

# 進捗報告2014.07.04

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violation, transverse muon polarization」 pp.13-19

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# (1) Fiber Sheet 製作と性能評価測定

- ファイバーライトガイド製作
  - FLa37 … BYOR(6x10cm<sup>2</sup>)
  - FLa38 … ScYOR(6x10cm<sup>2</sup>)
  - FLa39 … ScSCYY(6x10cm<sup>2</sup>)

製作完了!

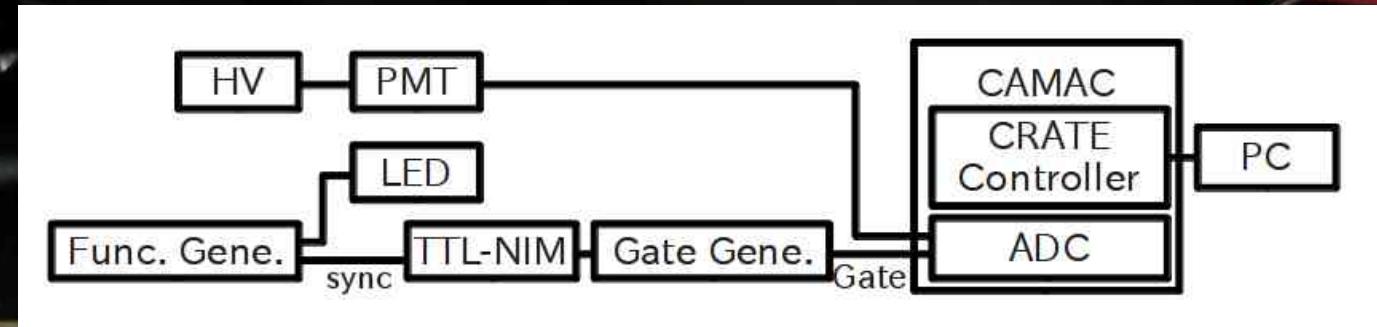
- ファイバーシート性質測定
  - Attenuation Length, Bending Loss

詳細 → ページ3

- ファイバーライトガイド宇宙線による性能評価測定
  - エアロゲル(1.05, 厚さ6cm)、PMT R9880U-210&20を使用

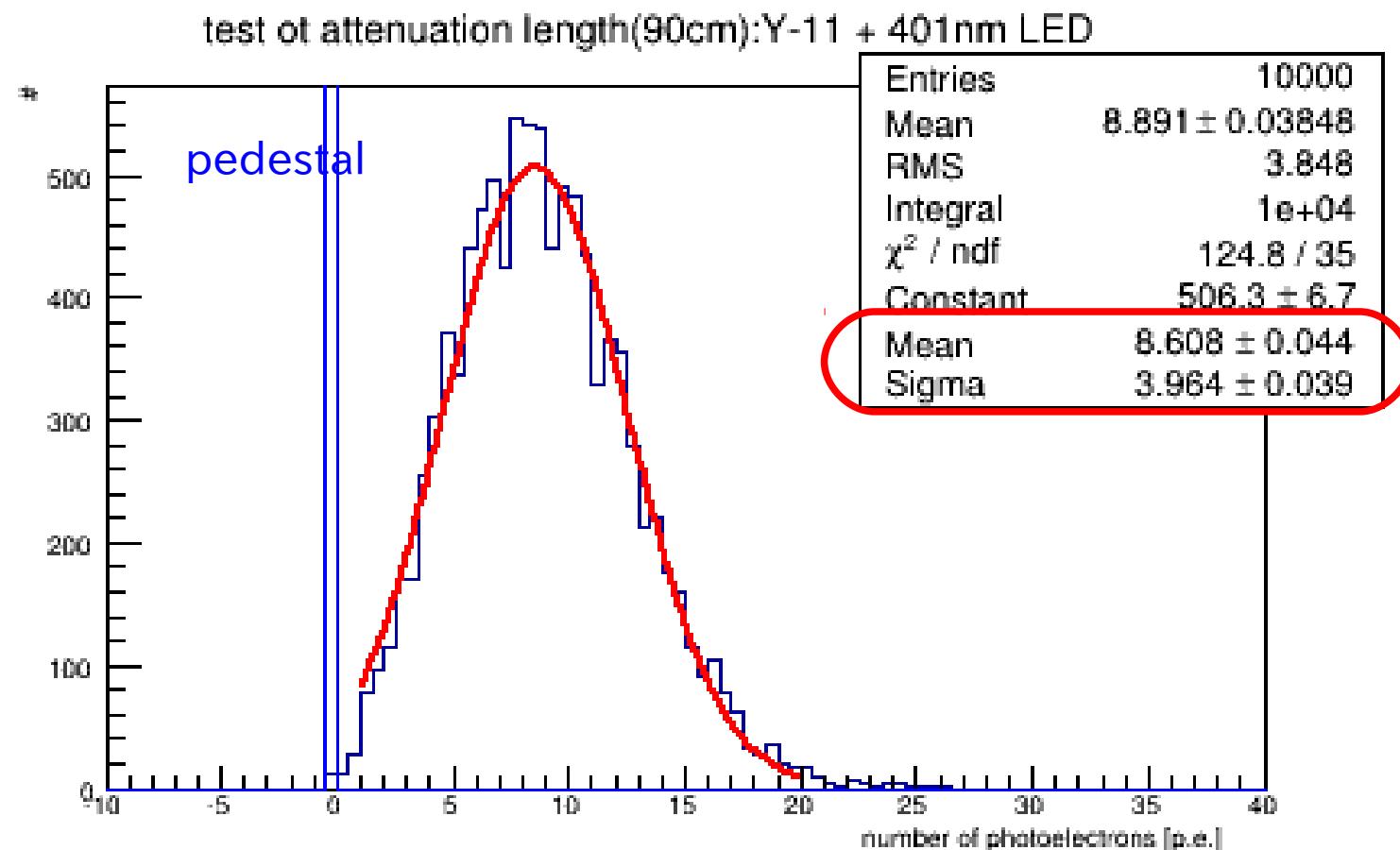
詳細 → ページ7

# Setup for WLSF properties

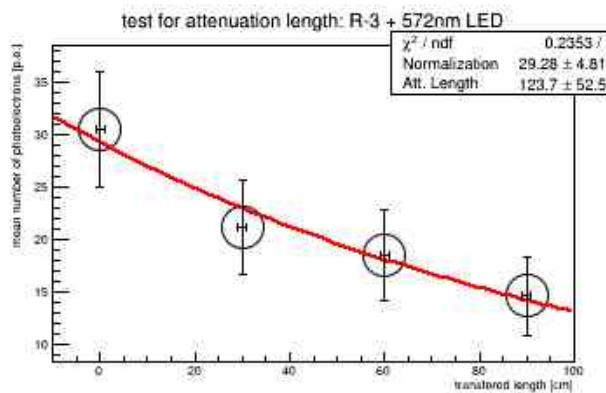
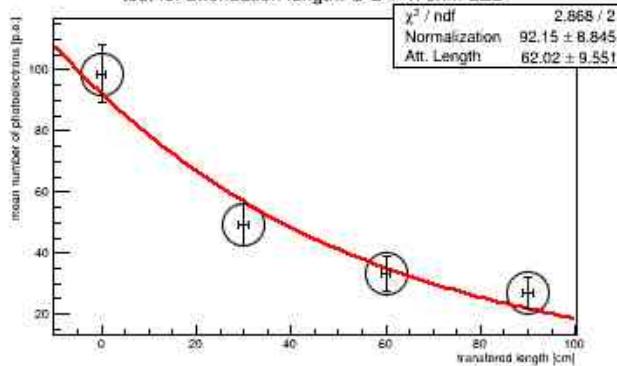
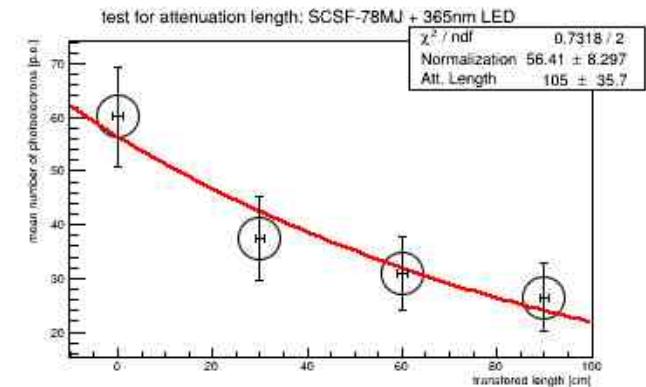
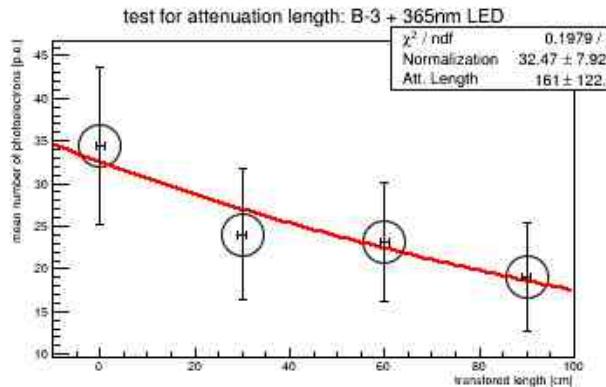
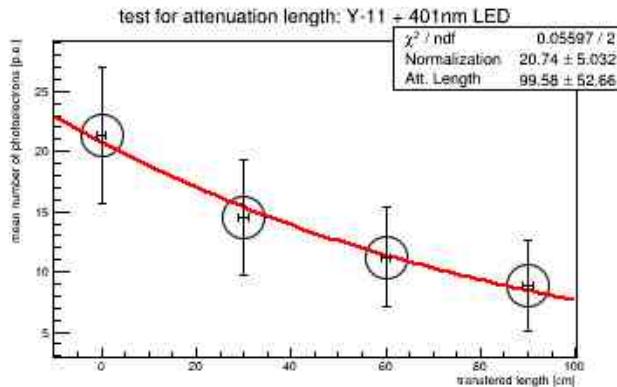


