

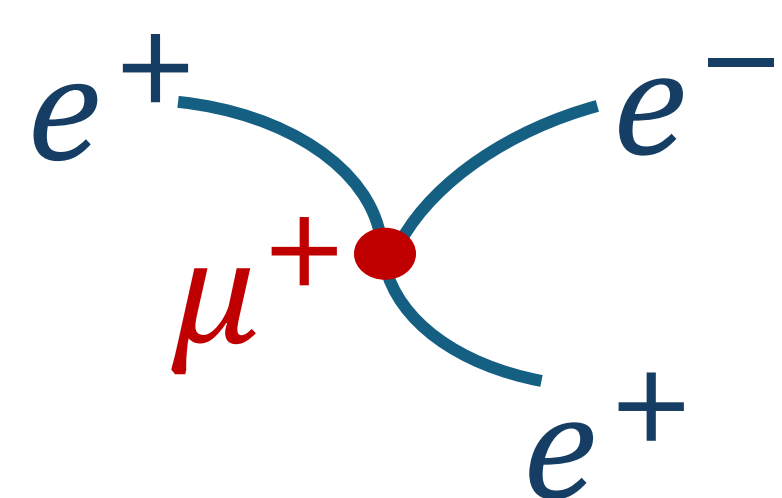


The Mu3e Scintillating Fiber Detector

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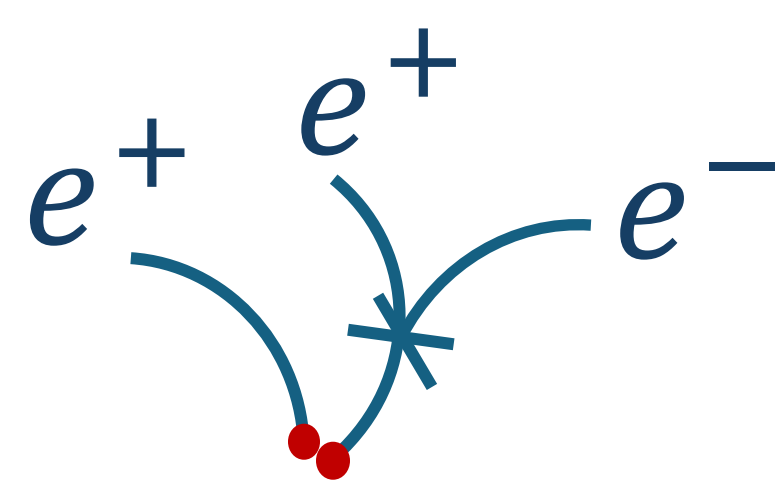
Why scintillating fibers (SciFi) ?

