

A search for the muon to electron conversion at J-PARC: COMET Experiment

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on behalf of the COMET Collaboration

Windows on the Universe, Quy Nhon, Vietnam, 8th August 2018



MONASH University

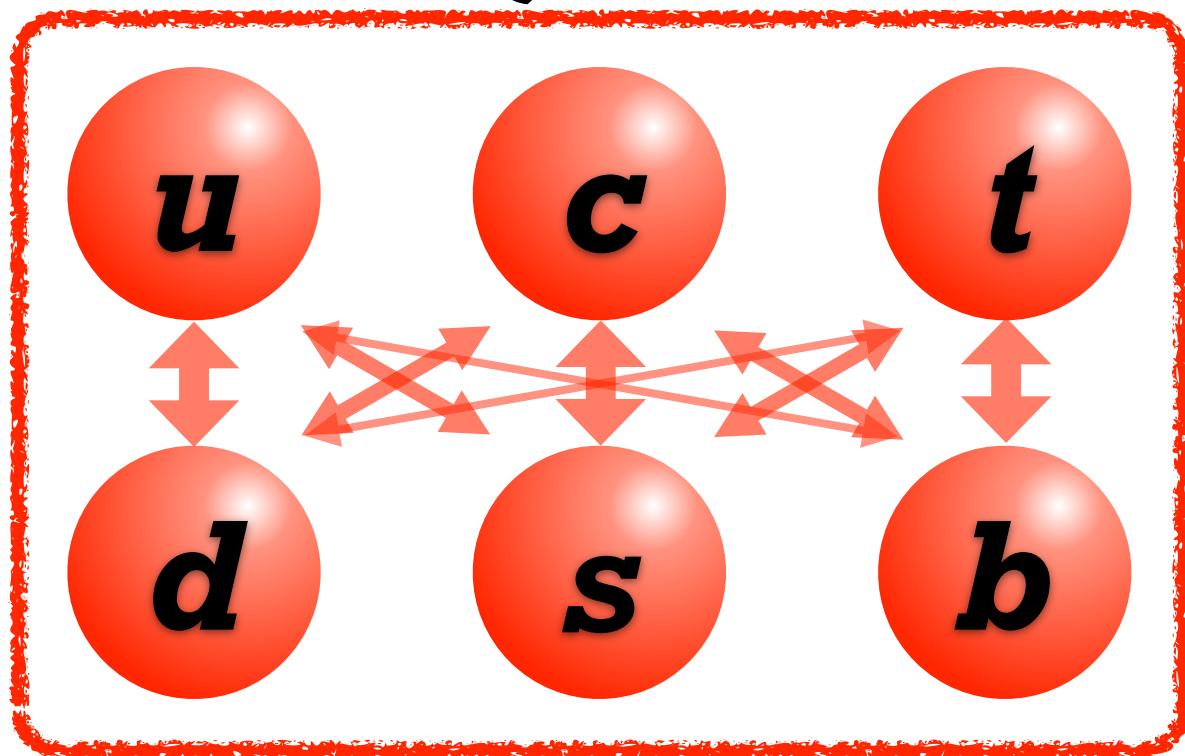


Outline

- Physics Motivations
- COMET Experiment
- Summary

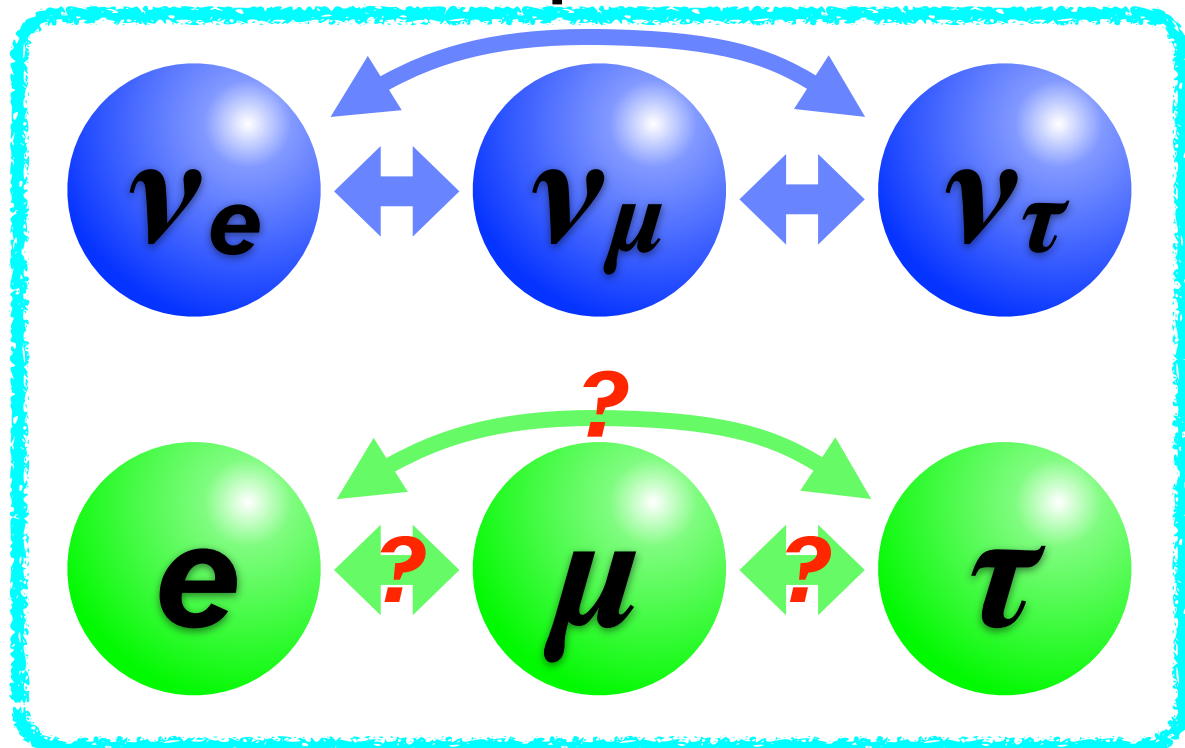
Charged Lepton Flavor Violation = new physics

Quarks



Flavors are mixed through CKM matrix in the Standard Model,
Already confirmed → [Novel Prize in 2008](#)

Leptons



Flavors are mixed through PMNS matrix, Already confirmed
(extension of SM) → [Novel Prize in 2015](#)

Charged Lepton Flavor Violation
Strongly restricted in the Standard Model,
Not observed so far → **Discovery = New Physics**

What & Why μ -e conversion?

