Beam Delivery and Out of Time Extinction in the Mu2e Experiment at Fermilab

Eric Prebys*
Fermilab/UC Davis

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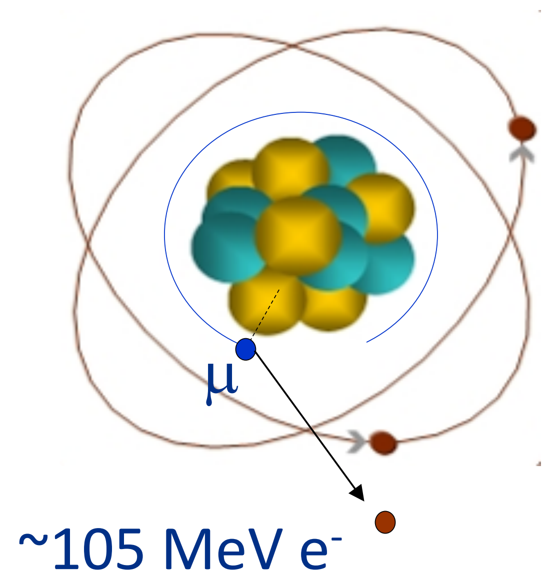
*for the Mu2e Collaboration

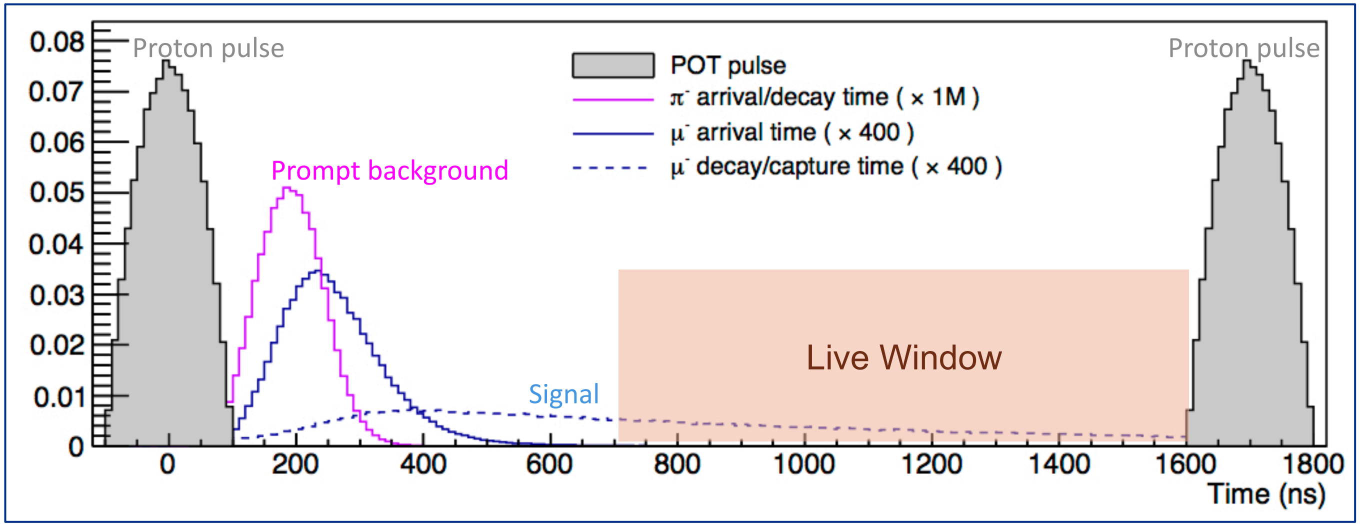
The Search for μ+N $\rightarrow$ e+N



- When captured by a nucleus, a muon will have an enhanced probability of exchanging a virtual particle with the nucleus.
- This reaction recoils against the entire nucleus, producing a *mono-energetic* electron carrying most of the muon rest energy
- Very clean experimental signature!
- The virtual particle could be
  - a photon, in which case, $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ searches will also see a signal
  - A neutral, heavy boson, in which case there which case they will not!
- Can only occur in the Standard Model through virtual neutrino mixing – but at a rate *38 orders of magnitude* below anything we could detect.
- Virtually *all* models beyond the Standard Model predict this will happen, most at a rate we could detect (already rules out or constrains many).
- **Any signal will be unambiguous proof of new physics!**

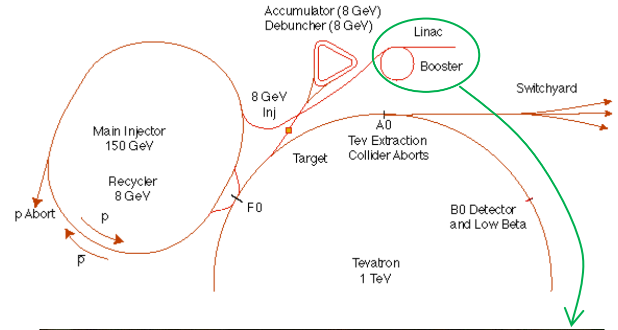
Experimental Technique and Beam Needs

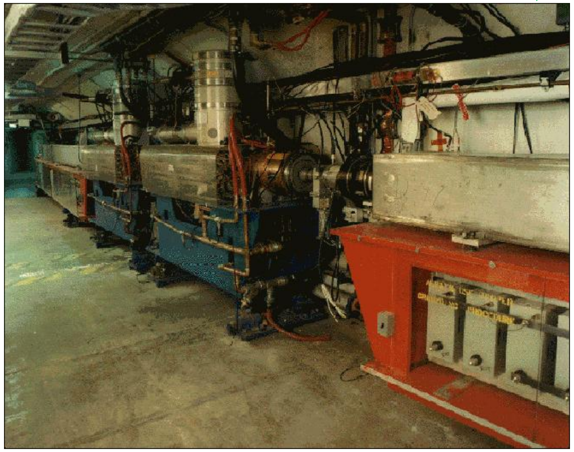
- The general technique is to use protons to make pions, which quickly decay to muons, which are captured on an Aluminum target.
- Previous experiments were rate-limited by the need to gate off after *individual* protons to eliminate prompt backgrounds, which predominantly come from radiative pion capture.
- Mu2e will get around this by using a *bunched* beam of protons, and then waiting for the pions to decay before opening the live window.



