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POLARIZATION OF COSMIC RAY μ-MESON: EXPERIMENT* **

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ABSTRACT

This paper describes an experimental determination of the polarization of low-energy cosmic ray μ-mesons at sea level. A brass plate was placed in a horizontal position inside a magnetic solenoid. Particles which arrived from directions near the vertical and stopped in the plate were detected by a coincidence-anti-coincidence counter telescope. Stopped negative μ-mesons were des

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troyed by nuclear capture. Stopped positive μ-mesons decayed into electrons which were detected by delayed coincidence counters placed above and below the plate. The upward and downward fluxes of the decay electrons leaving the absorber were measured alternately with and without a depolarizing magnetic field. The results of the measurements demonstrate that 1) cosmic ray μ-mesons are polarized, 2) the ratio between the downward fluxes of electrons from the decay of μ-mesons stopped in a brass plate with and without a depolarizing magnetic field is 1.052 ± .016, and 3) the indicated polarization of stopped positive μ-mesons is 0.19 ± 0.06 if the data is interpreted according to the two component neutrino theory of μ-meson decay. The results are consistent with theoretical predictions based on the production spectrum of μ-mesons as found in other experiments.

I. INTRODUCTION

Experiments on artifically produced mesons[1,2,3] have established the following properties of the $\pi \rightarrow \mu \rightarrow e$ decay sequence.

1) The decay of π-mesons at rest gives rise to longitudinally polarized μ-mesons.
2) The distribution in the direction of electrons from the decay of polarized μ-mesons at rest is anisotropic with a maximum in the backward direction.

Most cosmic ray μ-mesons which come to rest in a thin absorber at sea level arise from the decay of π-mesons. These μ-mesons arrive with energies in a narrow range, so that they can be produced in the backward decay of relatively high energy π-mesons or in the forward decay of relatively low energy π-mesons. Since the intensity of π-mesons in higher at the lower energy, most of the μ-mesons which stop in the absorber have been produced in the forward decay of their parent π-mesons. It is apparent, therefore, that cosmic ray μ-mesons may be partially polarized, and that their polarization may be indicated by an asymmetry in the direction distribution of their decay electrons. The degree of polarization must depend on the relative numbers and properties of the unstable particles which give rise to μ-mesons and on their energy spectra, so that a measurement of the polarization can provide a check on our understanding of the role of unstable particles in the propagation of cosmic rays in the atmosphere. S. Hayakawa[4] has developed the theory of the polarization of cosmic ray μ-mesons, and has estimated the expected value. The purpose of this experiment was to measure the polarization.

II. EXPERIMENTAL ARRANGEMENT

As in the work of Garwin, et al.,[1] the experimental method consisted of measuring the effect of a magnetic field on the direction distribution of decay electrons from μ-mesons which come to rest in an absorber. Negative μ-mesons at rest in matter rapidly form μ-mesic atoms and, as a consequence, are rapidly depolarized.[1] Thus the direction distribution of decay electrons from stopped negative μ-mesons is nearly isotropic. In order, therefore, to avoid diluting the anisotropy of the direction distribution of decay electrons from positive μ-mesons, we chose brass for our absorber material so that the nuclear absorption rate of stopped negative μ-mesons would be high compared to their rate of radioactive decay. We chose the thickness of the brass absorber to be grea ter than the maximum effective range of the decay electrons so that the flux from either face of the absorber slab would be approximately equal to the flux from a semi-infinite absorber. The maximum energy of electrons from the decay of μ-mesons is 53 Mev. Since the average range of 53 Mev electrons in brass is approximately 12.3 g cm^{-2}, [5] we used a brass plate of thickness 1.91 cm corresponding to 16.0 g cm^{-2}. The lateral dimensions of the absorber were 35.5 cm x 60.8 cm, and its total weight was 34.7 kg.

If polarized μ-mesons come to rest in a field of a strength such that their Larmor precession period is small compared to their lifetime of 2.09 μsec, any dependence of the decay electron intensity on the angle between the direction of decay and the direction of polarization will be greatly reduced. Clearly, this effect provides the simplest means for detecting and identifying the polarization of μ-mesons without evaluating the geometrical efficiencies of the decay electron detectors. Specifically, the fluxes of electrons emerging upward and downward from the surfaces of the absorber can be measured with and without a depolarizing field, and the difference can be attributed to the effects of polarization. The intensity of the field required for depolarization may be estimated from the gyromagnetic ratio of μ-mesons which is known to be close to 2.0.[1] The corresponding Larmor period is equal to 2.09 μsec, in a field of 35 gauss so that the intensity of the depolarizing field must be large compared to 35 gauss. We made provision for establishing the required field by placing the absorber inside a magnetic solenoid with which a field intensity exceeding 80 gauss could be maintained throughout the absorber. The solenoid was 3600 feet of Nº 16 magnet wire wound in a double layer on a form which enclosed a useful rectangular volume with the dimensions 3" x 15" x 30". The locations of the solenoid and the absorber in the apparatus are shown in Figure 1.