Signal



Triple time coincidence

Combinatorial background

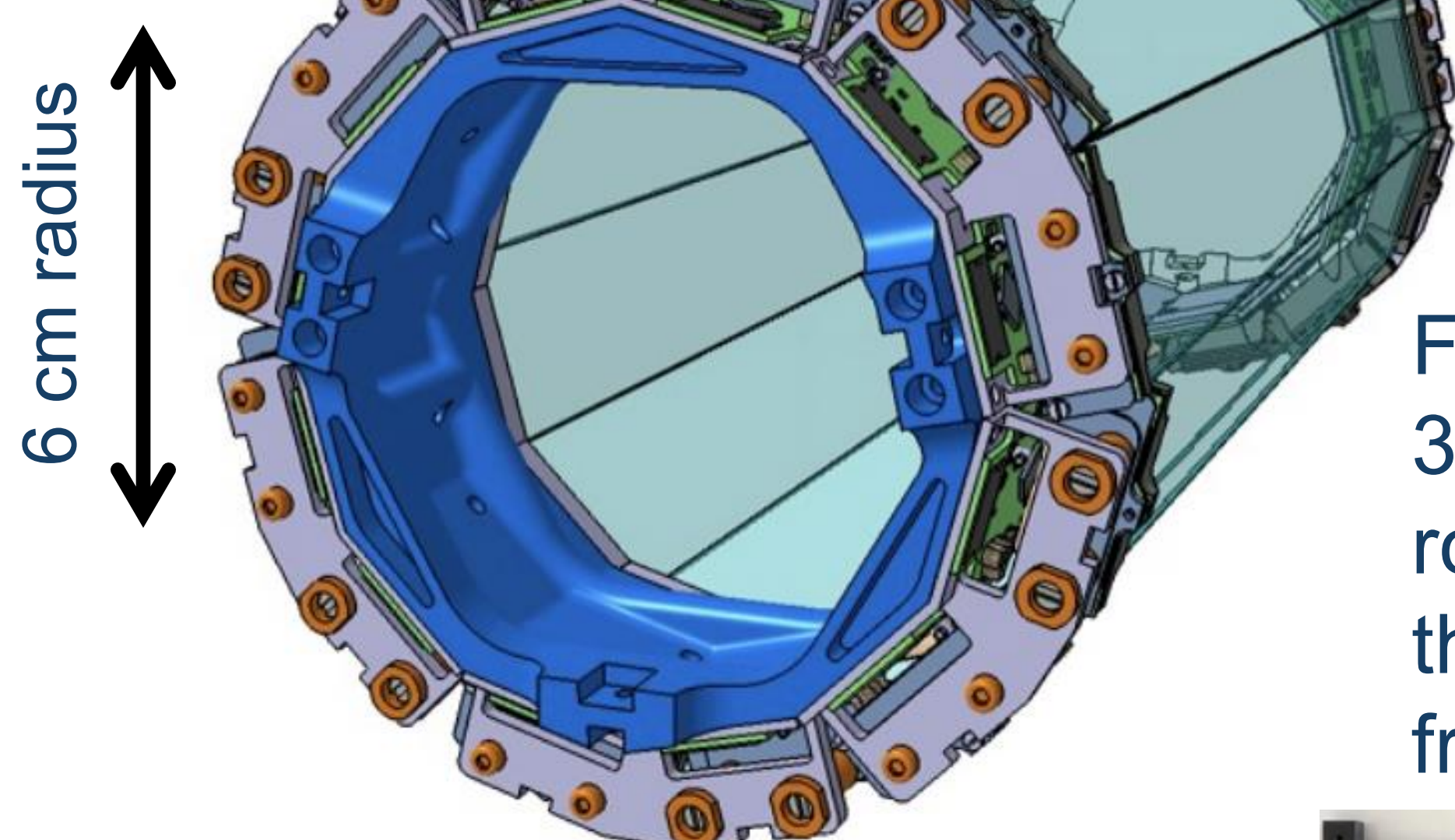


2 muons pile-up (no coincidence)

→ Well suppressed using SciFi with a time resolution of 250 ps, and in association with tiles

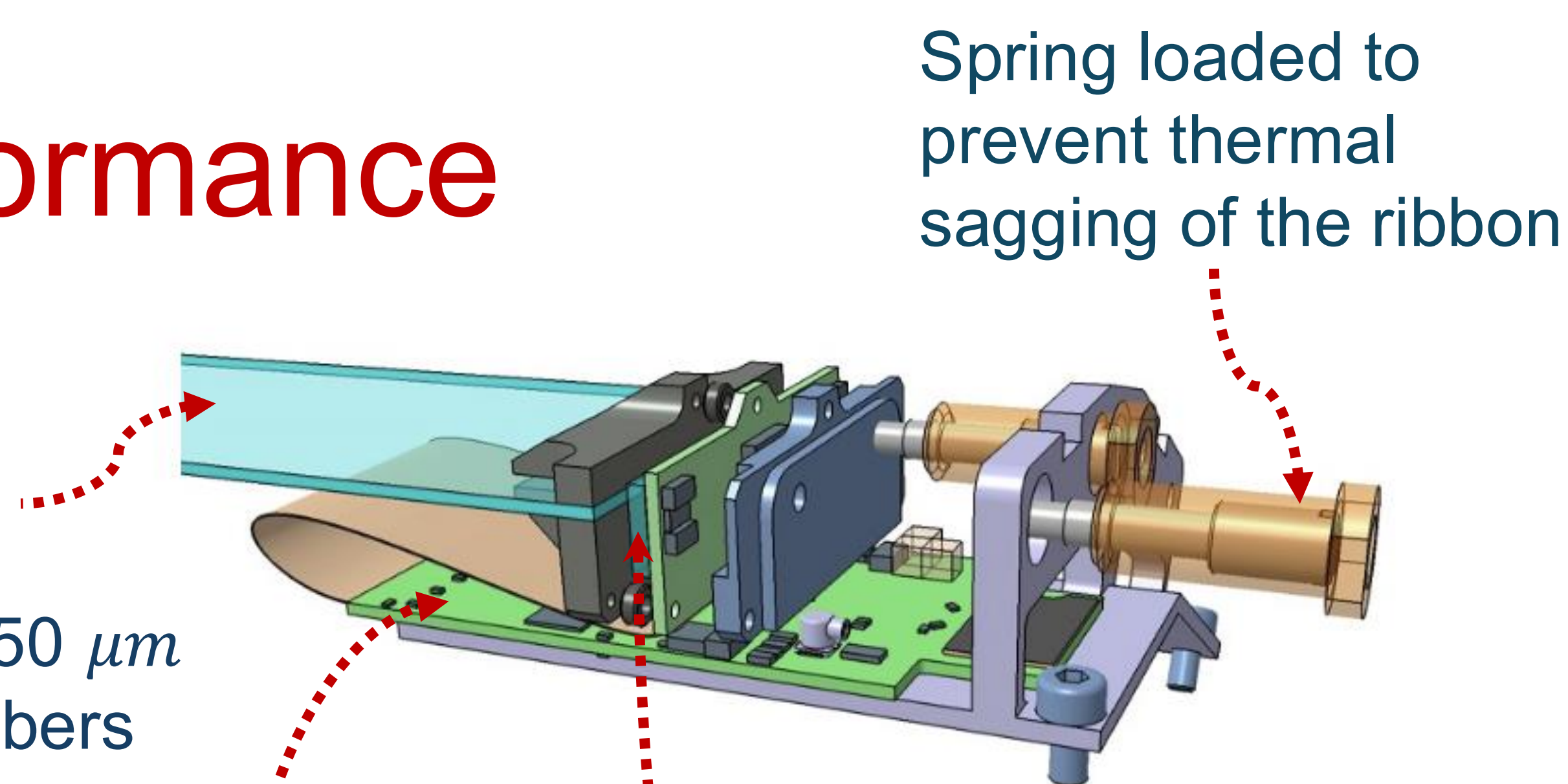
+ SciFi can be used to resolve the direction of rotation of the tracks (e^+ or e^-)

