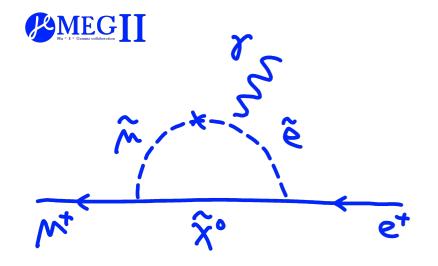




MEG final results and progress towards MEG II

Toshiyuki Iwamoto on behalf of the MEG II Collaboration ICEPP, the University of Tokyo 27 September 2018
The 15th International Workshop on Tau Lepton Physics





Introduction

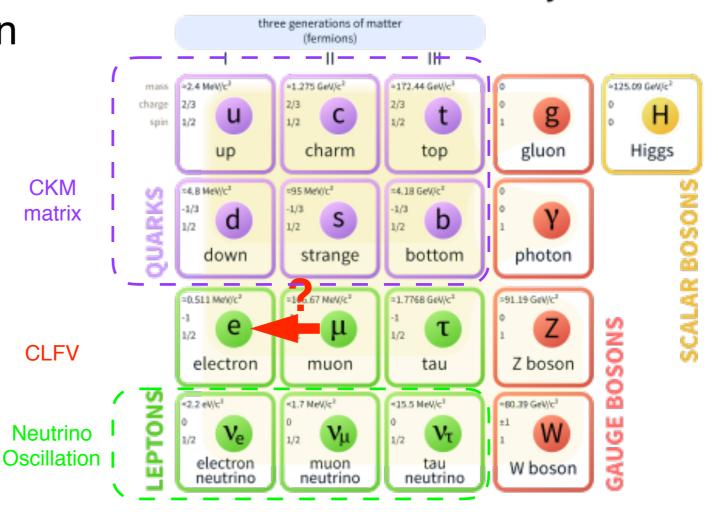
CKM

matrix

CLFV

- Flavor physics
 - Why do we have three generations in the SM?
- charged Lepton Flavor Violation
 - FV happens in quark, neutral lepton sector
 - Why not in charged lepton sector?
- μ→eγ
 - Long search history since the muon has been discovered.
 - Negative results contribute to the SM formation
 - In SM + neutrino oscillation, $Br(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) \sim 10^{-50}$
 - Many new physics scenarios predict large Br(μ→eγ)

Standard Model of Elementary Particles



From Wikipedia

MEG Experiment

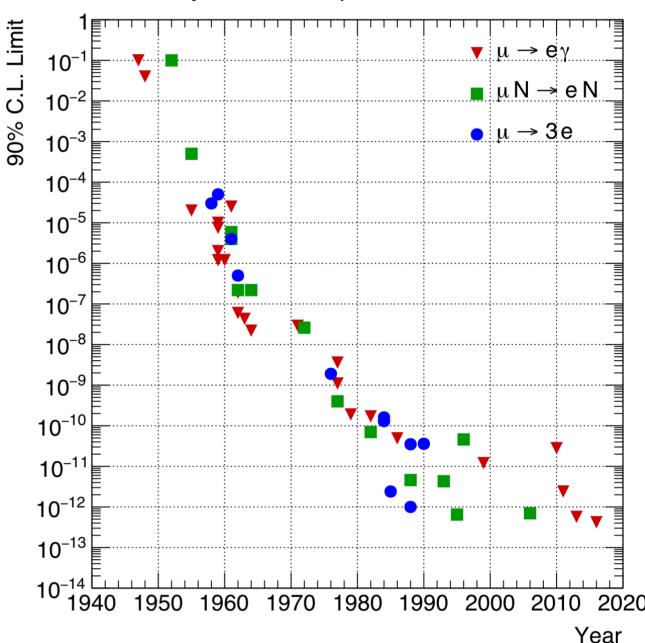
MEG experiment

- MEG was designed to search for such regions where new physics like SUSY-GUT, SUSYseesaw predict
- Real chance to discover new physics
- Data taking done during 2009-2013
- MEG final sensitivity: 5.3x10⁻¹³
- MEG final results: 4.2x10⁻¹³ @90%CL
 (Eur. Phys. J. C 76(8),434(2016))

MEG II experiment

- An order of magnitude better sensitivity with three years data taking than MEG
- Target sensitivity: 6x10-14
- μ-e conversion, μ→3e experiments, τ
 LFV results etc. will also come soon

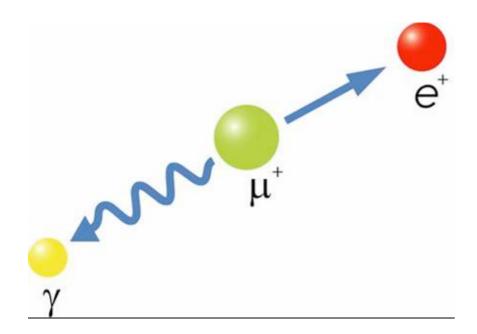
History of CLFV experiments with muons



Eur. Phys. J. C (2018)78:380

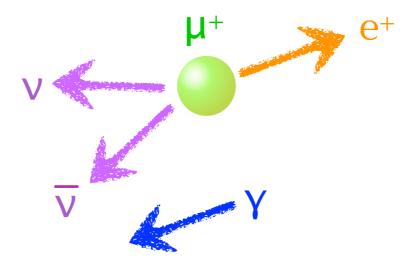
µ→eγ signal and background

Signal



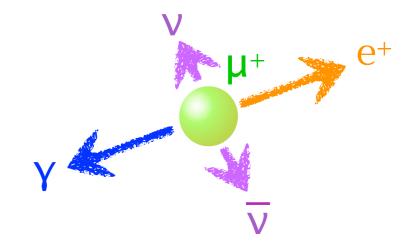
 $E_r, E_e \simeq 52.8 \text{MeV}$ $\Theta_{er} = 180^{\circ}, T_r = T_e$