- This will allow the experiment to achieve a single event sensitivity that is a *four order of magnitude* improvement of the previous best measurement.

The Challenge of Producing the Mu2e Beam

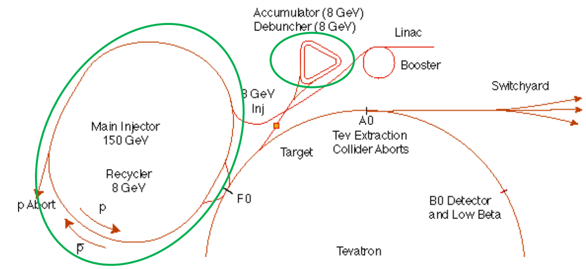




- All protons at Fermilab come from the Linac/Booster system.
- The Booster magnets operate in a 15 Hz offset resonant circuit, which
  - Sets a fundamental clock for all all accelerator sequencing
    - 1/15 second = 1 "tick"
  - Sets a fundamental "batch" of protons
    - 1.6 μsec long
    - Up to 5×10^{12} protons
- Because the Booster magnets have no flat top, it cannot produce the beam structure required by the Mu2e Experiment.
  - This is why the experiment (then called MECO) was originally proposed for Brookhaven
- Luckily for us, when the Tevatron shut down in 2011, it freed up some equipment, specifically…

Fermilab

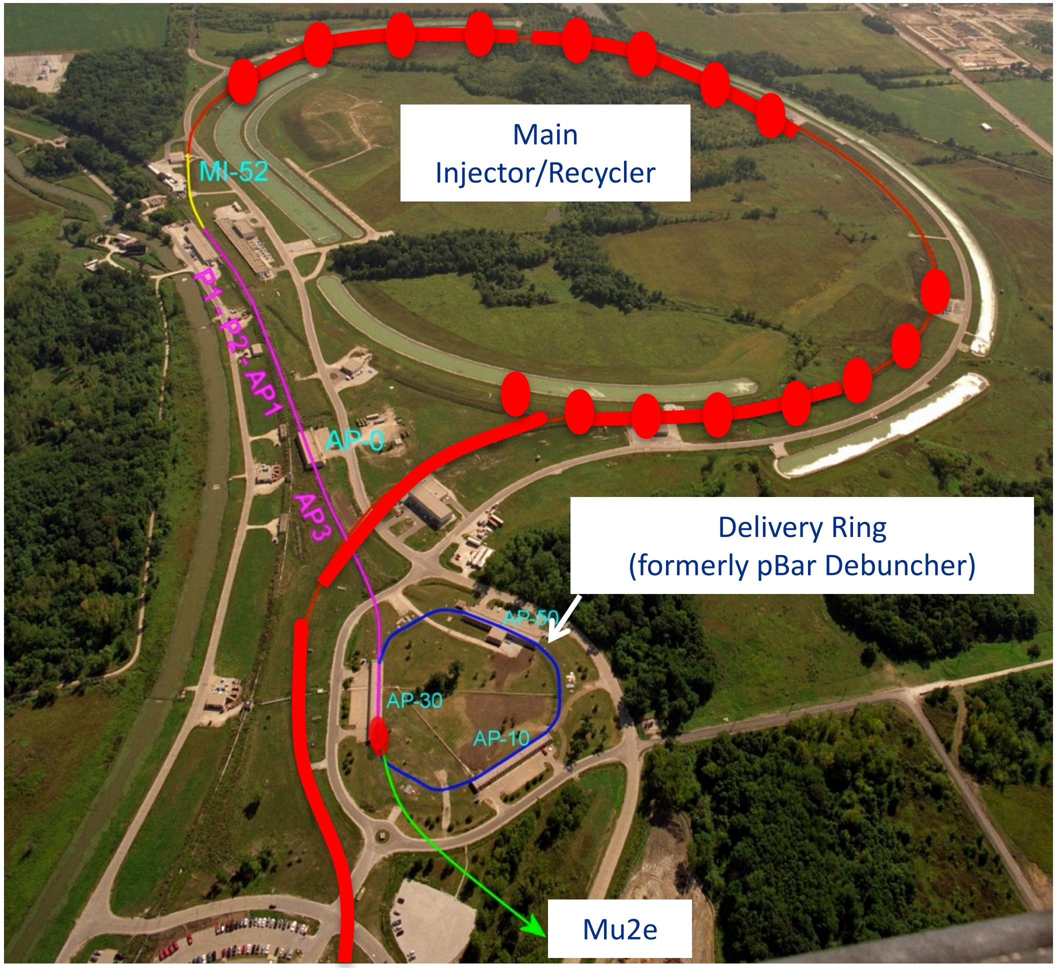
Reduce, Reuse, Recycle…



- The Recycler
  - 8 GeV storage ring made of permanent magnets
  - Originally used to store antiprotons for the Tevatron
  - Now used for
    - pre-stacking protons for NuMI beam
    - Bunching each 1.6 μsec booster batches into 4 2.5 MHz bunches with ~1×10^{12} protons each for g-2 and Mu2e

