

$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$ 探索実験 MEG II Run 2022のまとめと今後の展望

Summary of Run 2022 of $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$ experiment MEG II and the prospects



内山 雄祐

on behalf of MEG II collaboration

日本物理学会2023年春季大会
令和5年3月23日

23pT1-3

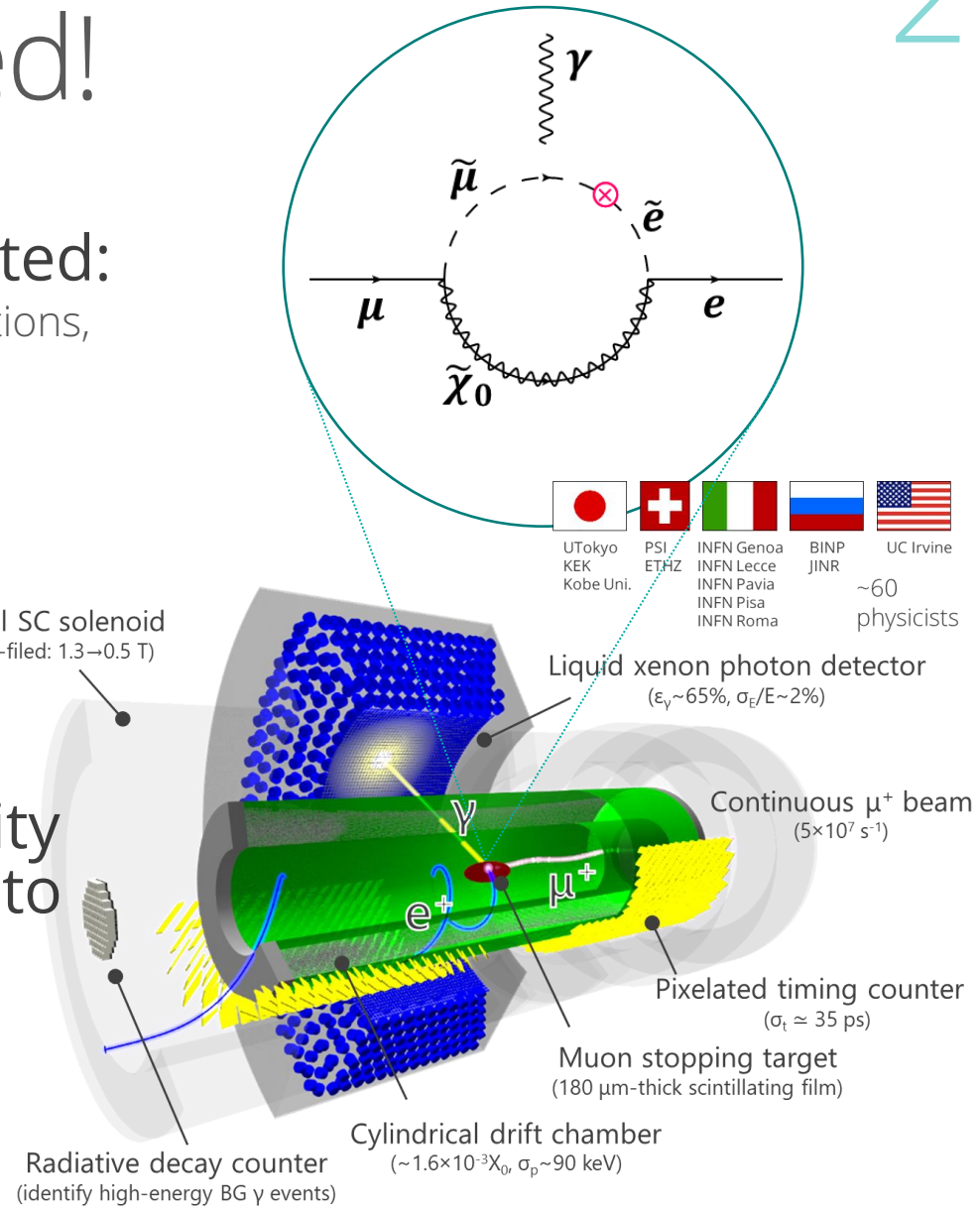


MEG II has started!

