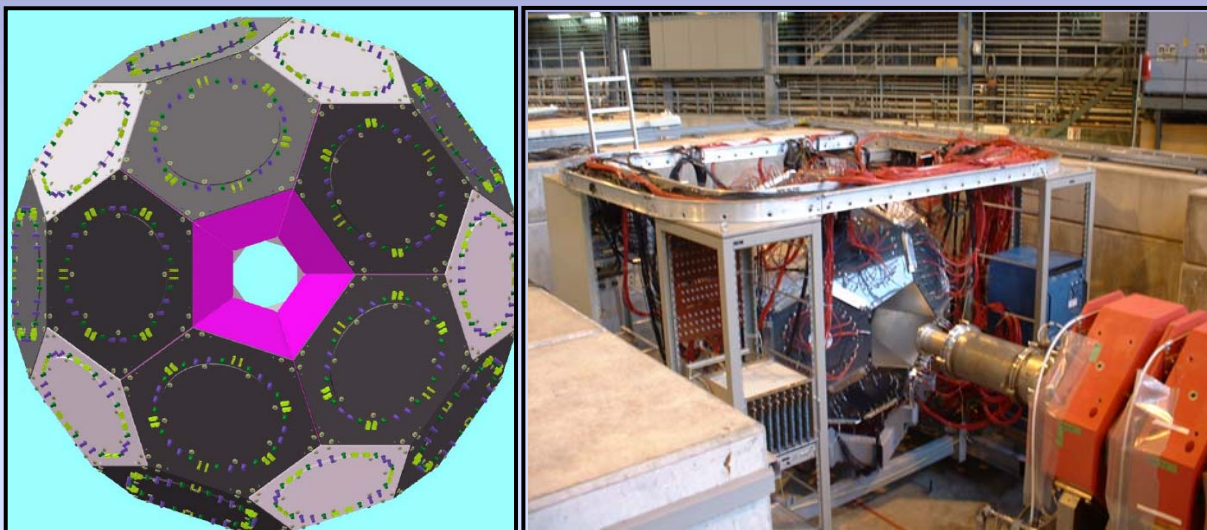


Progress Report from the μ Lan Experiment

David Hertzog*

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign



Fall 2003: Experiment installed in π E3 beamline

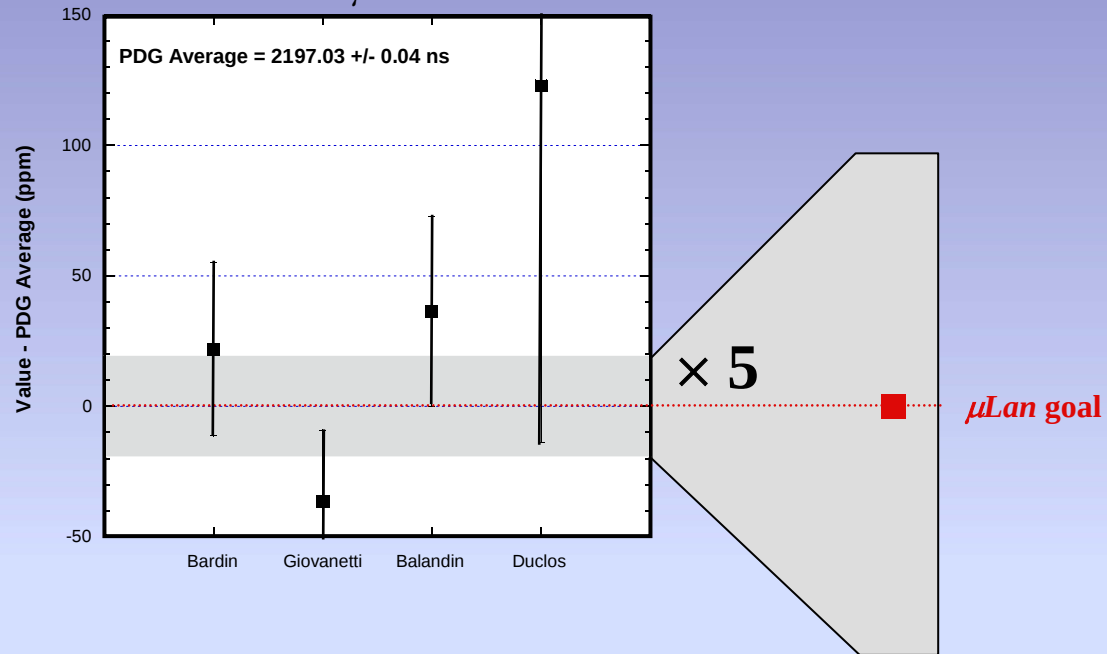
PSI Experiment R-99-07.1 *approved 7/99 U.S. NSF funding 7/00*

* *Representing the μ Lan Collaboration: Berkeley, Boston, Illinois, James Madison, Kentucky*

Outline

- Physics goal: unchanged since proposal
 - ◆ Factor 20 improvement in G_F
- Measurement concept: unchanged since proposal
 - ◆ Minor hardware “substitutions”
- Special developments
 - ◆ Beamline
 - ◆ Kicker
 - ◆ Detector
 - ◆ WFD
 - ◆ DAQ
 - ◆ Target region
- Analysis of fall 2003 lifetime data
- Issues related to schedule and beam-time request

Present $\frac{\delta\tau_{\mu^+}}{\tau_{\mu^+}}$ is 18 ppm



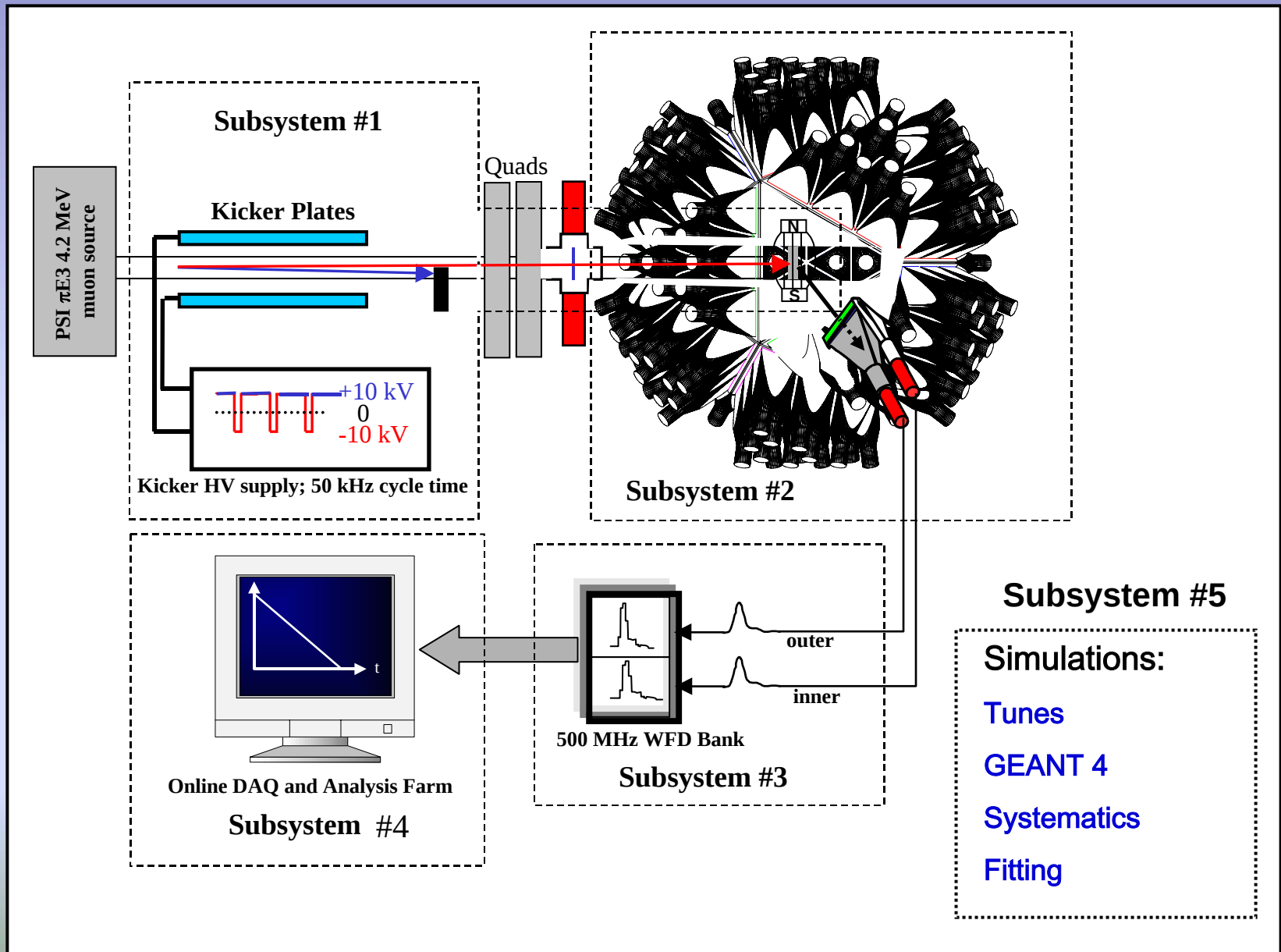
$\tau_{\mu} \rightarrow G_F$ extraction no longer limited by theory

$$\frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{G_F^2 m_{\mu}^5}{192 \pi^3} (1 + \delta) \quad \text{QED radiative}$$