- The Debuncher Ring
  - Together with the Accumulator, it was originally used to collect and store Antiprotons for the Tevatron
  - Now:
    - Used to temporally separate 3.1 GeV/c muons and protons for the g-2 Experiment
  - Future:
    - Used to circulate and slow extract beam for Mu2e

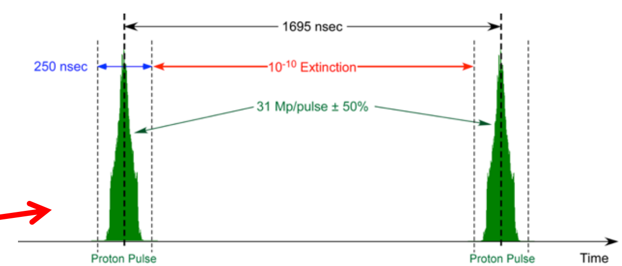
Mu2e Proton Delivery



Booster

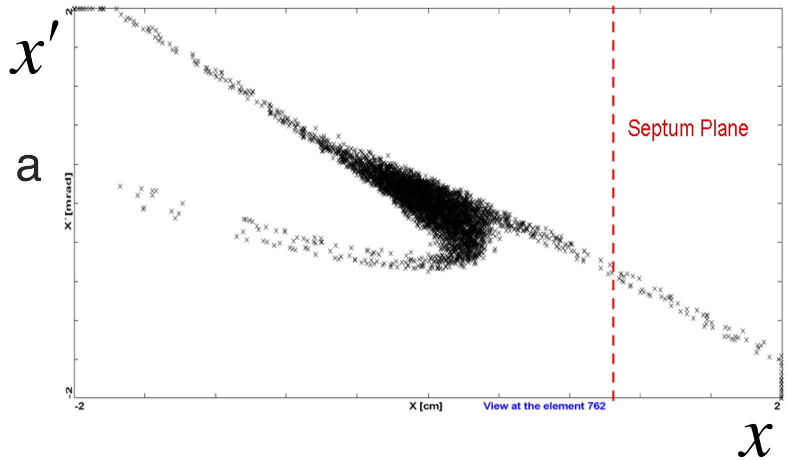
- Two Booster "batches" are injected into the Recycler (8 GeV storage ring). Each is:
  - 4×10^{12} protons
  - 1.7 μsec long
- These are divided into 8 bunches of 10^{12} each
- The bunches are extracted one at a time to the Delivery Ring
  - Period = 1.7 μsec
- As the bunch circulates, it is resonantly extracted to produce the desired beam structure.
  - Bunches of ~3×10^{7} protons each
  - Separated by 1.7 μsec

