



Measuring the the Branching Ratios of semileptonic Kaon decays and their Form Factors

Nora Patricia Estrada Tristán

Universidad de Guanajuato

Reunión de CSA, Junio 2018

Contents

1 Introduccion

- Proposal
- Form Factors

2 Event Selection Criteria

- Upstream Event Selection Criteria
- Downstream: Charged Particle Selection Criteria
- π^0 Selection Criteria

3 Control Sample $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$

- $K^+ \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0 \nu_e$
- $K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \pi^0 \nu_\mu$

4 Aproximation to Montecarlo

- Montecarlo: K2p
- Montecarlo: Ke3
- Montecarlo: Km3

5 Q^2 studies

- Q_{Ke3}^2
- Q_{Km3}^2

6 Summary

- AOB

Proposal

In addition to measure the Branching Ratios of the semileptonic Kaon decays (K_{l3}) compare also their Form Factors

Leptonic channels

Non radiative

- $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ \nu$ (K_{e3})
- $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu$ ($K_{\mu3}$)

Radiative

- $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ \nu \gamma$ ($K_{e3\gamma}$)
- $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu \gamma$ ($K_{\mu3\gamma}$)

Control sample

- $K_{\pi2} : K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$

Measured Branching Ratios of non radiative modes

- $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ \nu$ (K_{e3})
 $5.07 \pm 0.04\%$
- $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu$ ($K_{\mu3}$)
 $3.352 \pm 0.033\%$

Measured Branching Ratios of radiative modes

- $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ \nu \gamma$ ($K_{e3\gamma}$)
 $2.56 \pm 0.16\%$
- $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu \gamma$ ($K_{\mu3\gamma}$)
 $1.25 \pm 0.25\%$

Form Factors

Differential K_{l3} decay width depending on the lepton and pion energies E_l and E_π is given by the Dalitz plot density:

$$\frac{d^2\Gamma(K_{l3})}{dE_l dE_\pi} = \rho(E_l, E_\pi) = N(A_1|f_+(t)|^2 + A_2 f_+(t)f_-(t) + A_3|f_-(t)|^2)$$

$t = Q^2 = (P_K - P_\pi)$: 4-momentum transfer to the leptonic system

N : numerical factor

$f_-(t) = (f_0(t) - f_+(t))(m_K^2 - m_{\pi^0}^2)/t$

$f_+(t)$ and $f_0(t)$: **vector and scalar form factors**

m_K : kaon mass

m_{π^0} : neutral pion mass

The kinematic factors are:

$$A_1 = m_K(2E_l E_\nu - m_K(E_\pi^{max} - E_\pi)) + m_l^2((E_\pi^{max} - E_\pi)/4 - E_\nu)$$

$$A_2 = m_l^2(E_\nu - (E_\pi^{max} - E_\pi)/2)$$

$$A_3 = m_l^2(E_\pi^{max} - E_\pi)/4$$

Where: $E_\pi^{max} = (m_K^2 + m_{\pi^0}^2 - m_l^2)/2m_K$

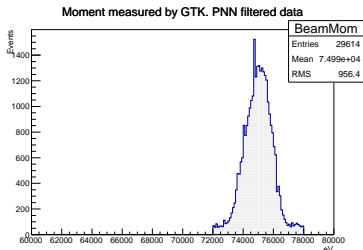
$$E_\nu = m_K - E_l - E_\pi$$

Event Selection Criteria

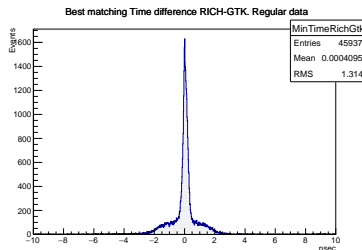
Upstream Event Selection Criteria

- Positively identified in KTAG
- Track in 3 GTK station, the closest in time with RICH
- Kaon decay vertex in the fiducial volume

$$110m < Z_{vertex} < 180m$$



Momentum as measured with GTK



Minimum $Time_{rich} - Time_{GTK}$

Downstream: Charged Particle Selection Criteria

• General criteria

- Only one charged track downstream with charge = +1
- Hits in 4 STRAW chambers
- In the geometrical acceptance of CHOD, LKr, and MUV3
- All signals in time (< 1.5 ns)

