

# MEG実験の現状と展望

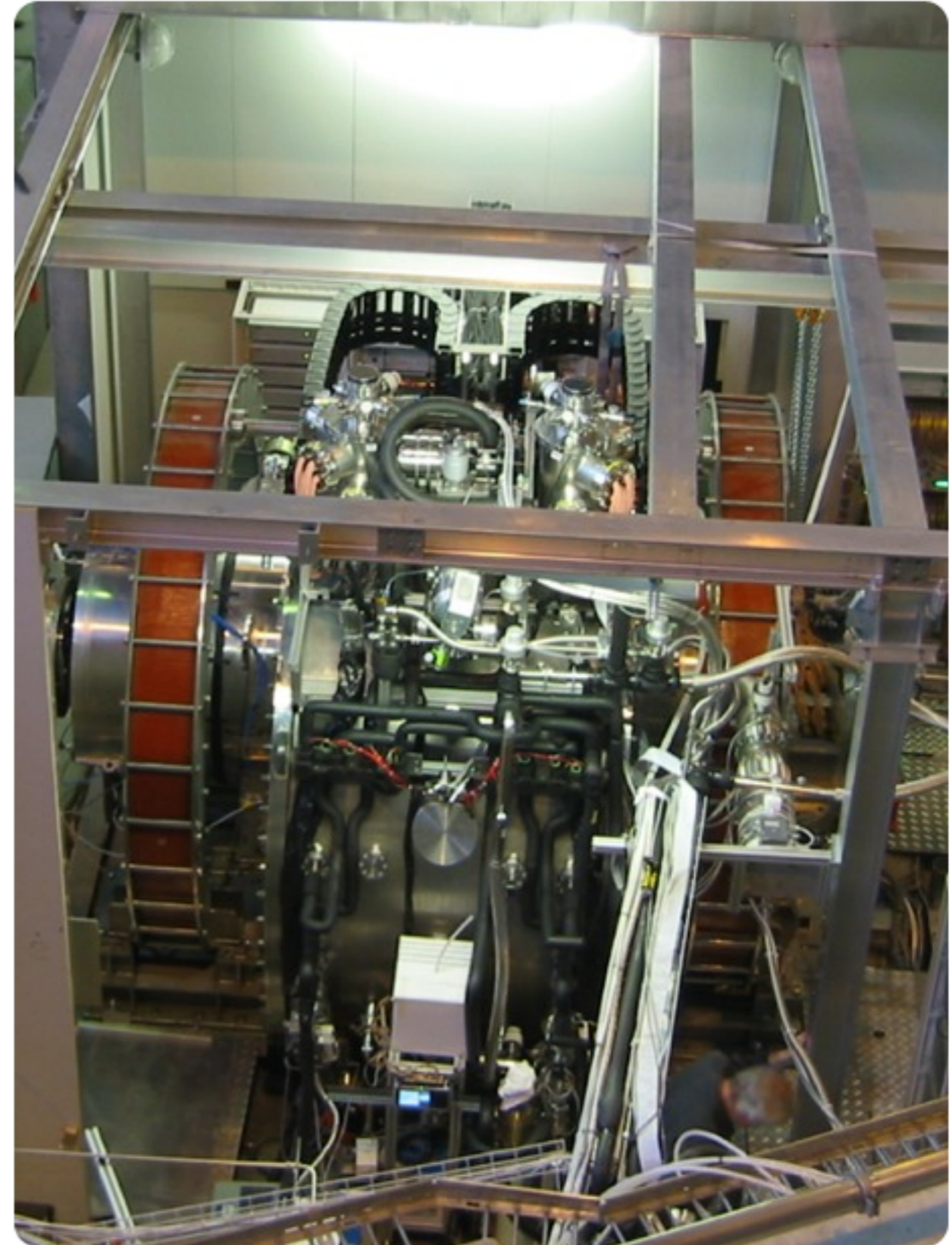
大谷航

東京大学素粒子物理国際研究センター

素粒子物理学の進展2011, 2011年3月10日 京都大学

# Outline

- ◎ MEG experiment
- ◎ MEG detector
- ◎ Physics analysis of run 2009
- ◎ Run 2010
- ◎ Prospects for this year and beyond



# MEG Collaboration

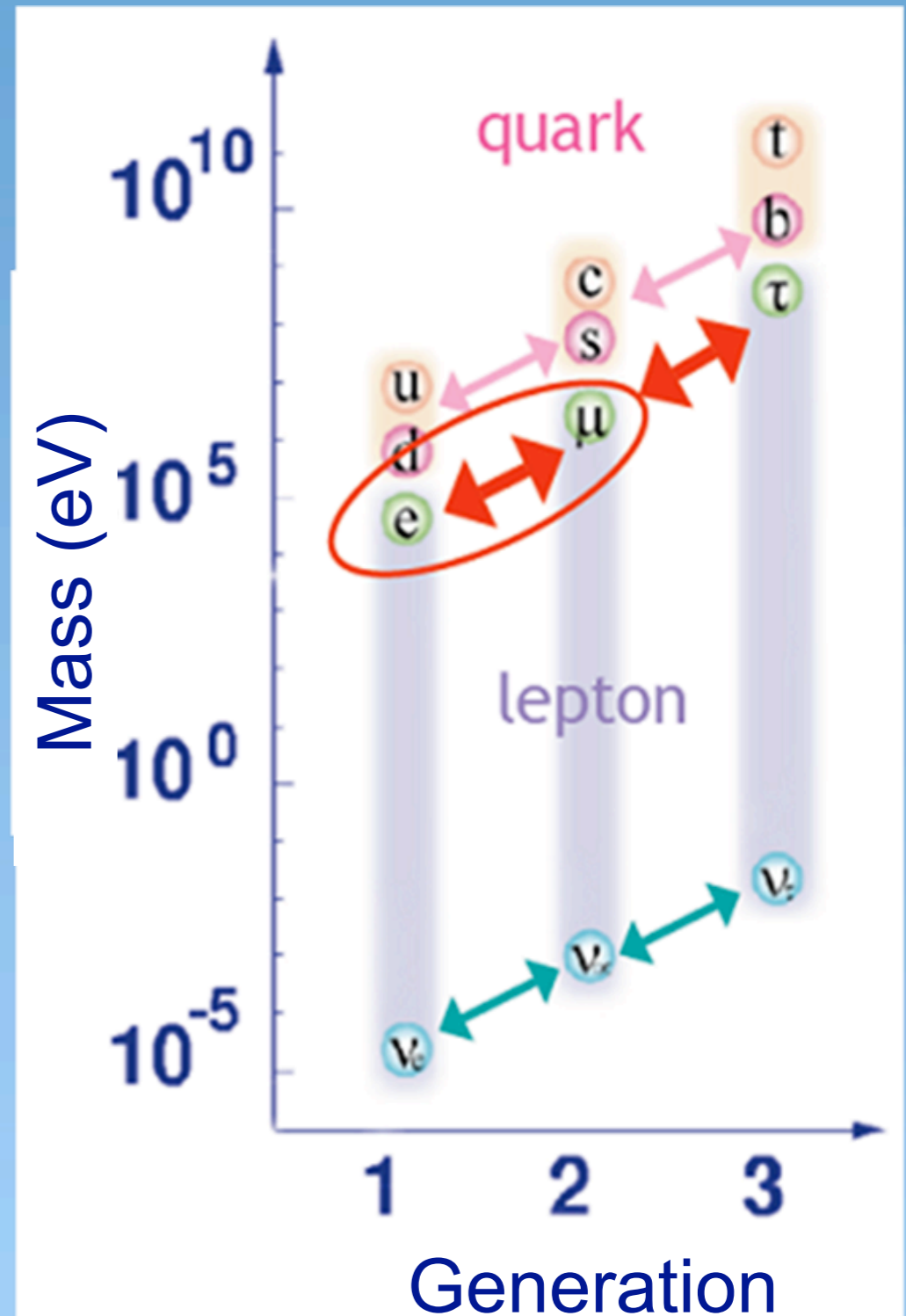
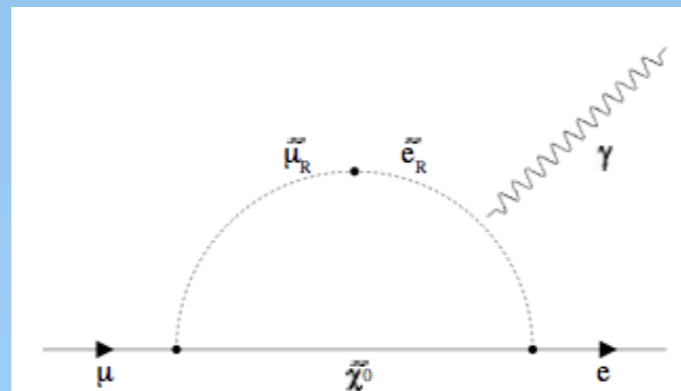
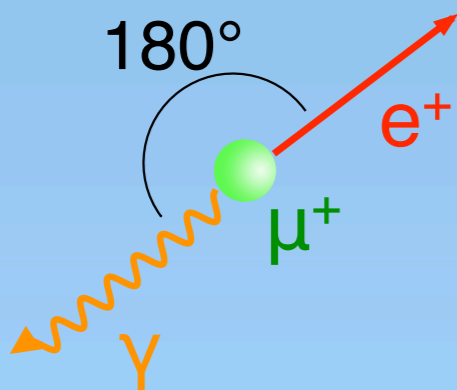


~60 physicists from 13 institutes from 5 countries



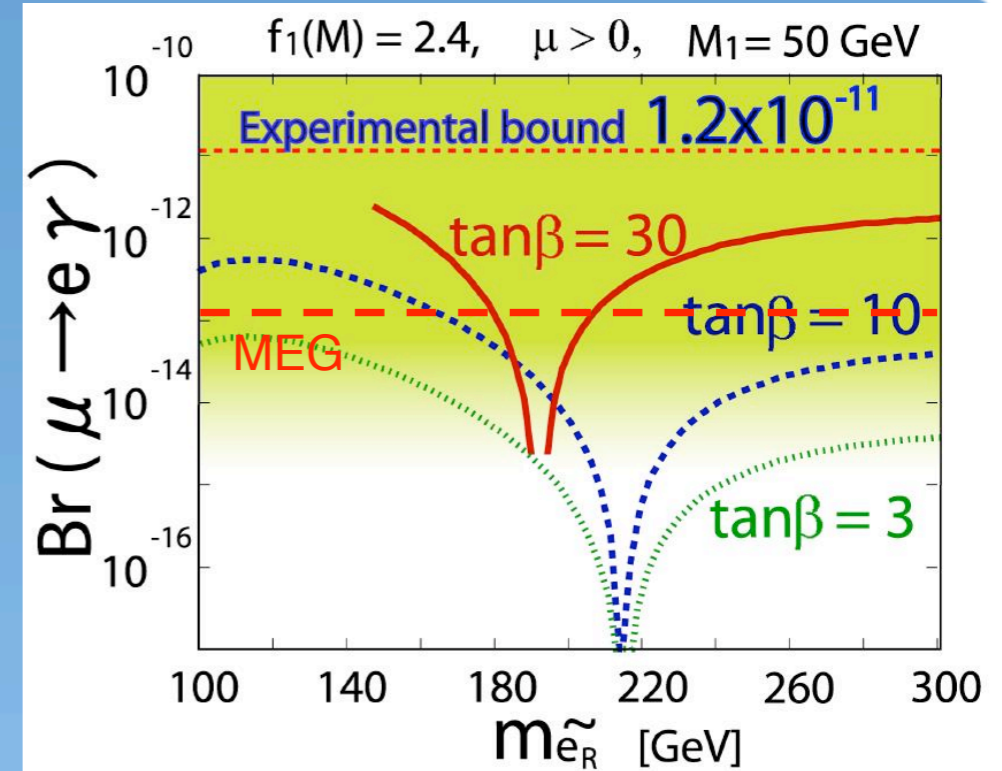
# MEG Experiment

- MEG searches for the **lepton flavor violating (LFV) decay**,  $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$
- Target branching ratio sensitivity at a few  $\times 10^{-13}$ , improving the present limit by two orders of magnitude

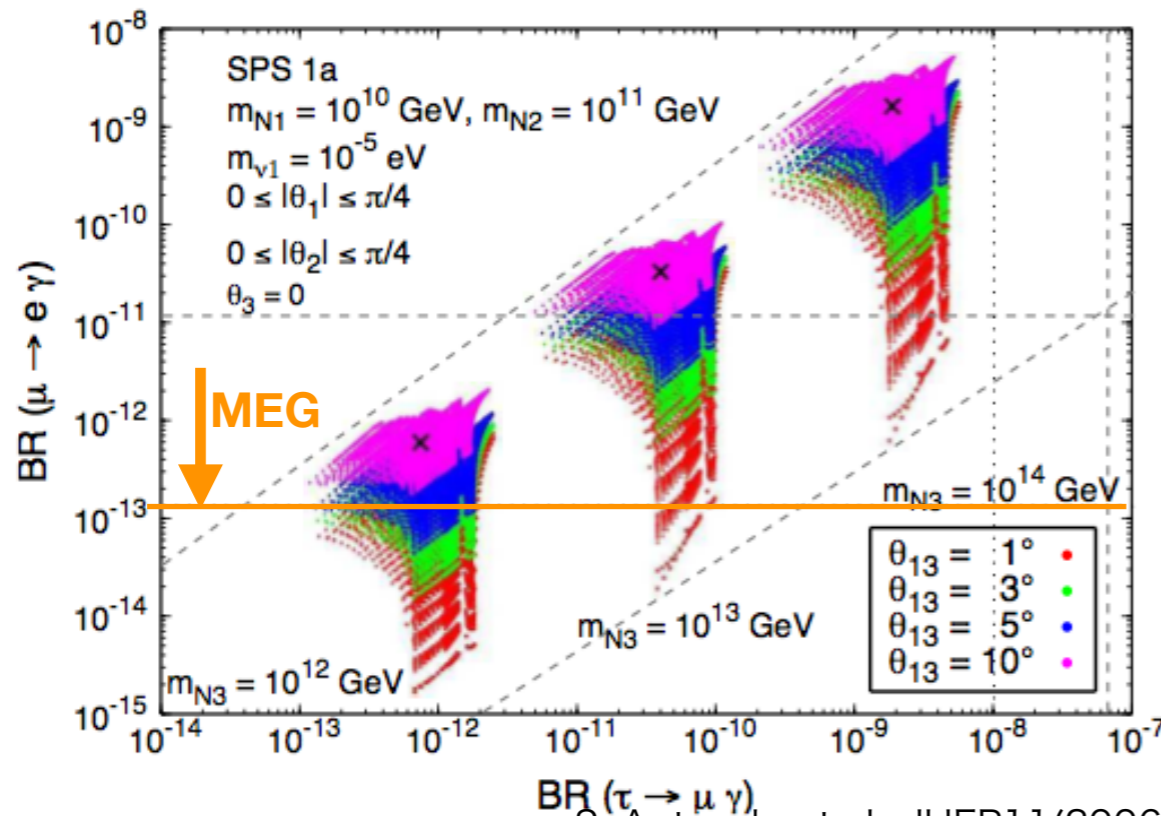


# Why to Look for $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ ?

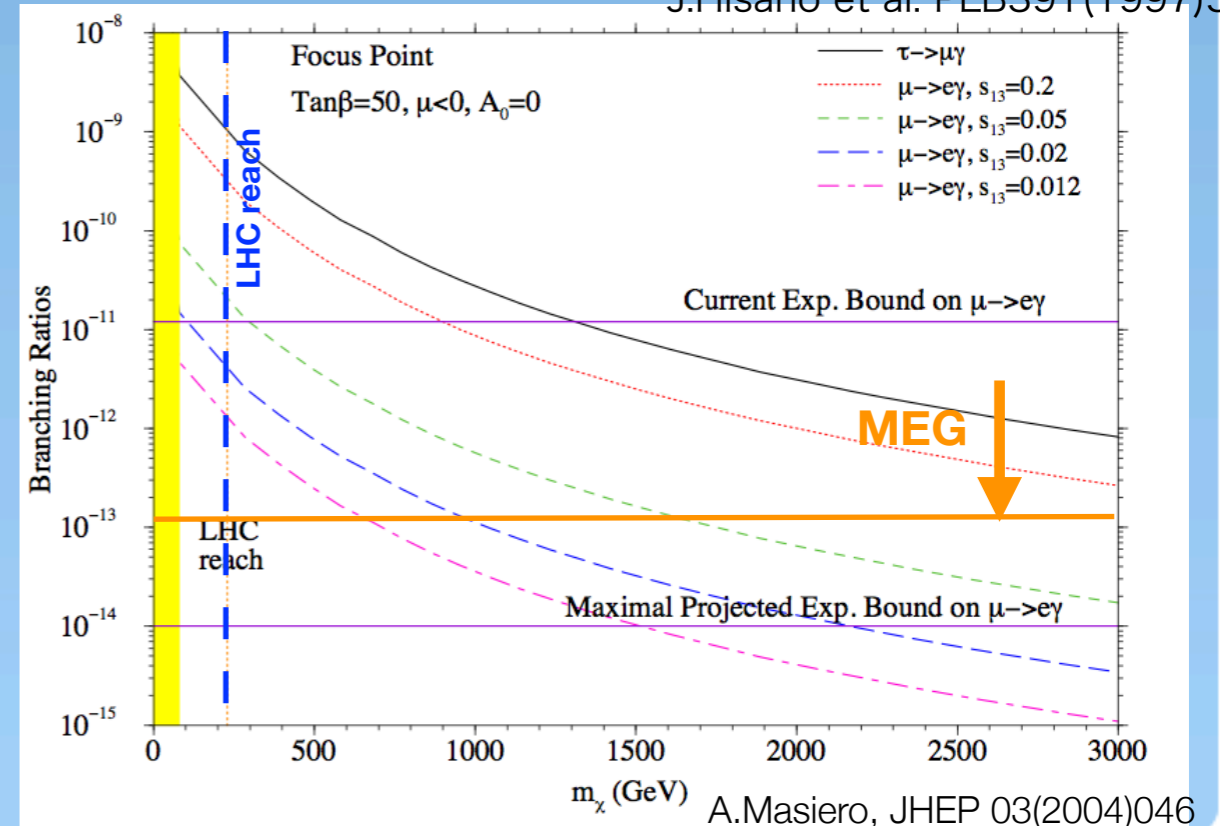
- LFV found in neutral sector. Why not in charged sector?
- Many “positive” predictions in new physics BSM
- No background from SM



J.Hisano et al. PLB391(1997)34



S. Antusch, et al., JHEP11(2006)090



A.Masiero, JHEP 03(2004)046

# How to Look for $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ ?

◎ Good  $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$  search requires...

◎ **A lot of muons**

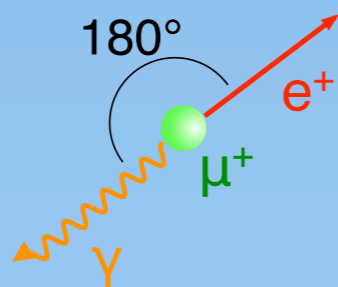
- ◎ High intensity  $\mu^+$  beam
- ◎ DC beam to minimize accidental background

◎ **Good detector**

- ◎ Precise measurements of energy, timing and angle for both  $e^+$  and  $\gamma$
- ◎ Running at high rate environment (stability, pileups,...)

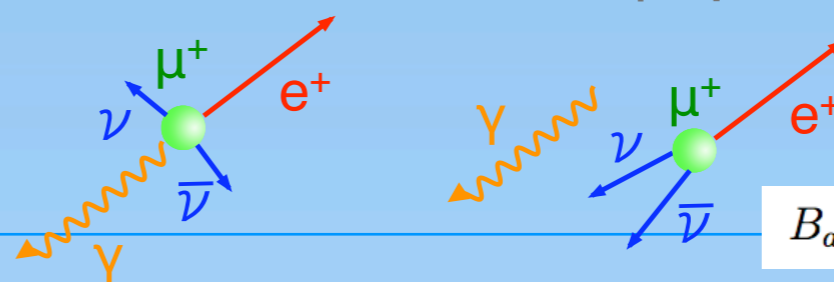
• **Signal**

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



• **Background**

- Prompt background:  $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma\nu\nu$
- “Accidental” overlap:  $\mu \rightarrow e\nu\nu + \gamma$



← **Predominant**

$$B_{acc} \propto \delta E_e \cdot \delta t_{e\gamma} \cdot (\delta E_\gamma)^2 \cdot (\delta \theta_{e\gamma})^2$$

# How to Look for $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ ?

◎ Good

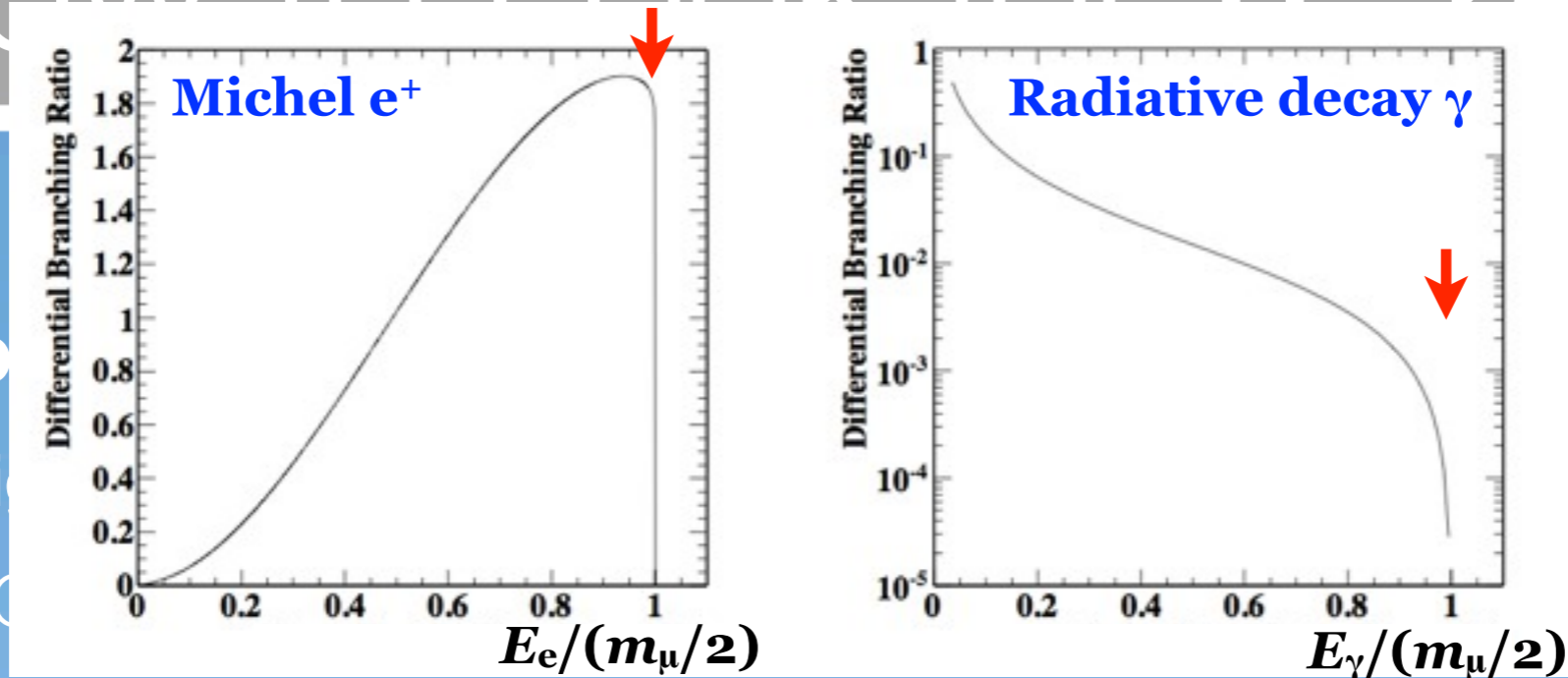
◎ A lot

◎ High

◎ DC

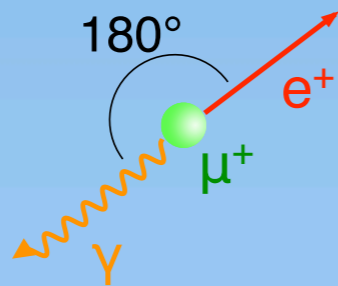
◎ **Good detector**

- ◎ Precise measurements of energy, timing and angle for both  $e^+$  and  $\gamma$
- ◎ Running at high rate environment (stability, pileups,...)



