Contribution ID: 30 Type: not specified

A new ${\cal K}_L^0$ decay channel

Tuesday, 22 May 2007 12:40 (20 minutes)

The rate for the decay $K_L^0 \Rightarrow K^\pm e^\mp (\overline{\nu}/\nu)$ of (0.0979 $\pm 0.0037)~s^{-1}$ has been calculated in the hypothesis of the conserved vector current and , assuming the CP violation very small, the two rates for the decay $\overline{K^0_L} \Rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu$ and $K^0_L \Rightarrow K^+ e^- \overline{\nu}$ are foreseen very similar. Such a decay was never taken into account in the past, due to the very low phase space factor yielding a branching ratio for K_L decay BR= $(0.5071 \pm 0.0199) \times 10^{-8}.$ Now , with the very intense K beams foreseen at KEK, J-PARC, BNL , CERN and LNF the observation of this decay seems feasible. With samples of very large statistical significance a new measurement of the indirect CP violation parameter ϵ could be done.

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Session Classification: Session II

Track Classification: Non leptonic/ radiative decays