We detected particles that arrived from directions near the vertical and stopped in or near the absorber by a coincidence-anticoincidence telescope consisting of three scintillation counters and a tray of Geiger counters (see Figure 1). The scintillators were cylindrical slabs of polystyrene fluor[6] 107 cm in diameter and 7.6 cm in thickness, and the photomultipliers were all Dumont type 6364 with photosurfaces 5 inches in diameter. Two of the scintillation counters S_1 and S_2 were placed several feet above the absorber. Coincident signals from these counters, together with a coincident pulse from the upper tray of Geiger counters G_1 (we shall denote such an event by $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1)$) indicated the arrival of a particle from the acceptable solid angle. The third scintillation counter S_3 was placed just beneath the solenoid so as to intercept the entire beam defined by the three counters S_1, S_2, and G_1. $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1)$ events with which no coincident S_3 pulses were associated (we shall denote these by $S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3$)) were produced primarily by particles that stopped somewhere in the material between the bottom of G_1 and the top of S_3. Three-quarters of the total mass of material, contained within the beam between the sensitive volumes of G_1 and S_3 was brass absorber and this was, correspondingly, the approximate fraction of $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3)$ events which were produced by particles which stopped inside the absorber.

$(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3)$ events were detected by the electronic arrangements indicated in the block diagram shown in Figure 2.

