

**Collider Simulation Studies  
Progress in 6D Muon Cooling**

**D. J. Summers  
Univ. of Mississippi - Oxford**



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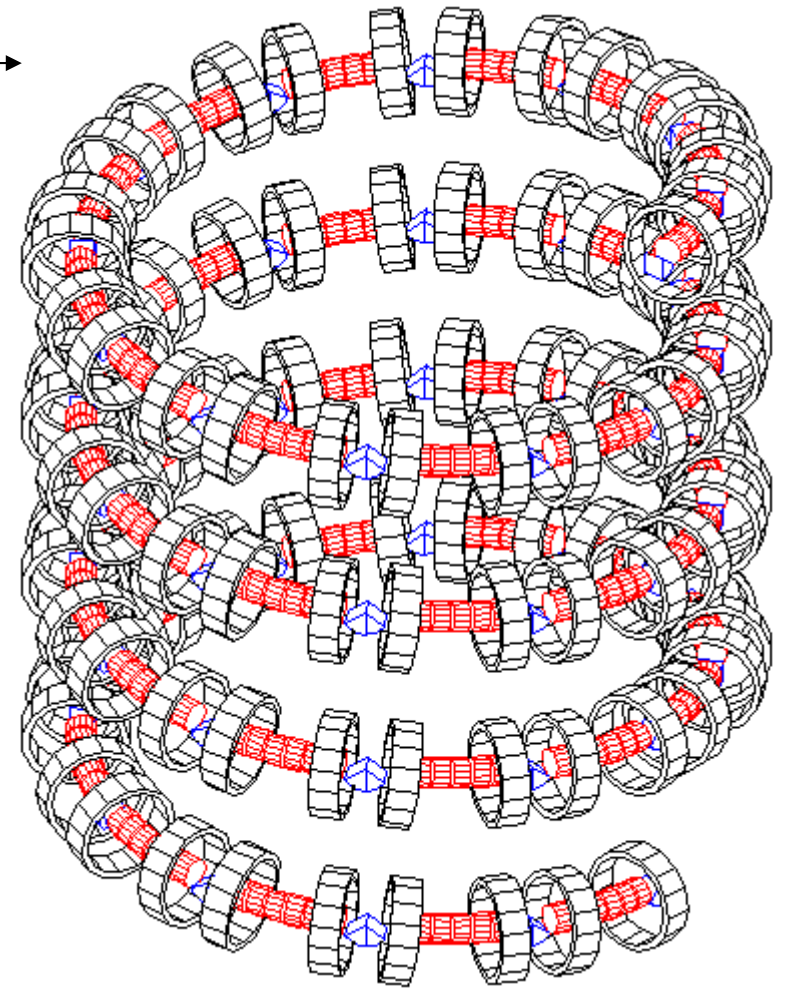
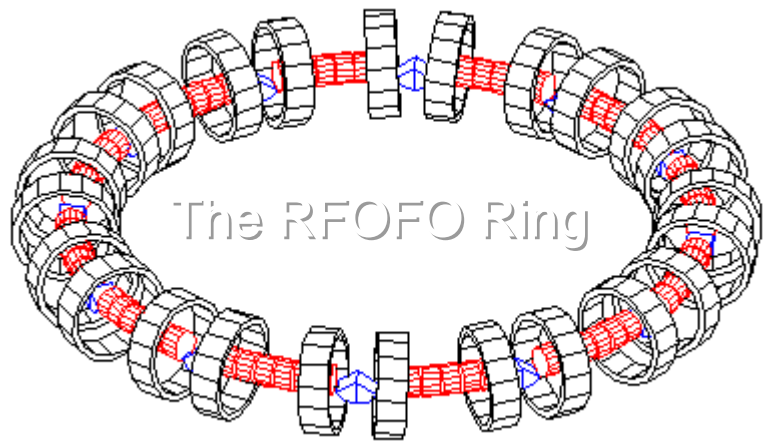
## Collider Needs $10^6$ in Cooling

