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Measurement of the muon precession frequency in magnetic field at Fermilab

Alberto Lusiani, for the FNAL Muon $g-2$ collaboration
Scuola Normale Superiore and INFN, sezione di Pisa



Introduction

muon magnetic anomaly a_μ

- ▶ $\vec{\mu}_\mu = g_\mu \frac{q}{2m} \vec{L}$, $a_\mu = \frac{g_\mu - 2}{2}$
 - $\vec{\mu}_\mu$ muon magnetic momentum
 - g_μ muon gyromagnetic ratio
 - a_μ muon anomaly or anomalous magnetic moment
- ▶ a_μ measured to 0.46 ppm at FNAL in April 2021
EPS-HEP presentation [A. Keshavarzi, 28 Jul 14:45](#)
- ▶ $a_\mu = \frac{\omega_a}{\omega_p} \cdot C$
 - ω_a muon anomalous precession frequency in magnetic field
 - ω_p proton spin precession frequency in same magnetic field as ω_a
 - C precision metrology measurements

muon anomalous precession frequency ω_a

- ▶ [this presentation](#)
- ▶ April 2021 paper: [Measurement of the anomalous precession frequency of the muon in the Fermilab Muon \$g-2\$ Experiment, doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.103.072002](#)

Anomalous muon precession frequency in uniform magnetic field, ω_a ω_a = angular velocity of muon spin vs. momentum

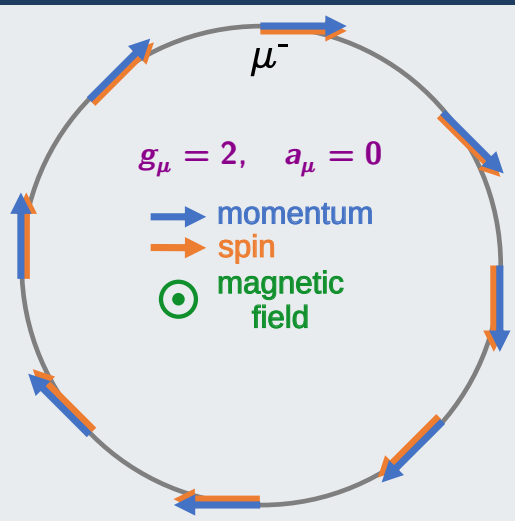
$$\omega_s - \omega_c = \omega_a$$

$$\boxed{-g_\mu \frac{eB}{2m_\mu} - (1-\gamma) \frac{eB}{m_\mu \gamma}} - \boxed{-\frac{eB}{m_\mu \gamma}} = \boxed{-a_\mu \frac{eB}{m_\mu}}$$

Larmor + Thomas
spin precessionscyclotron
frequencyno γ !

► transverse motion in uniform magnetic field

polarized muons in magnetic storage ring



Anomalous muon precession frequency in uniform magnetic field, ω_a ω_a = angular velocity of muon spin vs. momentum

