



MEG II 実験陽電子タイミングカウンターの のコミッショニング -解析手法について-

Commissioning of positron timing counter for
MEG II experiment
-Analysis Method-

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MEGII Experiment: 3 numbers

1

Search for cLFV($\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$)

with unprecedented sensitivity: 4×10^{-14}

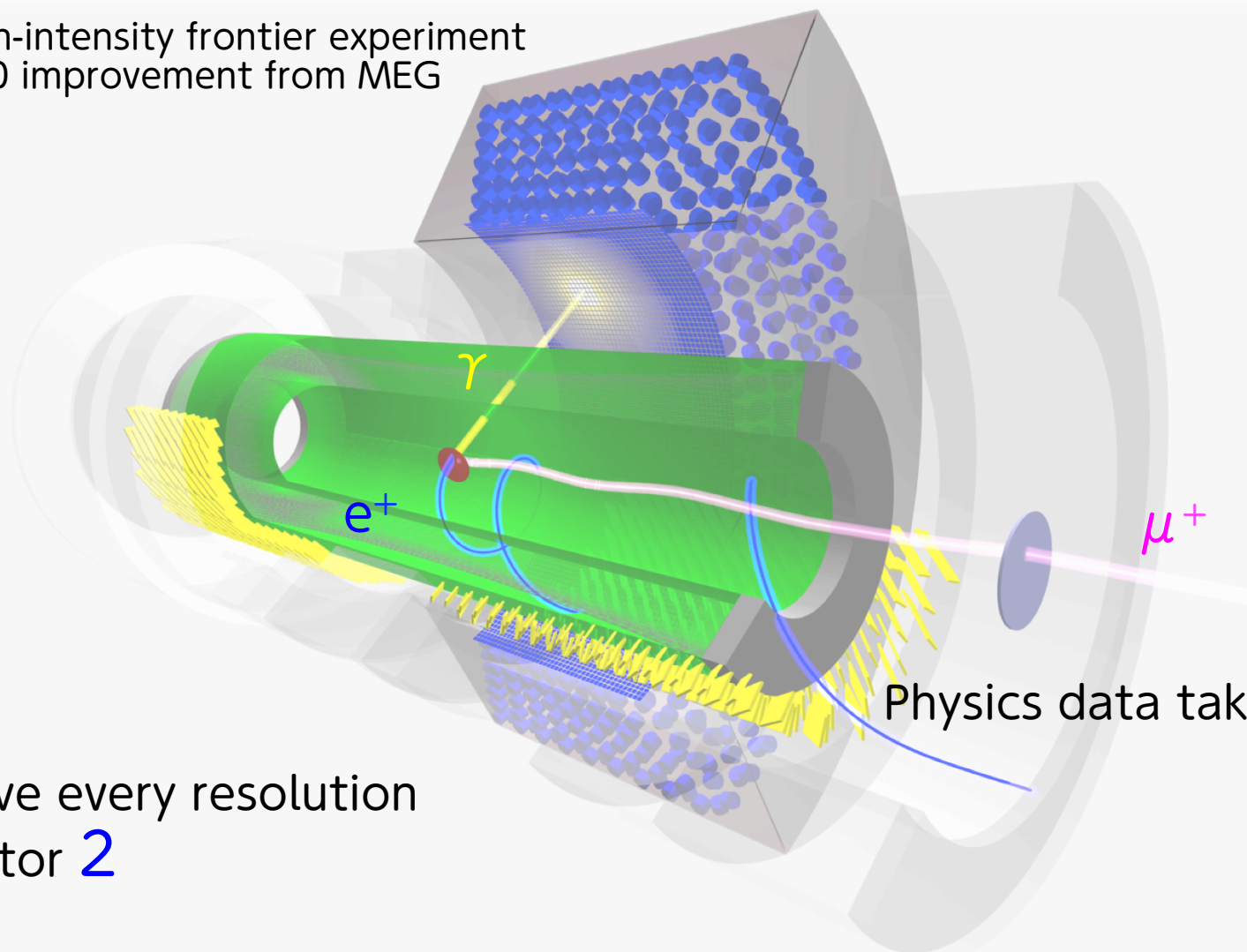
- ✓ High-intensity frontier experiment
- ✓ x 10 improvement from MEG

