Status and Prospects of MEG-II experiment at PSI

Probing Physics Beyond the Standard Model

MPP2024 – 3rd Liverpool workshop on Muon Precision Physics

12-14 November, 2024

Marco Grassi – INFN Pisa

Outline

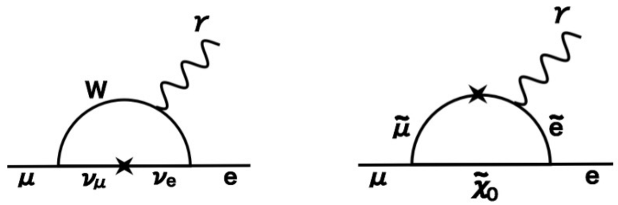
- Muons as probes for New Physics
- Results on $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+\gamma$ search (2021 data sample)
- Search for the X17 boson (released yesterday)
- Search for Axion Like Particles
- Final remarks

Outline

- Muons as probes for New Physics
- Results on $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+\gamma$ search (2021 data sample)
- Search for the X17 boson (released yesterday)
- Search for Axion Like Particles
- Final remarks

Why to Search for $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+\gamma$

- In SM flavour conservation is not protected by a gauge symmetry
- $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+\gamma$ in SM is highly suppressed because of the tiny neutrino mass
- Several BSM models predict a sizeable rate for $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+\gamma$

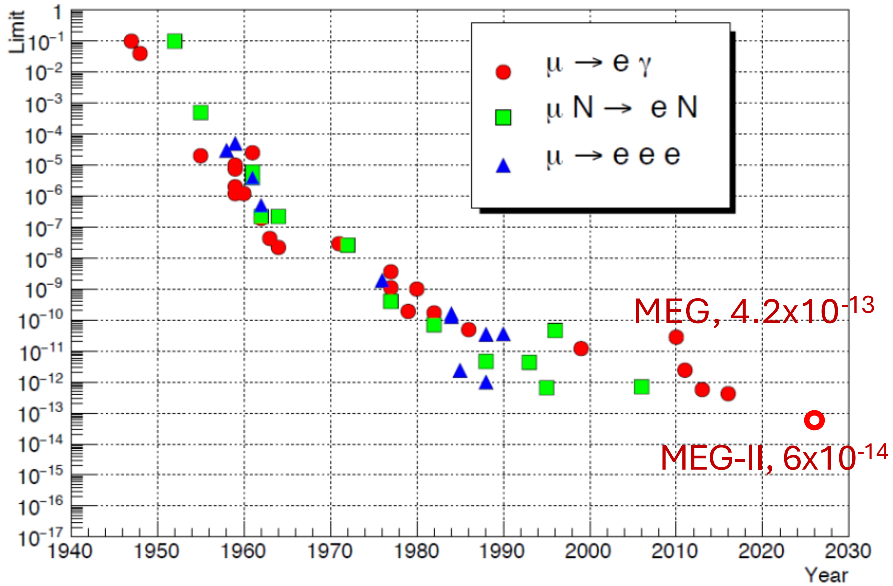


SM(+neutrino osc.)
$\mathcal{B}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) \sim 10^{-54}$

New Physics
$\mathcal{B}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) \sim 10^{-11}\text{-}10^{-15}$

- The branching ratio is a sensitive probe of the scale of new physics $\mathfrak{B} \propto \frac{1}{\Lambda^4}$. Values up to 10^3 TeV are accessible.

History plot

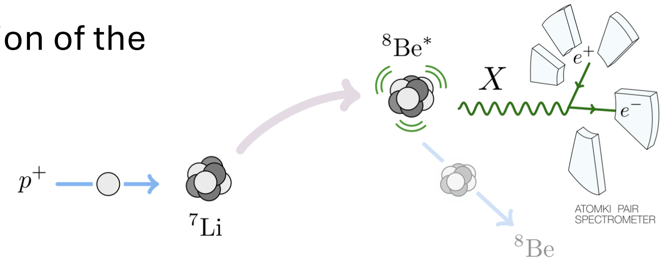


(Riv. Nuovo Cimento 41 (2018) 71)

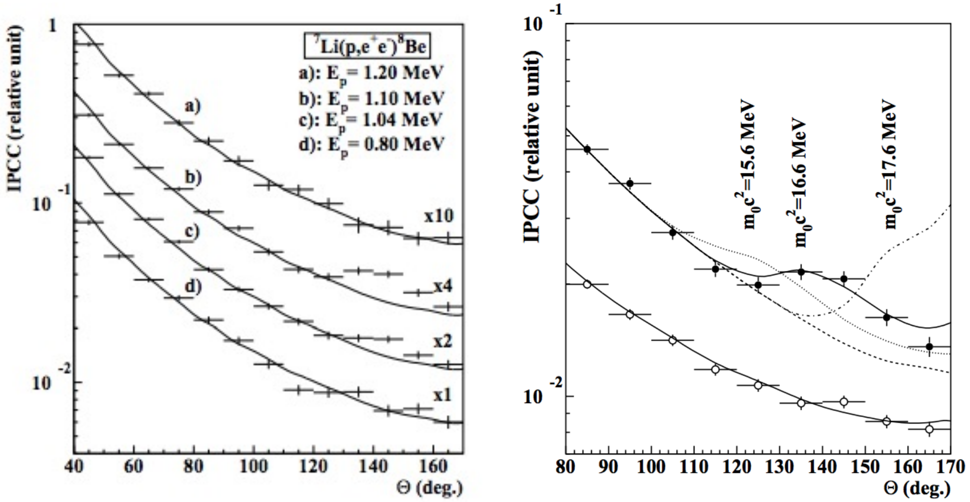
The observation of the $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+\gamma$ decay would constitute unambiguous experimental evidence of BSM physics

The X17 boson

- The Atomki Experiment reported an anomaly in the angular distribution of the Internal e^+e^- Pairs Conversion of the $^7Li(p,e^+e^-)^8Be$ process



Atomki, 2016



Phys.Rev.Lett.116, 042501

- The excess has been observed at $\Theta \sim 140°$ for Ep = 1100 KeV
- It could be the decay of a light boson named X with
  - $\mathfrak{B}(X) = 6 \times 10^{-6}$ wrt γ production
  - m_X = 16.70 MeV / c^2

(Phys. Rev. D 95, 035017)

If confirmed this observation would constitute direct evidence of a particle not foreseen in the SM

Axion like particles

- Models with ALPs that could generate charged Lepton Flavor Violations have been recently proposed
- These models could solve the strong CP problem and provide a source for DM
- The ALP mass can be very light and the decay constant very large, however, the LFV coupling could enable experimental observation in muon decays

Y.Ema et Al. JHEP 01(2017)096
L.Calibbi et Al. Phys.Rev.D 95(2017) 095009
M.Linster et Al. JHEP 08(2018)058
L.Calibbi et Al. JHEP 09(2021)173

ALPs and MEG

- The Collaboration already published results for the process $\mu \to e^+ a \to \gamma\gamma$ with the ALP decaying in the MEG apparatus

Euro.Phys.J. C80(2020)858

- Our theorist friends have recently evaluated the MEG-II detector sensitivity in specific low beam intensity and relaxed threshold conditions for the channel $\mu \to e a \gamma$ in the case of long-lived axions

Y.Jho et Al. JHEP 10(2022)29

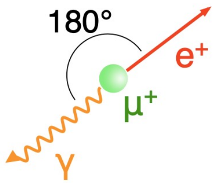
Outline

- Muons as probes for New Physics
- Results on $\mu^+ \to e^+\gamma$ search (2021 data sample)
- Search for the X17 boson (released yesterday)
- Search for Axion Like Particles
- Final remarks

The search for $\mu^+ \to e^+\gamma$

Dominant (98%)

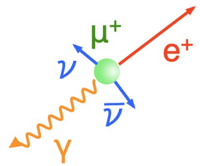
Signal



- Two bodies decay at rest
  - Simultaneous ($t_{e\gamma} = 0$)
  - Monochromatic energies ($E_e = E_\gamma \approx 52.8$ MeV)
  - Back-to-back ($\Theta_{e\gamma} = 180°$)

Background

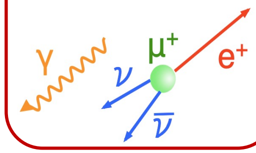
Prompt-physics



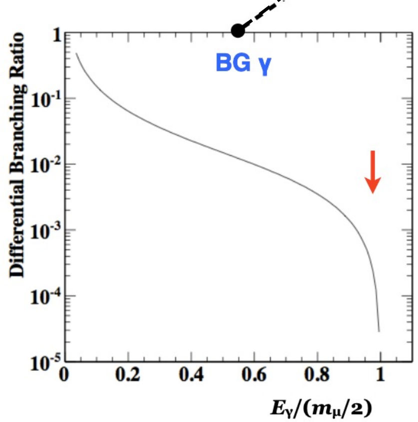
$\mu \to e\nu\bar{\nu}\gamma$

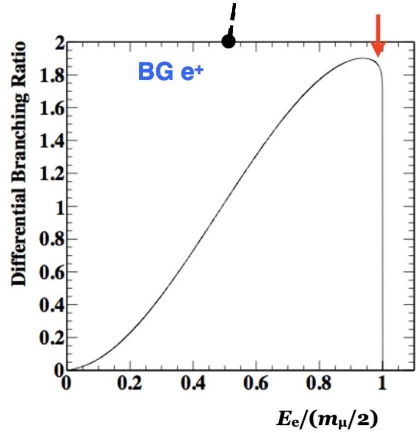
$\mu \to e\nu\bar{\nu}\gamma$
$ee \to \gamma\gamma$
$eZ \to eZ\gamma$

Accidental



$\mu \to e\nu\bar{\nu}$





Signal $N_{sig} = R_\mu \times T \times \Omega \times \mathfrak{B} \times \epsilon_\gamma \times \epsilon_e \times \epsilon_{sel}$

Bkg $N_{acc} \propto R_\mu^2 \times T \times (\Delta E_\gamma^2 \times \Delta E_e \times \Delta t_{e\gamma} \times \Delta\Theta_{e\gamma}^2)$

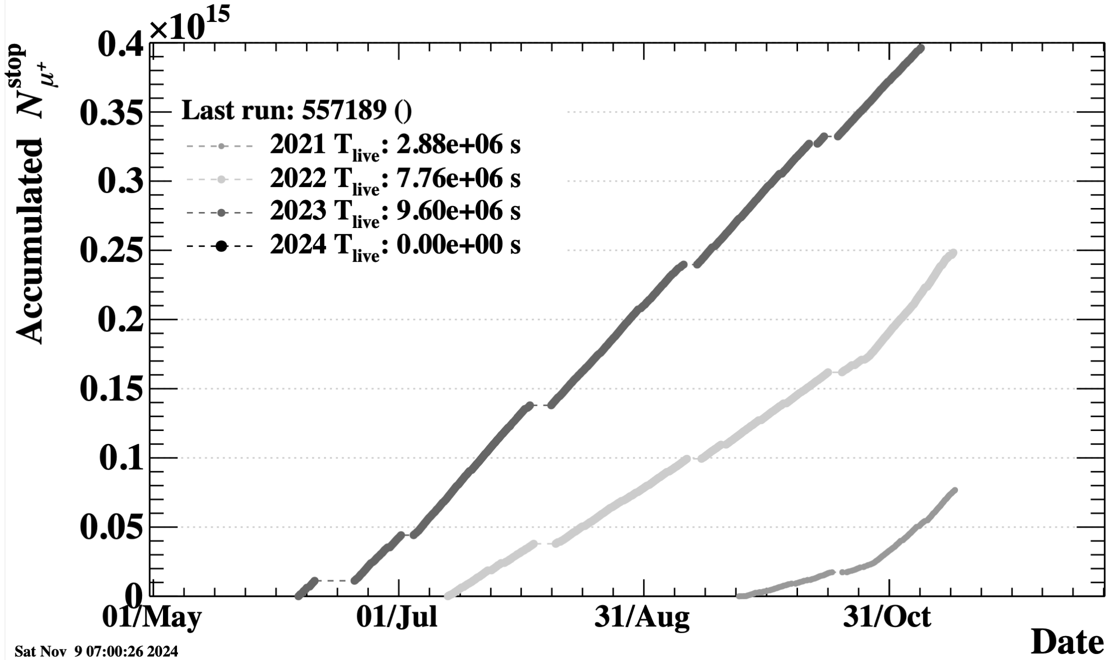
Beam intensity, Acq. time, Acceptance, Branching ratio, Efficiencies, Detector resolutions

Key elements:

- intense continuous beamline
- high-resolution detectors

Physics data acquired so far

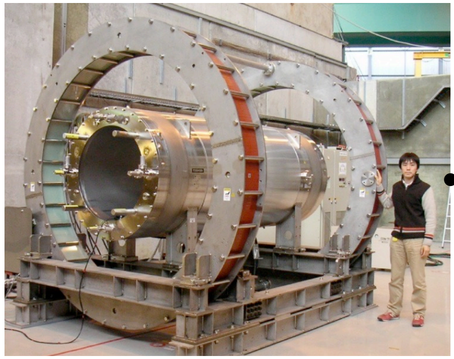
- 2021: first physics run with the full detector first result of MEGII recently published
  (Euro. Phys. J. C84(2024)216)
- 2022: Long and stable run in optimal conditions almost ready for unblinding
- 2023: Largest statistics ever acquired (MEG total: 7.5 x 10^14)

