

Recent results of the muon $g-2$ experiment at BNL and status of the 2000 analysis

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Outline

- Experimental Method
- Recall 1999 Analysis
- 2000 at a Glance
- 2001 at a Glance

Method

In the presence of the vertical field, \mathbf{B}
for $g=2$

$$\omega_c = \frac{eB}{m_\mu c \gamma} = \frac{2\mu_B B}{\hbar \gamma} \quad \omega_s = \omega_c$$

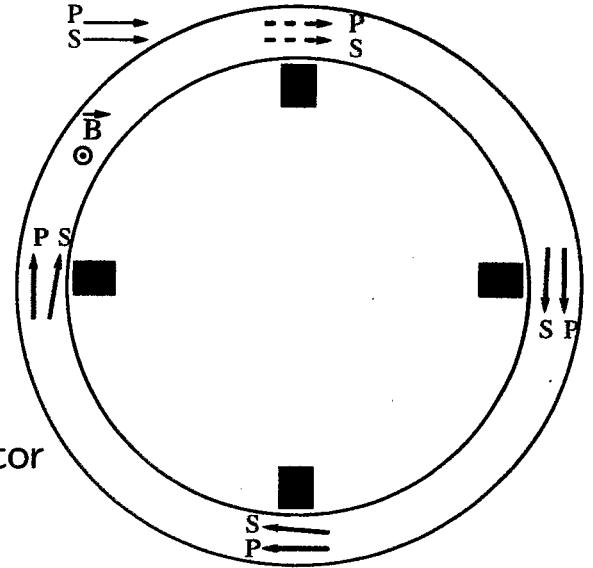
Due to anomaly on the magnetic moment,
Spin precesses faster than the momentum

$$\omega_s = \frac{eB}{m_\mu c \gamma} (1 + a_\mu \gamma)$$

Spin precession relative to momentum vector

$$\omega_a = \omega_s - \omega_c = \frac{e}{m_\mu c} a_\mu B$$

Plus weak focusing electric field \vec{E} :



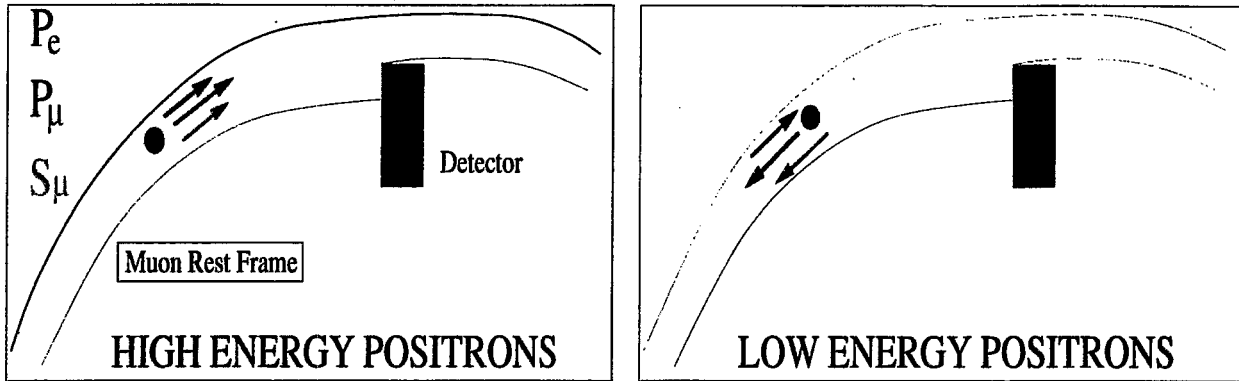
$$\vec{\omega}_a = \frac{d\vec{\vartheta}_a}{dt} = \frac{e}{m_\mu c} \left[a_\mu \vec{B} - \left(a_\mu - \frac{1}{\gamma^2 - 1} \right) \vec{\beta} \times \vec{E} \right]$$

Choose $\gamma = 29.3$, so the contribution of $\vec{\beta} \times \vec{E}$ is removed.
 $\Rightarrow P_\mu = 3.1 \text{ GeV}$

\Rightarrow Measure $|\vec{B}|$ and ω_a and calculate a_μ !

Measurement of ω_a

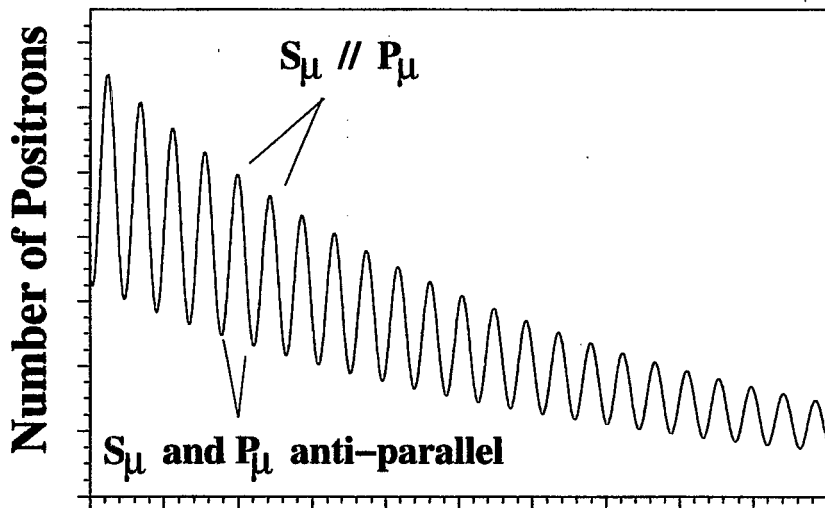
Parity violating 3 body decay: $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu$



S_μ is precessing in the field $\rightarrow e^+$ counting rate is modulated with the μ spin precession

Decay Positron Spectrum :

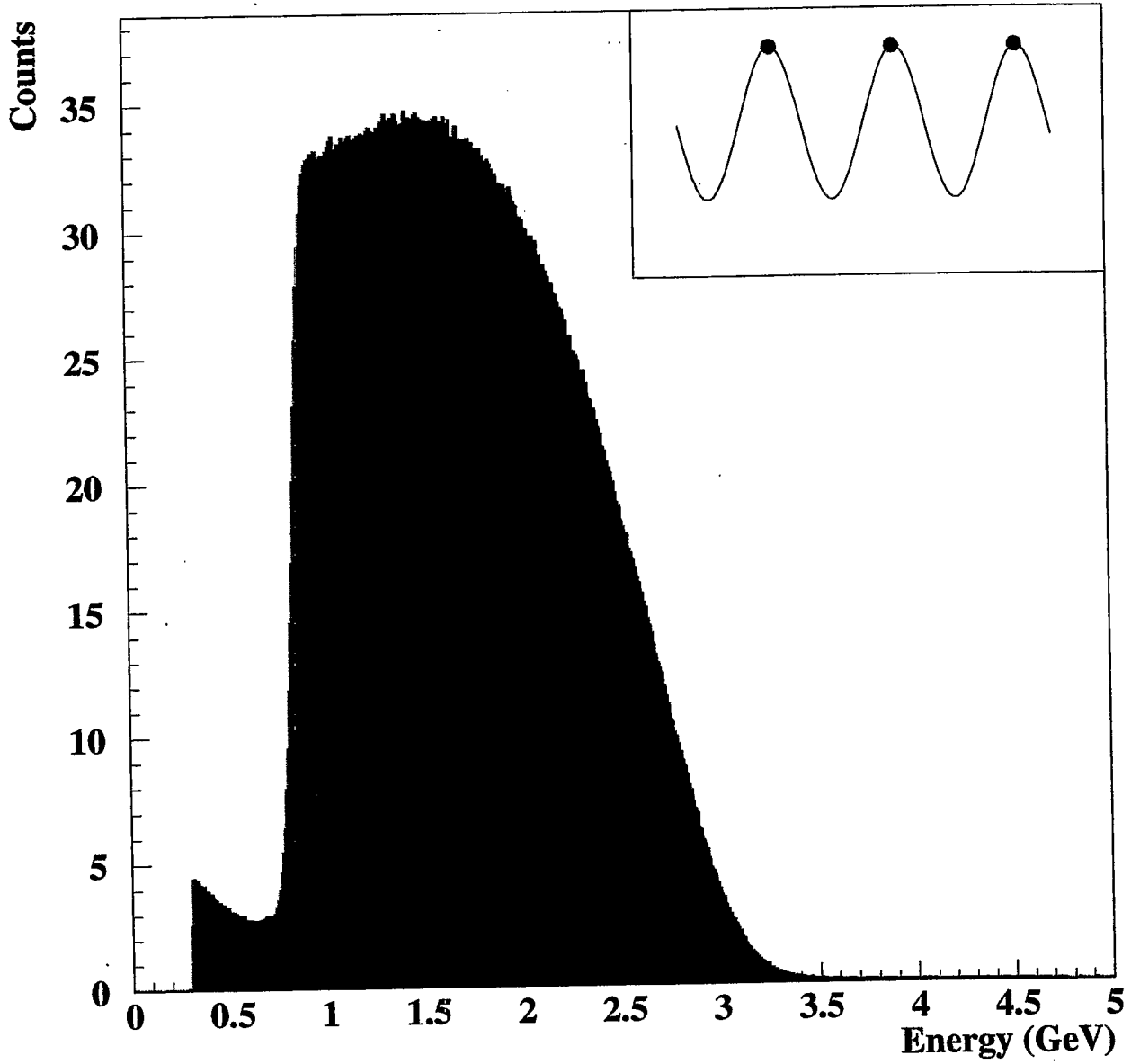
$$N(t) = N_0 e^{-t/\tau} (1 + A \cos[\omega_a t + \phi])$$