Accidental Background



- Dominant BG
- Michel e+ + random γ from RMD/Annihilation in flight (AIF)

Radiative Muon Decay (RMD) Background



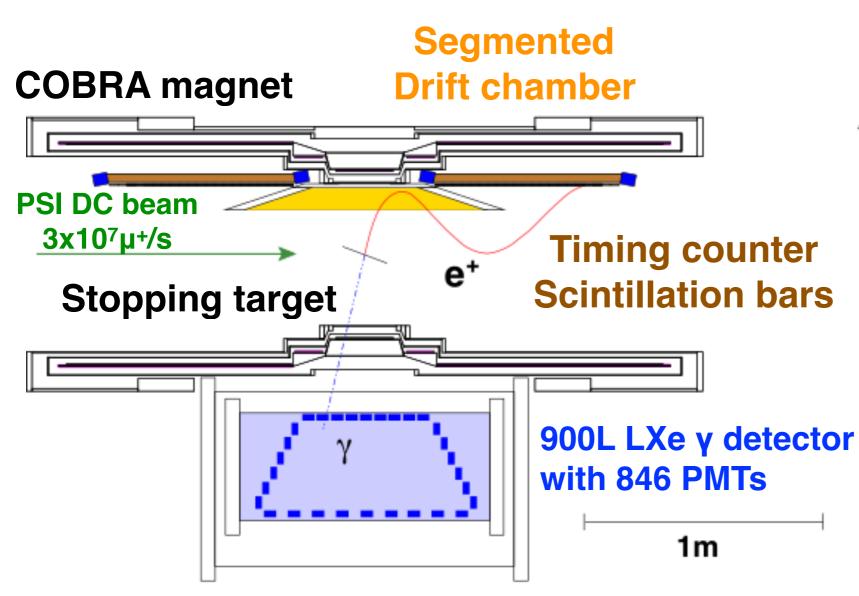
- e+-γ timing coincident
- Good for timing calib.

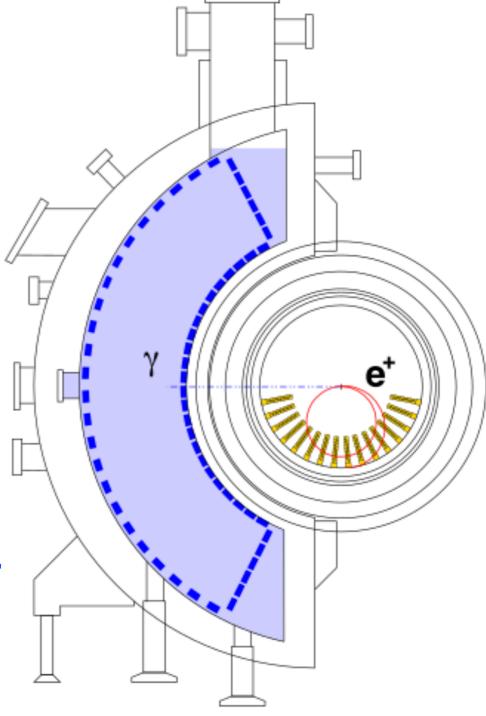
$N_{acc} \propto R_{\mu}^2 x \Delta E_{\gamma}^2 x \Delta E_{e} x \Delta \Theta_{e\gamma}^2 x \Delta t_{e\gamma} x T$

- Lower instantaneous muon beam rate (DC muon beam)
- Better detector resolutions

MEG experiment

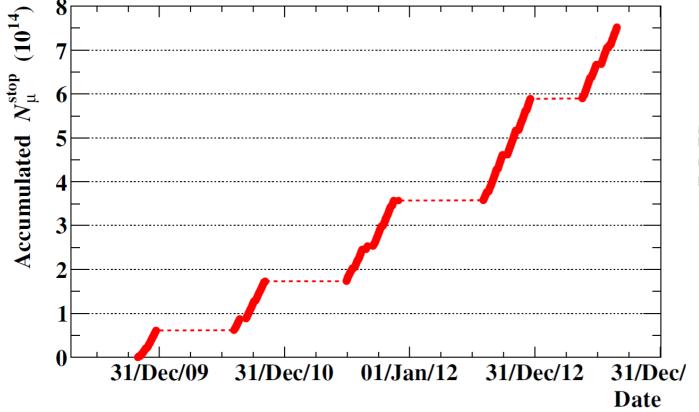
- Paul Scherrer Institute in Switzerland
- World most intense 590MeV proton accelerator (2.2mA)





