



TRIUMF

50 anniversary
anniversaire

Meson Hall 1974-1979

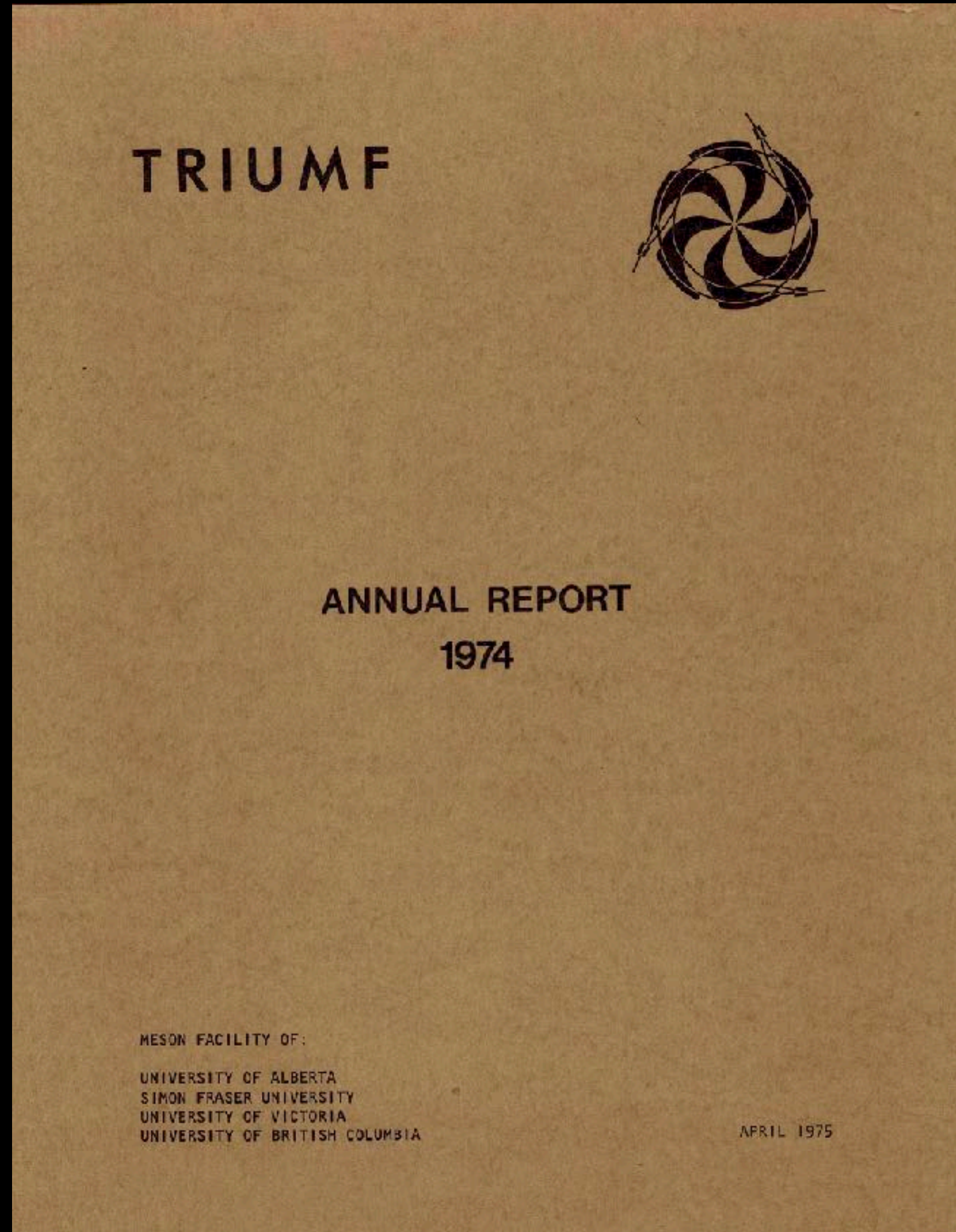
Ryugo Hayano

U Tokyo

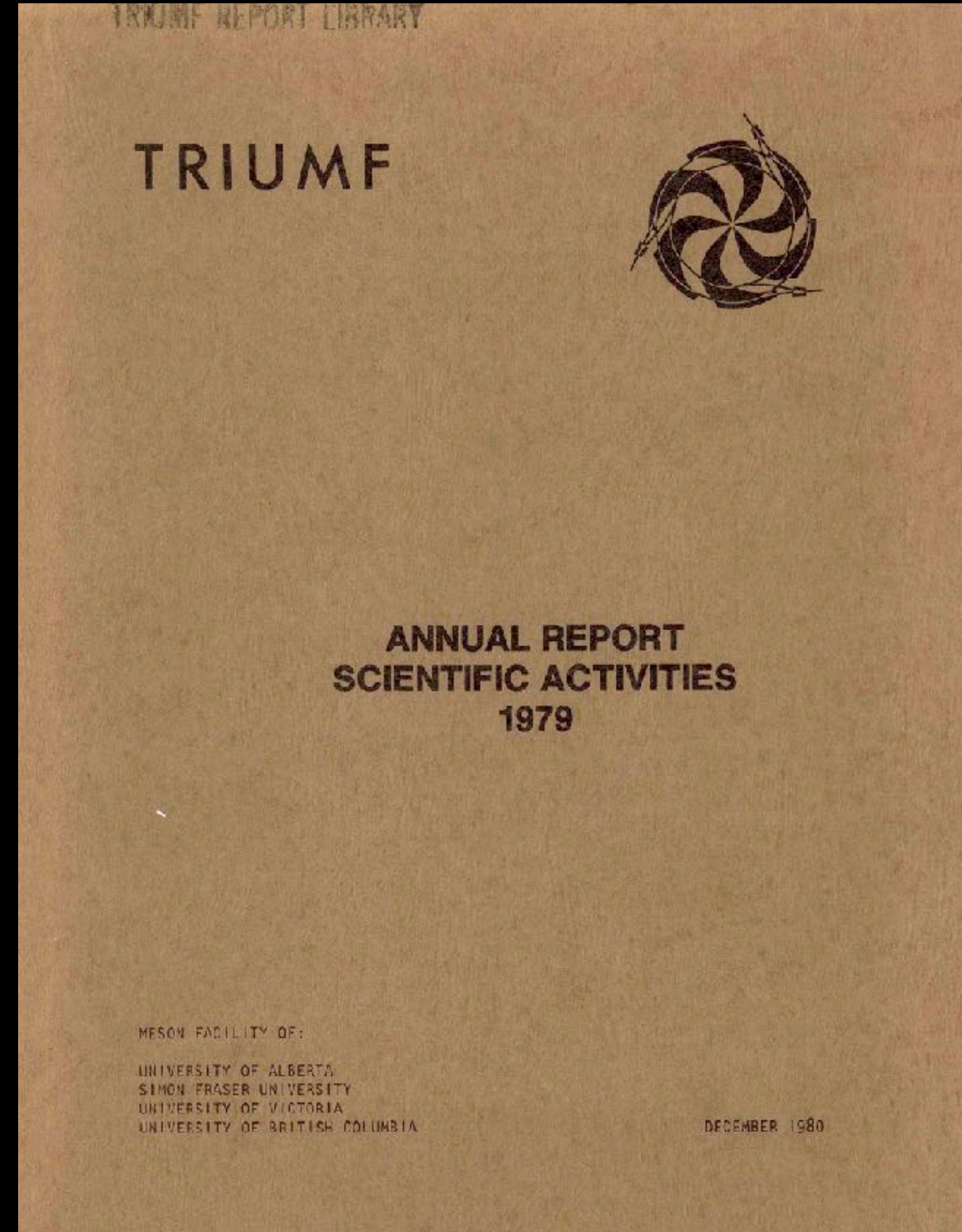


July 17, 2018

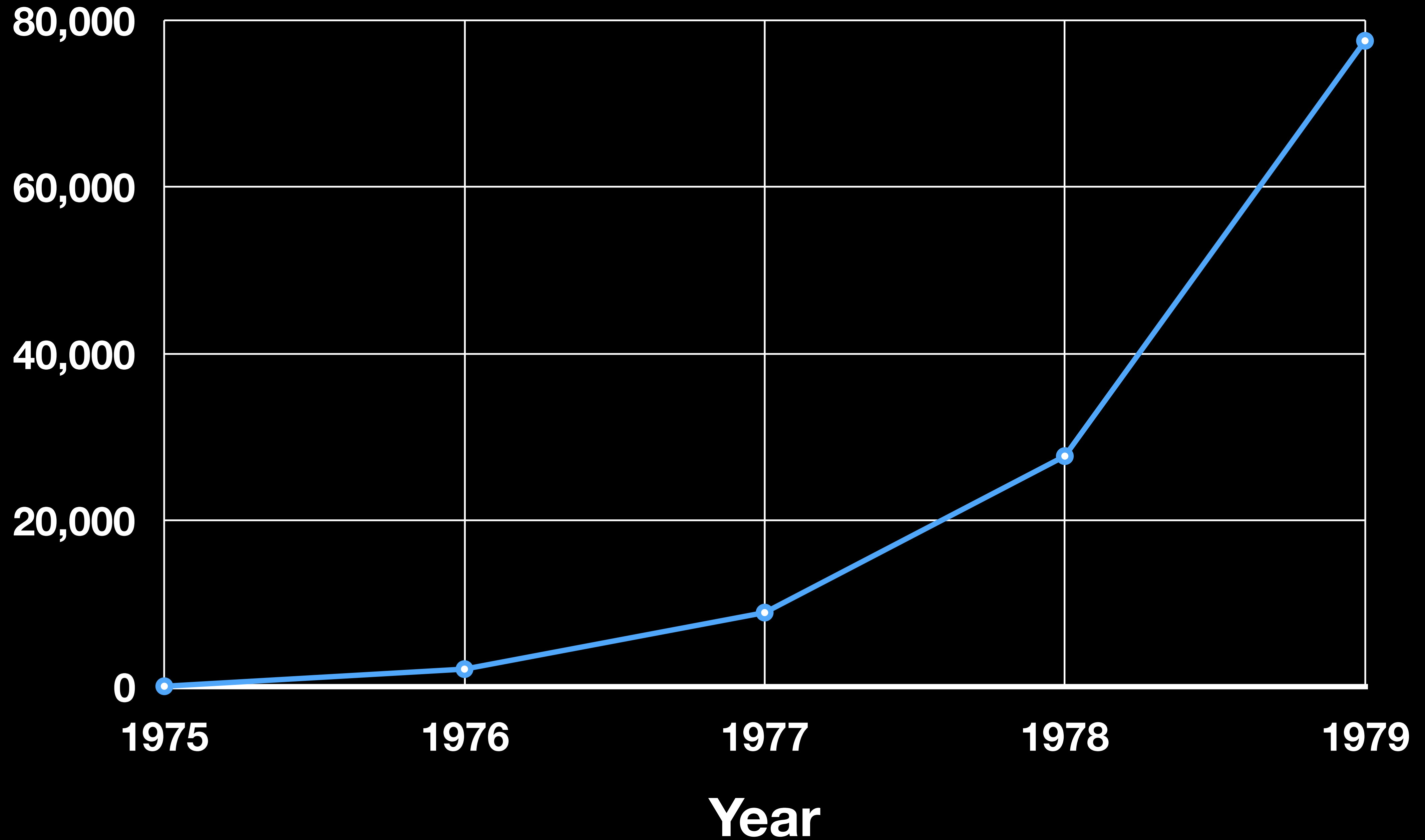
500 MeV
December 15, 1974



Hayano, PhD
March 29, 1979

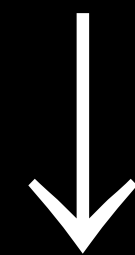


μA -Hour per year, 1975-1979



TRIUMF “Meson Factory”

$$500 \text{ MeV } p + A \rightarrow \pi^{\pm} + X$$



$$\pi \rightarrow \mu \nu$$



~~Meson~~ Lepton

PhD, March 29, 1979 ← The FIRST TRIUMF PhD

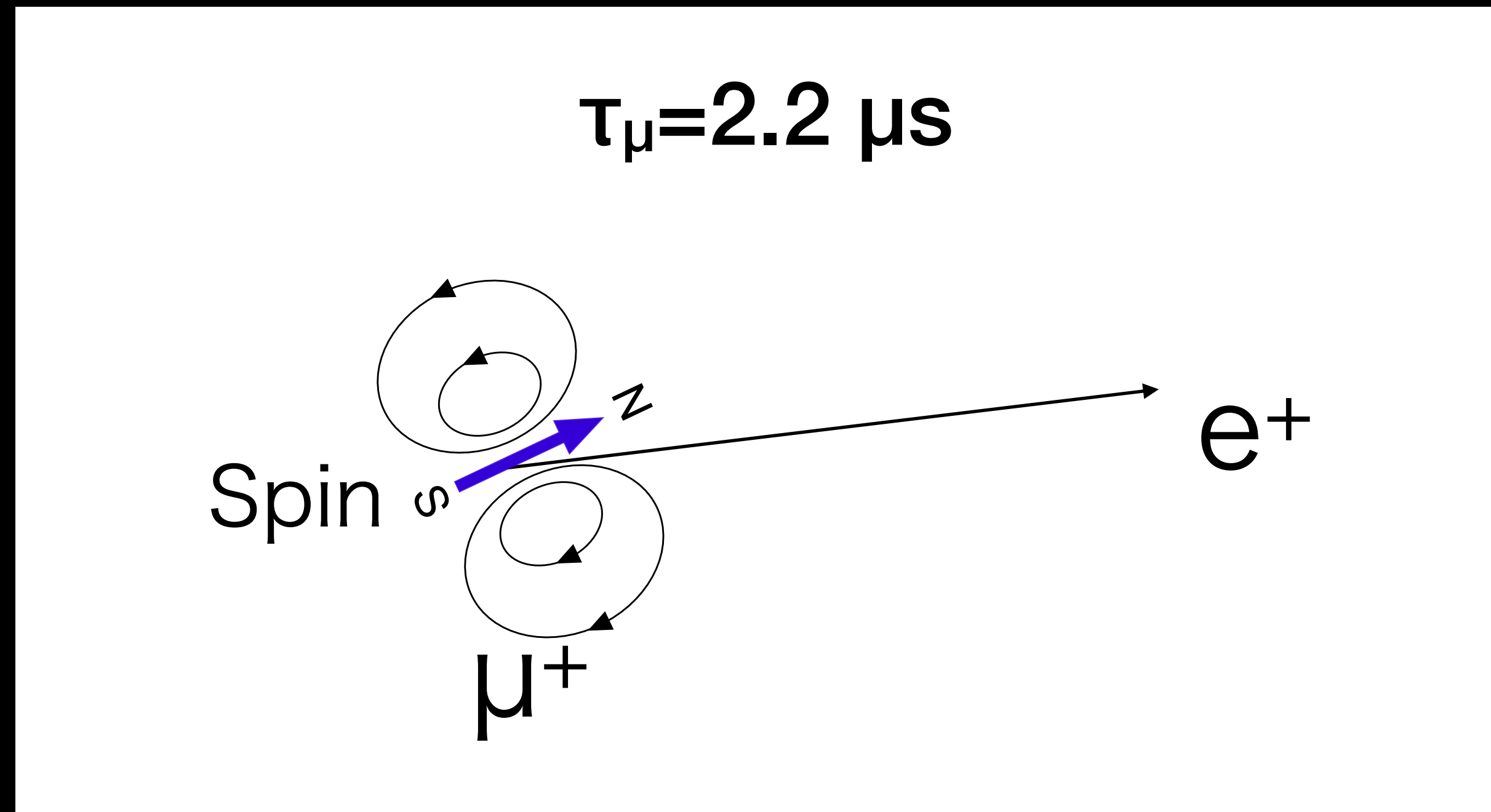
“Spin fluctuations of itinerant electrons in MnSi studied by muon spin rotation and relaxation”

μSR

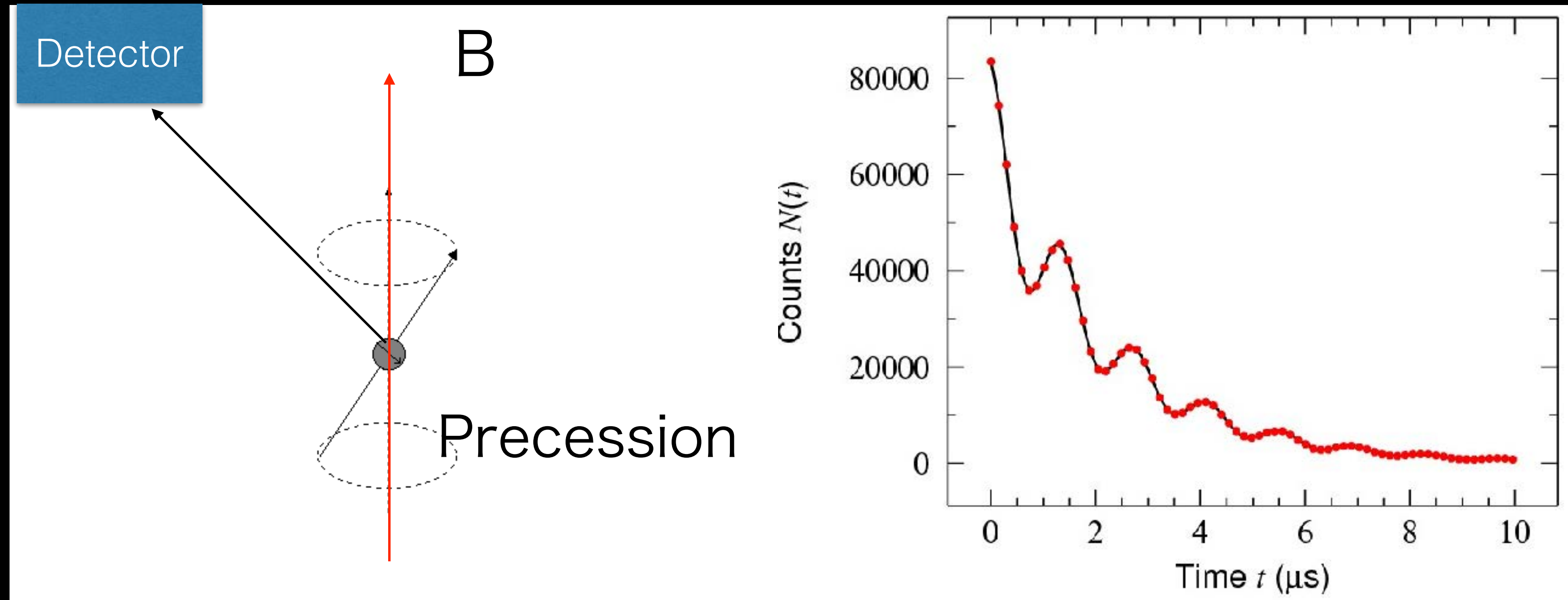


著者 (漢字)	早野,龍五 ← Hayano, Ryugo
著者 (英字)	
著者 (カナ)	ハヤノ,リュウゴ
標題 (和)	ミュオンスピン回転法及び緩和法によるMnSi中の遍歴電子のスピンゆらぎの研究
標題 (洋)	Spin Fluctuations of Itinerant Electrons in MnSi Studied by Muon Spin Rotation and Relaxation
報告番号	104747
報告番号	甲04747
学位授与日	1979.03.29

