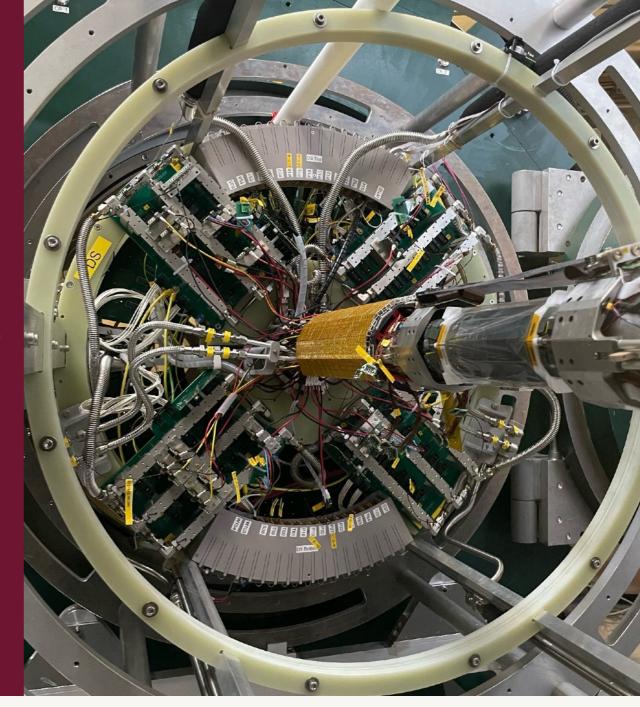
Status of the Mu3e experiment at PSI



Mikio Sakurai

m.sakurai@ucl.ac.uk

on behalf of the Mu3e collaboration

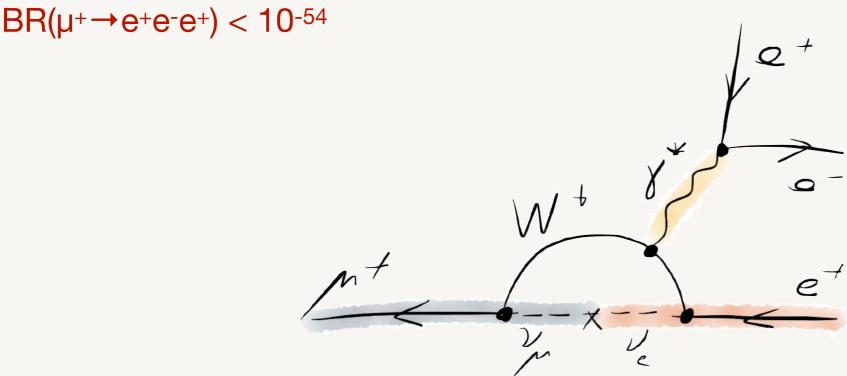




Charged Lepton Flavour Violation (cLFV)



- Lepton flavour is conserved in the Standard Model
 - Neutral lepton flavour violation was observed via v oscillations
- Charged lepton favour violation can be naturally possible but has not been observed
 - Heavily suppressed in the SM by $(\Delta m_v^2/m_w^2)^2$



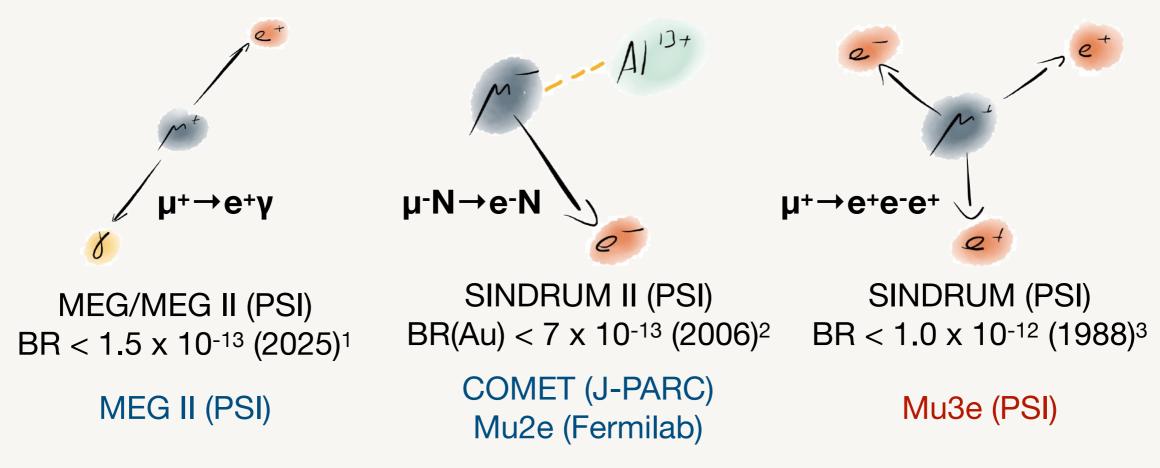
- Any observation of cLFV is a clear sign of new physics
 - Many BSM models (SUSY, GUT,...) predict large cLFV effects



The golden muon channels



- Muon is an excellent probe of cLFV process
 - Sensitive: New physics sensitivity scales with m₁²
 - Clean: Relatively long lifetime & simple decay channels
 - Available: High-intensity muon beams at PSI, J-PARC, Fermilab
- The three golden muon channels
 - Complementary cLFV searches with model-dependent sensitivity



