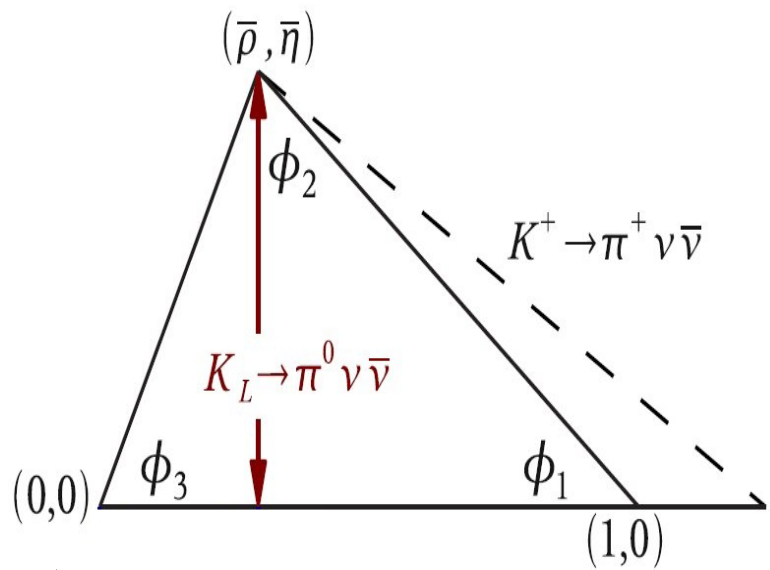
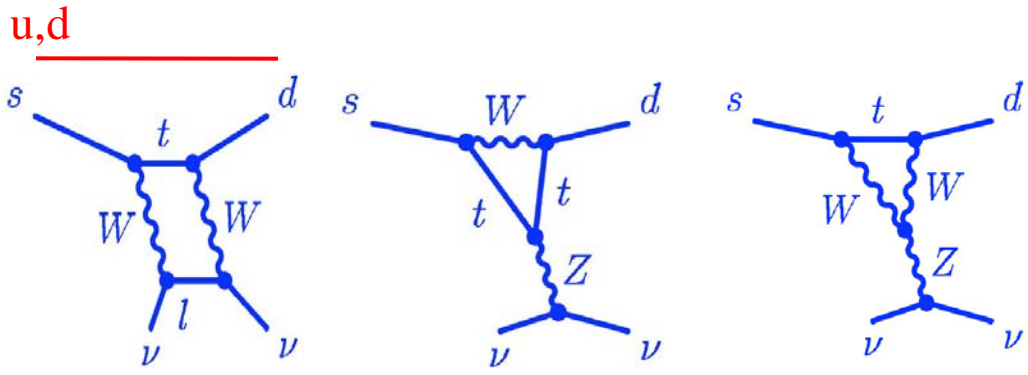


NA62 for IPP meeting

June 14, 2015

Toshio Numao

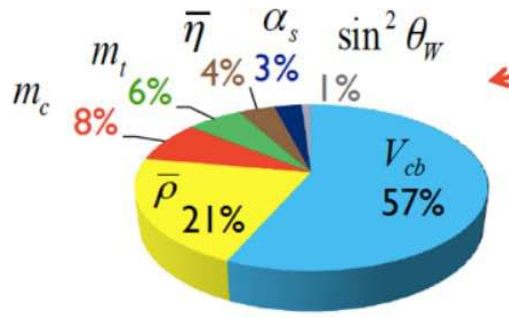
K → πνν̄ decays



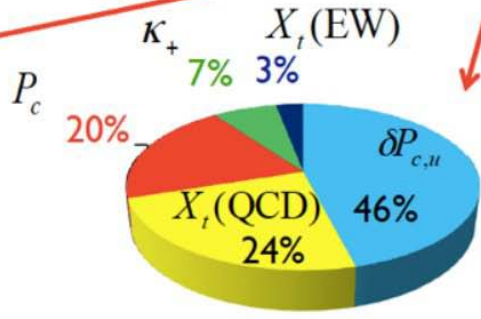
- K-πν decay provides hadronic form factors.
- Calculated including the full 2-loop EW corrections.
- Uncertainties come from that of the CKM matrix.
- Uncertainty in the charm contribution in K⁺ decay is 5 %.

Current theoretical prediction [1] [2]

$$\text{BR}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}) = (7.81^{+0.80}_{-0.71} \pm 0.29) \times 10^{-11}$$

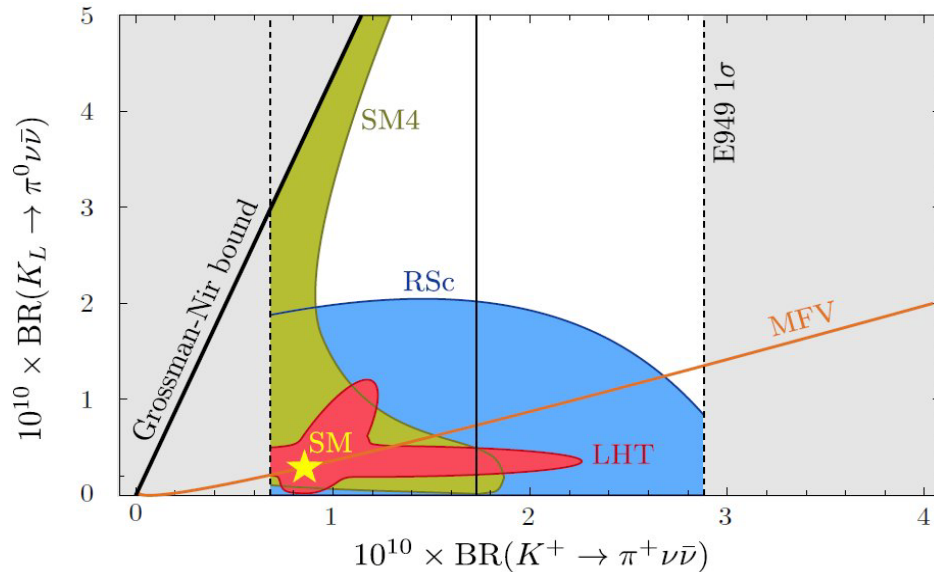


Input parameters (10%)

