

# MEG II実験陽電子スペクトロメータ における検出効率改善のための 再構成アルゴリズムの研究

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Core-to-Core Program



# Introduction

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- Introduction
  - ✓ MEG II experiment
  - ✓ Positron spectrometer
- Performance study on positron spectrometer
- Summary and prospect

# $\mu \rightarrow e \gamma$ search

## □ Charged Lepton Flavor Violation (cLFV);

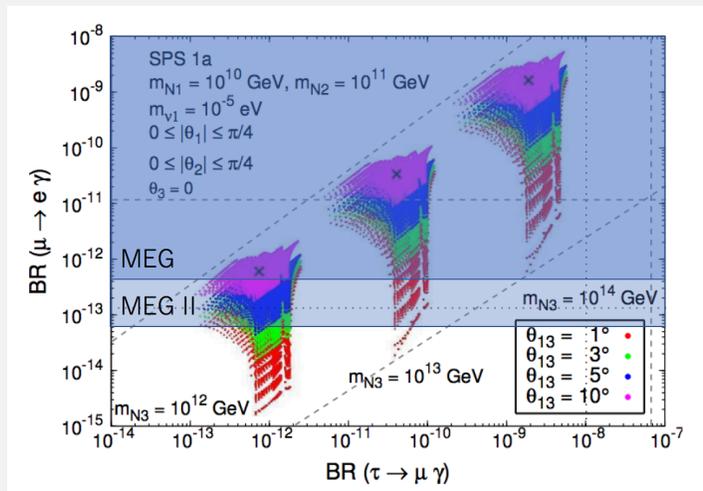
### ✓ Prohibited in standard model

- Even with neutrino oscillation,  $\text{Br}(\mu \rightarrow e \gamma) \sim \mathcal{O}(10^{-54})$

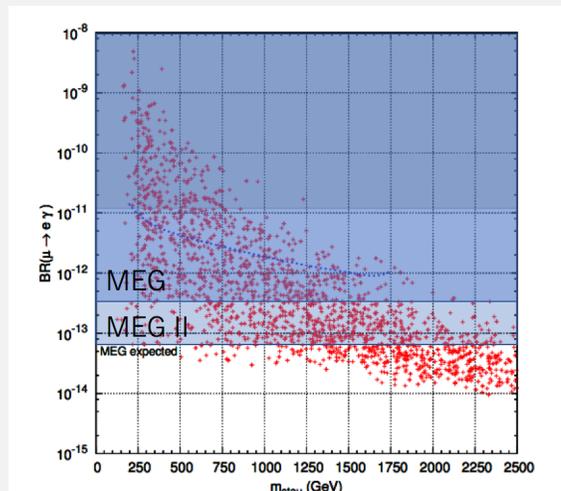
### ✓ Predicted in beyond standard model

- Many models (SUSY-GUT, Extra-dimension etc...),  $\text{Br}(\mu \rightarrow e \gamma) \sim \mathcal{O}(10^{-14})$

## □ To discover $\mu \rightarrow e \gamma$ means to discover the new physics!



SUSY-Seesaw

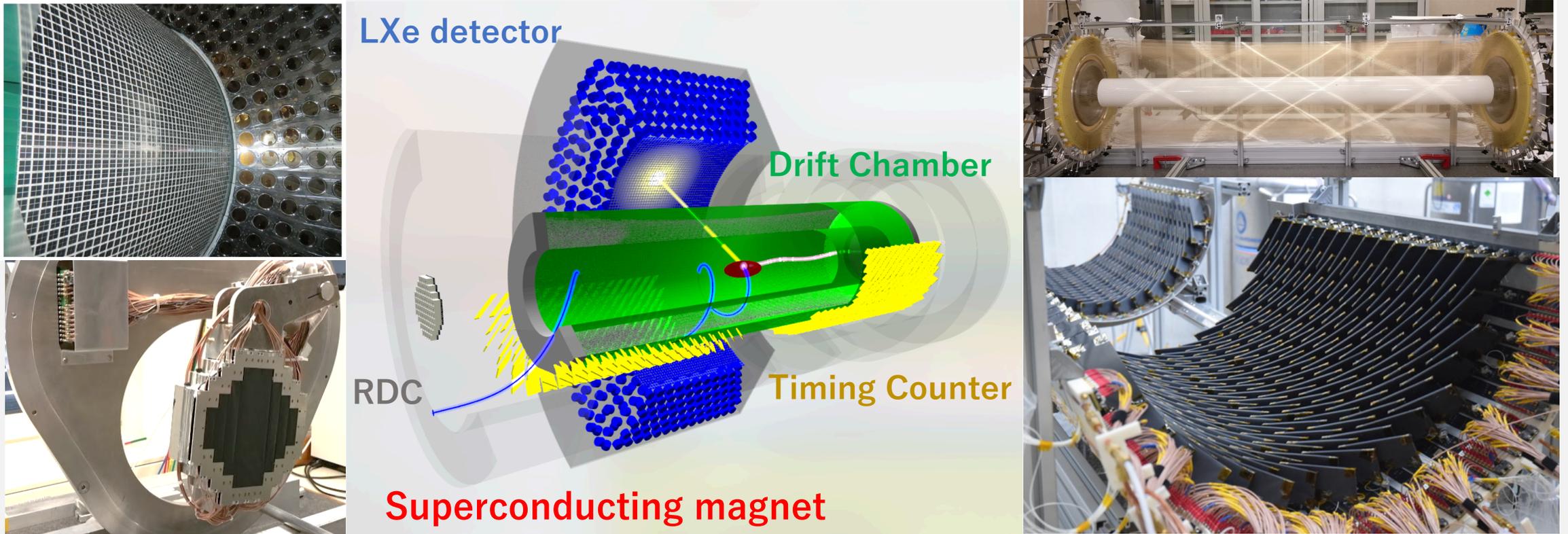


SO(10) SUSY GUT

Expected branching ratio is within the reach of experiment.  
 Current upper limit (MEG, 2016):  
 $\text{Br}(\mu \rightarrow e \gamma) < 4.2 \times 10^{-13}$  (90% C.L.)  
 Target sensitivity of MEG II:  
 $\text{Br}(\mu \rightarrow e \gamma) \sim 6 \times 10^{-14}$

SUSY-Seesaw : S. Antusch et al. "Impact of  $\theta_{13}$  on Lepton Flavour Violating processes within SUSY Seesaw" Journal of High Energy Physics 2006 (11), 090  
 SO(10) SUSY-GUT : Lorenzo Calibbi et al. "Flavour violation in supersymmetric SO(10) unification with a type II seesaw mechanism." JHEP, 0912:057, 2009.  
 にMEG、MEG IIの範囲を書き足して作成  
 MEGの最終結果 : A.M.Baldini et al. "Search for the lepton flavour violating decay  $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$  with the full dataset of the MEG experiment", Eur. Phys. J. C (2016) 76:434

# MEG II Experiment Detectors



- Overall talk: 14aS20 (Finished)
- Positron spectrometer: 15pS28 4--5
- LXe gamma-ray detector: 16aS41 7--8
- Radiative decay counter: 16aS41 5

