Measuring $K^+ \to \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ at Fermilab - P996

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What I'm going to talk about

Why $K^+ \to \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$?

Measurement of $K^+ \to \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ at BNL

Better measurement of $K^+ \to \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$

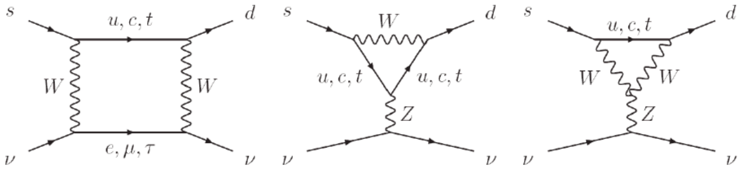
A 5% $\mathcal{B}(K^+ \to \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu})$ measurement at Fermilab

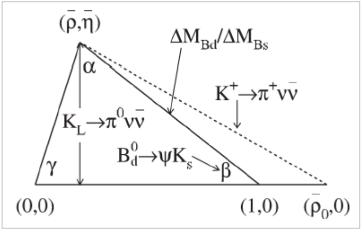
- Kaon production and beamline
- P996 detector acceptance
- Expected $K^+ \to \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ rate in P996
- Sensitivity and backgrounds
- Cost and schedule

Conclusions

SM prediction of $\mathcal{B}(K^+ \to \pi^+ \nu\bar{\nu})$

The $K \to \pi\nu\bar{\nu}$ decays are remarkable because they are the most reliably and precisely calculated FCNC decays.





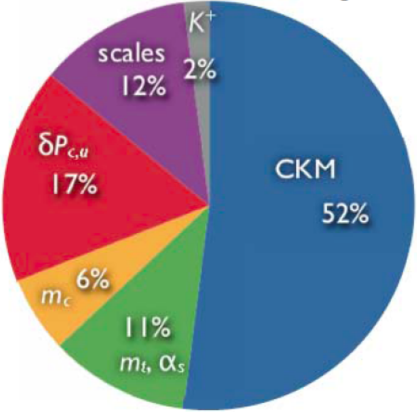
- Dominated by top quark (charm significant, but controlled)
- Hadronic matrix element shared with $K \to \pi e \nu$
- Largest uncertainty (≅7%) from CKM elements (which will improve)

$$B_{SM}(K^+ \to \pi^+ \nu\bar{\nu}) = (8.5 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-11}$$

Brod and Gorbahn, PRD 78, 034006(2008)

Summary of SM uncertainties

CKM parameter uncertainties dominate the error budget today.



Other parametric uncertainties are important (≈17%): m_c, m_t, α_s

With foreseeable improvements, it is reasonable to expect the total SM theory error ≤6%. Unmatched by any other FCNC process (K or B).

SM theory error for neutral ($K_L \to \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$) mode is no longer smaller.

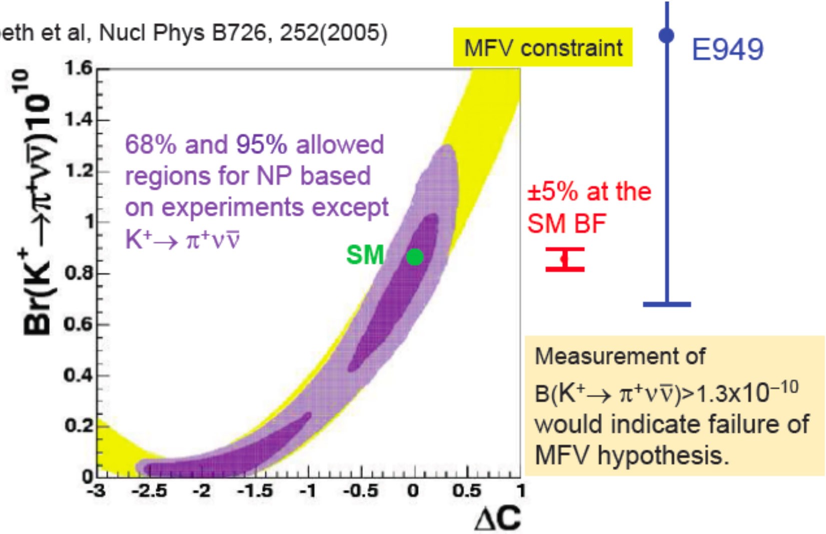
U. Haisch, arXiv:0707.3098

$K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ sensitivity to New Physics

- $K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ remains clean in non-SM scenarios
  - A single effective operator due to $\nu\bar{\nu}$; Wilson coefficient calculable in perturbation theory, free of long-distance effects
- Minimal Flavor Violation scenario
  - MFV hypothesis is that flavor- and CP-violating effects in New Physics are governed by SM Yukawa couplings (CKM mixing & phase).
    - Invoked to explain how TeV-scale NP has not induced already-observable FCNC effects
  - Leads to constraints on and correlations between K and B observables.
- Non-MFV scenarios
  - Introduces new sources of flavor- and CP-violation
  - Large non-SM effects possible
  - K and B effects not always correlated

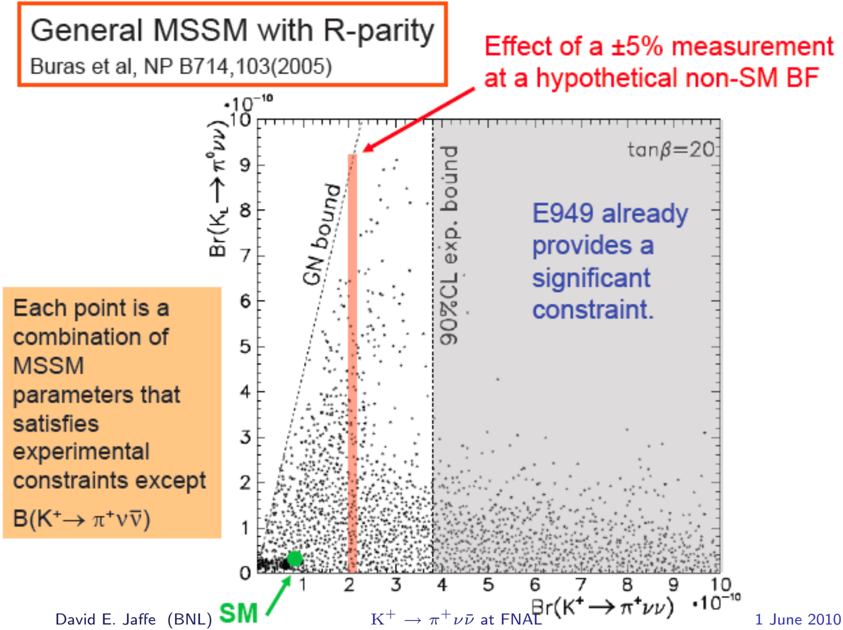
$K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ in MFV model

Bobeth et al, Nucl Phys B726, 252(2005)



C function characterizes the Z-penguin diagram; $\Delta C = C - C_{SM}$

$K^+ \to \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ in MSSM model



Flavor physics in the LHC era

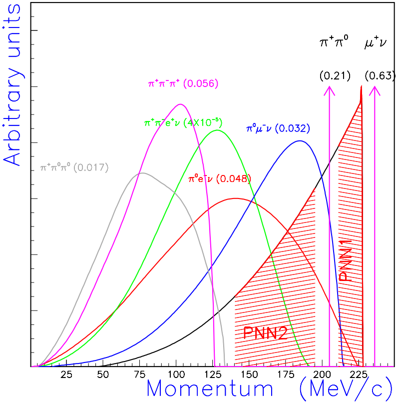
1. New Physics found at the LHC:
   New particles with unknown flavor-,CP-violating couplings
   - Need precision π,K,B,μ,τ experiments to sort out couplings of the NP
2. New Physics NOT found at LHC
   - Precision π,K,B,μ,τ needed because they are sensitive to NP at mass scales beyond the LHC, thanks to virtual effects
3. $K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ and $K^0_L \to \pi^0\nu\bar{\nu}$ have special status due to their small $\sim$5% SM uncertainty and large NP reach
4. $K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ is accessible experimentally now based on
   - the demonstrated performance of Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) experiments E787 and E949, and
   - the possibility to use the Fermilab Tevatron as a “stretcher” to provide a high-duty-factor beam.

