

Tracker and Calorimeter in Mu2e-II

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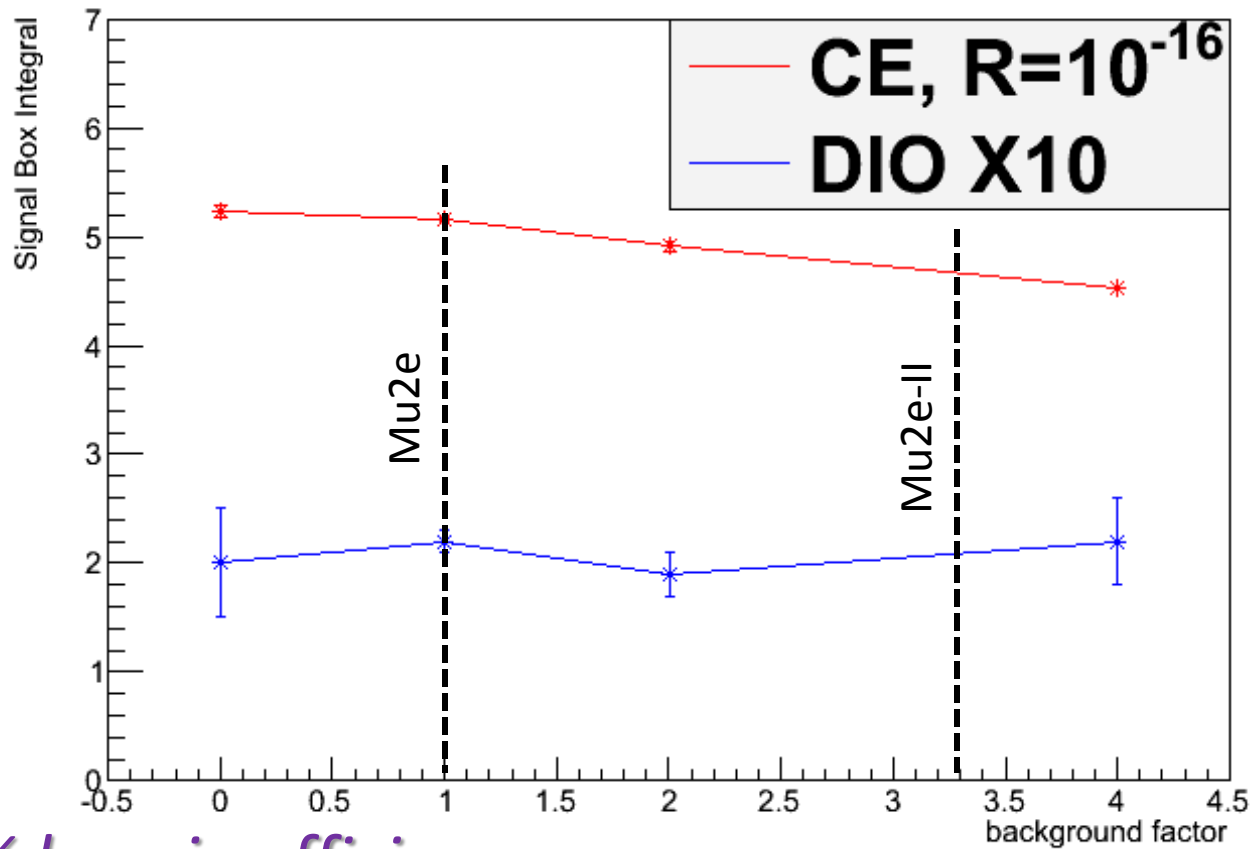
Dave Brown

Breakdown of $\times 10$ Rate Increase

- $\times 3$ instantaneous rate
 - Affects performance directly (higher occupancy)
 - Can study via simulations
 - Already studied up to $\times 4$ background rates as part of understanding mu2e robustness
- $\times 3$ duty factor
 - No direct affect on performance
 - Concern is radiation damage (aging)

