

Muon Science from fundamental to application

Koichiro Shimomura KEK-IMSS,J-PARC/MLF

Contents

- What is muon ?
- Muon spin spectroscopy (μ SR)
- Non-destructive element analysis by negative muonic X ray
- Transmission muon microscope

What is muon ? Today's understanding

Standard Model of Elementary Particles					
Fermions			Bosons		
Quarks	$\sim 2.3 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $2/3$ $1/2$ u UP	$\sim 1.275 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $2/3$ $1/2$ c CHARM	$\sim 173.07 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $2/3$ $1/2$ t TOP	0 0 1 g GLUON	$\sim 126 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ 0 0 0 H HIGGS BOSON
	$\sim 4.8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $-1/3$ $1/2$ d DOWN	$\sim 95 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $-1/3$ $1/2$ s STRANGE	$\sim 4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $-1/3$ $1/2$ b BOTTOM	0 0 1 \gamma PHOTON	
	$0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ -1 $1/2$ e ELECTRON	$105.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ -1 $1/2$ \mu MUON	$\sim 1.777 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ -1 $1/2$ \tau TAU	$91.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ 0 1 Z Z BOSON	Gauge Bosons
$< 2.2 \text{ eV}/c^2$ 0 $1/2$ \nu_e ELECTRON NEUTRINO	$< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 0 $1/2$ \nu_\mu MUON NEUTRINO	$< 15.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 0 $1/2$ \nu_\tau TAU NEUTRINO	$80.4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ ± 1 1 W W BOSON		
I	II	III	Three Generations Of Matter (Fermions)		

What is muon ? Today's understanding

- Mass 1/9 of proton 200 of electron
- Positive muon ~ light proton
- Negative muon ~ heavy electron
- Spin 1/2
- 2nd generation of charged lepton
- Electro-Weak Interaction ○
- Strong Interaction ×
- Spin polarized in birth
- Relatively long life time (2.2μs) parity non conserving decay
- High transmission capability (useful for imaging)

⇒ These unique feature enable us to produce various applications

Meson factory

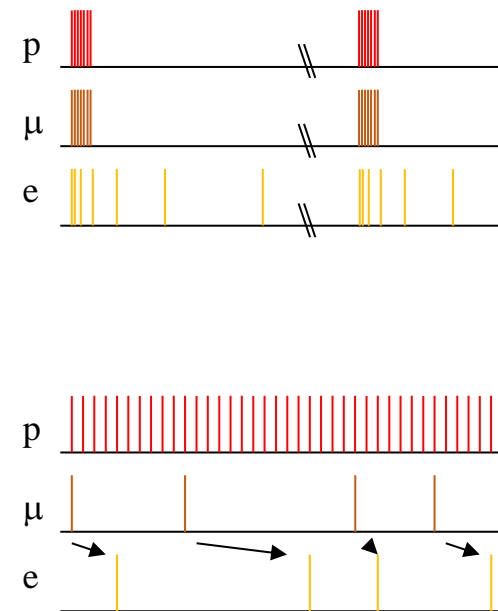
- Meson Factory

- **Pulse beam facility (J-PARC, RAL)**

- Accelerator: **Synchrotron**
 - Merit: High power beam
 - Pulse synchronized exp.
 - Long time measurement

- **DC beam facility (TRIUMF, PSI)**

- Accelerator: **Cyclotron**
 - Merit: High time resolution
 - Event by event data taking
 - Low background



Meson factory

- Meson Factory

- Pulse

- **J-PARC(MLF) : Japan**
 - RAL(ISIS) : United Kingdom

- DC

- PSI(S μ S) : Switzerland
 - TRIUMF : Canada
 - RCNP : Japan



Facility	Type	Power	Proton beam energy	Proton beam current	Frequency	Pulse width
J-PARC	Pulse	1.0 MW	3 GeV	333 μA	25 Hz	100 ns
RAL	Pulse	160 kW	800 MeV	200 μ A	50 Hz	100 ns
PSI	DC	1.3 MW	590 MeV	2.2 mA	50 MHz	-
TRIUMF	DC	75 kW	500 MeV	150 μ A	23 MHz	-
RCNP	DC	0.4 kW	400 MeV	1 μ A	18 MHz	-

Insight through Accelerators.



**J-PARC Facility
(KEK/JAEA)**

**LINAC
400 MeV**

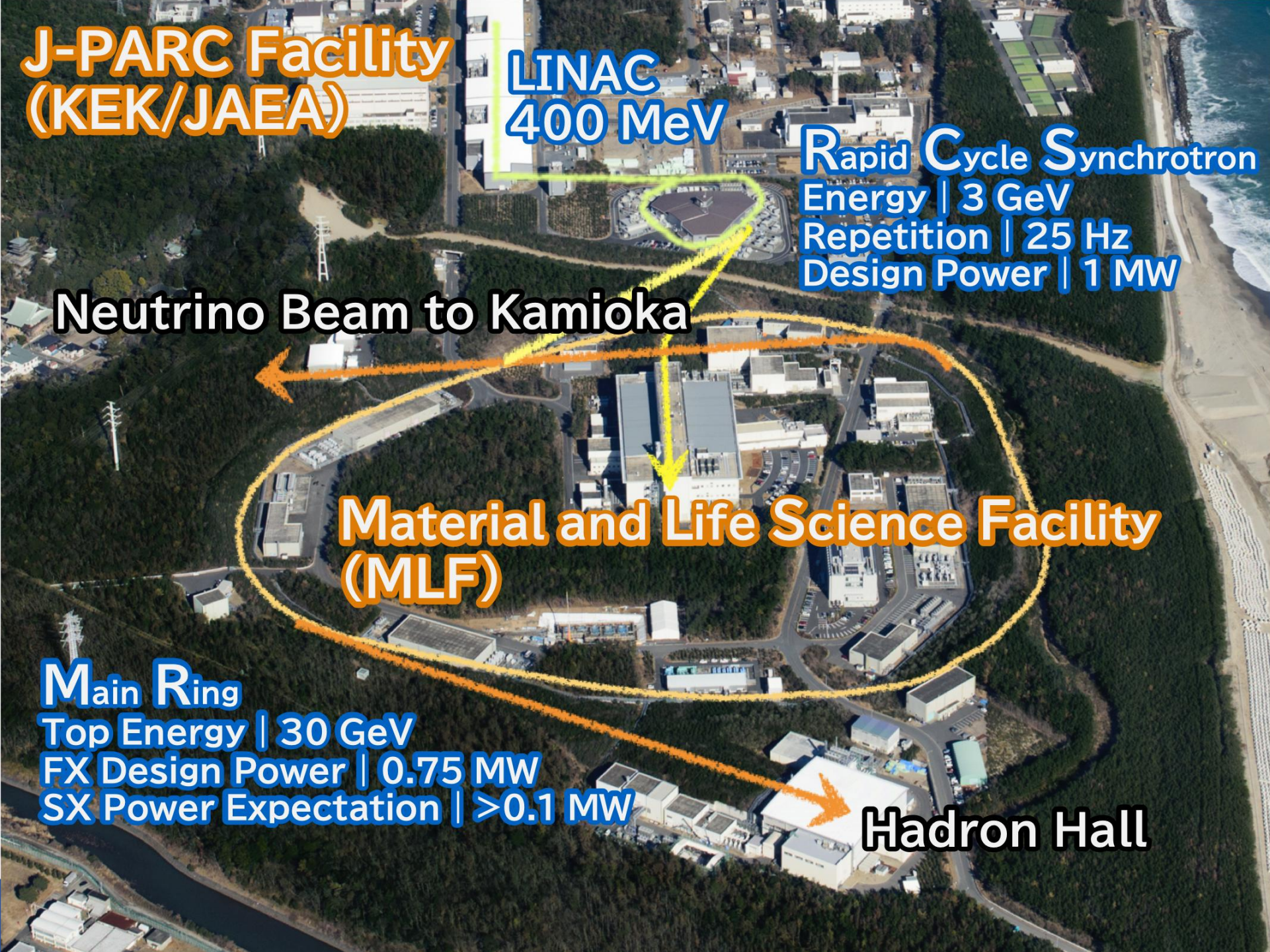
**Rapid Cycle Synchrotron
Energy | 3 GeV
Repetition | 25 Hz
Design Power | 1 MW**

Neutrino Beam to Kamioka

**Material and Life Science Facility
(MLF)**

**Main Ring
Top Energy | 30 GeV
FX Design Power | 0.75 MW
SX Power Expectation | >0.1 MW**

Hadron Hall



MUSE

S-line μ^+

Slow beam (4 MeV), dedicated to bulk μ SR ultralow temperature/high magnetic field/pulsed excitations.

