Final Results on the Rare Decay $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \sqrt{\nu}$ from the KEK-E391a Experiment KEK-E391a Collaboration

Physics Motivation

- Features of this decay mode
 - "direct" CP violating process
- measures η in CKM matrix Br(K_L $\rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \overline{\nu}) \propto \eta^2$
- small theoretical uncertainty
 - ~ a few % : called as "gold-plated" mode
- rare decay : 2.5x10⁻¹¹ @SM
- Comparison to the measurement in B-system



measures height of the triangle

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

 $\rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \overline{\nu}$

• Measures $K_{L} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \nu \overline{\nu}$ @ KEK 12GeV PS (Japan)



E

- - first dedicated experiment to this decay mode
 - pilot experiment for K^oTO (J-PARC E14)
 - physics runs are taken in 2004-2005





precise check of SM

probe to NP



Detection Principle 576 crystal blocks Csl calorimeter hermetic veto To identify detector $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \overline{\nu}$ state $\rightarrow 2v^{\rightarrow}$ cannot detect 12GeV proto • To say " 2γ + nothing" • $2\gamma \rightarrow Csl$ calorimeter (energy, position) • nothing \rightarrow hermetic veto detector JUrec E_2 • Reconstruct decay vertex with M(π^{0}) $M(\pi^{0})^{2} = 2E_{1}E_{2}(1-\cos\theta)$ \leftarrow "pencil" beam to improve p_T resol. select signal using decay vertex and signal region transverse momentum

What makes background?

• Halo neutron BG : the dominant BG neutron flux surrounding beam core hits detector around beam \rightarrow creates π^0 or $\eta (\rightarrow 2\gamma)$



- Three types of halo-n BG :
 - Collar Counter (CC02) π^0 BG miss-meas. E_{γ} lower \rightarrow larger $\theta_{rec.}$
 - CV π^0 BG
 - miss-meas. E_{γ} higher \rightarrow smaller $\theta_{rec.}$ • CV η BG
 - $M(\pi^{0}) \neq M(\eta) \rightarrow \text{smaller } \theta_{\text{rec.}}$



Background Estimation

- Halo neutron BG was estimated by FLUKA simulation
 - π^0 & η production rate was confirmed by a dedicated run





Results & Summary

• Opening the signal box for the final data sample



- (8.70±0.61)×10⁹ K_L decays