QED corrections to the parity-nonconserving 6s-7s amplitude in $^{133}$Cs

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The complete gauge-invariant set of the one-loop QED corrections to the parity-nonconserving 6s-7s amplitude in $^{133}$Cs is evaluated to all orders in $\alpha Z$ using a local version of the Dirac-Hartree-Fock potential. The calculations are performed in both length and velocity gauges for the absorbed photon. The total binding QED correction is found to be -0.27(3)\%, which differs from previous evaluations of this effect. The weak charge of $^{133}$Cs, derived using two most accurate values of the vector transition polarizability $\beta$, is $Q_W = -72.57(46)$ for $\beta = 26.957(51)\alpha_0^3$ and $Q_W = -73.09(54)$ for $\beta = 27.15(11)\alpha_0^3$. The first value deviates by 1.1\% from the prediction of the Standard Model, while the second one is in perfect agreement with it.

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Investigations of parity nonconservation (PNC) effects in atomic systems play a prominent role in tests of the Standard Model (SM) and impose constraints on physics beyond it. The 6s-7s PNC amplitude in $^{133}$Cs remains one of the most attractive subject for such investigations. The measurement of this amplitude to a 0.3\% accuracy has stimulated a reanalysis of related theoretical contributions. First, it was found that the role of the Breit interaction had been underestimated in previous evaluations of this effect. Then, it was pointed out that the QED corrections may be comparable with the Breit corrections. The numerical evaluation of the vacuum-polarization (VP) correction led to a 0.4\% increase of the 6s-7s PNC amplitude in $^{133}$Cs, which resulted in a 2.2\% deviation of the weak charge of $^{133}$Cs from the SM prediction. This has triggered a great interest to calculations of the one-loop QED corrections to the PNC amplitude.

While the VP contribution can easily be evaluated to a high accuracy within the Uehling approximation, the calculation of the self-energy (SE) contribution is a much more demanding problem (here and below we imply that the SE term embraces all one-loop vertex diagrams as well). To zeroth order in $\alpha Z$, it was derived in Refs. The correction, whose relative value equals to $-\alpha/(2\pi)$, is commonly included in the definition of the nuclear weak charge. The $\alpha Z$-dependent part of the SE correction to the PNC matrix element between $s$ and $p$ states was evaluated in Refs. These calculations, which are exact to first order in $\alpha Z$ and partially include higher-order binding effects, yield the correction of -0.9(1)\% and -0.85\% of the nuclear weak charge. This restored the agreement with SM.

Despite of the close agreement of the results obtained in Refs., the status of the QED correction to PNC in $^{133}$Cs cannot be considered as resolved until a complete $\alpha Z$-dependence calculation of the SE correction to the 6s-7s transition amplitude is accomplished. The reasons for that are the following. First, in case of cesium ($Z = 55$) the parameter $\alpha Z \approx 0.4$ is not small and, therefore, the higher-order corrections can be significant. Second, because the calculations are performed for the PNC matrix element only, they do not include other SE diagrams which contribute to the 6s-7s transition amplitude. For instance, these calculations do not account for diagrams in which the virtual photon embraces both the weak interaction and the absorbed photon. Our calculations, however, show that the contributions of all diagrams are of the same order of magnitude (in both length and velocity gauges, see below), and the final result arises through a delicate cancellation of individual terms, none of which can be neglected. Third, strictly speaking, the PNC matrix element between the states of different energies is not gauge invariant. Despite the gauge-dependent part is suppressed by the small energy difference, estimates of the uncertainty in the definition of the PNC diagrams may fail due to unphysical origin of the gauge-dependent terms.

The first step towards a complete $\alpha Z$-dependence calculation was done in Ref. , where the SE correction to the 2s-2p transition in H-like ions was evaluated. This transition was chosen to deal with the simplified gauge-invariant amplitude. The results of that work agree with those of Refs.. However, as was stressed there, no claims can be made about the applicability of these results to the 6s-7s PNC transition in neutral cesium. In this Letter we calculate the whole gauge-invariant set of the one-loop QED corrections to the 6s-7s PNC transition amplitude in $^{133}$Cs and compare the obtained result with the previous treatments.

