Final Results of the MEG Experiment

and Status of MEG II

Toshinori MORI The University of Tokyo

$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$ and ν oscillations (Nobel prize 2015)



neutrinos are too light

Very light neutrino masses may imply $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+\gamma$



See-saw mechanism

• Ultra-heavy majorana righthanded neutrino $M_N = 10^{-10^{-12}} \text{ GeV}$

* GUT?

 Leptogenesis?
 μ⁺→e⁺γ ~10⁻¹² thru RGE evolution

even if no flavor violation

 m_f = mass of charged fermions



SUSY Grand Unification LFV grows through RGE to ~10-12

Before MEG started:



Muon cLFV Sensitivity Comparisons





1/390 : 1/170

$BR = 4 \times 10^{-14} : 1 \times 10^{-16} : 2 \times 10^{-16}$

~MEG II goal

for AI target

Recent Progress in Particle Physics

- Discovery of Higgs
 - Higgs is light (125GeV)
- Higgs is likely to be elementary
 - Good prospects for GUT/seesaw
- **Discovery of the third neutrino oscillation** θ_{13}
 - Mixing is large $(\theta_{13} \sim 9 \text{deg})$
 - Larger BR($\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$) expected

Expectations even higher now for $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$



TeV scale physics strongly constrained by LHC?



 Particles only electroweakly interacting are NOT strongly constrained yet and thus may be lighter!

not necessarily SUSY

 $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ is Complementary & Synergetic to LHC



Background for $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$



Accidental BG are dominant for this high rate experiment

Dominant Background Is Accidental



must manage high rate e⁺

good γ resolution is most important !

Gradient Magnetic Field Spectrometer Liquid Xenon Scintillation Detector

1.4MW Proton Cyclotron at PSI

The Unique Facility for $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ Search

Provides world's most powerful DC muon beam > 10⁸/sec

COBRA spectrometer with gradient B-field (COnstant Bending RAdius)





Low energy positrons quickly swept out

Constant bending radius independent of emission angles

"COBRA Concept" to manage high rate positrons



2.7t Liquid Xenon Photon Detector

High resolution detector

- Scintillation light from 900 liter LXe is detected by 846 PMTs mounted on all surfaces and submerged in LXe
- Fast response & high light yield provide good resolutions of energy, time, & position
- Gas/liquid circulation system to purify xenon
 - Ultimate uniformity & purity unachievable by crystal calorimeter



The Final MEG Data Analysis





Issues & Improvements in $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+\gamma$ Analysis

- Alignment of Muon Stopping Target
- Alignment of LXe Detector
- Rejection of Annihilation-of-Flight (AIF) Gamma-rays
- Recovery of Missing First Turns

Target Alignment

- Position & shape of the target are surveyed by
 - "hole" reconstruction
 - optical survey between the runs
- Non-planar deformation seems to have developed during the runs
- Effects not negligible for the 2012-13 runs
 - ~0.3 mm uncertainty
 - treated as nuisance parameters in likelihood analysis
- A few different target materials being studied for MEG II

~13% degradation in sensitivity







deformation measured by 3D scanner

AIF Gamma-rays





Gamma-rays from e+ annihilation inside DC were identified & rejected

overall BG rejection 1.9% signal inefficiency 1.1%

Missing 1st turn of e⁺

- Possibility to miss the first turn in a multiple turn event
- Algorithm revised to recover missing first turn
 - Signal efficiency improved by ~4%





Blind & Likelihood Analysis

(Ey, Ee, Tey, θey , ϕey) \rightarrow signal, acc BG, RD BG

Blind analysis

 Optimization of analysis and BG study are done in sidebands





 $ev\overline{v}\gamma$

PDFs from data

- accidental BG: side bands
- signal: measured resolution
- radiative BG: theory + resolution

Maximum Likelihood Fit

- Fully frequentist approach (Feldman & Cousins) with profile likelihood ratio ordering
 - Event-by-event PDFs for both e⁺ & photons
 - Target alignment (t), N_{RMD} and N_{ACC} are treated as nuisance parameters and are profiled in the fit.

$$\mathcal{L}\left(N_{\text{sig}}, N_{\text{RMD}}, N_{\text{ACC}}, \mathbf{t}\right) = \frac{e^{-N}}{N_{\text{obs}}!} C(N_{\text{RMD}}, N_{\text{ACC}}, \mathbf{t}) \times \prod_{i=1}^{N_{\text{obs}}} \left(N_{\text{sig}}S(\mathbf{x}_{i}, \mathbf{t}) + N_{\text{RMD}}R(\mathbf{x}_{i}) + N_{\text{ACC}}A(\mathbf{x}_{i})\right)$$

