

Study of the $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu \gamma$ decay: preliminary results from the
«OKA» experiment

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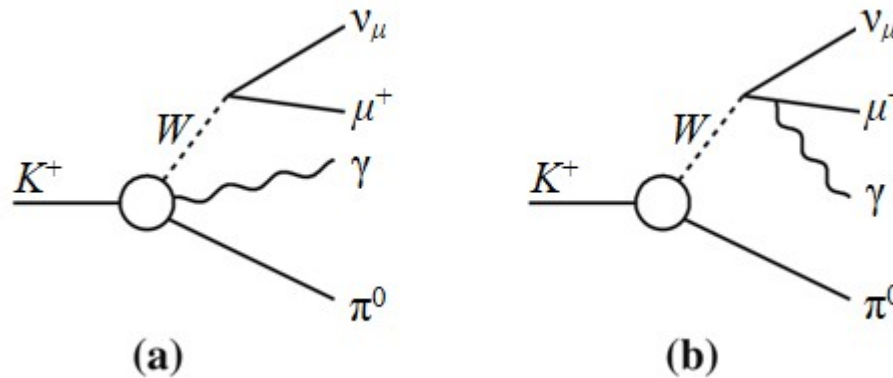
ICPPA 2022 Conference
Moscow, Russia
November 30, 2022

$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu \gamma$ radiative decay

The matrix element for this decay has general structure:

$$T = \frac{G_f}{\sqrt{2}} e V_{us} \epsilon^\alpha(q) \{ (V_{\alpha\beta} - A_{\alpha\beta}) \bar{u}(p_\nu) \gamma^\beta (1 - \gamma^5) v(p_\mu) + \frac{F_\beta}{2p_\mu q} \bar{u}(p_\nu) \gamma^\beta (1 - \gamma^5) (m_\mu - \hat{p}_\mu - \hat{q}) \gamma_\alpha v(p_\mu) \}.$$

First term of the T describes the bremsstrahlung of kaon and the direct emission, (a). The muon bremsstrahlung presented by the second part of T and (b).



Diagrams describing $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu \gamma$ decay.

$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 l^+ \nu \gamma$ radiative decay and motivation

$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 l^+ \nu \gamma$ decays are among those kaon decays where new physics beyond Standard Model can be probed. These decays are especially interesting as they are sensitive to T-odd contributions.

Second, it is interesting to test lepton universality:

$$\frac{Br(K_{\mu 3 \gamma})}{Br(K_{e 3 \gamma})}.$$

Third, precise tests of ChPT.

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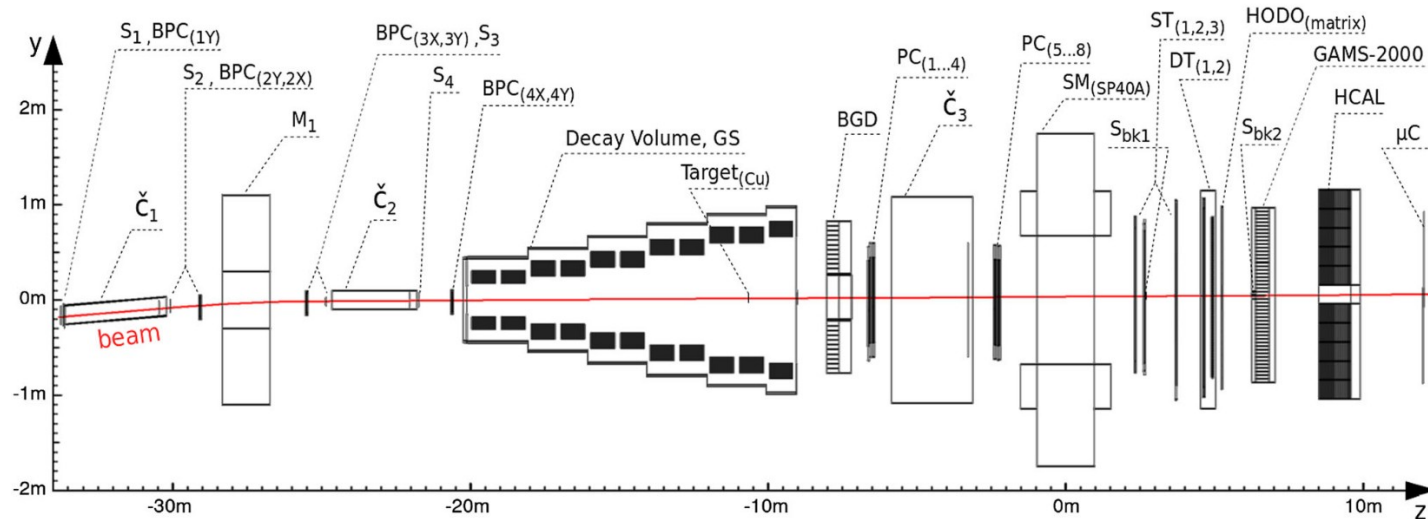