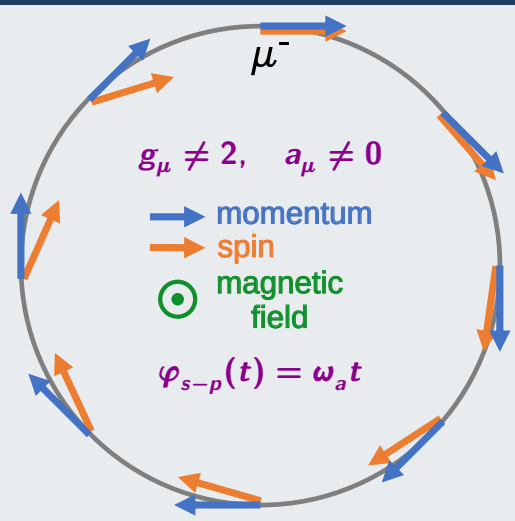
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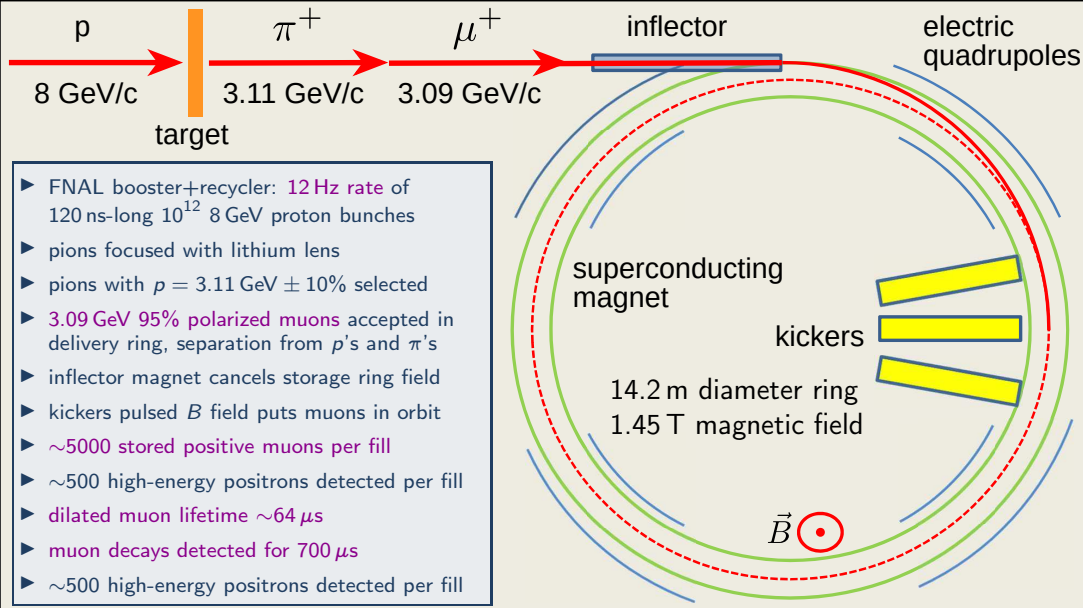
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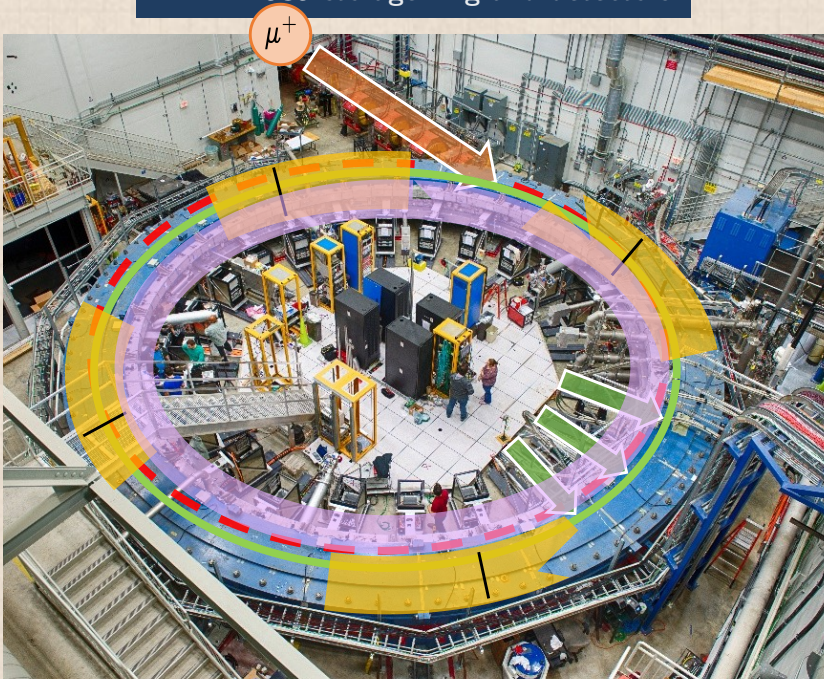
polarized muons in magnetic storage ring



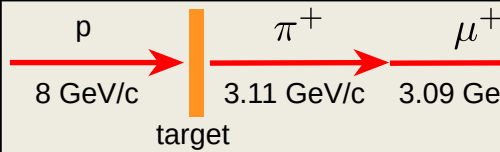
Positive muon production, storage and decay at FNAL



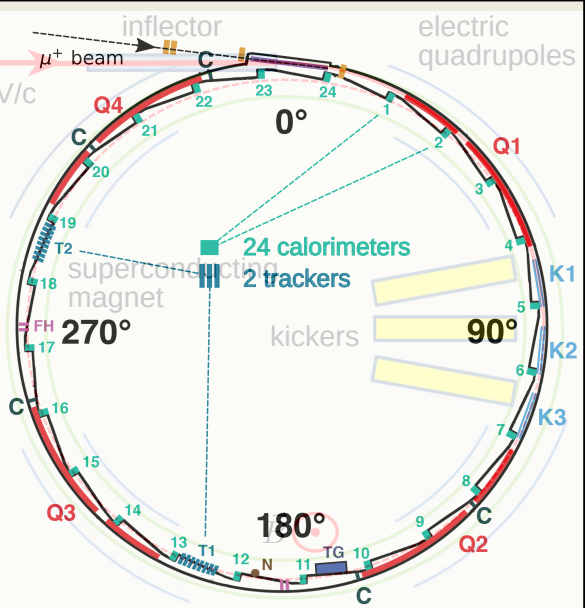
FNAL-E989 storage ring and detectors



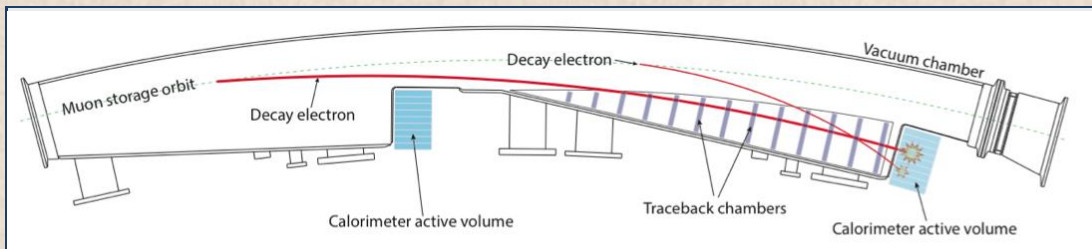
Positrons from positive muon decays are detected inside the storage ring



