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# Kaon Physics at CERN with the NA62 Experiment

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PP Seminar, University of Chicago

17/05/2021



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare  
SEZIONE DI FIRENZE

# Stars of Kaon Flavour Physics

$$\varepsilon_K, \Delta M_K$$

$$\varepsilon'/\varepsilon$$

$$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$$

$$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$$

*A.J. Buras KAON2016*

$$K_L \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$$

$$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$$

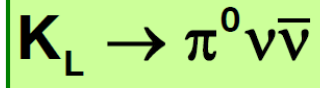
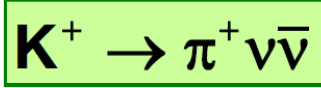
$$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \mu^-$$

They all can give some information about very short distance scales but to identify new physics, correlations with  $B_{s,d}$  and D observables, EDMs, Lepton physics crucial

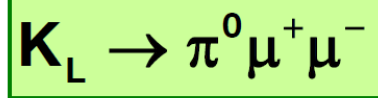
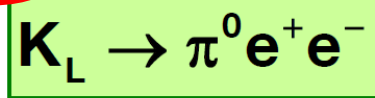
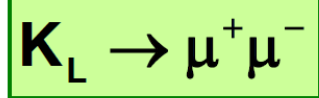
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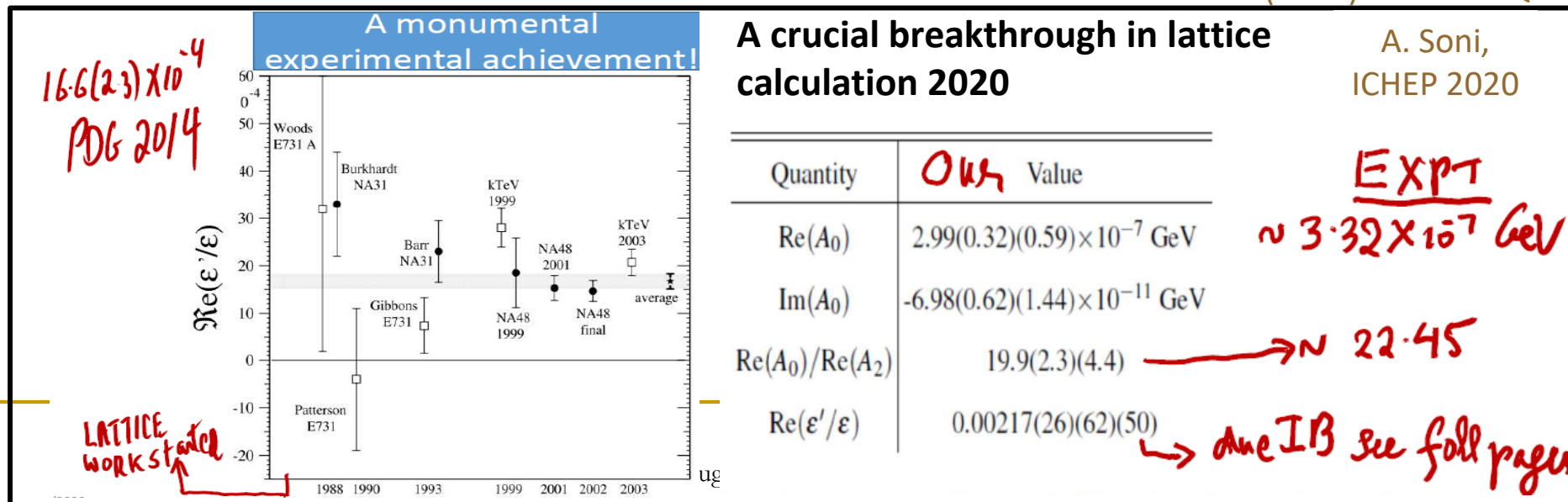


A.J. Buras KAON2016



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PRD 102 054509 (2020) – RBC-UKQCD



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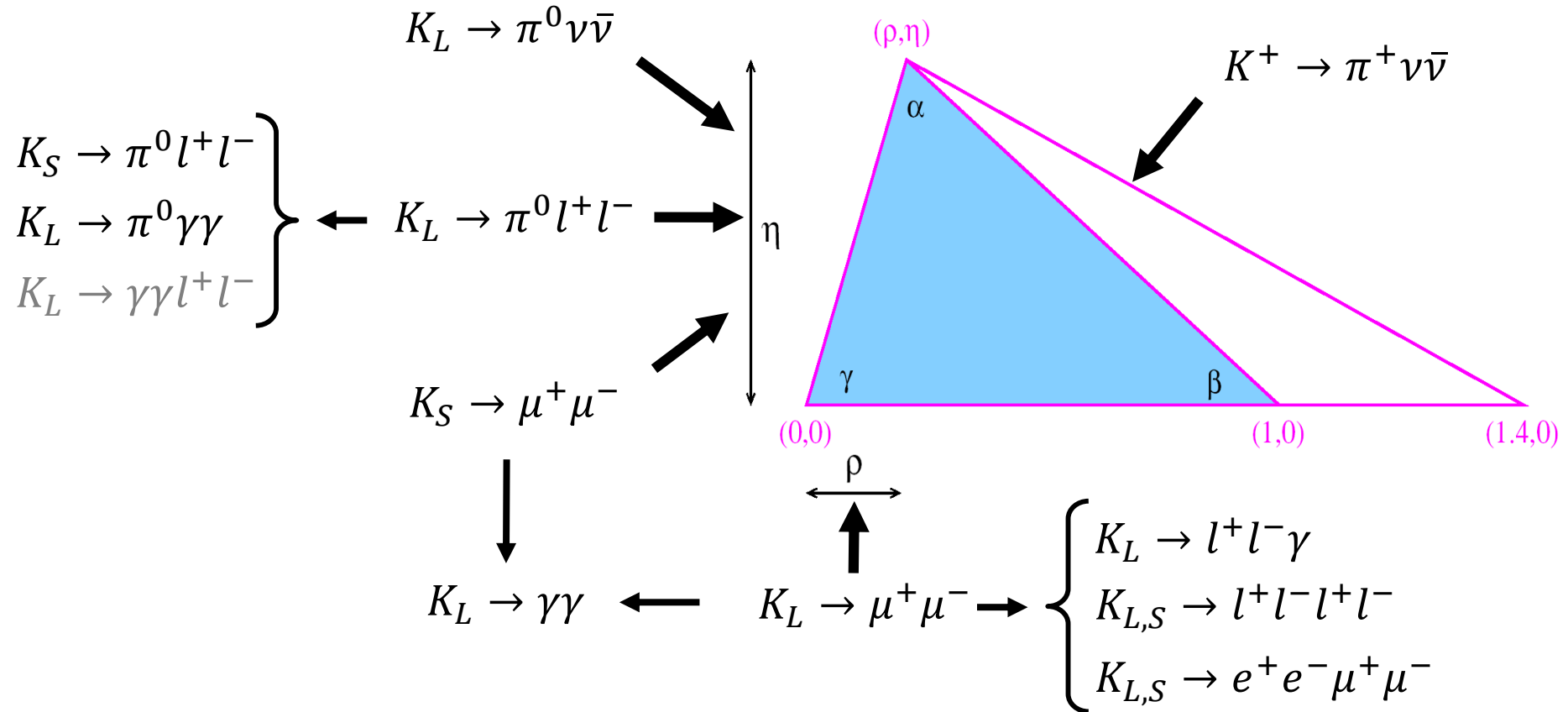
**this Seminar** (an experimental view)

+

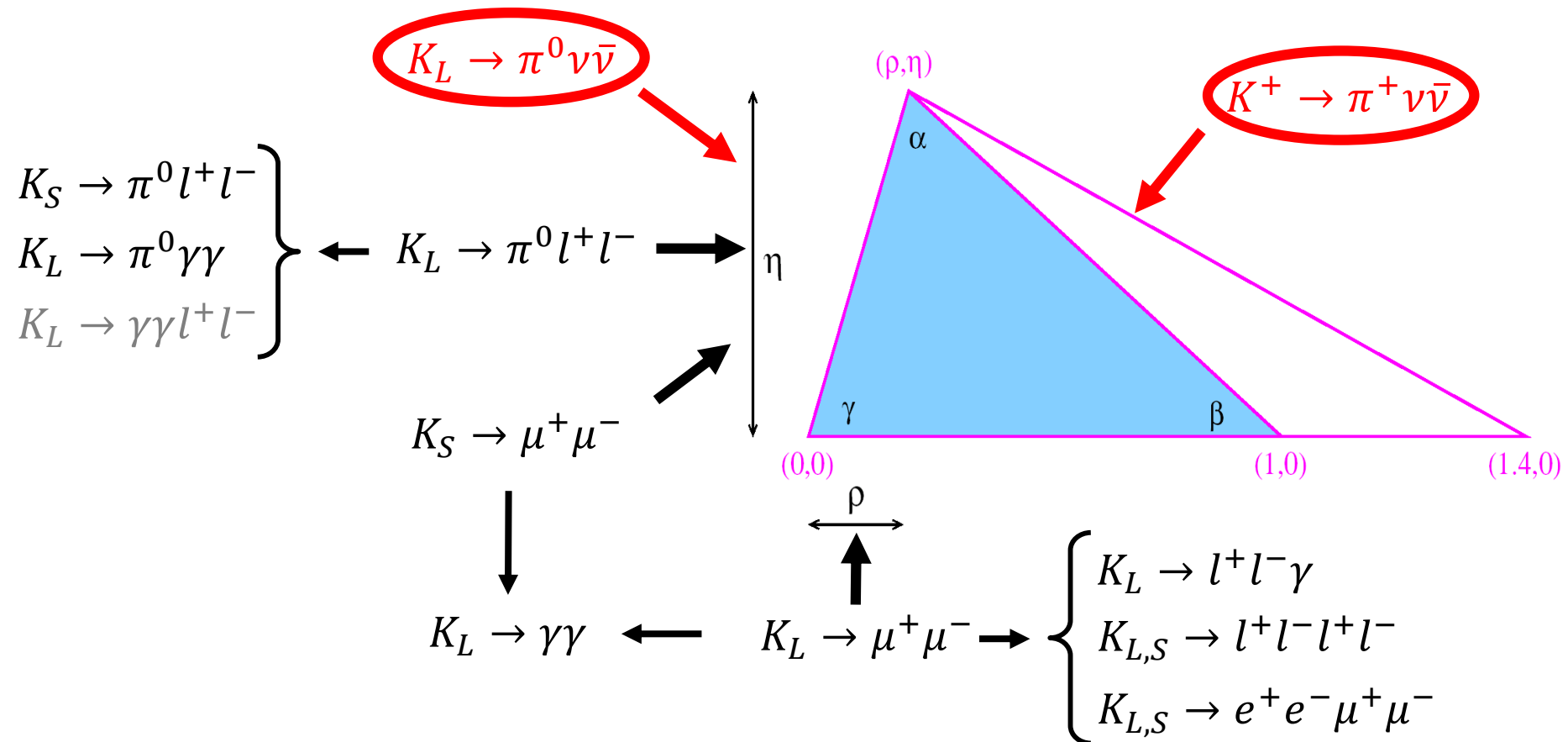
K decays & SM violation (LU test, LFV/LNV, exotics)

**@ CERN**

# Rare Kaon Decays and CKM

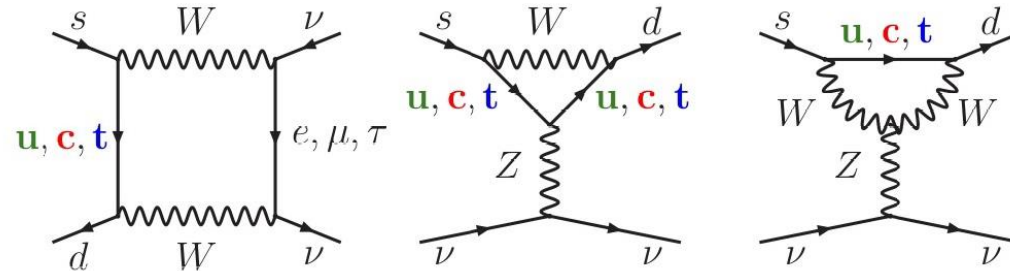


# Rare Kaon Decays and CKM



# $K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ : the Subject

- FCNC loop processes:  $s \rightarrow d$  coupling and highest CKM suppression

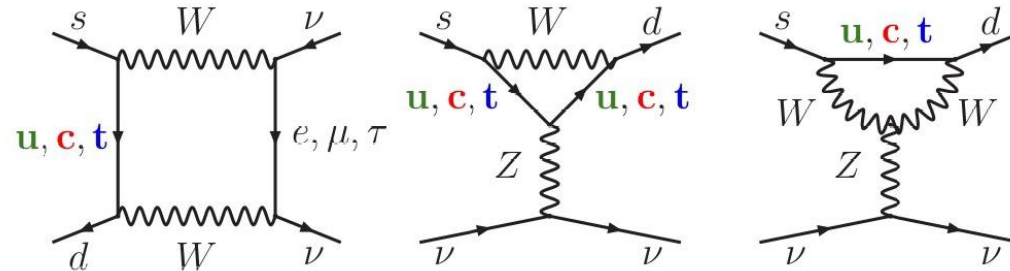


- Very clean theoretically: SD dominated. Hadronic matrix element  $\propto \mathcal{B}(K_{l3})$  (precisely measured)
- [SM predictions](#) [Buras et al. JHEP 11 (2015) 33]

$$\mathcal{B}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}) = (8.39 \pm 0.30) \cdot 10^{-11} \left( \frac{|V_{cb}|}{0.0407} \right)^{2.8} \left( \frac{\gamma}{73.2^\circ} \right)^{0.74} = (8.4 \pm 1.0) \cdot 10^{-11}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}) = (3.36 \pm 0.05) \cdot 10^{-11} \left( \frac{|V_{ub}|}{0.00388} \right)^2 \left( \frac{|V_{cb}|}{0.0407} \right)^2 \left( \frac{\sin \gamma}{\sin 73.2^\circ} \right)^2 = (3.4 \pm 0.6) \cdot 10^{-11}$$

# $K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ : the Subject



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- Very clean theoretically: SD dominated. Hadronic matrix element  $\propto \mathcal{B}(K_{l3})$  (precisely measured)

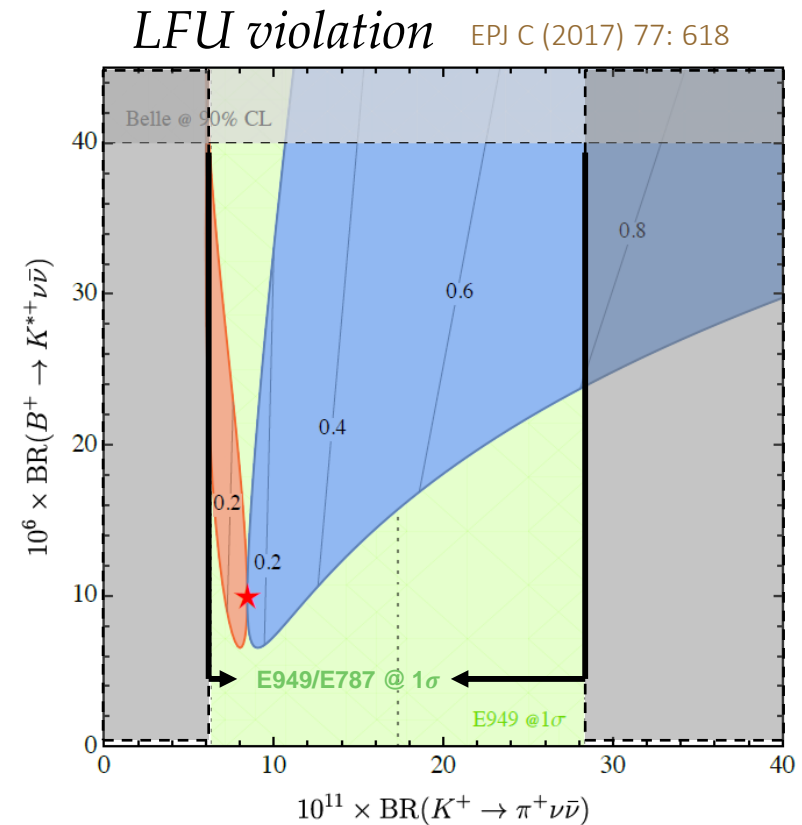
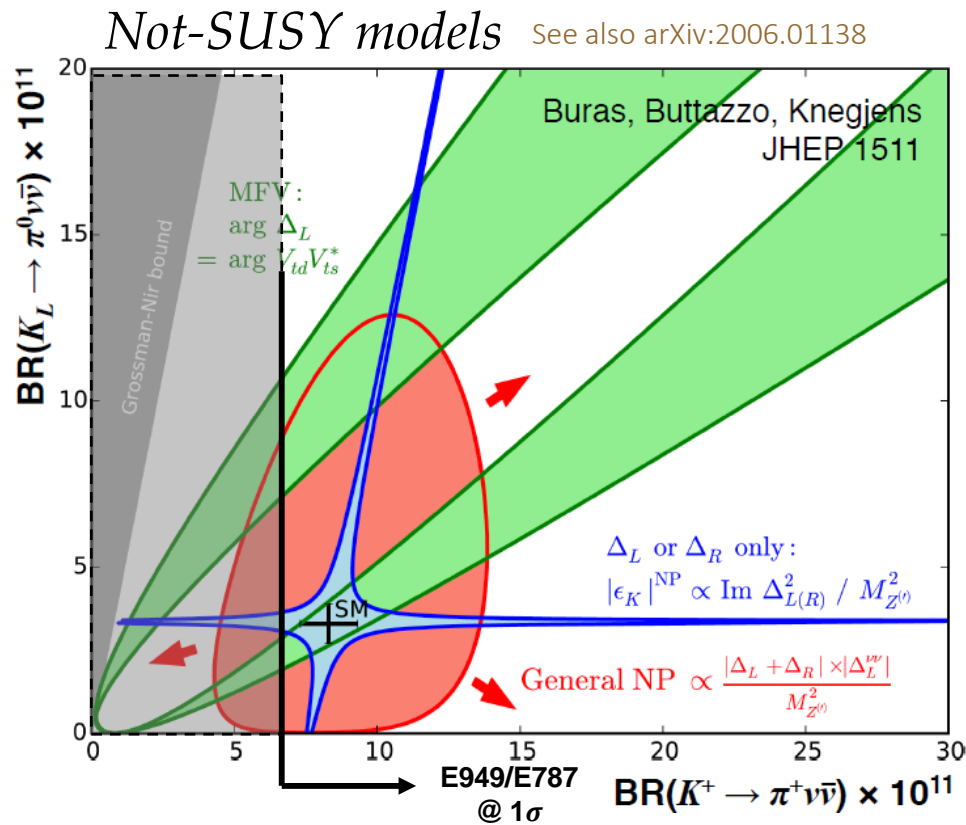
- Experimental status

$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$	BNL E787/E949 (1995-2002)	$\mathcal{B} = (1.73^{+1.15}_{-1.05}) \times 10^{-10}$ [Final, all data]	PRD 77, 052003 (2008); PRD 79, 092004 (2009)
	CERN NA62 (2016 - present)	$\mathcal{B} < 1.78 \times 10^{-10}$ 90% CL [2016-17 data]	PLB 791, 156 (2019); JHEP 11, 042 (2020)
		this seminar [2016-17-18 data]	
$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$	KEK E391 (2004-2005)	$\mathcal{B} < 26 \times 10^{-9}$ 90% CL [Final, all data]	PRD 81, 072004 (2010)
	JPARC KOTO (2012 - present)	$\mathcal{B} < 3.0 \times 10^{-9}$ 90% CL [2015 data]	PRL 122, 021802 (2018)
		$\mathcal{B} < 4.9 \times 10^{-9}$ 90% CL [2016-17-18 data]	PRL 126, 121801 (2021)



