

Cosmic Ray Muon Detector Experiment

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IUCAA

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1 Muon

- Discovery
- Properties

2 What is this experiment about?

- Theory
- Procedure
- How it works

3 Analysis

- Graphs

Outline

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Muons were discovered by Carl D. Anderson and Seth Neddermeyer at Caltech in 1936, while studying cosmic radiation. Anderson had noticed particles that curved differently from electrons and other known particles when passed through a magnetic field. They were negatively charged but curved less sharply than electrons, but more sharply than protons, for particles of the same velocity. It was assumed that the magnitude of their negative electric charge was equal to that of the electron, and so to account for the difference in curvature, it was supposed that their mass was greater than an electron but smaller than a proton. Thus Anderson initially called the new particle a *mesotron*, adopting the prefix meso- from the Greek word for "mid-".

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Major sources of muons

- Cosmic (decays of pions $p \rightarrow \mu \nu$)
10 muons/millisecond, $E > 1\text{GeV}$

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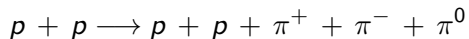
- Cosmic (decays of pions $p \rightarrow \mu \nu$)
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low P_t muons product of mesons decay, 100m long 40GeV/c pion beam line
- High P_t muons product of heavy objects decays: b, W/Z, etc.

Outline

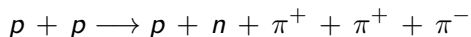
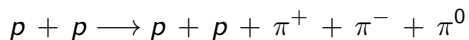
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“Primary” cosmic rays, which are mainly protons (and a few heavier nuclei), interact with nucleons in the earth’s upper atmosphere in much the same way that fixed target collisions occur at particle physics laboratories. Some primary cosmic rays can exceed human-made particle detector energies a million-fold. When these primary particles interact with nucleons in the atmosphere, they produce mainly pions and kaons.

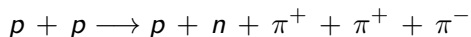
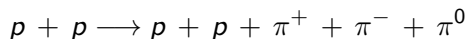
In the collisions, if most of the incoming momentum is transferred to an atmospheric proton, the following reactions are common:



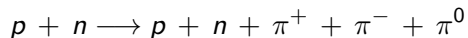
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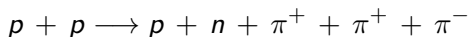
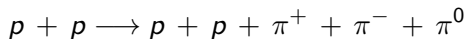
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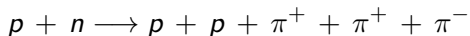
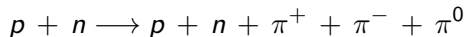
If most of the momentum is transferred to a neutron, then these reactions are common:



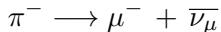
In the collisions, if most of the incoming momentum is transferred to an atmospheric proton, the following reactions are common:



If most of the momentum is transferred to a neutron, then these reactions are common:



The products of such interactions are called “Secondary” particles or “secondary” cosmic rays. Some of these products, however, are very short-lived and generally decay into daughter particles before reaching the earth’s surface. The charged pions, for instance, will decay into a muon and a neutrino:

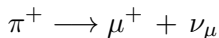
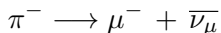


The products of such interactions are called “Secondary” particles or “secondary” cosmic rays. Some of these products, however, are very short-lived and generally decay into daughter particles before reaching the earth’s surface. The charged pions, for instance, will decay into a muon and a neutrino:

$$\pi^{-} \longrightarrow \mu^{-} + \bar{\nu}_{\mu}$$

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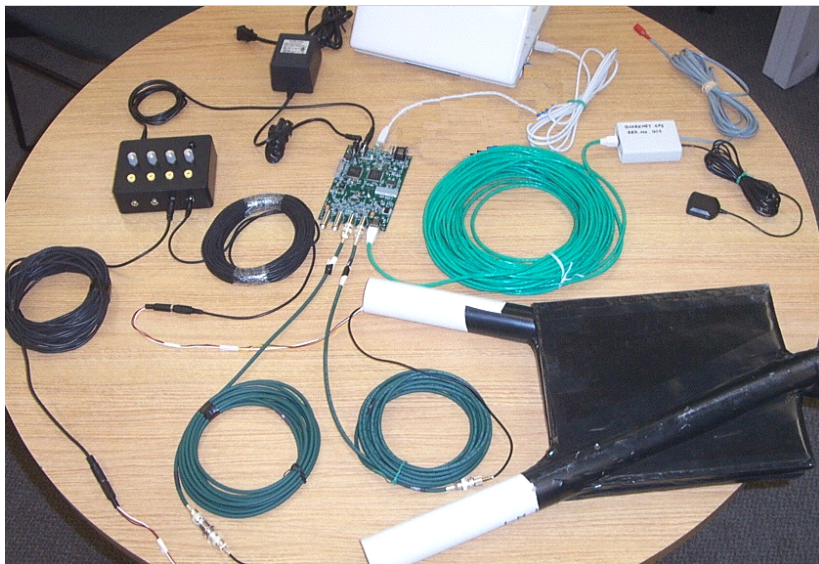


Although these reactions are not the only possibilities, they are examples of common reactions that produce secondary particles and their daughters. Counting all secondary particles detected at sea level, 70% are muons, 29% are electrons and positrons and 1% are heavier particles.

Cosmic Ray Muon Detector Experiment

└ What is this experiment about?

└ Procedure



Hardware required for the experiment:

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- Power distribution unit, PDU.
- Power extension cables for PMTs.
- USB cable.
- Personal Computer.

Plastic or glass scintillator is mated using optical glue and shaped fittings to PMTs. The scintillators are covered with reflective material (aluminum foil works) and then with black paper and tape to make them "light-tight." They are hooked up to the DAQ which feeds into the parallel port of a computer. When a cosmic ray muon passes through the scintillator, it causes a few photons to be emitted by impurities in the scintillator material. These are picked up by the PMTs, converted to an electrical pulse and amplified. Each PMT sends its signal to the DAQ.

Muon Counting Experiment

When counting muons, the DAQ looks for “coincidences” - two signals (one from each PMT) which are received within a very short time. These are reported to the computer; all other signals are vetoed as likely noise from the PMTs. The computer can count the number of muons that come in over an interval to get a rate count.

Muon Counting Experiment

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Muon Lifetime Experiment

Some muons will be of low energy and will lose that energy in the scintillator. Such a muon will remain there for a short time until it decays into an electron and two neutrinos. We cannot detect the neutrinos, but we can detect the electron as it causes a few more photons to be emitted by impurities in the scintillator material. The DAQ measures the time between the “muon signal” and the “electron signal”. These double hits and their time intervals are reported to the computer. The data can be fed into a spreadsheet and analyzed to calculate the lifetime of the muon.

