

Negative muon experiments at J-PARC MUSE

KEK IMSS Muon Science Laboratory
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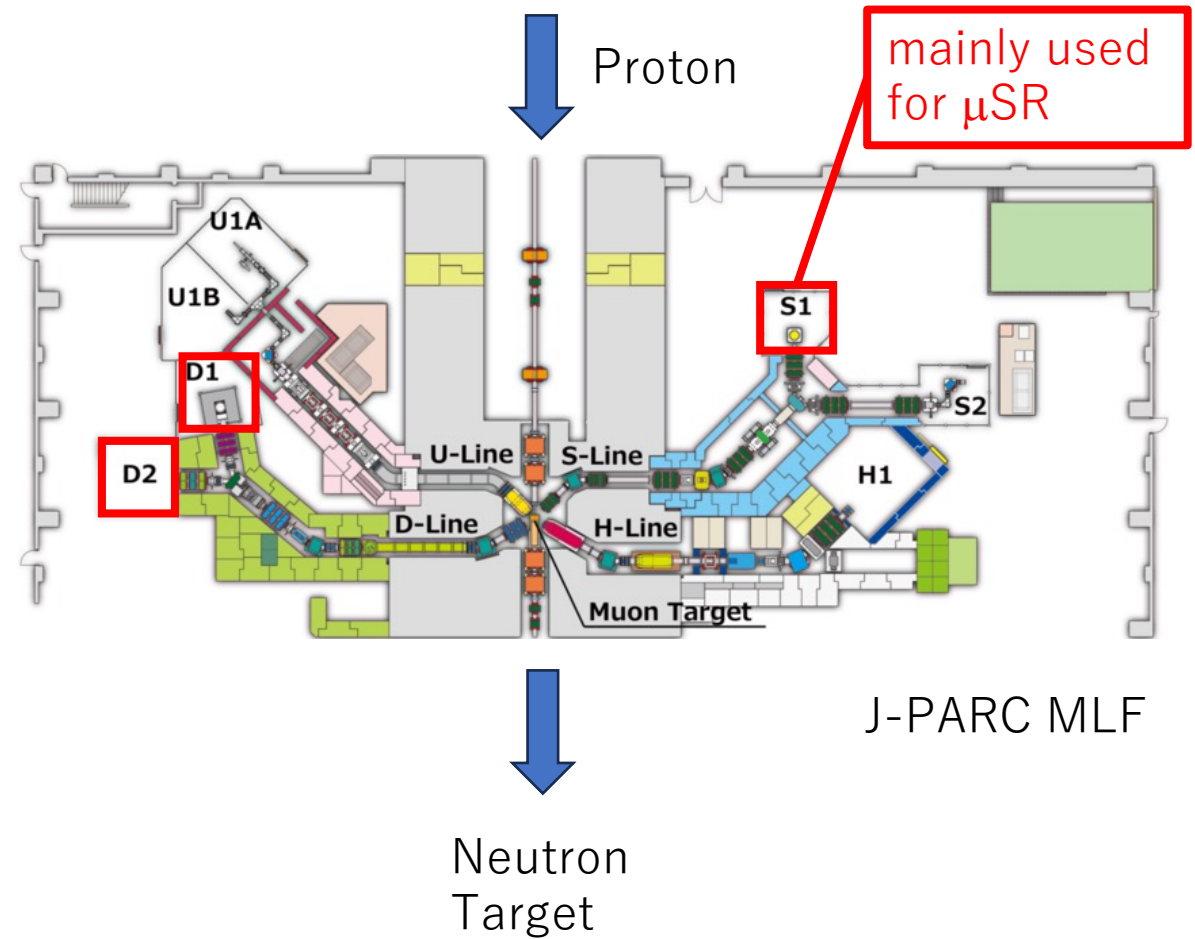
J-PARC MUSE

We call proposals for three beamlines

S1 Surface muon / spectrometer
 μ SR measurement

D1 Decay · Surface muon / spectrometer
 μ SR with DR for low temperatures
 μ SR with pressure cells
Lifetime measurements
Negative μ SR (μ^- SR)

D2 Decay muon
Elemental analysis
Muonic atom
Muon imaging
Particle physics Experiments
Soft error

