

$$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$$

実験の物理と展望

小松原 健 (KEK 素粒子原子核研究所)

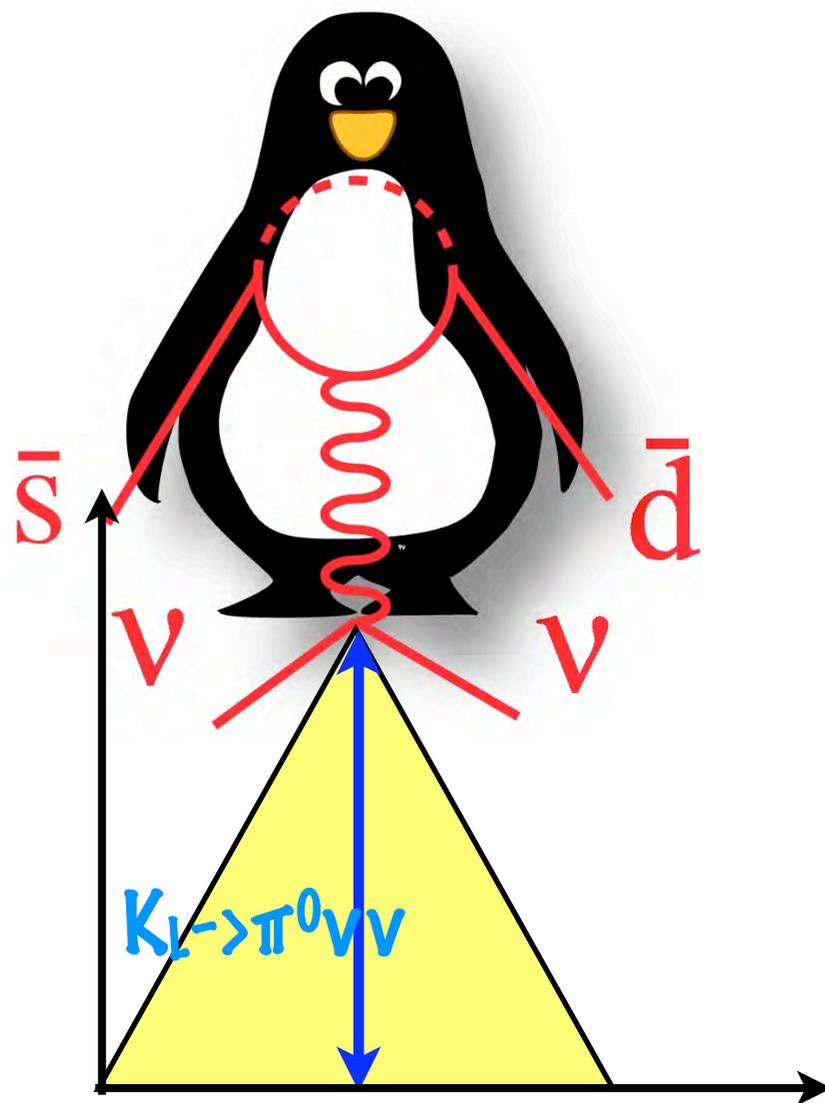
特定領域「フレーバー物理の新展開」研究会

2007年3月16日 京都・関西セミナーハウス



outline: $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ 実験の

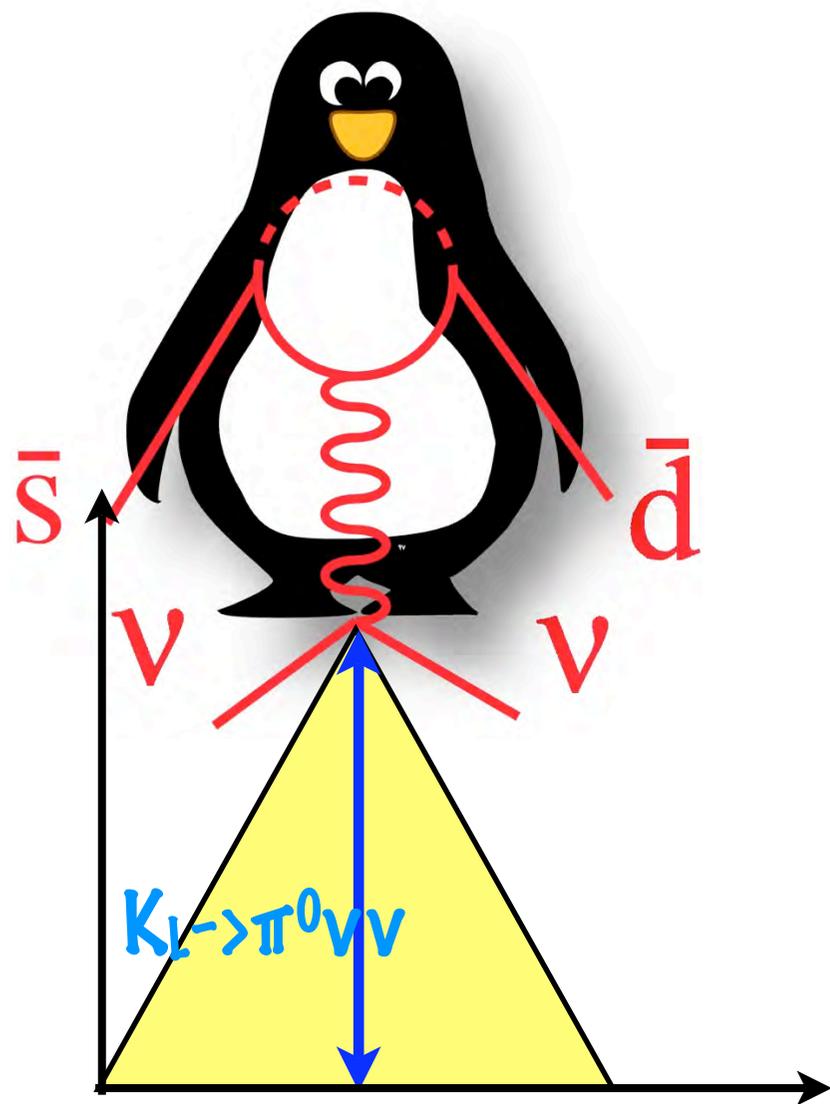
- What 何を
- Why なぜ
- Who 誰が
- Where どこで
- When いつ
- How どのようにして



outline: $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ 実験の

- What 何を
- Why なぜ - 物理の目的
- Who 誰が
- Where どこで
- When いつ
- How どのようにして - 実験の手法

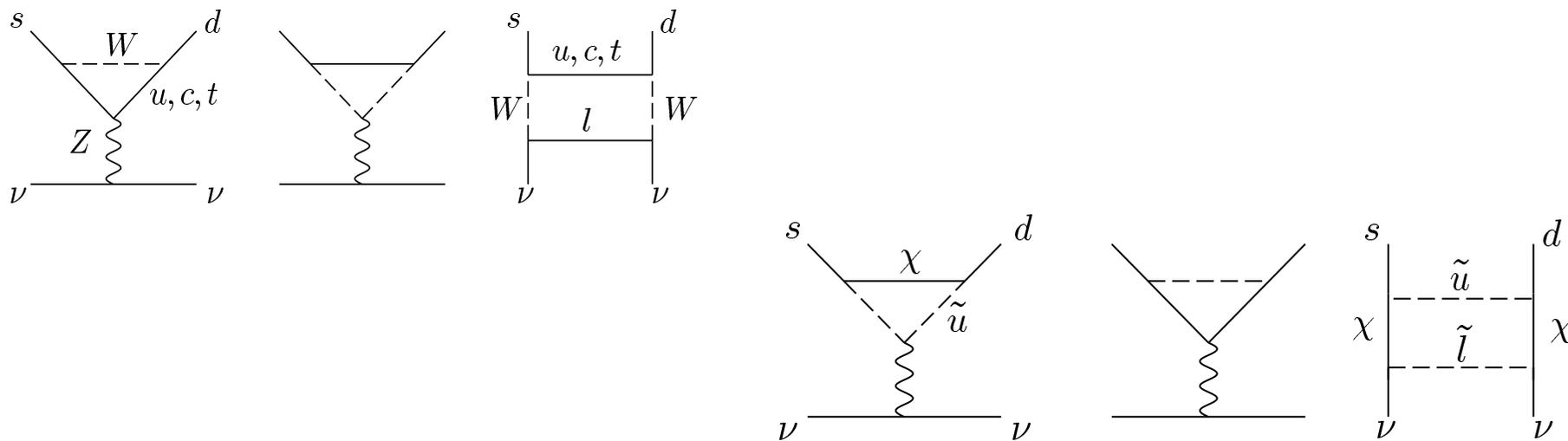
(30 slides in total)



何を、なぜ

- $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ 崩壊の 分岐比 を測定して
 3×10^{-11} in the SM

標準模型を越える物理の フレーバー構造 を探索する。



- **Direct CP violation** - クォークフレーバー混合の 複素位相

標準模型 での $K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$

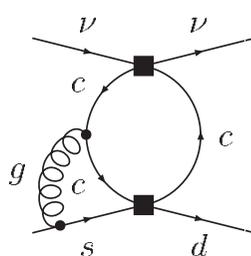
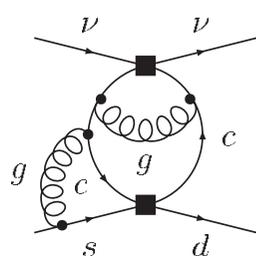
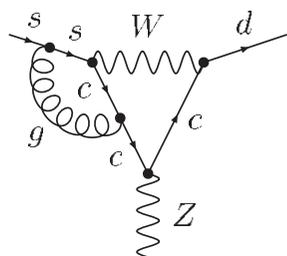
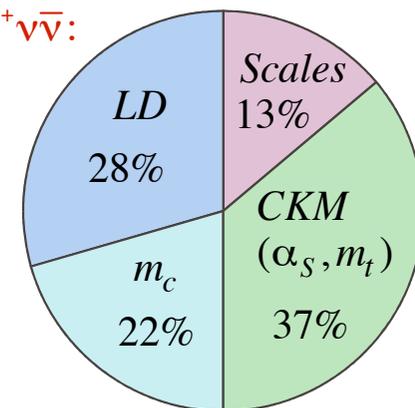
$$\mathcal{B}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}) = (5.30 \times 10^{-11}) \cdot C_{\pi \nu \bar{\nu}} \times [(\rho_0 - \rho)^2 + \eta^2]$$

$$\mathcal{B}(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}) = (23.2 \times 10^{-11}) \cdot C_{\pi \nu \bar{\nu}} \times [\eta^2]$$

$$C_{\pi \nu \bar{\nu}} \equiv \left[\frac{\mathcal{B}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ \nu)}{4.87 \times 10^{-2}} \right] \times \left[\frac{|V_{cb}|}{0.0415} \right]^4 \times \left[\frac{X(x_t)}{1.529} \right]^2$$

	short-distance (e.w.) contrib. to the total rate $(\Gamma - \Gamma_{\text{no s.d.}}) / \Gamma$	present irreducible th. error on the s.d. amplitude extracted from BR only	total BR within SM (central value)
$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$	> 99%	1%	3×10^{-11}
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$	88%	3%	8×10^{-11}

Theory errors for
 $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$:



Haisch, FlavLHC ('06)
Buras, Gorbahn, Haisch, Nierste ('05, '06)

NNLO QCD

Grossman-Nir bound

PLB **398**, 163 (1997)

$$r_{is} \times \frac{\Gamma(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu})}{\Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu})} = \sin^2 \theta$$

isospin
breaking
correction

$$\frac{BR(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu})}{BR(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu})} < \frac{\tau_{K_L}}{\tau_{K^+}} \times \frac{1}{r_{is}} = 4.371... \simeq 4.4$$

$$BR(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}) < 4.4 \times UL_{90\%}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu})$$

