

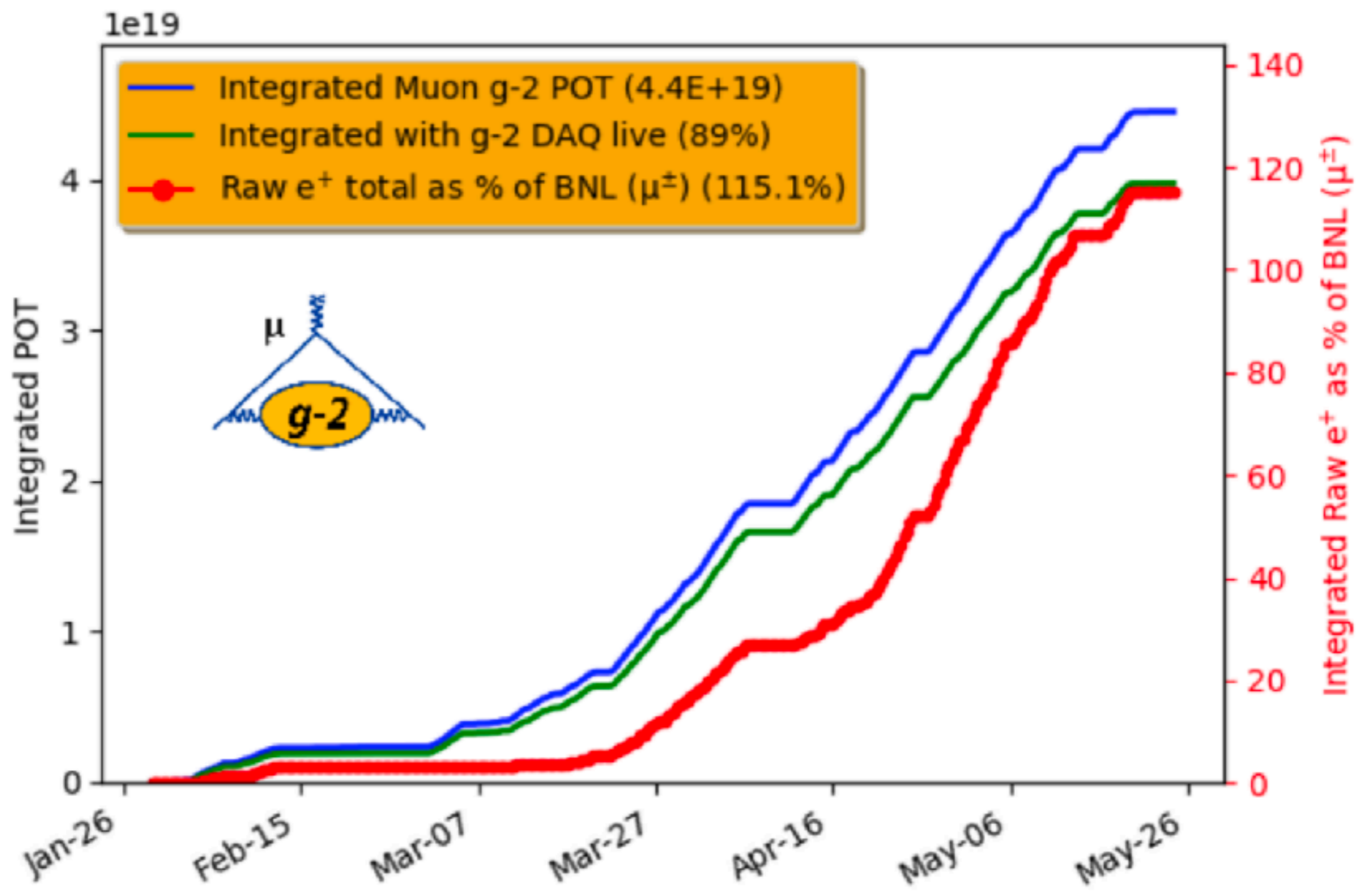
cLFV/g-2/EDM Experiment

Satoshi MIHARA
(KEK-IPNS/J-PARC/Sokendai)



Congratulations FNAL g-2 !

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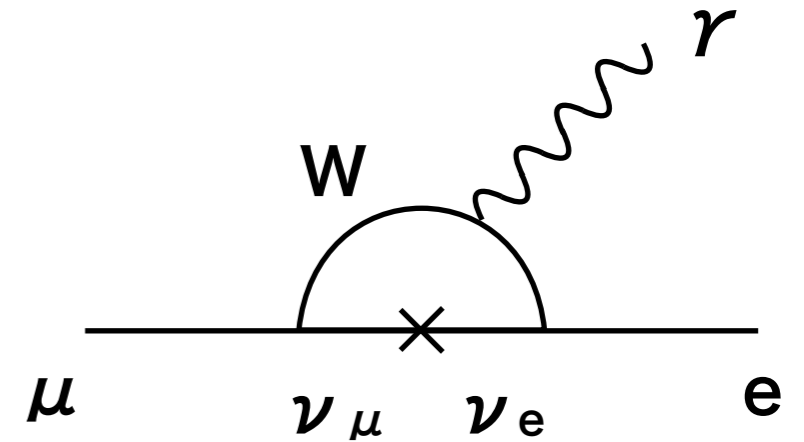


Outline

- Introduction
- Muon cLFV experiments
 - MEG & MEG II, COMET, Mu2e, and Mu3e
- Muon $g-2$ /EDM experiments
- Tau cLFV experiments
- Summary and Outlook

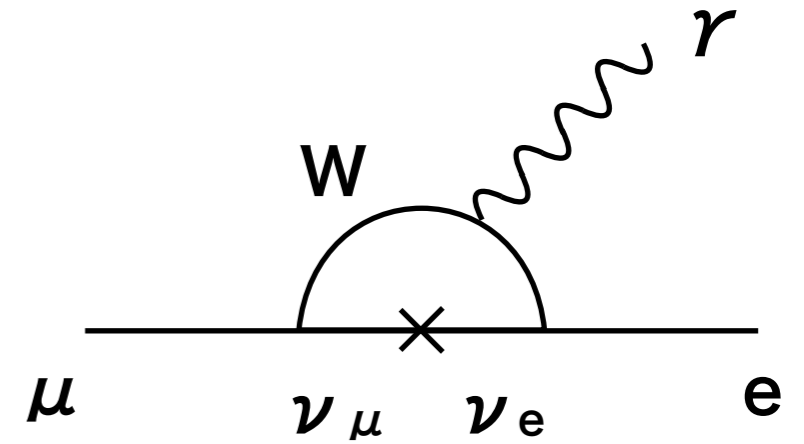
Charged Lepton Flavor Violation

- cLFV rate in the Standard Model with non-zero neutrino mass is too small to be observed in experiments; $O(\text{BR}) < 10^{-50}$
 - No SM Physics Background
 - Observation = clear evidence of NP
- Motivated by many kinds of new physics models BSM



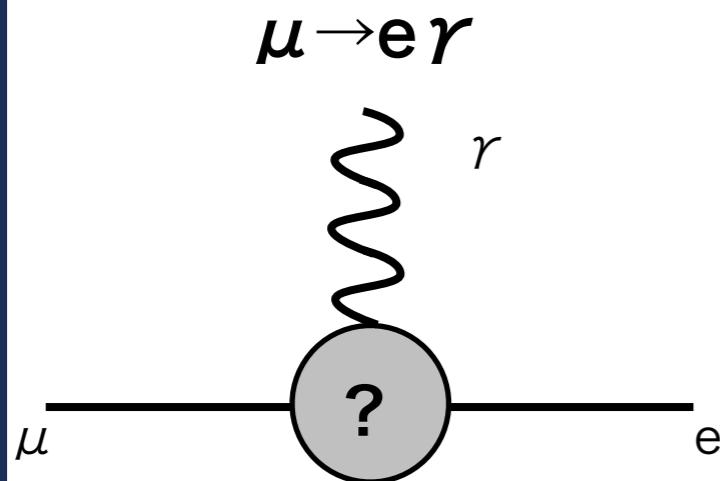
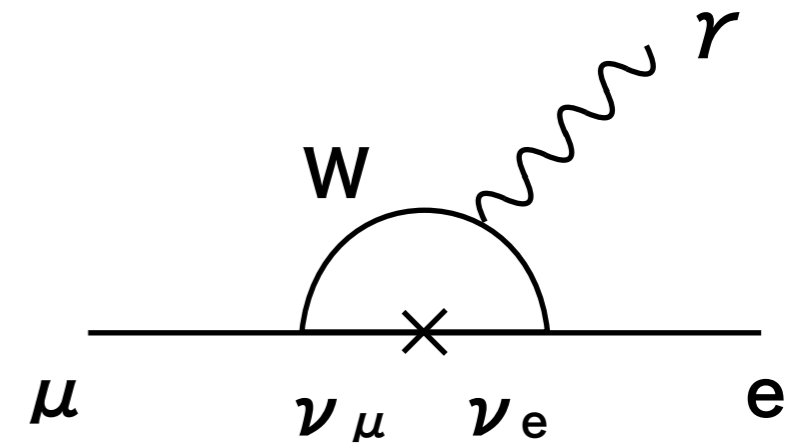
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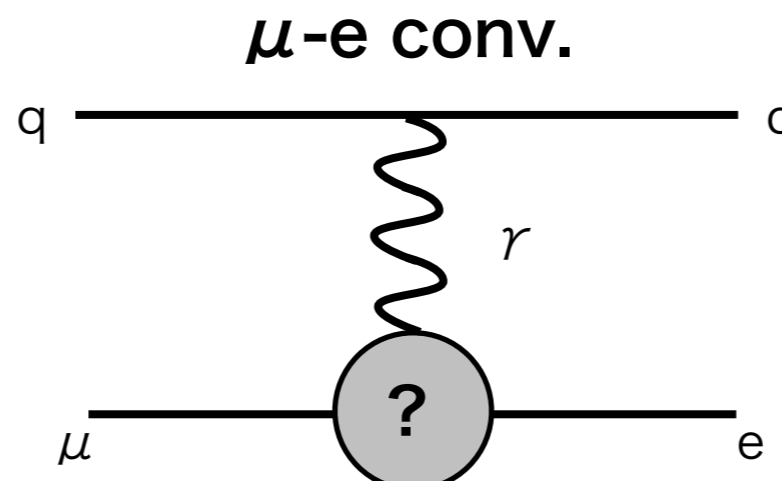
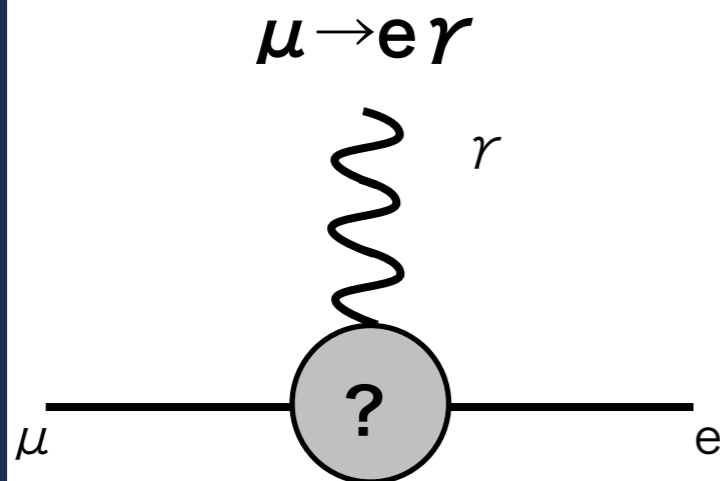
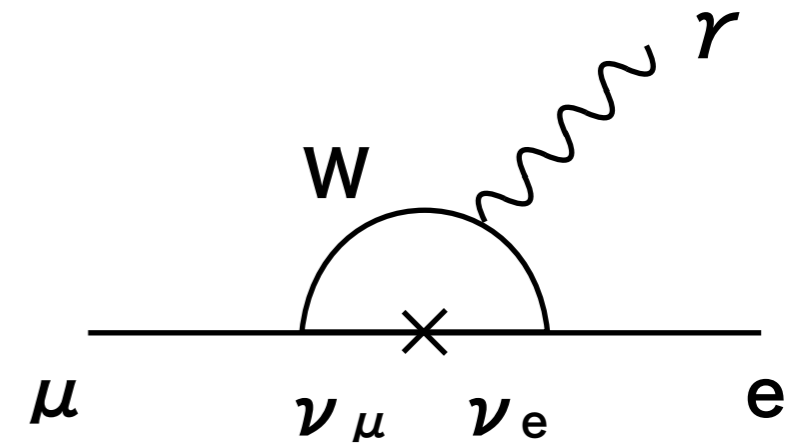
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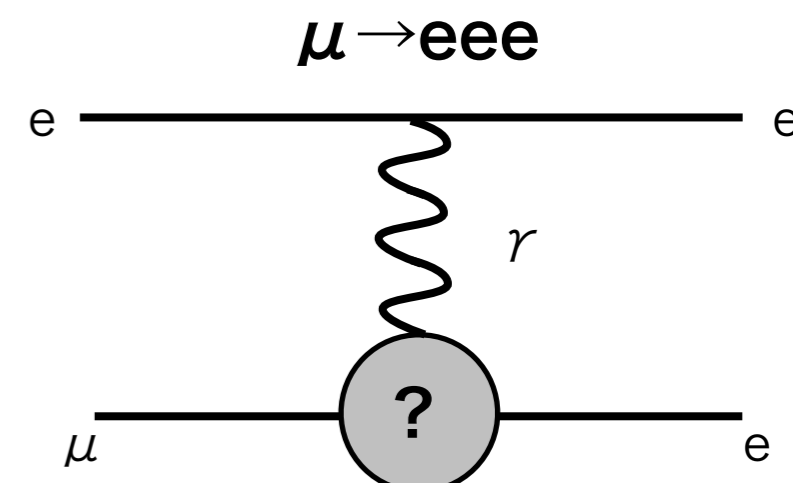
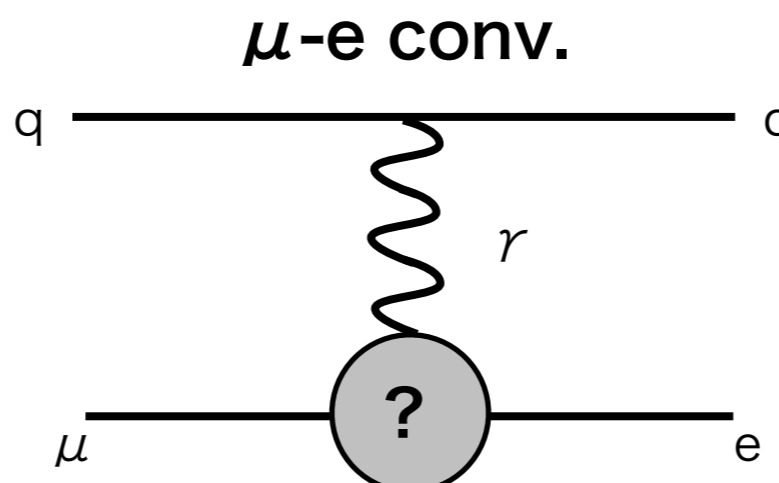
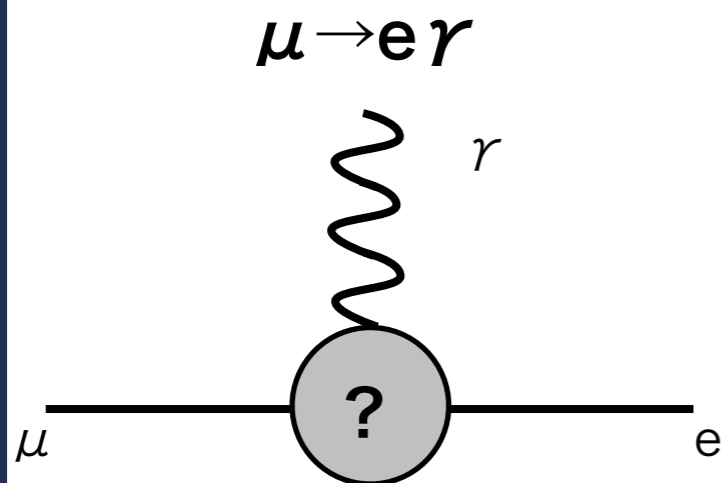
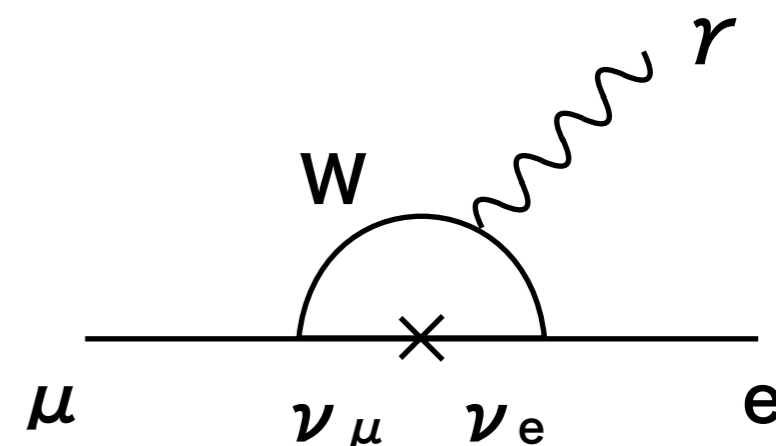
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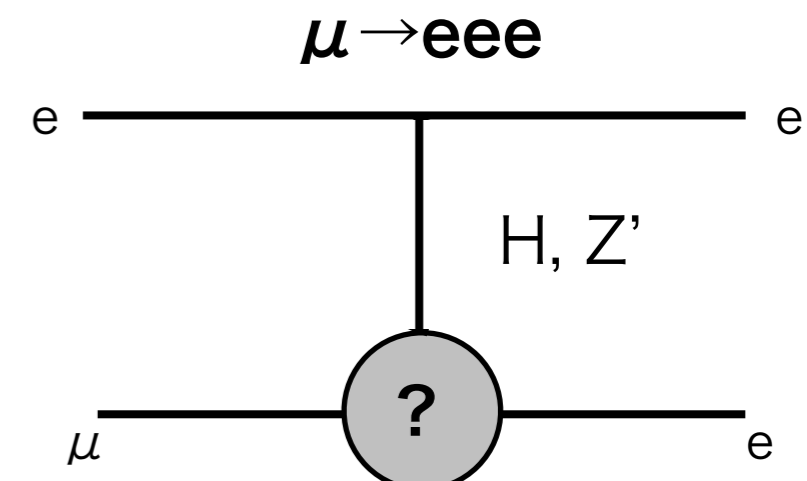
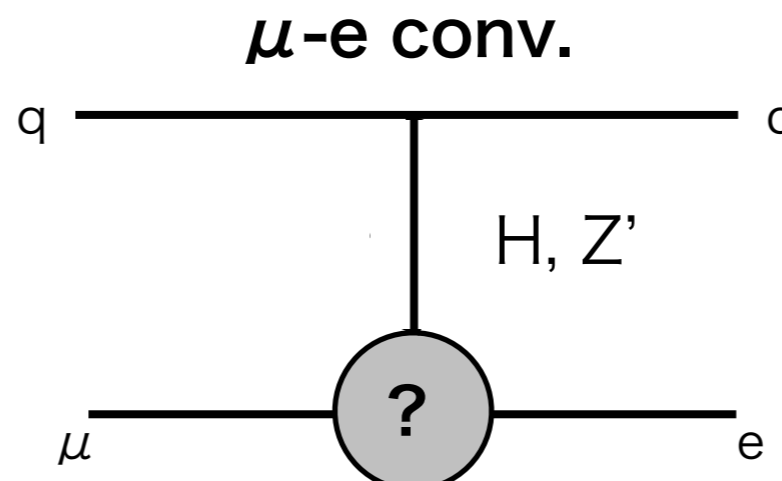
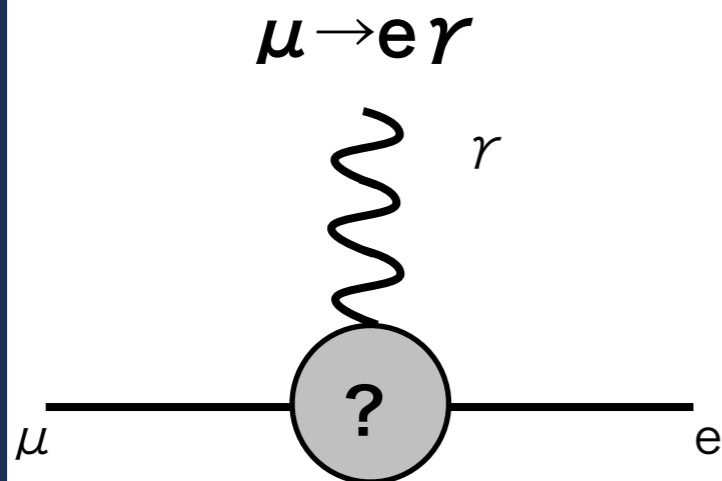
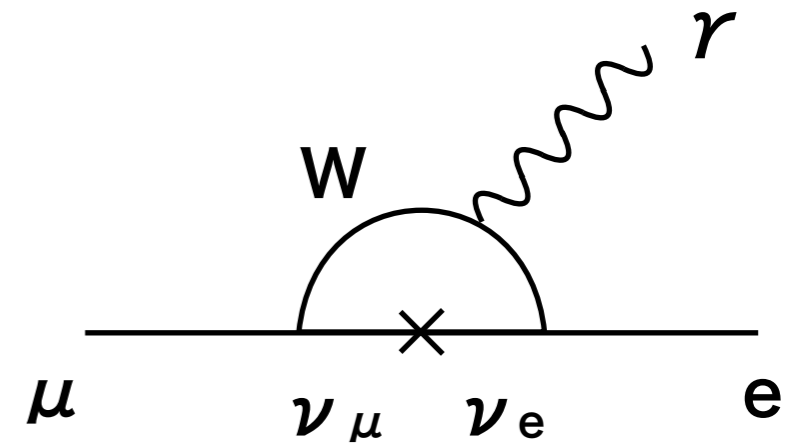
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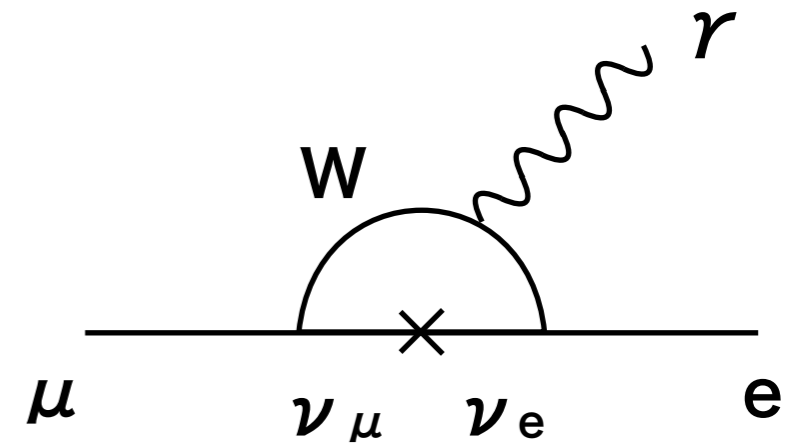
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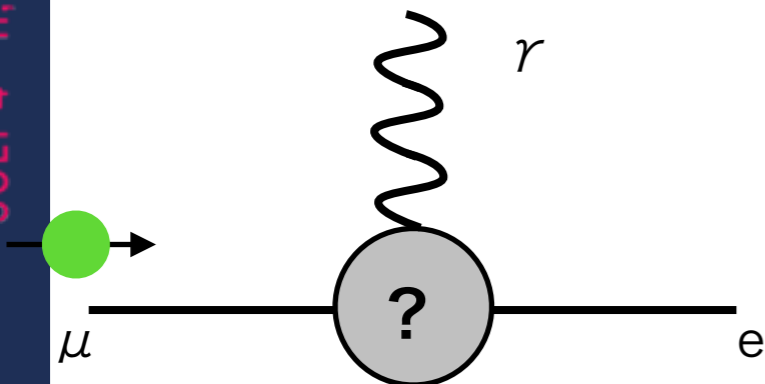


Charged Lepton Flavor Violation

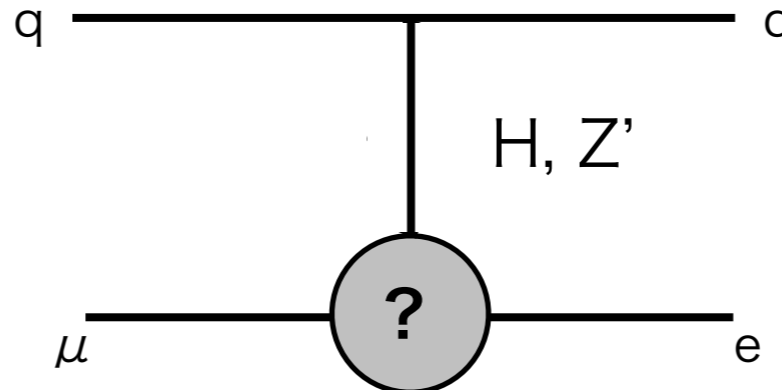
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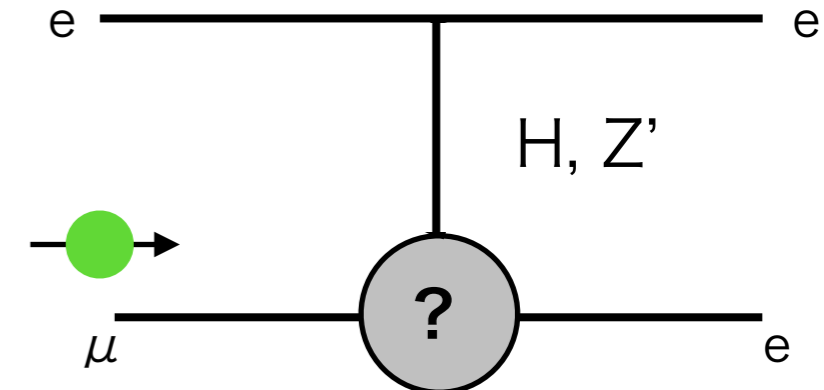
$\mu \rightarrow e \gamma$



μ - e conv.