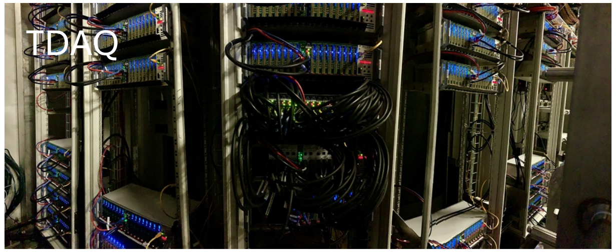


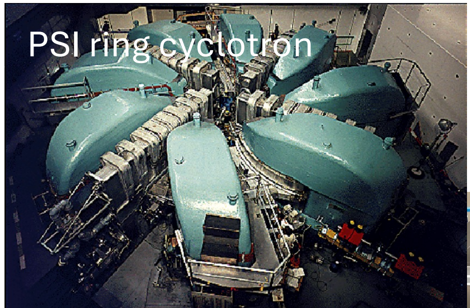
The MEG-II experiment at PSI

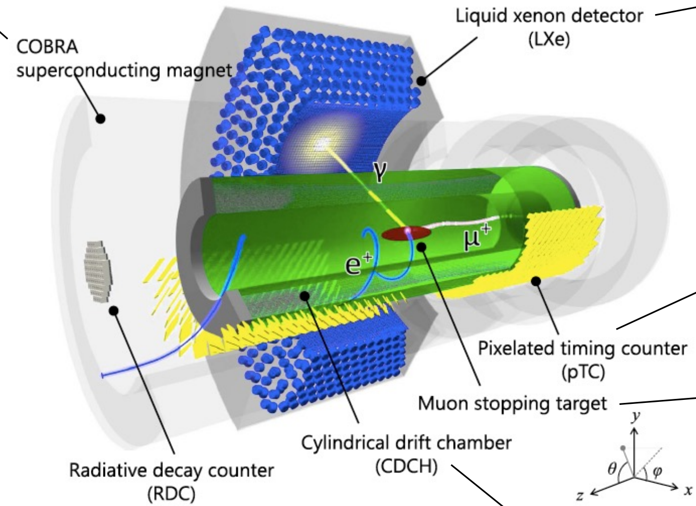
Target BR sensitivity 6 x 10 $^{-14}$

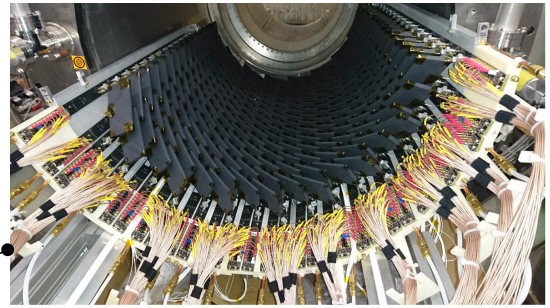
(x10 better than MEG)

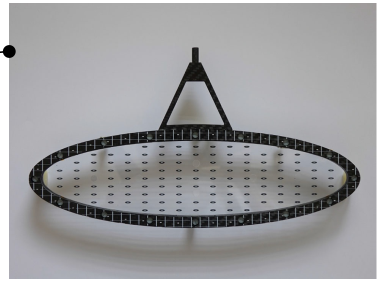


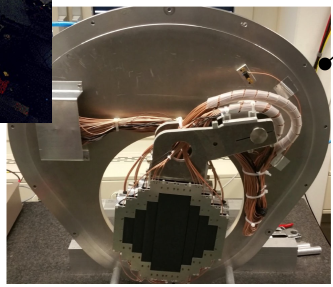






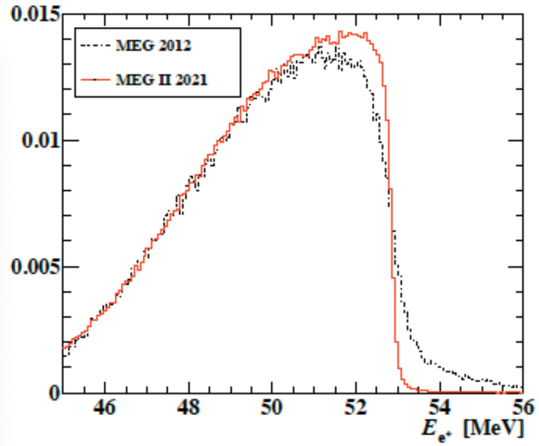






MEG-II Detector's Performance Highlights

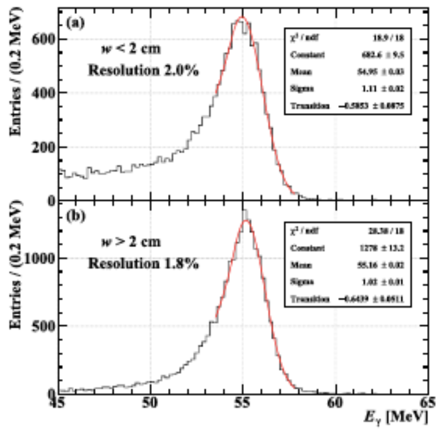
Positron tracking



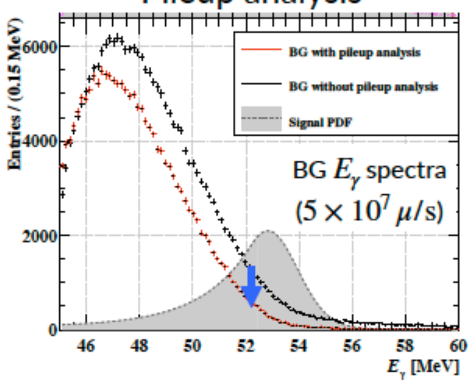
- Energy resolution: **90 keV**
  (↔ 320 keV@MEG)
- Efficiency: **67 %** @$3 \times 10^7 \mu/s$
  (↔ 30 % @MEG)

Photon energy

Energy resolution

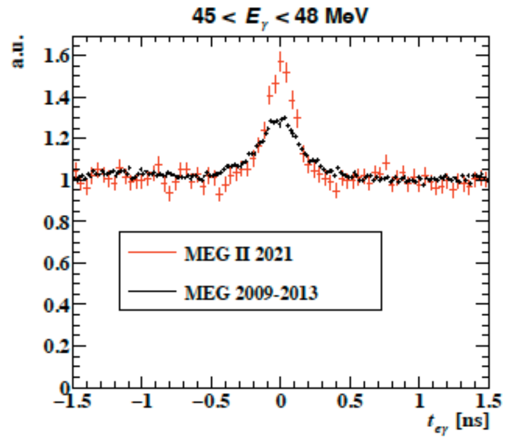


Pileup analysis



- High-granularity and uniform readout by MPPCs
- Energy resolution: **2.0%/1.8% for (conv. depth: <2cm/>2cm)**
- **Pielup BG reduction by 35%** at 48-58MeV ($5 \times 10^7 \mu/s$)

Relative timing



- Overall resolution **79** ps
  (↔122 ps@MEG)

MEG II Collaboration, Euro.Phys.J. C84(2024)190

Detector's performances for 2021 analysis

Resolutions	MEG	MEG-II Proposal	MEG-II Achieved
E_e (keV)	320	100	89
θ_e (mrad)	9.4	3.7	7.2
ϕ_e (mrad)	8.7	6.7	4.1
z_e/y_e (mm) core	2.4/1.2	1.6/0.7	2.0/0.74
E_γ (%)[w<2cm)/(w>2cm)	2.4/1.7	1.7/1.7	2.0/1.8
$u_\gamma, v_\gamma, w_\gamma$ (mm)	5/5/6	2.4/2.4/5.0	2.5/2.5/5.0
$t_{e\gamma}$ (ps)	122	70	78
Efficiencies			
ε_γ (%)	63	69	62
ε_e (%)	30	65	67
ε_{TRG} (%)	~99		80

>90 % since 2022
close to 98% this year

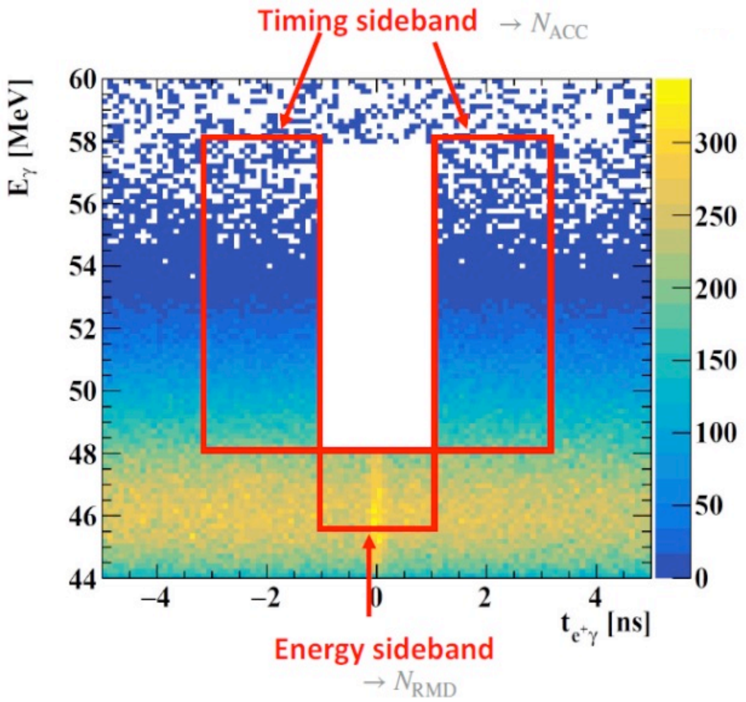
- Significant improvements over MEG
- Close, or even better, the MEG-II design values
- Further calibrations and analysis refinements will improve these figures

$\mu^+ \to e^+\gamma$ Analysis Strategy

- Kinematics observables of the $\mu^+ \to e^+\gamma$ decay

$$\vec{x_i} = (t_{e\gamma}, E_\gamma, E_e, \theta_{e\gamma}, \phi_{e\gamma})$$

- Strategy: blind likelihood analysis
  - Blinding box: $45 < E_\gamma < 58$ MeV , $|t_{e\gamma}| < 1$ ns
  - Background events constrained from sidebands N_{RMD}, N_{ACC}
  - PDFs from sidebands and measured detector resolutions
  - Maximum Likelihood to estimate N_{sig} in the analysis region
    - $45 < E_\gamma < 58$ MeV
    - $52.2 < E_e < 53.5$ MeV
    - $|t_{e\gamma}| < 0.5$ ns
    - $|\theta_{e\gamma}| < 40$ mrad
    - $|\phi_{e\gamma}| < 40$ mrad



- Two independent analyses
  - Per-event PDFs with two angular observables $\theta_{e\gamma}, \phi_{e\gamma}$ `reference`
  - Constant PDFs with single relative angle $\Theta_{e\gamma}$ `crosschecking`

$\mu^+ \to e^+\gamma$ Analysis Strategy

- Kinematics observables of the $\mu^+ \to e^+\gamma$ decay
  $$\vec{x_i} = (t_{e\gamma}, E_\gamma, E_e, \theta_{e\gamma}, \phi_{e\gamma})$$
- Strategy: blind likelihood analysis
  - Blinding box: $45 < E_\gamma < 58\ \mathrm{MeV}$, $|t_{e\gamma}| < 1\ \mathrm{ns}$
  - Background events constrained from sidebands N_{RMD}, N_{ACC}
  - PDFs from sidebands and measured detector resolutions
  - Maximum Likelihood to estimate N_{sig} in the analysis region
    - $45 < E_\gamma < 58\ \mathrm{MeV}$
    - $52.2 < E_e < 53.5\ \mathrm{MeV}$
    - $|t_{e\gamma}| < 0.5\ \mathrm{ns}$
    - $|\theta_{e\gamma}| < 40\ \mathrm{mrad}$
    - $|\phi_{e\gamma}| < 40\ \mathrm{mrad}$
- Two independent analyses
  - Per-event PDFs with two angular observables $\theta_{e\gamma}, \phi_{e\gamma}$ reference
  - Constant PDFs with single relative angle $\Theta_{e\gamma}$ crosschecking

$$\mathcal{L}(N_{\mathrm{sig}}, N_{\mathrm{RMD}}, N_{\mathrm{ACC}}, x_{\mathrm{T}}) = \frac{e^{-(N_{\mathrm{sig}}+N_{\mathrm{RMD}}+N_{\mathrm{ACC}})}}{N_{\mathrm{obs}}!} C(N_{\mathrm{RMD}}, N_{\mathrm{ACC}}, x_{\mathrm{T}}) \times \prod_{i=1}^{N_{\mathrm{obs}}} \left(N_{\mathrm{sig}} S(\mathbf{x_i}) + N_{\mathrm{RMD}} R(\mathbf{x_i}) + N_{\mathrm{ACC}} A(\mathbf{x_i})\right),$$

where

- S, R and A are the PDFs
- N_{RMD}, N_{ACC} , x_T are constrained nuisance parameters
- N_{sig} is the signal
- x_T target misalignment parameter
- 3 variables are also included
  $t_{RDC} - t_{LXe}, E_{RDC}, n_{pTC}$

Systematics

- Major sources of systematics uncertainties
  - detector misalignment
  - E_γ scale
  - normalisation
- Technical treatment in PDFs
  - nuisance parameter in pdf
  - random fluctuating
- Effect on sensitivity
  - ~5% (was 13% in MEG)

Parameter	Impact on sensitivity
$\phi_{e\gamma}$ uncertainty	1.1 %
E_γ uncertainty	0.9 %
$\theta_{e\gamma}$ uncertainty	0.7 %
Normalization uncertainty	0.6 %
$t_{e\gamma}$ uncertainty	0.1 %
E_e uncertainty	0.1 %
RDC uncertainty	< 0.1 %

Normalisation

$$\mathfrak{B}(\mu^+ \to e^+\gamma) = \frac{N_{sig}}{N_\mu}$$

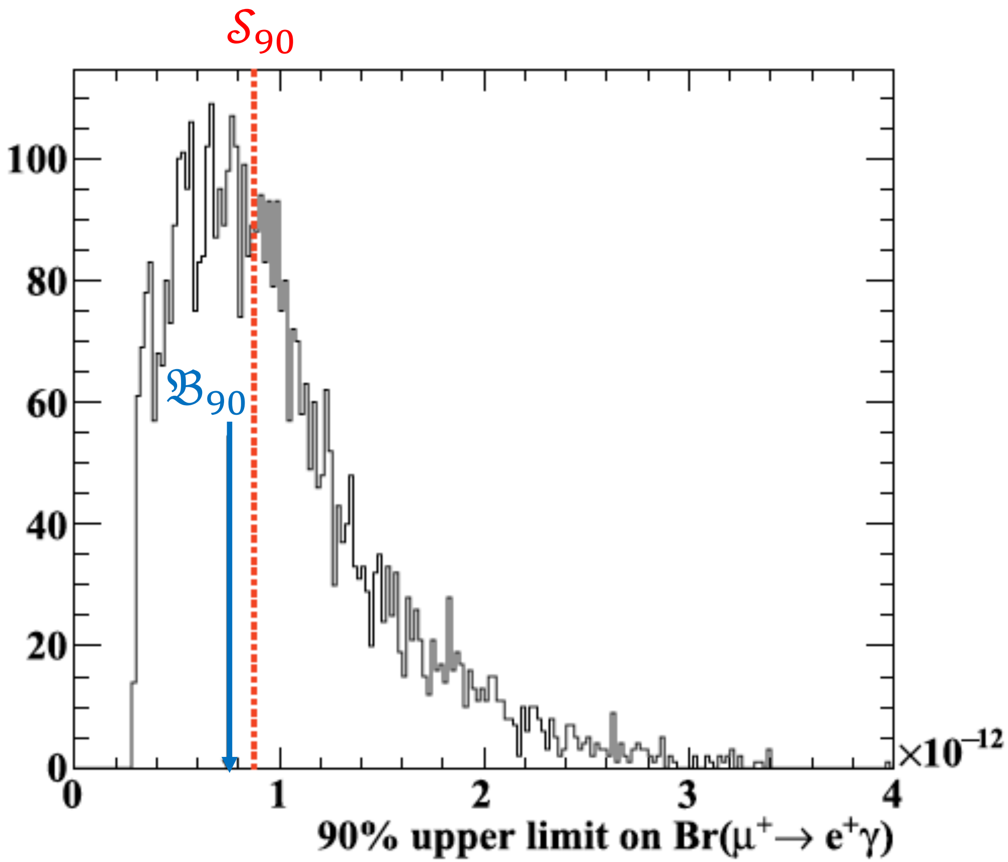
- Normalisation factor

  N_μ = number of measured muons
- Two independent methods
  - Counting Michel positrons
  - Counting RMD
- Both acquired in parallel to $\mu^+ \to e^+\gamma$
  - variation of the detector conditions
  - muon beam intensity