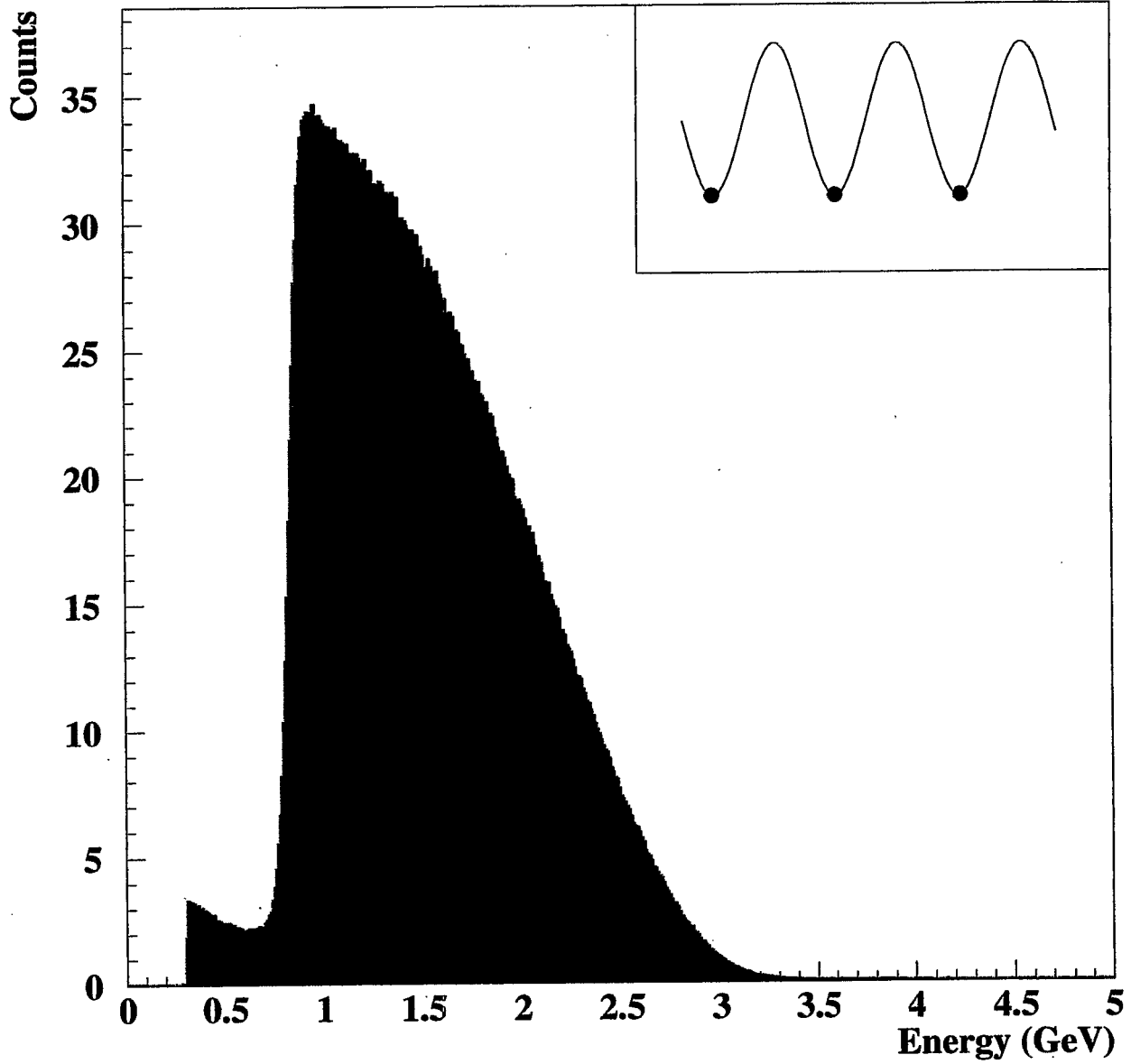
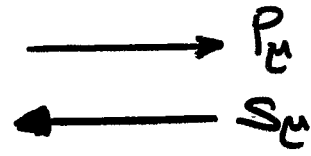
$$\frac{\Delta\omega_a}{\omega_a} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{A\omega_a\gamma\tau\sqrt{N(E)}} \quad \text{Time}$$

Energy Spectrum

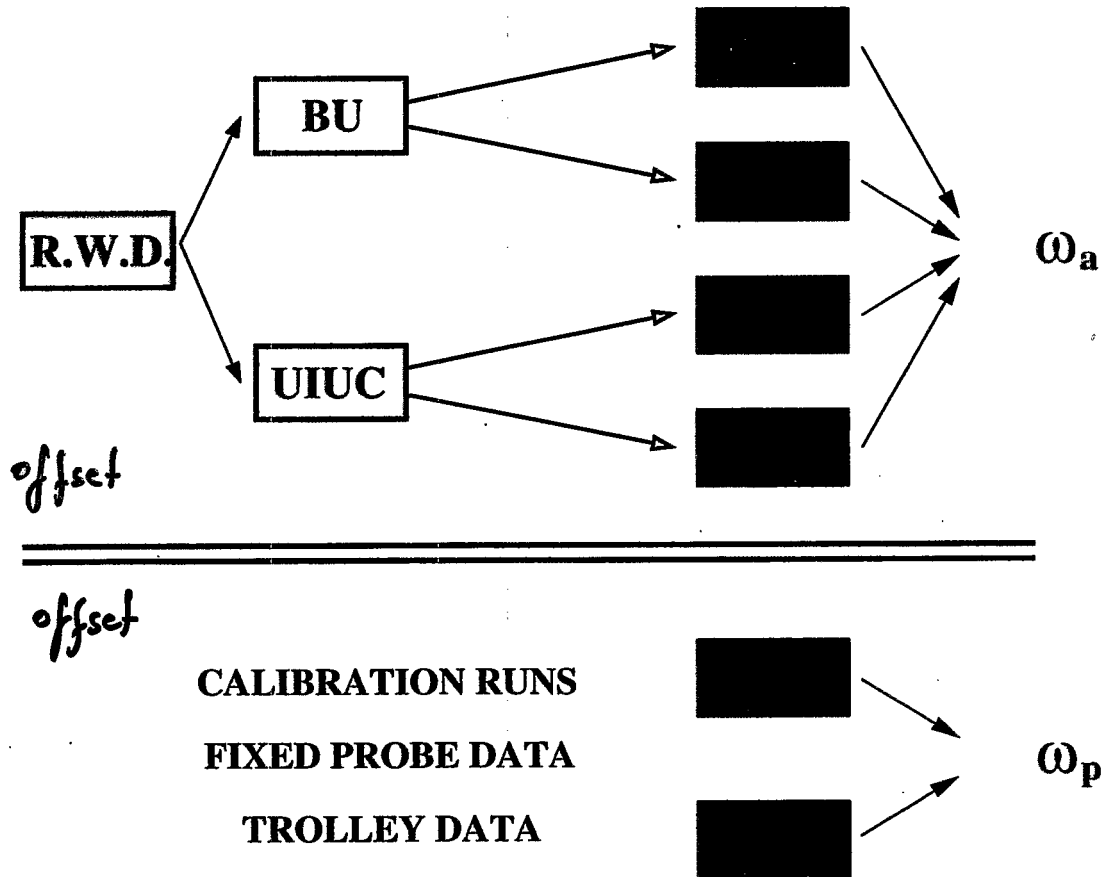
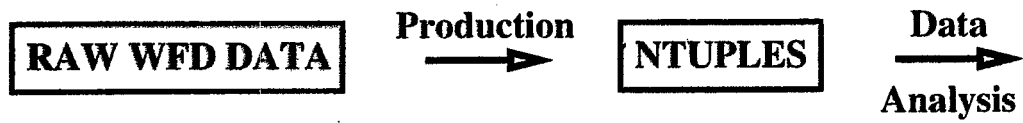
→ P_{μ}
→ S_{μ}



Energy Spectrum



Analysis

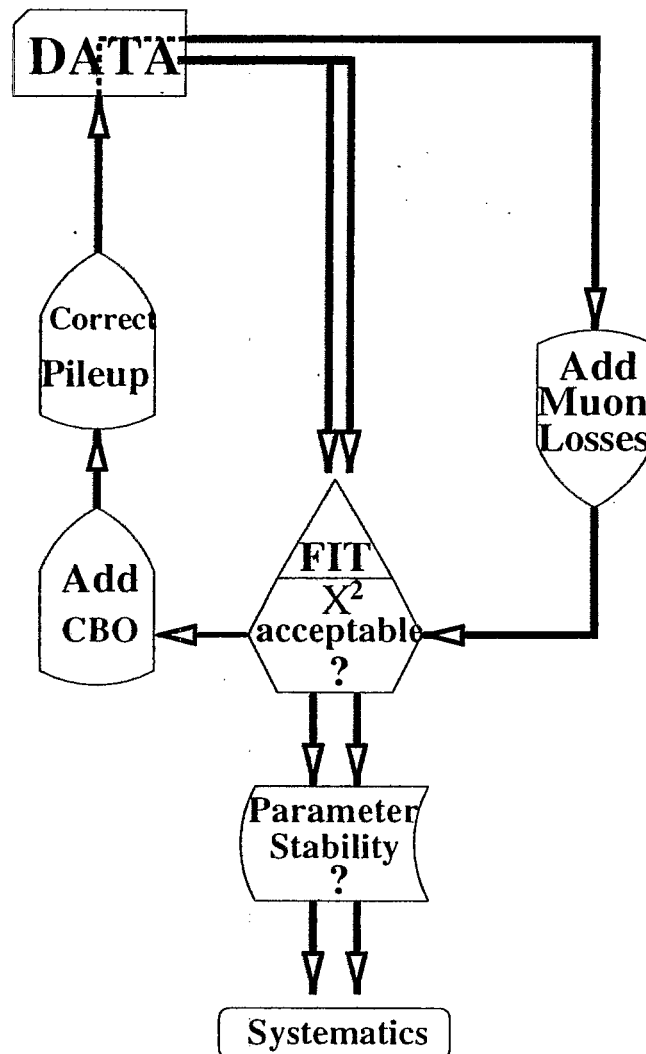


$$a_\mu = \frac{\frac{\omega_a}{\omega_p}}{\lambda - \frac{\omega_a}{\omega_p}} \quad \lambda = \frac{\mu_\mu}{\mu_p} = 3.183\,345\,39(10)^*$$

