

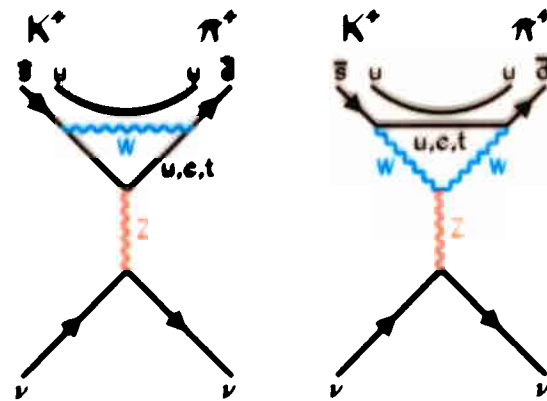
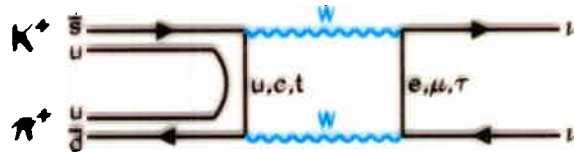
LaThuile  
March 8, 2001

# Prospects for Measuring $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ and $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ at BNL

Douglas Bryman  
University of British Columbia  
Vancouver Canada



## $K \rightarrow \pi l \bar{\nu}$ in the Standard Model



	$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$	$K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$
Top Dependence	$ \lambda_t  =  V_{ts}^* V_{td} $	$\text{Im}(\lambda_t) = \text{Im}(V_{ts}^* V_{td})$
Calc. BR ( $10^{-10}$ )	$0.82 \pm 0.32$	$0.28 \pm 0.1$
Est. Theory Uncertainty	5% (charm)	1%

- Negligible long distance effects ( $10^{-13}$ ).
- Hadronic matrix elements from isospin analog  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ \nu_e$ .

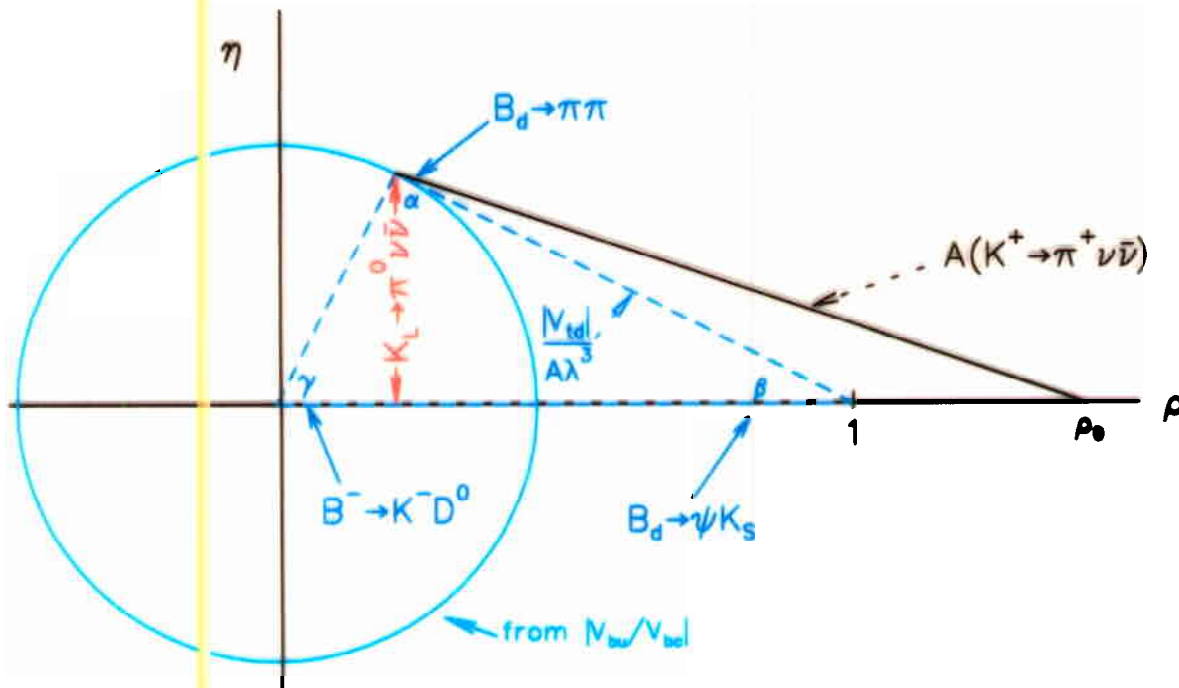
# $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ in the Standard Model

Pure direct CP-violating (state-mixing very small)

Calculation in terms of fundamental parameters good to  $\lesssim 2\%$

In terms of usual unitarity triangle parameterization:

$$B(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}) \equiv 4 \cdot 10^{-10} A^4 \eta^2$$



Gives height of UT without triangulation

- with  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$  can determine  $\rho$  as well

Also note that

$$B(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}) \equiv 1.56 \cdot 10^{-4} [Im(V_{ts}^* V_{td})]^2 \equiv 1.56 \cdot 10^{-4} [Im \lambda_t]^2$$

$Im \lambda_t$  presently triangulated to  $\sim 22\%$ ,

KOPIQ could directly measure it to  $\sim 8\%$

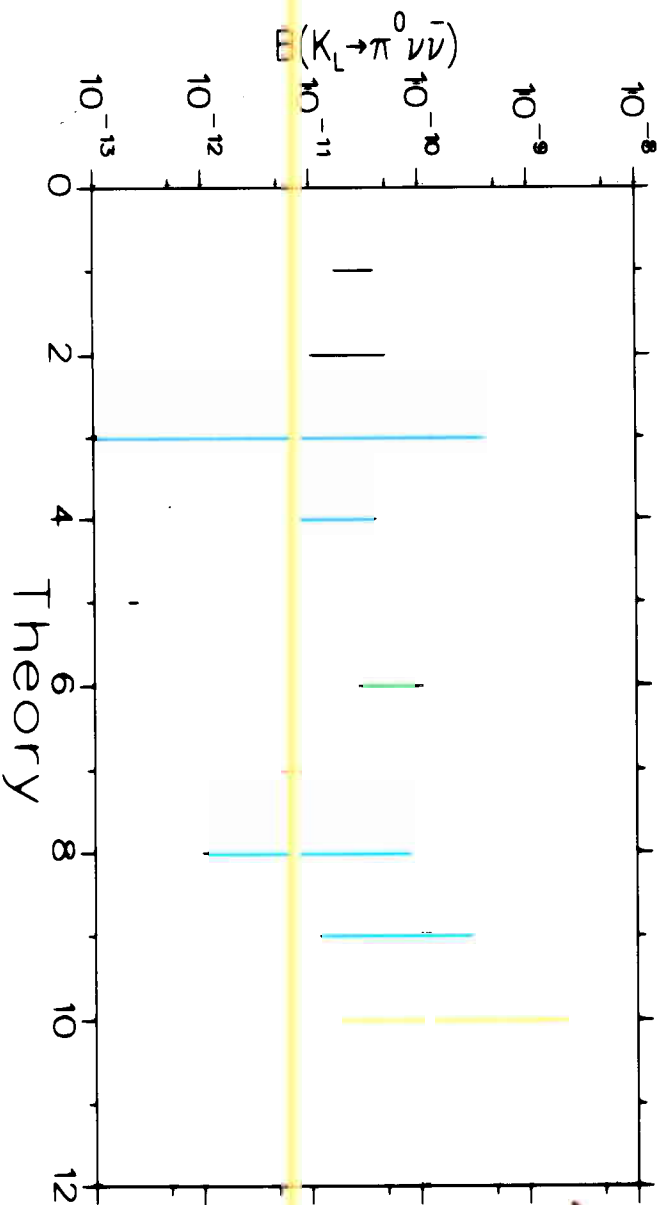
There are only a few solid measurements on the UP

- none is better!

# $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ Beyond the Standard Model

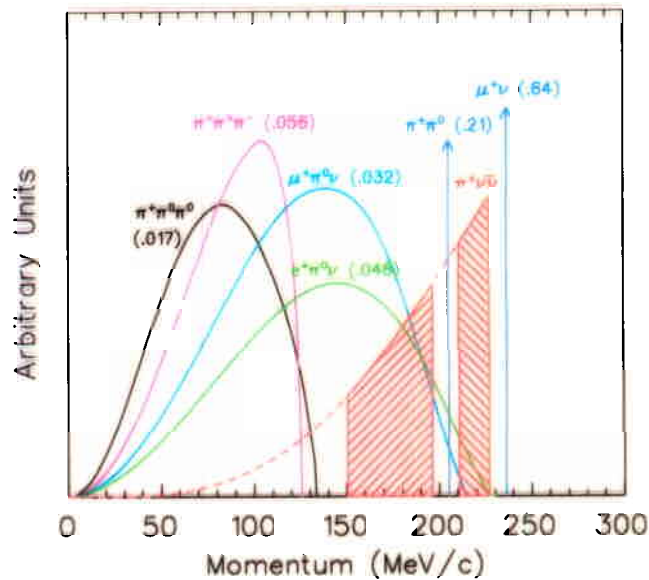
Who	What	$10^{11} B(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu})$
1 Buchalla	Standard Model CKM fit	$2.8 \pm 1.1$
2 Pleszczyński/Schubert	Conservative SM fit	1 - 5
3 Buras, et al.	Generic SUSY w/min. part. content	0 - 40
4 Buras, et al.	MSSM w/o new flavor or CP viol.	$(0.41 - 1.03) \times \text{SM}$
5 Brhlik, et al.	all CP-viol. due to SUSY	$\sim .023$
6 Chanowitz	$SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$ Higgs	2.8 - 10.6
7 Harari	4th Generation	0.5 - 220
8 Xiao, et al.	top-color assisted technicolor	0.1 - 8
9 Xiao, et al.	multiscale walking technicolor	1.2 - 30
10 (Fossati) SM	Extra energy like quarks	1.7 - 200
11 Kiyo, et al.	seesaw L-R model†	(1 - 1.2) $\times$ SM

† predicts spectrum will be altered.



Grossman, Nir  
 $B(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}) < 4.4 B(K \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \nu \bar{\nu})$

# E787: Measuring $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$



$K^+ \rightarrow$

$\pi^+$

$\nu \bar{\nu}$

Stopped  $K \rightarrow \pi$   
C.M. system

Momentum  
Energy  
Range

$4\pi$  Veto

$\pi \rightarrow \mu \rightarrow e$

*PHILOSOPHY:*

- Get as much information as possible!
- Suppress backgrounds ( $K \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$ ,  $K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$ , ...)  
S/N = 10.
- Perform "blind" analysis to avoid bias.

