

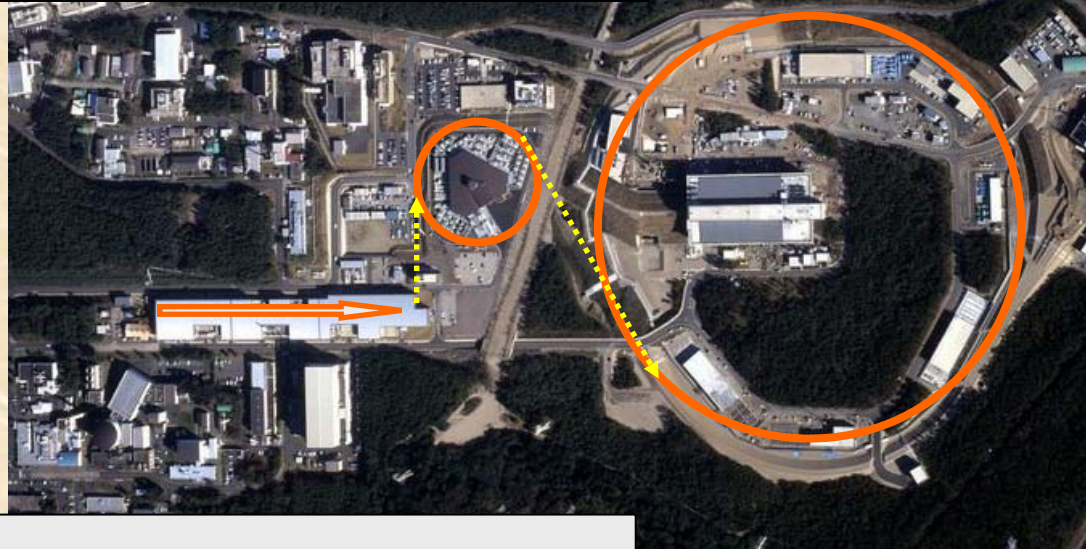
J-PARC flavor program

Tadashi Nomura
(KEK)

J-PARC accelerators

Rapid Cycle Synchrotron (RCS)

- 3 GeV; 25 Hz; design 1 MW
- 220 kW achieved



Linac

- H⁻; 181 MeV/30 mA; 25 Hz
- 400 MeV/50 mA in near future

Main Ring (MR)

- 30 GeV (Phase 1)
- **Fast extraction**; design 750 kW
 - 3.2 sec cycle (shortened in near future)
 - 145 kW user op. achieved
- **Slow extraction**; design 270 kW
 - 2 sec spill/6 sec cycle
 - 3.6 kW user op., so far
 - 99.5% extraction eff. achieved
 - Spill structure by no means satisfactory

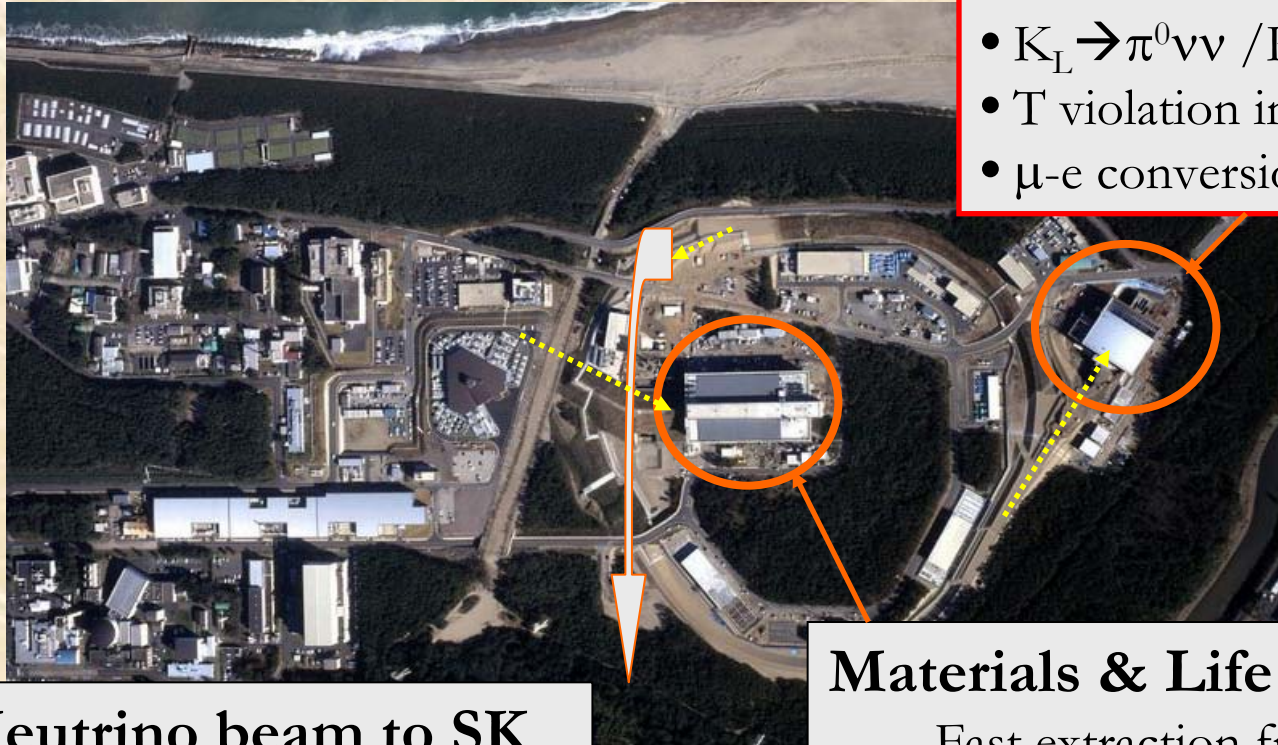
J-PARC flavor programs

Hadron Hall

Slow extraction from MR

- $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \nu$ / KOTO
- T violation in $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu$ / TREK
- μ -e conversion $O(10^{-16})$ / COMET

my talk



Neutrino beam to SK

Fast extraction from MR

- T2K

E. Zimmerman's talk

Materials & Life Science Facility

Fast extraction from RCS

- μ -e conversion $O(10^{-14})$ / DeeMe
- μ g-2, EDM

A few words about the earthquake on March 11...

- J-PARC suffered significant damage.
 - *Fortunately, Tsunami didn't reach to J-PARC.*
 - *Mostly, damages of inter-building infrastructure and displacement of the equipments*
- We are continuing inspection of damages.
- Tentative recovery plan is,
 - Aim to restart accelerator operation in this year.
 - Aim to deliver beam to users for 2 months in this Japanese fiscal year.

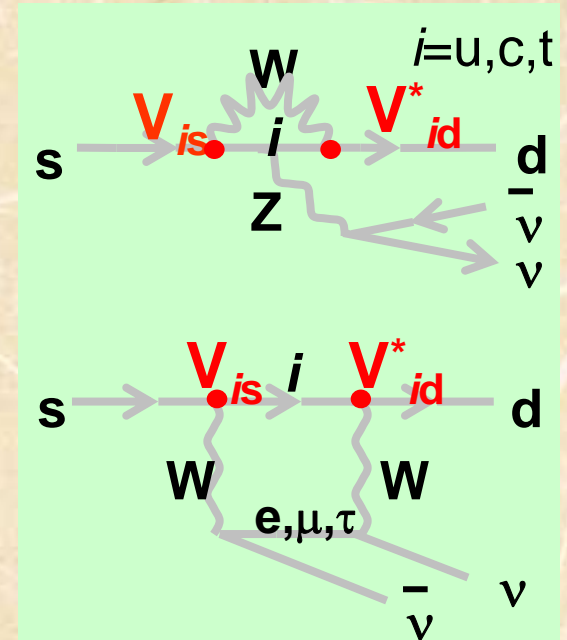
KOTO: $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \nu$ measurement

KOTO stands for "K0 at Tokai".

- Stage 2 (full) approval
- On detector construction

$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ in the Standard Model

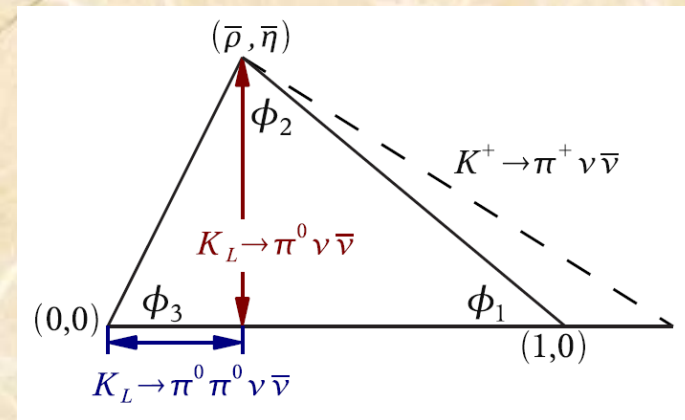
- Flavor changing neutral current with Z penguin and box diagram
- Top in the loop, Sensitive to V_{td}
- **Small theoretical uncertainty**



