



2011 Fermilab Users' Meeting



Summary and Status of the Mu2e Experiment at Fermilab

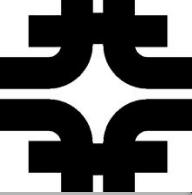


Craig Group

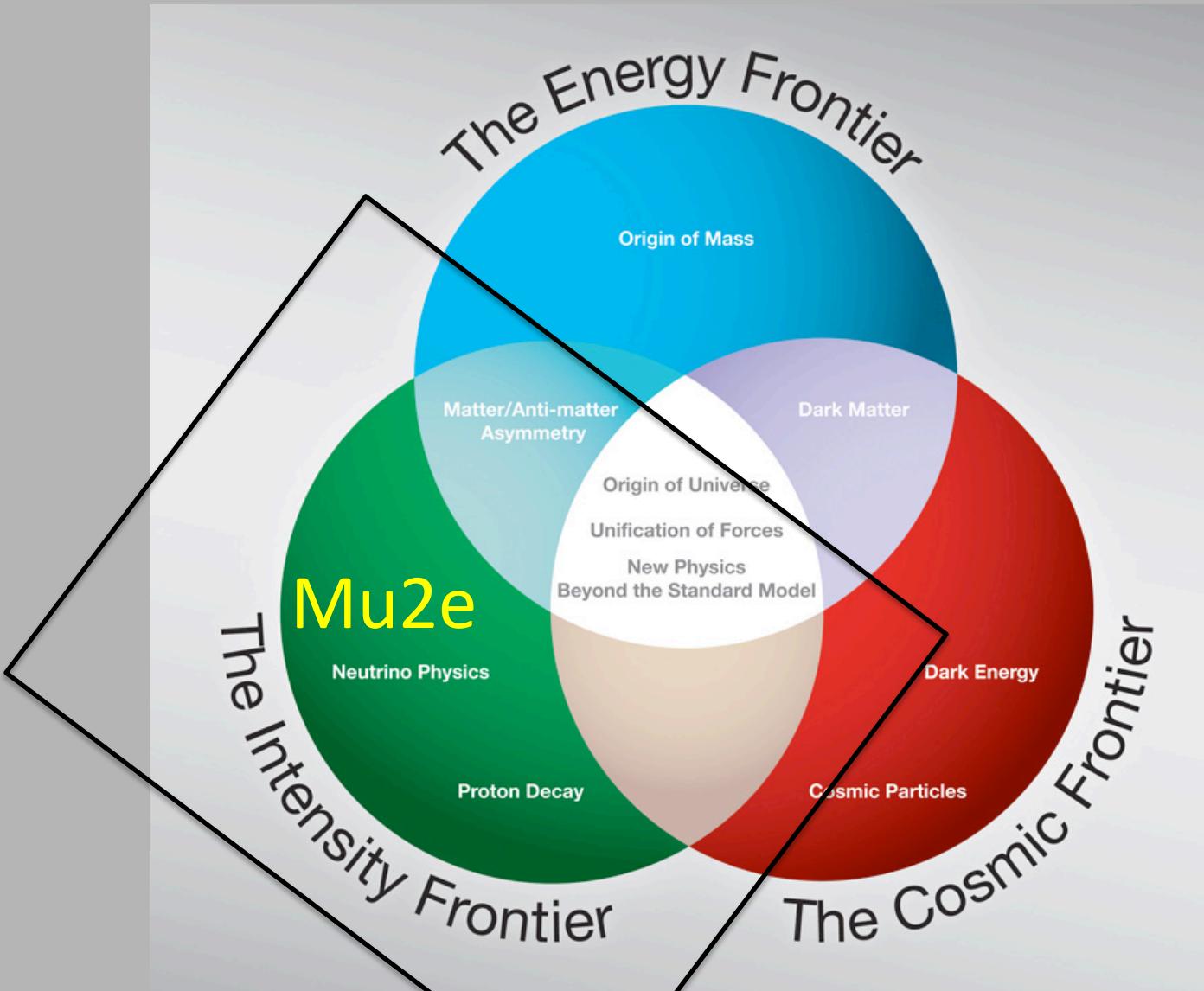
(University of Virginia and Fermilab)

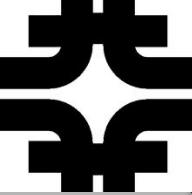
...on behalf of the Mu2e collaboration.





The Frontiers of Fermilab

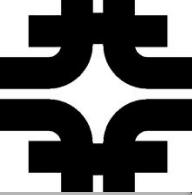




The Intensity Frontier!



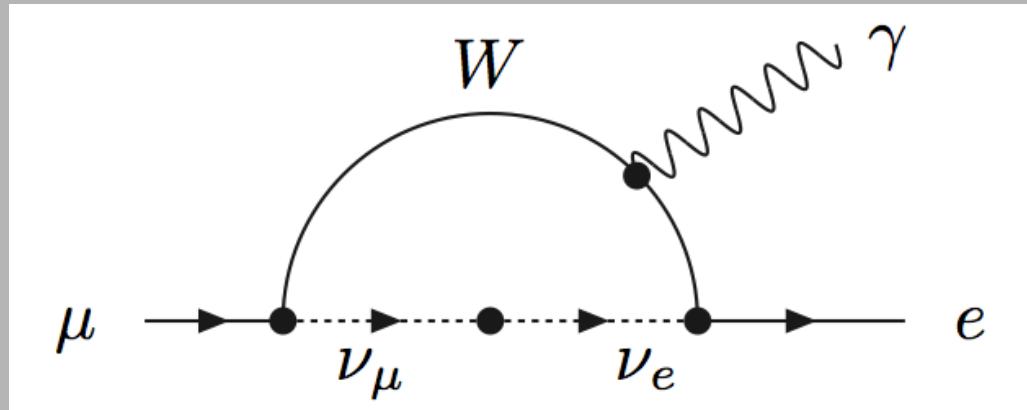
- One can probe the properties of the universe by looking for extremely rare processes
- Complementary alternative to using higher energies
 - Crucial component of the future of Fermilab...
- The medium-term future of accelerator-based particle physics on US soil is the intensity frontier:
 - Neutrino experiments (NOvA, LBNE, MINOS, MINERvA, and others...)
 - Precision measurements ($g-2$)
 - Rare decays ([Mu2e](#))



Charged Lepton Flavor Violation (CLFV)

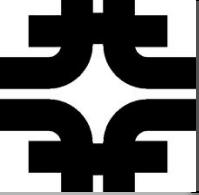


- Neutrinos have mass!
→ individual lepton numbers are not conserved!
- Therefore, Lepton Flavor Violation occurs in Charged Leptons!



NO PHYSICS
BACKGROUND!
Observation is
unambiguous sign of
new physics!

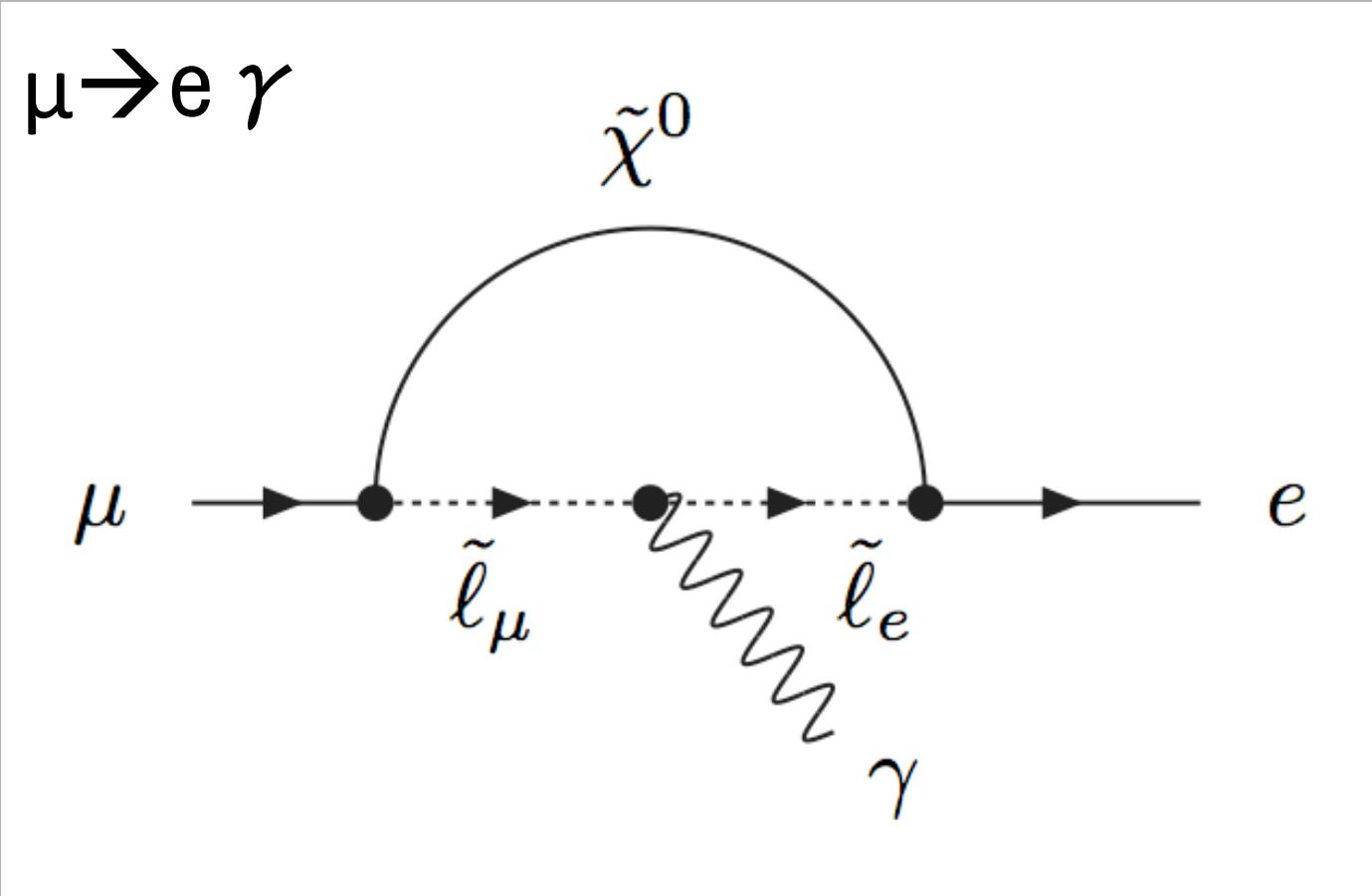
$$\text{BR}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) = \frac{3\alpha}{32\pi} \left| \sum_{i=2,3} U_{\mu i}^* U_{ei} \frac{\Delta m_{1i}^2}{M_W^2} \right|^2 < 10^{-54}$$



Searching for CLFV



Can look for muon decaying into an electron plus a photon:



Experiments: MEGA, MEG, and others...