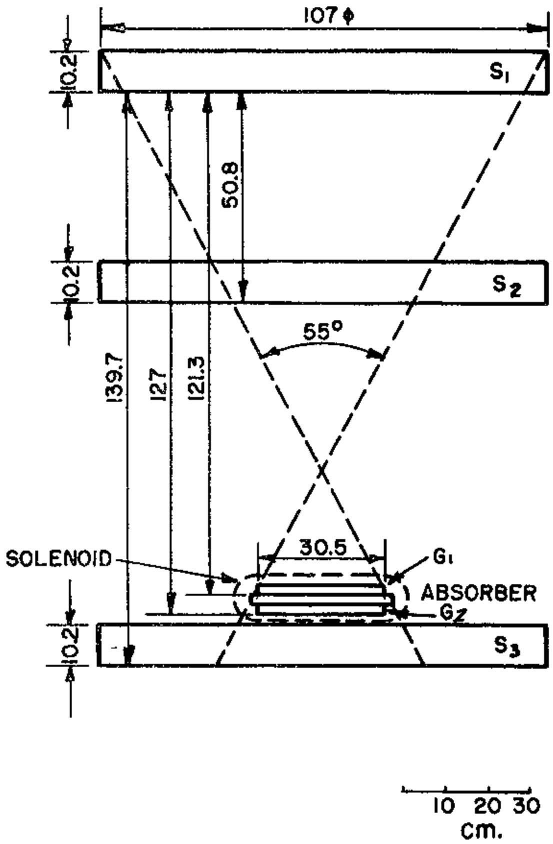

FIGURE 1

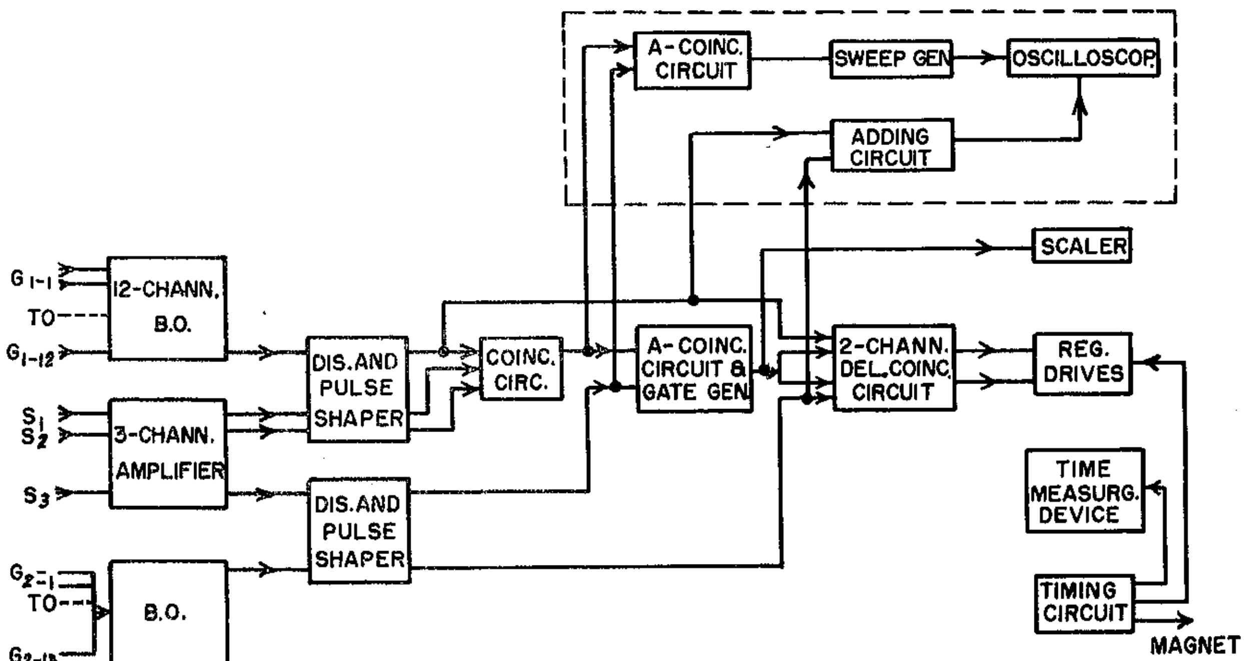

FIGURE 2

1.2 μsec after each such event a gate of length 10 μsec was initiated, and the subsequent occurrence of a pulse from G_1 or G_2 during the gate was recorded on one or the other of two registers. We shall demonstrate that most of these events, denoted by $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3 + G_1')$ and $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3 + G_2')$, were caused by the decay of μ-mesons which had traversed S_1, S_2, and G_1 and stopped in the absorber. Since we wanted to be able to detect two particles traversing G_1 within 1.2 μsec of one another, and the deadtime of a tray of Geiger tubes connected in parallel is long compared to this time, it was necessary to connect the tubes in G_1 to separate blocking oscillators which gave short output pulses. The length of these pulses determined the length of the delay in the initiation of the gate which was necessary to prevent false $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3 + G_1')$ events caused by overlapping prompt G_1 pulses from particles which stopped but did not decay. It was, of course, important that the delay be as short as possible to avoid excessive loss of useful events.

In contrast to G_1, G_2 was a tray of Geiger tubes connected in parallel since all desirable $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3)$ events, namely those in which a μ-meson stopped in the absorber, left G_2 undisturbed and ready to detect any decay electron ejected downward. Furthermore, undesirable $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3)$ events, namely those in which a μ-meson stopped below the plane containing the axis of the tubes in G_2 but above S_3, almost always triggered G_2 promptly and left the entire tray insensitive to a traversal by any other particle during a deadtime much longer than the length of the gate.

A system of relays with two sets of positions controlled the currents to the solenoid and the connections to the recording registers. The system was alternated every 15 minutes between the two sets of positions by a timing device. In one position the currents in the two layers of the solenoid winding were in opposite senses so that the field was zero, the numbers of $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3 + G_1')$ and $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3 + G_2')$ events were recorded on the registers labeled UP-OFF and DOWN-OFF respectively, and the elapsed time with zero field was recorded on a register labeled TIME-OFF driven by a scale of 256 attached to the 60 cycle line frequency. Similarly, in the other set of positions the currents in the two layers of the solenoid winding were in the same sense so that the field exceeded 80 gauss everywhere in the absorber, the numbers of $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3 + G_1')$ and $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3 + G_2')$ events were recorded on the registers labeled UP-ON and DOWN-ON respectively, and the elapsed time was recorded on a register labeled TIME-ON.

III. PERFORMANCE OF THE EQUIPMENT

In Table I we list the various counting rates recorded during a typical run of the equipment with zero field, and the expected rates based on sea level μ-meson data.[7] The discriminator levels on S_1, S_2, and S_3 were deliberately made low so that their individual counting rates were large compared to the rates at which they were traversed by μ-mesons. As a result the rates $(S_1 + S_2)$, $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1)$, and $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3)$ were essentially independent of small variations in the sensitivities. The calculated value of $(S_1 + S_2)$ was obtained by a crude evaluation of the geometrical factor so that it can only be roughly compared with the observed value. The geometrical factor for $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1)$

could be more accurately evaluated. The estimated value for this rate is based on the assumption that the particles traversed 140 g cm^{-2} of building material and 100 g cm^{-2} of lead. The estimated value for the rate of $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3)$ is insensitive to the thickness of absorber overhead because the differential range spectrum is nearly flat at low ranges. The agreement in this case indicates that the apparatus functioned properly and that most of the gates were initiated by μ-mesons which stop in the absorber. Finally, we computed the rate of $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3 + G_2')$ by considering in detail the escape of decay electrons from a semi-infinite absorber as will be explained in Section IV. The corresponding computation for $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3 + G_1')$ was not made because the Geiger tube in G_1 which is triggered by an incoming μ-meson is insensitive to the decay electron, and an elaborate evaluation of the geometrical efficiency of G_1 would be required to get a meaningful estimate.