U-70 ring



The OKA collaboration operates at the IHEP Protvino U-70 Proton Synchrotron. Detector is located in positive RF-separated beam with 12.5% of K -meson
 $17.7 \text{ GeV}/c \cdot 3 \cdot 10^5$ kaons per 2 sec U-70 spill. Separation is provided by two SC deflectors cooled by superfluid He.

OKA detector



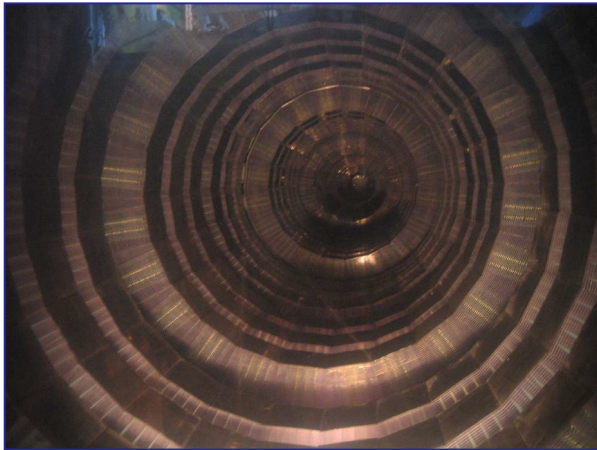
$$Trg = S_1 \cdot S_2 \cdot S_3 \cdot S_4 \cdot \bar{\check{C}}_1 \cdot \check{C}_2 \cdot \bar{S}_{bk} \cdot (E_{GAMS} > 2.5 GeV)$$

$S_1 - S_4$ are scintillating counters; $\check{C}_1$, $\check{C}_2$ – Cherenkov counters ($\check{C}_1$ sees pions, $\check{C}_2$ pions and kaons); S_{bk} – two scintillation counters on the beam axis after the magnet to suppress undecayed particles.

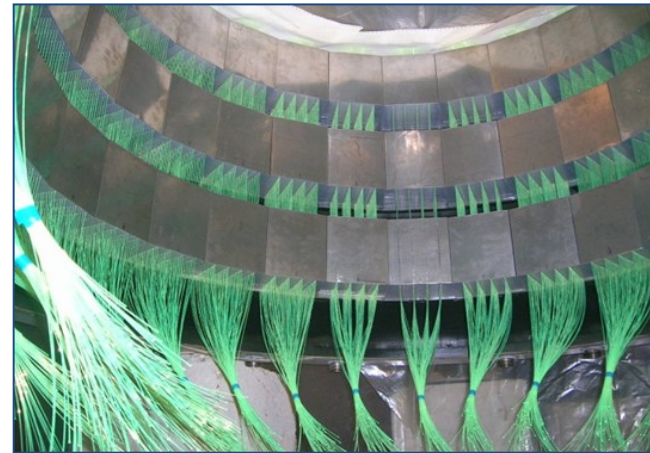
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Beam spectrometer: PC's; | 2. Decay volume with Veto system; |
| 3. PC's and DT's for magnetic spectrometer; | |
| 4. Magnet; | 5. Matrix hodoscope: SiPM; |
| 6. Gamma detectors: GAMS-2000; | 7. Muon identification: HCAL + μC ; |

Decay Volume with Veto system

DV: 11m;
Veto: 670 Lead-Scintillator
sandwiches $20 \times (5\text{mm Sc} + 1.5\text{mm Pb})$, WLS readout.



Inside



Veto system

$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu \gamma$ experimental status

Contrary to the $K_{e3\gamma}$ decay, where high statistics (OKA, NA62) measurements are available, $K_{\mu3\gamma}$ decay is poorly known.

