

# Progress on The Neutrino Factory Target System Design

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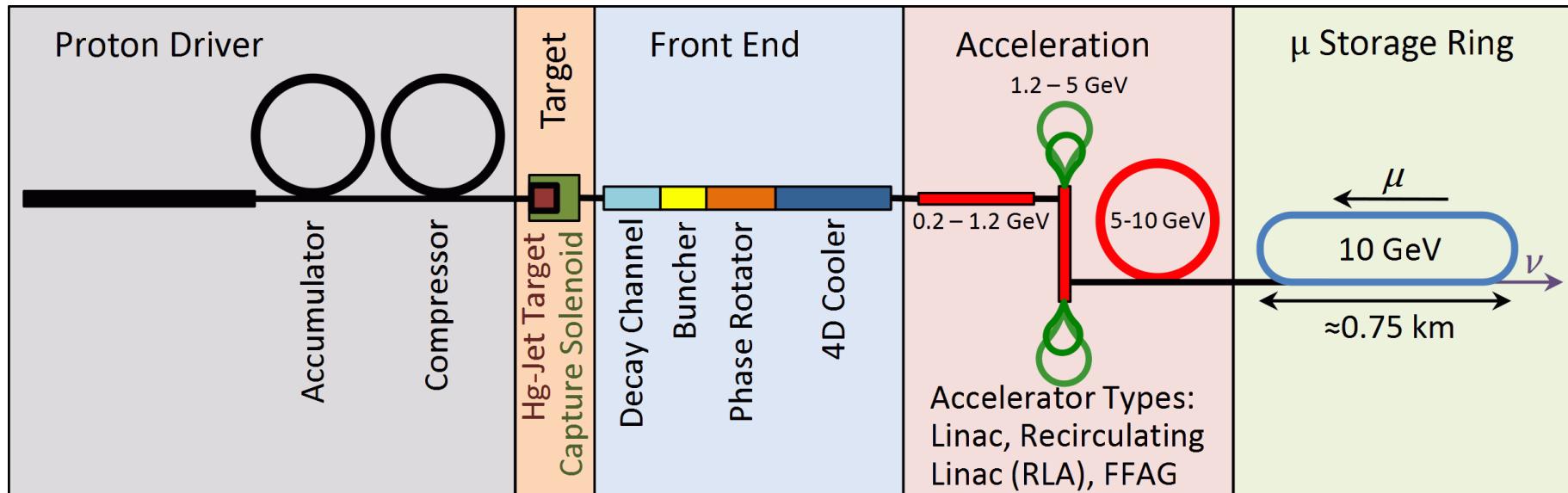
Kirk McDonald

Joseph Henry Laboratories, Princeton University

# Overview

- ❑ Target layout
- ❑ Current baseline
- ❑ Taper field calculations
- ❑ MARS simulation setup
- ❑ Muon production & momentum distribution
- ❑ Conclusion

# Neutrino FACTORY LAYOUT

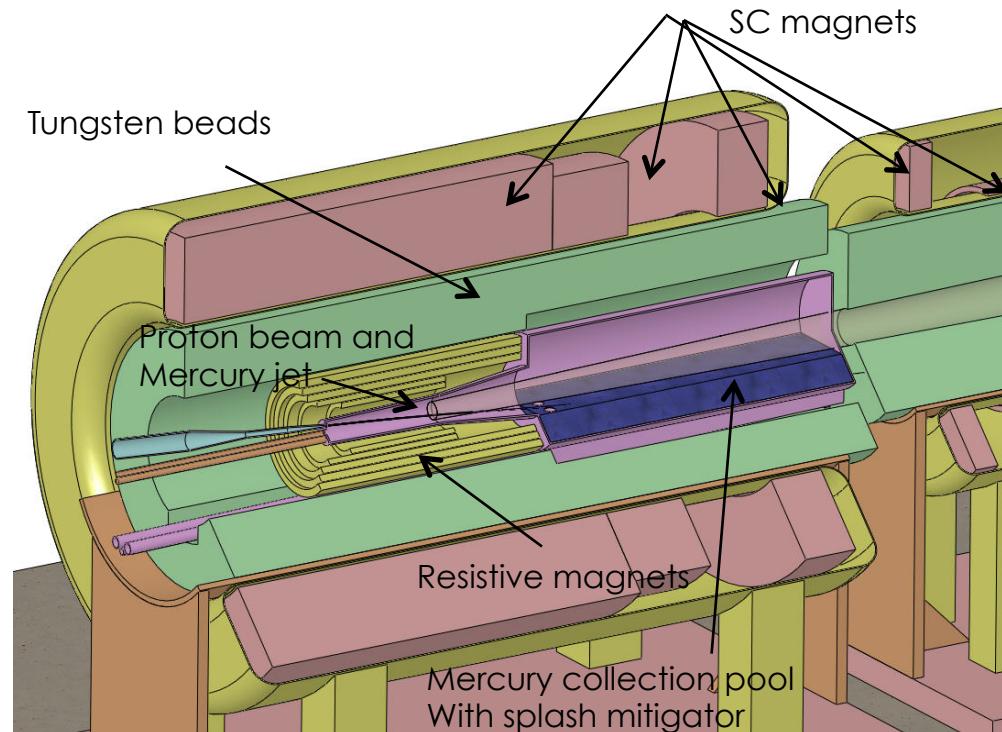


Target System Solenoid:

Capture  $\mu^\pm$  of energies  $\sim 100\text{-}400$  MeV from a 4-MW proton beam ( $E \sim 8$  GeV).

