

# A new intense DC muon beam with a solenoid pion capture system - MuSIC -

---

Akira SATO  
Department of Physics, Osaka University

2010/10/22,  
12th International Workshop on Neutrino Factories, Super beams and Beta Beams; NuFact10,  
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, India

**We have build a superconducting pion capture system at RCNP(Research Center of Nuclear Physics), Osaka University, for a new intense DC muon beam line, which is now under construction. The target muon intensity is  $10^8/\text{sec}$  with 400W proton beam!**

## Contents

- \* Pion capture systems for intense muon beams
- \* Features of MuSIC
- \* Status and construction schedule
- \* Design of solenoids
- \* Expected muon beam
- \* Conclusions

The first superconducting pion capture system in the world.

This project is referred as ***MuSIC***.

2010.8.2

# We need intense muon beams!

---

- Future muon related programs under discussion:
  - Searches for the muon to electron conversion in a muonic atom
    - COMET at J-PARC / Mu2e at FNAL: SES  $\sim 10^{-16}$
    - PRISM: SES  $\sim 10^{-18}$
  - Neutrino factory: neutrino physics
  - Muon collider: high energy frontier
  - ...
- These programs need  $10^{11}$ - $10^{14}$  muons/sec.
- But the highest muon intensity available now is  $10^8$  muons/sec at PSI
  - Design intensity of J-PARC MUSE is  $4 \times 10^8$  muons/sec
- We need 3-6 order of magnitude higher intense muon beam.
- **Pion capture systems with superconducting magnets** are considered to realize such intense muon beams.

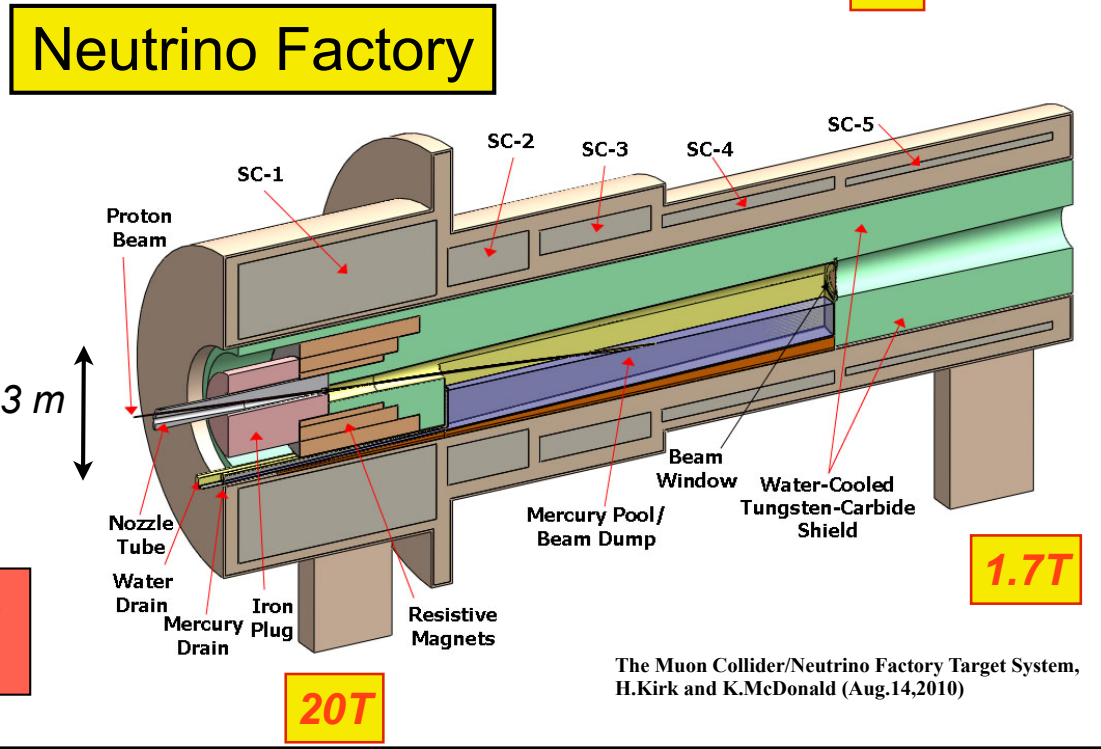
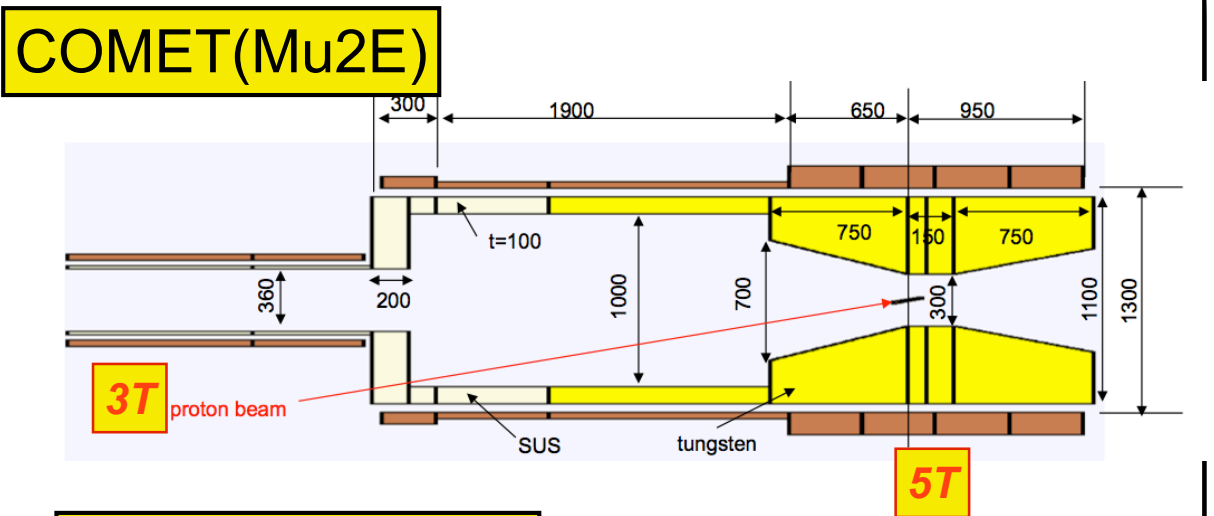
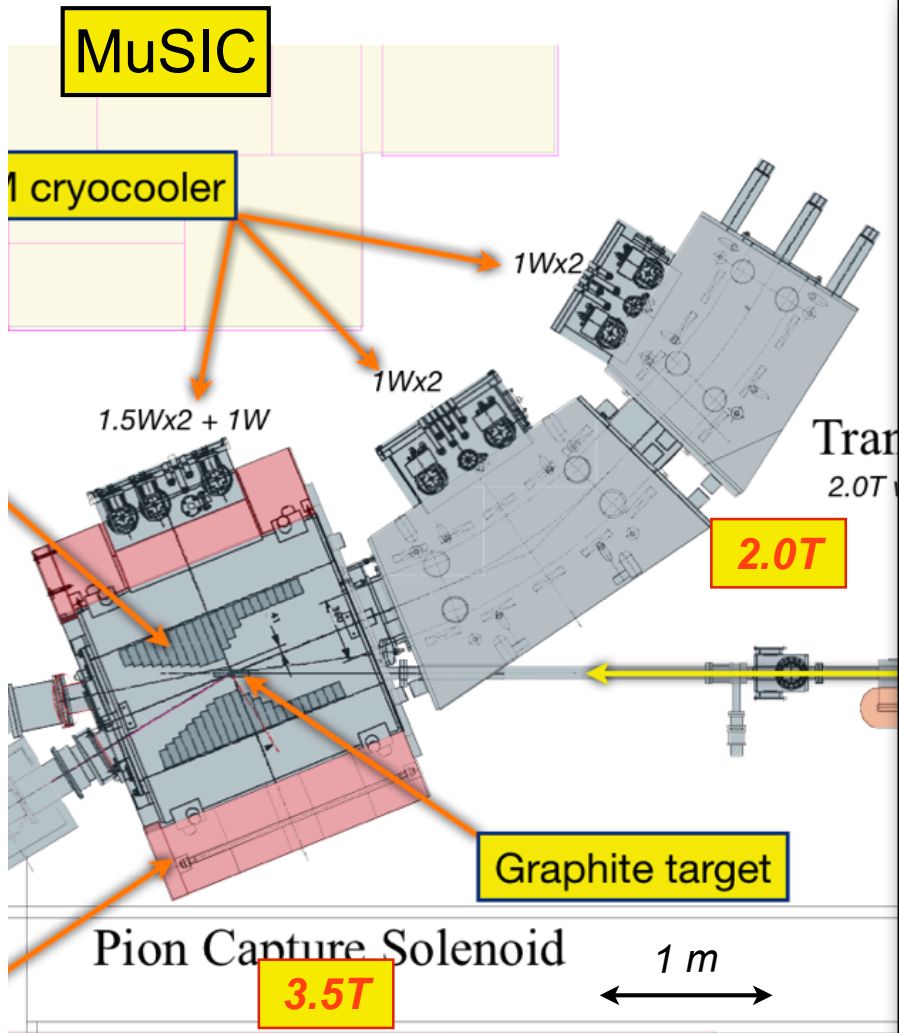
# Comparison on the pion capture systems

	MuSIC	COMET	NuFact <sup>(1)</sup>
Muon Intensity	$10^8/\text{sec}$	$10^{11}/\text{sec}$	$10^{12-13}/\text{sec}$
Muon Momentum	20-70 MeV/c (Backward)	20-70 MeV/c (Backward)	170-500 MeV/c (Forward)
Time structure	Continuous	Pulsed	Pulsed
Proton Beam Power	400W (0.4GeV)	56kW (8GeV)	4MW (8GeV)
Production Target	Graphite	Tungsten	Mercury jet
Capture Solenoid Max. Field Strength	3.5 T	5.0 T	20 T
Inner radius of Main SC Coil	0.45 m	0.65 m	0.64 m
Outer radius of Main SC Coil	1.0 m	1.6 m	1.78 m

(1) Based on The Muon Collider/Neutrino Factory Target System, H.Kirk and K.McDonald (Aug.14,2010) and Study-II report



# Pion Capture System in MuSIC, COMET, and NuFact



MuSIC aims to provide the world intense DC muon beam with the 400W proton beam.

