

MEG II 実験液体キセノンガンマ線検出器に おけるイベント再構成法の改善

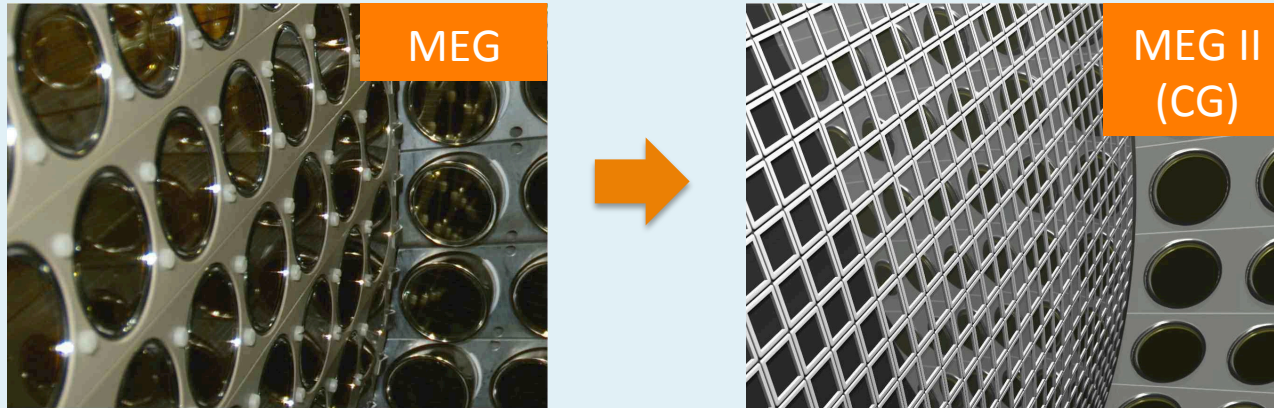
Improvement of the event reconstruction
method for the MEG II liquid xenon detector

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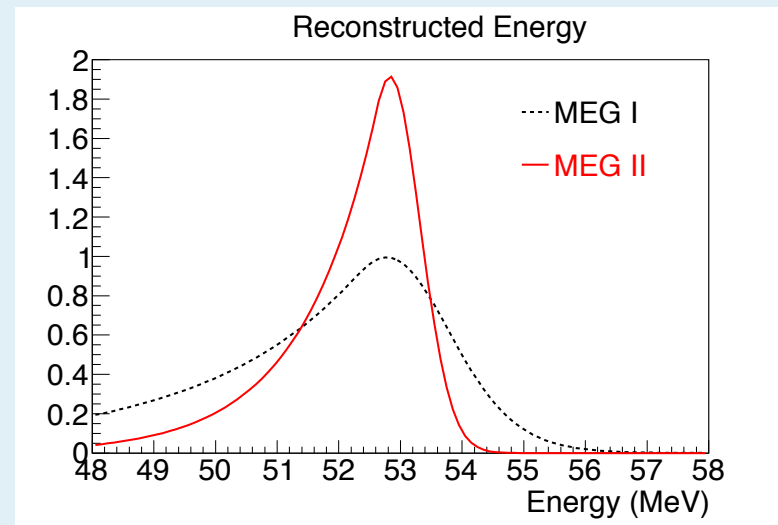
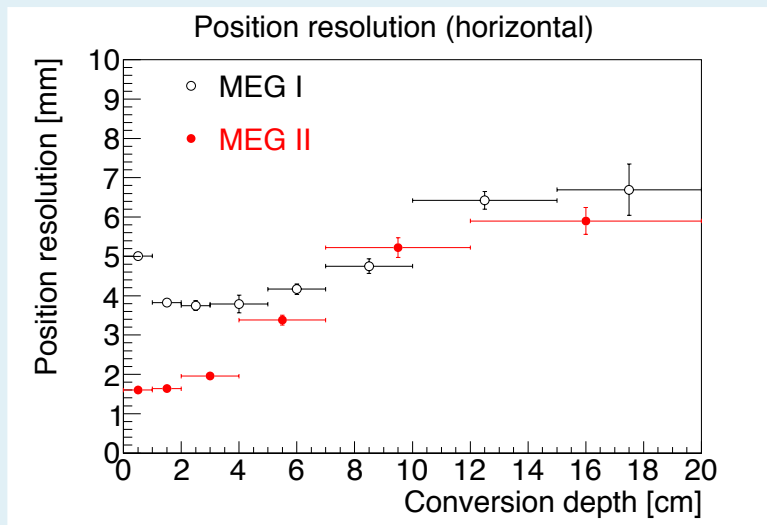
1. Upgrade of LXe detector for MEG II
2. Timing resolution of LXe calorimeter
3. Plan for 2016
4. Summary