We made a further check by photographing 13,000 events on an oscilloscope whose sweep was triggered on gate signals caused by $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3)$ events, and on whose deflection plates we displayed the added pulses from G_1 and G_2 with G_1 positive and G_2 negative. The recorded events could be unambiguously classified according to the various cosmic ray processes which gave rise to the gate signals. The relative numbers of events in the various classifications was entirely consistent with the results shown in Table I when proper account was taken of the accidental coincidences and the contribution of radioactivity to the pulses from G_1 and G_2. The total contribution of accidental coincidences to the counting rates for the decay events $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3 + G_1')$ and

$(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3 + G_2')$ was less than .1%.

The final check on the identification of the decay events was the determination of their decay curve and mean life from the oscillographic records of decay events. Figure 3 shows a plot of the differential distribution in time of the decay events. The data points are obviously consistent with an exponential decay, and if we assume that the decay is, in fact, exponential, the most probable mean life is[8]

$$(2.18 \pm .10)\ \mu\text{sec}$$

which is in agreement with the accepted value for μ-mesons.

Although there is little reason to expect a magnetic field of the order of 100 gauss to effect significantly the response of a Geiger tube to an ionizing particle, we carried out the following simple experiment. We wrapped a solenoid around a Geiger tube and measured the counting rate of the tube when exposed to γ-rays with and without a magnetic field of 800 gauss along the axis of the tube. The difference between the rates was less than the statistical uncertainty of 0.5%. Although no test was made of the effect of the field on the delays of the Geiger tube pulses, it appears to be safe to assume that the decay rates are unaffected by the direct action of the magnetic field on the Geiger tubes. Furthermore, the solenoid field had no measurable effect on the other rates quoted in Table I so that we conclude that the decay rates were unaffected by direct action of the field on any of the detectors.

The radius of curvature of a 20 Mev electron in a field of 100 gauss is 670 cm which is large compared to the maximum path