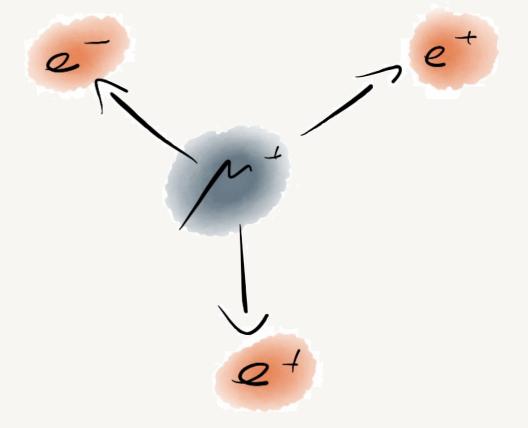
(1) K. Afanaciev et al., arXiv:2504.15711 (2025), (2) W. Bertl et al., Eur.Phys.J.C 47 (2006) 337 (3) U. Bellgardt et al., Nucl.Phys.B 299 (1988) 1



The Mu3e experiment



- The Mu3e experiment searches for the cLFV decay µ+→e+e-e+
- Two-phase approach:
 - Phase I: BR < 2 x 10⁻¹⁵
 - Phase II: BR < O(10⁻¹⁶)
 - → 4 orders of magnitude improvement over the current limit
- Preparation for Physics Run in 2026 at PSI
 - Successful Commissioning Run in 2025

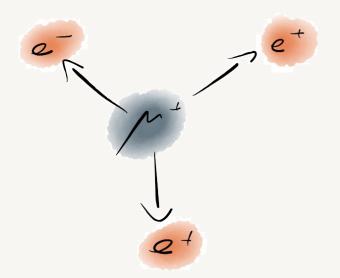




The Mu3e signal and backgrounds

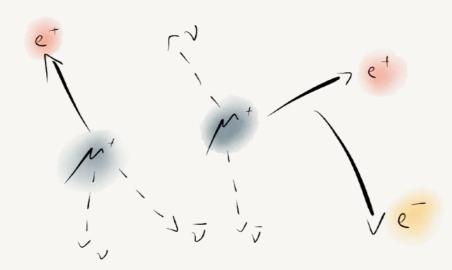


Signal



- Common vertex
- Time coincidence
- $\Sigma \vec{p} = 0$
- $\Sigma E = m_{\mu}$

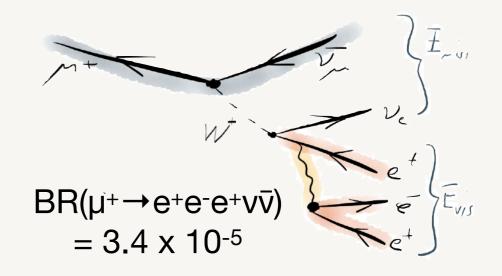
Accidental



- No common vertex
- No time coincidence
- $\Sigma \overrightarrow{p} \neq 0$
- $\Sigma E \neq m_{\mu}$

Need excellent **vertex**, **timing** and **momentum** resolution

Internal conversion



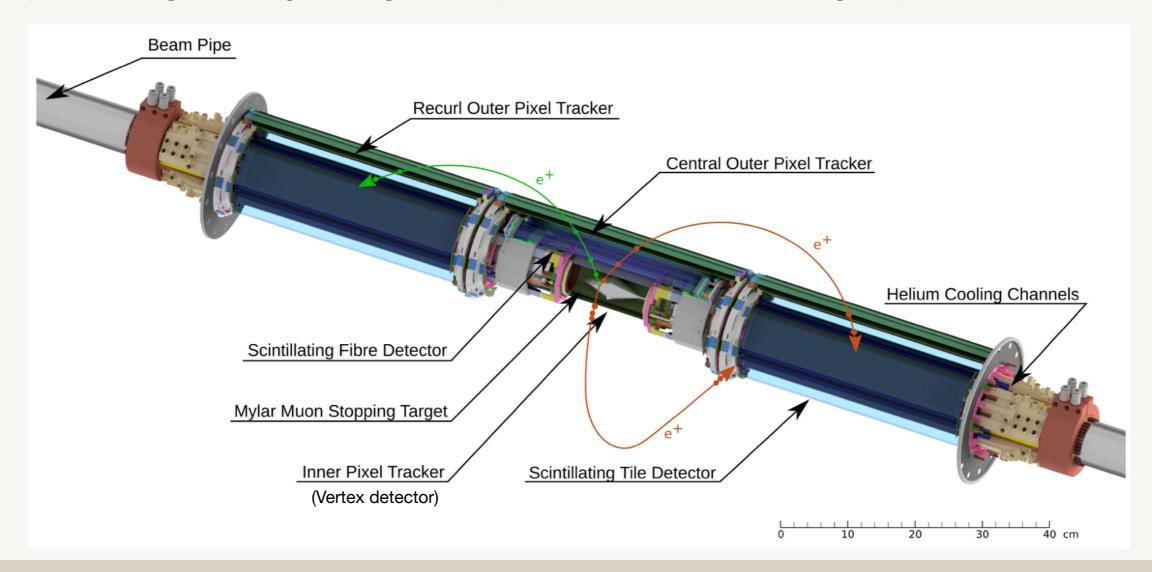
- Common vertex
- Time coincidence
- $\Sigma \overrightarrow{p} \neq 0$
- Σ E ≠ m_µ

Need momentum resolution

Mu3e - Experimental requirements



- High-intensity beam → High granularity and fast processing (10⁸ Hz)
- MeV/c range e+/e- → Low material budget
- Accidental background → Good vertex (~200 µm) and timing (~100 ps) resolution
- Internal conversion → Excellent momentum resolution (< 1 MeV/c) and recurl stations
- Compact design → High integration (detectors, DAQ, cooling, ...)

