

# NA62: Indirect Searches for New Physics in Rare Kaon Decays



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XVII SuperB Workshop and Kick Off Meeting

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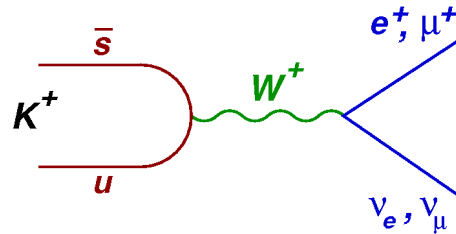
# Introduction

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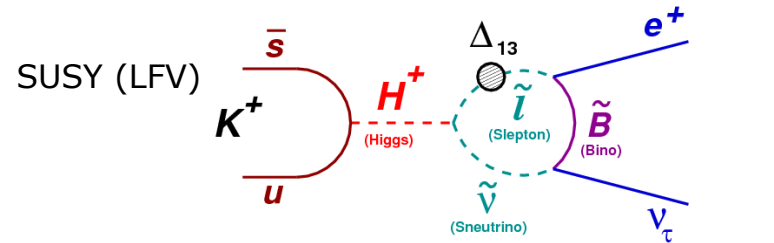
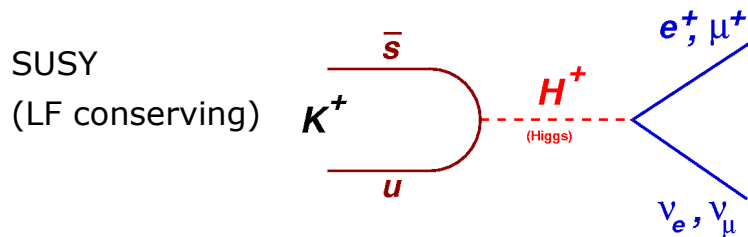
- Precise measurement of FCNC processes in the B sector have severely restricted the parameter space of new-physics models
- Experiments at LHC have started a direct exploration of the physics in the TeV range
- In this scenario, which is the role of high-precision low-energy experiments on kaon physics in investigating the flavour structure of possible physics beyond the SM?

# $K^+ \rightarrow l^+ \nu$ ( $K_{l2}$ ) and $K^+ \rightarrow l^+ \pi^0 \nu$ ( $K_{l3}$ ) Decays

- Leptonic and semileptonic kaon decays are mediated by charged current at tree level



- The natural size of the non-standard contributions depends on the particular BSM scenario



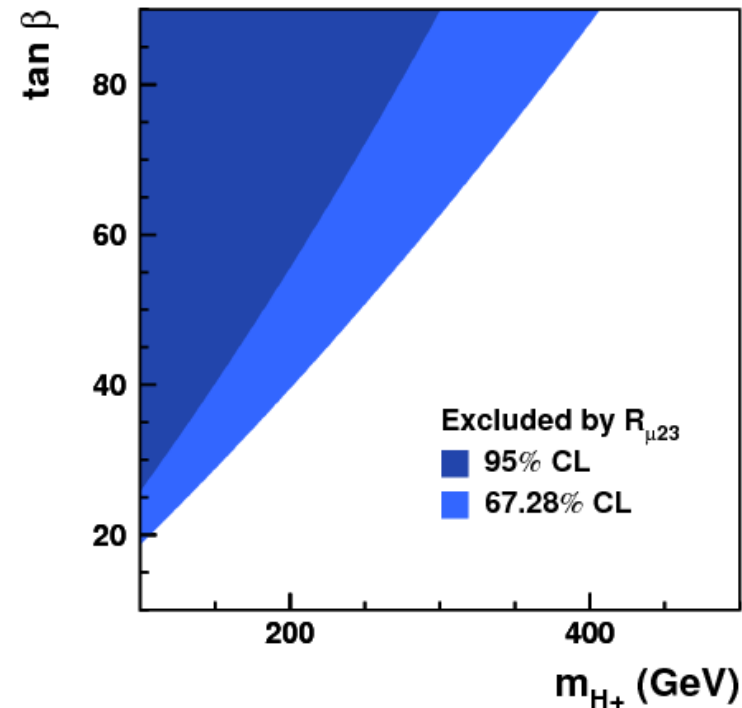
- In various consistent frameworks the effect is within the present experimental sensitivity
- In some cases ( $R_K = K_{e2}/K_{\mu 2}$ ) SM theoretical predictions  $< 0.1\%$  in others ( $V_{us}$ ) errors larger but already  $< 1\%$  (mainly thanks to Lattice progress)

# Example of $K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$ Sensitivity to NP

The effect of Higgs-mediated scalar currents is negligible in  $K_{l3}$ , while it could have a sizable impact in  $K_{l2}$

$$R_{\mu 23} = \frac{K_{\mu 2}}{K_{\mu 3}} = \left( 1 - \frac{m_K^2 \tan^2 \beta}{M_H^2 (1 + \varepsilon_0 \tan \beta)} \right)$$

Kaon data exclude the low- $M_H$  and large  $\tan \beta$  region favoured by the  $3\sigma$  discrepancy between the  $B \rightarrow \tau \nu$  measured value and the preferred one from global CKM fit [M. Bona et al. [arXiv:0908.3470](#)]



[Eur. Phys. J. C 69 (2010) 399 ]

$$R_K = \Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu) / \Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu)$$

- In the ratio  $R_K = \Gamma(K \rightarrow e \nu) / \Gamma(K \rightarrow \mu \nu)$  hadronic uncertainties cancel
- The SM prediction of  $R_K$  has reached  $<0.1\%$  precision

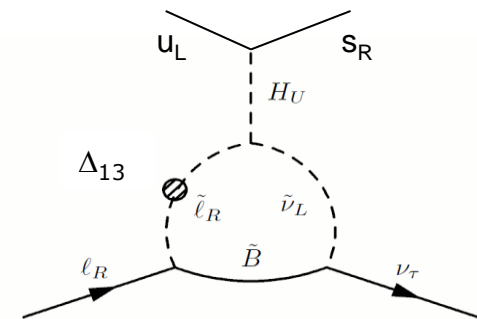
$$R_K^{\text{SM}} = \left( \frac{m_e}{m_\mu} \right)^2 \left( \frac{m_K^2 - m_e^2}{m_K^2 - m_\mu^2} \right)^2 \left( 1 + \delta R_K^{\text{rad. corr.}} \right) = (2.477 \pm 0.001) \times 10^{-5}$$

[V. Cirigliano and I. Rosell Phys. Rev. Lett. 99 (2007) 231801]

- In MSSM with two Higgs doublets, LFV couplings, present at one loop level, can contribute to  $R_K^{\text{SM}}$  at the % level

$$R_K^{\text{LFV}} = R_K^{\text{SM}} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{m_K}{m_H} \right)^4 \left( \frac{m_\tau}{m_e} \right)^2 |\Delta_{13}|^2 \tan^6 \beta \right]$$

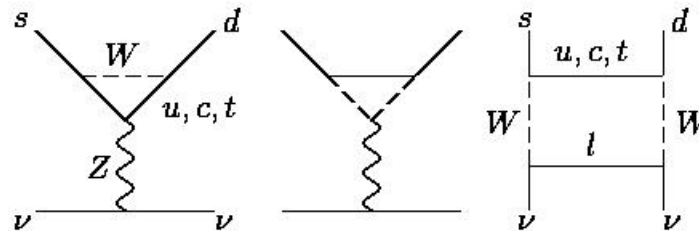
[A. Masiero, P. Paradisi, R. Petronzio Phys. Rev. D74 (2006) 0011701]



Larger effects foreseen in B decays due to  $(m_B/m_K)^4 \sim 10^4$   
but experimentally challenging

# $K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ Decays

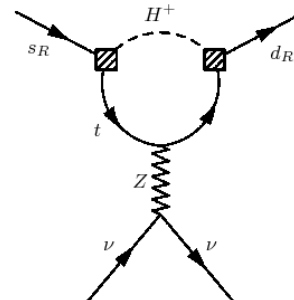
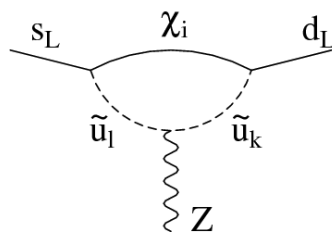
- FCNC decays mediated by Z penguins and box diagrams  $\rightarrow$  **strongly suppressed** in the SM ( $< 10^{-10}$ )



- Calculable with **excellent precision** [Phys.Rev. D83 (2011) 034030]

$$\text{BR}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}) = (7.81 \pm 0.75 \pm 0.29) \times 10^{-11} \quad \text{BR}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}) = (2.43 \pm 0.39 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-11}$$