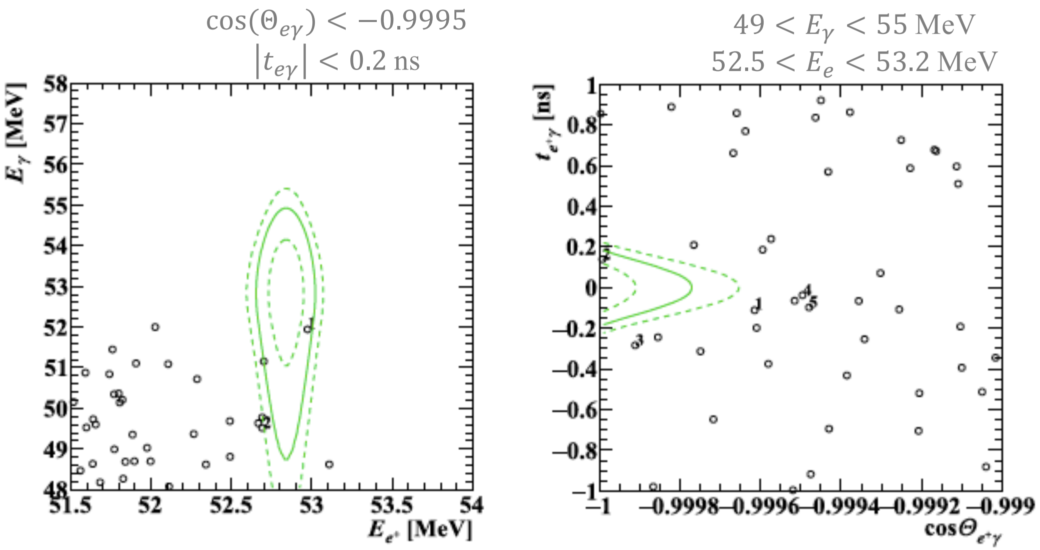
$$N_\mu = (2.64 \pm 0.12)\times 10^{12}$$

2021 Sensitivity

- The sensitivity $\mathcal{S}_{90}$ for the 2021 data sample, defined as the median of the distribution of the 90% CL upper limits computed for an ensemble of pseudo-experiments with a null-signal hypothesis, is 8.8×10^{-13}
- Comparable to the whole data set of MEG 5.3×10^{-13}



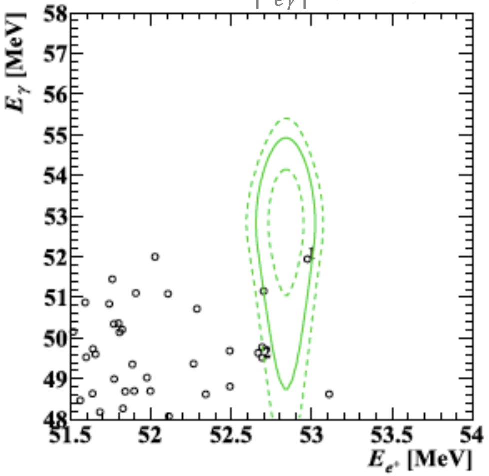
Event Distribution after Unblinding



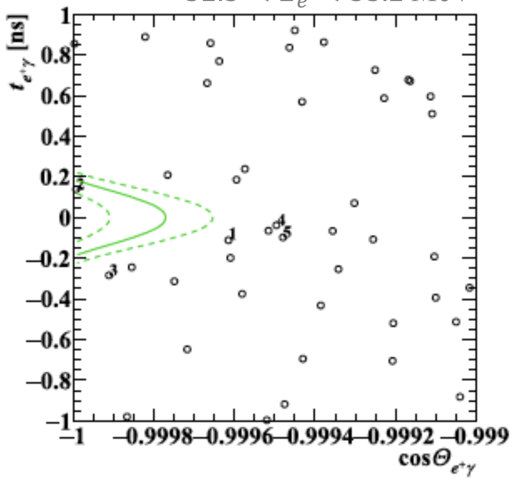
- Observed events in the analysis region = 66
- N_{sig} at 0
- N_{RMD}, N_{ACC} , even when not constrained, are compatible with sidebands values

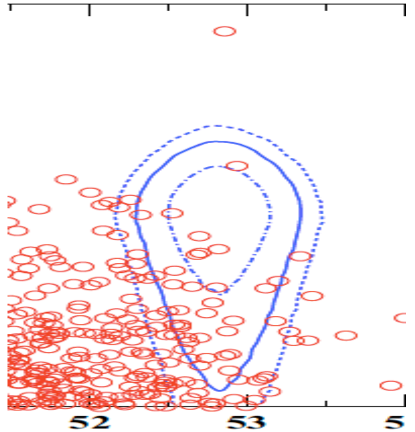
Event Distribution after Unblinding

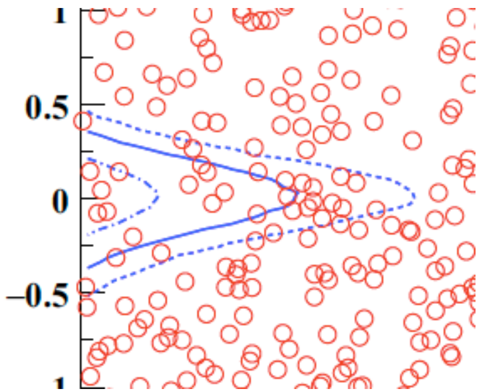
$\cos(\Theta_{e\gamma}) < -0.9995$
$|t_{e\gamma}| < 0.2$ ns



$49 < E_\gamma < 55$ MeV
$52.5 < E_e < 53.2$ MeV



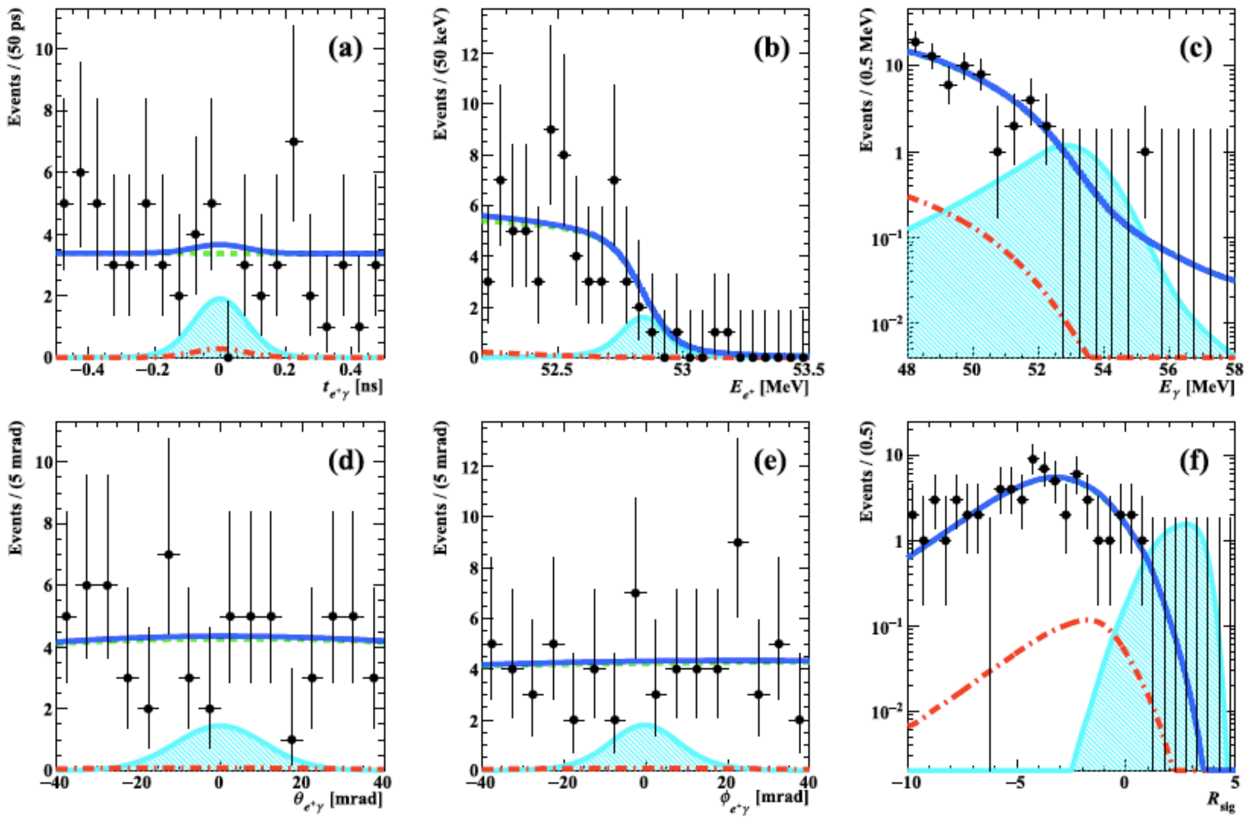




- visual comparison with the full MEG data set

`(not fully fair because of the different sizes of the projections)`

Projections of Likelihood Fit



Caption

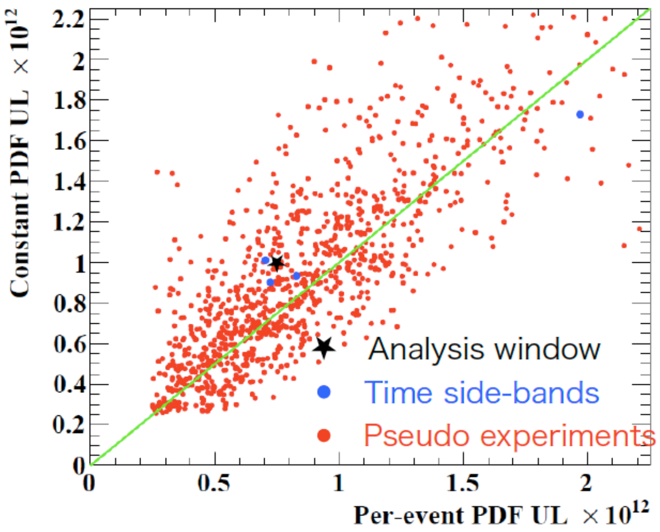
- • experimental data
- ACC background
- RMD background
- signal (x4)
- best-fit PDFs

(f) relative signal likelihood

$f_{RMD} = 0.02\,, f_{ACC} = 0.98$

$$R_{\rm sig} = \log_{10}\left(\frac{S(\boldsymbol{x}_i)}{f_{\rm RMD}R(\boldsymbol{x}_i) + f_{\rm ACC}A(\boldsymbol{x}_i)}\right)$$

Consistency Checks



- comparison of the two analyses

  Constant PDF vs Per-event PDF

- N_{RMD}, N_{ACC} , when not constrained from sidebands, are compatible with constrained values

The result

- Feldman-Cousins prescription with profile likelihood ratio ordering

- 90% C.L. upper limit on branching ratio

MEG II (2021) $\mathfrak{B}_{90} = 7.5\times10^{-13}$

MEG II - MEG combined $\mathfrak{B}_{90} = 3.1\times10^{-13}$

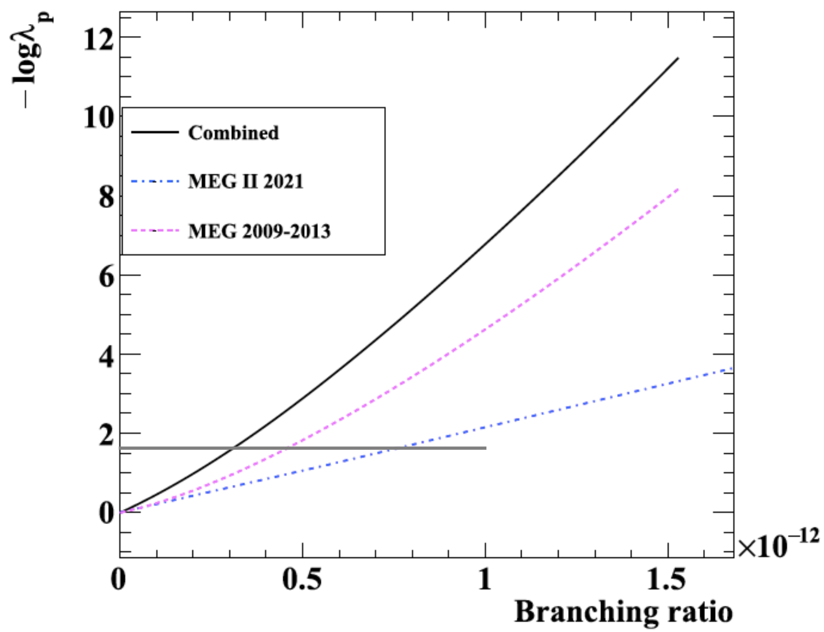
- Sensitivity

MEG II (2021) $\mathcal{S}_{90} = 8.8\times10^{-13}$

MEG II - MEG combined $\mathcal{S}_{90} = 4.3\times10^{-13}$

MEG II Collaboration, Euro.Phys.J. C84(2024)216

MEG: $\mathfrak{B}_{90} = 4.2\times10^{-13}$ $\mathcal{S}_{90} = 5.3\times10^{-13}$



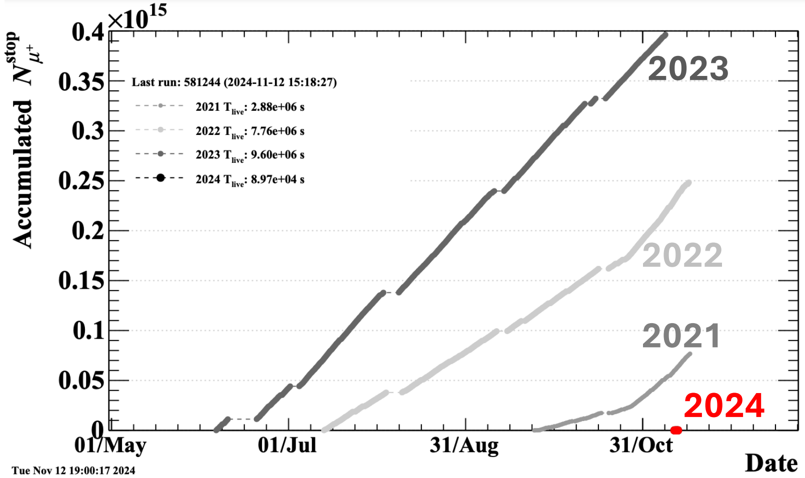
The two results are combined in a simplified manner, setting a threshold on the negative log likelihood-ratio curve instead of following the Feldman–Cousins approach.