A systematic derivation of the QED corrections in a fully relativistic approach requires the use of perturbation theory starting with a one-electron approximation in an effective local potential $V(r)$. In neutral atoms, it is natural to assume that $V(r)$ includes not only the Coulomb field of the nucleus but also a part of the electron-electron interaction. The interaction of the electrons with the quantized electromagnetic field and the correlation effects are accounted for by perturbation theory. In this way we obtain quantum electrodynamics in the Furry picture.

To derive formal expressions for the transition amplitude we employ the method developed in Ref. and described in detail in Ref. Since the wave length of the absorbed photon is much larger than the atomic size, one can use the dipole approximation. Within this approximation, calcula-
tively, with the angular momentum projections

gauge are easily obtained by replacing

amplitude with the factor

corresponding to the photon absorbtion and by multiplying the

corrections to the transition amplitude described in detail in

charge distribution. The one-loop SE corrections are defined

in Ref. [21] with the replacement

E

δE

δE

δE

δE

δE

δE

δE

δE

Here a and b denote the 6s and 7s one-electron states, respectively, with the angular momentum projections 

\( m_a = m_b = 1/2 \), \( d_z = \varepsilon z \) is the \( z \) projection of the dipole moment operator \( (\varepsilon < 0) \), \( H_W = -(G_F/\sqrt{8})Q_WPNC(r)\gamma_5 \) is the nuclear spin-independent weak-interaction Hamiltonian \( [1] \), \( G_F \) is the Fermi constant, \( \gamma_5 \) is the Dirac matrix, and \( \rho_{\text{vac}} \) is the weak-charge distribution. The one-loop SE corrections are defined by diagrams presented in Fig. [1] The derivation of the formulas for these diagrams is very similar to that for the QED corrections to the transition amplitude described in detail in Ref. [21]. As a result, the SE correction is given by the sum of the following terms:

\[
\delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{\text{a}} = \sum_{n_1,n_2} \left[ \frac{\langle b|d_z|n_1\rangle\langle n_1|H_W|n_2\rangle\langle n_2|H_W|a\rangle}{(\varepsilon_b - \varepsilon_{n_1})(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_{n_2})} + \frac{\langle b|H_W|n_1\rangle\langle n_1|d_z|n_2\rangle\langle n_2|d_z|a\rangle}{(\varepsilon_b - \varepsilon_{n_1})} \right],
\]

(2)

\[
\delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{\text{b}} = \sum_{n_1,n_2} \left[ \frac{\langle b|H_W|n_1\rangle\langle n_1|d_z|n_2\rangle\langle n_2|H_W|n_2\rangle\langle n_2|d_z|a\rangle}{(\varepsilon_b - \varepsilon_{n_1})(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_{n_2})} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_n \left[ \frac{\langle b|\Sigma(\varepsilon_b)|b\rangle\langle b|d_z|n_1\rangle\langle n_1|H_W|a\rangle}{(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_{n_1})} \right],
\]

(3)

\[
\delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{\text{c}} = \sum_{n_1,n_2} \left[ \frac{\langle b|\Sigma(\varepsilon_b)|n_1\rangle\langle n_1|H_W|n_2\rangle\langle n_2|d_z|a\rangle}{(\varepsilon_b - \varepsilon_{n_1})(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_{n_2})} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_n \left[ \frac{\langle b|\Sigma(\varepsilon_b)|b\rangle\langle b|H_W|n_1\rangle\langle n_1|d_z|a\rangle}{(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_{n_1})} \right] - \sum_n \left[ \frac{\langle b|\Sigma(\varepsilon_b)|b\rangle\langle b|H_W|n_1\rangle\langle n_1|d_z|a\rangle}{(\varepsilon_b - \varepsilon_{n_1})^2} \right],
\]