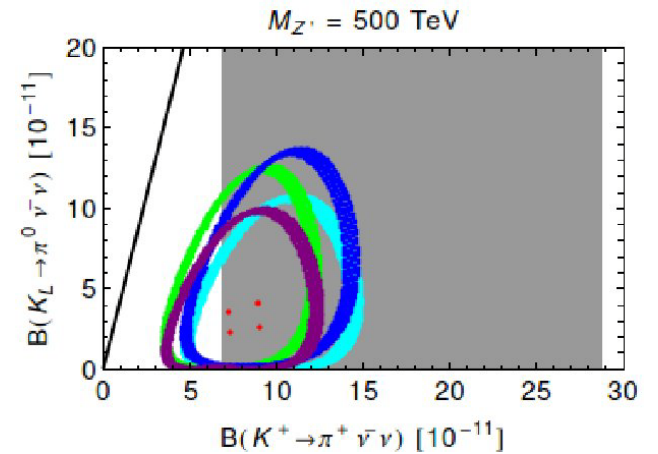
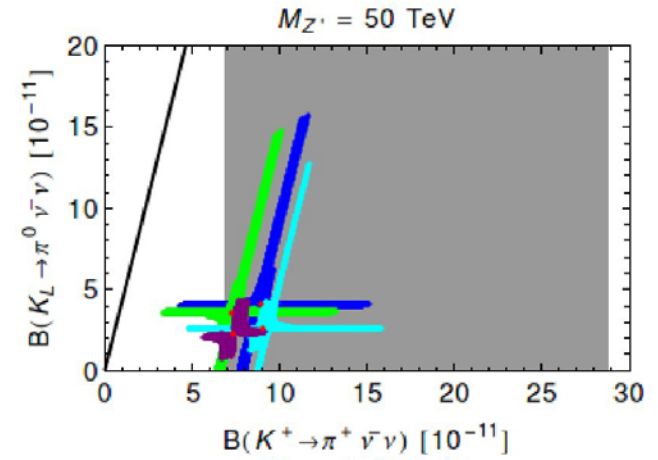


Theoretical uncertainty (4%)

K- $\pi\nu\bar{\nu}$ beyond the Standard Model

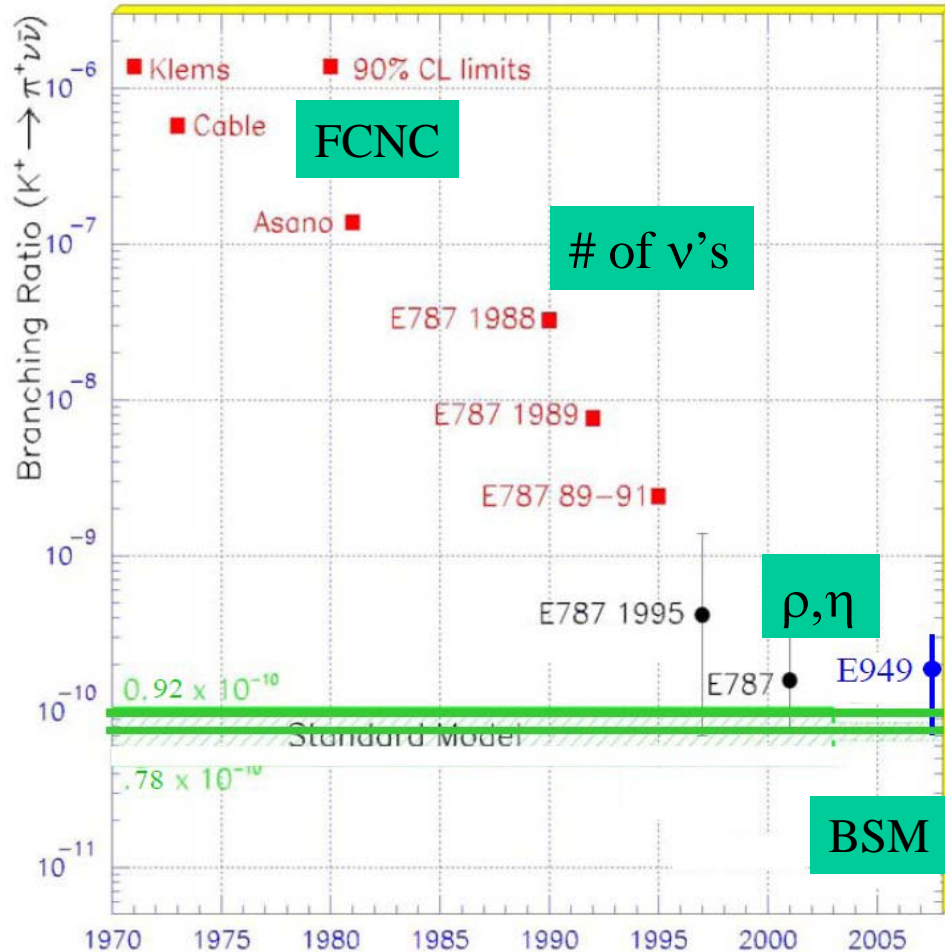


MFV: Minimal Flavor violation
 LHT: Littlest Higgs with T-parity
 SM4: SM with sequential 4th generation
 RSc: Randall-Sundrum
 Straub, arXiv:1012.3893[hep-ph]

