



Demonstrator for Cooling Design Considerations



Science & Technology Facilities Council

ISIS Neutron and Muon Source

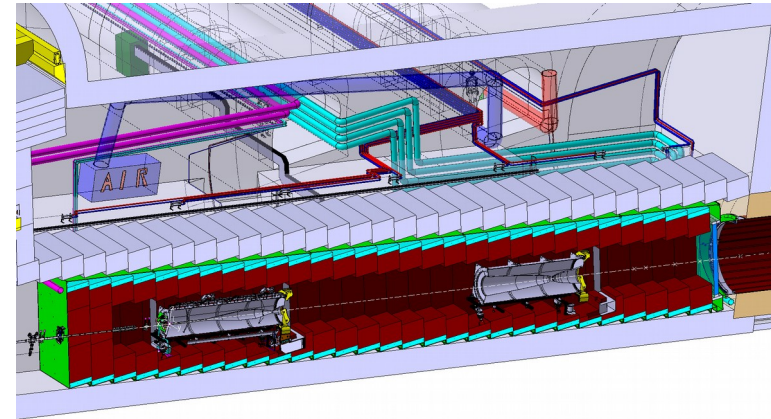
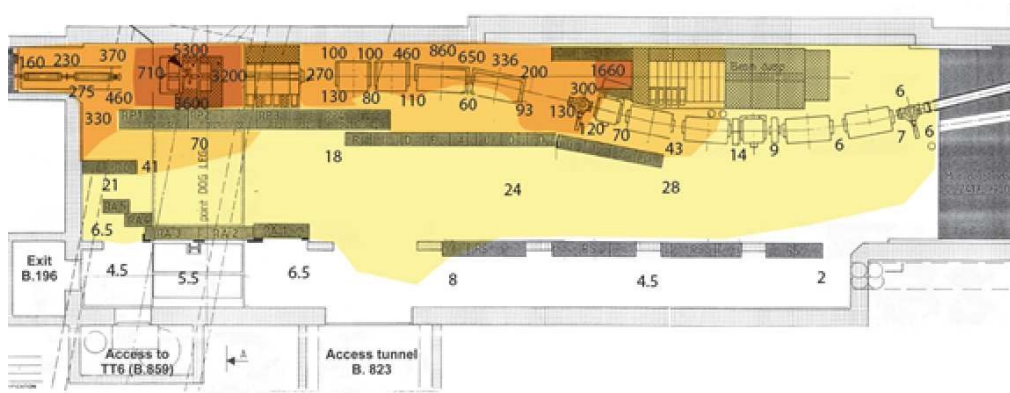
C. T. Rogers

ISIS

Rutherford Appleton Laboratory



NuSTORM Accelerator Challenges

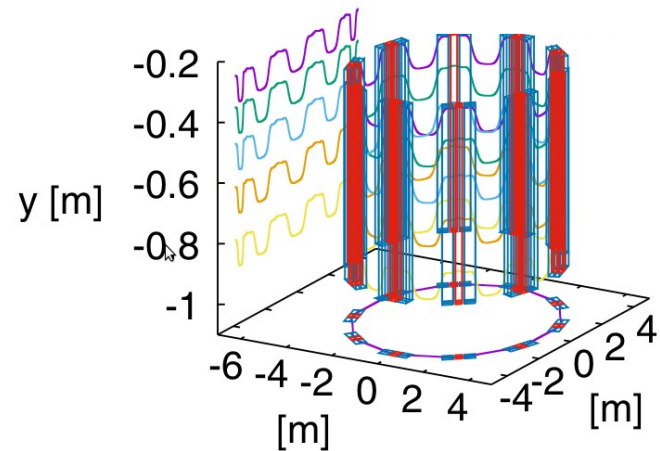


- Capture of high current pion beam
 - Normal conducting transport line near target
- Containment of muon beam
 - Large momentum spread and transverse size
 - FODO-based storage ring or FFA combined function storage ring