- Study 2 Linear Channel Cools by 15.
- RFOFO Ring  $\rightarrow$  50x 6D Cooling  
R. Palmer et al., PRSTA 8 (2005) 061003
- Guggenheim RFOFO Helix Simulations  
No Kickers!  $\beta$  can Decrease as  $\mu$ 's Cool.
- Tabletop Sector Cyclotron with RF  
Designed to Test 6D Cooling.
- Tabletop Sector Cyclotron without RF  
Radial Injection. Axial Ejection.  
Muons Spiral to the Center.  $p \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\Delta p \rightarrow 0$ .
- Muons Inc. Helical Dipole Cooling Channel  
Parametric Resonance Cooling
- 60T BSSCO Solenoids for Final Cooling  
Competitor for Liquid Lithium Lenses

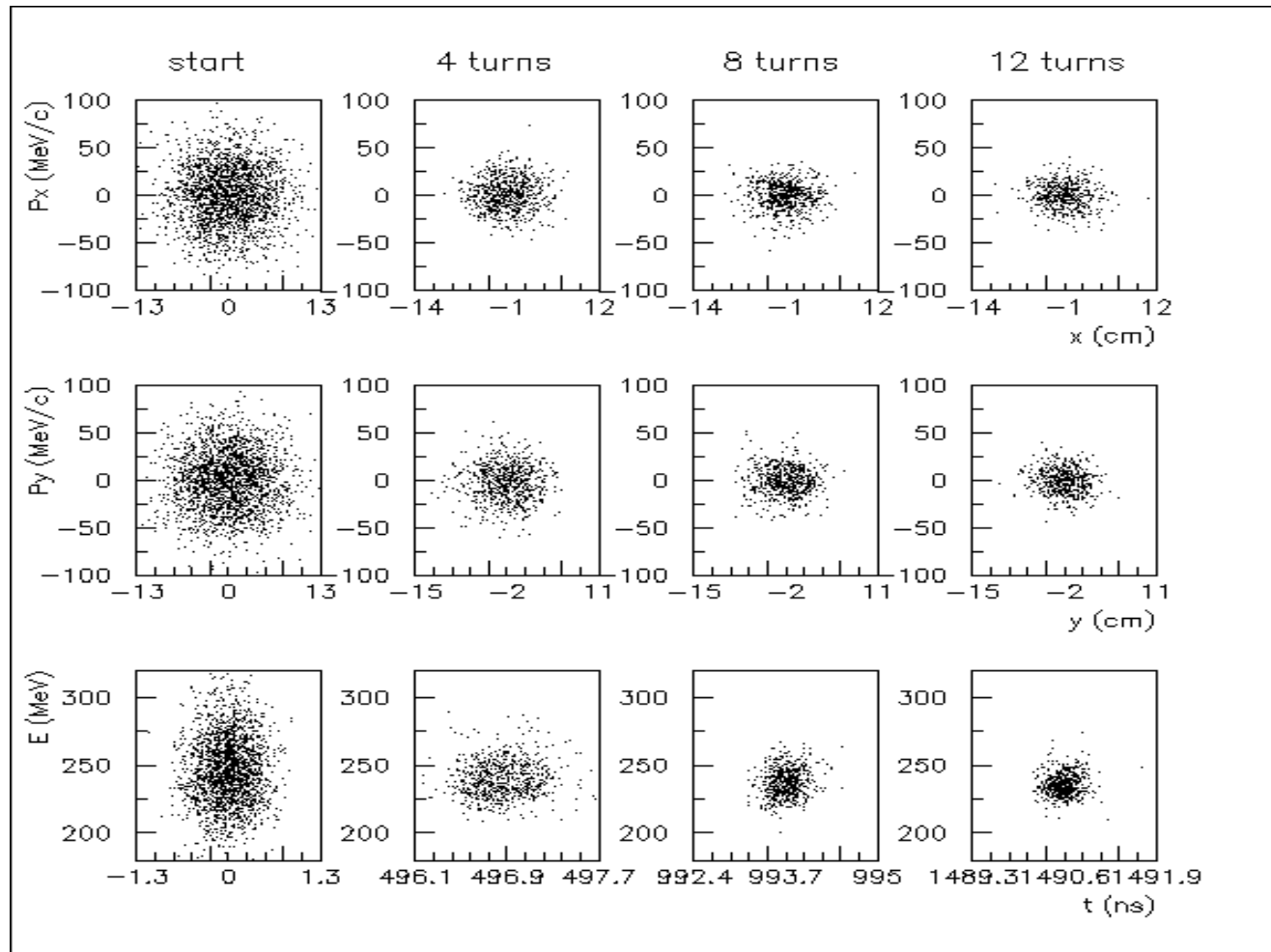
# The idea: change the geometry

from this ↓

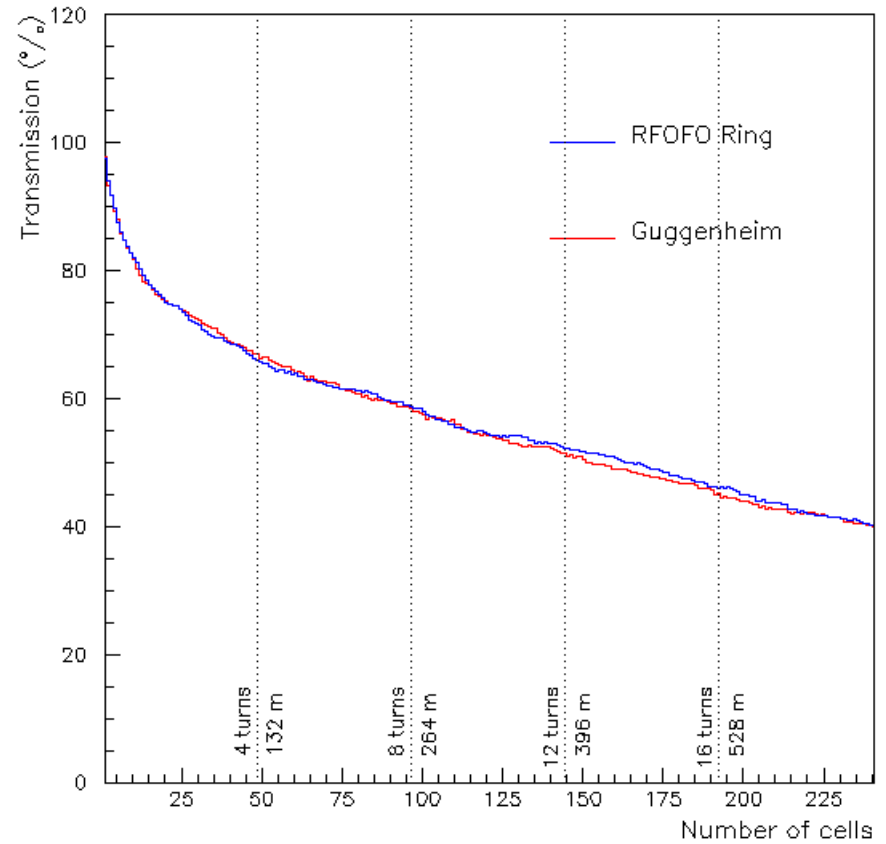
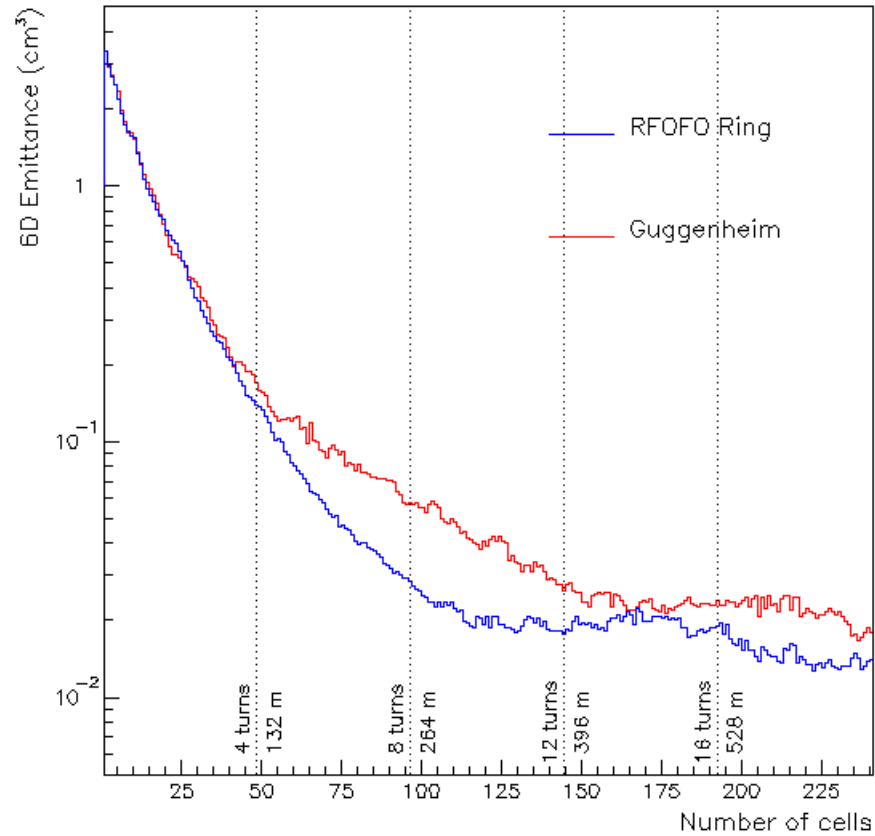
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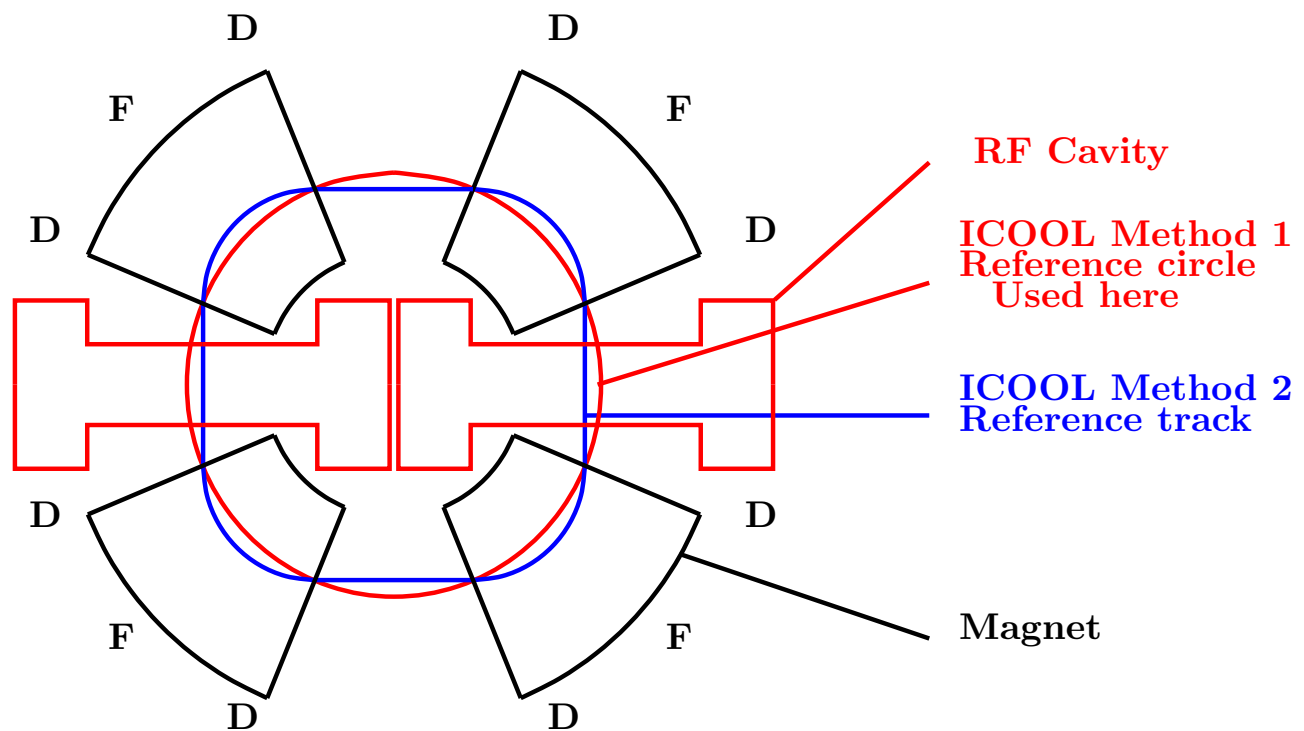
# Cooling... seems to work