# Target System Current Baseline Design

- Production of  $10^{14} \mu\text{s}$  from  $10^{15} \text{ p/s}$   
( $\approx 4 \text{ MW}$  proton beam)
- Low-energy  $\pi$ 's collected from side of long, thin cylindrical target
- Solenoid coils can be some distance from proton beam.
  - $\geq 10$ -year life against radiation damage at 4 MW.
- Proton beam readily tilted with respect to magnetic axis.
  - $\Rightarrow$  Beam dump (mercury pool) out of the way of secondary  $\pi$ 's and  $\mu$ 's.
- Shielding of the superconducting magnets from radiation is a major issue.
  - Magnet stored energy  $\sim 3 \text{ GJ}$



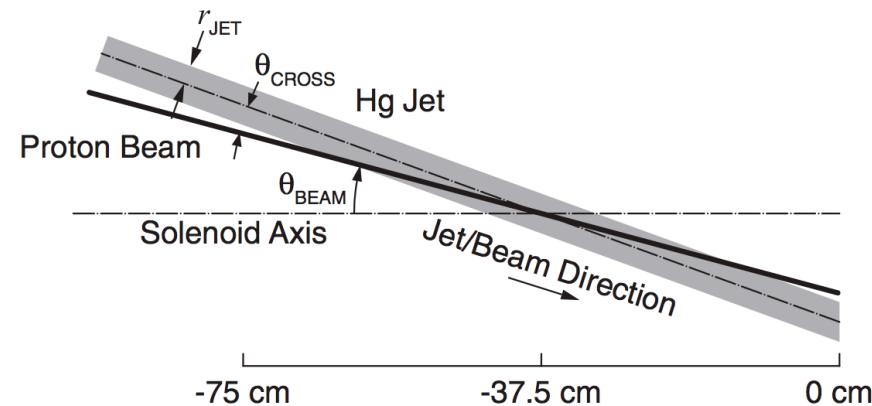
5-T copper magnet insert; 10-T Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn coil + 5-T NbTi outsert.  
Desirable to eliminate the copper magnet (or replace by a 20-T HTS insert).

# Baseline Optimized Parameters (X. Ding et al)

- Optimization of target parameters for a mercury jet target - 20 T Peak Field

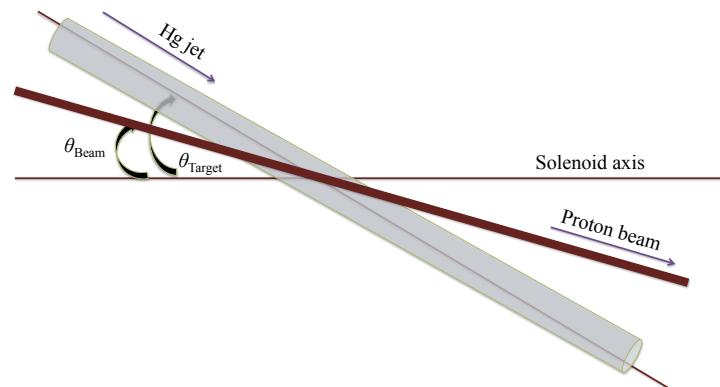
- particle production:

- Protons KE= 2 -100 GeV.
- For each KE production optimized by
  - Mercury jet radius
  - Proton beam angle
  - Crossing angle between the mercury jet and the proton beam. With an 8-GeV proton beam
  - Figure of merit: number of muons surviving through the neutrino factory front end channel



