

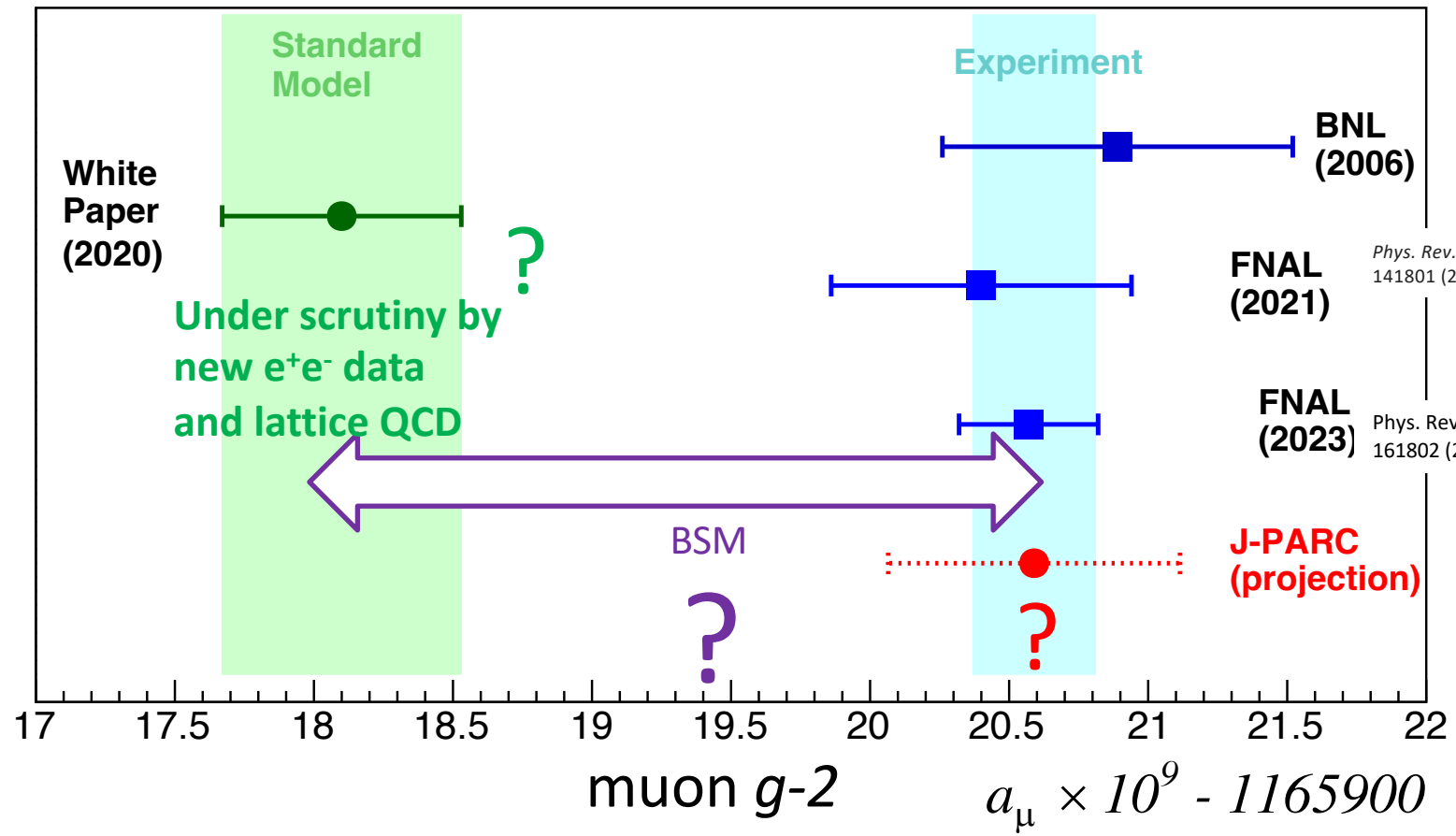
# Measurement of muon $g-2$ and EDM at J-PARC

Tau 2023, December 5, 2023

Tsutomu Mibe (KEK IPNS)

on behalf of the J-PARC muon  $g-2$ /EDM collaboration

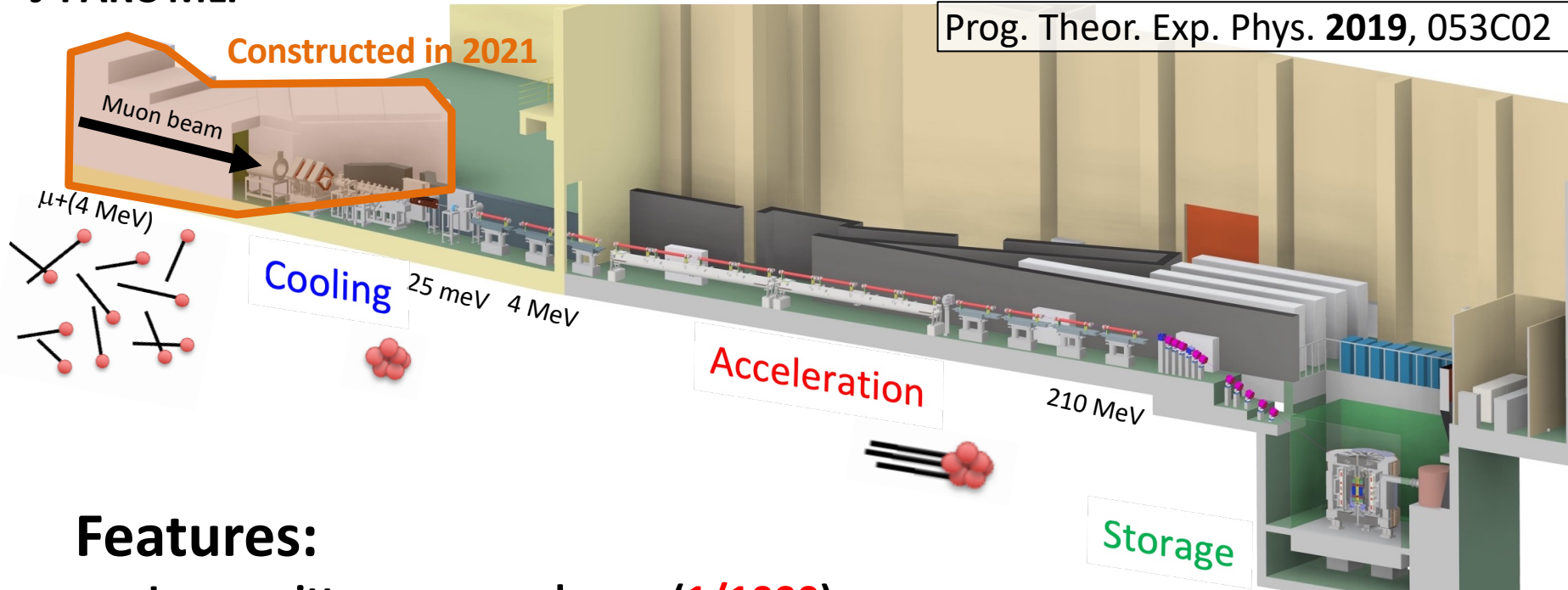
# Muon anomalous magnetic moment $g_{\mu}^{-2}$ 2



If the muon  $g-2$  anomaly persists, next step is to understand the origin of the anomaly. **Muon EDM** offers a way to study **time reversal symmetry of BSM**.

# J-PARC muon $g-2$ /EDM experiment 3

## J-PARC MLF



## Features:

- Low emittance muon beam (**1/1000**)
- No strong focusing (**1/1000**) & good injection eff. (**x10**)
- Compact storage ring (**1/20**)

**The only experiment** to check FNAL/BNL  $g-2$  results

Excellent sensitivity to **muon EDM** about **100 times** better than the previous limit (sensitivity : **1.5 E-21 ecm** )

# muon $g-2$ and EDM measurements

4

In uniform magnetic field, muon spin rotates ahead of momentum due to  $g-2 = 0$

Spin precession vector w.r.t momentum :

$$\vec{\omega} = -\frac{e}{m} \left[ a_\mu \vec{B} - \left( a_\mu - \frac{1}{\gamma^2 - 1} \right) \frac{\vec{\beta} \times \vec{E}}{c} + \frac{\eta}{2} \left( \vec{\beta} \times \vec{B} + \frac{\vec{E}}{c} \right) \right]$$

$g-2$  precession  
in B-field

$g-2$  precession in  
motional B-field

EDM precession

BNL/FNAL approach  
 $\gamma=30$  ( $P=3$  GeV/c)

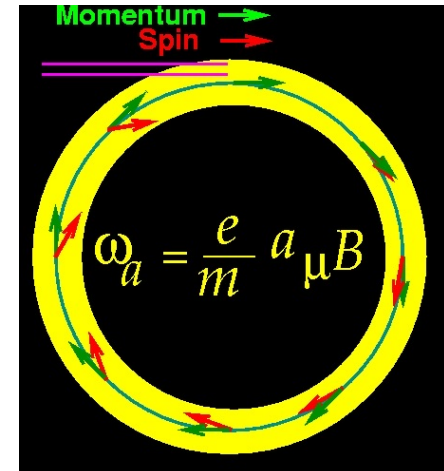
J-PARC approach  
 $E = 0$  at any  $\gamma$

$$\vec{\omega} = -\frac{e}{m} \left[ a_\mu \vec{B} + \frac{\eta}{2} \left( \vec{\beta} \times \vec{B} + \frac{\vec{E}}{c} \right) \right]$$

BNL & FNAL E989

$$\vec{\omega} = -\frac{e}{m} \left[ a_\mu \vec{B} + \frac{\eta}{2} \left( \vec{\beta} \times \vec{B} \right) \right]$$

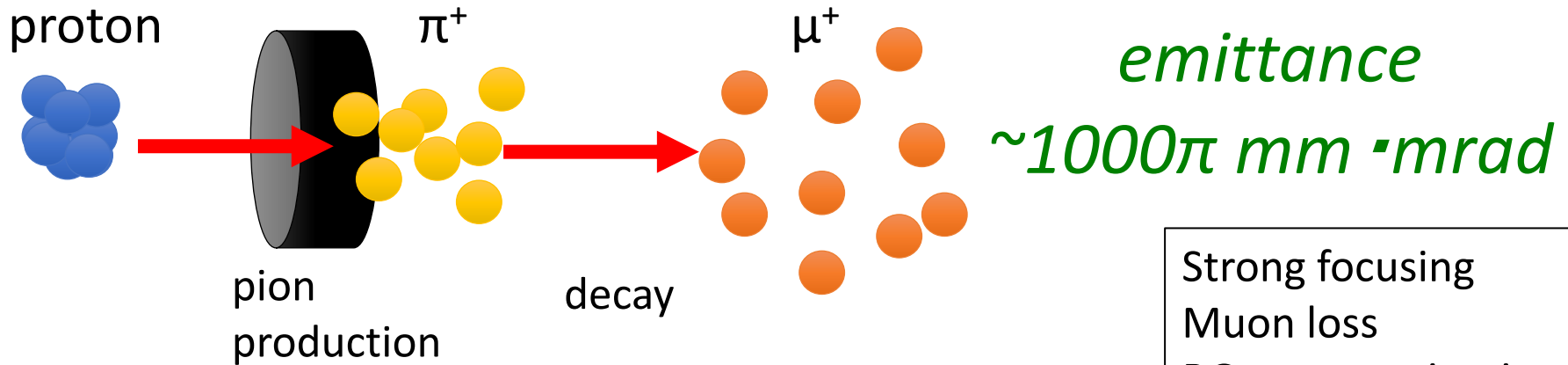
J-PARC E34





# Conventional muon beam

5

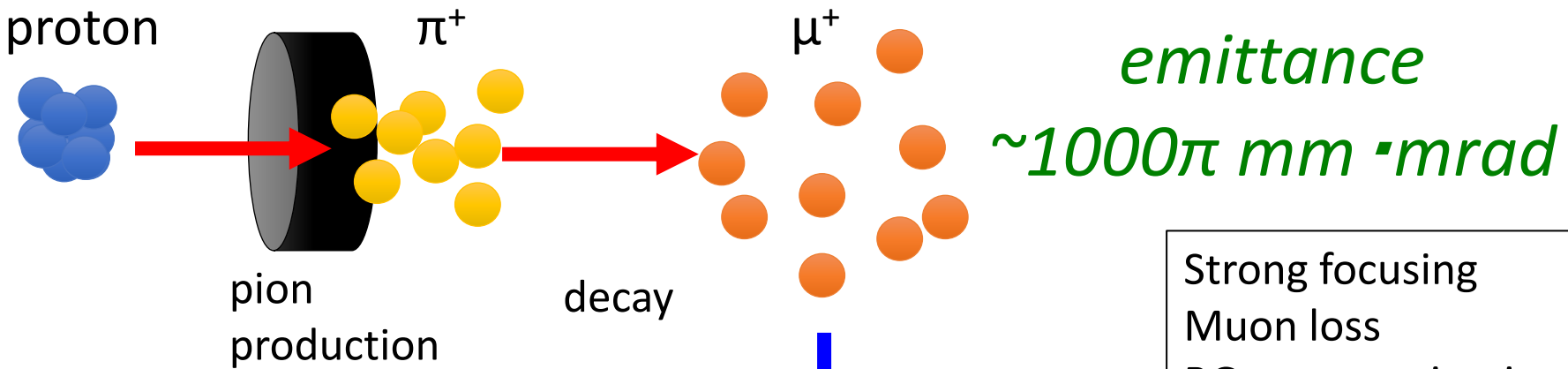


Strong focusing  
Muon loss  
BG  $\pi$  contamination

**Source of systematic  
uncertainties**

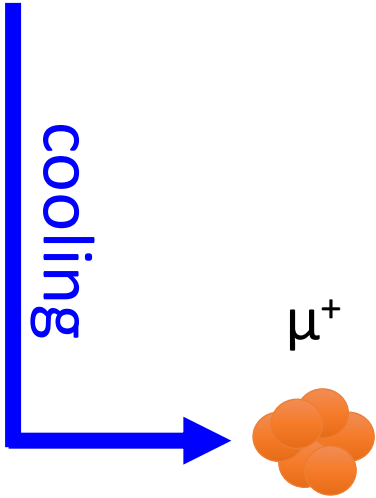


# Muon beam at J-PARC



Strong focusing  
Muon loss  
BG  $\pi$  contamination

Source of systematic uncertainties



*emittance*  
 $1\pi \text{ mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$