# Comparing results



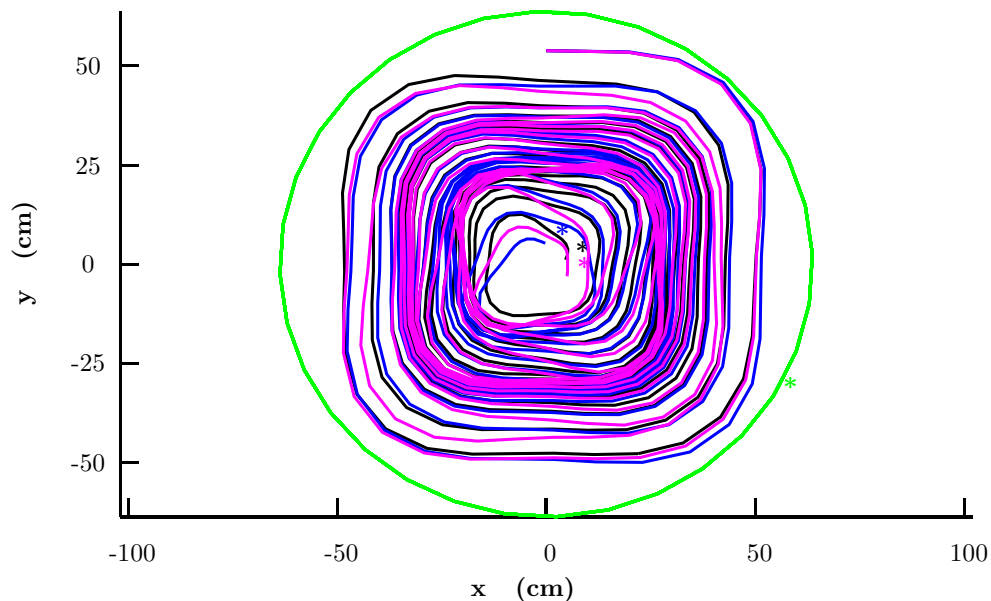
# Large Admittance Sector Cyclotron



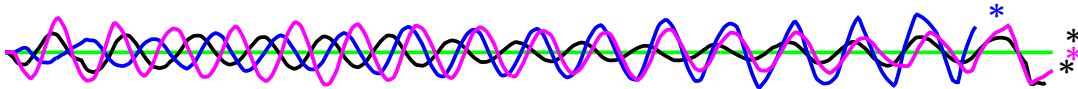
- **COOL 05: A. Garren, H. Kirk, S. Kahn, “6D Cooling of a Circulating Muon Beam.”**

## Single Turn Energy Loss Injection

- Four Magnet (1.8T) Sector Cyclotron. Soft edged fields, ICOOL simulation. Multiple scattering and straggling on. Radial LiH wedges surrounded by hydrogen. Matter decreases adiabatically with radius. 3 identical 172 MeV/c muons are injected.



- $\pm 5$  cm vertical motion along the 70 m spiral



- Injection scaling relation:  $\Delta p = .3 B \Delta r$ .

## LEAR→PSI: NIM A394 (1997) 287

- A New Method to Produce Negative Muon Beam of keV energies
- Foil: 3 nm of nickel ( $3 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ ) on Formvar 30 min. of sputtering – Franz Kottmann

### Cyclotron trap at PSI

$10^5 \mu^-/\text{s}$  @ 20...50 keV  
scale by  $10^6 \rightarrow N_{\mu^-} = 10^{11} /\text{s}$

$v_{\mu^-} = 1.5 - 30 \text{ cm}/\mu\text{s}$

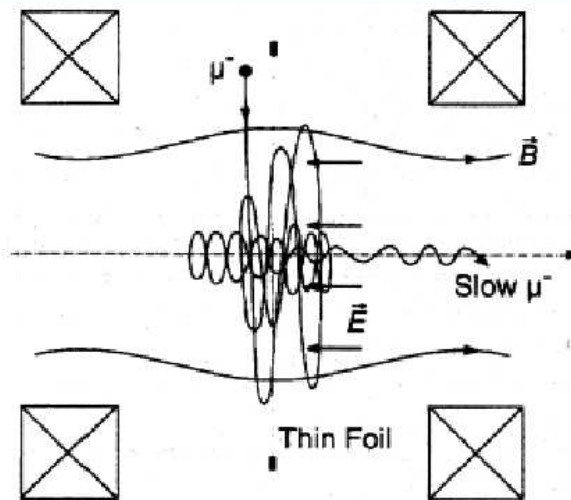


Fig. 2. Principle of the extraction method.

