



“MuCyc” Update

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Introduction to MuCyc

- Tech-X was awarded a Phase I in July 2008
 - “MuCyc: Inverse Cyclotrons for Intense Muon Beams”
 - Investigating most unexplored (“risky”) aspects of the inverse cyclotron for intense muon beam cooling:
 - Strength of “realistic” fields required to trap 2×10^{12} muons
 - Beam properties of muons after ejection from the core
 - Effects of matter in the core (muonium formation, muon capture, ionization)
 - Simulations done with the *VORPAL* EM-PIC code
 - Preparation for full end-to-end simulations



MuCyc Tasks

COMPLETE

- **Task 1:** Implement one-body radioactive decay in the EM-PIC code *VORPAL*

- VORPAL never had to worry about this before!
- Implementation assumes V-A “decay” of a muon to an electron (no neutrinos need be simulated)

COMPLETE

- **Task 2:** Vacuum simulations of muon extraction from the core of the inverse cyclotron

- Studying field strengths for different configurations
- Considering simple traps (Penning) *without injection*
- TIME PERMITTING: Paul Trap (demanding!)



MuCyc Tasks (*continued*)

IN PROGRESS

IN PROGRESS

- **Task 3:** Muon beam ejection from the core of the inverse cyclotron with matter present
 - Considering muonium formation (μ^+) and muon atomic capture (μ^-) along with ionization of H and He
 - Studying energy and matter density dependence
- **Task 4:** Investigate improved algorithms for low-energy muon cooling
 - This is the fun “catch-all”!
 - Involves thinking about how to extend this work to make possible full end-to-end simulations