Reaccelerated thermal muon

Free from any of these



# EDM and radial magnetic field

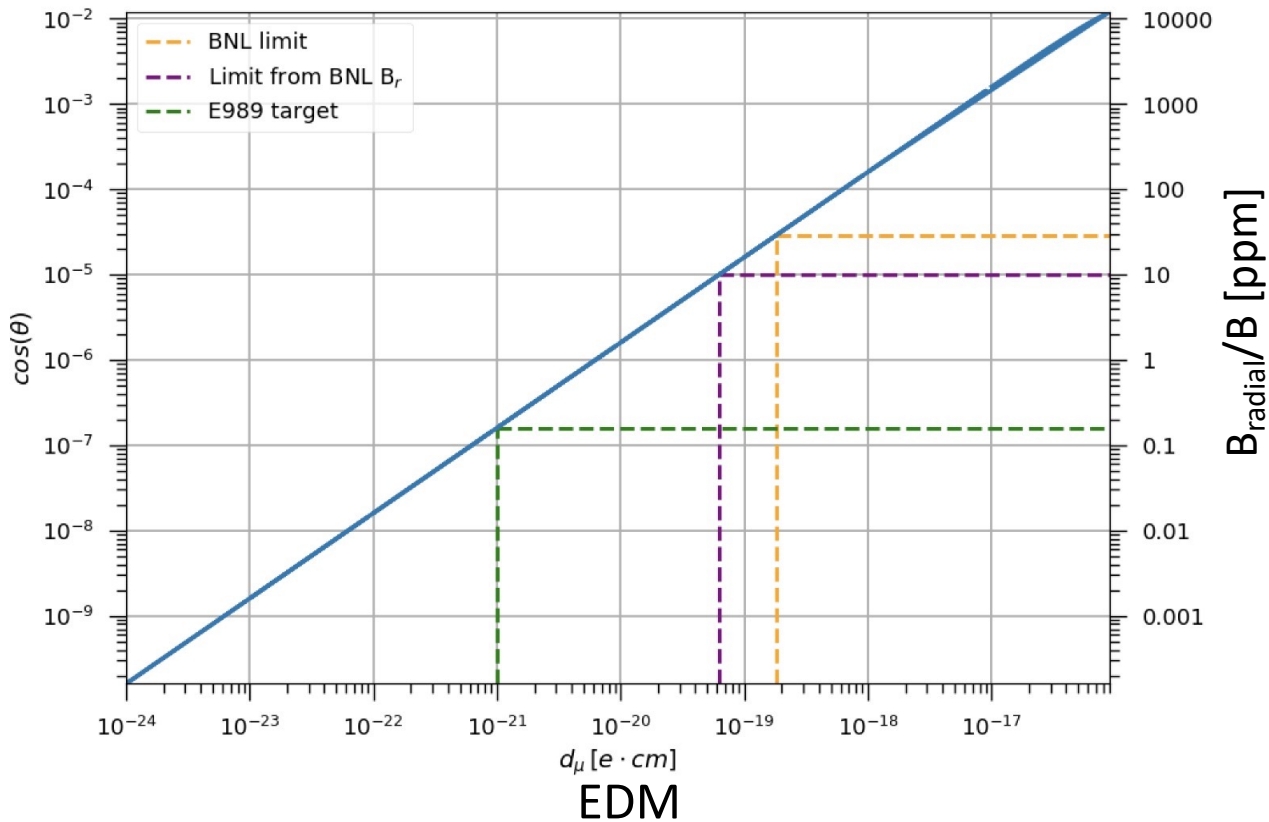
- **Radial magnetic field** can be a major source of systematics on EDM since the  $g-2$  term mixes to the EDM term.

$$\vec{\omega} = -\frac{e}{m} \left[ a_{\mu} \vec{B} + \frac{\eta}{2} (\vec{\beta} \times \vec{B}) \right]$$

$\begin{matrix} g-2 \\ \text{precession} \end{matrix} \gg \begin{matrix} \text{EDM} \\ \text{precession} \end{matrix}$

$$\vec{B} = \vec{B}_{axial} + \vec{B}_{radial}$$

plot from Joe Price (muEDM workshop at PSI)



$B_{radial}$  supposed to be one of the dominant systematic uncertainties for FNAL E989

# Very weak magnetic focusing

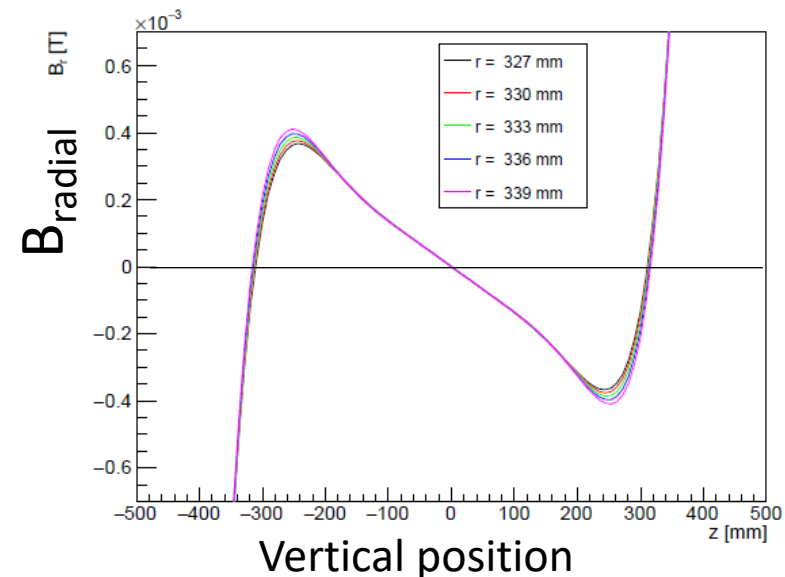
8

- FNAL/BNL g-2 expts use electric weak focusing ( $n \sim 0.1$ )
- We adopt **Very weak magnetic focusing**
  - Bill Morse, Yannis Semertzidis (2010)
  - Field index  $n = 1\text{E-}4$  (1ppm/cm)
- Vertical position of muon beam will be **self-adjusted to find  $B_r = 0$**   
→ **no systematics** associated with  $B_{\text{radial}}$
- Also very powerful to **suppress the “pitch effect” on g-2** ( $\sim 10$  ppb).

Weak focusing B-field

$$B_r = -n \frac{B_{0z}}{R} z,$$

$$B_z = B_{0z} - n \frac{B_{0z}}{R} (r - R) + n \frac{B_{0z}}{2R^2} z^2.$$







# The collaboration

9

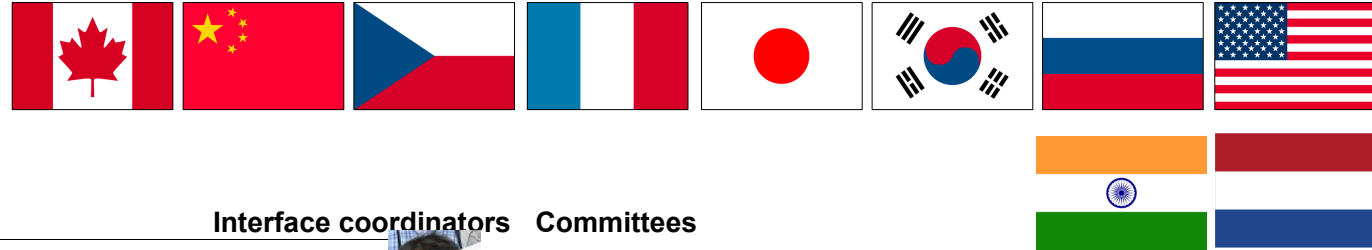
114 members from Canada, China, Czech, France, India, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Russia, USA





**Collaboration board (CB)**  
Chair: Seonho Choi




**Executive board (EB)**  
Spokesperson: T. Mibe




## Subgroups




**Surface muon beam**  
leader: T. Yamazaki, N. Kawamura




**Ultra-slow muon**  
leader: K. Ishida




**LINAC**  
leader: M. Otani




**Injection and storage**  
leader: H. Iinuma




**Storage magnet, field measurements**  
leader: K. Sasaki



**Detector**  
leader: T. Yoshioka



**DAQ and computing**  
leader: Y. Sato



**Analysis**  
leader: T. Yamanaka

## Interface coordinators



K. Ishida



M. Otani

## Committees

**Speakers committee**  
chair: K. Ishida

**Publication committee**  
chair: B. Shwartz

Domestic institutes :  
Kyushu, Nagoya, Tohoku, Niigata, Toyama  
C, Tokyo, Ibaraki, RIKEN, JAEA, etc.  
KEK: IPNS, IMSS, ACC, CRY, MEC, CRC



Mini-school for newcomers hosted by Niigata university in June 8-9, 2022



# J-PARC

LINAC  
(400 MeV)

Beam power 1MW  
Rep. Rate 25 Hz

Rapid Cycle  
Synchrotron  
(3 GeV)

Neutrino exp. facility

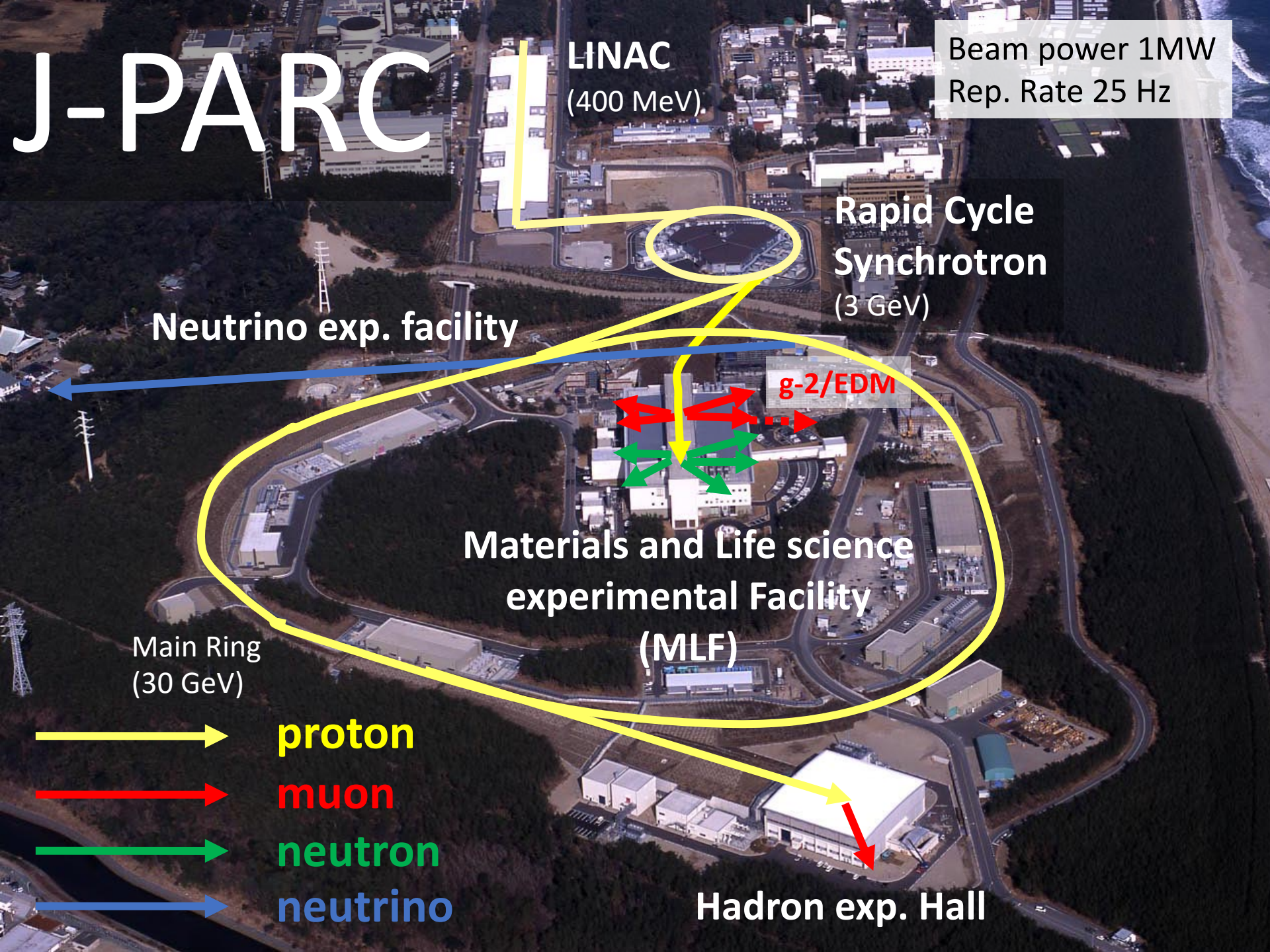
g-2/EDM

Materials and Life science  
experimental Facility  
(MLF)