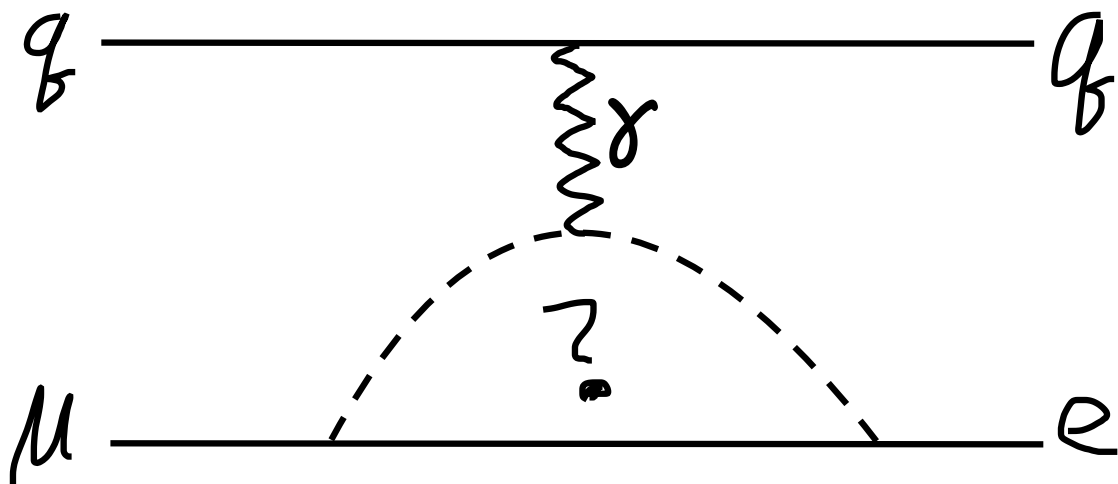


Diagram of μ -e conversion, photonic case

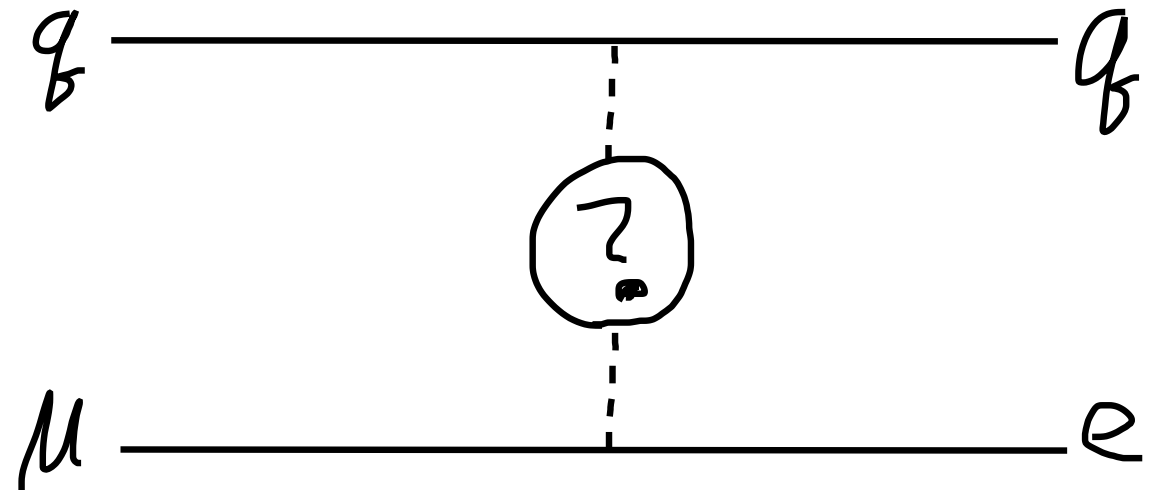
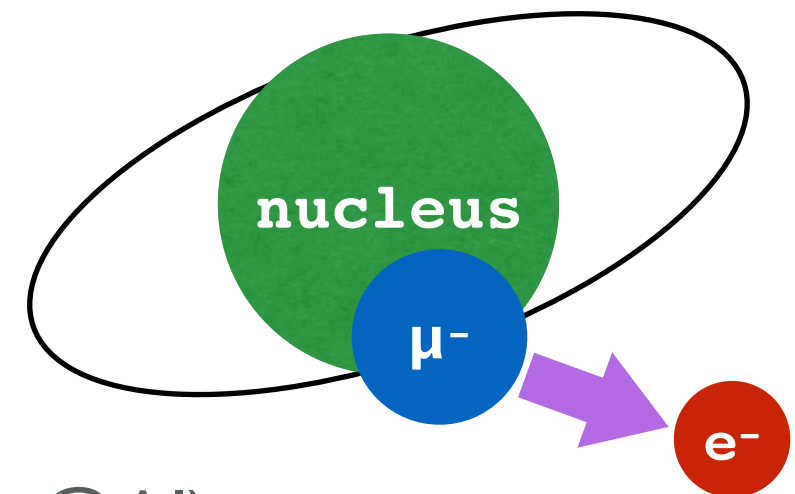
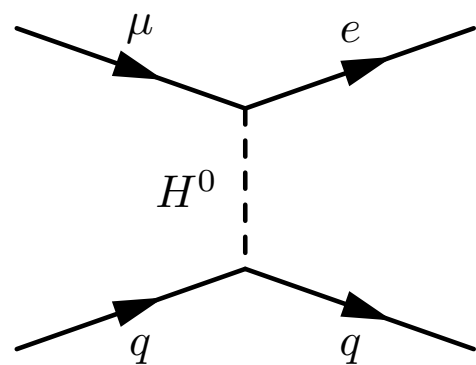


Diagram of μ -e conversion, tree-level case

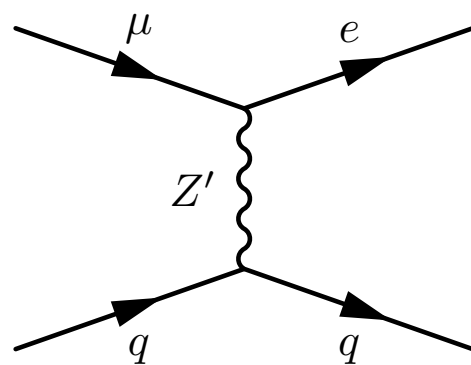
- Muon to electron conversion in nuclei w/o neutrinos
 - $\sim O(10^{-54})$ in SM + ν -oscillation
 - Enhanced in many BSMs
 - **Highly sensitive to New Physics**
- Simple kinematics: $E_e = M_\mu - B_\mu - E_{\text{recoil}} \sim 105 \text{ MeV}$ @Al
- Easy to get high statistics due to its long lifetime (880ns @Al)
- LHC, other CLFV searches, muon g-2, b-physics are complementary
- Current upper limit: 7×10^{-13} (90% C.L.) by SINDRUM II