# ADC distribution

PMT: R9880U-210 BAC2397  
Gain= $3.62 \times 10^7$  @ 1300V  
: R9880U-20 BCA6347  
Gain= $4.76 \times 10^7$  @ 1300V



# Attenuation Length

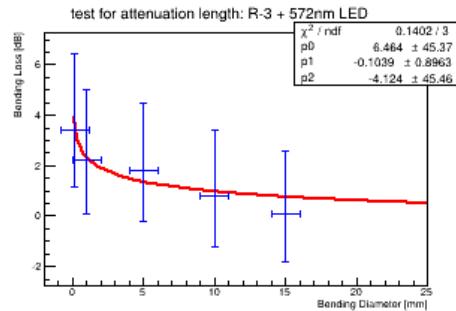
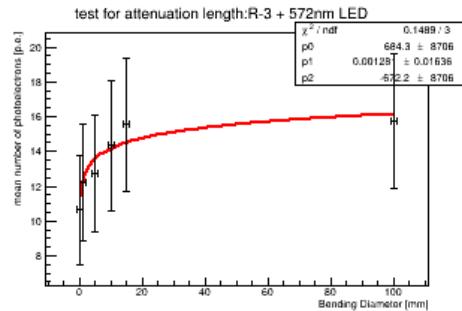
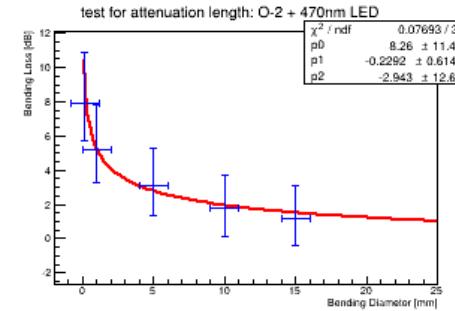
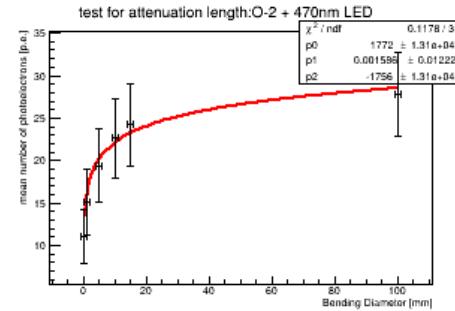
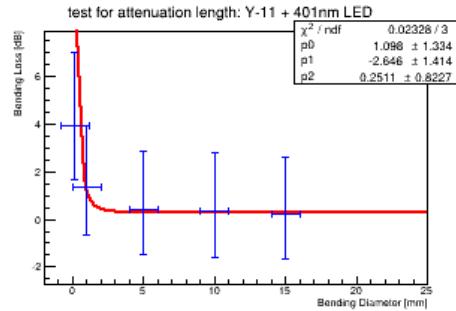
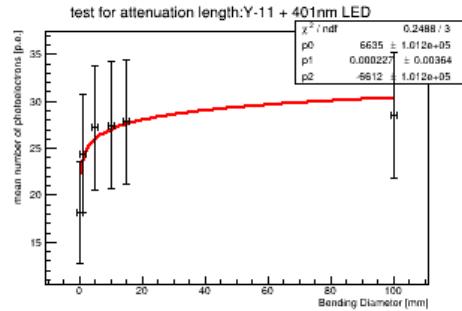
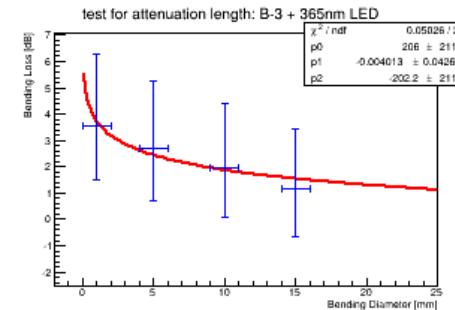
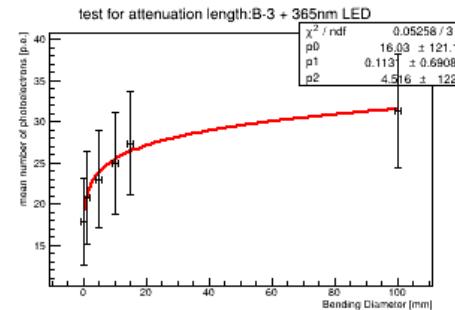
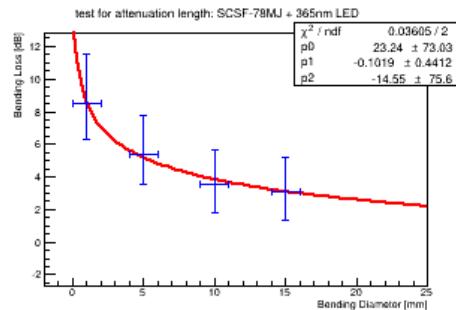
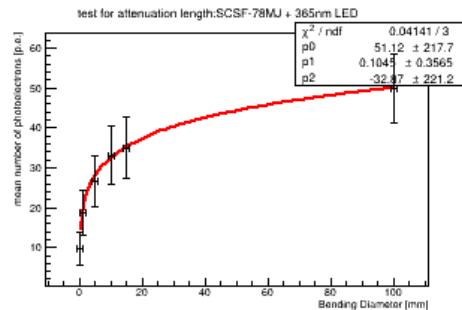


WLSF properties test (1) attenuation length using LED	
Y-11:	Att. Length = $99.6 \pm 52.7$ cm
B-3:	Att. Length = $161.0 \pm 122.2$ cm
SCSF-78MJ:	Att. Length = $105.0 \pm 35.7$ cm
O2:	Att. Length = $62.0 \pm 9.6$ cm
R-2:	Att. Length = $123.7 \pm 52.6$ cm