Main Ring  
(30 GeV)

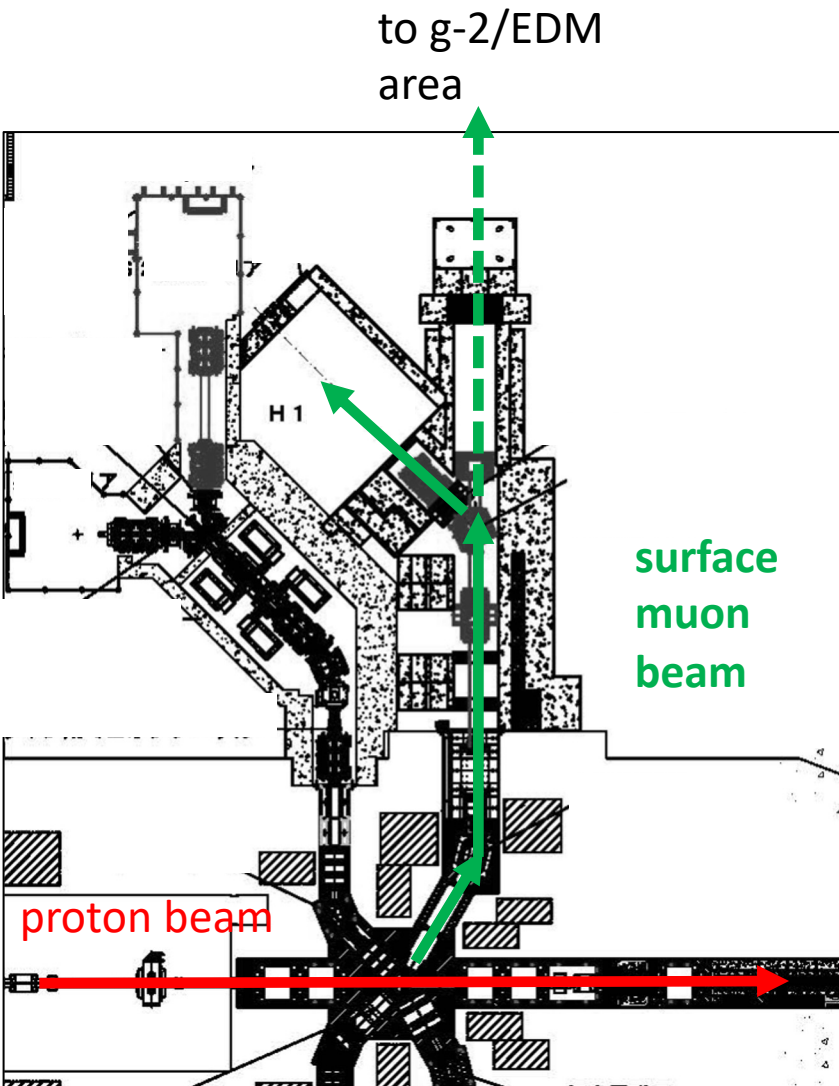
Hadron exp. Hall

- proton
- muon
- neutron
- neutrino

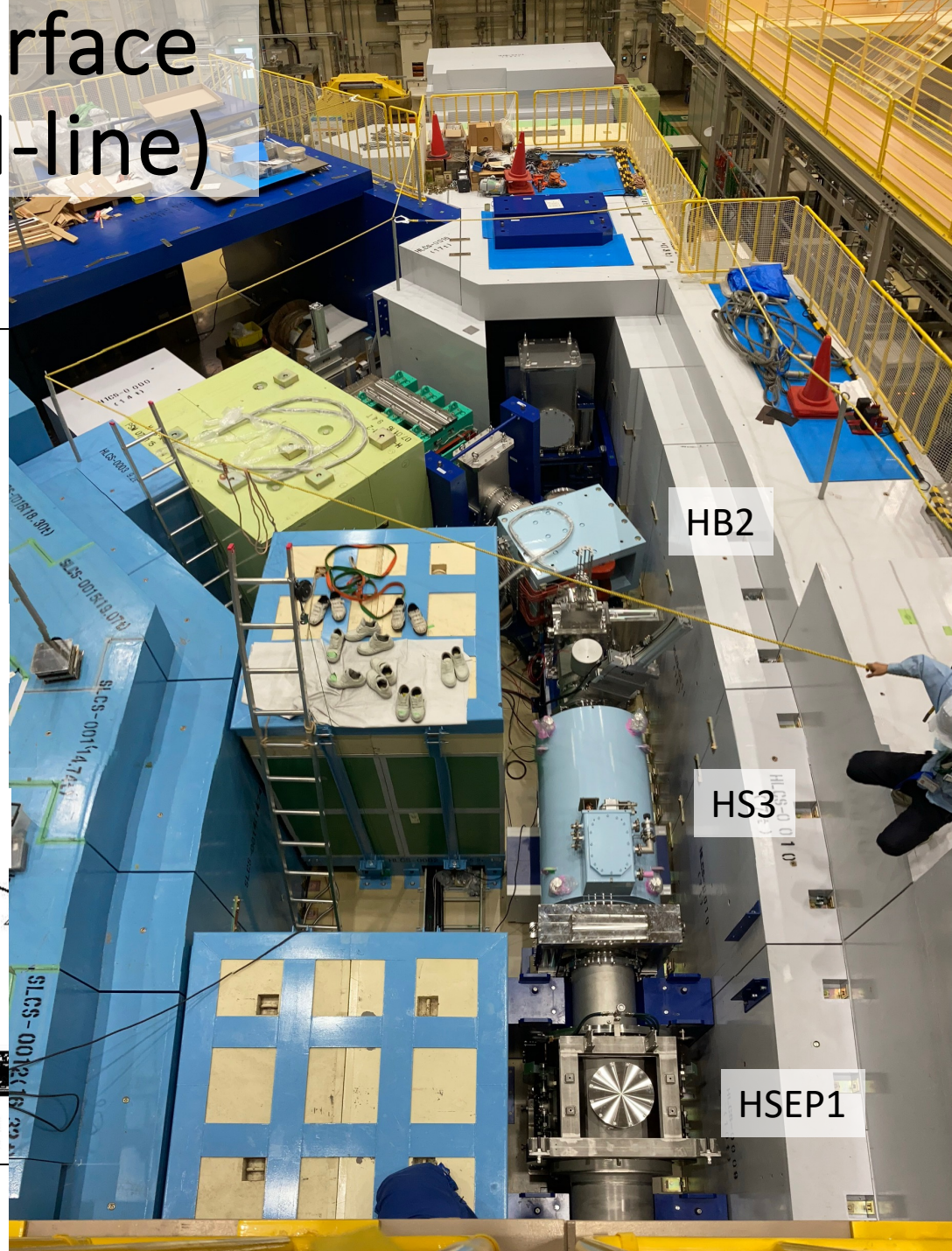




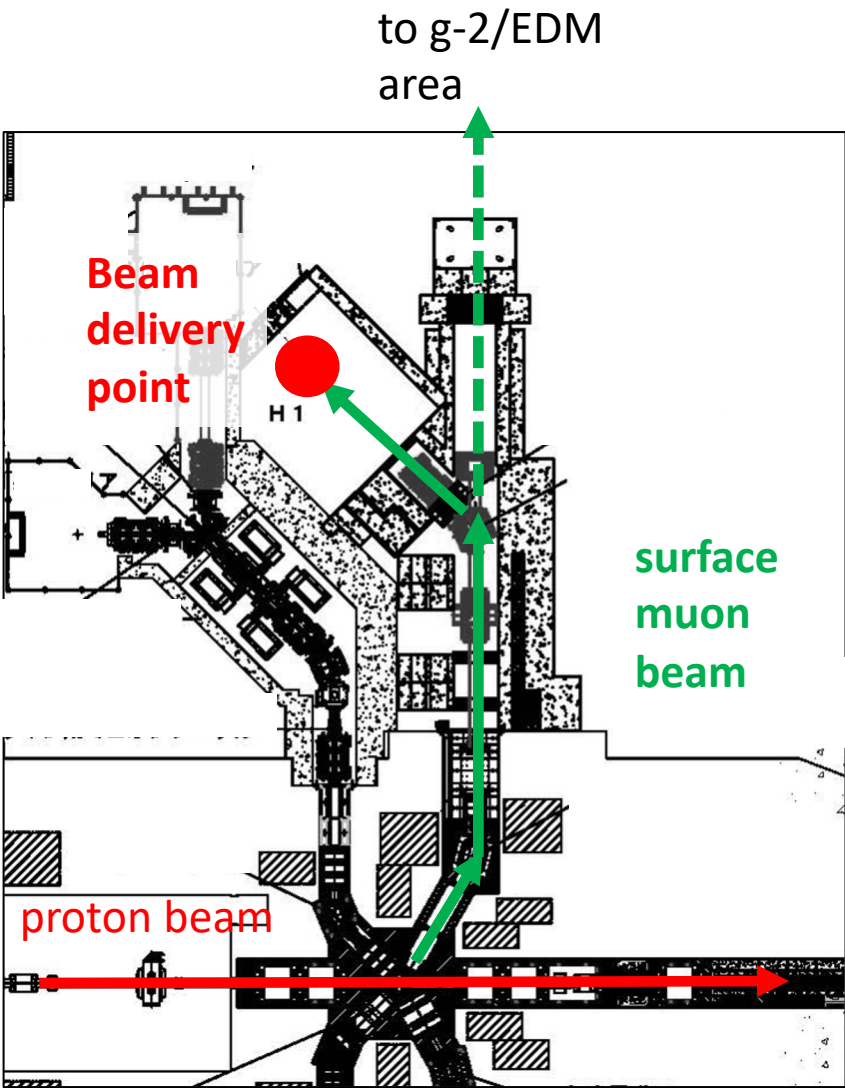
# Construction of surface muon beamline (H-line)



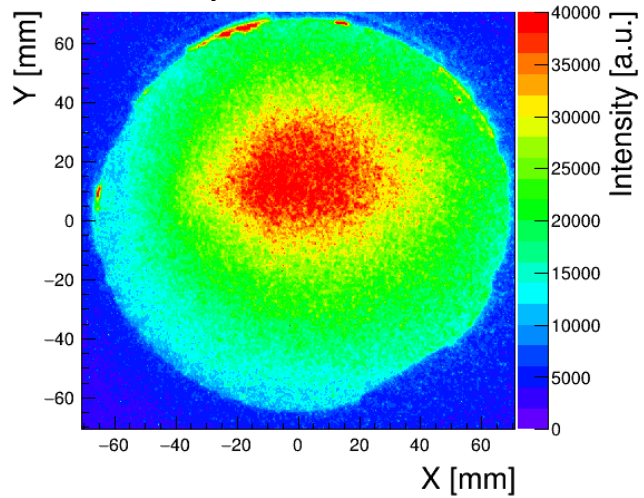
Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 2018, 113G01



