

# Mu3e Integration Run 2021

Marius Köppel<sup>1)</sup> for the Mu3e Collaboration<sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> PRISMA+ Cluster of Excellence and Institute of Nuclear Physics, JGU Mainz

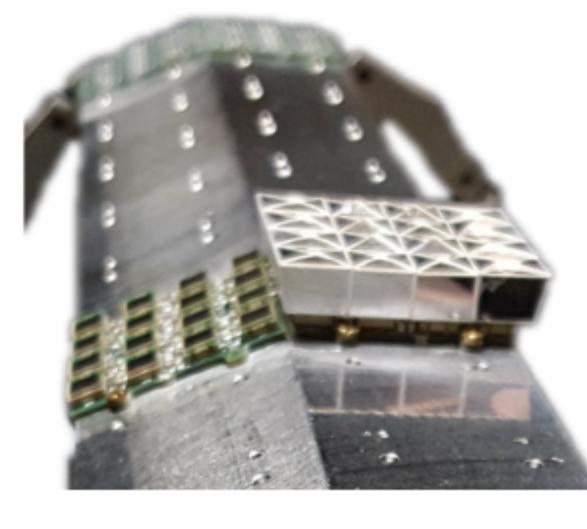
<sup>2)</sup> Paul Scherrer Institute (PSI), Uni Bristol, Uni Geneva, Uni Heidelberg, KIT Karlsruhe, Uni Liverpool, UCL London, JGU Mainz, Uni Oxford, ETH Zürich, Uni Zürich

## Summary

The Mu3e experiment at the Paul Scherrer Institute searches for the charged lepton flavour violating decay of muon into two positrons and one electron. The experiment aims for an ultimate sensitivity of one in  $10^{16}$  decays. The first phase of the experiment, currently under construction, will reach a branching ratio sensitivity of  $\sim 10^{-15}$  by observing  $10^8$  muon decays per second over a year of data taking. The highly granular detector based on thin high-voltage monolithic active pixel sensors (HV-MAPS) and scintillating timing detectors will produce about 100 GB/s of data at these particle rates. The Field Programmable Gate Array based Mu3e Data Acquisition System will read out this data from the detector and reducing the event rate to 100MB/s by selecting possible events using a filter farm of graphics processing units. This poster presents the status of the DAQ and first results from the 2021 integration run, which for the first time operated a slice of the Mu3e detector with the  $\pi E5$  muon beam line at PSI.

## The Mu3e experiment

- Search for  $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-$
- Standard Model (SM) via neutrino mixing  $BR < 10^{-54}$
- Observation of  $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-$
- Physics beyond SM
- Signal has one electron, two positrons from one vertex
- Random combinations as background from Michel decays with Bhabha scattering and photon conversion
- SM background with  $BR < 3.4 \cdot 10^{-5}$
- suppress background with good vertex, timing and momentum resolution
- High rates of  $10^8$  to  $10^9$  muons/sec
- Excellent momentum resolution despite low momentum of electrons
- Low material budget & multiple scattering

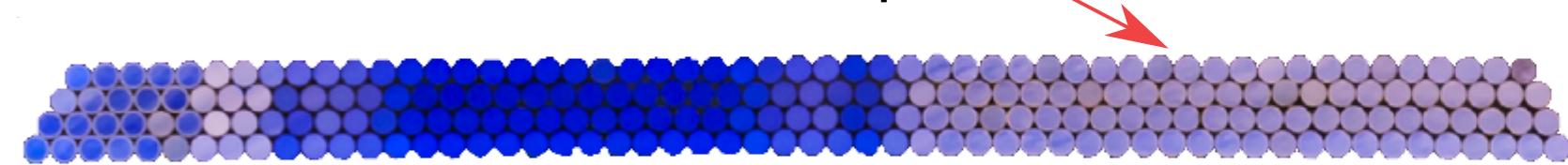


Scintillating tile detector with time resolution of  $< 70$  ps

- 50 $\mu$ m thin HV-MAPS
- Charge collection via drift
- Integrated readout electronics