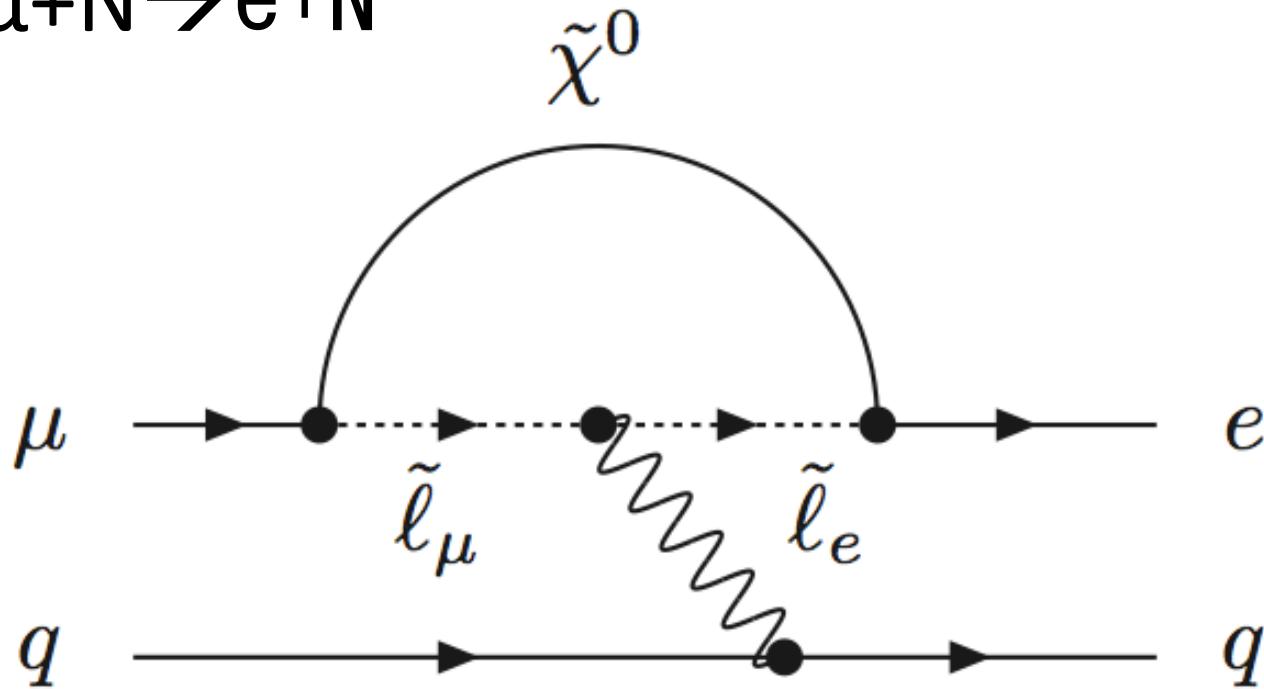


Searching for CLFV



In the presence of a nucleus (N):

$$\mu + N \rightarrow e + N$$



The electron is mono-energetic in CM frame!

Experiments: Mu2e, SINDRUM II, TRIUMF, COMMET, and others...

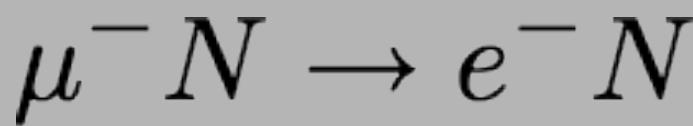


Mu2e



Experiment with preliminary approval that is proposed to begin data taking in 2018 at Fermilab.

- Goal: Search for



- Measure ratio:

$$R_{\mu e} = \frac{\Gamma(\mu^- + (A, Z) \rightarrow e^- + (A, Z))}{\Gamma(\mu^- + (A, Z) \rightarrow \nu_\mu + (A, Z - 1))}$$

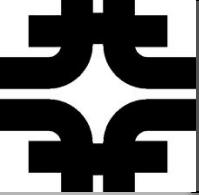
- With sensitivity to R at 90% C.L. of 6×10^{-17}

- 4 orders of magnitude better than current limits

- Need more than 10^{17} stopped muons!

- 3.6×10^{20} protons on target (2 year run – 2×10^7 s)

- Need to keep background small and well understood

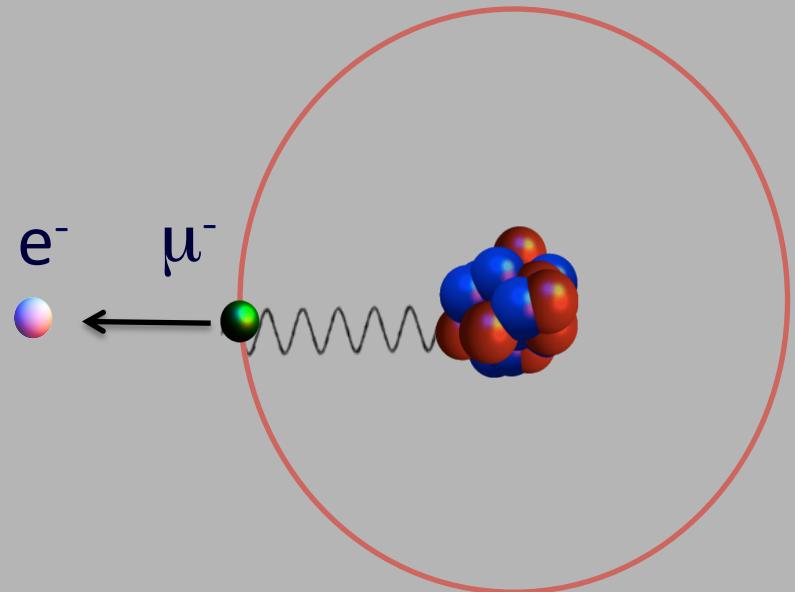


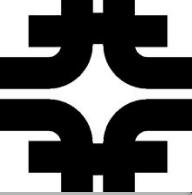
Experimental Signature



$$\mu^- N \rightarrow e^- N$$

- A single monoenergetic electron
- If $N = Al$, $E_e = 105.$ MeV
(Electron E depends on Z)
- Nucleus coherently recoils off outgoing electron, no breakup