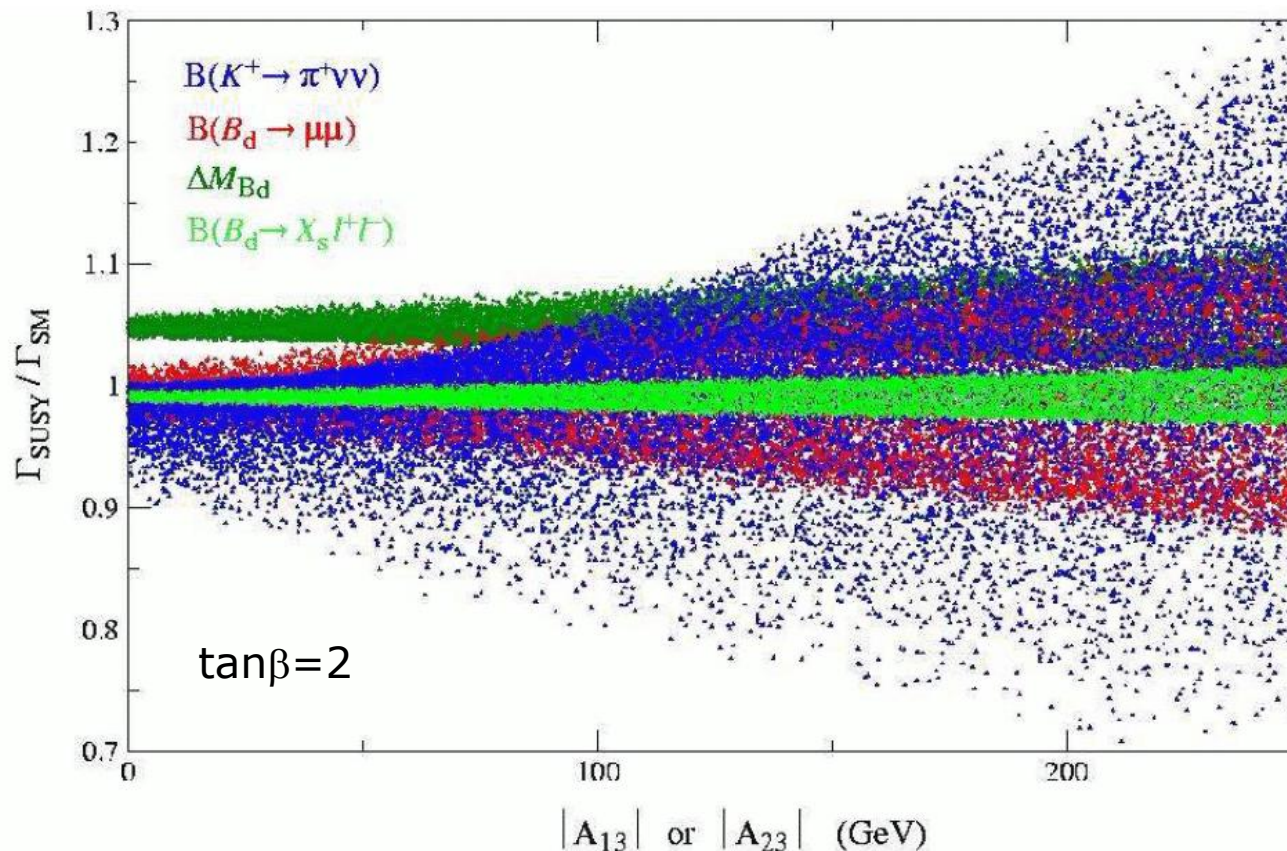
- Sensitive to** possible contributions from **New Physics**  
e.g. in MSSM with non-MFV:



# Example of $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ Sensitivity to NP

- Non-standard effects induced by chargino-squarks amplitudes
- Small  $\tan\beta$  effects

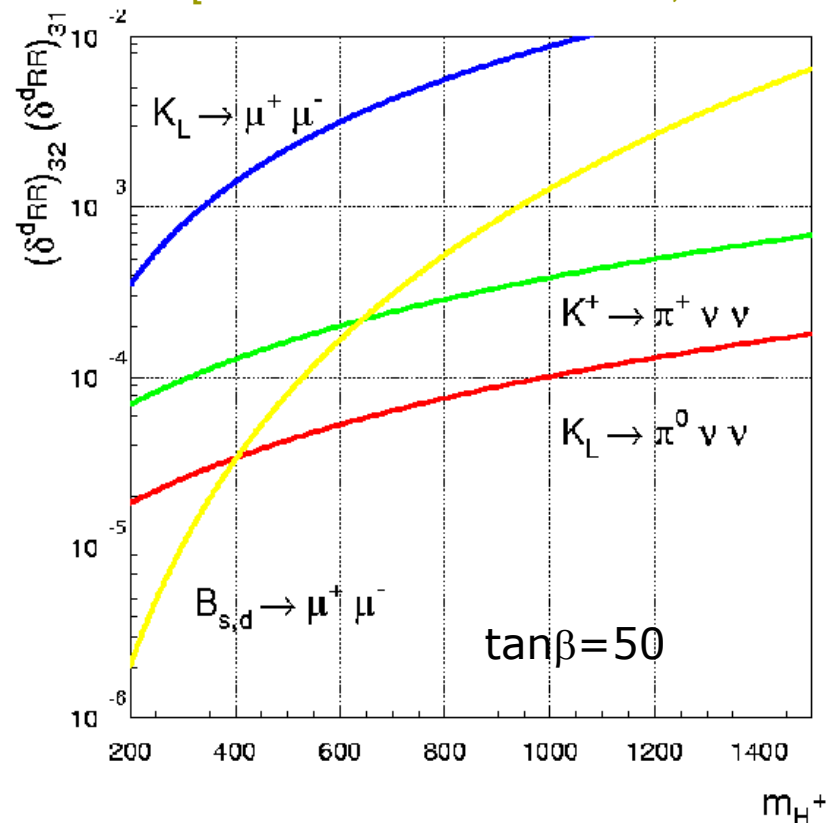
[G. Isidori et al. JHEP 0608:064 (2006) ]



# Example of $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \nu$ Sensitivity to NP

- Non-standard effects induced by charged Higgs top-quark loops
- Large  $\tan\beta$  effects

[G. Isidori and P. Paradisi, PRD 73 (2006) 055017 ]



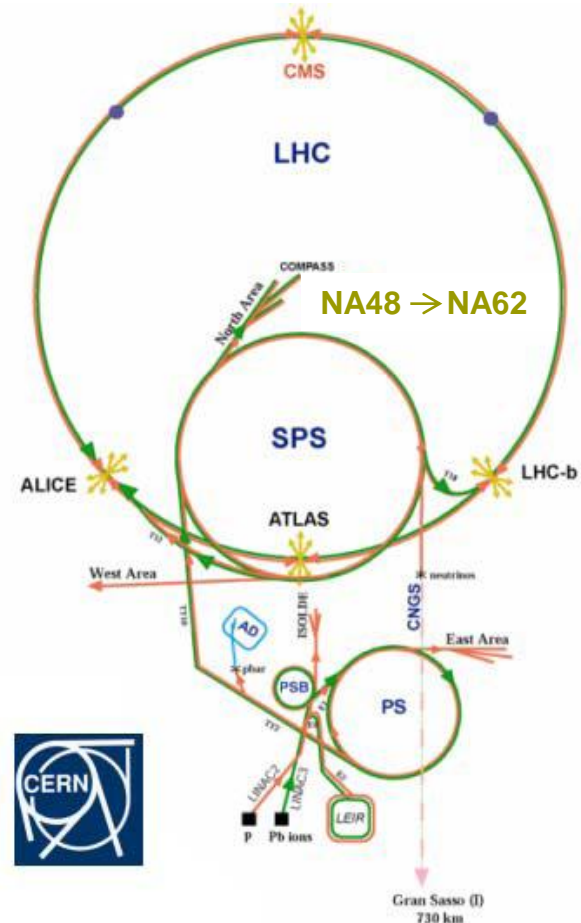


# The NA62 experiment

A fixed target experiment at the CERN SPS

The SPS is needed as LHC proton injector only part-time

For the remainder of the time it can provide 400 GeV/c protons for fixed target and neutrino experiments



# NA48-NA62 Experiments

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Experience, infrastructures and (some) detectors from NA48 to NA62

## NA48/2 Data taking:

- ▣ Six months in 2003 ( $K^\pm$ )
- ▣ Six months in 2004 ( $K^\pm$ )

## NA62 phase I data taking ( $R_K$ measurement):

- ▣ Four months in 2007 (mostly  $K^+$  only)
- ▣ Two weeks in 2008

## NA62 phase II data taking ( $K^+ \rightarrow \pi \nu \nu$ and $R_K$ measurement):

- ▣ Two years of data taking

# $R_K$ : Measurement Strategy

- $K^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu$  ( $K_{e2}$ ),  $K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$  ( $K_{\mu2}$ ) collected simultaneously:
  - No dependence on K flux
  - Cancellation of several effects at first order

$$R_K = \frac{1}{D} \cdot \frac{\overbrace{N(K_{e2}) - N_B(K_{e2})}^{\text{\# background events}}}{\underbrace{N(K_{\mu2}) - N_B(K_{\mu2})}_{\text{\# signal events}}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{f_\mu \times A(K_{\mu2}) \times \varepsilon(K_{\mu2})}{f_e \times A(K_{e2}) \times \varepsilon(K_{e2})}}_{\text{measured PID efficiency}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{f_{LKR}}}_{\text{LKr trigger efficiency}} \cdot \underbrace{1}_{\text{LKr readout}}$$