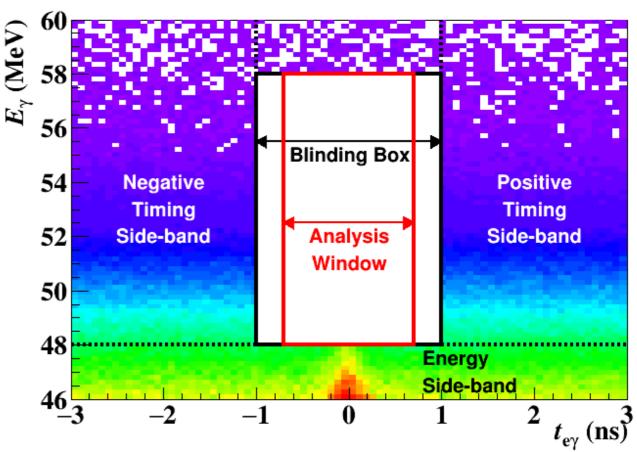
Final MEG dataset / Analysis

 Accumulated number of muons stopped on the target as a function of time

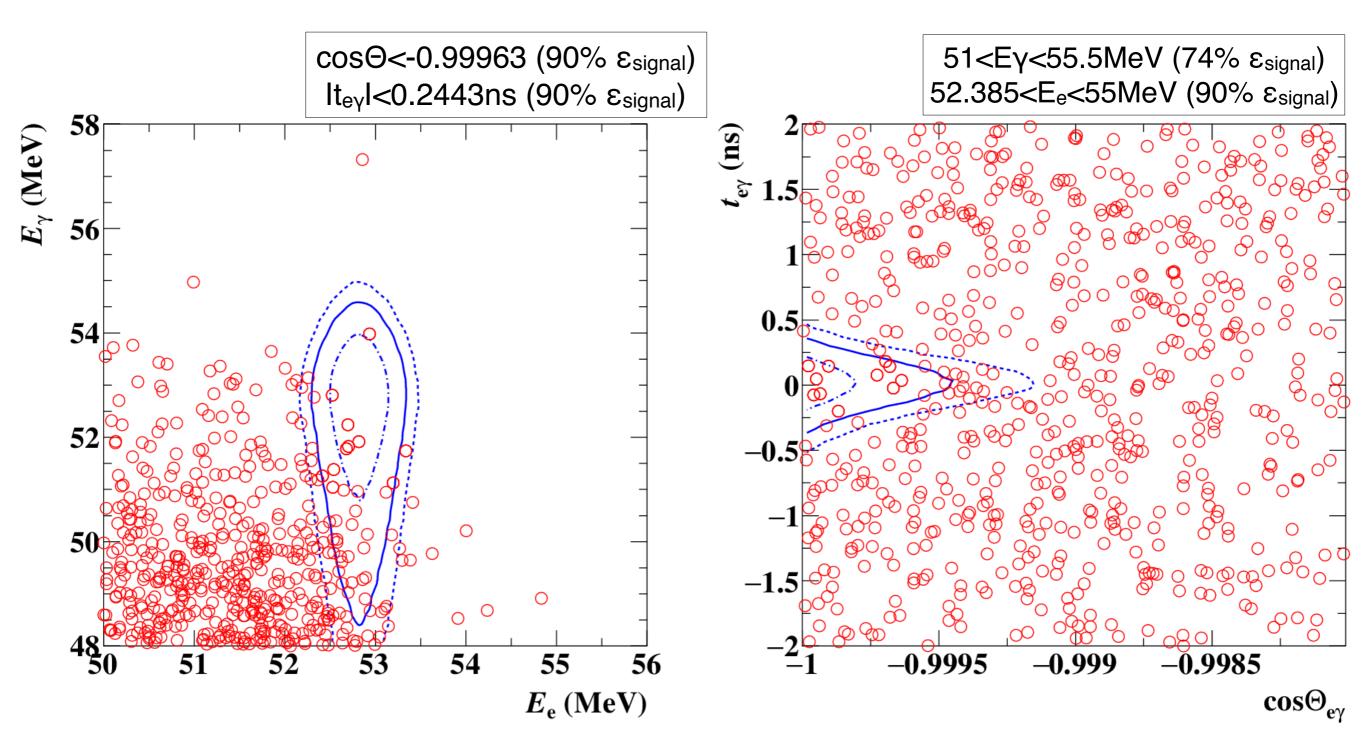


 Full dataset : 7.5x10¹⁴ μ⁺ stopped on the target

- Blind analysis in (E_Y, t_{eY}) plane
- Five observables $E_{\gamma}, E_{e}, t_{e\gamma}, \theta_{e\gamma}, \phi_{e\gamma}$
- Maximum likelihood analysis



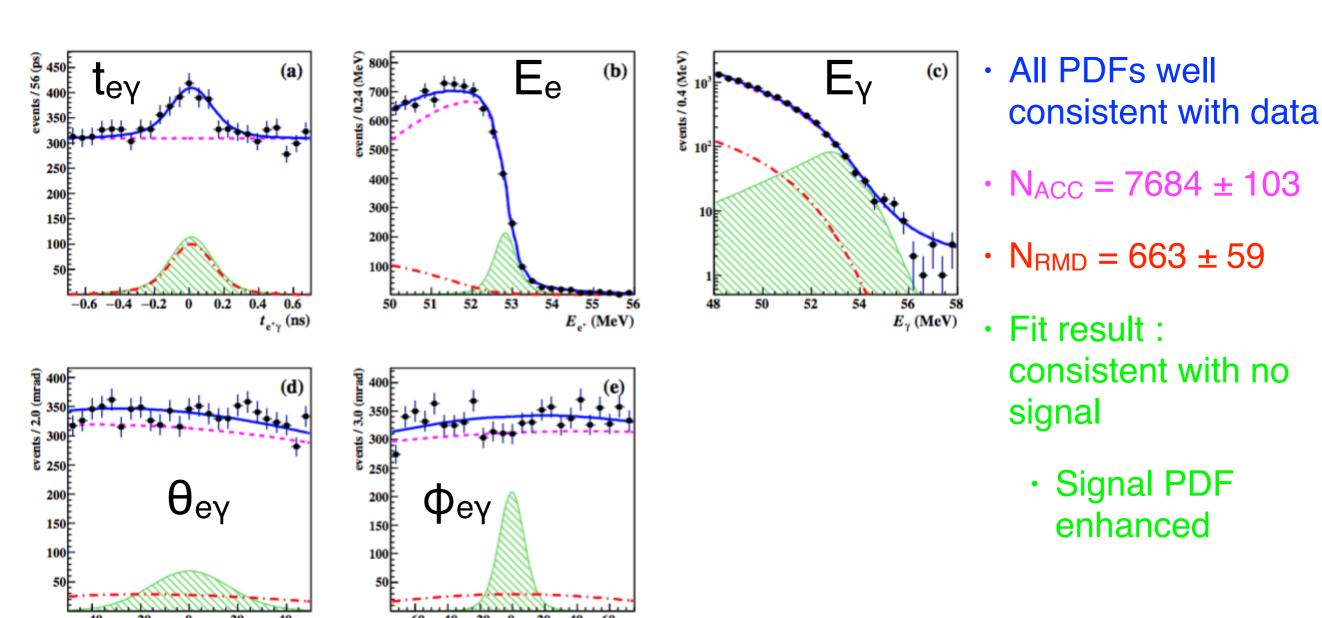
Event distribution



2009-2013 data

Signal PDF contour $(1\sigma, 1.64\sigma, 2\sigma)$

Likelihood fit result



 $\phi_{e^*\gamma}$ (mrad)