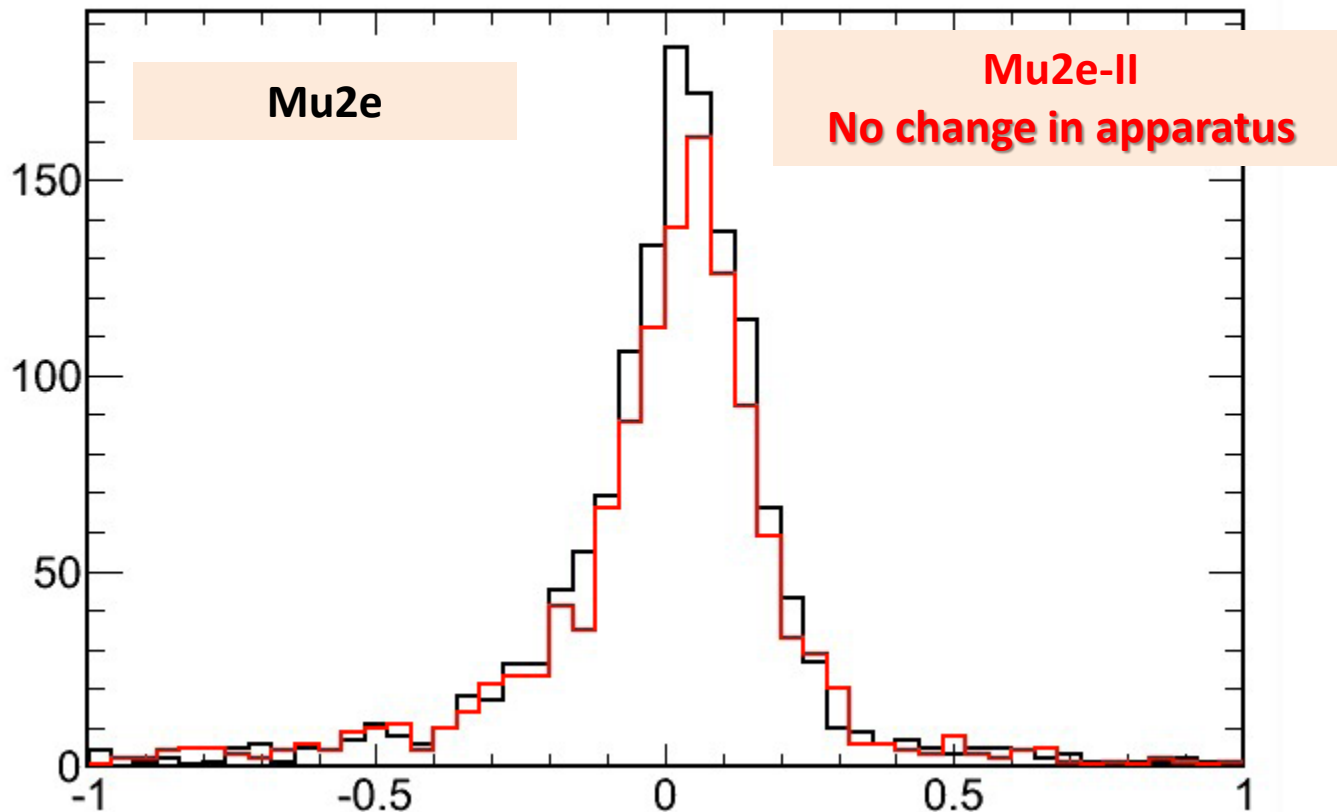
Tracker Efficiency

Reco Yields vs Background



<5% loss in efficiency

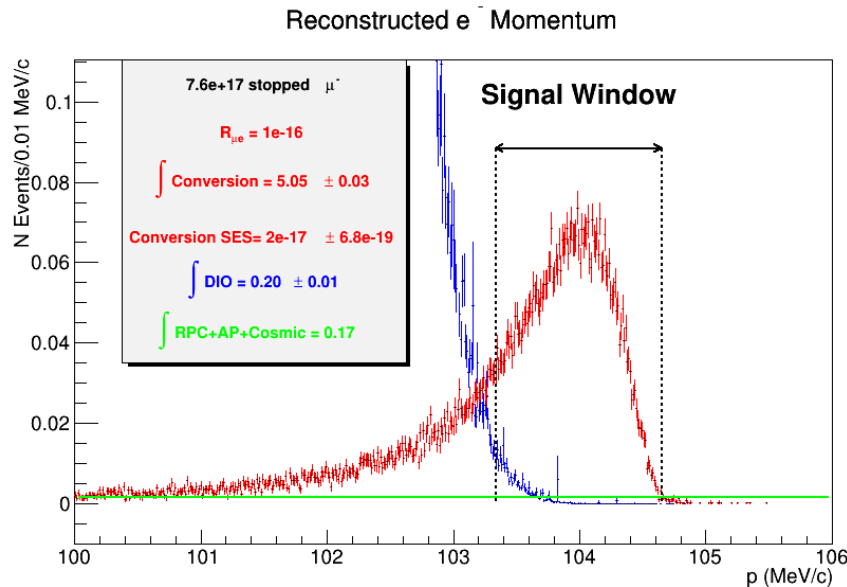
Tracker Resolution



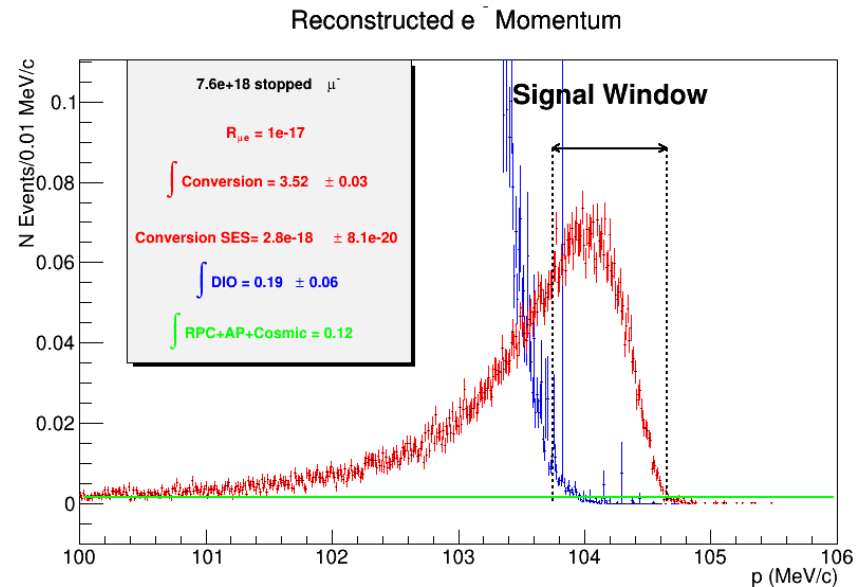
*Loose cuts ... **not** resolution used for most analysis*

*Key point: **No significant change***