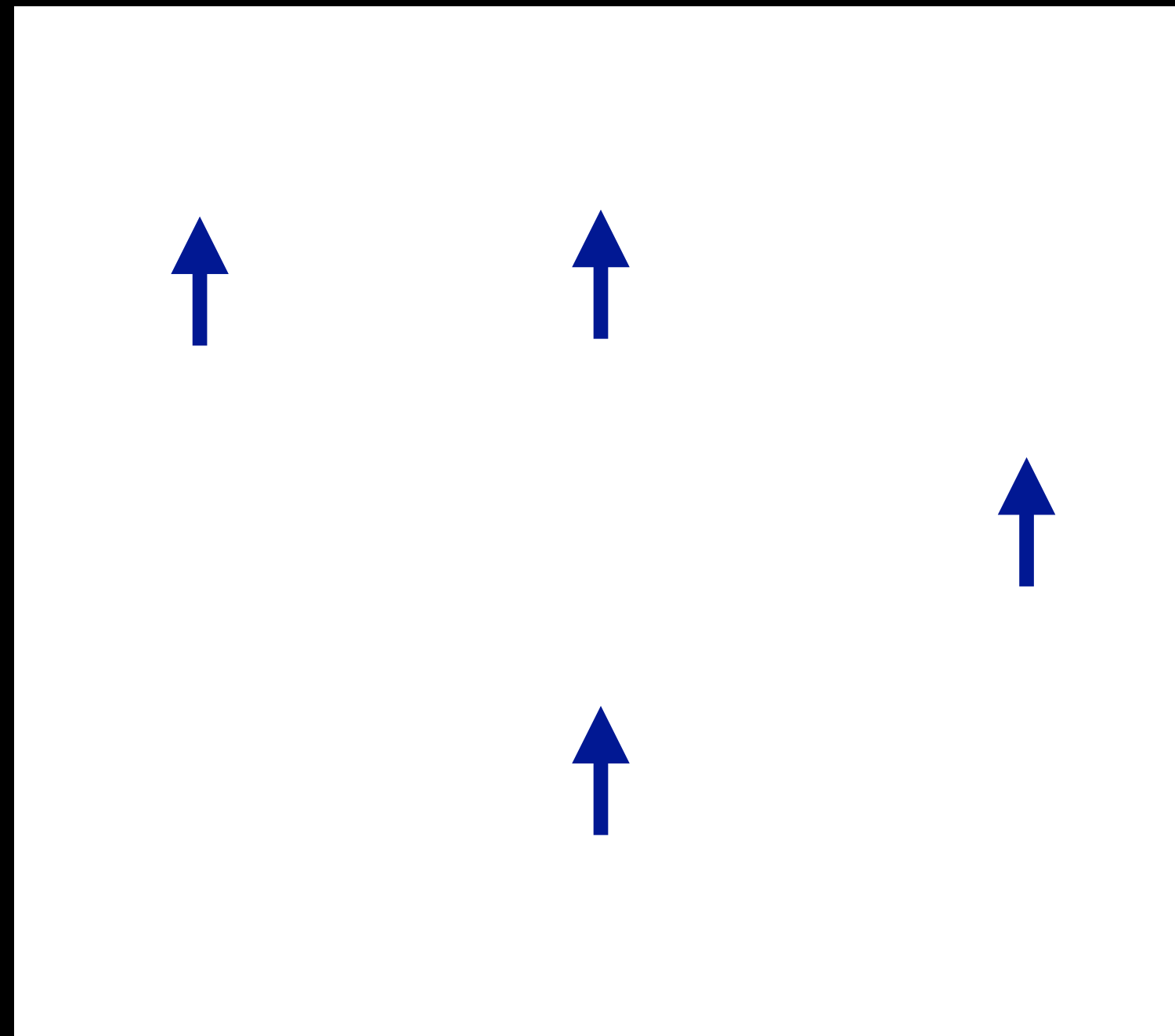
$\mu \rightarrow e$ decay asymmetry (Parity violation)



Transverse field μ SR (spin rotation/precession)

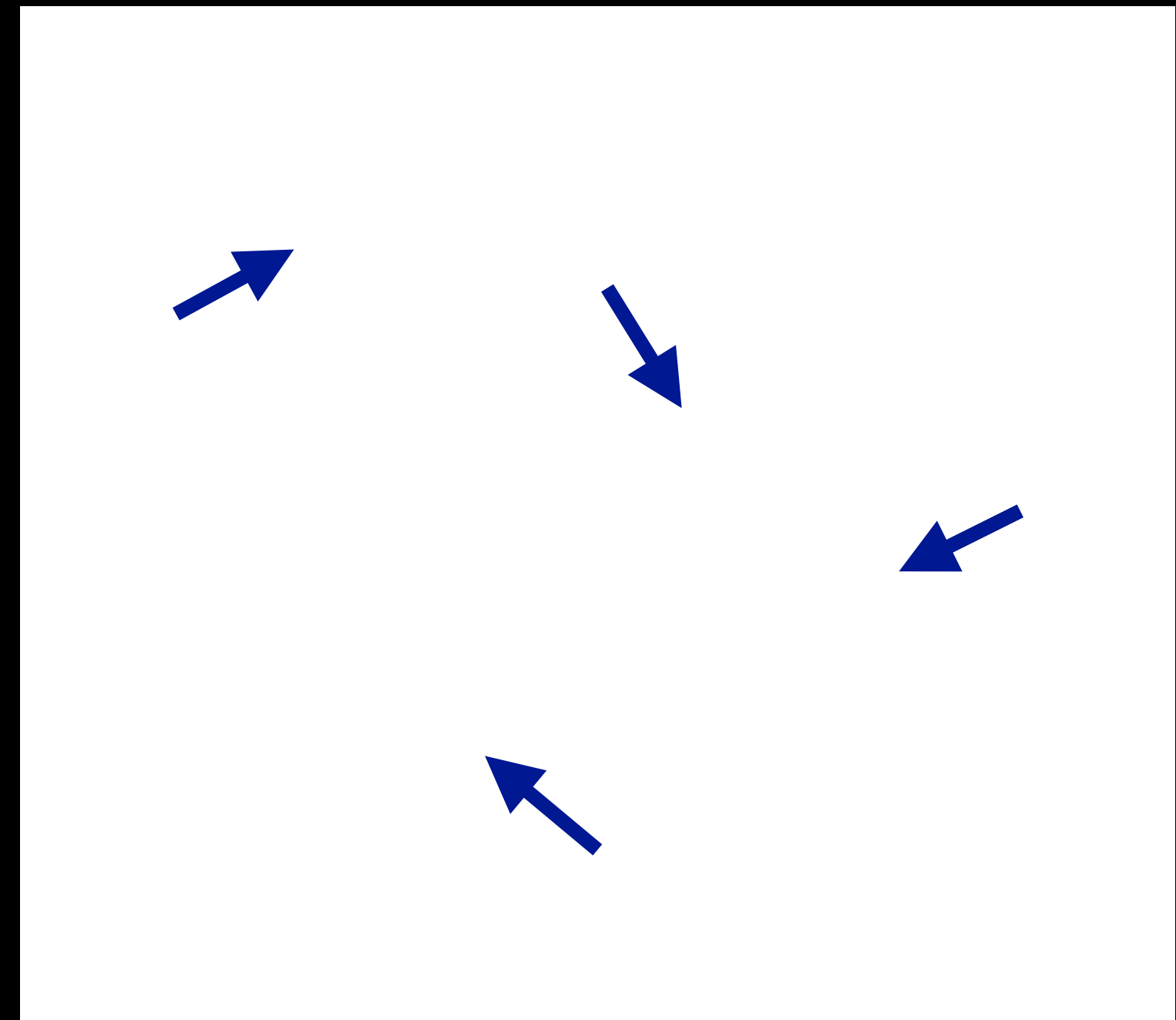


μ SR (Spin Relaxation)



μ spins
Initially polarized

→
Relaxation



μ spins
become unpolarized

A part of my thesis,

“muon spin RELAXATION”

was published in Phys. Rev. B in 1979

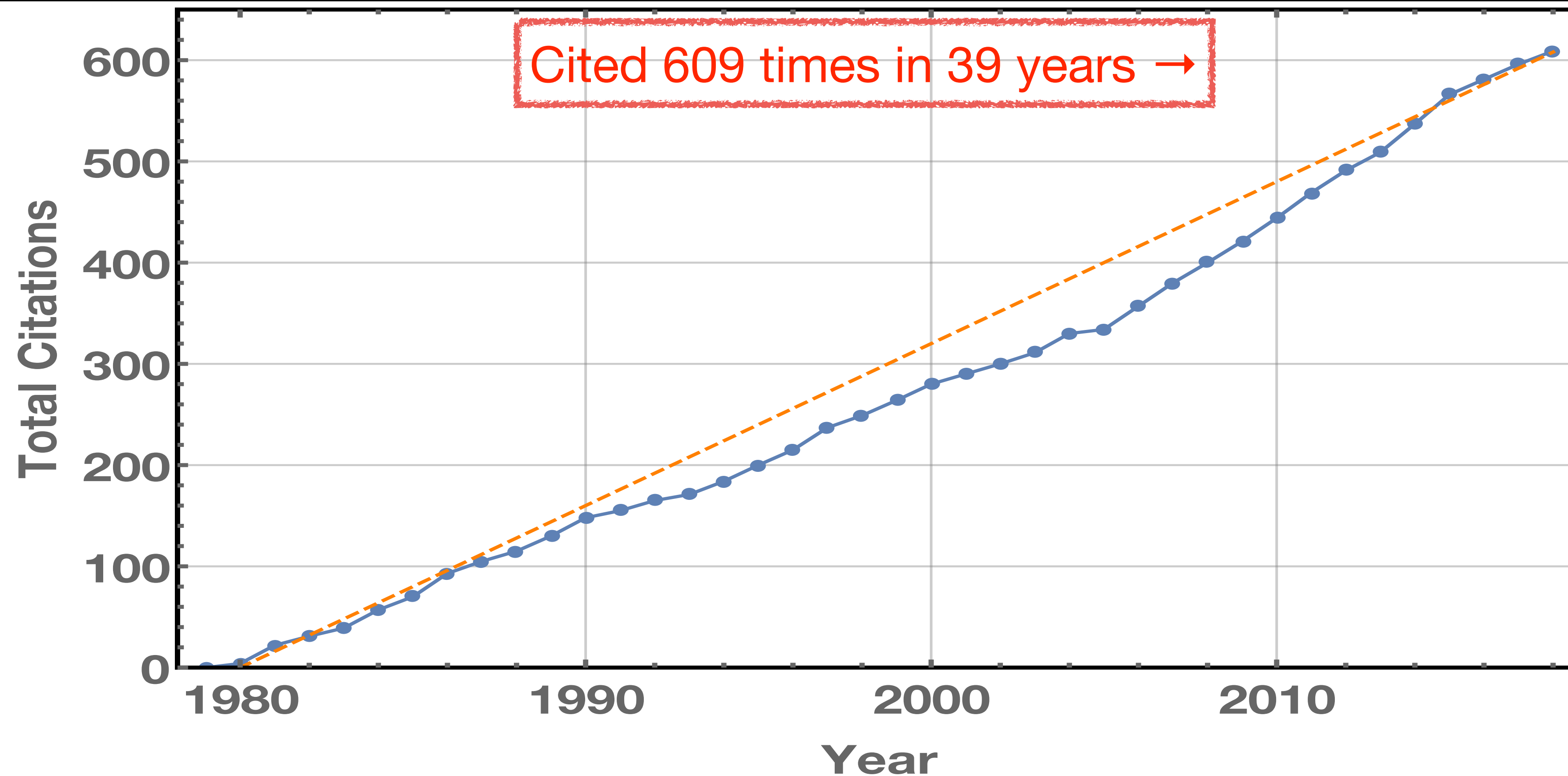
Zero- and low-field spin relaxation studied by positive muons

R. S. Hayano, Y. J. Uemura, J. Imazato, N. Nishida, T. Yamazaki, and R. Kubo

Department of Physics, University of Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan

and TRIUMF, Vancouver, Canada

(Received 27 February 1979)



After 1979-

- KEK, BNL, ...
- U-Tokyo Professor
- CERN “ASACUSA” (antimatter) leader
- Radiological protection in Fukushima
- U-Tokyo Emeritus
- Suzuki-method president



After 1979-

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- U-Tokyo Professor
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- Radiological protection in Fukushima
- U-Tokyo Emeritus
- Suzuki-method president
- ...



1974

Apr-Nov

LBL-2666 Preprint

RELATIVISTIC EFFECT ON MAGNETIC MOMENTS OF
NEGATIVE MUONS BOUND TO HIGH-Z NUCLEI

T. Yamazaki, S. Nagamiya, O. Hashimoto,
K. Nagamine, K. Nakai, K. Sugimoto and K. M. Crowe

March 1974

Prepared for the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
under Contract W-7405-ENG-48

RECEIVED
LAWRENCE
RADIATION LABORATORY

APR 5 1974

LIBRARY AND
DOCUMENTS SECTION

Toshi Yamazaki
1934-



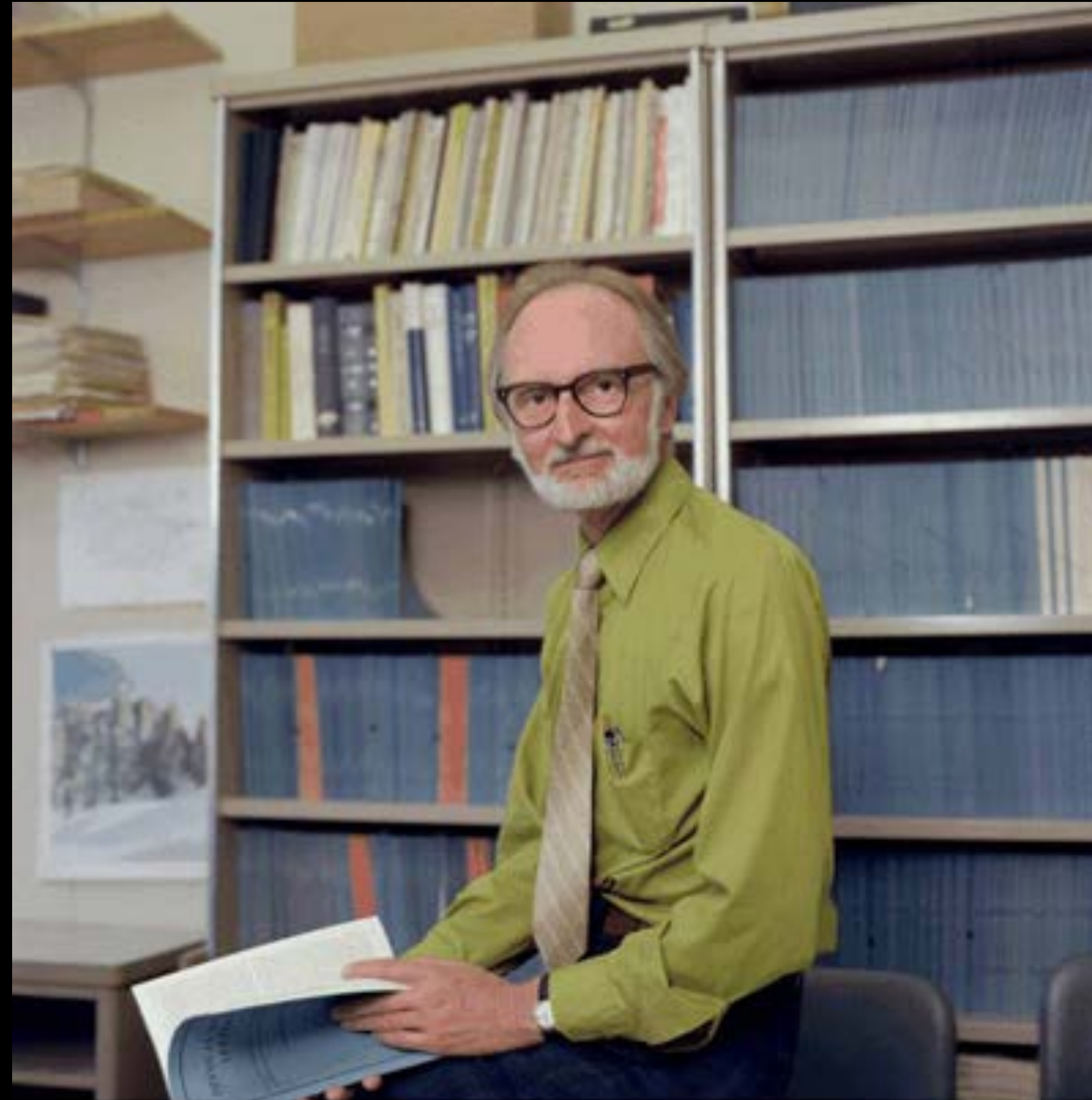
Paul Kienle
1931-2013



U Tokyo Institute of Medical Science (Cyclotron bldg)