- Analysis performed in bins of the reconstructed lepton momentum

# $R_K$ : $K_{e2}$ and $K_{\mu 2}$ Selection

## Geometry

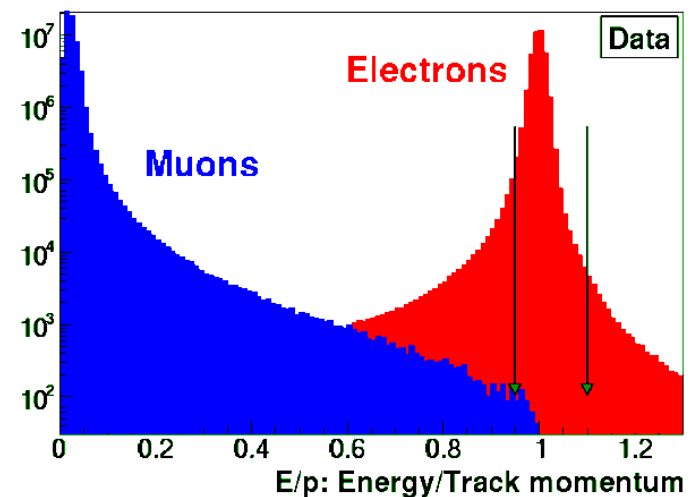
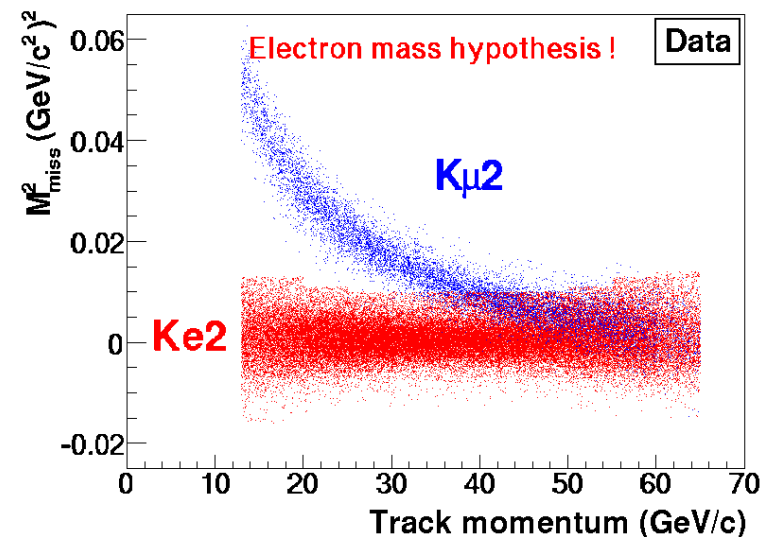
- One reconstructed charged track
- $13 < p < 65$  [GeV/c]
- Geometrical acceptance cut
- Decay vertex in the fiducial region upstream
- Photon veto using LKr

## Kinematics

- Missing mass:  $M_{\text{miss}}^2(l) = (p_K - p_l)^2$
- $-M_1^2 < M_{\text{miss}}^2(l) < M_2^2$

## Particle ID ( $E_{\text{LKR}}/p_{\text{spectr}}$ )

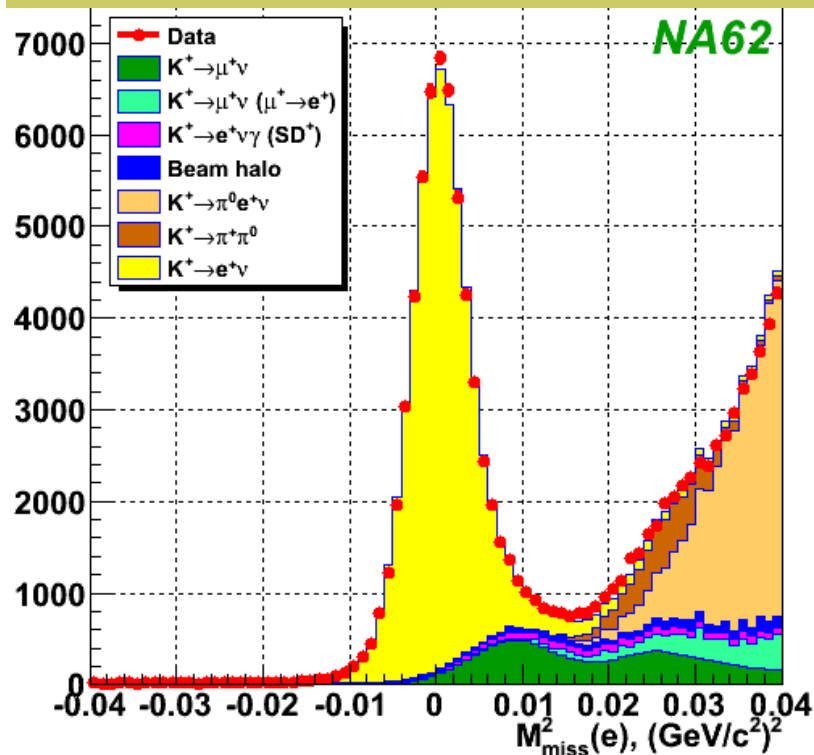
- **e** ( $(E/p)_{\text{min}} < E/p < 1.1$ )
- **$\mu$**  ( $E/p < 0.85$ )



# $R_K$ : Signal and Background

40% of the total 2007 data analyzed

Missing invariant mass,  $K_{e2}$  candidates

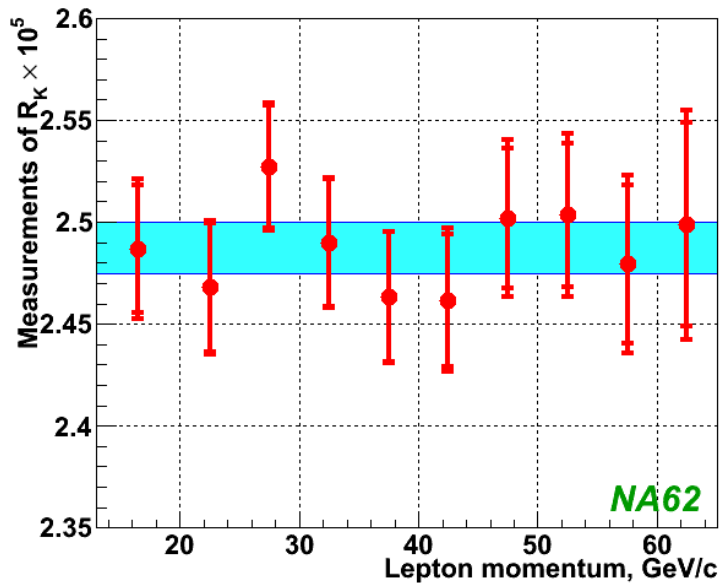


59,813  $K_{e2}^+$  candidates  
(99.27 $\pm$ 0.05)%  $e^+$  ID efficiency

Decay	B/(S+B)
$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$	(6.11 $\pm$ 0.22)%
$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu (\mu \rightarrow e)$	(0.27 $\pm$ 0.04)%
$K^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu \gamma (SD^+)$	(1.07 $\pm$ 0.05)%
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ \nu$	(0.05 $\pm$ 0.03)%
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$	(0.05 $\pm$ 0.03)%
Beam halo	(1.16 $\pm$ 0.06)%

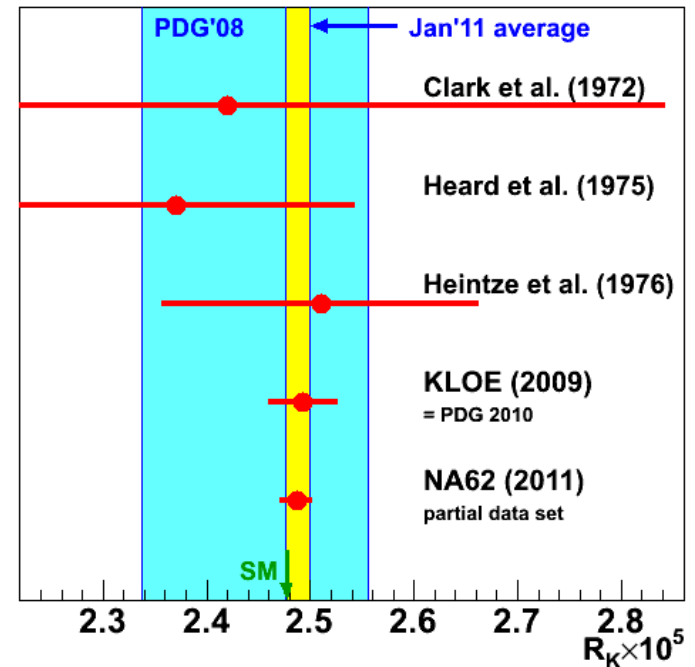
# $R_K$ : Final Result

[Phys. Lett. B 698 (2011) 105]