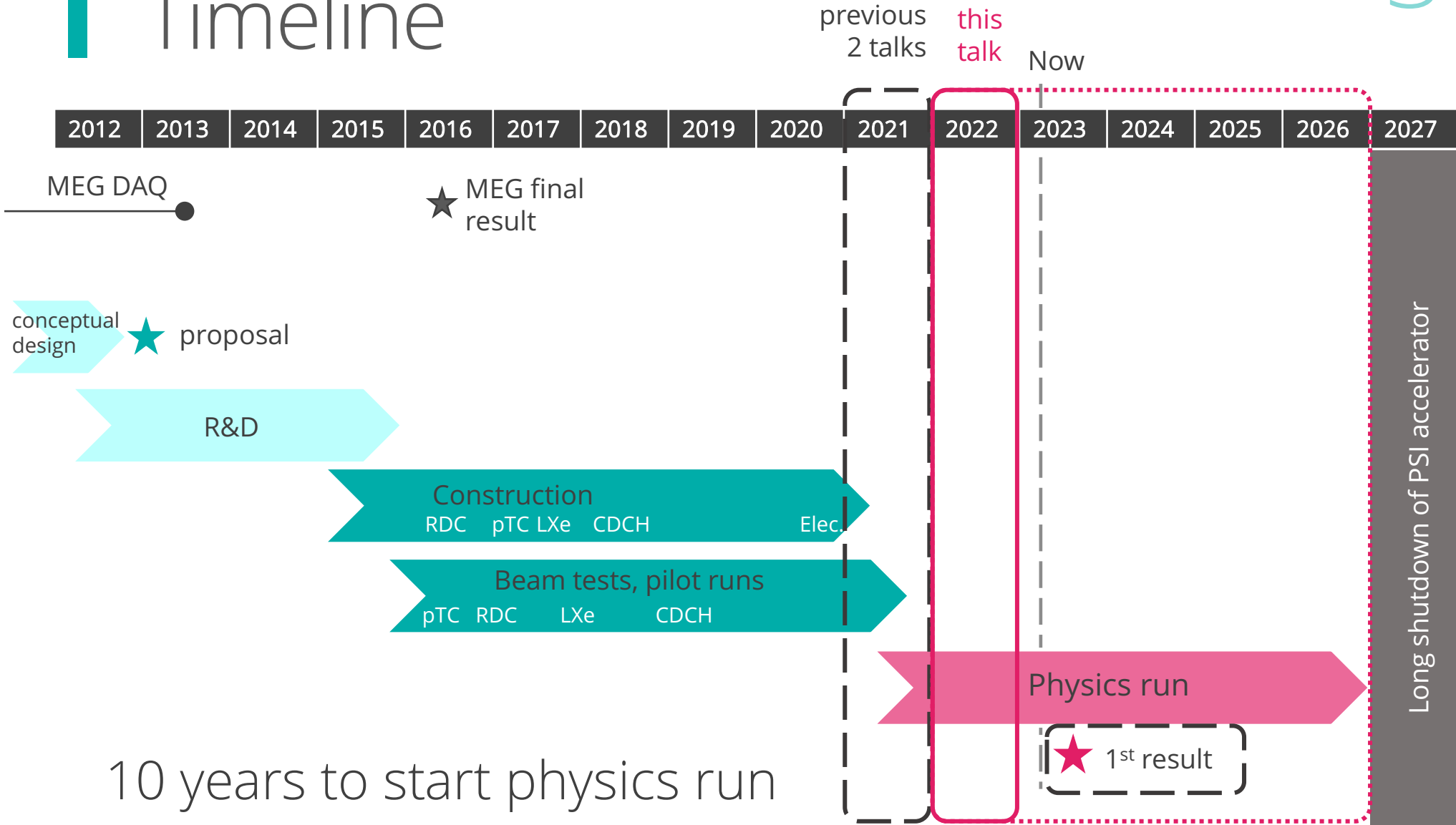
The pilot run in 2021 demonstrated:

- ❑ Detector operates stably with sufficient resolutions,
- ❑ Electronics, trigger, and DAQ system work,
- ❑ Reconstruction algorithms are ready,
- ❑ Physics analysis ongoing.

First physics result with sensitivity comparable to MEG is foreseen to be published this summer with <10% of data aimed



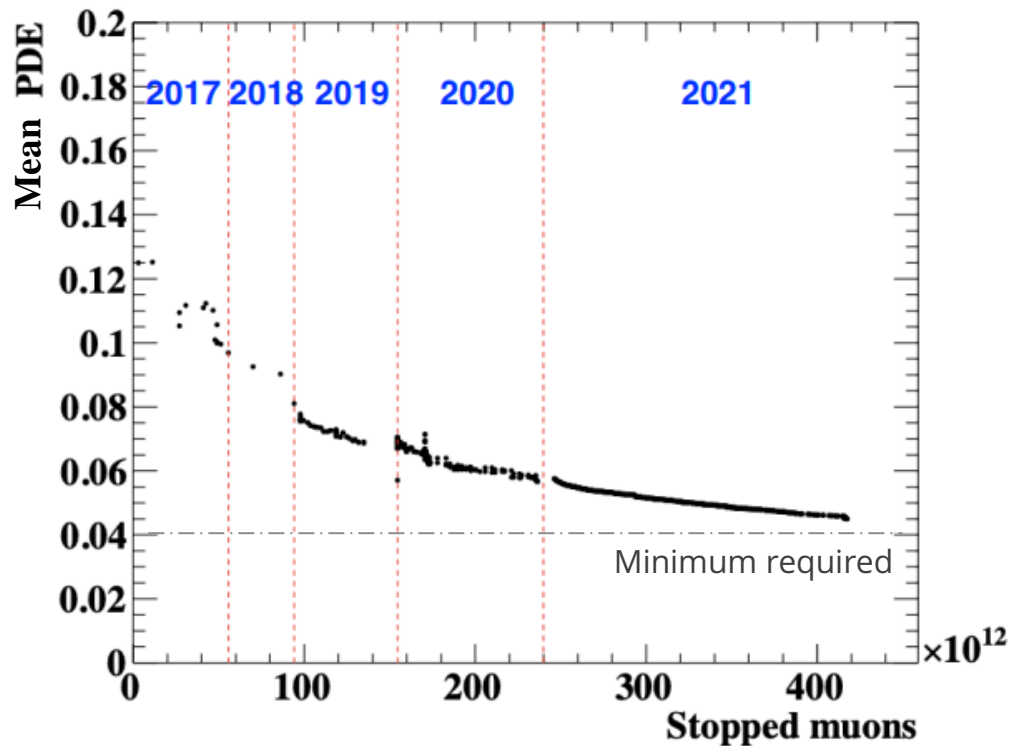
Timeline



What we need next

- Improve resolutions 23aT3-2,6,7
- Improve reconstruction efficiencies
- Reduce backgrounds 23pT2-5,6,7
- Reduce systematic uncertainties
- **Collect data as much as possible**