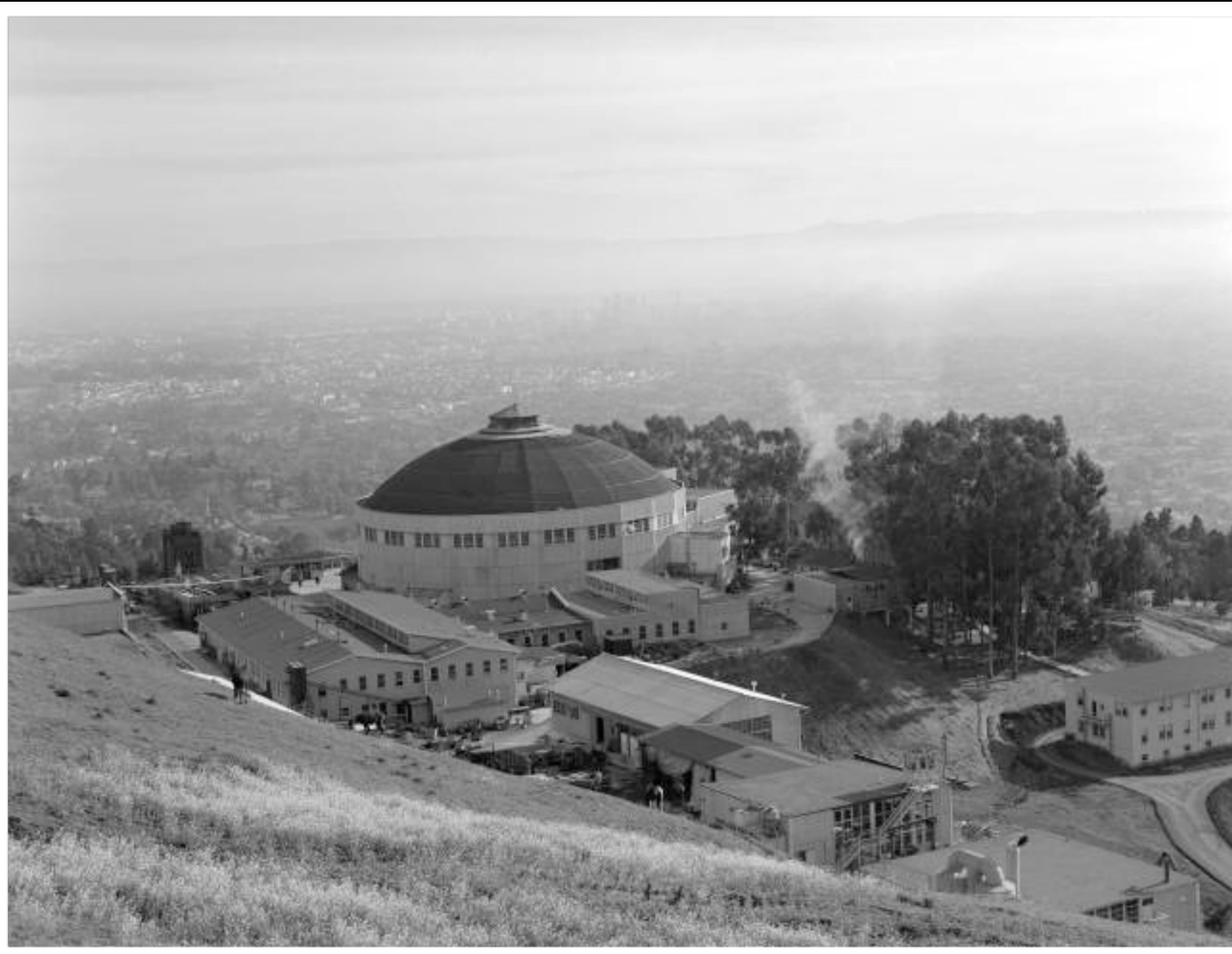
Fall 1974



Owen Chamberlain, 1920-2006

<https://commons.lbl.gov/>

184" cyclotron



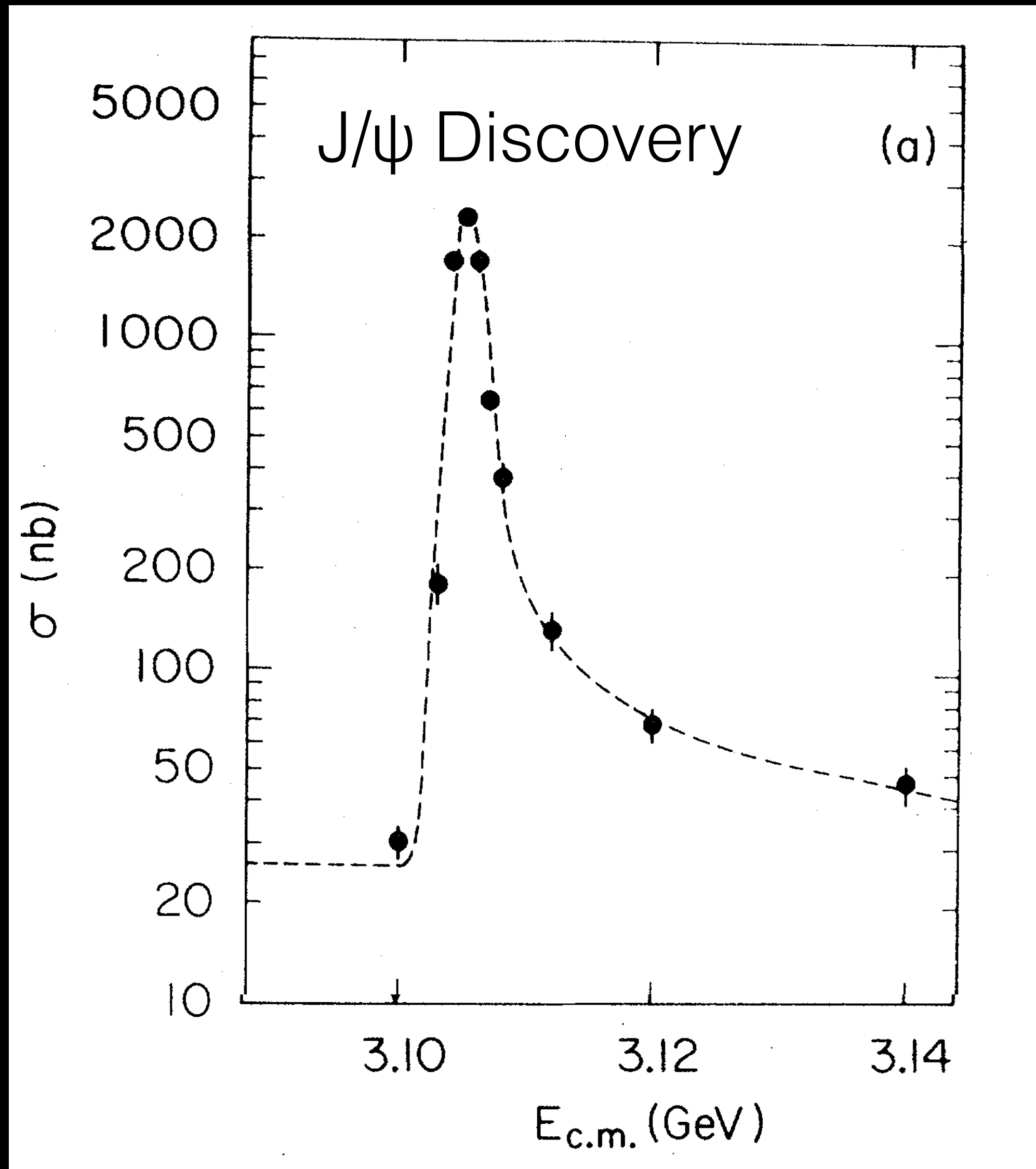
<https://commons.lbl.gov/>



Ken Crowe, 1926-2012

[http://newscenter.lbl.gov/
2012/03/13/ken-crowe/](http://newscenter.lbl.gov/2012/03/13/ken-crowe/)

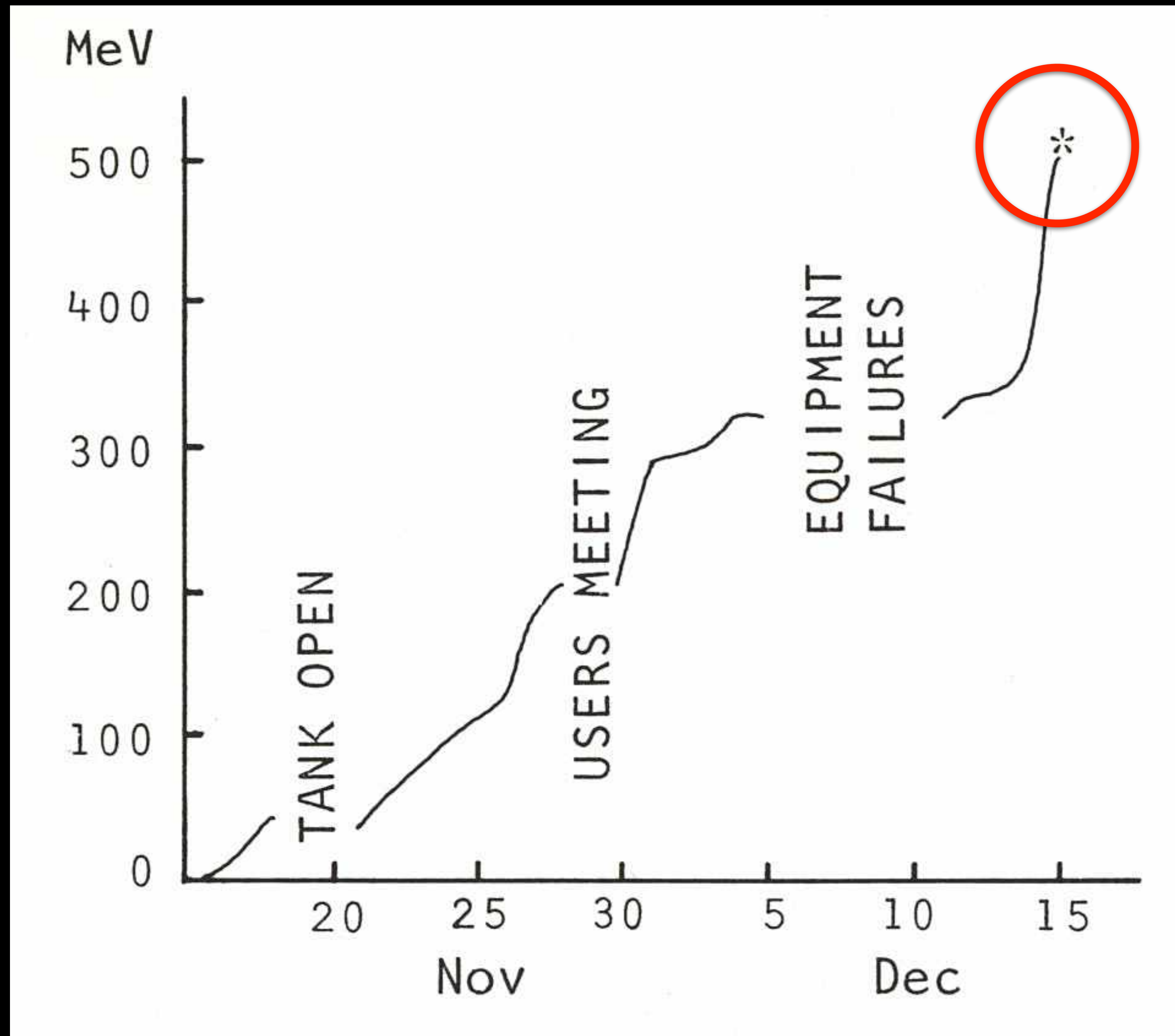
November 1974



December 1974

LBL → TRIUMF

Annual report 1974



Dec 15, 1974



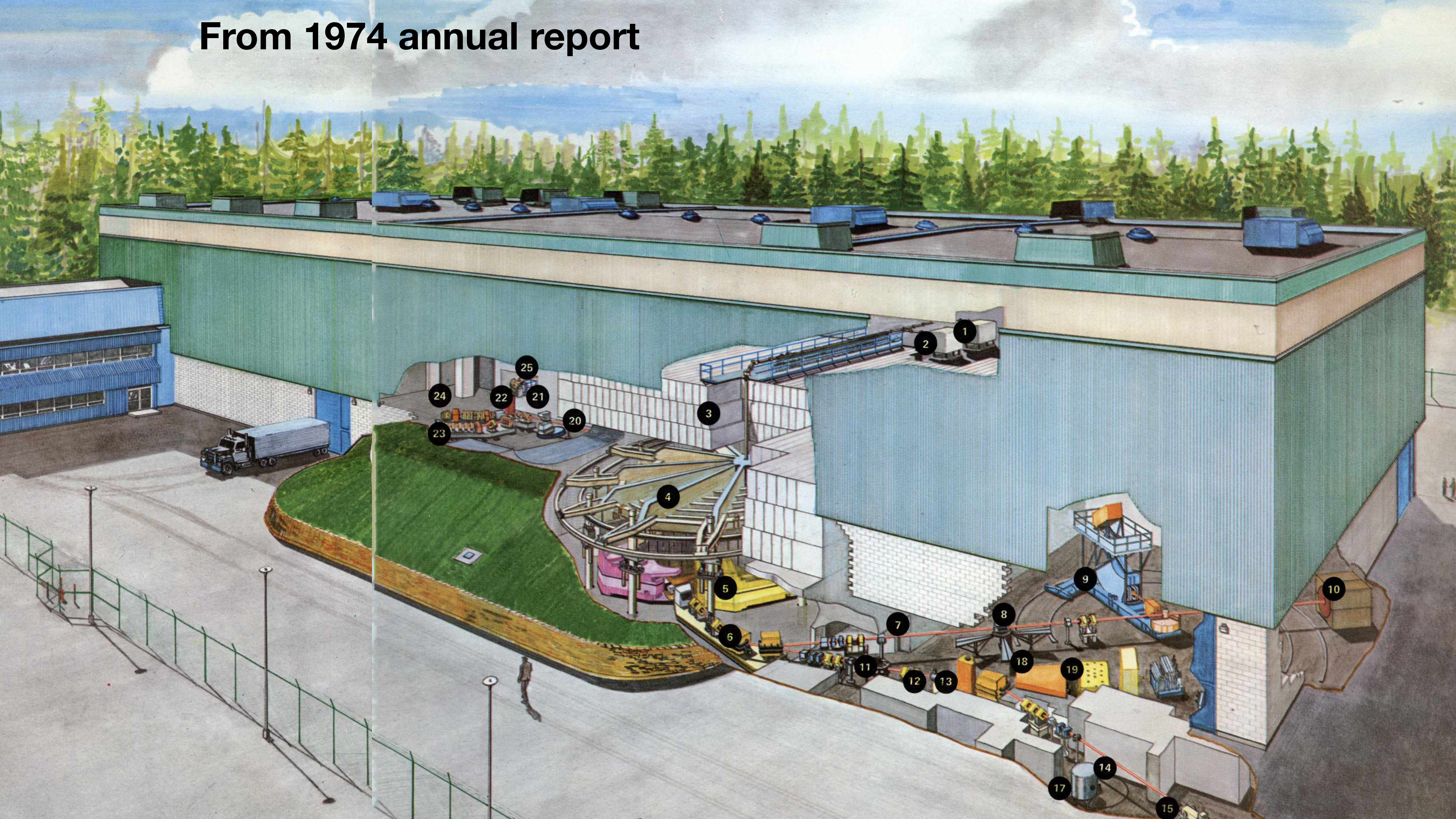
↑
Toshi Yamazaki

Jan 1975, I turned 23

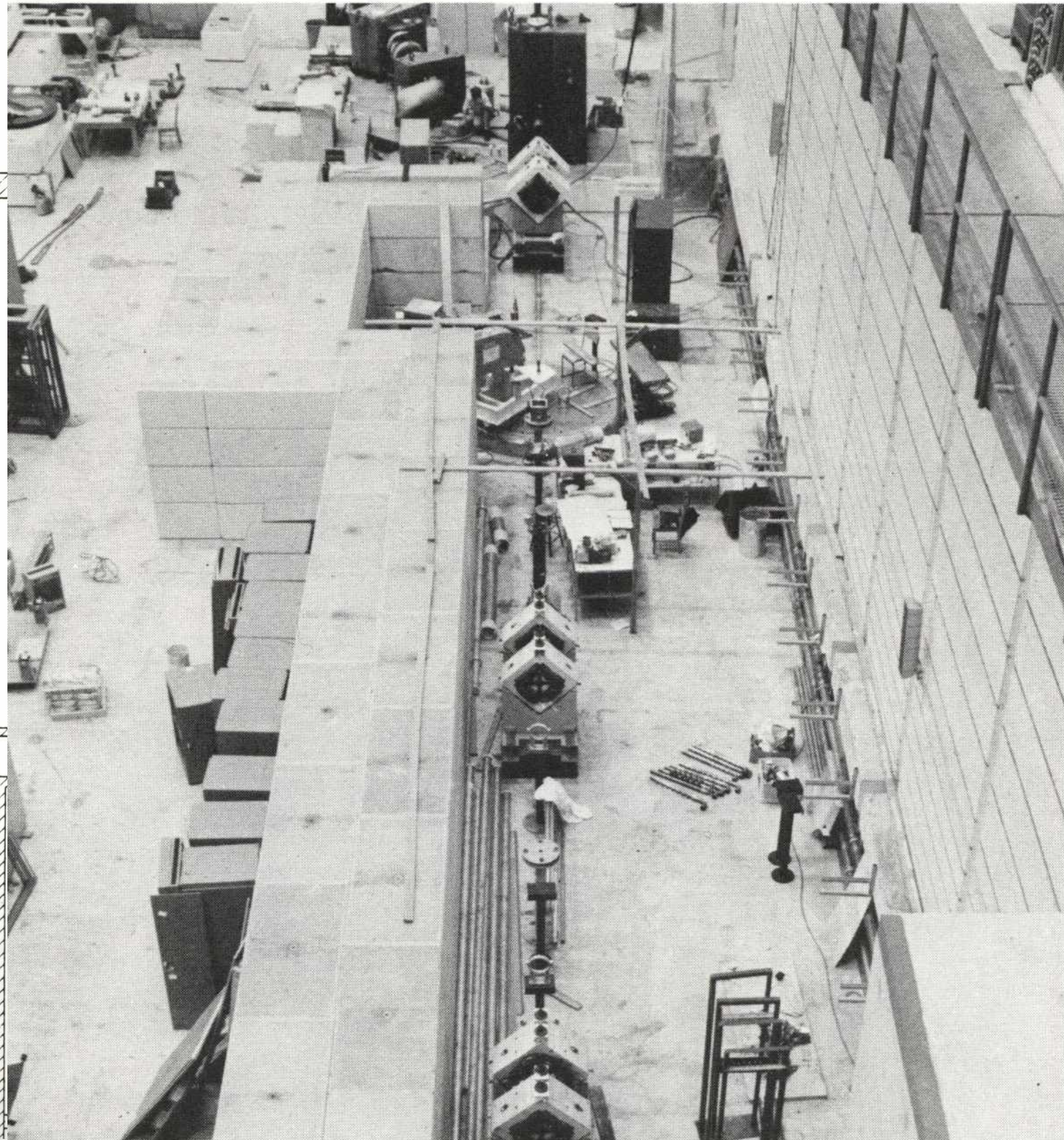
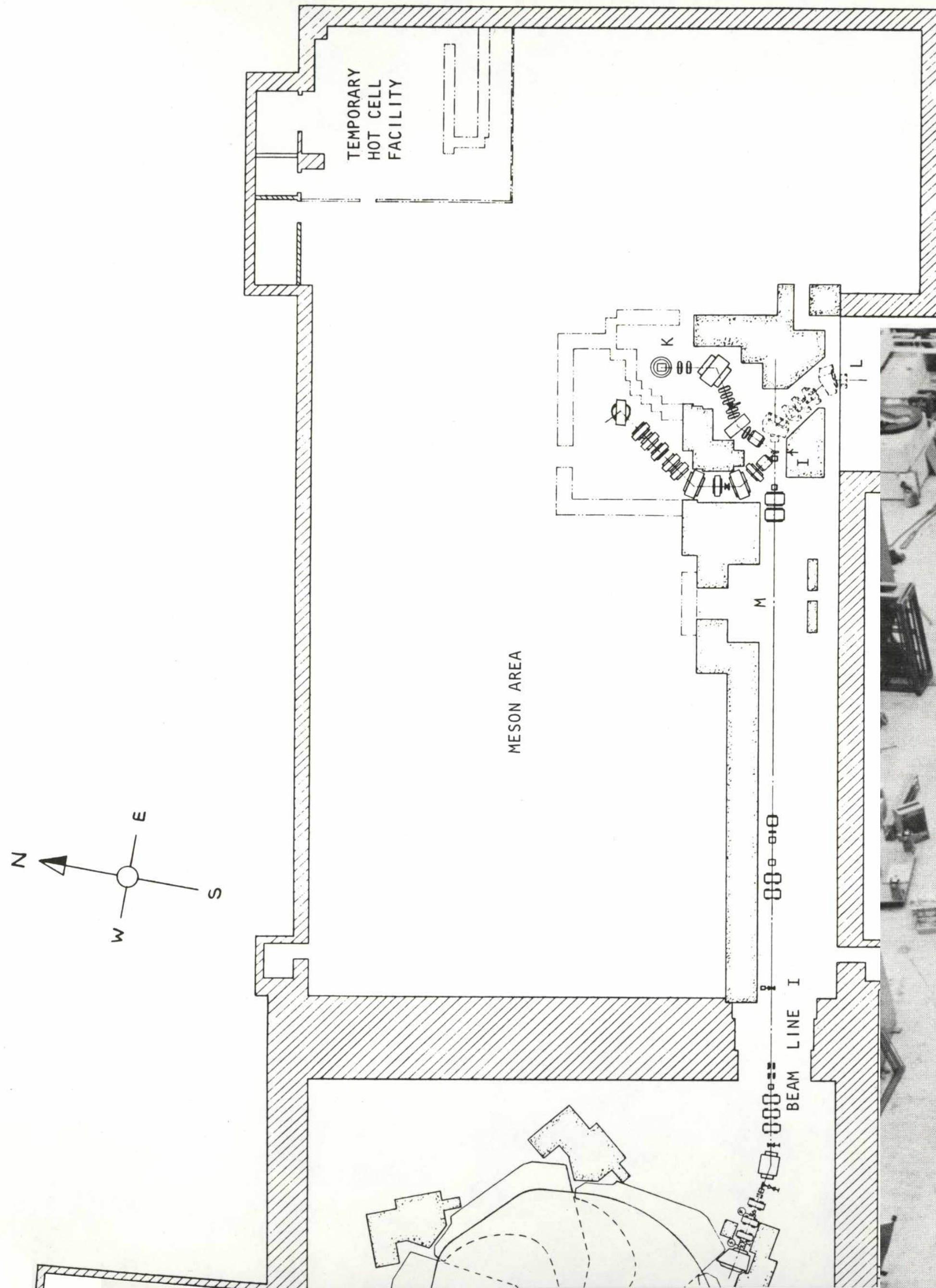


@ Yamazaki's on West 2nd

From 1974 annual report



1974



Prof. T. Yamazaki and Dr. K. Nagamine, University of Tokyo, as well as two graduate students (**R. Hayano** and N. Nishida) are spending the 74/75 academic year at TRIUMF. They have contributed generously to the budding μ SR programme here.

...

In addition, the Tokyo group has made a major financial contribution through the Toray Foundation, and TRIUMF is indeed grateful for their support.

Annual report 1974

...

The core of the μ SR data acquisition system DAS is a PDP-11/40 based GT44 (Graphics) computer system, with 64k of memory, two large discs (1.2M words each), magnetic tape and a 17 in. CRT,

...