減衰長(Att. Length)は光量が $1/e$ になる長さと定義される。

$$I(x) = I_0 * \exp[-x/\lambda]$$

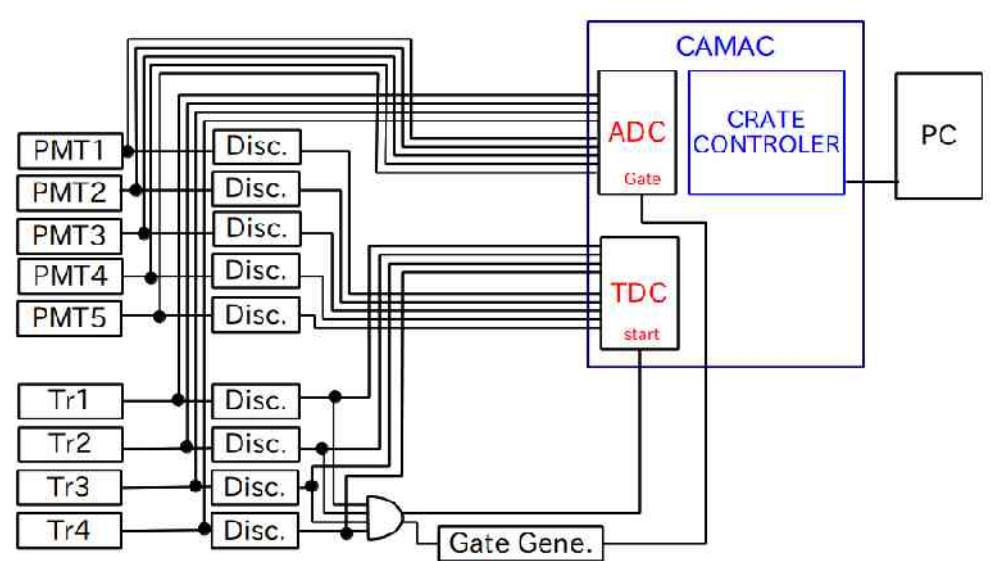
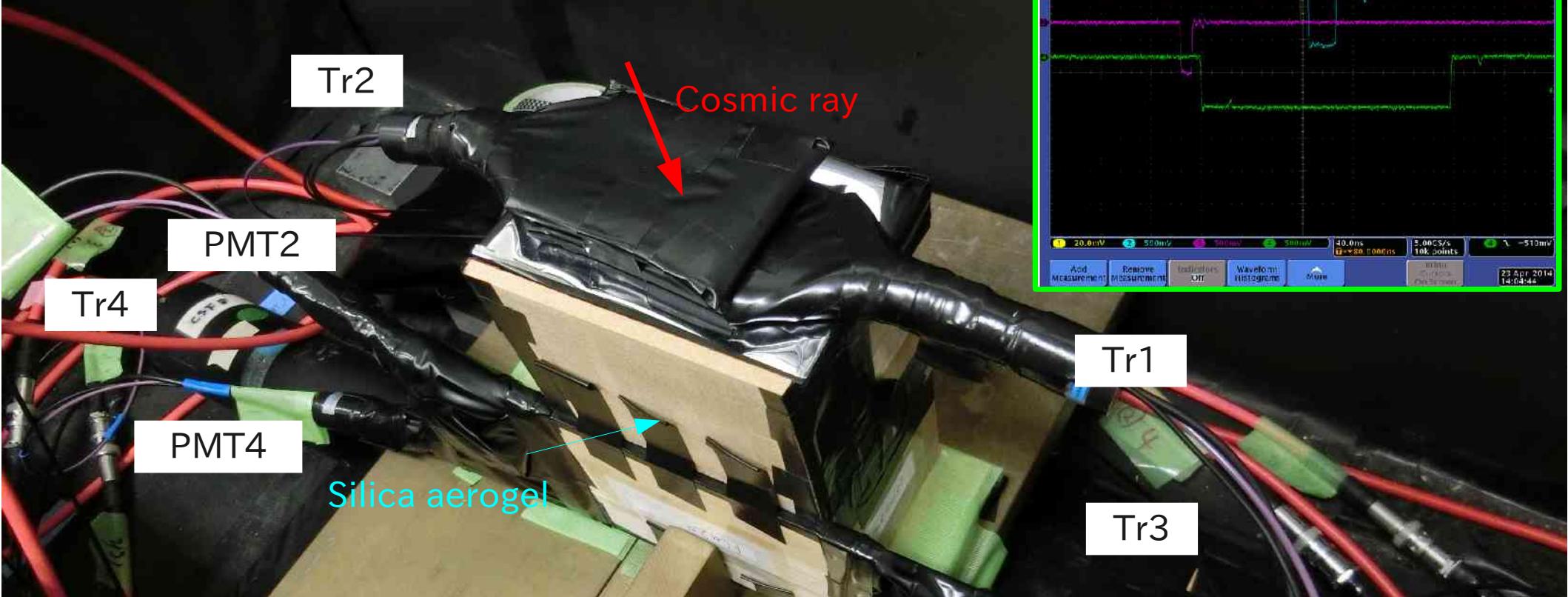
# Bending Loss



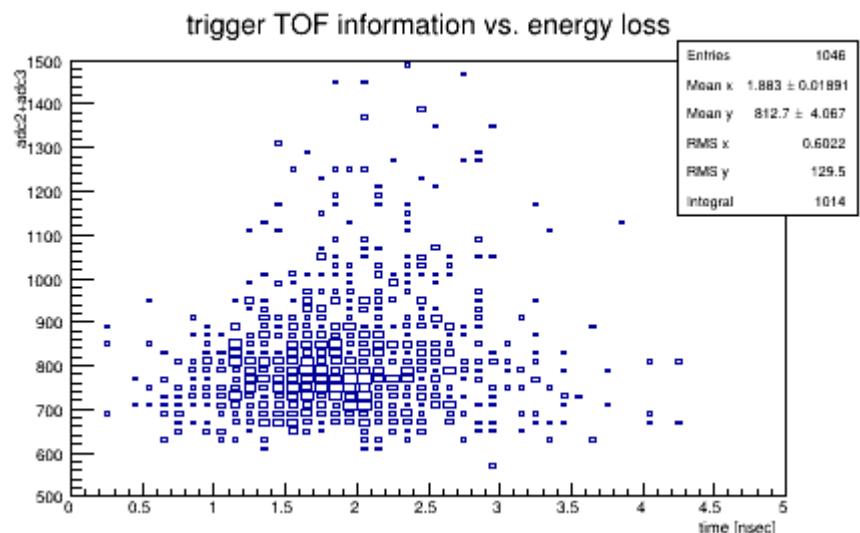
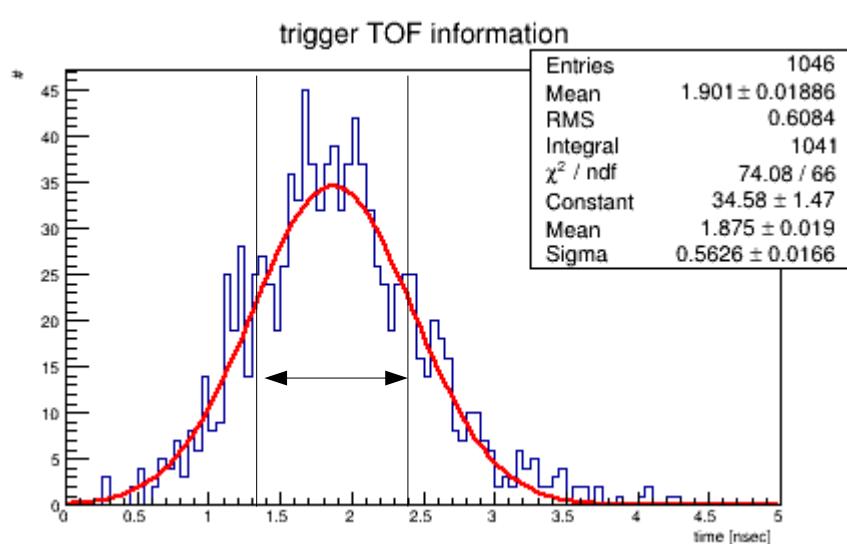
WLSF properties test		
(2)Bending Loss for $\phi 0.2\text{mm}$ fiber sheet		
minimum diameter of the loss less than 1dB		
SCSF-78MJ:	51.5 mm	
B-3:	28.7 mm	
Y-11:	1.2 mm	
O-2:	25.2 mm	
R-3:	9.3 mm	