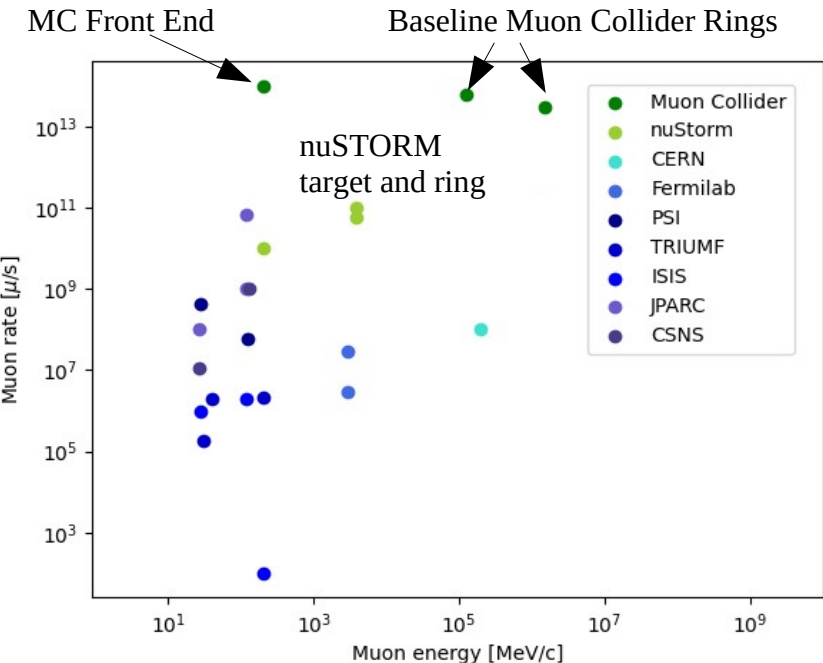
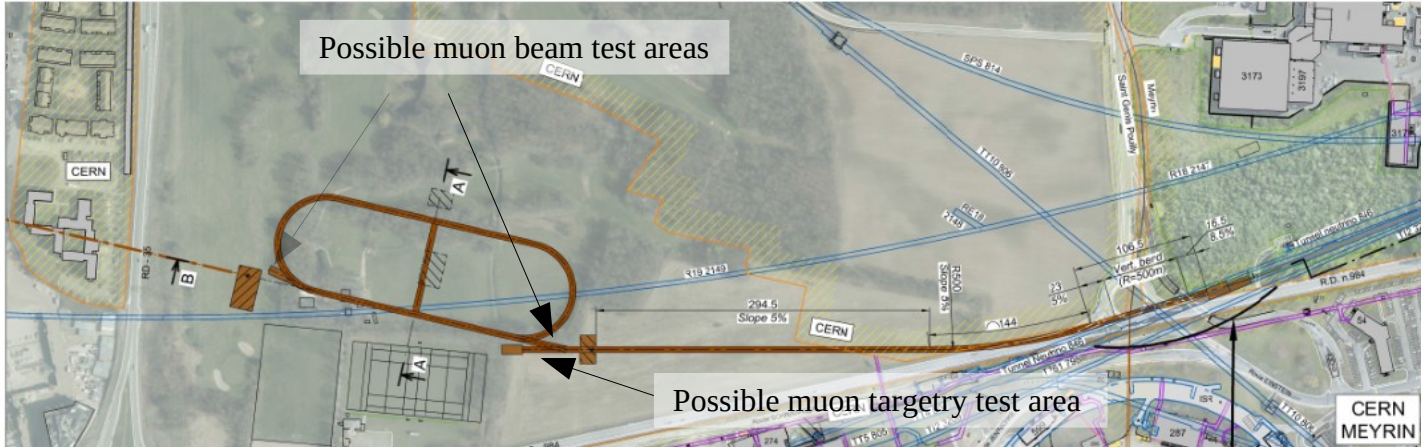
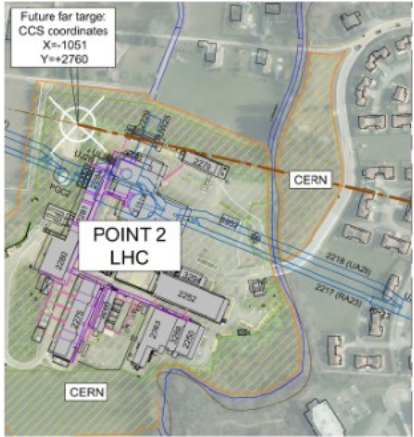
Muon Collider Challenges

- Capture of high current pion beam
 - Superconducting transport line near target
- Muon Cooling
- Rapid acceleration and storage
 - FODO-based RCS or FFA combined function acceleration ring

Low energy vFFA PoP
Arxiv 2011.10783 (accepted in PRAB)