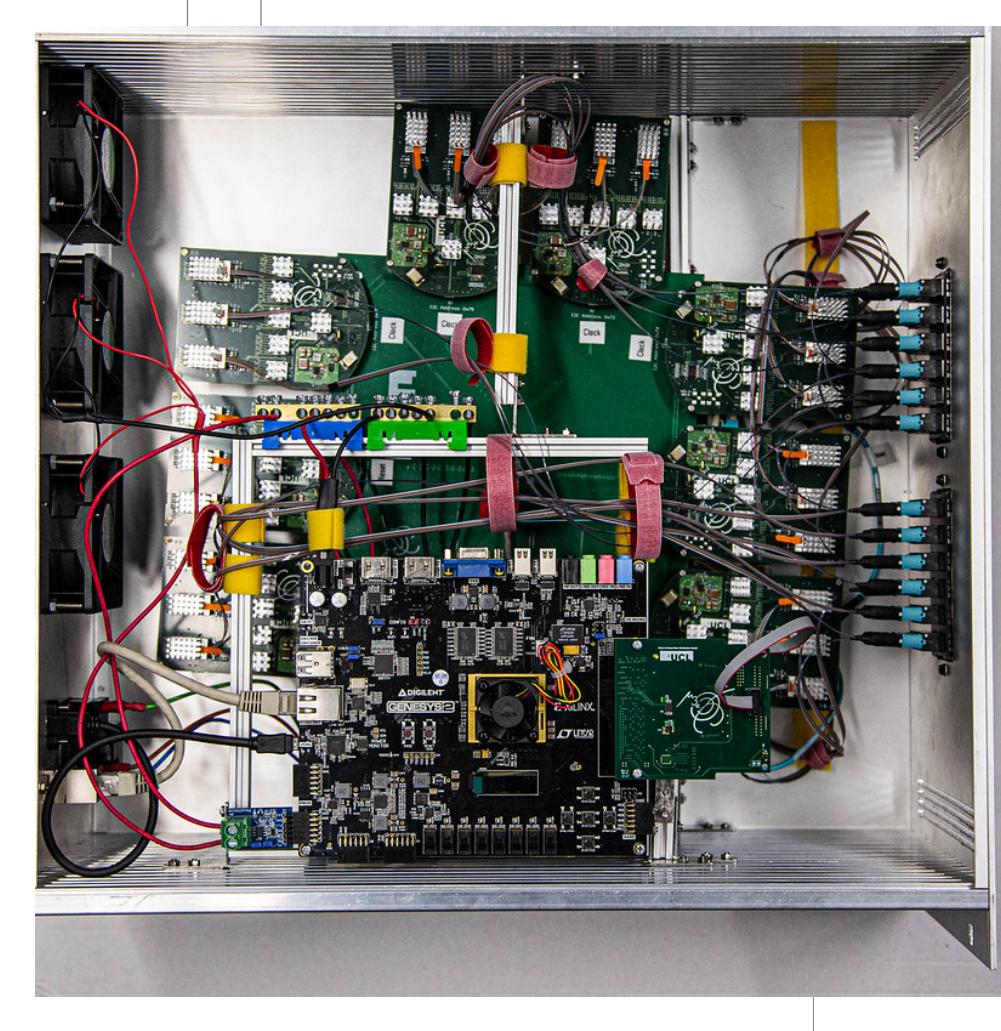
Ivan Perić et al., NIM A582 (2007) 876-885