# **E787/E949 COLLABORATIONS**

---

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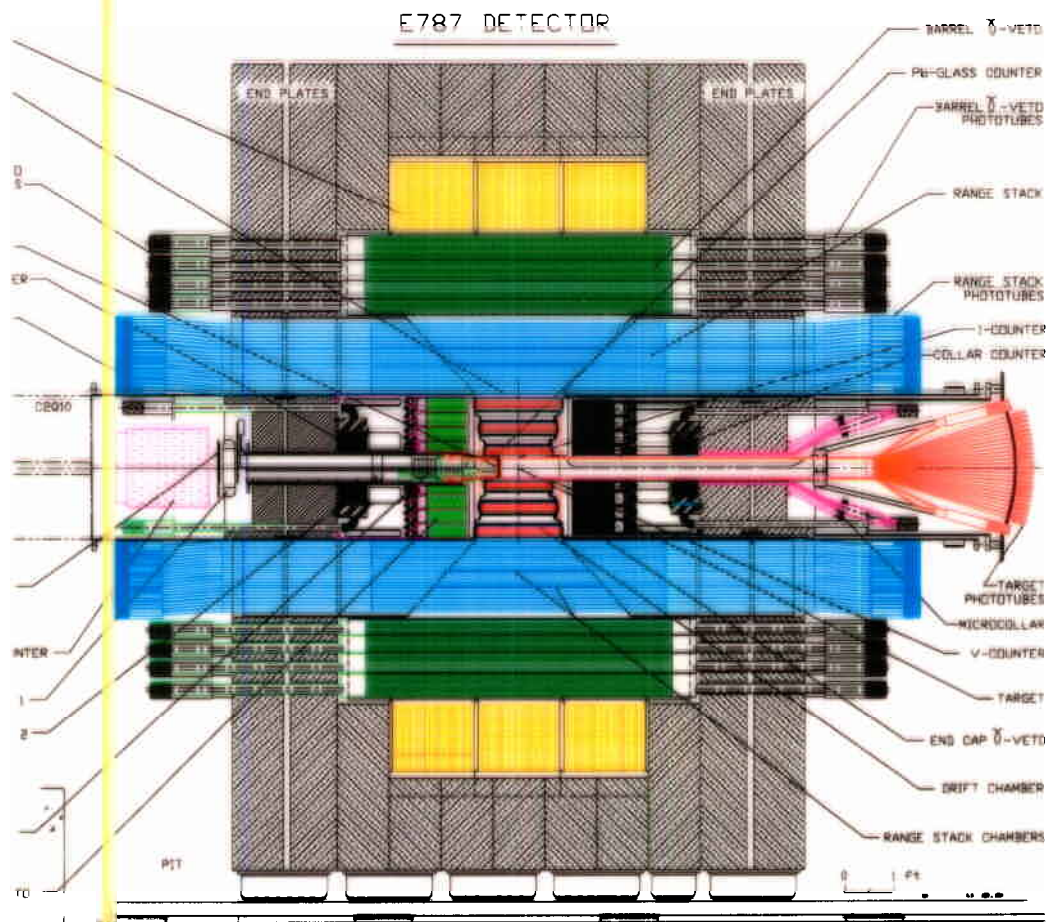
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## **TRIUMF**

P. Kitching and R. Soluk

## **University of Alberta**



$K : \pi \sim 4 : 1 \rightarrow \check{C}_K \rightarrow \text{BeO degrader} \rightarrow$   
 active, segmented target

$\pi^+ \rightarrow 1.0 \text{ T drift chamber} \rightarrow$   
 21-layer, segmented range stack

photon veto:  $14 X_0$  barrel,  $13.5 X_0$  Csl endcap,  
 Pb glass, collars

data acquisition:  $\sim 1.0 \times 10^6 K^+$  stops in target per 1.5-sec spill  
 $\sim 200: K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu_D$  triggers per spill



# Backgrounds

- $K^+$ -decay backgrounds suppressed via
  - kinematics: stopped  $K^+$  beam,  $dE/dx$ ,  $R$  vs.  $P$
  - high efficiency photon detection
  - $\pi^-/\mu^+$  particle ID:  $\pi \rightarrow \mu \rightarrow e$  decay sequence
- non- $K^+$ -decay backgrounds suppressed via
  - high efficiency identification of beam  $K^+$
  - non-coincident beam and track activity ("delayed coincidence")

Background	BR	kin.	PV	PID	>1 tr.	$\checkmark_{K,\pi}$	DC
$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	0.64	✓		✓			
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$	0.21	✓	✓				
$K^+ \rightarrow \tau^0 l^+ \nu_l$	0.08		✓	✓			
$K^+ \rightarrow 3\pi$	0.07	✓	✓		✓		
$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu \gamma$	$5 \times 10^{-3}$	✓	✓	✓			
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \gamma \gamma$	$1 \times 10^{-6}$		✓				
beam $\pi^+$						✓	✓
$K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ l^- \bar{\nu}_l$					✓		✓

# Analysis Strategy

---

require  $> 10^{10}$  suppression of backgrounds

→ **low statistics bias**

- **blind analysis**

- identify background sources *a priori*
- define a “box” where signal:background is highest
- do not establish cuts by examining events in the box; instead perform:

- **bifurcated analyses**

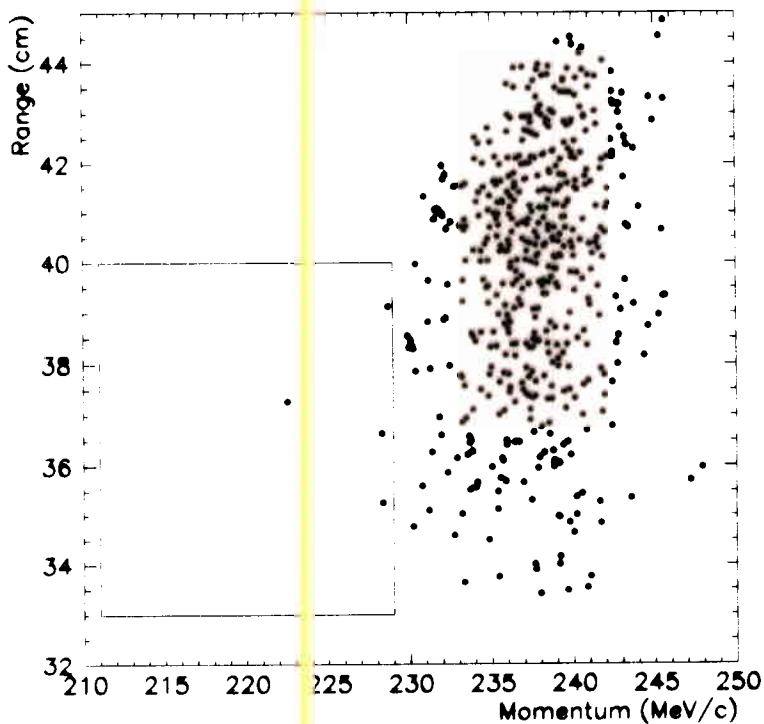
- enhance statistics for background estimation
- background samples isolated from the real data where possible – all potential event pathologies are taken into account
- perform outside-the-box tests of correlation in the bifurcations

- **test for bias on independent data samples**

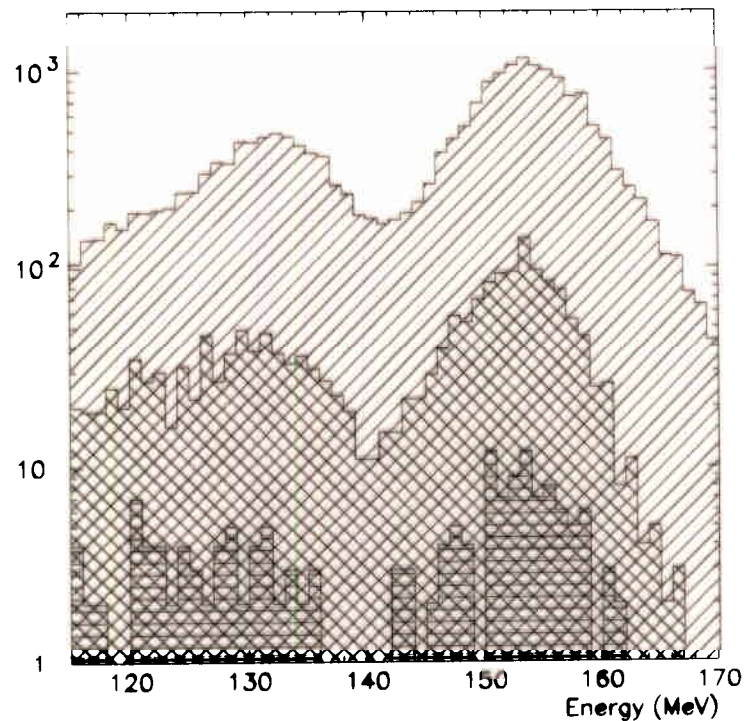
Goal: expected background in box  $\ll 1$  event, with rejection in reserve for evaluation of candidate events

# Bifurcated Background Estimates

PID reversed  
 $\sim 1000\times$  enhanced



Select  $K_{\mu 2}$  momentum peak  
 $\sim 150\times$  enhanced



$$\text{Background} = N_{K_{\mu 2}} / (R_{PID} - 1)$$

Background	Normalization	Rejection
$K_{\pi 2}$	kinematics	photon veto
$K_{\mu 2}$	kinematics	PID $\pi \rightarrow \mu \rightarrow e$
single beam	$\check{C}_K, \check{C}_\pi$ time, B4 $dE/dx$	delayed coincidence
double beam	B4 time	BWC, $\check{C}_K, \check{C}_\pi$ time
charge exchange	$K_S^0$ data	Monte Carlo

# Background Levels

---

Background	1995-7
$K_{\pi 2}$	$0.022 \pm 0.005$
$K_{\mu 2}$	$0.028 \pm 0.010$
BM1	$0.005 \pm 0.004$
BM2	$0.016 \pm 0.015$
CEX	$0.010 \pm 0.007$
total	$0.08 \pm 0.02$

“golden” region #1:  $0.010 \pm 0.003$   
background events  
at 36% signal region acceptance

“golden” region #2:  $0.006 \pm 0.002$   
background events  
at 33% signal region acceptance

# Acceptance

	1995-7
$K^+$ stop efficiency	$0.704 \pm 0.004^{stat} \pm 0.009^{syst}$
$K^+$ decay after 2 ns	$0.850 \pm 0.001$
$K^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu_D$ phase space	$0.155 \pm 0.001^{stat} \pm 0.001^{syst}$
Solid angle acceptance	$0.407 \pm 0.001$
$\pi^+$ nucl. int., decay-in-flight	$0.513 \pm 0.005^{stat}$
Reconstruction efficiency	$0.959 \pm 0.001$
Other kinematic constraints	$0.665 \pm 0.007^{stat} \pm 0.020^{syst}$
$\pi - \mu - e$ decay acceptance	$0.306 \pm 0.005^{stat} \pm 0.004^{syst}$
Beam and target analysis	$0.699 \pm 0.001$
Accidental loss	$0.785 \pm 0.002$
Total acceptance	$[0.208 \pm 0.005^{stat} \pm 0.021^{syst}]%$

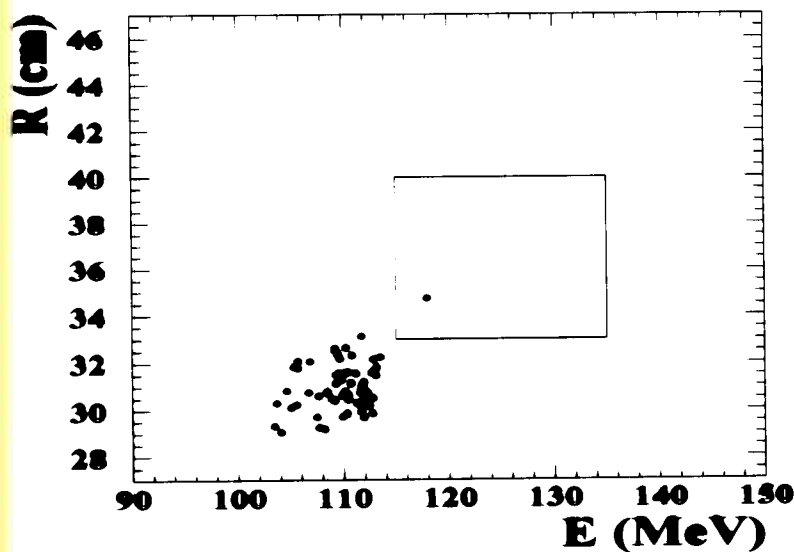
exposure:  $3.24 \times 10^{12} K^+$   
entered the target

# Evidence for the Decay $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ (E787)

1995-97 Data: One event observed.

