TWIST

A Precision Measurement of Muon Decay at TRIUMF

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TWIST Collaboration

- Physics of TWIST
- Introduction to the Experiment
- Current Status

TRIUMF WEAK INTERACTION SYMMETRY TEST

- Uses intense "Surface Muon" beam of polarised muons from pions decaying at rest on surface of production target

- Incoming muon is tracked and stopped in thin,planar target

- Decay positron is tracked through 2T uniform field with a symmetric stack of high precision, low mass, planar drift chambers

TWIST Collaboration

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Muon Decay in a Model-Independent Form

The muon decay matrix element can be written as:

$$\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{\substack{\gamma=S,V,T \\ \varepsilon,\mu=R,L}} g^{\gamma}_{\varepsilon\,\mu} \langle \bar{e}_\varepsilon | \Gamma^{\gamma} | \nu_e \rangle \langle \bar{\nu}_\mu | \Gamma_{\gamma} | \mu_\mu \rangle$$

with 19 real-valued parameters and one overall phase. In the Standard Model, $g^{V}_{LL} = 1$ and all others are zero.

The right-handed coupling of the muon can be written in terms of these parameters as:

$$Q^{\mu}_{R} = \frac{1}{4}|g^{S}_{LR}|^2 + \frac{1}{4}|g^{S}_{RR}|^2 + |g^{V}_{LR}|^2 + |g^{V}_{RR}|^2 + 3|g^{T}_{LR}|^2$$

Muon Decay and the Michel Parameters

The muon decay rate can also be written in terms of the Michel parameters. If you neglect the electron mass and radiative corrections, you obtain:

$$\frac{d^2\Gamma}{x^2\,dx\,d(\cos\theta)} \propto 3 - 3x + \frac{2}{3}\rho(4x-3) + P_\mu\xi\cos\theta\left[(1-x) + \frac{2}{3}\delta(4x-3)\right]$$

with:

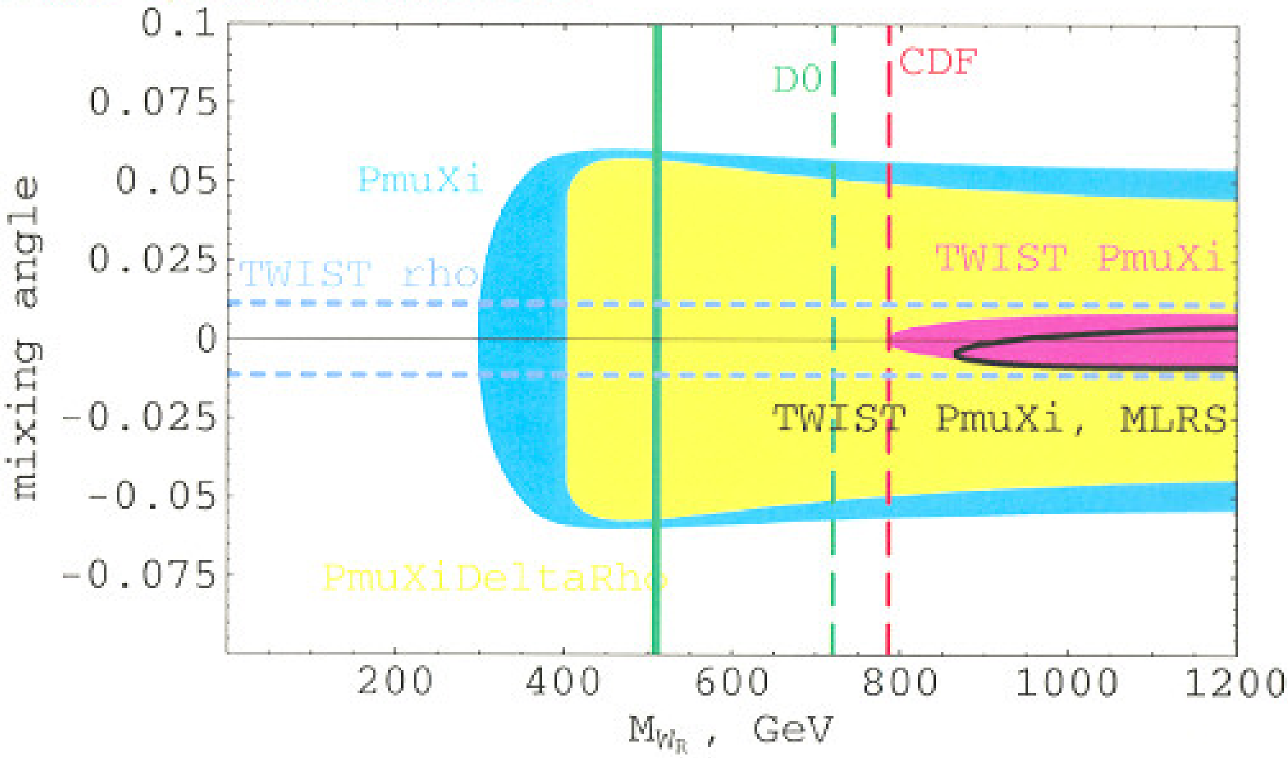
$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= 0.7518 \pm 0.0026 \\ \eta &= -0.007 \pm 0.013 \\ \delta &= 0.7486 \pm 0.0026 \pm 0.0028 \\ P_\mu\xi &= 1.0027 \pm 0.0079 \pm 0.0030 \\ P_\mu\frac{\xi\delta}{\rho} &> 0.99682 \ (90\%\,CL) \end{aligned}$$

Goals of TWIST

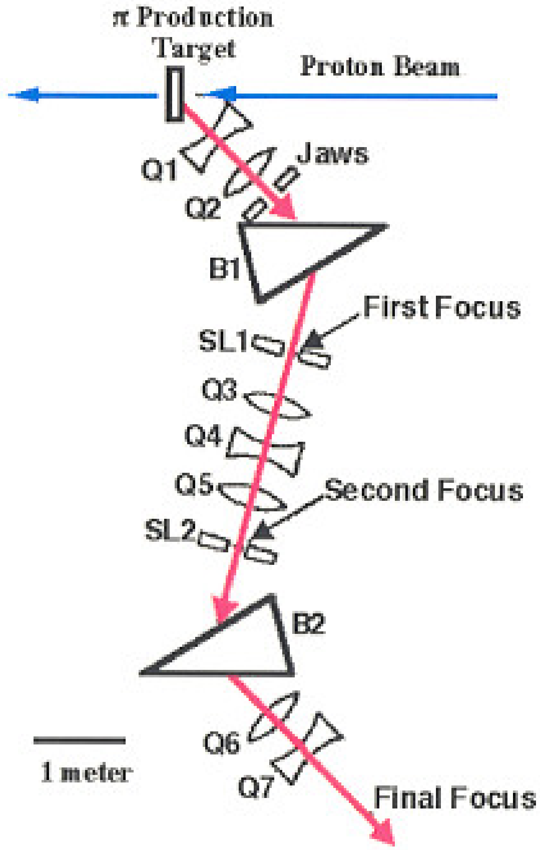
- Search for new physics through **measurements of ρ, δ and $P_\mu\xi$ to a few parts in 10^4.**
- Model-independent limit on right-handed muon coupling:

$$Q_R^\mu = \frac{1}{2}\left[1 + \frac{1}{3}\xi - \frac{16}{9}\xi\delta\right]$$

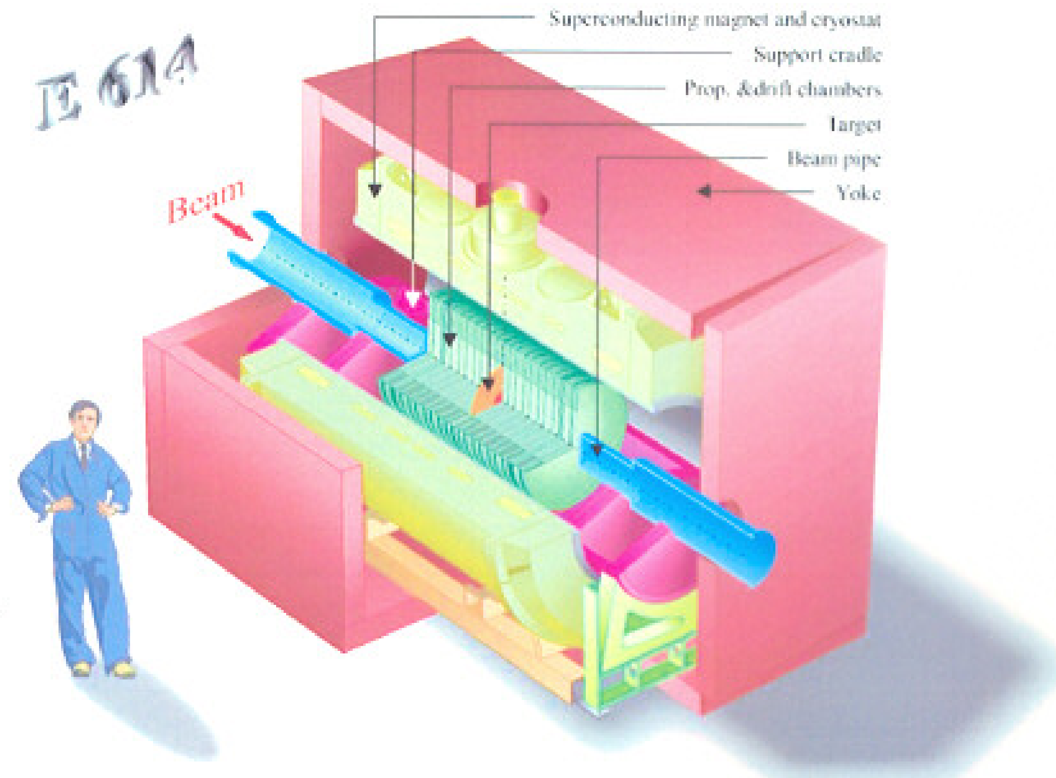
- In left-right symmetric models:



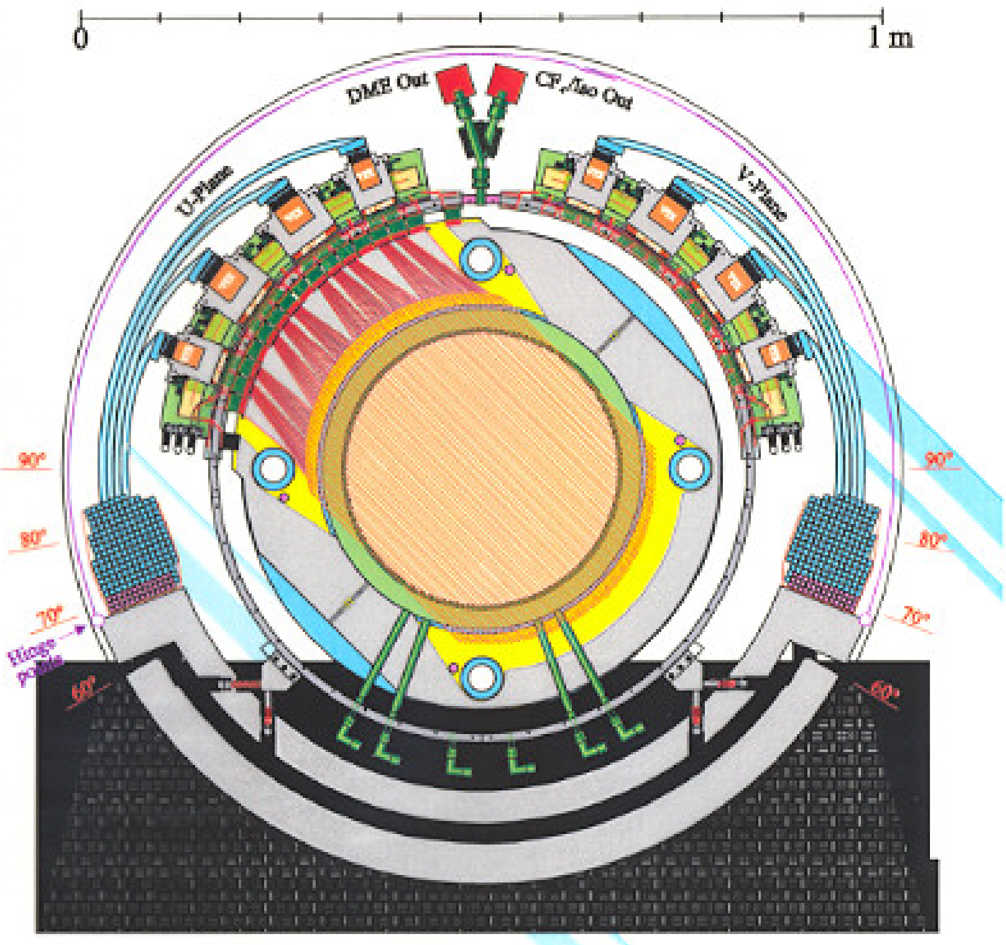
M13 Secondary Beamline at TRIUMF



Momentum Resolution $\Delta p/p = 1\%$



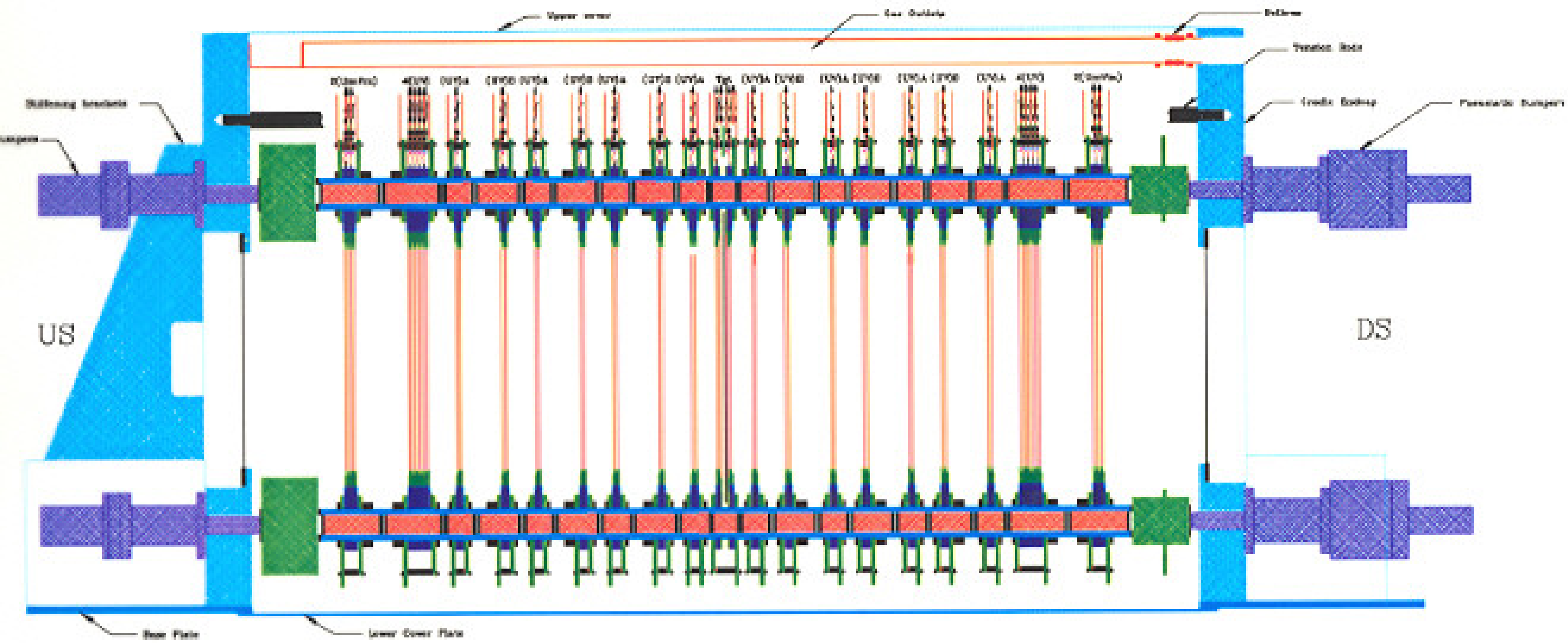
TWIST Wire Chamber Modules



- DCs:
  80 wires/plane
  DME
- MWPCs:
  160 wires/plane
  CF_4 iso-C_4H_{10}

- All wires 15 μm W(Au)
- 2, 4 or 8 planes per module

TWIST Wire Chambers



44 drift chambers and 12 MWPCs

Very thin -- only ~5 x 10^{-5} X_0 per chamber

~ 5000 wires positioned with ~ 3 μm accuracy

Longitudinal and transverse distances known to < 5 parts in 10^5

Analysis Strategy

the **decay rate** is written as a function of:

$$\rho = \rho_0 + \Delta\rho$$

$$\eta = \eta_0 + \Delta\eta$$

$$P_\mu\xi = P_\mu\xi_0 + \Delta P_\mu\xi$$

$$\delta = \delta_0 + \Delta\delta$$

can be made **linear in** $\Delta\rho$, $\Delta\eta$, $\Delta P_\mu\xi$, **and** $\Delta\delta$.

his provides the basis for our **blind analysis scheme**. We will fit our measured spectrum to a sum of a **GEANT "standard" spectrum**, produced with **unknown** ρ_0, η_0, $P_\mu\xi_0$, **and** δ_0, together with GEANT distributions thrown according to:

$$d\Gamma/d(\Delta\rho),\ d\Gamma/d(\Delta\eta),\ d\Gamma/d(\Delta P_\mu\xi),\ \text{and}\ d\Gamma/d(\Delta\delta).$$

First Physics Run: Sept-Dec, '02

Goal: Determine ρ and δ to 10^{-3}.

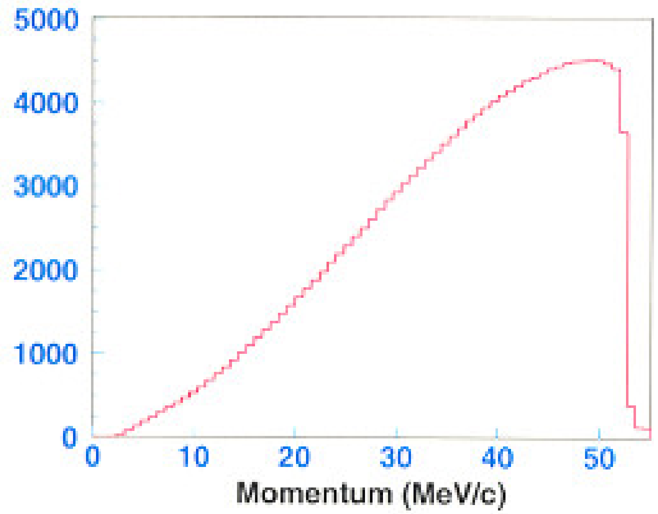
Recorded ~6 x 10^9 events to tape. Note that **3 x 10^8 events suffice to measure ρ and δ with a statistical precision of ~6 x 10^{-4}.**

Basic philosophy: If we might be sensitive to a **particular systematic effect**, can we take data in a configuration that will **make it "really big"**?