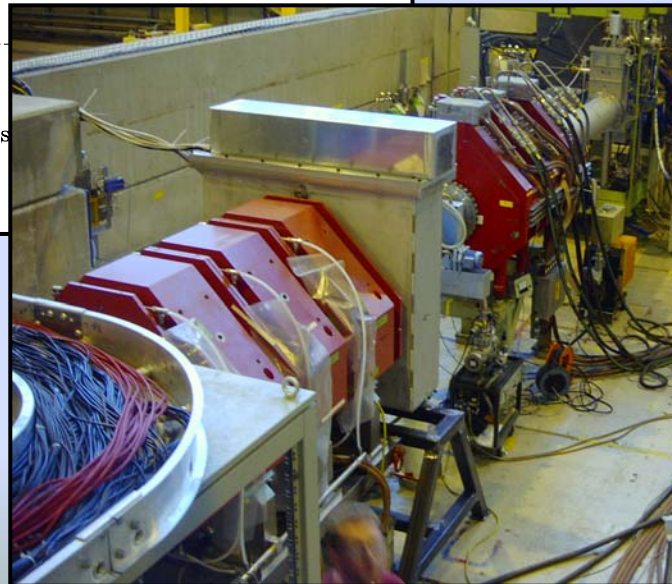
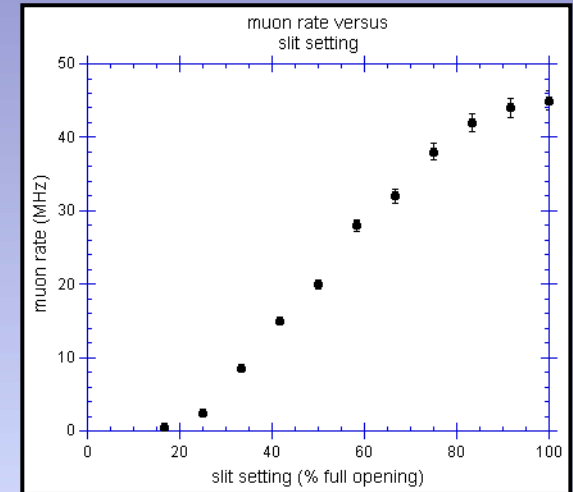
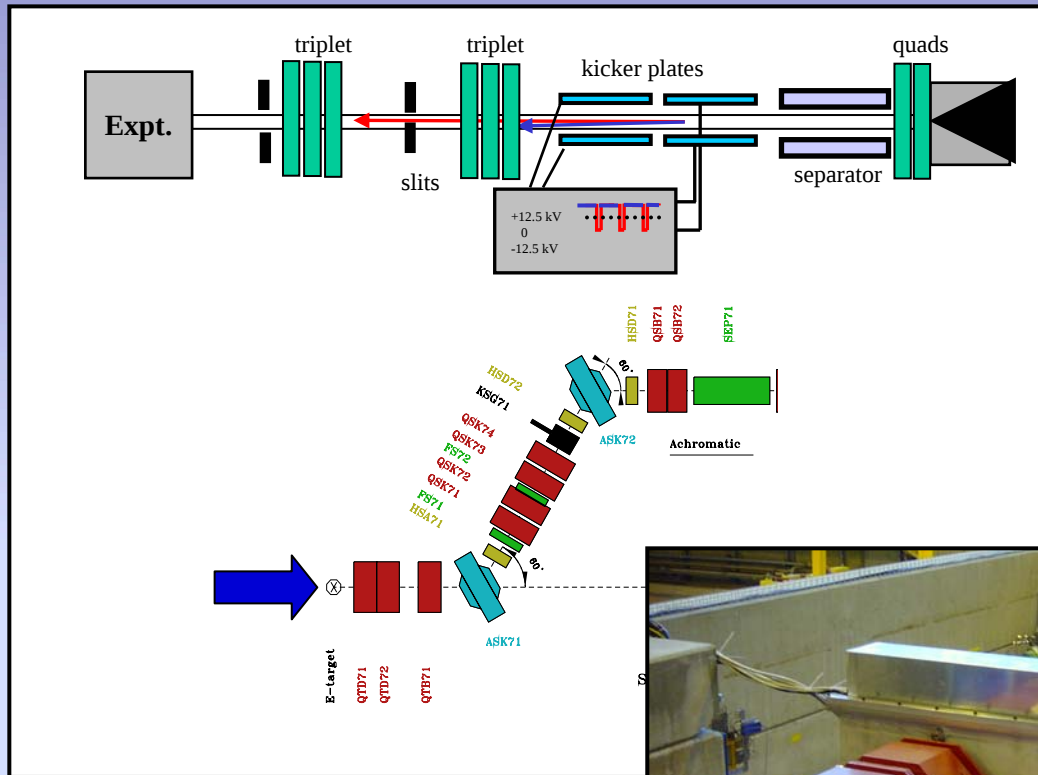
Project Summary

- Determine τ_{μ^+} to 1 ppm to measure G_F
- Requires
 - ◆ $> 10^{12}$ good events:
 - Affects DAQ, run time, storage, analysis considerations
- Tasks
 - ◆ Pulsed low-energy muon source:
 - Tune developed
 - Kicker built, but not yet “rf tight”
 - ◆ Symmetric, segmented timing detector:
 - Completed and working, fall 2003
 - ◆ Stopping (depolarizing) target
 - Sulfur works; AK-3 promising; magnet built
 - Final beam transport system and wire chamber, fall 2004
 - ◆ Custom Electronics:
 - WFD Prototype built, production behind schedule
 - Clocks, Flight Simulators, VME crates, ready
 - ◆ DAQ / Analyzer farm “online”
 - MiniMuLan developed
 - Final system with multi-Terabyte storage fall 2004
 - ◆ Systematic studies:
 - Pileup, gain, spin; errant and sneaky muons, rates

Our “subsystems”

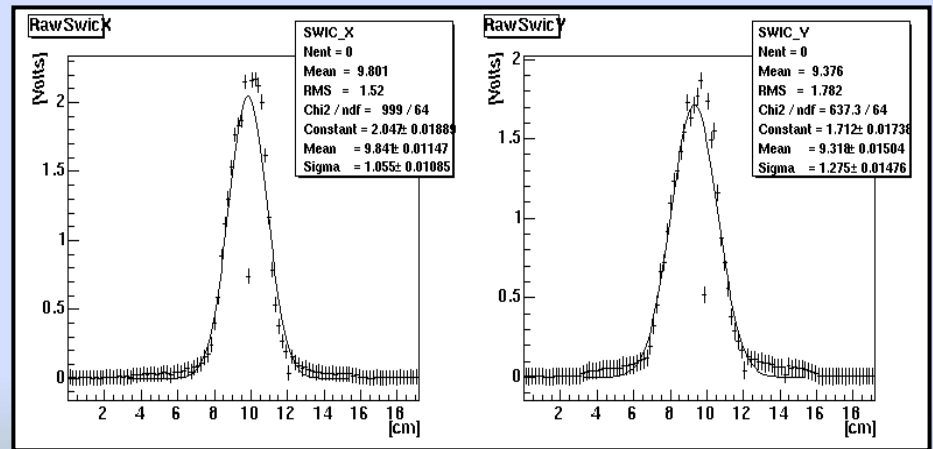
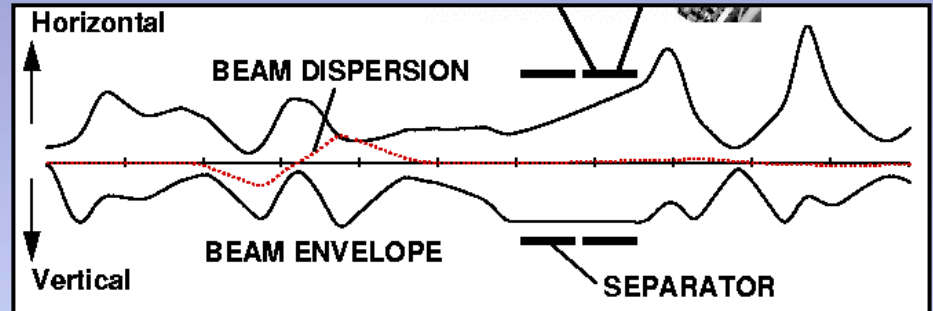