Estimated background:  $n_b = 0.08 \pm 0.02$ .

$N_K = 3.24 \times 10^{12}$  Acceptance =  $0.208 \pm 0.005(\text{stat}) \pm 0.021(\text{sys})$



Results:

$$R(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}) = \frac{\Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu})}{\Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow \text{all})} = 1.5_{-1.2}^{+3.4} \times 10^{-10}$$

$$0.002 < |V_{td}| < 0.04$$

# $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ x$ and Global Family Symmetry

[Wilczek (1982), Gelmini et al. (1983), Feng et al. (1998)]

Motivation: Explain the replication of families

Postulate: **Global Family Symmetry** spontaneously broken at large mass scale ( $F$ )  $\rightarrow$  Goldstone Boson "FAMILON ( $f$ )".

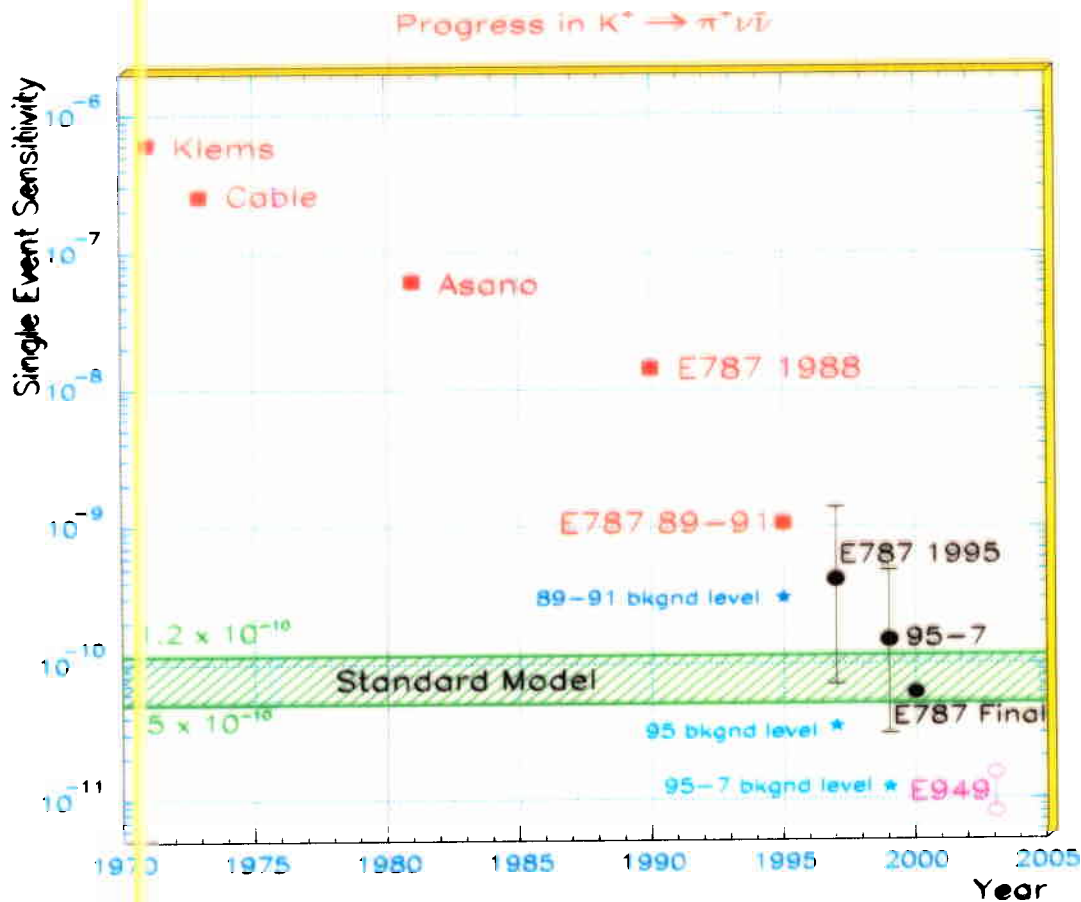
$$L_{eff} = \frac{1}{F} J_\mu \delta_\mu f \quad \mu \rightarrow e + f \text{ and } s \rightarrow d + f$$

	GFS	Experiment	F Limit (GeV)
$B(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ f)$	$\frac{1.310^{14} GeV^2}{F^2}$	$< 1.110^{-10}$ (E787)	$> 1.110^{12}$
$B(\mu \rightarrow ef)$	$\frac{2.510^{14} GeV^2}{F^2}$	$< 2.610^{-6}$ (Jodidio)	$> 10^{10}$
$B(\tau \rightarrow ef)$	$\frac{2.510^{14} GeV^2}{F^2}$	$< 2.610^{-3}$ (ARGUS)	$> 310^6$
<b>COSMOLOGY</b>			$10^9 < F < 10^{12}$

## Constraints on New Physics



# $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ Progress



- Background in E787 95-97 data OK for measurement.
- E787 1998 data comparable in sensitivity to previous total.
- E787 now becomes E949 aiming for 5x sensitivity of E787. Running starts at the AGS in 2001.
- CKM proposal at FNAL aims for 10x greater sensitivity.



# KOPIO - a search for $K^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$

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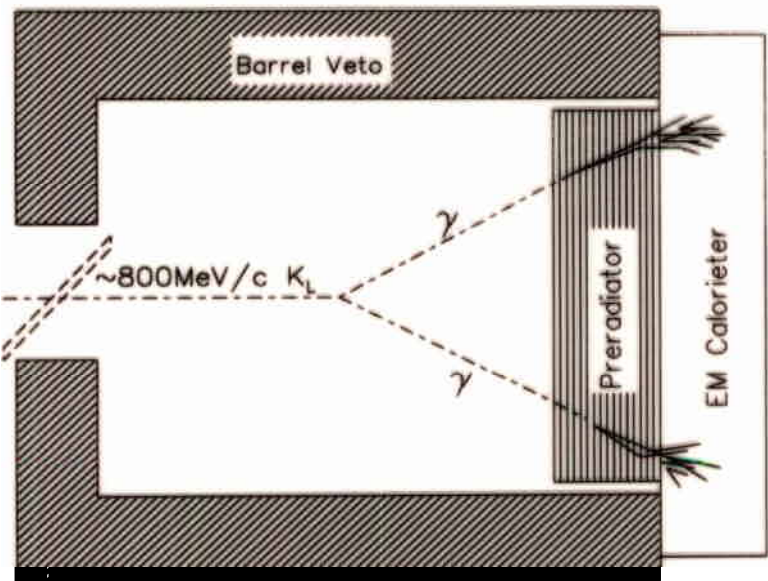
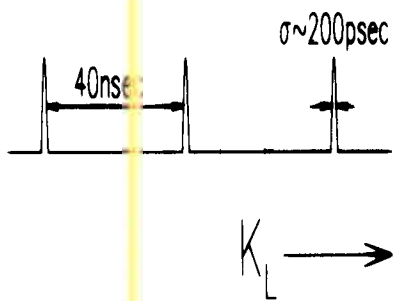
<sup>2</sup>Project Manager

<sup>2</sup>Carleton University

# KOPIO: A Proposal to Measure $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$

## Lessons from E767:

- Measure as much as possible:  
Energy, position and *ANGLE* of each photon.
- Work in the C.M. system :  
Use TOF to get the  $K_L^0$  momentum.
- Photon Veto limited by photonuclear interactions at low energies.

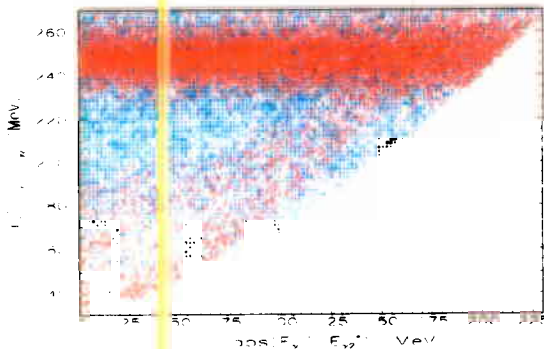


# KOPIO: Challenges and Goals

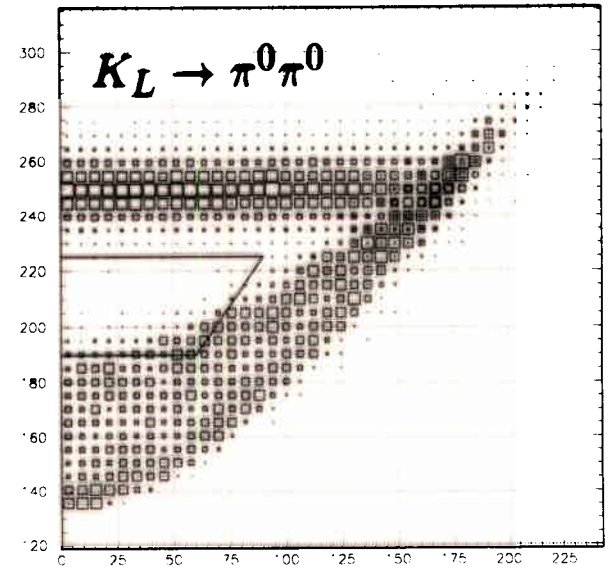
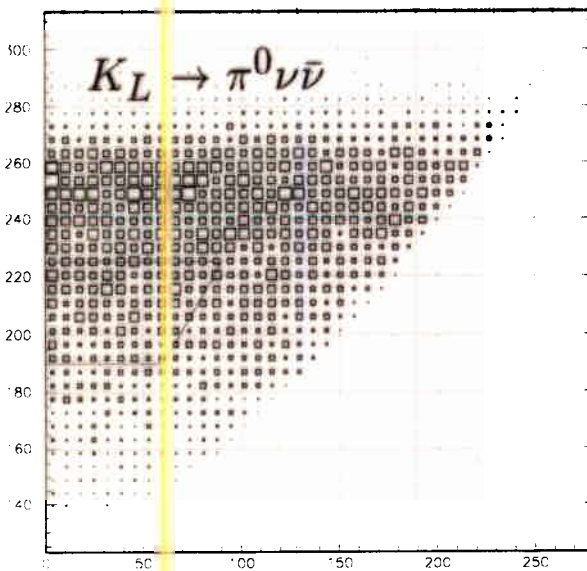
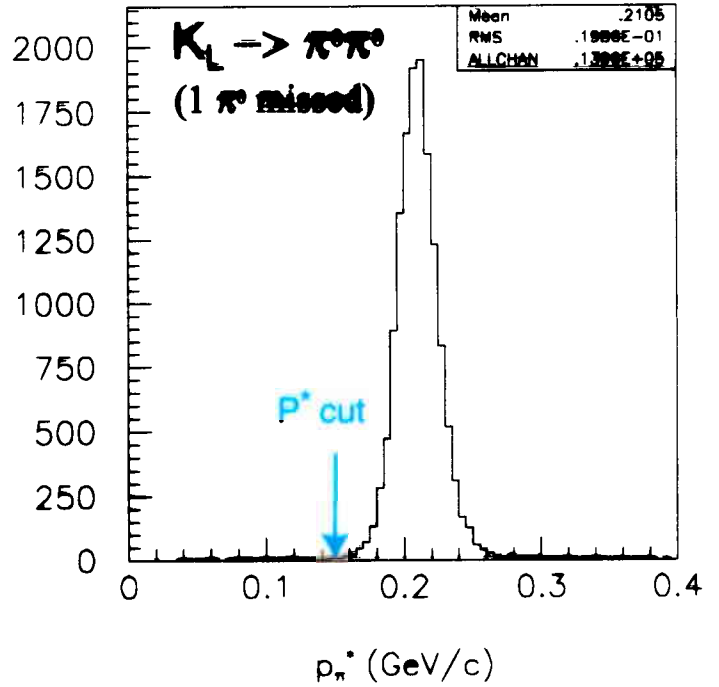
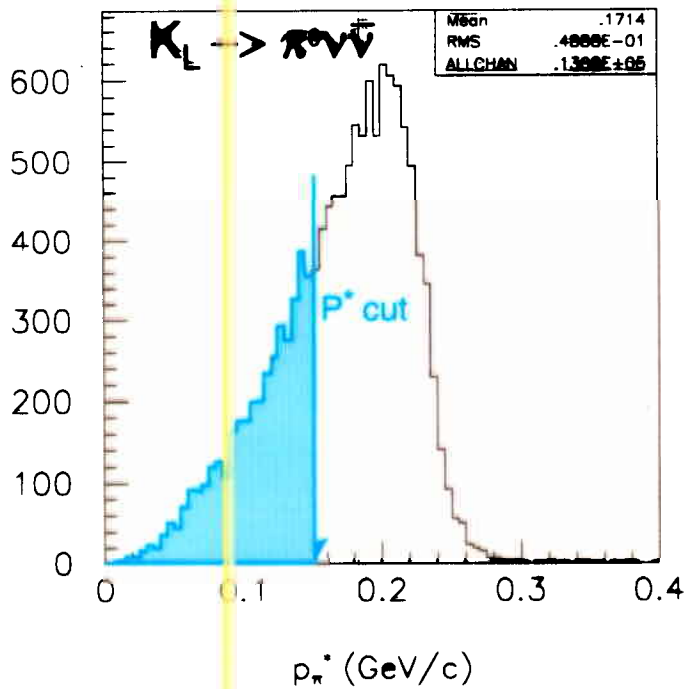
GOAL: 65 Events with  $S/N=2$ .