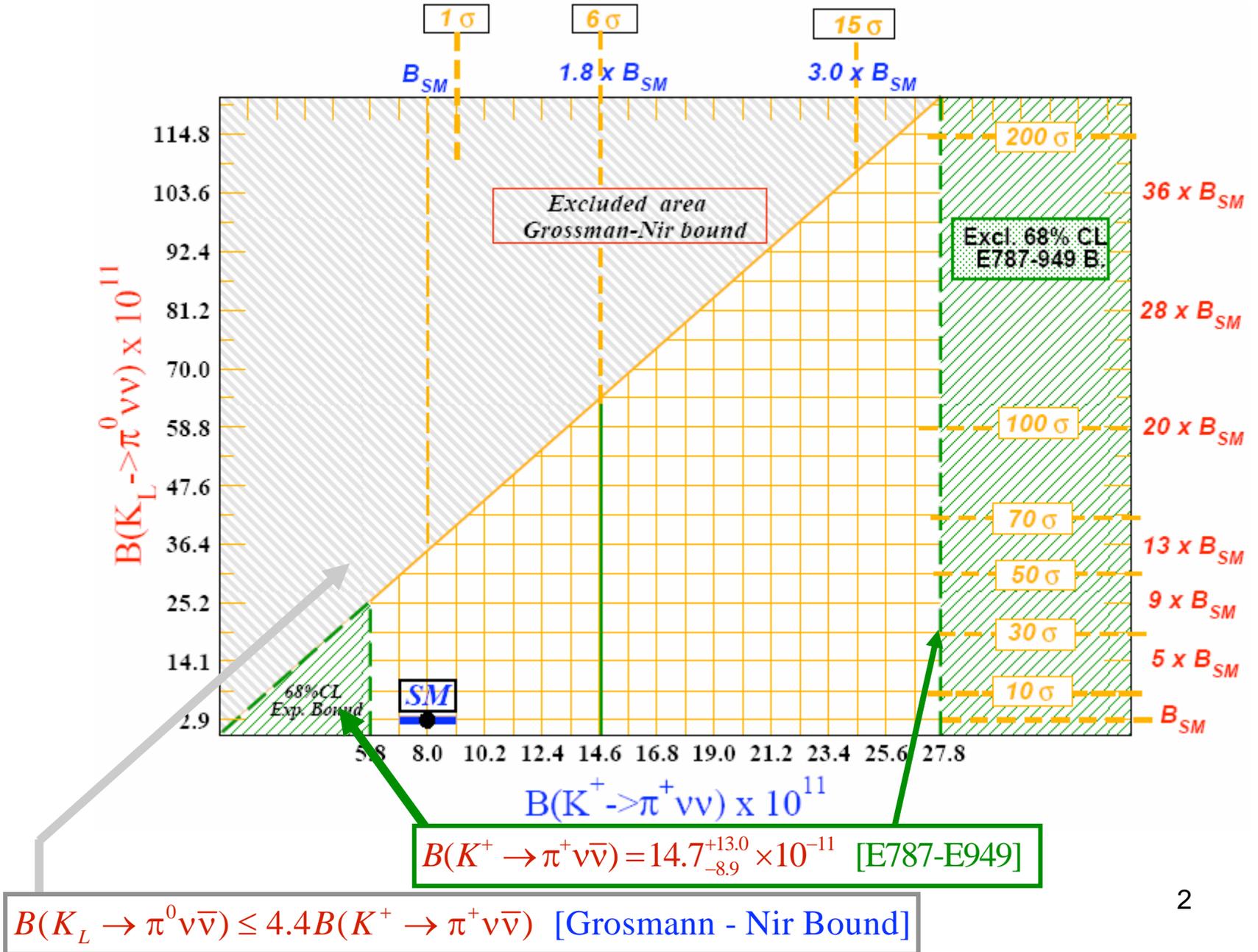
$$\underline{1.4 \times 10^{-9}}$$

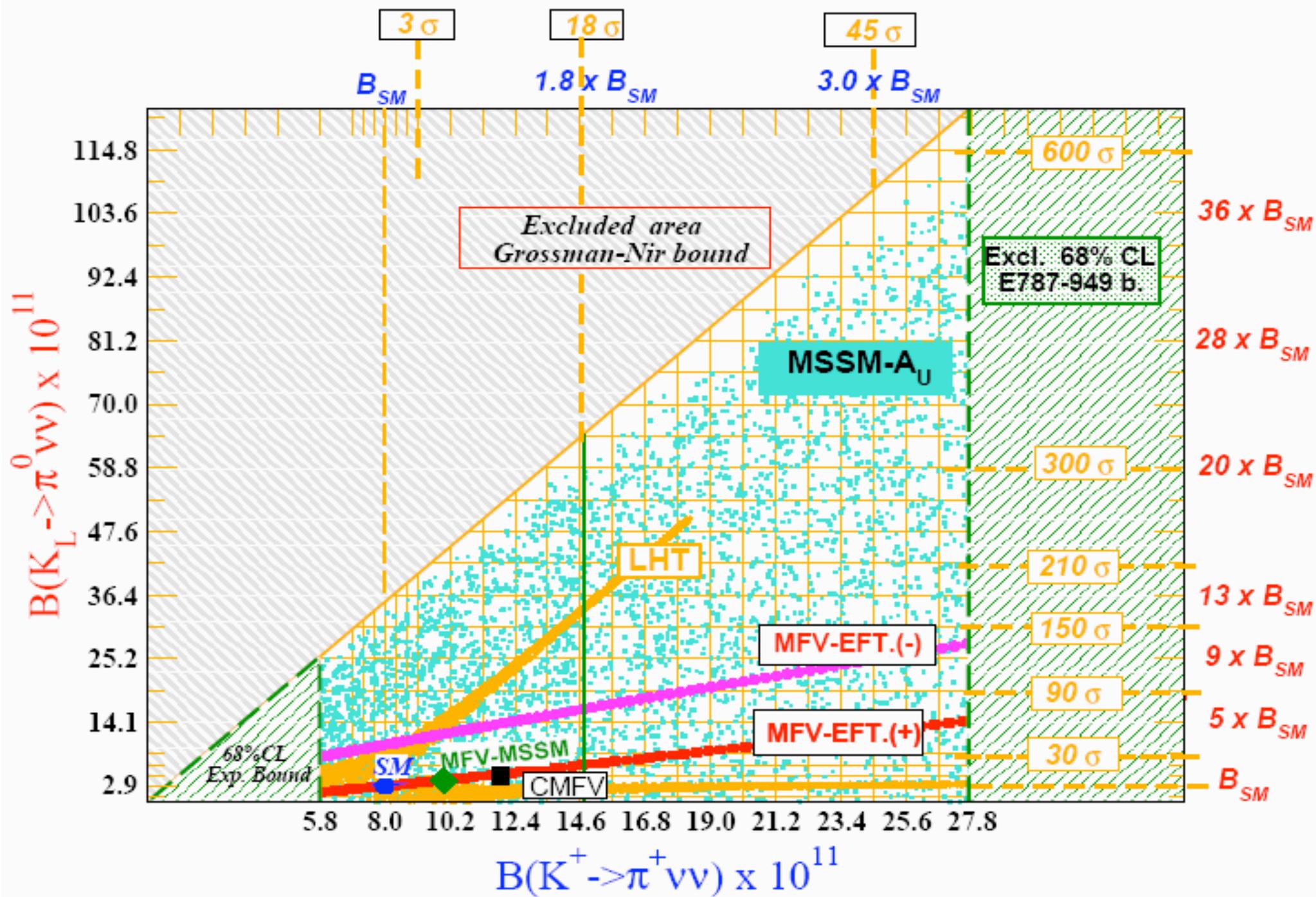
15% due to
present CKM accuracy

Golden Modes	Standard Model	Experiment
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$	$8.0_{-1.1}^{+1.1} \times 10^{-11}$	$14.7_{-8.9}^{+13.0} \times 10^{-11}$ E787 E949
$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$	$2.9_{-0.4}^{+0.4} \times 10^{-11}$	$< 2.1 \times 10^{-7}$ E391a

$$< 32.2 \times 10^{-11}$$







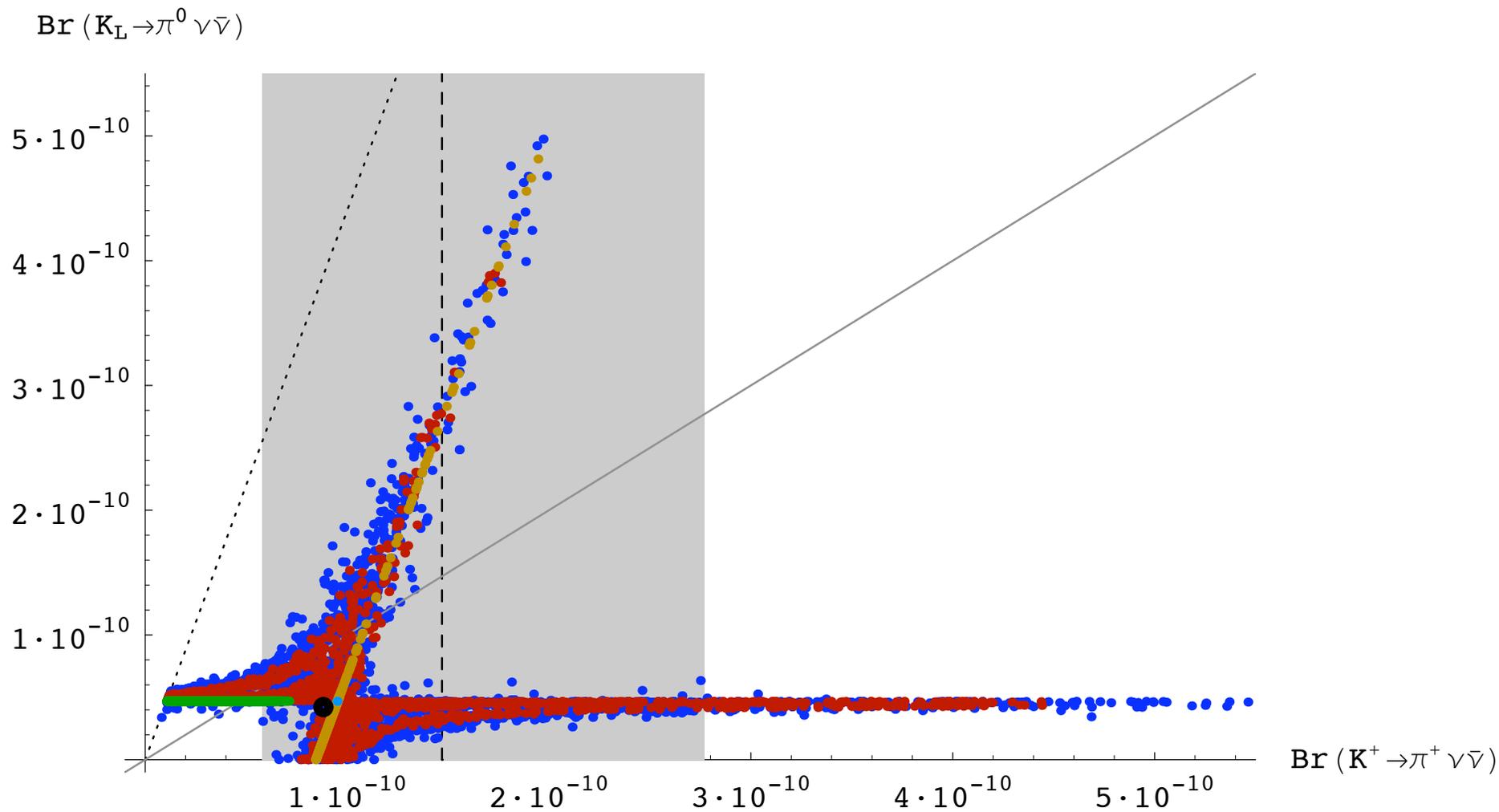
Rare and CP-Violating K and B Decays in the Littlest Higgs Model with T-Parity

hep-ph/0610298
JHEP 0701 (2007) 066

Monika Blanke^{a,b}, Andrzej J. Buras^a, Anton Poschenrieder^a,
Stefan Recksiegel^a, Cecilia Tarantino^a, Selma Uhlig^a and Andreas Weiler^a

^aPhysik Department, Technische Universität München, D-85748 Garching, Germany

^bMax-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut),
D-80805 München, Germany