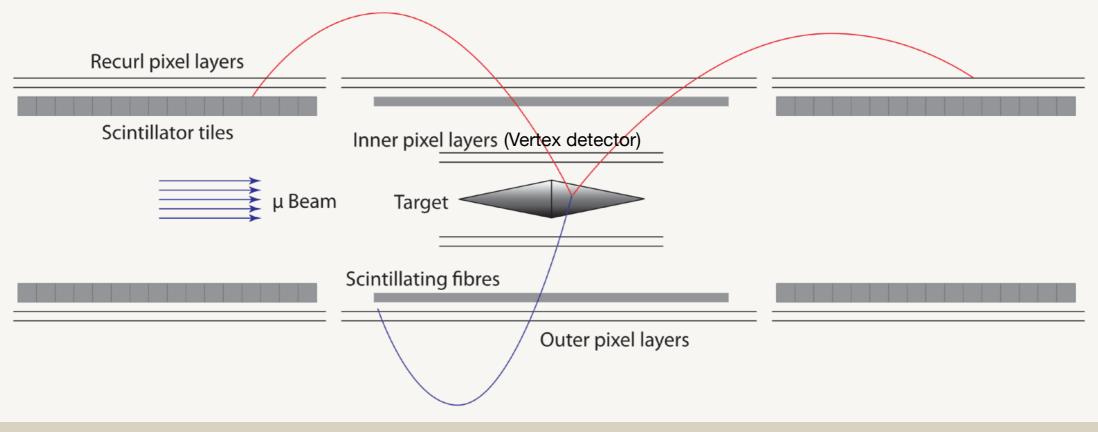




Mu3e - Experimental principle



- 10⁸ μ+/s at 28 MeV/c stopped on a double hollow-cone target
- Helical decay e+/e- tracks in a uniform 1 T magnetic field
- 2 ultra-thin inner pixel layers: precise vertexing
- 2 outer pixel layers: 4+ hit track reconstruction
- Scintillating fibres: timing and e+/e- identification
- Recurl pixel layers: optimal momentum resolution and acceptance
- Scintillating tiles: precise timing



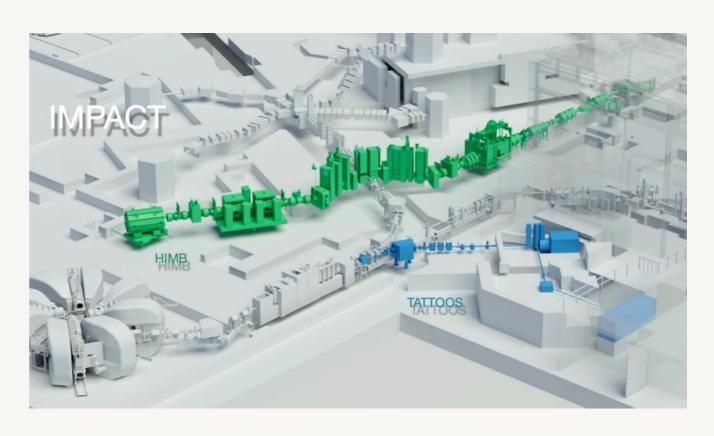


Muon beam



- HIPA at Paul Scherrer Institute in Switzerland
 - 590 MeV proton beam with up to 2.4 mA
 - Graphite target → pion production → decay to surface muons
- World's most intense DC muon beam
 - Up to 10⁸ μ+/s available at existing πE5 beamline → Mu3e Phase I
 - High-Intensity Muon Beamline (HIMB) with up to 10¹⁰ μ+/s → Mu3e Phase II





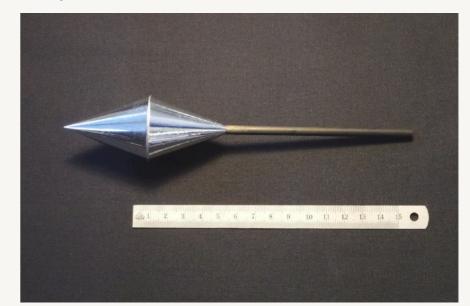


Target and Magnet



- Stopping target (70 µm thick, 100 mm long, 19 mm radius)
 - Aluminised mylar:
 High stopping rate (~95.5%)
 - Thin and hollow:
 Minimal material budget (~0.15% X₀)
 - Double cone:
 Well spread decay vertices along the beam direction





