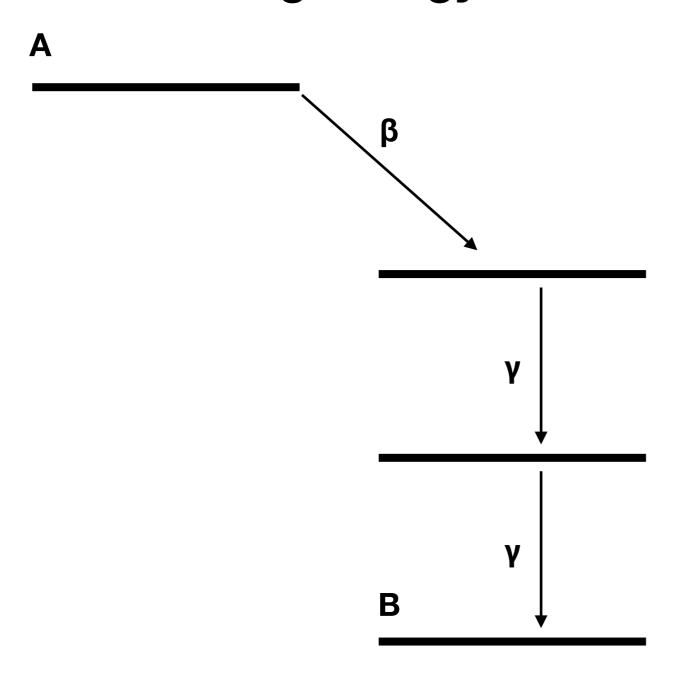
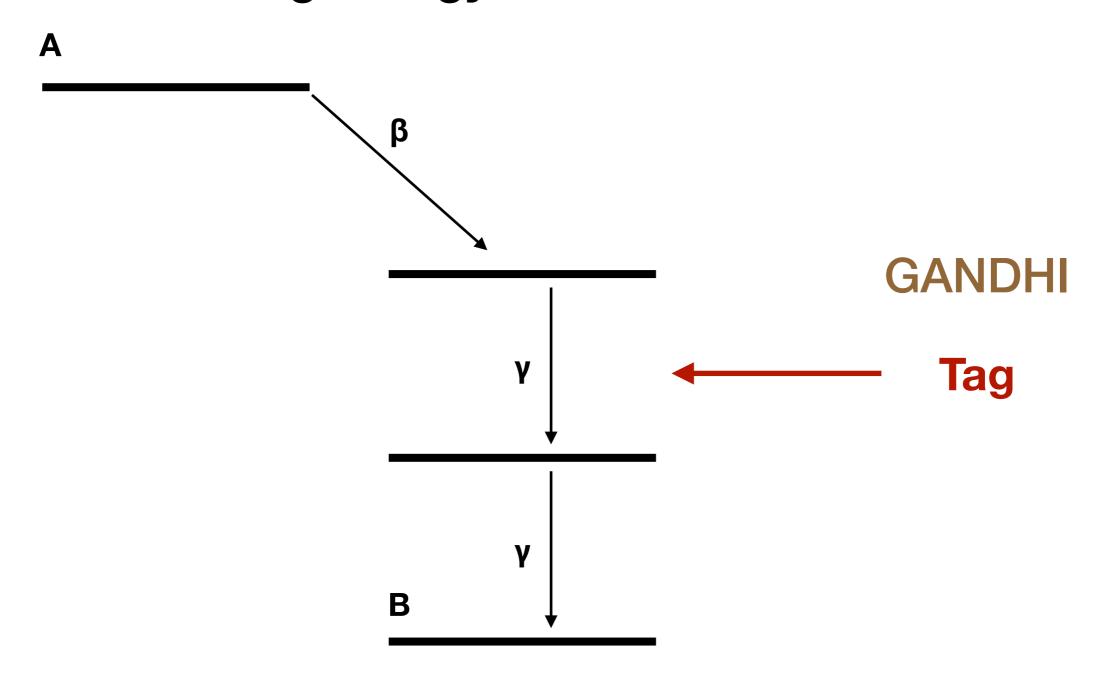
GAmma Nuclear Decays Hiding from Investigators Experiment (GANDHI)