The Muon Collider/Neutrino Factory Target System, H.Kirk and K.McDonald (Aug.14,2010)

# Production and Collection of Pions and Muons

Conventional muon beam line

Much efficient

MuSIC, COMET, PRISM,  
Neutrino factory,  
Muon collider

**J-PARC**  
**MUSE**  
**proton beam**

proton beam

**MuSIC**  
**proton beam**

proton beam

-1000kW

**target**

graphite  
t20mm  
 $\phi$ 70mm

Capture magnets

**target**

graphite  
t200mm  
 $\phi$ 40mm

muons

Transport solenoid

proton beam loss  
< 5%

SuperOmega  
 $\Omega$ :400mSr

Capture solenoid

muons

Collect pions and muons  
by 3.5T solenoidal field

to the neutron facility

to a beam dump

Large solid angle & thick target

# Muon Science in Japan

## DC muon

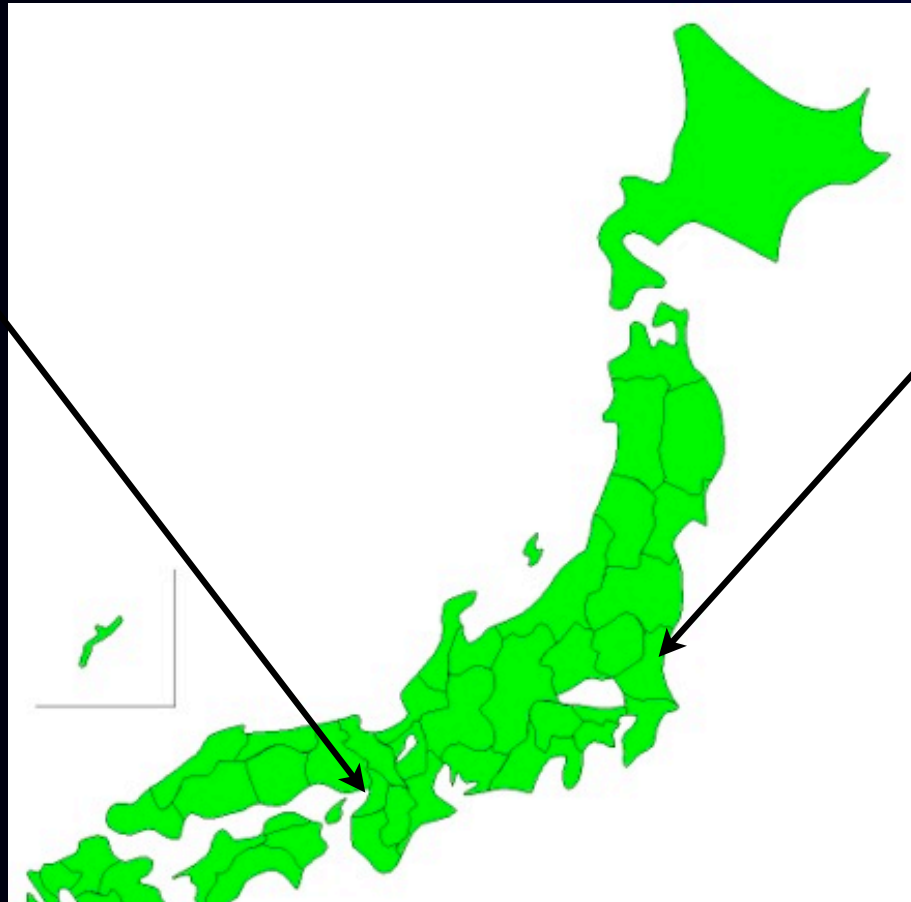
Muon Facility  
MuSIC  
(Osaka)

400W  
CW  
 $10^8$  /sec  
single channel

## Pulsed muon

Muon Facility  
MUSE  
(J-PARC)

1000kW  
pulsed (25 Hz)  
 $10^8$  /sec  
many channels



Japan will be the only country which has both  
DC and pulsed muon beam facilities.



# MUSE vs. MUSIC

	MUSE	MUSIC
location	J-PARC	RCNP
beam power	1000 kW	0.4 kW
intensity	$10^8/\text{sec}$	$10^7\text{-}10^8/\text{sec}$
time structure	pulsed (25 Hz)	continuous
beam polarization	high	medium(to be studied)
multiple use	many channels	only one channel



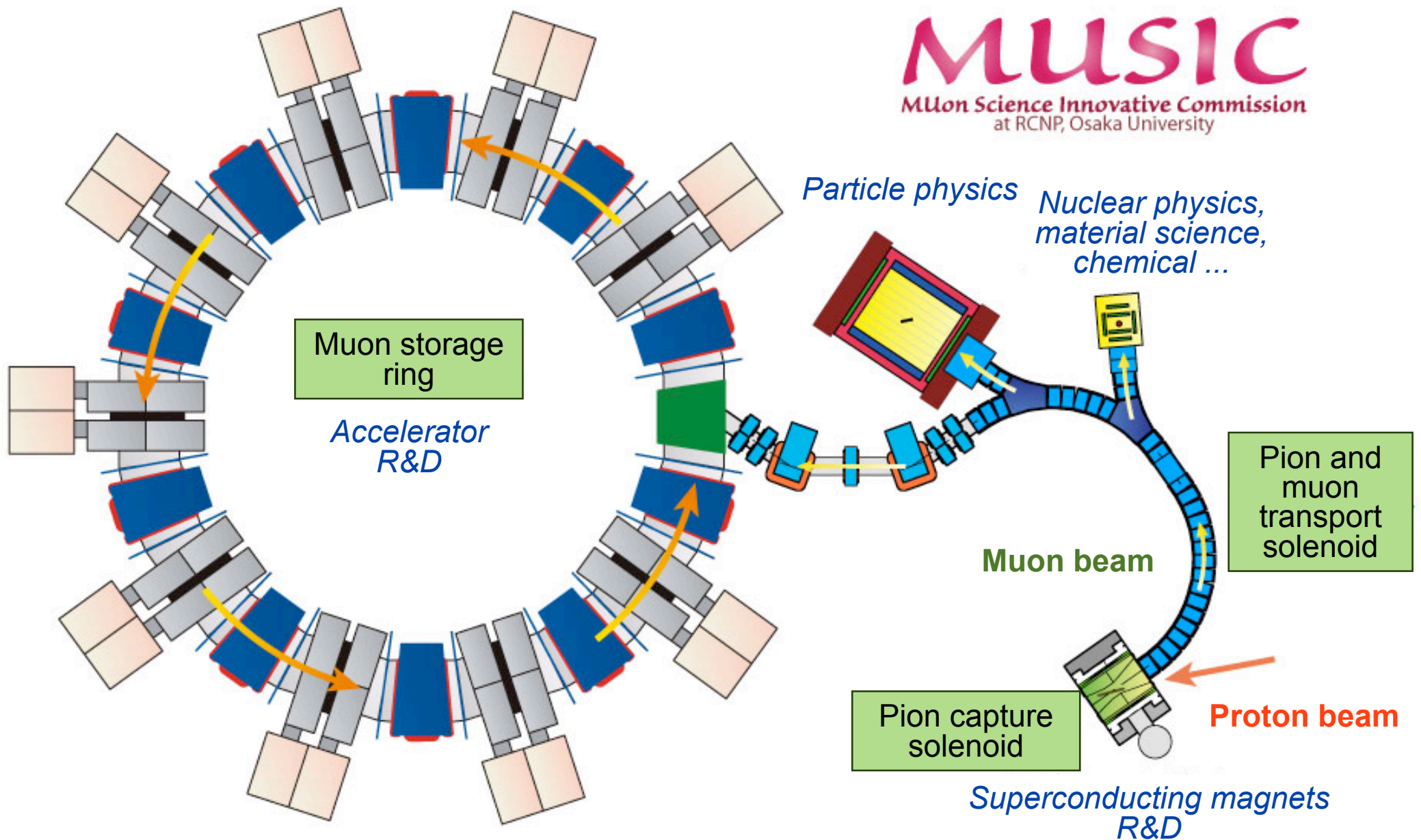
# Muon Physics Examples at MuSIC

---

- **Particle Physics :**
  - search for  $\mu \rightarrow eee$  (muon LFV)  **$10^{8-9} \mu^+/\text{sec}$** 
    - DC continuous beam is critical
- **Nuclear Physics :**
  - nuclear muon capture (NMC)  **$10^{5-6} \mu^-/\text{sec}$**
  - pion capture and scattering
- **Chemistry :**
  - chemistry on pion/muon atoms  **$10^{5-6} \mu^-/\text{sec}$**
- **Materials Science :**
  - $\mu\text{SR}$  (a  $\mu\text{SR}$  apparatus is needed)  **$10^{5-6} \mu^+/\text{sec}$ , polarized**
- **Accelerator / Instruments R&D** (for PRISM/neutrino factory/muon collider) :
  - Superconducting solenoid magnets
  - FFAG, RF
  - cooling methods
  - muon acceleration, deceleration, and phase rotation

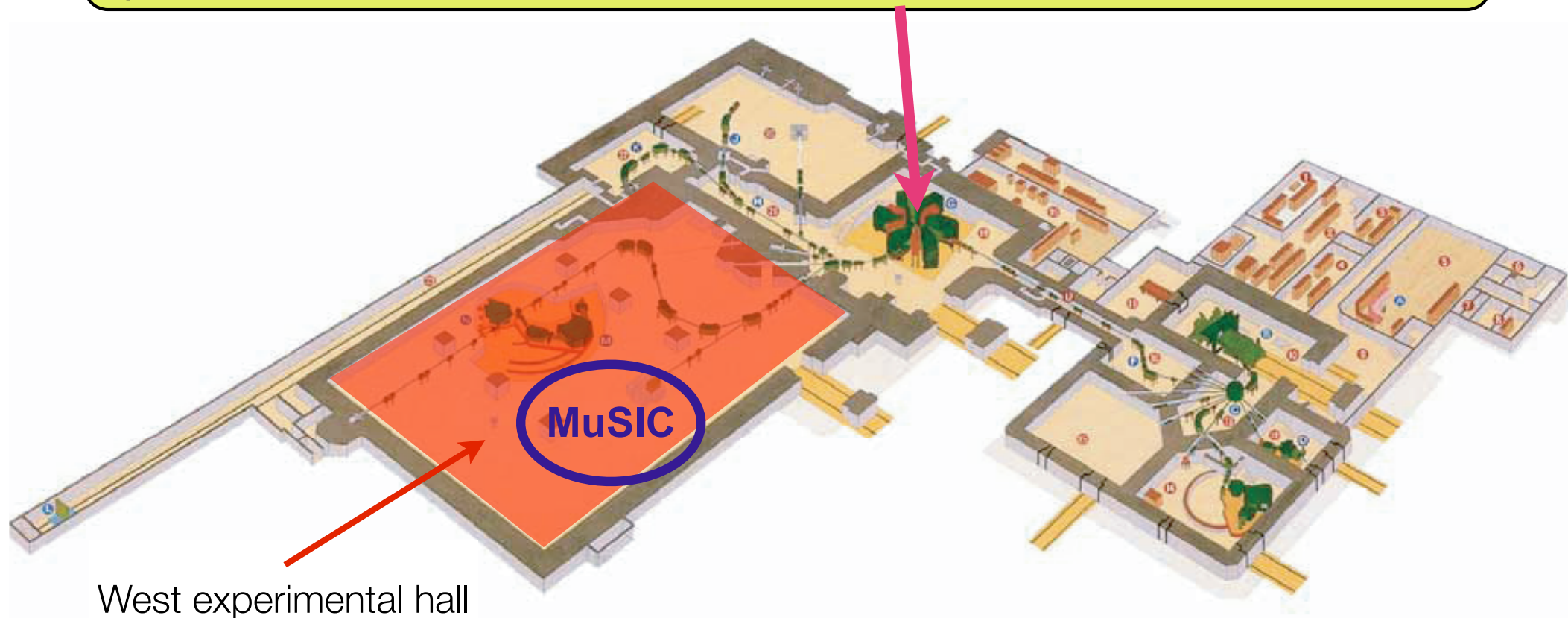
# MUSIC

MUon Science Innovative Commission  
at RCNP, Osaka University



# MuSIC at RCNP, Osaka University

Research Center for Nuclear Physics (RCNP), Osaka University has a cyclotron of 400 MeV with 1 microA . The energy is above pion threshold.



West experimental hall

The beam current would be upgraded to 5 microA in future.

