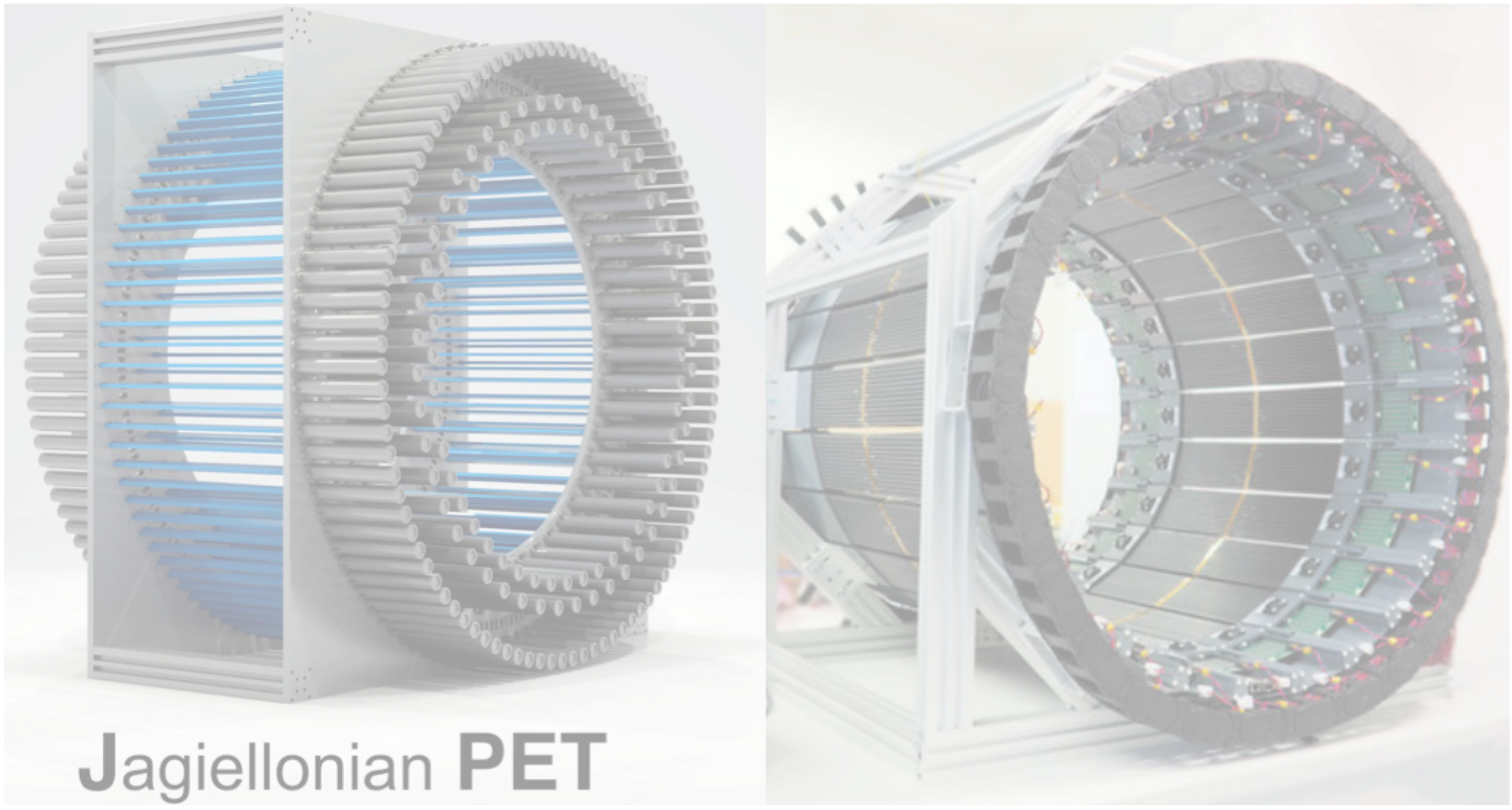
Status and advancement in the studies of positronium atom decays with the J-PET



Sushil K. Sharma on behalf of the J-PET collaboration

European Funds Smart Growth
Republic of Poland
FNP Foundation for Polish Science
European Union European Regional Development Fund

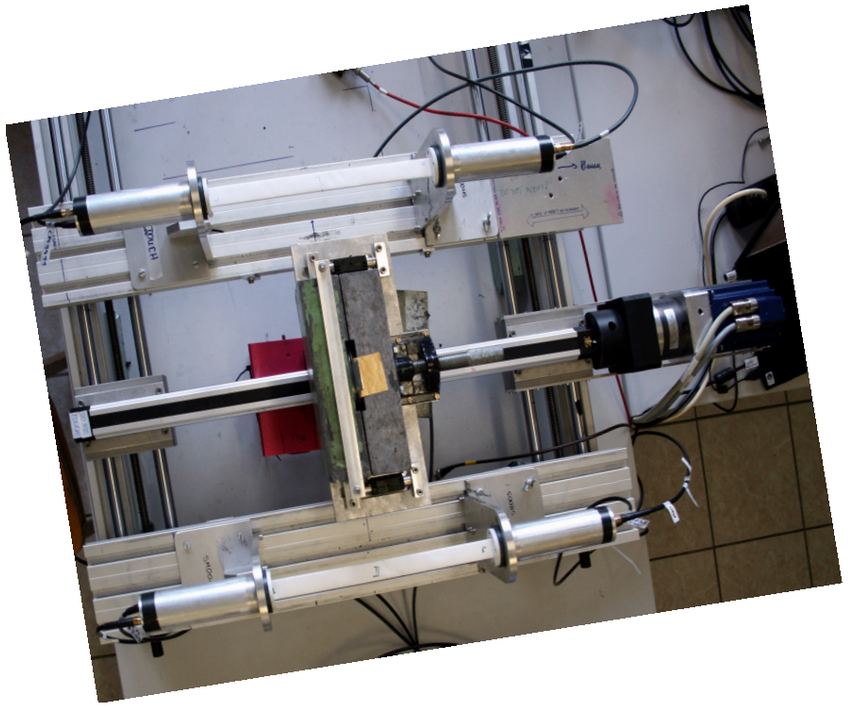
International Conference on New Frontiers in Nuclear Physics, October 14-17, 2019
Department of Physics, Bananas Hindu University, Varanasi, India

Outline

- Jagiellonain - Positron Emission Tomography
- Positronium decays
  - *Tests on discrete symmetries - C, P, T*
  - *Medical Imaging*
- Odd-symmetry operators
- Results
- Future prospectives

Development cycles of J-PET

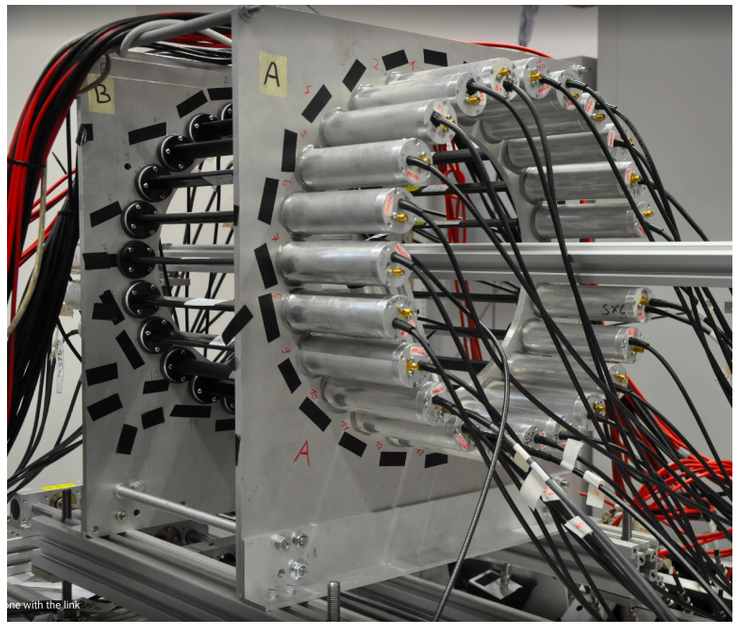
2012



Characterize scintillator properties

Energy resolution, hit time, ..

2014

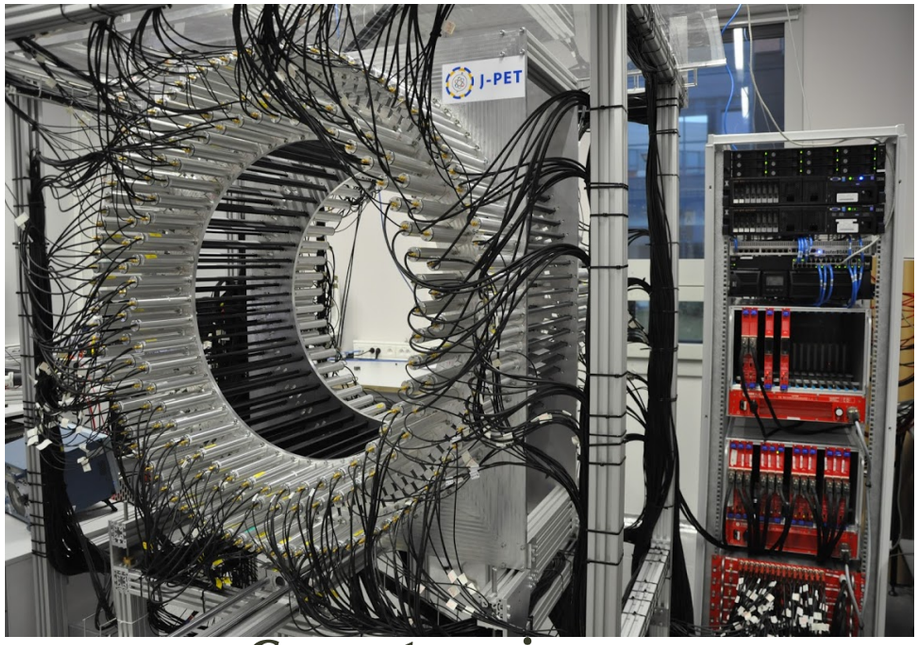


24 strips

Data acquisition validation

for multi-modules

2016



Current version

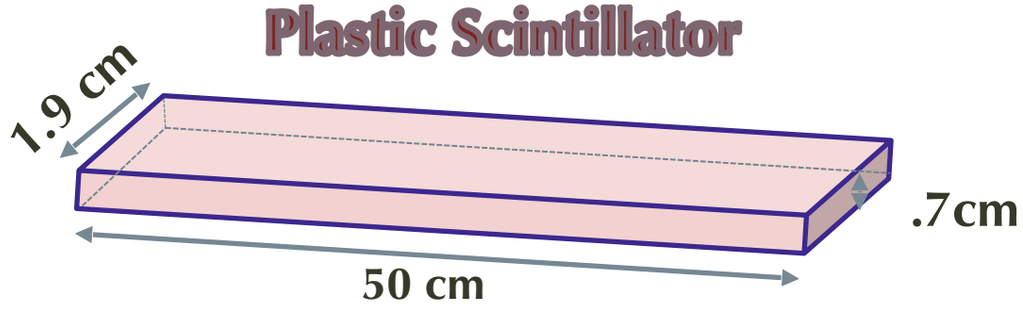
Fundamental symmetries test and Positronium imaging

2018

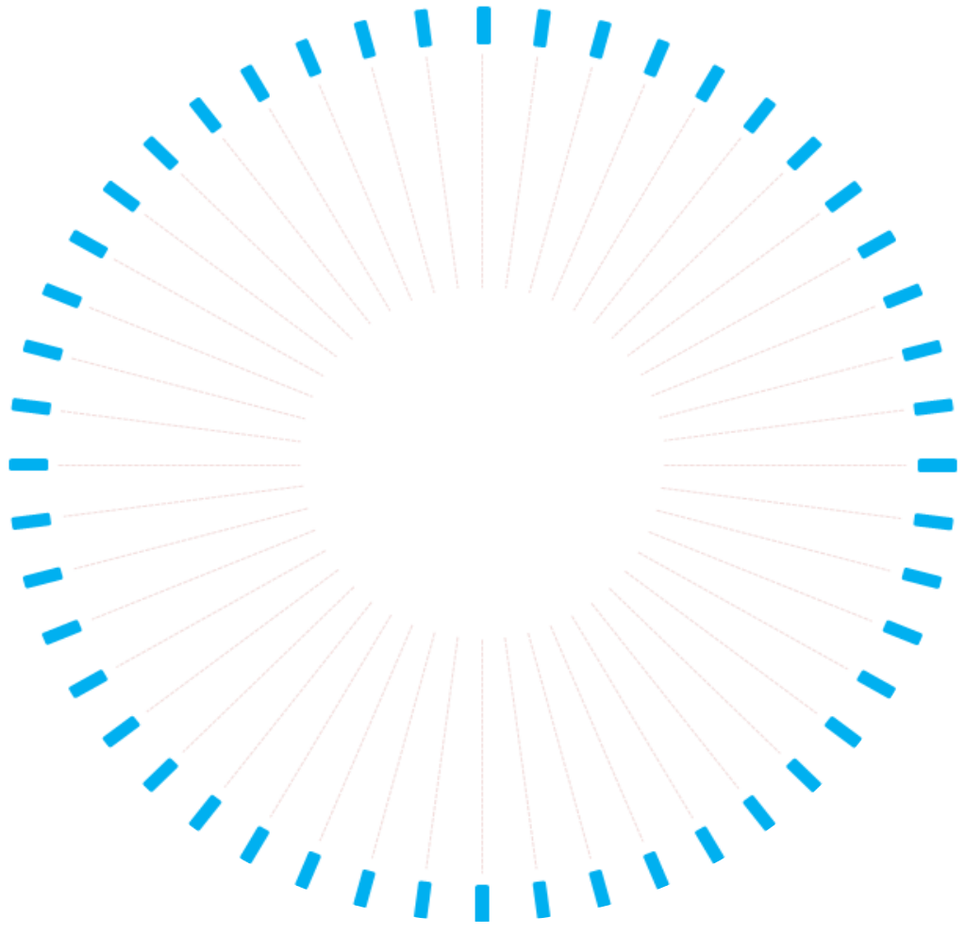
Modular PET : Ready for first data campaign

