



First Look at Muon Chicane



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Overview

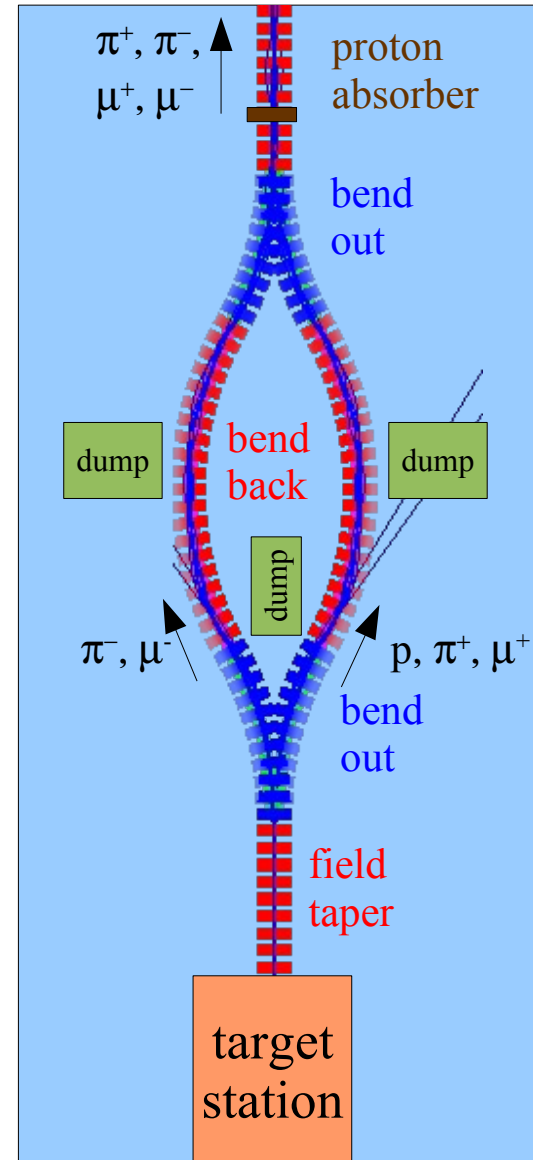


- Previously showed a proton absorber can take out protons with momentum $< \sim 500$ MeV/c
 - “Shallow” study, needs more work
- Now go on to look at what can be achieved with chicane
 - Aim is to take out all particles with momentum $> \sim 500$ MeV/c
 - Remember that muon momentum acceptance is $\sim 100 - 400$ MeV/c
- Preliminary design
 - Considerations
 - Initial parameter scans
 - Setting up for optimisation

Chicane concept



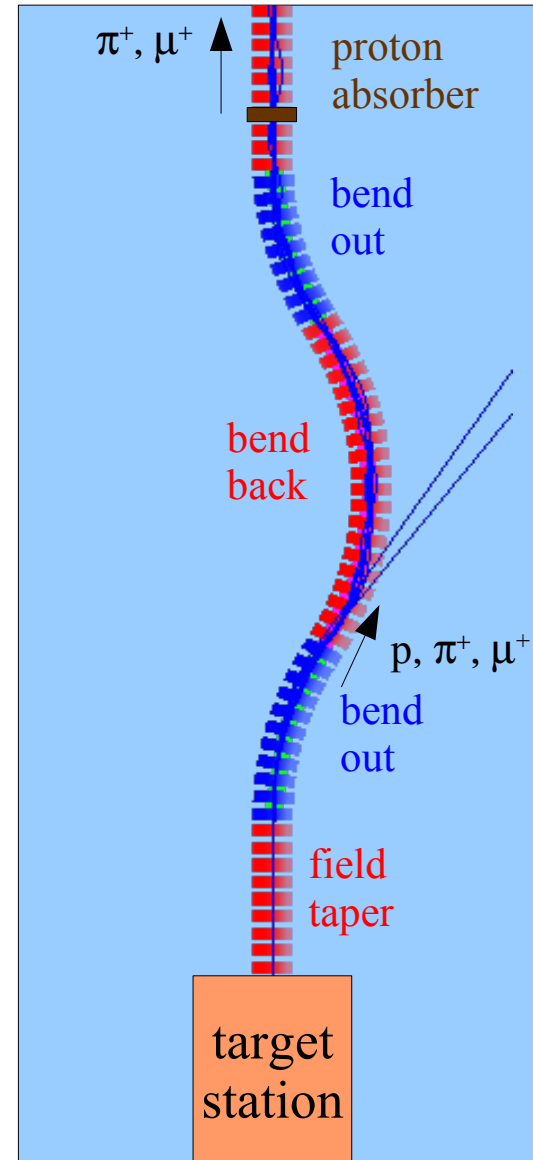
- Initial concept is “pair of double chicanes”
 - High energy particles hit a beam dump
 - Chicane area becomes radioactive
 - Probably part of target remote handling area
 - Beam dump has to handle significant beam energy
- Concentrate here on chicane optics (first look)
 - Propose using bent solenoid optics
 - Good acceptance for this momentum range
 - e.g. used by mu2e experiments
 - e.g. used by 6d cooling channels
 - e.g. used by stellarators