Upgrade of LXe detector for MEG II

- Replace 216 2-inch PMT of γ entrance face to 4092 $12 \times 12 \text{ mm}^2$ MPPC.
 - Granularity and uniformity of scintillation readout will improve.



- Position and energy resolution will significantly improve.



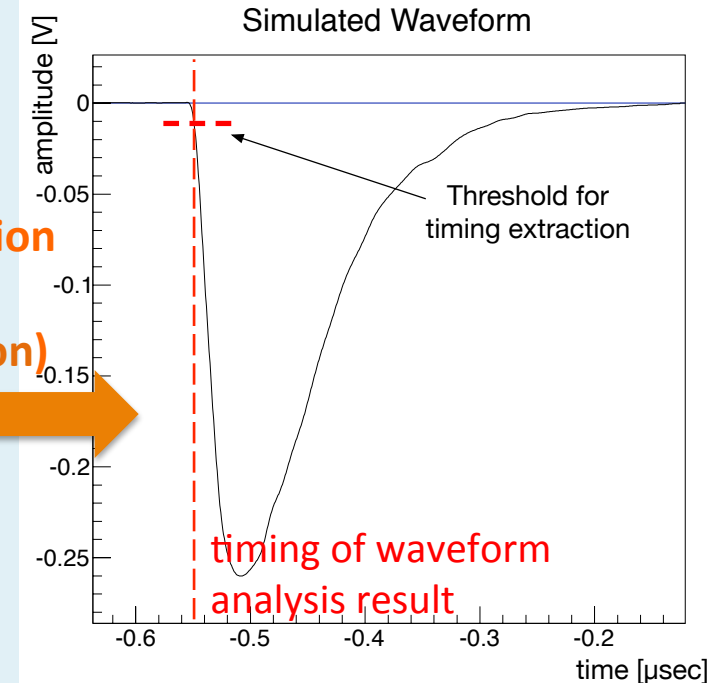
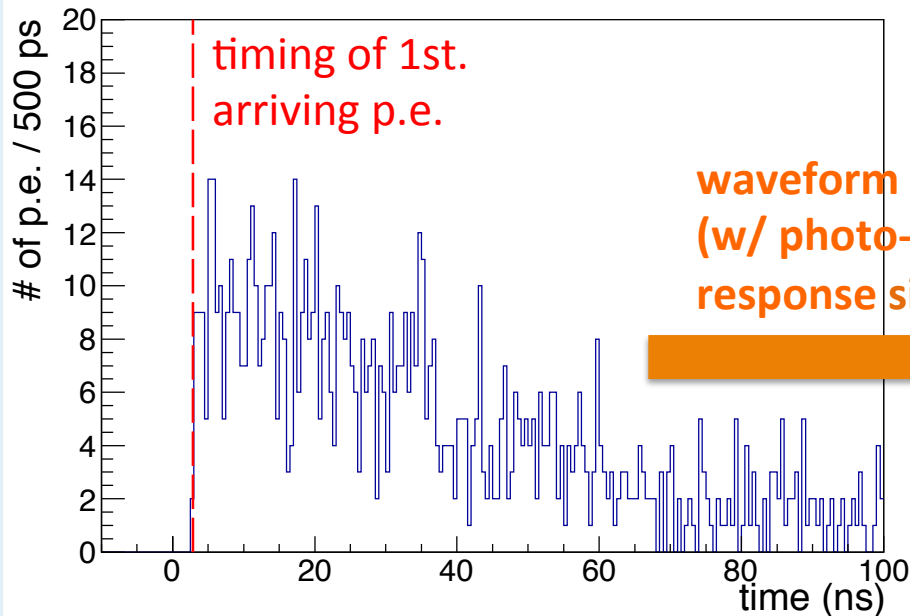
Timing resolution -previous study-

