



# The future of the E391a experiment

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質量起源と超対称性物理の研究

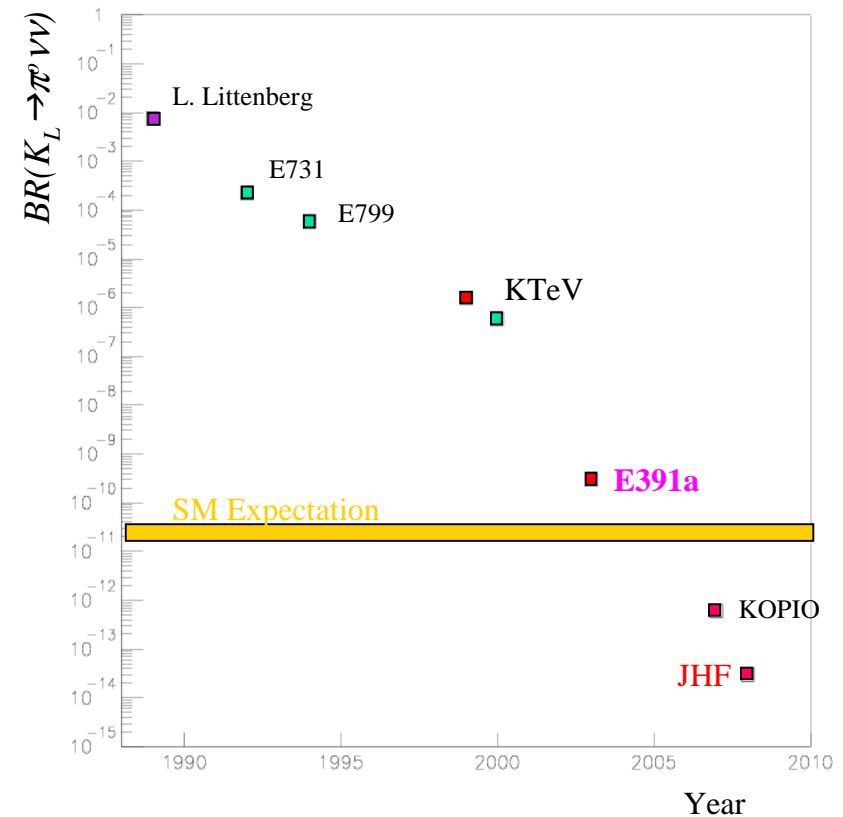
筑波大、2003年3月4日

# Precise measurement of $\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \nu)$

Direct CP violation ( $\Delta s = 1$ )  
Clean measurement of  $\text{Im}(V_{td}) \sim \eta$   
Kaon unitarity triangle  
Clue for the new physics

## Goal

- Sensitivity  $< 10^{-13}$
- Standard Model events  $> 100$
- $\Delta\eta/\eta < 5\%$



Practical test of the methodology by the E391a

# For the high sensitivity experiment

Smooth extension (E391a → JHF)