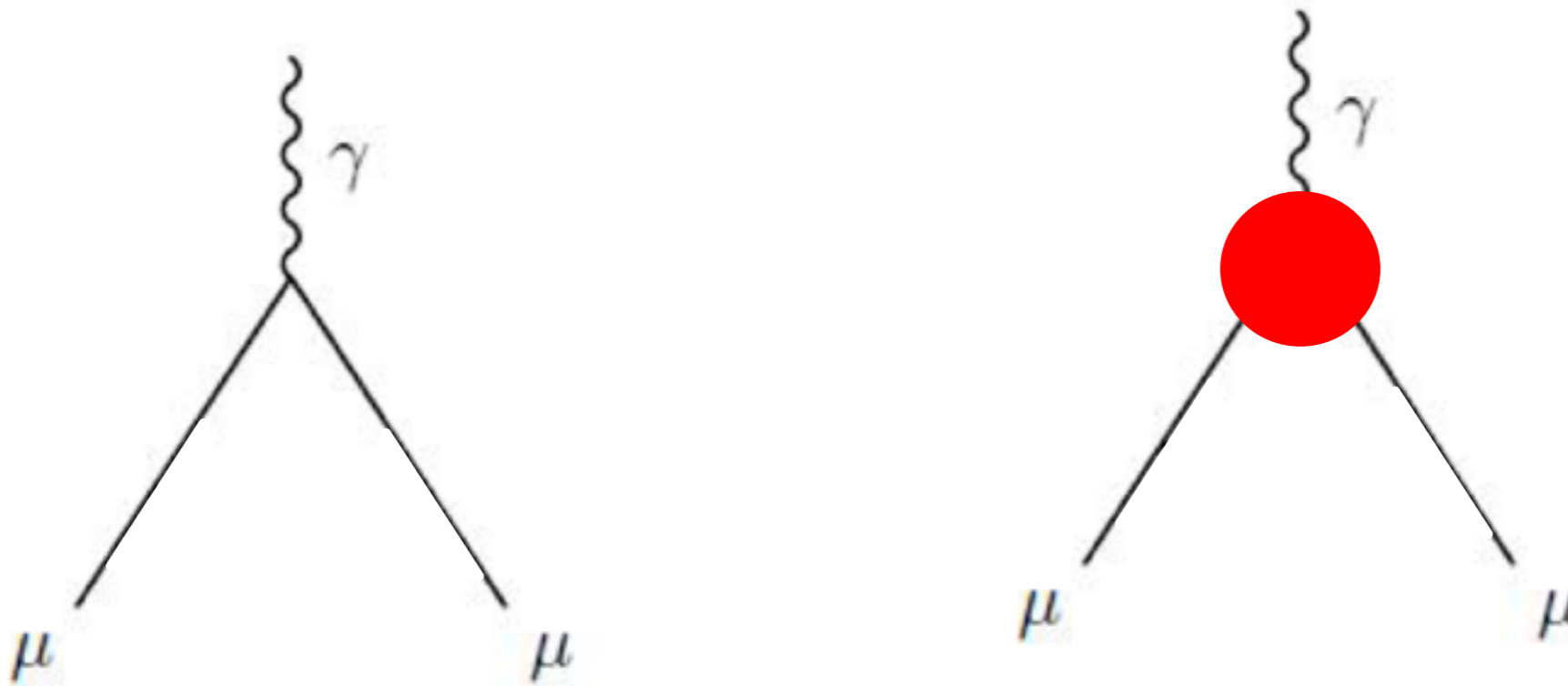


$\mu \rightarrow e e e$



...and muon $g-2$

- The Lande's g factor is 2 in tree level (Dirac equation)
- In quantum field theory, g factor gets corrections:



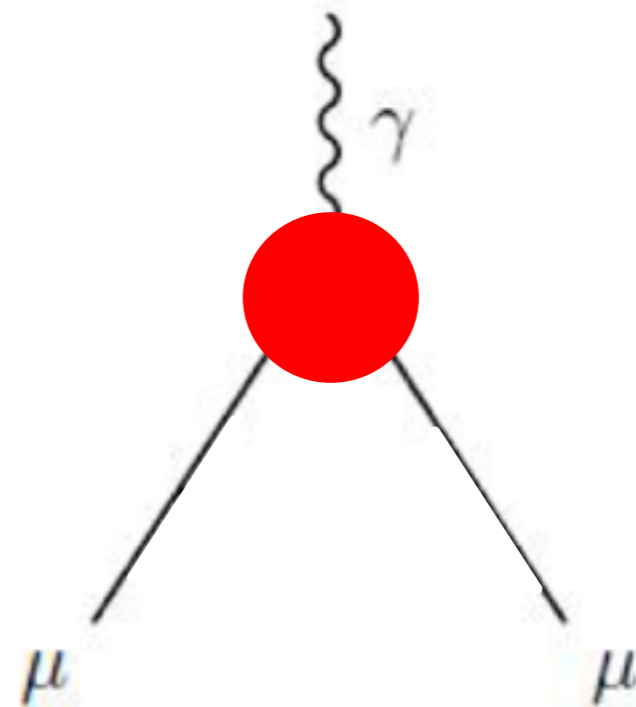
Anomalous
Magnetic
Moment

$$g = 2 (1 + a_{\mu})$$

$$a_{\mu} = a_{\mu}(QED) + a_{\mu}(had) + a_{\mu}(weak) + a_{\mu}(BSM)$$

...and muon $g-2$

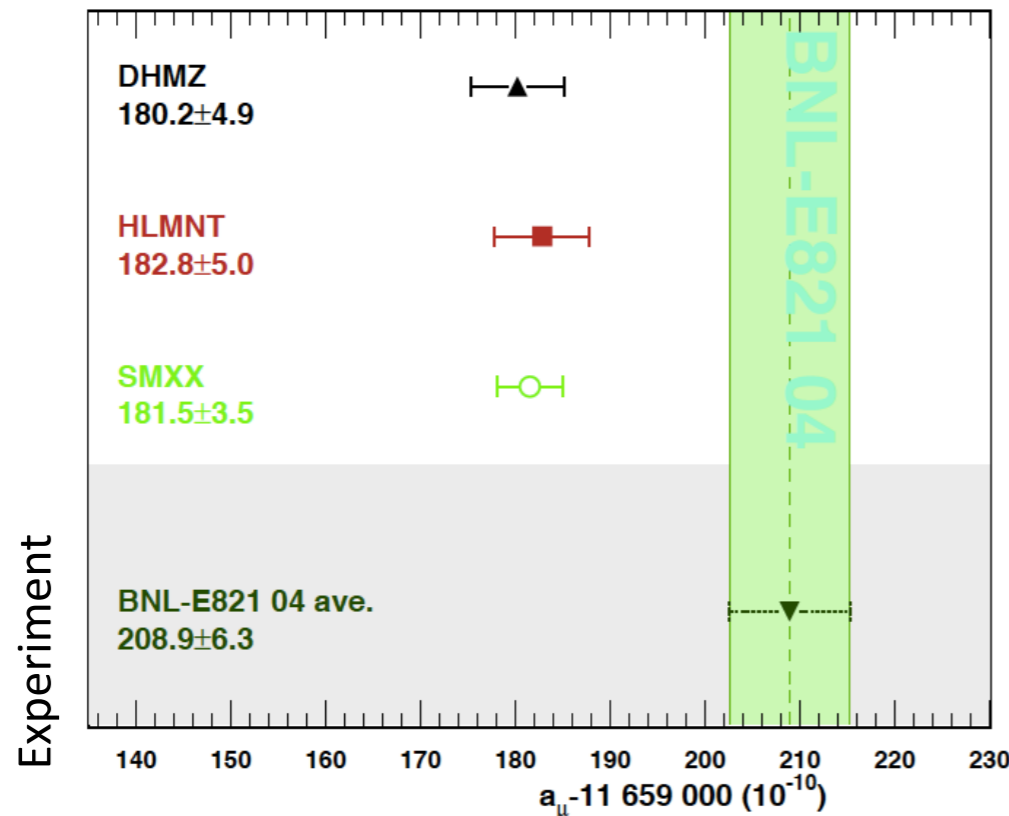
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Anomalous Magnetic Moment

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MEG & MEG II

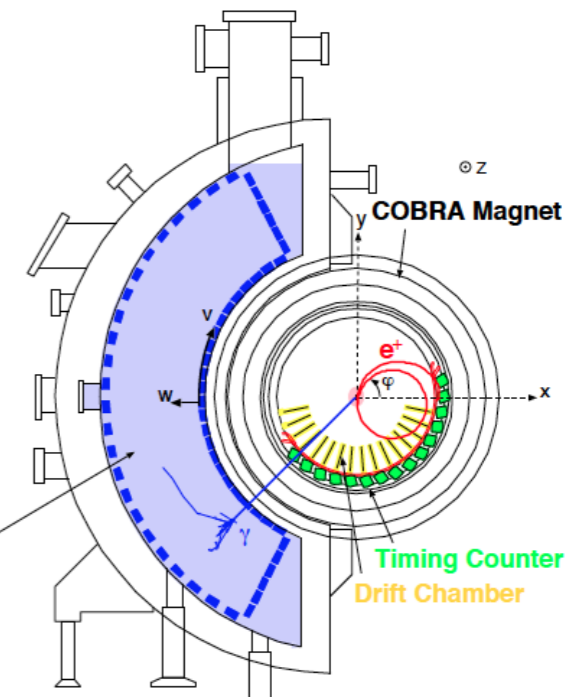
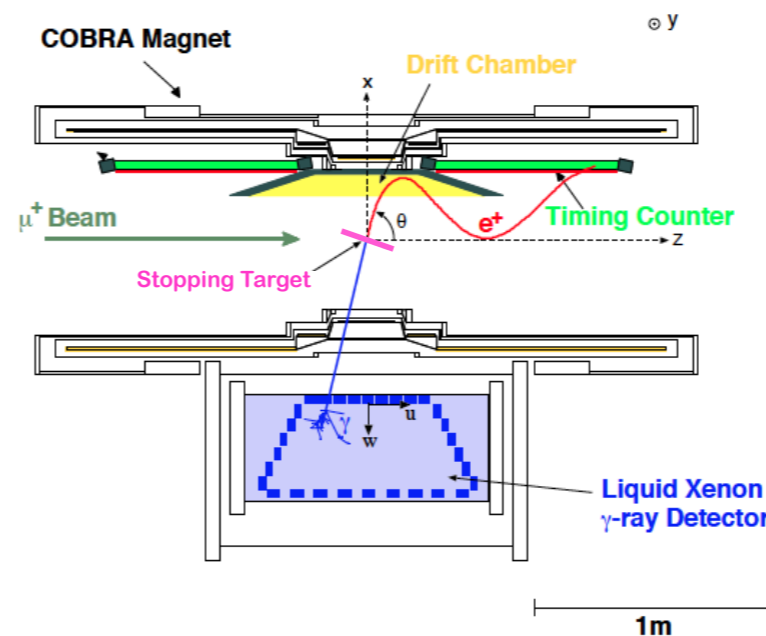
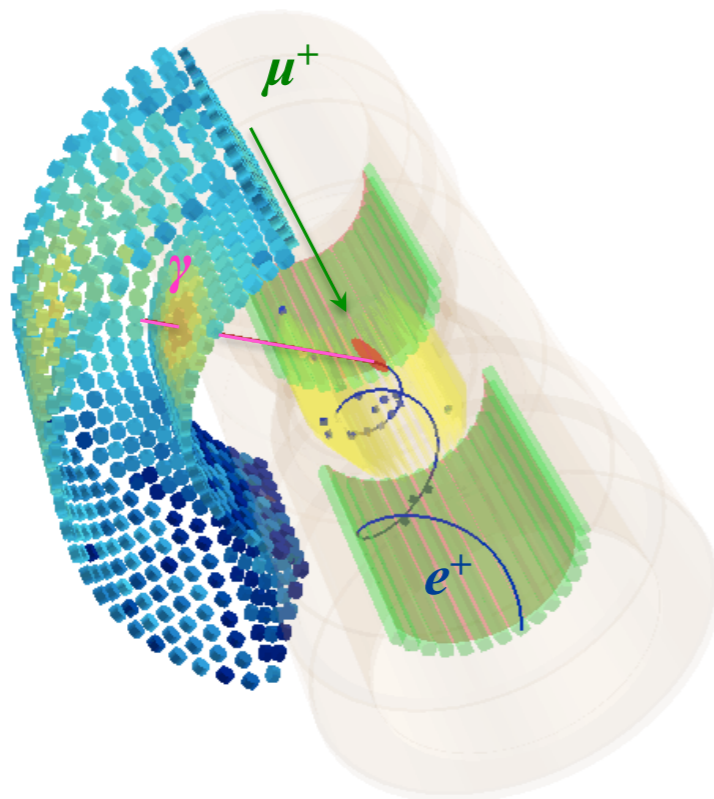


Search for $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$ at Paul Scherrer Institute

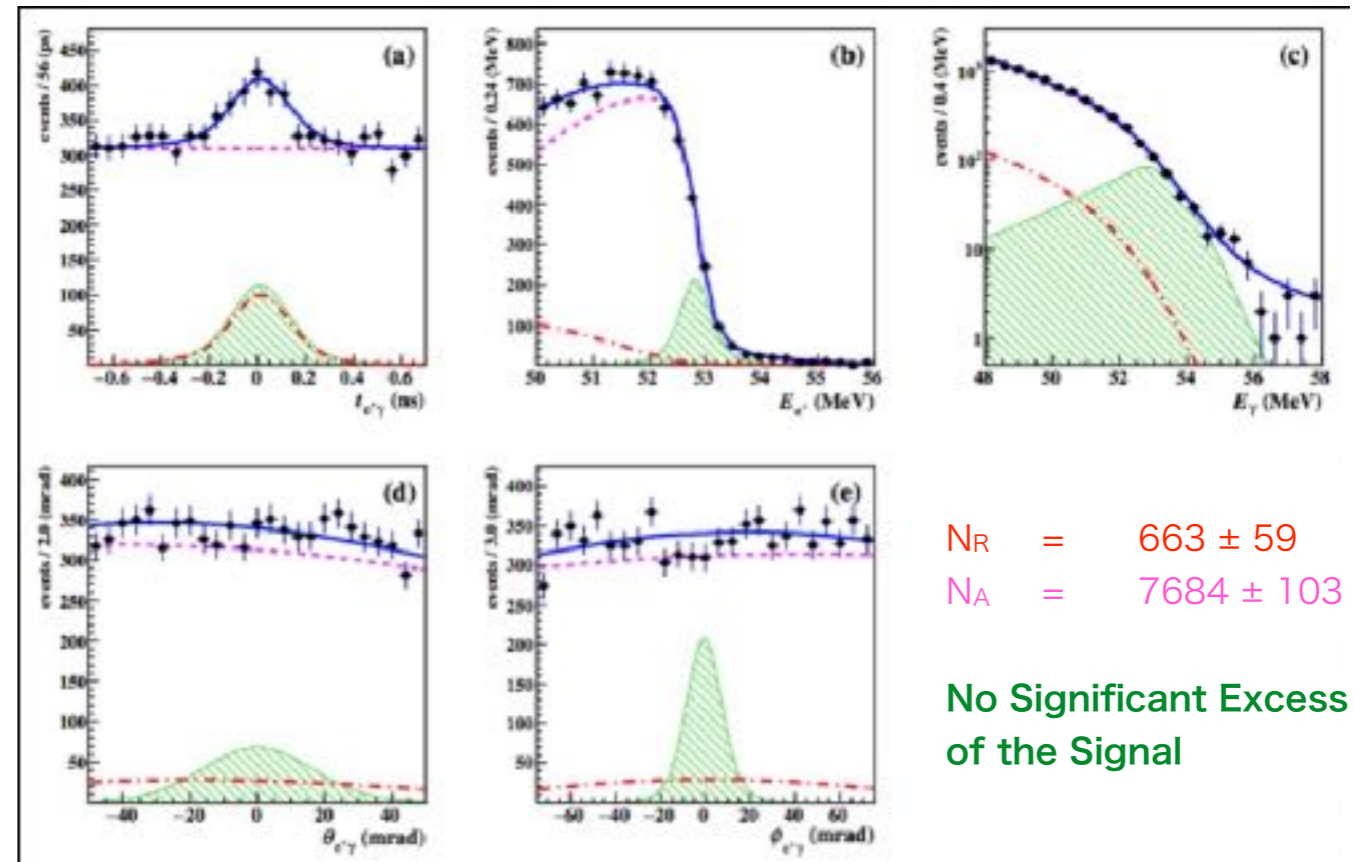
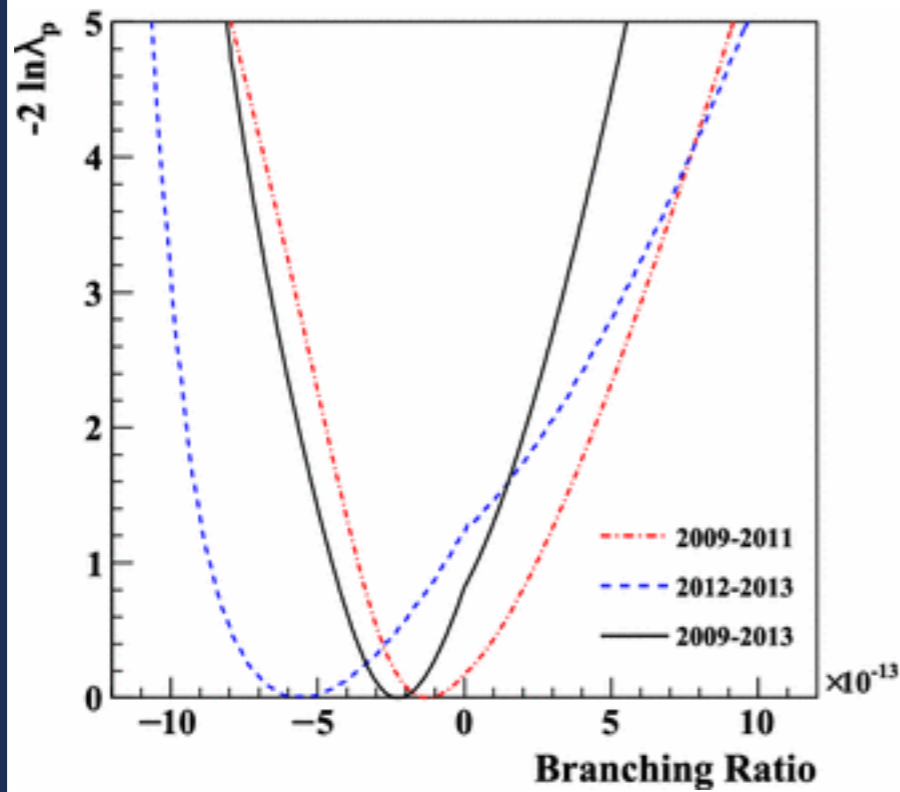
- World's most intense DC muon beam at PSI
- MEG, MEG II (and Mu3e) require
 - Low momentum (surface muon at 29MeV/c)
 - High intensity continuous beam as they observe multi-particles in the final state



PSI Ring Cyclotron
590MeV, 1.4MW



MEG Result



$$N_R = 663 \pm 59$$

$$N_A = 7684 \pm 103$$

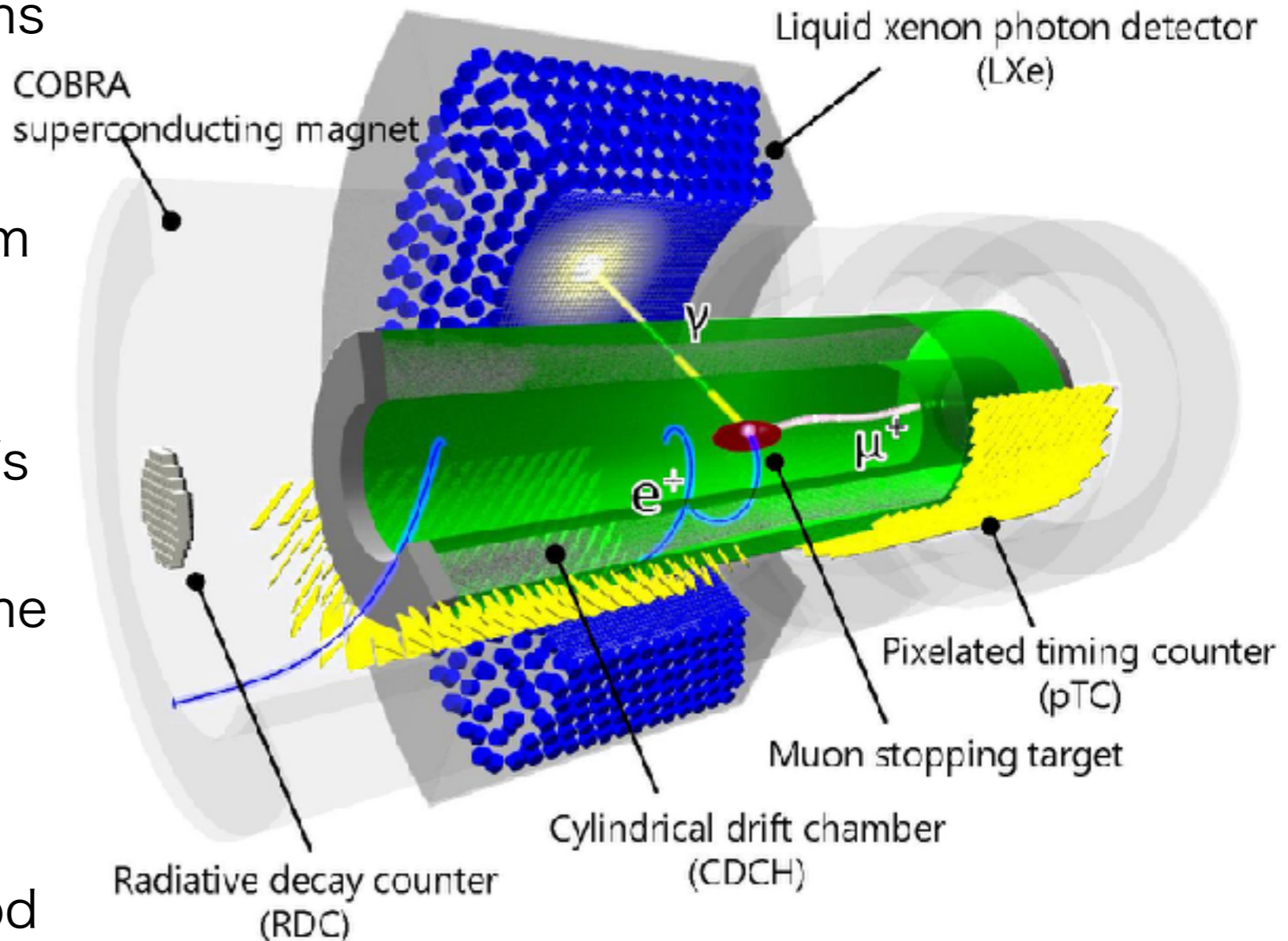
No Significant Excess
of the Signal

- Confidence interval calculation by following the Feldman-Cousins approach with the profile-likelihood ratio ordering.
- Profile-likelihood ratios all consistent with a null-signal hypothesis.

$$\text{Br}(\mu \rightarrow e \gamma) < 4.2 \times 10^{-13} \text{ @ 90\% C.L.}$$

Detector Upgrade: MEG II

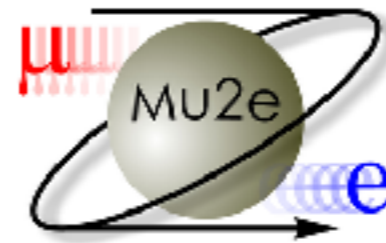
- Twice better resolutions in all components
- Double the muon beam rate
 - 7×10^7 muon stops/s
- New detector to tag the radiative muon decay event
- New calibration method



Target Sensitivity : 6×10^{-14} in 3 years running

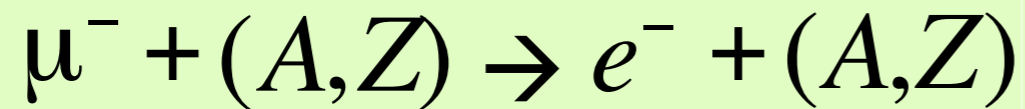
COMET & Mu2e

μ -e conversion searches



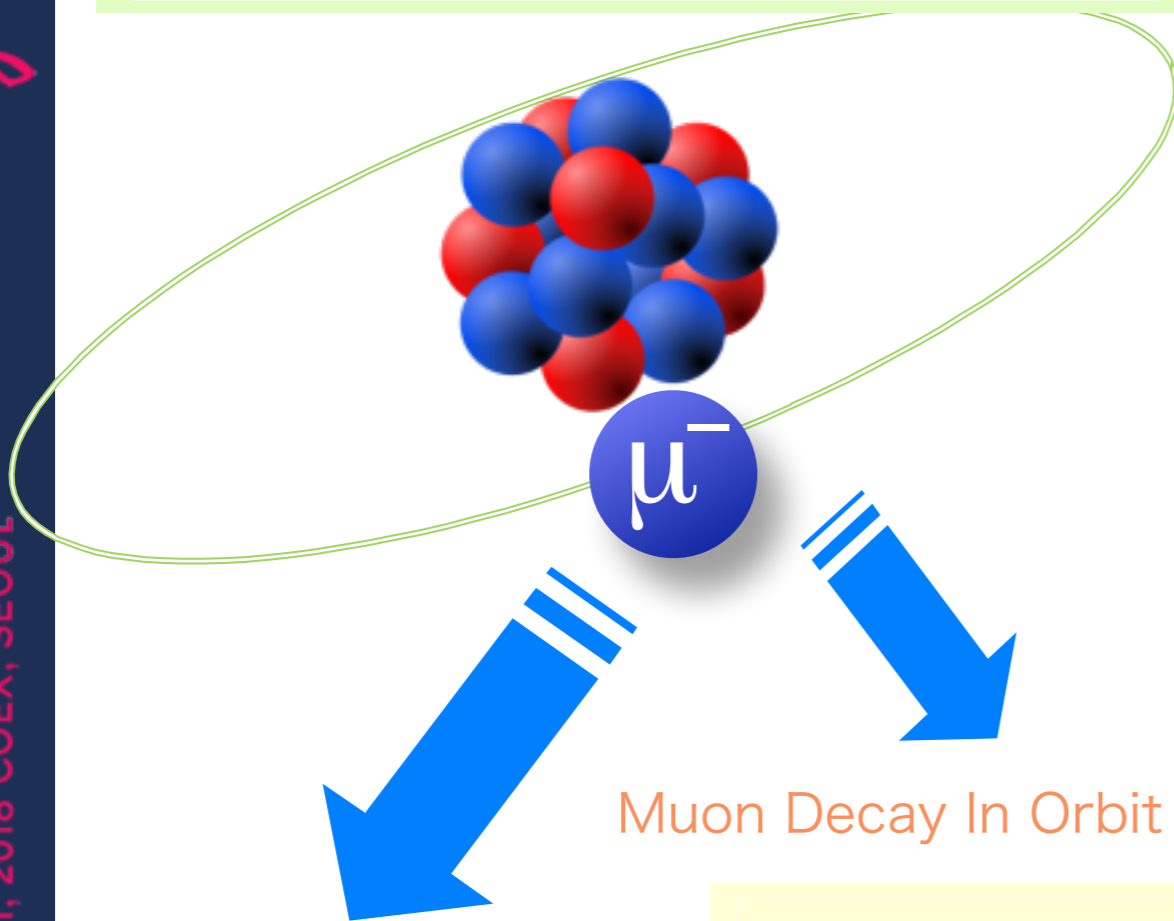
μ -e Conversion Search

μ -e conversion



• Atomic capture of μ^-

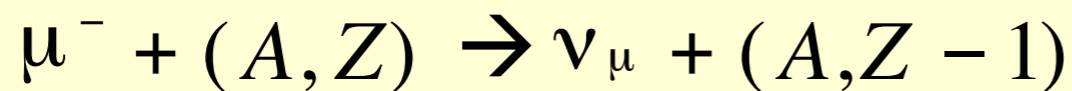
- Decay in orbit (DIO)
 - electron gets recoil energy
- Capture by nucleus
 - resultant nucleus is different



Muon Decay In Orbit (39%) $\tau_{\mu}^N < \tau_{\mu}^{\text{free}}$ ($\tau_{\mu}^{\text{Al}} = 860 \text{ nsec}$)