- Here we focus on **timing resolution**.
- We observed **the difference between practical and intrinsic resolution**.
 - **Intrinsic resolution**: estimated from **MC truth timing** of 1st. arriving p.e.
 - **Practical resolution**: estimated from **timing of waveform analysis result**.
- We focused on this difference and tried to **improve the practical resolution**.

Detector timing resolution	
Intrinsic (from MC truth)	~ 30 ps
Practical (from WF analysis)	~ 60 ps

large difference

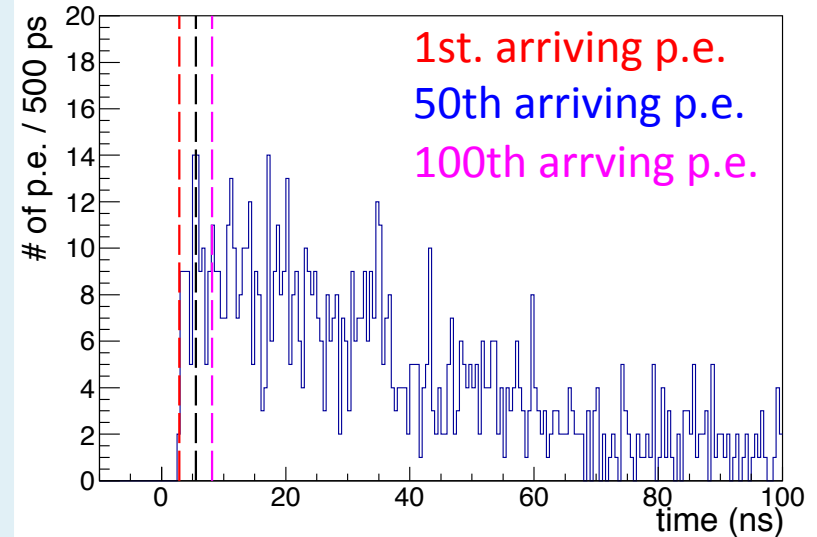
Timing distribution of arriving p.e. (for a sensor)