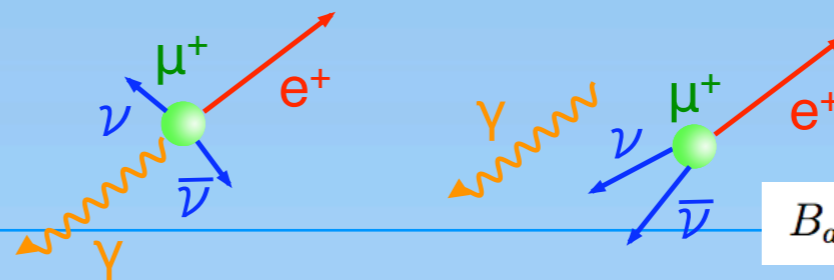
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## • Background

- Prompt background:  $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma\nu\nu$
- "Accidental" overlap:  $\mu \rightarrow e\nu\nu + \gamma$

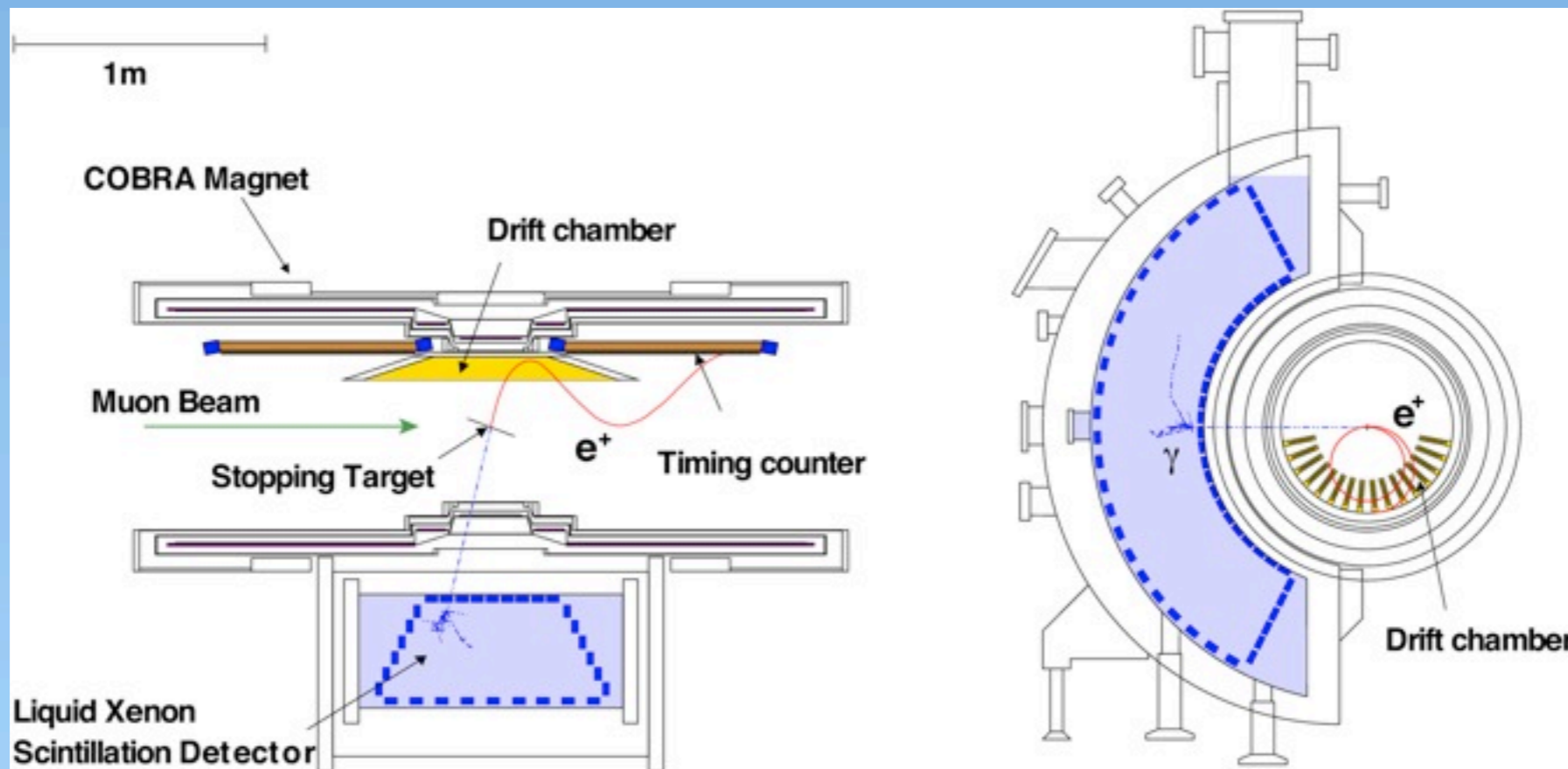


← **Predominant**

$$B_{acc} \propto \delta E_e \cdot \delta t_{e\gamma} \cdot (\delta E_\gamma)^2 \cdot (\delta \theta_{e\gamma})^2$$

# Our Solution

- ◎ World's most intense DC  $\mu^+$  beam at Paul Scherrer Institute
- ◎ MEG detector
  - ◎  $\gamma$ : LXe scintillation detector
  - ◎  $e^+$ : COBRA spectrometer with gradient magnetic field

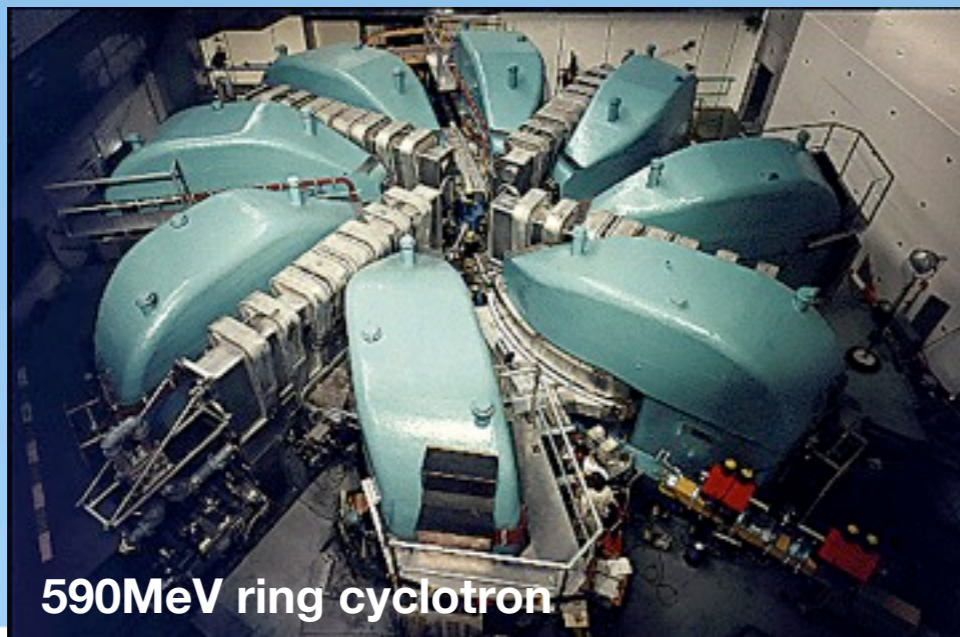




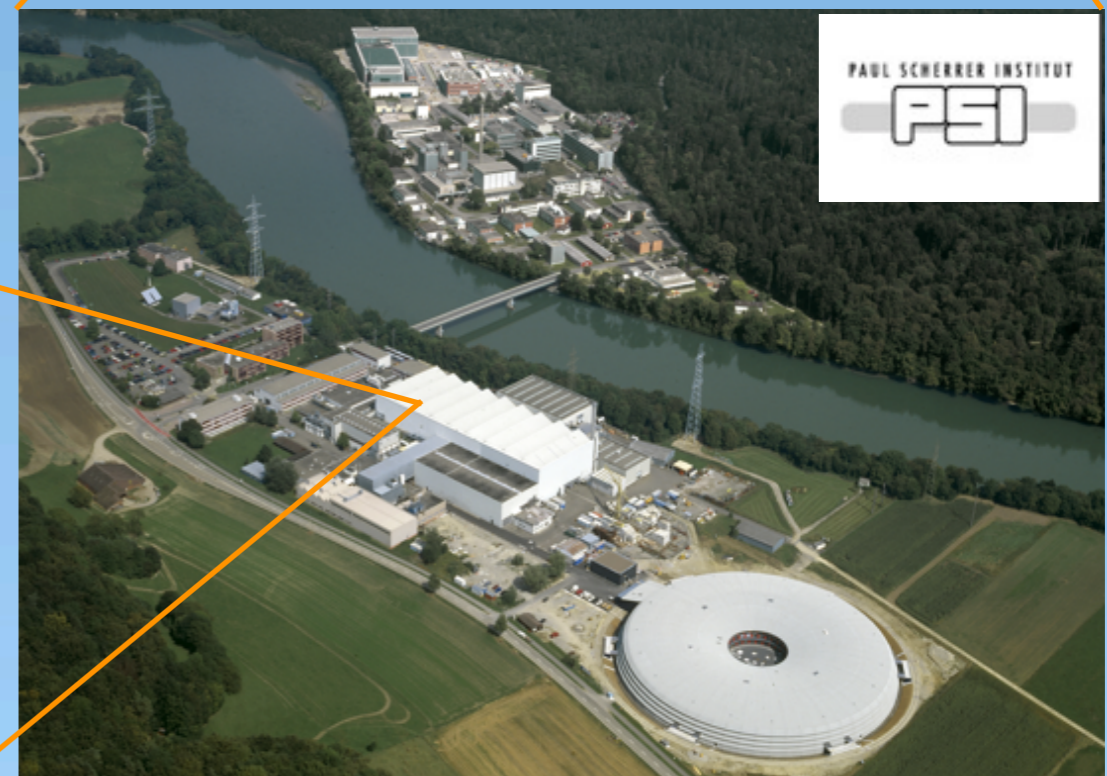
# MEG Detector

# Accelerator

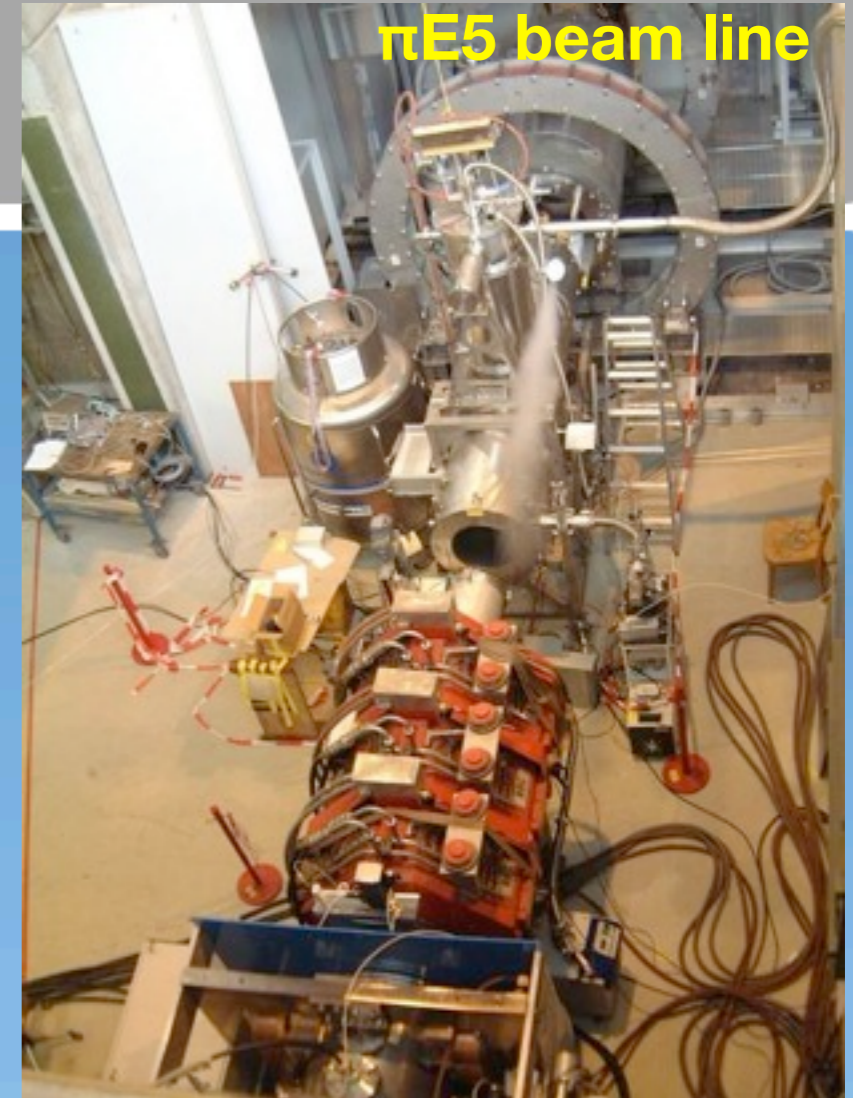
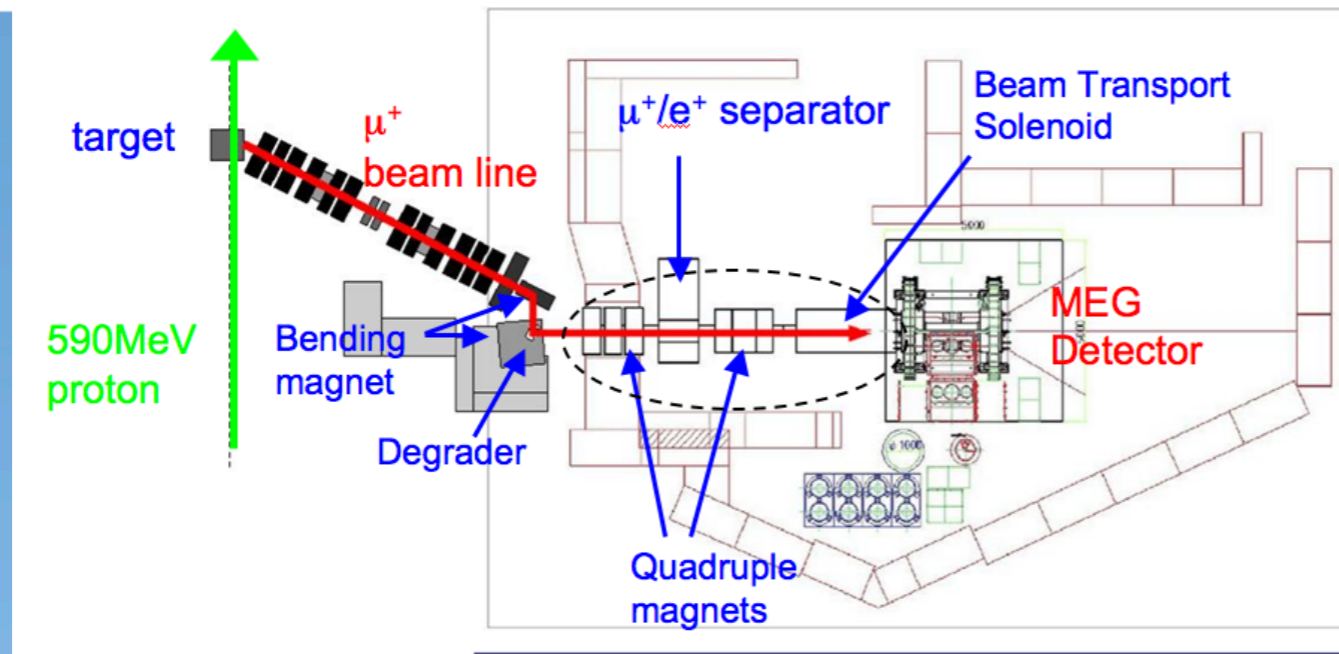
- PSI is the best place for  $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$  search
- 590MeV proton ring cyclotron (2.2mA, 1.3MW)
- World's most intense continuous muon beam
- MEG at PSI
  - 1998 LOI
  - 1999 Proposal and approval



590MeV ring cyclotron



# Beam



## ◎ MEG beam transport system

- ◎ 28MeV/c surface  $\mu^+$  beam @ $\pi E5$  beam channel
- ◎  $3 \times 10^7$   $\mu^+$ /sec stopped in target
- ◎ Wien filter for  $\mu^+/e^+$  separation
- ◎ Superconducting transport solenoid with degrader
- ◎ Beam spot size  $\sim 10\text{mm}(\sigma)$

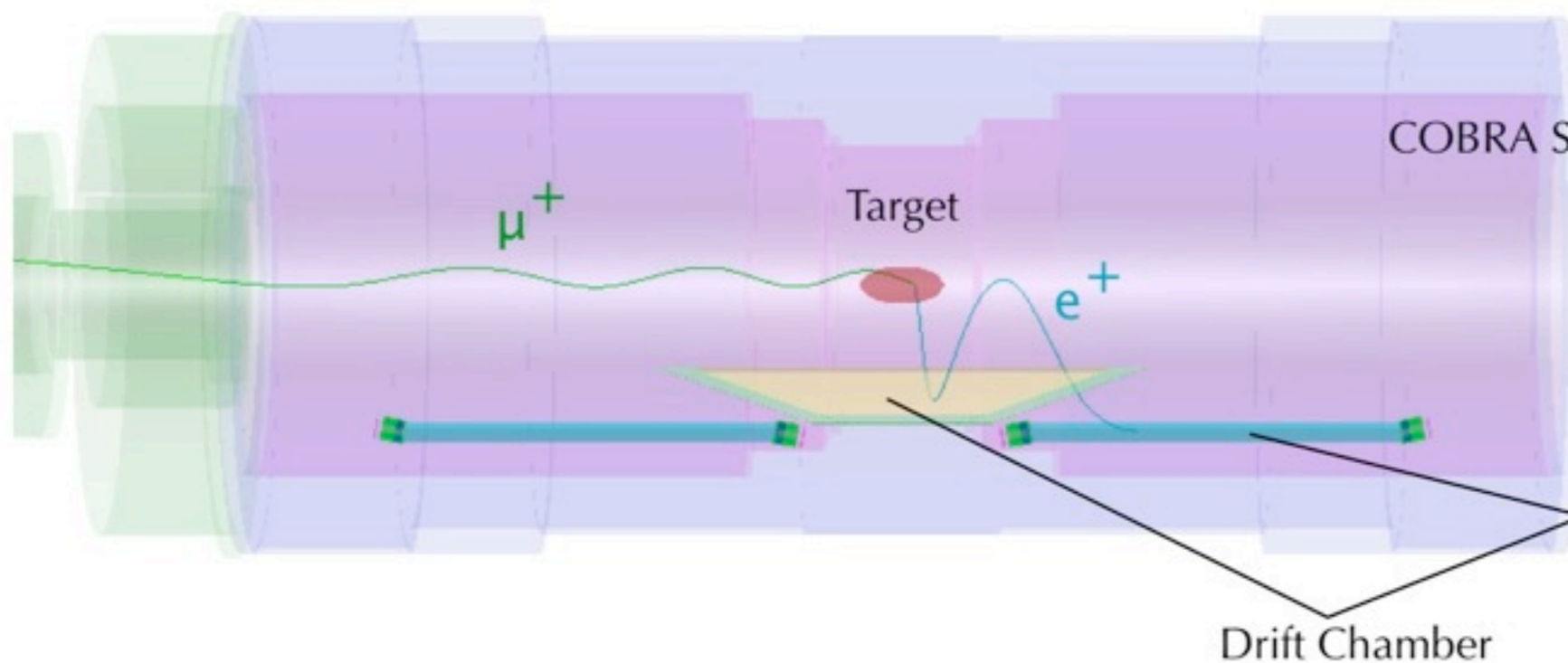
## ◎ MEG beam transport system

- ◎ 205 $\mu\text{m}$ -thick polyethylene/polyester sandwich target supported by Rohacell frame
- ◎ Slant angle  $\sim 20^\circ$

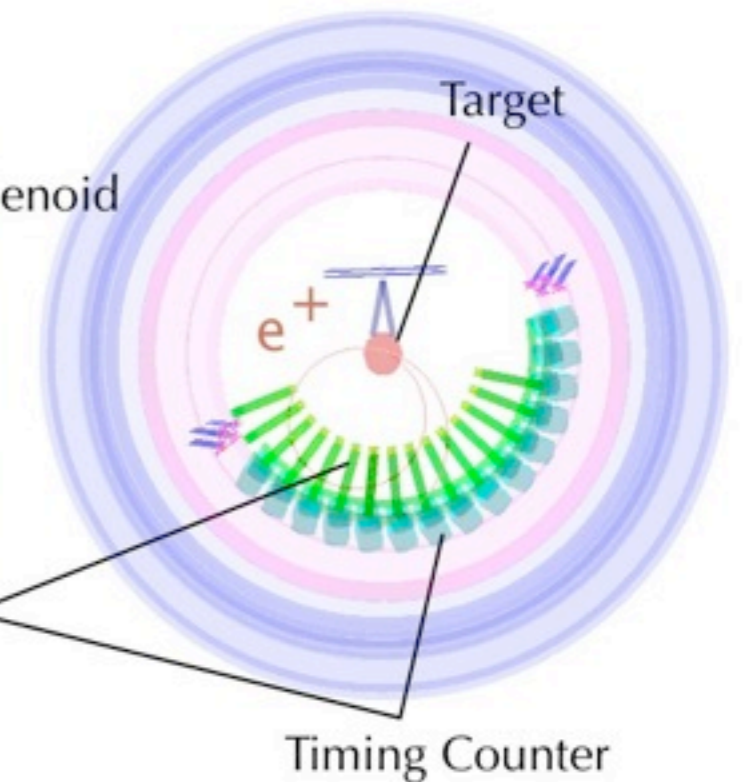


# COBRA Spectrometer

- Lateral View -



- Cross-sectional View -



## Solenoid

superconducting solenoid  
gradient B-field (0.49-1.27 T)  
very thin conductor and  
cryostat wall ( $0.2X_0$ )