Chicane concept

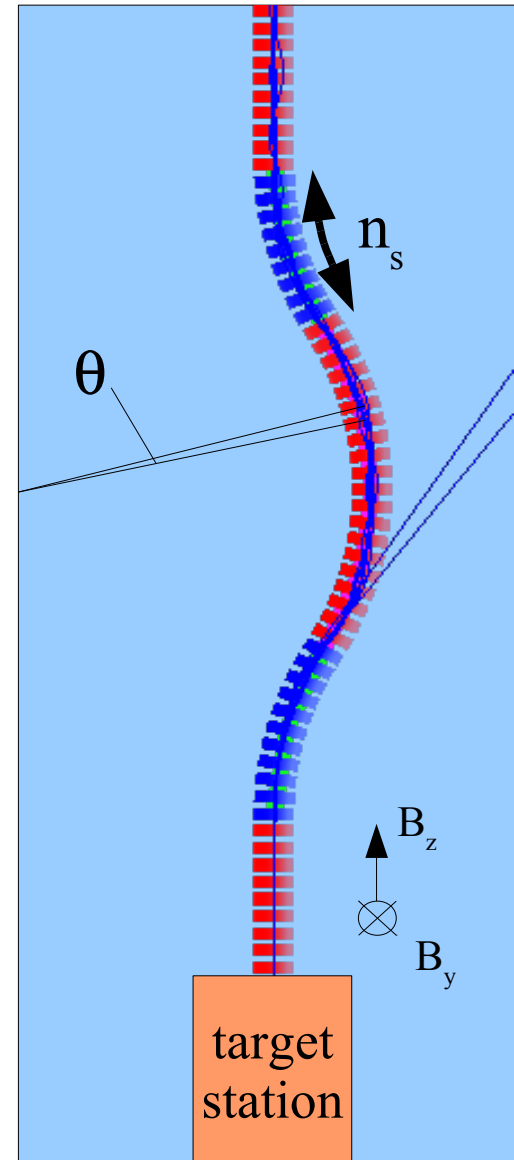


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 - High energy particles hit a beam dump
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- Concentrate here on chicane optics (first look)
 - Propose using bent solenoid optics
 - Good acceptance for this momentum range
 - e.g. used by mu2e experiments
 - e.g. used by 6d cooling channels
 - e.g. used by stellarators
- For now only present optics
 - Beam dumps not straightforward
 - Comment on particle charge later



Chicane optics

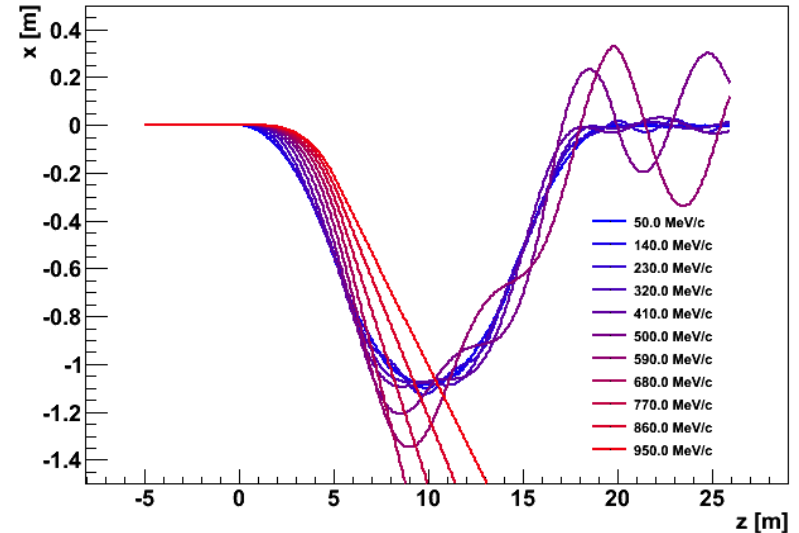
- Four independent parameters
 - Number of coils in the bends
 - Bending angle per coil
 - Solenoid field strength
 - Dipole field strength
- Optimise for reasonable performance over large momentum range
 - Aim is to get decent performance over $dp/p \sim \pm 100\%$
 - Power law expansion (multipole approach) doesn't work here
 - Work numerically with tracking code



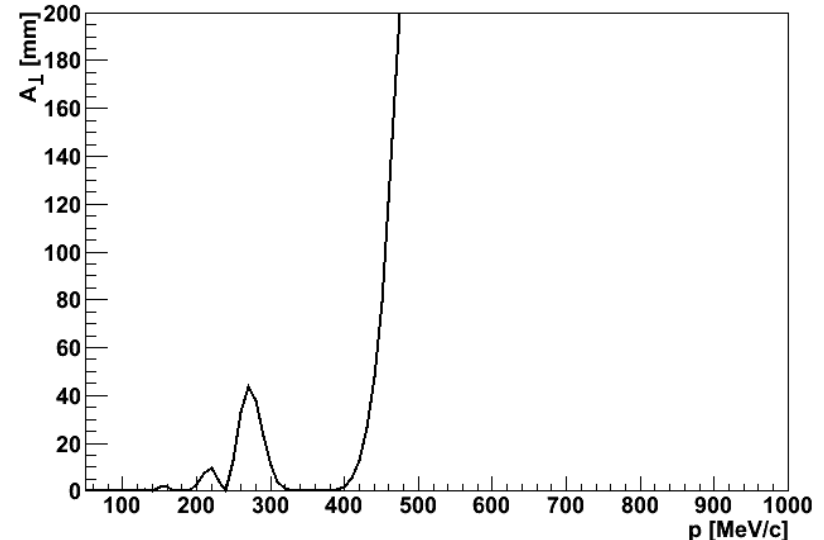
Test particles

- Aim is to get clean cut on particles in chicane
 - Dispersion function 0 up to maximum momentum
 - Dispersion function large after maximum momentum
- Look at test particle amplitude vs momentum after chicane
 - Test particles initially on-axis
 - Measure how far from the axis they are
 - In x-px-y-py phase space
 - Normalised to matched beam ellipse