Jess Brewer



313 HEIGHT

1236 FUEL LEFT

-136 VER VEL

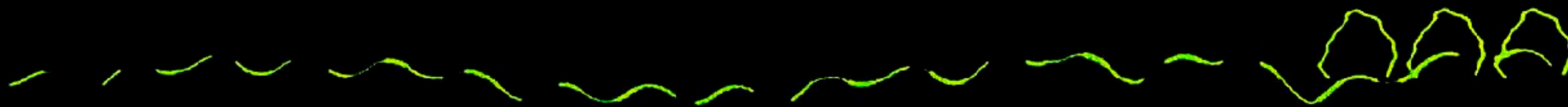
4 HOR VEL



10%



HEIGHT
 ALTITUDE
 DISTANCE
 FUEL LEFT
 WEIGHT
 THRUST
 ANGLE
 VER VEL
 HOR VEL
 VER ACC
 HOR ACC
 SECONDS

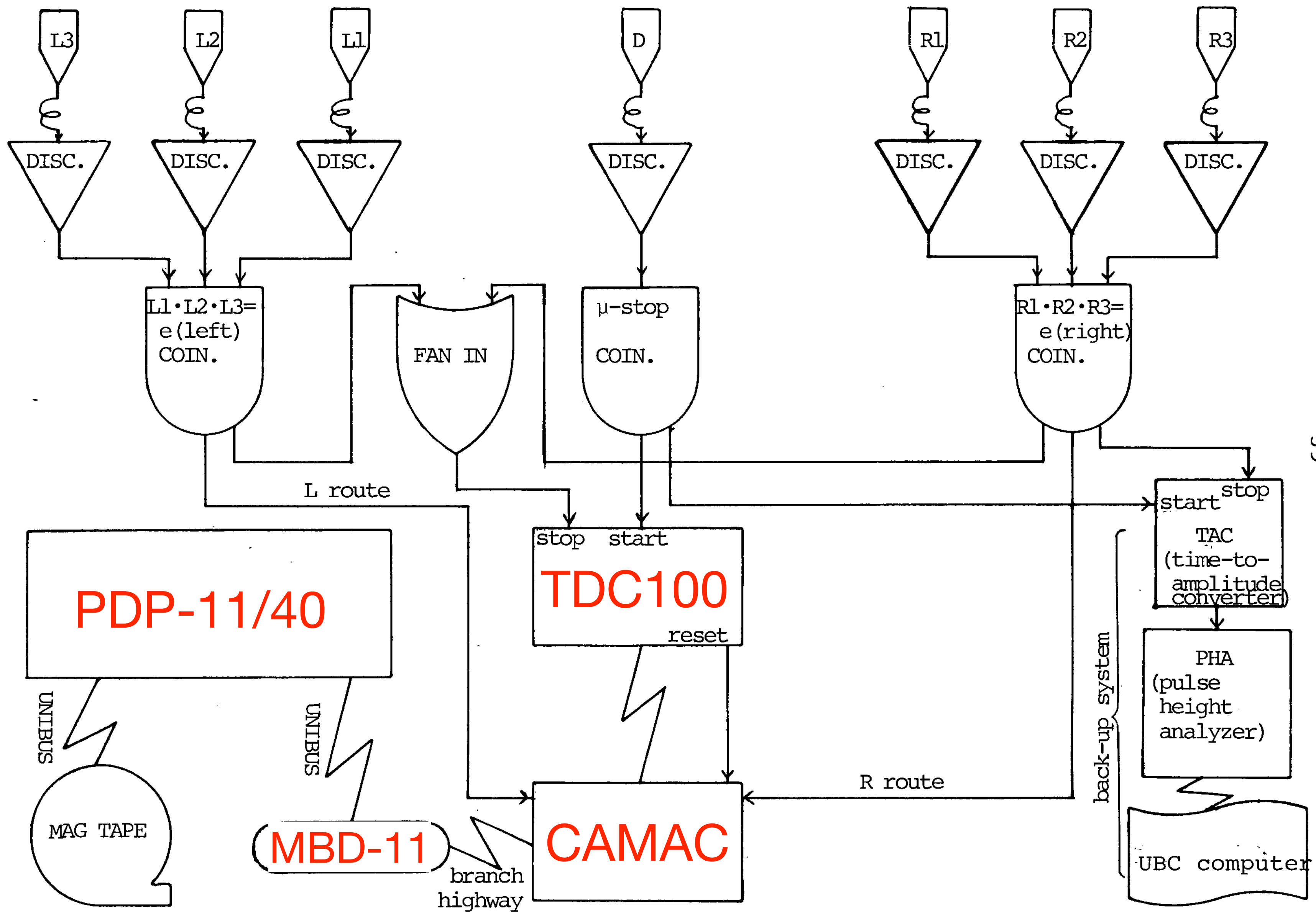


TOO FAST. YOU'RE GOING TO CRASH

Annual report 1974

It is now installed in the MSR beam shack. Other than the computer itself, the major components of the DAS are a CAMAC crate and type-A controller, an EG&G time-digital converter (TDC 100) and an MBD-11, which is a microprogrammable branch driver made by Bi-Ra of Albuquerque.



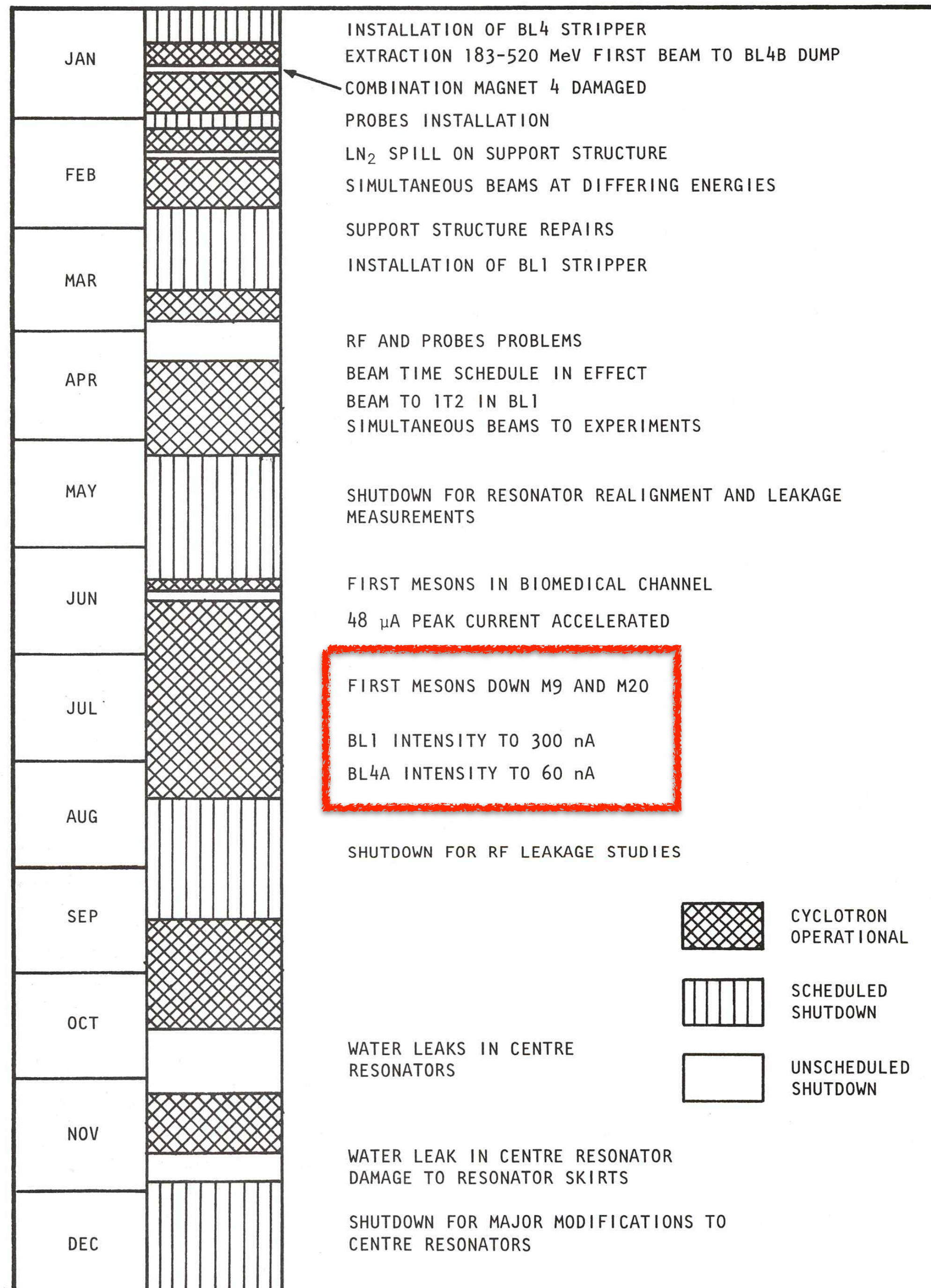


-39-

FIGURE 9: MSR data acquisition logic (simplified).

1975

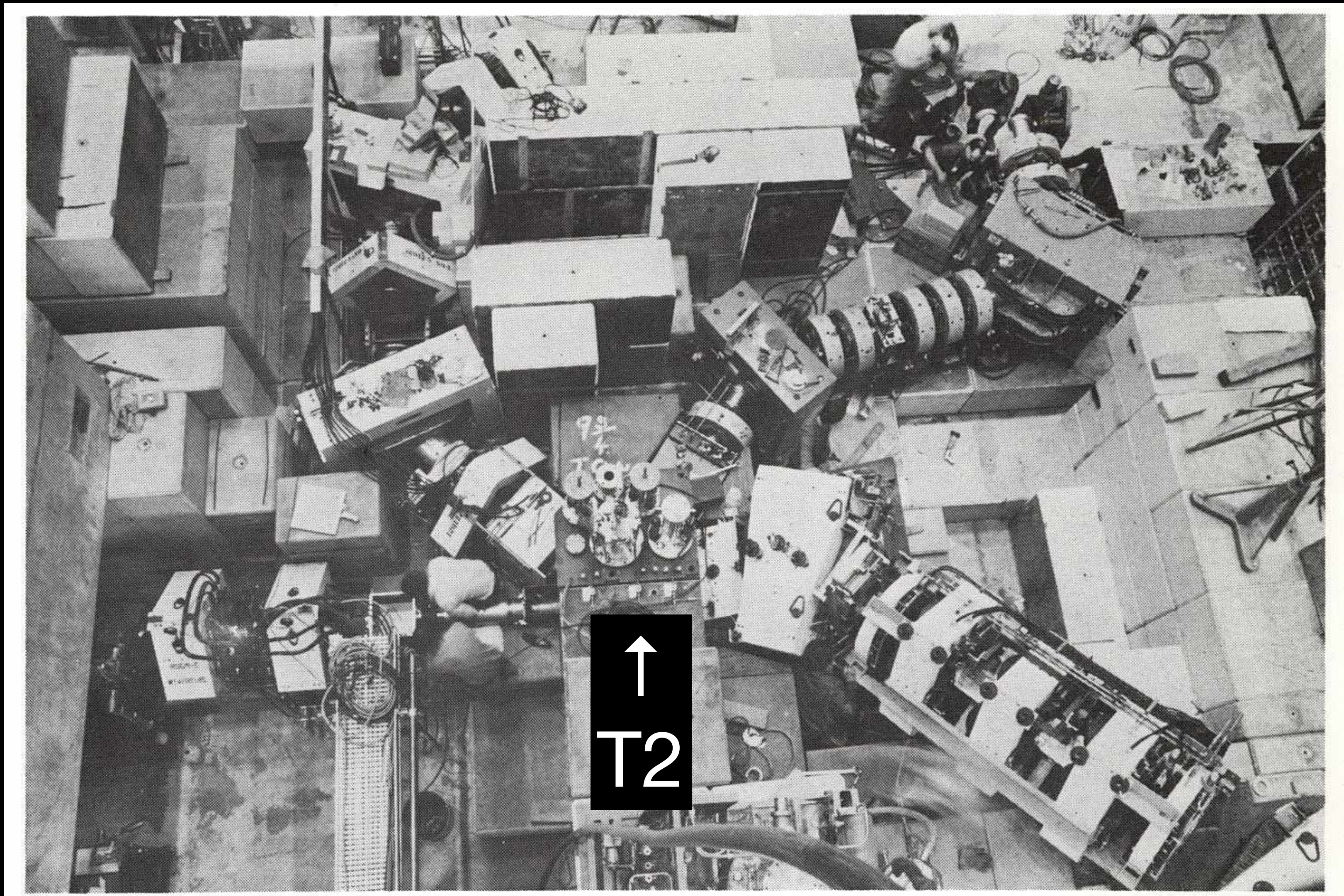
JUL →



← First mesons down M9 and M20 (300 nA)

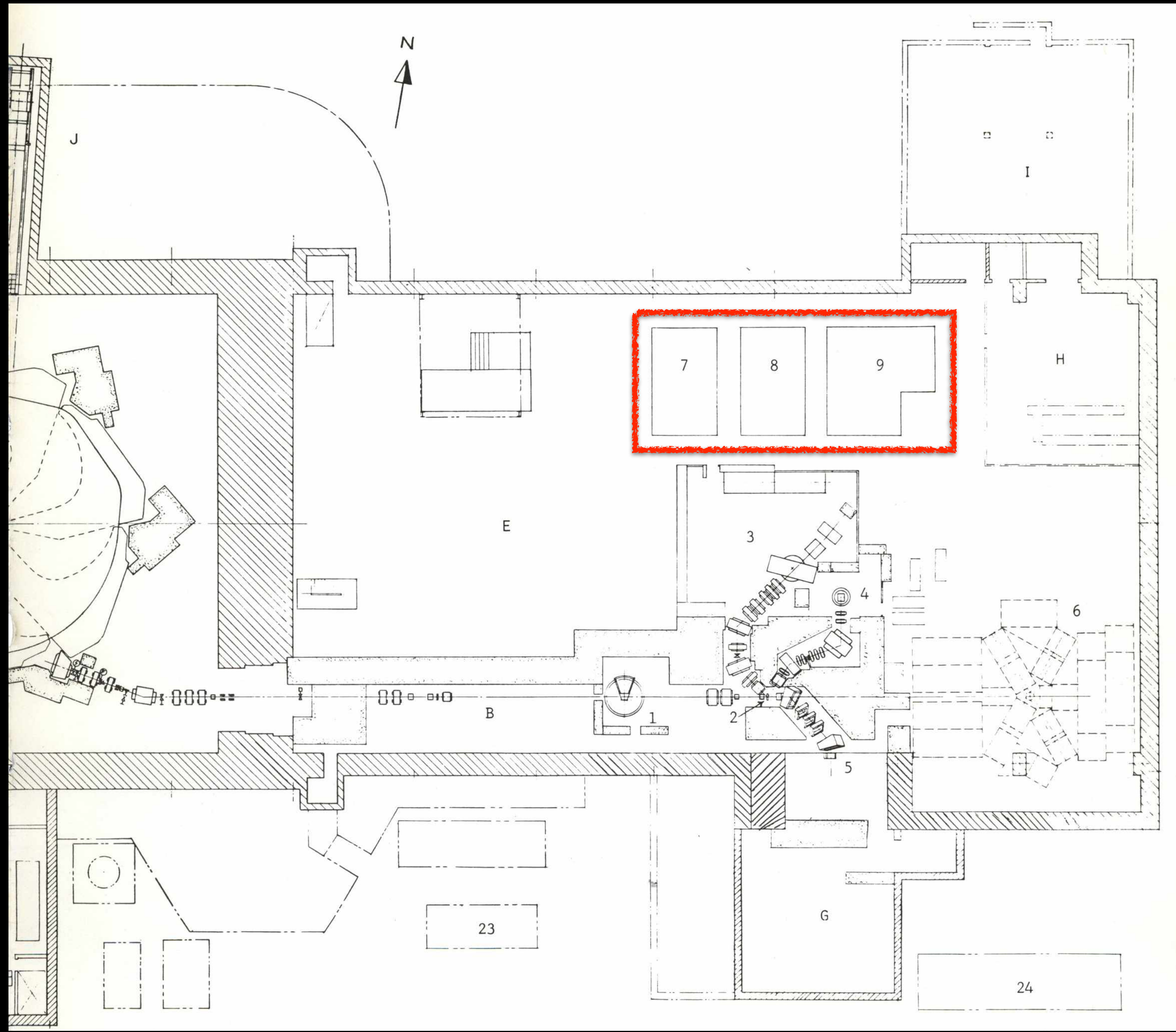
M9

M20



M8

Fig. 19. View of T2 meson production target and the three meson channels, showing beam line 1 entering from the left and (clockwise) M9, M20 and M8.



← “Shack”s

From Jess Brewer's Poster, TARA event

μ SR IN CANADA — July 11, 1975



M20

Histogram shows μ^+ precession with $\sim 15,000$ events.

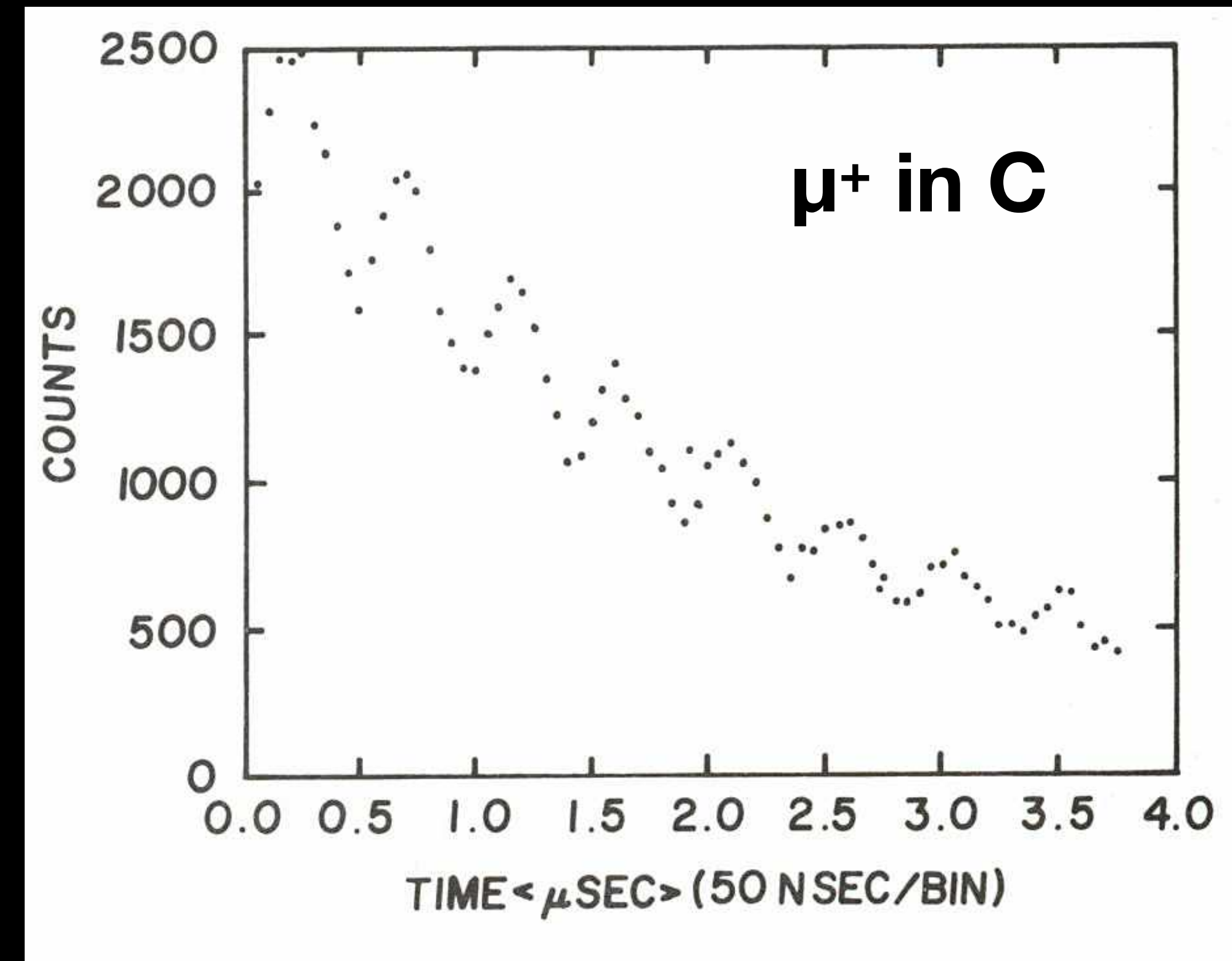
Event rate ($\sim 0.1 \times \mu$ STOP rate) \approx one per sec. per nanamp
of proton beam incident on 10 cm Be target.

Tuned for "forward" muons from decay of $139 \text{ MeV}/c$ pions.

A Varian magnet from the University of Tokyo, with associated counters, provides a very uniform field up to 10 kG; it was used to obtain the carbon μ^+ SR spectrum \rightarrow

...