## Drift Chamber

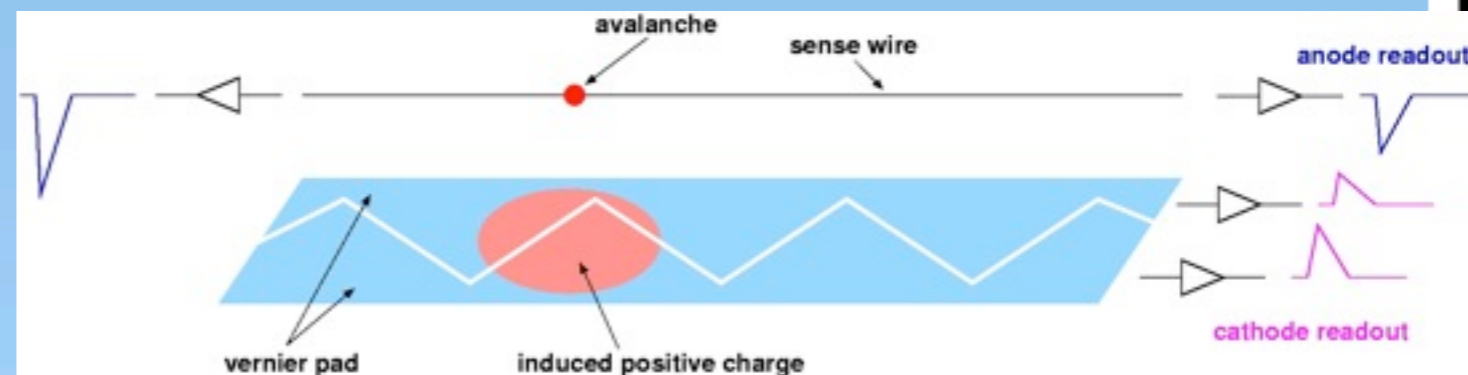
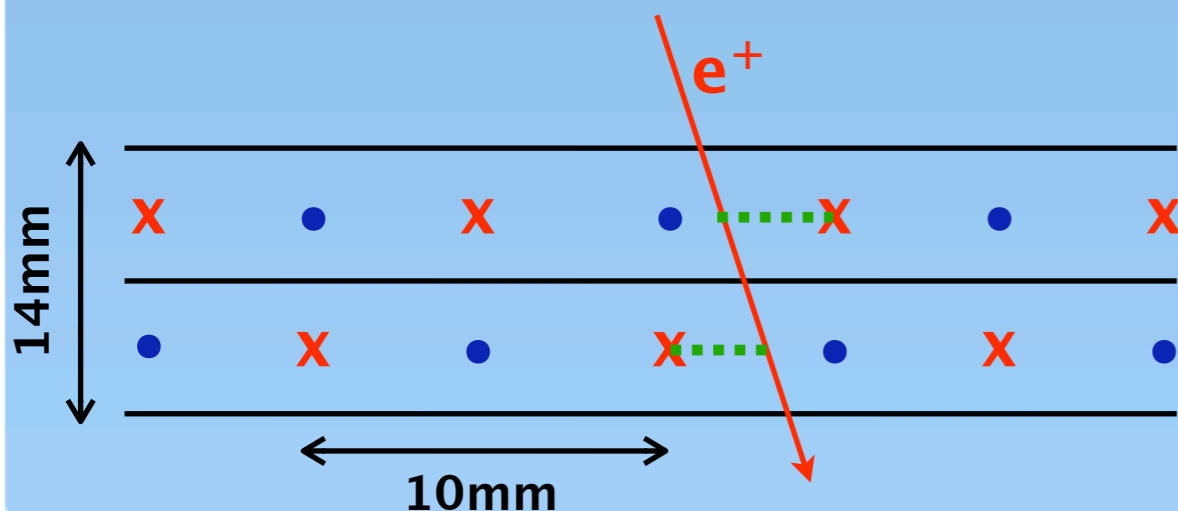
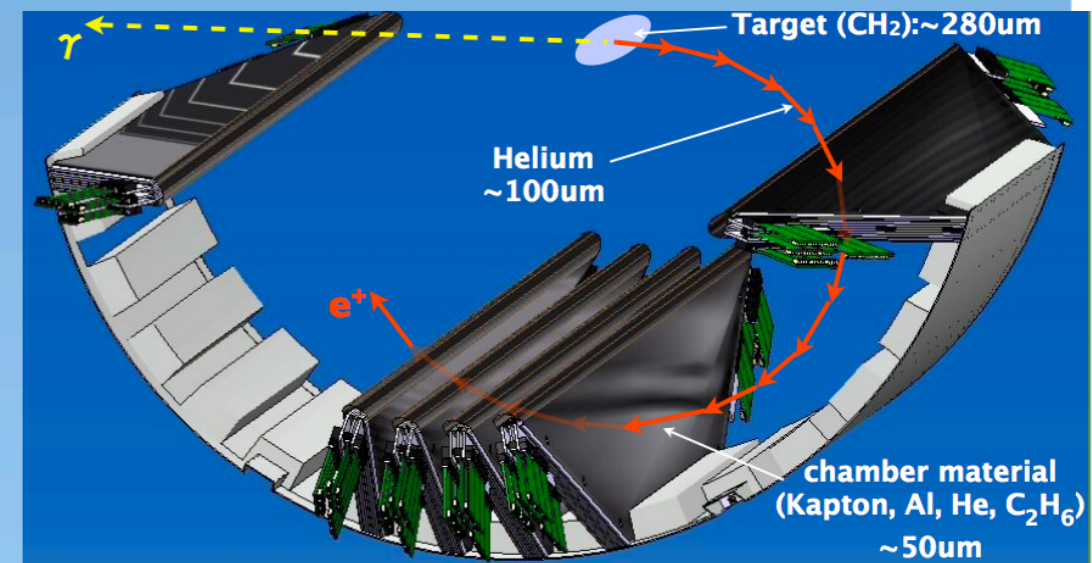
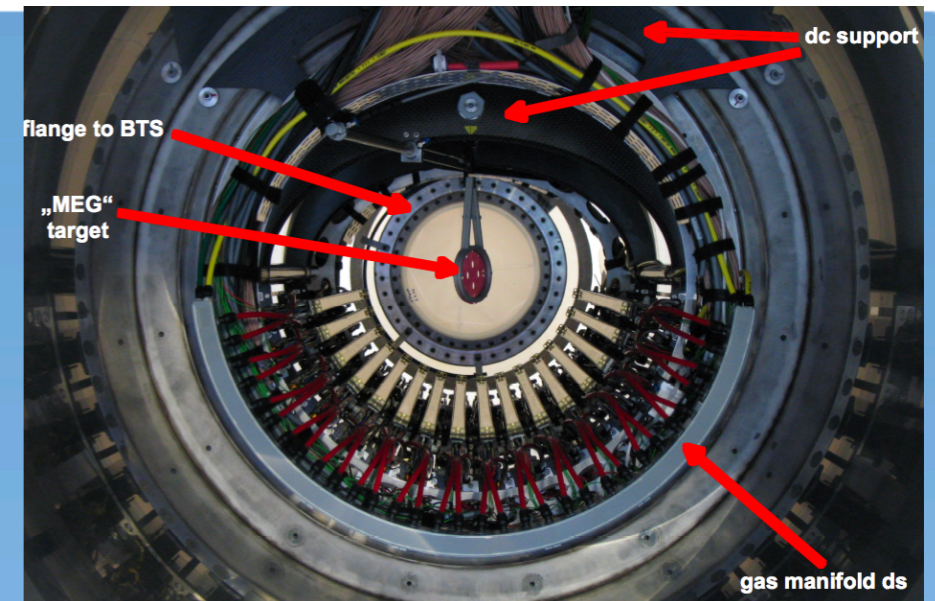
segmented radially (16 sectors)  
helium:ethane (50:50)  
opened-frame  
very thin cathode foil with pads  
 $2 \times 10^{-3} X_0$  along positron trajectory

## Timing Counter

2-layers of scintillators  
- scintillator bars (outer)  
- scintillator fibers (inner)

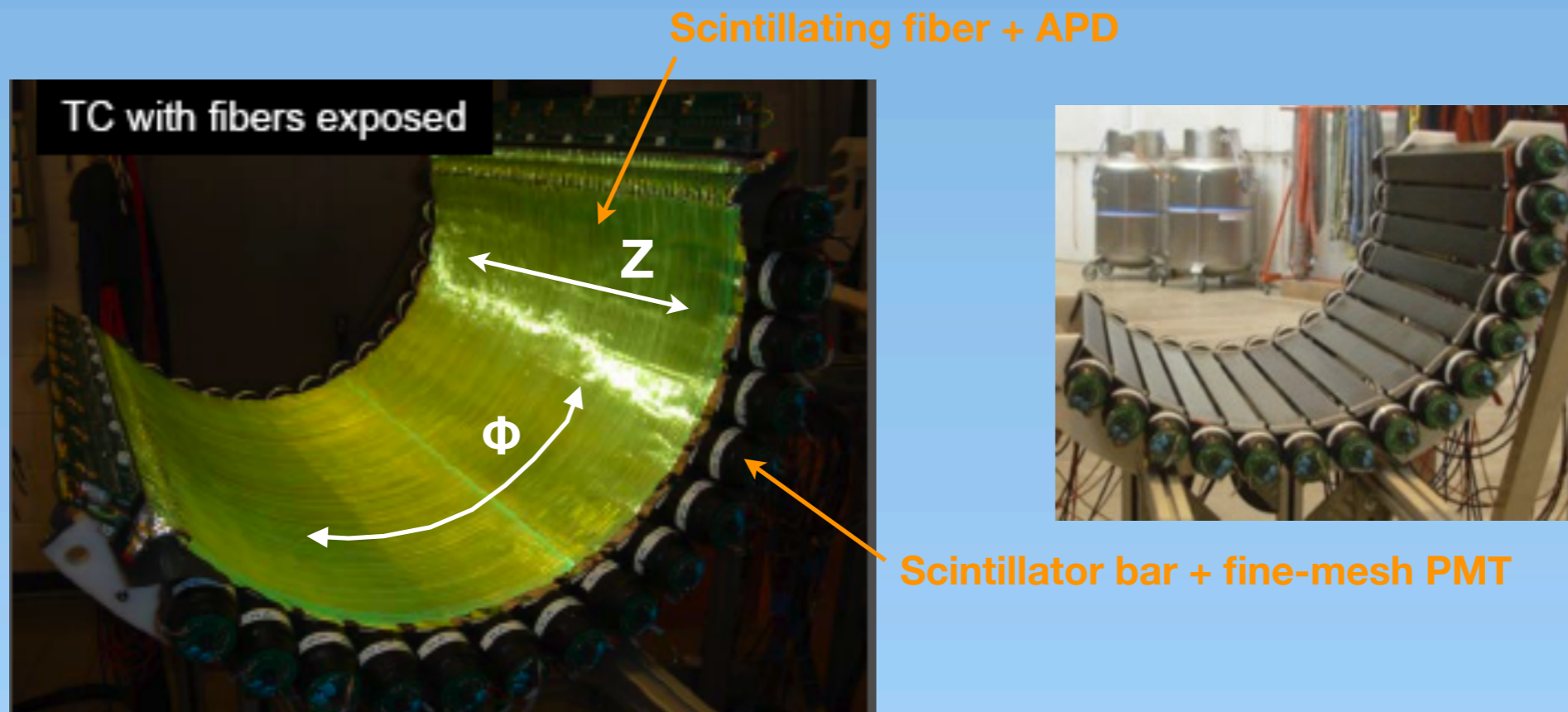
# Drift Chambers

- 16 chambers radially aligned with  $10^\circ$  intervals
- Low mass to avoid multiple-scattering and annihilation photon BG
- Two staggered layout of drift cell for R measurement
- Charge division on anode wire and Vernier pattern cathode pad for Z measurement



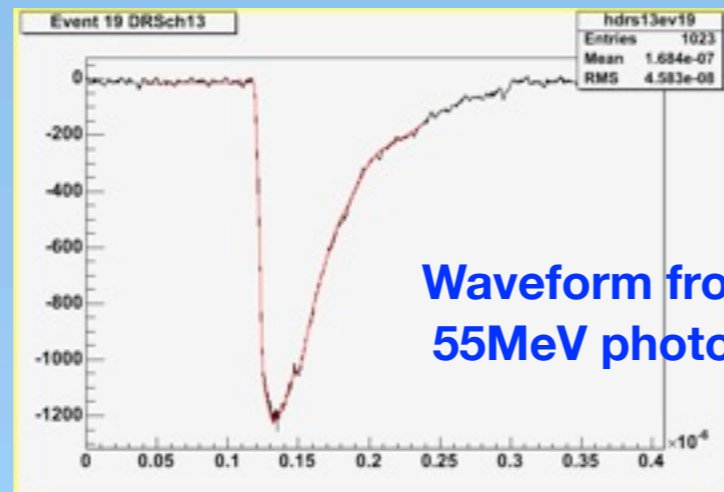
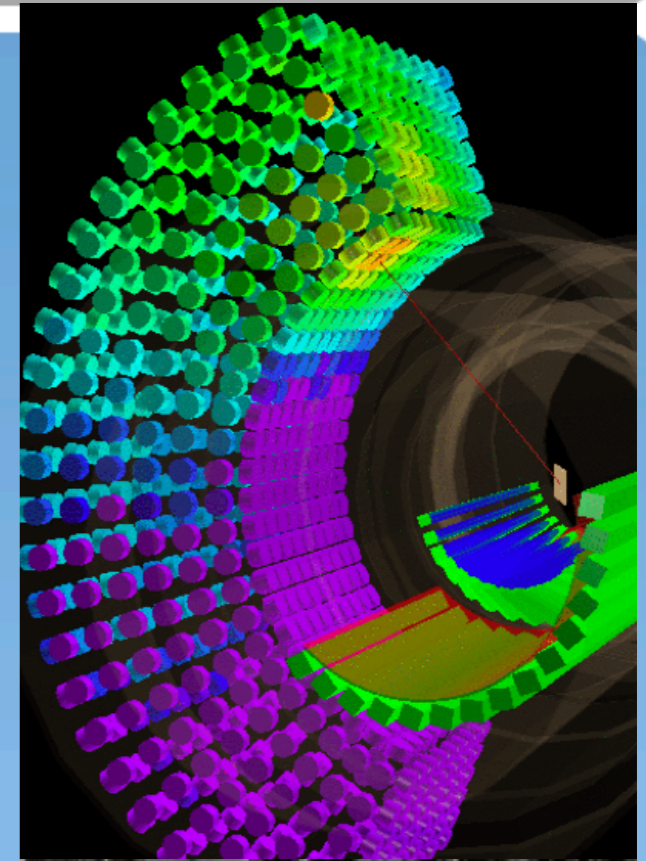
# Timing Counter

- ◎ Double-layered fast timing counters for positron
  - ◎ Scintillator bars along  $z$  read out by fine-mesh PMTs at both ends to measure positron timing
  - ◎ Scintillator fibers along  $\Phi$  read out by APD for additional trigger information





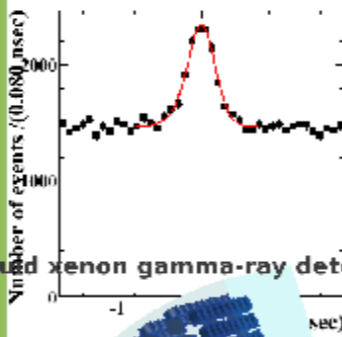
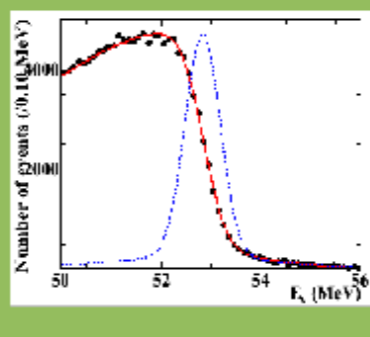
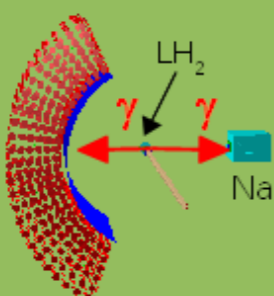
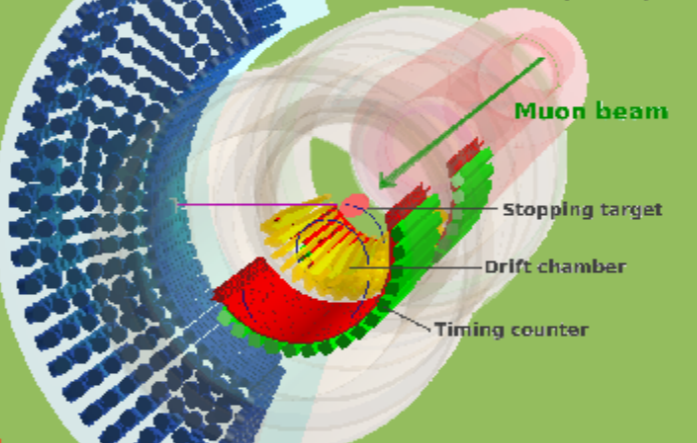
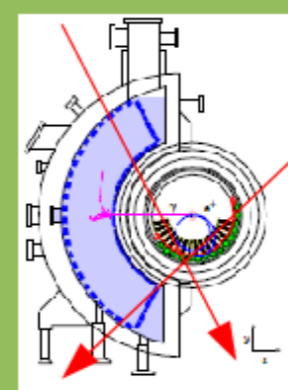
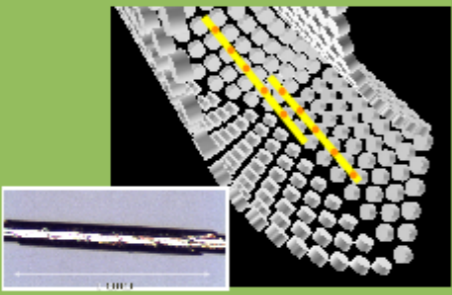

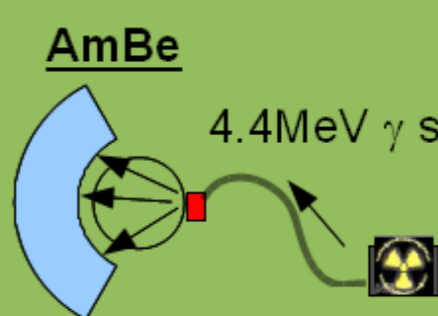
# Liquid Xenon $\gamma$ -Detector

- World's largest LXe scintillation detector
- C-shaped 900L-LXe surrounded by 846 PMTs
- How to measure gamma-ray
  - Energy: sum of PMT charge
  - Position: light distribution
  - Time: average PMT time
- All PMTs read out by waveform digitizer (DRS4)
  - pileup analysis, particle ID



# Calibration/Monitoring

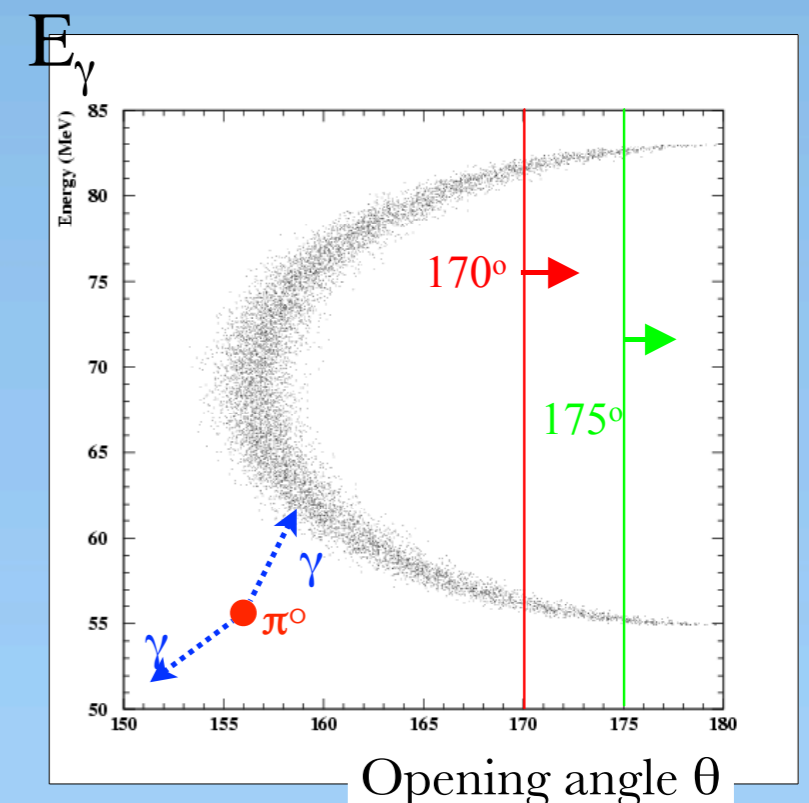
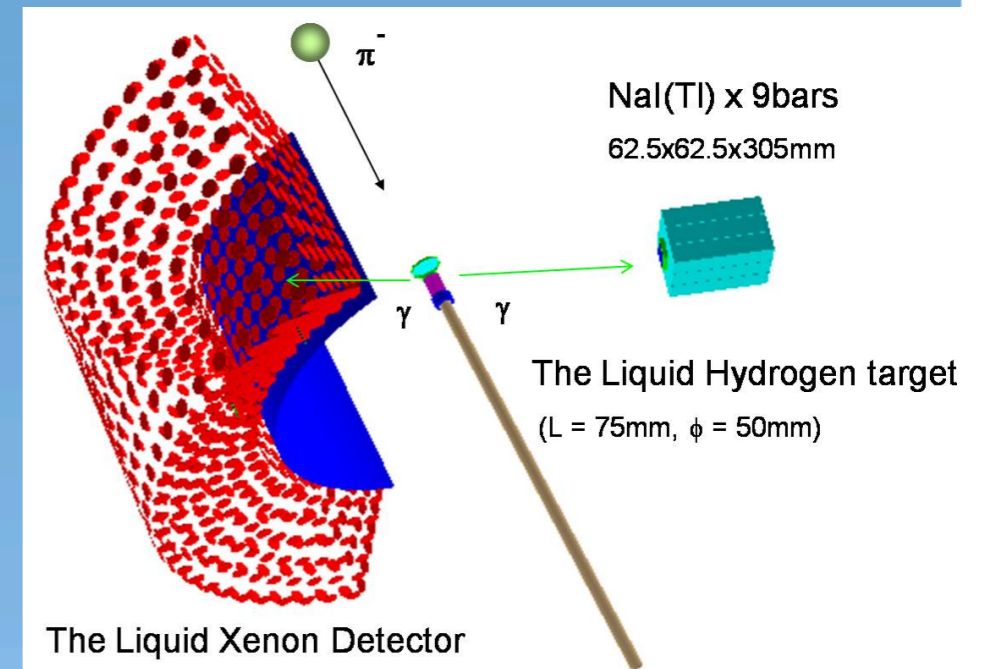
- Precise detector calibration and monitoring is crucial especially for LXe detector.
- Various calibration tools are developed.

<p><b>LED</b> PMT Gain</p>  	<p><b>Radiative Decay</b> <math>\mu \rightarrow e\nu\nu\gamma</math> Relative timing Similar topology</p>  <p>Liquid xenon gamma-ray detector</p>	<p><b>Michel Decay</b> <math>\mu \rightarrow e\nu\nu</math></p> 
<p><b><math>\pi p \rightarrow \pi^0 n</math></b></p>  <p><math>\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma</math> 55, 83, 129 MeV monochoro</p> <p>Nal</p> <p><math>\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma e^+ e^-</math> Relative timing Similar topology</p>	<p>Beam-transport system</p>  <p>Muon beam Stopping target Drift chamber Timing counter</p> <p>COBRA positron spectrometer</p>	<p><b>CosmicRay</b></p> <p>DC alignment TC uniformity LXe monitor</p> 
<p><b>Alpha</b></p>  <p>PMT QE</p>	<p><b>C-W accel.</b></p> <p>Li(p,<math>\gamma</math>)Be - 18 MeV <math>\gamma</math></p> <p>B(p,<math>\gamma</math>)C - 4,11 MeV 2<math>\gamma</math></p>  <p>HVE 1.0 MV Central Station Accelerator System</p>	<p><b>AmBe</b></p> <p>4.4 MeV <math>\gamma</math> source</p> 



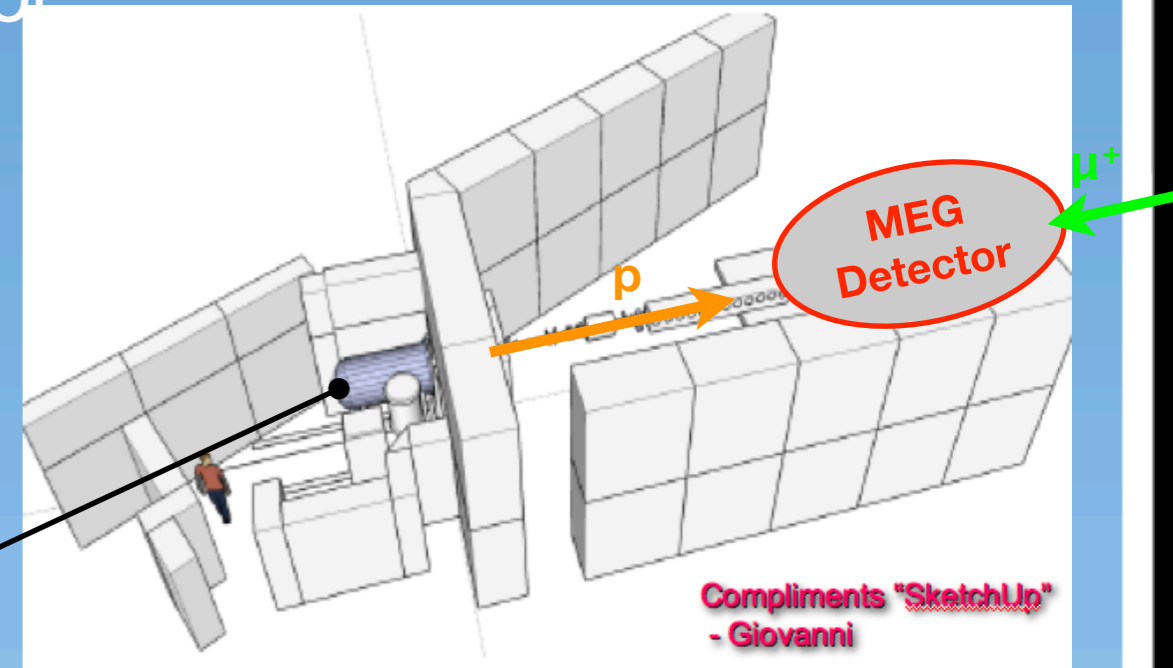
# $\pi^0$ Calibration

- Two  $\gamma$ s from  $\pi^0$  produced in charge exchange (CEX) process,  $\pi^- + p \rightarrow \pi^0 + n$ 
  - Almost monochromatic 55 and 83 MeV photons by selecting two photons with an opening angle  $\sim 180^\circ$
- 129 MeV photon from radiative capture process,  $\pi^- + p \rightarrow \gamma + n$ .
- We measured the performance in the full detector acceptance.
  - Resolutions (energy, timing and position)
  - Energy scale