- detectors
- ▶ 24 calorimeters
 - ▶ 2 trackers



Calorimeter and tracker modules



calorimeter

- ▶ 6×9 PbF₂ crystals per module
- ▶ Cherenkov light collected \Rightarrow fast
- ▶ SiPM readout
- ▶ EM shower energy resolution 3% at 3 GeV
- ▶ laser-based gain monitoring
- ▶ measures positrons energy
- ▶ detects lost muons, identified with coincidences

tracker

- ▶ 8 modules \times 4 layers \times 32 straw chambers
- ▶ $\pm 7.5^\circ$ stereo angle w.r.t. vertical
- ▶ track positrons to measure beam profile
- ▶ also track lost muons

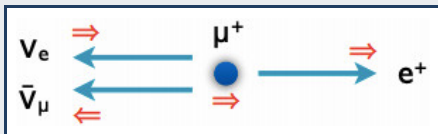
Run 1 data datasets, collected in 2018

| Dataset | # Days (Apr-Jun 2018) | Tune (n) | Kicker (kV) | # fills [10^4] | # positrons [10^9] |
|---------|--------------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1a | 3 | 0.108 | 130 | 151 | 0.92 |
| 1b | 7 | 0.120 | 137 | 196 | 1.28 |
| 1c | 9 | 0.120 | 132 | 333 | 1.98 |
| 1d | 24 | 0.107 | 125 | 733 | 4.00 |

- ▶ four datasets, each with approximately stable beam conditions
- ▶ total of **8.2 billion positrons** collected since $30 \mu\text{s}$ after injection and with $E > 1.7 \text{ GeV}$ corresponds to $\sim 1.2 \times$ the BNL statistics, 6% of the FNAL goal of $21 \times \text{BNL}$
- ▶ $\omega_a \propto \omega_p$, but magnetic field actively stabilized to $\sim 1 \text{ ppm}$ in whole Run 1

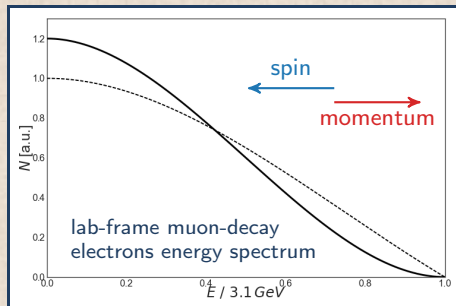
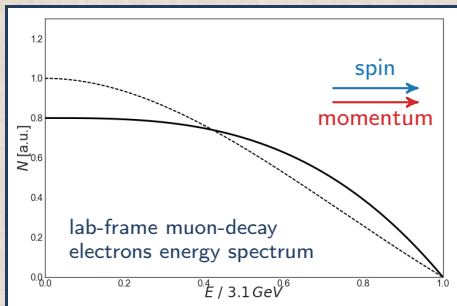
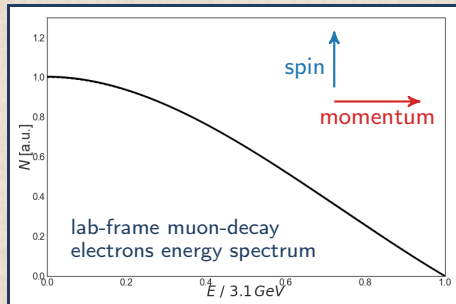
Measurement of angular velocity of muon spin w.r.t momentum

- ▶ parity violation in positive muon⁺ decay ⇒
⇒ decay positrons peak along muon spin



- ▶ positrons decaying along muon momentum have highest energy in laboratory frame

- ▶
$$N(E > E_{\text{thr}}, t) = N_0 e^{-t/\tau_\mu} (1 + A \cos \omega_a t)$$



Reconstruction of positron energy deposits in calorimeters

readout

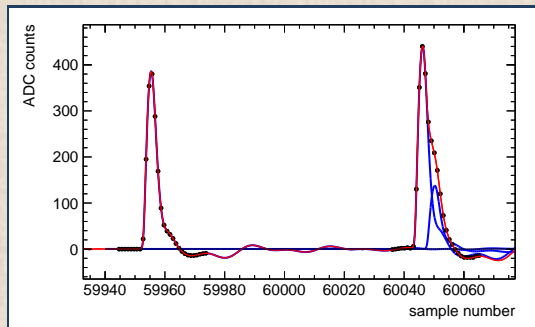
- ▶ record SiPM ADC counts for deposits > 50 MeV

fit samples using crystal pulses templates

- ▶ distinct template for each crystal from data
- ▶ fit one or more superposed templates