(4)

\[
\delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{\text{d}} = \sum_{n_1,n_2} \left[ \frac{\langle b|d_z|n_1\rangle\langle n_1|H_W|n_2\rangle\langle n_2|\Sigma(\varepsilon_a)|a\rangle}{(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_{n_1})(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_{n_2})} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_n \left[ \frac{\langle b|d_z|n_1\rangle\langle n_1|H_W|n_2\rangle\langle n_2|d_z|a\rangle}{(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_{n_1})} \right] - \sum_n \left[ \frac{\langle b|d_z|n_1\rangle\langle n_1|H_W|n_2\rangle\langle n_2|\Sigma(\varepsilon_a)|a\rangle}{(\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_{n_1})^2} \right],
\]

(5)

Here the SE operator is defined by

\[
\langle c|\Sigma(E)|d \rangle \equiv \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega \sum_{E - \omega = u\varepsilon_n} \frac{\langle cn|I(\omega)|nd \rangle}{E - \omega - u\varepsilon_n},
\]

(14)

\( I(\omega) \equiv e^{2\alpha^\mu\alpha^\nu}D_{\mu\nu}(\omega), \alpha^\mu \equiv \gamma^0\sigma^\mu = (1, \alpha), D_{\mu\nu}(\omega) \)

is the photon propagator defined as in Ref. [21], \( \Sigma'(E) = d\Sigma(E)/dE \), and \( u = 1 - i0 \) ensures the correct position of poles of the electron propagators with respect to the integration contour. Taking into account the corresponding diagrams with the mass counterterm results in the replacement
Under consideration, one needs to use a local potential to capture the weak interaction attached to the electron line or the weak interaction attached to the electron line, to get reliable results for the transition amplitude. To cancel the ultraviolet divergences, we expand the corresponding DHF value, -0.742 \( \text{[7]} \), and with the value \( \gamma \Delta m \) and contributions (8)-(11) into zero- and many-potential terms. The ultraviolet divergencies are present only in the zero- and many-potential terms and contributions (8)-(11) into zero- and many-potential terms. The infrared divergencies, the terms corresponding to \( n = a \) in \( \Sigma'(\varepsilon_a) \) and \( n = b \) in \( \Sigma'(\varepsilon_a) \) are subtracted from contributions (8)-(11) and added to contributions (12)-(13). The total SE correction \( \delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{\text{tot}} \) contains also the free term, \(-\alpha/(2\pi)E_{\text{PNC}}\), mentioned above. Since this term is usually included into the weak charge \( Q_W \), one has to consider the binding SE correction defined as \( \delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{\text{bind}} = \delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{\text{tot}} - \alpha/(2\pi)E_{\text{PNC}} \). According to Table 2, the binding SE correction amounts to -0.67%. To estimate the uncertainty of this value due to correlation effects, we have also performed the calculations with \( V(r) \) constructed employing the DHF wave function of the 7s state. While this leads to a 2% decrease of the transition amplitude, the relative shift of the SE correction is five times smaller. Since the correlation effects contribute to the transition amplitude on the 20% level, we assume a 4% uncertainty for the total SE correction. Therefore, our value for the binding SE correction is -0.67(3)%. This value differs from the previous evaluations of the SE effect, -0.91(1%) \( \text{[18]} \) and -0.85(1) \( \text{[17]} \).

We have also calculated the VP correction. Our value for the Uehling part amounts to 0.410%, which agrees well with the previous calculations of this effect. We have found that including the screening into the Uehling potential does not affect this value. As to the Wichmann-Kroll (WK) correction, our calculation employing approximate formulas for the WK potential from Ref. \( \text{[27]} \) yields -0.004% (cf. \( \text{[3]} \)). This leads to the 0.406% result for the total VP correction. Therefore, the total binding QED correction amounts to -0.27(3)%.