曲げ損失が1dB未満である最小の直径で評価する。

# Setup of Cosmic ray test



TOF information:  $\{(tdc[3]+tdc[4])-(tdc[1]+tdc[2])\} \times 0.025 / 2$  nsec



### Kinds of Fiber Sheets

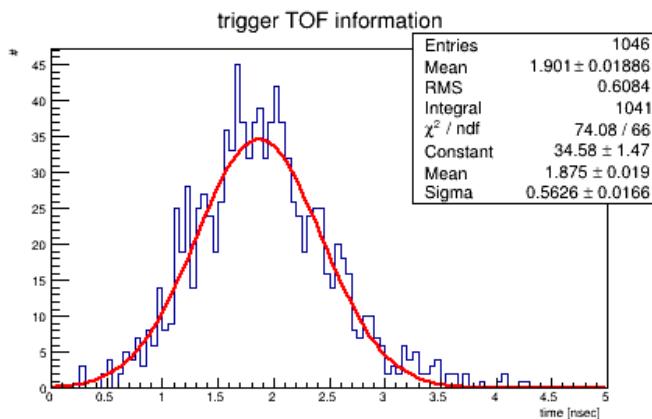
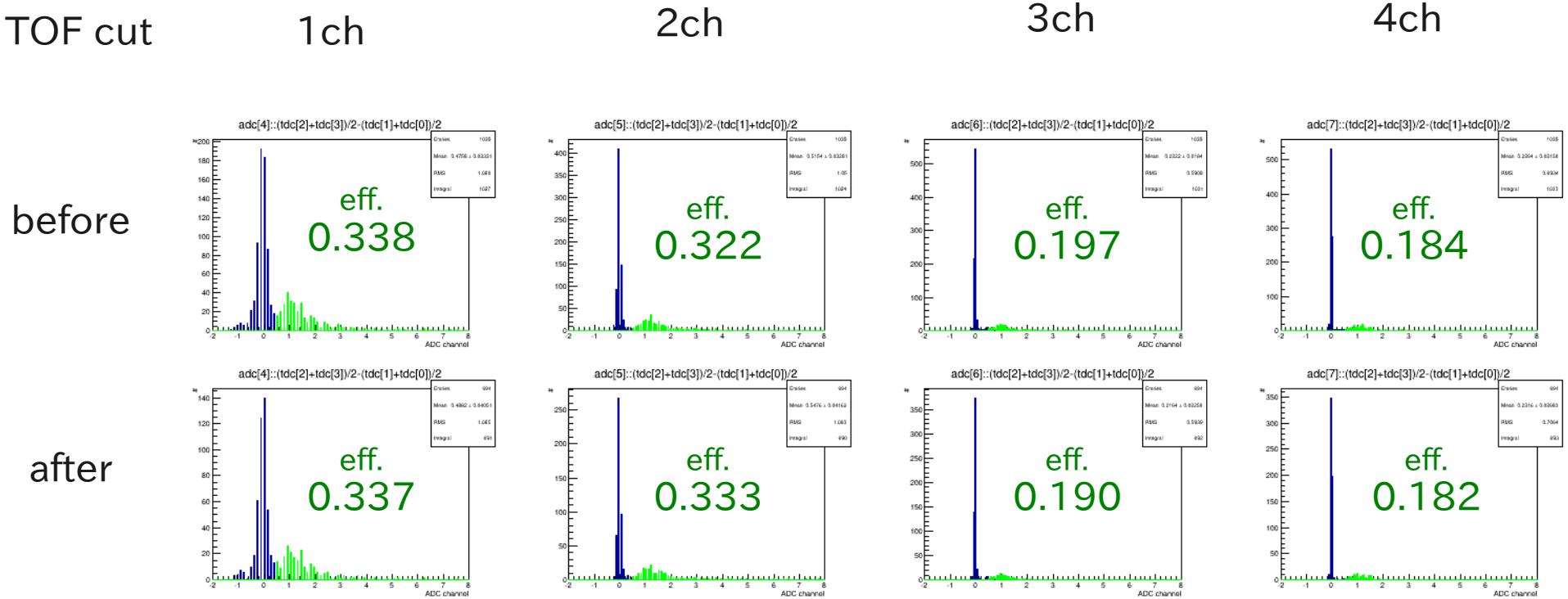
- (1) FLa37: (BYOR)  $[6 \times 10 \text{cm}^2]$
- (2) FLa38: (ScYOR)  $[6 \times 10 \text{cm}^2]$
- (3) FLa39: (ScScYY)  $[6 \times 10 \text{cm}^2]$

### Analysis

- (1) TOF cut: Mean  $\pm$  Sigma  
 $1.31 \text{ ns} < \text{TOF} < 2.44 \text{ ns}$

# FLa37(BYOR)[6x10cm<sup>2</sup>]

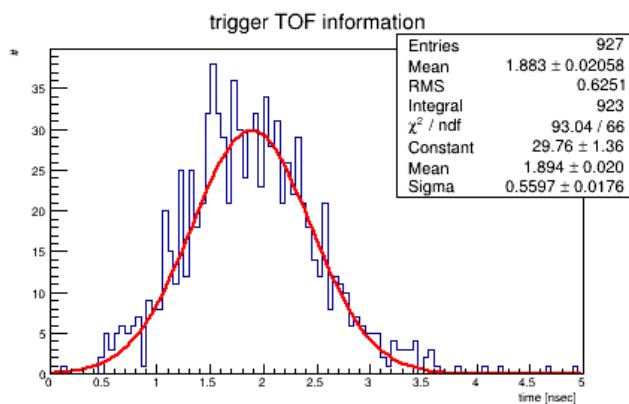
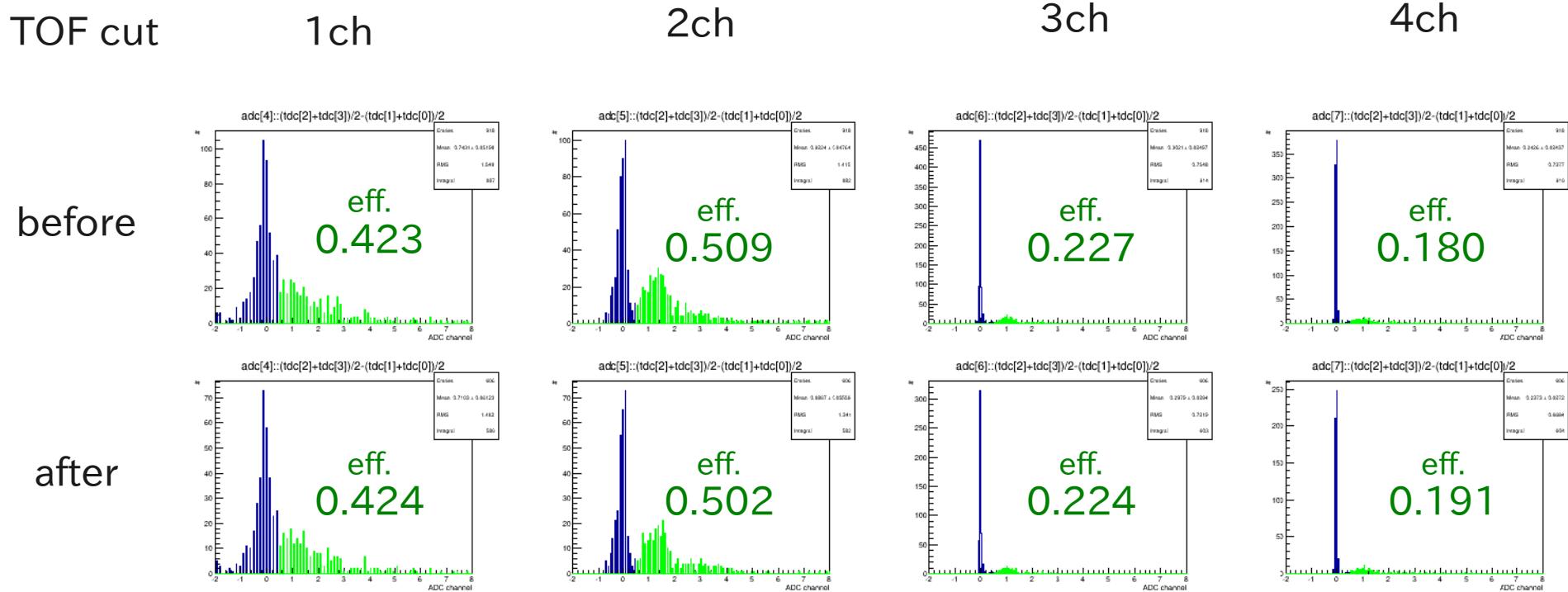
TOF cut



“or” logic efficiency & number of photoelectrons  
 @ FLa37,aerogel(1.05, 6cm)  
 Threshold level 0.5 p.e.

Before: eff.=0.648, 1.045 p.e.  
 After: eff.=0.659, 1.074 p.e.

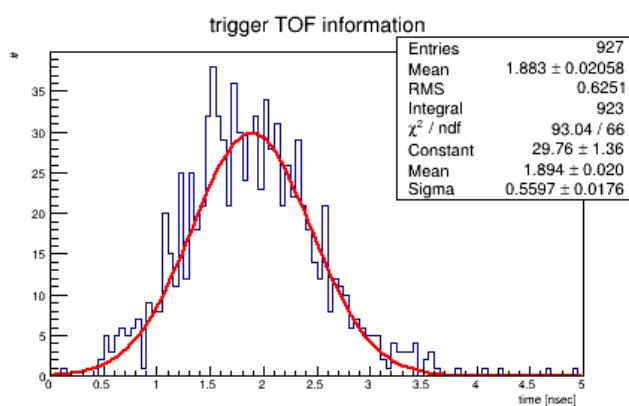
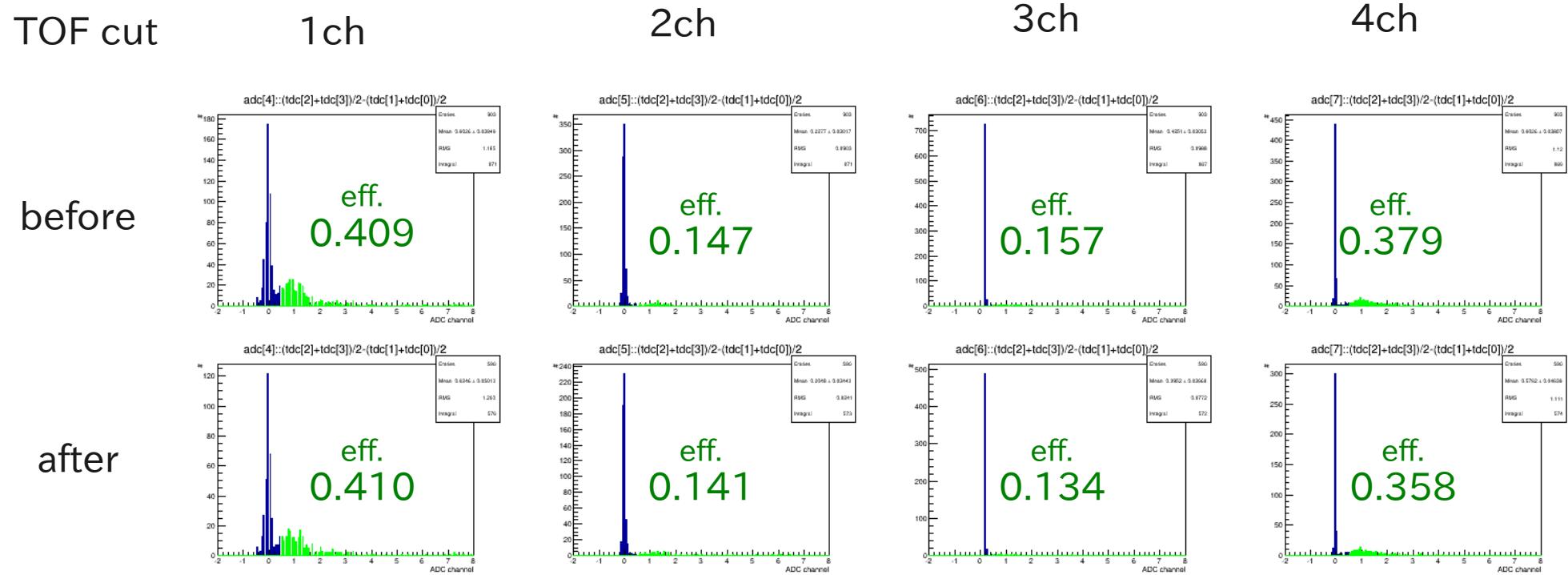
# FLa38(ScYOR)[6x10cm<sup>2</sup>]