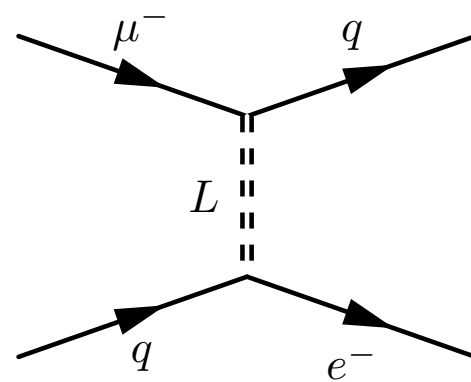
μ -e conversion in BSM



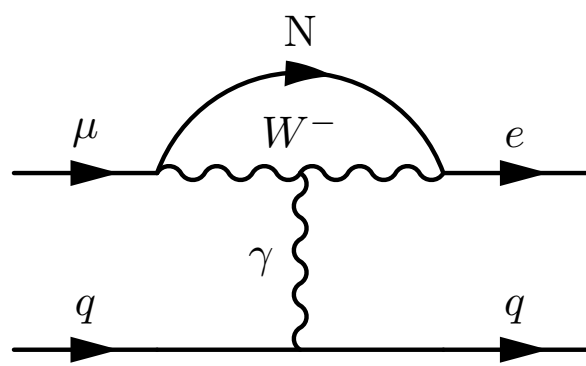
(a) Exotic Higgs



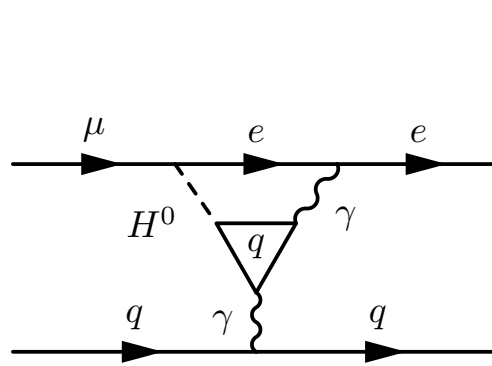
(b) Z-prime



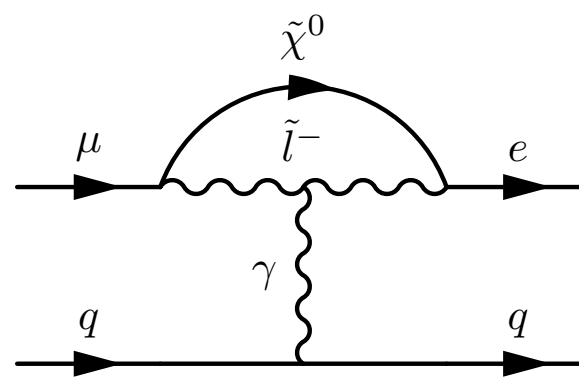
(c) Leptoquarks



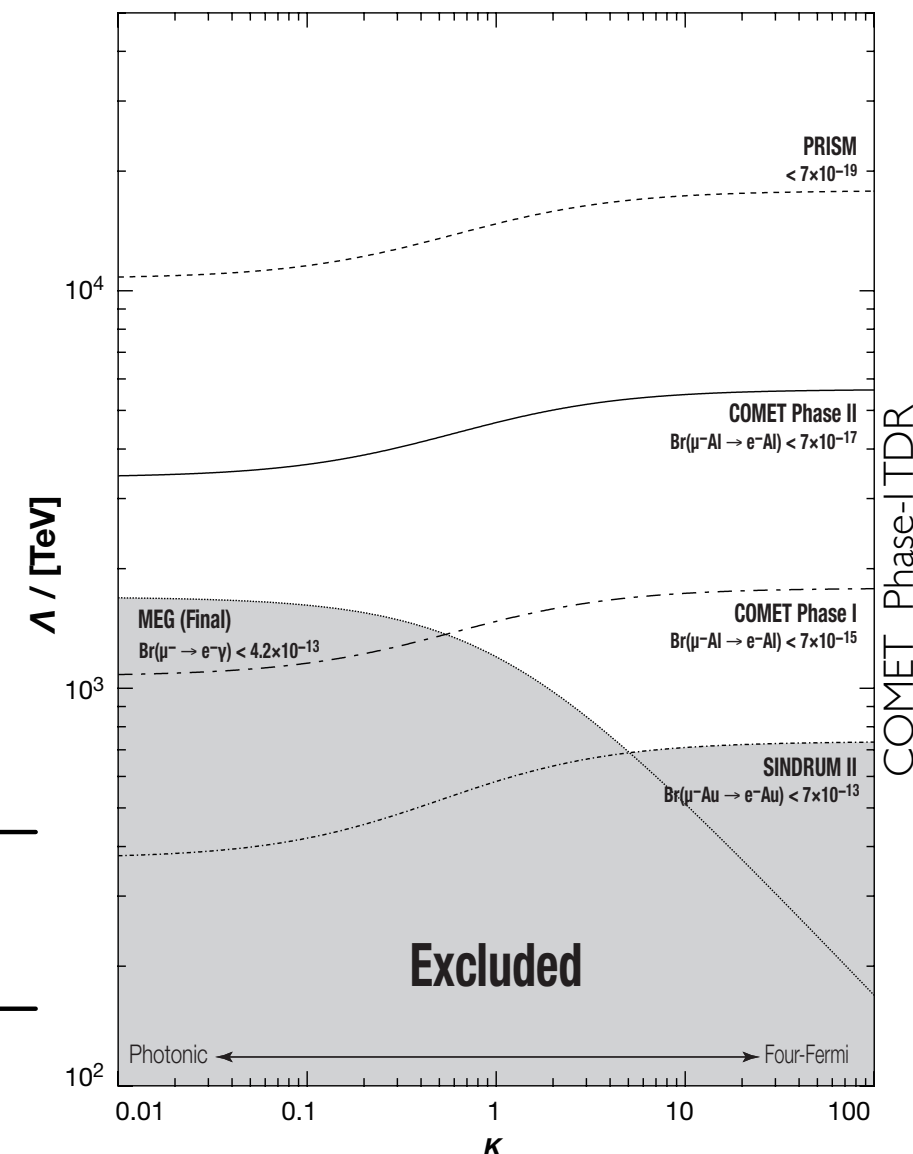
(d) Heavy Neutrinos



(e) Exotic Higgs



(f) Supersymmetry

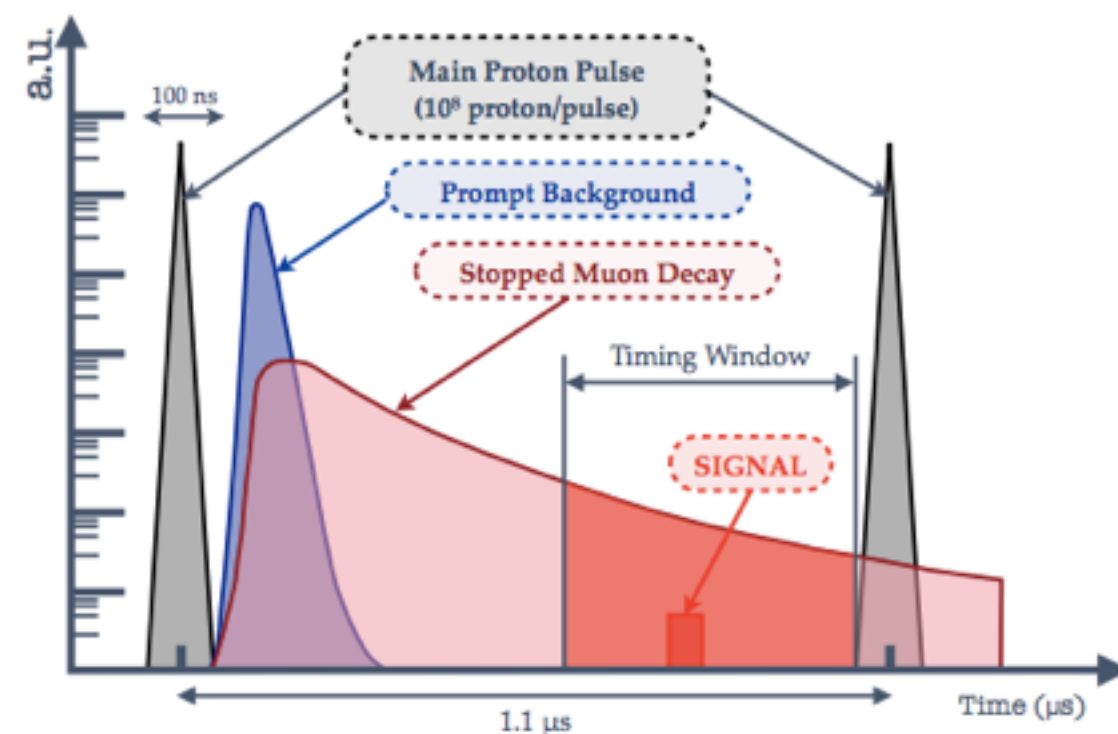
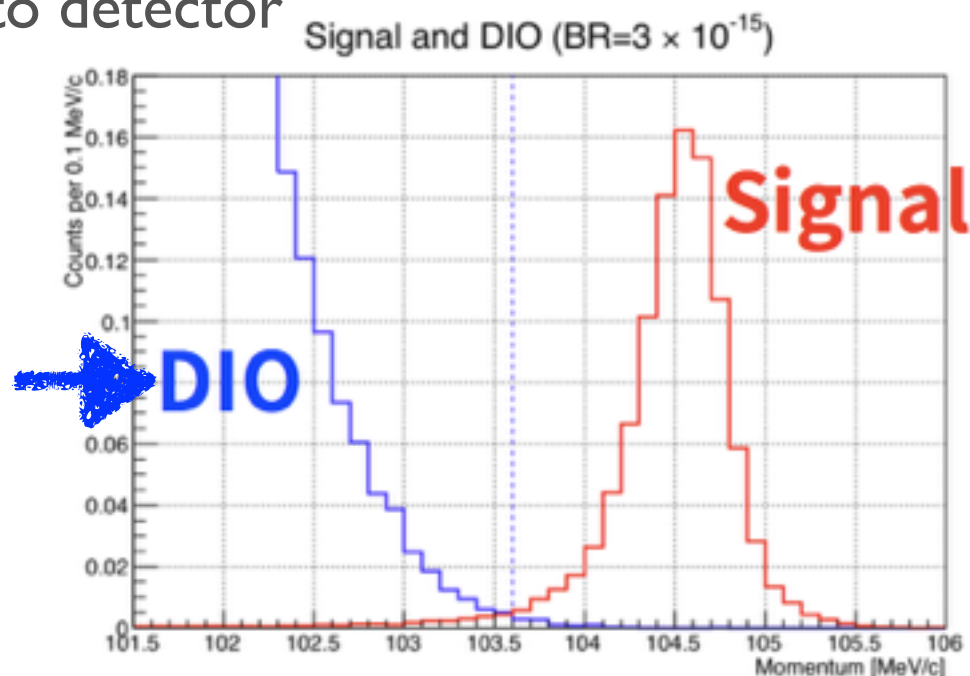
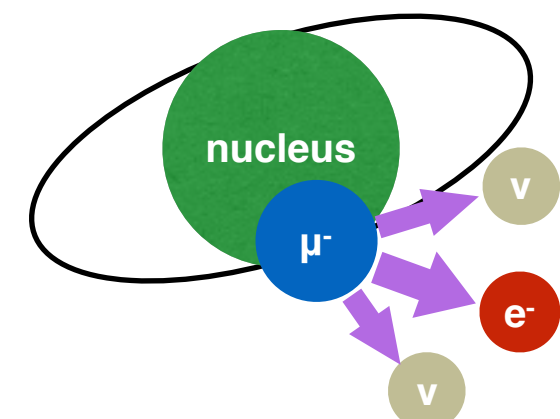


- μ -e conversion appears in many physics models beyond the standard model (BSM)
 - Just requires an additional inter-mediating particle(s) that allow lepton flavor changing
- In most cases, branching ratio(BR) can be detectable
 - BR varies depending on the models and parameters
 - **Detection = Discovery of new physics**
 - **Measurement = Specification of new physics!**

Requirements

- High statistics
 - $>10^{18-20}$ of stopping muons are required
 - ➔ High intensity proton beam & Effective muon production/collection
- Background suppression
 - Intrinsic BG: Muon DIO (Decay In Orbit)
 - ➔ Good momentum resolution=Less multiple scattering
 - Beam BG: Radiative π capture, π/μ decay in flight, Antiproton, Proton leakage, etc.
 - ➔ Pulse beam + off-time measurement, strong pion suppression
 - ➔ Good extinction* factor ($<10^{-10}$)
 - Other BG: Cosmic ray
 - ➔ Adding veto detector

$$*Extinction = \frac{\text{Number of protons between 2 bunches}}{\text{Number of protons in a bunch}}$$