$B_z: 1.5 \text{ T}$ $B_y: 0.0$ $n_s: 10.0$ $\theta: 1.25^\circ$ μ^+



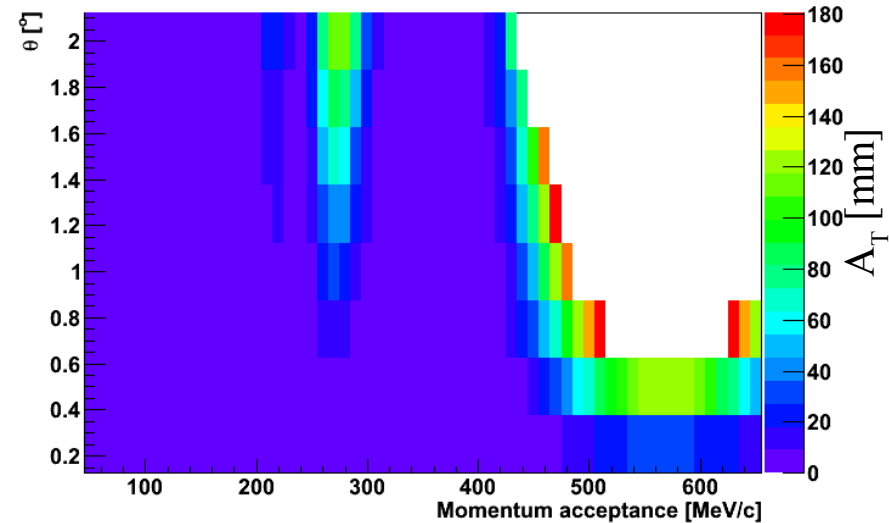
$B_z: 1.5 \text{ T}$ $B_y: 0.0 \text{ T}$ $n_s: 10.0$ $\theta: 1.25^\circ$ μ^+ at $z=25900.0$



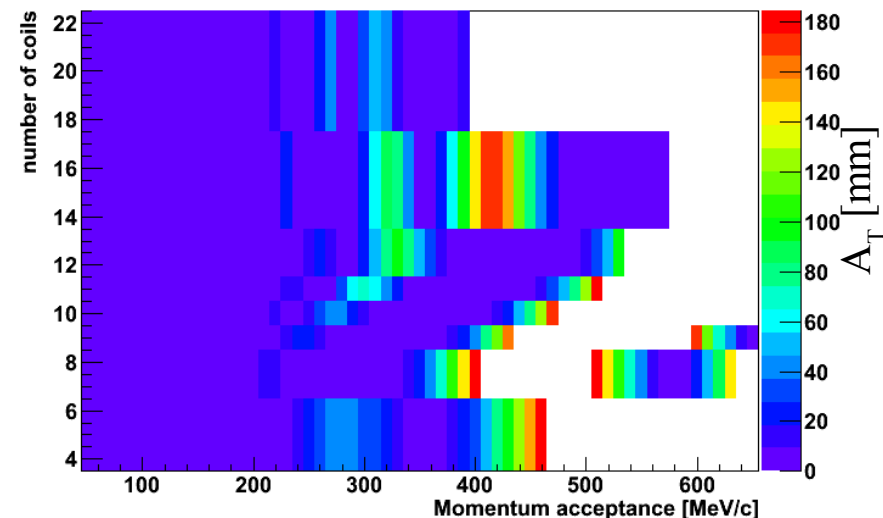
Test particles vs lattice geometry

- How does this amplitude growth change with lattice parameters?
- Changing bend angle per coil
 - Excites amplitude growth at ~ 250 MeV/c
 - Improves momentum collimation
- Changing number of coils per bend
 - Excites few high amplitude regions

$B_z: 1.5 \text{ T}$ $B_y: 0.0 \text{ T}$ $n_b: 10 \mu^+$



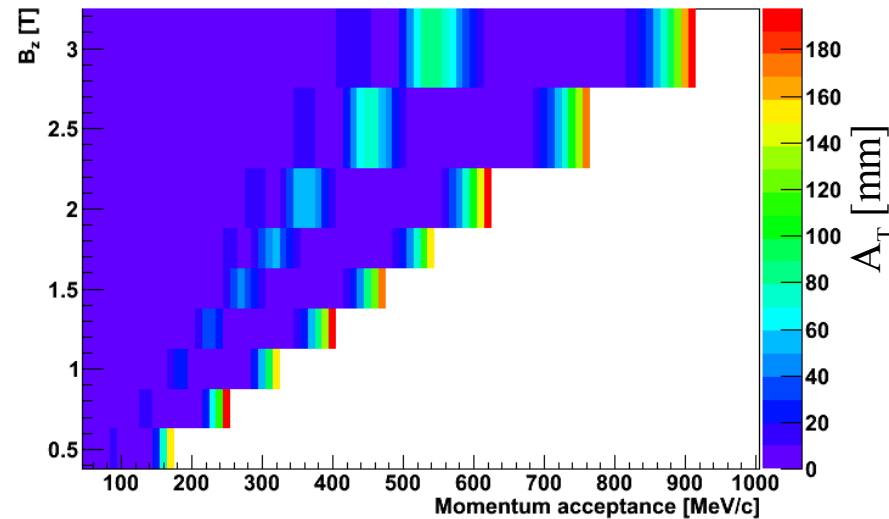
$B_z: 1.5 \text{ T}$ $B_y: 0.0 \text{ T}$ $\theta: 1.25^\circ \mu^+$