Design and Performance



12 SciFi ribbons (3072 channels)
+ Support Structure with 2
Cooling Rings (in blue)

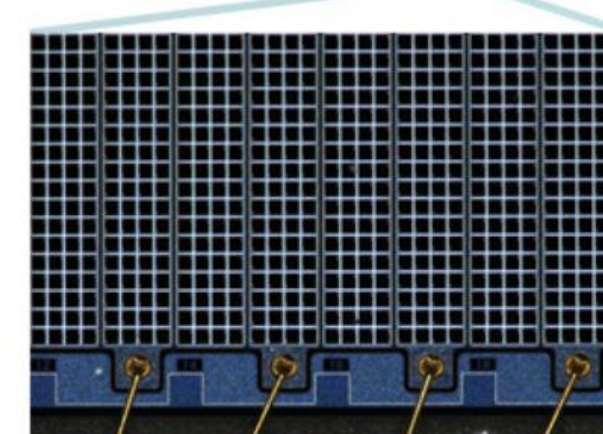
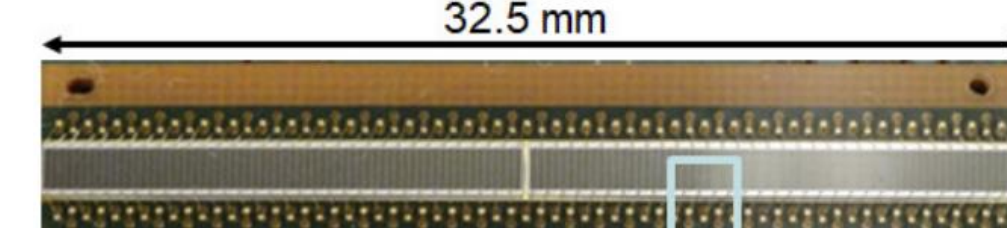
Fiber ribbon of 32.5 mm x 300 mm
3 longitudinally staggered layers of 250 μm
round fibers, each layer having 128 fibers
thin ribbons ($< 800 \mu\text{m}$, 0.2% X_0)
from Kuraray, type SCSF-78MJ



Each ribbon coupled at both ends to
Hamamatsu S13552-HRQ SiPM arrays
(128 ch, 250 μm pitch, $R_q = 500 \text{ k}\Omega$)