U-line μ^+

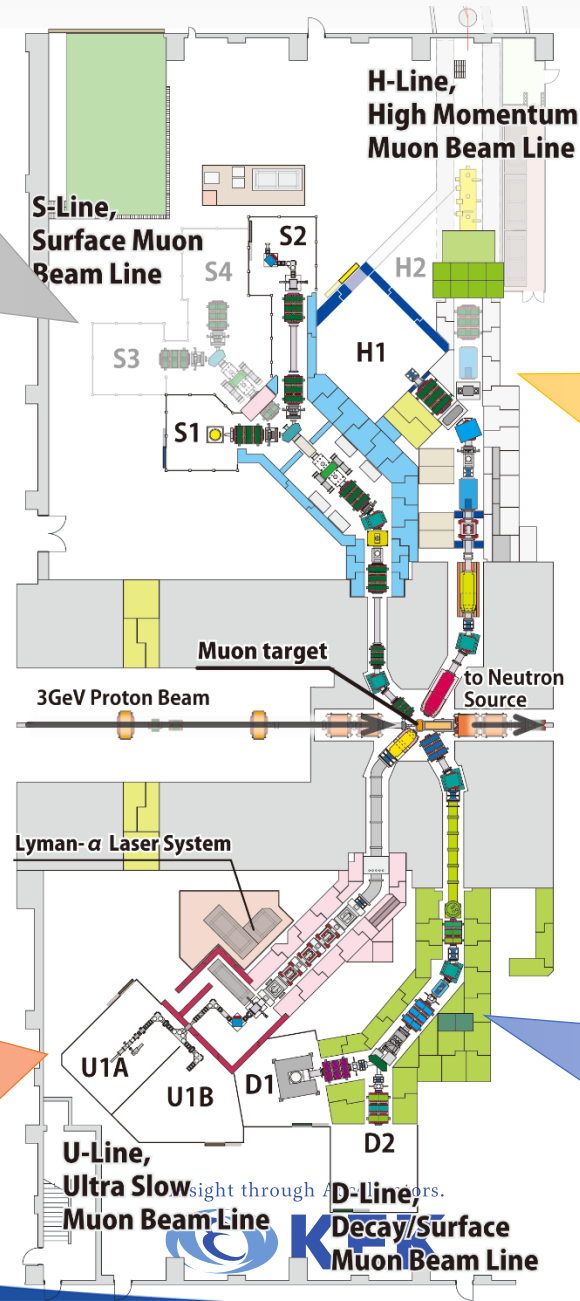
Ultra slow beam (0.1 ~ 30 keV), near-surface, sub-micron scale condensed matter physics, chemistry, etc.

H-line μ^\pm

Slow (4 MeV) ~ fast (50 MeV) beam, for particle physics, atomic physics (“precision frontier”)

D-line μ^\pm

Slow (4 MeV) ~ fast (50 MeV), general-purpose beamline with 2 exp. areas.



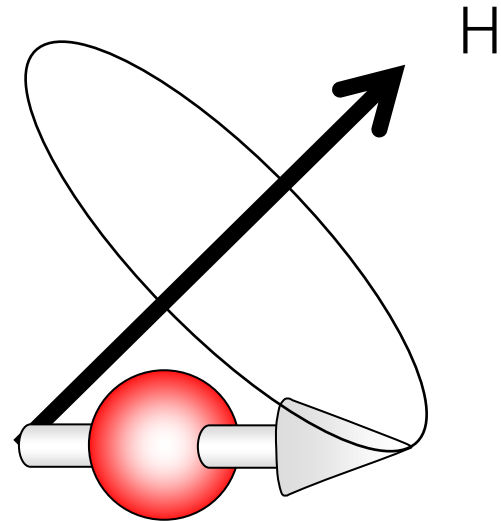
Muon spin spectroscopy (μ SR)

μ SR

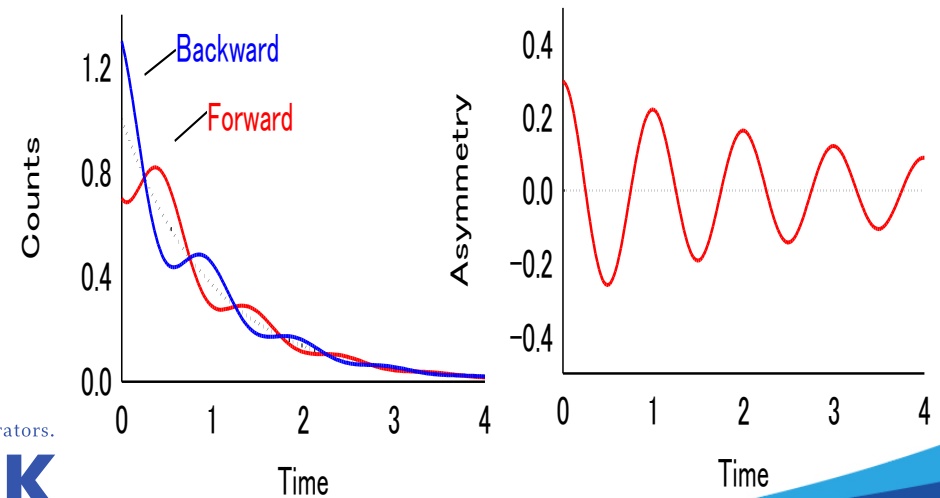
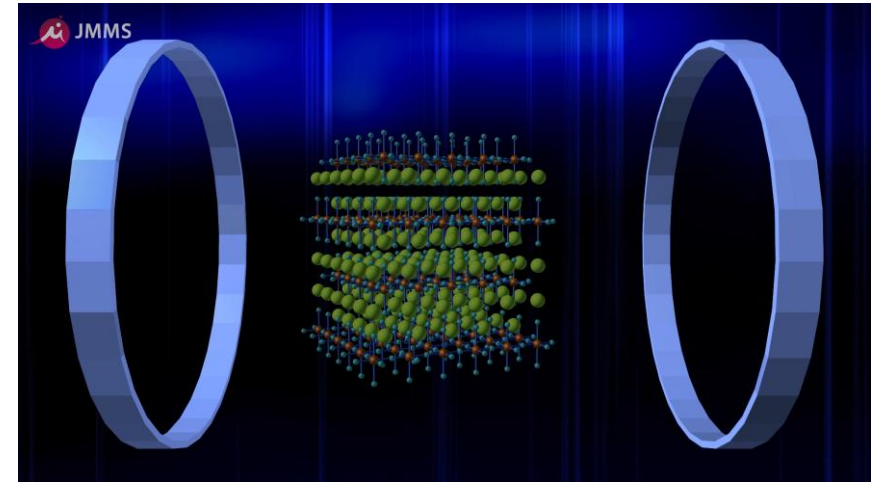
Parity Violation of muon decay

Muon Spin is easily observed by detecting decay positron.

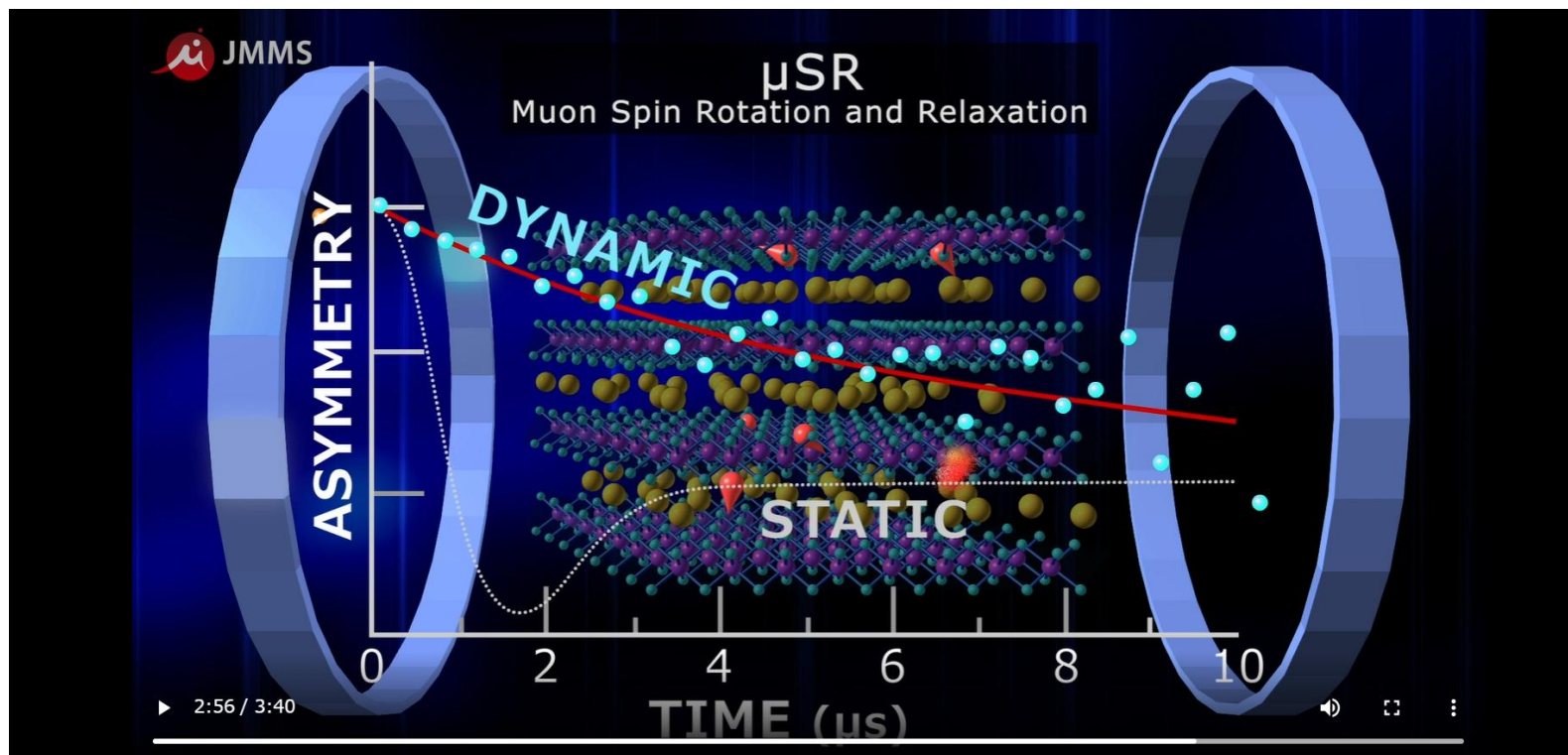
Gyromagnetic ratio
 $\gamma_{\mu} = 2\pi \times 13.55 \text{ kHz/G}$