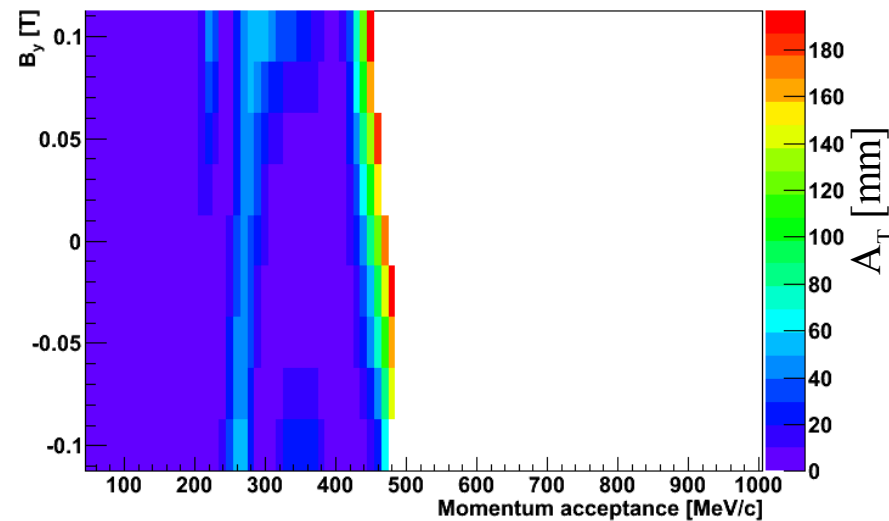
Test particles vs lattice field

- Increasing B_z scales the lattice optics
- Increasing B_y degrades performance

$B_y: 0.0 \quad n_s: 10 \quad \theta: 1.25^\circ \quad \mu^+$

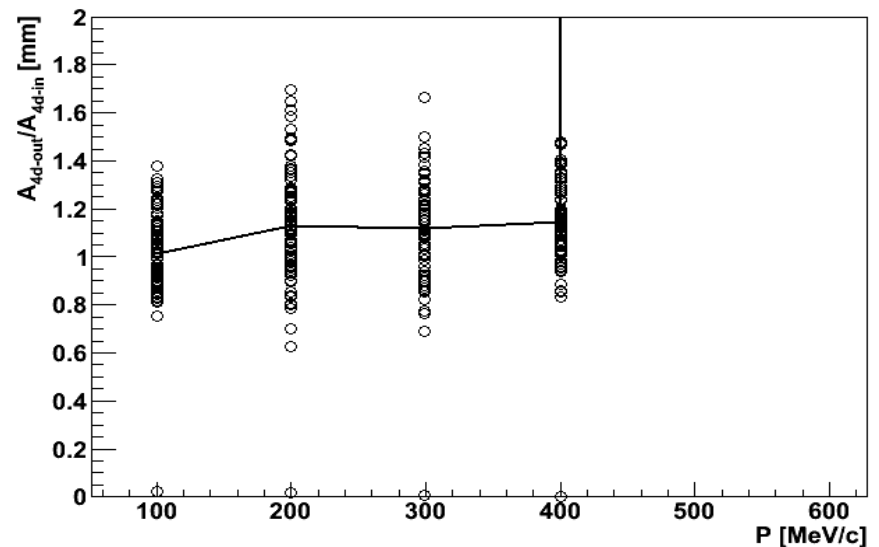
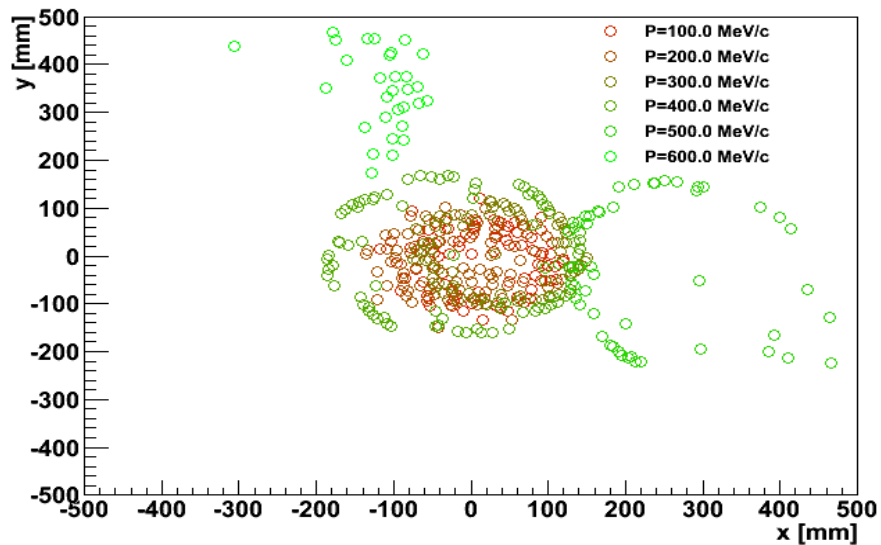


$B_z: 1.5 \text{ T} \quad n_s: 10 \quad \theta: 1.25^\circ \quad \mu^+$



Finite beam

- What happens when a finite beam is passed through the chicane?
 - Assume Twiss parameters are more-or-less correct
 - Look at emittance increase of a shell of particles on 4D hyperellipsoid
 - Initial amplitude typical of particles in our beam ~ 50 mm
 - Shell in x - p_x - y - p_y phase space, initially matched to 1.5 T solenoid

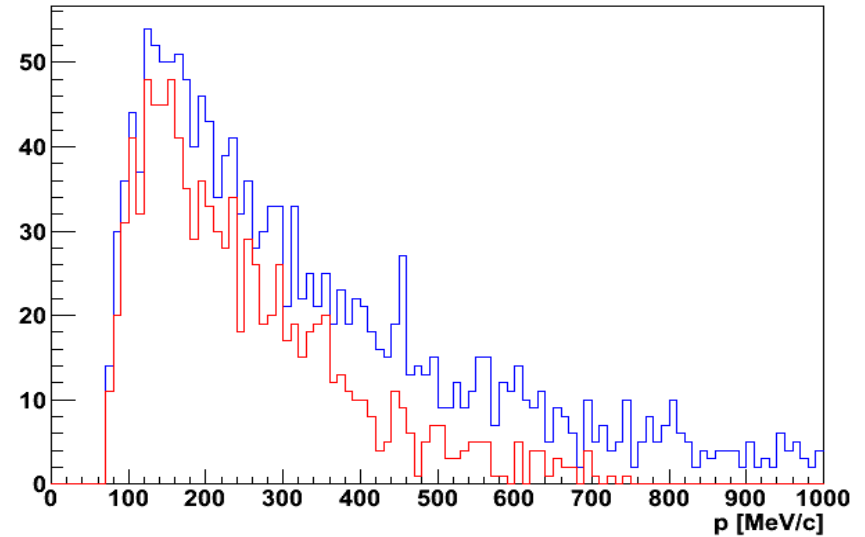


Realistic beam



- Get reasonable transmission for a realistic beam
 - ~25% fewer pions transmitted below 500 MeV/c