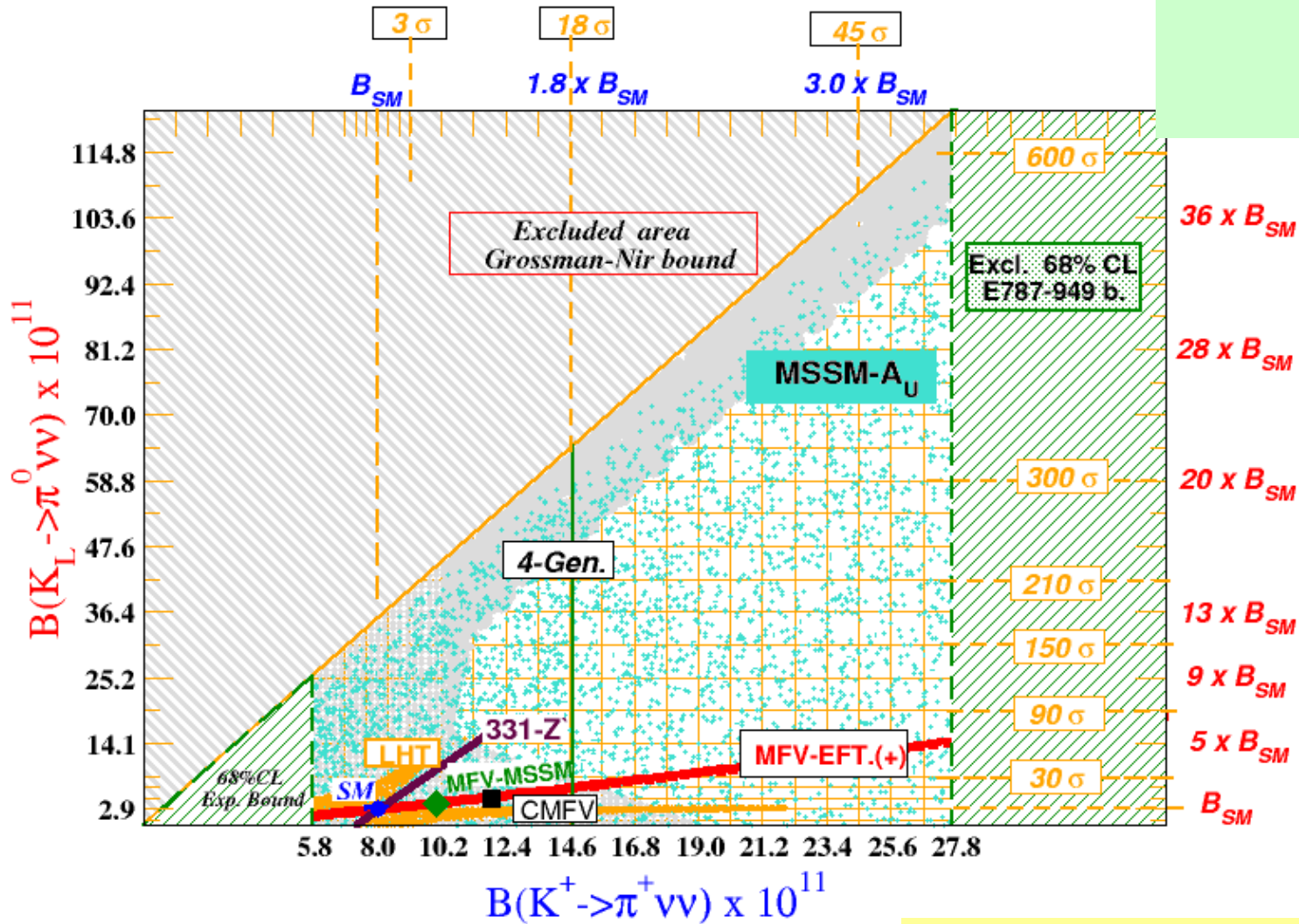
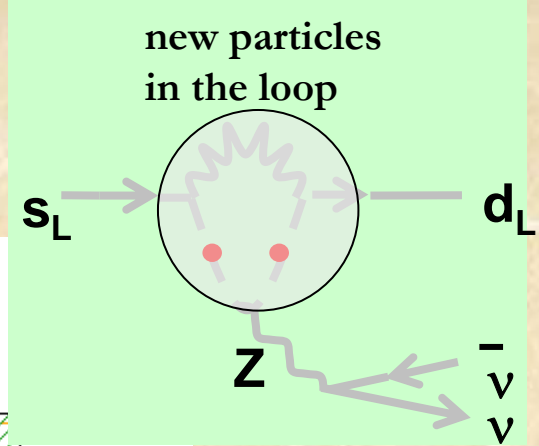
$$B(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}) = \kappa_L \left(\frac{\text{Im}(V_{ts}^* V_{td})}{\lambda^5} X_t \right)^2$$

$$= (2.43_{-0.37}^{+0.40} \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-11}$$

1st error: input parameter (V_{cb} :54%, η :39%, m_t :6%)
 2nd error: remaining theoretical uncertainty
 ($X_t(\text{QCD})$:73%, κ_L :18%, ...)

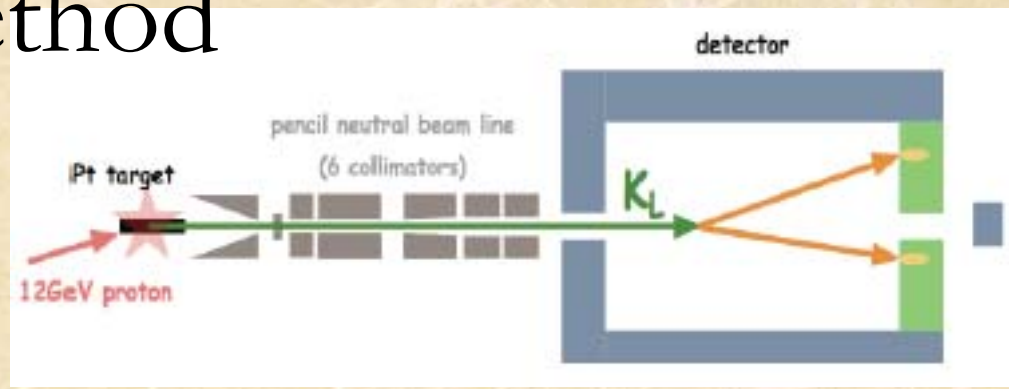


$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ beyond the SM



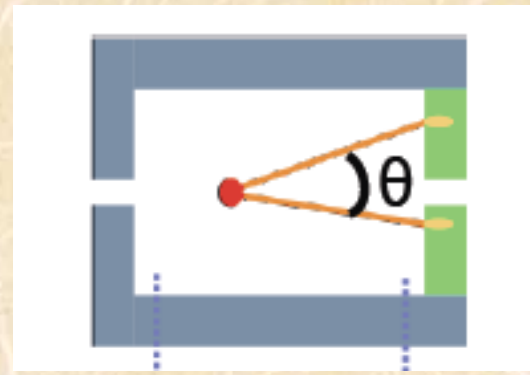
Experimental method

1. Detect two photons
(CsI calorimeter)
and nothing else
(hermetic veto)

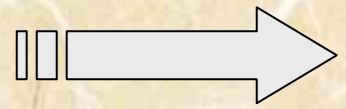


2. Reconstruct vertex
using π^0 mass,
assuming vertex on Z-axis

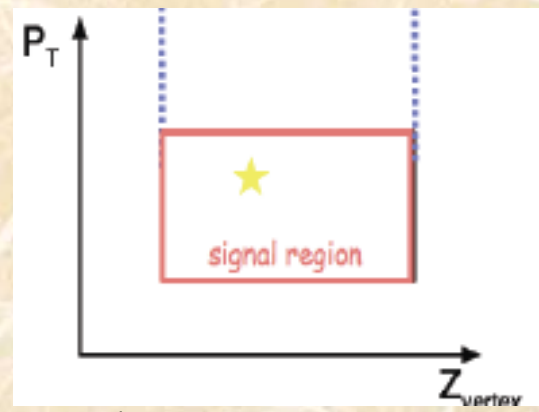
narrow K_L beam is a key \rightarrow "pencil neutral beam"