Lamor precession
($\omega = \gamma_{\mu} H$)



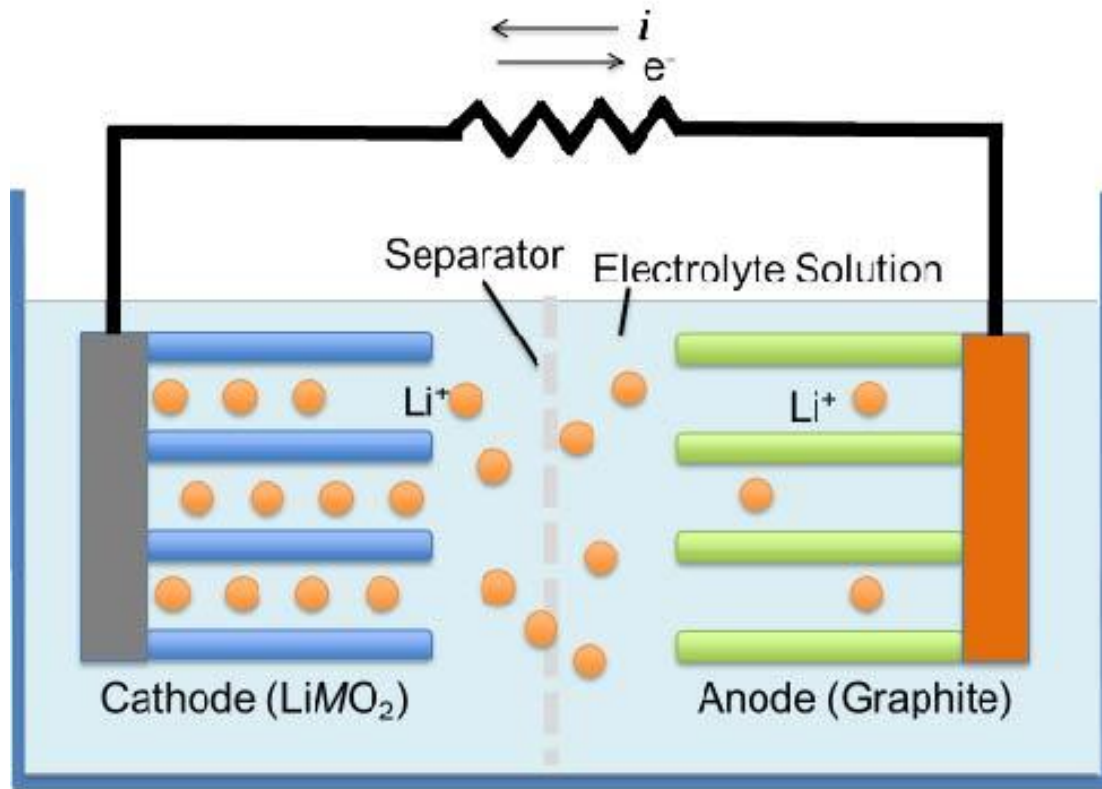
Using Muons, diffusion of Li-ion can be probed



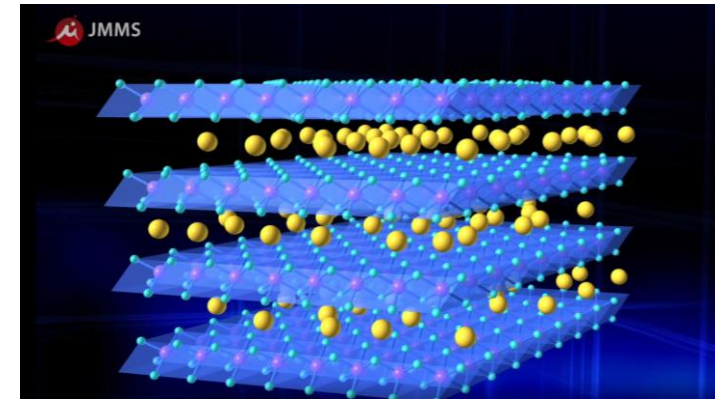
<http://jmeson.org/image/musr-video>

Japanese Meson and Muon Society HP(JMMS)

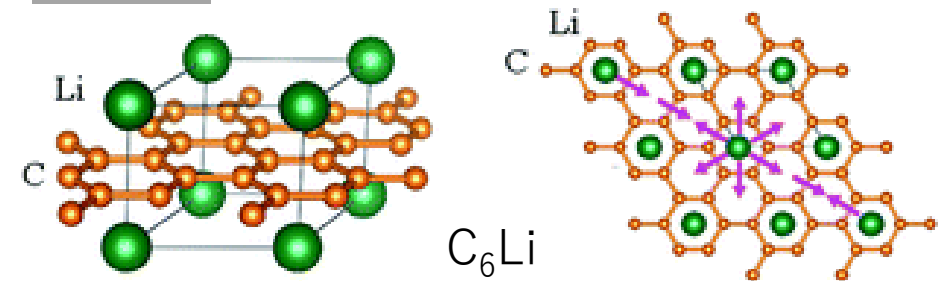
Li-ion battery



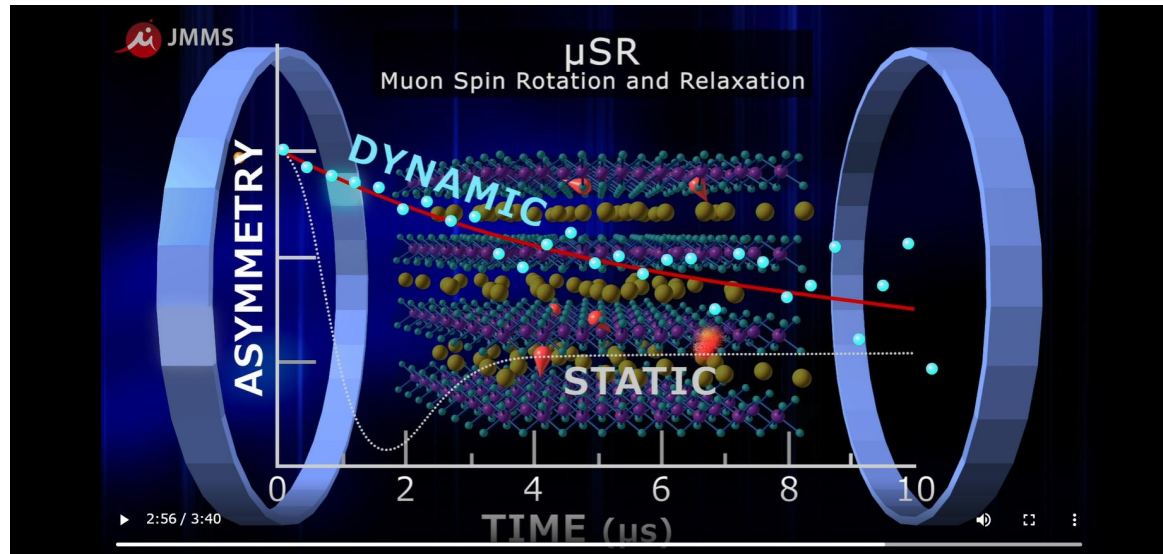
Schematic drawing of a Li-ion battery



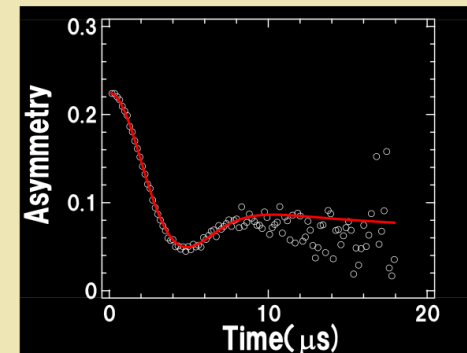
LiCoO₂



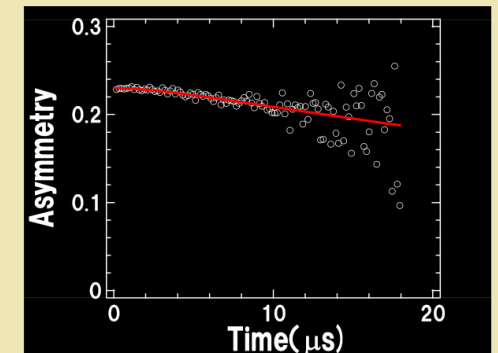
Application of muon spin relaxation (μ SR)