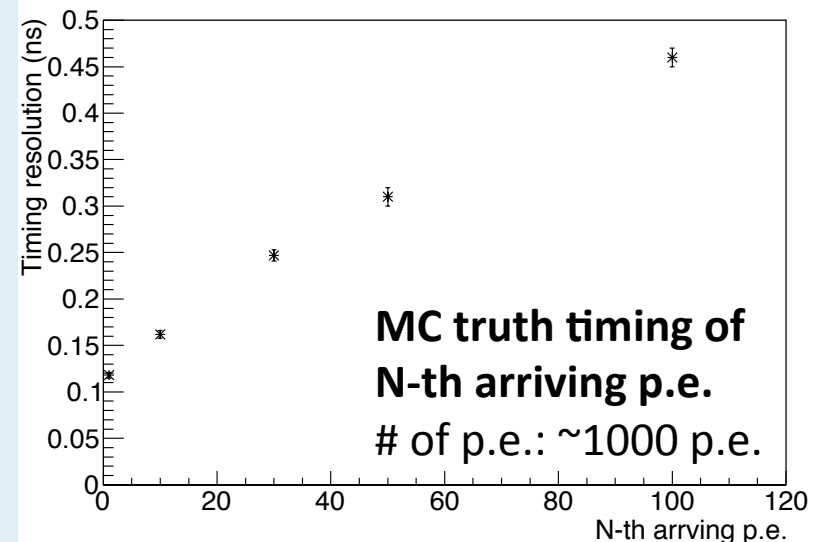
Effect of threshold -MC truth-

- We found that **photoelectron which arrives earlier have more accurate timing information.**
 - This can cause the difference b/w intrinsic and practical resolution.
 - MC truth timing: timing of 1st. arriving p.e.
 - Waveform analysis result: timing of the p.e. which cross the threshold
 - This suggests that lower threshold leads to better timing resolution

Timing distribution of arriving p.e.

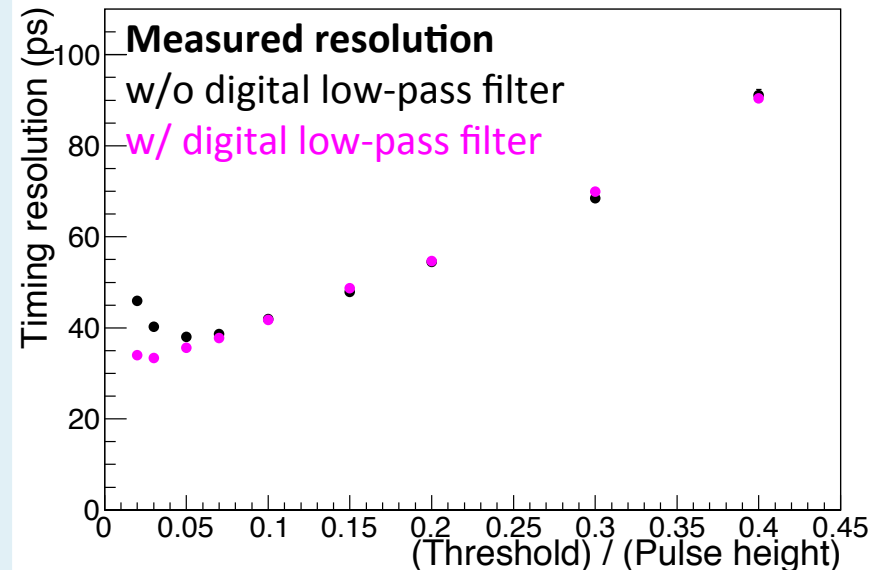
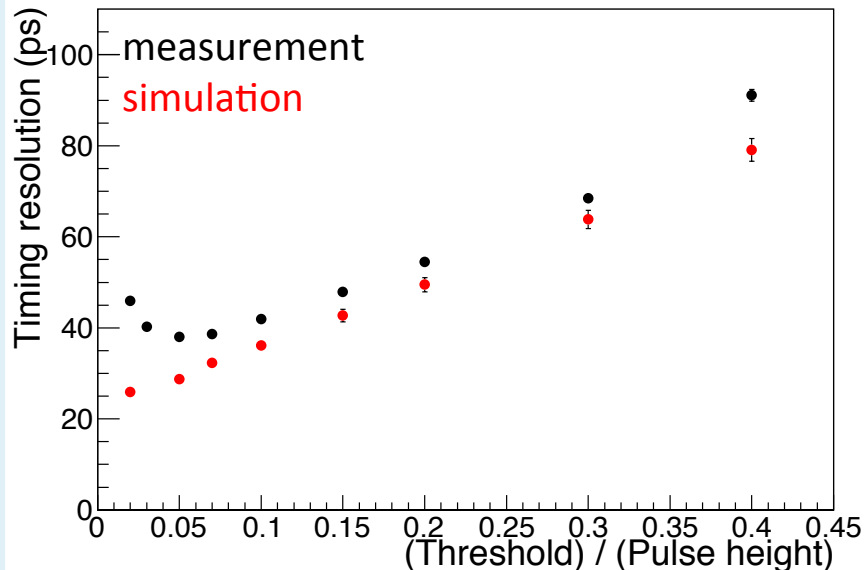


Timing accuracy of N-th arriving p.e.