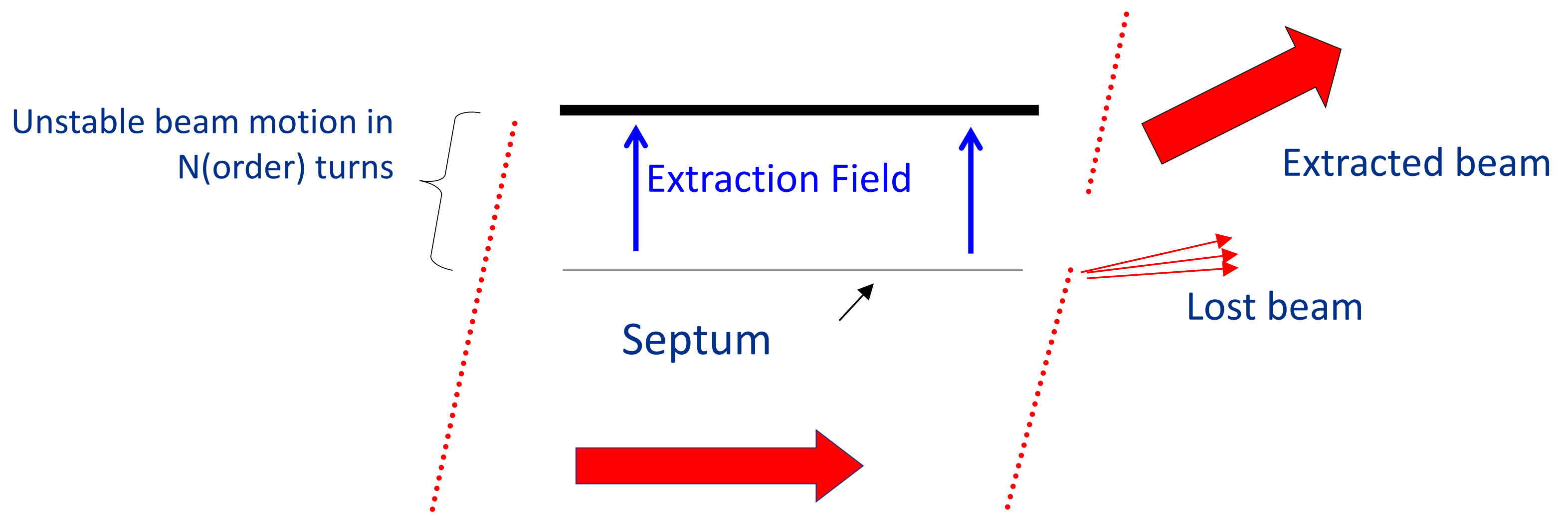
Exactly what we need



Resonant Extraction

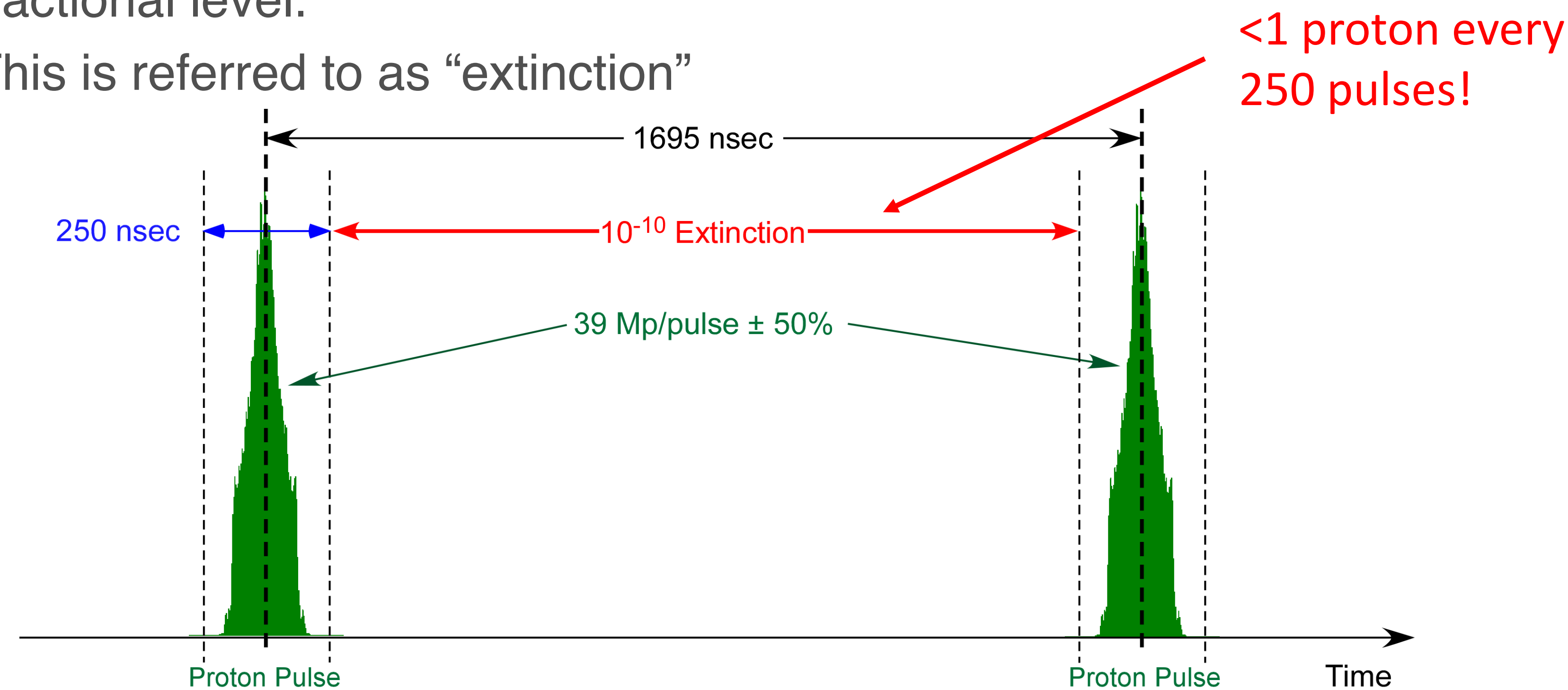
- Extracting all the beam at once is easy, but we want to extract it slowly over ~35 ms (~35,000 revolutions)
- Use nonlinear (sextupole) magnets to drive a harmonic instability
- Extract unstable beam as it propagates outward
  - Standard technique in accelerator physics





Extinction

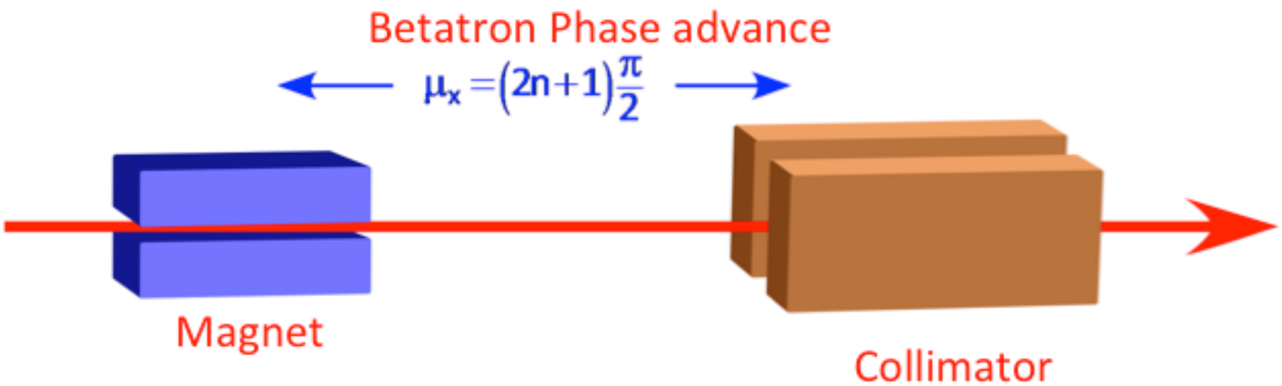
- Because out-of-time protons could produce prompt backgrounds, it is critical that there be nothing between the proton bunches at the 10^{-10} fractional level.
- This is referred to as “extinction”