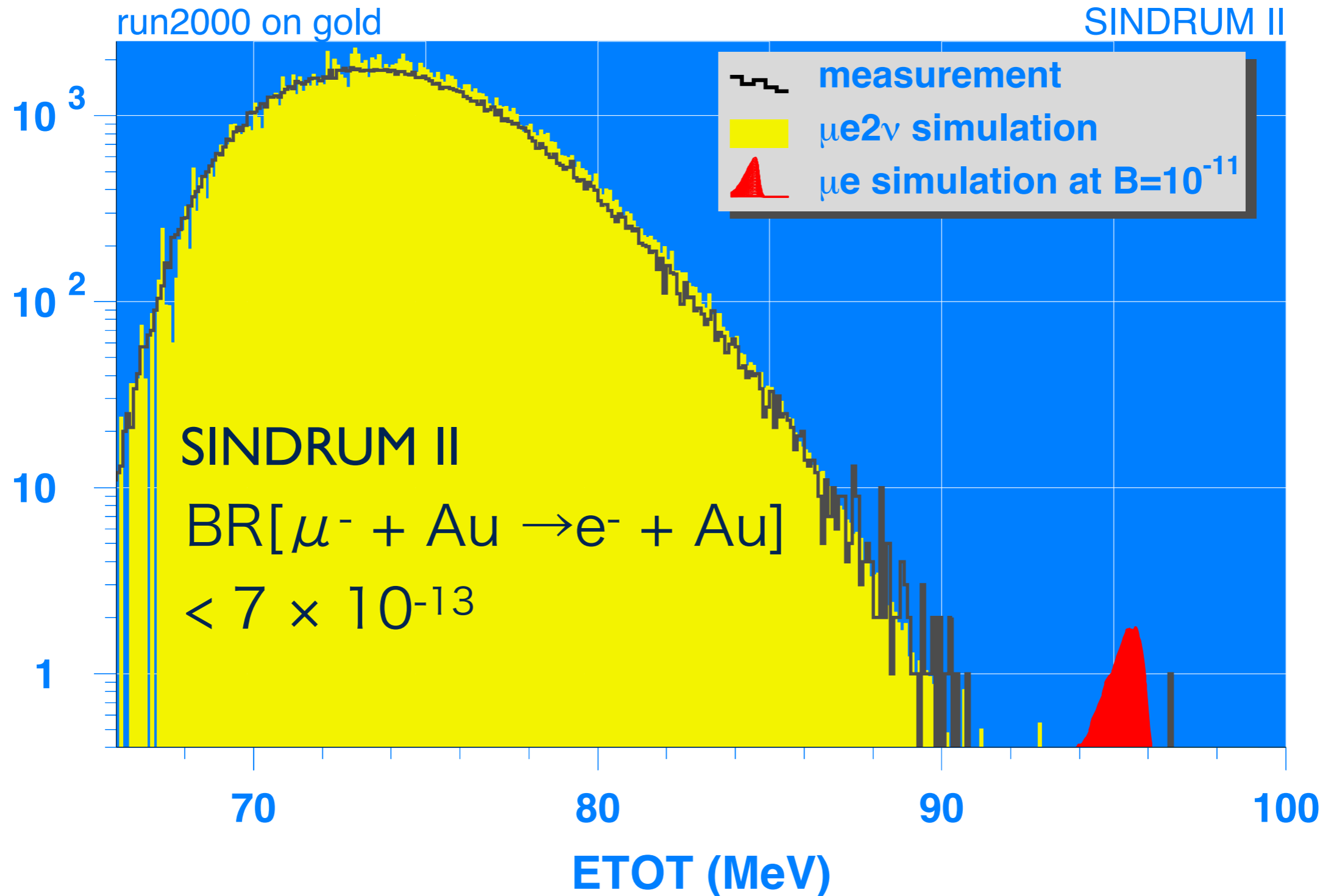
• **μ -e conversion**



- $E_{\mu e}(\text{Al}) \sim m_{\mu} - B_{\mu} - E_{\text{rec}} = 104.97 \text{ MeV}$
 - B_{μ} : binding energy of the 1s muonic atom

μ -e Conversion

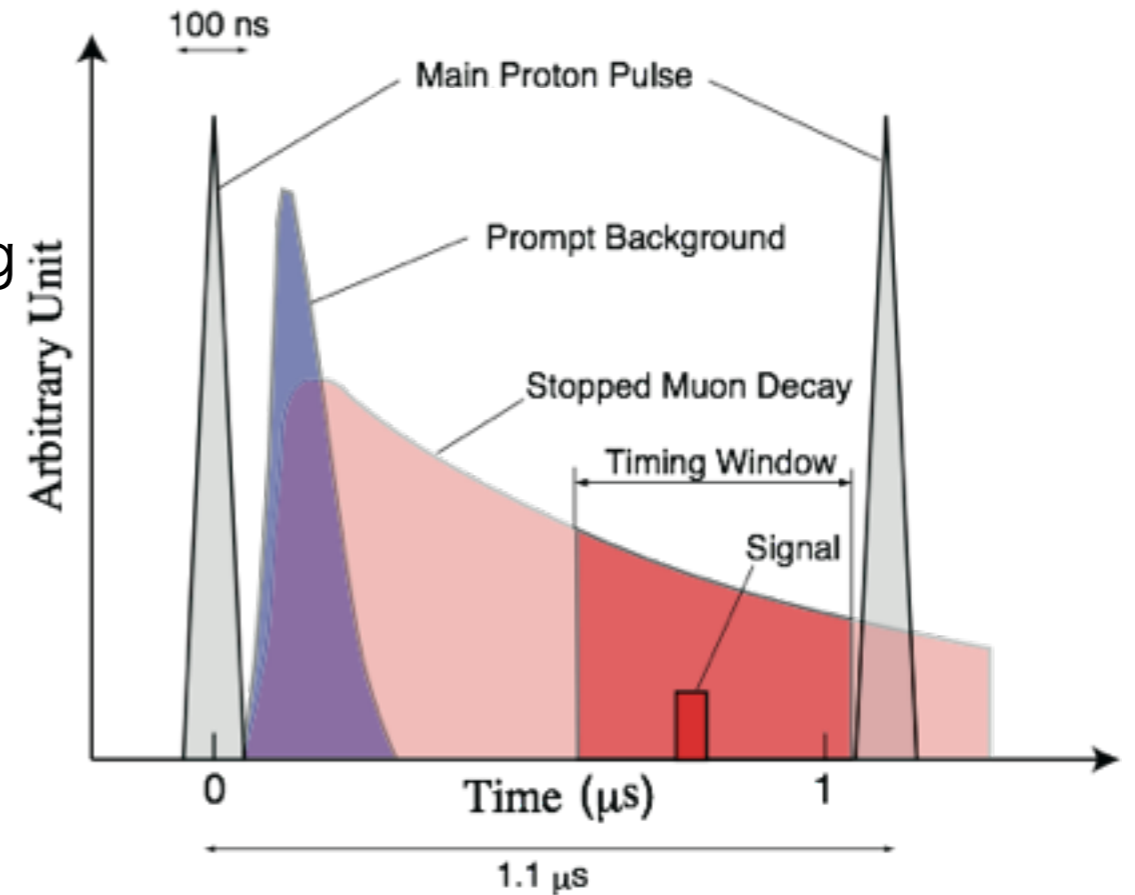
Electron Energy Spectrum



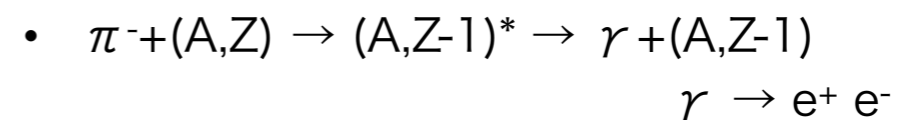
μ -e Conversion

Signal and Background

- Signal
 - Electron from the muon stopping target with a characteristic energy with a delayed timing
- Background
 - Decay in Orbit Electron
 - Radiative muon capture
 - Cosmic-ray
 - and others



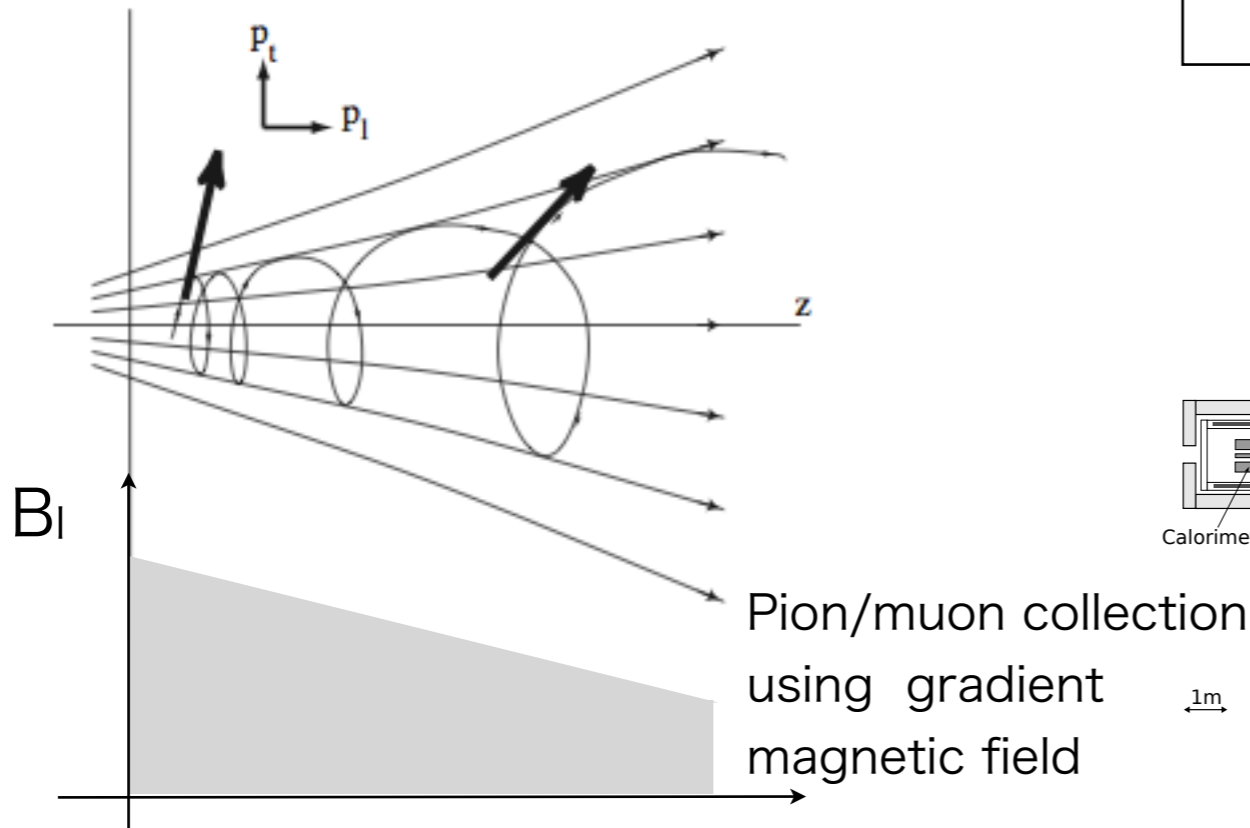
Tiny leakage of protons in between consecutive pulses can cause a background through Beam Pion Capture process:



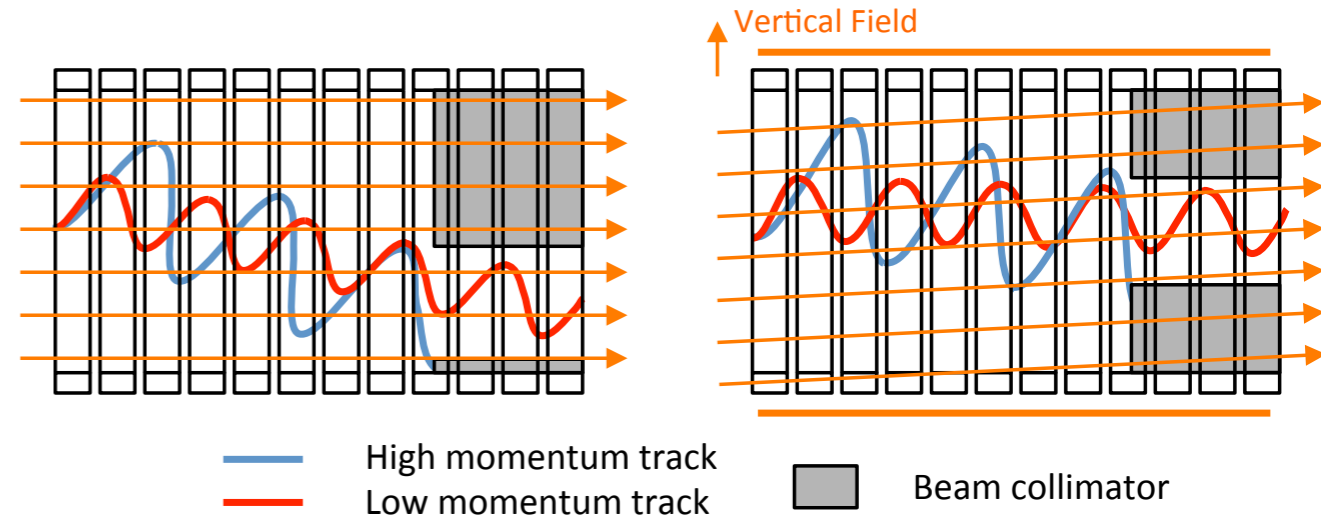
$$R_{\text{ext}} = \frac{\text{Number of protons between pulses}}{\text{Number of protons in a pulse}}$$

More Muons

- Pion production in magnetic field
- Pion/muon collection using gradient magnetic field
- Beam transport with curved solenoid magnets

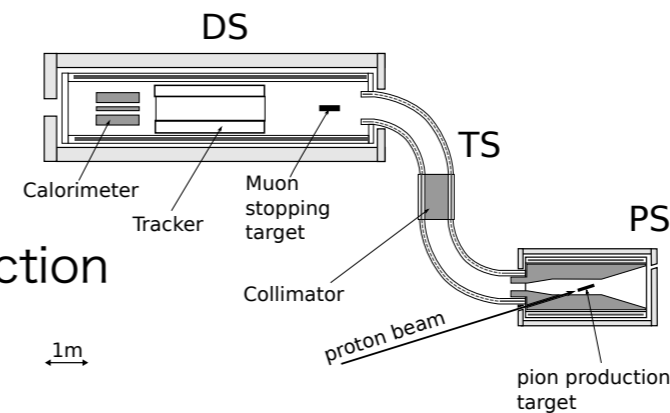


Curved Solenoid Beam Transport

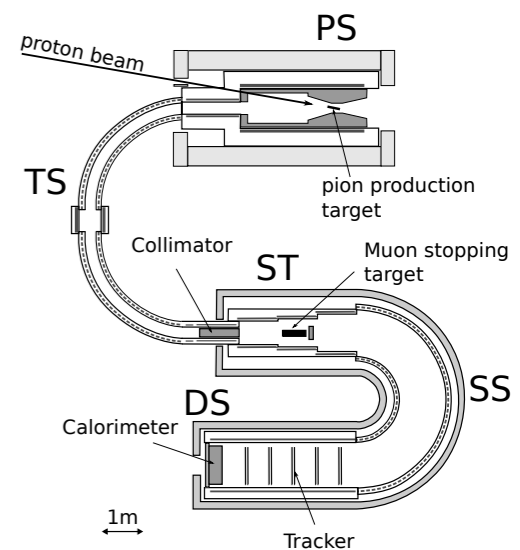


- Momentum and charge separation
- Same scheme used in COMET Phase-II electron spectrometer

Mu2e



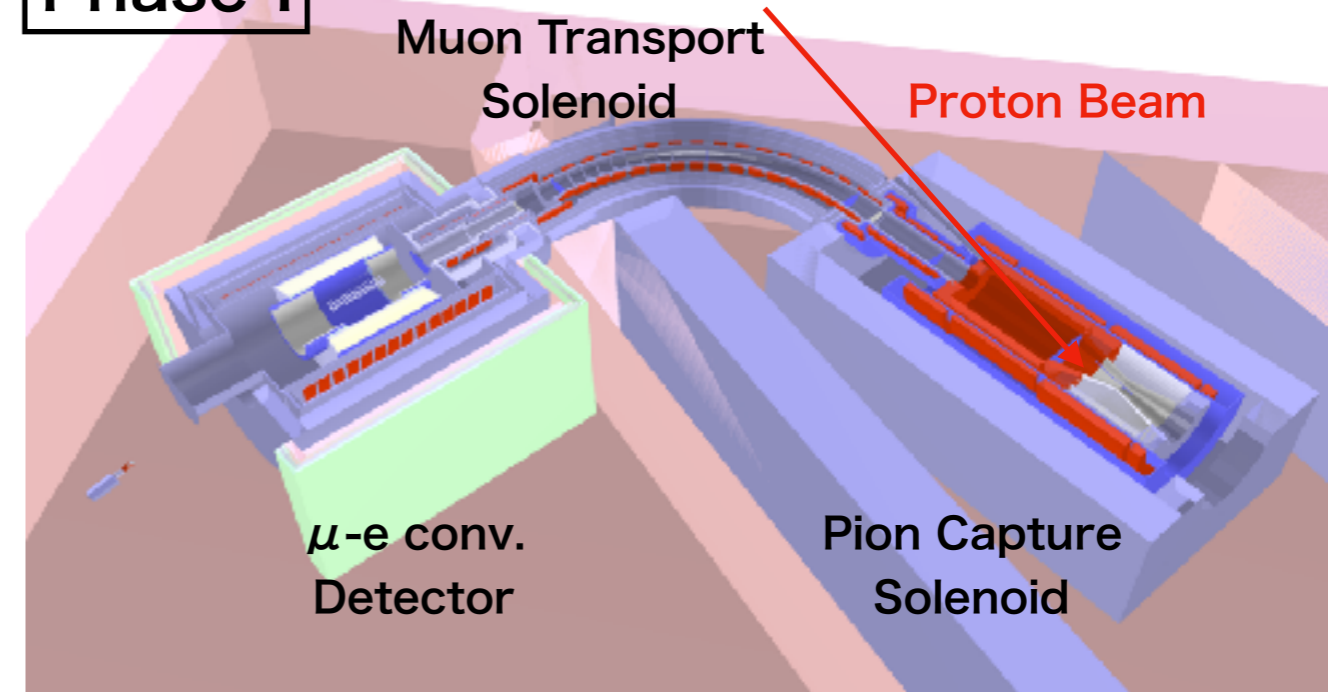
COMET



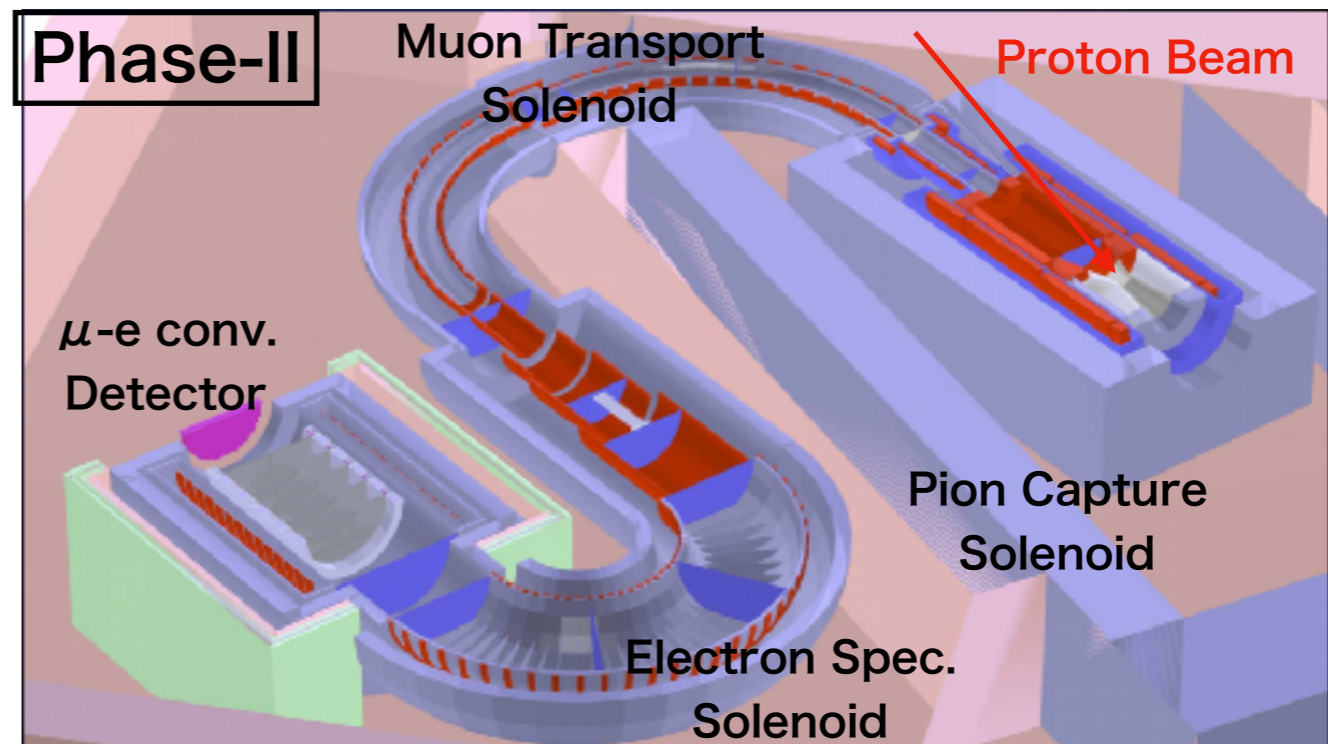
COMET at J-PARC

- Target S.E.S. 2.6×10^{-17}
- 8GeV Pulsed proton beam at J-PARC
 - Insert empty buckets for necessary pulse-pulse width
 - bunched-slow extraction
- pion production target in a solenoid magnet
- Muon transport & electron momentum analysis using C-shape solenoids
 - smaller detector hit rate
 - need compensating vertical field
- Tracker and calorimeter to measure electrons
- COMET decided to take a staging approach to realize this. The collaboration is making an effort to start physics DAQ as early as possible under this.
 - Phase-I 8GeV-3.2kW, $< 10^{-14}$
 - Phase-II 8GeV-56kW, $< 10^{-16}$

Phase-I



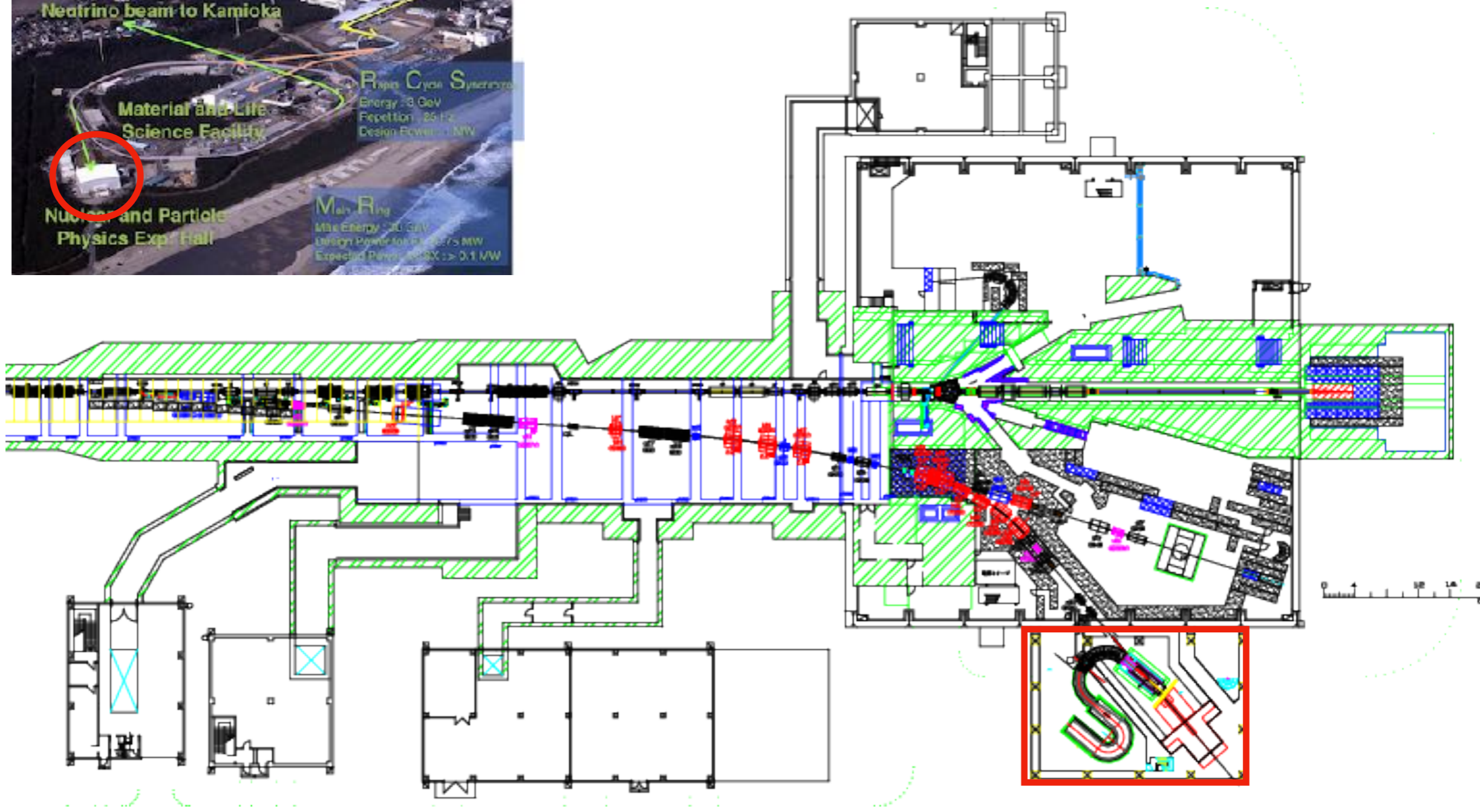
Phase-II



COMET Facility Construction Status

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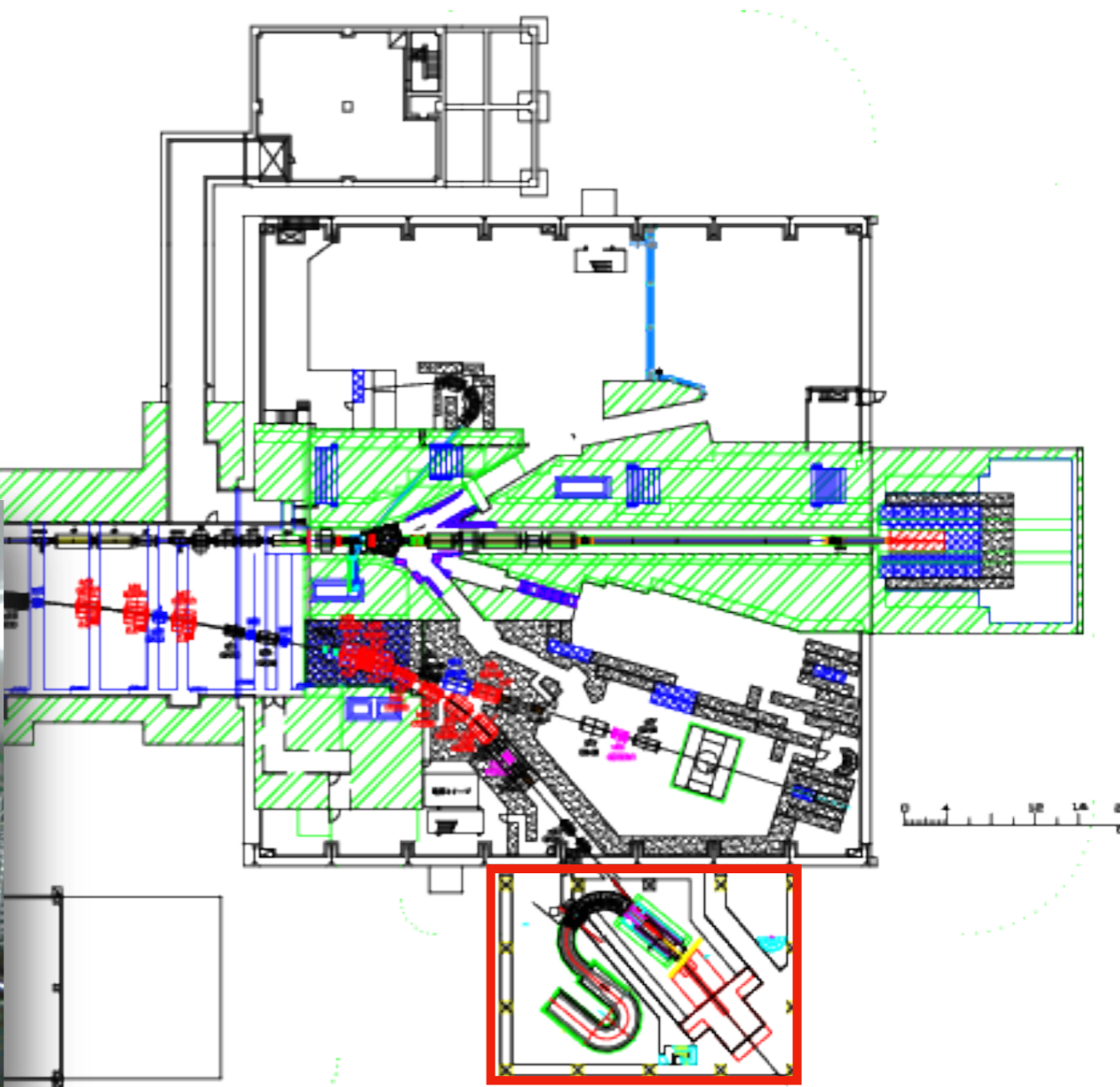
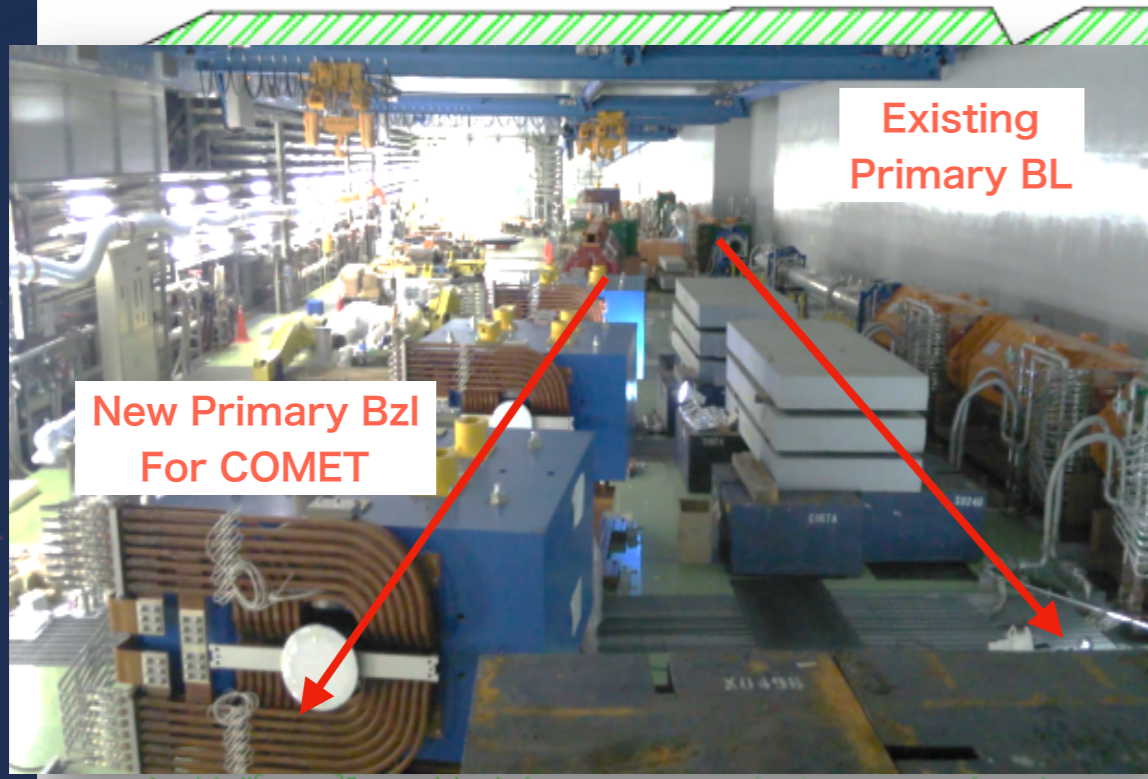
PHYSICS
high energy