Static



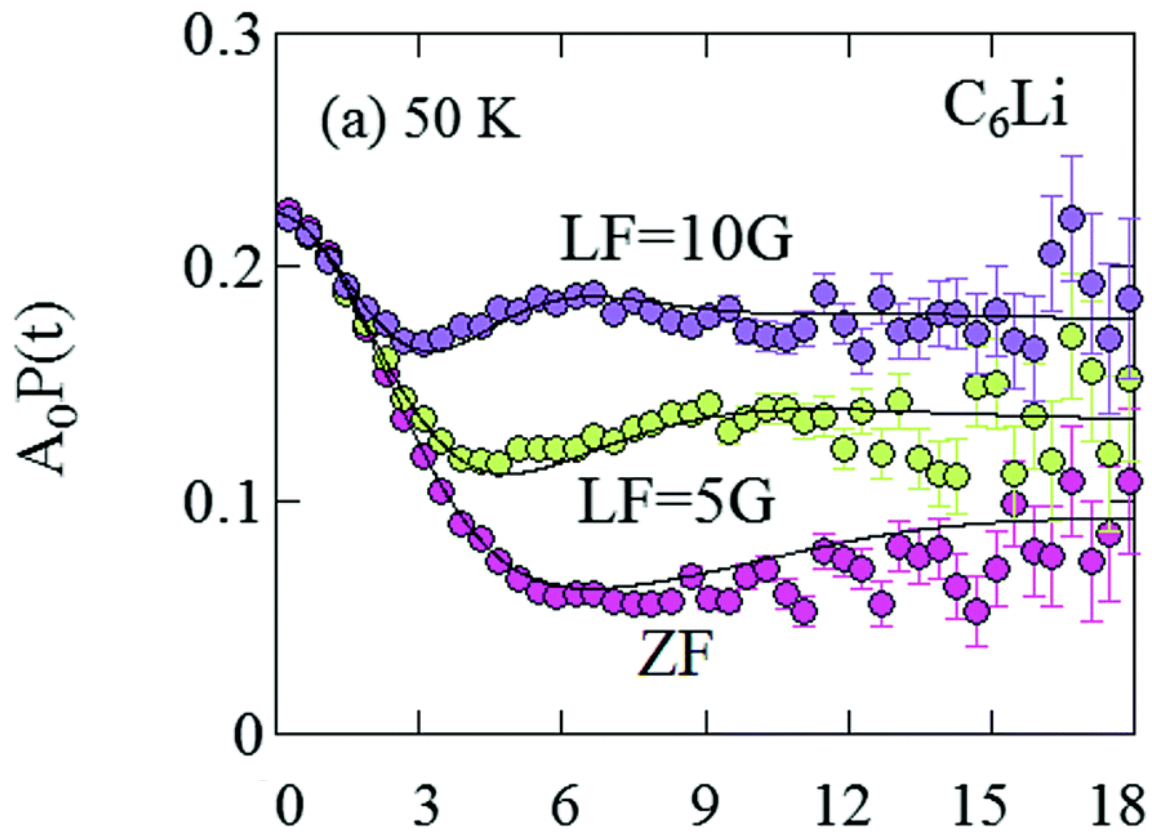
Dynamic



By μ SR method, Li ion diffusion in a Li-ion battery active material can be detected.

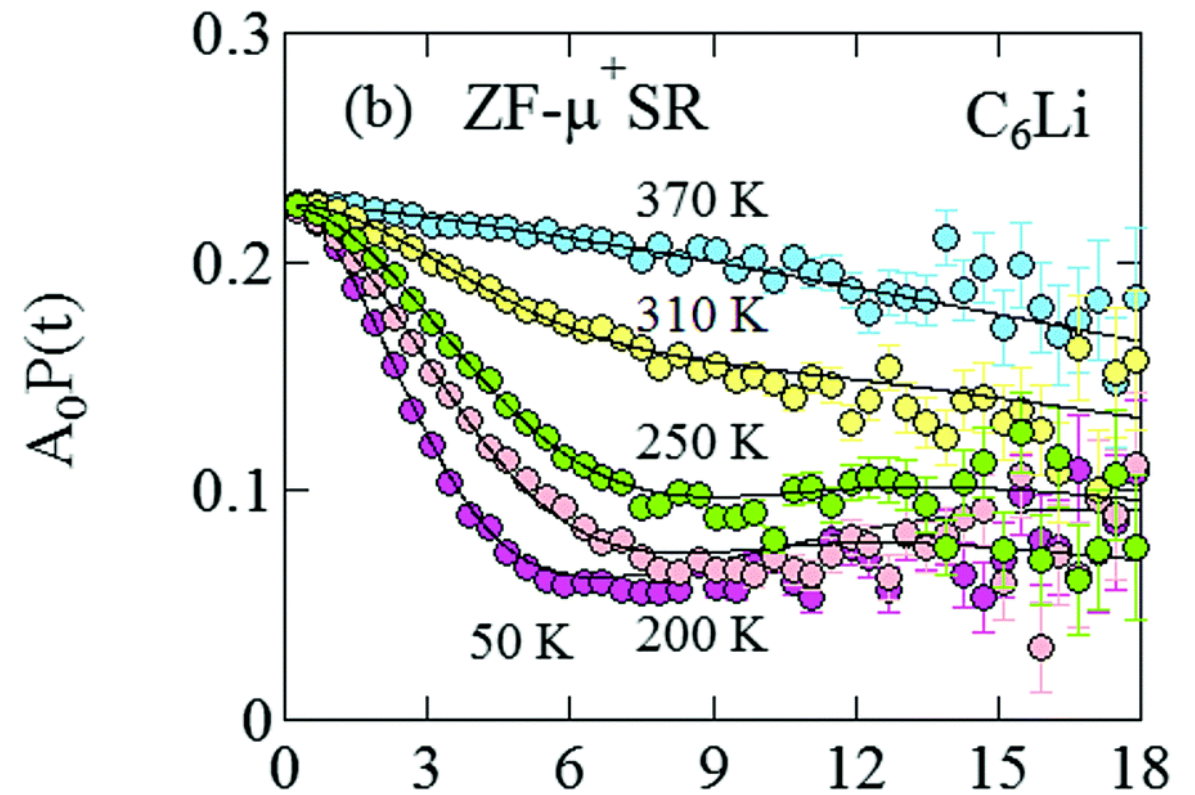
JMMS <http://jmeson.org/muon-video/>

Li ion diffusion in anode observed by μ SR



magnitude
of magnetic field

time (μ s)



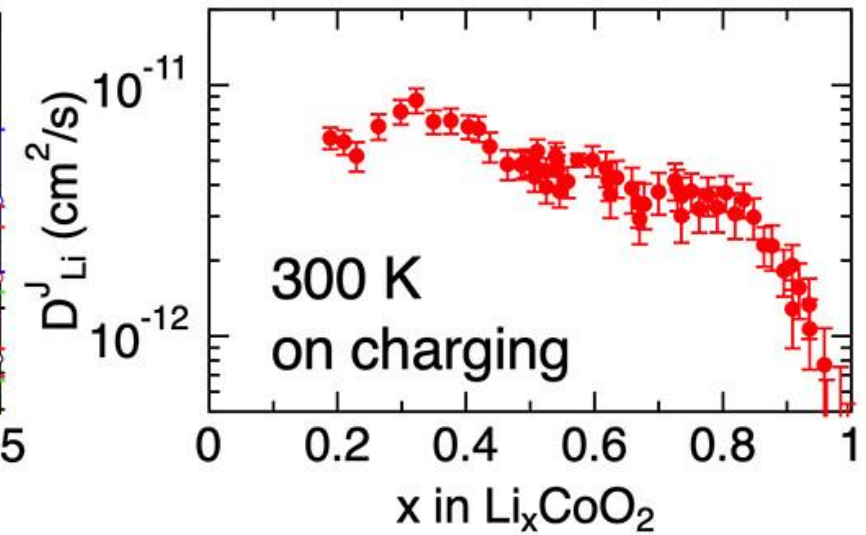
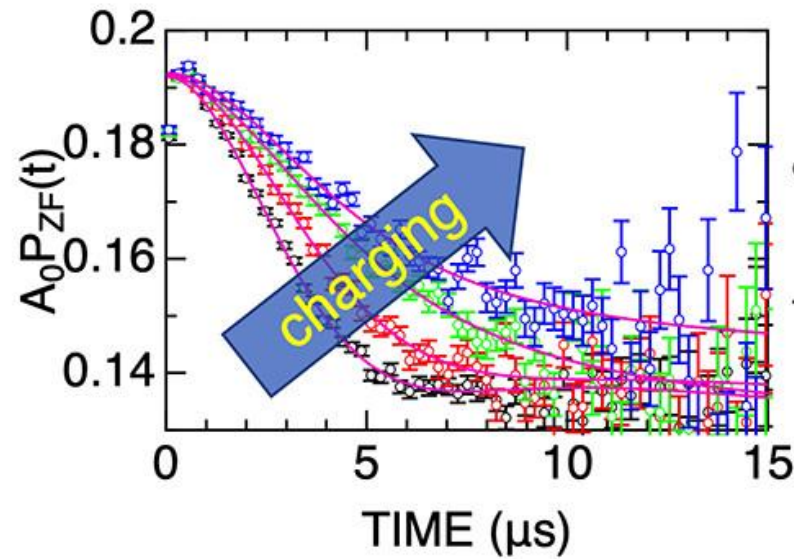
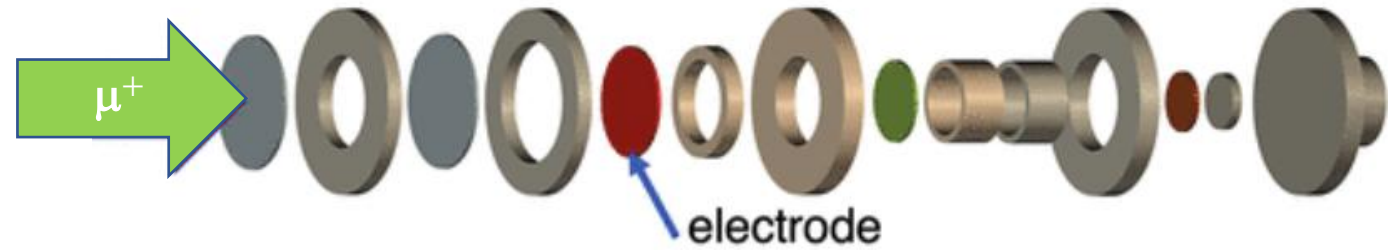
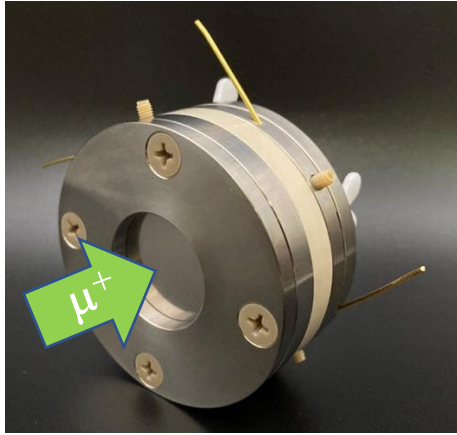
how fast
Li diffuses