- In addition to the challenge of achieving this level of extinction will be the challenge of verifying that we have achieved it (“Extinction Monitoring”)

Principle of Beam Line Extinction

- A magnet is used to deflect out-of-time beam into a downstream collimator

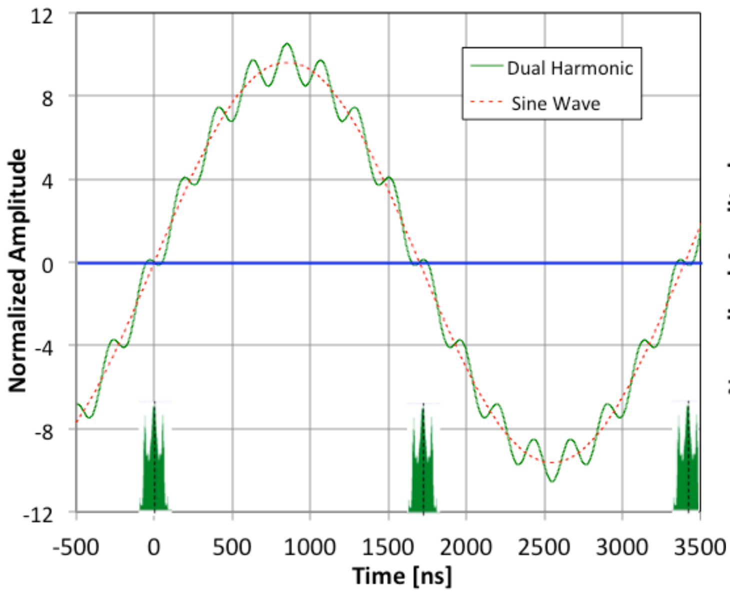


Think miniature golf

- Ideally, we would use a square pulse to kick out-of-time beam out of (or in-time beam into) the transmission channel, but the 600 kHz bunch rate makes this impossible with present technology.
- We will therefore focus on a system of resonant magnets or “AC Dipoles”.
  - Even this isn’t trivial

Dual Harmonic Waveform

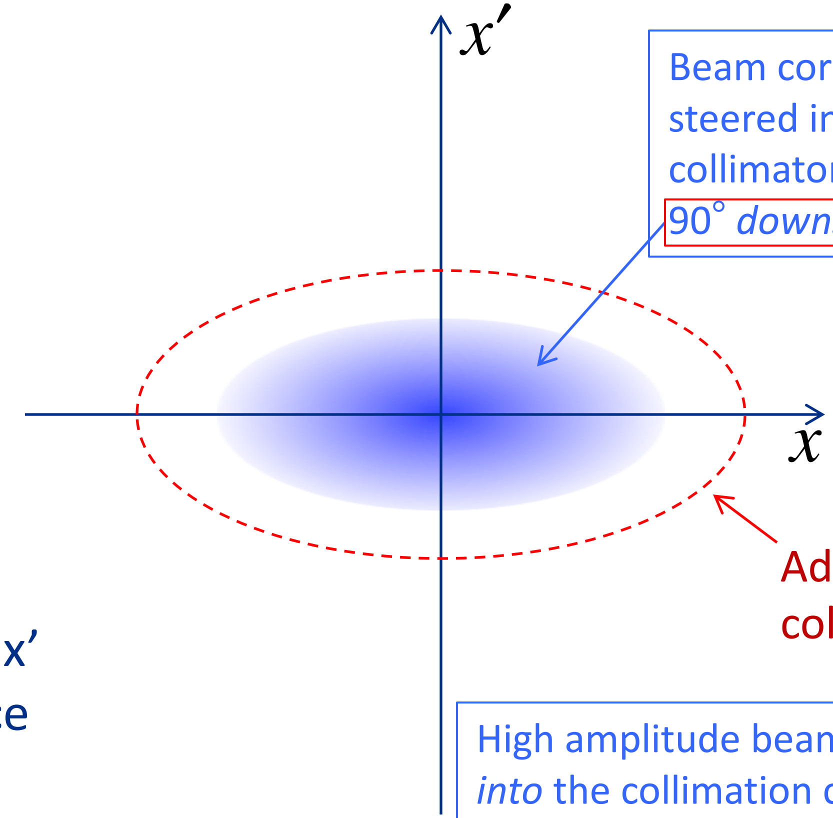
- AC Dipole driven by two harmonics
  - 300 kHz (half bunch frequency) to sweep out of time beam into collimators
  - 4.5 MHz (15th harmonic) to maximize transmission of in-time beam
  - Beam transmitted at nodes!