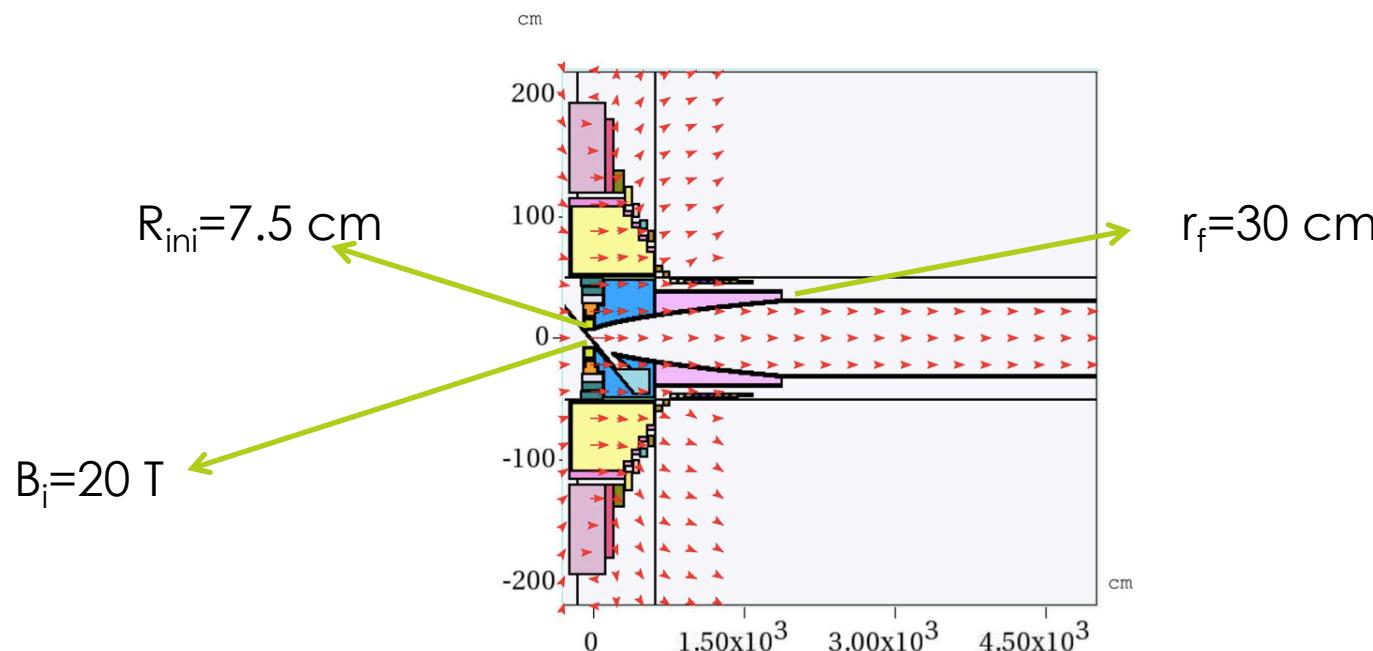
# Baseline Optimized Parameters (X. Ding)

- Hg Target
  - $\theta_{\text{Target}} = 0.137 \text{ rad}$
  - $R_{\text{Target}} = 0.404 \text{ cm}$
- Proton Beam
  - $E = 8 \text{ GeV}$
  - $\theta_{\text{Beam}} = 0.117 \text{ rad}$
  - $\sigma_x = \sigma_y = 0.1212 \text{ cm}$  (Gaussian Distribution)
- Solenoid Field
  - IDS120h  $\rightarrow 20 \text{ T}$  peak field at target position ( $Z = -37.5$ )
  - Aperture at Target  $R = 7.5 \text{ cm}$  - End aperture  $R = 30 \text{ cm}$
  - Fixed Field  $Z = 1500 \rightarrow B_z = 1.5 \text{ T}$
- Production: Muons within energy KE cut 40-180 MeV
  - $3.27 \times 10^4$  ( $N_{\text{ini protons}} = 10^5$ )
  - $N_{\text{mesons}}/N_{\text{protons}} = 0.327$



# Target Particle Production with 15 T Peak Solenoid Field

- Particle-capture requirement ( $P_t \leq 0.225 \text{ GeV}/c$ )
  - $B \times r = 20 \text{ T} \times 7.5 \text{ cm} = 150 \text{ T-cm}$
  - $B \times r = 15 \text{ T} \times 10 \text{ cm} = 150 \text{ T-cm}$
- Fixed-flux requirement (Aperture requirement)
  - $B \times r^2 = 20 \times 7.5^2 = 1125 \text{ T-cm}^2$
  - $B \times r^2 = 15 \times 10^2 = 1500 \text{ T-cm}^2$
- MARS simulations with 15-T peak field & new aperture settings (taper radius  $r = 30 \text{ cm}$  at all  $z$ )

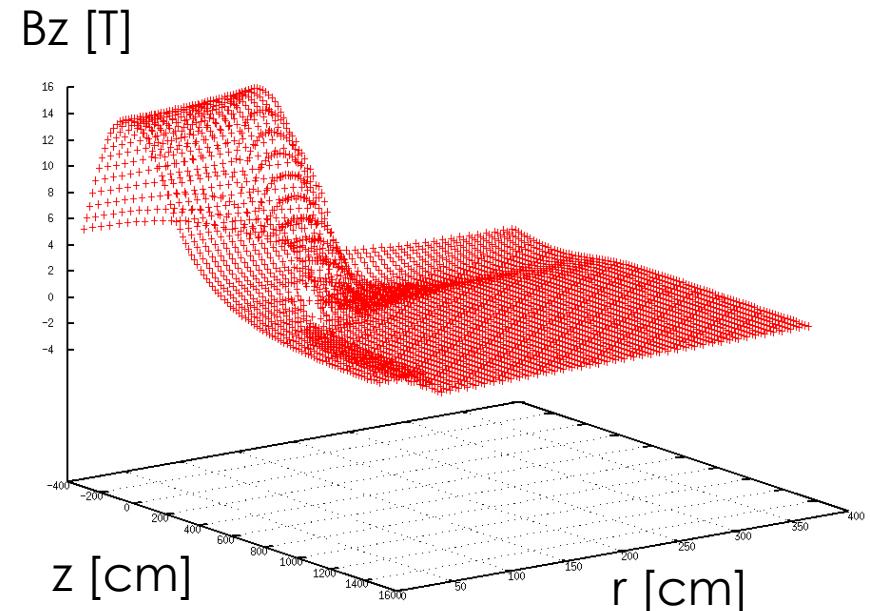
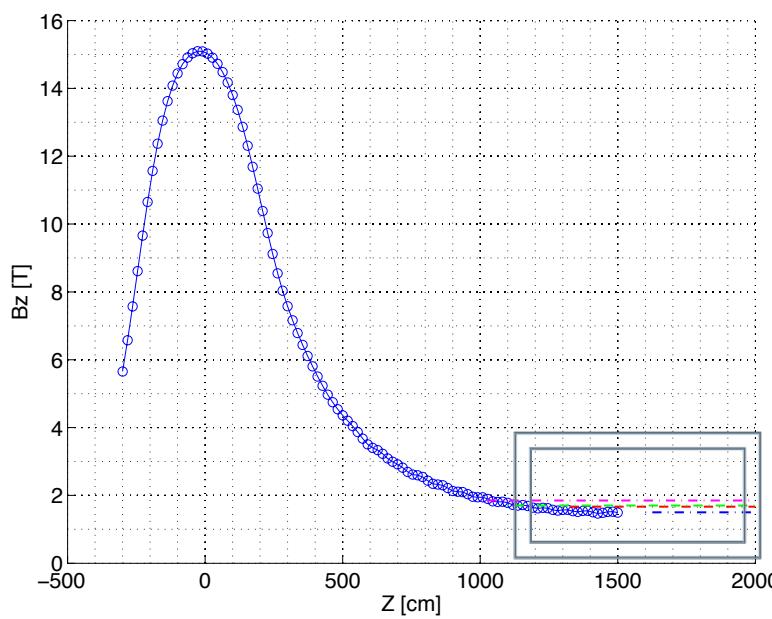