## Emittance Reduction Goals

- A muon collider needs  $10^6$  cooling.
- $\epsilon = (\Delta p_x \Delta x) (\Delta p_y \Delta y) (\Delta p_z \Delta z)$
- $\Delta p_x$ : 30 MeV/c  $\rightarrow$  0.3 MeV/c
- $\Delta p_y$ : 30 MeV/c  $\rightarrow$  0.3 MeV/c
- $\Delta p_z$ : 30 MeV/c  $\rightarrow$  0.3 MeV/c
- $\Delta x$ : 70 mm  $\rightarrow$  50 mm
- $\Delta y$ : 70 mm  $\rightarrow$  50 mm
- $\Delta z$ : 10000 mm  $\rightarrow$  50 mm
- In:  $10\times$  transverse cooler, physics/0411123.
- Out: “Frictional  $\mu$  cooling,”  
H. Abramowicz, A. Caldwell, R. Galea, and  
S. Schlenstedt, NIM A546 (2005) 356.

## Summary

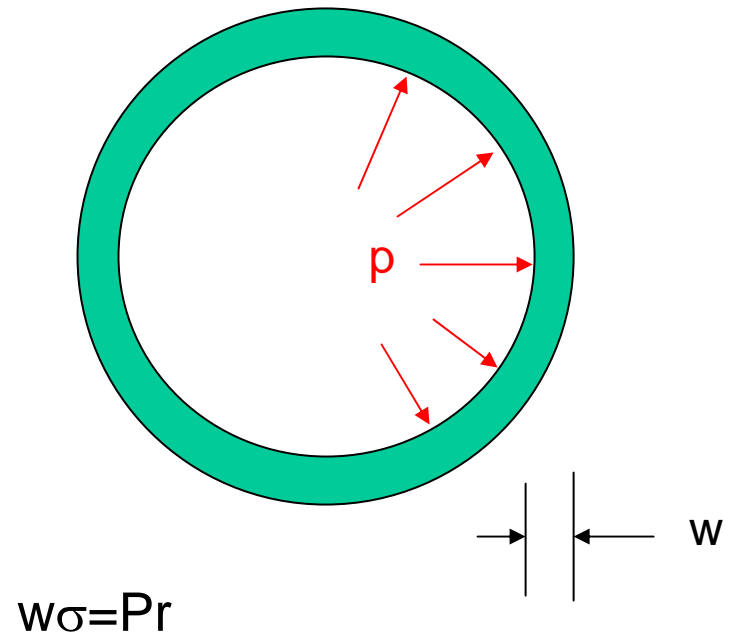
- Large admittance sector cyclotron.
- Tangential energy loss injection.
- Absorber  $\rho$  decreases smoothly with  $r$ .
- LiH wedges in low pressure gas.
- Muons ferried in well to center as  $\Delta L \rightarrow 0$ .
- As  $p \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\Delta p \rightarrow 0$ .
- Helium gas inhibits  $\mu^+ e^-$  formation.
- Deuterium gas frees  $\mu^-$  via fusion.
- Central magnetic bottle holds muon swarm.
- A bunch train is coalesced.
- Axial ejection with an electric kicker.