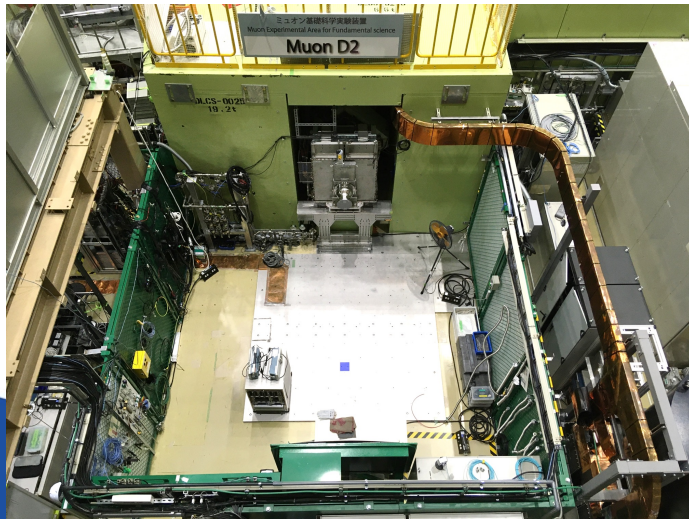


※ Positive/ Negative decay muons
momentum : 4.5 – 120 MeV/c

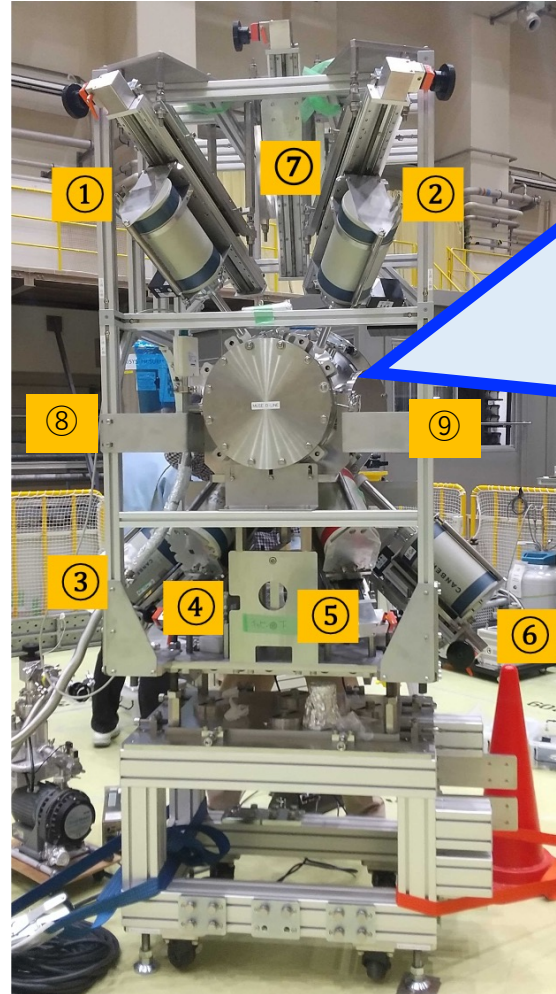
Measurement system for elemental analysis

Nine Ge detectors can be installed in the Measurement System, **hemispherical chamber**.

Sample condition can be changed depending on experiments.
(in vacuum, He atmosphere, air)

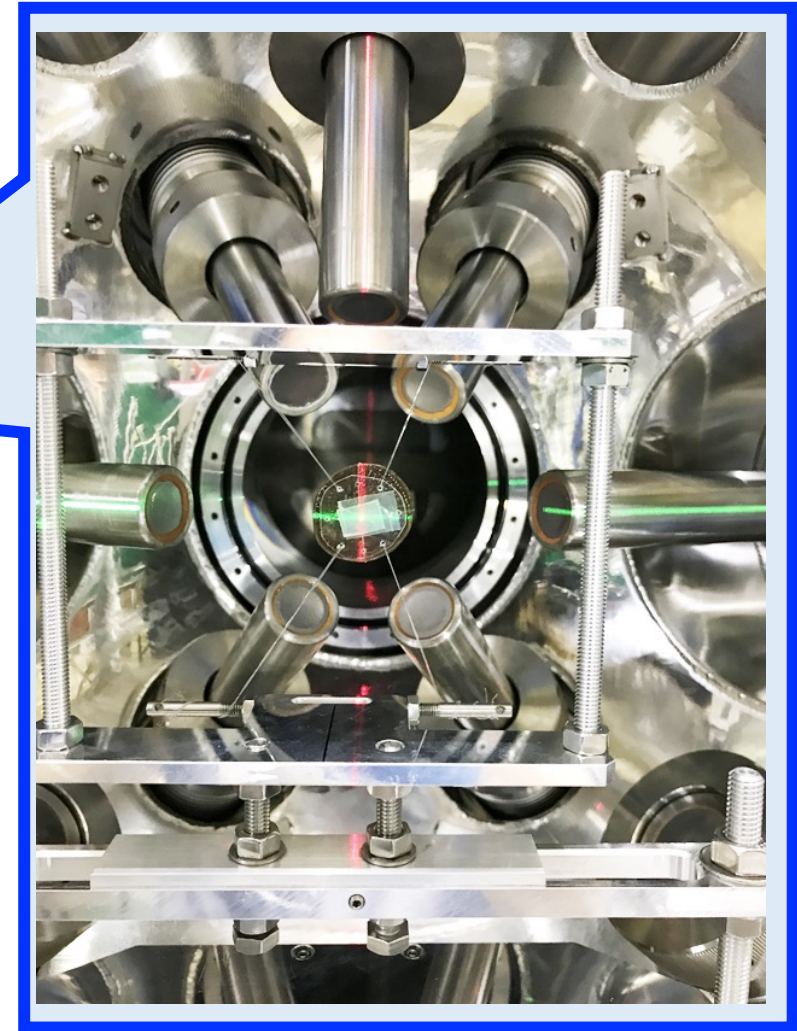


D2 exp. area



Measurement System

Insight through Accelerators.



System with 9 detectors and a sample

Cultural heritages measured by muonic x-rays



Nagoya Castle (Aichi)

Collaborations with museums
work well at J-PARC MSUE



Golden statues on the top
of the castle



緒方洪庵使用茶箱(2点) 右: 壮年期 旧緒方裁吉氏蔵、左: 晩年期 旧緒方惟之氏蔵



Japanese doctor's medical
sample in a closed bottle
in Edo era (1800s).

Insight through Accelerators.



J-PARC MUSE's highlights

Muonic X-ray non-destructive element analysis of samples brought back by Hayabusa-II from Ryugu asteroid