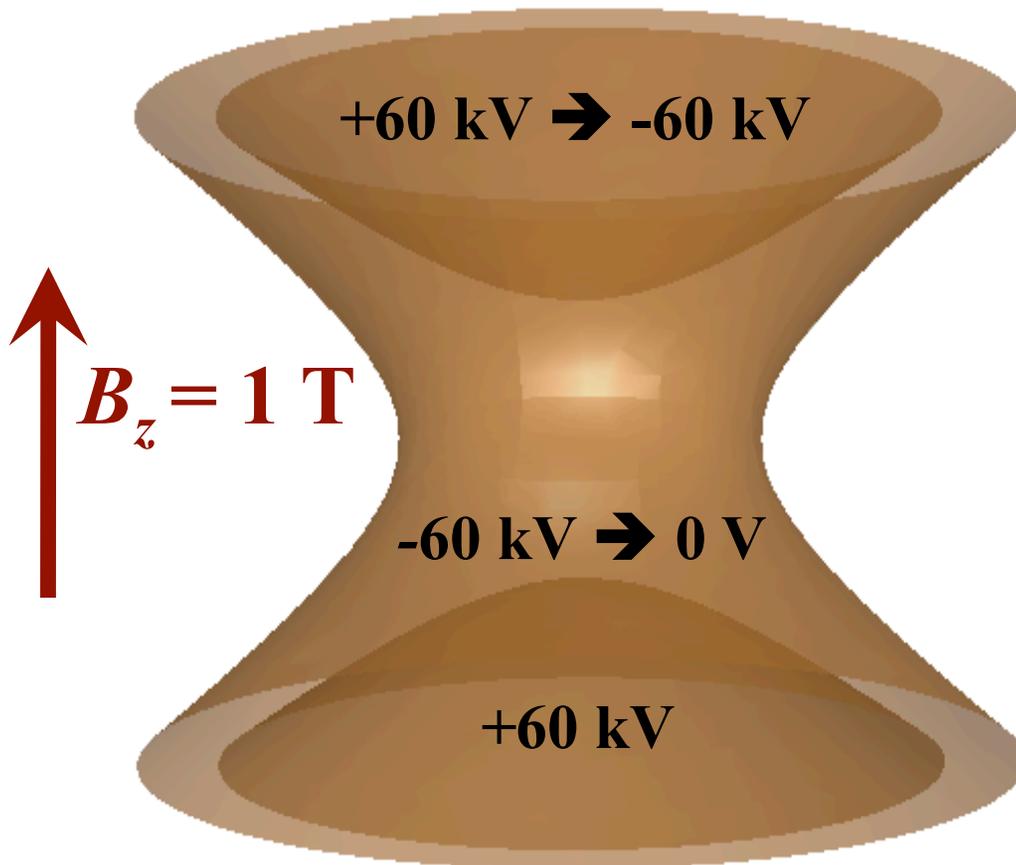


Summary of this Update

1. Summary of vacuum simulation results
 - Pierce-Penning Trap (ideal quadrupole fields)
 - Open-Cylindrical Penning Trap
 - 100 ns ramping time for “kicker”
2. Summary of matter effects
 - Ionization effects on confinement and ejection
 - Cross sections for muonium formation and muon atomic capture in H and/or He
 - Pessimistic losses in matter at various energies and at various densities



Vacuum CASE 1: The Pierce-Penning Trap



Assuming positive muons
and a ramp time of 100 ns...

Upper/Lower End-caps:

$$2z^2 - r^2 = 2z_0^2$$

$$z_0 = 75 \text{ mm}$$

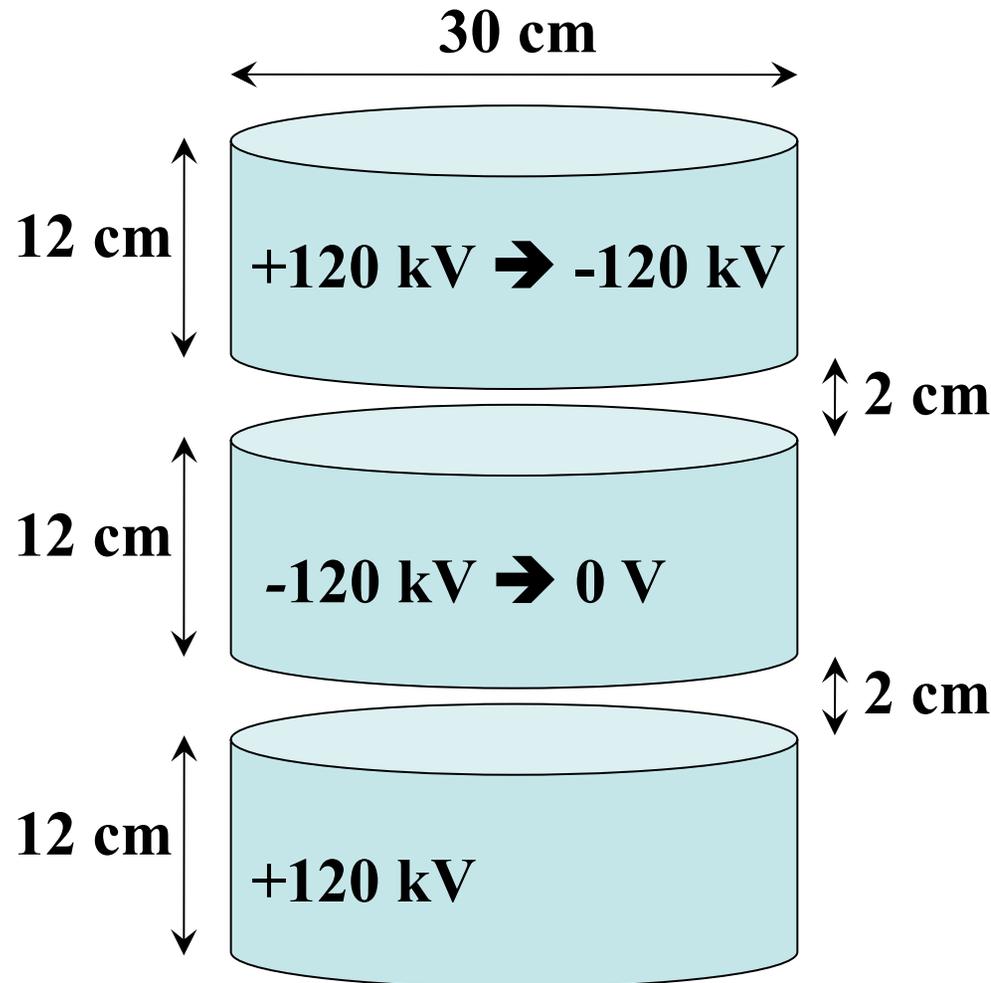
Cylindrical Ring:

$$2z^2 - r^2 = -r_0^2$$

$$r_0 = \sqrt{2}z_0 = 106 \text{ mm}$$



Vacuum CASE 2: The Open-Cylindrical Penning Trap

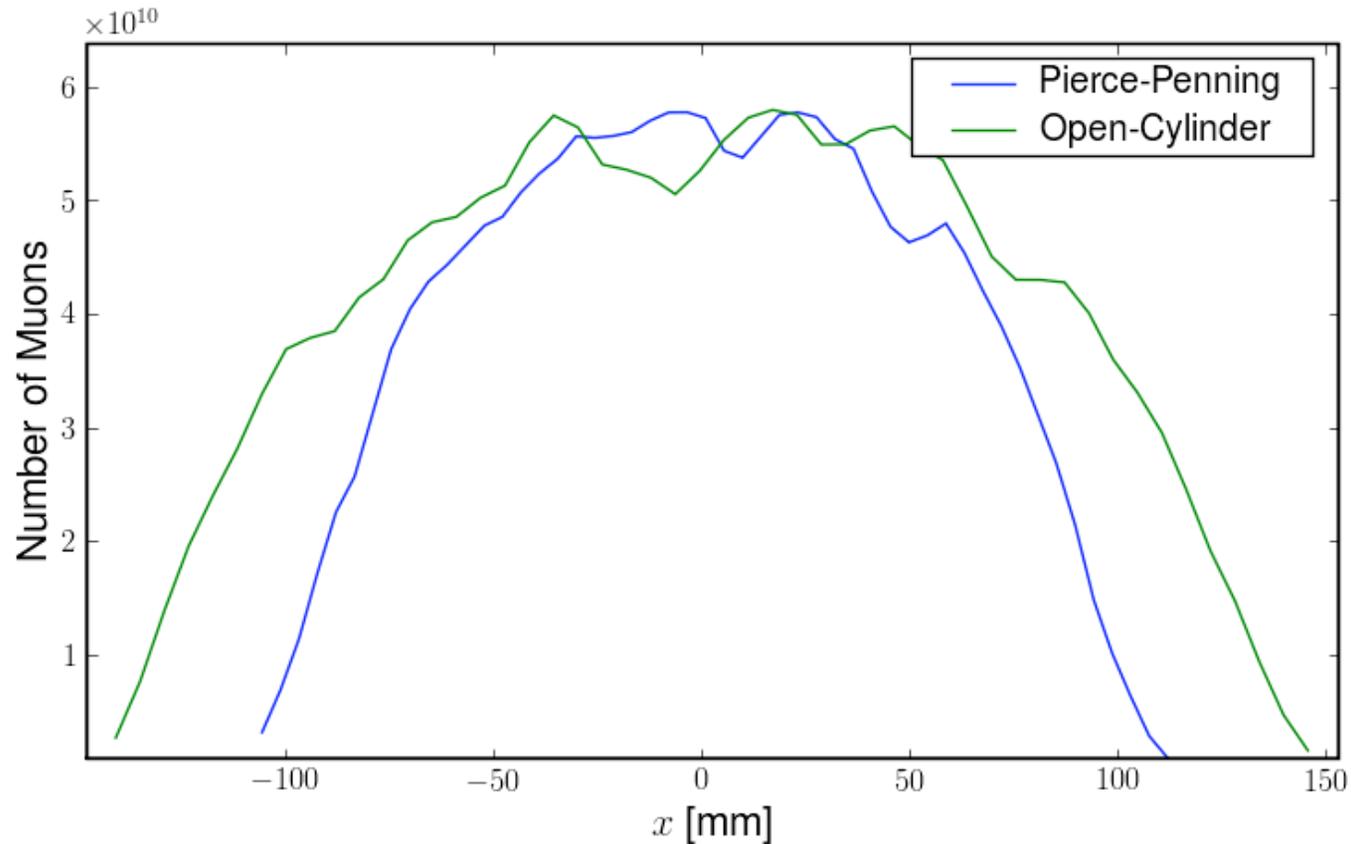


Assuming positive muons and a ramp time of 100 ns...

