

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

Y. Fujii

Monash University

on behalf of the COMET Collaboration

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



MONASH University



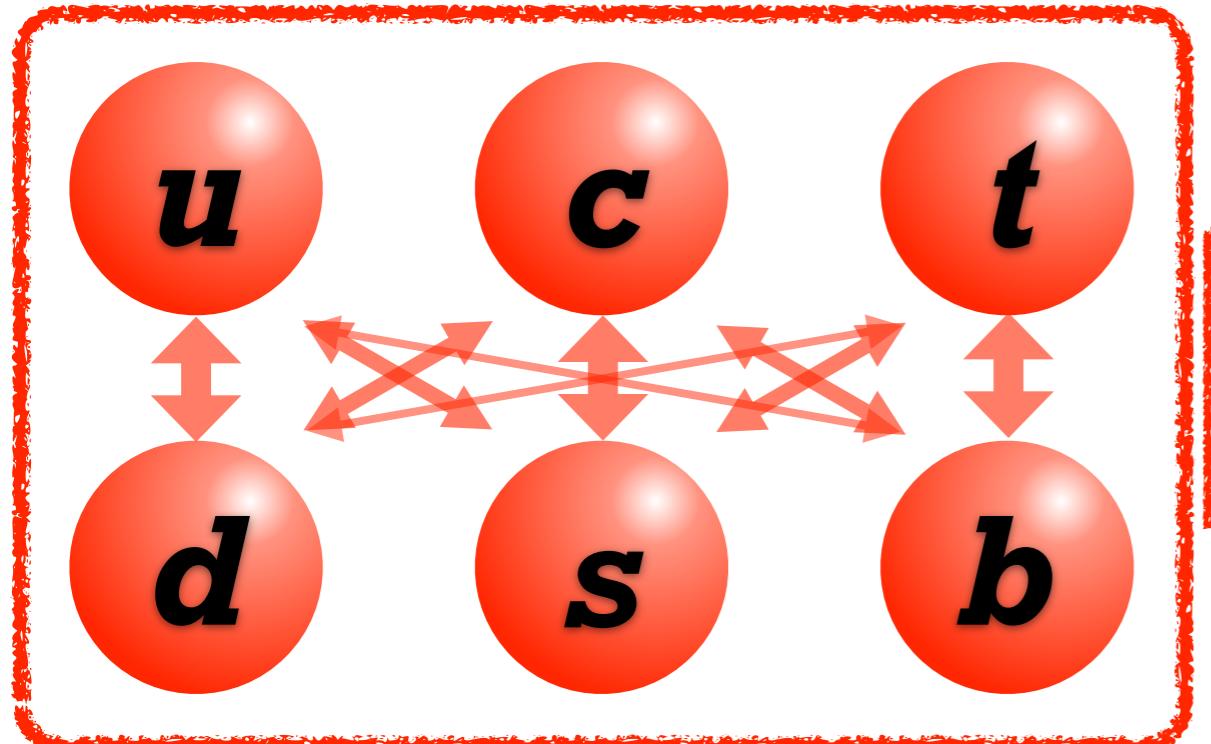
## Outline

- Physics Motivations
- COMET Experiment
- Summary

# Charged Lepton Flavor Violation

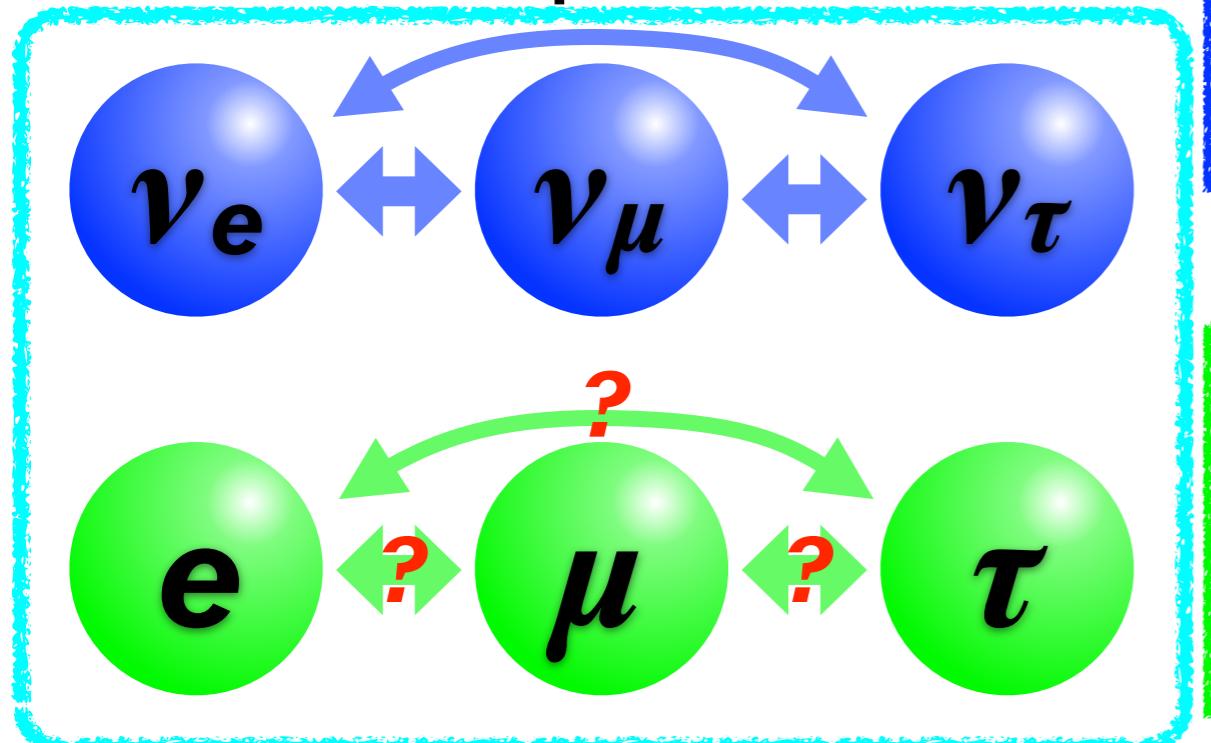
= new physics

## 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 $\mu$ -e conversion?

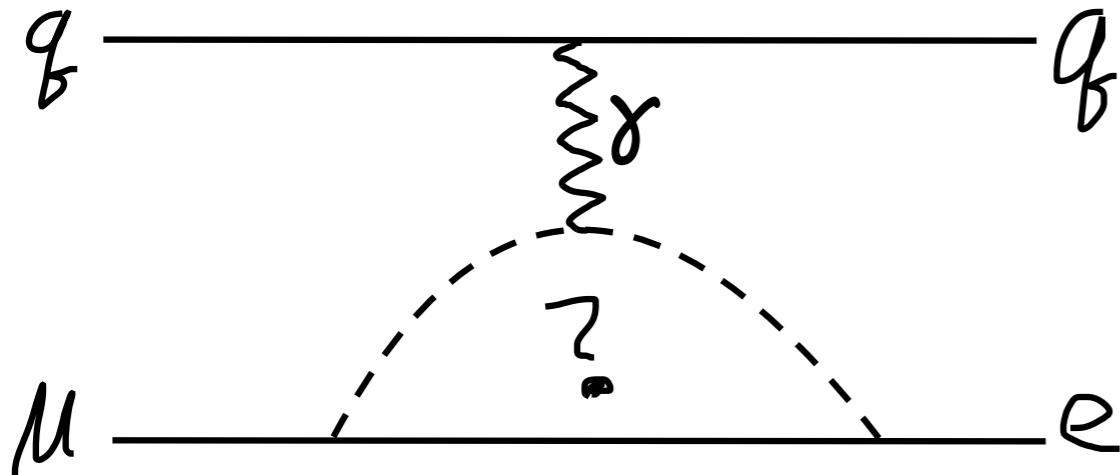


Diagram of  $\mu$ -e conversion, photonic case