3. Calculate $\pi^0 P_T$

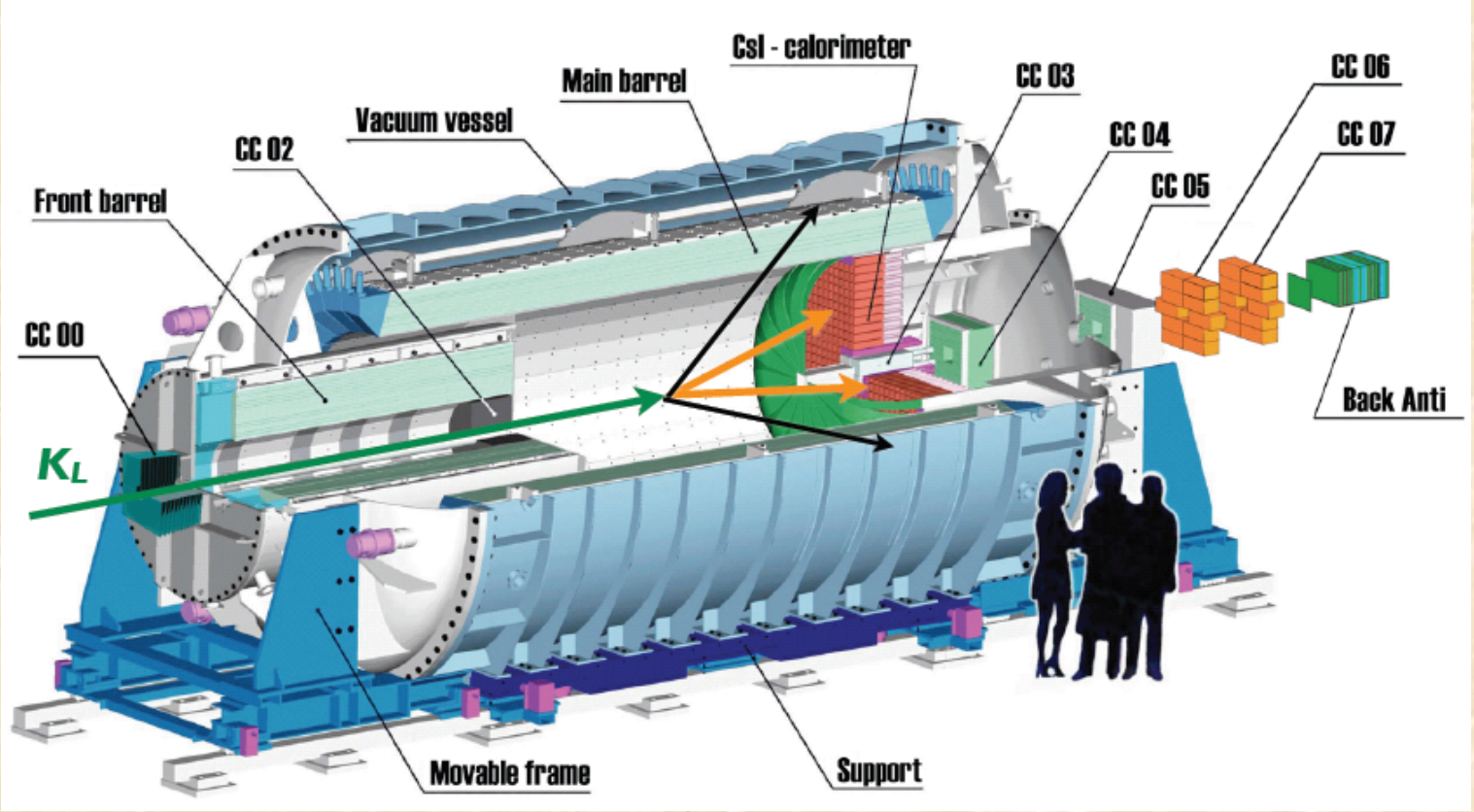


Our final plot



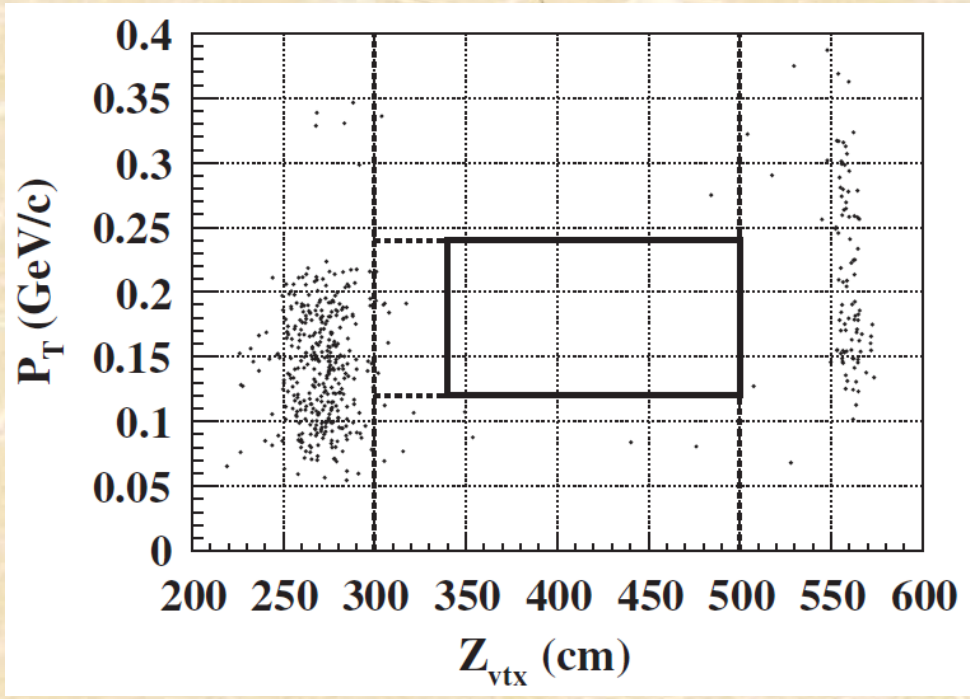
KOTO Detector: partially improve predecessor's apparatus

Predecessor: KEK-E391a



Lesson from previous experiment

KEK E391a final result:
 $Br < 2.6 \times 10^{-8}$ (90% CL)



PRD81, 072004 (2010)

Knowledge about BG

of BG estimated was 0.87

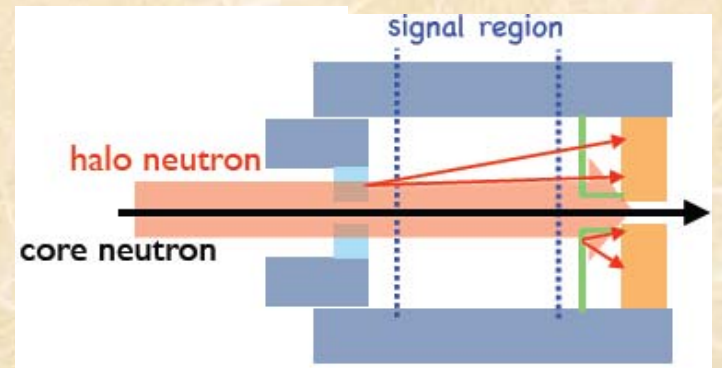
● Kaon BG

- $K_L \rightarrow 2\pi^0$, with 2γ escaping detection

● Halo neutron BG

Dominant in KEK E391a

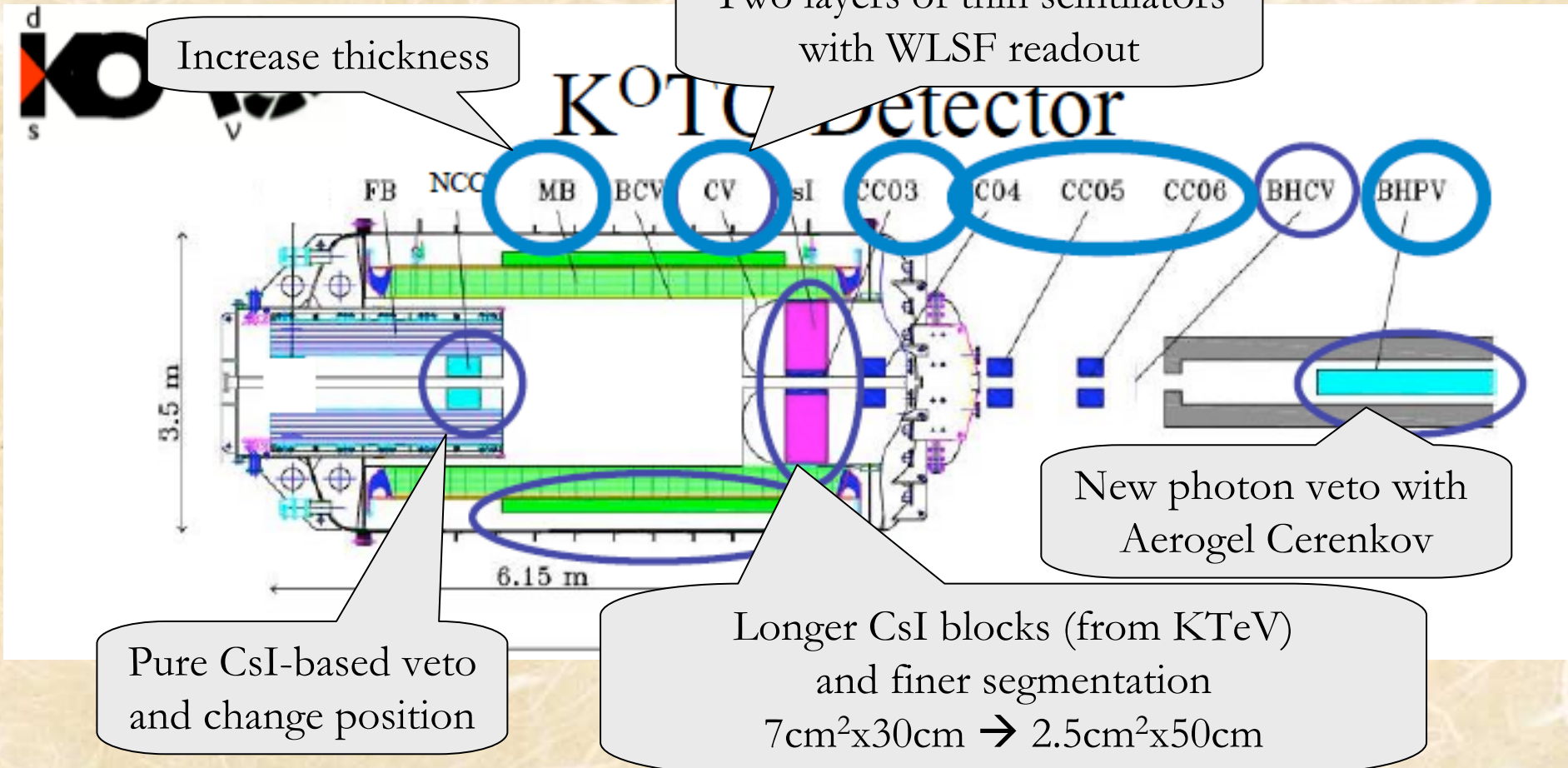
- Interact with detectors placed near the beam and produce π^0 , η + mis-measure vertex



