

MEG実験2008

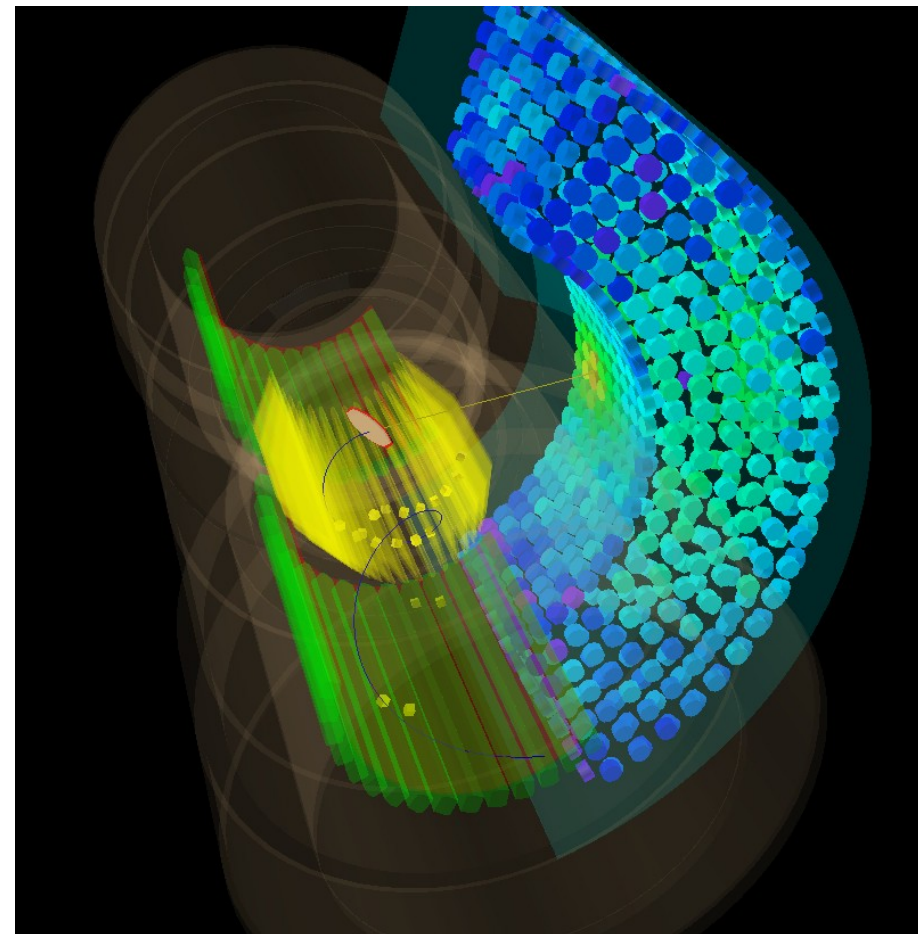
$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$ 崩壊事象探索解析