2

Improve every resolution
by factor 2

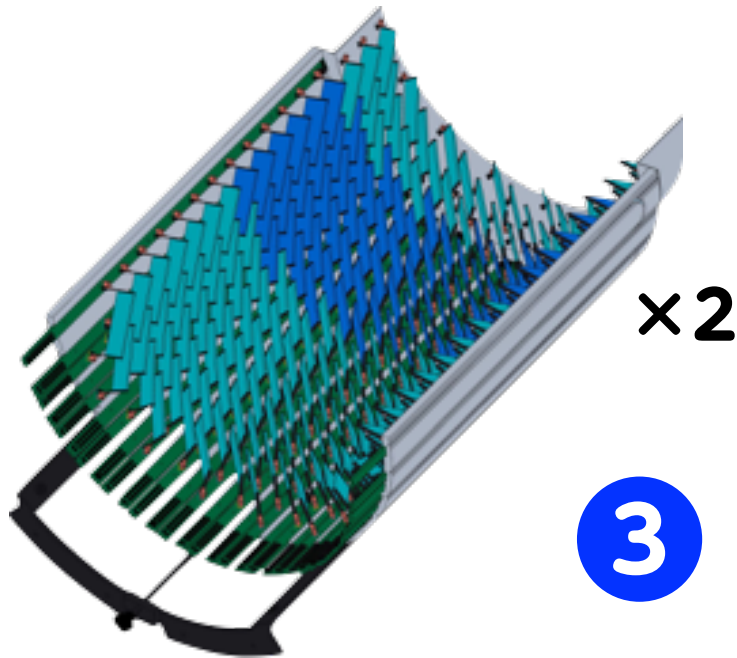
3

Physics data taking from
2017

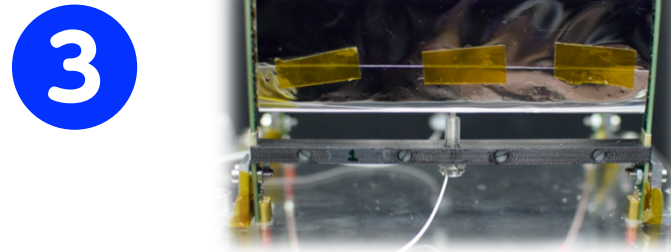
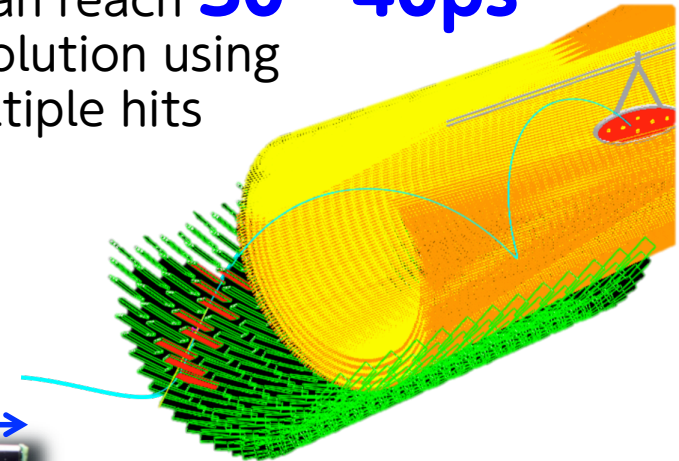


Numbers in ^{Positron} Pixelated Timing Counter

1 512 pixelated scintillator counters



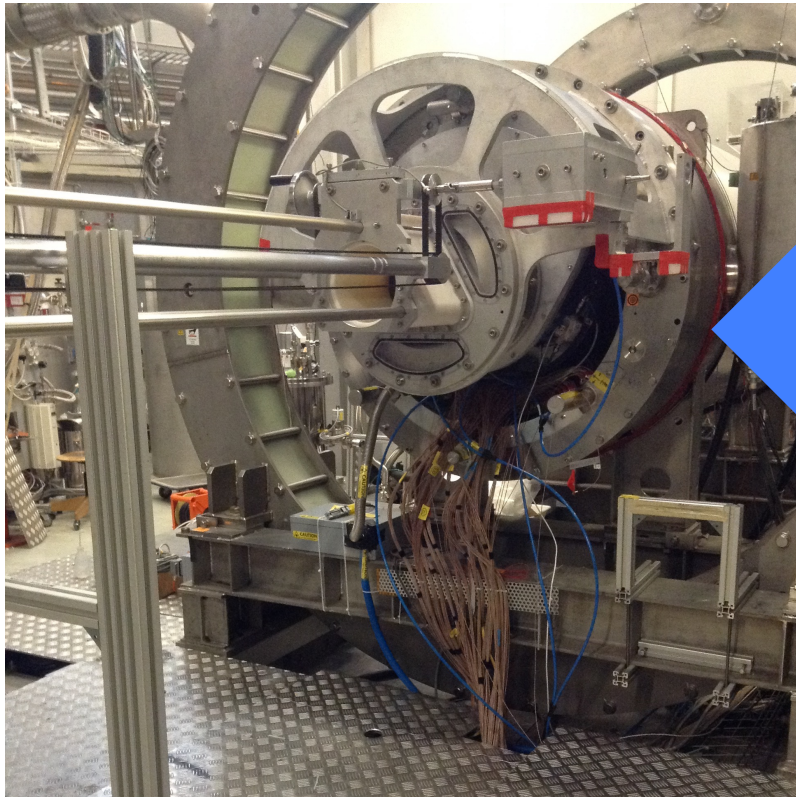
2 9 counter hits
→ can reach 30~40ps resolution using multiple hits



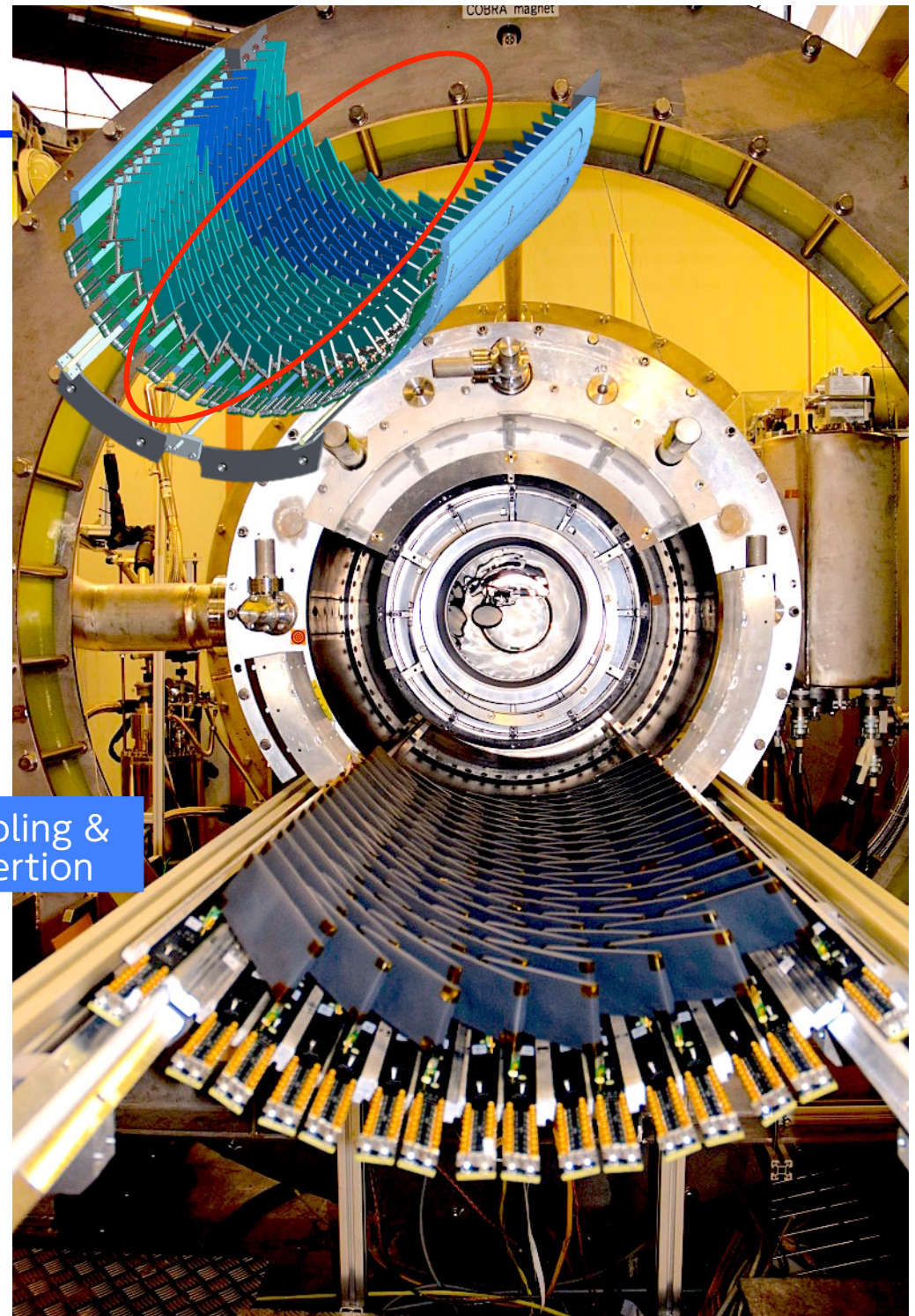
- ✓ Fast Plastic Scintillator(BC422)
- ✓ **6144** SiPMs(AdvanSiD)
- ✓ **6** series at the both ends
- ✓ Calibration Accuracy **30ps** w/ each counter by using pulse laser and Michel decay positron