- Higher harmonic optimized for maximum transmission: 99.5%

Extinction Collimation: Two Separate Collimation Issues

Phase space distribution of out of time beam at location of AC dipole



Beam core: out of time beam will be steered into the collimator or collimators

90° *downstream* of the AC dipole

AC dipole shifts distribution along x' axis in phase space

Admittance of downstream collimation system

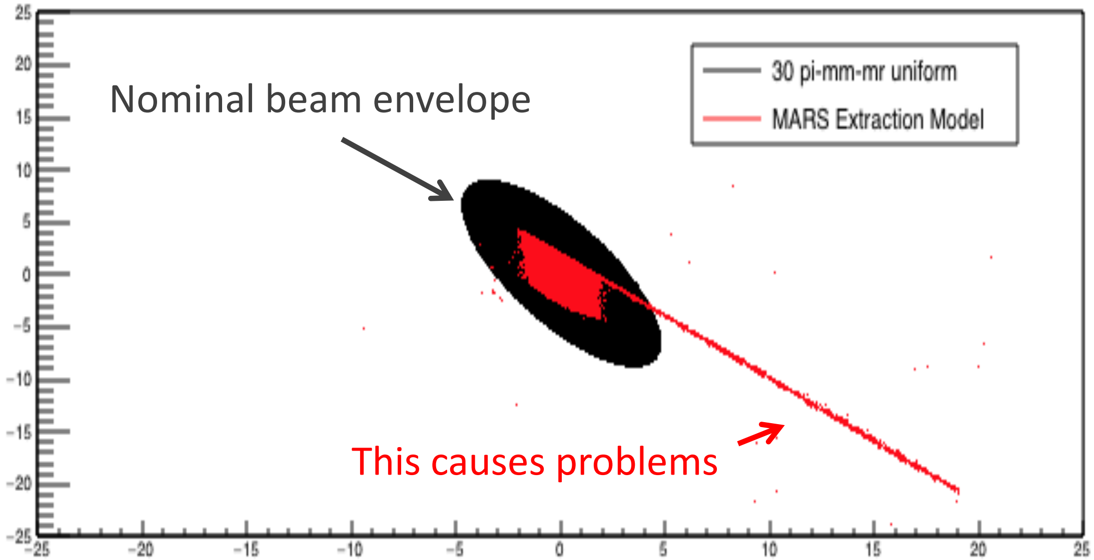
High amplitude beam tails will be steered *into* the collimation channel, so they must be cleaned up

90° *upstream* of the AC dipole

Additional Problem: Slow Extraction Tails

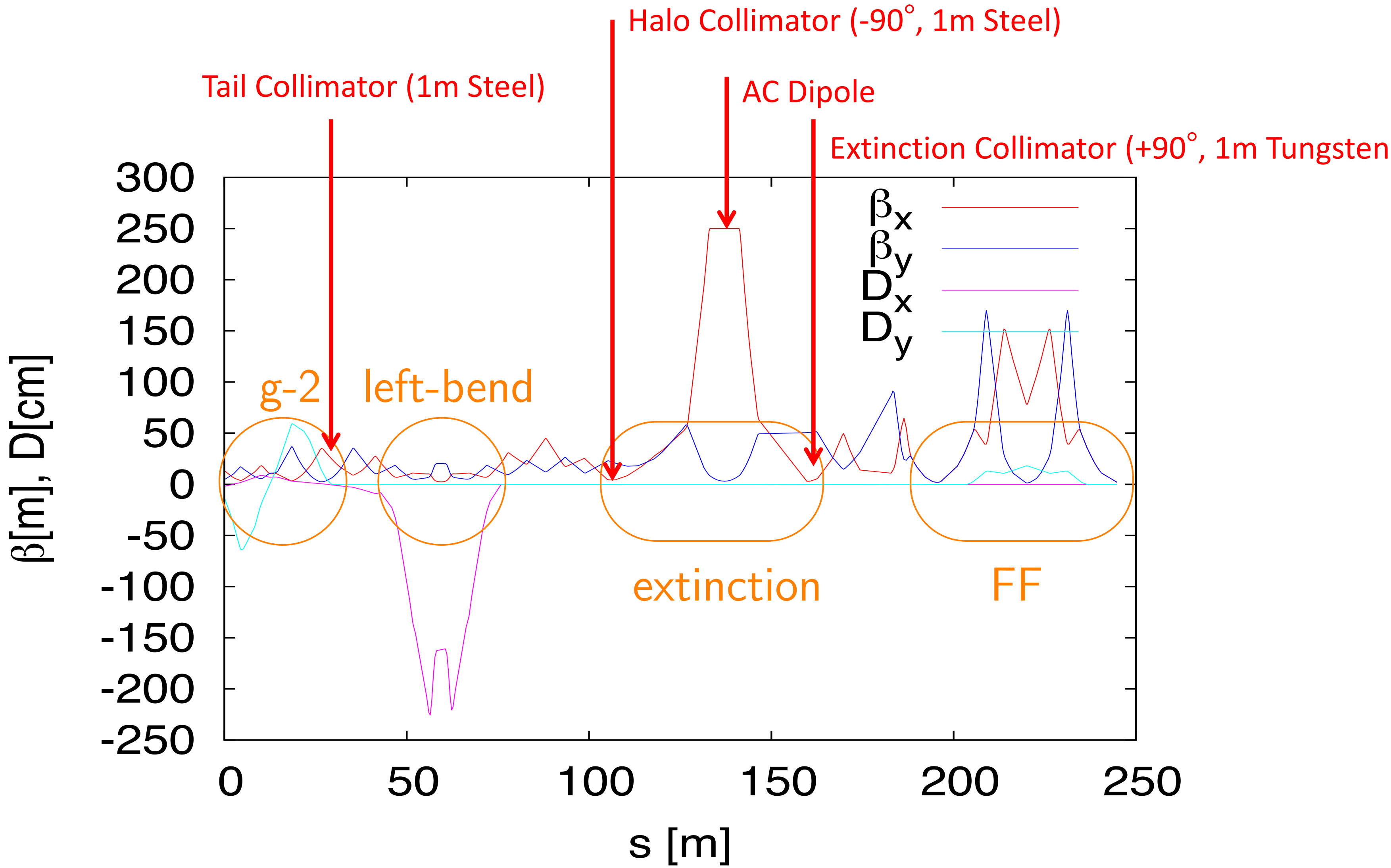
- Beam that strikes the electrostatic septum during slow extraction results in a large tail in phase space, which can result in beam being scattered into the transmission channel.