J-PET's Plastic Revolution - CERN COURIER

https://cerncourier.com/a/j-pets-plastic-revolution/



192



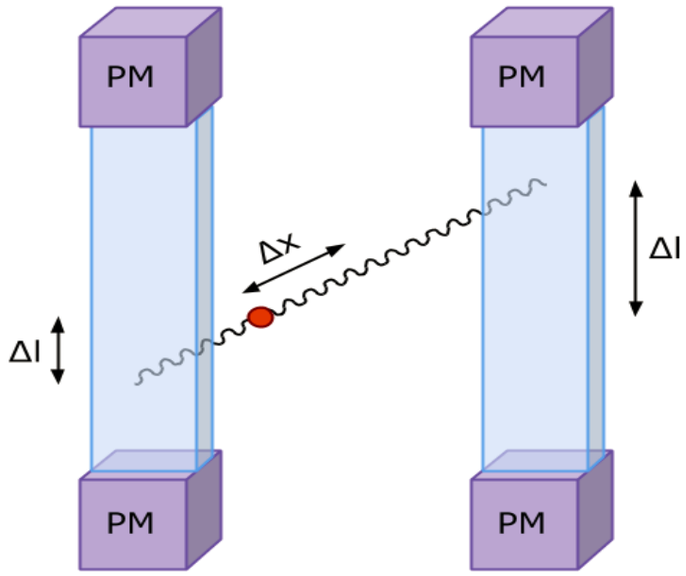
Arranged axially in
3 layers

(48,48,96)

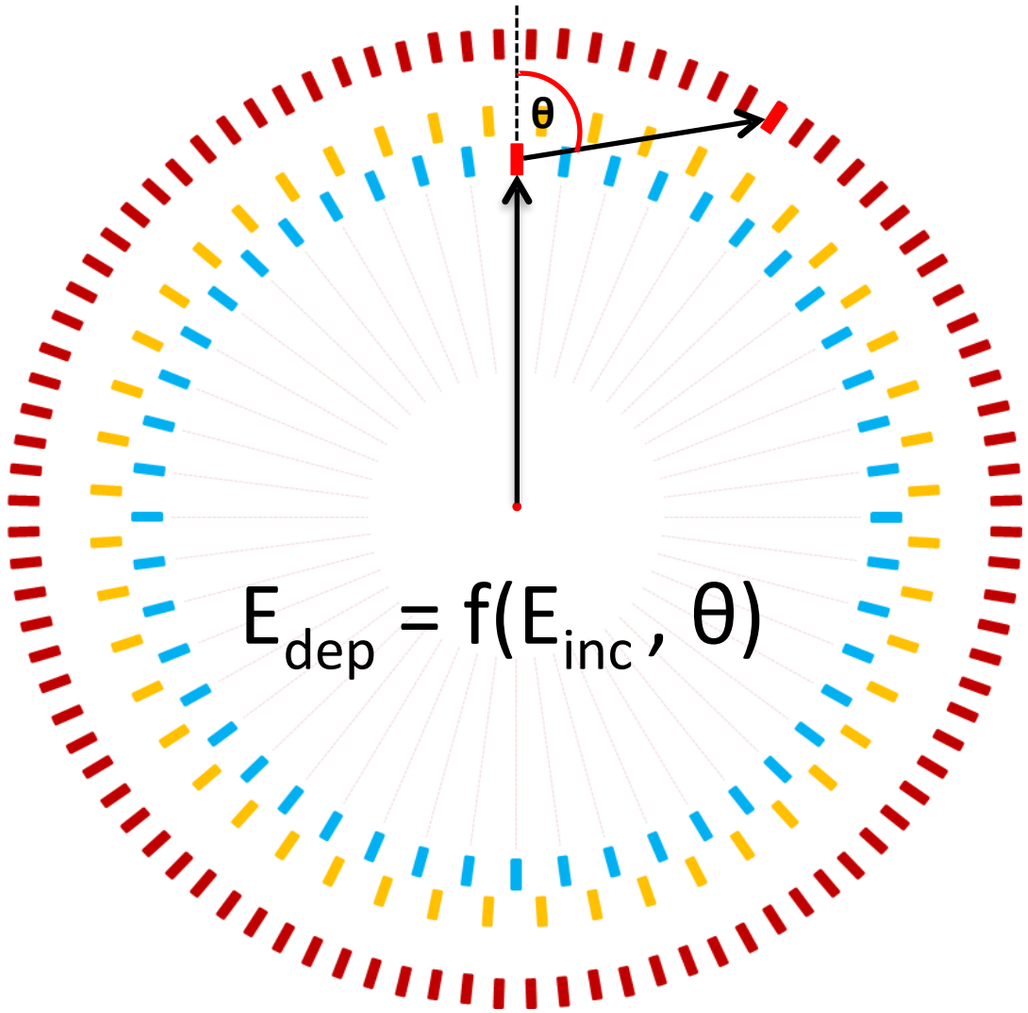
Trigger less
DAQ

TOT as measure of
energy deposition

Positronium : Scintillation principal



Time Over Threshold as measure of energy deposition



What we have :

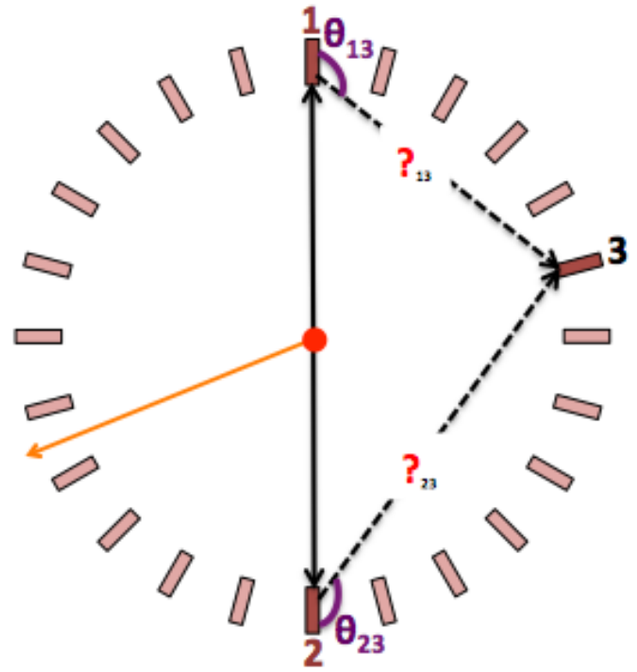
- ✓ Measured **TOT** values
- ✓ Hit positions and time of primary and scattered photon gives **access to the θ values**

What is required :

- ◇ **Identify** the origin of **incident photon**

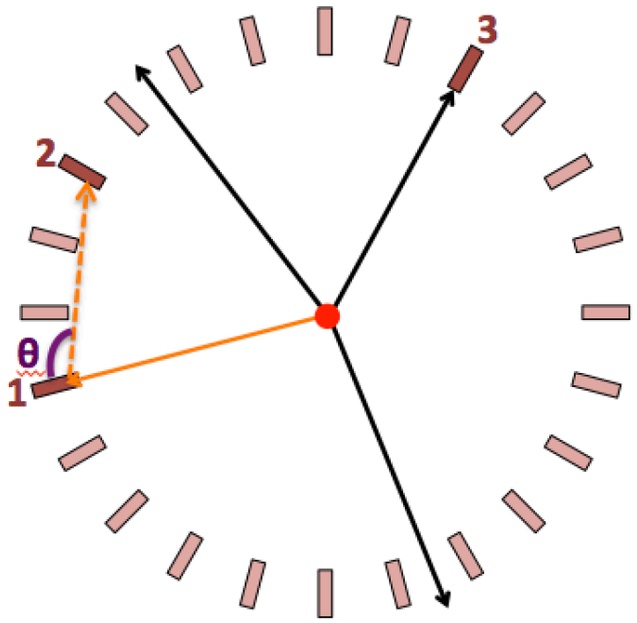
Analyzed : 3 Hit Events

Case 1 : (511 keV)

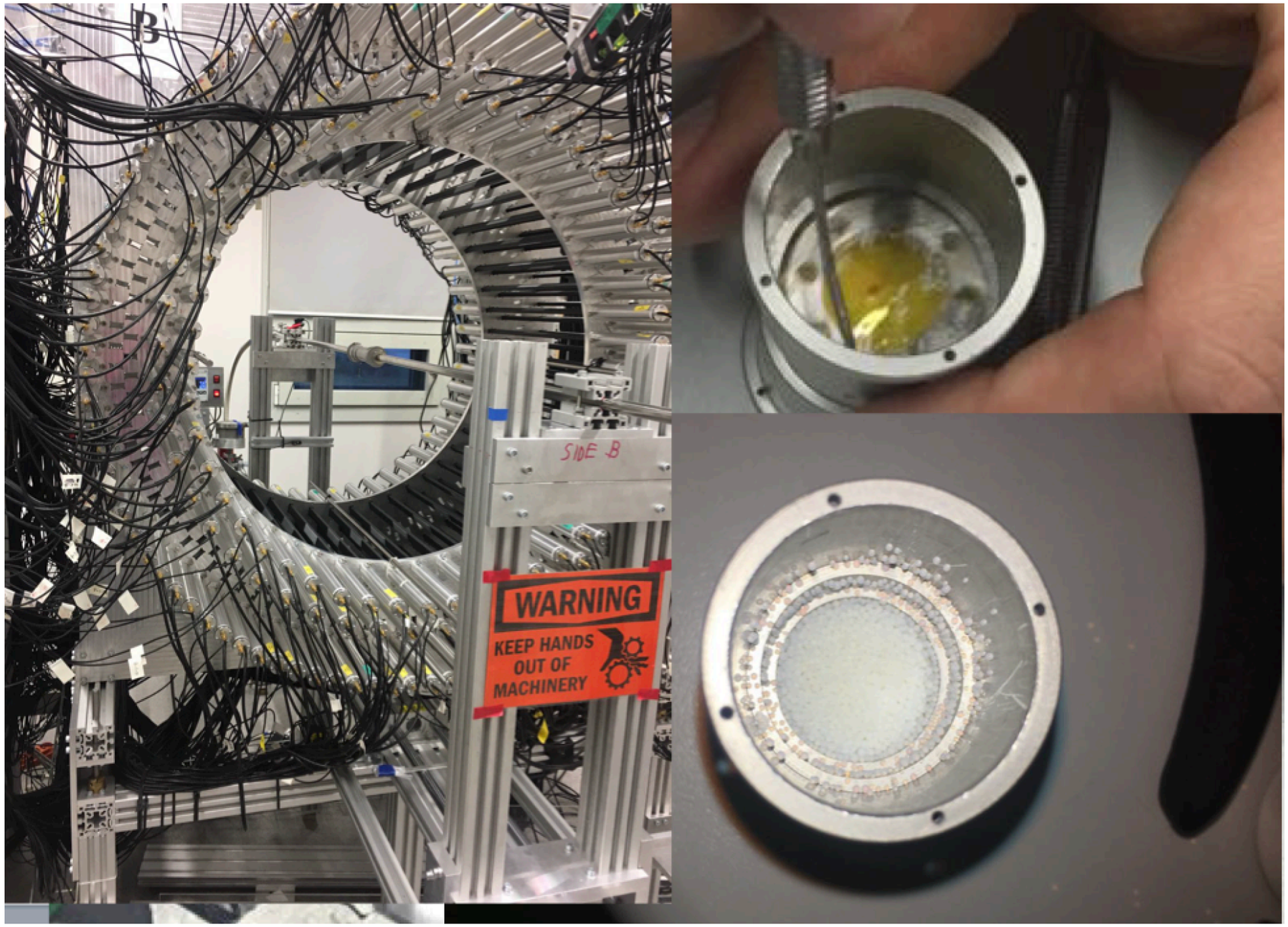


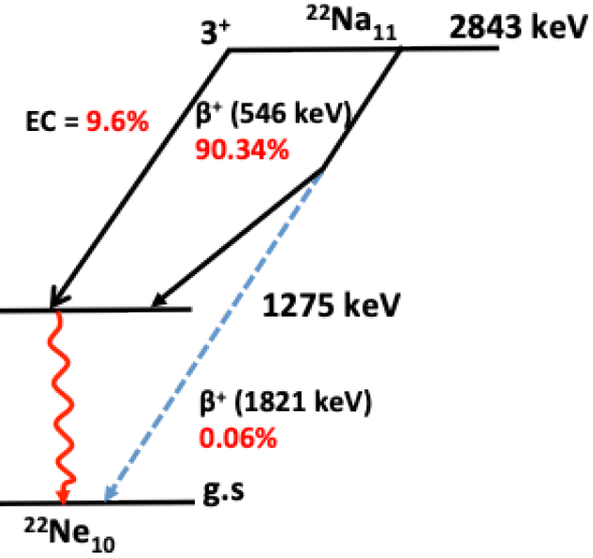
Scatter test = $time_{measured} - time_{calculated}$

Case 2 : (1275 keV)