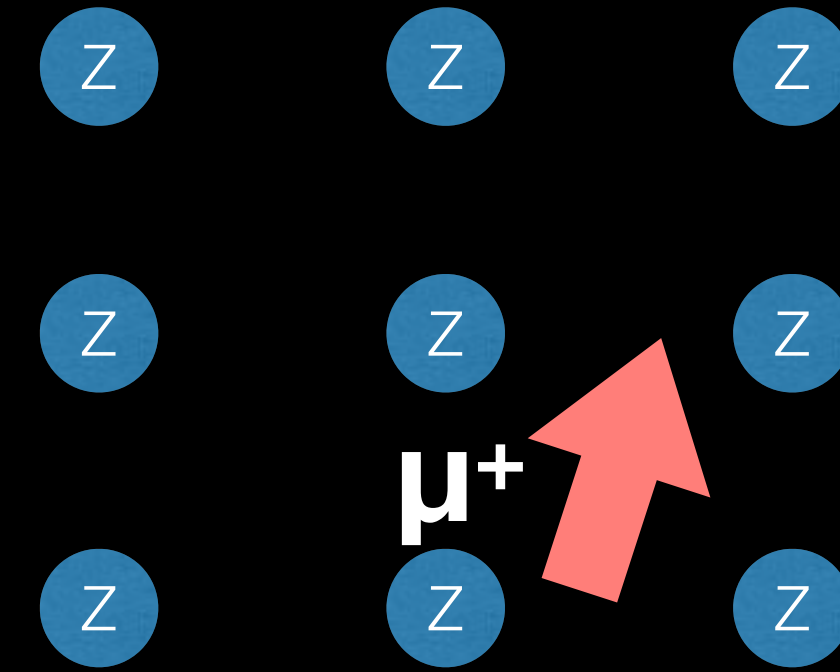
A large collection of experimental apparatus has been prepared for μ SR research, and waits only for a consistent and substantial beam to begin producing results.



1976 : My priority \rightarrow μ -SR (nobody else was working on it)

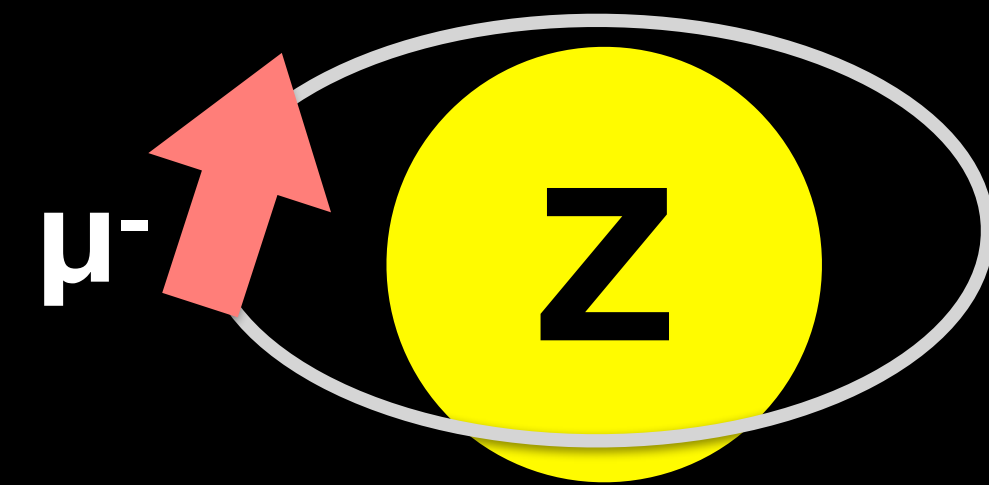
μ^+ SR in solid

- μ^+ probes B-fields at interstitial sites



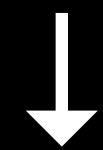
μ^- SR

- μ^- -Z atom probes B-fields at lattice sites (as in NMR)
- μ^- SR works even if there are no isotopes suitable for NMR



μ -SR difficulties -

- μ^- spin depolarizes during capture/cascade
- μ^- “lifetime” short due to nuclear capture



μ -SR needs much MORE beam intensity

Table II. Beam Time to Experiments 1976

Experiment	Short title	Spokesman	Number of 12 h shifts scheduled	Hours of beam delivered	
				Jul-Dec	Mar-Jun
<u>BEAM LINE 1</u>					
1, 54	π scattering	R.R. Johnson	29	209.3	-
9	$\pi^- + p \rightarrow \gamma + n$	D.F. Measday	16	-	101.3
10	$pp \rightarrow \pi^+ + d$	G. Jones	94	597.5	272.8
23b	$\pi^+ \rightarrow e\nu_e\gamma$	P. Depommier	27	254.8	-
35, 71	μ SR μ^\pm SR	D.G. Fleming T. Yamazaki	23	145.8	50.3
41a,b	π capture	M. Salomon M. Hasinoff	28	79.8	98.0
42a, 80	π -mesic X-rays	G.R. Mason A. Olin	31	216.3	55.5
46	Polarized muonic ^{209}Bi	G.T. Ewan R.M. Pearce	2	16.0	-
52	$\pi \rightarrow e\nu$	D.A. Bryman	38	145.2	187.4
53	HEFPA	P.W. Martin	2	-	19.3
60	μ capture in MgO	J.B. Warren	10	56.7	8.0
61	Biomedical	L.D. Skarsgard	30	232.7	33.5

μ -SR (Experiment 71)

- ... μ -SR is only practical at beam intensities of $>10 \mu\text{A}$.
- In 1977 the number of available shifts at $10 \mu\text{A}$ was limited by shutdowns ... and the requirements of the $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ experiment.

Thus μ -SR has again been postponed in favour of μ^+ SR, which can be applied more efficiently at low rates.

Annual report 1977

Table II. Beam Time to Experiments 1977

Area/ Beam Line	Experiment	Short Title	Spokesman	Number of 12-hour shifts scheduled
				(P) polarized beam
<u>BEAM LINE 1</u>				
M8	61	Biomedical	L.D. Skarsgard	106
	1,54	π scattering	R.R. Johnson	31
	53	Heavy fragments	D. Gill	14
M9	M9 development	-	-	6
	57	$\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$	P. Depommier J-M Poutissou	60
	52	$\pi \rightarrow e\nu$	D.A. Bryman	22 & 24 (parasitic with 57)
	13,51,80,89	Pionic X-rays	R.M. Pearce G.A. Beer S. Kaplan	27
	42a	$\pi^3\text{He}$	G.R. Mason	6
	41b	$\pi^-\pi^0$ charge exchange	M.D. Hasinoff M. Salomon	6 (parasitic with 42a)
	60	Muonium in insulators	J.B. Warren	9
	46,71,73	Muon studies	G.T. Ewan J. Brewer	18
M20	35,71,78	μSR	J. Brewer	151
Beam line 1	10	$pp \rightarrow \pi d$	G. Jones	64 (P)
	75	$pd \rightarrow \pi t$	W.C. Olsen	18 (P)

1977 TRIUMF $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$

VOLUME 39, NUMBER 18

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

31 OCTOBER 1977

New Limit on the Decay $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$

P. Depommier, J.-P. Martin, J.-M. Poutissou, and R. Poutissou
Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec H3C 3J7, Canada

and

D. Berghofer, M. D. Hasinoff, D. F. Measday, and M. Salomon
Physics Department, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1W5, Canada

and

D. Bryman
TRIUMF, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1W5, Canada

and

M. Dixit and J. A. Macdonald
Physics Department-TRIUMF, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2, Canada

and

G. I. Opat^(a)
School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052, Australia
 (Received 16 August 1977)

Using two
 been found to

Evidence for the cons
 rests primarily on the
 $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$, $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-$,
 present limits (90% con
 actions are

$$R_{\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma} = \frac{\Gamma(\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma)}{\Gamma(\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu)} < 2.2 \times 10^{-8}, \quad (1)$$

$$R_{\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-} < 1.9 \times 10^{-9} \quad (2)$$

Aug 1977

$$R_{\mu e \gamma} < 3.6 \times 10^{-9}$$

$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$ decay has
 confidence level.

stopped during the experi-
 (TINA, 45.7 cm diam
 5.5 cm diam \times 35.5 cm)

1977 SIN (PSI) $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$

Volume 72B, number 2

PHYSICS LETTERS

19 December 1977

A NEW UPPER LIMIT FOR THE DECAY $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma^*$

H.P. POVEL, W. DEY, H.K. WALTER, H.-J. PFEIFFER,
 U. SENNHAUSER, J. EGGER, H.J. GERBER, M. SALZMANN
Institut für Hochenergiephysik, ETH-Zürich, Switzerland

A. van der SCHAAF, W. EICHENBERGER, R. ENGFER, E. HERMES, F. SCHLEPÜTZ, U. WEIDMANN
Physik-Institut, Universität Zürich, Switzerland

and

C. PETITJEAN and W. HESSELINK
SIN, CH-5234 Villigen, Switzerland

Received 21 October 1977

A search for the decay $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$, performed at SIN, yields a new upper limit $R_{\mu \rightarrow e \gamma} < 1.1 \times 10^{-9}$ (90% confidence). Electrons and photons from the decay of 7.5×10^{11} stopped μ^+ were measured with two NaI(Tl) detectors at 180° (1.2% efficiency for $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$). Their distribution in the region $E_e, E_\gamma > 26$ MeV shows agreement with the theory for $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu \bar{\nu} \gamma$.

The present experimental
 ratio $R_{\mu \rightarrow e \gamma} = \Gamma(\mu \rightarrow e \gamma) / \Gamma(\mu \rightarrow e \nu \bar{\nu})$
 is one of the strongest constraints on
 nonconservation. The interest in this
 has increased after it was realized that
 nonconservation can be incorporated in gauge theories
 in a natural way [2]. A new $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$ experiment was
 motivated by the high intensity and 100% duty cycle

Oct 1977

$$R_{\mu e \gamma} < 1.1 \times 10^{-9}$$

and WC2 (64 wires per plane,
 is used for pile-up rejection of
 in the 400 ns integration time
 iron collimator is covered by
 scintillation counter S6 with a hole of Φ 80 mm; S6
 suppresses neutral background produced by electrons
 in the collimator. The photon energy is measured in a

$$\Gamma(\mu^- \rightarrow e^- \gamma) / \Gamma(\text{total})$$

$$< 4.2 \times 10^{-13} \quad \text{CL}=90.0\%$$

help distinguish among models.

We report here the results of a new search for the $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$ decay carried out at TRIUMF using two large NaI(Tl) crystals. The experiment was performed on the stopped π/μ channel (M9) with a 100-MeV/c beam composed of 61% π^+ , 29% μ^+ , and 10% e^+ . The setup is shown in Fig. 1. Pions were stopped in a $15 \times 15 \times 0.6$ cm³ scintillation-counter target (counter 3) oriented at 20° to the incident beam. The stopping rate was 2×10^5 /sec; the decay $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ was the source of muons. The

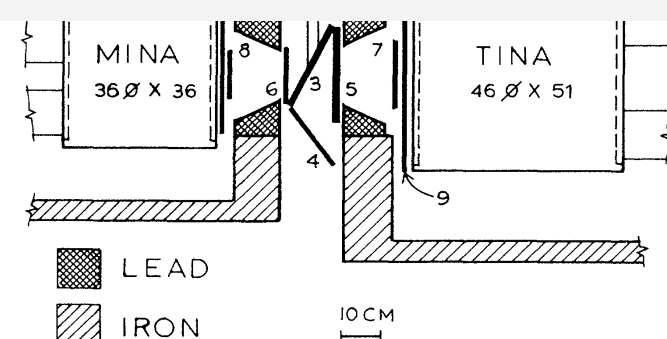


FIG. 1. Diagram of the setup used in the present experiment. The scintillation counters Nos. 1-10 (thickness not to scale) were used to identify charged particles.

target 1 consists of two scintillator disks (Φ 40 mm, thickness 5 mm) each coupled to a photomultiplier by an air light guide. The electron detector consists of a NaI(Tl) crystal (Φ 277 mm, length 330 mm), a trigger counter S7, a counter S8 and two multiwire propor-

* Work supported in part by the Swiss National Science Foundation, by the Schweizerisches Institut für Nuklearforschung and the Netherlands Organization for the Advancement of Pure Research (Z.W.O.).

tion below 43 MeV due to their energy loss of about 10 MeV in S1-S5. About 26% of the 53 MeV photons convert in the NaI(Tl) disk C (Φ 120 mm, thickness 20 mm) and give a signal in both planes of the hodoscope H consisting of 2×10 strips of plastic scintillator (width 14 mm, thickness 3 mm).

Cosmic-ray background is reduced to a negligible level by the anti-counters S9-S18 and by 1.5 m heavy concrete above the apparatus. Cadmium plates and borated paraffine blocks are used for shielding against

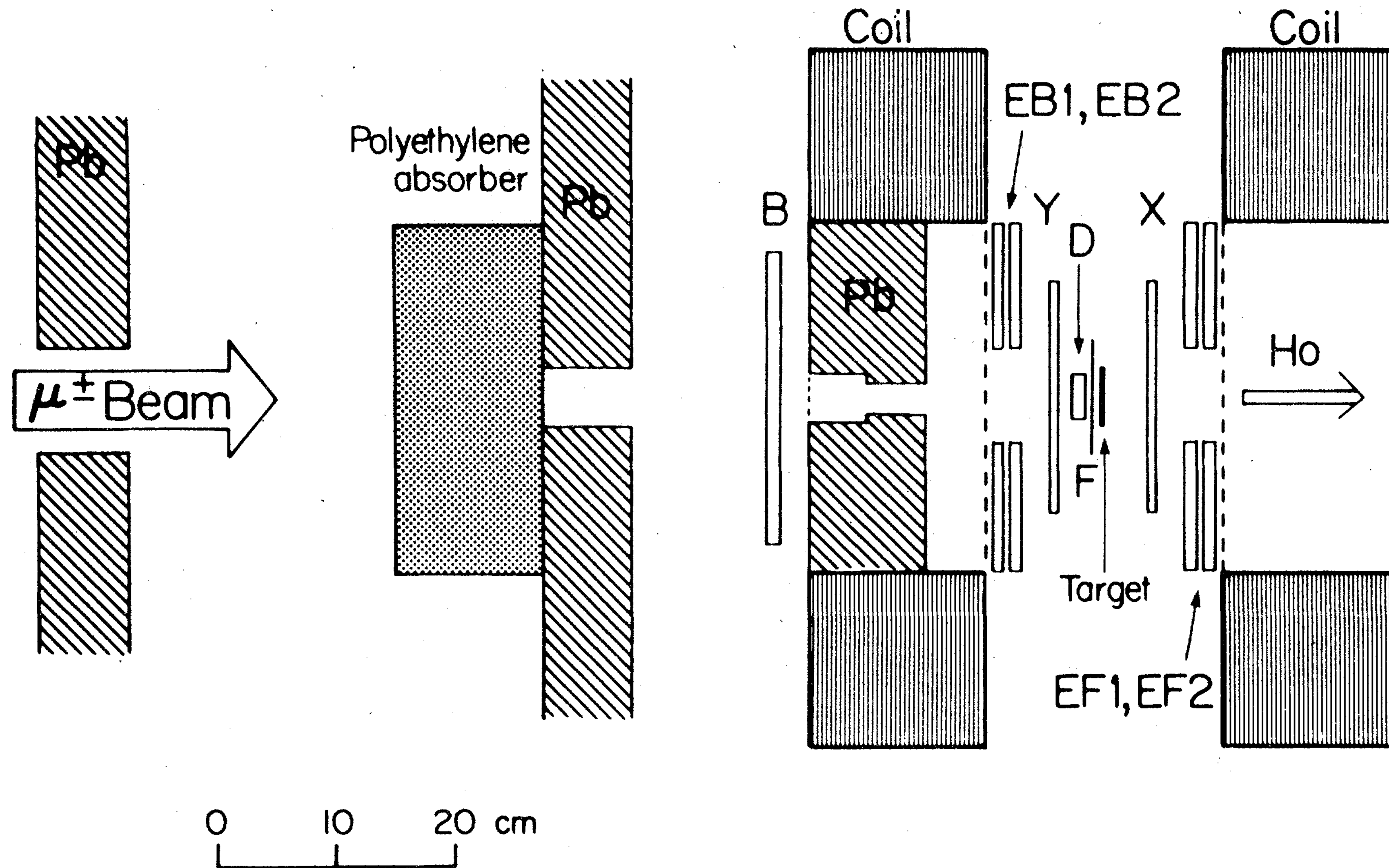
1978 - my thesis was due in < 1 year

A new setup

- In Tokyo, I found an old pair of air-core coils previously used for beta spectrometer
- Instead of transverse B-field, why not longitudinal?
- μ^\pm depolarization may be suppressed by applying a longitudinal (holding) field

The new setup, Hayano et al. (1978)