 $\theta_{e^+\gamma}$ (mrad)

· Br(μ +→e+ γ) < 4.2x10⁻¹³ @ 90% C.L.

MEG II Experiment

Liquid Xenon y Detector

Better uniformity w/ VUV-sensitive 12x12mm² SiPM

Downstream

Radiative Decay Counter

Further reduction of radiative BG

Gamma-ray (y) **Positron** (e⁺

PSI 590MeV proton cyclotron

COBRA SC Magnet Upstream

> 7x10⁷/s (x2.3)

Pixelated Positron Timing Counter

> 30ps resolution w/ multiple hits

Cylindrical Drift Chamber

Muon (µ†)

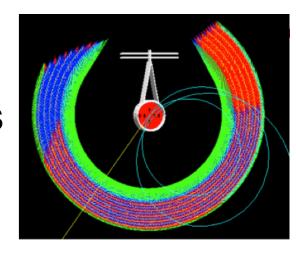
Single volume small stereo cells more hits

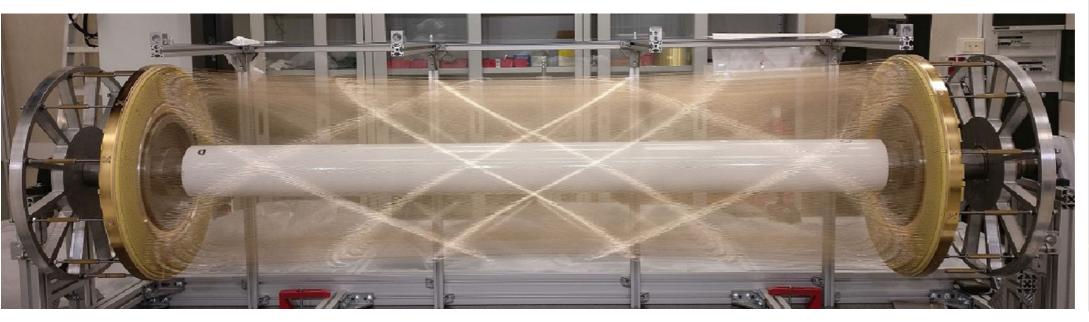
x2 resolution everywhere

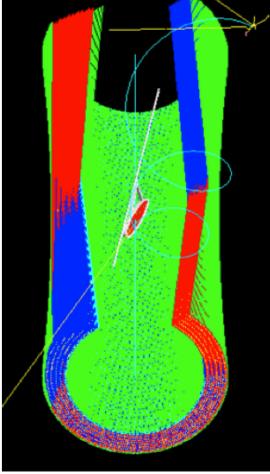
Cylindrical Drift Chamber

- Tracking 52.8MeV e+ to reconstruct vertex, angle, and momentum
- · Single volume wire drift chamber with 1280 anode wires
- Higher granularity, increased number of hits per track

MEG DCH	MEG II CDCH	
16 modules	single volume	
288 drift cells	1280 drift cells	
40-80cm	2m long, stereo angle	
He:C ₂ H ₆ =50:50	He:iC ₄ H ₁₀ =85:15	



