LOW-ENERGY ELECTRON-POSITRON COLLIDER TO SEARCH AND STUDY $(\mu^+\mu^-)$ BOUND STATE

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Dimuonium

- Dimuonium, bimuonium or true muonium is a lepton atom ($\mu^+\mu^-$).
- Dimuonium is pure QED system (no strong interaction, calculable).
- From 6 leptonic atoms (e^+e^-), (μ^+e^-), ($\mu^+\mu^-$), (τ^+e^-), ($\tau^+\mu^-$), ($\tau^+\tau^-$) only two (e^+e^-), (μ^+e^-) were observed.
- Very compact (large m_μ), more sensitive to new physics than other exotic atoms.

Why dimuonium?

- Observation of the new classical QED object.
- QED test in the new regime.
- Experimental challenge leads to development of new techniques.
- Tests of muon properties motivated by
  - 3.5σ difference between $(g\text{-}2)_\mu$ measurement and SM prediction
  - discrepancies in the proton charge radius in muonic hydrogen
  - Hints of lepton-universality violation in rare B decays (LHCb), $B^+ \to K^+ e^+ e^-$ and $B^+ \to K^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$

Some references

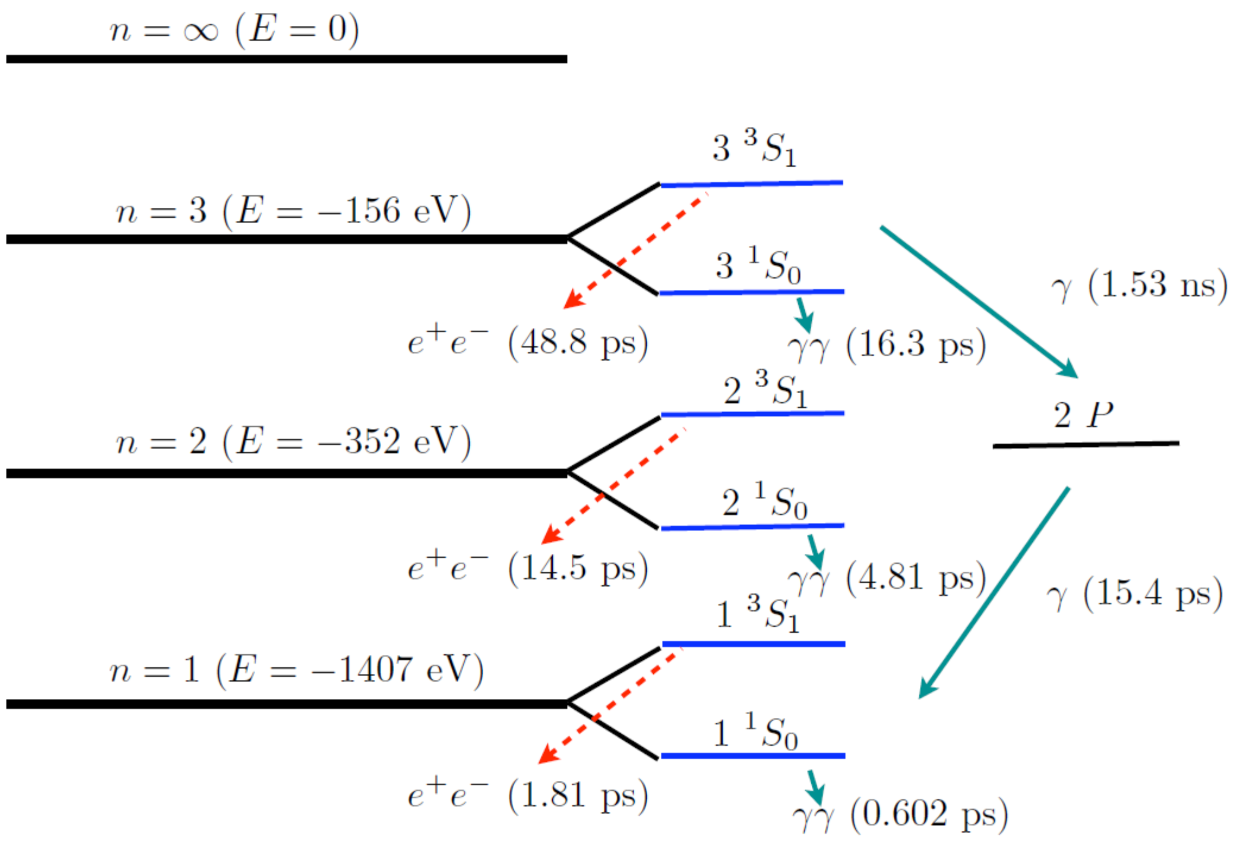
- V.N.Baier and V.S.Synakh, Bimuonium production in electron-positron collisions, SOVIET PHYSICS JETP, **14**, № 5, 1962, pp.1122-1125
  - *Properties of the bound state, probability of observation*
- S.J. Brodsky and R.F. Lebed. Production of the Smallest QED Atom: True Muonium ($\mu^+\mu^-$). Phys. Rev. Lett., 102:213401, 2009
  - *Very large crossing angle in order to eliminate background*
- H. Lamm and R.F. Lebed, True Muonium ($\mu^+\mu^-$) on the Light Front, arXiv 1311.3245v3, 12 Nov 2014
  - *Spectrum*
- H. Lamm, True muonium: the atom that has it all, arXiv 1509.09306v1, 30 Sep 2016
  - *Novel properties*

Dimuonium properties

- Mass
  $M_{\mu\mu} = 2 \times 105.7$ MeV−1.4keV
- Bohr radius
  $R_{\mu\mu} = 512$ fm
  $R_{ee} = 106000$ fm
- Muon lifetime 2.2 μs
- $^3S_1$ states have photon quantum numbers ($J^{PC} = 1^{--}$); therefore could be produced in e^+e^- collisions