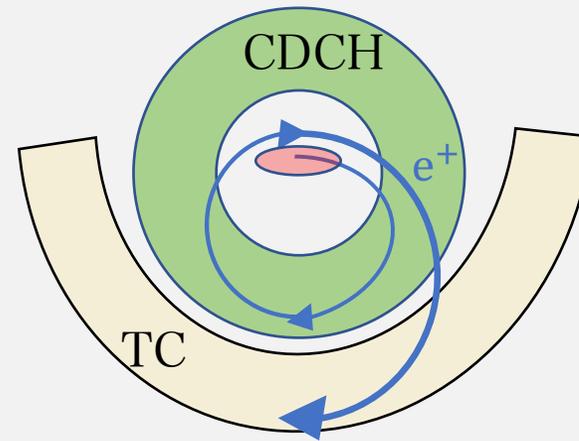
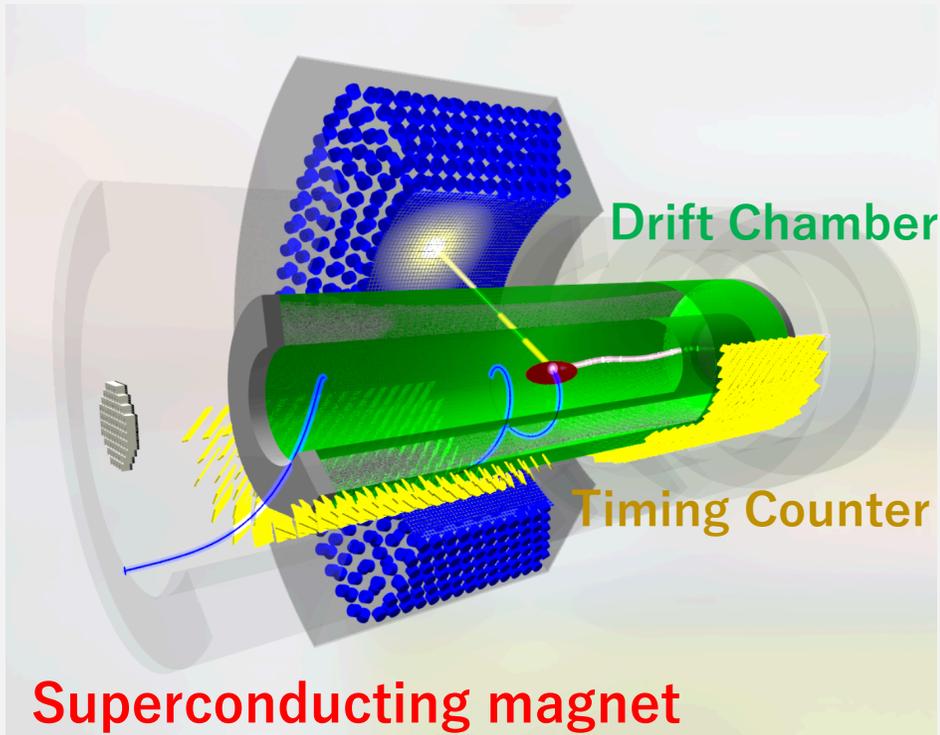
LXe: Baldini, A.M., Baracchini, E., Bemporad, C. et al. Eur. Phys. J. C (2018) 78: 380. "The design of the MEG II experiment"  
arXiv: arXiv:1801.04688v1 [physics.ins-det]

DCH: Taken by DCH group in Dec.

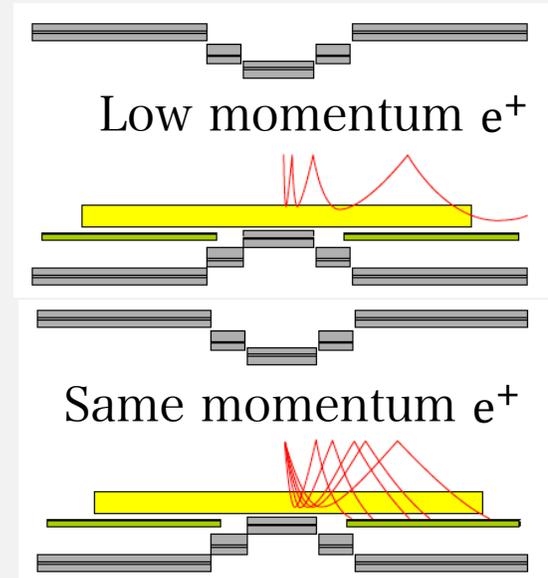
RDC: 2017年秋季大会大強度  $\mu^+$  粒子ビーム中で動作する MEG II 実験輻射崩壊同定用カウンターの開発, K Ieki

# MEG II Experiment Detectors

Positron Timing Measurement to Search for Lepton Flavor Violating Decay in MEG II, Miki Nishimura, May 2018, Doctor thesis (The Univ. of Tokyo)



- ✓  $e^+$  turns in the detector region
- ✓ Constant bending radius
- ✓ Low momentum  $e^+$  does not enter TC region

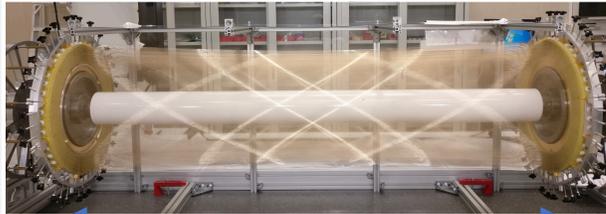


## □ Positron Spectrometer:

- ✓ Superconducting magnet + Drift Chamber + Timing Counter
- ✓ Superconducting magnet & magnetic field measurement: Next talk

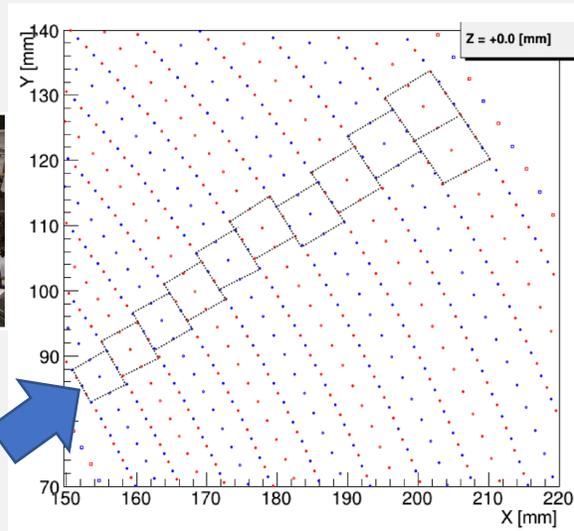
# Positron Spectrometer Detectors

Cylindrical one-volume



~2 m

~7 mm square drift cell



Pixelated Scintillation Counter



12 cm



## □ Drift Chamber (CDCH)

- ✓ Ultra-low mass (90% helium based gas mixture + 10% isobutene) cylindrical drift chamber with stereo wires
- ✓ 192 drift cell (~7mm × 7mm) in each layer
- ✓ The most outer layer was reduced (10 → 9 layers design) to be on schedule for commissioning
- ✓ Detector construction completed. Detector will be installed in this year.

## □ Timing Counter (TC)

- ✓ Composed of 512 scintillation counters
- ✓ Each counter has 6-series connected SiPMs on both sides of scintillator (BC 422)
- ✓ Using multiple hit information
- ✓ Cooling system is updated to suppress radiation damage effect (dark current increase)
- ✓ Ready for physics run.