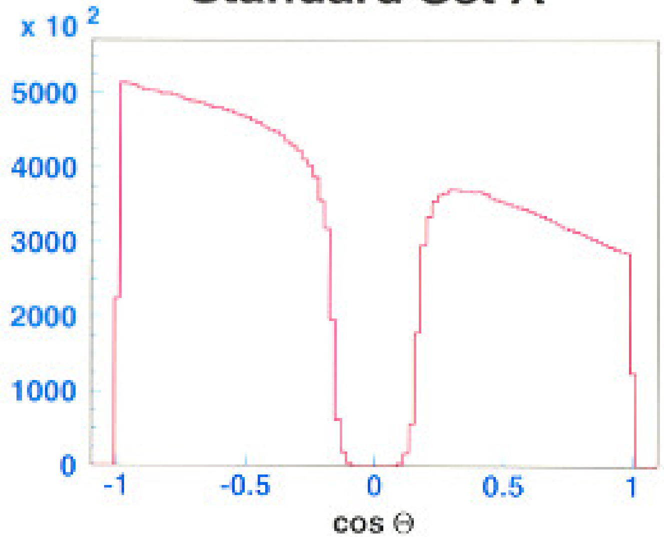
Recorded many separate 3 x 10^8 event data sets under various experimental conditions to investigate:

- Varying beam polarization - ("Surface" vs "cloud" muon beams)
- Beam line and detector performance (Vary beam line,detector, time)
- Upstream-downstream symmetry (Vary stopping point, material)
- Momentum scale (Vary solenoid field)
- Analysis codes (Vary trigger rate)
- GEANT simulation quality (vary muon stop location, beam positron data)

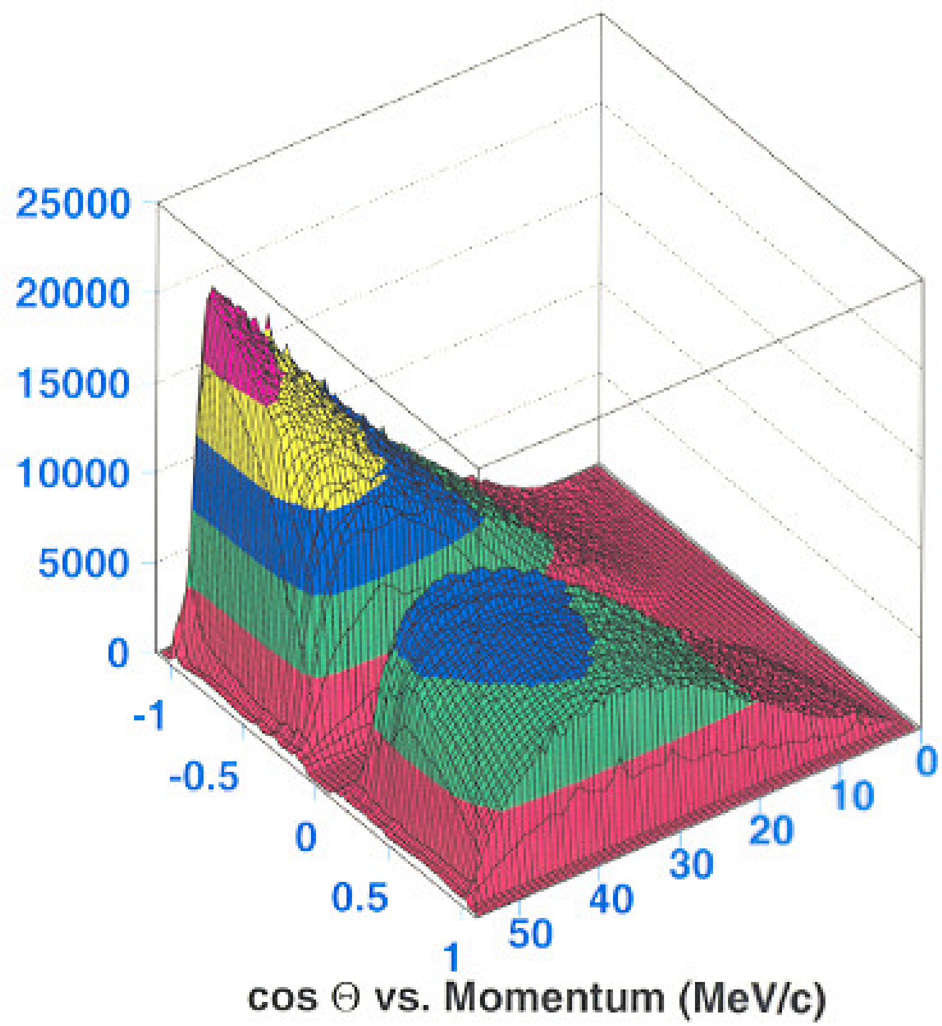
Standard Set A



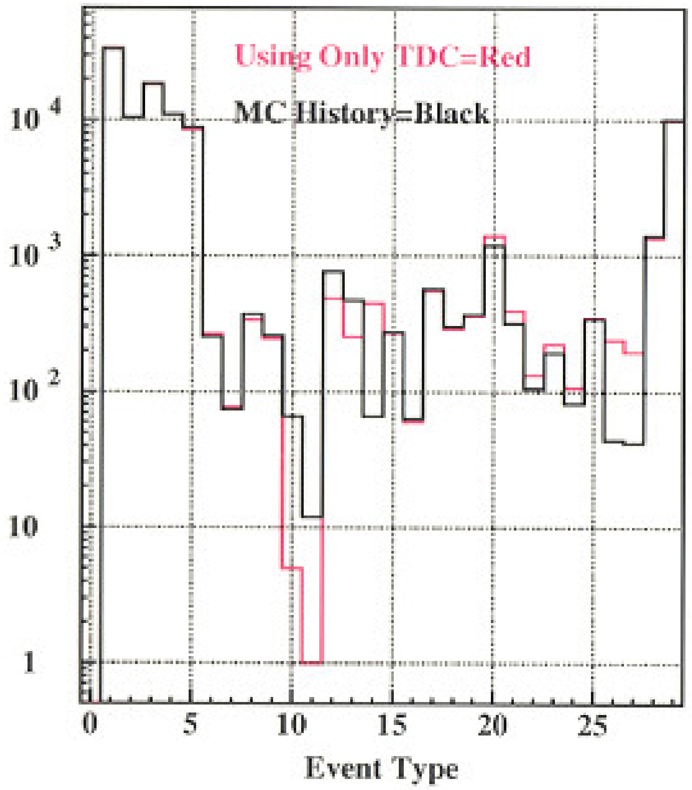
Standard Set A

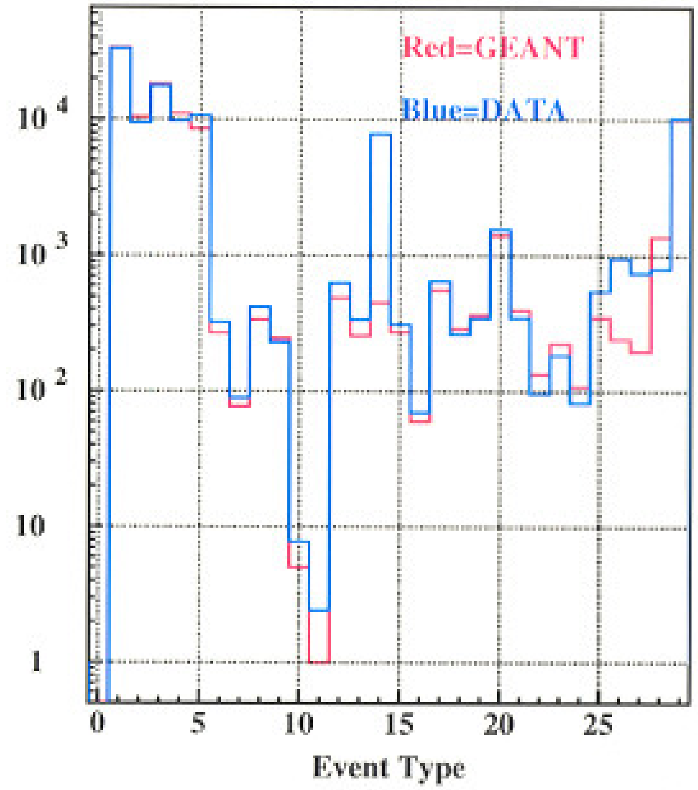


Surface Muon Data Set taken under "Standard" Conditions



Classifying Events: What Really Happened?