Dimuonium energy levels diagram

S.J. Brodsky, R.F. Lebed, Phys. Rev. Lett., 102:213401, 2009



Dimuonium production cross section

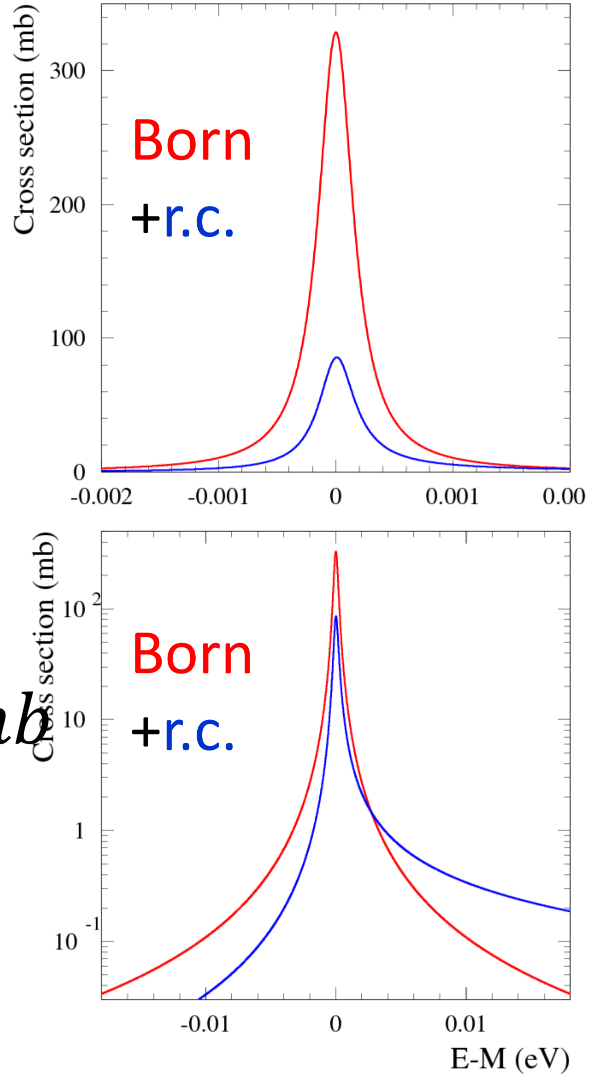
- Production of $n\ ^3S_1$ in the $e^+e^- \to (\mu^+\mu^-) \to e^+e^-$
- $1\ ^3S_1$: $\sigma(m_{\mu\mu}) \approx \frac{12\pi}{m_{\mu\mu}^2}\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{8}}\frac{\Gamma_{ee}}{\sigma_M} \approx 0.2\frac{\Gamma_{ee}}{\sigma_M}$

where σ_M is center-of-mass energy spread

- For different collision schemes

$$\frac{\Gamma_{ee}}{\sigma_M} = \frac{0.37\times10^{-6}keV}{(7\div400)keV} \approx (1\div50)\times10^{-9}, \sigma(m_{\mu\mu}) = 0.23\div11\ nb$$

- Background: elastic $e^+e^- \to e^+e^-$ scattering
  - For crossing angle $45° \div 135°$ $\sigma_{Bhabha} = 22000\ nb$
- $Background/signal = (3\div130)\times10^3$
- Background suppression is possible if decay point is separated from the origin point (decay path$1\ ^3S_1$: $c\tau = 540\ \mu m$)



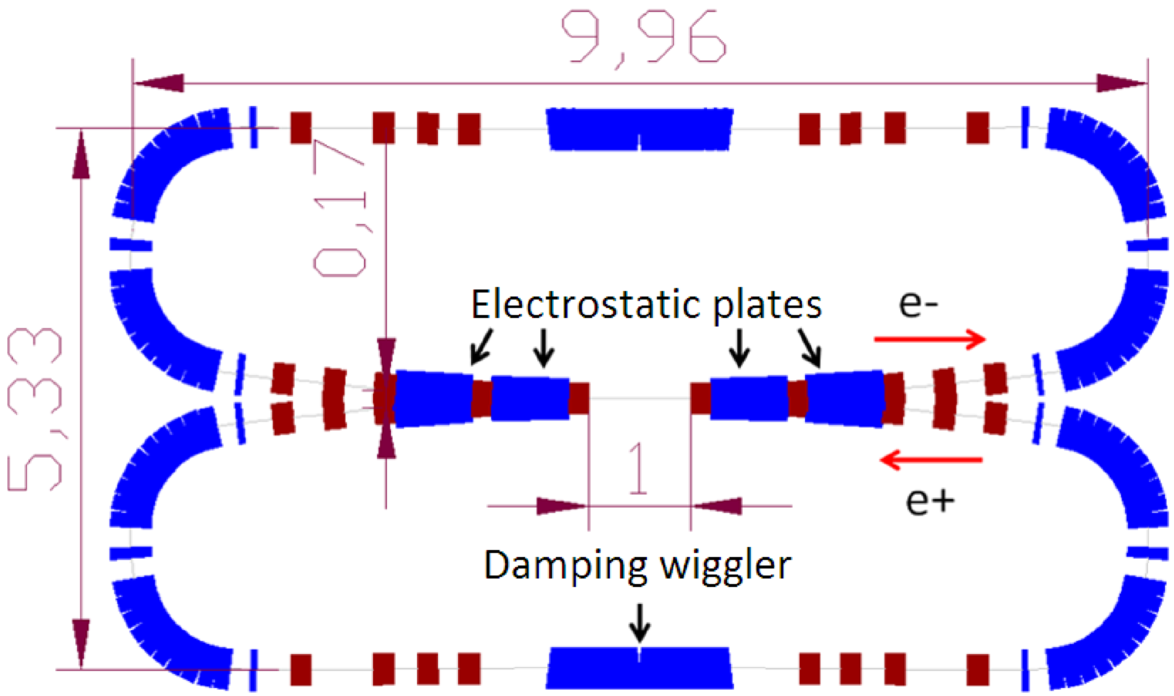
Head-on e+e- collision

E_{beam}=100÷150 MeV
Collision monochromatization a la Reniery:
10 keV invariant mass resolution
L ≈ 10^{30} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$ (~50 $(\mu^+\mu^-)$/hour).

Observation of the dimuonium
by searching for X-rays from $(\mu^+\mu^-)$
Bohr transitions such as 2P→1S (J.W.Moffat).

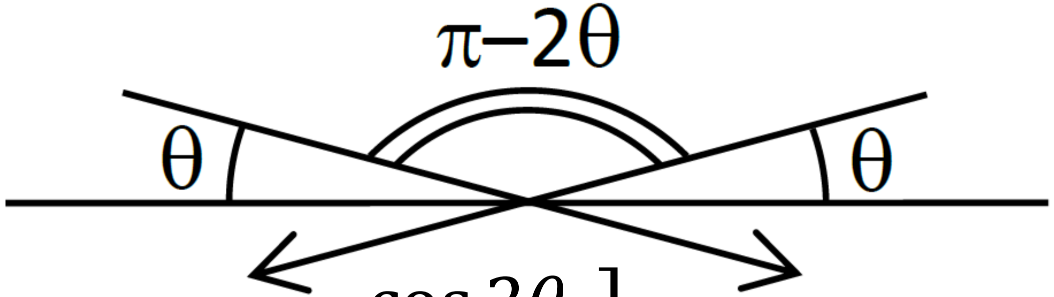
Failed due to large background.