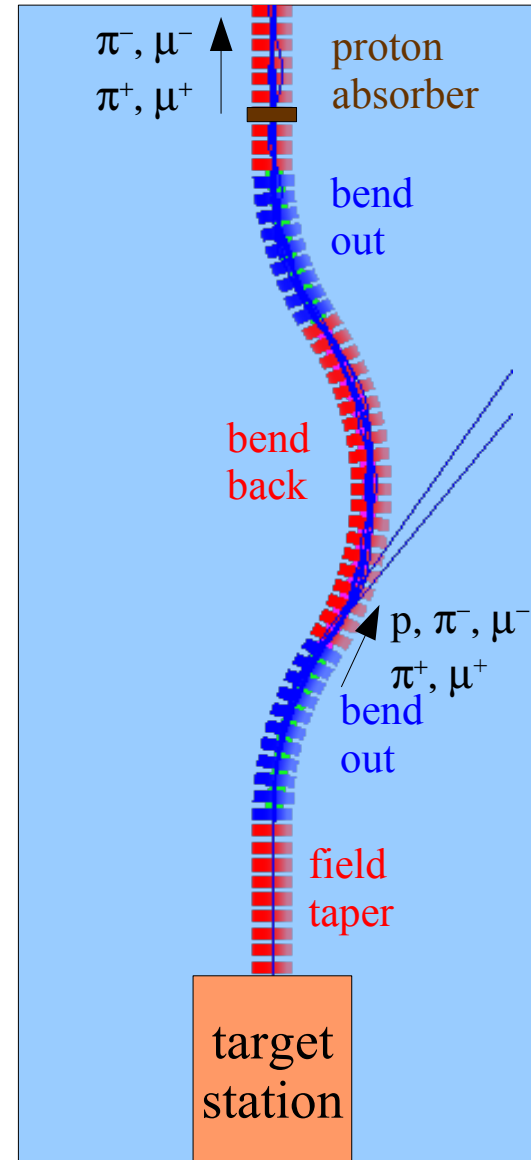
pi+ with r<400.0 mm



Comment on particle charge



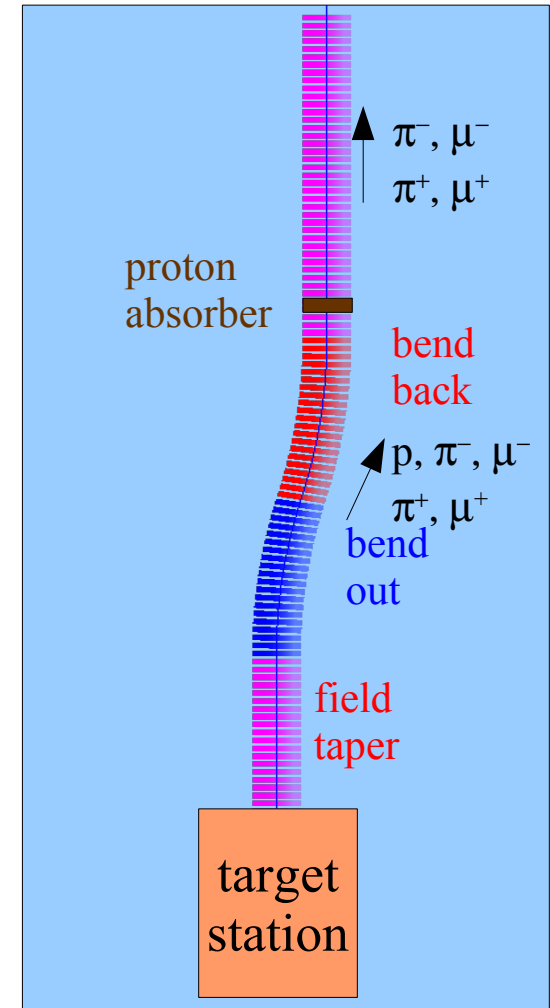
- Lattice is charge invariant
 - No dipole field
 - Sign change only switches direction of angular momentum
 - Leaves focussing etc unchanged
- We only need a single arc of the chicane
 - Magic!
 - Or even just a bend



