

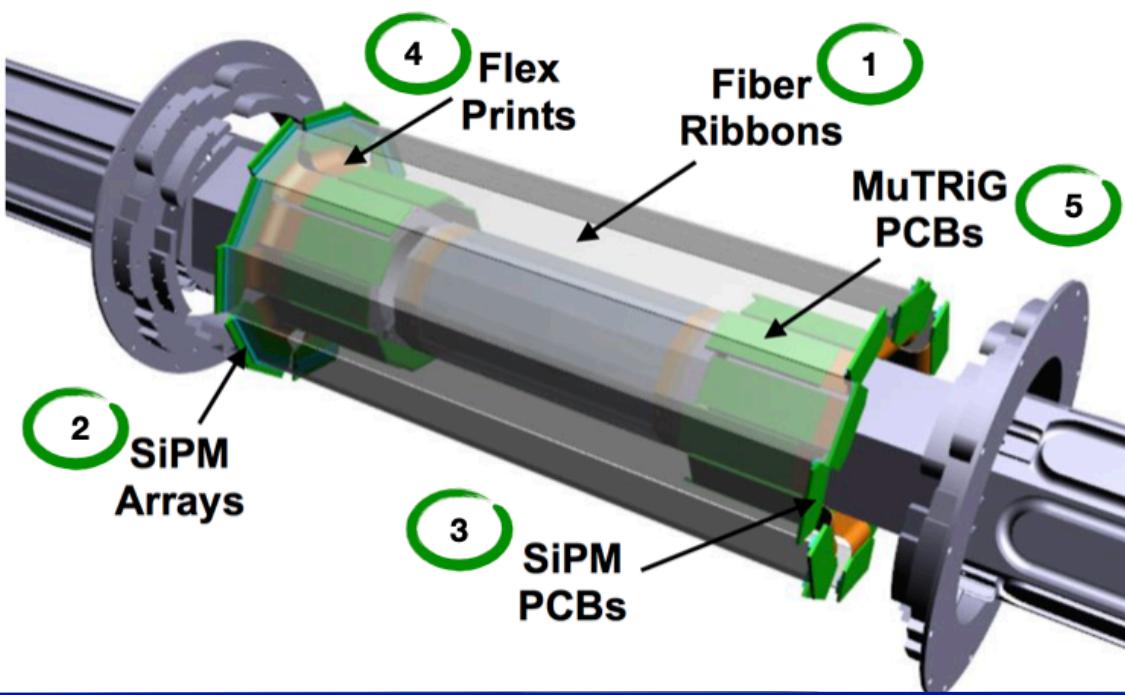
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## Goal

Detect m.i.p. with high efficiency, minimum amount of material for a sub ns time resolution with just few photoelectrons/fiber

## Requirements

- < 900 µm total thickness
- < 0.3 %  $X_0$
- time resolution  $\sigma < 1$  ns
- rate up to 250 KHz/fiber
- very tight space for cables, electronics and cooling



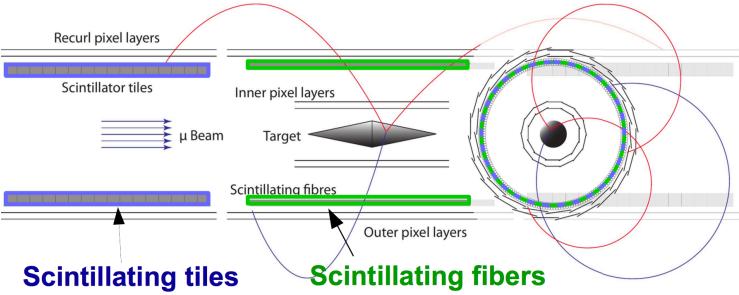
## Parts

- cylindrical at ~ 6 cm (radius); length of 28-30 cm;
- 3 layers of multi-clad 250 µm fibers
- fibers grouped onto SiPM array
- MuTRiG readout



## Detector prototypes

- The Mu3e experiment aims to search for  $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-$  with a sensitivity of  $\sim 10^{-15}$  (Phase I) up to down  $\sim 10^{-16}$  (Phase II).
- Previous upper limit  $BR(\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-) \leq 1 \times 10^{-12}$  @90 C.L. by SINDRUM experiment
- Observables ( $E_e$ ,  $t_e$ , vertex) to characterize  $\mu \rightarrow eee$  even
- Here the focus on precise timing measurement: Critical to reduce the accidental BGs