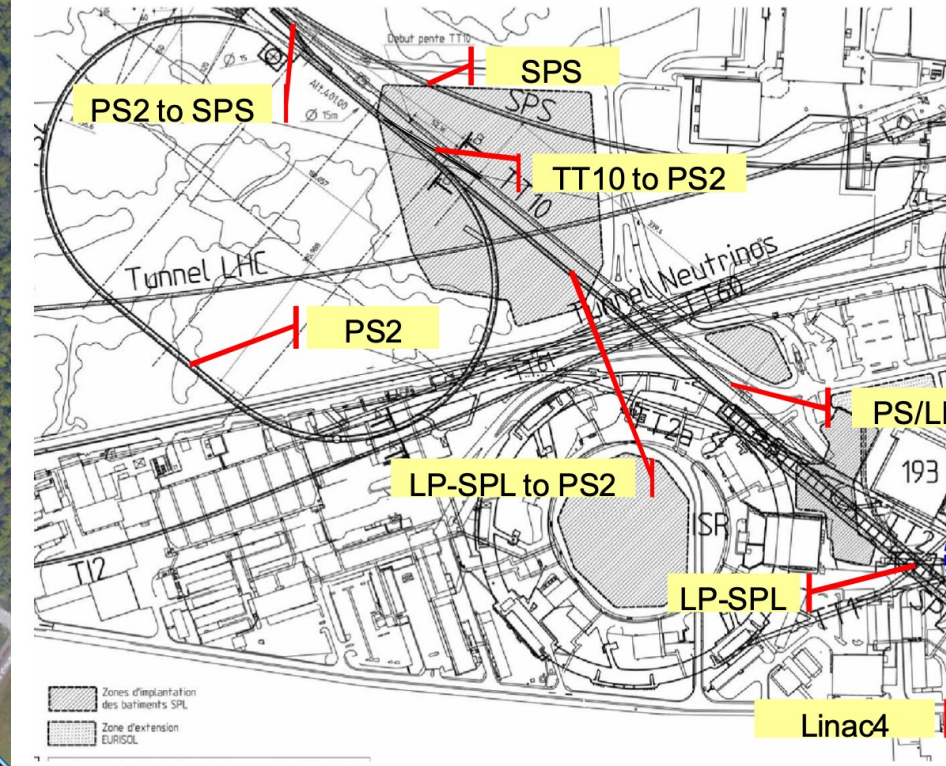
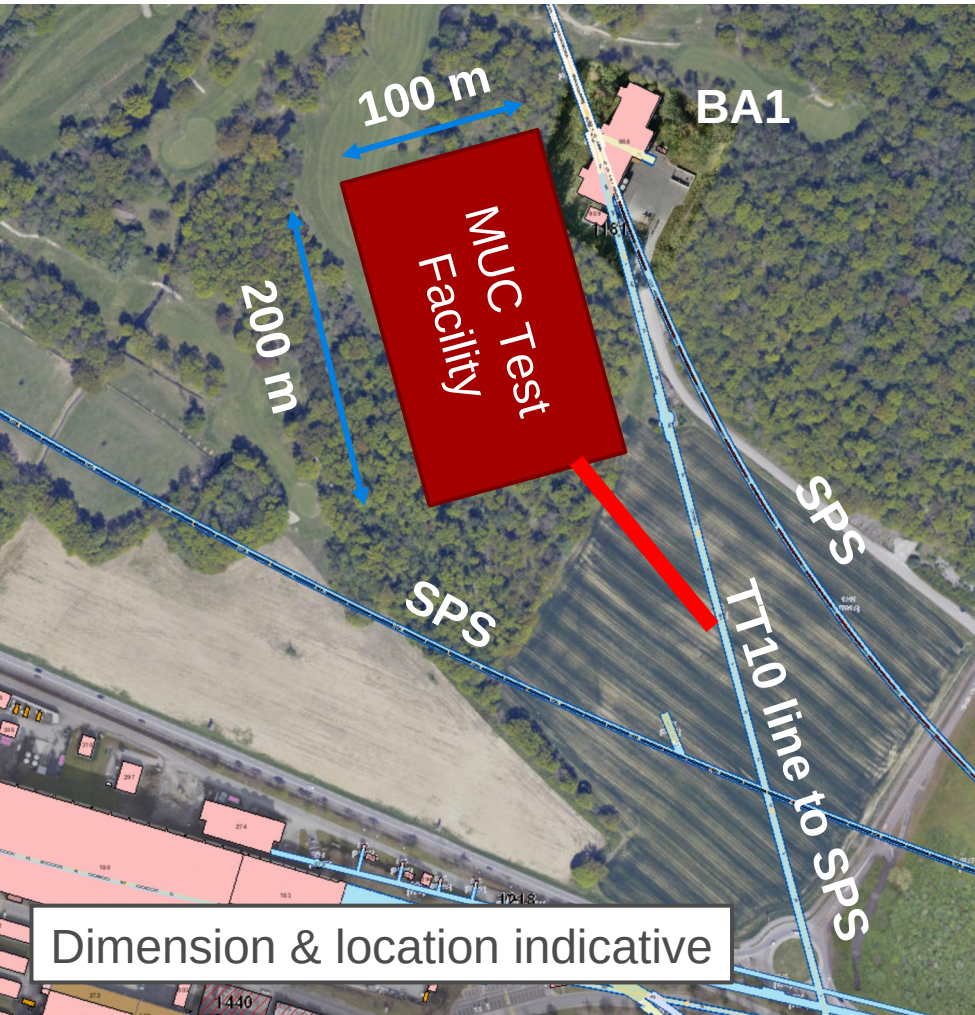