High flux of  $K_L$

500 times larger  $K_L$  Flux

3 orders higher sensitivity

Sufficient background rejection

Same principle of beamline

Minor up-grade of detector

Background study at the E391a

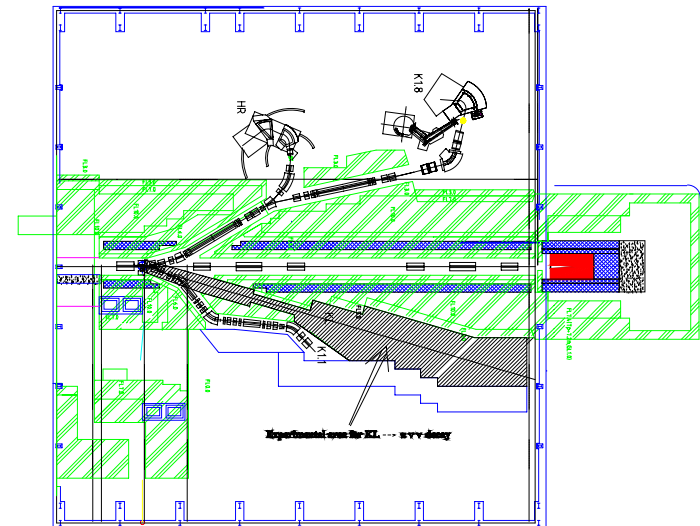
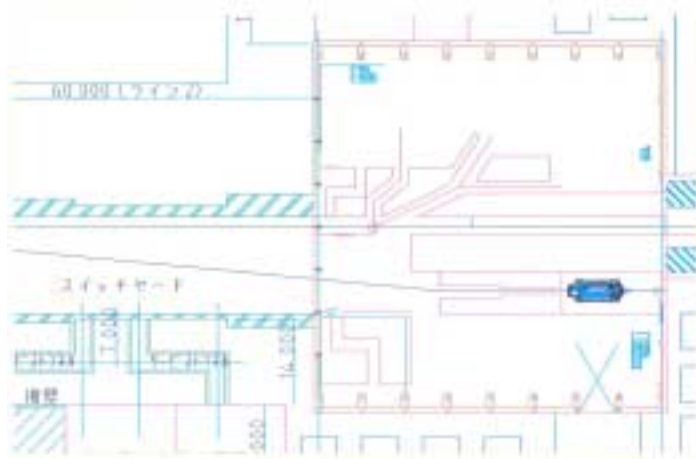
	BNL	Fermilab		KEK	
	KOPIO	KTeV-99	KAMI-near	E391A	JHF <sup>a</sup>
Proton energy	24 GeV	800 GeV	120 GeV	12 GeV	50 GeV
Protons/pulse	$5 \times 10^{13}$	$1 \times 10^{13}$	$3 \times 10^{13}$	$2 \times 10^{12}$	$2 \times 10^{14}$
Cycle time	3.6 sec	80 sec	2.9 sec	2.5 sec	3.42 sec
Flat-Top	1.6 sec	40 sec	1.0 sec	0.5 sec	0.75 sec
Ext. angle	45°	4.8 mr	24 mr	4°	10°
Beam profile	4mr × 125mr	0.22mr × 0.22mr	0.6mr × 0.6mr	4 mr <sup>b</sup>	2.6 mr <sup>b</sup>
Solid Angle	500 μstr	0.048 μstr	1 μstr	12.6 μstr	5.5 μstr
$Y_{K_L^0}/p/str$	$4.8 \times 10^{-3}$	$4.8 \times 10^7$	3.7	$5.9 \times 10^{-2}$	0.96
Av. $K_L^0$ mom.	0.7 GeV/c	70 GeV/c	10 GeV/c	2 GeV/c	2 GeV/c
Decay region	3.5 m	38 m	34 m	2.7 m	2.7 m
Decay prob.	16 %	2.1 %	10 %	4.3 %	4.3 %
$K_L^0$ /pulse	$1.2 \times 10^8$	$2.3 \times 10^7$	$1.1 \times 10^8$	$1.5 \times 10^6$	$1.1 \times 10^9$
$K_L^0$ -decay/pulse	$1.9 \times 10^7$	$4.8 \times 10^5$	$1.1 \times 10^7$	$6.5 \times 10^4$	$4.7 \times 10^7$
Av. $K_L^0$ -decay/sec	$5.3 \times 10^6$	$6 \times 10^3$	$3.8 \times 10^6$	$2.6 \times 10^4$	$1.4 \times 10^7$
Inst. decay-rate	12 MHz	12 kHz	11 MHz	130 kHz	63 MHz
Acceptance	1.6 %	5 %	7.4 %	8 %	16 %
Run Time	$3 \times 10^7$ sec	$6 \times 10^3$ sec	$3 \times 10^7$ sec	$1 \times 10^7$ sec	$3 \times 10^7$ sec
Running Eff.	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %
Sensitivity	$7.8 \times 10^{-13}$	$1.1 \times 10^{-9}$	$2.3 \times 10^{-13}$	$1.0 \times 10^{-10}$	$3.0 \times 10^{-14}$
Events ( $3 \times 10^{-11}$ )	35 events		130 events		1000 events

T.Inagaki CP Violation in K (1998)

# Experiment at the JHF

Construction an extraction line (B-line)  
Concentration on  $K_L$  production  
Difficult to become time-zero experiment  
- budgetary condition / other programs

Share the target station (A-line)  
Prompt starting option





# Prompt starting option

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- Merit and Demerit
  - We can share the beam
  - Prompt access the SM expectation
  - Clearer understanding the BG
  - Make sure for precise measurement
  - Large angle  
smaller  $K_L$  flux
- Condition
  - Proton energy : 30 GeV
  - Proton intensity :  $2 \cdot 10^{14}$
  - Production angle :  $16^\circ$
- Rough Estimation
  - Proton intensity : 100
  - Production yield : 0.9
  - Beam acceptance : 0.25
  - Beam line optimization : 0.7
  - Longer data taking : 6
  - Repetition time : 1.21

**10 SM events for 3 Yr.**



# Summary

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- Smooth extension to the JHF
  - Step-by-step approach to the  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \nu$  decay
  - Additional two stages of experiment
- Finally we will measure the  $\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \nu)$  with accuracy less than 10%
  - Contribute the CPV study
  - Search for new physics effects
- LOI for the JHF locates at

<http://psux1.kek.jp/~e391/documents/paper/loi-jhf.pdf>