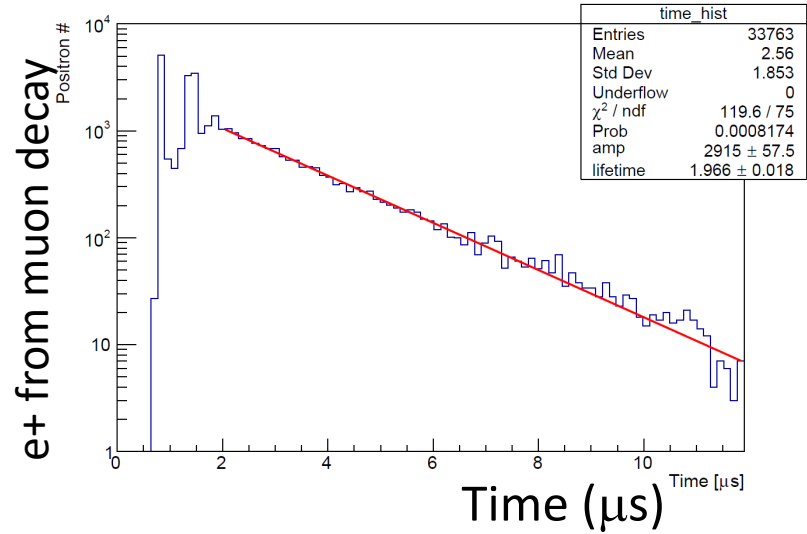
# First beam to H1 area (Jan 15, 2022)



Beam profile



$\sigma_x = 44 \text{ mm}$   
 $\sigma_y = 24 \text{ mm}$

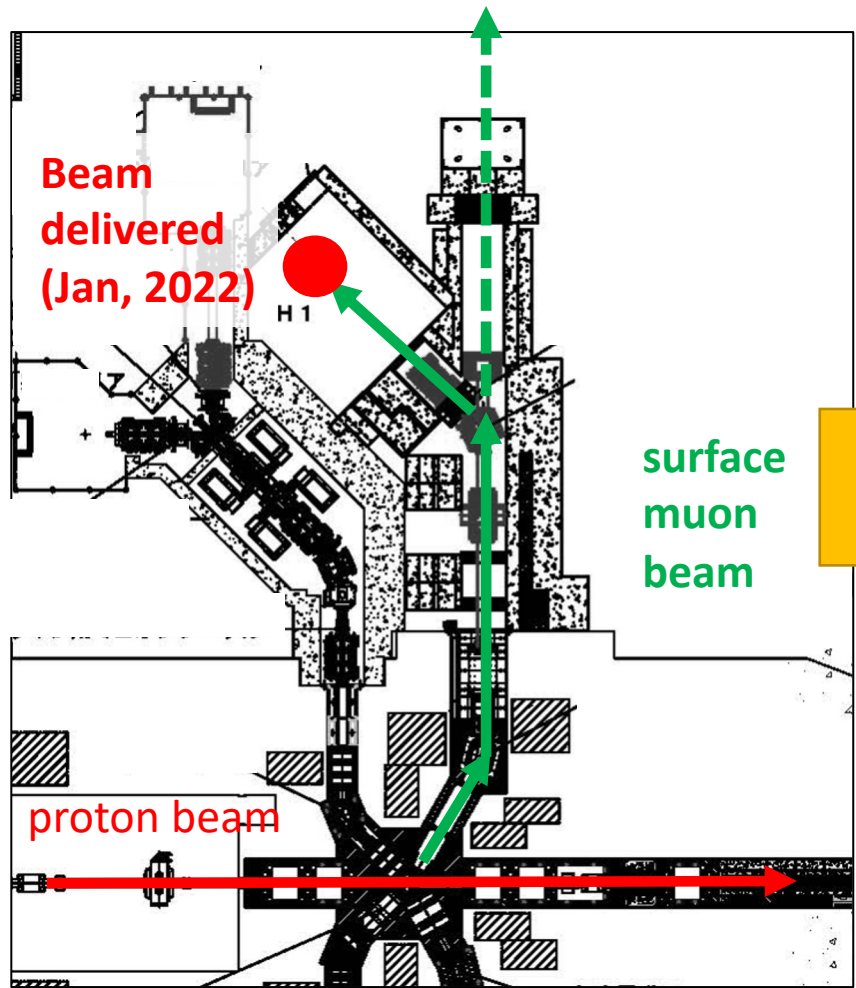


**$7 \times 10^7 / \text{sec} @ p = 28 \text{ MeV}/c, 730 \text{ kW}$   
 $\rightarrow$  consistent with expectation**

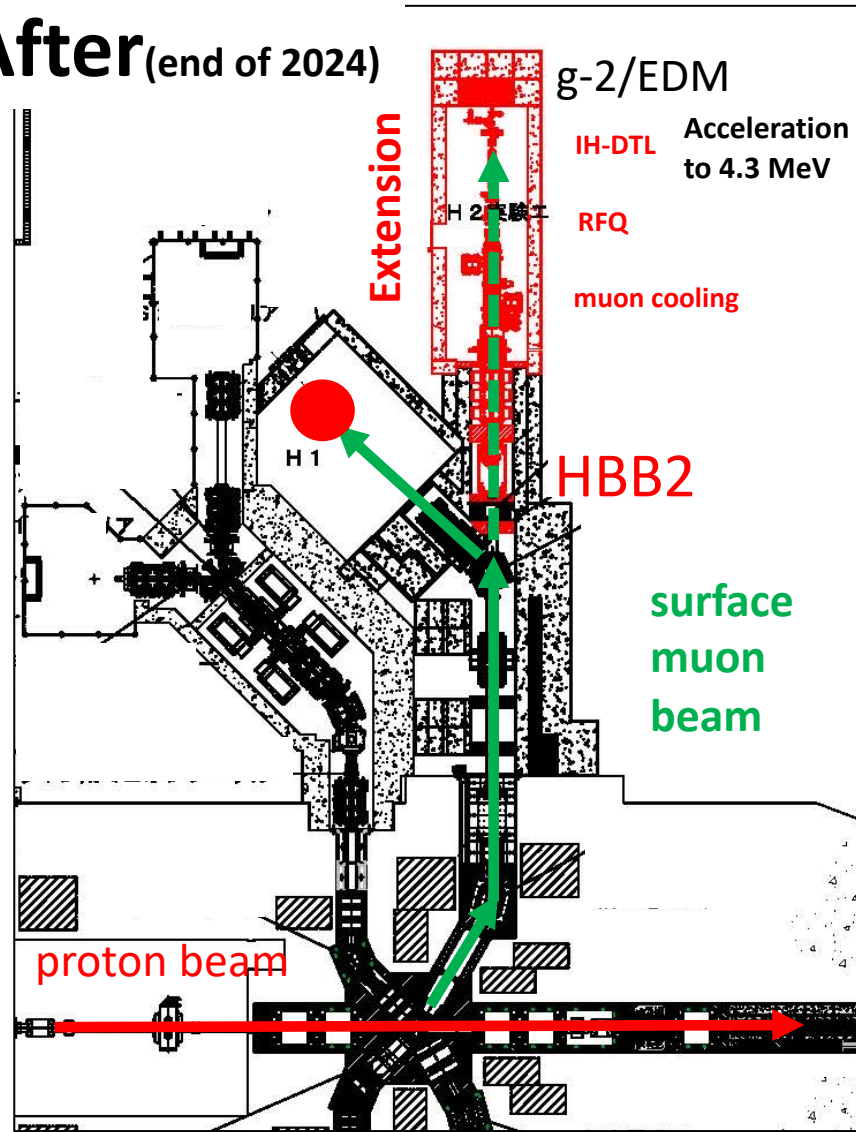


# H-line extension

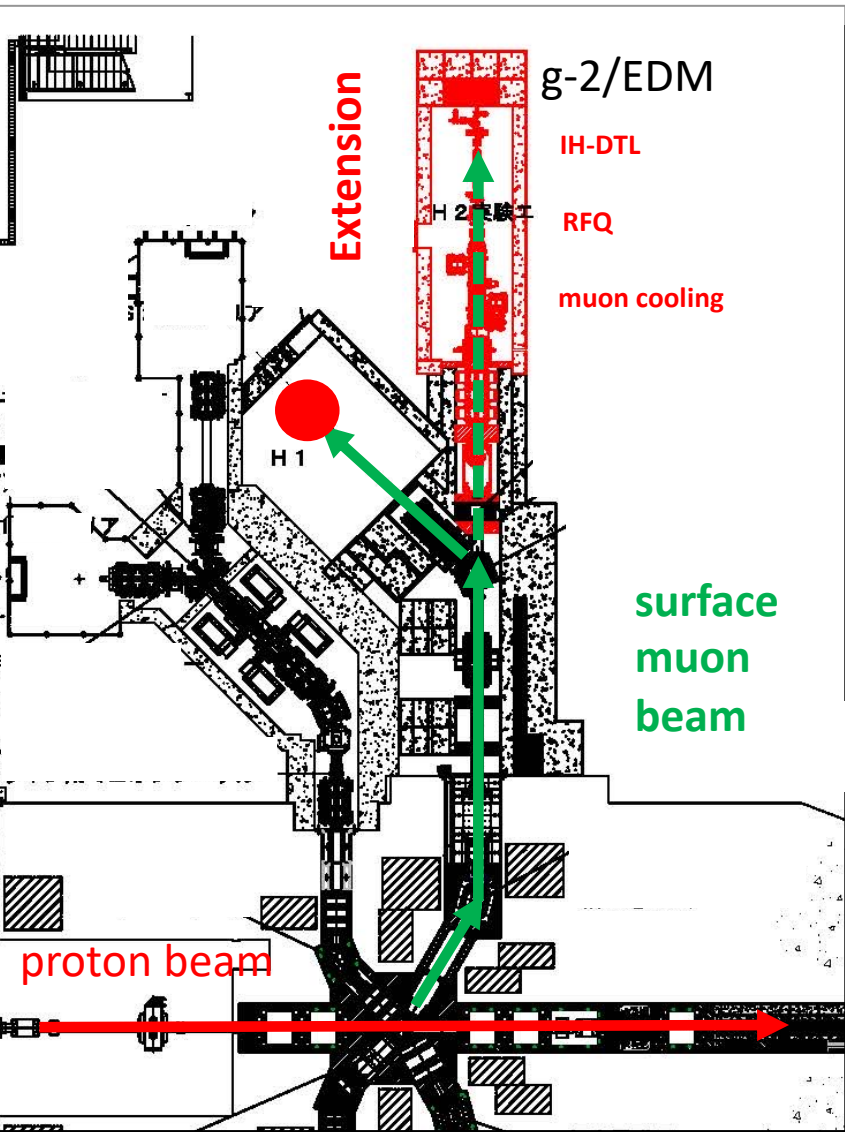
Before



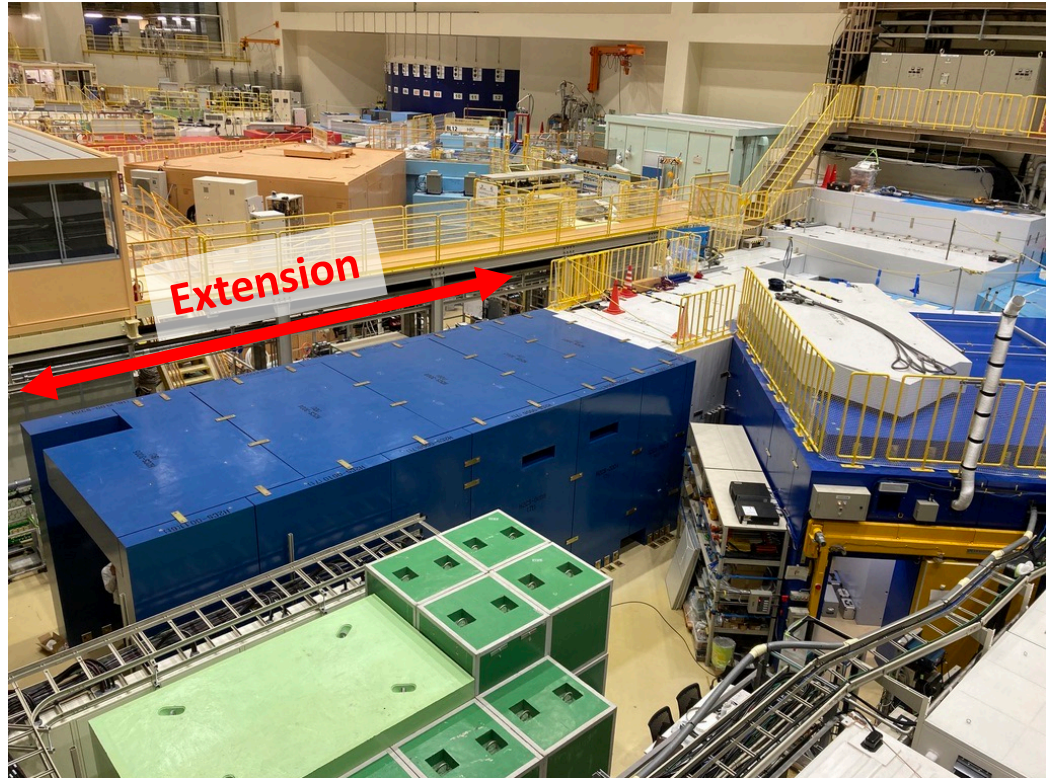
After (end of 2024)