# A Proposal for a High Field Solenoid Magnet R&D

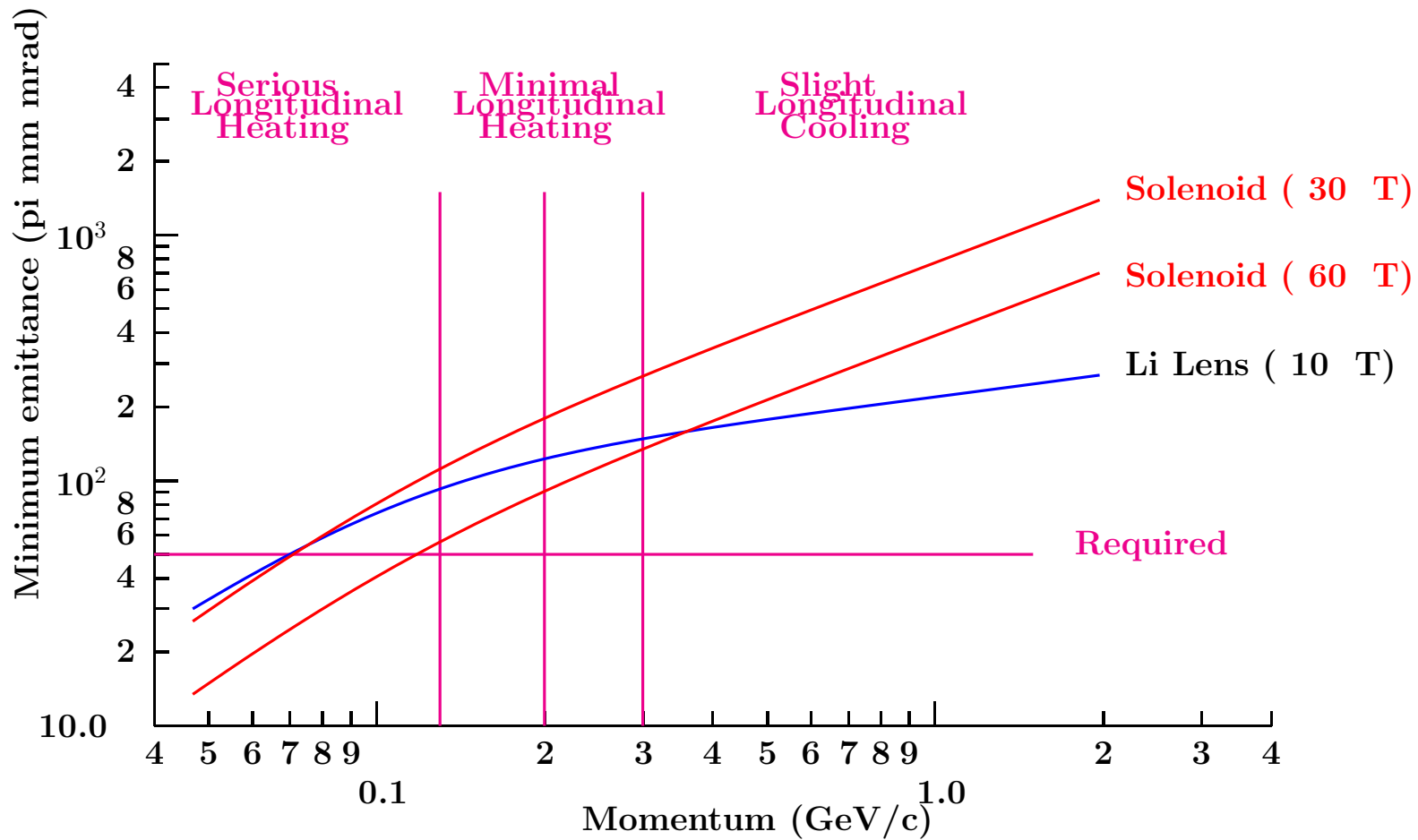
- The availability of commercial high temperature superconductor tape (HTS) should allow significantly higher field that can produce smaller emittance muon beams.
- HTS tape can carry significant current in the presence of high fields where Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn or NbTi conductors cannot.
- We would like to see what we can design with this commercially available HTS tape. Consequently we have chosen what is called *First Generation* HTS.
  - Specifications for *Second Generation* HTS seem to imply that its main advantage is cost reduction not higher field. It has similar current capabilities.

## How Do We Constrain the Radial Force?

- Suppose we try to constrain the radial force with a stainless steel shell.
  - Stainless Steel 316 Tensile Strength:  $\sigma=460-860$  MPa.
    - Choose  $\sigma=700$  MPa.
  - Radial stress from superconductor:  $P=84$  MPa
  - Superconductor outer radius: 88 mm.
  - The constraining shell needs to be at least 10.6 mm thick.
  - This is possible!