$B_z = 1 \text{ T}$

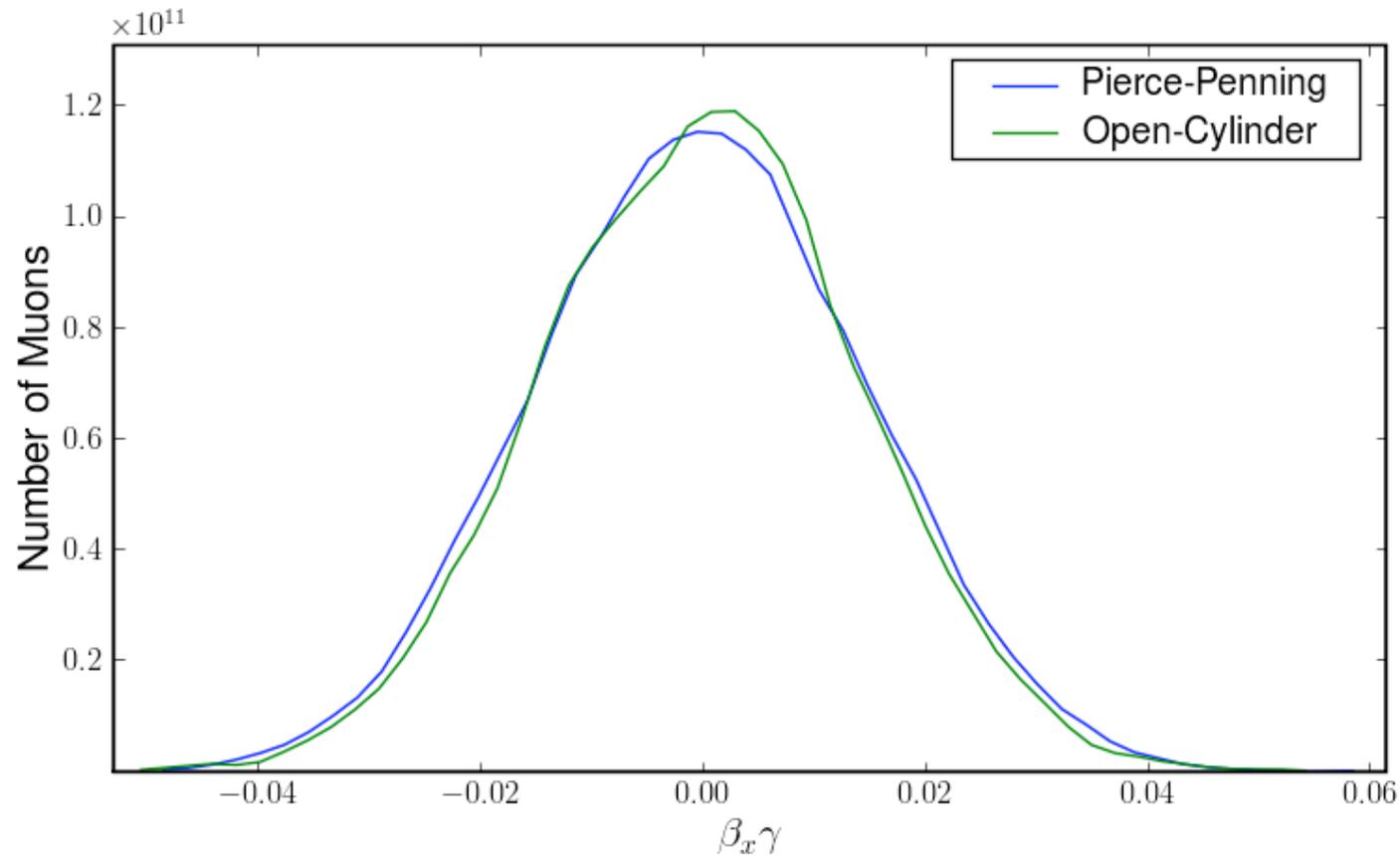


VACUUM: Radial Spacial Distributions before Ejection