Particle loss due to scrapping with beam pipe !

# IDS120H Target Solenoid

- Filed Map from SC coils

IDS120H (R. Weggel)



# Analytic form for Tapered Solenoid (K. McDonald)

The magnetic field of the target system varies from  $B_i$  at the target to  $B_f$  at the front end, over distance  $z_{\text{end}}$ .

Field Parameters:  $B_i(z=-37.5)$      $B_f(z=z_{\text{end}})$      $z_{\text{end}}$ .

## ■ Inverse-Cubic Taper of order P

$$B_z(0, z_i < z < z_f) = \frac{B_1}{[1 + a_1(z - z_i) + a_2(z - z_i)^2 + a_3(z - z_i)^3]^p}$$

$$a_1 = -\frac{B_i}{pB_i} \quad a_2 = 3 \frac{(B_i/B_f)^{1/p} - 1}{(z_f - z_i)^2} - \frac{2a_1}{z_f - z_i}$$

$$a_3 = -2 \frac{(B_i/B_f)^{1/p} - 1}{(z_f - z_i)^3} + \frac{a_1}{(z_f - z_i)^2}$$

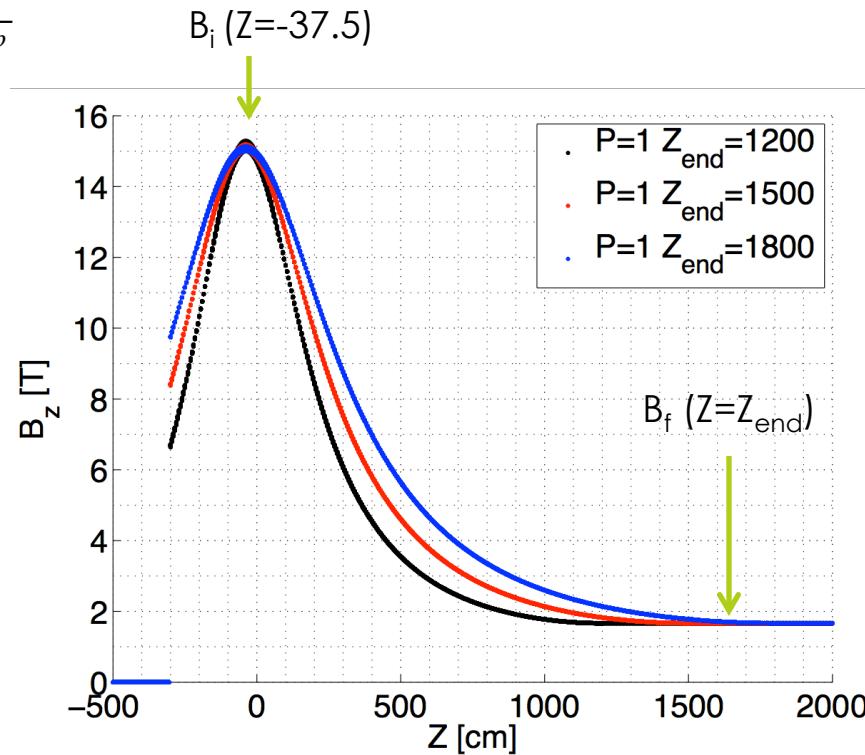
## ■ Off Axis Field Calculation

$$B_z(r, z) = \sum_n (-1)^n \frac{a_0^{(2n)}(z)}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{r}{2}\right)^{2n}$$

$$B_r(r, z) = \sum_n (-1)^{n+1} \frac{a_0^{(2n+1)}(z)}{(n+1)(n!)^2} \left(\frac{r}{2}\right)^{2n+1}$$