- Largest background source  $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$ .  
Weapons: Kinematic reconstruction, photon veto.  
Eliminate events with missing low energy photons.
- Photon inefficiency :  $10^{-4}$  at 200 MeV.  
(Comparable to E787).
- Photon angular resolution : 17 mr at 350 MeV  
(10 mr achieved by GLAST)
- Energy resolution :  $\frac{3.5\%}{\sqrt{(E(\text{GeV}))}}$ .  
(Achievable with "Shashlik")

$$\frac{K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \text{ Background}}{E_{\pi^0}^* \text{ vs. } |E_{\gamma 1}^* - E_{\gamma 2}^*|}$$

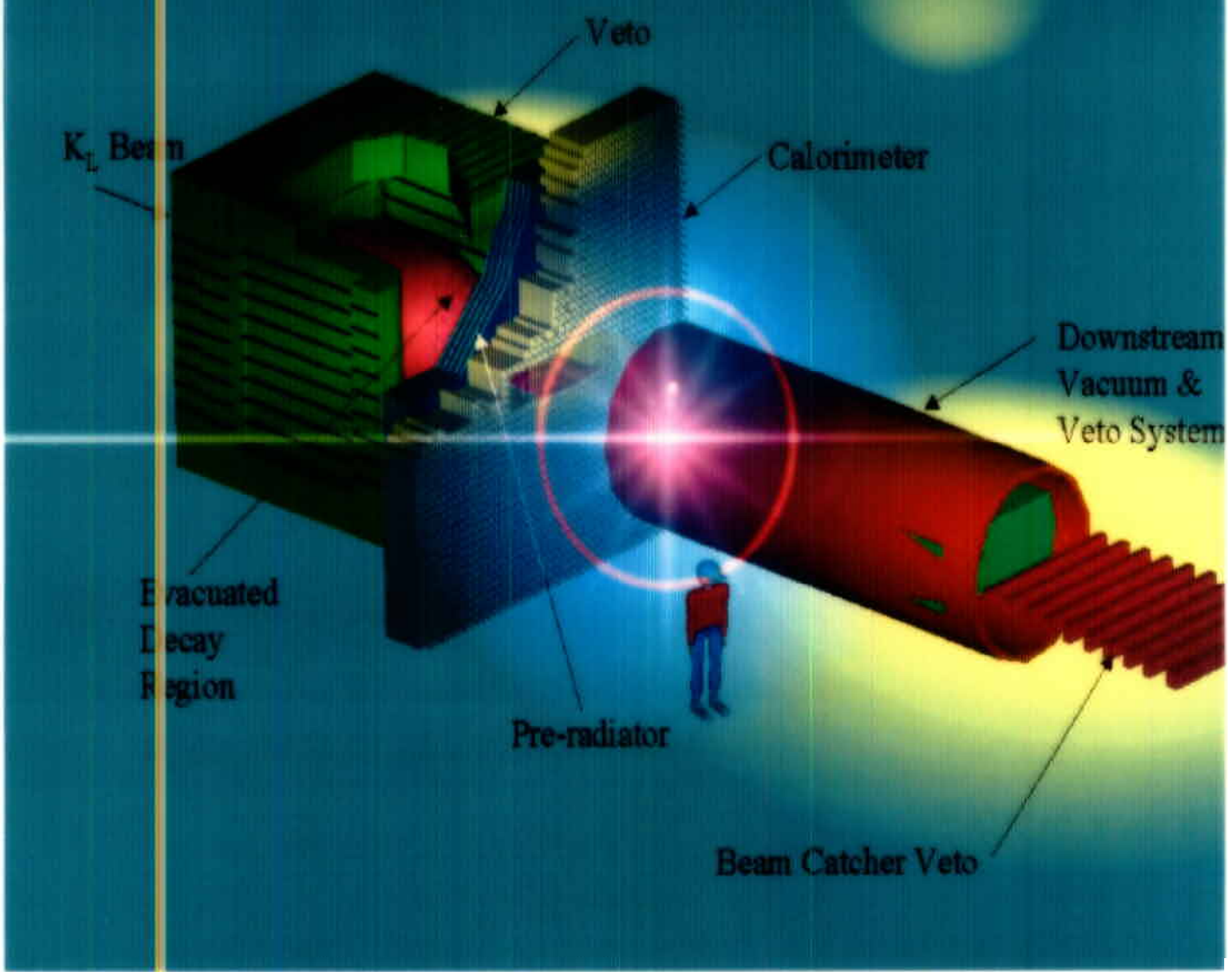


# $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ and $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$ identification



Energy of the purported  $\pi^0$  (vertical) vs absolute value of the difference of the energies of the two detected  $\gamma$ 's (horizontal) both in the  $K_L$  cm system.