SUSY vs Little Higgs

Problematic quadratic divergences in m_H^2



	SUSY	Little Higgs
Quadratic divergences canceled by:	(different statistics) super-partners	(same statistics) heavy partners
Coupling relationships due to:	boson-fermion symmetry	global symmetry

- **SUSY** has a lot of virtues (required at M_{Pl} , computable up to M_{Pl} , helps GUT) but also ...a lot of parameters (~120 in MSSM)
- Lack of SUSY signals at LEP constrains the **MSSM parameters** to be ~fine-tuned

- **Little Higgs** models are low-energy effective theories computable up to $\Lambda \sim 10$ TeV
- Little Higgs can have less parameters (~20 in LH with T-parity) but some UV-sensitivity
- T-parity makes LH well compatible with ew precision tests, without fine-tuning

Stage-1 (scientific) approved
by PAC in 2006

誰が - J-PARC E14 collaboration

- 日本
 - KEK
 - Inagaki, Komatsubara, Lim, Watanabe, ...
 - 京都大学
 - Nanjo, Nomura, Sasao, ...
 - NDA
 - Matsumura, Shinkawa, ...
 - 大阪大学
 - Yamaga, Yamanaka, ...
 - 佐賀大学
 - Suzuki, Kobayashi, ...
 - 山形大学
 - Iwata, Tajima, Yoshida, ...
- 米国
 - Arizona State Univ
 - Univ of Chicago
 - Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
- ロシア
 - JINR
- 台湾
 - National Taiwan Univ
- 韓国
 - Pusan National Univ
 - Univ of Seoul
 - CheonBuk National Univ

[new to the J-PARC experiment]

どこで - J-PARC

2006年12月撮影

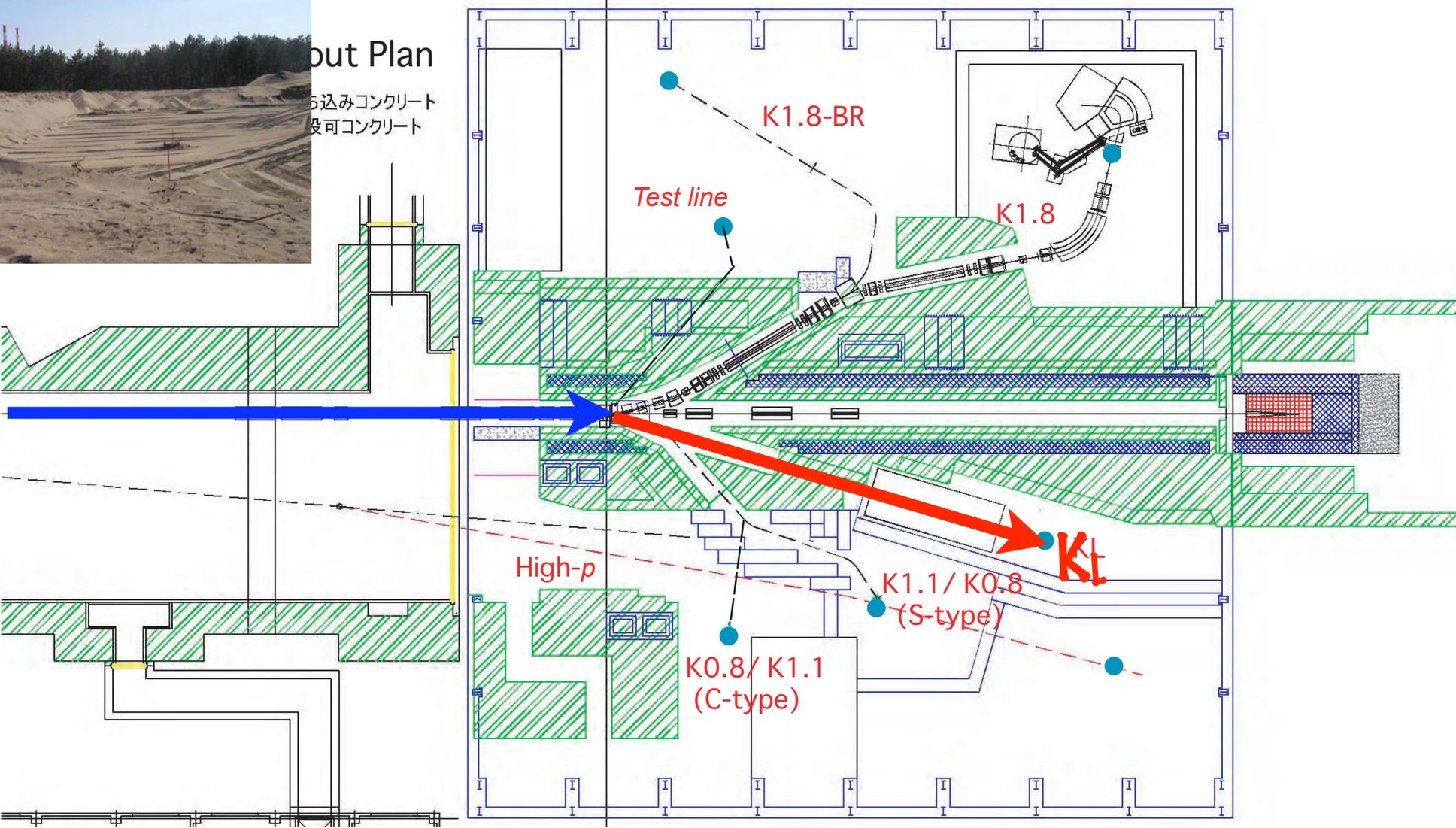


April 2004



Layout Plan

5込みコンクリート
投可コンクリート



<http://j-parc.jp/ja/construction-j.html>



out Plan

5込みコンクリート
及可コンクリート

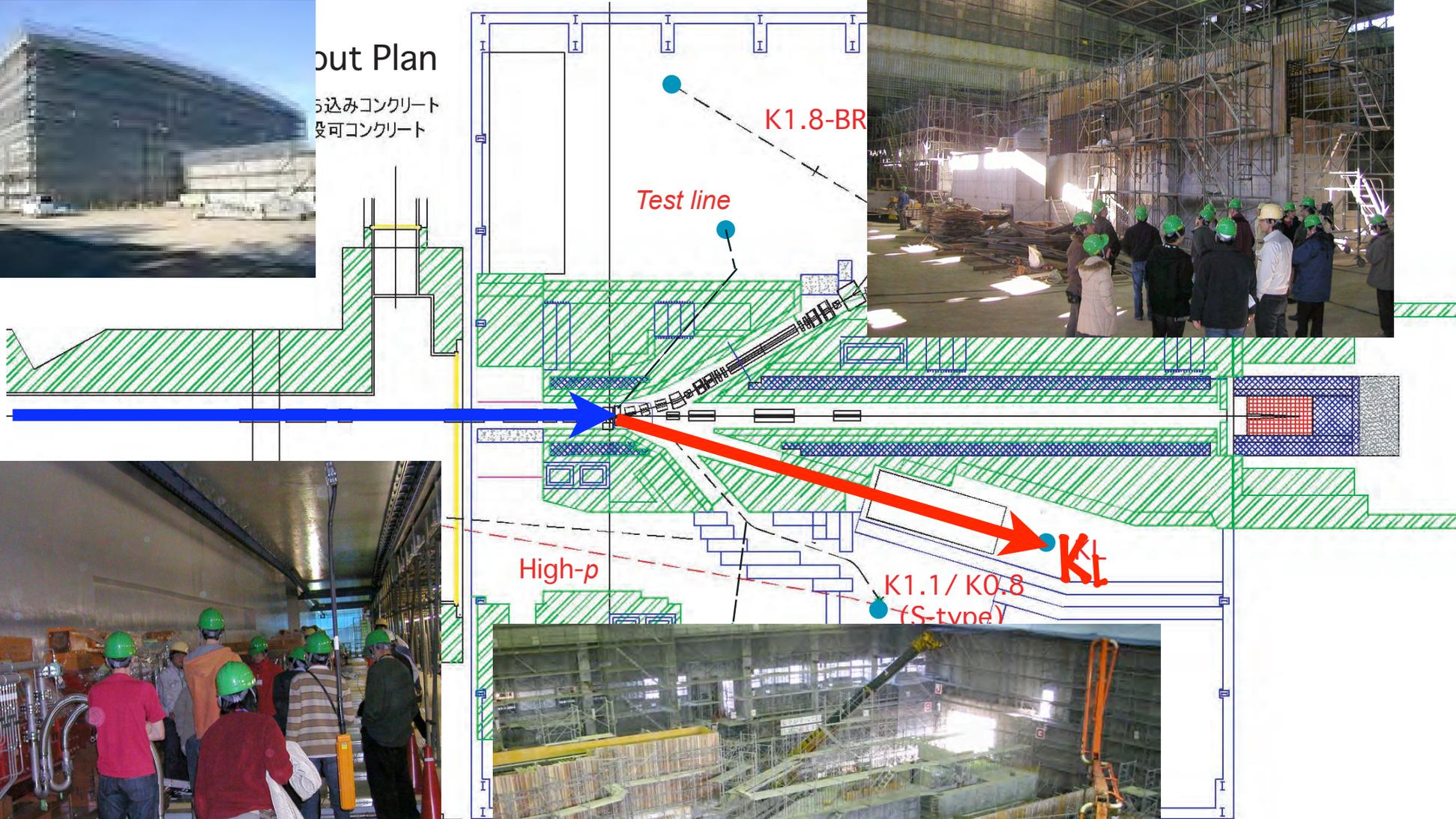
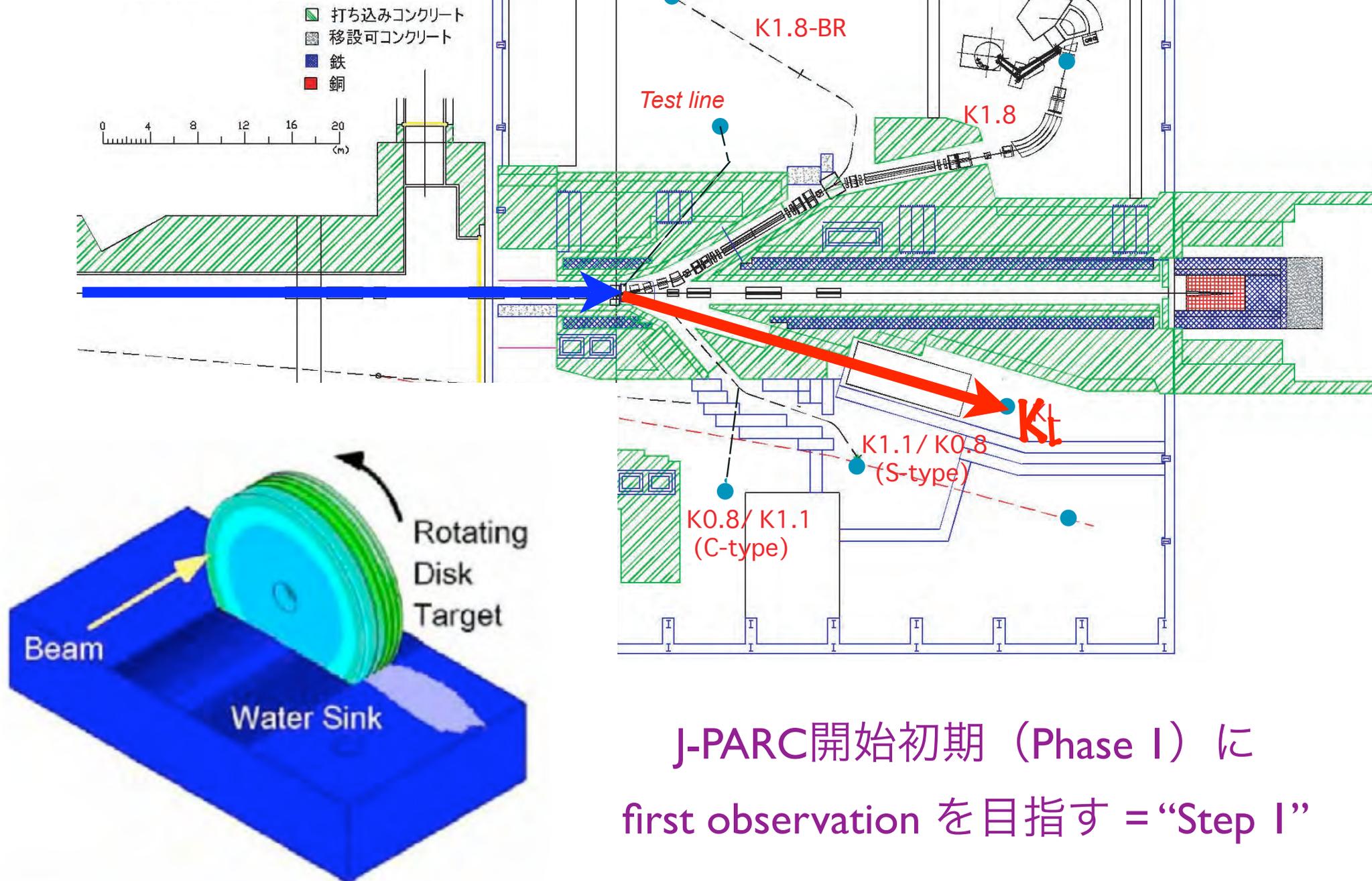