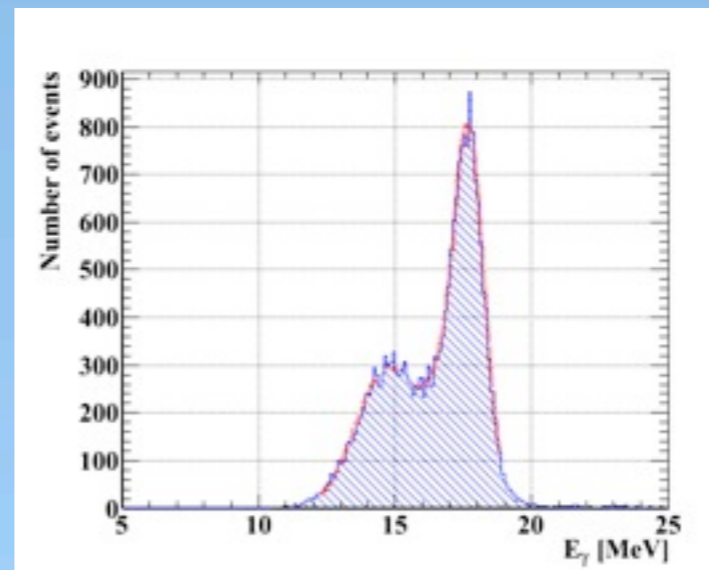


# Cockcroft-Walton Accelerator

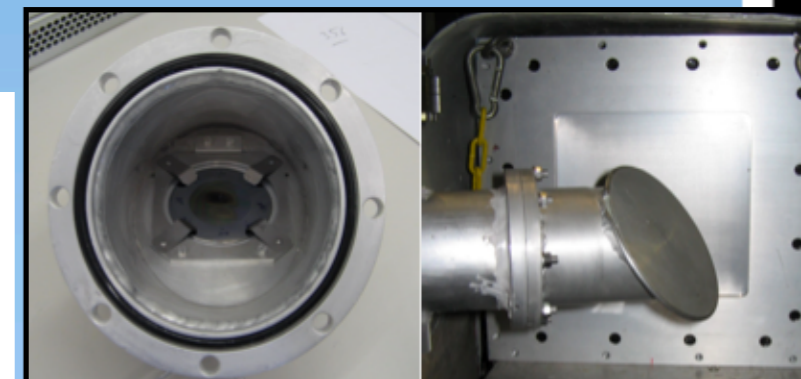
- ◎ Cockcroft-Walton proton accelerator dedicated to calibration of LXe detector
- ◎ Mono-energetic  $\gamma$ 
  - ◎ Li(p,  $\gamma$ )Be: 17.6 MeV
  - ◎ B(p,  $\gamma$ )C: 4.4MeV, 11.6MeV
- ◎ Monitoring light yield
- ◎ Study detector non-uniformity



500keV Cockcroft-Walton accelerator



Spectrum for 17.6MeV  $\gamma$



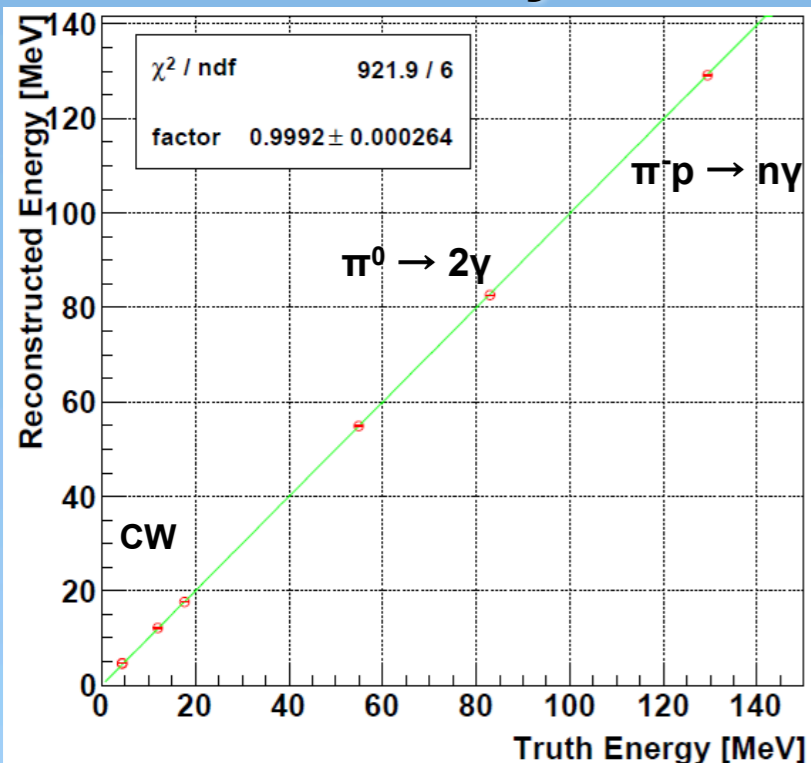
LiF target

# Detector Performance

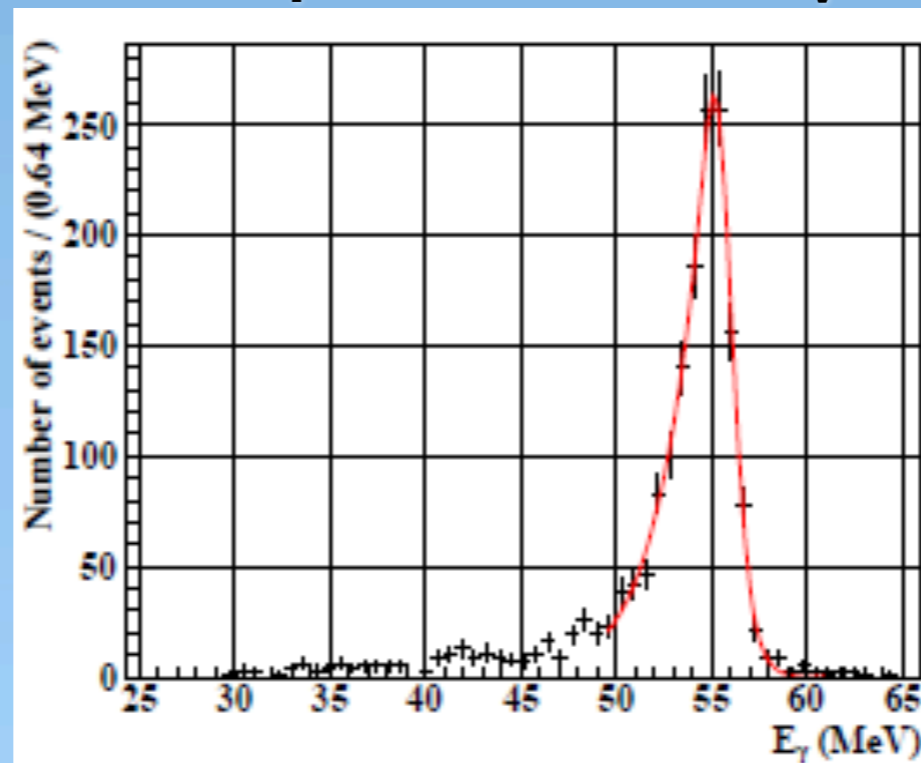
# Gamma Energy

- Energy resolution and energy scale were measured with 55MeV- $\gamma$  from  $\pi^0$  decay in CEX run.
- Average resolution ( $\sigma$  at right side)
  - 2.1% (conversion depth > 2cm)
  - 2.8% (conversion depth > 1-2cm)
  - 3.3% (conversion depth > 0-1cm)

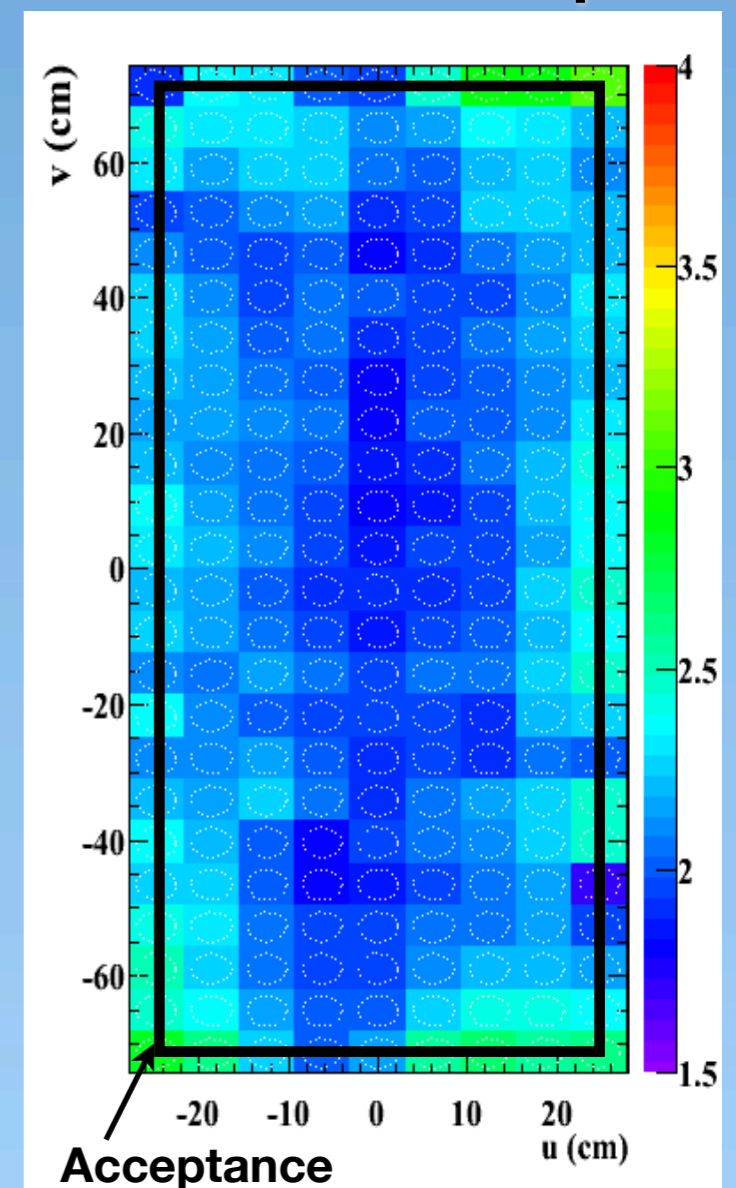
## Linearity



## Response to 55MeV- $\gamma$

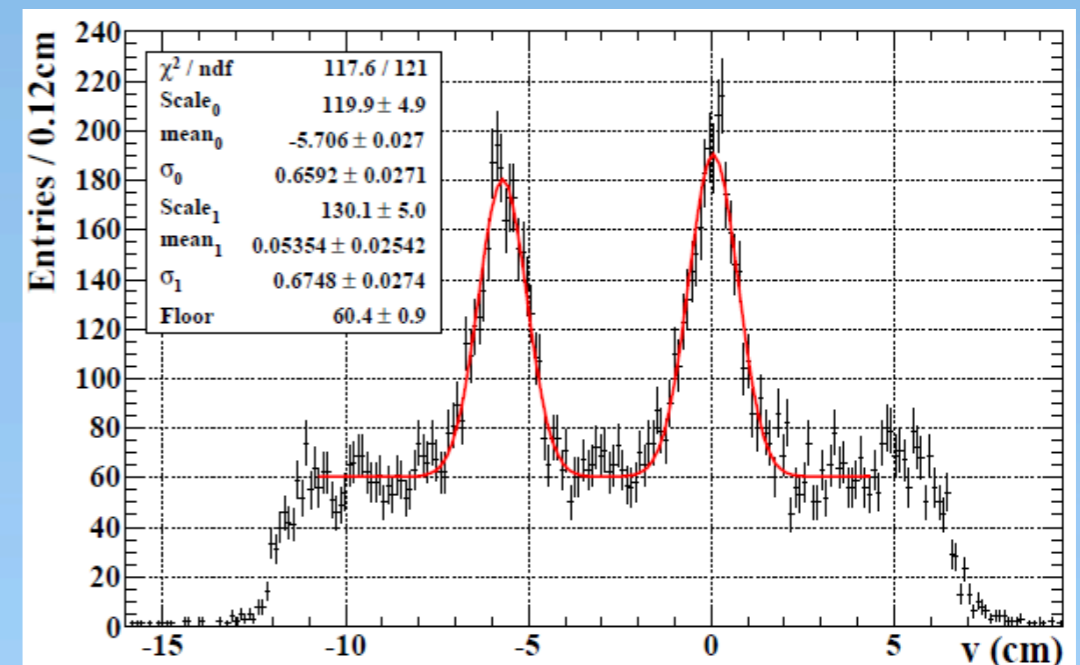
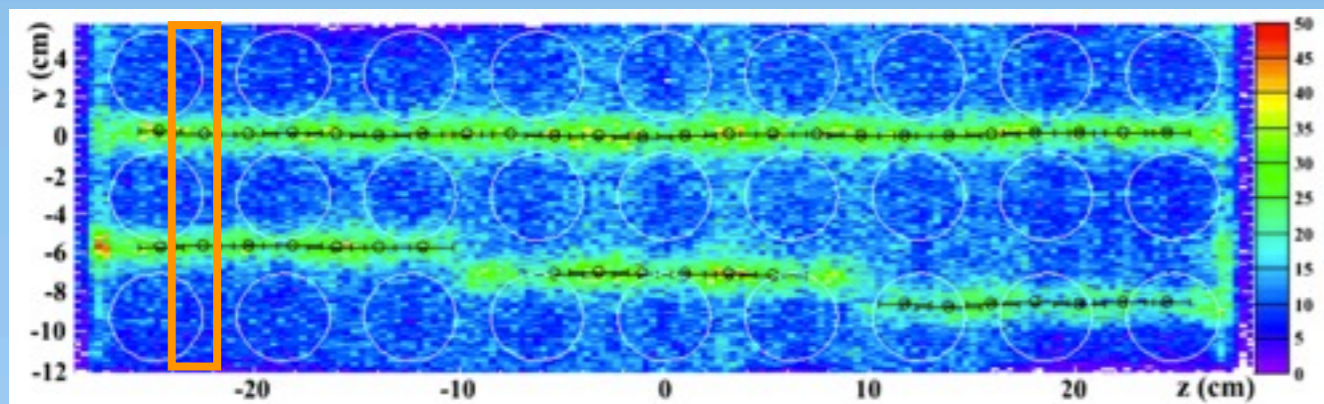


## Resolution map



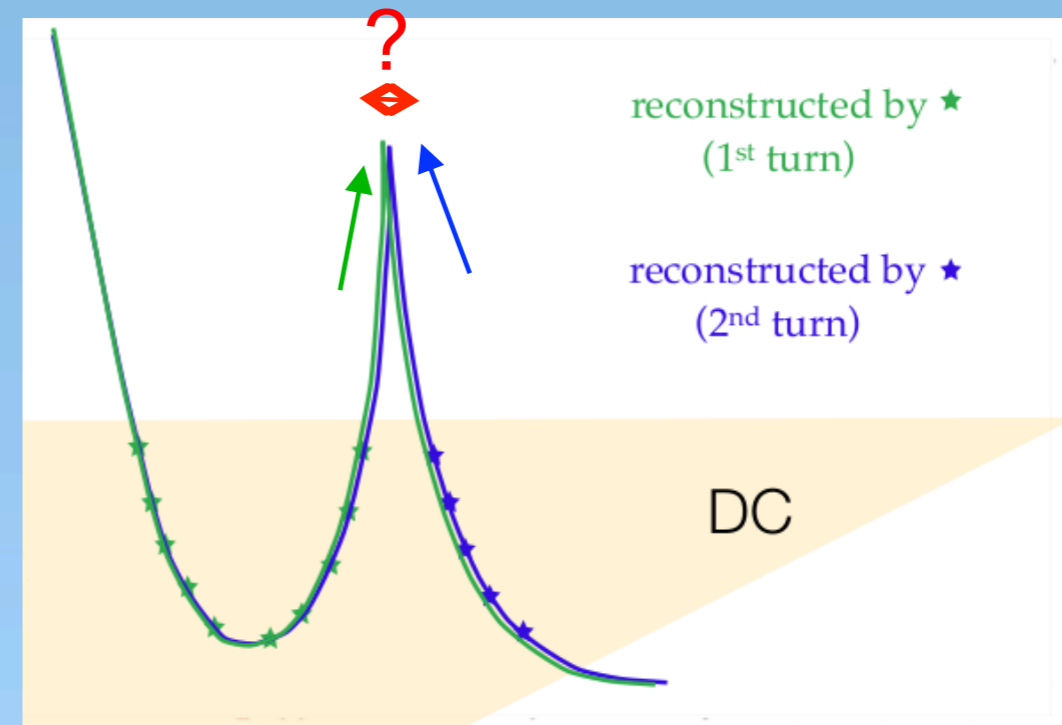
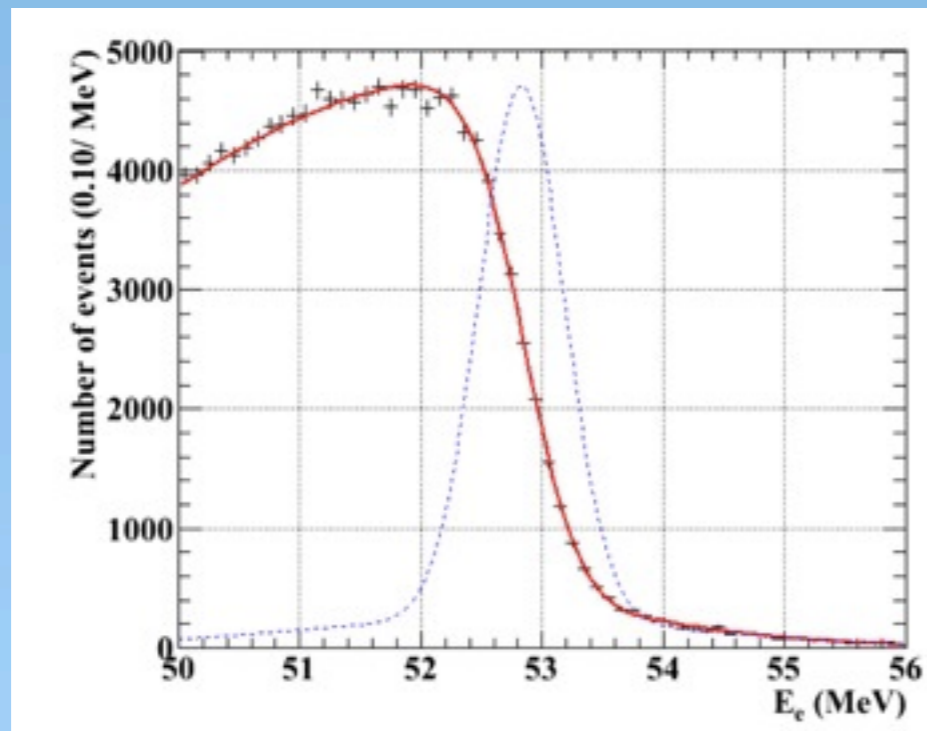
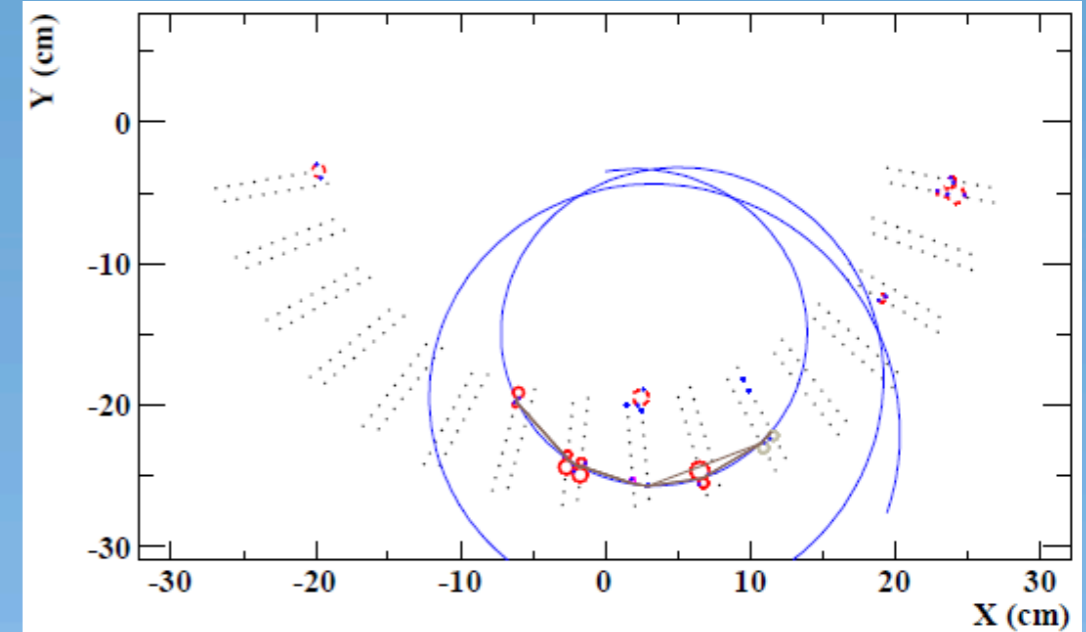
# Gamma Position

- Light distribution around incident position fitted with PMT solid angle.
- Position-dependent resolution is evaluated by MC with a small correction to match the measured distribution in dedicated CEX run by placing a lead slit collimator in front of LXe detector.
- Response function is described by a double Gaussian function.
  - $\sigma_{xy} \sim 5\text{mm}$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{depth}} \sim 6\text{mm}$



# Positron Tracking

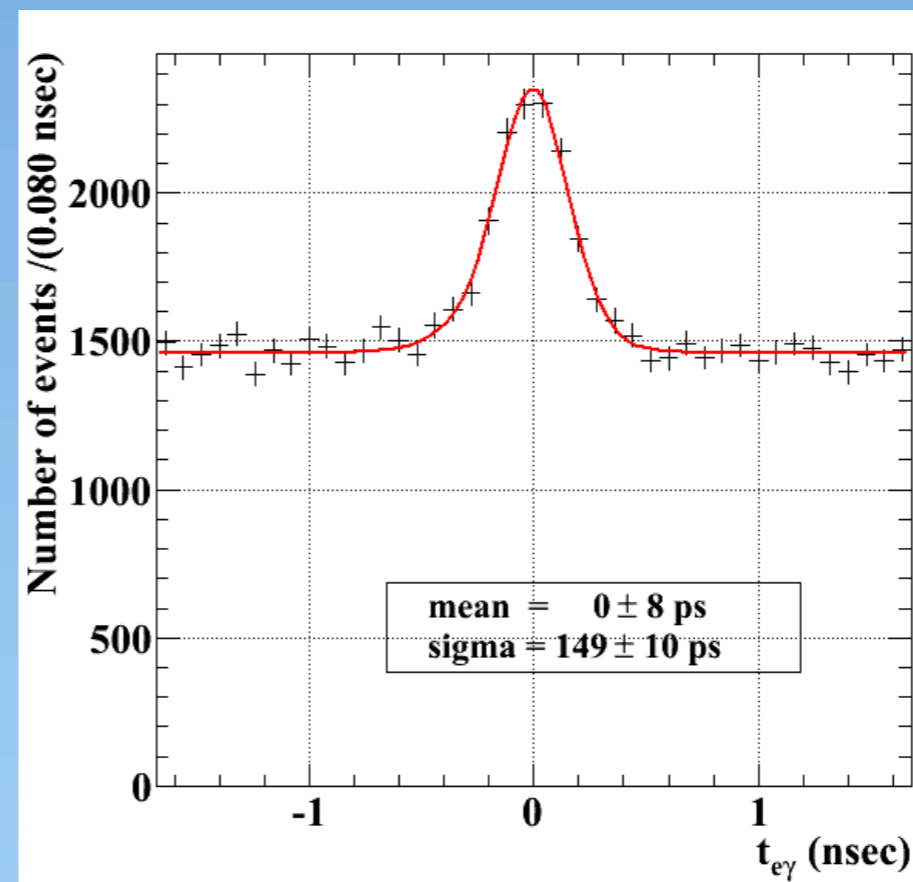
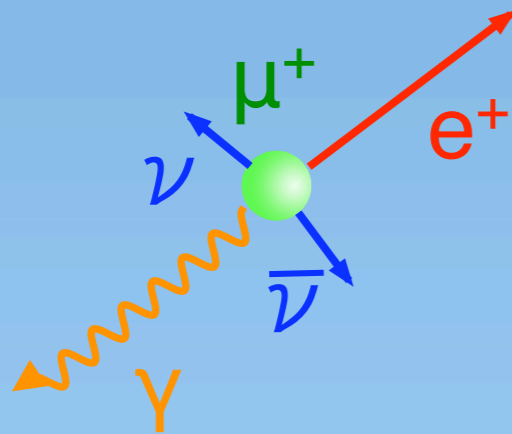
- Positron momentum response is measured at kinematic edge of Michel spectrum.
  - $\sigma_{\text{mom}} = 0.74\%$  (core)
- Positron angular resolution is measured from difference between two track segments in a double-turn track.
  - $\sigma_{\theta} = 11.2\text{mrad}$
  - $\sigma_{\phi} = 7.1\text{mrad}$  (core)



# Relative Timing

◎ Resolution of  $\gamma$ - $e^+$  relative timing is extracted from a peak for radiative muon decays (RMD) observed in sideband.