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
4	6609.3	2456207	92.3425	0.205537	0.205537	17.5	21.25	1				
5	6609.4	2456207	20.41875	0.207131	0.207131	13.75	23.75	1				
6	6609.4	2456207	53.86	0.211838	0.211838	31.25	15	1				
7	6609.4	2456207	92.68125	0.219891	0.219891	27.5	17.5	1				
8	6609.3	2456207	43.8525	0.225285	0.225285	18.75	18.75	1				
9	6609.2	2456207	5.21	0.234063	0.234063	25	20	1				
10	6609.3	2456207	98.26249	0.235231	0.235231	11.25	21.25	1				
11	6609.3	2456207	82.31375	0.237272	0.237272	17.5	17.5	1				
12	6609.2	2456207	90.14	0.246628	0.246628	15	18.75	1				
13	6609.1	2456207	99.1325	0.252243	0.252243	17.5	27.5	1				
14	6609.3	2456207	0.63001	0.259001	0.259001	26.25	18.75	1				
15	6609.3	2456207	96.33626	0.265459	0.265459	20	26.25	1				
16	6609.2	2456207	95.56375	0.288445	0.288445	20	22.5	1				
17	6609.2	2456207	67.47123	0.289414	0.289414	27.5	16.25	1				
18	6609.4	2456207	38.46625	0.302191	0.302191	13.76	22.5	1				
19	6609.2	2456207	65.08126	0.31137	0.31137	12.5	13.76	1				
20	6609.4	2456207	40.92252	0.31871	0.31871	13.75	22.5	1				
21	6609.4	2456207	0.68625	0.318902	0.318902	25	18.75	1				
22	6609.4	2456207	88.03999	0.324866	0.324866	11.25	16.25	1				
23	6609.4	2456207	70.19376	0.3324	0.3324	18.75	27.5	1				
24	6609.3	2456207	70.575	0.344007	0.344007	15	26.25	1				
25	6609.4	2456207	2.92	0.344428	0.344428	21.25	20	1				
26	6609.4	2456207	0.65875	0.359193	0.359193	18.75	22.5	1				
27	6609.4	2456207	53.38374	0.371835	0.371835	15	28.75	1				
28	6609.3	2456207	0.485	0.373157	0.373157	26.25	11.25	1				

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	65.67999	1	7										
2	2.60124	2	3										
3	92.3425	3	4										
4	20.41875	4	3										
5	53.86	5	3										
6	92.68125	6	1										
7	43.8525	7	0										
8	5.21	8	0										
9	98.26249	9	0										
10	82.31375	10	1										
11	90.14	11	0										
12	99.1325	12	0										
13	0.63001	13	0										
14	96.33626	14	0										
15	95.56375	15	0										
16	67.47123	16	0										
17	38.46625	17	0										
18	65.08126	18	1										
19	40.92252	19	1										
20	0.68625	20	1										
21	88.03999	21	1										
22	70.19376	22	0										
23	70.575	23	1										
24	2.92	24	1										
25	0.65875	25	1										

Cosmic Ray Muon Detector Experiment

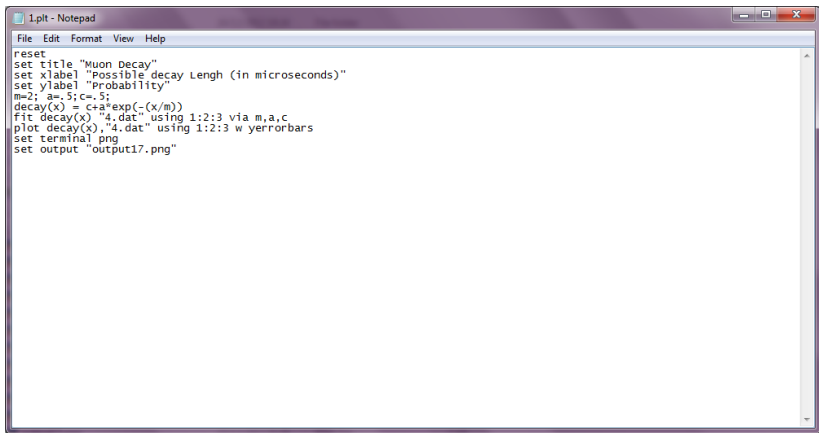
└ Analysis

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	65.67999	1	7	0.1										
2	2.60124	2	3	0.042857										
3	92.3425	3	4	0.057143										
4	20.41875	4	3	0.042857										
5	53.86	5	3	0.042857										
6	92.68125	6	1	0.014286										
7	43.8525	7	0	0										
8	5.21	8	0	0										
9	98.26249	9	0	0										
10	82.31375	10	1	0.014286										
11	90.14	11	0	0										
12	99.1325	12	0	0										
13	0.63001	13	0	0										
14	96.33626	14	0	0										
15	95.56375	15	0	0										
16	67.47123	16	0	0										
17	38.46625	17	0	0										
18	65.08126	18	1	0.014286										
19	40.92252	19	1	0.014286										
20	0.68625	20	1	0.014286										
21	88.03999	21	1	0.014286										
22	70.19376	22	0	0										
23	70.575	23	1	0.014286										
24	2.92	24	1	0.014286										