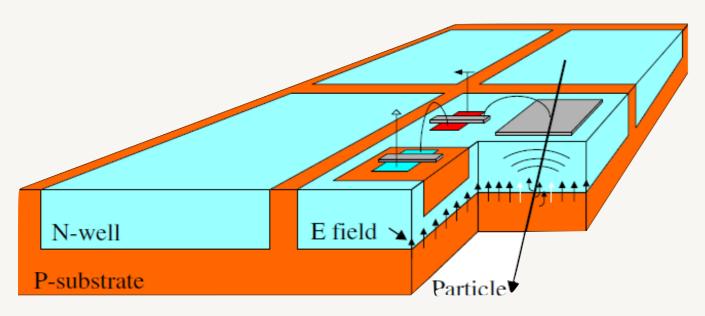
- Mu3e magnet
 - Superconducting solenoid
 - Provide a uniform 1 T field
 - Enable precise momentum reconstruction
 - Guide µ+ beam to the target

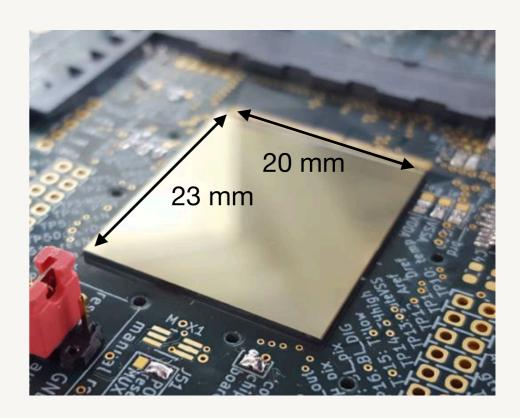


Mupix11 sensor



- High Voltage Monolithic Active Pixel Sensors (HV-MAPS)
 - Produced in commercial 180 nm high voltage CMOS process
 - Fully integrated detection and digital readout with logic implemented in N-well
 - Fast charge collection in small active region
 - Can be thinned down to 50 μm
- Mupix11 Production chip
 - Thin: 50 μm
 70 μm
 - Efficiency: > 99.9%
 - Time resolution: < 20 ns





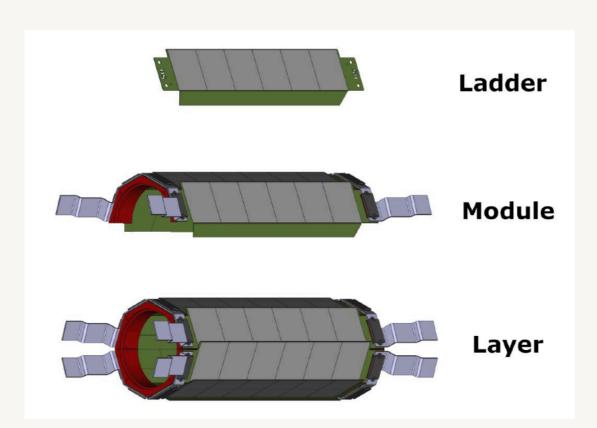
I.Perić, NIM A 582 (2007) 876



Pixel detectors



- Ultra-thin pixel tracker for precise vertexing and momentum reconstruction
- Modular design: Built from ladders made of Mupix11 chips on HDI
- Minimal material budget: ~0.1% X₀ per layer
- Arranged in 3 stations
 - Central: 2 inner 'vertex' layers + 2 outer layers
 - Up/Downstream: 2 outer 'recurl' layers
- Cooled by a gaseous helium flow through layers



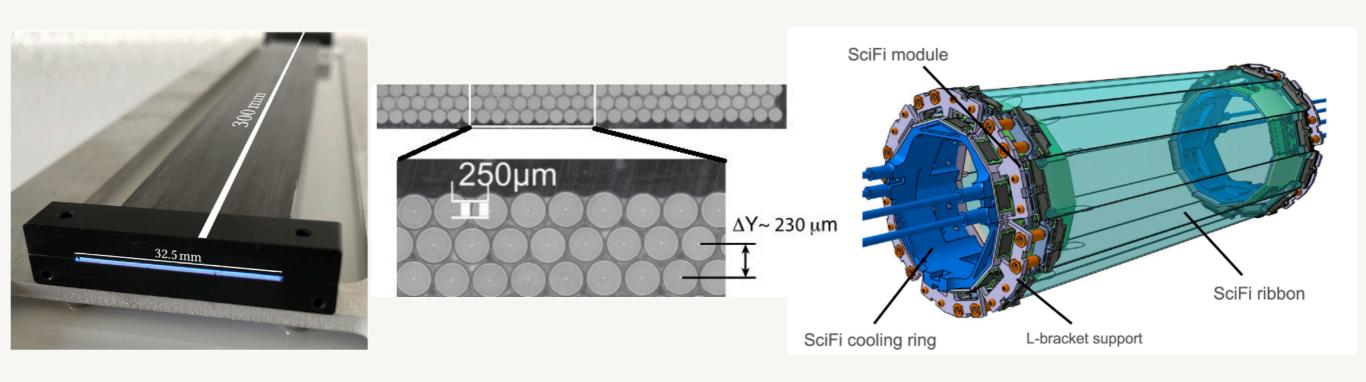




Timing detectors - Scintillating fibres



- Suppress accidental background and enable e+/e- identification
- Scintillating fibres (SciFi)
 - 12 ribbons (30 cm long) with 3 layers of 250 μm staggered fibres (< 0.02% X₀)
 - Placed after the vertex layers to minimise multiple scattering
 - Readout by SiPM arrays at both ends and custom ASIC (MuTRiG)
 - Time resolution: ~250 ps
 - Cooled by Si oil to reduce SiPM dark count rate