◎  $\sigma_{Te\gamma} = 142\text{ps}$



# Performance Summary

## Performance summary (run 2009)

Gamma energy (%)	2.1% (w>2cm)
Gamma position (mm)	5 (u,v) / 6 (w)
Positron momentum (%)	0.74 (core)
Positron angle (mrad)	7.1 ( $\Phi$ ,core), 11.2 ( $\theta$ )
Vertex position (mm)	3.4 (Z), 3.3(Y)
Gamma-positron timing (ps)	142 (core)
Gamma efficiency (%)	58
Trigger efficiency (%)	84

Resolution in sigma



# Physics Analysis of Run 2009

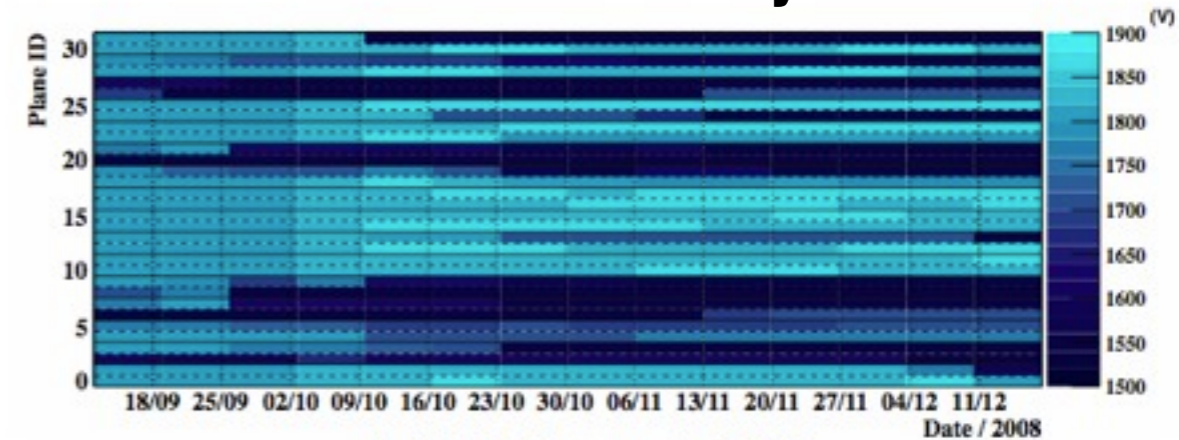
# MEG Run History

- Run history
  - **2006**: Commissioning of positron spectrometer
  - **2007**: Pilot run with positron spectrometer and LXe  $\gamma$ -detector
  - **2008: First physics run**
    - BR sensitivity  $1.3 \times 10^{-11}$ , BR upper limit:  $2.8 \times 10^{-11}$  (90% C.L.)
  - **2009: First fully-efficient physics run**
    - Preliminary results were presented in ICHEP2010
  - **2010**: Stable physics run
    - Twice higher data statistics w.r.t. run 2009
  - **2011**: First “a year-long” physic run planned

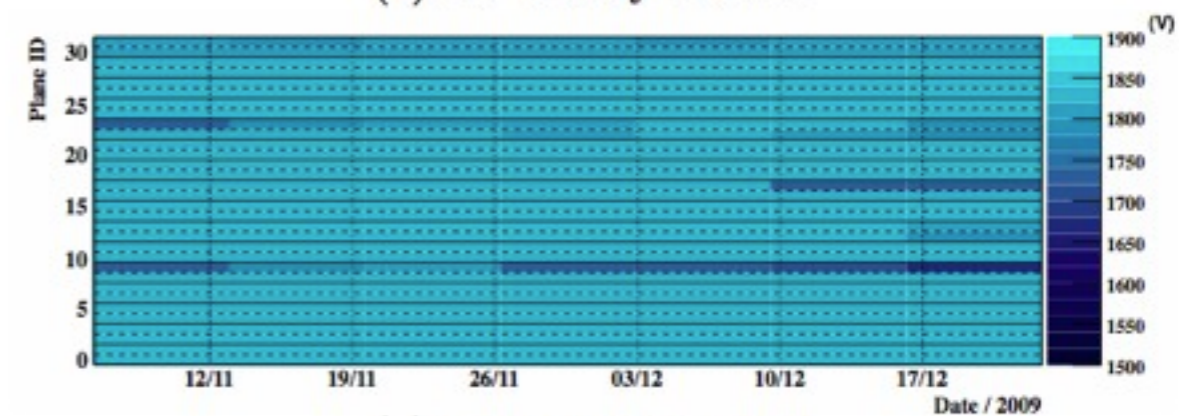
# Run 2009

- **First fully-efficient physics run**
  - Improved DC efficiency
  - Stable LXe light yield at maximum level
- Physics run ~43 days (Nov.-Dec., 2009)
- $\mu$ -stop rate:  $2.9 \times 10^7 \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Total  $\mu$ -stop:  $6.5 \times 10^{13}$

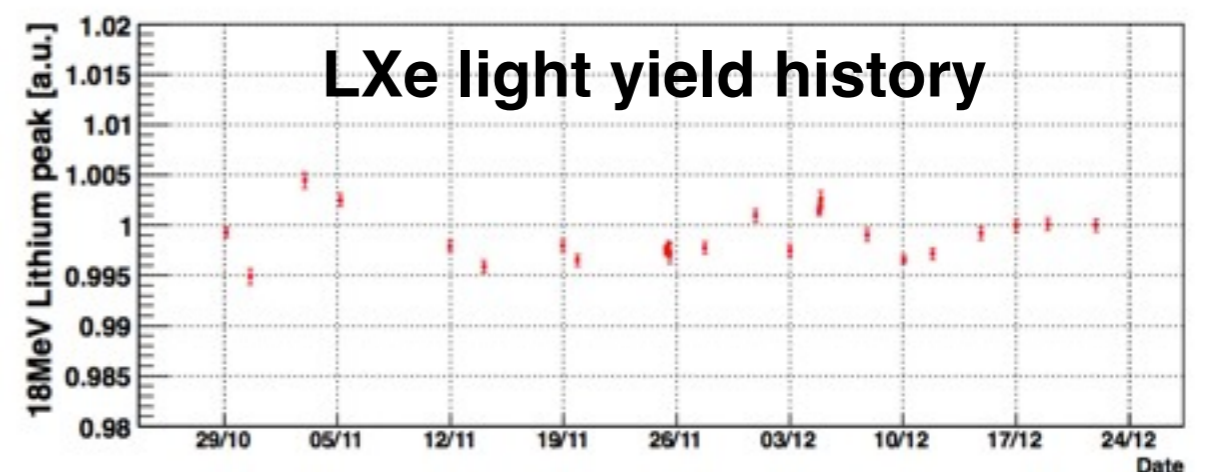
## DC HV history



(a) HV history in 2008.



(b) HV history in 2009.



## LXe light yield history

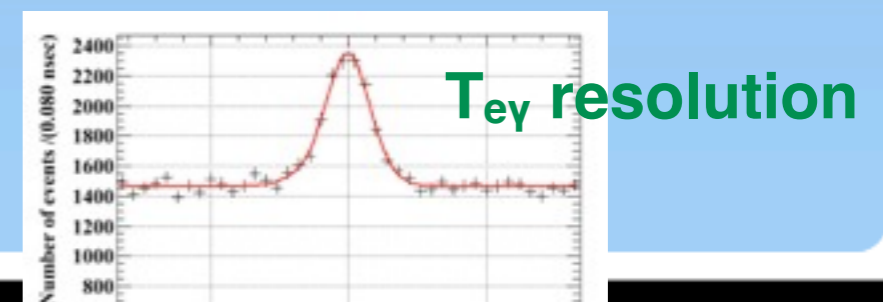
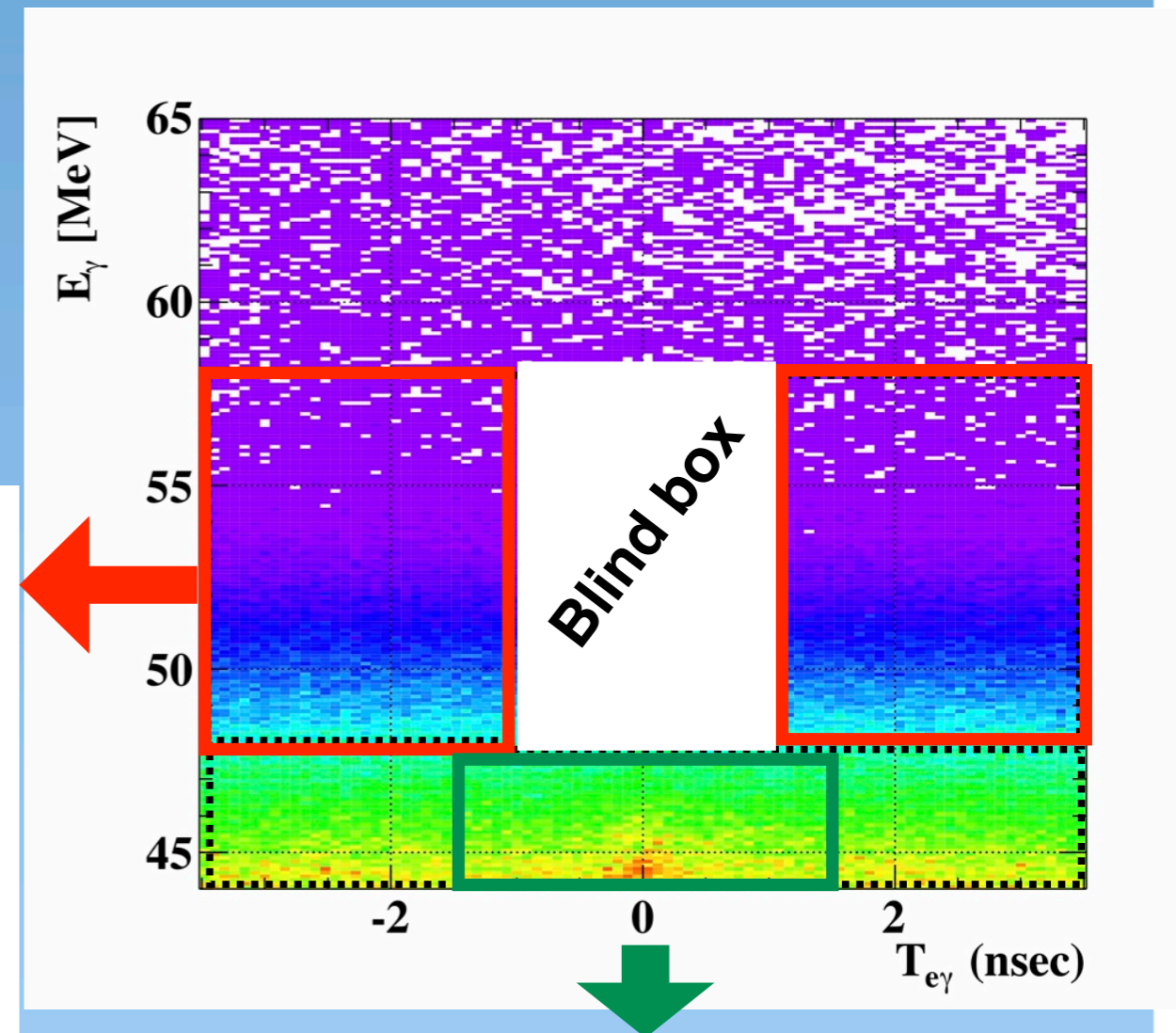
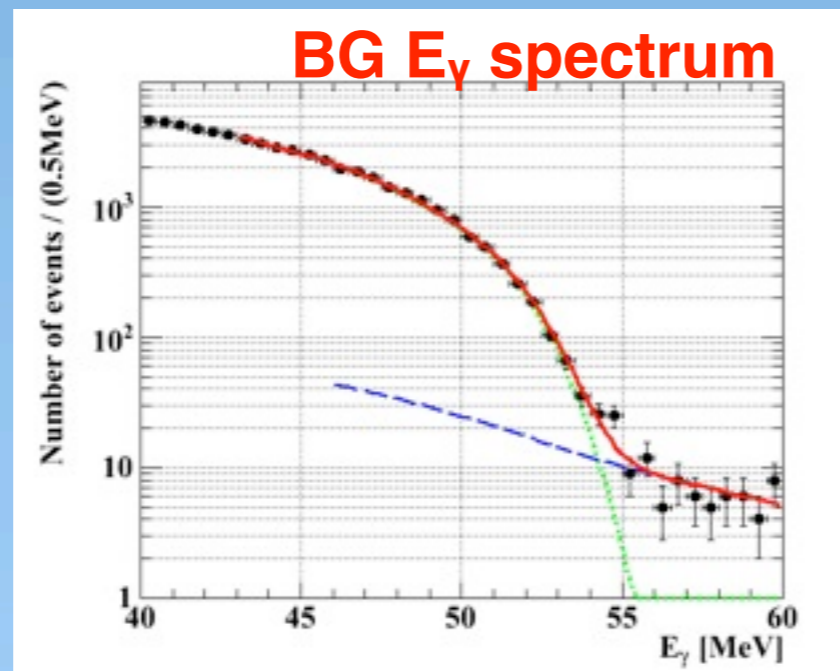
# MEG Physics Analysis

## ○ Preselection

- $-6.9 < T_{ey} < 4.4\text{ns}$ , DC track(s) with TC hits
- Data size reduced down to  $\sim 20\%$

## ○ Blinding

- Analysis optimization and BG study are done in side-bands.



# MEG Physics Analysis

- ◎ **Maximum likelihood analysis to extract  $N_{\text{signal}}$**
- ◎ An extended maximum likelihood function
  - ◎ Three event types: **signal, radiative  $\mu$  decay (RMD), accidental BG**
  - ◎ Observables  $x_i$  :  $E_\gamma, E_e, T_{e\gamma}, \theta_{e\gamma}, \varphi_{e\gamma}$
  - ◎ Fit parameters:  $N_{\text{signal}}, N_{\text{RMD}}, N_{\text{BG}}$
- ◎ **PDFs are formed mostly from data**
  - ◎ Signal: measured detector response function
  - ◎ RMD: theoretical spectrum convoluted with detector response
  - ◎ BG: measured BG spectrum

$$\mathcal{L}(N_{\text{sig}}, N_{\text{RMD}}, N_{\text{BG}}) = \frac{N^{N_{\text{obs}}} \exp^{-N}}{N_{\text{obs}}!} \prod_{i=1}^{N_{\text{obs}}} \left[ \frac{N_{\text{sig}}}{N} S + \frac{N_{\text{RMD}}}{N} R + \frac{N_{\text{BG}}}{N} B \right]$$

**Signal PDF**   **RMD PDF**   **BG PDF**

# Normalization

- ◎ Normalize  $N_{sig}$  to number of Michel positrons counted simultaneously in physics run
- ◎ Independent of instantaneous beam rate
- ◎ Insensitive to spectrometer acceptance and efficiency

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{sig} &= N_{\mu} \times Br_{e\gamma} \times \tau_{e\gamma} \times \epsilon_{e\gamma}^{trig} \times G_{e\gamma}^{DC} \times A_{e\gamma}^{TC} \times \epsilon_{e\gamma}^{DC} \times A_{e\gamma}^{LXe} \times \epsilon_{e\gamma}^{LXe} \\
 N_{e\nu\bar{\nu}} &= N_{\mu} \times Br_{e\nu\bar{\nu}} \times \tau_{e\nu\bar{\nu}} \times \epsilon_{e\nu\bar{\nu}}^{trig} \times G_{e\nu\bar{\nu}}^{DC} \times A_{e\nu\bar{\nu}}^{TC} \times \epsilon_{e\nu\bar{\nu}}^{DC} \times f_{e\nu\bar{\nu}}^E \times P
 \end{aligned}$$

$$BR(\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma) = \frac{N_{signal}}{k}$$

$$k \text{ (run2009)} = (1.0 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{12}$$

Preliminary

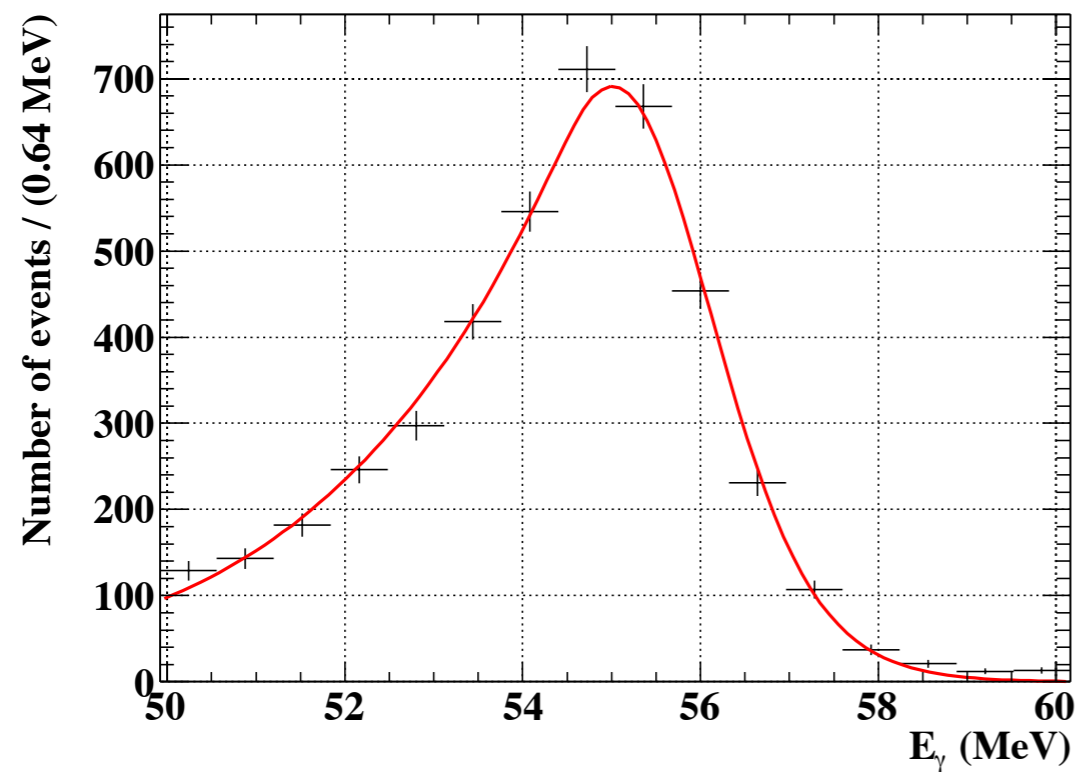
# MEG Physics Analysis

- ◎ Different types of likelihood analyses performed to check possible systematics.
- ◎ Two independent analyses in frequentist approach
  - ◎ Analysis 1: **Event-by-event PDF, observables ( $E_\gamma, E_e, T_{e\gamma}, \theta_{e\gamma}, \Phi_{e\gamma}$ )**
  - ◎ Analysis 2: **Constant PDF for  $\gamma$ , observables ( $E_\gamma, E_e, T_{e\gamma}, \Theta_{e\gamma}$ )**
- ◎ Bayesian approach for cross-check