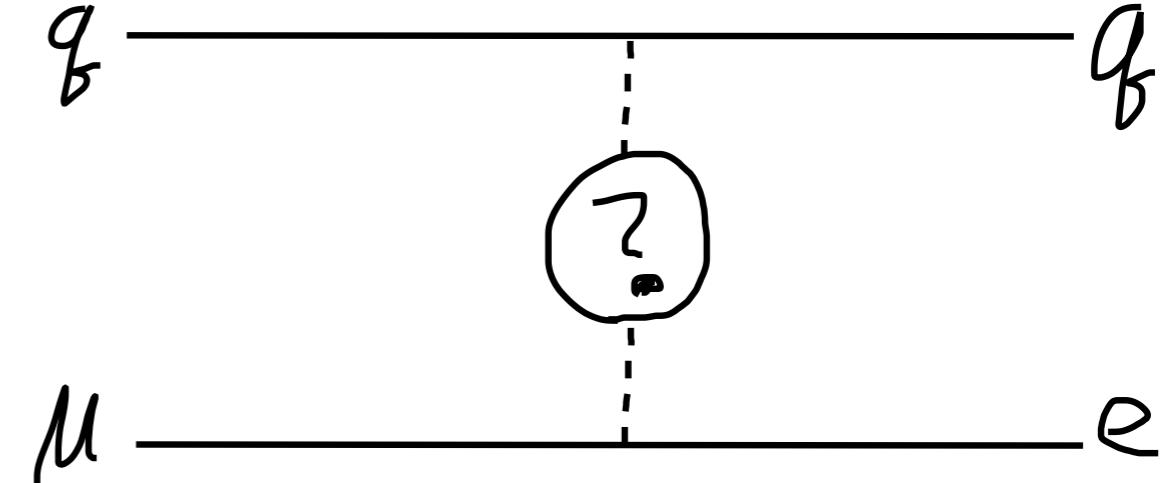
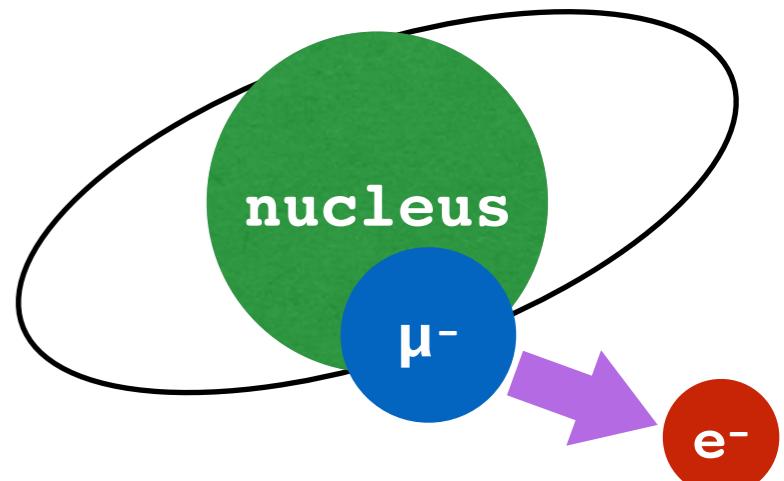
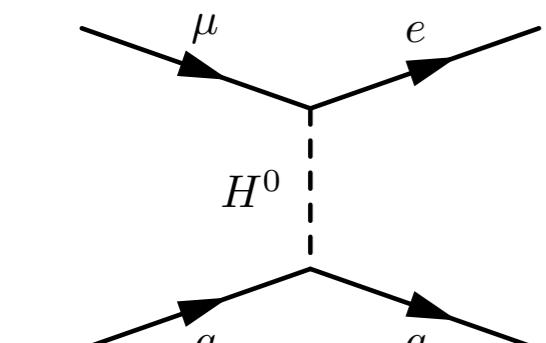


Diagram of  $\mu$ -e conversion, tree-level case

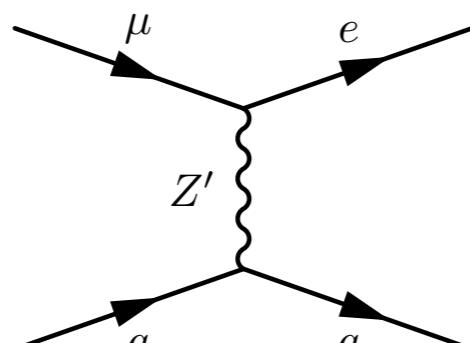
- Muon to electron conversion in nuclei w/o neutrinos
  - $\sim \mathcal{O}(10^{-54})$  in SM +  $\nu$ -oscillation
  - Enhanced in many BSMs
  - **Highly sensitive to New Physics**
- Simple kinematics:  $E_e = M_\mu - B_\mu - E_{\text{recoil}} \sim 105 \text{ MeV}$  @AI
- Easy to get high statistics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