Tracker Performance



Standard Mu2e



Mu2e-II

No change in apparatus

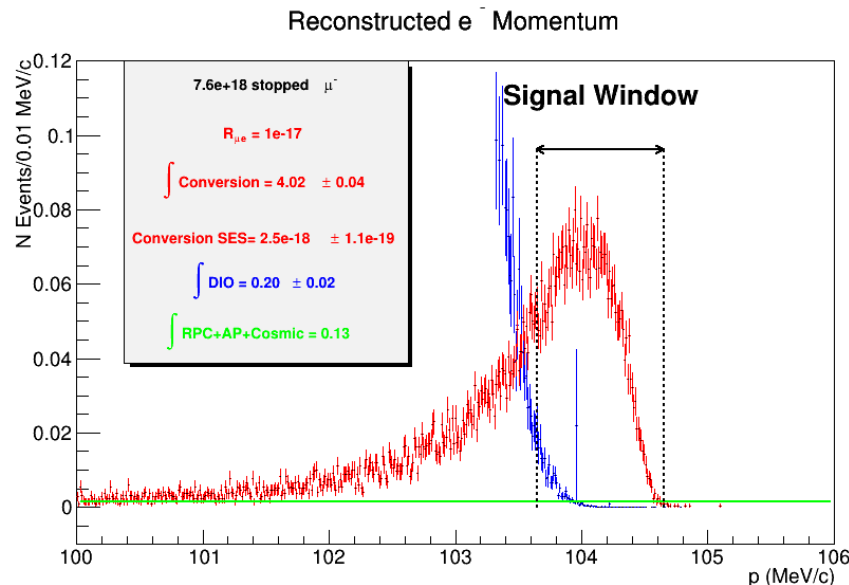
Window set to keep background at 0.2 events

SES: $2.0 \cdot 10^{-17} \rightarrow 2.8 \cdot 10^{-18}$

$\times 7 \dots$ not quite $\times 10 \dots$ in sensitivity

Rebuild Tracker?