* D. E Groom et al., Review of Particle Physics, Eur. Phys. J. C15, 1 (2000)

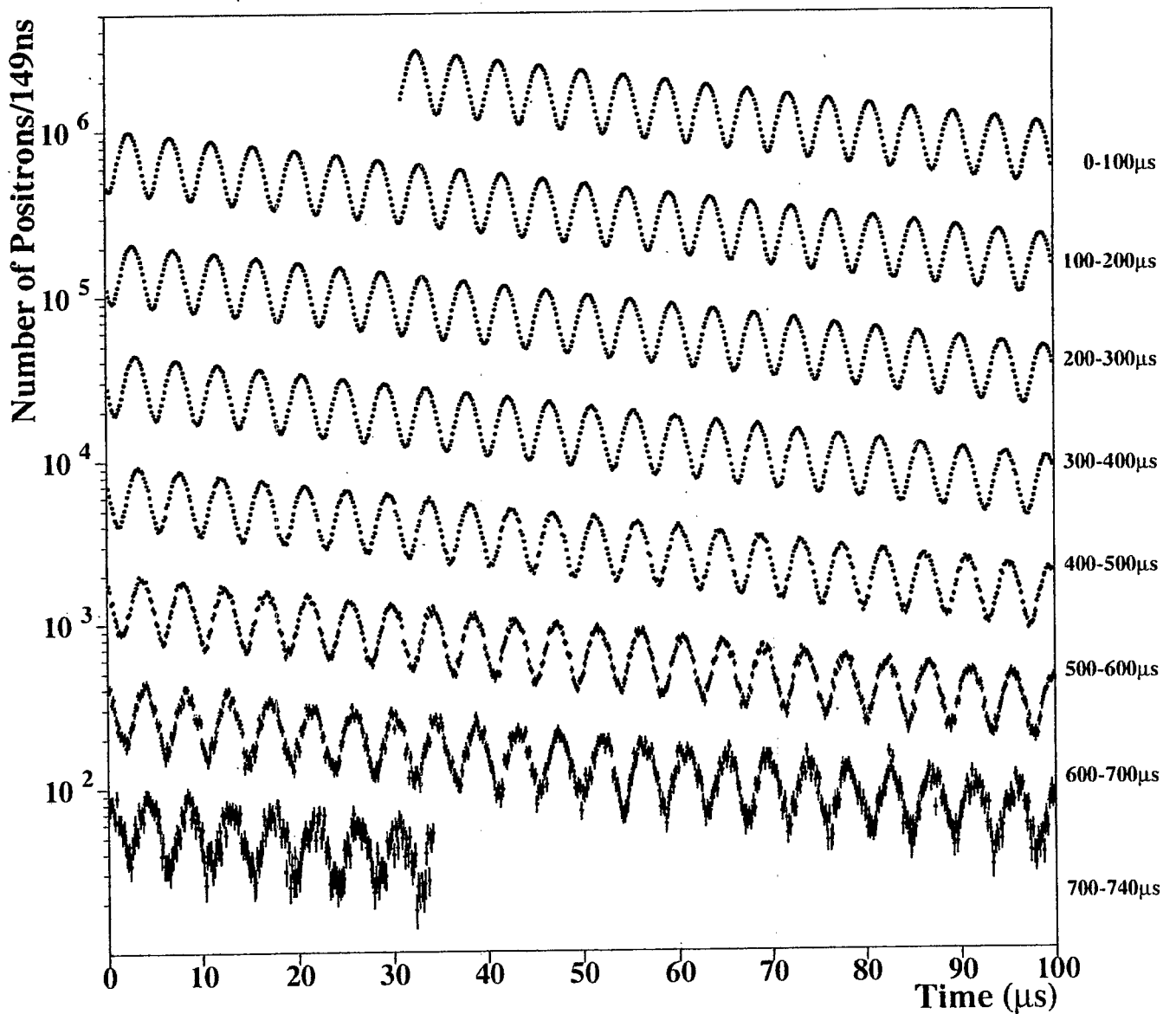
BNL based ω_a Analysis Strategy

1. Observe the expected effects in the DATA
2. Include the proper functional to describe the effects (if possible)
3. Try to eliminate it by removing it from the DATA