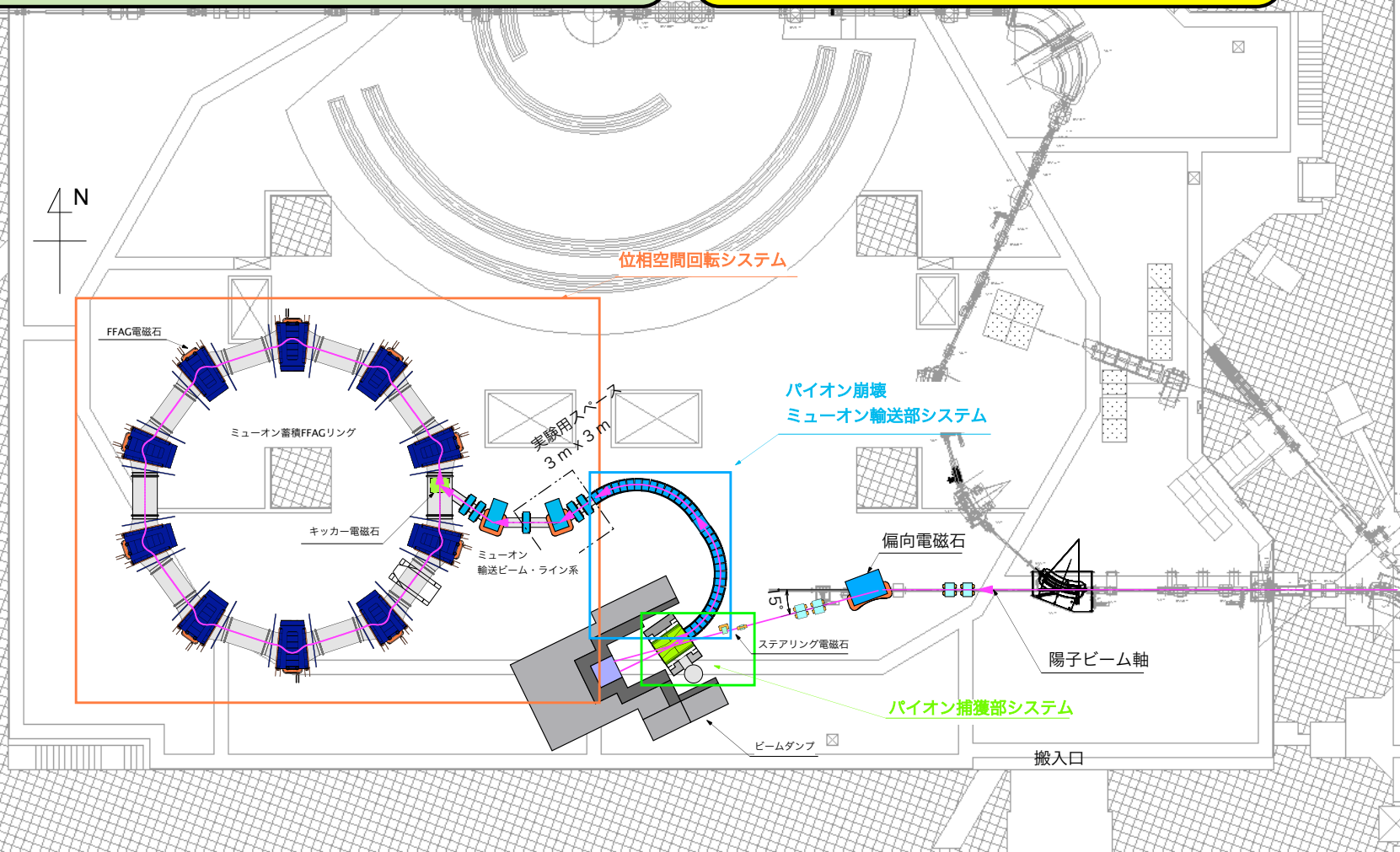
# MuSIC (=MUon Science Innovative Commission)

muon yield estimation

*proton beam 0.4 kW (400MeV, 1μA)*

*$10^{8\sim 9}$  muons/sec*

Nuclear and particle physics,  
material science  
chemistry, and accelerator R&Ds  
will be possible.

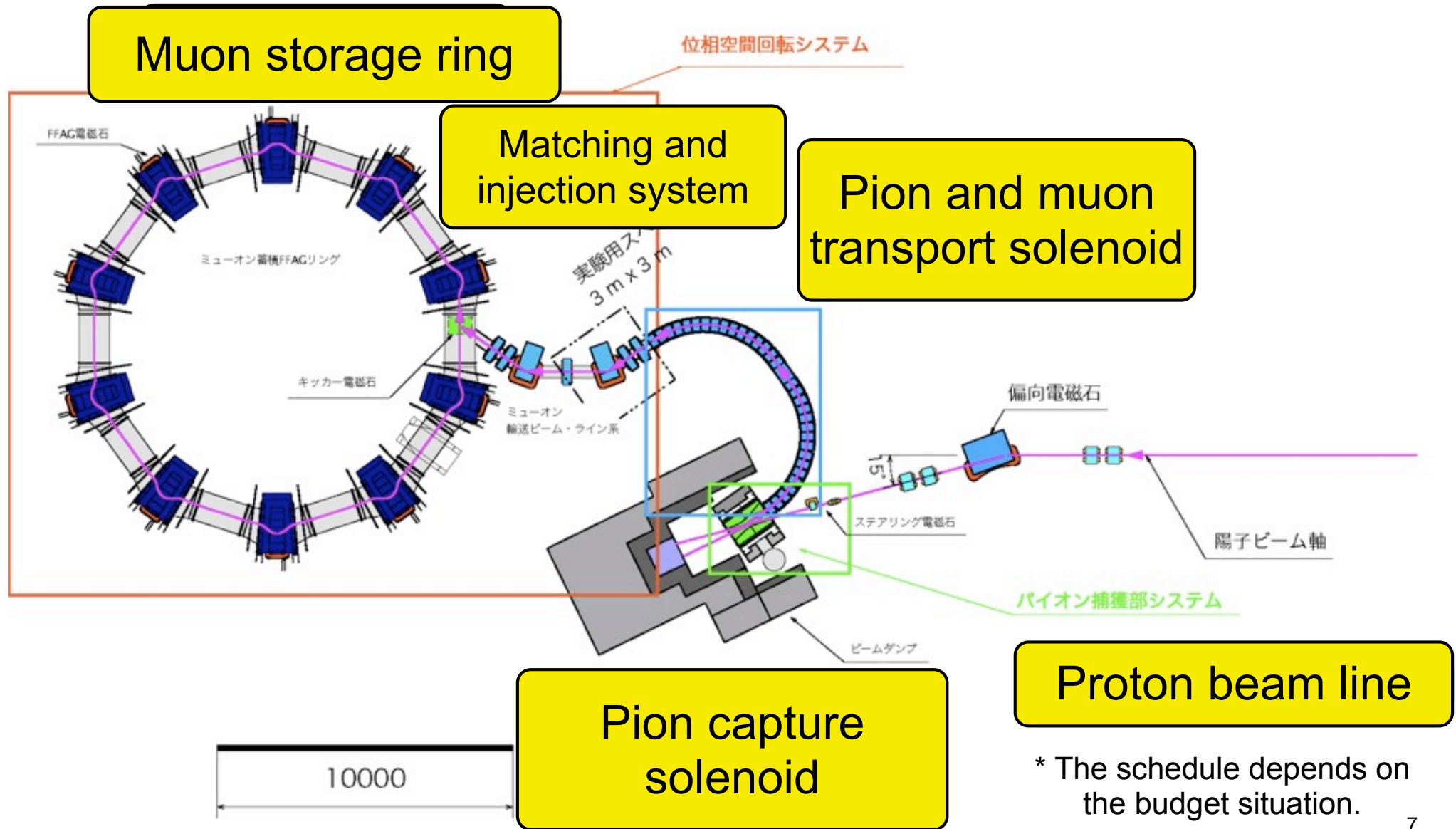


A final layout plan of the MuSIC in the W-hall, RCNP, Osaka Univ.



# Construction Status and Schedule

The construction has started at 2009, and will be finished in 5 years.

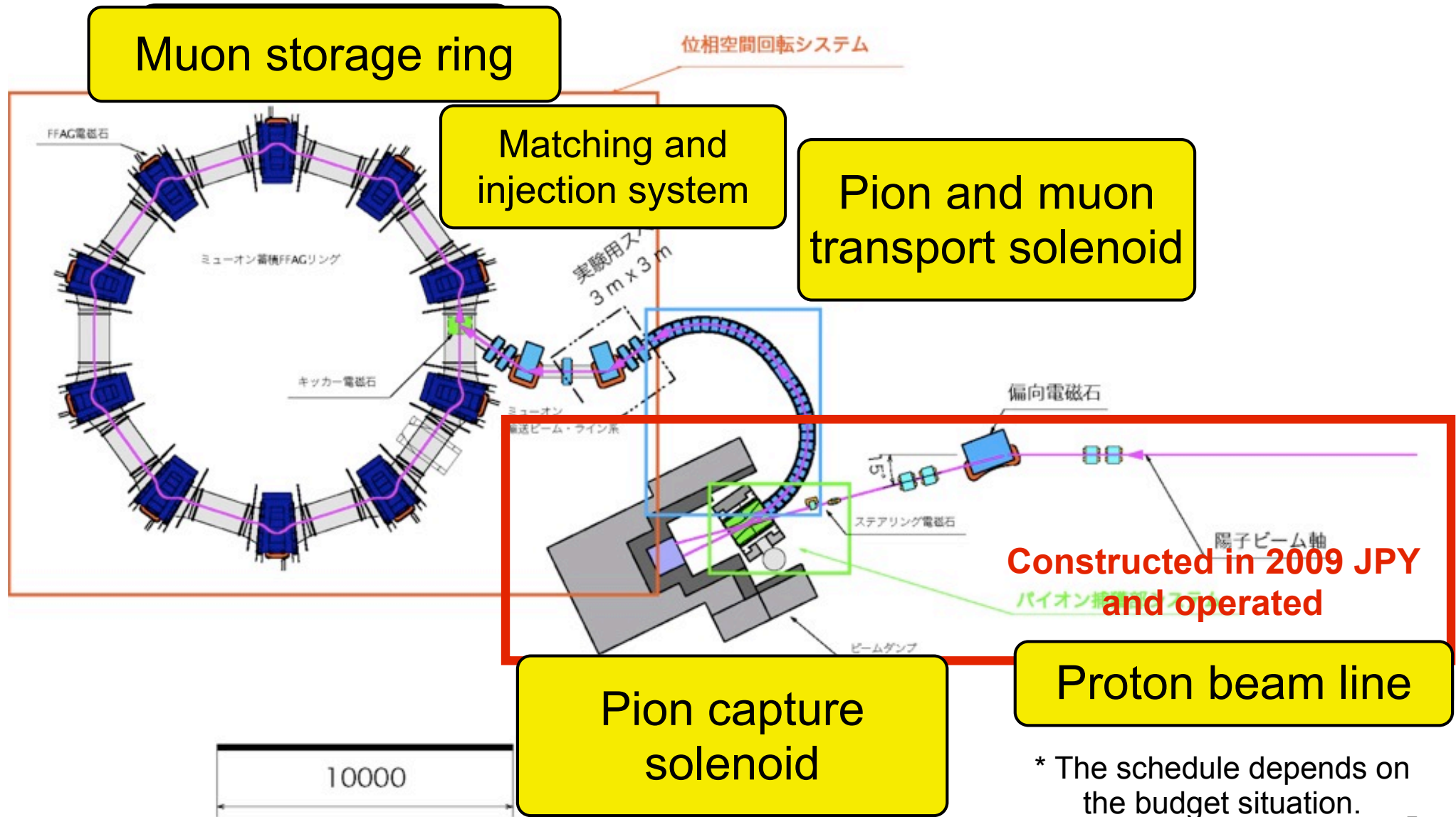


Proton beam line

\* The schedule depends on the budget situation.