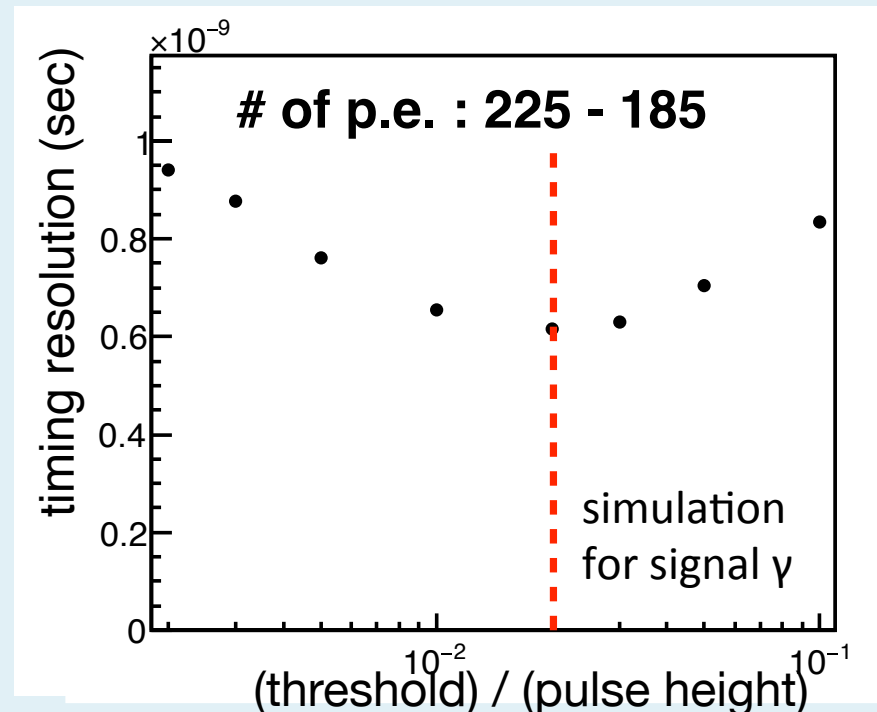
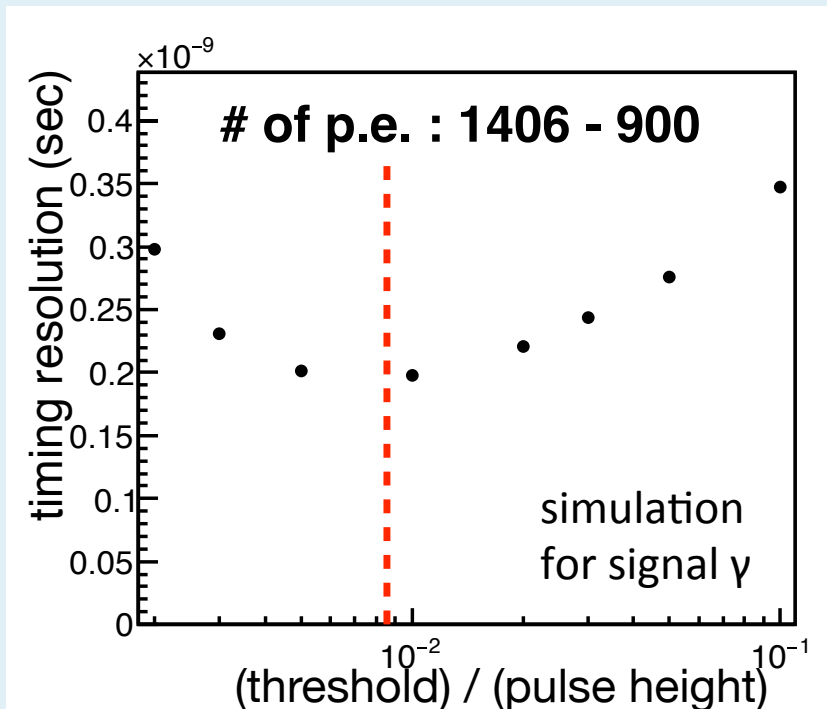
Effect of threshold -data-