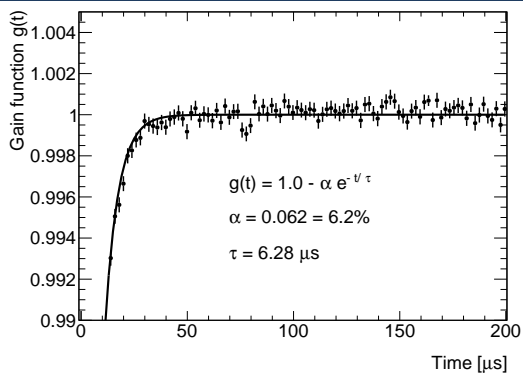
two reconstruction algorithms

- ▶ local: fit individual crystals
- ▶ global: global fit over multiple crystals

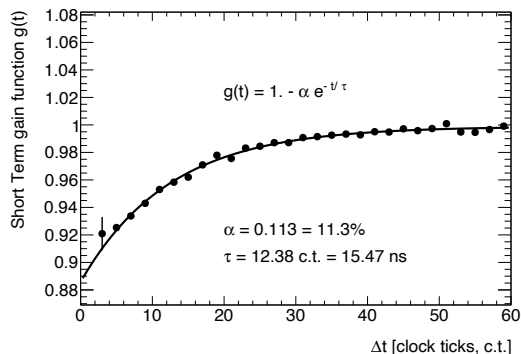


Calorimeter gain variation, measured with laser pulses and corrected

- ▶ SiPM gain is reduced by occurrence of preceding hits
- ▶ gain monitored by reading back reference laser light pulses injected in PbF₂ crystals
- ▶ positron energy measurement from SiPM readout corrected for average measured gain loss

 μ s time scale SiPM power supply recovery time

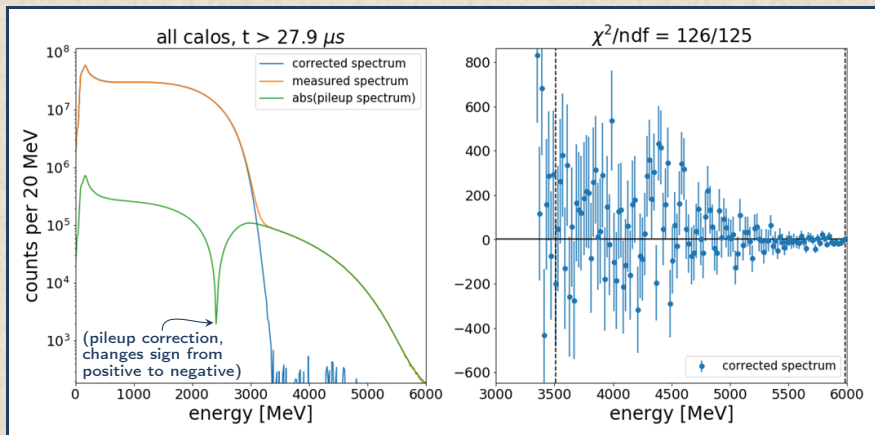
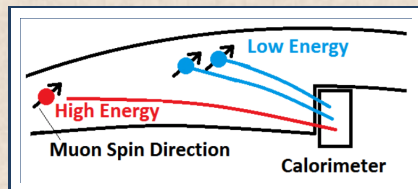
ns time scale SiPM pixel recovery time



Pileup, statistically subtracted

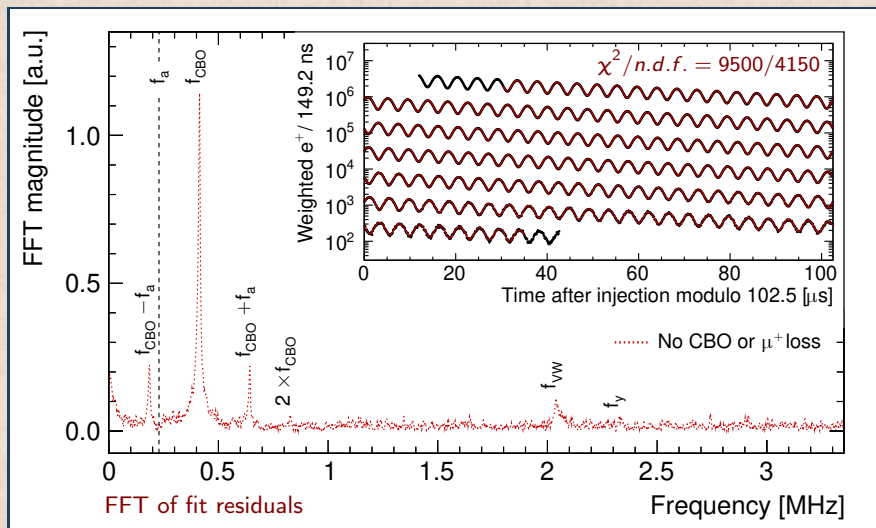
3 methods of pileup estimation

- ▶ combine hit with 2nd hit in shadow window
- ▶ (1) sum 2 hits using model to get E, t
- ▶ (2) reconstruct pileup hit using all crystals ADC counts
- ▶ (3) convolve hit density $\rho(E, t)$, then use estimated pileup and iteratively solve for the pileup-subtracted $\rho'(E, t)$