# Construction Status and Schedule

The construction has started at 2009, and will be finished in 5 years.

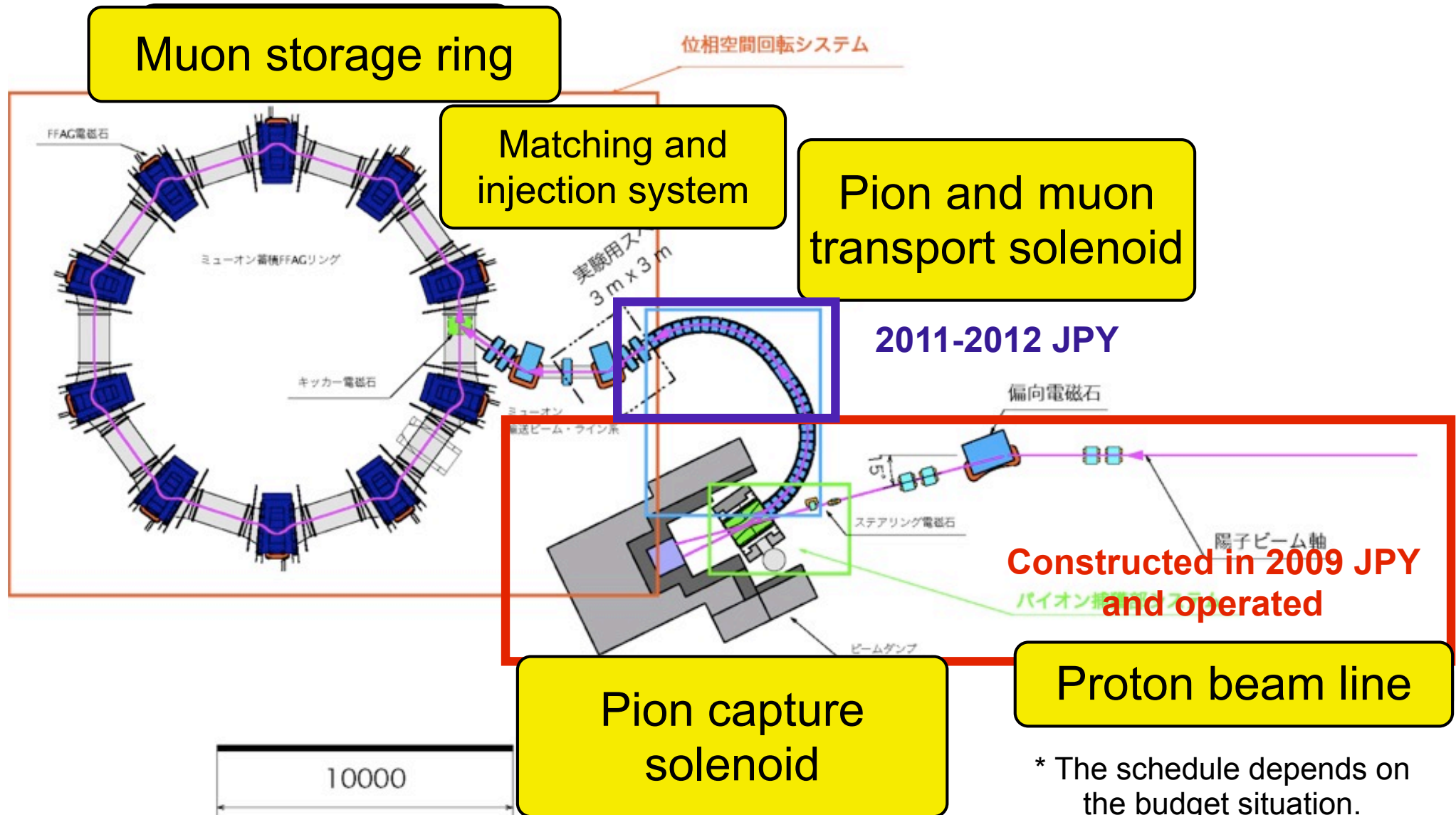


\* The schedule depends on the budget situation.



# Construction Status and Schedule

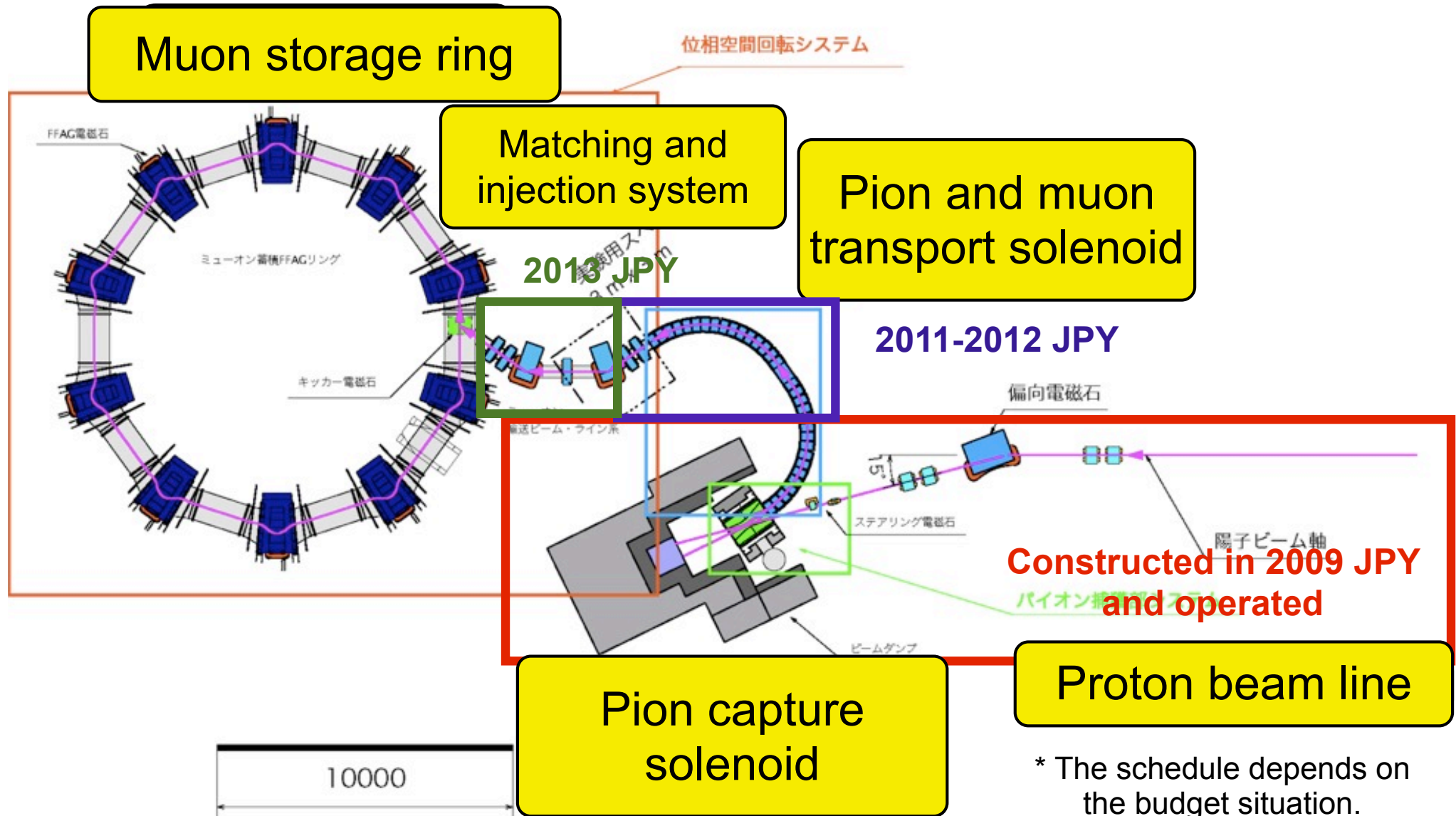
The construction has started at 2009, and will be finished in 5 years.



\* The schedule depends on the budget situation.

# Construction Status and Schedule

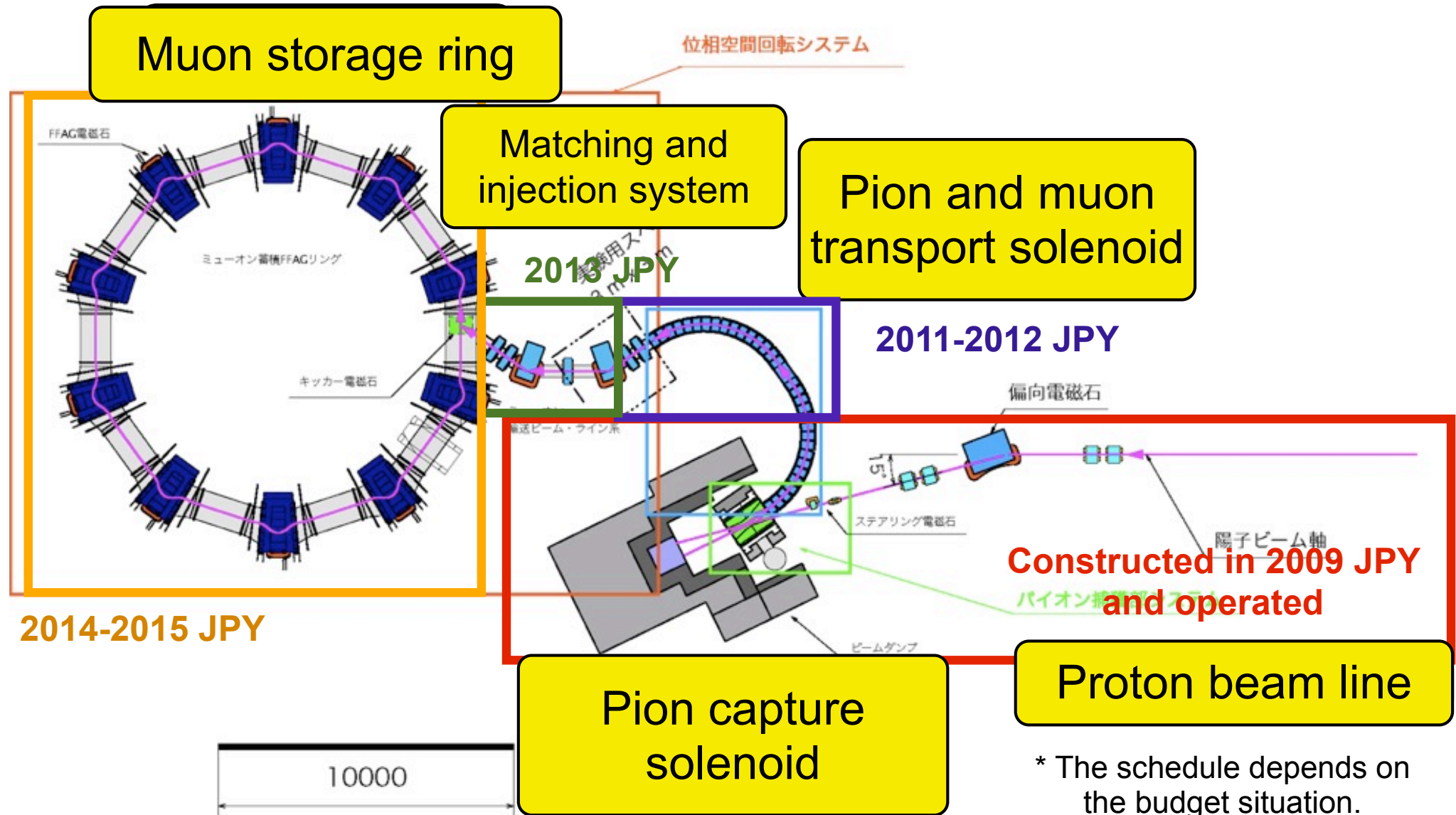
The construction has started at 2009, and will be finished in 5 years.



