The TWIST Experiment: Testing the Standard Model with Muon Decay

G.M. Marshall^a, for the TWIST Collaboration[1] a TRIUMF

The TRIUMF Weak Interaction Symmetry Test (TWIST) is a search for deviations from the predictions of the Standard Model of particle physics in the decay of polarized positive muons via a high precision measurement of the distribution of angle and energy of the resulting positrons. The purely leptonic decay is virtually free of strong interaction effects, and the Standard Model predicts the distributions with very small theoretical uncertainties. The high statistical samples obtained with TWIST ensure that the space-time structure of the low-energy weak interaction can be tested to the limit of the experimental systematic uncertainties. Our goal is to observe any deviations which may exist at the level of only a few parts in ten thousand, an improvement of an order of magnitude in the experimental precision for the muon decay parameters ρ , δ , and $\mathcal{P}_{\mu}\xi$.

First results for these parameters at the level of a few parts in a thousand have already been reported[2]. Newer data are being analyzed with the expectation of substantially reduced statistical and systematic uncertainties. Further improvements in the experiment and its analysis are still in progress with the final data sets to be completed this year. The experiment will be described, results of the most recent analyses will be presented, and the expectations for the final results will be discussed.

^[1] R. Bayes,⁷ J. Bueno,² Yu.I. Davydov,⁷ P. Depommier,⁴ J. Doornbos,⁷ W. Faszer,⁷ M.C. Fujiwara,⁷ C.A. Gagliardi,⁶ A. Gaponenko,¹ A. Grossheim,⁷ D.R. Gill,⁷ P. Gumplinger,⁷ M.D. Hasinoff,² R.S. Henderson,⁷ A. Hillairet,⁷ J. Hu,⁷ B. Jamieson,² D.D. Koetke,⁸ R.P. MacDonald,¹ G.M. Marshall,⁷ E.L. Mathie,⁵ R.E. Mischke,⁷ J.R. Musser,⁶ M. Nozar,⁷ K. Olchanski,⁷ A. Olin,⁷ R. Openshaw,⁷ J.M. Poutissou,⁷ R. Poutissou,⁷ V. Selivanov,³ G. Sheffer,⁷ B. Shin,⁷ T.D.S. Stanislaus,⁸ R. Tacik,⁵ R.E. Tribble.⁶

¹University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, T6G 2J1, Canada

²University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, V6T 1Z1, Canada

³Kurchatov Institute, Moscow, 123182, Russia

⁴University of Montreal, Montreal, QC, H3C 3J7, Canada

⁵University of Regina, Regina, SK, S4S 0A2, Canada

 $^{^6\}mathrm{Texas}$ A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, USA

⁷TRIUMF, Vancouver, BC, V6T 2A3, Canada

⁸Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, IN 46383, USA

 ^[2] B. Jamieson et al., Phys. Rev. D 74, 072007 (2006); A. Gaponenko et al., Phys. Rev. D 71, 071101(R) (2005); J.R. Musser et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 94, 101805 (2005).