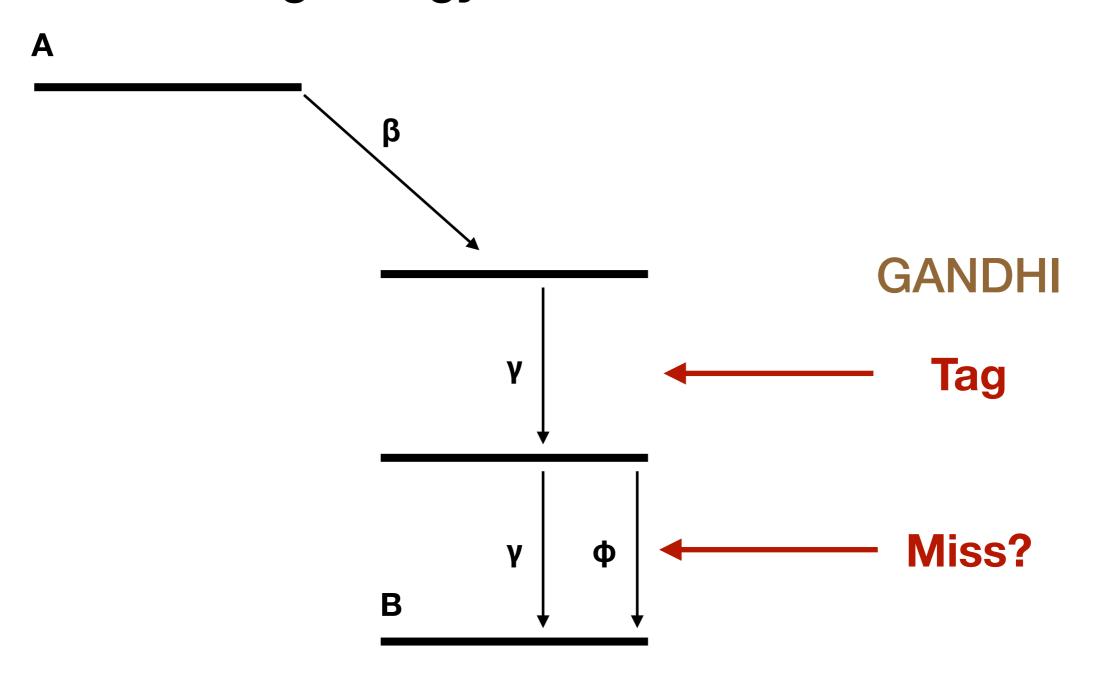
Surjeet Rajendran with

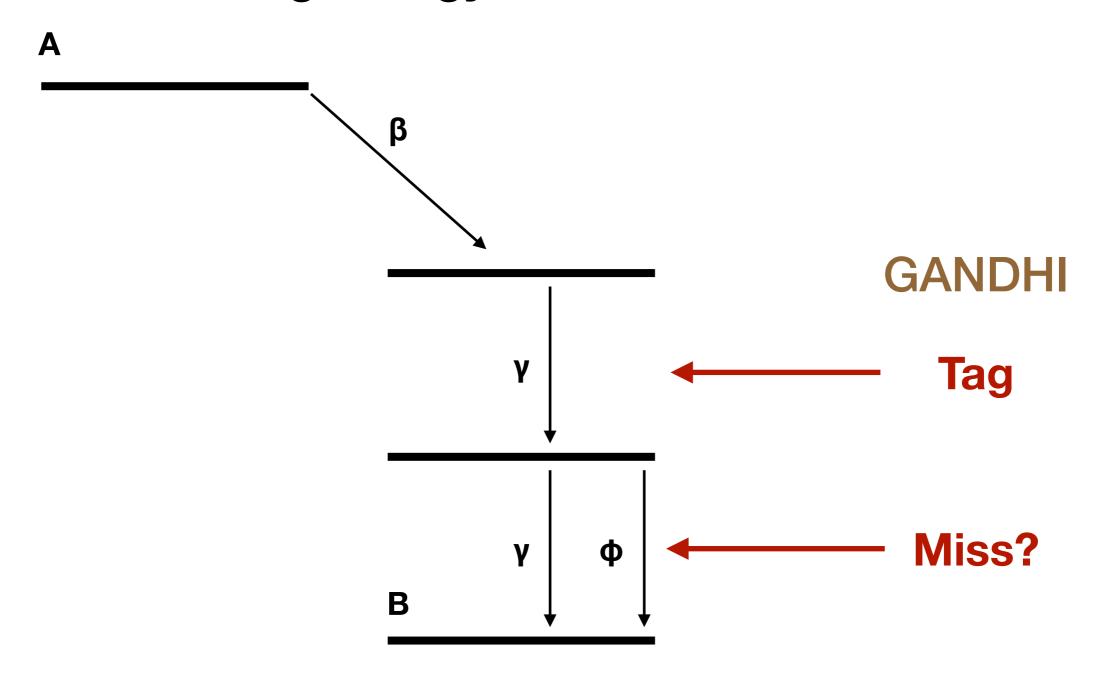
Giovanni Benato, Alexey Drobizhev and Hari Ramani

Proof of Concept: Rupak Mahapatra (TAMU)

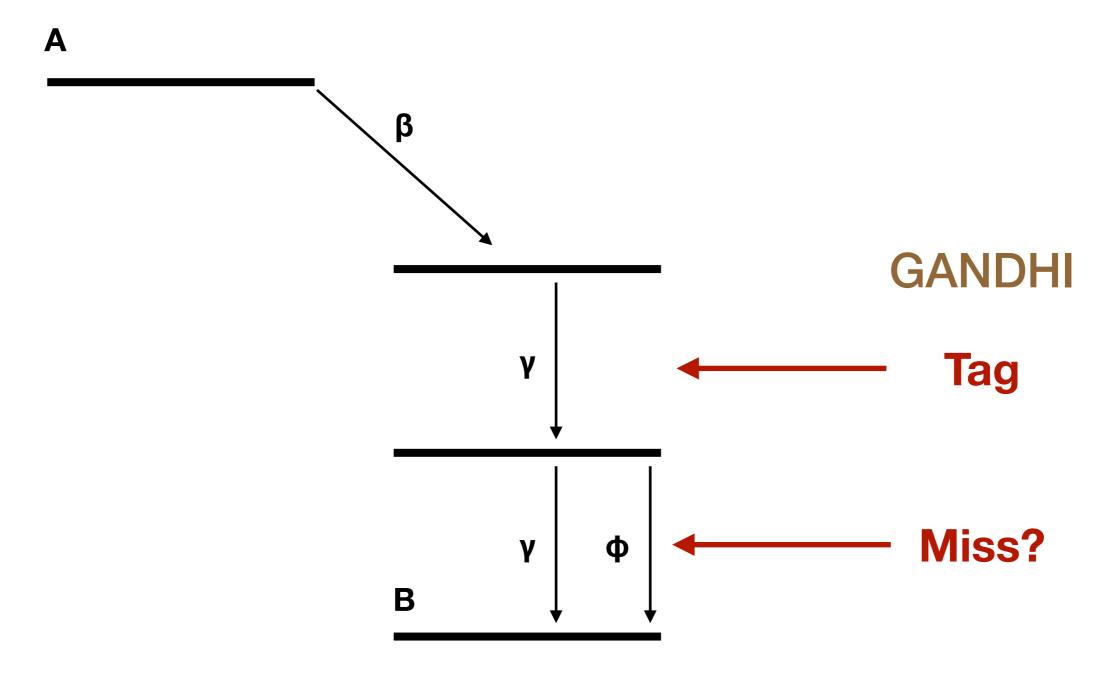








Aim: Single Event for Discovery



Aim: Single Event for Discovery

How well can we do?