COMET Experiment Hall

COMET Facility Construction Status

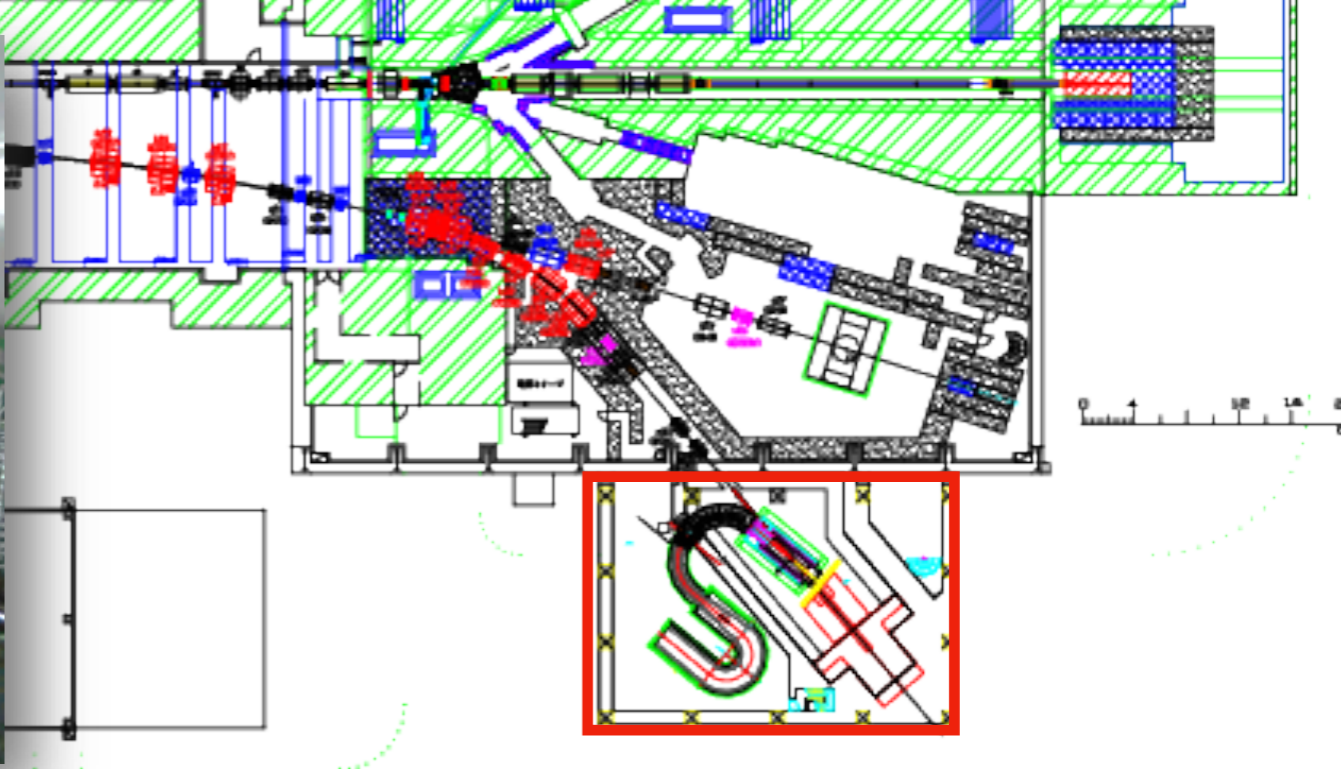
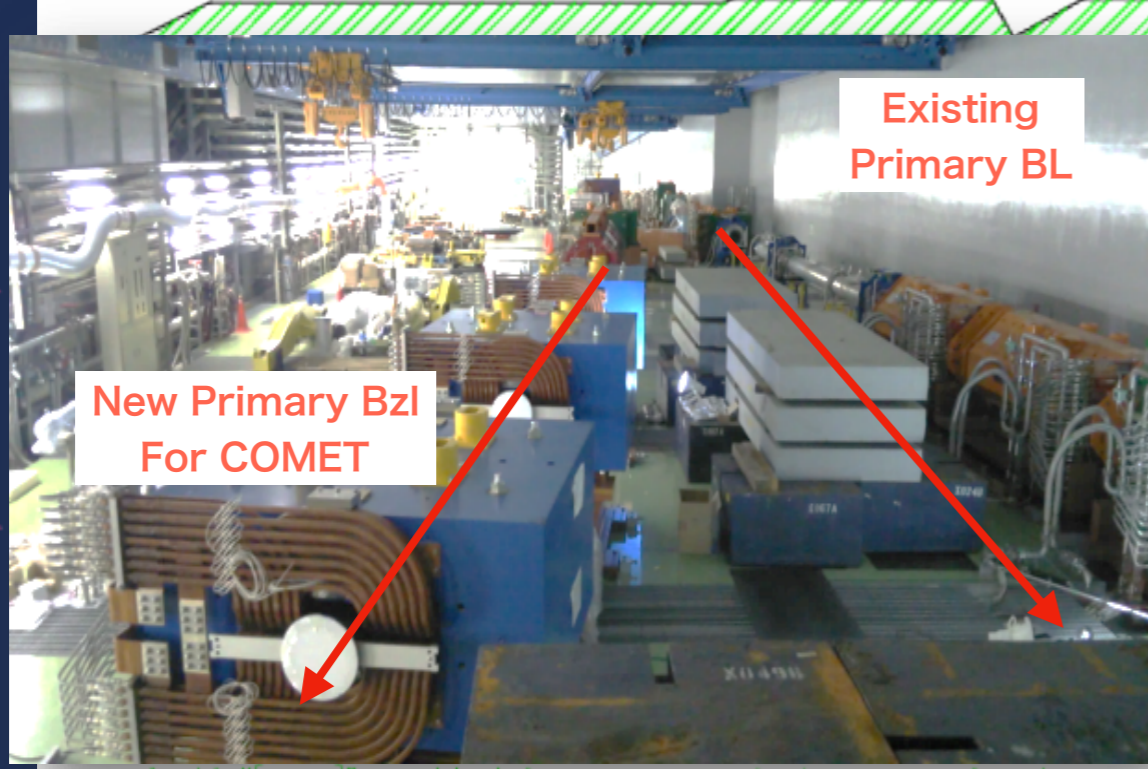
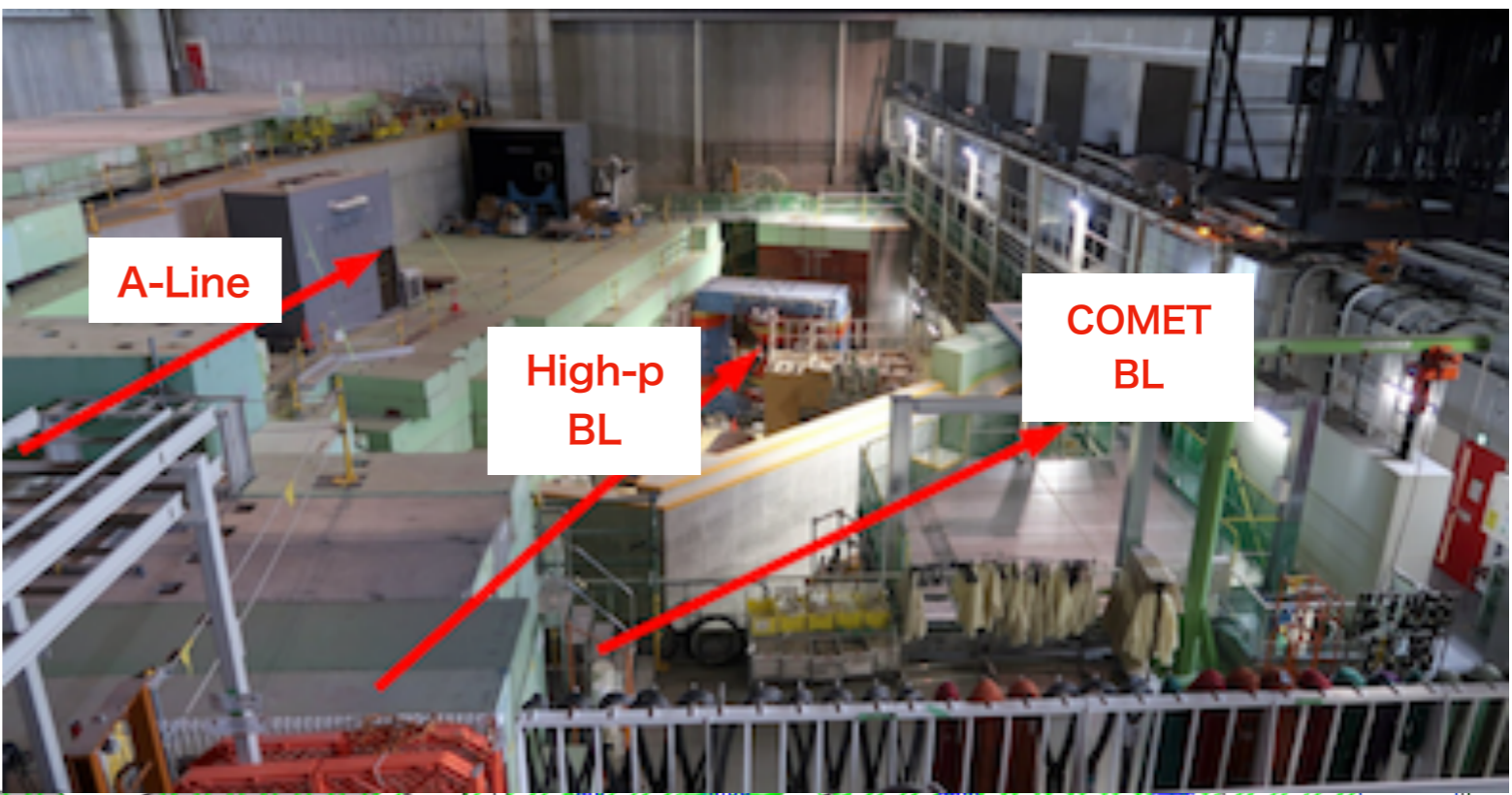
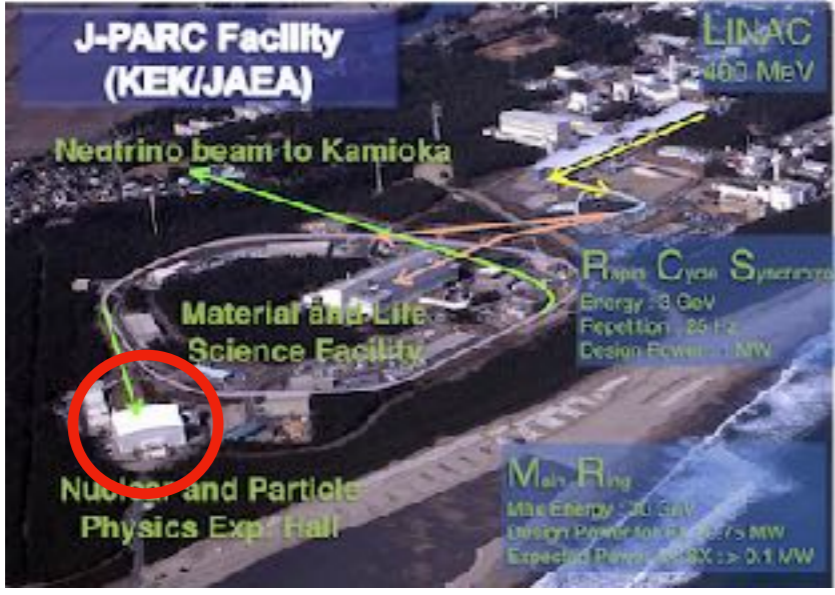
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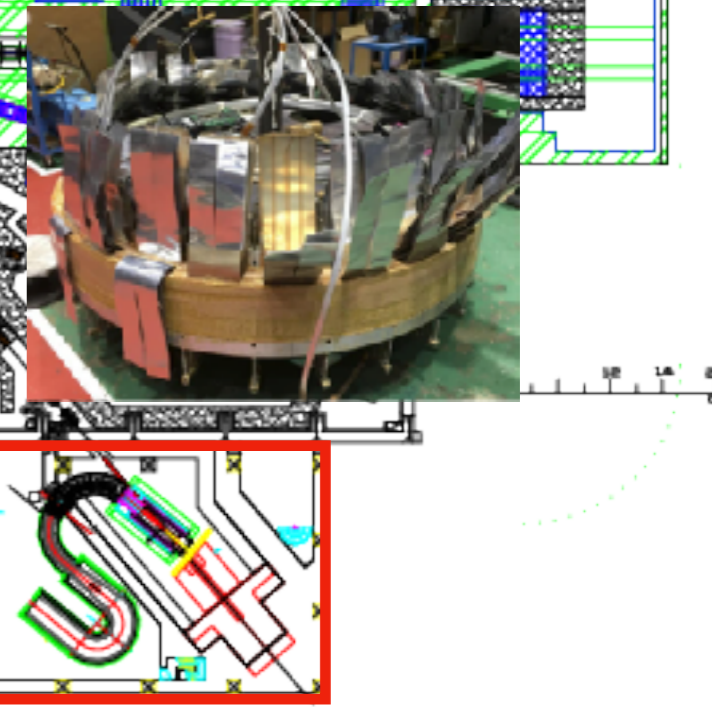
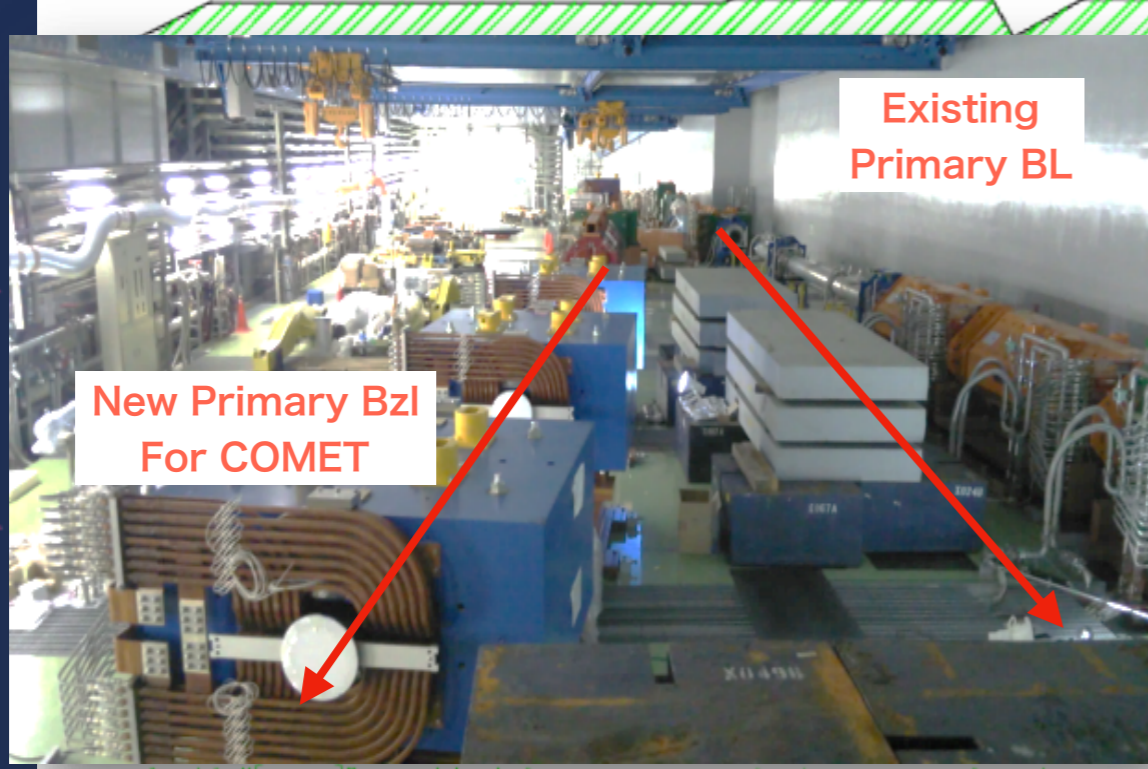
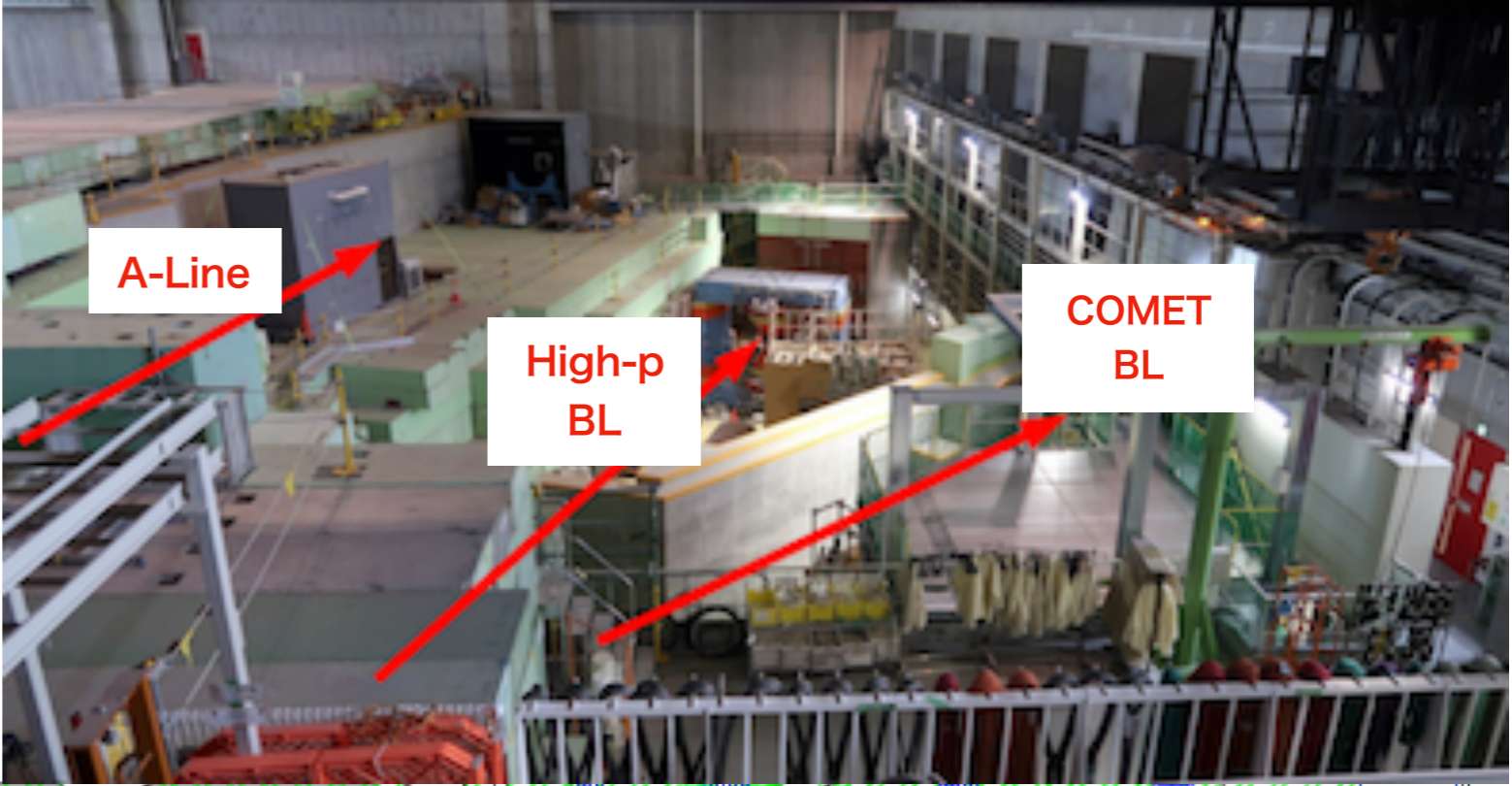
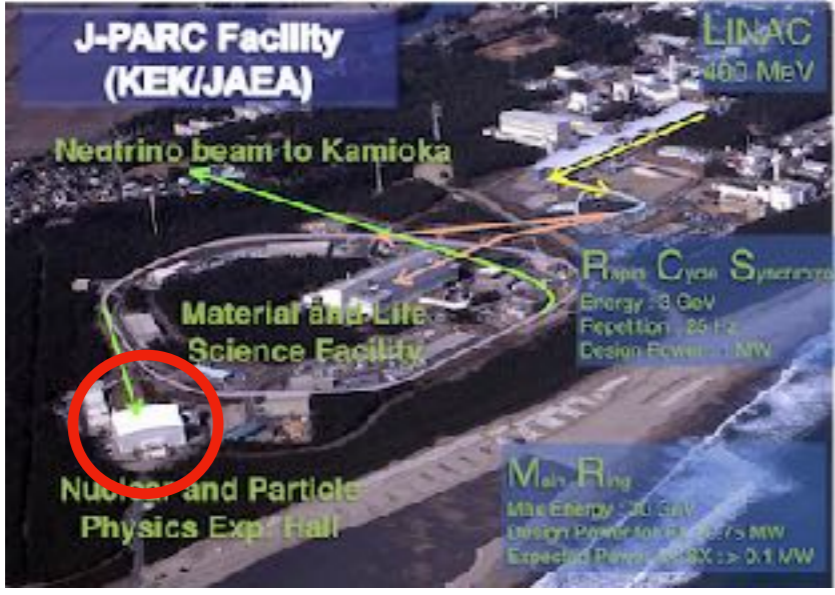
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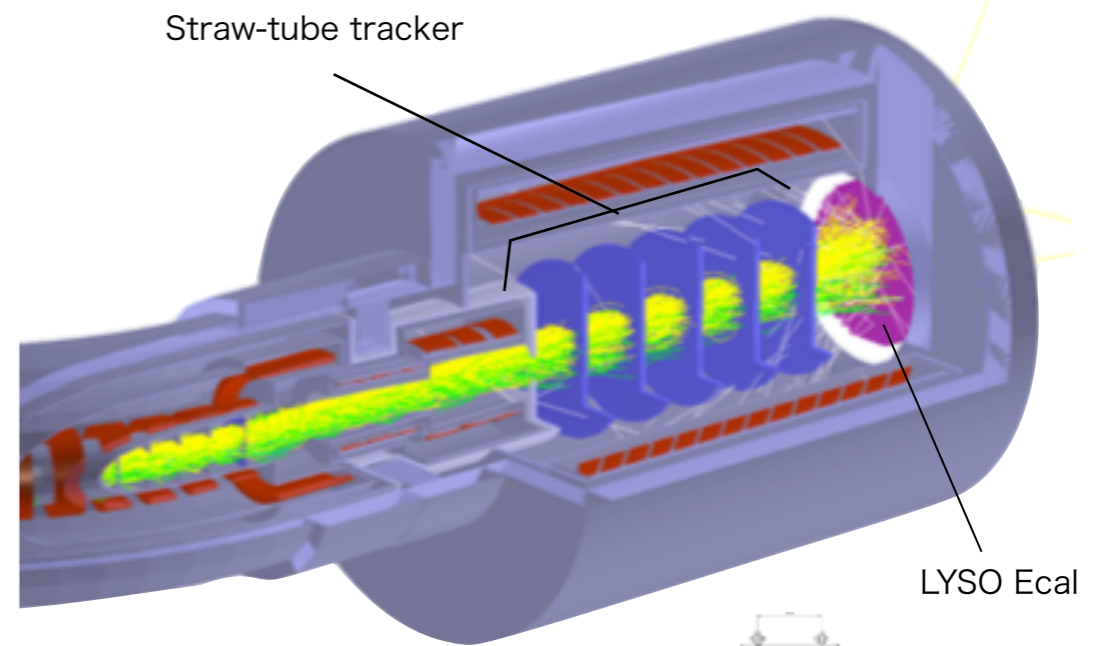
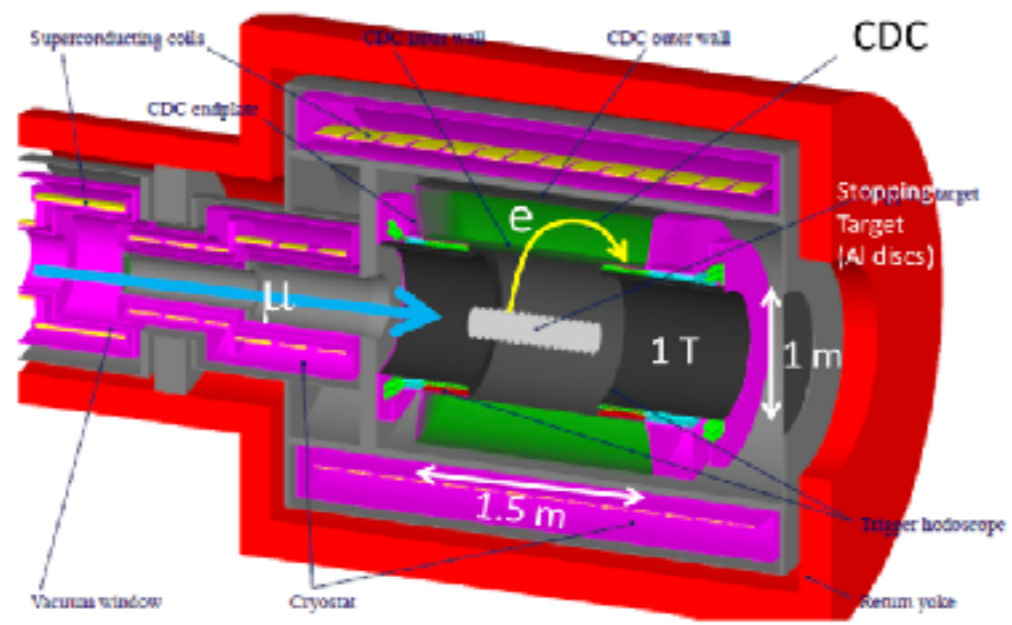
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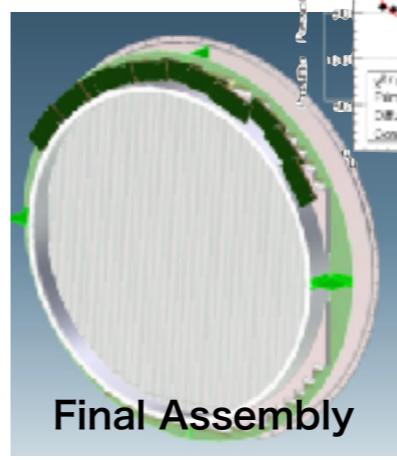
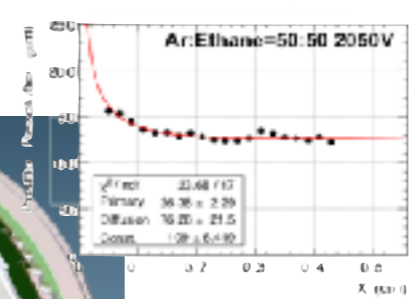
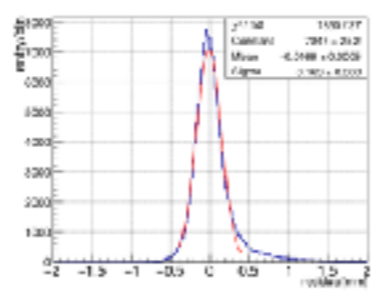
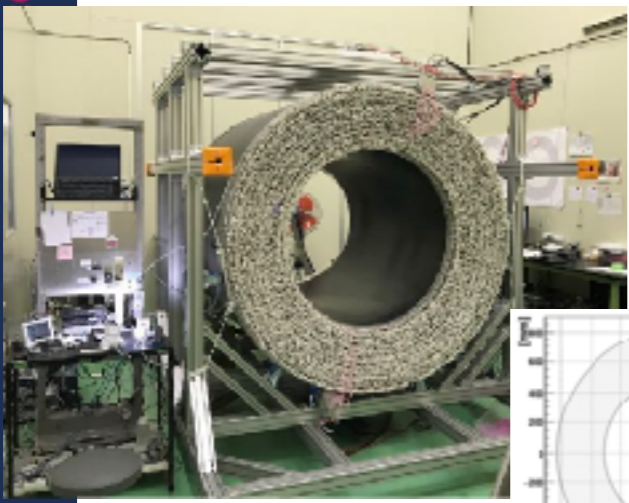