SES: $2.5 \cdot 10^{-18}$

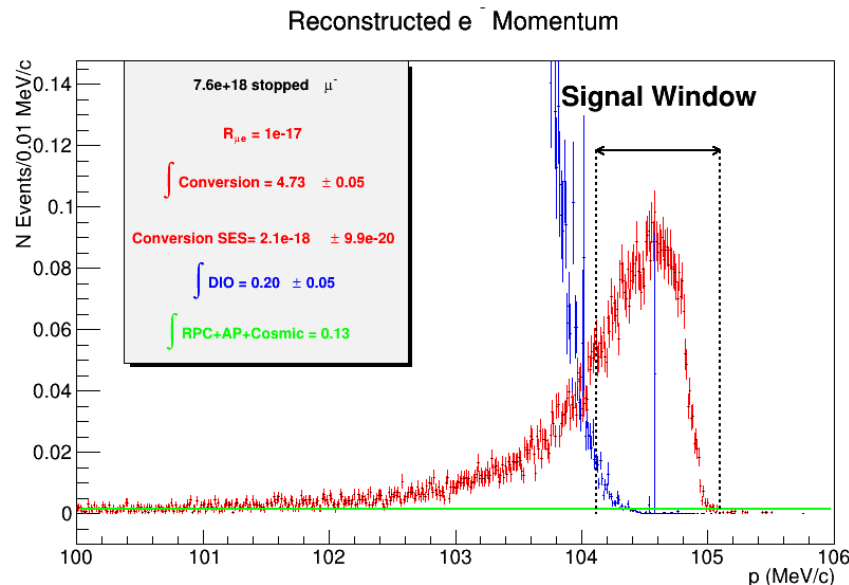


- Straws: $15\mu\text{m} \rightarrow 8\mu\text{m}$
- Target: Unchanged
- PA: nominal
- $1.5\times$ electron rate
 - Not $3\times$... less mass \rightarrow
 - Fewer conversions
 - Fewer δ -rays
- $3\times$ proton rate

Minor gain on it's own

Rebuild Tracker?

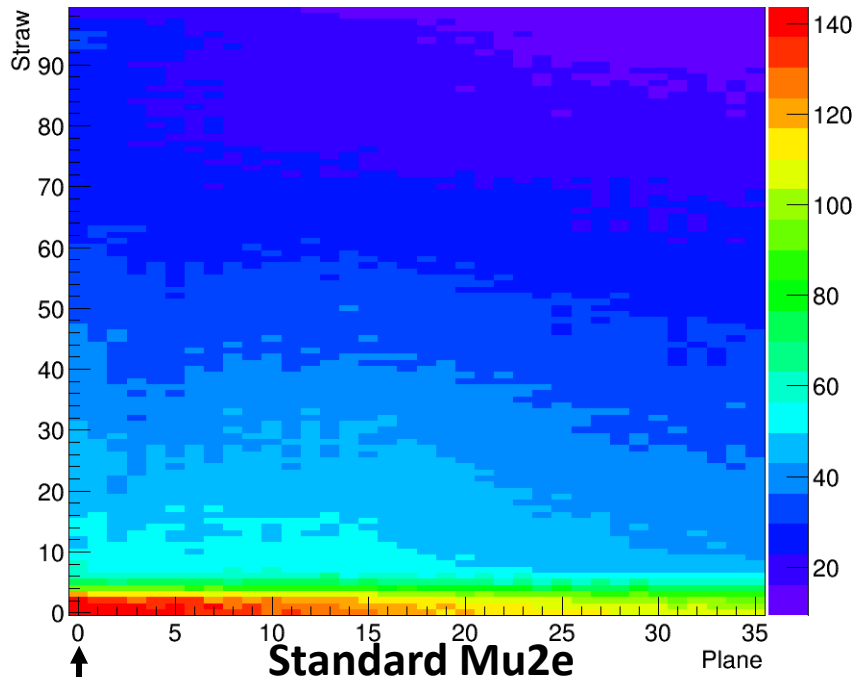
SES: $2.1 \cdot 10^{-18}$



- Straws: $15\mu\text{m} \rightarrow 8\mu\text{m}$
- Target: Unchanged
- PA: $\frac{1}{4}$ nominal
- $1.5\times$ electron rate
- **$6\times$ proton rate**
 - Can we tolerate this?
 - Back to this later