# PDF: Gamma

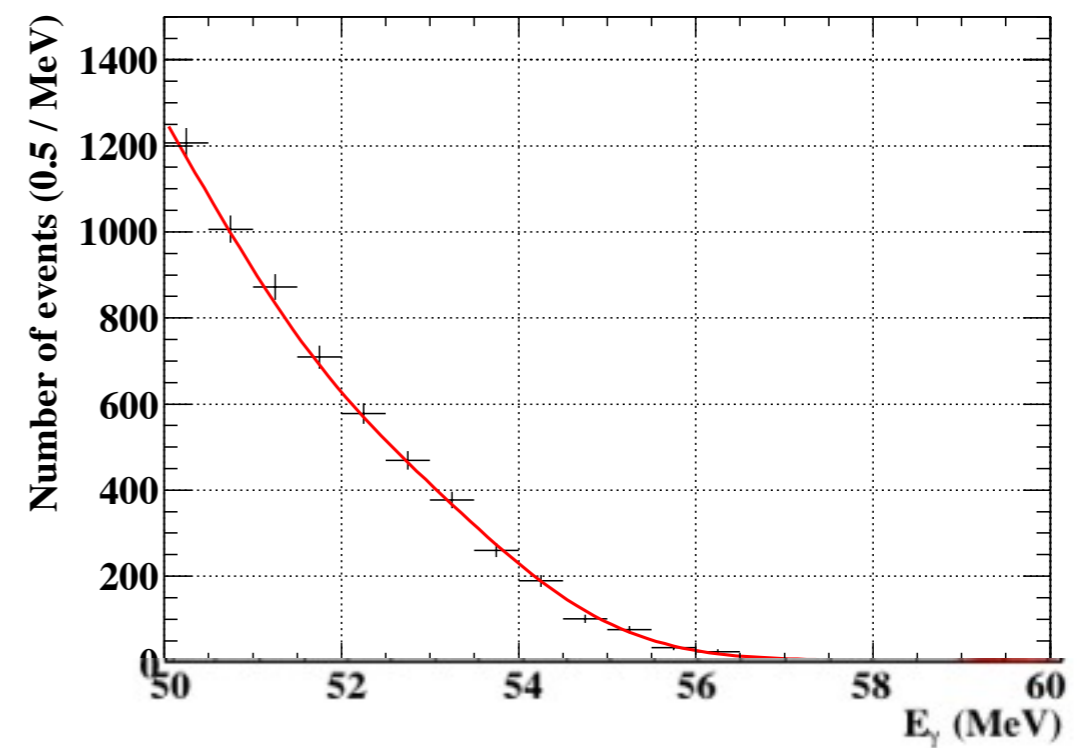
## Signal $E_\gamma$

- Measured in  $\pi^0$  run
- Position dependent



## BG $E_\gamma$

- Measured in sideband
- Position dependent

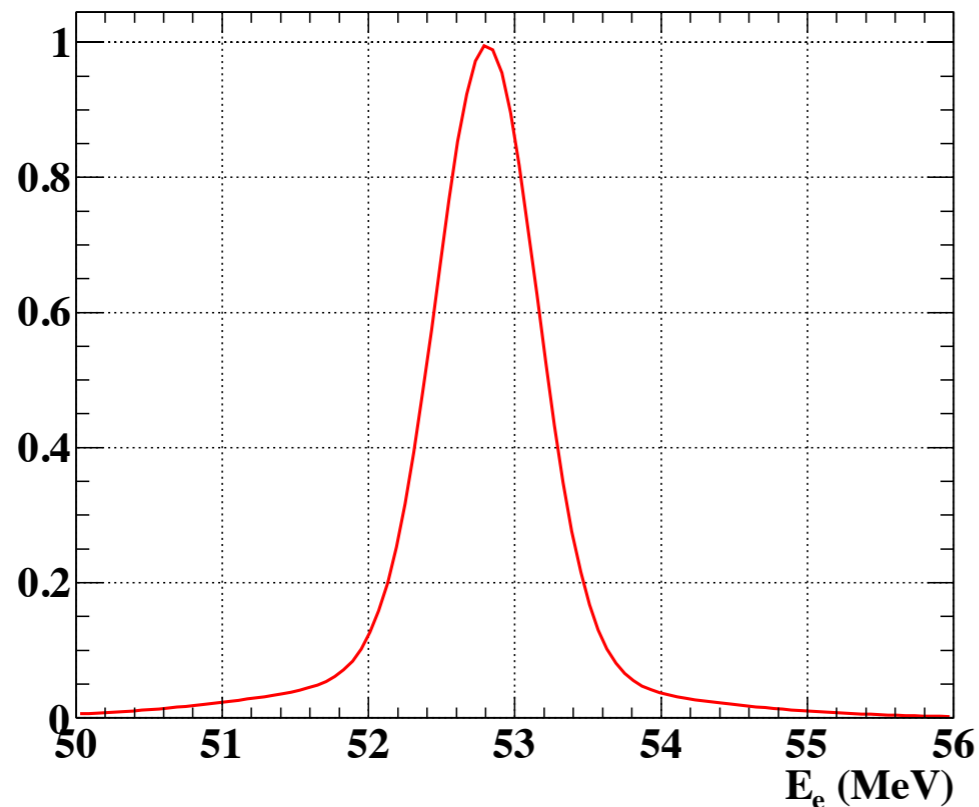




# PDF: Positron

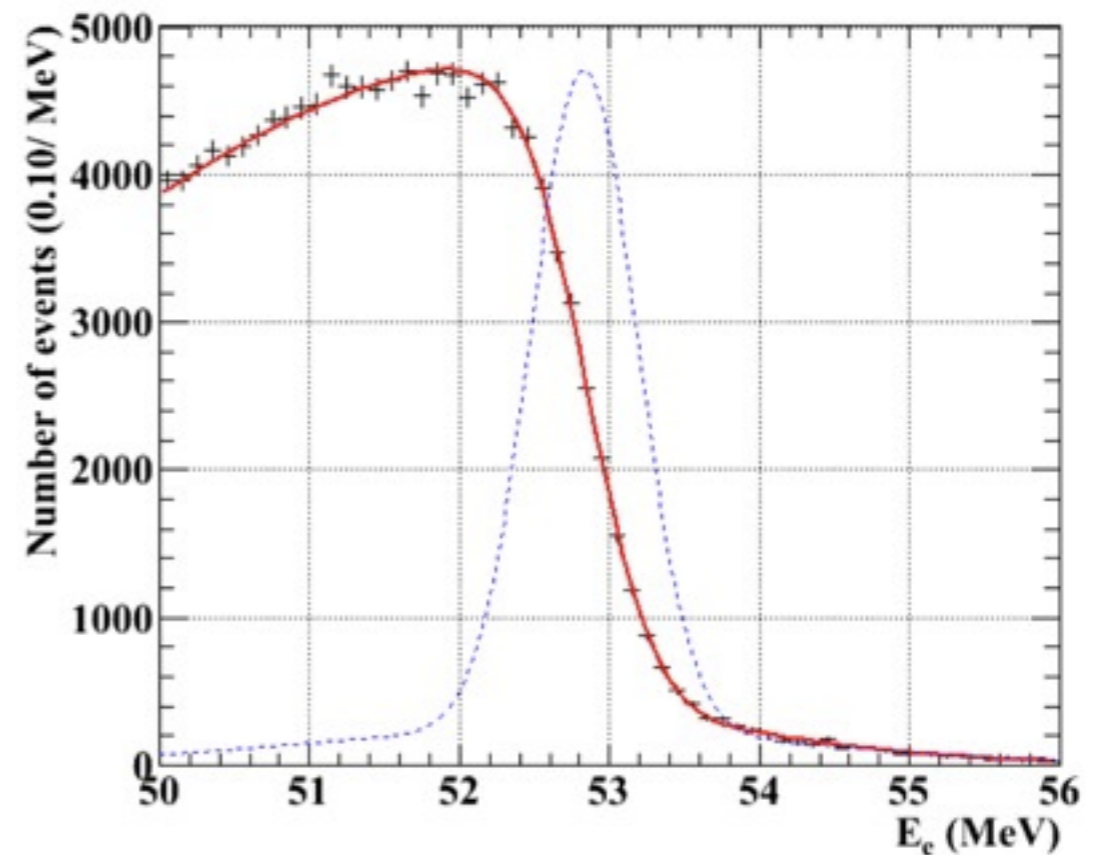
## Signal $E_e$

- Fitting at kinematical edge of measured Michel spectrum
- tracking-quality dependent



## BG $E_e$

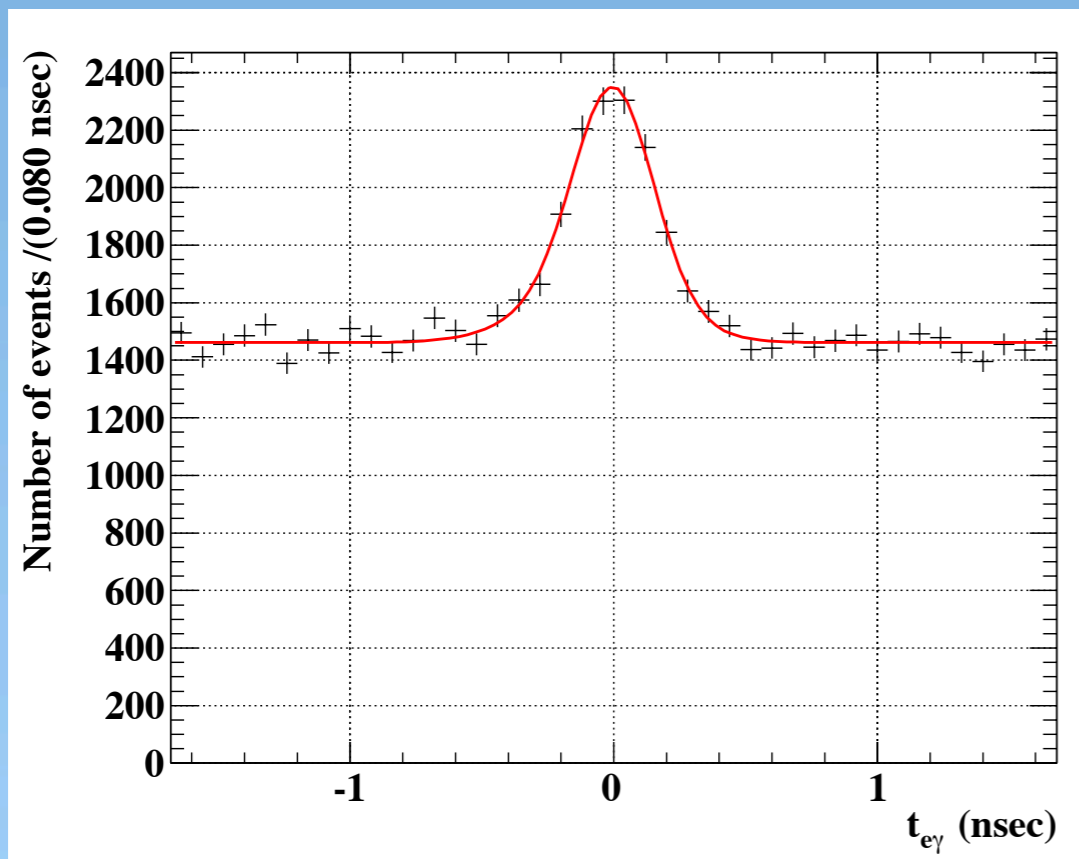
- Measured Michel spectrum
- tracking-quality dependent



# PDF: Relative Time/Angle

## Signal $T_{e\gamma}$

- RMD peak measured in  $E_\gamma$ -sideband
- Small  $E_\gamma$  correction



## Signal angle

- Combined measured resolutions

## BG angle

- Measured distribution in sideband

## RMD

- Theoretical spectrum folded by measure resolutions ( $E_\gamma$ ,  $E_e$ ,  $\theta_{e\gamma}$ ,  $\phi_{e\gamma}$  are correlated)

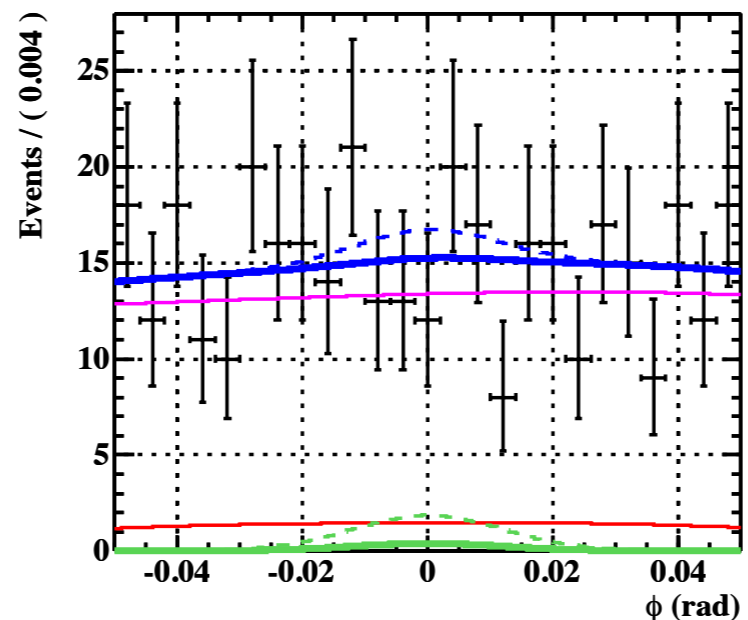
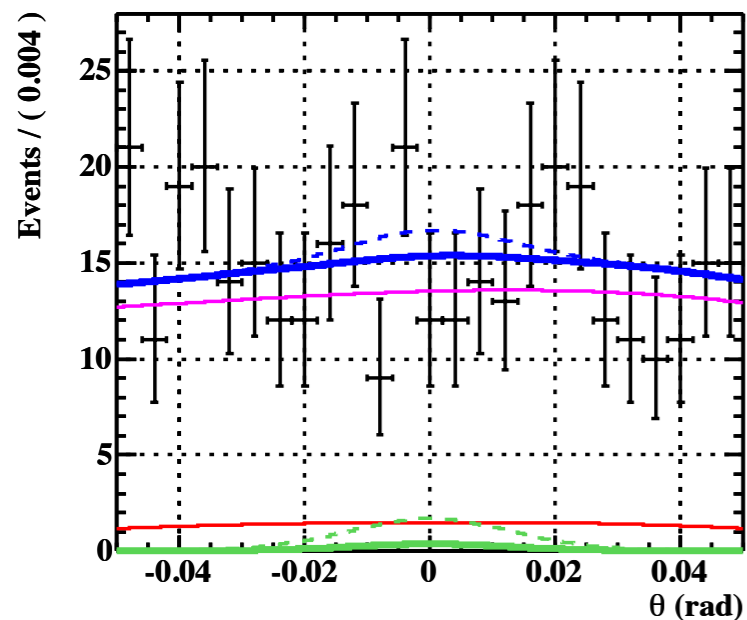
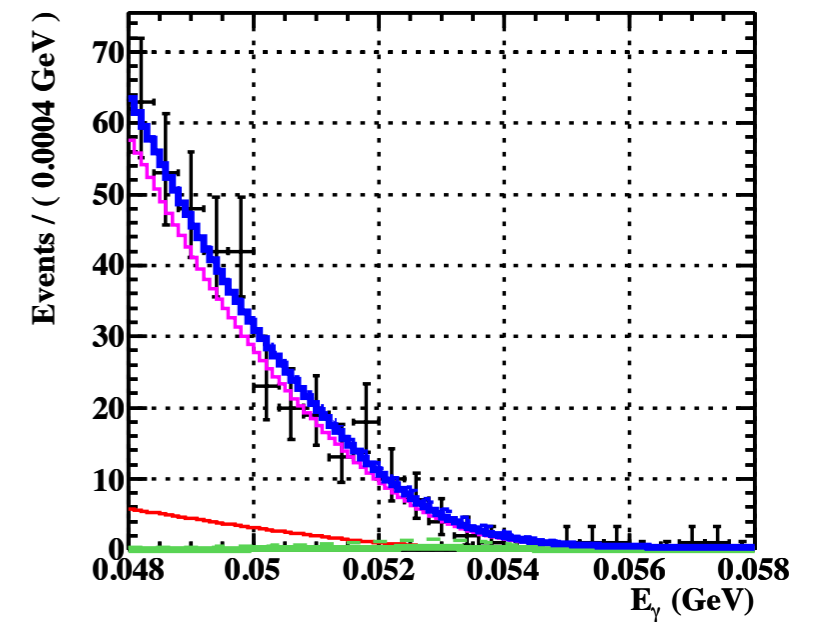
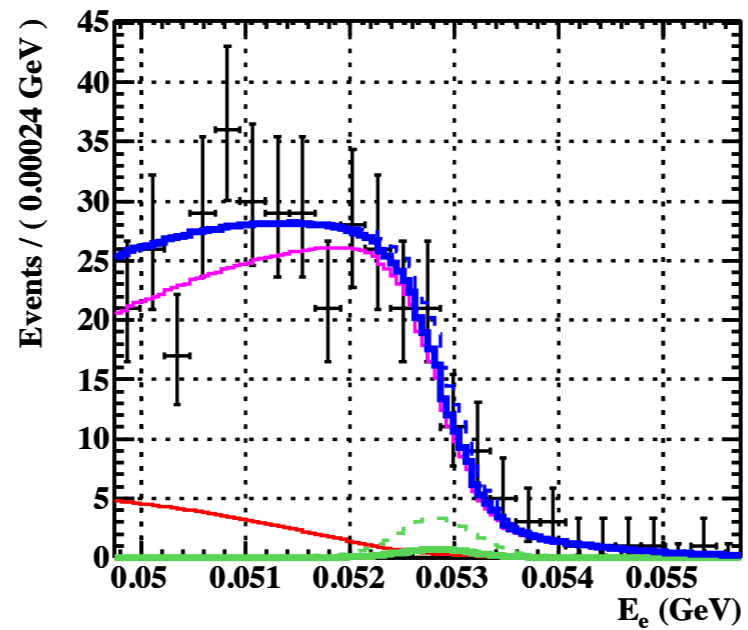
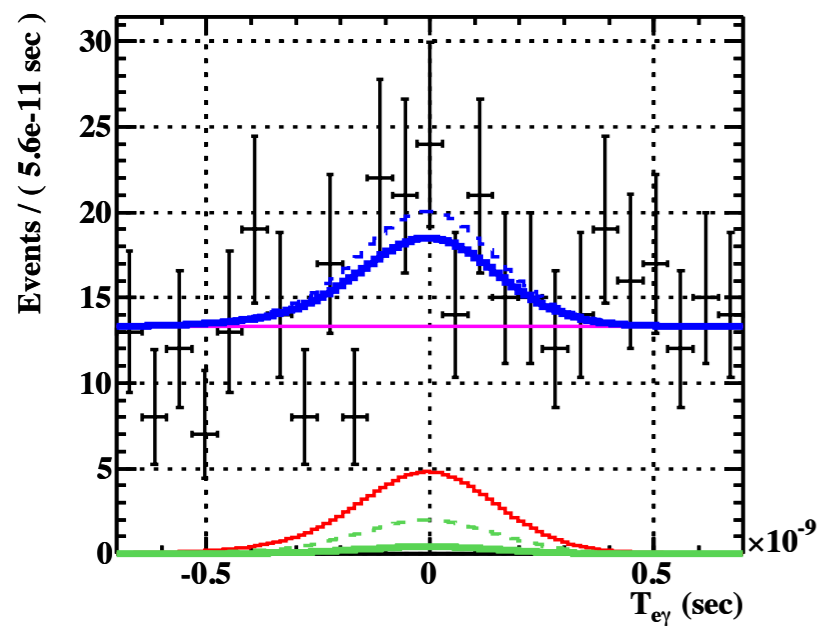
# Sensitivity

- ◎ Sensitivity of data 2009 is calculated as an average upper limit (90% C.L. ) over an ensemble of the simulated many experiments with the same BG rate and null signal hypothesis.
- ◎ **BR sensitivity  $\sim 6.1 \times 10^{-12}$**  *Preliminary*
- ◎ BR sensitivity is twice better than current experimental bound.
- ◎ Consistent with the upper limits obtained in the sideband analysis of  $(4-6) \times 10^{-12}$

**N.B.** present experimental bound set by MEGA :  $1.2 \times 10^{-11}$

# Fit Result

Fit region:  $48 < E_\gamma < 58 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $50 < E_e < 56 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $|T_{e\gamma}| < 0.7 \text{ ns}$ ,  $|\theta_{e\gamma}| < 50 \text{ mrad}$ ,  $|\Phi_{e\gamma}| < 50 \text{ mrad}$



- BG (best fit)
- RMD (best fit)
- Signal (best fit)
- Total
- - - Signal (UL 90% C.L.)
- - - Total w/ signal UL

Best fit:  
 $N_{\text{signal}} = 3.0$   
 $N_{\text{RMD}} = 35_{+24-32}$

**Preliminary**

# Upper Limit

- ◎ Best fit
  - ◎  $N_{\text{signal}} = 3.0$
  - ◎  $N_{\text{RMD}} = 35^{+24}_{-22}$  (expectation from sideband:  $32 \pm 2$ )
  - ◎ **Upper limit for  $N_{\text{signal}}$  : 14.5 (90% C.L.) (sys. included)**
  - ◎  **$N_{\text{signal}}=0$  is within 90% confidence interval.**

**Preliminary**

- ◎ Branching ratio upper limit for run 2009

$$\text{BR}(\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma) < 1.5 \times 10^{-11} \text{ (90\% C.L.) (sys. included)}$$

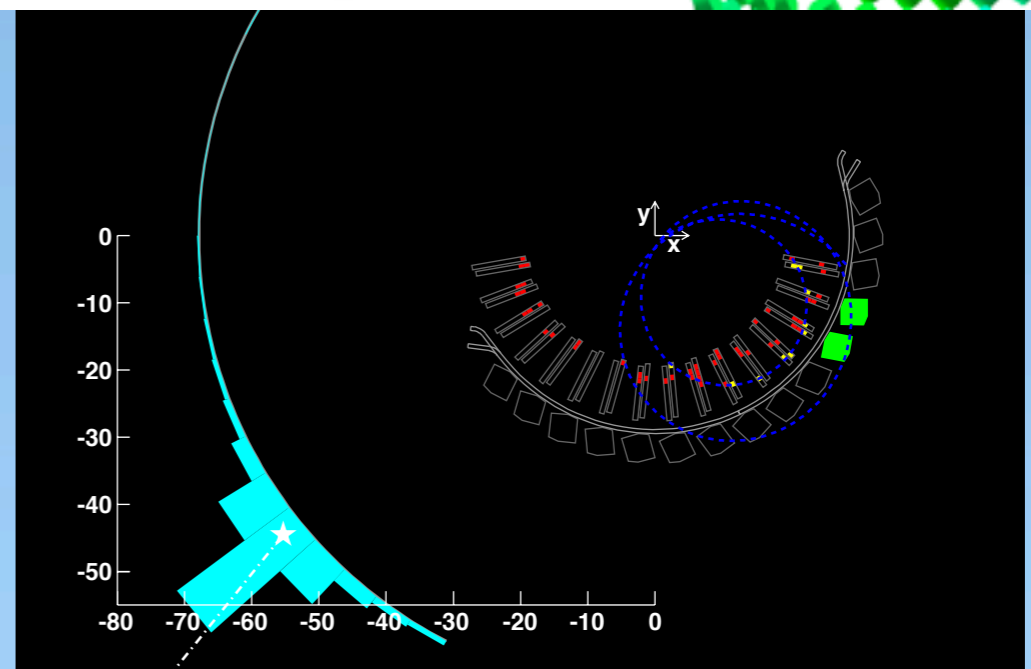
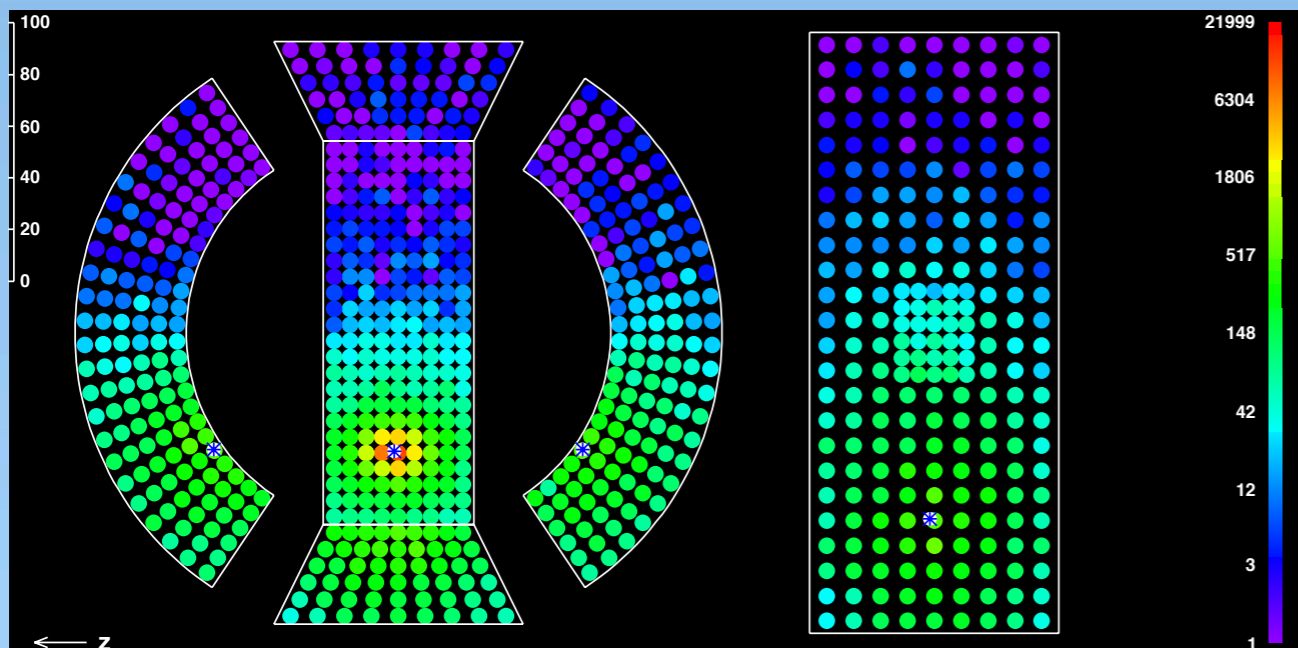
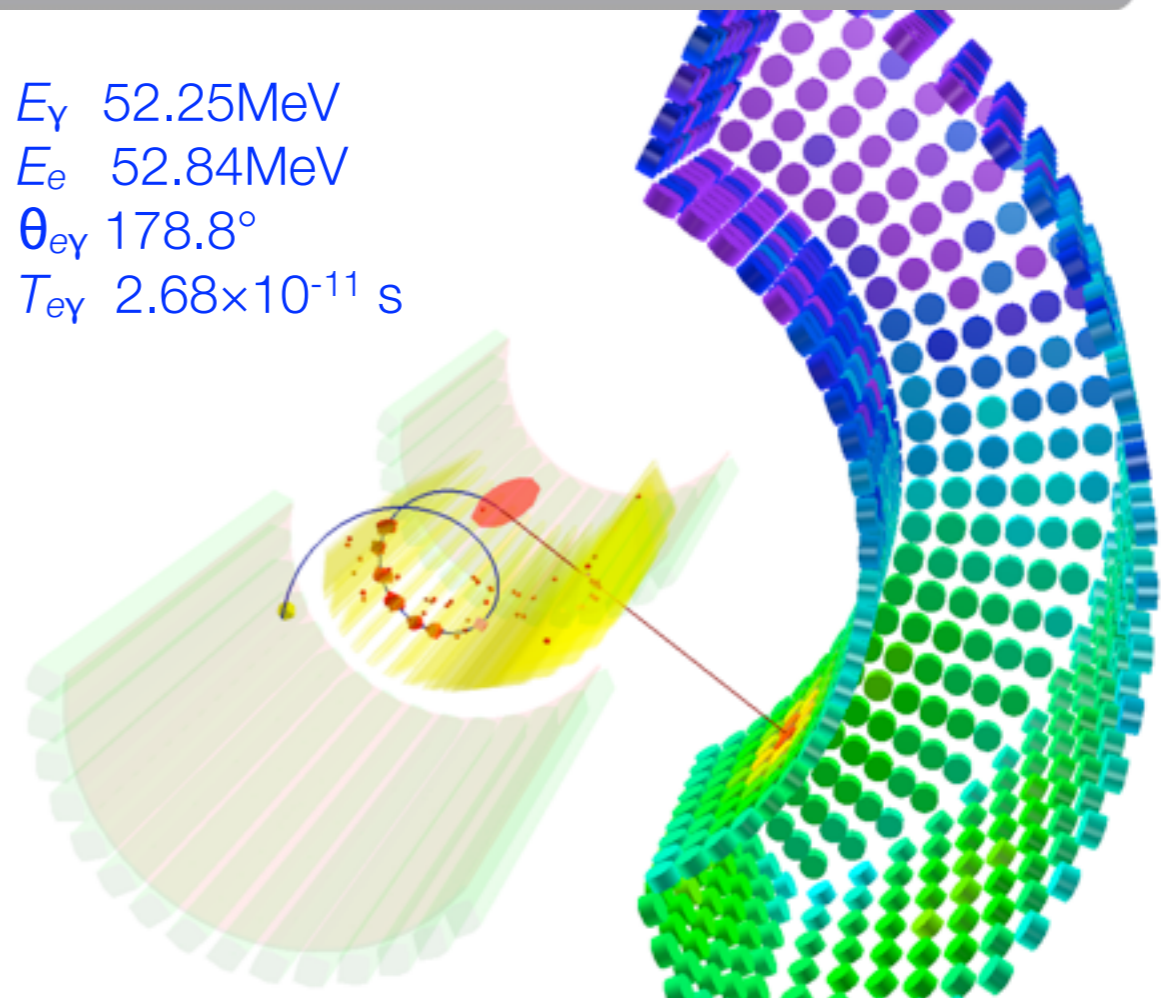
**Preliminary**