COMET Phase-I Status

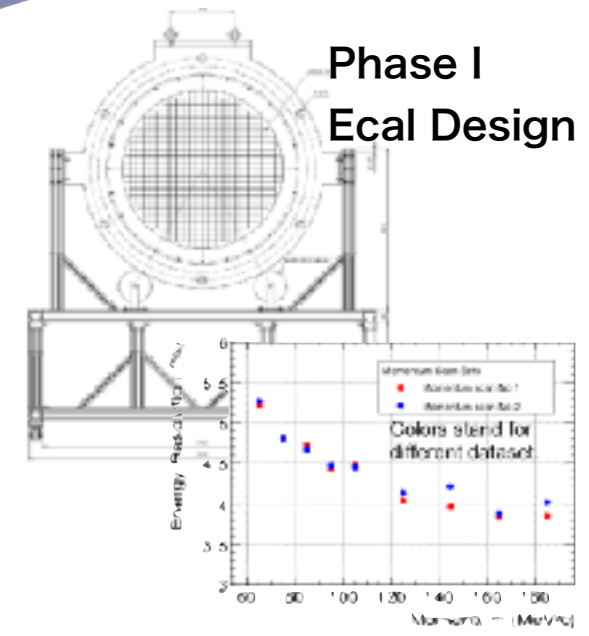
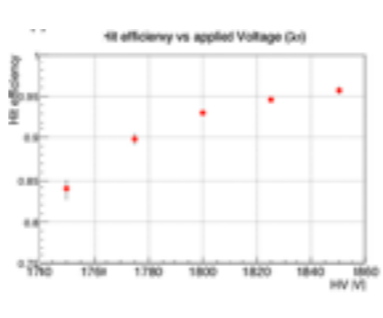
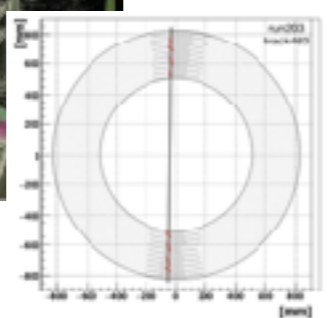
- Physics Detector
 - CDC and trigger counters
 - Optimized for Phase-I physics
- Beam measurement Detector
 - Straw-tube tracker and LYSO Ecal
 - Prototype of Phase-II detector



Phase I Ecal Design



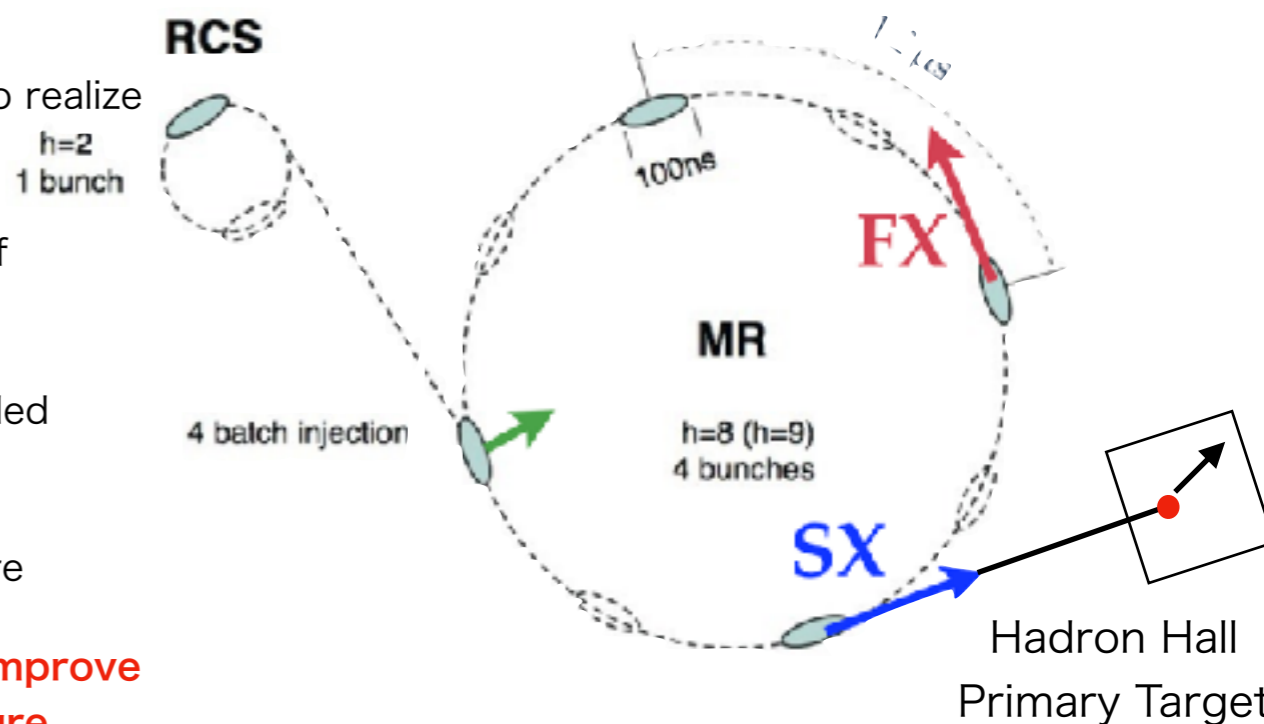
Final Assembly



8GeV Acceleration Test and Extinction Factor Measurement

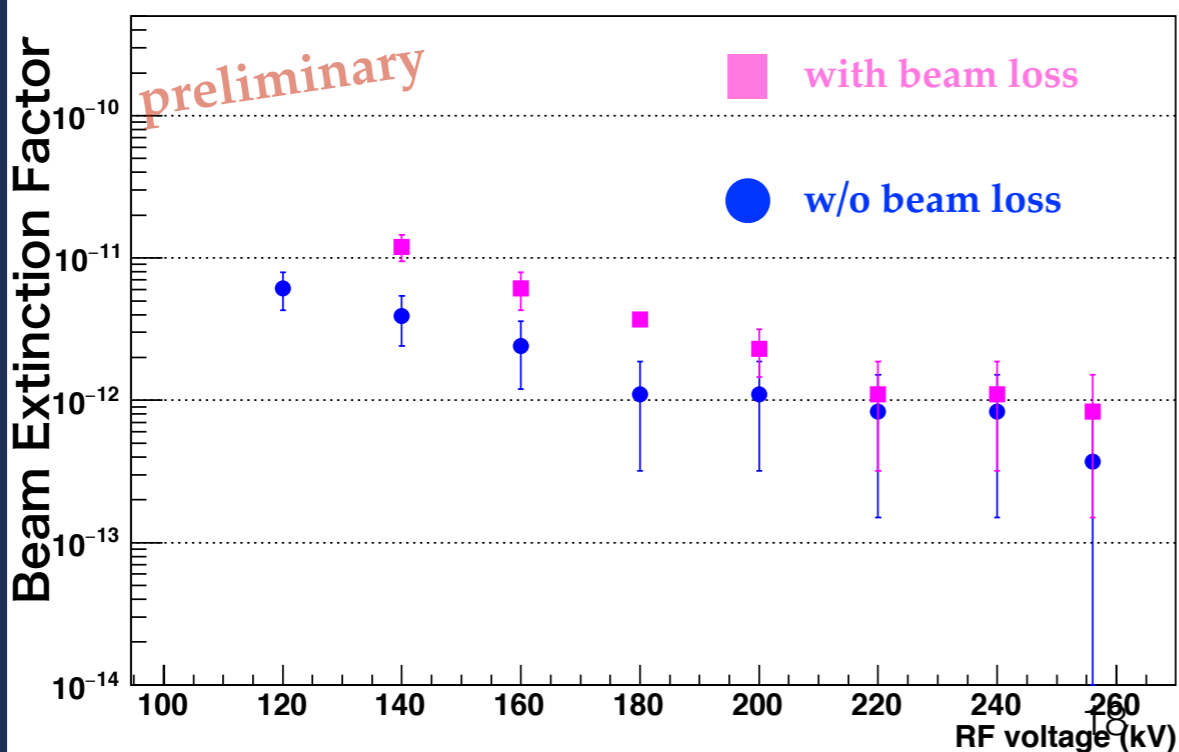
- 8GeV acceleration and extraction to the abort line (FX) and Hadron Hall (SX)

- 4 bunches out of 9 bunches are filled with protons to realize the COMET beam time structure
 - Same number of protons per bunch with that of Phase-I beam
- Injection kicker timing is shifted to kick in only the filled bunch
- SX with RF HV on to keep the bunched time structure

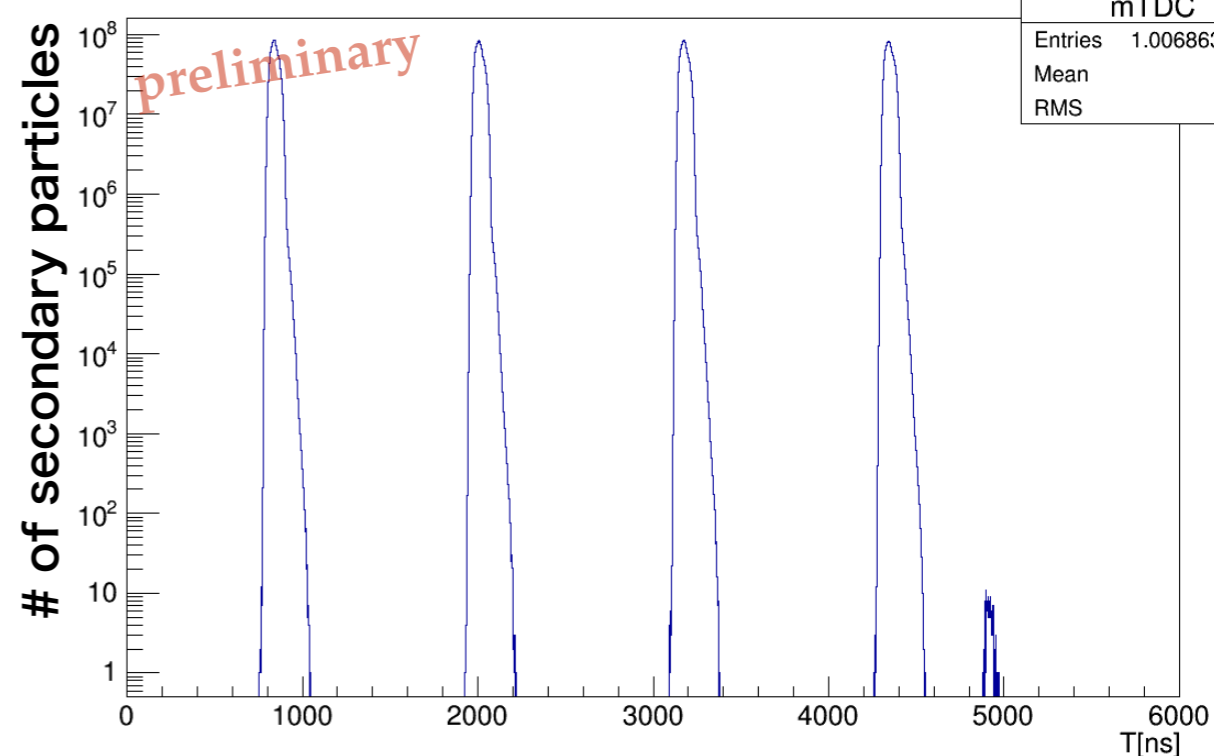


- $R_{ext} = 10^{-11} \sim 10^{-12}$ in FX and $< 6 \times 10^{-11}$ in SX, possible to improve even further with more accelerator study time in future

Measurement at Abort Line with FX

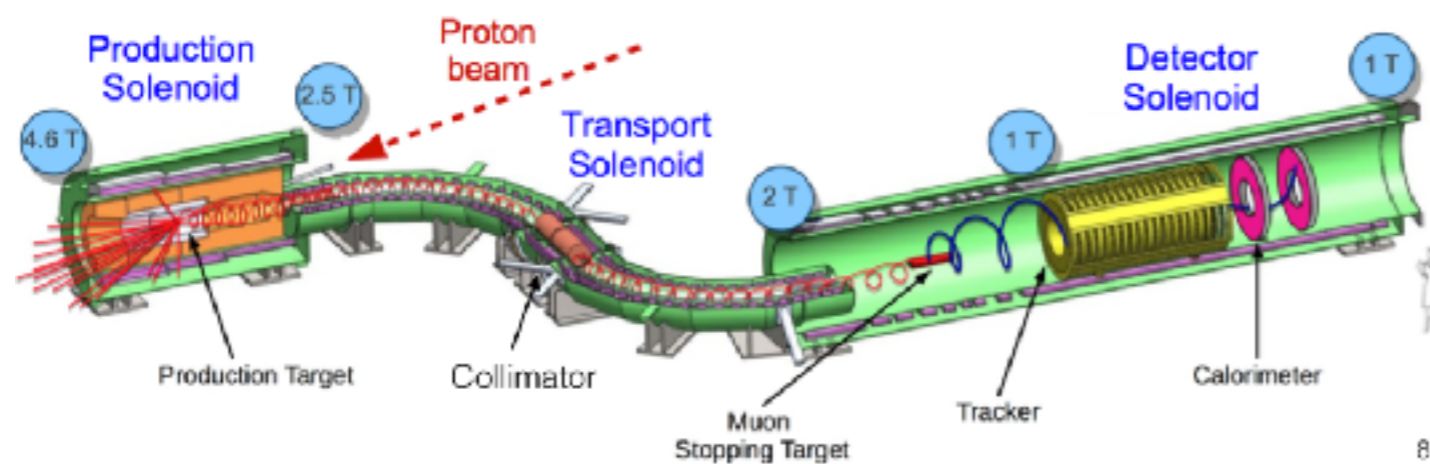


Measurement of secondary particles with SX



Mu2e at FNAL

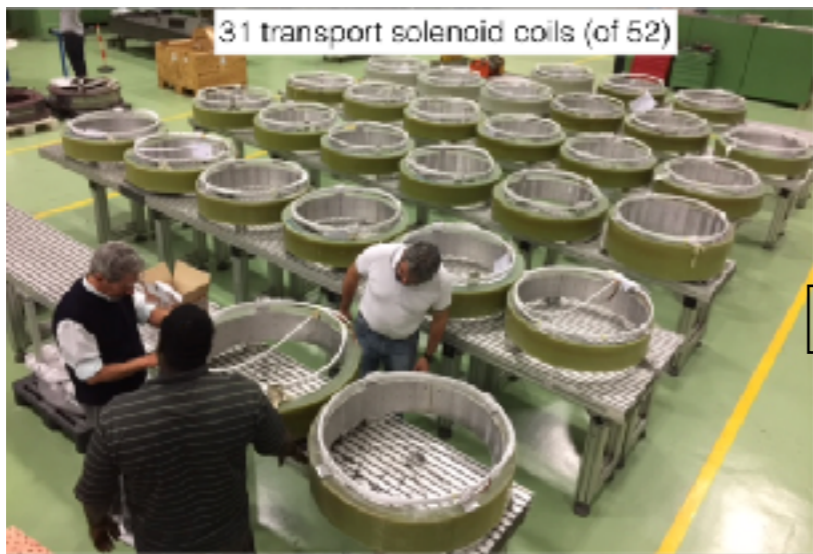
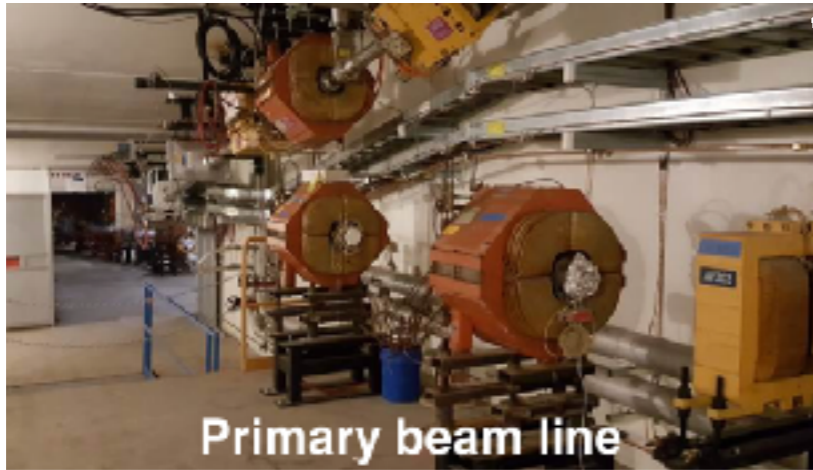
- 8GeV protons from FNAL accelerator complex
- Re-bunching in the Delivery Ring
- Injected onto the tungsten target located in Capture Solenoid magnet
- Single event sensitivity: 3×10^{-17}
- DAQ starts in 2022, 1 yr commissions and 3 yrs running.



8

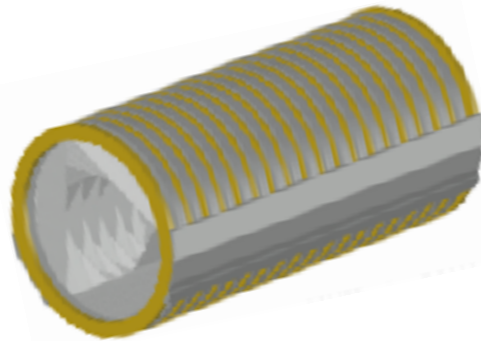
Mu2e Status

Facility Construction



Detector Building

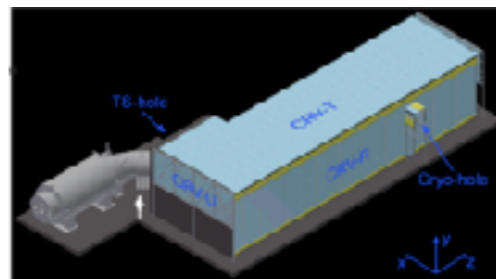
Straw Tube Tracker



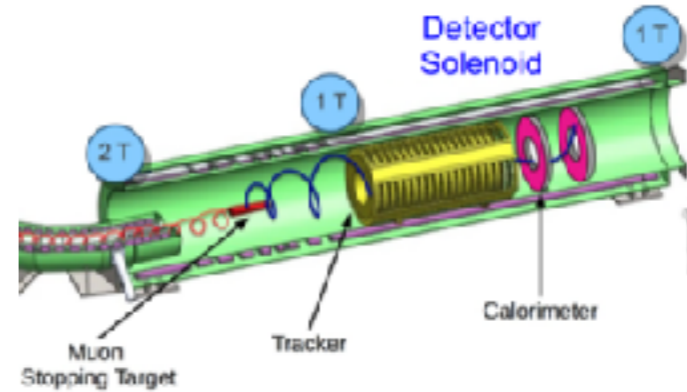
Other essential components



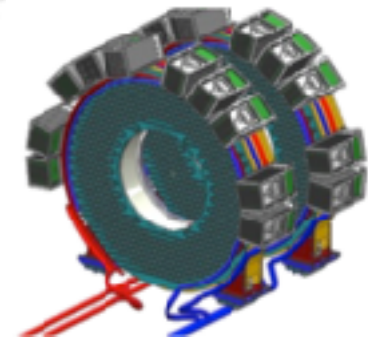
Target remote handling



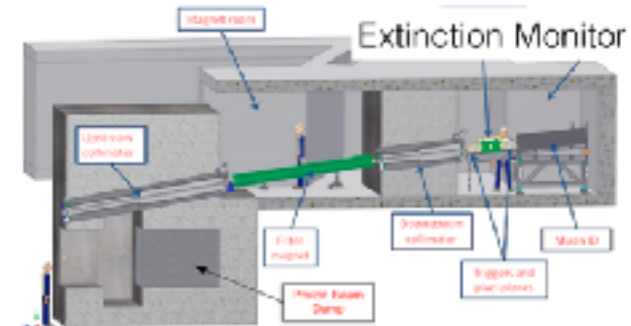
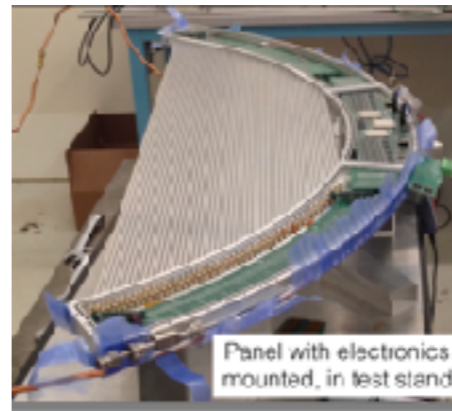
CR Veto



CsI Calorimeter



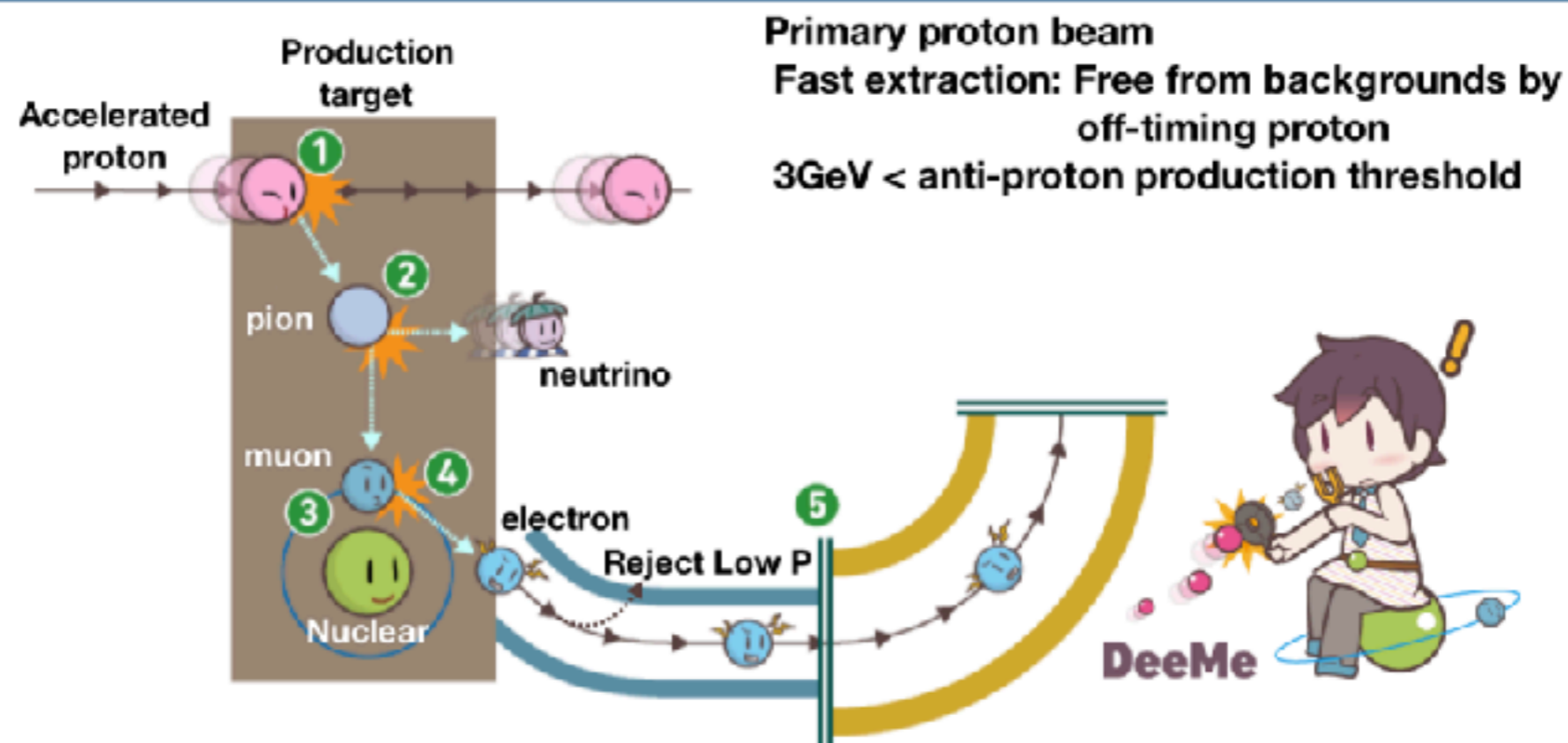
2 disks, each disk contains 674 undoped CsI crystals of $20 \times 3.4 \times 3.4 \text{ cm}^3$