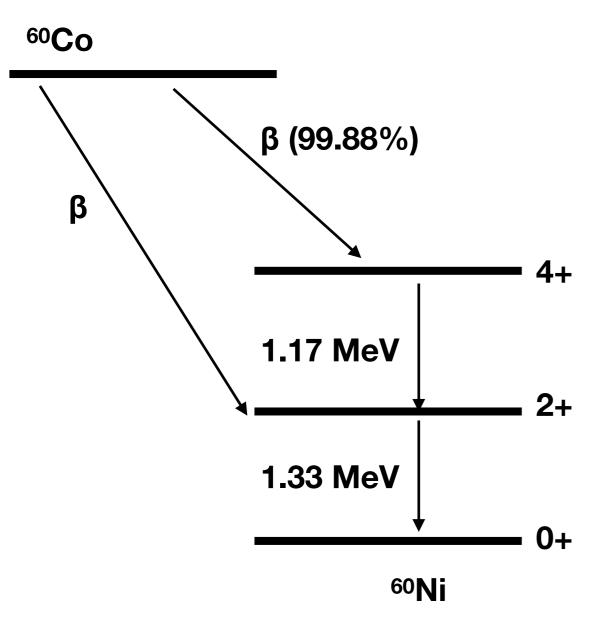
Baryonically coupled φ, mass <~ MeV

Outline

- 1. Nuclei
- 2. Setup
- 3. Theory/Reach
- 4. Conclusions

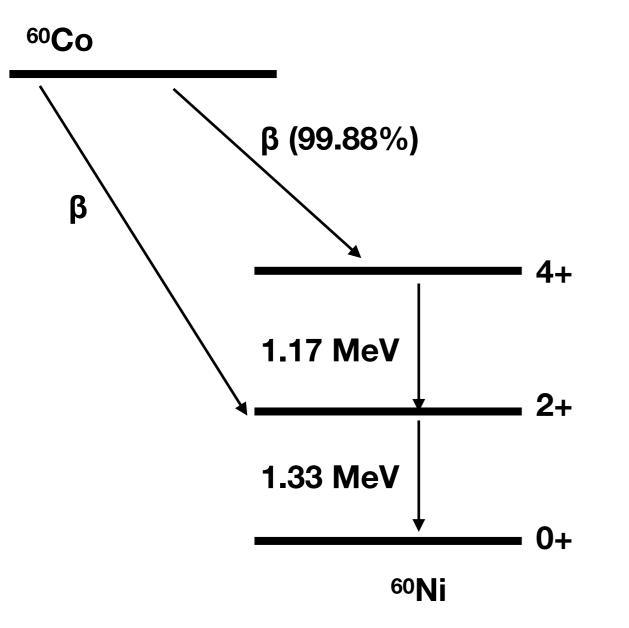
Lifetime, Cascade Efficiency, Availability

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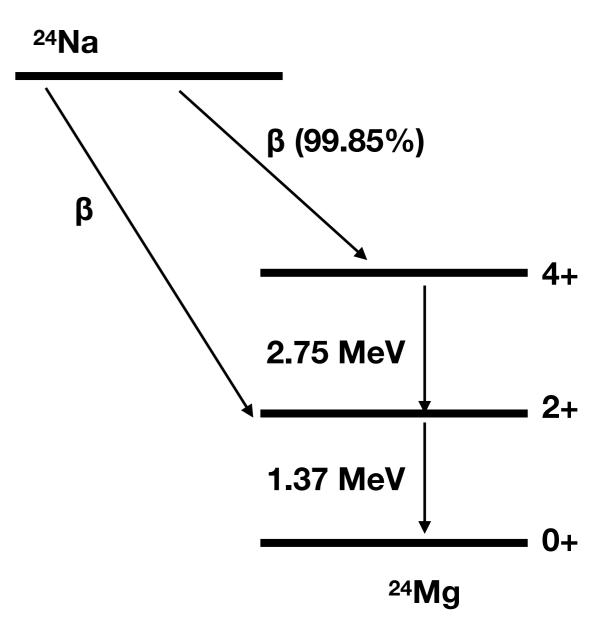


t_{1/2} ~ 5 years Similar energy Gammas

Lifetime, Cascade Efficiency, Availability

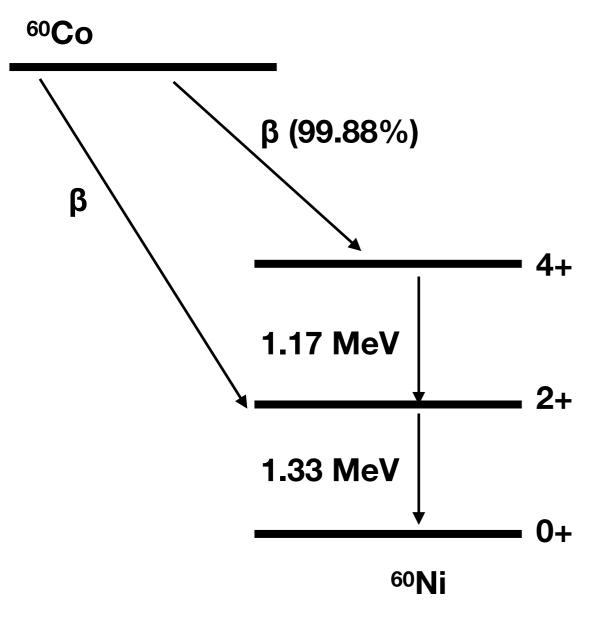


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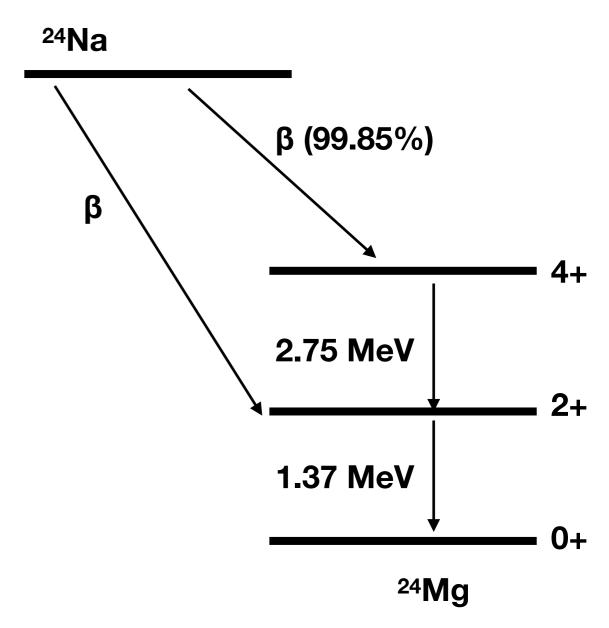
 $t_{1/2} \sim 15 \text{ hr}$ Medical Isotope