Hadron Beam Facility

**Materials and Life Science
Experimental Facility**

**Nuclear
Transmutation
(Phase 2)**

500m

**Neutrino to
Kamiokande**

**MR Synchrotron
(0.75 MW)***

**3 GeV Rapid Cycle
Synch. (25 Hz, 1MW)**

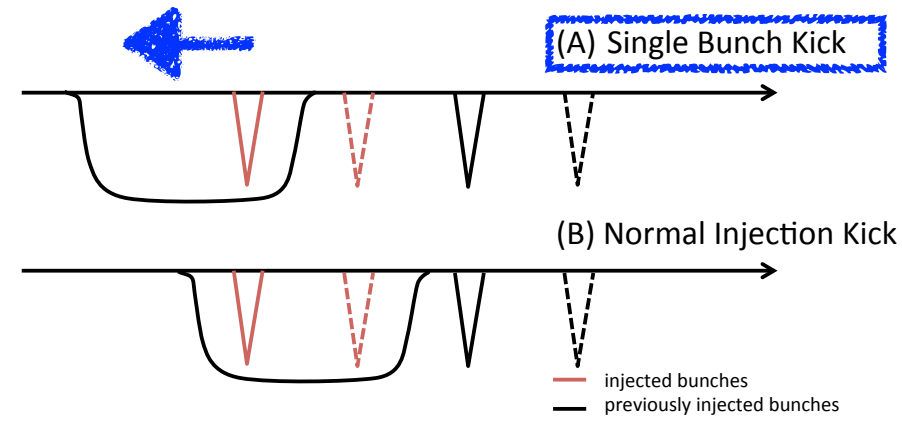
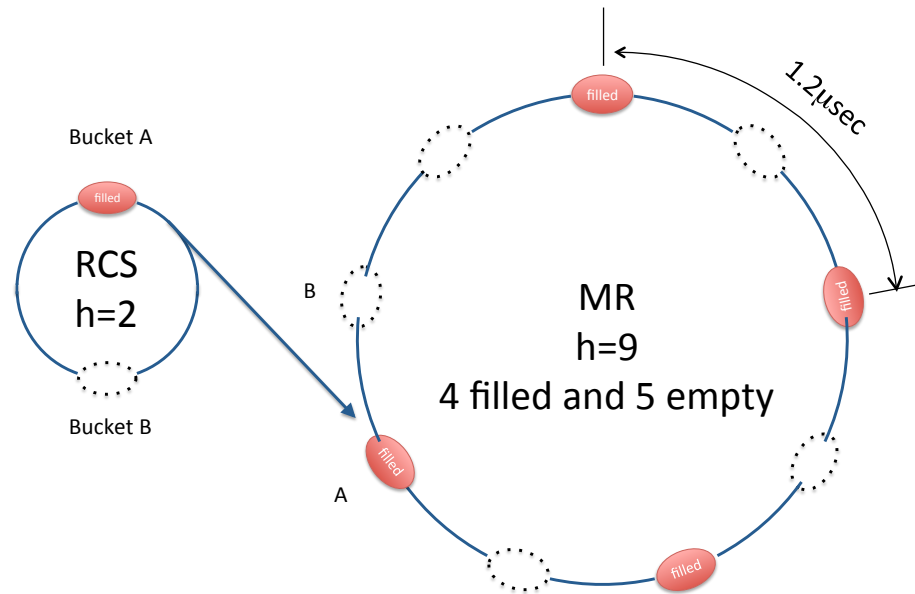
**Linac
(330m)**

J-PARC = Japan Proton Accelerator Research Complex

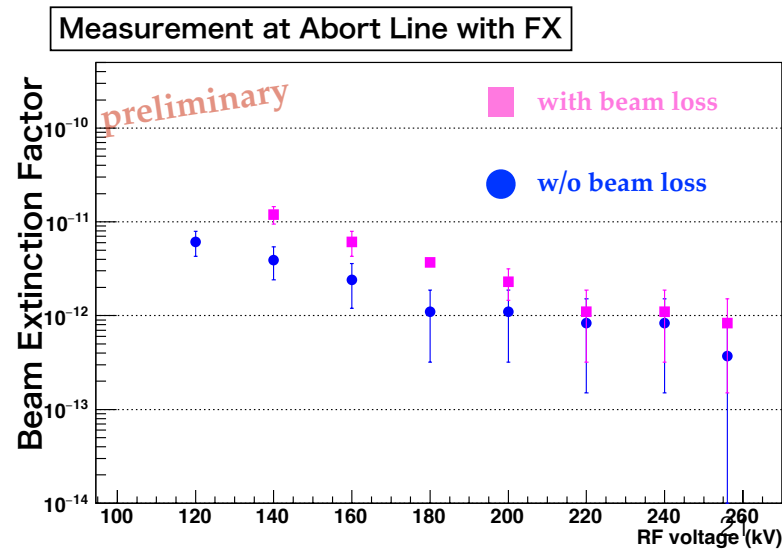
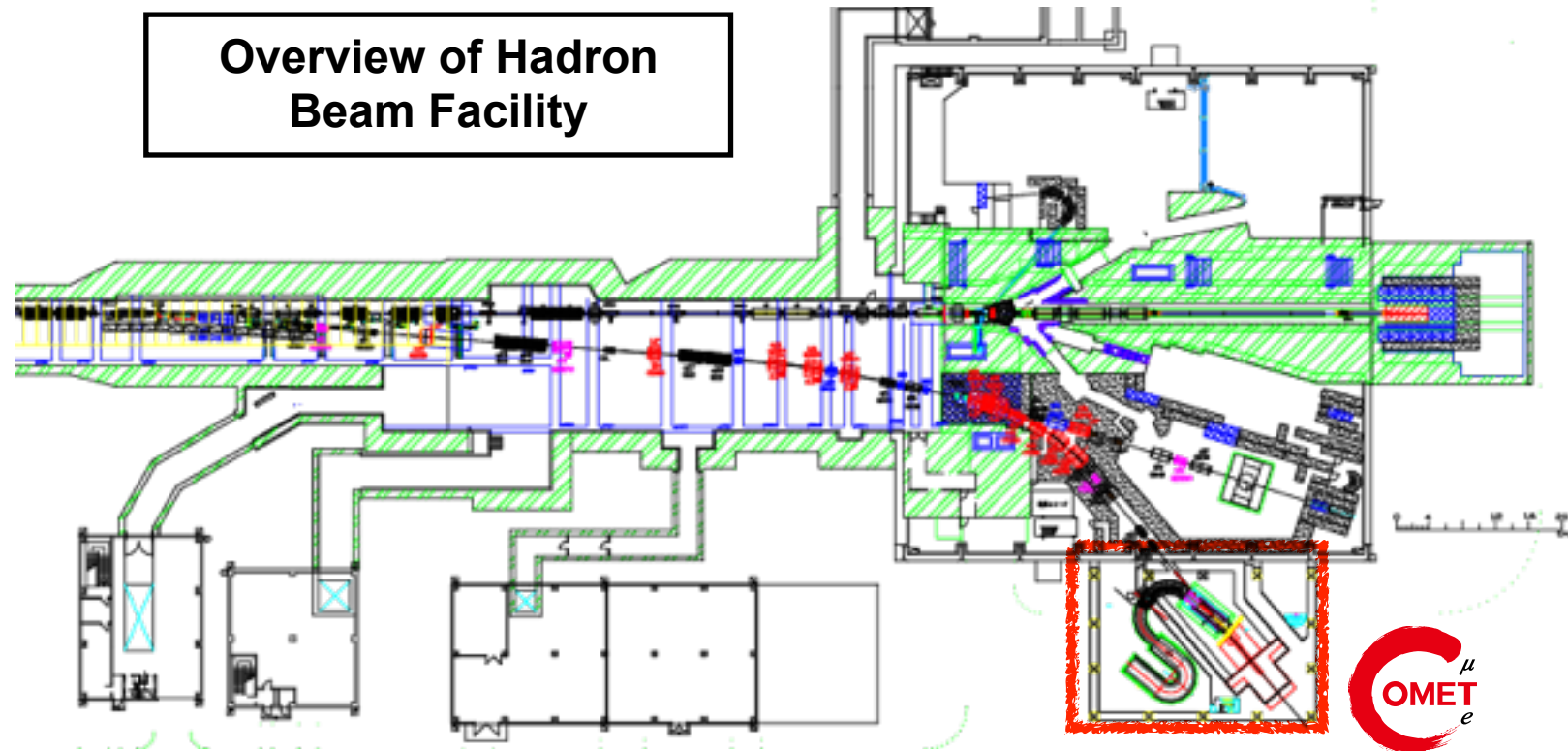
Joint Project between KEK and JAEA