1999 Data

1B e^+

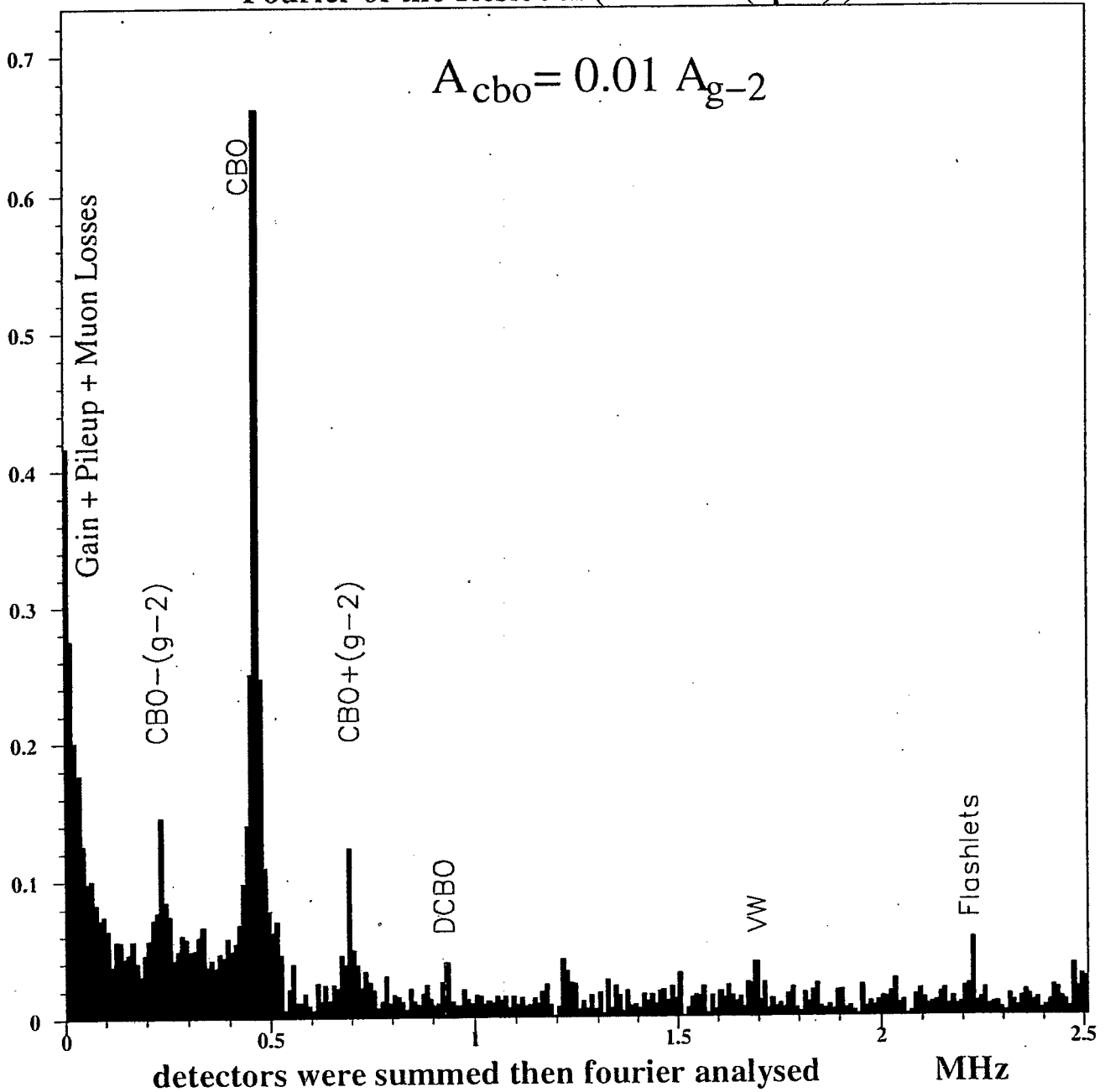


$$T_{a\mu} = 4.36 \mu\text{s}$$

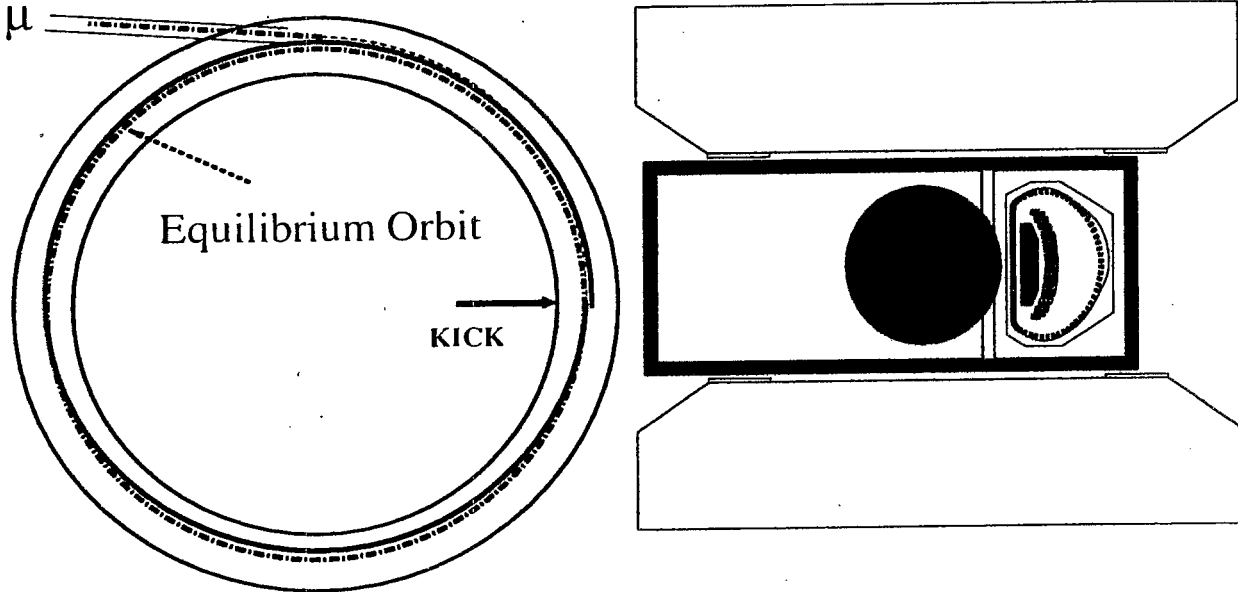
$$\tau_{\mu} = 64.4 \mu\text{s}$$

Fourier Analysis

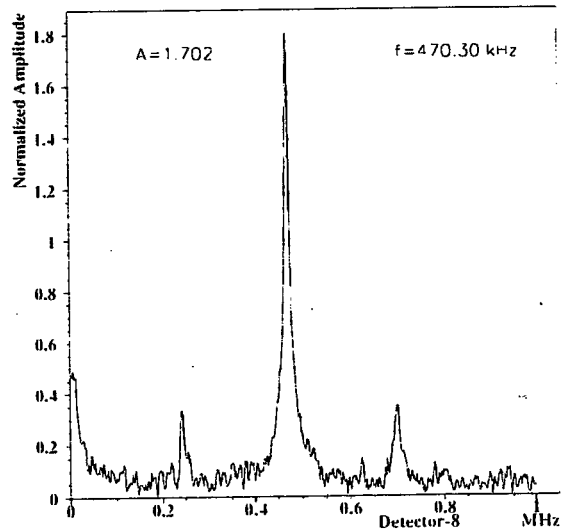
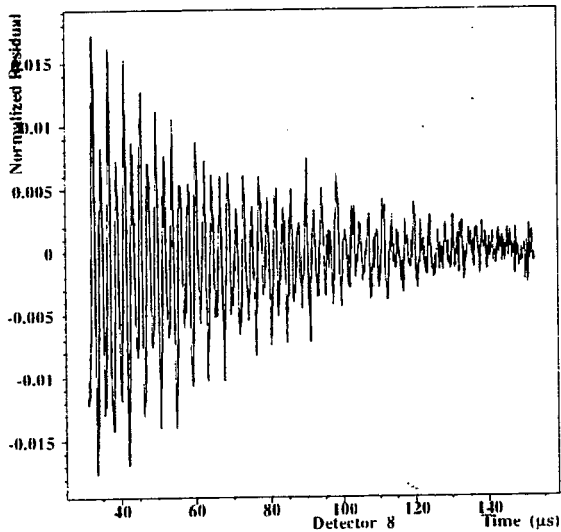
Fourier of the Residual (Data-Fit(5par))



CBO (Coherent Betatron Oscillations)



Look at the residuals (DATA - 5 Parameter Fit)
Fourier Analysis of this residual \rightarrow CBO



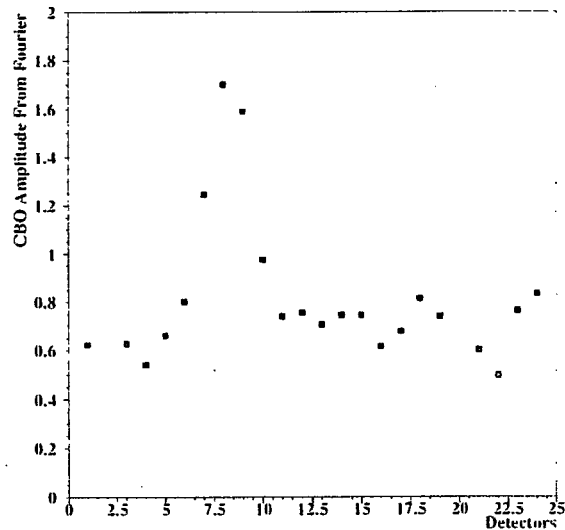
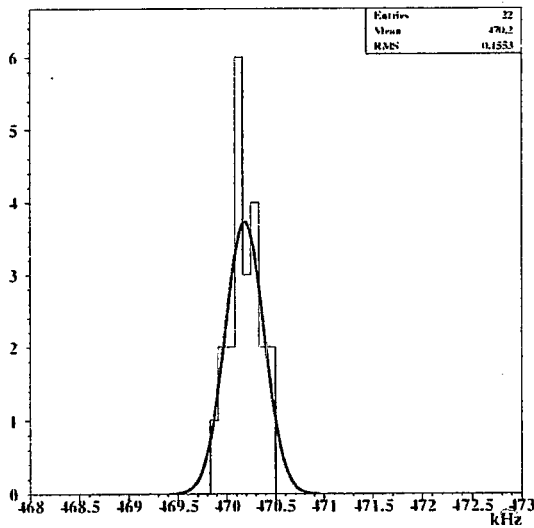
CBO

Count rate in the detectors are modulated by CBO oscillations,

$$F_{cbo}(t) = 1 + A_{cbo} e^{-(t/\tau_{cbo})^2} \cos[2\pi f_{cbo}t + \phi_{cbo}]$$

- A_{CBO} : The amplitude of CBO,
- τ_{CBO} : The CBO lifetime,
- f_{CBO} : 470.2 kHz (fixed),
- ϕ_{CBO} : CBO phase.

The strength depends on the acceptance of the detectors



CBO phase is different for each detector ($0-2\pi$)
 The effect was reduced by 3.6 times if detectors summed up !
 Systematic due to functional form of CBO 0.05ppm

Pileup

1998 → 65M e⁺

1999 → 1.4B e⁺ (E ≥ 1.8GeV)

Increasing intensity → increasing pileup

Pileup e⁺ carry wrong energy and phase information for g-2



2GeV

An early to late effect caused by the change on muon intensity (due to decay) and enhanced by the Fast Rotation Factor

It can be accounted for by adding the related terms to the fitting function

$$N_0 e^{-t/\tau} (1 + A \cos(w_a + \phi)) \times [n_p e^{-t/\tau} (1 + A_p \cos(w_a + \phi + \phi_{pu}))]$$

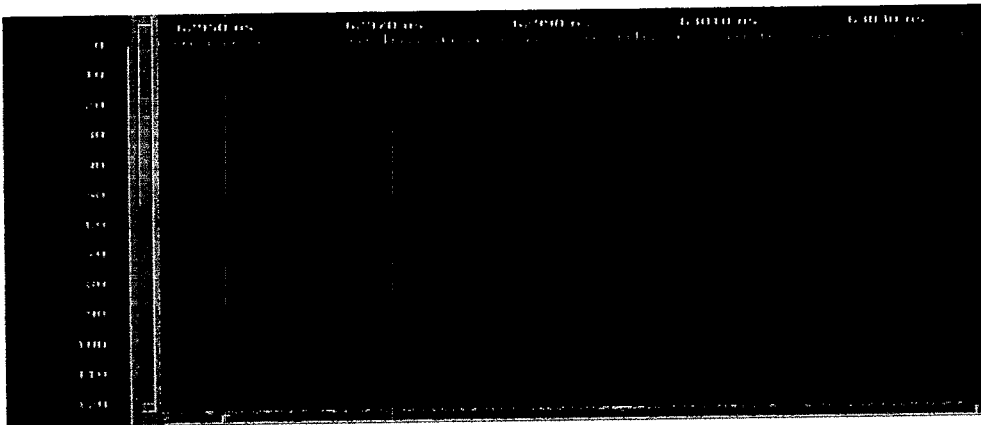
Factor two loss in the statistical error of w_a !