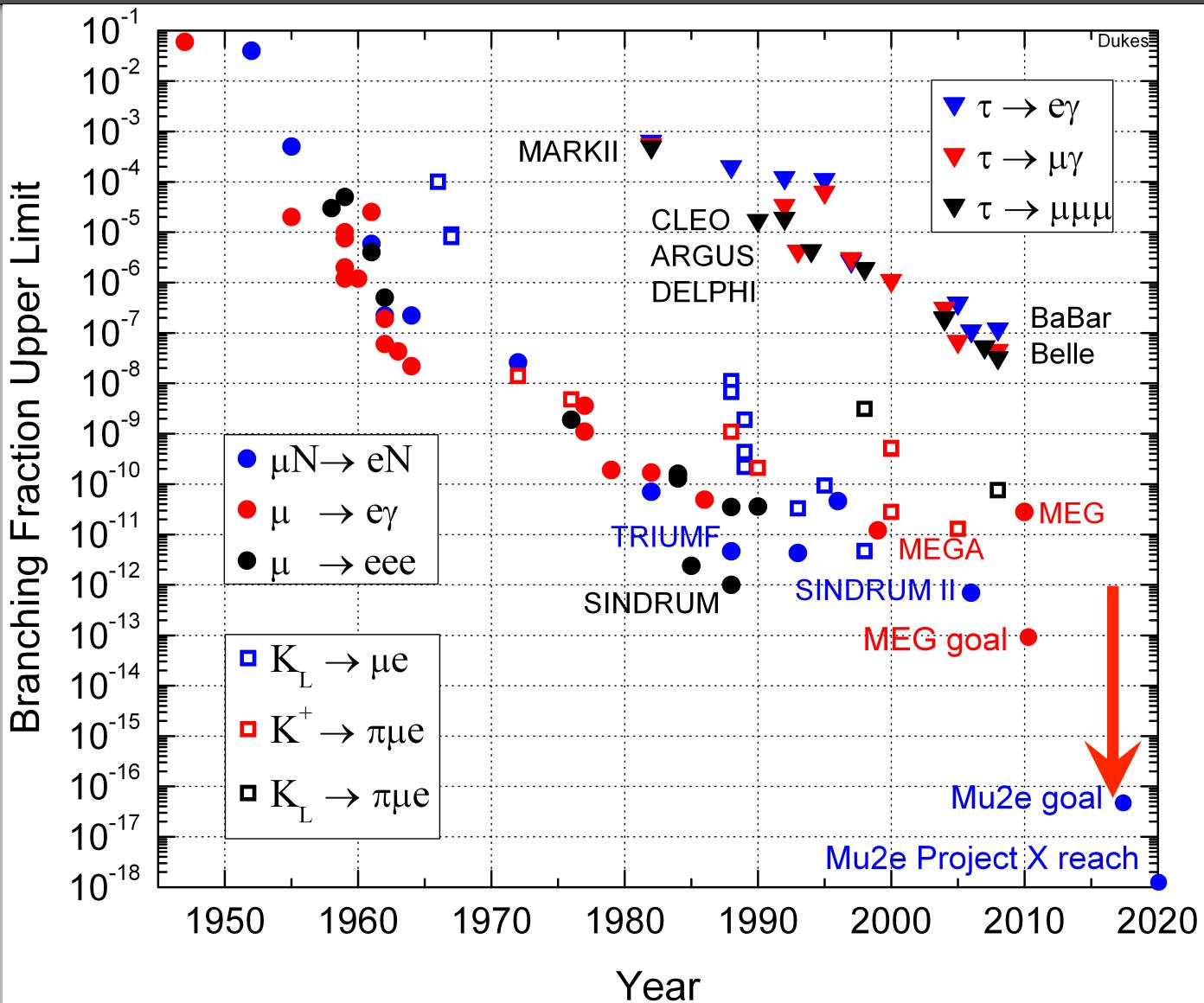
Background Processes

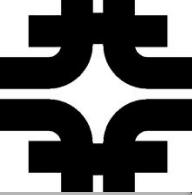


- Signal is a single 105 MeV e-.
- Many possible sources of backgrounds:
 - Muon decay in Coulomb orbit (DIO)
 - Radiative muon/pion capture
 - Photon produced that can convert asymmetrically
 - Beam electrons can scatter in target
 - Muon/pion decay in flight
 - Antiprotons and other late arriving particles
 - Cosmic-ray induced electrons

These can all be controlled
and none produce a sharp peak at 105 MeV!

History of CLFV Searches

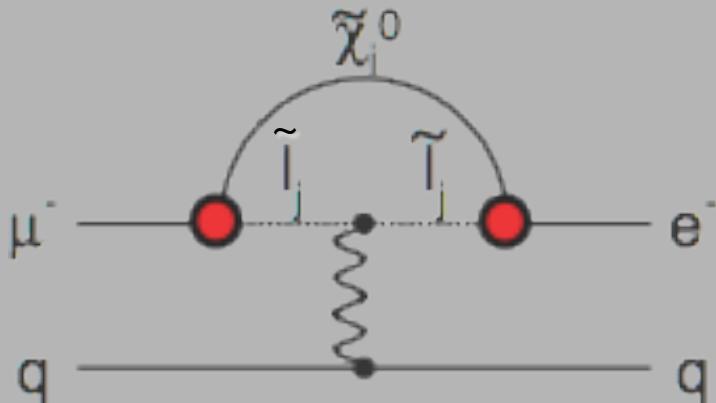




Access to SUSY through loops.

Supersymmetry

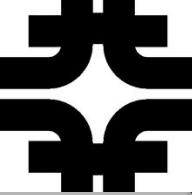
rate $\sim 10^{-15}$



*In Mu2e, a signal of
Terascale physics at LHC
implies:*

40 signal events

$\sim \frac{40 \text{ signal events}}{0.15 \text{ background events}}$

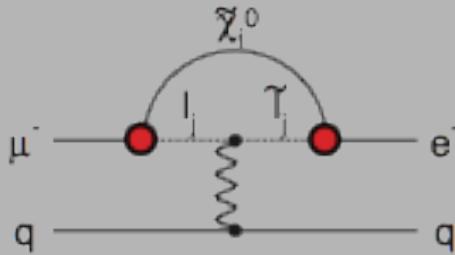


Other “new physics” also provide Mu2e signal



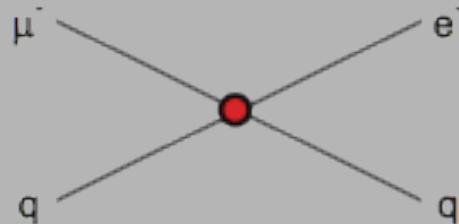
Supersymmetry

rate $\sim 10^{-15}$



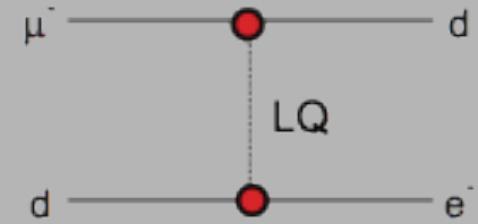
Compositeness

$\Lambda_c \sim 3000 \text{ TeV}$



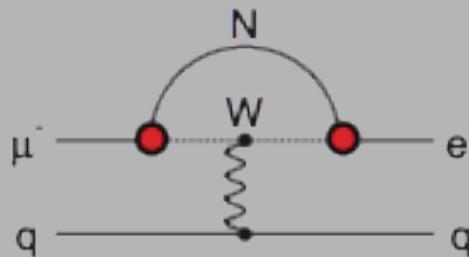
Leptoquark

$$M_{LQ} = 3000 (\lambda_{\mu d} \lambda_{ed})^{1/2} \text{ TeV}/c^2$$



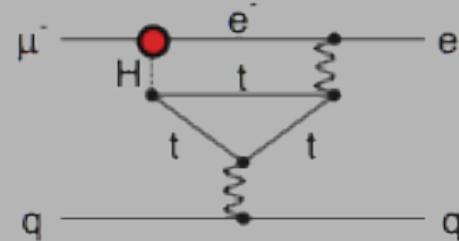
Heavy Neutrinos

$$|U_{\mu N} U_{e N}|^2 \sim 8 \times 10^{-13}$$



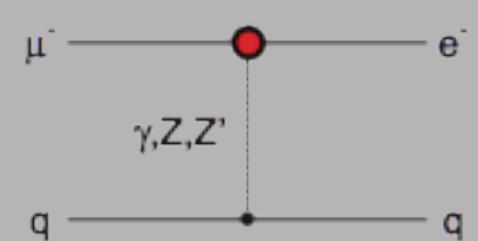
Second Higgs Doublet

$$g(H_{\mu e}) \sim 10^{-4} g(H_{\mu \mu})$$

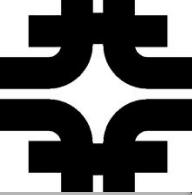


Heavy Z' Anomal. Z Coupling

$$M_{Z'} = 3000 \text{ TeV}/c^2$$



Marciano, Mori, and Roney , Ann. Rev. Nucl. Sci. 58



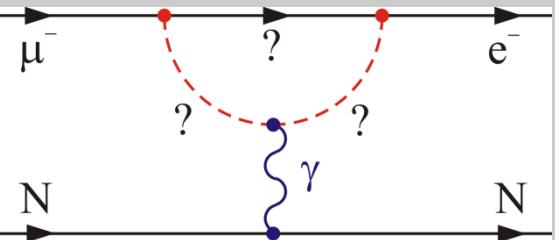
CLFV in $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+\gamma$ and $\mu^- N \rightarrow e^- N$



Model
independent
effective
CLFV
Lagrangian

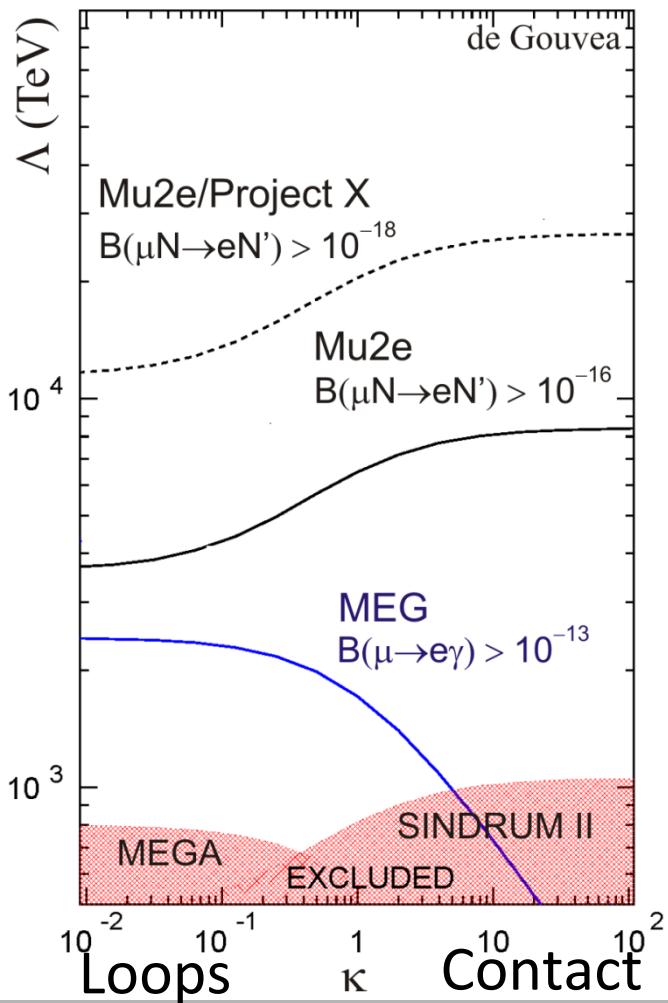
$$L = \frac{m_\mu}{(\kappa+1)\Lambda^2} \bar{\mu}_R \sigma_{\mu\nu} e_L F_{\mu\nu} + \frac{\kappa}{(\kappa+1)\Lambda^2} \bar{\mu}_L \gamma_\mu e_L$$