Beamline for μ Lan

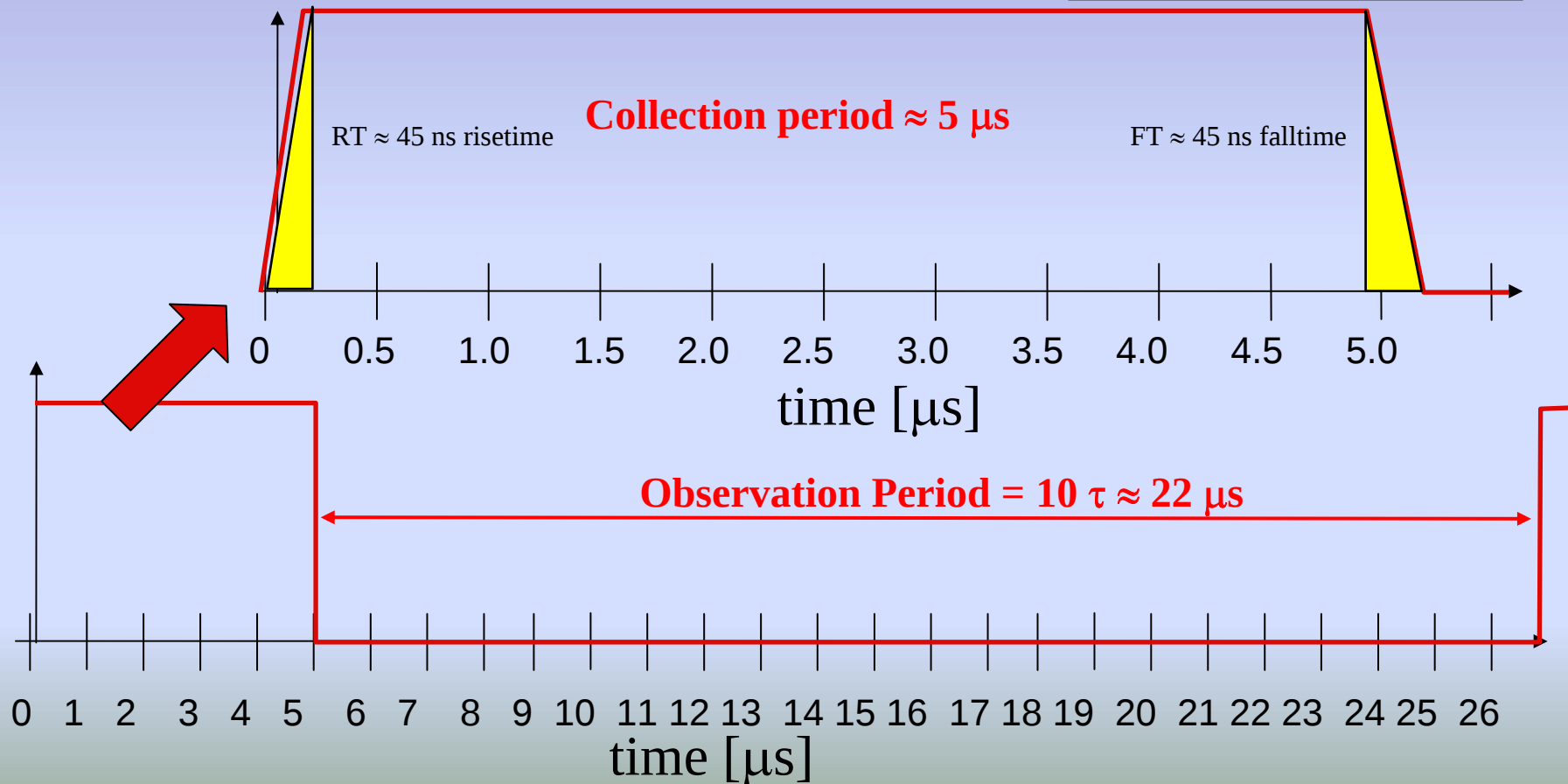
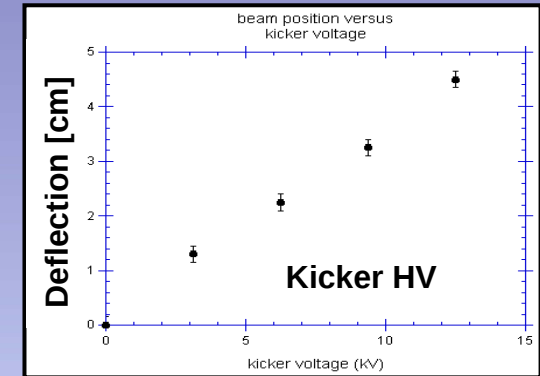
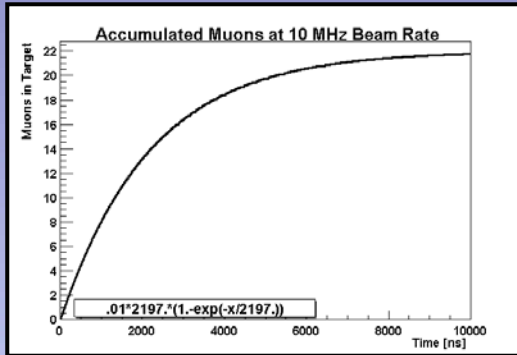


Beam at experiment

- Key is parallel beam through separator and kicker (about 2.5 m)
- Rate is > 12 MHz
- Spot at target, few cm^2
- Final transport to target dominated by scattering
 - ◆ Doubles spot size
 - ◆ Ideas to transport in vacuum

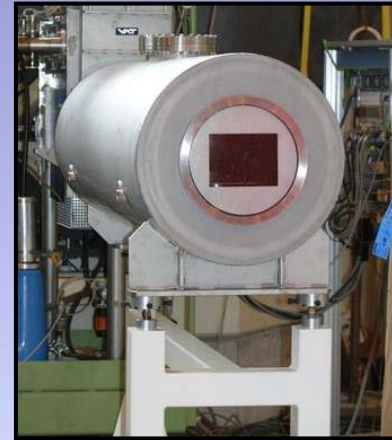


Kicker Timeline



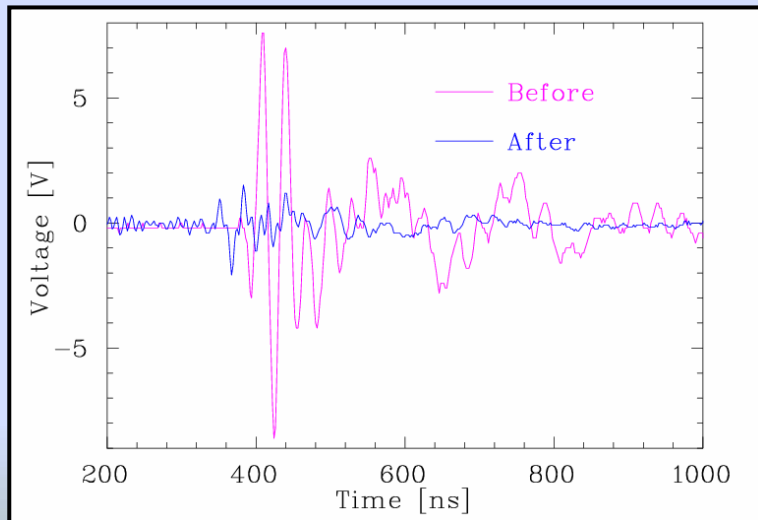
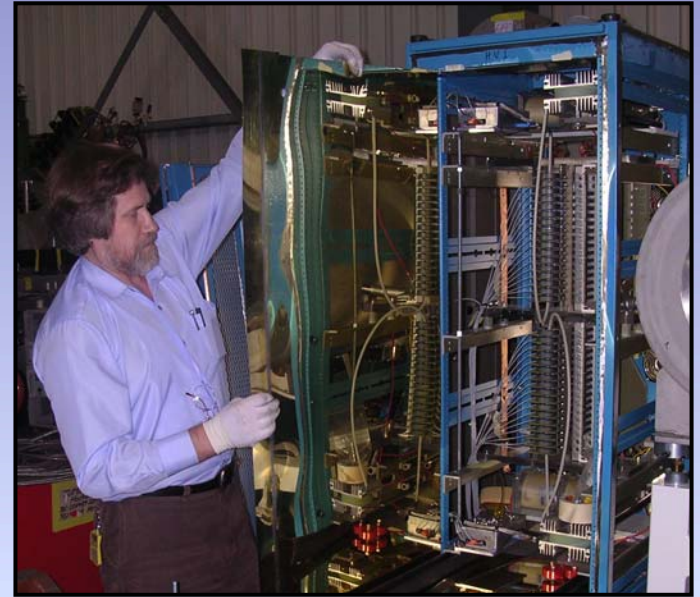
Realization of Kicker

- **TRIUMF-built** kicker meets electrical specs of +25 kV swing on two sets of 0.75 m long plates
- **Mock-up** in summer 2002 shows this has excellent extinction
- **Static tests** in summer 2003 with real kicker give good extinction, > 300 integrated, before HV failure
- **Bad news:** radiates though air and ground at unacceptable levels for us and for our neighbors

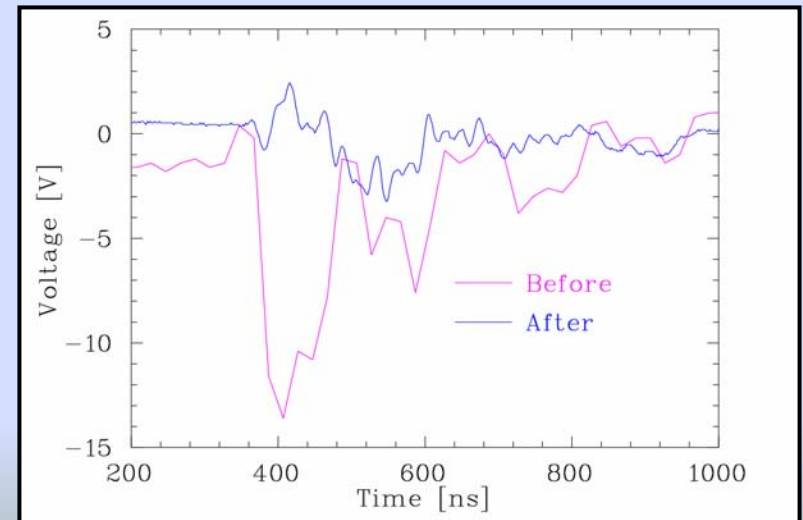


We have made a series of (mostly successful) steps to reduce the noise

- Fixed – reroute internal grounds
- Blah blah
- Tested an internal Faraday cage:



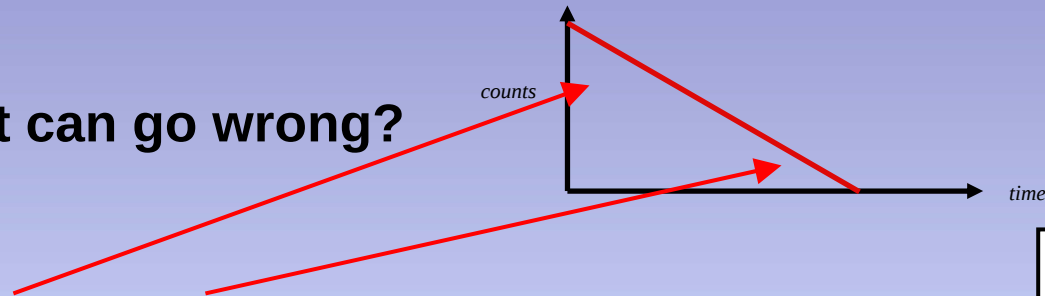
In the air: antenna measurement



In the ground: loop measurement

Systematic Error Reminders

- What can go wrong?



- “Early-to-late” changes

- ◆ Instrumental shifts

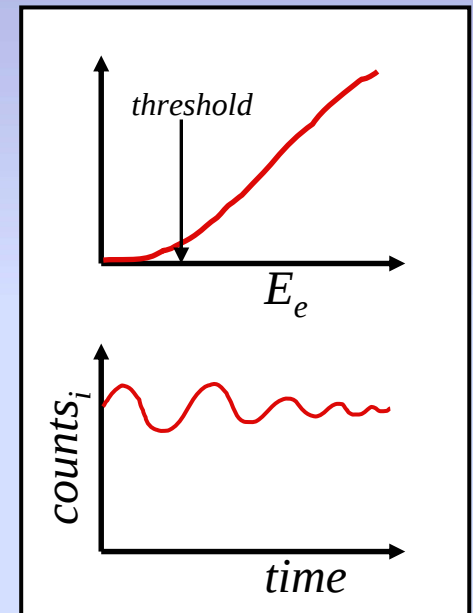
- Gain or threshold
 - Time response

- ◆ Effective acceptance

- Residual polarization

- Pileup

- NEW: Kicker-related “noise”



Pileup $\sim e^{-2t/\tau}$

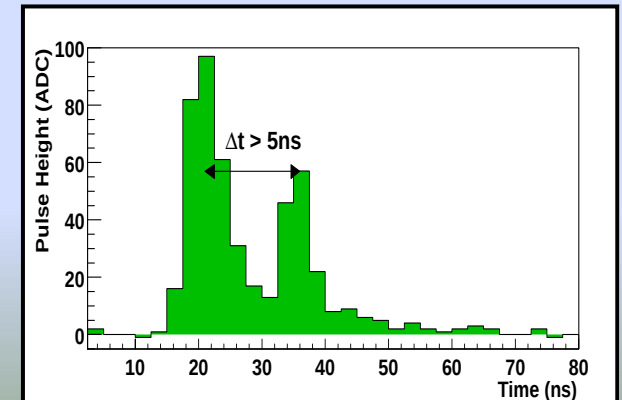
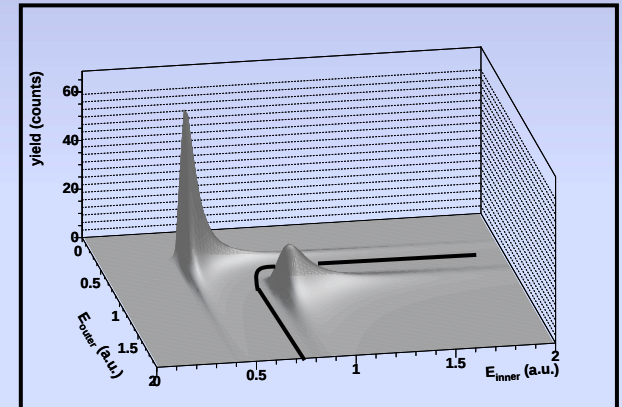
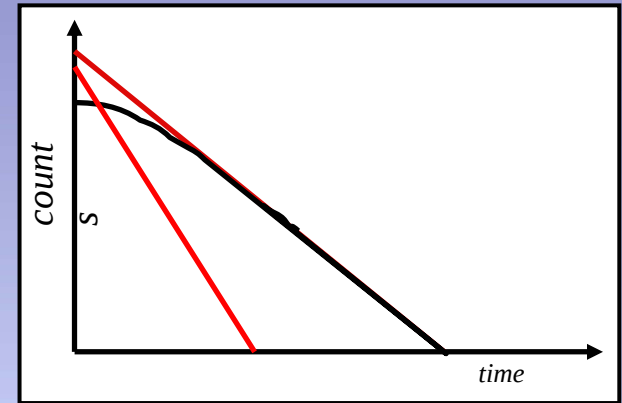
$$\frac{\Delta\tau}{\tau} \approx \frac{(N-1)\delta t}{2F_{dh}F_{seg}\tau} \frac{1}{(1+T/2\tau)} < 1 \text{ ppm}$$

■ Proposal:

- ◆ Segment detector $F_{seg} = 180$
- ◆ Double-hit timing resolution $\delta t = 4 \text{ ns}$
- ◆ Overlap rejection by energy $F_{dh} = 25$

■ NEW: Based on g-2 experience

- ◆ Side-band subtraction routines can eliminate about 95% of pileup
- ◆ Implies, considerable “safety” margin; this is no longer our concern

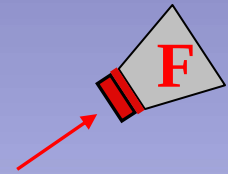
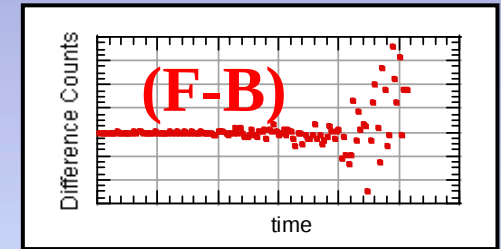
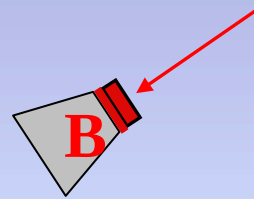
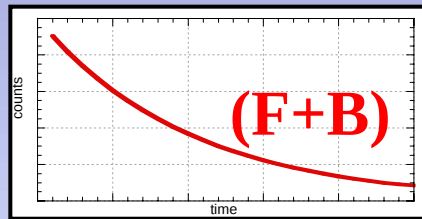


Spin Precession Effects

change in effective efficiency versus time

■ Detector asymmetry

- ◆ Mimimized by point-like symmetry



■ Residual polarization of ensemble

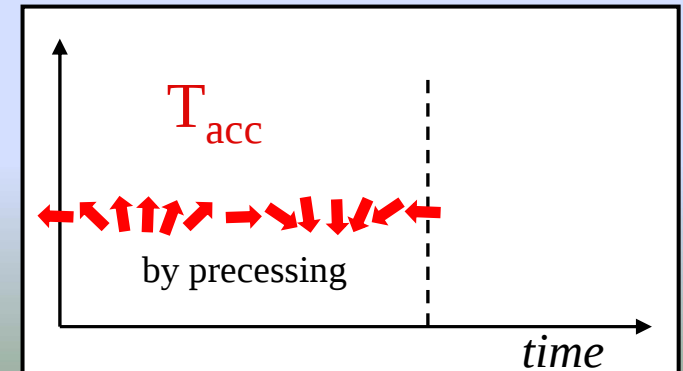
- ◆ Sulfur target $\approx 8\%$ (measured by us)