Beamline improvement:

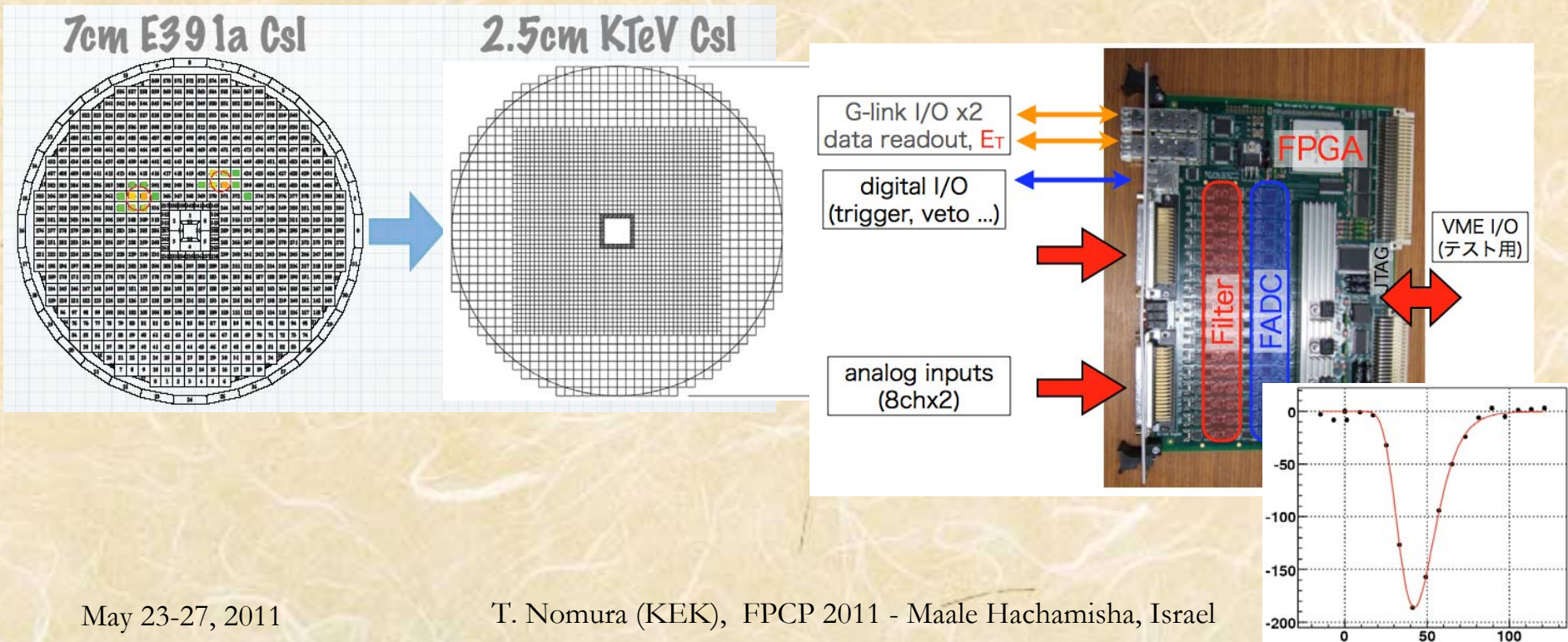
- 16 degree production → better K/n ratio
- Newly constructed beamline → better halo/core ratio

Detector improvement:

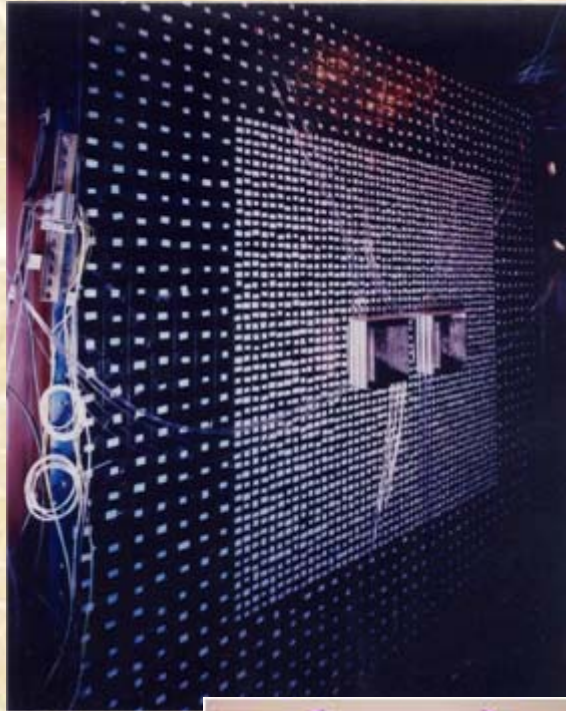


Highlight: calorimeter upgrade

- Longer CsI crystals (30cm \rightarrow 50cm)
 \rightarrow more radiation length, reduce shower leakage
- Better segmentation (7cmsq \rightarrow 2.5cmsq)
- Record waveforms of all crystals by 14bit 125MHz FADC



KTeV CsI calorimeter



dismantled

Friday, Oct. 24, 2008

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Calendar	Feature	From ISGTW
<p>Friday, Oct. 24 11:50 a.m. - 12:20 p.m. LHC Users meeting lecture - One West Title: Perspectives from OSTP Speaker: Jean Cottam, OSTP 3:30 p.m. DIRECTOR'S COFFEE BREAK - 2nd Flr X-Over 4 p.m. Joint Experimental-Theoretical Physics Seminar - One West Speaker: Alan Boyle, <i>MSNBC</i> Title: Magnetic Attraction: A Journalist's View of the LHC's Status in Popular Culture 8 p.m. Fermilab International Film Society - Auditorium Tickets: Adults \$5 Title: A New Leaf</p> <p>Sunday, Oct. 26</p>	<p>KTeV crystals to shine again</p>  <p>JPARC graduate students work to pack crystals from Fermilab's former KTeV experiment for shipment. JPARC will use the crystals in an experiment that will look for ultra-rare kaon decays.</p> <p>From 1997 to 1999, scientists at Fermilab conducted an experiment using the most accurate energy-measuring device ever built for high-energy physics.</p> <p>Then researchers carefully stored the experiment, KTeV. Until now.</p>	<p>Catching quake</p> <p>Inside your laptop is a small earthquake sensor, too—e lots of them are compared, mundane sources of laptop</p> <p>It's an approach that is sta project Quake Catcher Net about 1500 laptops connect detected several tremors, i quake in Los Angeles in Ju at the University of Califor Lawrence at Stanford Univ BOINC platform for volunte SETI@home rely on.</p> <p>One of the benefits of this Research-grade earthquaak between \$10,000 and \$100 much more sensitive. and</p>



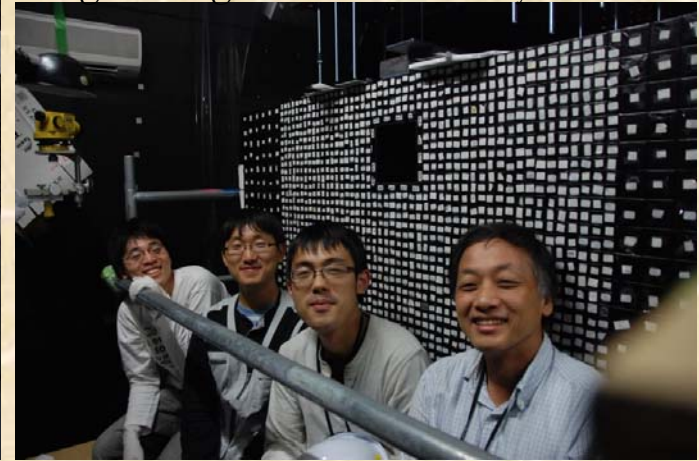
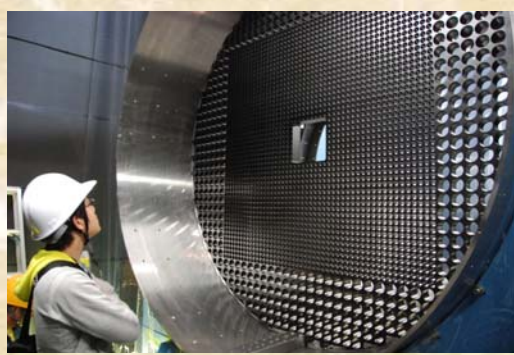
Ray Safarik, a technical specialist at Fermilab, shows the partially dismantled KTeV detector.