Scintillating fibre detector with time resolution of  $< 500$  ps

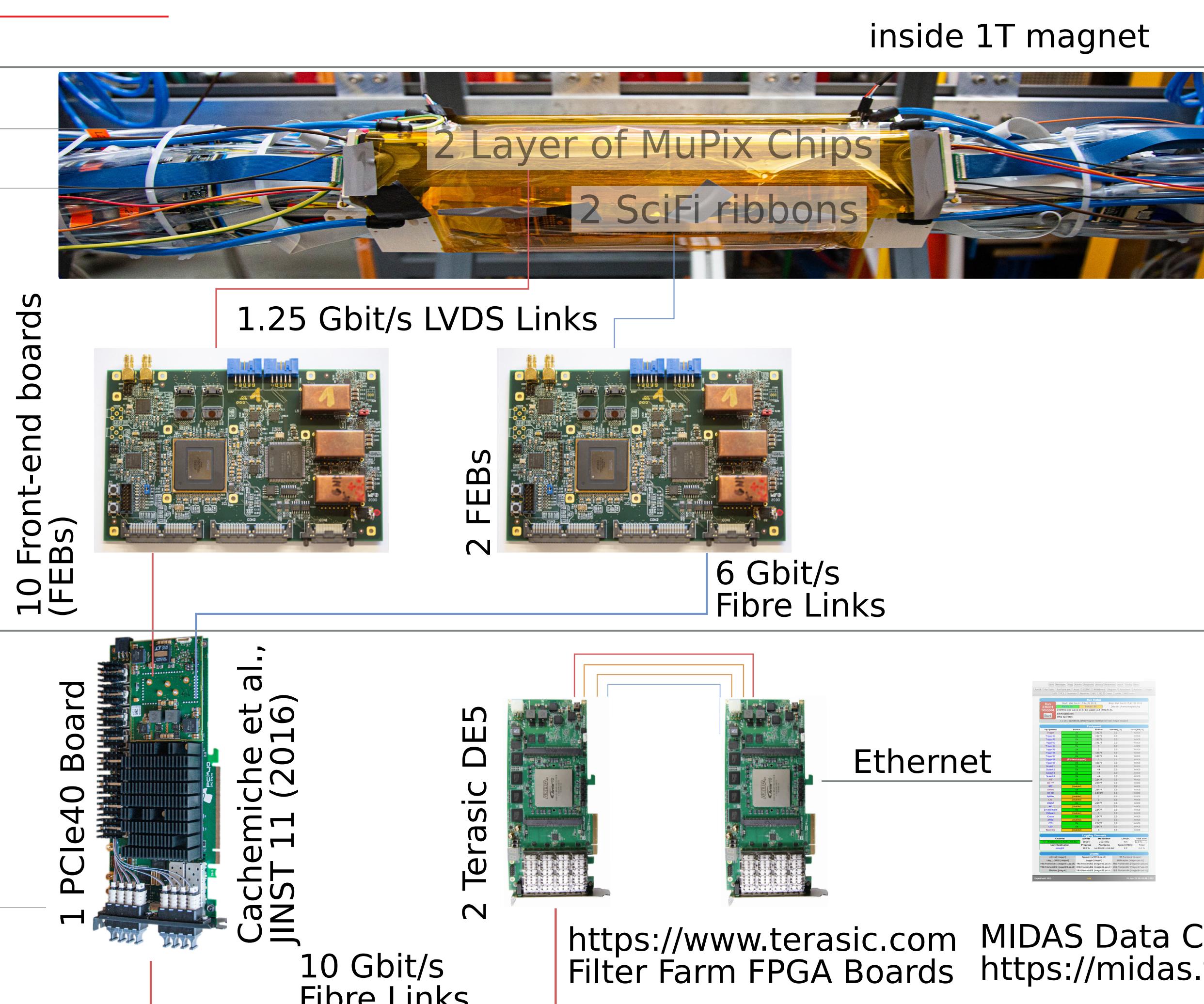


## The Mu3e DAQ

15 copies of 125 MHz global clock & run transition commands