Fig.1
Hadron Hall Layout Plan

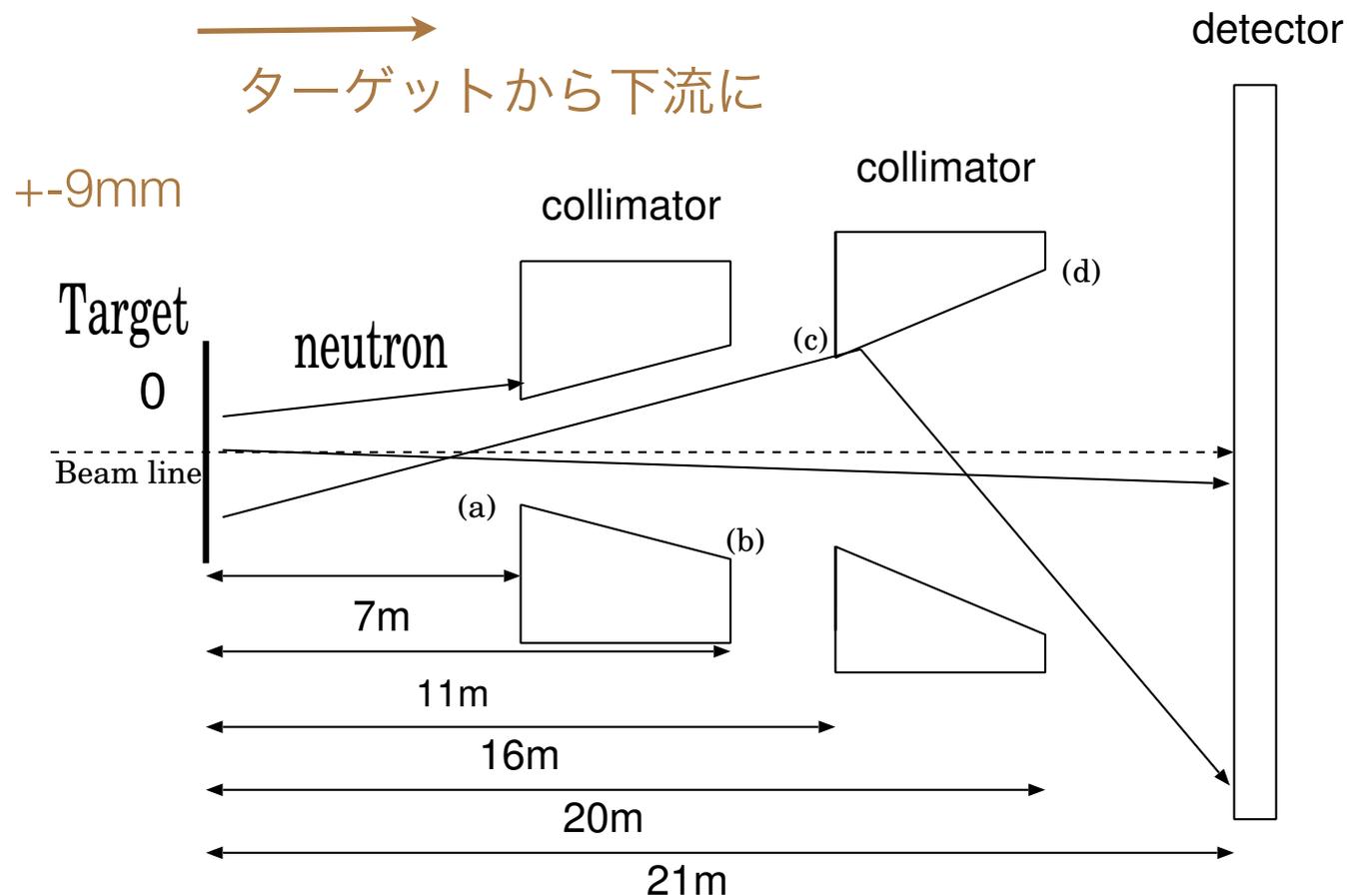


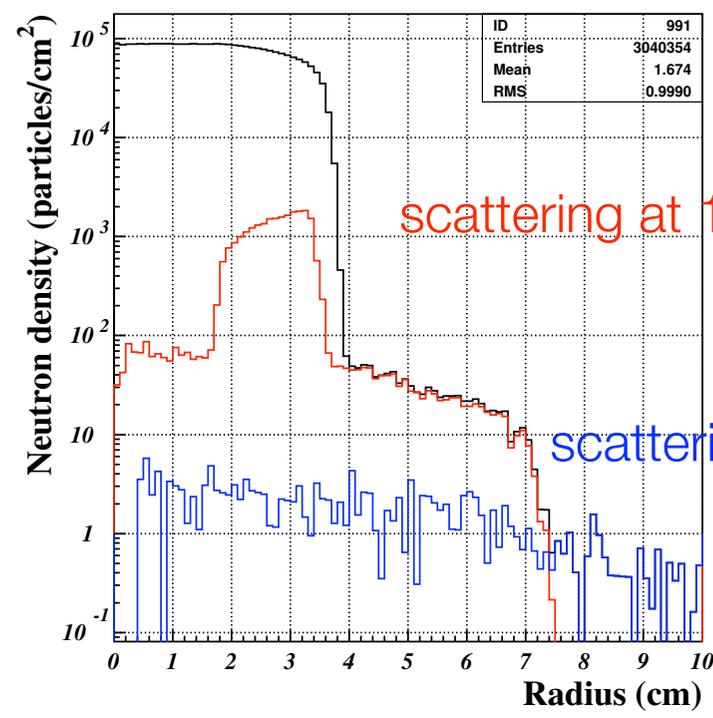
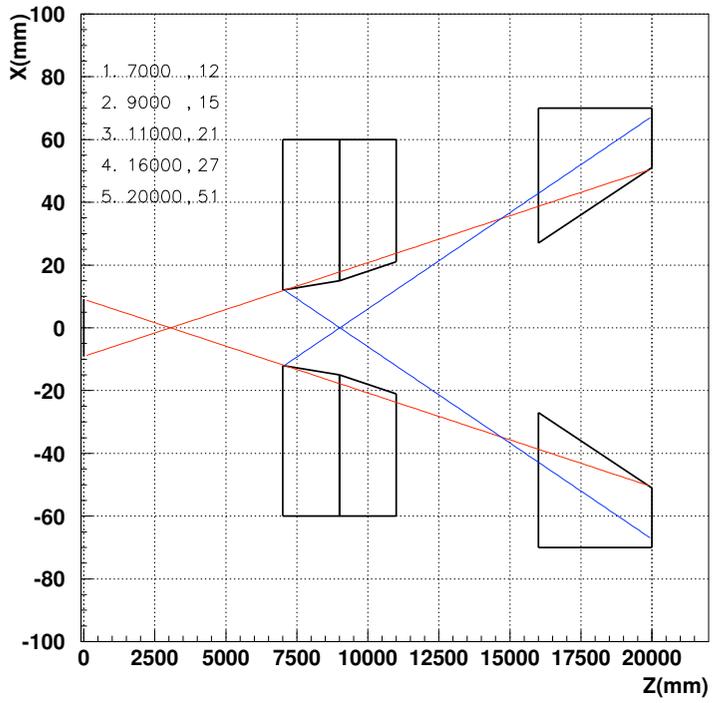
J-PARC開始初期 (Phase I) に
first observation を目指す = “Step I”

どのようにして -

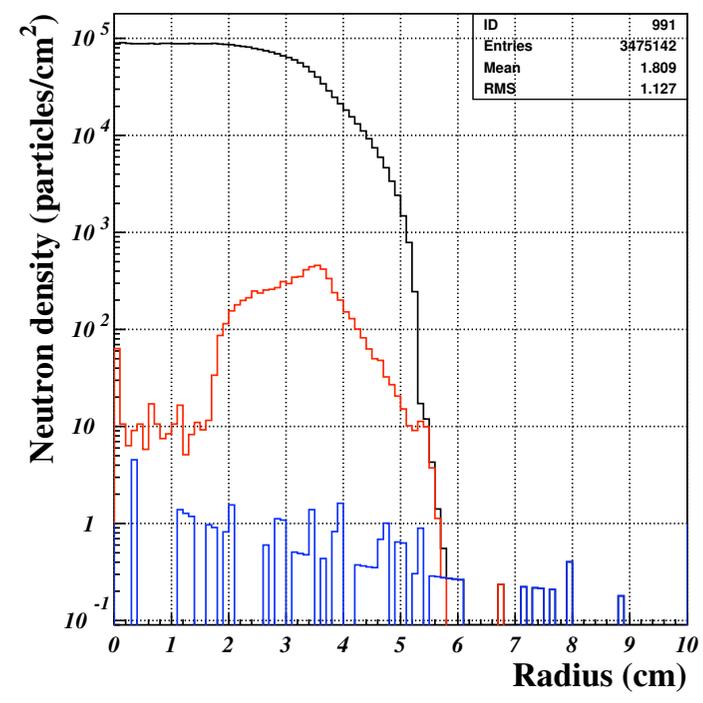
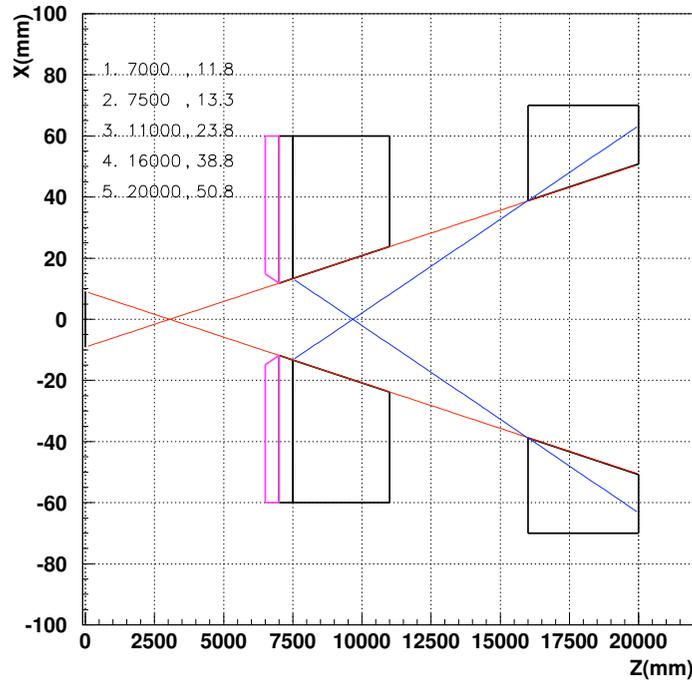
1. 中性ビームラインのデザイン (Monte Carlo)