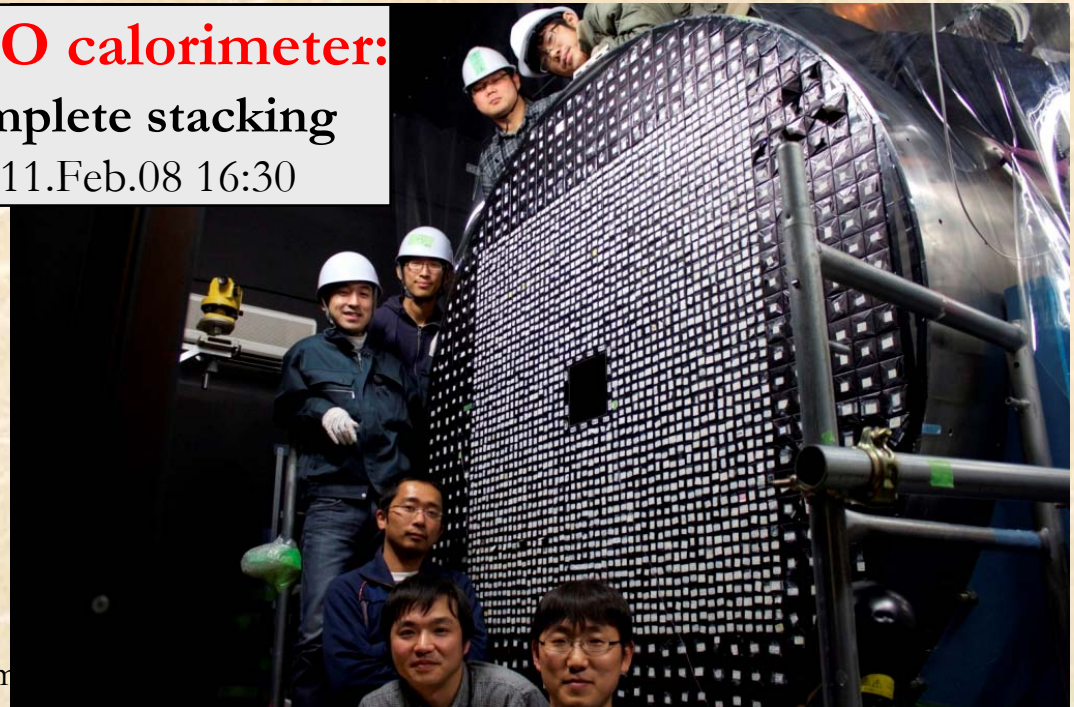
May 2010

July 2010

October 2010:
engineering run with 1774 crystals



KOTO calorimeter:
Complete stacking
2011.Feb.08 16:30



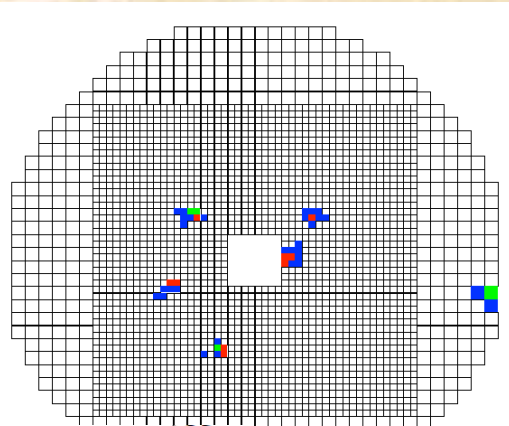
May 23-27, 2011

T. Nom

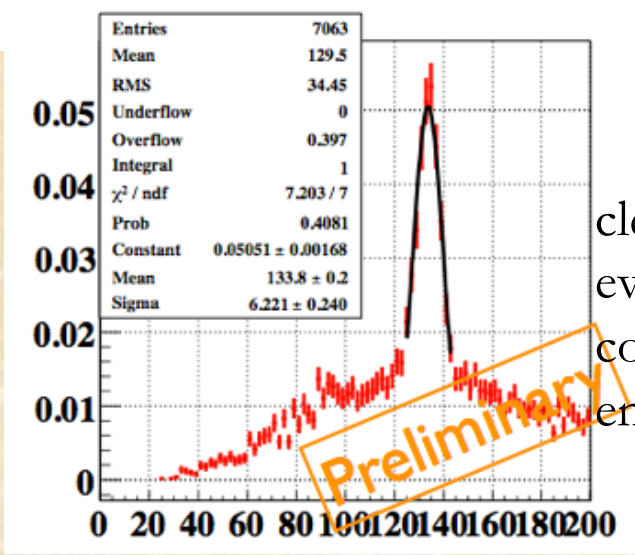
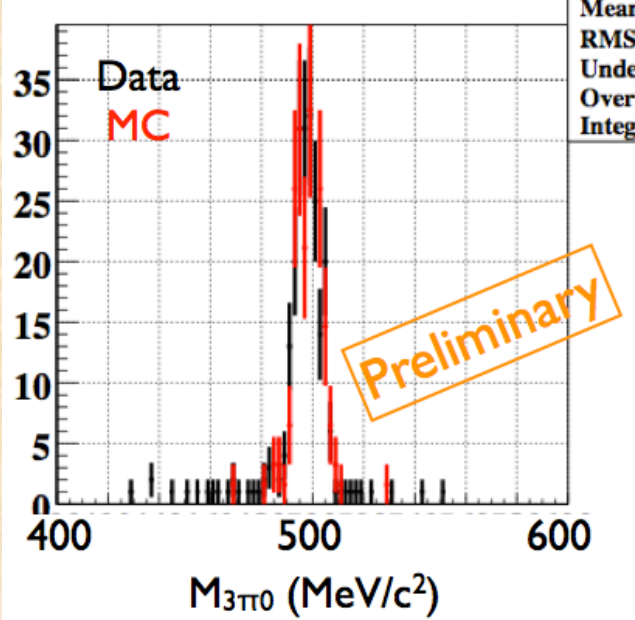
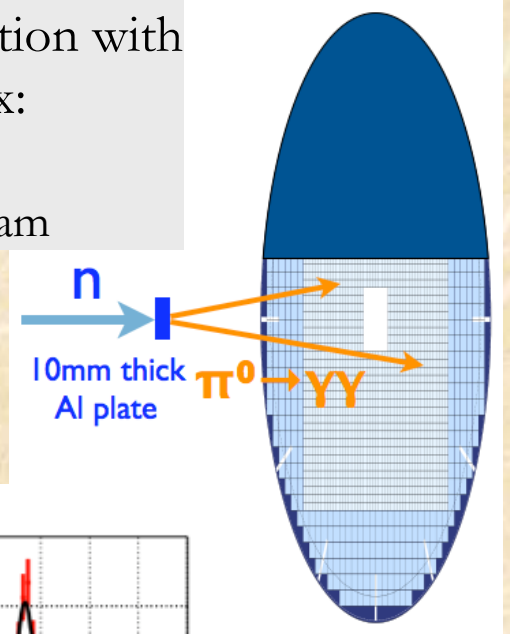
Results from calorimeter engineering

(Oct-Nov, 2010)

Event display of $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$:
6 γ clusters on calorimeter



π^0 reconstruction with know vertex:
Al thin target
put inside beam



clear π^0 peak
even with
cosmic-ray based
energy calibration

KOTO Sensitivity and timeline

Note: As is considered before the earthquake. Will be updated.

● Goal: ~3 SM events / 3 years
with S/N ratio ~ 2

*** assuming design MR power ~270kW

COMPLETED

● 2009 Beamline survey

PARTIALLY

● 2010 Calorimeter engineering

● 2011 Full engineering and
Start physics run

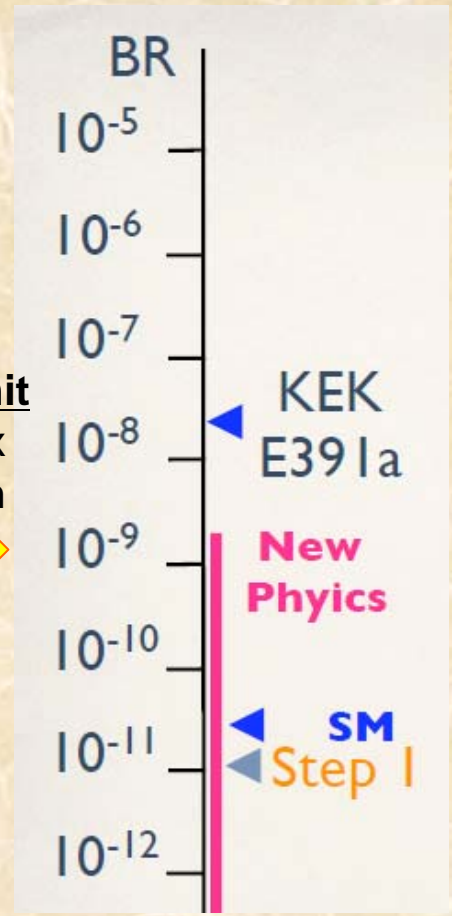
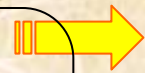
➔ 1st milestone:

Grossman-Nir limit by summer 2012

~1YEAR DELAY?
UNDER DISCUSSION

● Next step depends on scenario
of accelerator's power upgrade.