For long stable run: LXe detector

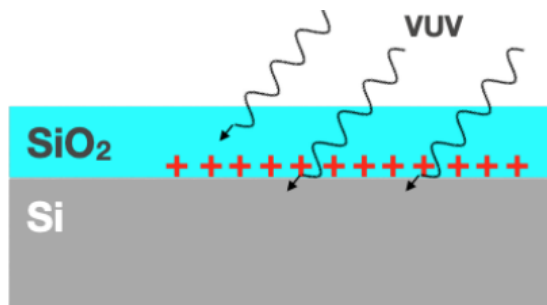


MPPC PDE for VUV light decreases with beam use

Critical problem

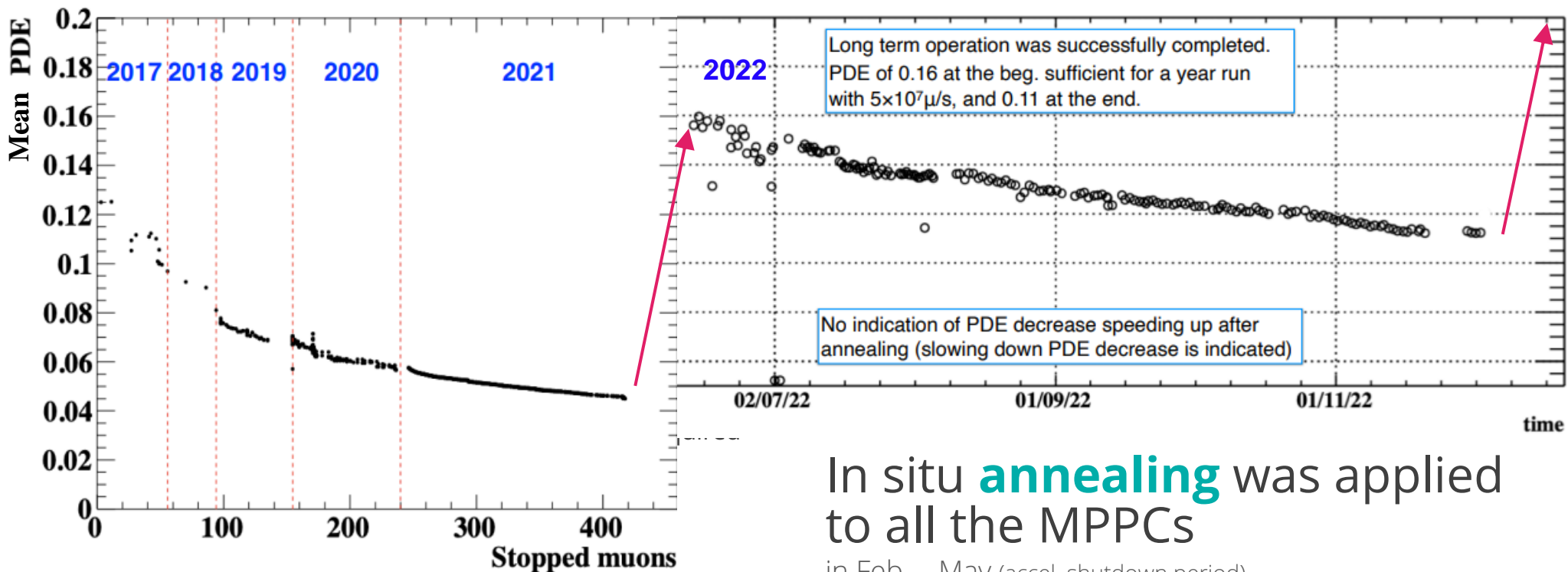
Must recover to $>12\%$

to start 2022 run and to run for ~6 months



Surface damage
(hole buildup)

For long stable run: LXe detector



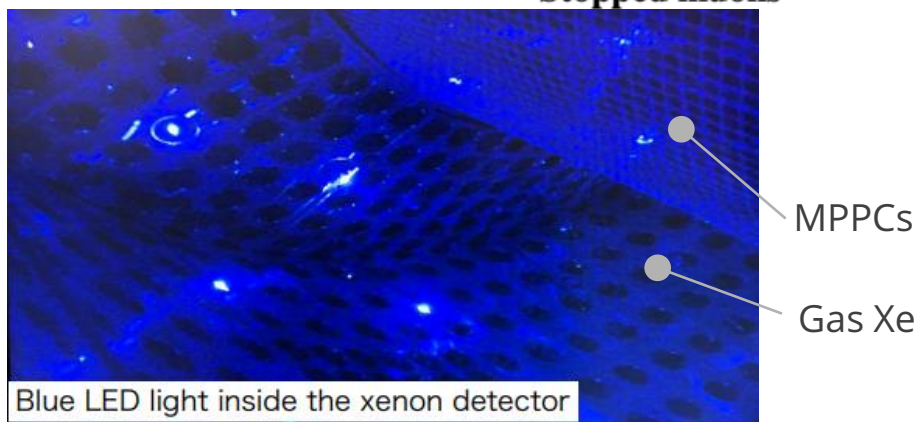
In situ **annealing** was applied
to all the MPPCs

in Feb. – May (accel. shutdown period)
using Joule heat induced by MPPC current

S. Ban et al., JPS 2022 autumn 7aA441-3

Safe and effective method was established.