Experimental challenges of $\mathrm{K}^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$

The decay $\mathrm{K}^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ has a relatively weak experimental signature.

1. These is only one observable particle, the π^+, among the three particles in the final state because neutrinos interact too weakly to be observed.
2. The π^+ can be produced with a range of kinematically allowed values.
3. Only about 8 out of 100,000,000,000 K^+ are expected to decay to $\pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$.

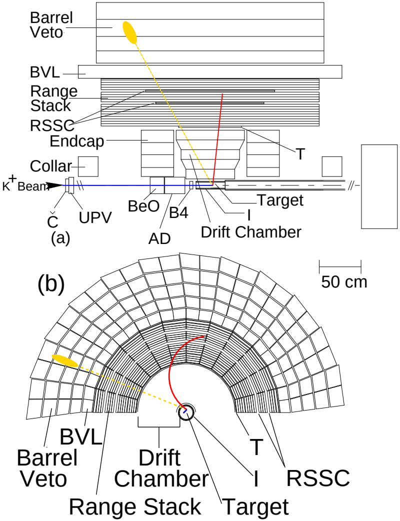
Kaon decays and kinematics



K^+ decay mode	Branching fraction	Rejection method
$\pi^+\pi^0$	0.212	kinematics, γ-veto
$\mu^+\nu$	0.635	kinematics, μ-veto
$\mu^+\nu\gamma$	0.0062	γ-veto, μ-veto
$\mu^+\pi^0\nu$	0.0335	μ-veto, γ-veto
$\pi^+\pi^0\gamma$	0.00028	γ-veto
$\pi^+\pi^-e^+\nu$	0.00004	chg veto, kinematics
$\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0$	0.0176	kinematics, γ-veto
$\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$	0.0559	kinematics, chg veto

E949 experimental method

- **Measure everything possible**
- ~ 700 MeV$/c$ K^+ beam
- Stop K^+ in scint. fiber target
- Wait at least 2 ns for K^+ decay
- Measure π^+ momentum P in drift chamber
- Measure π^+ range R and energy E in target and range stack (RS)
- Stop π^+ in range stack
- Observe $\pi^+ \to \mu^+ \to e^+$ in RS
- Veto photons, extra charged tracks



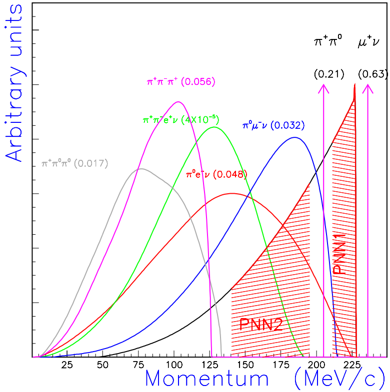
The Secret of Finding Rare Decays - J.Mildenberger (& J.Hart)

E787 and E949 analysis strategy

- A priori identification of background sources.
- Suppress each background with at least two independent cuts.
- It is difficult to simulate background at the 10^{-10} level, so measure background with data by inverting cuts and measuring rejection taking any correlation into account.
- To avoid bias, set cuts using 1/3 of data, then measure backgrounds with remaining 2/3 sample.
- Verify background estimates by loosening cuts and comparing observed and predicted rates.
- "Blind analysis". Don't examine signal region until all backgrounds verified.

Backgrounds in high momentum (pnn1) region

Mechanisms for the main backgrounds in the high momentum region



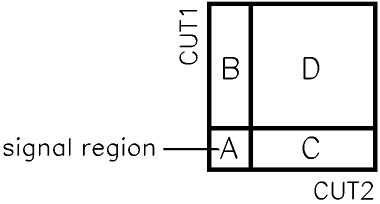
$K^+ \to \pi^+\pi^0$ ($K_{\pi 2}$)

1 Mismeasurement of π^+ kinematics
2 Undetected photons from $\pi^0 \to \gamma\gamma$

$K^+ \to \mu^+\nu$ ($K_{\mu 2}$)

1 Mismeasurement of μ^+ kinematics
2 Misidentification of μ^+ as π^+

Estimation of background rates with data



if CUT1, CUT2 uncorrelated,

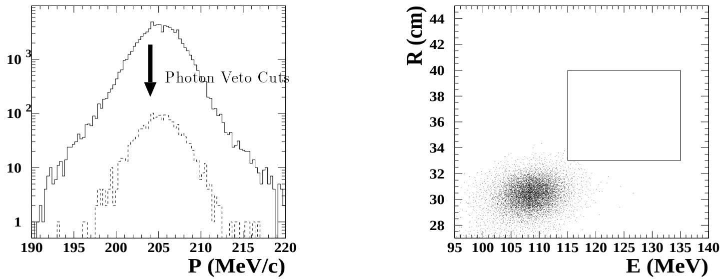
$A/B = C/D$

$A = BC/D$

- Apply cut2 & invert cut1: Select B events
- Invert cut2: Select C+D events

  & apply cut1: Select C events
- Rejection of cut1 is R = (C+D)/C
- Background estimate = B/(R-1)

Example: Estimating $K^+ \to \pi^+\pi^0$ pnn1 background with data

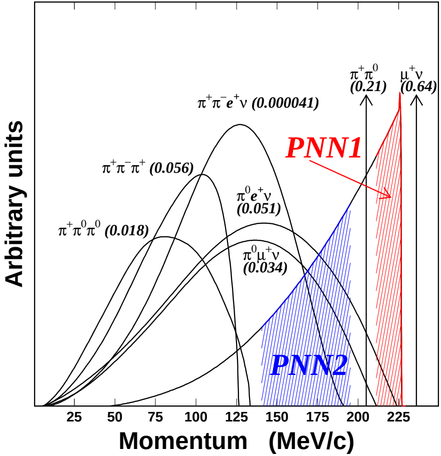


Left: Kinematically selected $K^+ \to \pi^+\pi^0$ with photon veto applied.
Photon veto: Typically 2-5 ns wide time windows and 0.2 - 3 MeV energy thresholds
Right: Select photons. Phase space cuts in momentum(P), range(R), energy(E)

E949/E787 Background, Acceptance and Results

PNN1	E949	E787
Kaons	1.8×10^{12}	5.9×10^{12}
Bkgd evts	0.30 ± 0.03	0.14 ± 0.05
Acceptance	2.2×10^{-3}	2.0×10^{-3}
N_{obs}	1	2
S/B	1.1	8, 59

PNN2	E949	E787
Kaons	1.7×10^{12}	1.7×10^{12}
Bkgd evts	$0.93 \pm ^{0.36}_{0.29}$	1.22 ± 0.24
Acceptance	1.37×10^{-3}	0.84×10^{-3}
N_{obs}	3	1
S/B	0.20, 0.42, 0.47	0.20



The probability of all observed candidates to be due to background is 0.001.

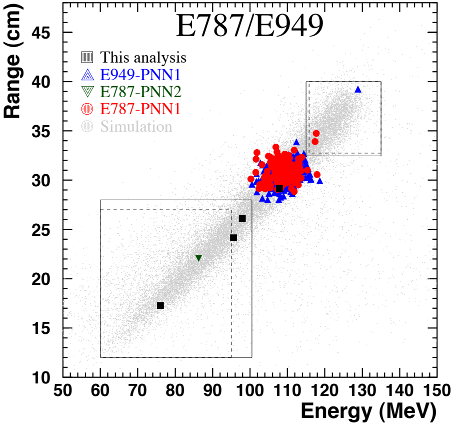
$\mathcal{B}(K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu})$ was evaluated with a likelihood method that takes into account the signal-to-background ratio S/B of the individual candidates.

E949/E787 Results

PRD **77**, 052003(2008); PRD **79**, 092004(2009).