\* The schedule depends on the budget situation.

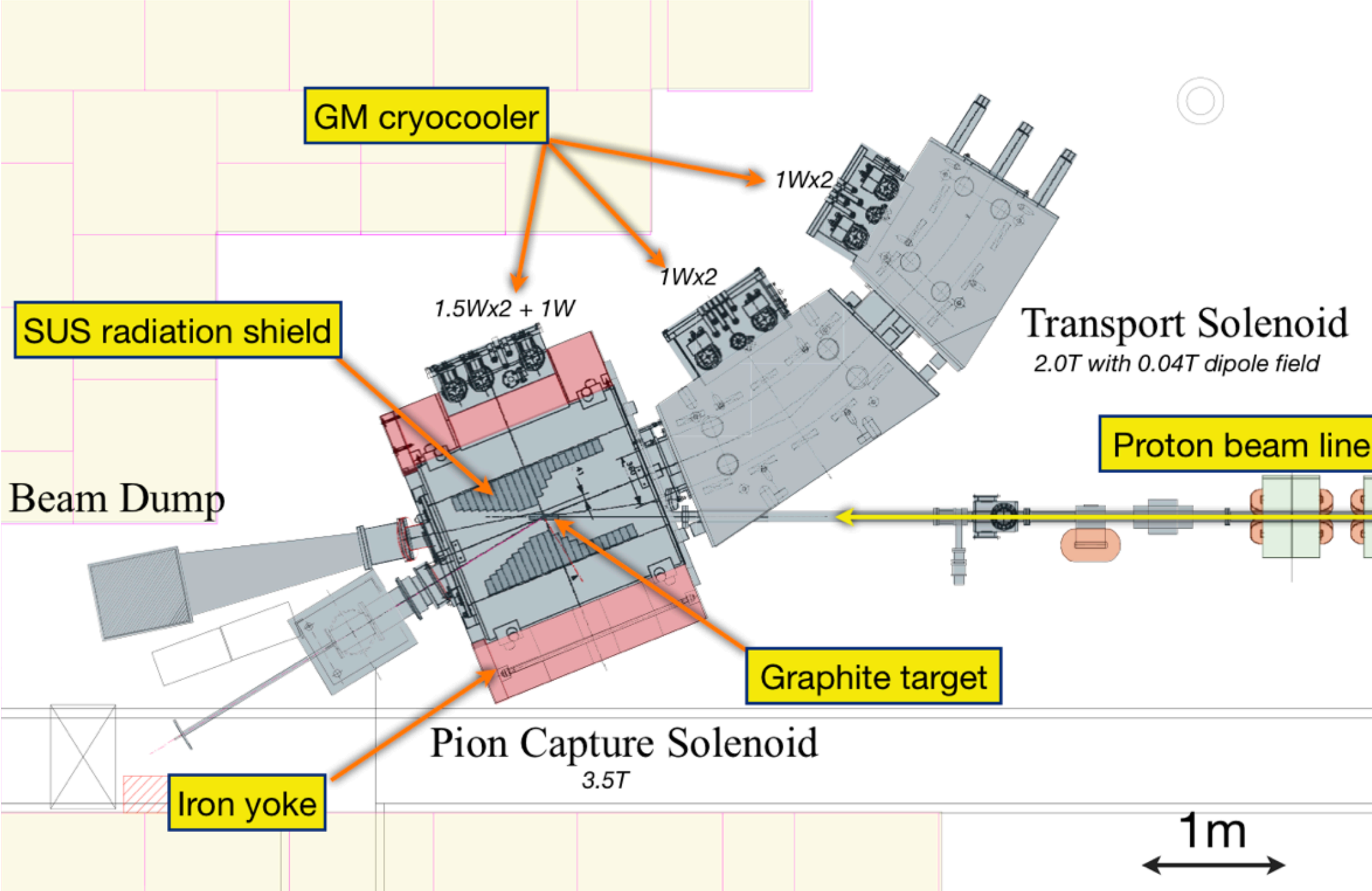
# Construction Status and Schedule

The construction has started at 2009, and will be finished in 5 years.

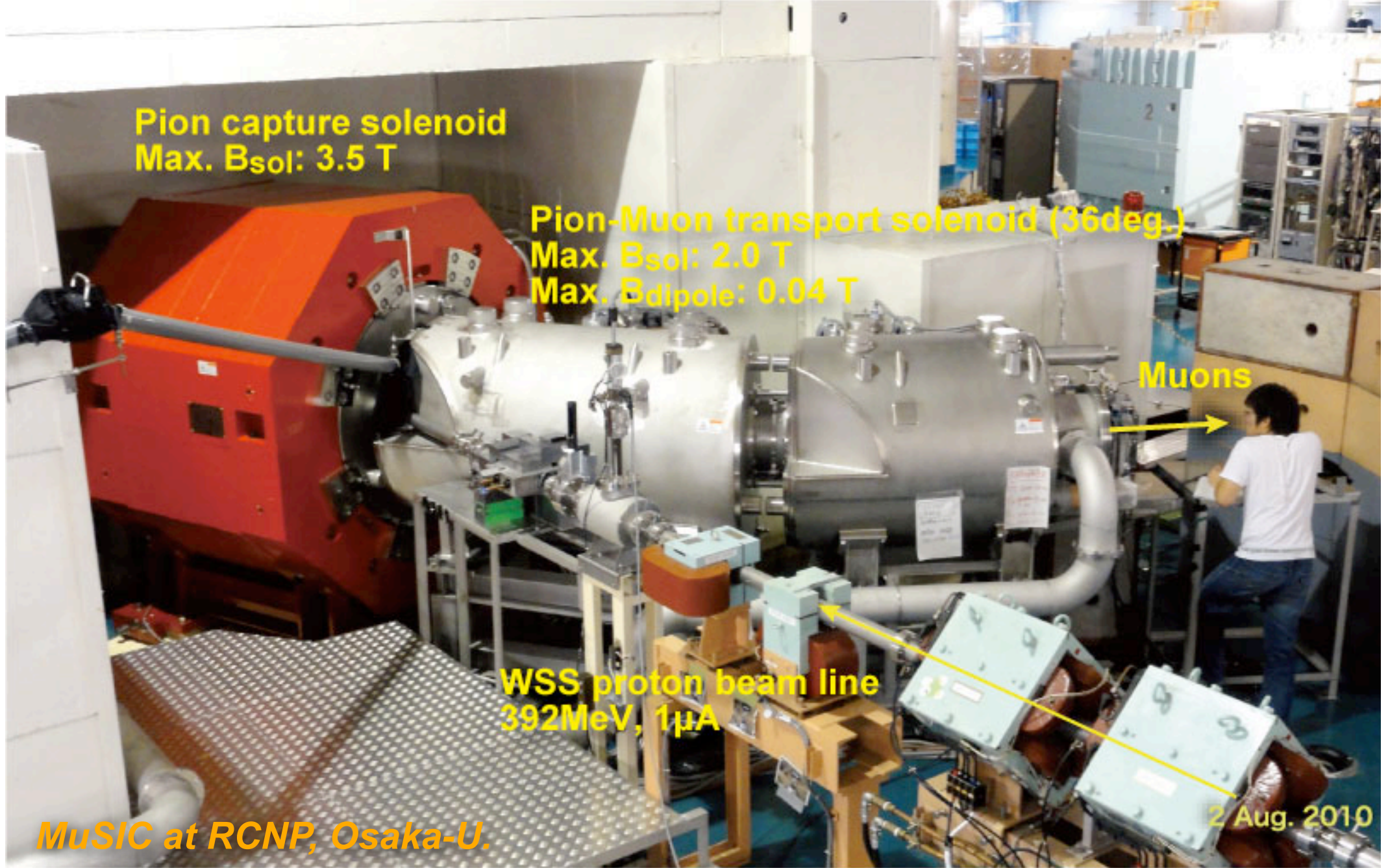


\* The schedule depends on the budget situation.

# MuSIC in 2010







The 1st beam test has been performed at 29-30 July, 2010.  
The 2nd beam test will be in January 2011.

# Requirements to the superconducting solenoids

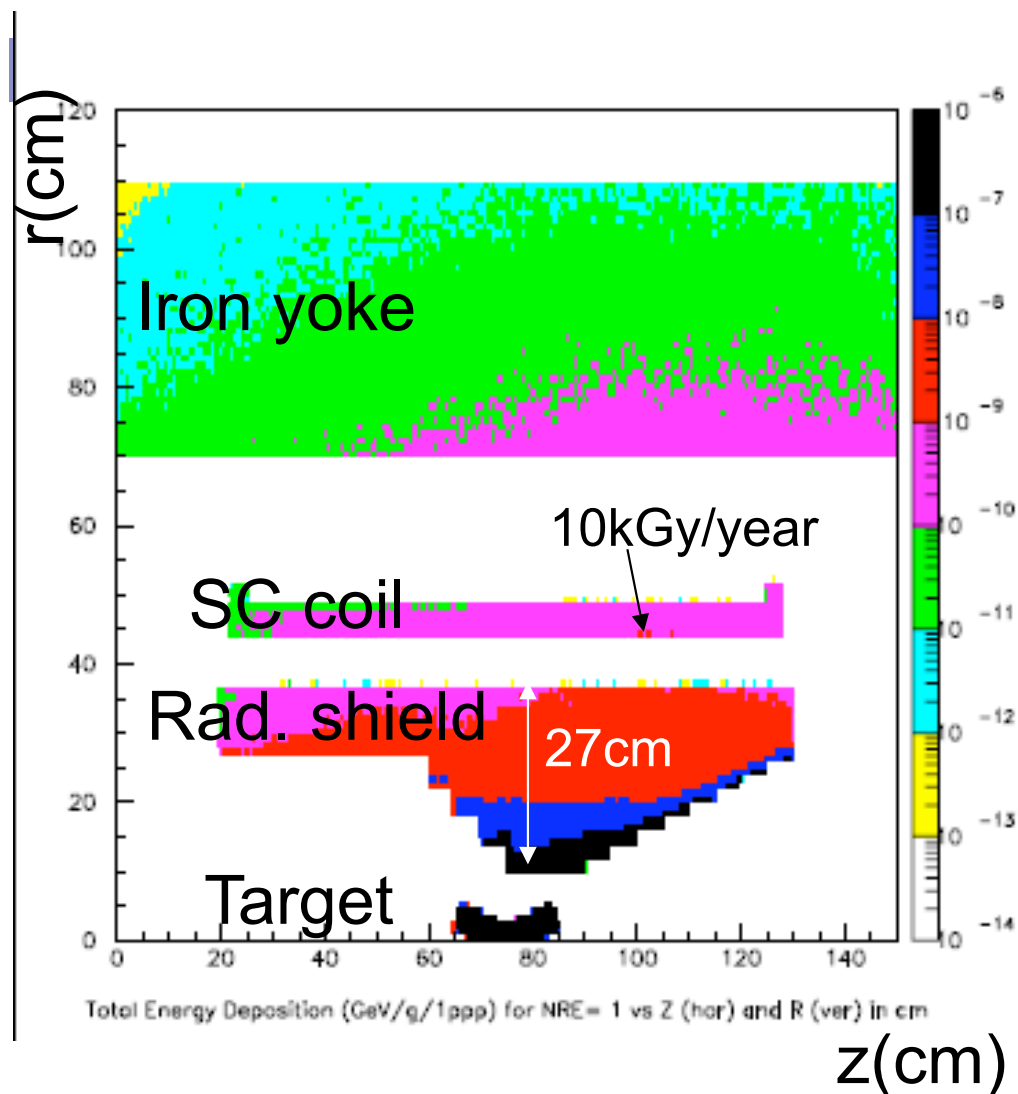
---

- Strong magnetic field on the pion production target
  - Trap pions in 3.5 T
    - Superconducting coils surrounding the target
- Long solenoid transport channel with a big aperture
  - Pions decay out and muons transported in 2T solenoid
  - ~10m long
  - 360mm dia. bore
  - Correction dipole field for momentum and charge selection
- LHe free refrigeration
  - Conduction cooling by GM cryocoolers
    - Heat deposit on the coils < 1W
    - Dose < 1MGy
      - for insulator, glue ...
    - Neutron flux <  $10^{20}$ n/m<sup>2</sup>
      - avoid degradation of the stabilizer of SC wires