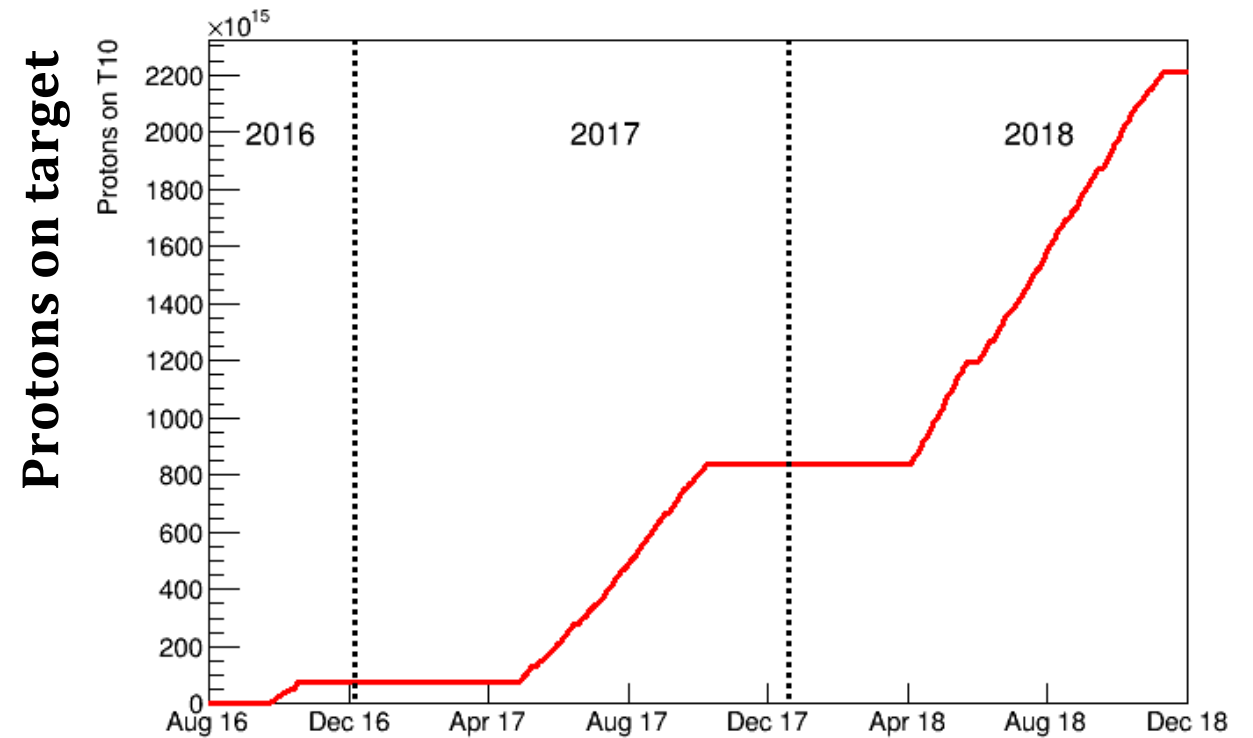
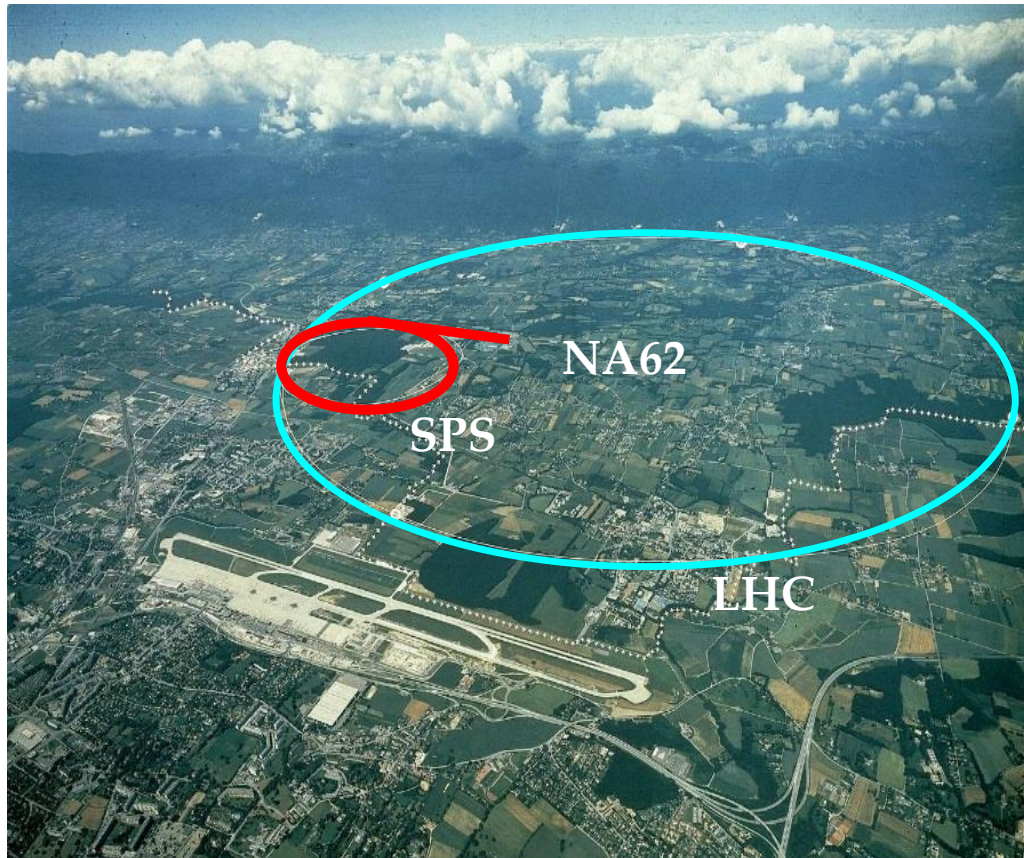
# $K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ : the Plot

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- Model-dependent correlations of possible variations of  $K^+$  and  $K_L$  BR
- Weak constraints from other flavour observables

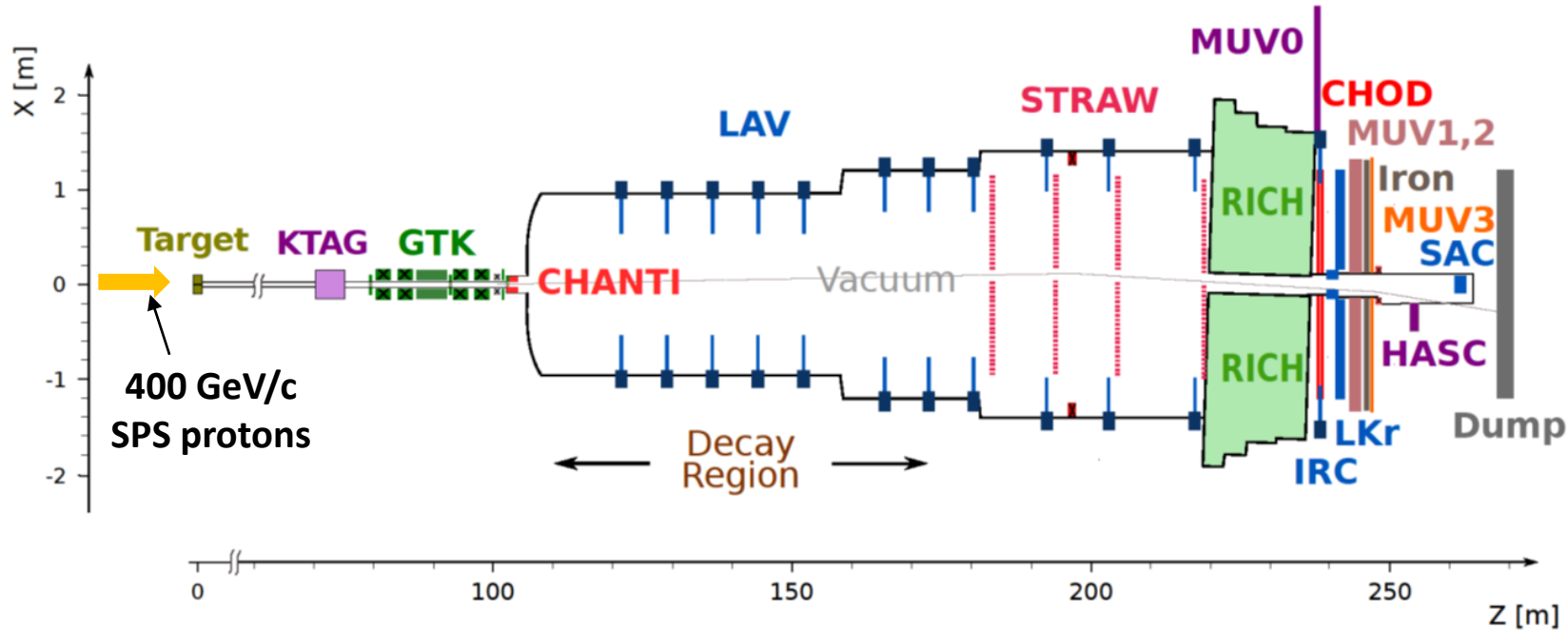


# $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ Today: **NA62**

~200 participants: Birmingham, Bratislava, Bristol, Bucharest, CERN, Dubna (JINR), Fairfax (GMU), Ferrara, Firenze, Frascati, Glasgow, Lancaster, Liverpool, Louvain-la-Neuve, Mainz, Moscow (INR), Naples, Perugia, Pisa, Prague, Protvino (IHEP), Rome I, Rome II, San Luis Potosi, Torino, TRIUMF, Vancouver (UBC)



# NA62: the Experiment



Beam Intensity

Incoming  $K^+$ , 75 GeV/c, 1% rms

Outgoing  $\pi^+$

$\gamma$ /multitrack veto

Particle ID

$19 - 22 \times 10^{11}$  ppp (450-550 MHz @ GTK3)

Timing KTAG, GTK ( $\sigma_t \sim 70, 90$  ps); momentum by GTK

Timing RICH. CHOD ( $\sigma_t \sim 70, 200$  ps); momentum by STRAW

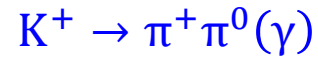
LAV, LKr, IRC, SAC

RICH, LKr, MUV1,2,3

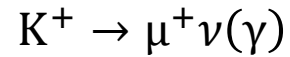
# $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ @ NA62: the Method

Main  $K^+$  decays

Branching ratio



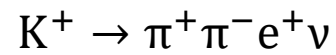
0.2067



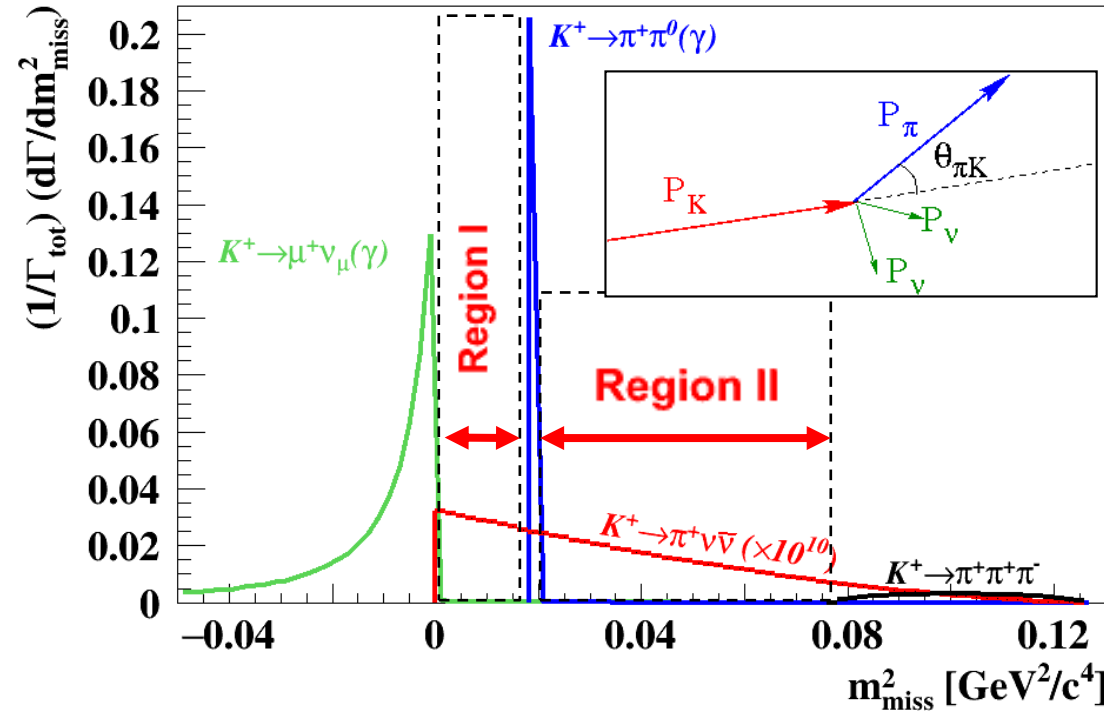
0.6356



0.0558



$4.25 \cdot 10^{-5}$



Kinematic suppression:  
 $m_{\text{miss}}^2 = (P_{K^+} - P_{\pi^+})^2$

+

$15 < P_{\pi^+} < (35)45 \text{ GeV}/c$

Particle ID ( $\mu - \pi$  separation)

Photon veto

$\mathcal{O}(100 \text{ ps})$  Timing between sub-detectors  $\Rightarrow$

Si – tracker + Cherenkov counters

$\geq 10^3$  Kinematic background suppression  $\Rightarrow$

Low – mass spectrometers (0.5%  $X_0$ )

$\geq 10^8$  Muon suppression  $\Rightarrow$

Calorimetric & Cherenkov particle ID

$\geq 10^8$   $\pi^0$  (from  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$ ) suppression  $\Rightarrow$

$\gamma$  detection inefficiency  $\lesssim 10^{-5}$  ( $E_\gamma > 10 \text{ GeV}$ )

$P_{\pi^+} < 45 \text{ GeV}/c \rightarrow \pi^0 \text{ energy} > 30 \text{ GeV}$

# $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ @ NA62: the Analysis

## Selection

$K^+$ - $\pi^+$  matching (Straw – GTK – KTAG - RICH)

$K^+$  decays in the decay region

$\pi^+$  identification (Calorimeters - RICH)

$\gamma$  / multi-track rejection (calorimeters, hodoscope)

## Background in signal regions

$K^+$  decays in decay region:  $\pi^+\pi^0$ ,  $\mu^+\nu$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^-e^+\nu$

Accidental  $\pi^+$  from the beam line

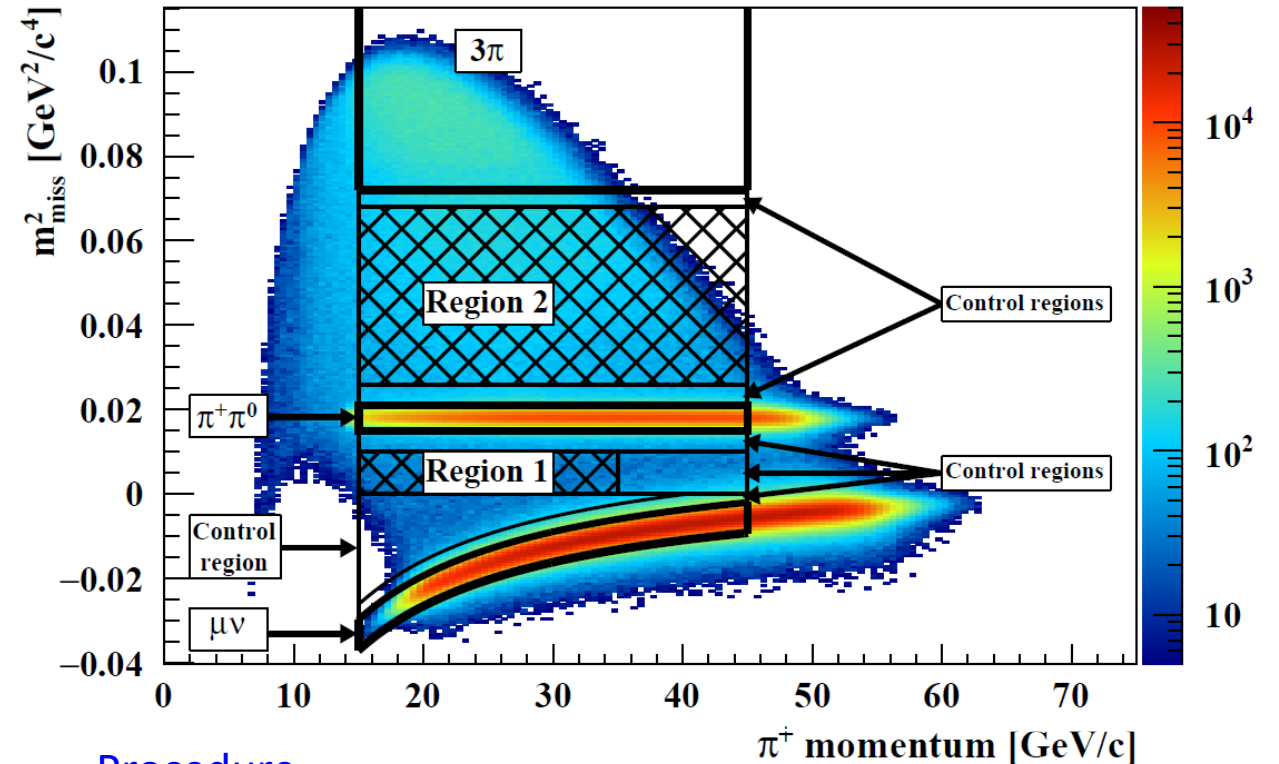
Mostly data – driven predictions, control regions for validation

## Single Event Sensitivity (S.E.S.)

Effective number  $K^+$  decays from  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^0$

Signal efficiency

- Monte Carlo (acceptance)
- Data (trigger efficiency, random veto)



## Procedure

Analysis in 5 GeV/c wide bins of  $\pi^+$  momentum

Counting of the observed events in signal regions

Branching ratio from fit in momentum bins and years of data taking

Blind analysis

# $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ @ NA62: the single event sensitivity (SES)

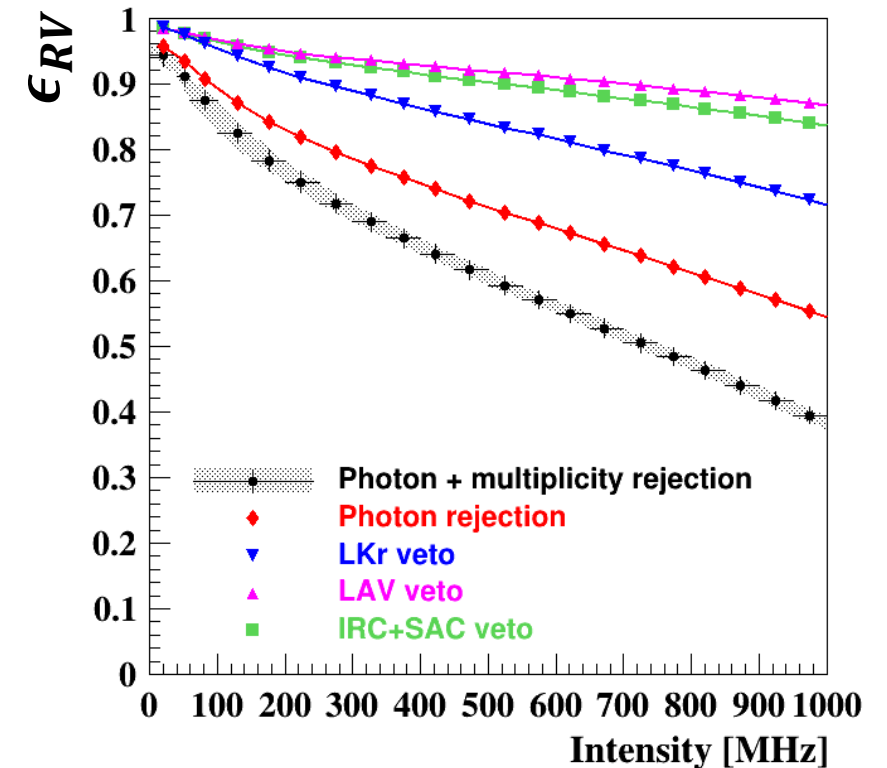
$$SES = \frac{BR(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0) \cdot A_{\pi\pi}}{D \cdot N_{\pi\pi} \cdot \epsilon_{RV} \cdot A_{\pi\nu\bar{\nu}} \cdot \epsilon_{trig}^{PNN}}$$

Minimum bias trigger downscaling (points to  $D$ )  
 Normalization events from minimum bias (points to  $N_{\pi\pi}$ )  
 Signal acceptance  $\sim 6.5\%$  (2018) (points to  $A_{\pi\nu\bar{\nu}}$ )  
 Normalization acceptance (points to  $A_{\pi\pi}$ )  
 Signal trigger efficiency  $\sim 90\%$  (points to  $\epsilon_{trig}^{PNN}$ )