PNN1	E949	E787
Kaons	1.8×10^{12}	5.9×10^{12}
Bkgd evts	0.30 ± 0.03	0.14 ± 0.05
Acceptance	2.2×10^{-3}	2.0×10^{-3}
$N_{\rm obs}$	1	2
S/B	1.1	8, 59

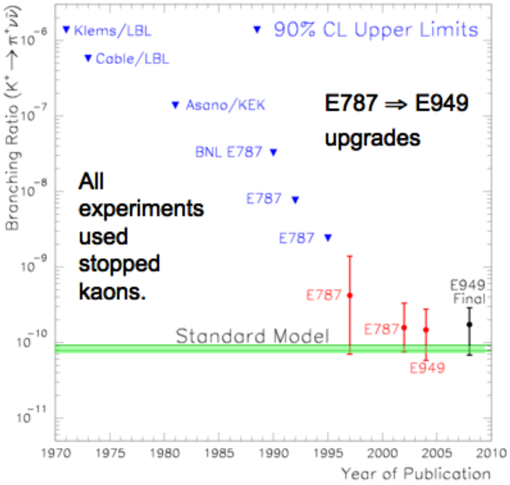
PNN2	E949	E787
Kaons	1.7×10^{12}	1.7×10^{12}
Bkgd evts	$0.93 \pm ^{0.36}_{0.29}$	1.22 ± 0.24
Acceptance	1.37×10^{-3}	0.84×10^{-3}
$N_{\rm obs}$	3	1
S/B	0.20, 0.42, 0.47	0.20



$$\mathcal{B}(K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}) = (1.73^{+1.15}_{-1.05}) \times 10^{-10}$$
$$\text{Standard model} \quad (0.85 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-10}$$

$\mathcal{B}(K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu})$ was evaluated with a likelihood method that takes into account the signal-to-background ratio S/B of the individual candidates.

History of $K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ measurements



Two approaches

Stopped K (E787/E949)

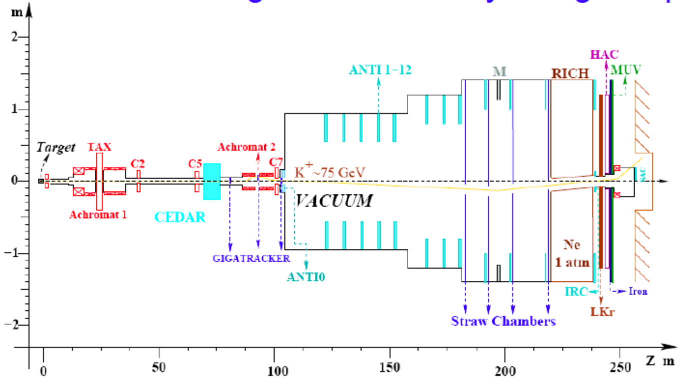
1. Stop K^+s ($P(K) = 0$) in active target
2. Measure π^+ kinetic energy, momentum and range
3. Pion ID from $\pi \to \mu \to e$ decay chain
4. Photon veto system

K decays in flight (NA62)

1. Measure beam momentum with tracking spectrometer
2. Measure π^+ momentum, velocity and range
3. Pion ID from RICH and instrumented range stack
4. Photon veto system

1. Advent of RICH counters gives impetus to decay-in-flight approach.
2. Photon veto more effective at higher energy.

CERN NA-62 is a first-generation decay-in-flight experiment.



- Builds on the experience of NA-31/NA-48 collaboration
- Many features in common with the FNAL CKM proposal
  - but uses an un-separated charged beam (75 GeV)
- Expects to collect ≈50 events/yr at SM level
- Under construction; low-intensity run 2011, high-intensity mid-2012

NA62 Signal and background

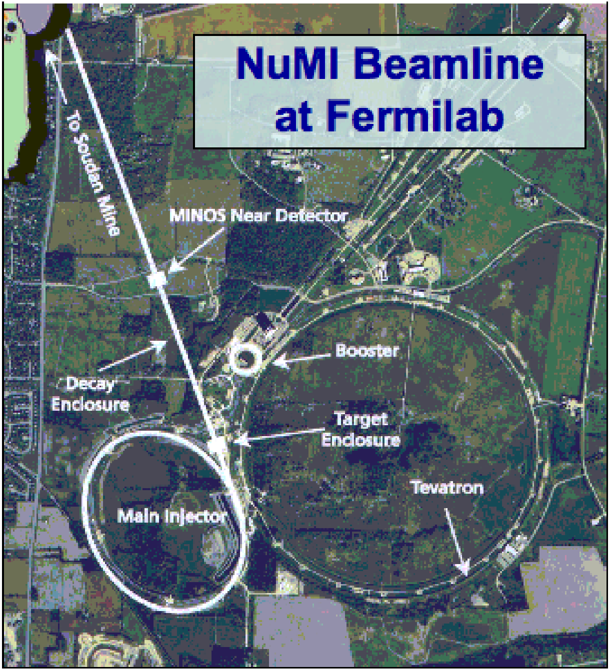
Decay Mode	Events
Signal: $K^+ \to \pi^+ \nu\bar{\nu}$ [*flux* = 4.8×10^{12} *decay/year*]	55 *evt/year*
$K^+ \to \pi^+ \pi^0$ [$\eta_{\pi0}$ = 2×10^{-8} (3.5×10^{-8})]	4.3% (7.5%)
$K^+ \to \mu^+ \nu$	2.2%
$K^+ \to e^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \nu$	≤3%
Other 3 – track decays	≤1.5%
$K^+ \to \pi^+ \pi^0 \gamma$	~2%
$K^+ \to \mu^+ \nu \gamma$	~0.7%
$K^+ \to e^+(\mu^+)\ \pi^0 \nu$, others	negligible
Expected background	≤13.5% (≤17%)

Source: Augusto Ceccucci, August 2009 (Extreme Beam)

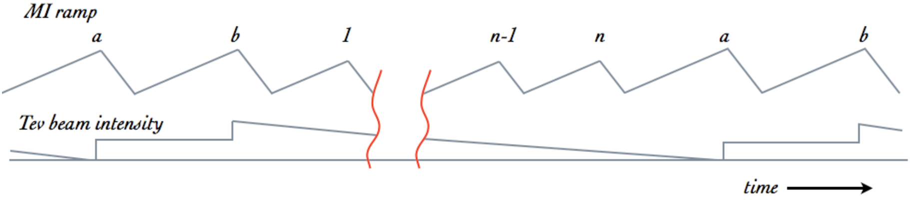
Overview of $\mathrm{K}^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ at Fermilab

1. Measure $\mathcal{B}(\mathrm{K}^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu})$ to ±5% using the stopped K^+ method developed in BNL E787/E949
   1.1 Build a modern detector with increased detection efficiency based on the E949 concept
   1.2 Estimate the sensitivity and backgrounds of the new experiment by extrapolation from the E949 experience
   1.3 Expect 194^{+89}_{-79} events/year at the SM branching fraction
2. Use the Tevatron as a "Stretcher", filled by the Main Injector, to
   2.1 Achieve a high duty factor (∼95%),
   2.2 Increase the number of stopped K^+/hour and
   2.3 Increase the running time per year.