→ $V_{op} \sim V_{breakdown}(52.5V) + 3.5V$

→ Cooled below -10°C to reduce the Dark
Count Rate

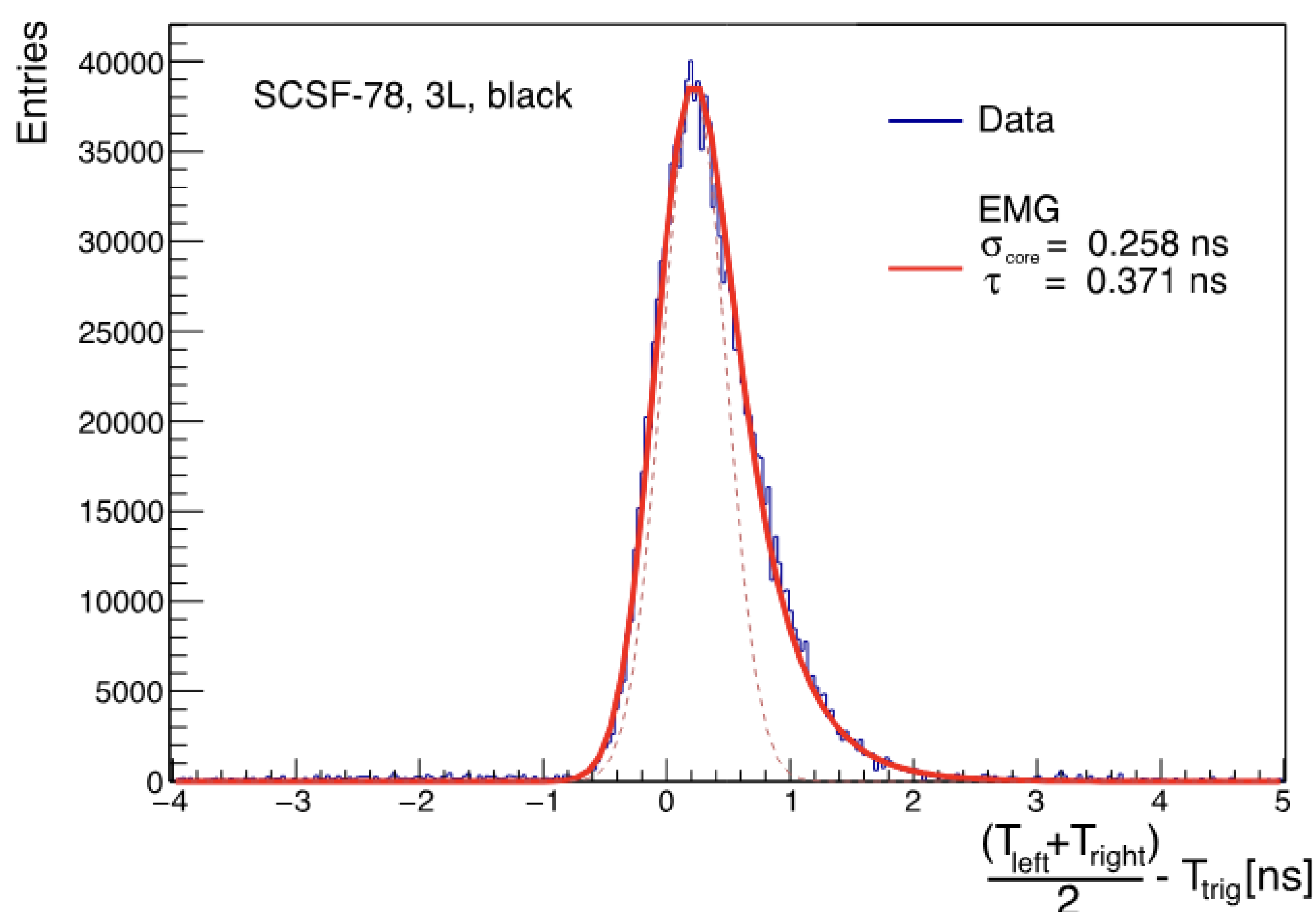


SiPM analog signals transmitted via flexprint to a
SciFi Module Board (SMB)
→ Each SiPM array is read out with 4 MuTriG ASICs
(32 channel, 50 ps TDC) wire bonded to the SMB.
The MuTriG can process rates up to 1 MHz/ch,
expected in Mu3e Phase-1 (10^8 muon decays /s)



Installation of two SciFi ribbons for the
June 2025 Mu3e commissioning beam
time : SciFi was operated, along the
inner Vertex and Tiles, at full beam rate

→ Matching clusters at both ends to reduce noise and form the mean time $\frac{1}{2}(T_L + T_R)$ with $\sigma \sim 250 \text{ ps}$, which is independent of the hit position along the SciFi ribbon, as opposed to $T_L - T_R$



Data taken with DRS4 electronics → analysis of recent beam tests with MuTriG electronics is ongoing