Taking the average:

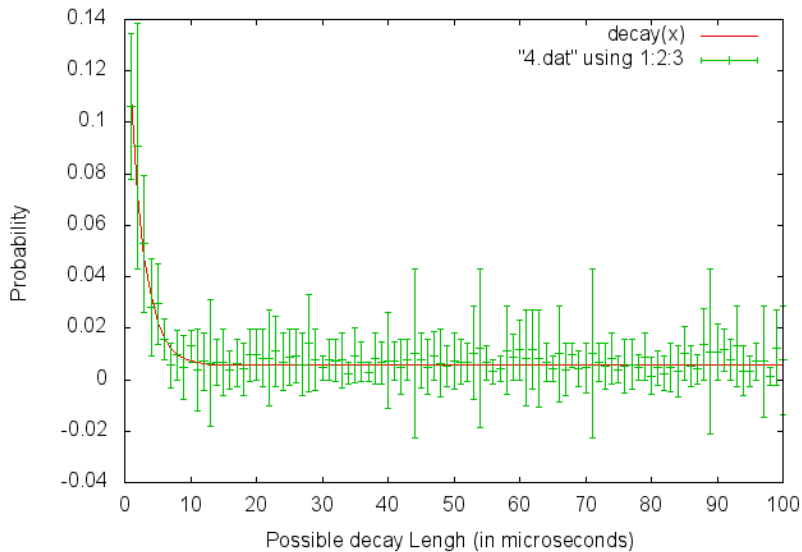
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	1	0.1	0.13467	0.099099	0.111257									
2	2	0.042857	0.100287	0.135135	0.09276									
3	3	0.057143	0.060172	0.036036	0.051117									
4	4	0.042857	0.031519	0.009009	0.027795									
5	5	0.042857	0.025788	0.045045	0.037897									
6	6	0.014286	0.022923	0.009009	0.015406									
7	7	0	0.014327	0	0.004776									
8	8	0	0.011461	0.009009	0.006823									
9	9	0	0.017192	0	0.005731									
10	10	0.014286	0.008596	0.018018	0.013633									
11	11	0	0.002865	0	0.000955									
12	12	0	0.008596	0.018018	0.008871									
13	13	0	0.002865	0	0.000955									
14	14	0	0.005731	0	0.00191									
15	15	0	0	0	0.0016									
16	16	0	0.011461	0	0.00382									
17	17	0	0.011461	0	0.00382									
18	18	0.014286	0.005731	0	0.006672									
19	19	0.014286	0.005731	0	0.006672									
20	20	0.014286	0.008596	0.009009	0.01063									
21	21	0.014286	0.011461	0	0.008582									
22	22	0	0.005731	0.027027	0.010919									
23	23	0.014286	0.020057	0	0.011448									
24	24	0.014286	0.002865	0.018018	0.011723									

