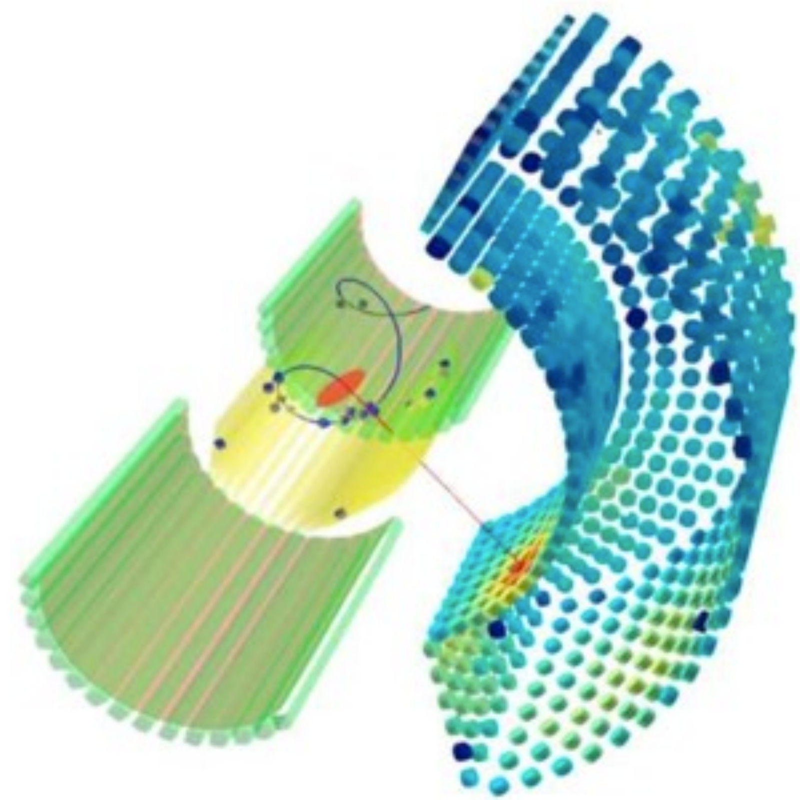
The MEG experiment status and upgrade

- Theoretical motivations
  - *$\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ decay probe of physics beyond standard model*
  - *comparison with other cLFV experiments*
- Experiment overview
  - *Signal and background*
  - *The detector*
- Latest result
  - *Improvements in data analysis*
  - *Result*
- The upgrade
  - *Design and R&D*
  - *Perspectives*



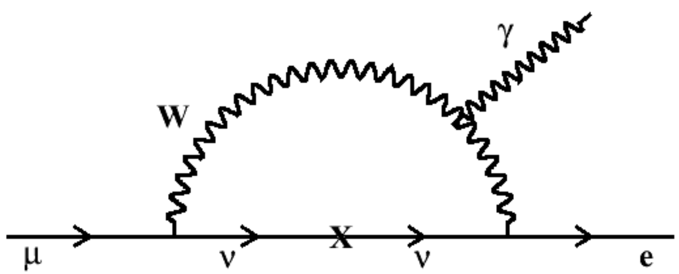
PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT PSI

Luca Galli, Paul Scherrer Institut and INFN Pisa

INFN

Charged Lepton Flavor Violation in SM

- **cLFV forbidden** in the **Standard Model** with **vanishing neutrino masses**
- **extremely suppressed** in the SM extension with **neutrino oscillation**
  - *example: **BR(μ→eγ) ≈ 10^{-50} not measurable** by any experiment*



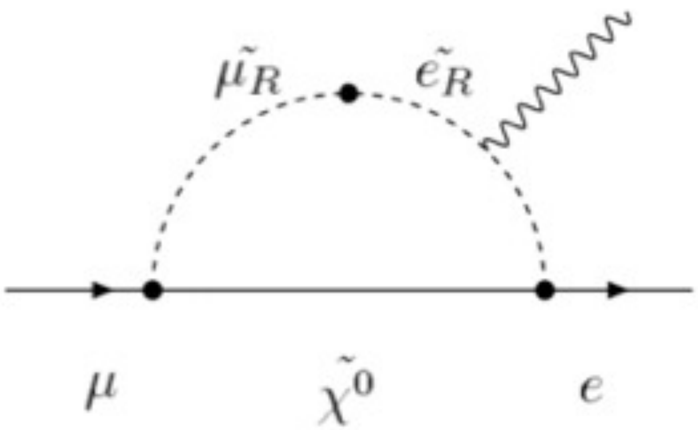
$$\Gamma(\mu \to e\gamma) \approx \underbrace{\frac{G_F^2 m_\mu^5}{192\pi^3}}_{\mu-\text{decay}} \underbrace{\left(\frac{\alpha}{2\pi}\right)}_{\gamma-\text{vertex}} \underbrace{\sin^2 2\theta \sin^2\left(\frac{1.27\Delta m^2}{M_W^2}\right)}_{\nu-\text{oscillation}}$$

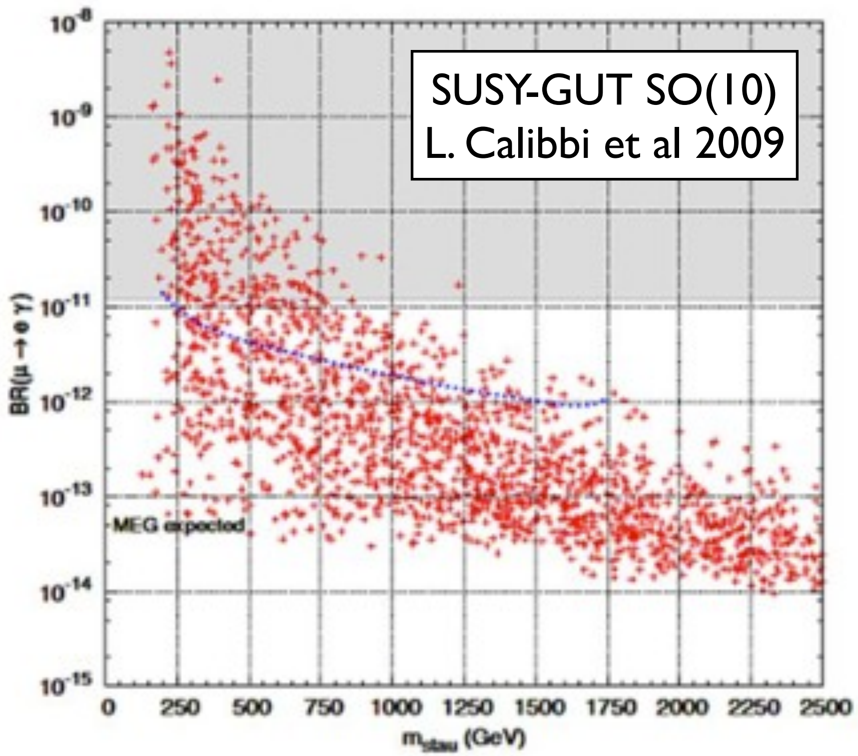
$$\approx \frac{G_F^2 m_\mu^5}{192\pi^3} \frac{3\alpha}{32\pi} \left(\frac{\Delta m_{23}^2 s_{13} c_{13} s_{23}}{M_W^2}\right)^2$$

➡ ***μ→eγ*** as a **clean probe** of **new physics** beyond the Standard Model

cLFV beyond the SM

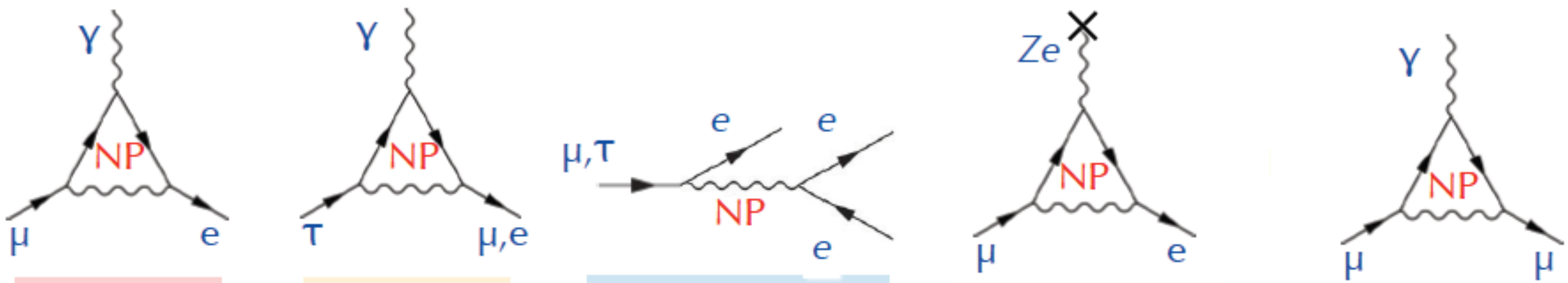
- **Huge enhancement** in several **beyond** the **SM** for example in **Supersymmetric and Grand Unification Theories**
  - ***B(μ→eγ) ≈ (10^{-14} ÷ 10^{-12})*** *experimentally* ***accessible****!!*
  - *New physics* ***discovery*** *or* ***tight limits*** *on their parameters*





cLFV zoology

Several **cLFV** (and *μ* physics) **processes sensitive** to **New Physics**



$\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$

$\tau \rightarrow \mu\gamma$
$\tau \rightarrow e\gamma$

$\mu \rightarrow eee$

$\mu^- \mathcal{N} \rightarrow e^- \mathcal{N}$

$(g-2)_\mu$

Lepton anomalous decay

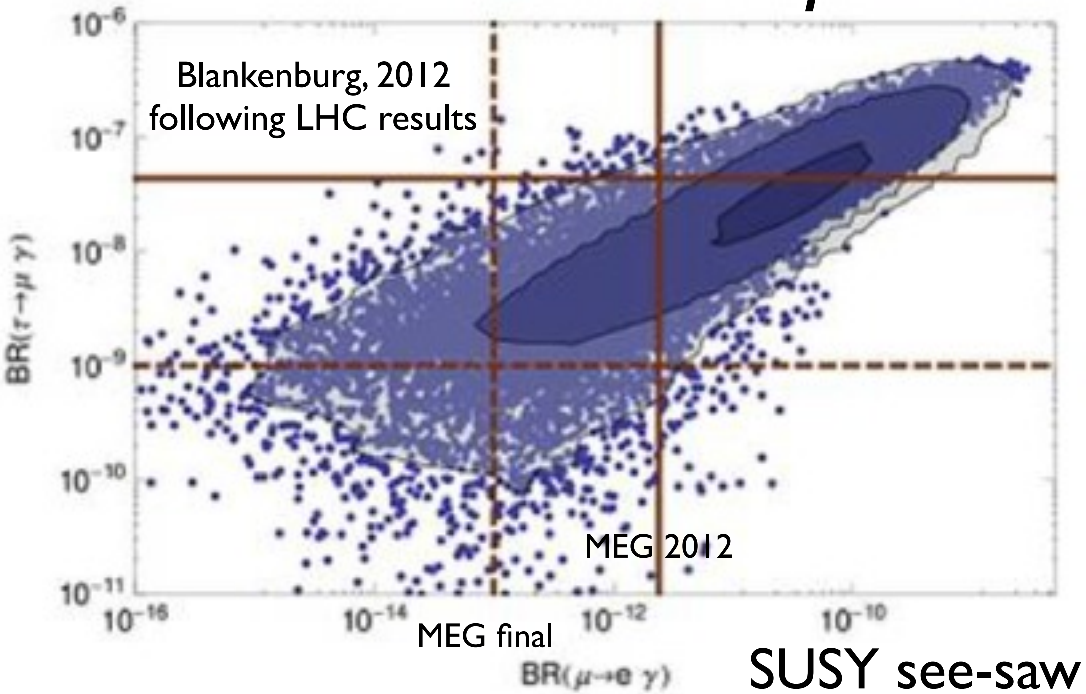
μ→e conversion in nuclei

Anomalous magnetic moment

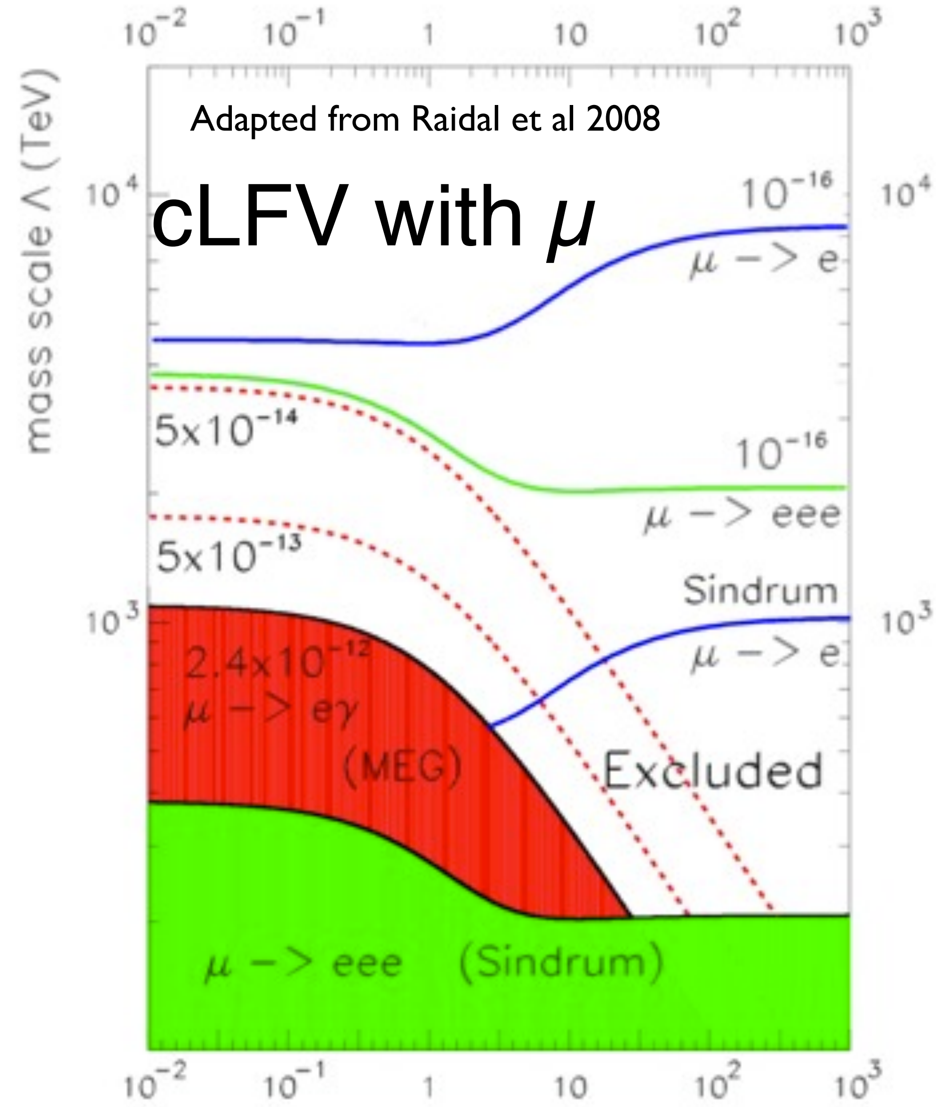
complementary processes to **define** the **nature** of NP

cLFV violation prediction comparison

cLFV in τ and μ

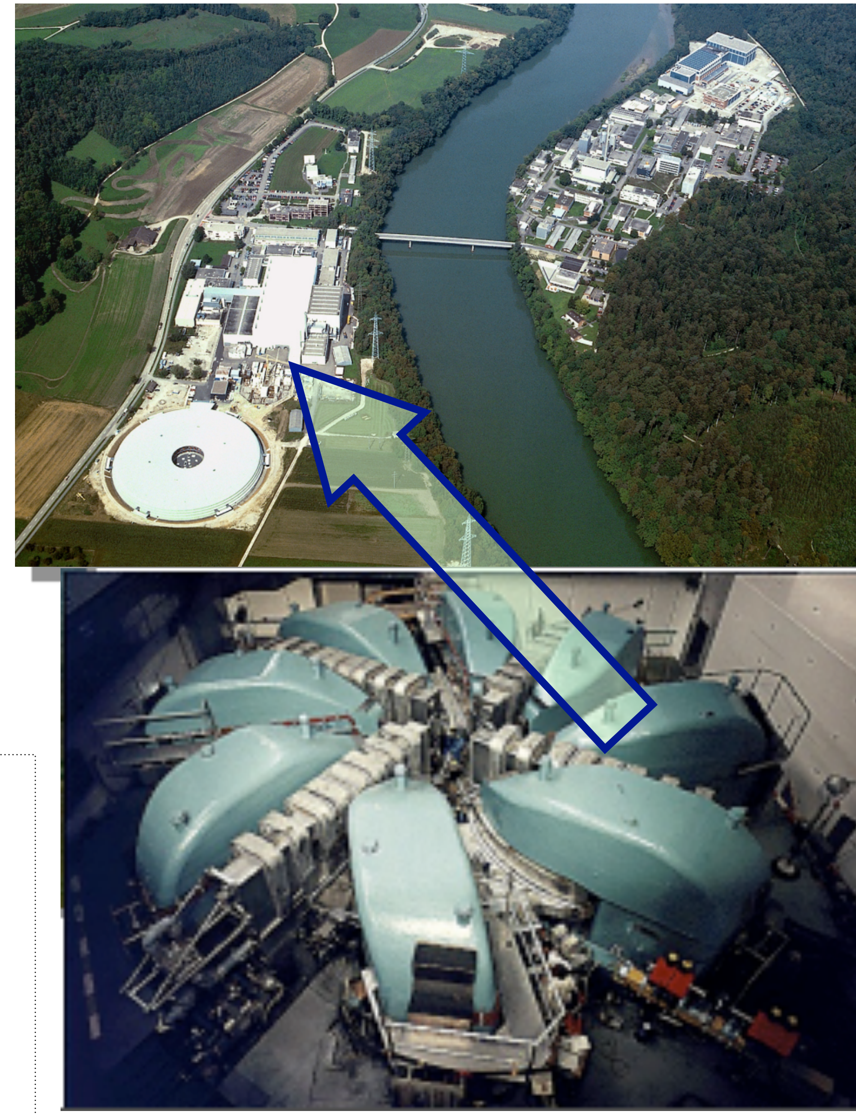


Relative probability as a **function** of **many parameters**



Effective lagrangian: **Λ energy scale**, **κ coupling** to 4 fermions diagram

The MEG experiment at PSI

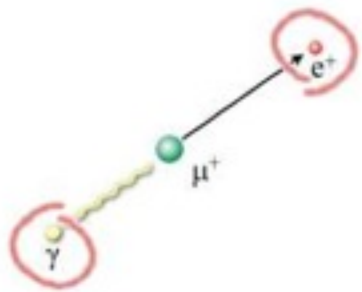


Why PSI?

. The current **most powerful continuous** μ-factory in the world
. Proton energy **590 MeV**
. Power **1.2 MW**
. Nominal operational current **2.2 mA**
. ***μ* beam** up to **10^8 *μ*/sec, more than needed**

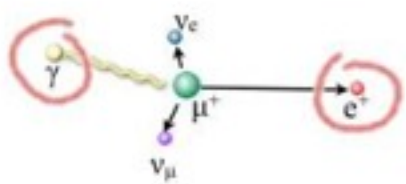
Signal and background

Signal



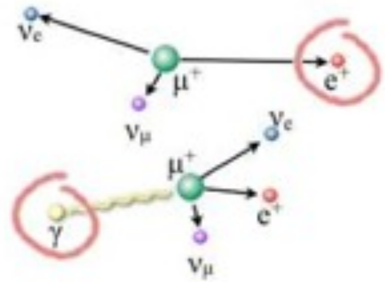
$E_\gamma = 52.8$ MeV
$E_{e^+} = 52.8$ MeV
$\Theta_{e\gamma} = 180°$
$T_{e\gamma} = 0$ s

Radiative Muon Decay



$E_\gamma < 52.8$ MeV
$E_{e^+} < 52.8$ MeV
$\Theta_{e\gamma} < 180°$
$T_{e\gamma} = 0$ s

Accidental



$E_\gamma < 52.8$ MeV
$E_{e^+} < 52.8$ MeV
$\Theta_{e\gamma} < 180°$
$T_{e\gamma} \Rightarrow$ flat

Accidental bkg is **dominant** and determined by **beam rate** and **resolutions**

$$B_{acc} \propto R_\mu \Delta E_e \Delta E_\gamma^2 \Delta\Theta_{e\gamma}^2 \Delta t_{e\gamma}$$

$$B_{RMD} \approx 0.1 \cdot B_{acc}$$

Exp./Lab	Year	ΔEe/Ee (%)	ΔEγ /Eγ (%)	Δteγ (ns)	Δθeγ (mrad)	Stop rate (s^{-1})	Duty cyc.(%)	BR (90% CL)
SIN	1977	8.7	9.3	1.4	-	5×10^5	100	3.6×10^{-9}
TRIUMF	1977	10	8.7	6.7	-	2×10^5	100	1×10^{-9}
LANL	1979	8.8	8	1.9	37	2.4×10^5	6.4	1.7×10^{-10}
Crystal Box	1986	8	8	1.3	87	4×10^5	(6..9)	4.9×10^{-11}
MEGA	1999	1.2	4.5	1.6	17	2.5×10^8	(6..7)	1.2×10^{-11}
MEG	2008 - 13	1	4.5	0.15	19	3×10^7	100	5×10^{-13}

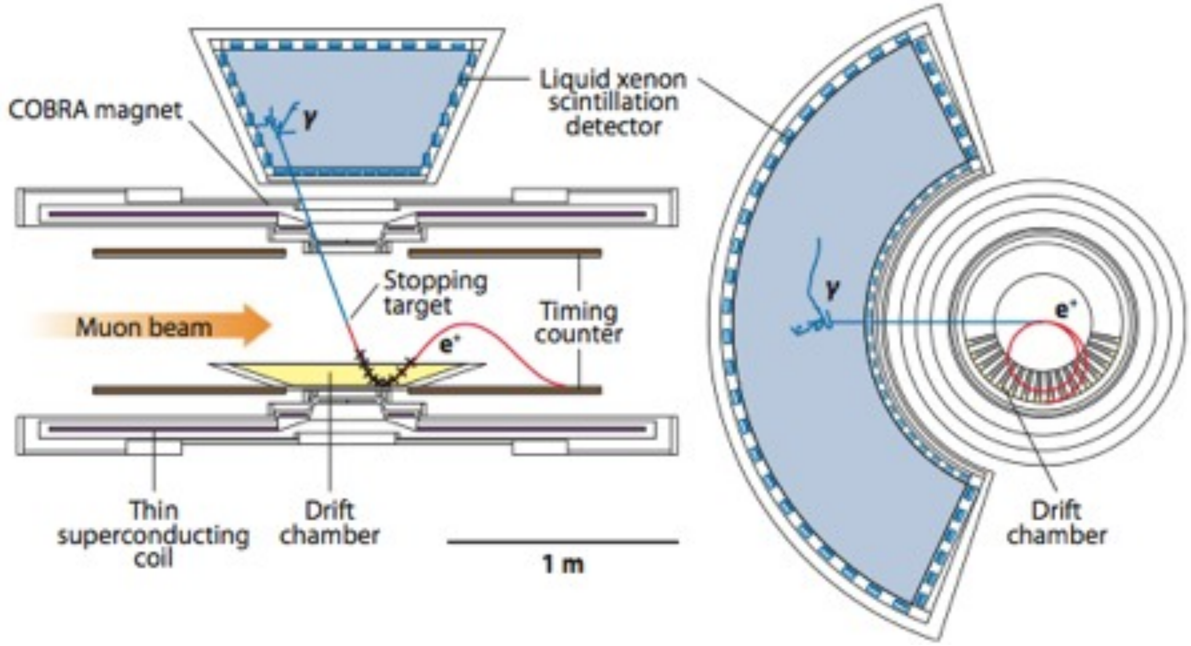
The MEG detection technique

MEG keywords

1) **thin** → "low" energy
2) **fast** → intensity frontier → high rate
3) **stable** → precision measurement → background rejection

. **μ beam stopped** on a 205μm polyethylene target (1)
. **non uniform** solenoidal **magnetic** field (2)
. tracking with **ultra-thin DC** (1) and timing with **plastic scintillators** (2)
. γ detection with **LXe scintillator** (1+2)
. **complete** and **redundant calibration** techniques (3)

