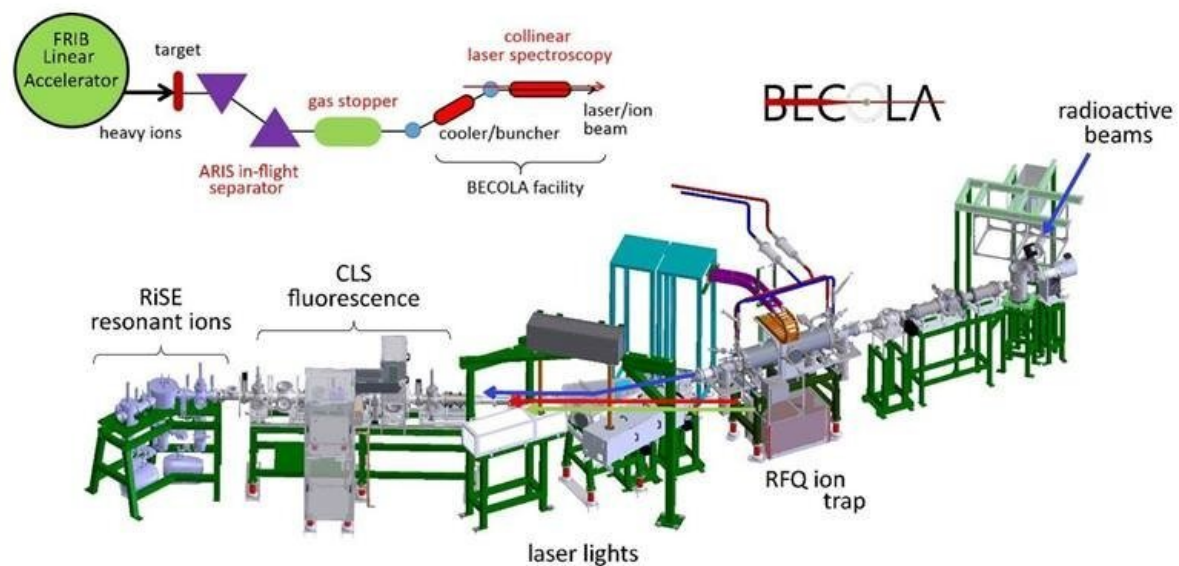


Nuclear charge distribution measurements may solve outstanding puzzle in particle physics

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The BEAm COoler and LAser spectroscopy (BECOLA) facility at the Facility for Rare Isotope Beams (FRIB) allows high-precision measurements of nuclear charge distributions. Credit: Kei Minamisono, FRIB.

What scientists call the "nuclear weak distribution" describes the distribution of "active" protons in a nucleus. These are protons that are

eligible to transition into neutrons through what scientists call the "weak interaction."

Researchers recently reviewed the existing standard procedure to determine this distribution. In the study, published in *Physical Review Letters*, they abandoned previous treatments using nuclear shell models. Instead, they related the weak distribution to the distribution of electric charges in a nucleus. Scientists can measure this distribution by scattering electrons off nuclear targets or by studying [energy levels](#) through atomic spectroscopy.

The new data-driven analysis found significant differences with the results of previous [model](#)-based determinations of the nuclear weak distribution. This result advances the search for new [physics](#) based on nuclear beta decay experiments. It does so by providing a partial explanation for a discrepancy between predictions from particle physics theory and experimental measurement of a fundamental quantity called "Vud." This term describes how quarks transition from one type to another inside a proton or neutron, thus changing the particles.

The extracted value of "Vud" from nuclear beta decays seems to be substantially smaller than what is required by the [Standard Model of Particle Physics](#), the commonly-acknowledged best theory for elementary particle physics. This observed anomaly stimulates vibrant discussions of possibilities of new physics discoveries. To study its origin, researchers at the Facility for Rare Isotope Beams (FRIB) at Michigan State University investigated the so-called "nuclear weak distribution."

They found that the current understanding of this distribution is based on rather simple models that assume non-interacting nucleons inside a nucleus. Furthermore, they showed that this distribution may be determined independently of models using measurements of nuclear

charge distributions, which can be done either through electron-nucleus scattering experiments or through atomic spectroscopy.

Upon analyzing existing data, the researchers found that the value of V_{ud} moved closer to the Standard Model prediction. Future measurements of nuclear charge distributions, for example at FRIB, may provide further insights towards the resolution of the V_{ud} anomaly.

More information: Chien-Yeah Seng, Model-Independent Determination of Nuclear Weak Form Factors and Implications for Standard Model Precision Tests, *Physical Review Letters* (2023). [DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.130.152501](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.130.152501)

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