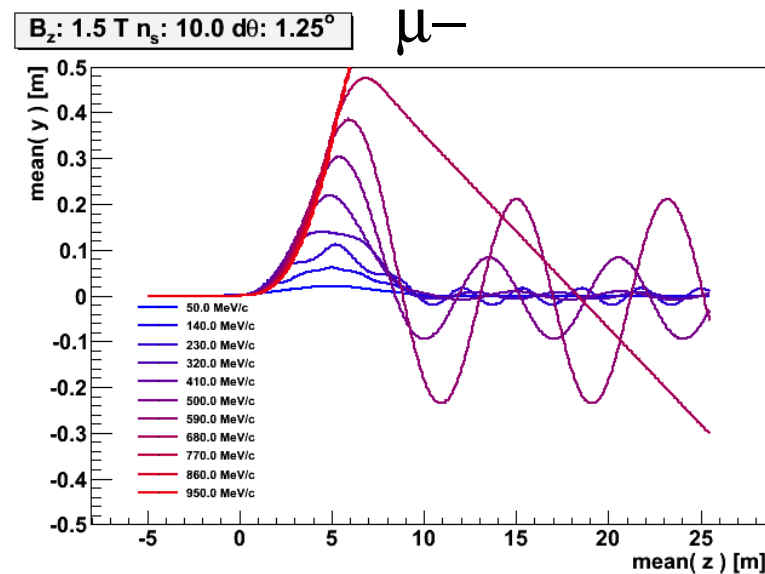
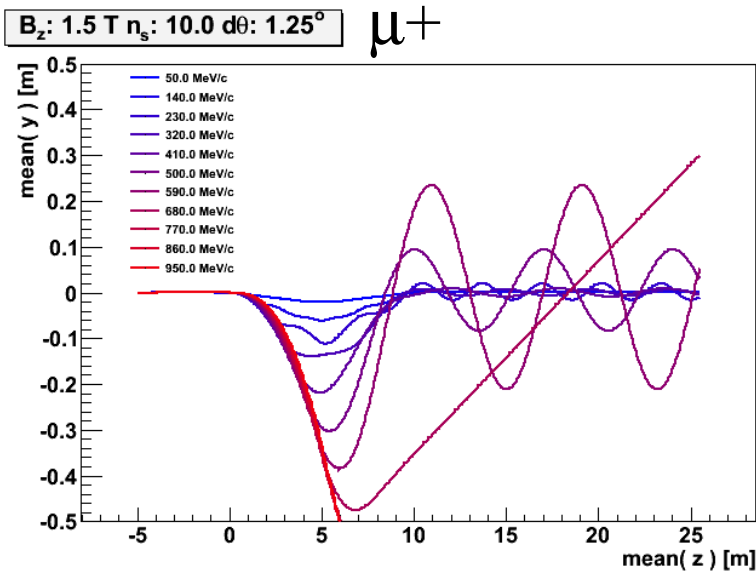
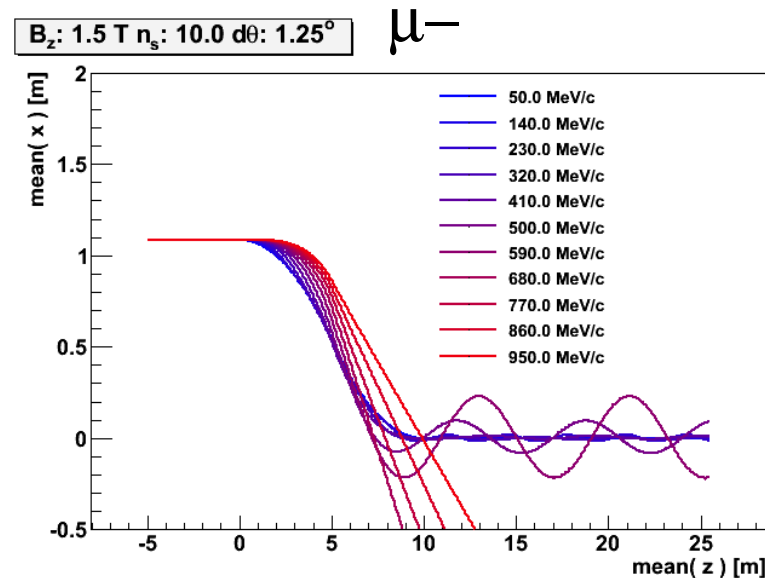
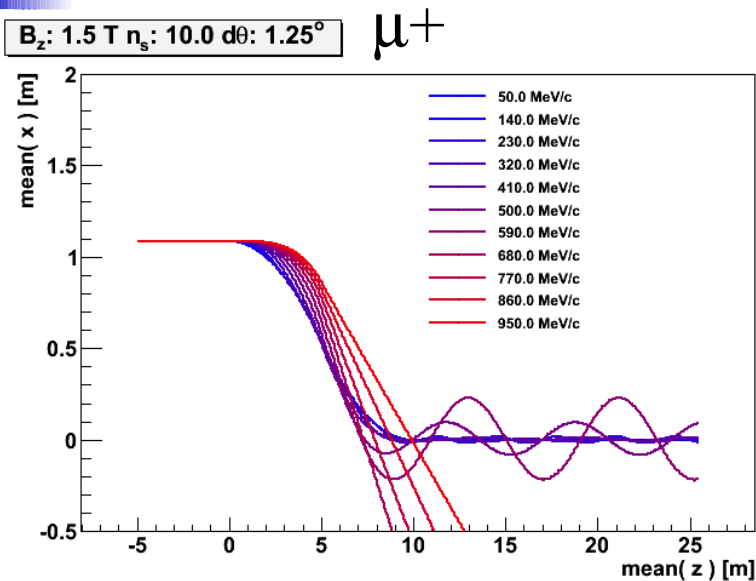
Comment on particle charge



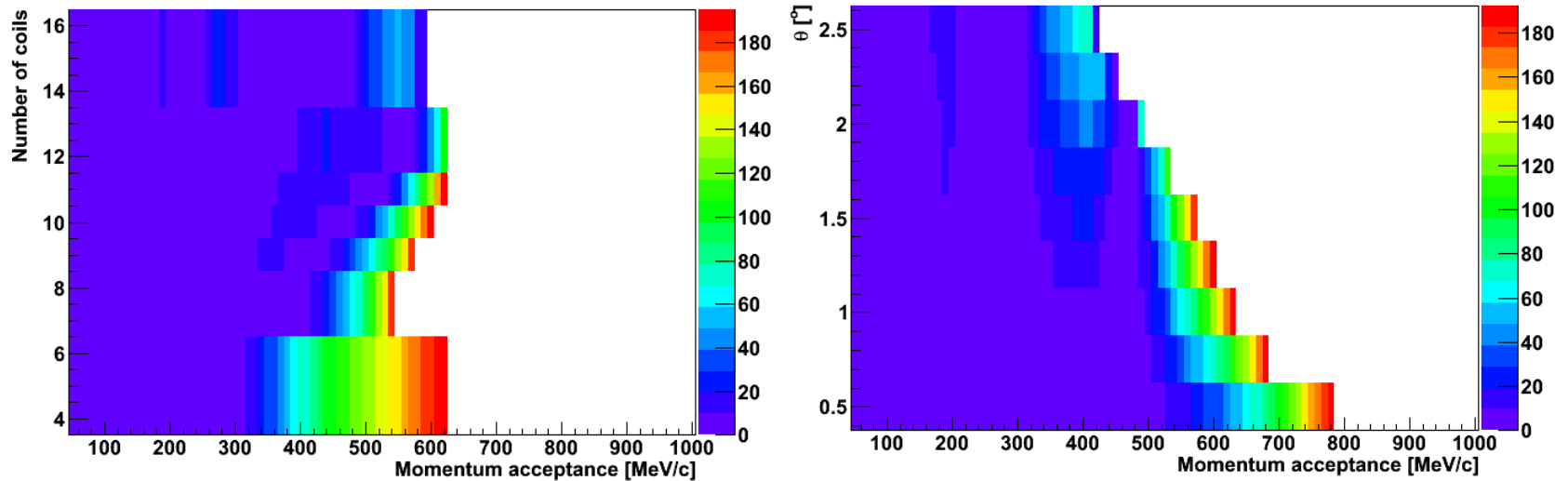
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Note on particle charge vs orbit