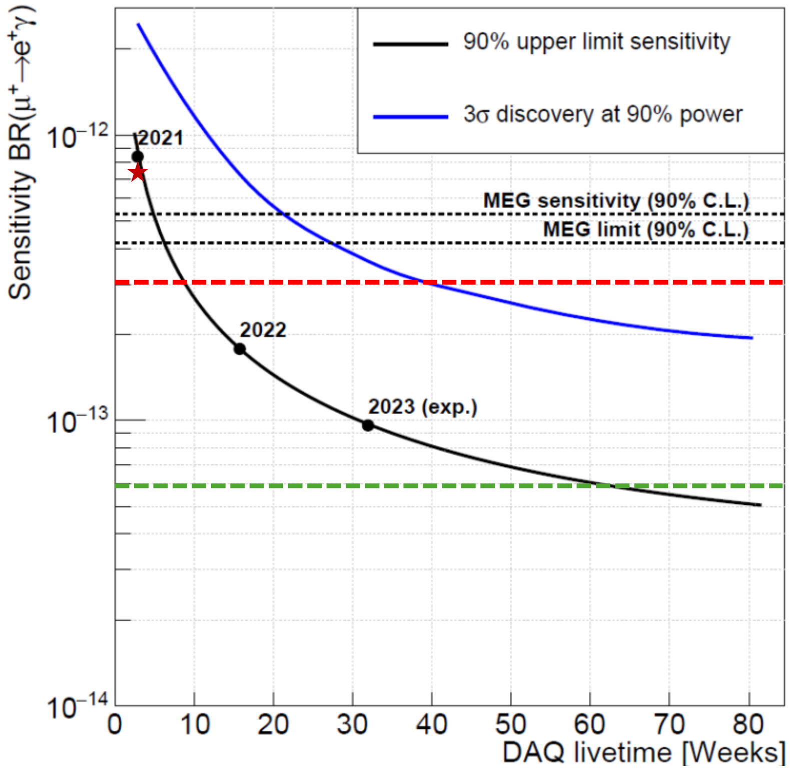
Run 2024 and Perspectives

- Run 2022 data close to unblinding
- Run 2024 started only last Friday

  a severe problem occurred with the PSI He cryo-plant in June, causing 4 months delay of data taking

- on disk already x7 the 2021 statistics



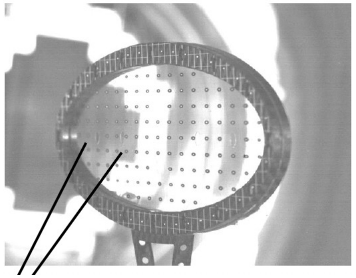


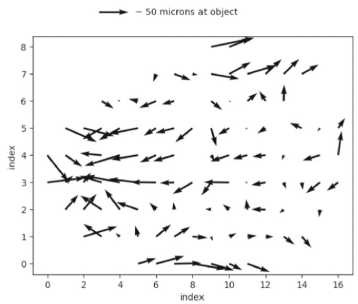
New best UL: $\mathcal{B}_{90}$=3.1x10^{-13}

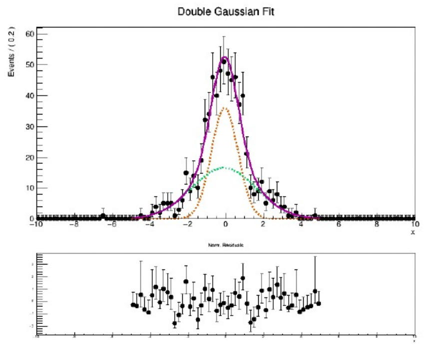
MEG II goal: $\mathcal{S}_{90} = 6\times10^{-14}$

Systematics Reduction $\theta_{e\gamma}$ and $\phi_{e\gamma}$

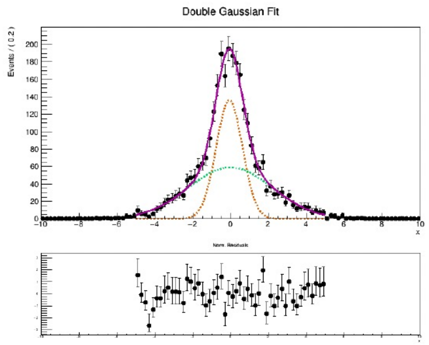
- better control of the BC400 target position
  - deformation controlled with photogrammetric measurements





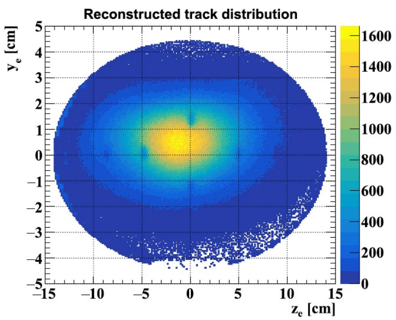


(a) Year 2021.



(b) Year 2022.

  - target holes imaging with positrons



- Absolute position uncertainty from $100\ \mu m$ to $35\ \mu m$

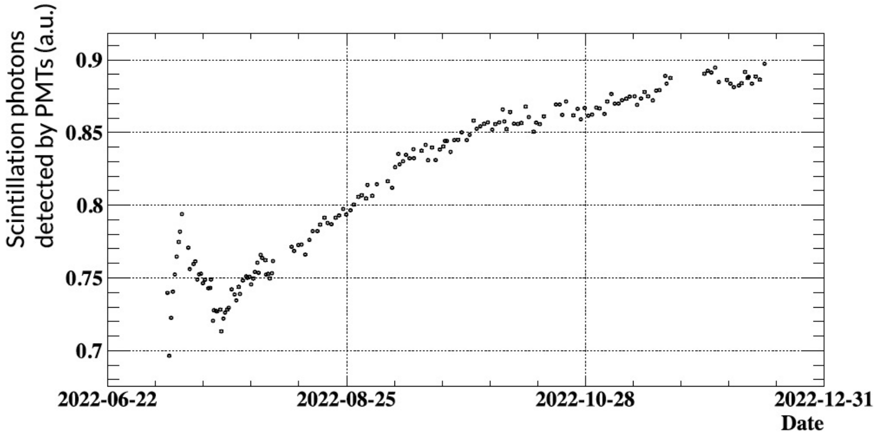
- the relative positioning of LXe and CDCH with cosmic ray tracks become

$$\sigma_Z(2021) = 410\ \mu m$$

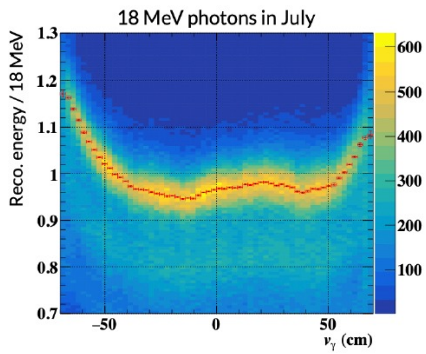
$$\sigma_Z(2022) = 290\ \mu m$$

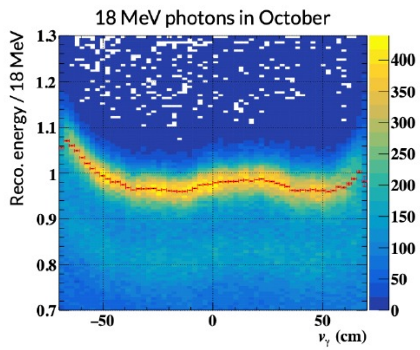
(it was $730\ \mu m$)

Systematics Reduction: E_γ

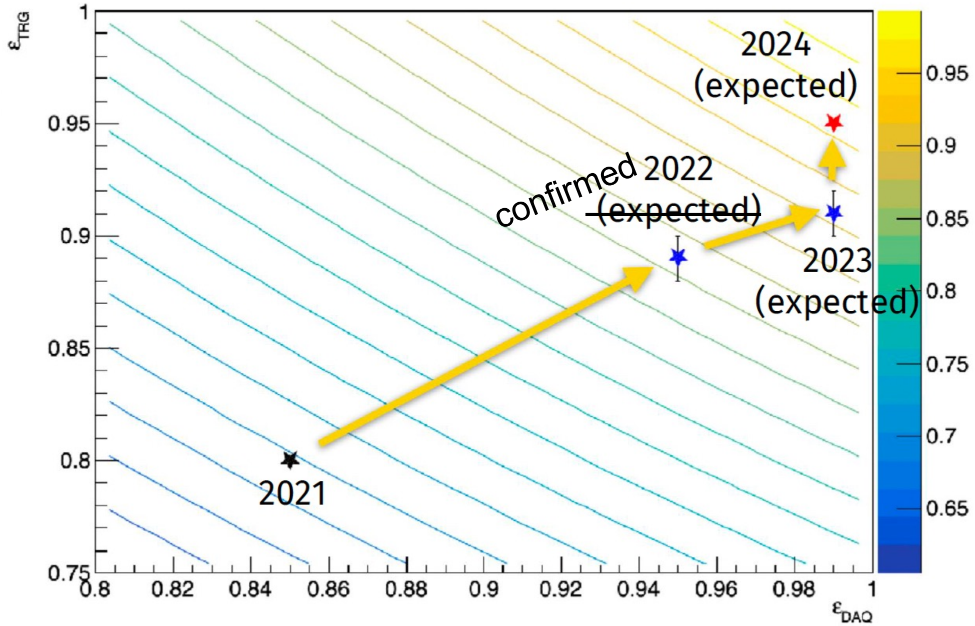


- Xe purity and MPPC PDE vary during data taking
- time-dependent non-uniformity correction have been improved





Statistics: ε_{TRG} and ε_{DAQ}



- improvements of trigger firmware, direction-matching implementation and DAQ software
  - sharper photon threshold with online trigger primitives
  - more efficient direction matching tables correlating LXe entrance face to the pTC tiles

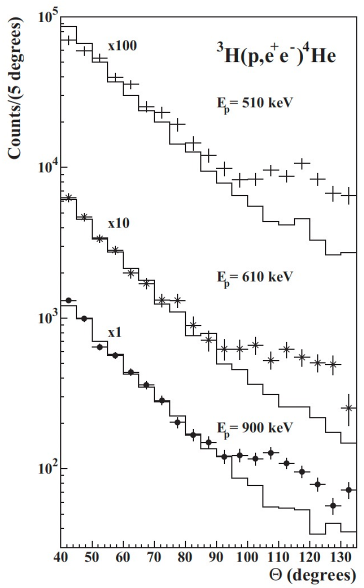
Outline

- Muons as probes for New Physics
- Results on $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+\gamma$ search (2021 data sample)
- Search for the X17 boson (released yesterday)
- Search for Axion Like Particles
- Final remarks

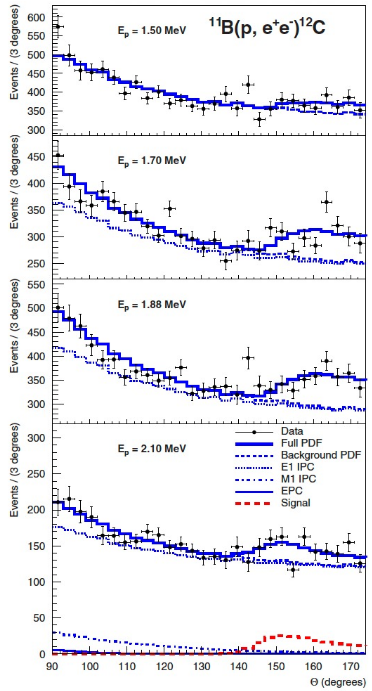
The X17 boson

- The Atomki group confirmed the e^+e^- pairs excess in the ^8Be

$^3H(p,e^+e^-)^4He$ Phys.Rev.C 104(2021)044003



$^{11}B(p,e^+e^-)^{12}C$ Phys.Rev.C 106(2022)L061601



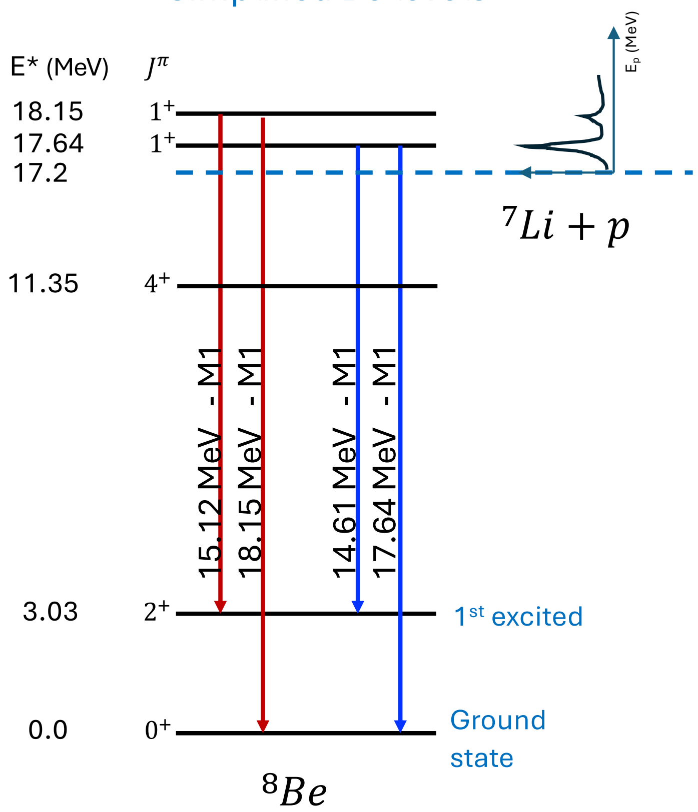
1. The Atomki interpretation is a new boson
   - $m_X = 16.70$ MeV / c^2 only from 18.1 MeV resonance