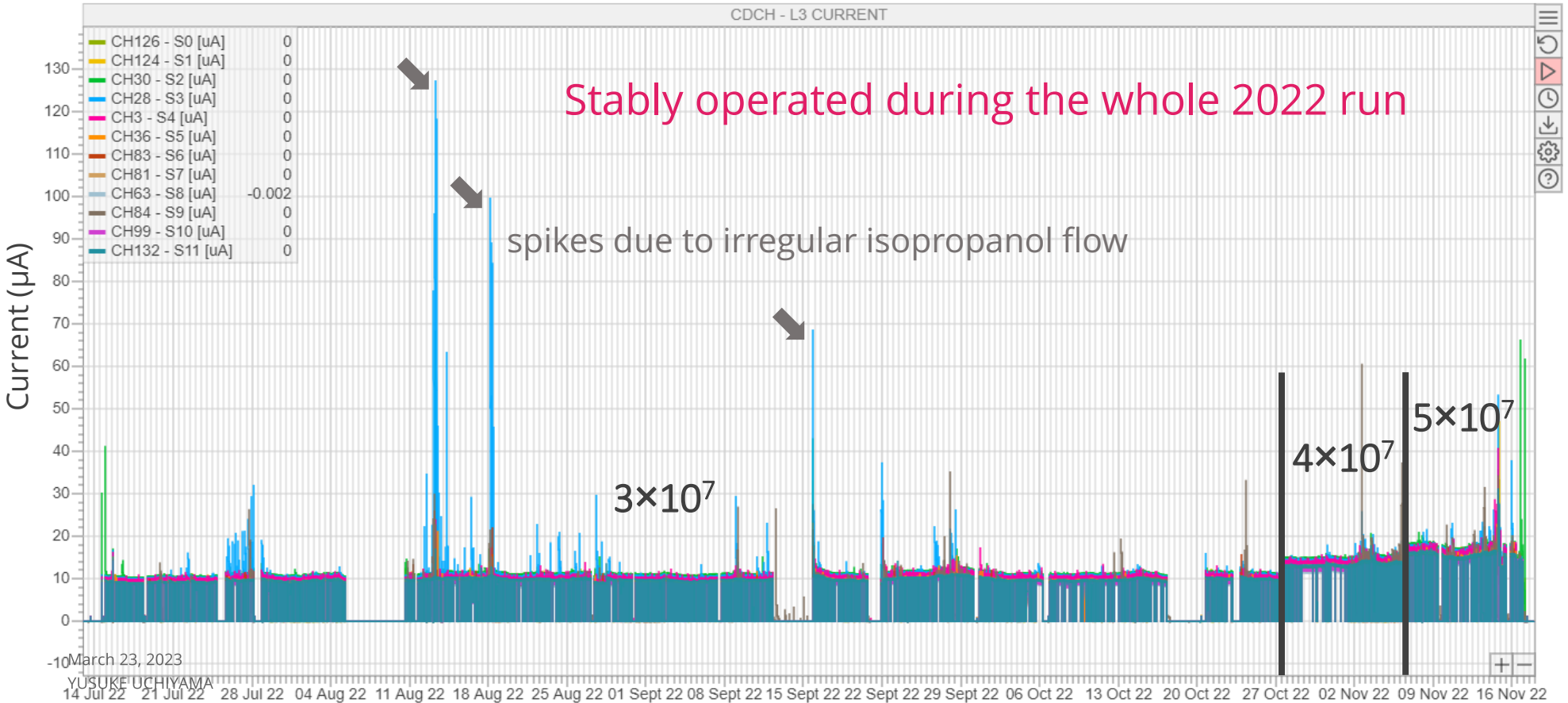
Annealing towards 2023 was already
completed in more efficient way (Feb. – Mar.).



For long stable run: e⁺ spectrometer

Minimum maintenance to start 2022 run smoothly

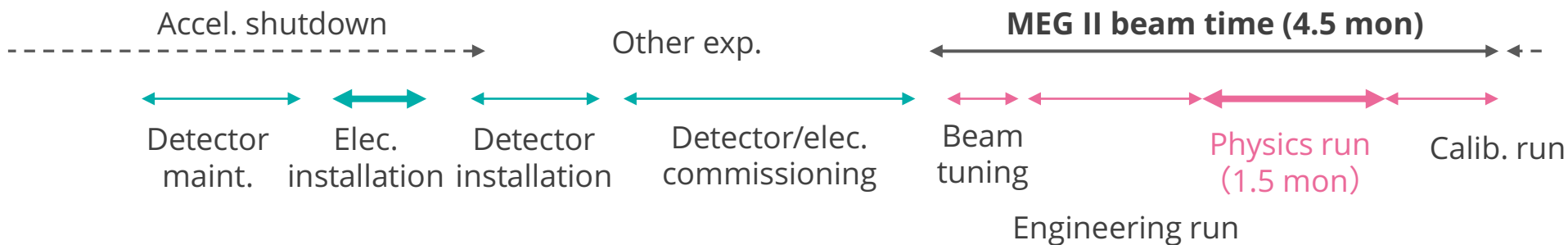
- ❑ No wire has broken since 2020. → Did not open chamber.
- ❑ Did not extract detectors from beamline. Also, for this year.
- ❑ No need of conditioning with optimized gas mixture (He:IsoB (90:10) + 1.5% isopropanol + 0.5% O₂)