Loops



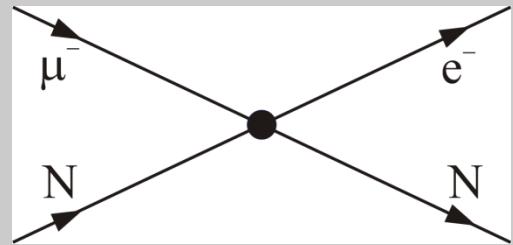
$\kappa \ll 1$
magnetic moment type
operator

$\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ rate $\sim 300X$
 $\mu N \rightarrow eN$ rate



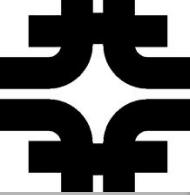
Mass
scales probed
 $\sim 10,000$ times that
probed directly
by LHC

Contact Interactions



$\kappa \gg 1$
four-fermion
interaction

$\mu N \rightarrow e N \gg \mu \rightarrow e\gamma$
rate

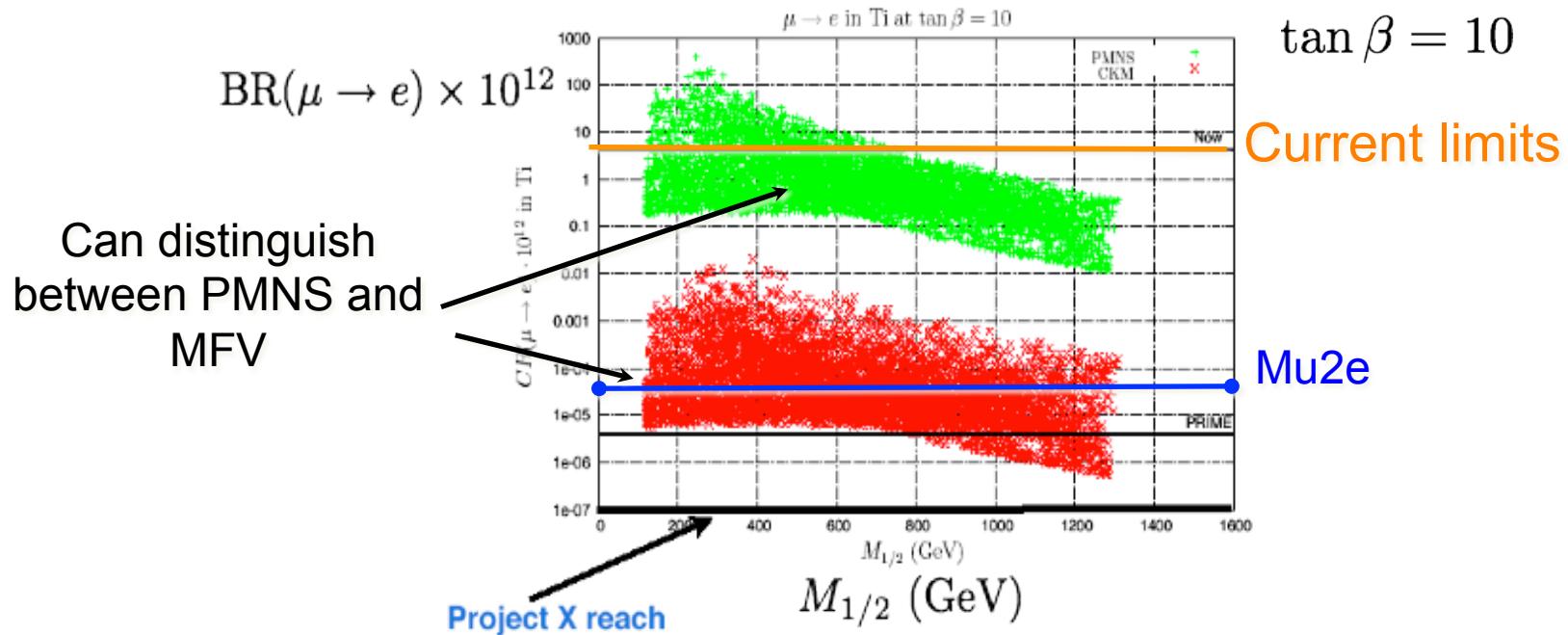


Constraints on new physics

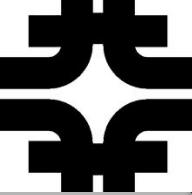
L. Calibbi, A. Faccia, A. Masiero, S. Vempati hep-ph/0605139

Neutrino-Matrix Like (PMNS)

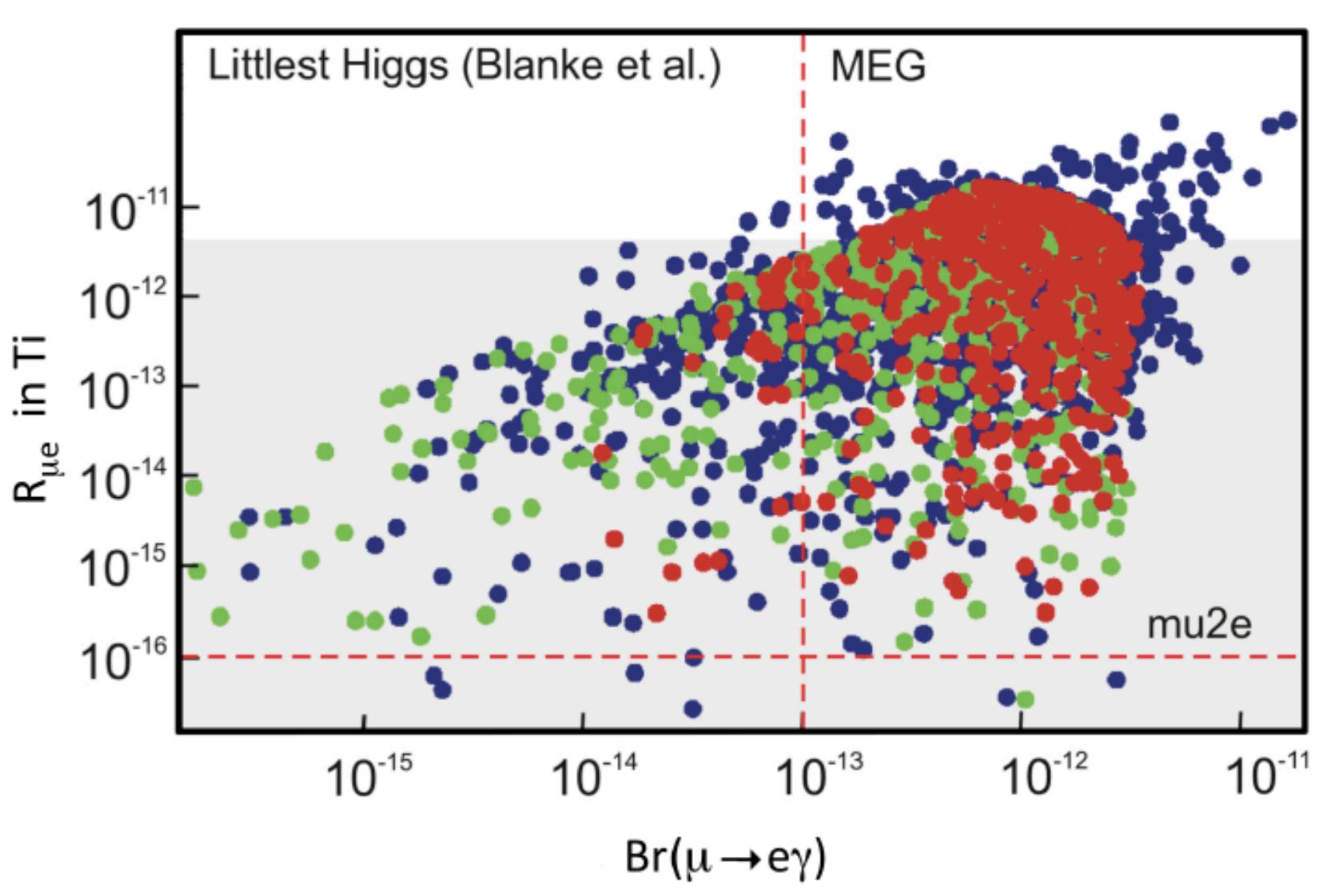
Minimal Flavor Violation(CKM)

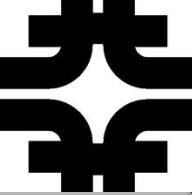


Complementarity between Lepton Flavor Violation
(LFV) and LHC experiments



Constraints on new physics





Mu2e Beyond the LHC

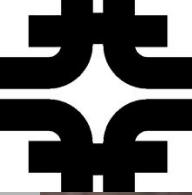


Provides information about flavor structure of new physics even if it is not easily accessible at the LHC.

A null result at the proposed sensitivity will severely constrain new physics models.

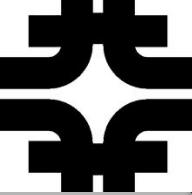
CLFV is predicted at observable rates for Mu2e in many models of new physics.

Mu2e can probe mass scales up to 10^4 TeV, far beyond the direct reach of the LHC.