Large crossing angle proposed by S.J.Brodsky and R.F.Lebed.



https://eventbooking.stfc.ac.uk/uploads/eefact/mumutron-eefact2016-2.pptx

Large angle beam crossing



Invariant mass

$$\langle M\rangle = 2E_0\cos\theta - \frac{E_0}{2}\cos\theta\left[\sigma_\delta^2 + \sigma_{px}^2 + \sigma_{py}^2\frac{\cos 2\theta}{(\cos\theta)^2}\right]$$

Invariant mass resolution

$$\sigma_M^2 = 2E_0^2\left[\sigma_\delta^2(\cos\theta)^2 + \sigma_{px}^2(\sin\theta)^2\right]$$

Luminosity ($\varphi = \sigma_z\tan\theta/\sigma_x$)

$$\mathcal{L}_0 = \frac{N_1N_2}{4\pi\sigma_y\sigma_\mathrm{x}\sqrt{1+\varphi^2}}f_0N_b \approx \frac{N_1N_2}{4\pi\sigma_y\sigma_z\tan\theta}f_0N_b$$

Peak production rate

$$\dot{N}_{\mu\mu} \approx \frac{\Gamma_{\mu\mu}\sigma_{\mu\mu}\mathcal{L}_0}{2\sqrt{\pi}\sigma_M}$$

Background

Decay length $\left(\mu^+\mu^-\left(1\ {}^3S_1\right) \rightarrow e^+e^-\right)$

$$OA = l = c\,\tau_{0,\mu\mu}\beta_{\mu\mu}\gamma_{\mu\mu} = c\,\tau_{0,\mu\mu}\tan\theta$$

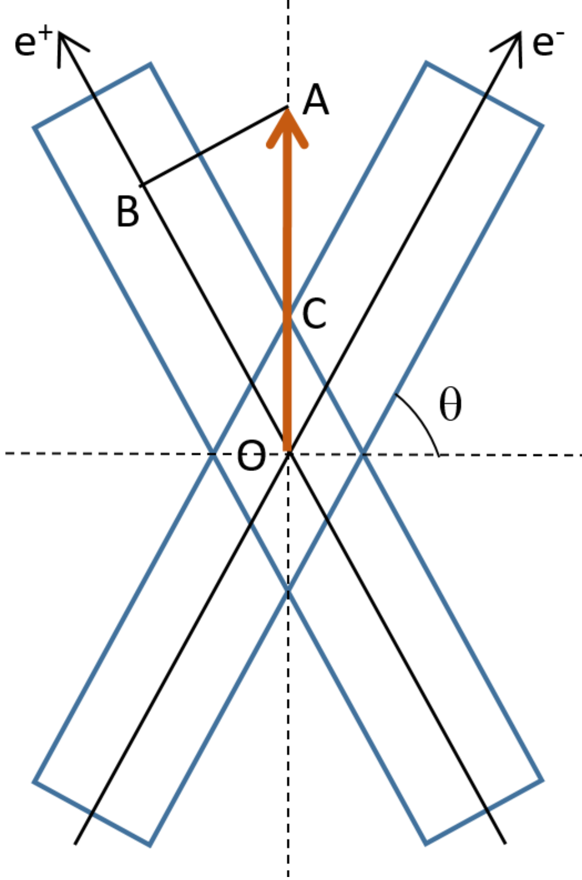
Background: density of beam particles

$$N_1 \propto \exp(-n_x^2/2)$$

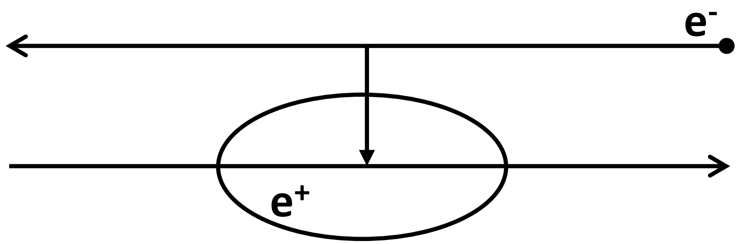
$$n_x = \frac{AB}{\sigma_x} = \frac{l\ \cos\theta}{\sigma_x} = \frac{c\,\tau_{0,\mu\mu}}{\sigma_x}\sin\theta$$

Signal to background ratio

$$\frac{\dot{N}_{\mu\mu}}{\dot{N}_{ee}} \propto \frac{\exp\left[\frac{c^2\tau_{0,\mu\mu}^2}{\sigma_x^2}\sin^2\theta\right]}{\sqrt{\sigma_\delta^2\cos^2\theta + (\sigma_x^2/\beta_x^2)\sin^2\theta}}$$



Beam-beam effects with large crossing angle



Beam-beam tuneshift

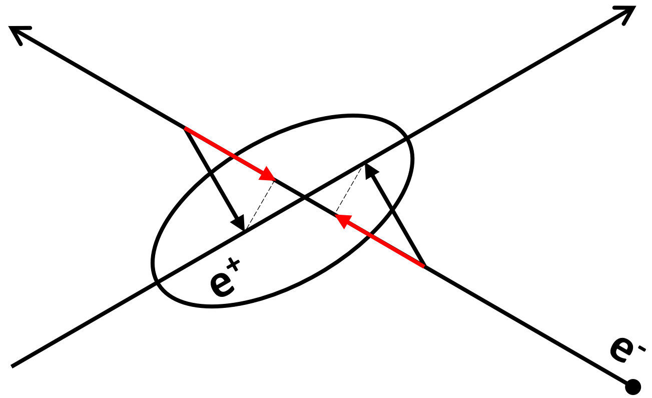
$$\xi_z = -\frac{N\, r_e}{2\pi\gamma}\frac{\alpha}{|\alpha|\sigma_\delta\sigma_z}\frac{\varphi^2}{1+\varphi^2}$$

Hamiltonian

$$\mathcal{H} = -\alpha\frac{p_z^2}{2} - \frac{\nu_s^2}{\alpha R^2}\frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{2\xi_z\nu_s}{\alpha R^2}\frac{z^2}{2}$$