日本物理学会第64回年次大会
@立教大学池袋キャンパス
29/March/2009



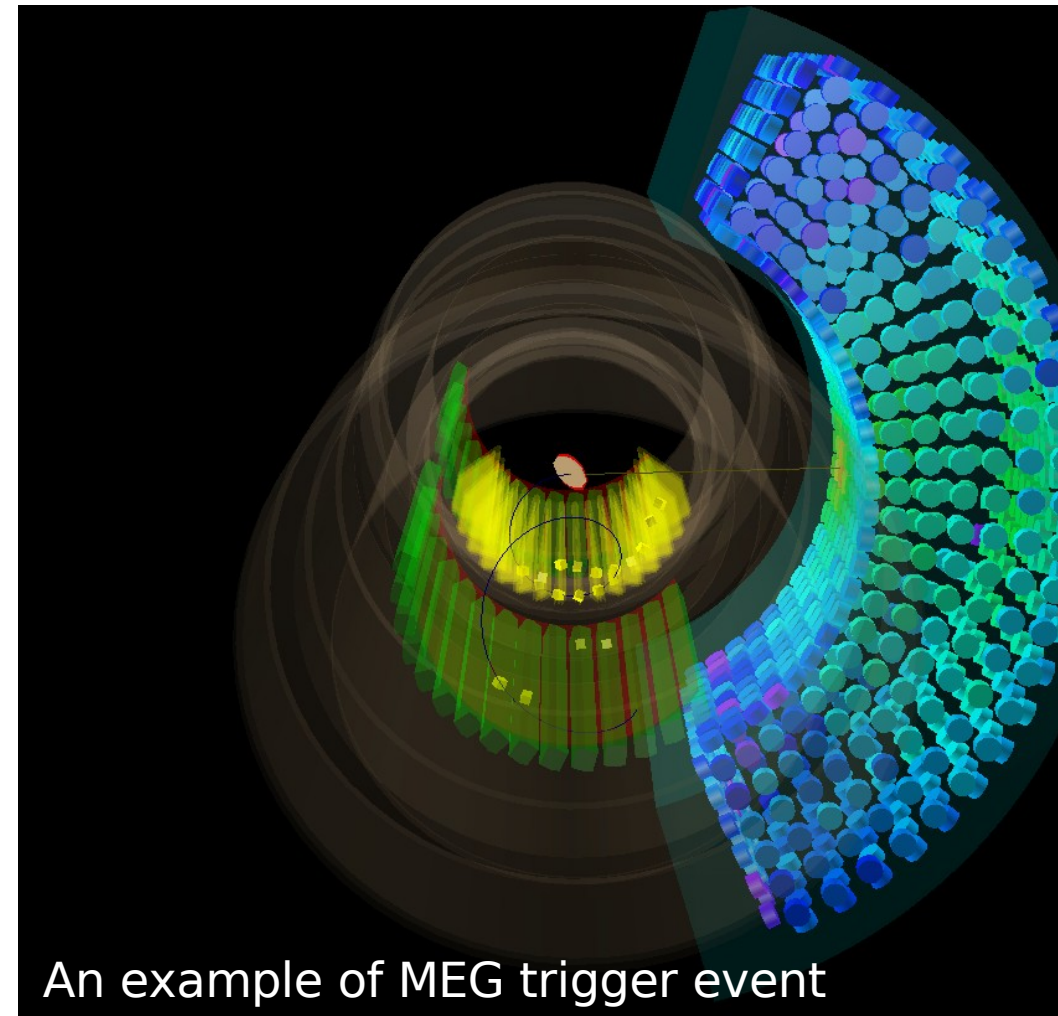
内山 雄祐

他 MEGコラボレーション

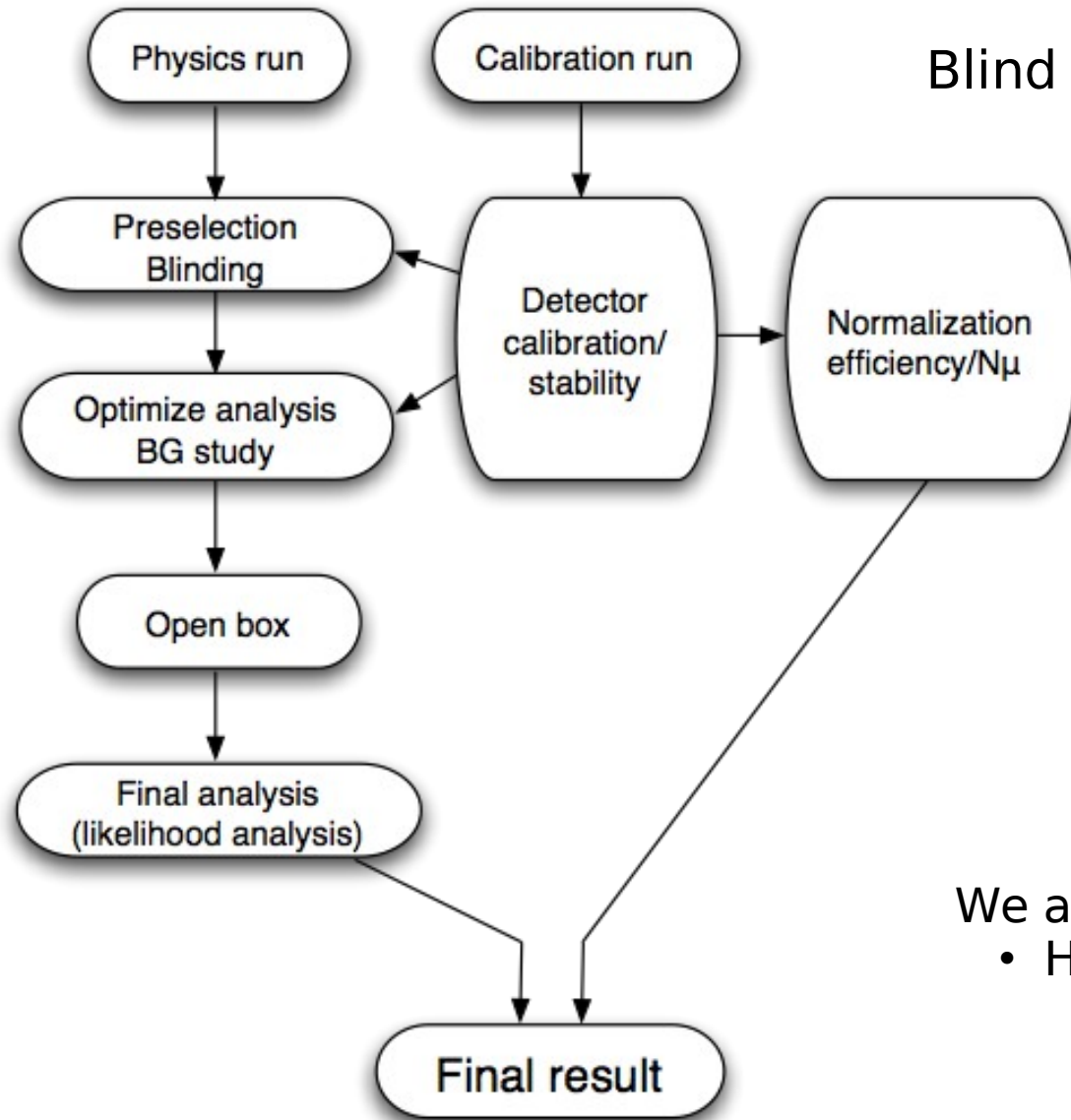


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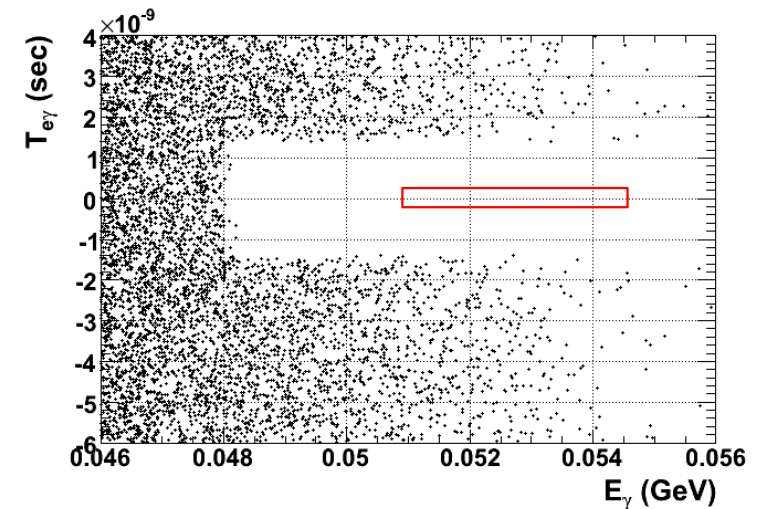
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- **Data & Run**
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- **Background**
- **Normalization**
- **Single event sensitivity**
- **Analysis improvements**
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Physics Analysis



Blind analysis & Likelihood analysis



We are now blind to the signal events

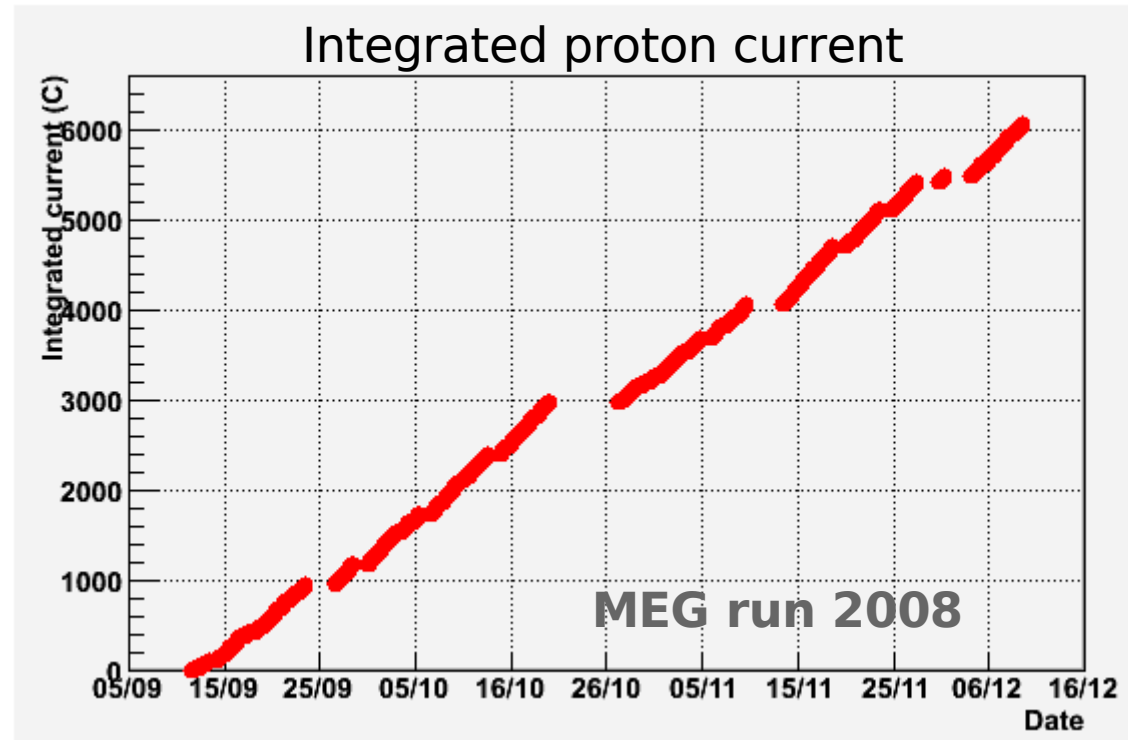
- Hidden parameters
- ✓ $(E_\gamma, T_{e\gamma})$

Data & Run

Normal physics data taking :

- **MEG run** w/ 11 mixed trigger : Normal beam, 6.5Hz trig. rate, ~83% livetime
- Daily **LED calibration** w/ beam ON
- 3/week **Full calibration** sets
- 1/week 24H **RD run**

Live time : 3.4×10^6 sec
 Total 9.1×10^{13} muons

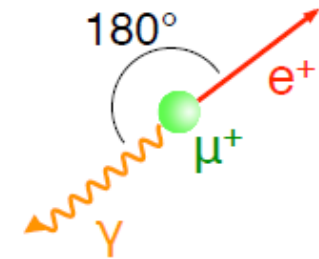


Beam Mode	R_{μ} Measured Rate COBRA at 2mA	R_{stop} Stopping Rate at 2mA ($\epsilon_{STOP} = 0.794$)
“High”	$8.4 \cdot 10^7 \mu^+s^{-1}$	$6.7 \cdot 10^7 \mu^+s^{-1}$
“Normal”	$3.5 \cdot 10^7 \mu^+s^{-1}$	$\sim 2.8 \cdot 10^7 \mu^+s^{-1}$
“Ultra-low”	$1.5 \cdot 10^6 \mu^+s^{-1}$	$\sim 1.2 \cdot 10^6 \mu^+s^{-1}$