# Requirement for $e^+$ Spectrometer

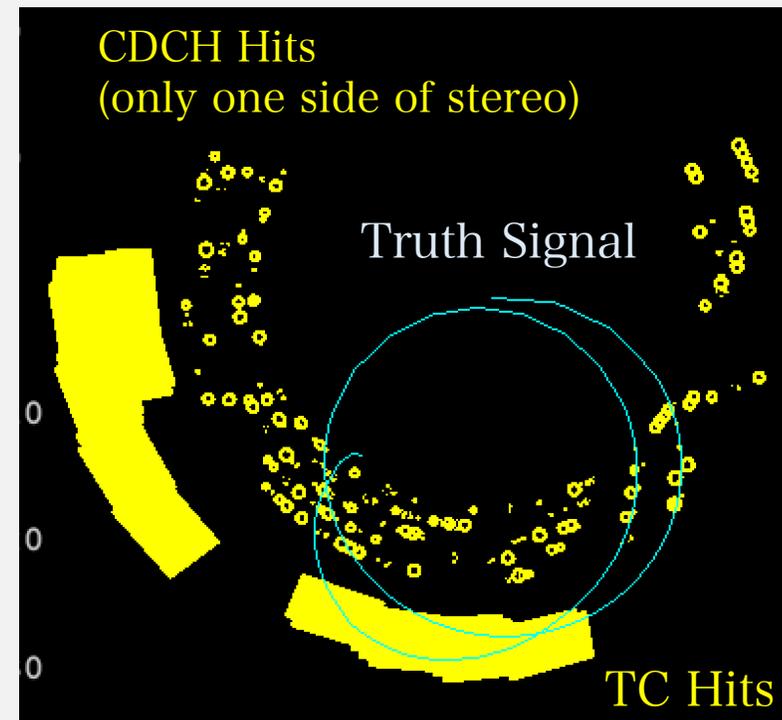
## □ Upgrade from MEG:

- ✓ × 2 higher beam intensity :  $3 \times 10^7 \rightarrow 7 \times 10^7 \mu/s$
- ✓ × 2 better detector resolution : See result page
- ✓ × 2 positron reconstruction efficiency : 30 % → 70 %

## □ Challenging

- ✓ Background events drastically increased  
( $BG_{accidental} \propto (Beam\ rate)^2$ )
- ✓ 3-4 times hit occupancy in CDCH cell compared with MEG case
  - 1.7—0.8 MHz/cell
  - $\langle N_{hit} \rangle \sim 650$  in event in 250 ns
- ✓ Higher radiation environment

## □ Understanding and upgrading more effective analysis are essential to achieve target sensitivity !



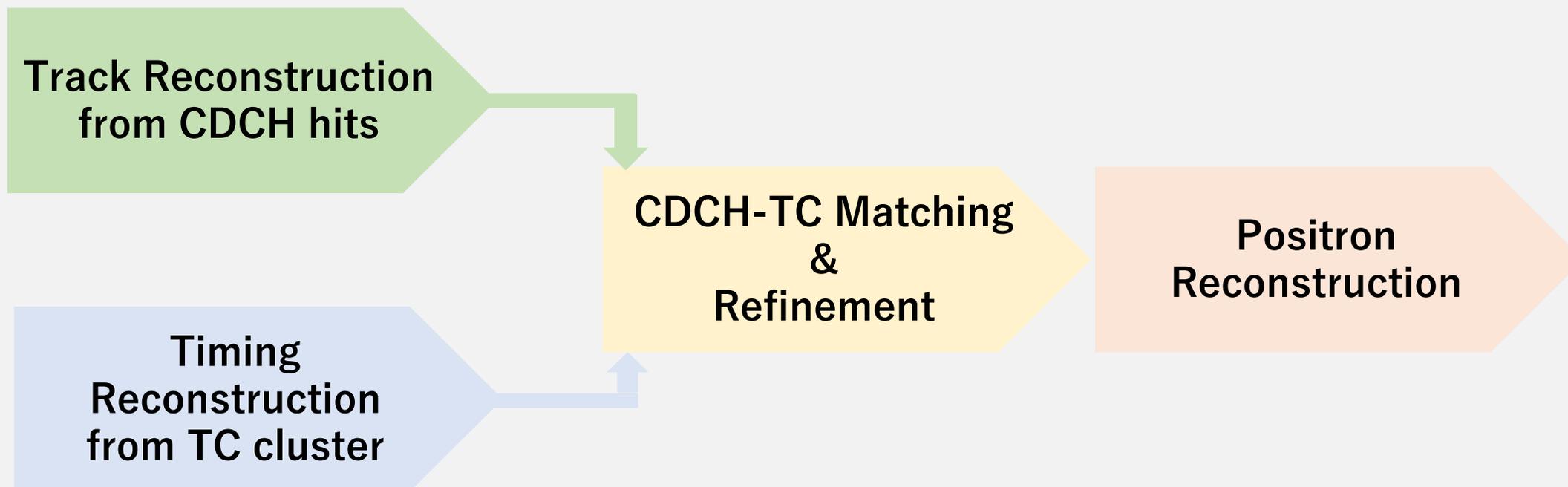
# Positron Reconstruction

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- Introduction on MEG II experiment
- Performance study on positron spectrometer
  - ✓ Overview
  - ✓ Analysis review
  - ✓ Final result
- Summary and prospect

