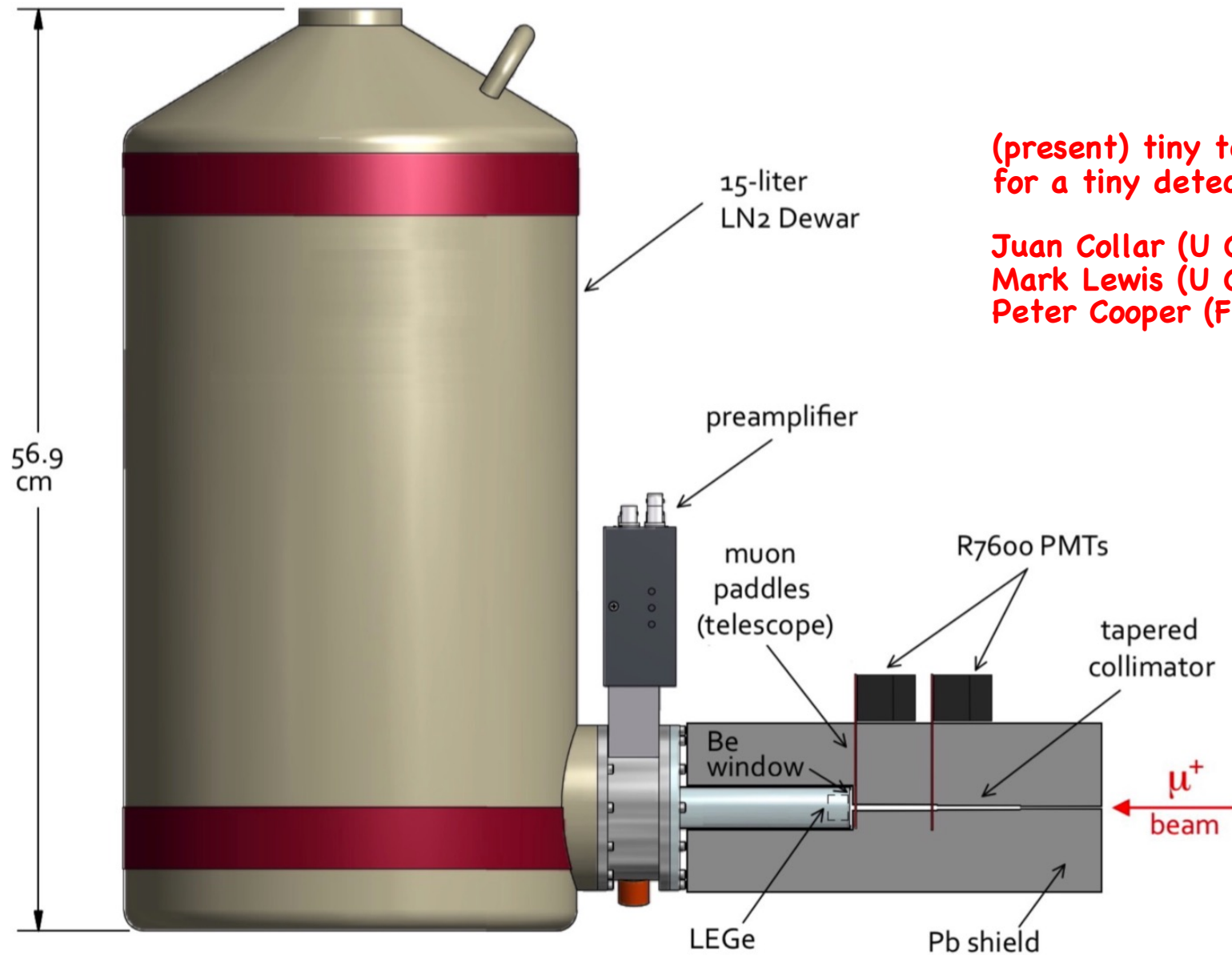


# TRIUMF S2129 update & request

Search for a cosmologically-relevant boson in muon decay



(present) tiny team  
for a tiny detector:

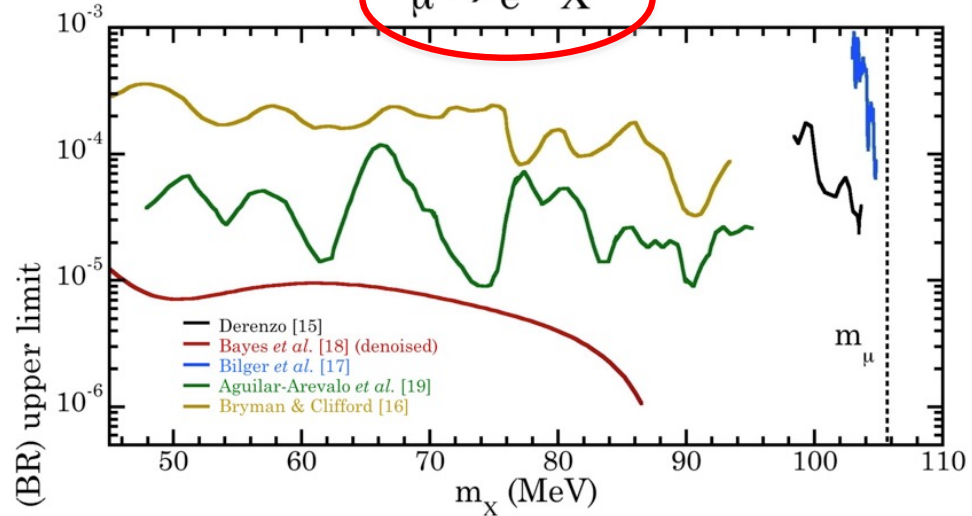
Juan Collar (U Chicago)  
Mark Lewis (U Chicago)  
Peter Cooper (Fermilab)

# "motivation"

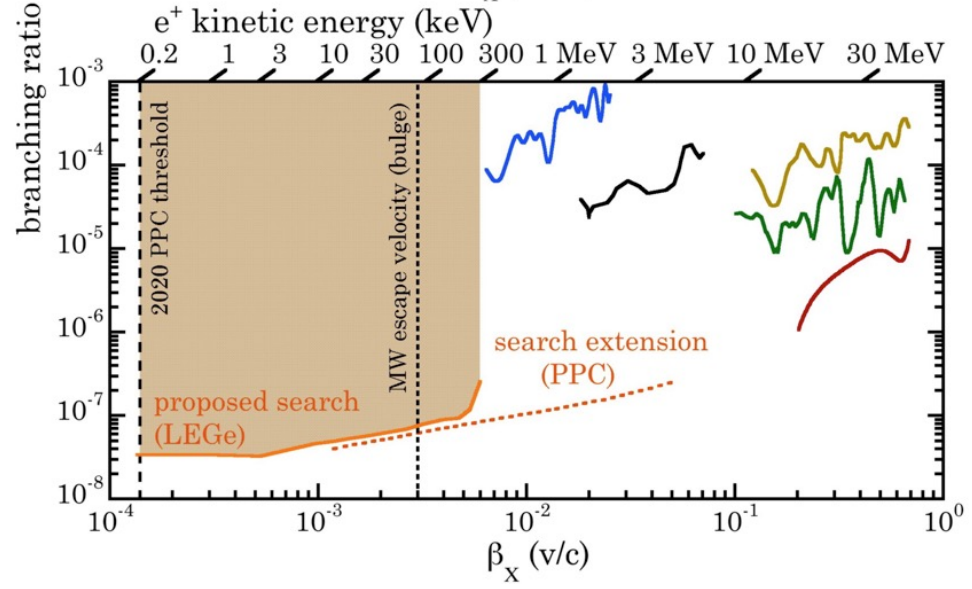
(isn't CLFV enough?)

Phys. Rev. D **103**, 052007 (2021)