■ Dephasing

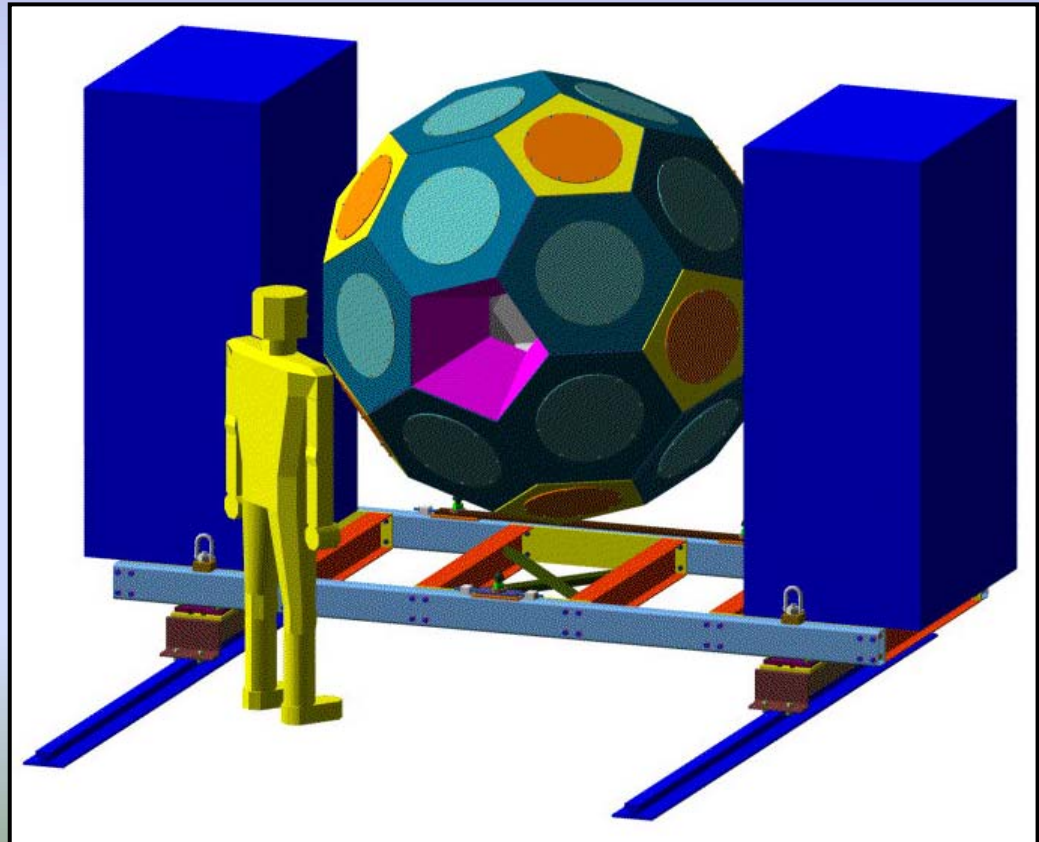
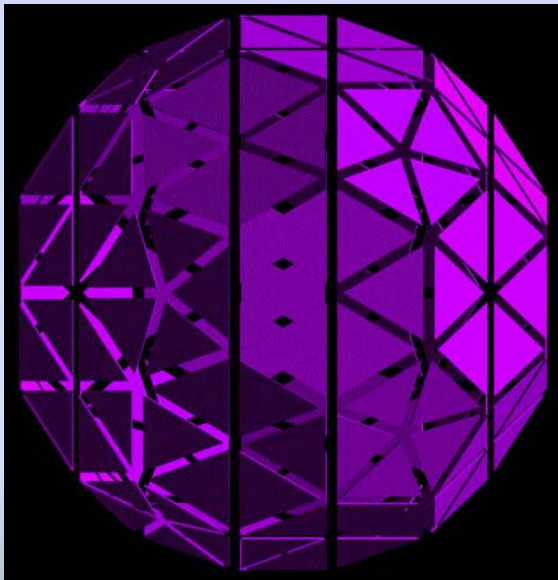
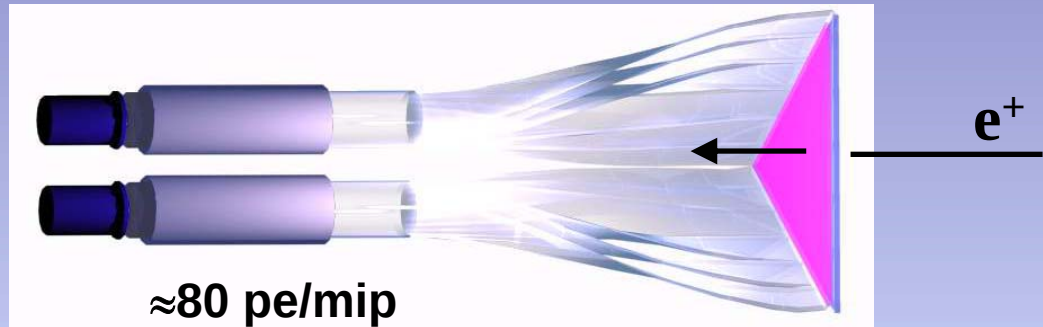
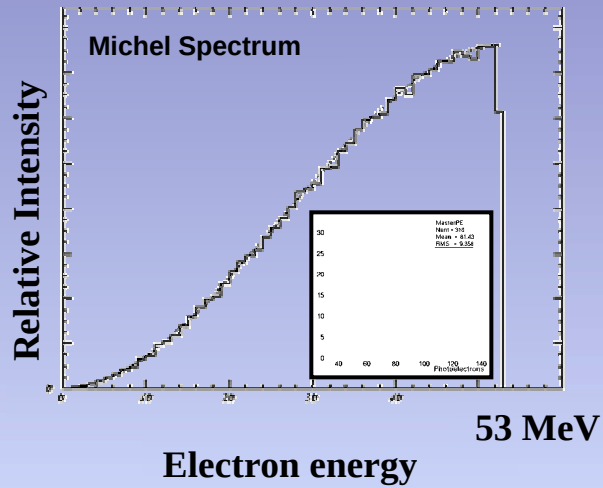
- ◆ Rotate muons during accumulation
- ◆ $\approx 5\%$...



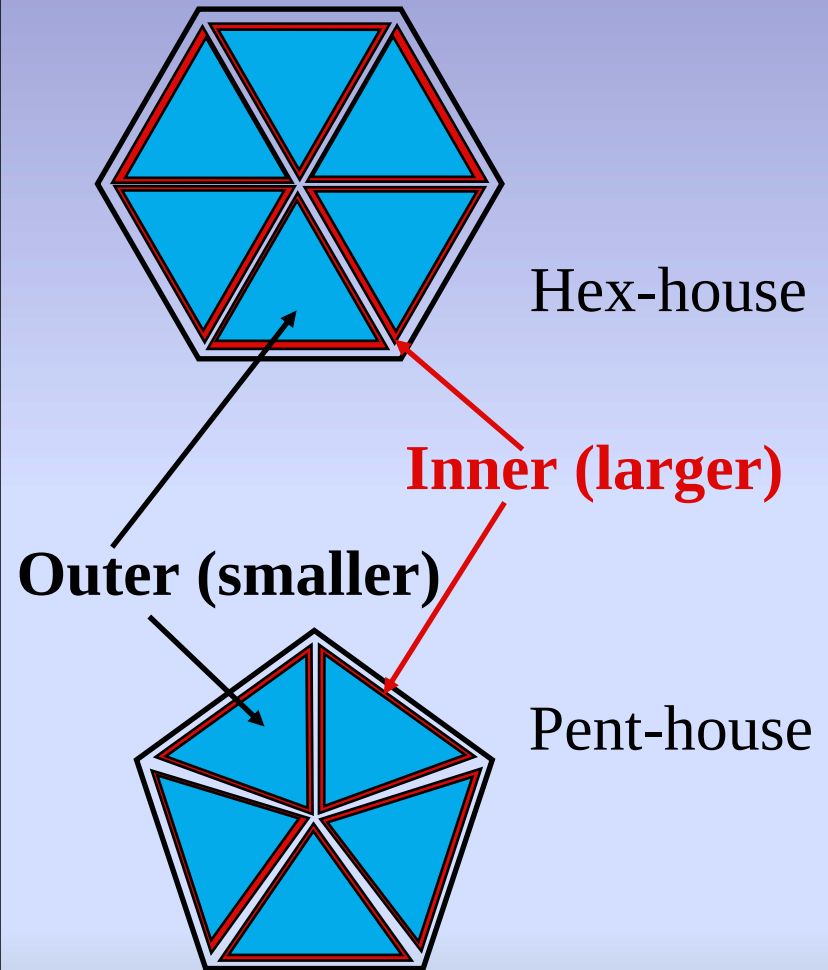
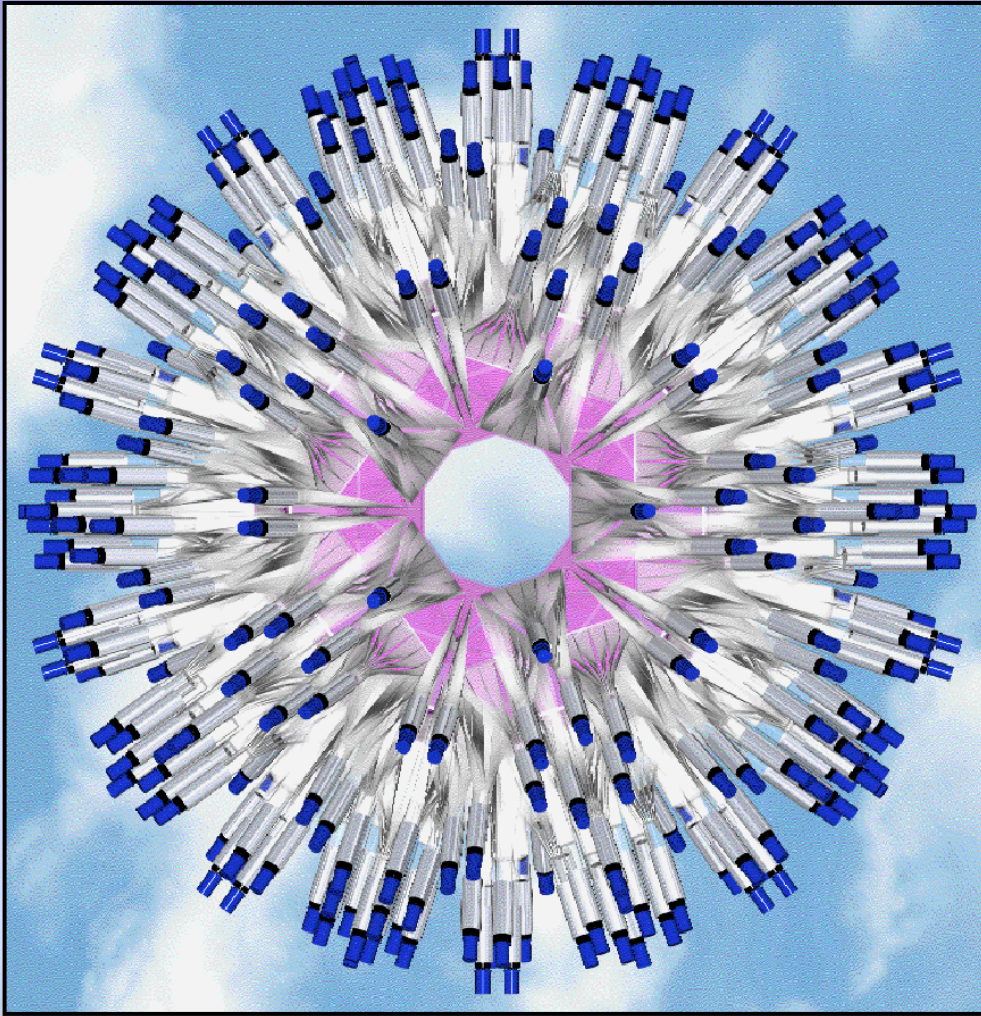
■ New: use of high-internal field target