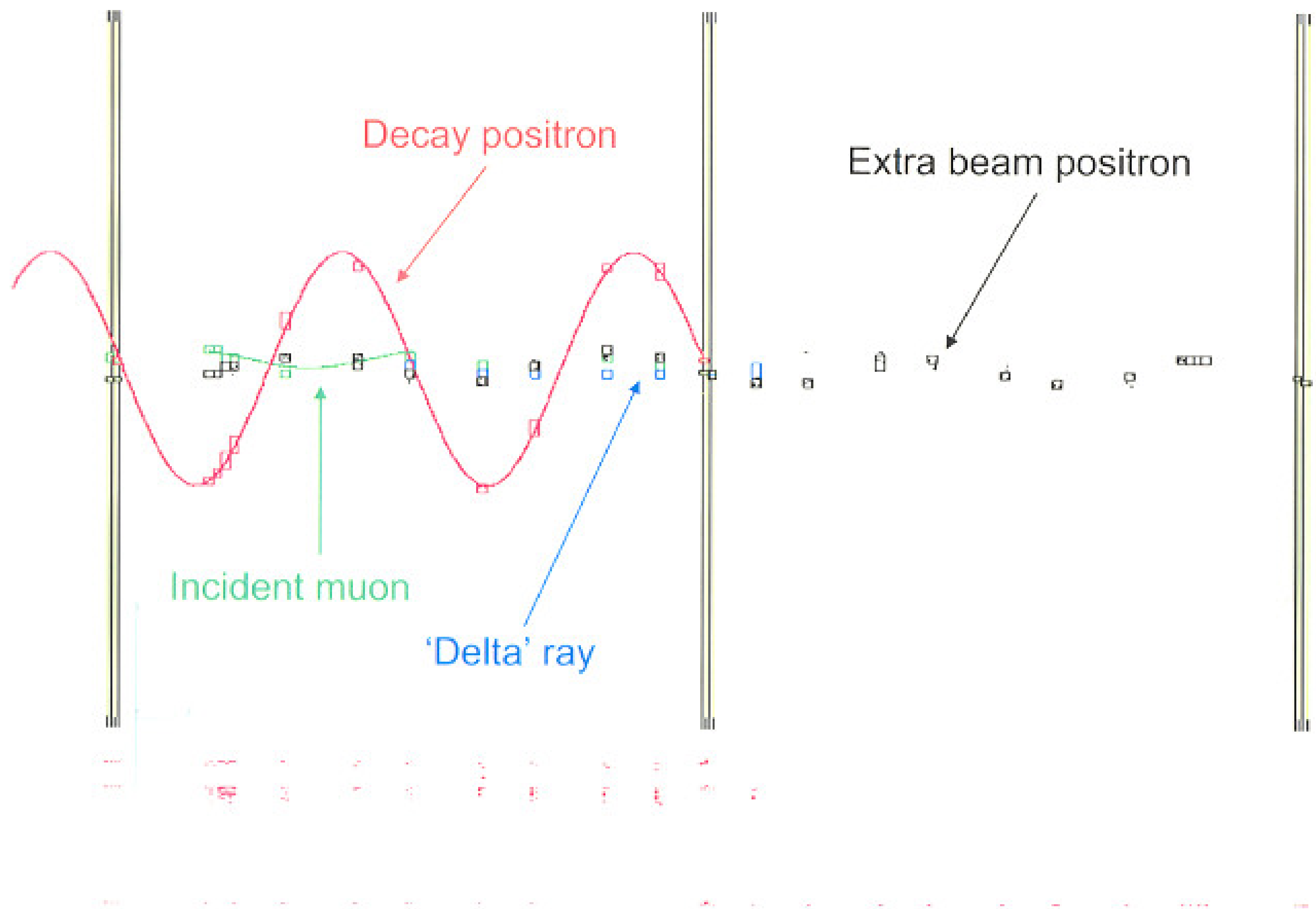




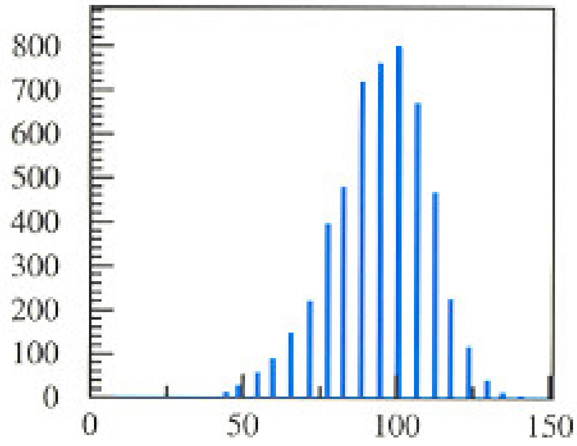
Do **MC analysis** and **history** match?

Do **MC** and **data** match?

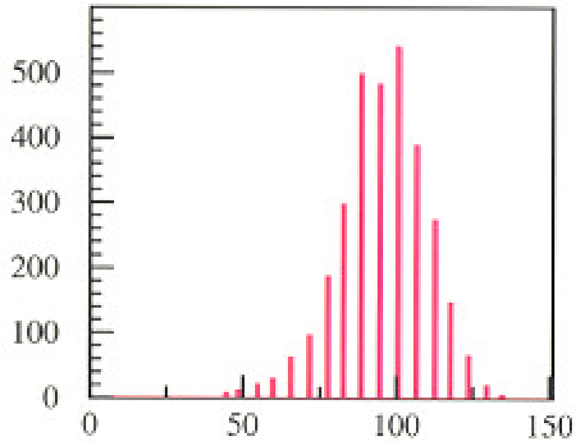
Same Monte Carlo analysis


Decay positron
Extra beam positron
Incident muon
'Delta' ray

Validating the Muon Stopping Distribution in GEANT



Muon Stops/RL vs RL (units of 10^{-5})

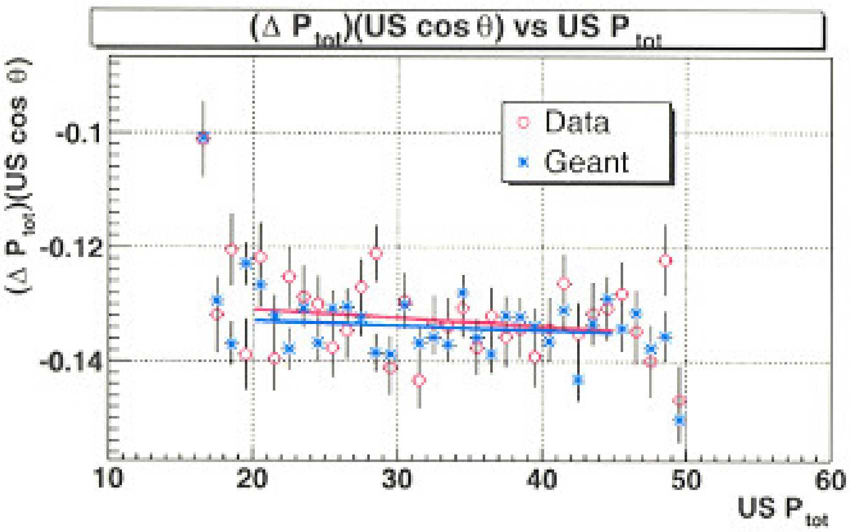


Muon Stops/RL vs RL (units of 10^{-5})

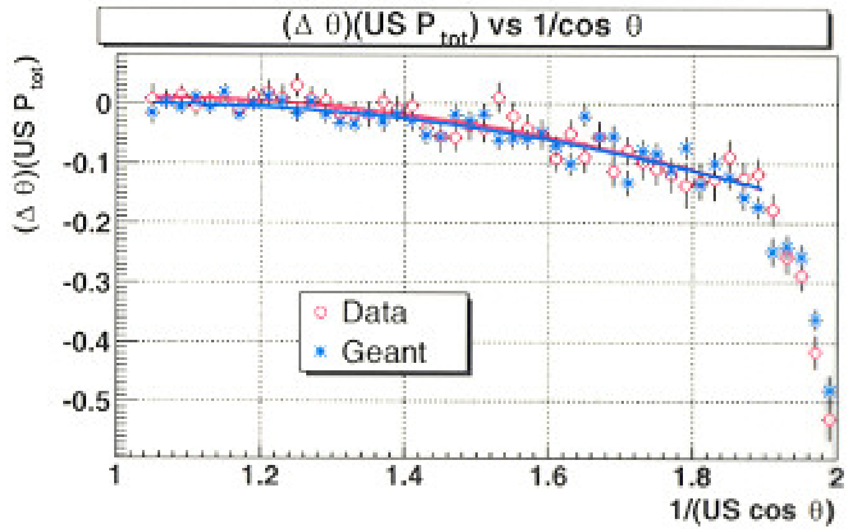
- Began with muons stopping in the center of the target in both **experiment** and **Monte Carlo**
- Inserted an upstream mylar degrader with the same known thickness in both
- Measured the new stopping distribution in the upstream half of the detector stack

