### Tracker Sessions – Lauritsen 257

#### Monday Afternoon (PM) PST

- 1:30-2:00 Mu2e-II Tracker Introduction & Requirements
   -Dan Ambrose, FNAL
- 2:00-2:30 Mu2e-II Tracker Intrinsic Resolution, Electronics, Readout
   -Richie Bonventre, LBLN
- 2:30-3:00 Tracker Research Topics: Identify topics for discussion
   -Jim Popp, York CUNY
- 3:00-3:30 Alternative Tracker Ideas and Discussion

  -Dave Brown

-Coffee Break 3:30-4:00

- 4:00-4:30 Vacuum Effects on Resolution and Beam Flash Radiation
   -Andy Edmonds, Boston U
- 4:30-5:00 Design Lessons Learned from Mu2e Tracker
   -Dan Ambrose, FNAL
- 5:00-5:30 Discussing Identified Research Topics

Talks have a 30 minute time slot Goal is to have ~15 min talk + 15 min discussion/questions

### Google Docs for Discussion Topics:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1s 8ZWHfrjNhCdcZ6Yd9yXkv9YNKwZ1Y8aUf JrmG-c6v0/edit?usp=sharing



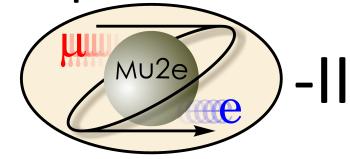
# Mu2e-II Tracker: Introduction and Requirements

Dan Ambrose, Fermilab

Future Muon Program at Fermilab Workshop

Cal Tech, Pasadena, CA

3/27/23



### Icebreaker

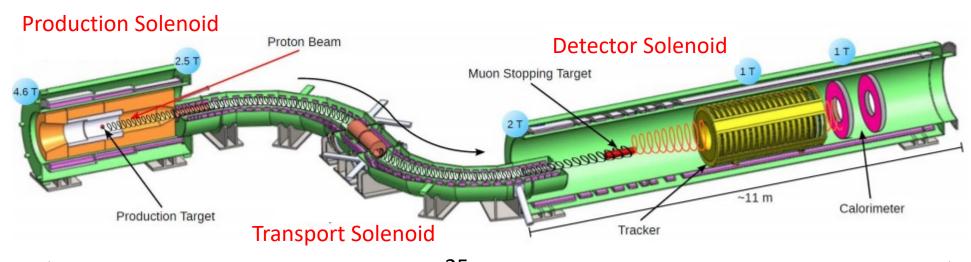
We all are hoping to see a CLFV conversion event at Mu2e (and Mu2e-II) but background removal is crucial to prevent being a possible hypocrite.

A hypocrite? How so?

Well instead of a conversion event, you could have a case of "The POT causing the Kalman Track".

# Mu2e/Mu2e-II Environment

TABLE I. Selected nominal Mu2e-II quantities



| Parameter                       | Value                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Proton kinetic energy           | $0.8~{ m GeV}$             |
| Beam Power                      | 100  kW                    |
| Protons/s                       | $7.8 \times 10^{14}$       |
| Pulse Cycle Length              | $1.693 \ \mu s$ (variable) |
| Extinction                      | $< 10^{-11}$               |
| Stopped $\mu$ per proton        | $9.1 \times 10^{-5}$       |
| Stopped $\mu$ per cycle         | $1.2 \times 10^{5}$        |
| Event size                      | 1 MB                       |
| Storage                         | 14  PB/yr                  |
| Run period                      | 5 yr                       |
| Single event sensitivity        | $3.25 \times 10^{-18}$     |
| Total background                | 0.47 events                |
| $R_{\mu e}$ (discovery)         | $2.3 \times 10^{-17}$      |
| $R_{\mu e} \ (90\% \ {\rm CL})$ | $6.4 \times 10^{-18}$      |