2. With different production channels and detector techniques,
   - NA48/2 Phys.Lett.B 746(2015)178
   - NA64 Phys.Rev.D 101(2020)071101

   put upper limits on the X17

3. Expectation revision including Standard Physics effect
   - Zhang and Miller include amplitude interference and form factors Phys.Lett.B 773(2017)159
   - Koch modifies the Bethe – Block Nucl.Phys.A 1008(2021)122143
   - Aleksejevs computes internal pair conversion with second order loops arXIV:2102.01127

The X17 production



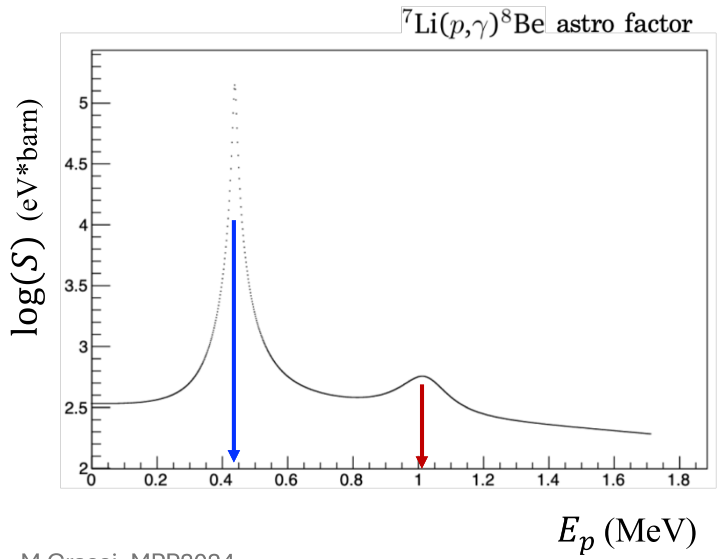
- The state $^7Li + p$ yields 17.2 MeV above the ^8Be ground state
  → many ^8Be excited states are easily accessible
- Cross section to the resonant excited states

$E_p = 0.440$ MeV $Q = 17.6$ MeV

$E_p = 1.030$ MeV $Q = 18.1$ MeV

A further non-resonant state is present at 17.9 MeV

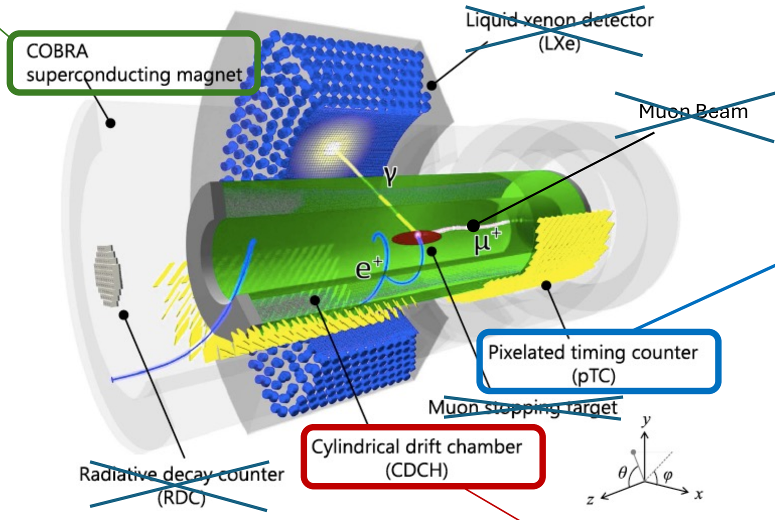
- Two γ transitions for each excited state

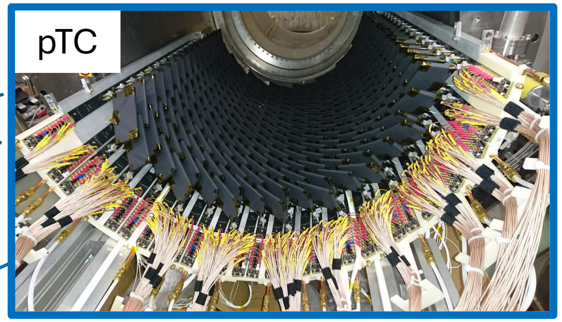


X17 search with the MEG-II experiment

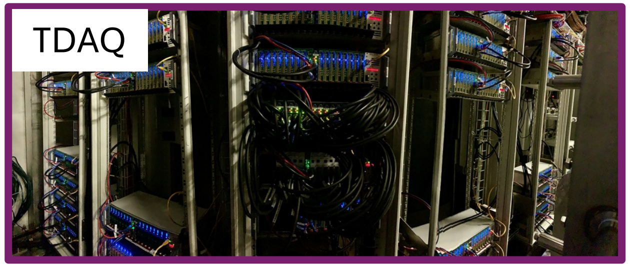
- event signature $^{7}Li(p, \mathbf{e^{+}e^{-}})^{8}Be$
- exploit the high-performance MEG II detectors

Thin-wall SC solenoid with a gradient magnetic field:
- 1.27T center
- 0.49T both ends
- **Field reduced at 15%**

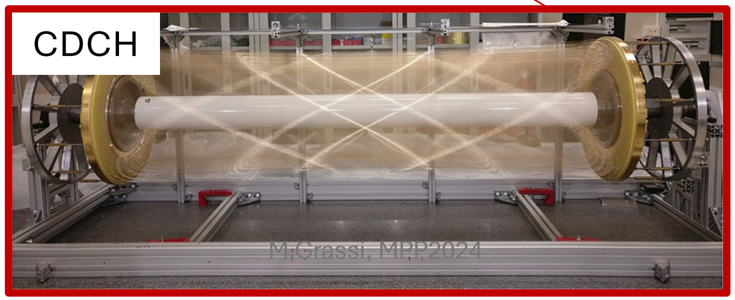




Two sectors made of 256 scintillating BC422 tiles read by Advansid SiPMs
- Time obtained by averaging the tile times on average : **8 tiles hit**
- **timing resolution 43 ps**



Integrated Trigger and DAQ system with full custom boards and crates
- 9000 channels
- Waveform digitizer at 1.6 GSPS with DRS chip
- Flexible FPGA based trigger with latency <450ps



Single volume drift chamber filled He:C_4H_{10}
- 9 layers of 192 cells at full stereo readout
- **momentum resolution ~90 KeV/c**

MEG II Calibration Methods

- Among the many calibration tools to calibrate the Lxe calorimeter we have a dedicated Cockcroft Walton proton accelerator
- $E_P = 440\ \mathrm{KeV}$ to excite the 17.6 MeV line
- Very low current given the large cross section

C-W proton accelerator

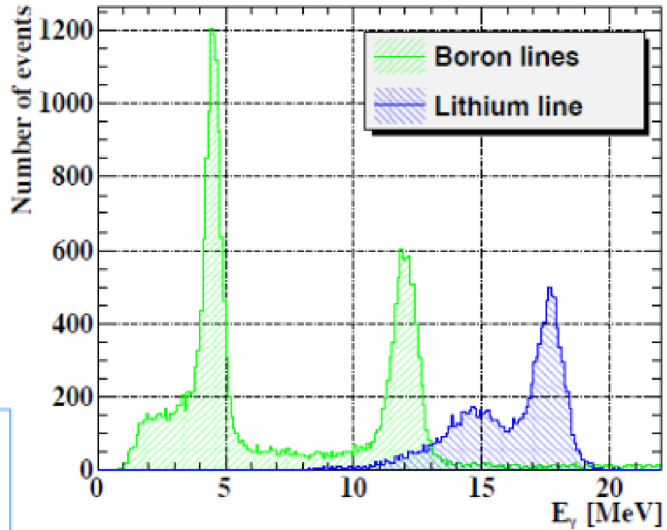
Up to 1 MeV proton on $LiBO_4$ target

Energy calibration line :

$$p\ {}^{7}\mathrm{Li} \rightarrow {}^{8}\mathrm{Be}\ \gamma(17.6\ \mathrm{MeV})$$

XEC-pTC time alignment with line :

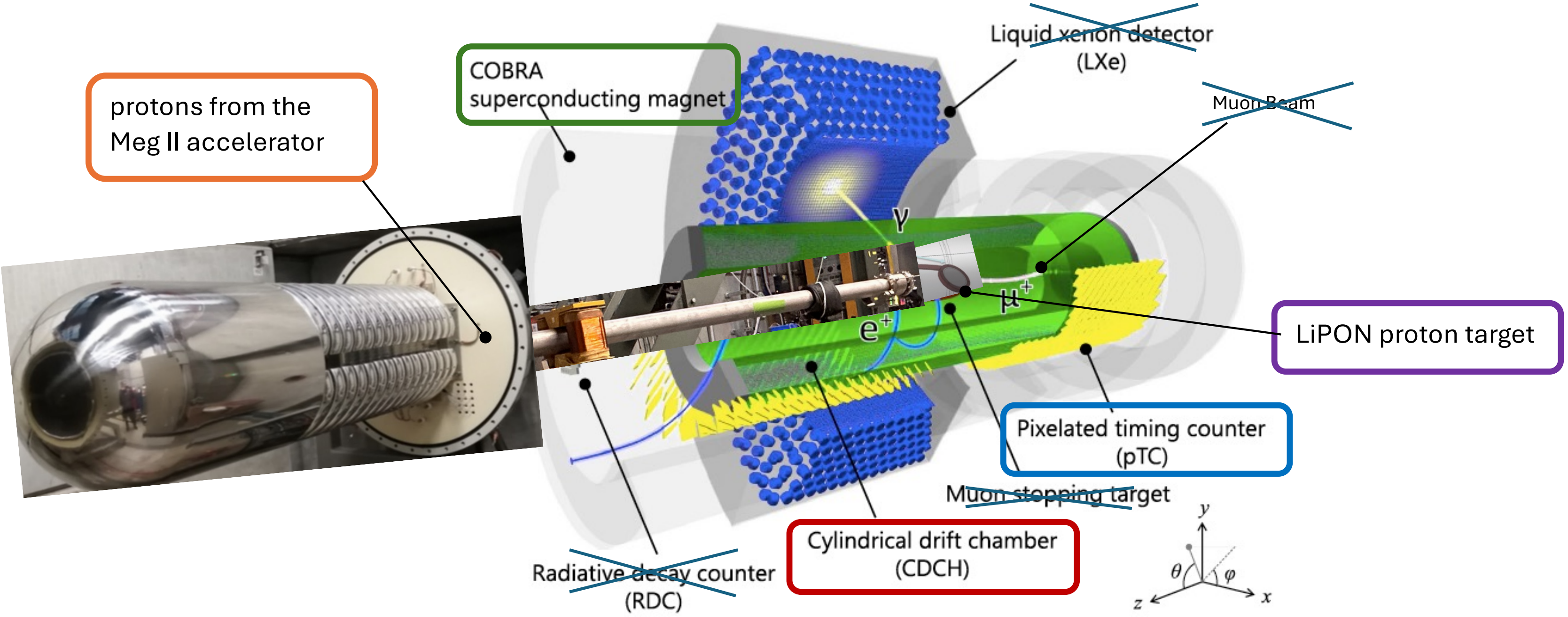
$$p\ {}^{11}\mathrm{B} \rightarrow {}^{12}\mathrm{C}\ \gamma(11.6\ \mathrm{MeV})\ \gamma(4.4\ \mathrm{MeV})$$



X17 search with the MEG-II experiment

- Changes for the X17 search
  - replace the muon target with a LiPON (*) target for proton
  - remove the RDC and install a proton beamline for the CW accelerator

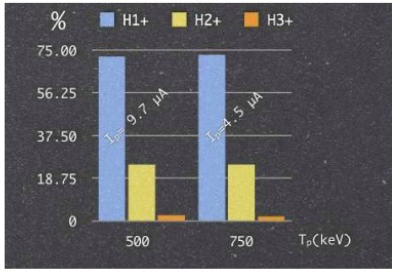
(*) Lithium phosphorus oxynitride ($Li_{3-X}PO_{4-Y}N_{X+Y}$)

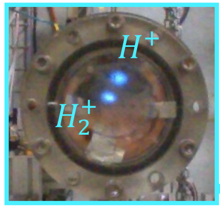


The proton beam

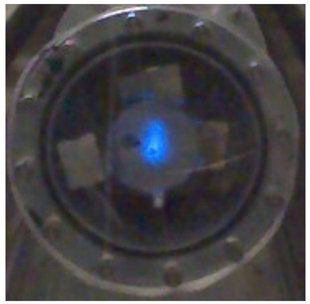
- Beam imaging with proton induced fluorescence on quartz crystal
- Beam centring at the spectrometer centre with dipoles
- Proton beam composed of 75% H^+ and 25% H_2^+
  - *irrelevant for the MEG II standard calibration*
  - *increased complexity for the X17 search due to the the excitation of both resonances (17.6 and 18.1 MeV) and reduced statistics on 18.1 MeV*

Ion composition



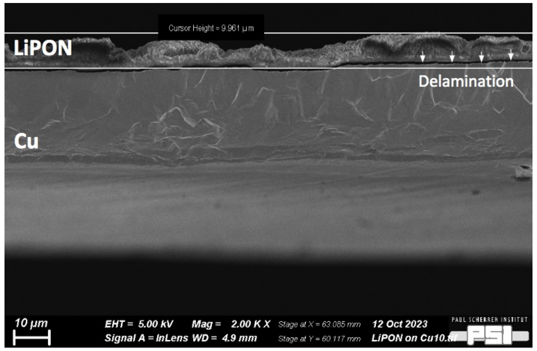


Spectrometer center

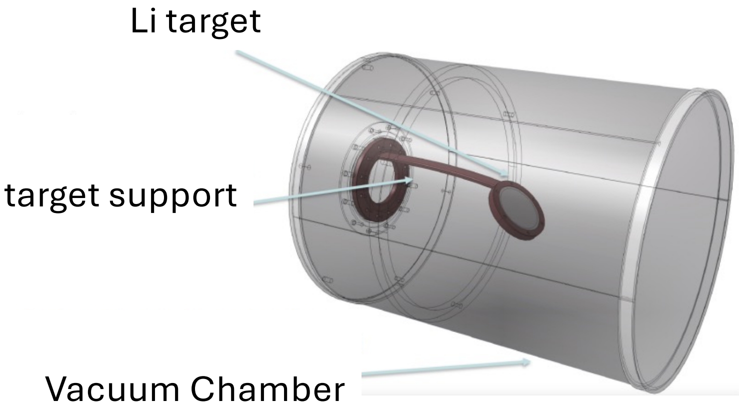


The Li target

- Standard MEG II targets (LiF and $LiBO_4$) not adequate for background and production issues
- Calibration target: $5\mu m$ thick LiF target on $25\ \mu m$ copper substrate (by Infn LNL)