Validating the Positron Interactions in GEANT

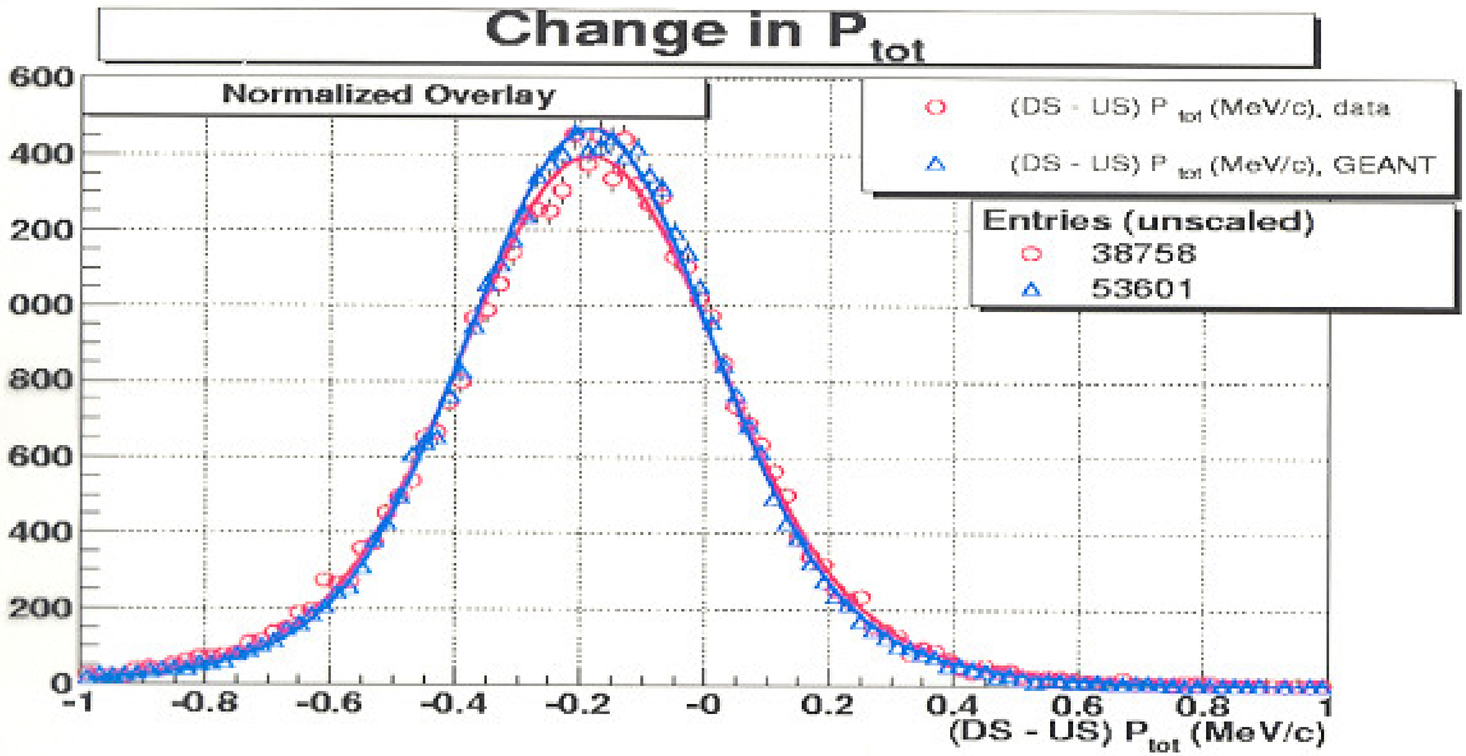
Energy loss

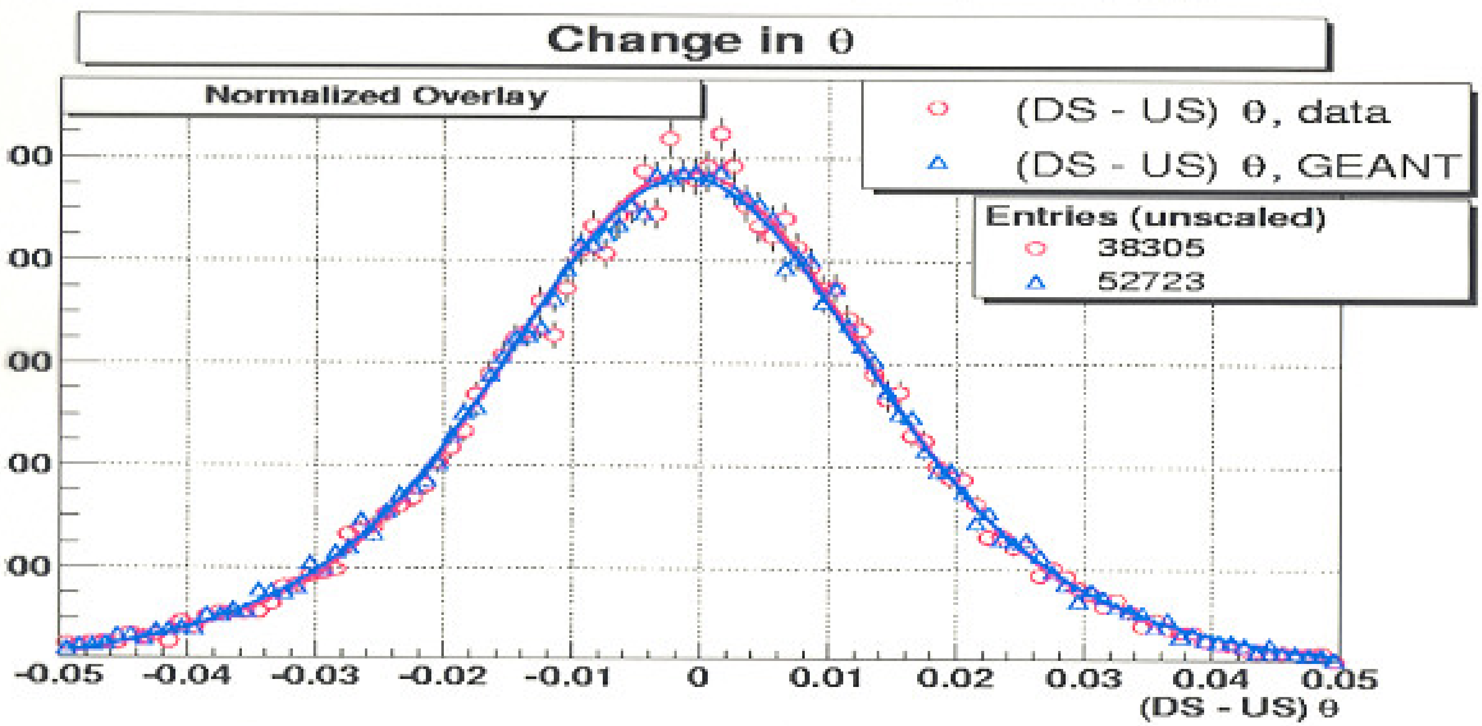


Multiple scattering



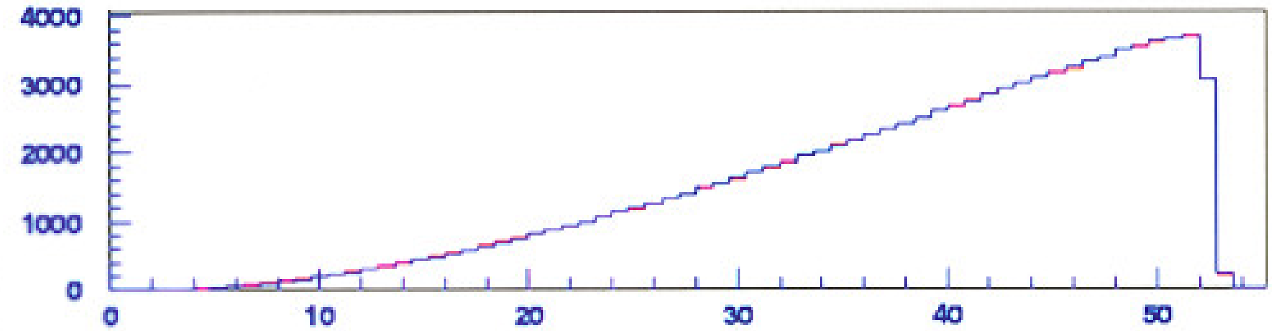
- Stop muons near the upstream end of the system
- **Track** decay positrons **independently** before and after the target
- Compare the two reconstructions
- Measures energy loss and multiple scattering in **data** and **GEANT**


Change in P_{tot}
Normalized Overlay
(DS - US) P tot (MeV/c), data
(DS - US) P tot (MeV/c), GEANT
Entries (unscaled)
38758
53601
(DS - US) P_{tot} (MeV/c)

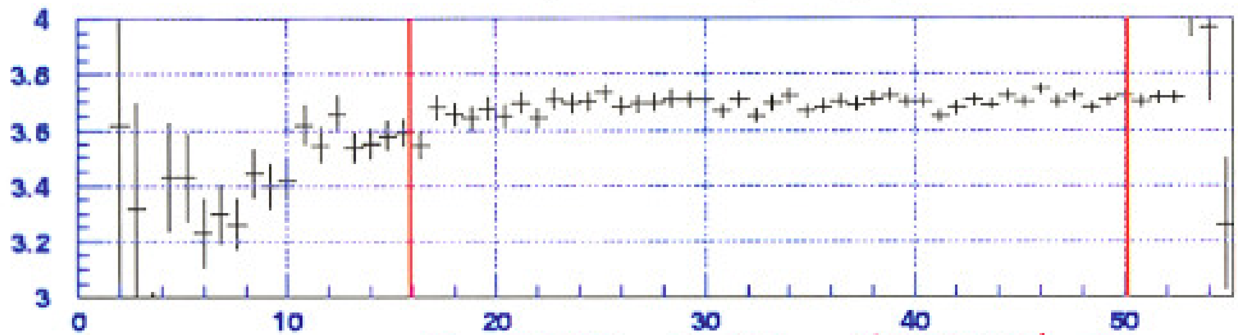

Change in θ
Normalized Overlay
(DS - US) θ, data
(DS - US) θ, GEANT
Entries (unscaled)
38305
52723
(DS - US) θ