Therefore a different solution to the problem is necessary

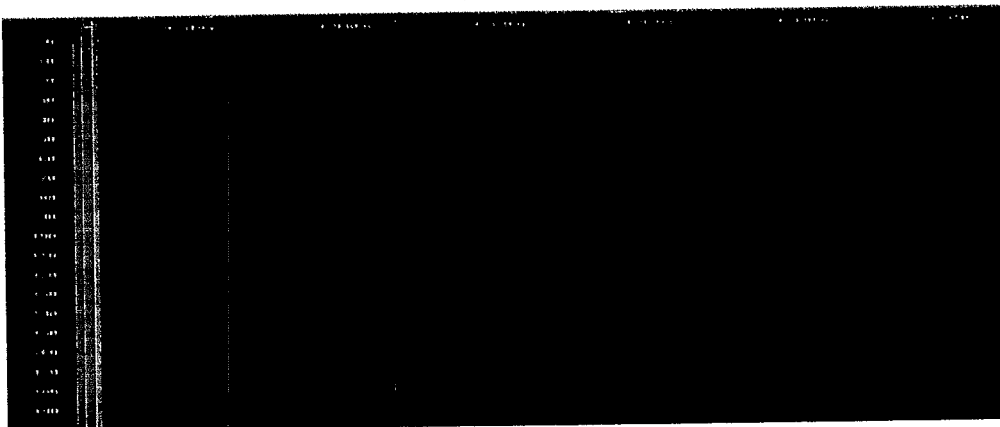
Pileup

Each positron pulse above 1GeV is digitized with a 400MHz WFD

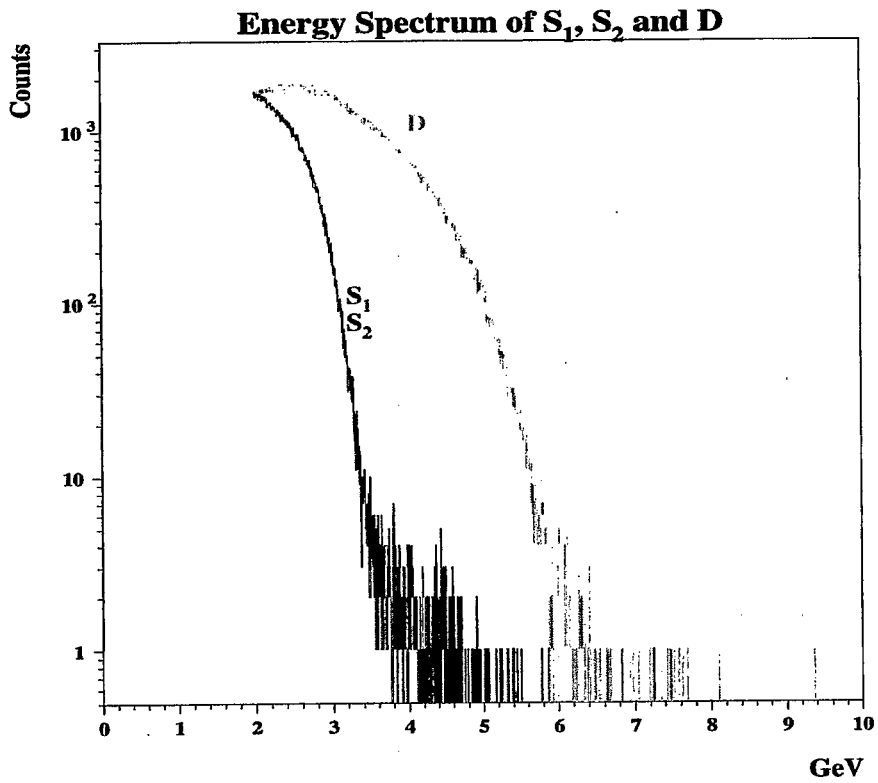
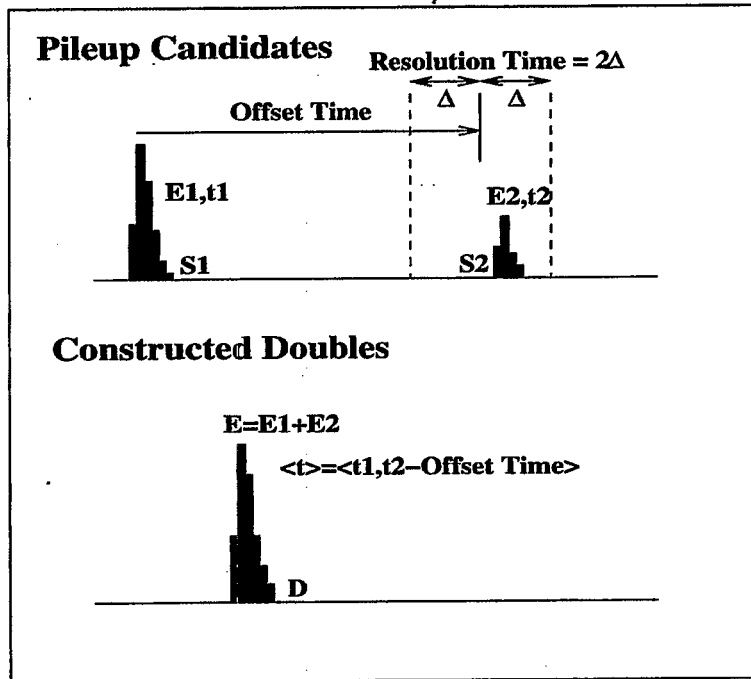
If the pulse height is above the threshold, start digitizing ("WFD Island" $\approx 80\text{ns}$)



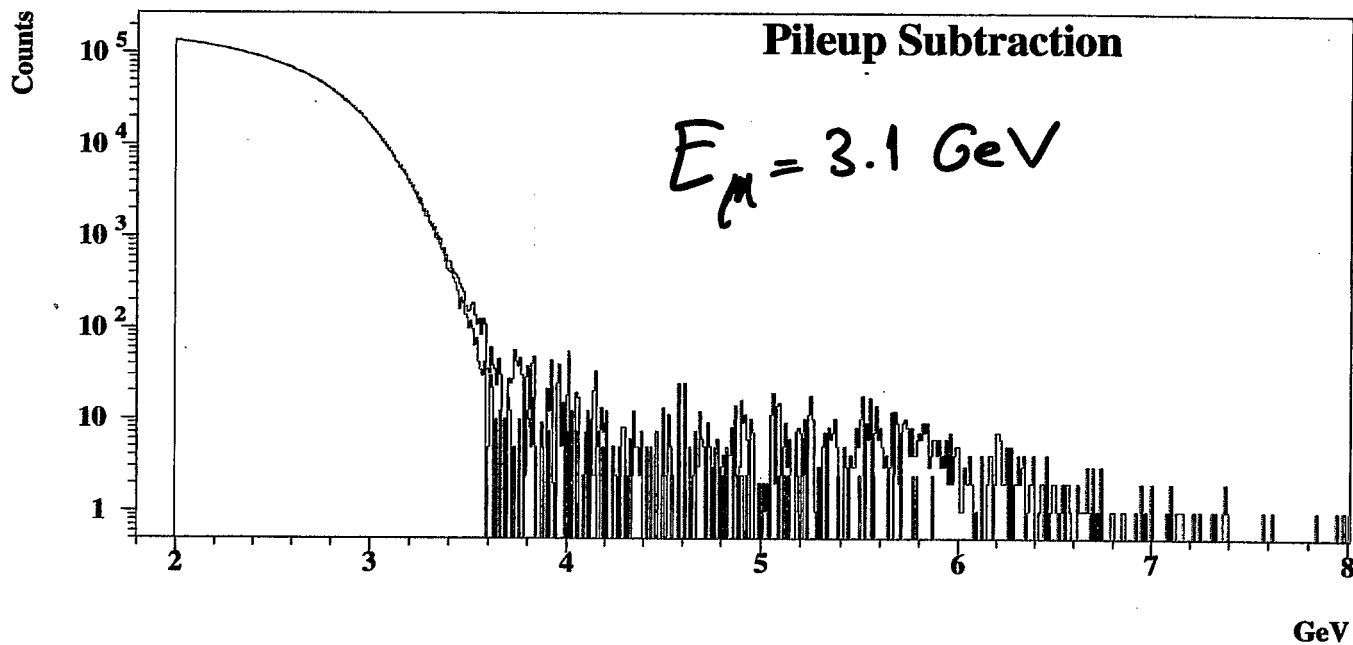
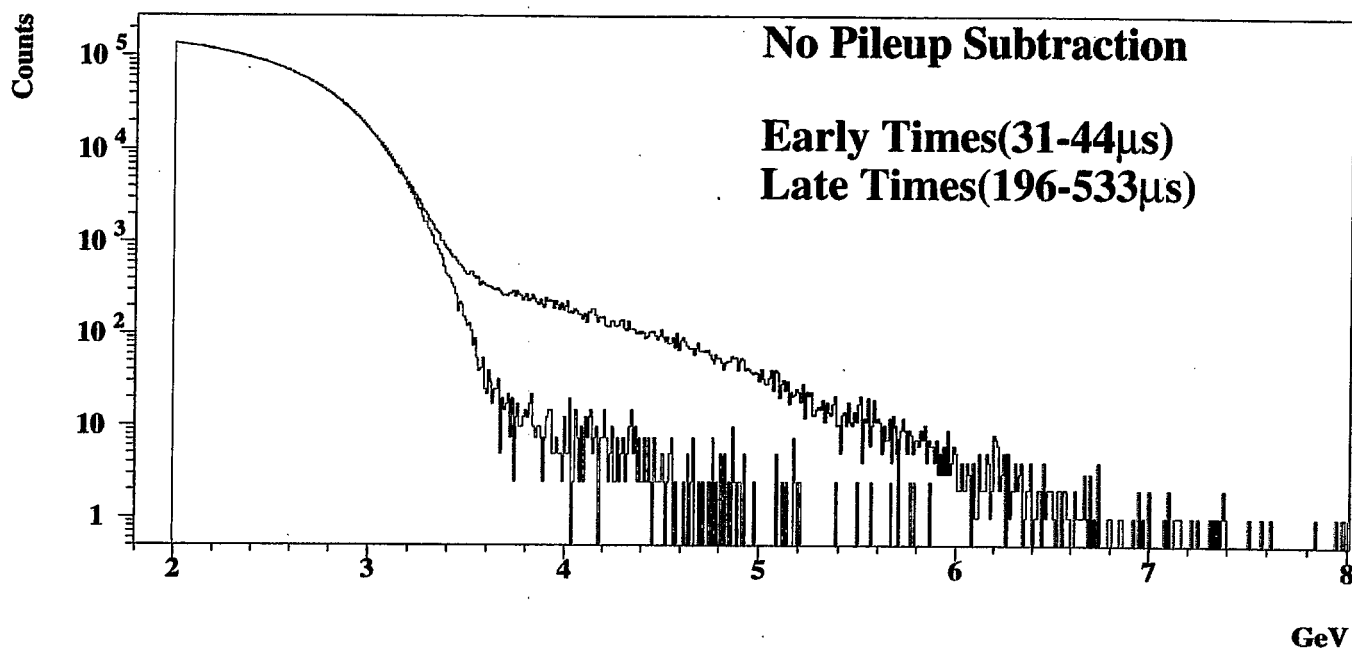
If there are pulses after the main triggering pulse on the same island (shadow pulses).