- We checked the resolution in the data with several threshold.
 - Xenon scintillation light from alpha source ~ 2500 p.e.
- **Smaller threshold leads to better resolution** when threshold is sufficiently high.
 - Measured resolution is roughly consistent with simulation.
- **Degradation of resolution is observed when threshold is low.**
 - It can be suppressed by using digital low-pass filter.
 - Seems to be **coming from the high frequency noise.**



Timing resolution of signal γ -ray

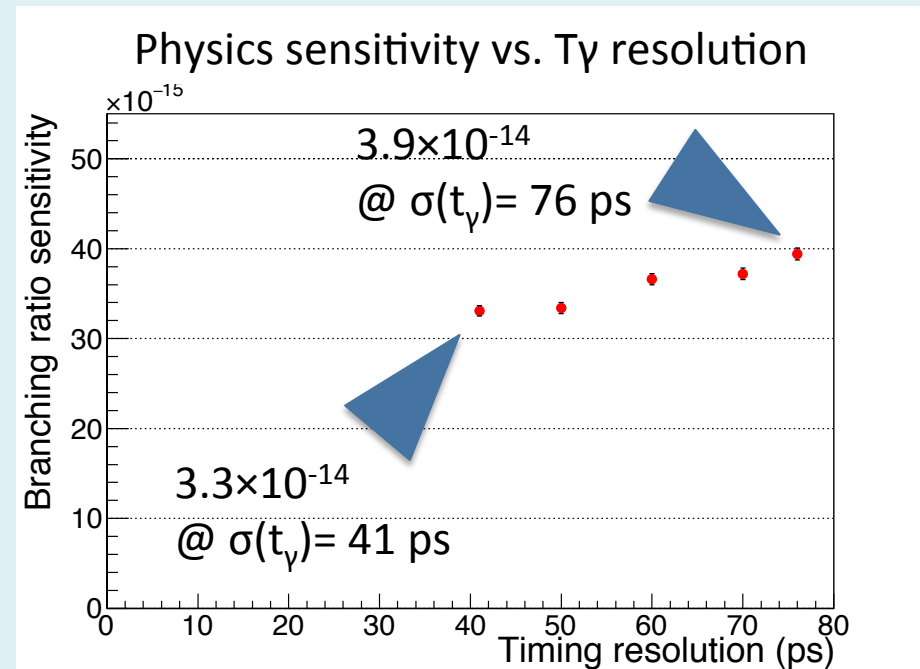
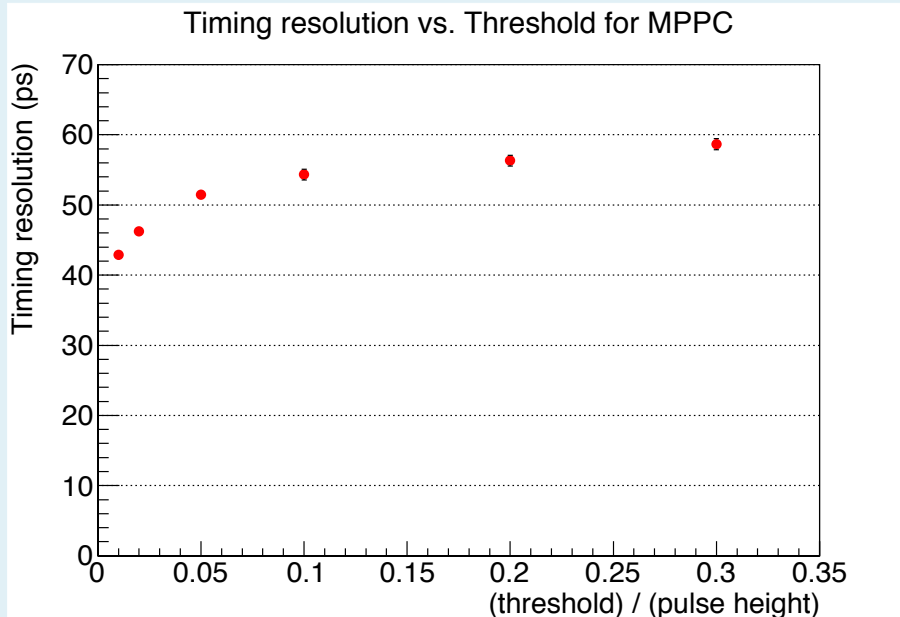
- We tried to improve the timing resolution of signal γ -ray by optimizing threshold.
- There is the threshold which gives the best resolution.
 - noise observed in MEG is included in the simulation.
- In the timing extraction from waveform, this **best threshold is used in all sensors.**
 - Best threshold depends on # of p.e. as S/N ratio depends on # of p.e.
 - Timewalk effect becomes larger than constant fraction method, but it can be corrected.