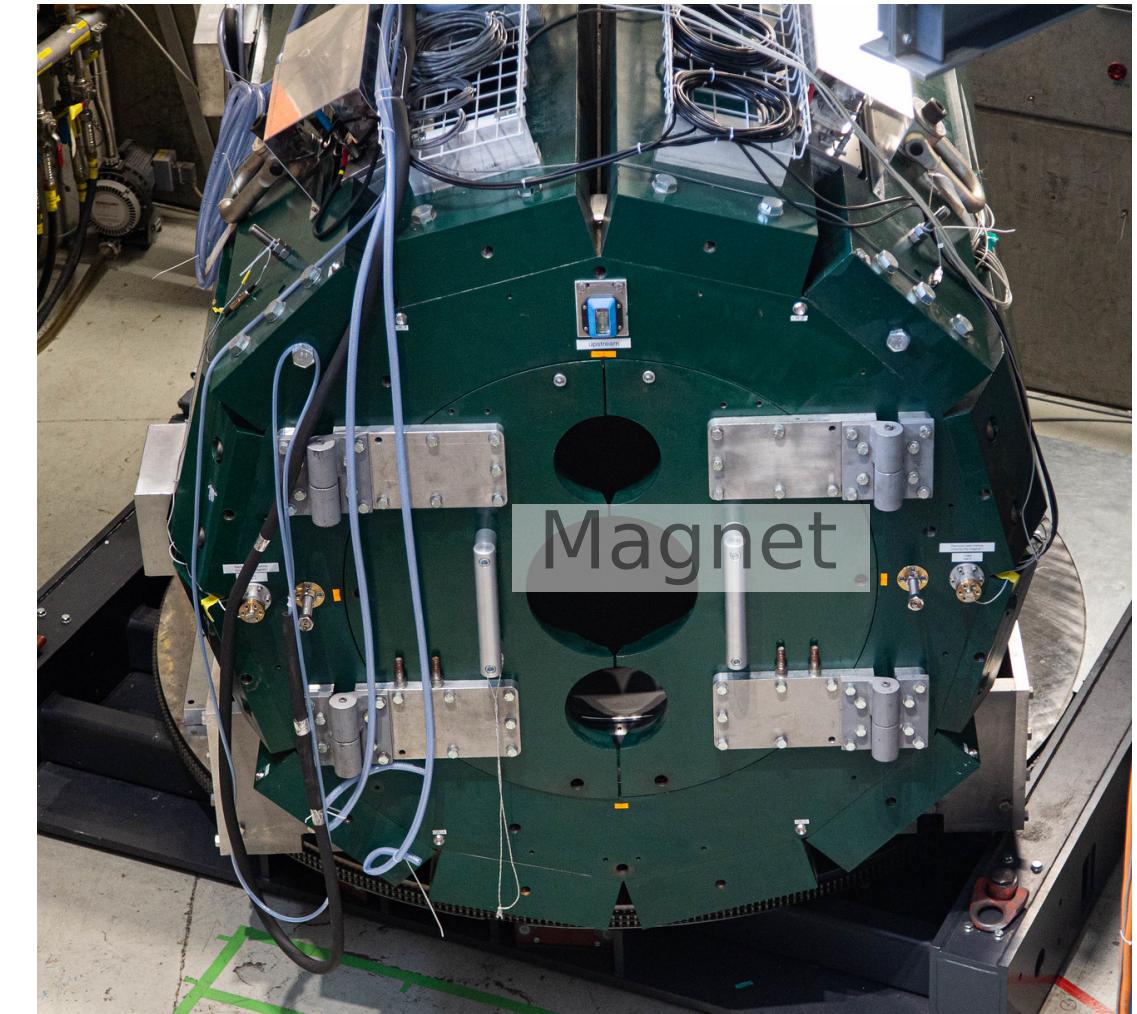
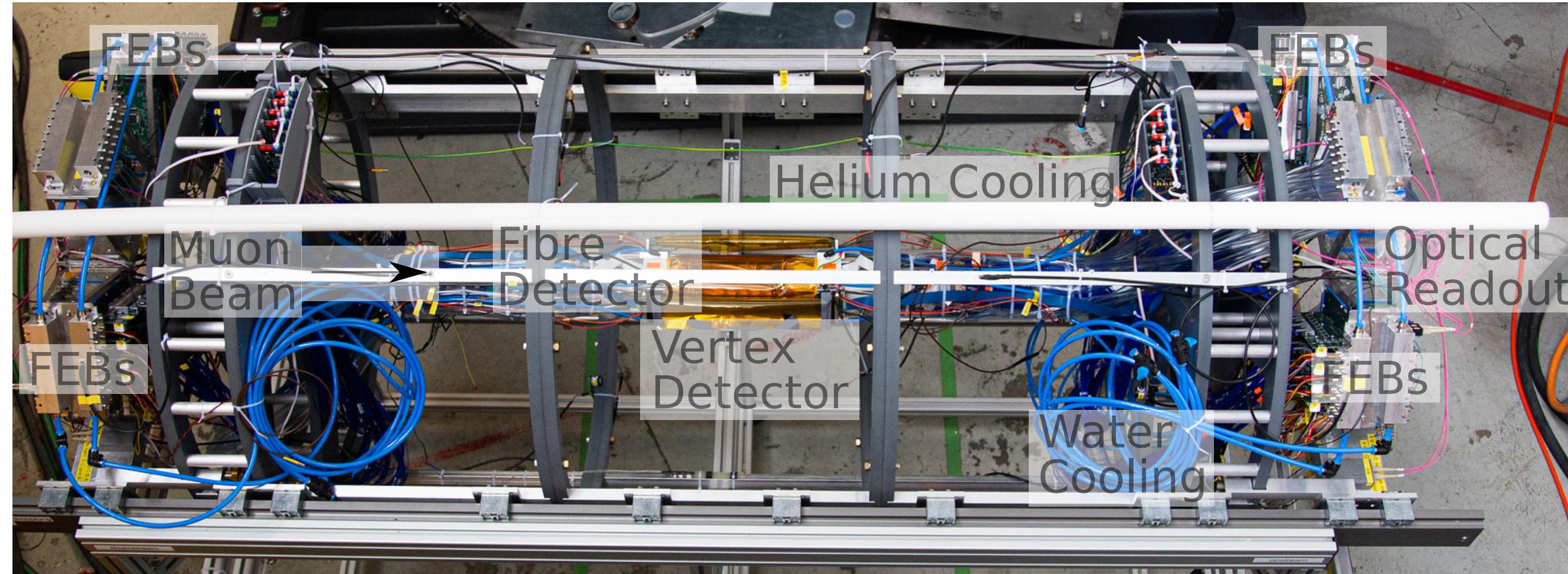
Clock & Reset System



<https://www.terasic.com> [MIDAS Data Collection](https://midas.triumf.ca)