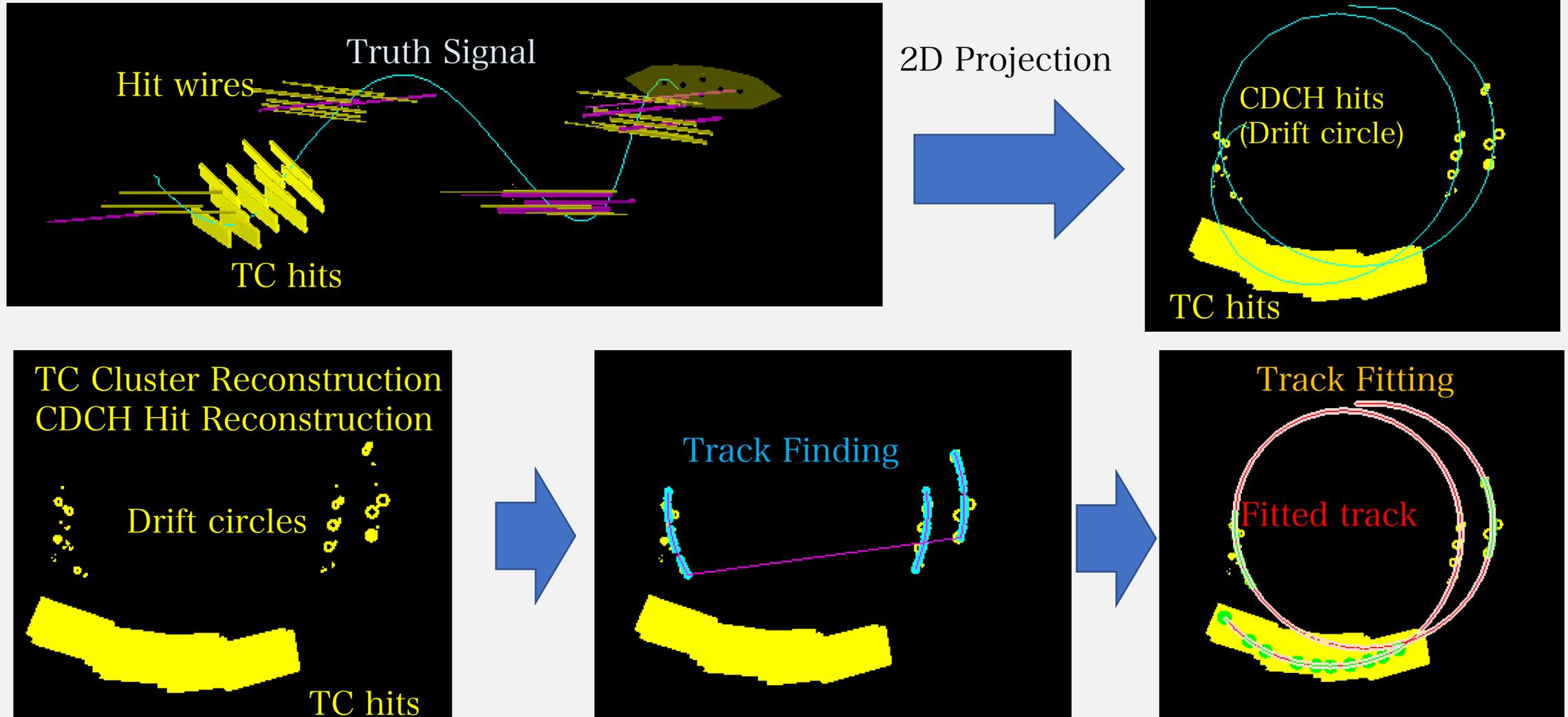
# Analysis Overview

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# Positron Reconstruction

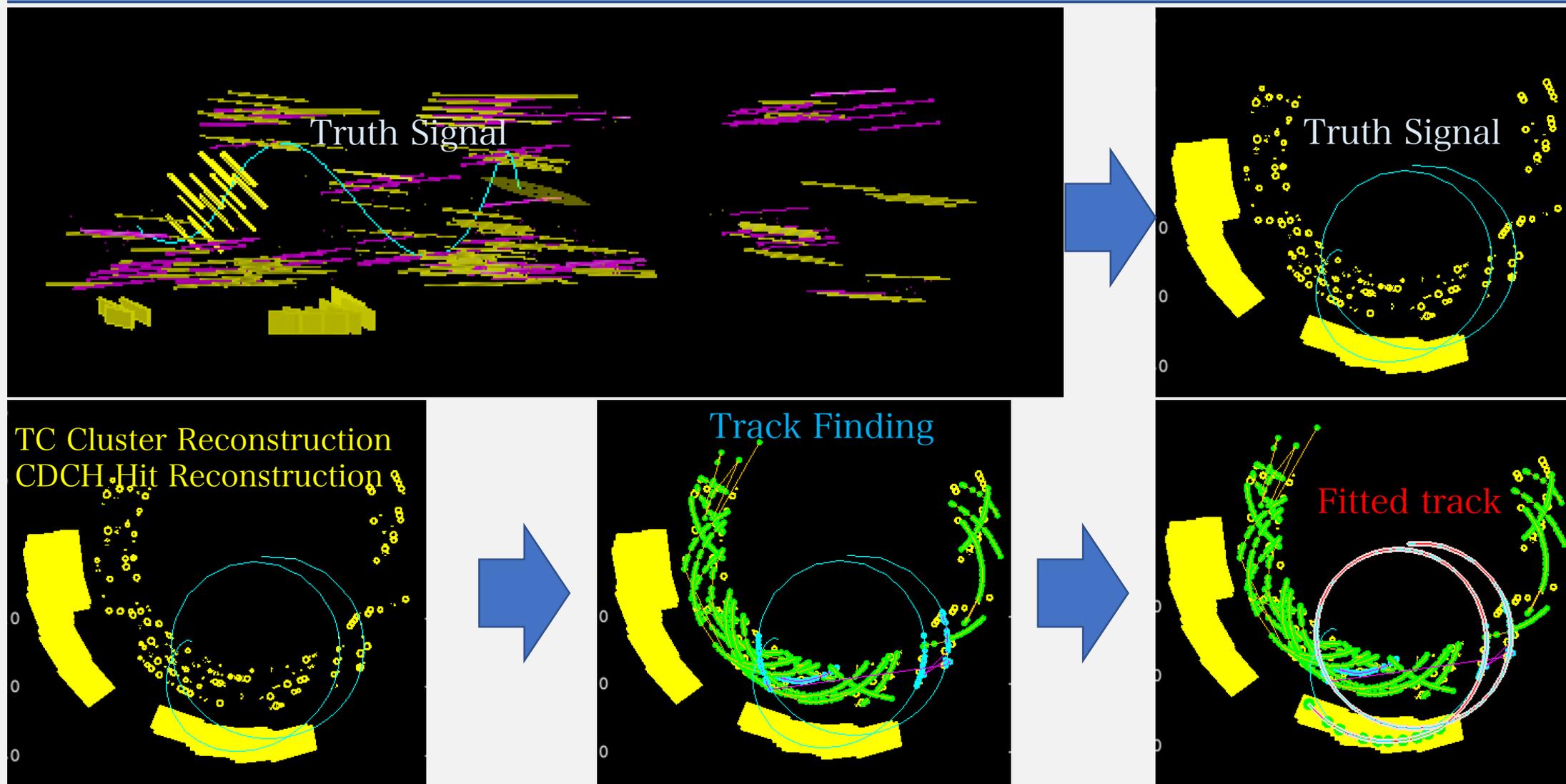
purple wires are not shown in 2D



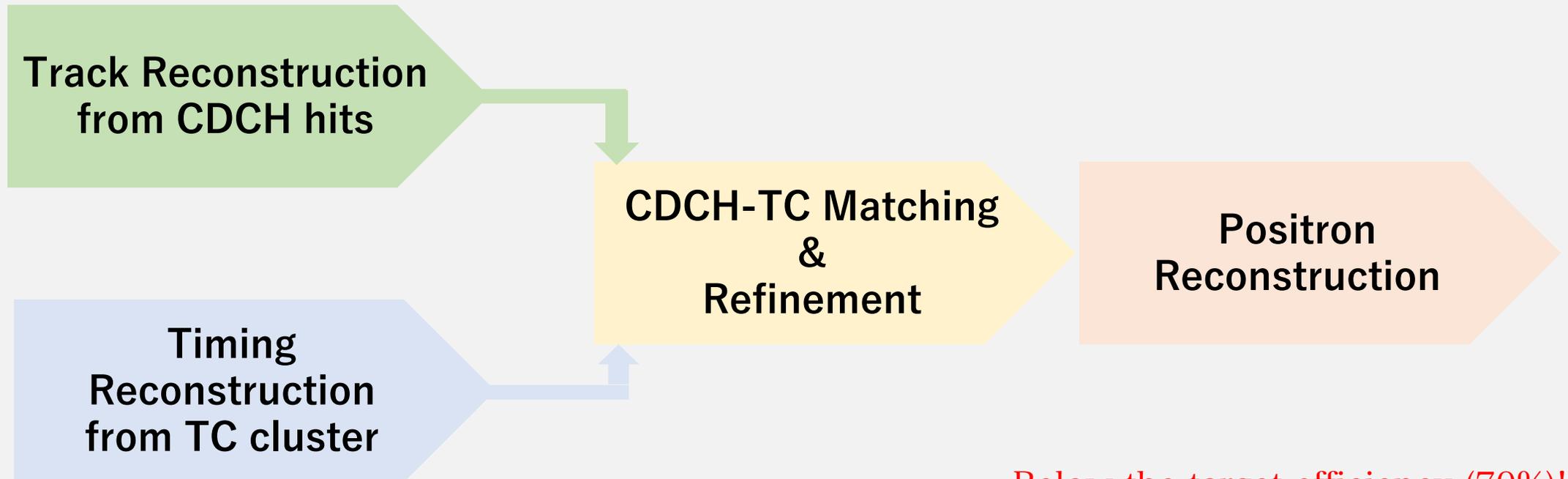
# Positron Reconstruction

Difficulty comes from

- ✓ ~1MHz Hits/cell in CDCH
- ✓ Short track information



# Efficiency @ 2018 Spring



Below the target efficiency (70%)!

