

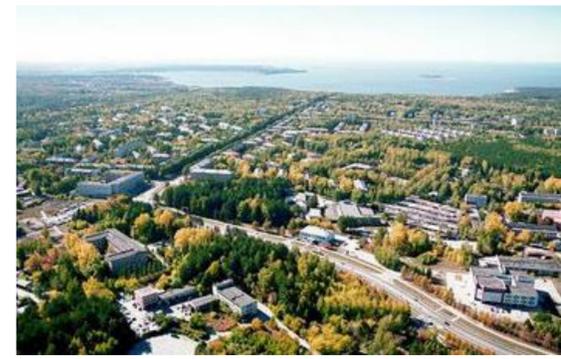
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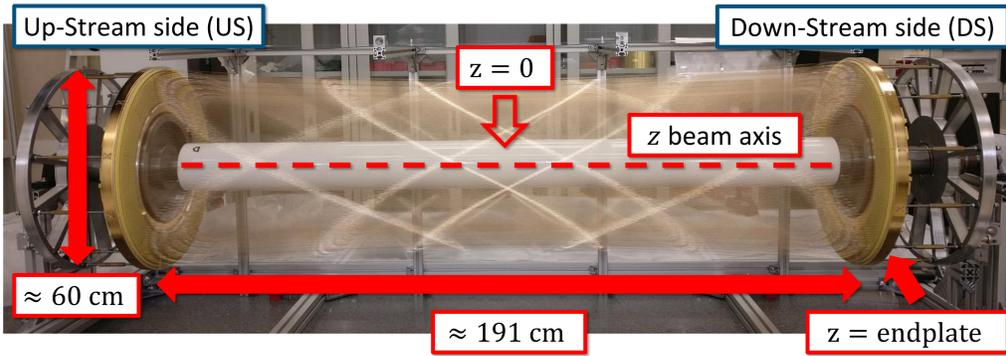


## The final MEG results and its upgrade MEG II

The MEG experiment, with its first phase of operations at the Paul Scherrer Institut (PSI), set the most stringent constraint on the Charged Lepton Flavour Violating (CLFV)  $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$  decay. The analysis of the 2009-2013 full data set, corresponding to  $\approx 7.5 \times 10^{14} \mu^+$  stopped in the target at a stopping rate of  $3 \times 10^7 \mu^+/s$ , resulted in the new best upper limit on the  $BR(\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma) \leq 4.2 \times 10^{-13}$  (90% C.L.), imposing one of the tightest constraints on models predicting LFV-enhancements through New Physics Beyond the Standard Model. The MEG experiment has practically reached its ultimate level of sensitivity, limited by the resolutions on the measurement of the kinematic variables of the two decay products. Therefore an upgrade (MEG II) of the experimental apparatus has been approved and is presently in the commissioning phase at PSI. MEG II aims at reaching a sensitivity enhancement of about one order of magnitude compared to the final MEG result, by improving the detector figures of merit and the muon stopping rate ( $\times 2$  factor on both). The 3 years physics data taking with all the upgraded detectors and the complete DAQ electronics is expected to start in 2020.