Lifetime, Cascade Efficiency, Availability



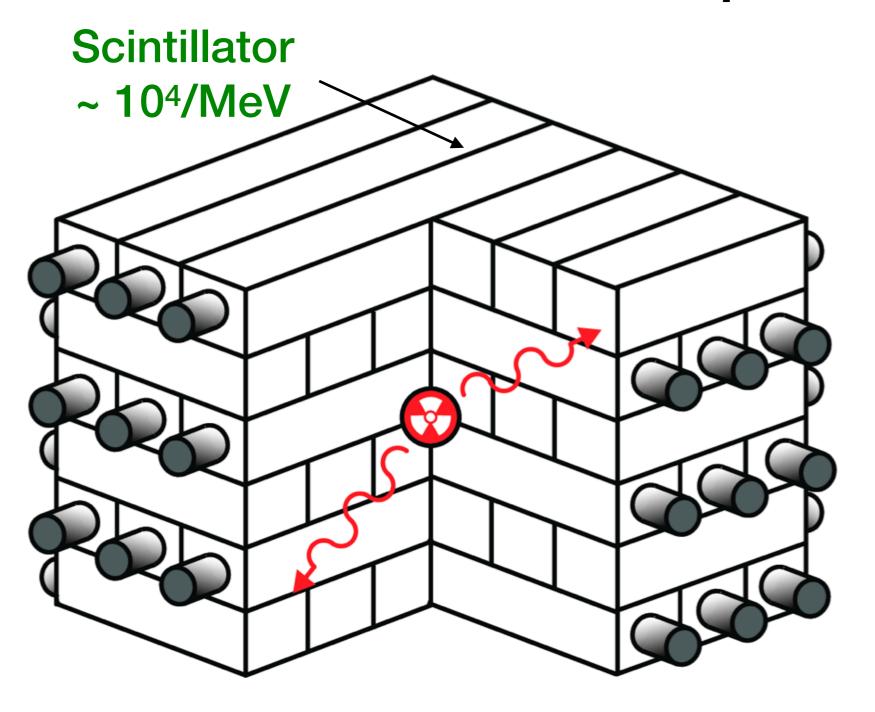
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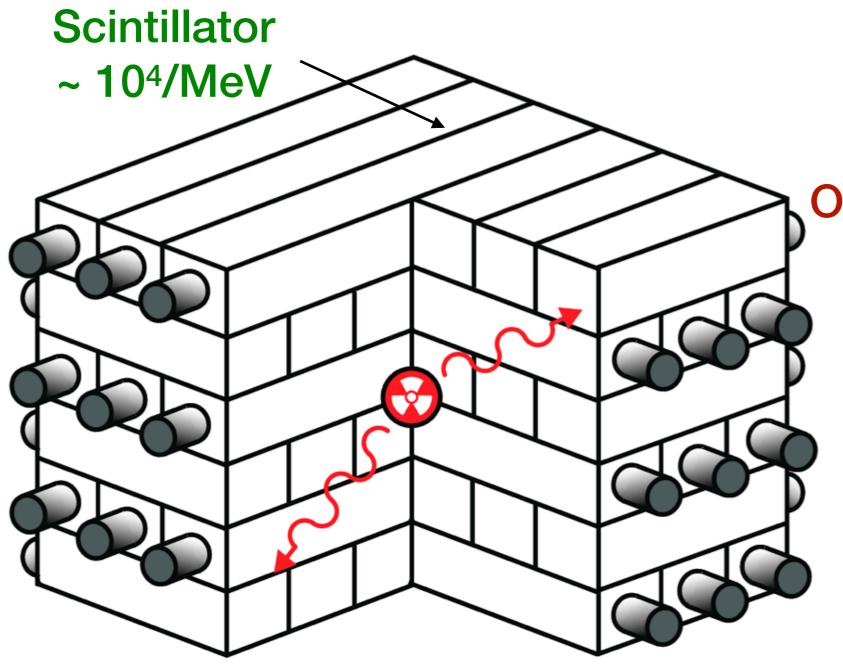
Similar energy Gammas