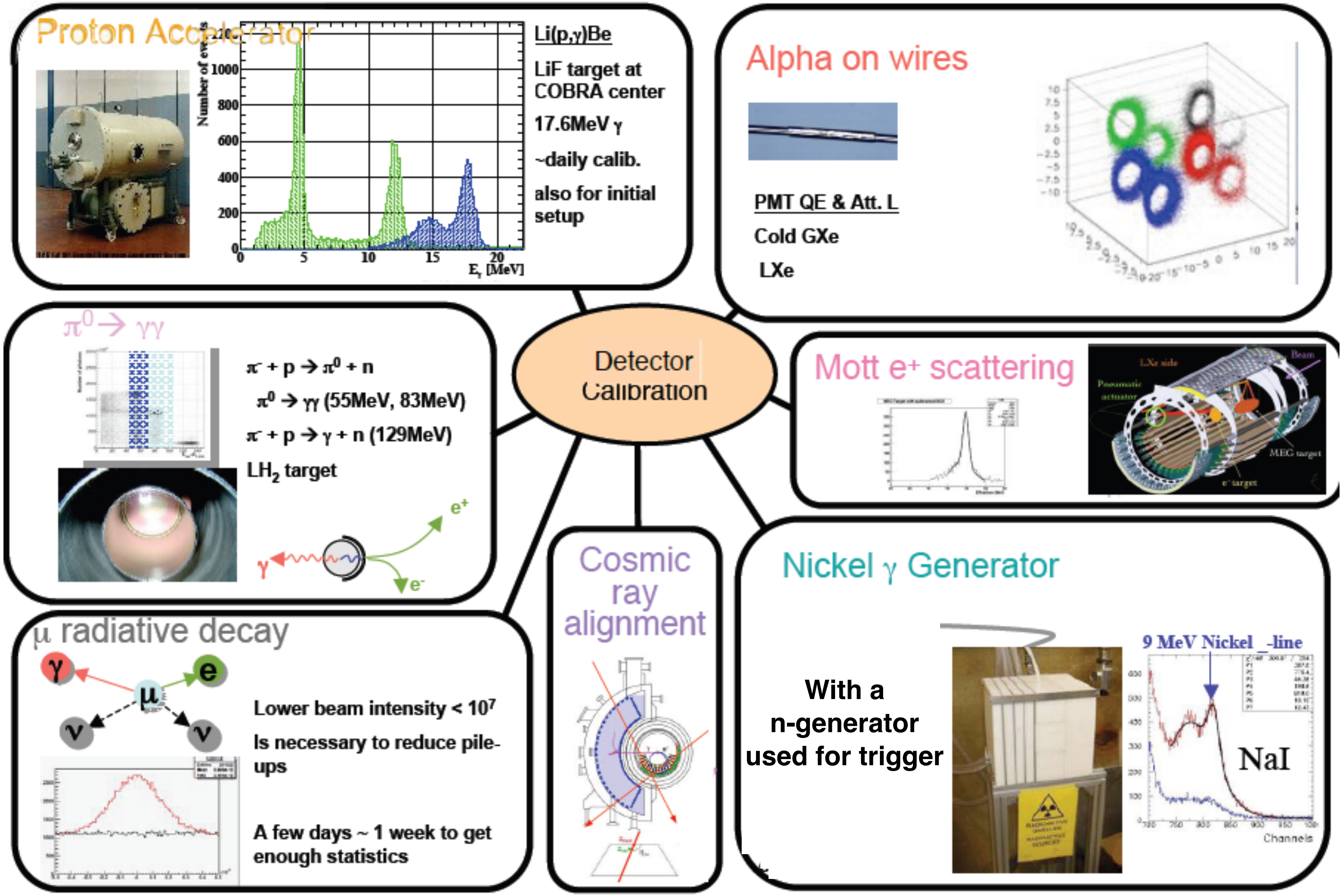
The MEG detector



Detector OUTLINE

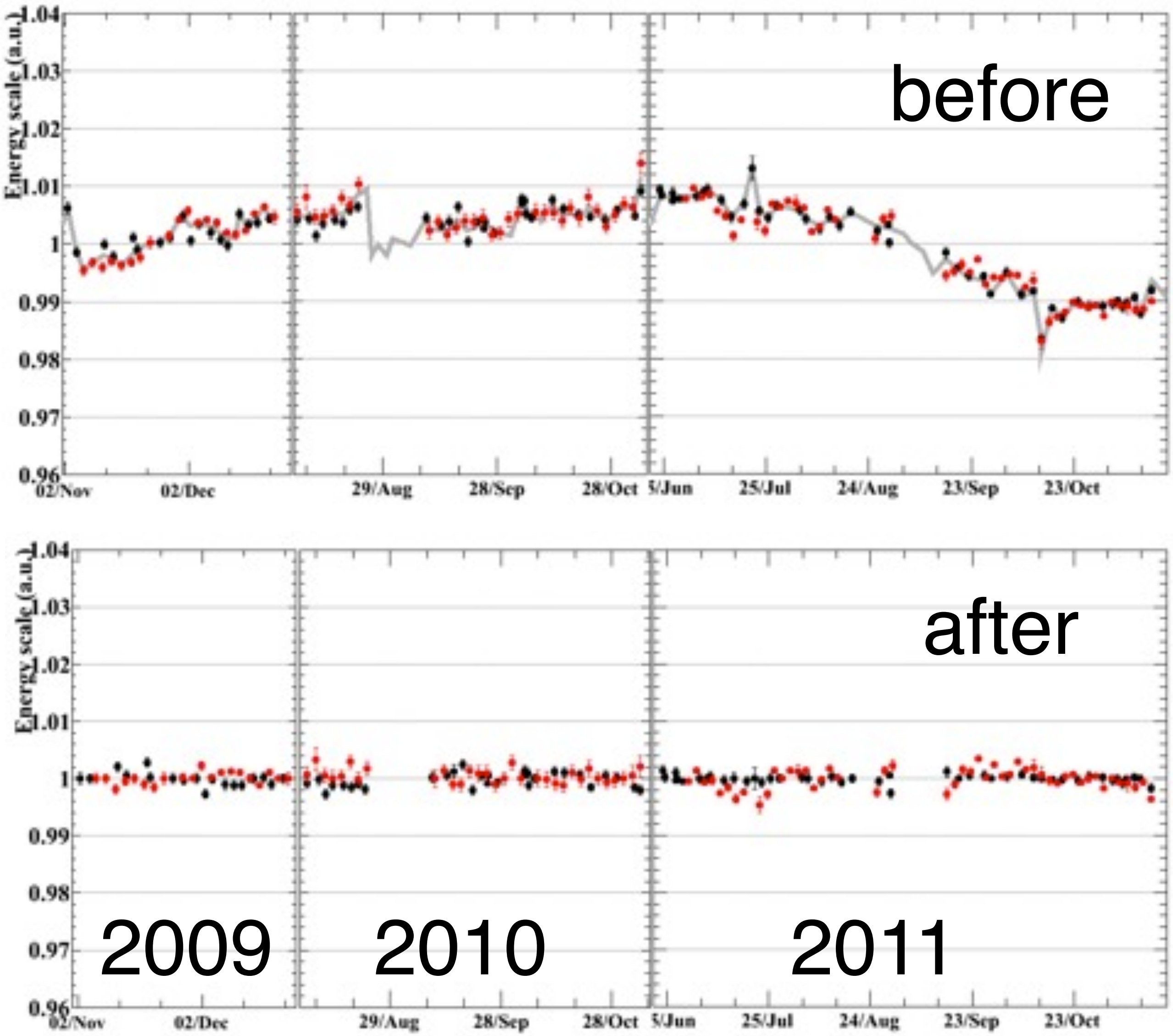
- **μ decay** at **rest**
  - *Beam rate:* ***3×10^7^ μ/s***
  - *μ stopped in **205 μm target***
- **γ** detection
  - ***Liquid Xenon** calorimetry with **scintillation light***
    - **fast**: 4/22/45 ns
    - **high LY**: ~0.8 NaI
    - **short X_0**: 2.77 cm
- **e^+** detection
  - ***magnetic spectrometer***
    - **non-uniform B field → constant bending radius** and **e^+ swept rapidly away**
    - **ultra-thin drift chambers** to **limit matter effects (X_0 ~ 0.0003 per module)**
  - ***TC detector***
    - **time of flight** with **plastic scintillator counters**
    - **transverse scintillation fibers → hit position**

Calibration system (a subset!)



Passed down to MEG2!!!

Relevant example: LXe energy scale

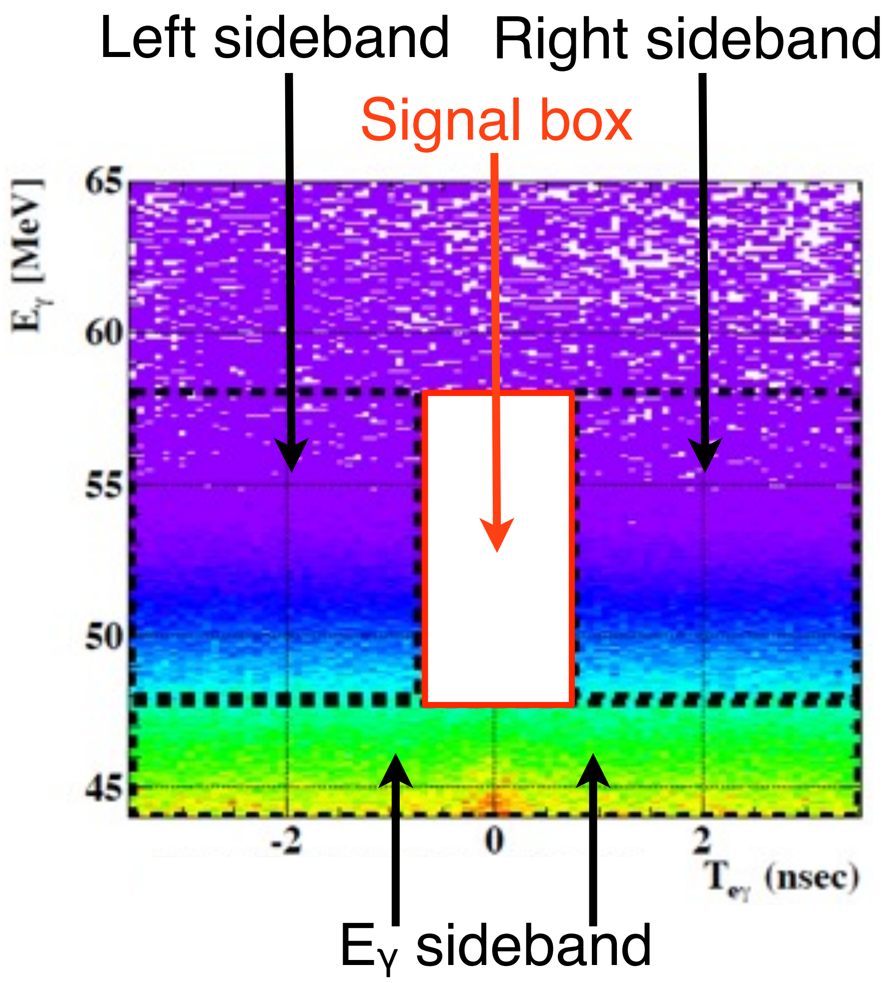


γ energy scale **before** and **after** calibration

uncertainty less than 0.5%

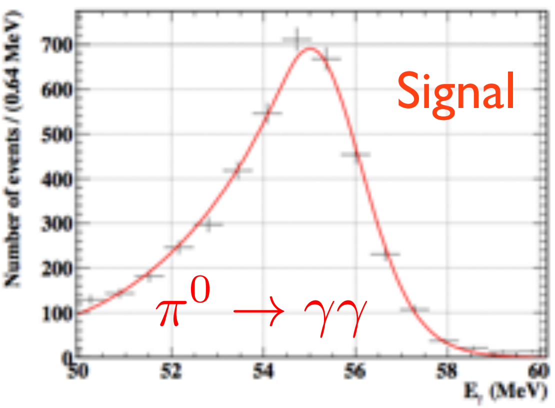
Analysis strategy

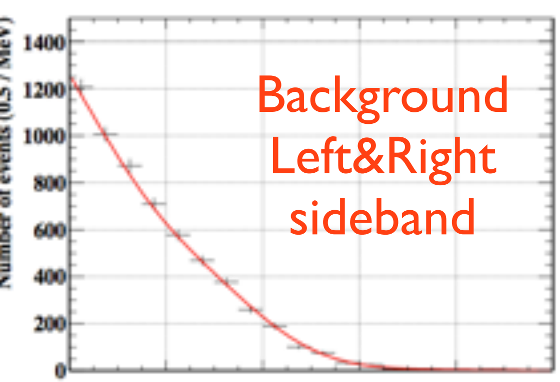
- Decided to extract **CL to B(μ→eγ)** from a **likelihood analysis** in a **wide signal box**
- Each **event** is described in terms of **5 kinematic variables**
  - *$x_i = (E_\gamma, E_e, t_{e\gamma}, \phi_{e\gamma}, \theta_{e\gamma})$*
- **resolutions** and **PDFs** evaluated **on data outside the signal box**
  - *signal box **closed** until **analysis is fixed***
- Use of **sidebands**
  - ***accidental background** from **Left and Right sidebands***
  - ***Radiative Muon Decay** (RMD) studied in the **E_γ sideband***



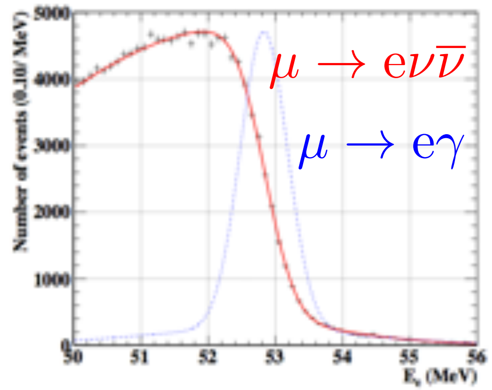
Probability density functions

Photon

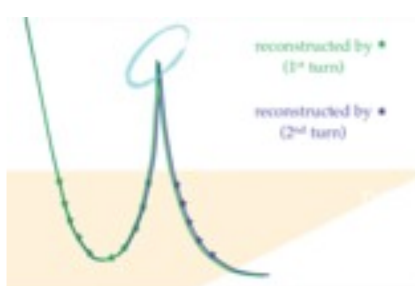




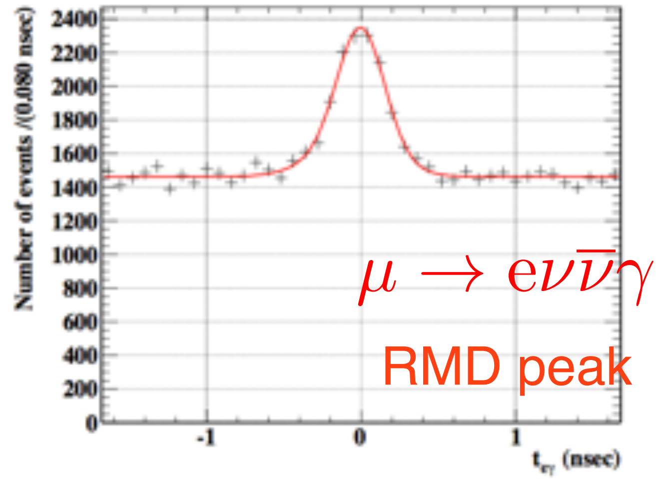
Positron



Resolutions from Michel edge and double turns method



Relative timing



Variable	Foreseen	Obtained
ΔE_γ (%)	1.2	1.7
Δt_γ (psec)	43	67
γ position (mm)	4(u,v),6(w)	5(u,v),6(w)
γ efficiency (%)	> 40	63
ΔP_e (KeV)	200	306
e^+ angle (mrad)	$5(\phi_e),5(\theta_e)$	$8.7(\phi_e),9.4(\theta_e)$
Δt_{e^+} (psec)	50	107
e^+ efficiency (%)	90	40
$\Delta t_{e\gamma}$ (ps)	65	122

Likelihood function

- **Likelihood** function in terms of **S**ignal, **R**adiative muon decay, and accidental **B**ackground **number of events** and **PDFs**

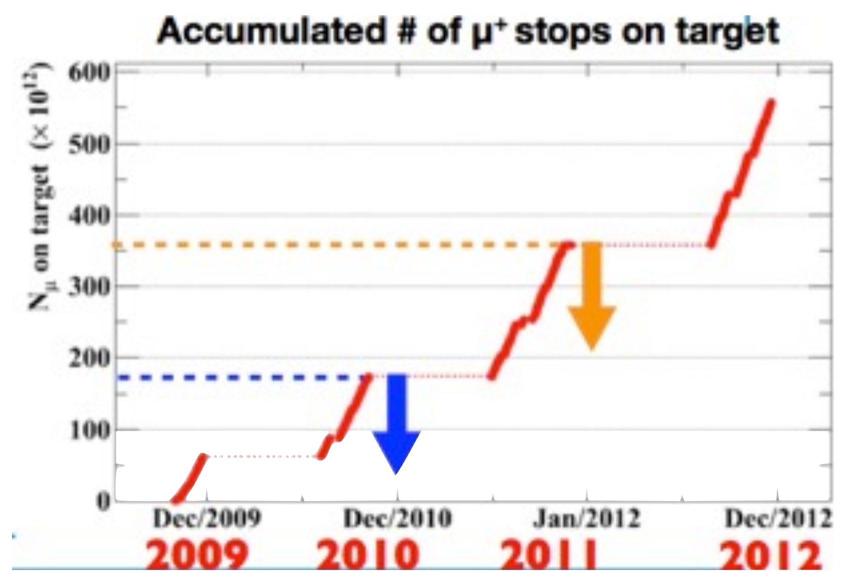
$$\mathcal{L}(N_{\rm sig}, N_{\rm RMD}, N_{\rm BG}) = \frac{e^{-N}}{N_{\rm obs}!} e^{-[(N_{\rm RMD}-\langle N_{\rm RMD}\rangle)^2/2\sigma^2_{\rm RMD}]} \times e^{-[(N_{\rm BG}-\langle N_{\rm BG}\rangle)^2/2\sigma^2_{\rm BG}]} \prod_{i=1}^{N_{\rm obs}} [N_{\rm sig}S(\vec{x}_i) + N_{\rm RMD}R(\vec{x}_i) + N_{\rm BG}B(\vec{x}_i)],$$

Number of background events constrained with side bands

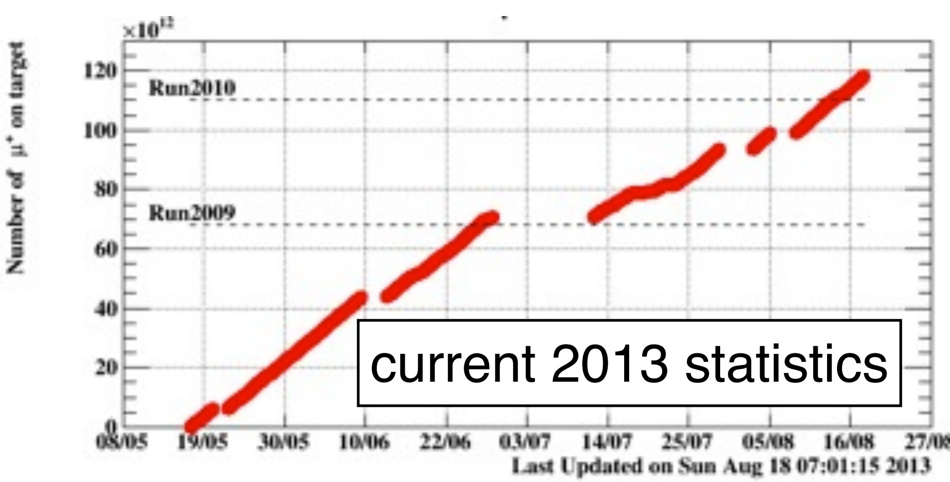
- $\mathbf{N_S}$, $\mathbf{N_R}$, $\mathbf{N_B}$ measured **simultaneously** with an **un-binned** Likelihood fit in the **analysis box**
- **B(μ→eγ) C.L.** with **Feldman and Cousins**
- Cross-check:
  - ***two*** *independent* ***frequentistic analysis*** *with* ***different PDFs***
    - **Analysis A:** separated angles **(θeγ, φeγ)** and **event by event PDFs**
    - **Analysis B**: stereo angle **Θeγ constant PDF**
  - ***third*** *analysis based on* ***Bayesian statistics***

MEG history

- **1999:** approved at PSI
- **2007:** Detector construction, commissioning and engineering run
- **2008:** DAQ started
- **2010:** Preliminary result based on low quality 2008 data
- **2011: Published analysis result with 2009-2010 dataset (1.65 x 10^{14} μ^+)**
  - ***BR<2.4 x 10^{-12} (90% C.L.) (x5 more stringent than previous experiment)***
- **2013: New result**
  - ***combined analysis 2009-2011 (3.6 x 10^{14} μ^+)***

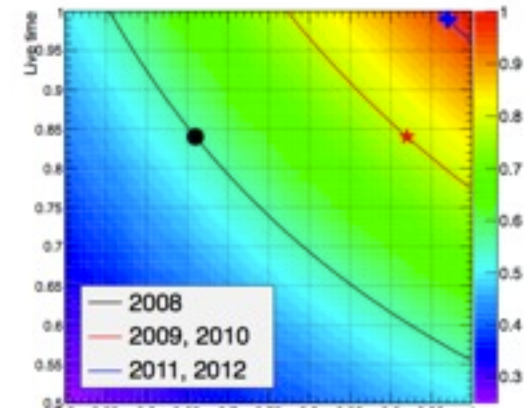


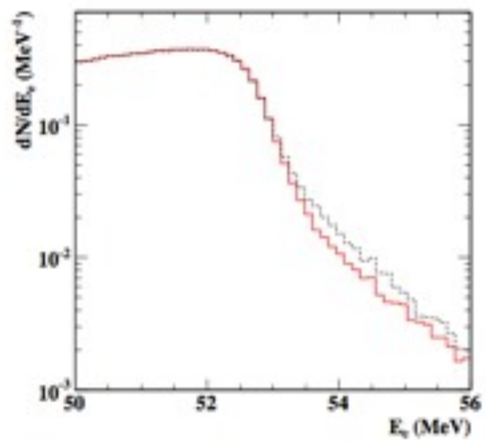
- MEG run 2013 ongoing
  - ***end of MEG run: 31/08***
  - ***currently 2013 stat ~ 2010 stat***
- 2009-2013 statistics will double what presented in this talk

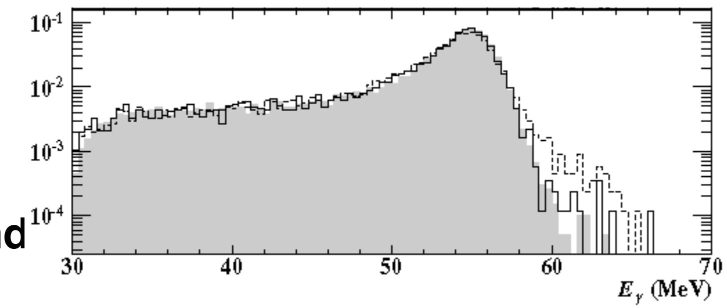


What's new in the last result?

- Hardware
  - *New **DC laser tracker** for alignment*
  - *New **BGO calorimeter** for LXe **calibration** with **CEX***
  - ***Multiple buffer** read out → **DAQ efficiency = 96%***
- Software
  - *e^+ side:*
    - new DC-waveform **noise filtering** → **improved resolution**
    - **new Kalman filter** implementation → **higher efficiency** and **reliable** per event track **fit uncertainties**
      - ***per event PDFs***
  - *γ-detector side:*
    - **improved pile up rejection** algorithm → **steeper background spectrum** close to signal region





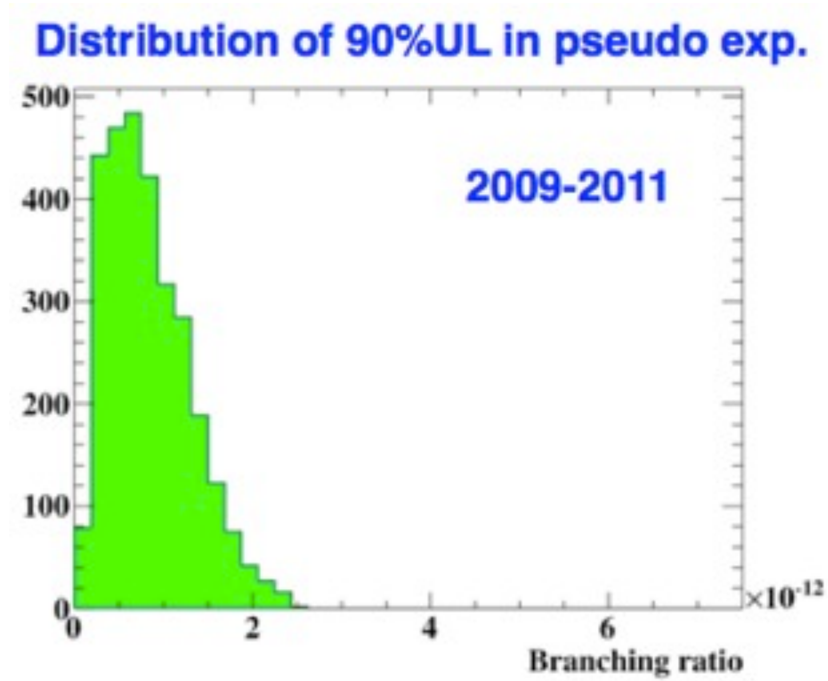


Sensitivity

- **Sensitivity**: **90% C.L.** upper limit **averaged** over **pseudo-experiments** based on **null-signal hypothesis** with **expected** rates of RMD and accidental BG.
- **~20% improvements** in the same sample 2009-2010 in total with the **new algorithms**
- **Now** MEG is in the **B≈10^{-13} region**!