   - 10% reduction in protons to NOνA; no effect on 8 GeV booster beam program (microBooNE, mu2e, g-2,...)
3. Fermilab Proposal P996 "Measurement of the $\mathrm{K}^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ Decay at Fermilab" submitted October 2009


NuMI Beamline
at Fermilab
To Soudan Mine
MINOS Near Detector
Booster
Decay
Enclosure
Target
Enclosure
Tevatron
Main Injector

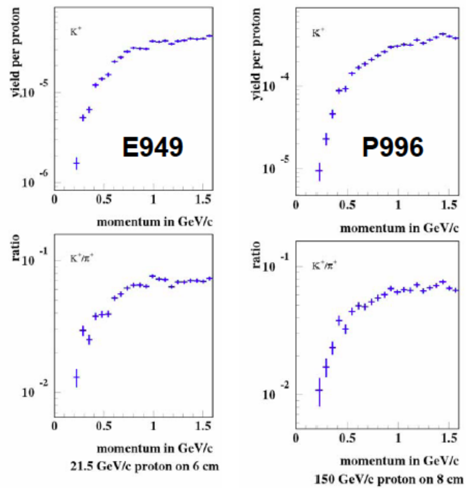
The Tevatron as a "Stretcher"



Operating scenario

- *n* pulses to NuMI beam (1.33 s ramp to 120 GeV) for NOνA + 2 pulses to Tevatron (1.67 s ramp to 150 GeV); $n \approx 18$.
- Provides P996 96×10^{12} protons with a 27.3 s cycle and 94% duty factor
- If NuMI beam is off, higher intensity to P996 is possible.
- Main Injector could directly feed P996, at a lower duty factor, for detector commissioning
- P996 could also be a "day one" user of Project-X

Increased K^+ yield per incident proton



Calculation of K flux into the detector is based on:

- LAQGSM-MARS model for ratio (150 GeV vs 21.5 GeV) accounting for target lengths, solid angles, momentum bites
- A complete secondary beam design
- Ray-tracing simulations from production target to stopping target
- FLUKA simulations of stopping target to estimate stopping fraction.

  ~60% of K^+ stop in active target

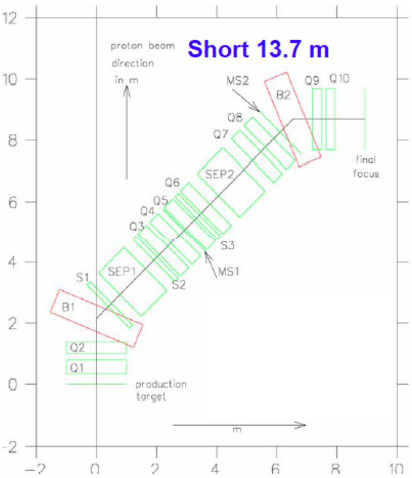
Relative P996/E949 K^+ production from multiple models consistent.

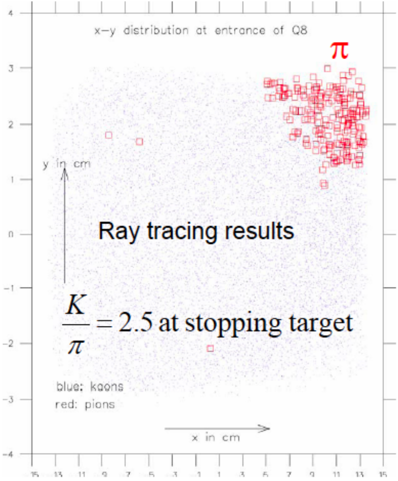
K^+/p Ratio(P996/E949) = 6.8±1.7

Factor 4.5 more K-stop/sec with less total beam (π+K) into detector

Separated 550 MeV/c K^+ beam

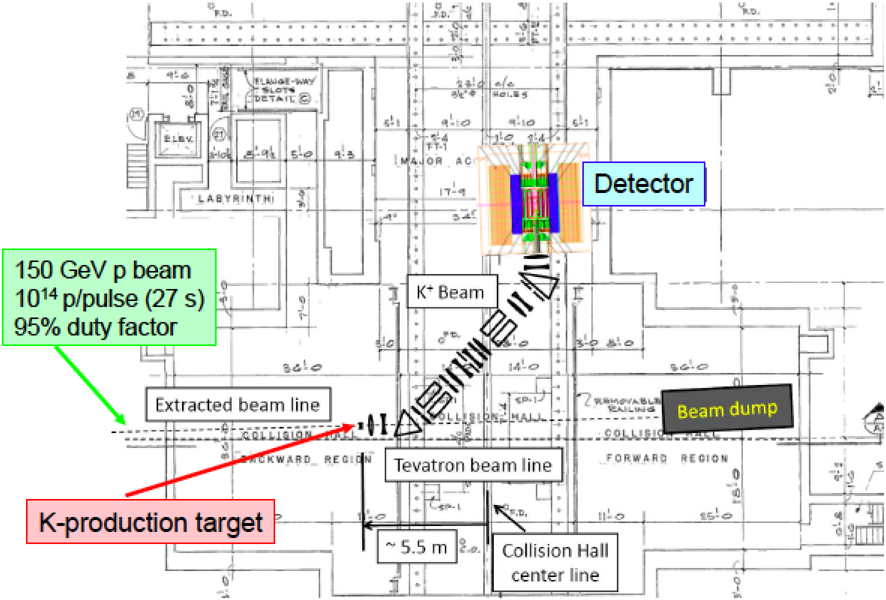
Design by Jaap Doornbos (designer of BNL LESB-III)





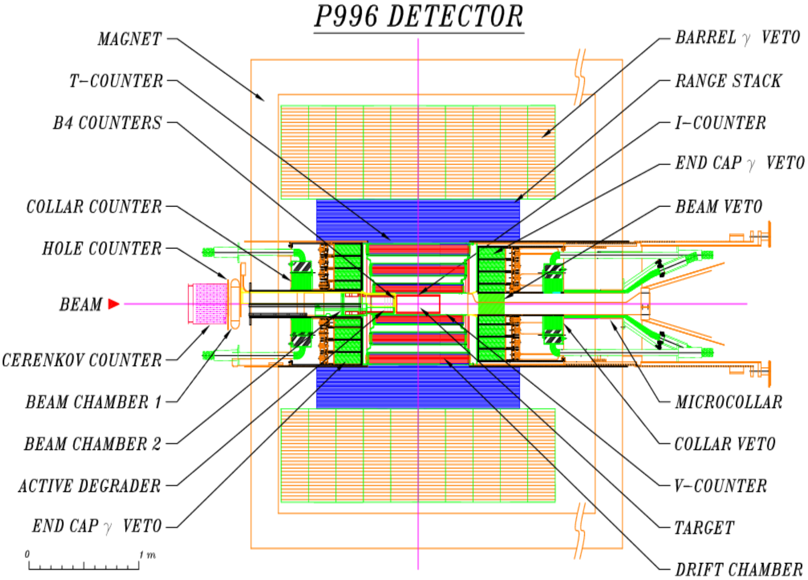
Two electromagnetostatic separators select forward-produced K^+

P996 sited in CDF hall



P996 Detector

Use existing (CDF or CLEO) solenoid



Detector Acceptance

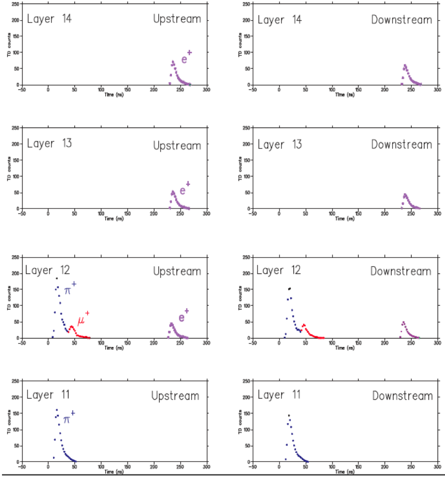
P996 detector improvements will enable increases in signal acceptance.
Expected increases are based largely on E949/E787 data and measurements.

Component	Acceptance factor
$\pi \to \mu \to e$	2.24 ± 0.07
Deadtimeless DAQ	1.35
Larger solid angle	1.38
1.25-T B field	1.12 ± 0.05
Range stack segmentation	1.12 ± 0.06
Photon veto	$1.65^{+0.39}_{-0.18}$
Improved target	1.06 ± 0.06
Macro-efficiency	1.11 ± 0.07
Delayed coincidence	1.11 ± 0.05
Product (R_{acc})	$11.28^{+3.25}_{-2.22}$

Additional acceptance gains expected from trigger improvements are not yet quantified.

