Some results of test beams 2017 / 2018: resolution impact

A. Principe

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Test beam 2017 (finished)

- At CERN (H8) with UA9 telescope: dedicated to multiple scattering (MS) measurement.
- e- / e+ 12, 20 GeV on 2, 4, 8, 20 mm graphite and without target.
- muons 160 GeV on 8 mm and without target.
- pions 80, 180 GeV without target for alignment.

Apparatus

- 5 trackers stations with single-sided silicon strips, 2 upstream + 3 downstream, without uv planes.
- UA9 sensor thickness: 320 μm.
- size: 3.8 x 3.8 cm^2
- o pitch: 60 µm with intermediate strip
- point resolution ~ 7 μm.



Test beam 2018 (in progress)

- At CERN (behind COMPASS) with AGILE setup: dedicated to muon-electron scattering, to test two modules + final calorimeter measures.
- ~190 GeV muons (3 beam setup, depending on COMPASS requests) on two modules with 8 mm graphite targets.

Apparatus

- 2(+1) trackers stations, T1, 3 stations on first module, T2, 2 stations on second module + calorimeter. Three uv planes for disanbiguity.
- AGILE sensor thickness: 410 μm.
- size: 9.3 x 9.3 cm^2
- o pitch: 242 µm with intermediate strip
- opint resolution ~ 34 µm.



MUonE experiment in one shot!



Angular resolution: 12 GeV e⁻ without target, TB2017



- These angle distributions are due to silicon MSC, intrinsic resolution and to a (little) energy loss in each tracker station.
- Distribution of angle difference (run <u>without</u> target) represents our method resolution on $D\theta$.

Angular resolution from TB2017 DATA



• "Apparatus angular resolution": convolution of multiple scattering and intrinsic trackers resolution.

$$\theta_{MS} \propto \frac{13.6}{E} \sqrt{\frac{d}{X_0}} \oplus \theta_i = \frac{\delta x_i \sqrt{2}}{L} \longrightarrow \Delta \theta = \sqrt{\theta_{MS}^2 + \theta_i^2}$$

Intrinsic resolution TB2018: AGILE sensors + apparatus



- For ~ 187 GeV muon (sigma Highland MS):
 - 8 mm graphite ~ 0.012 mrad
 - 4-5 Si layer of 410 um ~ 0.009 mrad
 - sum in quadrature ~ 0.015 mrad (not so different from pion data TB2017).
- Why sigma is now > 0.10 mrad? Because the intrinsic resolution of apparatus 2018 (pitch 242 um with floating strip, medium downstream arm ~ 50 cm) is:
 - 35 um * sqrt(2) / 50 cm ~ 0.10 mrad

- With our previous dedicated apparatus to multiple scattering measure, we were able to see MSC of pions and muons over 150 GeV.
- Now, the second setup (without target2) should be able to achieve ~0.040-0.045 mrad of point resolution: we might see this difference on analysis of both data sets.

Angular deflection: TB2018 vs TB2017



 Although greater energy, angular distribution of the 2018 muons looks like wider, due to the worst intrinsic angular resolution.

Monte Carlo comparison: 10 µm vs 40 µm



Correlation plot mu-e, test beam 2017



• Although this setup was dedicated to other measures, the signal seems relevant.

 Test beam 2018 is under analysis: analyzed statistics is still too low, but the effect of the worst intrinsic resolution on the points dispersion is already clear.

Conclusions

- The apparatus resolution will clearly play a fundamental role in this experiment: I have shown you very briefly what the impact of different resolutions is.
- The sensors thickness are not so different for our two test beams: Geant4 simulations of complete apparatus are ongoing to answer the question of what it is the best choice for MUonE.
- We are analyzing new data: alignment, tracking, pattern reco... so first results with higher statistics will come soon!

Backup slides

Effect of beam spread





Comparison new data / MC first analysed run TB2018

- Too low analysed statistics to make some comments, but a simple simulation shows a similar qualitative behavior.
- In particular geometrical acceptance is about 150 mrad.



Comparison new data MC first analysed run TB2018