Population limit for $\alpha > 0$

$$N < \frac{2\pi R\,\gamma}{r_e}\frac{\alpha\,\sigma_\delta^2}{2}$$

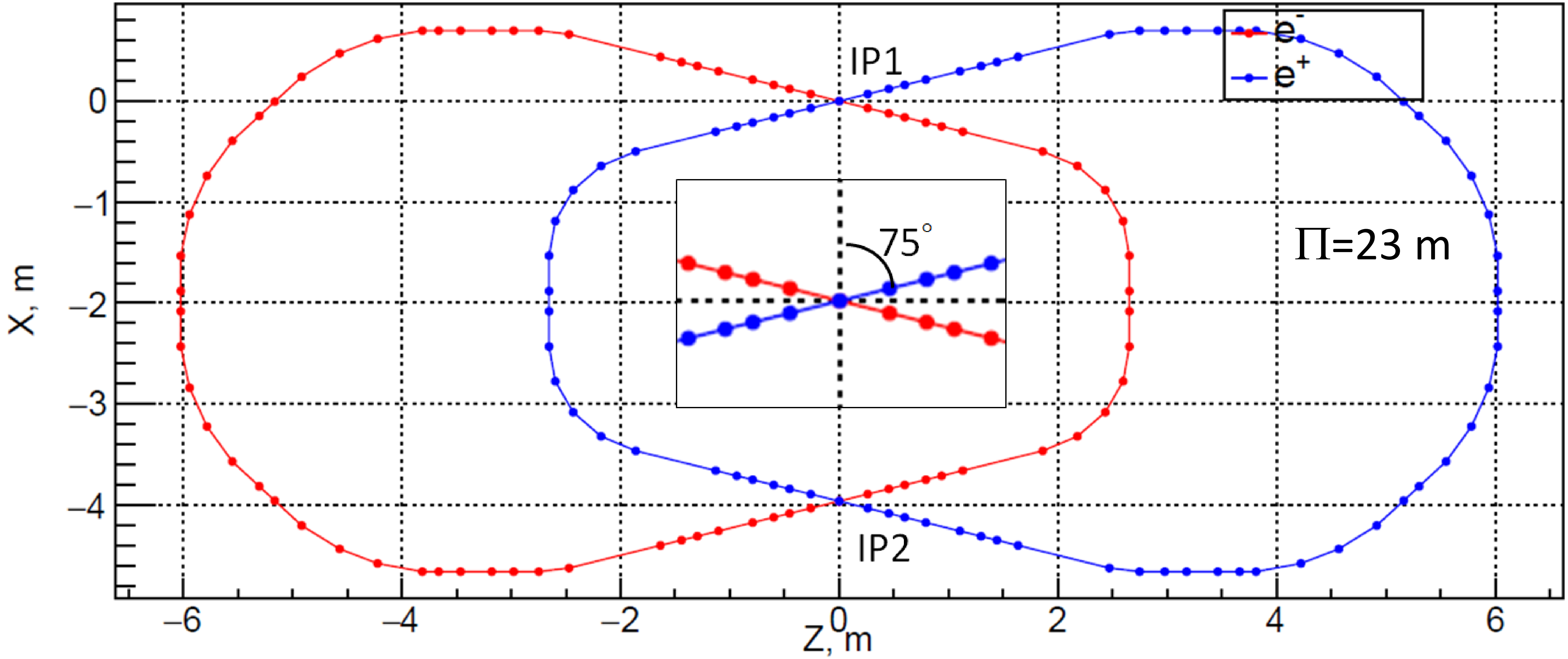


$\alpha < 0$ has been studied at KEKB and at DAΦNE, no large currents, no luminosity due to microwave instability

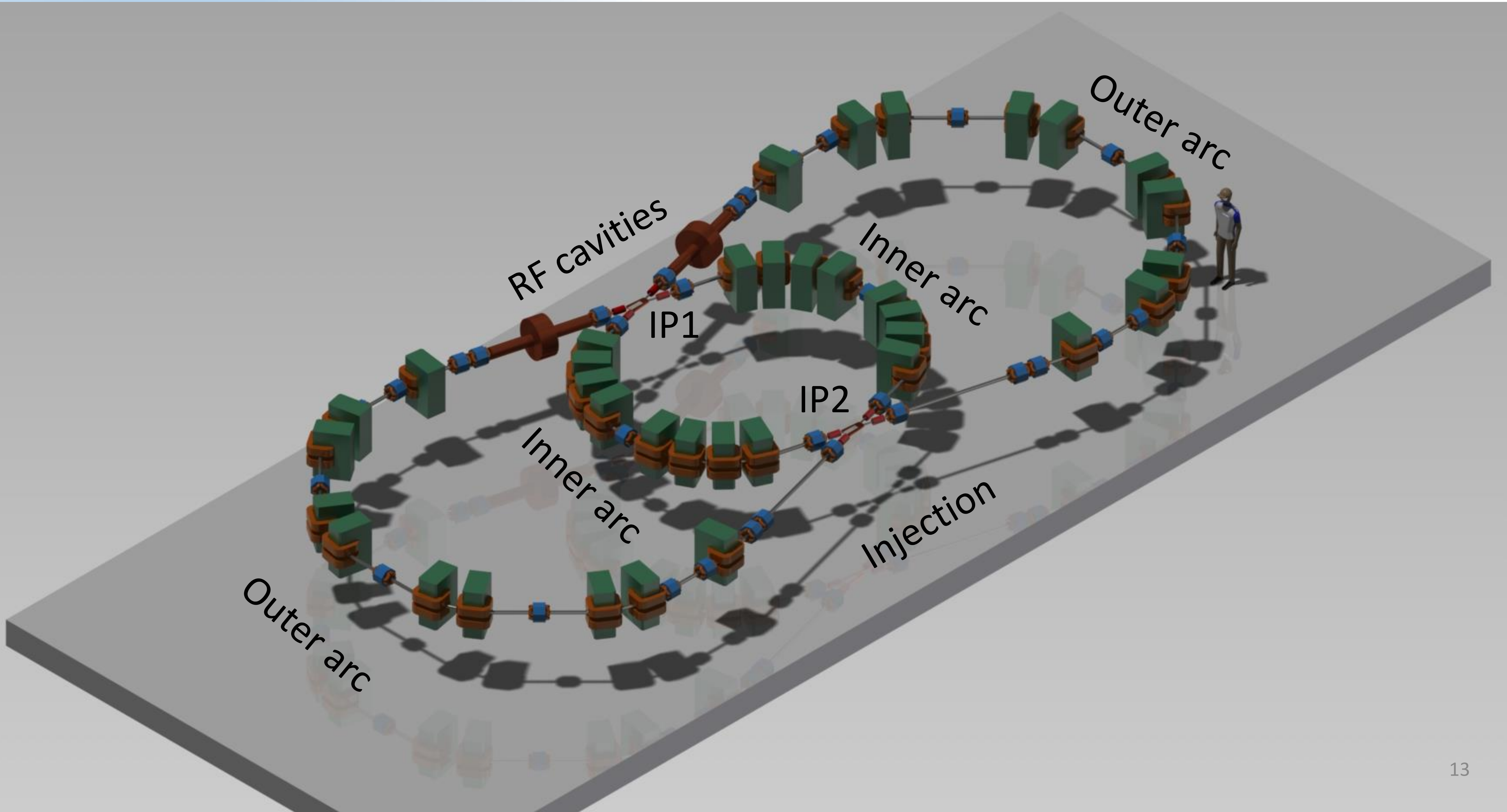
Accelerator requirements

- Large positive momentum compaction (small circumference)
- Large crossing angle with small vertical beta function gives high luminosity (similar to crab waist)
- Large crossing angle 75° provides comfortable beam energy (e^+ production) and decay length
    - beam energy $E_b = 408$ MeV
    - decay length $l\left(\mu^+\mu^-\left(1\ {}^3S_1\right)\right) = 2$ mm
- Higher signal to noise ratio requires $\sigma_x < c\ \tau_{0,\mu\mu} = 0.54$ mm
- Horizontal beam divergence contributes significant part in invariant mass resolution; therefore, low horizontal emittance
- Reverse of the beam direction provides 15° crossing angle and allows to study c.m. energy range from η to η′ mesons (550-960 MeV)

