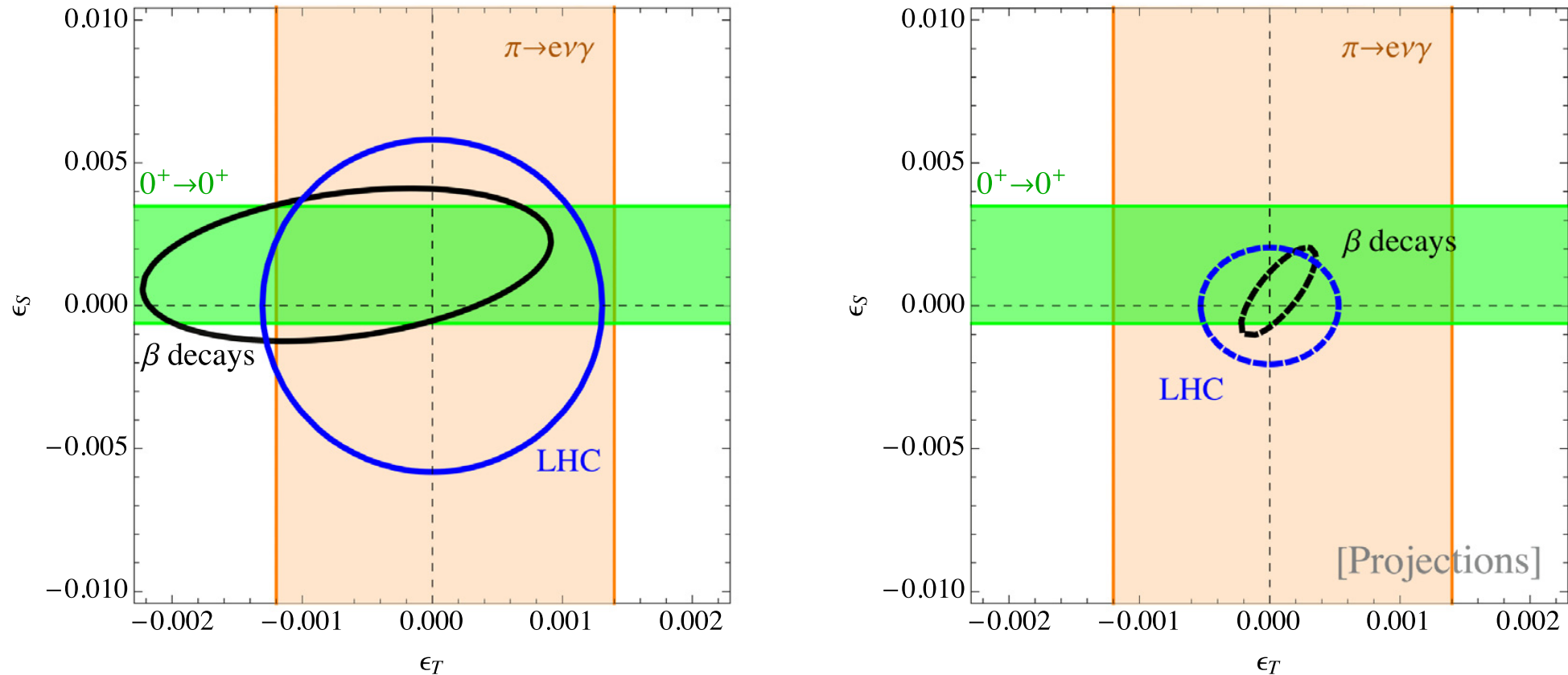


- Scalar right-handed currents :  $b_F=0$

- Scalar left-handed currents :  $b_F \neq 0$



# HE vs HP frontiers



**Fig. 14.** (Left) 90% CL constraints on  $\epsilon_{S,T}$  at  $\mu = 2$  GeV from  $\beta$ -decay data, cf. Eq. (87), with  $\Delta\chi^2 = 4.61$ , (black ellipse), from the analysis of  $pp \rightarrow e + \text{MET} + X$  at the 8-TeV LHC ( $20 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ) [12] (blue ellipse), and from radiative pion decay, cf. Eq. (118) [23] (orange band). The green band shows the 90% CL bound ( $\Delta\chi^2 = 2.71$ ) using only superallowed Fermi decays. (Right) Same figure but using projected  $\beta$ -decay data, cf. Eq. (100) (black) and projected LHC bounds from  $pp \rightarrow e + \text{MET} + X$  searches with 14 TeV and  $300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  [23] (blue). (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)



# Going Beyond the Standard Model



- The Standard Model of particle physics
  - Spectacular internal consistency

