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Ingredients of a Neutrino Factory

- Proton Driver
 - ~8 GeV protons
- Target, π Capture
 - π→μ
- Front-End
 - μ transport and cooling
- Acceleration
 - Linac, RLAs, FFAG
- Storage & decay ring
- Detectors



Front-End (FE) channel

- <u>Purpose of FE</u>: Reduce beam phase-space volume to meet the acceptance criteria of downstream accelerators
- π capture in a ~20T solenoid
- Drift and $\pi \rightarrow \mu$
- Progressively increase rf voltage to bunch beam
- Rotate bunches align to equal energies
- Cool the beam



Engineering challenges for a Muon Accelerator





- Recent engineering studies suggest to:
 - Increase the gap between coils in buncher & rotator
 - Increase cooler cell length from 0.75 m to 0.86 m
 - Have one "empty" cell after a series of cavities

Cooling challenges for a Muon Accelerator



- Current FE designs require 201 MHz cavities to operate within 2 T external fields
- There is some experimental evidence that rf cavities may not operate well within magnetic fields
- Can we reduce the external B-field inside the cavity?

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Possible rf problems in B-fields



- With B-field dense electron beams strike the opposing wall of the cavity and may cause rf damage
- References:
 - Palmer et al. PRST-AB 12, 031002 (2009)
 - Stratakis et al. PRST-AB 14, 011001 (2011)

Scope of this work

- Report a new front-end lattice that includes the engineering requirements
- Report an alternative front-end channel with bucked coils that reduces B-fields
- Simulate and compare above channels

New Buncher/ Rotator for Baseline



- Engineering studies suggest g to be > 0.4 m
- Simulations suggest that it is safe to increase the gap up to g=0.5 m without loss of performance or presence of stop bands

New cooler for Baseline (empty cell)



- Engineering studies suggest the addition of an "empty cell"
- There is a loss of ~5% if empty cell is after 5 cavities
- There is a loss of ~15% if empty cell is after 3 cavities

Bucked Coils (BC) scheme

- Idea presented by R. Fernow in IDS-NF (2008) and A. Alekou at the IDS-NF (2010-2012)
- With bucked coils, the magnetic field drops within the cavity area.
- The concept shows promising cooling results (details later)



Bucked coils for Phase-Rotator



 There is a loss of ~3-5% when adding bucked coils on phase rotator.

Bucked coils for Cooler: Two schemes



On-Axis B-Fields

Radial BC

Longitudinal BC





Off-axis B-Fields

• End of rf (near rf iris)

• 10 cm from rf center



Lattice quality



Muon evolution in a bucked-coil front-end channel (ICOOL)





- The μ/p rate is within acceptance $~A_T < 30$ mm, $A_L < 150$ mm and cut in momentum 100<Pz<300 MeV/c
- RBC performs better than LBC
- RBC gives 13% less muon per protons than baseline

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ICOOL simulation (2)



Cooling performance of BC schemes is comparable to baseline

Summary

- For the baseline:
 - It safe to increase the gap between the coils in the buncher & rotator as desired by the engineering studies. 'Safe' means same good cooling and a high muon/p rate.
 - It is also safe to increase the cooler cell length up to 0.86 m
 - It is better if the gap is placed every 5 or 7 cavities instead of 3
 - Performance goes down by 5-7%
- Bucked Coils (BC) were applied in both rotator and cooler.
- Two schemes tested on cooler, but RBC looks better so far
- With bucked coils and after optimization the losses are ~13%