Pileup

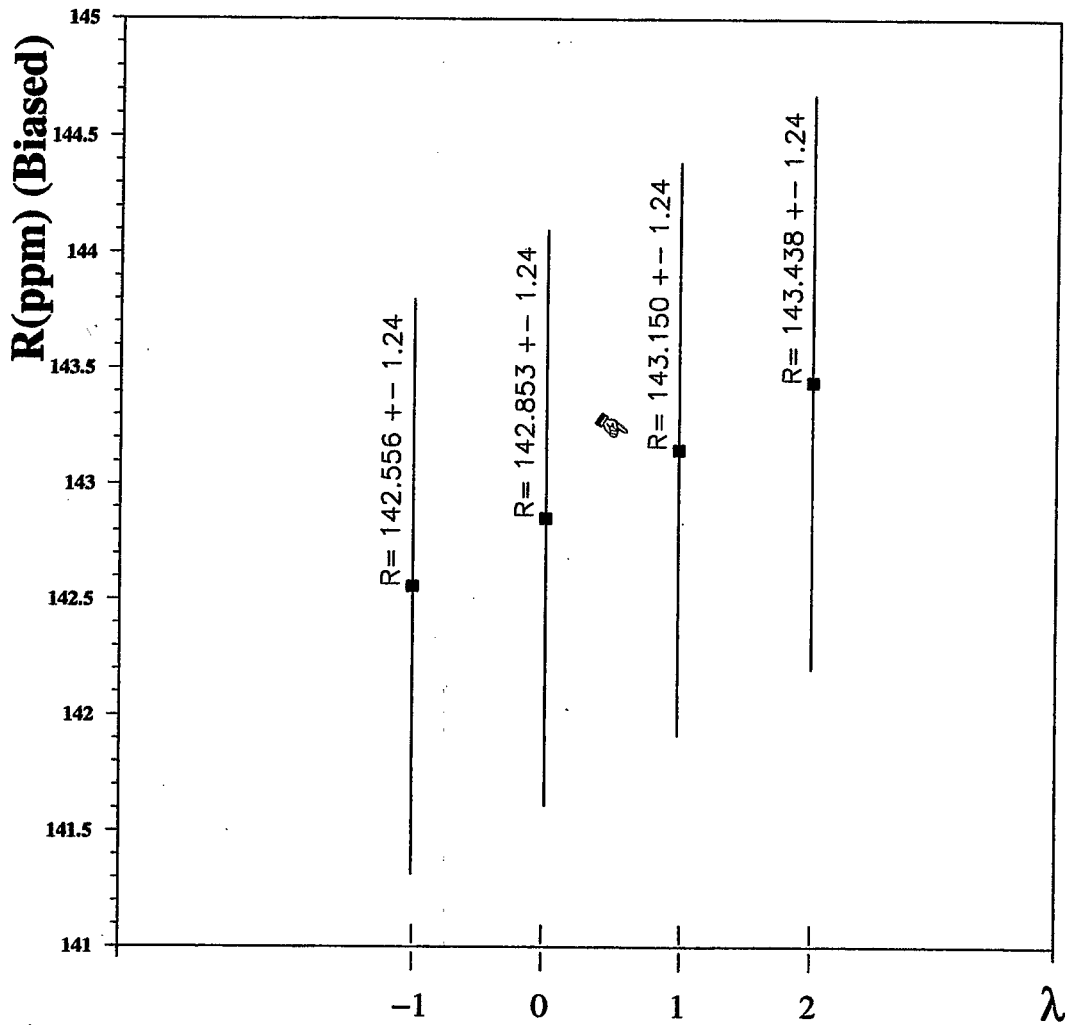


Energy Spectra



Pileup

Pileup Systematic



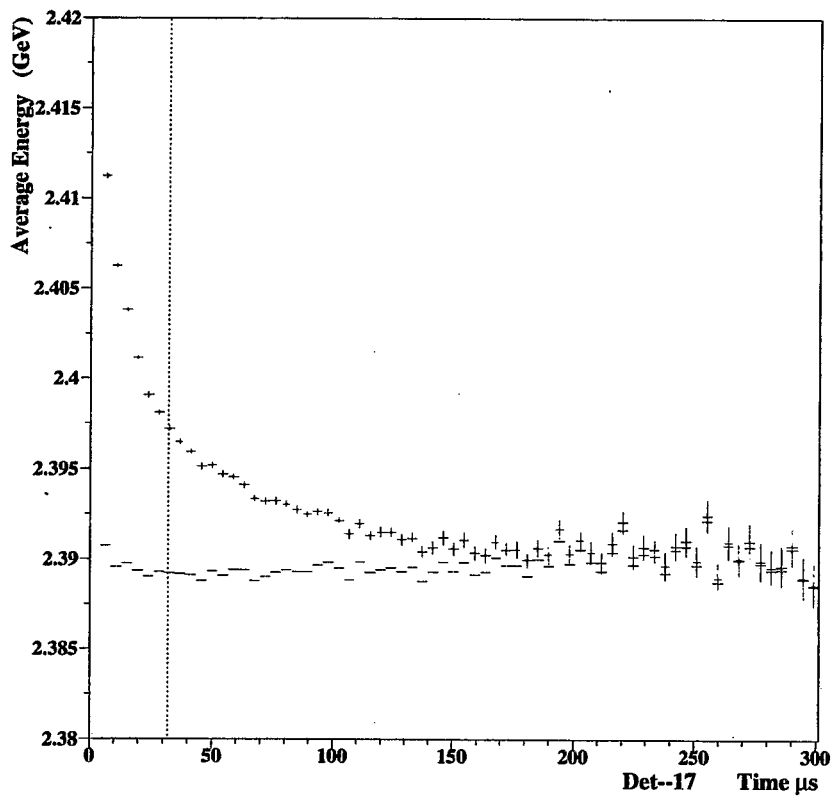
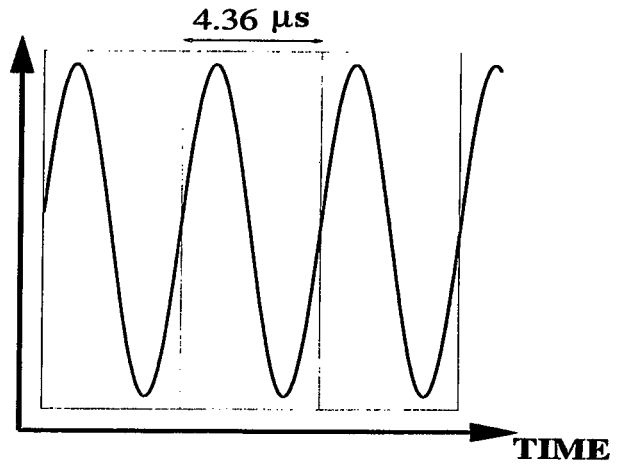
Data - λ Pileup

No pileup subtraction $\rightarrow 0.3\text{ppm}$

Gain

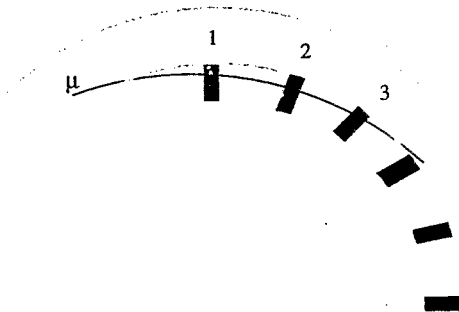
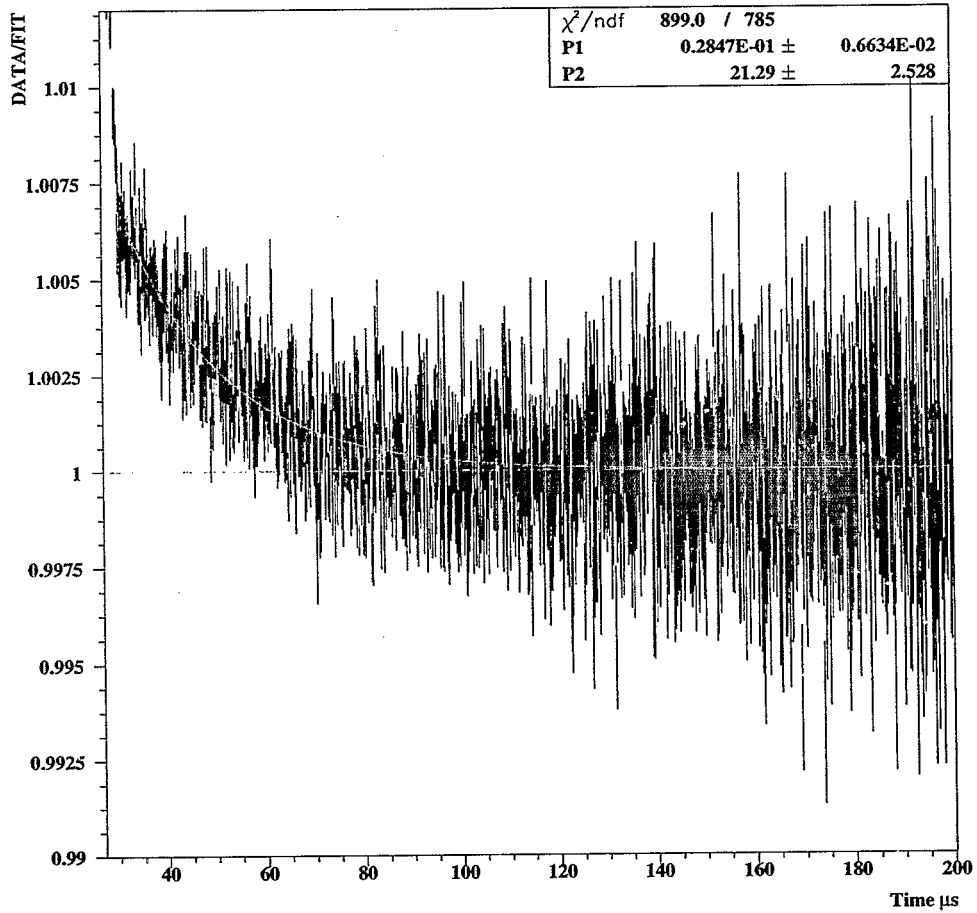
Average Energy