$$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ X^0$$



conventional

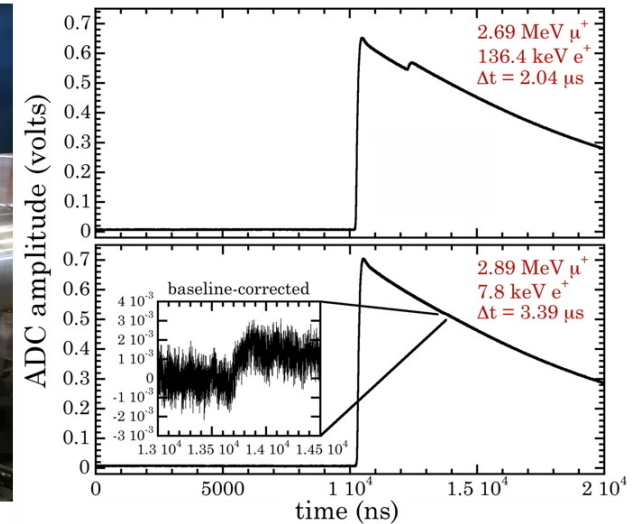
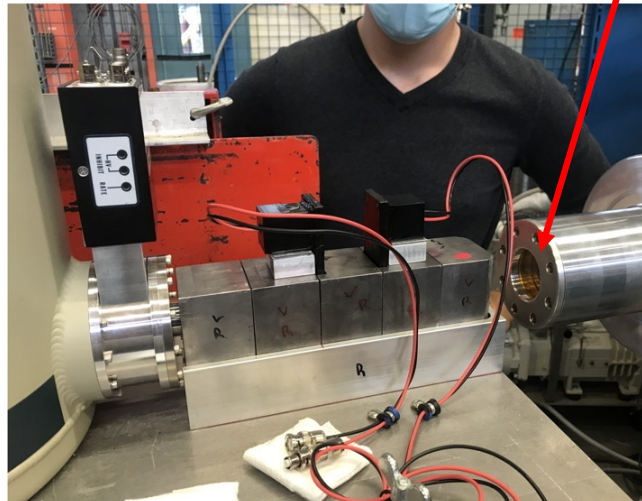


avant-garde

(some not-totally-stupid possible cosmological roles for this  $X^0$  beast)

# First run (5d) October 2021 @M15

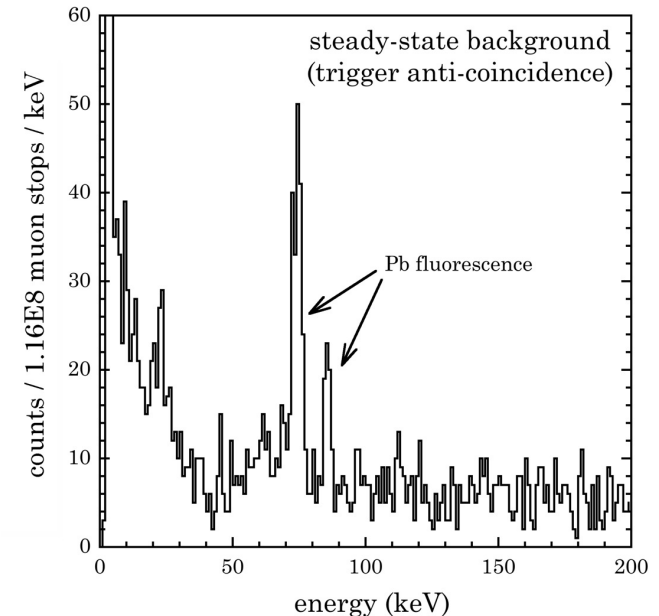
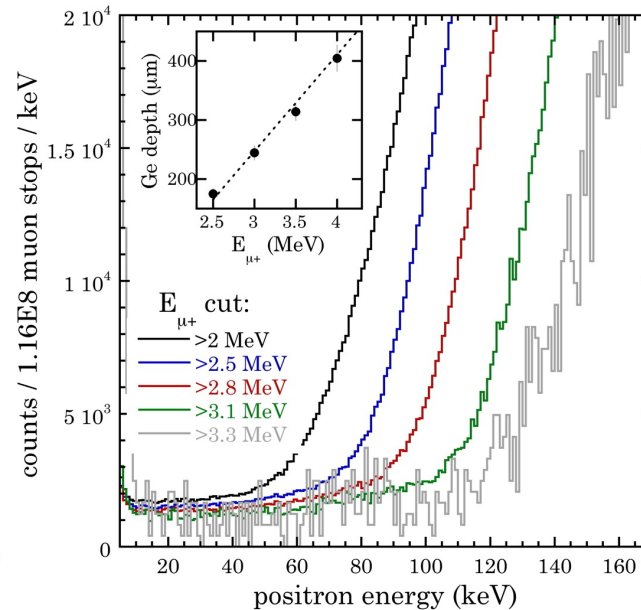
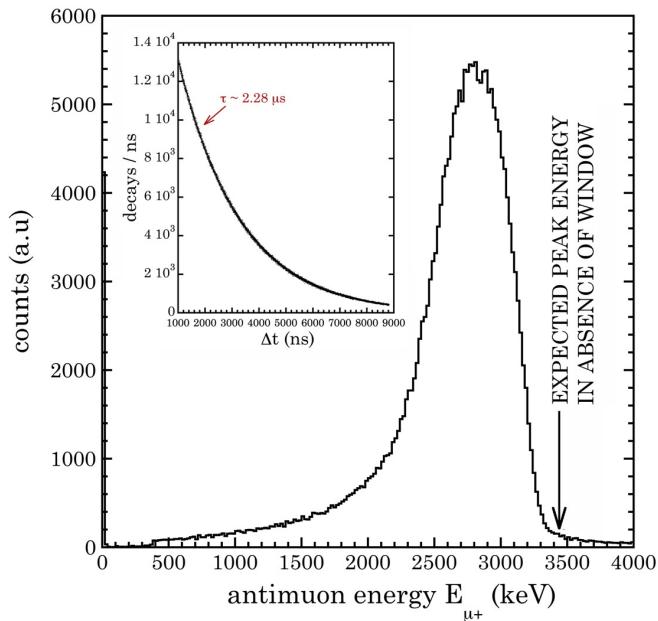
Excellent results... but one small unexpected issue