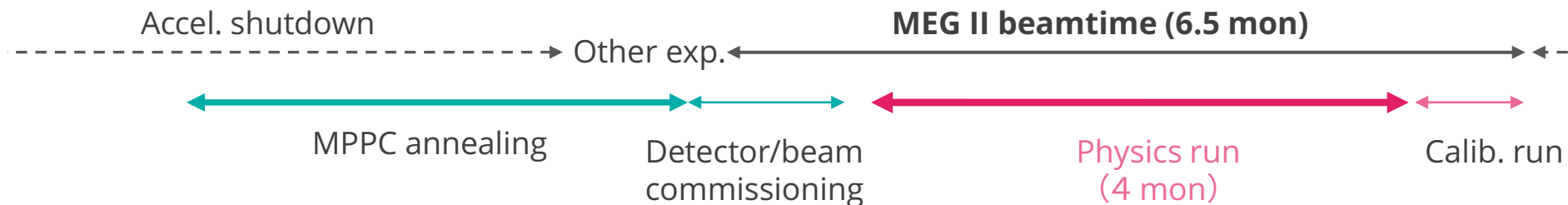
Beam time



2021



2022



First long production run

Essential to collect as much data as possible

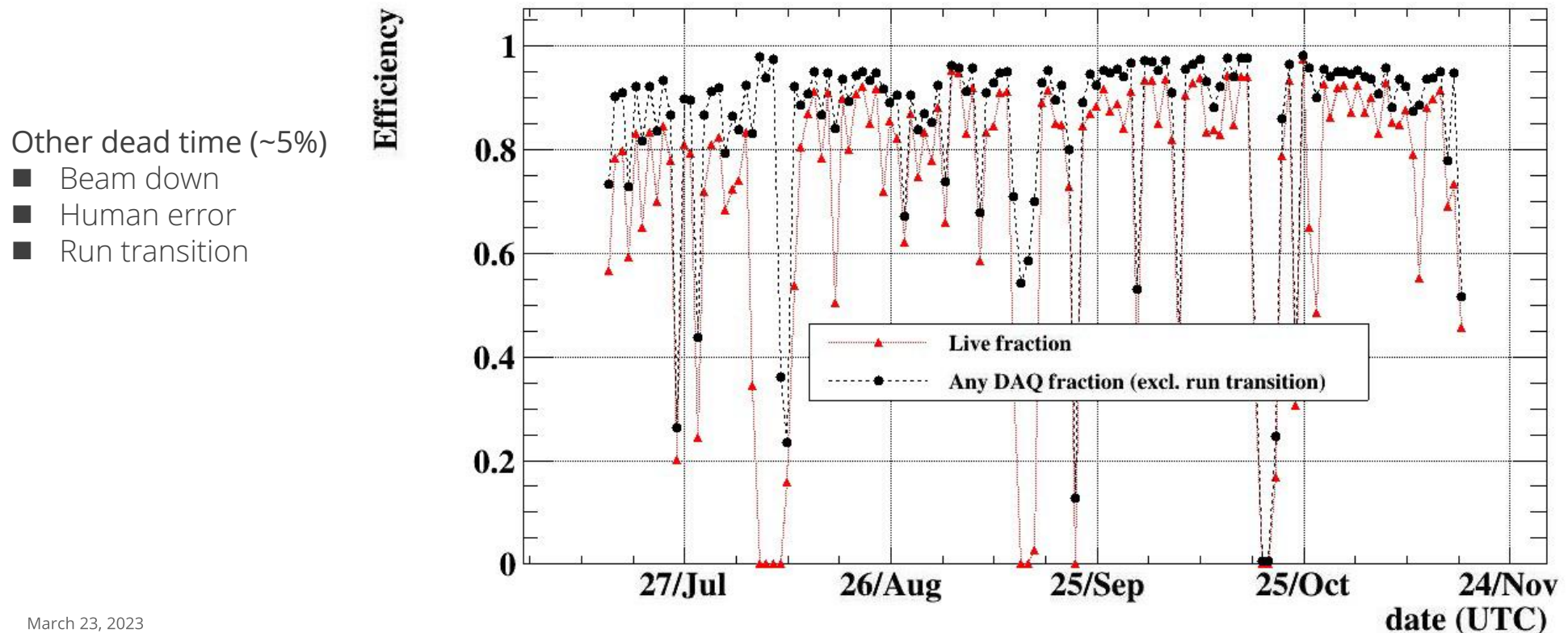
Improving run efficiency

Optimizing run scheme Physics run vs. calib. run

Periodical calibration is indispensable for long run.

At the beg. dead time due to LXe calib was $\sim 10\%$.

At the end, it is $< 5\%$, by reducing length and frequency of calibrations

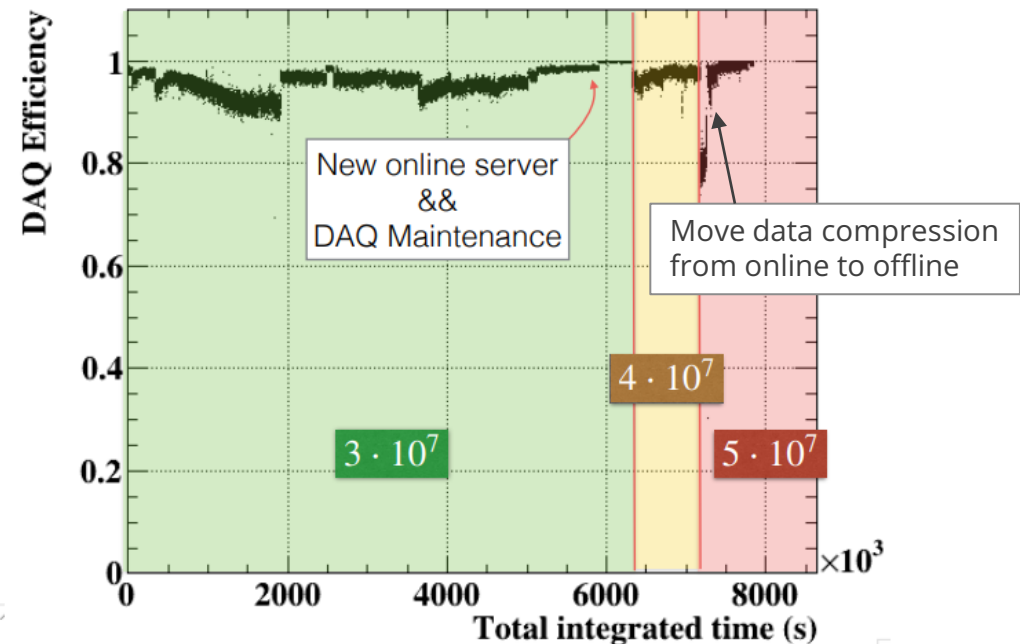
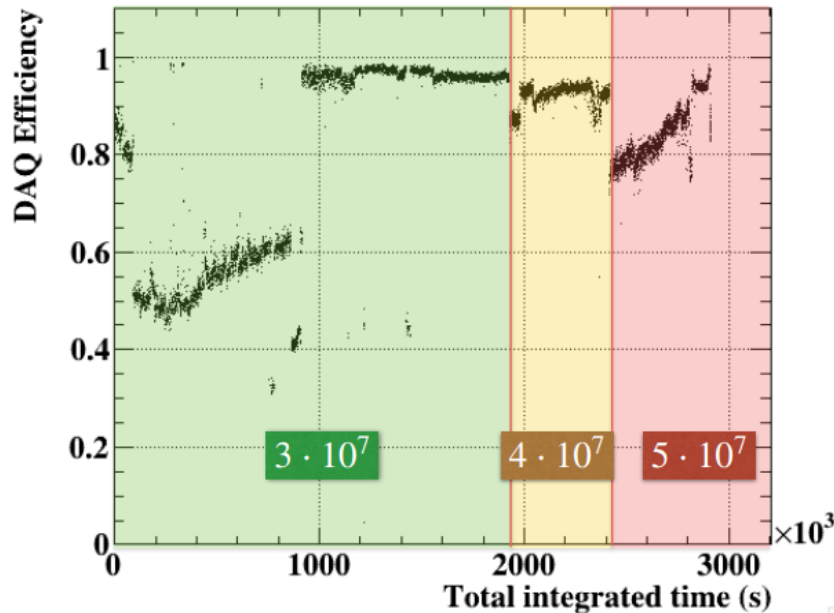


Improving DAQ efficiency

$$\text{DAQ efficiency: } \epsilon_{\text{DAQ}} = \frac{N_{\text{events}}}{N_{\text{Triggers}}}$$

Run 2021

Run 2022



DAQ capability improved from 65 MB/s to 180 MB/s

- ▣ New DAQ machine & tuning of DAQ system
- ▣ Still too high trigger rate causes inefficiency in DAQ. Trigger rate \propto (beam intensity)².
- ▣ More effort on trigger logic is necessary for higher beam, limited in 2022 by LXe energy scale non-uniformity ([online calibration](#)).