- Signal loss probability resulting from random veto induced by photon rejection/extra particle rejection due to accidental activity
- Estimated from data ( $K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$ )
- Dependent on the beam intensity; 2018 data:  $\langle \epsilon_{RV} \rangle = 0.66 \pm 0.01$

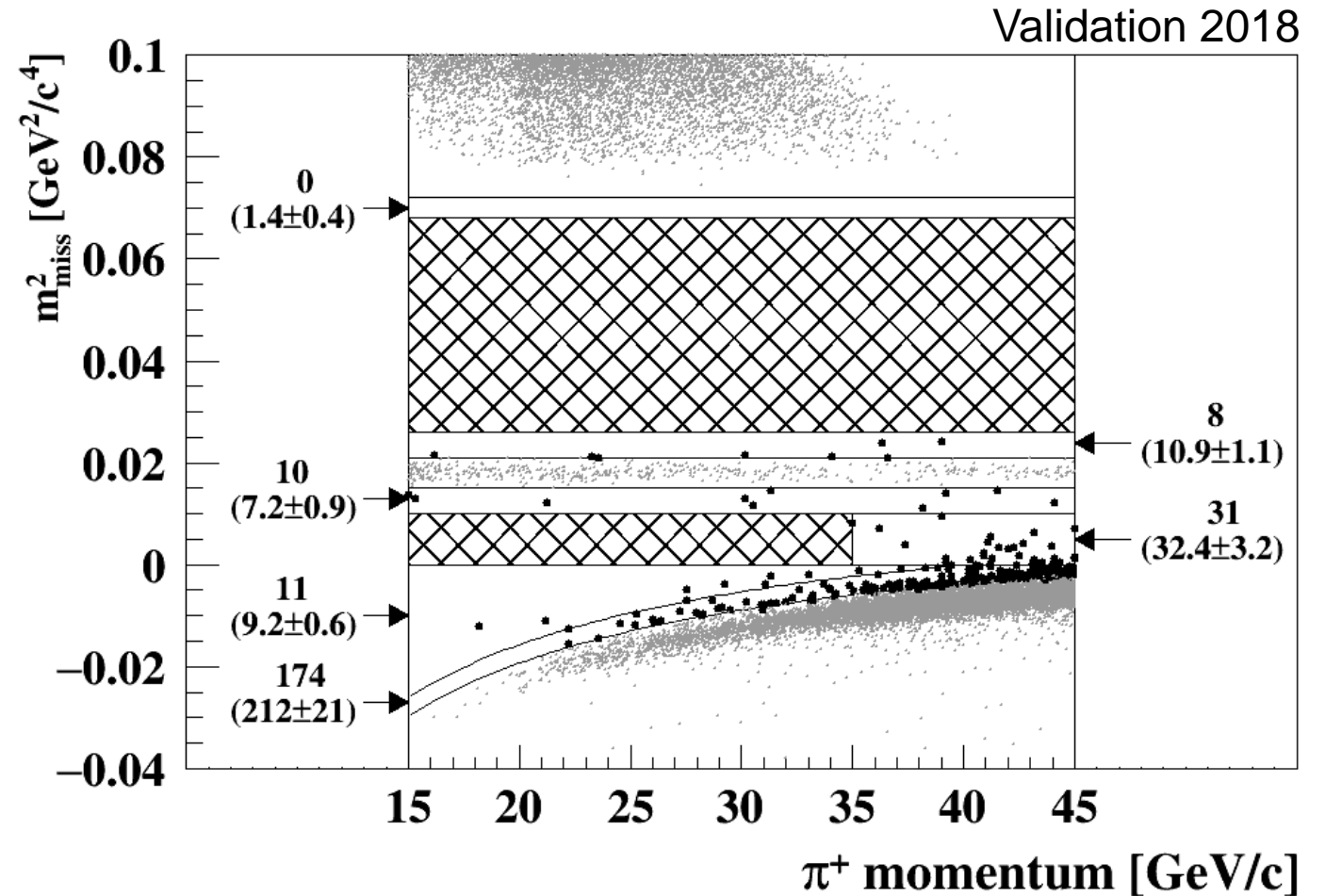
$$SES(2018) = (1.1 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-11} \Rightarrow N_{\pi\nu\bar{\nu}}^{\text{exp}}(2018) \sim 7.6$$

$$SES(2016 + 17 + 18) = (0.84 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-11} \Rightarrow N_{\pi\nu\bar{\nu}}^{\text{exp}}(2016 + 17 + 18) \sim 10$$



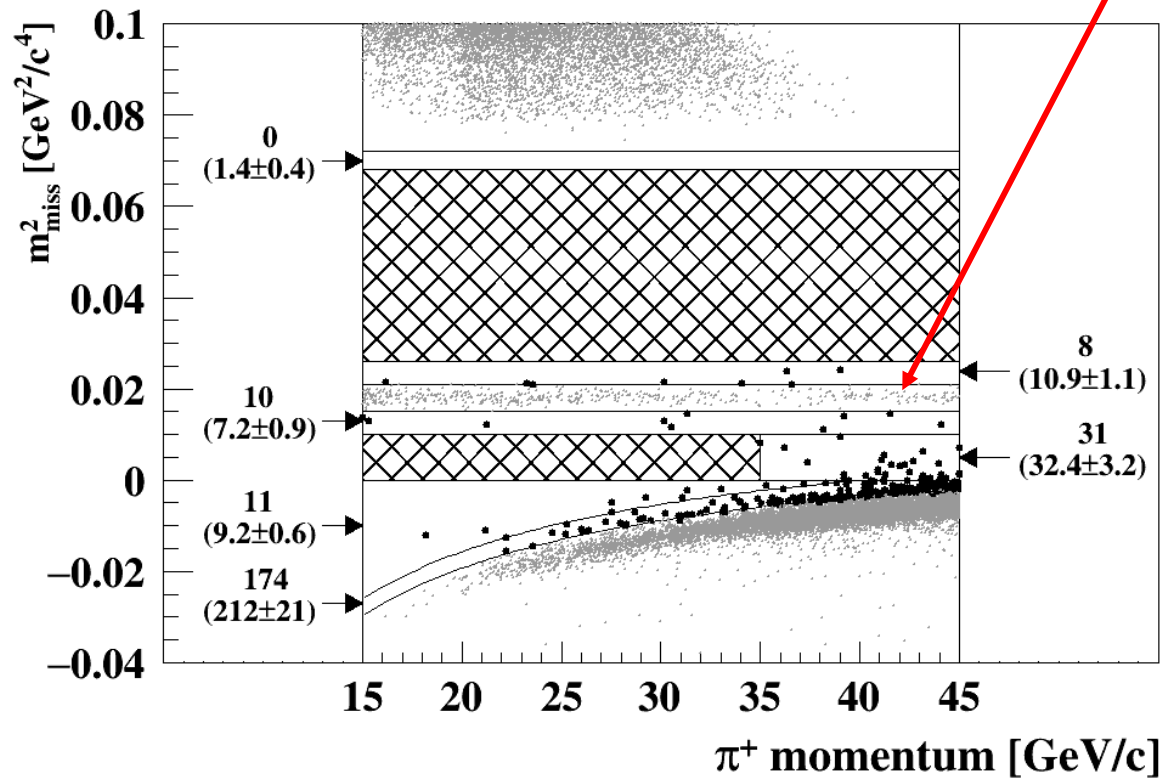
# $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ @ NA62: the Background (2018 data)

Channel	Background
$\pi^+ \pi^0$	$0.75 \pm 0.05$
$\mu^+ \nu$	$0.64 \pm 0.08$
$\pi^+ \pi^- e^+ \nu$	$0.51 \pm 0.10$
$\pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	$0.22 \pm 0.10$
$\pi^+ \gamma \gamma$	$< 0.01$
$\pi^0 l^+ \nu$	$< 0.001$
Upstream	$3.30^{+1.00}_{-0.75}$
Total (2018)	$5.42^{+1.00}_{-0.75}$
<b>Total (2016+17+18)</b>	<b><math>7.03^{+1.05}_{-0.82}</math></b>

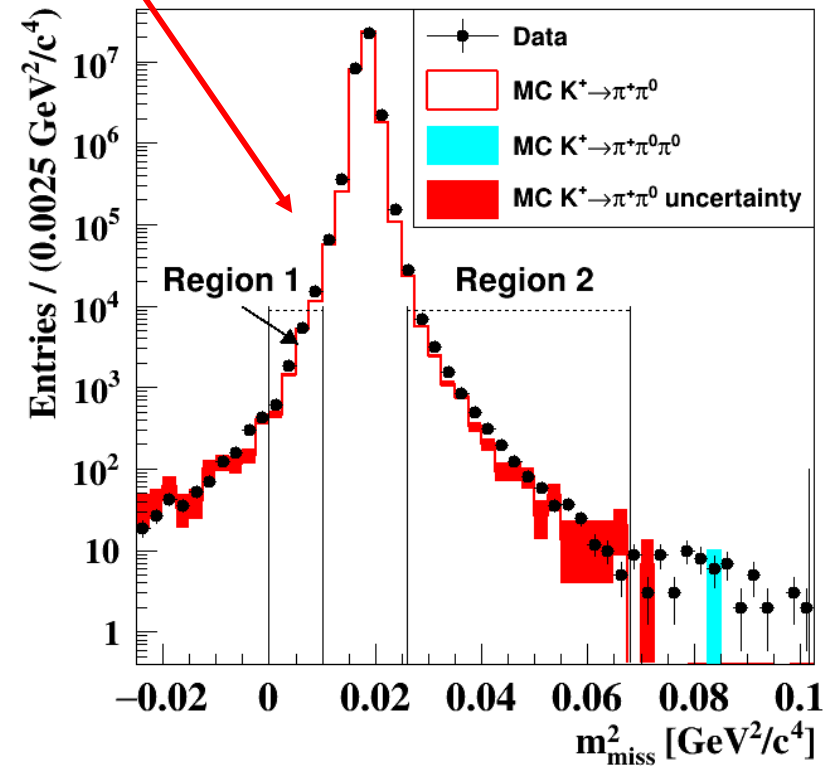


# $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ @ NA62: $\pi^+ \pi^0$ Background

$$N_{\pi\pi}^{exp}(region) = N(\pi^+\pi^0) \cdot f^{kin}(region)$$

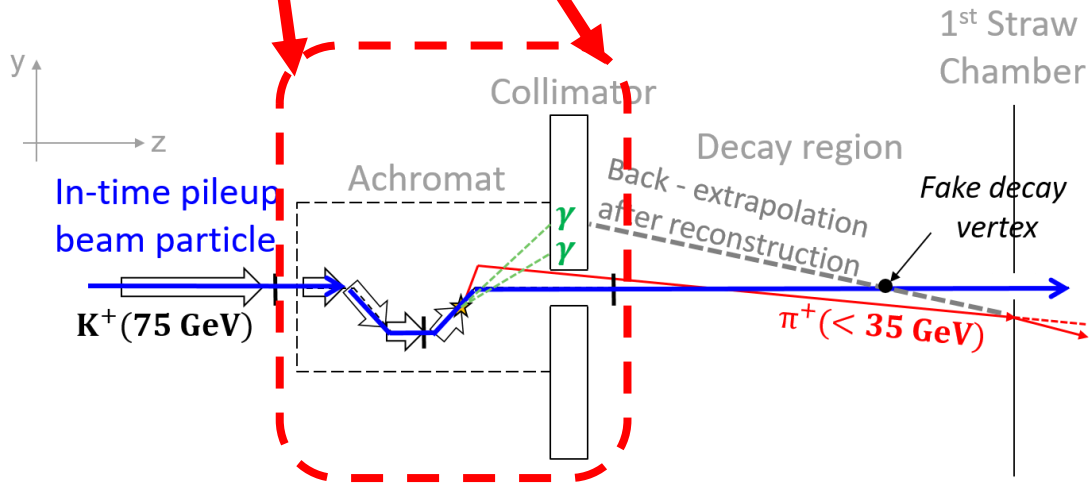
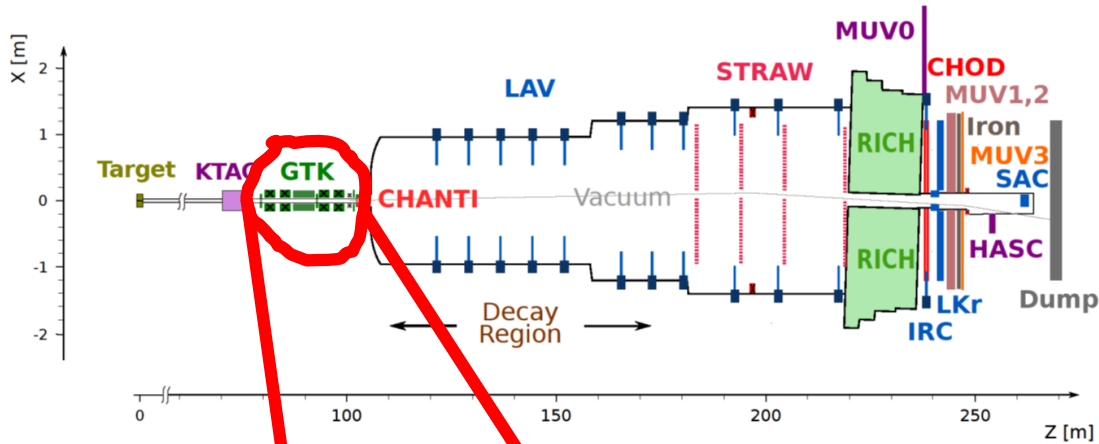


Minimum bias  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$  data to study the tails of the  $m_{miss}^2$





# $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ @ NA62: Upstream Background



- $K^+$  decays/interacts along the beam line
- Secondary  $\pi^+$  downstream
- Beam elements block additional particles
- $\pi^+$  scattering in straw chamber 1
- Pileup beam particle tagged as  $K^+$

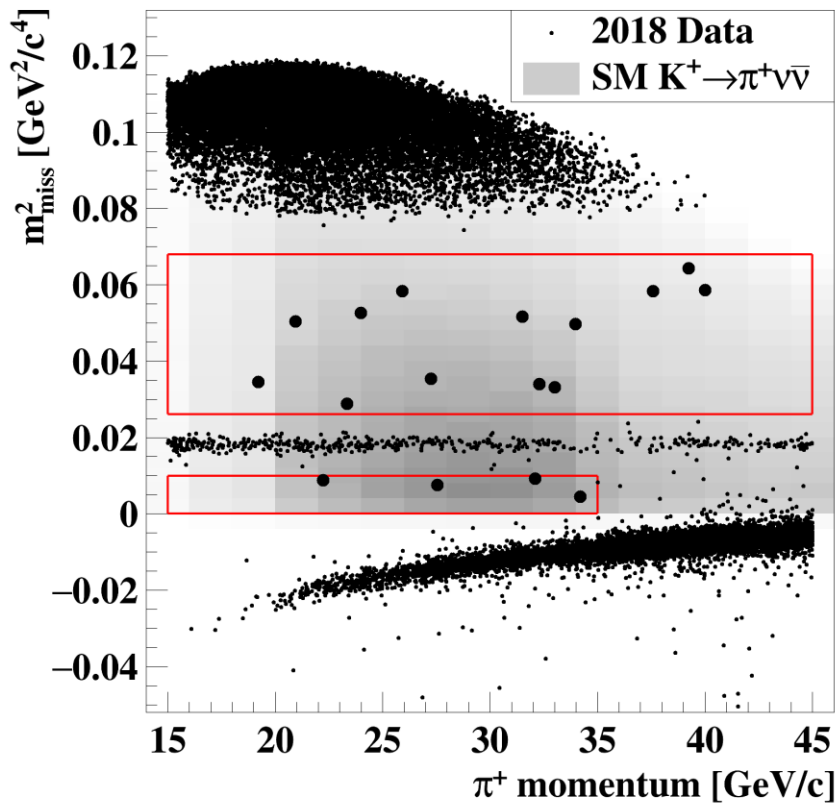
Count events on data with inverted  $K - \pi$  matching

Estimate the probability to occur from data/simulation

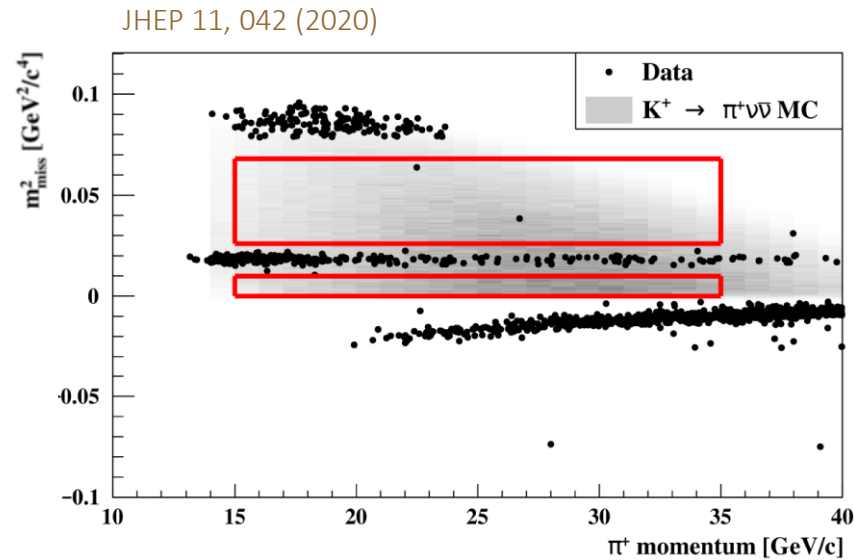
Estimated events in signal regions

# $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ @ NA62: the Result

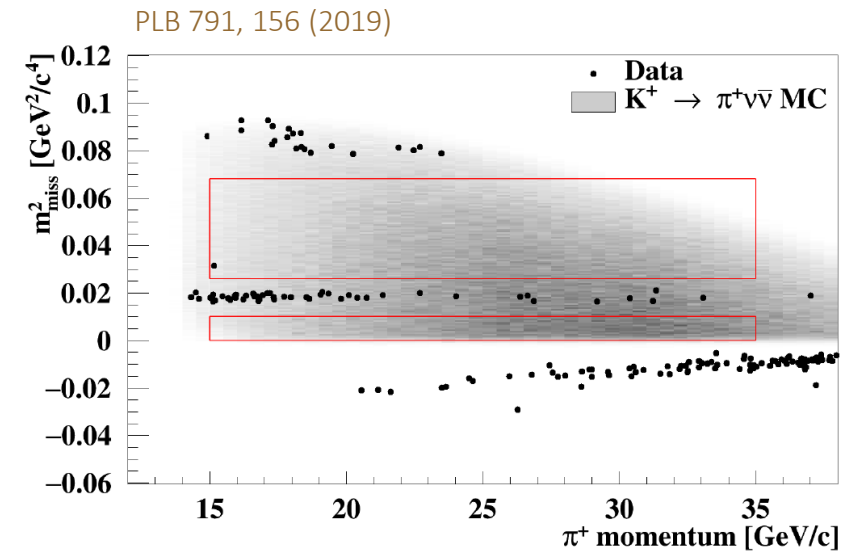
**2018 data:**  
**17 candidates observed**