- Initial local RFI/EMI noise issues resolved.
- Sensitive to  $E_{e^+}$  as small as 3.5 keV just 1  $\mu\text{s}$  after  $\mu^+$  stop!
- Ultra-thin (25  $\mu\text{m}$ ) muon telescope worked as advertised.
- Backgrounds as predicted. Negligible steady-state component (beam-related and environmental). Excellent beam purity.
- Tapered collimator design validated. No alignment issues.
- $1.16 \times 10^8 \mu^+$  stops collected (but can do much better than this).
- However, insufficient trigger rate and lower  $E_{\mu^+}$  than expected  
-> both traced to 80  $\mu\text{m}$  Kapton beam exit window. Initially resigned... 25  $\mu\text{m}$  window located last day.

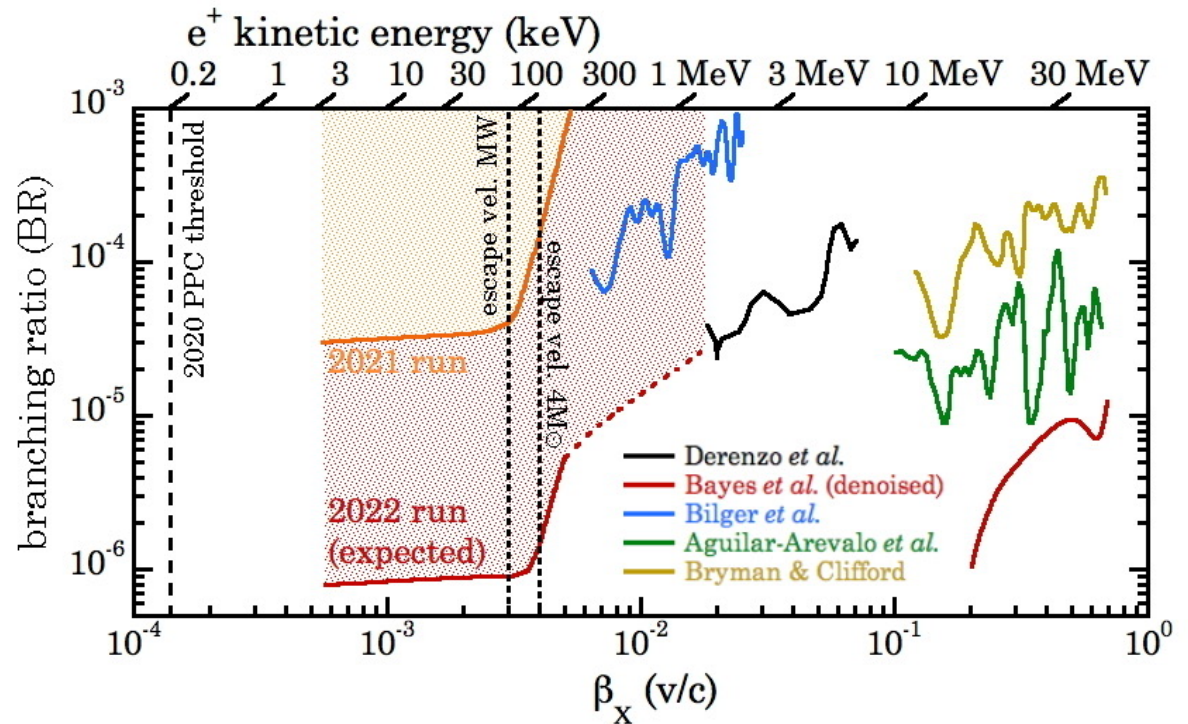
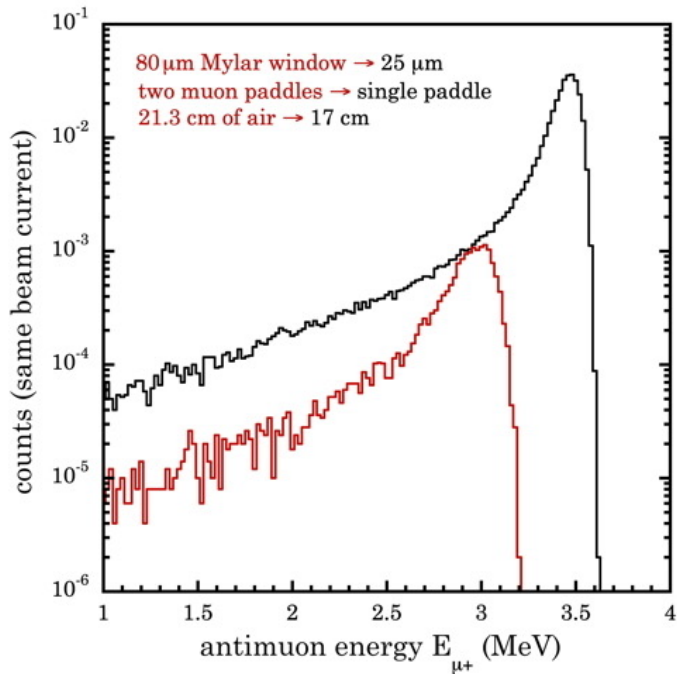
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# This request