Beam intensity

Must be chosen to optimize sensitivity considering many factors:

Capability & ageing of detectors

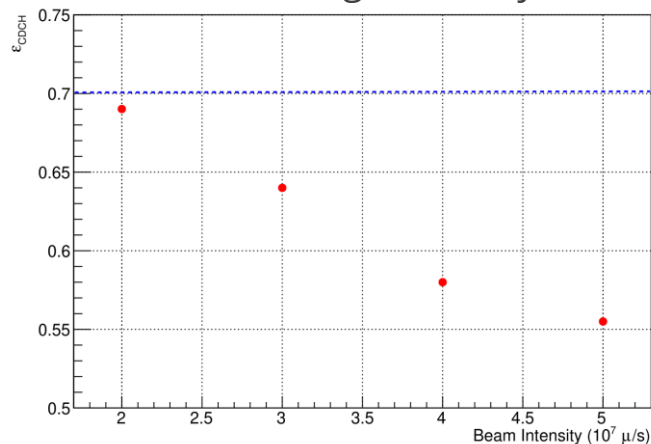
Trigger rate & data size

Reconstruction efficiency with pileup

Background level
 $\propto (R_{\mu})^2$

Statistics

e^+ tracking efficiency



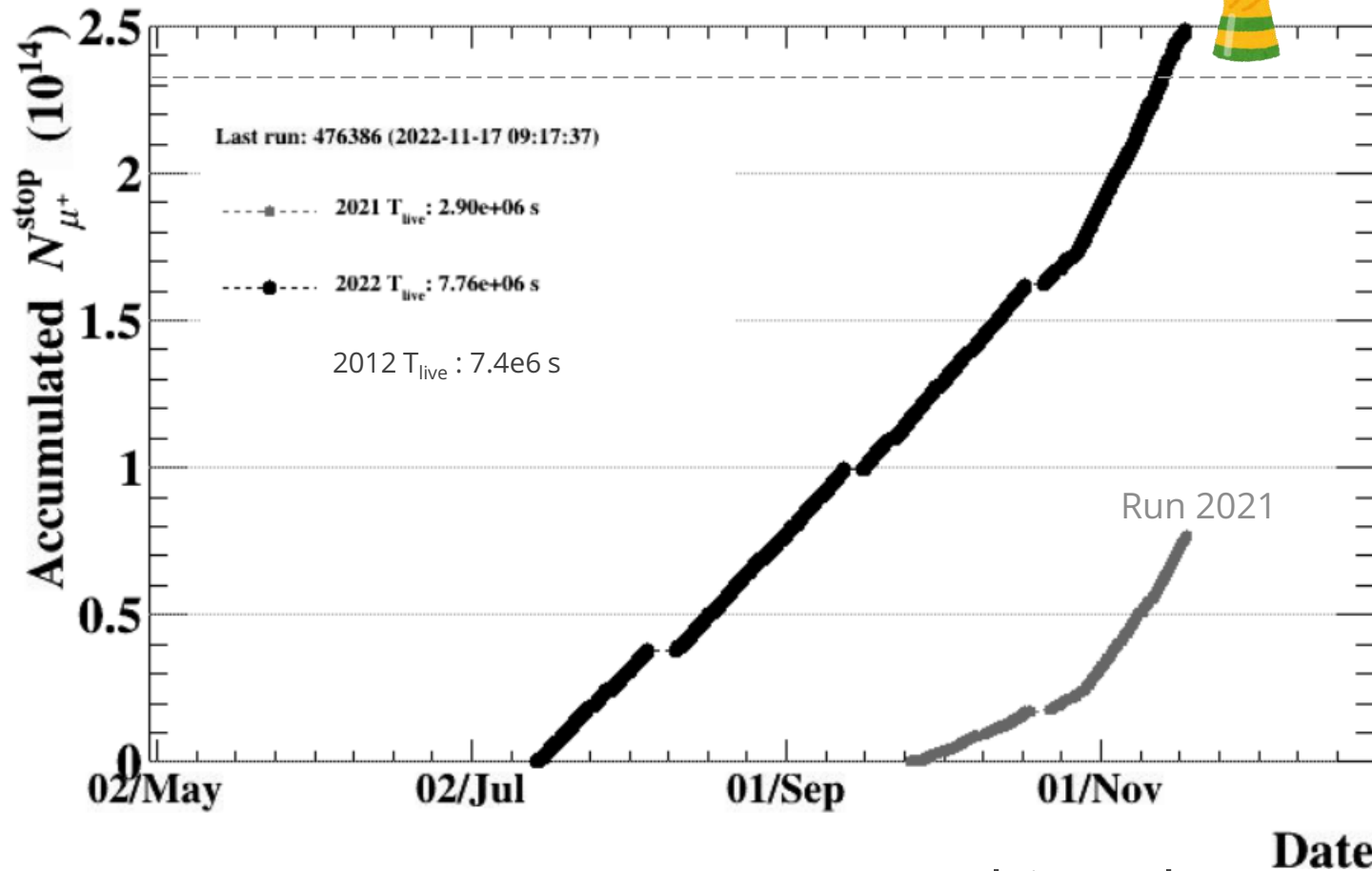
Started with $3 \times 10^7 s^{-1}$

- we were not sure MPPC PDE can sustain until the end
- DAQ rate exceeded the capability

Increased to 4×10^7 and $5 \times 10^7 s^{-1}$.