	μ^+ stops	Sensitivity
2009-2010	1.75×10^{14}	1.3×10^{-12}*
2011	1.85×10^{14}	1.1×10^{-12}
2009-2011	3.60×10^{14}	7.7×10^{-13}

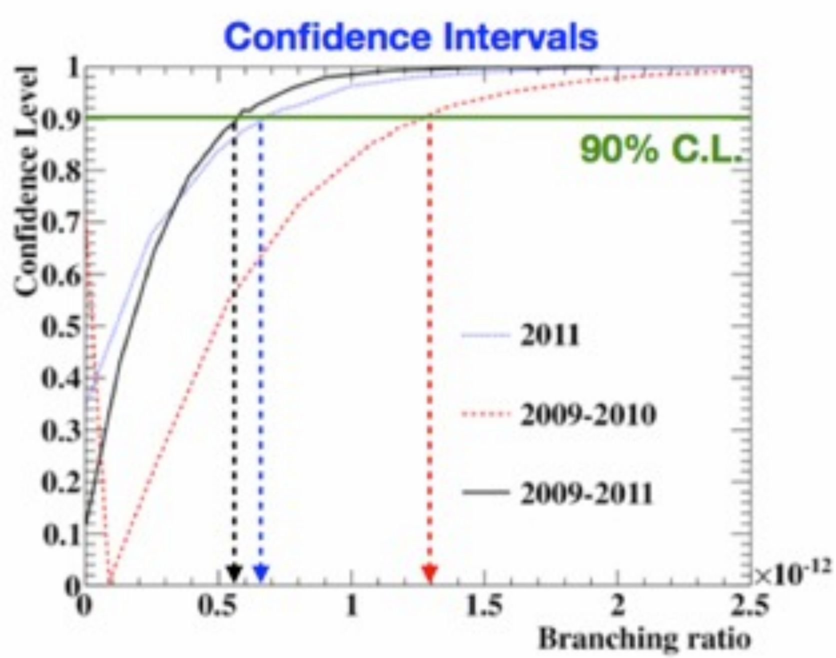
* 1.6×10^{-12} in previous analysis

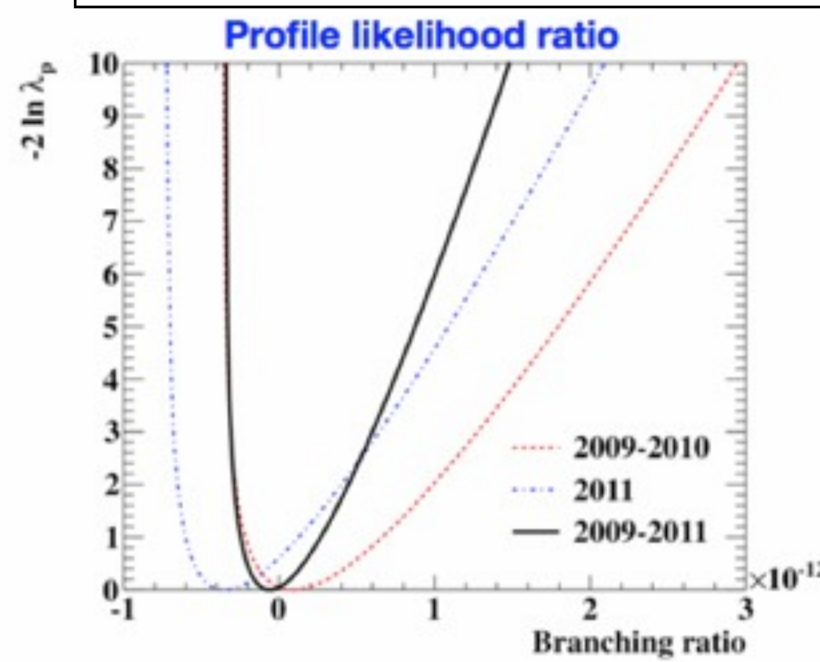


Confidence interval

- **Confidence interval** calculated with **Feldman-Cousins** method + **profile likelihood** ratio ordering
  - *result **consistent** with **null-signal** hypothesis*
  - ***consistent** in **all analysis***

BR < 5.7 10^{-13} @90% CL





CL curve: Allowed region of branching ratio can be read at given confidence level.

N.B. likelihood curves are not directly used in confidence interval calculation

For more details

- J.Adam et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 201801 (2013)

New constraint on the existence of the $\mu^+ \to e^+\gamma$ decay

J. Adam,[1,2] X. Bai,[3] A. M. Baldini[a],[4] E. Baracchini,[3,5,6] C. Bemporad[ab],[4] G. Boca[ab],[7] P. W. Cattaneo[a],[7] G. Cavoto[a],[8] F. Cei[ab],[4] C. Cerri[a],[4] A. de Bari[ab],[7] M. De Gerone[ab],[9] T. Doke,[10] S. Dussoni[a],[4] J. Egger,[1] K. Fratini[ab],[9] Y. Fujii,[3] L. Galli[a],[1,4] G. Gallucci[ab],[4] F. Gatti[ab],[9] B. Golden,[6] M. Grassi[a],[4] A. Graziosi,[8] D. N. Grigoriev,[11] T. Haruyama,[5] M. Hildebrandt,[1] Y. Hisamatsu,[3] F. Ignatov,[11] T. Iwamoto,[3] D. Kaneko,[3] P.-R. Kettle,[1] B. I. Khazin,[11] N. Khomotov,[11] O. Kiselev,[1] A. Korenchenko,[12] N. Kravchuk,[12] G. Lim,[6] A. Maki,[5] S. Mihara,[5] W. Molzon,[6] T. Mori,[3] D. Mzavia,[12] R. Nardò,[7] H. Natori,[5,3,1] D. Nicolò[ab],[4] H. Nishiguchi,[5] Y. Nishimura,[3] W. Ootani,[3] M. Panareo[ab],[13] A. Papa,[1] R. Pazzi[ab],[4] G. Piredda[a],[8] A. Popov,[11] F. Renga[a],[8,1] E. Ripiccini,[8] S. Ritt,[1] M. Rossella[a],[7] R. Sawada,[3] F. Sergiampietri[a],[4] G. Signorelli[a],[4] S. Suzuki,[10] F. Tenchini[ab],[4] C. Topchyan,[6] Y. Uchiyama,[3,1] R. Valle[ab],[9] C. Voena[a],[8] F. Xiao,[6] S. Yamada,[5] A. Yamamoto,[5] S. Yamashita,[3] Z. You,[6] Yu. V. Yudin,[11] and D. Zanello[a8]

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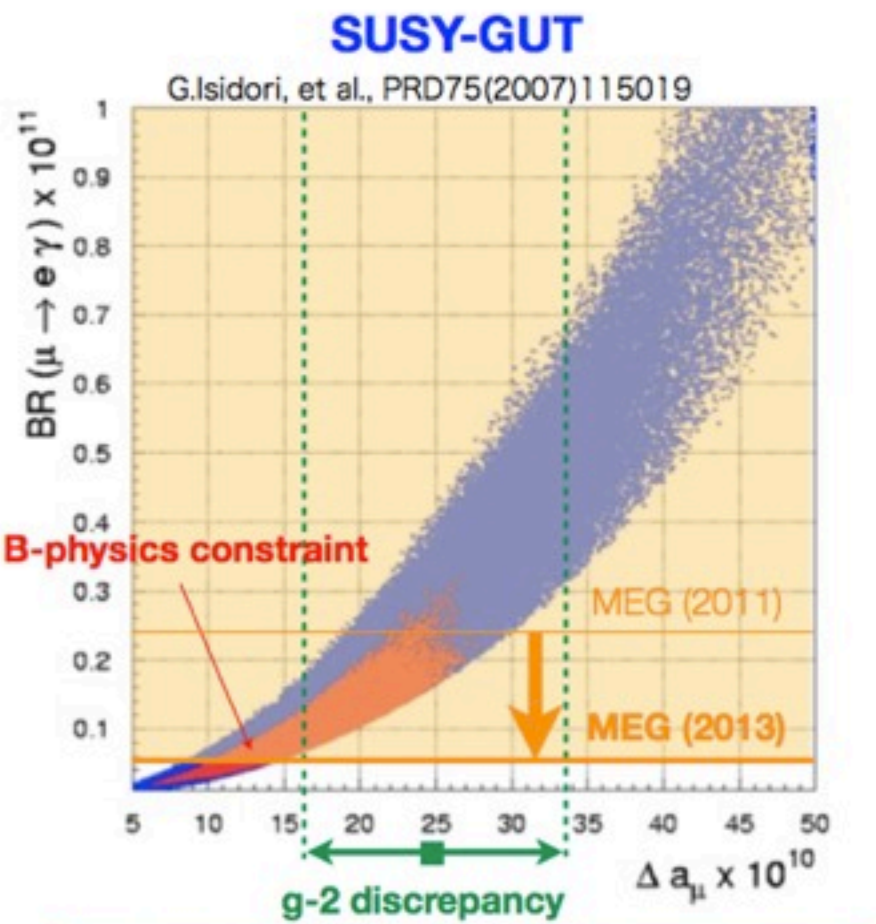
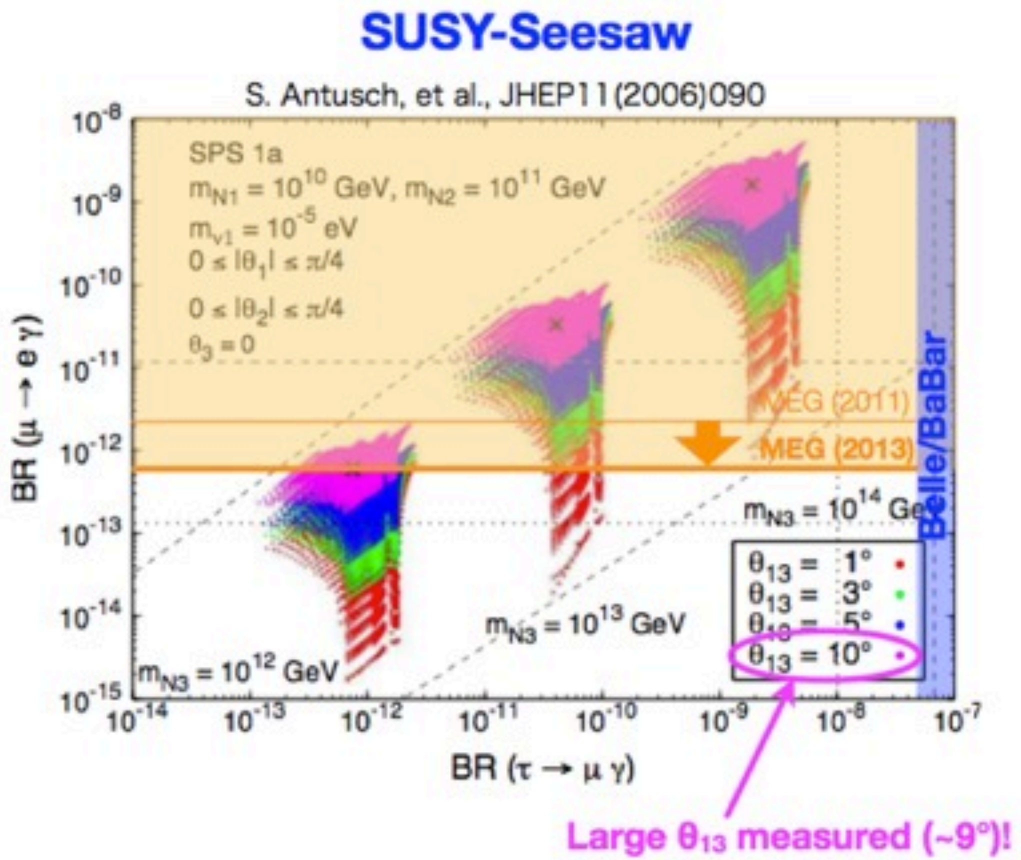
(Dated: March 4, 2013)

The analysis of a combined dataset, totaling 3.6×10^{14} stopped muons on target, in the search for the lepton flavour violating decay $\mu^+ \to e^+\gamma$ is presented. The data collected by the MEG experiment at the Paul Scherrer Institut show no excess of events compared to background expectations and yield a new upper limit on the branching ratio of this decay of 5.7×10^{-13} (90% confidence level). This represents a four times more stringent limit than the previous world best limit set by MEG.

Constraints on New Physics, two examples



Inconsistency arising... compatibility with LHCb



Willing for one more order of magnitude!!!!

MEG perspectives

- The **2012 run already performed**
  - ***10% more statistics*** *w.r.t.* ***2011*** *run,* ***analysis ongoing***
- The **2013 run ready** to start in the **middle of May** until to **end of August, together** with **2012** will **double** this **seminar statistics**

Data statistics will be doubled with 2012+2013 (est.)

Final MEG $S = 5\ 10^{-13}$

Waiting for even more...

Is there room for an upgrade?

- The **resolution** are **NOT** at the **proposal level** in particular on the **positron side**
  - ***DC hit resolution worse*** *than expected and* ***HW*** *and* ***design inefficiencies***
  - ***Problems*** *with* ***shallow events*** *in* ***LXe detector***

Variable	Foreseen	Obtained
ΔE_γ (%)	1.2	1.7
Δt_γ (psec)	43	67
γ position (mm)	4(u,v),6(w)	5(u,v),6(w)
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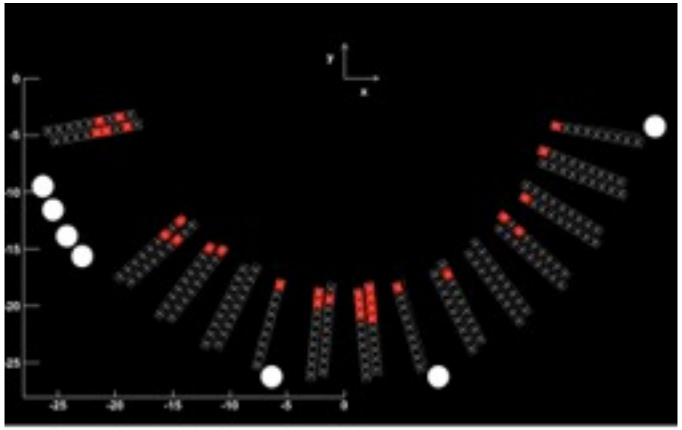
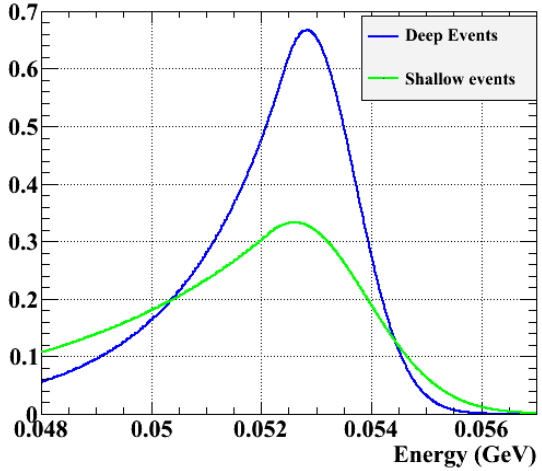
ΔP_e (KeV)	200	306
e^+ angle (mrad)	$5(\phi_e),5(\theta_e)$	$8.7(\phi_e),9.4(\theta_e)$
Δt_{e^+} (psec)	50	107
e^+ efficiency (%)	90	40
$\Delta t_{e\gamma}$ (ps)	65	122

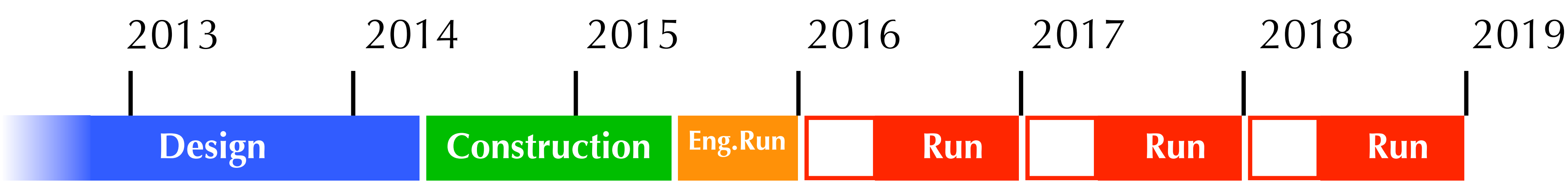




Yes: MEG2!

- It is an **upgrade**, **NOT** a **new experiment**!
  - ***improving*** *the final MEG sensitivity* ***by an order of magnitude ~ 5×10^{-14}***
- Limited to a **reasonable time span**
- Make the **best usage** of existing
  - ***infrastructures***
    - **beam line, magnet, cryostat, calibrations** (CW)
  - ***knowledge*** *accumulated in these 12 years*
  - ***expertise*** *inside the collaboration*

- **MEG2 approved and financed** by funding agencies.



The MEG2 collaboration

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Key elements to MEG2

μ

1. **Increasing μ^+-stop** on target
2. **Reducing** target **thickness** to minimize e^+ MS & bremsstrahlung (**or** replace it with an **active target**)

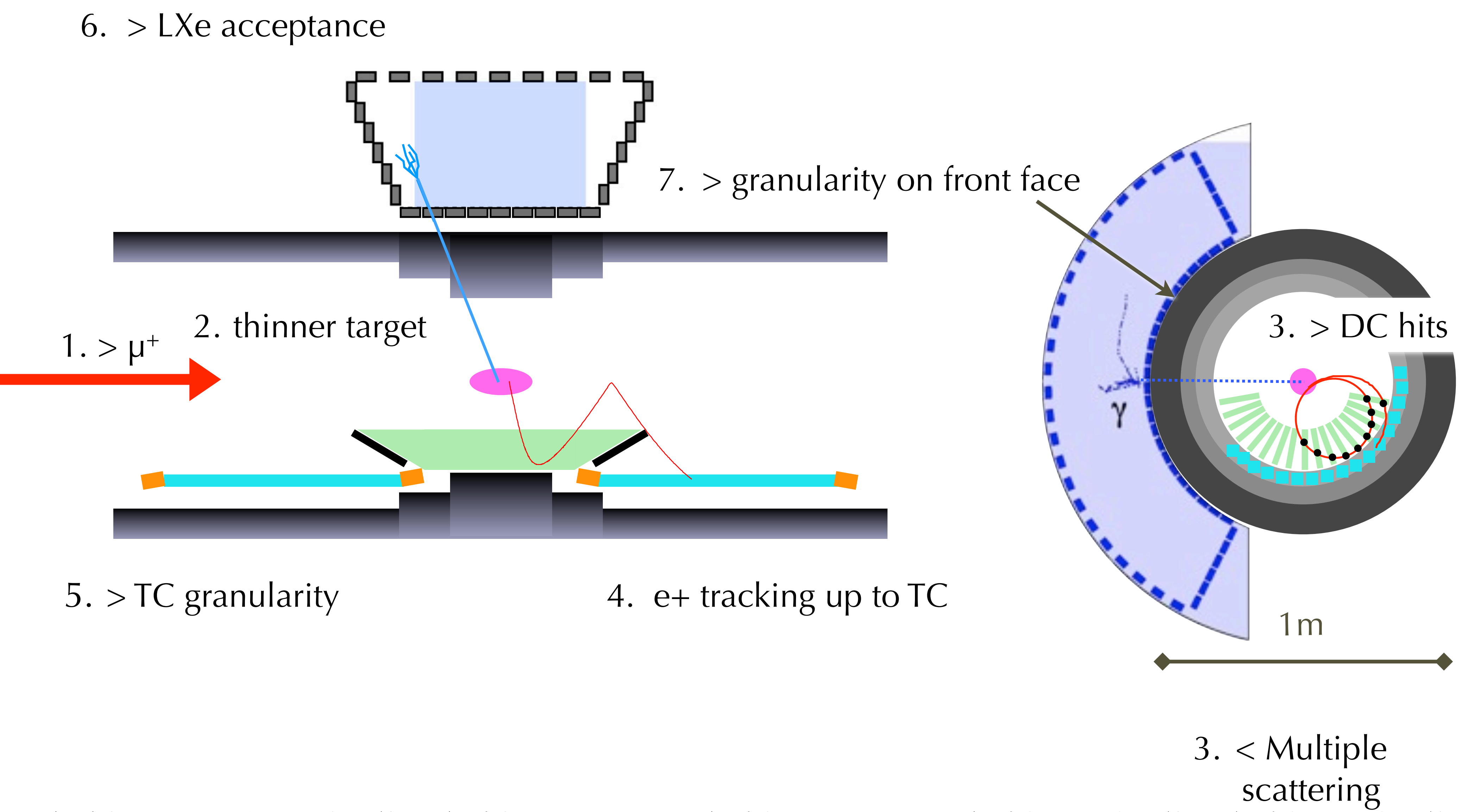
e

3. **Replacing** the **e^+ tracker** reducing its radiation length and **improving** its **granularity** and **resolution**
4. **Improving** the **timing counter granularity** for **better timing** and **reconstruction**
5. **Improving** the **e^+ tracking-timing integration** by measuring the e^+ trajectory up to the TC interface

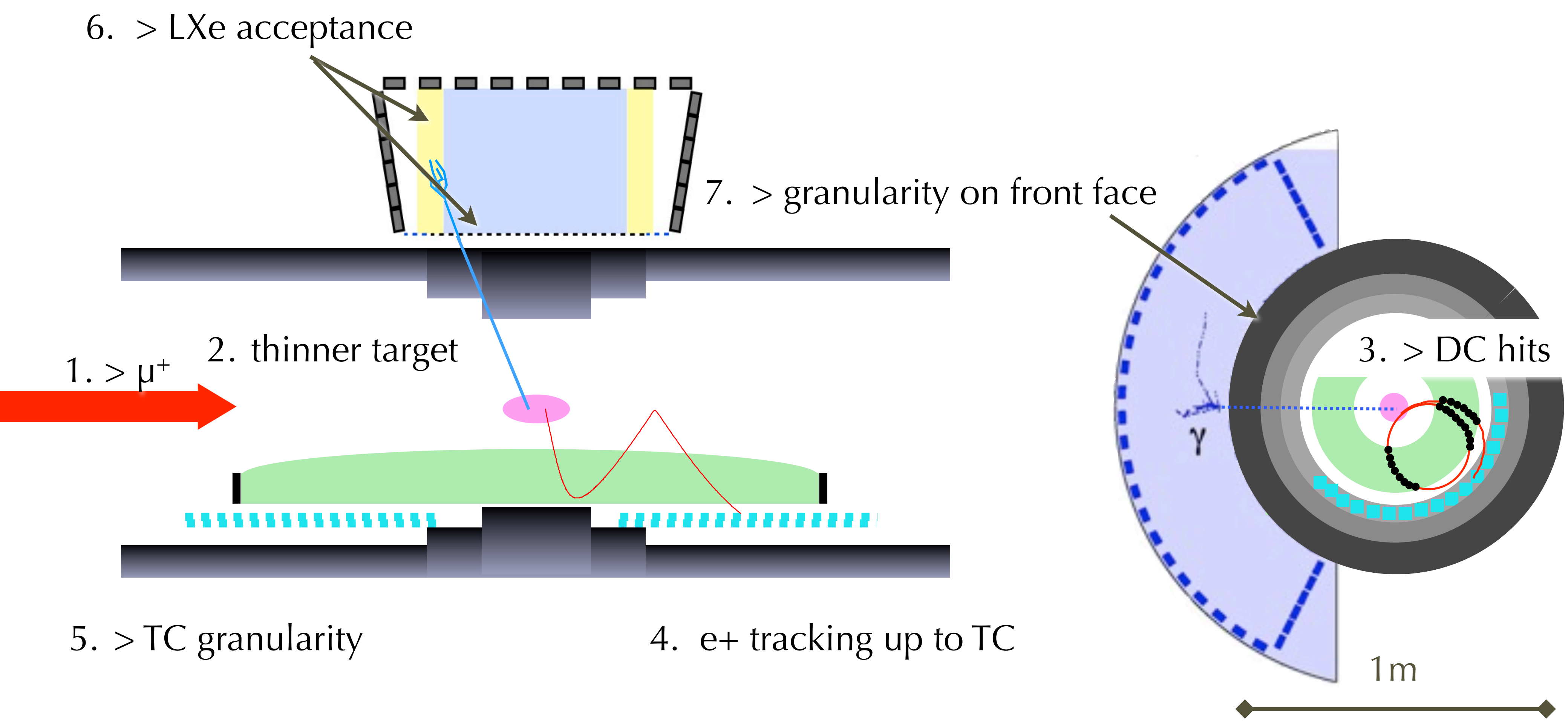
γ

6. **Extending γ-ray** detector **acceptance**
7. **Improving** the **γ-ray energy** and **position resolution** for **shallow** events
8. **Integrating splitter, trigger and DAQ** maintaining high bandwidth