Timing resolution of signal γ -ray

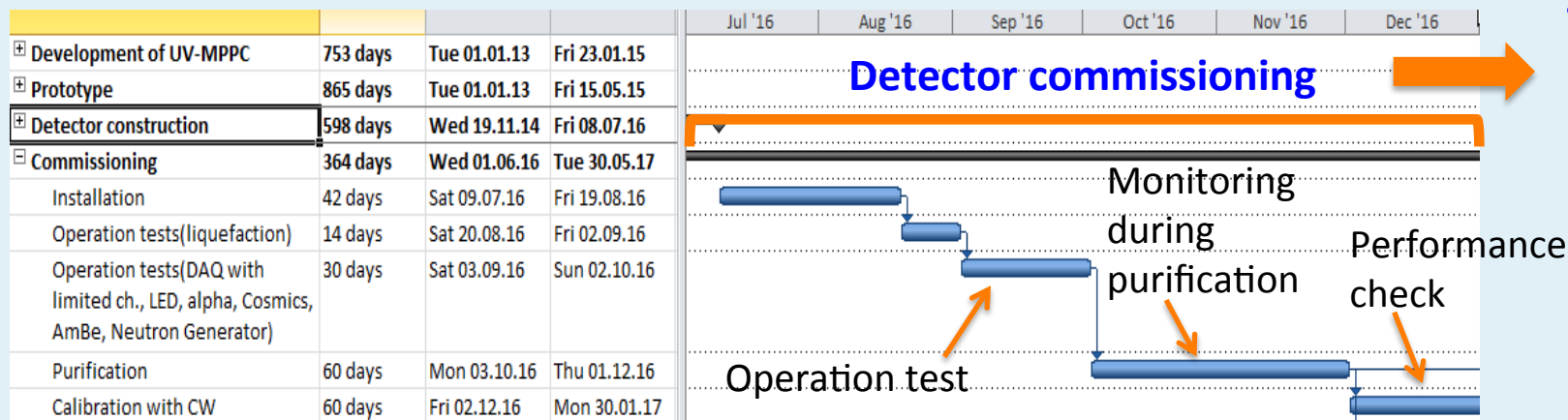
- We can achieve ~ 40 ps detector timing resolution by threshold optimization.
- There is still some possibility that we cannot achieve this good resolution.
 - Depending on noise condition (level, frequency, etc...).
 - In any case, we can increase the threshold to avoid them.
 - **40 - 60 ps resolution seems achievable.**
- Detector timing resolution for have **$\sim 10\%$ effect to physics sensitivity.**

Detector timing resolution	
Intrinsic (from MC truth)	~ 30 ps
Practical (from WF analysis)	~ 40 ps