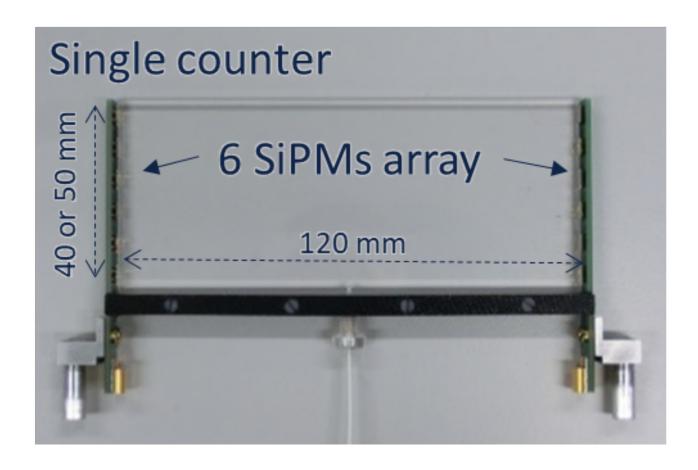


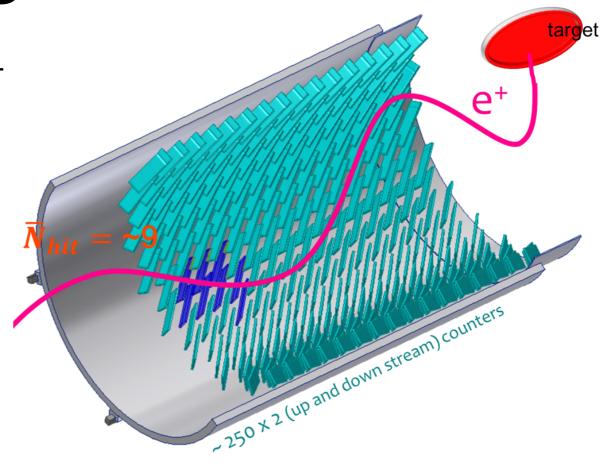


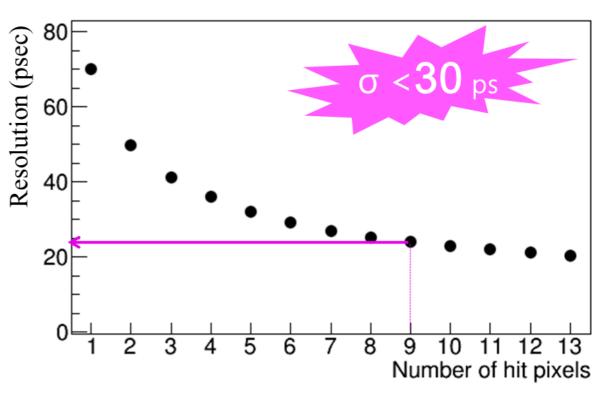
MEG II timing counter

Time measurement of 52.8MeV e+

MEG TC	MEG II TC		
15 scintillating bars x 2	256 scintillator plates x 2		
4x4x80 cm ³	12x(4or5)x0.5 cm ³		
Readout by PMTs	Readout by SiPM		
Single bar hit	Multiple counter hits		

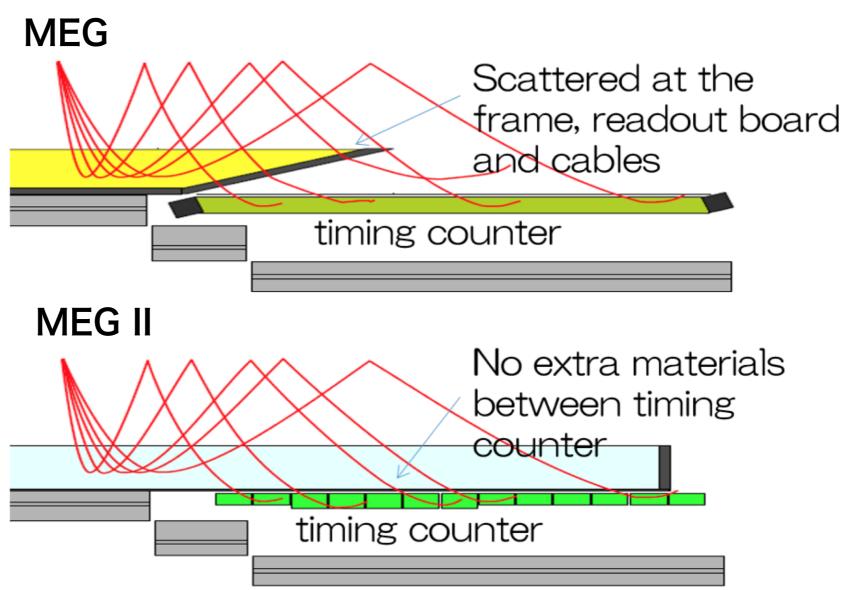




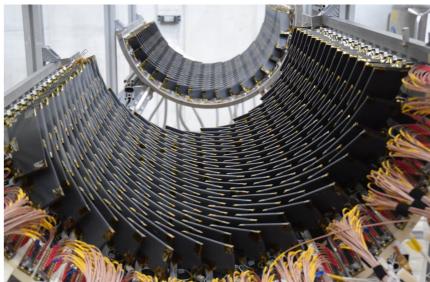


Positron spectrometer

- CDCH less material
- High transparency towards TC
- Higher positron detection efficiency