Collider: overview

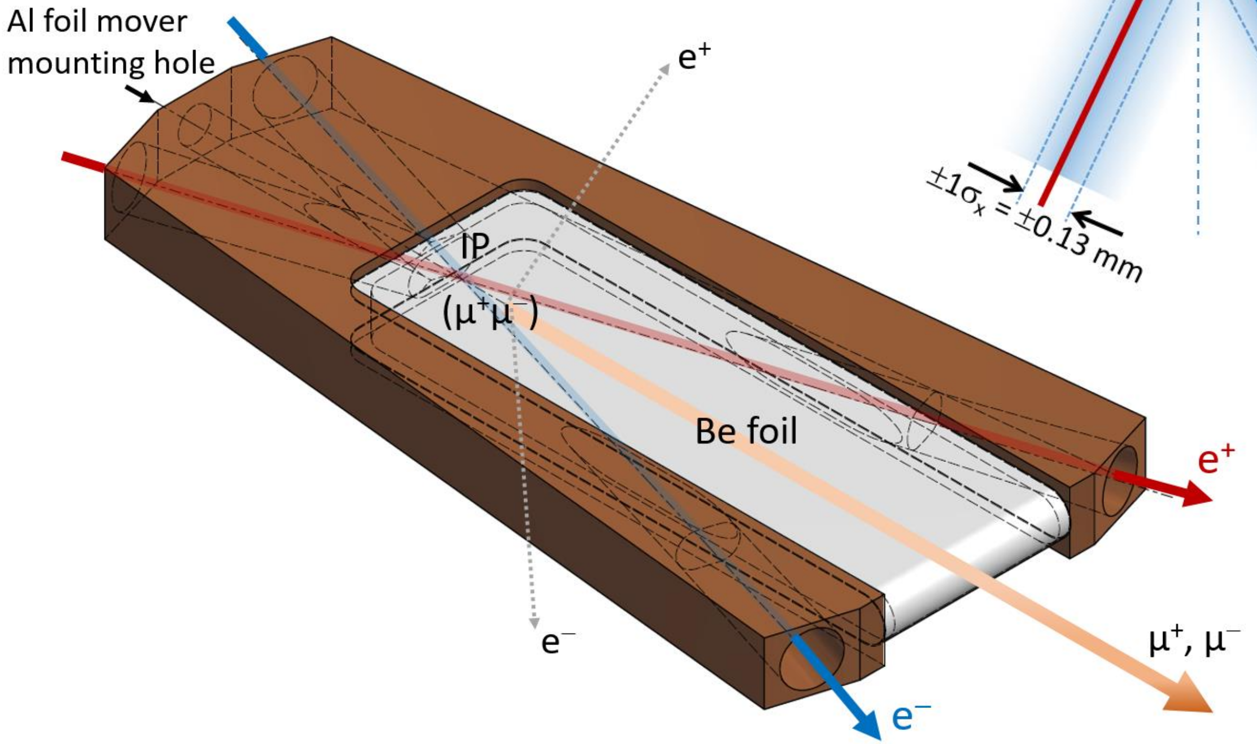


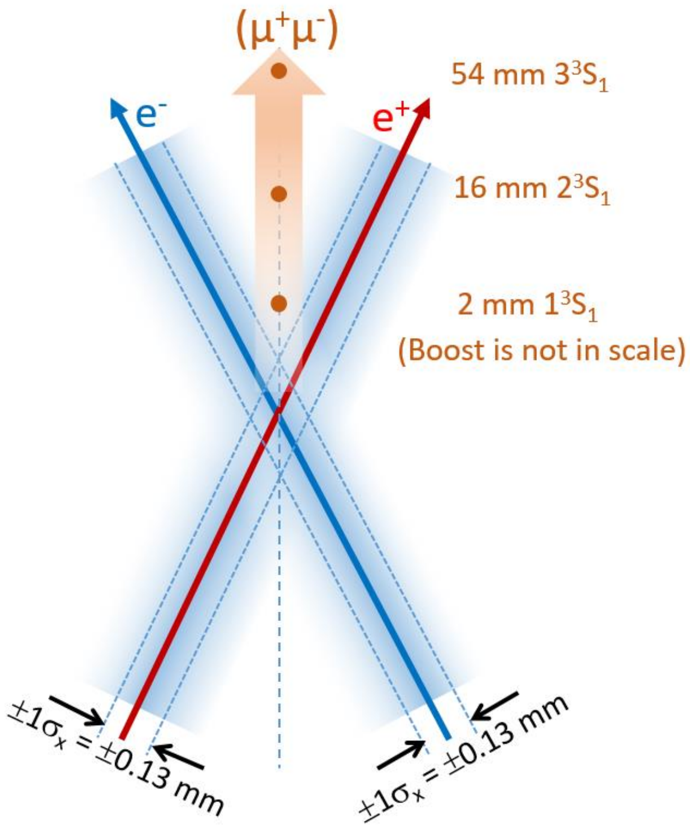
Collider: overview



Interaction region

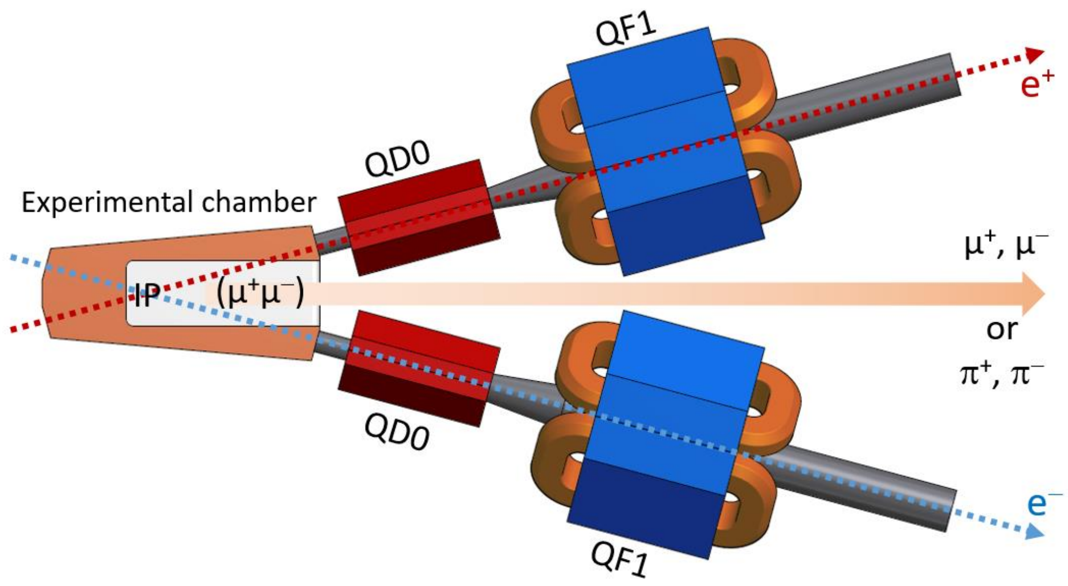
- Experimental chamber: flat box with 0.5-mm-thick beryllium windows on the top and on the bottom allowing passage of $e^{\pm}$ produced by the dimuonium atoms decay.
- Detector: tracking systems around the median plane, magnetic spectrometer