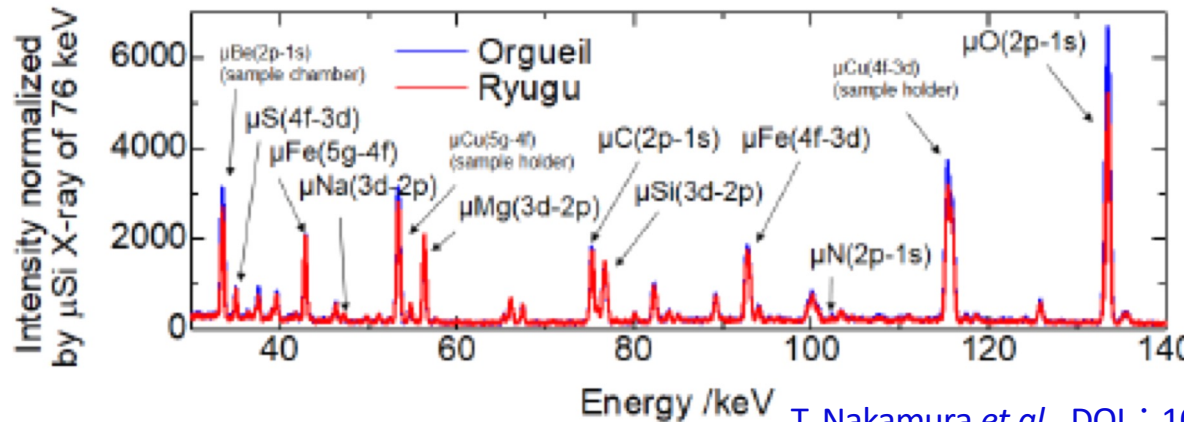
Hayabusa-II (CG image)
PRESS



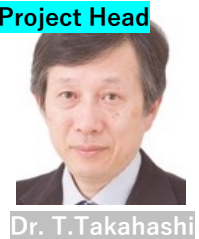
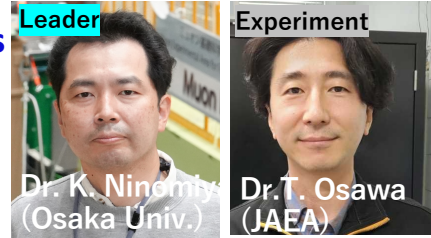
Formation and evolution of carbonaceous asteroid Ryugu : Direct evidence from returned samples



The sample from Ryugu is to be a new standard of the composition of the Solar system.



T. Nakamura *et al.*, DOI : [10.1126/science.abn8671](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abn8671)

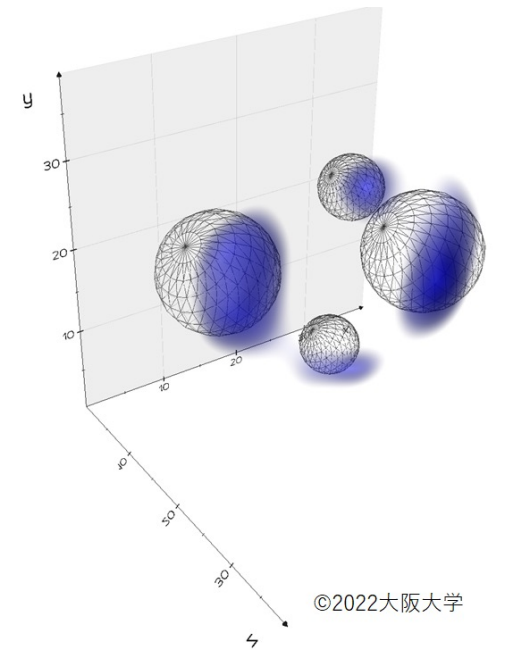
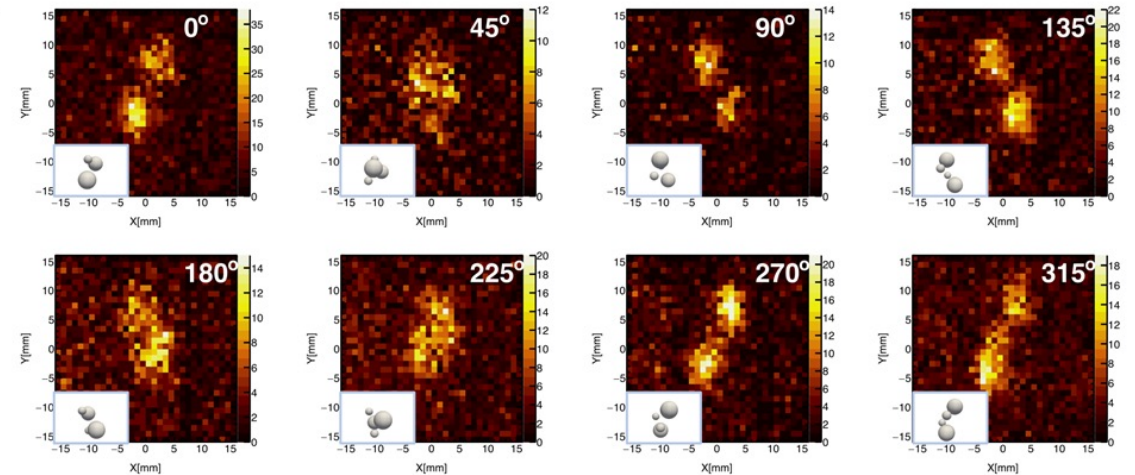
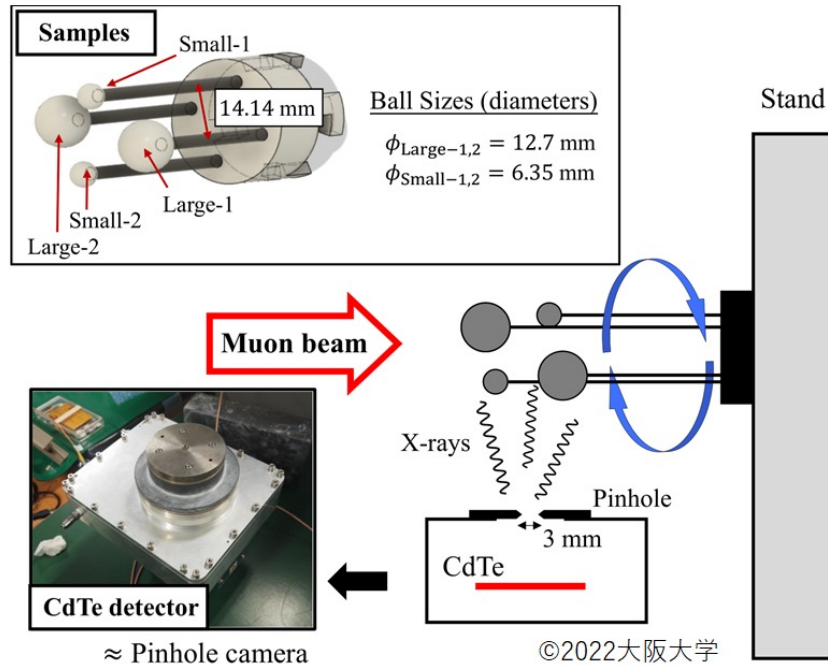