$\pi \to \mu \to e$ Acceptance Factors

1. Identify range stack counter where π^+ stops
2. Detect $\pi \to \mu$ decay in stopping counter
3. Detect $\mu \to e$ in stopping counter and neighboring counters



Quantity	Acceptance	Range
π decay	0.8734	(3,105)ns
μ decay	0.9450	(0.1,10)μs
μ escape	0.98	
e^+ detection	0.97 ± 0.03	
Product	0.78 ± 0.02	
E949 acc.	0.35	
P996/E949	2.24 ± 0.07	

Detector Improvements and $\pi \to \mu \to e$ Acceptance

1. Eliminate 4x multiplexing of range stack (RS) waveform digitizers used in E949.
   - Reduced loss due to accidentals
2. E949 RS: 19 layers (1.9cm thick), 24 azimuthal sectors.
   P996 RS: 30 layers (0.95cm thick), 48 sectors.
   - Reduced accidental veto loss (μ^+ and e^+)
   - Improved discrimination of π and μ
3. Increased RS scintillator light yield by higher QE photodetectors and/or better optical coupling.
   - Improved μ identification
4. Deadtime-less DAQ and trigger: $\pi \to \mu \to e$ acceptance improvements; rudimentary $\pi \to \mu$ identification was an essential component of the $\mathrm{K}^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ trigger in E787/E949.

Rate of Incident Kaons

The expected rate of kaons incident on P996:

$$\begin{aligned} N_K(\mathrm{P996})/\mathrm{spill} &= N_K(\mathrm{E949})/\mathrm{spill} \times R_{\mathrm{surv}} \times R_{\mathrm{proton}} \times R_{K/p} \\ &= 12.8 \times 10^6 \times 1.1048 \times 1.48 \times (6.8 \pm 1.7) \\ &= (142 \pm 36) \times 10^6. \end{aligned}$$

- $R_{\mathrm{surv}} = 1.1048$, the relative rate of survival of 550 MeV/c kaons in the 13.74m P996 K^+ beamline compared to 710 MeV/c K^+ in the 19.6m E949 beamline,
- $R_{\mathrm{proton}} = (96 \times 10^{12})/(65 \times 10^{12})$ protons per spill,
- $R_{K/p} = 6.8 \pm 1.7$, the relative production rate of K^+ into the P996 and E949 kaon beamline acceptance as determined from MARS-LAQSGM simulation.

Rate of Stopped Kaons

For one year of running (5000 hours=18×10^6 s), the total number of stopped kaons in the experimental target is

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\mathrm{Kstop}}/\mathrm{year} &= N_K(\mathrm{P996})/\mathrm{spill}/(t_{spill} + t_{inter}) \times 5000 \text{ hours} \times f_{\mathrm{stop}} \\ &= (142 \pm 36) \times 10^6/27.33\mathrm{s} \times 18 \times 10^6 \times (0.60 \pm 0.13) \\ &= (5.6 \pm 1.9) \times 10^{13}. \end{aligned}$$

- $t_{spill} = 25.67$s spill,
- $t_{inter} = 1.67$s interspill with the stretcher,
- $f_{\mathrm{stop}} = 0.60 \pm 0.13$, K^+ stopping fraction estimated with FLUKA-based simulation. The same simulation estimated a 27% stopping fraction for E949 compared to the measured 21% stopping fraction.

	E949	P996	
Instantaneous Rate (K^+, π^+)	8.4	7.6	MHz

$K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ Events per Year

The number of signal events per 5000-hour year is

$$\begin{aligned} N_{K^+\to\pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}} &= \mathcal{B}(K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}) \times N_{\mathrm{Kstop}} \times A_{\mathrm{E949}} \times R_{\mathrm{acc}} \\ &= (0.85 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-10} \times (5.6 \pm 1.9) \times 10^{13} \\ &\quad \times (3.59 \pm 0.36) \times 10^{-3} \times (11.3^{+3.3}_{-2.3}) \\ &= 194^{+89}_{-79} \end{aligned}$$

where

- $\mathcal{B}(K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}) = (0.85 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-10}$
- $A_{\mathrm{E949}} = (2.22 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-3} + (1.37 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-3}$ $= \mathrm{PNN1} + \mathrm{PNN2}$ acceptance
- $R_{\mathrm{acc}} = (11.3^{+3.3}_{-2.3})$, the product of acceptance factors gained over E949.

Summary of Improvement Factors

Ratio P996/E949	
$11.3^{+3.3}_{-2.3}$	Detector acceptance
6.3 ± 2.1	Stopped kaons per hour
5.3	Hours per year

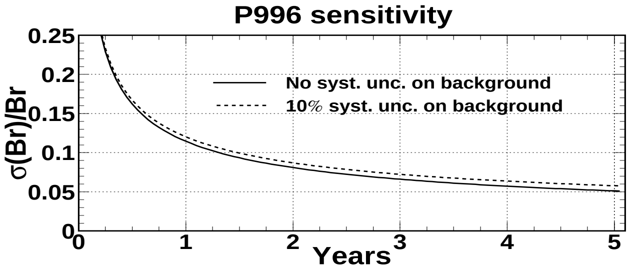
Stopped kaon yield $\equiv R_{\rm prot} \times R_{K/p} \times R_{\rm surv} \times R_{\rm stop}/R_{\rm spill}$
where

- $R_{\rm proton}$ is the ratio of protons per spill,
- $R_{K/p}$ is the relative production rate of K^+ into the P996 and E949 kaon beamline acceptance.
- $R_{\rm surv}$ is the relative K^+ survival rate in the kaon beamline,
- $R_{\rm stop}$ is the relative K^+ stopping fractions, and
- $R_{\rm spill}$ is the relative spill length.

Comparable K^+, π^+ instantaneous rate in E949 (8.4 MHz) and P996 (7.6 MHz).

Sensitivity and Backgrounds

- Background sources in P996: same as E949.
  - Kaon production at 150 GeV may introduce accidental hits in P996; however, E787 and E949 observed no evidence for background or accidental activity due to the primary beam.
- Sensitivity estimate assumption:
  - Signal-to-background (S/B) ratio PNN1 and PNN2 subregions is the same as E949 and remains constant as signal acceptance increased.



Sensitivity

- Under simple assumptions, the fractional precision of the measured $\mathcal{B}(K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu})$ is comparable to the projected theoretical uncertainty of 6%.
- E949 has demonstrated that a likelihood-based technique can improve the sensitivity by taking into account the variation in S/B in the signal region.
- Extensive methodology to determine the background rates and signal acceptance from data was developed and refined by E949/E787. This methodology provides the basis for suppressing systematic uncertainties and enabling precise measurement of $\mathcal{B}(K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu})$.

Preliminary Total Project Cost Estimate (FY10 $M)

Description	Total Cost	60% contingency	Total with contingency
Total Project Cost	**33.3**	**20.0**	**53.3**
Accelerator and Beams	7.5	4.5	12.0
Detector	22.4	13.4	35.8
Project Management	2.7	1.6	4.4
Other Project Cost	0.7	0.4	1.1

- Based on E949 experience and Fermilab FY99 fixed target operations.
- Includes use of an existing solenoid.
- Improved cost estimate in progress

A Possible Timeline

Milestone/Activity	**Time Period**
FNAL Stage One Approval	Fall 2009
DOE Approval of Mission Need	Summer 2010
Baseline Review	End of 2011
Start Construction	Spring 2012
Begin Installation	Mid-2013
First Beam/Beam Tests	End of 2013
Complete Installation	Mid-2014
First Data	End of 2014

Schedule driven by availability of Tevatron and desire to compete with NA62 (run start mid-2012).

Conclusions

- The Standard Model prediction for $\mathcal{B}(K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu})$ is theoretically robust at the 5% level.
- $K \to \pi\nu\bar{\nu}$ offers unique sensitivity to probe essentially all models of new physics that couple to quarks within the reach of the LHC.
- Based on the experience and demonstrated performance of BNL E949, a precise and timely measurement of $\mathcal{B}(K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu})$ is possible using 10% of the Main Injector protons and the Fermilab Tevatron as a Stretcher.
- New collaborators welcome.