KOPIO



K<sub>L</sub> Beam

Veto

Calorimeter

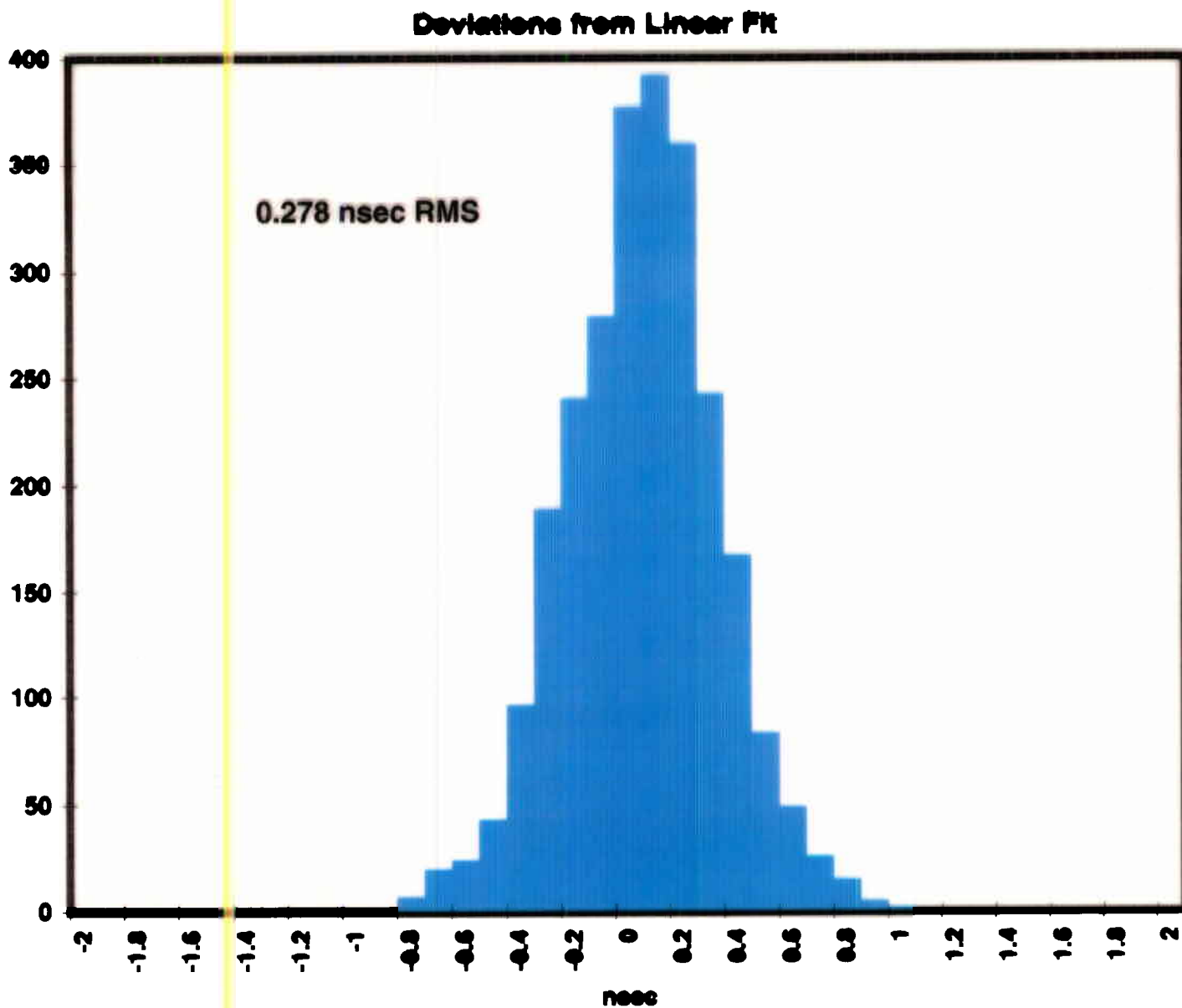
Downstream  
Vacuum &  
Veto System

Evacuated  
Decay  
Region

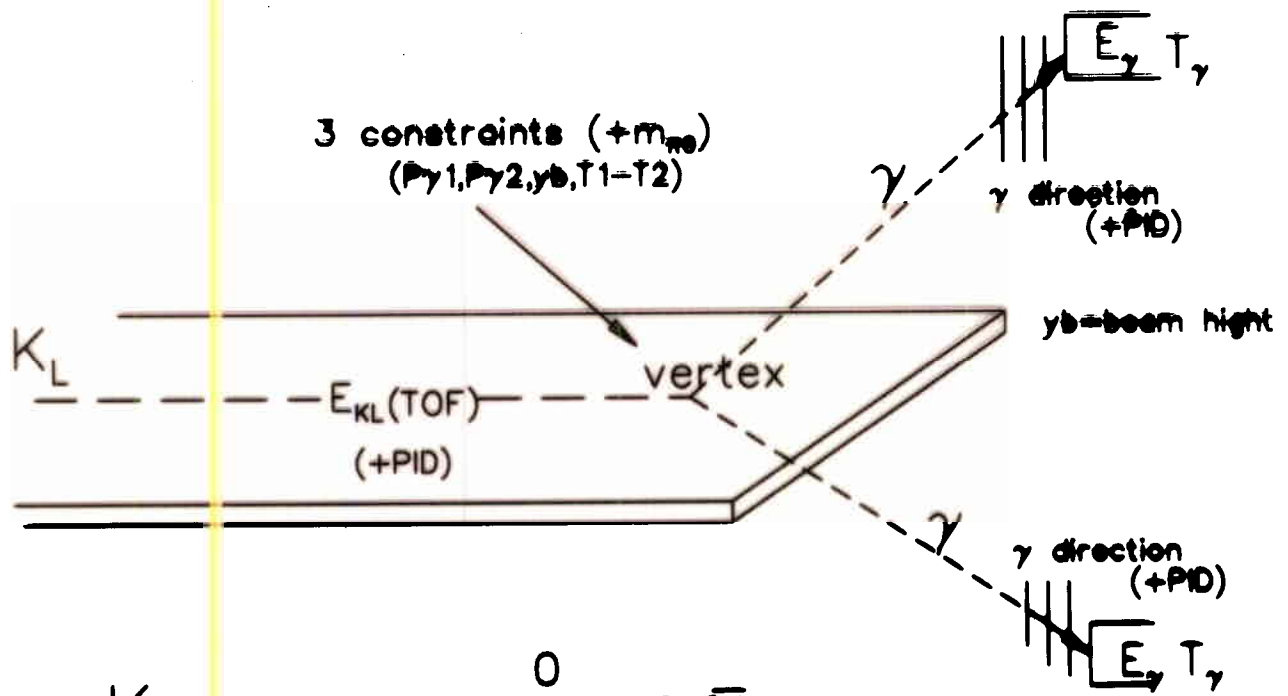
Pre-radiator

Beam Catcher Veto

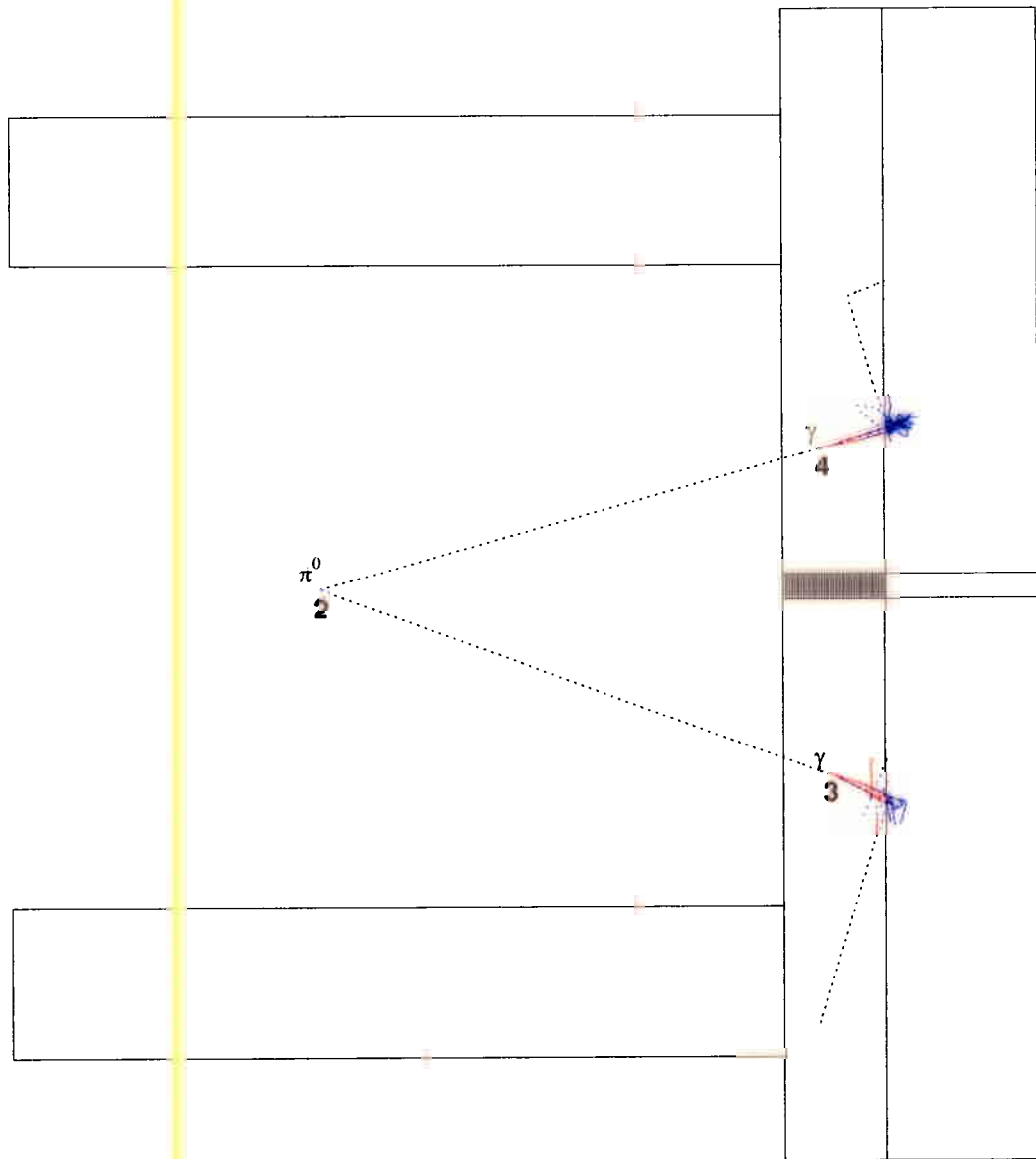
# Test of microbunching on extraction at AGS



Technique now well established  
Very successfully used to smooth AGS spill

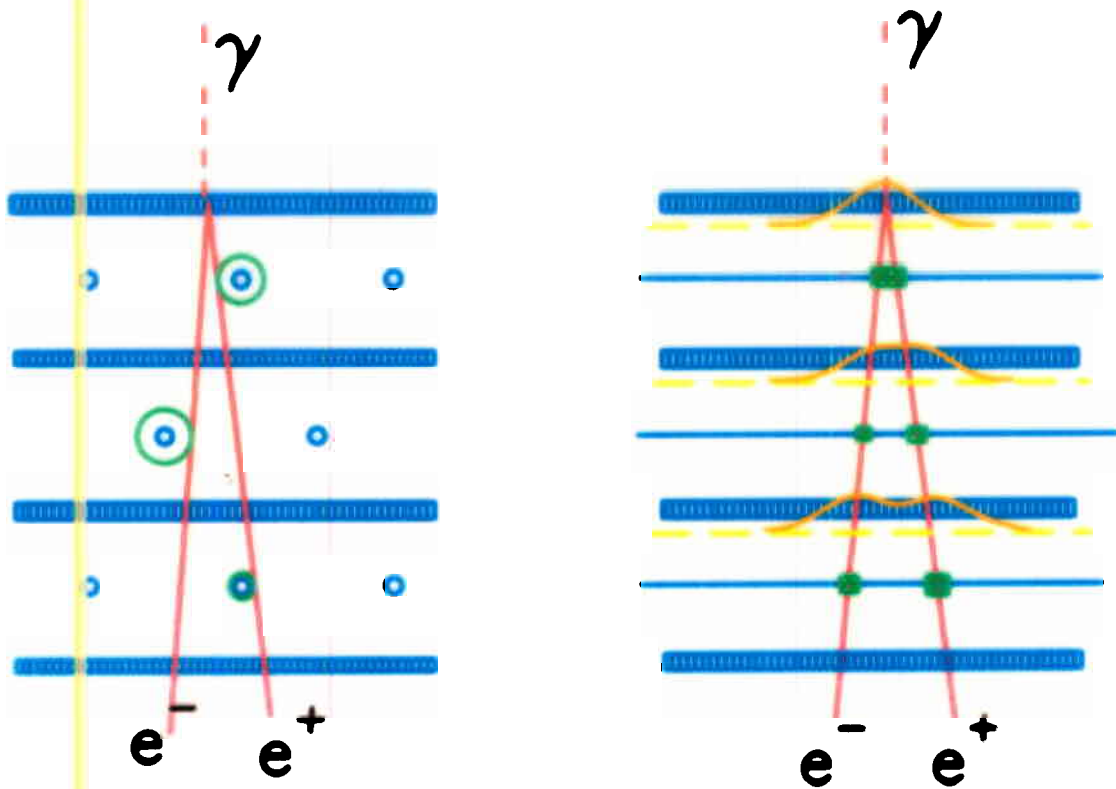


$K_L$  →  $\pi^0$   $\nu\bar{\nu}$   
 (Momentum:TOF)       $(4\pi \text{ veto})$   
                           $\gamma\gamma$  (Energy and direction)