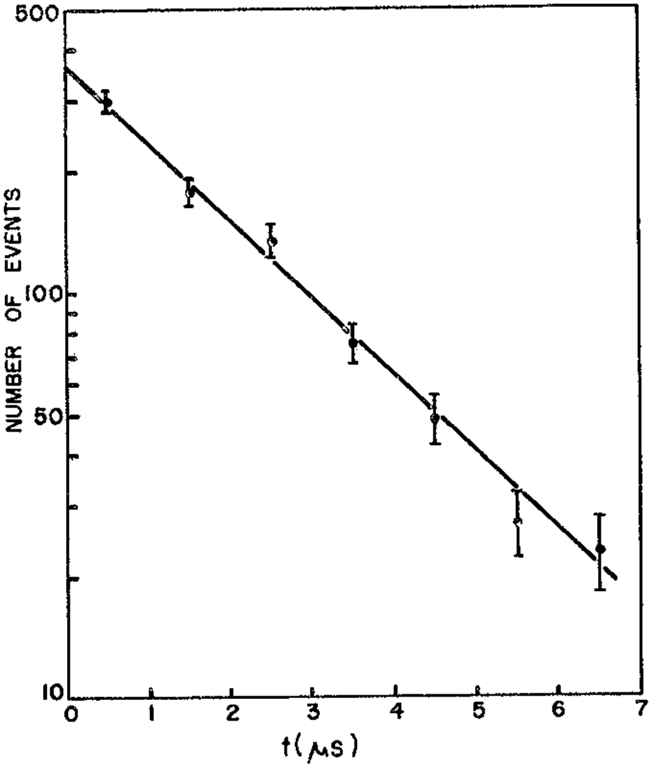

FIGURE 3

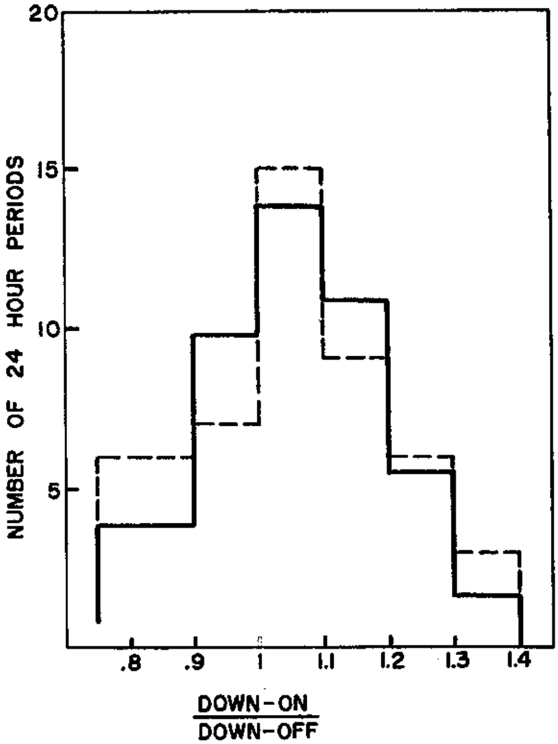

FIGURE 4

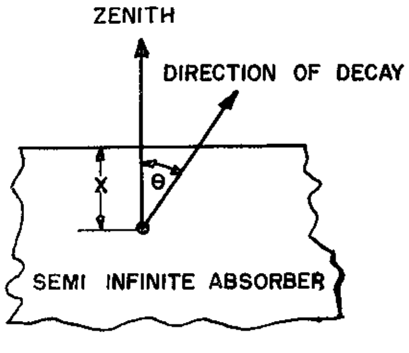

FIGURE 5

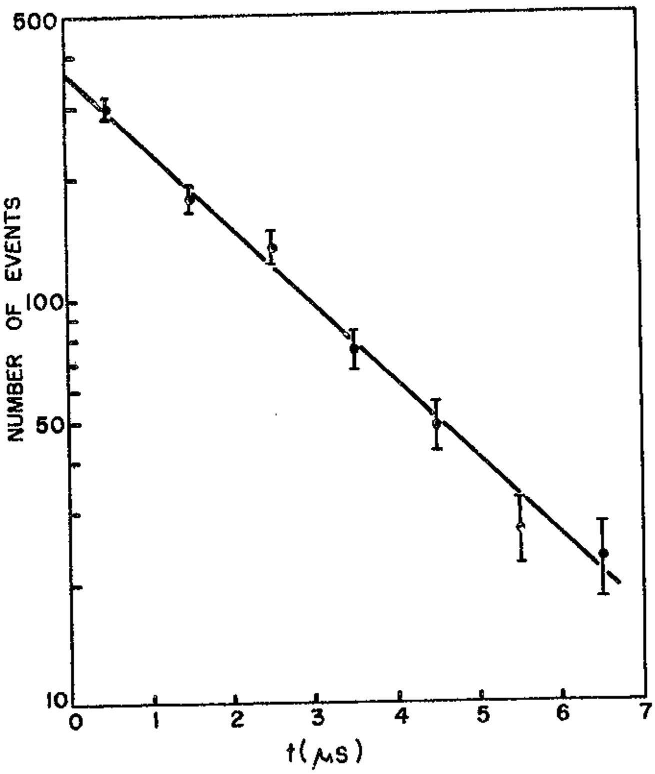

FIGURE 3

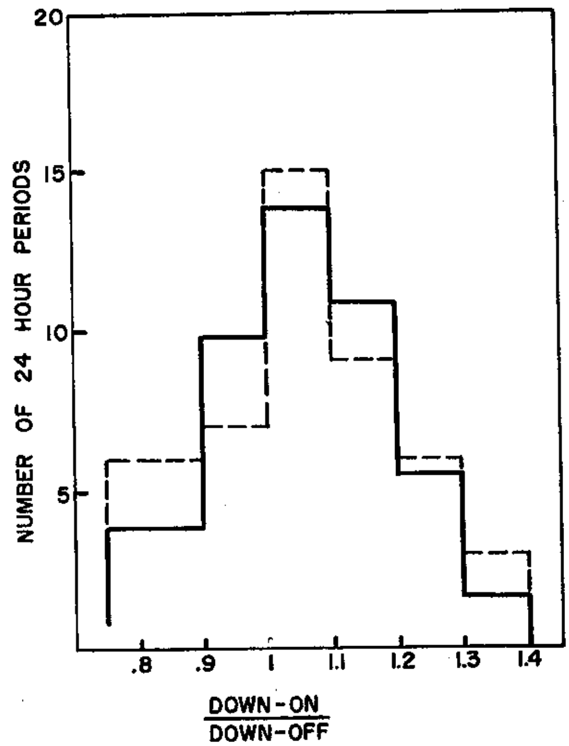

FIGURE 4

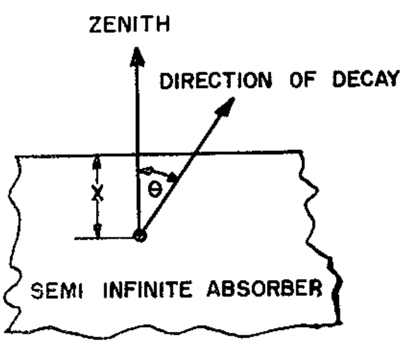

FIGURE 5

length of a detected decay electron. This, together with the fact that G_1 and G_2 were symmetrically placed with respect to the magnetic field and the absorber insure that, if the up and down rates are affected at all by the direct action of the magnetic forces on the decay electrons, they must be affected in the same way. Consequently the ratios (DOWN-ON)/(DOWN-OFF) and (UP-ON)/(UP-OFF) can be reversed relative to unity only through the action of the field on the parity-violating decay of polarized μ-mesons.