Pilot Run 2015

128 Counters are installed for Pilot Run 2015

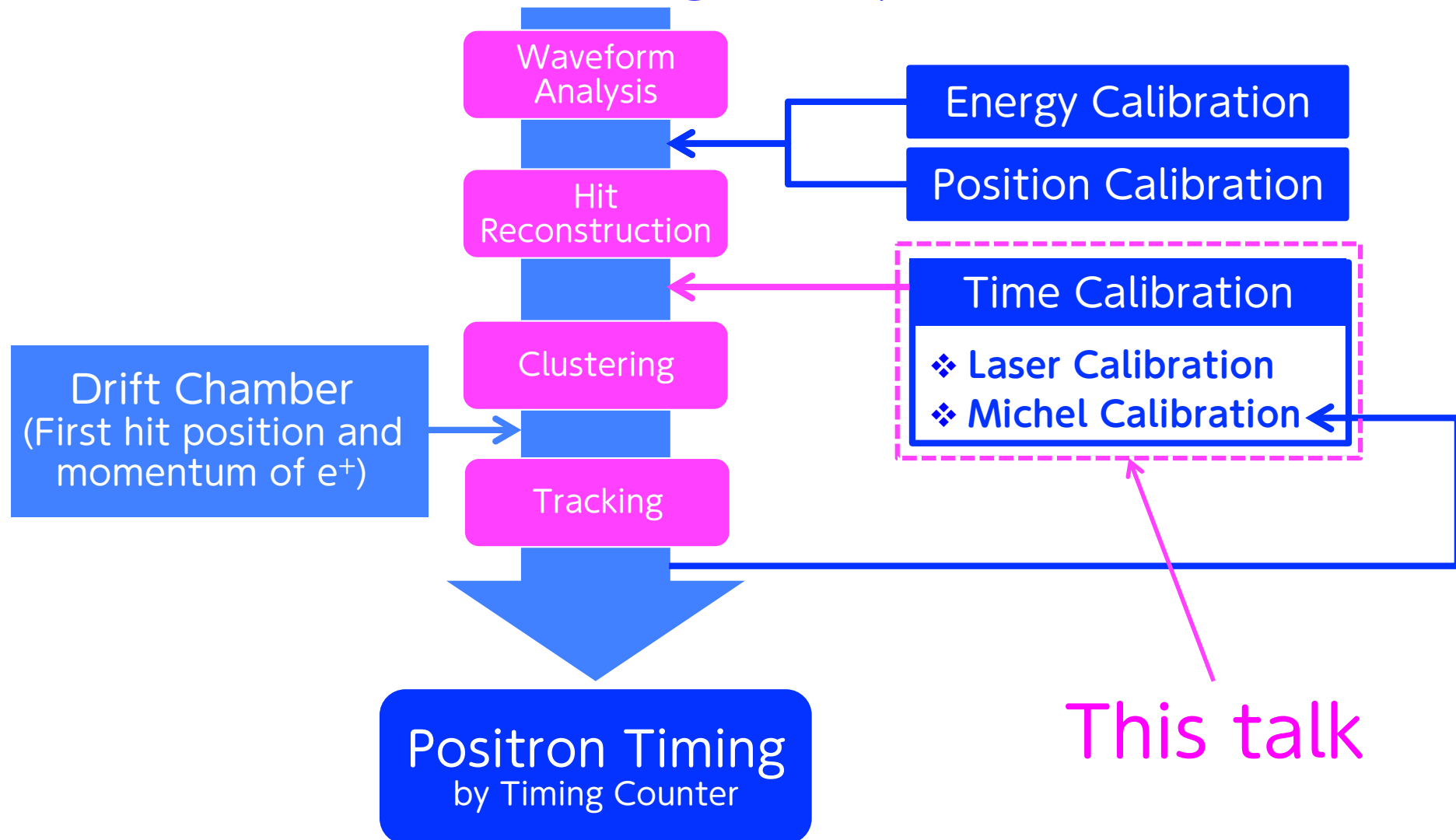


Cabling & Insertion



This talk: Calibration Methods

Positron Timing Analysis



Time Calibration

カウンター間の時間較正

時間較正

- 512個のカウンターは時間のオフセットをもっているので、30psの精度で時間を合わせる必要がある。
- ガンマ線検出器との時間合わせはミュオン輻射崩壊($\mu \rightarrow e \gamma \nu \nu$)を用いて行う。
- カウンター間の時間較正にはMichel CalibrationとLaser Calibrationという2つの独立な方法を用いて行う。