## Signal only case

Efficiency: **76.4** % @ 10 layer

## Signal + Background (BG)

Efficiency: **56.1** % @ 10 layer

-> ~50% @ 9 layer

**~10% Efficiency loss by reducing layer!**

# Analysis Review

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- Introduction on MEG II experiment
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# Updates Summary

## ❑ CDCH tracking reconstruction

- ✓ 9 layer scheme
- ✓ Broken wire effect investigation
- ✓ z reconstruction by time difference
- ✓ Additional seeding combination
- ✓ Shared hits comparison in tracks
- ✓ TOF correction and recalculation

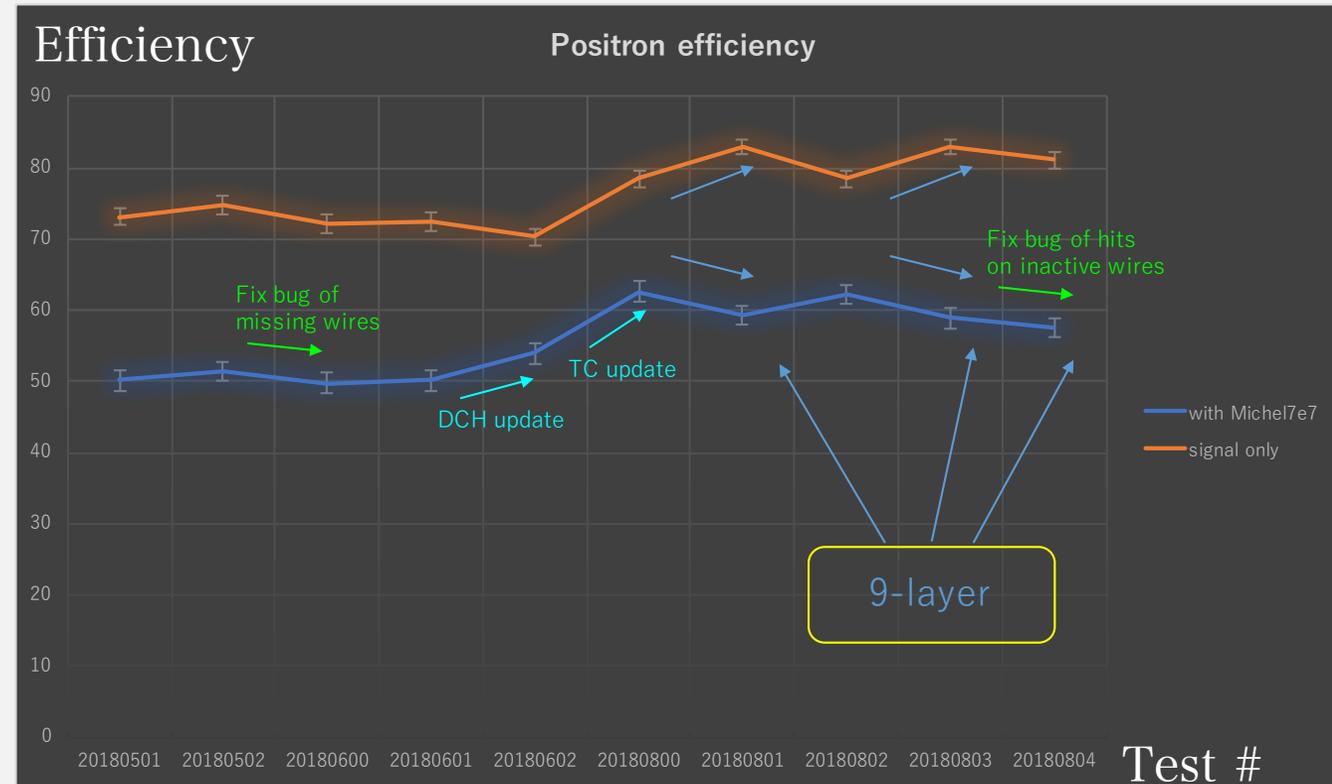
## ❑ Information matching

- ✓ Added Timing information
- ✓ Backward matching
- ✓ Refinement

## ❑ TC Cluster Reconstruction

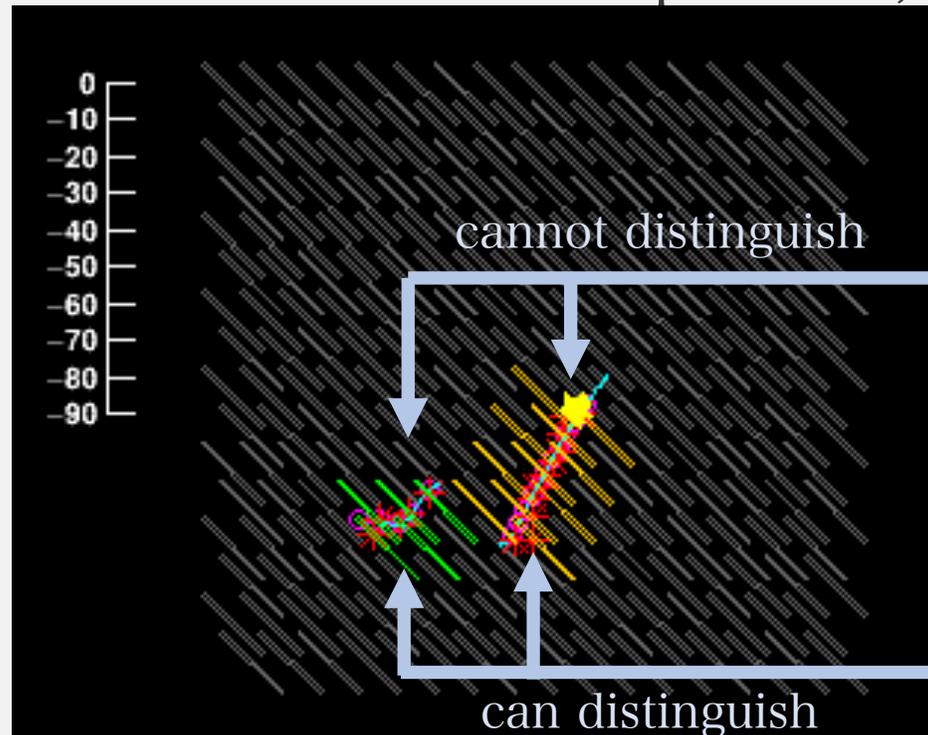
- ✓ Added position information
- ✓ CDCH independent tracking for seed

❑ And many more updates during this summer!

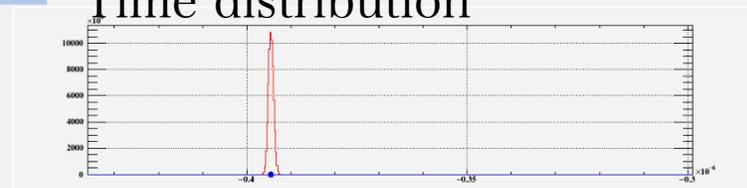


# TC Cluster Reconstruction

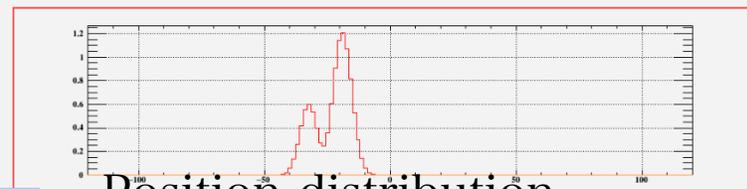
- TC cluster reconstruction was done based on “time”
- This time we added “position information” for criteria
  - ✓ Sometimes small radius turn positrons after scattering makes tail events. Based on hit position, we remove those hits.



