Ongoing work/discussions with J-PARC

Graziano Venanzoni

10/3/2025

All started with Mibe visit in Liverpool in October 2024

J-PARC muon g-2/EDM experiment 18



- Low emittance muon beam (1/1000)
- No strong focusing (1/1000) & good injection eff. (x10)
- Compact storage ring (1/20)

The only experiment to check FNAL/BNL g-2 results

Excellent sensitivity to **muon EDM** about **100 times** better than the previous limit (sensitivity : **1.5 E-21 ecm**)

Visit of Tsutomu Mibe to Liverpool



G. Venanzoni - 7/10/24

GV -10/3/2025

An interesting observation...possibility to reach O(100ppb) by increasing the momentum to 450-600 MeV

Expected uncertainties

	Estimation
Total number of muons in the storage magnet	$5.2 imes 10^{12}$
Total number of positrons	$0.57 imes 10^{12}$
Effective analyzing power	0.42
Statistical uncertainty on ω_a [ppb]	450
Statistical uncertainty on ω_p [ppb]	100
Uuncertainties on a_{μ} [ppb]	460 (stat.)
	< 70 (syst.)
Uncertainties on EDM $[10^{-21} e \cdot cm]$	$1.4 \; (stat.)$
	0.36 (syst.)

Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 2019, 053C02 (2019)

Topics for discussion

- muon g-2
 - J-PARC muon g-2/EDM
 - silicon strip tracker (mechanical design of structure, assembly)
 - timing layer
 - timing calibration
 - options for higher energy (300 MeV/c \rightarrow 600 MeV/c?), higher polarization (>50%?)
 - MUonE
 - precision alignment monitor, silicon strip tracker

muon EDM@PSI & J-PARC

- Injection
- detector alignment
- track reconstruction
- Misc.
 - KEK/J-PARC summer student program for undergraduate students
 - MPP2024, Shinji Ogawa (KEK, the leader of detector mechanics and assembly) will come to Liverpool in November.

GV – Muon meeting 7/10/2024

$\frac{\delta\omega_a}{\omega_a} = \frac{1}{\omega_a \gamma \tau P} \sqrt{\frac{2}{NA^2}}$

 $\omega_a = a \frac{qB}{m}$

If p (=300 MeV) → 2 p (=600 MeV):

- $B \rightarrow 2 B \rightarrow \omega a \rightarrow 2 \omega a$
- γ→ 1.9 γ

 \rightarrow A factor 3.8 statistical gain:

450 ppb → **119 ppb** (=450/3.8)

If Polarization (50%) \rightarrow 2 P (=100%):

- additional factor 2:
- 119 ppb -> 60 ppb (=230/2)
- TOT: possible factor 7.6 stat gain

https://indico.ph.liv.ac.uk/event/1764/contributions/8713/attachments/3957/5595/visita_mibe.pdf

Soon confirmed by Mibe

Towards higher precision measurements of muon g-2 and EDM at J-PARC

Tsutomu Mibe (KEK)

December 18, 2024

1 Introduction

The J-PARC muon g - 2/EDM experiment [1] aims to measure the g - 2 and EDM of muon with precision of 450 ppb, 1.5×10^{-21} e-cm, respectively. The FNAL g - 2 experiment has already obtained results with 200 ppb level and the final precision will be around 100 ppb level. An experiment at PSI plans to reach the EDM sensitivity in the order of 10^{-23} e-cm with the novel spin frozen method to enhance the EDM sensitivity. It is desired to have higher precision for both g - 2 as well as EDM beyond the current precision.

The statistical precision of the anomalous spin precession angular frequency ω_a is determined as

$$\frac{\Delta\omega_a}{\omega_a} = \frac{1}{\omega_a \gamma \tau P} \sqrt{\frac{2}{NA^2}}$$
(1)

where key parameters are given int Table 1.

In the past, We considered options to improve the degree of spin polarization of muon [2] and intensity of muon beam [3]. On top of these options, new possibilities were proposed to increase beam energy and magnetic field as a result of discussion with Prof. G. Venanzoni and his colleagues during my visit to University of Liverpool in October, 2024. Figure 1 shows expected improvement of g - 2 precision as a function of the beam momentum. Here we assumed the magnetic field is scaled up linearly with higher momentum. For example, two times higher momentum (p = 600 MeV/c, B = 6 T), precision becomes 120 ppb which is comparable to the Fermilab final precision. With the improvement of polarization to 90 %, the precision goes down beyond the Fermilab to 70 ppb. After my visit to Liverpool, I had a follow-up discussion on these possibilities with the core members in the collaboration.

This document briefly summarizes these possibilities and potential challenges. Note that all discussion described below are private considerations.