COUNTER SYSTEM



Spring 1978, @ M20

Nishida

Imazato

RH

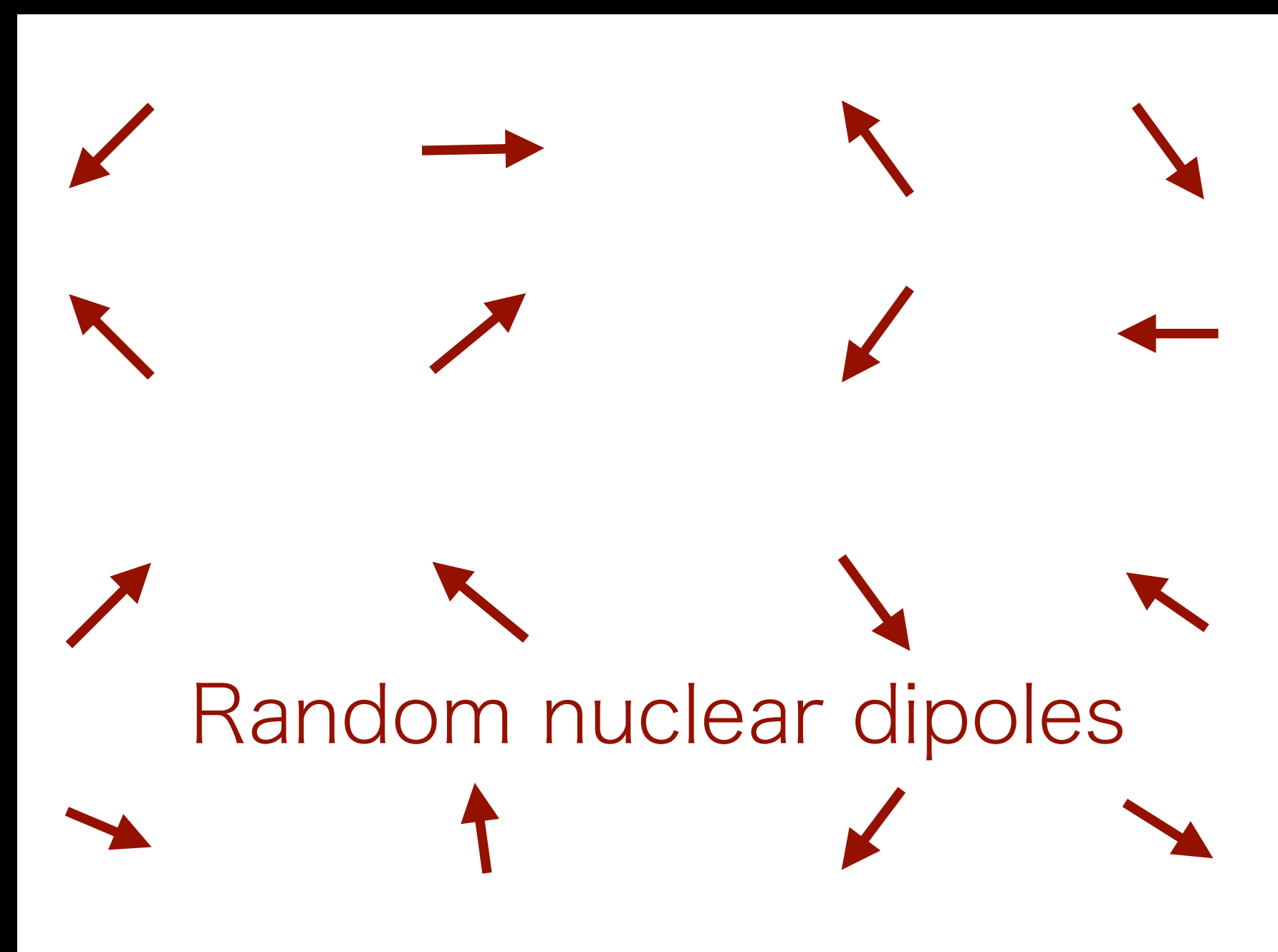
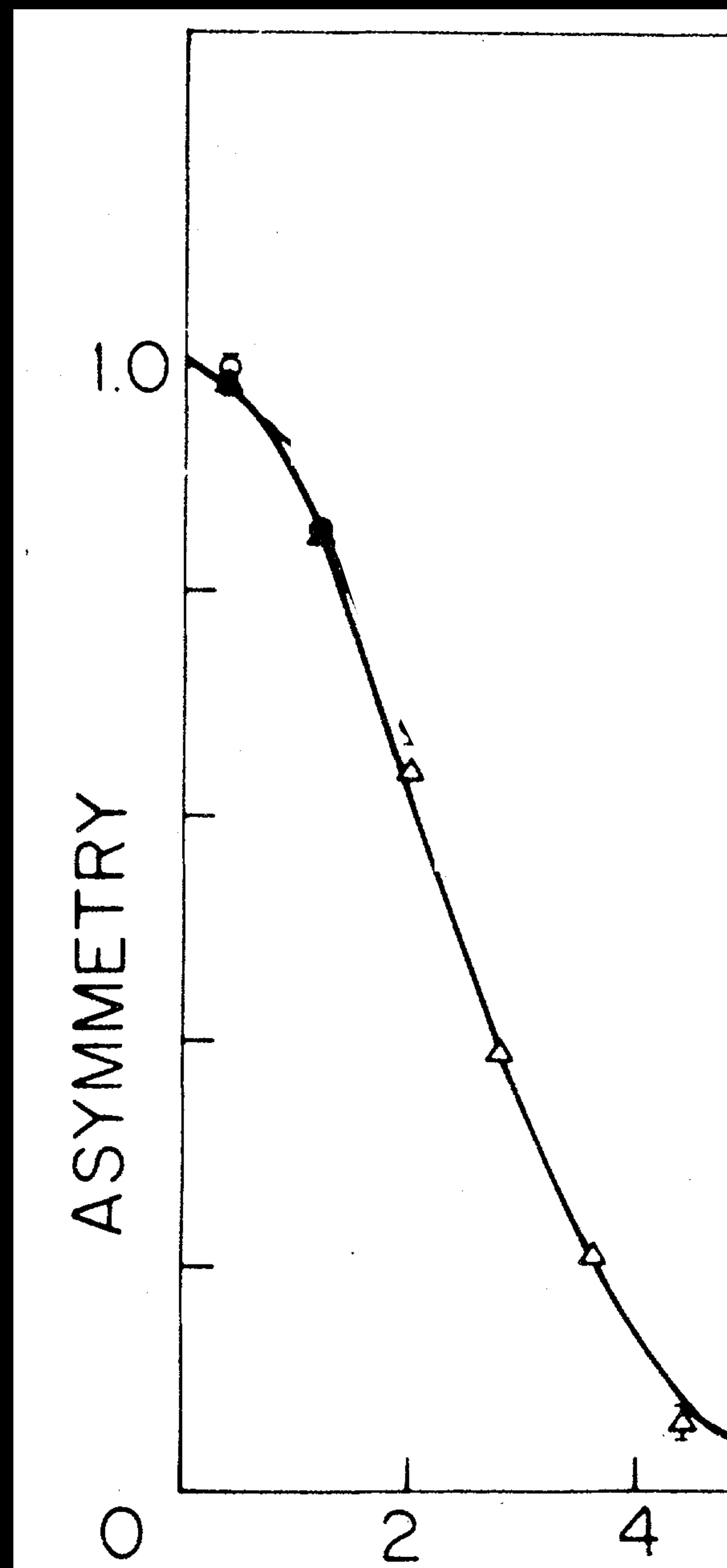
Uemura

Yamazaki



1978

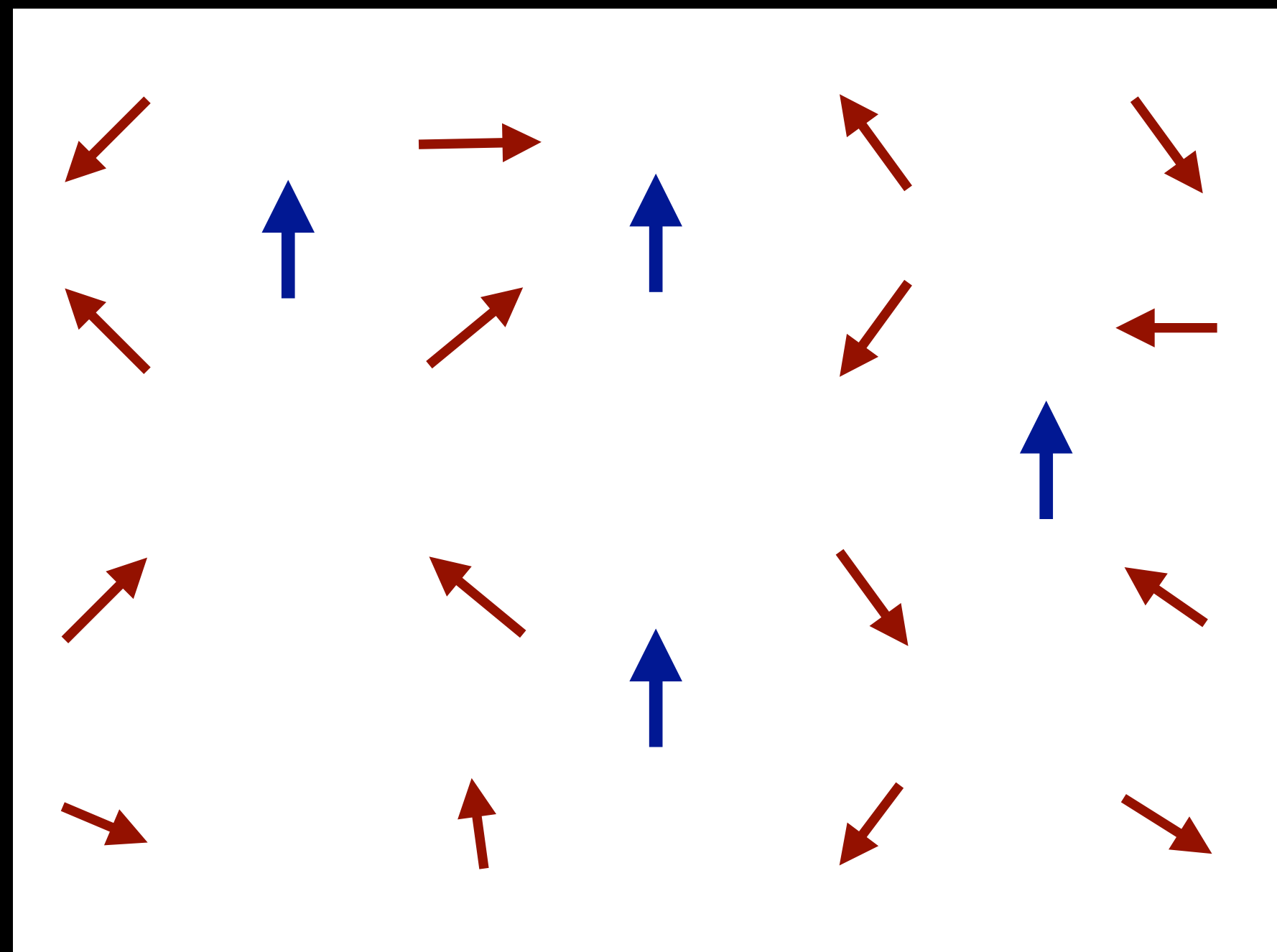
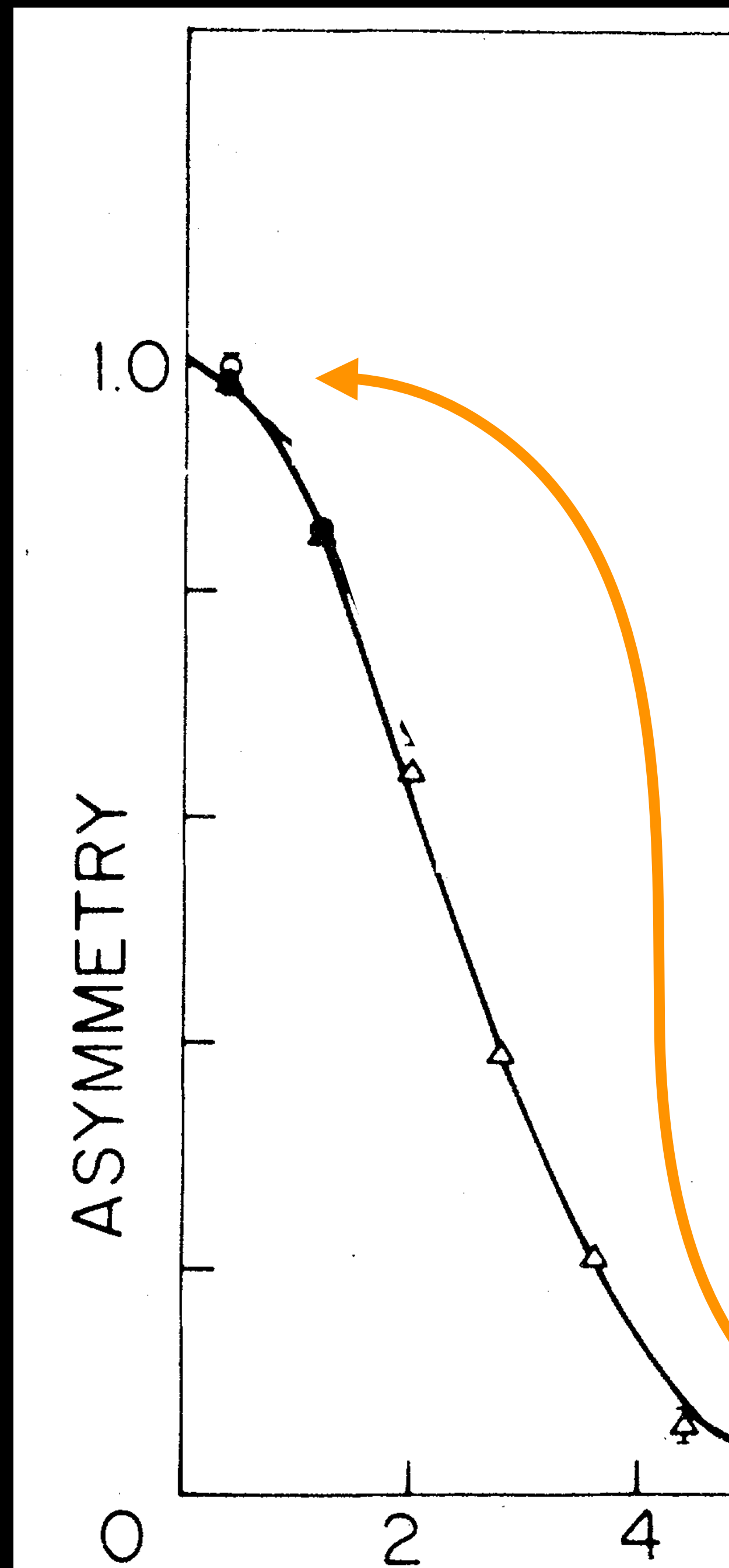
μ^+ zero-field
forward/backward
asymmetry in MnSi



μS

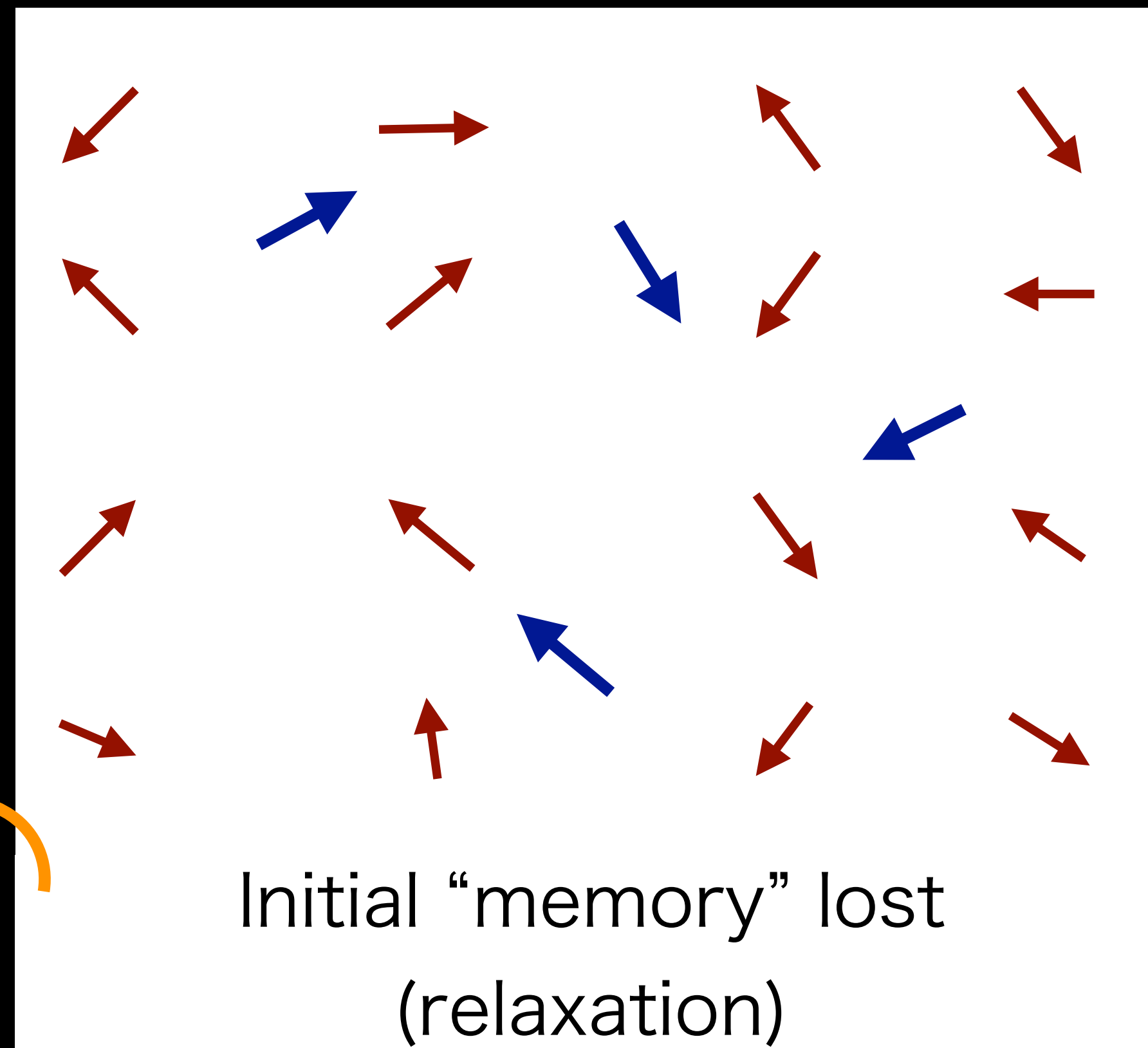
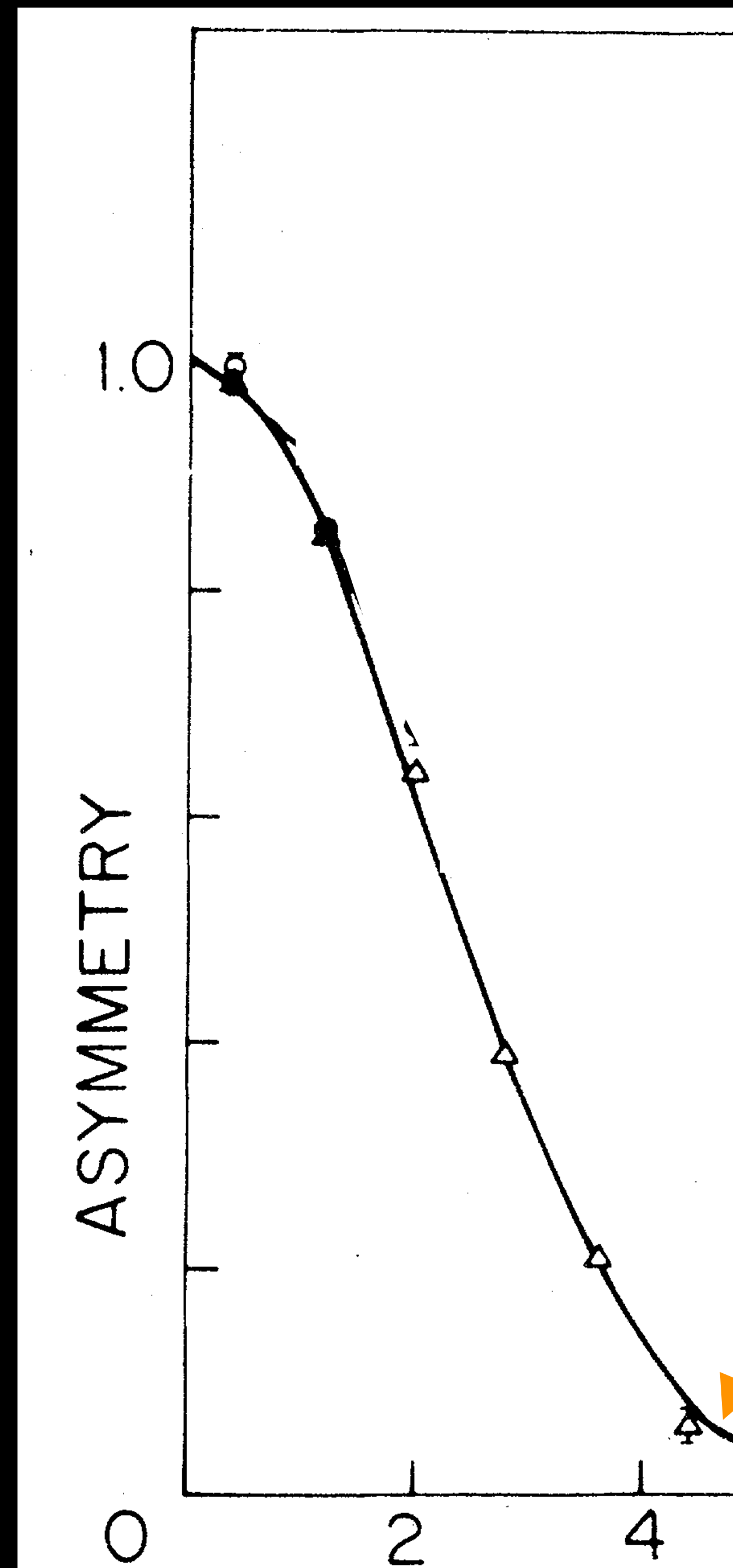
1978