2003/05/12 19.12

DCHV 1850V vs. Standard A



Normalized overlay of Momentum (MeV/c), Upstream



← FIDUCIAL REGION →

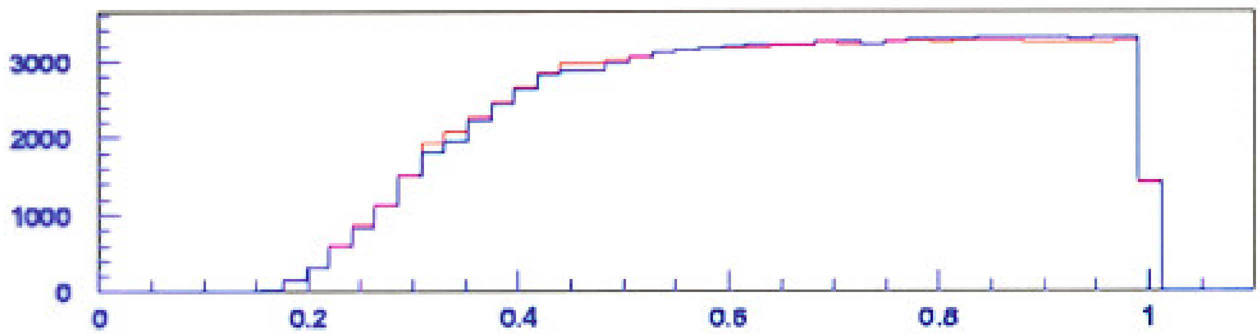
Unnormalized ratio of histograms, (DCHV 1850V)/(Standard A)

Events in Standard A data set 1481827

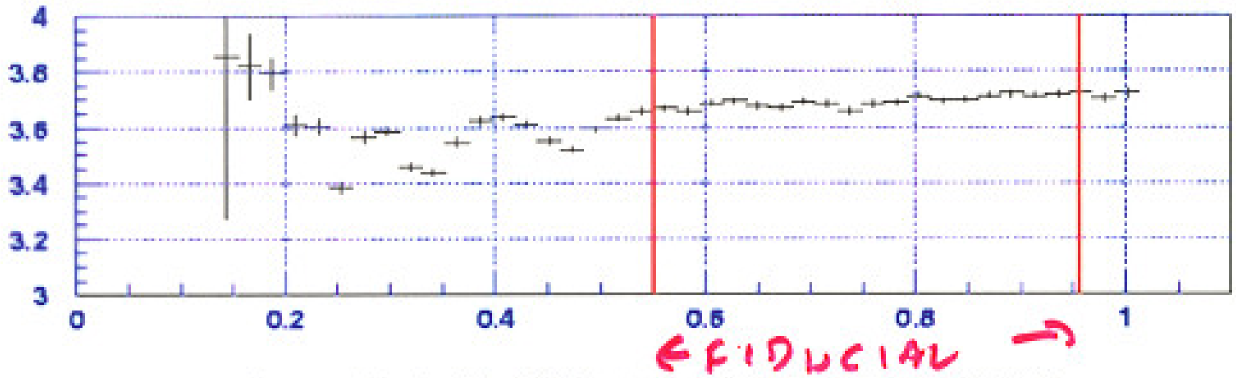
Events in DCHV 1850V data set 5472748

2003/05/12 19.12

DCHV 1850V vs. Standard A



Normalized overlay of ABS(cos(theta))



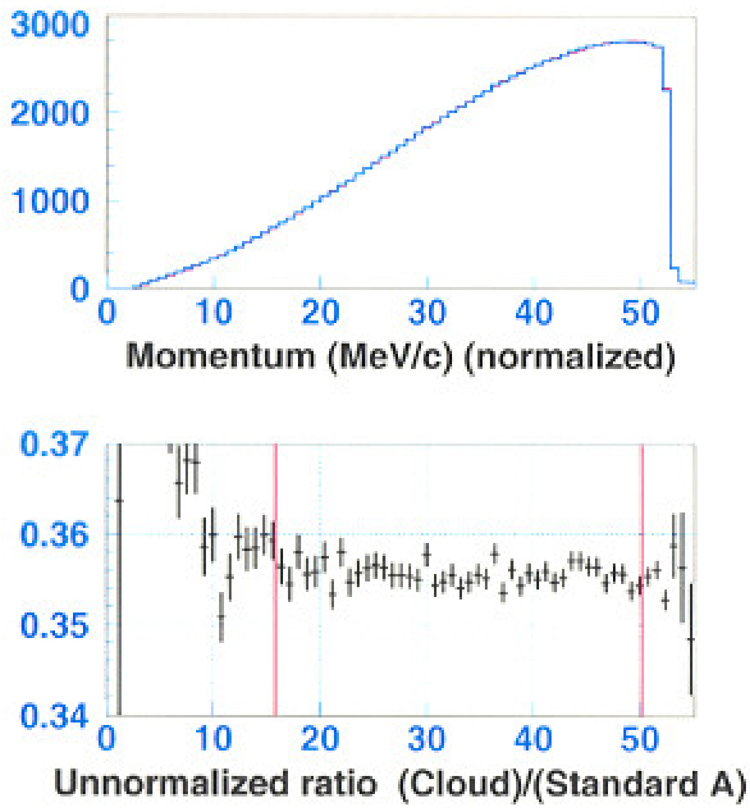
Unnormalized ratio of histograms, (DCHV 1850V)/(Standard A)