 $t_{1/2} \sim 15 \text{ hr}$ Medical Isotope

Parity of States -> scalars and vectors





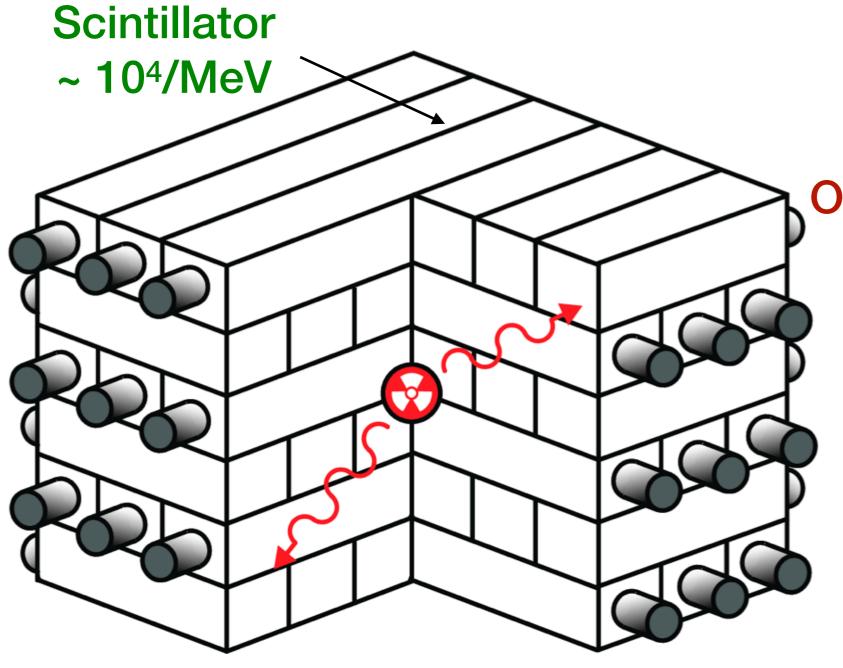
Initial Goal: 10-11

Eventual Goal: 10⁻¹⁴

Observe Individual Event
No pile up

High Event Rate Fast Scintillator

Plastics or Crystals ~ ns response



Initial Goal: 10-11

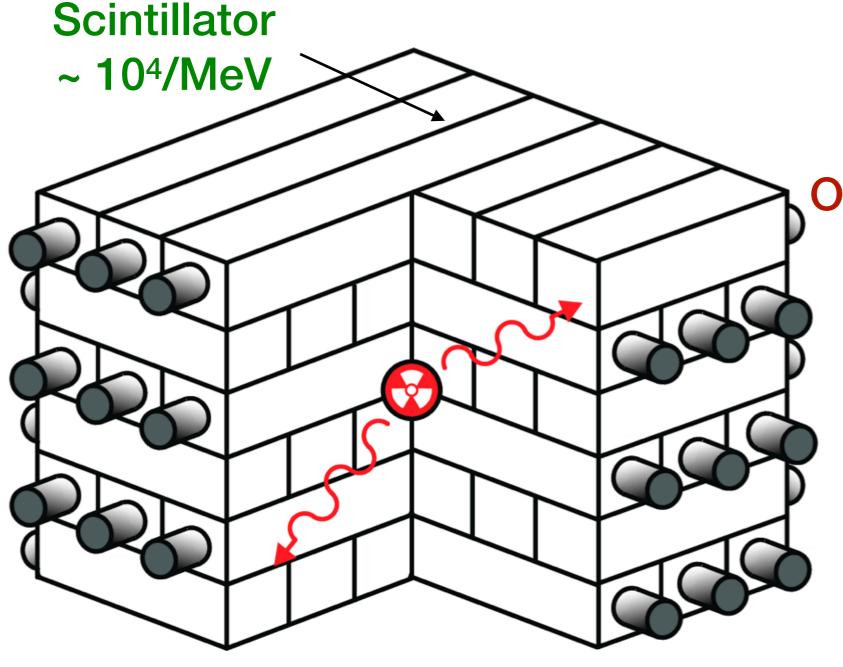
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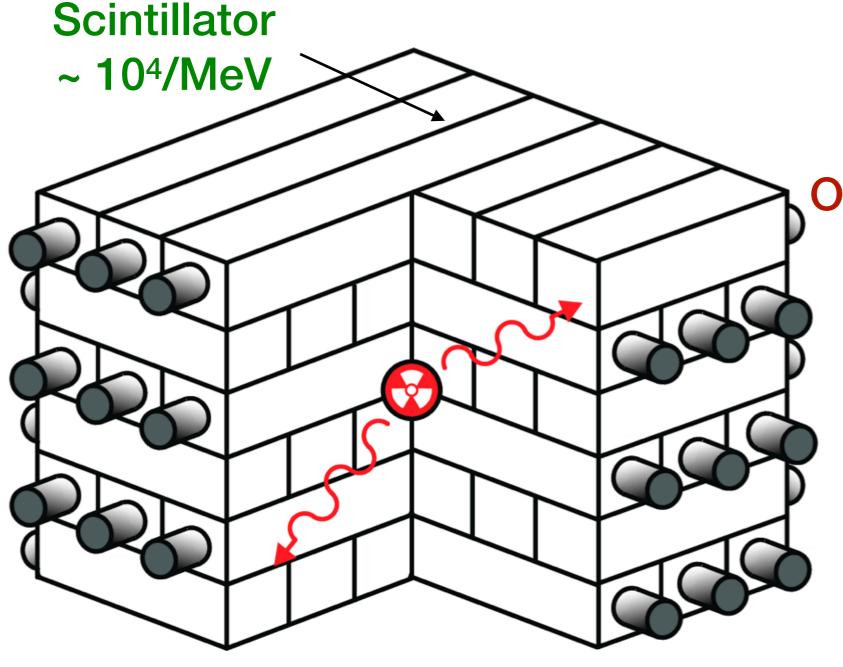
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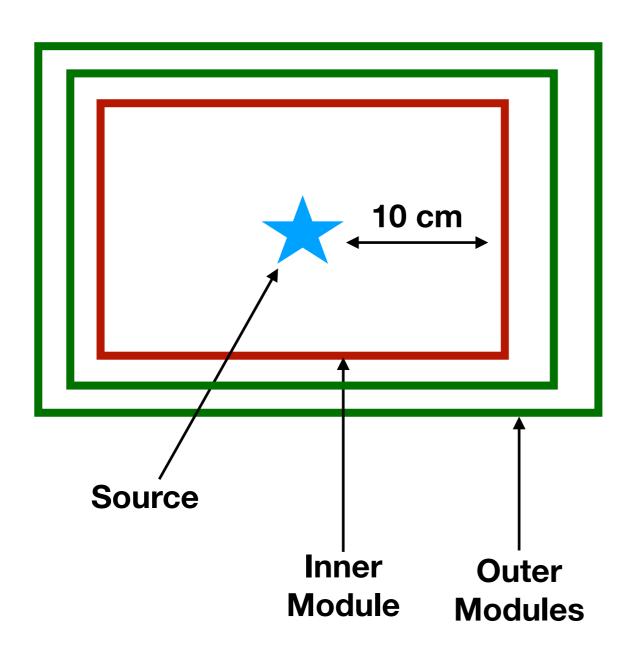
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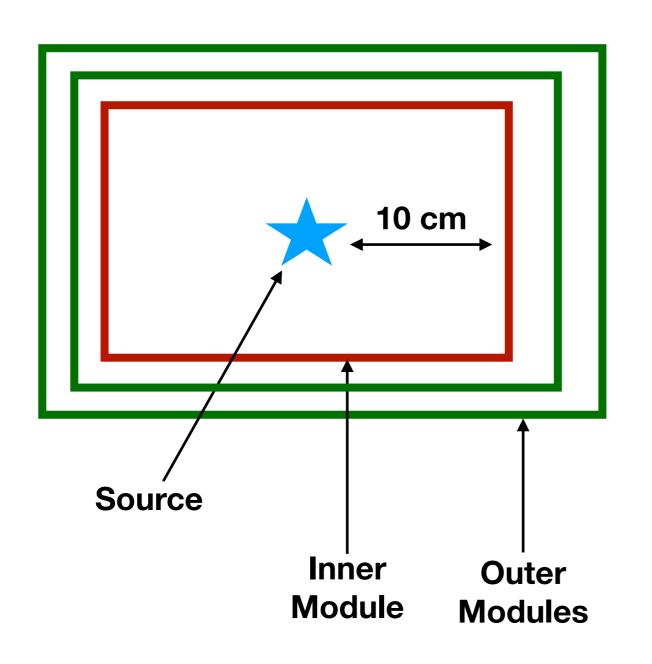
Plastics: ~ 10 m, cheap, make large modules

Crystals: ~ 2 m, harder to grow. CMS E-cal

Protocol



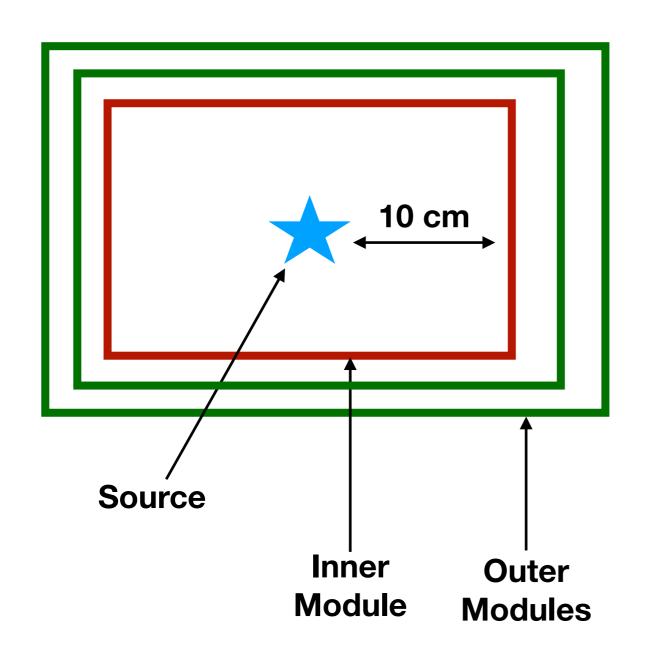
Protocol



Signal

- 1. Observe β activity consistent with initial decay
- 2. Within \sim ns, observe 1st γ in inner module
- 3. In that \sim ns, no other energy in detector

Protocol



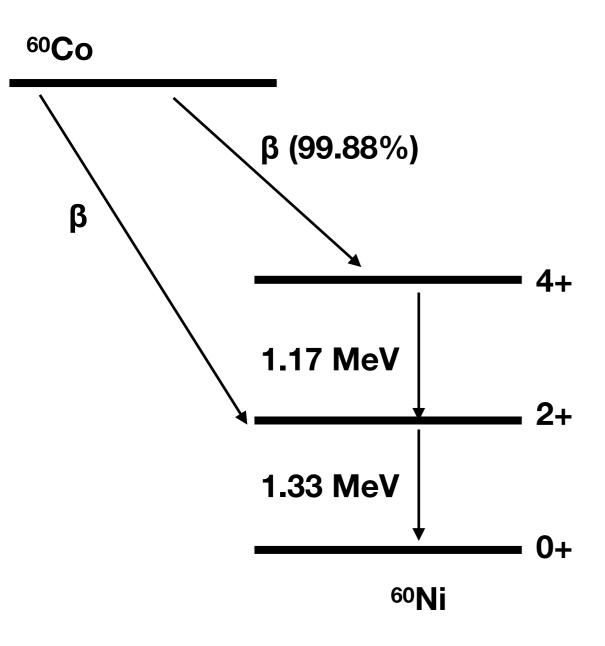
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Backgrounds?