• For the e^+

- RICH likelihood most probable for e^+
- No MUV3 association

• For the μ^+

- RICH likelihood most probable for μ^+
- MUV3 positive association

• For the π^+

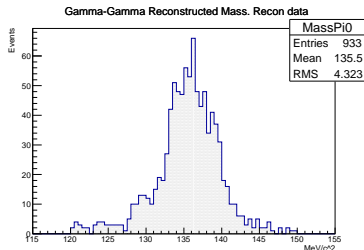
- RICH likelihood most probable for π^+
- No MUV3 association

Cut in E/P in LKr was removed due to asymmetric efficiency for three cases

π^0 Selection Criteria

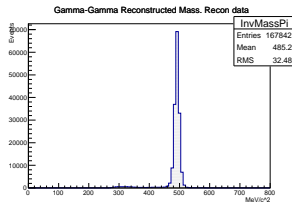
Only from LKr Clusters

- Two clusters in time in LKr
 - Far from the charged track projection
 - Far from dead cells
- $|\text{Recon mass} - m_{\pi^0}| < 15 \text{ MeV}/c$

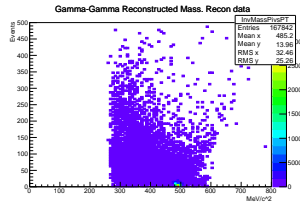


Gamma - gamma reconstructed mass

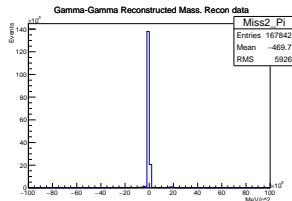
Control Sample $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$



Reconstructed mass from $\pi^+ \pi^0$



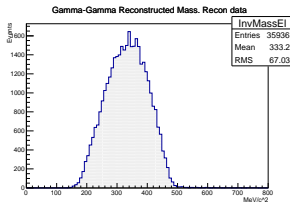
Reconstructed mass for $\pi^+ \pi^0$
compared to Pt



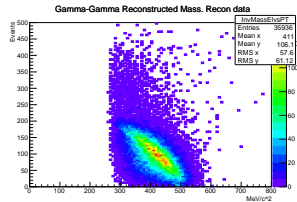
Pt distribution is contaminated with unknown background, correlation between Pt and m_{miss}^2 cuts is under study.

$$m_{miss}^2 = (P_K - P_{\pi^+} + P_{\pi^0})^2$$

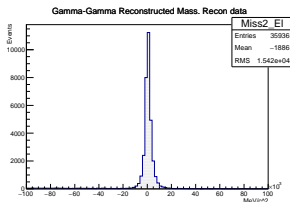
$$K^+ \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0 \nu_e$$



Reconstructed mass from $e^+ \pi^0$

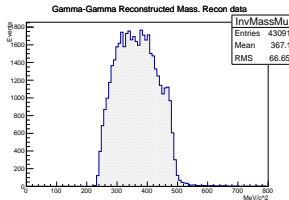


Reconstructed mass for $e^+ \pi^0$
compared to Pt

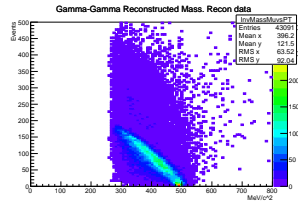


$$m_{miss}^2 = (P_K - P_{e^+} + P_{\pi^0})^2$$

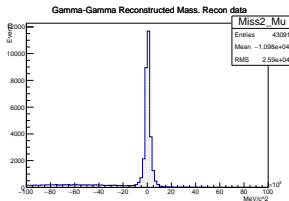
$$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \pi^0 \nu_\mu$$