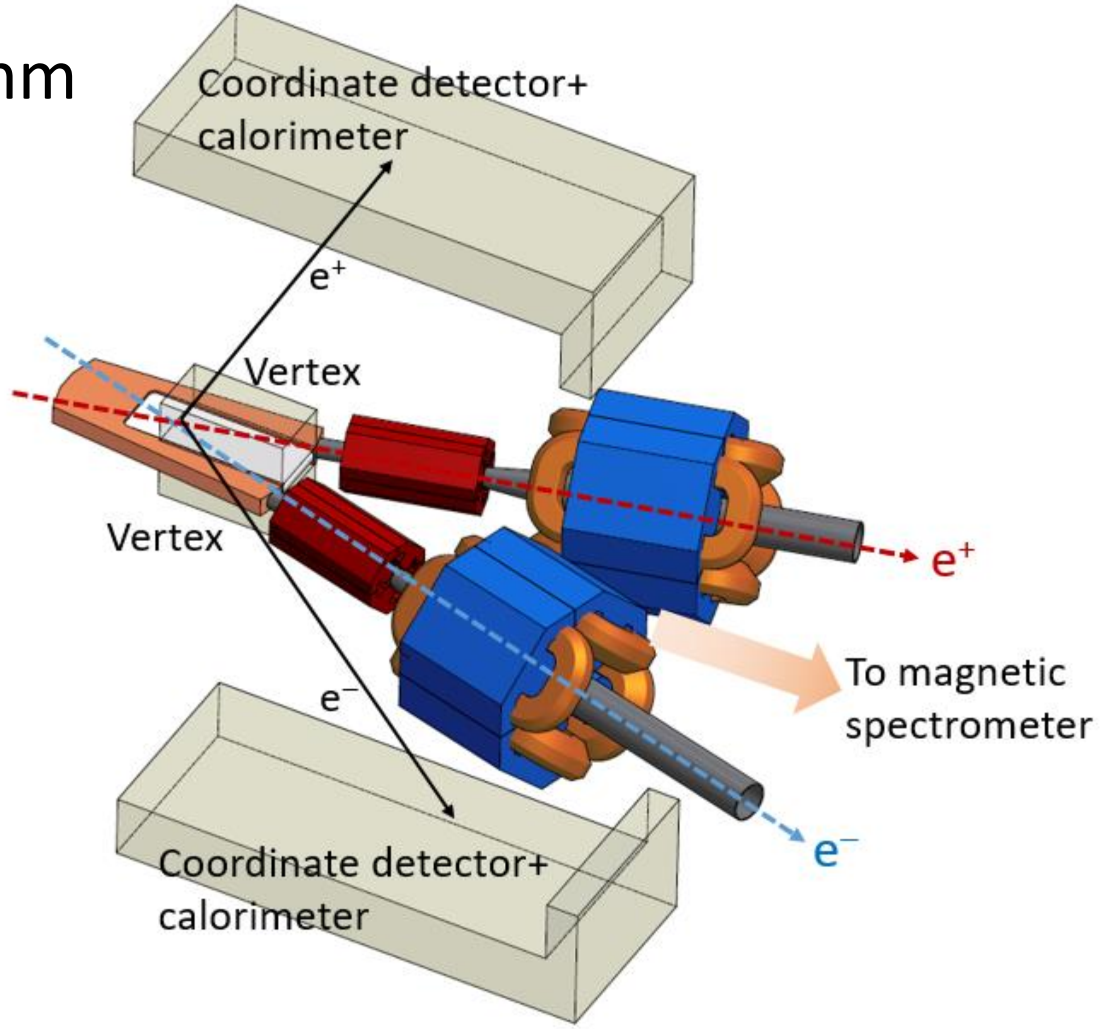




Interaction region

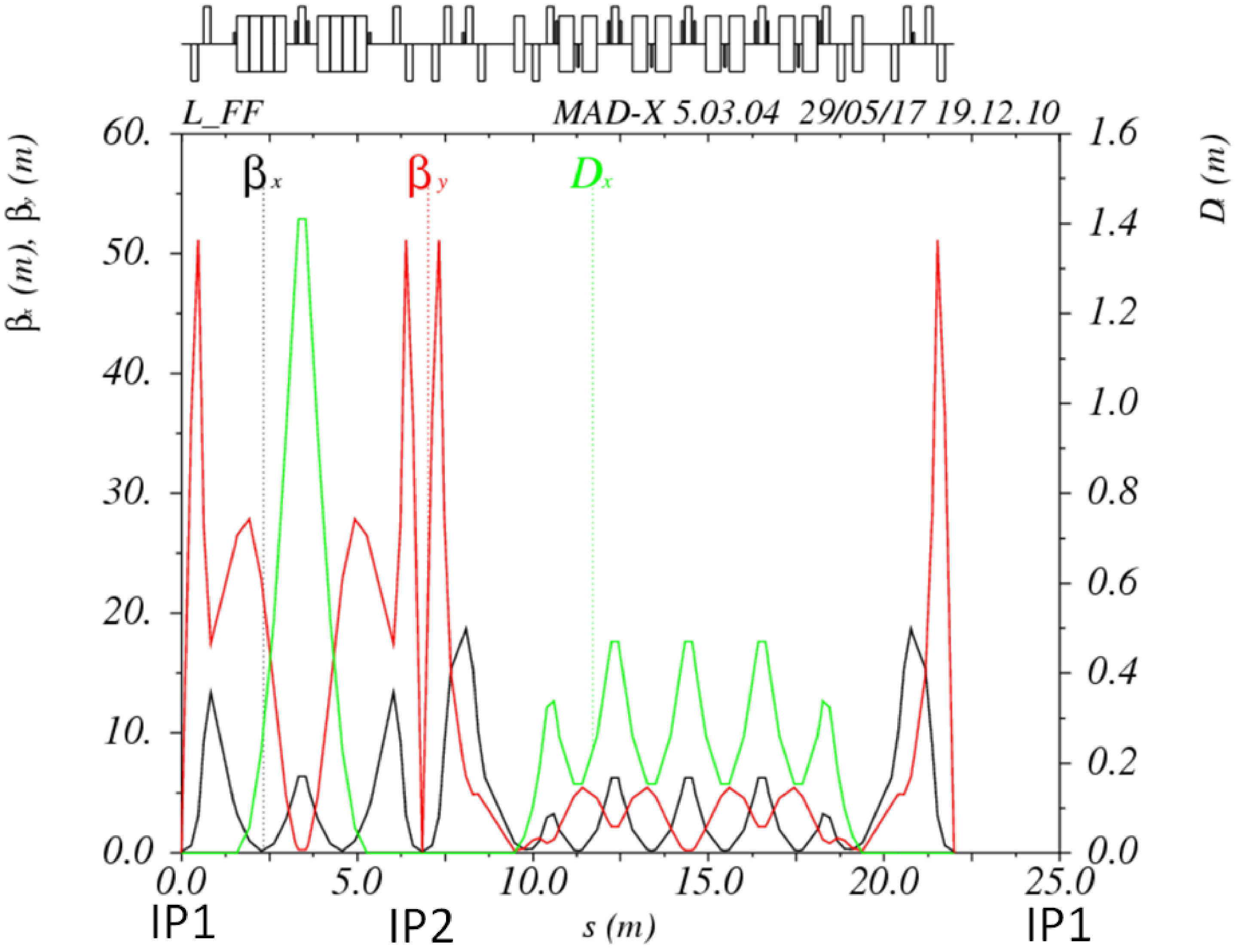
- QD0: permanent magnet, G=-35 T/m, ∅ 30mm
- QD/QF1: electromagnet