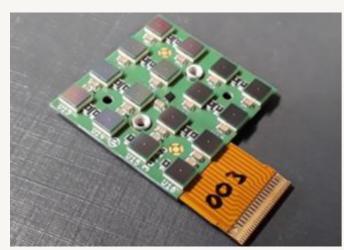


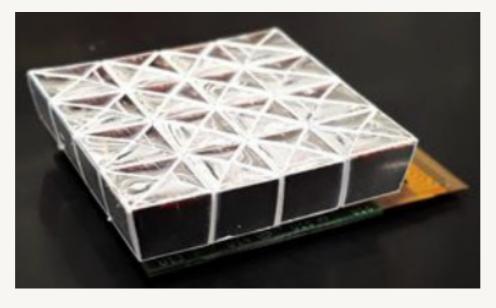
Timing detectors - Scintillating tiles

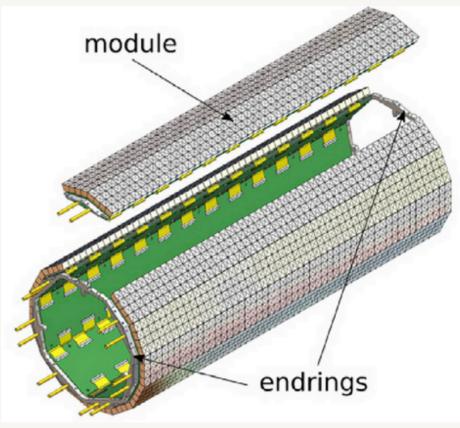


- Scintillating tiles (SciTile)
 - Highly granular tiles (6 x 6 x 5 mm³)
 - Wrapped in reflector foil for light yield and optical isolation
 - Each tile readout by a SiPM with custom ASIC (MuTRiG)
 - Placed at the end of the recurling particle trajectory before outer 'recurl' layers
 - Provide the most precise timing: ~80 ps
 - Cooled by Si oil to reduce SiPM dark count rate