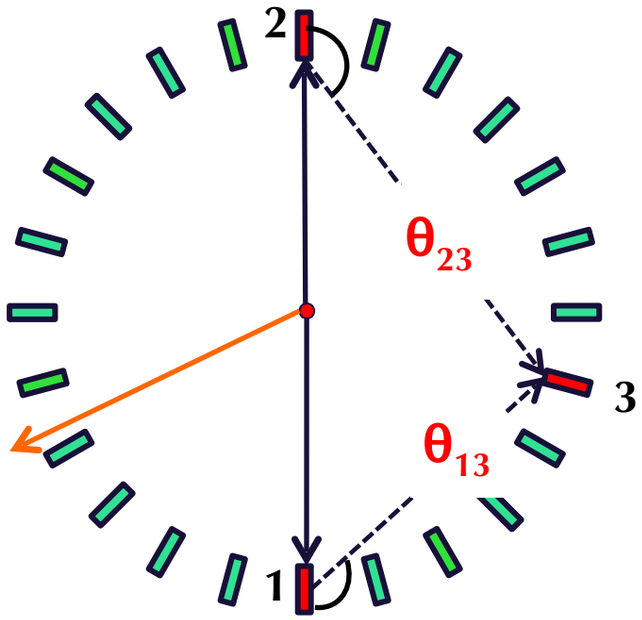
Time Over Threshold as measure of energy deposition

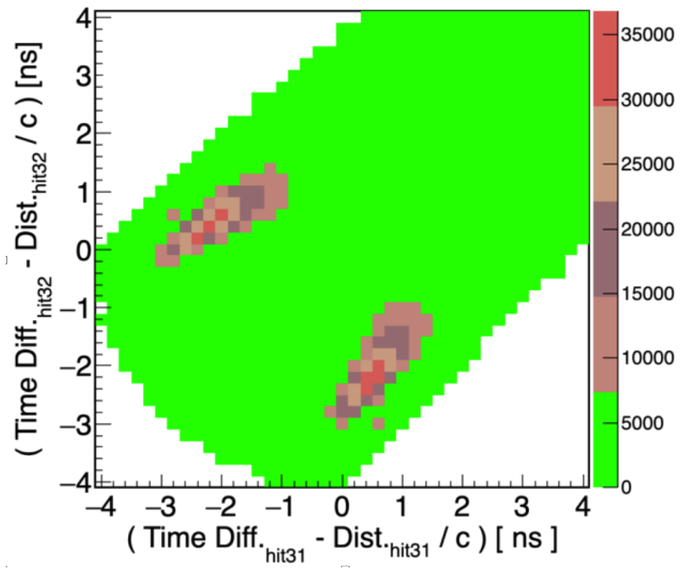




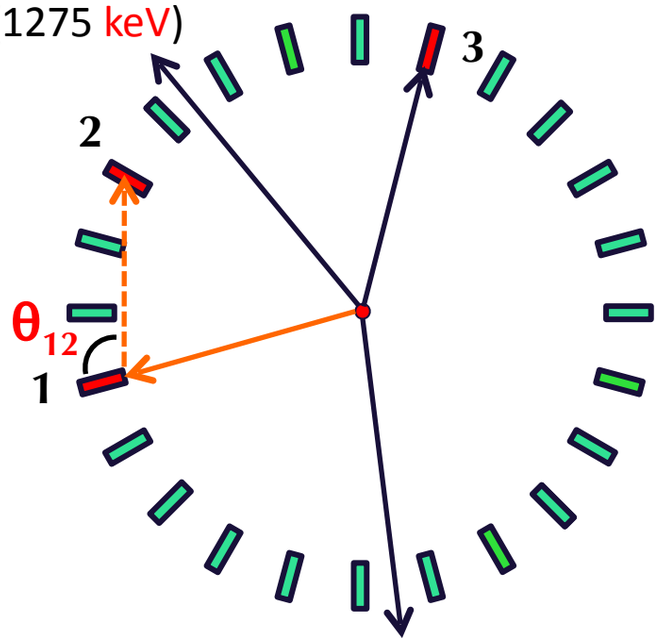
Time Over Threshold as measure of energy deposition

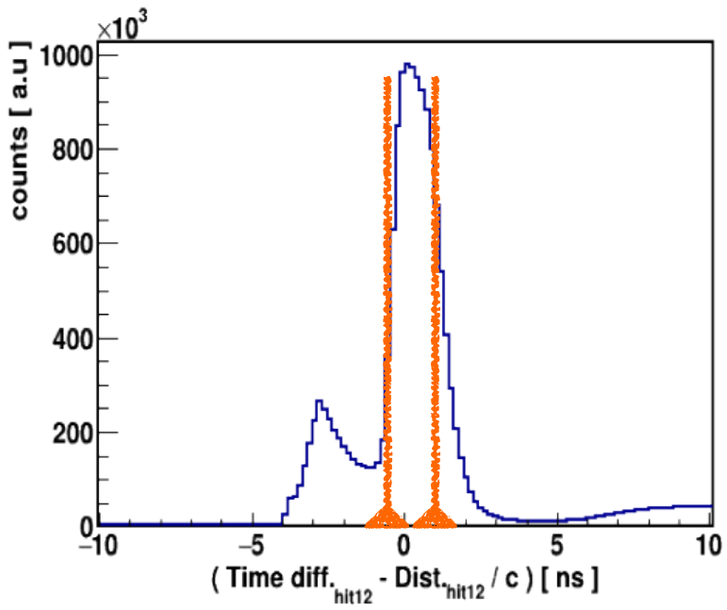
(511 keV)



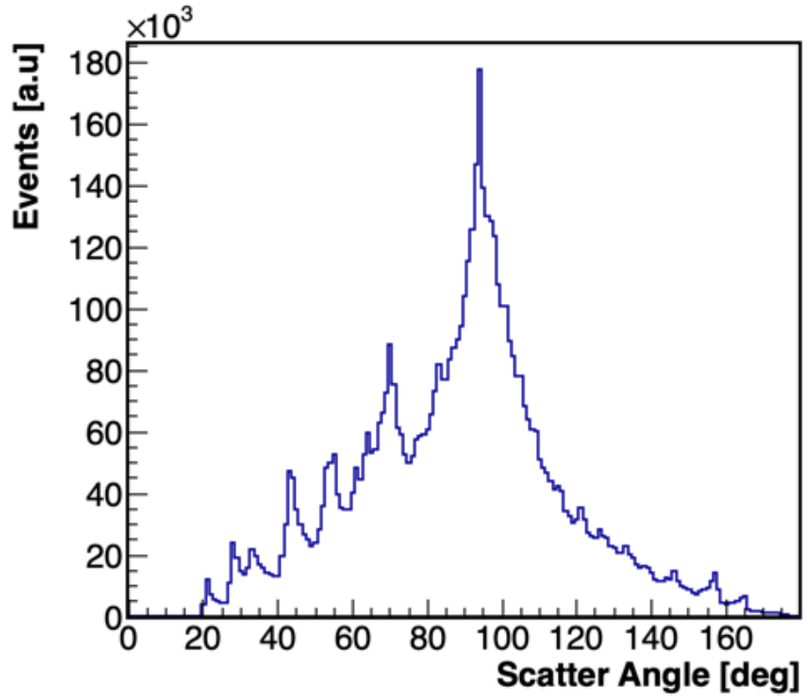


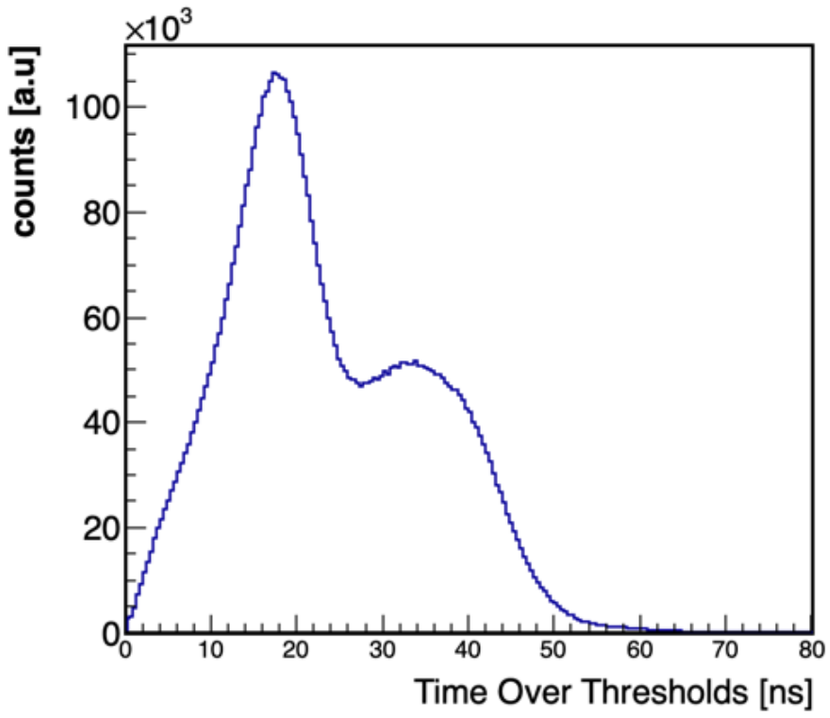
(1275 keV)