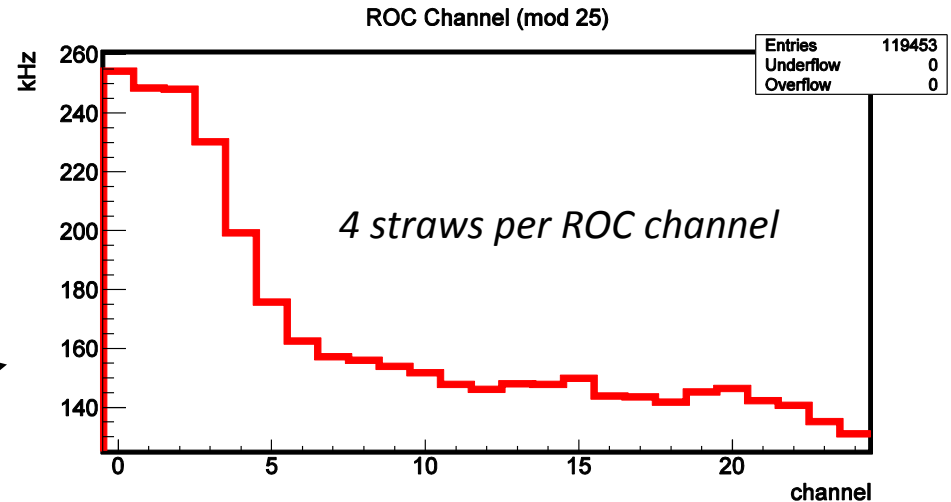
Tracker Front End (FE) & Readout Controller (ROC)

Rate (kHz) vs Position



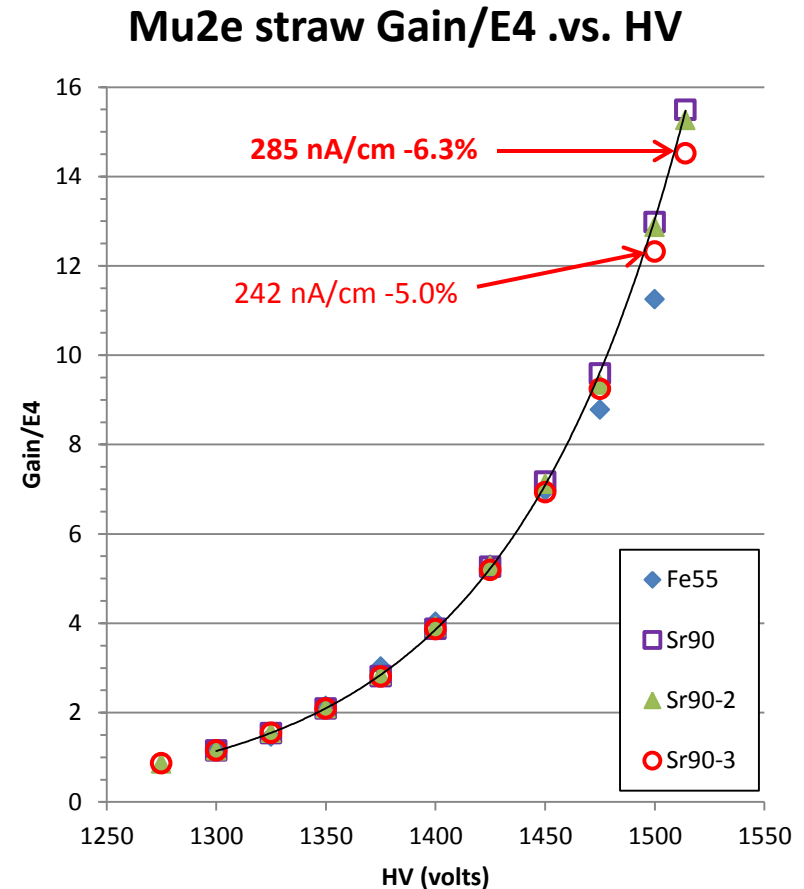
Hottest
Layer

- FE → ROC
 - 4 straws
 - Max 250kHz @ 100bits/hit
25Mb/sec for Mu2e
 - 75Mb/sec (Mu2e-II)
 - FE can move 200Mb/sec