Muon precession, 5 parameters ω_a fit model

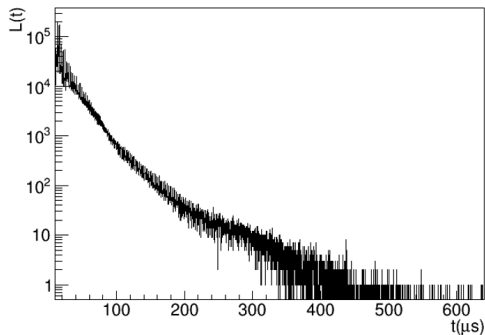
- ▶ number of positron decays with $E > \sim 1.7$ GeV, binned over time, from 30 to 650 μ s
- ▶ fit with $N(t) = N_0 e^{-t/\tau_\mu} [1 + A \cos(\omega_a t + \varphi)]$



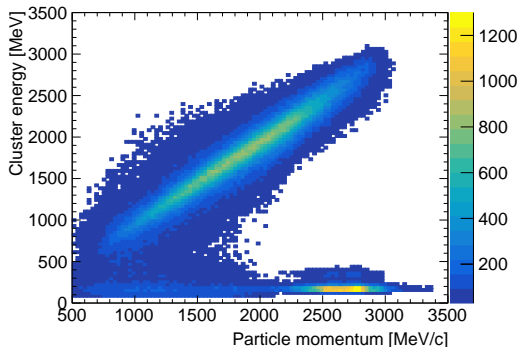
Extend ω_a fit model to account for lost muons on collimators

- ▶ some muons hit collimators and are lost
- ▶ muon loss rate during a fill measured with 3-4-5 coincidences of m.i.p. on calorimeters
- ▶ overall normalization of muon loss included as fit parameter

muon loss vs. time



energy in calorimeter vs. momentum in tracker



Extend ω_a fit model to account for beam dynamics

- ▶ transverse beam center and spread (waist) oscillate (betatron oscillations)
- ▶ beam oscillations modulate recorded positrons $N(t)$ because detector acceptance varies
- ▶ $N(t)$ effectively modulated by **beatings** of beam oscillations and cyclotron and anomaly frequencies
- ▶ operational issues in Run 1 make beam oscillations frequencies varying during fills

| beam dynamics with field index $n = 0.12$ | | f [MHz] | T [μs] |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Anomalous precession | f_a | 0.2291 | 4.3649 |
| Cyclotron | f_c | 6.7024 | 0.1492 |
| Horizontal betatron | $f_x = f_c \sqrt{1-n}$ | 6.2874 | 0.1590 |
| Vertical betatron | $f_y = f_c \cdot \sqrt{n}$ | 2.3218 | 0.4307 |
| Coherent betatron oscillation | $f_{\text{CBO}} = f_c - 1 \cdot f_x$ | 0.4150 | 2.4097 |
| Vertical oscillation | $f_{\text{VO}} = f_c - 1 \cdot f_y$ | 4.3806 | 0.2283 |
| Vertical waist | $f_{\text{VW}} = f_c - 2 \cdot f_y$ | 2.0589 | 0.4857 |

Muon precession, 22-parameters ω_a fit

$$N(t) = N_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} (1 + A \cdot A_{BO}(t) \cos(\omega_a t + \varphi + \varphi_{BO}(t))) \cdot N_{CBO}(t) \cdot N_{VW}(t) \cdot N_y(t) \cdot N_{2CBO}(t) \cdot \Lambda(t)$$

$$A_{BO}(t) = 1 + A_A \cos(\omega_{CBO}(t) \cdot t + \varphi_A) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{CBO}}}$$

$$\varphi_{BO}(t) = A_\varphi \cos(\omega_{CBO}(t) \cdot t + \varphi_\varphi) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{CBO}}}$$

$$N_{CBO}(t) = 1 + A_{CBO} \cos(\omega_{CBO}(t) \cdot t + \varphi_{CBO}) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{CBO}}}$$

$$N_{2CBO}(t) = 1 + A_{2CBO} \cos(2\omega_{CBO}(t) \cdot t + \varphi_{2CBO}) e^{-\frac{t}{2\tau_{CBO}}}$$

$$N_{VW}(t) = 1 + A_{VW} \cos(\omega_{VW}(t) \cdot t + \varphi_{VW}) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{VW}}}$$

$$N_y(t) = 1 + A_y \cos(\omega_y(t) \cdot t + \varphi_y) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_y}}$$