 $\Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu \mu \gamma) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$
 Γ_{19} / Γ

VALUE (10^{-5})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
1.25 ± 0.25	OUR AVERAGE					
1.10 ± 0.32 ± 0.05		23	¹ ADLER 2010	B787		30 < E_γ < 60 MeV
1.46 ± 0.22 ± 0.32		153	² TCHIKILEV 2007	ISTR	-	30 < E_γ < 60 MeV
• • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • •						
2.4 ± 0.5 ± 0.6		125	SHIMIZU 2006	K470	+	$E_\gamma > 30$ MeV; $\Theta_{\mu\gamma} > 20^\circ$
<6.1	90	0	LUUNG 1973	HLBC	+	$E(\gamma) > 30$ MeV

¹ Value obtained from $B(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu \mu \gamma) = (2.51 \pm 0.74 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-5}$ obtained in the kinematic region $E_\gamma > 20$ MeV, and then theoretical $K_{\mu3\gamma}$ spectrum has been used. Also $B(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu \mu \gamma) = (1.58 \pm 0.46 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-5}$, for $E_\gamma > 30$ MeV and $\theta_{\mu\gamma} > 20^\circ$, was determined.

² Obtained from measuring $B(K_{\mu3\gamma}) / B(K_{\mu3})$ and using PDG 2002 value $B(K_{\mu3}) = 3.27\%$. $B(K_{\mu3\gamma}) = (8.82 \pm 0.94 \pm 0.86) \times 10^{-5}$ is obtained for $5 \text{ MeV} < E_\gamma < 30 \text{ MeV}$.

Our aim is to determine the branching $K_{\mu3\gamma}$ decay with the $\leq 10\%$ accuracy.

$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu \gamma$ theoretical status

	Branching ratio
Bijnens et al.	1.9×10^{-5}
Braguta et al.	2.15×10^{-5}
Khriplovich et al.	1.81×10^{-5}

Theoretical calculations for $K_{\mu 3\gamma}$ branching. The following cuts in the kaon rest frame are used: $E^* \geq 30$ MeV, $\theta_{\mu\gamma} \geq 20^\circ$, where E^* is the photon energy. Theoretical errors were not specified.

OKA $K_{\mu 3\gamma}$ measurement strategy

- $K_{\mu 3}$ decay is used as normalisation channel;
- We present the ratio $R = \text{Br}(K_{\mu 3\gamma}; E^*)/\text{Br}(K_{\mu 3\gamma})$ for $30 < E^* < 60$ MeV, E^* is the energy of odd gamma in kaon rest frame;
- $$R = \frac{N(K_{\mu 3\gamma}; E^*)}{N(K_{\mu 3})} \times \frac{\text{Eff}(K_{\mu 3})}{\text{Eff}(K_{\mu 3\gamma}; E^*)};$$
- Two main observables for signal and normalisation events were used: reconstructed mass $M(K_{\mu 3\gamma}) = M(\mu^+, \pi^0, \nu, \gamma)$ where all missing momentum is attributed to ν and $M_\nu = 0$ is assumed and the similar observable $M(K_{\mu 3}) = M(\mu^+, \pi^0, \nu)$;
- Background estimation for $K_{\mu 3\gamma}$ and $K_{\mu 3}$ and estimation of efficiency ratio $R_{\text{eff}} = \text{Eff}(K_{\mu 3})/\text{Eff}(K_{\mu 3\gamma}; E^*)$ were performed using MC;
- To estimate the number of signal events we adopted the ISTR method: the distributions of background ($K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$; $K_{\mu 3}$; $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \gamma$) as well as of signal $K_{\mu 3\gamma}$ were parameterized (smoothed) using MC and the experimental distribution was fitted with four free parameters;

OKA data

In this work we use the data collected in two runs: 2012 and 2013. The configuration of OKA detector for these runs was similar but not identical. For r14 there were two periods with Cu target (2mm thick) installed, whereas in r15 no target was used. However in r15 the multichannel threshold cherenkov counter C3 was filled with helium, not air and slightly different gas mixture was used for DT. For each period of data taking a separated set of MC events was generated.