time (μ s)

I Umegaki *et al.*, Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. 19,19058 (2017).

Recent progress of μ SR : operando μ SR

cell



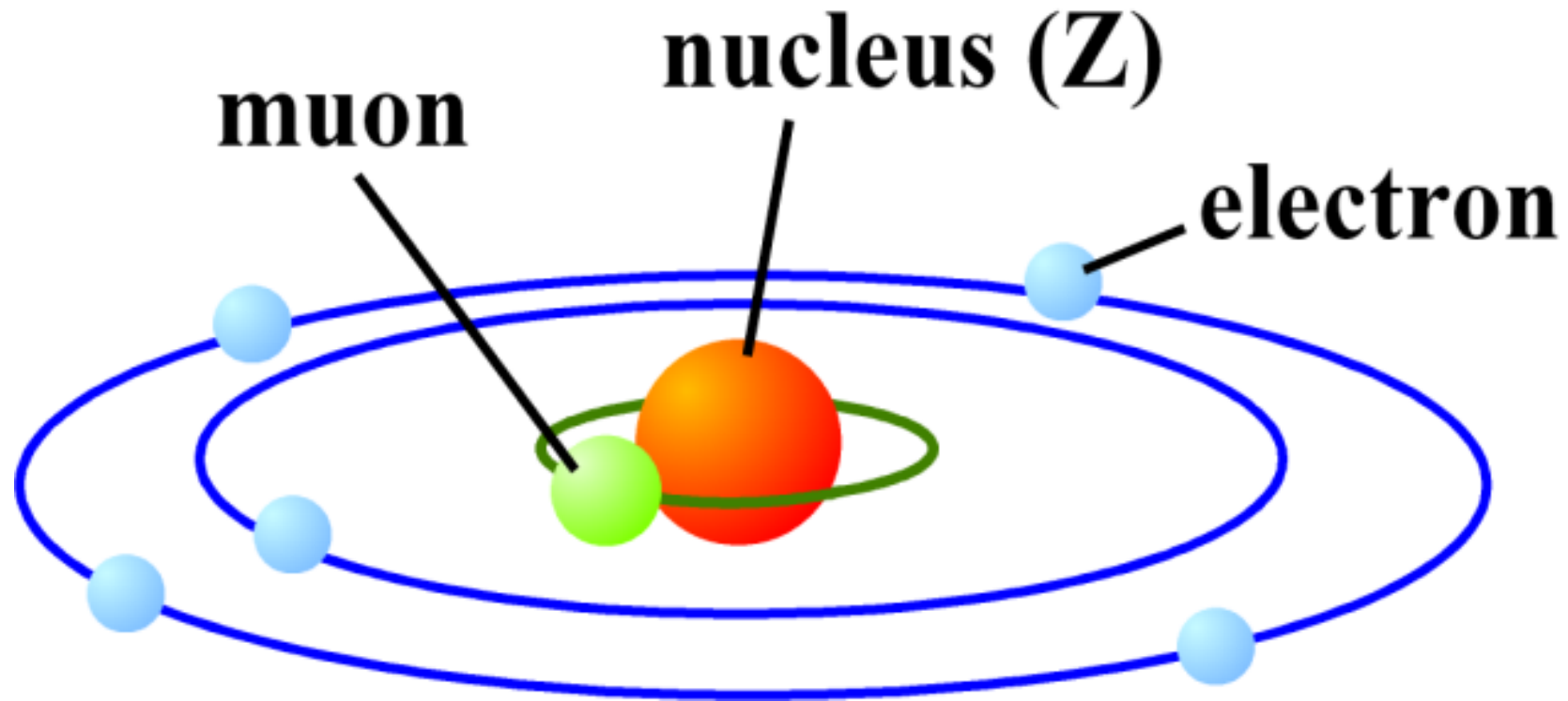
K. Ohishi et al., ACS Appl. Energy Mater. 5, 10, 12538–12544 (2022).

Non-destructive element analysis by negative muonic X ray

Insight through Accelerators.



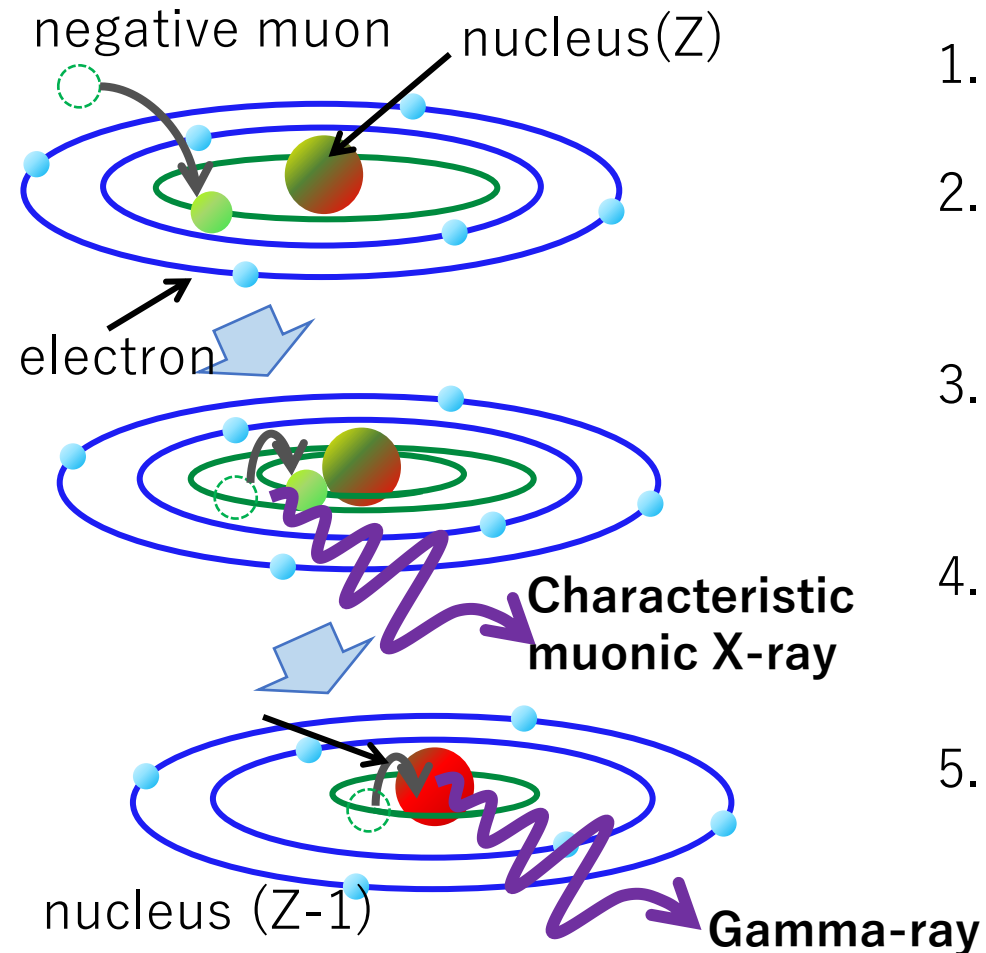
Muonic Atom (negative muon)



$m_{\mu} : 200 \text{ times } m_e$

Negative muon and muonic atom

Muonic atom formation and following processes



1. Energetic muon slows down and stops in material
2. Muonic atom formation
Muon capture in atomic muonic orbital
3. Muon cascading process
Characteristic muonic X-ray emission
4. Muon in muonic 1s state
Spends several lifetimes (50-2000 ns)
5. Natural decay or muon capture in the nucleus
Gamma-ray emission