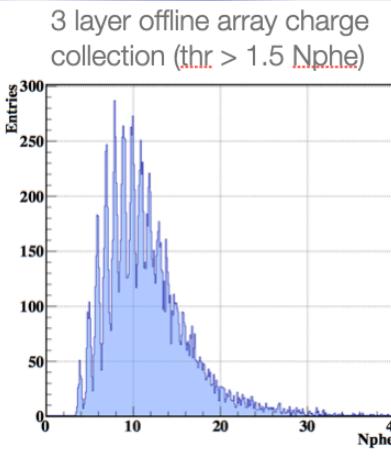
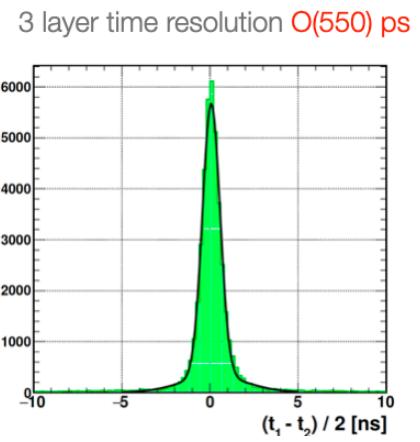
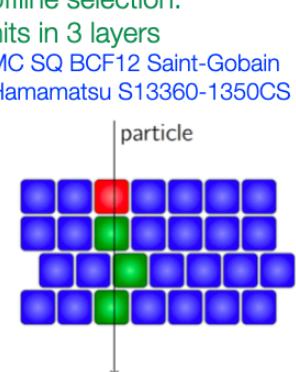


## The framework The Mu3e experiment

## Acknowledgements

We thank the Paul Scherrer Institut as host laboratory and for the technical support  
Grants: SNF 200020\_162653 and MIUR Montalcini D.M. 2014 n. 975  
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Trigger  
offline selection:  
hits in 3 layers  
MC SQ BCF12 Saint-Gobain  
Hamamatsu S13360-1350CS



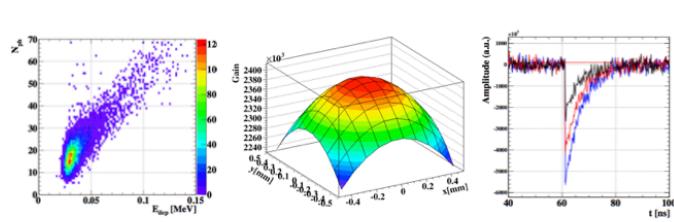
## Addressed requirements with one of the prototypes

GEANT4

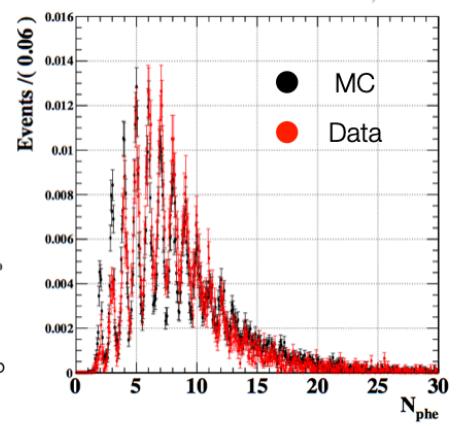
MPPC

DAQ

Analysis: Data vs MC

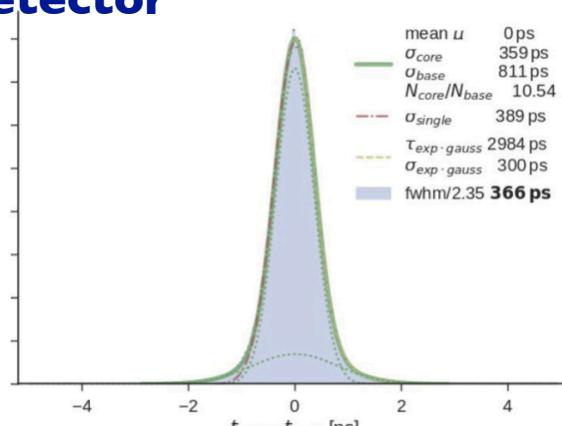


- Physical processes by GEANT4: From the first particle interaction in the medium to the photosensor
- PDE, gain/variation
- Cross-talk
- Saturation effect/timing recovery
- Dark Counts
- Pre-amp gain
- Signal digitisation up to 5 GS/s
- Waveform analysis

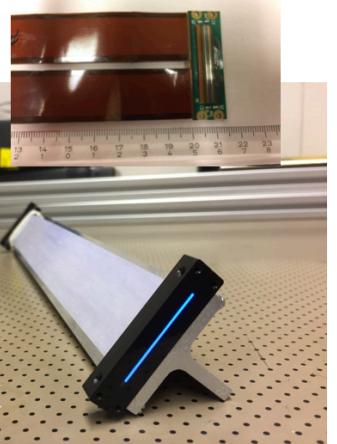


## From detailed MC to Data

## Towards the final detector



SiPM Array: Hamamatsu S13552-HQR



Fibres: Kuraray SCSF78J