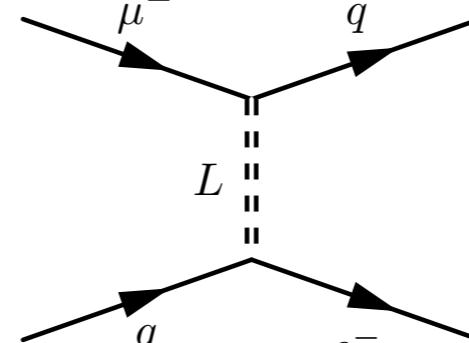
# $\mu$ -e conversion in BSM



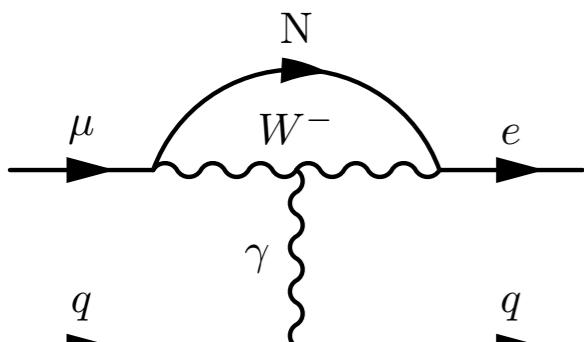
(a) Exotic Higgs



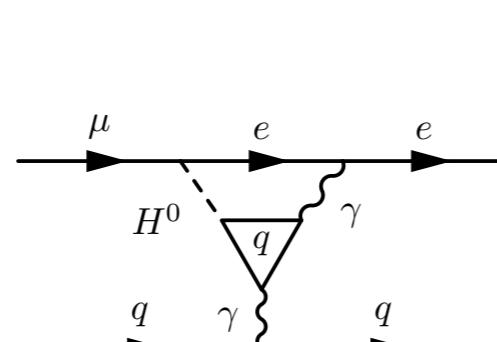
(b)  $Z$ -prime



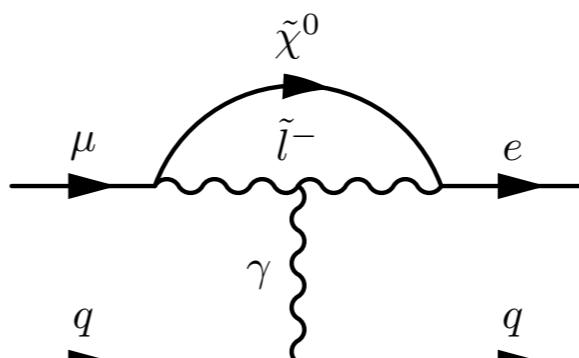
(c) Leptoquarks



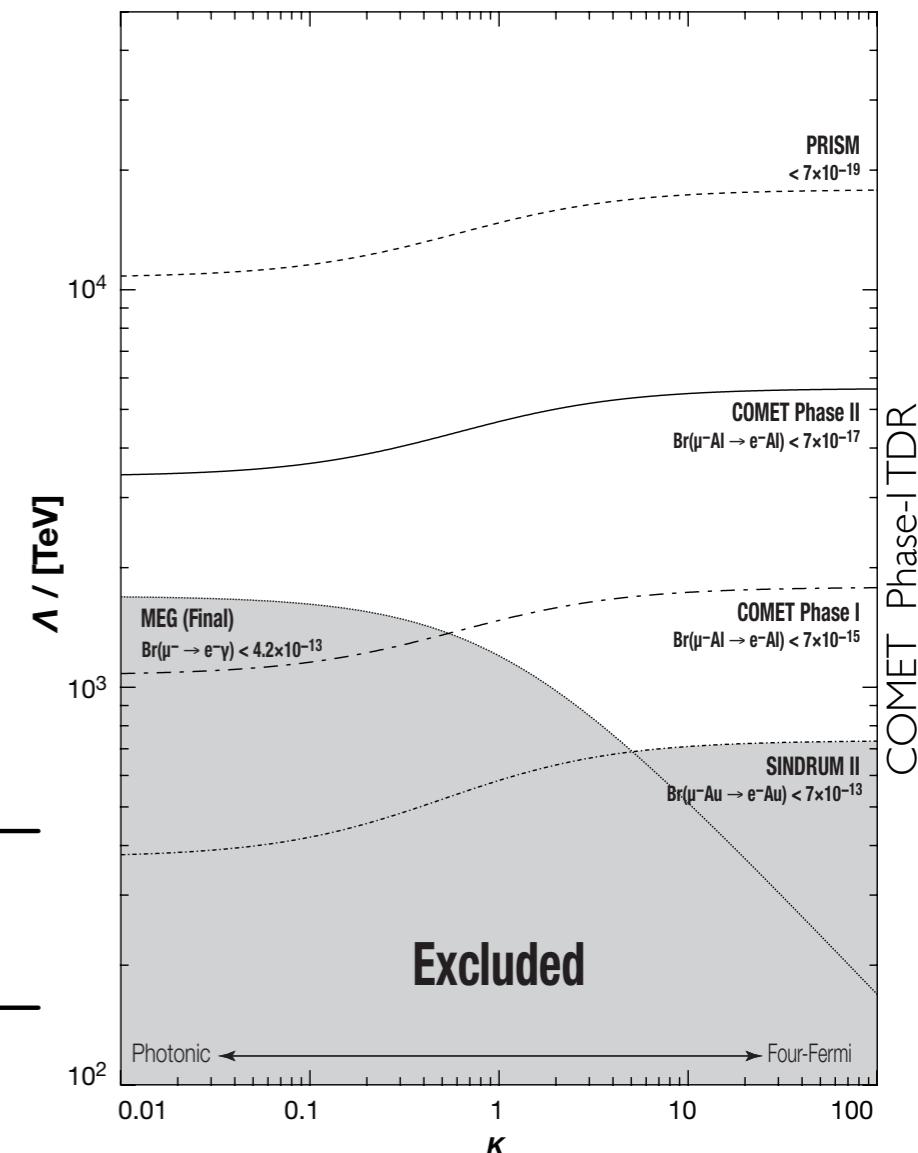
(d) Heavy Neutrinos



(e) Exotic Higgs



(f) Supersymmetry

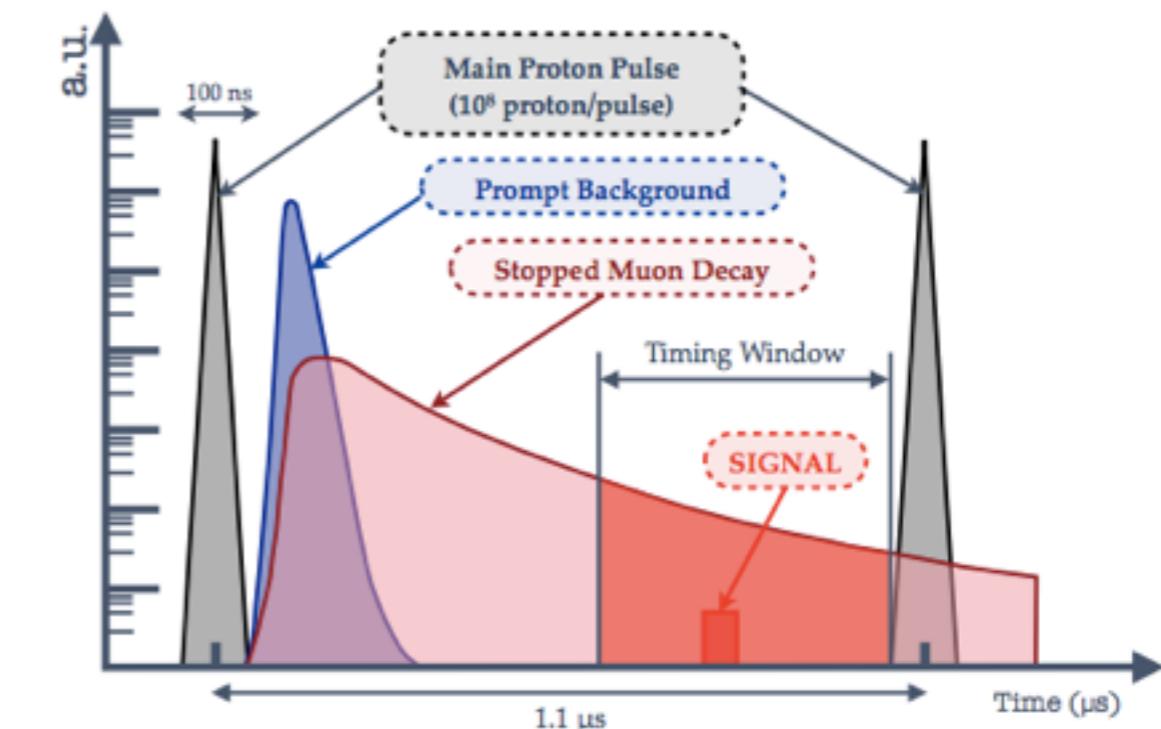
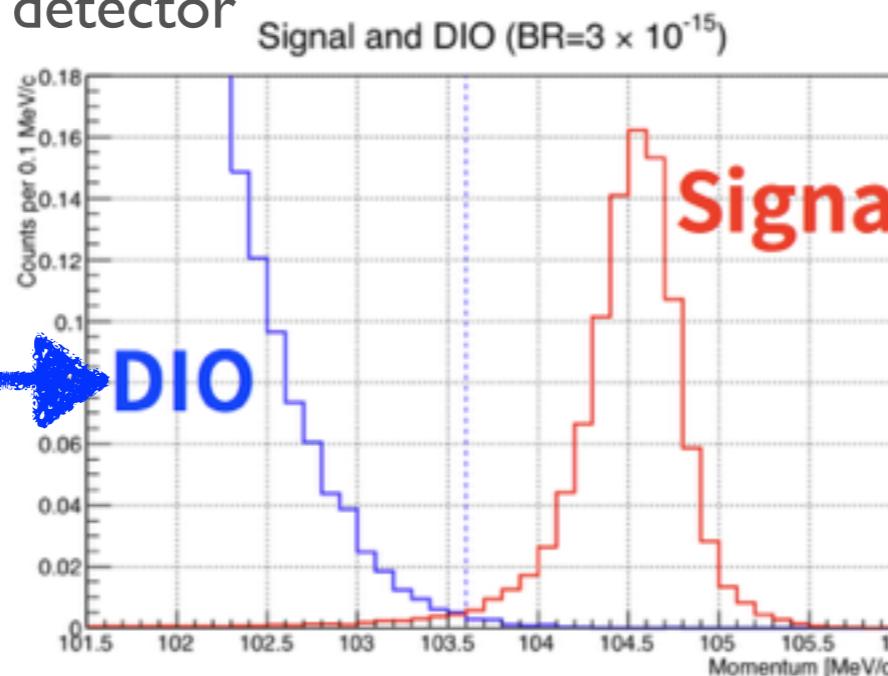
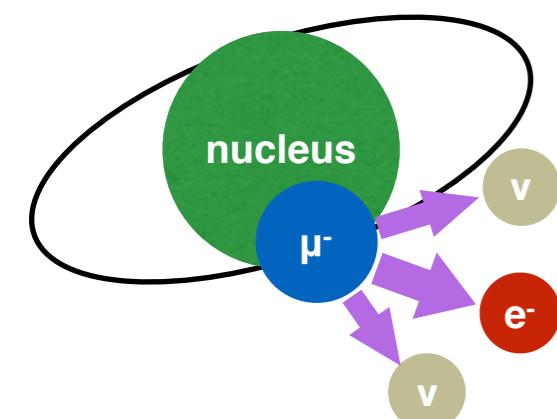