***design value**

Proton Beam for COMET

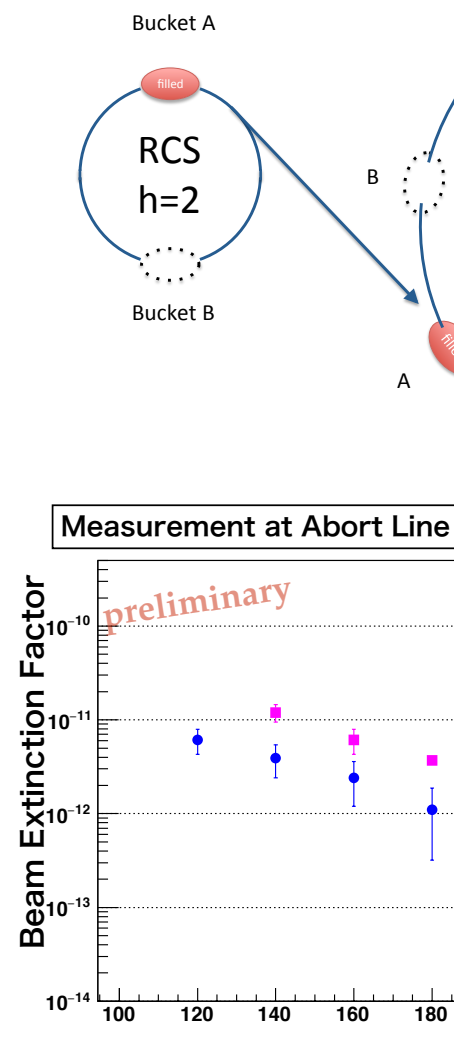


Overview of Hadron Beam Facility



- Bunched slow extraction with a 3.2(56) kW accelerator operation in Phase-I(Phase-II)
- Pulsed beam with 1.2 μs intervals can be realized by emptying one of the two buckets in RCS
- Accelerate protons up to 8 GeV in MR → Deliver them to COMET hall @ HD Facility
- Extinction has been recently measured to be $10^{-11 \sim -12}$ in FX ($< 6 \times 10^{-11}$ in SX)

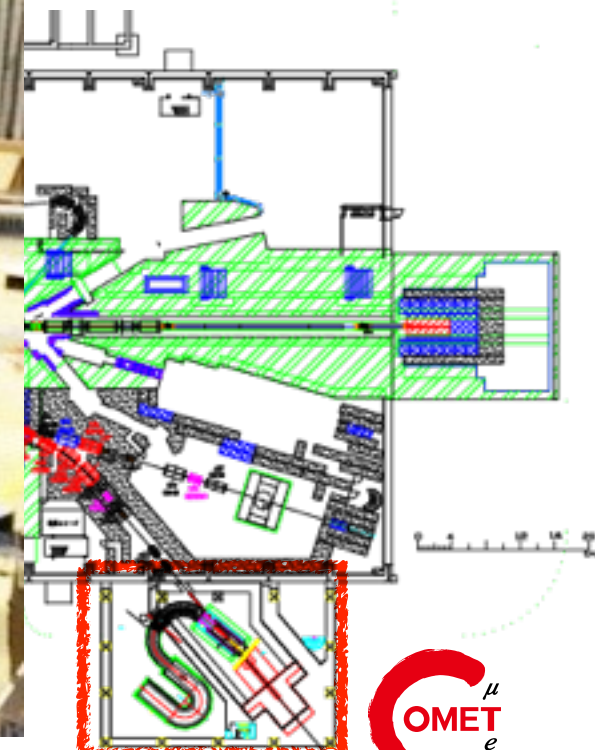
Proton Beam for COMET



I'm here!