“or” logic efficiency & number of photoelectrons  
 @ FLa38,aerogel(1.05, 6cm)  
 Threshold level 0.5 p.e.

Before: eff.=0.758, 1.420 p.e.  
 After: eff.=0.766, 1.451 p.e.

# FLa39(ScScYY)[6x10cm<sup>2</sup>]

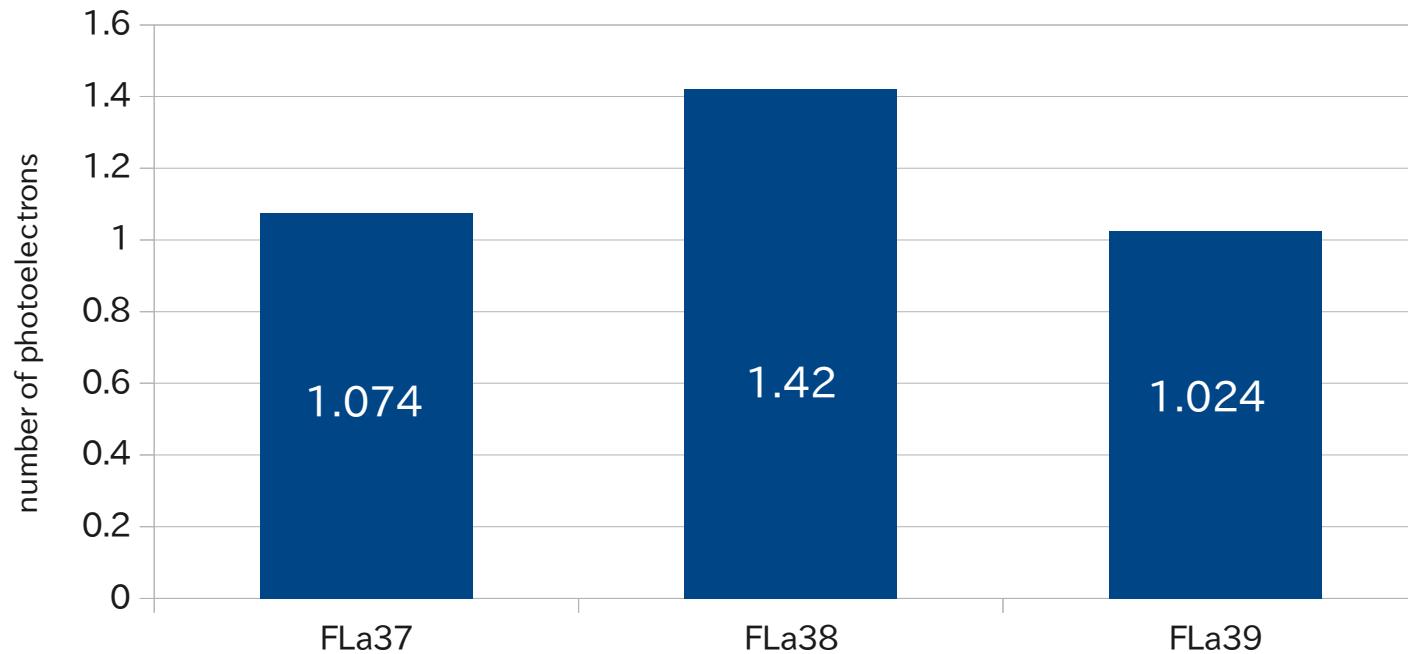


“or” logic efficiency & number of photoelectrons  
 @ FLa39,aerogel(1.05, 6cm)  
 Threshold level 0.5 p.e.

Before: eff.=0.654, 1.063 p.e.  
 After: eff.=0.641, 1.024 p.e.

# まとめ

## fiber sheet performance



シンチファイバーがチェレンコフ光のライトガイド  
として向いている?



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PHYSICS LETTERS B

Physics Letters B 562 (2003) 166–172

[www.elsevier.com/locate/npe](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/npe)

## First measurement of the T-violating muon polarization in the decay $K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu \gamma$

KEK-PS E246 Collaboration

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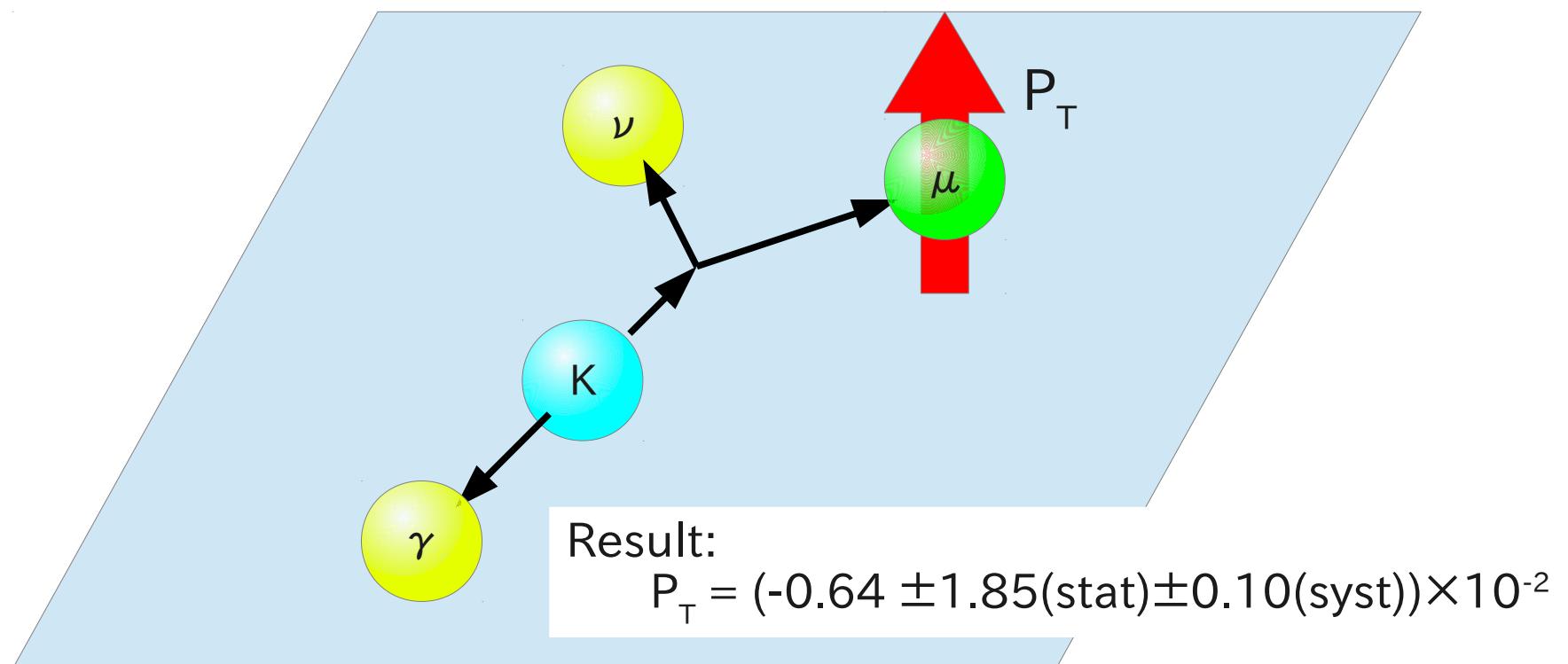
Received 4 April 2003; accepted 9 April 2003