$$R_K = (2.487 \pm 0.011 \text{ stat} \pm 0.007 \text{ syst}) \times 10^{-5}$$

$$= (2.487 \pm 0.013) \times 10^{-5}$$



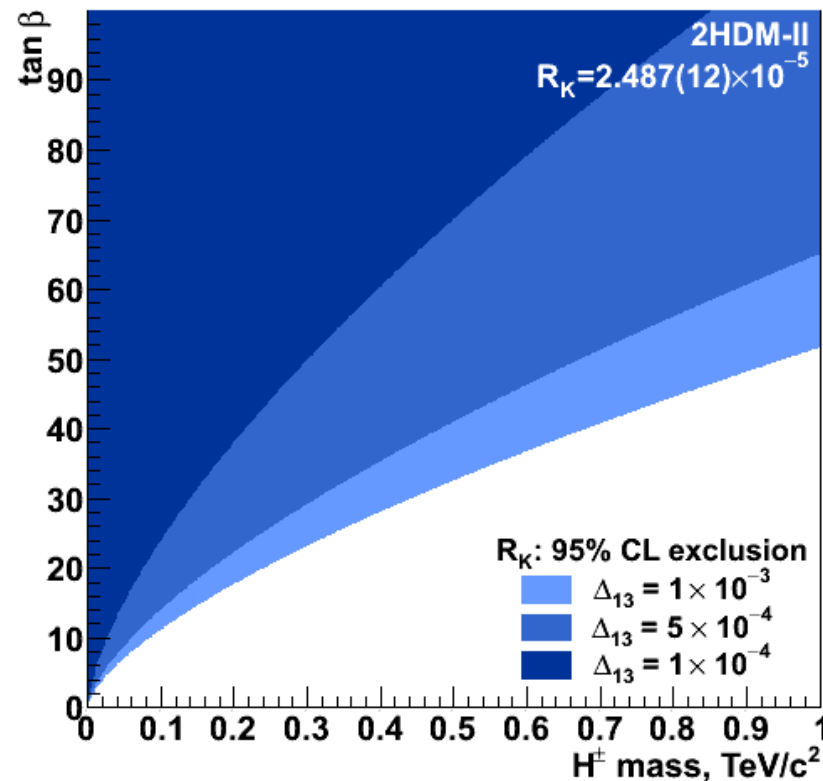
World average:

$$R_K = (2.487 \pm 0.012) \times 10^{-5}$$

The whole 2007 sample will allow stat uncertainty  $\sim 0.3\%$ , total of  $\sim 0.4\%$

# $R_K$ : Sensitivity to NP

For non-tiny values of the LFV s-lepton mixing  $\Delta_{13}$   
the sensitivity to  $H^\pm$  in  $R_K$  is strong



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

## Stopped

- ▣ Work in kaon frame
- ▣ High kaon purity
- ▣ Compact detectors

## In-Flight

- ▣ Decays in vacuum
- ▣ RF separated or not separated beams
- ▣ Extended decay regions

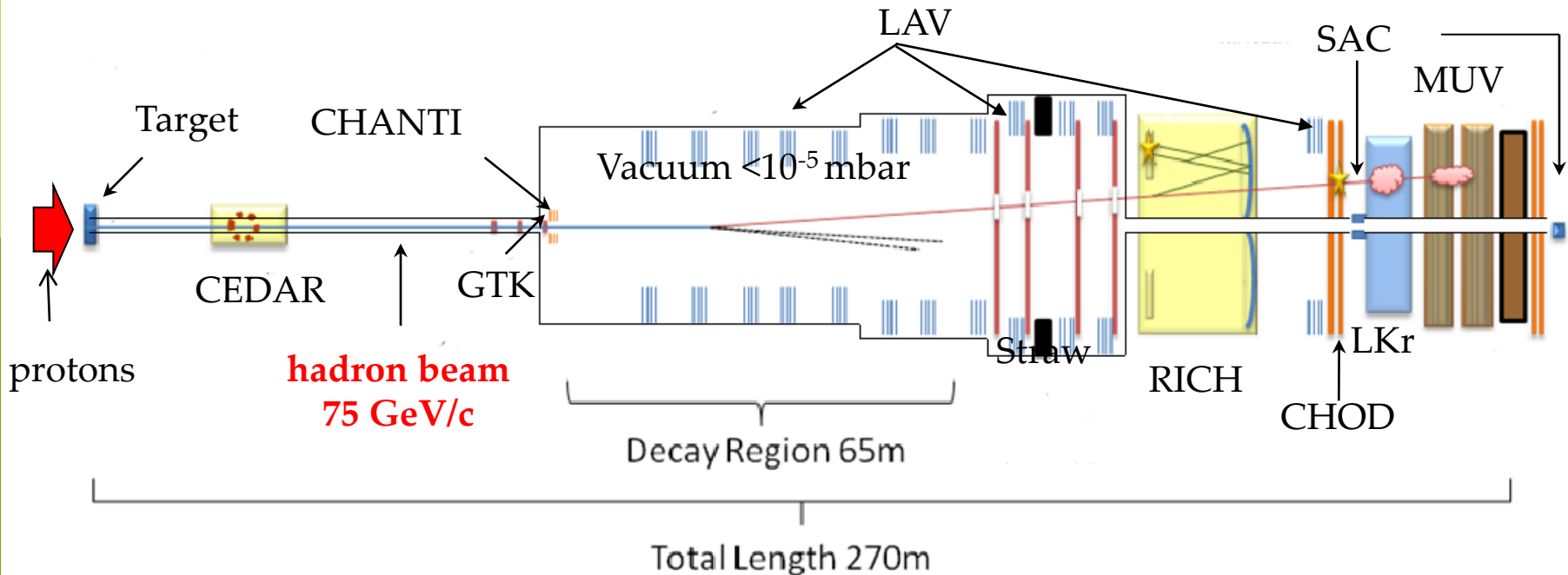
Exp	Machine	Meas. or UL 90% CL	Notes
	Argonne	$<5.7 \times 10^{-5}$	Stopped; HL Bubble Chamber
	Bevatron	$<5.6 \times 10^{-7}$	Stopped; Spark Chambers
	KEK	$<1.4 \times 10^{-7}$	Stopped; $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \rightarrow e^+$
E787/E949	AGS	$(1.73^{+1.15}_{-1.05}) \times 10^{-10}$	Stopped
NA62	SPS		In Flight; Unseparated
P996	FNAL		Stopped; Tevatron as strecher ring?



# NA62 $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ Measurement

Branching ratio measurement of  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$  with 10% accuracy

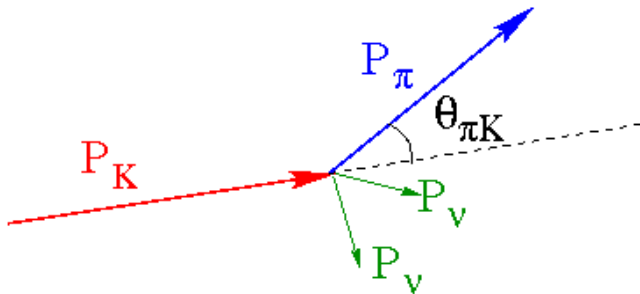
- $O(100)$   $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$  events (2 years of data taking)
- 10/1 signal to background ratio



# Background Rejection

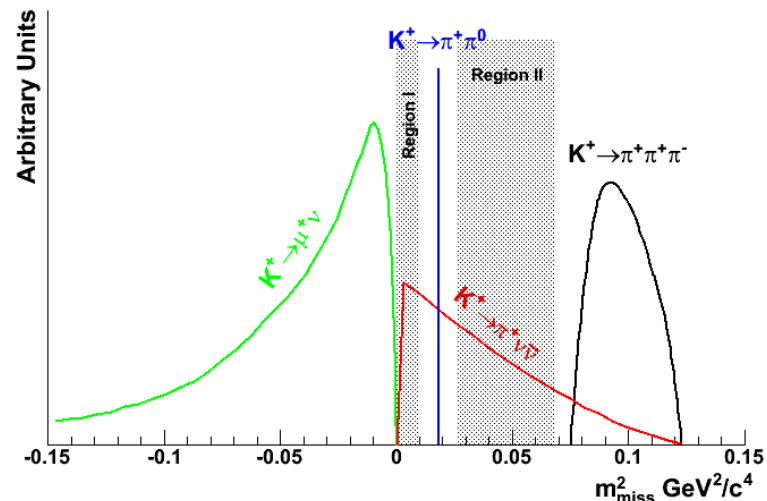
## Signal signature:

- Incoming high momentum(75 GeV/c)  $K^+$
- Outgoing low momentum(<35 GeV/c)  $\pi^+$  **in time** with the incoming  $K^+$