\_\_\_\_ 25 m

TABLE III. Mu2e and Mu2e-II Proton beam parameters

| Parameter                         | Mu2e                    | Mu2e-II              | Comment                  |  |  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Proton source                     | Slow extraction from DR | PIP-II Linac         | :                        |  |  |
| Proton kinetic energy             | $8~{ m GeV}$            | $0.8~{ m GeV}$       |                          |  |  |
| Beam Power for expt.              | $8 \mathrm{\ kW}$       | 100  kW              | Mu2e-II can be increased |  |  |
| Protons/s                         | $6.25 \times 10^{12}$   | $7.8 \times 10^{14}$ |                          |  |  |
| Pulse Cycle Length                | $1.693 \ \mu s$         | $1.693 \ \mu s$      | variable for Mu2e-II     |  |  |
| Proton rms emittance              | 2.7                     | 0.25                 | mm-mrad, normalized      |  |  |
| Proton geometric emittance        | 0.29                    | 0.16                 | mm-mrad, unnormalized    |  |  |
| Proton Energy Spread $(\sigma_E)$ | $20~{ m MeV}$           | $0.275~\mathrm{MeV}$ |                          |  |  |
| $\delta p/p$                      | $2.25 \times 10^{-3}$   | $2.2 \times 10^{-4}$ |                          |  |  |
| Stopped $\mu$ per proton          | $1.59 \times 10^{-3}$   | $9.1 \times 10^{-5}$ |                          |  |  |
| Stopped $\mu$ per cycle           |                         | $1.2 \times 10^5$    |                          |  |  |

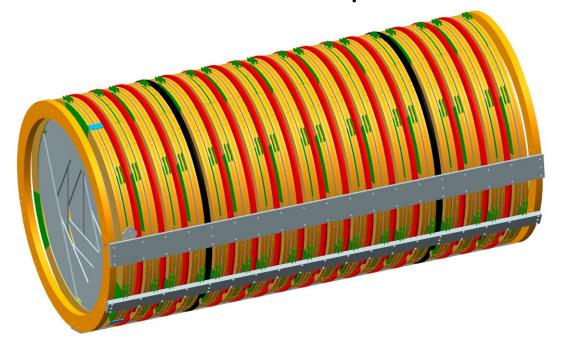
Mu2e-II's aim is an order of magnitude sensitivity increase to Mu2e.

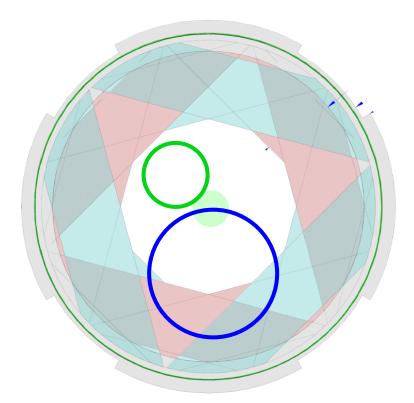
This will be made possible by the PIP-II beam upgrade.

Mu2e-II is constrained to reuse as much of Mu2e structure as possible.

For the tracker, it was determined we would need to rebuild a new tracker while reusing the detector solenoid.

## Mu2e Tracker: Requirements





Beam's-eye view of Tracker

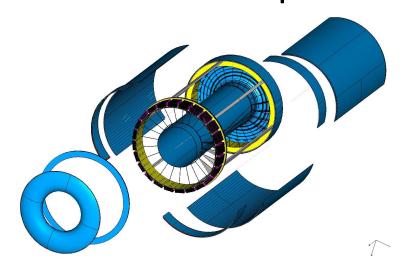
- No mass r < 38 cm, Low mass 38 cm < r < 70 cm
- Electron momentum resolution: < 180 keV/c at 105 MeV/c
- Efficiency for acceptance and reconstruction of 105 MeV/c electron tracks: >20%
- Outgassing rate :< 6 sccm (standard cubic cm per minute)</li>
- Hit rate: > 5MHz/channel, 500 ns after proton bunch hits production target
- Access : < once per year
- Operation time: > 10 yrs

# Mu2e-II Tracker Baseline and additional options

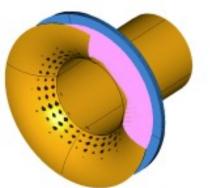


For simulations, the baseline tracker is the same mu2e tracker geometry using the 8  $\mu$ m straws without gold inside. There will be design improvements to reduce leaks and address other discovered Mu2e issues but the geometry is the same.

Other geometries and tracker designs have been put forward. Dave Brown will give a talk later today on Ideas for alternative tracker designs.



