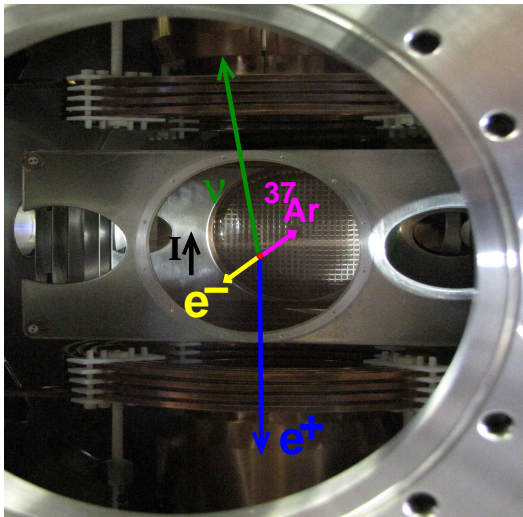


$^{37}\vec{\text{K}}$ β decay: what Spencer had no time for

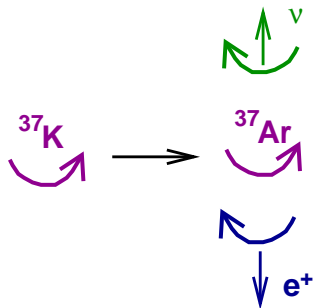
- other motivation
- constraints on Ar^{-*} production, false β asymmetry
- Recoil asymmetry
- trap lifetime



atomic e⁻ coincidence minimizes backgrounds from decay of untrapped atoms

one motivation

- To get standard model predictions for most observables, need ratio of GT to Fermi matrix elements from the half-life.
- One observable that separates the GT piece experimentally → sensitive to any new interaction producing non-standard lepton helicities



the webstory version
highschool?

Ar^{-*} ions and β asymmetry



Naively makes Ar⁻ ion

Ground state is known to be unbound and unstable

- Excited state Ar^{-*}

3s²3p⁵4s4p bound w.r.t.

Ar* 3s²3p⁵4s + e⁻

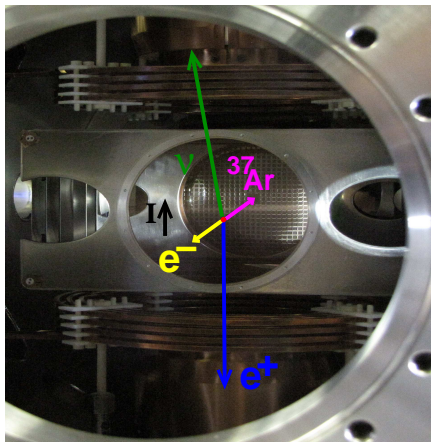
(Bunge NIM 202 299 (1982))

Measured $\tau = 260 \pm 25$ ns

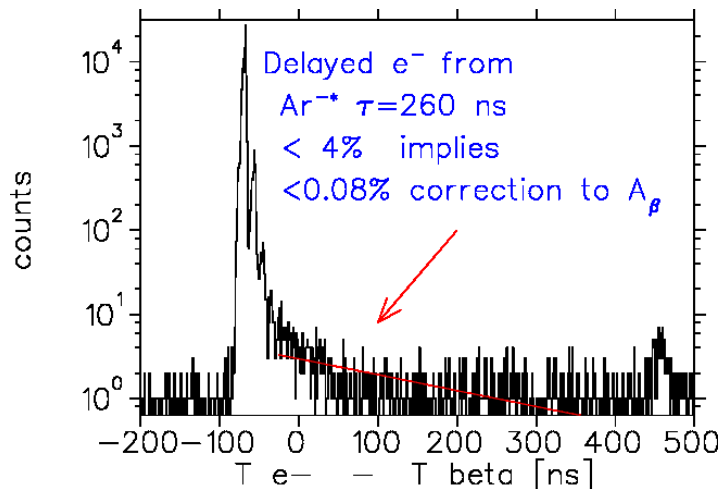
(Ben-Itzhak PRA 38 4870

(1988))

Could produce false β asymmetry from biased e⁻ detection. Sims \Rightarrow 4% false asymmetry if metastable produced 100%.

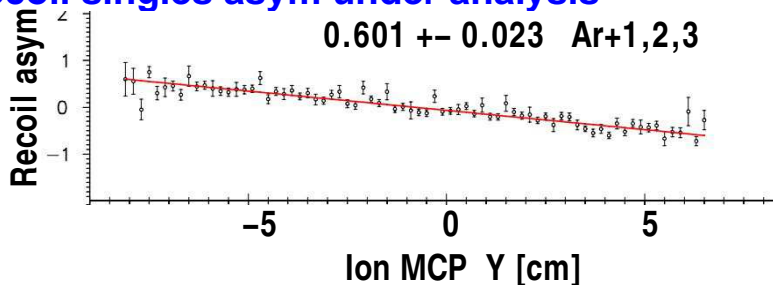


Ar^{-*} ions and β asymmetry



Trap light excites 4s \rightarrow 4p
Does formation rate change?

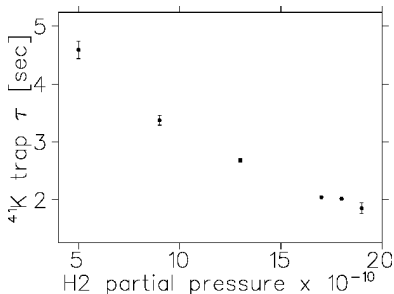
Recoil singles asym under analysis



Deduced from TOF of ³⁷Ar +1, +2, +3 w.r.t. e⁻ trigger
 Pitcairn et al. PRC 79 015501 (2009) in ⁸⁰Rb
 $0.015 \pm 0.029 \pm 0.019$

- Insensitive to wrong-handed $V \pm A$ interactions, so can be used to normalize β asymmetry (depending on how our spin-polarization atomic measurements turn out)
- Recoil momentum dependence is sensitive to polarization and to 4-fermi ‘tensor’ interactions simultaneously

Trap Lifetime



**In 2005: trap $t_{1/2}=15$ s,
limited by vacuum**

**2013: offline in ⁴¹K $t_{1/2}= 6$ s
in new apparatus**

**For trapped ³⁷K $t_{1/2}= 0.6$ s
AC MOT, 6 hrs at full duty
cycle, heats chamber**

Plans:

**Improve hydrogen pumping
conductance, add pumping**

**Replace the low-inductance
ground (50 thin foils of Ti)
with twisted pair**