X Phase space at exit from Delivery Ring



- Requires an additional collimator

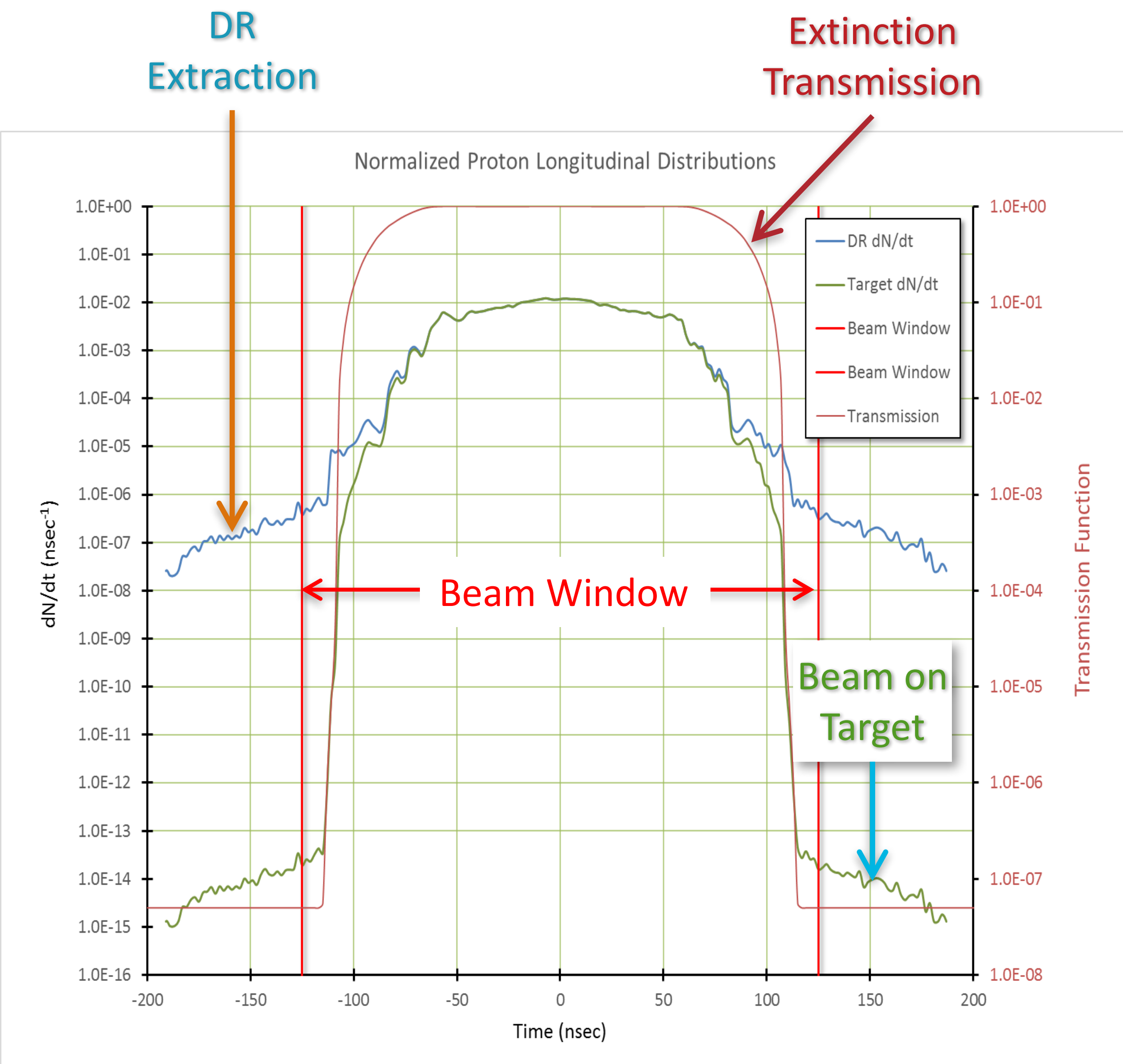
Summary: Collimator Needs and Locations



Simulation Procedure

- Longitudinal development in Recycler and Delivery Ring simulated by numerical integration model (I. Kourbanis, S. Werkema)
- Beam propagation and evolution of third-order resonance in Delivery Ring simulated by Synergia (V. Nagaslaev)
- Extraction interaction with electrostatic septum simulated by MARS (V. Nagaslaev)
- Beam line propagation and interaction with collimators simulated with G4Beamline as a function of AC dipole deflection angle to produce transmission tables (E. Prebys)
- Transmission tables convoluted with longitudinal distributions to optimize harmonic content of AC dipole magnets transmission of in-time beam and extinction of out-of-time beam (E. Prebys)

Performance



Simulation Results

Fraction of DR extracted beam outside of ±125 ns:	2.1×10^{-5}
In-time beam transmission:	99.5%
Beam line extinction:	$<5\times10^{-8}$
Total extinction:	1.1×10^{-12}
Extinction Requirement:	$<1.0\times10^{-10}$