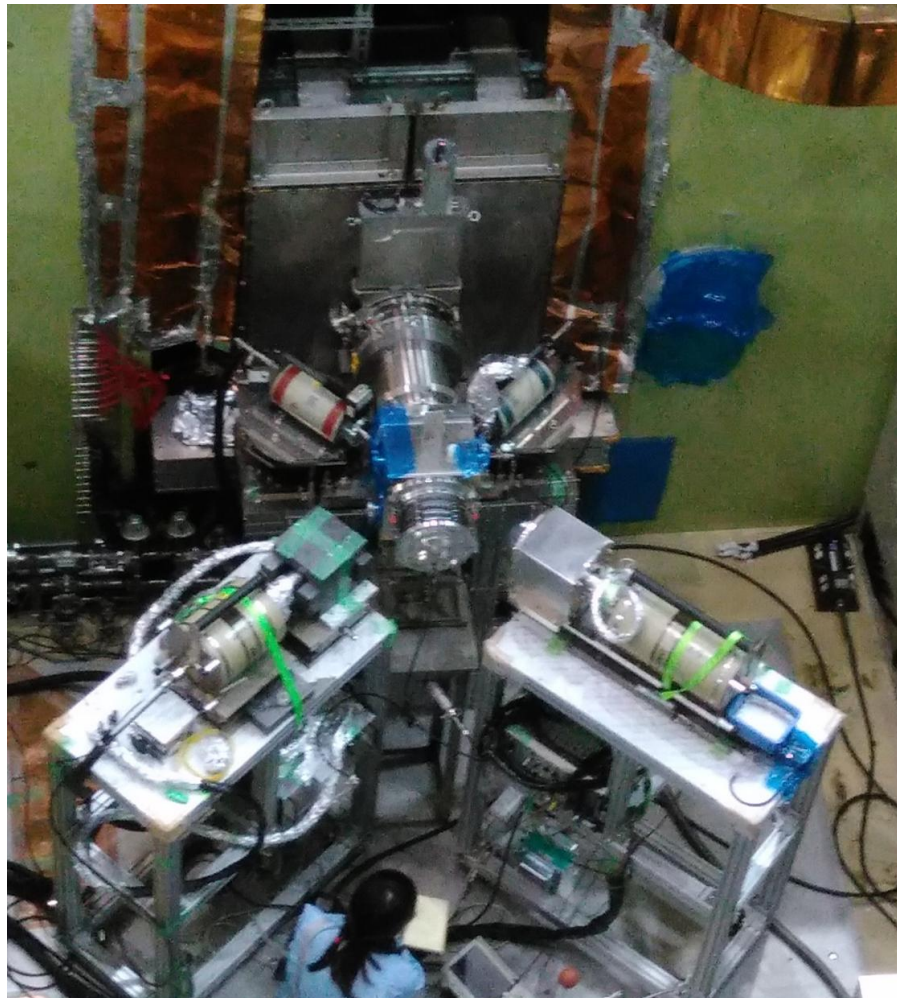
Composition analysis with negative muons

- **Emission of characteristic muonic X-ray with specific energy to the element**
 - Applicable to every element **except for hydrogen**
multi-elemental, simultaneous
 - No need of previous knowledge
 - High energy (0.01- 10 MeV) **deep inside, light elements**
Observable from outside of sample
 - No need of vacuum **huge / porous / bio sample**
 - No chemical process **non-destructive / damage-less**
 - Stopping depth control + beam scan
depth-selective / 3D mapping
 - More than 1 photons by 1 muon **highly efficient**

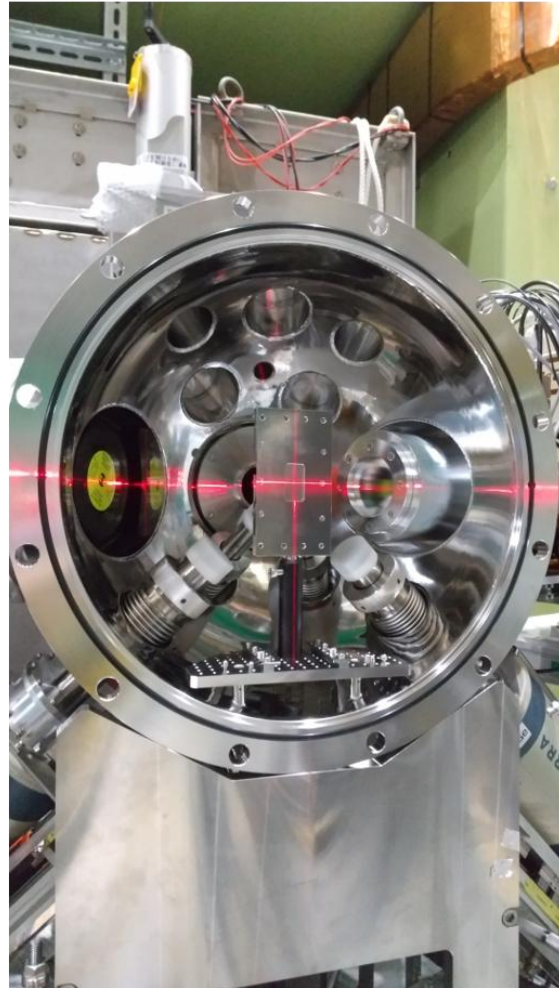
< Capture probability: proportional to Z with slight chemical effects >