**2017 data:**  
**2 candidates observed**



**2016 data:**  
**1 candidates observed**

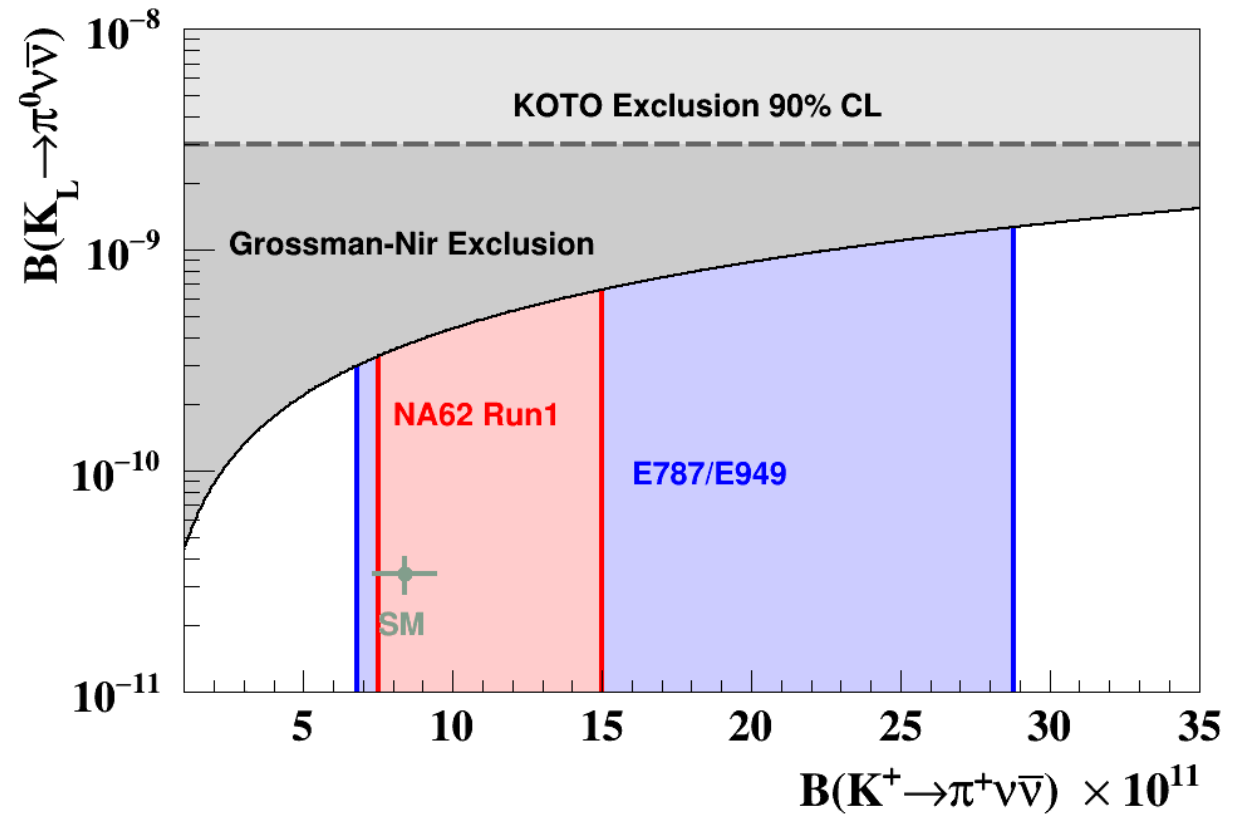
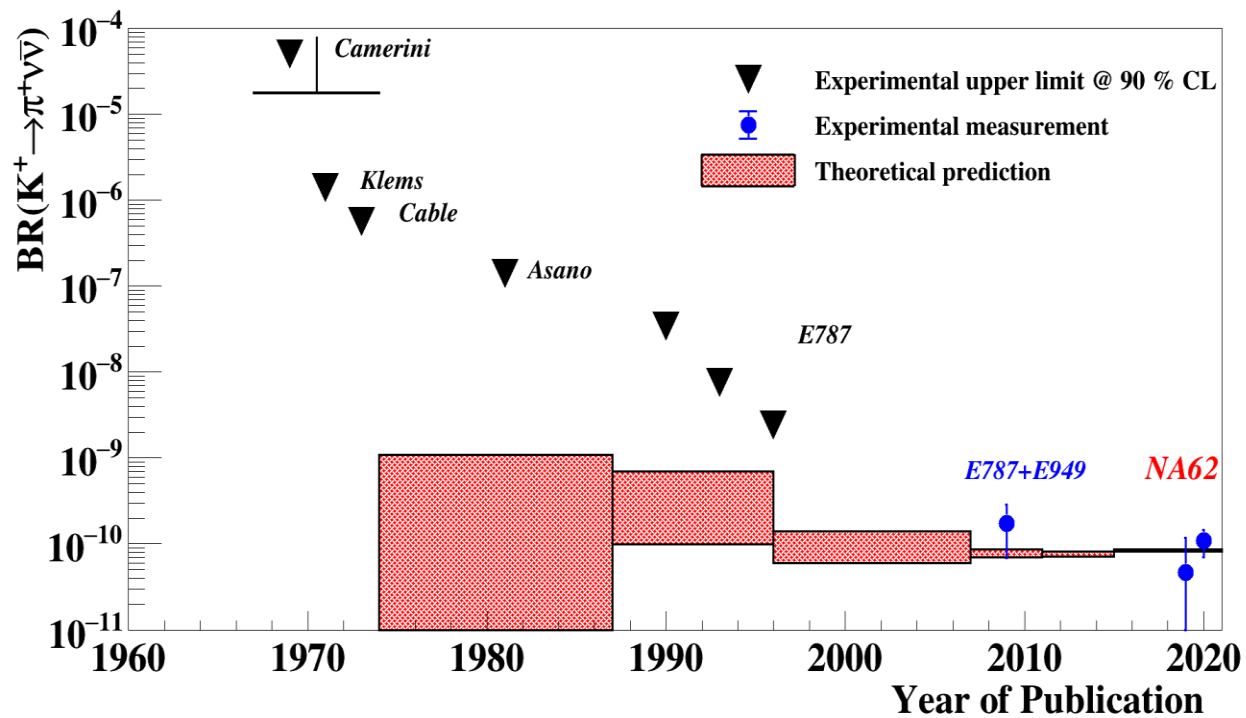


$$SES = (0.839 \pm 0.053_{\text{sys}}) \times 10^{-11} \quad N_{\pi\nu\bar{\nu}}^{\text{exp}} = 10.01 \pm 0.42_{\text{sys}} \pm 1.19_{\text{ext}}, \quad N_{\text{background}}^{\text{exp}} = 7.03^{+1.05}_{-0.82}$$

# $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ @ NA62: the Result

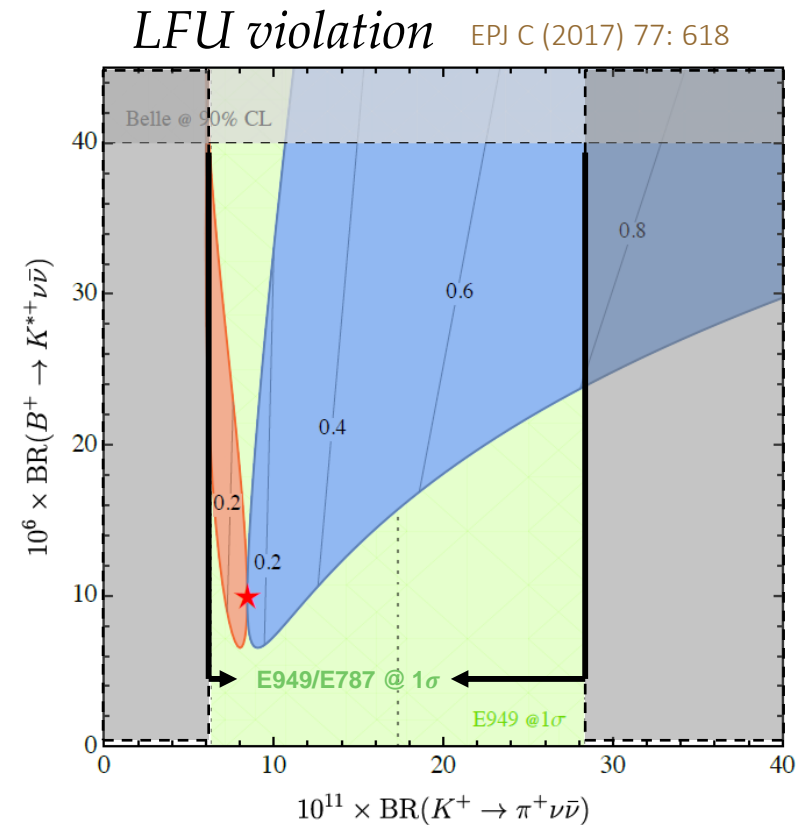
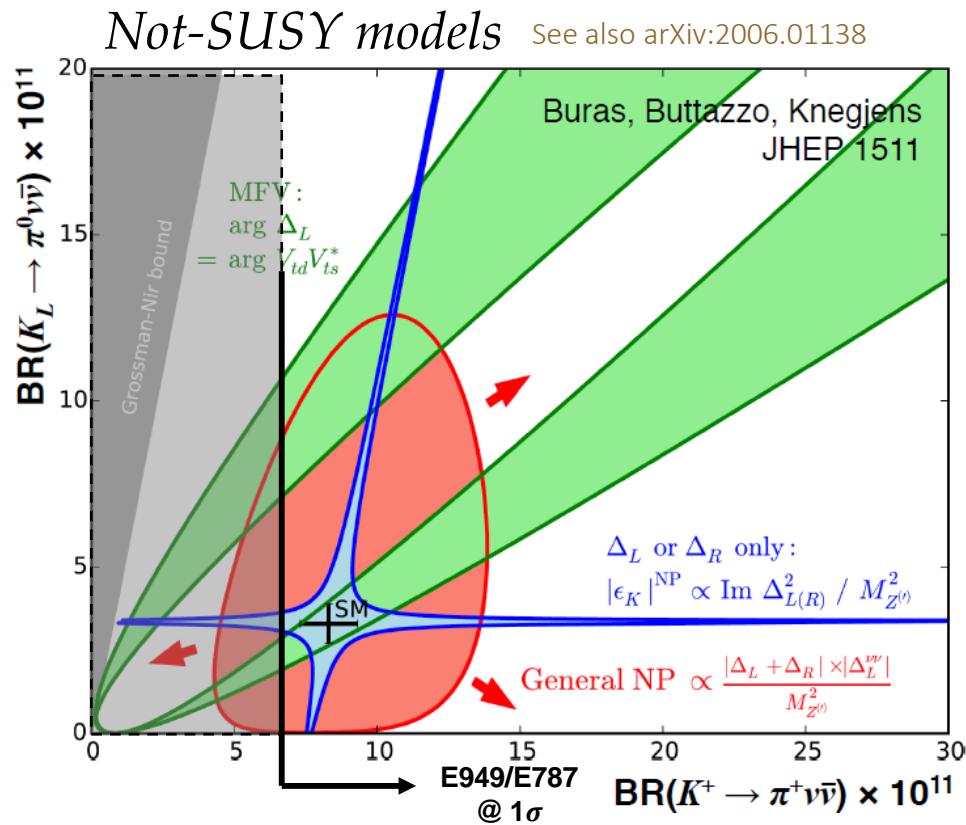
3.4 $\sigma$  evidence for  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$

$$\text{BR}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}) = (10.6^{+4.0}_{-3.4} |_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.9_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-11} \text{ at } 68\% \text{ CL} \quad \text{arXiv: 2103.15389, accepted by JHEP}$$



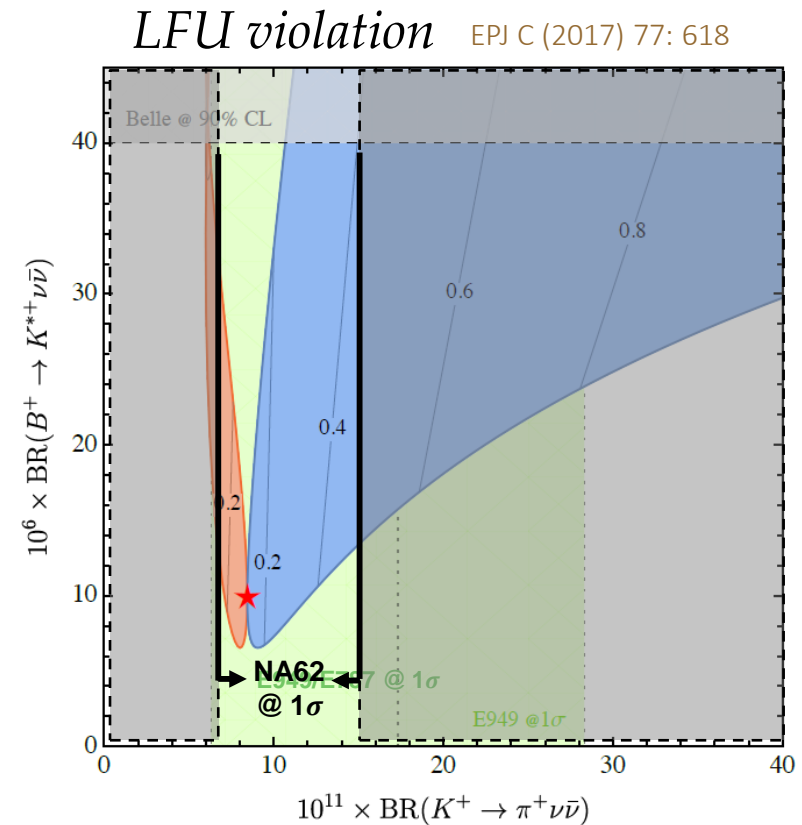
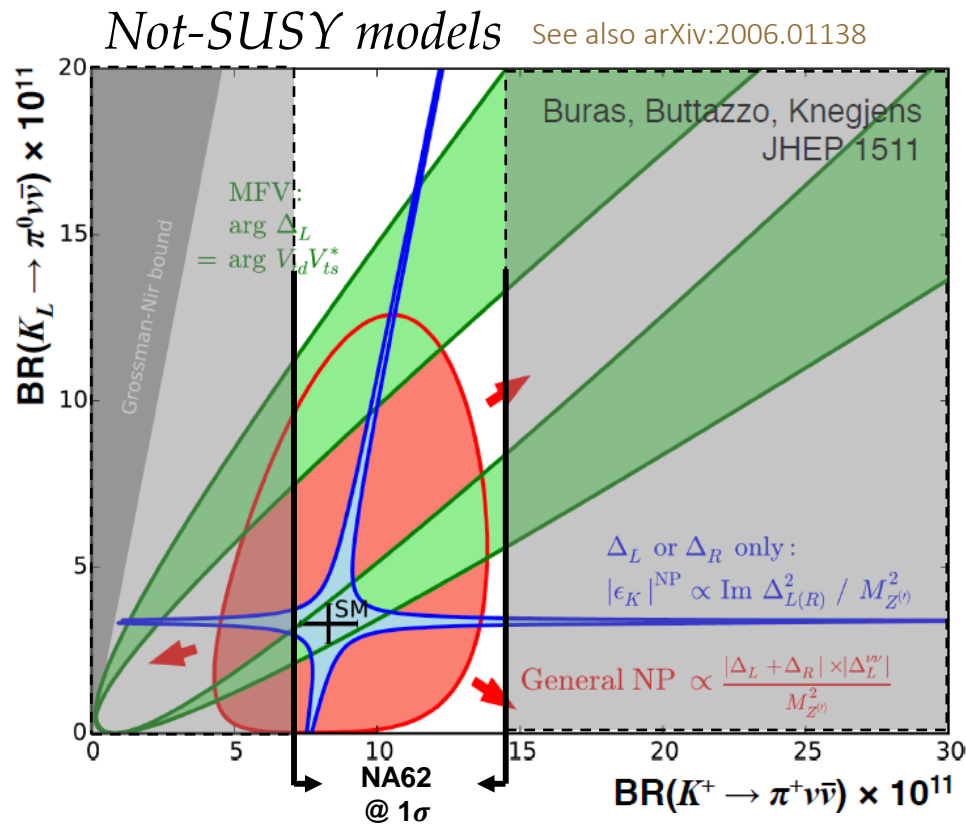
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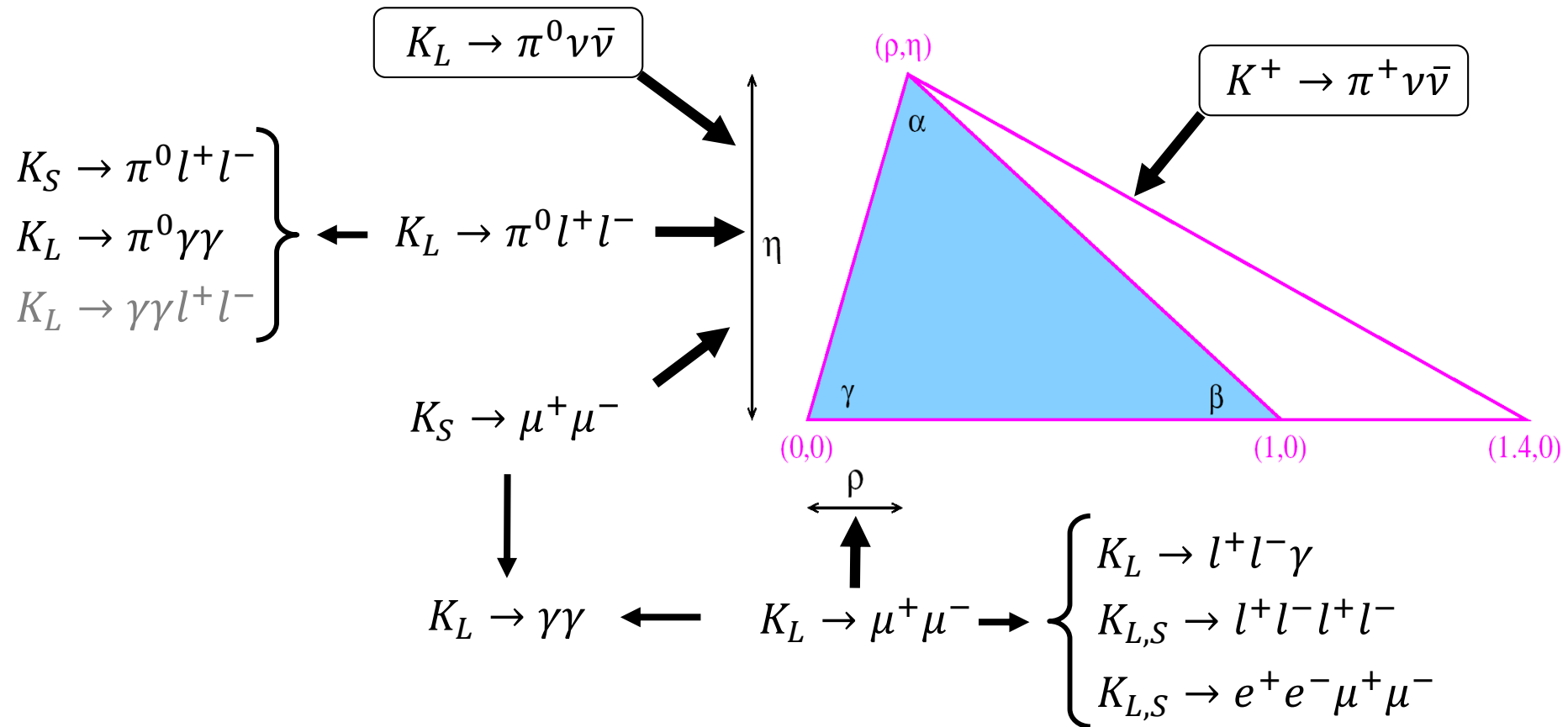