Signal & Background

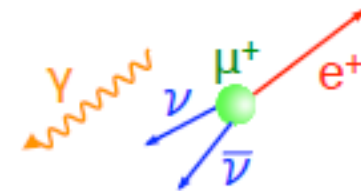
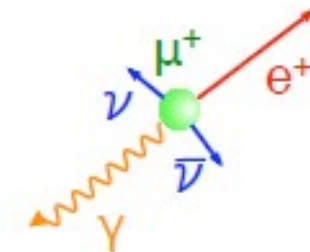
- **signal**

- Back to back
- Mono energetic : $E_e=52.8\text{MeV}$, $E_\gamma=52.8\text{MeV}$
- Coincidence in time

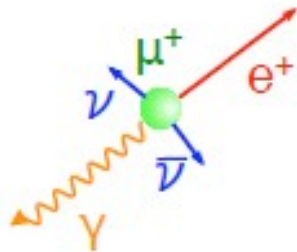


- **Background**

- Prompt background
 - Radiative muon decay (RD)
 - Small branching ratio
 - Able to suppress with current resolution
- Accidental overlap
 - Will be dominant in our experiment



Radiative Decay Analysis



RD events is our 2nd signal

- **Quite important** to identify RD events in order to demonstrate the quality of our experiment
- Time calibration with real coincident events
 - Two type of data samples
 - Dedicated RD runs
 - “Ultra low” beam intensity (1.2×10^6 /s)
 - Low accidental BG
 - Low energy threshold, no back-to-back requirement
 - MEG runs
 - “Normal” beam intensity (2.8×10^7 /s)

RD Search in MEG Runs

- We observed RD peak !
 - Even on higher floor of acci.BG
 - Another & powerful time calibration source

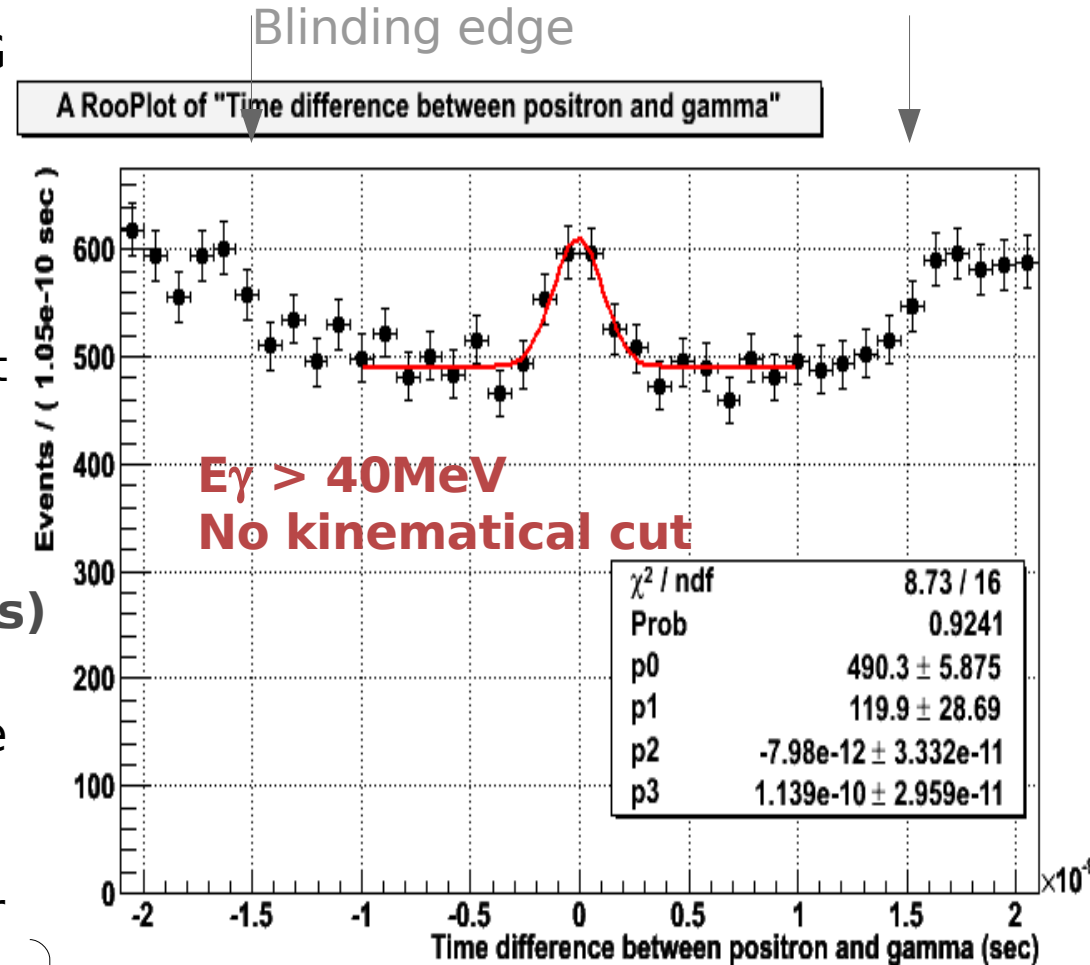
■ T0 is well centered

- T0 is calibrated using different calibration source
 - Dalitz decay of π^0
 - Taken in summer π^0 run

■ Peak width = 114 ± 30 ps (s)

- Show the improvement of time resolution as increase of γ energy
- Close to combined resolution of each detector

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Xe} & \text{TC} & \text{Track} \\ 100 \oplus 70 \oplus 50 = 132\text{ps} \end{array} \right)$$

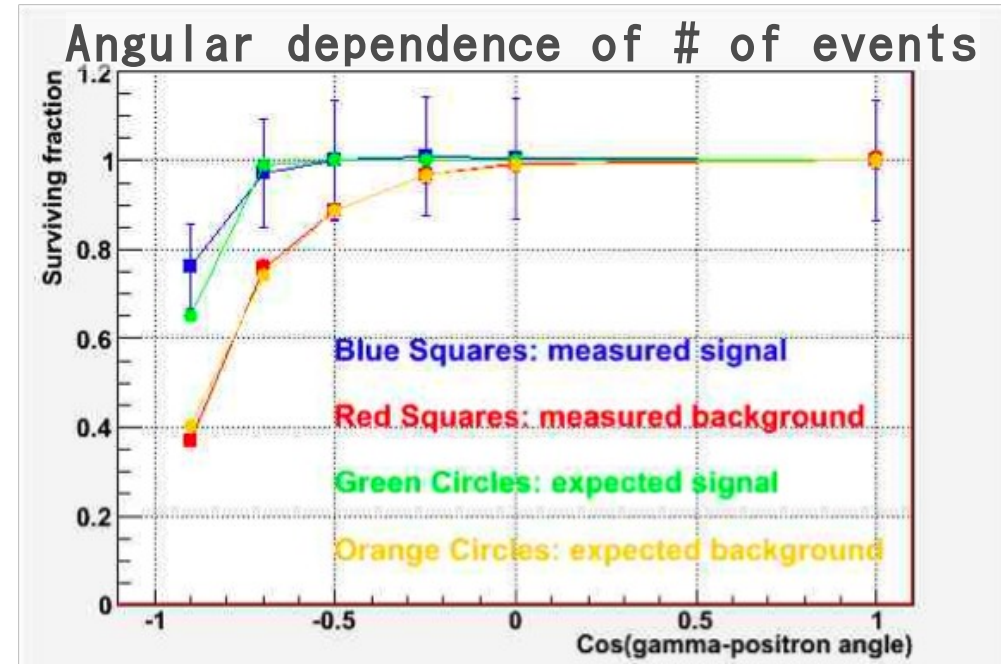
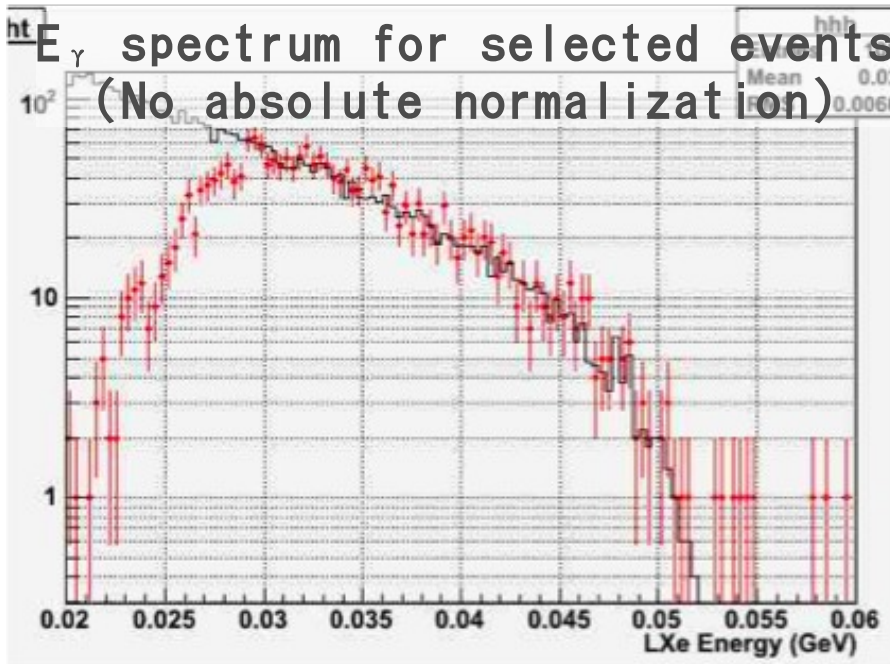
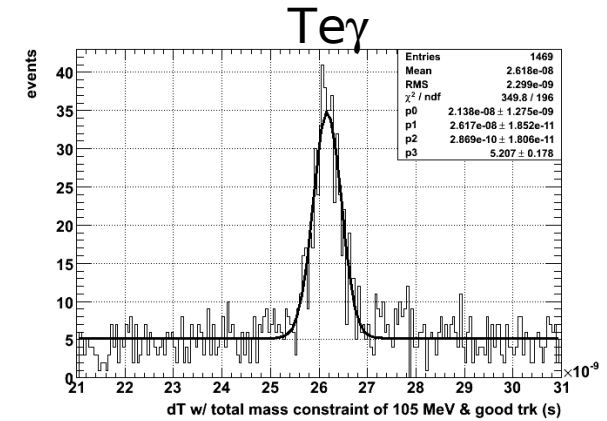