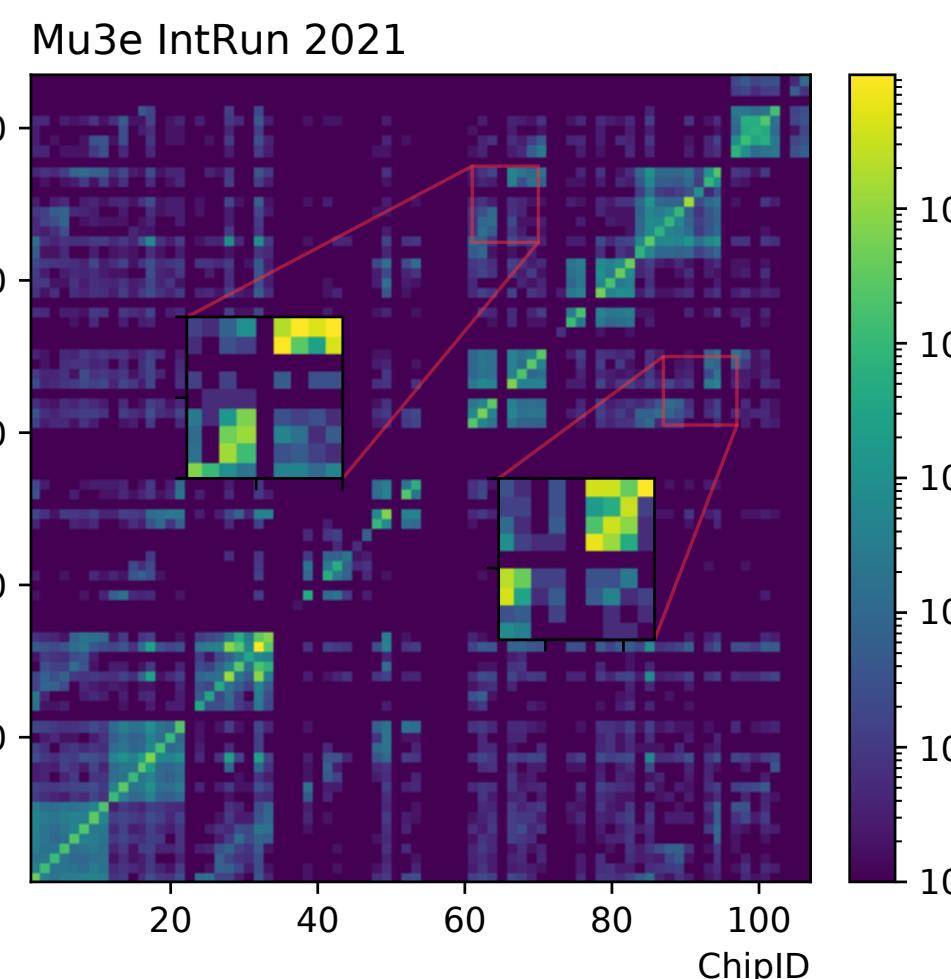
<https://midas.triumf.ca> [Filter Farm FPGA Boards](https://filterfarm.terasic.com)