To get the total \( 6s-7s \) PNC transition amplitude in \( ^{133}\text{Cs} \), we combine the value that includes the correlation effects \( \text{[7, 9, 10, 11]} \), -0.908(1)\( \pm \)0.5%, with the -0.61% Breit correction \( \text{[9]} \), the -0.27(3)% binding QED correction, the -0.19(6)% neutron skin correction \( \text{[28]} \), the -0.08% correction due to the renormalization of \( Q_W \) from the atomic momentum transfer \( q \sim 30 \text{ MeV} \) down to \( q = 0 \) \( \text{[17]} \), and the 0.04% contribution from the electron-electron weak interaction \( \text{[17]} \). Using the experimental value for the \( E_{\text{PNC}}/\beta \) \( \text{[4]} \), where \( \beta \) is the vector transition polarizability, we obtain for the weak charge of \( ^{133}\text{Cs} \):

\[
Q_W = -72.57(29)_{\text{exp}}(36)_{\text{th}}
\]

for \( \beta = 26.957(51)\alpha_0^3 \) \( \text{[5, 7]} \) and

\[
Q_W = -73.09(39)_{\text{exp}}(37)_{\text{th}}
\]

for \( \beta = 27.15(11)\alpha_0^3 \) \( \text{[5, 22, 30]} \). We conclude that the first value deviates from the SM prediction of -73.09(3) \( \text{[51]} \) by 1.1\( \sigma \), while the second one is in perfect agreement with it.

In summary, we have calculated the QED correction to the \( 6s-7s \) PNC transition amplitude in \( ^{133}\text{Cs} \) and derived the weak charge using two most accurate values of the vector transition polarizability. Further improvement of atomic tests of the Standard Model can be achieved, from theoretical side, by more accurate calculations of the electron-correlation effects.

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**TABLE I: The binding energies of low-lying states in Cs, in a.u.**

| State       | Loc. pot. | DHF   | Exp.   |
|-------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| 6s\( \frac{1}{2} \) | -0.13079  | -0.12824 | -0.14310 |
| 6p\( \frac{1}{2} \) | -0.08696  | -0.08582 | -0.09217 |
| 7s\( \frac{1}{2} \) | -0.05621  | -0.05537 | -0.05865 |
| 7p\( \frac{1}{2} \) | -0.04251  | -0.04209 | -0.04393 |
TABLE II: The SE corrections to the $6s - 7s$ PNC amplitude in $^{133}$Cs, in %. The results are presented in both the length (L) and the velocity (V) gauge.

| Contr. L-gauge | L-gauge | V-gauge | Contr. L-gauge | V-gauge |
|----------------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|
| $\delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{a}$ | -0.09   | -0.11   | $\delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{b}$ | -0.04   | -0.40   |
| $\delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{b}$ | 1.31    | 1.11    | $\delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{c}$ | -4.61   | -3.97   |
| $\delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{d}$ | 0.34    | 0.40    | $\delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{e}$ | 1.49    | 1.73    |
| $\delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{e}$ | -0.38   | -0.32   | $\delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{f}$ | -0.79   | -1.03   |
| $\delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{f}$ | -1.29   | -1.53   | $\delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{g}$ | 2.05    | 1.41    |
| $\delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{g}$ | 3.89    | 3.25    | $\delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{h}$ | 0.00    | 0.10    |
| $\delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{h}$ | 1.33    | 1.57    | $\delta E_{\text{PNC}}^{i}$ | -0.79   | -0.79   |

and, from experimental side, by more precise measurements of the PNC amplitude in cesium or other atomic systems. Particularly interesting is the francium atom, where PNC effects are greatly enhanced by strong electric field of the nucleus. Precise measurements of the PNC amplitude in Fr are becoming feasible due to recent advances in producing, storing, and cooling of short-lived radioactive isotopes.

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FIG. 1: Feynman diagrams for the SE corrections to the PNC transition amplitude. The wavy line terminated with a triangle indicates the absorbed photon. The dashed line terminated with a cross indicates the electron-nucleus weak interaction.