Michel Calibration

- MEG II 実験のメインのBGである、Michel崩壊($\mu \rightarrow e \nu \nu$)の陽電子を利用する。
- カウンターのヒット情報からクラスターをつくり、軌跡を再構成し、データカットを行う。
- 得られた軌跡毎にカウンターのTOFを計算する。
- 以下の χ^2 を最小化するような、時間オフセットをカウンター毎に計算する。

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i^{N_{ev}} \sum_j^{N_{hit}} \left(\frac{(T_{ij} - (T_{0i} + TOF_{ij} + \Delta T_j)) / \sigma}{\sigma} \right)^2$$

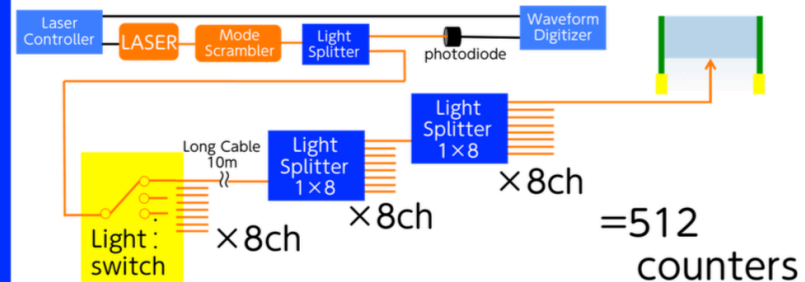
測定時間 T_{ij} 計算した時間 $(T_{0i} + TOF_{ij} + \Delta T_j)$

カウンターに固有の時間オフセット ΔT_j

- すでにビームテストのデータを用いて確かめられた(西村,日本物理学会2014年秋季大会19pSG4)。

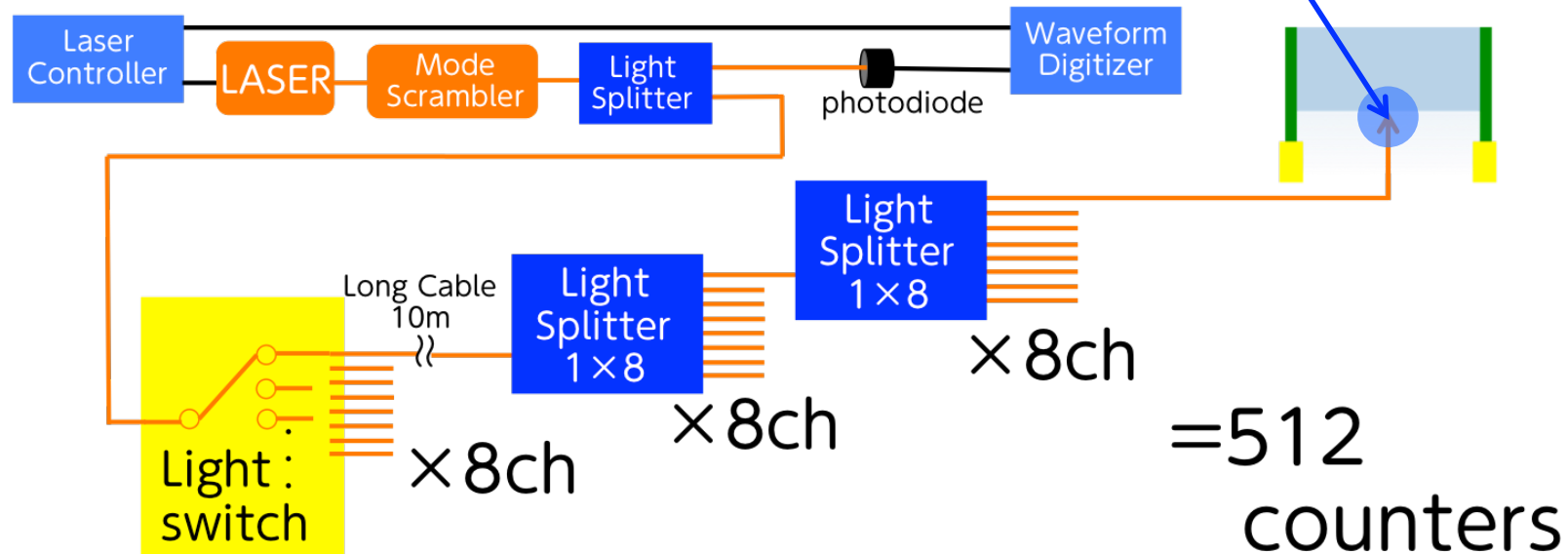
Laser Calibration

- 同じ光源から全カウンターにパルスレーザーを同時照射する。
- 以下の点で、Michel Calibrationと相補的な方法である。
 - 場所依存がない
 - データを貯める必要がない
 - 時間オフセットをモニターできる