# Extension of H-line



Assembled radiation shields for extension (Oct 15, 2022)





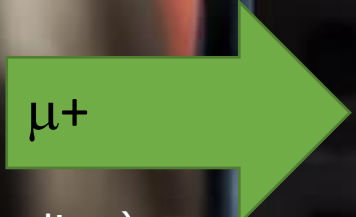
# Muon cooling

Silica aerogel with laser-ablated holes (SiO<sub>2</sub>, 30 mg/cc)

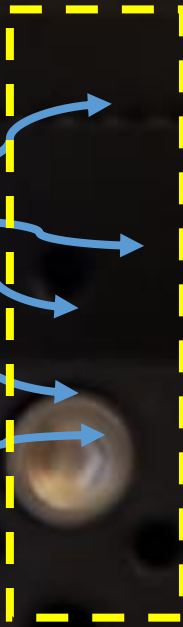
Muonium ( $\mu^+e^-$ )  
30 meV (after cooling)

Electron will be removed by Laser resonant ionization by irradiating Laser beam (122nm+355nm)

Muon Beam  
4 MeV  
(before cooling)

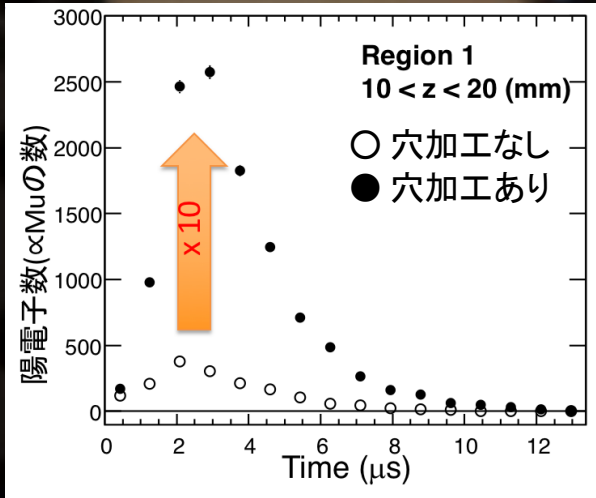


8 mm



Hot muon

Cold muon

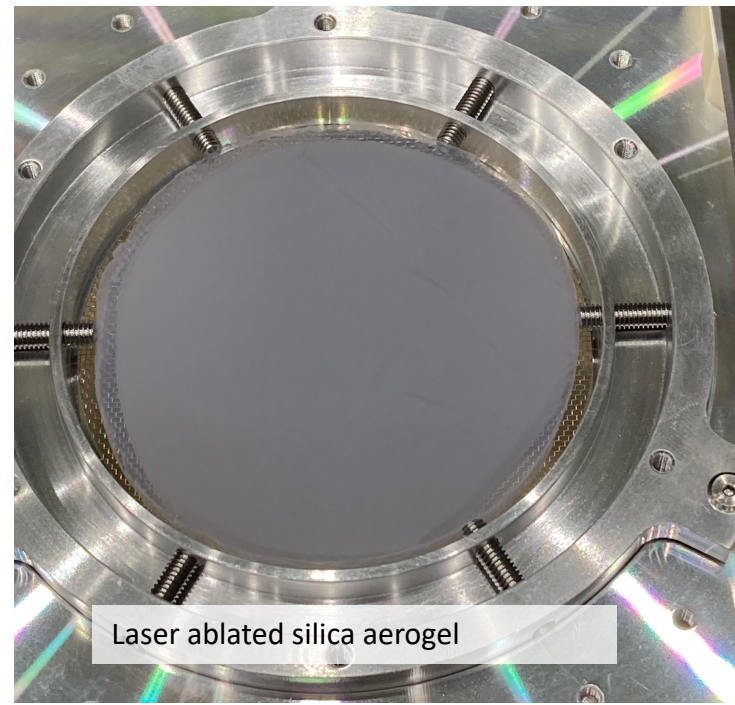
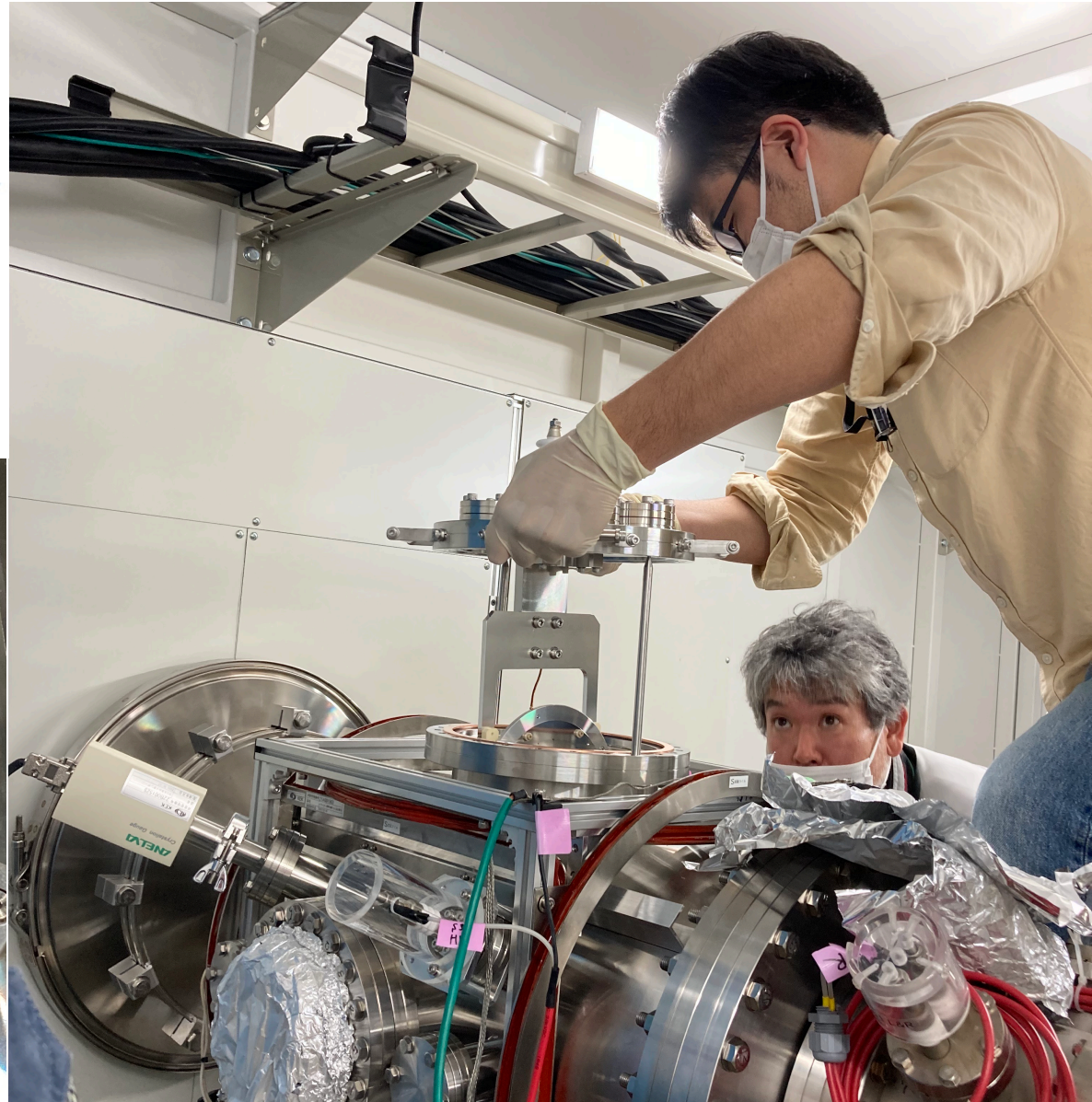
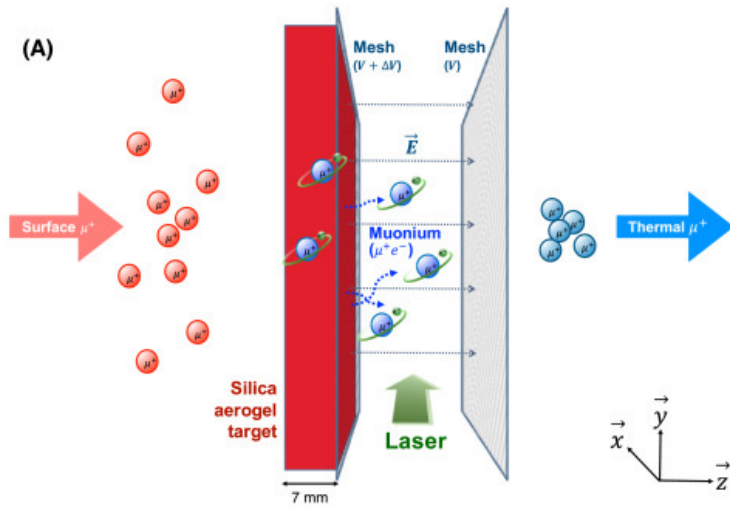


Experiments at TRIUMF  
(2011, 2013, 2018)

# Muon cooling test (since Feb 2023)

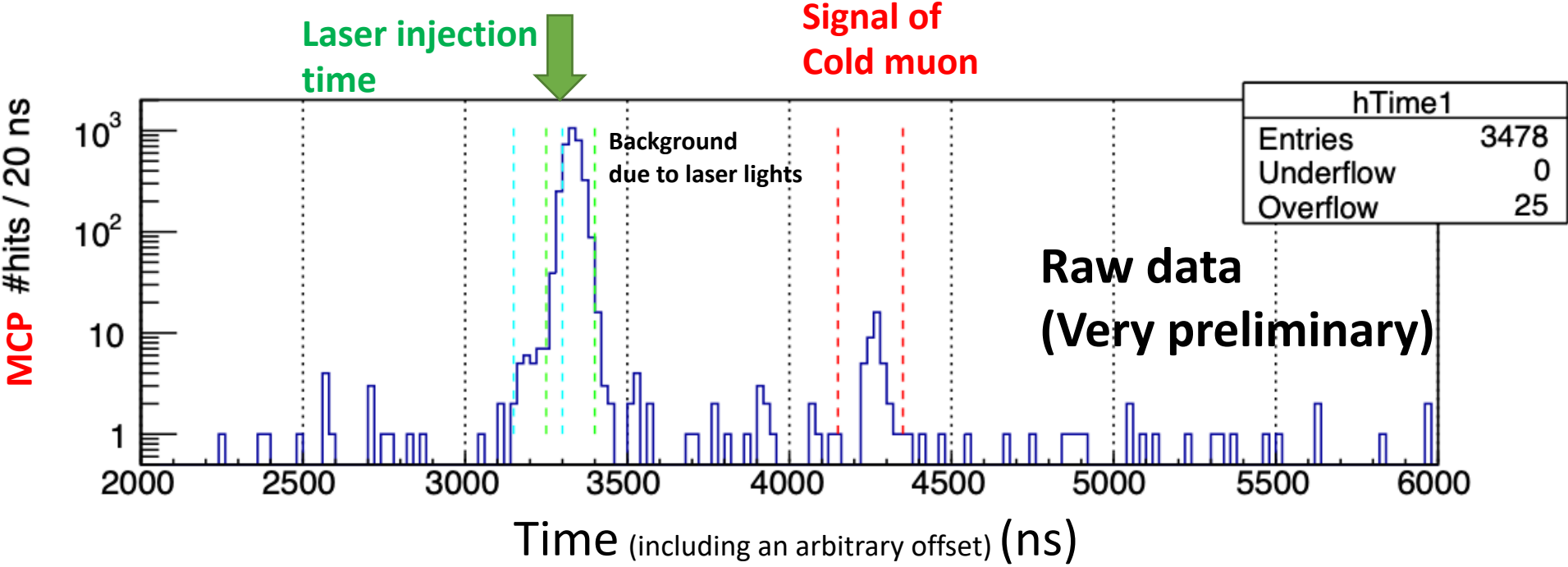
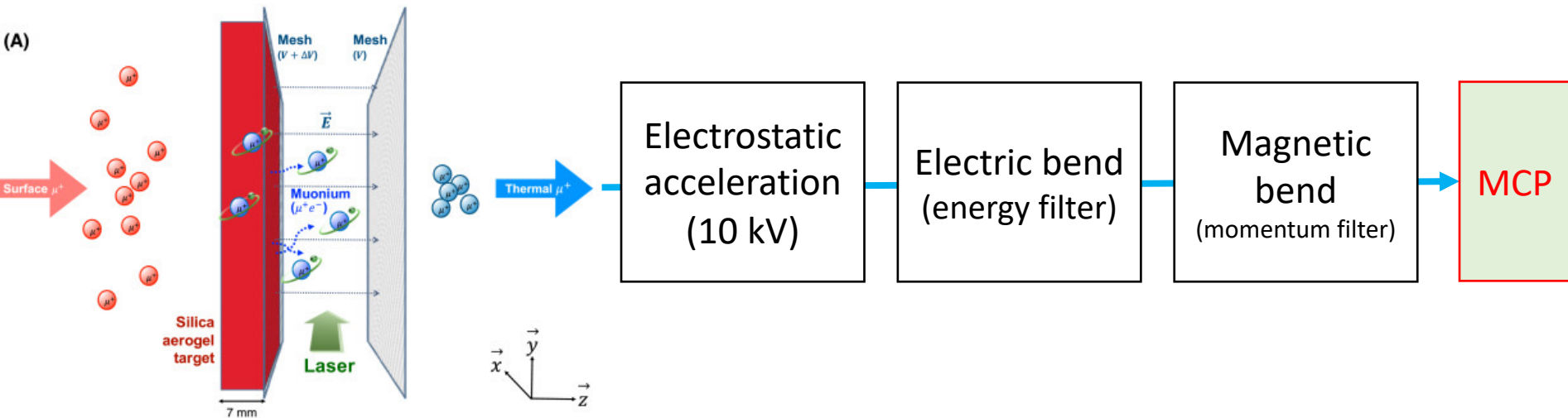
16