- Fast Geant4-MC to try various collimator configuration



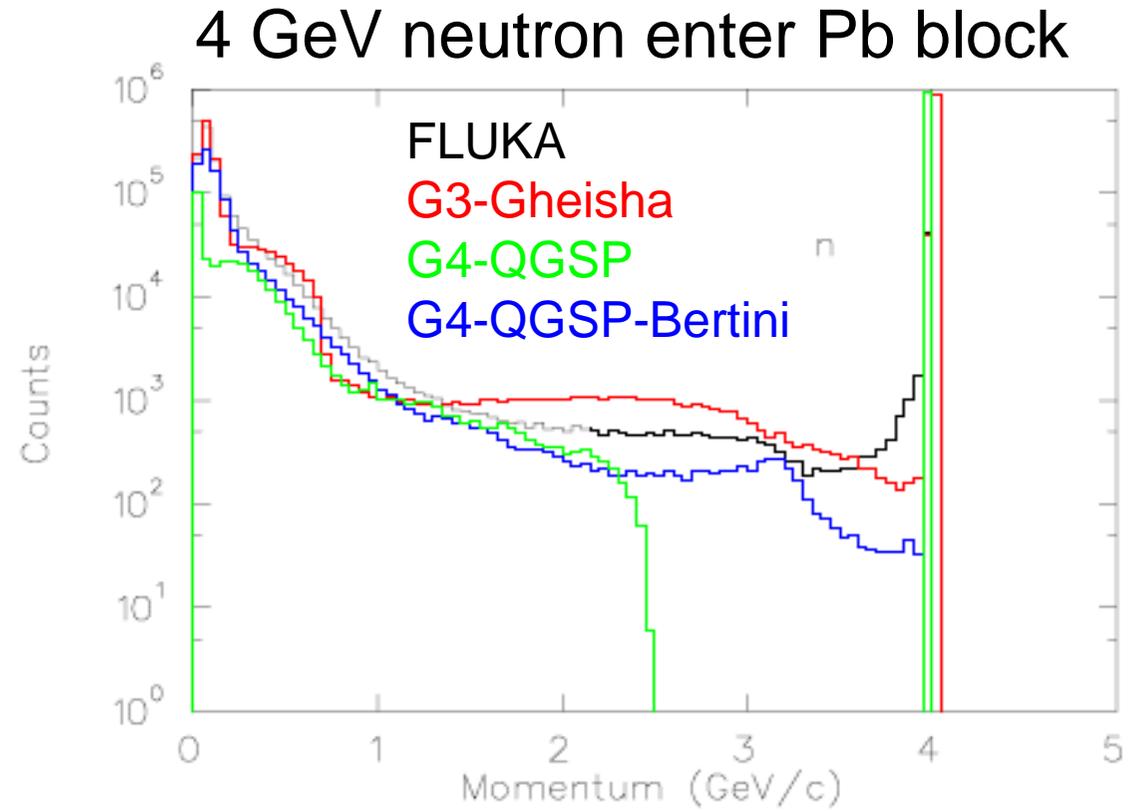


(preliminary)

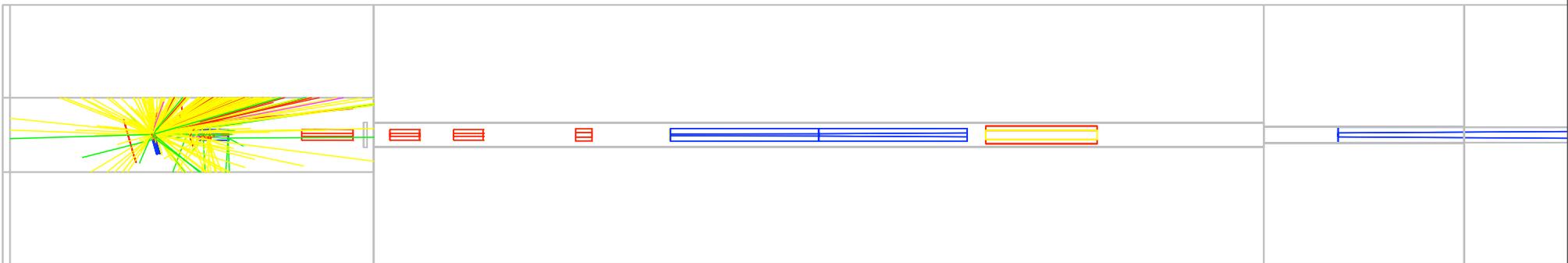


#33

- Comparing
 - Geant 3 with G-FLUKA (E391a)
 - Geant4
 - genuine FLUKA
 for target/beamline simulation



- G4 full-blown simulator is ready.



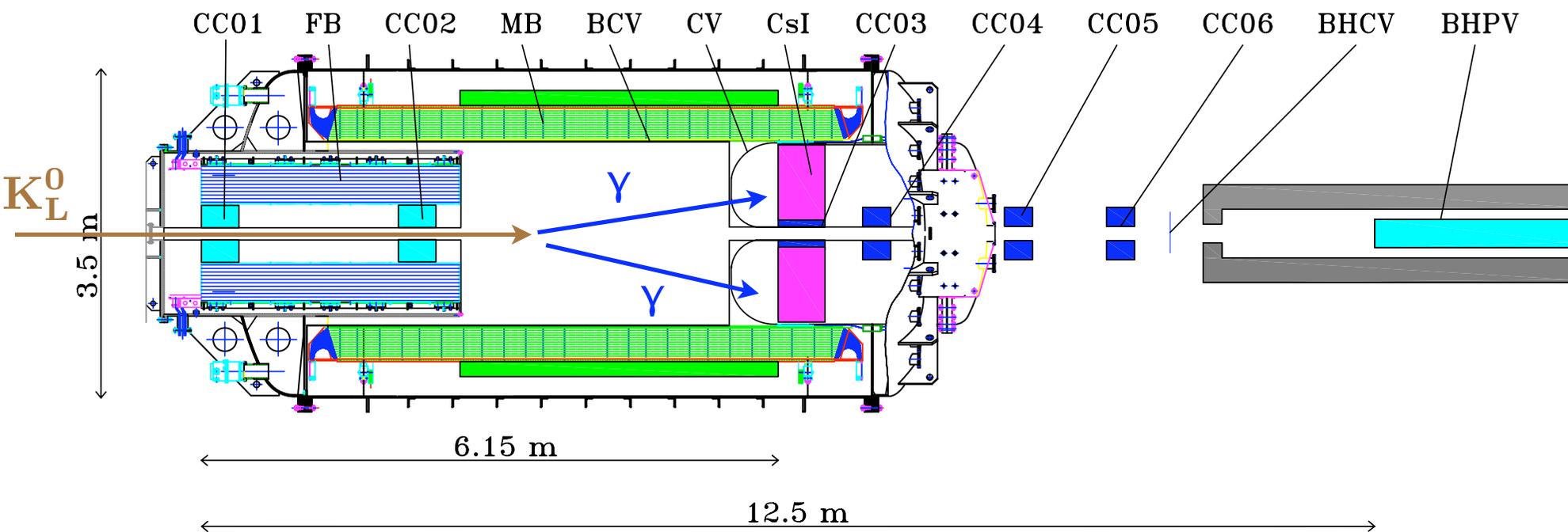
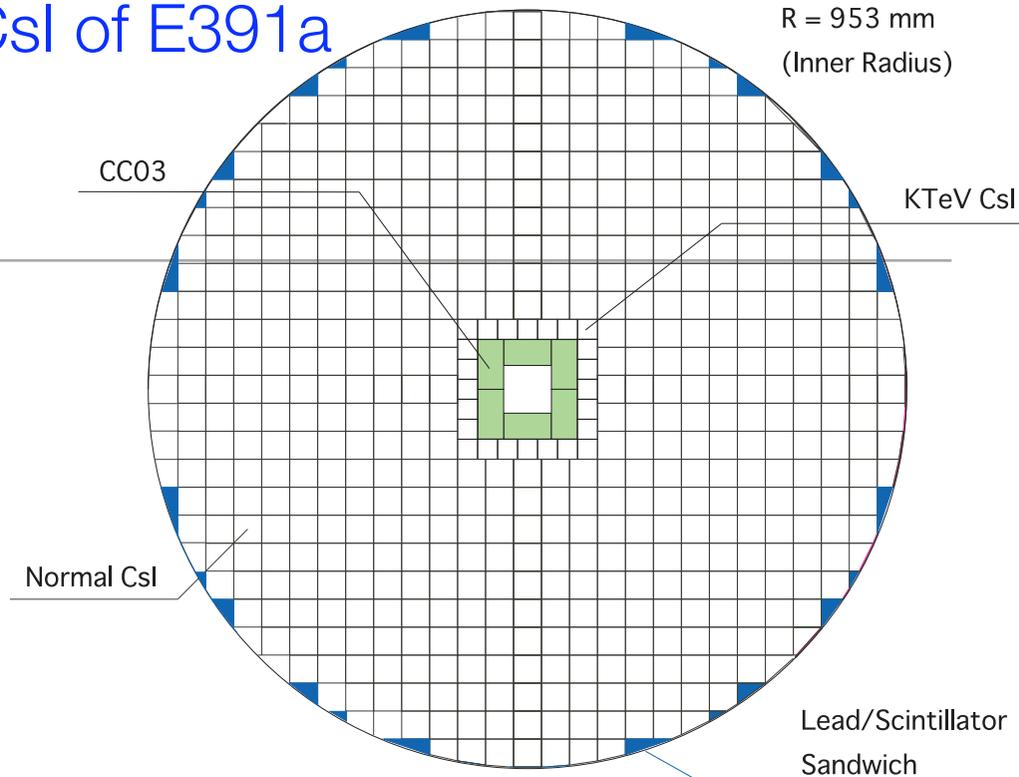
どのようにして -

2. 測定器システム

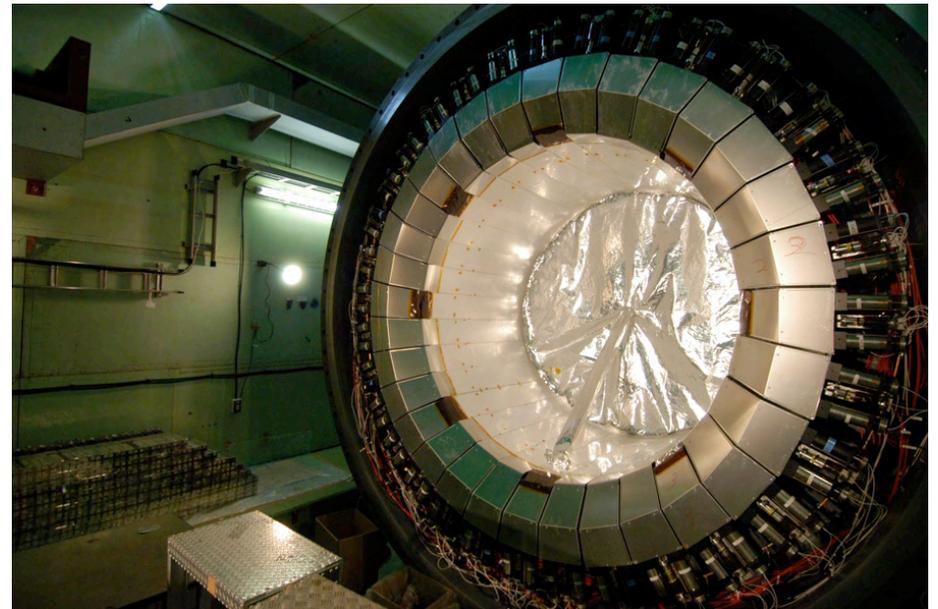
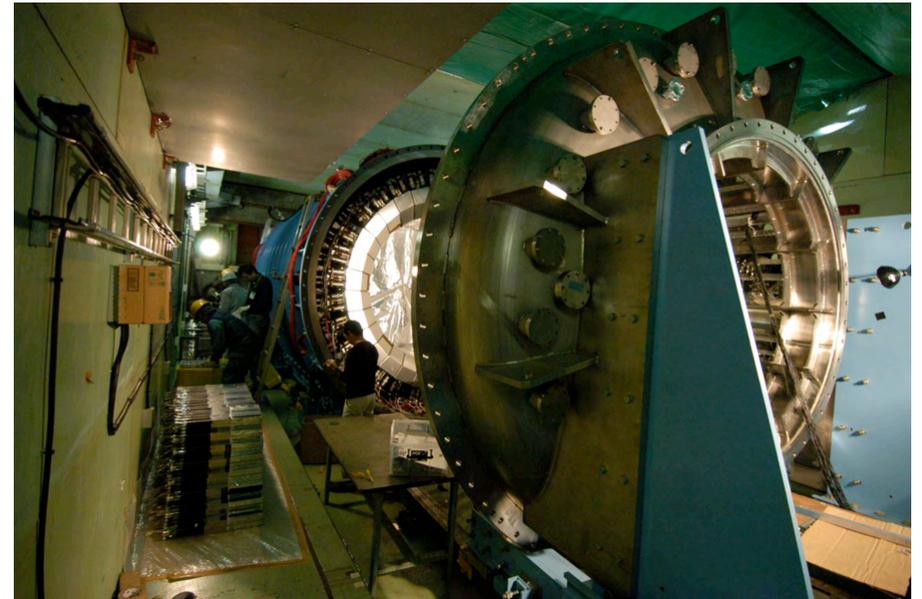
CsI of E391a