Survey of Muon Beamlines



- NuSTORM would make an excellent facility
 - One of the highest current high energy muon beams
- Target/irradiation test area
- Muon beam physics tests
 - Especially **Muon Cooling**

PS-based option (M. Calviani)



M. Benedikt, LHC Performance Workshop, Chamonix 2010

CERN-AB-2007-061

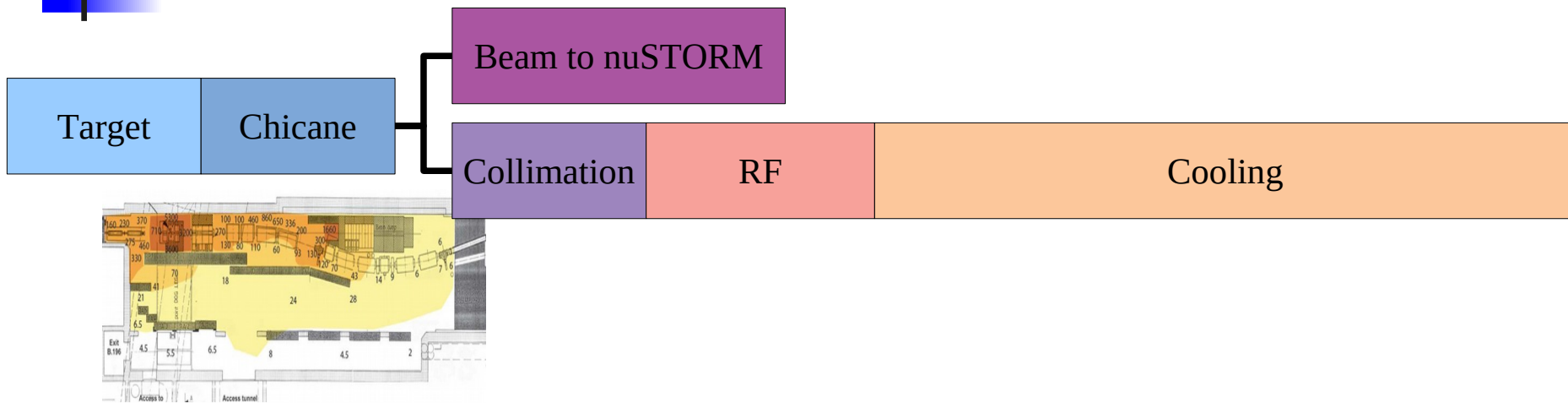




Beam test aims

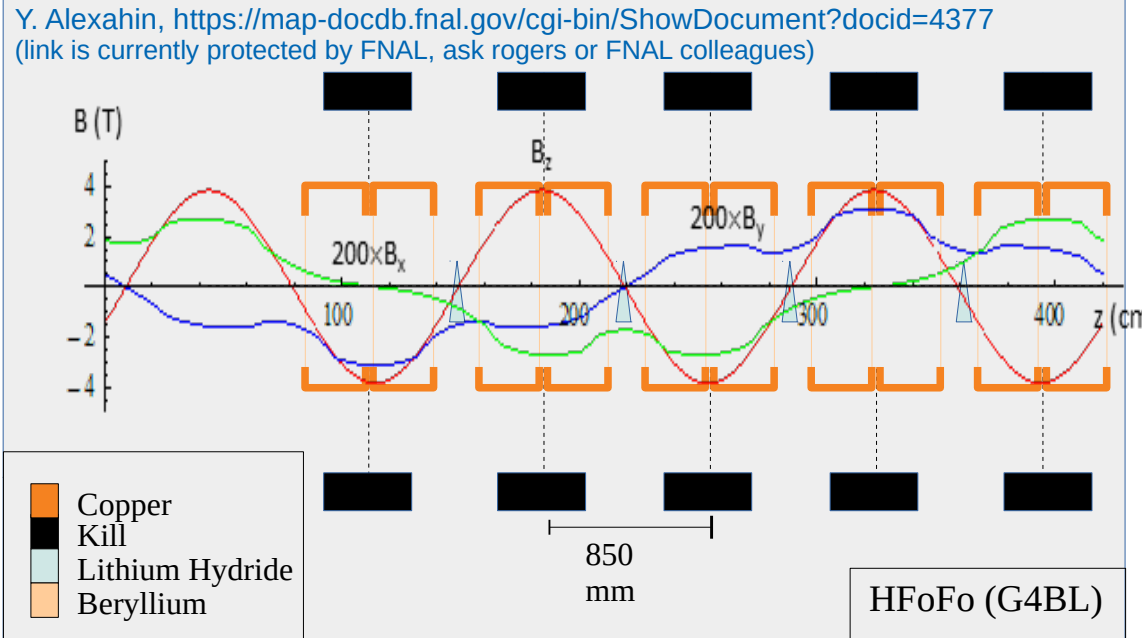
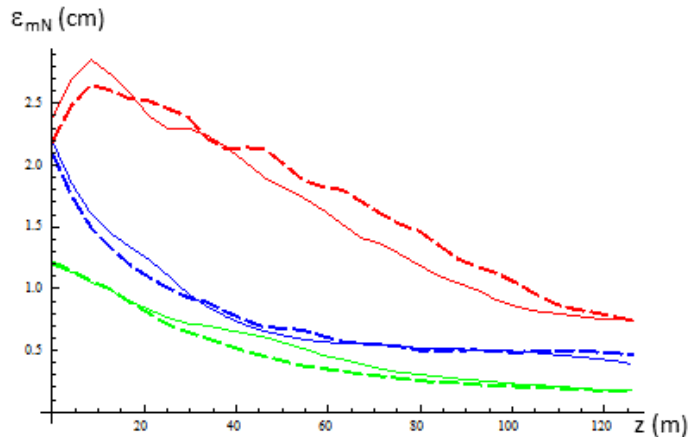
- Headlines
 - 6D cooling
 - Reacceleration
 - Cooling at low emittance (longitudinal and transverse)
- More details
 - Engineering integration
 - High-gradient RF cavity in magnetic field
 - Fancy optics
 - High field magnets
 - Absorber infrastructure
 - Matching between different cooling cells
 - Energy straggling
 - Intensity effects
 - Diagnostics
 - Alignment and correction
 - Commissioning
 - Day-to-day operation and maintenance