The rate of gates generated by $(S_1 + S_2 + G_2 - S_3)$ events was high enough so that the daily average rate could be determined with a statistical uncertainty of 1.2%. We found that the daily averages varied within a maximum range of 5% from the overall mean. The chi-squared test indicated the presence of variations of the same order in the much lower rates of delayed events $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3 + G_1')$ and $(S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3 + G_2')$. Since these rates were all determined for long periods during which the field was alternately on and off, it is clear that the observed variations were not caused by the variations in the magnetic field. Furthermore, they were small. The most important fact, however, is that they cannot effect in a direct way the ratios which express the final result of the measurements.

III. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS ON THE μ-MESON POLARIZATION

In Table II we list the total counts in the four decay event registers recorded during a total running time of 1472.7 hours over a period of about two months. Figure 4 shows the statistical distributions for the daily values of the ratio of rates upon which the final result depends.

The first objective was to check on the existence of a polarization effect. As we have indicated, care was taken to avoid instrumental variations in detection efficiency which might be correlated with the magnetic field strength. Furthermore, the tests described in Section II strongly indicate the absence of any such variations. However, the danger of drawing a false conclusion about the existence of a polarization effect can be further reduced by computing from the observed data the ratio

$$R_o = \frac{UP - OFF + DOWN - ON}{UP - ON + DOWN - OFF}$$

which should be particularly insensitive to any residual instrumental effects correlated directly with the magnetic field. Specifically, if the detection efficiencies of G_1 and G_2 were both less with field on, then the ratios (UP-OFF)/(UP-ON) and (DOWN-OFF)/(DOWN-ON) would tend to be greater than they should be and would not be a true indication of polarization. However, in the ratio R_o, any such direct effect would be surpressed, provided it affected both UP and DOWN rates the same way. The value found for this ratio was

$$1.041 \pm 0.012$$

where the indicated error is the standard deviation for the distribution of the ratio of two random variables each obeying the Poisson distribution whose mean value is equal to one-half the total number of decay events recorded. The ratio is different from unity by more than three standard deviations, and this constitutes the clearest proof that cosmic ray μ-mesons are polarized.

Another clear indication of the existence of polarization is the fact that the ratios quoted in Table I are reversed relative to unity as would be expected for the predicted asymmetric decay with a maximum in the upward direction.

As was mentioned earlier, the geometrical evaluation of the detection efficiency of G_1 for decay events is greatly complicated by the fact that the decay electron, if it goes upward, is likely to pass through the Geiger tube which was discharged and rendered insensitive by the parent μ-meson. Consequently, the most significant ratio for the evaluation of the polarization is (DOWN-ON). .(DOWN-OFF)$^{-1}$, and its value, as indicated in Table II, is 1.052 ± ± .016. We checked the daily variation of this ratio for proper statistical behavior. The observed distribution should be consistent with the hypothesis that the ratio is the quotient of two random variables each distributed according to the Poisson distribution with mean values equal to the average daily numbers of events. The chi-square test gave a test value which should be exceeded with a probability of 55% if the hypothesis is true, and this indicates the statistical reliability of the results for this, and by implication, for the other ratios. It is also apparent from Figure 4 that the expected relative frequencies of the various rates fit the observed frequencies satisfactorily.

IV. EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS

The experimental results we have described in Section III establish the existence of a field-sensitive anisotropy in the decay of stopped cosmic ray μ-mesons. We shall now compare the observed anisotropy with that which would be expected for polarized μ-mesons. Specifically, we shall calculate the upward and downward fluxes of decay electrons from semi-infinite slabs of absorber in which cosmic ray μ-mesons come to rest. The results depend on the polarization of the μ-mesons, and on the way in which the decay probability of μ-mesons depends on the energy and direction of the ejected electron. We shall show that on the basis of the μ-meson decay theory of Lee and Yang[9] the upward (downward) flux is approximately

$$\Psi_{U(D)} = .18\, n\, R\, [\, 1 + (-)\, .29\, \xi \,] \qquad (1)$$

where n is the number of μ-mesons which stop in one gram of absorber in one second, R is the average range of a beam of 53 Mev electrons into a semi-infinite slab of absorber, and ξ is the polarization. We shall also show that the ratio of the observed downward fluxes with and without a depolarizing field gives