R = 953 mm
(Inner Radius)

- E391a 測定器を移設/改造
 - CsI calorimeter
 - 読み出し: waveform digitization
 - photon veto in the beam

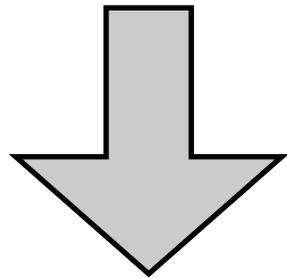


E391a 測定器 の解体作業 @東カウンターホール

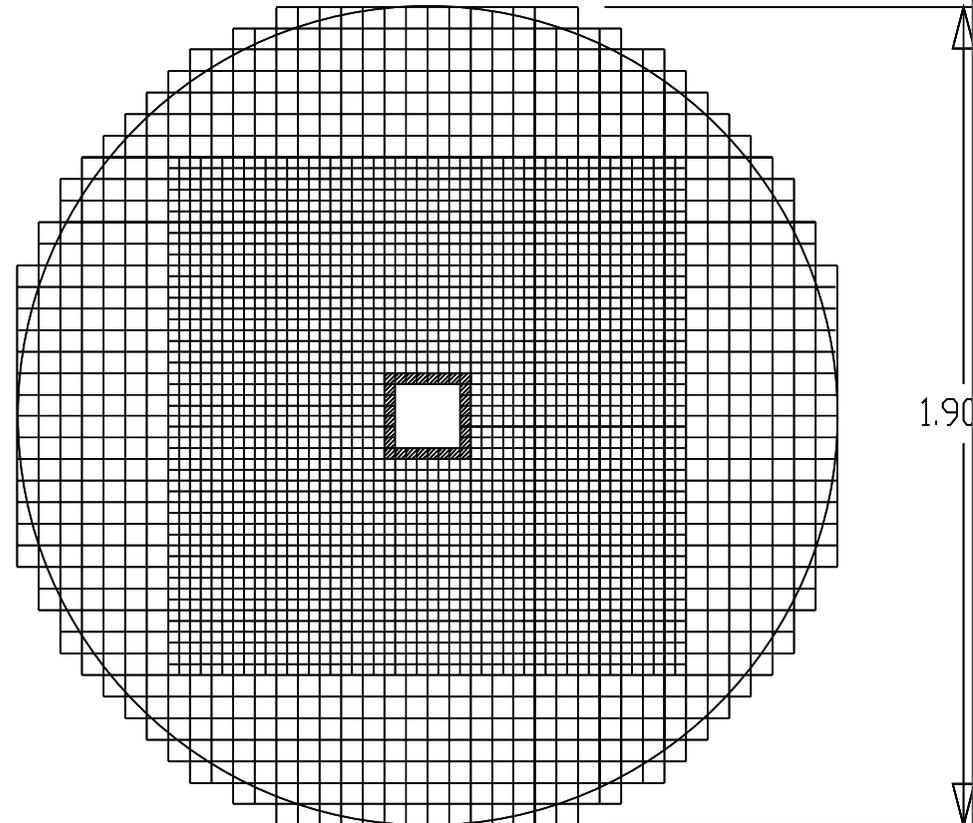
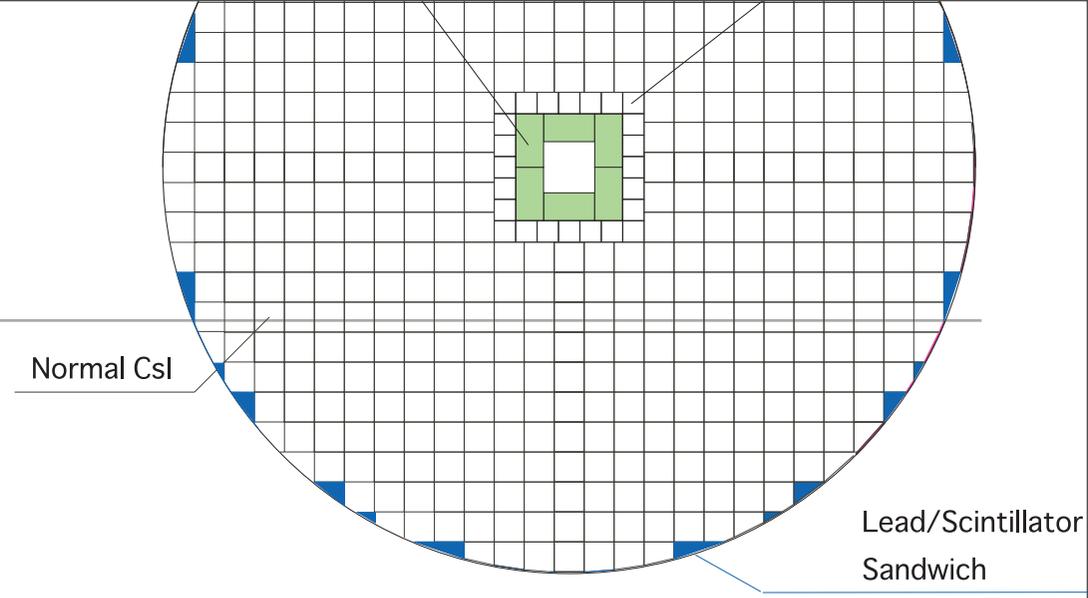


Calorimeter

- 7cm x 7cm x 30cm (16 r.l.)
CsI blocks for E391a (576 ch)

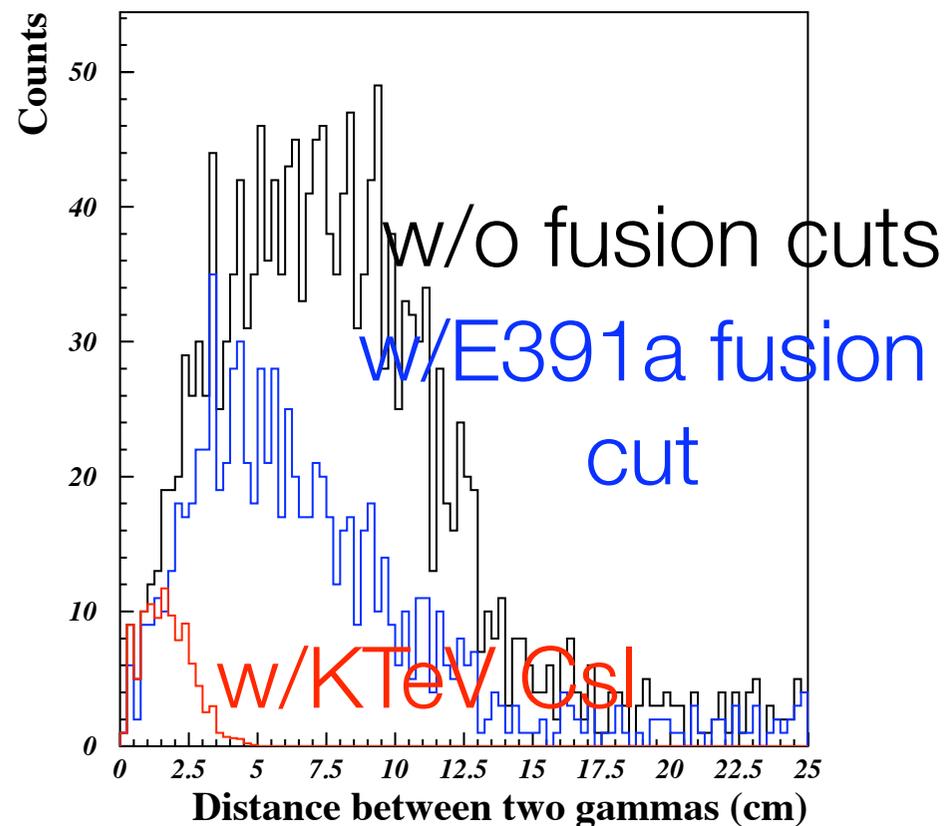
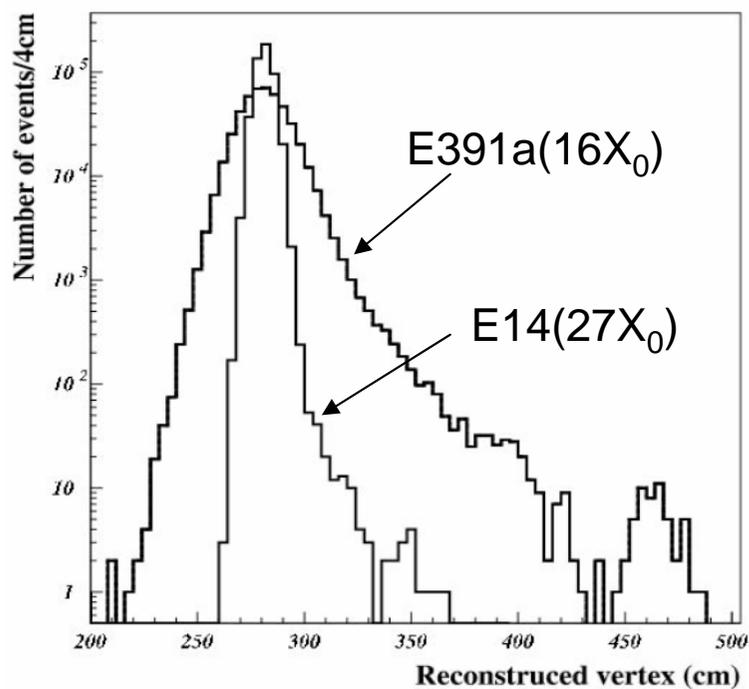
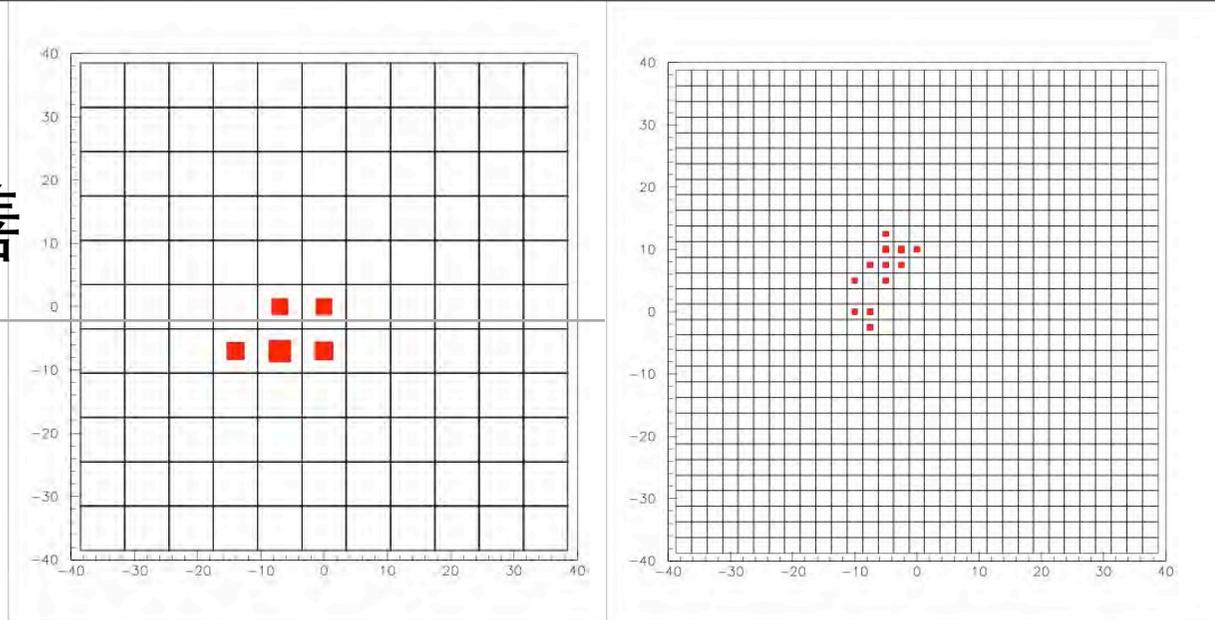


- 2.5cm x 2.5cm x 50cm (27 r.l.)
or 5cm x 5cm x 50cm
CsI blocks from KTeV (2816 ch)



KTeV CsI による改善

- photon isolation
- x8 bkg reduction
- energy resolution (punchthrough)
- suppress n bkg



KTeV CsI を

Fermilab から借り受ける

- Fermilab Director, Dr. Oddone, visited KEK and had a tour of E391a experiment on November 21, 2006.
- We were being told on December 1 by Dr. Oddone that “There is no reason why we can’t have the KTeV CsI for E14” and he urged us to work with KEK/Fermilab to initiate the proper transfer.