- $\mu$ -e conversion appears in many physics models beyond the standard model (BSM)
  - Just requires an additional inter-mediating particle(s) that allow lepton flavor changing
- In most cases, branching ratio(BR) can be detectable
  - BR varies depending on the models and parameters
  - **Detection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

# Requirements

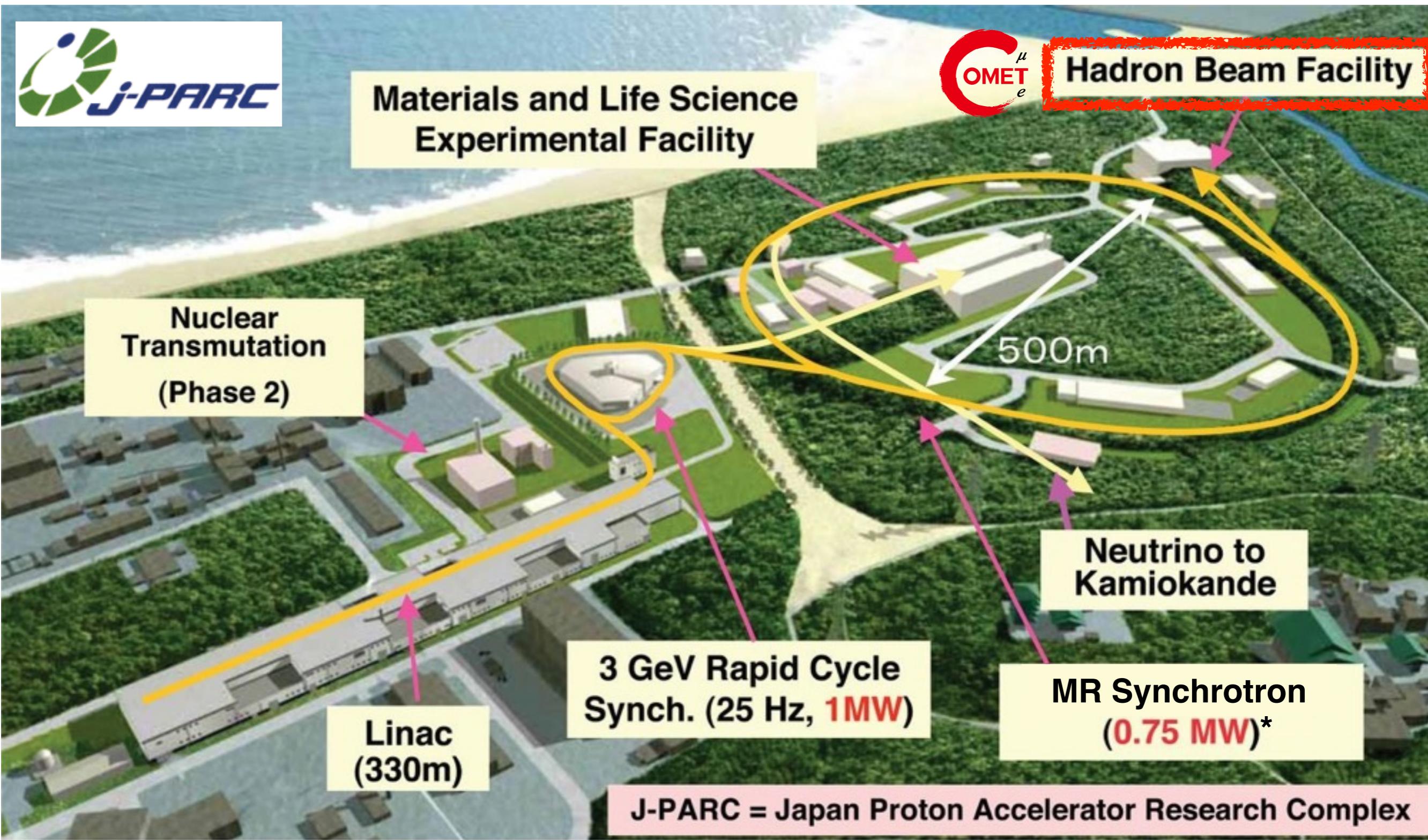
- **High statistics**
  - $>10^{18-20}$  of stopping muons are required
    - High intensity proton beam & Effective muon production/collection
- **Background suppression**
  - **Intrinsic BG: Muon DIO (Decay In Orbit)**
    - Good momentum resolution=Less multiple scattering
  - **Beam BG: Radiative  $\pi$  capture,  $\pi/\mu$  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

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





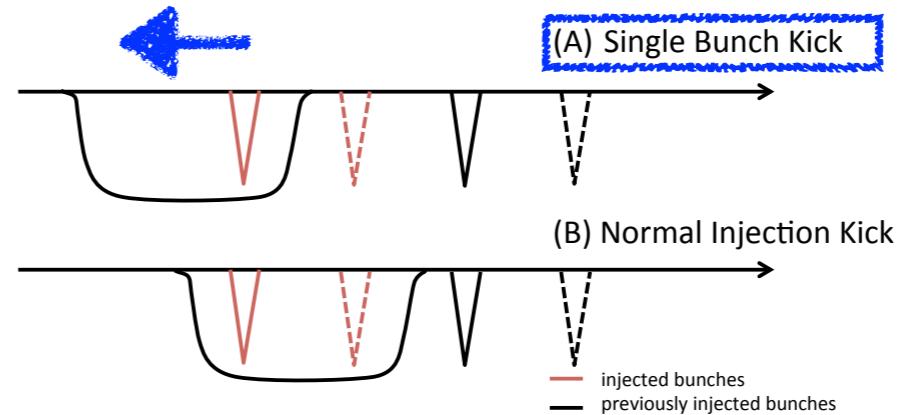
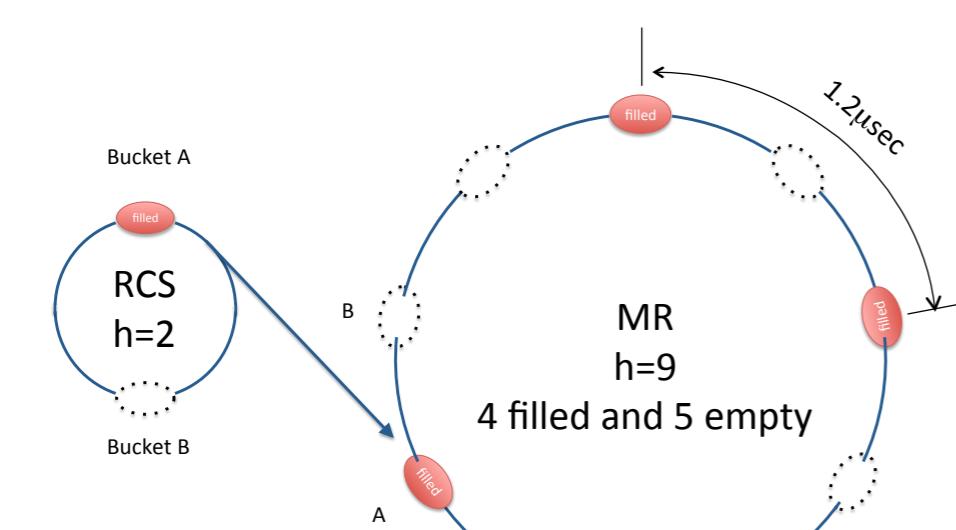
# J-PARC