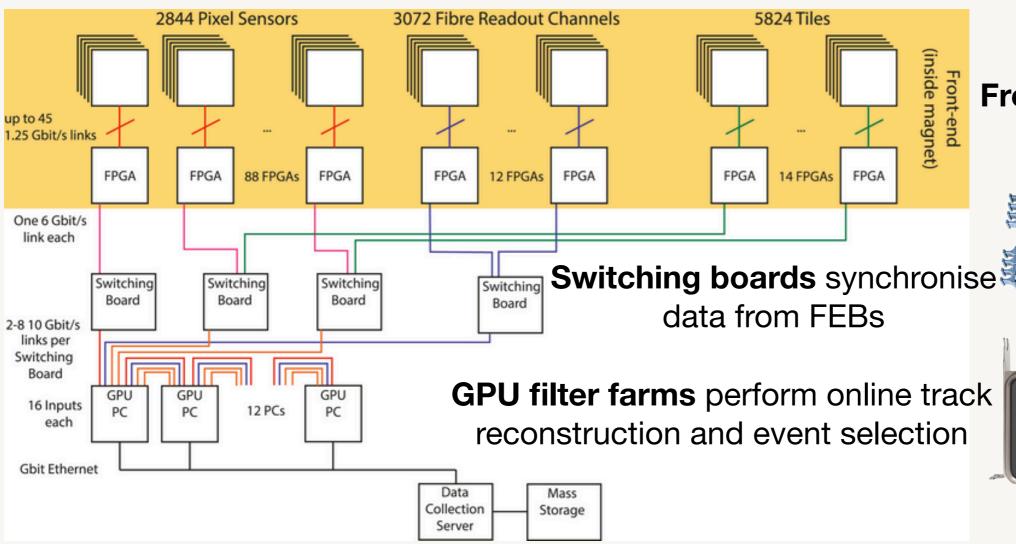


Data acquisition system



Fully streaming, triggerless continuous readout of all sub-detectors

Network of FPGAs and optical links





Front-end boards (FEBs) collect and sort data





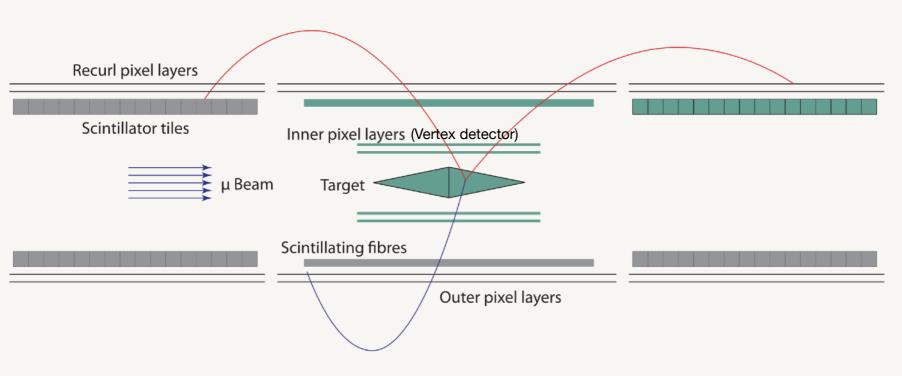
Only write interesting events to disk

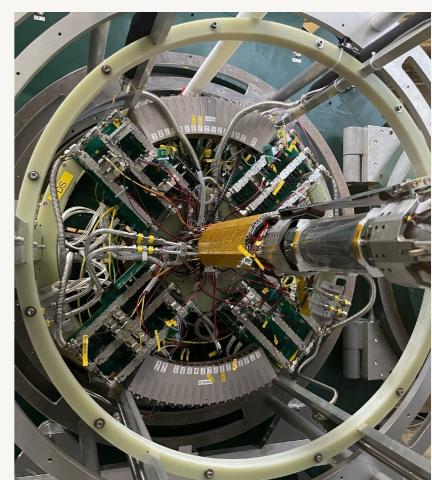


Successful Commissioning Run 2025



- 3 weeks of Commissioning Run campaign in June 2025 at PSI πΕ5 beamline
 - First full integration test of detector+infrastructure+DAQ chain
 - Operation in gaseous helium cooling, 1 T magnetic field and beam environment
 - A week of stable data-taking with 10⁴ 6.5 x 10⁷ μ+/s
 - Minimal detector setup commissioned with production modules towards Physics Run



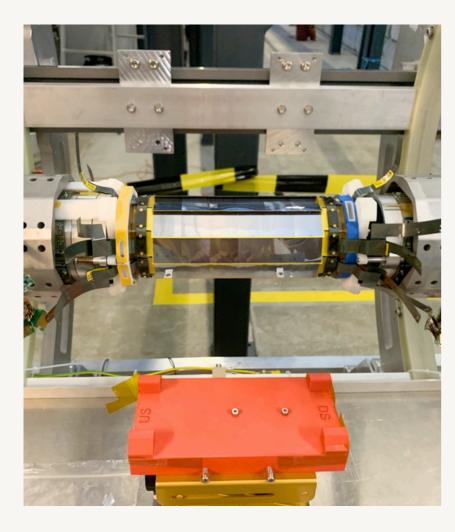




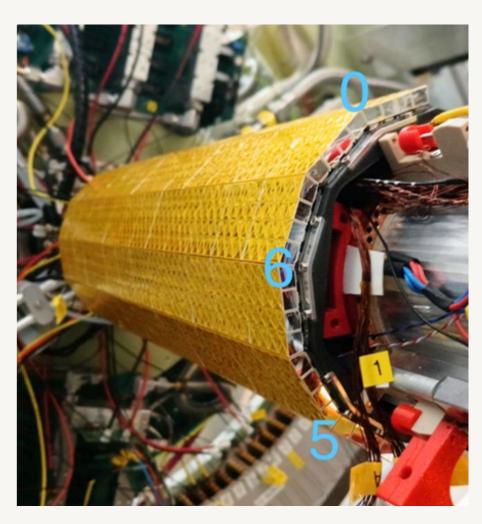
Commissioning Run 2025 - Detector



Vertex SciFi SciTile







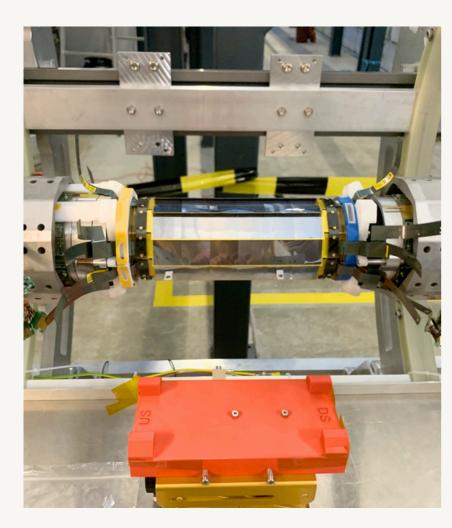
- Production modules installed and commissioned
 - Full vertex detector Full 18 ladders = 108 Mupix11 sensors
 - SciFi 2/12 ribbons
 - SciTile 3/14 modules on downstream