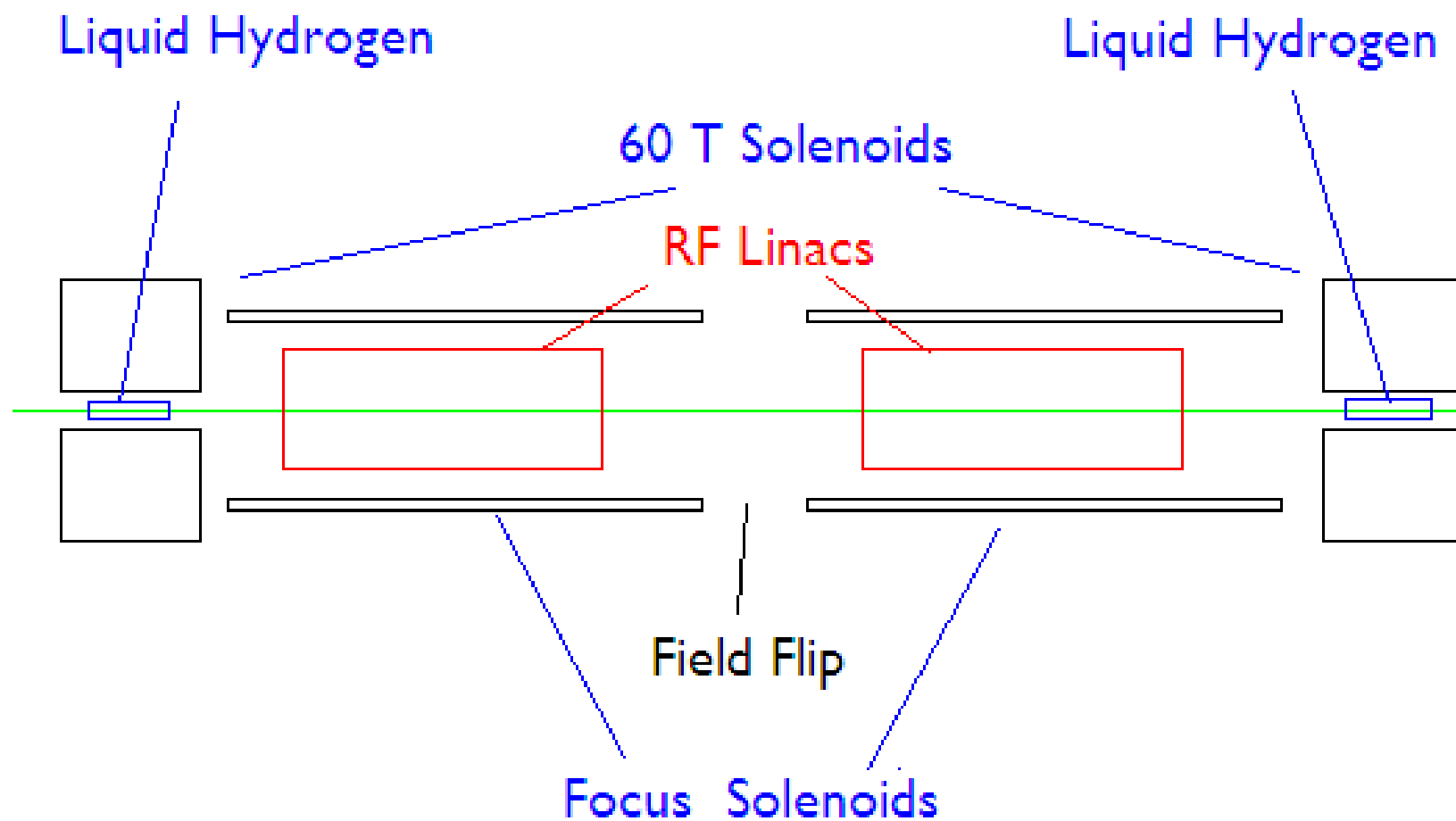


# Calculated Minimum Emittance vs. Momentum



- To reach 50  $\pi$  mm, the momentum must be very low and the length of each section must be relatively short
- 30 T Solenoid appears roughly equivalent to 10T Li Lens

# Concept of Final cooling Stages



# Full System & Li Lens comparison