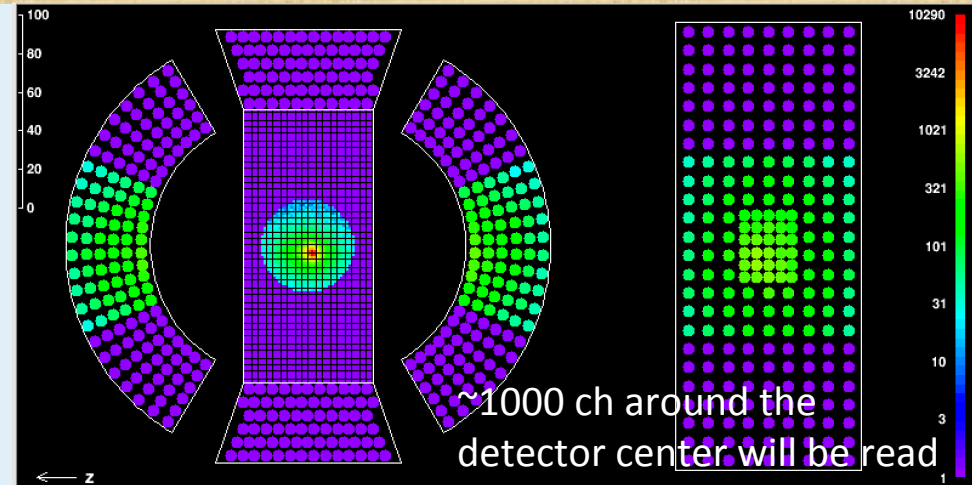
Plan for 2016

- After the detector construction, **commissioning of LXe detector** is planned.
 - Xe liquefaction, operation test, purification w/ monitoring, performance check
- The goal of this year is to check the detector performance.
 - **17.6 MeV γ -ray** from Li (p,γ) B will be used to check the performance.
 - This is the temporal solution. Final resolution measurement and detector calibration will be done 2017 with 55MeV γ -ray .
 - **The number of electronics is limited.** We can read ~ 1000 out of 4760ch.
 - Mass production of the full electronics will be done after confirming their performance this year.



Performance check -position & timing-

- Lower γ -ray energy
 - Lower p.e. statistics have little effect to position and timing
- Limited number of electronics
 - Use γ -ray which hits the center of detector.
 - Area to be read will be limited.
 - Little effect even with limited number of readout ch.
 - Only the MPPC whose # of p.e. is large needs to be read for position and timing reconstruction.
- **Expected resolution is sufficient to check the improvement from MEG.**



MEG II (Simulation)	17.6 MeV γ readout: 1024 ch	17.6 MeV γ readout: all ch	52.8 MeV signal γ readout: all ch
Position	2.1 mm	2.1 mm	1.9 mm
Timing	53 ps	52 ps	41 ps

Performance check -energy-

- Lower γ -ray energy
 - Lower p.e. statistics have little effect
 - If electronics for all channel are available, resolution better than 1% is expected.
- Limited number of electronics
 - Wider area needs to be read for energy reconstruction to avoid event-by-event fluctuation of shower.
 - Number of readout electronics will limit the performance.
- **Expected resolution is 1-1.6%. Still good to check the improvement from MEG**
 - Energy resolution in MEG: 2.8 % for 17.6 MeV γ .
 - **This will be useful as we could not reproduce the measured energy resolution by simulation in MEG.**

MEG II (Simulation)	17.6 MeV γ readout: 1024 ch	17.6 MeV γ readout: all ch	52.8 MeV signal γ readout: all ch
Energy (w<2cm)	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%
Energy (w>2cm)	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%

Summary

- LXe detector will be upgraded aiming to significantly improve the performance.
- We found that we might be able to improve the timing by optimizing the threshold used for timing extraction.
This has a $\sim 10\%$ effect to physics sensitivity.
- The startup and performance check of the detector is planned in this year.
We found it possible to check the detector improvement from MEG, even though the energy of γ -ray is lower and the number of electronics is limited.