Events in Standard A data set 3957969

Events in DCHV 1850V data set 14454754

Comparing Cloud Muons to Surface Muons

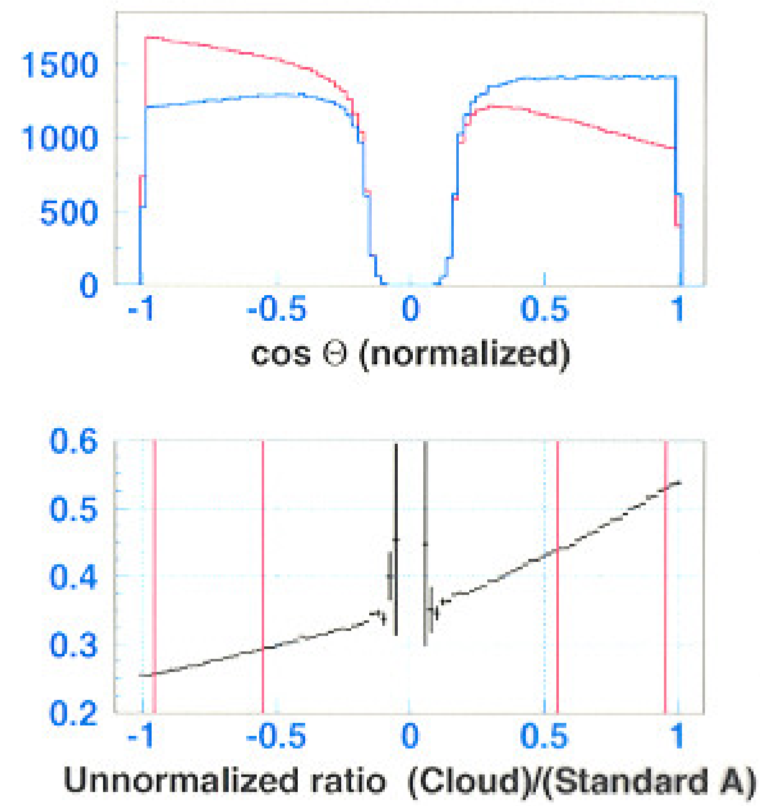
Cloud vs. Standard A



Events in Standard A data set 16112307

Events in Cloud data set 5730232

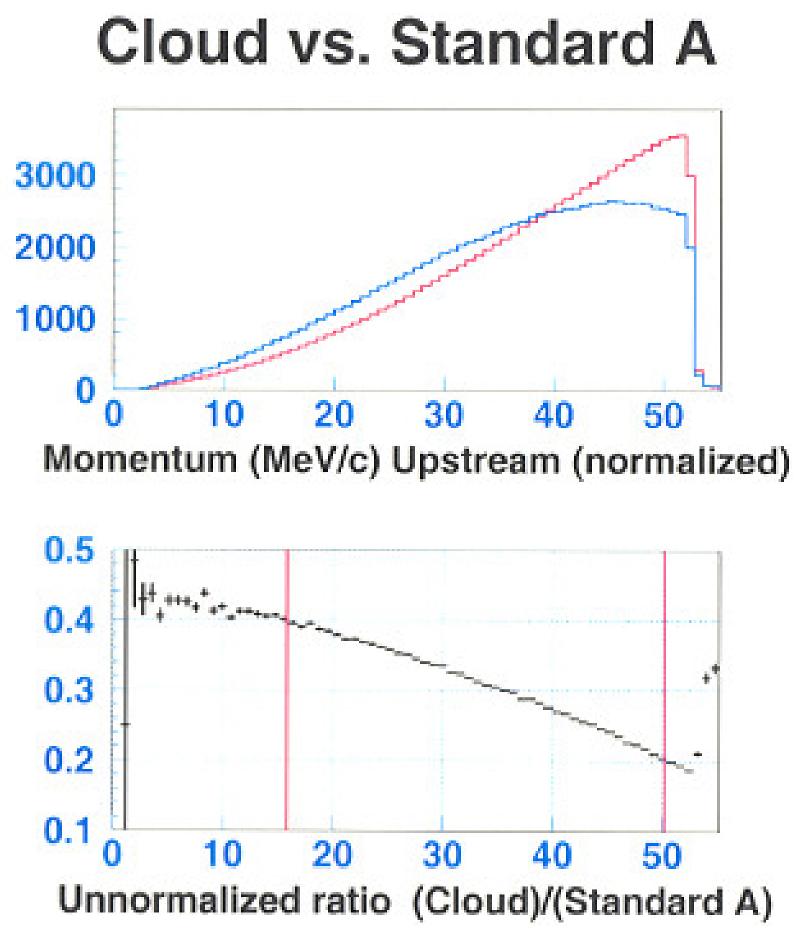
Cloud vs. Standard A



Events in Standard A data set 30534801

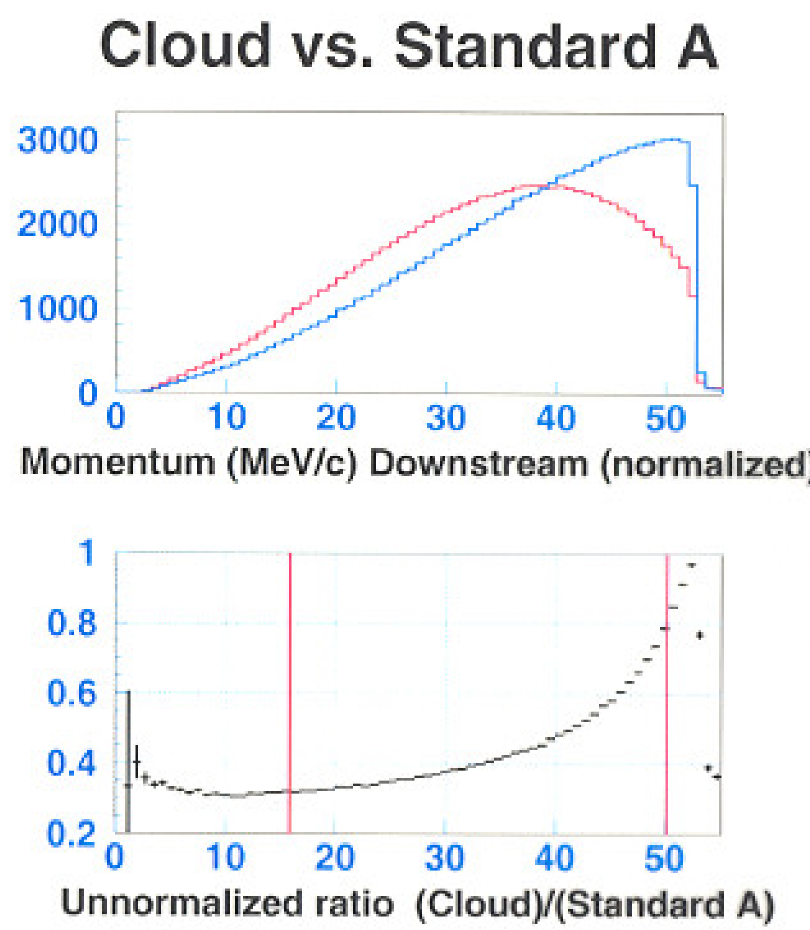
Events in Cloud data set 10832352

More Cloud Muons vs. Surface Muons



Events in Standard A data set 9579373

Events in Cloud data set 2686038

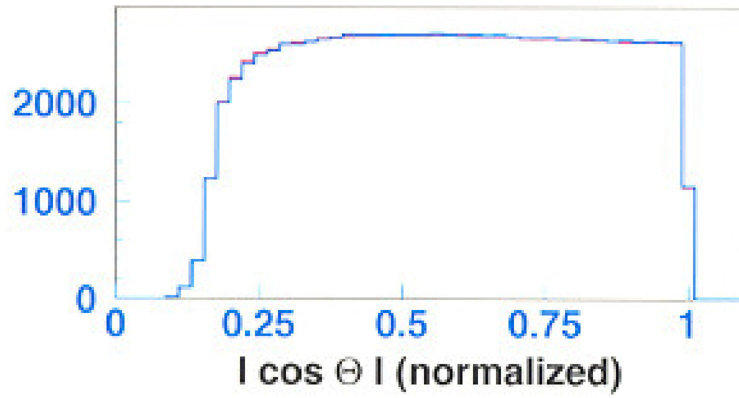


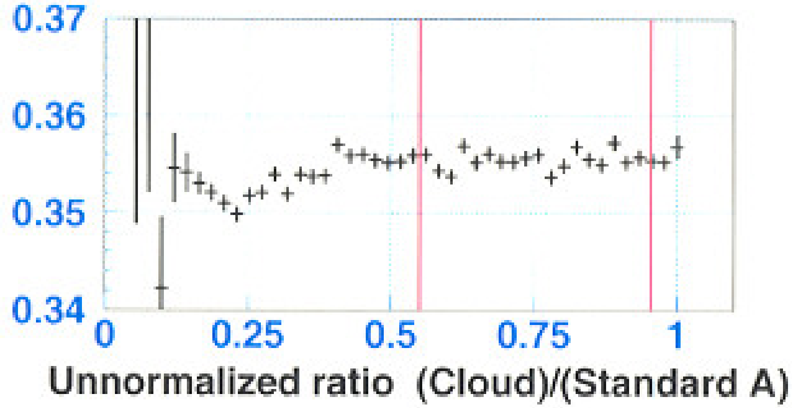
Events in Standard A data set 6214309

Events in Cloud data set 2865119

More Cloud Muons vs. Surface Muons

Cloud vs. Standard A



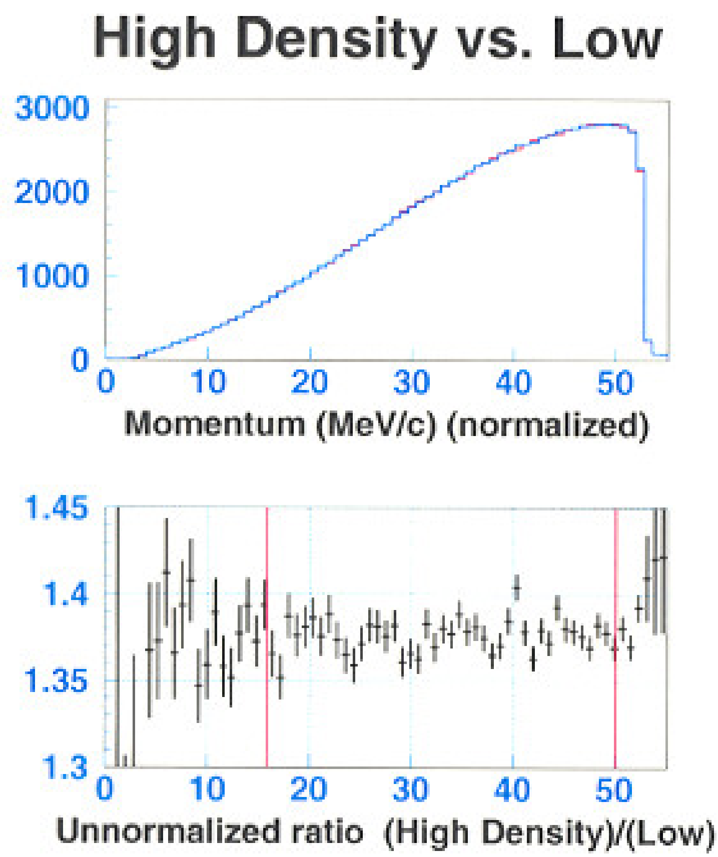


Events in Standard A data set 30534801

Events in Cloud data set 10832352

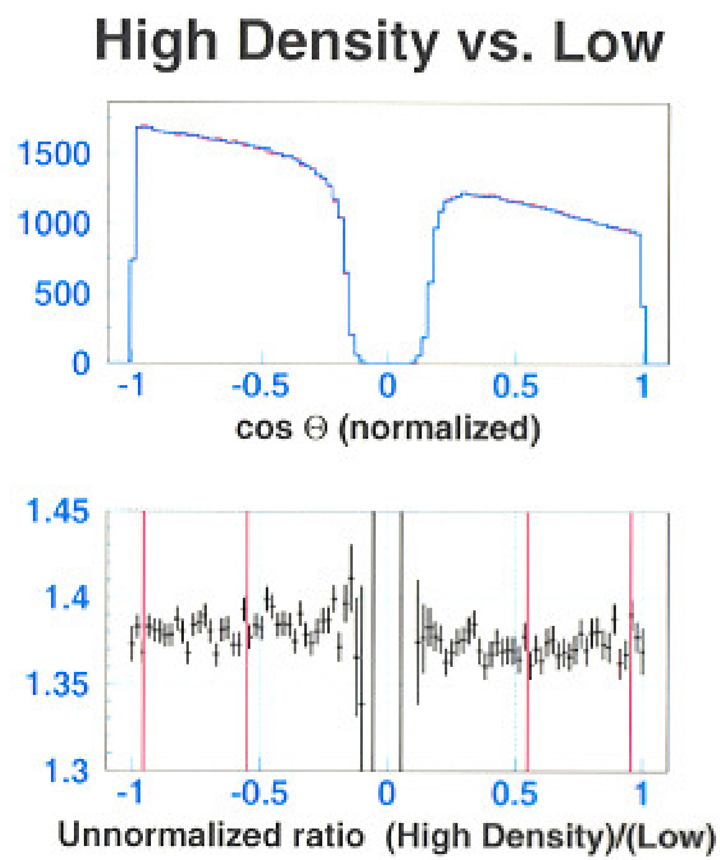
Atmospheric Pressure and Muon Stopping Location

(2.5%)