#### Possible Mu2e-II Alternative I-Tracker Design

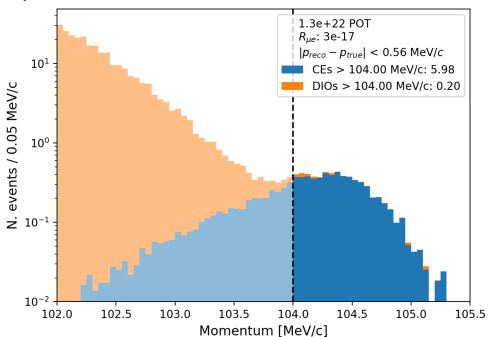


Mu2e-II White paper https://arxiv.org/pdf/2203.07569.pdf

FIG. 24. Pictorial views of tracker alternative, a station of a Mu2e tracker like inserted in the C-fiber gas vessel.

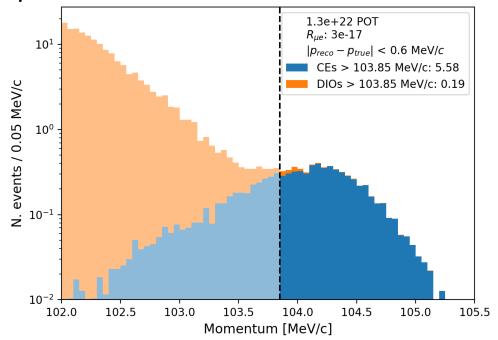
# Baseline Tracker effect on Sensitivity

#### $8\mu$ m Straw Tracker Simulated Reconstruction momentum



Stacked histograms of the simulated reconstructed momentum spectra for CEs (blue) and DIOs (orange), with  $8\mu m$  (left) and 15  $\mu m$  (right) thick straw tubes.

#### 15 $\mu$ m Straw Tracker Simulated Reconstruction momentum



Less mass leads to less energy smearing in CEs and DIO. ~7% increase in signal to background in CE/DIO ratio ~12% reduction in cosmic ray background from reduced acceptance window.

# Mu2e-II Tracker Challenges

Mu2e has been a difficult tracker to make, Mu2e-II tracker will be more difficult. Mu2e-II tracker faces all the same challenges of Mu2e with additional requirements due to:

- Increased sensitivity
- Increased beam intensity

Requires Better Momentum resolution

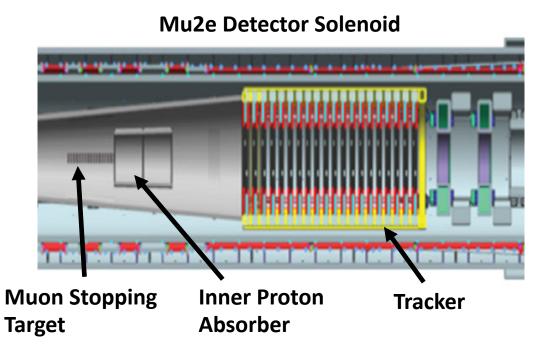
Occupancy Issues

**→** Increased Radiation

It is currently hard to make statements on the anticipated requirements for each of these issues as we must rely on future research to set our limits.

We will touch briefly on each of these topics, but Richie's talk will have more.

### Momentum Resolution

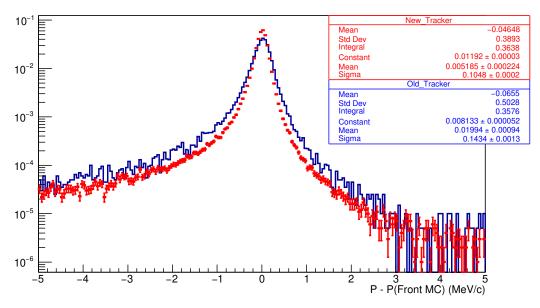


A reduction of the tracker straw mass by 50% sees resolution improvements of ~6%.

More than half of the CE energy loss is in the stopping target and the IPA.

- Resolution improvement relies on the whole stopping target, IPA, and tracker system
- Simulation studies on Stopping target and IPA mass
- Alternative IPA geometries could be explored

#### Mu2e-II CE momentum resolution at the Tracker front



Tracker resolution for Mu2e-II (in red) compared to the Mu2e (in blue) era tracker simulation.

Mu2e-II White paper https://arxiv.org/pdf/2203.07569.pdf

Suggested R&D For further resolution improvement will be discussed more in Jim Popp's talk:

- Thinner straws material studies
- Lower mass gas
- Alternative technologies and geometries for tracker
- Alternative geometries for Muon Stopping target and Inner Proton Absorber

# Occupancy

### Mu2e-II faces increased occupancy due to:

- Increased muon rate
- Reduced IPA shielding
- increased timing windows

These could all lead to more hits, cross-talk, and dead-time in channels.