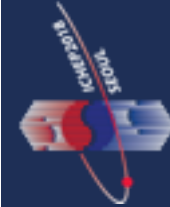
Extinction monitor

Yet Another μ -e Conversion Search at J-PARC

Design of DeeMe



- 1 Pion production by accelerated proton hits on target
- 2 $\pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- + \nu_\mu$
- 3 μ^- trapped by a nuclear. Muonic atom formation
- 4 Particles emitted from muonic atom
- 5 Extract electron via secondary beam line and measure the momentum



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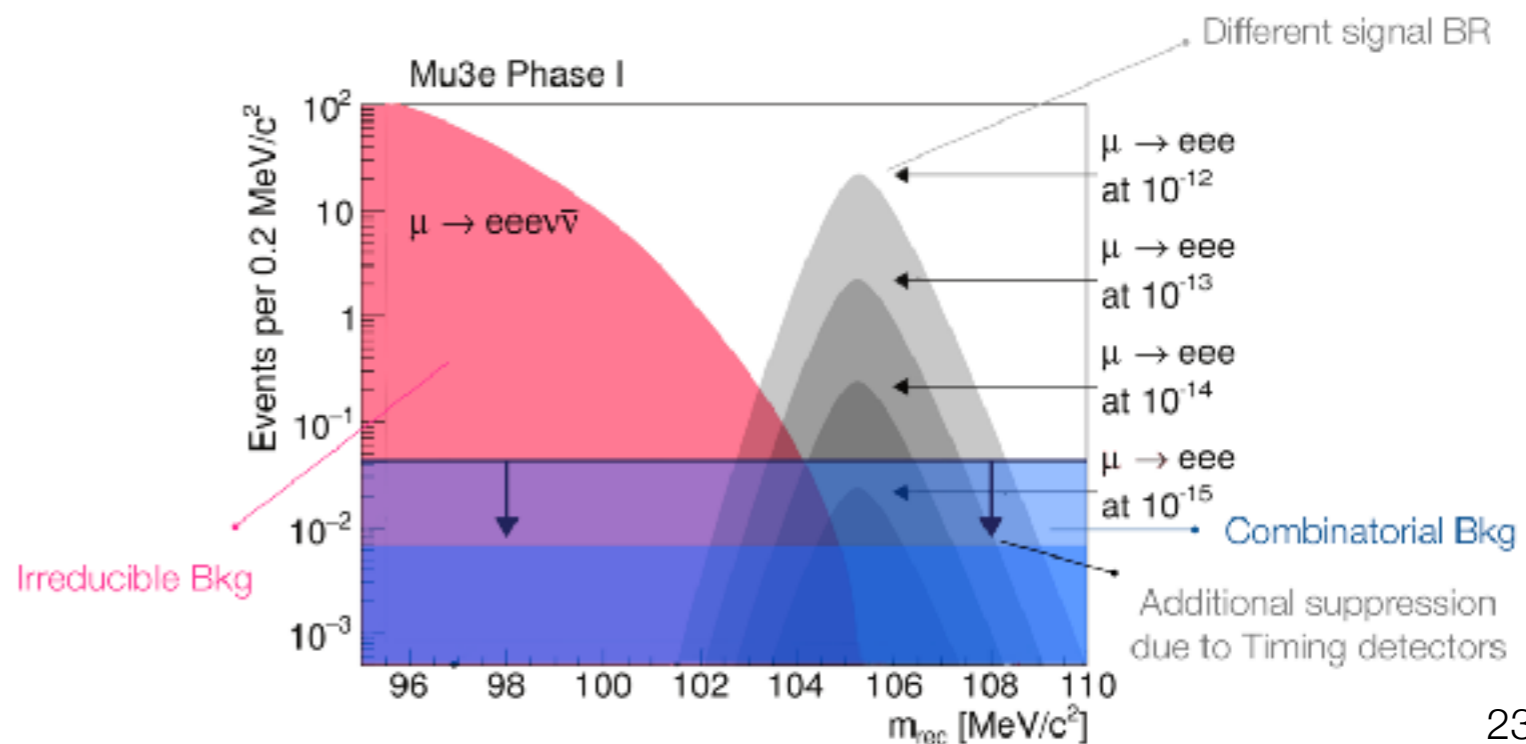
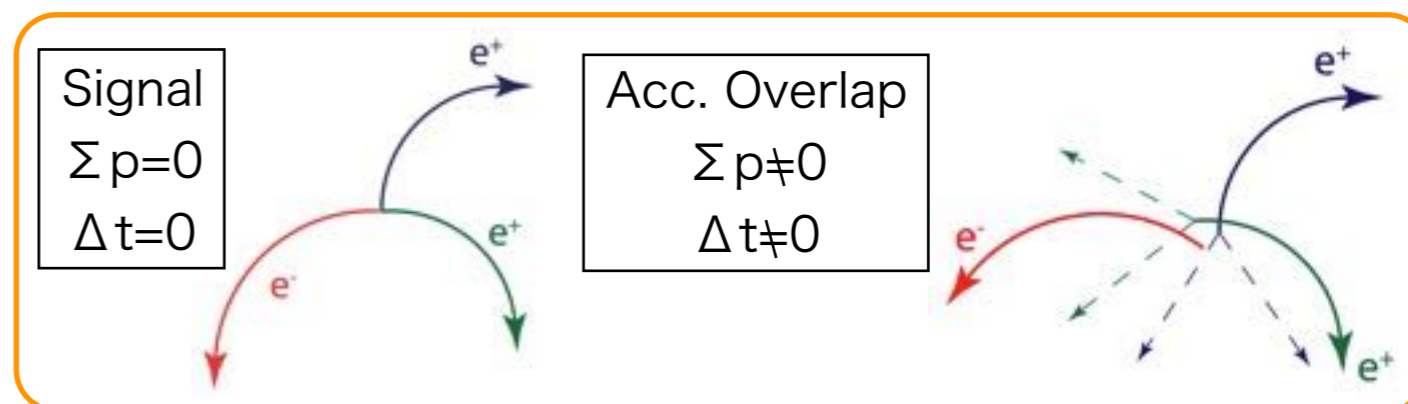
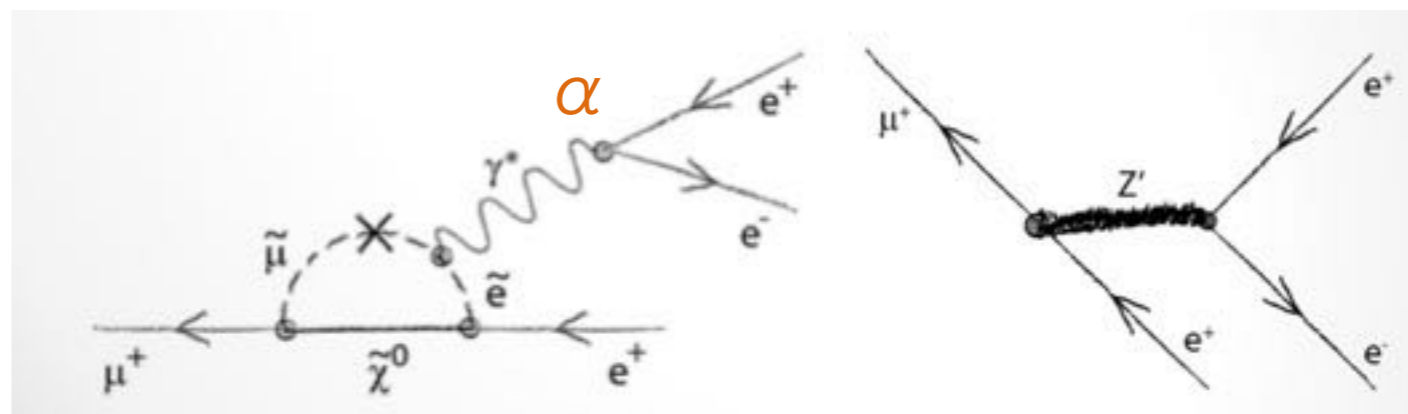
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Mu3e

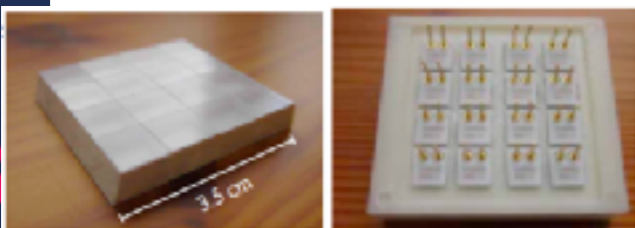


$\mu \rightarrow eee$ Search using DC Muon Beam

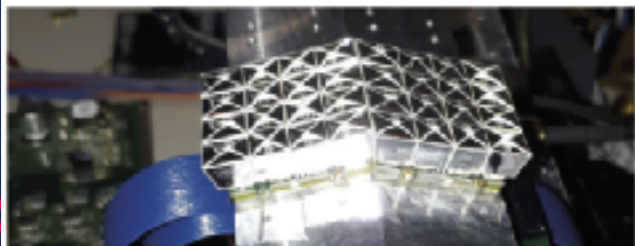
- Another channel sensitive to cLFV with DC muon beam
 - 1.0×10^{-12} (90% C.L.) by SINDRUM
 - **Goal : 10^{-16} in 2 steps**
- Measure all electron tracks with extreme precision
- Background source
 - $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^- \nu \nu$
 - Accidental overlap
- Beamline is shared with MEG



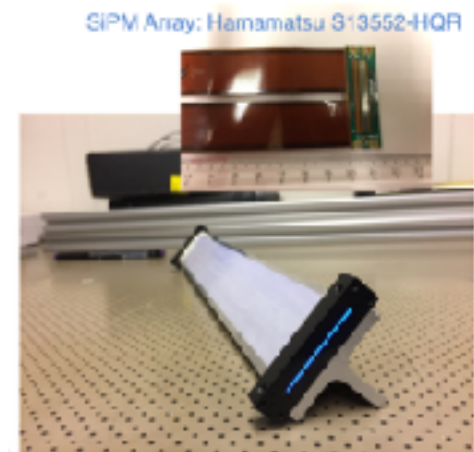
Detector Preparation



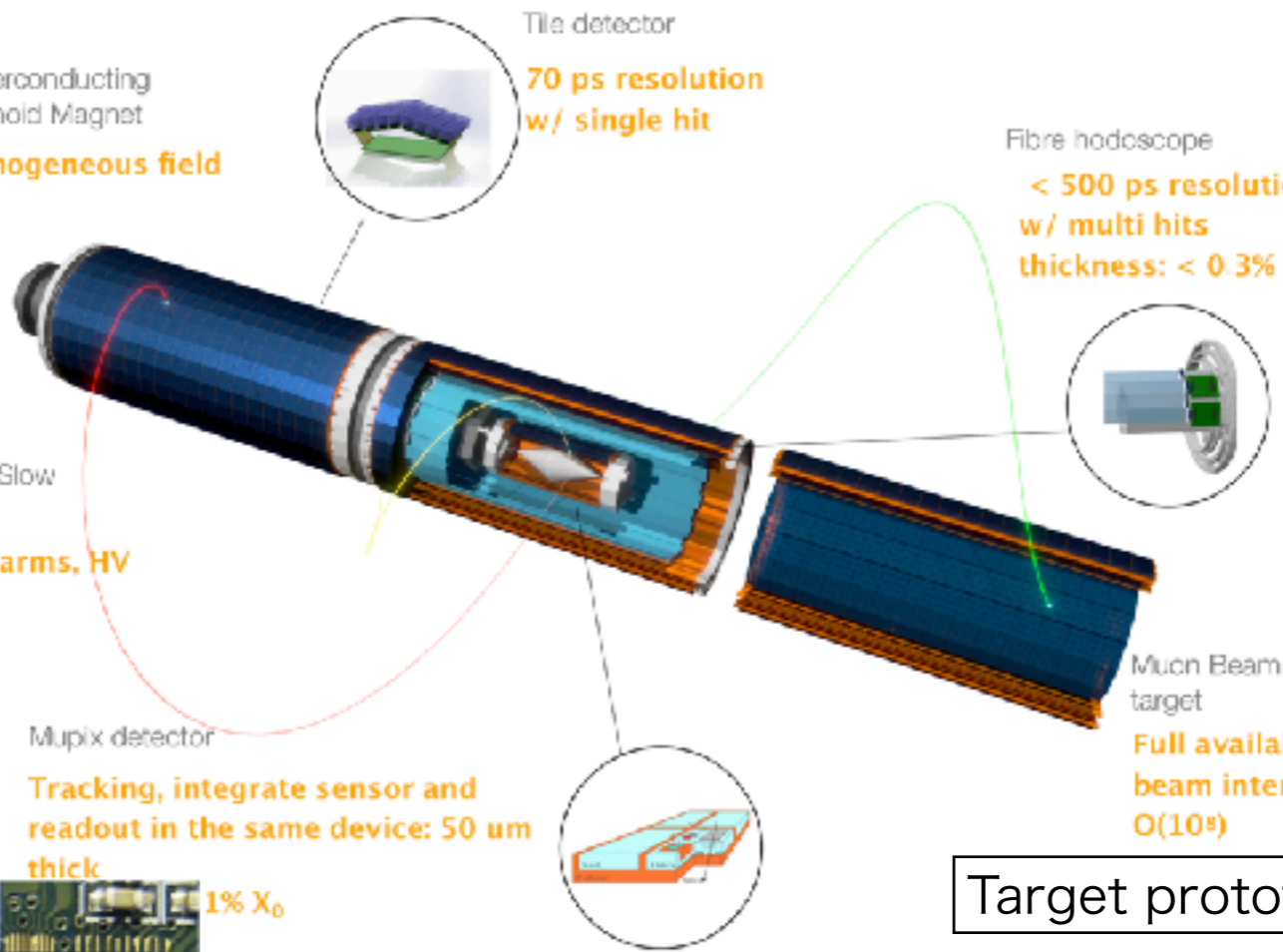
Tile detector prototype
 Good enough σ_t



Superconducting solenoid Magnet
 Homogeneous field
 1T

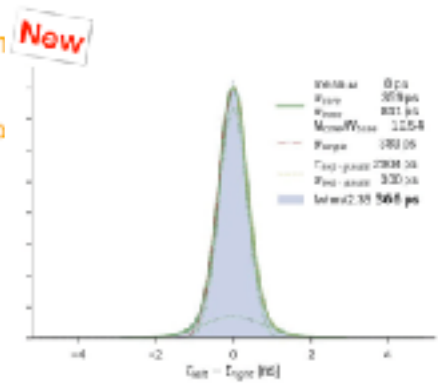


GIPM Array: Hamamatsu S13552-11QR

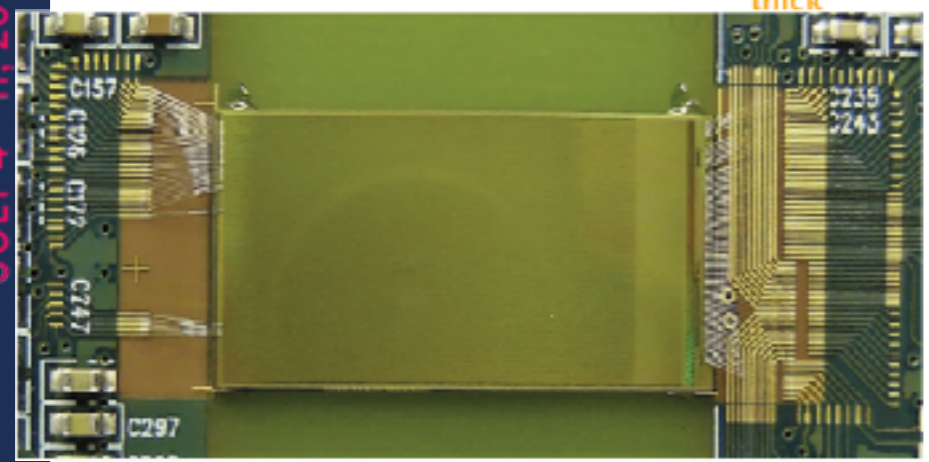


MIDAS DAQ and Slow Control
 Run, history, alarms, HV etc.

Fibre hodoscope
 < 500 ps resolution
 w/ multi hits
 thickness: < 0.3% X_0

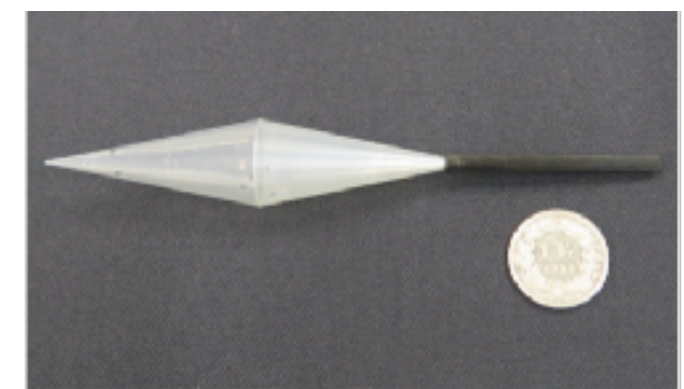


Fiber hodoscope prototype
 Good enough σ_t

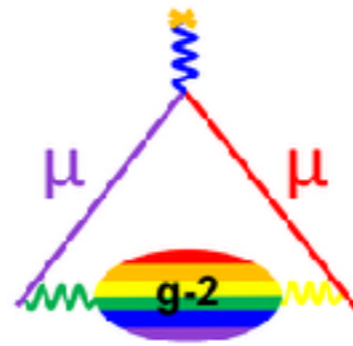


1st large-area prototype
 MuPix8 is being tested
 MuPix9 & MuPix10 follow

Target prototype



Muon $g-2$ & EDM

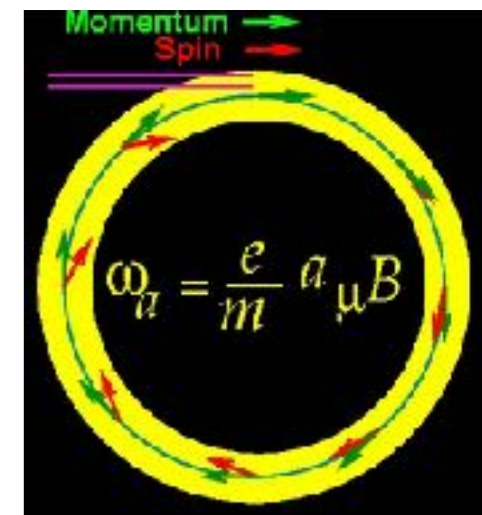


Muon $g-2$ /EDM Measurements

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

General form of spin precession vector:

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



Muon $g-2$ /EDM Measurements

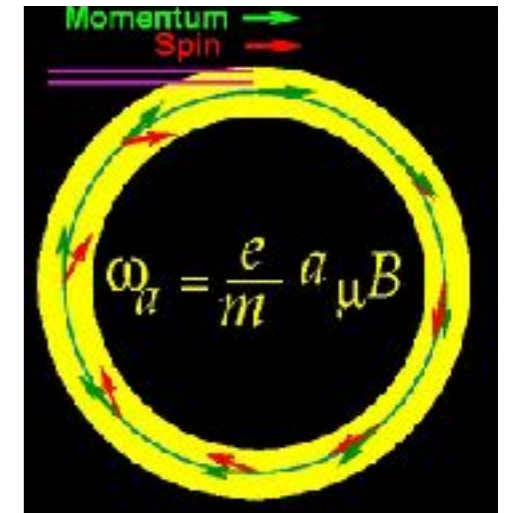
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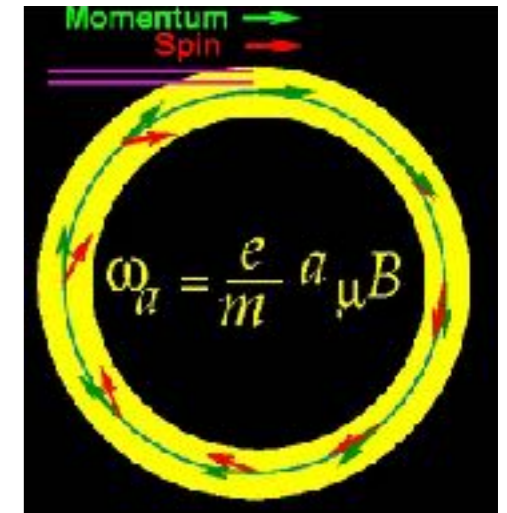
BNL/FNAL approach

$\gamma = 29.3$ ($P = 3.09$ GeV/c)



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

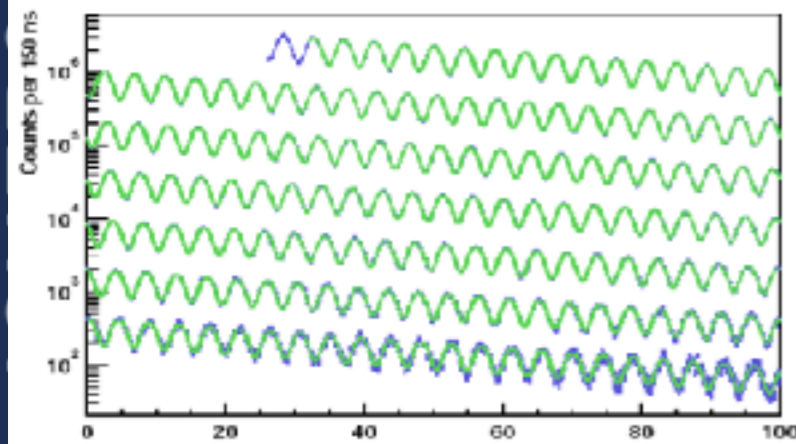


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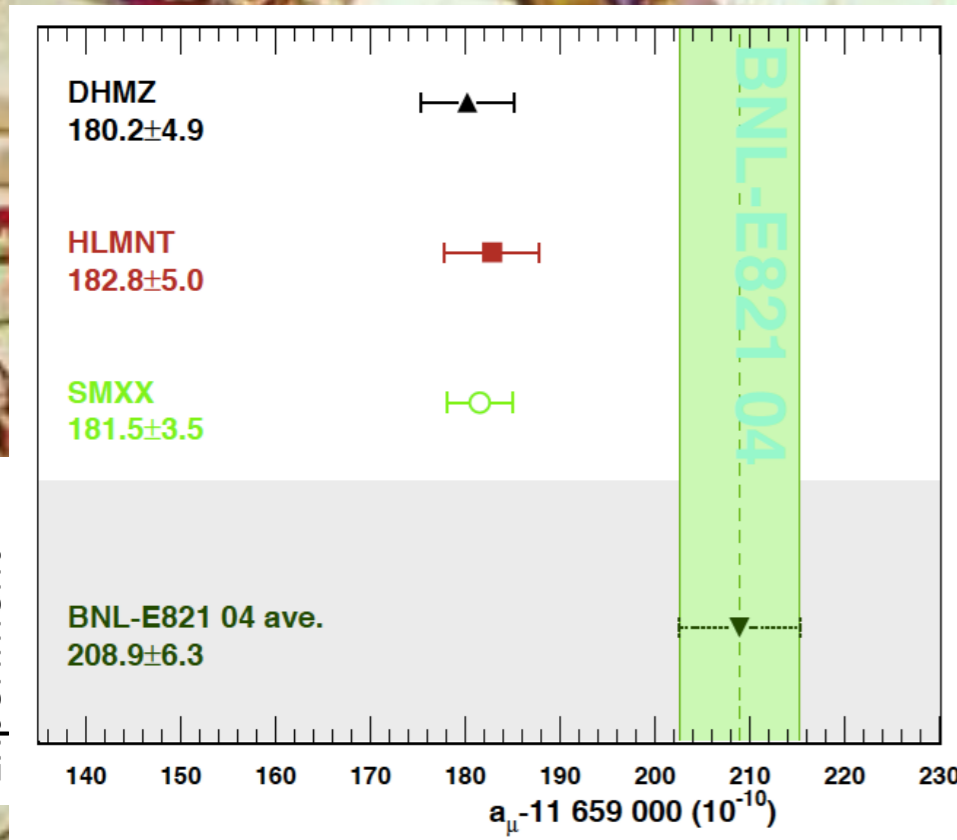
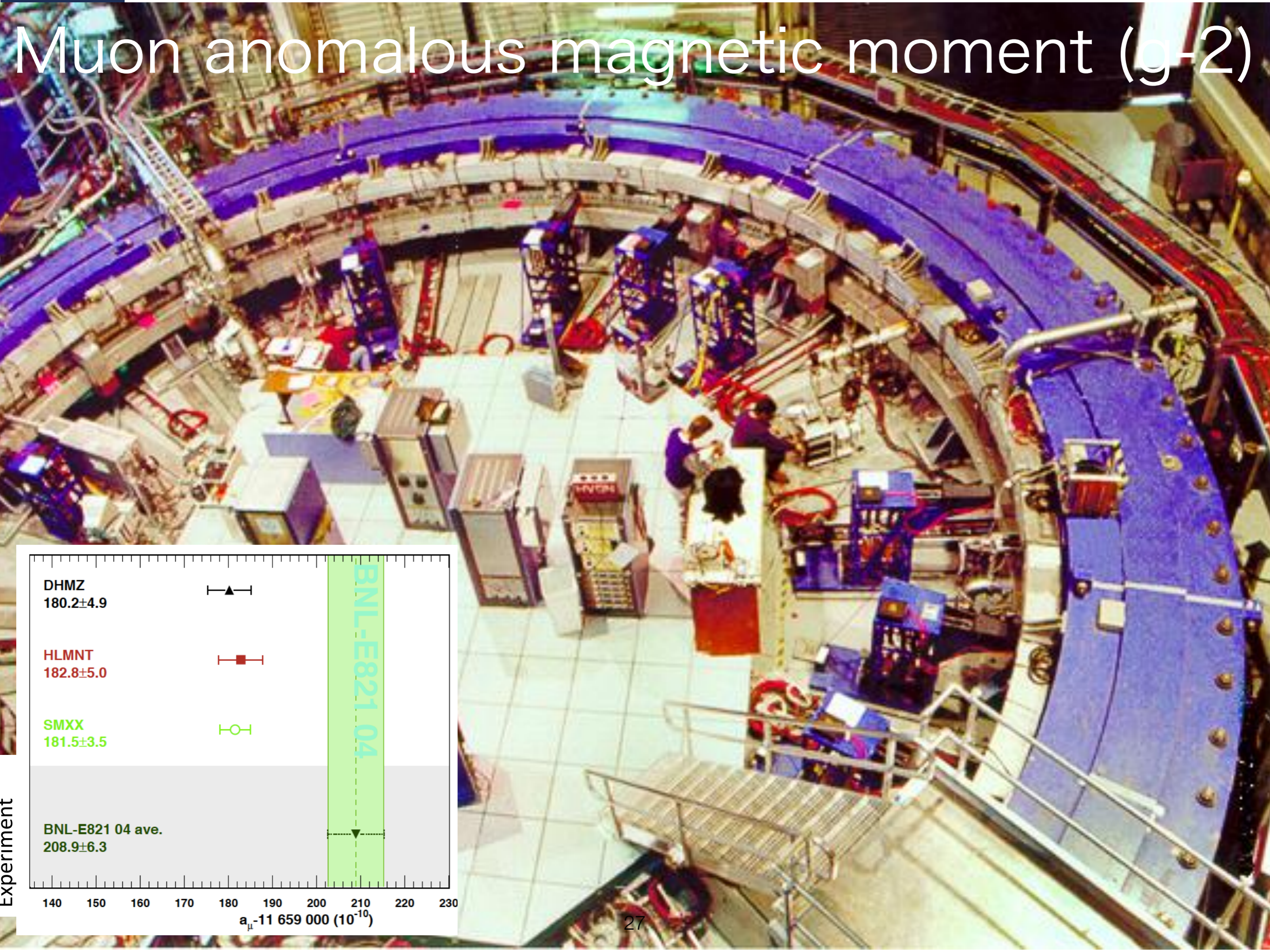
$$\gamma = 29.3 \quad (P = 3.09 \text{ GeV}/c)$$



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

Continuation at FNAL with 0.1 ppm precision

Muon anomalous magnetic moment ($g-2$)



Muon anomalous magnetic moment ($g-2$)

PR D97, 114025 (2018)