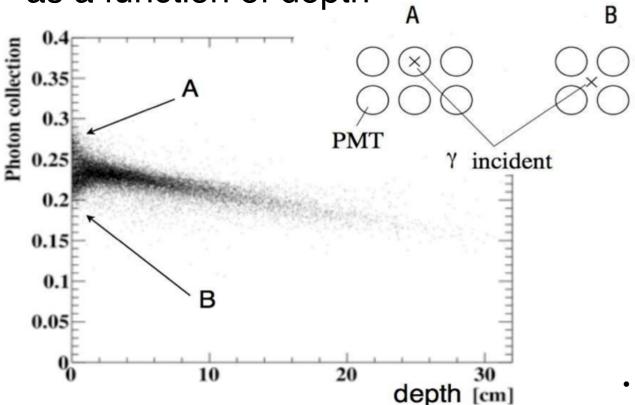


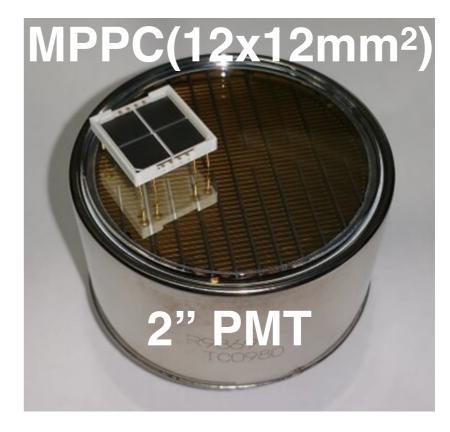




MEG II liquid xenon γ detector

of photons collected by PMTs as a function of depth





 Energy, position, time measurement of 52.8MeV γ from μ→eγ decay

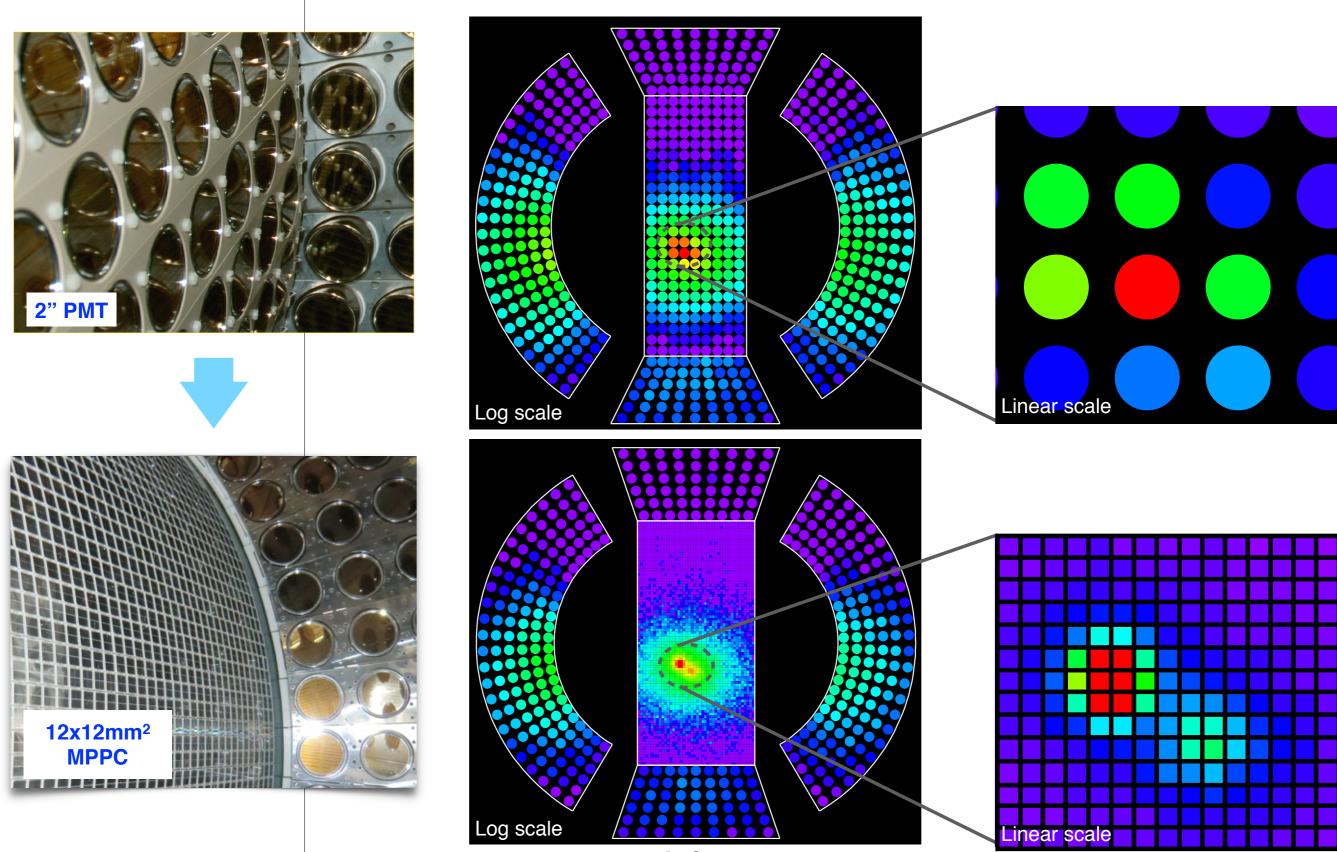
MEG LXe	MEG II LXe
900L LXe	900L LXe

216 2"PMTs (γ entrance) 4092 12x12mm² MPPCs

630 PMTs (other faces) 668 PMTs

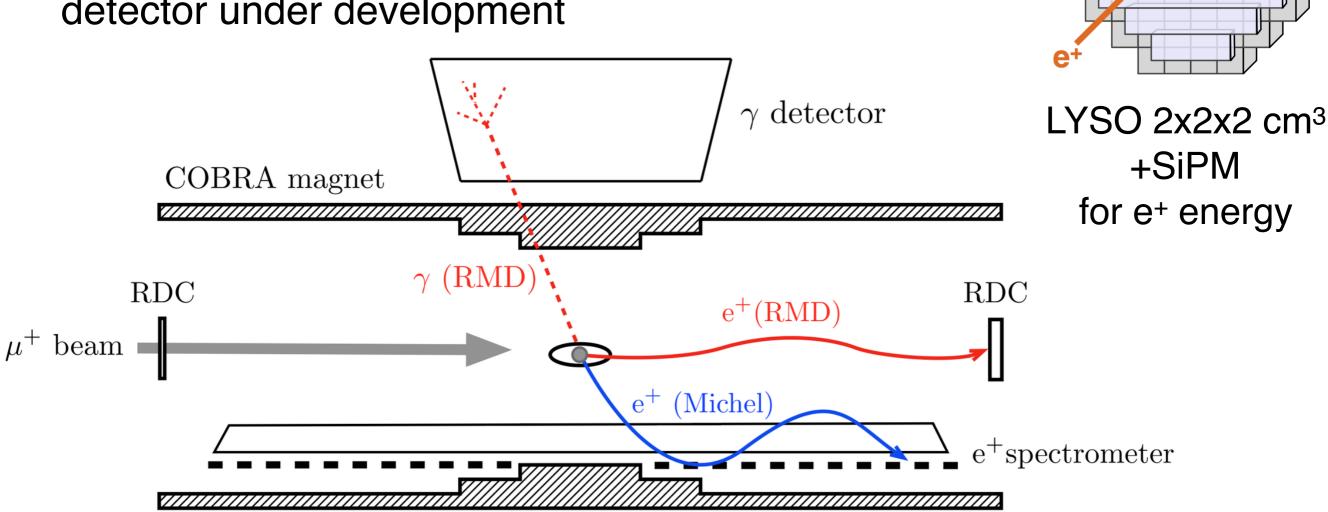
- Non uniform response for shallow events
- Replace inner PMTs with MPPCs
- Better granularity, better uniformity
 →Better energy, position resolution