Tracker Space Charge

- 76 μ s ion drift time
- Long compared to micro-bunch spacing
 - Can emulate with source
- Short compared to macro-bunch spacing
 - $\times 3$ in current density
- 70 nA/cm \rightarrow 210nA/cm
- Gain loss <5%



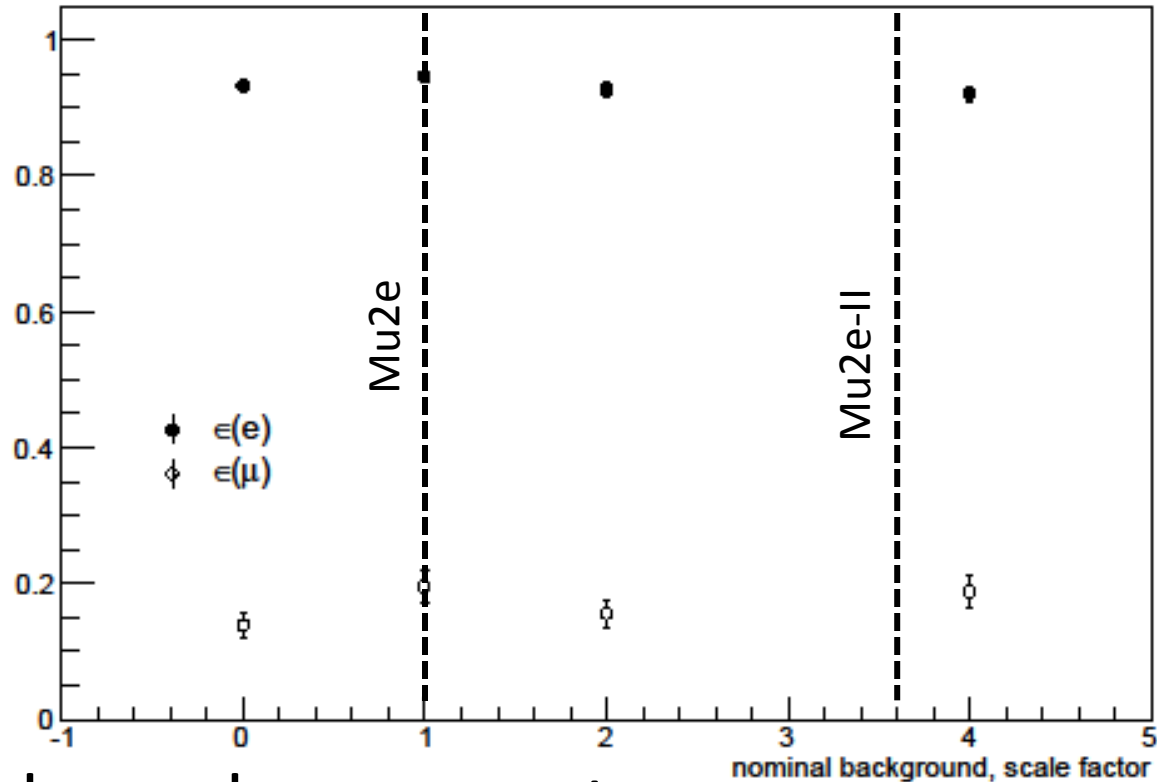
Tracker Aging

- No observable gain loss or other aging issues up to 0.9C/cm
 - Expected dose in Mu2e with nominal proton absorber
- Testing to 9C/cm requires hotter sources
 - May be available from our collaborators