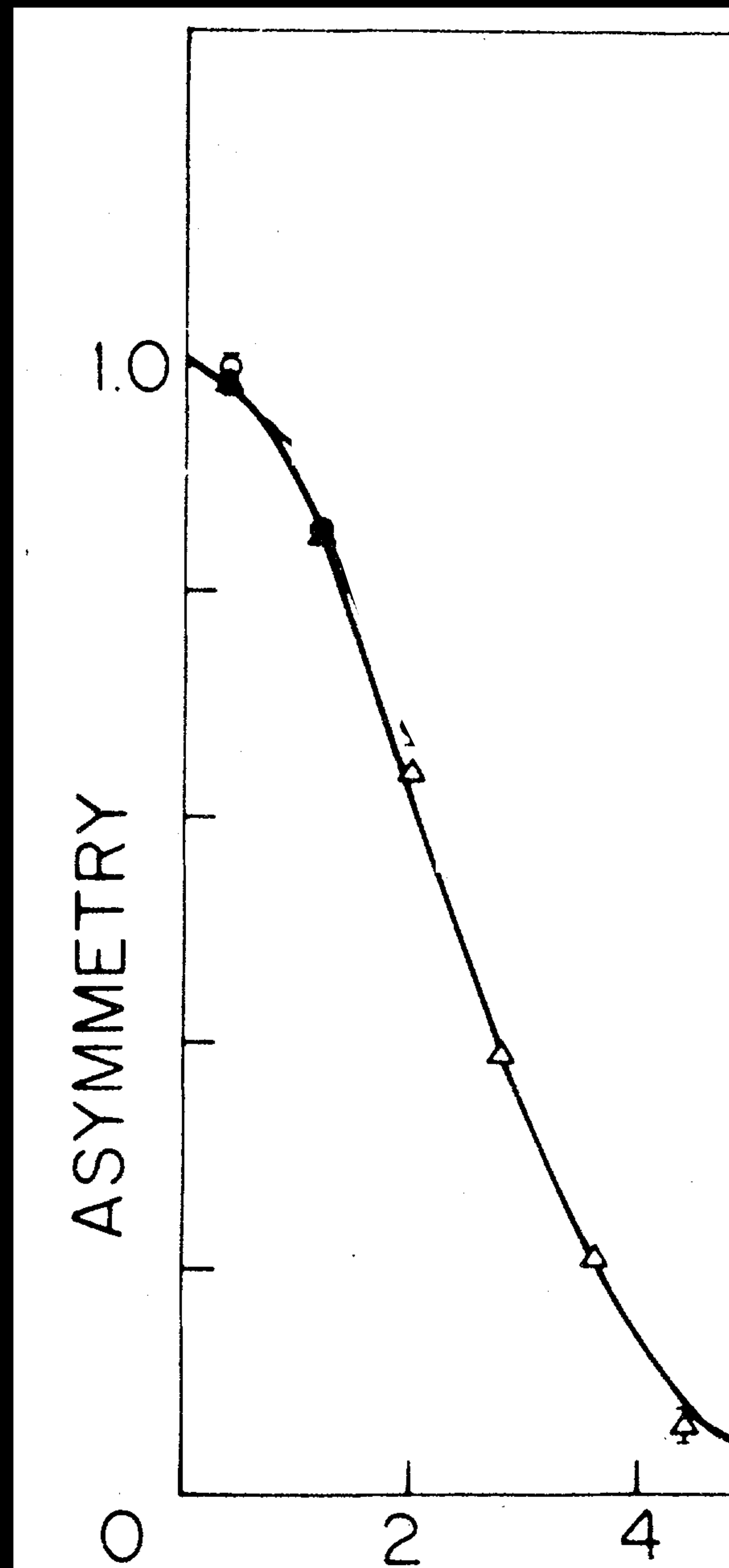
μ^+ zero-field
forward/backward
asymmetry in MnSi



μ^+ spins were
initially aligned

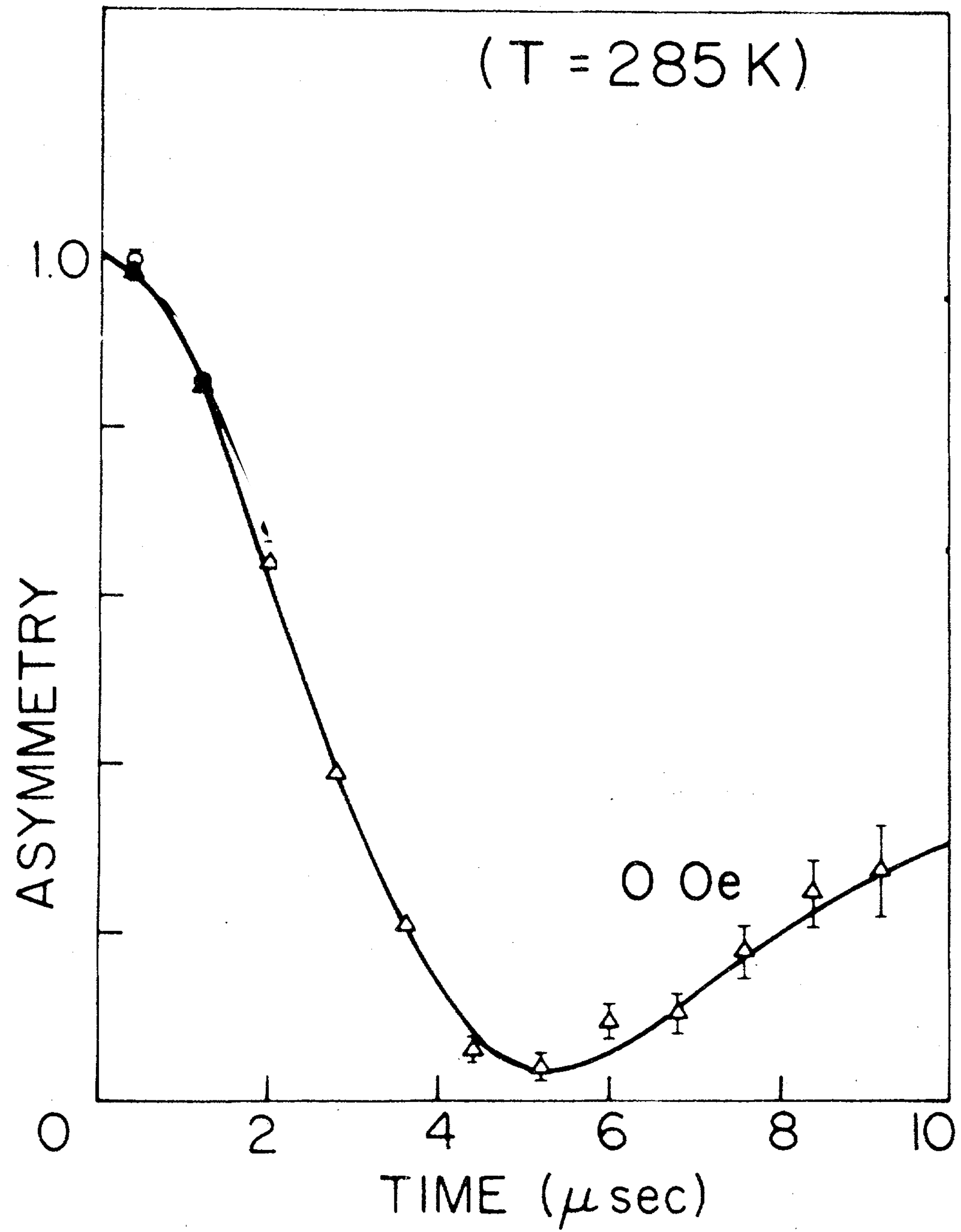
1978
 μ^+ zero-field
forward/backward
asymmetry in MnSi



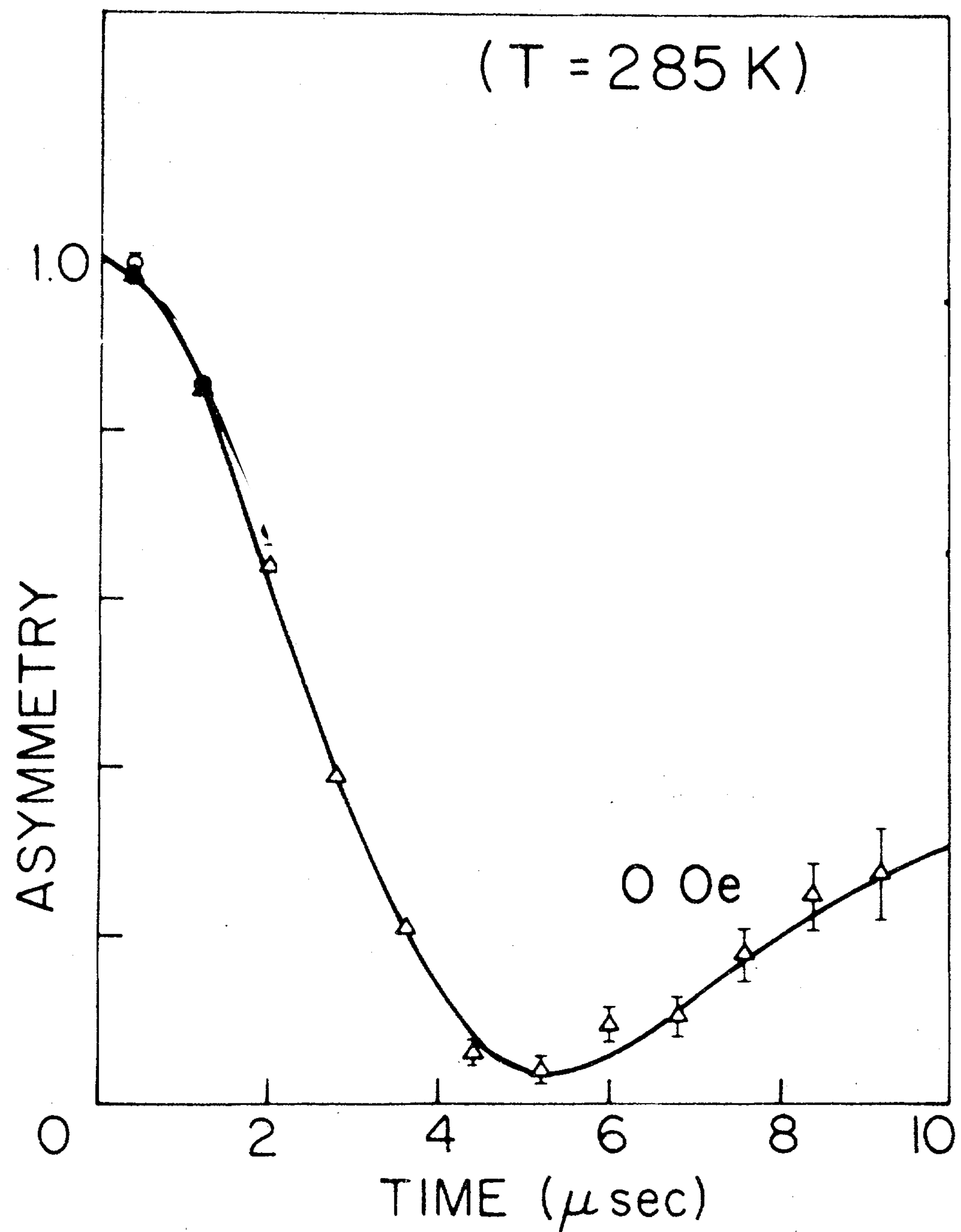


After some time
(remember, no e-mails in those days)
a FAX message arrived from Tokyo

“take data beyond 4 μs ”



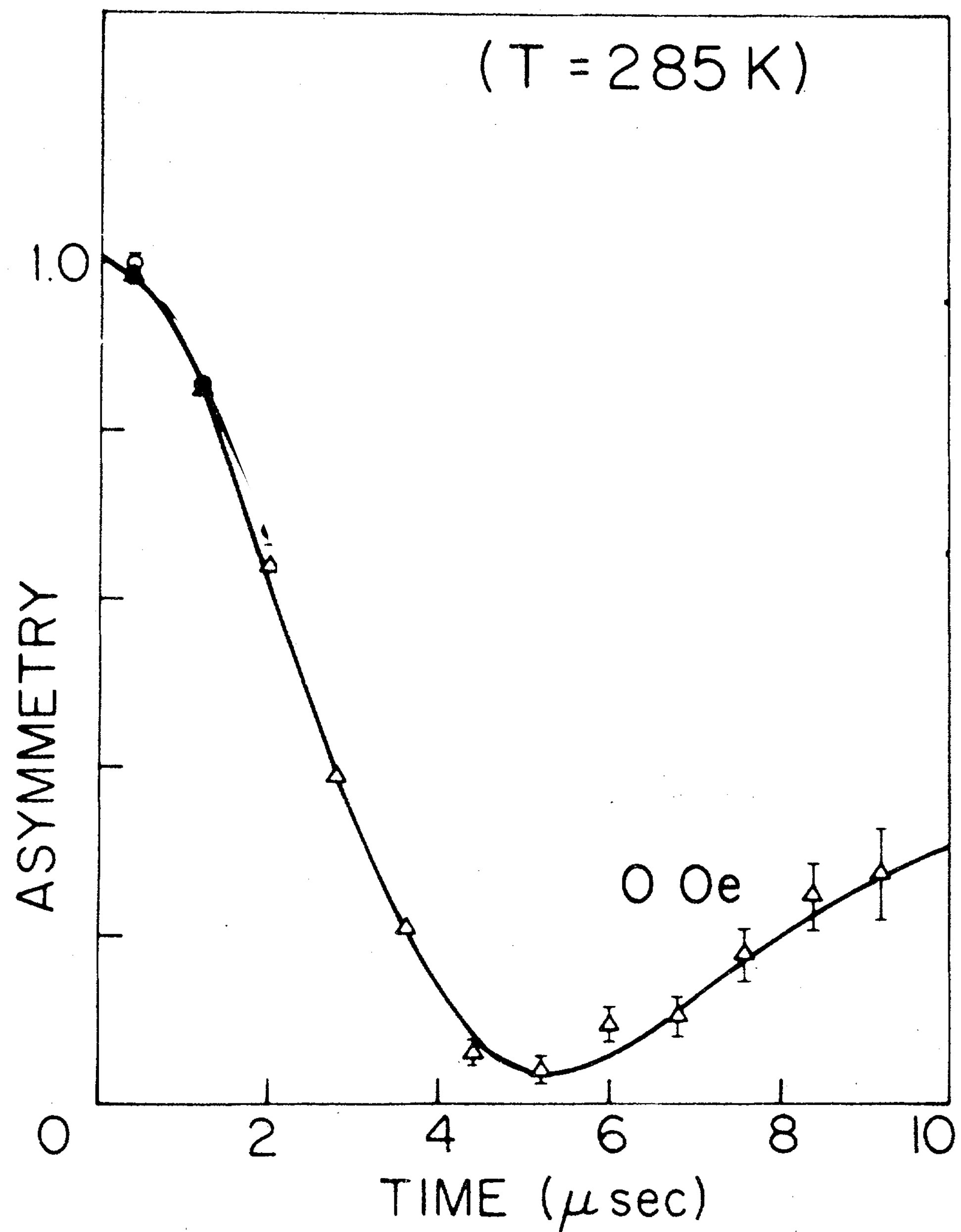
Wow !!



The first experimental observation of the “Kubo-Toyabe” function.



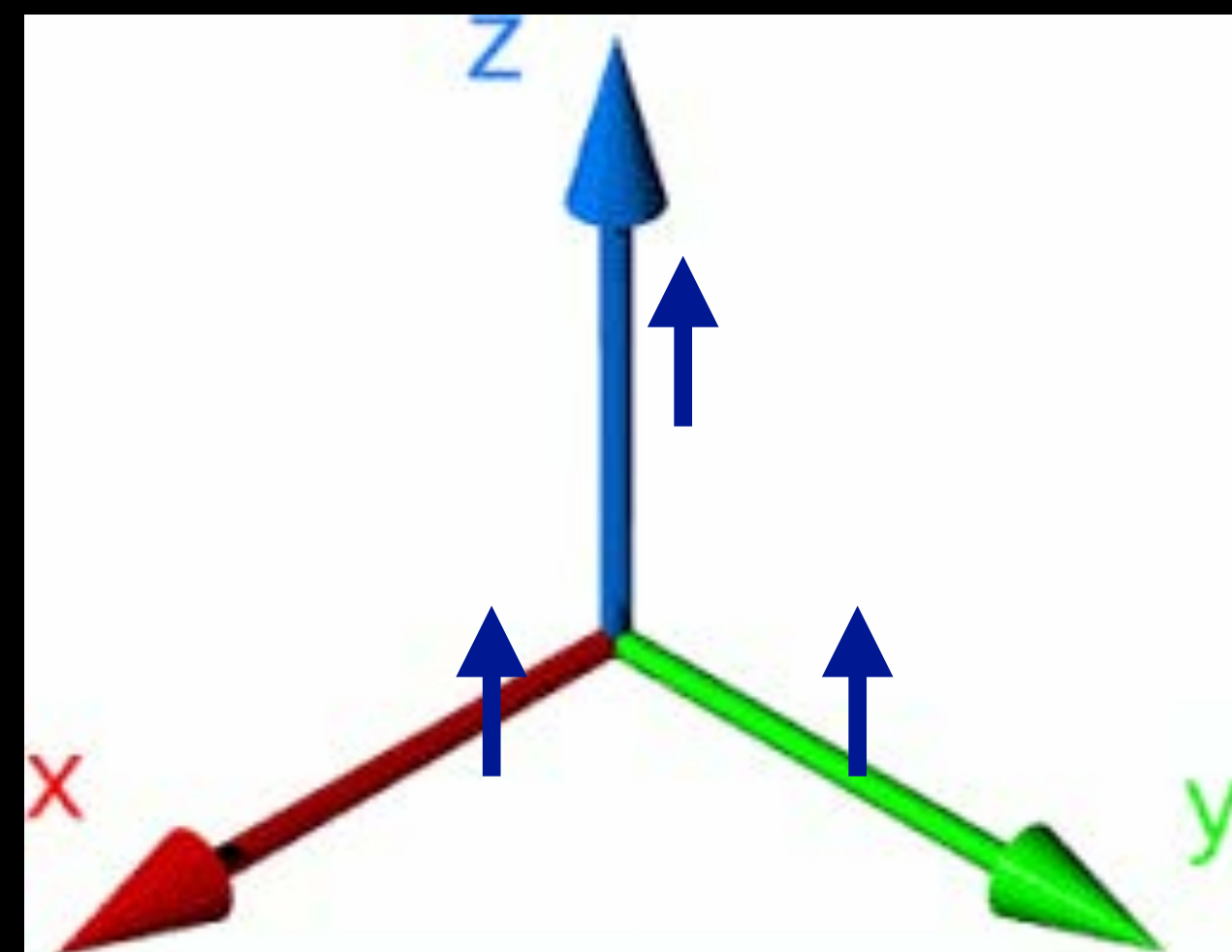
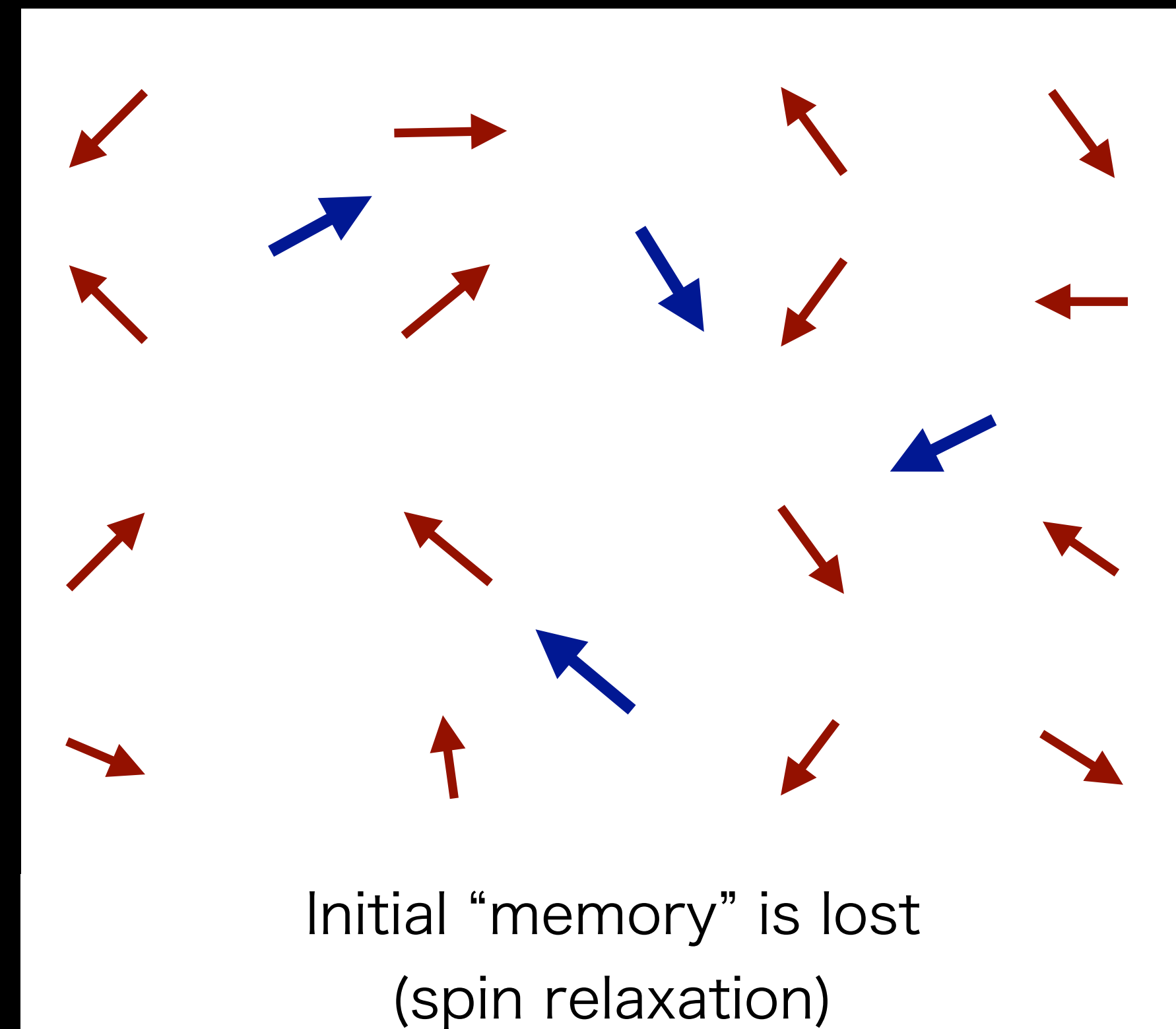
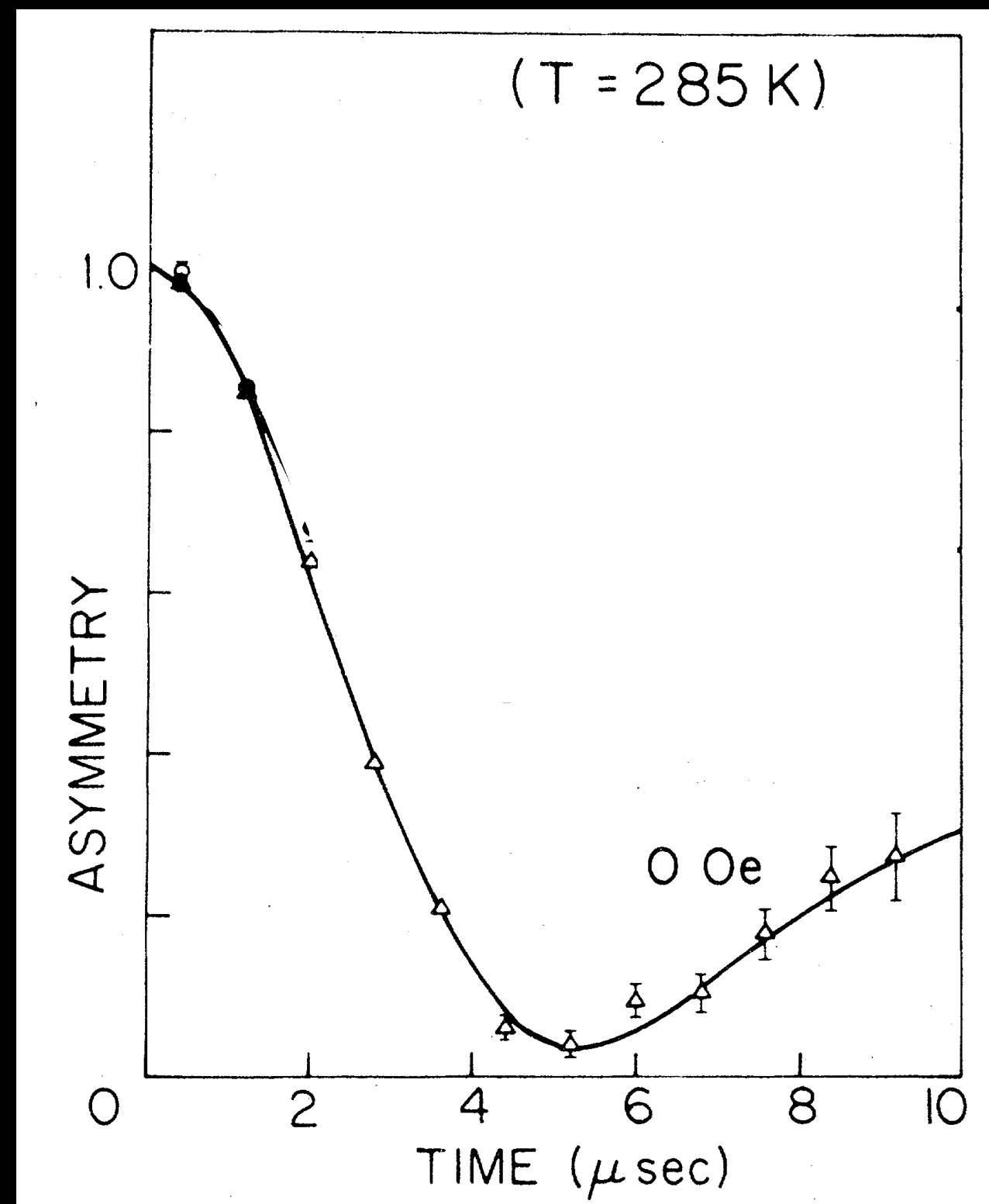
Ryogo Kubo, 1920-1995