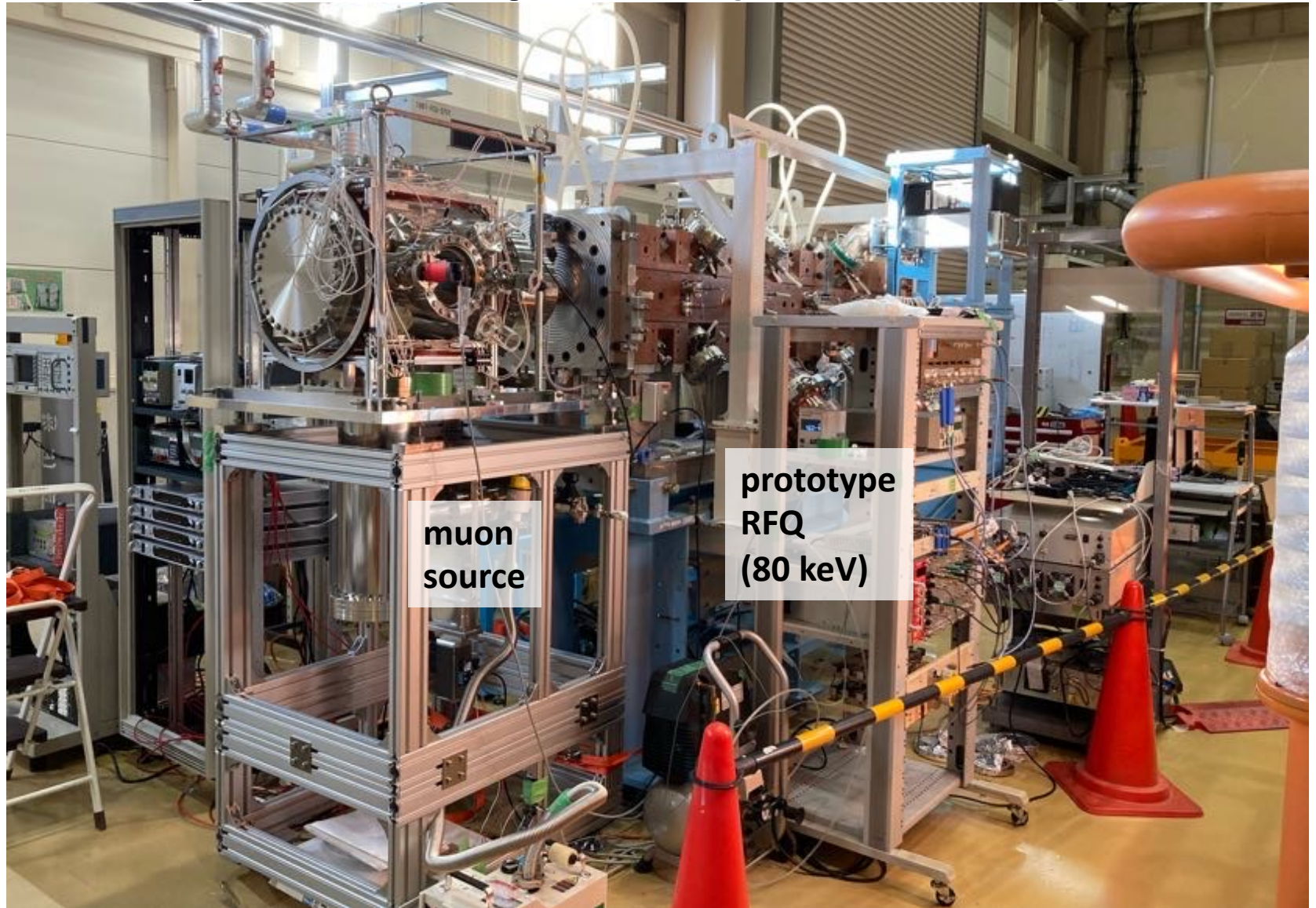
J-PARC S2 area





# Muon cooling test (since Feb 2023)





muon  
source

prototype  
RFQ  
(80 keV)

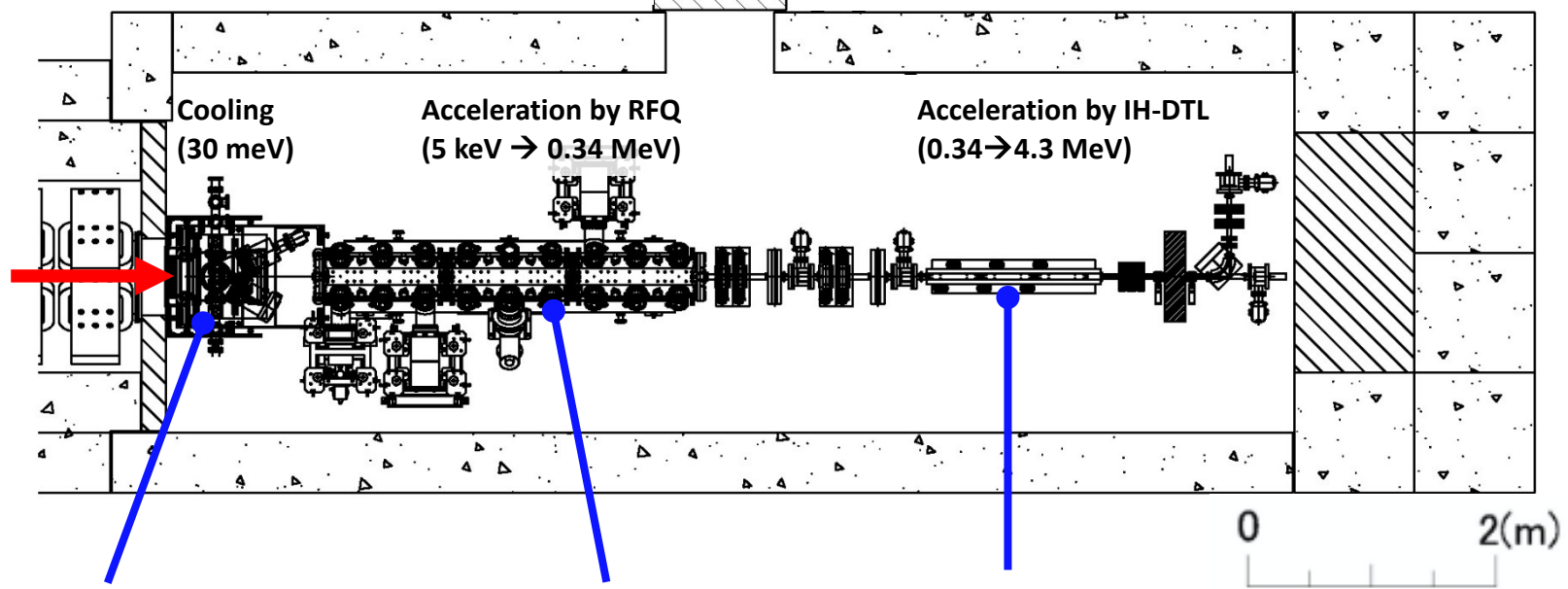
Photo by M. Yotsuzuka

To be installed to S2 area for the beam time in 2023



# Muon cooling and acceleration @H2

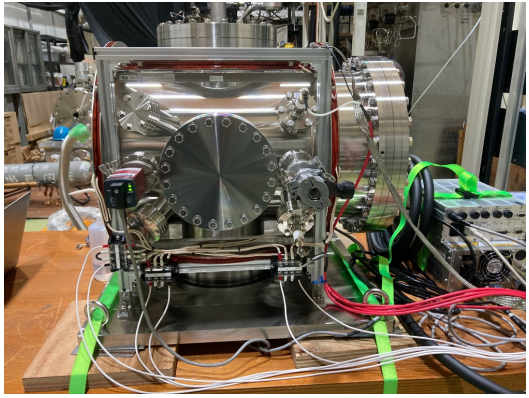
H2 area



Mu production chamber (available)

J-PARC LINAC RFQ (available)

IH-DTL (fabricated and evaluated in FY2022)

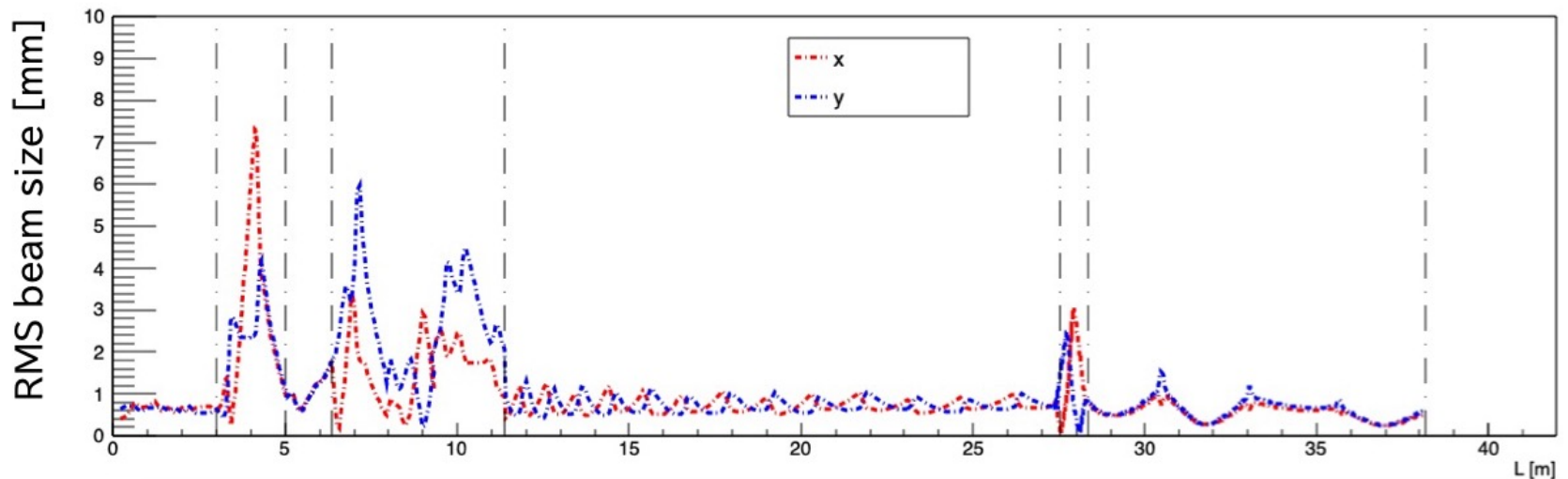
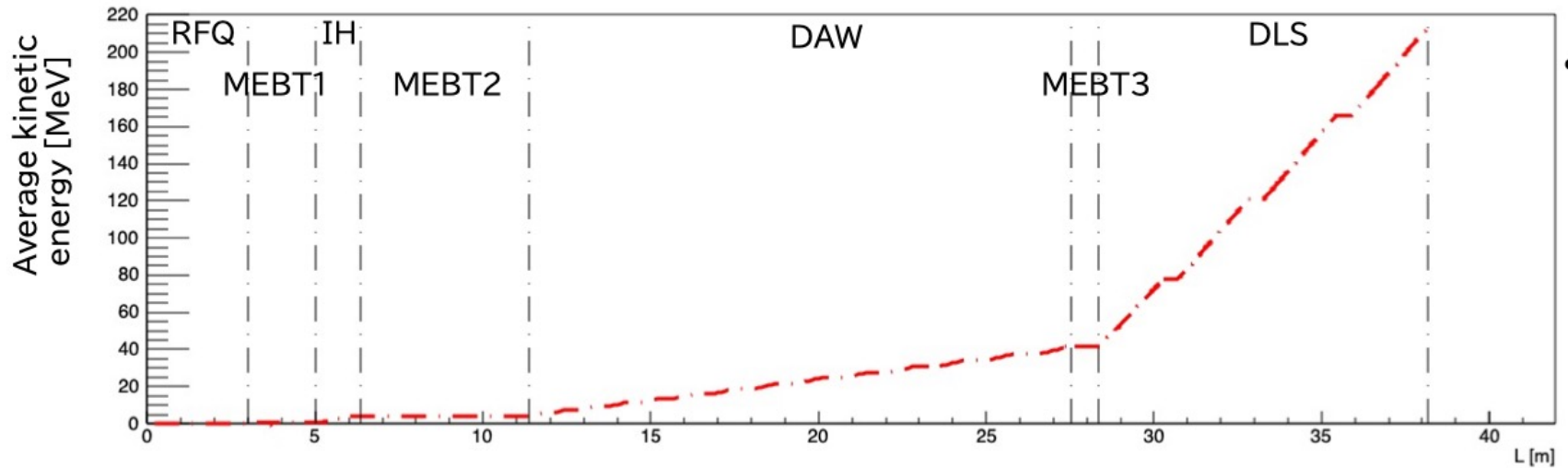