Analyze these data to optimize it in next runs.

4-month stable run!



Run 2012
(MEG longest run)

Run 2021

Run 2022

Longest run we ever achieved,
 $\times 3.5$ statistics of 2021

Sensitivity estimate

“Sensitivity”: median 90% CL UL for BG-only hypothesis

$$S_{2021} = 8.2 \times 10^{-13} \quad \text{previous talk } 23\text{pT1-2}$$

$$S_{2021+2022} = (2.0 - 2.4) \times 10^{-13}$$

- $\times 2.5$ better than MEG
- Still statistical limited
- Assuming same detector performance as 2021

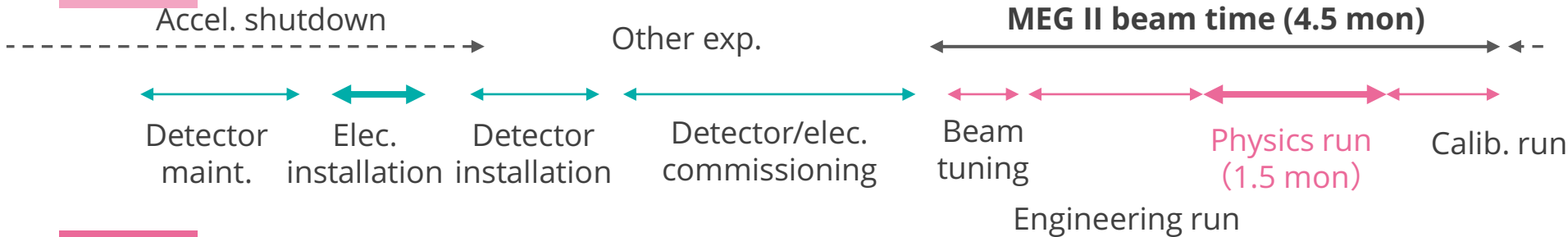
Aim to finalize analysis with further improvement and publish new result by the **end of this year**

A new limit (or maybe evidence)
for $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ foreseen with this dataset

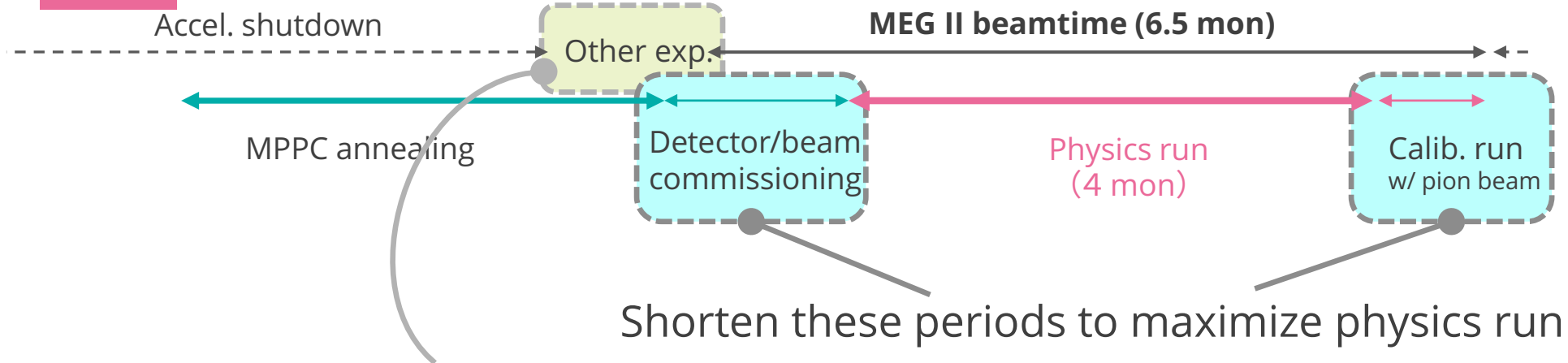
Next



2021



2022

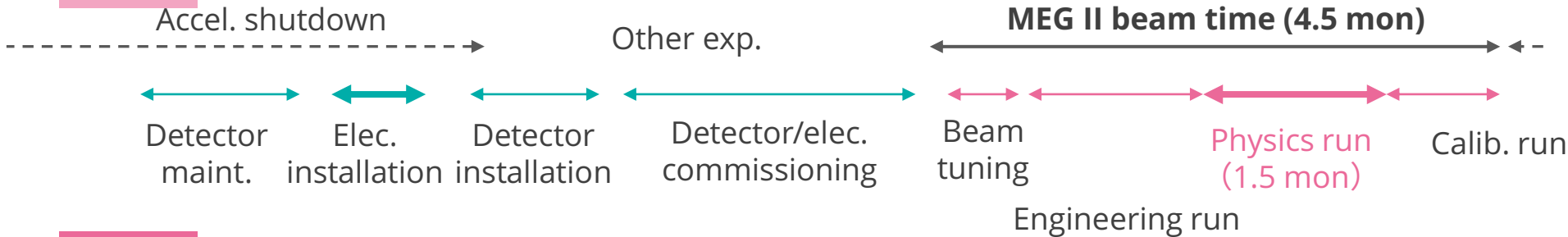


What will it be??
(mu3e experiment)