MEG2 at a glance

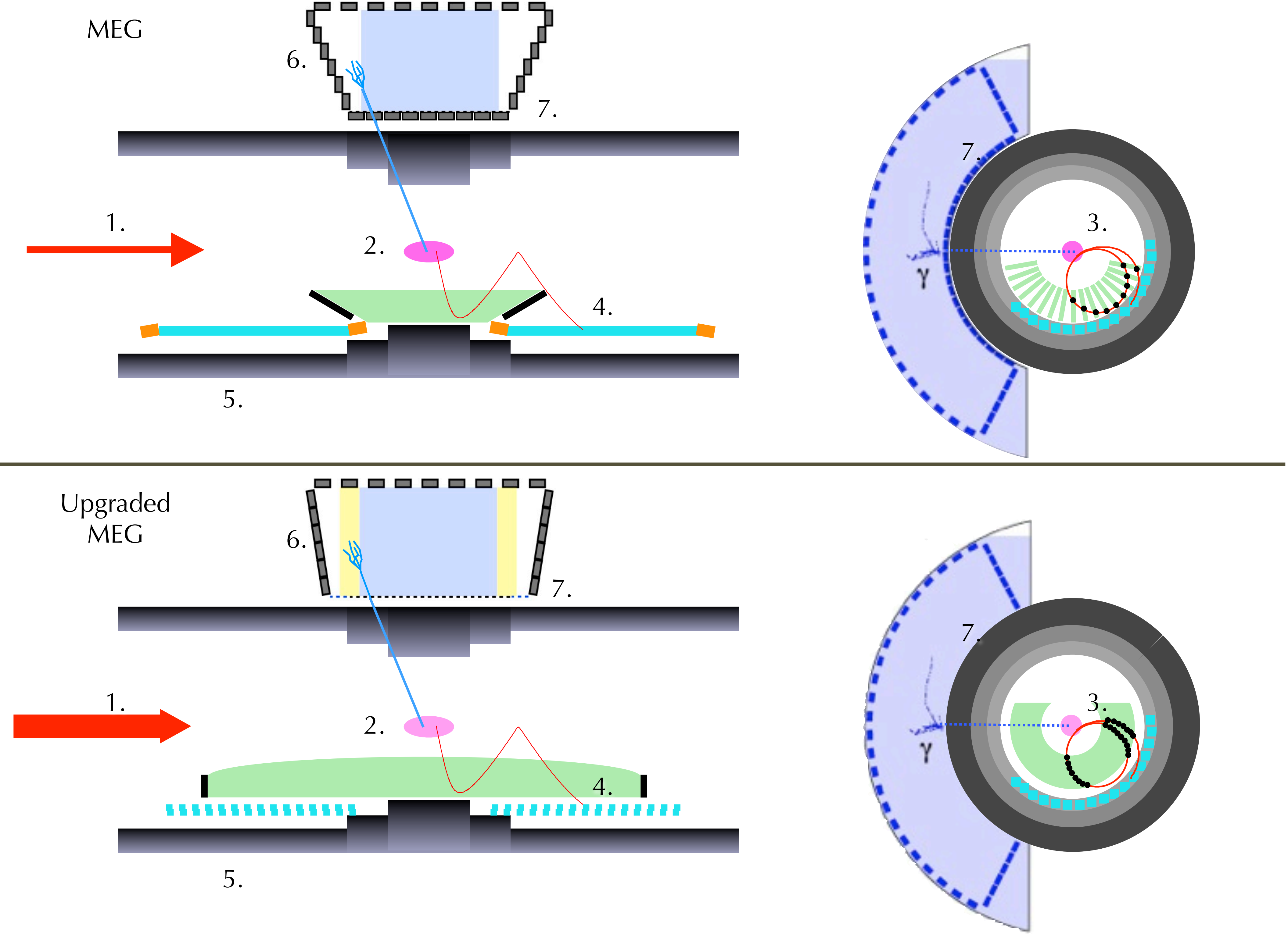


MEG2 at a glance



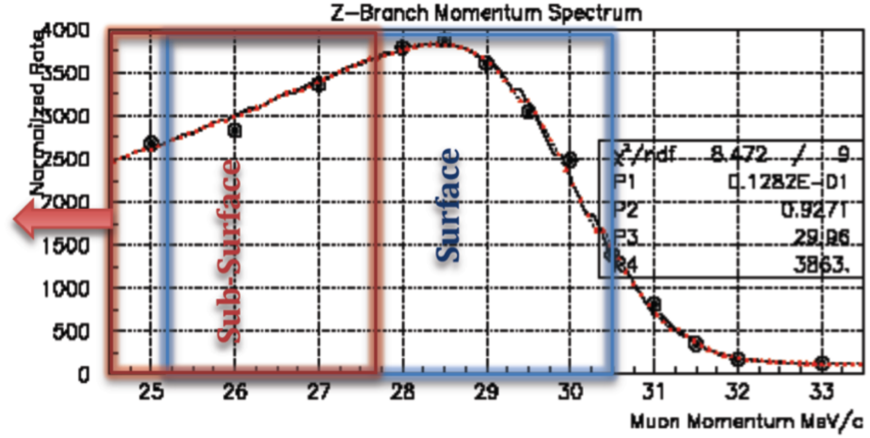
PMTs → SiPM / MPPC

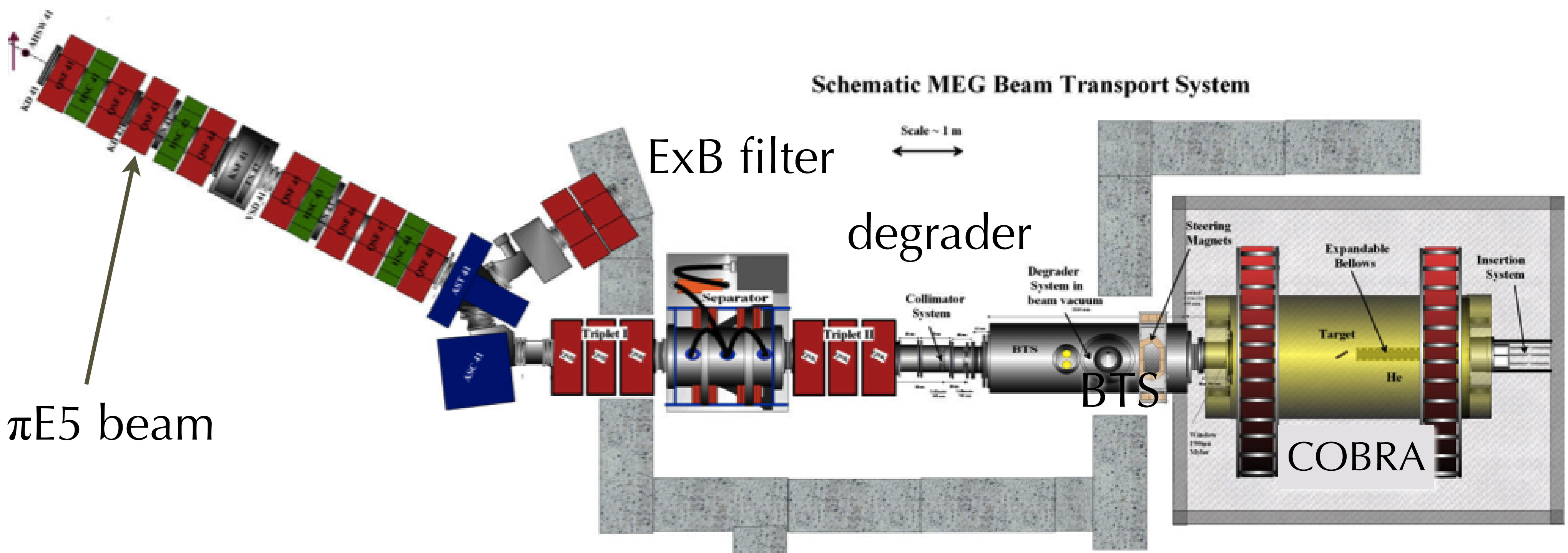
3. < Multiple scattering


MEG
6.
7.
1.
2.
4.
5.
7.
3.
γ
Upgraded MEG
6.
7.
1.
2.
4.
5.
7.
3.
γ

Beam line

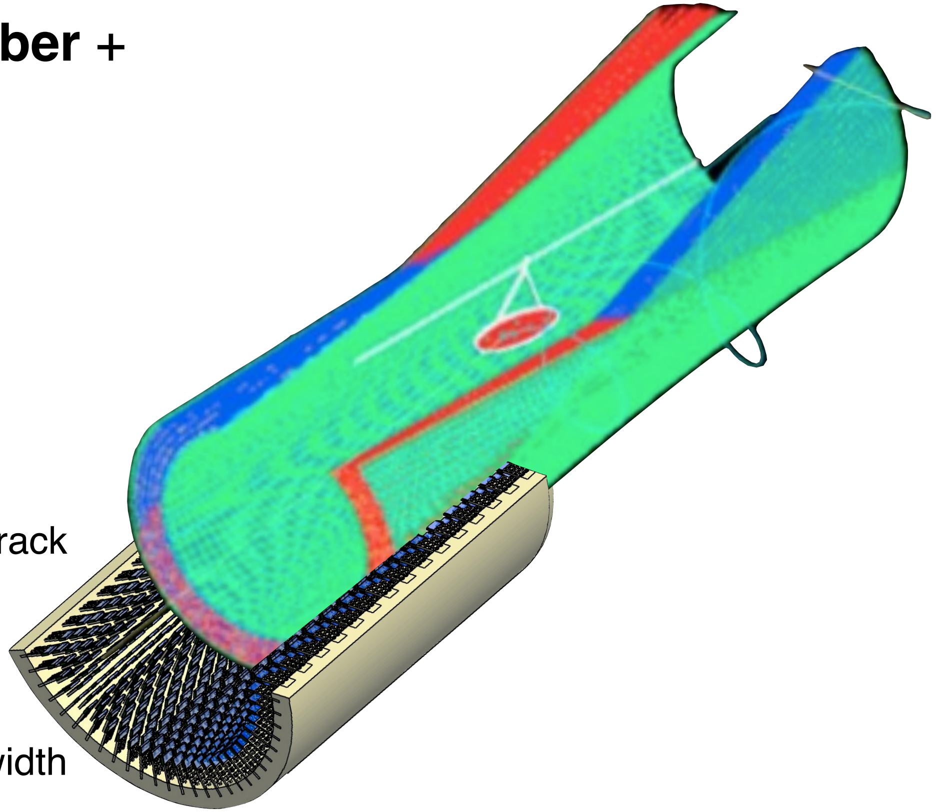
- PSI **πe5 beam line**
  - ***> 10^8 μ^+/sec***
- **Surface** (p=28 MeV/c) **muon beam**
  - ***residual range*** *~ 120 mg/cm²*
  - ***thinner target 140μm*** *[205]* → placed at **15º** [22º]
  - **7x10⁷ μ^+/sec** [3x10⁷], 8.1 σ e/μ separation
  - **$\sigma_x \sim \sigma_y$ = 9 mm**





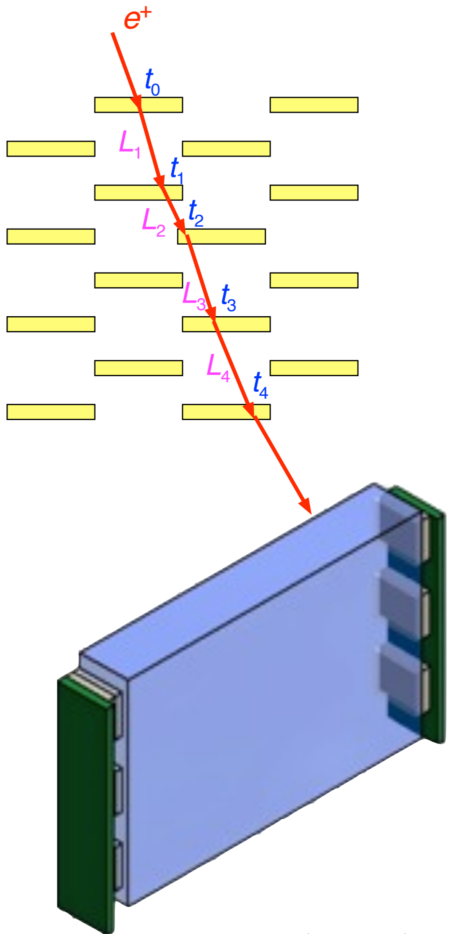
Positron Tracker

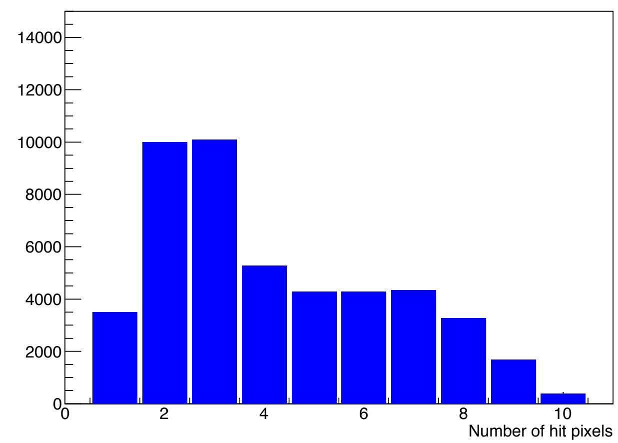
- **single volume, low mass, stereo drift chamber** + **multi tile scintillation timing counter** inside **current magnet COBRA**
  - *Drift chamber*
    - **Single volume** gas detector
    - **U-V stereo reconstruction** (8°) → hyperbolic DC
    - **low mass** (90:10 He:iC_4H_{10}) → Low X_0 <1.7 x 10^{-3} per track [similar to current value]
    - **>80% transparency** towards **TC** [40 %]
    - **Ultra-fast electronics** for cluster timing, ~1GHz bandwidth
  - *performance from MC **given** with **single hit resolution <=120μm** [210]*
    - **> 40 hits/track** [10-16]
    - Momentum resolution **~150 keV** [~310]
    - Angular resolution **~5-7 mrad** [9-10]

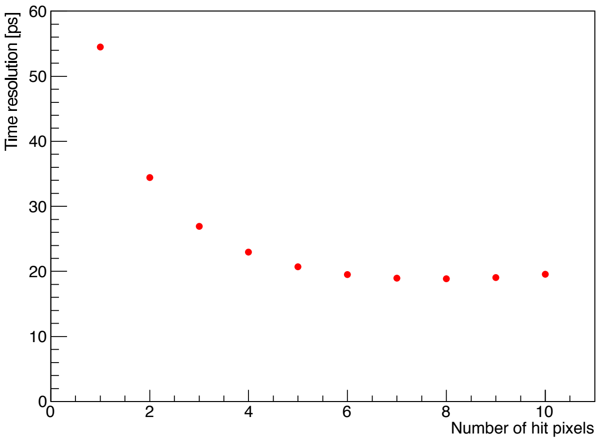


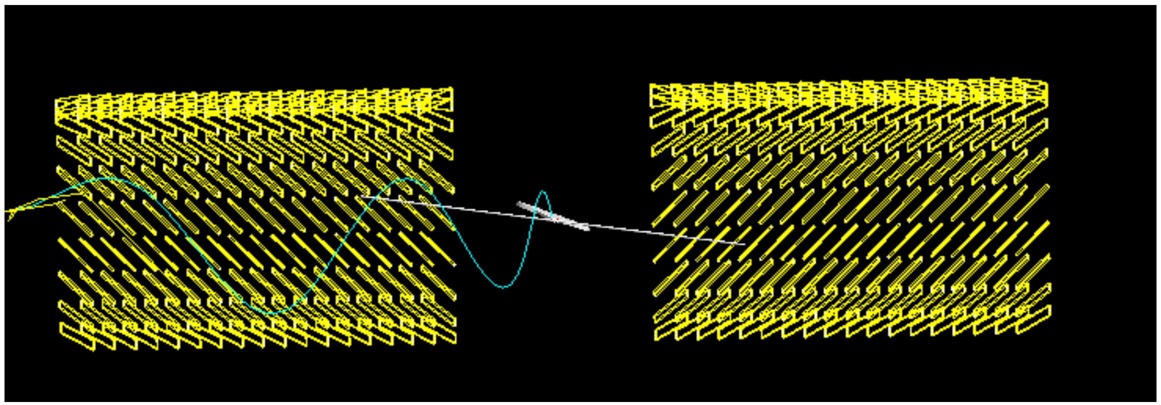
Timing Counter

- **increased muon flux → reduce hit-rate and pile-up**
- (3 x 9 x 0.5) cm³ plastic **scintillator tiles**, read by **MPPC**
  - ***improve timing resolution** by combining several tiles*



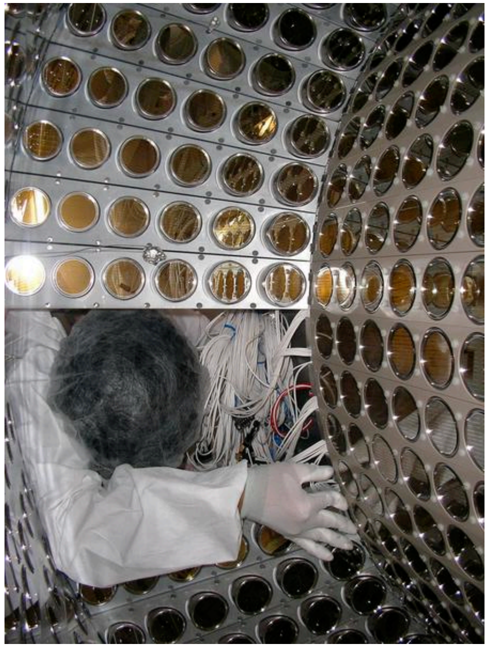


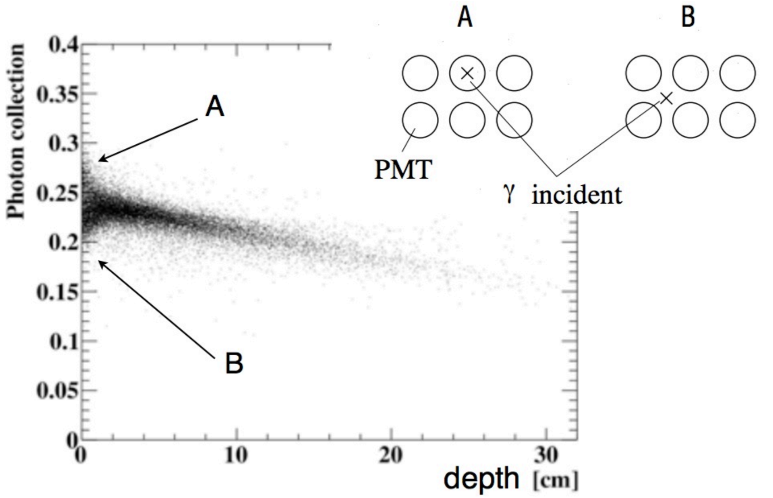


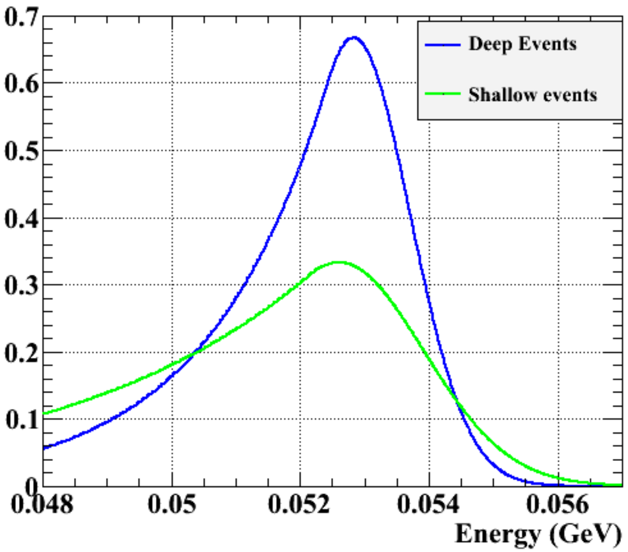


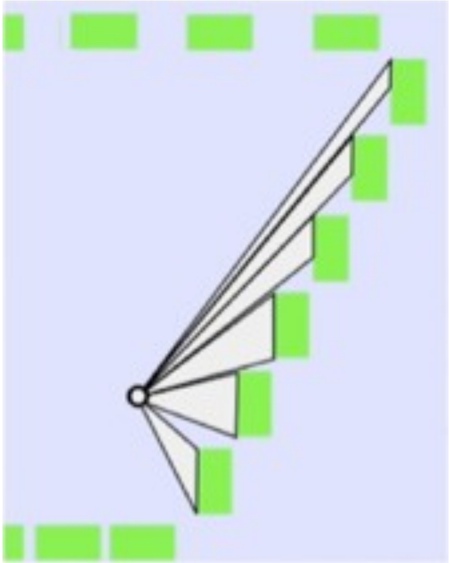
The photon detector

- The γ-detector **almost met its design** requirements
  - ***largest, best performant Xe detector to date***
- **800 liters LXe, 846** VUV **PMTs**
  - ***216*** *on the* ***entrance face****,* ***6.2 cm granularity***
- **Non-optimal** reconstruction of γ-rays that **convert close** to the detector **entrance face**
  - ***worse*** *energy and position* ***resolution*** *for* ***shallow events***
- **Non-uniform** light transmission for events **close** to the **lateral surfaces**
  - ***reduced acceptance*** *at the edges*



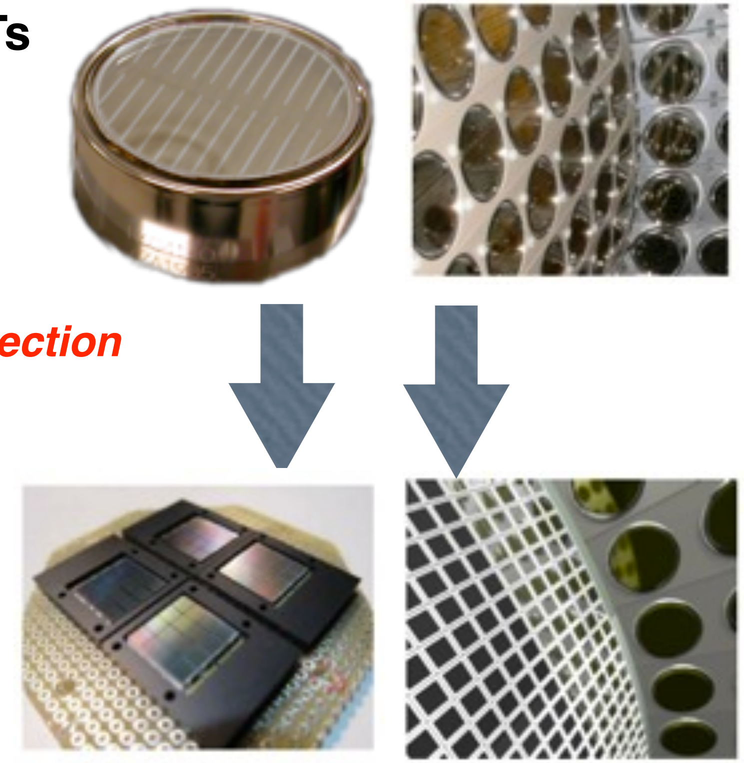


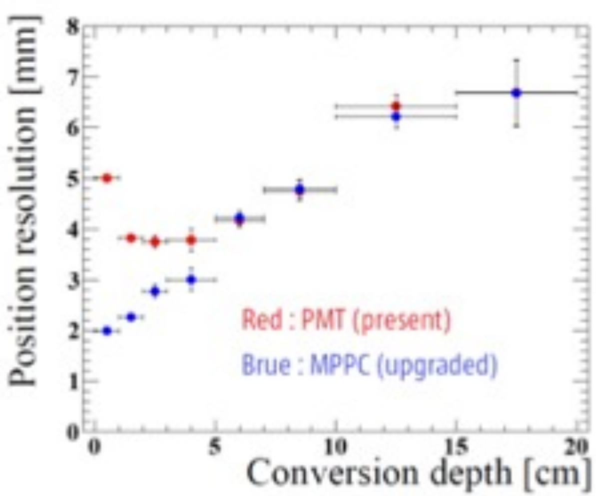


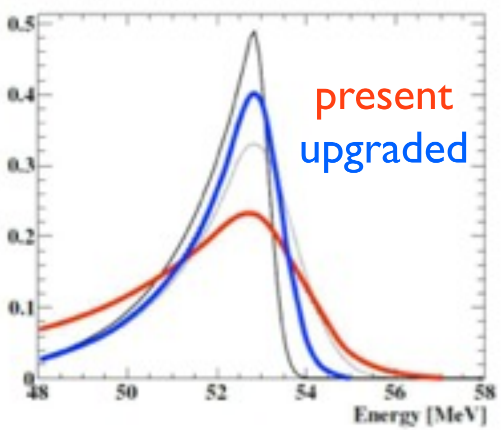


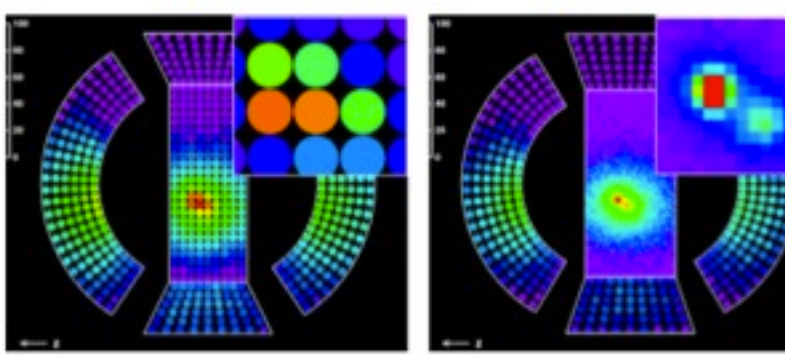
γ-detector improvement

- Use the **same cryostat**, most **mechanics**, + **620 PMTs**
- Use of **SiPM** (MPPC) **12x12 mm²**
  - *~**3500** sensors*
  - *+**9%** detector **transparency** to 52.8 MeV γ-rays*
  - ***Better granularity** for **depth reconstruction/pile-up rejection***
    - **position reconstruction**
    - **timing**
- Difference **geometry** for the **lateral faces**
  - ***+10% acceptance***