Collider: optics

Beam energy	408 MeV
Circumference	23 m
Momentum compaction	6.4×10^{-2}
Bunch intensity	3.5×10^{10} / 73 mA
Horizontal emittance	26 nm 90 nm (IBS)
Energy spread	4×10^{-4} 8.4×10^{-4} (IBS)
β_x / β_y	200 mm / 2 mm
Luminosity	4×10^{30} cm^{-2}s^{-1}, Nb=1 8×10^{31} cm^{-2}s^{-1}, Nb=20



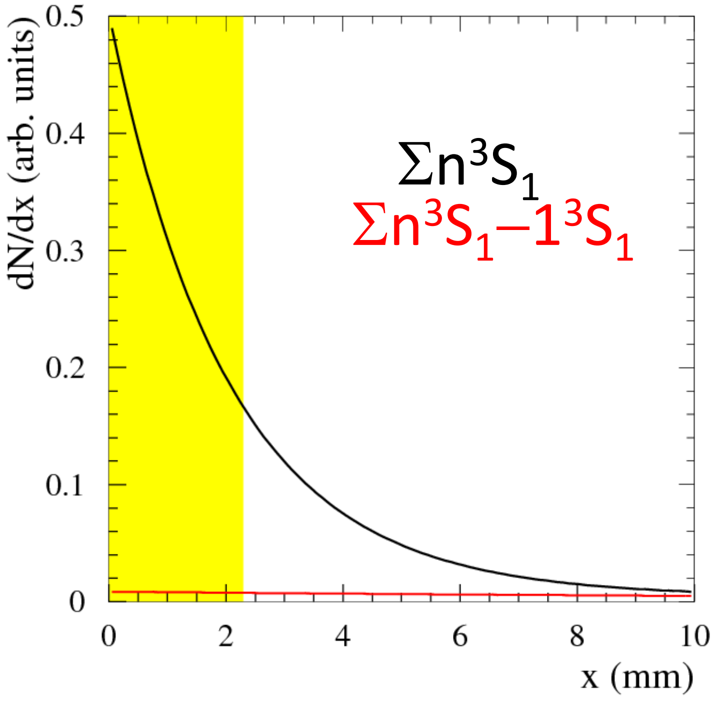
Collider: parameters

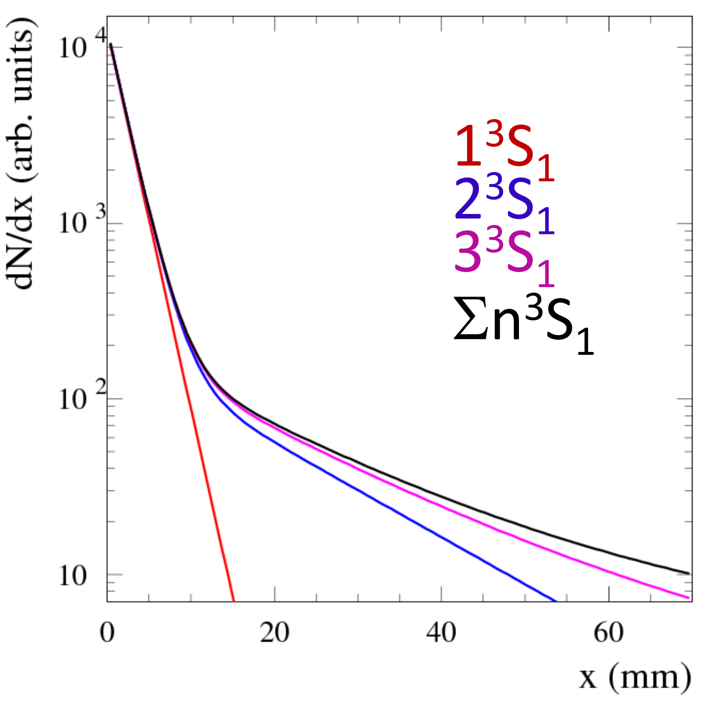
RF frequency	338.98 MHz	Beam energy	408 MeV
RF harmonic	26	Invariant mass (M)	211.315 MeV
RF voltage	450 kV	σ_M	390 keV
RF acceptance	2%	σ_M/M	1.8×10^{-3}
Synchrotron tune	1.71×10^{-2}	IP beam divergence	6.7×10^{-4} (hor)
Damping partition	1.6 (hor) 1.4 (lon)	Energy spread	4×10^{-4} 8.4×10^{-4} (IBS)
Damping times	17.3 ms (hor) 27.3 ms (ver) 22.1 ms (lon)	Beam-beam tune shift	2×10^{-6} (hor) 1.2×10^{-3} (ver) -2×10^{-3} (lon)
Bunch length	5.4 mm 11.6 mm (IBS)	Beam size at IP	130 μm 0.7 μm

Dimuonium production and distribution

- Detection efficiency is about 50%
- $\beta\gamma c\tau = 2.03\ mm$
- $\sigma_x(IP) = \sigma_x/(\sqrt{2}\cos\theta) = 350\ \mu m$
- Detector vertex resolution is 300 μm
- Total $\sigma_{vtx} = 460$ μm
- 5σ background suppression with vertex position x>2.3 mm