# Angle measurement



Cathode

-  $e^-e^+$  pair

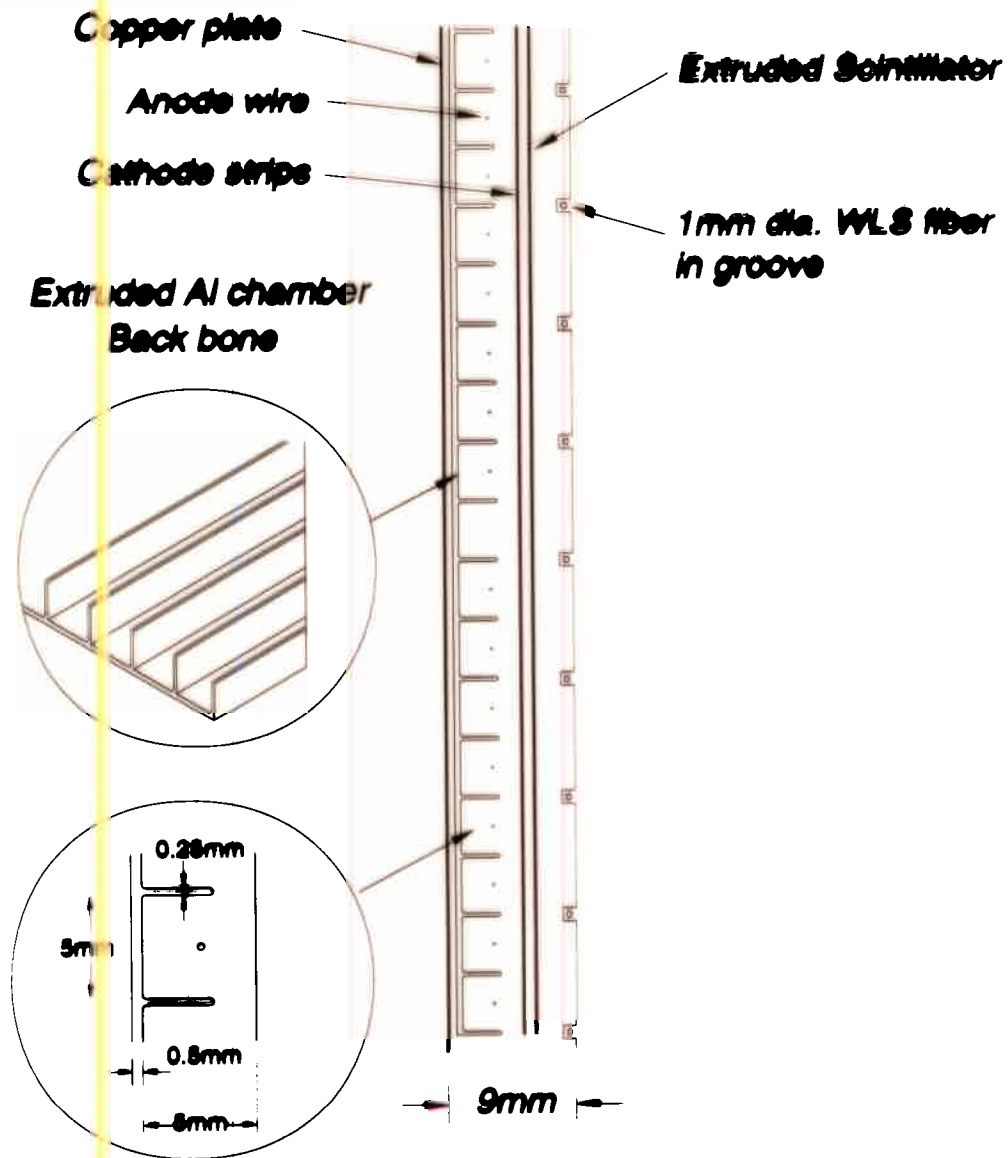
-  $150\mu\text{m}$  resolution

Anode

-  $150\mu\text{m}$  resolution

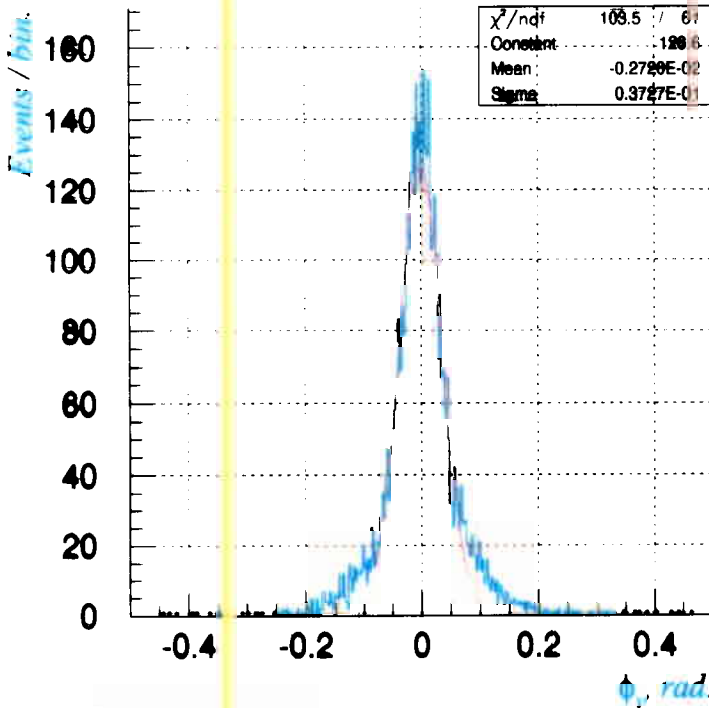
- less angle dep.

# PRERADIATOR ELEMENT DESIGN

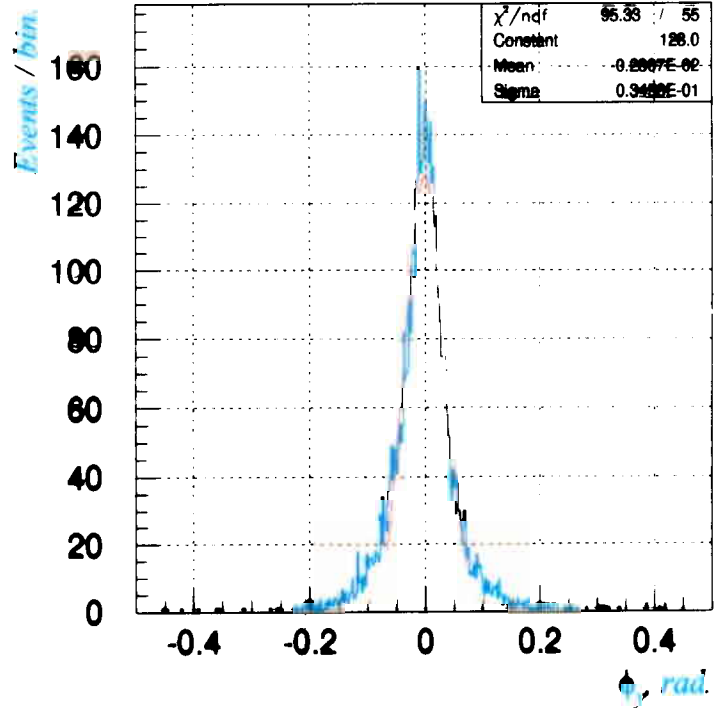


# KOPIO. Preradiator Prototype Test. Gamma beam.

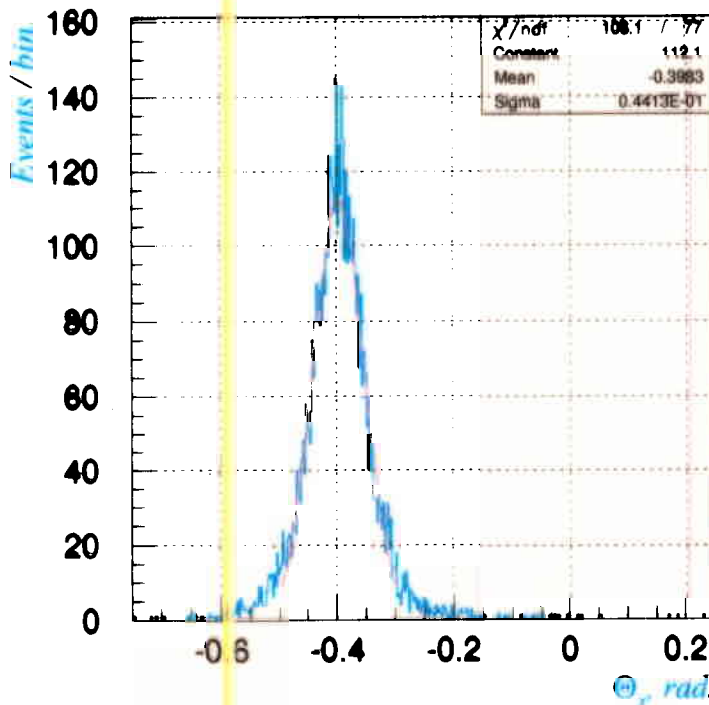
LEGS MEASUREMENTS & SIMULATIONS AGREE



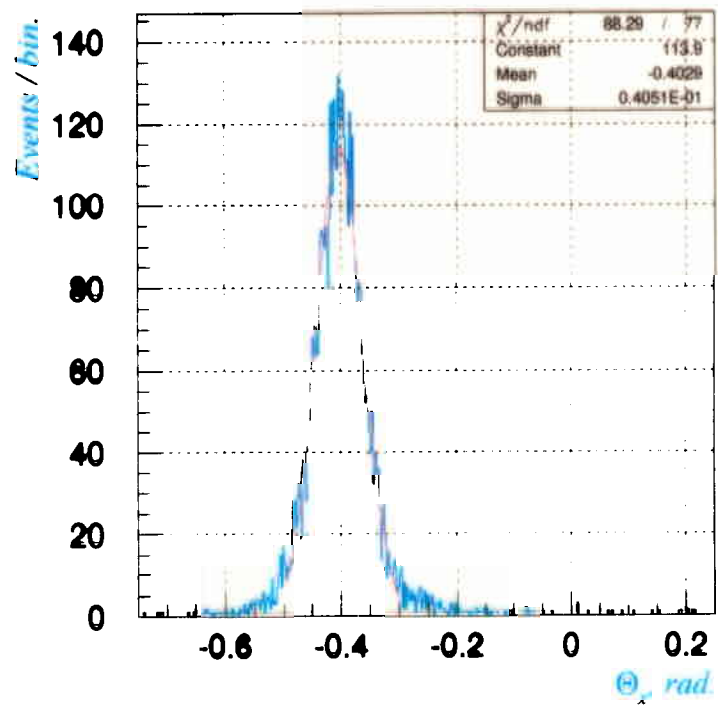
$\phi_y$  distribution of detected photons.  $E_\gamma = 150$  MeV.



$\phi_y$  distribution of detected photons.  $E_\gamma = 250$  MeV.



$\theta_x$  distribution of detected photons.  $E_\gamma = 150$  MeV.



$\theta_x$  distribution of detected photons.  $E_\gamma = 250$  MeV.

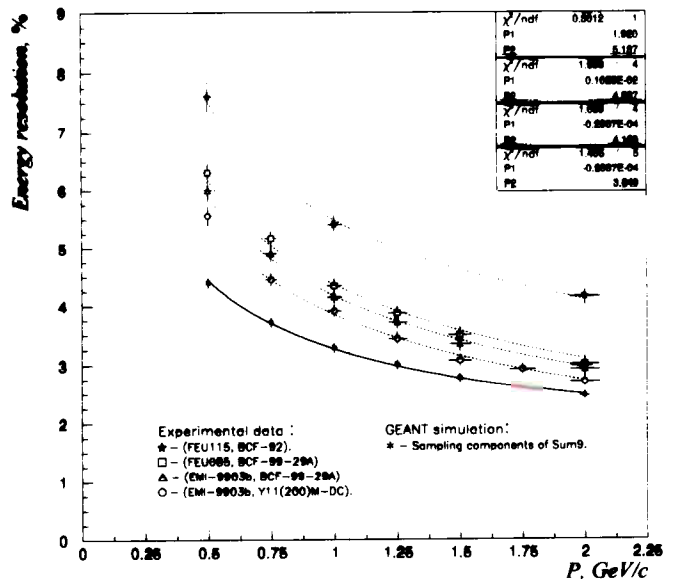
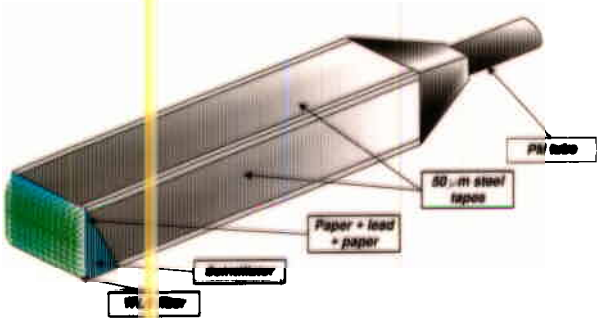
# Calorimeter