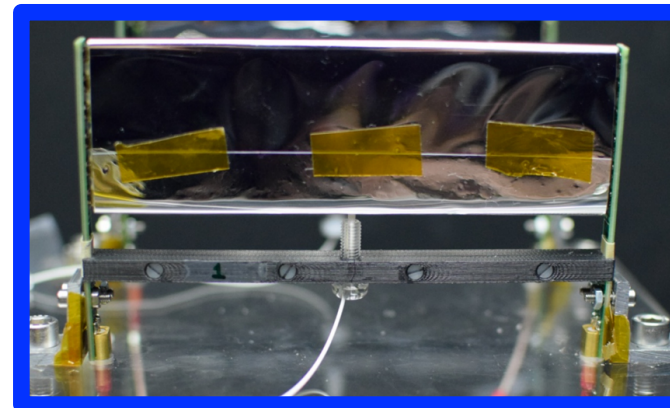
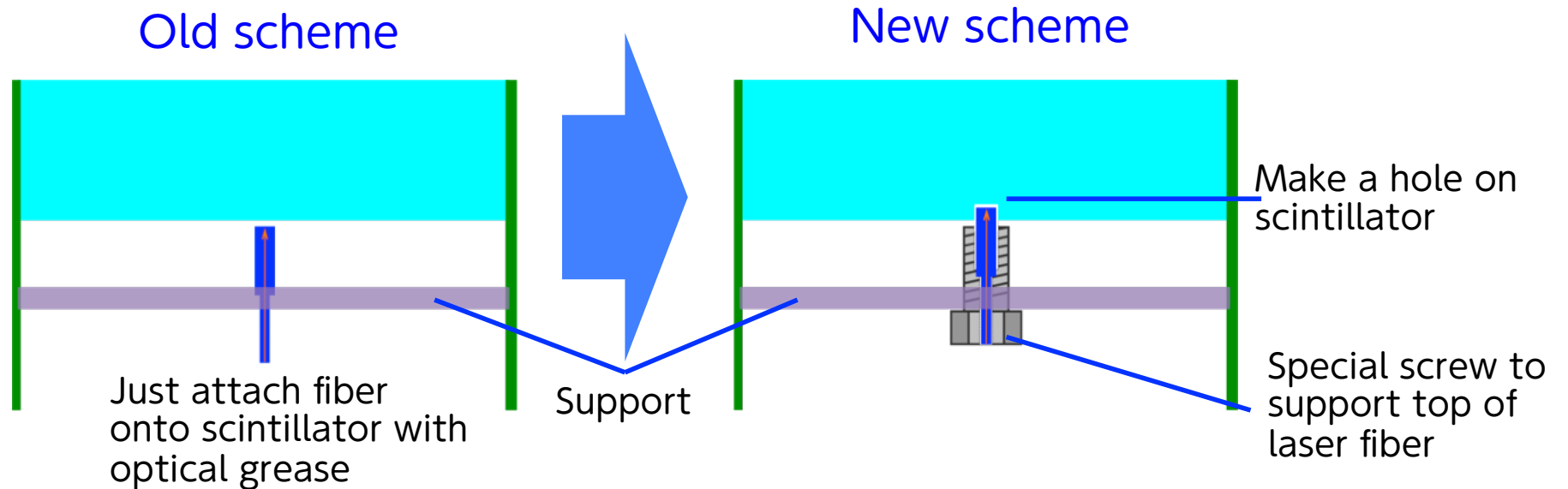
R&D for Laser Calibration

- In order to know timeoffset of each counter, we plan to divide the same laser into each counter.
- What enables 30ps time calibration?
→ Laser Injection Scheme

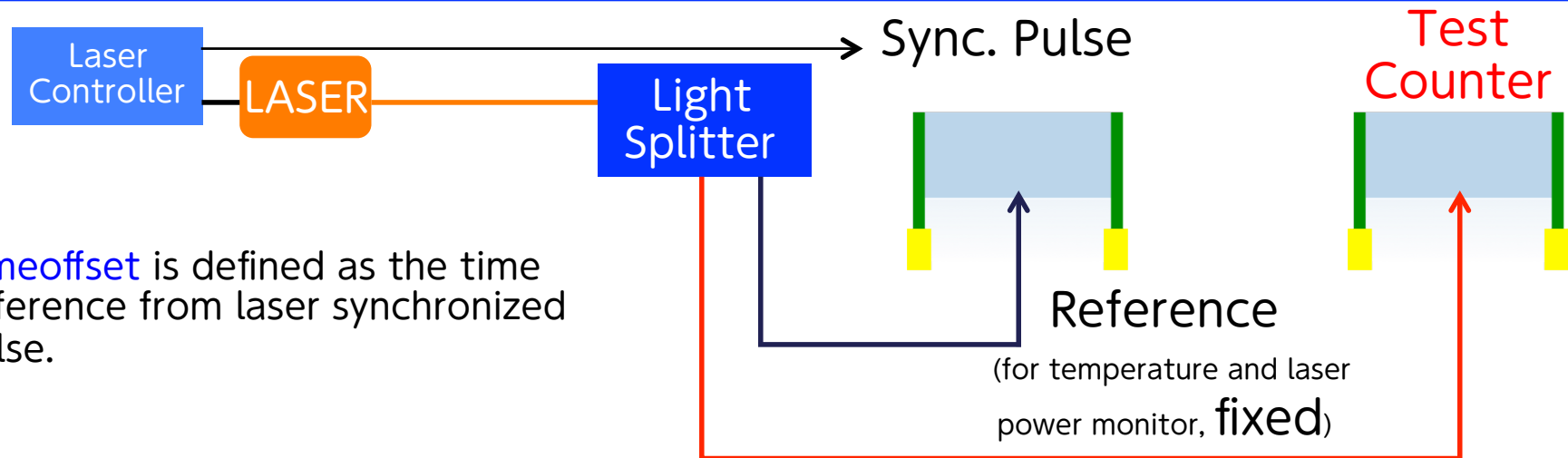


Improvement in Reproducibility

- Reproducibility on timeoffset of laser insertion scheme is required because we have to inject and eject fiber during the operation