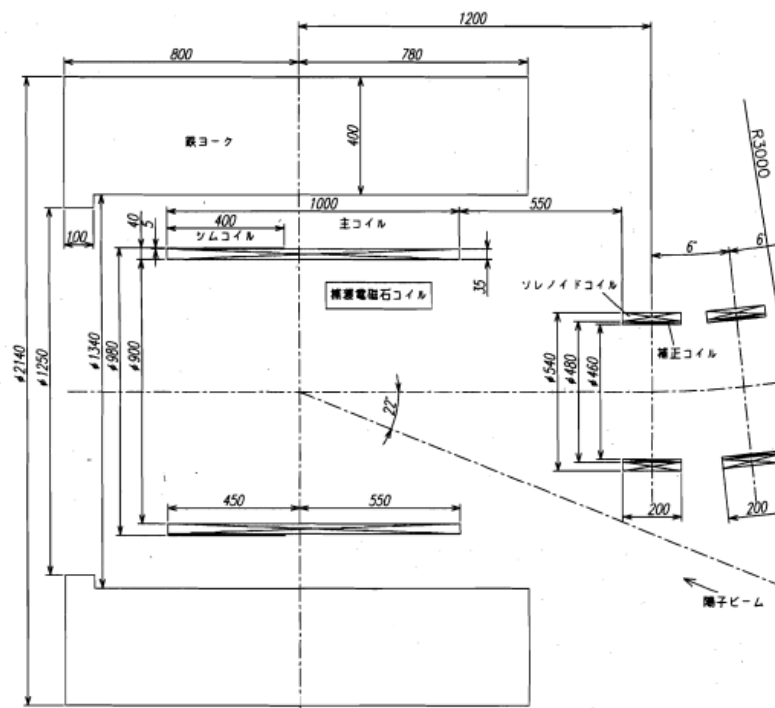
# Pion capture solenoid: radiation issue

- Radiation shields (27cm thick stainless steels) are installed b/w the target and the coils.
- MC simulation by MARS (M.Yoshida)
  - **Heat deposit: 0.6W**
    - 0.4W in the coils(~1ton)
    - 0.2W in the coil supports
  - **Dose on the coils < 10kGy/year**
  - **Heat load**
    - **100W** on the target
    - **50W** on the rad. shields
  - **Neutron flux:  $5 \times 10^{18} \text{n/m}^2/\text{year}$** 
    - no degradation is expected



# Pion capture solenoid: parameters

Conductor	Cu-stabilized NbTi
Cable diameter	$\phi 1.2\text{mm}$
Cu/NbTi ratio	4
RRR (R293K/R10K at 0T)	230-300
Operation current	145A
Max field on axis	3.5T
Bore	$\phi 900\text{mm}$
Length	1000mm
Inductance	400H
Stored energy	5MJ
Quench back heater Cu wire	1.2mm dia. ~1 $\Omega$ @4K

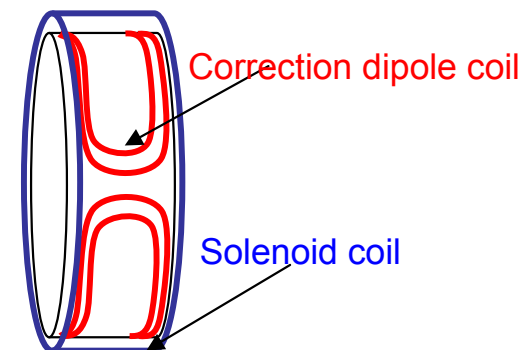
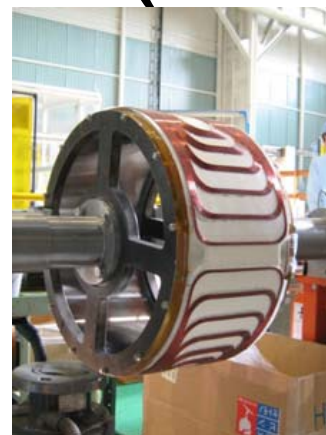


# Transport solenoids

The world first working beam line which adopts  $\cos\theta$  winding dipole coils

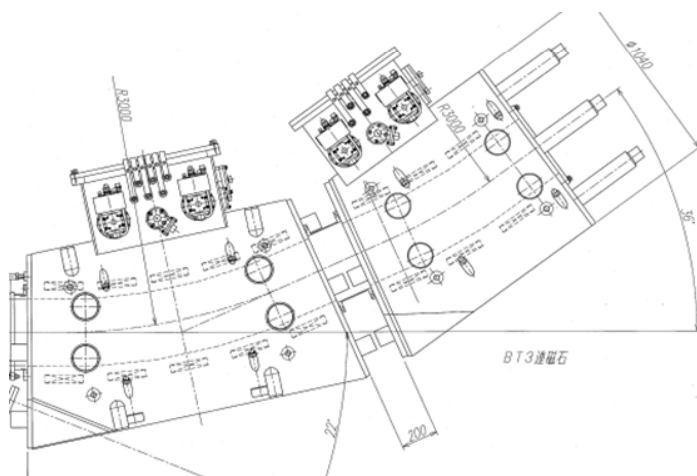
## Solenoid coils

Operation current	145A
Field on axis	2T
Bore	$\phi 480\text{mm}$
Length	200mm x8Coils
Inductance	124H
Stored energy	1.4MJ
Quench back heater Cu wire	1.3mm dia. ~0.05 $\Omega$ /Coil@4K



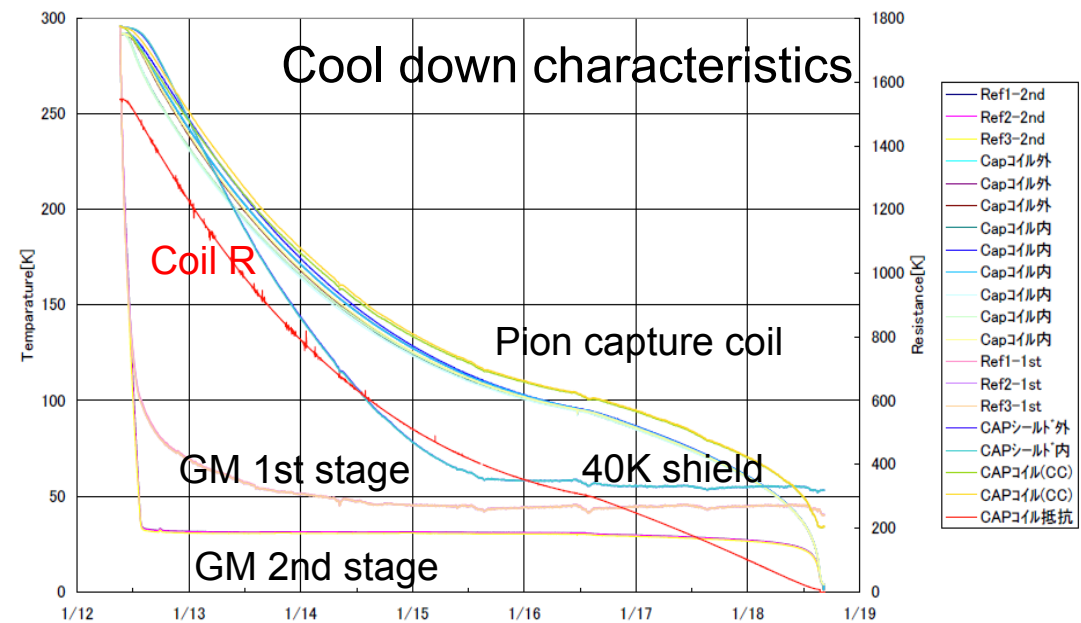
## Correction dipole coils

Coil layout	Saddle shape dipole
	6 layers
	528 turns (1 set)
Current	115A (Bipolar)
Field	0.04T
Aperture	$\phi 460\text{mm}$
Length	200mm
Inductance	0.04H/Coil
Stored Energy	280J/Coil