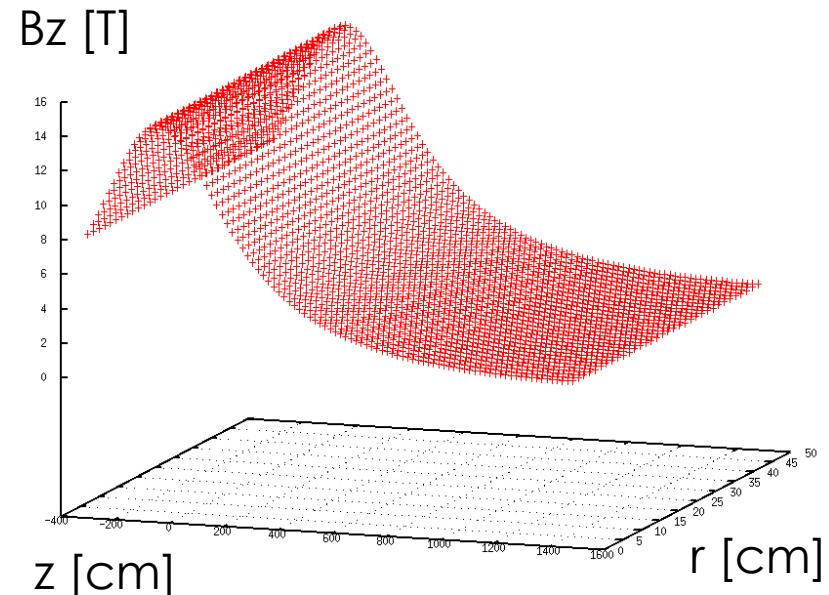
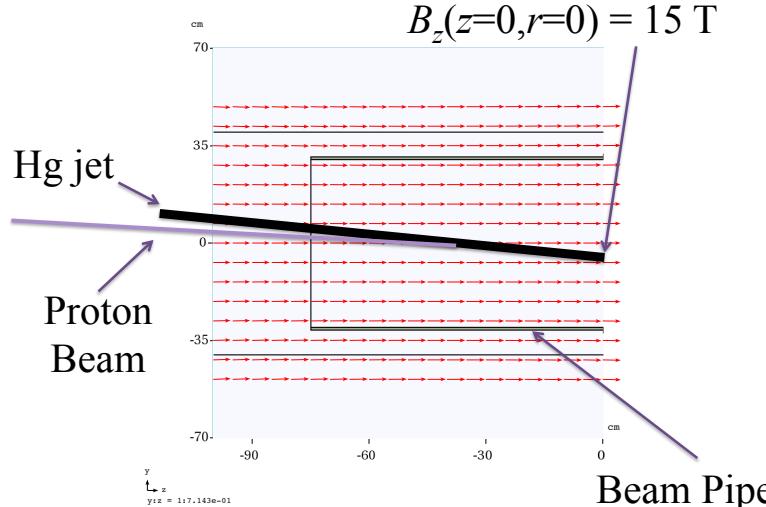
$$a_0^{(n)} = \frac{d^n a_0}{dz^n} = \frac{d^n B_z(0, z)}{dz^n}$$