$\mu^+\mu^-$ rate		1 hour	4 months
Total 1S/2S/3S		65/8.1/2.4	187k/23k/6.9k
$x > 2.3$ mm	1S/2S/3S	21/7/2.3	59k/20k/6.6k





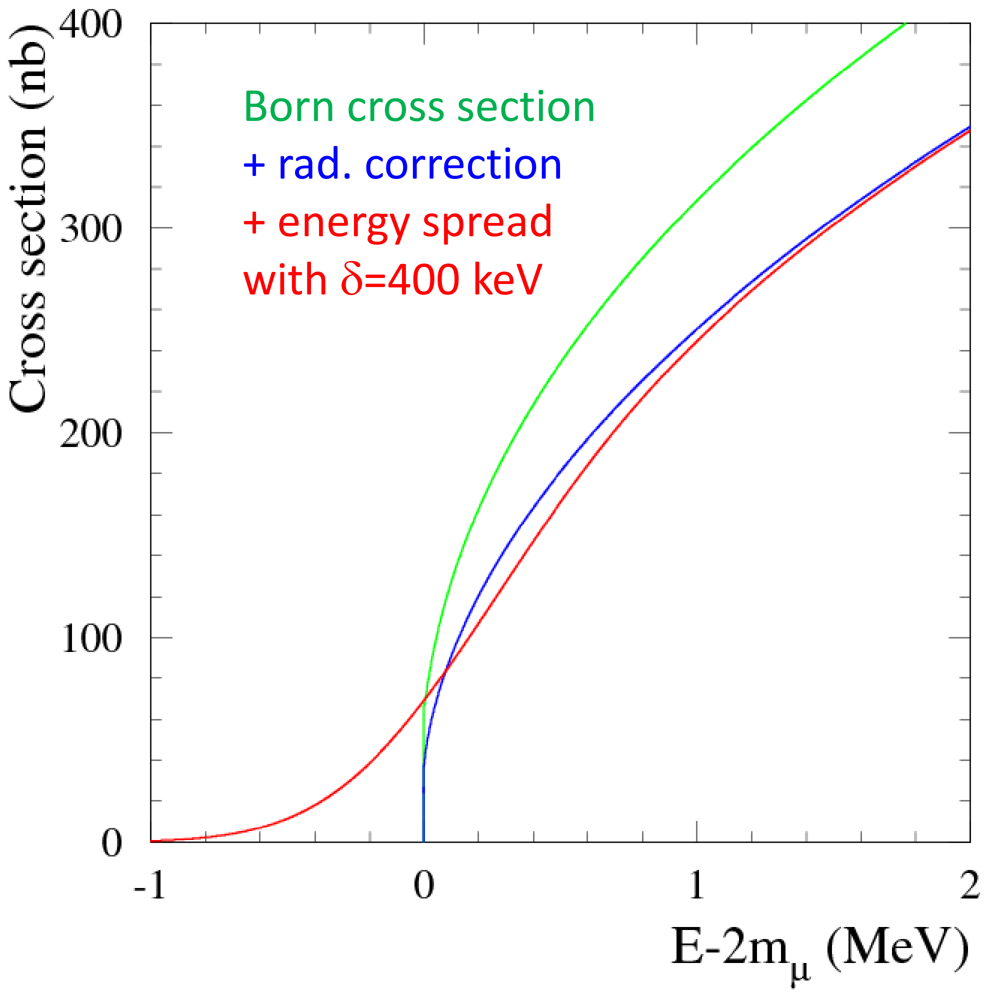
Experiments: what can we measure?

- From the fit of the decay vertex distribution
  - *dimuonium production rate (Γ_{ee}) of 1S (1% for 10^7 s), 2S(5%), 3S(15%)*
  - *dimuonium decay lengths with the same accuracy*
- Dimuonium interaction with a thin foil (30μm Al) allows
  - *measurement of the breakup probability*
  - *measurement 1S-2P transition probabilities*
  - *2P lifetime*
- Laser spectroscopy
  - *ΔE(2S-2P) (laser $\lambda \approx 100 \mu m$)*
  - *2P lifetime*

Experiments: $e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-$ near threshold

Coulomb interaction in the final state leads to nonzero cross section at the threshold; therefore,

- Background-free measurement of the cross section near the threshold, requires magnetic spectrometer
- Precision measurement of the SSSG-factor
- C.M. energy and its spread calibration
- The same technique may be used for $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-$



Experiments: 15° crossing angle

- This region (c.m. 550-960 MeV) of ρ and ω resonances is important for SM $(g\text{-}2)_\mu$ calculation
- $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-$ cross section measurement with unlimited statistics
- Precision measurements of other hadronic cross sections ($e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0, \pi^0\gamma, \eta\gamma, \pi^0\pi^0\gamma, 4\pi, \cdots$)
- Rare processes $e^+e^- \to \eta, \eta'$
- Two-photon processes $\gamma\gamma \to \pi^0, \pi\pi, \eta$
- Measurement of meson-photon transition form factors

Reverse beam: 15° crossing angle

Beam energy	283.59 MeV (η)	495.78 MeV (η')
Invariant mass (M)	547.86 MeV	957.76 MeV
σ_M (σ_M/M)	420 keV (7.7×10^{-4})	580 keV (6.1×10^{-4})
Energy spread	2.8×10^{-4} / 10.6×10^{-4} (IBS)	4.8×10^{-4} / 8.4×10^{-4} (IBS)
IP beam divergence (hor)	8.3×10^{-4}	7.1×10^{-4}
Horizontal emittance	11.4 nm / 105 nm (IBS)	34.8 nm / 75 nm (IBS)
Bunch length	3.7 mm / 14.2 mm (IBS)	6.3 mm / 11 mm (IBS)
Beam-beam ξ (h/v/l)	3×10^{-4} /1.4×10^{-2} /-2×10^{-3}	3×10^{-4} /1.3×10^{-2} /-2×10^{-3}
Synchrotron tune	1.67×10^{-2}	1.71×10^{-2}
Luminosity (Nb=1 / 20)	3.3×10^{31} / 6.6×10^{32}	5.2×10^{31} / 1×10^{33}

Conclusion

- Collider to observe and study bound state of $(\mu^+\mu^-)$
  - *two rings*
  - *large crossing angle*
  - *circumference 23 m*
  - *not expensive to build and operate*
  - *luminosity 8×10^{31} cm^{-2}s^{-1}*
- Reverse of the beam allows to perform experiments in 500-1000 MeV central mass energy range
- Details are in https://arxiv.org/abs/1708.05819
- We are preparing technical design and plan to make a decision by the end of the year

We are open for collaboration and experiments proposals