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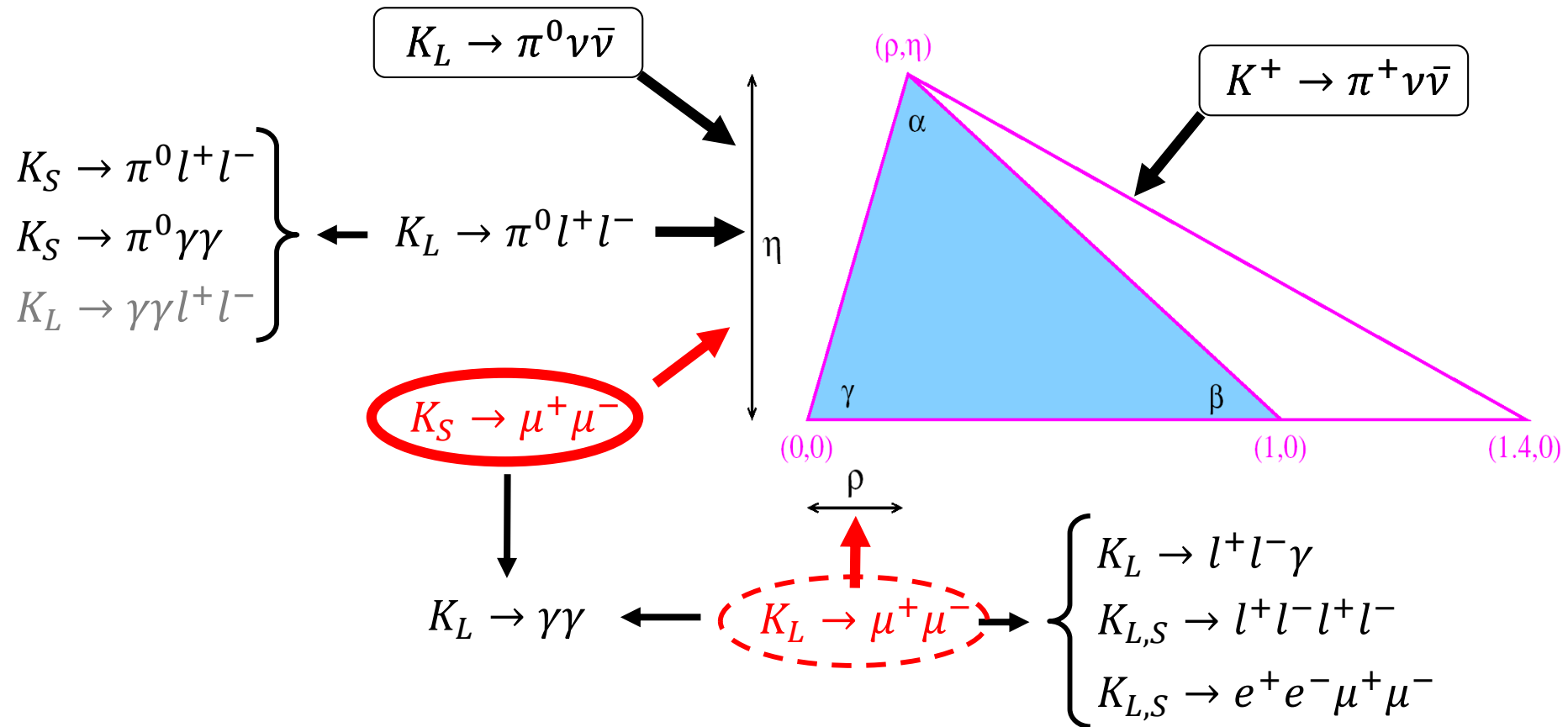
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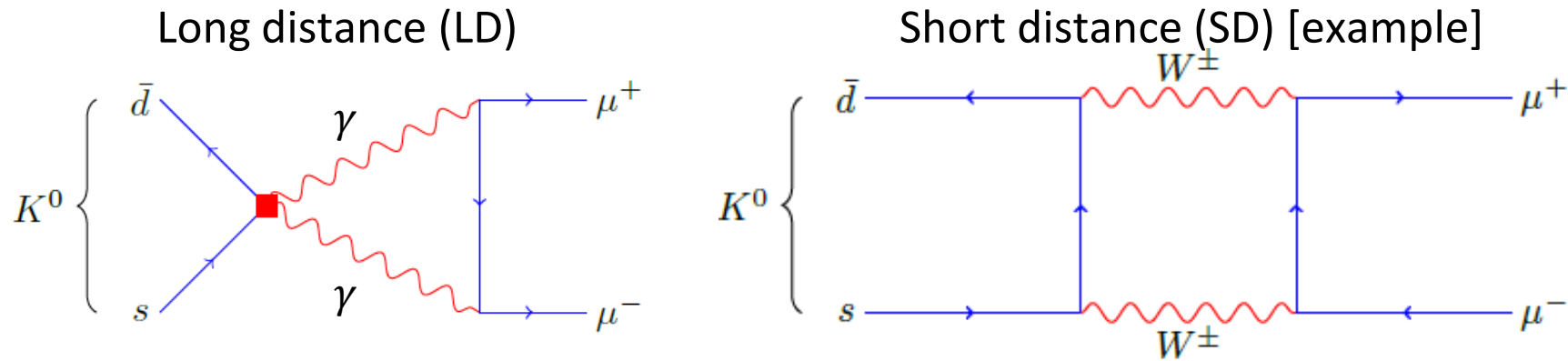
# Rare Kaon Decays and CKM



# Rare Kaon Decays and CKM



# $K^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$



$$\mathcal{B}(K_L \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)_{SM} \propto |A_L^{LD} + A_L^{SD}|^2, |A_L^{SD}|^2 \propto |1 - \bar{\rho}|^2$$

Buras, and Fleisher, Adv. Ser. Direct. High Energy Phys. **15**, 65 (1998),

- $\mathcal{B}(K_L \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)_{meas} = (6.84 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-9} \sim |A_L^{LD}|^2$  PRL 84, 1389 (2000) [B871]

$$\mathcal{B}(K_S \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)_{SM} = (5.0 \pm 1.5) \times 10^{-12} \propto |A_S^{LD} + A_S^{SD}|^2, |A_S^{SD}|^2 \propto |\bar{\eta}|^2 \sim \mathcal{O}(10^{-13}), \text{ 1\% theory error}$$

- $K_S - K_L$  interference  $\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  : allows the measurement of  $|A_S^{SD}|^2$  D'Ambrosio et al. PRL 119, 20, 201802 (2017), JHEP **05** 024 (2018)  
Dery, Ghosh, Grossman, Schacht, arXiv 2104.06427
- $\mathcal{B}(K_L \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-), \mathcal{B}(K_S \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$  + time dependent rate measurement



# Kaons @ LHCb

LHCb: 1 strange hadron / event produced at 13 TeV

Production rate compensates low trigger efficiency and long lifetime

Vast  $K$  program [mainly for Run3]

$$K_{S,L} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$$

$$K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \mu^-$$

$$K_S \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^- (e^+ e^-)$$

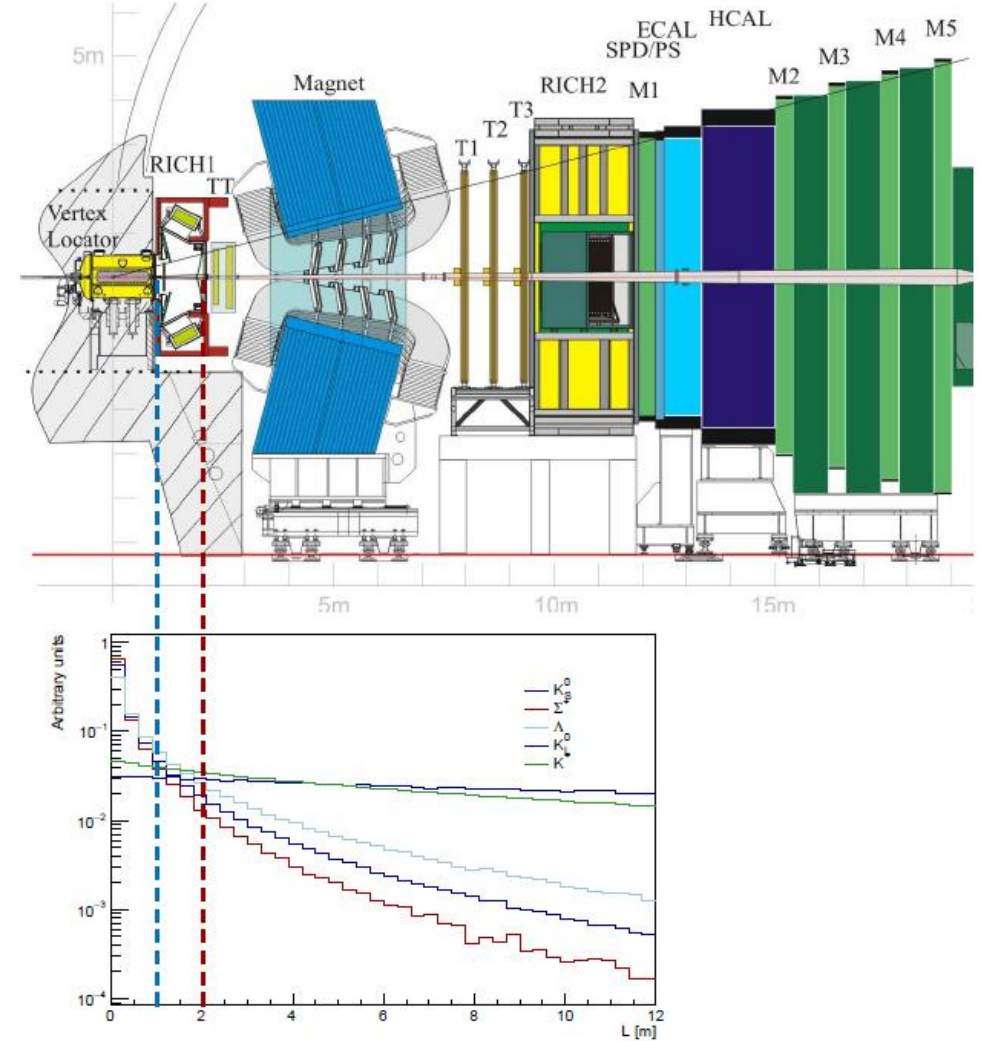
$$K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$$

$$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ l^+ l^-$$

...

Present result from Run1 + 2

$$B(K_S \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) < 2.1(2.4) \times 10^{-10} @ 90 (95)\% \text{ CL} \quad \text{PRL 125, 231801 (2020)}$$



# Rare/Forbidden K Decays: Test of Lepton Universality and Explicit SM Violation

Test of lepton universality:  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$  vs  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ e^+ e^-$ , ( $R_K \equiv \Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu) / \Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu)$ )

Search for LFV and/or LNV (before ICHEP 2020)

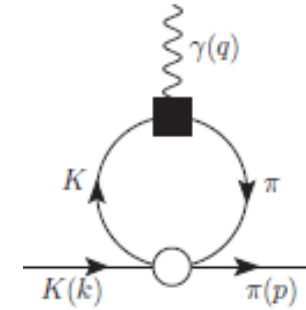
PDG '20

LFV mode	90% CL upper limit	Experiment	Yr./Ref.	Type
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ e^- \mu^+$	$1.3 \times 10^{-11}$	BNL-865	2005/Ref. [15]	LFV
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ e^+ \mu^-$	$5.2 \times 10^{-10}$	BNL-865	2000/Ref. [16]	LFV
$K_L \rightarrow \mu e$	$4.7 \times 10^{-12}$	BNL-871	1998/Ref. [17]	LFV
$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e \mu$	$7.6 \times 10^{-11}$	KTeV	2008/Ref. [18]	LFV
$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 e \mu$	$1.7 \times 10^{-10}$	KTeV	2008/Ref. [18]	LFV
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- e^+ e^+$	$2.2 \times 10^{-10}$	NA-62	2019/Ref. [19]	LNV
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- \mu^+ \mu^+$	$4.2 \times 10^{-11}$	NA-62	2019/Ref. [19]	LNV
$K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\mp \mu^\pm \mu^\pm$	$8.6 \times 10^{-11}$	NA48/2	2017/Ref. [20]	LNV
$K_L \rightarrow e^\pm e^\pm \mu^\mp \mu^\mp$	$4.12 \times 10^{-11}$	KTeV	2003/Ref. [21]	LNV
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- \mu^+ e^+$	$5.0 \times 10^{-10}$	BNL-865	2000/Ref. [16]	LNFV

Search for feably interacting particle production:  $K^+ \rightarrow l^+ N$ ,  $K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu X$ ,  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X$

$$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ l^+ l^-$$

- LD dominated, mediated by  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \gamma^*$



- Differential decay rate:  $d\Gamma/dz \propto G_F M_K^2 (a + bz) + W^{\pi\pi}(z)$   
↙ ↘  
Form factors (FF)       $\uparrow$   $K_{3\pi}$  loop term  
(non pert. QCD)

$$z = m(\mu^+, \mu^+)^2 / M_K^2$$

- Lepton Flavour universality (LFU) predicts same  $a, b$  for  $l = e, \mu$
- Difference correlated to possible LFU in B sector

Crivellin et al. PRD **93** 074038 (2016) D'Ambrosio et al. JHEP **02** 049 (2019)

- $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$  FF and B measured by NA62 using data from 2017+2018

# $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^- @ NA62$

## Key feature:

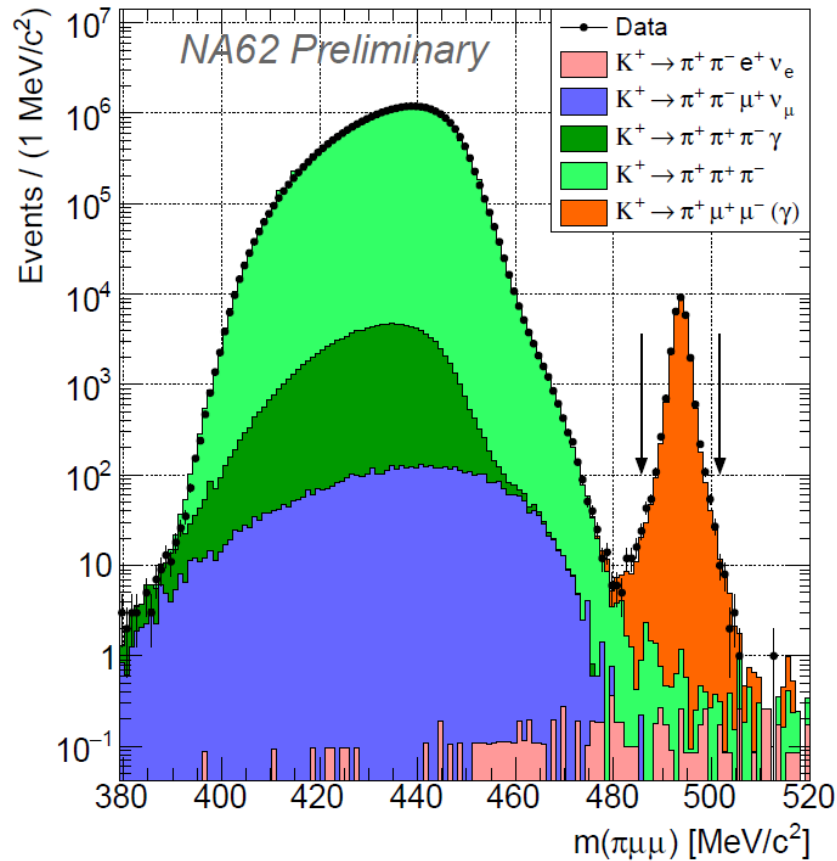
- precise track reconstruction

## Analysis strategy

- Normalization to  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$
- Fit to  $z$  spectrum to extract FF

## Signal and background

- $N(\pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-) \sim 28 \times 10^3$
- Background  $< 0.1\%$



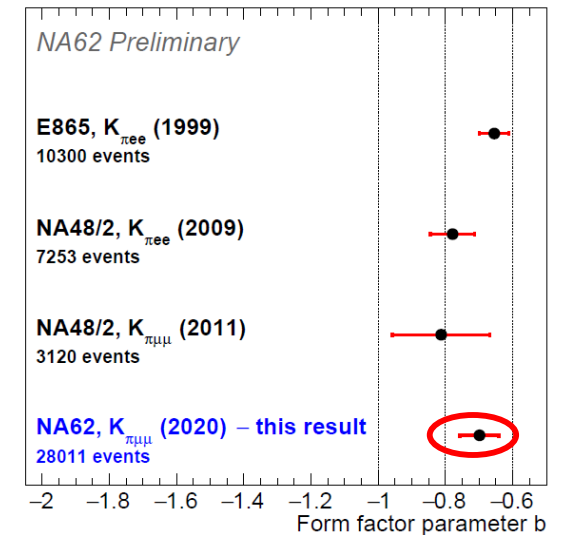
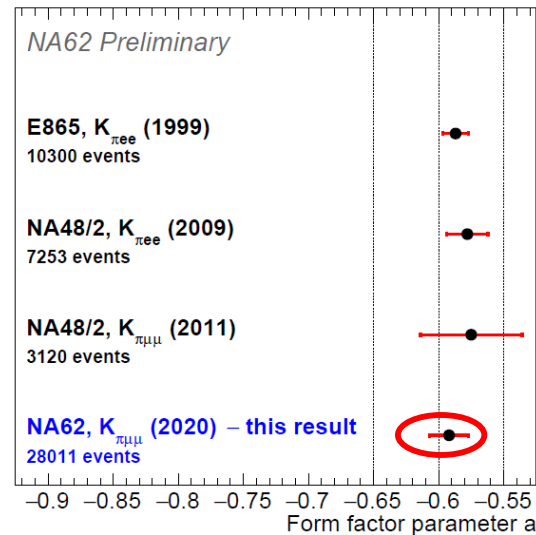
## Result (preliminary):

PoS(ICHEP2020) 364

$$a = -0.592 \pm 0.013_{stat} \pm 0.007_{syst} \pm 0.001_{ext}$$

$$b = -0.699 \pm 0.046_{stat} \pm 0.035_{syst} \pm 0.003_{ext}$$

$$B = (9.27 \pm 0.07_{stat} \pm 0.08_{syst} \pm 0.04_{exr}) \times 10^{-8}$$

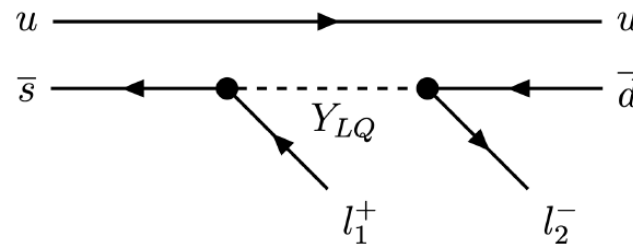


# LFV & LNV @ NA62: $K^+ \rightarrow \pi\mu e$

Forbidden SM, possible in NP scenario

E.g. mediated by leptoquark

[JHEP 12(2019) 089], [NPB 176 (1980) 135]

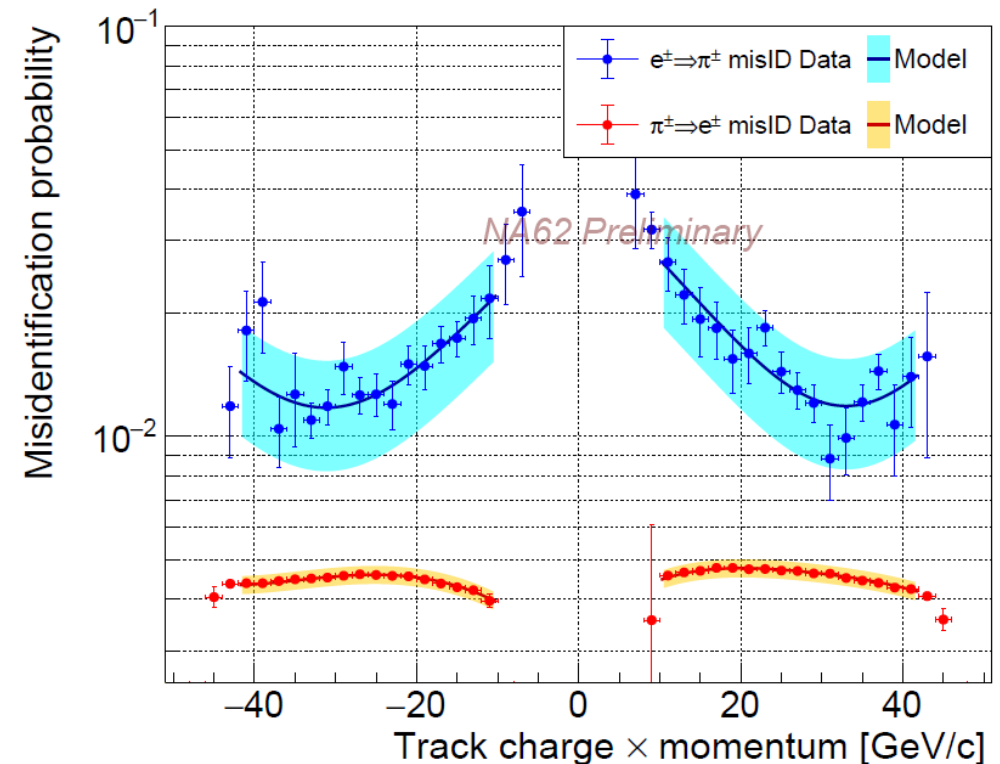


Experimental key-features: particle ID (calorimeters), precise track reconstruction

Background:

$K^+ \rightarrow 3$  charged particles +  
mis-ID  $e^\pm \leftrightarrow \pi^\pm$  ( $\mathcal{O}(\%)$  data-driven estimation) +  
 $\pi^\pm$  decay in flight

Normalization:  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$



# LFV & LNV @ NA62: $K^+ \rightarrow \pi\mu e$

Signal and Backgrounds:  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- \mu^+ e^+$  :  $n_{\text{bg}} = 1.07 \pm 0.20$ ,  $n_{\text{obs}} = 0$ ;  
 $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^- e^+$  :  $n_{\text{bg}} = 0.92 \pm 0.34$ ,  $n_{\text{obs}} = 2$ ;  
 $\pi^0 \rightarrow \mu^- e^+$  :  $n_{\text{bg}} = 0.23 \pm 0.15$ ,  $n_{\text{obs}} = 0$ .