Liquid xenon y detector

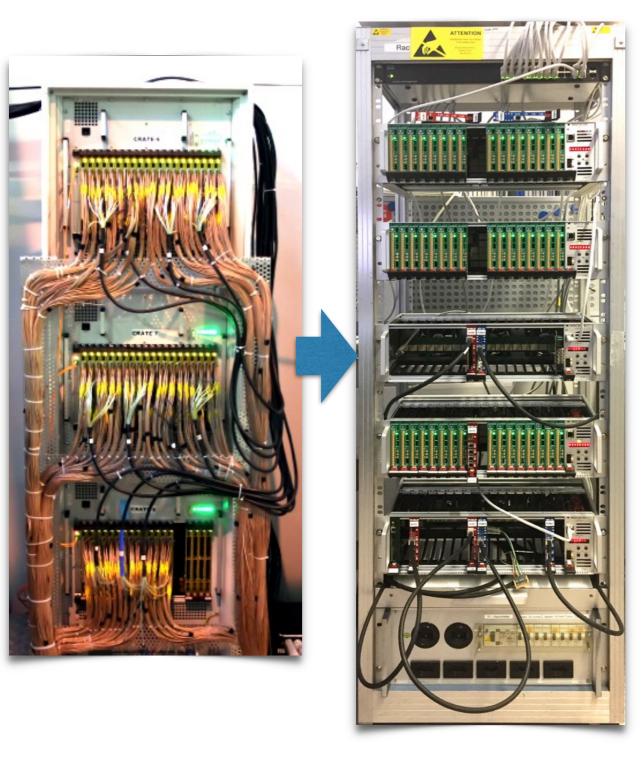


Radiative Decay Counter

- New device for MEG II
- To tag high energy γ background from radiative muon decay by detecting low momentum e+
- Downstream detector ready, upstream detector under development



Readout Electronics



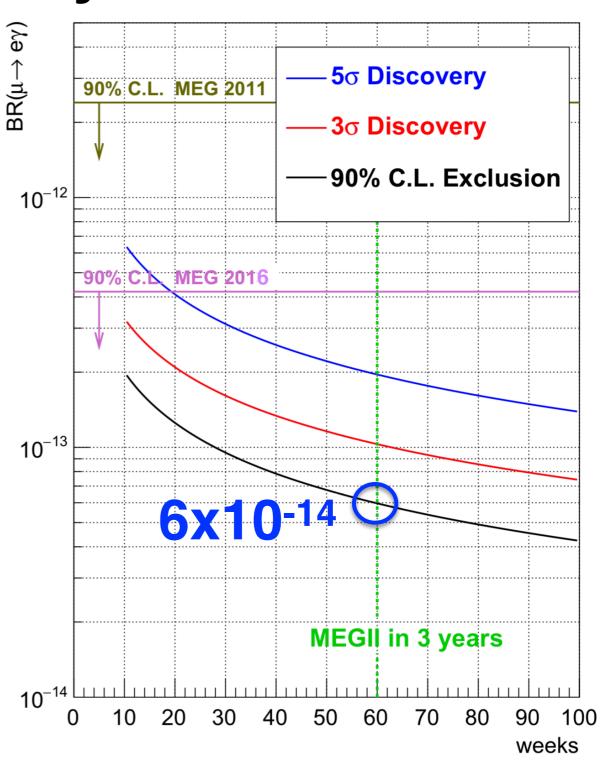
- Waveform data crucial for high rate environment
- Number of channels increased
 - For finer granularity
 - More compact boards necessary
 - Waveform digitizer(DRS4), simple trigger, amplifier and bias voltage supply (~200V) are integrated in a board, suitable for SiPM
 - Called WaveDREAM, developed by PSI
- Online trigger important to manage high event rate and background suppression.
 - · FPGA based trigger system prepared



Sensitivity

	MEG	MEG II
E _{e+} (keV)	380	130
θ_{e+} (mrad)	9.4	5.3
ф _{е+} (mrad)	8.7	3.7
z _{e+} /y _{e+} (mm) core	2.4/1.2	1.6/0.7
$E_{Y}(\%) \text{ (w>2cm/w<2cm)}$	1.7/2.4	1.0/1.1
$u_{\gamma}, v_{\gamma}, w_{\gamma} (mm)$	5/5/6	2.6/2.2/5
t _{ey} (ps)	122	84
Efficiency (%)		
Trigger	99	99
Υ	63	69
e+ (tracking x matching)	30	70

 Data for a few months exceed the current limit, and reach 6x10-14 in three years



Current status

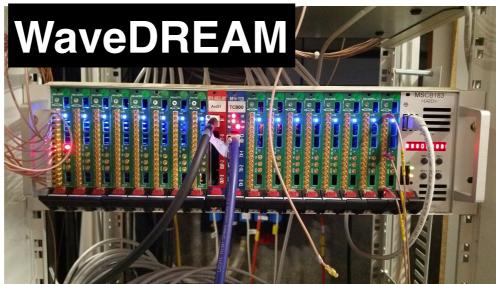






Construction finished in 2017.

Detector commissioning ongoing.