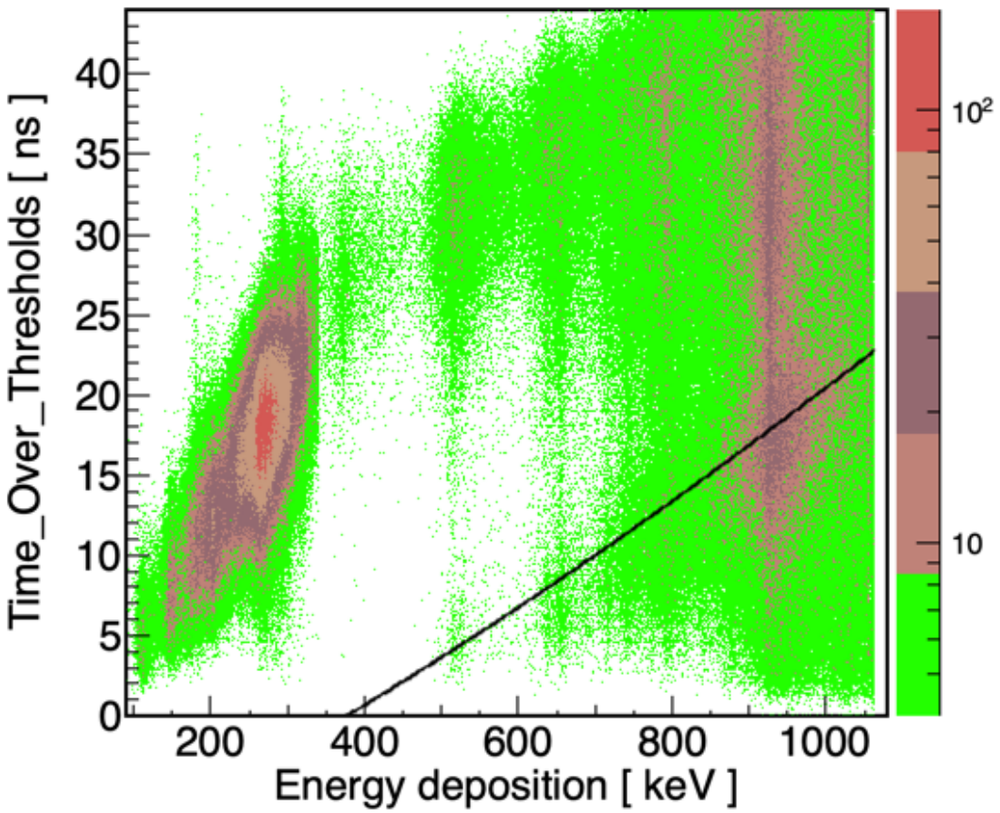
Results





Time Over Threshold as measure of energy deposition

TOT vs Edep

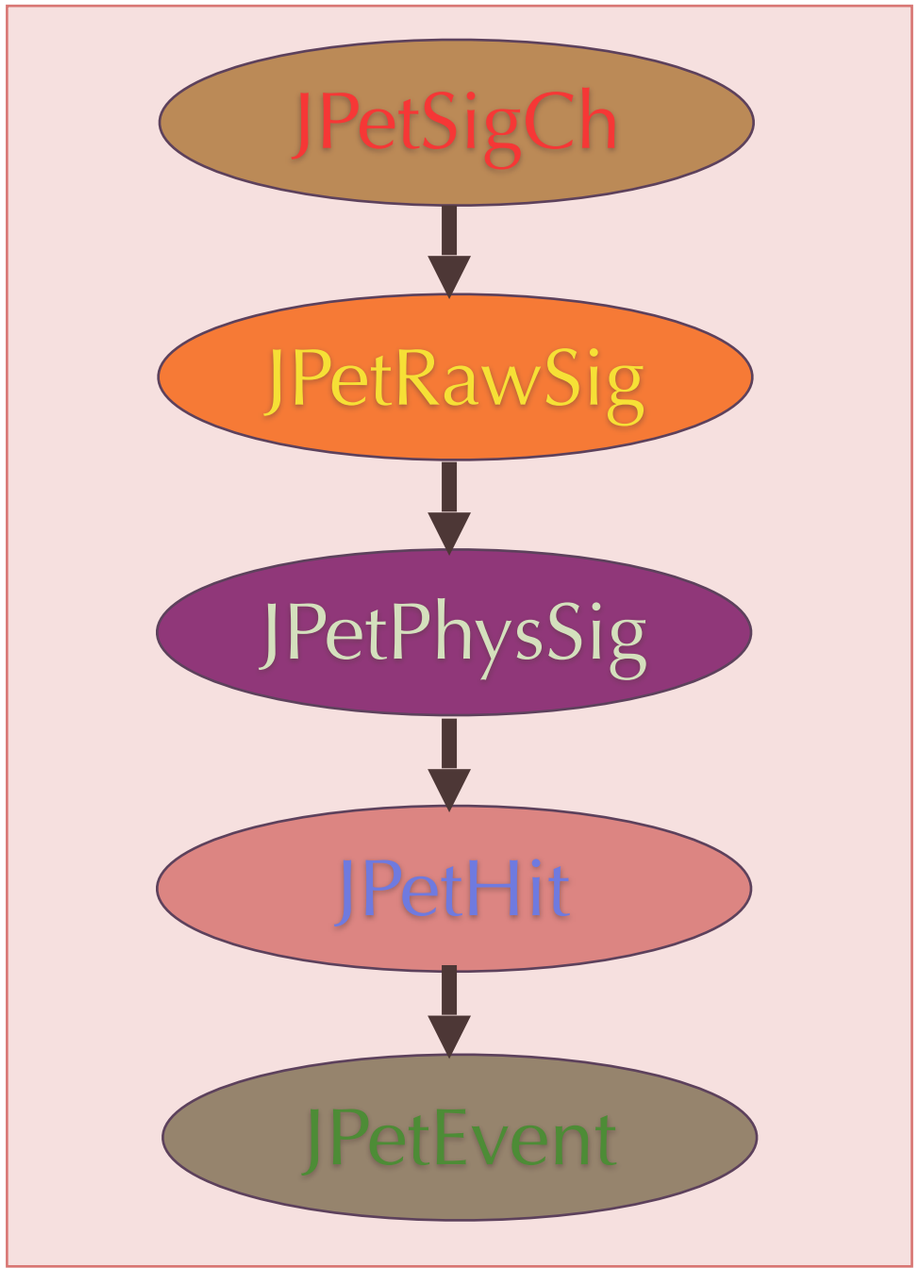


Preliminary

- ✓ 2-D spectrum of TOT versus energy deposition
- ✓ For the final relation the *profile histograms for the most populated energy bins* are selected and fitted.
- ✓ Mean value of TOT distribution as a function of the *center value of the energy interval* is plotted.
- ✓ The experimental data (black triangles) are nicely fit by the function of form:

$$TOT = A0 + A1 * \ln(Edep + A2) + A3 * (\ln(Edep + A2))^2$$

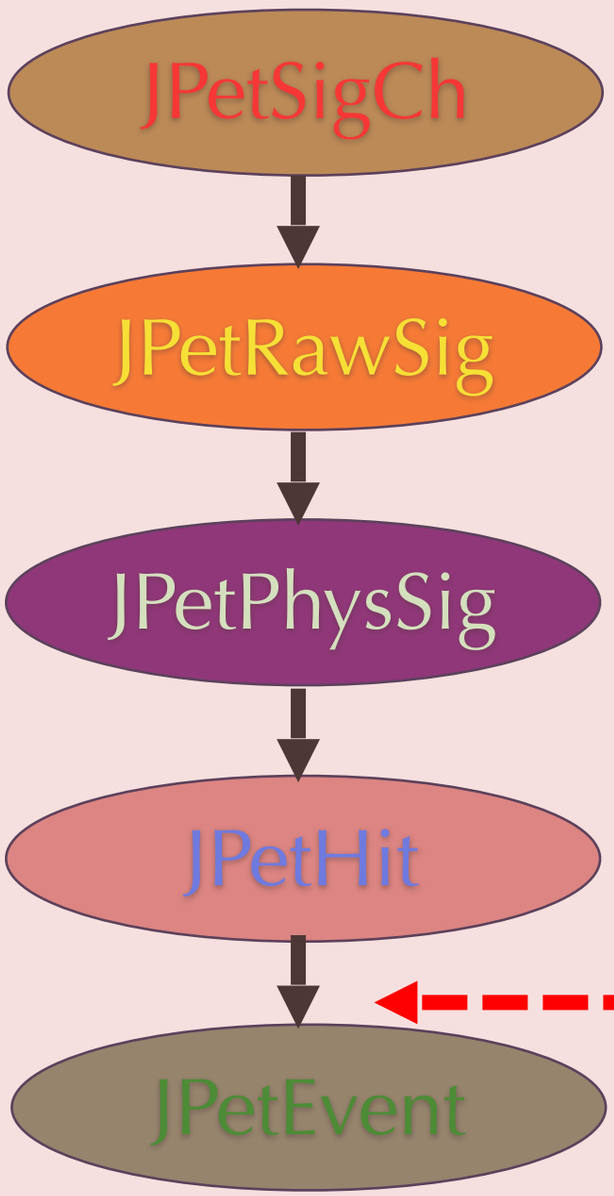
Data Analysis



JPetTimeWindow

J-PET Analysis Framework : Open-source platform

Data Analysis



JPetTimeWindow

MC simulation

Dedicated simulation package

Source :

Photons beam, **Ps decays**,..

Relative angles and energy distributions of primary photons

(e.g., decay of Ps into Multi-photons)

Interaction of Gamma quanta : (**Comp. Scatt**)
hit – position , hit time, Scattering angle
Multiple-scattering

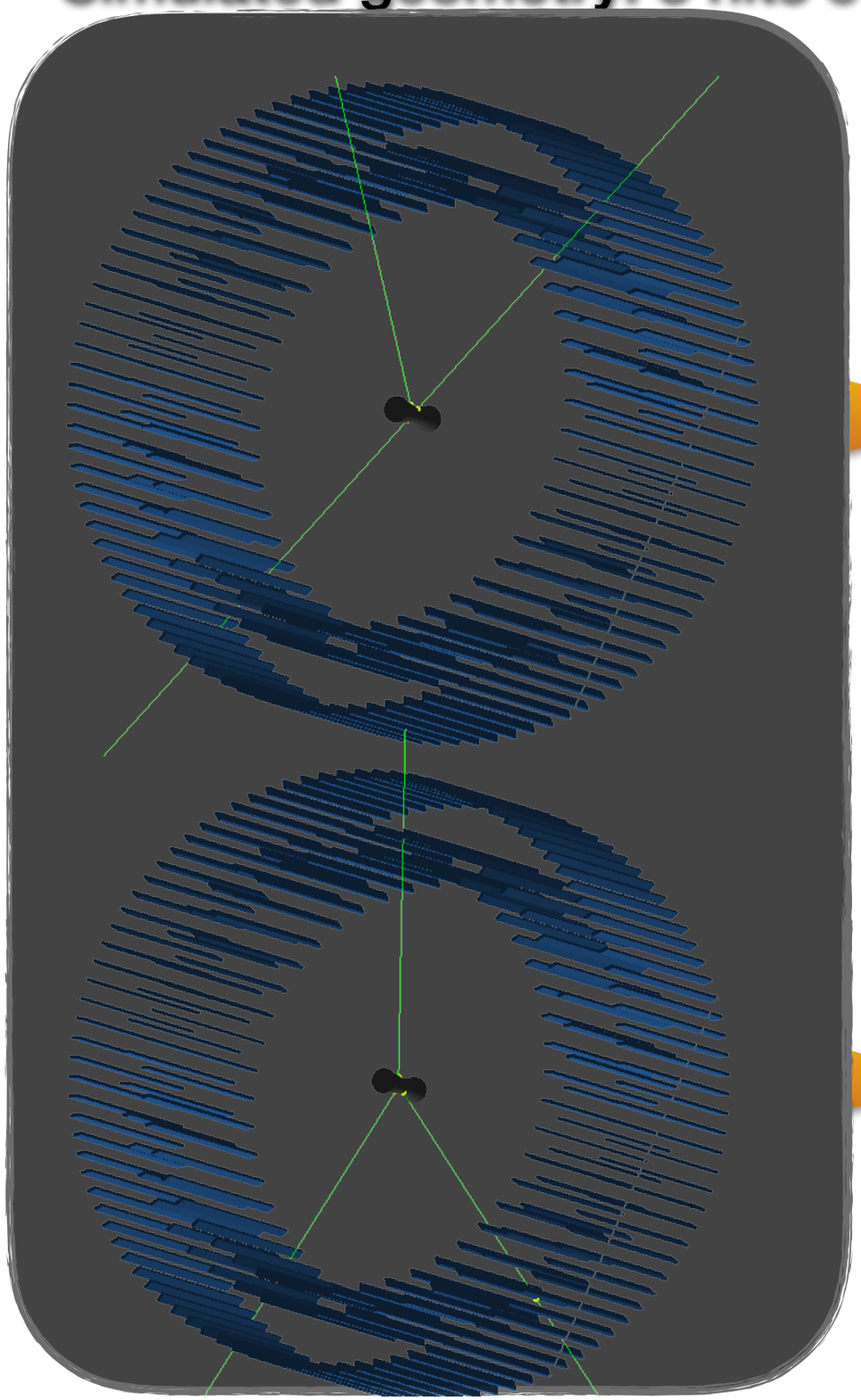
Geant4 –Parsar (empowered to introduce experimental resolution

Bonus

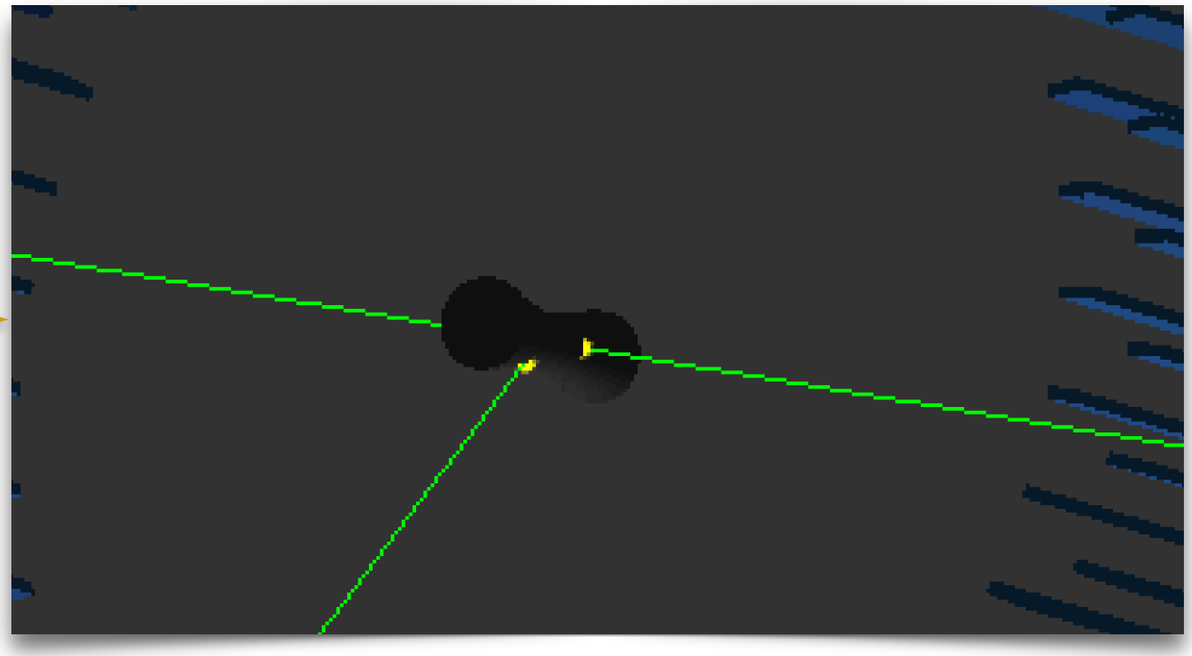
Adjusted to utilize the multiple-threading feature

MC simulation : JPET - MC toolkit

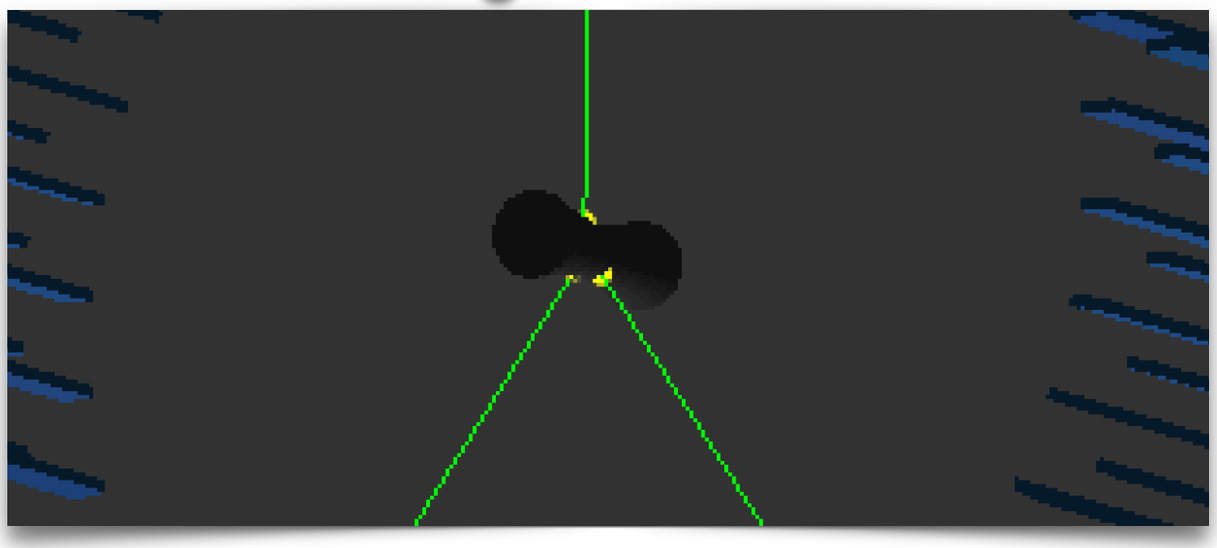
Simulated geometry: 3 hits event



(2 annihilation + 1 prompt)



Scattering within chamber



Positronium : a unique laboratory

- First time detected **positronium** in Gas : Martin Deutsch

  Nobel prize in 1956 for discovering **Ps**

- **Positronium** is like hydrogen atom without nuclei consist of electron and positron

Purely Leptonic object !!!