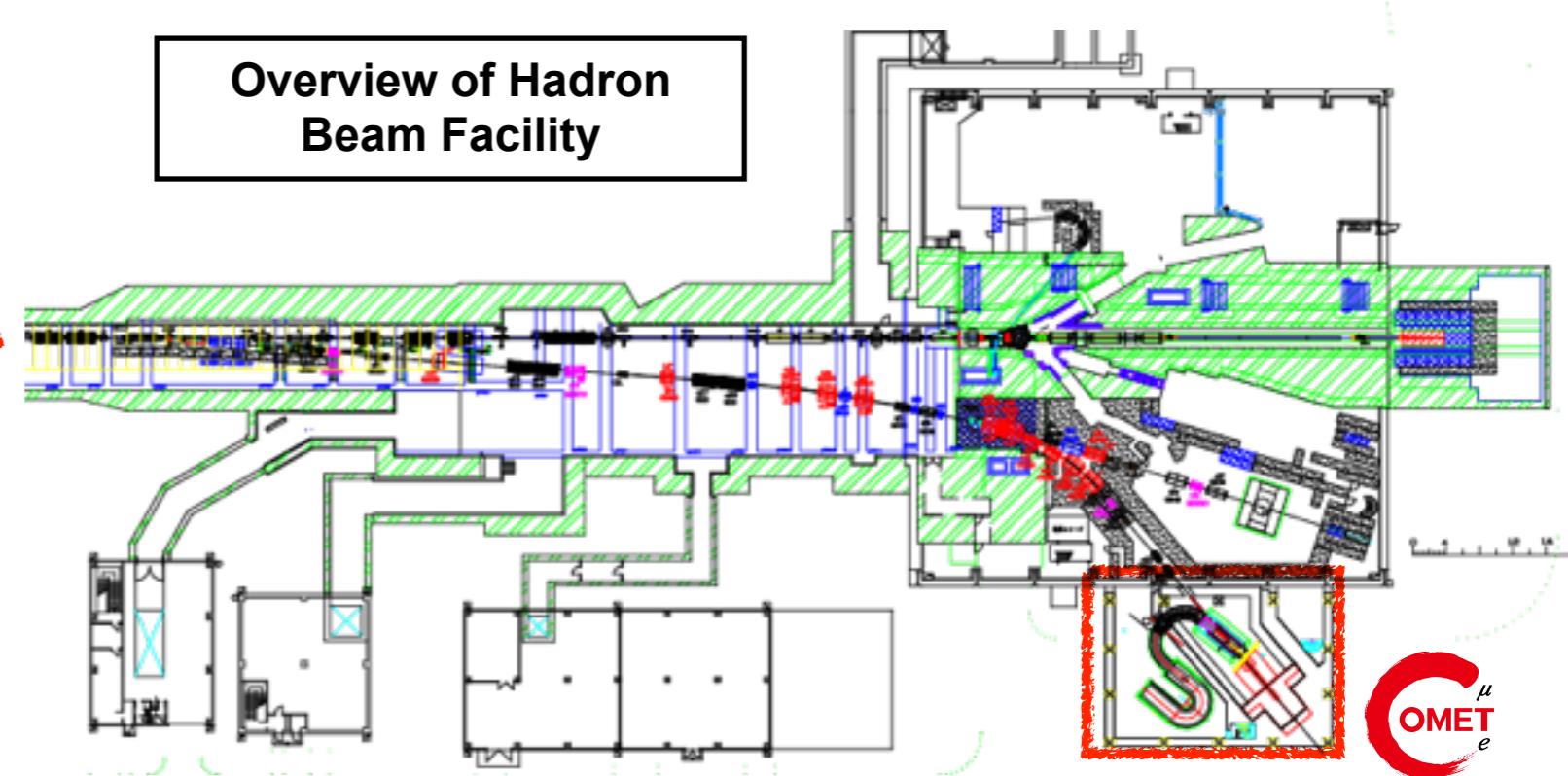
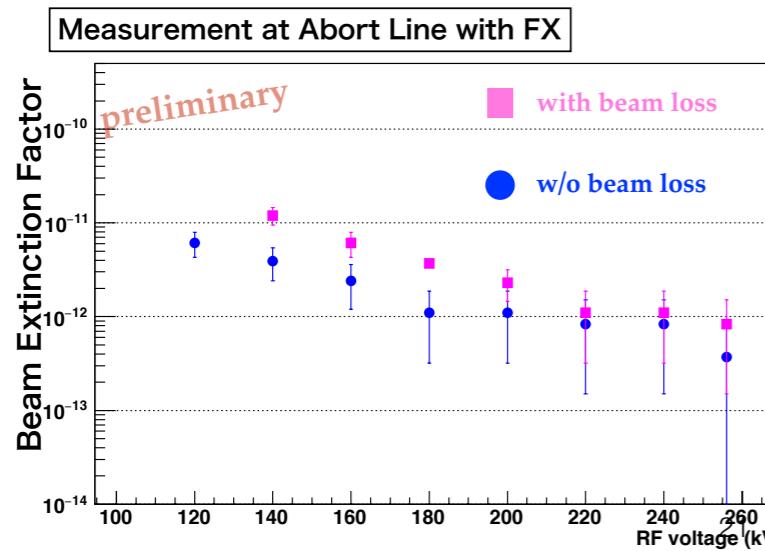
## Joint Project between KEK and JAEA

**\*design value**

# Proton Beam for COMET



Overview of Hadron Beam Facility



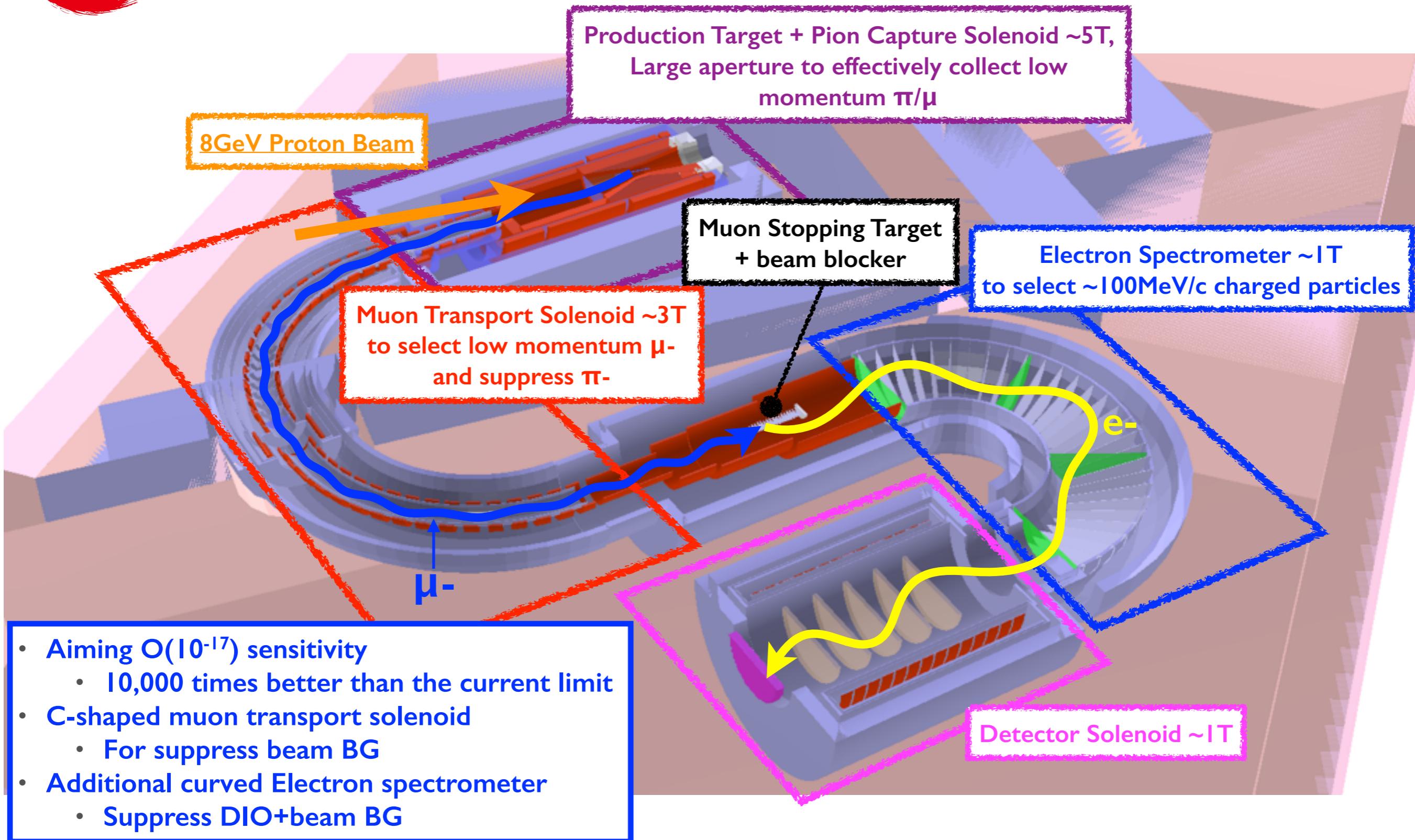
- Bunched slow extraction with a 3.2(56) kW accelerator operation in Phase-I(Phase-II)
- Pulsed beam with  $1.2\mu\text{s}$  intervals can be realized by emptying one of the two buckets in RCS
- Accelerate protons up to 8GeV in MR → Deliver them to COMET hall @ HD Facility
- Extinction has been recently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