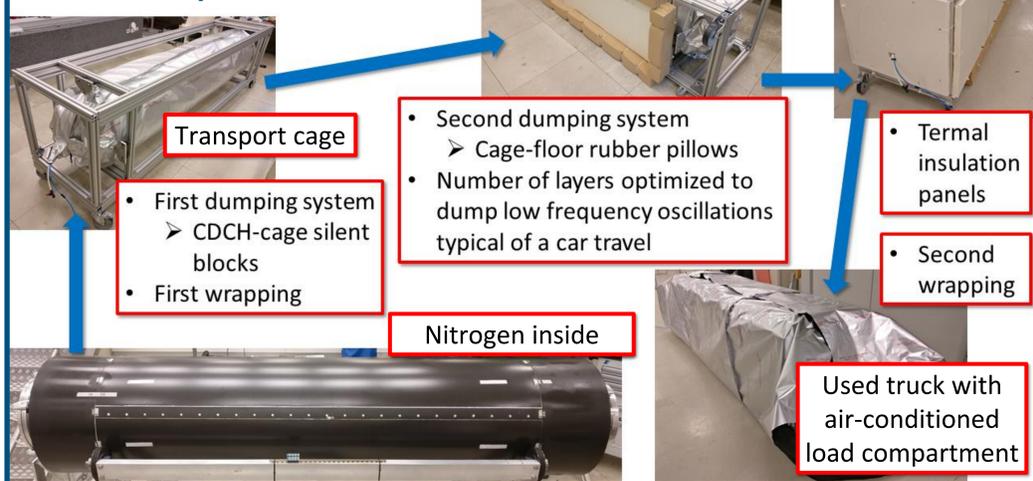
## The MEG II Cylindrical Drift Chamber (CDCH)

The new Cylindrical Drift Chamber (CDCH) is a key detector for the phase 2 of MEG. CDCH has been built by the INFN groups of Pisa, Lecce and Rome and is designed to overcome the limitations of MEG  $e^+$  tracker and guarantee the proper operation at high rates with long-term detector stability.



- Low-mass unique volume detector with high granularity filled with He:isobutane 90:10 gas mixture
  - 9 concentric layers: 192 drift cells, few mm wide, defined by 11904 wires
  - 20  $\mu\text{m}$  Au-plated W anode wires, 40/50  $\mu\text{m}$  Ag-plated Al cathode wires
  - High density of sensitive elements:  $\times 4$  hits more than MEG
  - Stereo wires geometry ( $6.5^\circ \div 8^\circ$ ) for longitudinal hit localization
- Total radiation length  $1.5 \times 10^{-3} X_0$  (less than  $1.7 \times 10^{-3} X_0$  of MEG)
  - MCS minimization and  $\gamma$  background reduction
- Single-hit resolution (measured on prototypes):  $\sigma_{hit} < 120 \mu\text{m}$
- Momentum and angular resolutions (full MC simulation of the MEG II experimental apparatus):  $\sigma_p \approx 90 \text{ keV}$ ,  $\sigma_\theta \approx 6 \text{ mrad}$ ,  $\sigma_\phi \approx 5.5 \text{ mrad}$
- Extremely high wires density (12 wires/cm<sup>2</sup>)  $\rightarrow$  the classical technique with wires anchored to endplates with feedthroughs is hard to implement
  - CDCH is the first drift chamber ever designed and built in a modular way

## CDCH packing and transport to PSI



## CDCH commissioning at PSI

Signal cables (US side)

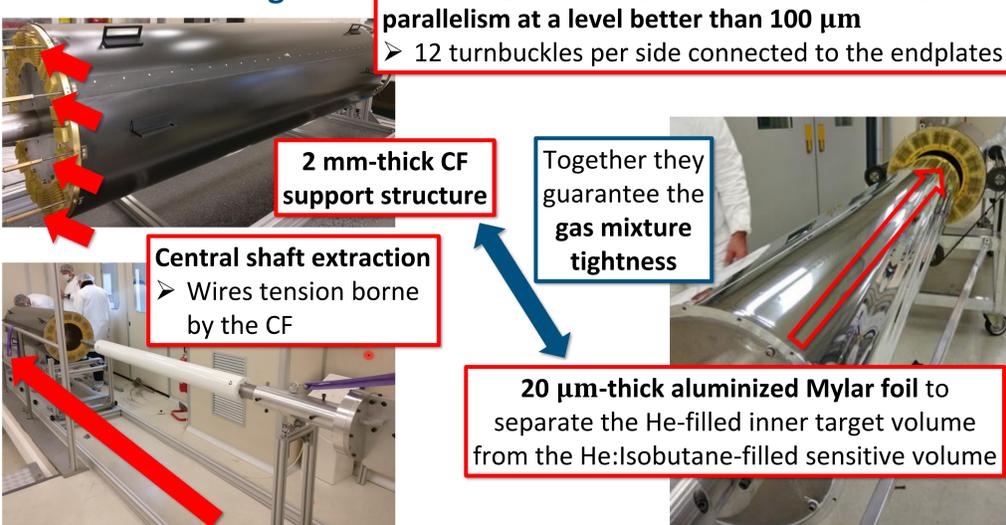
CDCH integrated into the MEG II apparatus