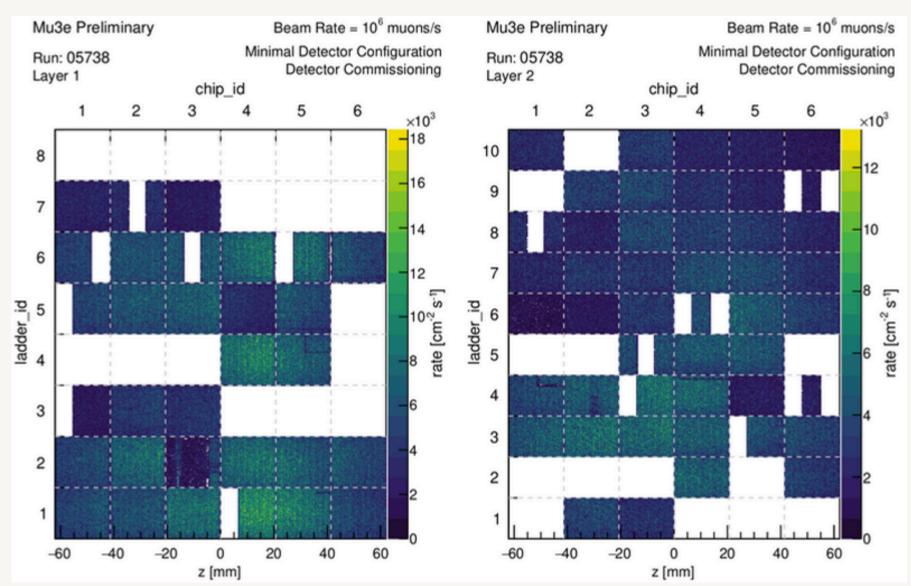


Commissioning Run 2025 - Vertex



Vertex





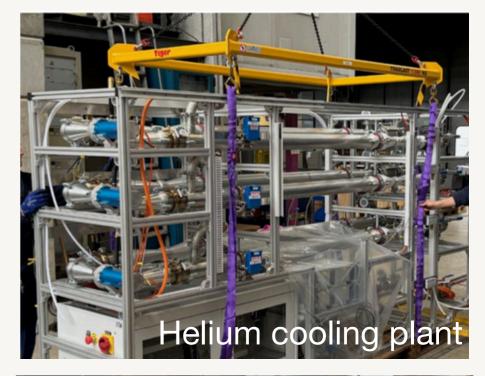
- Hit maps from Layer 1 and Layer 2 of vertex detector
 - Successful 3-week operation under high rate, helium cooling and 1 T environment
 - 26/108 Mupix11 sensor either mechanically damaged, unstable or lost
 - A few additional unstable or inefficient links



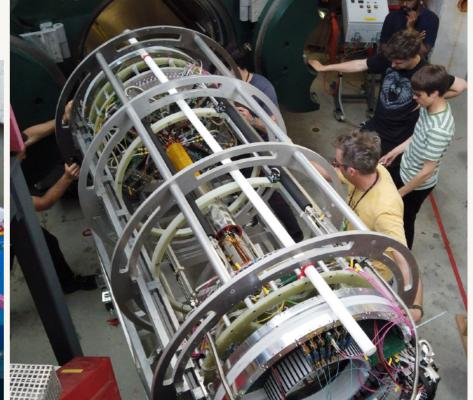
Commissioning Run 2025 - Infrastructure



- Final services installed and commissioned
 - Gaseous helium cooling for vertex detector
 - Liquid cooling for SciFi and SciTile
 - Powering system for all detectors
- Compact Muon Beam Line (CMBL) setup at πΕ5
 - Mu3e solenoid fully operational at 1 T
 - Deliver 10⁴ 6.5 x 10⁷ µ+/s to the target





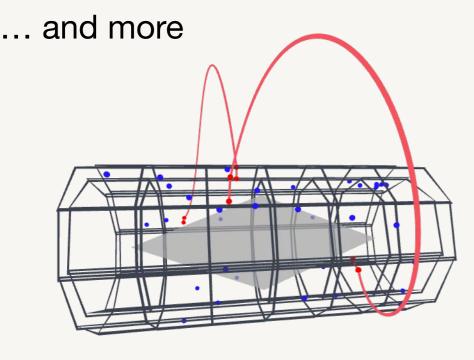


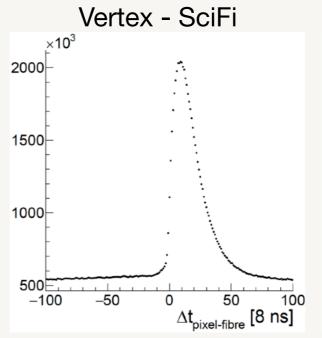


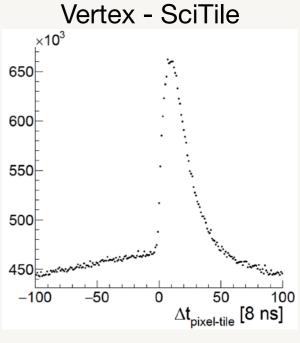
Commissioning Run 2025 - DAQ



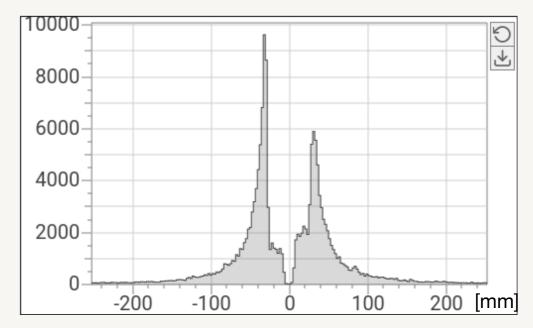
- Demonstrated **streaming readout**
 - High-rate capability with sub-detector **synchronisation**
 - Online track reconstruction with GPU filter farm
 - Online monitoring tools developed
- Ongoing analysis efforts
 - Michel spectrum using reconstructed tracks with full sub-system
 - Detector alignment with comic data