- Main target:
  - $7\ \mu m$ thick LiPON (*) on a $25\ \mu m$ Cu substrate (implanted at PSI)
  - Copper target support for heat dissipation at $45°$ slant angle
  - Light carbon fiber vacuum chamber to minimize multiple scattering



- *Target too thick: high energy H^+ populate the 17.6 MeV resonance*
- *Irregular surface, delamination from copper substrate*

(*) Lithium phosphorus oxynitride ($Li_{3-X}PO_{4-Y}N_{X+Y}$)

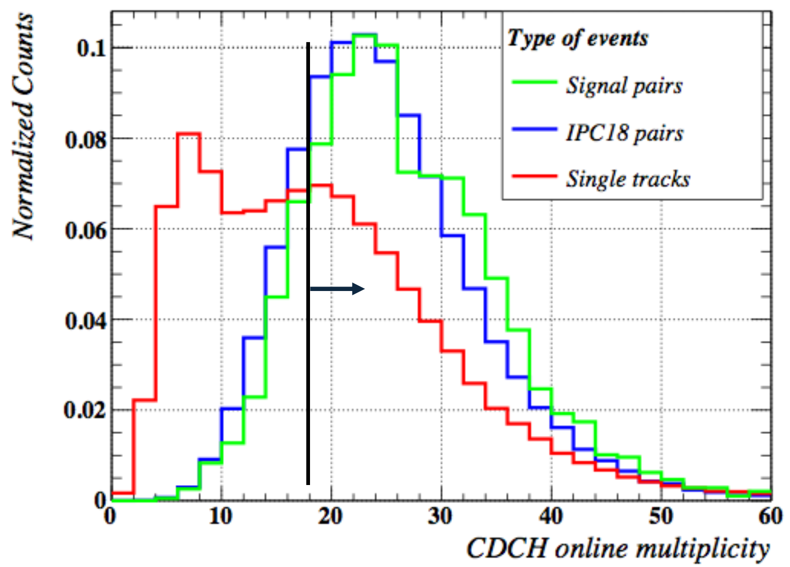
Event Type and Trigger

Event Types

- Signal: e^+e^- from X17 decay
- IPC: Internal Pair Conversion *(direct e^+e^- creation in Be)*
- EPC: γ conversion to e^+e^- in matter
- Single: single tracks from γ interactions *(relevant for trigger and event reconstruction)*

Trigger

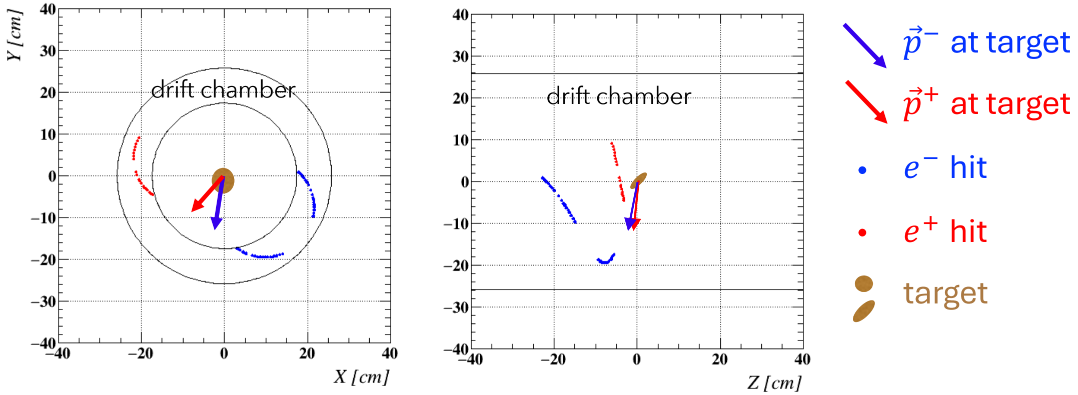
- New algorithm on FPGA: defined CDCH hit multiplicity at TDAQ level (*not used in $\mu^+ \to e^+\gamma$ search*)
- Trigger: coincidence of at least 18 hits on the CDCH and 1 hit in the pTC



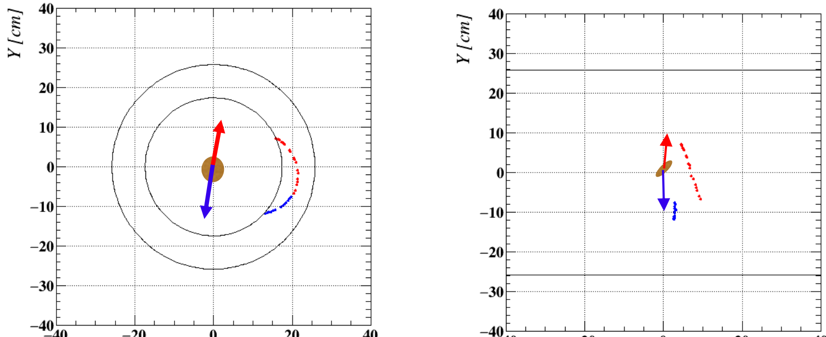
- Optimization between rejection of single tracks, EPC and asymmetric pairs
- *16% efficiency on signal*

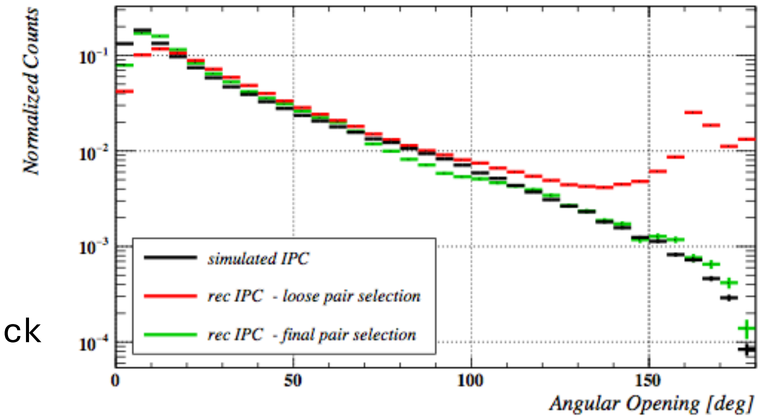
Reconstruction Algorithms

- MEG II algorithms optimized for e$^+$ reconstruction. Included the e$^-$ tracking



- Fake events, reconstructed close to $\Theta_{ee} \approx 180°$, are removed with track quality requirements. Main source 2 segments of the same track.





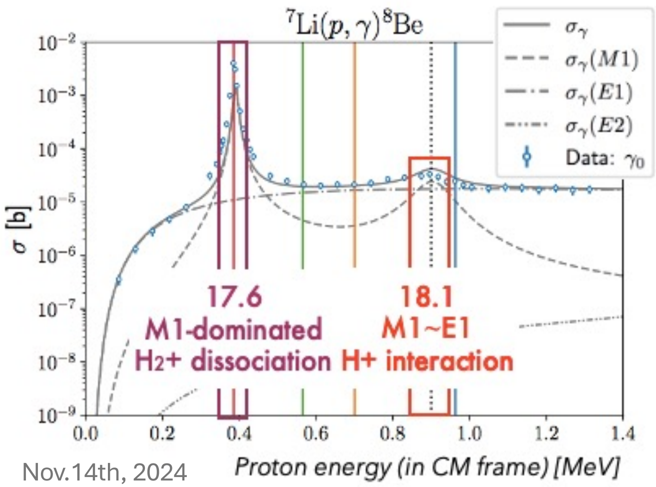
- Checks of the reconstruction algorithms and the track quality requirements on simulated IPC events
- un-physical reconstruction effects removed!

Data Sample

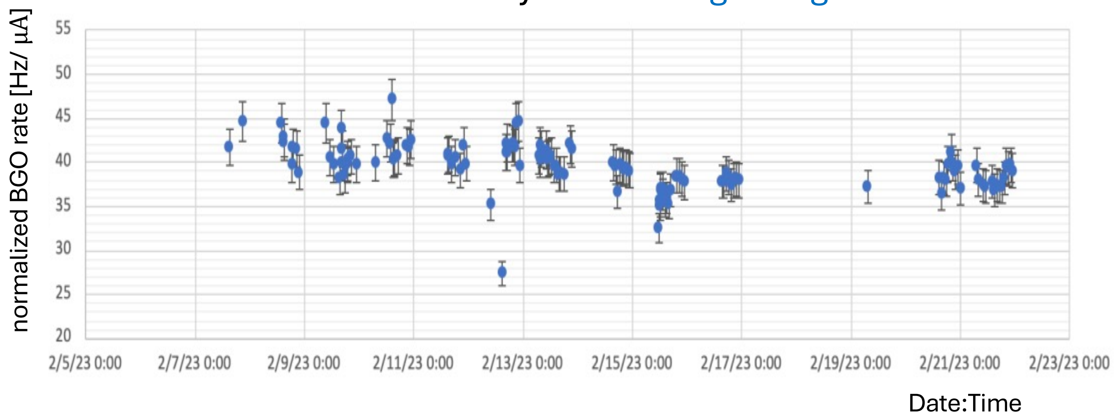
- Data collected in Feb.2023 with $E_{beam} = 1080 \text{ KeV}$, $I_{beam} = 10 \text{ μA}$ (+ a small sample at 440 KeV)
- 75M events collected and 300k pairs reconstructed
- event categories from 17.6 and 18.1 MeV
  - 60% EPC
  - 40% IPC

➢ Huge simulation effort

➢ Simultaneous search for X17 in both 440 KeV and 1030 KeV resonances



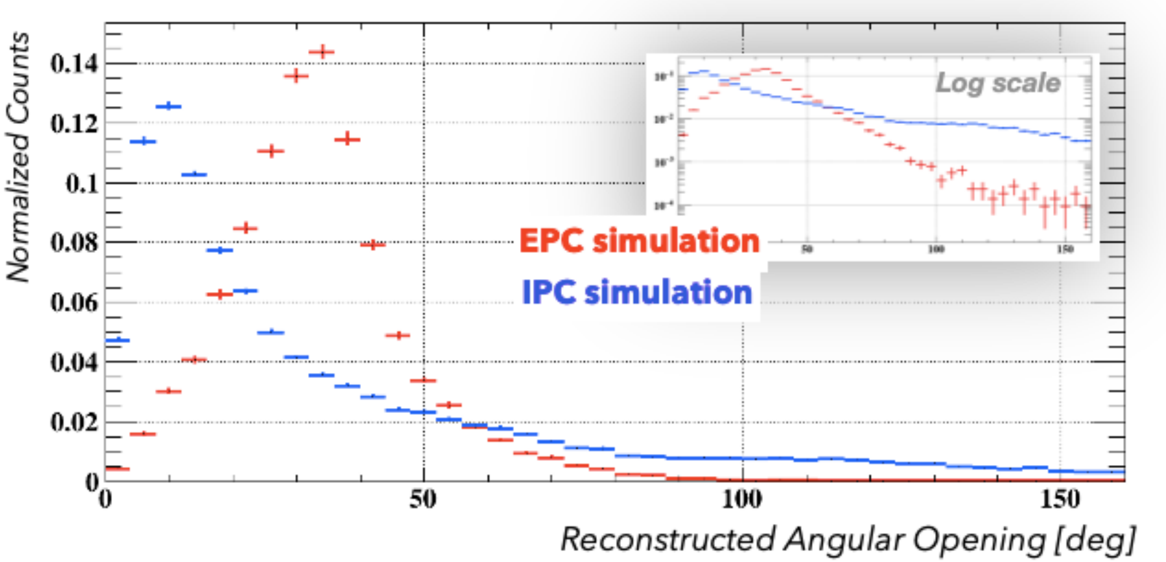
- γ –rate monitor with BGO crystal shows remarkable stability and no target degradation



- needed because of the H_2^+ content, the target thickness and the cross-section

Background and Simulation

- The Atomki Collaborators used the first model for IPC developed by Rose. Phys.Rev. 76(1949)678
- We adopted the Zhang and Miller model, which includes E1-M1 interference and anisotropies. Phys.Lett.B 773(2017)159
  - Good agreement with original Rose model, it differs on tails
  - Does not explain the X17 anomaly, but affects the significance

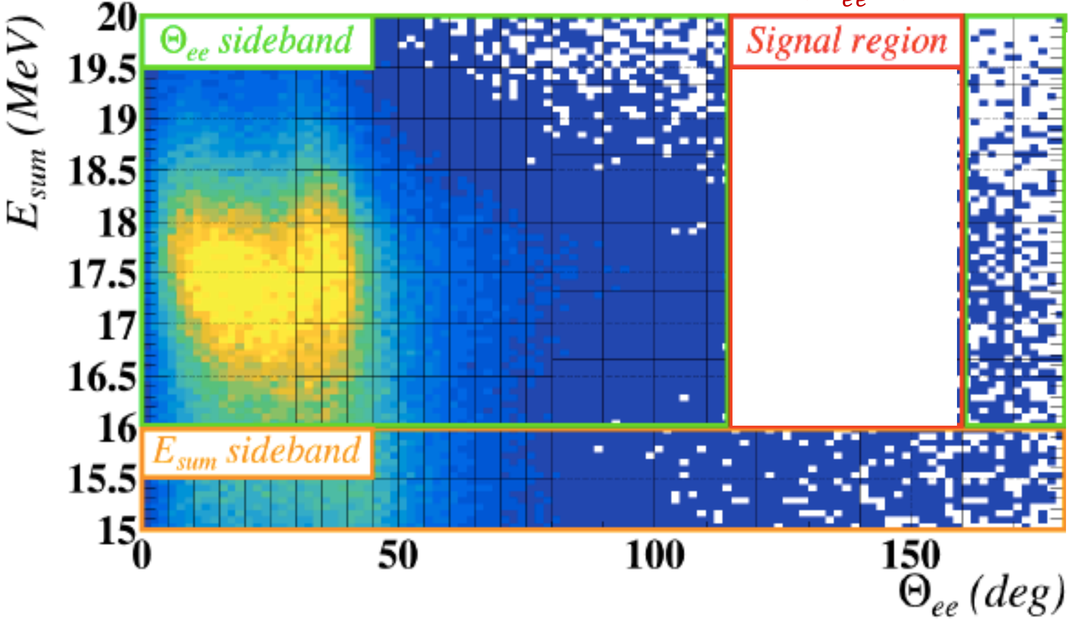


- EPC: real photon from the dominant $^{7}Li(p,\gamma)^{8}Be$ reaction interact in the detector material
  - detailed detector modelling
  - large statistics
- IPC is dominant in the signal region (x100 the EPC)