Editors' Suggestion

Featured in Physics

Muon $g-2$ and $\alpha(M_Z^2)$: A new data-based analysis

Alexander Keshavarzi,^{1,4} Daisuke Nomura,^{2,3,*} and Thomas Teubner^{1,4}

¹*Department of Mathematical Sciences, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3BX, United Kingdom*

²*KEK Theory Center, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0801, Japan*

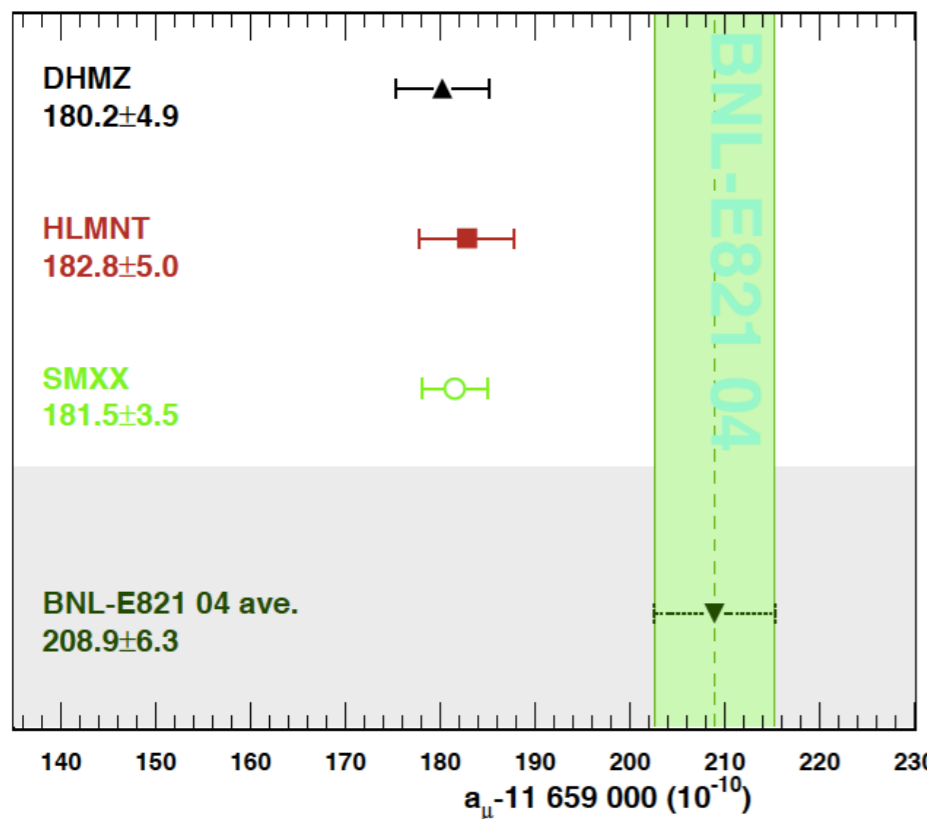
³*Yukawa Institute for Theoretical Physics, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan*

(Received 6 April 2018; published 25 June 2018)

This work presents a complete reevaluation of the hadronic vacuum polarization contributions to the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon, $a_\mu^{\text{had,VP}}$, and the hadronic contributions to the effective QED coupling at the mass of the Z boson, $\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}(M_Z^2)$, from the combination of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$ cross section data. Focus has been placed on the development of a new data combination method, which fully incorporates all correlated statistical and systematic uncertainties in a bias free approach. All available $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$ cross section data have been analyzed and included, where the new data compilation has yielded the full hadronic R-ratio and its covariance matrix in the energy range $m_\pi \leq \sqrt{s} \leq 11.2$ GeV. Using these combined data and perturbative QCD above that range results in estimates of the hadronic vacuum polarization contributions to $g-2$ of the muon of $a_\mu^{\text{had,LOVP}} = (693.26 \pm 2.46) \times 10^{-10}$ and $a_\mu^{\text{had,NLOVP}} = (-9.82 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-10}$. The new estimate for the Standard Model prediction is found to be $a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = (11659182.04 \pm 3.56) \times 10^{-10}$, which is 3.7σ below the current experimental measurement. The prediction for the five-flavor hadronic contribution to the QED coupling at the Z boson mass is $\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z^2) = (276.11 \pm 1.11) \times 10^{-4}$, resulting in $\alpha^{-1}(M_Z^2) = 128.946 \pm 0.015$. Detailed comparisons with results from similar related works are given.

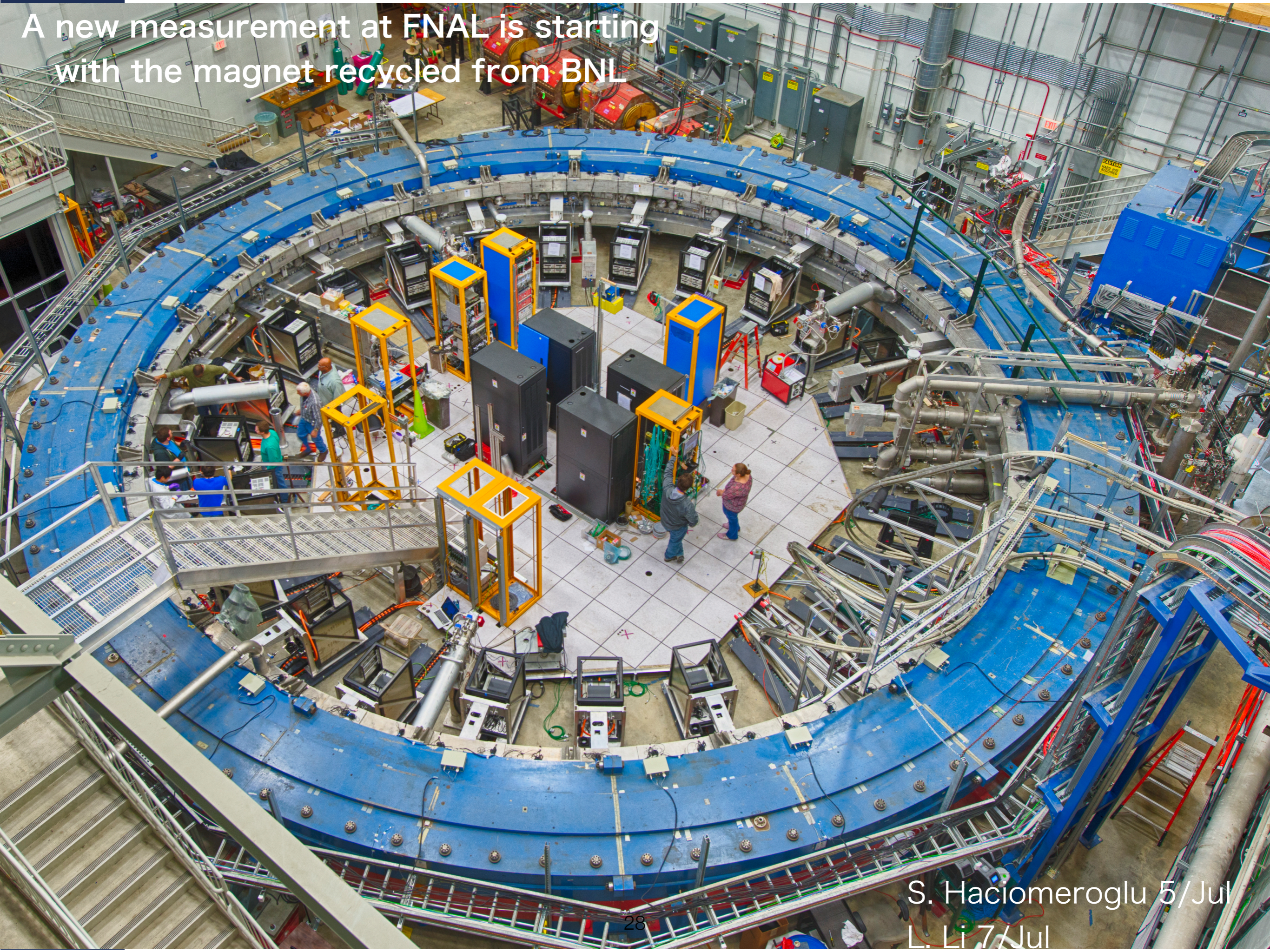
DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevD.97.114025

3.7 σ



Experiment

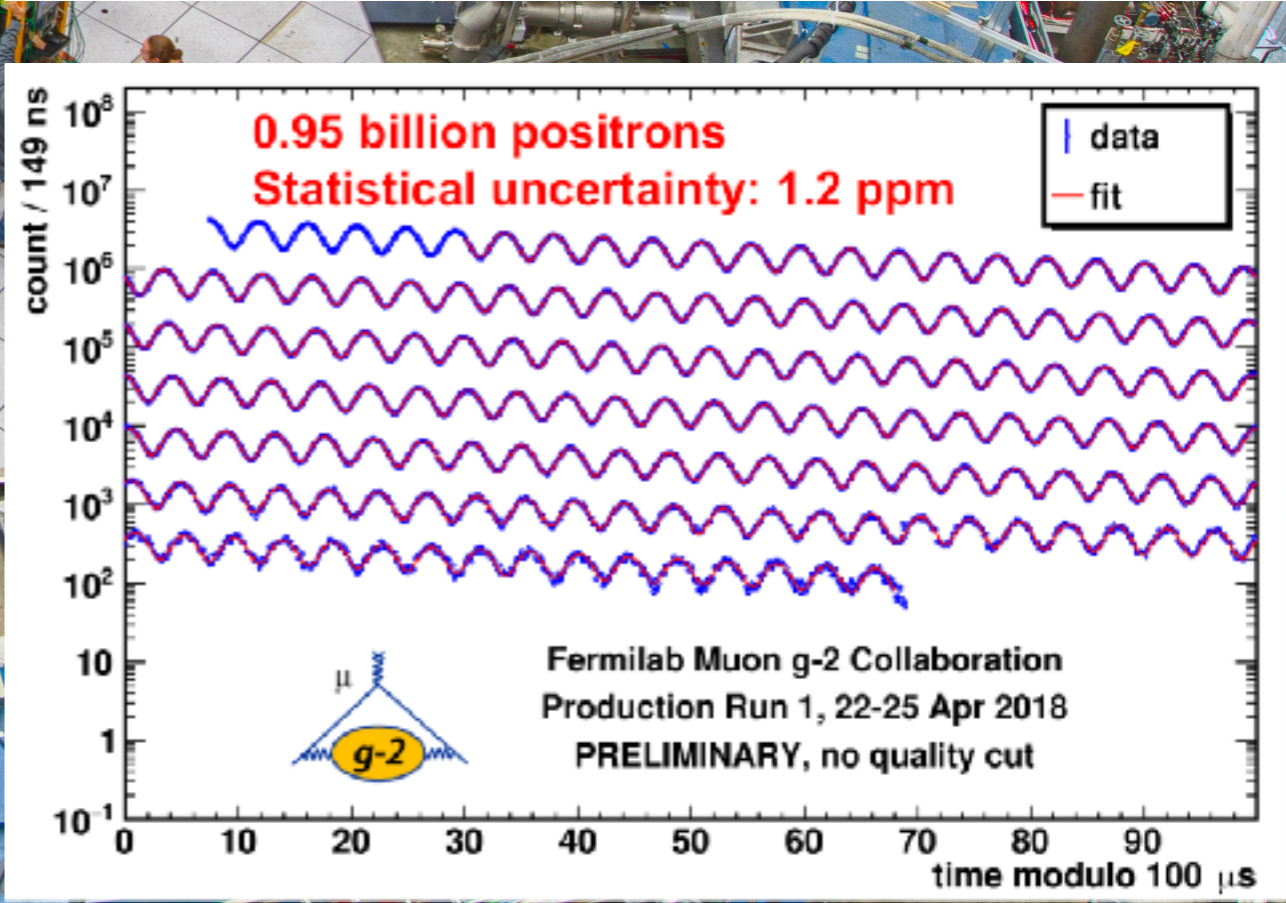
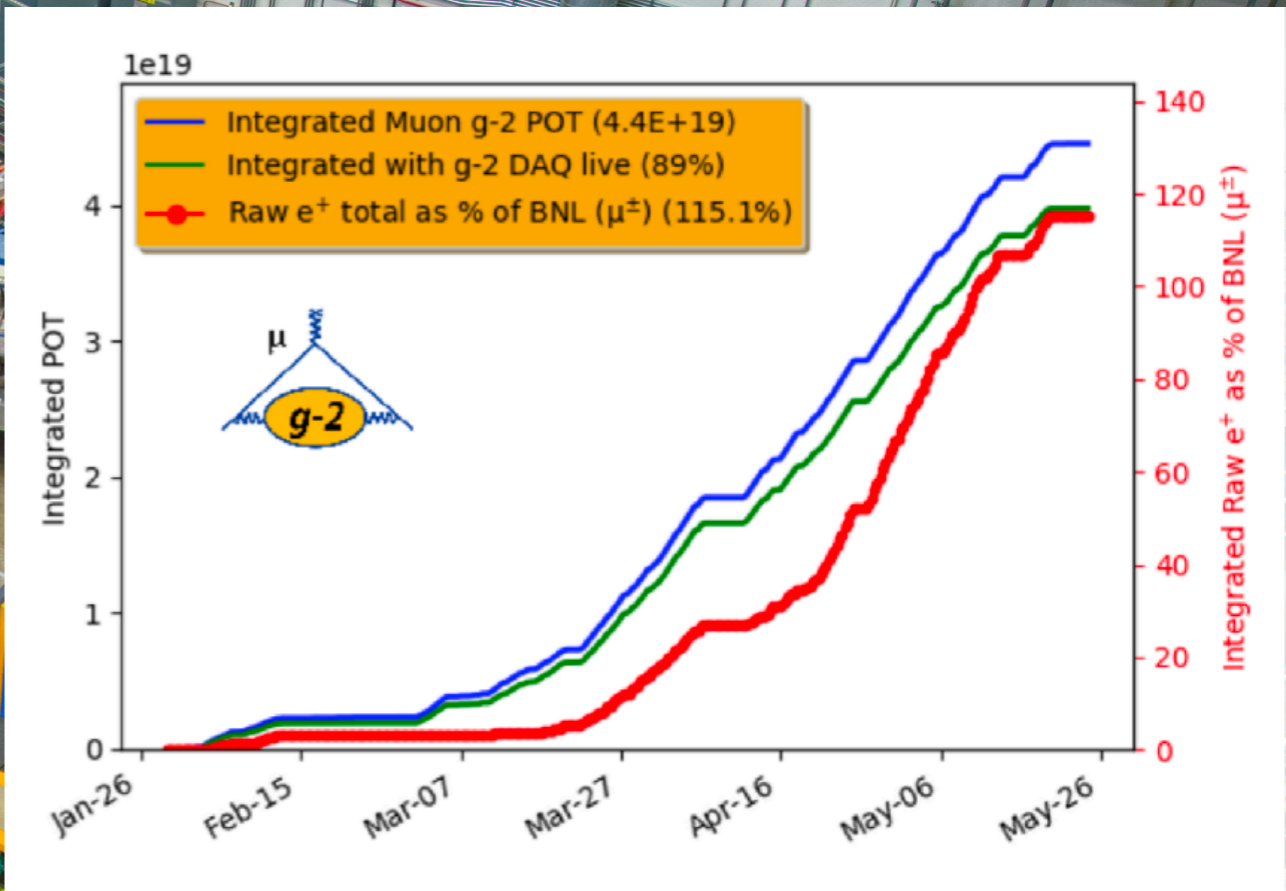
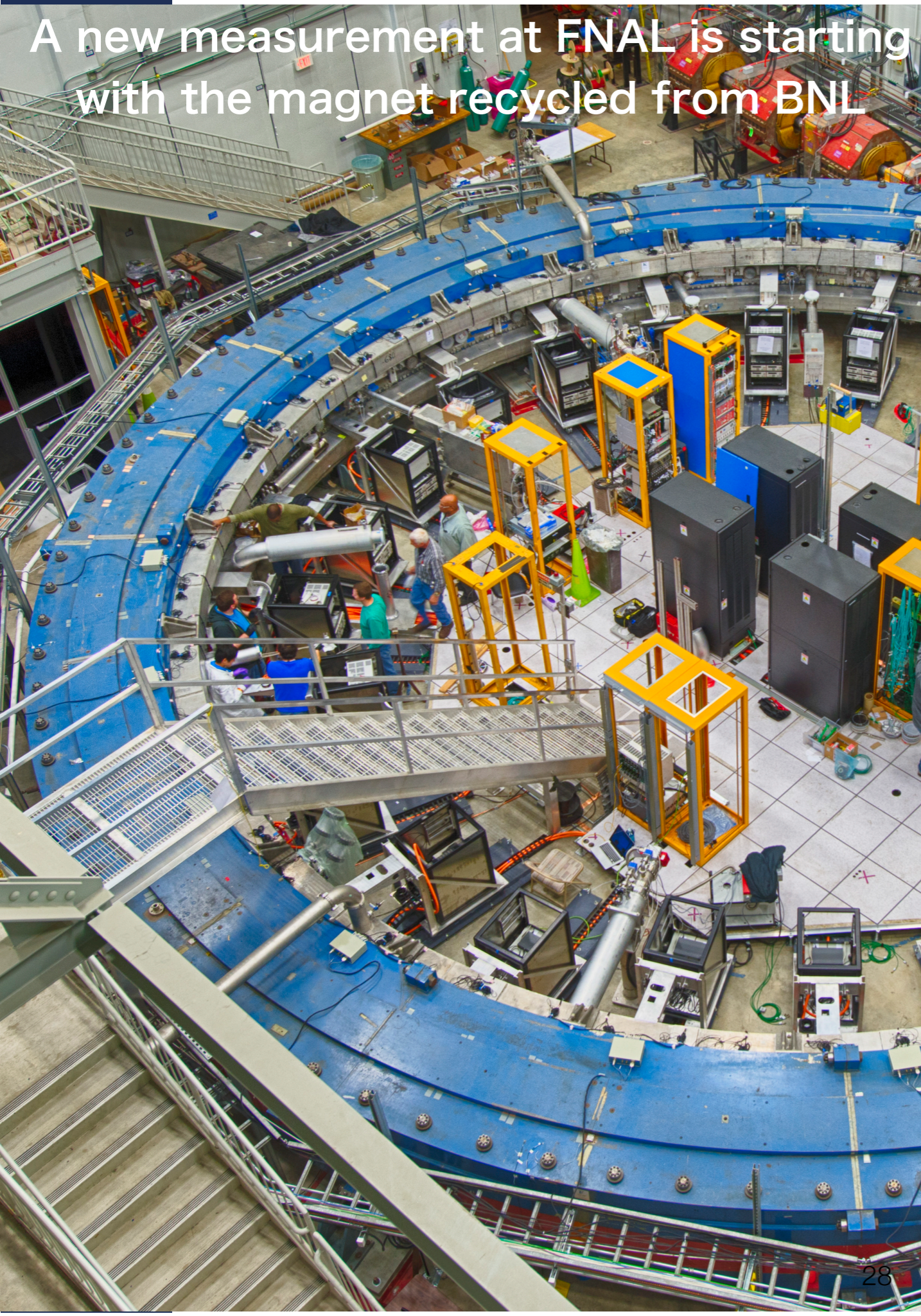
A new measurement at FNAL is starting
with the magnet recycled from BNL



S. Haciomeroglu 5/Jul

L. Li 7/Jul

A new measurement at FNAL is starting with the magnet recycled from BNL



S. Haciomeroglu 5/Jul

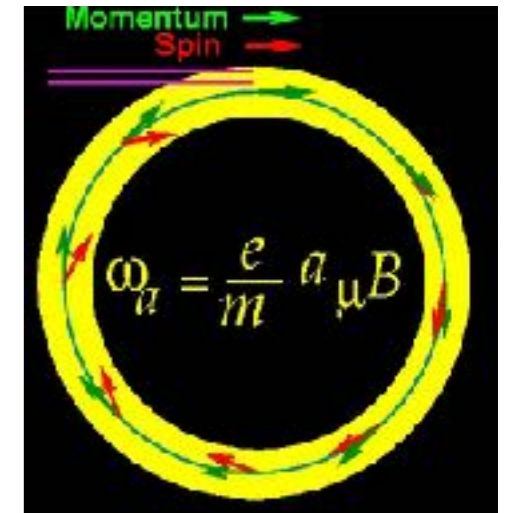
L. Li 7/Jul

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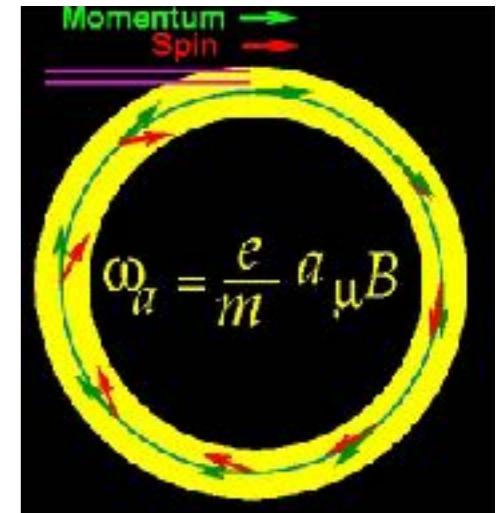
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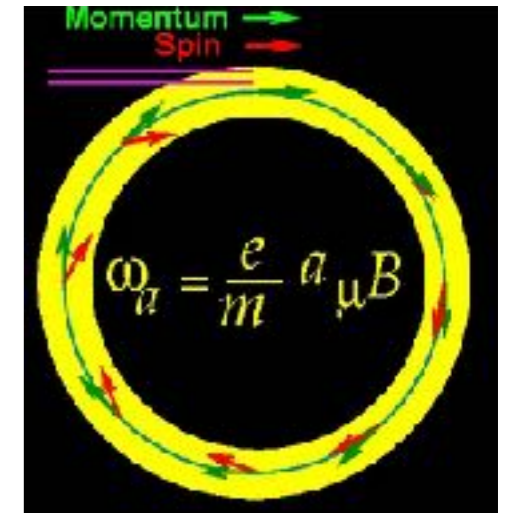
J-PARC approach

$E = 0$ at any γ



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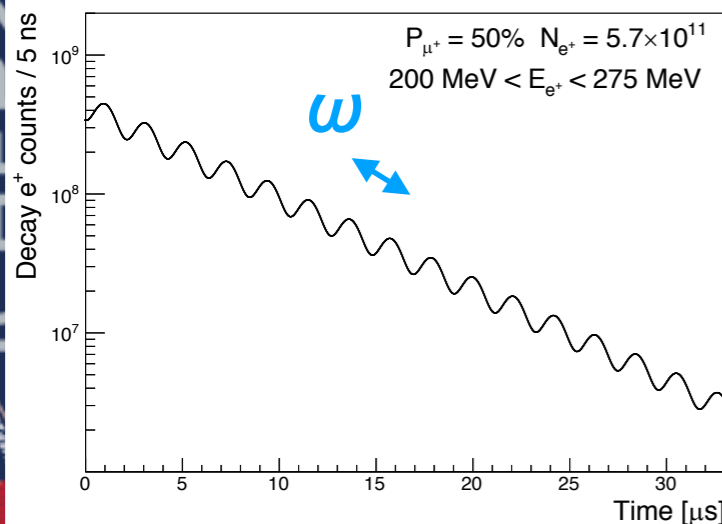
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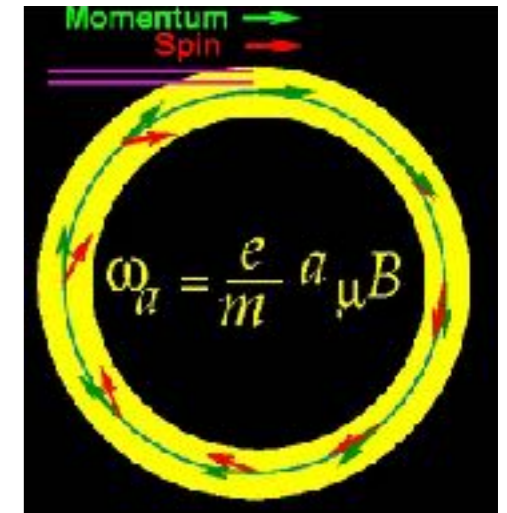
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J-PARC g-2/EDM measurement

Muon g-2/EDM Measurements

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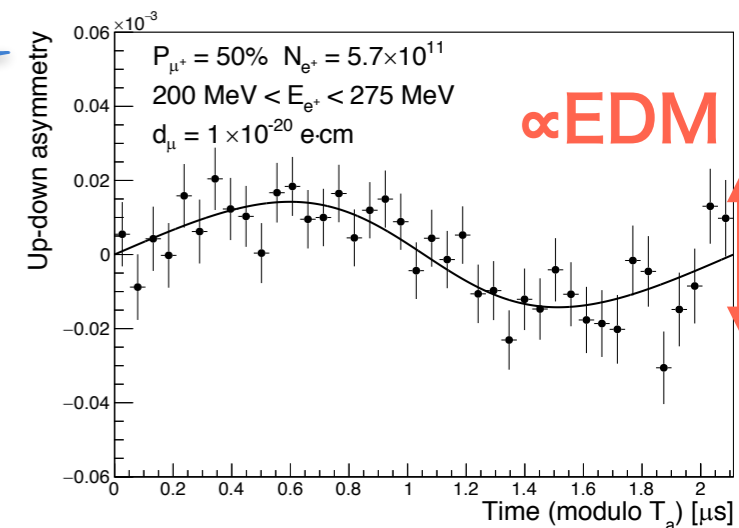
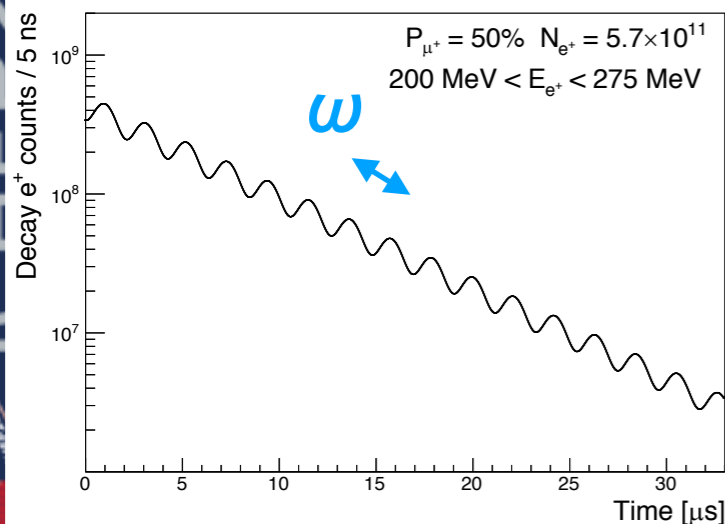
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J-PARC g-2/EDM measurement

New Muon g-2/EDM Experiment at J-PARC with Ultra-Cold Muon Beam

3 GeV proton beam
(333 μA)

Graphite target
(20 mm)

Surface muon beam
(28 MeV/c, $4 \times 10^8/\text{s}$)

Muonium Production
(300 K \sim 25 meV \Rightarrow 2.3 keV/c)

Surface muon

Ultra Cold μ^+ Source

Resonant Laser Ionization of Muonium ($10^6 \mu^+/\text{s}$)