## Integration Setup

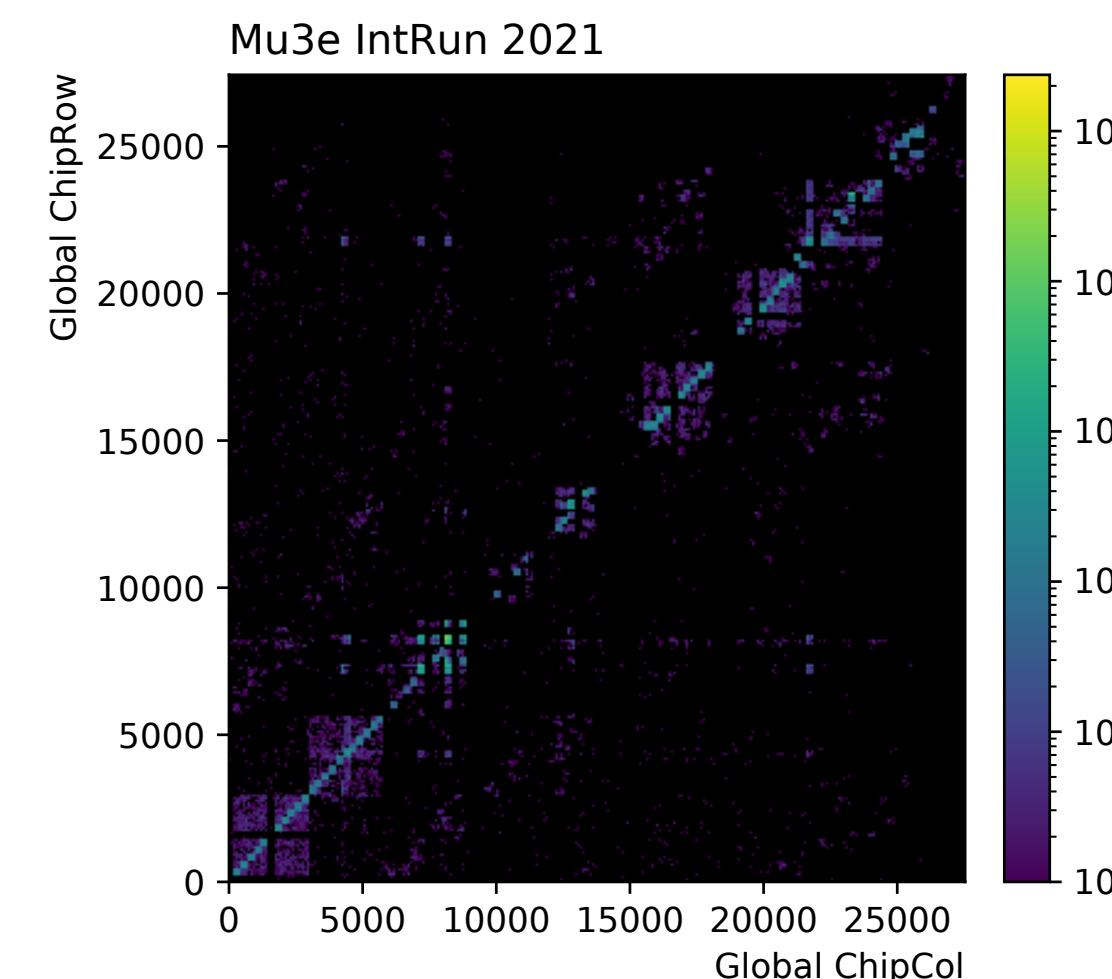


## First Results

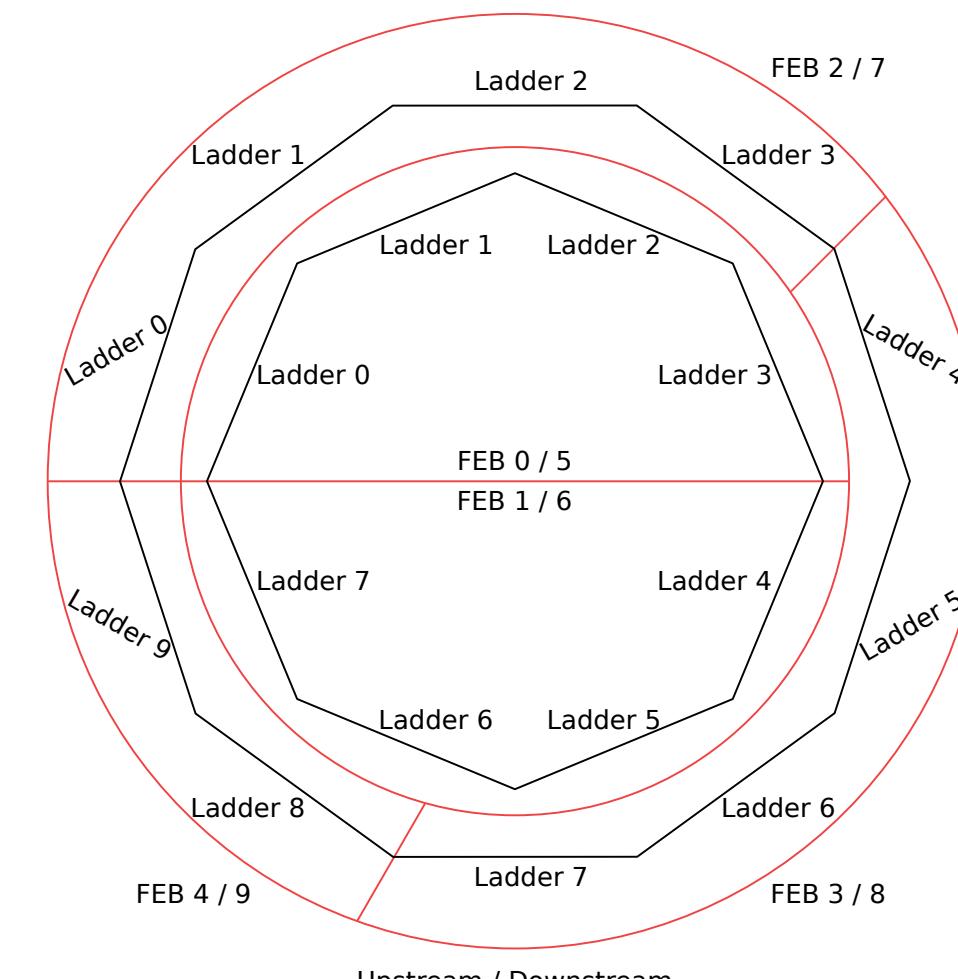
Vertex Detector space correlation w/o magnet