Detectors and Support Updated Since Proposal



32-sided, soccer-ball geometry



Data Acquisition coming along well

- Computers, VME interface, and software framework of the DAQ are complete.
 - ◆ Midas running under Linux
 - ◆ Data stored on Terabyte arrays
- Fall 2003 run revealed several minor slow control problems and issues with the CAEN TDCs
 - ◆ We are finding and trying to solve these in our offline analysis effort
- To do:
 - ◆ Software for LED calibration pulses
 - ◆ Experiment timing using Magic Box
 - ◆ WFD readout and online pulse finding
 - ◆ Wire chamber readout and beam monitoring
 - ◆ Online detector monitoring and fast-turnaround analysis

Fall 2003 Run with *dc* Beam

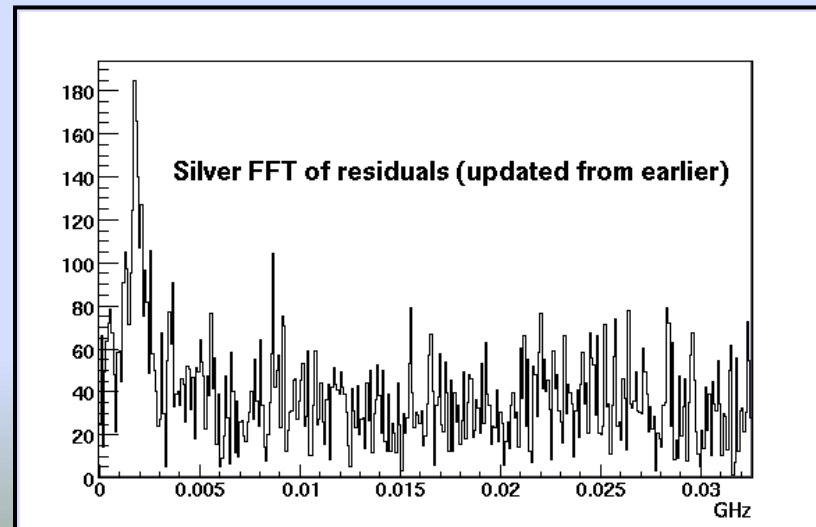
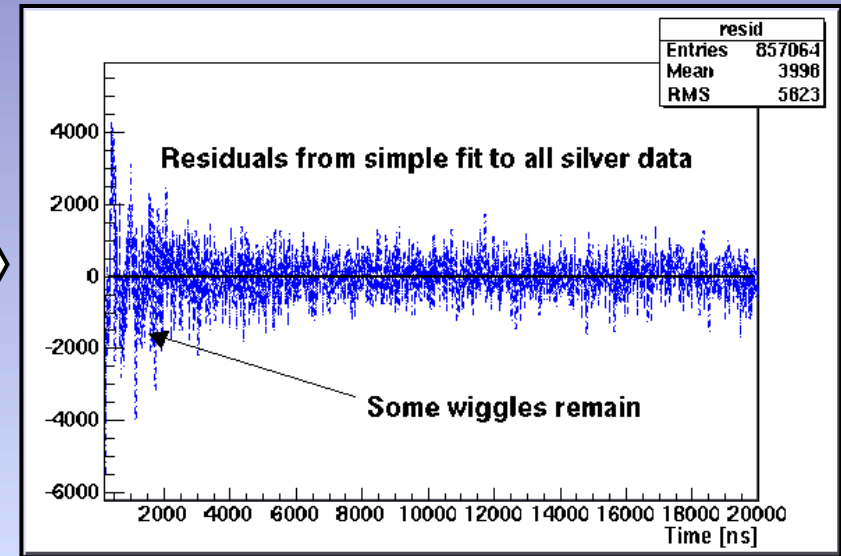
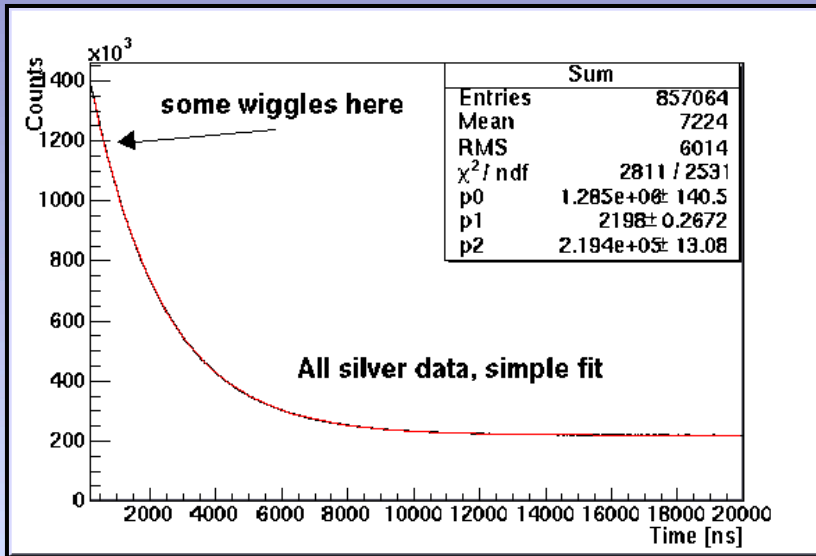
Estimate of precision on lifetime for each target and rate in ppm.

	Silver	Sulfur	AK3	Totals
Very Low Rate 30 - 40 kHz	-	-	97	97
Low Rate 45 - 60 kHz	175	-	52	50
Mid Rate 100 - 130 kHz	112	66	55	40
High Rate 300 - 450 kHz	211	81	74	53
Ultra High Rate > 500 kHz	-	130	165	102
Totals	86	48	31	25

30 ppm

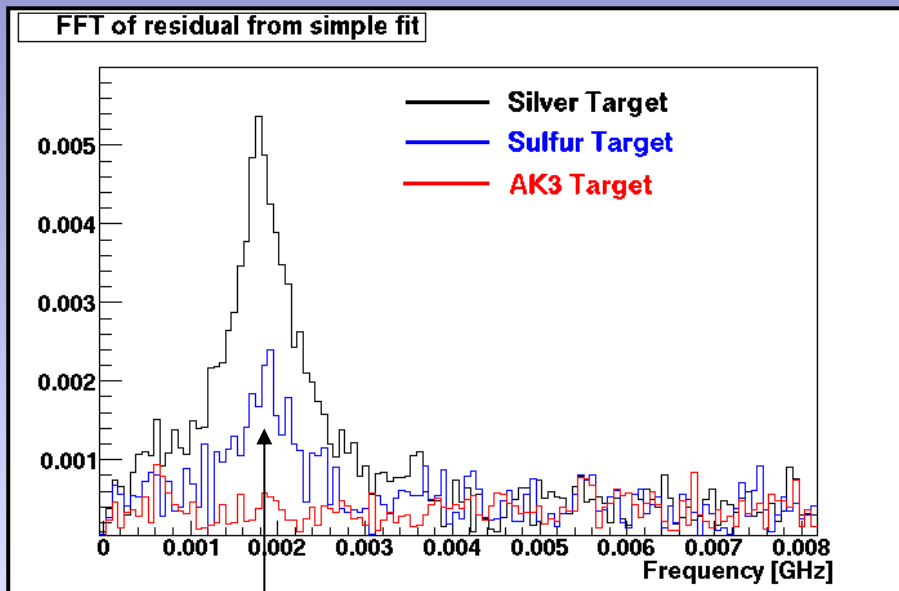
- Explore targets, rates
- Exploit full symmetry of detector for first time
- Confront “real” analysis issues (CAEN tdcs, disc, etc)
- “Blind” offset to clock; real time bin width is hidden for now