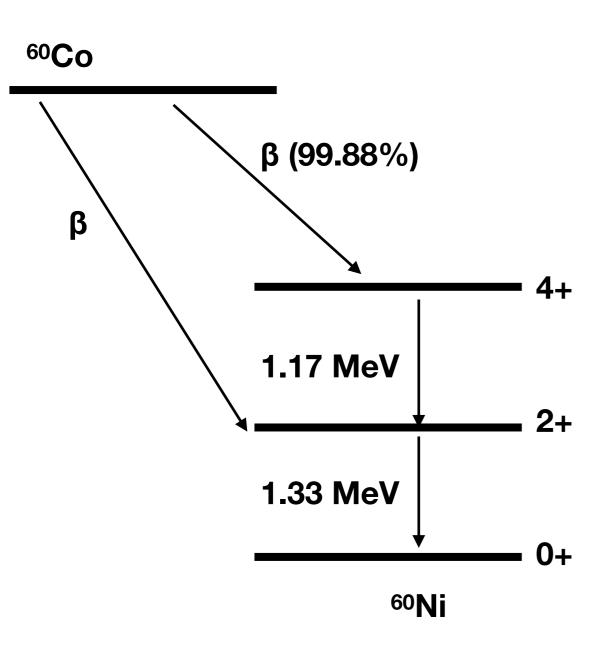
Intrinsic Background for 60Co

Can 2nd y fake 1st?



Intrinsic Background for 60Co

Can 2nd y fake 1st?



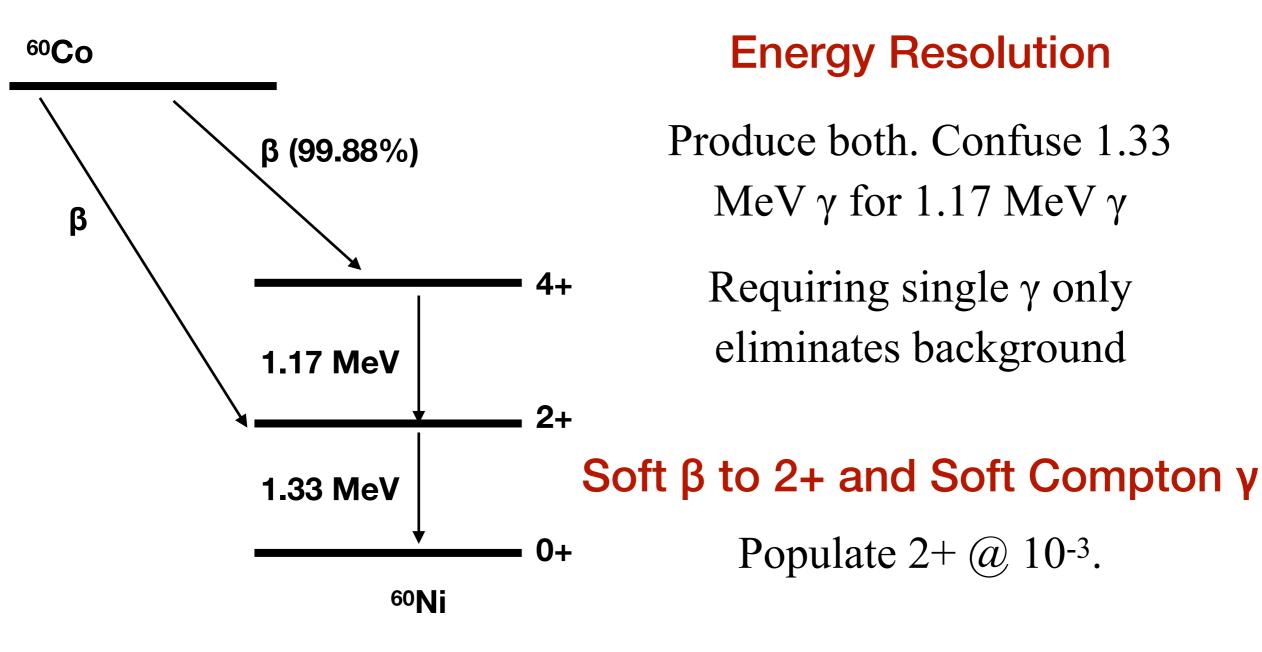
Energy Resolution

Produce both. Confuse 1.33 MeV γ for 1.17 MeV γ

Requiring single γ only eliminates background

Intrinsic Background for 60Co

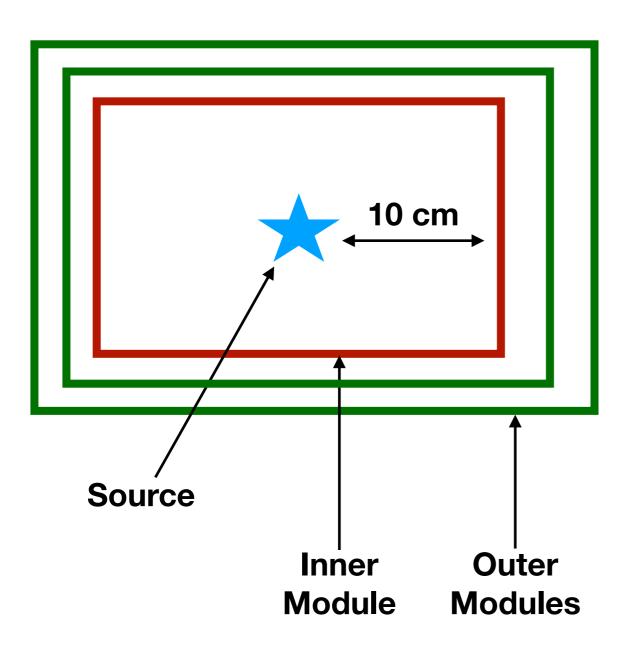
Can 2nd γ fake 1st?