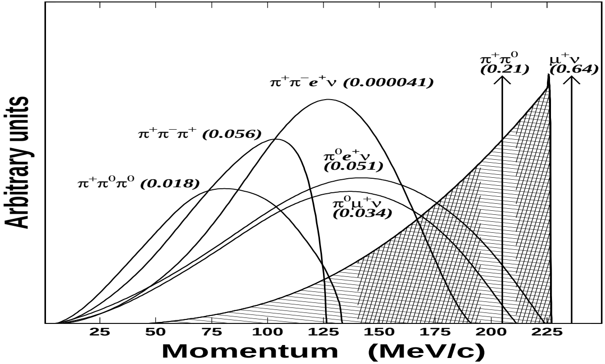
Additional slides

Member institutions of the P996 collaboration

- Arizona State University(USA)
- Brookhaven National Laboratory(USA)
- Fermilab(USA)
- Institute for Nuclear Research(Russia)
- Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Pisa (Italy)
- JINR, Dubna (Russia)
- TRIUMF(Canada)
- University of British Columbia(Canada)
- University of Texas at Austin(USA)
- University of Illinois, Urbana(USA)
- University of Northern British Columbia(Canada)
- Universidad Autonoma de San Luis Potosi(Mexico)
- Tsinghua University, Beijing(China)

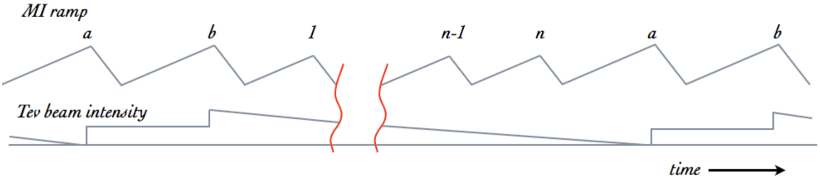
Component	E949'	P996	Ratio
Proton mom. (GeV/c)	21.5	150	
Protons/spill	65×10^{12}	96×10^{12}	$R_{\rm proton} = 1.48$
Spill length(s)	2.2	25.67	
Interspill(s)	3.2	1.67	
Duty factor	0.41	0.94	
protons/sec(ave.)	12×10^{12}	3.6×10^{12}	
protons/sec(inst.)	15.9×10^{12}	3.8×10^{12}	
Kaon mom. (MeV/c)	710	550	
K beamline length(m)	19.6	13.74	
Eff. beam length(m)	17.6	13.21	
K survival factor	0.0372	0.0411	$R_{\rm surv} = 1.1048$
Ang. acc. (msr)	12	20	$R_{\rm ang} = 1.66$
$\Delta p/p(\%)$	4.0	6.0	$R_{\Delta p} = 1.5$
K^+:π^+ ratio	3	2.63 ± 0.33	
Relative K/proton	—	—	$R_{K/p} = 6.8 \pm 1.7$
N_K/spill	12.8×10^6	$(142 \pm 36) \times 10^6$	
T_{eff}/spill (s)	2.0		
N_K/sec(inst.)	6.3×10^6	$(5.5 \pm 1.4) \times 10^6$	
$N_{K+\pi}$/sec(inst.)	8.4×10^6	7.6×10^6	
N_K/sec(ave.)	2.6×10^6	$(5.2 \pm 1.3) \times 10^6$	
Stopping fraction	0.21	0.60 ± 0.13	
Kstop/s(ave.)	0.69×10^6	$(3.1 \pm 1.0) \times 10^6$	
Running time(hr)	—	5000	
Kstop/"year"	—	$(5.6 \pm 1.9) \times 10^{13}$	

E949 background and acceptance



Background	PNN2	PNN1 Standard	PNN1 Extended
$K_{\pi 2(\gamma)}$	$0.695\pm^{0.164}_{0.180}$	0.019 ± 0.004	0.216 ± 0.023
Muon	0.011 ± 0.011	0.015 ± 0.002	0.068 ± 0.011
K_{e4}	$0.176\pm^{0.244}_{0.143}$		
Beam	0.001 ± 0.001	0.007 ± 0.003	0.009 ± 0.003
CEX	$0.013\pm^{0.016}_{0.013}$	0.004 ± 0.001	0.005 ± 0.001
Total	$0.93\pm^{0.36}_{0.29}$	0.05 ± 0.01	0.30 ± 0.03
Acc.(10^{-3})	1.37 ± 0.14	1.69 ± 0.14	2.22 ± 0.17

Stretcher operation



The Main Injector is being upgraded for the NOνA program for which the 120-GeV cycle time will be $T_n = 1.333$ s. To reach 150 GeV, the cycle time would be approximately $T_k = 1.667$ s, assuming the maximum ramp rate of 240 GeV/s for NOνA operation.
Operating scenario in which the Main Injector delivers two 150-GeV beam pulses (a and b, with cycle times T_k) to the Tevatron followed by n pulses of 120-GeV beam to the neutrino program, with cycle time T_n. Slow spill can occur over the time period $nT_n + T_k$.

Front-end electronics and redundancy

- Front-end electronics for each photodetector-based readout will consist of a base and signal splitter that feeds a waveform digitizer (WFD), an ADC and a multihit TDC.
  - The WFD would be a 500-MHz, 10-bit ADC.
  - The ADC would be a lower frequency WFD with more dynamic range.
- Experience with E949/E787 has shown that the redundancy provided by a TDC, ADC and WFD on each channel is important for high photon veto and signal detection efficiency.

$\pi \rightarrow \mu \rightarrow e$ acceptance factors

Positive identification of π^+ achieved by identification of $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ decay in range stack (RS) counter where π^+ stops and subsequent detection of $\mu \rightarrow e$ in stopping counter and neighboring counters.

Quantity	Acceptance	Range
π decay	0.8734	(3,105) ns
μ decay	0.9450	(0.1,10) μs
μ escape	0.98	
e^+ detection	0.97 ± 0.03	
Product	0.78 ± 0.02	
E949 acceptance	0.35	
Improvement factor	2.24 ± 0.07	

Lower time limit for pion decay driven by ability to resolve 3.0 MeV energy deposit of μ^+.

μ escape takes in account acceptance loss due to μ exitting stopping counter without depositing sufficient energy (1 MeV) for detection.

Livetime and Delayed-Coincidence Acceptance

Livetime	
E949 livetime	0.74
P996 estimate	1.00
Acceptance increase	1.35

Macro-efficiency	
E949 average	0.76
E949 best week	0.84
MiniBooNE (FY08)	0.85
P996 estimate	0.85 ± 0.05
Acceptance increase	1.11 ± 0.07

E949 required a delayed coincidence of 2 ns between the stopped kaon and the outgoing pion to suppress prompt backgrounds.

Delayed coincidence	
E949 acceptance	0.763
P996 estimate	0.851 ± 0.035
Acceptance increase	1.11 ± 0.05

Improved Momentum and Range Resolution and Increased Solid Angle

P996/E949 momentum resolution	0.90	Increase B from 1 T
Acceptance increase	1.12 ± 0.05	to 1.25 T
P996/E949 range resolution	0.87 ± 0.05	More finely segmented
Acceptance increase	1.12 ± 0.06	range stack
E949/E787 energy resolution	0.93	Improved calibration
Acceptance increase	1.12	

Solid angle increase

	Drift chamber	Range Stack	Barrel veto	Lengths
E949	50.8	180	190	cm
P996	84.7	250	350	cm
Acceptance increase	1.38			

Photon Veto and Target Improvements

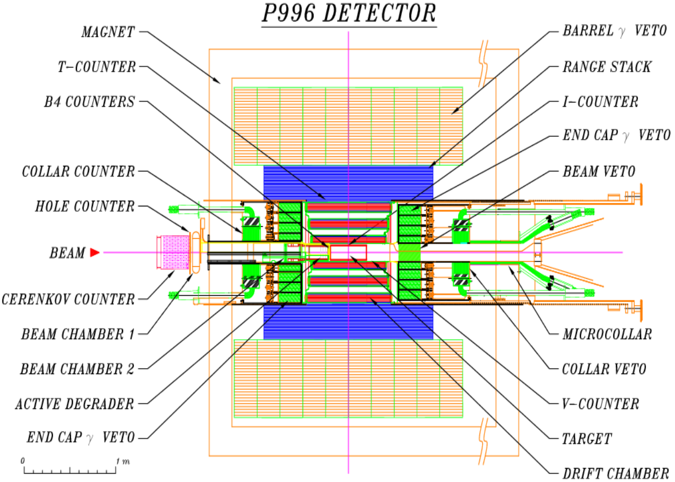
Photon veto	
E949	17.3 radiation lengths
P996	23.0 radiation lengths
Acceptance increase	$1.65^{+0.39}_{-0.18}$

Estimated increase taken from simulated KOPIO PV performance.
KOPIO simulation was adjusted to agree with E949 PV efficiency.