J-PARC MUSE's highlights

3D imaging of muonic x-rays by CdTe detectors

PRESS RELEASE (2022.4.26)

Successful Nondestructive 3D Elemental Analysis Using Elementary Particle Muons - New Technology Development by Quantum Beam Technology Meets Space Observation Detector



Three-dimensional elemental distribution is reproduced using 3D image reconstruction used in medical diagnosis.

I - Huan Chiu et al.,
Scientific Reports 12, 5261 (2022).

J-PARC MUSE's highlights

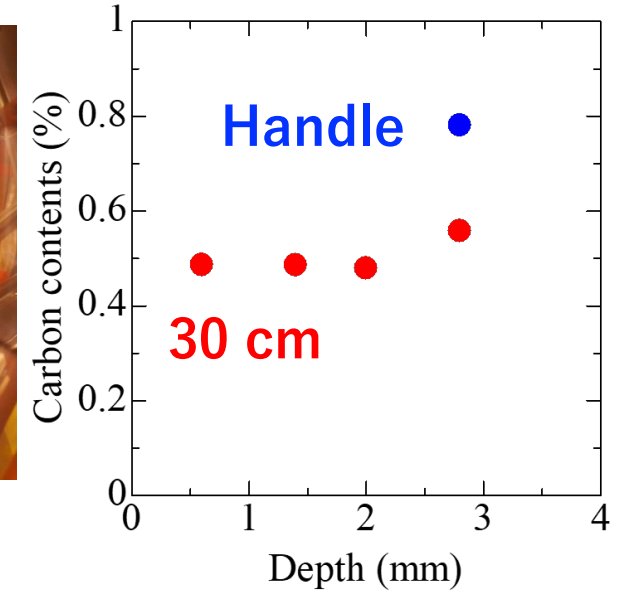
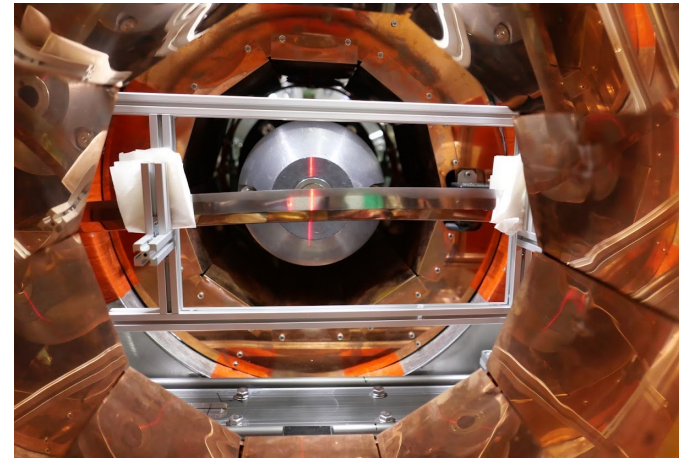
Measurements on Japanese short sword made of steel.
Limitation of small amount of carbon in steel is 140 ppm.



30 cm

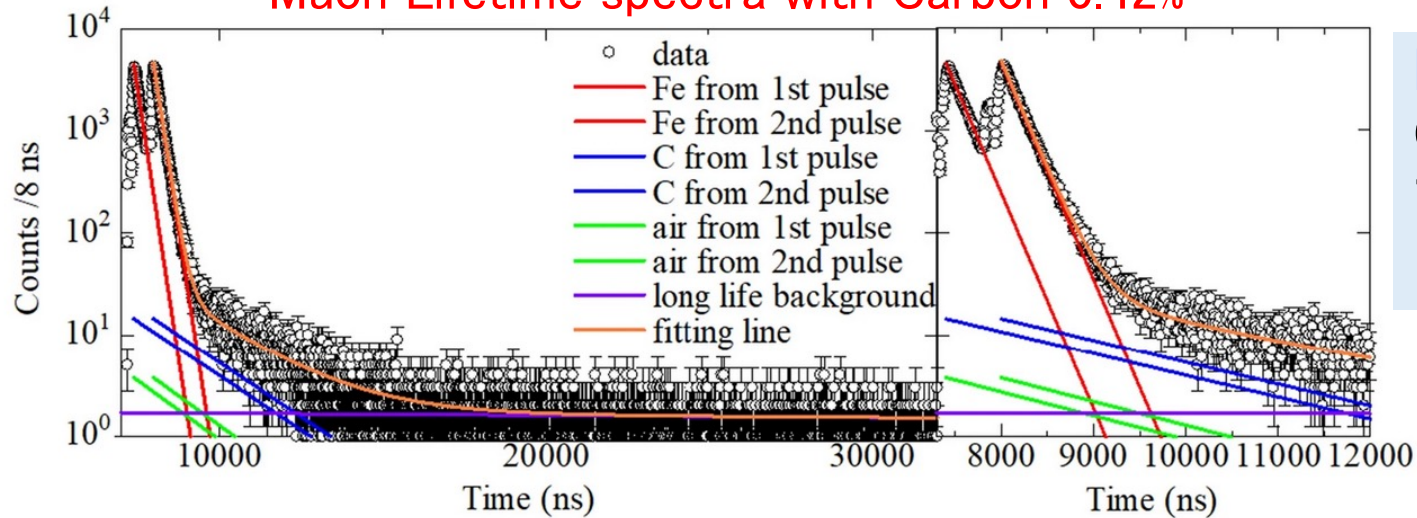
Handle

脇差 Short sword
長さ Length 51.8 cm
銘文 九州 肥後 同田貫 兵部



analysis

Muon Lifetime spectra with Carbon 0.42%



Muon lifetime spectrum of a C content of 0.42 wt% steel. (left) Entire fitted region and the (right) 7300–12,000 ns region. The fitting results including each component of Fe, C, air and background are also shown.

