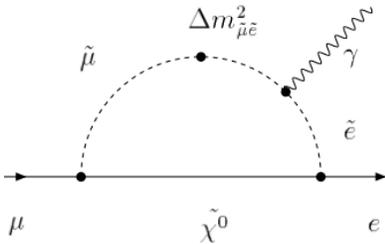


A CONCEPT TO SEARCH FOR $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ DECAYS WITH HIGH INTENSITY MUON SOURCES

COMPLEMENTARY TO $\mu \rightarrow e$ CONVERSION



CHALLENGE: BACKGROUND FROM ELECTRON-PHOTON COINCIDENCE

Signal scales as R_μ
Background scales as R_μ^2

R_μ = Muon stopping rate

- Progress requires
- Increased R_μ
 - Improved resolution to reject accidental coincidences

EFFECTIVE BRANCHING RATIO OF BACKGROUND

$$B_{acc} = \left(\frac{R_\mu}{d} \delta t_{e\gamma} \right) (\delta x) \left(\frac{\delta y}{15} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\delta \theta_{e\gamma}}{4} \right) \left(\frac{(2\delta\theta_z L_\gamma T)^2}{A_T} \right)$$

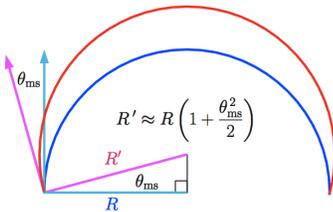
timing, duty cycle
 e^+ energy resolution
 γ energy resolution
opening angle
traceback angle

Kuno, Okada, RMP73,151 (2001)
MEGA Collaboration, PRD65,112002 (2002)

EXISTING BRANCHING RATIO LIMITS

MEGA: $< 1.2 \times 10^{-11}$ (1999)
Using converted photons
6% duty cycle

MEG: $< 2.4 \times 10^{-12}$ (2010)
Using LXe calorimeter
Expects to reach few $\times 10^{-13}$



$$R' \approx R \left(1 + \frac{\theta_{ms}^2}{2} \right)$$

CONCEPT FOR FUTURE: RETURN TO CONVERTED PHOTONS

- Photon detectors placed out of range of positrons, with pixel tracking
- High-rate pixel detectors for positron tracking
- Tracking measurements 180° apart to minimize effects of multiple scattering.
- Resolution dominated by energy loss in converter, tracker

DeJongh, Fermilab-TM-2292-E (2005)

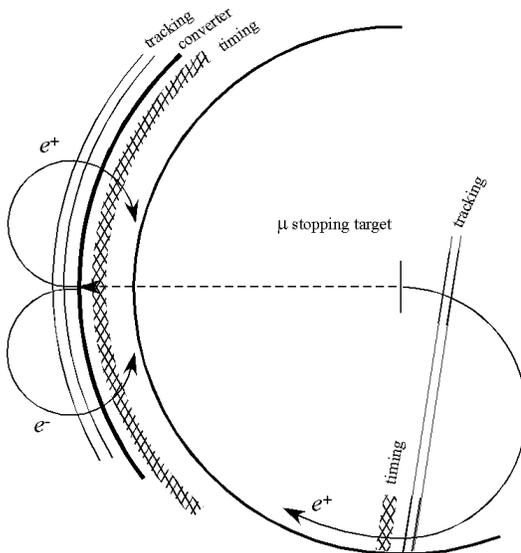
THICKNESS OF PHOTON CONVERTER (t) PLAYS CRITICAL ROLE

Signal increases as t

B_{acc} increases as t^3
(affects photon energy resolution, traceback angle resolution).

Strategy:

- Increase R_μ
- Decrease converter thickness



PROJECTIONS: SCALE TO MEGA

Assume detector with:

- Same live-time, 100% duty cycle
- 10% of MEGA coverage (3% of 4π)
- BTeV style pixels, 900 μm thick
- Half the converter thickness
- 160 psec FWHM tof res. (10x better)
- $\times 1000 R_\mu$ (1.5×10^{10} / sec)

1-event sensitivity: 4×10^{-14}
 B_{acc} : 1×10^{-14}

Further improvements:

- Monolithic pixels, 100 μm thick
- Reduce converter another $\times 2$
- 50% of MEGA coverage
- Increase R_μ another $\times 20$
- 5x live-time (4×10^7 sec)

1-event sensitivity: 2×10^{-16}
 B_{acc} : 2×10^{-16}