Example of “Online” Analysis with Silver



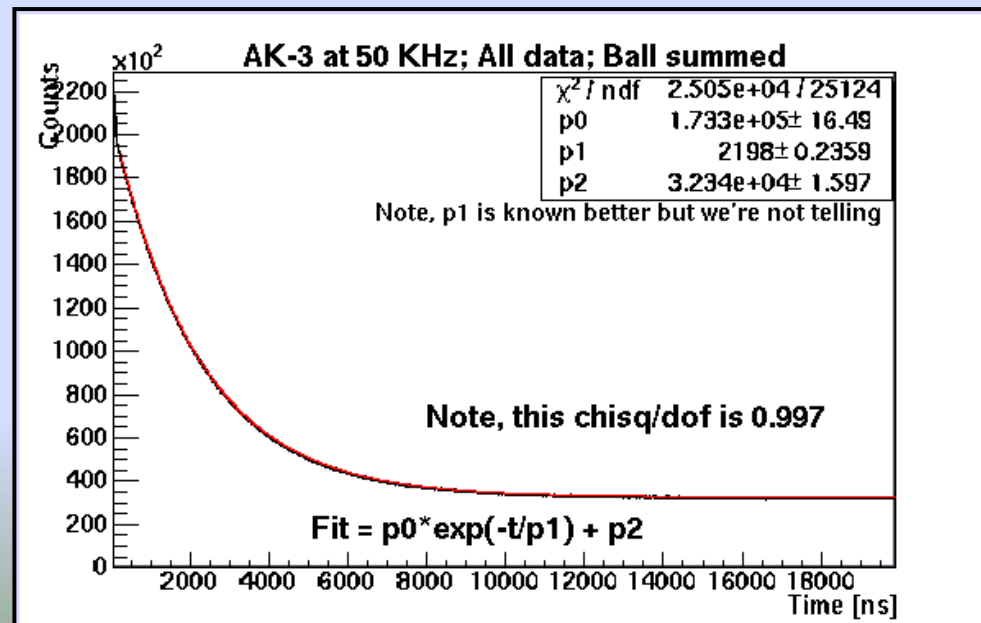
Now, with new AK-3 target

(Arnokrome-3: 30% chromium, 10% cobalt, 60% iron)

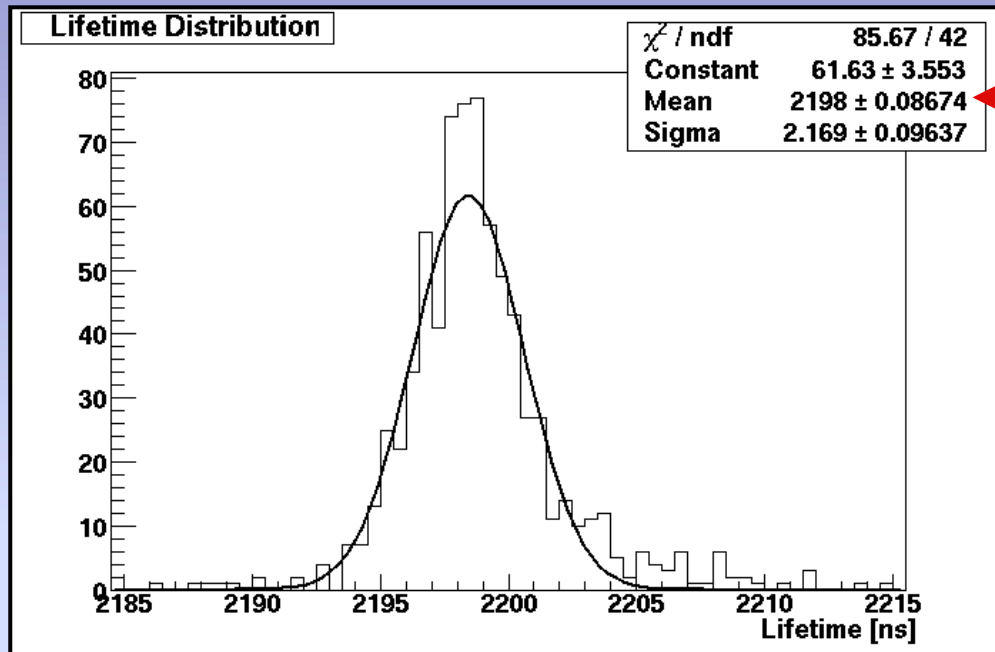


$B \approx 135 \text{ G}$

- Internal field $\approx 1 \text{ T}$
- No precession peak observed
- Fits well to simple $e^{-t/\tau}$



Some recent offline 3-parameter fits to most of the data (all targets, rates, etc.)



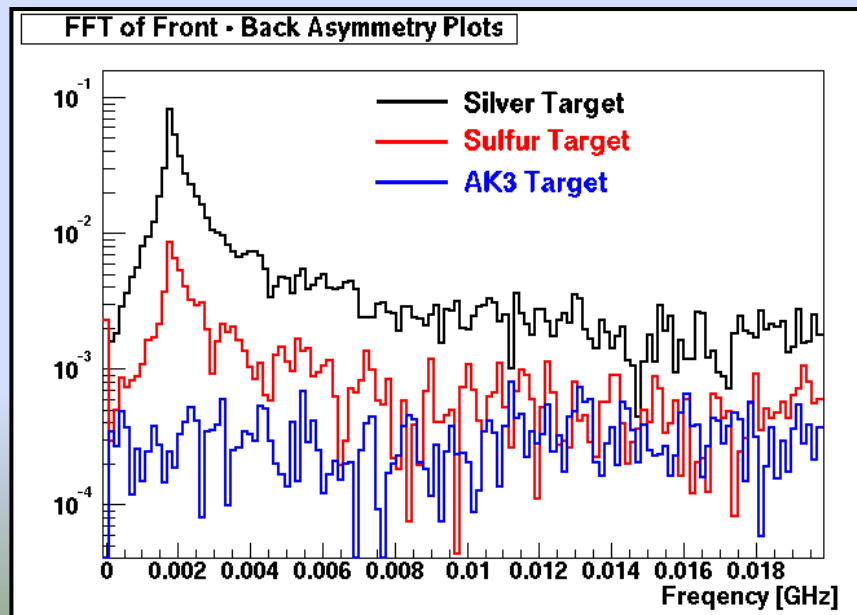
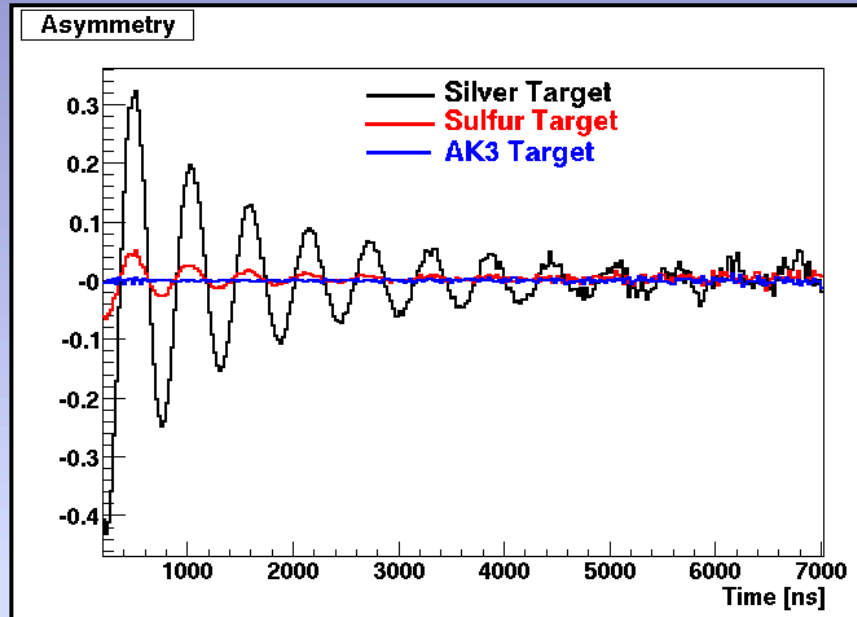
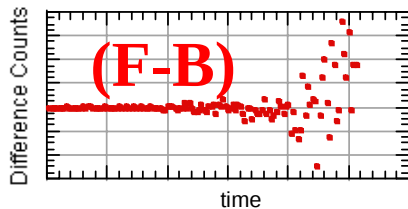
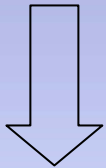
Remember, this “clock”
has a secret offset,
unknown to us

Distribution of “ τ ” from different runs

$$N(t) = N_0 e^{-t/\tau} + B$$

How effective is the F-B difference ?