“I never expected that the zero-field spin relaxation experiment would ever become possible”
R. Kubo, 1978



Ryogo Kubo, 1920-1995



The x,y-components of random field relax the asymmetry.

The z-component "holds" the spin.

Asymmetry recovers to 1/3.

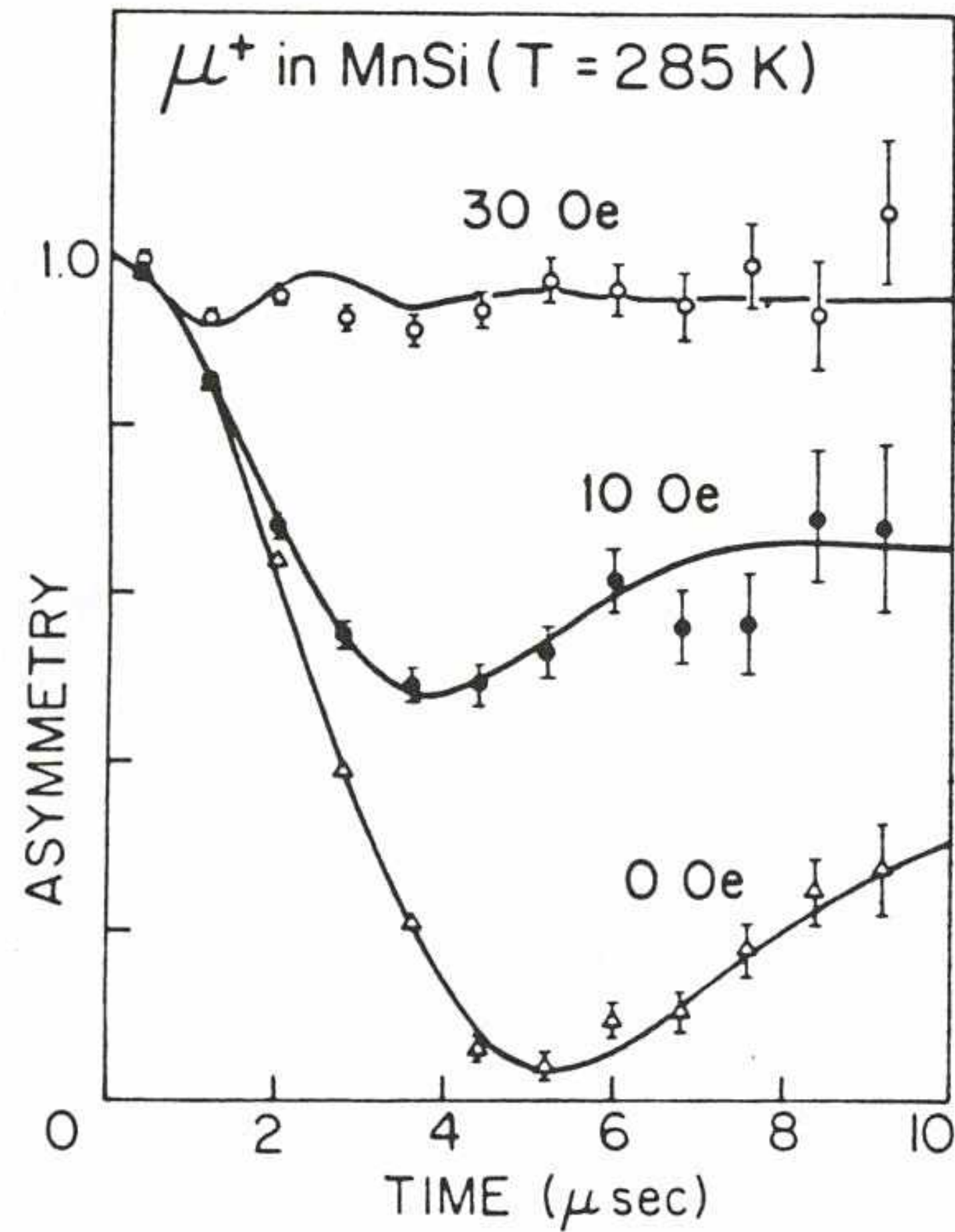


Fig. 66. Longitudinal relaxation of μ^+ decay asymmetry in MnSi in zero and weak longitudinal magnetic fields.

What if the fields are not static, or the muon hops?

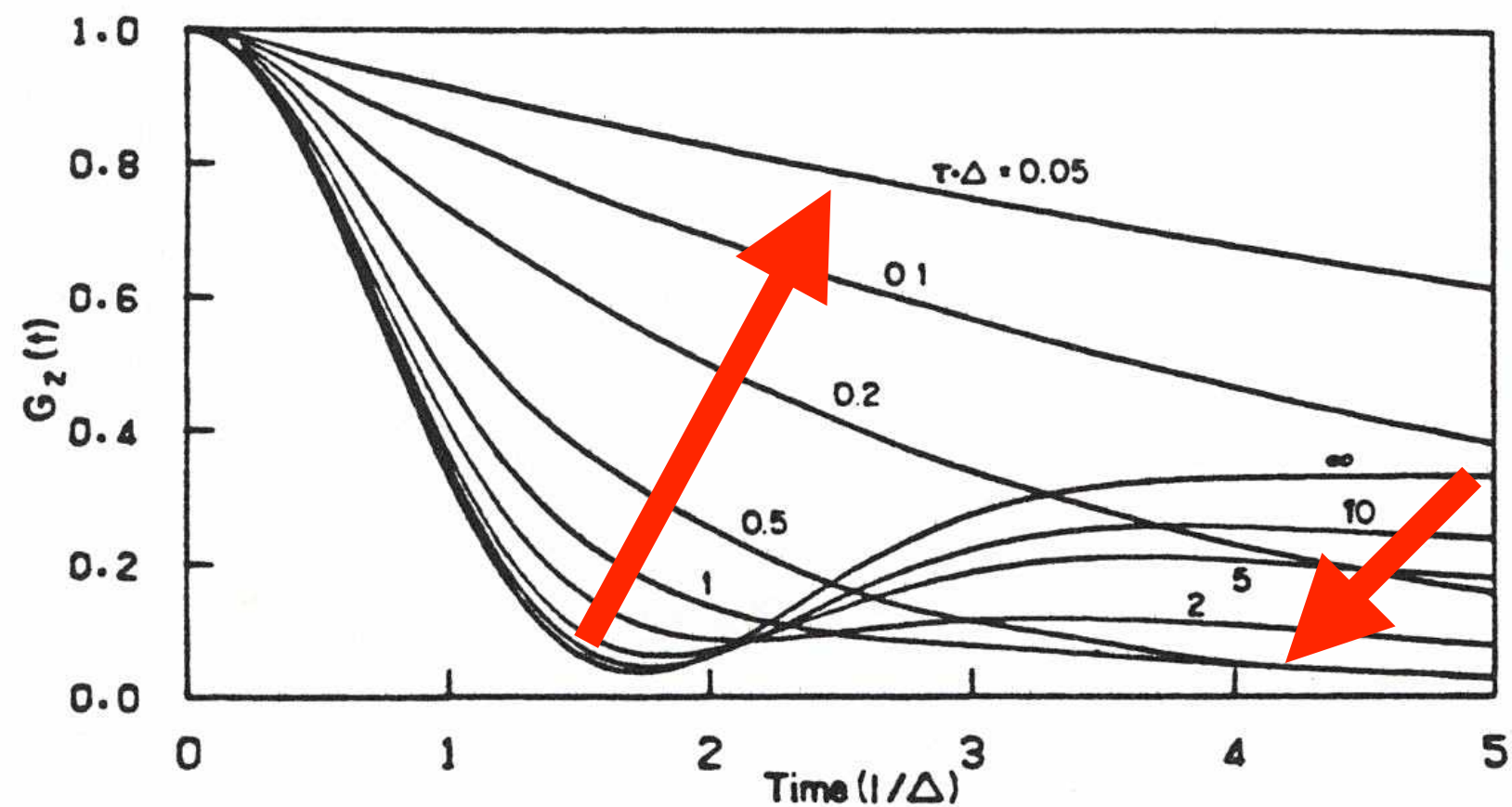
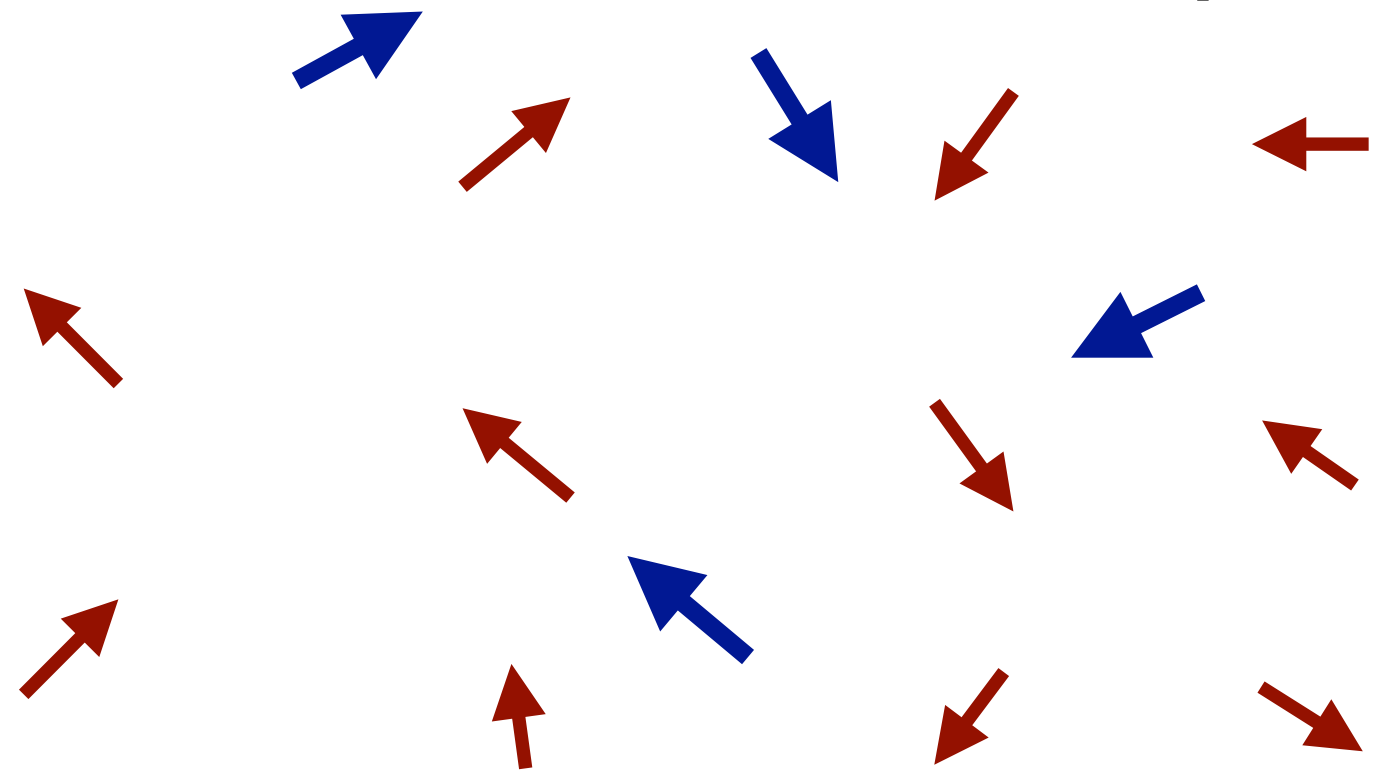


Fig. 75. Zero-field longitudinal relaxation function for muons affected by a Gaussian distribution of local dipolar magnetic fields. Effect of stochastic processes (e.g. muon 'hopping') in the strong collision limit: curves labelled by value of mean correlation time τ ($\tau = \infty$ corresponds to static Kubo-Toyabe relaxation). Time (and τ) measured in units of $1/\Delta$, where Δ = width of static field distribution (\approx relaxation rate).

Stochastic theory of zero-field μ SR. The zero-field spin relaxation function for the static nuclear dipole system was derived theoretically by Kubo and Toyabe [*Magnetic resonance & relaxation* (North-Holland, Amsterdam, 1967) p.810]:

$$G_Z^{KT}(t) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \left(1 - \Delta^2 t^2\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\Delta^2 t^2\right).$$

This function is characterized by the "recovery" of the polarization of the fraction (1/3) of spins whose orientation is initially parallel to the local field.

In 1979 a stochastic theory of spin relaxation has been formulated based on the strong-collision approximation to take into account the dynamical modulation of the random local field; the following iterative formula was obtained for the modulation rate $\nu = 1/\tau_C$:

$$G_Z(t, \nu) = \exp(-\nu t) \left\{ G_Z^{KT}(t) + \nu \int_0^t G_Z^{KT}(t_1) G_Z^{KT}(t-t_1) dt_1 + \nu^2 \int_0^t \int_0^{t_2} G_Z^{KT}(t_1) G_Z^{KT}(t_2-t_1) \times G_Z^{KT}(t-t_2) dt_1 dt_2 + \dots \right\}.$$

As shown in Fig. 75, $G_Z(t, \nu)$ is sensitive even to the very slow modulation ($\tau_C \cdot \Delta \gg 2$)

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<p>2. Observation of a new particle in the search for the Standard Model Higgs boson with the ATLAS detector at the LHC</p> <p>By: Aad, G.; Abajyan, T.; Abbott, B.; et al. <small>Group Author(s): ATLAS Collaboration</small> <small>PHYSICS LETTERS B</small> Volume: 716 Issue: 1 Pages: 1-29 Published: SEP 17 2012</p>	<p>1050 931 831 597 253 4864 694.86</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>4882</p>	<p>ATLAS</p>	<p>—</p>
<p>3. Geant4 developments and applications</p> <p>By: Allison, J; Amako, K; Apostolakis, J; et al. <small>IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON NUCLEAR SCIENCE</small> Volume: 53 Issue: 1 Pages: 270-278 Part: 2 Published: FEB 2006</p>	<p>283 333 308 290 129 2490 191.54</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>2501</p>	<p>GEANT4</p>	<p>—</p>
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<p>5. Direct evidence for neutrino flavor transformation from neutral-current interactions in the Sudbury Neutrino Observatory</p> <p>By: Ahmad, QR; Allen, RC; Andersen, TC; et al. <small>Group Author(s): SNO Collaboration</small> <small>PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS</small> Volume: 89 Issue: 1 Article Number: 011301 Published: JUL 1 2002</p>	<p>52 72 95 82 35 1827 107.47</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>1827</p>	<p>SNO</p>	<p>—</p>
<p>6. Measurement of the rate of $\nu(e)+d \rightarrow p+p+e(-)$ interactions produced by B-8 solar neutrinos at the sudbury neutrino observatory</p> <p>By: Ahmad, QR; Allen, RC; Andersen, TC; et al. <small>Group Author(s): SNO Collaboration</small> <small>PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS</small> Volume: 87 Issue: 7 Article Number: 071301 Published: AUG 13 2001</p>	<p>23 34 53 35 19 1412 78.44</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>1413</p>	<p>SNO</p>	<p>—</p>
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<p>10. Measurement of day and night neutrino energy spectra at SNO and constraints on neutrino mixing parameters</p> <p>By: Ahmad, QR; Allen, RC; Andersen, TC; et al. <small>Group Author(s): SNO Collaboration</small> <small>PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS</small> Volume: 89 Issue: 1 Article Number: 011302 Published: JUL 1 2002</p>	<p>14 17 16 7 6 862 50.71</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>862</p>	<p>SNO</p>	<p>—</p>
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