Rebuilt Tracker

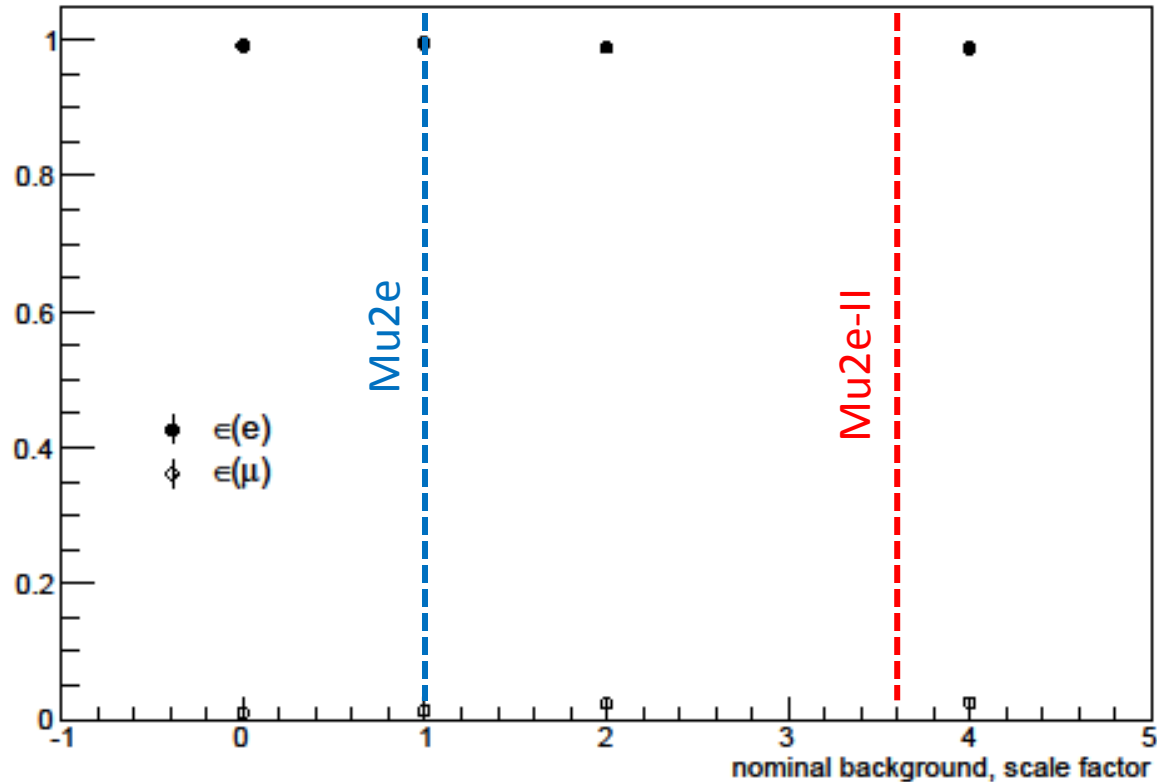
- Thinner walls
 - 8 μ m instead of 15 μ m
 - Less scattering
 - Fewer conversions & δ -rays
- Run sub-atmospheric
 - 8 μ m unsafe for 15psid
 - Fine for 8psid
- Side benefit: shorter ion drift time
 - Less space charge
- Cannot operate at nominal gas density in air
- Harder to test
- But ... by then we'll have more experience

Tracker e- μ separation (TOF, dE/dx)