We are really sensitive to the $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ signal !

RD Events in Dedicated Run

Comparison with expectation

- Use dedicated run (low intensity (factor 25))
- Cleaner sample (better S/N~2.8)

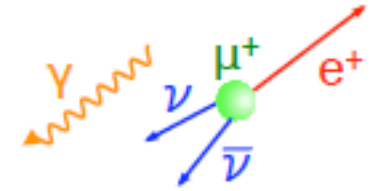


- E_γ spectrum shape is well reproduced by MC
- Angular dependence is in agreement with the expectation

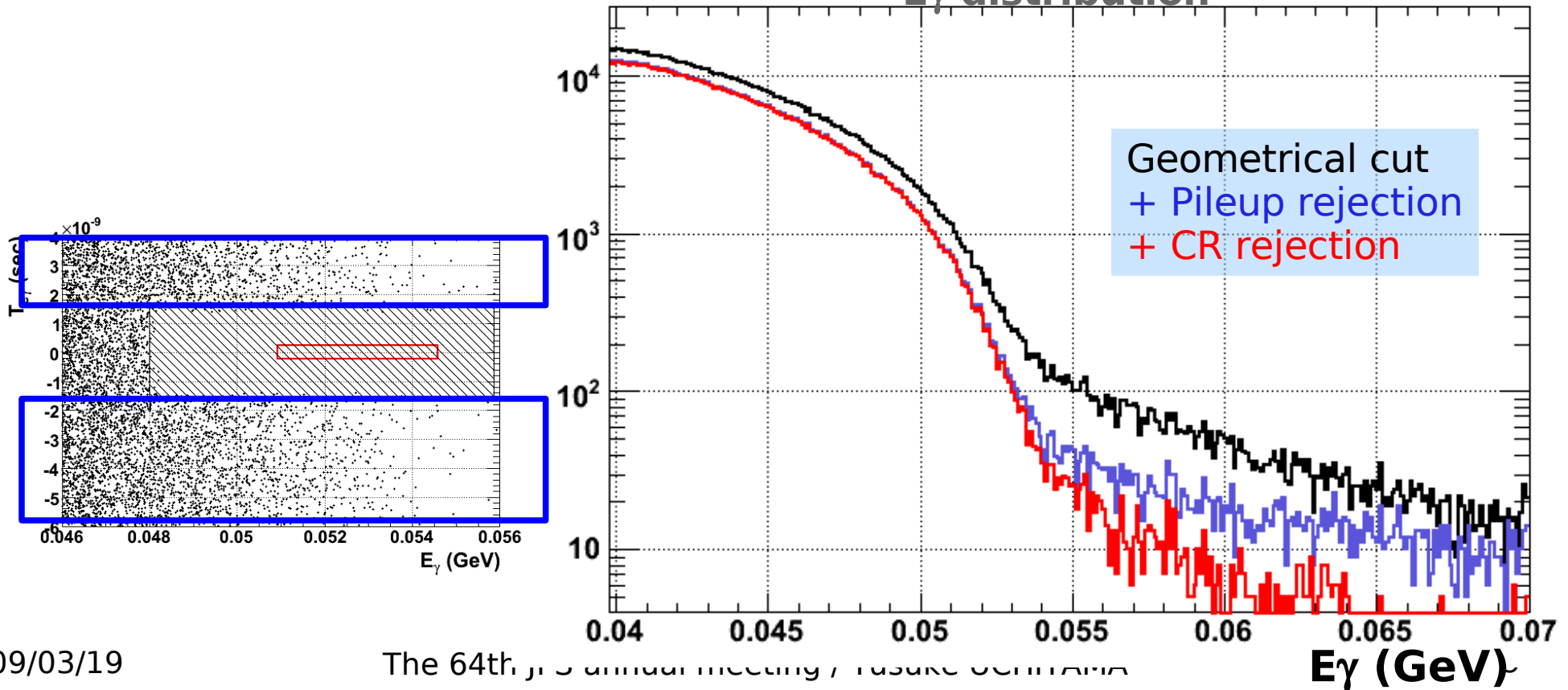
Background Study

We can study accidental background with

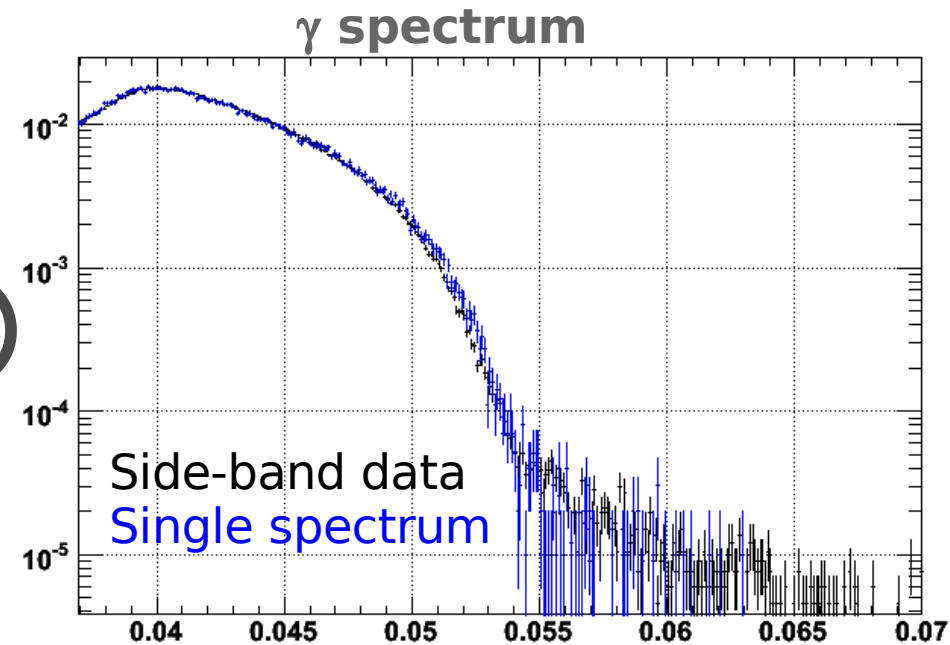
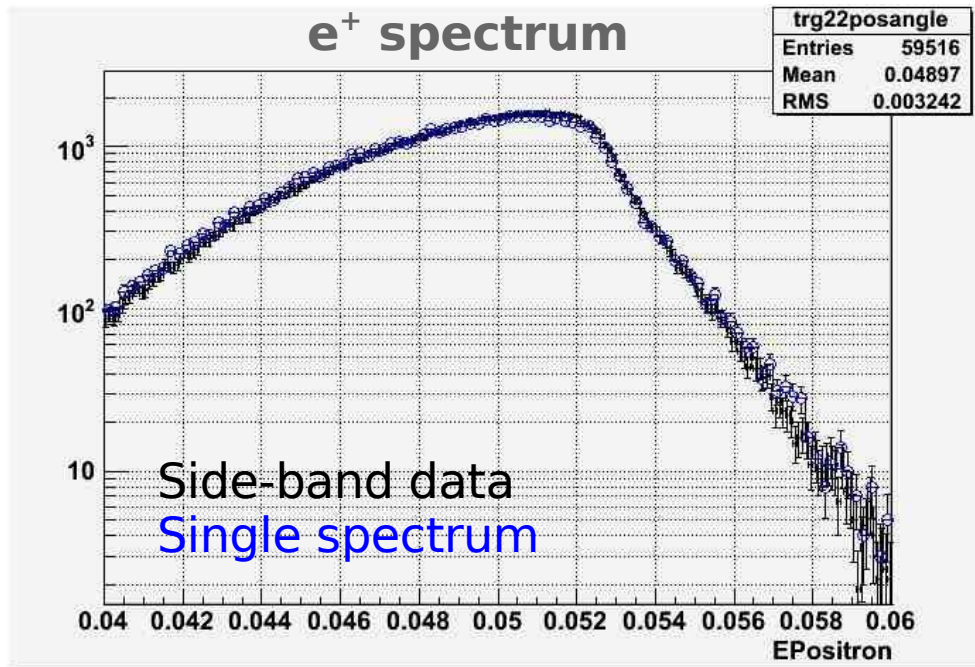
- Single trigger events (mixed in MEG data)
- Side-band data
 - Obtain distributions for accidental background → for likelihood fit