Reconstructed mass from $\mu^+ \pi^0$



Reconstructed mass for $\mu^+ \pi^0$
compared to Pt



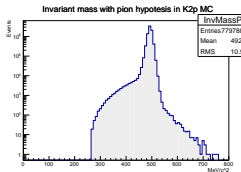
$$m_{miss}^2 = (P_K - P_{\mu^+} + P_{\pi^0})^2$$

Aproximation to Montecarlo

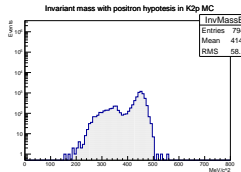
Montecarlo: K2p

$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$ 40 M events simulated

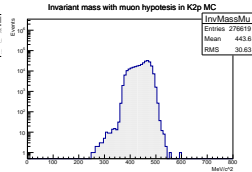
Invariant mass with different hypothesis



Recon mass for $\pi^+ \pi^0$

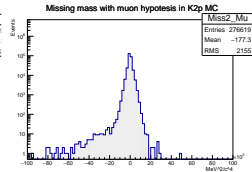
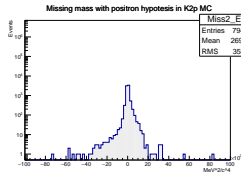
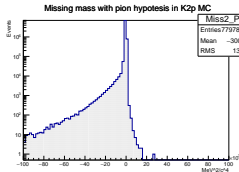


Recon mass for $e^+ \pi^0$



Recon mass for $\mu^+ \pi^0$

Missing mass with different hypothesis



$$m_{miss}^2 = (P_K - P_{\pi^+} + P_{\pi^0})^2$$

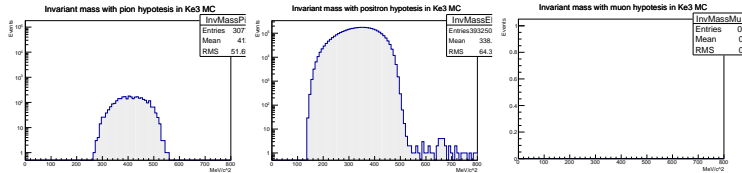
$$m_{miss}^2 = (P_K - P_{e^+} + P_{\pi^0})^2$$

$$m_{miss}^2 = (P_K - P_{\mu^+} + P_{\pi^0})^2$$

Montecarlo: Ke3

$K^+ \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0 \nu$ 20 M events simulated

Invariant mass with different hypothesis

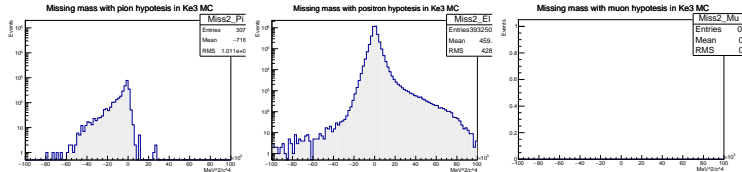


Recon mass for $\pi^+ \pi^0$

Recon mass for $e^+ \pi^0$

Recon mass for $\mu^+ \pi^0$

Missing mass with different hypothesis



$$m_{\text{miss}}^2 = (P_K - P_{\pi^+} + P_{\pi^0})^2$$

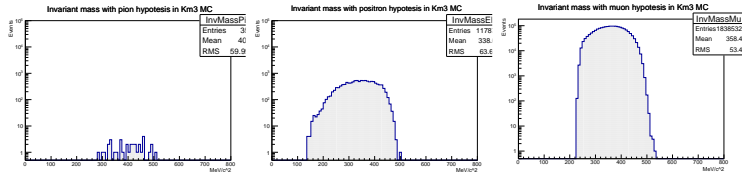
$$m_{\text{miss}}^2 = (P_K - P_{e^+} + P_{\pi^0})^2$$

$$m_{\text{miss}}^2 = (P_K - P_{\mu^+} + P_{\pi^0})^2$$

Montecarlo: Km3

$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \pi^0 \nu$ 14 M events simulated