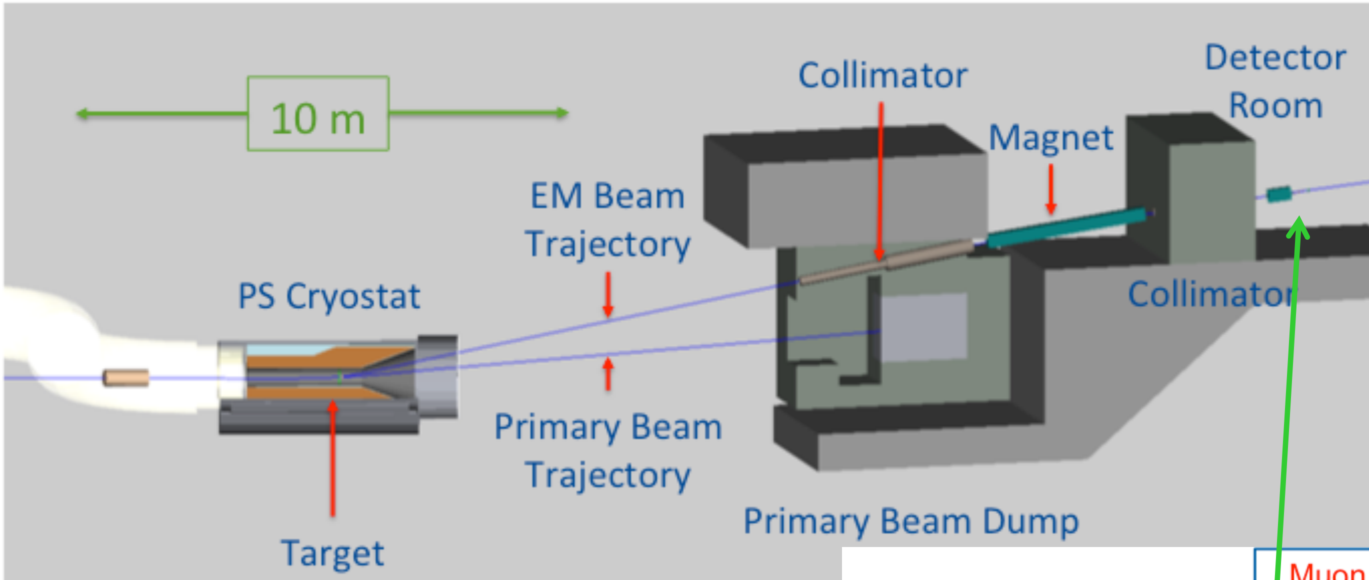
Almost two order of magnitude margin

Extinction Monitor*

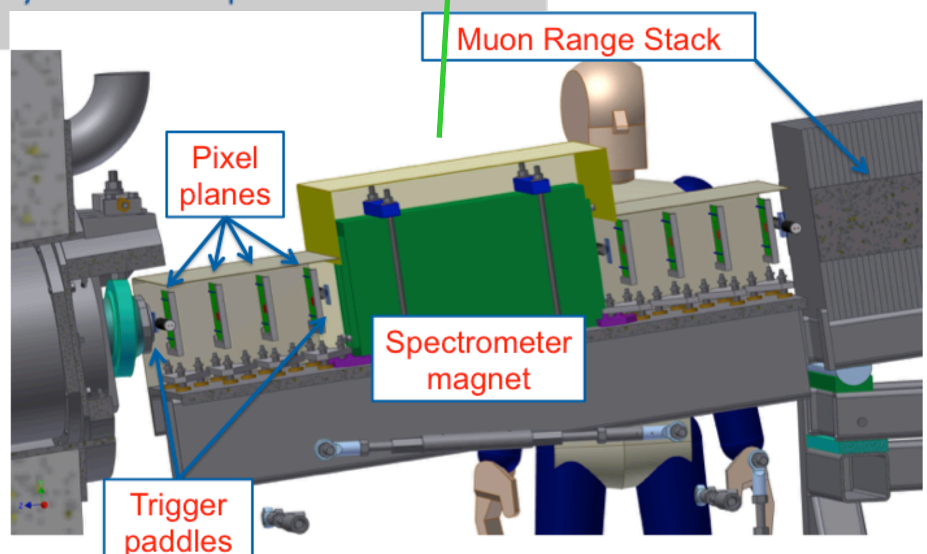
- No confidence in extinction unless we can verify it!
- Must measure extinction to 10^{-10} precision
  - Roughly 1 proton every 250 bunches!
- Required ~10^8 dynamic range precludes direct measurement
  - Particles in bunches would blind detector to out of time particles
- Focus on statistical technique
  - Designed a monitor to detect a *small fraction* of scattered particles from target
    - 10 - 50 per in-time bunch
  - Statistically build up precision profile for in time and out of time beam.
- Requirement: 90% C.L. for 10^{-10} extinction after 6×10^{16} p.o.t.
  - Signal rate per p.o.t. must be $> 2.3 / 6 \times 10^6 = 0.4 \times 10^{-6}$
  - i.e. 16 for a 4×10^7 bunch

*P. Kasper

Extinction Monitor Design*



Selection channel built into target dump channel



- Spectrometer based on 8 planes of ATLAS pixels
- Optimized for few GeV/c particles
- ~ 1 track per 10^6 on target

P. Kasper, L. Bartoszek, M. Jones, A Gaponenko

Summary

- Mu2e had developed innovative techniques to deliver the beam structure required by the experiment, including the stringent limits on out-of-time beam (“extinction”)
- We have a robust technique for verifying that we have achieved the required level of extinction.
- A projects are well on track to meet the schedule of the experiment as a whole.