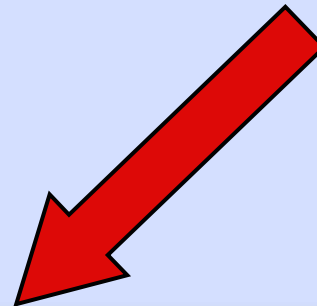
Recall



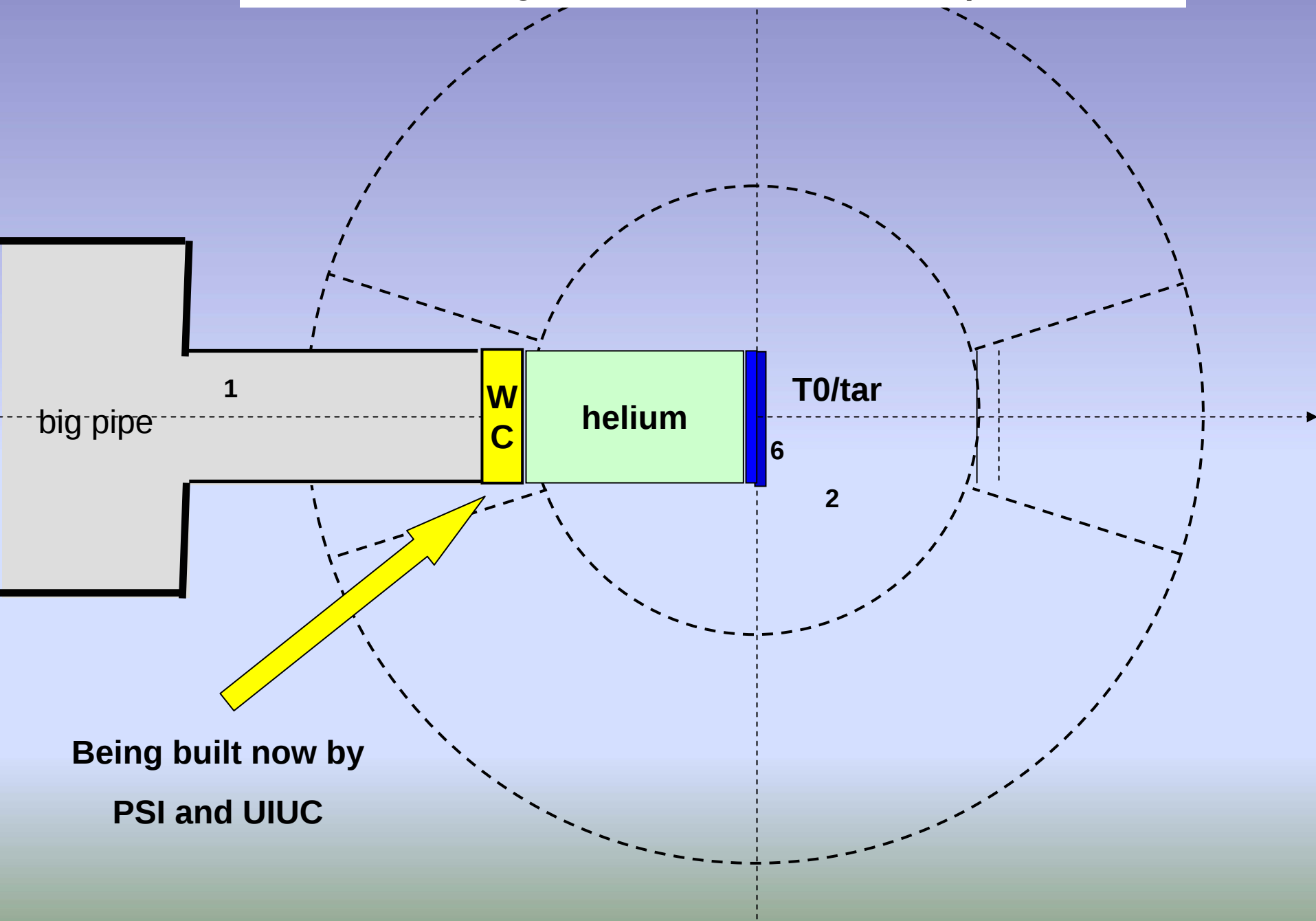
Update on the Waveform Digitizers

- Since the written progress report, Jan. 2004
 - ◆ Solved VHDL simulation problems
 - ◆ Solved VME transaction issues
 - ◆ Inter-FPGA simulation **successful**
 - ◆ FIFO-FPGA simulation **successful**
- Remaining prototype work issues:
 - ◆ Inter-FPGA hardware tests
 - ◆ FIFO-FPGA hardware tests
- Layout changes:
 - ◆ Spartan II → Virtex II change
 - ◆ Minor bug corrections
- Tentative timeline:
 - ◆ Remaining prototype issues: 2-4 weeks
 - ◆ Final prototype: 7-9 weeks
 - ◆ Full production: 6-8 weeks
 - ◆ Production testing: 6-8 weeks
 - ◆ DAQ integration: 4-6 weeks
 - ◆ Shipping to PSI: 2-3 weeks
 - ◆ Total: 27-37 weeks (October 2004?)
 - ◆ In parallel: firmware and software development

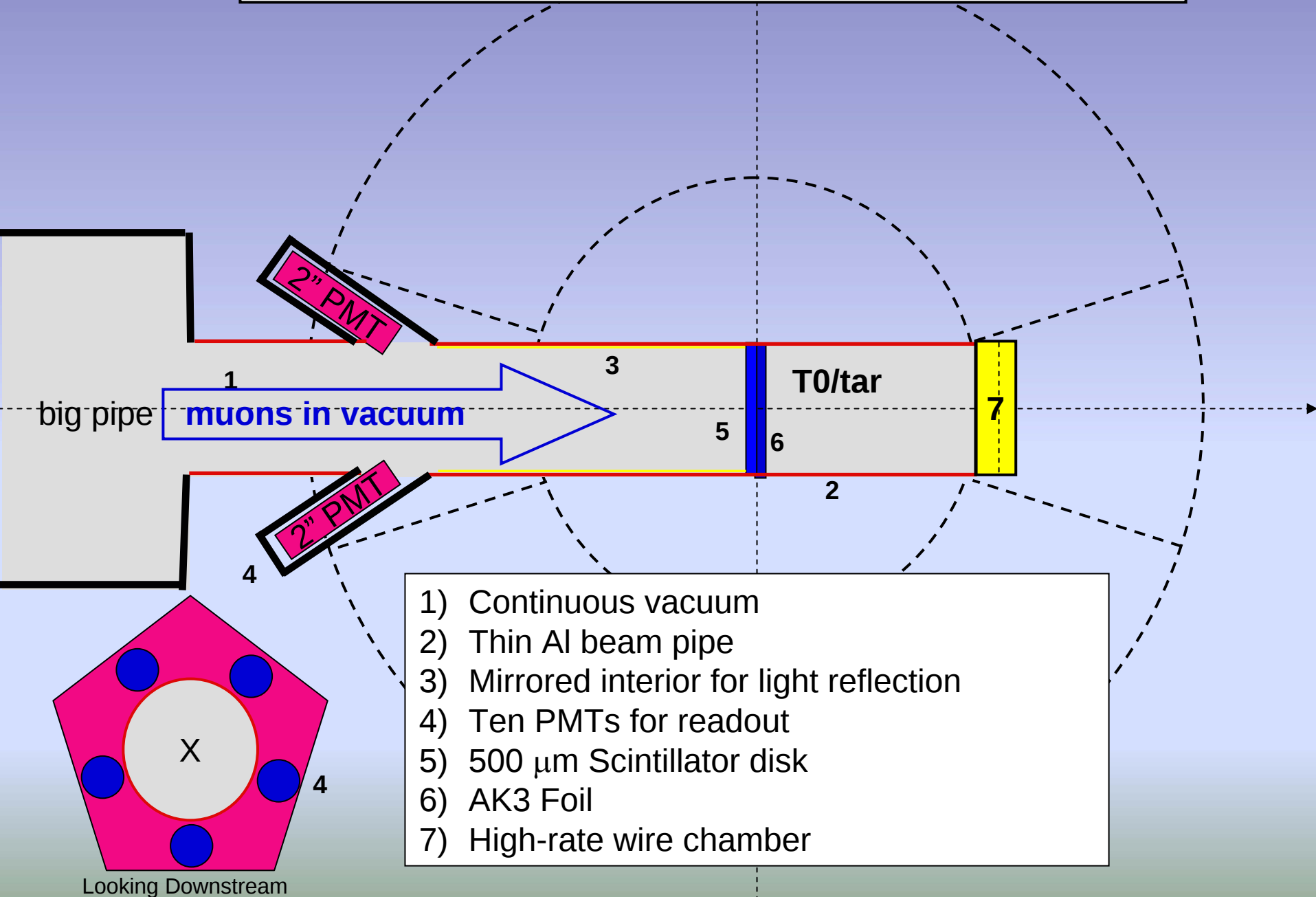
This drives our desire to
run late in the year



Plans for New High-Rate Wire Chamber to Map Beam



Plans for New Active T0 with Vacuum Beam Transport



Beam Request 2004

(plans 2005)

■ Six weeks in the π E3 line

- ◆ Commission kicker / line with dc mode (extinction)
- ◆ Commission kicker in pulsed mode
- ◆ Calibrate detector, first use of waveform digitizers
- ◆ Data taking for lifetime (2-3 weeks)

■ Scheduling

- ◆ As late as possible in year:
 - We are waiting on kicker repair
 - We have a fixed-length WFD production schedule
 - Last year, we were moved forward; the gap between the summer beam-tune run and the fall “detector” run was too short

■ Obviously ...

- ◆ We have a significant overlap with mCap
- ◆ We will work as hard as possible to be ready as soon as possible