K_L → $\pi^0 v \bar{v}$ experiment at KEK 12-GeV PS

Mitsuhiro YAMAGA E391a group, KEK Mar. 4-5, 2003 @ 科研費特定領域研究会

Golden channel in K decays

$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \overline{\nu}$ physics

- Flavor-changing neutral current
- Direct CP violation (∆s=1)
- Clean measurement of $Im(V_{td}) \sim \eta$





 $Br(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 v \overline{v}) = 6 \kappa_1 (Im(V_{td} V_{ts}^*))^2 X^2(x_t) \\ \sim 1.94 \times 10^{-10} \eta^2 A^4 X^2$ Theoretical uncertainty is very small.

Sensitive to the New Physics

Goal of the experiment

Present experimental Limit 10 $BR(K_L \to \pi^o \nu \nu)$ > Br ~ 5.7 x 10^{-7} L. Littenberg 10 E391a **E731 E799** First dedicated experiment KTeV Last experiment at KEK 10 **12-GeV PS** 10 \Rightarrow ~ 3 x 10⁻¹⁰ of sensitivity. 10 **E391a** 10⁻¹⁰1 Pilot experiment for next step **SM** Expectation (50GeV PS) 10 50-GeV PS 10 > < 10⁻¹³ of sensitivity, 10 14 10 15 Standard model events > 100

1995

1990

■ KOPIO

2005

50GeV PS

2010

Year

 $> \Delta \eta / \eta < 5\%$

Collaboration

High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, KEK Faculty of Science and Engineering, Saga University Department of Physics, Yamagata University Department of Physics, Osaka University Research Center for Nuclear Physics, Osaka University National Defense Academy of Japan Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna) Russia Department of Physics, University of Chicago Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory Department of Physics, Pusan National University

10 Institutes from 4 countries, over 50 collaborators.

KEK PS-E391a experiment



Experimental apparatus

Compact detector system

• Pencil beam.

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Narrow and clean beam.



- Detector with complete veto system.
 - 4π coverage.
 - Double decay chamber.
 - Highly evacuated decay region.
- High P_T selection for π^0 .
- Wide acceptance.

E391a detector



2 photons + *nothing* → pure CsI Hermetic Calorimeter

Consider $K_L \rightarrow 2\pi^0(4\gamma)$ as the main BG source.

- Very-high γ detection efficiency required (~10⁻⁴ inefficiency).
 Could be achieved.
- 1 MeV threshold required.
 ~1mV threshold for discriminator.
 Extremely low-noise operation.







Detector construction

Going smoothly on schedule.







DAQ system

- Network distributed system with MIDAS software.
 - Scalability, stability, ...
- Recycle of the present equipment as much as possible.
 - FASTBUS-ADC (High-resolution), TKO-TDC, Counting Hu INIM
 - Cost reduction
- Low threshold, low noise.
 - Clustering module
 - ImV threshold
 - Noise reduction
 - Stable Ground
 - Shield-room



Ground and Shield-room







Engineering Run

Oct. 30 ~ Dec. 17, 2002 (49 days)

- Calibration of the calorimeters.
 - Muon from upstream of the beam line, cosmic rays, π^0 from the fixed target, $K_L \rightarrow 2\pi^0, 3\pi^0$.
- Overall check of the DAQ system.
 - 70% of readout channels.
 - Noise test

Performance:

- DAQ was quite stable.
- No serious noise problem for the detector calibration.
- \rightarrow Proved to be excellent.

In Preparation

Upstream section being ready to assemble.

- Vacuum-vessel
 Feb. 2003.
- Lead-scinti calorimeter
 Dec. 2002
- Collar counter
 - ~ Apr. 2003.

Assembling work ~ June 2003.

In Preparation (cont.)

Middle section (5m-long Lead-scinti calorimeters)

- R&D finished for production.
 - 1 modules/week \rightarrow 32 weeks (8 months)

March ~ Oct. 2003.

Vacuum-vessel construction until Oct. 2003.

Installation will finish in Dec. 2003. Evacuation in Jan. 2004. Beam time from Feb. 2004.

Summary

- Golden channel to access CP violation .
- Pilot experiment to establish the method.
 - Search at KEK 12-GeV PS.
 - → Measurement at 50-GeV PS.
- Detector and DAQ construction on schedule.
- Beam survey, engineering-run.
 - Good understanding for our system.
 - Achieved excellent performance.
 - \rightarrow Significant step to the success of the experiment.

Physics run will start from Feb. 2004.