Figure 1: Expected improvement in sensitivity as a function of beam momentum. Based on private communication with G. Venanzoni

GV -10/3/2025

Work on three pillars and ongoing UK-JPARC collaboration with monthly meetings

- (Higher) Laser muon polarization (50% → ?)
- Higher magnetic field $(3 \rightarrow 6 T)$
- High RF cavity (17 \rightarrow O(30) MeV/m)

Jparc-Liverpool Monthly meetings

March 2025

05 Mar J-PARC g-2: UK-Japan Coordination Meeting 🖲

February 2025

5 Feb J-PARC g-2: UK-Japan Coordination Meeting 🖲

December 2024

18 Dec J-PARC g-2: UK-Japan Coordination Meeting 🖲

https://indico.ph.liv.ac.uk/category/12/

Laser muon polarization

- Ongoing work of Jonathan and Italian laser expert colleagues (A. Fioretti, C. Ferrari, C. Gabbanini) + JPARC colleagues
- Jonathan at JPARC these days
- Learning curve phase
- Challenging to achieve higher (> 50%) polarization
- EPSRC-JST funding application

Work in progress...

Higher magnetic field (3 \rightarrow 6 T)

LHC HL: 6 D2 Dipole Magnets

- Few companies contacted
- Reply from ASG

FAIR: 33 Multiplets Magnets

(www.asgsuperconductors.com)



> 40years experience on on SC and MRI magnets with close collaboration with research institutes and laboratories (CERN, Fermilab, etc...)



GV -10/3/2025 https://indico.ph.liv.ac.uk/event/1890/sessions/1322/attachments/4229/5966/ASG%20Superconductors%2005%2003%202025.pdf

Higher magnetic field feasibility study (R. Marabotto, ASG)

R. Marabotto Phase 2 Phase 1 FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR HIGH FIELD MAGNET FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR HIGH FIELD MAGNET XIII ASG M ASG Pase 1: Phase 2: Simlulation tool set-up & preliminary evaluations on feasibility: Feasibility study & Conceptual design, drill down on : Cryogenics 3 T Magnet technical allignement: fine - tuning of the optimization tool & cross-check with Quench protection existing design Mechanical instabilities Manufacturing & Components tollerances High Field Magnet preliminary design and feasibility focused on: Field uniformity specs Cost evaluation Shielding strategy Identification of possible showstopper on: performance / manufacturability / cost Deliverable: Conceptual Design Report Intermediate Review: Decision Go /non Go Phase 2 Timeline: Phase ~ 3.5 ~ 2.5 Phase Months Months www.asgsuperconductors.c

https://indico.ph.liv.ac.uk/event/1890/sessions/1322/attachments/4229/5966/ASG%20Superconductors%2005%2003%202025.pdf

- 6 months study
- O(70kE) cost
 GV -10/3/2025

High gradient RF cavities (17 \rightarrow O(30) MeV/m)

• In principle doable (Tsutomu suggests not to use SC cavities)

RF system for muon capture and cooling

Summarized from: David Neuffer Chris Rogers

Region	Length [m]	N of cavities	Frequenci es [MHz]	Gradient [MV/m]	Magnetic field [T]	Peak RF power [MW/cav.]
Buncher	21	54	490 - 366	0 - 15		1.3
Rotator	24	64	366 – 326	20		2.4
Initial Cooler	126	360	325	25	2	3.7
Cooler 1	400	1605	325, 650	22, 30	2-3, 4-6	
Bunch merge	130	26	108 - 1950	~ 10		
Cooler 2	420	1746	325, 650	22, 30	2-5, 8-13	
Final Cooling	140	96	325 - 20			
Total	~1300	3951				=> ~12GW

It is a very large and complex RF system with high peak power





GV -10/3/2025

High gradient RF cavities: expertise at Liverpool/Daresbury (Cockcroft Institute)

"Professor Welsch's QUASAR Group at the Cockcroft Institute has extensive expertise in beam diagnostics, accelerator design and optimization, and advanced RF technology, making them well-positioned to contribute to the design of highgradient cavities for a higher-precision g-2 experiment in Japan. Given the need to increase the muon momentum beyond 300 MeV, achieving higher acceleration gradients, beyond the current 17 MeV/m, will be an important challenge, and the QUASAR Group's capabilities in high-gradient RF structures, beam dynamics simulations, and experimental validation makes them well-placed to contribute. They routinely collaborate with other RF specialists within the Cockcroft Institute (including engineers specialized in normal-conducting high-power RF cavities). If funding is secured, the QUASAR Group could therefore contribute through simulation studies, diagnostics development, design and testing of novel cavity designs to support this ambitious goal."