Time distribution



Position distribution



# Track Reconstruction

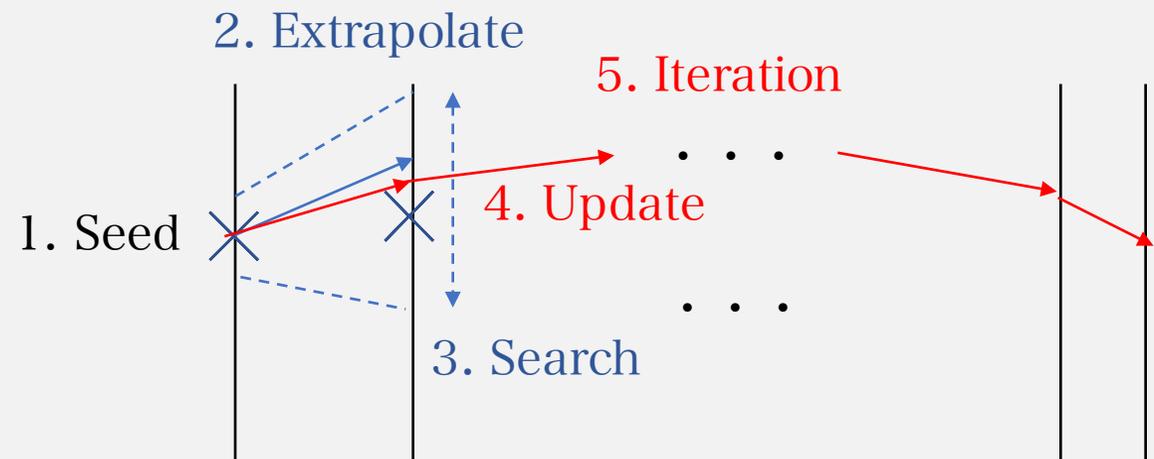
- Tracking Strategy: **Local method (Track following)** based on Kalman Filter technique
  - ✓ Track is started from track seed
  - ✓ Track is prolonged by Kalman Filter to add hits through layers from seeds
  - ✓ Fit the segments with GENFIT

## Kalman Filter

Efficient recursive algorithm to estimate the state vector and its covariance matrix based on previous states.

## GENFIT

A generic toolkit for track reconstruction for experiments in particle and nuclear physics.



# Track Reconstruction

Track Reconstruction  
from CDCH hits

## Basic seed process:

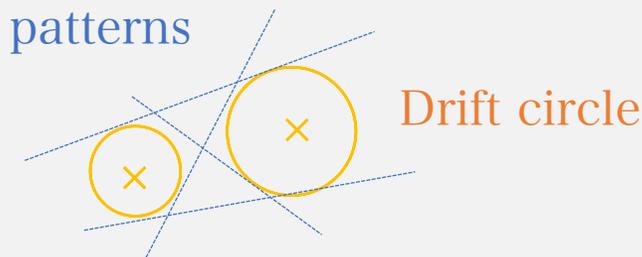
1. Timing from possible TC cluster or nearest 3 wires
2. 2 consecutive hits (pair) in the same layer is picked up
3. 2 pairs from nearest layer is combined
4. Start track following



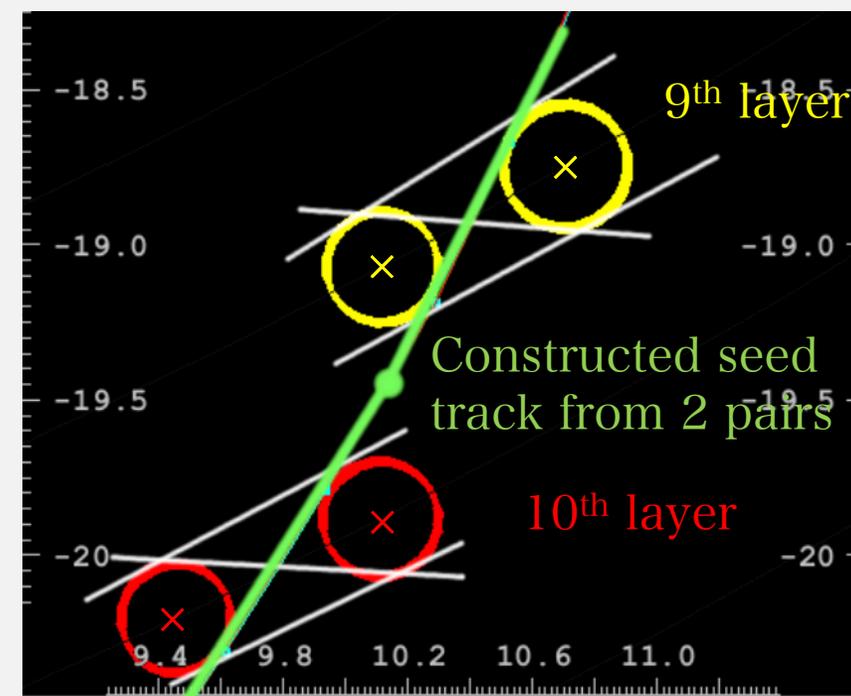
## Additional seeding patterns

1. More T0 pattern
2. Seed w/ 2 gap
3. 3 unused wires (Default unused option)
4. Seed from TC cluster track (under development)

Possible patterns



4 possible patterns in 1 pair  
-> 4 x 4 candidate in 1 seed

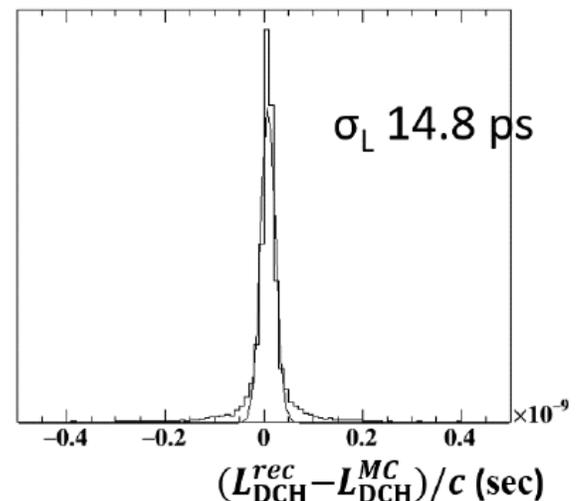


# TOF (Path Length)

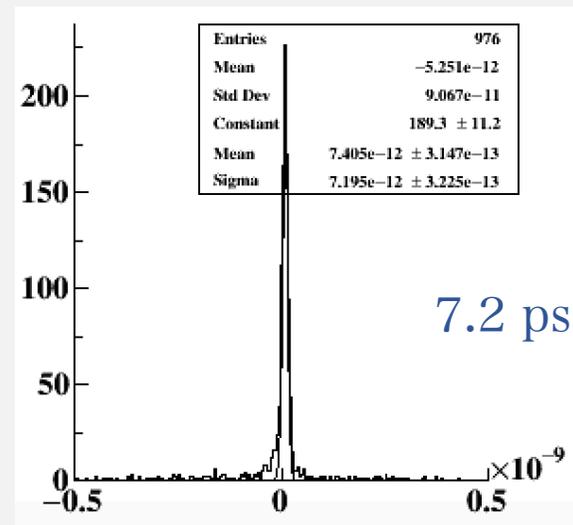
Track Reconstruction  
from CDCH hits

- TOF calculation is one of main improvement from MEG
  - ✓ 75 ps in MEG
  - ✓ 14.8 ps were reported by MC study in Spring
- We iterated the calculation with smoothed track (used smoothed track trajectory for calculation) and it became ~ 7 ps resolution. **× 10 improvement from MEG**