G-N limit
30kW x
1month



TREK:

T violation in $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu$

and “pre-TREK”:

Measurement of $R_K = \Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu) / \Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu)$

- Stage 1 (scientific) approval
- Beamline (not specific for TREK but versatile)
partially constructed

T violation: Measurement of muon polarization in $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu$

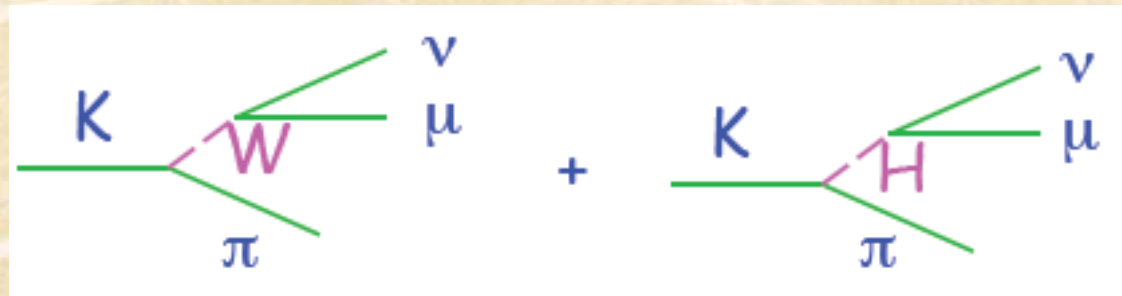
- P_T ; represented by T-violating triple product

$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu$ decay

$$P_T = \frac{\sigma_\mu \cdot (p_{\pi^0, \gamma} \times p_{\mu^+})}{|(p_{\pi^0, \gamma} \times p_{\mu^+})|}$$

- $O(10^{-4}) P_T$ indicates contribution from BSM

- SM $\sim 10^{-7}$
- FSI $\sim 10^{-5}$

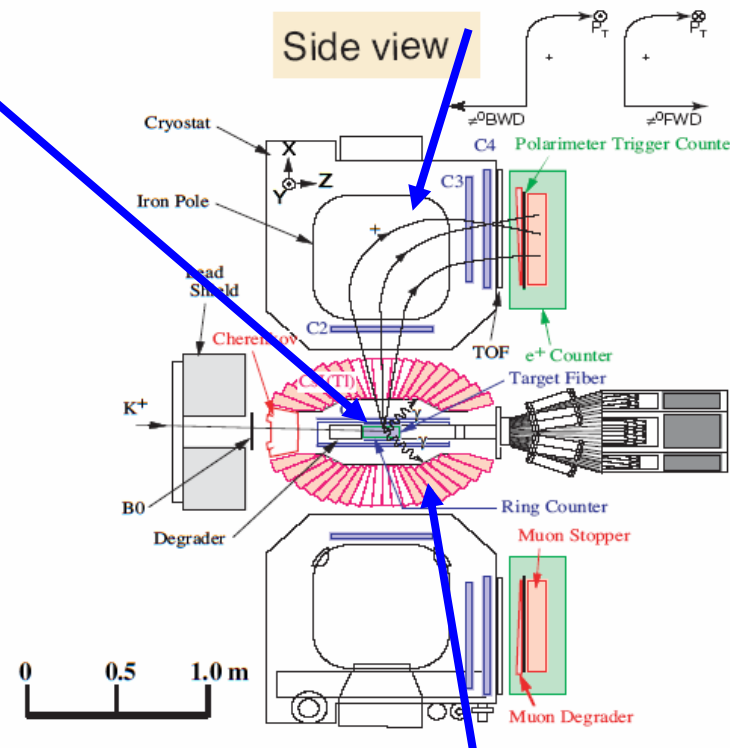
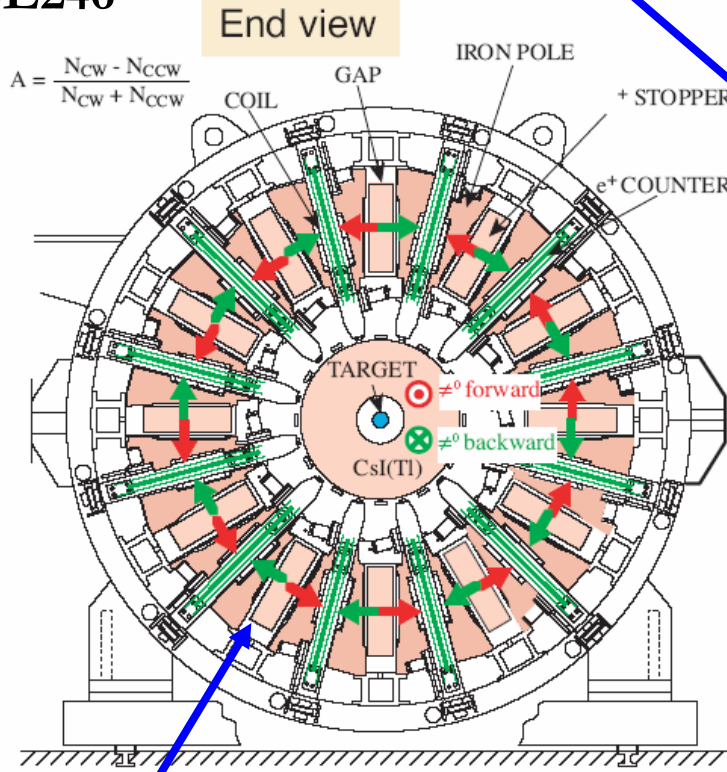


TREK apparatus

Predecessor:
KEK-E246

(1) Use stopped K^+

(3) μ^+ to polarimeter
through SC toroidal spectrometer



(4) Measure CW/CCW asymmetry of e^+
in azimuthally symmetrical detector

(2) Tag π^0 and
define direction (FWD/BWD)

TREK goal and strategy

- Measure P_T with $\delta P_T(\text{stat}) \sim 10^{-4}$, $\delta P_T(\text{syst}) \sim 10^{-4}$
Current value: $(-1.7 \pm 2.3 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-3}$ $\delta P_T \sim O(10^{-3})$
 - $1 \times 10^7 \text{ sec}$ ($\sim 1 \text{ year}$) running with 270kW beam

- As “pre-TREK”,
 $R_K \equiv \frac{\Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu)}{\Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu)}$ measurement are proposed

- $\Delta R_K / R_K(\text{stat}) = 0.2\%$
– 50 days run with 30kW power
- $\Delta R_K / R_K(\text{syst}) = 0.1\%$

CERN NA62 value:
 $(2.487 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.007) \times 10^{-5}$
 $\delta R_K / R_K \sim 0.5\%$

Phys.Lett.B698(2011)105
and G. Ruggiero's talk

TREK: Stopped $K^+ \leftrightarrow$ NA62: decay in flight

μ -e conversion

- COMET: μ -e conversion $O(10^{-16})$
 - Stage 1 (scientific) approval

Physics motivation

Exploring (and understanding) a new world...

LFV in charged sector strongly suppressed
in SM with neutrino oscillations:

i.e. $BR(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) < 10^{-52}$.

$$\text{SM: } B(\mu^- + N \rightarrow e^- + N) < 10^{-54}$$

Same decay enhanced in new physics
scenarios via new particles interactions:

expected $BR(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) \sim 10^{-12} \div 10^{-14}$

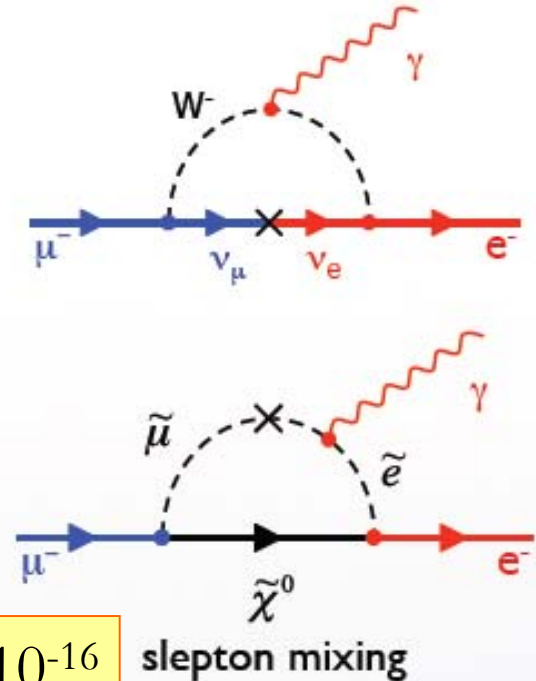
depending on NP parameters.

$$\text{NP: } B(\mu^- + N \rightarrow e^- + N) \sim 10^{-14} - 10^{-16}$$

No contamination from
Standard Model
processes

A powerful probe for NP!