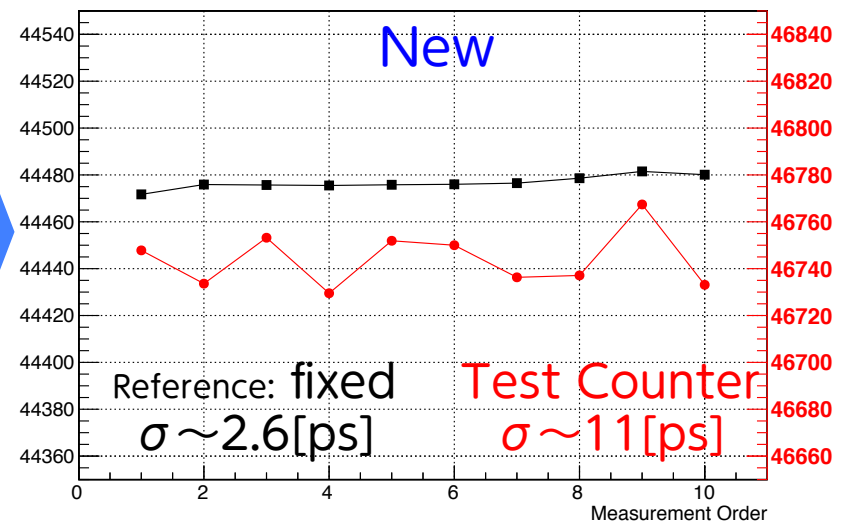
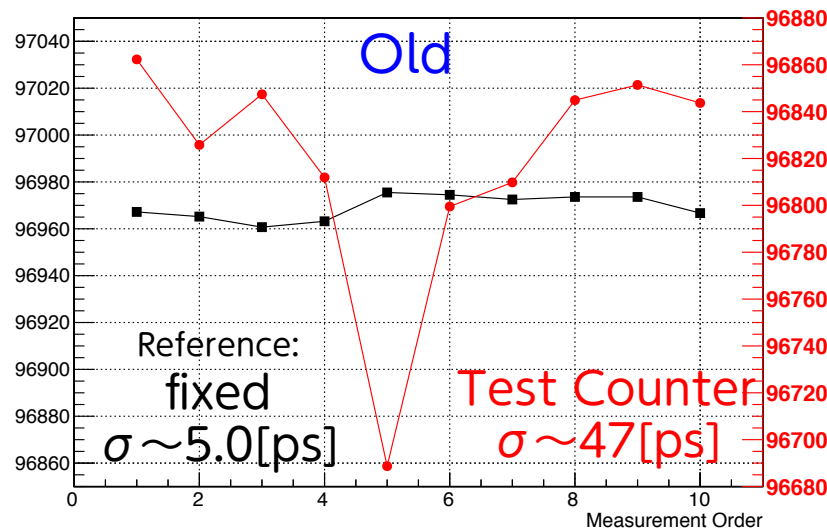
Setup & Results



Timeoffset is defined as the time difference from laser synchronized pulse.

Timeoffset[ps]

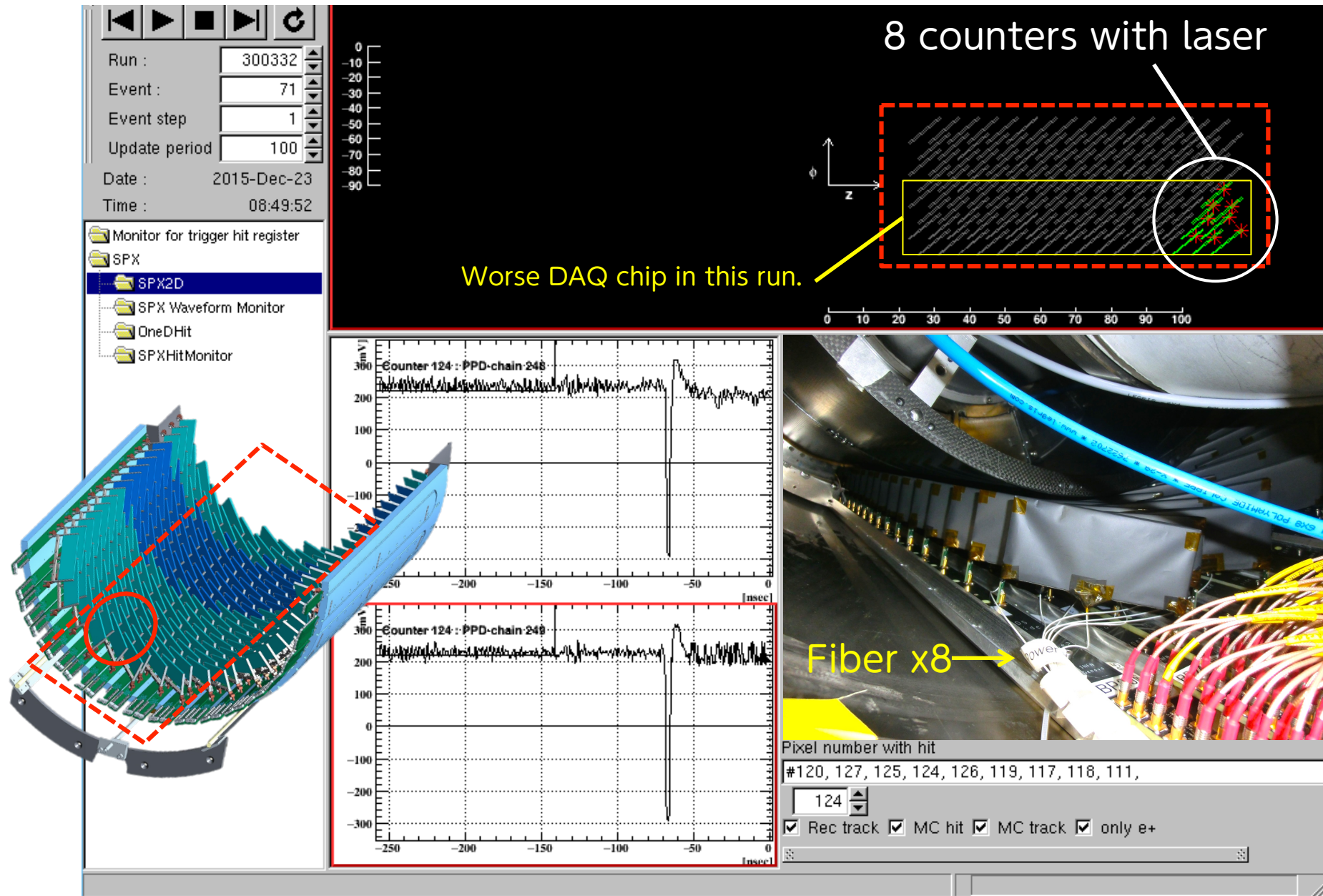
※Scale is the same



Conclusion

New scheme fulfilled required accuracy(30[ps]).

Laser Calibration for Pilot Run 2015



Simplified Michel Calibration

- Minimize χ^2 function using MINUIT.