2018 Spring

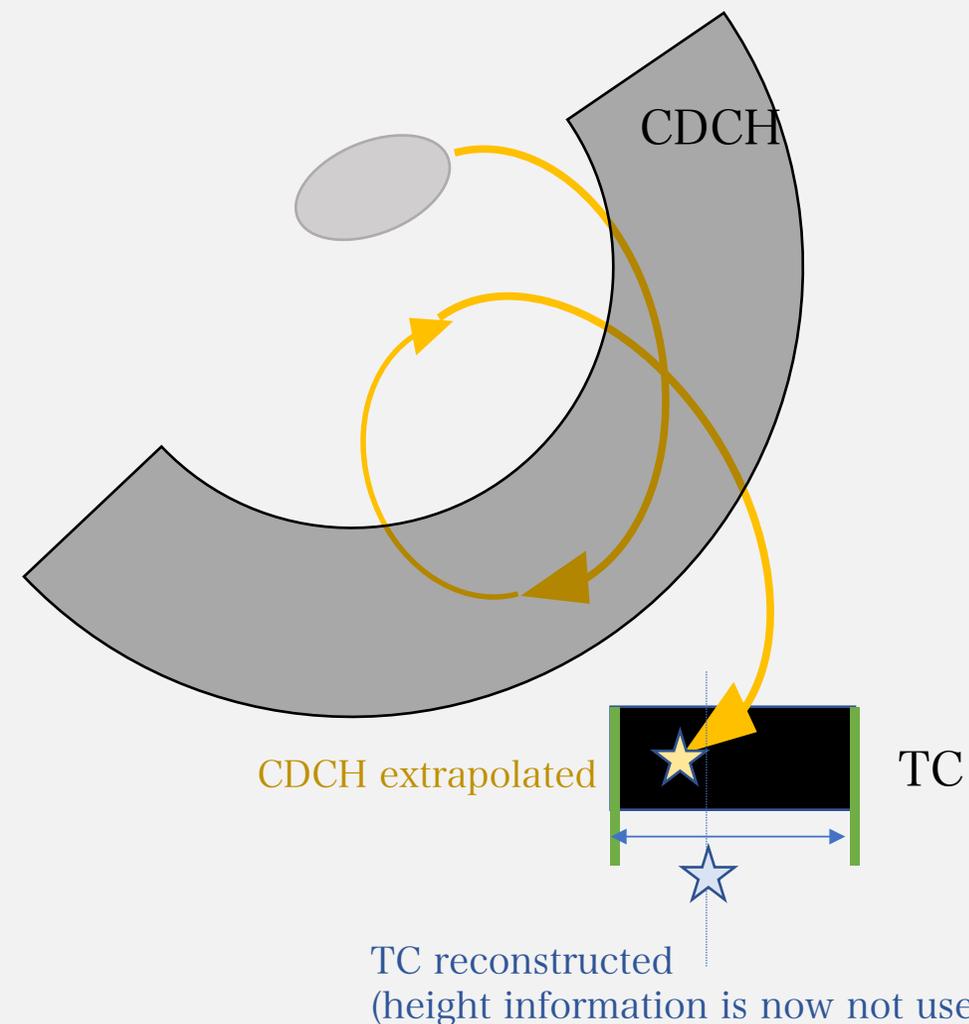


2018 Autumn



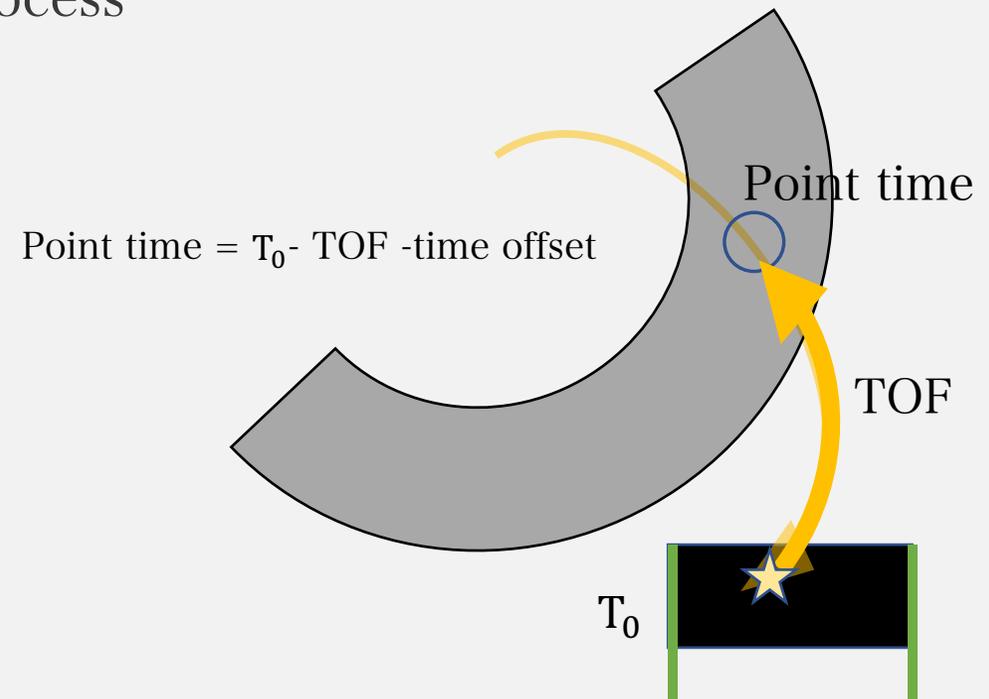
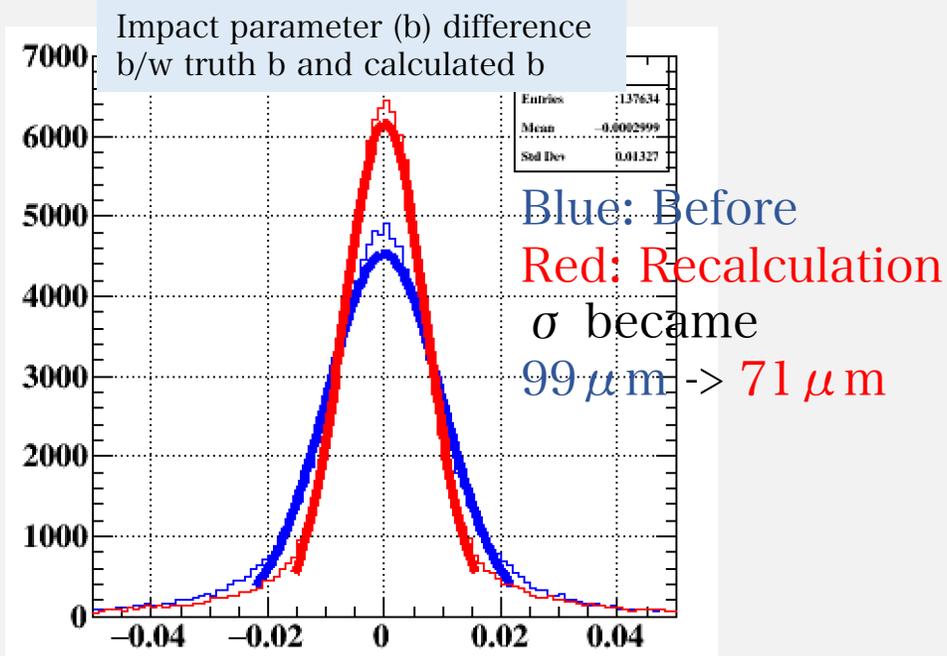
# CDCH-TC Matching

- CDCH track and TC cluster is matched based on extrapolated “position”
  - ✓  $< 5 \sigma$  difference b/w CDCH and TC
- We also added timing difference b/w tracks and TC for criteria
  - ✓ 15 ns timing window
  - ✓ Roughly ~ **30%** background matching cut, avoid fake matching event



# CDCH-TC Refinement

- ❑ After matching we recalculate the drift distance based on TOF calculated from CDCH track length and timing from TC cluster
  - ✓ More precise drift time can be calculated
- ❑ By using more precise drift distance, we can get more precise track
  - ✓ Currently we succeed in improving re-calculation of drift distance, but not yet completed the fitting & extrapolation process



# Result

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- Introduction on MEG II experiment
- Performance study on positron spectrometer
  - ✓ Overview
  - ✓ Analysis review
  - ✓ Result
- Summary and prospect

# Efficiency and resolutions @2018 Autumn

Positron  
Reconstruction

Signal only case  
Efficiency: 76.4%  
10 layer configuration



Signal only case  
Efficiency: 80±1%  
9 layer configuration

Signal + BG  
Efficiency: 56.1% (~50%)  
10 (9) layer configuration



Signal + BG  
Efficiency: 60±1%  
9 layer configuration

□ Though CDCH layer was reduced, 60±1% efficiency was obtained from analysis development.