Invariant mass with different hypothesis

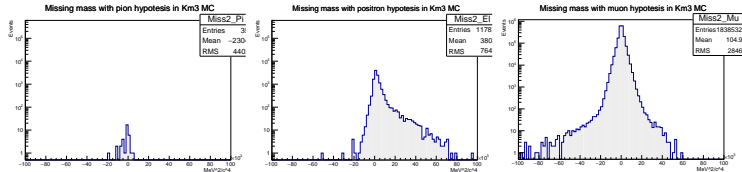


Reconstructed mass for $\pi^+ \pi^0$

Reconstructed mass for $e^+ \pi^0$

Reconstructed mass for $\mu^+ \pi^0$

Missing mass with different hypothesis



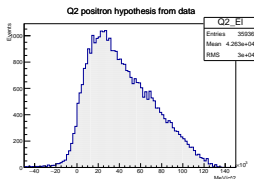
$$m_{miss}^2 = (P_K - P_{\pi^+} + P_{\pi^0})^2$$

$$m_{miss}^2 = (P_K - P_{e^+} + P_{\pi^0})^2$$

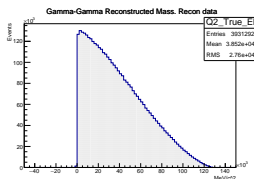
$$m_{miss}^2 = (P_K - P_{\mu^+} + P_{\pi^0})^2$$

Q^2 studies

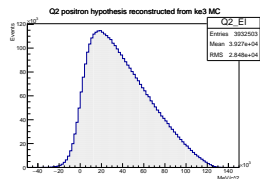
Q^2_{Ke3}



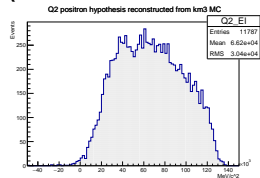
Q^2 with reconstructed data



True Q^2 extracted from MC

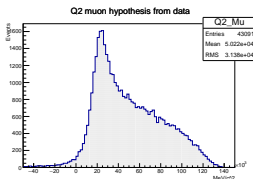


Q^2 reco from ke3 MC

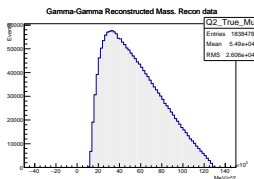


Q^2 reco from km3 MC (miss-id)

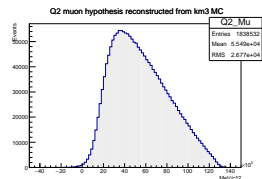
Q^2_{Km3}



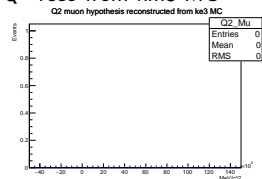
Q^2 with reconstructed data



True Q^2 extracted from MC



Q^2 reco from km3 MC



Q^2 reco from ke3 MC
(miss-id)

Summary

Summary

- First perspective for studying semileptonic Form Factors.
- Selection criteria is being refined
- Background is being defined
- MC strategy is being developed for background and systematic studies
- First studies in Q^2 are presented

Results shown with $\sim 0.2\%$
of total data

Ongoing...

- Normalize all MC samples to fine-tune background studies
- Understand why Q^2 distributions are different (this can take a while)
 - background contamination
 - systematics
- Find sources of background (this can also take a while)

Long term...

- Evaluation of trigger efficiency
- Evaluation of experimental acceptance
- Evaluation of cut efficiency

AOB

Other ongoing task

- Along the 2018 run
 - Doing shifts (a lot!!)
 - Expert of some subsystems (OM, LKr)
 - Shifts management
 - RICH efficiency checking
- Beca de Movilidad – > Thank you for all your help!!
- FPCP 2018 (India) – > HNL with NA62 2015 data.