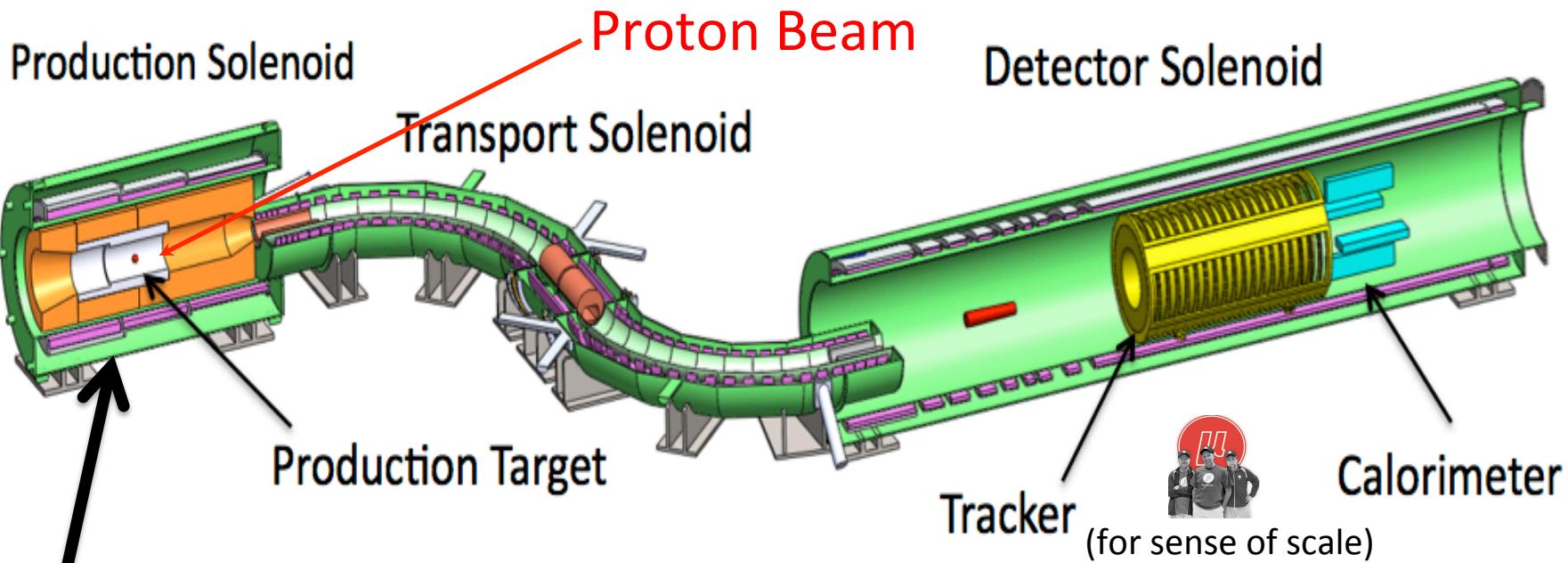


Mu2e Site



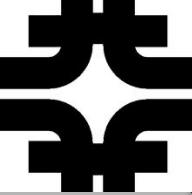


The Mu2e Experiment

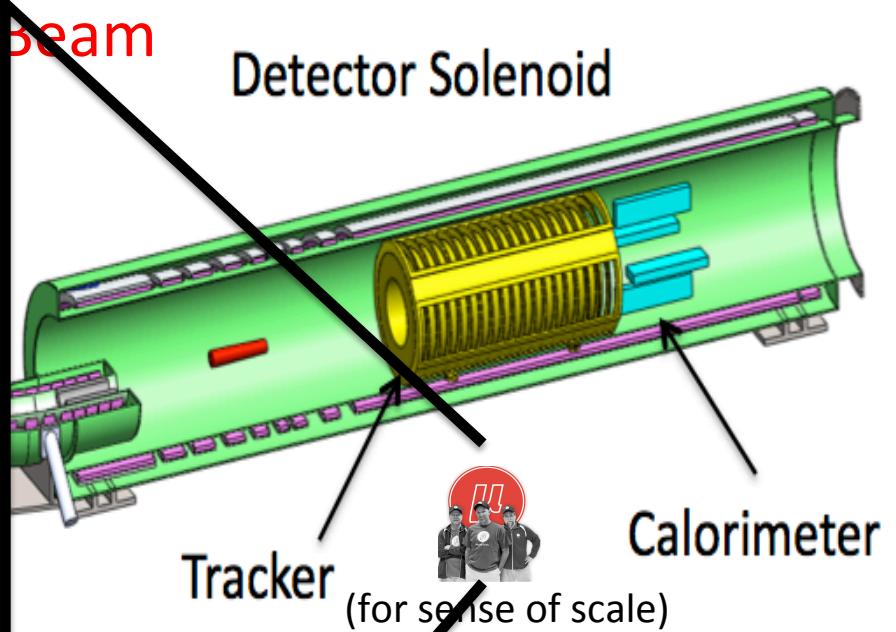


1)

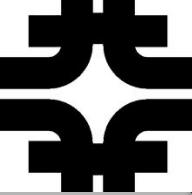
- Proton beam hits production target in Production Solenoid.
- Pions captured and accelerated towards Transport Solenoid by graded field.
- Pions decay to muons.



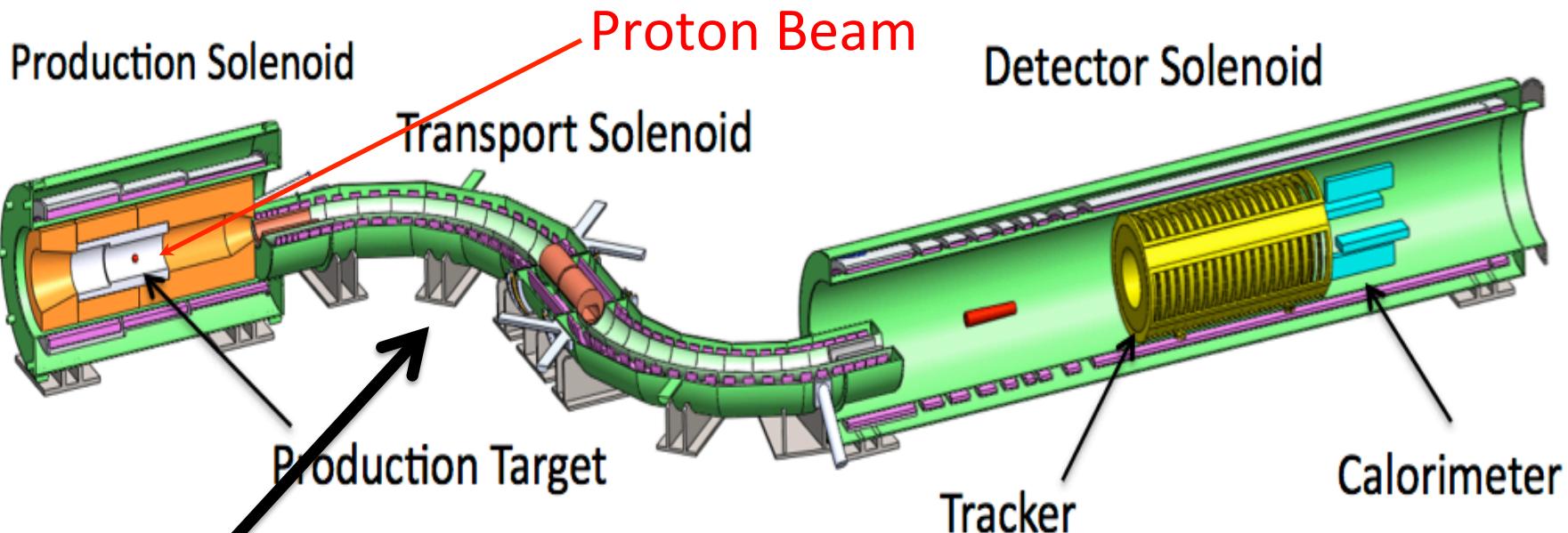
The Mu2e Experiment



Courtesy of Symmetry Magazine

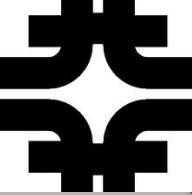


The Mu2e Experiment

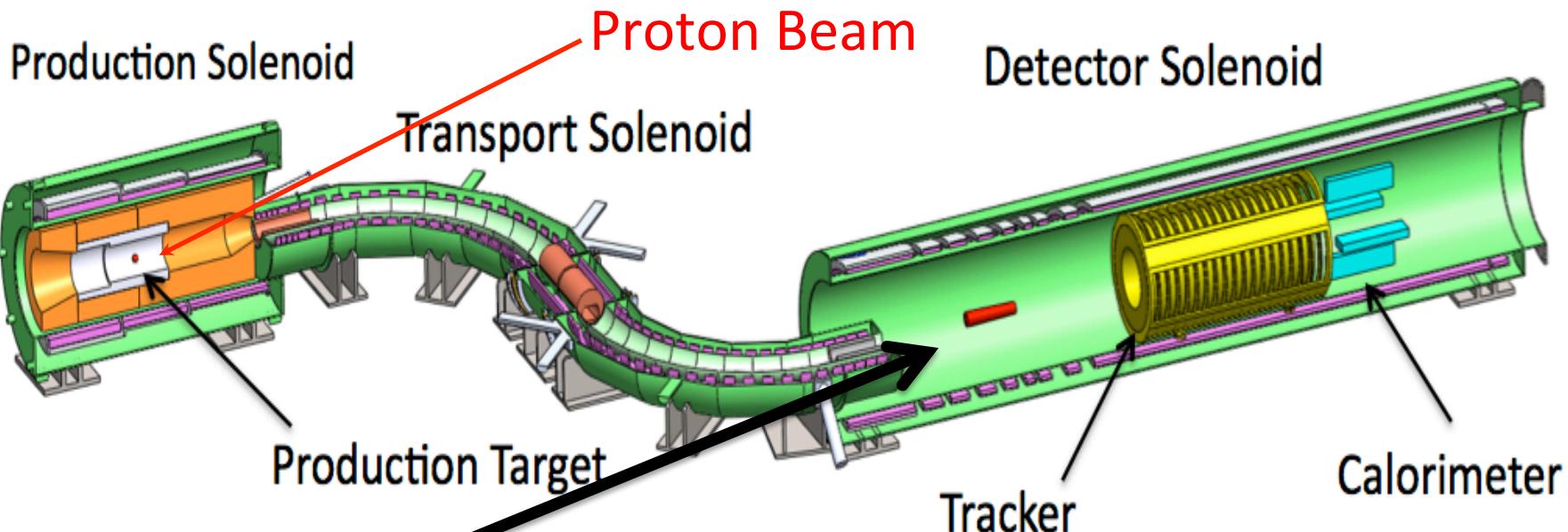


2)

- Transport solenoid performs sign and momentum selection.
- Eliminates high energy negative particles, positive particles and line-of-sight neutrals.