 - Estimate number of background in signal region



E_γ distribution

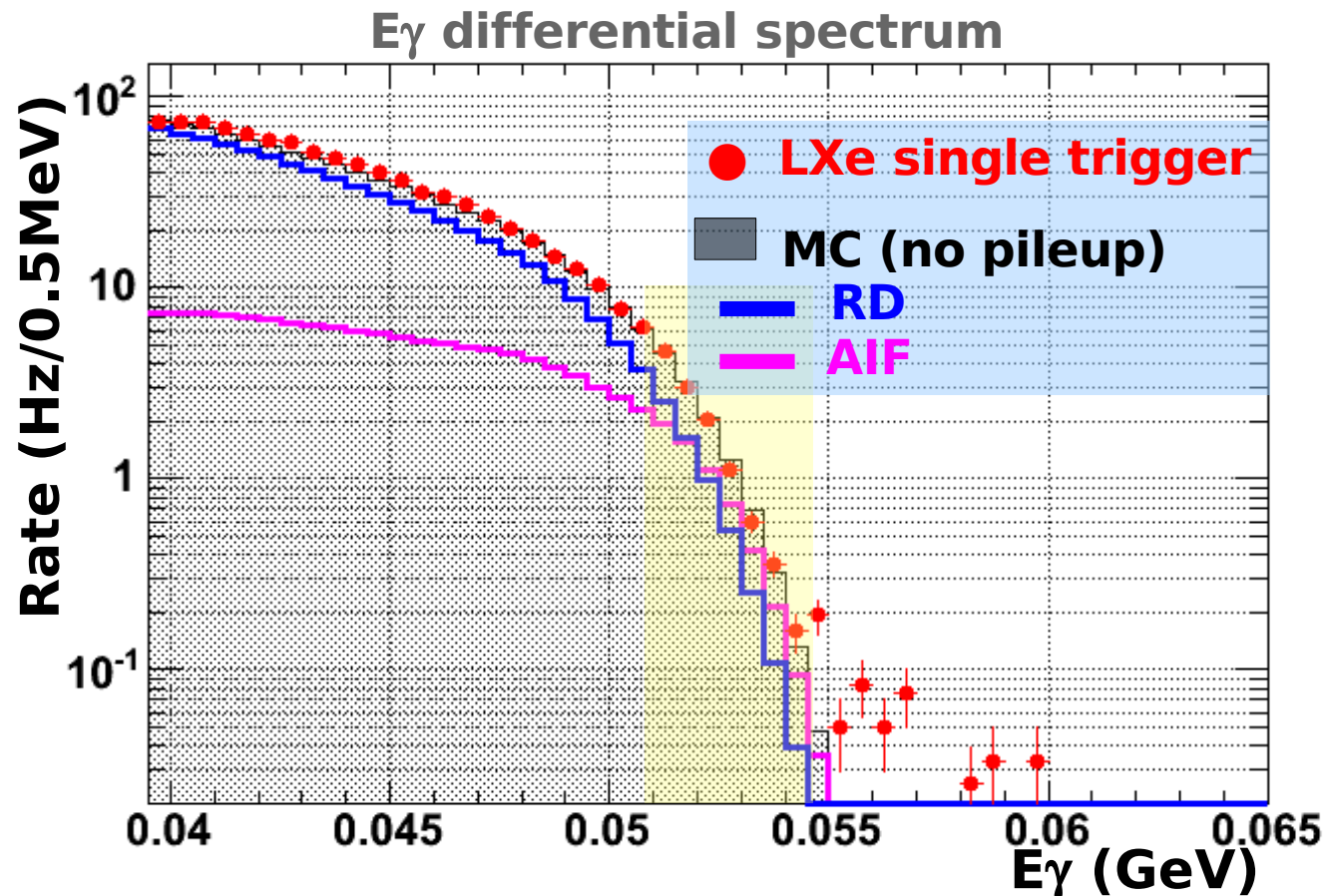


BG Study with Single Spectra



- Consistency check between side-band and single data
- Background is dominant with accidental overlap

BG Study with Single Spectra

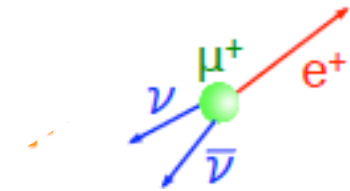


- Spectrum fit MC
 - No unexpected background
 - Pileup effect to be investigated
 - Absolute rate within ~20%
 - Uncertainty from E_γ efficiency & energy scale

Normalization

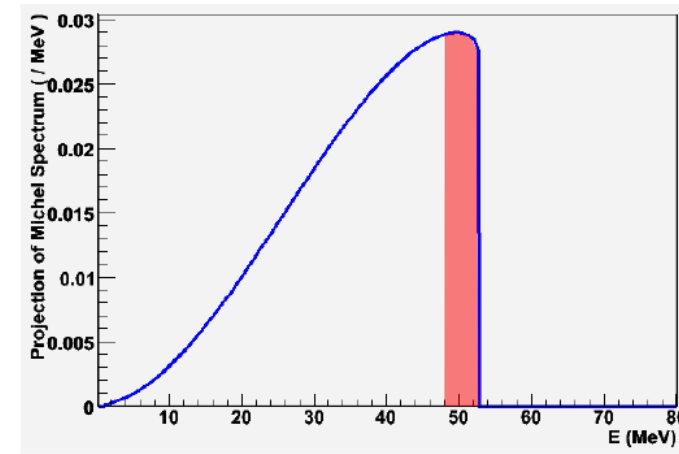
$$Br(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) = \frac{N_{sig}}{N_{\mu}(\Omega/4\pi)\epsilon_{\gamma}\epsilon_e\epsilon_{trigger}\epsilon_{sel}}$$