$$\bar{E} = \frac{\sum_i E_i n_i}{\sum_i n_i}$$



Muon Losses

After Pileup Subtraction and including CBO



Calorimeters : almost no energy deposition
FSD's : Hits to any finger



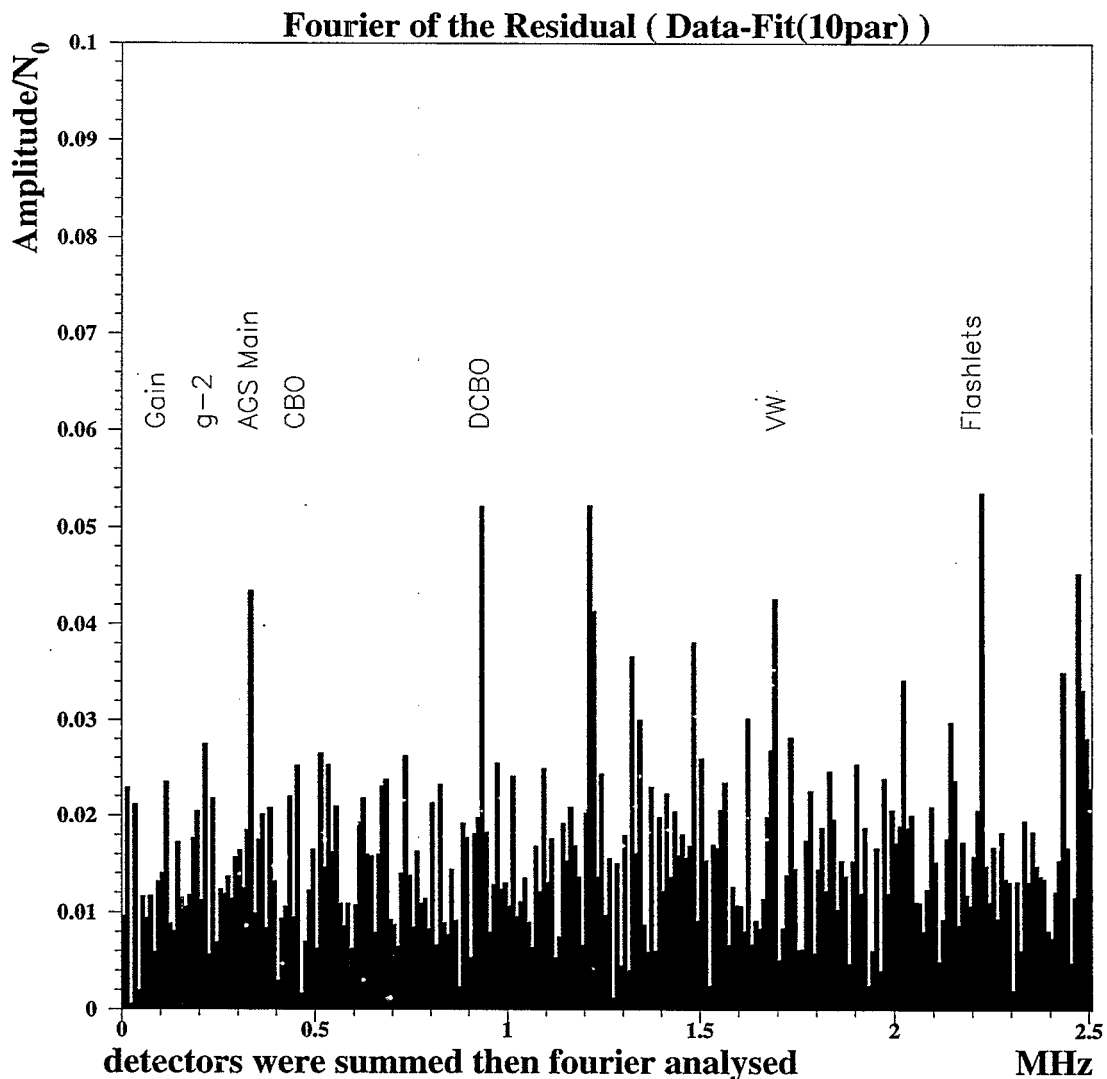
Fiting Function

$$F_{id}(t) = N_0 e^{-t/\tau} (1 + A \cos[\omega_a t + \phi])$$

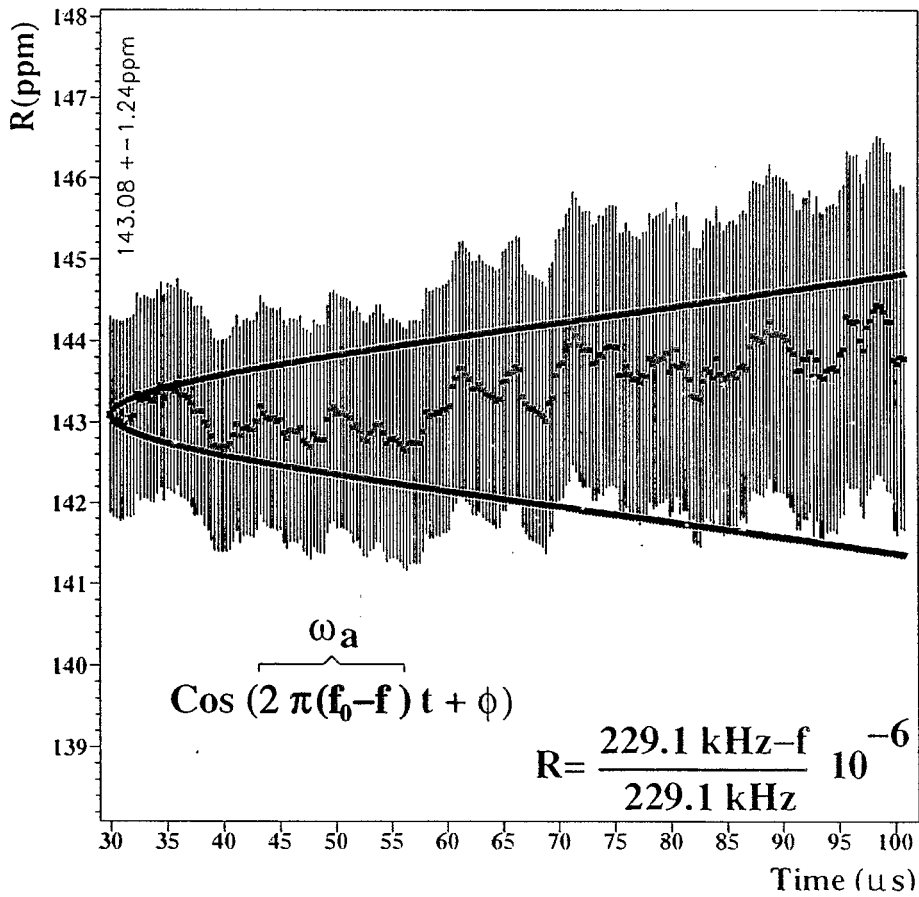
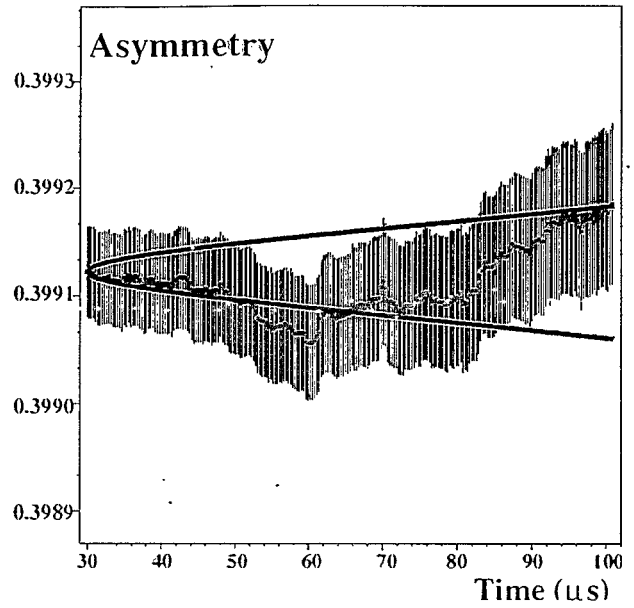
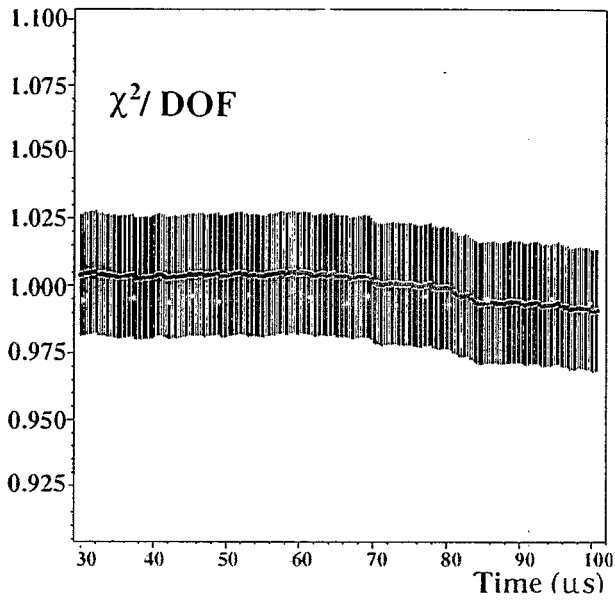
$$F_c(t) = 1 + A_c e^{-(t/\tau_c)^2} \cos[\omega_c t + \phi_c]$$

$$F_l(t) = 1 + A_l e^{-(t/\tau_l)}$$

$$F = F_{id}(N_0, \tau, A, \omega_a, \phi) \cdot F_c(A_c, \tau_c, \phi_c) \cdot F_l(A_l, \tau_l)$$