進行中

Fermilab Today

Tuesday, November 28, 2006

Search

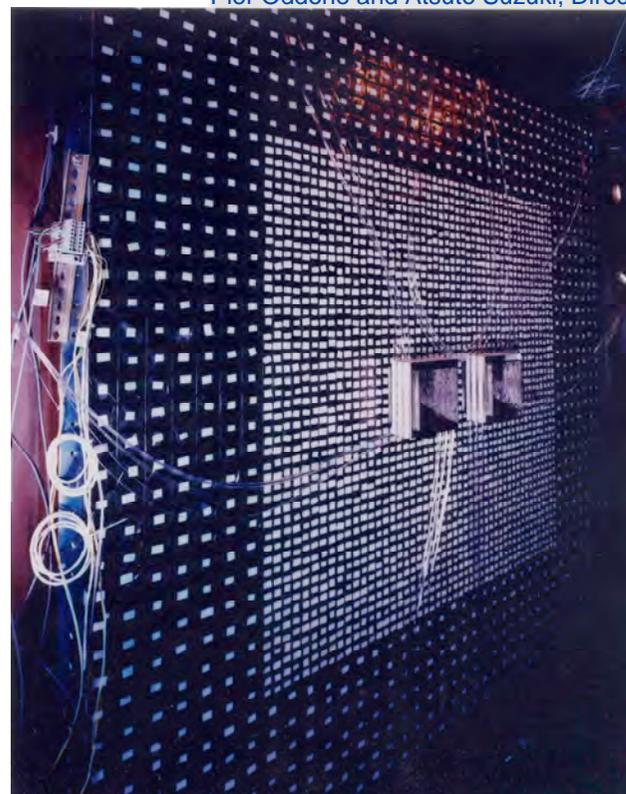
GO

Director's Corner

Future collaborations II



Pier Oddone and Atsuto Suzuki, Director of KEK.

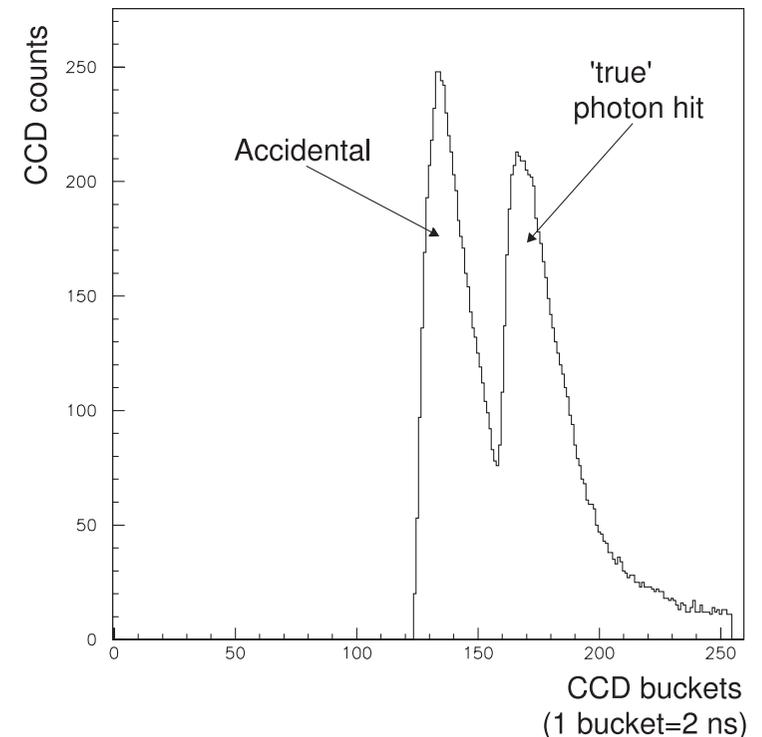


出力波形 を記録する

waveform digitization of detectors

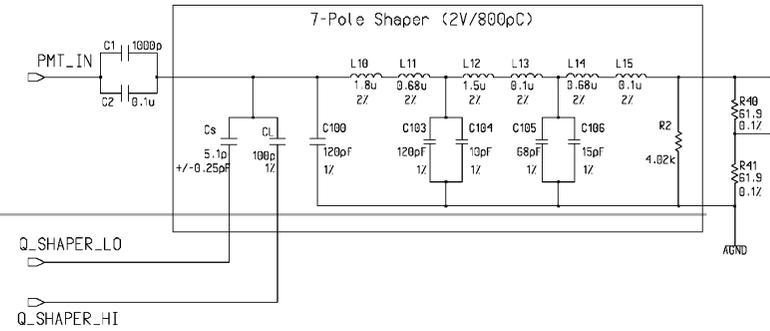
- for high performance in high rate environment
- 要求される事項：
 - Triggerable pipeline DAQ
 - Wide dynamic range: 0.1MeV - 2GeV (>4 orders of magnitude)
 - <1ns time measurement
 - for ~4000 channels (2576 ch for the CsI calorimeter)
 - at high performance/cost

500MHz digitization
(BNL-E787 CsI endcap)



Waveform digitization design

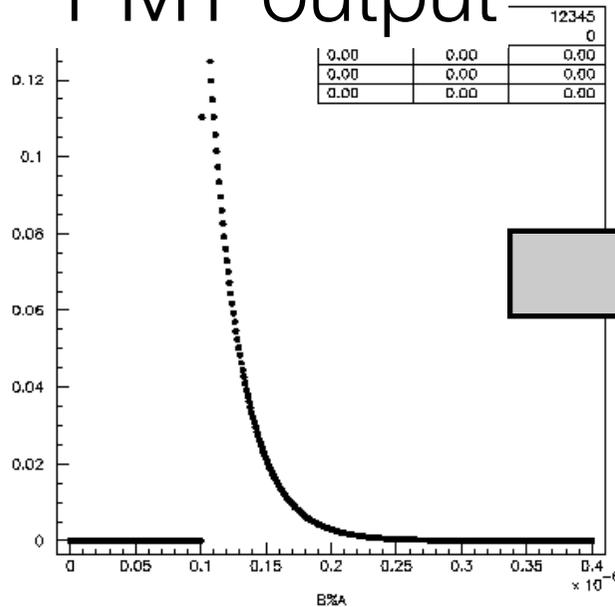
passive (in vacuum)



- Designed by Univ of Chicago Electronics Shop
- Basic idea:

originally for
ATLAS
tile calorimeter

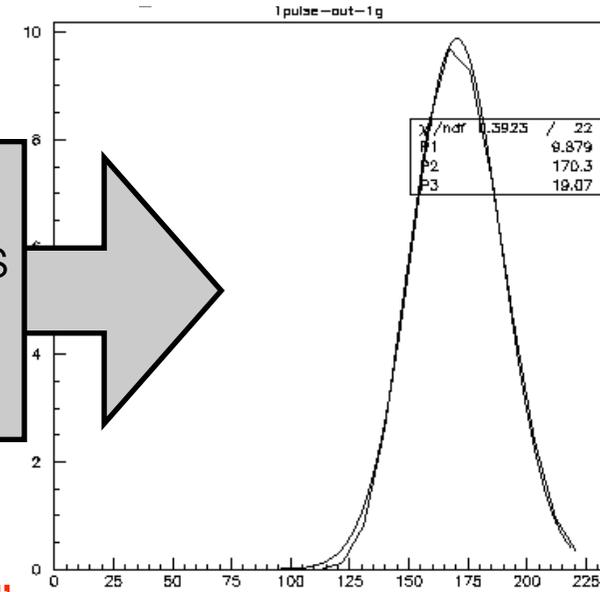
PMT output



7-pole
low pass
Bessel
filter

as
"shaper"

Gaussian pulse

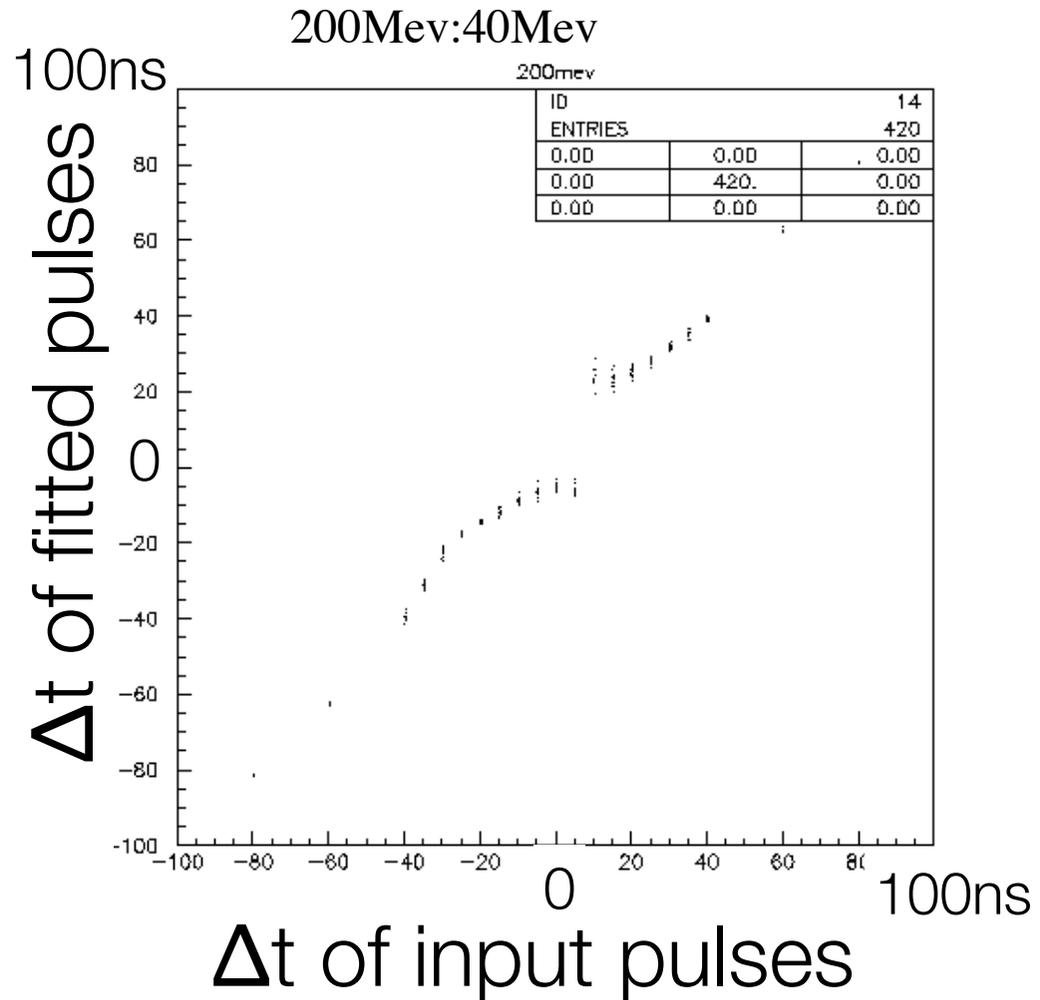
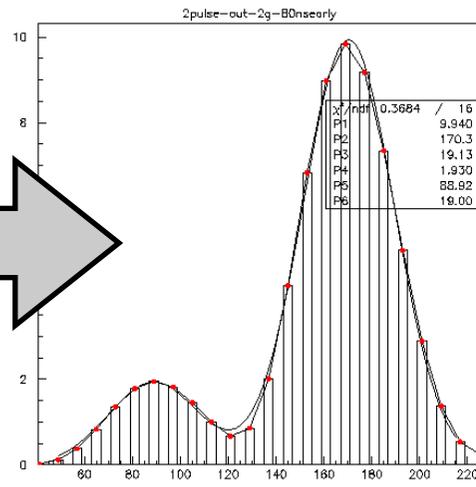
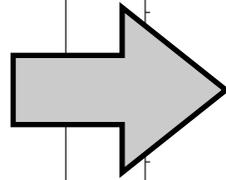
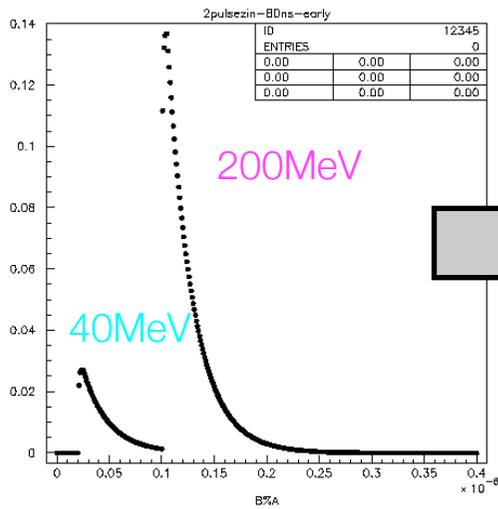