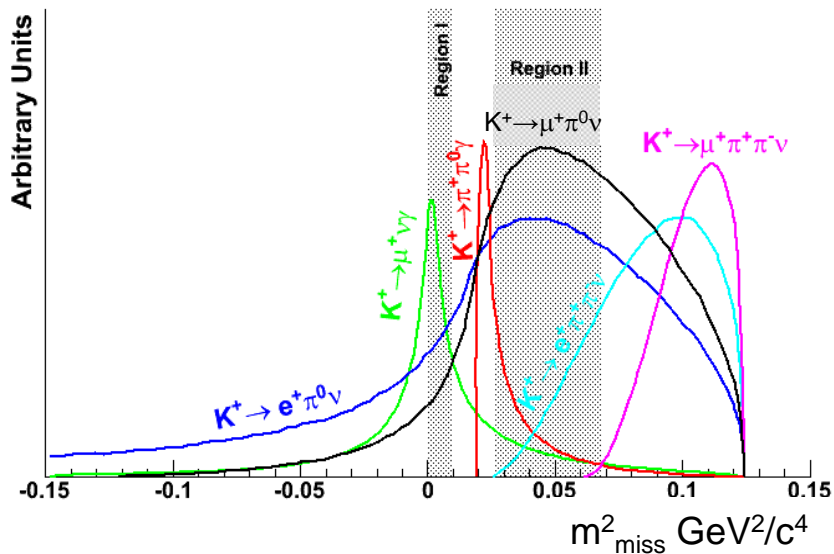
$$m_{miss}^2 \cong m_K^2 \left( 1 - \frac{|P_\pi|}{|P_K|} \right) + m_\pi^2 \left( 1 - \frac{|P_K|}{|P_\pi|} \right) - |P_K| |P_\pi| \theta_{\pi K}^2$$

Decay	BR
$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu (K_{\mu 2})$	0.64
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 (K_{\pi 2})$	0.21
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$	0.07



# Particle Identification

- ▣  $K^+$  positive identification (CEDAR)
- ▣  $\pi/\mu$  separation (RICH)
- ▣  $\pi/e$  separation (E/p)



Decay	BR
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ \nu (K_{e3})$	0.051
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu (K_{\mu3})$	0.034
$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu \gamma (K_{\mu2\gamma})$	$6.2 \times 10^{-3}$
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ \nu (K_{e4})$	$4.1 \times 10^{-5}$
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \mu^+ \nu (K_{\mu4})$	$1.4 \times 10^{-5}$

# Sensitivity

Decay Mode	Events
<b>Signal: <math>K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \nu</math> [flux = <math>4.8 \times 10^{12}</math> decay/year]</b>	<b>55 evt/year</b>
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$ [ $\eta_{\pi^0} = 2 \times 10^{-8}$ ( $3.5 \times 10^{-8}$ ) ]	4.3% (7.5%)
$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$	2.2%
$K^+ \rightarrow e^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \nu$	$\leq 3\%$
Other 3 – track decays	$\leq 1.5\%$
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \gamma$	$\sim 2\%$
$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu \gamma$	$\sim 0.7\%$
$K^+ \rightarrow e^+ (\mu^+) \pi^0 \nu$ , others	negligible
<b>Expected background</b>	<b><math>\leq 13.5\%</math> (<math>\leq 17\%</math>)</b>

Definition of “year” and running efficiencies based on NA48 experience:  
 $\sim 100$  days/year and 60% overall efficiency

# Detector Layout and Planning

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- Beam tracker ( $10^9$  part/s) based on Si micro pixel with  $\sim 200$  ps time resolution and thickness  $\sim 0.5\% X_0$  per station
- Spectrometer (Straw Tubes) to be operated in the vacuum tank: total thickness for 16 views  $\sim 1\% X_0$
- PID ( $\pi/\mu$ ) with a  $\mu$  rejection factor  $> 5 \times 10^3$  up to 35 GeV/c  
Employ a Neon RICH with 17 m focal length spherical mirrors
- Hermetic coverage with  $\pi^0$  suppression factor  $\sim 10^8$   
Employ high performance calorimeters as photon vetoes: Liquid Krypton (NA48)+Lead Glass(OPAL)

- R&D finished in 2010
- 2010-2012: construction
- End 2012: first technical run
- Physics data taking driven by CERN accelerator schedule



# NA62 Physics Handbook

CERN, December 10-11, 2009

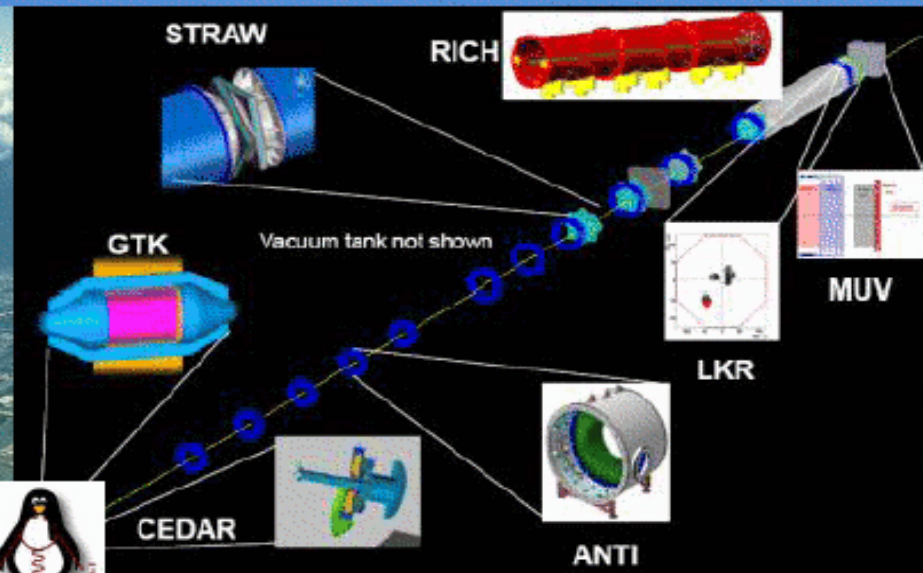
## Advisory Committee:

Gerhard Buchalla  
Andrzej Buras  
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Vincenzo Cirigliano  
Gerhard Ecker  
Jonathan R. Ellis  
Jean-Marc Gérard  
Gino Isidori  
Marc Knecht  
Heinrich Leutwyler  
Bill Marciano  
Helmut Neufeld  
Antonio Pich  
Jorge Portoles  
Eduardo de Rafael  
Chris Sachrajda  
Lalit Sehgal



## Kaons @ CERN SPS, Topics:

- Rare Decays
- Radiative Decays
- Forbidden Decays & LFV tests
- (Semi)-Leptonic Decays
- Hadronic decays,  $\pi\pi$  phases



## Program Committee:

Johan Bijnens  
Augusto Ceccucci  
Patrizia Cenci  
Gilberto Colangelo  
Giancarlo D'Ambrosio  
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Christopher Smith

GGI March 24, 2010

Augusto Ceccucci

Secretariat: [veronique.wedlake@cern.ch](mailto:veronique.wedlake@cern.ch)

<http://na62pb.ph.tum.de/>

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


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The charm contribution can be fully neglected since it proceeds in the SM almost entirely through direct CP violation → **determination of  $\eta$**

Exp	Machine	Meas. or UL 90% CL	Notes
KTeV	Tevatron	$<5.7 \times 10^{-7} (\pi^0 \rightarrow e e \gamma)$	
E391a	KEK-PS	$<2.6 \times 10^{-8}$	
KOTO	J-PARC		Aim at 2.7 SM evts/3y
KOPIO			Opportunity at Project X ?

Need a huge number of  $K_L$  decays

NA48  $K_L$  flux corresponding to  $3 \times 10^{10}$ /year

NA62 possible  $K_L$  flux 5-10 times NA48 one

**After SPS upgrade 100 times more**

# Conclusions

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- $R_K$  measurement:
  - The analysis of a **partial data sample** (40%) allows for **0.5%** relative precision, combined with the other world measurements
  - The **complete data set** will allow a total uncertainty of **0.4%**
  - The **NA62 phase-II** could improve the precision **down to 0.2%**
- $B(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \nu)$  measurement:
  - High sensitivity to New Physics
  - 10% precision BR measurement in **two years** of data taking planned
  - **Experiment under construction**