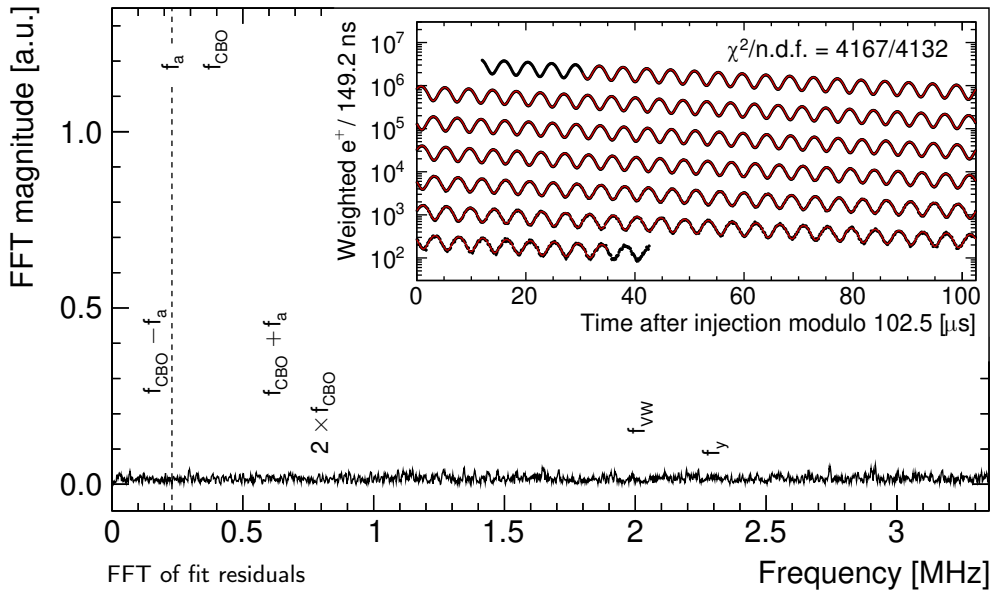
$$\Lambda(t) = 1 - k_{LM} \int_{t_0}^t L(t') e^{t'/\tau} dt'$$

$$\omega_{CBO}(t) = \omega_0^{CBO} + \frac{A}{t} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_A}} + \frac{B}{t} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_B}}$$

$$\omega_y(t) = F \omega_{CBO}(t) \sqrt{2\omega_c / F \omega_{CBO}(t) - 1}$$

$$\omega_{VW}(t) = \omega_c - 2\omega_y(t)$$

22 parameters ω_a fit has $\chi^2/n.d.f.$ consistent with 1



6 analysis groups, 4 analysis methods, 11 ω_a fits \times 4 datasets

4 analysis methods

- ▶ T (threshold): $\sum N(E)$ $E > 1.7 \text{ GeV}$
- ▶ R (ratio): (see below) $E > 1.7 \text{ GeV}$
- ▶ A (asymmetry): $\sum A(E) \cdot N(E)$ $E > 1.0 \text{ GeV}$
- ▶ Q (charge): \sum energy deposits no threshold

ratio method

- ▶ randomly split positron dataset in 4 subsets

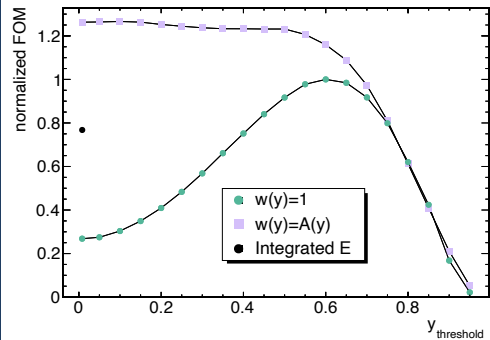
$$R(t) = \frac{n_1(t + \frac{T_a}{2}) + n_2(t - \frac{T_a}{2}) - n_3(t) - n_4(t)}{n_1(t + \frac{T_a}{2}) + n_2(t - \frac{T_a}{2}) + n_3(t) + n_4(t)}$$

$$= A \cos(\omega_a t + \varphi)$$

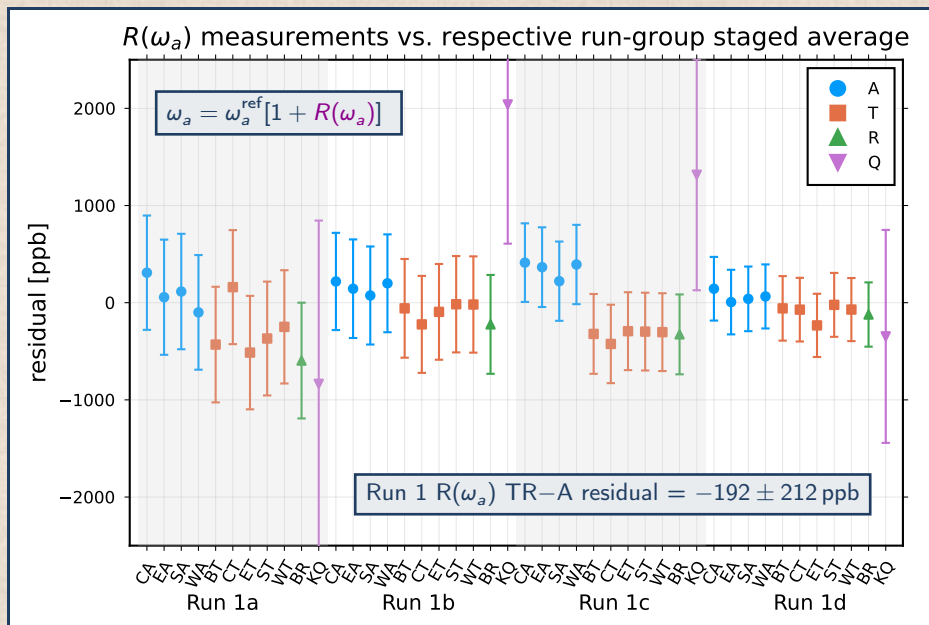
- ▶ removed exponential decay envelope

two levels of blind analysis

- ▶ relative blindings between any ω_a analysis groups
- ▶ global blinding of the a_μ result