✓ Better efficiency is expected by...

- More seeding pattern (from TC cluster track)
- Hit reconstruction optimization, additional global track finding etc...

# Resolutions

Positron Resolution	MEG	Design (10 layer)	Updated (9 layer)
Theta (mrad)	9.4	5.3	5.9
Phi (mrad)	8.7	3.7	5.3 ※A
Momentum (keV)	380	130	83
Vertex Z (mm)	2.4	1.6	1.3
Vertex Y (mm)	1.2	0.7	0.72
Positron time (ps)	108	46	49 ※B

※A. Correction based on theta and phi correlation is not applied, though expected value include it.

※B. 1 year radiation damage effect is roughly simulated, w/o cooling condition.  $\sigma(T_{calib}) \sim 10$  ps,  $\sigma(T_{WDB\_sync}) \sim 25$  ps is added.

(Baldini, A.M., Baracchini, E., Bemporad, C. et al. Eur. Phys. J. C (2018) 78: 380. )

- Good resolutions were obtained compared with expected values
- Better resolution is expected from...
  - ✓ Tracking: Iteration fitting with re-calculated drift distance etc...

# Summary & Prospect

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## □ Positron spectrometer

- ✓ Detectors are ready for commissioning in this winter
- ✓ CDCH+TC positron reconstruction algorithms are being developed, aiming at 70% reconstruction efficiency (designed value)
- ✓ Currently we simulated  $60\pm 1\%$  efficiency with 9 layer CDCH
  - Great progress & encouraging result in each reconstruction step during this summer by positron analysis group!

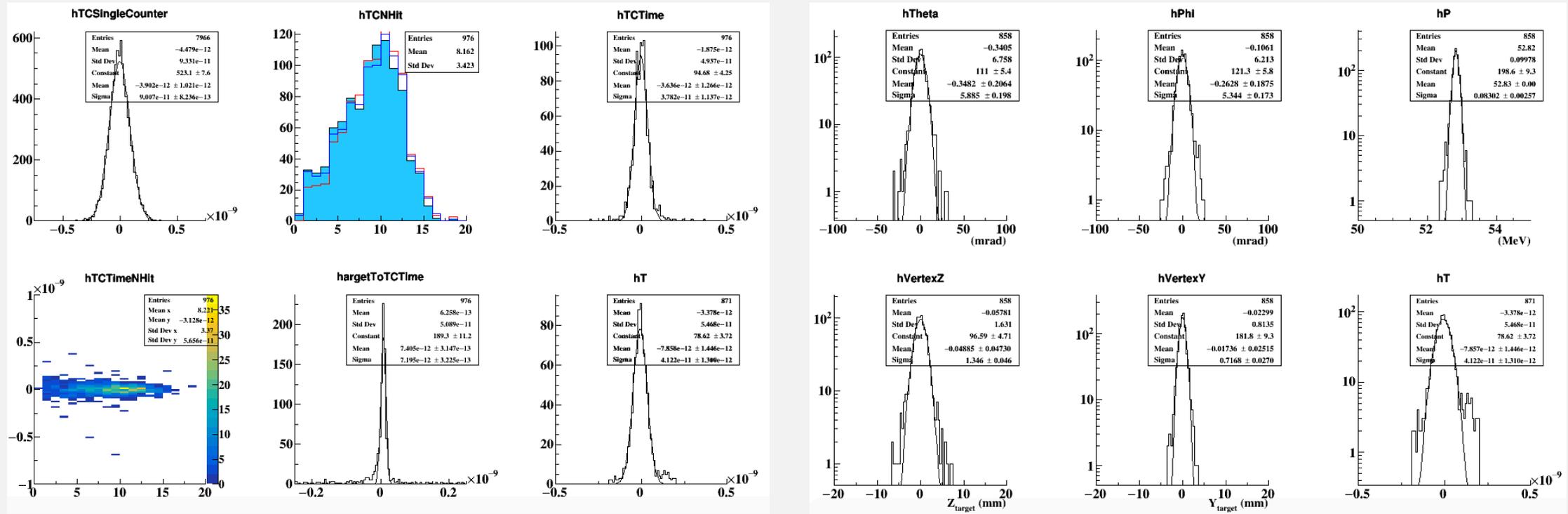
## □ To improve the reconstruction efficiency, what can we do?

- ✓ Additional seeding pattern (TC tracking w/o CDCH information)
- ✓ Try global pattern recognition methods in addition to local method
- ✓ Re-calculation of drift distance, iterate the fitting process
- ✓ Hit reconstruction optimization etc...

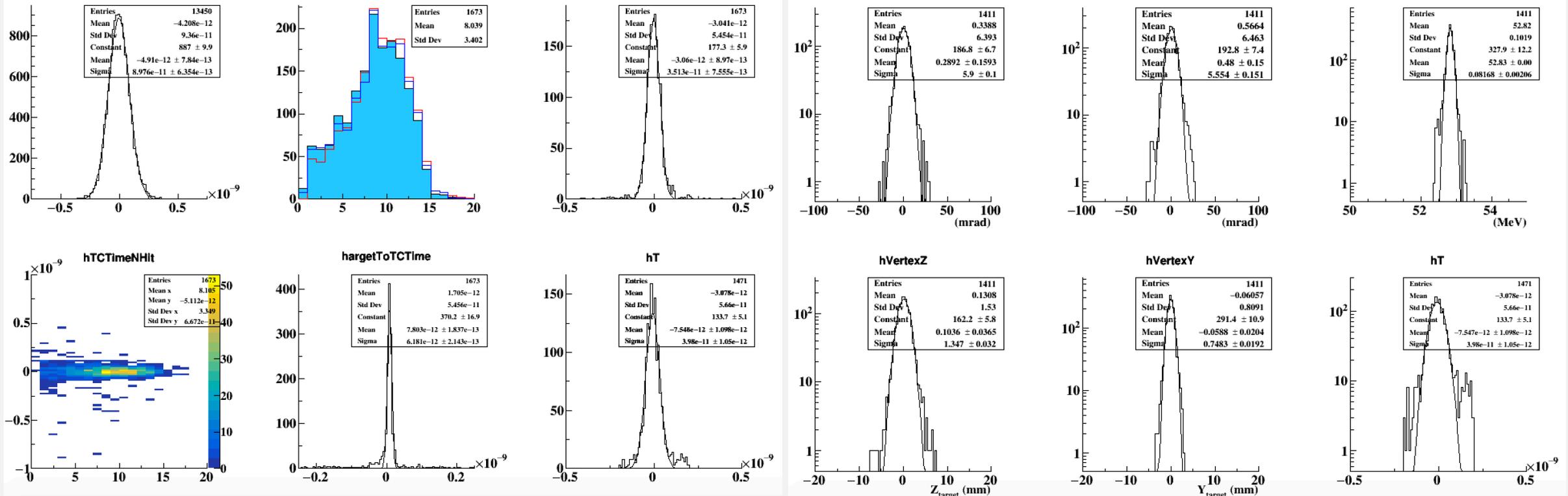
# Backup

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# Resolution Histograms



# 10 Layer



# 10 Layer vs. 9 Layer @ Autumn

Positron Resolution	Design (10 layer)	Updated, 3000eve (10 layer)	Updated, 2000eve (9 layer)
Theta (mrad)	5.3	5.9	5.9
Phi (mrad)	3.7	5.6	5.3 ※A
Momentum (keV)	130	82	83
Vertex Z (mm)	1.6	1.3	1.3
Vertex Y (mm)	0.7	0.75	0.72
Positron time (ps)	46	48	49 ※B

65±1%

10 layers -> 9 layers: -8% effect