

Target Design and R&D of J-PARC E06 TREK experiment

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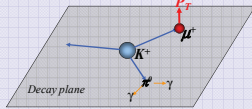
J-PARC E06 TREK experiment Time Reversal Experiment with Kaons

TREK is a experiment to measure the time reversal invariance precisely using $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu$ decay.

Time reversal violation search by the P_T measurement

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

$$P_T = \frac{q_{\mu^+} \cdot (p_{\pi^0} \times p_{\nu})}{|q_{\mu^+} \cdot p_{\nu}|}$$



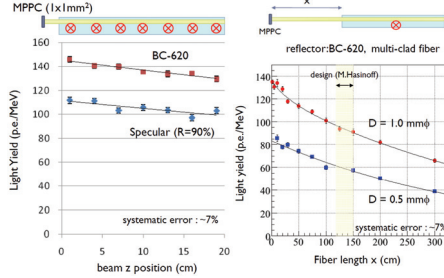
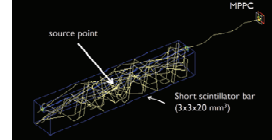
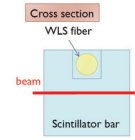
- P_T is T-odd, and spurious effects from final state interaction are small: $P_T(\text{FSI}) < 10^{-5}$
Non-zero P_T is a signature of T violation.
- Standard Model (SM) contribution to P_T : $P_T(\text{SM}) < 10^{-7}$
PT in the region $10^{-3} \sim 10^{-4}$ is a sensitive probe of CP violation beyond the SM.
- There are theoretical models of new physics which allow a sizable P_T without conflicting with other experimental constraints.

TREK experiment aims for a sensitivity of 10^{-4}

Optical simulation study based on Geant4

Incident μ^+ beam

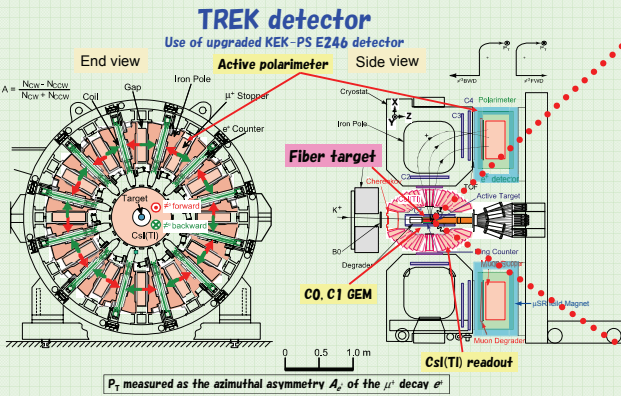
- $E_{\text{kin}} = 80$ MeV (mean energy of muons from the $K_{\mu 3}$ decay)
- Position: center of the detector
- Direction: perpendicular to the fiber direction
- Energy deposit: typically 0.6 ~ 0.7 MeV



Results

- Single-clad or multi-clad?
- Light yield for multi-clad fiber is 35% better than single-clad.
- Fiber diameter?
- LY_{1mm}: LY_{0.8mm}: LY_{0.5mm}
1: 0.85: 0.54 (for the specular reflector)
1: 0.90: 0.65 (for the diffuse reflector)
The difference would be attributed to the better reflectivity of the diffuse reflector.
- Z dependence of light yield
at most 10%
- Attenuation length of the WLS fiber + MPPC readout
~ 400 cm

Active fiber target current baseline design



One element

3 x 3 mm or 4 mm or 5 mm Scintillator → 700 mm → to SIPMT or MA-PMT

200 mm WLS or Clear fiber

Cross section

3 x 3 mm 492 fibers
12 Fid. counters

Timing counters

c.f. E246 Ring counters PSI FAST target

Light guide candidates:

- Bicron 692 WLS
- Kuraray Y11 WLS
- Clear optical fiber

Readout candidates:

- SIPMT (HPK MPPC) or MA-PMT

Estimated hit in the photon sensor:

~ 10⁷ particle/year/mm²

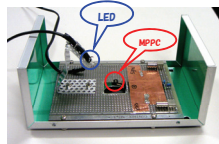
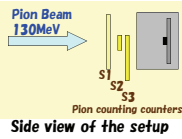
MPPC radiation hardness test in TRIUMF

We expose MPPC to the pion beam to test the radiation hardness of MPPC.

MPPC dark box

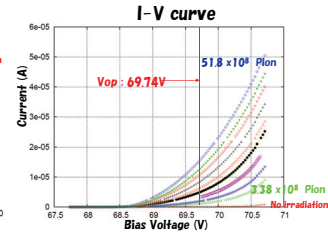
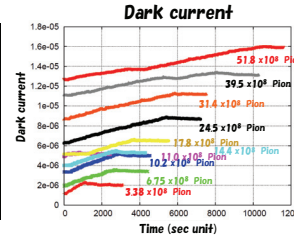
- MPPC: S10362-11-050C
- 400pixel
- Sample #813
- Standard operation voltage: 69.74 V
- Signals were amplified by the PMT amplifier.
- PHILLIPS SCIENTIFIC Model 777
- Front read out circuit
- Blue LED
- Using handmade LED pulser under 10 nsec sharp light
- Thermo sensor

The exposure had done at TRIUMF meson hall M13 beam line.



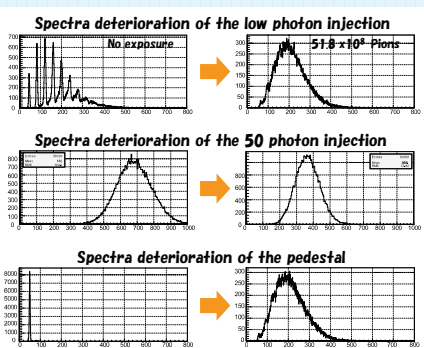
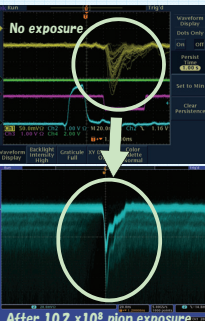
Exposure table

	Integral S ₂₃ x10 ¹⁰	Accumulate Pion x10 ⁶
1	126	170
2	125	338
3	250	602
4	259	102
5	53	110
Beam stop		
6	253	144
7	252	178
8	503	245
9	512	314
10	604	395
11	907	518

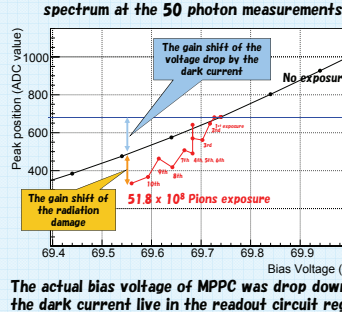


Radiation damage effects

Raw signal deterioration



The bias dependency of the peak of the spectrum at the 50 photon measurements



MPPC radiation hardness test Summary

- A 400 pixel MPPC sample was exposed 5.18 x 10⁹ 130 MeV/c pions (141 Gy).
(The estimation of the number of mesons near the TREK target is 10⁷/year/mm²)
The figures show the deterioration of signals and spectra with increasing exposure.
- The peak of the 50 photons measurements shift to low direction.
→ 53% of the peak shift have roots in the voltage drop by the register of the noise filter.
→ 47% of the peak shift have roots in the radiation damage.
- Dark current measurements indicate the number of hot pixels increase with radiation damage.

→ MPPC can be used the readout of the TREK target.