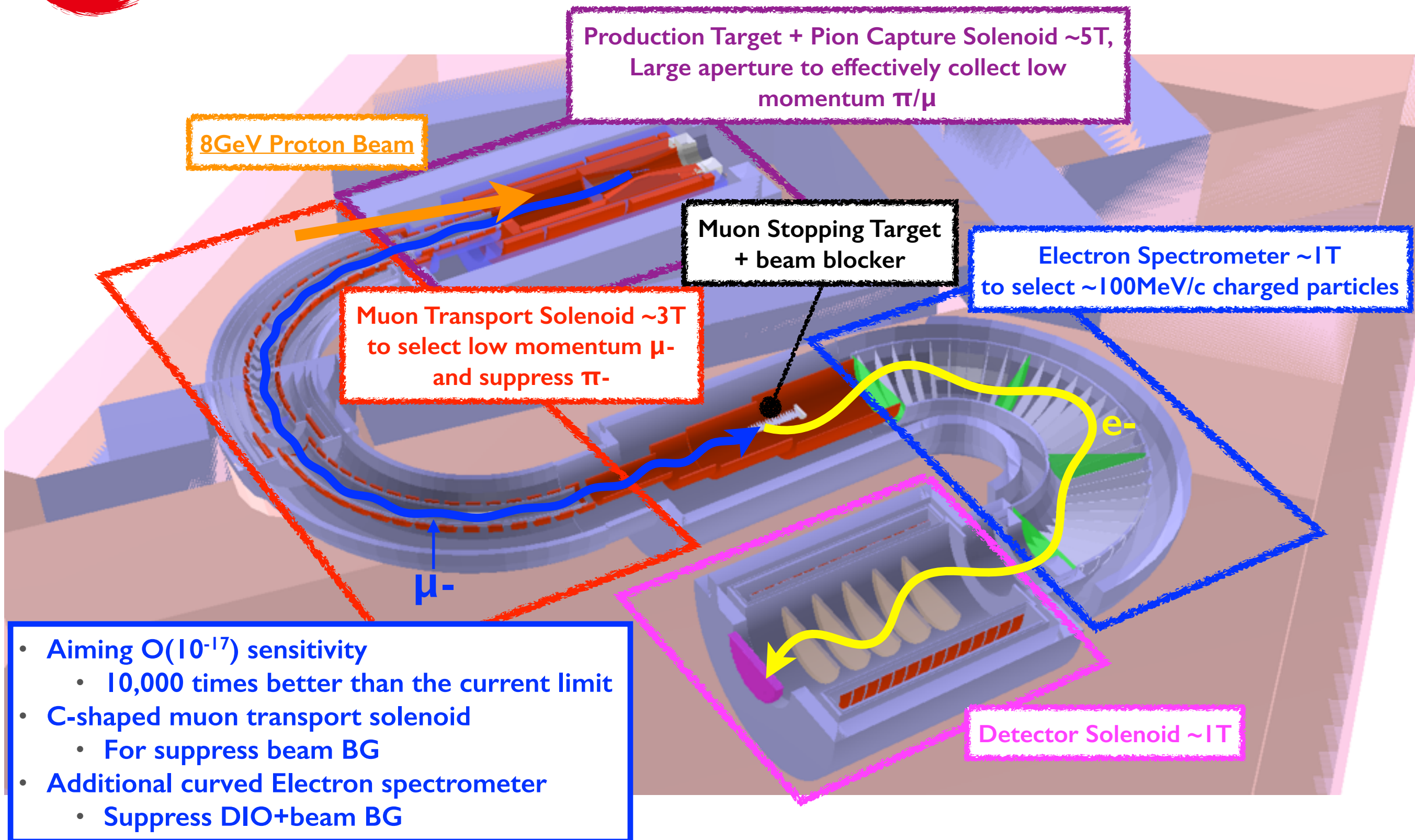
ion Kick

inches

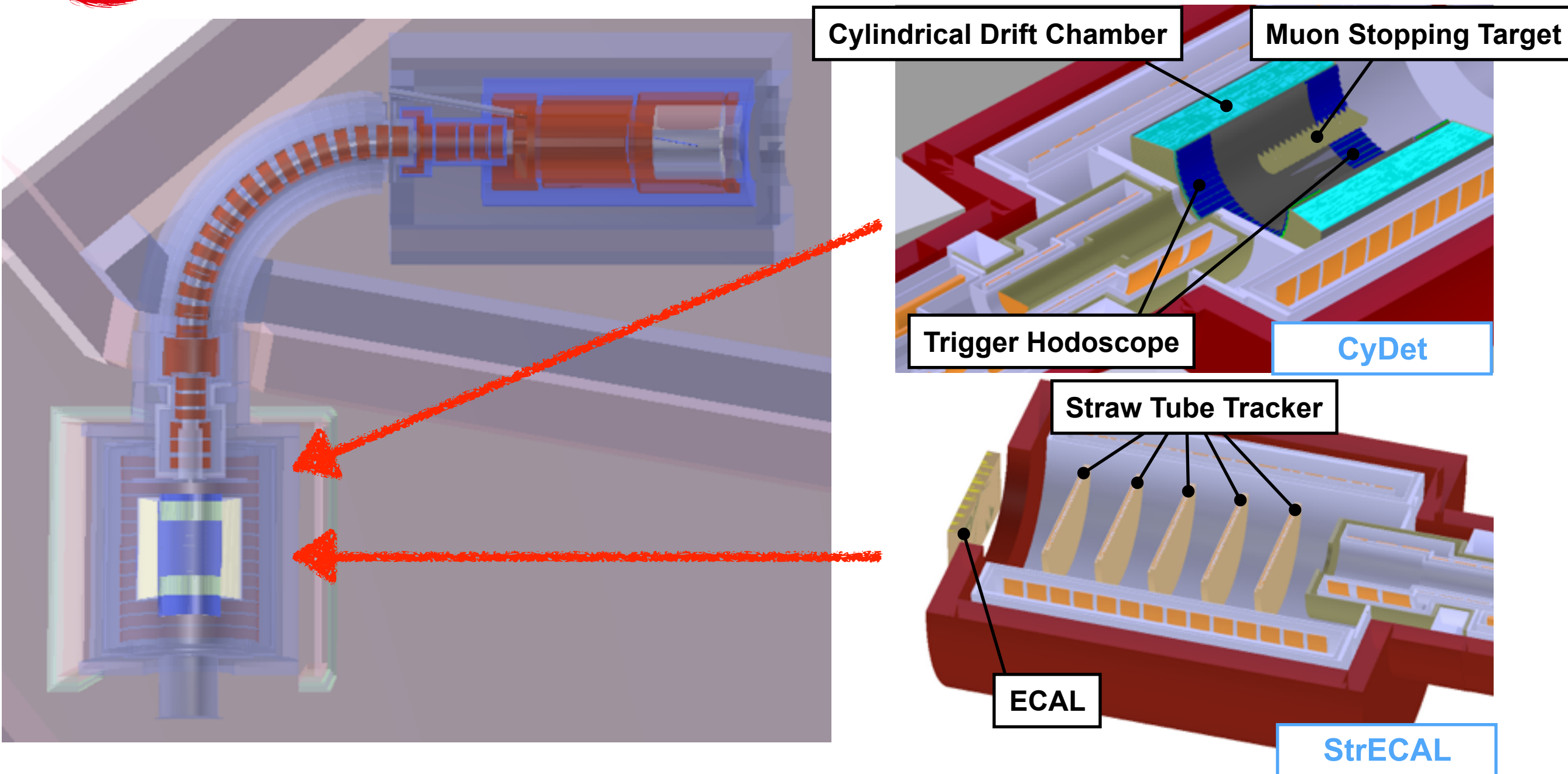


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COMET Overview



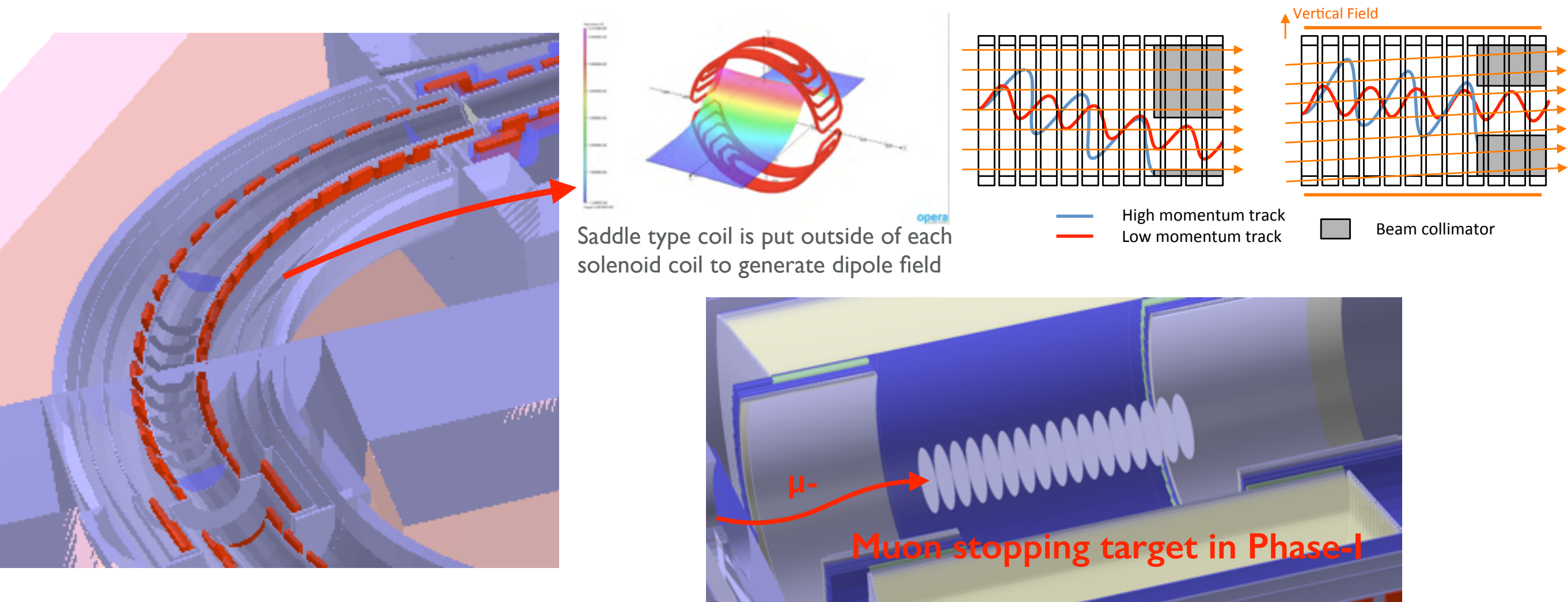
COMET Phase-I



- Construct the first 90° of the muon transport solenoid
- Perform the μ -e conversion search with a sensitivity of 10^{-15} using CyDet
- Measure the beam directly using StrECAL as a Phase-II prototype detector

Muon Beam/Target

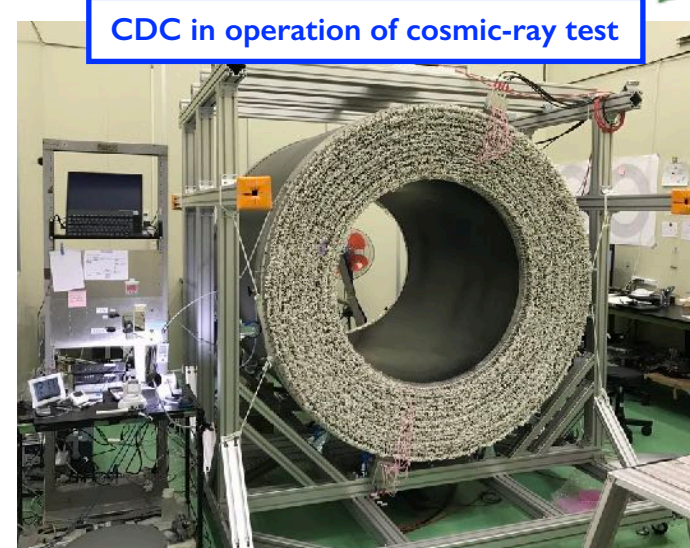
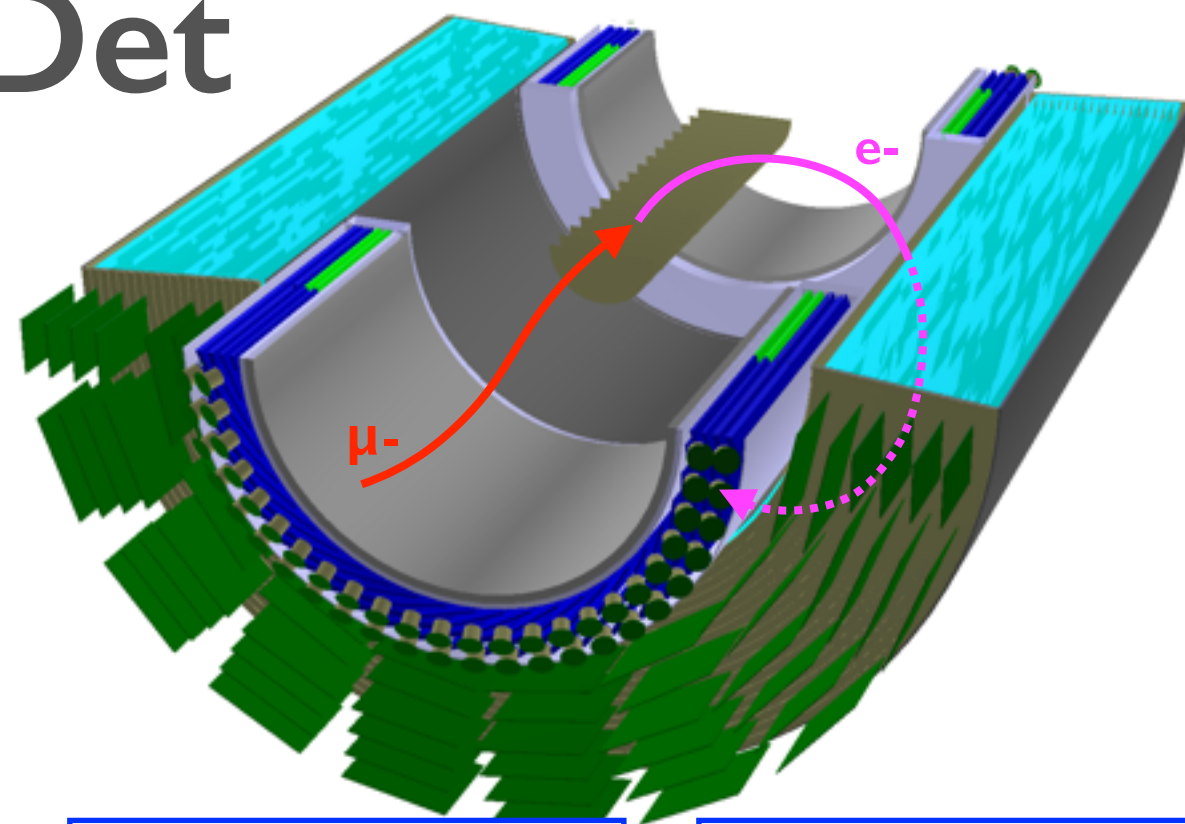
- Muon transported in a curved solenoid w/ a dipole field
 - Reduce pions which can produce high momentum secondaries
 - Momentum/charge selection
- Muons stopped inside the series of 200 μm thin aluminum disks
 - Stopping rates are $\sim 5 \times 10^{-4}$ (1.6×10^{-3}) / POT(=a Proton On Target) in Phase-I (Phase-II)