# Proton Beam for COMET

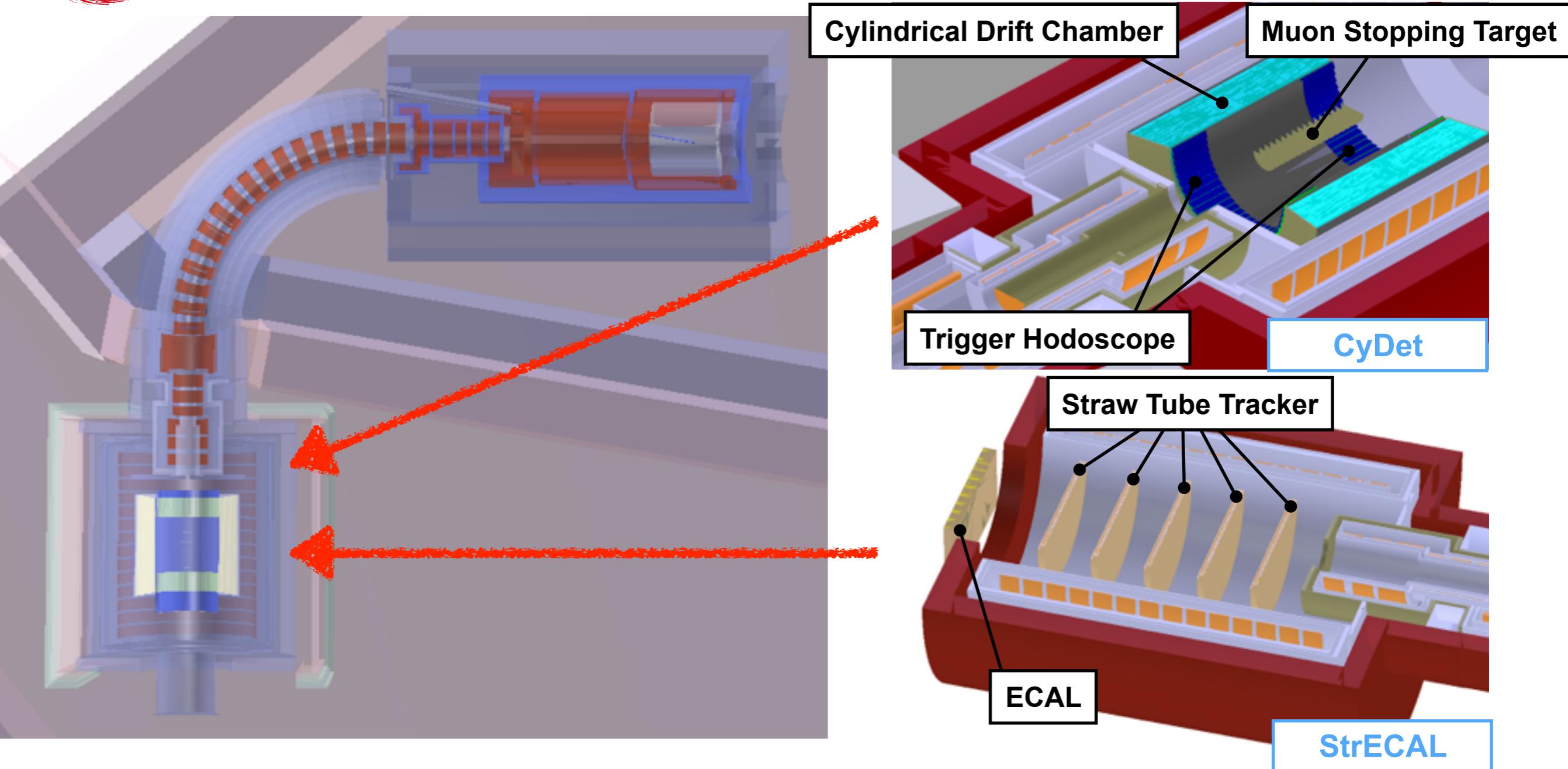


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# COMET Overview



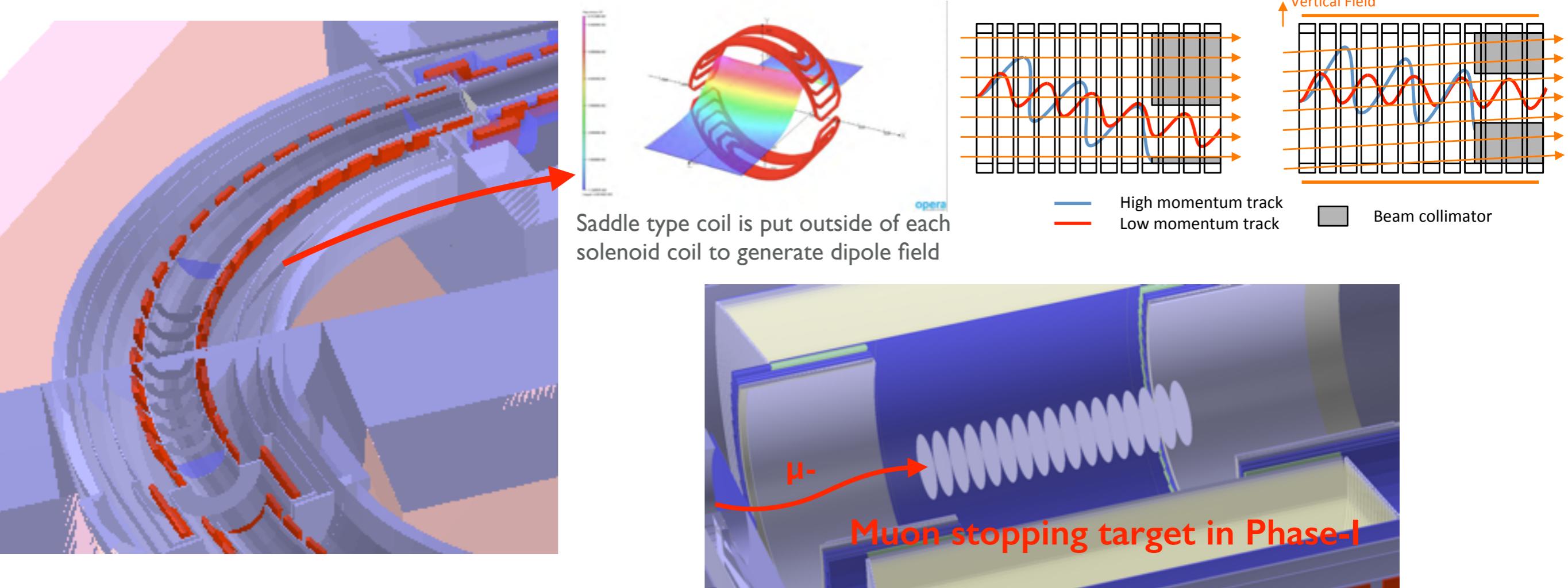