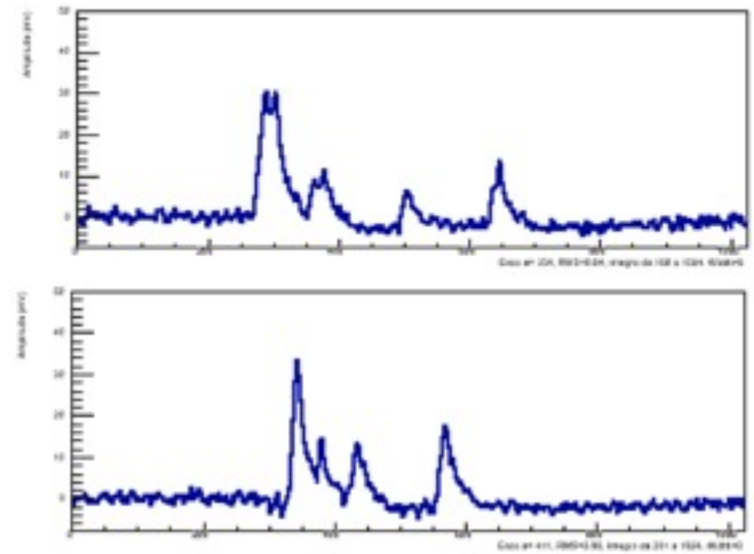


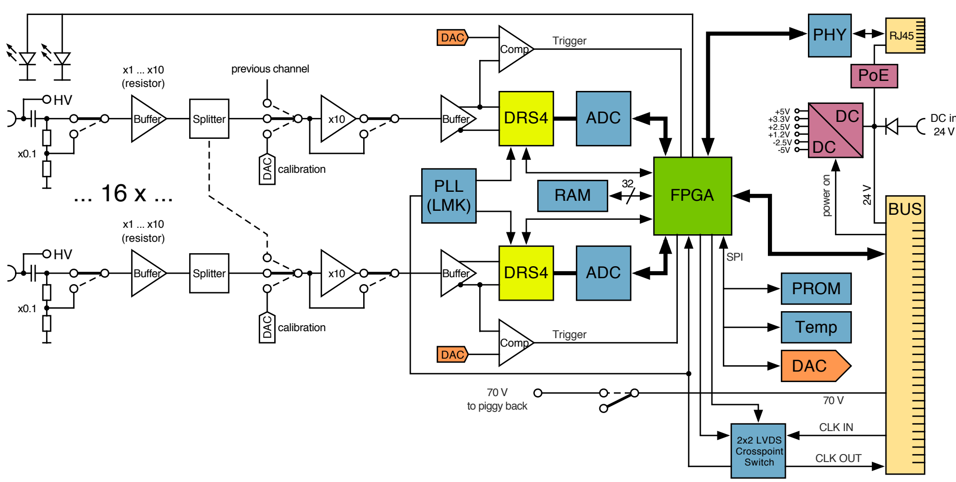




Electronics for trigger & DAQ

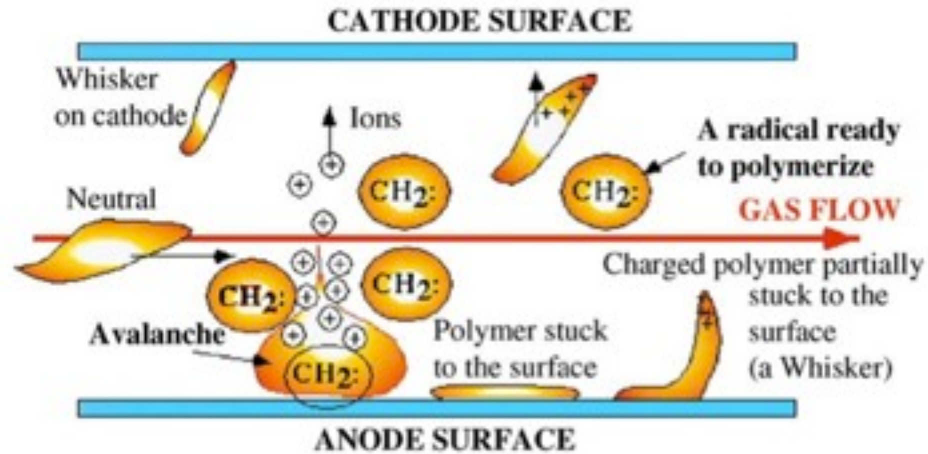
- **Increased number** of **channels**
    - ***DC += 1000, LXe += 3000, TC += 200***
    - ***increase*** *by* ***more*** *than a* ***factor 2***
- **high bandwidth** for **timing** and DC **cluster recognition**
    - ***2 GHz waveform digitizer*** *for* ***all signals*** *with* ***1 GHz bandwidth***
- **WaveDREAM board**
    - ***General purpose*** *board*
    - ***MEG splitter + first trigger layer included***
        - dedicated **fast comparator** for **self trigger** and **FPGA** for **complex algorithms**
    - ***DRS4*** *waveform digitizing technology*
    - ***improved*** *clock* ***synchronization → timing***
- **Trigger** algorithm **the same** as **MEG**
    - ***new concentrator boards*** *to* ***fit with WaveDREAM***



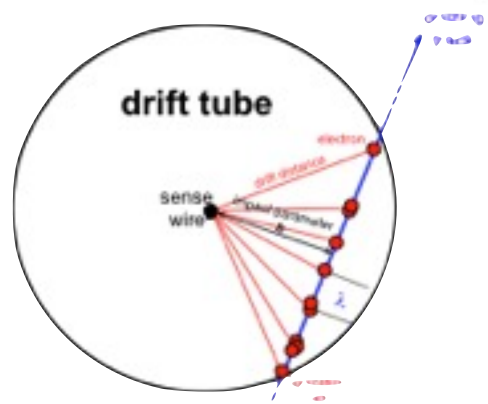


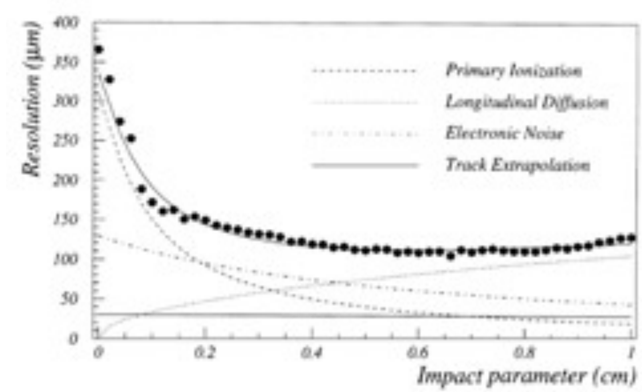
Drift Chamber R&D

- Behavior in MEG2 **high rate environment**
  - *Under a **harsh environment** the DC is subject to **aging effects***
    - **gain loss**
      - ***worse energy resolution***
    - **excessive chamber current**
    - **self-sustained discharges**
    - **high voltage instability**
    - **wire corrosion, swelling, rupture**
  - ***Accelerate aging test***



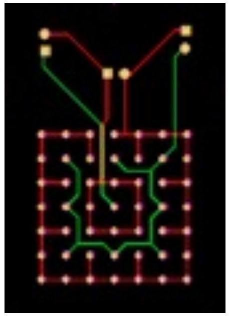
- Single **hit resolution**
  - ***Light gas** ($He:iC_4H_{10}$)*
    - **low multiple scattering**
    - **lower number** of **clusters**
    - **large** impact parameter **fluctuations**
    - **count/time individual clusters** on anode wire (cluster timing)

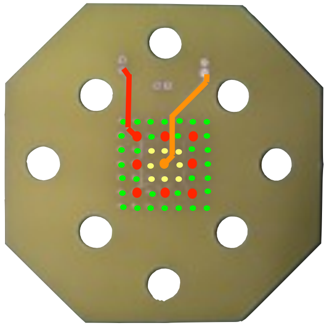




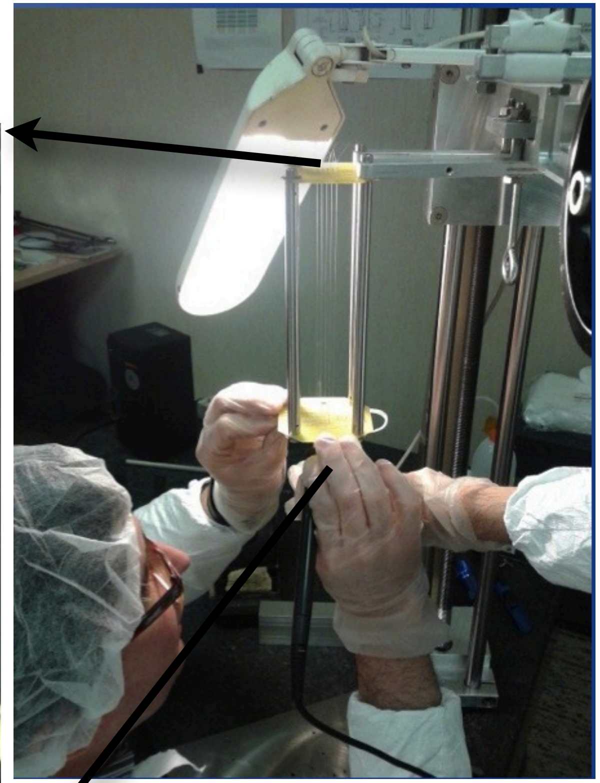
Aging DC prototype

- **Realistic prototype** from the point of view of
  - ***field configuration***
  - ***materials***



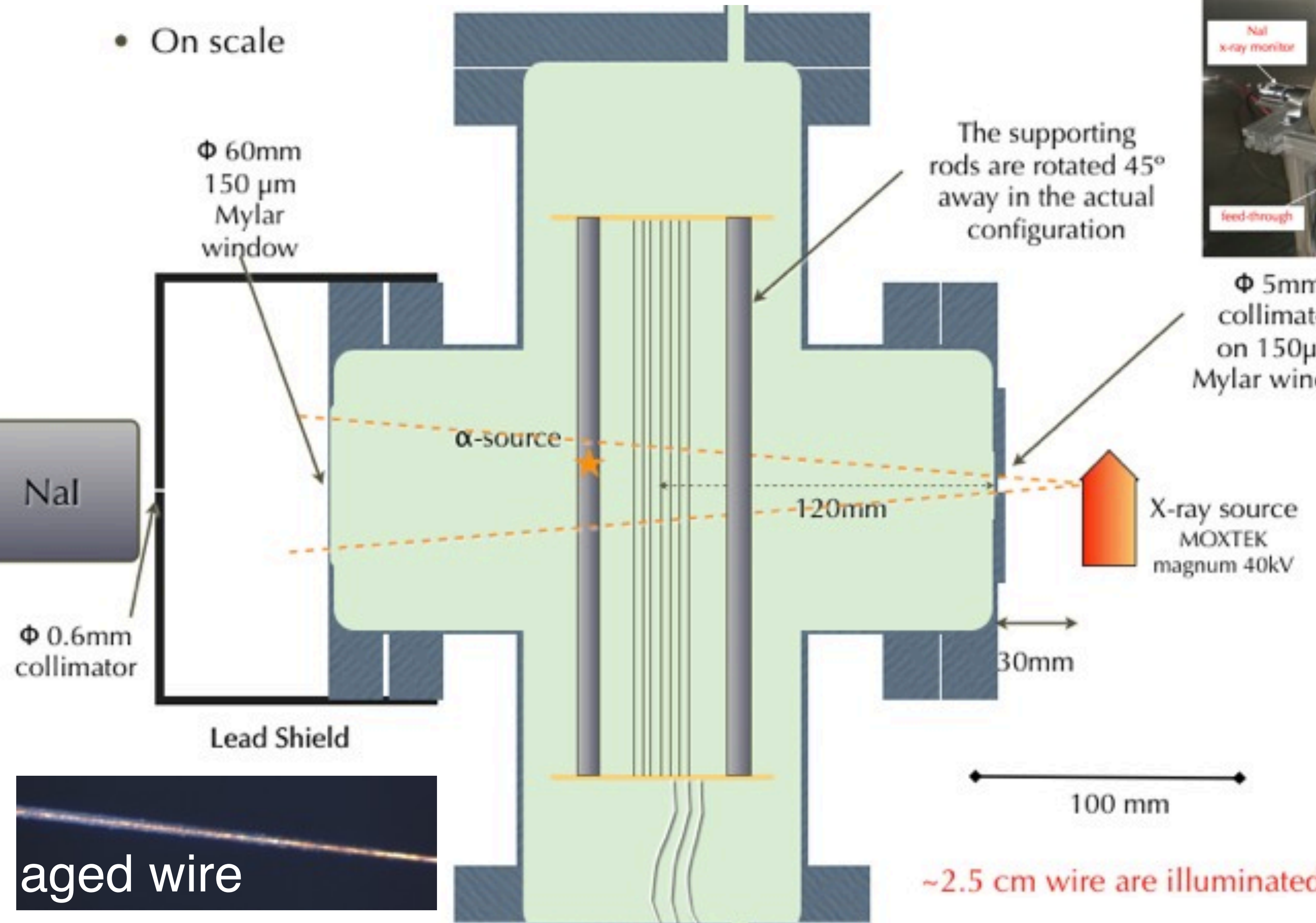


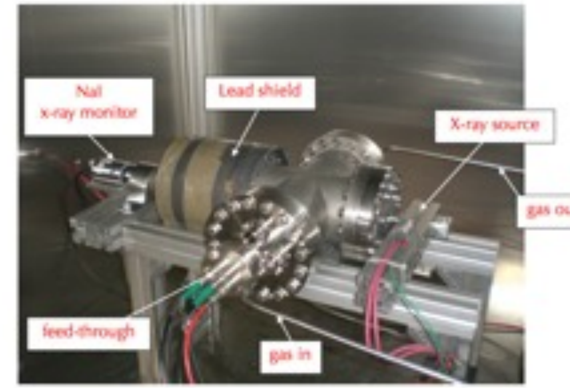
- Prototype feature
  - ***1 complete cell*** *(20 cm length) +* ***guard field***
  - ***Gold-plated tungsten wires***
    - **~4μm** plating
    - **sense** wire **25μm**, **field+shape 80μm**
  - ***~1 kBq alpha-source*** *at* ***the center***
  - *Assembled in* ***clean room***

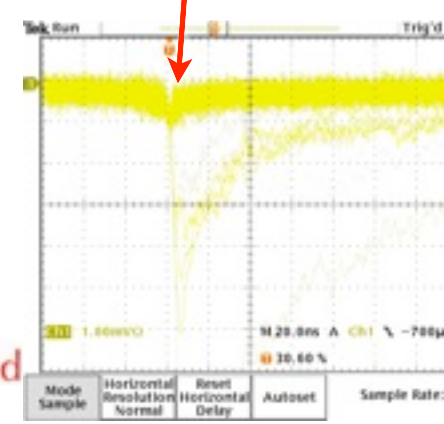


Measuring configuration

- On scale





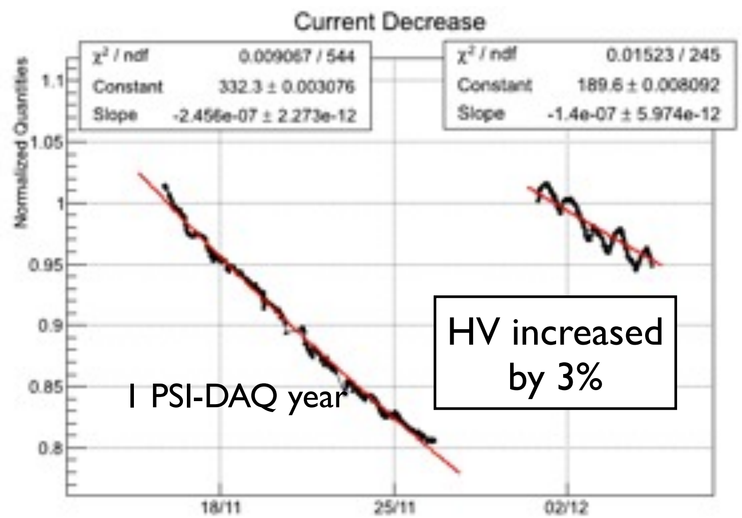


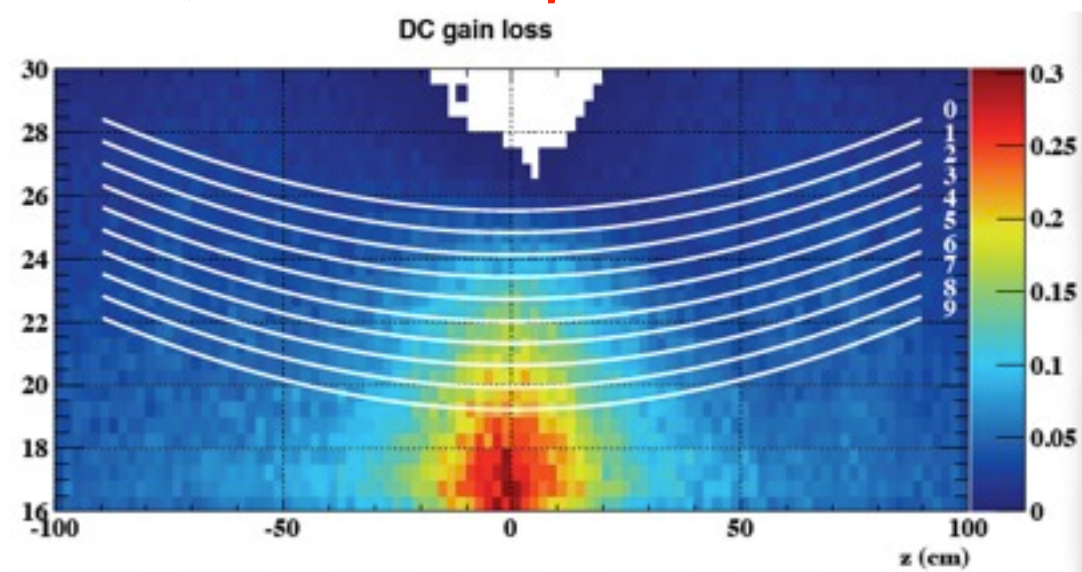
First results

- **Aging** is measured as the **gain drop** as a function of the **collected charge**

$$R = -\frac{1}{G_0}\frac{\mathrm{d}G}{\mathrm{d}Q}\left(\frac{\%}{\mathrm{C/cm}}\right)$$

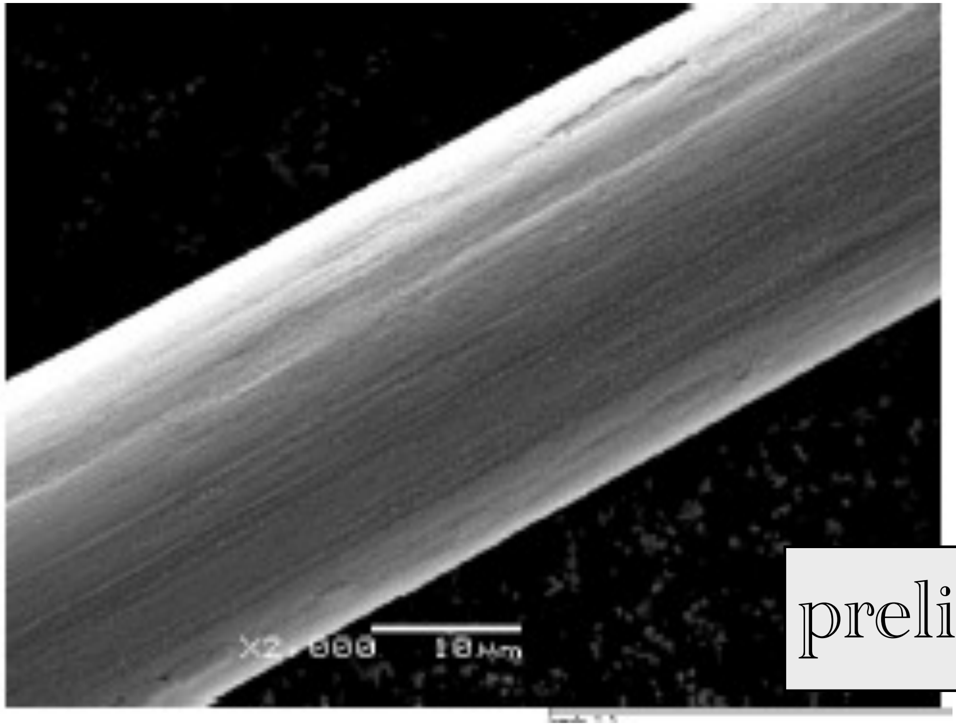
- **Accelerated irradiation** (20x aging), **accelerated gas flow**
- The **current drop** is nicely fitted with an **exponential function** over > 10 days
  - *Actualized **time constant = 945 days***
  - *Gain drop **0.11%/day** on the central wire, **NOT** a serious **problem** for MEG2*



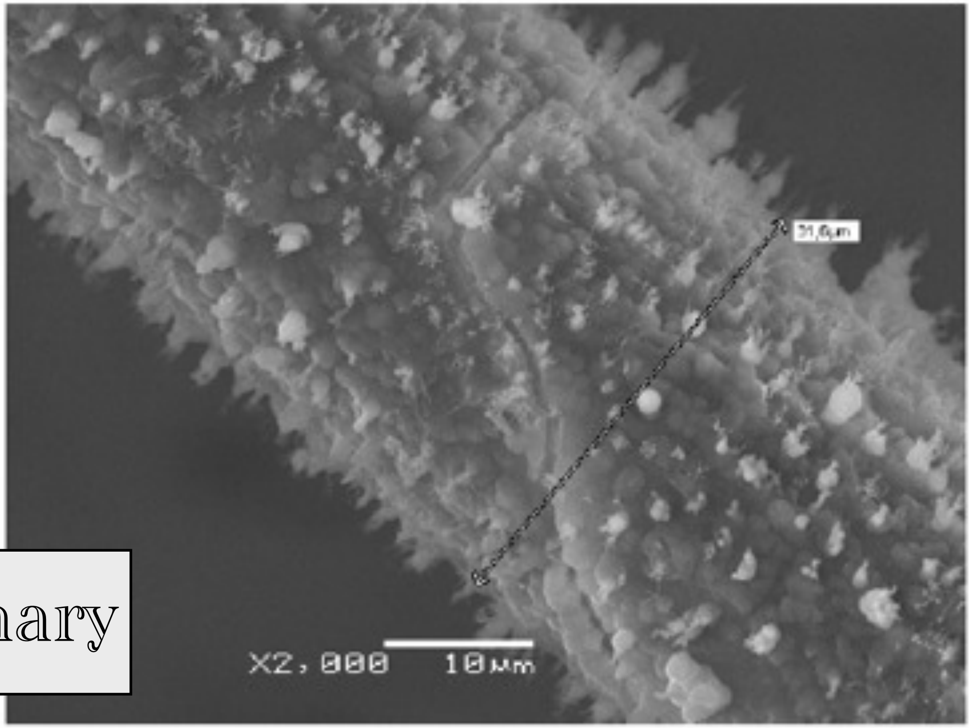


Aged wire

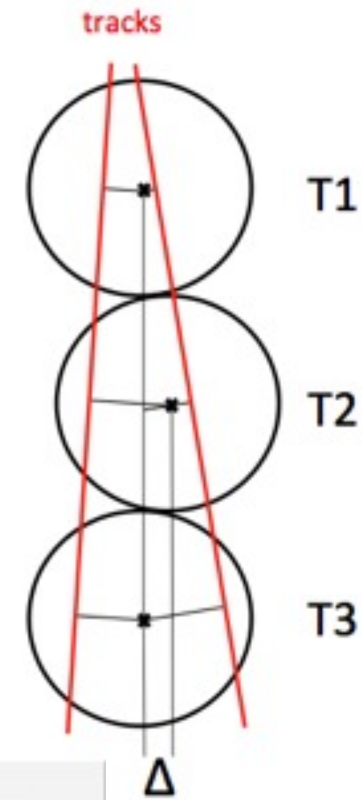
- **Anode** wire **before** and **after irradiation** with **SEM**
  - ***irradiation*** *effect clearly* ***visible***
  - *damage* ***only*** *in the* ***irradiated zone***