- 192 DAQ channels available
- 2018 and 2019 data taking runs with
  - Cosmic Rays (CR) for gain studies
  - Muon beam at different intensities

ENDCAPS PREPARATION

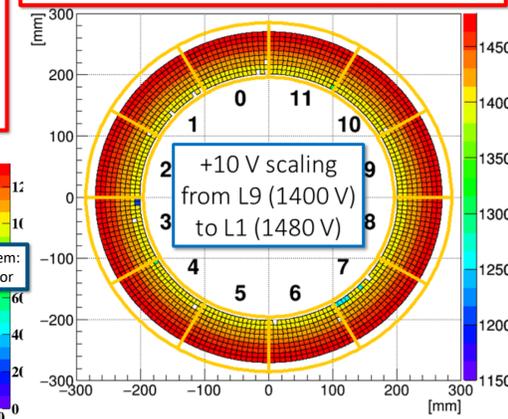
- 216 FE boards per side
  - Double-side read out
  - Cooling pipes embedded in the FE cards holders
    - T and RH sensors
- Inner extensions to connect CDCH to the MEG II beam line

## CDCH sealing

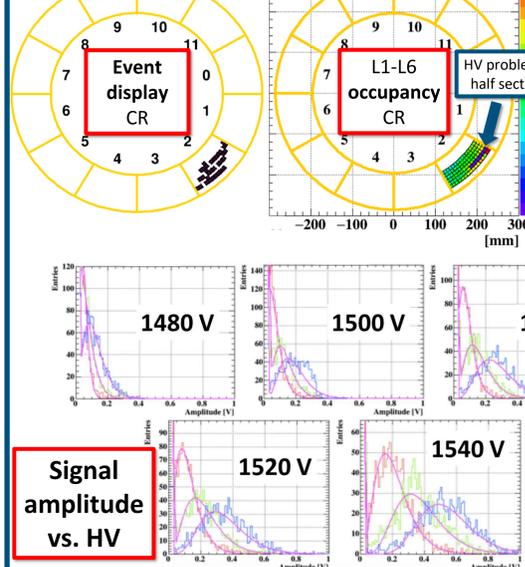


## HV MAP AT THE WORKING POINT (WP)

- HV for gas gain  $G = 5 \times 10^5$
- Garfield simulations on single  $e^-$  gain



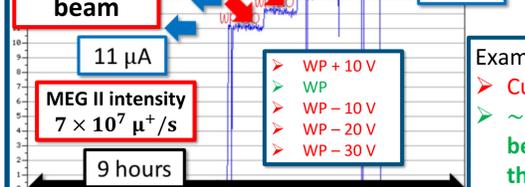
## Signal amplitude vs. HV



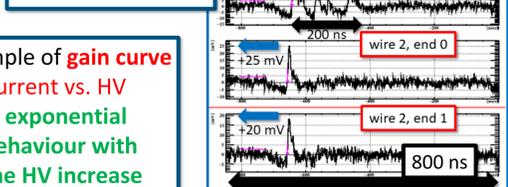
From signal amplitude  $G \approx 5 \times 10^5$  at WP

Layer 3  
Layer 2  
Layer 1

## HV scan with $\mu^+$ beam



## Typical waveforms from Michel $e^+$



Example of gain curve

- Current vs. HV
- ~ exponential behaviour with the HV increase

## References

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- M. Chiappini PhD thesis: [https://meg.web.psi.ch/docs/theses/chiappini\\_phd.pdf](https://meg.web.psi.ch/docs/theses/chiappini_phd.pdf)

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