- Eigenstate for C,P, CP operators
- Undergoes self-annihilation into gamma quanta

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- Undergoes self-annihilation into gamma quanta

nγ (n=2,4,6,..)

S=0 ↓↑ - ↑↓ **Para**–positronium (**p - Ps**), **τ(vac)** = **0.125** ns, $^1S_0$

↑↑

(2n+1)γ (n=3,5,..)

S=1 ↑↑ + ↓↓ **ortho** – positronium (**o - Ps**), **τ(vac)** = **142**ns, $^3S_1$

↓↓

Effects due the weak interaction can lead to the violation at the order of 10^{-14}.

M. Sozzi, Discrete Symmetries and CP Violation, Oxford University Press (2008)

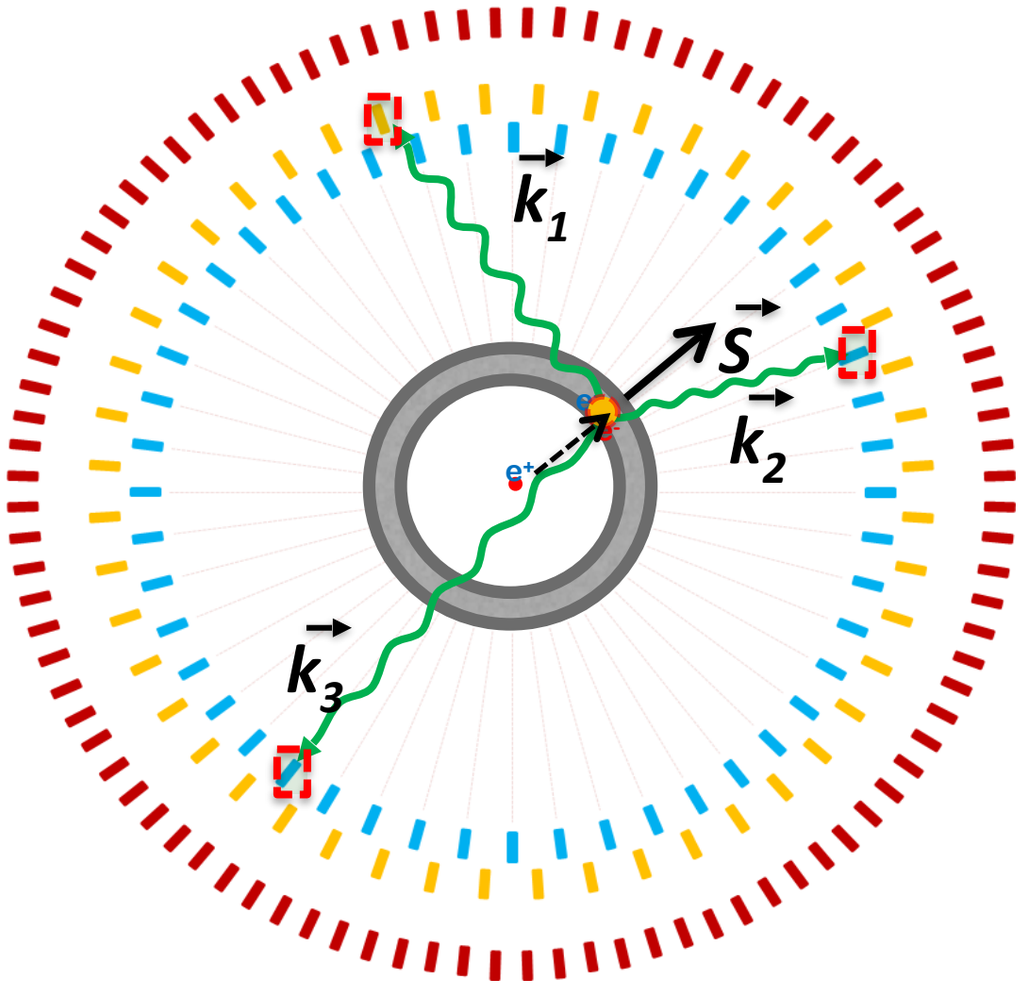
Odd - symmetry operators

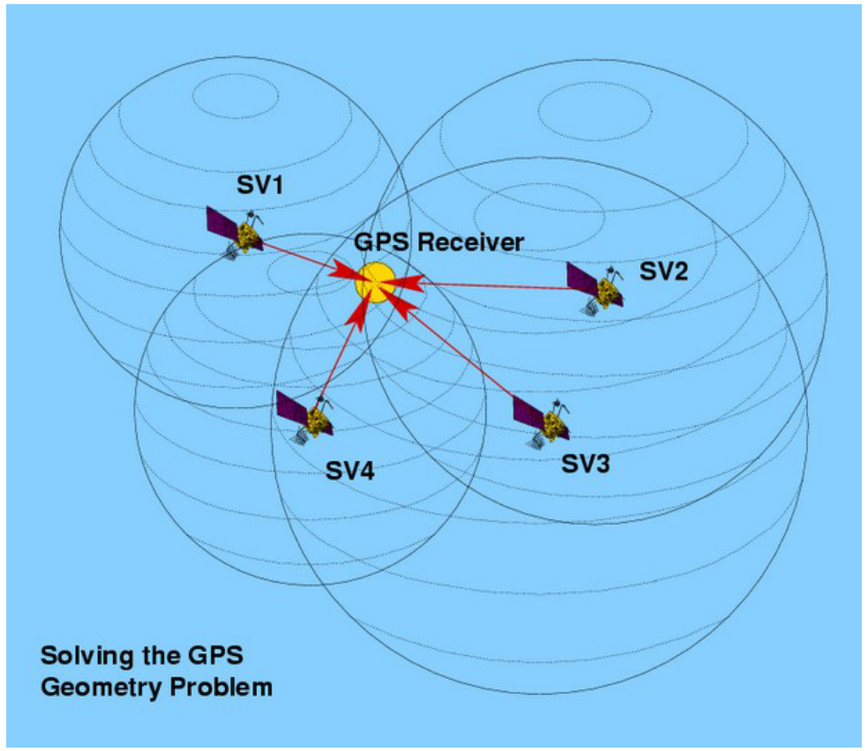
Operators	C	P	T	CP	CPT
$\vec{S} . \vec{k}_1$	+	−	+	−	−
$\vec{S} . (\vec{k}_1 \times \vec{k}_2)$	+	+	−	+	−
$(\vec{S} . \vec{k}_1)(\vec{S} . (\vec{k}_1 \times \vec{k}_2))$	+	−	−	−	+

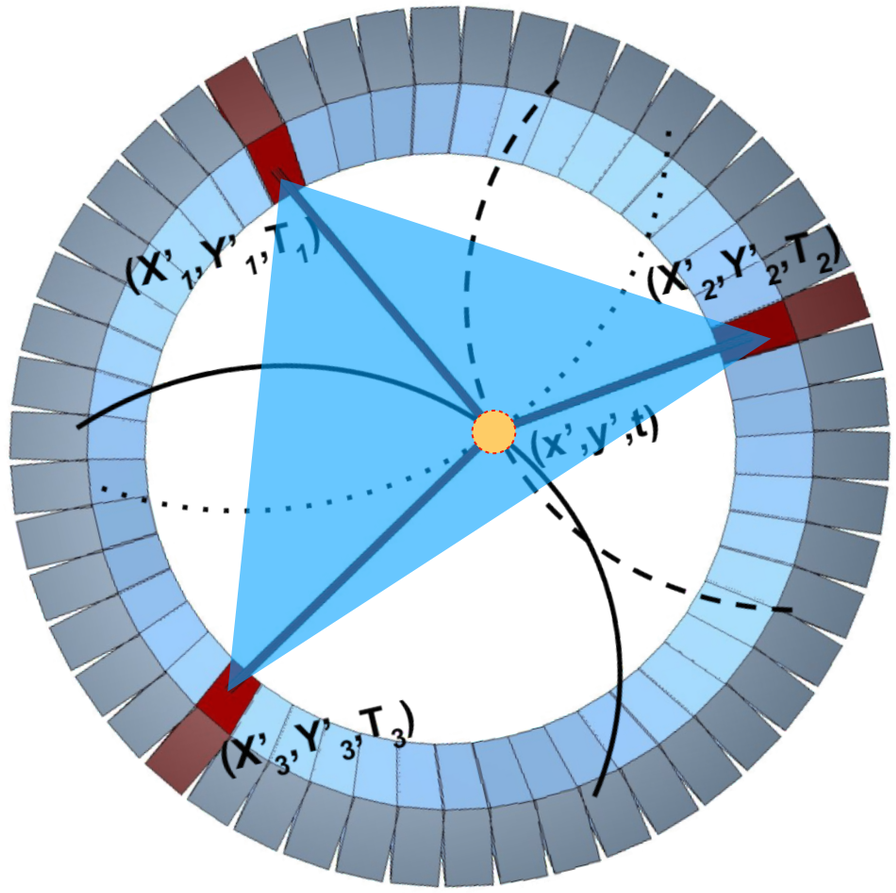
P. Moskal et al., Acta Phys. Pol. B 47, 509 (2016)

Ortho-Positronium spin

Trilateration methods*



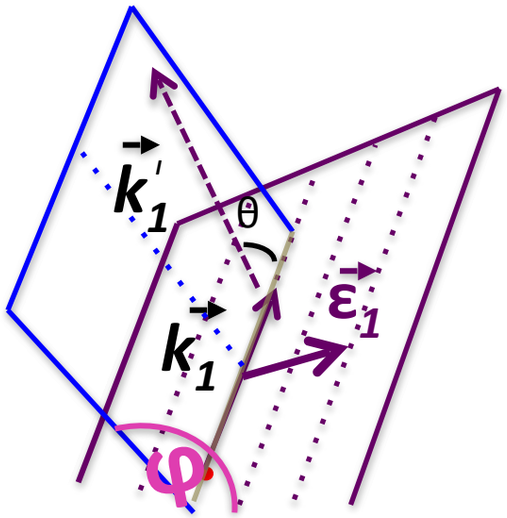




*P. M., PCT/EP2014/068374 (2013)
A. Gajos, E. Czerwiński, D. Kamińska, P. M., PCT/PL2015/050038 (2015)

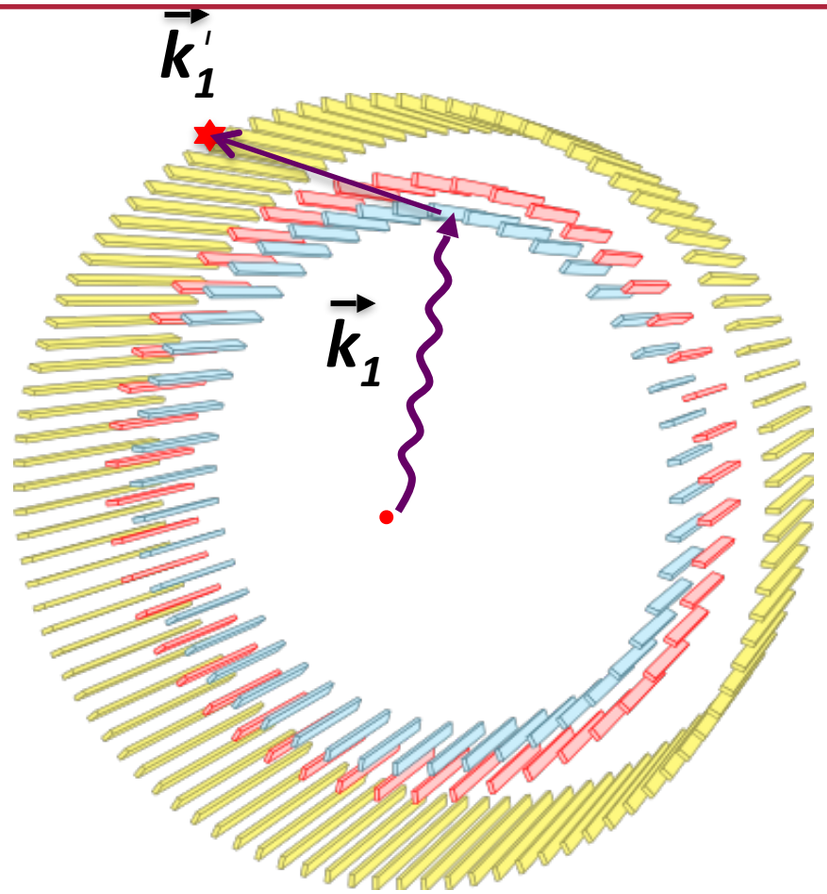
*A. Gajos et al., Nucl. Inst. and Meth. A819 (2016) 54