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	1	0.1	0.13467	0.099099	0.106318	0.028353						
2	2	0.042857	0.100287	0.135135	0.090794	0.047937						
3	3	0.057143	0.060172	0.036036	0.052765	0.02645						
4	4	0.042857	0.031519	0.009009	0.027935	0.018926						
5	5	0.042857	0.025788	0.045045	0.029414	0.015631						
6	6	0.014286	0.022923	0.009009	0.015585	0.007833						
7	7	0	0.014327	0	0.005601	0.008725						
8	8	0	0.011461	0.009009	0.009567	0.009567						
9	9	0	0.017192	0	0.004787	0.012405						
10	10	0.014286	0.008596	0.018018	0.012972	0.006393						
11	11	0	0.002865	0	0.003767	0.01597						
12	12	0	0.008596	0.018018	0.00702	0.010998						
13	13	0	0.002865	0	0.006471	0.024537						
14	14	0	0.005731	0	0.006557	0.008947						
15	15	0	0	0	0.006785	0.013017						
16	16	0	0.011461	0	0.003832	0.00763						
17	17	0	0.011461	0	0.006416	0.009088						
18	18	0.014286	0.005731	0	0.004161	0.010125						
19	19	0.014286	0.005731	0	0.009568	0.010169						
20	20	0.014286	0.008596	0.009009	0.009897	0.009897						
21	21	0.014286	0.011461	0	0.008406	0.011331						
22	22	0	0.005731	0.027027	0.008478	0.018549						
23	23	0.014286	0.020057	0	0.011141	0.013611						
24	24	0.014286	0.002865	0.018018	0.006958	0.01106						
25	25	0.014286	0.011461	0	0.008688	0.011114						



```
1.plt - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
reset
set title "Muon Decay"
set xlabel "Possible decay Lengh (in microseconds)"
set ylabel "Probability"
m=2; a=.5; c=.5;
decay(x) = c+a*exp(-(x/m))
fit decay(x) "4.dat" using 1:2:3 via m,a,c
plot decay(x) "4.dat" using 1:2:3 w yerrorbars
set terminal png
set output "output17.png"
```

Muon Decay



For fitting the curve we use the function :

$$decay(x) = C + Ae^{\frac{-x}{\tau}}$$

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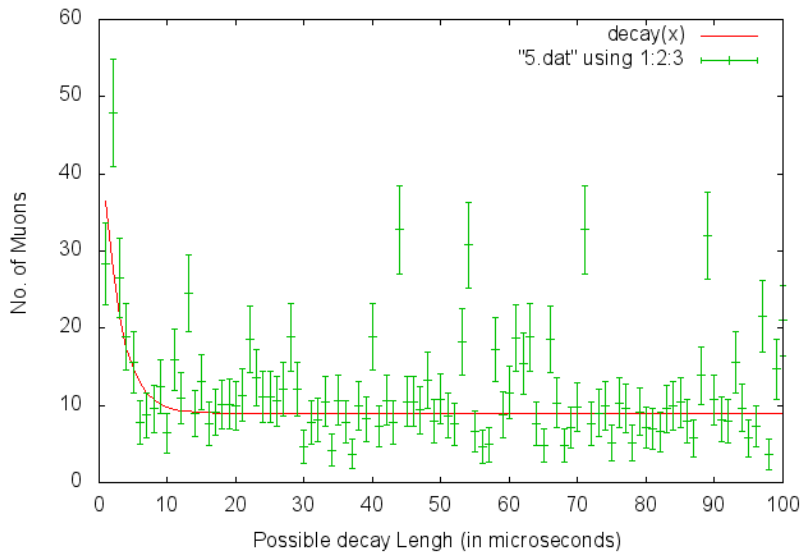
After fitting the parameters we get:

$$\tau = 2.16853 \quad +/\text{- } 0.1771 \text{ (8.168\%)}$$

$$A = 0.166771 \quad +/\text{- } 0.01875 \text{ (11.24\%)}$$

$$C = 0.00556742 \quad +/\text{- } 0.0003015 \text{ (5.415\%)}$$

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$$\text{decay}(x) = C + Ae^{\frac{-x}{\tau}}$$

After fitting the parameters we get:

$$\tau = 2.55366 \quad +/\text{- } 0.8498 \text{ (33.28\%)}$$

$$A = 40.7394 \quad +/\text{- } 14.38 \text{ (35.31\%)}$$

$$C = 8.96301 \quad +/\text{- } 0.4858 \text{ (5.42\%)}$$