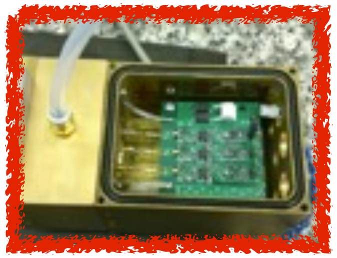
preliminary

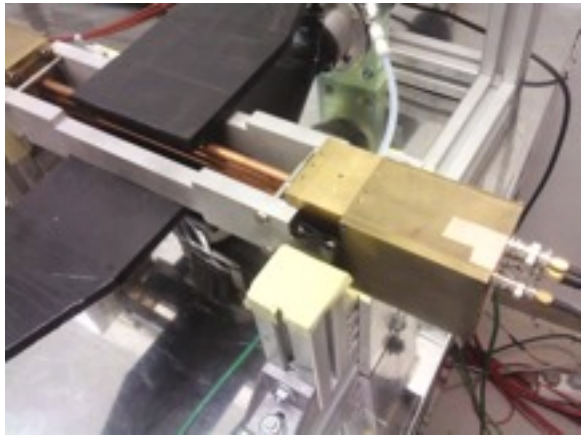


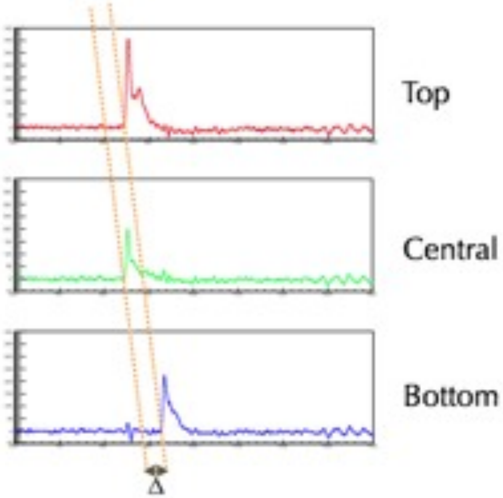
Single hit resolution measurement

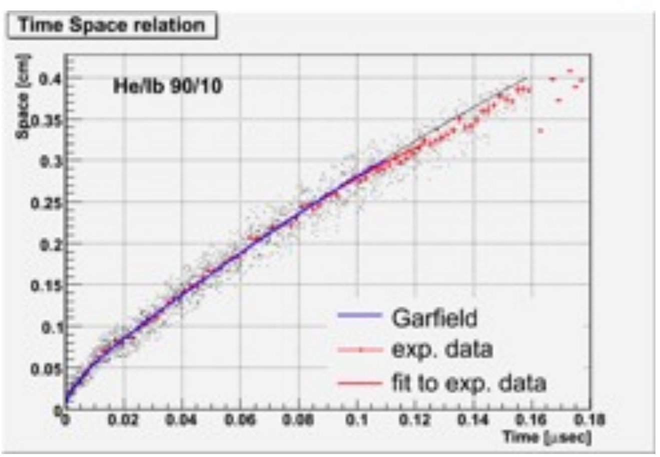


- Measurements with **three Cu drift-tubes + 20μm W(Au) wires**
  - ***200 μm thin wall***
- For **vertical tracks**: $\frac{d_1 + d_3}{2} - d_2 = \pm\Delta$ and $\sigma_\Delta \cong \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\,\sigma_d$
- Measurement done
  - *various **He:iC$_4$H$_{10}$ mixture** (95:5 → 50:50)*
  - **high bandwidth** commercial **amplifier** (Phillips 775)
  - use the arrival **time** of the **first cluster** + **x-t relation**
  - **custom pre-amp** prototype **produced**





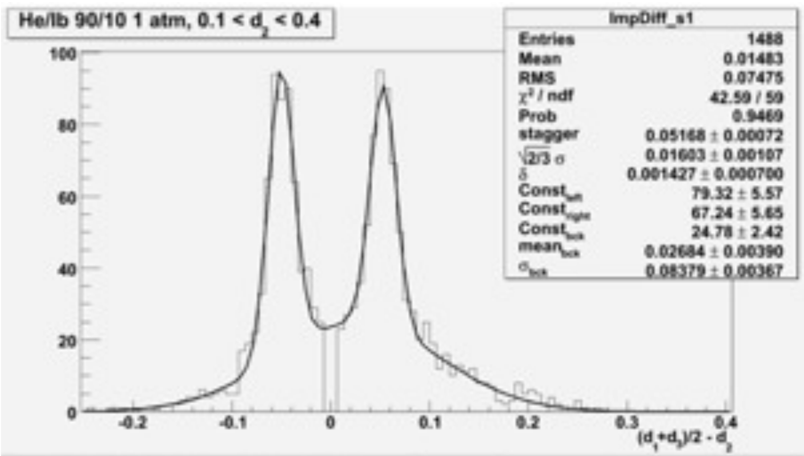


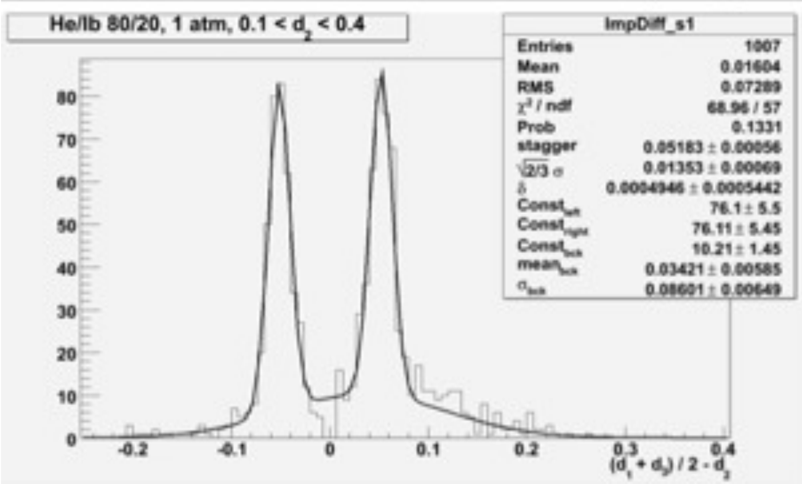


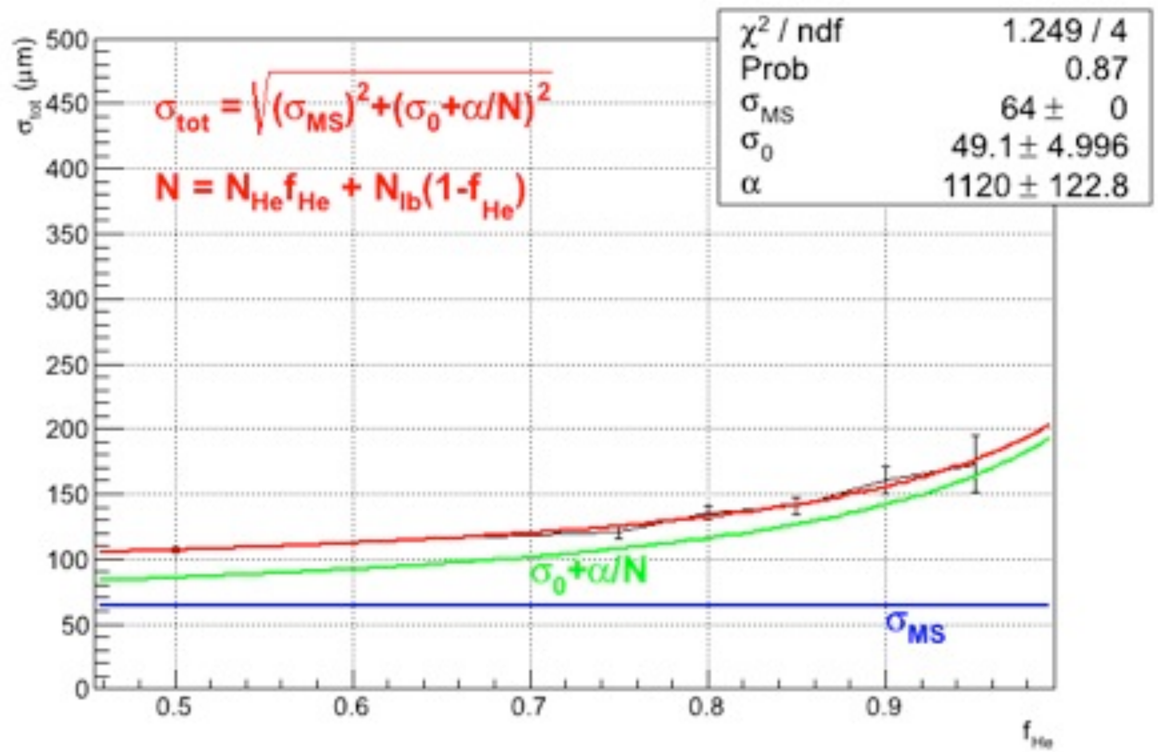
Three-tubes results

- Contains the **contribution** of **CR** muons **multiple scattering**
  - *When **MS removed σ<120 μm** already for **(15:85)***

Mixture ($He:iC_4H_{10}$)	Resolution (μm)
5:95	330
10:90	160
15:85	140
20:80	135
25:75	120
50:50	110

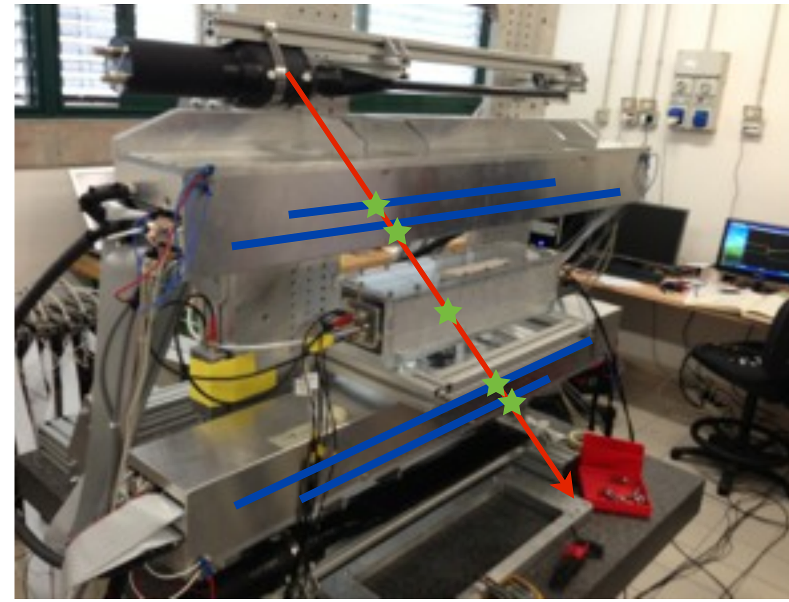


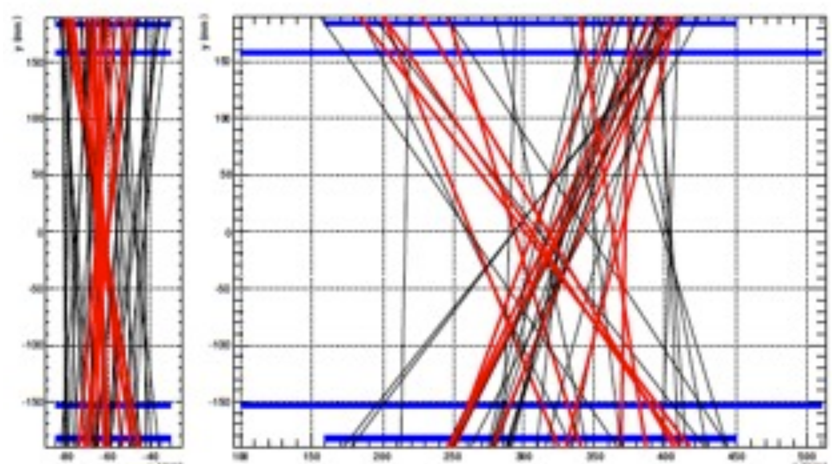




A CR tracker for DC σ_{hit} measurements

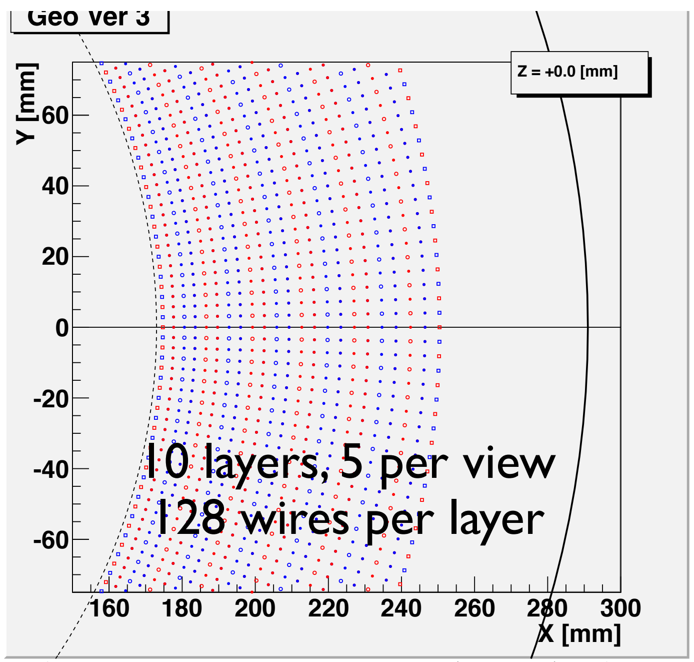
- **Silicon cosmic ray telescope** assembled
  - ***BaBar SVT*** *spare,* ***new electronics*** *designed for* ***supply and read out***
  - ***detector under test in a sandwich*** *within* ***4 layers*** *of* ***Si detectors***
  - ***<20μm resolution*** *on* ***straight tracks*** *on the detector position*
    - **effective method** for **cluster timing** technique **test**
    - **Telescope** and **DC prototype ready**, DAQ will start **next september**
      - *a* ***first test run successfully*** *performed*





DC mechanics

Item	Description	Thickness ($10^{-3}X_0$)
Target	(140 μm Polyethilene)	0.21
Sense wires	(25 μm Ni/Cr)	0.16
Field wires	(40 μm Al)	0.38
Protective foil	(20 μm Kapton)	0.14
Inner gas	(Pure He)	0.06
Tracker gas	He/iBut. 85:15 (90:10)	0.50 (0.36)
Total	One full turn w/o target	1.24 (1.10)



Assembly procedure under **test** with long **prototypes**

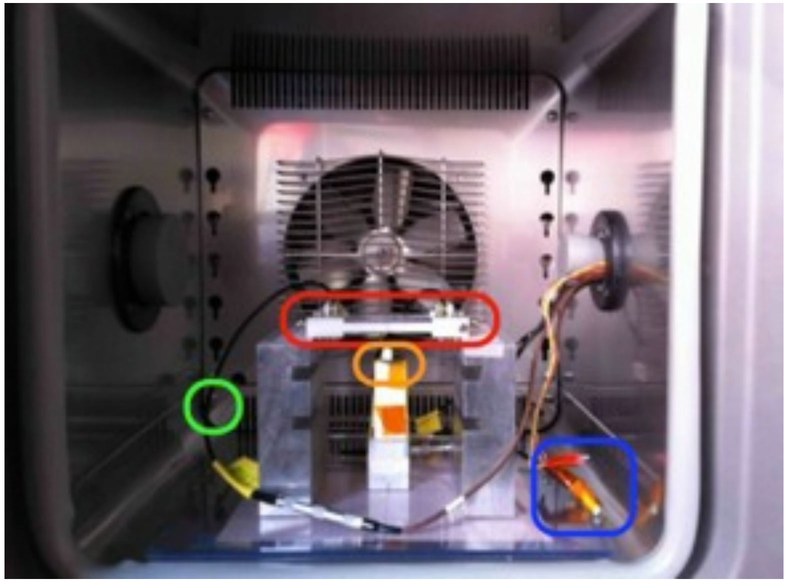
Wire geometry choice:
projective cells along **r** slightly **trapezoidal cell**
~7x7 mm^2
~210° coverage in **ϕ** at the **center**

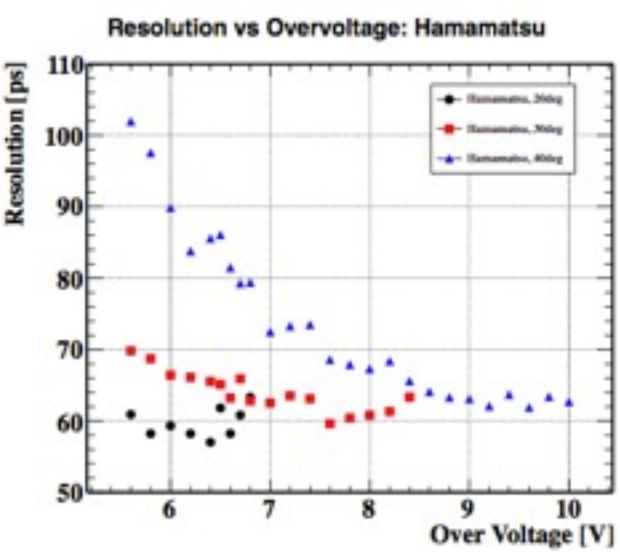
Timing Counter R&D

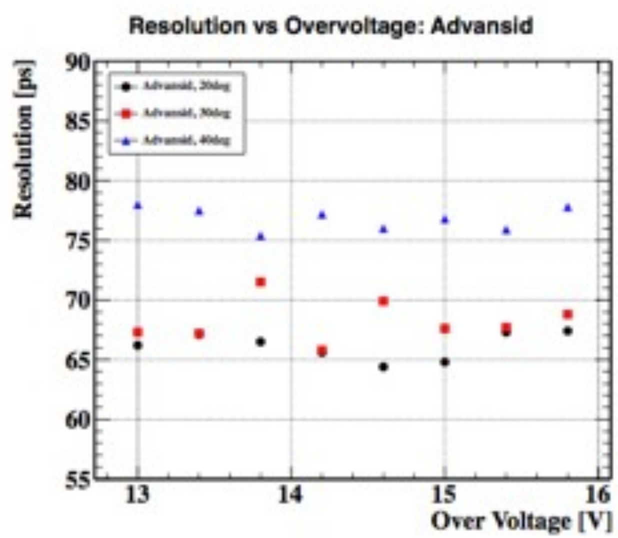
- **Several** prototype **tiles** built to test
  - ***different scintillators*** *(BC422, BC418, BC420)*
  - ***different wrapping*** *material/techniques (Al Mylar, Teflon, M3 reflector tape)*
  - ***different*** *tiles* ***dimension*** *to optimize*
    - **resolution** vs **efficiency** vs **number** of **channels** vs ...
  - ***different sensors*** *(Hamamatsu, Advancid, Ketek)*
    - **time resolution** and **temperature** dependence
    - use of a **thermalized chamber**
  - ***Different pre-amplifiers***

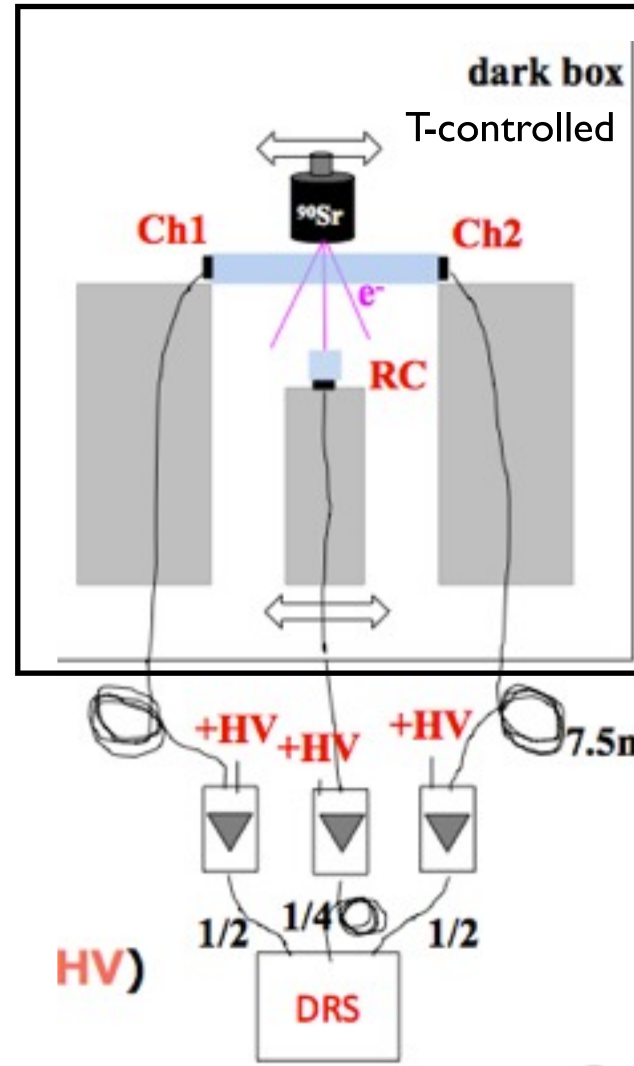
- **Beam test** in **September**
  - ***multi tile*** *method tests*
    - **calibration** of several tiles
    - time resolution **improvement** by **combination**

Measurements





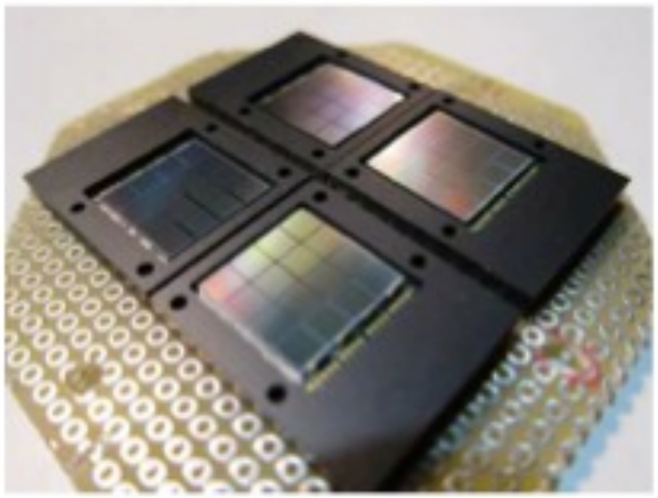


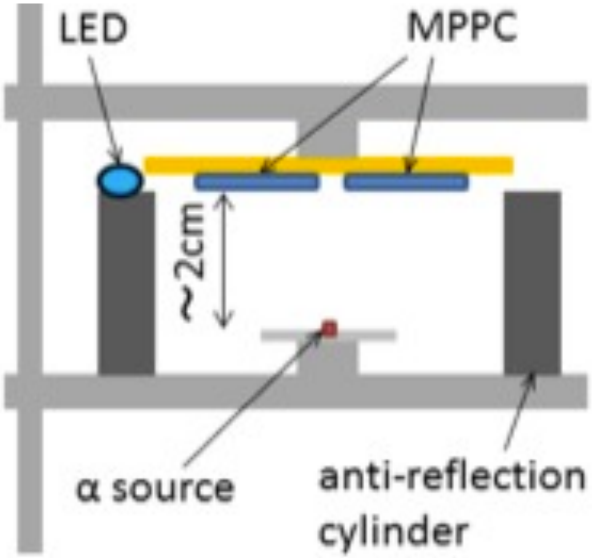


Tail **time resolution better** than **60ps**

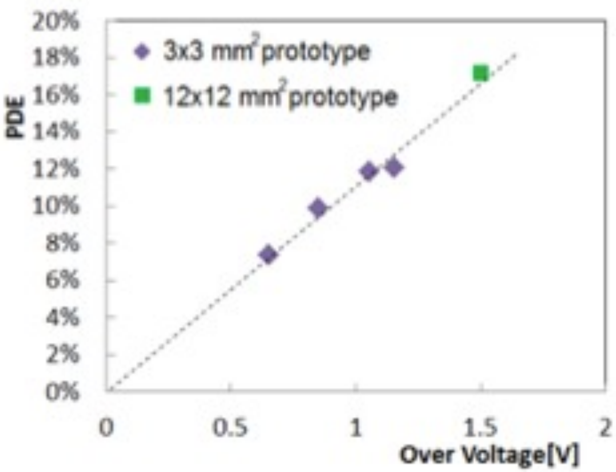
γ-detector R&D

- Development of **UV-sensitive MPPC** in **collaboration** with **Hamamatsu photonics**