**N.B.** present experimental bound set by MEGA :  $1.2 \times 10^{-11}$

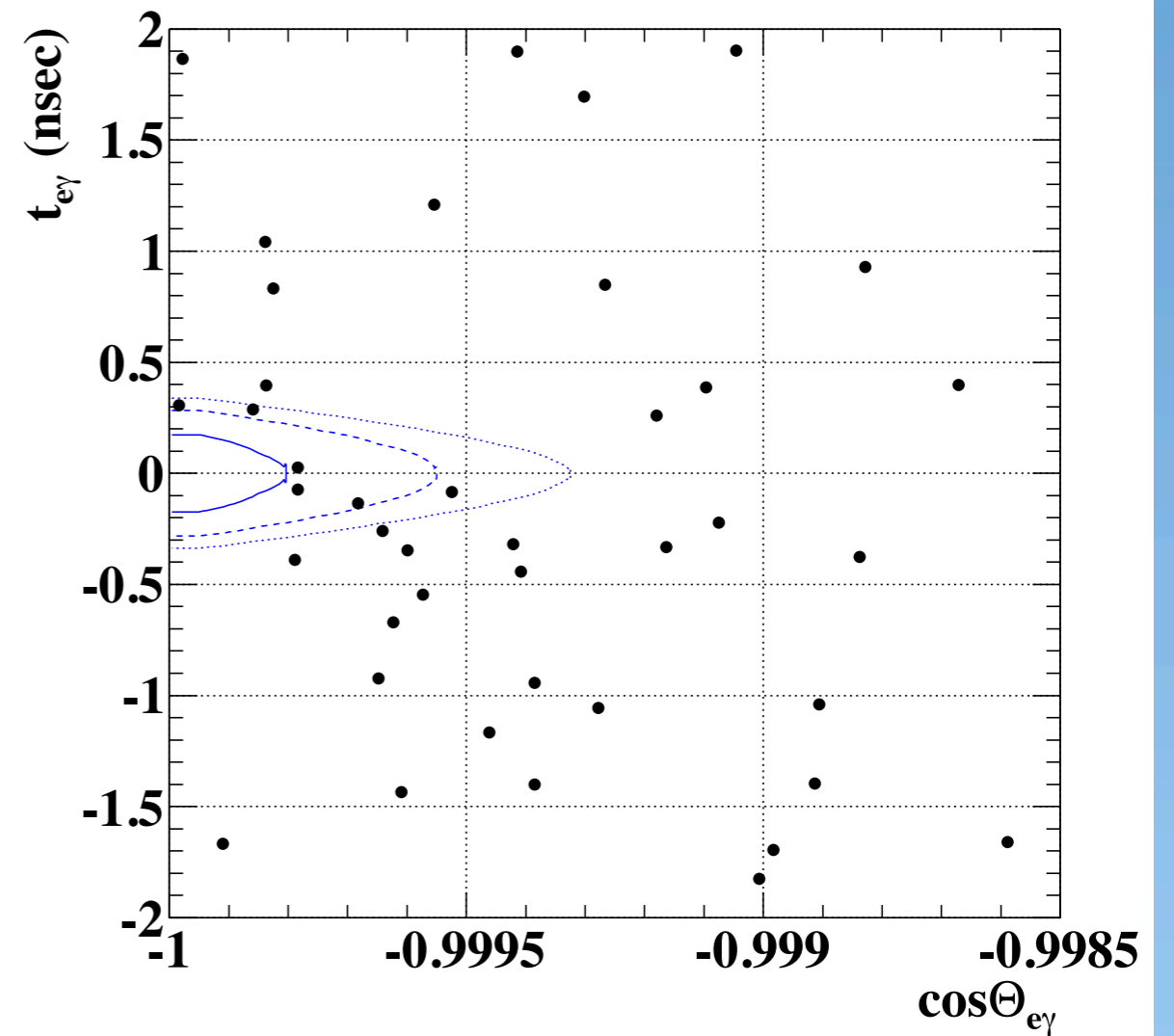
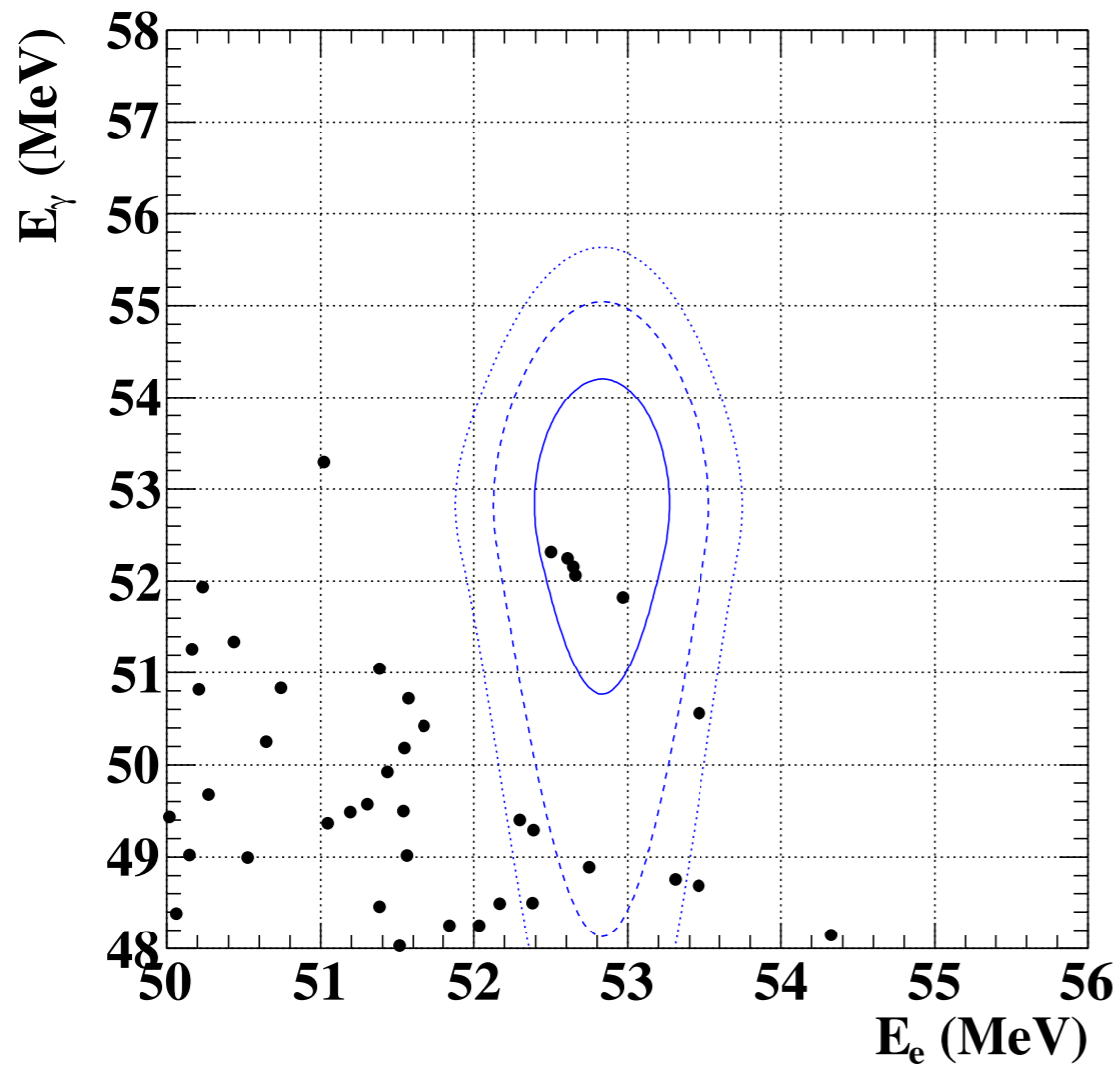
# Signal-like Event

- Example of event display for signal-like event
- Nothing strange for highly-ranked events
  - Randomly distributed in detector acceptance
  - Detector condition was fine when the events were recorded.

$E_\gamma$  52.25MeV  
 $E_e$  52.84MeV  
 $\theta_{e\gamma}$  178.8°  
 $T_{e\gamma}$   $2.68 \times 10^{-11}$  s

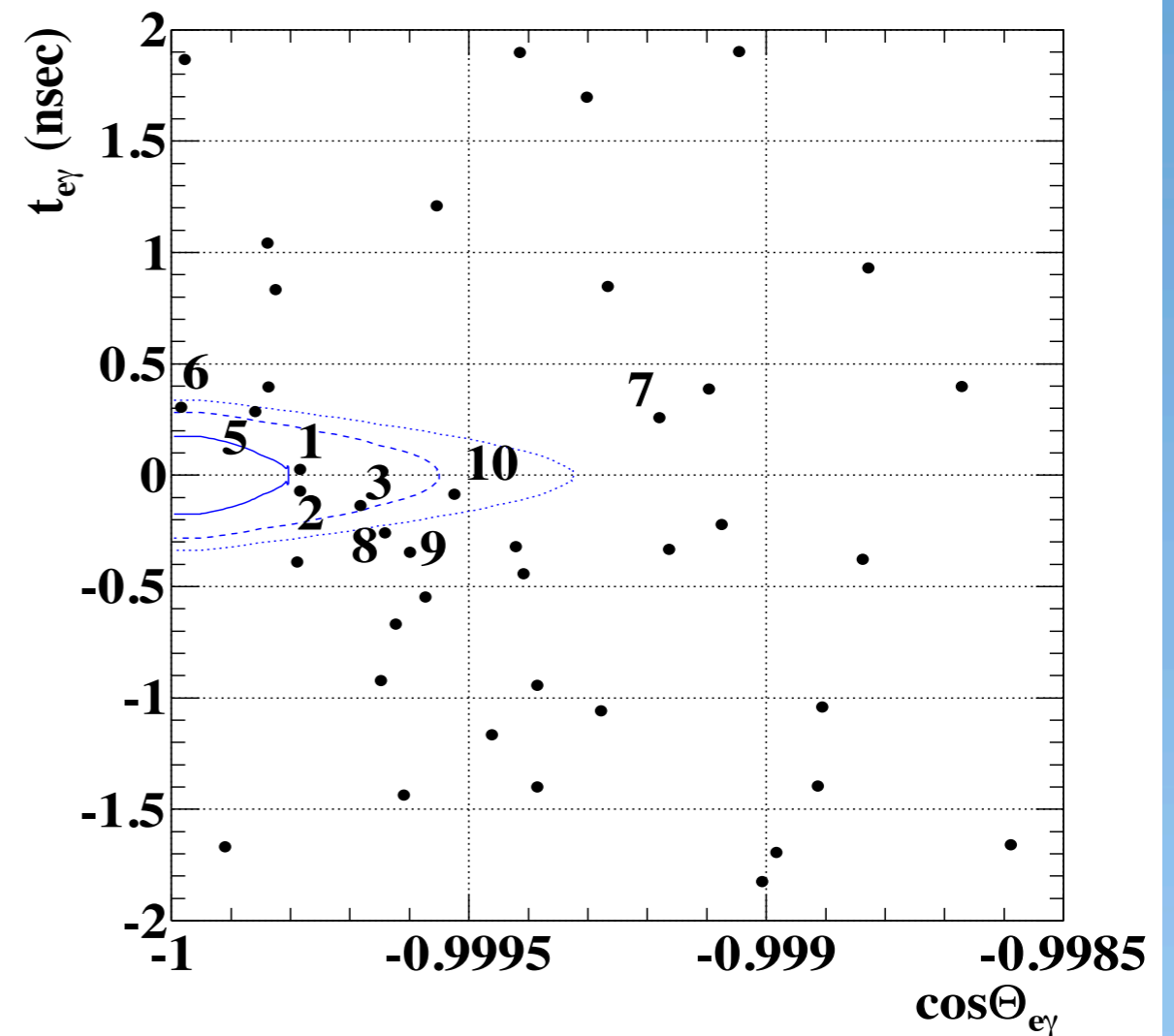
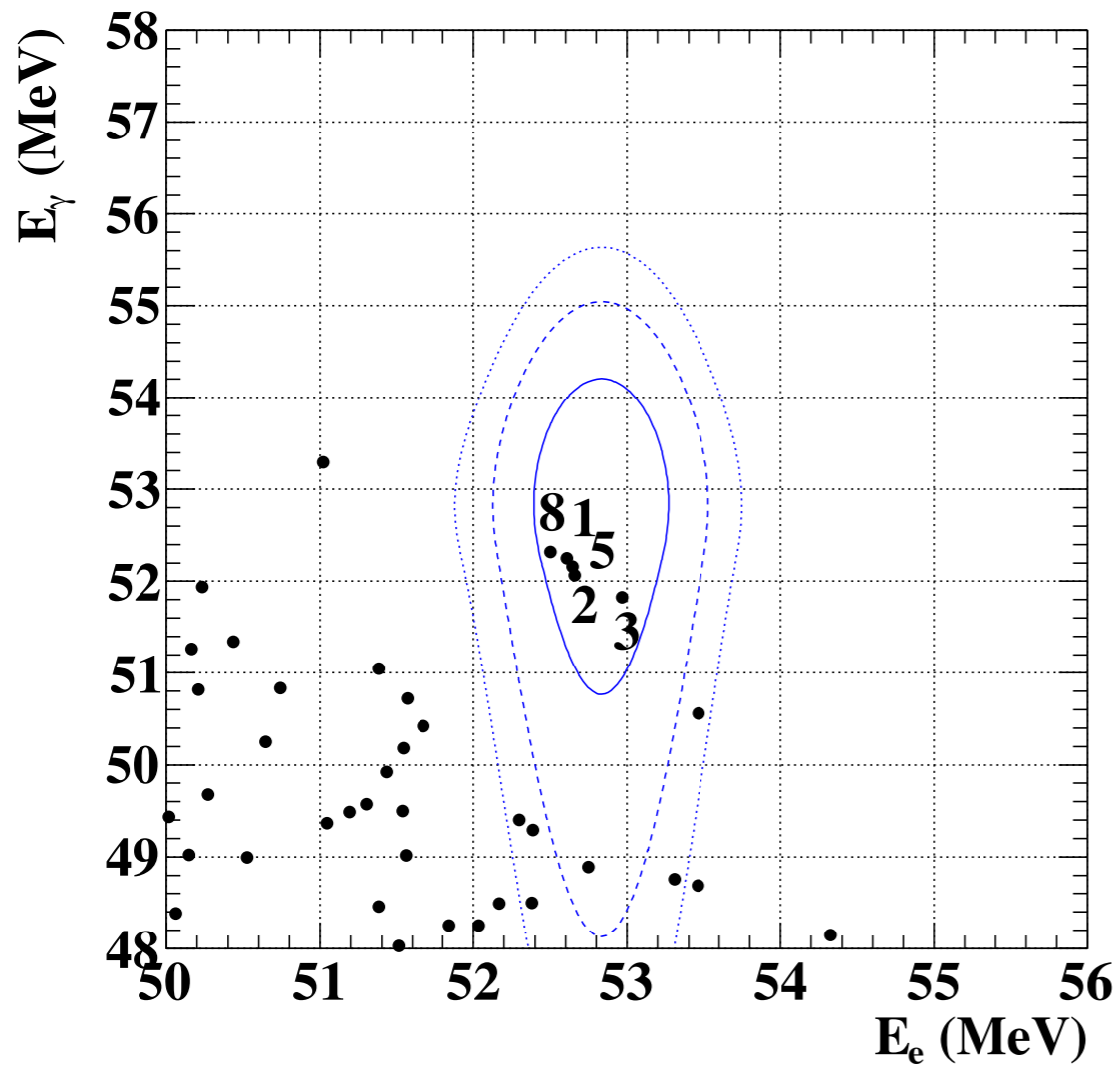


# Event Distribution



- Blue lines: Signal PDF contours (1, 1.64,  $2\sigma$ )
- $\sim 90\%$  efficiency cut for other variables on each plot
- Numbered in terms of relative signal-likelihood

# Event Distribution

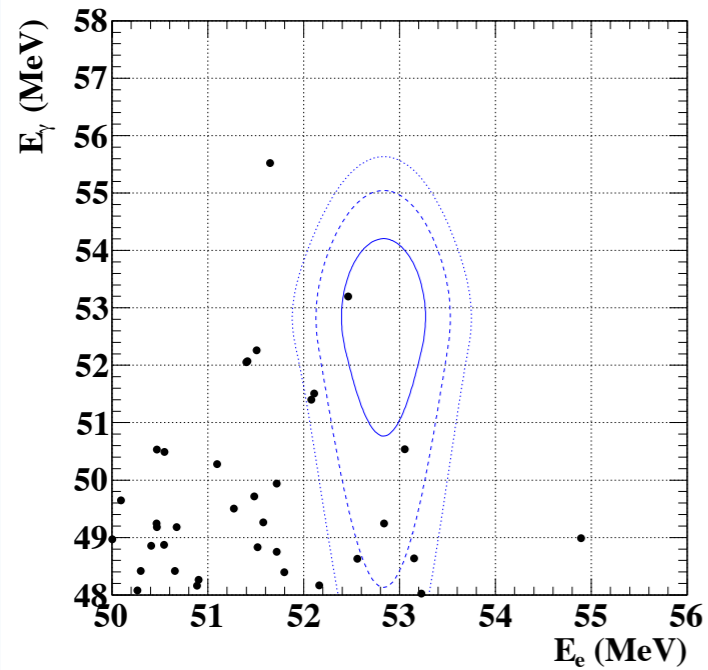


- Blue lines: Signal PDF contours (1, 1.64,  $2\sigma$ )
- $\sim 90\%$  efficiency cut for other variables on each plot
- Numbered in terms of relative signal-likelihood

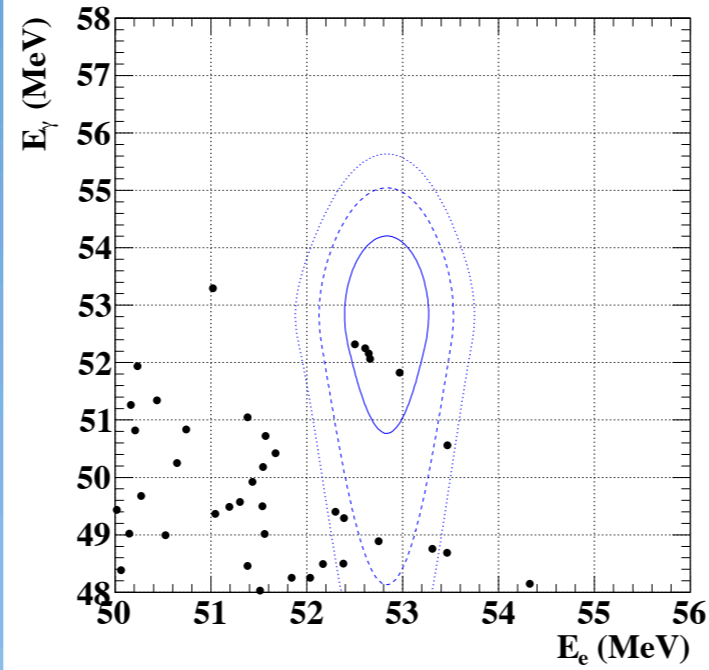


# Event Distribution

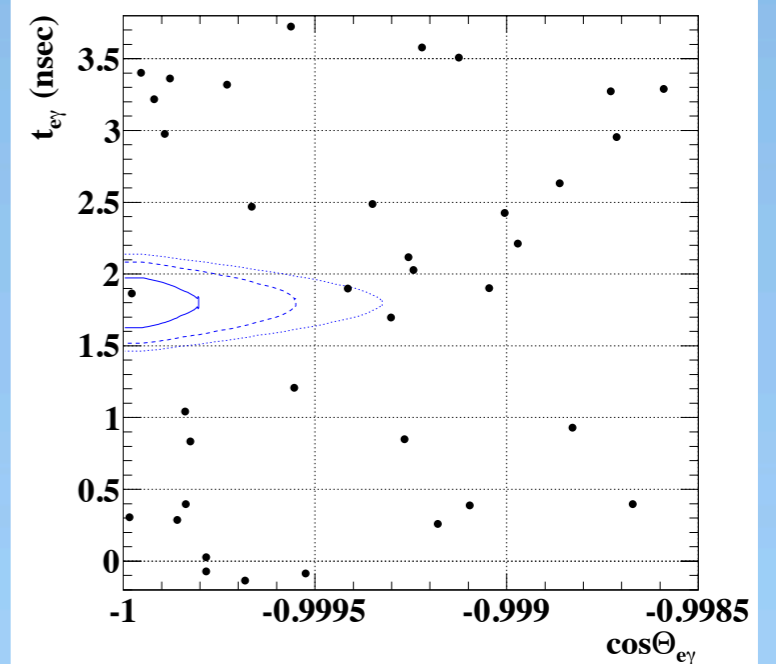
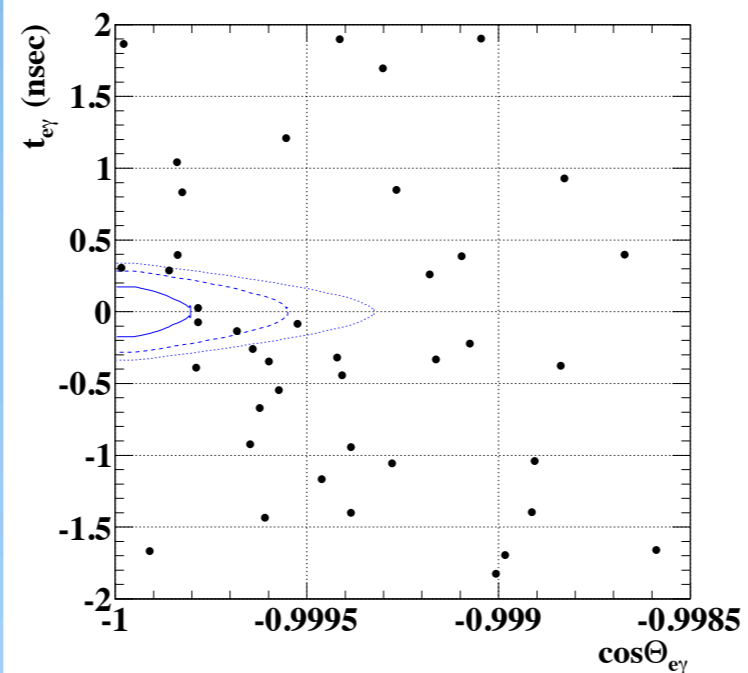
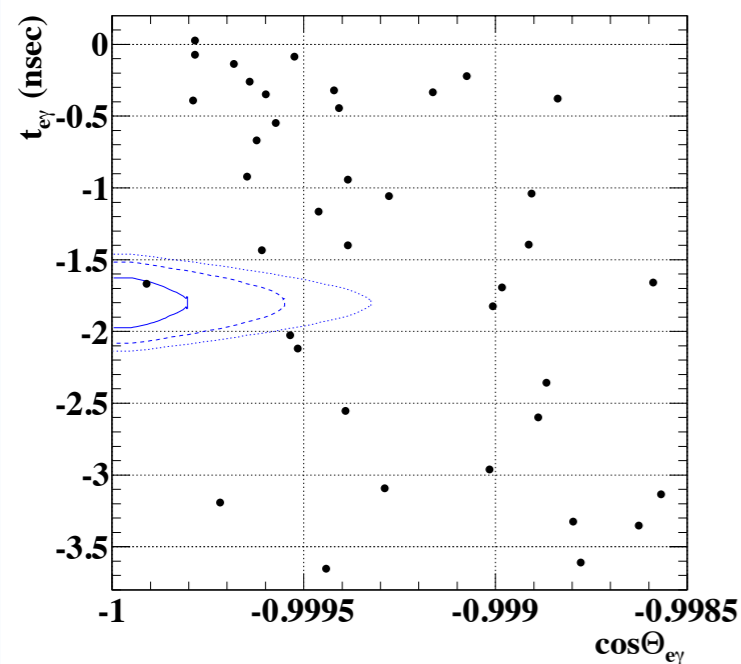
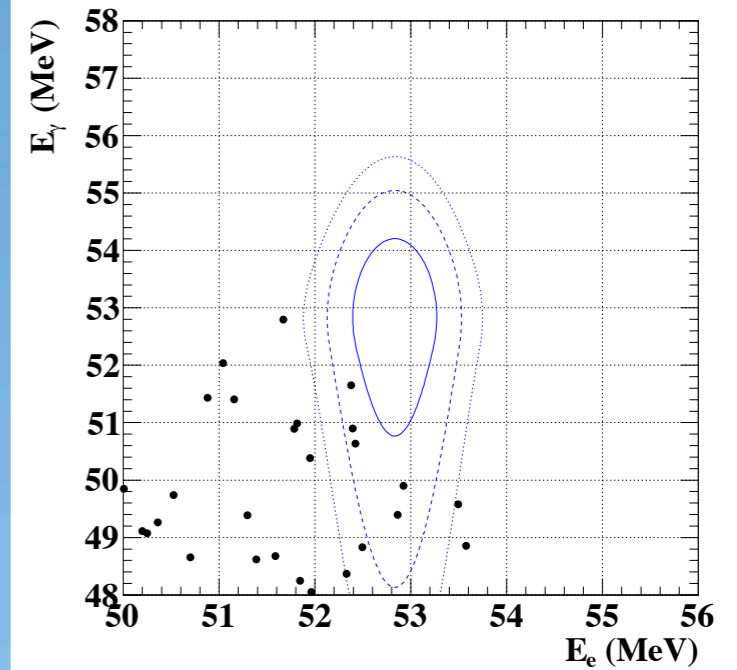
Sideband ( $T_{e\gamma} < 0$ )