Target	
E949	3.1 m long, single-end readout
P996	1.0 m long, double-end readout
Acceptance increase	1.06 ± 0.06

Solid Angle Increase

	Drift chamber	RS	Barrel veto	Lengths
E949	50.8	180	190	cm
P996	84.7	250	350	cm
Acceptance increase	1.38			



Livetime and delayed-coincidence acceptance

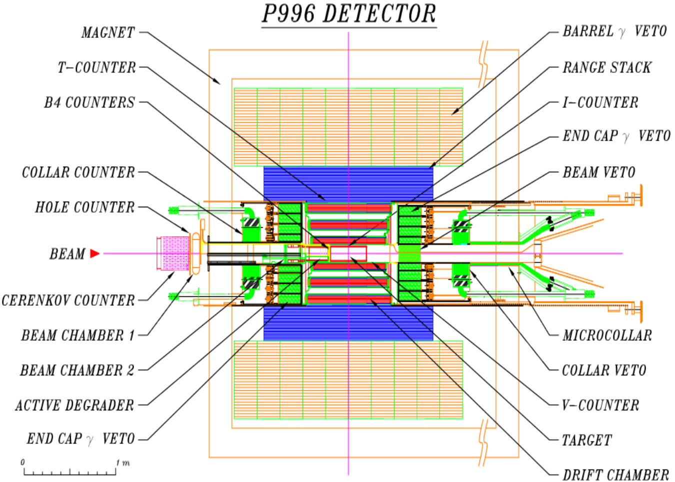
1. E949 had a typical deadtime of 26%. A deadtimeless DAQ and trigger would gain 1.35 in acceptance.
2. The "macro-efficiency" of the best week for E949 was 0.84 and is consistent with 2008 MiniBooNE and SciBooNE performance. An estimated P996 macro-efficiency of 0.85 ± 0.05 represents a factor of 1.11 ± 0.07 improvement compared to the E949 average of 0.76.
3. E949 required a delayed coincidence of 2 ns between the stopped kaon and the outgoing pion to suppress prompt backgrounds. The overall online and offline acceptance of this requirement was 0.763 in E949. A deadtimeless DAQ and trigger are assumed to attain an acceptance of 0.851 ± 0.035 with a (2.0 ± 0.5) ns requirement for a gain of 1.11 ± 0.05.

Improved momentum and range resolution

1. Increasing the B-field from 1 T to 1.25 T improves the momentum resolution by 0.90. This improvement is estimated to increase the acceptance by 1.12 ± 0.05. (The energy resolution of E949 was improved by 0.93 compared to E787 and the acceptance increased by 1.12.)
2. A more finely segmented RS is estimated to improve the range resolution by 0.87 ± 0.05 which would give an acceptance increase of 1.12 ± 0.06.

Solid angle increase

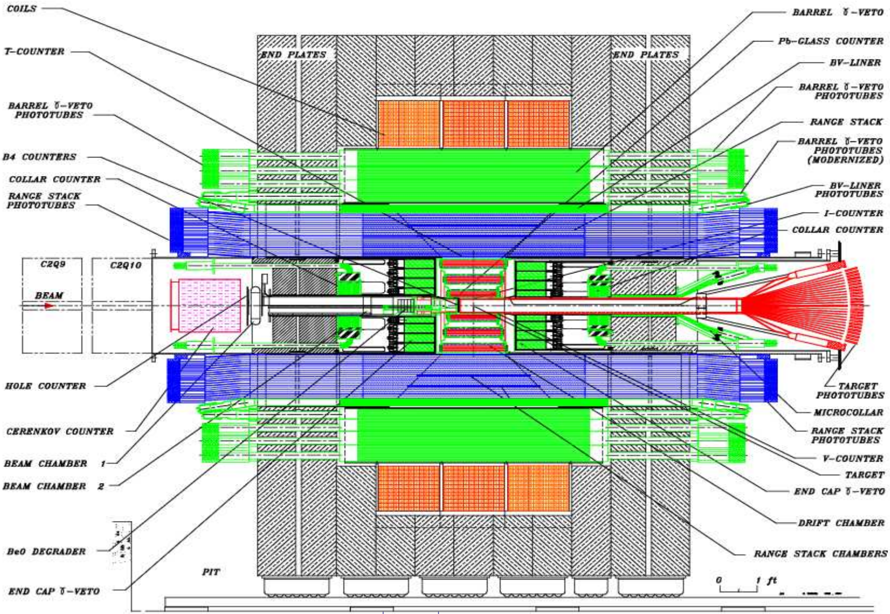
The E949 drift chamber was 50.8 cm long at the outer radius of 43.3 cm. A solid angle acceptance increase of 1.38 would be achieved by lengthening the drift chamber to 84.7 cm. This requires increasing the RS from 1.8m to ∼2.5 m and the barrel photon veto from 1.9m to ∼3.5 m.



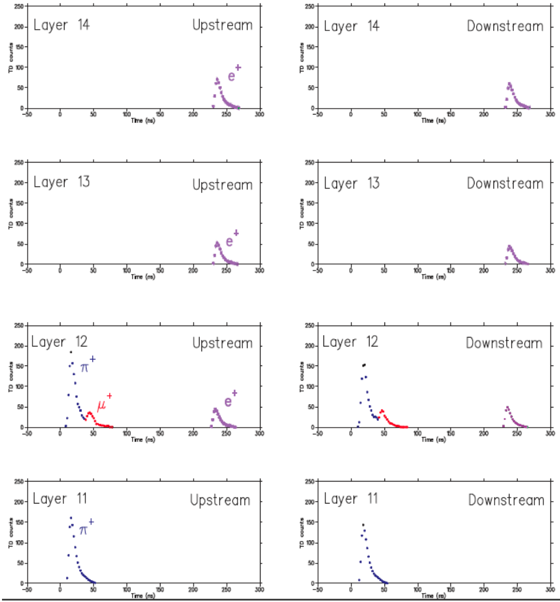
Photon veto and target improvements

1. The barrel region of P996 would be 23 radiation lengths (rl) compared to 17.3 rl in E949 and is estimated to increase the acceptance by $1.65^{+0.39}_{-0.18}$.
   The estimate is based on simulation studies of the KOPIO ($K^0_L \to \pi^0 \nu\bar{\nu}$ experiment) photon veto of thicknesses of 16, 18, 21.6 and 26 rl. The KOPIO simulation was adjusted to agree with measured E949 photon veto performance.
2. The E949 scintillating target had 3.1m long, 5mm square fibers with single-ended readout. of each fiber. In P996, double-ended readout of a $\sim$1 m long target would increase the light yield and improve the measurement of the kaon decay point in the beam direction. The acceptance is estimated to increase by 1.06 ± 0.06.

E949 detector



$\pi \rightarrow \mu \rightarrow e$ detection in E949



Background Suppression:

E949 Photon (π^0) Detection Efficiency

Photon Detection Efficiency limited by

- Photonuclear interactions ("$\gamma \to$ n")
- Sampling Fluctuations
- Punch-through

Best detection efficiency ever attained

π^0 Rejection: $>10^6$

(for $K^+ \to \pi^+\pi^0$ background)

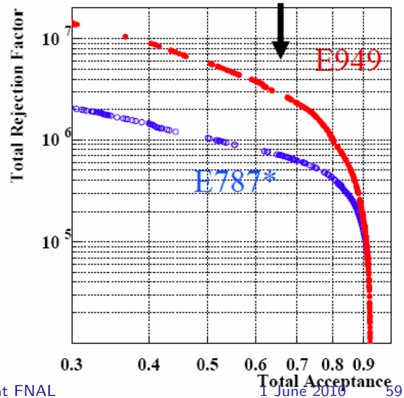
Twice the rejection

of π^0 backgrounds

at comparable acceptance

for $K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$.