# COMET Phase-I



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

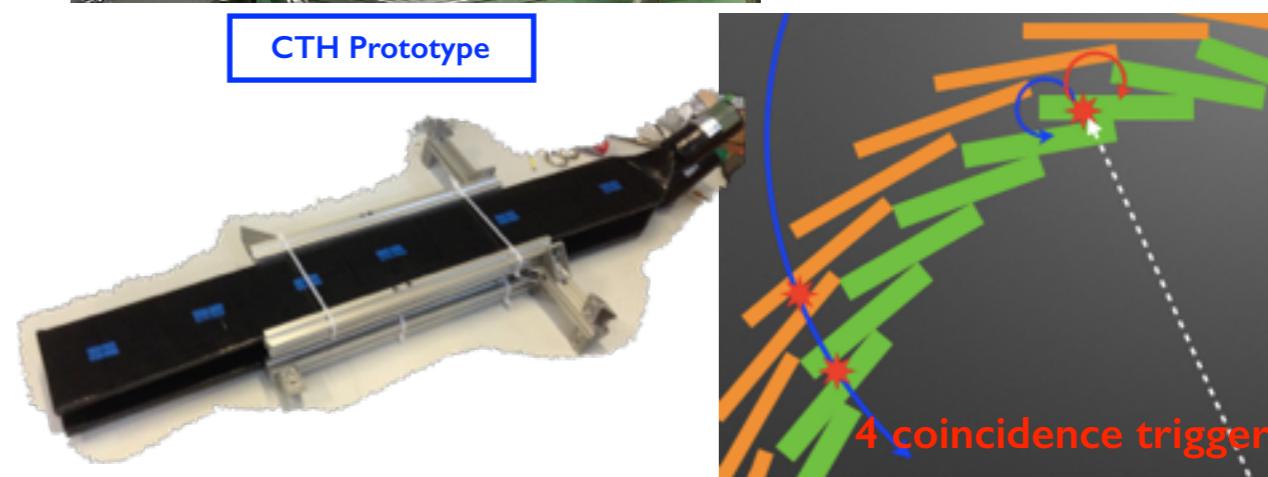
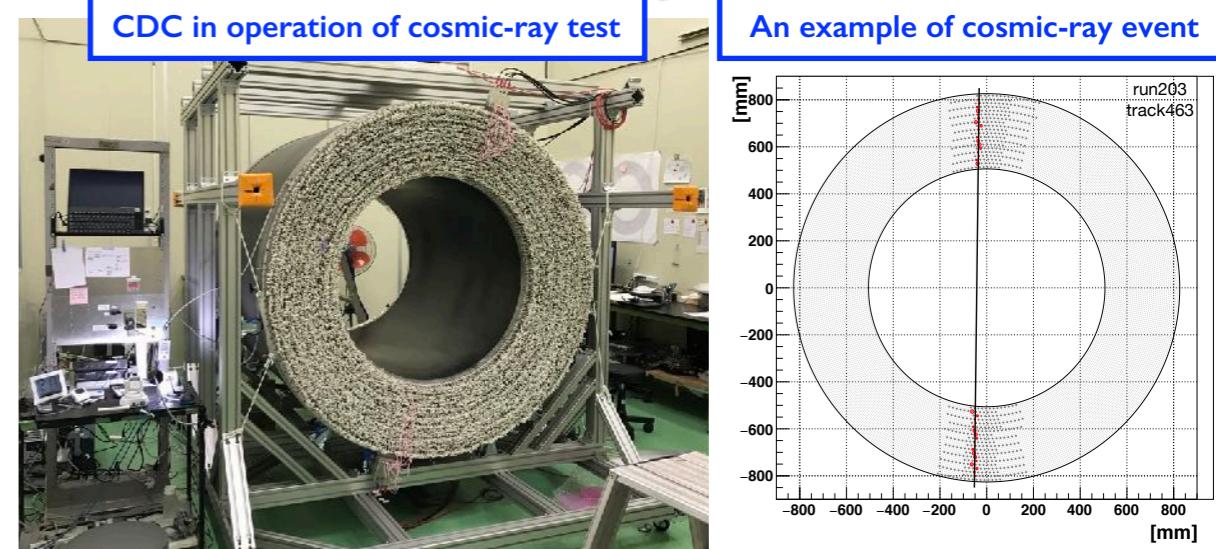
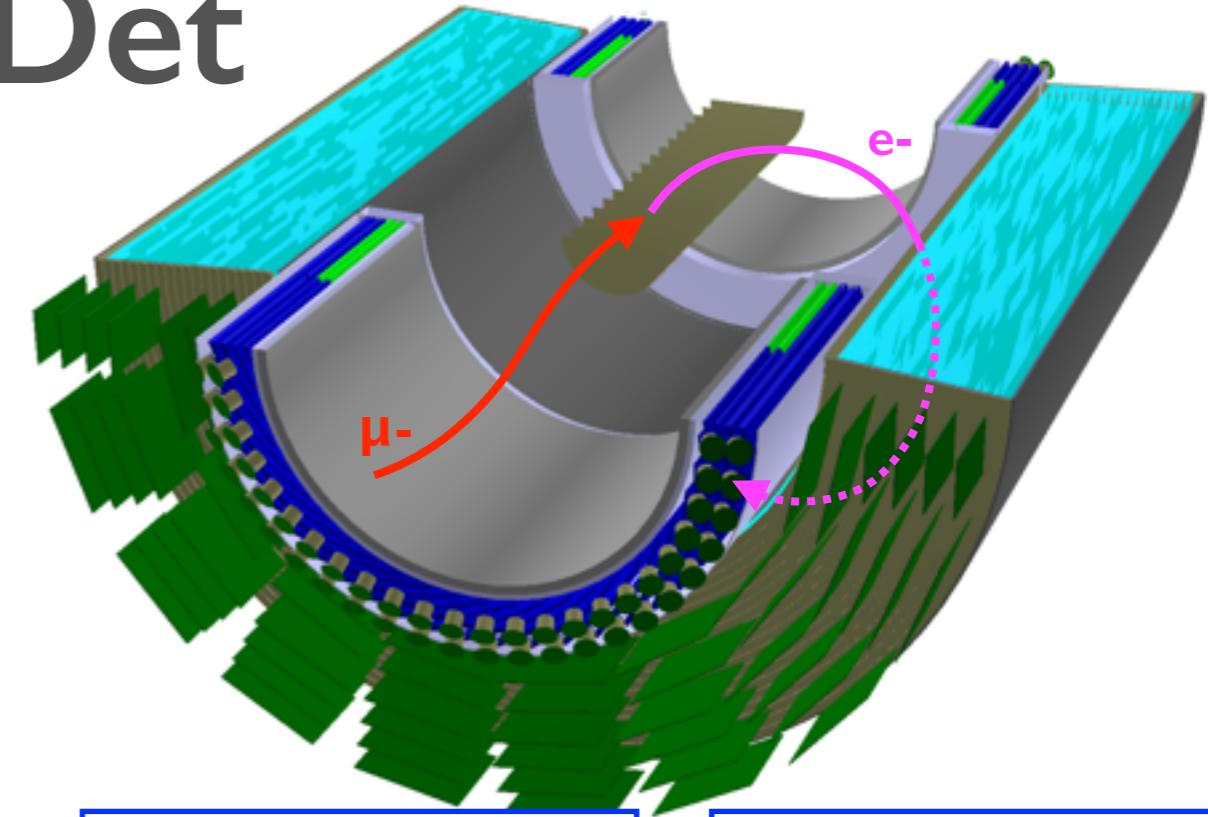
# Muon Beam/Target