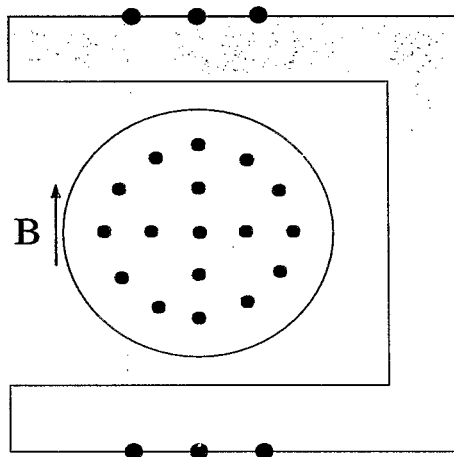
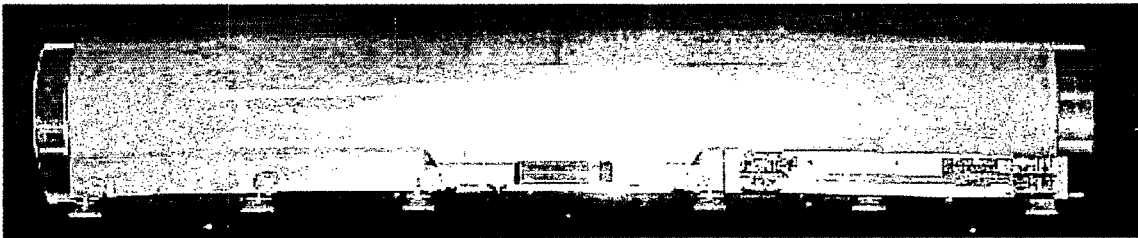
Parameter Stability



B Field Measurements

Two complementary methods for the field measurement

- Fixed NMR probes
366 Fixed NMR probes
Distributed around the ring
Continuous measurement
- Beam Tube Trolley
17 NMR probes
Field measurements in the vacuum
2-3 times a week



ω_a, ω_p Systematics

	ω_a
Pileup	0.13ppm
AGS Background	0.10ppm
Lost muons	0.10ppm
Timing Shifts	0.10ppm
E-field and vertical betatron oscillations	0.08ppm
Binning and fitting procedure	0.07ppm
Coherent Betatron Oscillations	0.05ppm
Beam debunching/randomization	0.04ppm
Gain changes	0.02ppm
Total	0.3 ppm

For ω_p total systematics 0.4ppm, mostly from calibrations and inflector fringe field.

Results

$$\text{E821(99)} : a_\mu = 11\,659\,203(15) \times 10^{-10} \text{ (1.3ppm)}$$

$$\text{SM} : a_\mu = 11\,659\,159.6(6.7) \times 10^{-10} \text{ (0.57ppm)}$$

$$\text{Difference} : a_\mu(\text{exp}) - a_\mu(\text{SM}) = 43(16) \times 10^{-10} \text{ (2.6}\sigma\text{)}$$

Possibilities

- A statistical fluke (1% prob.),
- Experimental analysis “wrong” (4× more data in 2000),
- Theory “wrong” (new results a_μ^{had} from Novosibirsk, BES and Cleo),
- New physics, for example Supersymmetry !

Right now

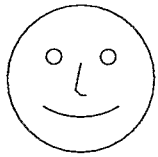
Running with μ^- (3.5B events) → Test of CPT violation

2000 at a Glance

$\approx 4B e^+$ collected ($E > 2 \text{ GeV}$, $t > 30\mu\text{s}$)

25% of the each run available on the disk !

Purpose : Quick look \rightarrow run selection, energy calibrations, etc..



New inflector magnet \rightarrow No inflector fringe field, ($\sigma\mathbf{B} \downarrow$ Systematics due to Infl. Fr. Field was 0.2ppm at 1999)

Sweeper magnet installed \rightarrow Flashlet level reduced 1 order of magnitude ($126\text{ppm} \rightarrow 10\text{ppm}$) (+ the efforts from AGS)

Quads stored the muons up to 1.4 ms

$1/25^{\text{th}}$ **Quads were suppressed**, in order to have enough flashlets to do systematics

Factor 2-3 less **Muon Losses** compared to 1999 (may no need to fit it !, "preliminary")

2000 at a Glance

The aim : **MORE DATA** ← Increasing intensity (opening up the beamline collimators)



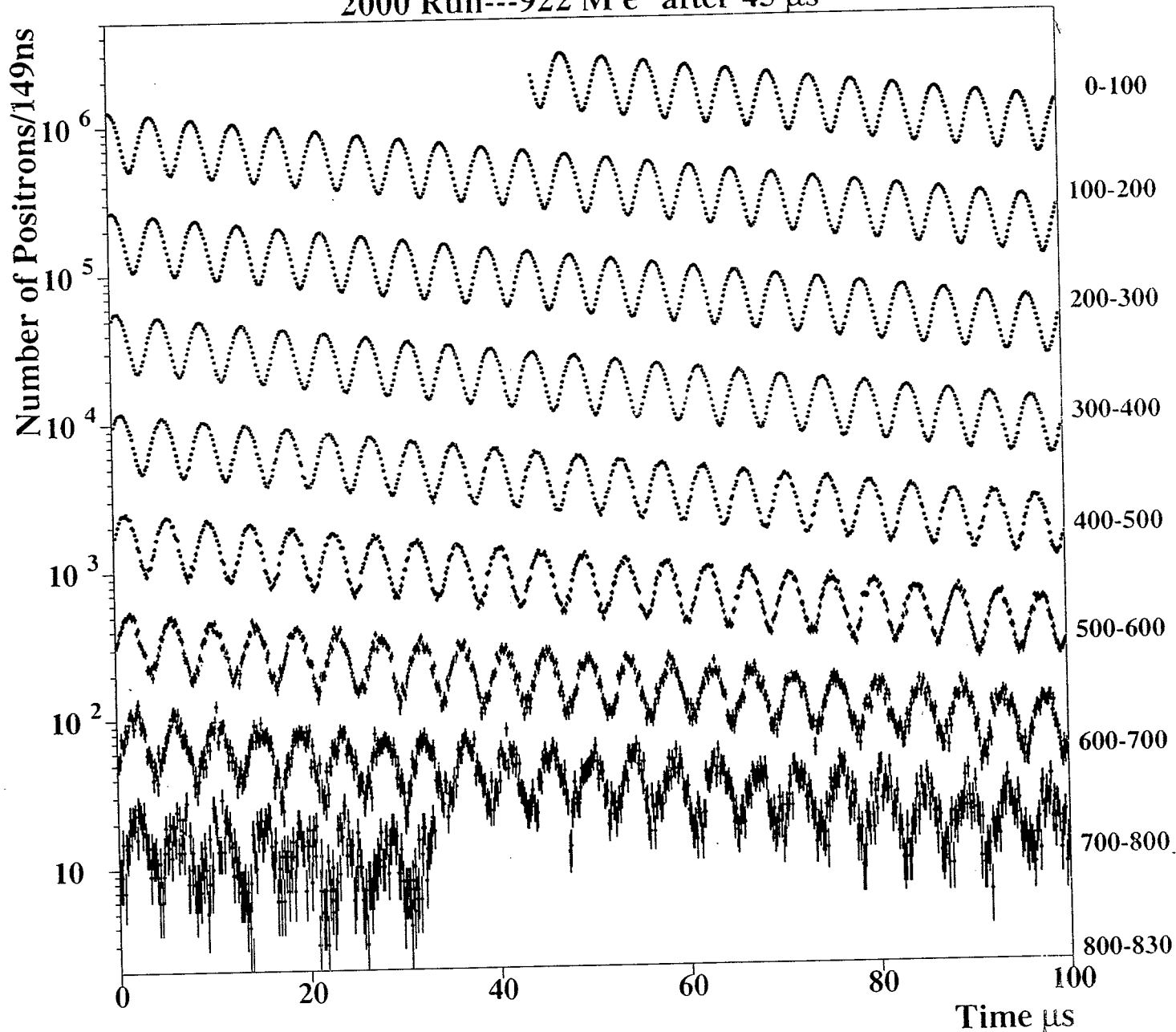
Pileup increased (\approx factor 2)
Solution from 1999.

High flash level, some detectors gated on **as late as**
45 μ s

Putting the detectors together and fitting it ($< 45\mu s$) ?
More likely will concentrate on the analysis of individual detectors

Increased the **hardware thresholds** upto 1.3 GeV
Difficulty on the pileup subtraction for $E > 2$ GeV
No big problem, missing parts are small in numbers and in asymmetry

2000 Run---922 Me⁺ after 45 μ s



2001 at a Glance

Excellent Run

$\approx 3.5\text{B } e^-$ collected ($E > 2 \text{ GeV}$, $t > 30\mu\text{s}$)

Production, parallel with the data taking

Purpose : During the data taking to monitor as many parameters as possible

Beam quality (like IC/SEC)

Muon losses continuously monitored

Energy calibrations, thresholds and gate-on times of the detectors

From the fits, parameters such as lifetime.



Energy thresholds ; All detectors $E \geq 0.9\text{GeV}$

Gate on Times ; All detectors $t \leq 25\mu\text{s}$

Two different focusing index ; $n=0.122$ ~~$n=0.122$~~ $n=0.143$

Better understanding of CBO,

Trolley Position measurement improved.



?????