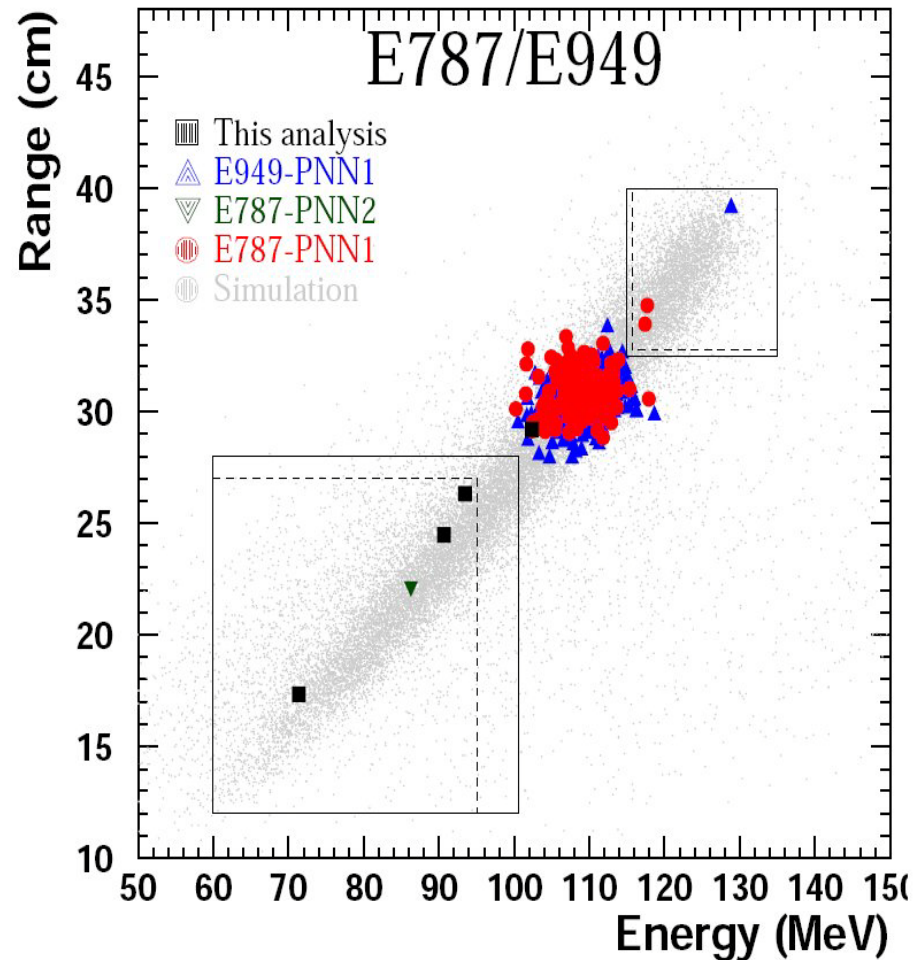
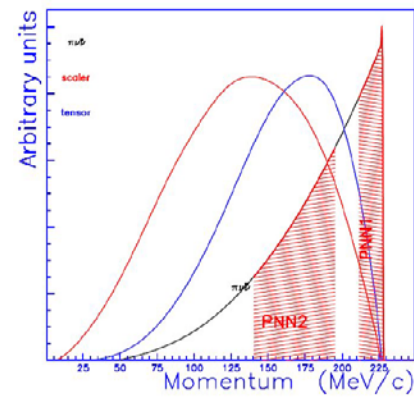


Heavy Z' Boson
 Up: Left Handed Scenario
 Down: L+R Scalar Scenario
 Buras..., arXiv:1408.0728