	2012			2013	total
	No tgt	tgt1	tgt2		
Live Kaons	8.257E+09	4.767E+09	2.750E+09	10.571E+09	2.634E+10
Onetrack	2.619E+08	1.441E+08	0.990E+08	2.983E+08	8.033E+08
$K_{\mu 3}$	1.475E+06	0.770E+06	0.515E+06	1.716E+06	4.477E+06

Event selection criteria

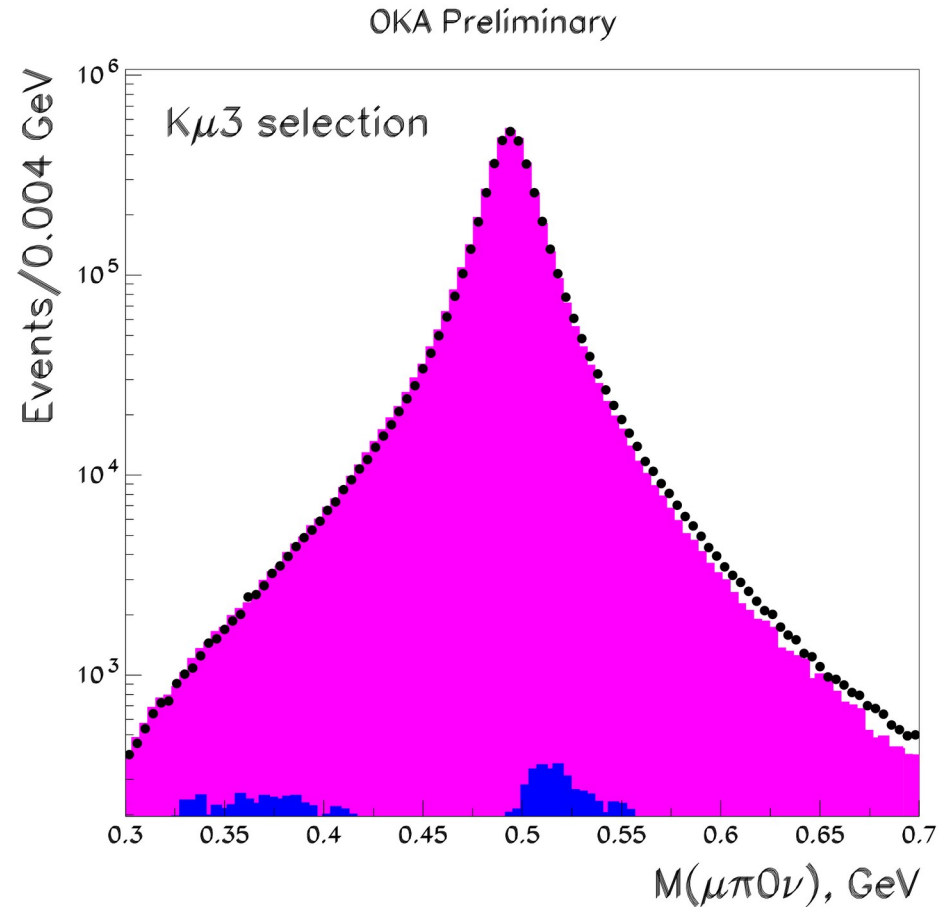
General criteria (all one track events): good beam with proper momentum, good quality vertex within decay volume, good quality secondary track with reasonable χ^2 etc.

Cut	$K_{\mu 3} \mid K_{\mu 3\gamma}$
• Muon compatible signal in GAMS, HCal and μC	++
• 2 e/m showers in GAMS with $E_\gamma > 0.6$ GeV	+-
• 3 e/m showers in GAMS with $E_\gamma > 0.6$ GeV	-+
• $ M_{\gamma\gamma} - M_{\pi^0} < 20$ MeV (best combination for $K_{\mu 3\gamma}$)	++
• Missing energy > 0.5 GeV	++
• No amplitude overflow in GAMS counters	++
• The position of radiative photon at GAMS surface is not near beam hole nor at the boundary	-+
• Total energy in Veto and BGD is below threshold	++
• Number of additional track segments after spectrometer magnet is zero	++
• $K_{\mu 3}$ special: $\cos(\mu^+\pi^0)$ in rest frame > -0.95 . Effective against $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^0$ bkg	+-
• $K_{\mu 3\gamma}$ special: missing mass $MM(\pi^+\pi^0) < 0.12$ GeV. Effective against $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^0\pi^0$ bkg	-+

Normalization selected events ($K_{\mu 3}$)

For our method of number of signal events estimation, it is important to be sure that MC simulation provides good description for the shape of the main observable $M(K_{\mu 3\gamma})$. A good description for the form of the observable $M(K_{\mu 3})$ is thus necessary.