# Start-to-end simulation

20

Simulated beam in the muon LINAC

Y. Takeuchi



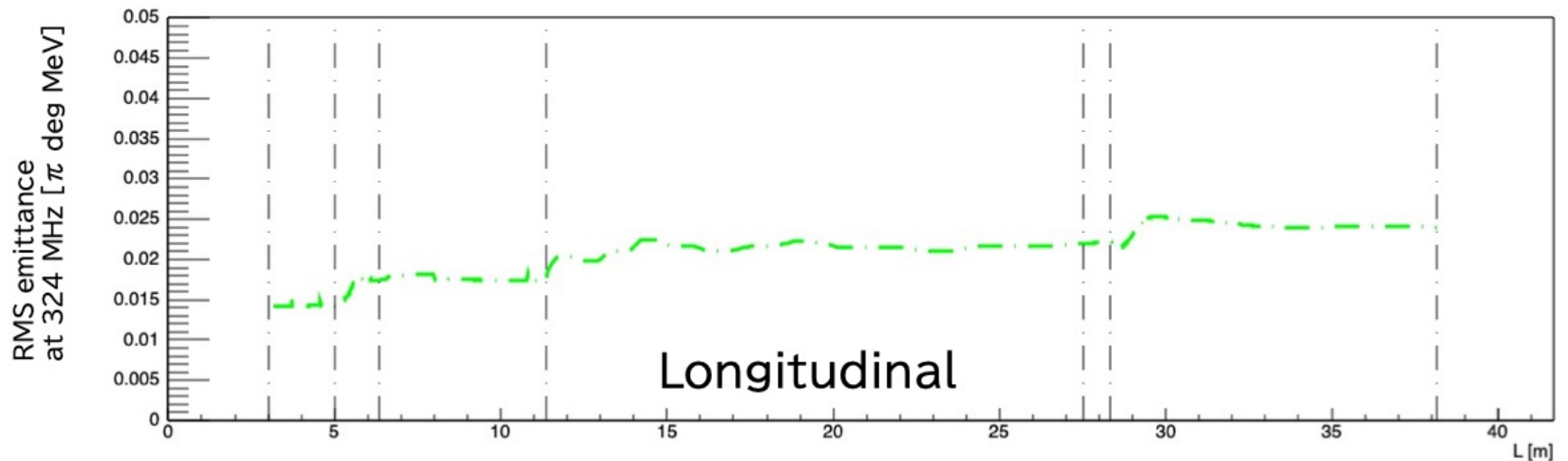
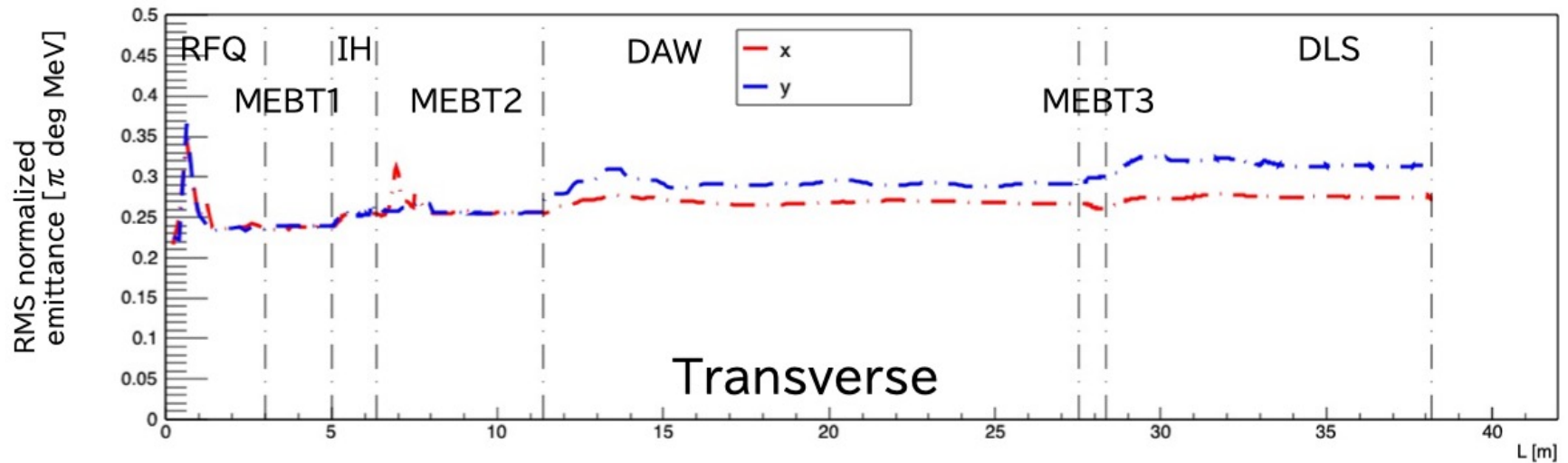