Need  $\sigma_E/E \propto 0.03/\sqrt{E}$

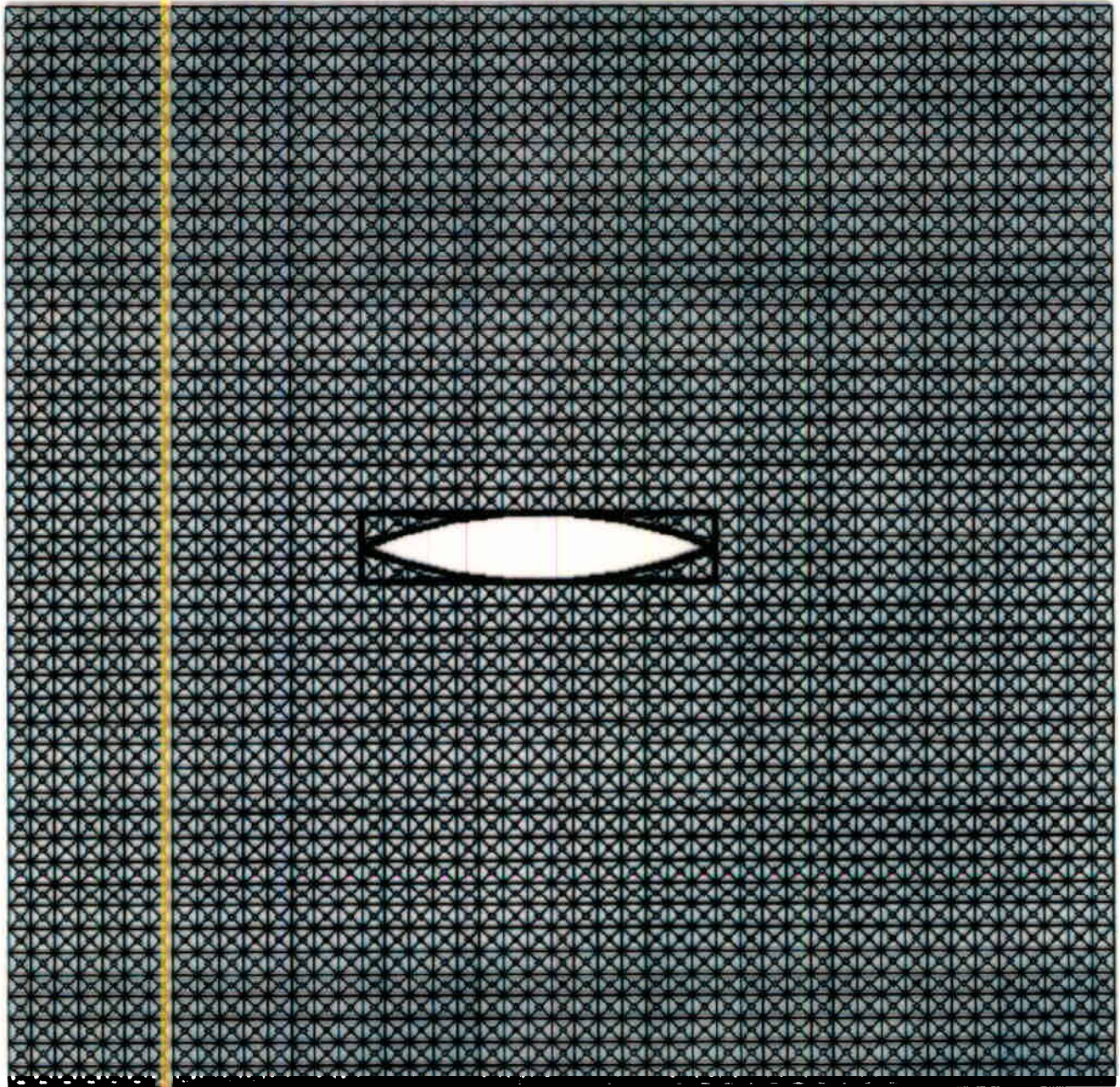
Use well-understood shashlik technology

Better than  $0.04/\sqrt{E}$  already demonstrated

MC indicates goal can be straightforwardly reached

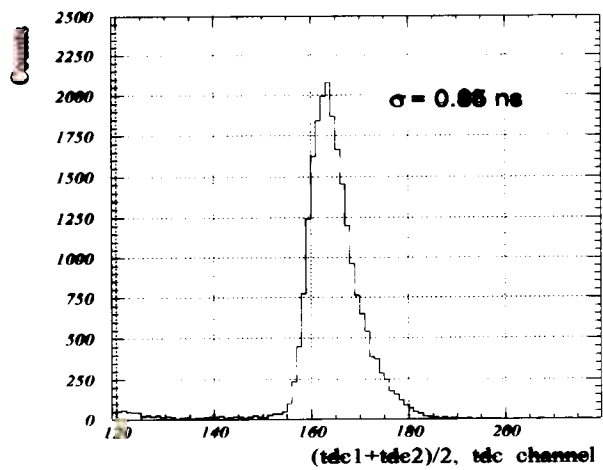
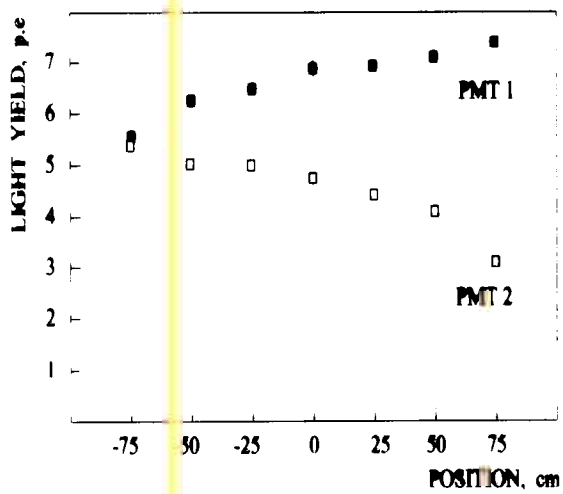
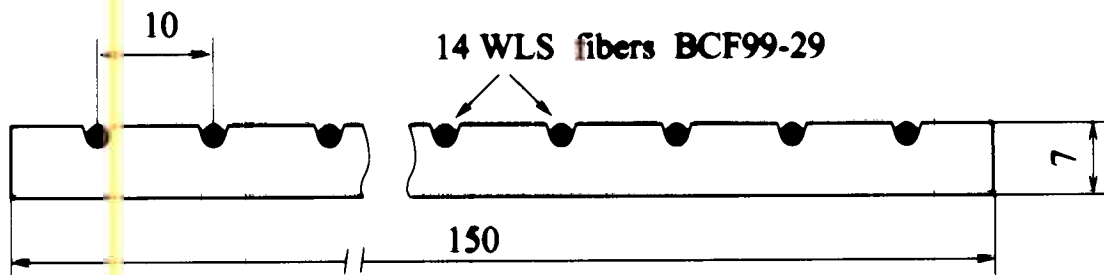
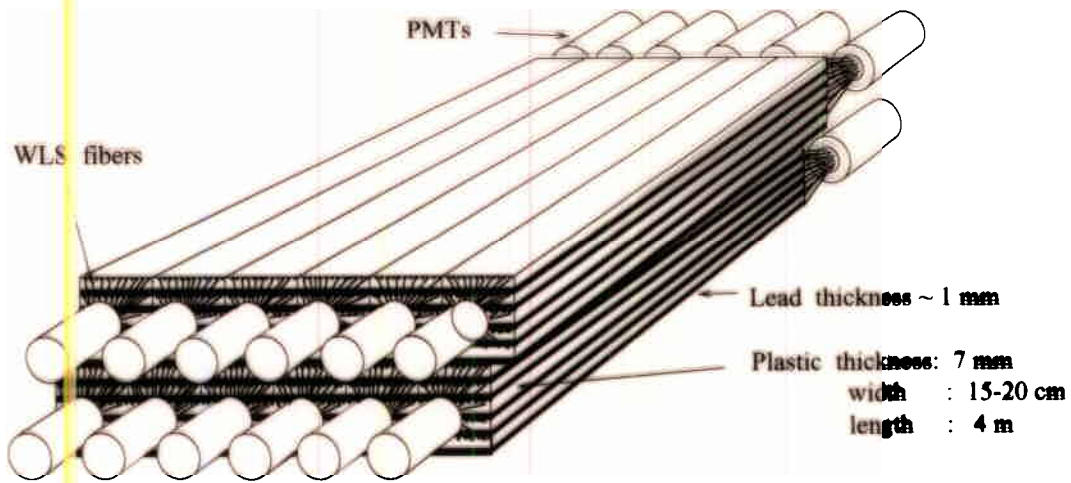