- Background in  $E_{e^+}$  ROI below  $\sim 200$  keV will be drastically reduced with minor modifications (left panel here). Very small risk based on experience already acquired.
- Statistics will increase by  $\times 45$  (use of all data w/o bckg penalty)  $\times 6.7$  (increased trigger rate)  $\times 2.4$  (full utilization of beam allocation) over another similarly short run.
- Order of magnitude increase in sensitivity within reach. Publication this summer (analysis is ready).
- Waiting to hear from DOE/NSF for second phase (future proposal).

**Reserve**

# one thing leading to another...

Physics Letters B 348 (1995) 19–28

## Anomaly in the time distribution of neutrinos from a pulsed beam stop source

KARMEN Collaboration

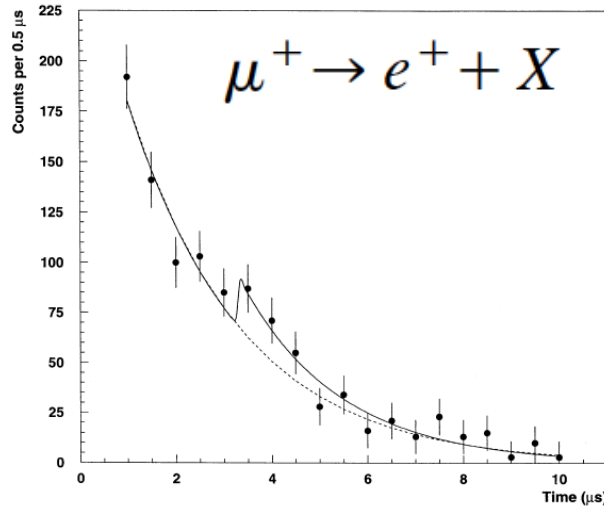


Fig. 2. Time distribution of events in the KARMEN calorimeter after the subtraction of the cosmic background.<sup>3</sup> The solid curves are a fit to the points by a sum of two exponentials. The first exponential describes the time distribution in the region from 1.0 to 3.3  $\mu s$  and the other in the region from 3.3 to 10  $\mu s$  with time constants of  $(2.29 \pm 0.34) \mu s$  and  $(2.1 \pm 0.6) \mu s$ , respectively. The broken line corresponds to the extrapolation of the first exponential. The fit procedure results in  $\chi^2$  of 9.7 for 15 degrees of freedom.