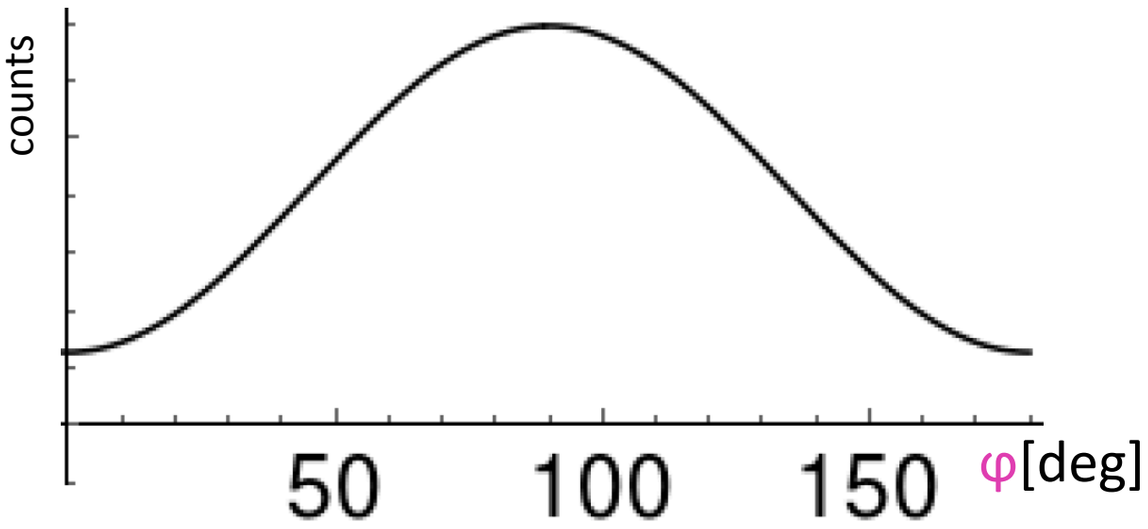
J-PET potentialities to measure photon's polarization



Photon's Polarization

$$\vec{\varepsilon}_1 = \vec{k}_1 \times \vec{k}_1'$$





P. Moskal et al.,
Acta. Phys. Polon. B 47 (2016) 509
Eur. Phys. J. C 78 (2018) 970

Odd - symmetry operators

Operators	C	P	T	CP	CPT
$\vec{S} \cdot \vec{k}_1$	+	−	+	−	−
$\vec{S} \cdot (\vec{k}_1 \times \vec{k}_2)$	+	+	−	+	−
$(\vec{S} \cdot \vec{k}_1)(\vec{S} \cdot (\vec{k}_1 \times \vec{k}_2))$	+	−	−	−	+

Studies of discrete symmetries using the photon's polarization

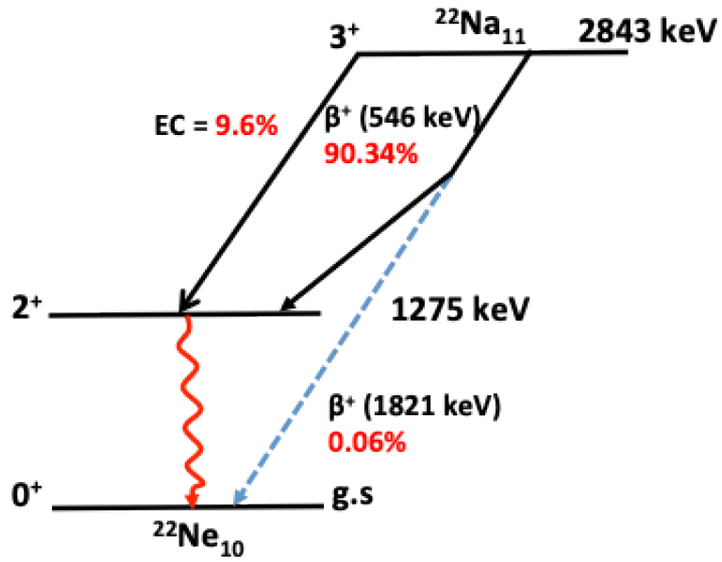
Unique feature of the J-PET

New operators available with J-PET With $\vec{\varepsilon}_i = \vec{k}_i \times \vec{k'}_i$

T-symmetry → Operator

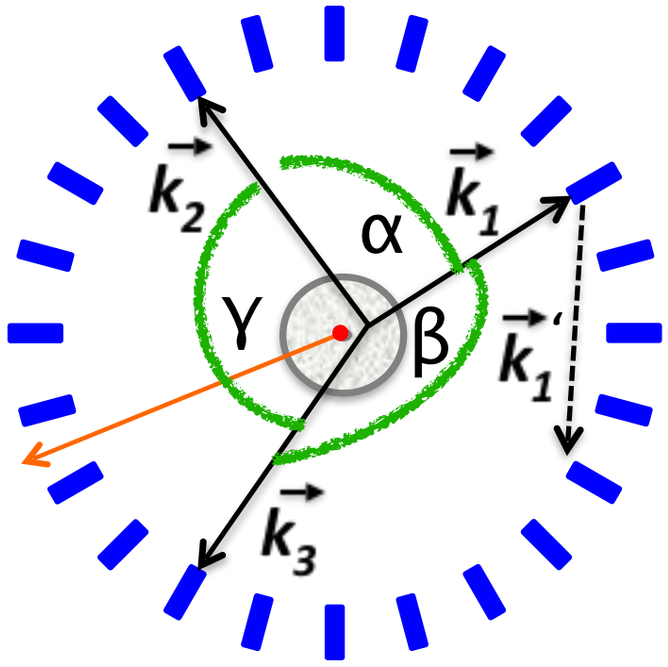
Operators	C	P	T	CP	CPT
$\vec{\varepsilon}_1 \cdot \vec{k}_2$	+	−	−	−	+
$\vec{S} \cdot \vec{\varepsilon}_1$	+	+	−	+	−
$\vec{S} \cdot (\vec{k}_2 \times \vec{\varepsilon}_1)$	+	−	+	−	−

Precision test in T-symmetry violation in Leptonic system

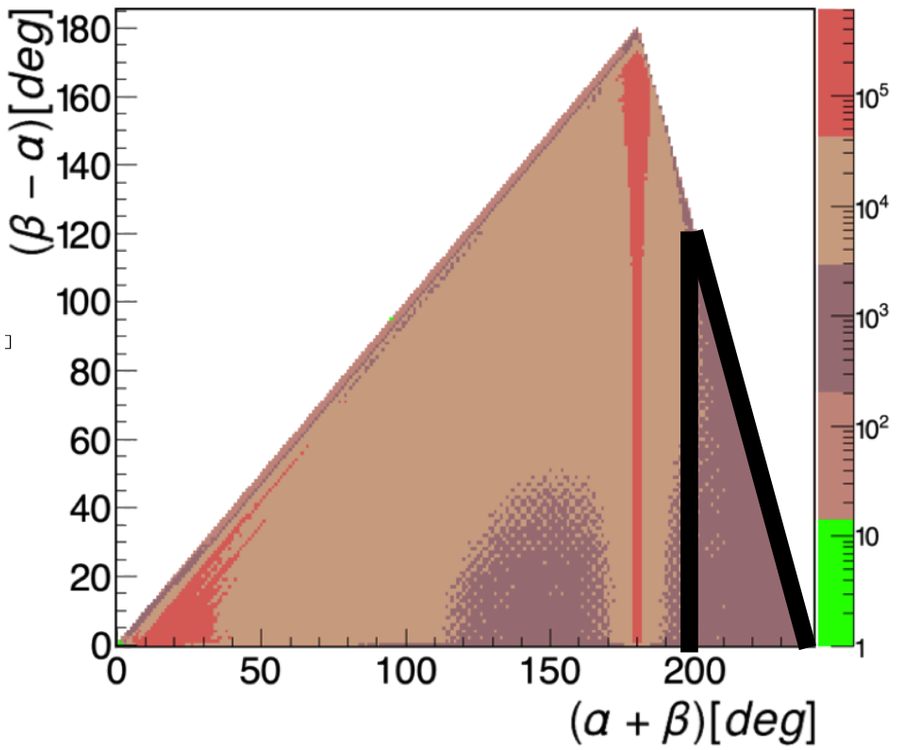


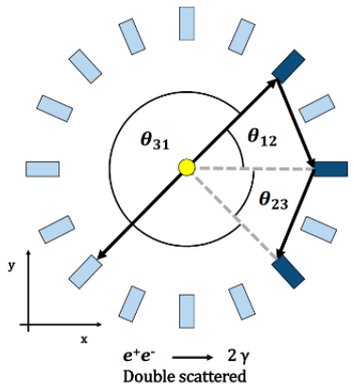
Schematic for the selection of signal

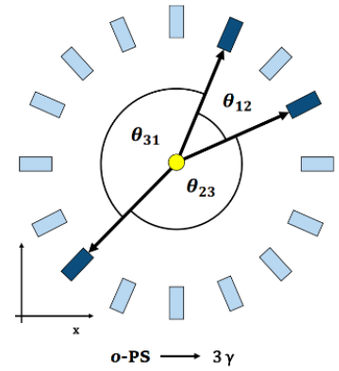
4-Hit events

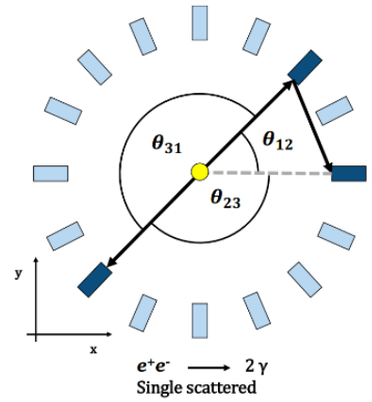


Angular correlations









Selection of o-Ps -> 3γ

E. Czerwiński et al., Acta Phys. Polo. B 48 (2017) 1961

Schematic for the selection of signal

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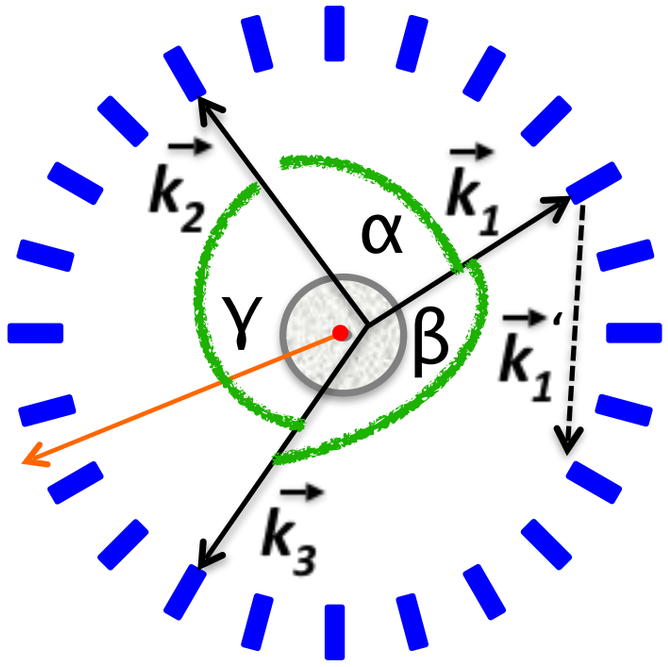
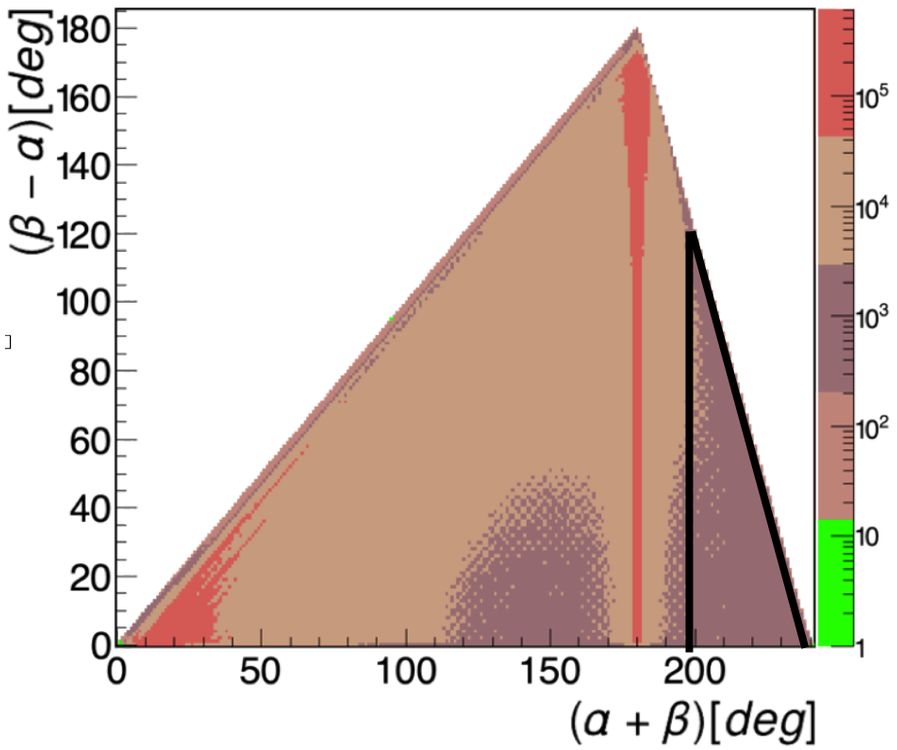
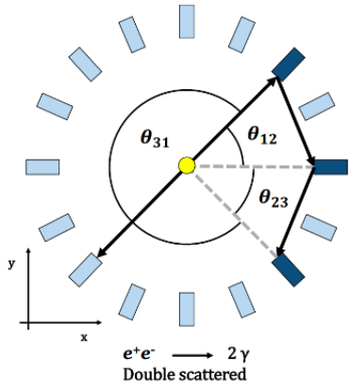
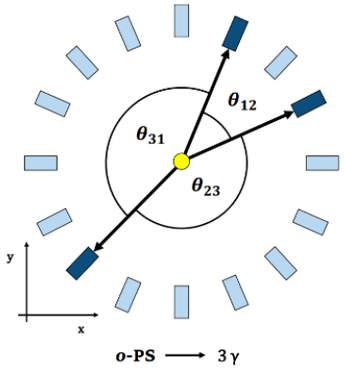
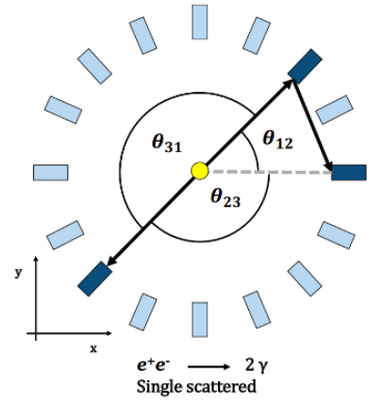