K⁺ decays



Present = $(1.73 + 1.15 - 1.05) \times 10^{-10}$

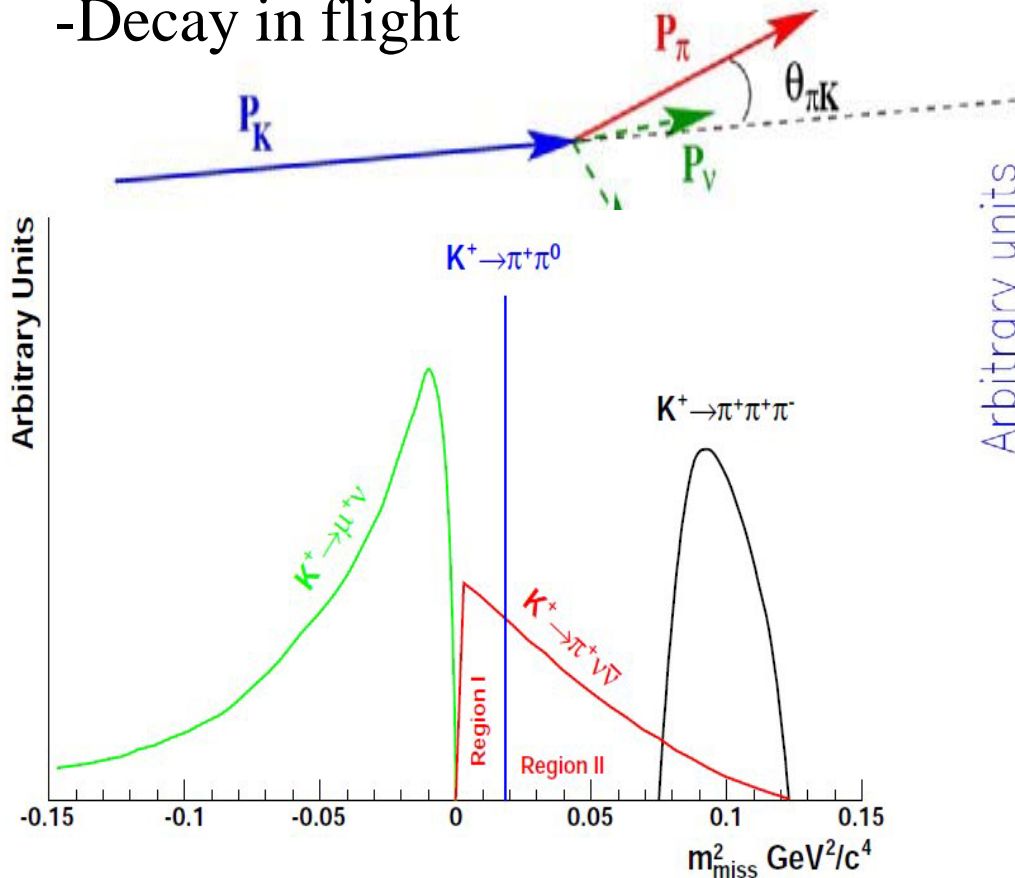


$K^+ - \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ experiments

Signature: a single π^+

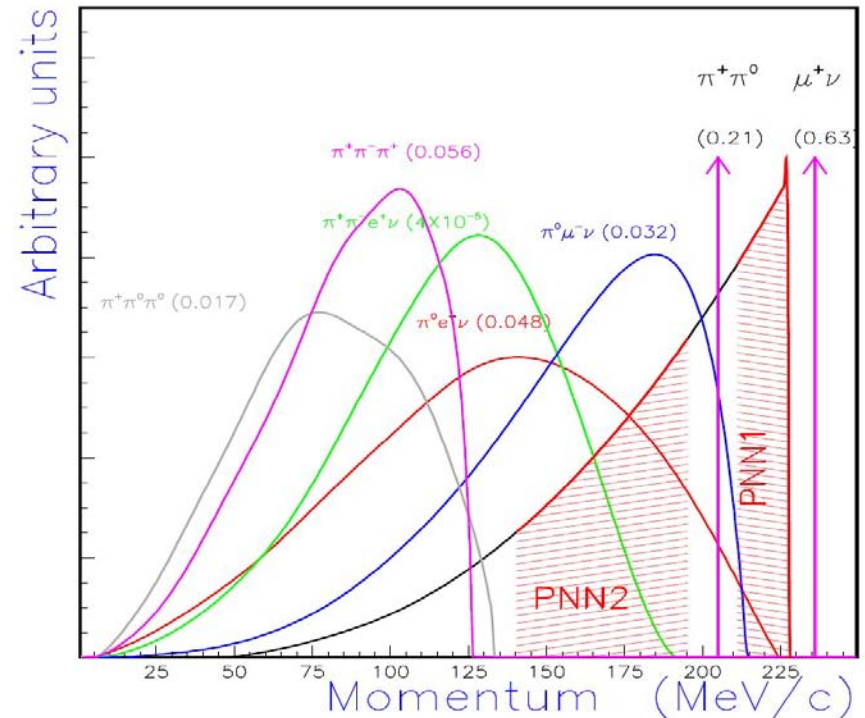
NA62

-Decay in flight



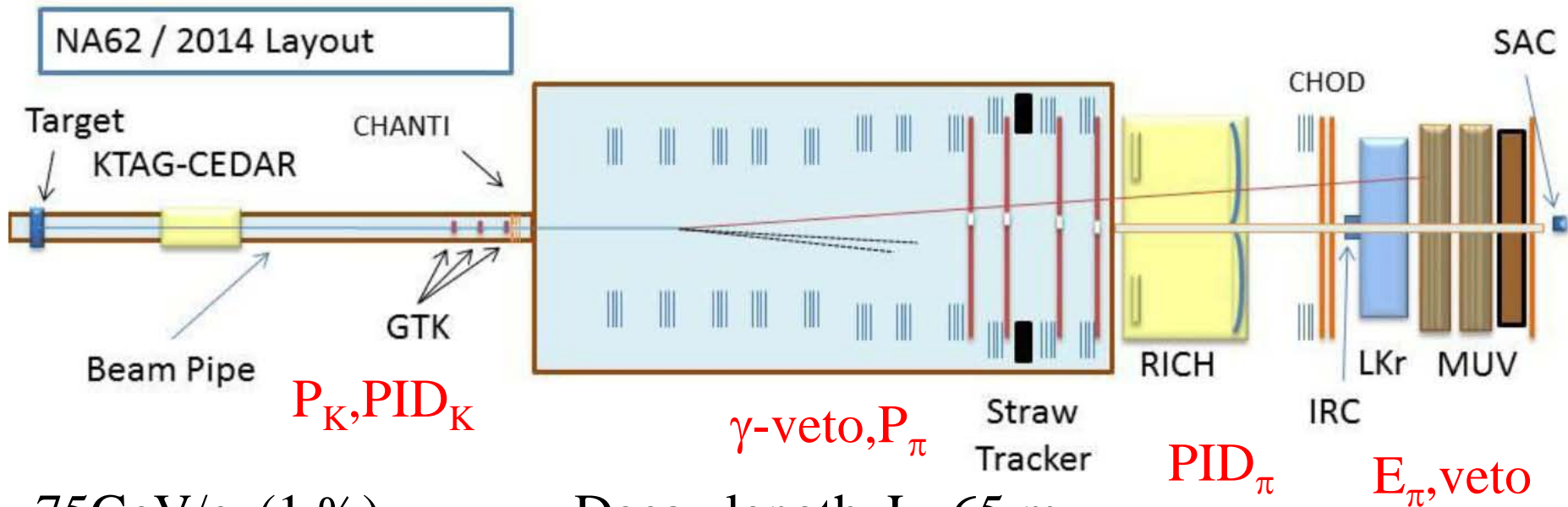
E787/949

-Decay at rest



Kinematics, particle ID, Photon veto

NA62@CERN



75 GeV/c, (1 %)
(50 MHz K 's)

Decay length $L=65$ m
(6 MHz decays)

Kin. Rejection: 2×10^{-4} ($K_{\pi 2}$), 7×10^{-5} ($K_{\mu 2}$)
PID: 10^{-7} (μ/π)
PV: 10^{-8} for $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

NA62

Decay	evt/year
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \nu$ [SM] (flux 4.5×10^{12})	45
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$	5
$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$	1
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	< 1
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ \nu$ + other 3 tracks decays	< 1
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \gamma$ (IB)	1.5
$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu \gamma$ (IB)	0.5
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ (\mu^+) \nu$, others	negligible
Total background	< 10