[arXiv:hep-ex/0008073v1](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ex/0008073v1) 30 Aug 2000

## Does the KARMEN time anomaly originate from a beam-correlated background?

F. Atchison, M. Daum\*, P.-R. Kettle, C. Wigger

(womp-womp)

Physics Letters B 434 (1998) 163–168

## Exotic muon decays and the KARMEN anomaly

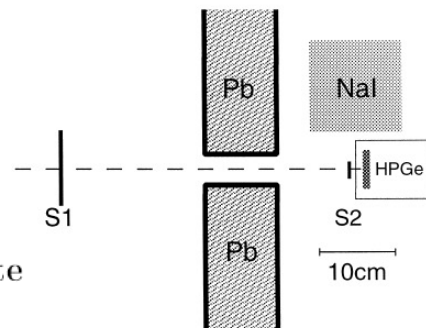
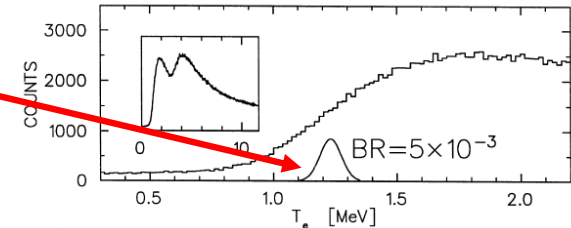
S.N. Gninenko<sup>1</sup>, N.V. Krasnikov<sup>2</sup>

Physics Letters B 446 (1999) 363–367

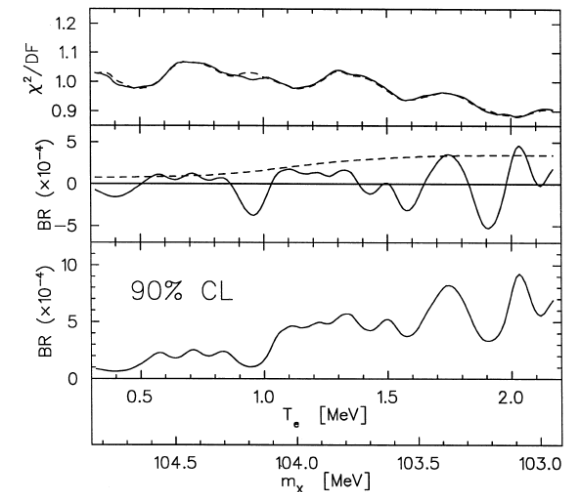
## Search for exotic muon decays<sup>1</sup>

R. Bilger<sup>a,2</sup>, K. Föhl<sup>b</sup>, H. Clement<sup>a</sup>, M. Cröni<sup>a</sup>, A. Erhardt<sup>a</sup>, R. Meier<sup>a</sup>, J. Pätzold<sup>a</sup>, G.J. Wagner<sup>a</sup>