## Field at R=0



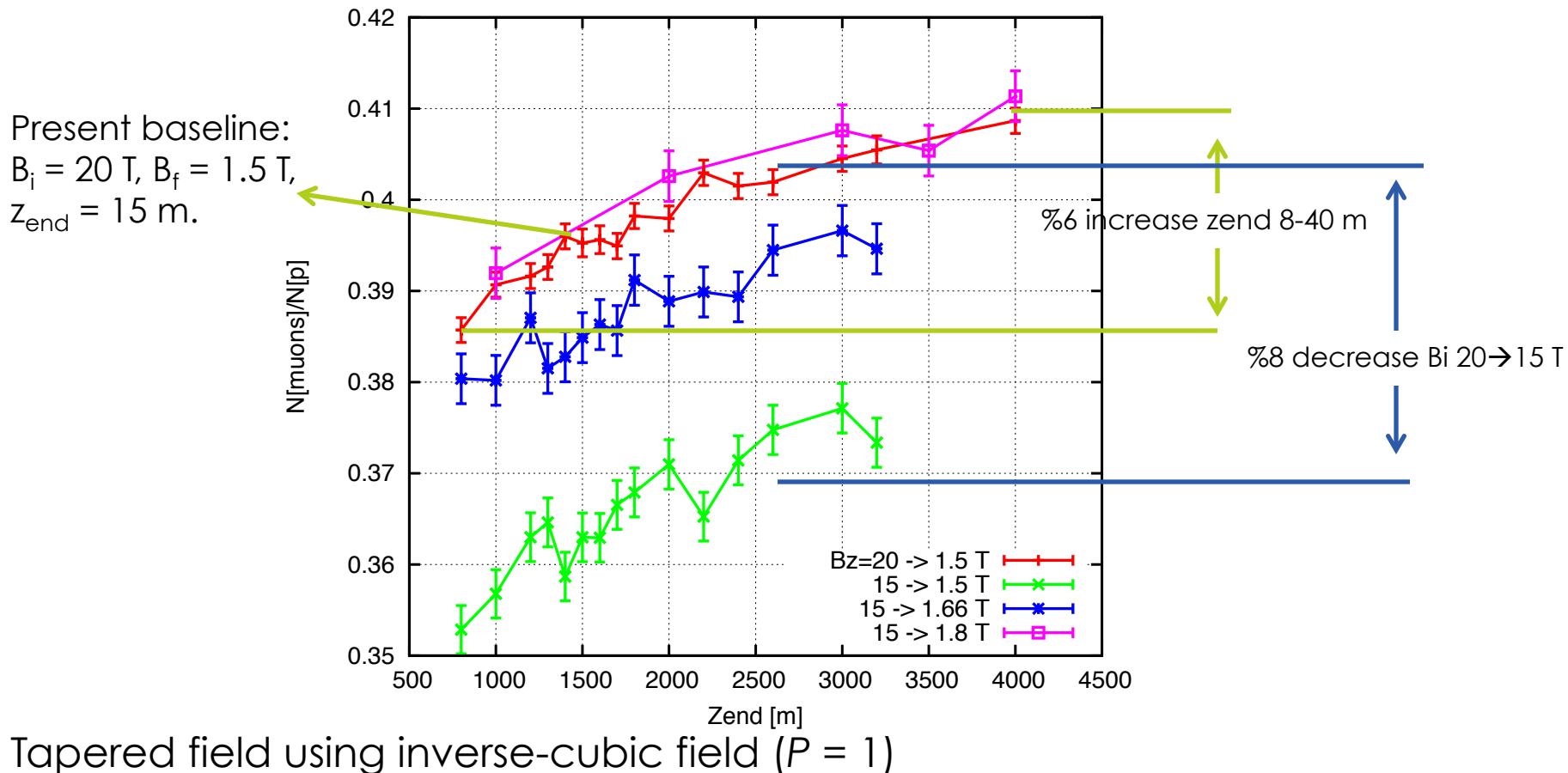
# MARS Simulation Setup

- Beam Pipe with constant  $R=30$  cm (eliminate particle loss due to scrapping)
- Beam Pipe material changed to blackhole to speed calculations
- Added subroutine to m1510.f (FIELD) to calculate the field using inverse cubic equations