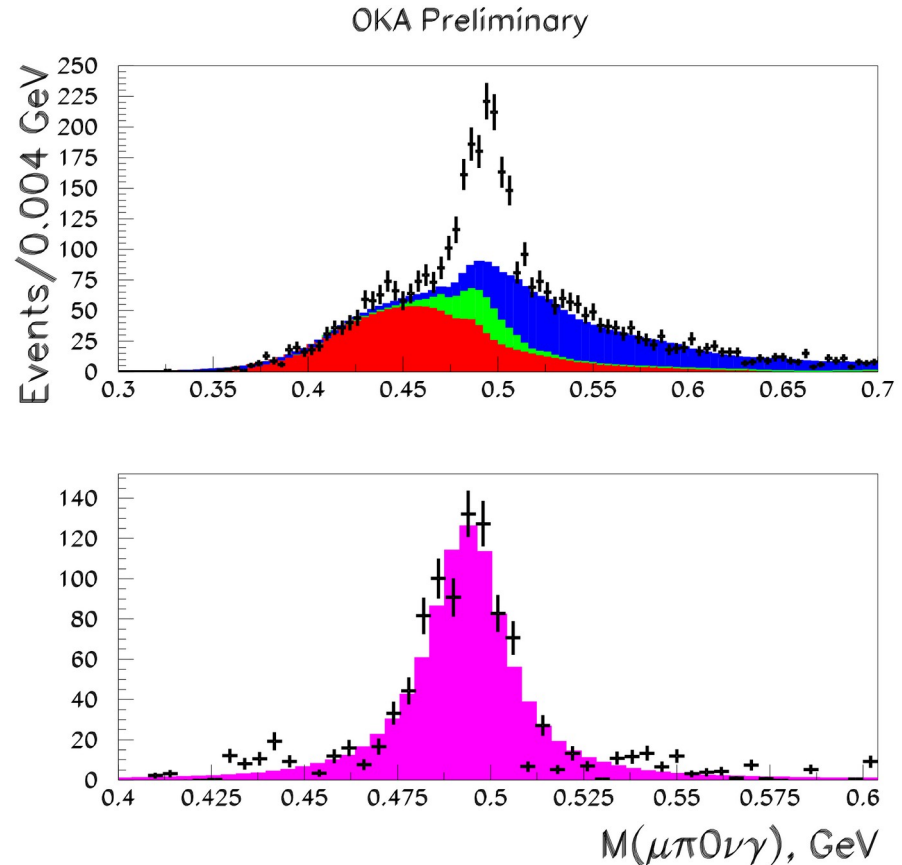
4.477M selected events.
Small bkg: B/S $\sim 0.5\%$



Signal + bkg selected events

We try three different functions to describe signal event distribution: Two Gauss with common average and different resolution, Cristall Ball function, HBOOK QUADF smoothing method. All methods give similar results, the last method was chosen as a main one. Bkg dominated by $K_{\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0}$, $K_{\mu 3}$ and $K_{\pi^+\pi^0\gamma}$. $K_{\pi^+\pi^0}$ and $K_{\mu\nu\pi^0\pi^0}$ bkg is small.

Fit gives $960 \pm 55 K_{\mu 3\gamma}$ events.



Magenta – $K_{\mu 3\gamma}$ signal, red – bkg from $K_{\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0}$, green – bkg from $K_{\pi^+\pi^0\gamma}$, blue – bkg from $K_{\mu 3}$

Preliminary results and conclusion

- The branching ratio of $K_{\mu 3\gamma}$ decay relative to $K_{\mu 3}$ one can be calculated as

$$\frac{Br(K_{\mu 3\gamma})}{Br(K_{\mu 3})} = \frac{N(K_{\mu 3\gamma})}{N(K_{\mu 3})} \times R_{eff},$$

where $N(K_{\mu 3\gamma}) = 960 \pm 55$ (stat), $N(K_{\mu 3}) = 4.477\text{E}+06$ events and R_{eff} is weighted average of $R_{eff}(i) = Eff(K_{\mu 3\gamma}, i)/Eff(K_{\mu 3}, i)$, $i = 1...4$;