Lifetime measurements

Composition of elements can be investigated by the time spectra with lifetime of muons captured in the atoms.

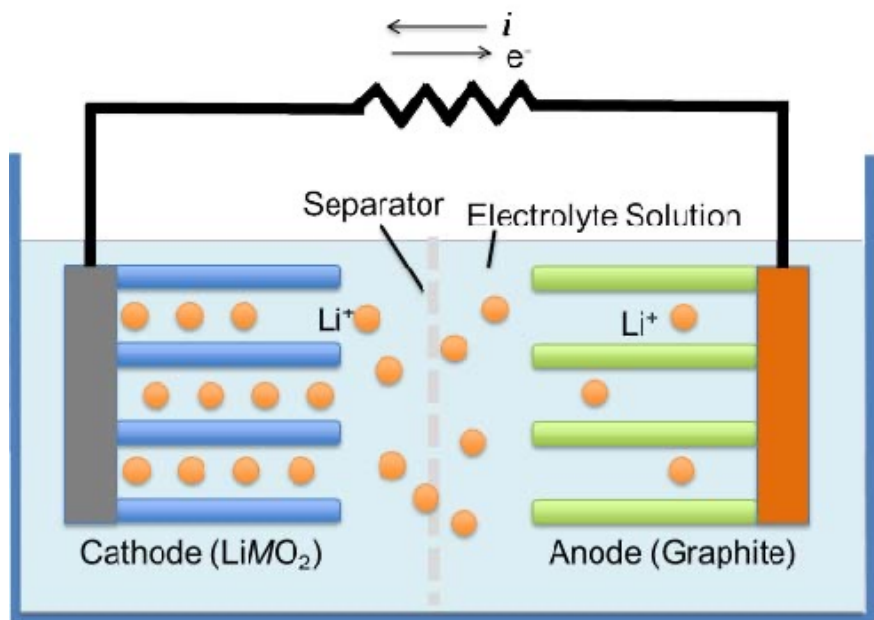
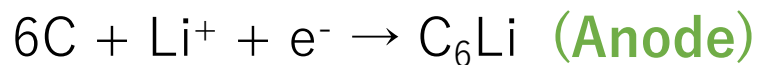
Scientific Reports 14, 1797(2024).

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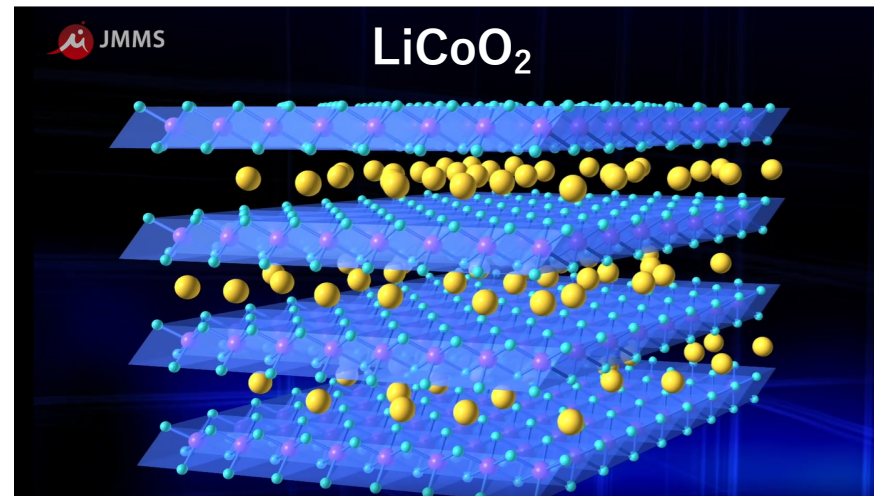
Li-ion battery with muons

Japan Muon and Meson Society Webpage

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



Schematic drawing of a LIB
in charging process



Li ion diffusion in active materials → μ SR

J. Sugiyama *et al.*: PRL, **103**, (2009) 147601.

...