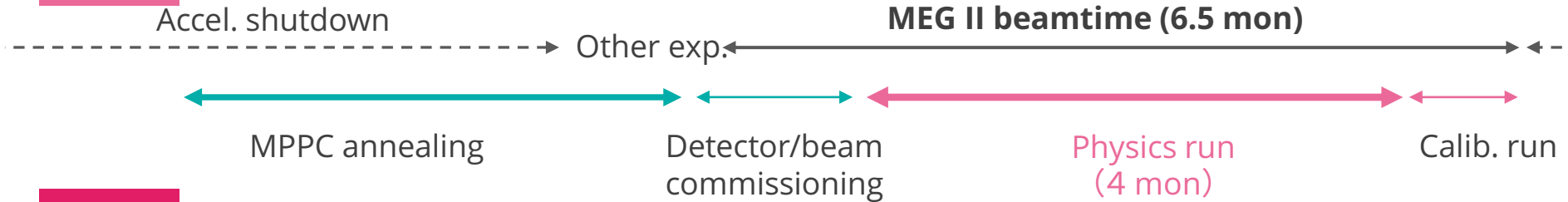
2023 beamtime



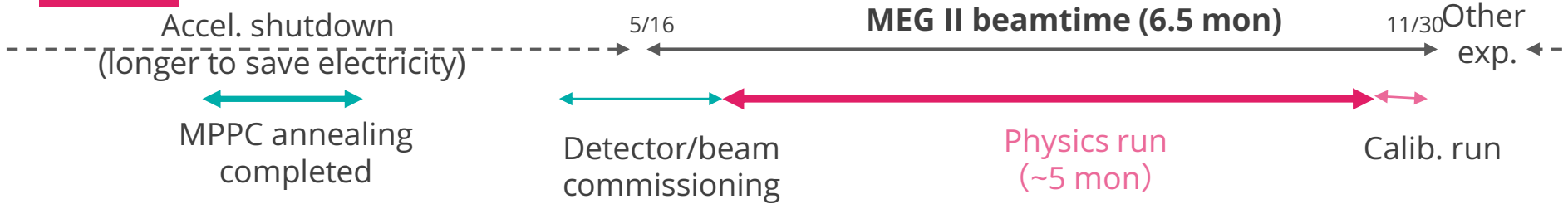
2021



2022

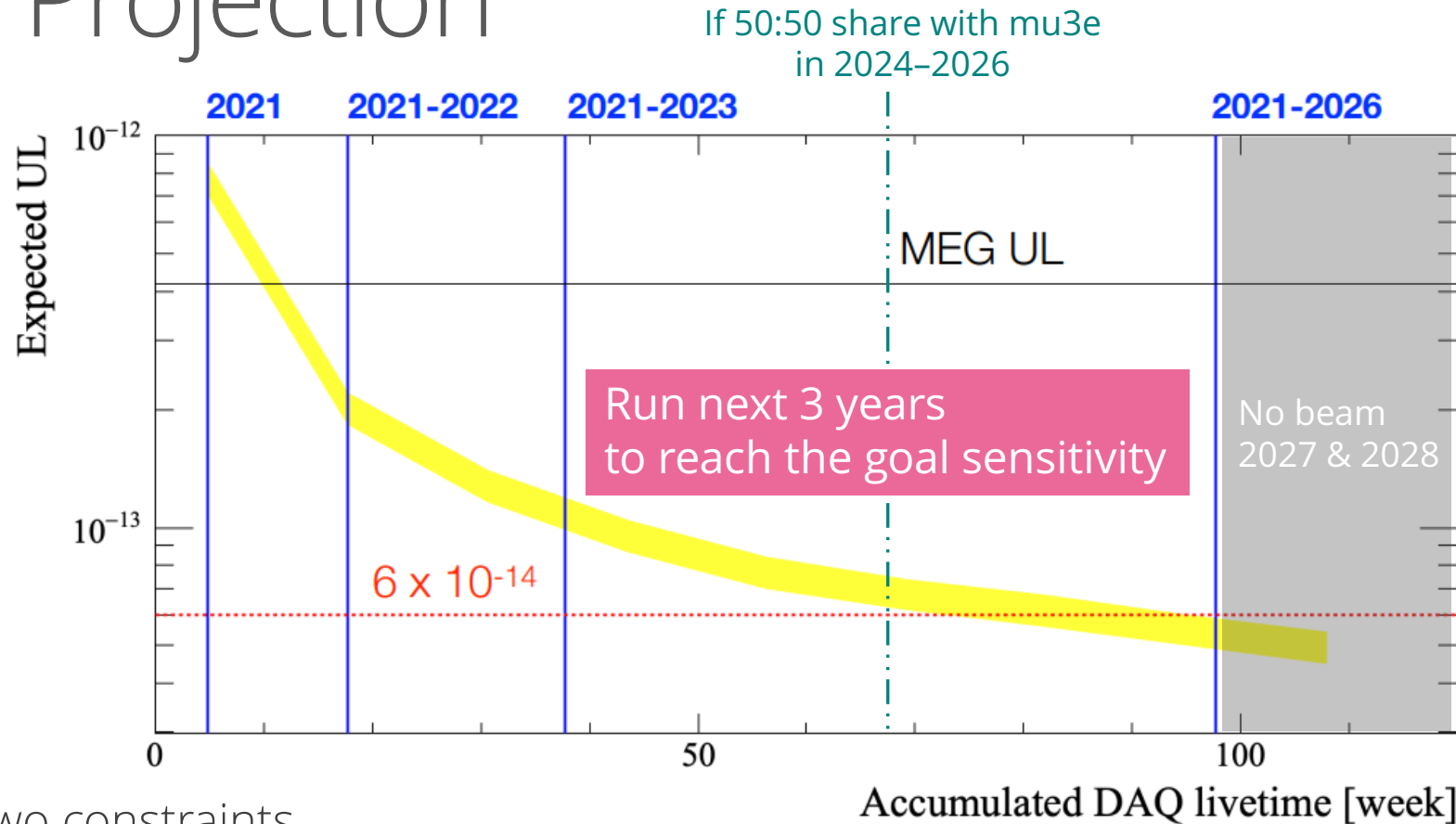


2023



Longer run is possible

Projection



Two constraints

1. Long shutdown in 2027–2028 planned to build a new high-intensity muon beamline
2. Share $\pi E5$ beamline with mu3e once they get ready. They also conduct phase I experiment before the shutdown...

Conclusions

Run 2022 was the 1st long production run of MEG II

The dataset will give us a new limit or evidence for $\mu \rightarrow e \gamma$

Look forward to 2021 result first (summer), and then 2021+2022 one later in this year.

To reach the goal sensitivity, we'll run at the end of 2026

This will be the best input to new physics from CLFV experiments in 2020s.

Important to collect as much data as possible.