Editor: L. Montanet

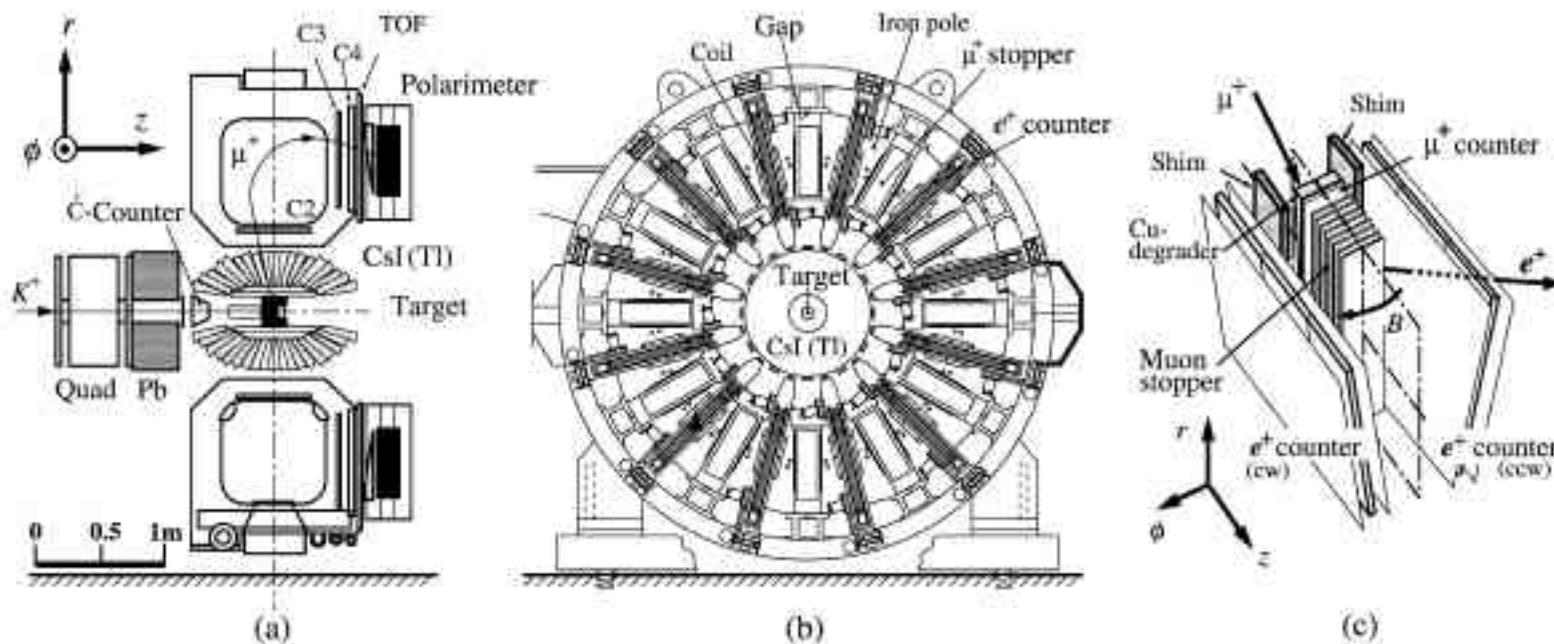
## Abstract

KEK E246(1996-1998) Fast result  
 $P_T$  obtained in the analysis of the  $K_{\mu 2\gamma}$

$K_{\mu 2\gamma}: K+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu \gamma$



# Experiment



## Detector

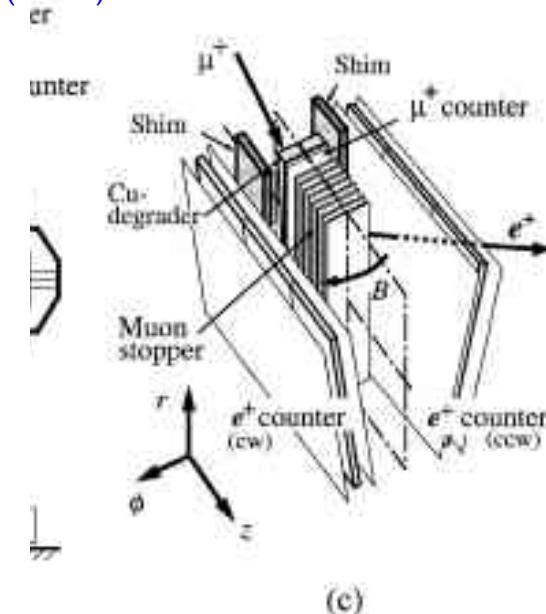
- Beam: stopped kaon
- AC:  $K/\pi$ , trigger eff.  $\sim 99\%$
- Target: 256 Scint. Fibers
- Spectrometer: 12 sectors toroidal super conductor magnet
- $\gamma$ -ray Colorimeter: 768 CsI(Tl)s,  $0.75 \times 4\pi$  sr (solid angle)  
 $\sigma_E/E \sim 2.7\% @ 200\text{MeV}$
- Tracking: C2, C3 and C4, multi wire drift chamber  
 $\sigma_p \sim 2.6 \text{ MeV}/c @ 205\text{MeV}/c$
- PID: TOF &  $\mu^+$  counter,  $e^+/\mu^+/\pi^+$

# Experiment

The T-violating asymmetry was extracted using a double ratio as:

$$A_T = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{(N_{\text{cw}}/N_{\text{ccw}})_{\text{fwd}}}{(N_{\text{cw}}/N_{\text{ccw}})_{\text{bwd}}} - 1 \right]. \quad (1)$$

Here,  $N_{\text{cw}}$  and  $N_{\text{ccw}}$  are the sums over all 12 sectors of counts of clockwise (cw) and counter-clockwise (ccw) emitted positrons. Indices 'fwd' and 'bwd' denote two classes of events: forward events (fwd) when the angle between the photon and the beam direction ( $z$ -axis) was less than  $70^\circ$  and backward events (bwd) when the angle between the photon and the beam direction was more than  $110^\circ$ . The signal values  $N_{\text{cw}}$  and  $N_{\text{ccw}}$  were extracted by integrating the positron time spectrum in the polarimeter after subtraction of the background.

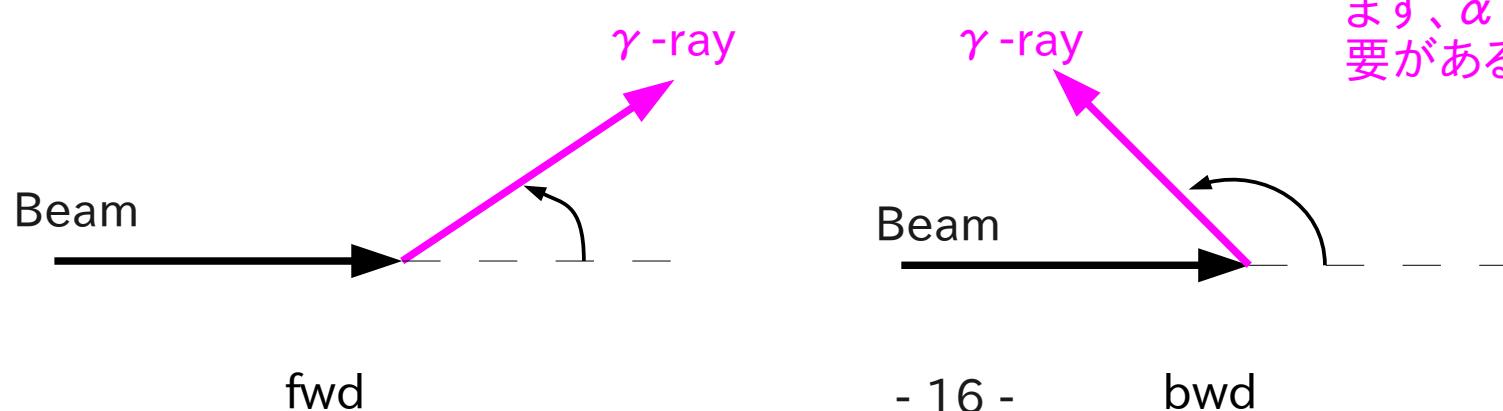


(c)