Improvement of sample environment

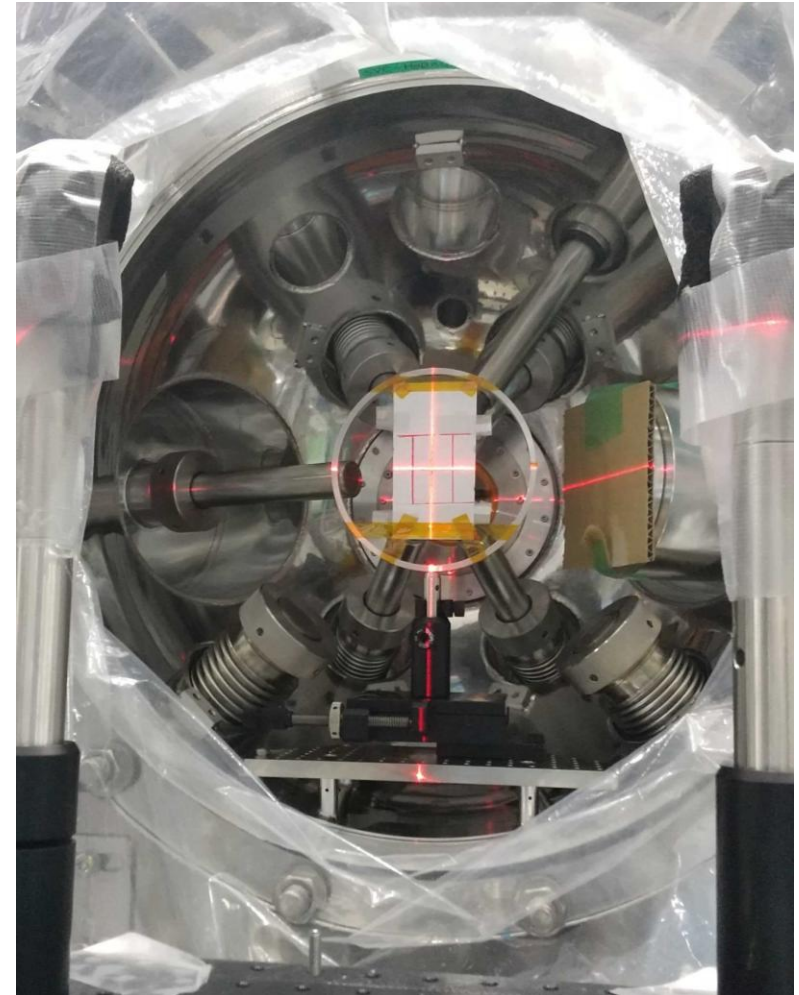
I.Umegaki



2018.6
2 ports for Ge detectors



2021



2022
9 ports for Ge detectors

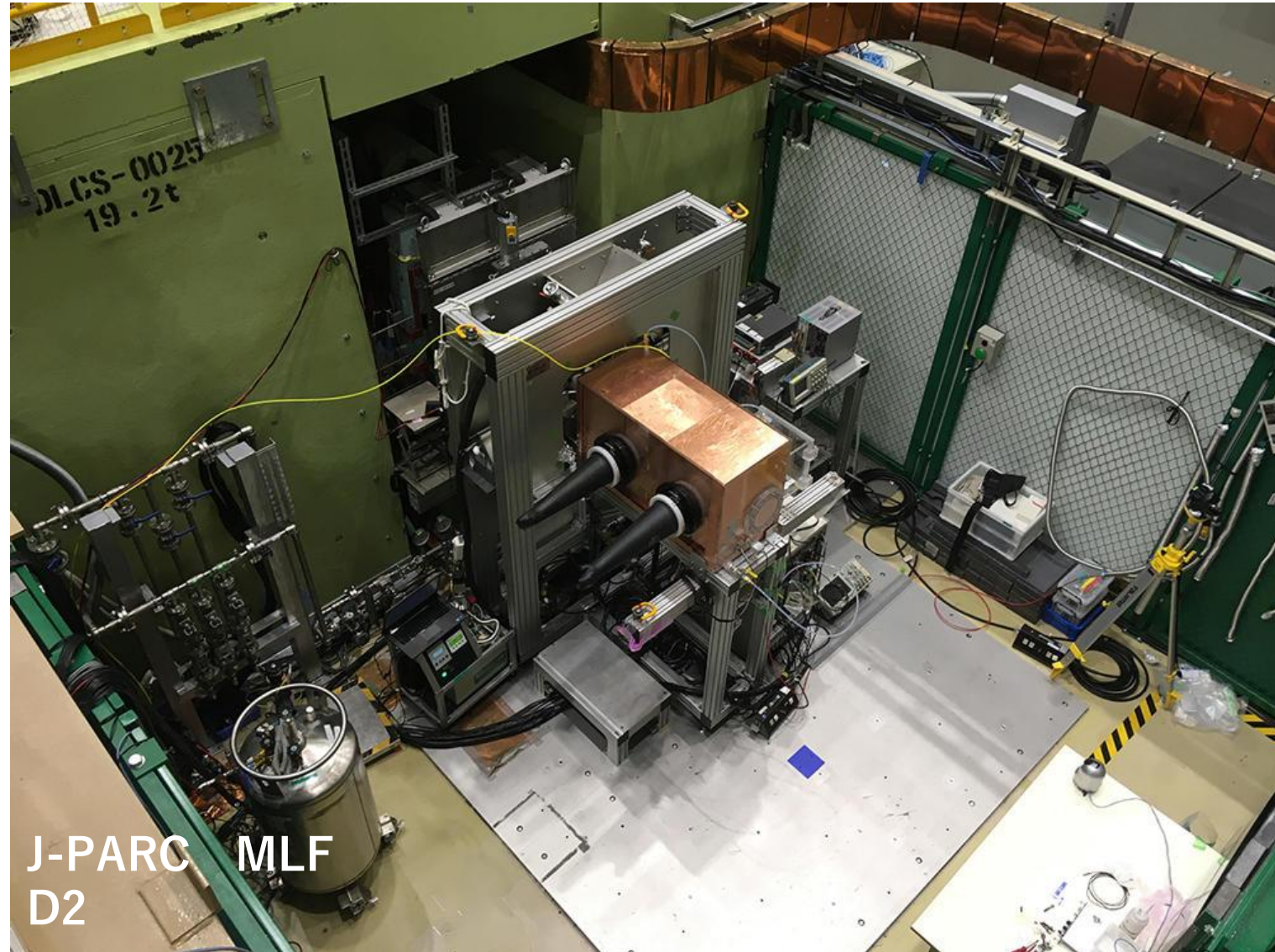
Applications

Analysis of returned sample from asteroid Ryugu

KEK PR dep.



- To prevent the sample from air exposure
- To know average composition of the sample



D2 Instrument (Muon Spectrometer for Basic Sci. Exp.)

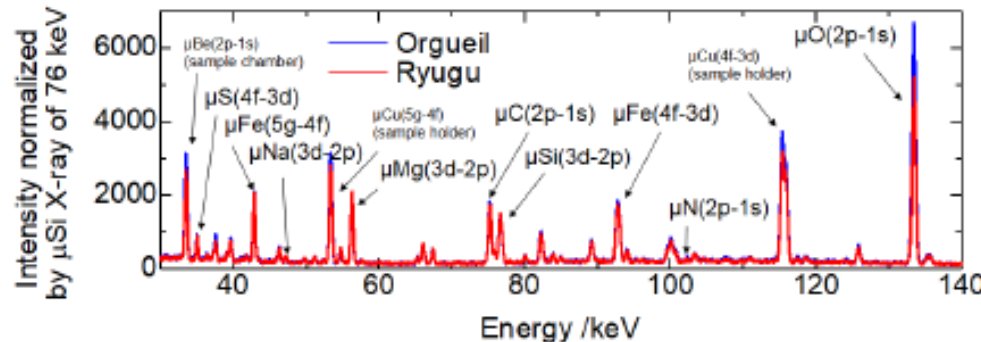
Research & development highlights in 2021

2019MS01

Non-destructive elemental analysis of return samples from asteroid *Ryugu*

- ✓ Need to know the elemental composition of the entire stone, including light elements such as C.
- ✓ Possibility of chemically unstable in the atmosphere

Muonic X-ray elemental analysis was employed as an initial analysis of Ryugu samples.



Ryugu stones could become a new standard representative of the Solar System.

ators.
K

T. Nakamura *et al.*, *Science*
10.1126/science.abn8671 (2022).

D2 Instrument (Muon Spectrometer for Basic Sci. Exp.)

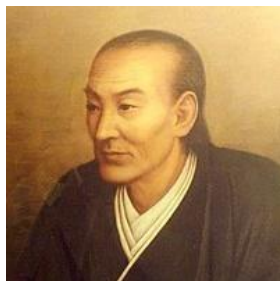
Research & development highlights in 2021

2014MS01, 2019B0314

Non-destructive elemental analysis of a medicine bottle that cannot be opened

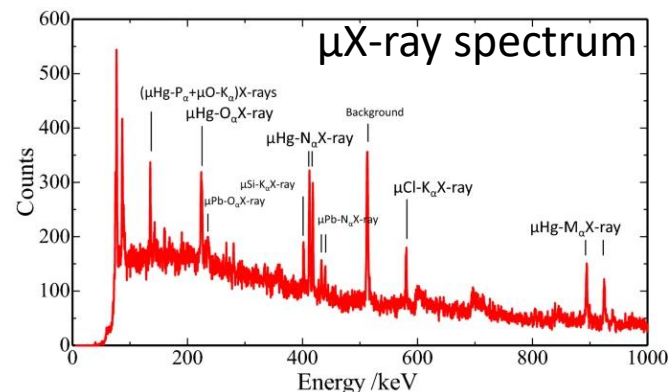
- ✓ The lid is stuck and impossible to open.
- ✓ Possibility of chemically unstable in the atmosphere

Muonic X-ray elemental analysis non-destructively revealed that the material inside the bottle is Hg_2Cl_2 .



OGATA Kōan (緒方 洪庵)
1810~1863 (Edo period)
Doctor, Rangaku scholar

The medicine bottle



K. Shimada-Takaura, et al., *J. of Natural Medicines* 75, (2021) 532.

Significant impact on the public



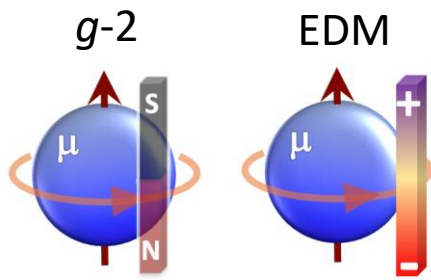
Newspapers (5 major National newspapers etc.)

- *The Asahi Shimbun* ('21/3/19)
- *The Yomiuri Shimbun* ('21/4/30)
- *The Mainichi Shimbun* ('21/5/12)
- *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* ('21/5/13)
- *The Sankei Shimbun* ('21/5/25)
- etc.

TV news

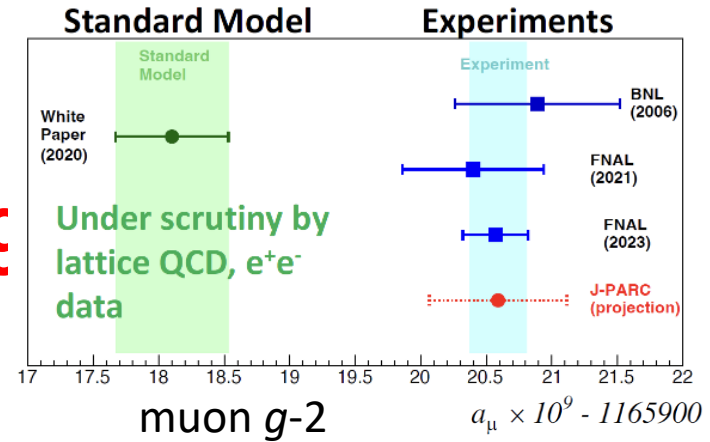
- *NHK General TV* ('21/6/8)
- etc.