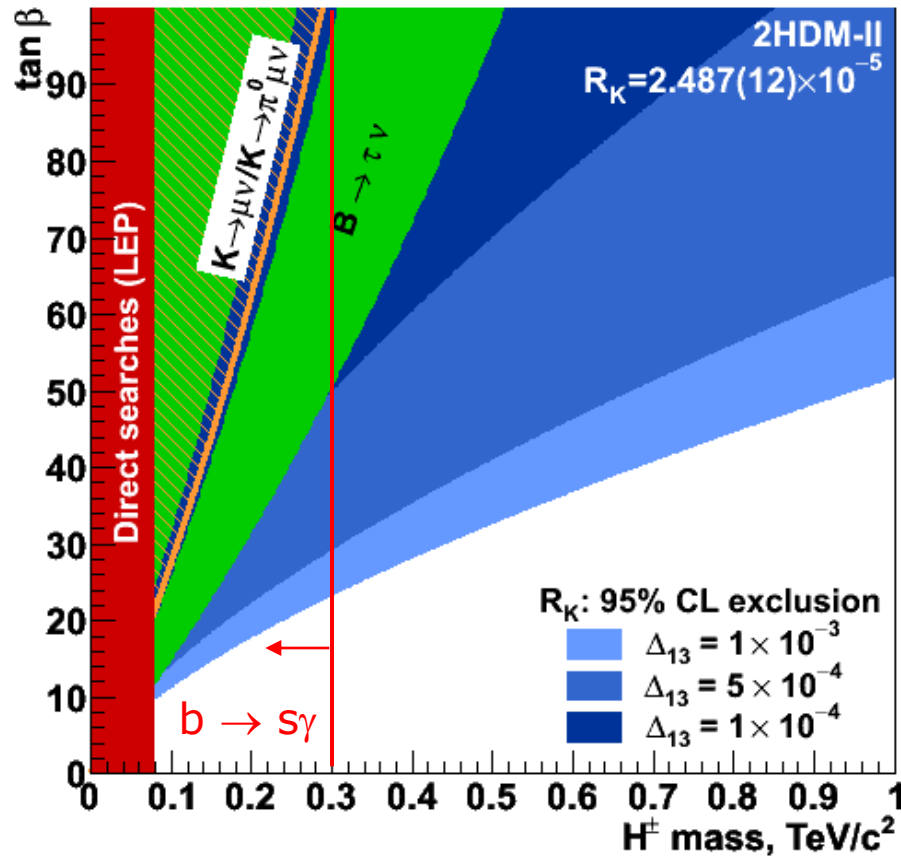
Rare kaon decays are an outstanding opportunity to search for NP effects complementary to the high energy frontier and to the precision B physics



# Spares



# $R_K$ : Sensitivity to NP



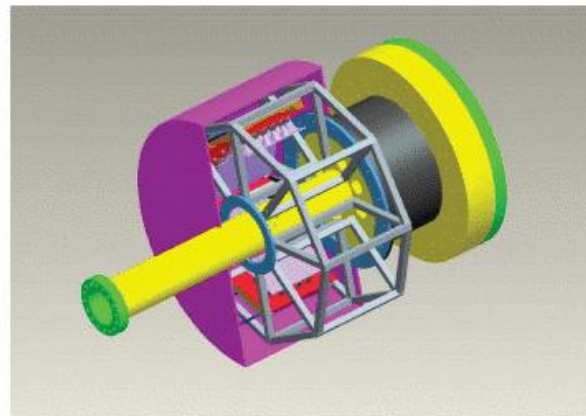
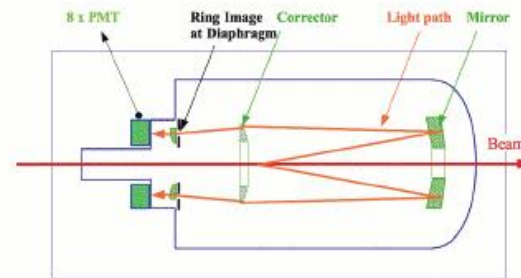
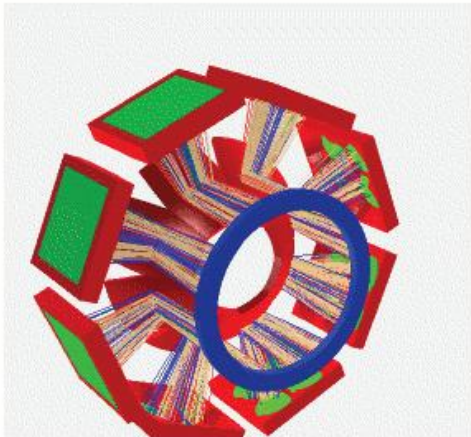
$B \rightarrow \tau \nu$  [HFAG 2010]

$R_{\mu 23}$  [Eur. Phys. J. C 69 (2010) 399]

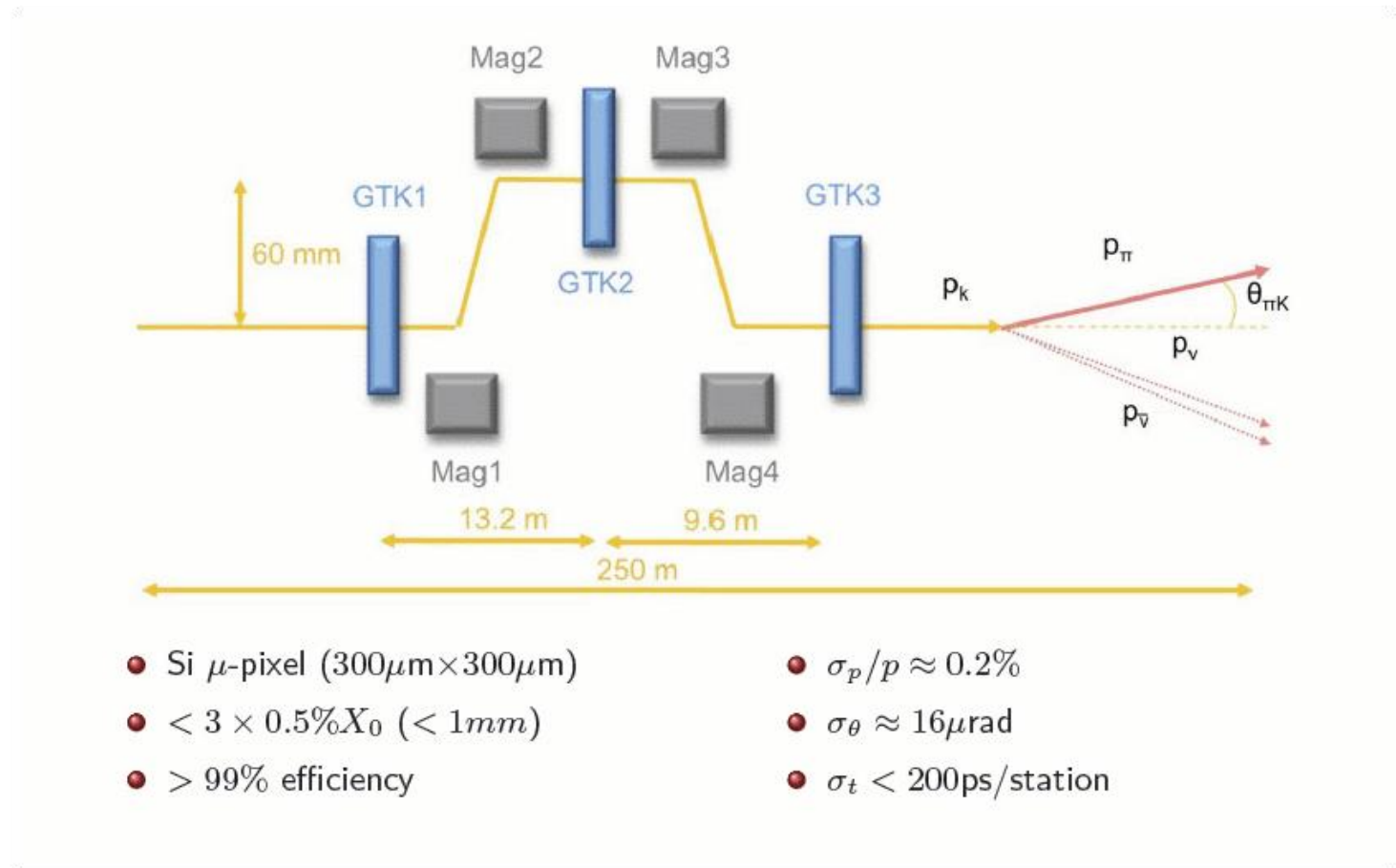
$b \rightarrow s \gamma$  [HFAG 2010]

# Cedar

- $\text{H}_2$  @ 3.86 bar
- 100 photons/ $K$
- $K$  @ 50MHz
- $\approx 250$  PMs
- 3MHz/PM
- $\sigma_t < 100\text{ps}$