Muon beam test area layout



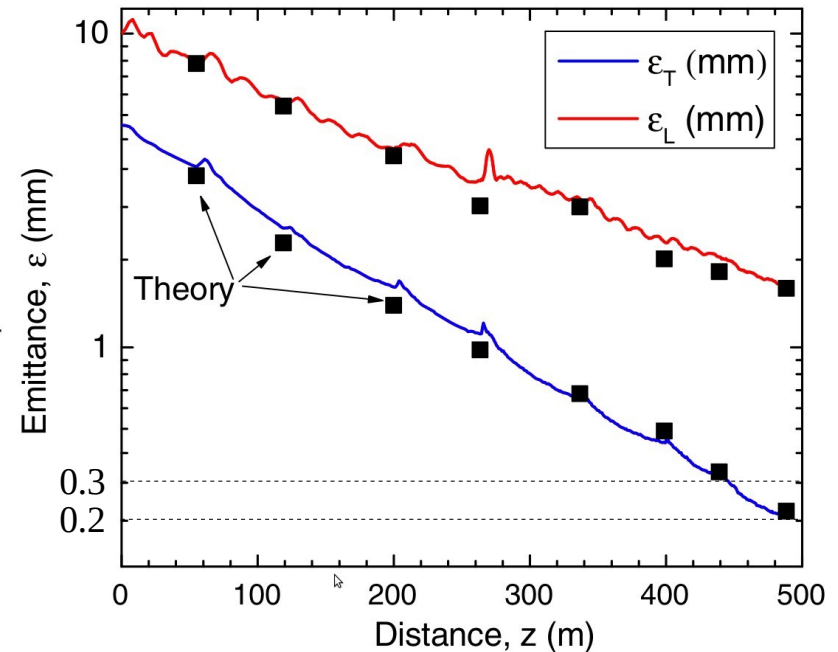
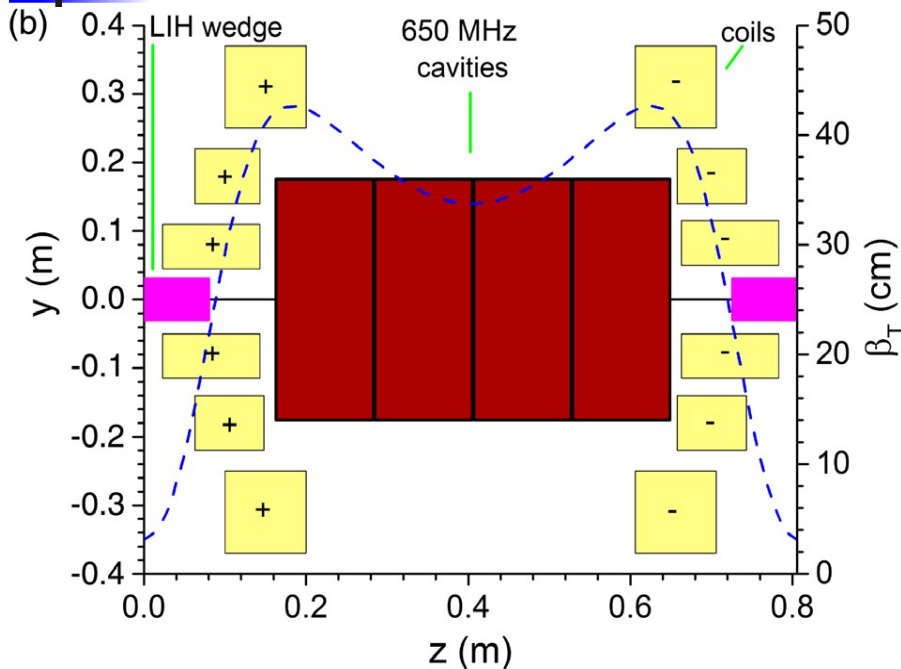
- Basic layout foreseen
 - Target
 - Chicane – first momentum selection (~ 200 MeV/c muons)
 - Transverse collimation
 - RF to set up the bucket
 - Maybe another short chicane
 - Cooling
- Various cooling channel options under study
 - Balance cost vs performance
 - Would like a clear signal of cooling using more-or-less conventional diagnostics \rightarrow significant cooling factor

HFoFo Lattice



- HFoFo cooling channel
 - LiH wedges foreseen, but could be adapted to IH2
 - On the easier end of considered lattices
 - More like “MICE but with 6D cooling”
 - Reasonably good dynamic range in emittance