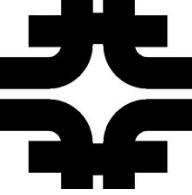


The Mu2e Experiment



3)

- Muons captured in stopping target.
- Conversion electron trajectory measured in tracker, validated in calorimeter.
- Cosmic Ray Veto surrounds Detector Solenoid.



Sensitivity Goal

Current limits: $R_{\mu e} = \frac{\mu^- Au \rightarrow e^- Au}{\mu^- Au \rightarrow \text{capture}} < 7 \times 10^{-13}$ (SINDRUM II)

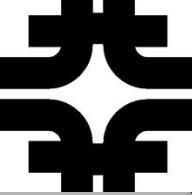
Mu2e goal: $R_{\mu e} = \frac{\mu^- Al \rightarrow e^- Al}{\mu^- Al \rightarrow \text{capture}} < 6 \times 10^{-17}$ (90% c.l.)

X10000 improvement over current best limit!

How:

- Improved efficiency for producing and stopping muons
 - Production target in gradient field*
 - Mu2e will stop 50 billion muons per second!
 - Expect to stop 21 muons per 10,000 proton on target.
- Reduced backgrounds and detector occupancy due to pulsed beam
 - Single event sensitivity! 0.15 bkg events expected in 2-year run

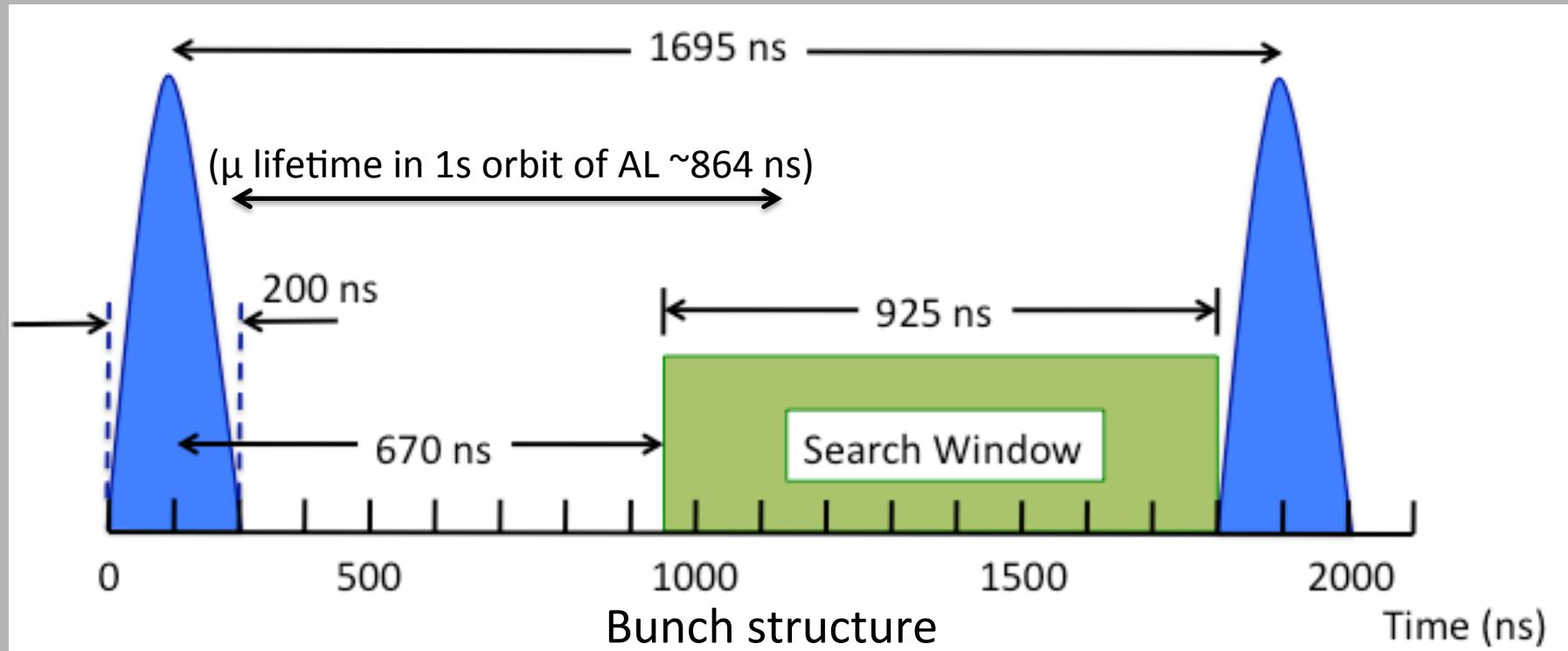
* Djilkibaev, Lobashev *et. al.*



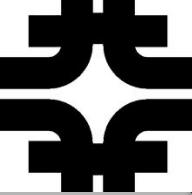
4 Orders-of-Magnitude?



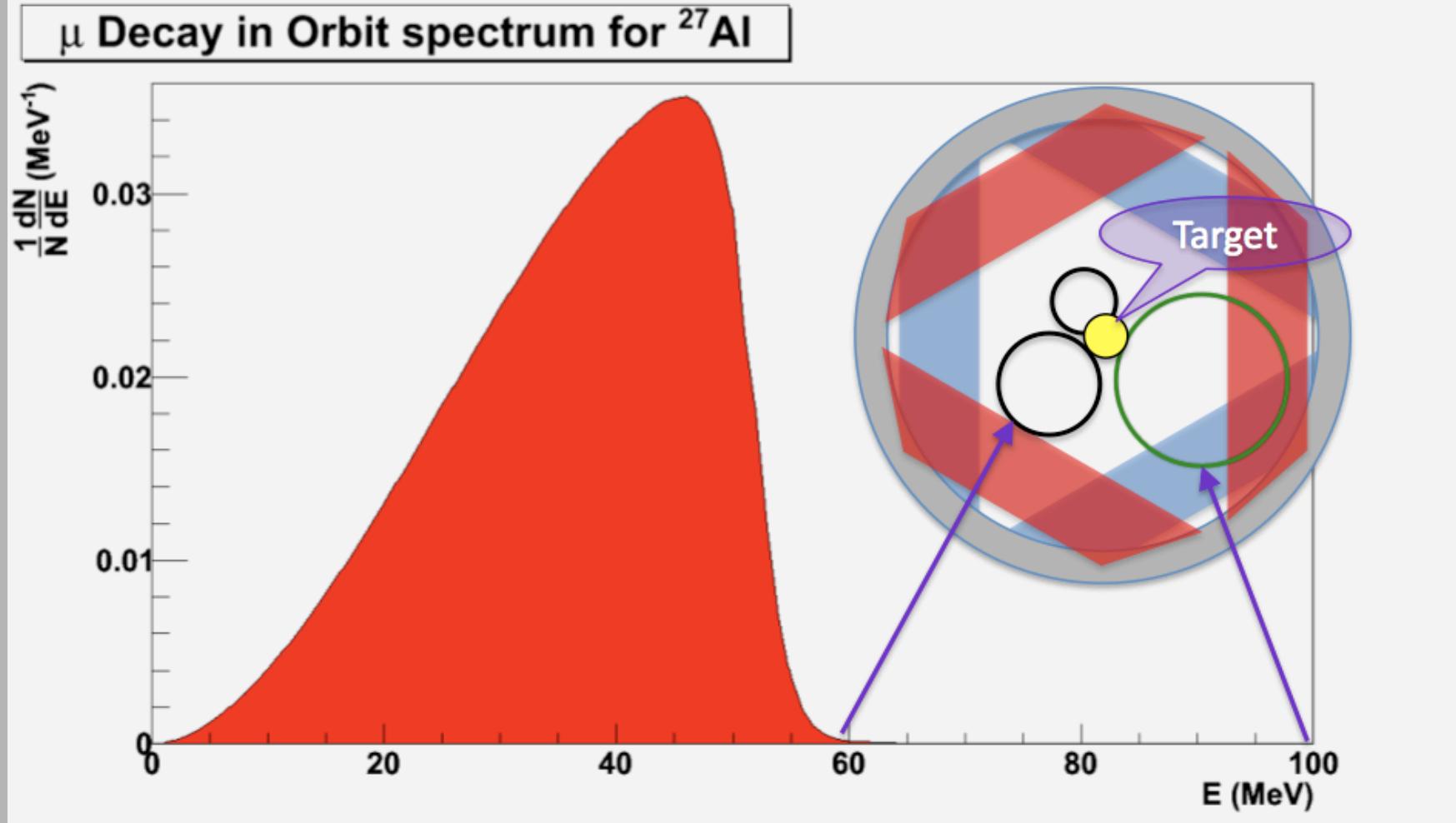
- We have the best accelerator setup in the world for this measurement! Ideal pulse spacing...