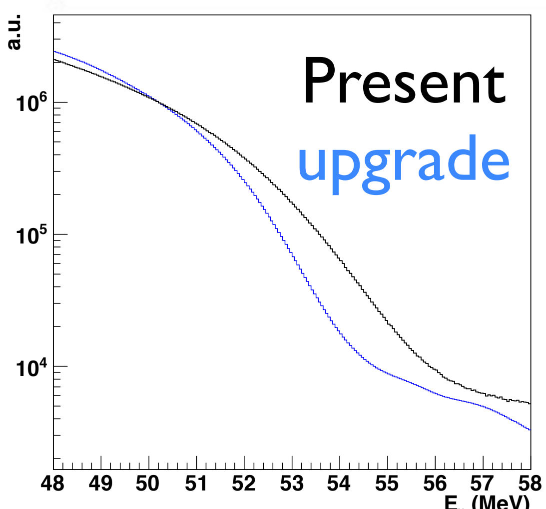


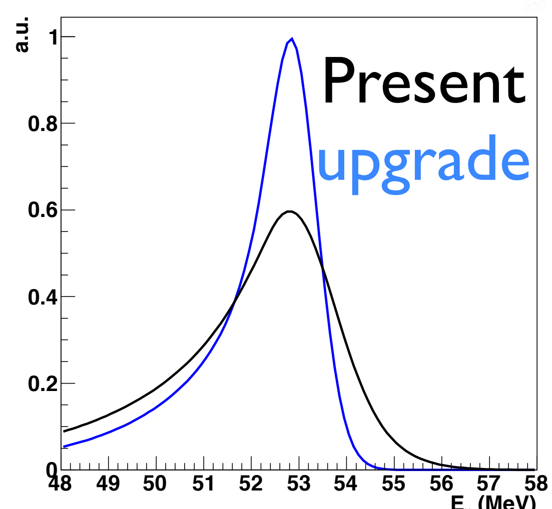
- **~18% P**hoton **D**etection **E**fficiency **measured**
- R&D ongoing for **read-out of multiple channels** with
    - ***realistic cable configuration***
    - ***noisy environment***
    - ***vacuum feed-through tests with many signals***

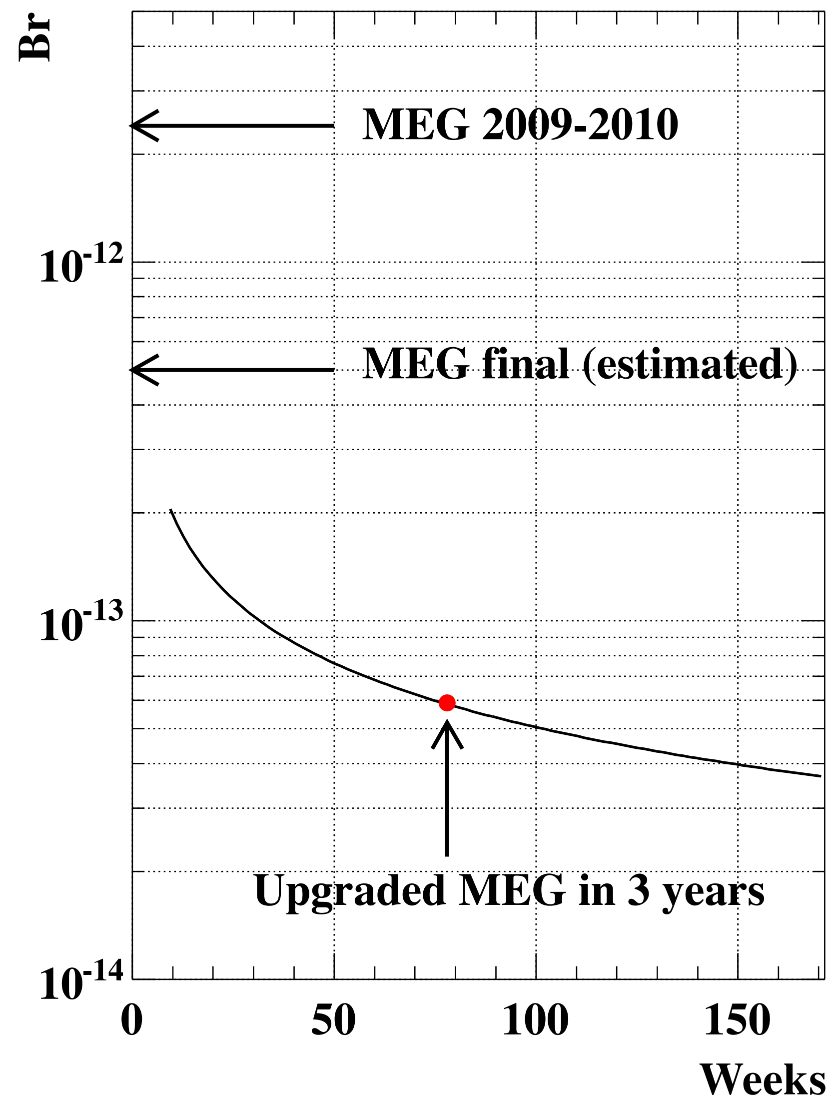


Expected sensitivity

PDF parameters	Present MEG	Upgrade scenario
$\sigma_{E_{e^+}}$ (keV)	380	110
e^+ σ_θ (mrad)	9	5
e^+ σ_ϕ (mrad)	11	5
e^+ σ_Z / σ_Y(core) (mm)	2.0/1.0	1.2/0.7
$\frac{\sigma_{E_\gamma}}{E_\gamma}$ (%) w>2 cm	1.6	1.0
γ position at LXe $\sigma_{(u,v)}$-σ_w (mm)	4	2
γ-e^+ timing (ps)	120	80
Efficiency (%)		
trigger	$\approx$ 99	$\approx$ 99
γ reconstruction	60	60
e^+ reconstruction	40	95
event selection	80	85

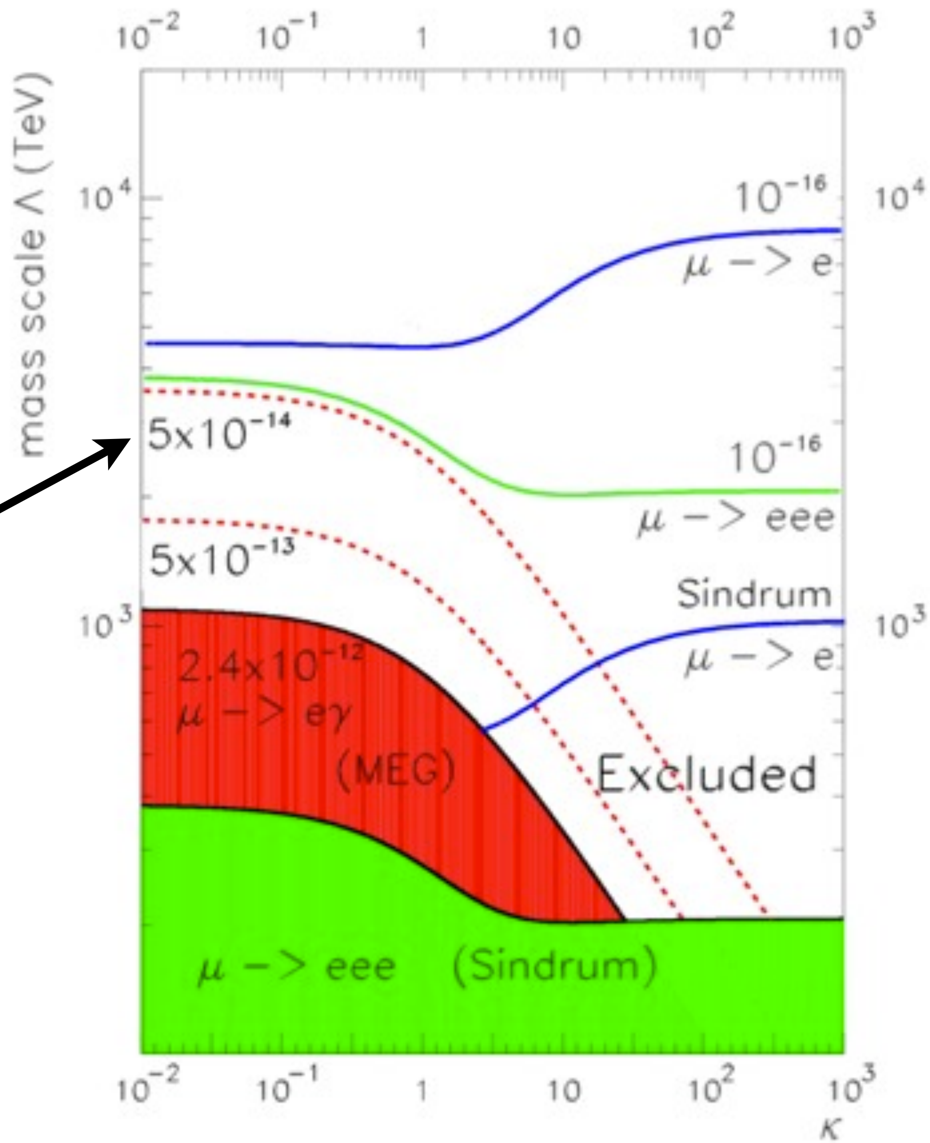






Comparison with other projects

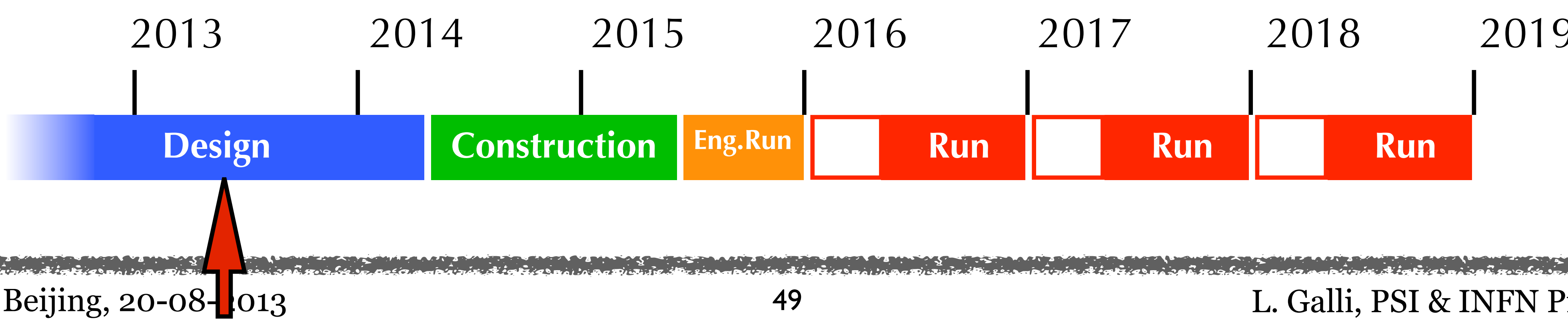
MEG2



MEG2 **competitor** in a **large phase space region** with **other projects** as **mu*2e*, *COMET*, *μ→eee*** *that* ***will follow***

Conclusions

- **Physics case** of cLFV in $\mu \to e\gamma$ channel
- **Last MEG result**
  - ***BR<5.7 10^{-13}*** *(sensitivity 7.7x10^{-13})*
  - *Expected MEG final sensitivity ~5x10^{-13} (**statistics doubled** w.r.t. this **talk**)*
- **From MEG → MEG2**
  - ***upgrade** in a relative **short** amount of **time**, make **best use** of the **present technology** available*
- aiming at a sensitivity ~ **5x10^{-14}**
  - ***R&D** on **new/refurbished sub-detectors***
- The **upgrade schedule** is **well defined** and up to now ***on schedule***



Thanks for you attention

PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT

PSI

INFN

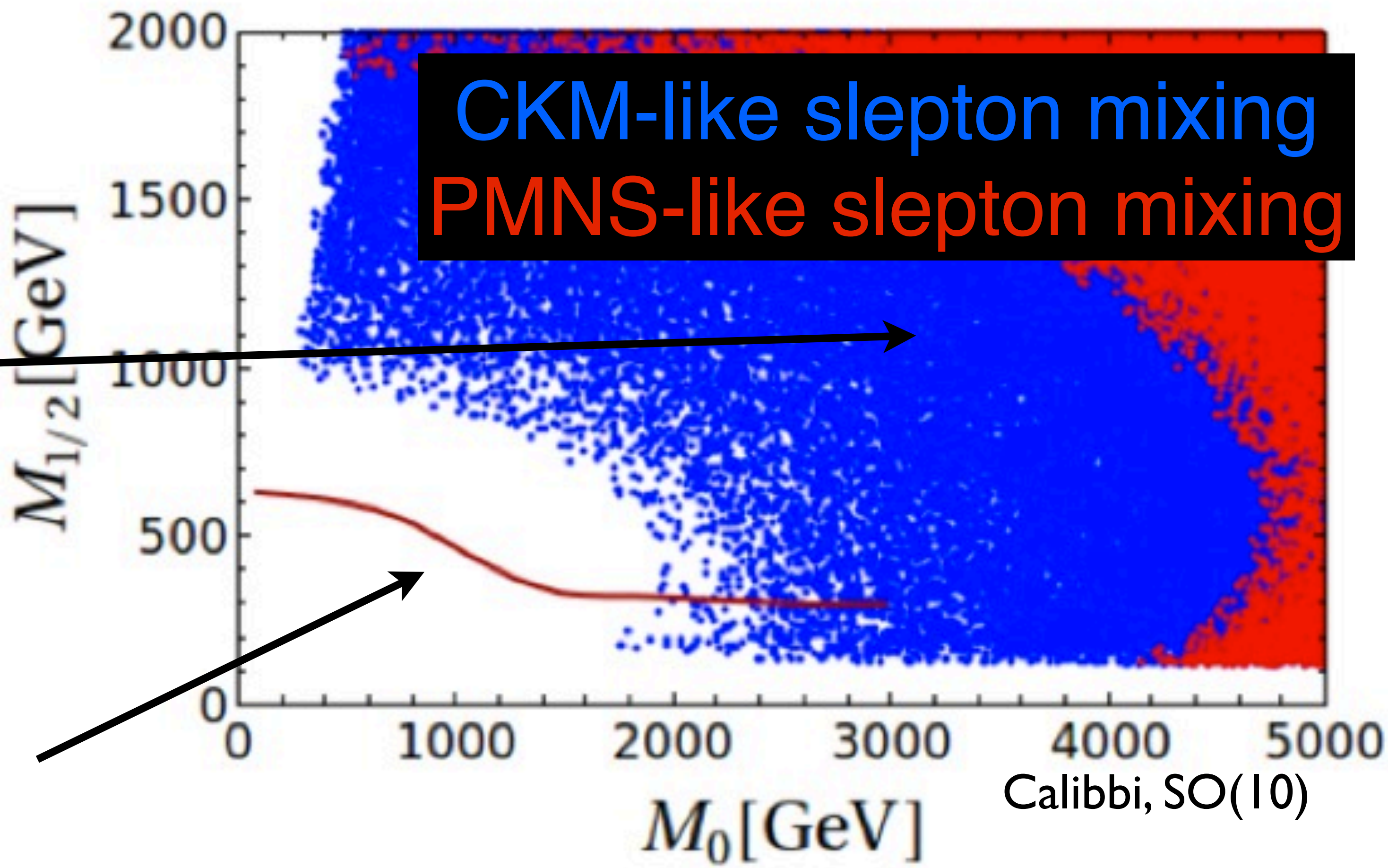
backup

Direct and indirect search

NP indirect search via cLFV is sensible to higher energy scale w.r.t. to direct search at LHC

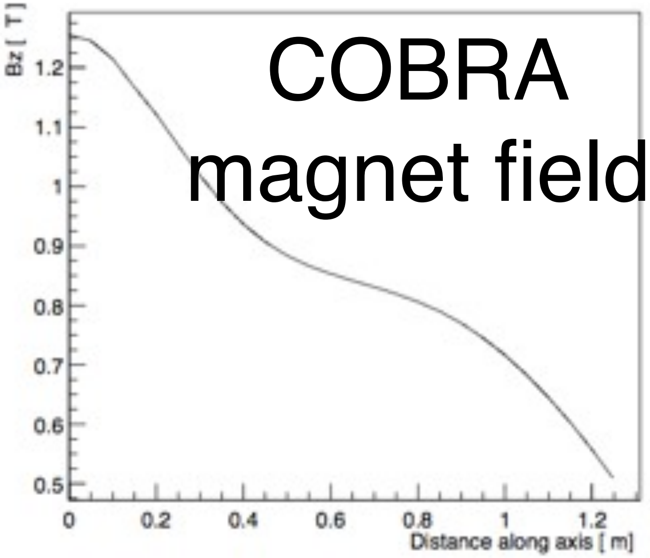
MEG allowed by **last result** ($2.4x10^{-12}$)

LHC upper **bound** in sensitivity



Calibbi, SO(10)

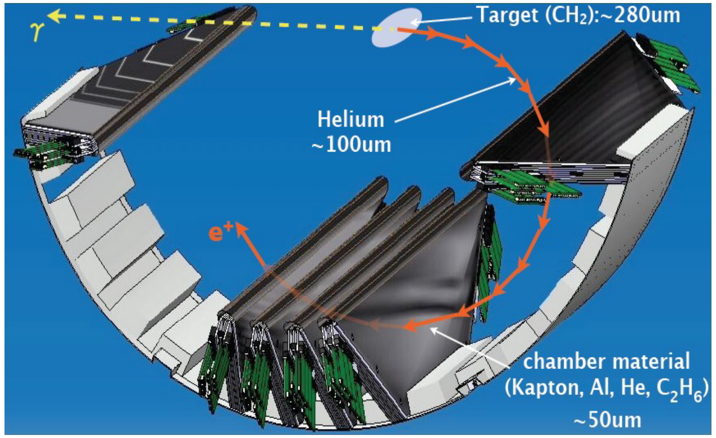
Spectrometer



COBRA magnet field

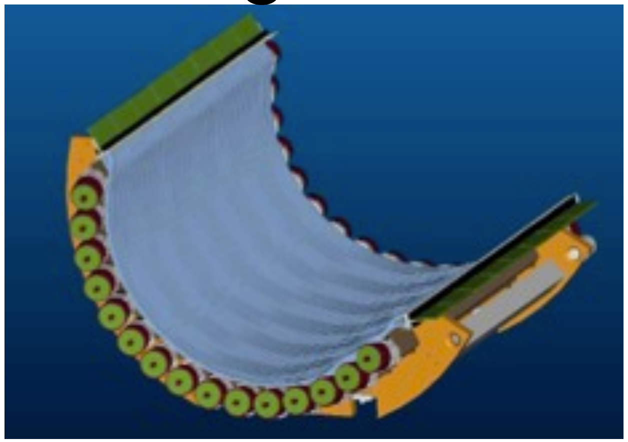
- Non uniform field: positron emitted almost perpendicular w.r.t beam axis swapped away rapidly
- bending radius almost independent w.r.t. emission angle

Drift chambers



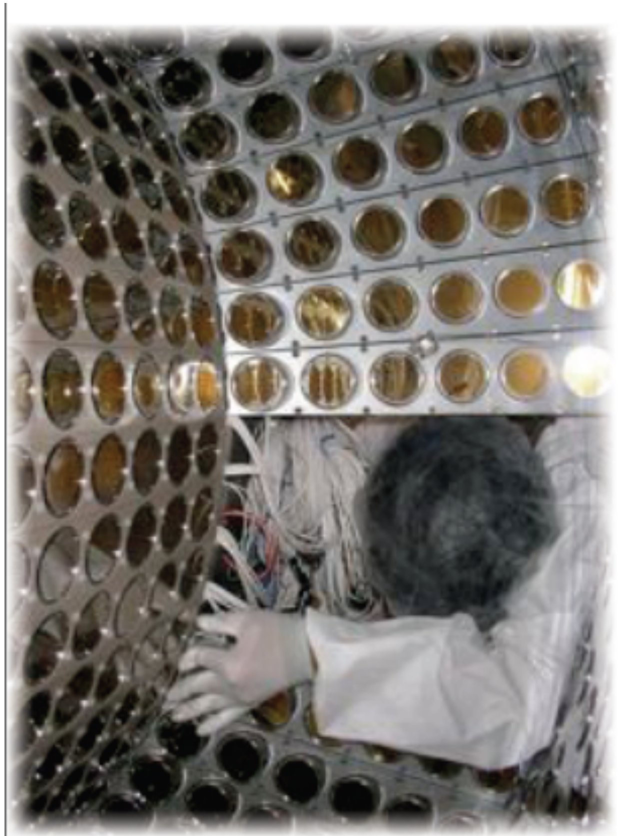
- 16 ultra thin modules
  - 0.0003 X_0 per module
  - two staggers planes with 9 wires each
  - cathode foils for longitudinal information

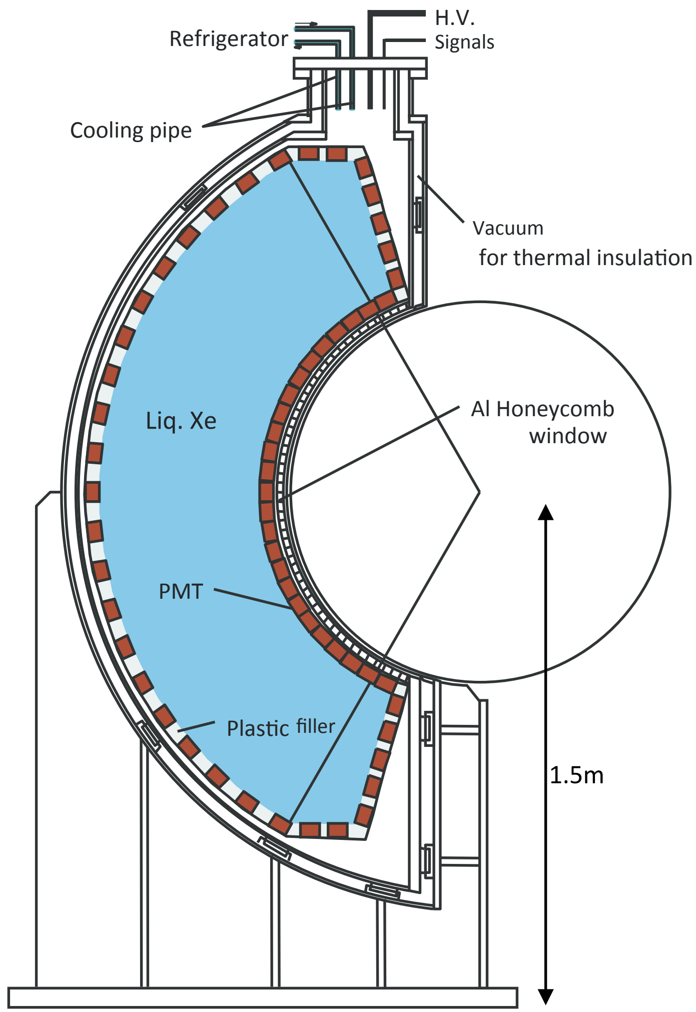
Timing counter



- Two identical sectors of 15 scintillation bars read by fine mesh PMTs
- Transverse scintillation fibers read by APDs for longitudinal hit reconstruction

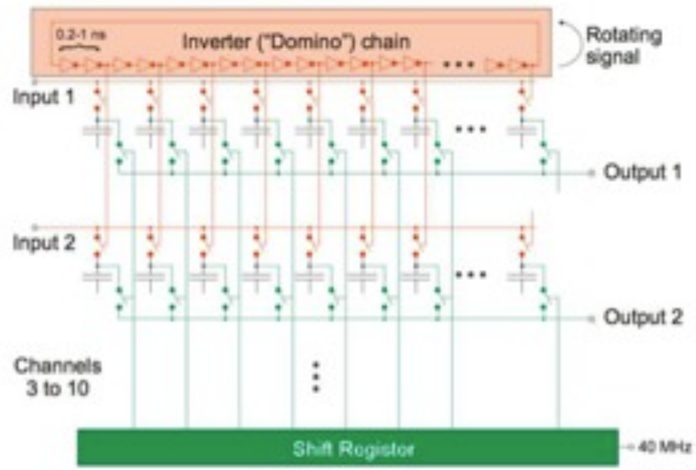
γ-detector

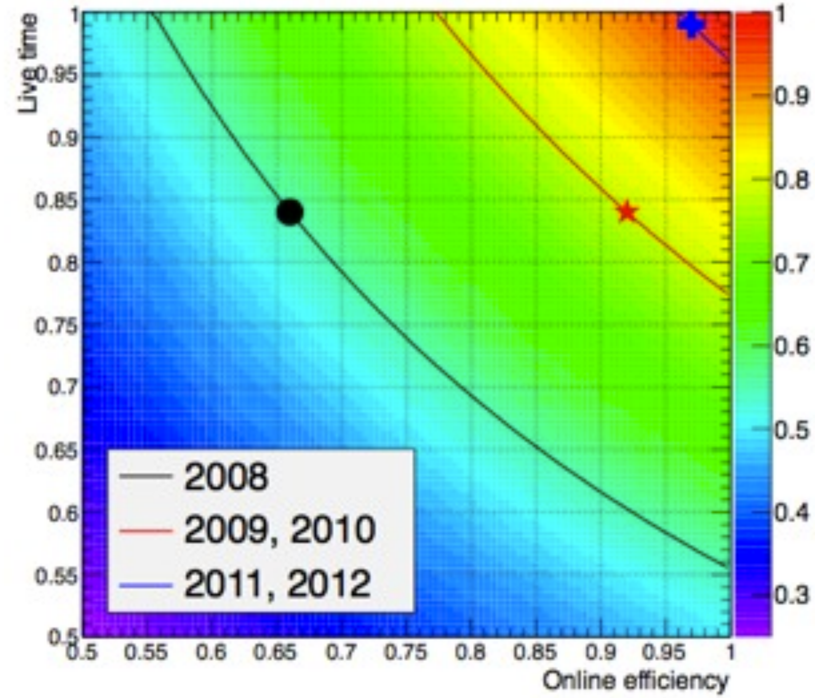




- 900 liters of LXe detector with 846 PMTs to collect scintillation light
- Large LY and fast response (4, 22 and 45 ns)
- LXe purification system in gaseous and liquid phase to remove impurities