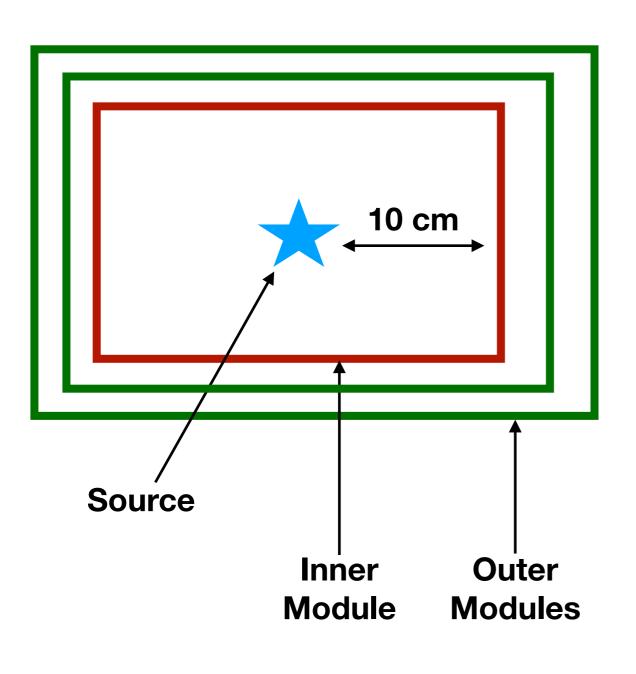
Soft β + Soft 1.33 MeV = β to 4+ and 1.17 γ ?

Soft β + Energy Resolution of 1.33 MeV?

Soft β to 2+ and Soft Compton γ



Soft β to 2+ and Soft Compton γ

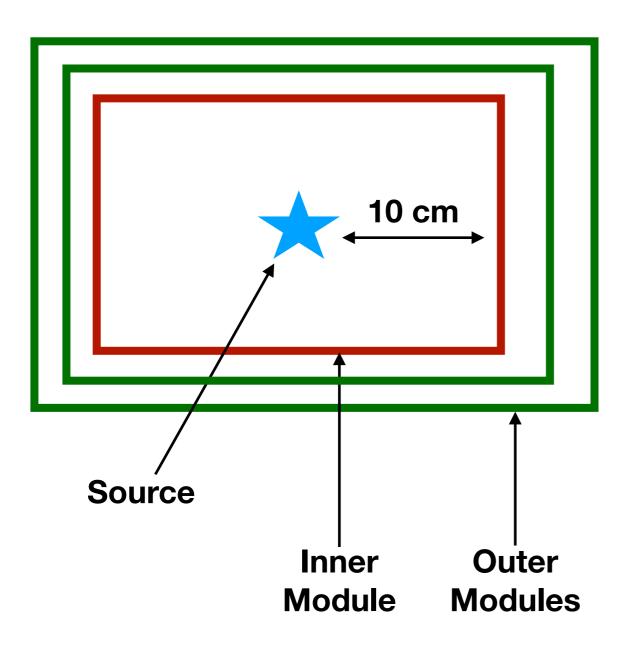


Geometry separates β & γ .

Confusion only if both hit same scintillator (~ cm)

Simulated reach ∼ 10⁻¹¹

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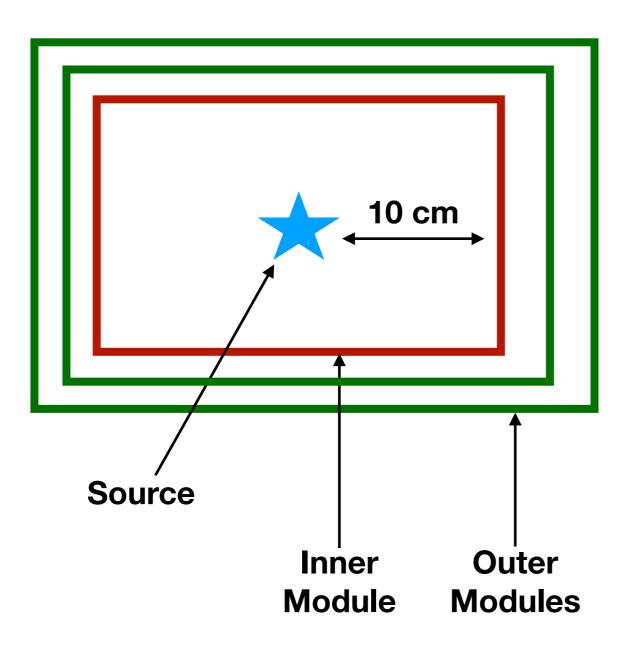
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Possible Elimination?

Separate source from inner module. Require well separated $\beta \& \gamma$

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Simulated reach $\sim 10^{-11}$

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Separate source from inner module. Require well separated β & γ

Absent in 24 Na where $E_1 >> E_2$

Energy Resolution

Soft β to 2+ and mis-measured energy

Measure energy from light yield (LY)

Light yield set by quantum efficiency of photodetector (Q)

Plastic Scintillators: LY ~ 10000/MeV

PMT: $Q \sim 0.25$

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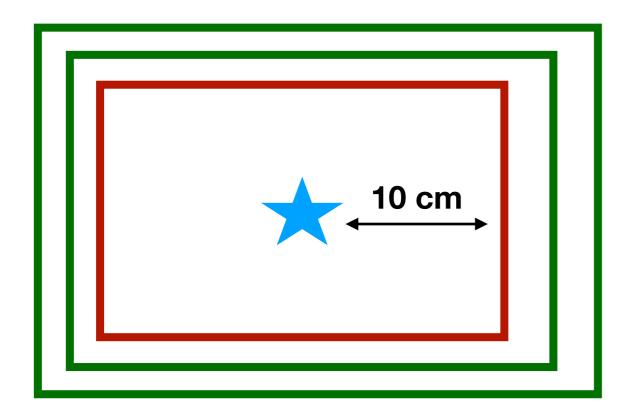
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Other Backgrounds



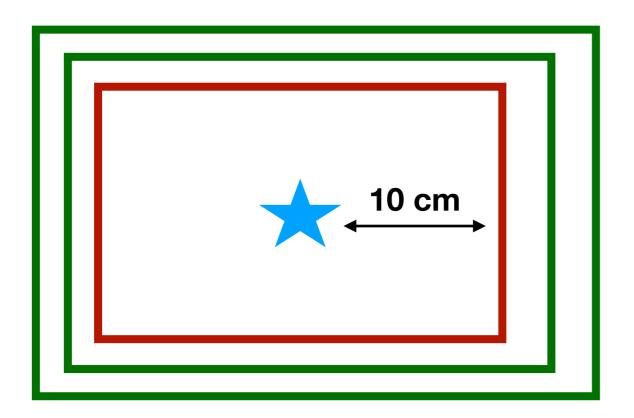
Detector Dead Volumes?

Well calibrated inner modules

Radiation Damage < 10⁴ Grays

Further limit through separation

Other Backgrounds



Detector Dead Volumes?