Rectilinear B8 Lattice



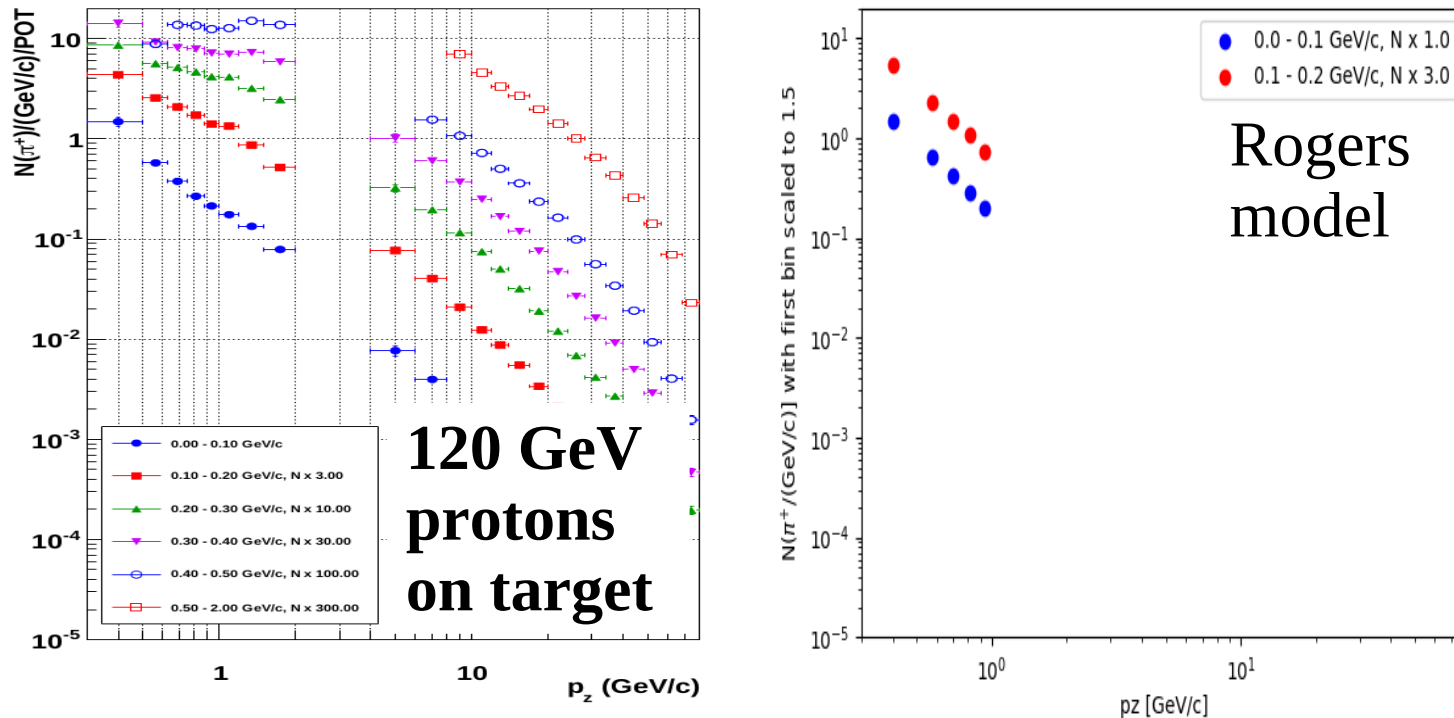
■ Rectilinear B8 lattice

- LiH wedges foreseen; not easily adapted to IH2 due to large opening angle
- At the harder end of considered lattices
 - Concern about magnet engineering
- Less dynamic range

D. Stratakis et al, Rectilinear Six-Dimensional Ionization Cooling Channel for a Muon Collider: A theoretical and numerical study, PR ST AB 18 (2015)

Expected muon rate

Paley et al, Measurement of charged pion production yields off the NuMI target, PRD vol 90, 2014



(a) π^+ yields.

- Can guess at expected muon rate
 - Based on nuMI
 - Use sum of weighted Gaussian, tuned by eye

Expected muon rate

- Based on PS:
 - Shortest PS bunch is ~ 6 ns RMS (~ 20 ns total)
 - $7 \cdot 10^{12}$ protons per bunch
 - Momentum selection $\rightarrow 6e-2$ muons per proton
 - Time selection $\rightarrow 3e-3$ muons per proton per cooling RF bucket
 - Transverse selection $\rightarrow 1e-6$ muons per proton per RF bucket
 - Assume pion yield \sim beam energy $\rightarrow 20/120$ [GeV] $\rightarrow 2e-7$ muons per proton per RF bucket
 - Assume transport efficiency $\sim 50\%$ $\rightarrow 1e-7$ muons per proton per RF bucket
- Conclusion: $1e5$ to $1e6$ muons per RF bucket
 - Challenging for conventional diagnostics
- What is the bunch length for SPS?

Calviani et al, CERN n_TOF Facility: Performance Report, n_TOF-PUB-2010-001

Conclusions

- Cooling Demonstrator layout and initial calculations is proceeding
- Settling on options for cooling lattice parameters
- Starting to work up transport line model