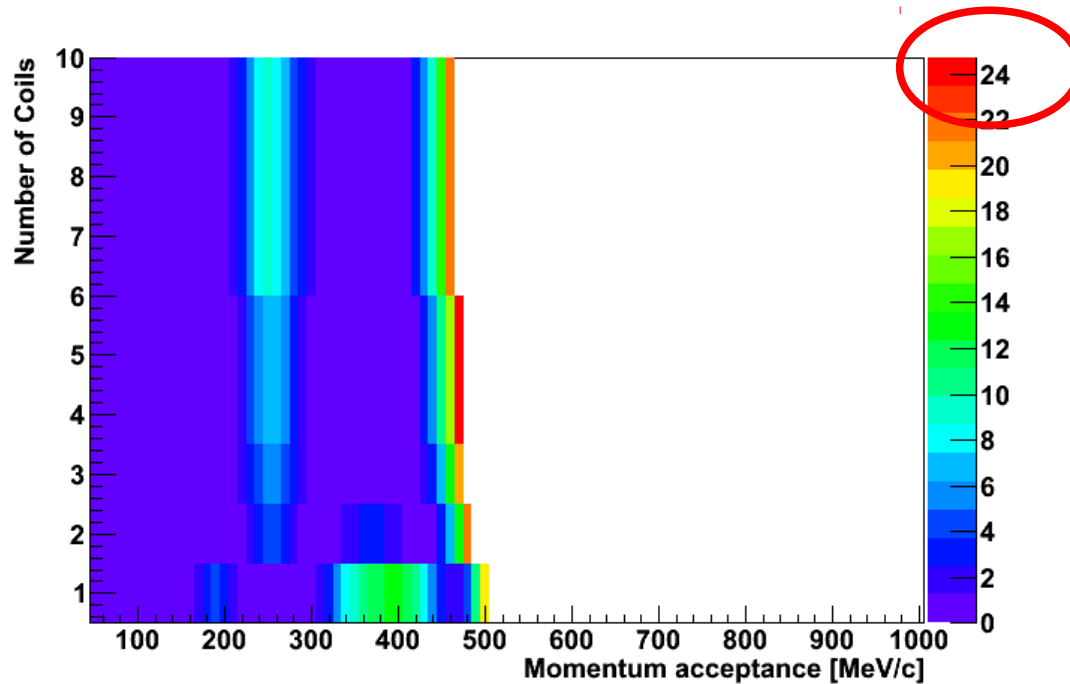


Single bend - optimisation



- Optimisation is similar for single chicane as for double chicane
 - Harder to excite these funny resonances at \sim few hundred MeV/c
 - Might be an optimisation for more coils
 - For now, stick with 1.25° and 10 coils per bend

Field smoothness

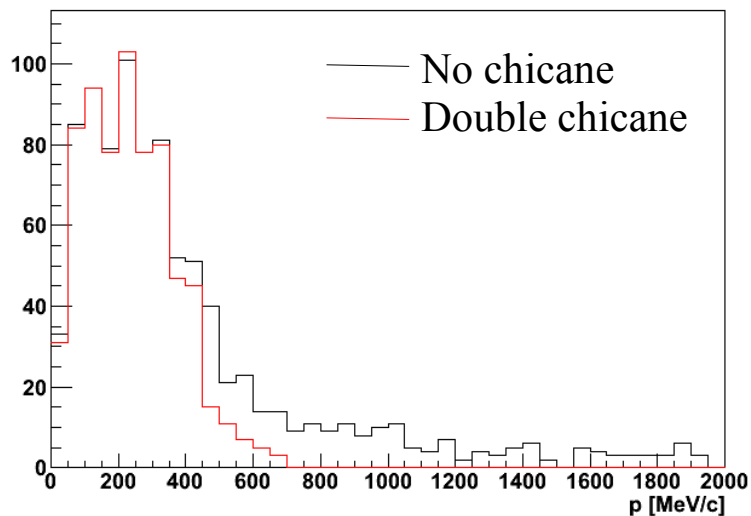


- I split each coil into several subcoils
 - Each subcoil evenly rotated to make a smooth curve
 - Lower current density to keep total current constant
 - Gives same field on axis, but more smooth
- Some dependence on field smoothness

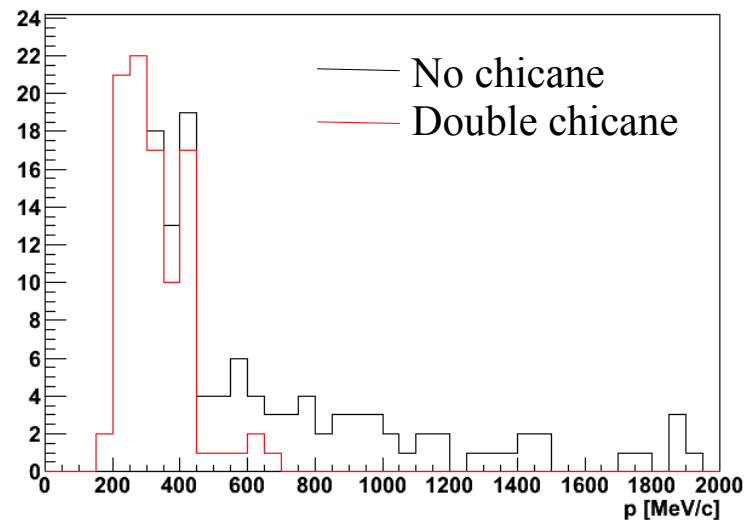
Transmission vs p (double chicane)