J-PARC muon $g-2$ /EDM experiment

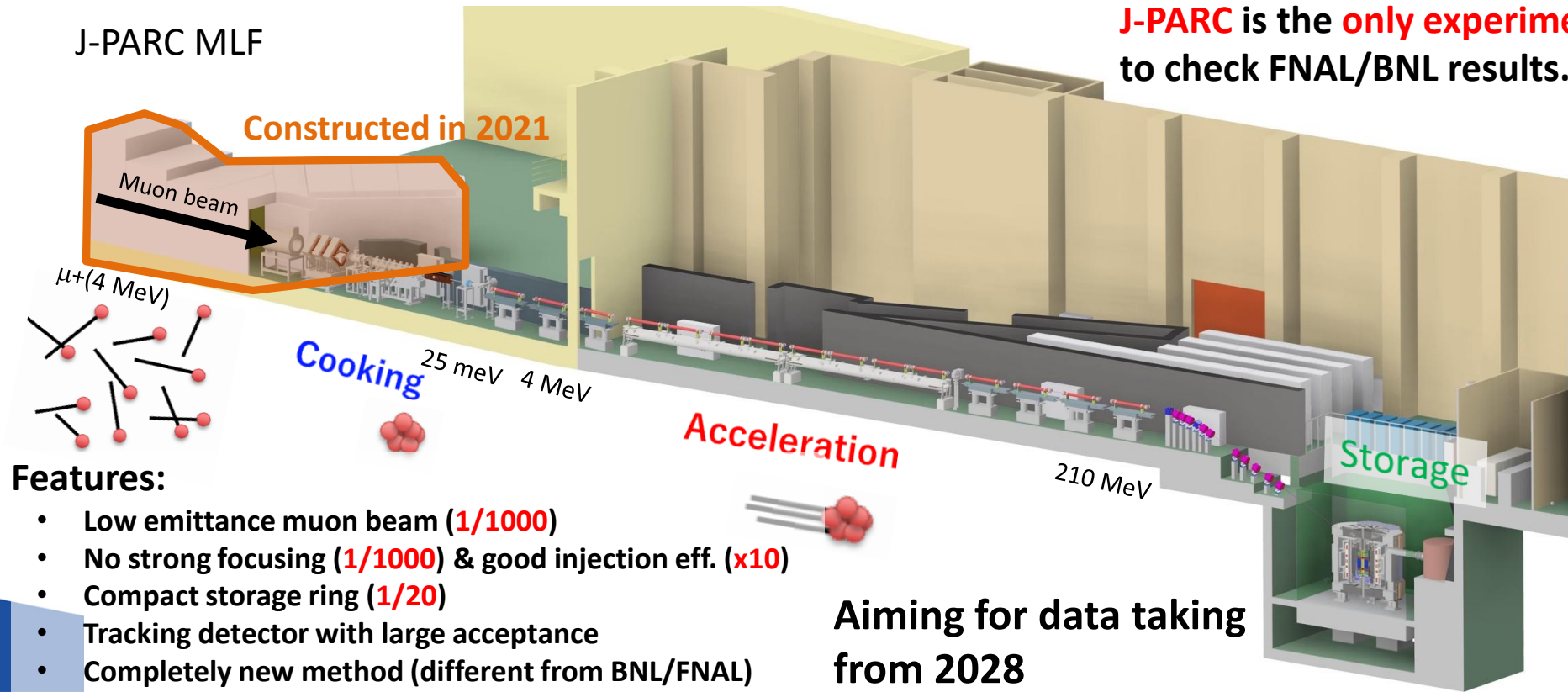


• Aim to reach

- μ $g-2$: 450ppb
- μ EDM: $1.5e-19$



J-PARC is the only experiment to check FNAL/BNL results.



Features:

- Low emittance muon beam (**1/1000**)
- No strong focusing (**1/1000**) & good injection eff. (**x10**)
- Compact storage ring (**1/20**)
- Tracking detector with large acceptance
- Completely new method (different from BNL/FNAL)

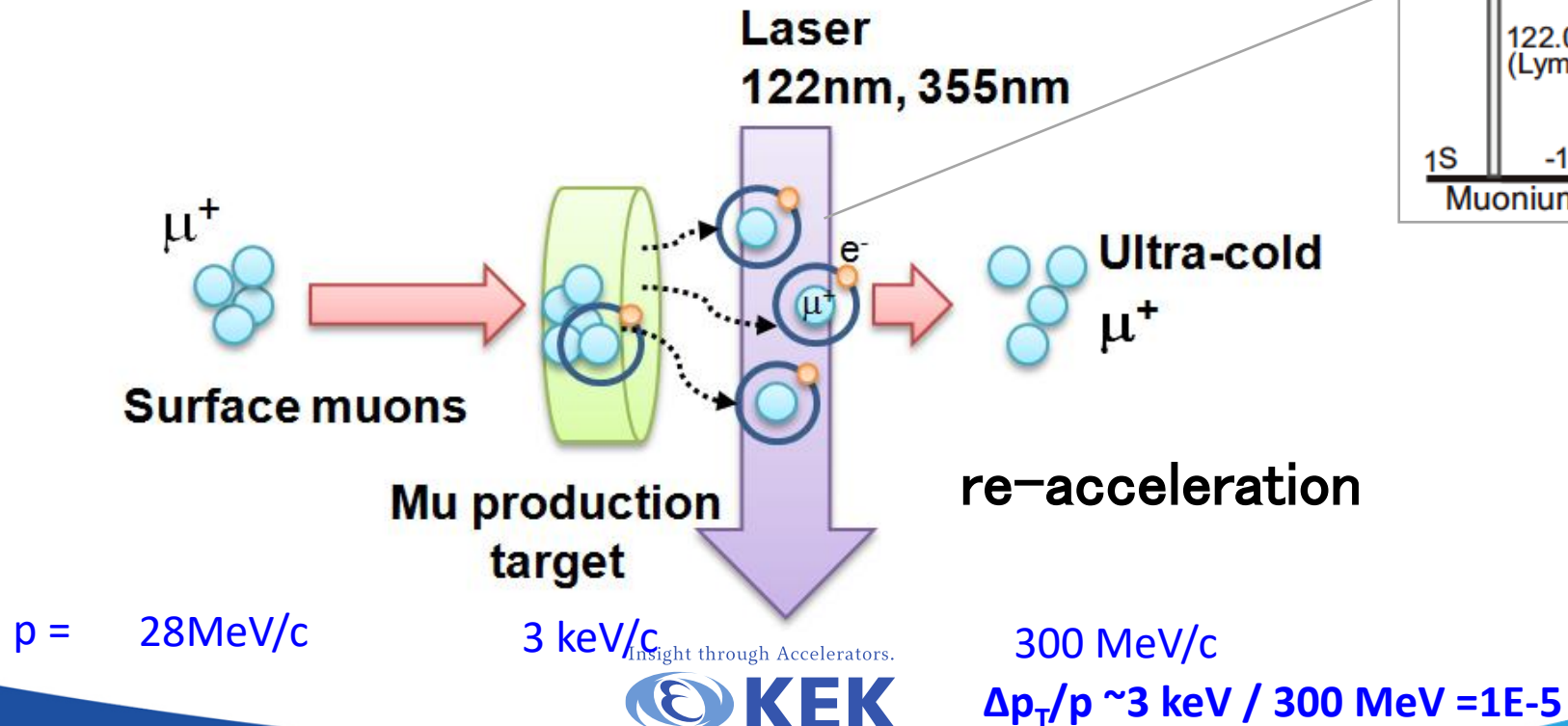
Aiming for data taking from 2028

Ultra-cold Muon

Requirement for zero E-field:

Muons should be kept stored without E-focusing
→ Beam with ultra-small transverse dispersion,
i.e. $\Delta p_T/p \sim 0$

Laser resonant ionization of Mu (μ^+e^-)

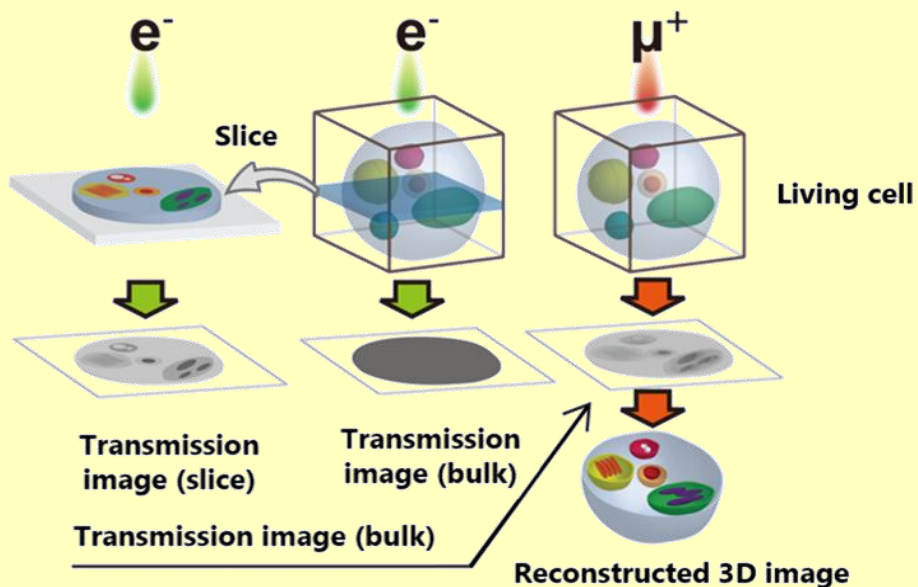


Concept of Transmission Muon Microscopy

= Accelerated Muon : Strong Penetration + Ultraslow Muon : High Luminance / Resolution

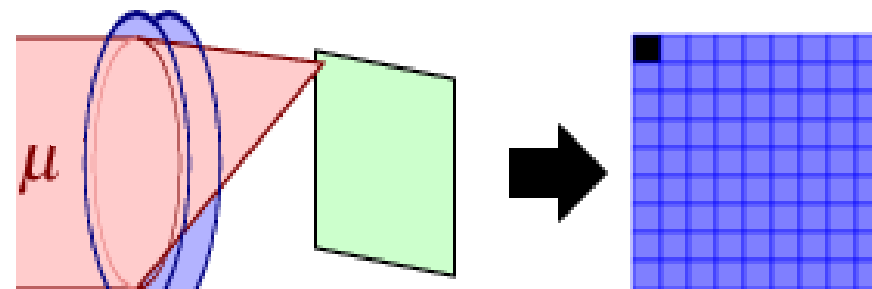


Transmission imaging by μ^+ beam



Nano-resolutional & functional imaging of macroscopic object

Scanning Muon Microscopy as *Scanning by focused μ^+ beams,*



and detect decay positrons.

It works as a Scanning μ SR Microscope:

3-dim mapping of magnetic field and its fluctuation, density of Fermi surface, state of hydrogen, and etc., in Nano/Micro Regions

Y.Nagatani

Summary

- In this presentation we have described the basic properties of muons and the fundamentals for various studies using muons.
- There are various muon facilities around the world, and we hope you will make good use of them.
- Of course, J-PARC welcomes you.