K. Ohishi *et al.*: ACS Phys. Chem Au 2, 2, 98 (2022).

I. Umegaki *et al.*: J. Phys. Chem. C, 126, 25, 10506(2022).

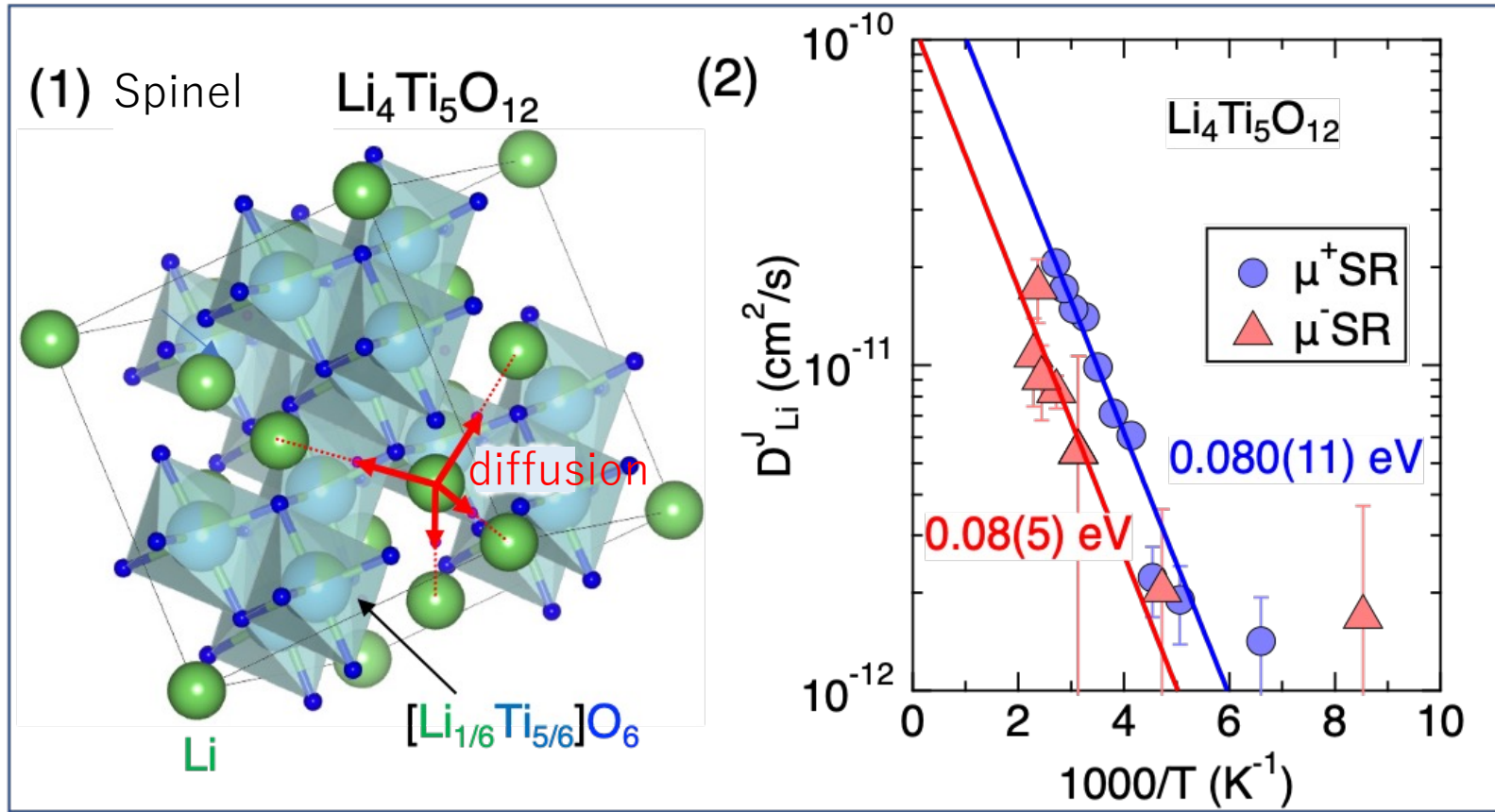
Existence of Li in active materials

→ muonic x-rays

M. Tampo *et al.*; submitted

I. Umegaki *et al.*; JPS Conf. Proceedings. 21, 011041(2018).

Diffusive phenomena observed by μ^\pm SR



Species diffusing observed by μ^+ SR is confirmed as Li by μ^- SR.

	μ^+ SR	μ^- SR
site	near Oxygen	nucleus
Spin polarization	100%	20%

I. Umegaki et al., J. Phys. Chem. C, 126, 25, 10506-10514 (2022).

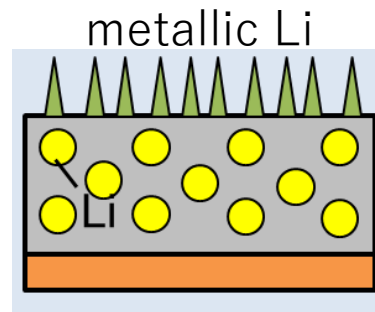
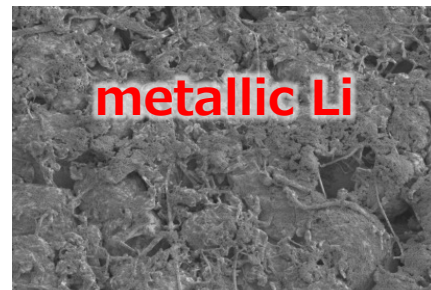
Results of μ^- SR with low statistics help qualitative understanding.
It is note that these results are not enough for quantitative discussion.

Safety issue and Metallic Li deposition

- A LIB is very popular
- **Reuse and recovery** of **used LIBs** is highly demanded in today's society
- **Safety cost** avoids promotion of reuse

- An **inappropriate use** causes **metallic Li deposition**

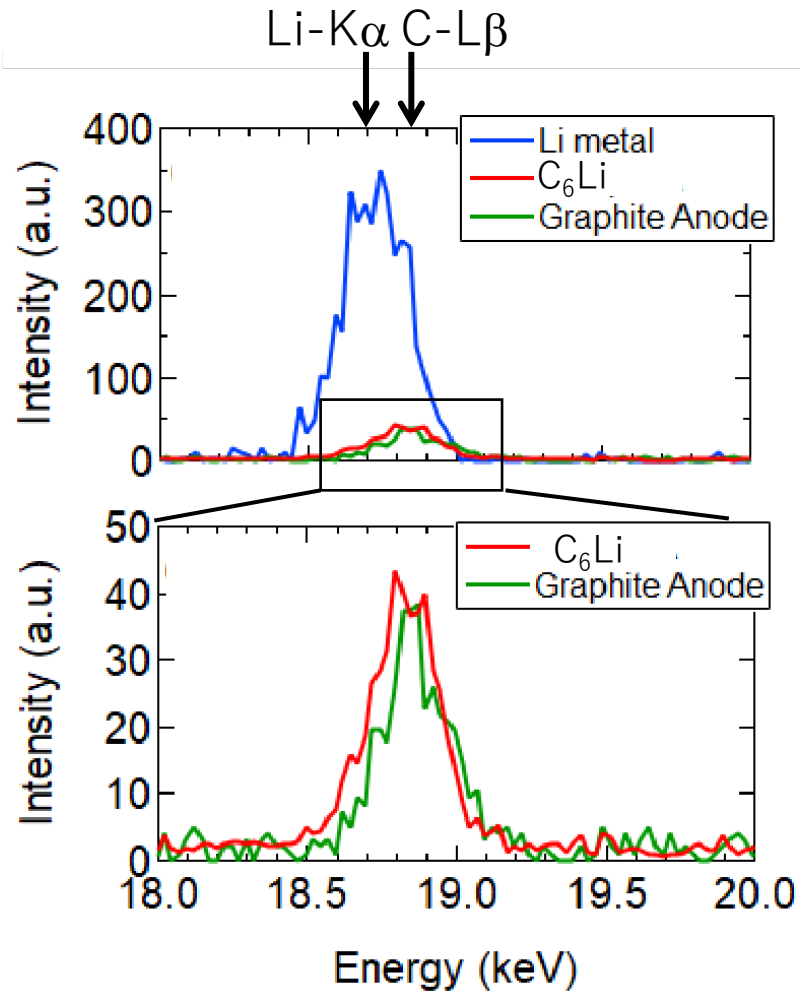
- for example;
- cold environment
 - high charge rate
 - excessive over charge