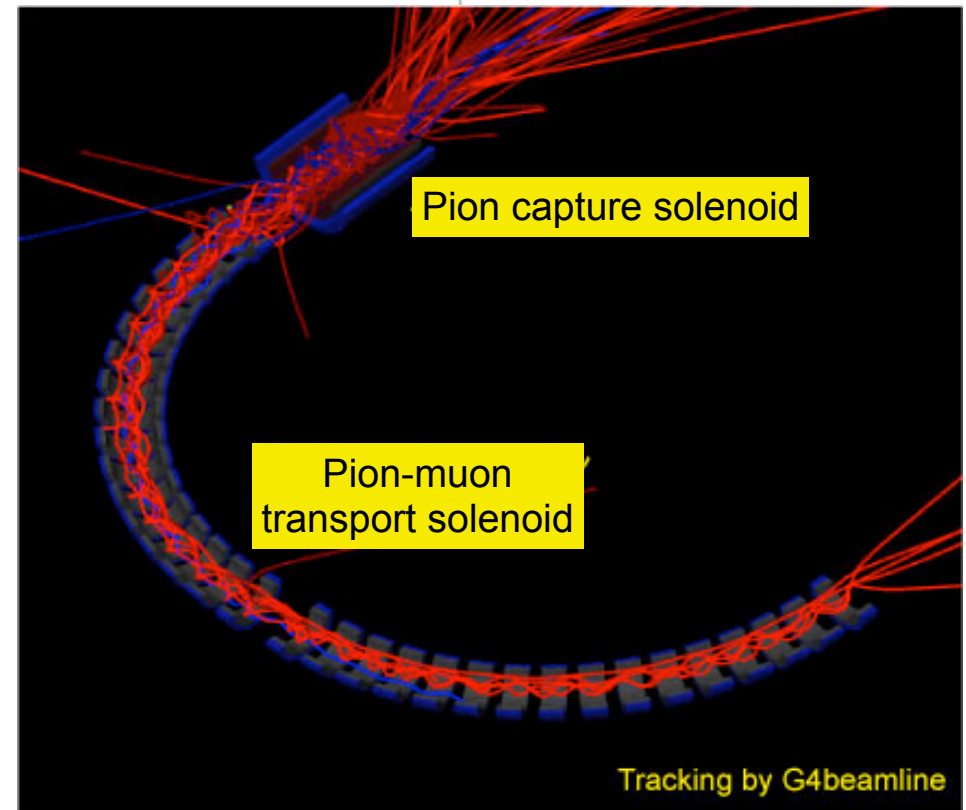
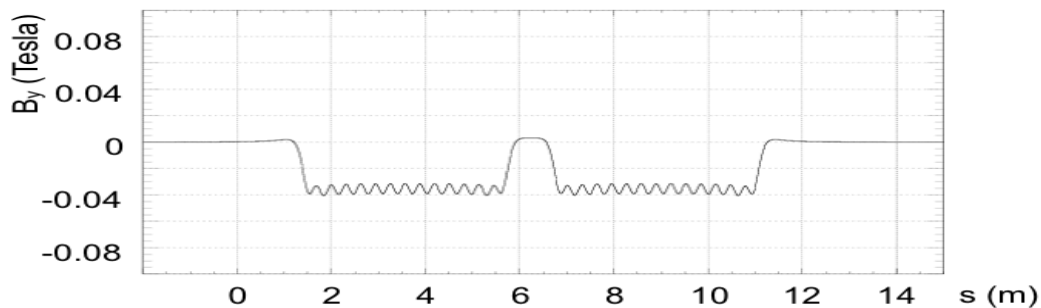
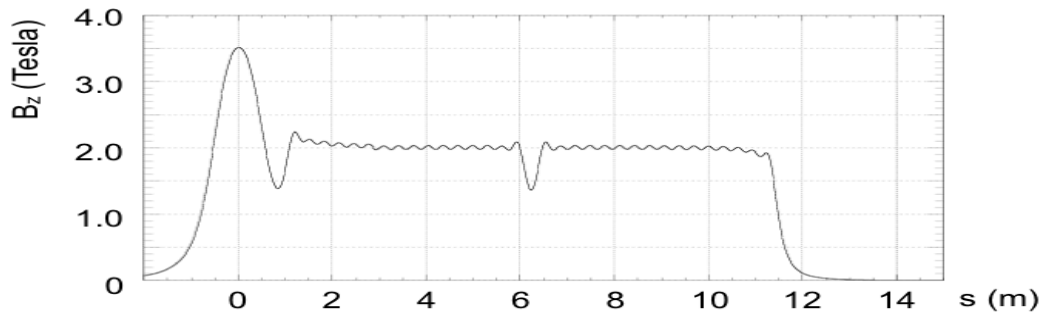
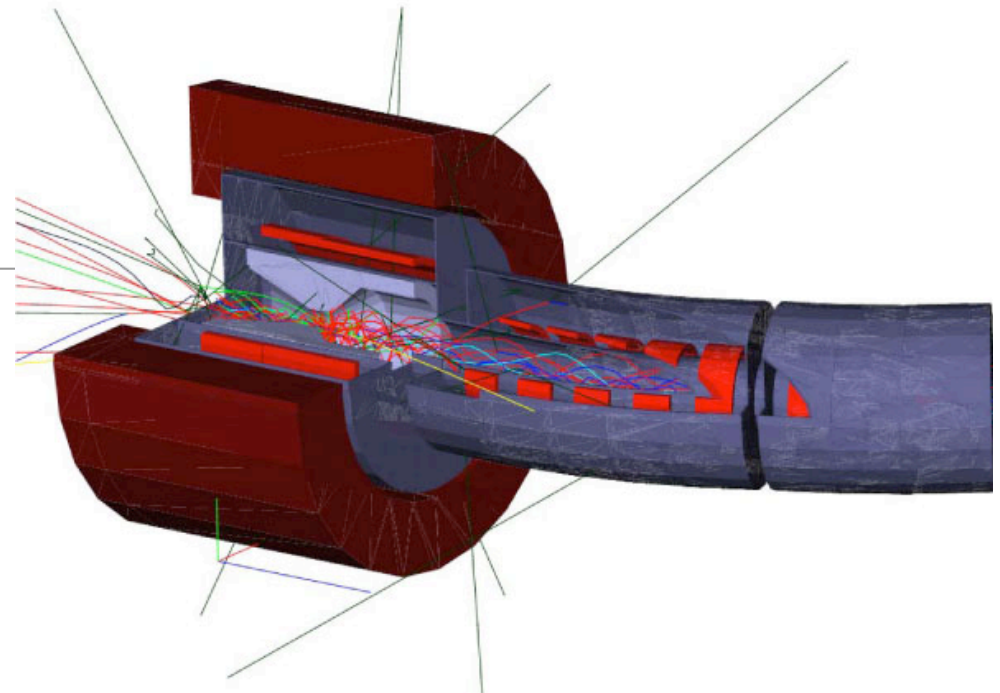
# Refrigeration

- **Conduction cooling by GM cryocoolers**
- Can be cooled down within 1 week with pre-cooling by LN2
  
- Pion capture solenoid
  - 4K: 1W+nucl. heating 0.6W
  - 300K→40K: 50W
    - GM 1<sup>st</sup> stage
  - 3 x GM cryocooler
    - 1.5Wx2+1Wx1 @4K
    - 45Wx2+44W @40K
  
- Transport solenoid
  - 4K: 0.8W
  - 300K→40K : 50W
    - GM 1<sup>st</sup> stage
  - 2 x Cryocoolers on each cryostat (BT5,BT3)
    - 1Wx2 @4K
    - 44Wx2 @40K
  
- Achievable temperature
  - Pion capture solenoid : 3.7K
  - Transport solenoids : 4.2K-4.5K(BT3), 4.5K-5.8K(BT5)



# Expected Muon Yield

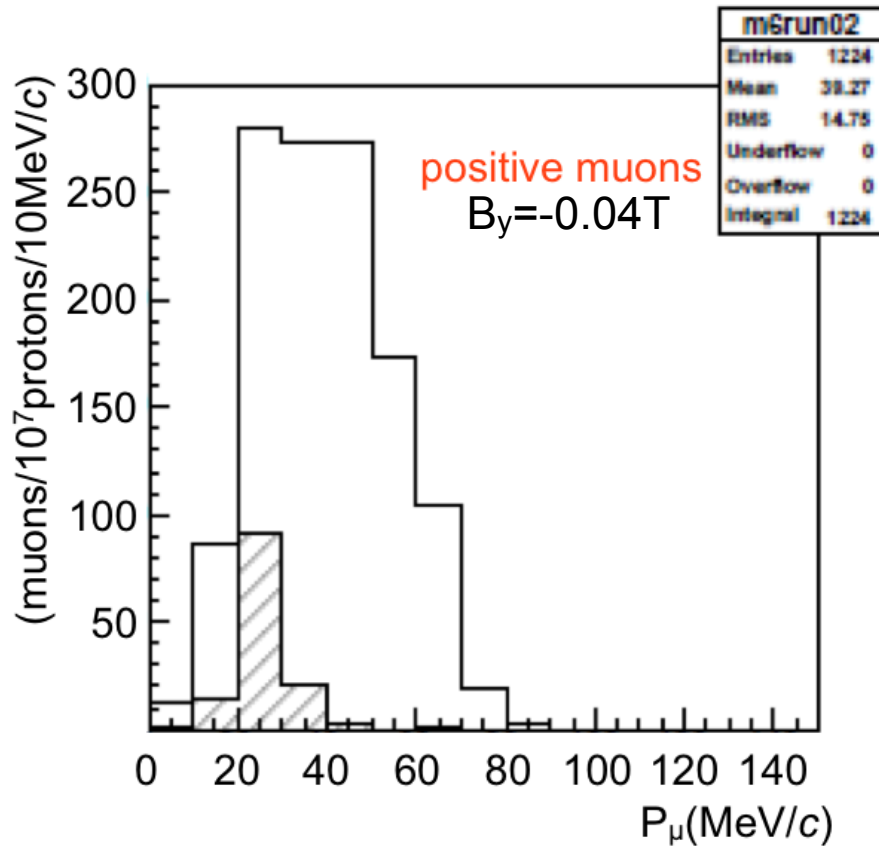
- MC simulations were performed from the production target to the end of the transport solenoid (180ded.)
  - by Dr. M.Yoshida
- **Simulation codes:**
  - Hadron production at the graphite target
    - MARS
  - Tracking in the magnetic field
    - g4beamline



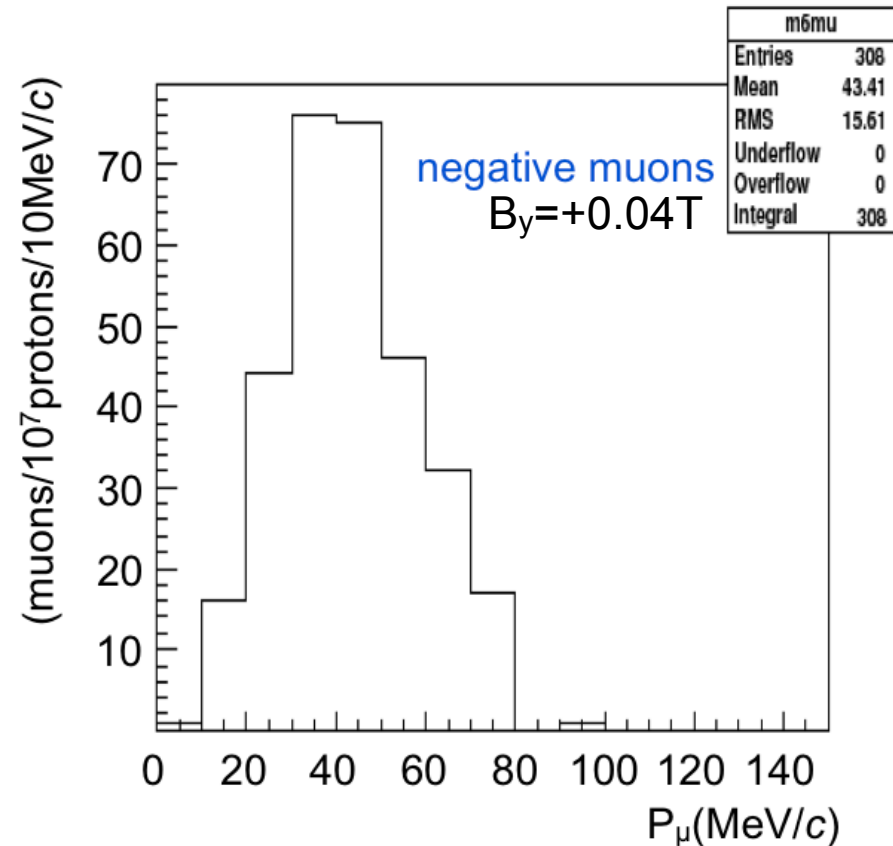


# Simulation results for $B_y = \pm 0.04\text{T}$

This is just an example. We need to optimize the beam characteristic for various experiments using collimators, DC separators, and so on.



$8 \times 10^8 \mu^+/\text{sec}$   
for 400MeV, 1  $\mu\text{A}$  proton beam



$2 \times 10^8 \mu^-/\text{sec}$   
for 400MeV, 1  $\mu\text{A}$  proton beam

- At the end of the transport solenoid (180 deg.)
- Charge of the muons can be selected by changing the direction of the dipole field.