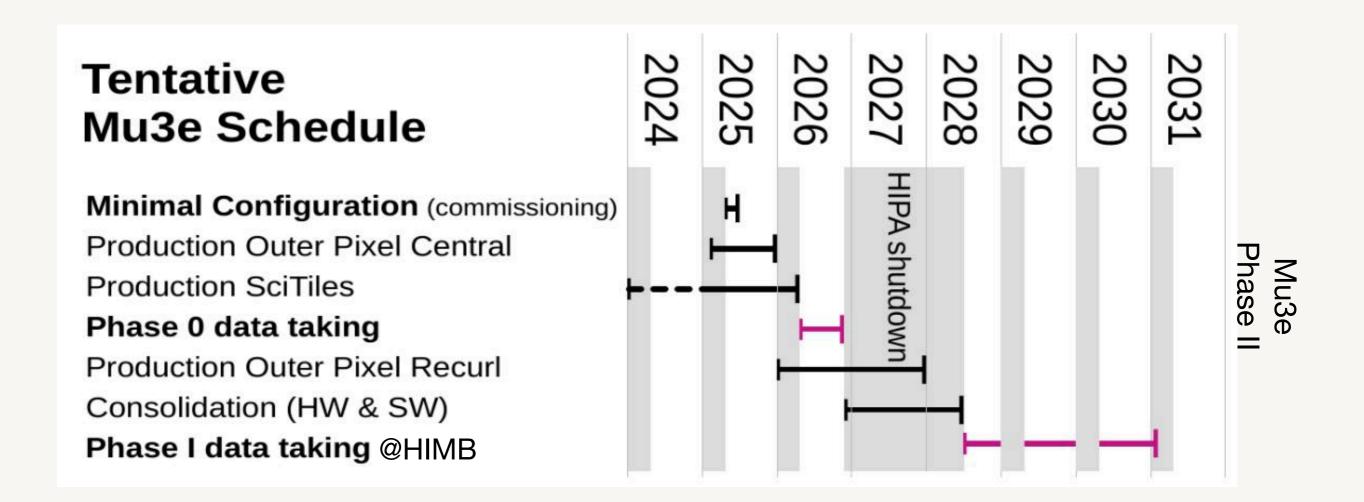
Online reconstructed track transverse radius





Mu3e timeline



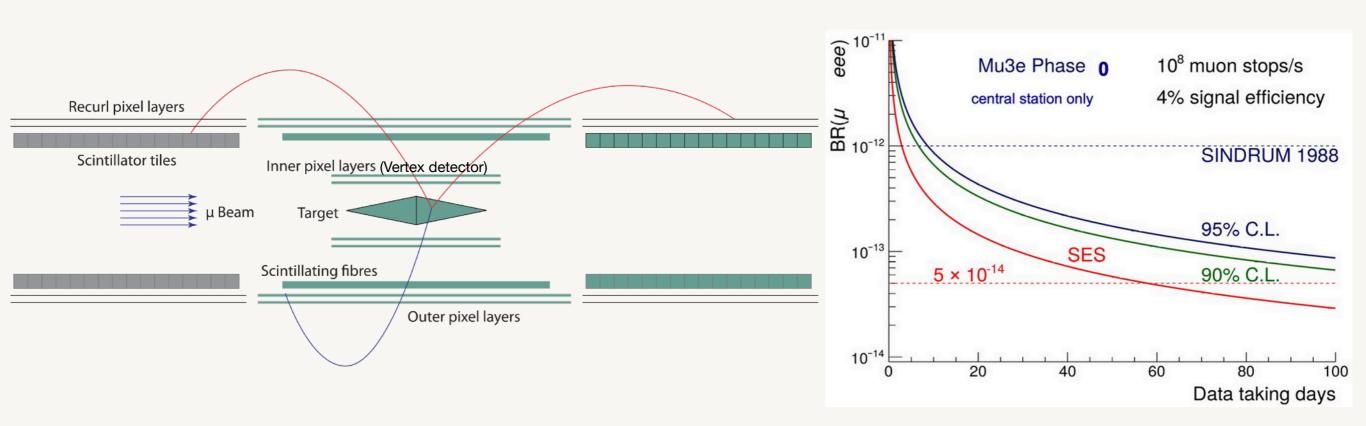


- Aim for a long-term Physics Run in 2026 (Phase 0)
 - Full central station with additional 2 outer pixel layers and full downstream SciTile
- Data-taking with full recurl stations to start after HIMB upgrade



Towards Physics Run in 2026





- Phase 0 configuration can already surpass the current SINDRUM limit
- Central station outer pixel ladders under production and QC
 → C. Kinsman's poster: "Search for μ+→e+e+e- at the Mu3e experiment and the Commissioning of the Pixel Tracker"
- Vertex detector v2 with 70 µm Mupix11 sensors being produced based on operational experience in 2025 campaign
- SciTile production for downstream recurl station



Summary



- The Mu3e experiment searches for the cLFV decay μ+→e+e-e+ at the 10-16 level
- Successful Commissioning Run in June 2025
 - First full integration of detector, infrastructure and DAQ
 - Operation in gaseous helium cooling, 1 T magnetic field and beam environment
 - A week of stable data-taking at up to 6.5 x 10⁷ μ+/s
 - Streaming readout with GPU-based online track reconstruction
 - Analysis efforts ongoing: Michel spectrum, alignment,...
- Preparation towards Physics Run in 2026
 - Already able to improve sensitivity at the 10-12 level
 - Active production of outer pixel layers, Vertex v2 and SciTile



Thank you!