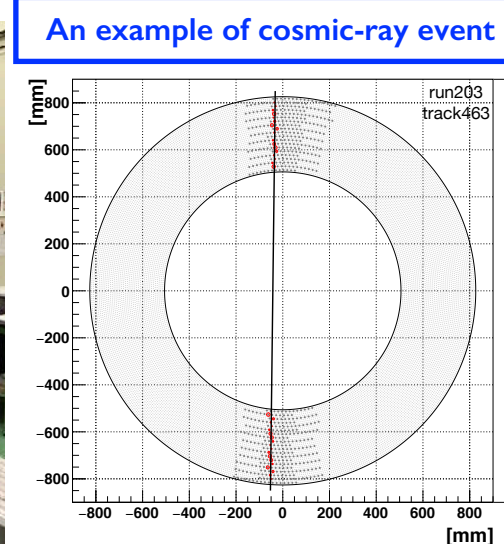


CyDet

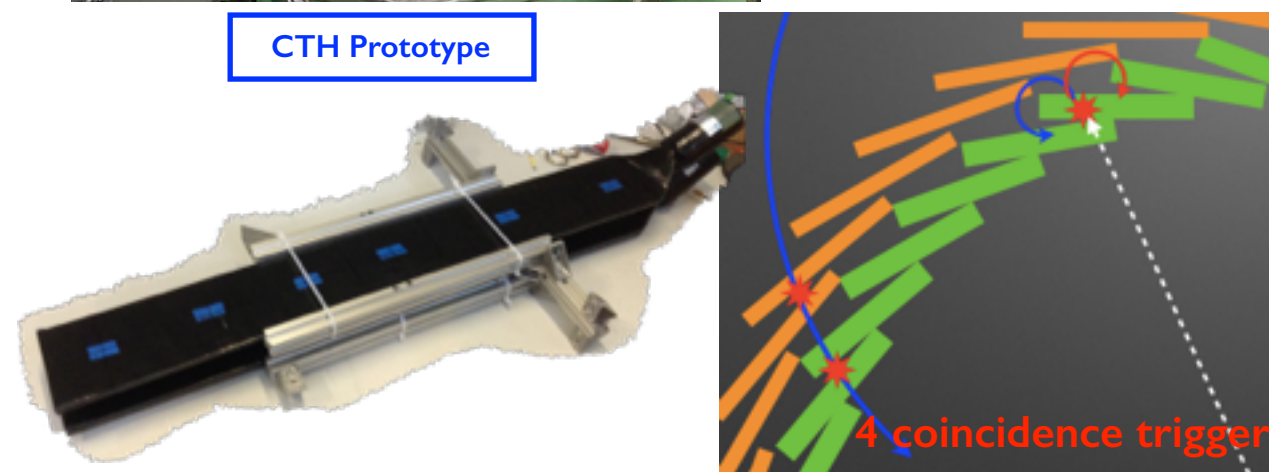
- **Cylindrical Drift Chamber (CDC)**
 - Main tracker for Phase-I physics measurement
 - All stereo wires to reconstruct 3D trajectories
 - 20 layers with $\sim 5k/15k$ sense/field wires
 - Gas mixture, $\text{He}:\text{iC}_4\text{H}_{10}=90:10$
 - $\sigma_p \sim 200 \text{ keV/c}$ @ 105 MeV/c , is required
 - Detector has been constructed & performance study with cosmic-rays is ongoing
- **Cherenkov Trigger Hodoscope (CTH)**
 - Each module consists of an acrylic Cherenkov radiator and a plastic scintillator
 - 48 modules arranged both up/downstream
 - Require 4 hits coincidence to suppress the accidental trigger due to γ rays
 - Better than 1 ns time resolution is already obtained



CDC in operation of cosmic-ray test



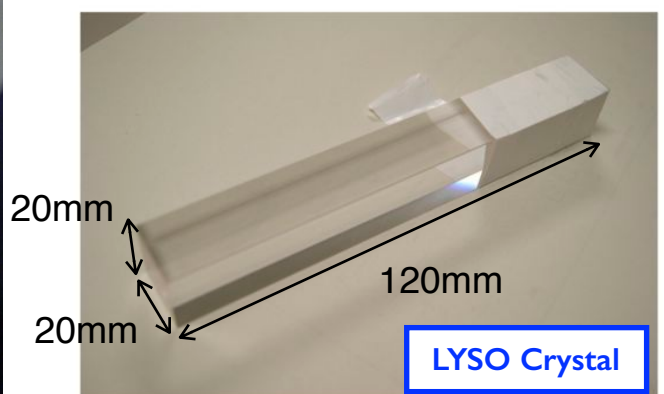
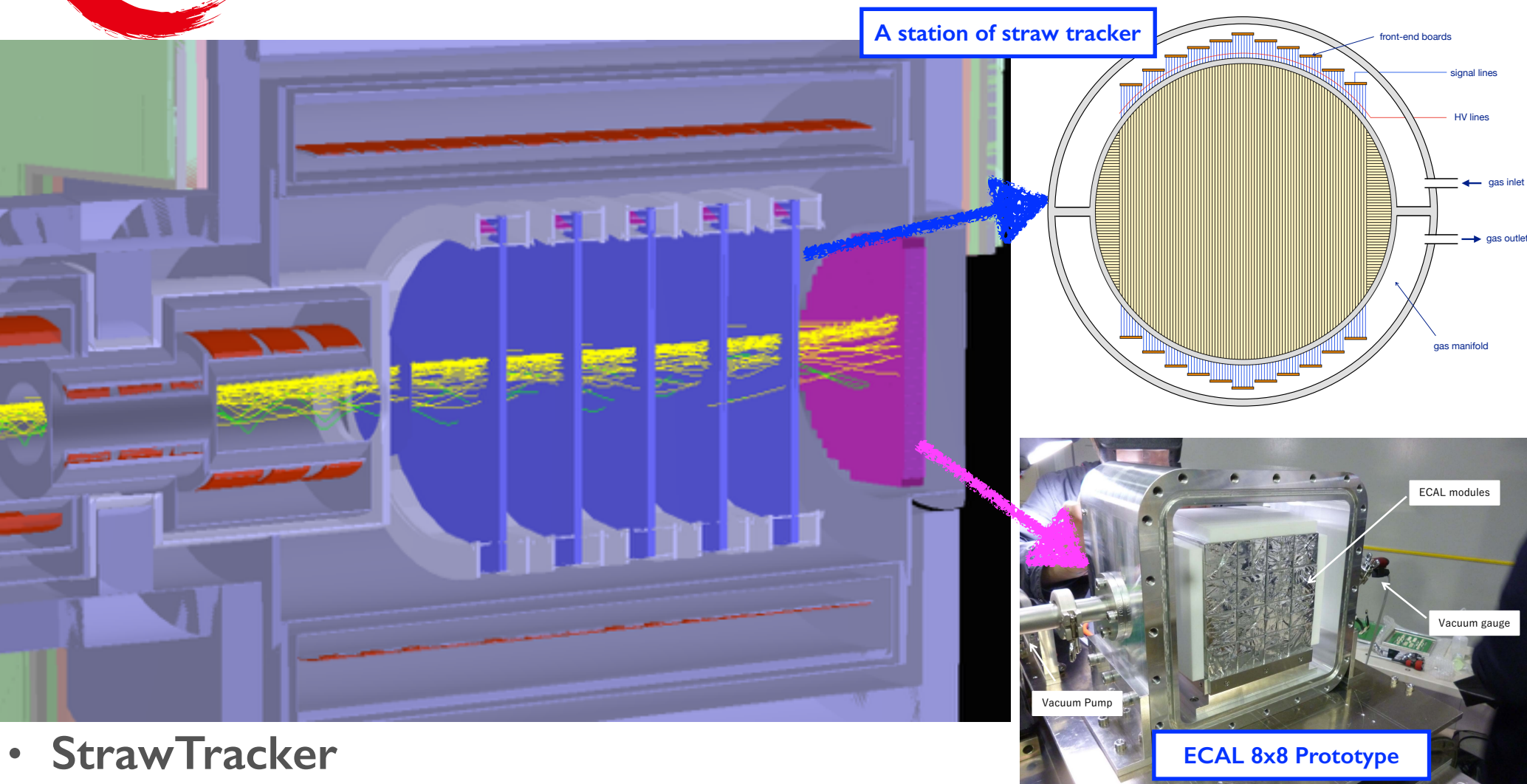
An example of cosmic-ray event