- Use **Michel decay** as normalization channel
 - Michel samples mixed in normal data taking
 - Count reconstructed *high momentum Michel* positrons



$$N_{\mu} = \frac{N^{Michel} P^{Michel}}{B^{Michel} \epsilon_e^{Michel}}$$

- In the branching ratio calculation, Positron efficiency is canceled out to the first order.



$$Br(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) = \frac{N^{sig}}{N_{\mu} \epsilon_e \epsilon_{\gamma} \epsilon_{trigger} \epsilon_{sel}}$$

N^{Michel} : # of observed Michel events
 P^{Michel} : Prescale factor of Michel trigger
 B^{Michel} : Fraction of Michel decay used to count

Other methods are available. Cross check.
 Preliminary analyses indicate reasonable agreements

Single Event Sensitivity

- Roughly estimate sensitivity of 2008 data
 - Large uncertainty of normalization
 - Analyses are not finalized yet

Expected S.E.S (for box analysis)
 $(30 \sim 50) \times 10^{-13}$

Efficiencies

	2008 provisional
Gamma	0.28
e+	0.12-0.23
Trigger	~0.8
Selection	$0.9^3 \times 0.95 = 0.69$

- Worse than expectation
 - (for example 4times from the previous JPS meeting)

!! All numbers are provisional !!

Possible Improvements (2008 Data)

- All numbers in this study are very preliminary ones.
 - Using currently obtained performance.
 - Large uncertainty in many parts
- There is some room to improve

■ Efficiencies

- Gamma :
 - Recover fiducial volume (now discard shallow events (35%))
 - Unfold and reconstruct pile-up events
- Positron :
 - Optimize selection criteria for tracking

To achieve good sensitivity with 2008 data, it is very important to recover efficiencies

■ Resolutions

- We are quoting here rather conservative resolutions
 - ex) Resolution of T_γ include clock synchronizing error which is not same as that for TC.
 - Gamma position resolution includes the spread due to the collimator edge and target spread
 - E_γ resolution includes larger pedestal distribution from high rate pi beam
- Further study of reconstruction algorithms and calibrations

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	2008 provisional
Gamma	$> 0.5 \times 0.65 \times 0.85$
e+	$(0.3-0.57) \times 0.4$
Trigger	$1 \times 0.99 \times 0.8$
Selection	$0.9^3 \times 0.95 = 0.69$

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- All numbers in this study are very
 - Using currently obtained performance
 - Large uncertainty in many parts
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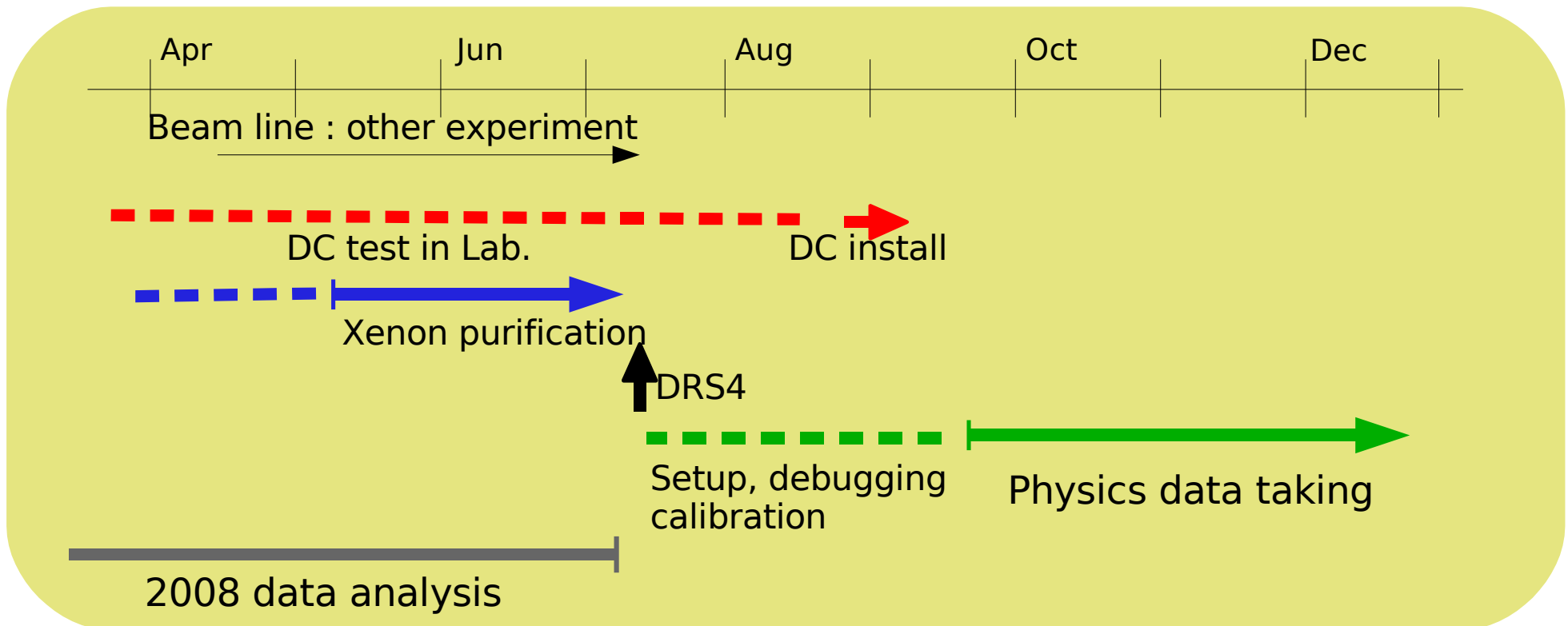
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(σ)	2008 provisional
E_γ (%)	<2.3
T_γ (ps)	<100
g position (mm)	<5
P_{e^+} (%)	1.5-2.0
T_{e^+} (ps)	<60-90
e^+ angle (mrad)	9 - 18
μ decay vertex (mm)	3 - 4
$T_{e\gamma}$ (ps)	< 150

Future Prospect

- Run **2009** will start in September
 - Fix DC problem
 - Optimize run coordination
 - Optimize trigger & DAQ system
 - Introduce new waveform digitizer
 - Perform further LXe purification before the physics run starts
- } Recover efficiency



Efficiencies

	2008 provisional	2009 provisional prospect
Gamma	$>0.5 \times 0.65 \times 0.85$	$>0.5 \times 0.9$
e+	$(0.3-0.57) \times 0.4$	0.85×0.5
Trigger	$1 \times 0.99 \times 0.8$	>0.99
Selection	$0.9^3 \times 0.95 = 0.69$	0.69
DAQ	0.8×0.93	$> 0.9 \times 0.99$
Calibration etc.	~ 0.7	0.9
Running time (week)	11.5	11.5
S.E.S (10^{-13})	$30-50$	$< 3-5$

Our "Goal" of S.E.S $\sim 0.5 \times 10^{-13}$

Resolutions

(σ)	2008 provisional	2009 provisional prospect
E_γ (%)	< 2.3	< 1.7
T_γ (ps)	< 100	< 80
γ position (mm)	< 5	< 5
P_{e^+} (%)	1.5–2.0	0.7 – 0.8
T_{e^+} (ps)	$< 60-90$	60
e^+ angle (mrad)	9 – 18	11
μ decay vertex (mm)	3 – 4	2
$T_{e^+\gamma}$ (ps)	150	100
Background (10-13)		$< 0.6 - 3$

Uncertainty coming from γ energy scale

Our “Goal” of BG $\sim 0.1-0.3$

Summary

- In 2008 run, we successfully took various data samples sufficient to evaluate
 - the detector performance
 - the background level
- Clear observation of the radiative decay events in our physics data
 - Important to demonstrates well that we are really sensitive to the $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ events
- We are still blind to the signal events
 - Analyses are progressing intensively in daily base
 - Analysis result should be ready before this year run starts
- This year's run will start in **September**
 - The year 2009 will mark a significant step forward to the goal of the MEG experiment.
- We need **3 years** to achieve the target sensitivity
 - Continue to run the experiment until the end of 2011

Efficiencies

!! All numbers are provisional !!