- Weak dependence on rate
- Never very good

Combined (mostly calorimeter) e- μ separation



- Excellent even at high rates

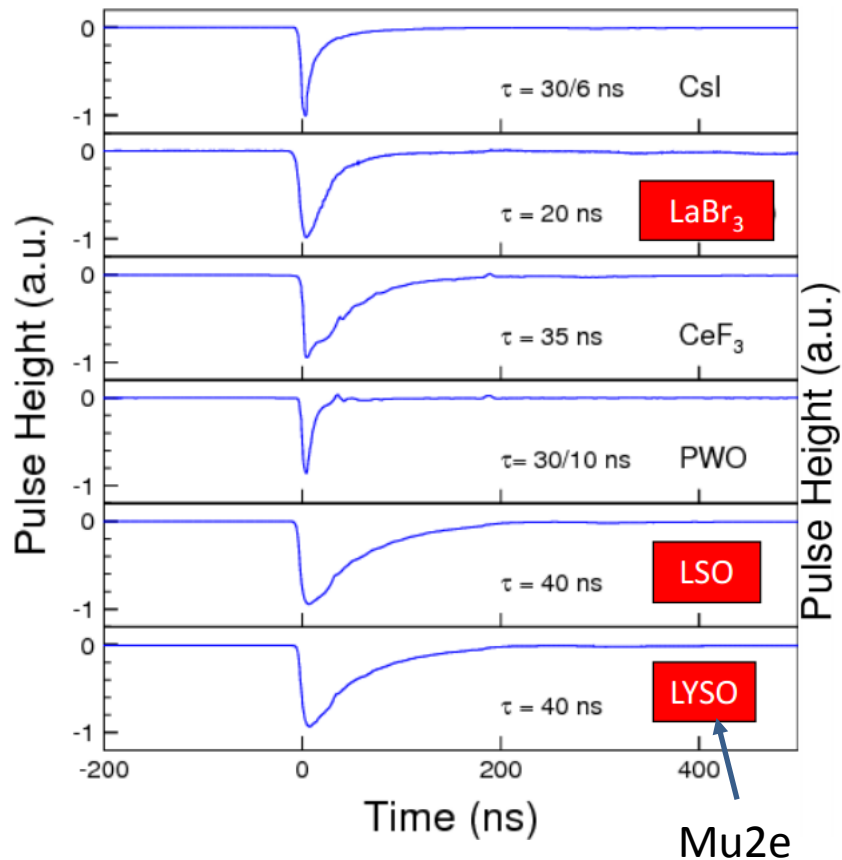
Calorimeter Resolution

	Energy resolution	
Background	σ (MeV)	FHWM/2.35 (MeV)
1x	0.6 ± 0.1	1.5 ± 0.1
2x	0.6 ± 0.1	1.2 ± 0.1
4x	1.0 ± 0.2	1.4 ± 0.2

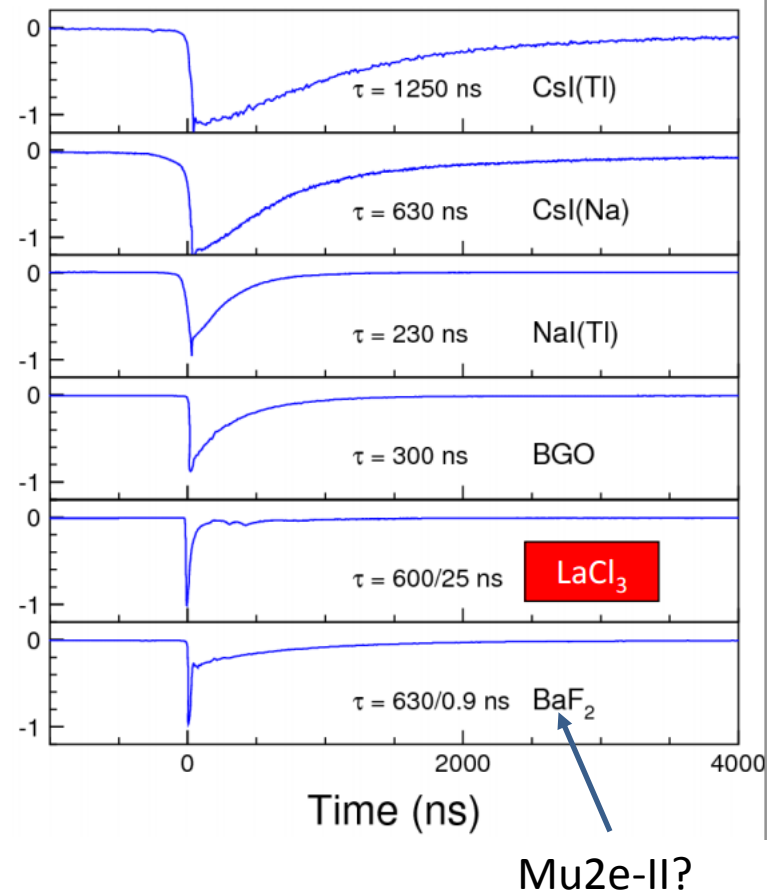
- Poor statistics ... but resolution does not degrade very fast

Faster scintillator?

Fast Scintillators



Slow Scintillators



Conclusion

- Mu2e-II could run with the Mu2e detector
- Studies needed:
 - Extend aging tests for tracker
 - More extensive calorimeter performance versus rate studies
 - Impact of changes in PA and INA on calorimeter
- Possible improvements
 - Tracker
 - Thinner walls
 - Run sub-atmospheric
 - Calorimeter
 - Shorten integration in FE
 - Consider faster crystals, e.g. the fast component of BaF_2