# Start-to-end simulation

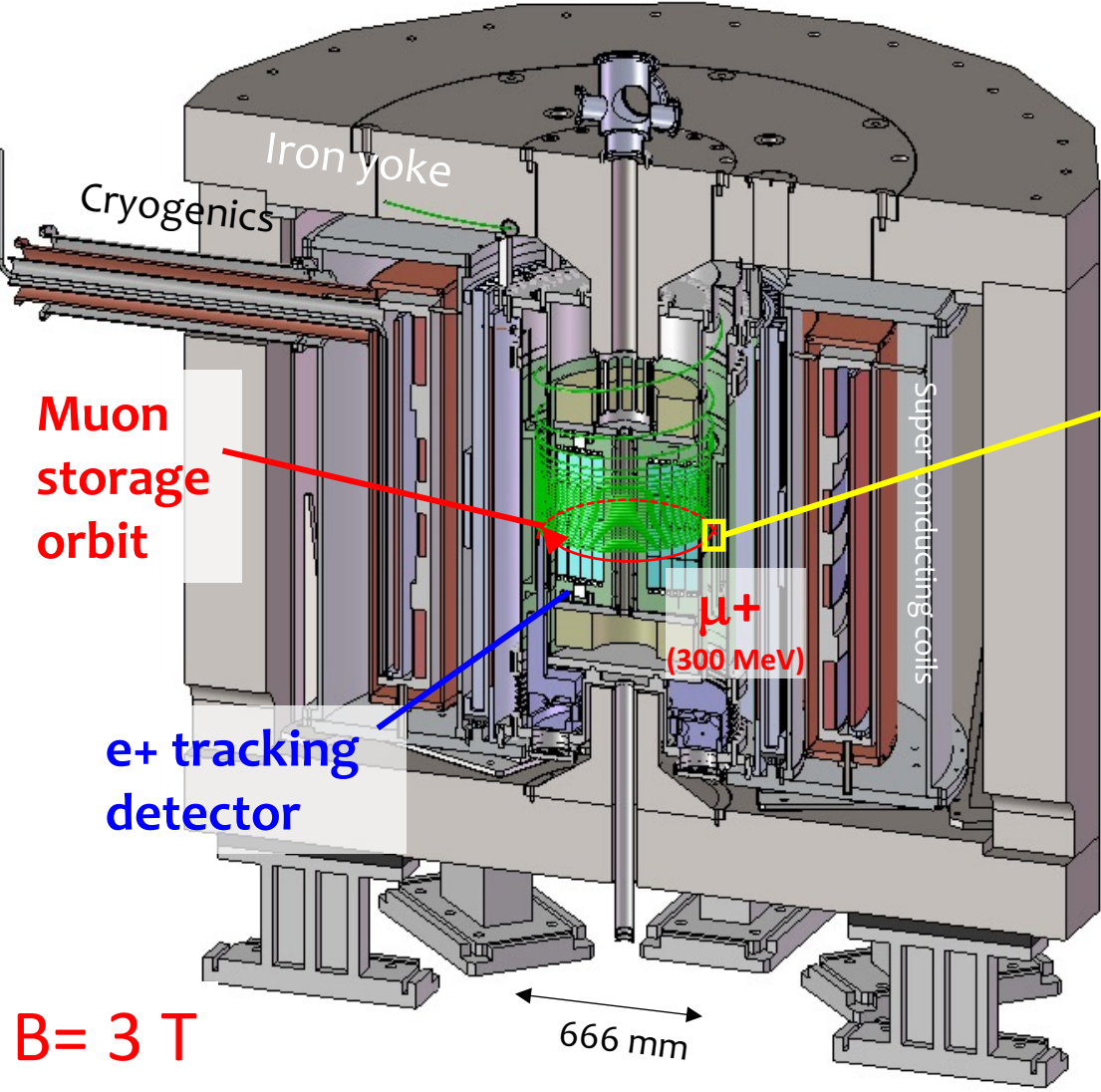
21

Simulated beam in the muon LINAC

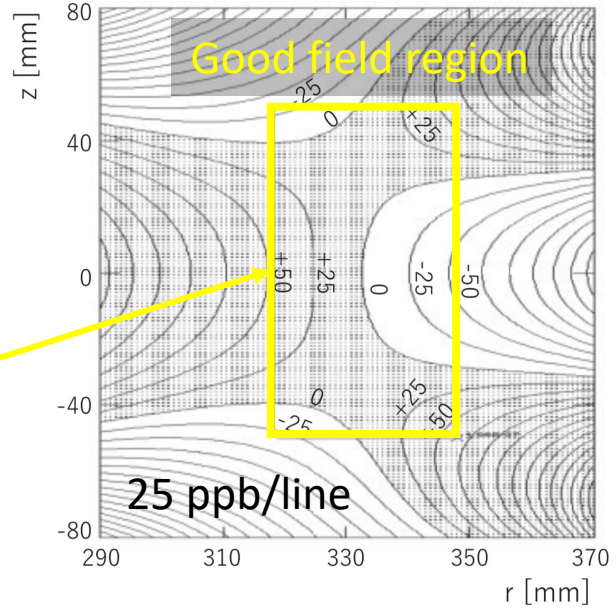
Y. Takeuchi



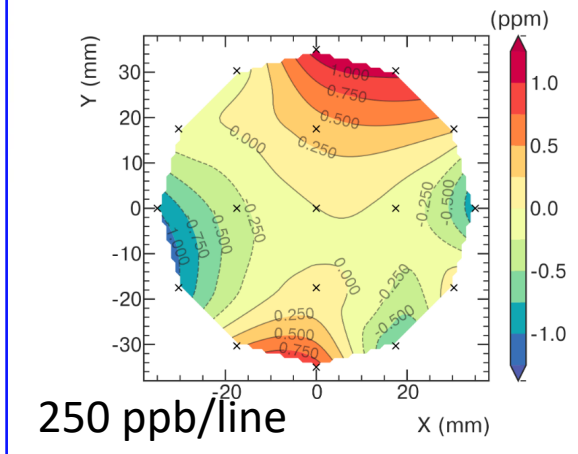
# Muon storage magnet and detector 22



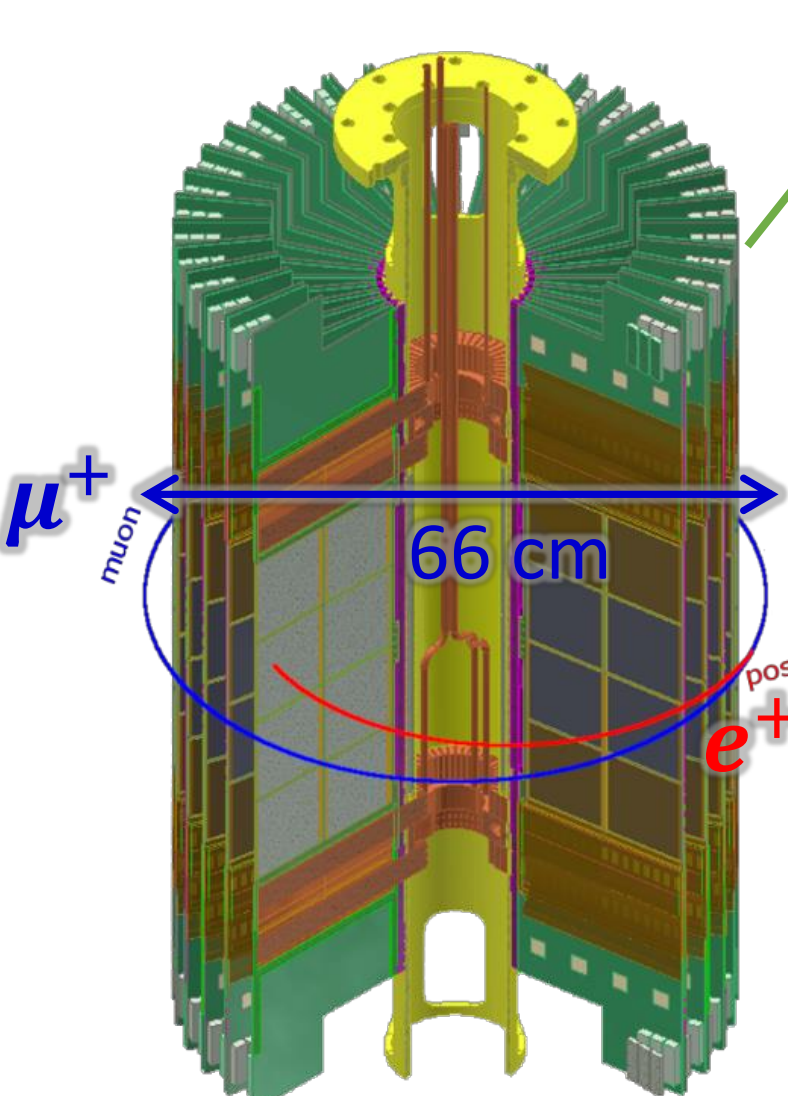
Calculated average field uniformity



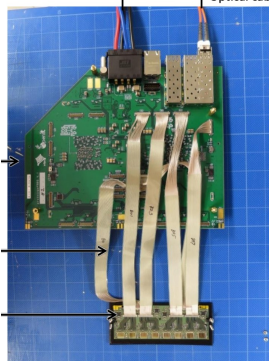
FNAL Run 1 PRA 103, 042208 (2021)



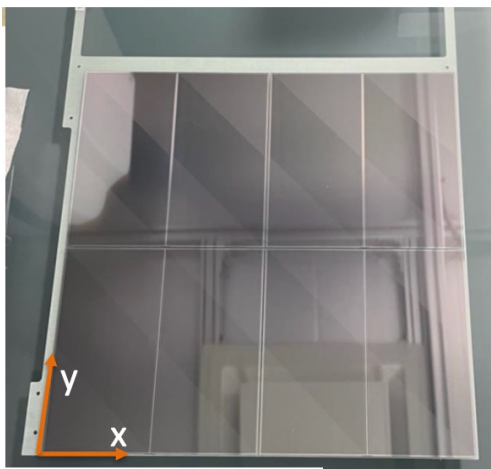
# Positron tracking detector



Test with prototype boards



Si strip sensors



~200 mm

**Development of the detector system is in progress. Mechanical & electrical prototypes in production.**

IEEE, TNS 67, 2089 (2020)  
JINST 15 P04027 (2020)

# Schedule and milestone

JFY	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028 and beyond	
KEK Budget	[Red bar spanning 2022-2027]							
Surface muon	✓ Beam at H1 area			★ Beam at H2 area				
Bldg. and facility		★ Final design				★ Completion		
Muon source	✓ Ionization test @S2			★ Ionization test at H2				
LINAC		★ 80keV acceleration@S2		★ 4.3 MeV@ H2	★ fabrication complete		★ 210 MeV	
Injection and storage		★ Completion of electron injection test					★ muon injection	
Storage magnet				★ B-field probe ready		★ Install	★ Shimming done	
Detector		★ Quoter vane prototype		★ Mass production ready		★ Installation		
DAQ and computing		★ grid service open		★ small DAQ system operation test			★ Ready	
		★ common computing resource usage start						
Analysis				★ Tracking software ready		★ Analysis software ready		

Commissioning

Data taking



# Muon acceleration and future colliders

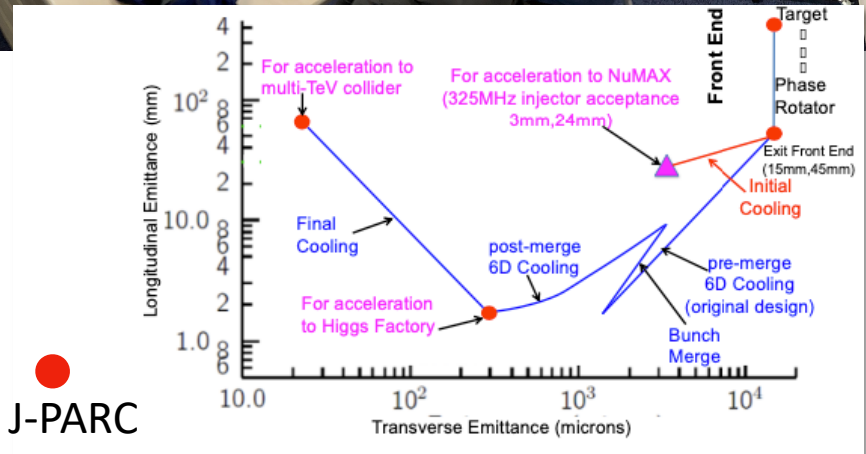
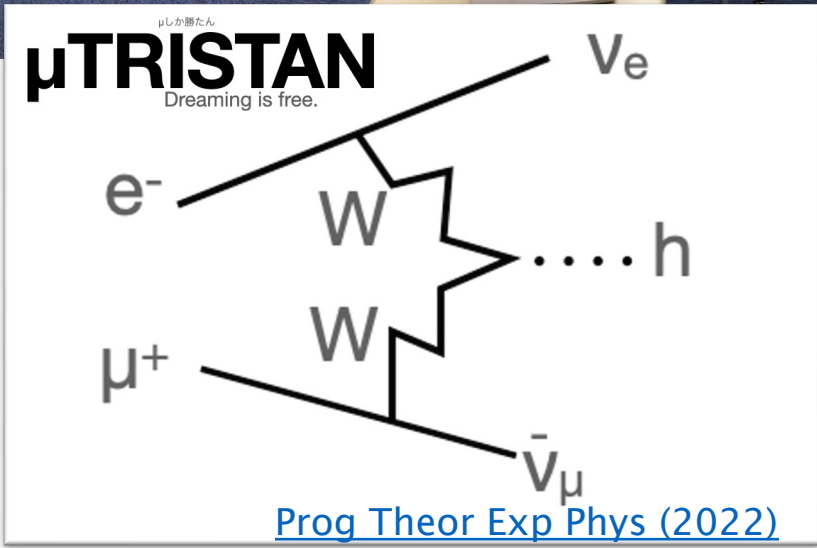
KEK IPNS workshop, Nov. 2, 2023

<https://kds.kek.jp/event/48168/>

$\mu^+ \mu^-$  or  $\mu^+ e^-$  ?



R. Kitano



J-PARC cooling

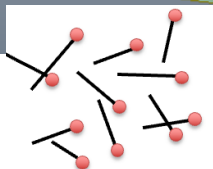
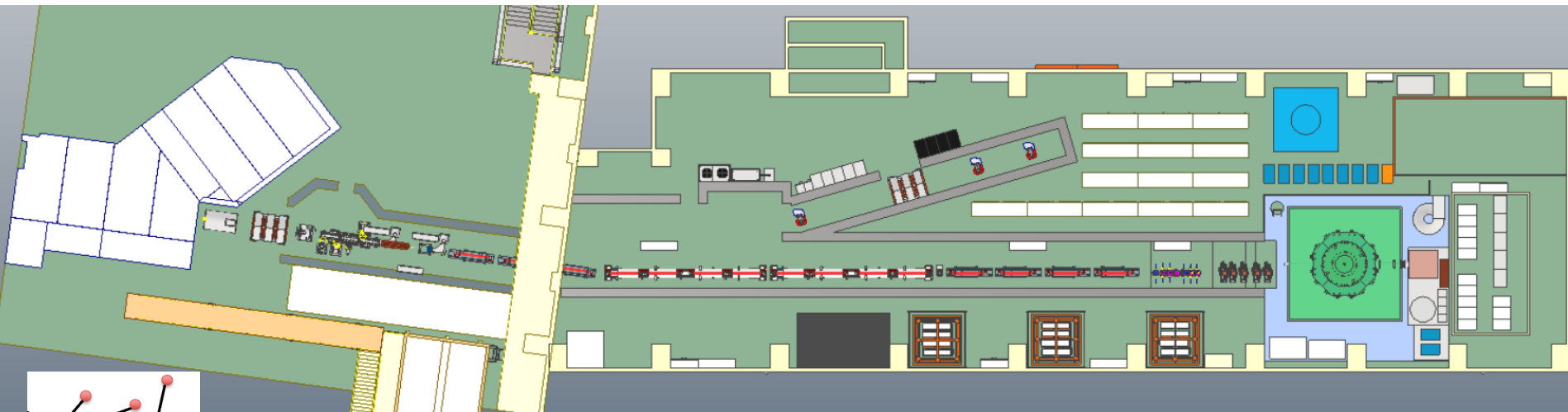
Figure 3. Ionization Cooling path in the 6D phase space.



# Summary

26

- We plan to measure muon  $g-2$  and search for muon EDM with sensitivity  $1.5E-21$  ecm
- Experiment adopts new method
  - Low emittance muon beam (Cooling + acceleration)
  - Compact storage ring
  - Very weak magnetic focusing
- Experiment is under construction.
- Expected date of data taking from 2028.



# Comparison of g-2 experiments

# 32

Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. **2019**, 053C02 (2019)

	BNL-E821	Fermilab-E989	Our experiment
Muon momentum		3.09 GeV/c	300 MeV/c
Lorentz $\gamma$		29.3	3
Polarization		100%	50%
Storage field		$B = 1.45$ T	$B = 3.0$ T
Focusing field		Electric quadrupole	Very weak magnetic
Cyclotron period		149 ns	7.4 ns
Spin precession period		4.37 $\mu$ s	2.11 $\mu$ s
Number of detected $e^+$	$5.0 \times 10^9$	$1.6 \times 10^{11}$	$5.7 \times 10^{11}$
Number of detected $e^-$	$3.6 \times 10^9$	–	–
$a_\mu$ precision (stat.)	460 ppb	100 ppb	450 ppb
(syst.)	280 ppb	100 ppb	<70 ppb
EDM precision (stat.)	$0.2 \times 10^{-19}$ e · cm	–	$1.5 \times 10^{-21}$ e · cm
(syst.)	$0.9 \times 10^{-19}$ e · cm	–	$0.36 \times 10^{-21}$ e · cm
	<b>Completed</b>	<b>Running</b>	<b>In preparation</b>

# Expected uncertainties

	Estimation
Total number of muons in the storage magnet	$5.2 \times 10^{12}$
Total number of positrons	$0.57 \times 10^{12}$
Effective analyzing power	0.42
Statistical uncertainty on $\omega_a$ [ppb]	450
Statistical uncertainty on $\omega_p$ [ppb]	100
Uncertainties on $a_\mu$ [ppb]	460 (stat.) < 70 (syst.)
Uncertainties on EDM [ $10^{-21}$ e·cm]	1.4 (stat.) 0.36 (syst.)