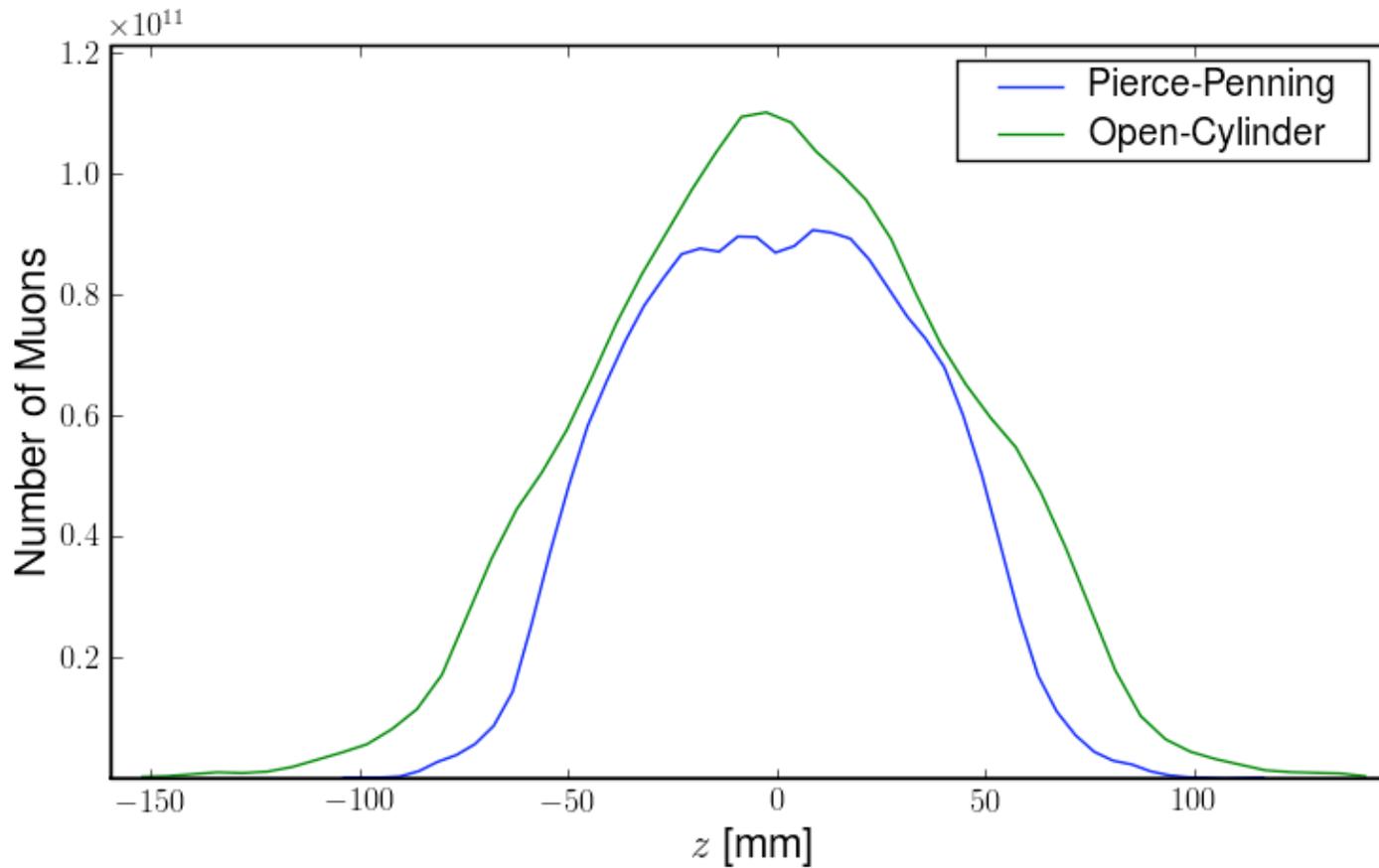


VACUUM: Radial Momentum Distributions before Ejection