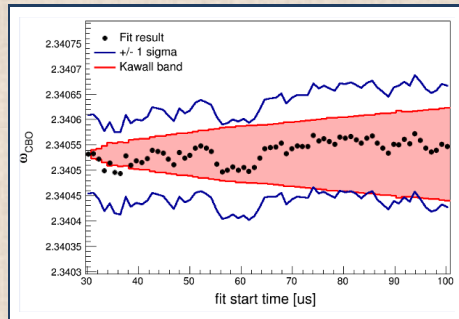
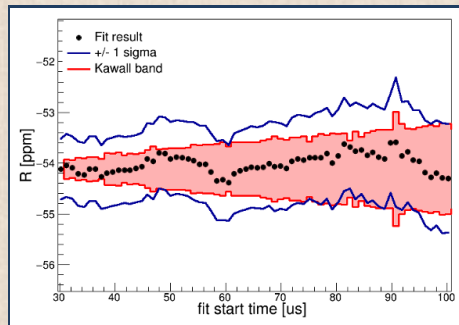
FOM vs. $y=E/E_{\max}$ threshold for T/R, A, Q

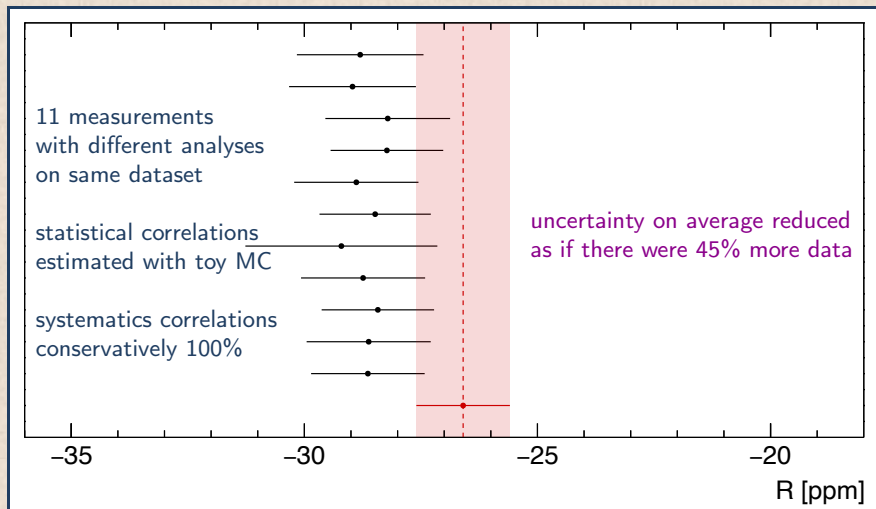
In each of 4 datasets, 11 ω_a measurements are consistent between each-other



A large number of consistency checks have been completed

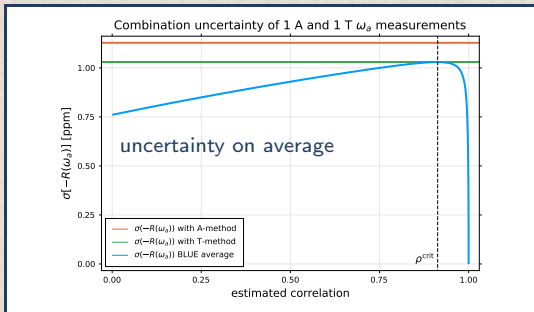
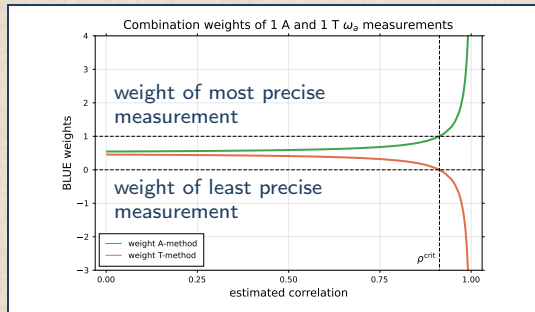
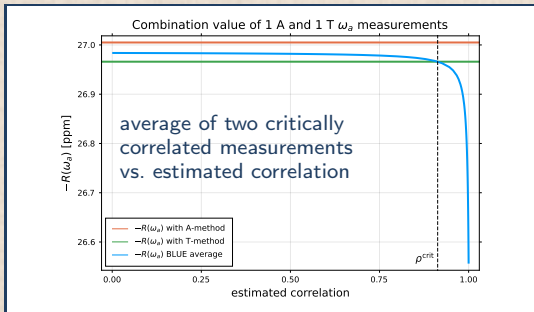
- ▶ fit results ought to be stable vs. chosen start time
- ▶ similar checks check performed vs.
 - ▶ calorimeter station
 - ▶ bunch number
 - ▶ Run number
 - ▶ time of day
 - ▶ positron energy bin
 - ▶ position within calorimeter
 - ▶ ...