Outlook

- 6-12 months time to decide on the higher energy option
- As first step a feasibility study of the magnet with time and costs (→ proposal from ASG)
- In parallel: higher gradient E field RF and laser muon polarization
- Remind on possible sensitivity:
 - 450 MeV with 50% (75%) polarization \rightarrow 200 (135) ppb statistical error
 - 600 MeV with 50% (75%) polarization \rightarrow ~120 (80) ppb statistical error
- **Competitive** with Fermilab g-2 experiment (!)
- Physics/infrastructure constraints can be showstoppers (!)
- Look for funds/grants, collaboration
- Possible one PhD student from October

Next meetings:

- 19/3/2025: JPARC g-2 CB meeting. Presentation of Liverpool proposal to join g-2@JPARC experiment
- 24/3-25/3: Meeting in Shangai (discussion focused on current/new collaborations on g-2, MUonE, and possible other experiments)
- 7/4/25: (Monthly) Meeting Liverpool JPARC
- 25/6-27/6: JPARC g-2 Collaboration meeting. Plan to attend it in person

If you are interested to join this activity please let me know...

Shangai workshop

		0		•						
		Monday, 24	March		17:10 -	+ 18:10	Muon g- Convener	2 and EDM Experiments : Tsutomu Mibe (IPNS/KEK)		• Tsung-Dao Lee library/Fourth
09:00 → 09:10	Opening	Remarks	©10m	• Tsung-Dao Lee library/Fourth			17:10	Polarization		© 10
09:10 → 12:10	Muon g- Convener	2 and EDM Experiments :: Tsutomu Mibe (IPNS/KEK)		? Tsung-Dao Lee library/Fourth			17:20	Discussion Including Remote Participants		© 50
	09:10	J-PARC g-2/EDM Experiment Overview Speaker: Tamaki Yoshioka (Kyushu University)		© 30m	18:10 -	→ 20:10		Workshop Banquet		0
	09:40	End-to-End Simulation Speaker: Masato Kimura (KEK)		© 1h				Tuesday, 25 March		
	10:40		Coffee Break	O 30m	09:00 →	11:30	Muon Phy Convener:	/sics Programs in China P rof. Liang Li (Shanghai Jiao Tong University)		Tsung-Dao Lee library/Fourth
	11:10	AI-Enhanced Magnetic field measurements Speaker: Bingzhi Li (Zhejiang Lab / Shanghai Jiao Tong Universit	(y)	© 30m			09:00	A Pulsed Muon Source Based on a High-Repetition-Rate Electron Accel Speaker: Prof. Kim Siang Khaw (TDLI/SJTU)	erator (SHINE)	03
	11:40	Higher Energy, Stronger B-field Speaker: Tsutomu Mibe (IPNS/KEK)		© 30m			09:30	Conceptual Design Report of Muonium-to-Antimuonium Conversion Ex Speaker: Gui-Hao Lu (Sun Yat-Sen University (Zhongshan University))	periment (MACE)	03
12:10 → 14:00		Lunch	③ 1h 50m	? Tsung-Dao Lee library/Fourth			10:00	Design and Prospect of Muon Station for Science, Technology, and Indu Speaker: Yu Bao (IHEP China)	stry (MELODY)	03
14:00 → 16:40	MUonE E Convener	Experiment and Synergies r: Graziano Venanzoni (University of Liverpool)		? Tsung-Dao Lee library/Fourth			10:30	Coffee Break		() 3
	14:00	MUonE Status and 2025 Run Speaker: Riccardo Pilato (University of Liverpool)		© 40m			11:00	The Feasibility Study of the GeV-Energy Muon Source Based on HIAF (H Complex	ligh Intensity Heavy	Ion Accelerator) (3
	14:40	In-person Discussion		(§ 1b	11:30 →	12:30	Discussio	n on Collaborations with MUonE and/or J-PARC g-2/EDM		• Tsung-Dao Lee library/Fourth
	15:40	Discussion Including Remote Participants		© 11			Convener	:: Graziano Venanzoni (University of Liverpool), Tsutomu Mibe (IPNS/KEK)		
16:40 → 17:10		Coffee Break	() 30m	• Tsung-Dao Lee library/Fourth	12:30 →	13:30		Lunch Break	() 1h	Tsung-Dao Lee library/Fourth
Remote	sess	sions: Monday 24/3:			13:30 →	16:30	Visit to S	HINE		𝔅 3h ♀ SH
• 7:40a	am L	۔ ا X time (8:40am CET): N	1UonE		16:30 →	17:00		Coffee Break	() 30m	• Tsung-Dao Lee library/Fourth

17:00

Monday, 24 March

Tsung-Dao Lee library/Fourth

? Tsung-Dao Lee library/Fourth

() 30m

Coffee Break

→ 18:00 MUonE Experiment and Synergies: Remote Discussion on Longer-term Collaboration

Convener: Themis Bowcock (University of Liverpool)

• 9:20am UK time (10:20am CET): g-2

Tuesday 25/3: 9:00 am UK time (10 am CET): MUonE longer plans