Rejection vs. Acceptance



*E787 was a previous version of E949.

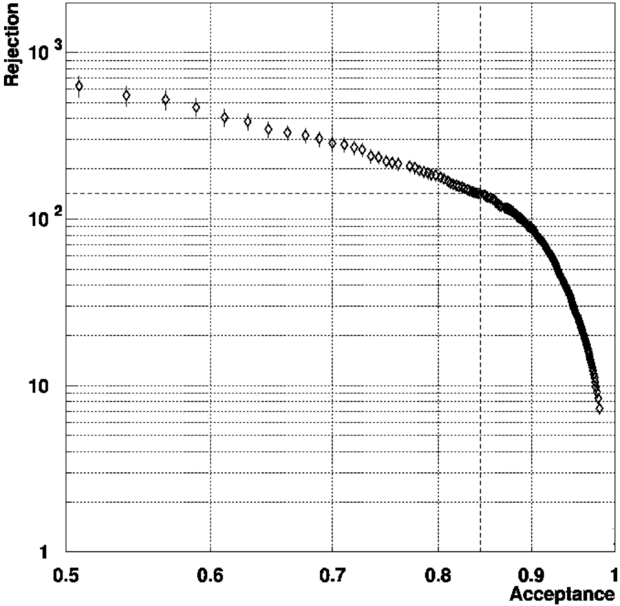
June 18th, 2008

Table: For each subdetector, approximate channel counts, hit multiplicities, total rates, and rate per channel are shown, assuming the design beam intensity.

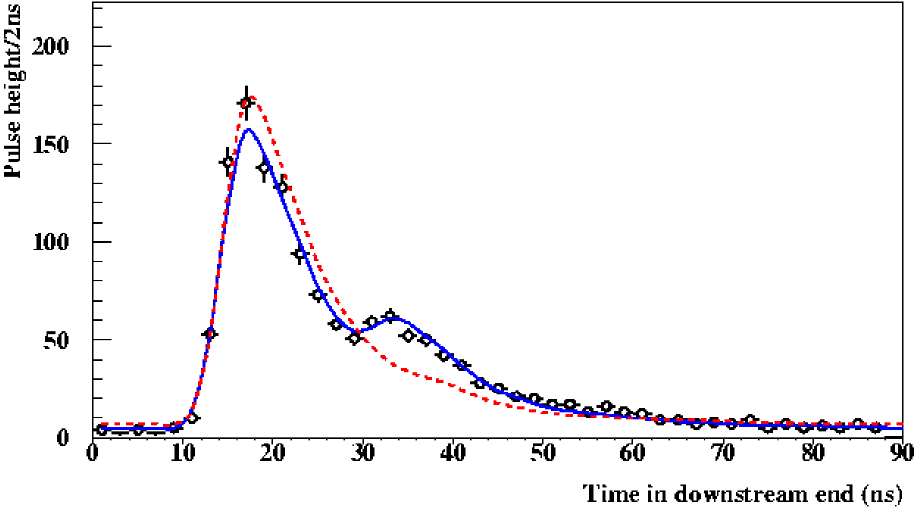
Subsystem	**No. Chan**	**Hit Multi**	**Total Rate** (MHz)	**Rate per Chan** (kHz)
Beam Hodoscopes	32	4.3	33	1000
Beam Drift Chambers	1000	6.0	46	46
Cherenkov	28	14	110	3800
Degrader	50	2.6	20	400
Target	1000	30	93	93
Central Drift Chamber	2000	27	84	42
Range Stack	2880	340	1050	370
PV Endcaps	200	25	78	290
PV Barrel	385	4	12	32
PV Other	100	2.4	7.4	74
Total	7675			

Table 8.1 of P996 proposal. “PV” = Photon Veto.

Muon rejection vs pion acceptance for $\pi \to \mu \to e$ cut



Fit to shape of $\pi \to \mu$ decay in range stack



Range *vs* momentum for PNN1 triggers

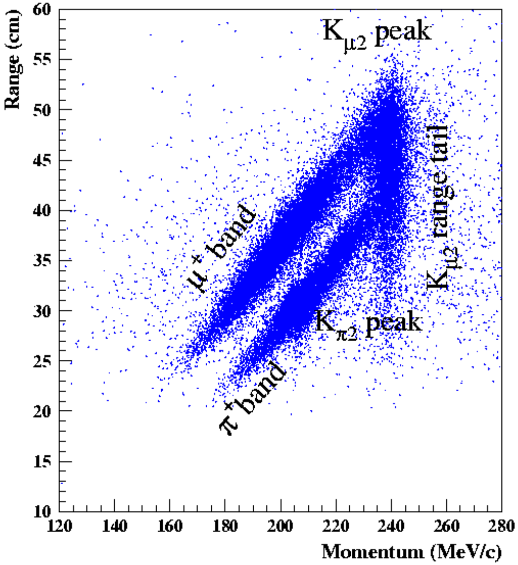
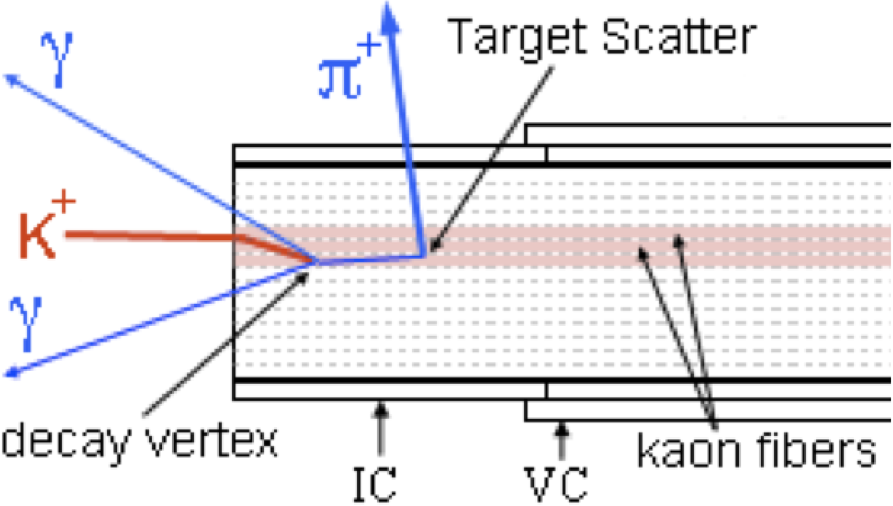
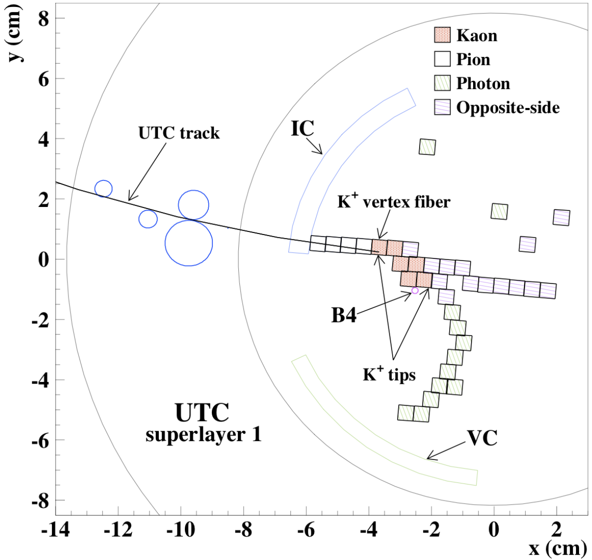


Diagram of $K_{\pi 2}$ scatter in target



Target reconstruction of $K^+ \to \pi^+\pi^- e^\nu$ candidate



$K \to \pi\nu\bar{\nu}$ constraints on NP