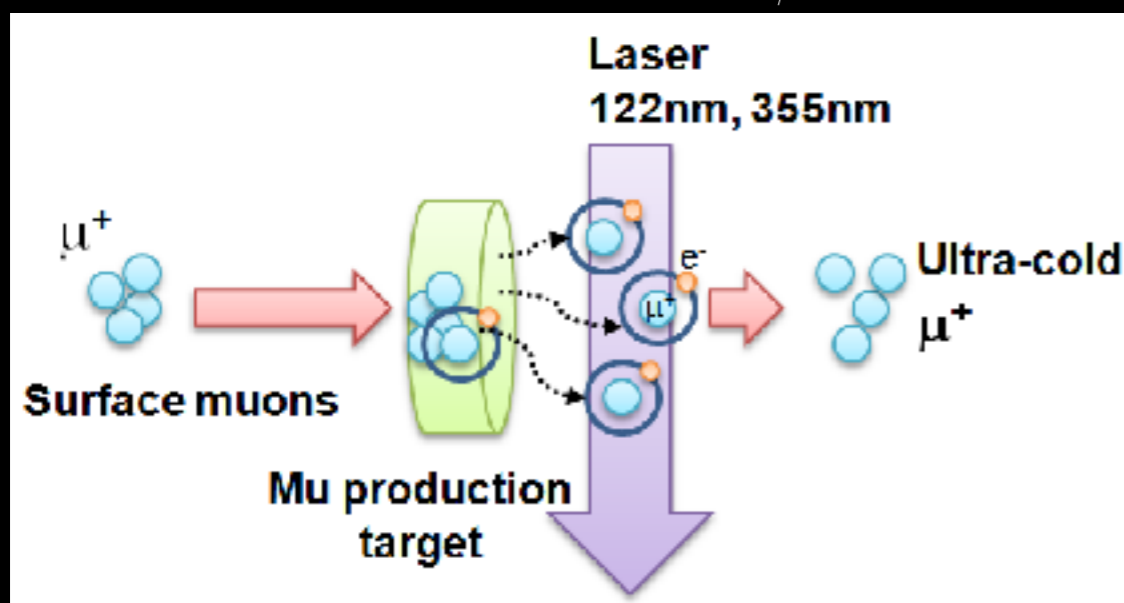
Muon LINAC (300 MeV/c)

Muon storage

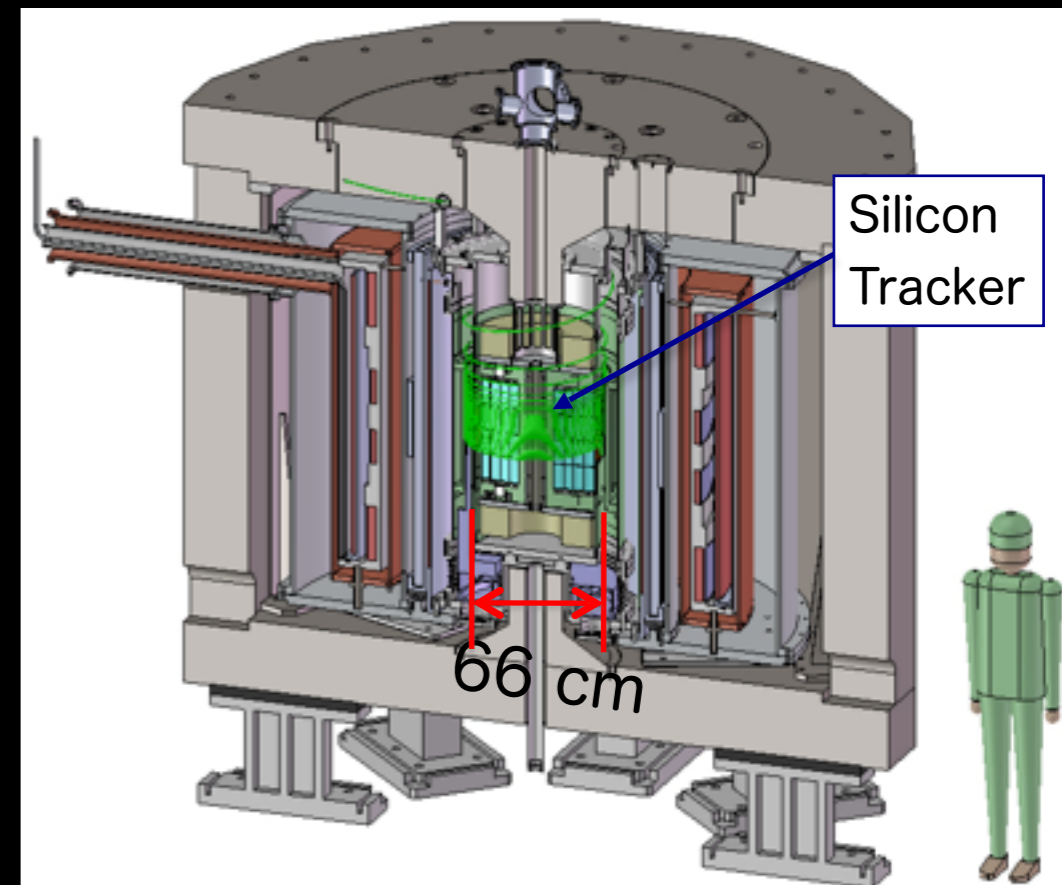
Super Precision Storage Magnet
(3T, \sim 1ppm local precision)

Silicon Tracker

66 cm



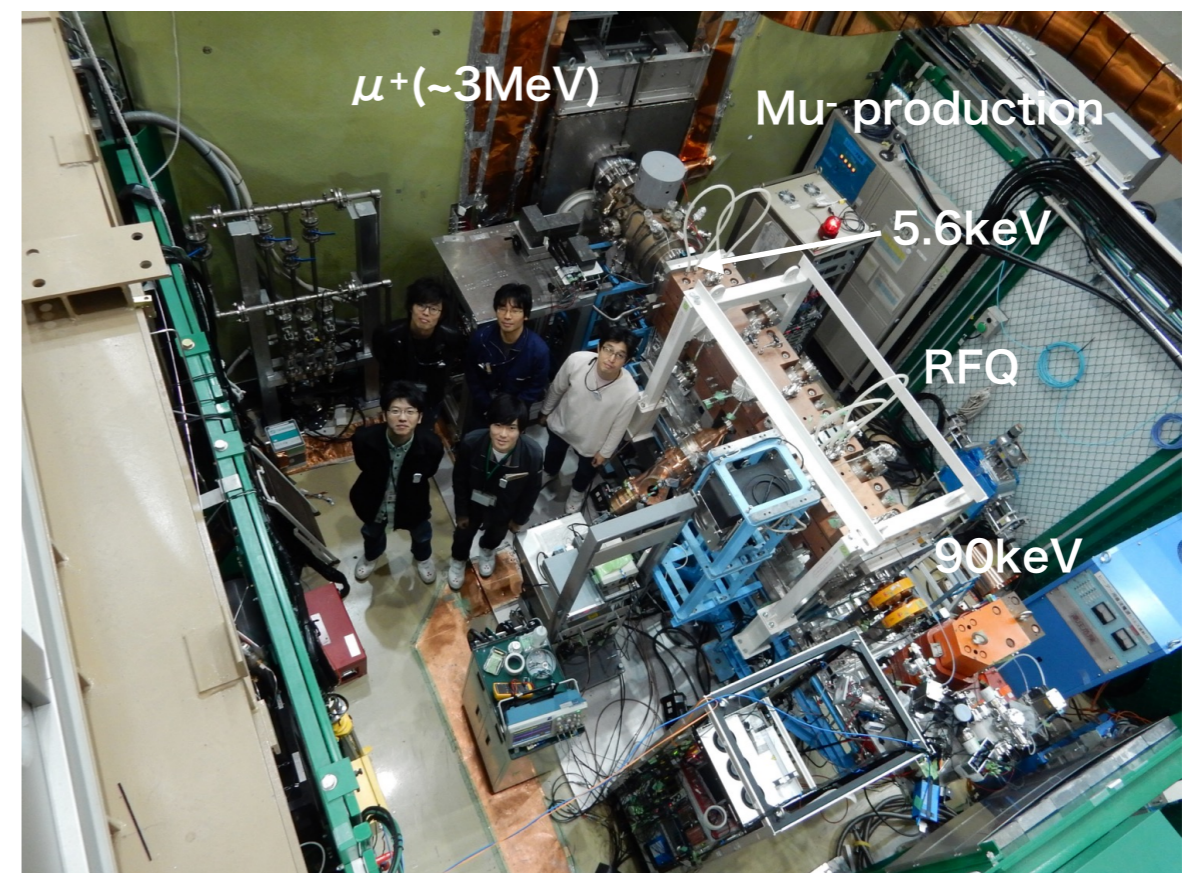
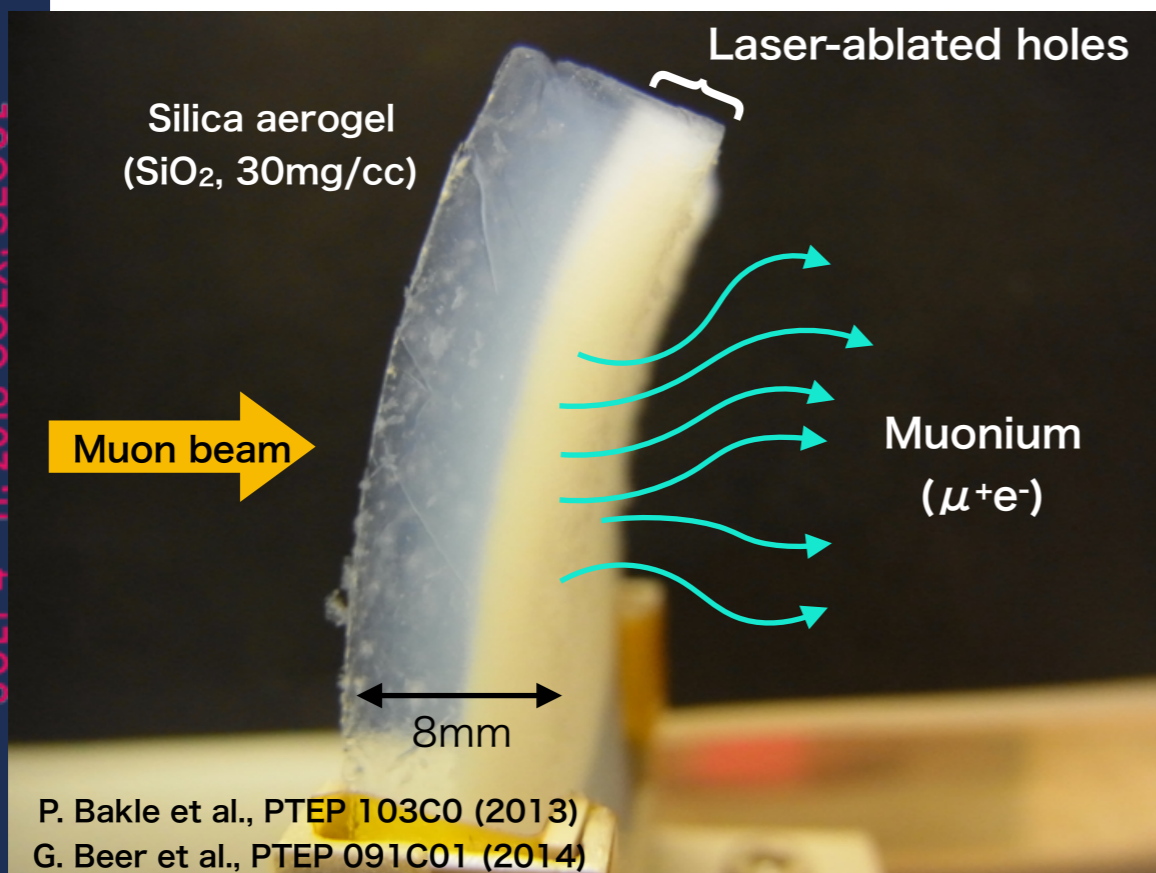
$\Delta(g-2) = 0.1 \text{ ppm}$
 $\Delta\text{EDM} = 10^{-21} \text{ e-cm}$



J-PARC Muon $g-2$ /EDM

Muon source R&D and Acceleration

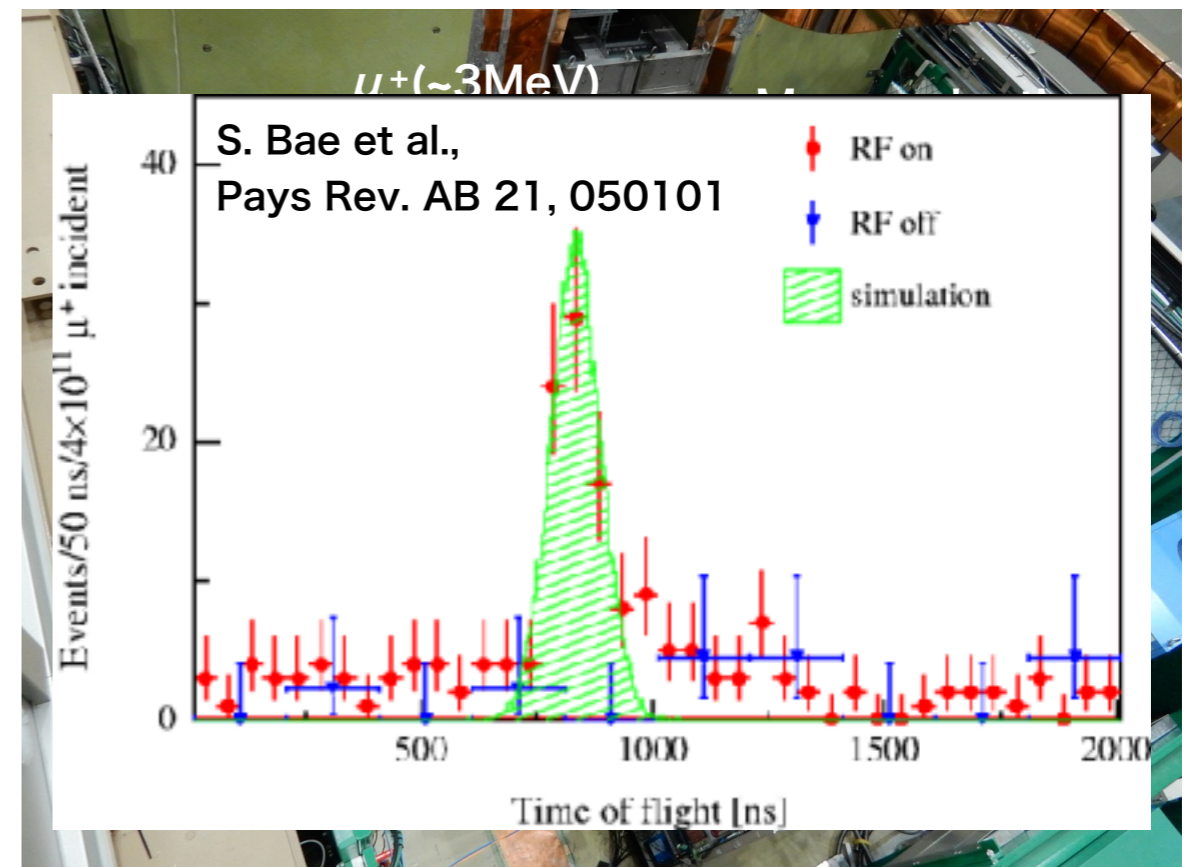
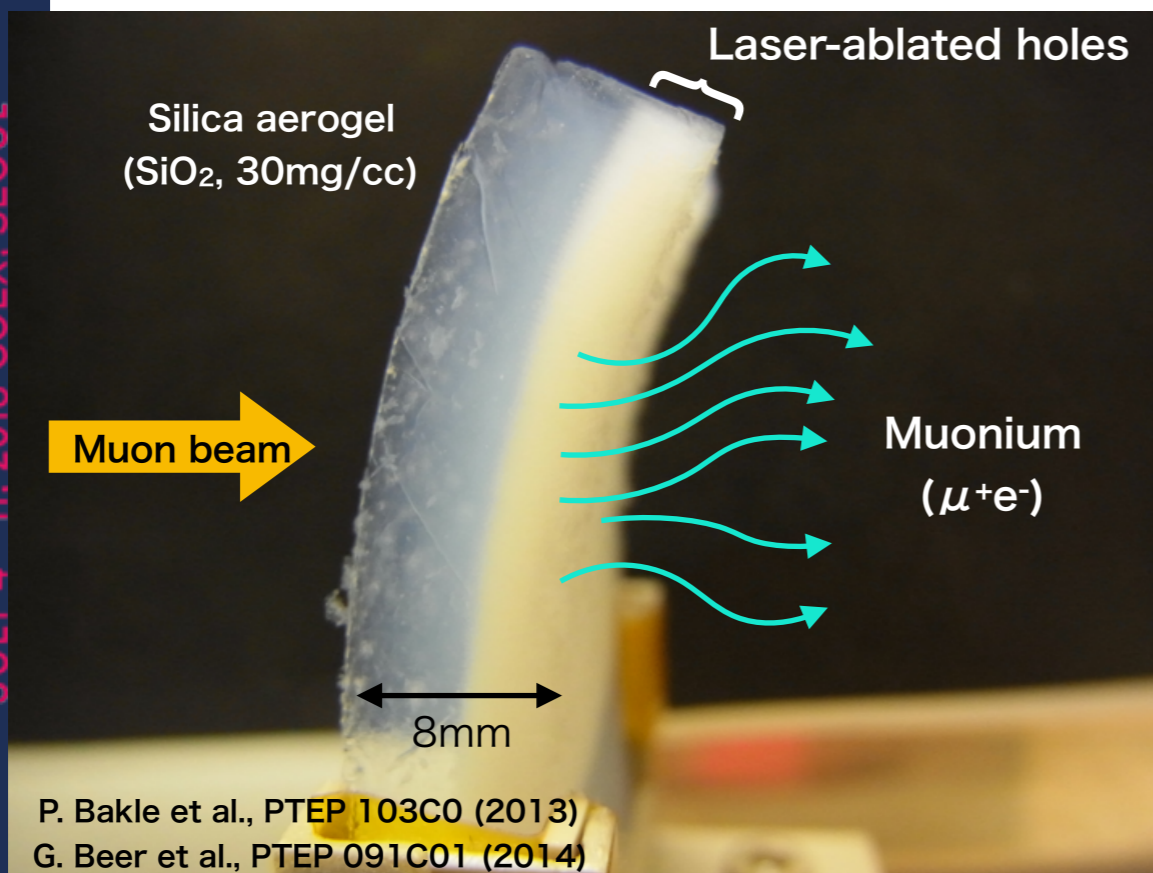
- Muonium production with aerogel samples with different sizes of holes
- Acceleration of negative muonium atoms (Mu^-) by static electric field and RFQ

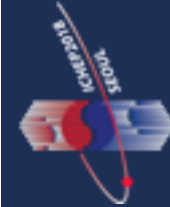


J-PARC Muon $g-2$ /EDM

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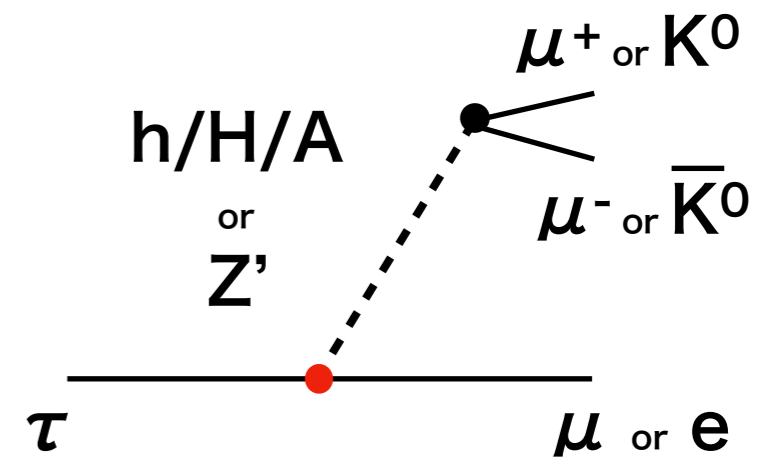
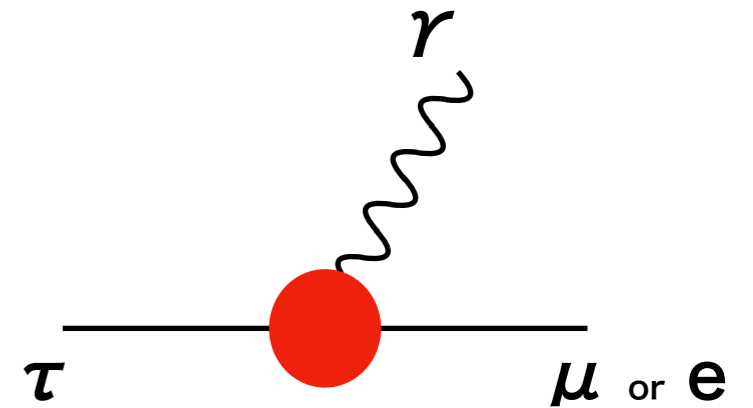
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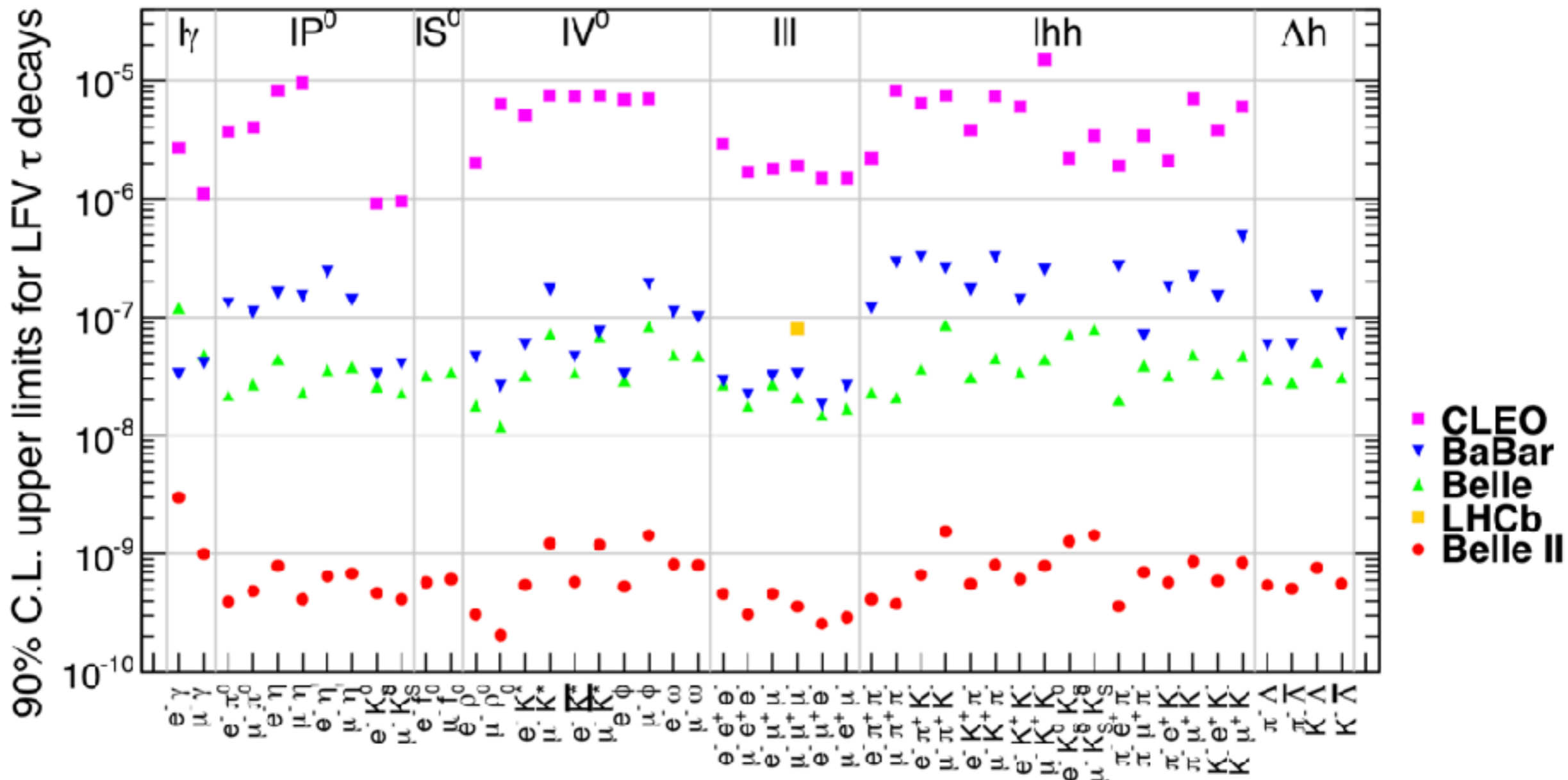
Tau cLFV

New Physics Searches with τ Leptons

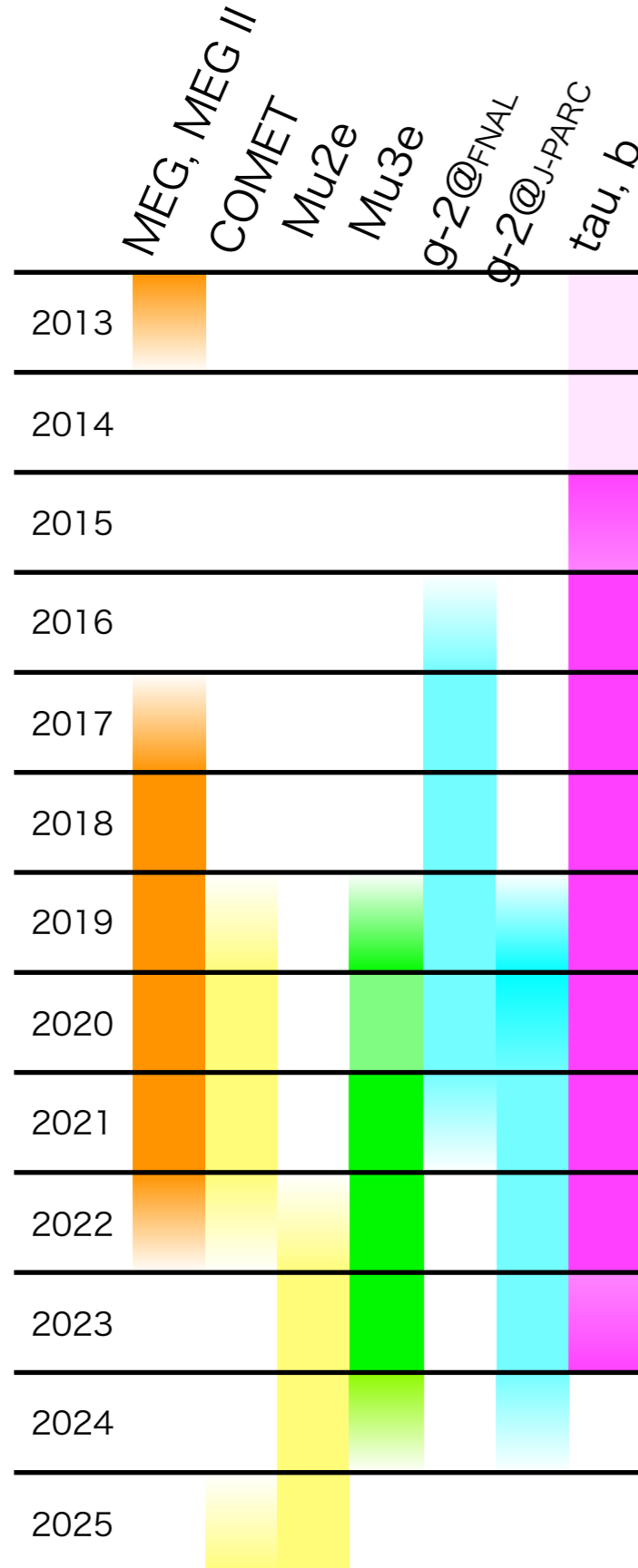
- Same physics motivation with muon cLFV searches
- m_τ heavier than m_μ
 - Different, perhaps larger, coupling expected to new physics
 - More final state types
- Large τ statistics in collider experiments including LHCb



τ LFV searches summary and prospects



Summary and Outlook



- $> 3\sigma$ deviation of muon $g-2$ in BNL E821 experiment

- **FNAL $g-2$ started physics DAQ!**

- J-PARC $g-2$ /EDM succeeded initial test of muon acceleration

- MEG limit: $\text{Br}(\mu \rightarrow e \gamma) < 4.2 \times 10^{-13}$

- MEG II engineering run, followed by physics DAQ

- COMET, Mu2e & Mu3e in 2019-202x

- More tau data from Belle II