Further NA62 K Physics Program

Decay	Physics	Present limit (90% C.L.) / Result	NA62
$\pi^+\mu^+e^-$	LFV	1.3×10^{-11}	0.7×10^{-12}
$\pi^+\mu^-e^+$	LFV	5.2×10^{-10}	0.7×10^{-12}
$\pi^-\mu^+e^+$	LNV	5.0×10^{-10}	0.7×10^{-12}
$\pi^-e^+e^+$	LNV	6.4×10^{-10}	2×10^{-12}
$\pi^-\mu^+\mu^+$	LNV	1.1×10^{-9}	0.4×10^{-12}
$\mu^- \nu e^+ e^+$	LNV/LFV	2.0×10^{-8}	4×10^{-12}
$e^- \nu \mu^+ \mu^+$	LNV	No data	10^{-12}
$\pi^+ X^0$	New Particle	$5.9 \times 10^{-11} m_{X^0} = 0$	10^{-12}
$\pi^+ \chi \chi$	New Particle	—	10^{-12}
$\pi^+ \pi^+ e^- \nu$	$\Delta S \neq \Delta Q$	1.2×10^{-8}	10^{-11}
$\pi^+ \pi^+ \mu^- \nu$	$\Delta S \neq \Delta Q$	3.0×10^{-6}	10^{-11}
$\pi^+ \gamma$	Angular Mom.	2.3×10^{-9}	10^{-12}
$\mu^+ \nu_h, \nu_h \rightarrow \nu \gamma$	Heavy neutrino	Limits up to $m_{\nu_h} = 350 \text{ MeV}$	
$\rightarrow R_K$	LU	$(2.488 \pm 0.010) \times 10^{-5}$	$\gg \times 2$ better
$\pi^+ \gamma \gamma$	χ PT	< 500 events	10^5 events
$\pi^0 \pi^0 e^+ \nu$	χ PT	66000 events	$O(10^6)$
$\pi^0 \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu$	χ PT	—	$O(10^5)$

PIENU Experiment

Test μ -e universality at 0.05 % level, sensitive at 1000TeV mass scale.
Data taking in 2009 – 2012: recorded $>5 \times 10^6$ $\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu$ decays

Status:

Completed analysis of 2010 data:

$R = (1.2344 \pm 0.0023 \pm 0.0019) \times 10^{-4}$. $g_e/g_\mu = 0.9996 \pm 0.0012$.
to be published.

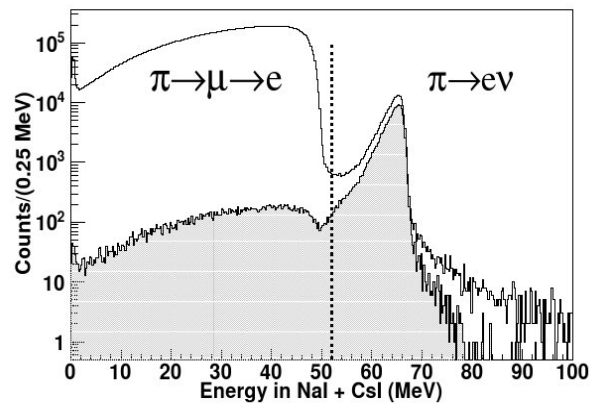


FIG. 2: Energy spectra of positrons in the early time region without (open) and with (shaded) background-suppression cuts (see the text). The vertical line at 52 MeV indicates the E_{cut} position.

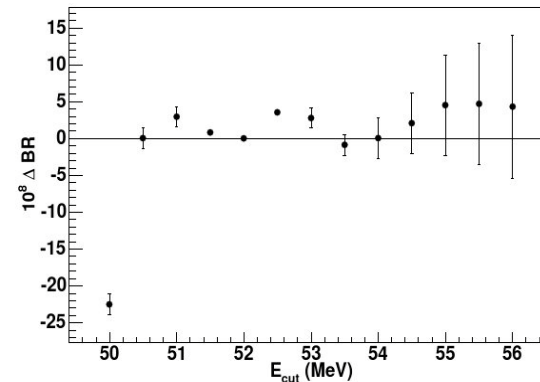


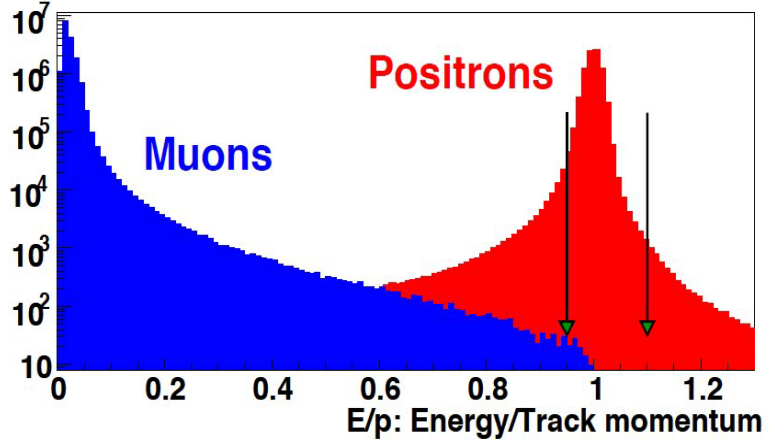
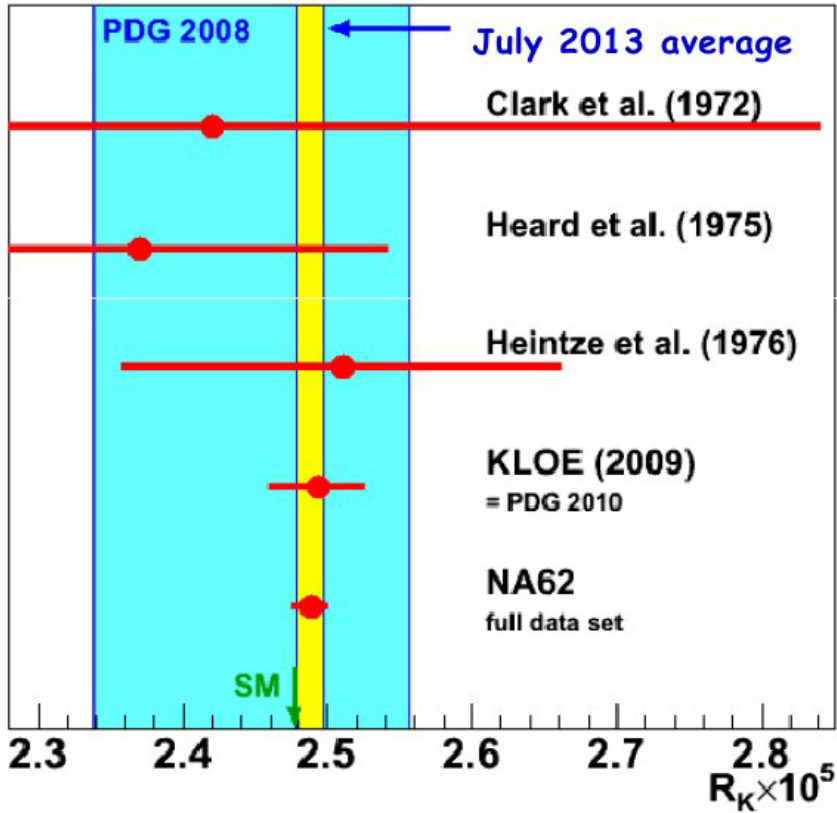
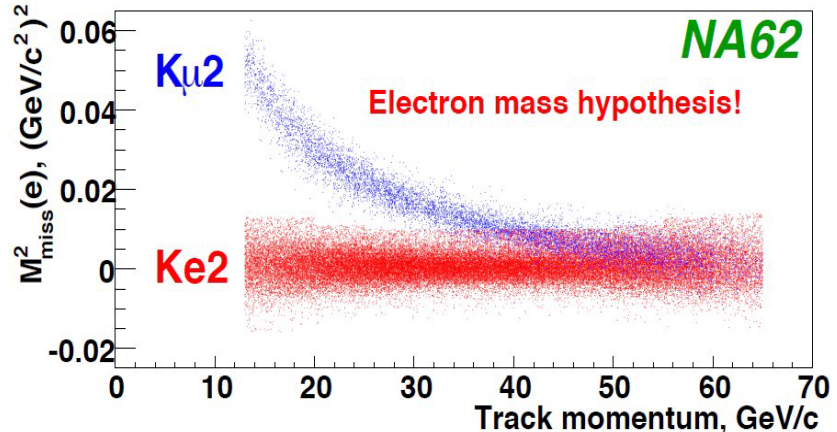
FIG. 4: Dependence of the branching ratio on E_{cut} with respect to the value at 52 MeV. The error bars indicate additional statistical and systematic uncertainties. Note the statistical uncertainty at $E_{cut} = 52$ MeV is 23×10^{-8} .