Angular correlations









Selection of o-Ps -> 3γ

E. Czerwiński et al., Acta Phys. Polo. B 48 (2017) 1961

Photon identification:

o-Ps $\rightarrow 3\gamma$ annihilation (E<511 keV) photon candidates

$^{22}Ne^*$ de-excitation (E=1.27 MeV) photon candidates

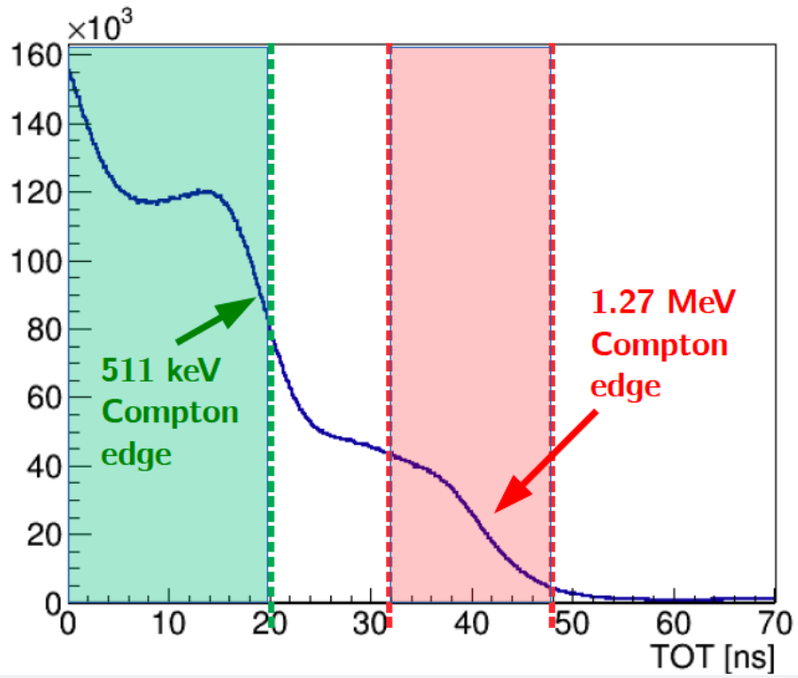
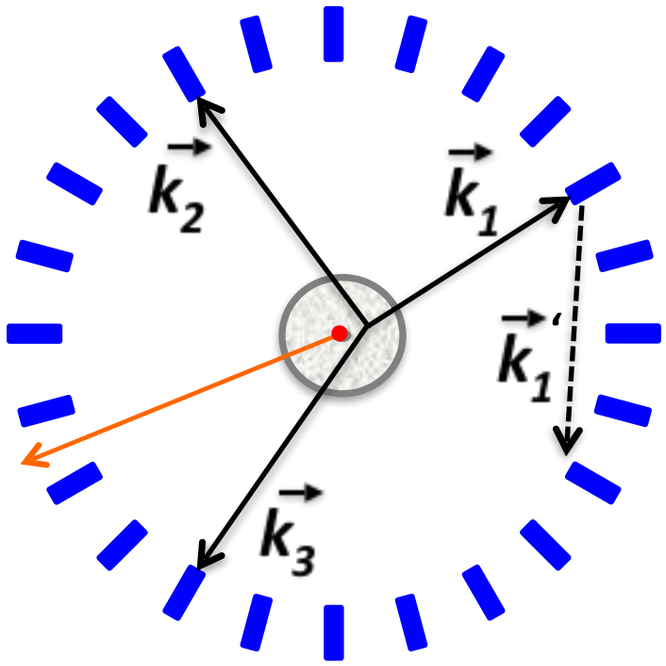


Figure is adopted by A. Gajos slides

Schematic for the selection of signal

4-Hit events

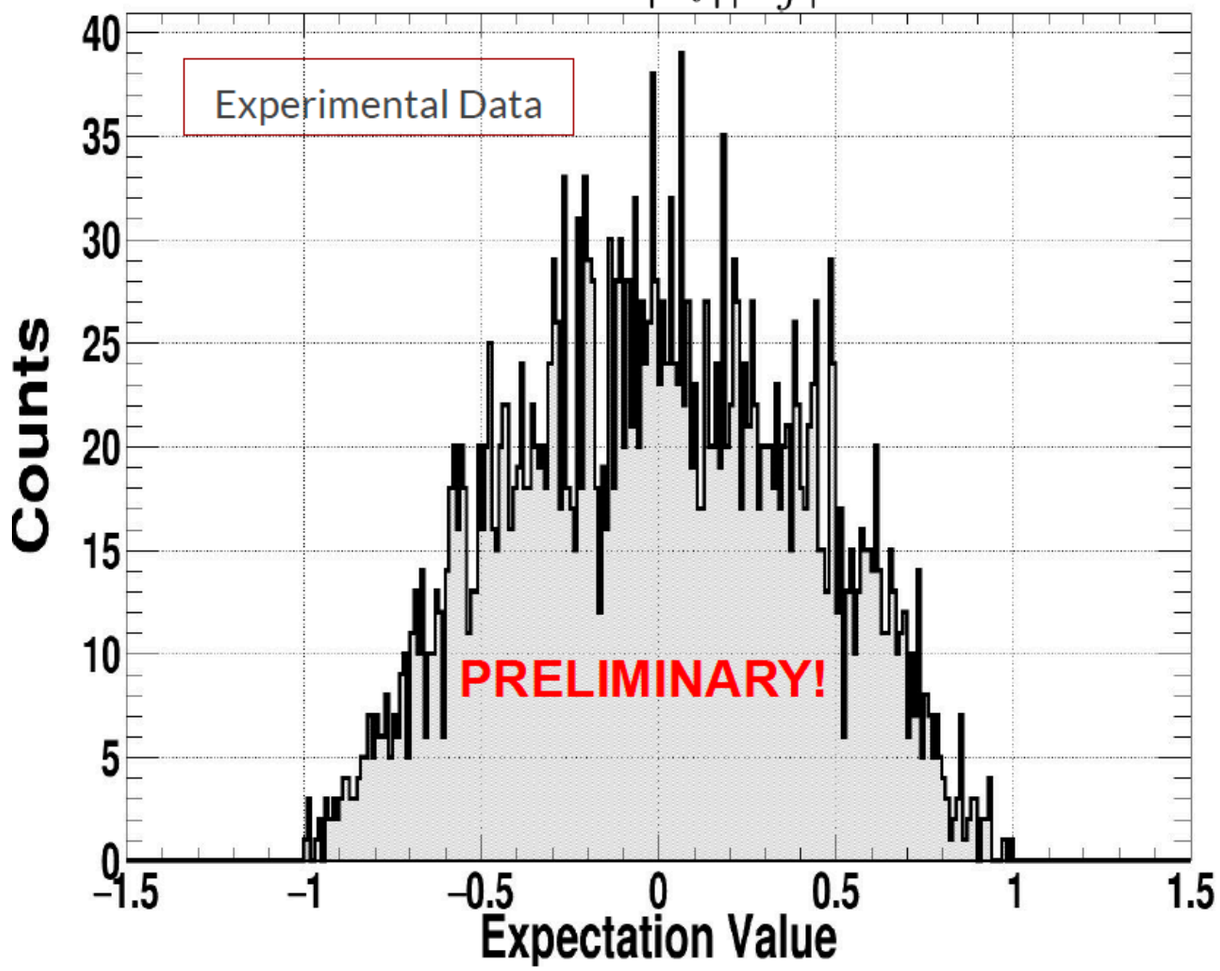


Selection of o-Ps -> 3γ

$$\vec{\varepsilon}_1 = \vec{k}_1 \times \vec{k}_1'$$

$$S = (time_{scatter} - time_{origin}) - Distance_{scatter\text{-}origin} / c$$

$$ExpectationValue = \frac{\vec{\epsilon_i} \cdot \vec{k_j}}{|\vec{\epsilon_i}||\vec{k_j}|}$$



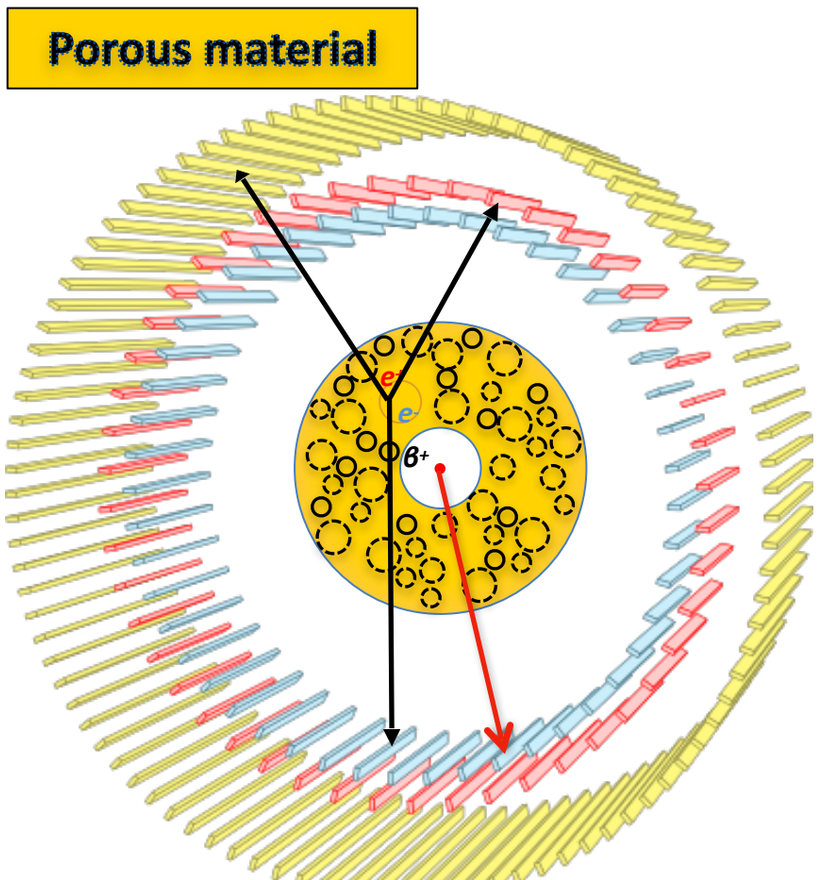
Expectation value = 3.2 x 10^{-4} +/- 2.2 x 10^{-3}

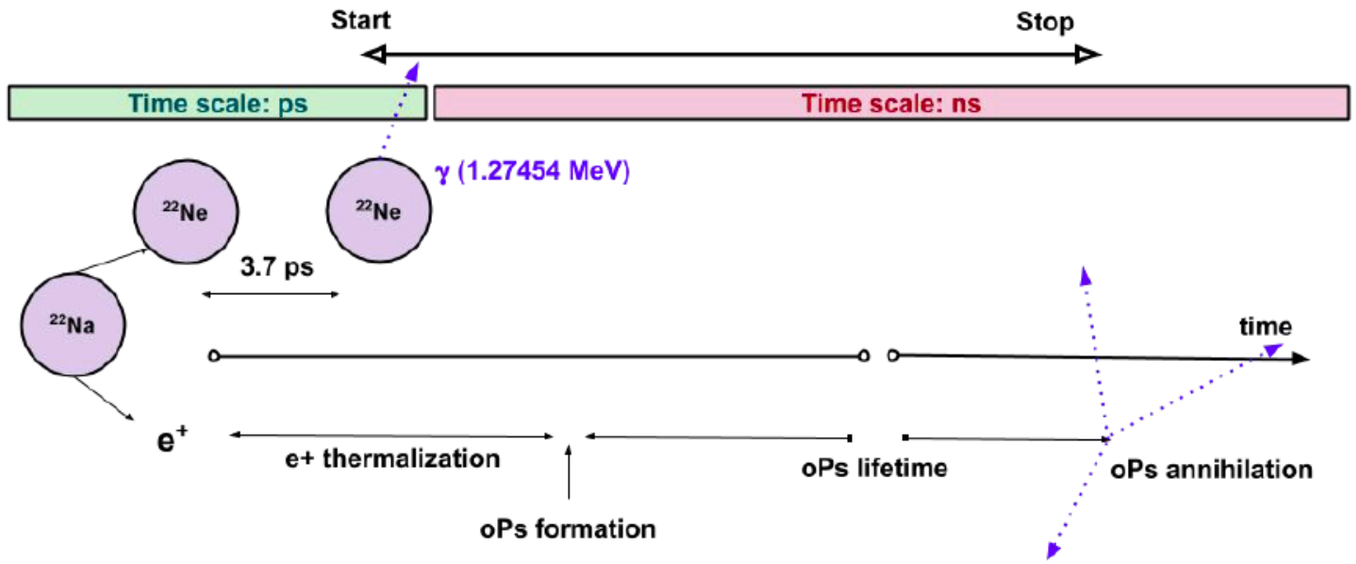
No T-Symmetry violation is observed with a precision of ~ 10^{-3}