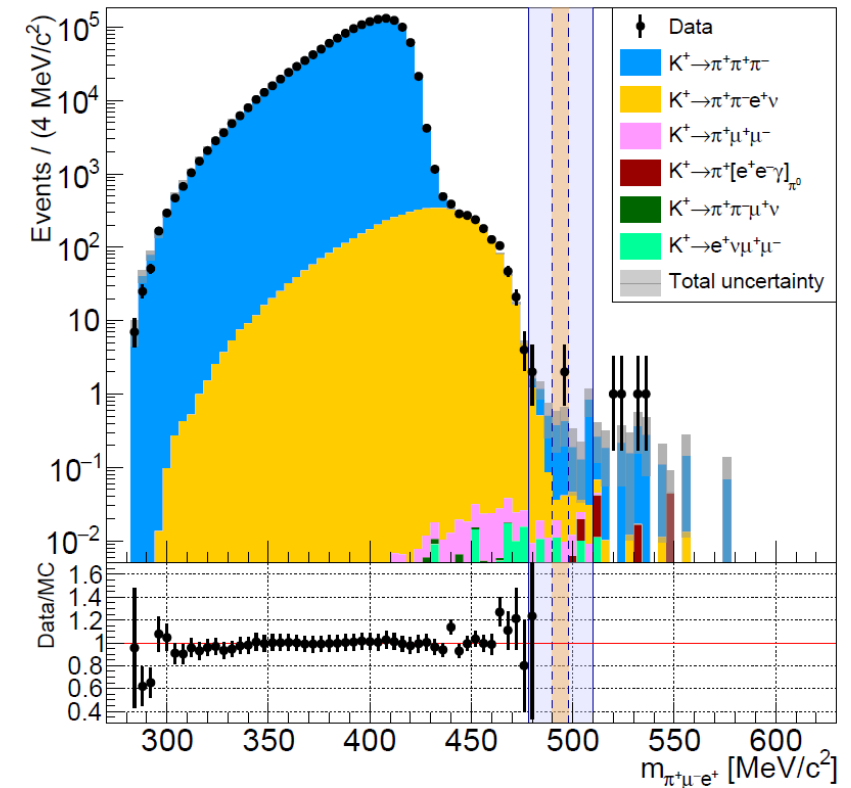
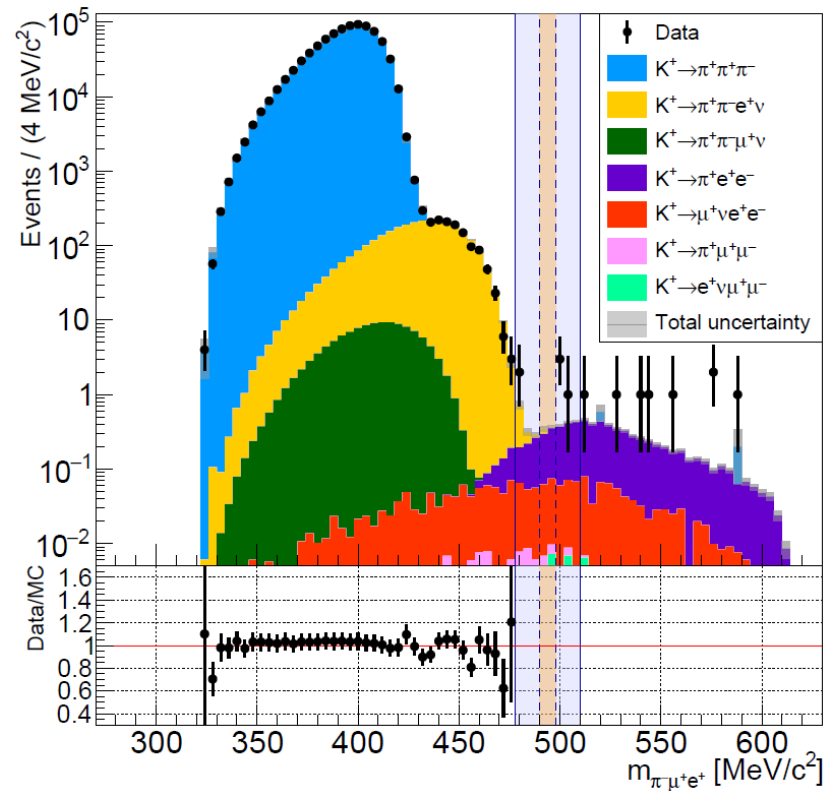
Results (90% CL):

$$\mathcal{B}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- \mu^+ e^+) < 4.2 \times 10^{-11};$$

$$\mathcal{B}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^- e^+) < 6.6 \times 10^{-11};$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\pi^0 \rightarrow \mu^- e^+) < 3.2 \times 10^{-10}.$$

arXiv: 2105.06759, subm. to PRL



# K decays & exotic particles @ NA62

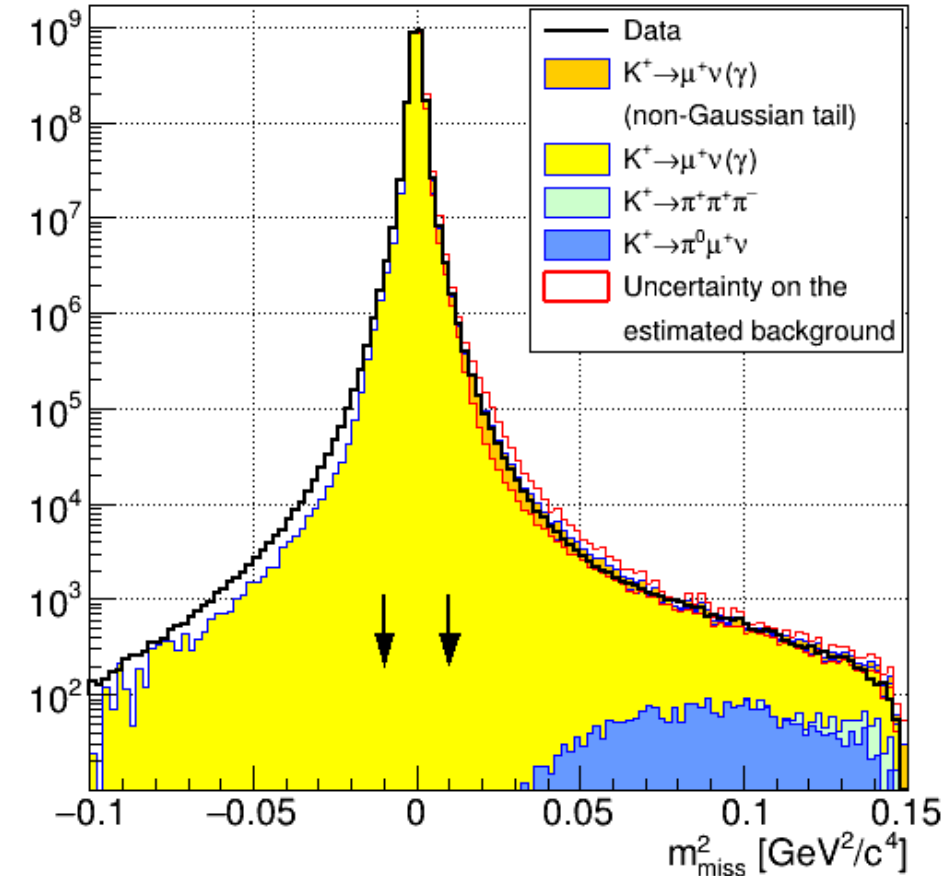
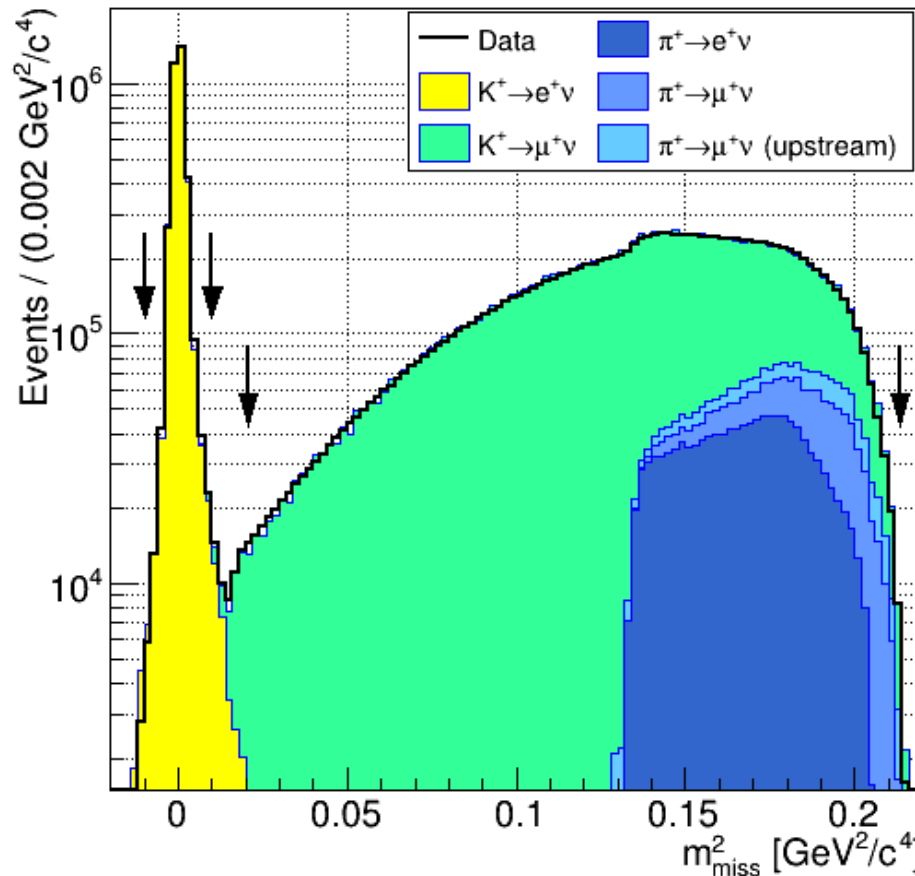
Heavy Neutral Lepton production:  $K^+ \rightarrow l^+ N, l = e, \mu$

Experimental key features: precise track reconstruction,  $\gamma$  veto, particle ID

**Analysis technique:** peak search over the reconstructed  $N$  mass spectrum, scanning several  $N$  mass hypotheses

**Background:** data-driven evaluation from the mass spectrum extrapolated in the search window

**Normalization:** acceptance from simulation, kaon flux from  $K_{l2}$  peak



# K decays & exotic particles @ NA62

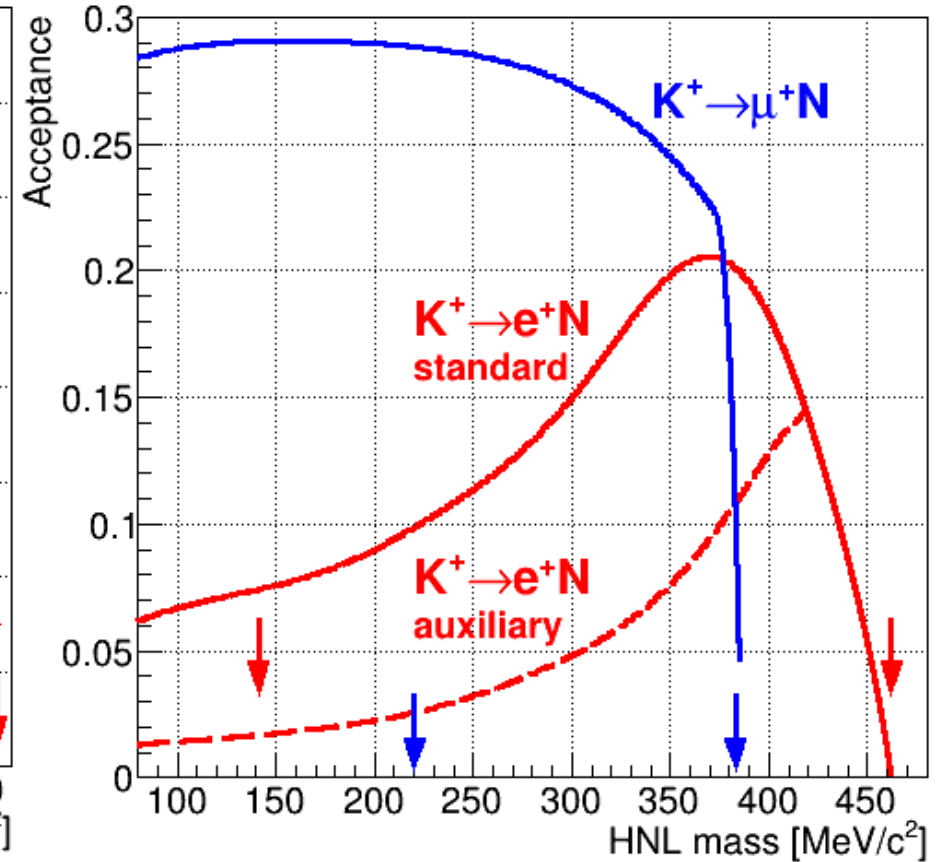
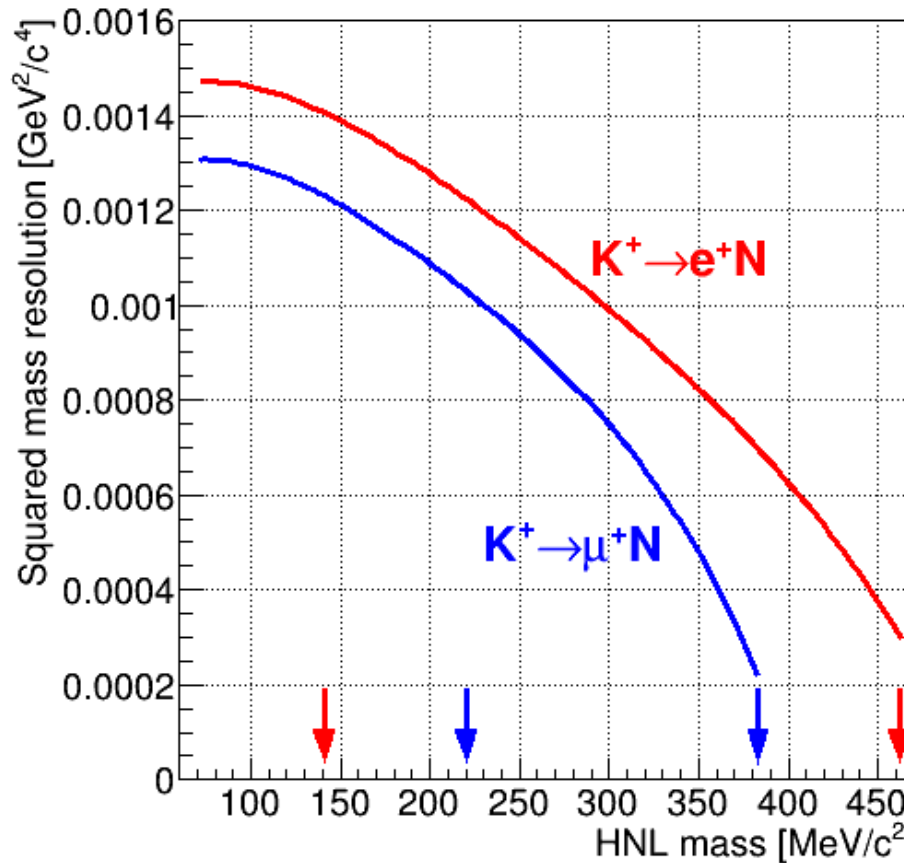
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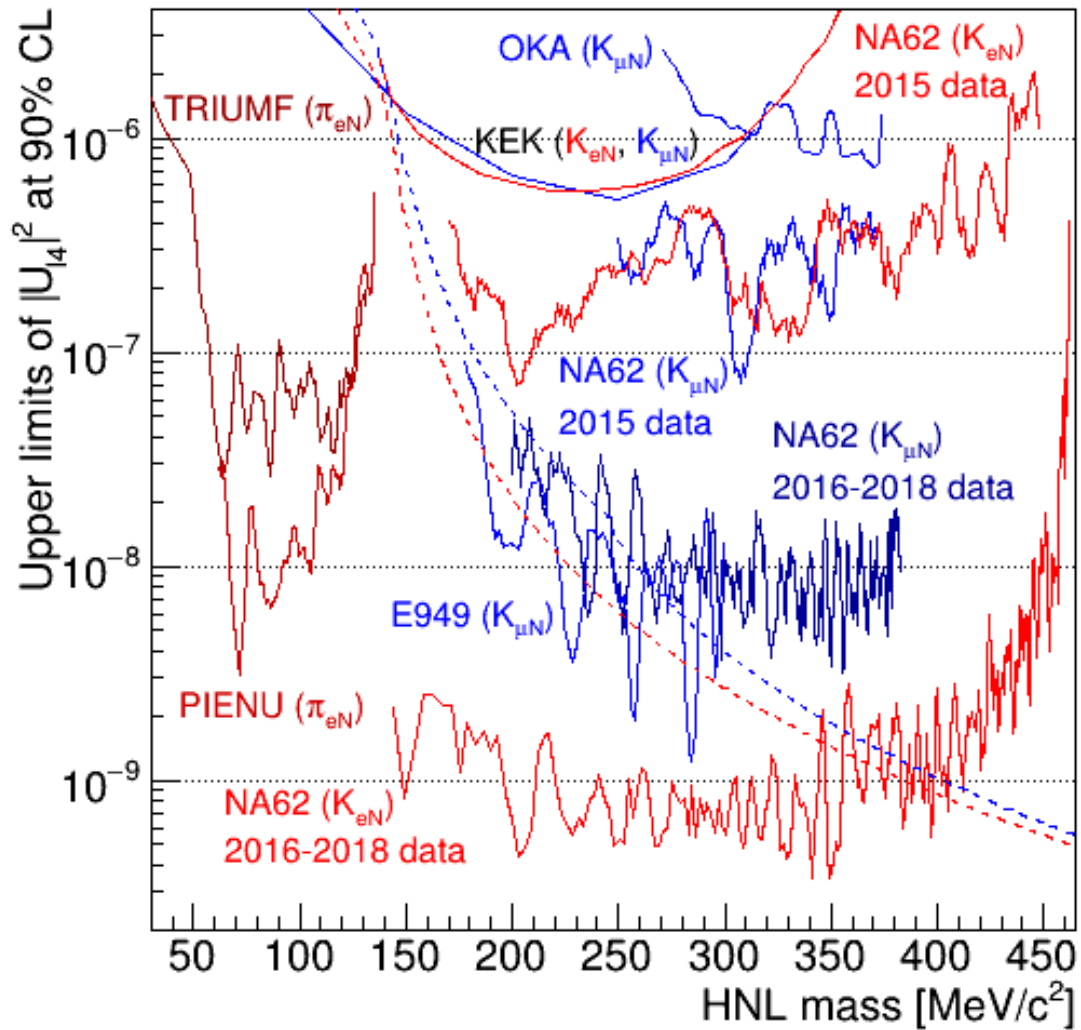
Background: data-driven evaluation from the mass spectrum extrapolated in the search window

Normalization: acceptance from simulation, kaon flux from  $K_{l2}$  peak





# K decays & exotic particles @ NA62



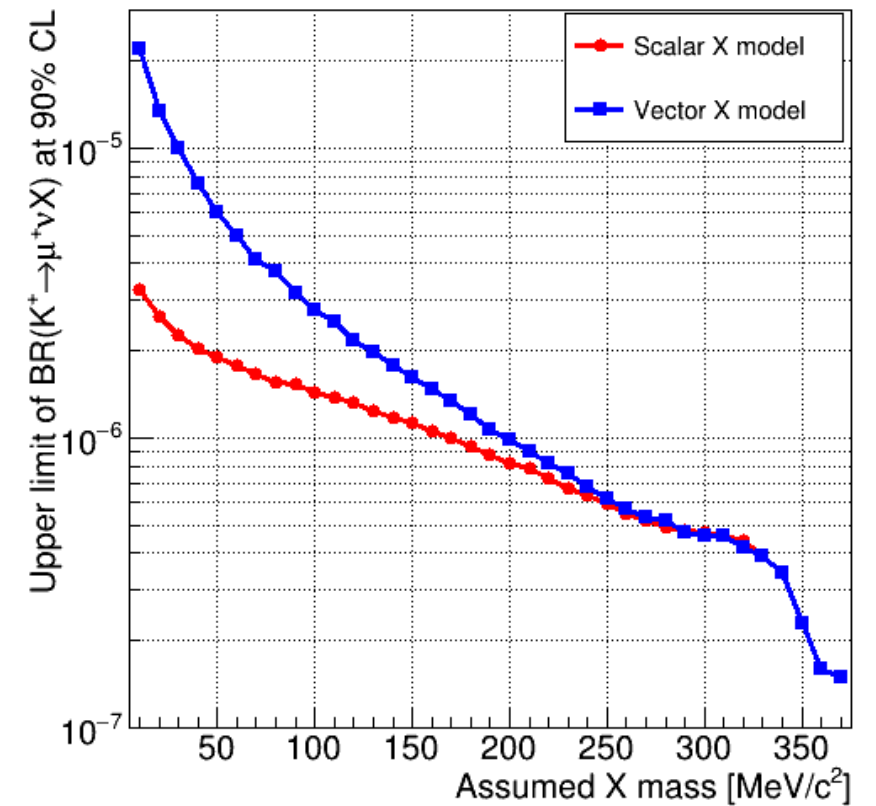
Production of  $X$  in  $K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu X$