Final Analysis:

Expected statistical uncertainty 0.05%; systematic uncertainty <0.1 %
by careful studies of the data and intensive Monte Carlo simulation.
Final result 2017.

K-ev/K-μν

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_K &= \frac{\Gamma(K \rightarrow e\nu)}{\Gamma(K \rightarrow \mu\nu)} \\
 &= \frac{g_e^2 m_e^2 (m_K^2 - m_e^2)^2}{g_\mu^2 m_\mu^2 (m_K^2 - m_\mu^2)^2} (1 + \delta) \\
 &= (2.477 \pm 0.001) \times 10^{-5}
 \end{aligned}$$



NA62:
Less background with RICH.

Present Activity of TRIUMF Group:

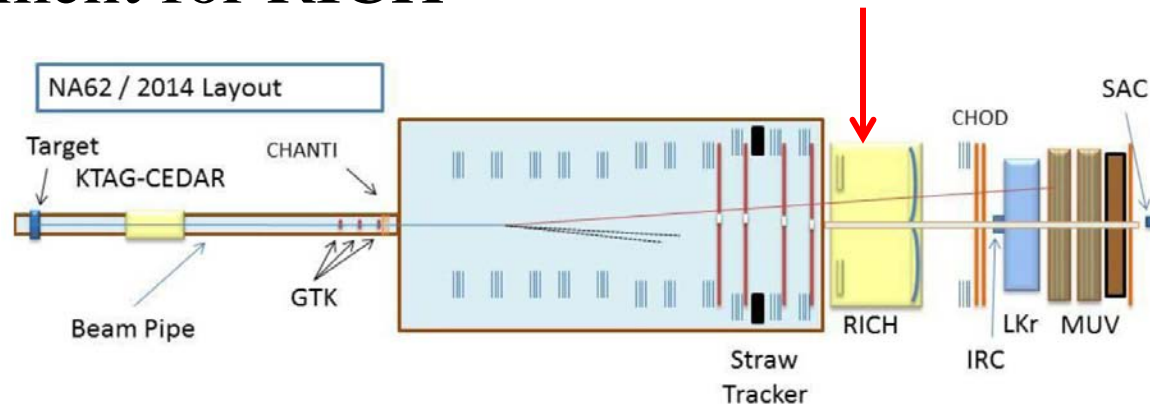
Data taking

Analysis

- Photon veto efficiency (correlation)
- MC study for correlations in BG suppression
- Particle ID (correlation between P/E and P/RICH)
- Trigger for K-ev