Prototype WaveDREAM tests with 6 crates (~1500ch.), and mass production next year

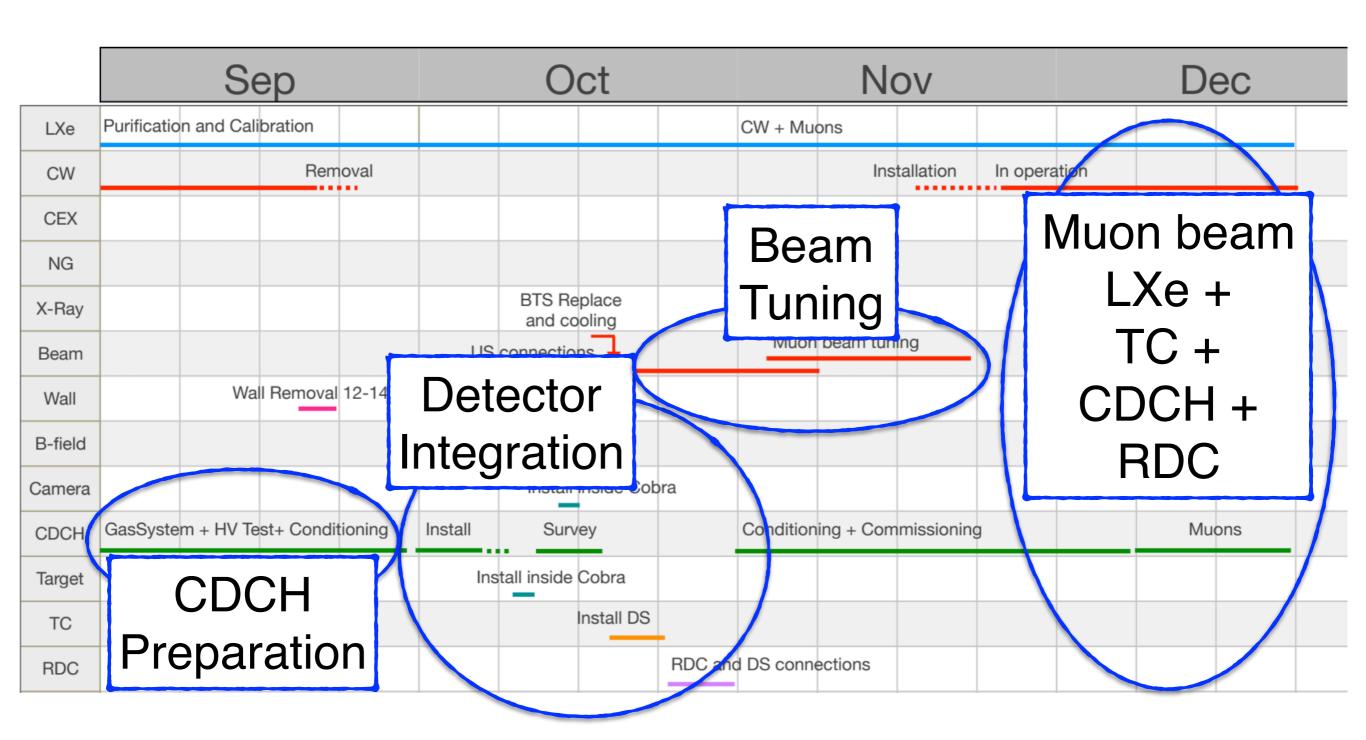


Downstream detector constructed in 2017, and performance test with muon beam finished.

Prospects & Summary

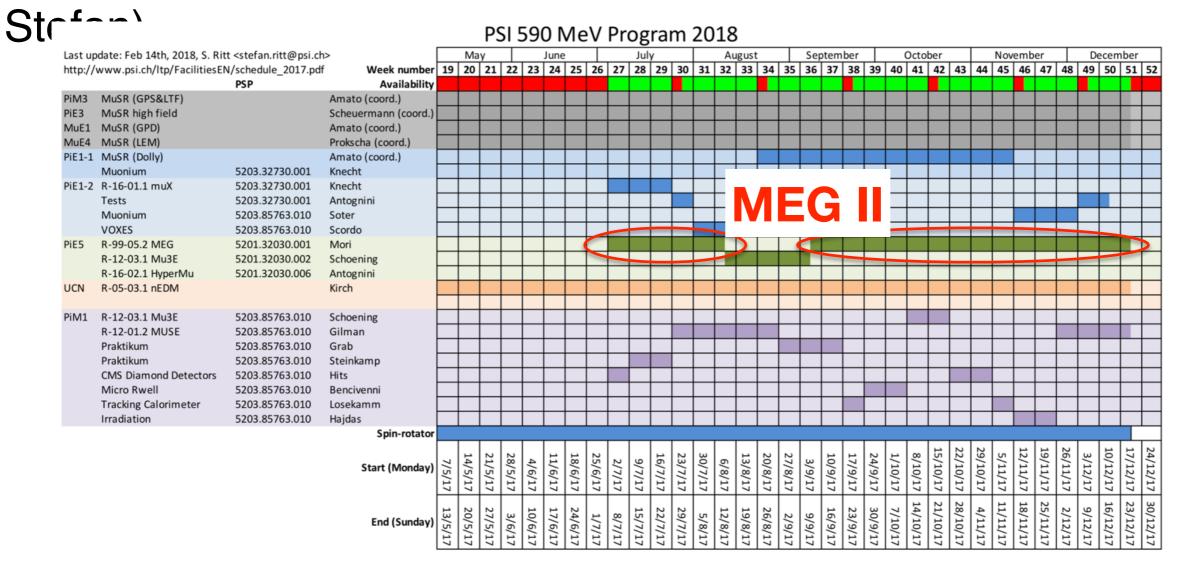
- MEG II Detector integration in October 2018, and muon beam time in November - December with limited no. of electronics
- Mass production of the readout electronics will be next year.
- Engineering run and physics run will be started after that.
- The sensitivity of the MEG II experiment will exceed the current limit with a few month data, and will be improved by one order of magnitude with three years data

Prospects 2018



Beam time in 2018

· Beam time in 2018 for MEG II is allocated as requested (by



HIPA operation in 2018-2020



HIPA operation

Betrieb Protonen-Anlagen 2018-2020