CTH Prototype

4 coincidence trigger

StrECAL



• StrawTracker

- 20/12 μ m thin straw tubes with diameters of 10/5mm, operational in vacuum, for Phase-I/II
- Precise position/momentum measurement ($\sigma_x < 200\mu\text{m}$, $\sigma_p = 150\text{-}200\text{keV/c}$ @ 105MeV/c e-)
- Mass production of phase-I Straw tubes was completed, ready for the detector construction!

• ECAL

- Array of 2,000 LYSO crystals
- Fast decay time ($\sim 40\text{ns}$), good energy resolution ($< 5\%$ @ 105MeV/c e-), High density (7.2g/cm^3)
- Performance study is almost completed, start purchasing the crystals

Phase-I Single Event Sensitivity

| Event selection | Value | |
|---|-------|-------------------------------------|
| Online event selection efficiency | 0.9 | |
| DAQ efficiency | 0.9 | |
| Track finding efficiency | 0.99 | |
| Geometrical acceptance + Track quality cuts | 0.18 | |
| Momentum window (ϵ_{mom}) | 0.93 | $103.6 < p_e < 106.0 \text{ MeV/c}$ |
| Timing window (ϵ_{time}) | 0.3 | $700 < t_e < 1170 \text{ ns}$ |
| Total | 0.041 | |

$$B(\mu^- + \text{Al} \rightarrow e^- + \text{Al}) = N_\mu \cdot f_{\text{cap}} \cdot f_{\text{gnd}} \cdot A_{\mu-e},$$

Number of muons stopped inside targets

Fraction of μ -e conversion to the ground state = 0.9

Fraction of muons to be captured by Al target = 0.61

- 3×10^{-15} S.E.S. is achievable within ~ 150 days of DAQ time
 - Corresponding to $N_\mu = 1.5 \times 10^{16}$ ($= 3 \times 10^{19}$ POT)

Phase-I Backgrounds

| Type | Background | Estimated events |
|--------------|--|------------------|
| Physics | Muon decay in orbit | 0.01 |
| | Radiative muon capture | 0.0019 |
| | Neutron emission after muon capture | < 0.001 |
| | Charged particle emission after muon capture | < 0.001 |
| Prompt Beam | * Beam electrons | |
| | * Muon decay in flight | |
| | * Pion decay in flight | |
| | * Other beam particles | |
| | All (*) Combined | ≤ 0.0038 |
| | Radiative pion capture | 0.0028 |
| Delayed Beam | Neutrons | $\sim 10^{-9}$ |
| | Beam electrons | ~ 0 |
| | Muon decay in flight | ~ 0 |
| | Pion decay in flight | ~ 0 |
| | Radiative pion capture | ~ 0 |
| | Anti-proton induced backgrounds | 0.0012 |
| Others | Cosmic rays [†] | < 0.01 |
| Total | | 0.032 |

Due to incident protons arriving between the main proton bunches

Due to particles delayed inside capture/transport solenoids

[†] This estimate is currently limited by computing resources.

- Normalized to a 3×10^{-15} of S.E.S., assuming extinction factor = 3×10^{-11}
- Background is almost negligible
- To be measured directly in Phase-I beam measurement

COMET Phase-II

- In comparison with Phase-I...
 - Beam power: 3.2kW \rightarrow **56kW** ($\times 18$)
 - \Rightarrow Longer muon transportation enables to use more powerful proton beam
 - Muon stopping rate (per POT): $5 \times 10^{-4} \rightarrow$ **1.6×10^{-3}** ($\times 3$)
 - \Rightarrow Replacement of production target from Graphite to Tungsten, longer transportation solenoid
 - Total signal acceptance: 0.04 \rightarrow **0.06** ($\times 1.5$)
 - \Rightarrow Larger detector acceptance (covers the most of forward direction)
 - Momentum resolution will be improved: $\sim 200\text{keV}/c \rightarrow$ **160-180keV/c** ($\sim 10\%$)
 - \Rightarrow Less materials in tracker: CDC \rightarrow thin straw tube tracker in vacuum



Phase-II Sensitivity & Backgrounds

| Type | Source | Background Rate | | | Total Events |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | per μ^- stop | per POT | per second | |
| Intrinsic | DIO | 6.20×10^{-20} | 9.92×10^{-23} | 4.31×10^{-9} | 0.068 |
| | RMC | 3.73×10^{-31} | 6.01×10^{-34} | 2.61×10^{-20} | 4.10×10^{-13} |
| Delayed | RPC | – | 1.73×10^{-27} | 7.51×10^{-14} | 1.18×10^{-6} |
| | Beam | – | 1.47×10^{-24} | 6.39×10^{-11} | 1.00×10^{-3} |
| | Stopped \bar{p} | – | 4.34×10^{-22} | 1.89×10^{-8} | 0.296 |
| | π^- from \bar{p} | – | 1.95×10^{-30} | 8.49×10^{-17} | 1.33×10^{-9} |
| Prompt | RPC | – | 1.82×10^{-24} | 7.91×10^{-11} | 1.24×10^{-3} |
| | Beam | – | 2.80×10^{-24} | 1.22×10^{-10} | 1.91×10^{-3} |
| | π^- from \bar{p} | – | 3.56×10^{-29} | 1.55×10^{-15} | 2.43×10^{-8} |
| Cosmics | | – | – | 1.87×10^{-8} | 0.294 |
| Total | | – | – | 4.22×10^{-8} | 0.662 |

← DIO in signal region

← Electron from Radiative Muon Capture

← Anti-proton rate is estimated conservatively

← Electron rate from cosmic-rays is estimated conservatively

- Assuming 0.5year of DAQ time (20% longer than in Phase-I)
 - Total statistical improvement is calculated to be **100!**
 - 3×10^{-17} S.E.S. is achievable in 0.5year, or 2.7×10^{-17} in 200days
- Nevertheless, BG rate will be low enough based on the simulation study



Summary

- CLFV processes are predicted by many BSMs while they're strongly suppressed in the Standard Model
- COMET aims to search for μ -e conversion with unprecedented S.E.S. of 3×10^{-15} ($< 10^{-16}$) in Phase-I (Phase-II) @J-PARC
 - There is a huge discovery potential
- Phase-I experiment has been already approved by J-PARC PAC
 - All detectors are being prepared on schedule
 - Facility/beam-line are under construction in parallel
- Detector will be ready in 2019 for Phase-I, start soon after completing the beam-line construction
- Phase-II will follow Phase-I to reach **100** times better sensitivity than in Phase-I
 - Almost all R&Ds for Phase-II will be completed in Phase-I
- Further information can be found at <http://comet.kek.jp/Introduction.html>

➡ **Stay tuned!**

Backup