R&D

Improvement for RICH



NA62



RICH Detector => π/μ Separation

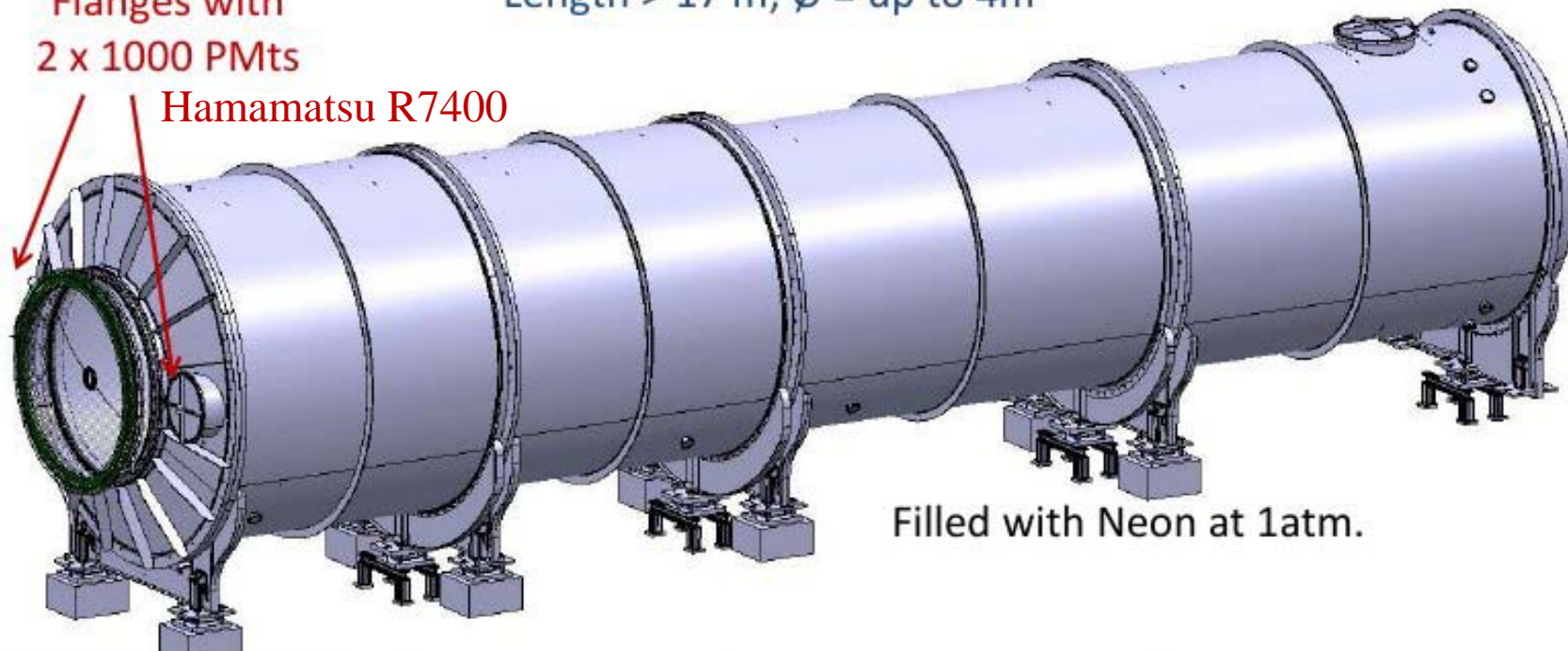
Length > 17 m; \varnothing = up to 4m

Mirror mosaic

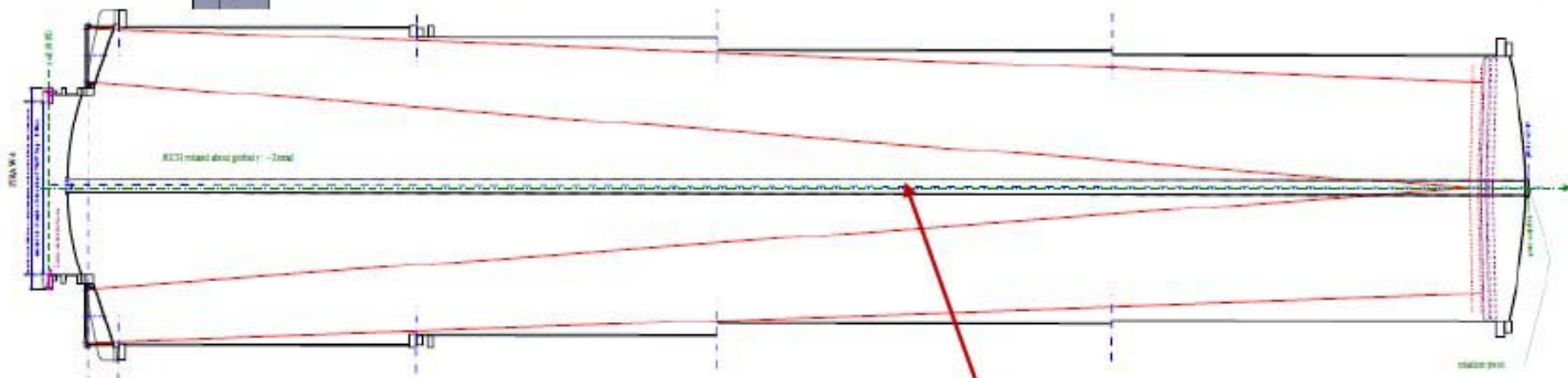
Flanges with
2 x 1000 PMTs

Hamamatsu R7400

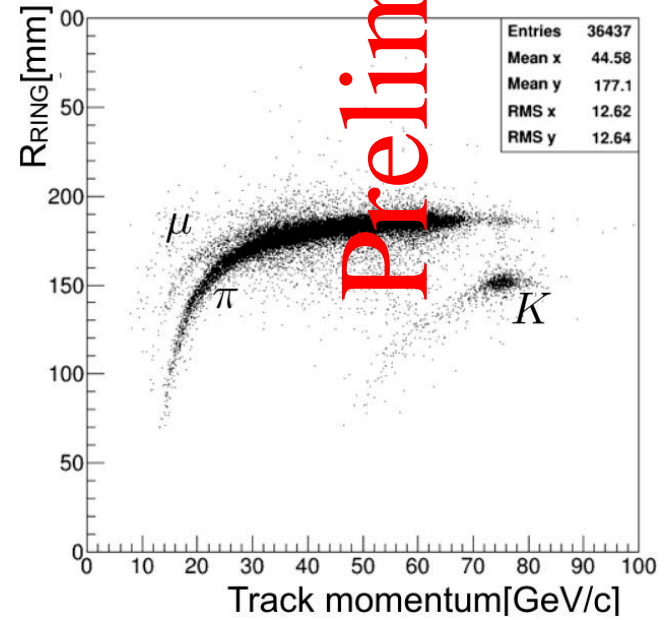
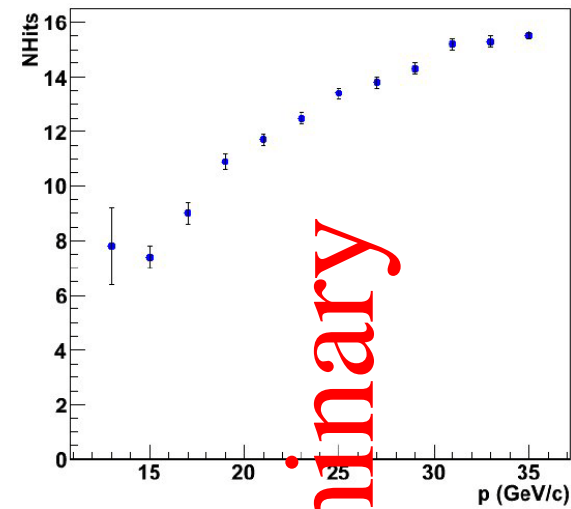
Beam