Michel Calibration

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i^{N_{ev}} \sum_j^{N_{hit}} \left((T_{ij} - (T_{0i} + TOF_{ij} + \Delta T_j)) / \sigma \right)^2$$

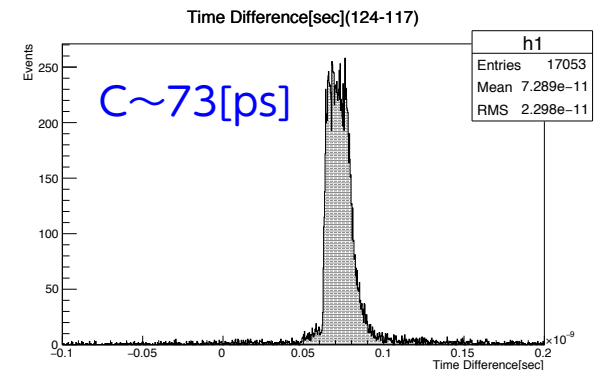
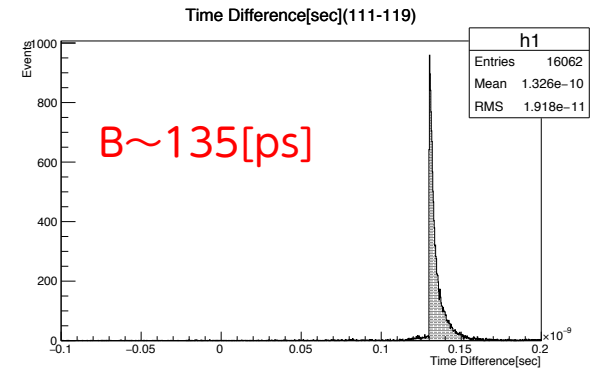
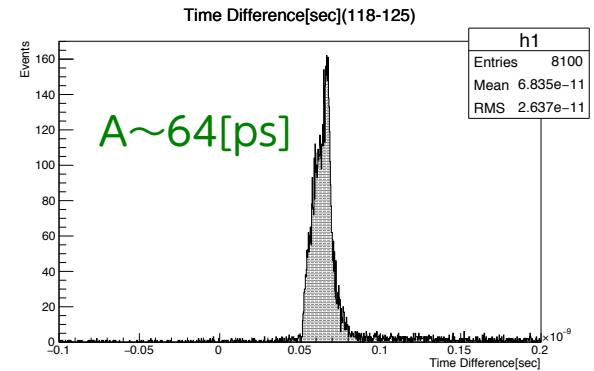
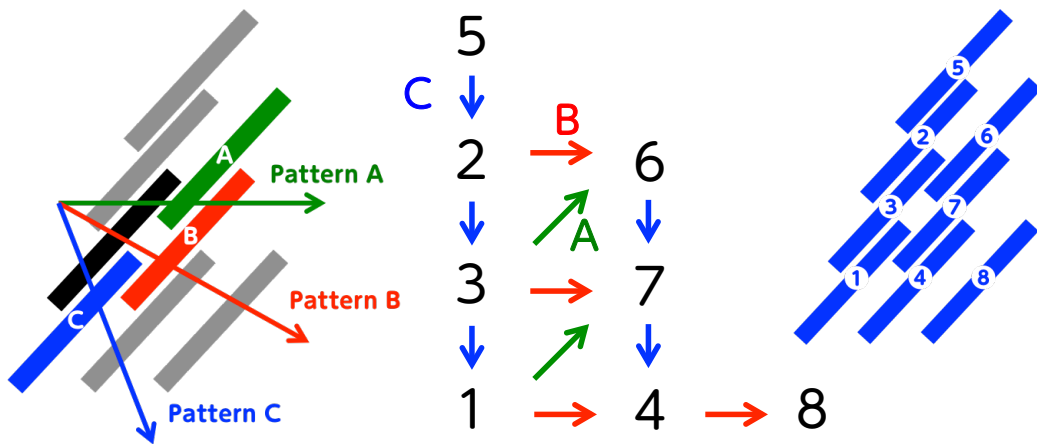
測定時間
計算した時間
~~~~~
~~~~~  
~~~~~
カウンターに固有の時間オフセット

Used only 11 combination below and not with event by event.

Calculated from **not** TOF by tracking **but** by MC.

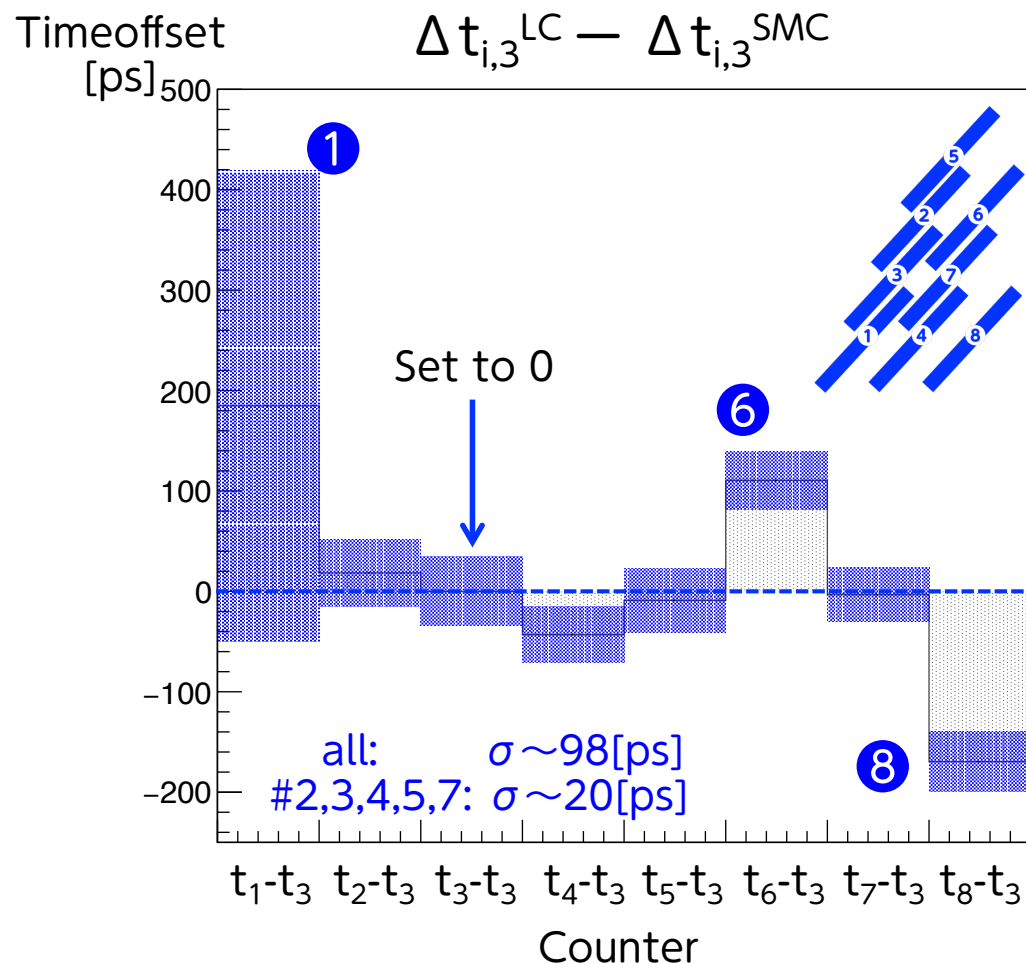
## Simplified Michel Calibration

### Hit Patterns of Laser Counters



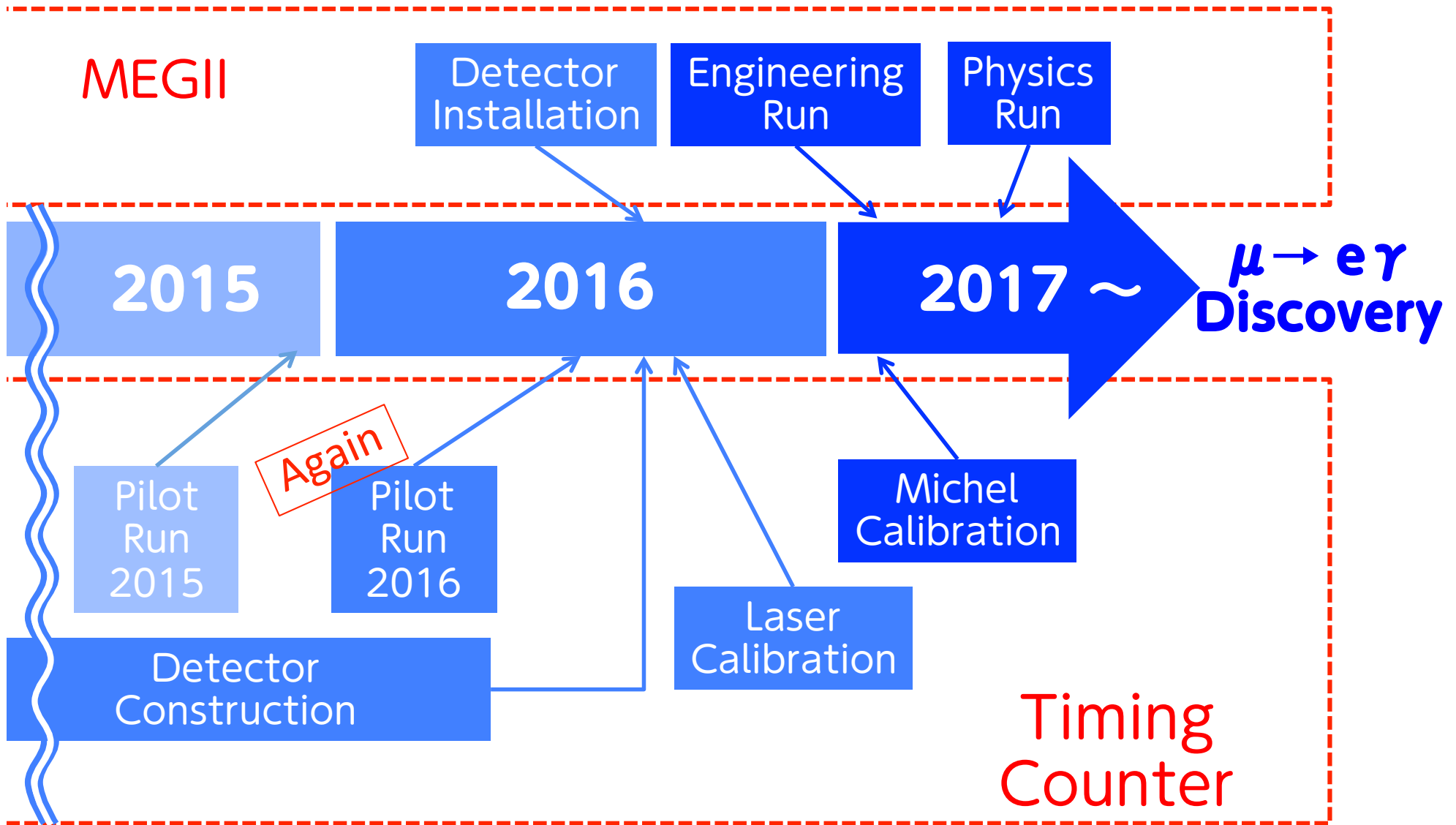
# Comparison b/w two methods

- Calculate  $\Delta t_{i,3} = t_i^{\text{offset}} - t_3^{\text{offset}}$  using Laser Calibration(LC) and Simplified Michel Calibration(SMC). ※Counter 3 is reference.



- Less data because of bad DAQ in counter #1.
- Probable causes.
  - [LC&MC] Bad DAQ(→c.f. Miki's talk). → to be improved in next pilot run.
  - [MC] Bias of Simplified Michel Calibration. → to be studied using Monte Carlo.
- These causes will be checked in the next pilot run with more than 8 laser counters(32 or 64).

# Schedule



# Summary

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## Introduction

- ❖ MEGII searches for cLFV with unprecedented sensitivity from 2017.
- ❖ We **did pilot run** using muon beam in 2015.

## Time Calibration

- ❖ There are two time calibration methods which can **fullfill  $\sigma \sim 30\text{ps}$  accuracy**:
  - Laser Calibration
  - Michel Calibration
- ❖ We **successfully finished R&D** for Laser Calibration and **installed** into 8 counters in the pilot run 2015.
- ❖ We **did both of calibration methods**.
- ❖ We compared two methods and **observed difference in some counters**.
- ❖ This difference is investigated more in the **next pilot run 2016**.