- **Less Thermal Stability**
- **Short circuit**
- **Charge capacity degradation**

It is desired to **detect nondestructively metallic Li deposition** in a LIB.

Energy resolution to detect Li in a Li-ion battery



Li K α (2-1) 18.7 keV
C L β (3-2) 18.83 keV

To see Li contribution to the signal changes, we introduced a parameter I_{CLi} ,

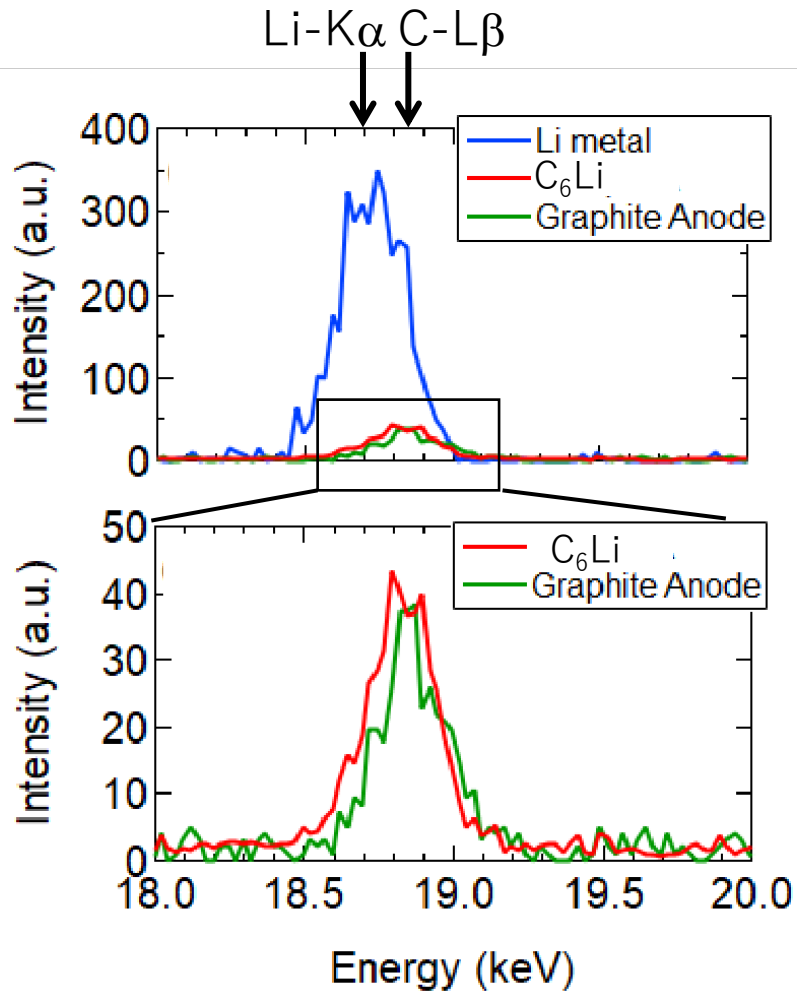
$$I_{CLi} = \frac{\text{numerator } I_{Li-K\alpha} + I_{C-L\beta}}{\text{denominator } I_{C-K\alpha}}$$

ratio : constant

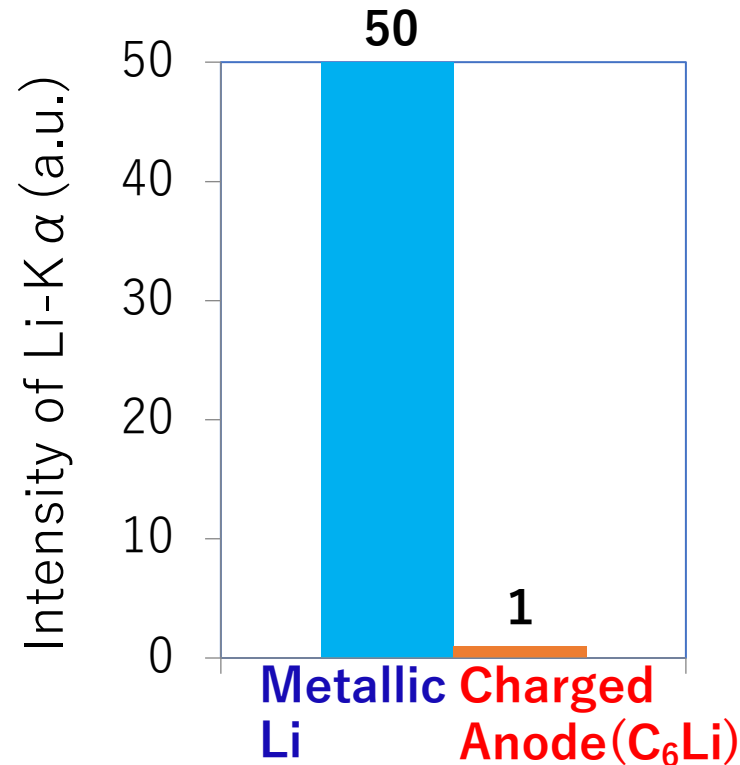
C K α (2-1) 75 keV

- Battery always contains Carbon in an electrode, separator, or additives.
- The ratio of $I_{C-L\beta}$ and $I_{C-K\alpha}$ is conserved in the material. It is noted that the ratio depends on chemical states in the material.