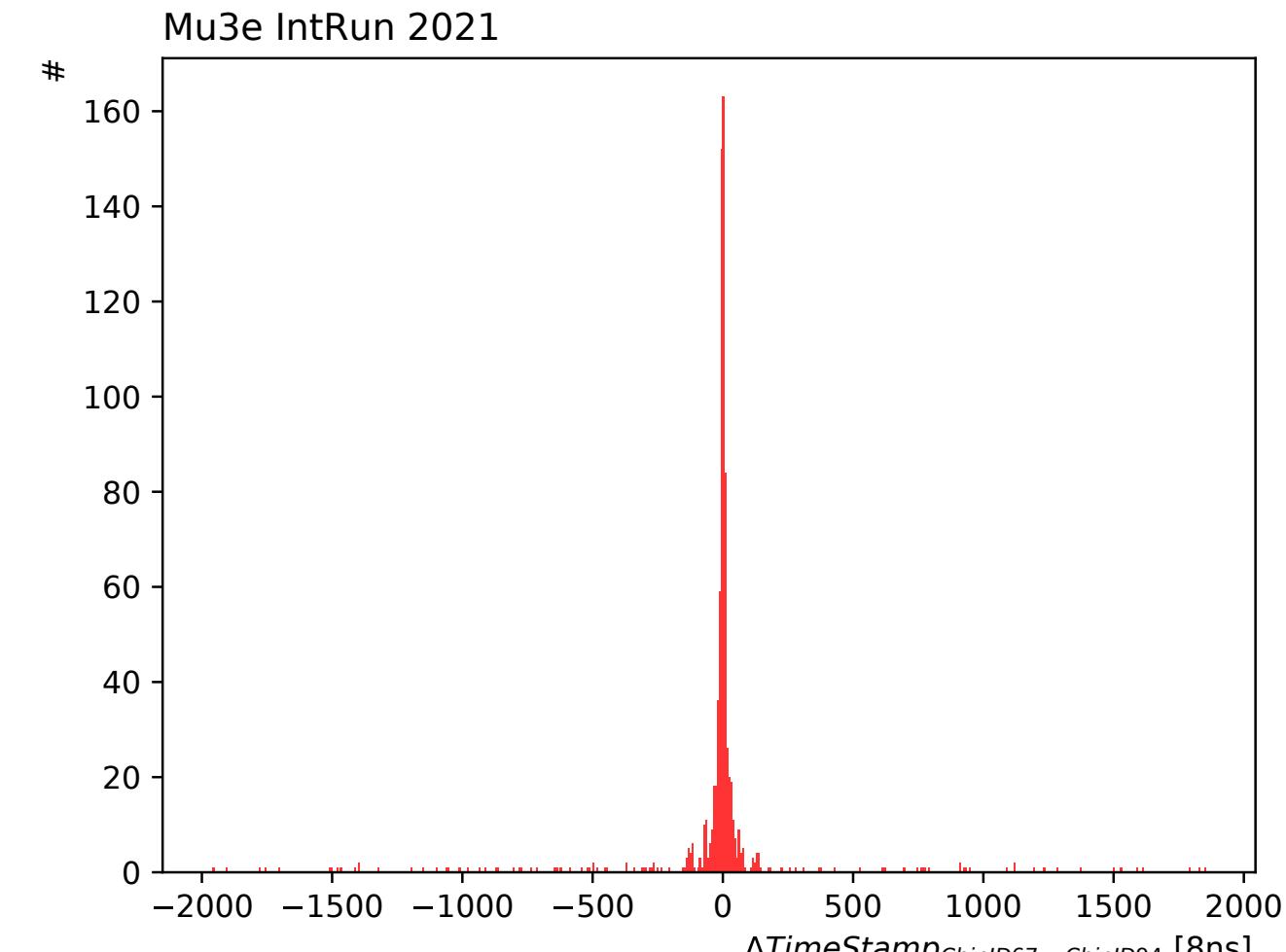
Vertex Detector chip to chip shadow map w/o magnet