The value of  $P_T$  is related to  $A_T$  by

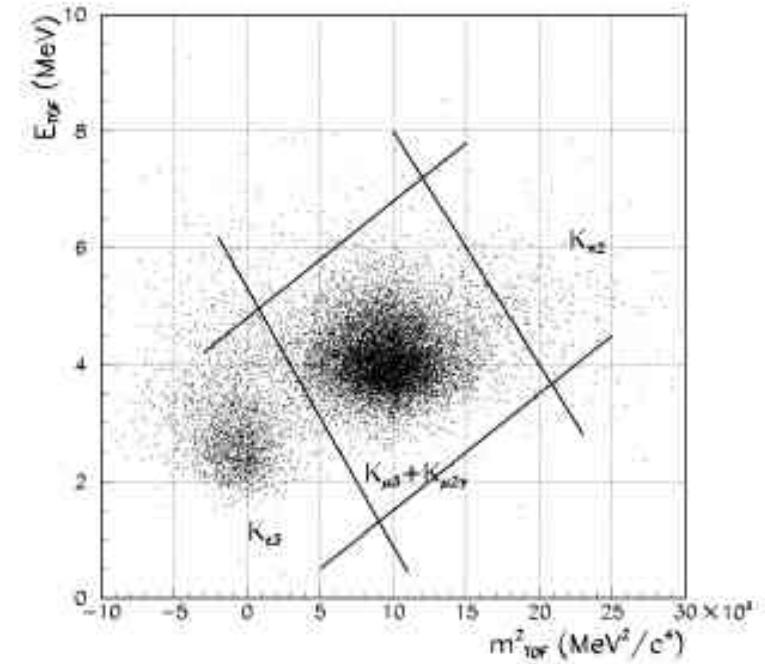
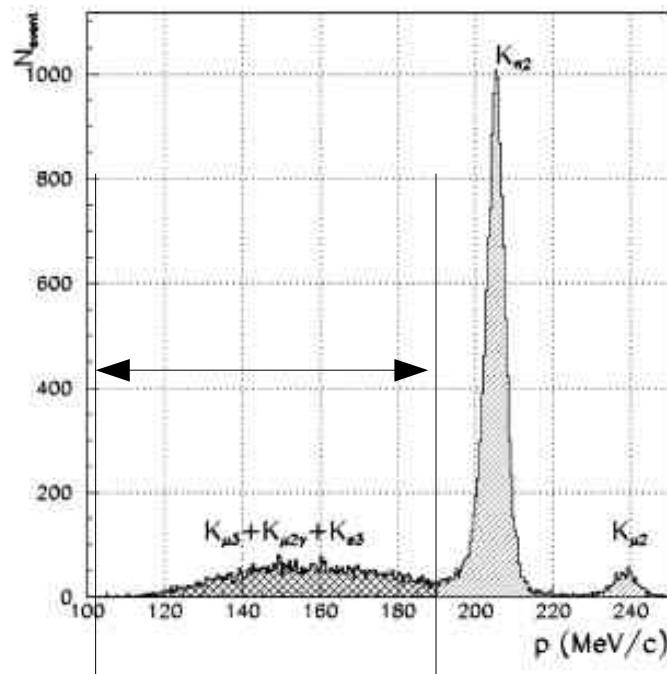
$$P_T = \frac{A_T}{\alpha f(1 - \beta)}, \quad (2)$$

where  $\alpha$  is the analyzing power of the polarimeter,  $f$  is an angular attenuation factor and  $\beta$  is the overall fraction of all backgrounds.



# Analysis

## The first stage of the analysis



Main  
BG

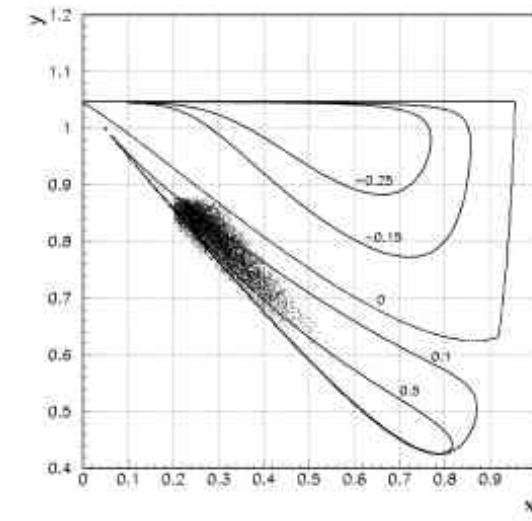
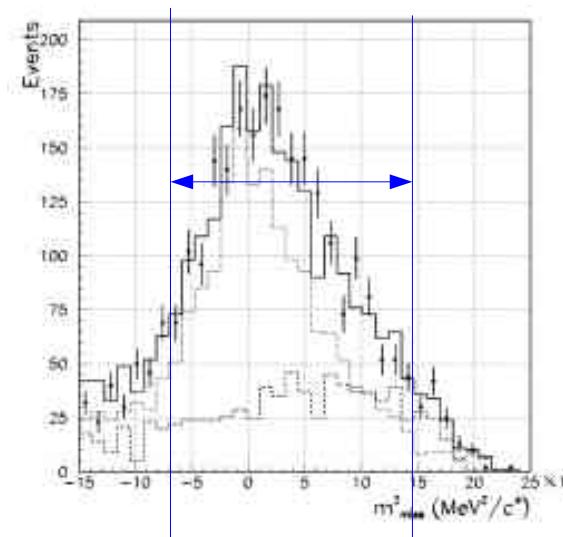
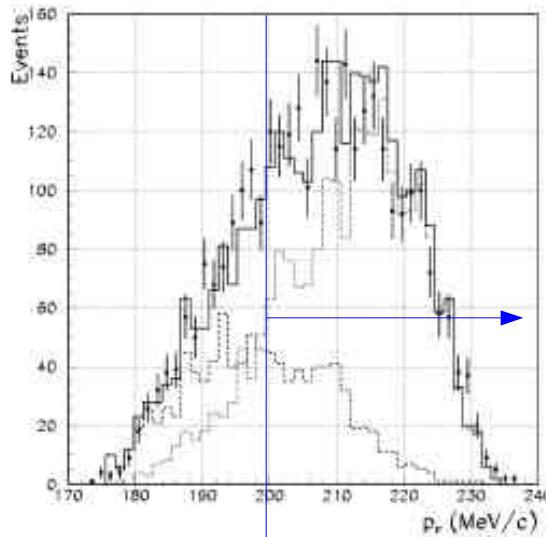
- $K_{\mu 2\gamma}$  :  $K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu \gamma$
- $K_{\mu 3}$  :  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu$
- $K_{\mu 2}$  :  $K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$
- $K_{e3}$  :  $K^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu \gamma$
- $K_{\pi 2}$  :  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^+$
- $K_{\pi 3}$  :  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$
- :  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$

Rejection of  $K_{e3}$  using the time-of-flight technique. The “cloud” in the bottom-left corner corresponds to positrons, the events inside the rectangle are muons.

K $\mu 2\gamma$  と K $\mu 3$ を抽出した

# Analysis

## The second stage of the analysis



$K\mu 2\gamma$  と  $K\mu 3$  を区別する方法は  $\nu$  の missing mass

■	Exp data
---	MC simu $K\mu 2\gamma$
.....	MC simu $K\mu 3$
—	MC simu $K\mu 2\gamma + K\mu 3$

MCシミュレーション

$$K\mu 2\gamma \dots F_V = -0.095$$

$$F_A = -0.043$$

$$f_K = -159 \text{ MeV}$$

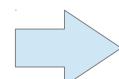
J. Bijnens, G. Ecker, J. Gasser, Nucl. Phys. B 396 (1993) 81.

$$A_N(K_{\mu 2\gamma}) = (4.06 \pm 1.14) \times 10^{-2}$$



$$A_N(K_{\mu 2\gamma}) = (3.59 \pm 0.56) \times 10^{-2}$$

exp



$$\alpha = 0.289 \pm 0.015$$

$$\beta \sim 0.25$$

$$f = 0.80 \pm 0.03 - 18 - M. Abe, et al., hep-ex/0211049.$$

## Analysis

$$\text{exp} \\ A_T = (-0.099 \pm 0.320) \times 10^{-2}$$

$$P_T \sim -0.57 \times 10^{-3} \quad \alpha = 0.289 \pm 0.015 \\ \beta \sim 0.25 \\ f = 0.80 \pm 0.03$$

$P_T \rightarrow P_T(\text{FSI})$

理論的不確定性~15%,  $F_V = -0.095$ ,  $F_A = -0.043$

$$P_T(\text{FSI}) = (-0.64 \pm 1.85(\text{stat})) \times 10^{-2}$$

Systematic error

12セクターでとった。

$$\delta P_T^{\text{sys}} \sim 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$$

データ量:  $1.14 \times 10^5$   
 (fwd+bwd  $K_{\mu 2\gamma}$ ) @1996-1998

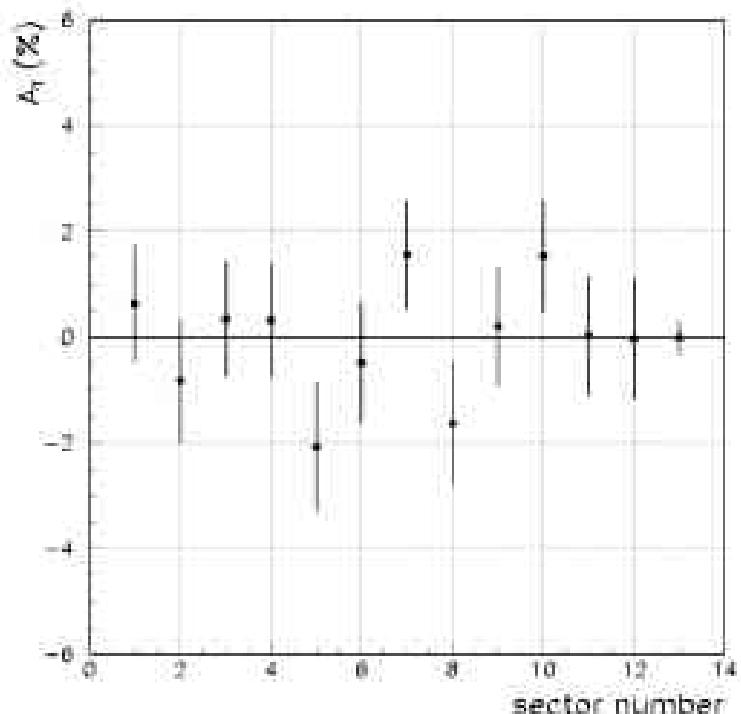


Fig. 8. The dependence of the transverse asymmetry ( $A_T$ ) on the sector number. The rightmost point represents the sum of the asymmetries over all 12 sectors. The error bars show the statistical errors.