Events in Low data set 2324119

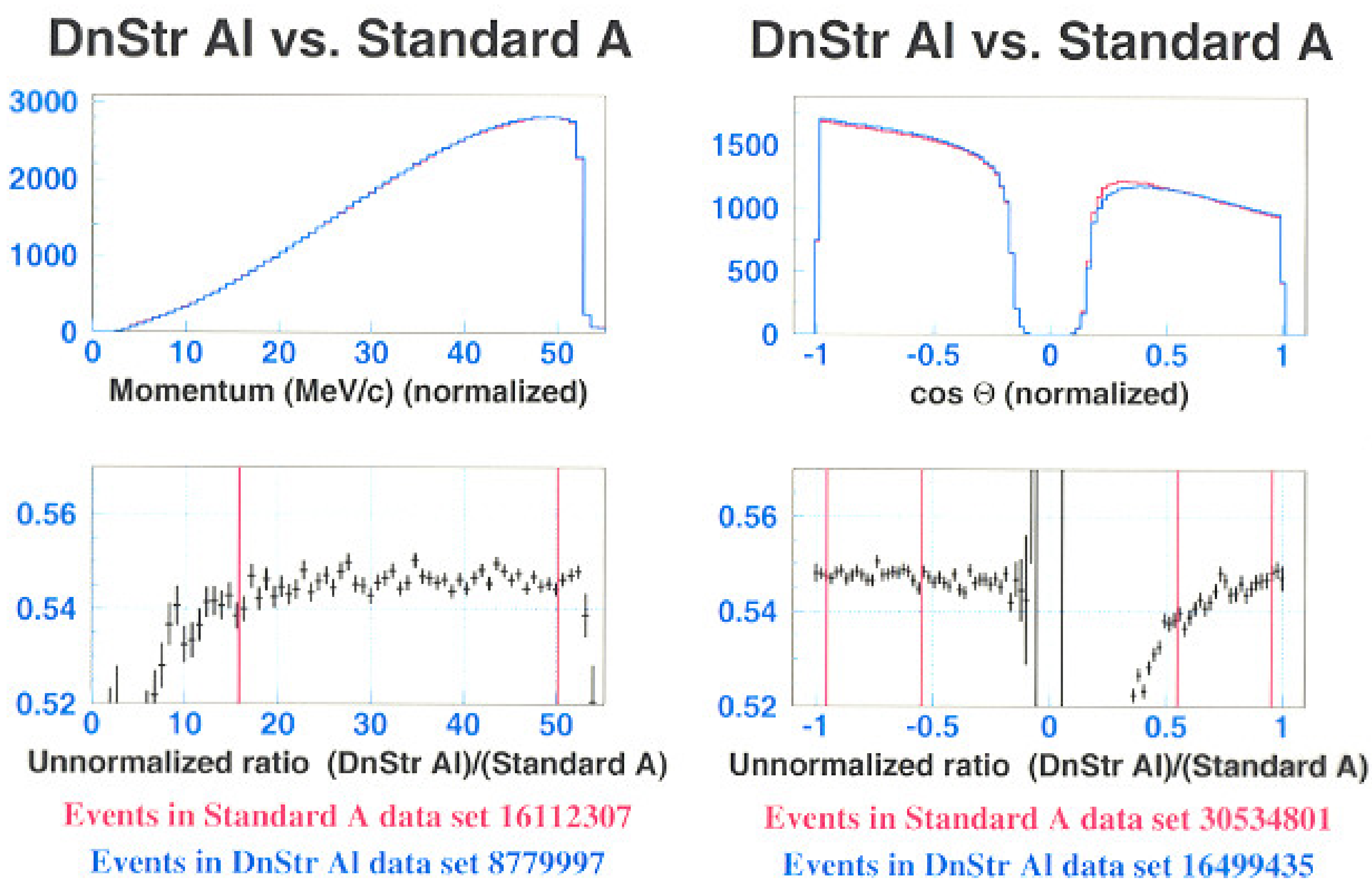
Events in High Density data set 3200343



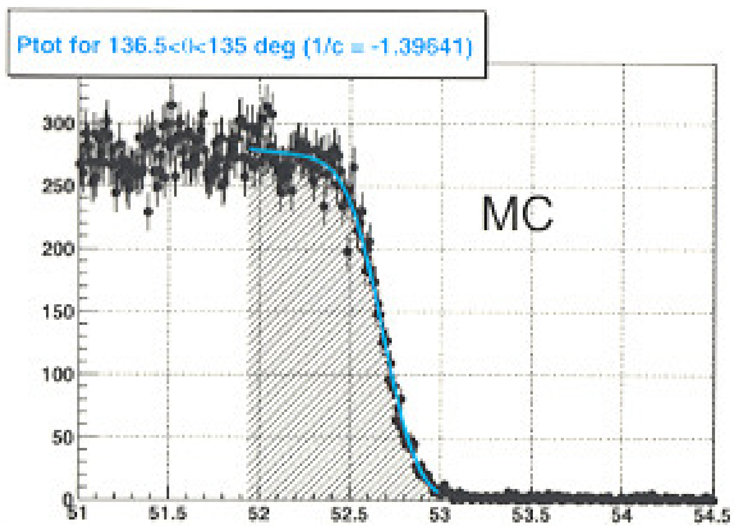
Events in Low data set 4401366

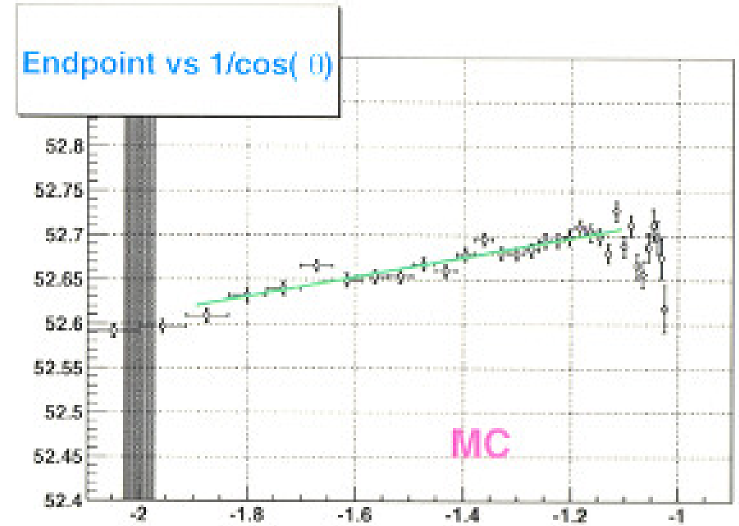
Events in High Density data set 6064934

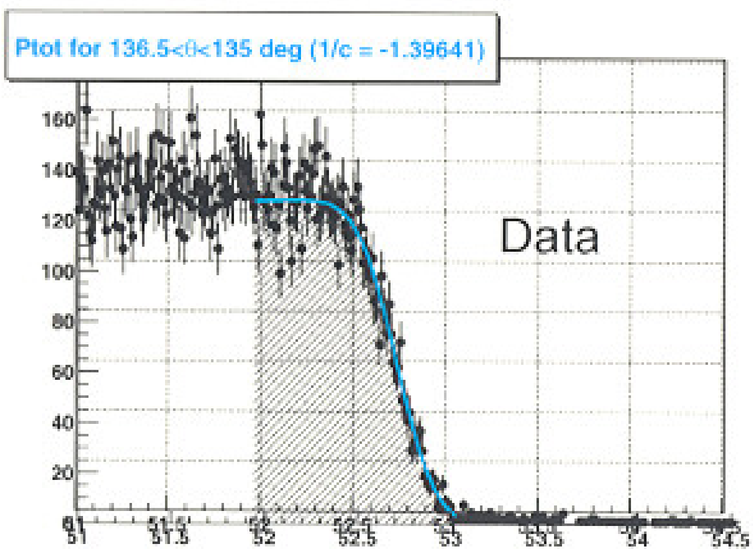
Additional Material Downstream of the Detector

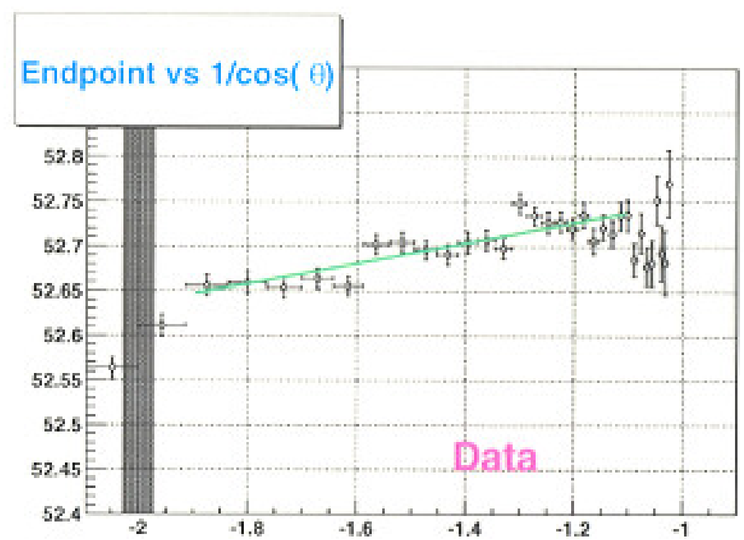


Endpoint Fits for Momentum Calibration Check









Conclusions

TWIST is the first experiment ever to measure the full muon decay energy-angle spectrum simultaneously.

The ultimate goal of TWIST is to improve our knowledge of ρ, δ, and $P_\mu\xi$ by over an order of magnitude in each case. We may also improve our knowledge of η. This will give us model-independent sensitivity to right-handed vector bosons with masses up to 800 GeV in left-right symmetric theories, plus sensitivity to right-handed muon coupling through scalar or tensor interactions.

The data in hand should provide measurements of ρ **and** δ **to** $\sim 10^{-3}$.

We hope to have the existing data analyzed by the **end of this year**.