$$\xi = 0.19 \pm 0.06 \quad . \qquad (2)$$

Figure 5 is a schematic diagram of the decay of a μ-meson which has stopped at a depth x beneath the surface of a semi-infinite slab of absorber. We shall measure x in units of R. The angle between the vertical direction and the direction of emission of the electron will be denoted by θ. It is clear that the effects of polarization will manifest themselves in a dependence of the decay probability on the angle θ. We call $dN(u,\theta,\xi) = g(u, \theta, \xi)\, du\, \frac{d\Omega}{4}$ the fraction of μ-mesons with polarization ξ which decay into electrons ejected with energy between u and u + du and into a solid angle element $d\Omega$ at an angle θ with respect to the direction of polarization. It is convenient to measure the energy in units of the maximum energy of $E_m = 53$ Mev so that u ranges from zero to one. Finally, we call $P(x, \theta, u)$ the probability that an electron of energy u ejected in a direction θ at a depth x in the absorber emerge from the surface.

With these symbols we can write an expression for J which we call the number of decay electrons that emerge from unit area of a semi-infinite absorber slab in unit time. J is given by the expression

$$\Psi = nR \int_{x=0}^{\infty} dx \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_{u=0}^{1} g(u, \theta, \xi) \; .$$

$$\cdot \; P(x, \theta, u) \, \frac{\sin \theta}{2} \, d\theta \quad . \qquad (3)$$

If the decay particles were heavy compared to electrons, then straggling and scattering would be relatively unimportant, and to each initial energy u there would correspond a well defined range $r(u)$ subject only to small fluctuations. In this case the function $P(x, \theta, u)$ could be well approximated by the expression

$$P(x, \theta, u) = \begin{cases} 0, & \dfrac{x}{\cos\theta} > r(u) \\ 1, & \dfrac{x}{\cos\theta} < r(u) \end{cases} \quad . \qquad (4)$$

Actually, electrons above the critical energy ($\sim$20 Mev for brass) frequently undergo radiation processes which cause large fluctuations in the rate of energy loss, while electrons below the critical energy are subject to severe coulomb scattering which tends to randomize their direction. Thus, in reality, $P(x, \theta, u)$ is a complicated function which could probably be evaluated only by Monte Carlo methods. We have therefore chosen the step function given in Equation (4) to represent $P(x, \theta, u)$ approximately for the escape of the decay electrons.

R. Wilson[5] has investigated the ranges of electrons with energies comparable to the critical energy by Monte Carlo methods. He has demonstrated that the average range of electrons can be represented by the formula

$$r = \frac{X_o}{H} \ln 2 \ln \left(\frac{u\, E_m}{E_c \ln 2} + 1 \right) - r_s \qquad (5)$$

where E_o is the initial energy of the electrons, E_c is the critical energy in the absorber, X_o is the radiation length, and r_s is a small correction which is made for the effect of coulomb scattering near the end of the range where the direction of the electron is randomized. Equation (5) provides a non-linear relationship between u and r which makes the required computations difficult. In view of the approximate representation of the function P which we have already adopted, and considering the present accuracy of the experimental value for the decay asymmetry, we have approximated the relation between r and u by the linear equation

$$r = u \quad . \qquad (6)$$

As yet there is no complete experimental determination of the function $g\,(u, \theta, \xi)$. We have therefore adopted the relation derived by Lee and Yang[9] on the basis of the two component theory of the neutrino, namely

$$g\,(u, \theta, \xi) = 2\,u^2 \left\{ (3 - 2\,u) + \xi \cos\theta\,(1 - 2\,u) \right\} \qquad (7)$$

The evaluation of Equation (3) on the basis of these assumptions can be carried out analytically and leads to the result given by Equation (1).

Before the experimental results can be used with Equation (1) to determine a value for ξ, we must estimate the importance of the following three effects.

1) A small fraction of the negative μ-mesons which have been brought to rest and have formed mesic atoms decay before they are captured. If we assume that they are depolarized through spin orbit magnetic interactions within the mesic atoms, then they must contribute an isotropic background of decay electrons which tends to dilute the observed effect. However, the lifetime of negative μ-mesons in brass is about .1 microsecond so that the fraction which are left when the delayed coincidence gate is initiated about 1.2 microsecond later is negligibly small.