- Individual components of efficiencies are (being) estimated
 - Large uncertainty. Some of them are likely to be changed
 - Most of them are evaluated with real data

$\Omega/4\pi$	0.09 (depending on cuts)		
γ	0.28	Detection	0.5
		Analysis	0.65 × 0.85 <small>Depth cut x pileup</small>
e^+	0.12-0.23	Reconstruction	0.3 - 0.57 <small>Selection criteria</small>
		DC-TC match	0.4
trigger	0.8*	E_γ	>0.99
		Timing	0.99
		Direction match	~0.8*
selection	0.69 (=0.93×0.95, only for box analysis)		
N_μ	9.13×10^{13} μ stops		

* Recent study indicates this value is overestimate

RD Dedicated Run Analysis

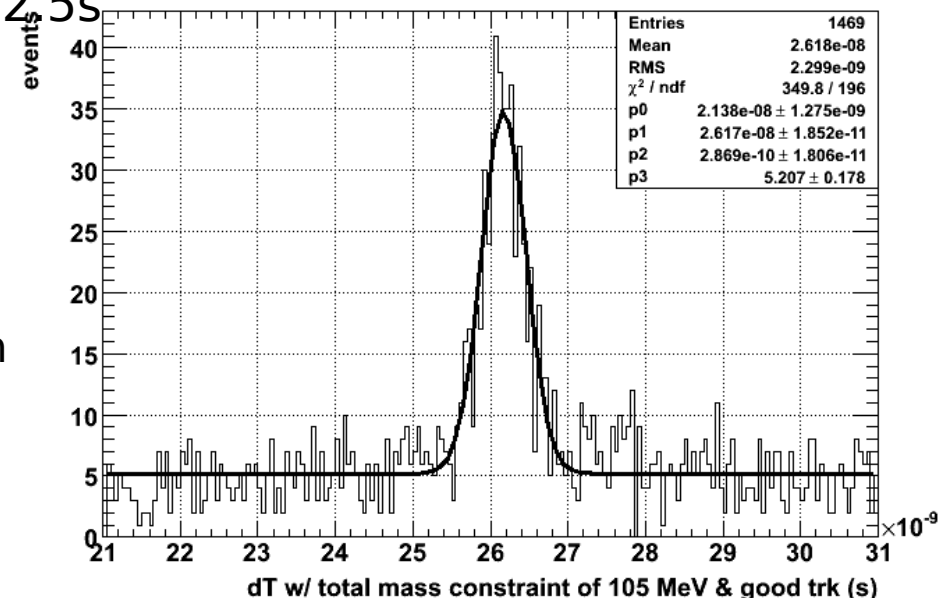
- Dedicated run with lower intensity beam (factor 25)
 - 24H / week
 - Total livetime : 4.88×10^5 s
 - E_γ threshold ~ 25 MeV
- Selection criteria
 - Geometrical cuts, track quality cuts, time and energy cuts
 - Kinematical constraint greatly improve S/N (0.83 \rightarrow 2.8)

➔ Clear peak !

- Found 428 RD events on 152 BG in 2.5s

➔ Peak width : 287 ± 18 ps (σ)

- worse resolution
 - Lower γ energy
 - Suffered from time drift over time
 - Change of light yield, waveform
 - Can be corrected



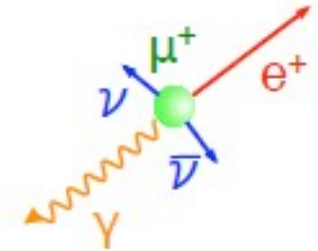
Likelihood Analysis

- Final analysis will be done with maximum likelihood fitting
- Maximum likelihood analysis
 - $P(x_i) = (N_{\text{sig}}S(x_i) + N_{\text{RDS}}(x_i) + N_{\text{BGB}}(x_i)) / N$
 - $N = N_{\text{sig}} + N_{\text{RD}} + N_{\text{BG}}$
 - $L(N_{\text{sig}}, N_{\text{RD}}) = \prod(P(x_i))$
 - Describe detector non-uniformity (position, angle dependence)
 - PDFs for different region
 - Analysis region : $\pm 5\sigma$

Prompt Background Estimation

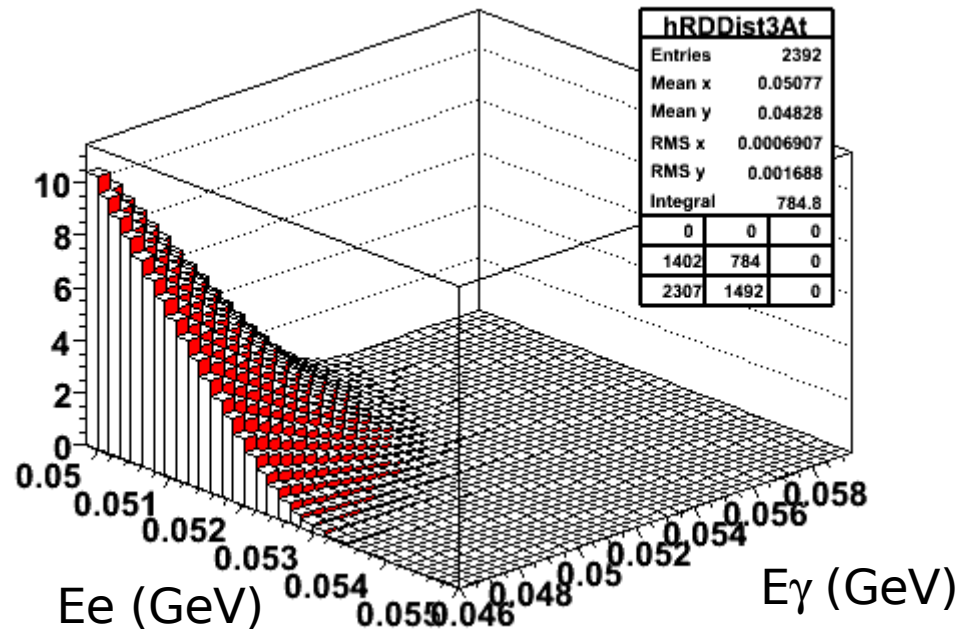
- Prompt background (radiative muon decay)
- Branching ratio (B_{RD}) can be calculated from theoretical formula
- Rough estimation of B_{RD} with current resolutions

$$\begin{aligned}
 - B_{RD} &\sim 5.8 \times 10^{-4} (\delta x)^2 (\delta y) [\delta x/3 + \delta y] (\delta z)^2 \\
 &= 2.4 \times 10^{-14}
 \end{aligned}$$



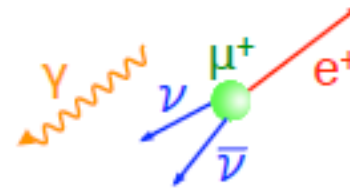
$$\left(\begin{array}{l}
 x : 2E_e / M_\mu \\
 y : 2E_\gamma / M_\mu \\
 z : \pi - \theta_{e\gamma}
 \end{array} \right)$$