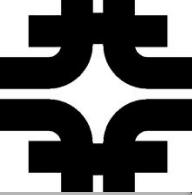
Extinction level of 10^{-10} between bunches is crucial!
(Removes 'prompt' backgrounds!)



4 Orders-of-Magnitude?



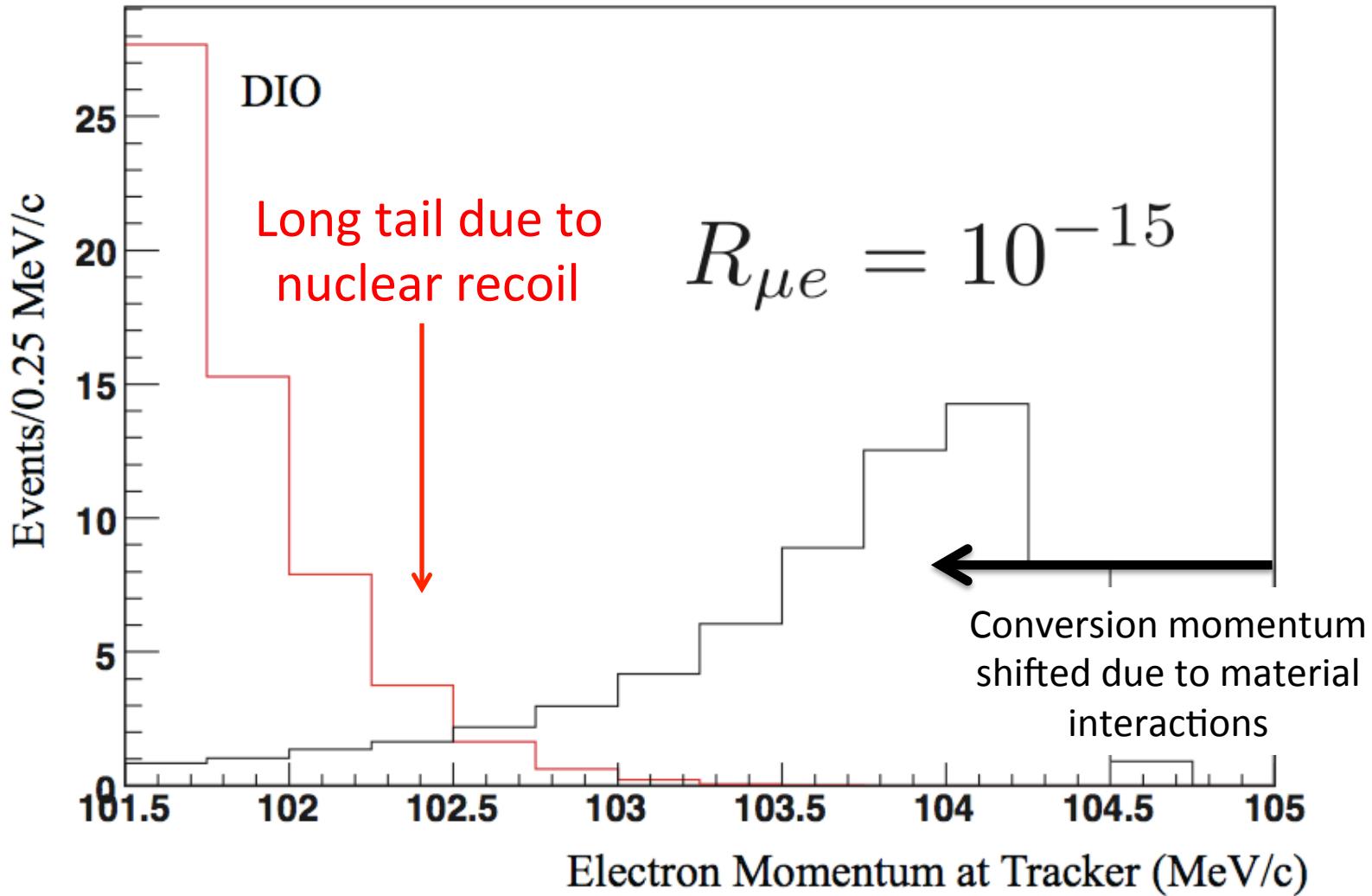
→ Straw tracker designed such that no acceptance for lower-energy electrons from muon decay in orbit.

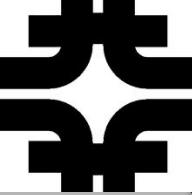


4 Orders-of-Magnitude?



Signal and DIO Background



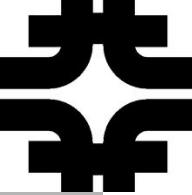


Mu2e Review Status

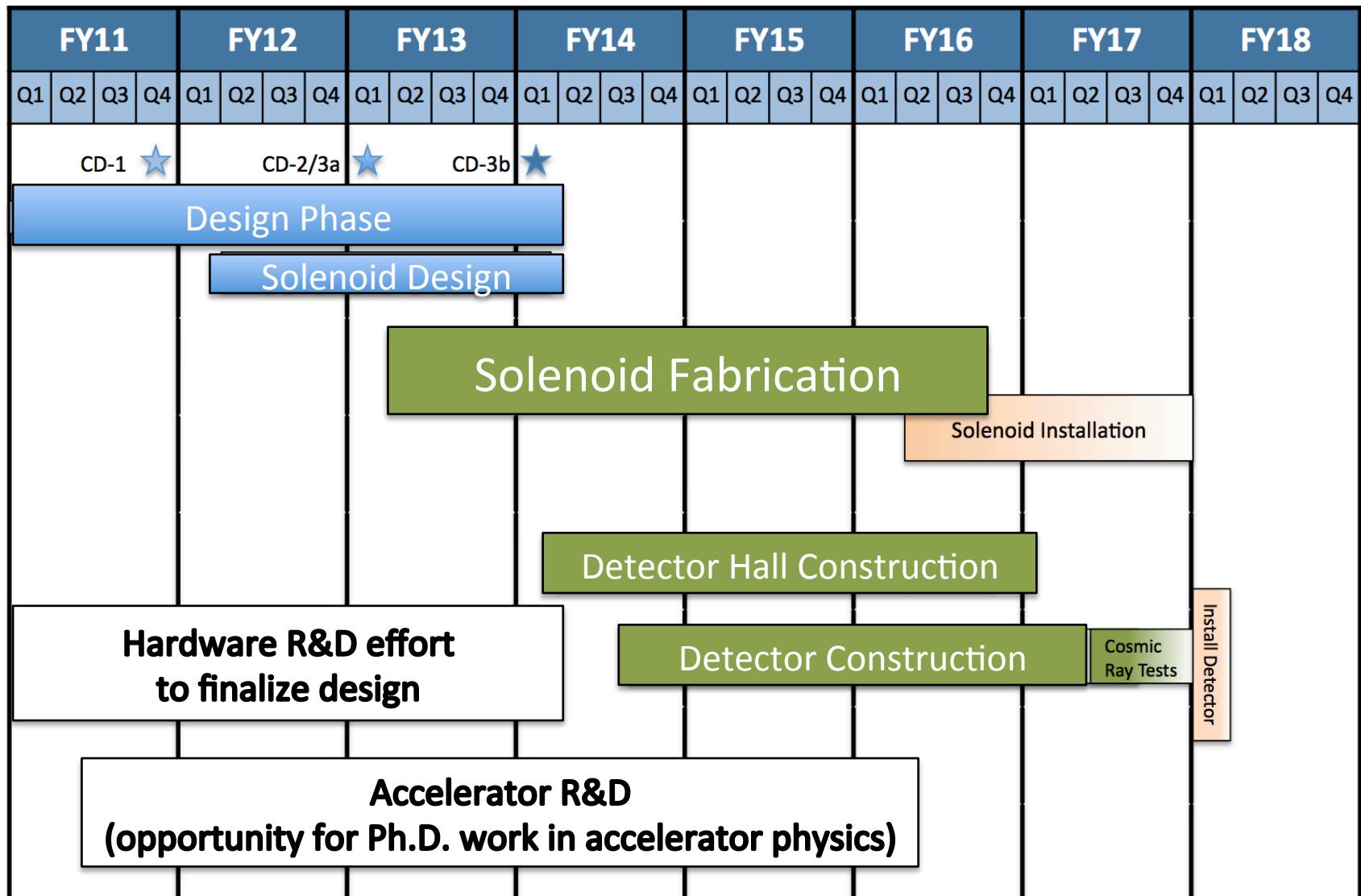


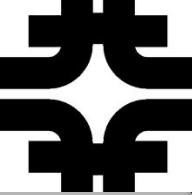
- Mu2e received mission-need approval from DOE in November 2009.
- From our Mission Need Statement:
 - “A muon-to-electron conversion experiment at Fermilab could provide an advance in experimental sensitivity of four orders of magnitude.”
- We have a complete set of requirements designed to meet this goal:
 - Describes what each major system component must achieve
- We have a conceptual design that we believe satisfies these requirements.
- Mu2e had a successful Independent Design Review on May 3rd and 4th
- Two more reviews later this Summer...