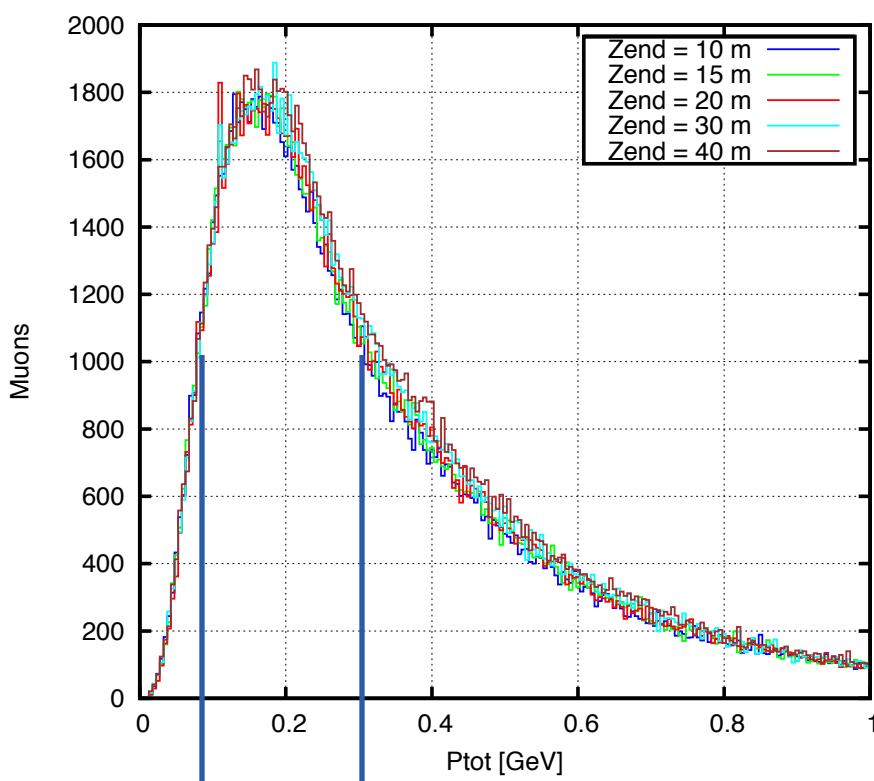
# MARS Simulation Results

Muons+Pions count at z=50 m with K.E. 80-140 MeV



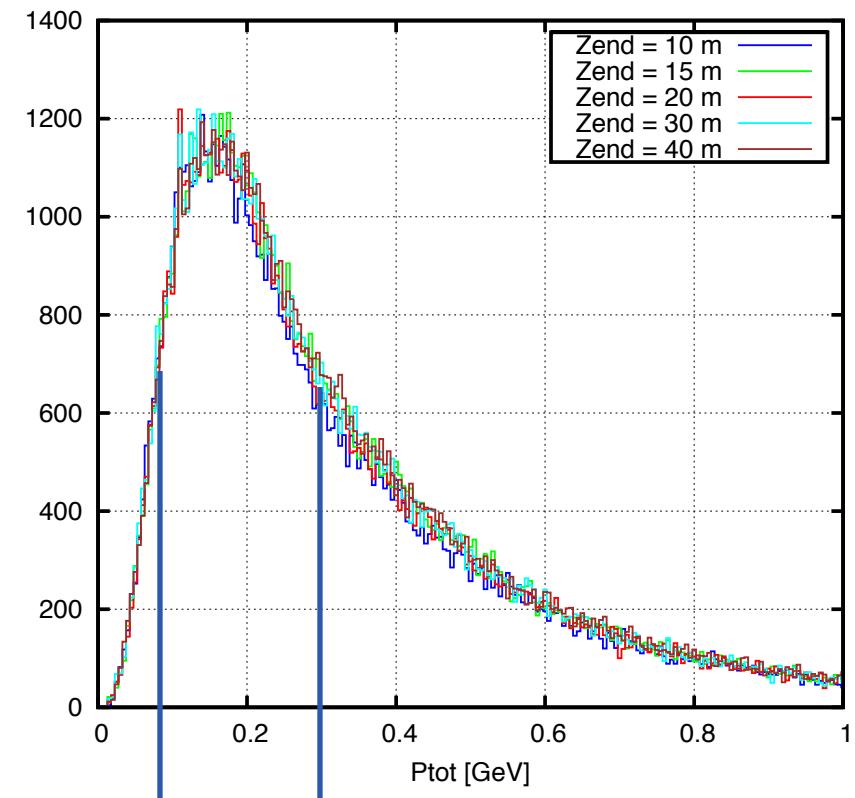
# Muons Momentum Distribution at Z=50 m

$B_z = 20 \rightarrow 1.5 \text{ T}$   
 $N_p = 1.6 \times 10^6$



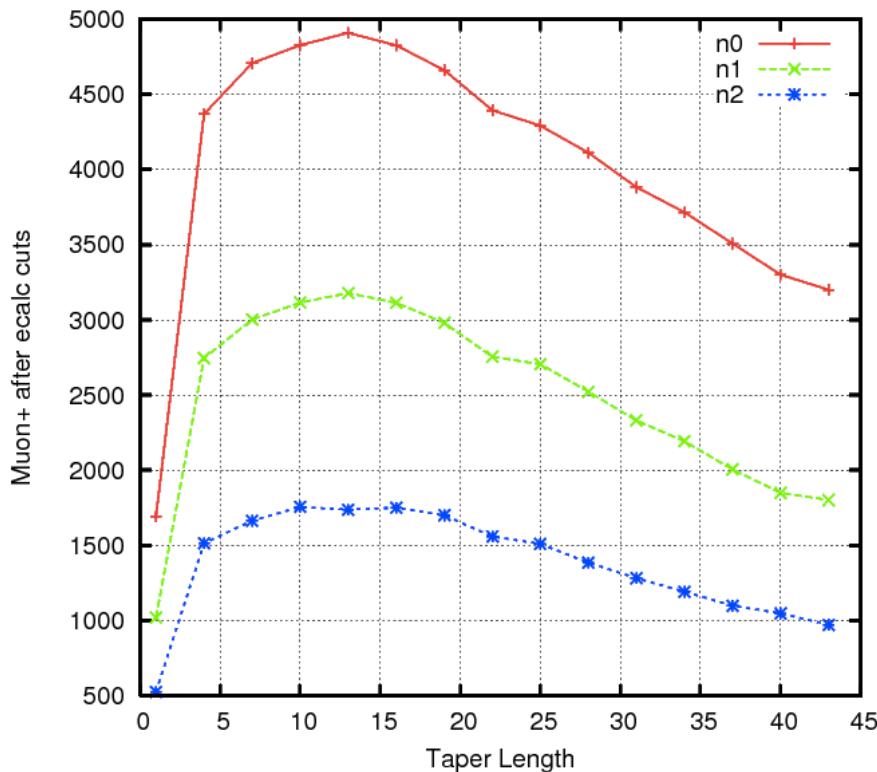
$P_{\text{tot}} = 100-300 \text{ MeV}$   
 $\text{KE} = 40 - 210 \text{ MeV}$