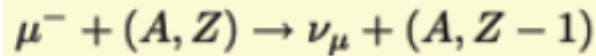
Current limit: $(\mu^- + Au \rightarrow e^- + Au) < 7 \times 10^{-13}$ by SINDRUM II



μ -e conversion

- Muonic Atom (1S state)

Muon Capture(MC)



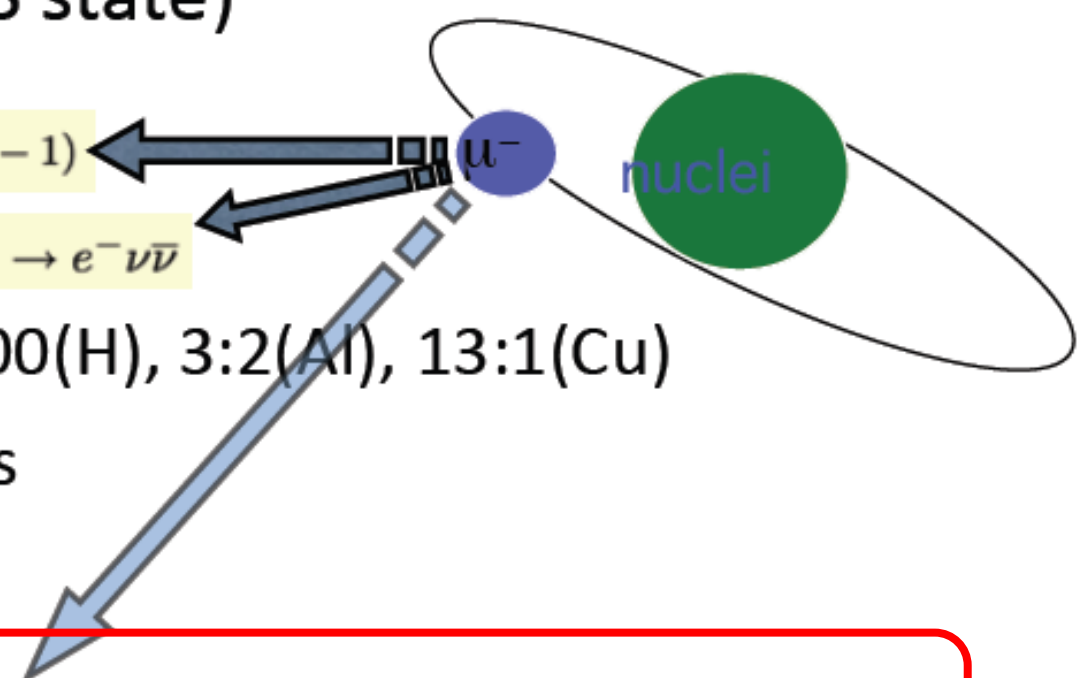
Muon Decay in Orbit (MDO) $\mu^- \rightarrow e^- \nu \bar{\nu}$

– MC:MDO = 1:1000(H), 3:2(Al), 13:1(Cu)

– $\tau(\text{free } \mu^-) = 2.2 \mu\text{s}$

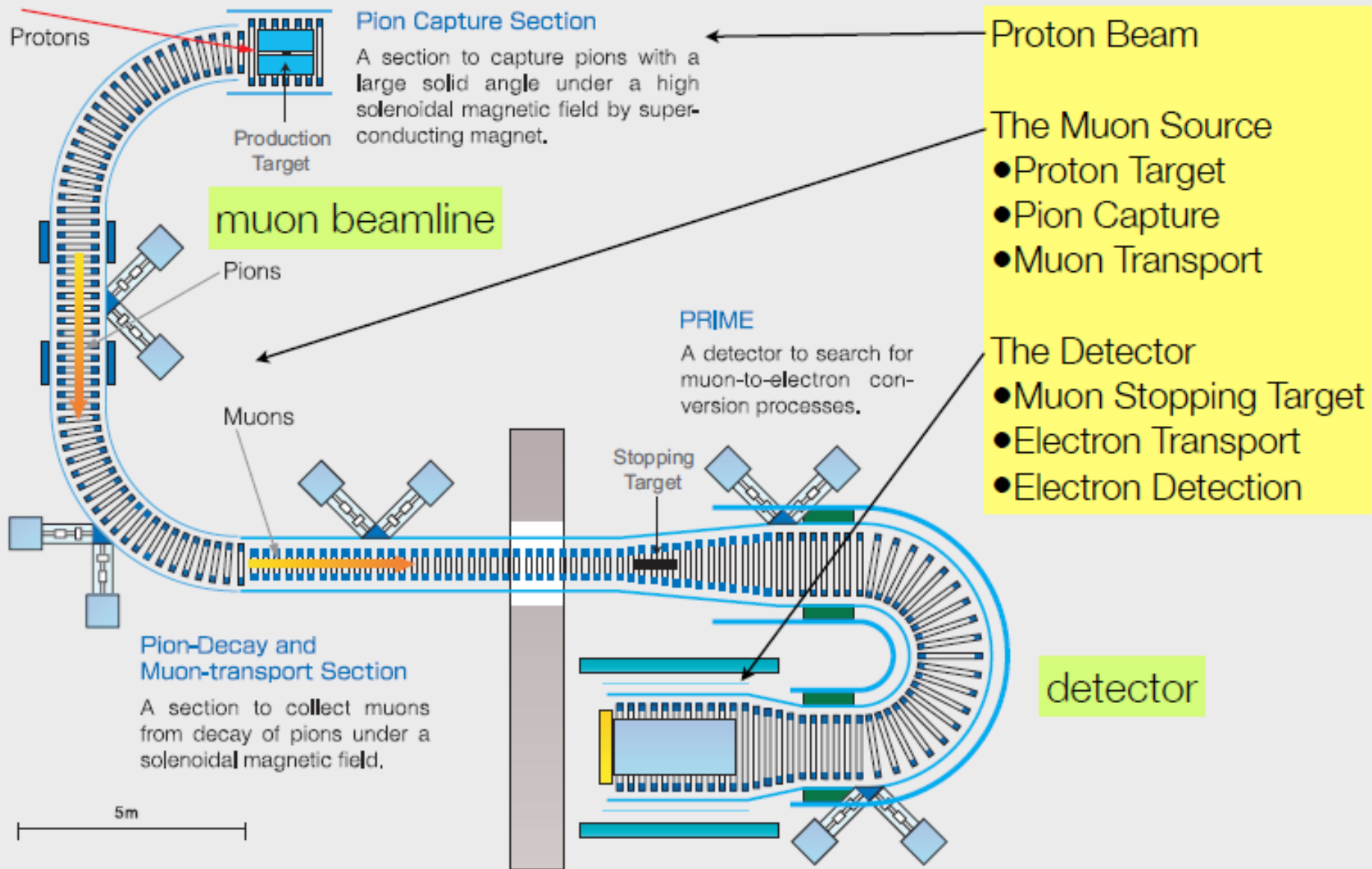
– $\tau(\mu^-; \text{Al}) = 0.88 \mu\text{s}$

- μ -e Conversion



Signal: e^- with $E_e \sim m_\mu$

Layout of COMET



COMET sensitivity

- $B(\mu^- + A1 \rightarrow e^- + A1) < 10^{-16}$

- 10^{11} muons/sec with

- Pulsed slow extraction beam from MR
(8GeV operation, beam power ~ 50 kW)

- Pion capture system surrounding the target to gain μ^- yield

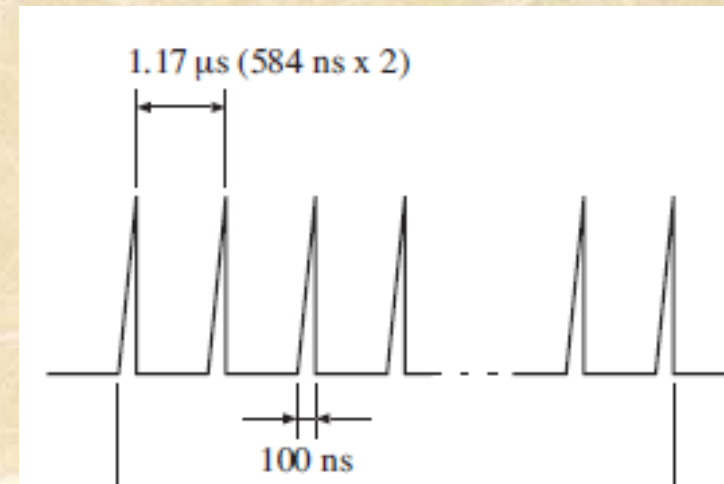
- 2×10^7 sec running period

- *Roughly, 4 years for construction, 1 year for engineering,
and 2 years for run (2017~?)*

COMET: status

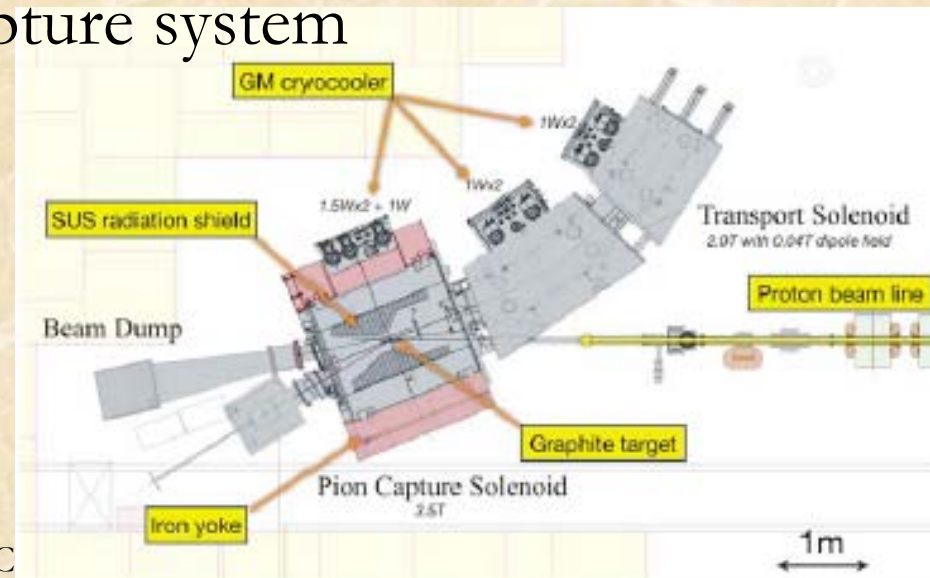
“proof of principle”

- Proton beam extinction
 - 10^{-9} required for $O(10^{-16})$ sensitivity
 - ➔ 10^{-7} in J-PARC MR confirmed.
 - Ideas to additional 10^{-6} improvement are there.*