Goal: Approved conceptual design by end of 2011



Block Schedule





The Mu2e Collaboration



Boston University

Brookhaven National Laboratory

Cal Tech

University of California, Berkeley

University of California, Irvine

City University of New York

Duke University

Fermilab

University of Houston

University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Institute for Nuclear Research, Moscow

JINR, Dubna, Russia

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Los Alamos National Laboratory

Northwestern University

INFN Frascati

INFN Pisa, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy



INFN Lecce, Università del Salento, Italy

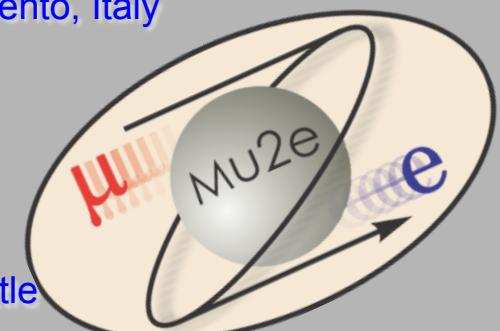
Rice University

Syracuse University

University of Virginia

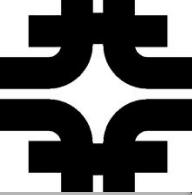
College of William and Mary

University of Washington, Seattle



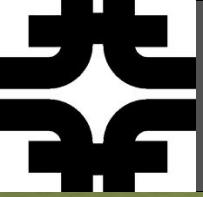
~120 collaborators

To join contact: rhbob@fnal.gov
miller@buphy.bu.edu



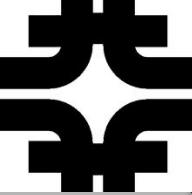
Summary

- The intensity frontier and flavor physics may well reveal a sign of exotic physics!
- Mu2e will improve sensitivity by 4 orders-of-magnitude relative to past CLFV searches.
- Mu2e will provide complementary information relative to the LHC and is sensitive to mass scales many orders of magnitude higher than can be directly probed at colliders.
- Lots of interesting work to do. You could help make this fantastic experiment a reality...



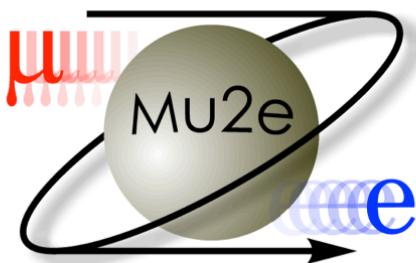
Backup





Conceptual Design Report

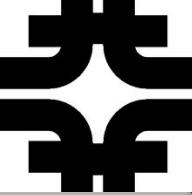
March 2011



DRAFT
The Mu2e Project



Fermilab



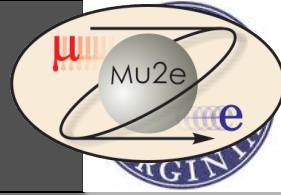
Possible Scenarios



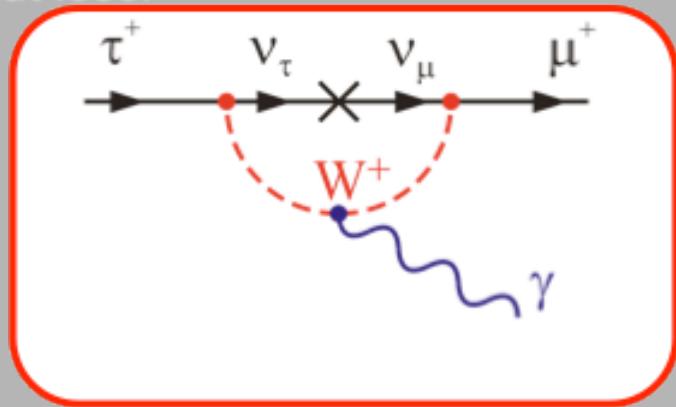
- We see something the first year!
 - Change target to better constrain the new physics rule out some backgrounds.
- See something with two years of data:
 - Plan for intensity upgrade
 - New targets...
- Don't see anything:
 - Intensity upgrade to Project X for sensitivity improvement of two additional orders-of-magnitude.



CLFV and Tau Decays

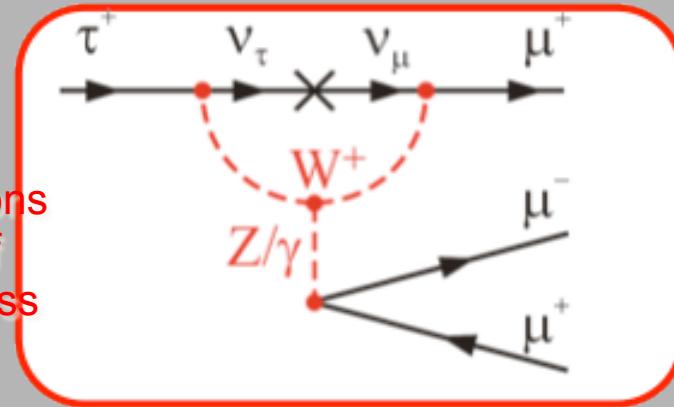


τ processes also suppressed in Standard Model
but less:



SM $\sim 10^{-40}$

Smaller GIM Cancellations because of large τ mass



SM $\sim 10^{-14}$

Lee, Shrock
Phys.Rev.D16:1444,1977

Good News:

Beyond SM rates are several orders of magnitude larger than in associated muon decays

Bad News:

τ 's hard to produce:
 $\sim 10^{10} \tau/\text{yr}$ vs $\sim 10^{11} \mu/\text{sec}$ in fixed-target experiments (Mu2e/COMET)

also $e \rightarrow \tau$ at electron-ion collider?

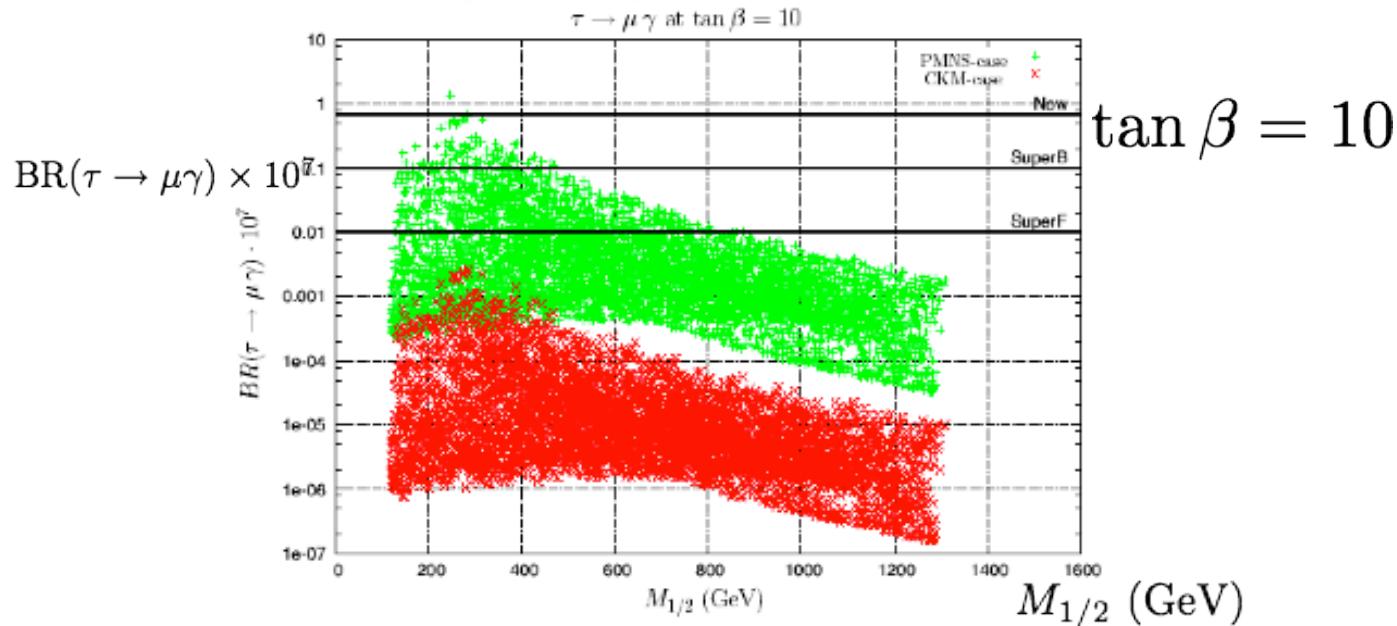
[M. Gonderinger](#), [M. Ramsey-Musolf](#), arXiv:1006.5063v1

Supersymmetry in Tau LFV

L. Calibbi, A. Faccia, A. Masiero, S. Vempati hep-ph/0605139

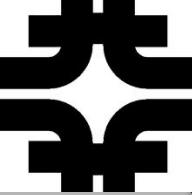
Neutrino-Matrix Like (PMNS)

Minimal Flavor Violation(CKM)



L. Calibbi, A. Faccia, A. Masiero, S. Vempati, hep-ph/0605139

Neutrino mass via the see-saw mechanism, analysis is performed in an SO(10) framework



To Get Involved

- Lots of activity:
 - Apparatus:
 - Accelerator: S. Werkema
 - Solenoids: T. Lackowski
 - Tracker: A. Mukherjee
 - Cosmic Ray Veto: C. Dukes
 - Trigger and DAQ: M. Bowden
 - Simulation: R. Kutschke
- Management:
 - Project Manager: Ron Ray
 - Deputy PM: Doug Glenzinski
 - Spokes: Bob Bernstein, Jim Miller