**KOPIO EXPERIMENTAL APPARATUS**

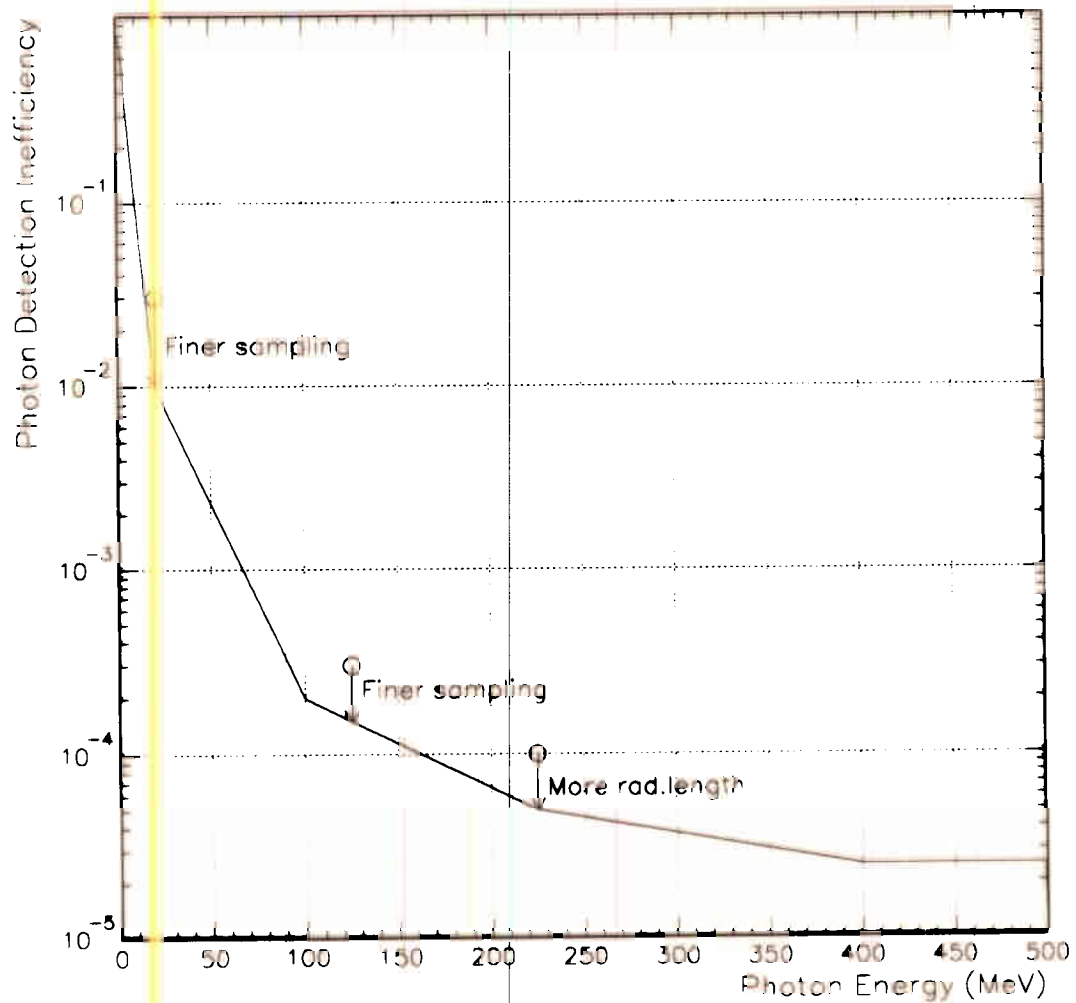


**CALORIMETER  
(END VIEW)**

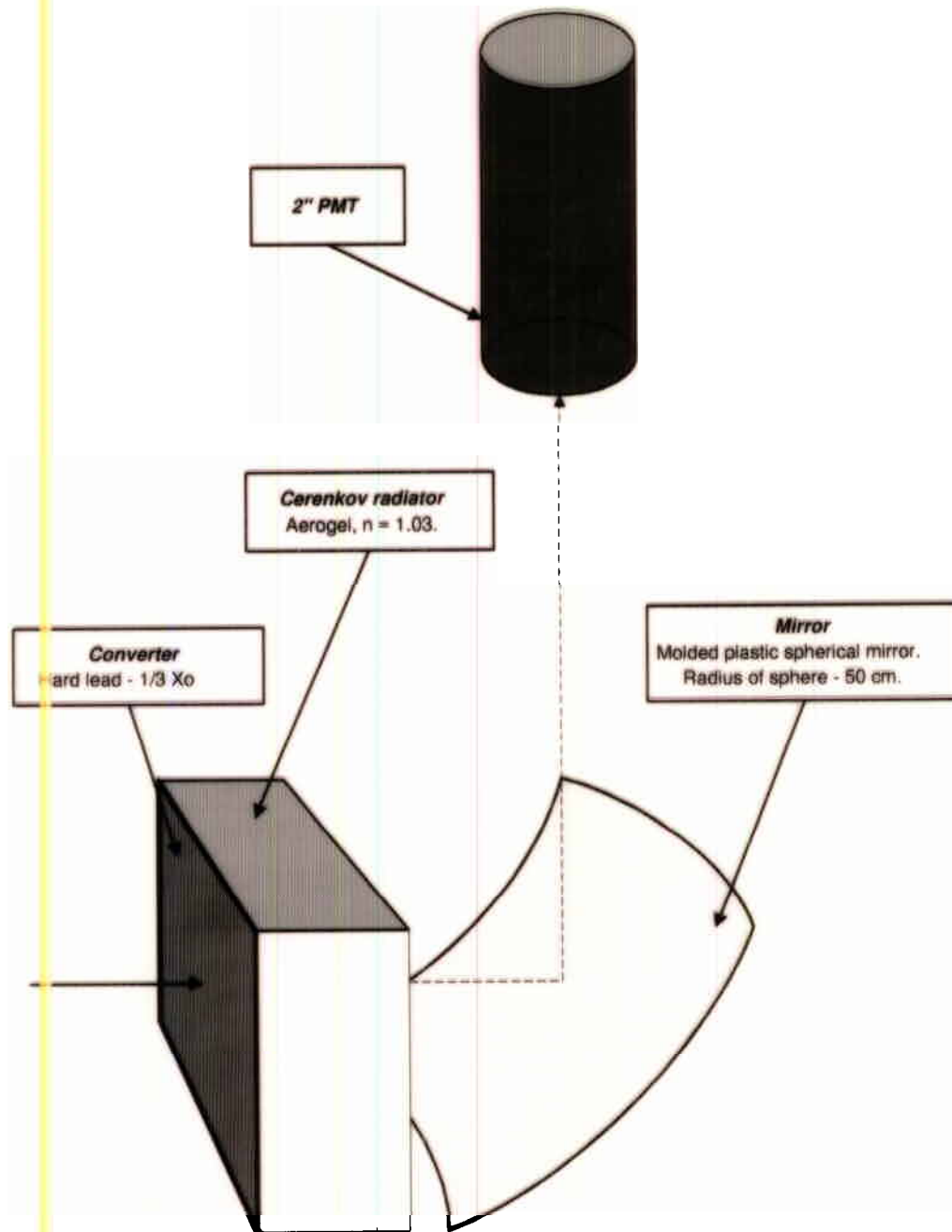
# E926 Photon Veto



# Photon Detection Inefficiency



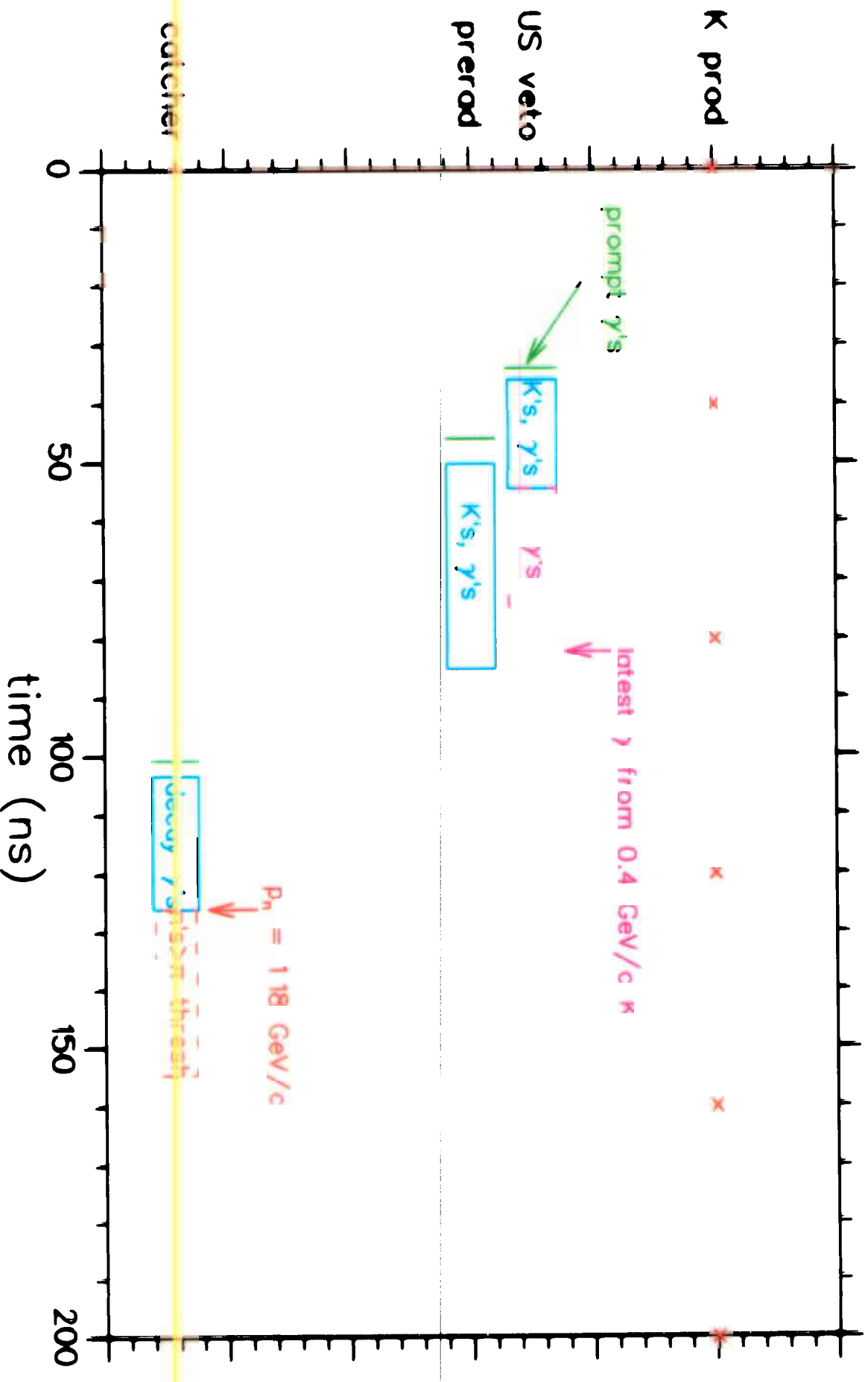
# KOPIO Beam Catcher Module

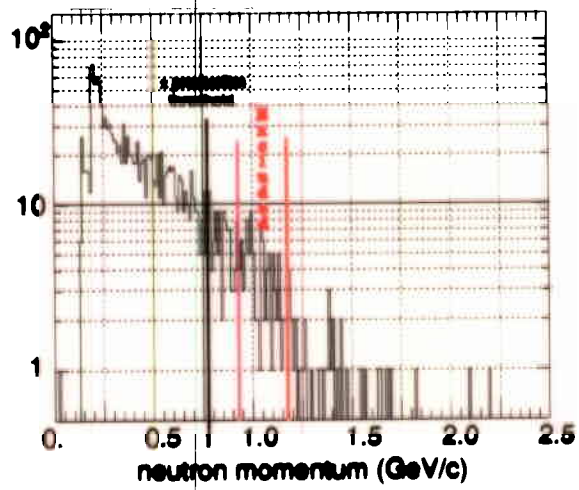




# KOP10 Timeline

07-Dec-1990 17:54





**Estimated event levels for signal and backgrounds.**

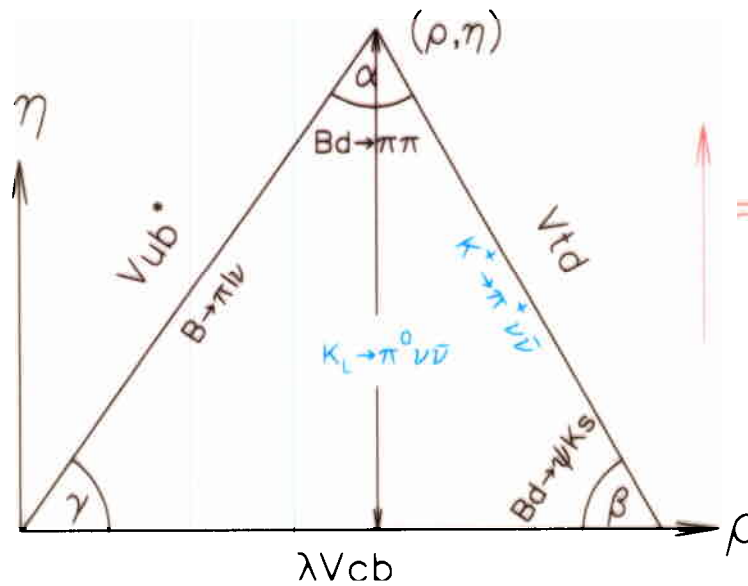
Process	Modes	Main source	Events
$K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$			65
$K_L$ decays ( $\bar{\gamma}$ )	$\pi^0 \pi^0, \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0, \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$	$\pi^0 \pi^0$	24
$K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$			9
$K_L \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$			0.04
$K_L$ decays ( <i>charge</i> )	$\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu, \pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu, \pi^+ \pi^-$	$\pi^- e^+ \nu$	0.06
$K_L$ decays ( $\bar{\gamma}$ , <i>charge</i> )	$\pi^\pm l^\mp \nu \gamma, \pi^\pm l^\mp \nu \pi^0, \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$		0.1
Other particle decays	$\Lambda \rightarrow \pi^0 n, K^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0, \Sigma^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 p$	$\Lambda \rightarrow \pi^0 n$	0.03
Interactions	$n, K_L, \gamma$	$n \rightarrow \pi^0$	0.5
Accidentals	$n, K_L, \gamma$	$n, K_L, \gamma$	1.5
<b>Total Background</b>			<b>35</b>

**Precision of KOPIO  $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$  measurement**

S/N	Signal (events)	Precision [Statistical error]	Precision [incl. syst. error]
1	94	0.15	0.19
2	65	0.15	0.17
3	48	0.17	0.18
5	32	0.20	0.20

# SUMMARY

$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$  and  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$  offer unique opportunities to explore SM physics and search for non-SM effects.



**E787 — E949: heading below SM predictions**

- E787 95-97 combined data still has one event!
- E787 -98 data will reach about  $0.8 \times 10^{-10}$
- E949 aimed at  $\leq 10^{-11}$  or 5-10 SM events

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

A direct window into CP violation.

- Best way to determine  $\eta$
- Complementary to B system - compare results to search for new physics.

## KOPIO

- Goal: 50 "SM" events
- Low background
- $\sim 7\%$  measurement of  $Im\lambda_t$ .
- Explore from  $10^{-8}$  down to  $\sim 10^{-12}$   
(less than 1% of which is allowed by S.M.)  
*Very likely to show new physics if at work in  $\epsilon'/\epsilon$ .*

**KOPIO: exploits special conditions at the AGS**

- Proton intensity  $10^{14}$ /pulse, micro-bunching
  - Highly effective constraints and cross-checks
  - Experience of recent AGS exps.
- $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$  (E787): vetoes, electronics, analysis  
 $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu e$  (E865) rates, calorimetry