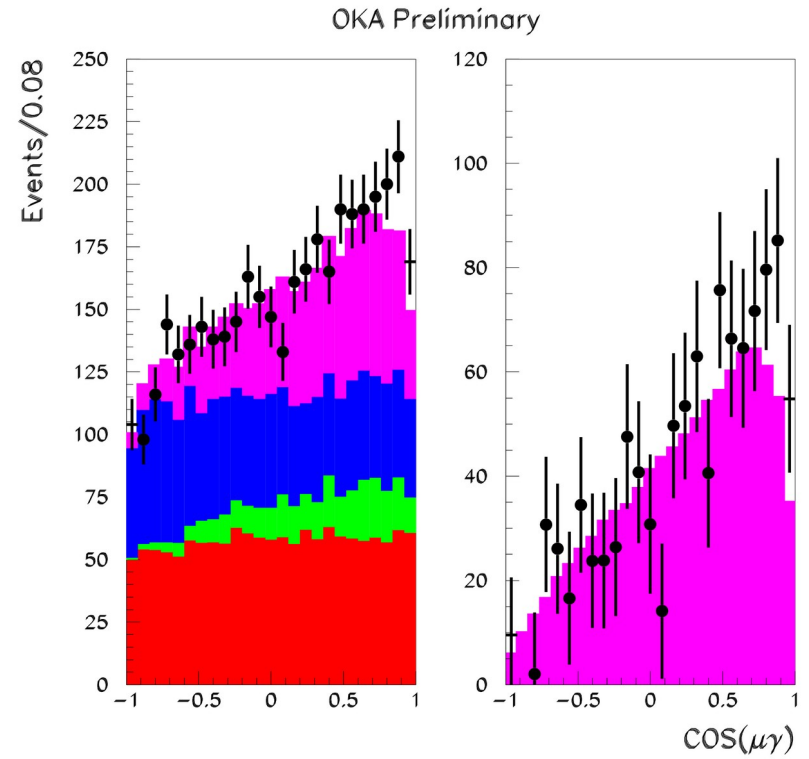
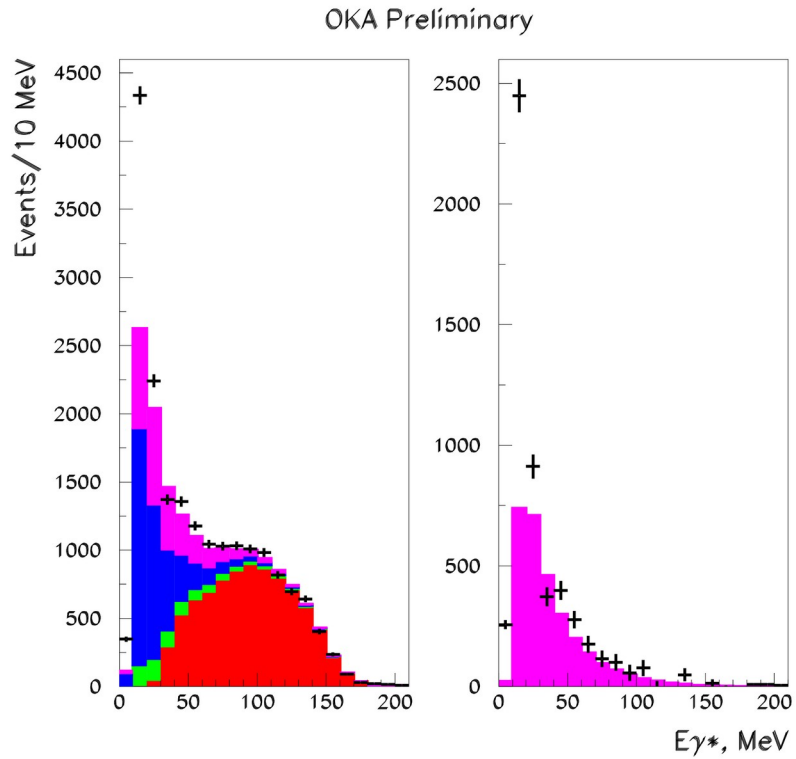
- Four periods of data taking;
- The value of $R_{eff}(i)$ varies from 2.06 – 2.07 to 2.09 – 2.11, $R_{eff} = 2.073$;
- We have $Br(K_{\mu 3\gamma})/Br(K_{\mu 3}) = (4.45 \pm 0.25 \text{ (stat)}) \times 10^{-4}$, $30 < E^* < 60$ MeV;
- Using PDG value $Br(K_{\mu 3}) = 3.352\%$:

$Br(K_{\mu 3\gamma}) = (1.492 \pm 0.085 \text{ (stat)}) \times 10^{-5}$, $30 < E^* < 60$ MeV, which is in agreement with ISTRAP+ measurement, but statistical errors is 3 times smaller;

- Comparison with theoretical values: 1.9×10^{-5} (Bijinens), 2.15×10^{-5} (Braguta), 1.81×10^{-5} (Khriplovich).