 $x_i = (E\gamma, Ee, Te\gamma, \theta e\gamma, \phi e\gamma)$



N_{RMD} evaluated from outside the blinded box

Sensitivity

- average 90% CL Upper Limit w/ null-signal hypothesis
- Comparison w/ last publication of 2009-2011 data ~ Fine
- Checked by side-band data fits
- ~5.3×10⁻¹³ for all data
 (~8×10⁻¹³ for 2009-2011 data)





The Blinded Box was opened in December, 2015



4D Event Distribution



signal contours of 1, 1.64, 2σ are shown

The Five Observables & Rsig



The best fitted likelihood function is shown. "Signal" in arbitrary scales. $R_{sig} = log_{10}(S / (f_RR + f_AA))$, where S=signal, R=radiative, A=accidental

$BR(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) < 4.2 \times 10^{-13}$ @90%CL

Dataset	2009-11	2012-13	All	negative log likelihood
Best Fit	-1.3	-5.5	-2.2	3
90% CL Upper Limit	6.1	7.9	4.2	
Sensitivity	8.0	8.2	5.3	$0 \frac{-10}{-10} \frac{-5}{-5} \frac{0}{0} \frac{5}{5} \frac{10}{10}$ Branching Ratio

 Best fitted Branching Ratios and 90% C.L. Upper limits (in 10⁻¹³)

Final MEG Result:



This is not the end !

Status of the Upgrade Experiment MEG II

MEG II Experiment ~4×10⁻¹⁴ sensitivity



Upgraded LXe Photon Detector

improvements in energy & position resolutions by uniform precision 3D-imaging



All 4200 VUV-sensitive 12x12mm² SiPM (MPPC) were produced and tested

MEG II Timing Counter (half of downstream TC) installed & tested through full chain of trigger & DAQ electronics w/ Michel decays



Drift Chamber

- Construction going on: wiring & assembly
- Expected to be delivered to PSI this fall for final tests toward the end of the year

Radiative Decay Counter



~28% sensitivity improvement by tagging gamma-rays from radiative decays



xpectation:



...followed by many others



...followed by many others



Summary

- No $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ event has been found yet.
- ~30× more stringent constraint than the previous experiment on possible new physics: BR(μ→eγ) < 4.2×10⁻¹³ @90% C.L.
- Preparation for MEG II well underway: expected to start in 2017 with 10× higher sensitivity ~4×10⁻¹⁴
- MEG II continues to lead charged lepton flavor violation searches in the coming years

The final result will be submitted to arXiv shortly

Also check our recent other publications: "muon polarization", arXiv/1510.04743 (submitted to EPJC) "radiative decay", EPJC 76(3), 108 pp.1-8

backup slides

a caveat !



Some models have "four-fermion" tree terms which strongly enhance $\mu N \to e N \qquad \mu \to 3e$

Absolute y Energy Calibration



LH₂ target

to tag the other photon



• Gamma ray energy

- Signal PDF from the CEX calibration data
- Accidental PDF from the side bands
- Scale & resolutions verified by radiative decay spectrum
- systematic uncertainty on energy scale: 0.3%

Monitor E_y during Run



- sub-MeV proton beam from a dedicated Cockcroft-Walton accelerator are bombarded on $Li_{2}B_{4}O_{7}$ target.
- 17.67 MeV from ⁷Li
- 2 coincident photons (4.4, 11.6) MeV from ¹¹B: synchronization of LXe and TC
- Short runs 2-3 times a week



remotely extendable beam pipe of CW proton beam (downstream of muon beam line)

17.67 MeV Li peak



Positron - Photon Timing



- Positron time measured by TC and corrected by ToF (DC trajectory)
- LXe time corrected by ToF to the conversion point
- RMD peak in a normal physics run corrected by small energy dependence; stable < 20ps

Pile-up Photon Removal



- Good position/timing resolutions enable to remove pile-up photons
- All the PMTs are read out by waveform digitizers (DRS)
- Events are not thrown away

Target Alignment by "Hole" Reconstruction





- The holes of the target are reconstructed by e⁺ tracks.
- Displacement of the target manifests itself in dependence of the reconstructed hole
 position on e⁺ angles.

Normalization

- Michel events & radiative decay events (RMD)
 were used to
 count total # of
 muon decays
 measured
- Some of the systematics on acceptance cancelled