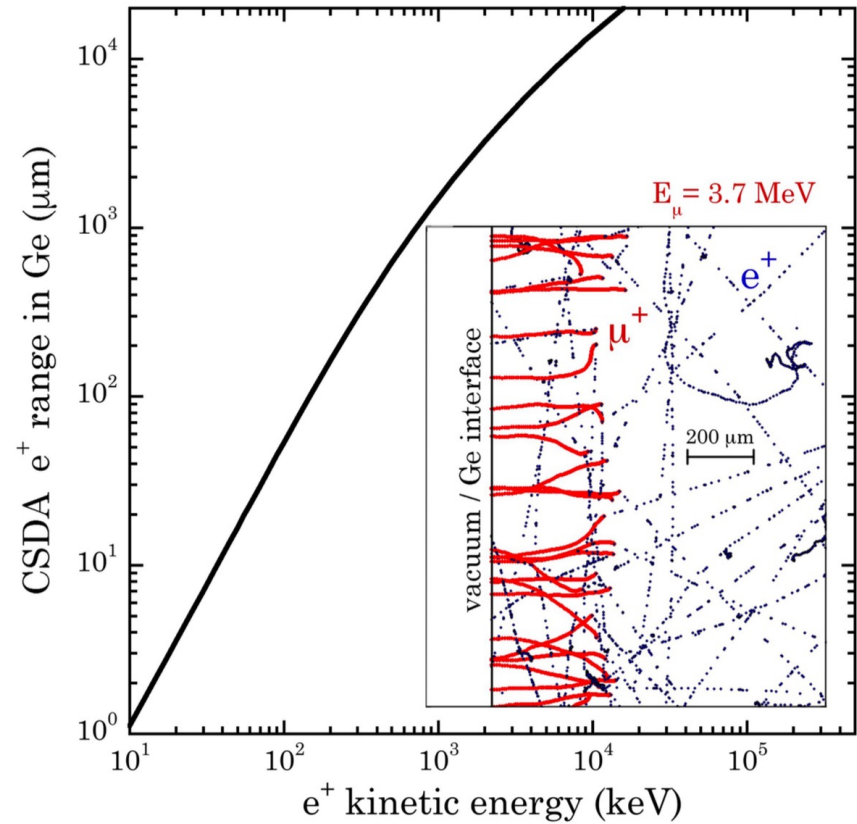
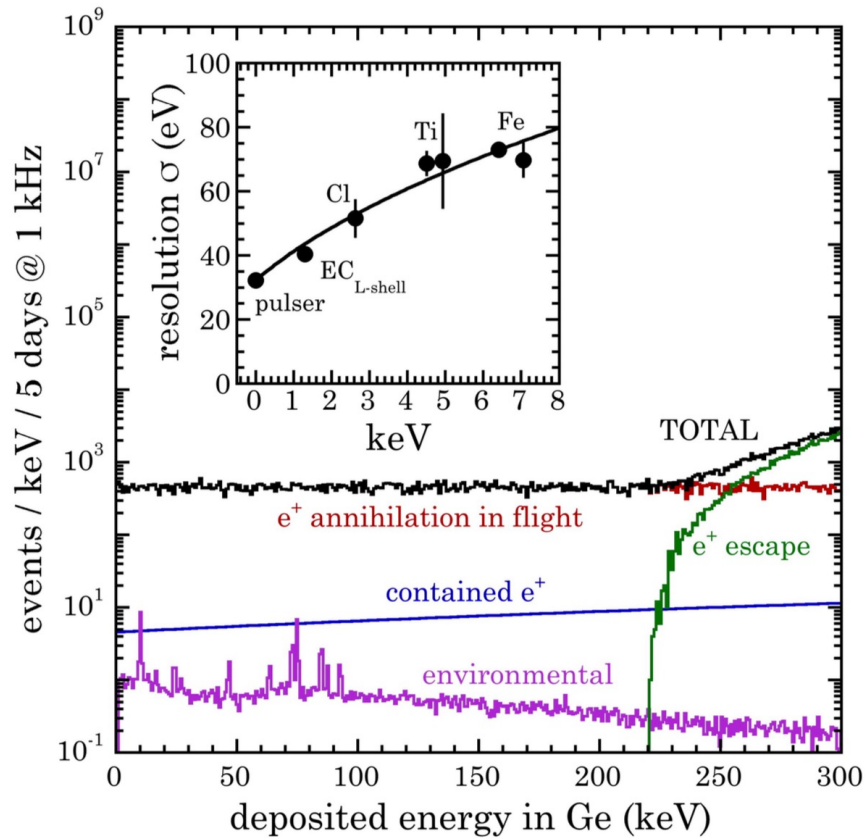
THIS  
(but much skinnier!)



"Germanium beam-dump"



# Preparation: simulation



Excellent BR sensitivity from:

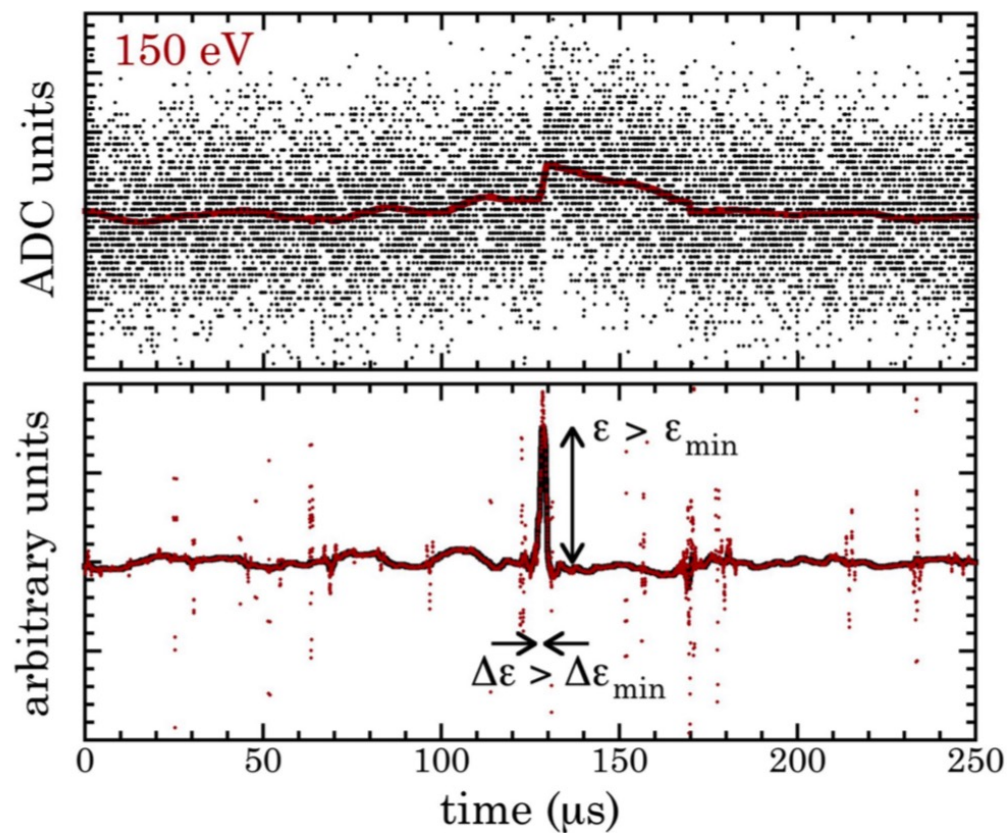
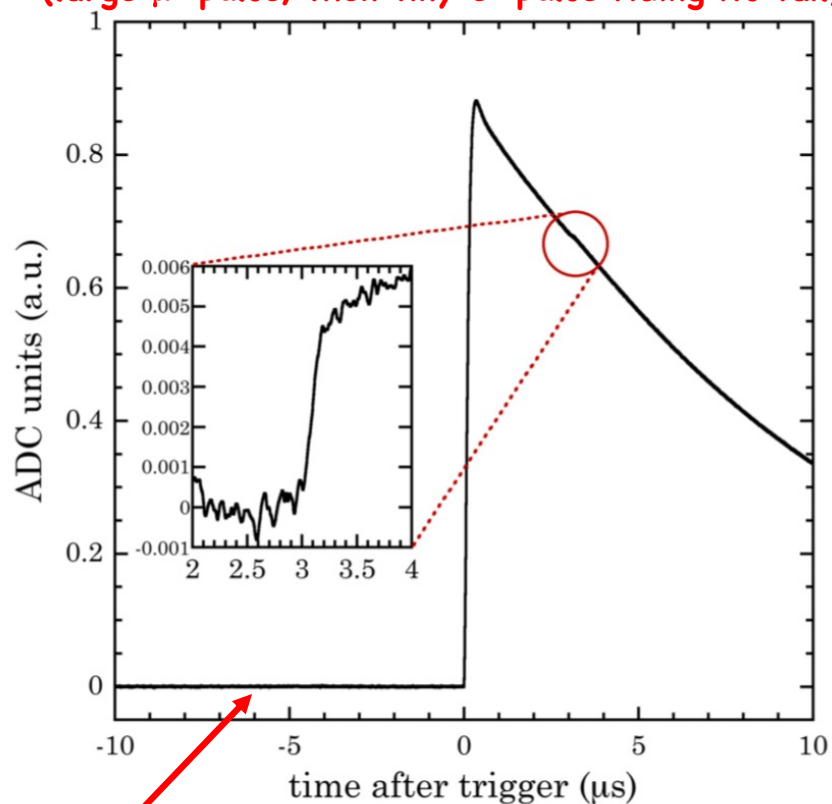
- 1) low-mass detector (2g)
- 2) Small fraction of Michel e<sup>+</sup> at low-energy
- 3) Superb detector energy resolution



# Preparation: DAQ & analysis tools

**Badabing-badabang**

(large  $\mu^+$  pulse, then tiny  $e^+$  pulse riding its tail)



**Modern approach: digitize and you shall conquer  
(avoid analog electronics, move fancy analysis offline)**

**BONUS: characterize steady-state backgrounds in pre-trigger trace.**