Only 1 % of data used for this analysis

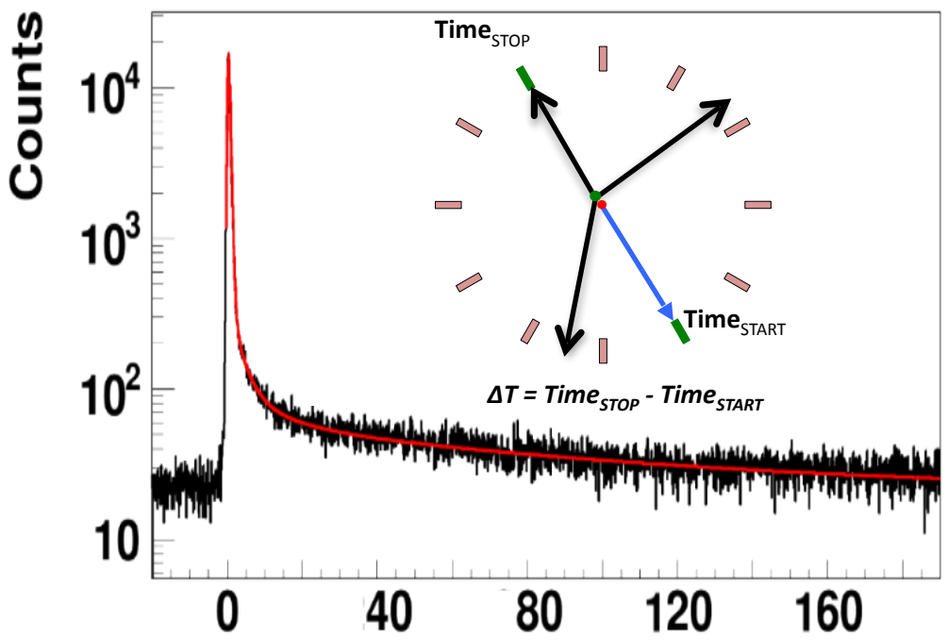
J. Raj analysis results

Positronium lifetime





Positronium life time spectra*

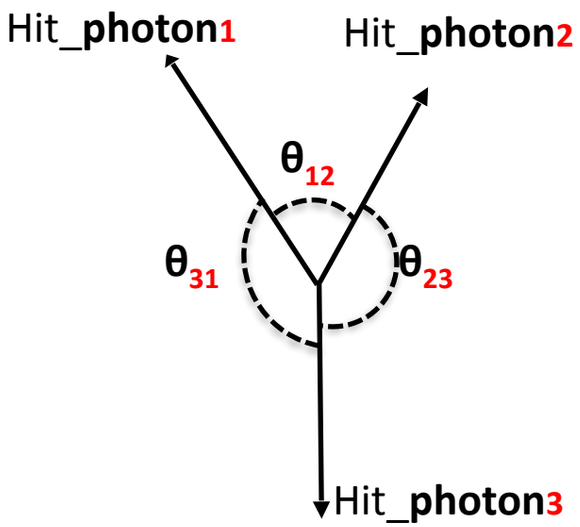


*K. Dulski et al., Hyperfine Interact 40 (2018) 239

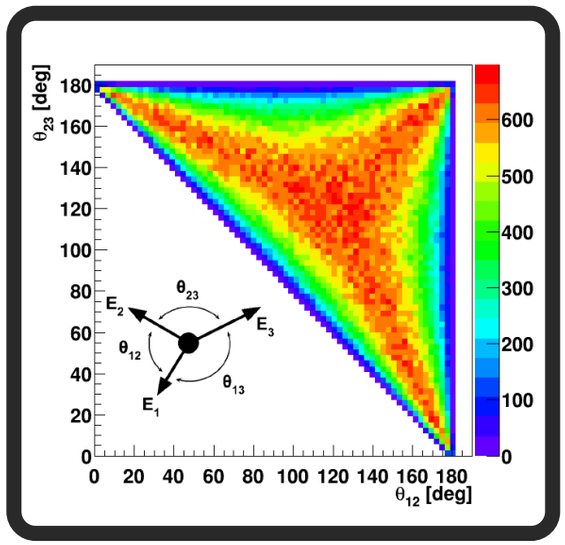
Charge conjugation symmetry based on angular correlations

Study of angular correlations among the photon originating from the decay of Positronium atom can provide an insight into the f*orbidden/rare decays* : e.g: p-Ps -> 3γ

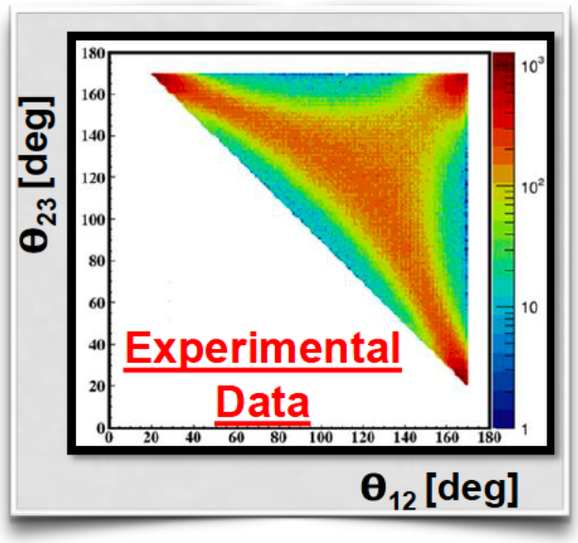
In o-Ps decay : angular correlation



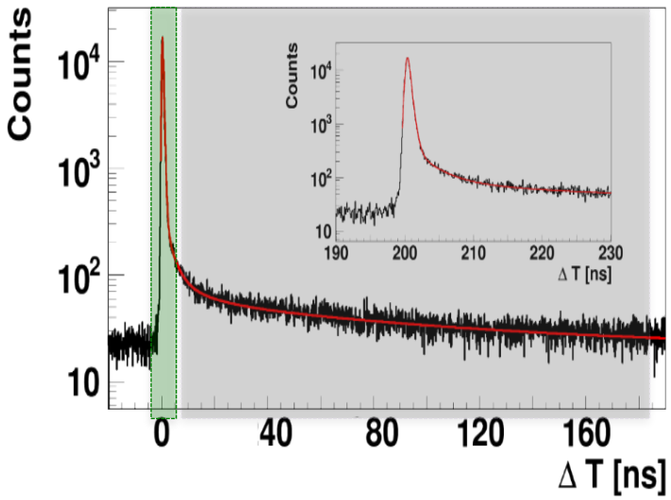
Generated : D. Kaminska et al.,
Eur. Phys. J C 76 (2016) 445



Preliminary



Study of angular correlations among the 3 photon originating from the decay of Positronium atom, distinguish based on the life time of positronium atom at various symmetrical configuratioon (p-ps-> 3γ decay mode is restricted by Bose-statistics)



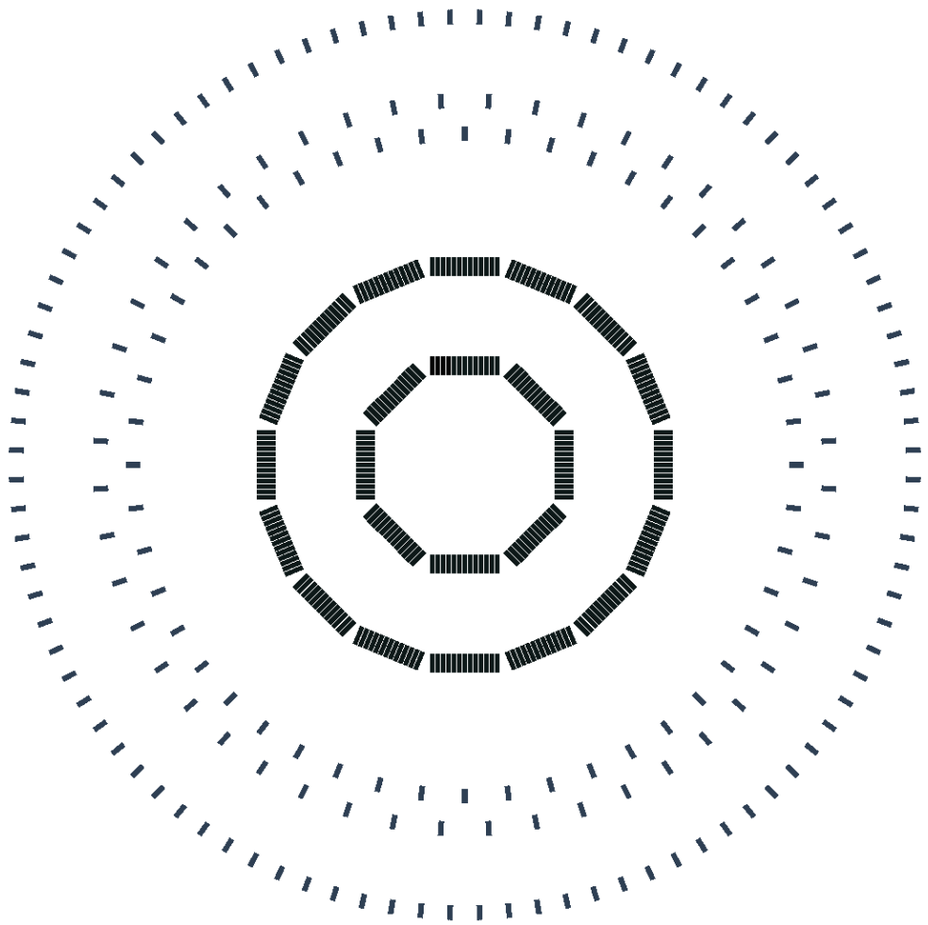
K. Dulski et al., Hyperfine Interact 40 (2018) 239

Poster : J. Chhokar [PE-2]

A feasibility study of positronium decays in view of Charge Symmetry using J-PET detector

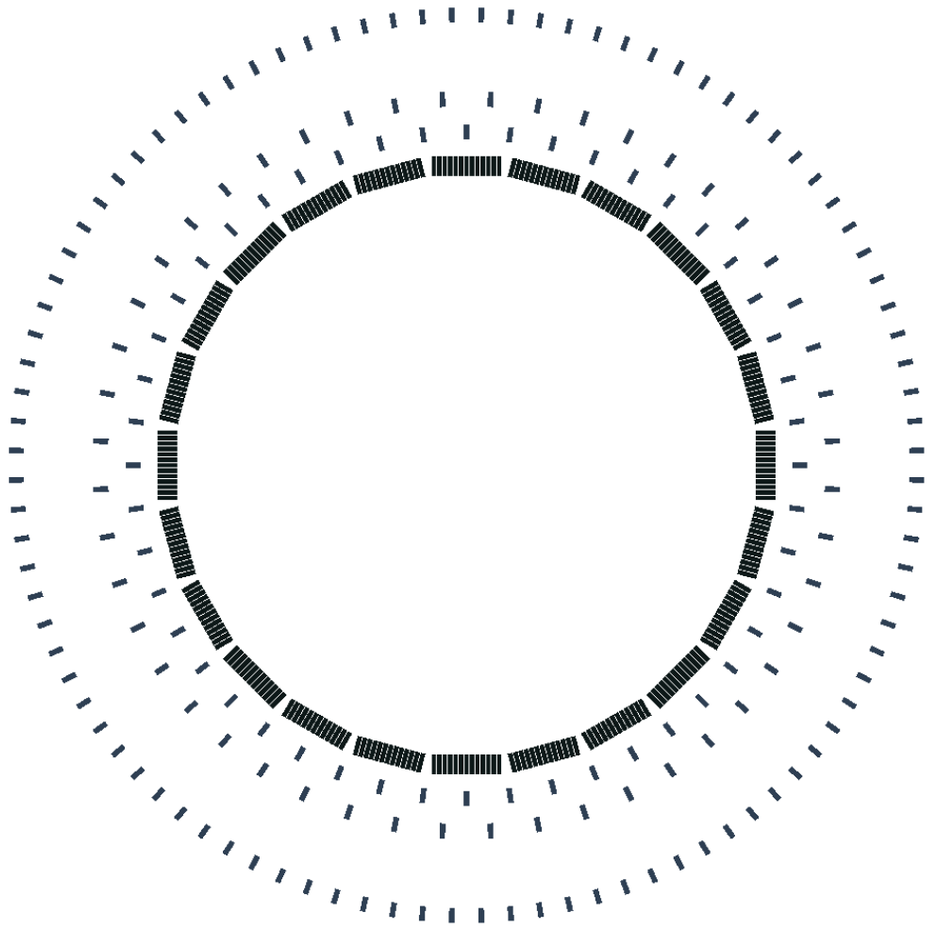
Advantages with Modular J-PET - Future Prospective

Stand – Alone



Multi-configurable

As inner layer of 3-Layer prototype



Several times better efficiency [*Advantage*]

Summary

- ☑ A Positron Emission Tomograph based on *plastic scintillators* **constructed and commissioned** .
- ☑ Discrete symmetries are very crucial in order to understand the inequality between matter and anti-matter.
- ☑ Such inequality should have contribution of symmetry violation not only in baryonic and mesonic sectors **but also from leptons**.
- ☑ The experimental data on fundamental symmetry tests in **leptonic sector is very scarce**.
- ☑ The J-PET detector is capable to study the **C, T, CP and CPT test in the decays of Ps atoms** with better precision.
- ☑ Possibility to measure polarization will add up new scope to study the additional odd symmetric operators and phenomena like **multi-particle entanglement**.

Thank you for your attention