2) With the field on, the average decay probability in a given direction is a time average of the instantaneous probability weighted according to the survival probability for the μ-mesons. At a time t after a μ-meson has come to rest its polarization will have precessed by an angle of $2\pi\frac{t}{T}$ where T is the Larmor period. The probability that it survives to the time t and then decays during the time interval dt is $e^{-(t/\tau)}$ dt where τ is the lifetime. In the Lee-Yang theory the decay probability is a function of the form

$$a + \xi \cos \theta$$

where θ is the angle between the decay direction and the polarization. After precession through an angle wt, the original direction specified by the polar angles θ and φ now makes an angle θ' with the polarization which is given by

$$\cos \theta' = \sin \theta \sin \varphi \sin 2\pi\frac{t}{T} + \cos \theta \cos 2\pi\frac{t}{T} \quad .$$

Thus the instantaneous decay probability at time t in directions making an angle of θ with the vertical is

$$a\,(1 + \xi \cos \theta') \quad .$$

Finally, the value of this probability averaged over all azimuth angles φ and time is

$$\left[\frac{e^{(t_o/\tau)}}{\tau}\right]\int_{t_o}^{\infty} (a + \xi \cos \theta')\, e^{-(t/\tau)} dt =$$

$$= (a + \xi' \cos \theta) \qquad (8a)$$

where

$$\xi' = \xi \frac{\sin\left(2\pi \frac{t_1}{T} + \arc\tan \frac{T}{2\pi\tau}\right)}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{2\pi\tau}{T})^2}} \quad . \qquad (8b)$$

The observed flux of decay electrons in the presence of the field can now be calculated as before, but with ξ replaced by ξ' . In our case $\tau = 2.09$ μsec, $T \approx .8$ μsec so that, regardless of the phase of the sinusoidal function, we have

$$\xi < .063 \quad .$$

For our particular value of the gate delay t_1 which was 1.2 μsec, the sinusoidal function is nearly zero. Thus we shall assume that the magnetic field rendered the decay average probability perfectly isotropic.

3) ξ is the polarization of the cosmic ray μ-mesons in the direction of their flight. Since the telescope accepts mesons which arrive within a solid cone whose half angle is about 25°, the observed polarization will be reduced by an amount which depends on the zenith angle distribution of mesons. We shall assume

a cosine squared law for this distribution so that the observed polarization is .96 ξ .

The ratio of the downward fluxes with and without field can now be written according to Equation (1),

$$\frac{\gamma_U + \gamma_D}{2\gamma_D} = \frac{1}{1 - .29 \times .96\xi} \, .$$

If we set this equal to the observed ratio given in Table II we find for ξ the value given in Equation (2). According to the theory of Hayakawa[4] the corresponding value of α , which is the exponent in the π-meson production spectrum, is 2.2 ± 0.7. This result is consistent with other values of α [10] derived from the range spectrum of μ-mesons.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to thank R.W. Williams who pointed out to us the possible existence of the effect we measured. We thank S.Hayakawa for stimulating discussions and for making available to us the results of his theoretical work. We also thank R. D'Arcy and R.Palmeira for their assistance during a preliminary experiment.

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TABLE I

Counting rates of various events recorded during a typical period.

Designation	Rate	
	Observed sec^{-1}	Calculated sec^{-1}
S_1	1.60×10^2	1.1×10^2 (flux of μ-mesons)
S_2	1.60×10^2	1.1×10^2 "
G_1	4.12×10	2.5×10 "
G_2	4.69×10	2.3×10 "
S_3	3.00×10^2	1.1×10^2 "
$S_1 + S_2$	5.40×10	$\sim 7 \times 10$ "
$S_1 + S_2 + G_1$	5.33	5.5 "
$S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3$	8.30×10^{-2}	6.9×10^{-2} in absorber 2.3×10^{-2} outside absorber (stopped μ-mesons)
$S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3 + G_1'$	1.90×10^{-3}	--- (μ-meson decay)
$S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3 + G_2'$	3.22×10^{-3}	2.6×10^{-3} "

TABLE II

Summary of total numbers of decay events recorded in each of the four registers corresponding to the four combinations of the direction and field conditions. The last column gives the ratios of the field-on and field-off rates.

	Field Off	Field On	Rate With Field On / Rate With Field Off
total elapsed time (hrs)	736.1	736.6	---
DOWN	8156	8582	1.052 ± .016
UP	5230	5110	.977 ± .019

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Figure Captions

Figure 1 Schematic diagram (to scale) showing arrangement of counters, absorber, and solenoid.

Figure 2 Block diagram of electronic apparatus. The dotted line encloses auxiliary apparatus used in the determination of the lifetime.

Figure 3 Radioactive decay plot for ($S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3 + G_1'$) and ($S_1 + S_2 + G_1 - S_3 + G_2'$) events. The straight line has a slope of 2.18 μ sec.

Figure 4 Histogram plots of expected (solid line) and observed (dotted line) relative frequencies of days on which the ratio (DOWN-ON)/(DOWN-OFF) fell in various intervals. The expected relative frequencies were computed for the case where the average value of the ratio is 1.052.

Figure 5 Schematic diagram illustrating the decay of a μ-meson at a depth x in a semi-infinite absorber.