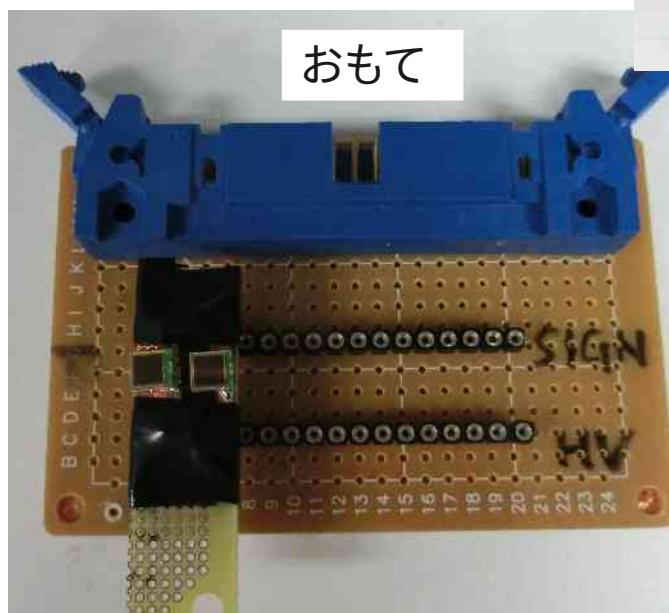
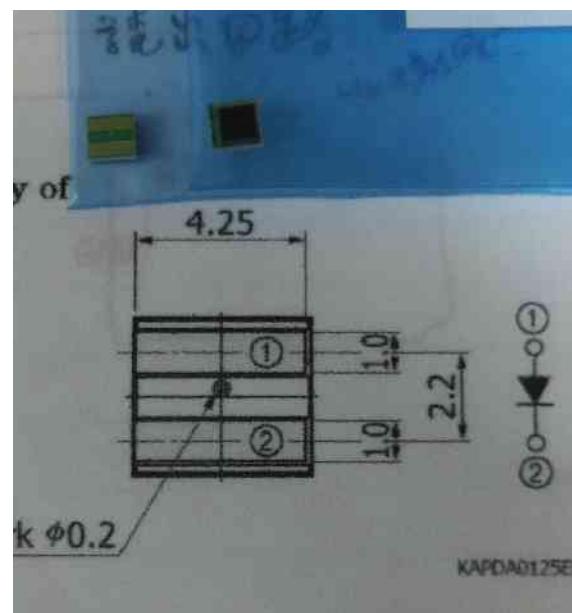
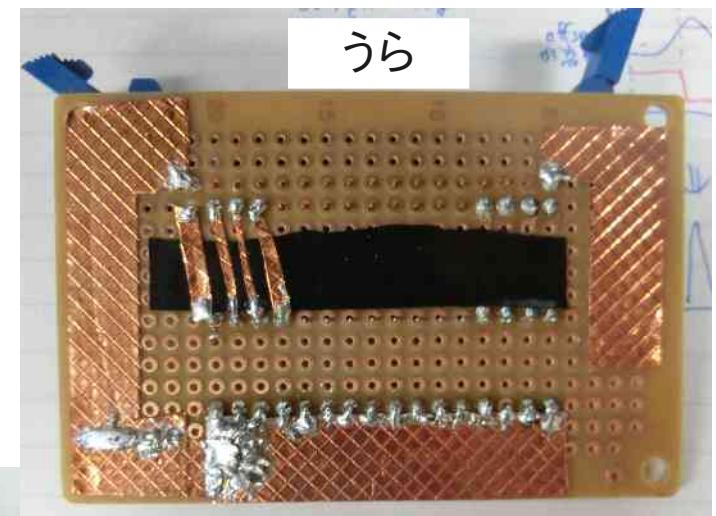
## Result

$$P_T(\text{FSI}) = (-0.64 \pm 1.85(\text{stat}) \pm 0.10(\text{syst})) \times 10^{-2}$$

### (3) MPPC + EASIROC module制御

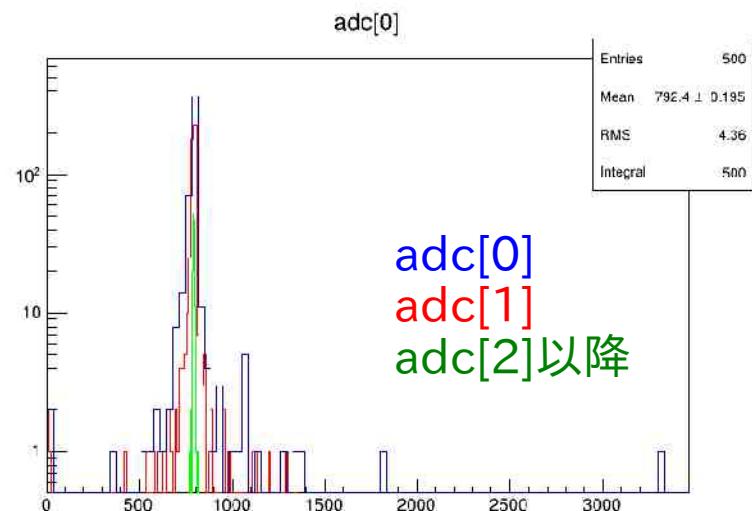
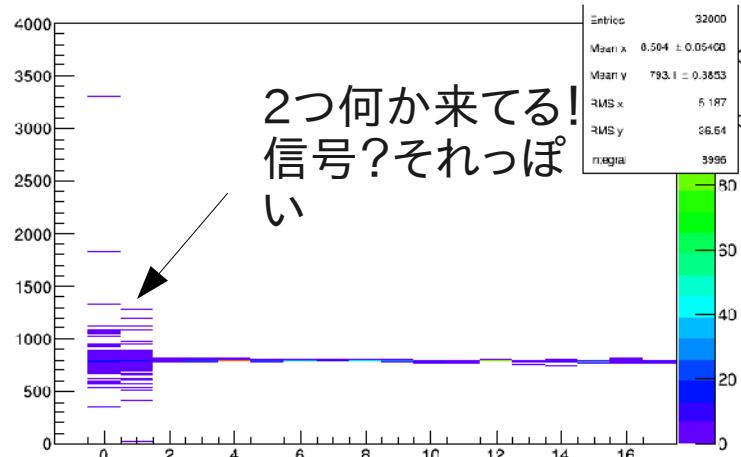
#### EASIROC module制御

- PC + LAN制御
- MPPC読出コネクタ作成
- ダークカレント検出



### (3) MPPC + EASIROC module制御

#### ダークカレント検出



この部分がゆらぎの原因

### (3) MPPC + EASIROC module制御

今週のまとめ

- ・MPPC2チップの読出環境作り
- ・EASIROC モジュールの制御入門
- ・ダークカレント測定  
ペデスタルが太い、統計数少ない

課題

- ・ペデスタルが大きくなる原因の解消。
- ・ダークカレントの測定のやり直し。
- ・LED光源による測定開始。

## (4) 次週スケジュール

博士後期課程願書提出:書類作成+プレゼン作成

- (1) 研究過程報告書
- (2) 研究計画書書
- (3) プrezensライド構成考案

論文読み(x1)

KEK E246, TREK, time reveres symmetry vioration

MPPC + EASIROC制御

- (1) LED test, Dark current, Scinti. Test
- (2) CAMACとの連動
- (3) ADC + TDC読み出し

Fiber Sheet 製作

FLa40 … SCSF(x4)position[5x5] to MPPCs

FLa41 … ScYOR(5x20cm<sup>2</sup> x4辺) to PMTs

FLa42 … ScYOR(5x20cm<sup>2</sup> x2辺)x2 to PMTs