White paper simulations saw minimal differences with pileup included.

Suggested R&D to reduce effect of increased occupancy

- Improved pattern recognition : Machine Learning studies
- Improve Timing resolution in electronics
- Use faster gas

#### Mu2e-II CE momentum resolution at the Tracker front

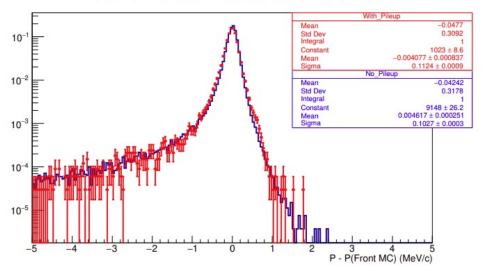


FIG. 40. Tracker resolution for the conversion electron signal at Mu2e-II before (in blue) and after (in red) the introduction of pileup. The reconstructed track momentum at the front of the tracker is compared to the MC true momentum at the front of the tracker, after selection cuts are applied. The distributions are normalized to unity.

### Radiation

Increased beam intensity will lead to a larger radiation exposure and charge deposition onto the tracker material and electronics during the beam flash and over the lifetime of the experiment.

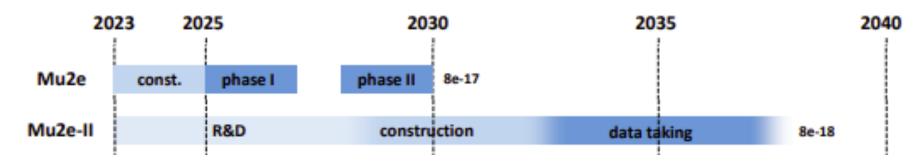
Two categories to worry about:

- Damage to the tracker components
- Damage to the electronics recording the measurements

Mu2e straws showed no observable degradation in gain or cathode resistivity after a total charge deposition of 0.9 C cm<sup>-1</sup>. New straws haven't been tested and will need to at larger rate.

There is no additional room to add more shielding for the electronics. Electronics need to be designed with radiation in mind. Current Mu2e electronic safety factor is x12.

### Tracker Timeframe and Cost estimates



Report of the Frontier for Rare Processes and Precision Measurements https://arxiv.org/pdf/2210.04765.pdf

### Mu2e

| IVIME |        |      |       |             |      |      |              |      |      |           |      |  |
|-------|--------|------|-------|-------------|------|------|--------------|------|------|-----------|------|--|
|       | Design |      | Prote | Prototyping |      |      | Construction |      |      | Operation |      |  |
| 2008  | 2010   | 2012 | 2014  | 2016        | 2018 | 2020 | 2022         | 2024 | 2026 | 2028      | 2030 |  |
|       |        |      |       |             |      |      |              |      |      |           |      |  |

| Mu2e-II |      |      |      | Design | Prototyping | Construction |      |      | Operati | on   |      |      |
|---------|------|------|------|--------|-------------|--------------|------|------|---------|------|------|------|
|         | 2018 | 2020 | 2022 | 2024   | 2026        | 2028         | 2030 | 2032 | 2034    | 2036 | 2038 | 2040 |

The Mu2e tracker will end up costing ~\$25 Million and 8 years of construction (from the first production straw to installation into the detector hall).

Mu2e-II's tracker can save a lot of time and money using research and tooling developed for Mu2e.

Rough estimate is it can be done at 70% Mu2e cost (~\$18 million)

Compared to Mu2e we will have significantly less time for designing and prototyping.

If we are serious about pursuing alternative tracker designs work will need to be done soon.

# Summary

- This is an introduction to the Mu2e-II tracker status
- A lot of R&D topics available
- We are open for new ideas and new people to get involved

### Suggested Questions to discuss:

- What do people want to get out of this workshop?
- Which parties are interest in exploring other tracker designs?
- Anyone have plans to take on tracker research topics?

### Google Docs for Discussion Topics:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1s 8ZWHfrjNhCdcZ6Yd9yXkv9YNKwZ1Y8aUf JrmG-c6v0/edit?usp=sharing