Average of 11 \sim critically correlated measurements with imprecise correlation

- ▶ statistical correlations estimations have limited precision
- ▶ systematic correlations estimated conservatively to avoid underestimation
- ▶ \Rightarrow minimum χ^2 combination (=BLUE) not reliable

Critical correlation: $C_{ij}^{\text{crit}} = \rho^{\text{crit}} = \min(\sigma_i, \sigma_j) / \max(\sigma_i, \sigma_j) \quad (i \neq j)$



Least χ^2 average of 2 meas. around $\rho = \rho^{\text{crit}}$

- ▶ unstable vs. value of estimated correlation ρ
- ▶ Glen Cowan, Stat. Data Analysis, sec. 7.6.1
- ▶ Valassi & Chierici 2014, EPJC 74 (2014) 2017
- ▶ but no literature really appropriate for our case

Average the four most statistically precise A-method analyses (on each of four datasets)

even weights, disregarding imprecise correlations

- ▶ 50% of weight to 1 A-method analysis using one of the two reconstructions
- ▶ 50% of weight to 3 A-method analyses using the other reconstruction
 - ▶ weight = 1/3 of 50% each
- ▶ robust procedure, close to optimal combination

measurements with methods T, R, Q used for checks

- ▶ T and R methods are $\sim 11\%$ less precise than A (Q is even less precise)
- ▶ optimal combination T, R, Q weights non negligible only if T and/or R and/or Q measurements had much smaller systematics than A, which is not observed in present estimations

Synthetic ω_a^m FNAL Run 1 measurement

| $R(\omega_a) = (\omega_a - \omega_a^{\text{ref}}) \cdot 10^9$ | FNAL Run 1 [ppb] | FNAL goal [ppb] | BNL [ppb] |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| value | -82357 | | |
| total uncertainty | 437 | 122 | 487 |
| statistical uncertainty | 434 | 100 | 460 |
| systematic uncertainty | 56 | 70 | 160 |
| - Gain changes | 8 | 20 | 120 |
| - Pileup | 35 | 40 | 80 |
| - Coherent Betatron Oscillation | 38 | 30 | 70 |
| - Time randomization (to remove "fast rotation") | 9 | | |
| - Residual slow term | 17 | | |
| - Other | 3 | | |

notes

- ▶ the FNAL total systematics goal includes other systematics that are not discussed here

Conclusions

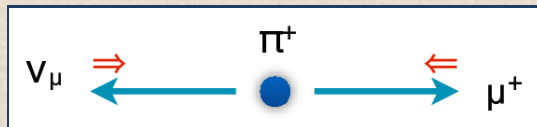
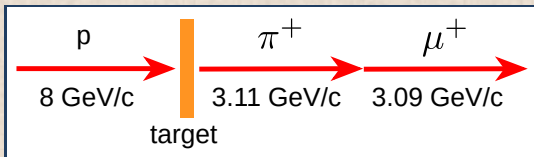
- ▶ positive muon anomalous precession frequency ω_a^m measured at FNAL to 0.44 ppm
- ▶ with 6% of design goal statistics, ω_a^m systematics quite close to design goal

Thanks for your attention!

Backup Slides

Production of polarized muons

- ▶ dump 8 GeV protons on target to produce pions
- ▶ select pions with momentum $p \simeq 3.11$ GeV
- ▶ let them decay into muons
- ▶ in pion rest frame, because of parity violation in pion decay, μ^- spin is aligned with momentum (μ^+ spin is anti-aligned with momentum)
- ▶ in laboratory frame, highest energy muons are $>90\%$ polarized



- ▶ with 8 GeV protons on target, μ^+ are produced $\sim 4\times$ more frequently than μ^-

Subsamples ω_a^m measurements

| $R(\omega_a^m)$ | 1a | 1b | 1c | 1d |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| value | -83123 | -81738 | -82347 | -82395 |
| uncertainty | 1209 | 1025 | 825 | 676 |
| statistical | 1207 | 1022 | 823 | 675 |
| systematic | 64 | 70 | 54 | 49 |

statistical correlation

| | 1a | 1b | 1c | 1d |
|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1a | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 1b | 0.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 1c | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 1.0000 | 0.0000 |
| 1d | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 0.0000 | 1.0000 |

systematic correlation

| | 1a | 1b | 1c | 1d |
|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1a | 1.0000 | 0.9935 | 0.9884 | 0.9812 |
| 1b | 0.9935 | 1.0000 | 0.9820 | 0.9936 |
| 1c | 0.9884 | 0.9820 | 1.0000 | 0.9669 |
| 1d | 0.9812 | 0.9936 | 0.9669 | 1.0000 |