RD distribution 3 @ $\cos\theta_{e\gamma} = -0.998643$



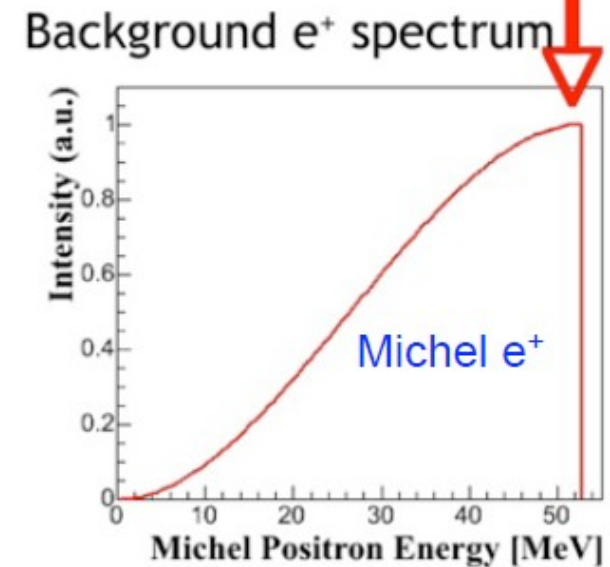
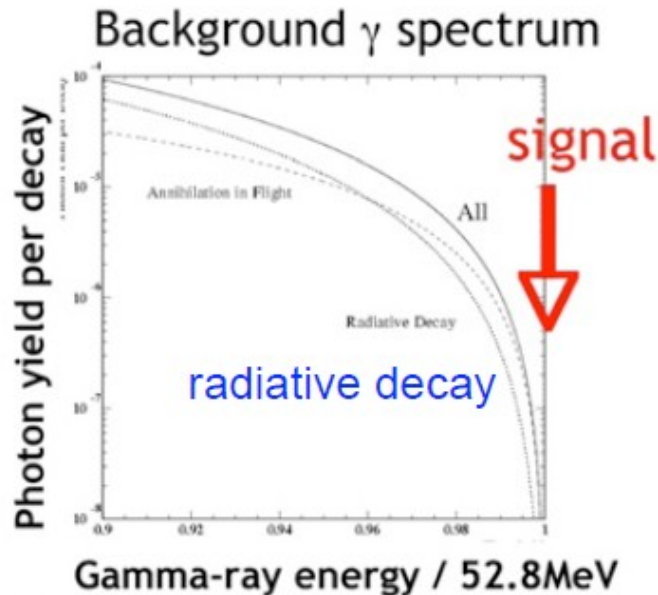
Accidental Background

- Background
 - Can estimate with



$$B_{acc} = R_{\mu} \cdot f_e^0 \cdot f_{\gamma}^0 \cdot (\delta\omega / 4\pi) \cdot (2\delta t)$$

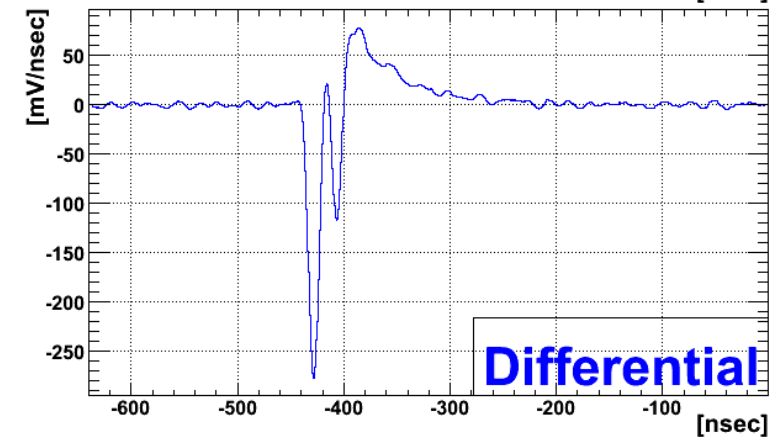
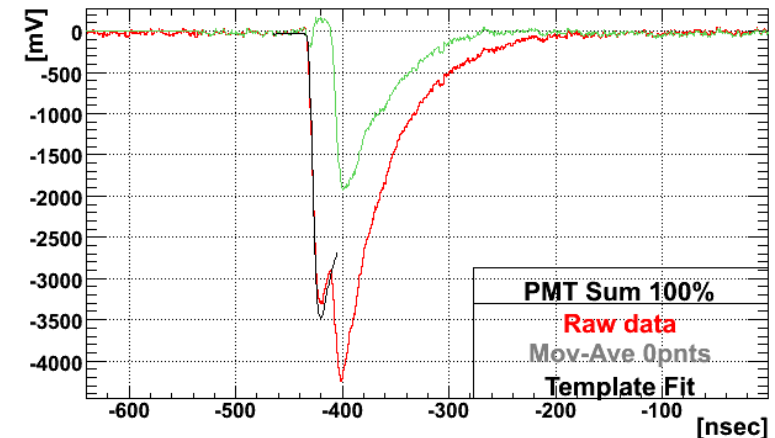
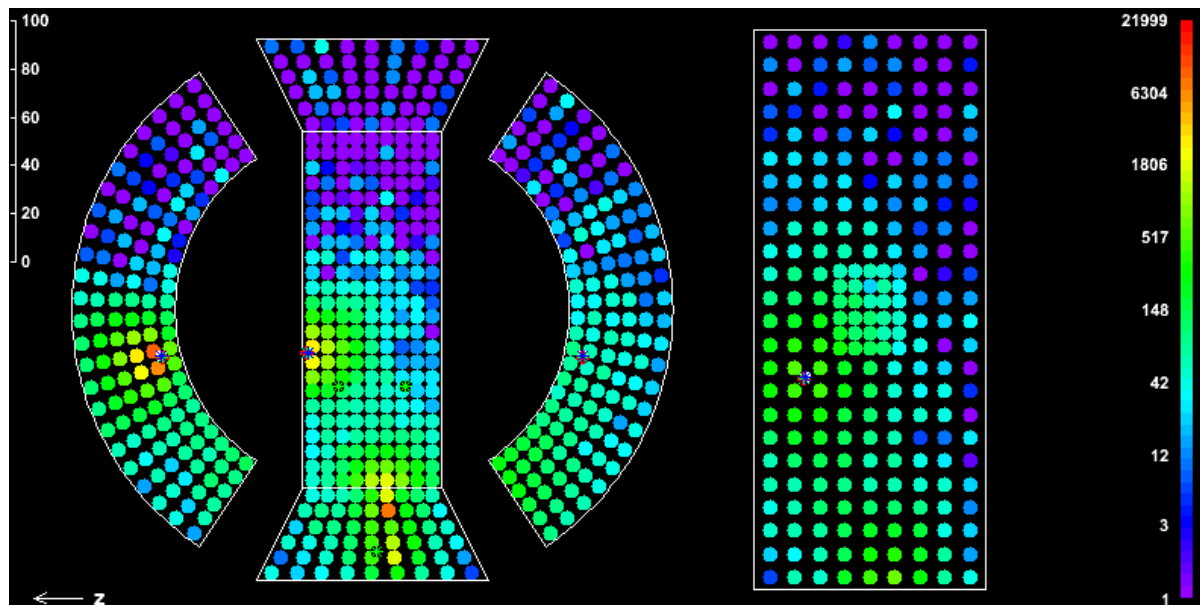
R_{μ} = N_{μ} (DC beam)
 $(\delta\omega / 4\pi)$ = Back to back
 $(2\delta t)$ = Time overlap



- Accidental background is dominant background source
 - γ ray measurement is most important

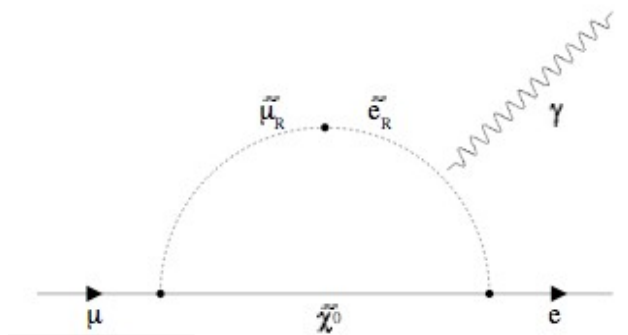
Pileup Identification

- Pileup events become dominant background source as increasing beam intensity
- The detector can identify pileup events by
 - Pattern of the light distribution
 - Time difference of every PMT
 - Waveform



MEG : $\mu \rightarrow e \gamma$ Search Experiment

- Search for Lepton-flavor violating muon decay : $\mu \rightarrow e + \gamma$
 - Clear evidence of new physics beyond the SM
- Expected sensitivity : B.R. $\sim 10^{-13}$
 - Can improve the present limit two orders of magnitude



$\mu \rightarrow e \gamma$ search history