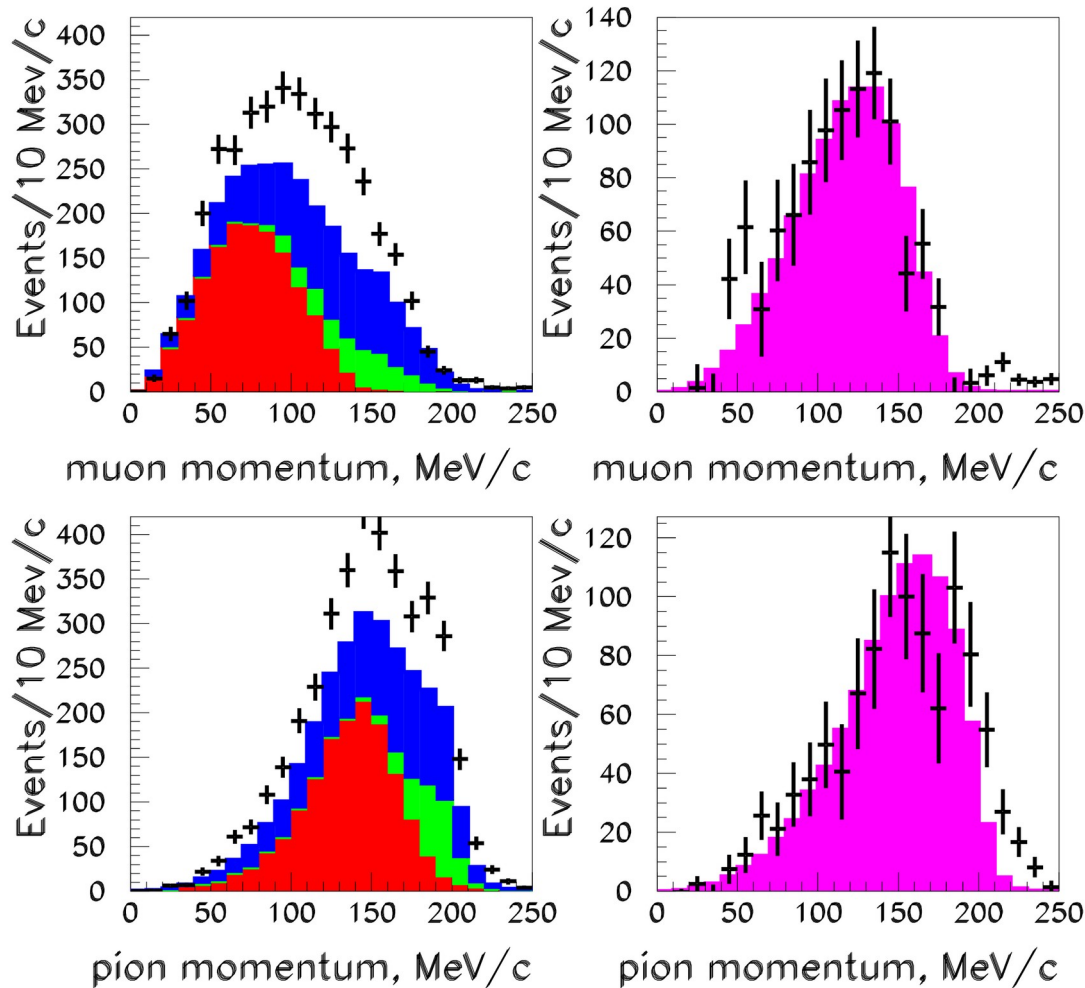
Thank you for your attention!

Additional slide 1



Additional slide 2

OKA Preliminary



$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 l^+ \nu \gamma$ radiative decay

Important experimental observable used in CP-violation searches is the T-odd correlation for $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 l^+ \nu \gamma$ decay defined as

$$\xi_{\pi l \gamma} = \frac{1}{M_K^3} p_\gamma \cdot [p_\pi \times p_l].$$

To establish the presence of nonzero triple-product correlations, one constructs a T-odd asymmetry of the form

$$A_\xi = \frac{N_+ - N_-}{N_+ + N_-},$$

$N_{+(-)}$ – number of events with $\xi >(<) 0$;