Metallic Li can be detected with high sensitivity



Li K α (2-1) 18.7 keV
C L β (3-2) 18.83 keV



I.Umegaki *et al.*, Analytical Chemistry
92, 12, 8194-8200 (2020).

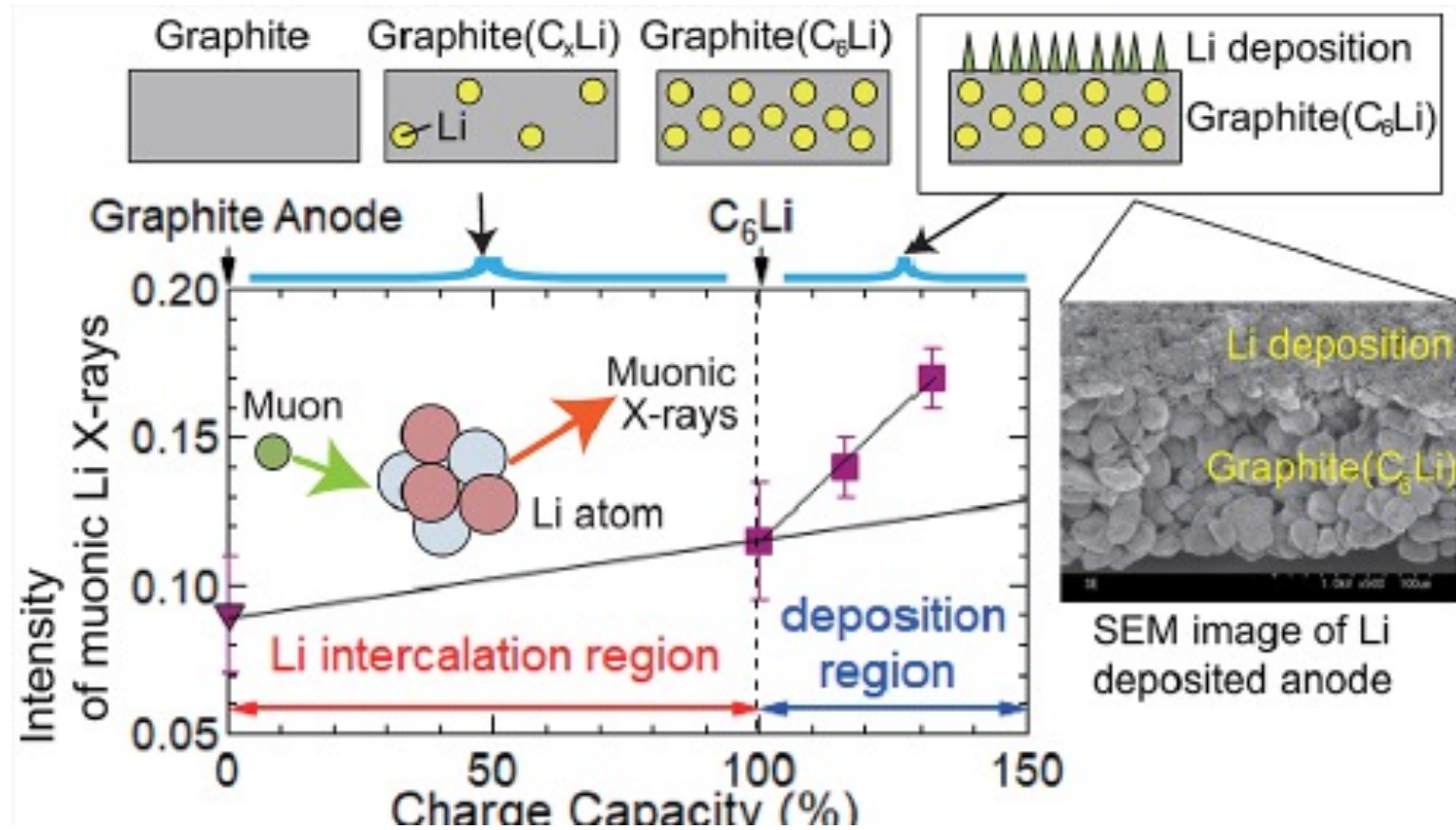
per C atom muonic
Coulomb capture ratio:
 $A(\text{Li}, \text{C}) = 0.12 \pm 0.03$
For C₆Li

Atomic ratio:
C : Li = 6 : 1 (C₆Li)

$A(\text{Li}, \text{F}) = 0.10 \pm 0.08$
for LiF

$A(\text{Li}, \text{Cl}) = 0.19 \pm 0.08$
for LiCl

Metallic Li can be detected with high sensitivity



I. Umegaki et al., Anal. Chem. (2020) 92,12,8194-8200.

Metallic Li can be detected **with high sensitivity** because Li in a charged anode graphite is relatively less observed.

Negative muon experiments at J-PARC MUSE

- Elemental analysis with muonic x-rays
- Negative μ SR (μ^- SR)
- Lifetime measurements
- Soft error

Common or respective requirements are

- Calculation of muon stopping range in a sample
- Estimation of intensity of muonic x-rays
 - Ratio of signals (composition, branches)
 - Chemical effect on the muonic cascade