Search of data excess in a broad off-peak mass region

Background from simulation

PLB 807 (2020) 135599

PLB 816 (2021) 136259



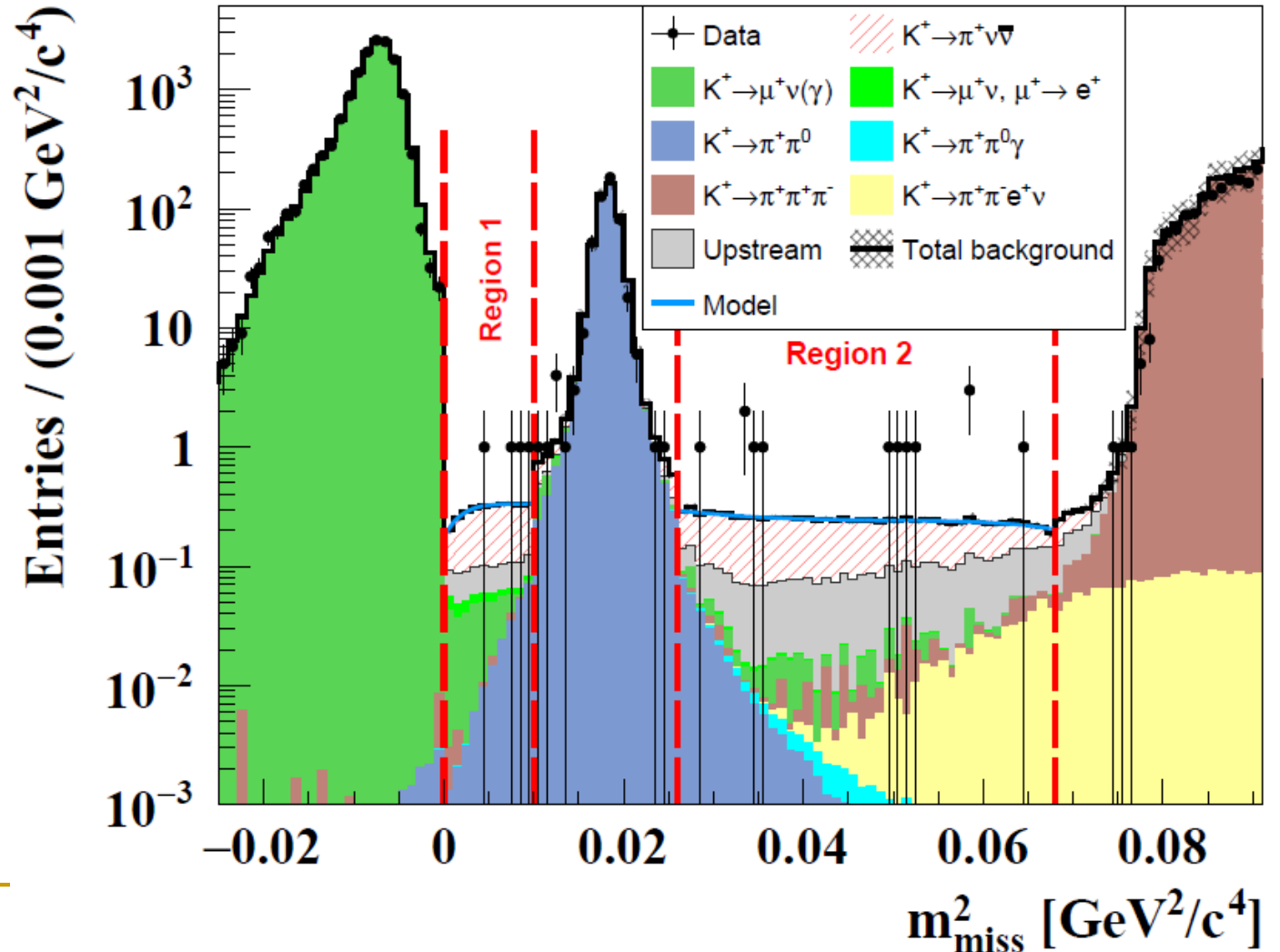
# K decays & exotic particles @ NA62

$X$  particle production in  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X$

Experimental key features: spin-off analysis of  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$

**Analysis technique:** peak search using  $m_{miss}^2 = (p_K - p_l)^2$  as observable, for several  $X$  mass hypotheses

**Background:** from  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$  analysis with modelling of the  $m_{miss}^2 + K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$  itself from simulation



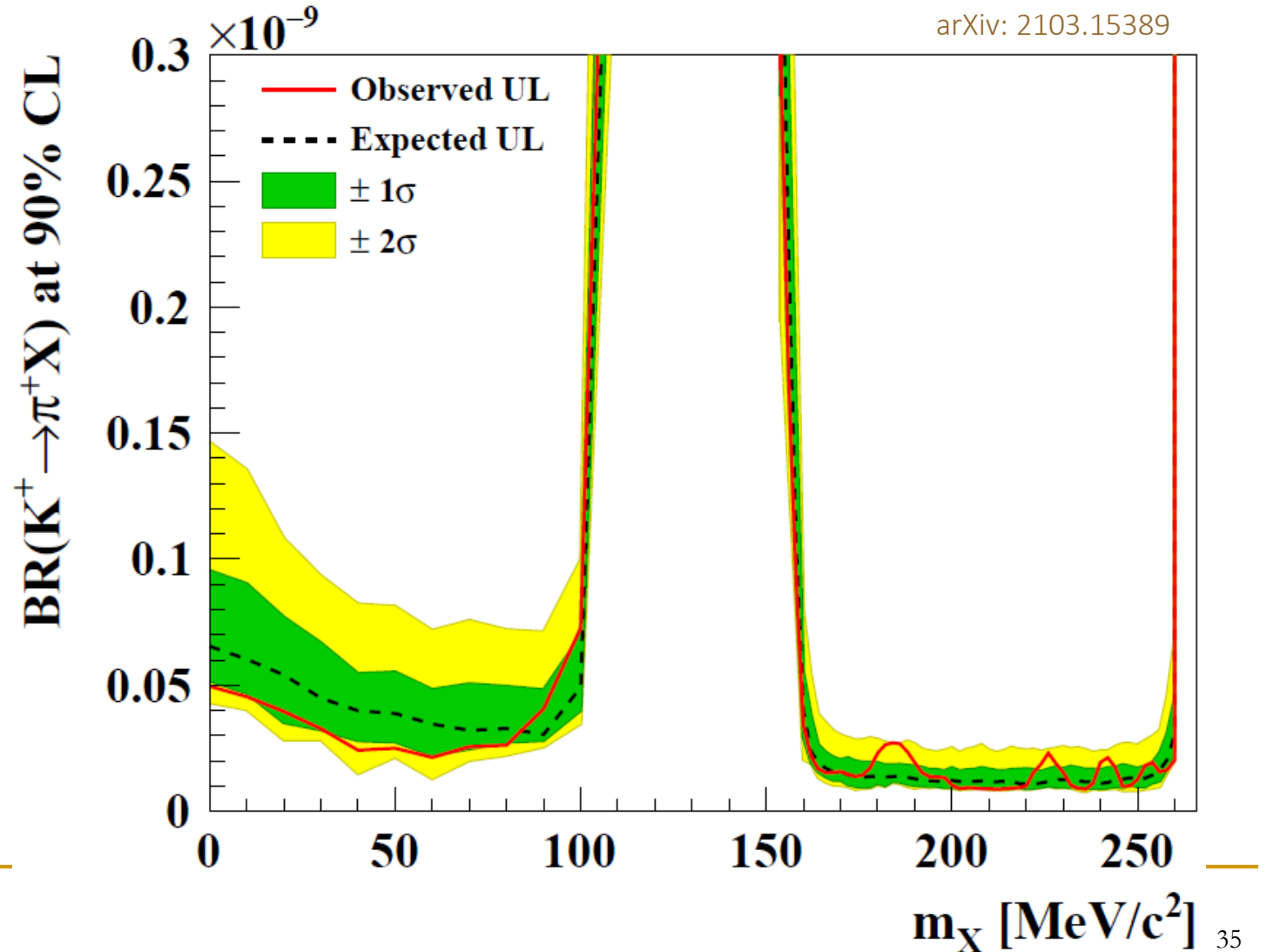
# K decays & exotic particles @ NA62

$X$  particle production in  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X$

Experimental key features: spin-off analysis of  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$

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# K decays & exotic particles @ NA62

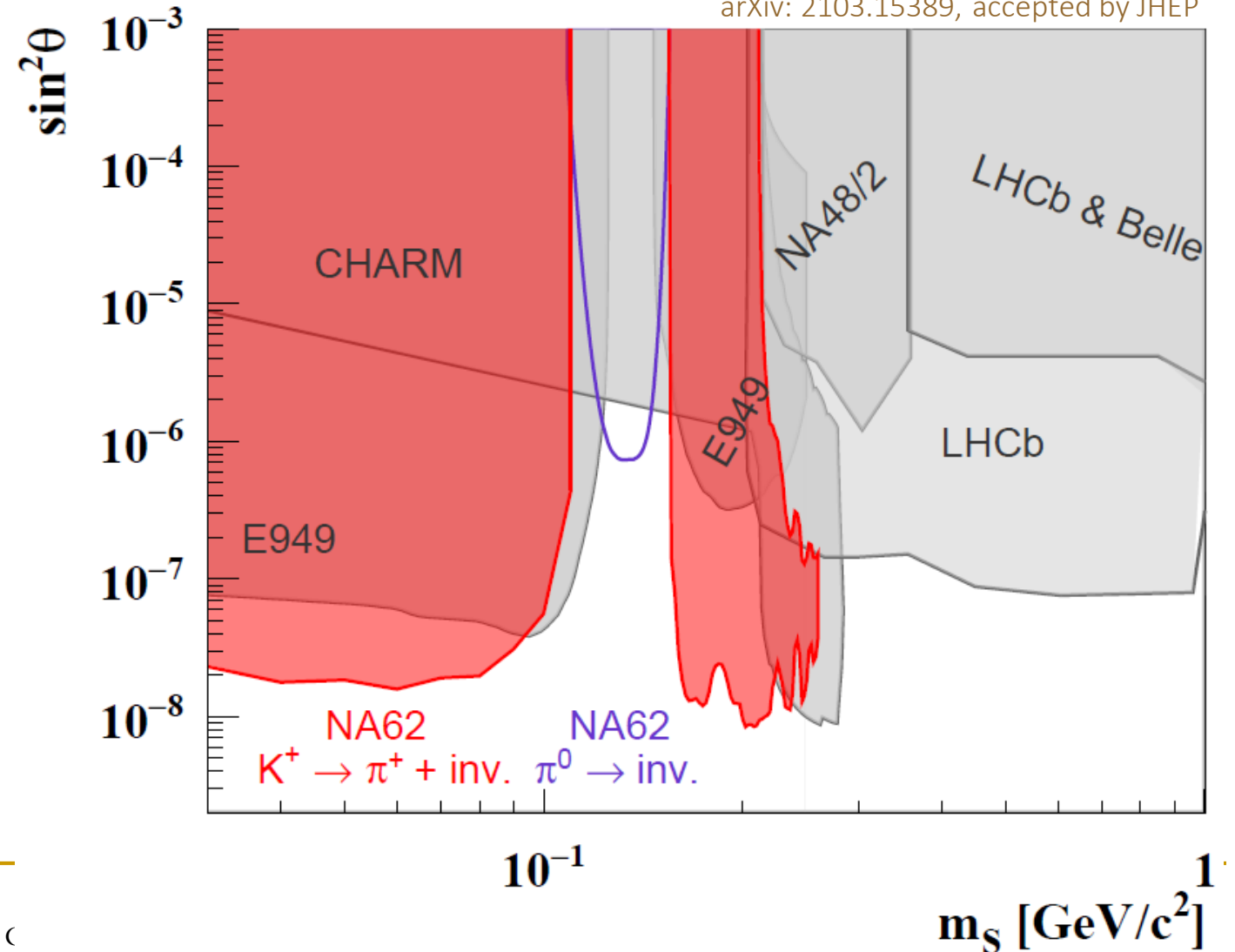
$X$  particle production in  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X$

**Analysis technique:** peak search using  $m_{miss}^2 = (p_K - p_l)^2$  as observable, for several  $X$  mass hypotheses

**Background:** from  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$  analysis with modelling of the  $m_{miss}^2 + K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$  itself from simulation

Experimental key features: spin-off analysis of  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$

arXiv: 2103.15389, accepted by JHEP

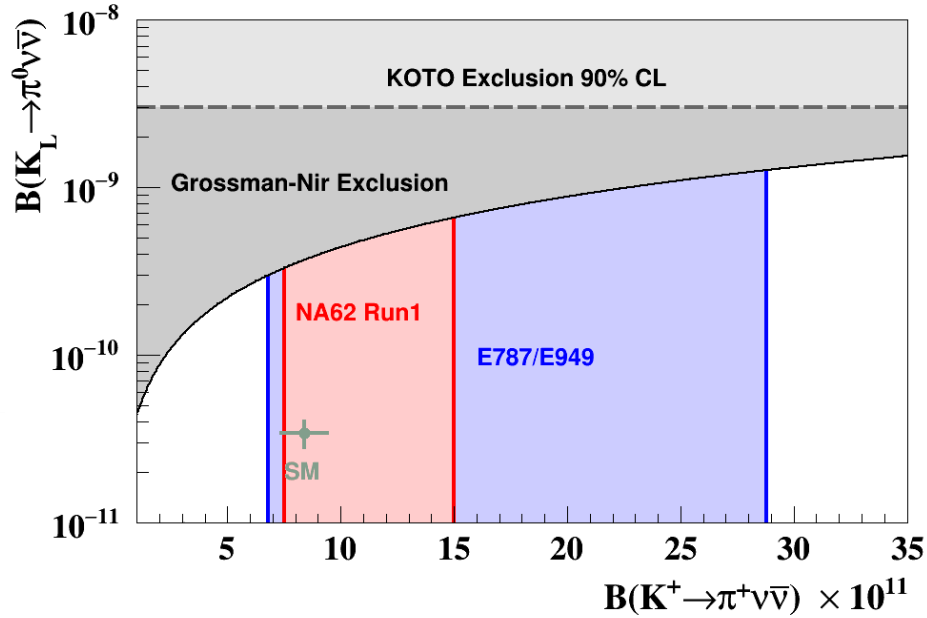
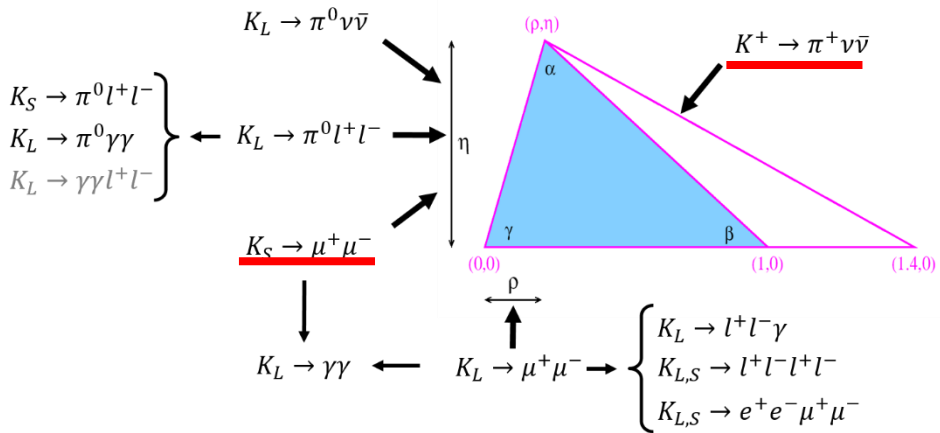


# Present @ CERN

NA62 (Run1)

LHCb (Run1-2)

## Flavour & NP



$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ :  
 $\mathcal{O}(40\%)$  measurement (NA62)

$K_S \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ :  
 Sensitivity  $\mathcal{O}(10^{-10})$  (LHCb)

## LU Test and Explicit violation of SM

$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ l^+ l^-$ : LU conservation test  $\mathcal{O}(\%)$

$K \rightarrow LNV/LFV$ : Single event sensitivity  $\mathcal{O}(10^{-11})$

$K \rightarrow Exotics$ : Single event sensitivity  $\mathcal{O}(10^{-8} \div 10^{-11})$

# Future (<2025) @ CERN

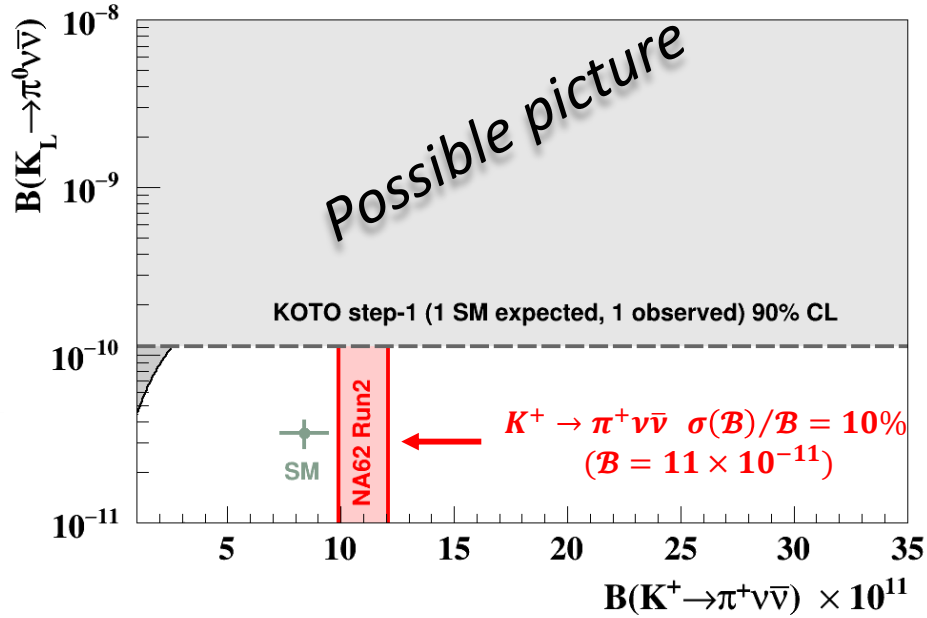
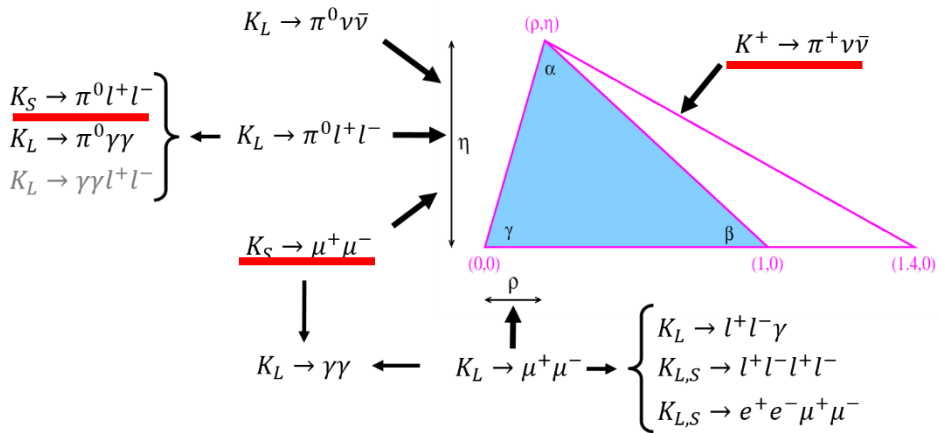
NA62 (Run2)