Bunched slow extraction

- Demonstration of pion capture system at RCNP/Osaka U.
- Radiation hardness test of SC solenoid material



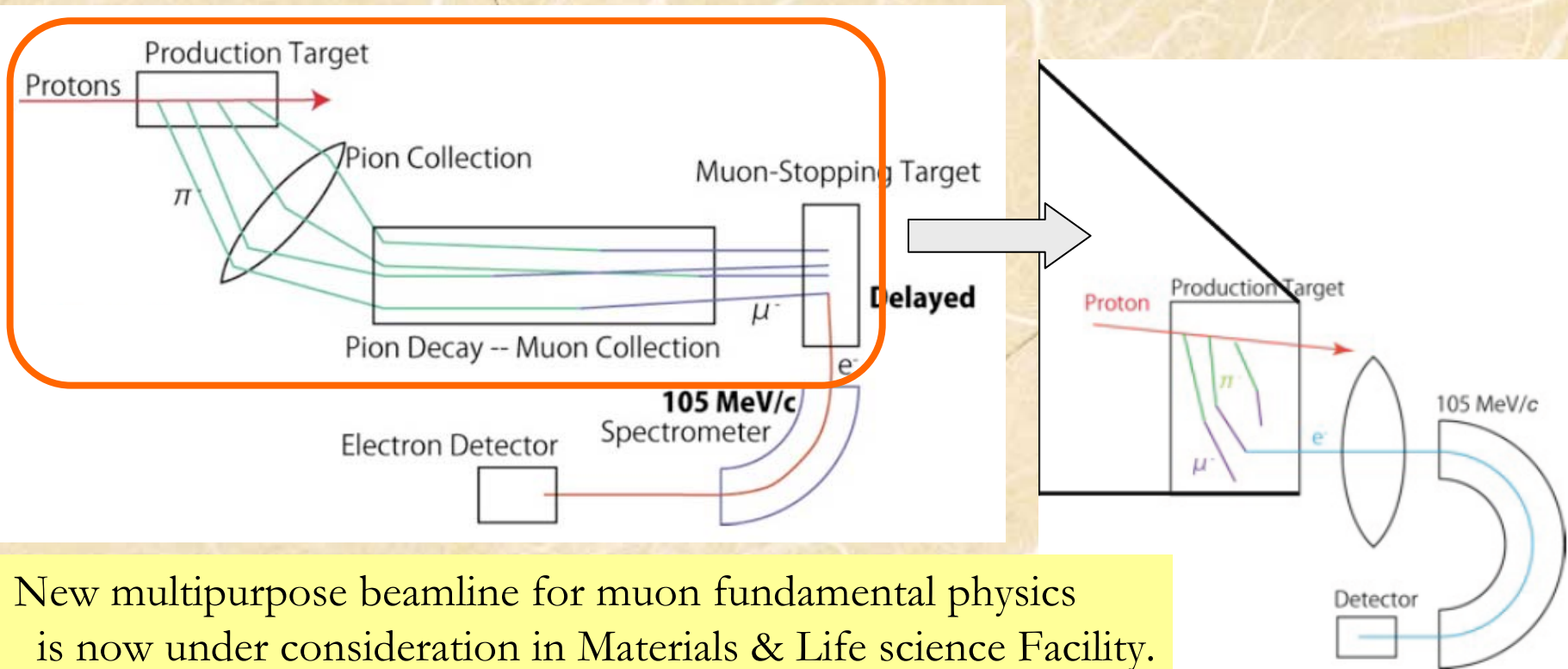
Summary

- J-PARC; one of the best facilities for flavor physics
 - *Intensity frontier for fixed target, “dedicated” experiments*
 - Comprehensive programs T2K, long baseline ν osc. continues. And...
 - $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \nu$ experiment (KOTO) in preparation
 - T violation search in $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu$ (TREK) under R&D
 - Two generation of μ -e conversion exp. (COMET, DeeMe), and other fundamental muon programs (g -2, EDM,...) are proposed
- ➔ making efforts to maximize physics outputs from J-PARC !!

Extras

DeeMe: yet another μ -e conversion

- “Detect 105MeV e^- directly coming from target”
→ compact configuration, less expensive



New multipurpose beamline for muon fundamental physics is now under consideration in Materials & Life science Facility.

DeeMe: sensitivity

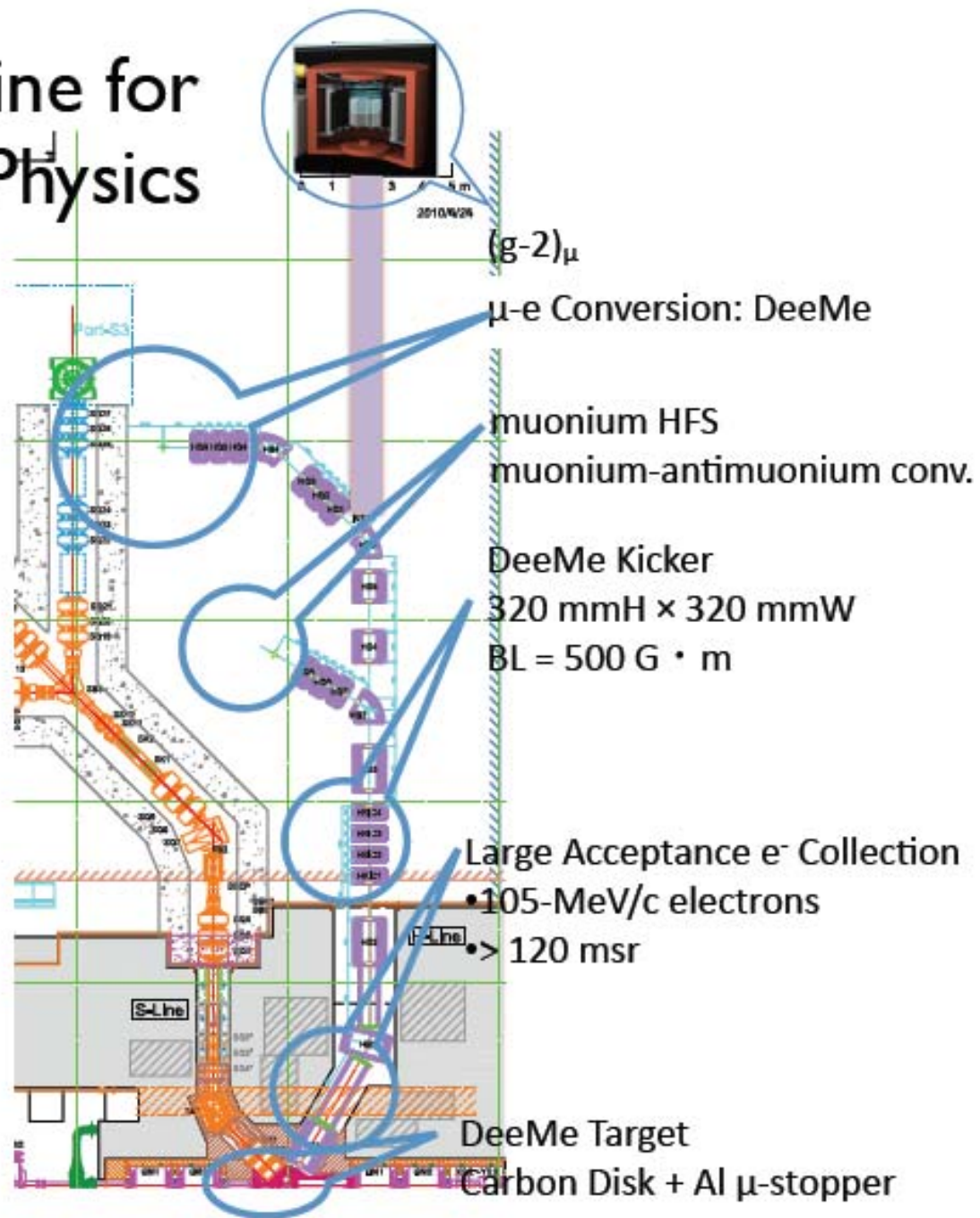
- Sensitivity of $B(\mu^- + N \rightarrow e^- + N) \sim 10^{-14}$

- 1×10^{10} muonic atom formation/sec.
 - From 3GeV RCS, power ~ 1 MW, SiC target
- 2×10^7 sec running period *corresponding to 1~2 years run*

*** Backgrounds due to prompt e^- from late-arriving protons are severe \leftarrow Need extinction $\sim 10^{-17}$

Multipurpose Beamline for Muon Fundamental Physics

- Compact Muon Storage Ring
 - $(g-2)_\mu: < 0.1 \text{ ppm}$
 - $d_\mu: \text{aiming } < 10^{-24} \text{ e.cm}$
 - off the magic momentum
 - ultra cold muon beam
 - no E field
 - extremely uniform B field
- Totally different systematic errors from the BNL experiment.
- Light-weight μ -e Conversion exp.
- muonium HFS
- muonium-antimuonium Conv.



New idea on μ g-2, EDM measurement

<Basic idea>

If no E,

- No need to be “magic momentum” and muon storage can be compact

$$\omega = \omega_{g-2} + \omega_{\text{EDM}}$$

To do so,

- beam divergence should be small

→ Ultra cold muon at MLF

GOAL:

- $a_\mu \sim 0.1 \text{ ppm}$
- $\text{EDM} \sim 5 \times 10^{-22} e$

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