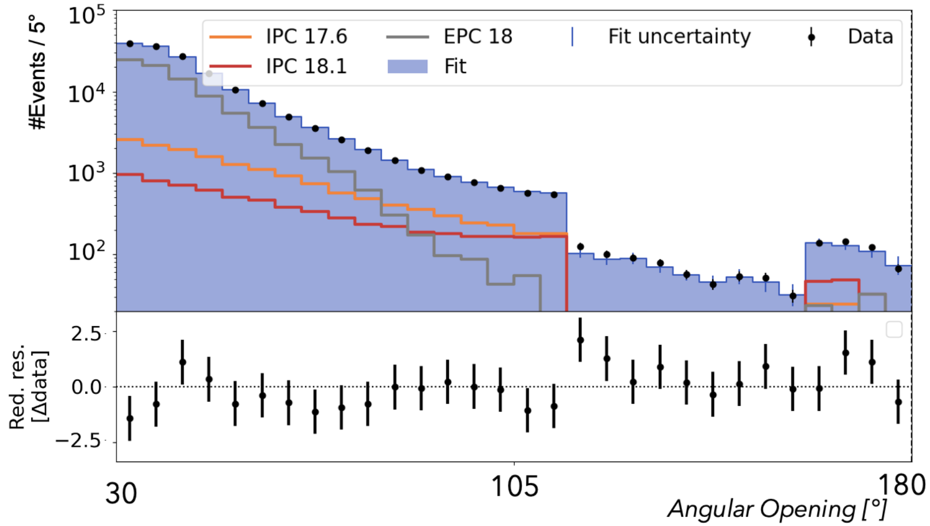
Analysis Strategy

- "Blind likelihood analysis" with the blinding variables
  - angular opening of the pair $\Theta_{ee} = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\mathbf{p}_+ \cdot \mathbf{p}_-}{|\mathbf{p}_+||\mathbf{p}_-|}\right)$
  - sum of the energies $E_{sum} = E_+ + E_-$

$16\ \text{MeV} < E_{sum} < 20\ \text{MeV}$
$115° < \Theta_{ee} < 160°$



- tuning of the simulation and model validation on the sidebands
- good simulation of the background above 30°



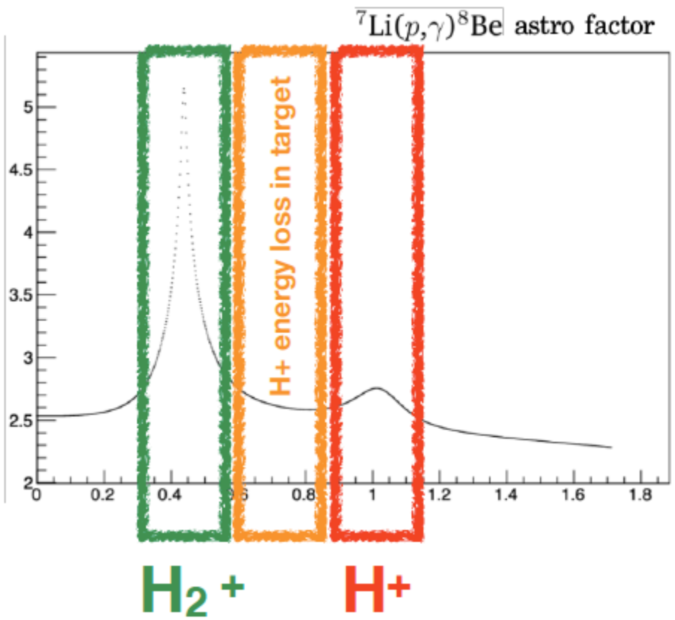
X17 Analysis

- Binned Maximum Likelihood fit
  - using template PDF histograms from detailed MC simulation
  - extensively validated on sidebands

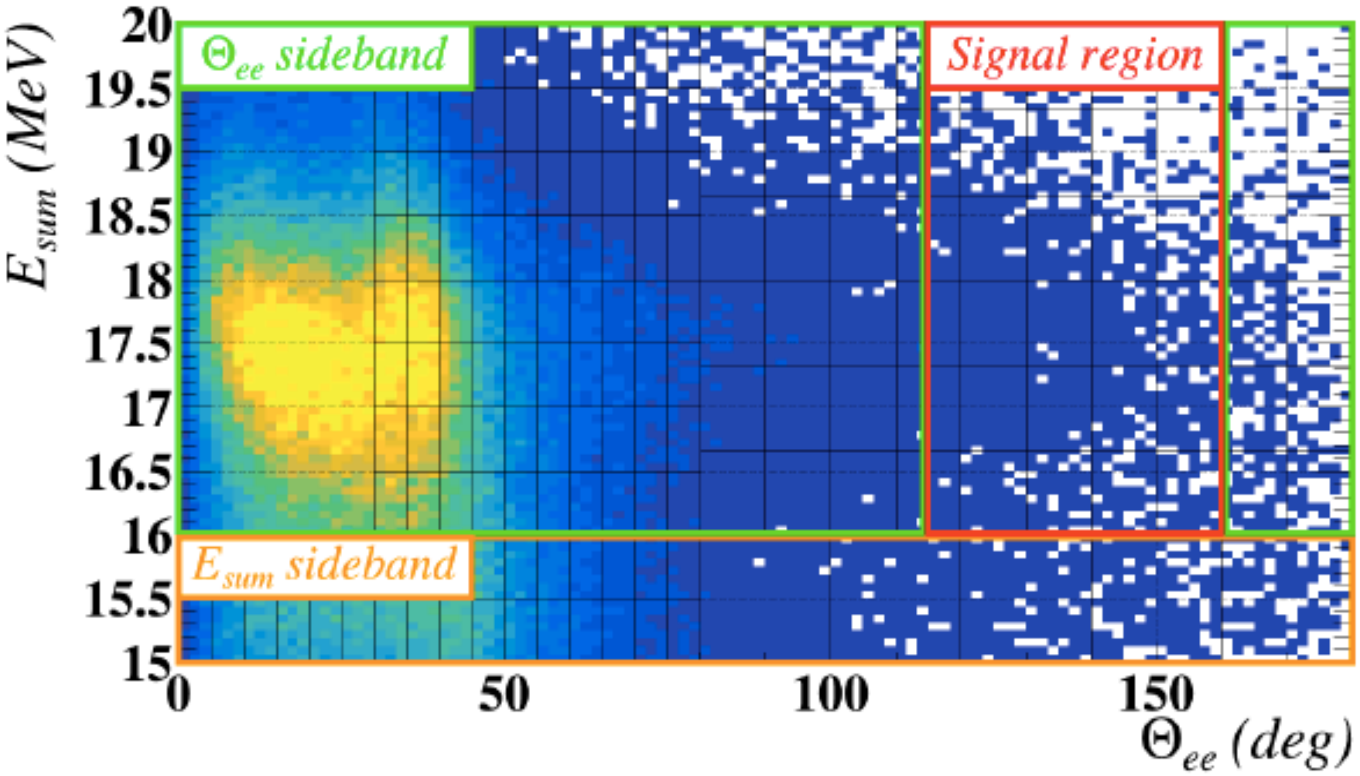
- Likelihood parametrised in terms of relative Branching Fraction

$$R_Q = \frac{\mathscr{B}(^8\mathrm{Be}^*(Q) \to {}^8\mathrm{Be} + \mathrm{X17})}{\mathscr{B}(^8\mathrm{Be}^*(Q) \to {}^8\mathrm{Be} + \gamma)}$$

  - **Two** signal PDFs for Q = 17.6 and 18.1 MeV
  - **Six** IPC PDFs for the two main resonances and the non-resonant 17.9 MeV, each one times the two transitions to GS and 1st excited
  - **Two** EPC PDFs for the two main resonances
  - **One** fake pairs PDF

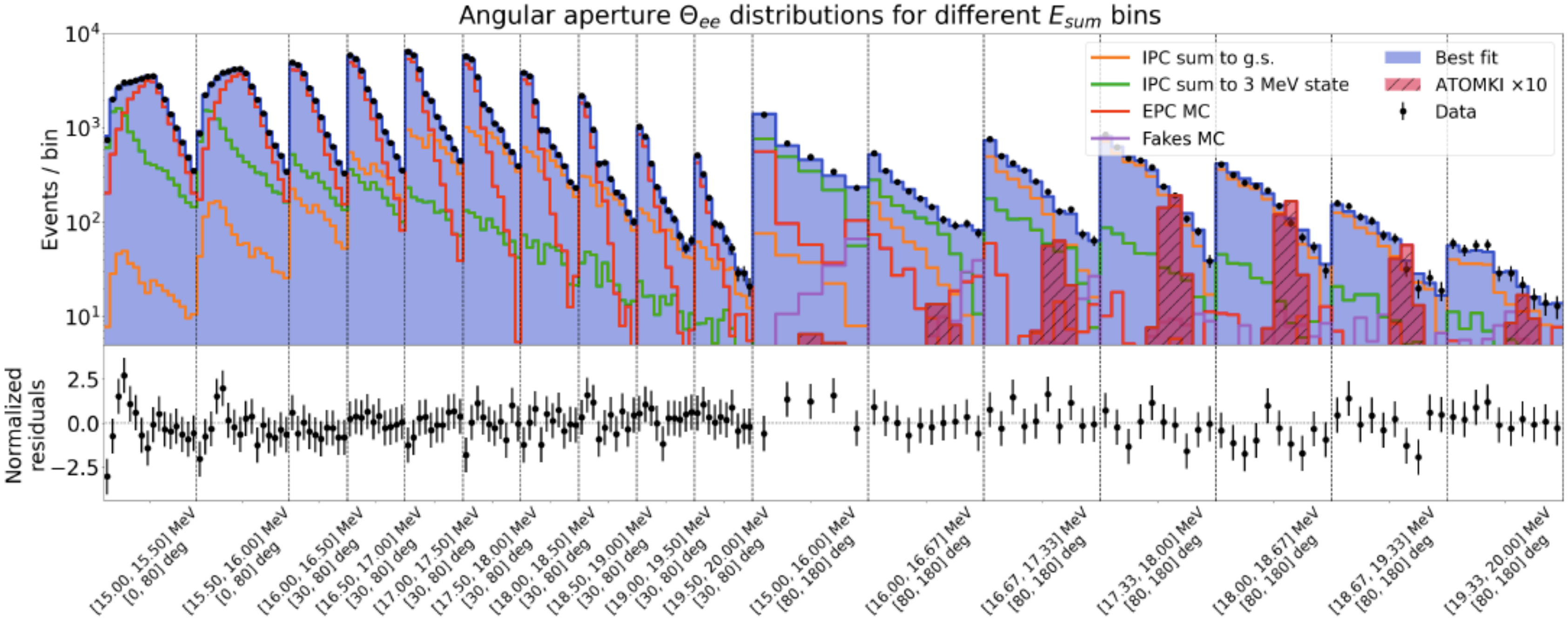


Unblinding



Θ_{ee} sideband
Signal region
E_{sum} sideband
E_{sum} (MeV)
20
19.5
19
18.5
18
17.5
17
16.5
16
15.5
15
0
50
100
150
Θ_{ee} (deg)

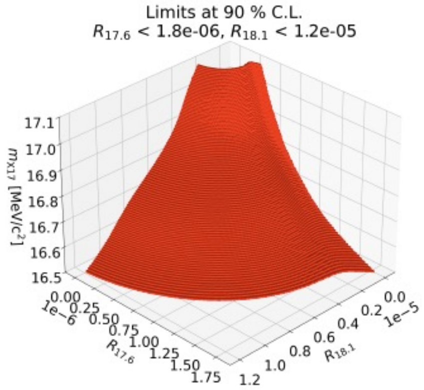
Likelihood Projections

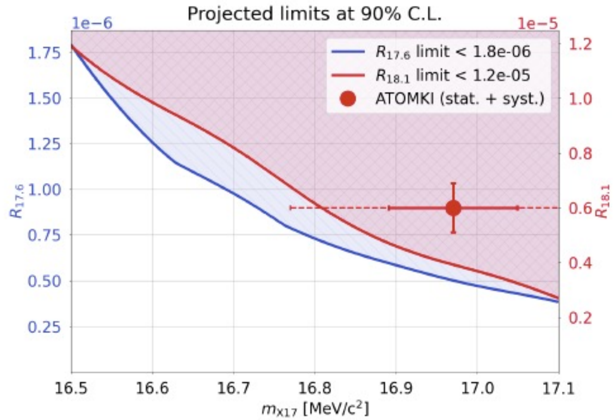


- Best fit
  - N_{X17} : 10 ± 92 for 18.1 MeV , 0 for Q=17.6 MeV
  - IPC : 12.6(9)% for 18.1 MeV, 45.8(1.3)% for Q=17.6 MeV, 0 for 17.9 MeV
  - M_{X17} : 16.5 MeV/c^2
  - goodness of fit : p-value 10%

90% Confidence Regions

- Systematic effects (energy scale, resolutions, mass dependence, relative acceptance) are included as nuisance parameters
- three-dimensional confidence regions with profile likelihood ordering





- The 90% C.L. region includes the null hypothesis, indicating no significant excess

$\boldsymbol{R_{17.6} < 1.8\times10^{-6}}$ corresponding to $N_{sig}(17.6) < 200$

$\boldsymbol{R_{18.1} < 1.2\times10^{-5}}$ corresponding to $N_{sig}(18.1) < 230$

- Test of the Atomki observation: p-value 6.2%

X17 Search Conclusion

- The $^{7}Li(p, e^{+}e^{-})^{8}Be$ process has been successfully studied with the MEG II detector
- No significant signal of a new particle decaying to e+e- was found in our data
- The reported observation by Atomki was tested and excluded at 94%

Perspectives

- Two major improvements will enable distinct studies of the 2 resonances
  - A new LiPON target 2 μm thick has been produced at PSI
  - Separation and collimation of H_2^+ have already been achieved