# Charged Particle Trajectory in Curved Solenoids

- A center of helical trajectory of charged particles in a curved solenoidal field is drifted by

$$D = \frac{p}{qB} \theta_{bend} \frac{1}{2} \left( \cos \theta + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \right)$$

$D$  : drift distance

$B$  : Solenoid field

$\theta_{bend}$  : Bending angle of the solenoid channel

$p$  : Momentum of the particle

$q$  : Charge of the particle

$\theta$  :  $\text{atan}(P_T/P_L)$

- This effect can be used for charge and momentum selection.

- This drift can be compensated by an auxiliary dipole field parallel to the drift direction given by

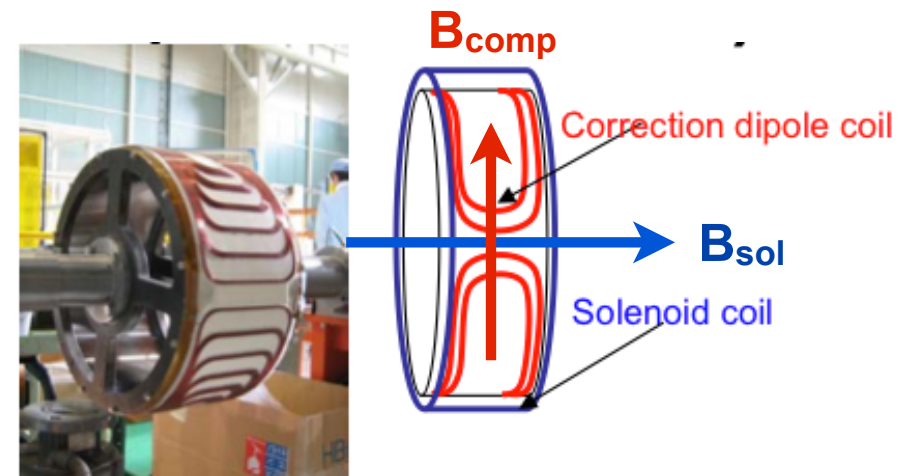
$$B_{comp} = \frac{p}{qr} \frac{1}{2} \left( \cos \theta + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \right)$$

$p$  : Momentum of the particle

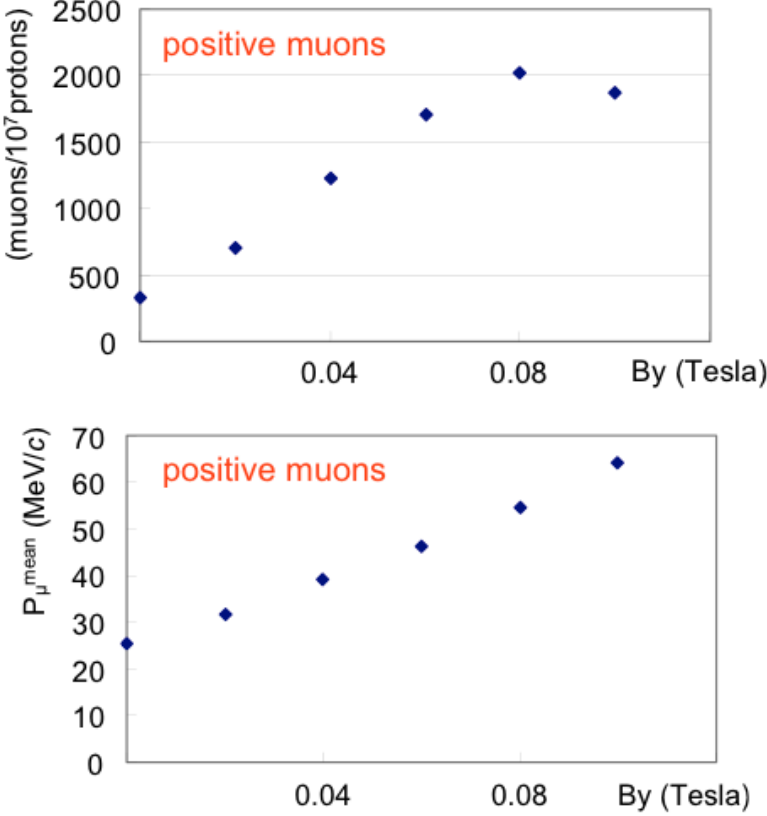
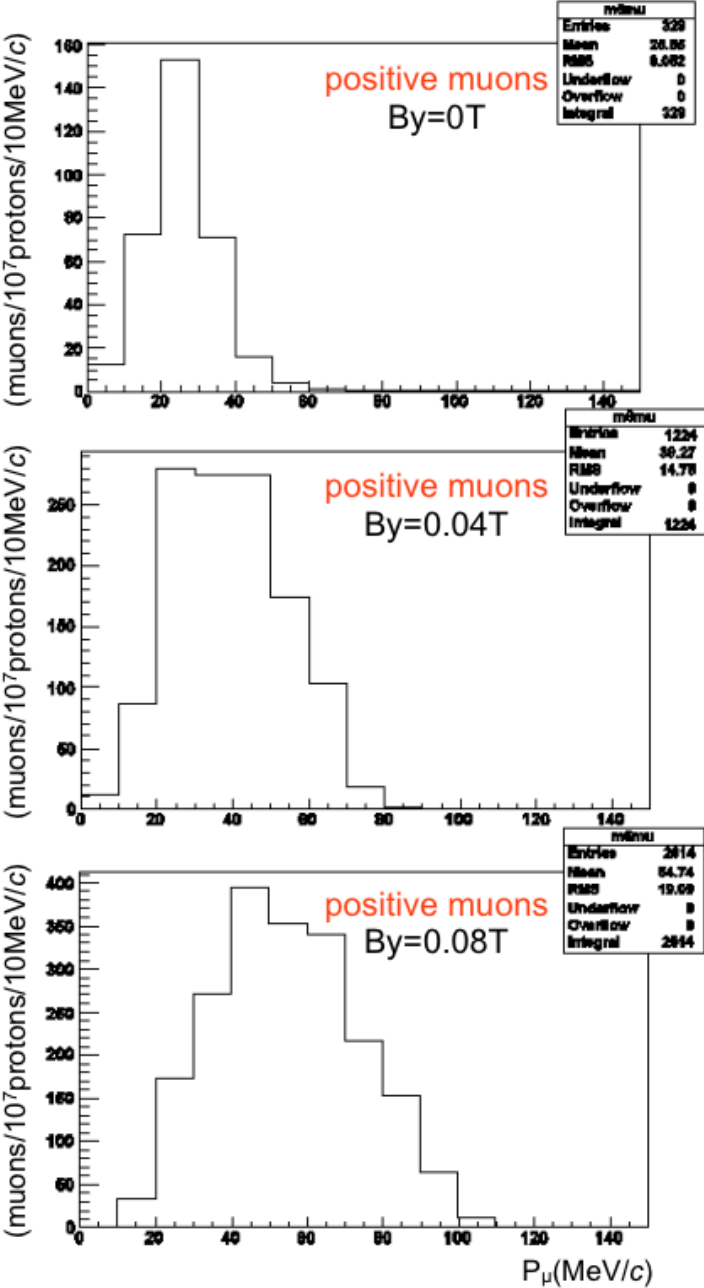
$q$  : Charge of the particle

$r$  : Major radius of the solenoid

$\theta$  :  $\text{atan}(P_T/P_L)$



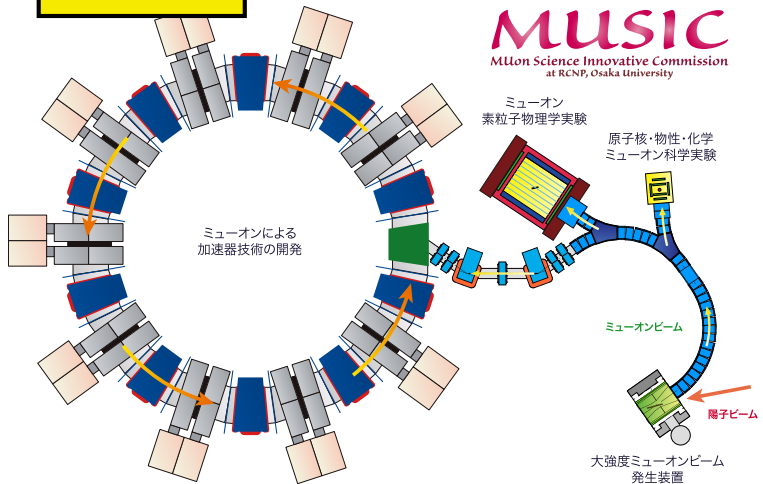
# Momentum vs Dipole field $B_y$



# Wishful Staging Scenario

2009-2016

**MuSIC**

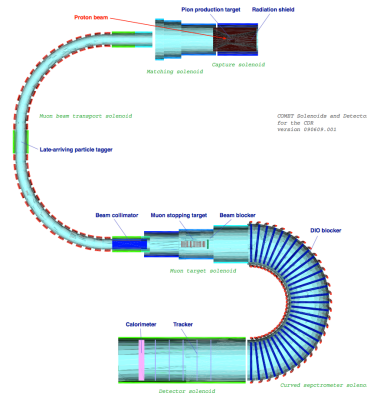


Proton beam: 0.4kW  
DC muon:  $10^8/s$

$\mu$ -eee search  
Solenoid R&D  
Accelerator R&D

2017-

**COMET/Mu2e**

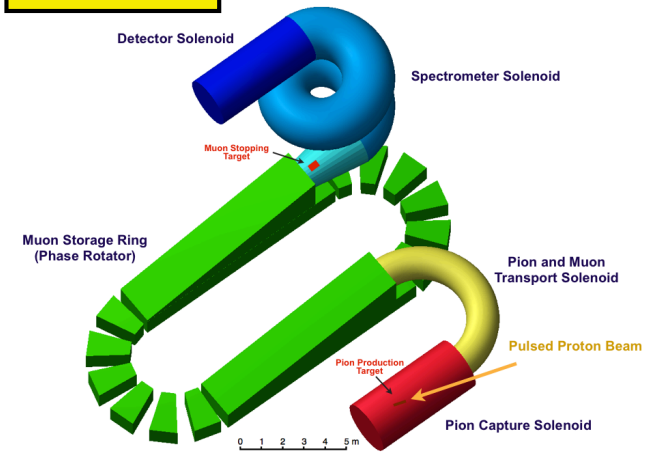


Proton beam: 56kW  
pulsed muon:  $10^{11}/s$

$\mu$ -e conv. search

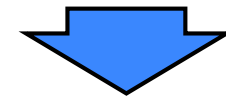
2020?

**PRISM**



Proton beam: 1000-4000kW  
pulsed muon:  $10^{12-13}/s$

The ultimate  $\mu$ -e conv. study



2019???

**Neutrino factory  
Muon collider**

pulsed muon:  $10^{13-14}/s$

MuSIC is a very important step for the future muon programs.

# Conclusions

---

- A new intense DC muon beam line is under construction at RCNP, Osaka University. The construction would be finished in 5 years (depends on the budget situation). This is the first muon facility which adopts a superconducting pion capture system. It would provide  $10^8$  muons/sec.
- The pion capture solenoid and a 36 deg. of transport solenoid have been build and successfully operated with a 4nA proton beam.
- We still need to design and optimize the transport solenoid and muon storage ring. Studies for the muon beam optimization for various experiments have been just started.
- Your comments on design of the beamline and beam quality are very welcomed. If you are interest in MuSIC, please join us.