$B_z = 15 \rightarrow 1.8 \text{ T}$   
 $N_p = 4 \times 10^5$

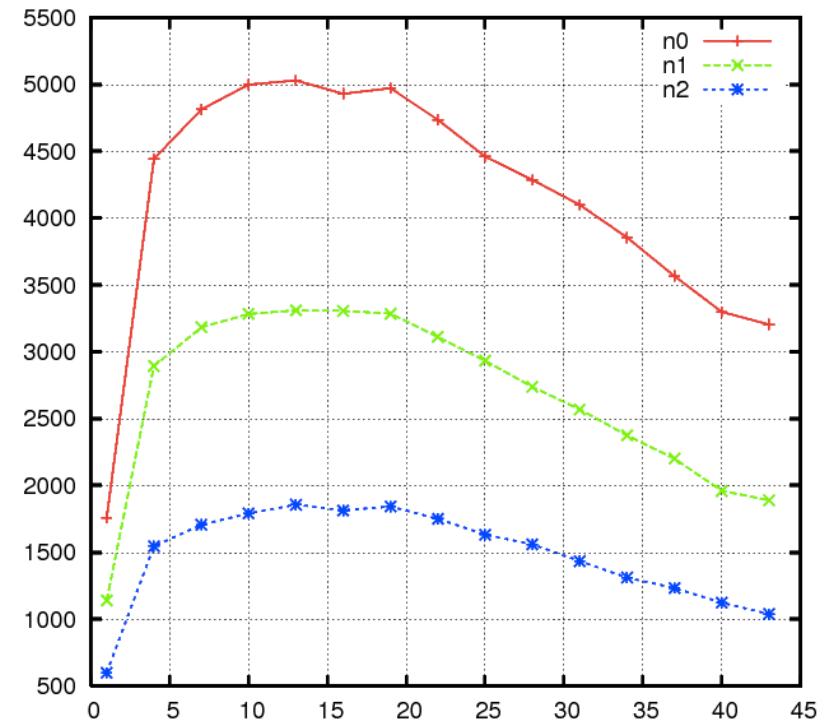


$P_{\text{tot}} = 100-300 \text{ MeV}$   
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# FRONT END (ICOOL)

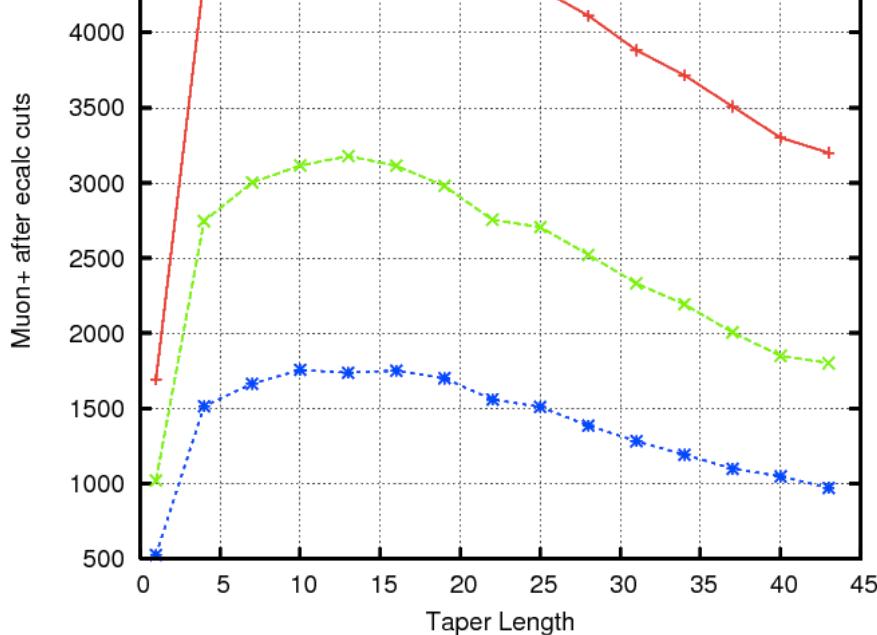


TARGET SOL BZ=20->1.8 T

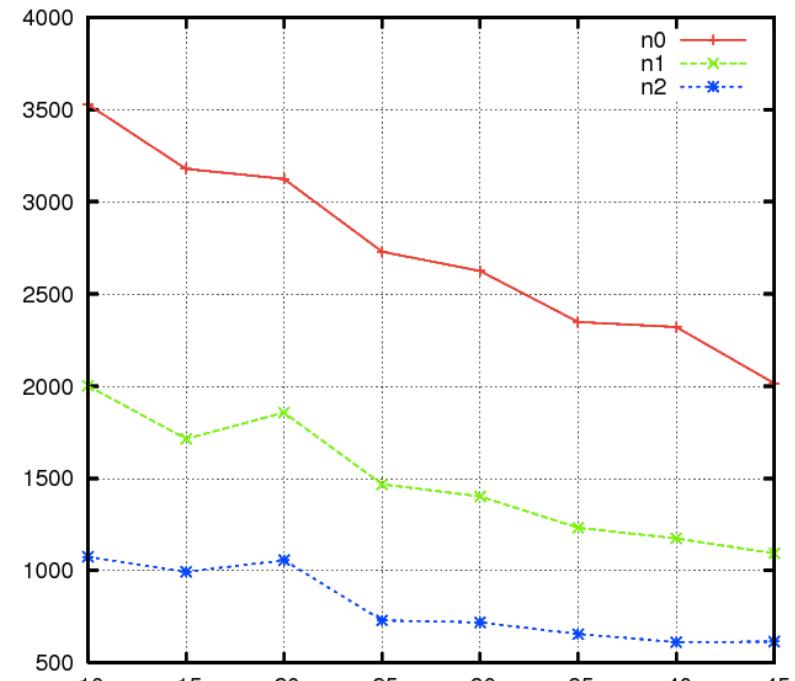


TARGET SOL BZ=20->1.8 T  
SHORTER DECAY CHANNEL

# FRONT END (ICOOL)



TARGET SOL BZ=20->1.8 T



TARGET SOL BZ=15->1.8 T