Vertex Detector geometry

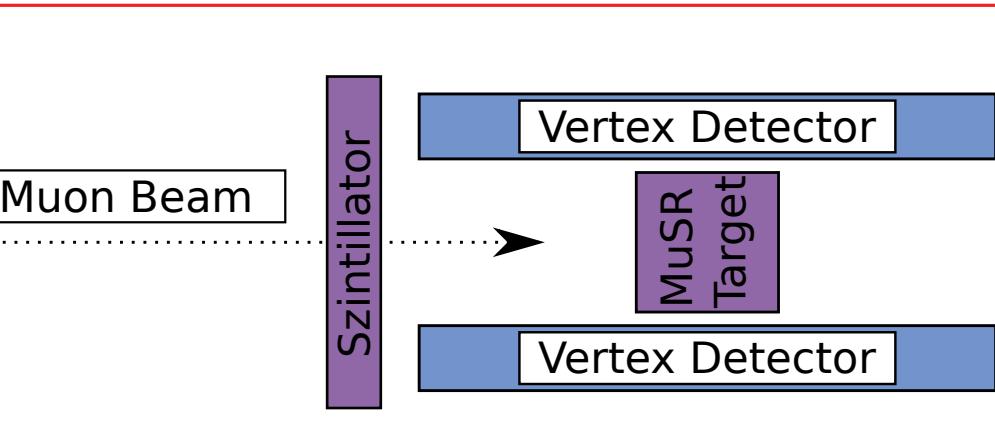


Vertex Detector time correlation w/o magnet

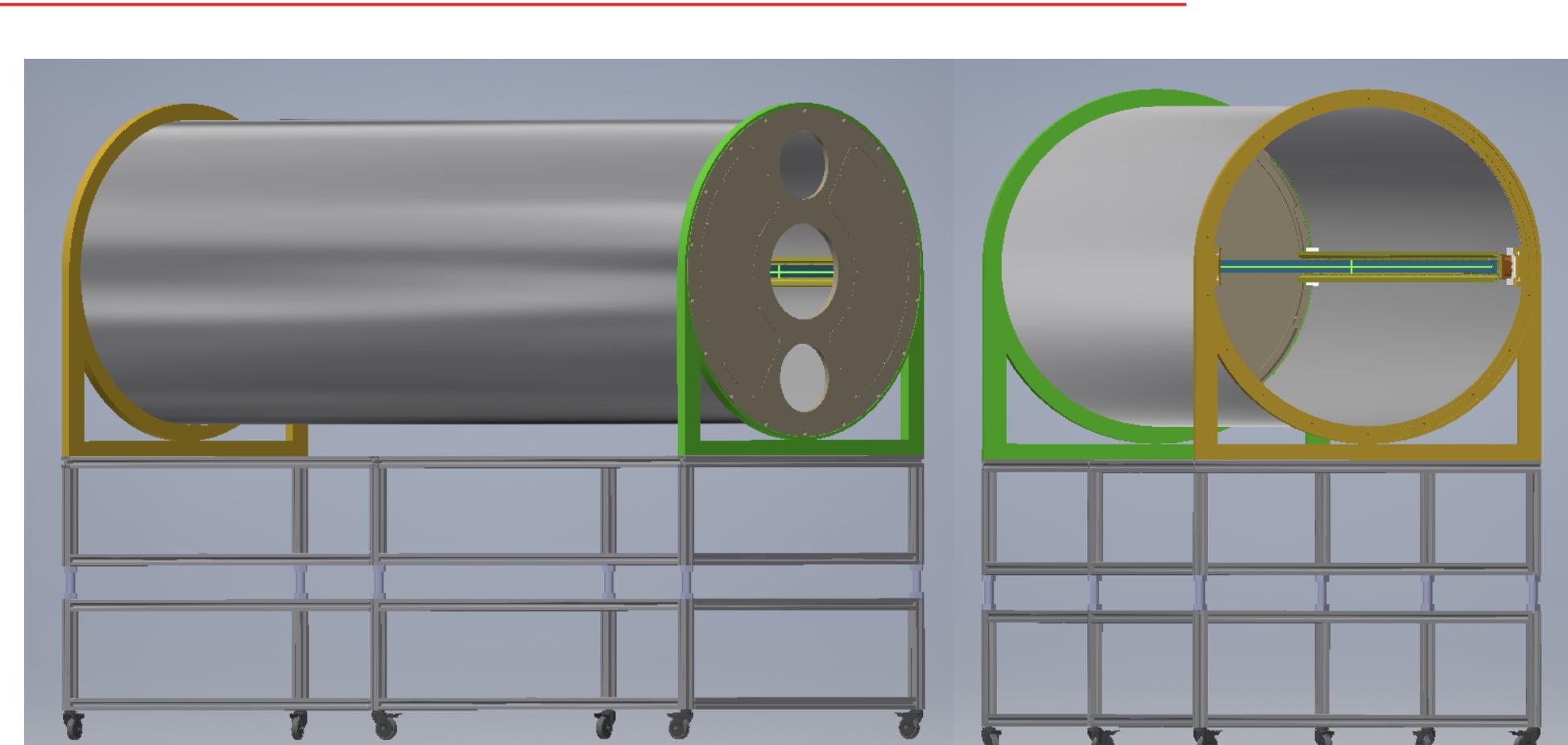


- Space and time correlations inside the vertex detector
- Detector readout works for multiple Front-end boards
- First time working readout via the PCIe40 board

## MuSR Setup



## Outlook



- Cage at PSI for detector tests
- Integration run planned for 2022
- Integration of scintillating detectors