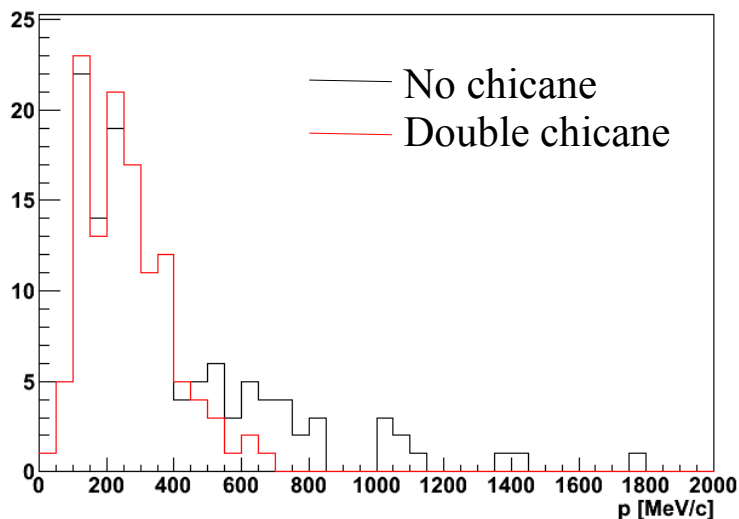
all particles with r<400.0 mm



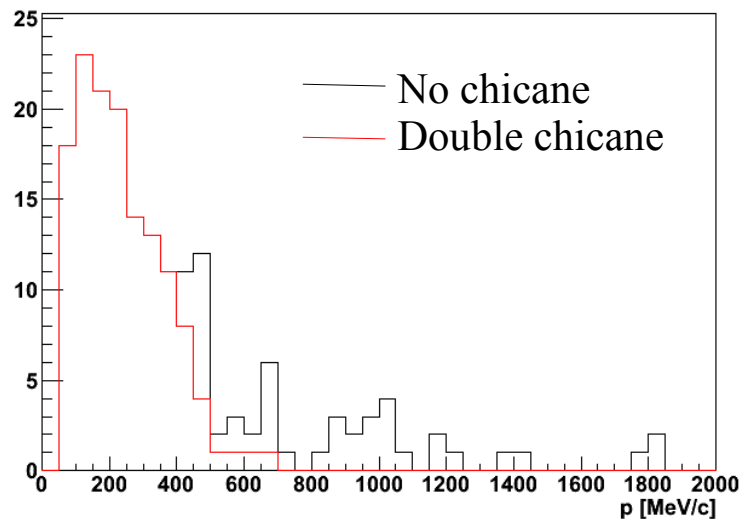
proton with r<400.0 mm



mu+ with r<400.0 mm



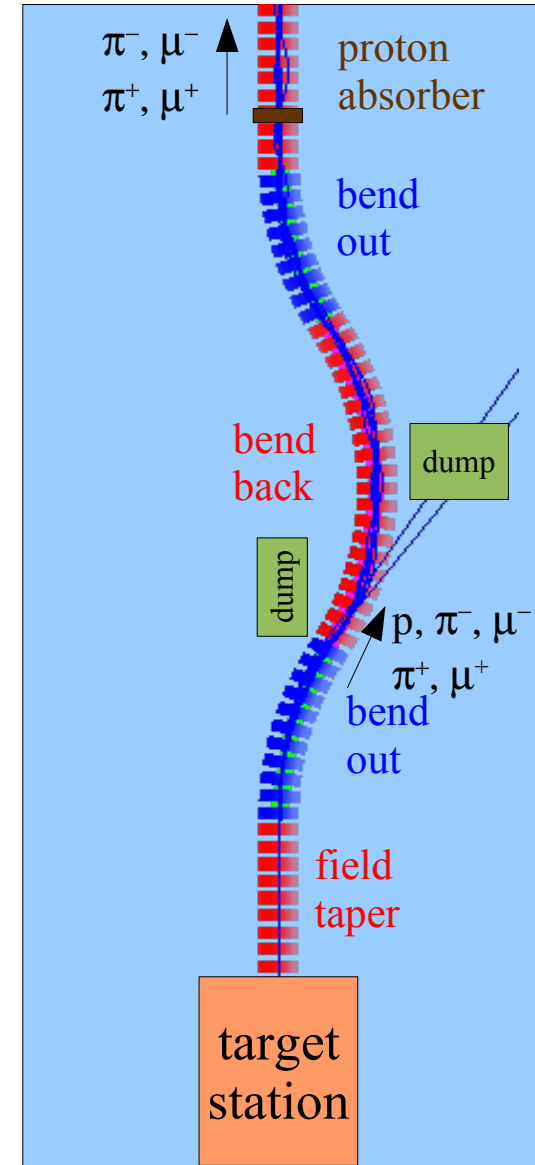
mu- with r<400.0 mm



Comment on particle charge



- Lattice is charge invariant
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- We only need a single arc of the chicane
 - Magic!
 - Or even just a bend
- Need to do more pushing of beam through
- Still need to work on beam dumps
 - How does beam get out of solenoids?
 - Normal conducting insert?
 - Reduced field + gap – breaking coil geometry?
 - Shielding inside coils?
 - TBD...





Plans



- Reasonable optics design for the chicane
 - Not too much emittance growth
 - Good transmission below momentum cut-off
 - Good collimation above momentum cut-off
- Next consider beam dumps
- Reconsider proton absorber in context of chicane (Neuffer?)
- Have a look at transverse collimation (Snopok?)