- 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 $\mu\text{m}$  thin aluminum disks
  - Stopping rates are  $\sim 5 \times 10^{-4}$  ( $1.6 \times 10^{-3}$ ) / POT(=a Proton On Target) in Phase-I (Phase-II)

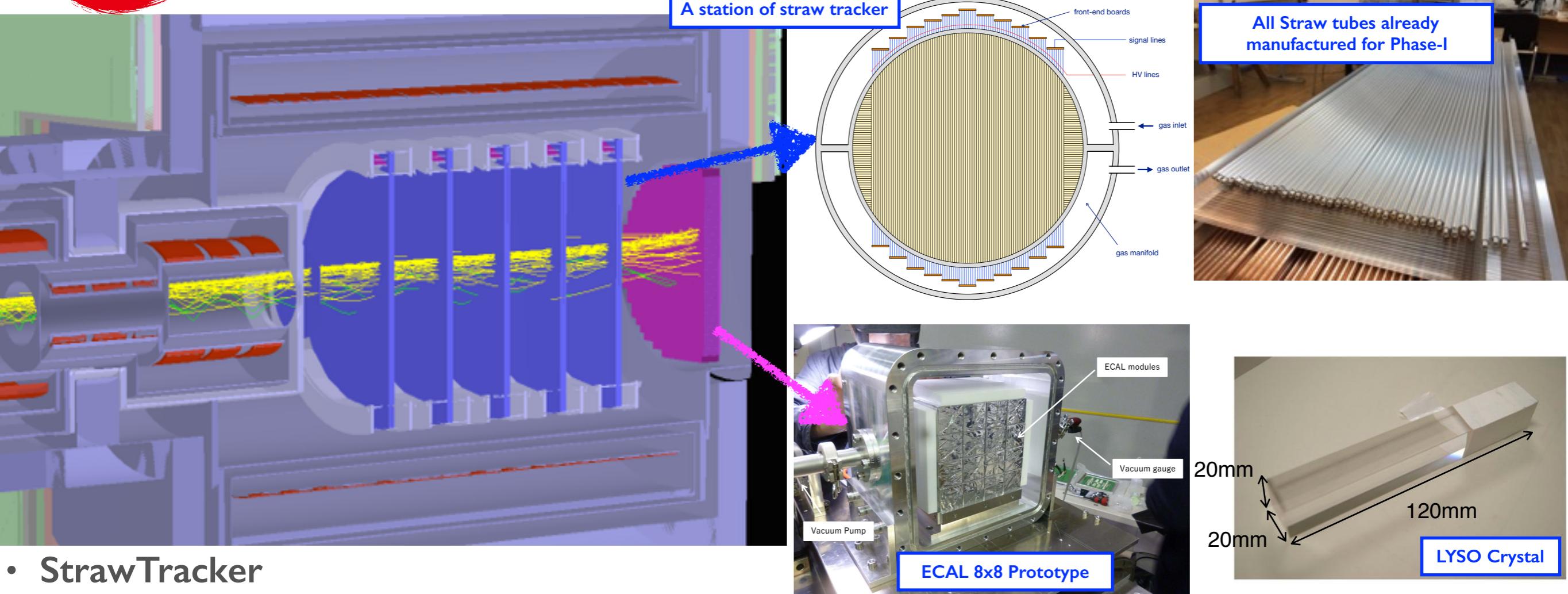


# CyDet

- 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,  $\text{He:iC}_4\text{H}_{10}=90:10$
    - $\sigma_p \sim 200 \text{ keV}/c$  @  $105\text{MeV}/c$ , 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  $\gamma$  rays
  - Better than 1ns time resolution is already obtained



# StrECAL



## • Straw Tracker

- 20/12 $\mu\text{m}$  thin straw tubes with diameters of 10/5mm, operational in vacuum, for Phase-I/II
- Precise position/momentun measurement ( $\sigma_x < 200\mu\text{m}$ ,  $\sigma_p = 150-200\text{keV/c}$  @ 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 (~40ns), good energy resolution (<5% @ 105MeV/c e-), High density ( $7.2\text{g/cm}^3$ )
- 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 ( $\varepsilon_{\text{mom}}$ )	0.93
Timing window ( $\varepsilon_{\text{time}}$ )	0.3
Total	0.041

$$B(\mu^- + \text{Al} \rightarrow e^- + \text{Al}) = \frac{1}{N_\mu \cdot f_{\text{cap}} \cdot f_{\text{gnd}} \cdot A_{\mu-e}},$$

Number of muons stopped inside targets

Fraction of  $\mu$ -e conversion to the ground state = 0.9

Fraction of muons to be captured by Al target = 0.61

- $3 \times 10^{-15}$  S.E.S. is achievable within  $\sim 150$  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	$\leq 0.0038$
	Radiative pion capture	0.0028
Delayed Beam	Neutrons	$\sim 10^{-9}$
	Beam electrons	$\sim 0$
	Muon decay in flight	$\sim 0$
	Pion decay in flight	$\sim 0$
	Radiative pion capture	$\sim 0$
Others	Anti-proton induced backgrounds	0.0012
	Cosmic rays <sup>†</sup>	< 0.01
Total		0.032

<sup>†</sup> This estimate is currently limited by computing resources.

- Normalized to a  $3 \times 10^{-15}$  of S.E.S., assuming extinction factor= $3 \times 10^{-11}$
- 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 → **56kW** ( $\times 18$ )
    - Longer muon transportation enables to use more powerful proton beam
  - Muon stopping rate (per POT):  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  →  **$1.6 \times 10^{-3}$**  ( $\times 3$ )
    - Replacement of production target from Graphite to Tungsten, longer transportation solenoid
  - Total signal acceptance: 0.04 → **0.06** ( $\times 1.5$ )
    - Larger detector acceptance (covers the most of forward direction)
  - Momentum resolution will be improved:  $\sim 200\text{keV}/c$  → **160-180keV/c** ( $\sim 10\%$ )
    - Less materials in tracker: CDC → thin straw tube tracker in vacuum



# Phase-II Sensitivity & Backgrounds

Type	Source	Background Rate			Total Events
		per $\mu^-$ stop	per POT	per second	
Intrinsic	DIO	$6.20 \times 10^{-20}$	$9.92 \times 10^{-23}$	$4.31 \times 10^{-9}$	0.068
	RMC	$3.73 \times 10^{-31}$	$6.01 \times 10^{-34}$	$2.61 \times 10^{-20}$	$4.10 \times 10^{-13}$
Delayed	RPC	–	$1.73 \times 10^{-27}$	$7.51 \times 10^{-14}$	$1.18 \times 10^{-6}$
	Beam	–	$1.47 \times 10^{-24}$	$6.39 \times 10^{-11}$	$1.00 \times 10^{-3}$
	Stopped $\bar{p}$	–	$4.34 \times 10^{-22}$	$1.89 \times 10^{-8}$	0.296
	$\pi^-$ from $\bar{p}$	–	$1.95 \times 10^{-30}$	$8.49 \times 10^{-17}$	$1.33 \times 10^{-9}$
Prompt	RPC	–	$1.82 \times 10^{-24}$	$7.91 \times 10^{-11}$	$1.24 \times 10^{-3}$
	Beam	–	$2.80 \times 10^{-24}$	$1.22 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.91 \times 10^{-3}$
	$\pi^-$ from $\bar{p}$	–	$3.56 \times 10^{-29}$	$1.55 \times 10^{-15}$	$2.43 \times 10^{-8}$
Cosmics		–	–	$1.87 \times 10^{-8}$	0.294
Total		–	–	$4.22 \times 10^{-8}$	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!**
  - $3 \times 10^{-17}$  S.E.S. is achievable in 0.5year, or  $2.7 \times 10^{-17}$  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  $\mu$ -e conversion with unprecedented S.E.S. of  $3 \times 10^{-15}$  ( $< 10^{-16}$ ) 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