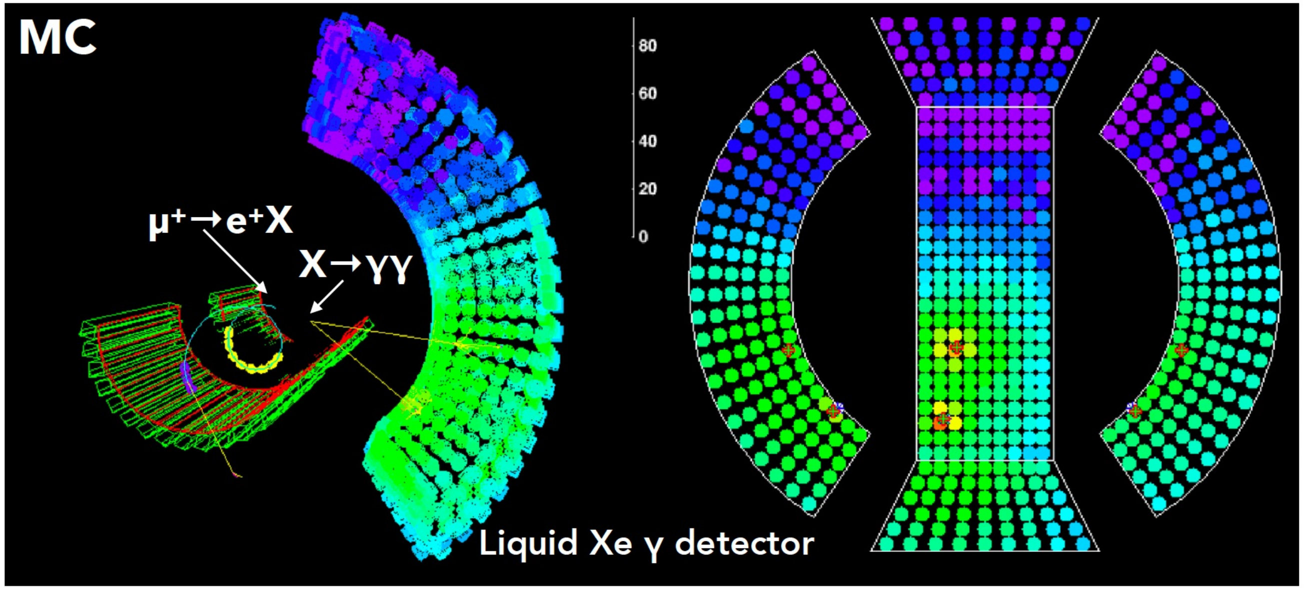
Outline

- Muons as probes for New Physics
- Results on $\mu^+ \to e^+\gamma$ search (2021 data sample)
- Search for the X17 boson (released yesterday)
- Search for Axion Like Particles
- Final remarks

$\mu \to e^+ a \to \gamma\gamma$ Search

- Published with MEG
- Exploit the LXe imaging capability
- The ALP decay vertex is not reconstructed.
- explored region:
  - $m_a = 20 \div 45\ ^{\mathrm{MeV}}/_{c^2}$
  - decay length < 1 cm
- Reduced beam intensity

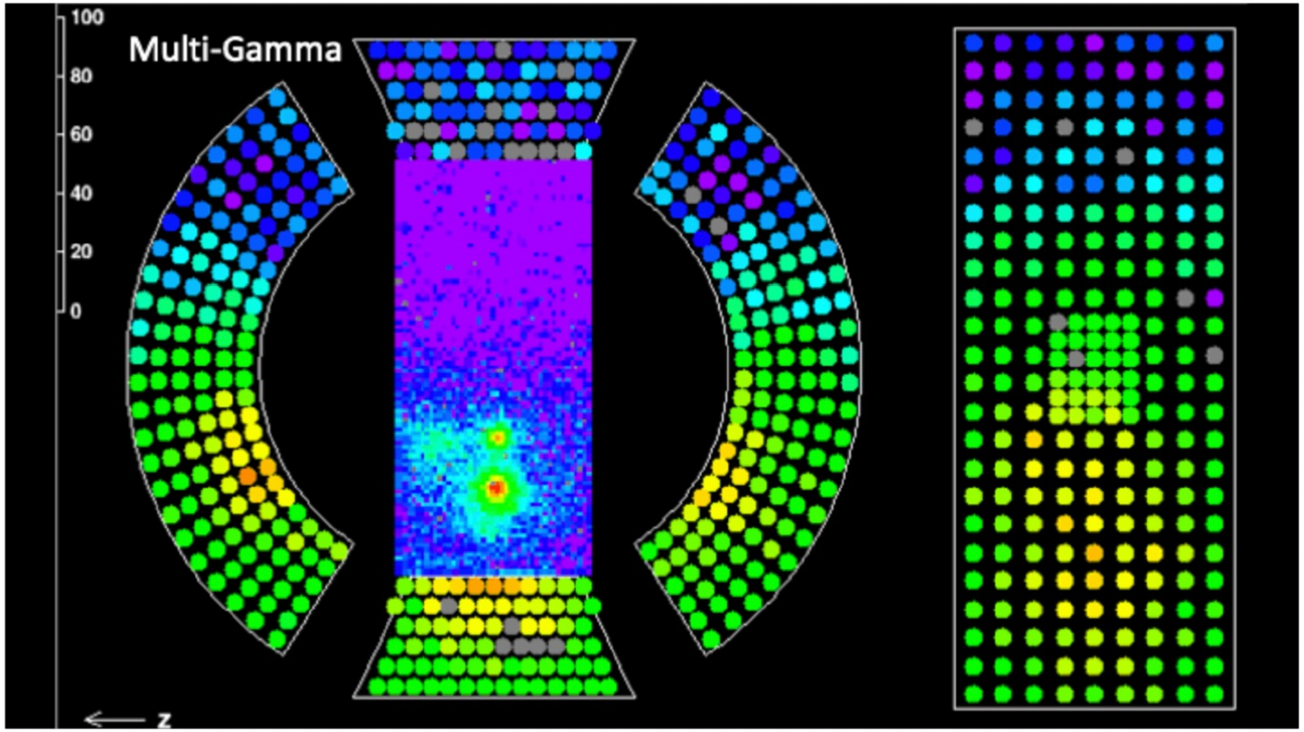
- 5 events were found with no statistical significance including look-elsewhere effect

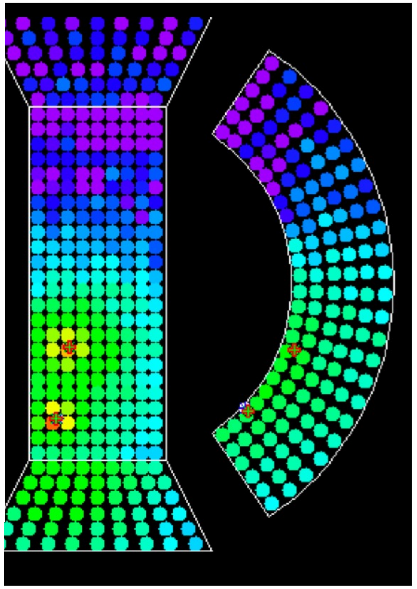


$\mu \to e^{+}a \to \gamma\gamma$ Search

- Publi
- Explo
- The A
- explo
  - r
  - c
- Redu

statistical
lsewhere effect

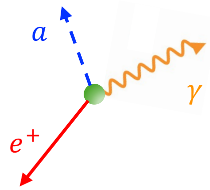


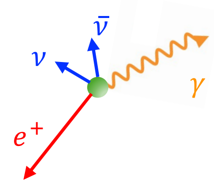


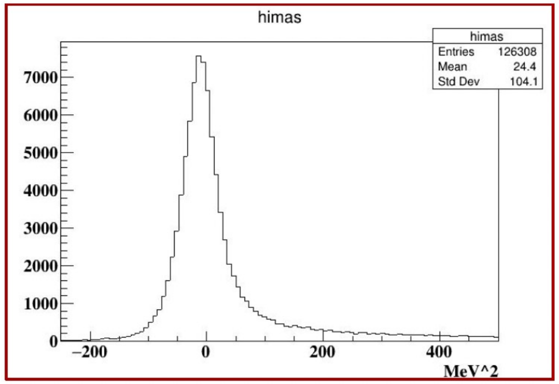
With MEG II we have 10x more statistics and better Lxe front face imaging

$\mu \to e^+ a \gamma$ Search

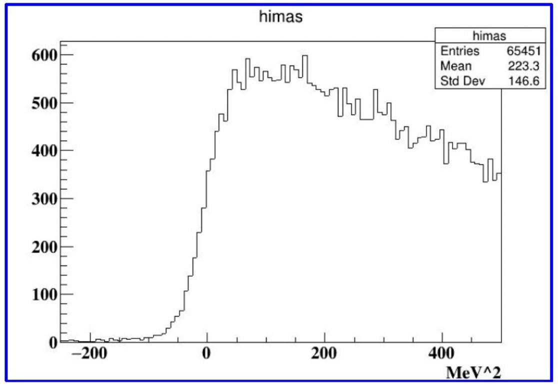
- The event topology is similar to the Radiative Muon Decay
- Search in the invariant mass square of the couple $e^+\gamma$ at $m^2 \approx 0$ for time coincident emission



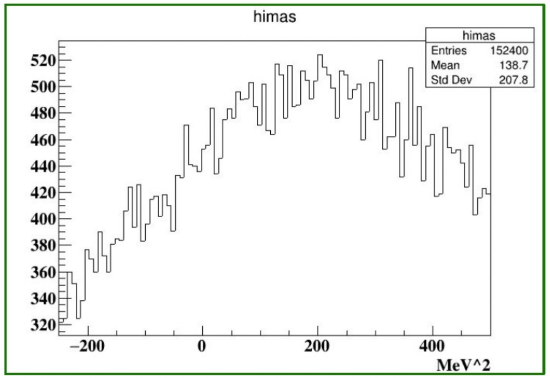




signal



RMD



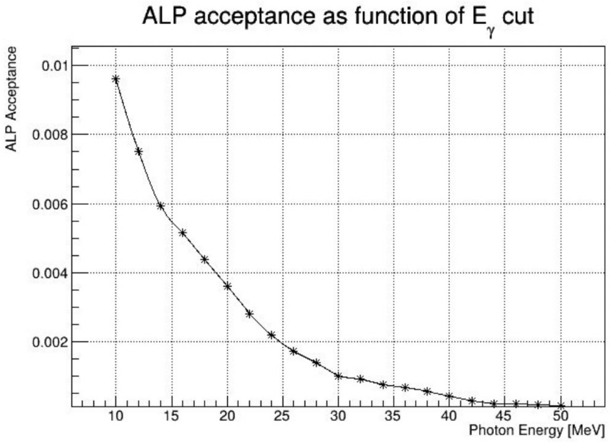
accidental

$\mu \to e^+ a\gamma$ Search

- Acceptance increases lowering the E_γ threshold
- Constraint by DAQ rate < 40 Hz
- Accidental background (dominant with the MEG beam) becomes negligible at reduced beam intensity

- reduced beam intensity data were taken for calibration purposes
- a further optimized sample has been collected in 2024 with $E_\gamma > 14$ MeV

Year	R_μ [μ/s]	Time (sec.)	E_γ [MeV]	k_{ALP}
2021	1.0×10^6	322080 ($\sim 3.7\,d.$)	20.0	4.9×10^7
2022	8.7×10^5	193421 ($\sim 2.2\,d.$)	20.0	2.5×10^7
2023	2.0×10^6	234790 ($\sim 2.7\,d.$)	18.0	8.5×10^7



MEG II estimated sensitivity

Total normalization factor

$$k_{ALP}^{tot} = 1.59\times10^8$$

Single event sensitivity

$$\mathcal{S}_{ALP}^{tot} = \frac{1}{k_{ALP}^{tot}} = 6.29\times10^{-9}$$

Lower Limit Estimates

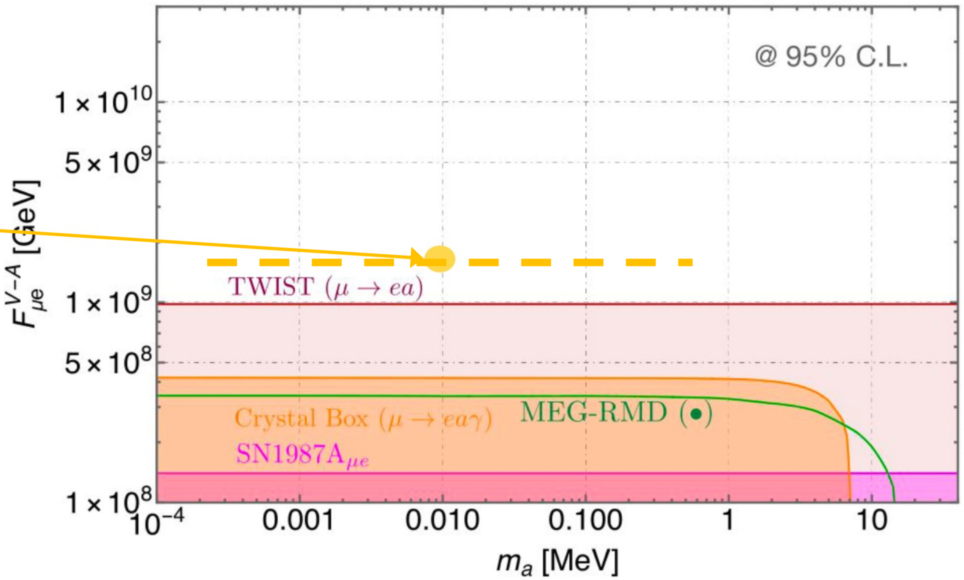
- Preliminary estimates of the lower limit on the ALP decay constant can be inferred

$$F_{\mu e}^{V-A} > 1.52\times10^9 \text{ GeV}$$

  with 8.7 days of data already collected

- This could exceed the best limit set by the TWIST collaboration

- The analysis is in progress



Outline

- Muons as probes for New Physics
- Results on $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+\gamma$ search (2021 data sample)
- Search for the X17 boson (released yesterday)
- Search for Axion Like Particles
- Final remarks

Final Remarks

- The MEG II detector, with resolutions and efficiencies close or better than the design values, is operated at PSI

- The $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+\gamma$ search with the 2021 data sample has been published with no evidence of signal

- A data sample 7 times larger has been already acquired

- X17 and Axion Like Particle searches demonstrated the MEG II detector's sensitivity to phenomena beyond the SM