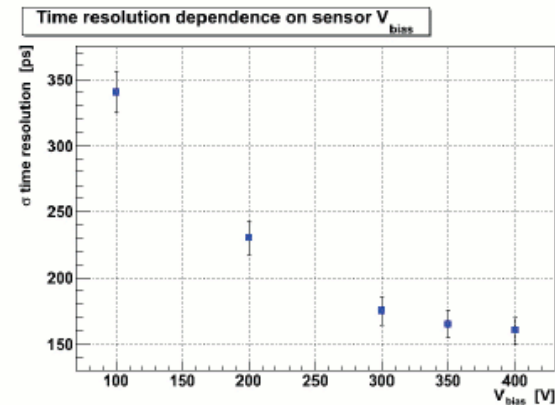
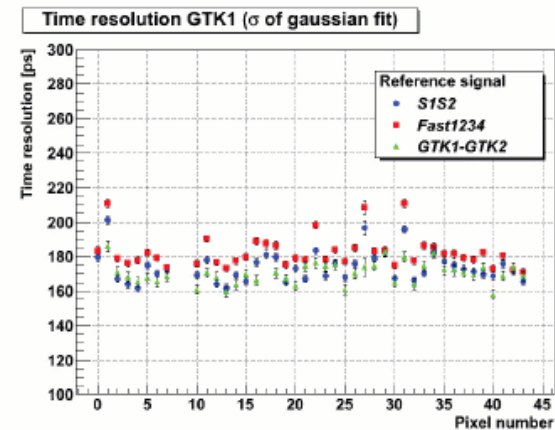
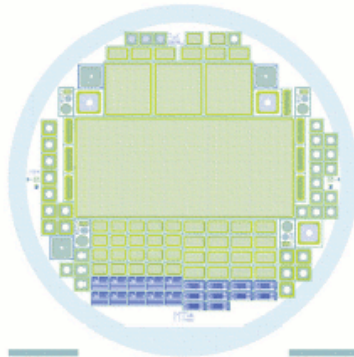


# GigaTracker

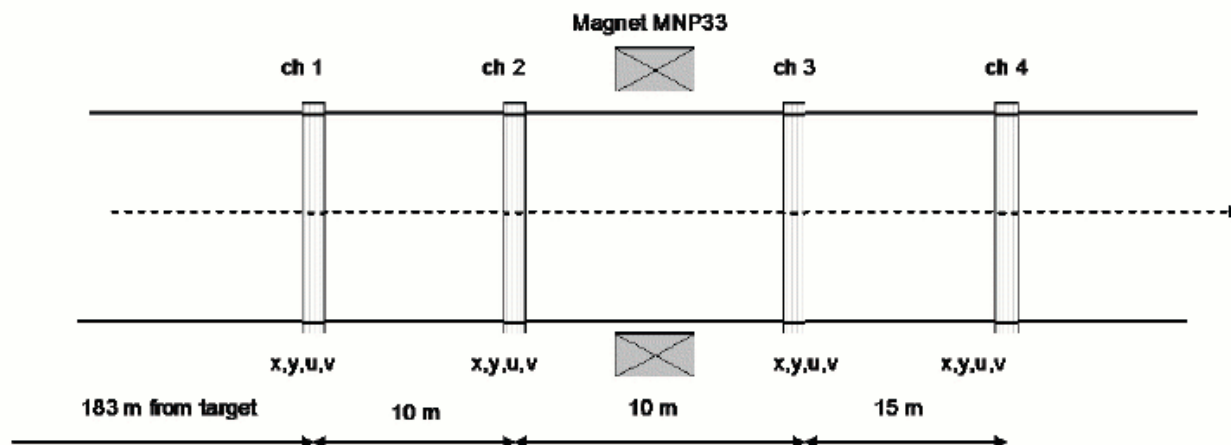


# GigaTracker: Test Beam

- Wafer with
  - Full final sensor
  - Single chip sensors
  - Prototype ASICs (EOC, p-TDC)
- 10GeV  $\pi$  beam
- 4 stations/ASIC prototype



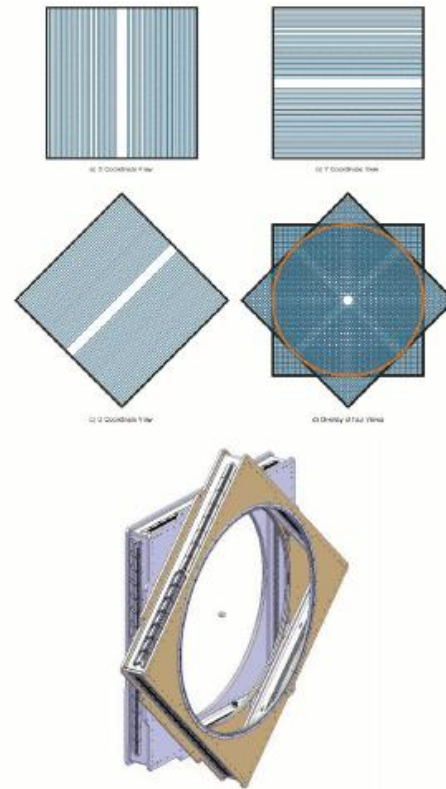
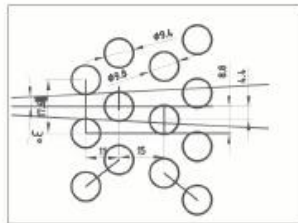
# Spectrometer



- Dipole magnet 0.36T (270MeV/c  $p_T$  kick)
- In vacuum ( $< 10^{-6}$  mbar)
- 7168 mylar straws
- ArCO<sub>2</sub> 70%:30%
- $< 4 \times 0.5\% X_0$
- $\sigma_p/p < 1\%$
- $\sigma_\theta < 60\mu\text{rad}$
- $\geq 99\%$  hit efficiency
- leakrate  $< 10^{-1}$  mbar l/s

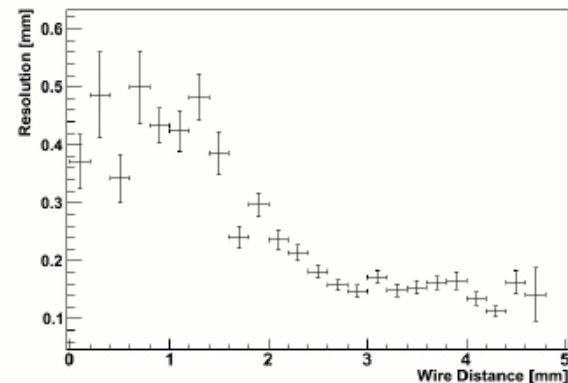
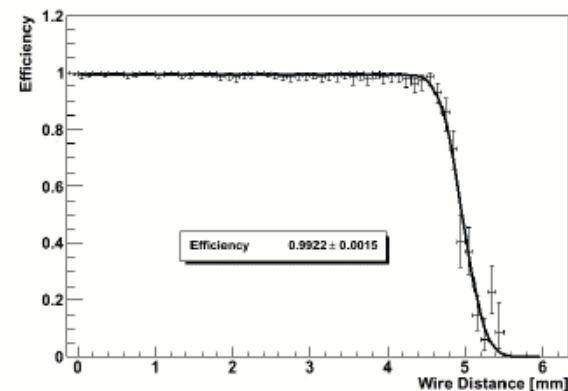
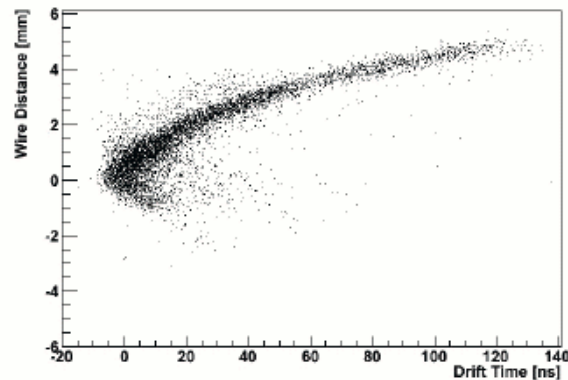
# Straw Chambers

- 4 views (u,v,x,y)
- $\phi = 2.1\text{m}$  acceptance
- $\phi \approx 12\text{cm}$  beam hole
- Track angle coverage  $\pm 3^\circ$
- $30\mu\text{m}$  gold-plated W wire
- $100\mu\text{m}$  straw straightness
- $200\mu\text{m}$  wire position accuracy
- $\sigma < 130\mu\text{m}$  single view