- Good E and t resolution with lower frequency

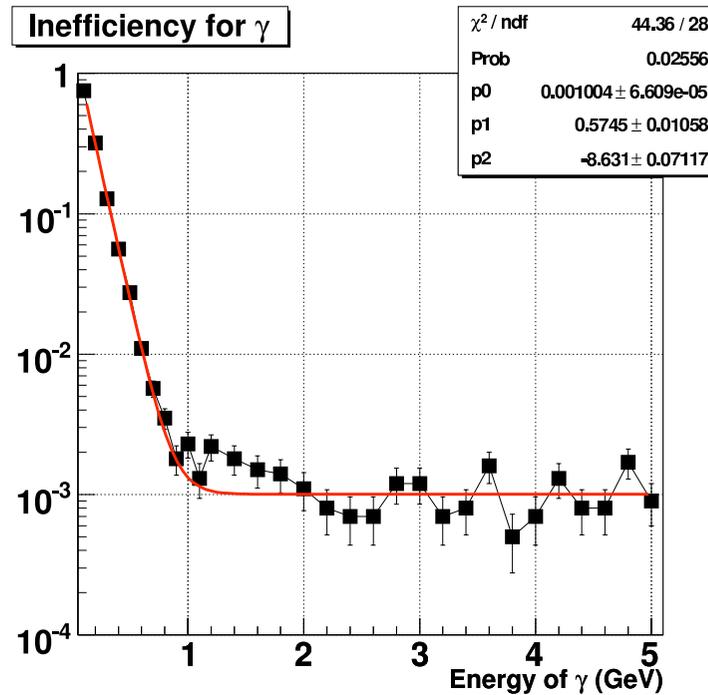
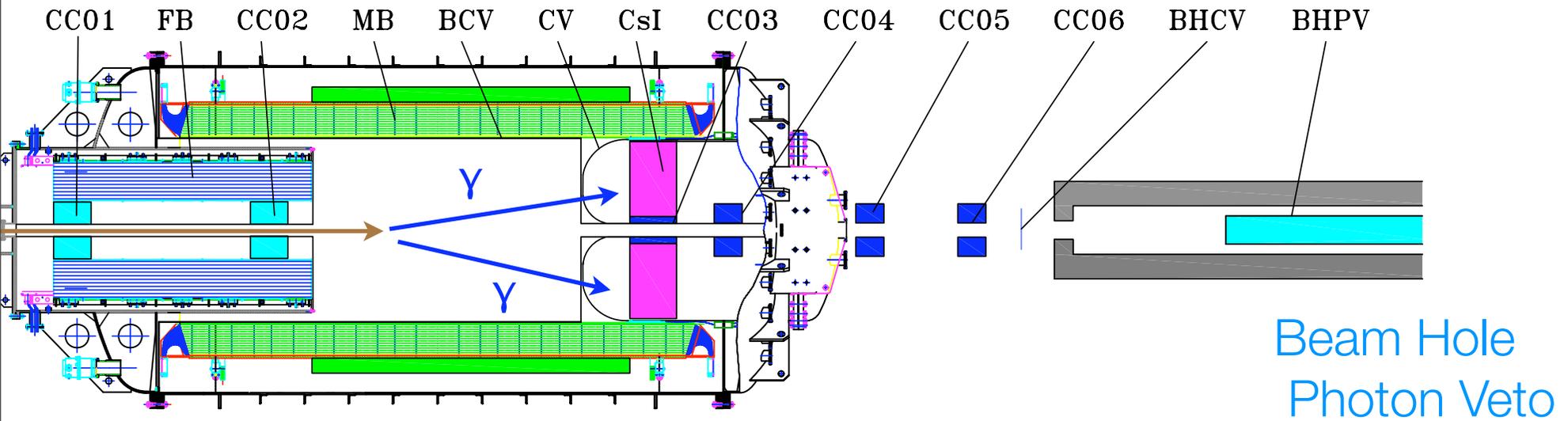
Digitize by 14bit
125MHz FADC

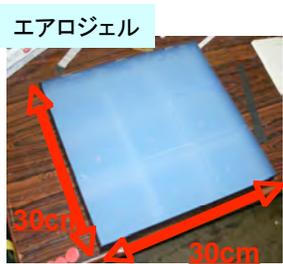
Double pulse resolution

- Can resolve 200MeV and 40MeV pulses with $>20\text{ns}$ apart

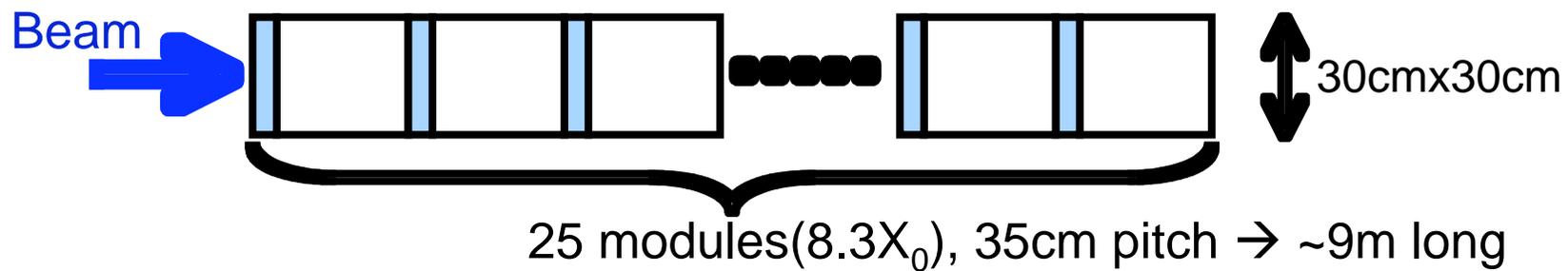
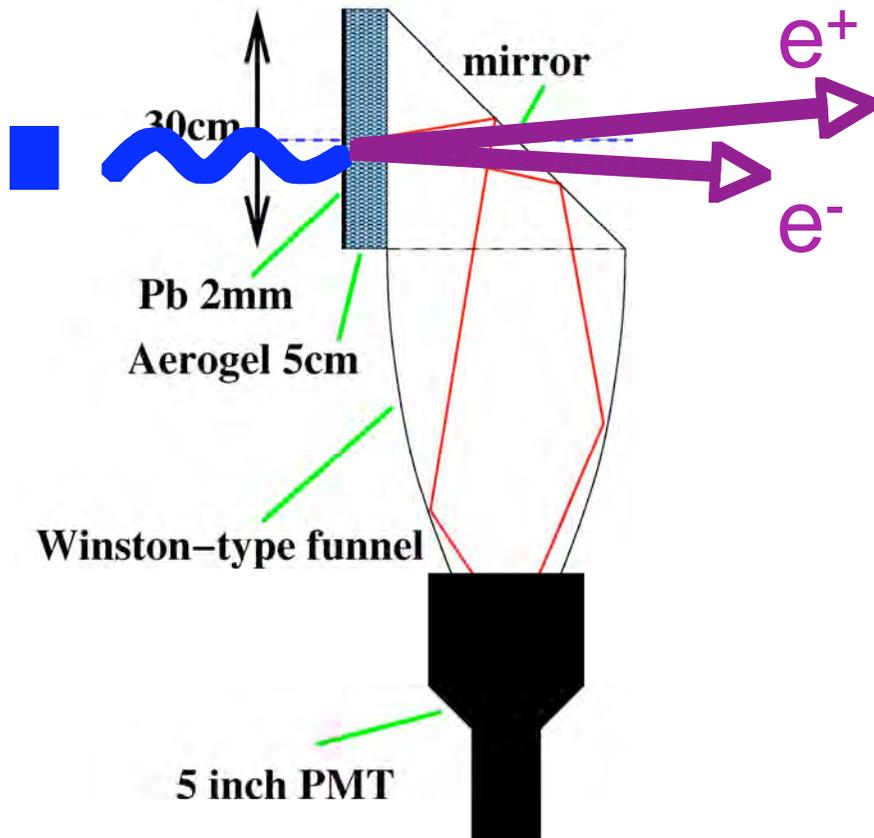


In-beam photon detection





@E391a



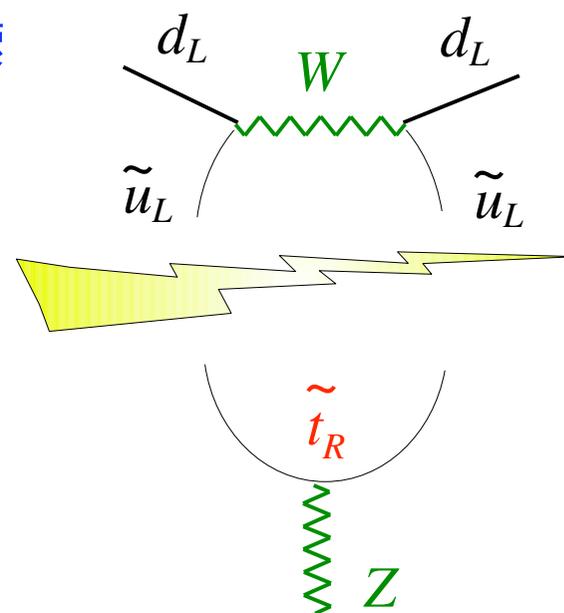
いつ - スケジュール (Step1 にむけて)

- JFY 2007
 - preparation of the beam line and detector upgrade
 - Design and make 100 channel system for CsI readout
 - --> Beam test at [Fermilab test-beam facility](#)
 - Test shipment of CsI crystals to Japan
- JFY 2008
 - Ship rest of the CsI crystals to Japan
 - Make rest of the boards for CsI and photon veto detectors
 - Beam survey at the end of JFY2008
- JFY 2009
 - Assemble detector
- JFY2010
 - Start experiment



まとめ:

- What 稀崩壊 $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$
- Why 標準模型を超える物理のフレーバー構造を探索
- Who J-PARC E14 collaboration
- Where J-PARC
- When 初期に、初めての観測を目指す = Step 1
- How



ペンシルビーム + CsIカロリメータ + waveform digitization + photon veto