LHCb (Upgrade phase 1)

- Hwd improvements

- New trigger

## Flavour & NP



$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ :  
 $\mathcal{O}(10\%)$  measurement (NA62)

$K_S \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ :  
 Sensitivity  $\mathcal{O}(10^{-11})$  (LHCb)

$K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 l^+ l^-$ :  
 $\mathcal{O}(20\%)$  measurement (LHCb)

## LU Test and Explicit violation of SM

$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ l^+ l^-$ : LU conservation test  $\mathcal{O}(< \%)$

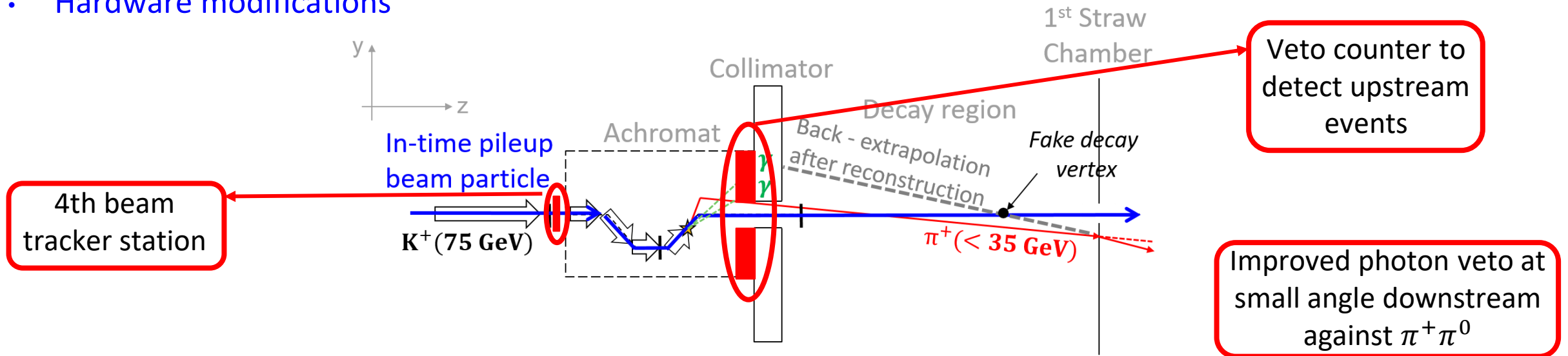
$K \rightarrow LNV/LFV$ : Single event sensitivity  $\mathcal{O}(10^{-12})$

$K \rightarrow Exotics$ : Single event sensitivity  $\mathcal{O}(10^{-8} \div 10^{-12})$

$R_K$ :  $\mathcal{O}(0.1\%)$  measurement (NA62)

# Future (< 2025): NA62

- SPSC approved the NA62 run until LS3 [O(2024)]
- 2021 NA62 run scheduled mid-July – mid-November
  - Warm-up run to commission new hardware
  - Scan of the intensity
  - Find the optimal run working point, hopefully 30% higher than in Run1 («nominal intensity»)
- Hardware modifications



- Expected upstream background reduction  $\times 5$

# Future (>2025) @ CERN

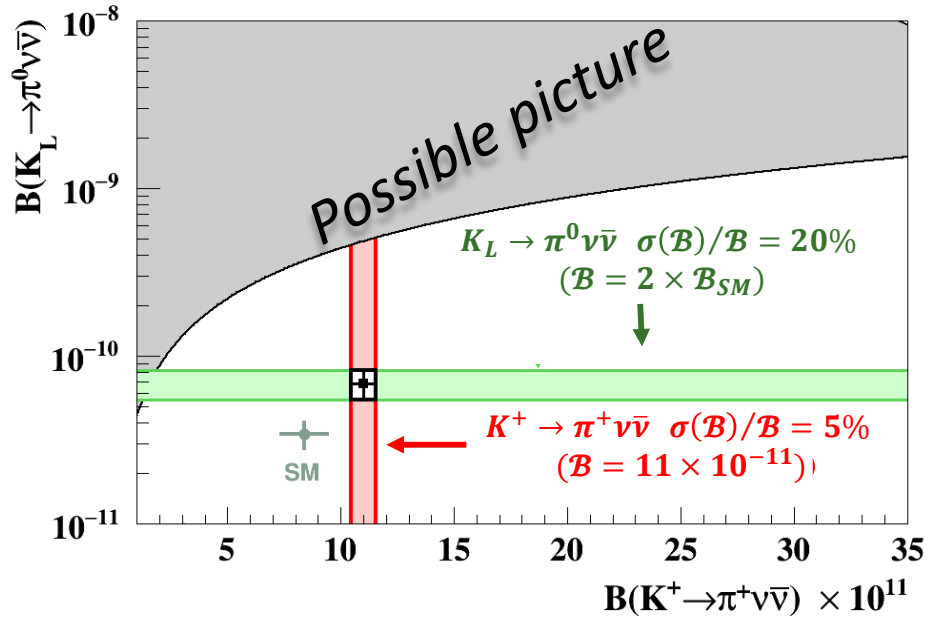
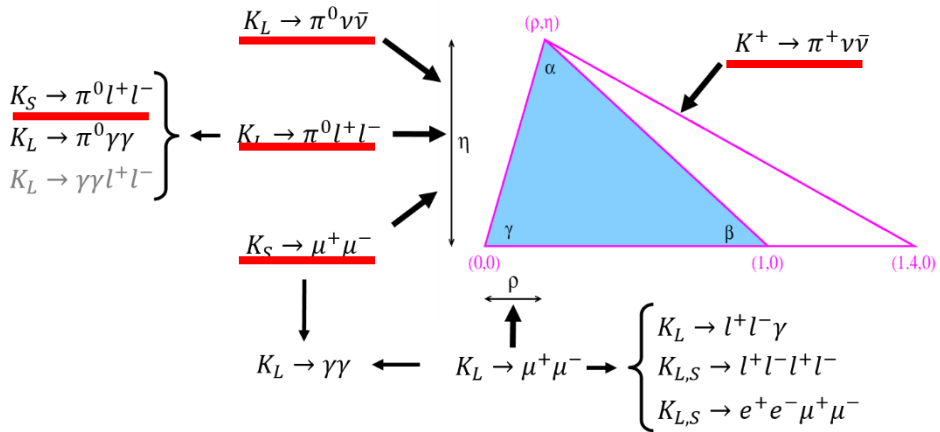
Kaon facility

- $K^+ / K^0$

LHCb (Upgrade phase 2)

- Hwd upgrade

## Flavour & NP



$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ : (K facility)  
 $\mathcal{O}(5\%)$  measurement

$K_S \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ : (LHCb)  
 SM Sensitivity

$K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 l^+ l^-$ : (LHCb)  
 precision measurement

$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ : (KOTO+K facility)  
 $\mathcal{O}(20\%)$  measurement

$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 l^+ l^-$ : (K facility)  
 SM Sensitivity at least

## LU Test and Explicit violation of SM

$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ l^+ l^-$ : LU conservation test  $\mathcal{O}(< \%)$

$K \rightarrow LNV/LFV$ : Single event sensitivity  $\mathcal{O}(10^{-12})$

$K \rightarrow Exotics$ : Single event sensitivity  $\mathcal{O}(10^{-8} \div 10^{-12})$

$R_K$ :  $\mathcal{O}(0.1\%)$  measurement (NA62)

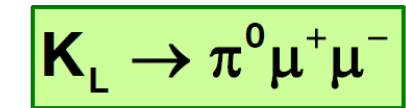
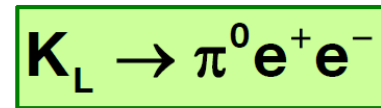
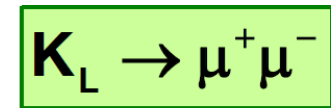
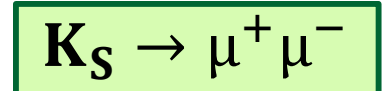
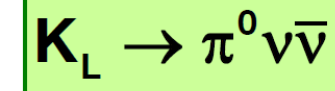
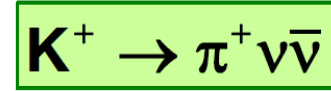


# Future ( $> 2025$ ) @ CERN: K - facility

- $K^+ - K_L$  integrated «high intensity» beam in North Area (SPS)
  - New targets; beam line elements and shielding upgrade
- NA62-like experiment at  $\times 4$  intensity (at least) for  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ 
  - Improved time resolution ( $\mathcal{O}(25 \text{ ps})$ ) to reduce random veto
  - Maintain key performance at high rate: space-time reconstruction, low material-budget, photon-rejection
  - Synergies for detectors with collider projects (e.g. New generation silicon pixels for beam tracker)
- KLEVER for  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ 
  - $10^{13}$   $K_L$  decays / year @  $10^{19}$  proton on target / year (100 effective days)
  - New / refurbished e.m. Calorimeters
  - No tracking
- Experiment for  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 l^+ l^-$ ,  $K_L/K_S \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ , Lepton – flavour violation in  $K_L$  decays
  - Tracking and PID of  $K^+$  experiment, KLEVER-like calorimeters

# Conclusions

- **Rare kaon decays** are among the most sensitive probe of NP at the highest mass scale, and are addressed at CERN with the NA62 and LHCb experiment



- $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$  is entering the era of the precise branching ratio measurement with the NA62 experiment
- **Kaons decays** can probe NP through: test of lepton universality, search for LFV/LNV processes, search for exotic low-mass particles
- **Kaon physics** at CERN is officially scheduled up to 2025
- **A Kaon facility** for  $K^+$  and  $K_L$  at SPS is under study [PBC workshop 01/03/2021, Snowmass 2021 RF0-010]

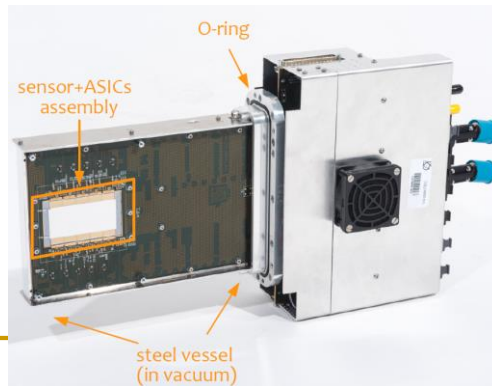
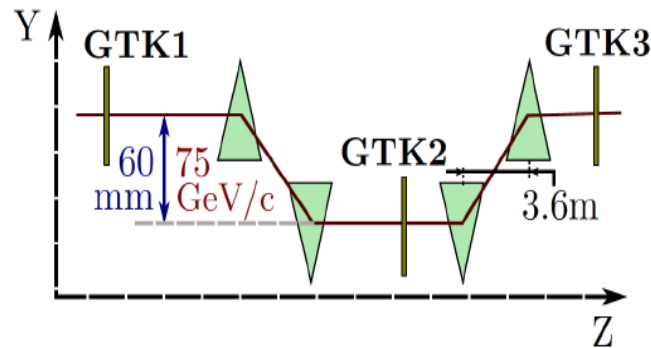
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# SPARE

# Tracking @ NA62

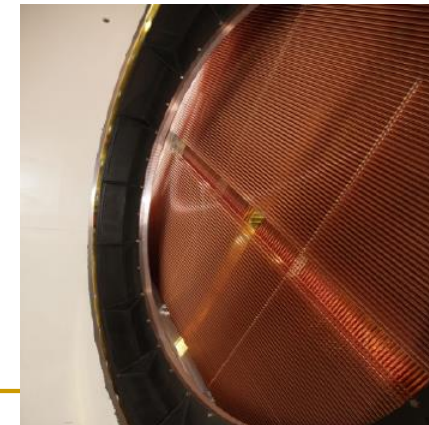
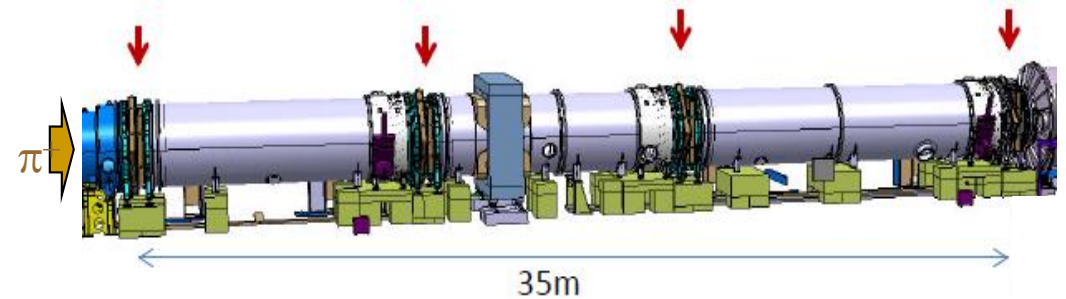
## «kaon» [Gigatracker]

- 3 stations Silicon pixel  $300 \times 300 \mu\text{m}^2$
- Time resolution  $\sigma(t) < 150 \text{ ps / station}$
- «4D» track reconstruction
- Rate (2017)  $\sim 400 \text{ MHz hadrons}$



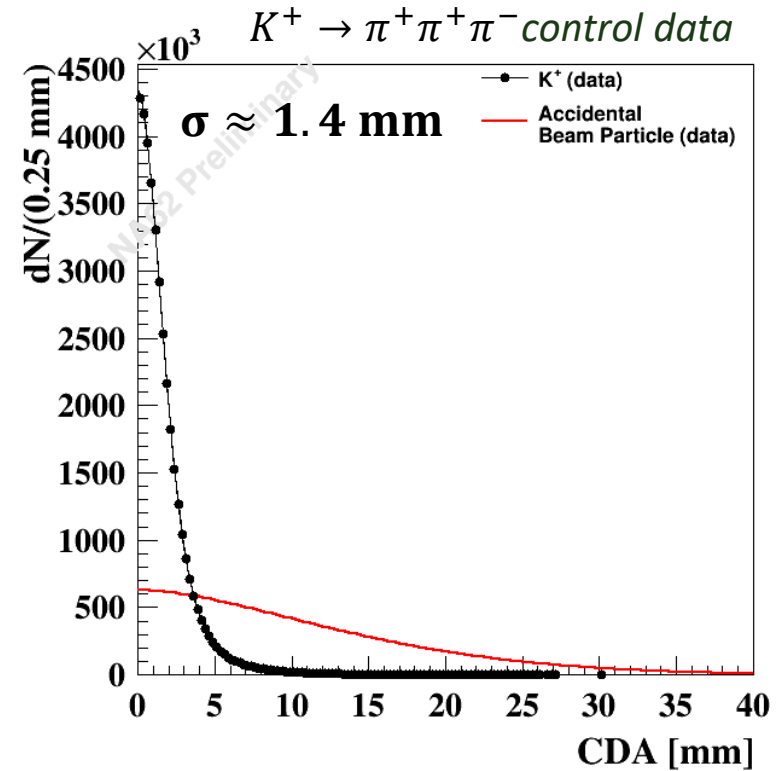
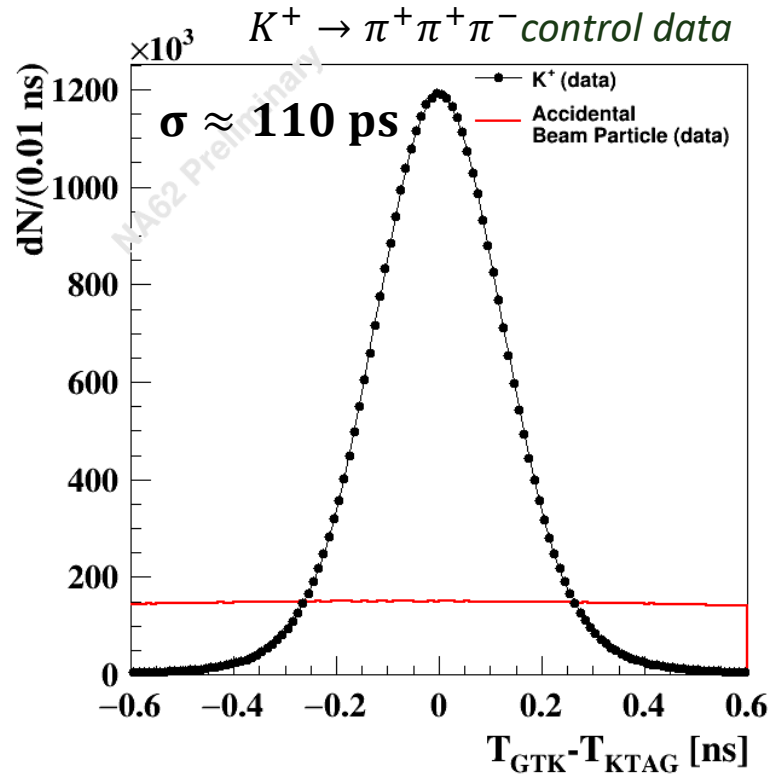
## «pion» [STRAW]

- 4 Stations, 7000 straws,  $\varnothing 10 \text{ mm}$
- Total radiation length  $0.5\% X_0$
- Spatial resolution  $\sim 80 \mu\text{m}$
- Rate (2017)  $\sim 5 \text{ MHz}$  (mostly  $\mu$ )



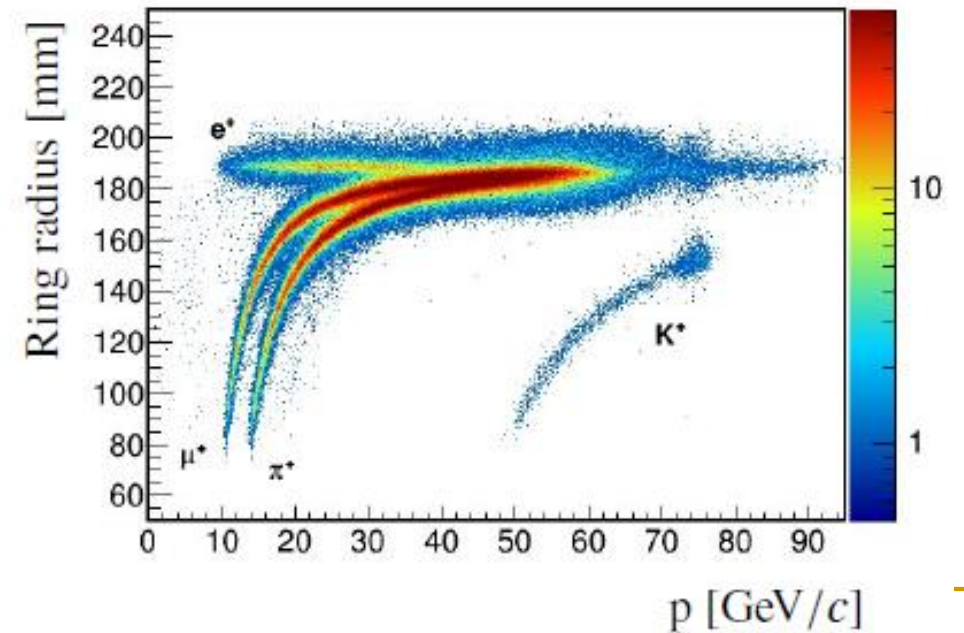
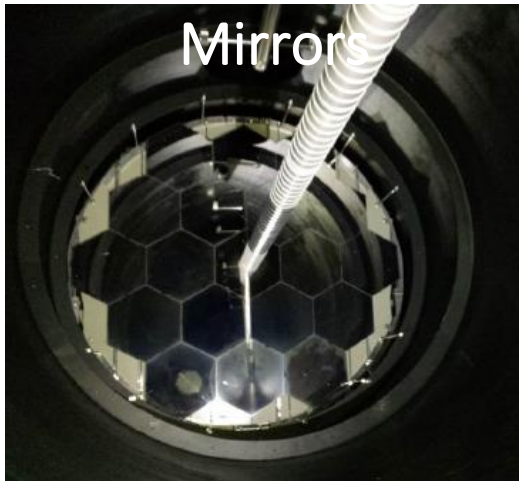
# K - $\pi$ Matching @ NA62

- KTAG – Gigatracker – RICH Time matching
- Gigatracker – Straw tracks closest distance of approach (CDA)
- O(%)  $K^+$  mis – identification (pileup beam track associated to  $\pi^+$ )
- 75%  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+$  efficiency



# RICH @ NA62

17 m long, Ne Radiator, sealed  
2000 PM's in 2 spots  
Array of exagonal mirrors  
 $\theta_c$  resolution  $\sim 100 \mu\text{rad}$   
Particle ID: pi – mu separation  
Timing



# Photon Vetoes @ NA62