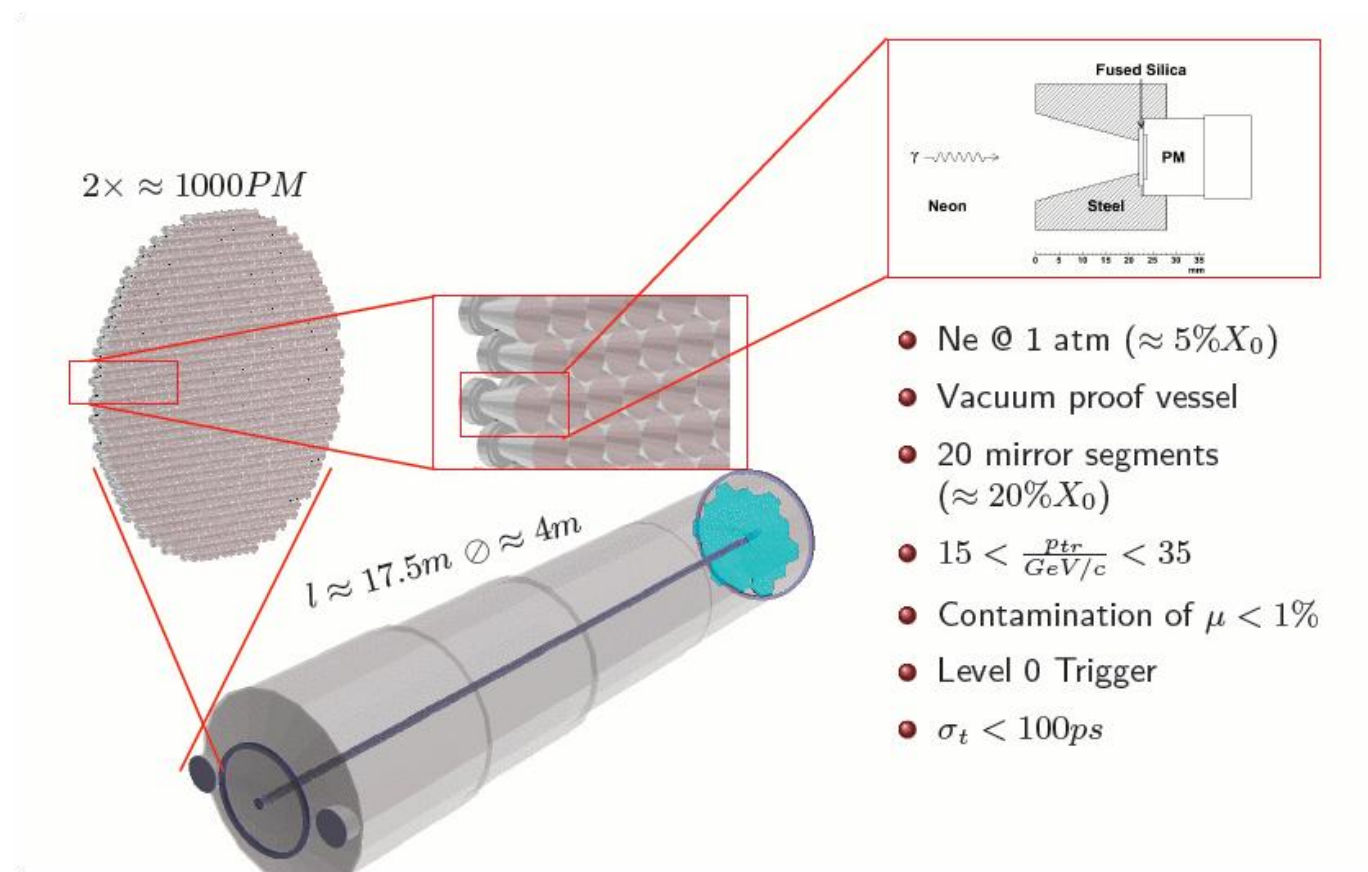
# Straw : Test Beam

- 64 straws prototype
- Final mechanics
- Vacuum proof vessel
- CARIOCA based FE
- 120GeV  $\pi$  beam





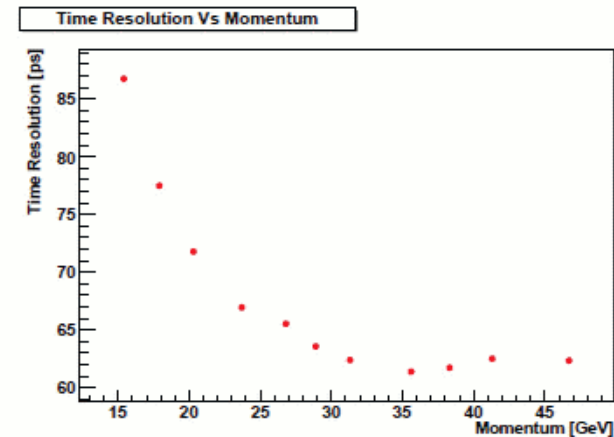
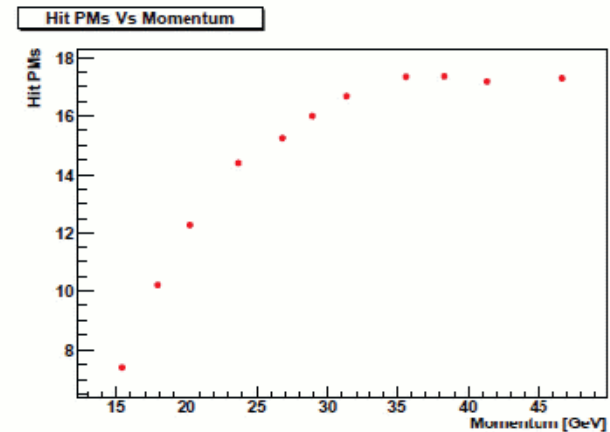
# RICH



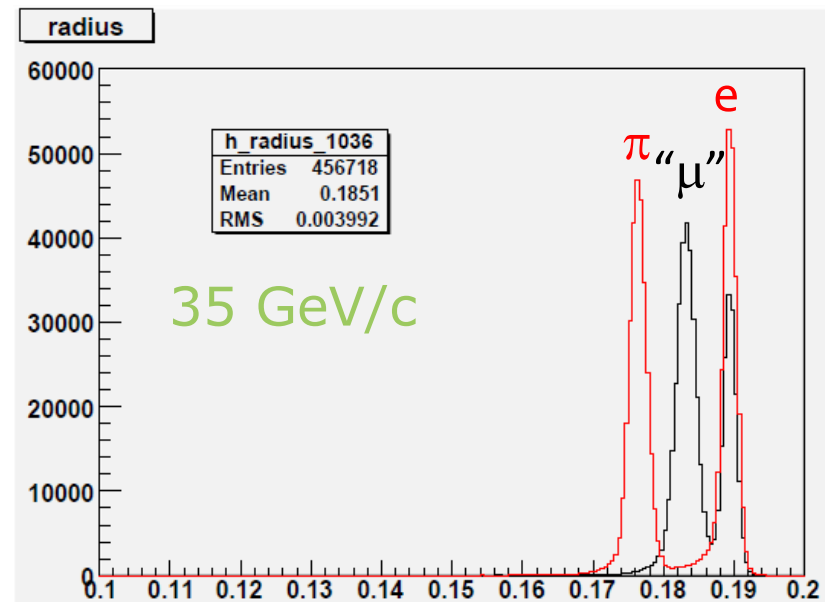
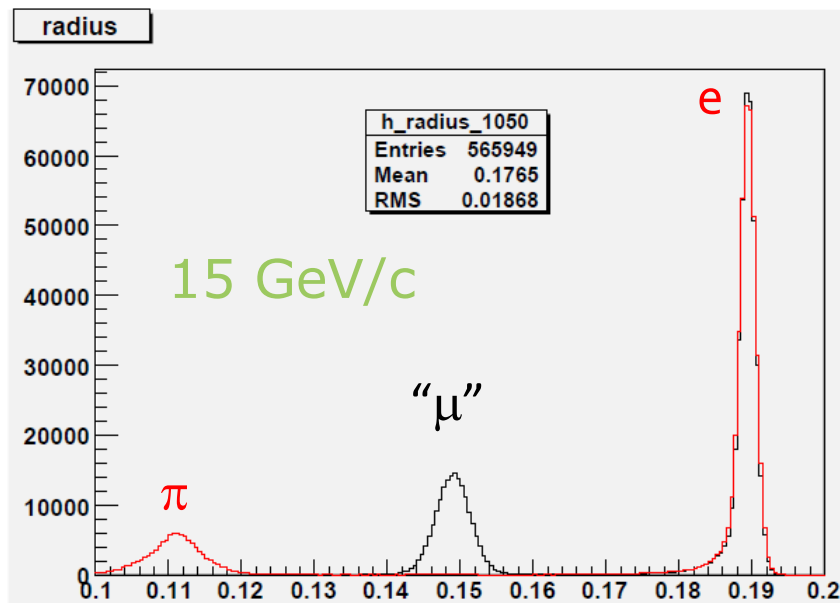
# RICH: Test Beam



- 414 PMs (full acceptance covered)
- Same mirror (2 aluminizations)
- Beam  $\pi^+/e^+/p$  @ 10-46 GeV/c
- Cooling

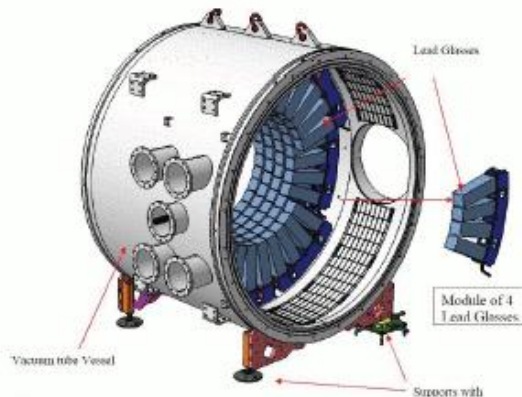


# RICH: Test Beam



# LAV

- 12 stations
- 2500 lead glass blocks (part of OPAL e.m calorimeter)
- Able to operate in a vacuum of  $10^{-6}$  mbar
- $\approx 8$  to 50 mrad
- Inefficiency  $< 10^{-4}$  for  $E_\gamma > 200\text{MeV}$



# LAV: Test Beam

- 1 full station
- Beam:
  - $e^-$  @ 0.3-2 GeV
  - $\mu$  @ 8 GeV
- FE validated
- Charge from ToT technique validated