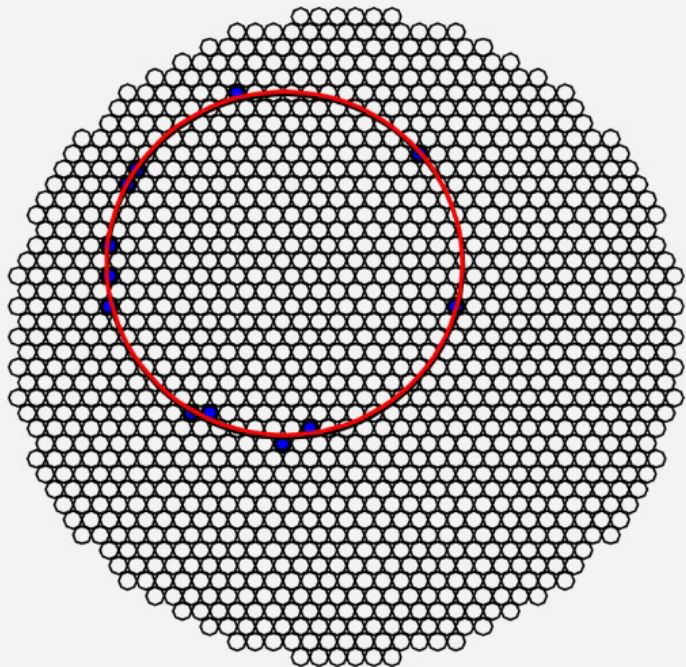
Filled with Neon at 1atm.



Beam tube



Preliminary



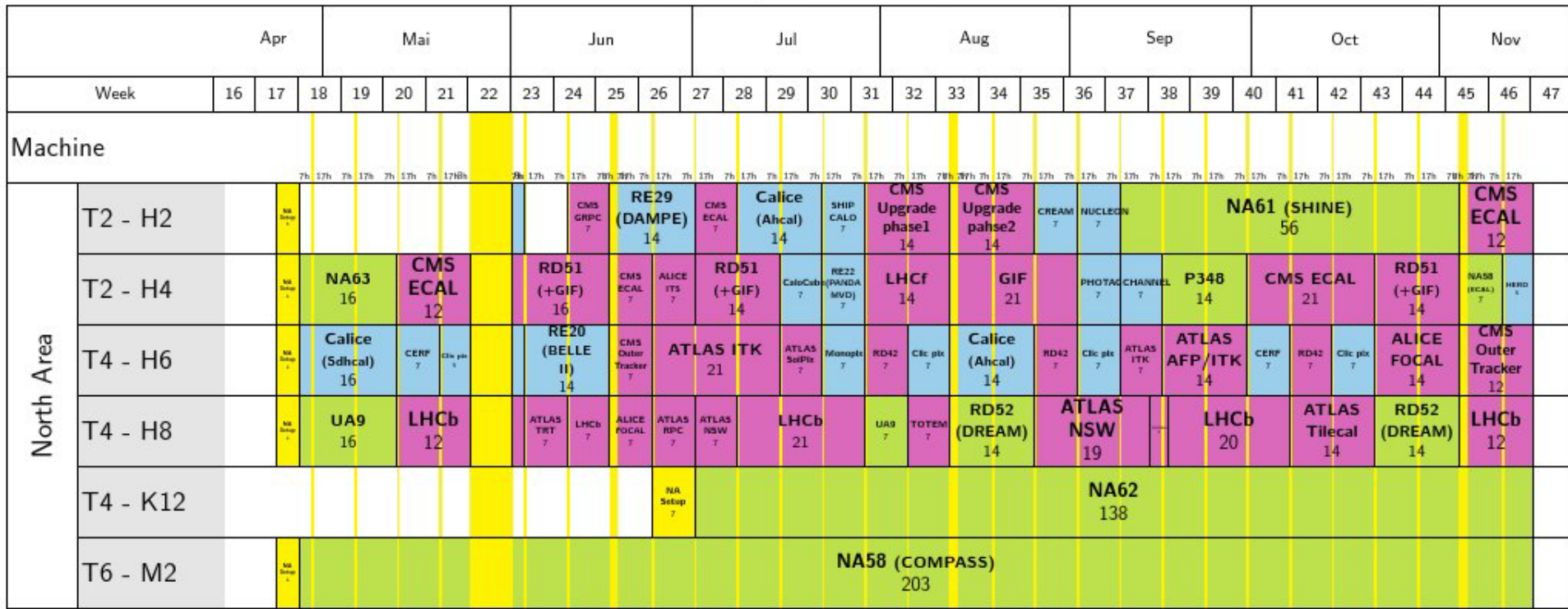
- Higher efficiency?
- More granularity?
- SiPM, high efficiency PMT?

Schedule

schedule issue date: 14-Jan-2015

Version: 0.0

■ LHC Exp.
 ■ PS/SPS Exp.
 ■ INT Exp.
 ■ Other Exp.



LHC LS1

LHC
LS1

LHC LS2

LHC
LS2

TRIUMF-UBC NA62 Group:

D. Bryman	UBC	
T. Numao	TRIUMF	
L. Doria	TRIUMF	RA
A. Sher	TRIUMF	RA
J. Fu	UBC	M.Sc.

Three possible experimental scenarios

- Everything works so well.

Another 3 years of analysis.

Next experiment? $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \nu$?

- π^0 tracking ?

- Another option?

- Needs upgrade for better precision or to achieve original goal.

Another 2-3 years of analysis.

RICH improvement, or other improvement projects.

- No hope of improvements.

Still requires 2-3 years of analysis for other processes.

Future Activity:

- Data analysis and simulation
 - $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ branching ratio and its background
 - Precise measurement of $K \rightarrow e \nu / K \rightarrow \mu \nu$
- Minor contribution to the upgrade
 - RICH or other detector that requires upgrade.

Resource Requirements

Year/	2017	2018-
Financial:		
NSERC (\$)	150k	200k
TRIUMF Personnel:		
(FTE/year)	0.5	(0.5) ₂₀₁₈
Computing:		
WestGrid (core*year)	50	50
Storage (TB)	50	50