Trigger and DAQ

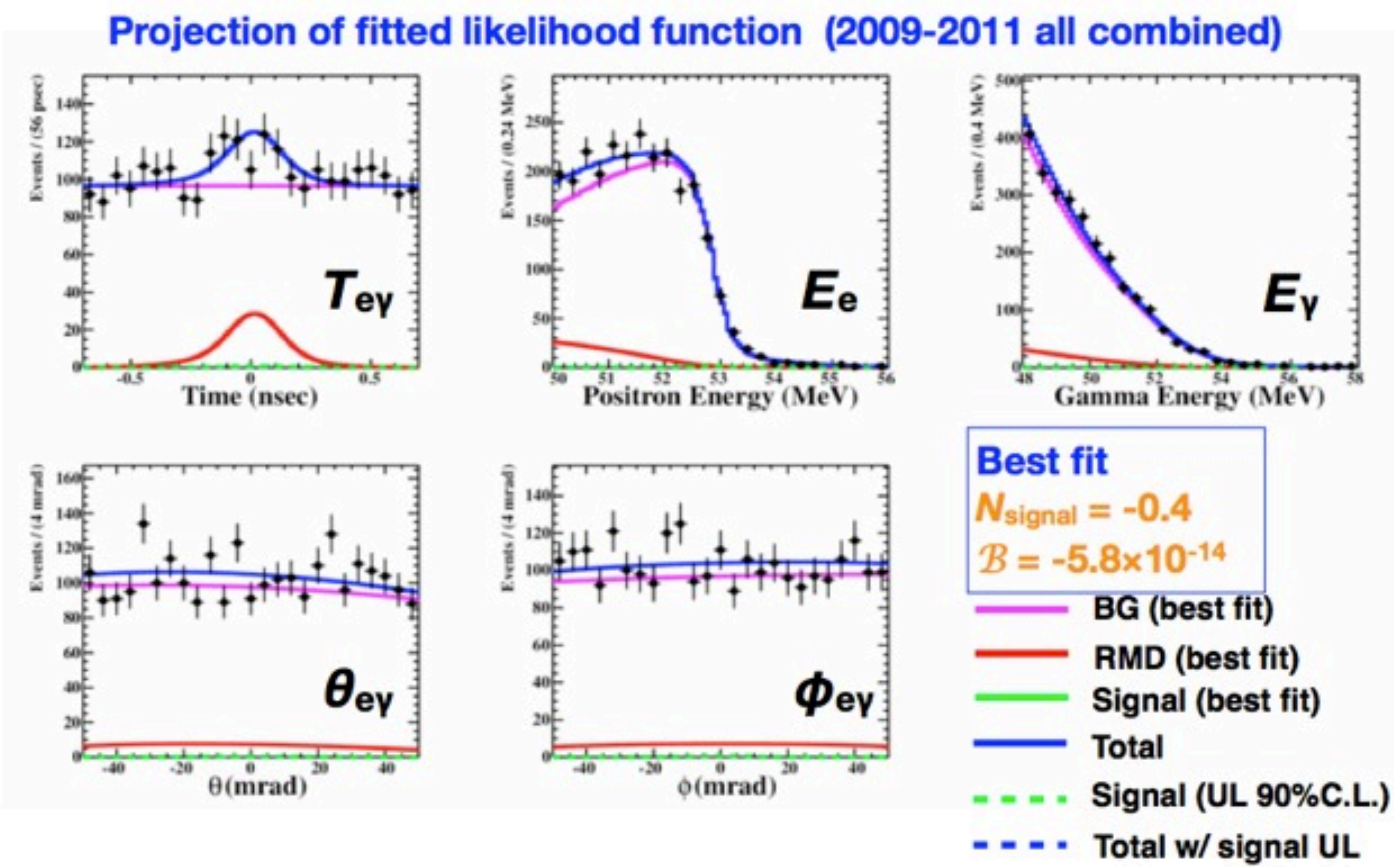




- Trigger algorithms implemented on FPGA: fast, efficient and flexible to experimental needs
- Use of DRS waveform digitizer: optimum timing and energy reconstruction and pile up rejection
- DAQ efficiency ≈ 1 for the bulk of the statistics

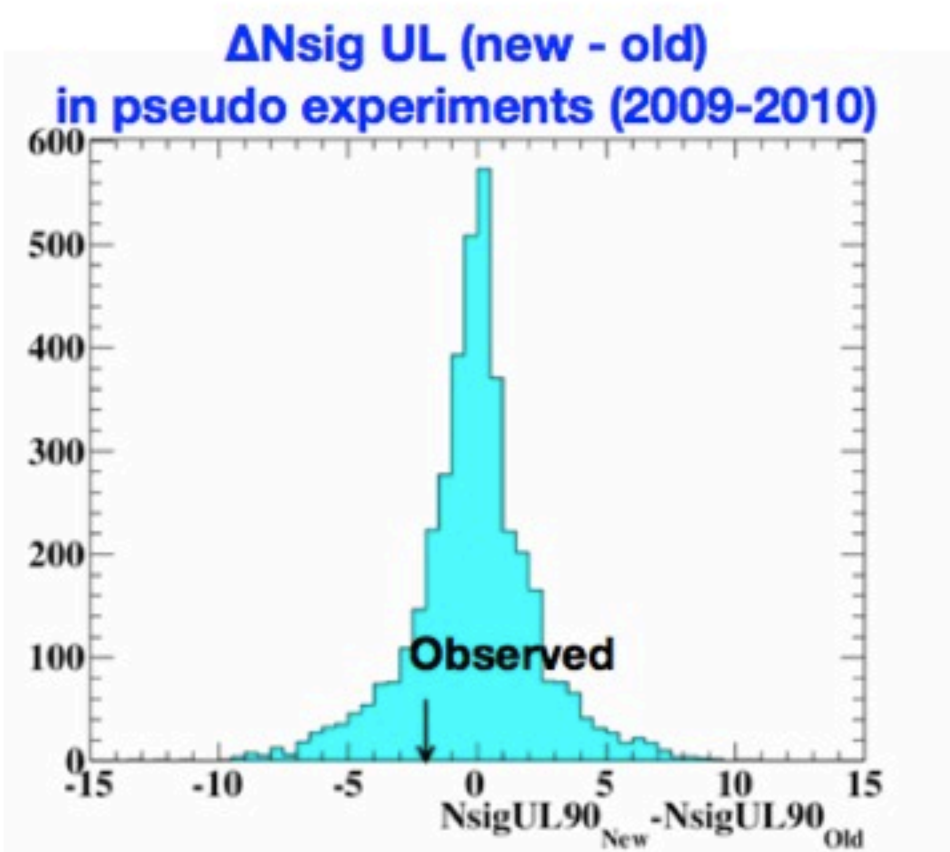
Likelihood fit

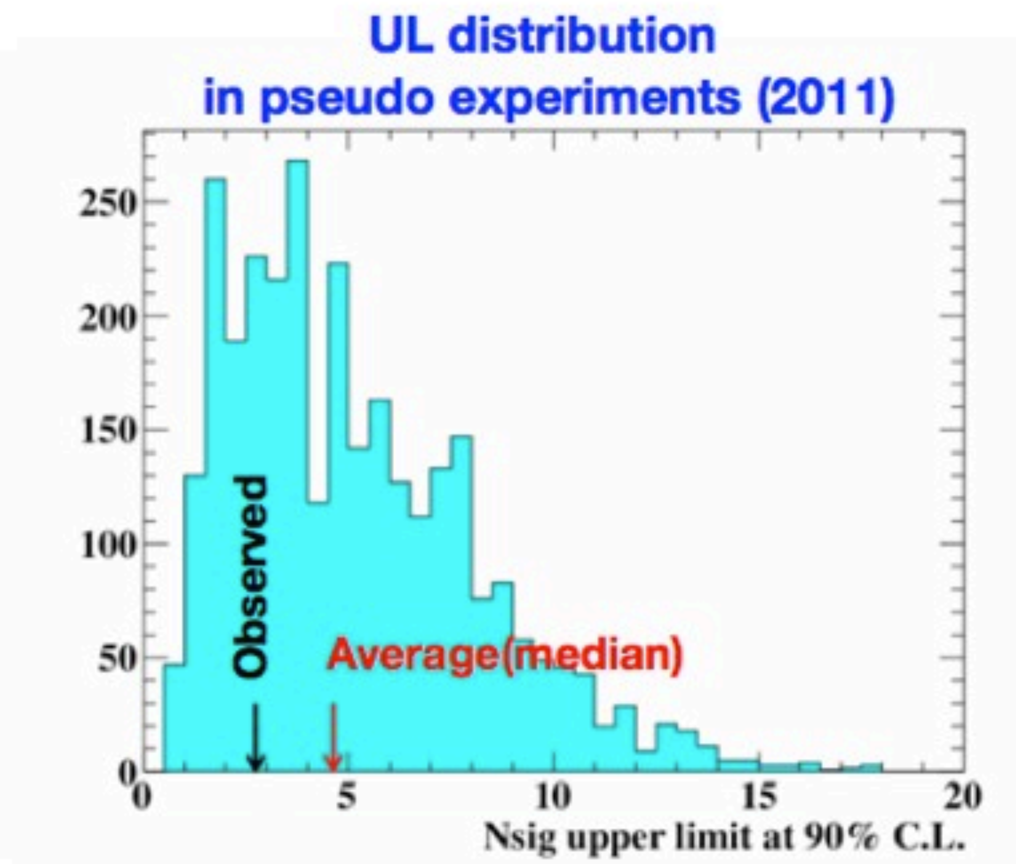
No excess over expected background is **observed** in data set



Consistency check

- Compatibility between old and new analysis: 31%
- Probability to observe UL equal or lower than observed: 24%





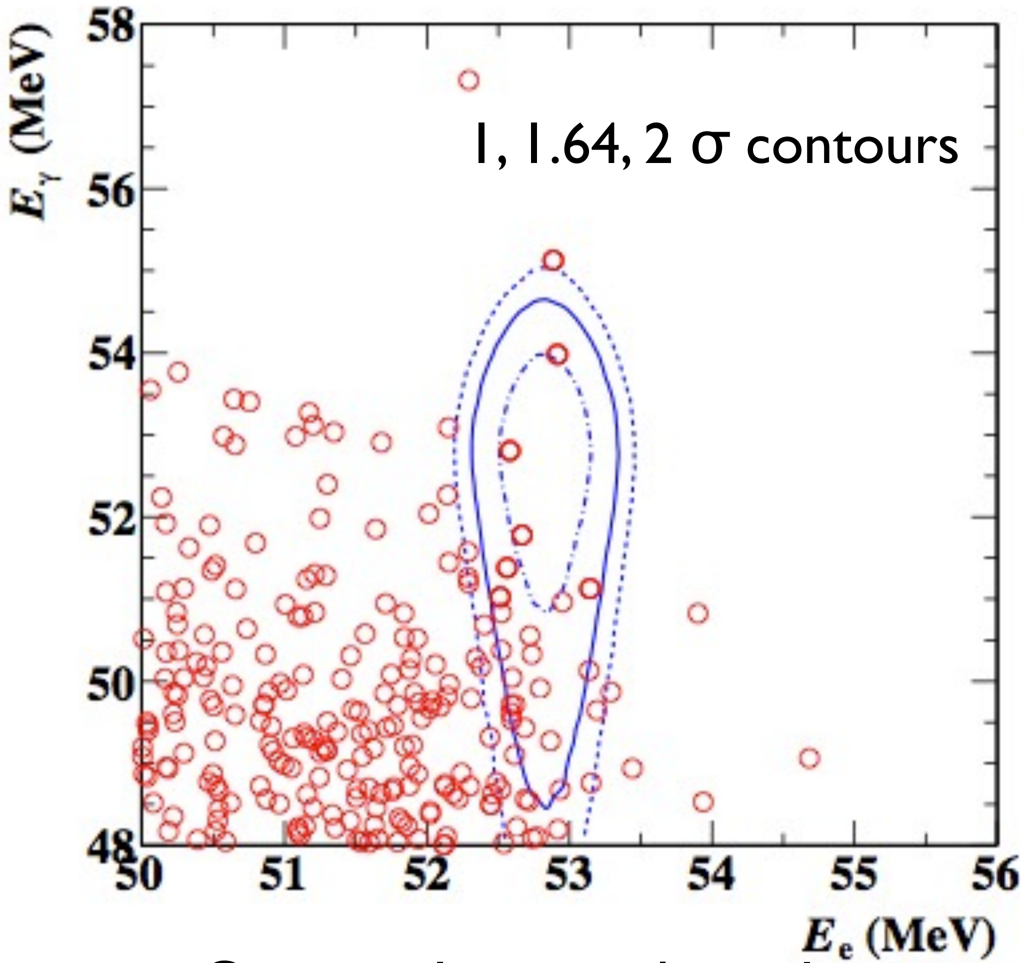
Systematics

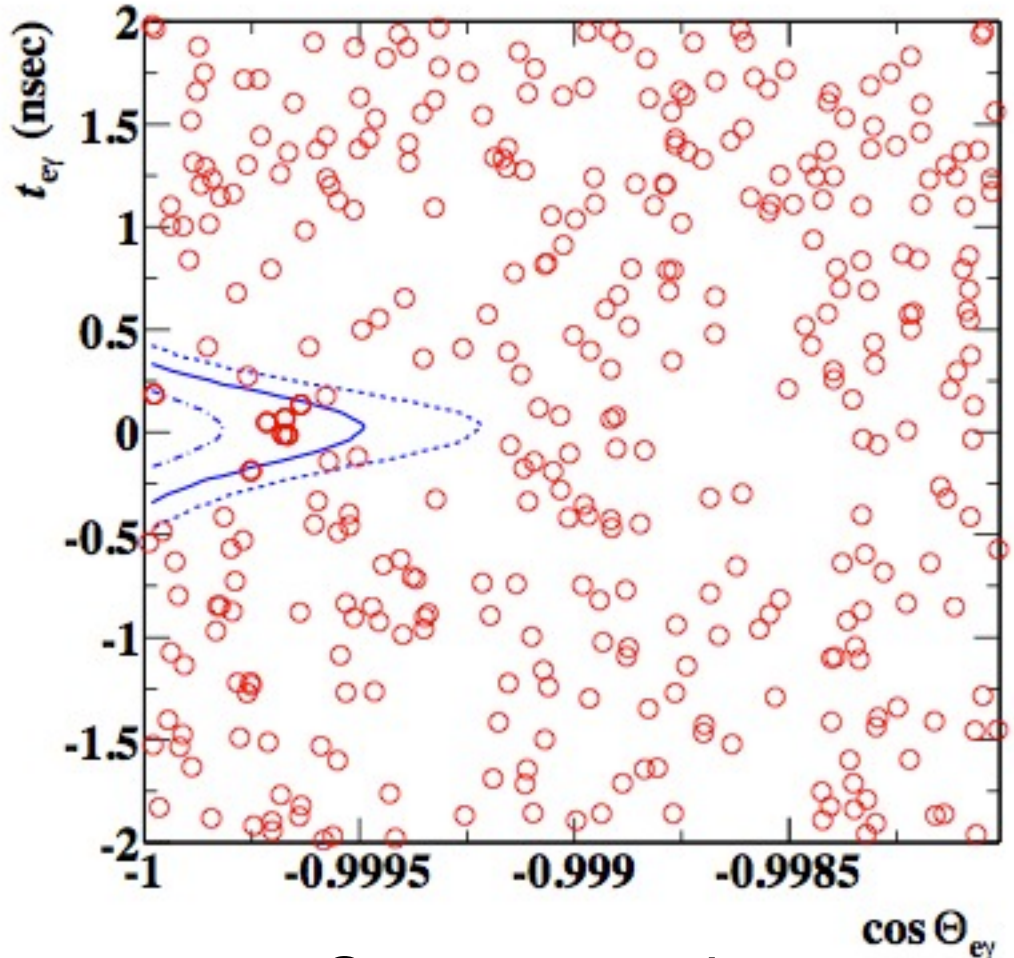
- 1% uncertainty on upper limit value

Effect on UL (change in ΔNLL)

Center of $\theta_{e\gamma}$ and $\phi_{e\gamma}$	0.18
Positron correlations	0.11
E_γ scale	0.07
E_e bias	0.06
$t_{e\gamma}$ signal shape	0.06
$t_{e\gamma}$ center	0.05
Normalization	0.04
E_γ signal shape	0.03
E_γ BG shape	0.03
Positron angle resolutions (θ_e, ϕ_e, z_e, y_e)	0.03
γ angle resolution (u_γ, v_γ, w_γ)	0.03
E_e BG shape	0.01
E_e signal shape	0.01
Angle BG shape	0.00
Total	0.25

Event distribution



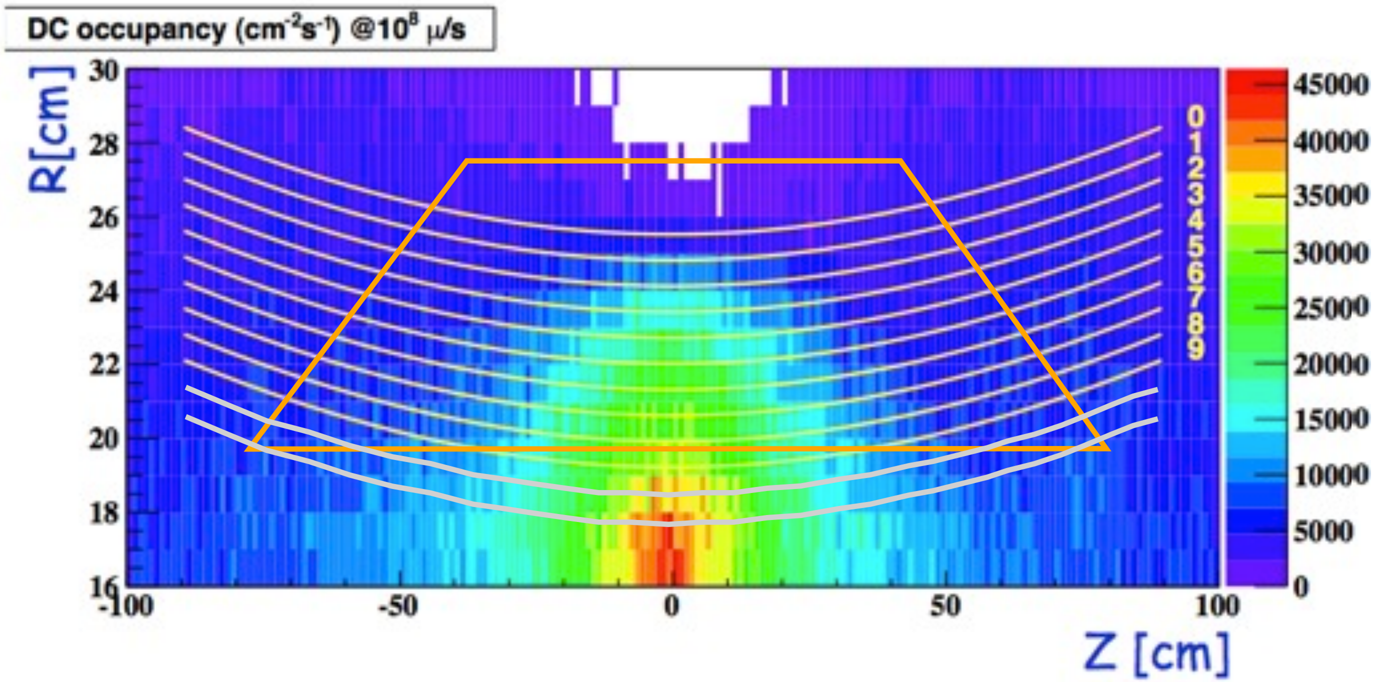


Cut on time and angle:
$|t_{e\gamma}| < 0.244$ ns
$\cos\theta_{e\gamma} < -0.9996$

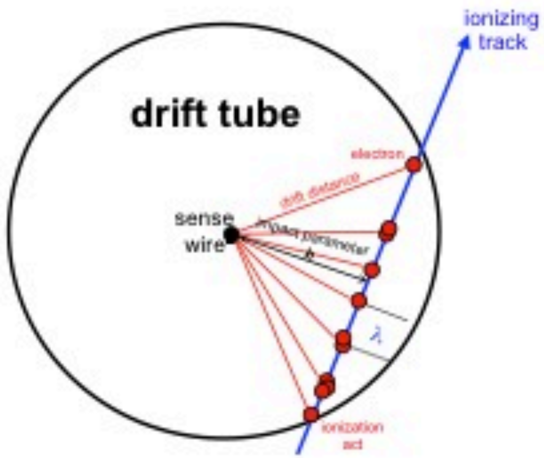
Cut on energies:
$52.4 < E_e < 55$MeV
$51 < E_\gamma < 55.5$MeV

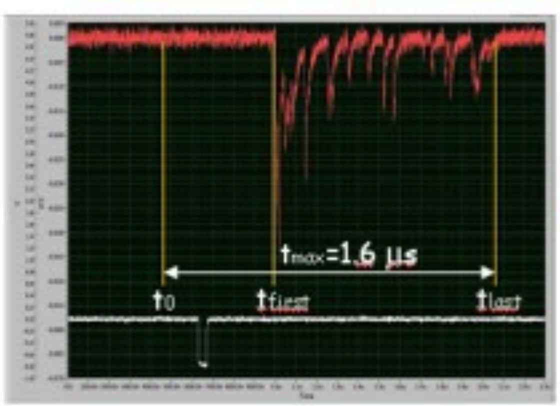
Positron hit rate density

- Necessary to take into account the **specific ionization inside the detector**
  - ***31.5 kHz/cm²*** *on the* ***innermost wire @ 7x10⁷ μ/sec***
    - **6 nA/cm @10⁵ gain**, for 90:10 He:iC_4H_{10}
    - **0.32 C/cm** on wire **integrated in 3 years** of DAQ (7 mm cell)
  - ***New DC*** *at center* ***17.6 cm*** *[19.3 cm in present config]*



Cluster Counting/Timing in pillole



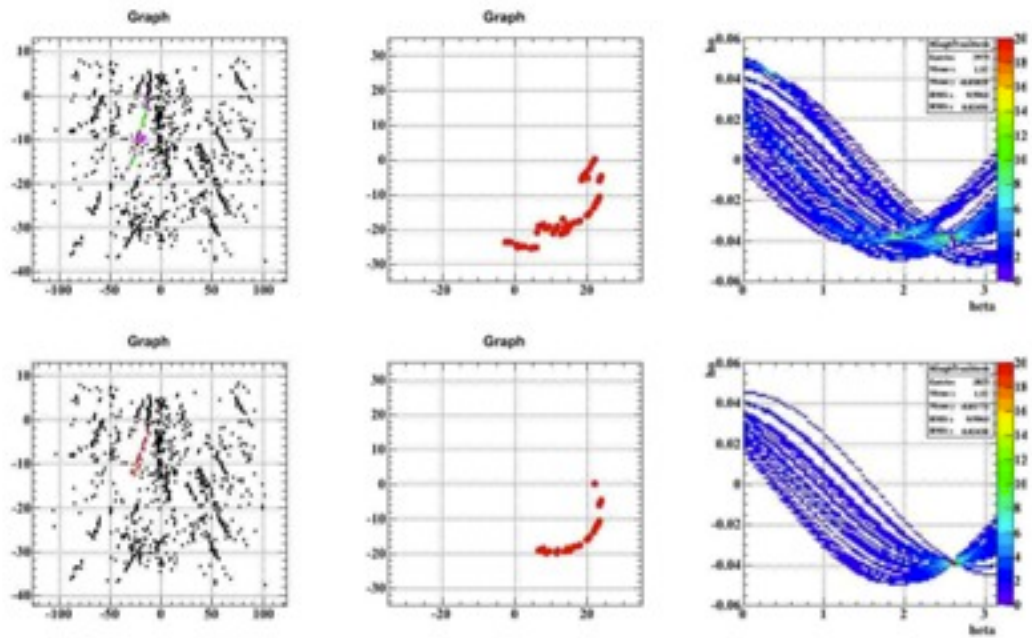


$t_0 = t_{last} - t_{max}$	gives the trigger time
$b_f = \int_{t_0}^{t_{first}} v(t)\,dt$	first approx. of impact parameter b
$(c/2)^2 = r^2 - b_f^2$	length of chord
$N_{cl} = c / (\lambda(\beta\gamma) \times \sin\theta)$	expected number of cluster
$N_{ele} = k \times N_{cl}$	expected number of electrons
$\{t_i\}$ and $\{A_i\}$, $i=1,N_{ele}$	ordered sequence of electron drift times and amplitudes
$P(i,j)$, $i=1,N_{ele}$, $j=1,N_{cl}$	probability i-th ele. $\in$ to j-th cl.

$$D_i^{Ncl}(x) = \frac{N_{cl}!}{(N_{cl}-i)!\,(i-1)!}(1-x)^{N_{cl}-i}\,x^{i-1}$$

probability density function of ionization along track

Reconstruction and optimization



Track finder:
lots of **tracks** and **hits**
>90% track finding efficiency,
resistive wires possibility under study

Track fit: same MEG algorithm

End plate geometry:
flat → >85% transparency to **TC**
(**76%** with **conical** one)
work ongoing...