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Further limit through separation

Radioactive Contaminants

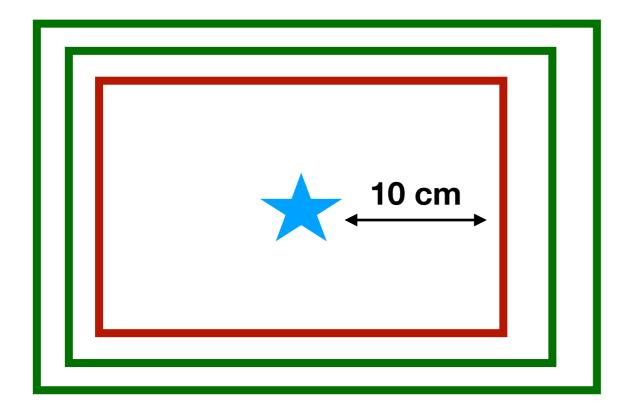
Long lived β at right energy?

None for ²⁴Na.

⁴⁰K for ⁶⁰Co - mBq/gm in some plastics.

Demand well separated β and γ in central module, ns timing

Triggers



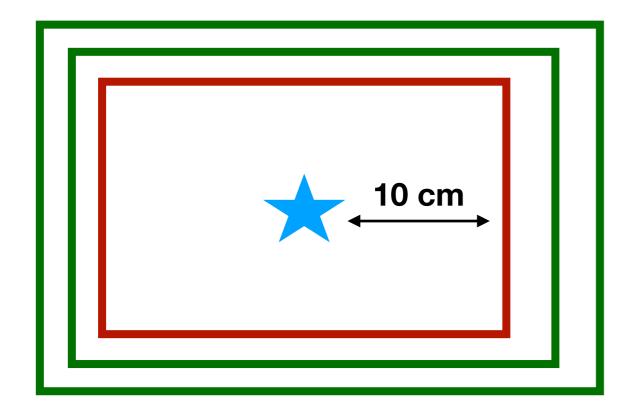
Cosmic Rays

Veto event with energy outside inner module

Require well separated β and γ in inner modules within \sim ns

Many radiation lengths separate inner module from environment

Triggers



Trigger

- @ 10-11, not as hard as LHC
- @ 10-14, comparable to LDMX

Cosmic Rays

Veto event with energy outside inner module

Require well separated β and γ in inner modules within \sim ns

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Theory/Reach

Model

$$\mathcal{L} \supset g_p \phi \bar{\Psi}_p \Psi_p + \mu^2 \phi^2$$

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Need Branching fraction in E2 transitions.

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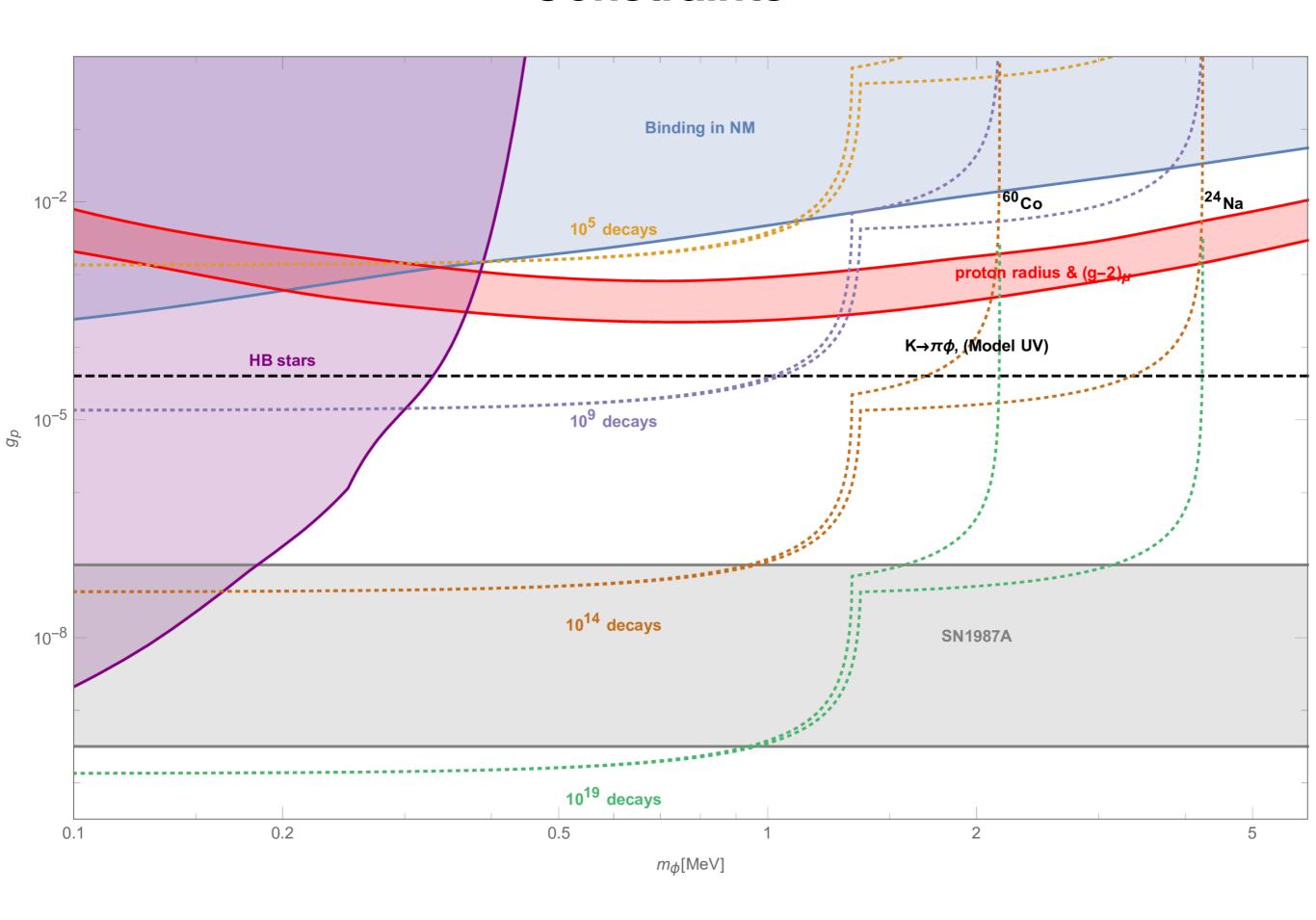
$$\frac{\Gamma_{\phi}}{\Gamma_{\gamma}} \sim \frac{g_p^2}{e^2}$$

Poor constraints on baryonic forces > 100 keV

Relevant for light dark matter experiments

Potentially cause Type 2 Supernova

Constraints



Conclusions

Not limited by availability of source. Complex Handling!

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Avoid pile up?

Resolve individual events - hard to get good energy resolution beyond ns response times

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Axions: M1 transitions - 65Cu -> 65Ni?