Analysis region



Sideband ( $T_{e\gamma} > 0$ )



# Update of Physics Analysis 2009

- ◎ **Redoing physics analysis of run 2009 after ICHEP2010**
  - ◎ Understood major sources of systematic uncertainty
    - ◎ Treatment of magnetic field in positron reconstruction
    - ◎ Relative alignment bw/ LXe detector and drift chambers
  - ◎ Switched to calculated B field since it shows slightly better tracking performance than the measured one.
    - ◎ Measured B field has small systematic distortion
  - ◎ Improved likelihood analysis
    - ◎ Constraint from BG rate measured in sideband

# Update of Physics Analysis 2009

	Preliminary (July 2010)	Update (Feb 2011)
Positron momentum (%)	0.74 (core)	0.61 (core)
Positron angle (mrad)	7.1 ( $\Phi$ ,core), 11.2 ( $\theta$ )	6.2 ( $\Phi$ ,core), 9.2 ( $\theta$ )
Trigger efficiency (%)	84	91

Resolution in sigma

- Improved resolutions in positron reconstruction  
→ Better sensitivity
- **Updated result will come this summer.**

# Summary of Run 2009

- Preliminary result from run 2009
  - **BR sensitivity:  $6.1 \times 10^{-12}$**
  - **$N_{\text{signal}}$  best fit: 3.0**
  - **BR upper limit:  $1.5 \times 10^{-11}$  (90% C.L.)**
  - $N_{\text{signal}}=0$  is within 90% confidence interval.
- Updated result from run 2009 with better sensitivity will come this summer.

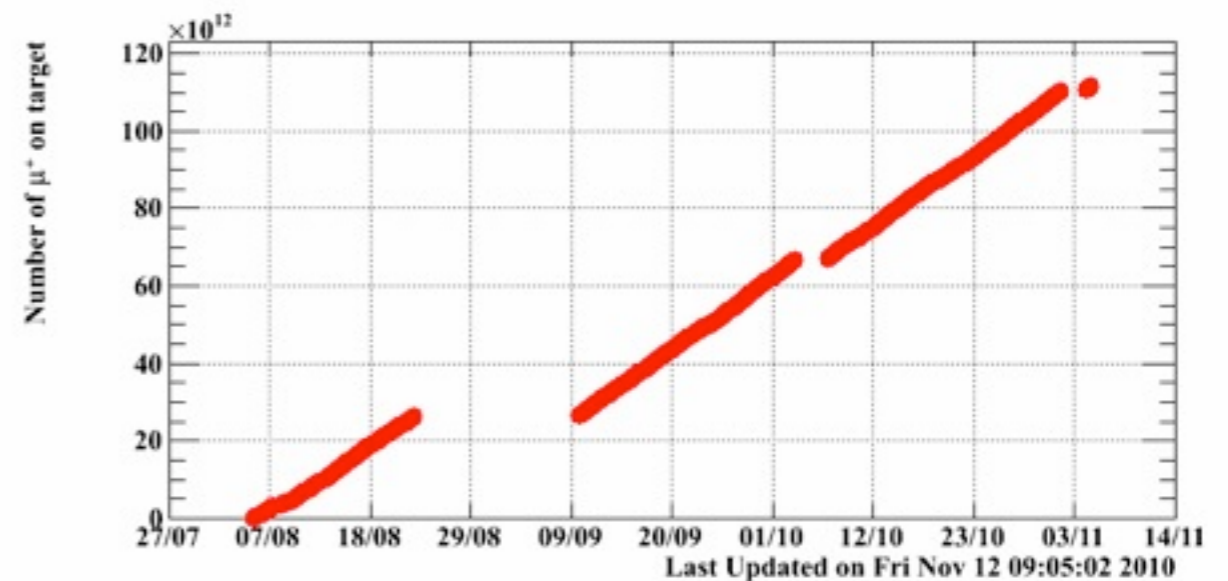
**Preliminary**

**N.B.** present experimental bound set by MEGA :  $1.2 \times 10^{-11}$

Run 2010

# Run 2010

- Physics run ~**67days** (Nov.-Dec., 2009)
- $\mu$ -stop rate:  **$2.9 \times 10^7 \text{ s}^{-1}$**
- Total  $\mu$ -stop:  **$1.1 \times 10^{14}$**



- Optimized  $\mu$ -stop distribution in target
- Improved electronics timing accuracy (DRS4)
- Delay at start-up
  - DC construction, LHe transfer line vacuum leak, muon target accident, injector problem,...
- Smooth and efficient DAQ had to be stopped on Nov. 5th due to problem of beam transport solenoid magnet.
- Data statistics ~**twice higher than in run 2009**

# Analysis of Run 2010

- Analysis of run 2010 is in progress.
- Resolutions comparable to run 2009 already obtained
- Some more improvements are anticipated with further calibration and refinement of analysis.
- Hopefully finish the analysis earlier than usual (around this summer)

# Prospects for This Year and Beyond



# Preparation for Run 2011

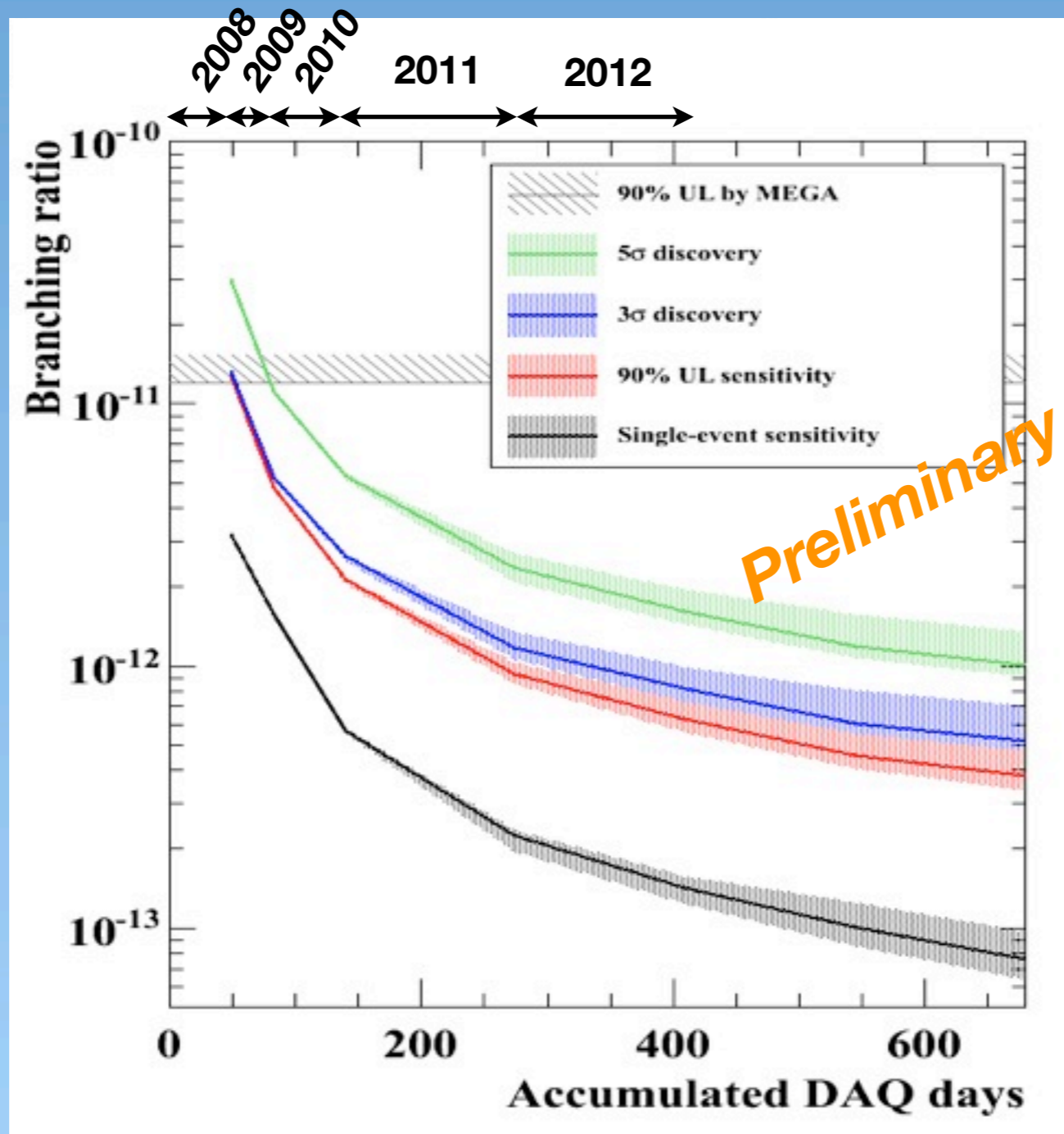
- ◎ Beam transport solenoid was repaired and successfully tested at low temperature
- ◎ Trigger efficiency improved with multi buffer scheme
- ◎ Drift chambers
  - ◎ Replace bad module, new HV power supply to reduce noise.
- ◎ TC fiber counters to be included in trigger
- ◎ **First full-year run!**
  - ◎ Physics run ~160 days

# Possible Improvements

- To reach our sensitivity goal, we certainly need to **improve resolutions** as well as to **gain data statistics**.
- **Possible improvements**
  - Improvement of DAQ and trigger efficiency by double buffer scheme.
  - Efficiency improvement with thinner DC cables / optimum cable layout
  - Better positron reconstruction with
    - Reduced noise (adaptive filter/new DC HV)
    - Z-measuring fiber counters
    - Calibration with monochromatic positron beam (Mott scattering)
  - Positron timing
  - $E_\gamma$  resolution with precise calibration and better reconstruction algorithms
  - Improvement of magnetic field systematics
  - Beam intensity optimization
  - ...

# Sensitivity Prospects

- Sensitivity calculated with cut analysis based on relative signal-likelihood
- N.B. likelihood analysis will give a little better sensitivity



**Band:**  
range of possible  
improvements of  
detector performance

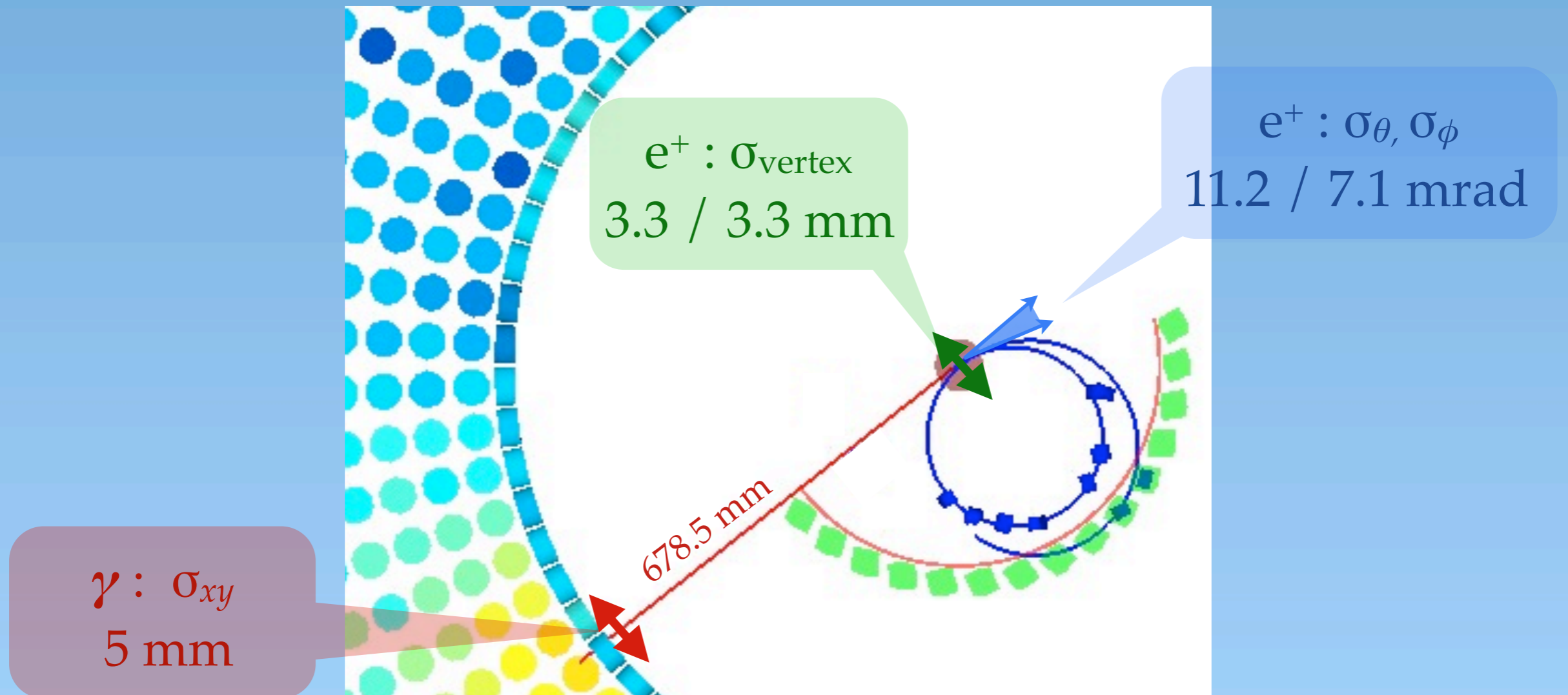
# Summary

- MEG is starting to search for lepton flavor violating decay,  $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$  with an unprecedented sensitivity.
- Preliminary result from analysis of run 2009
  - BR sensitivity:  $6.1 \times 10^{-12}$
  - $N_{\text{signal}}$  best fit: 3.0 ( $N_{\text{signal}}=0$  is within 90% confidence interval)
  - BR ( $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$ )  $< 1.5 \times 10^{-11}$  (90% C.L.)
  - Result from updated analysis of run 2009 with better sensitivity will come this summer.
- Analysis of run 2010 (twice higher data statistics w.r.t. run2009) is in progress and we hope to present this this summer.
- A year-long run is planned for this year (2011).
- We aim at reaching sensitivity of  $O(10^{-13})$  in next few years.

# Backup

# Overall Angular Resolution

- Overall angular resolution obtained by combining resolutions for both LXe detector and spectrometer



# Confidence Interval

- 90% confidence level contour on  $(N_{\text{signal}}, N_{\text{RMD}})$  in Feldman-Cousins prescription (likelihood ratio ordering)

- Calculate likelihood ratio at a sample point  $(N_{\text{signal}}, N_{\text{RMD}})$ .

$$R_{\text{data}} = \frac{\mathcal{L}_{\text{data}}(N_{\text{signal}}, N_{\text{RMD}})}{\mathcal{L}_{\text{data,max}}}$$

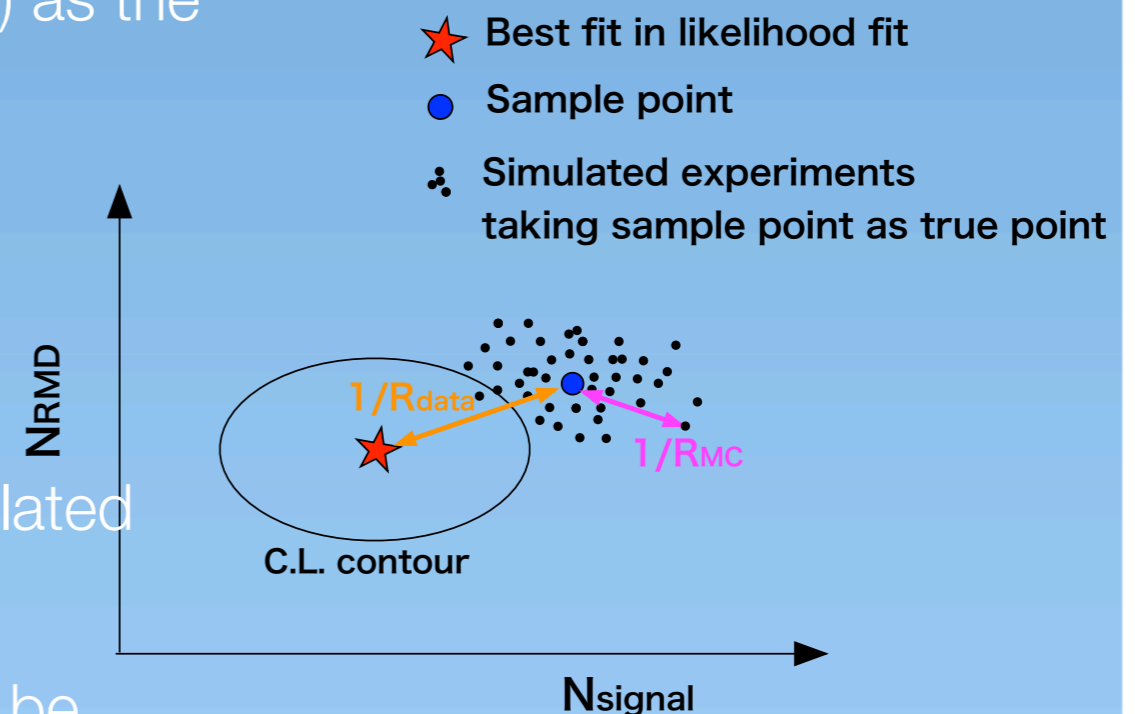
- Simulate many experiments taking  $(N_{\text{signal}}, N_{\text{RMD}})$  as the expectation and perform likelihood fit

- Calculate likelihood ratio for each simulated experiment.

$$R_{\text{MC}} = \frac{\mathcal{L}_{\text{MC}}(N_{\text{signal}}, N_{\text{RMD}})}{\mathcal{L}_{\text{MC,max}}}$$

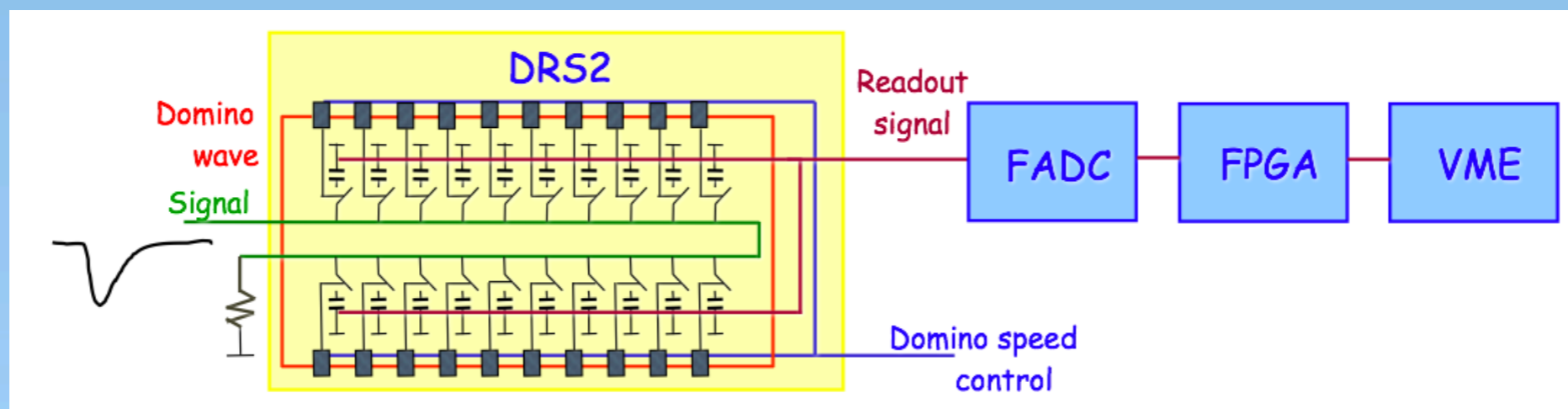
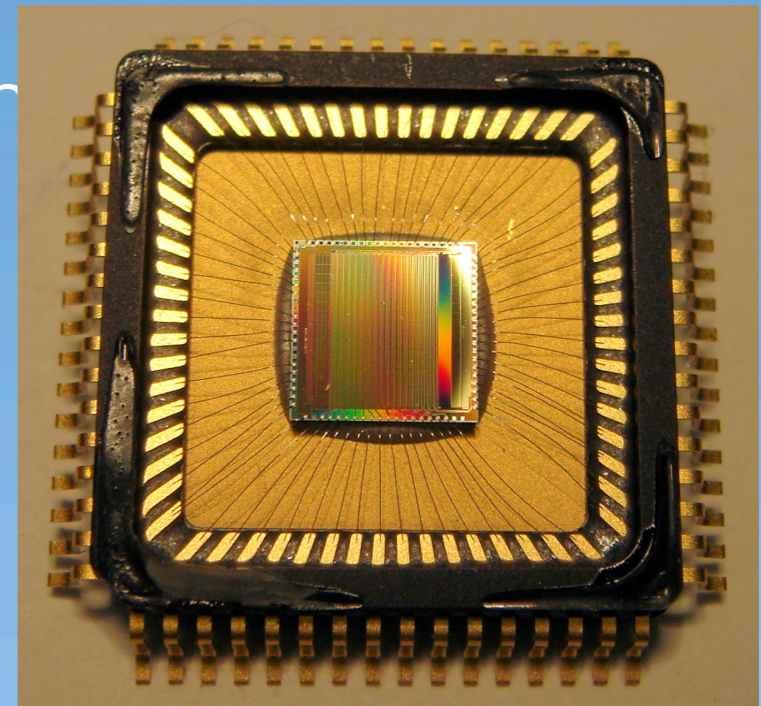
- Calculate probability of  $R_{\text{data}} < R_{\text{MC}}$  over the simulated experiments

- If the probability  $> 0.9$ , the sample point should be outside the 90% confidence level contour.



# Waveform Digitizer

- Waveforms for all detector channels (~3000ch) recorded by waveform digitizer (pileup, baseline subtraction, noise reduction...)
- In-house developed @ PSI





# Trigger Electronics

- Digital trigger based on FADC-FPGA architecture on VME boards
- Flexible trigger algorithm
- Trigger rate for  $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$  trigger at  $3 \times 10^7 \mu^+/\text{s}$   $\sim 5\text{Hz}$ 
  - LXe energy cut  $\wedge$   $e^+-\gamma$  time coincidence  $\wedge$   $e^+-\gamma$  direction match