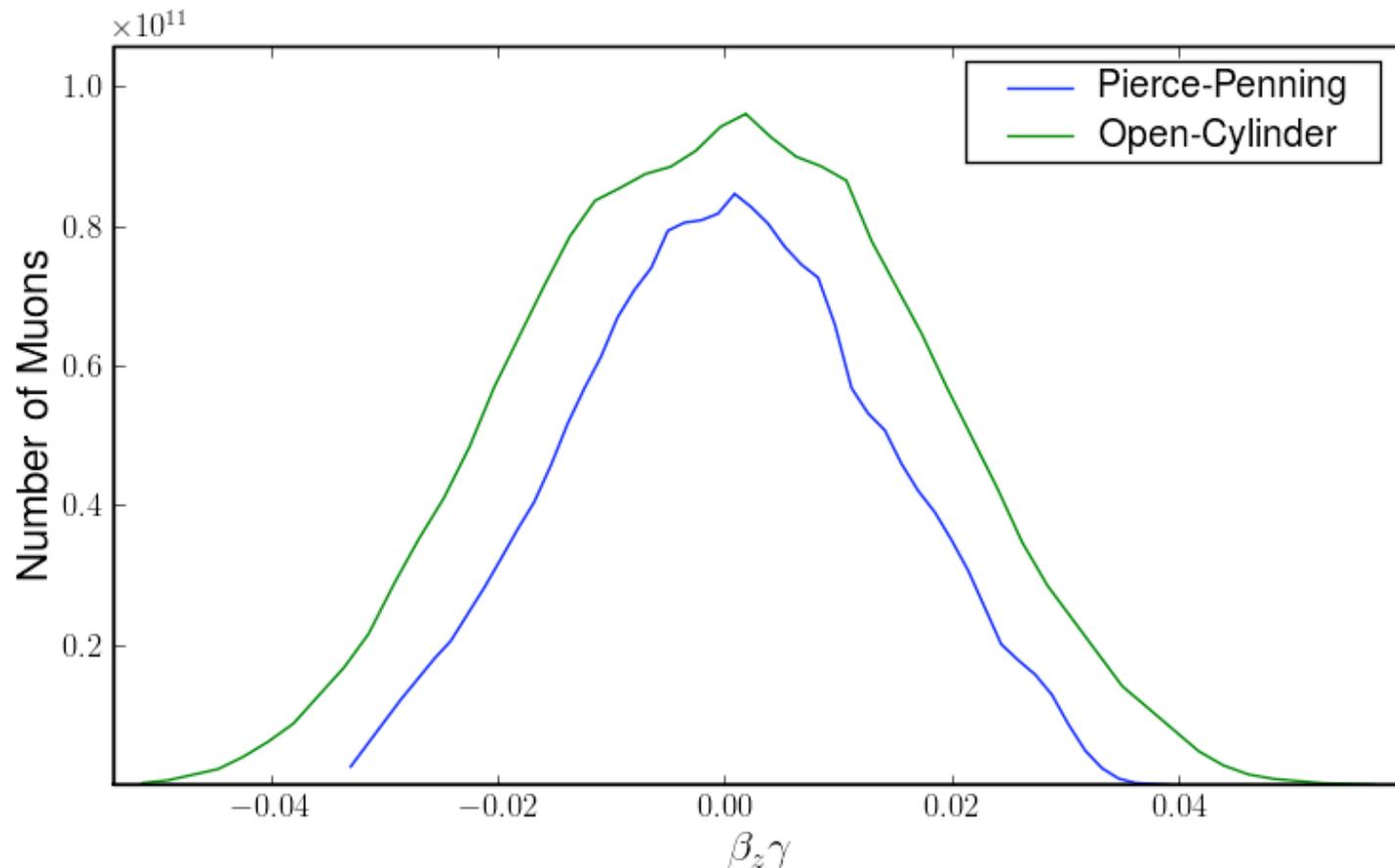


VACUUM: Axial Spacial Distributions before Ejection



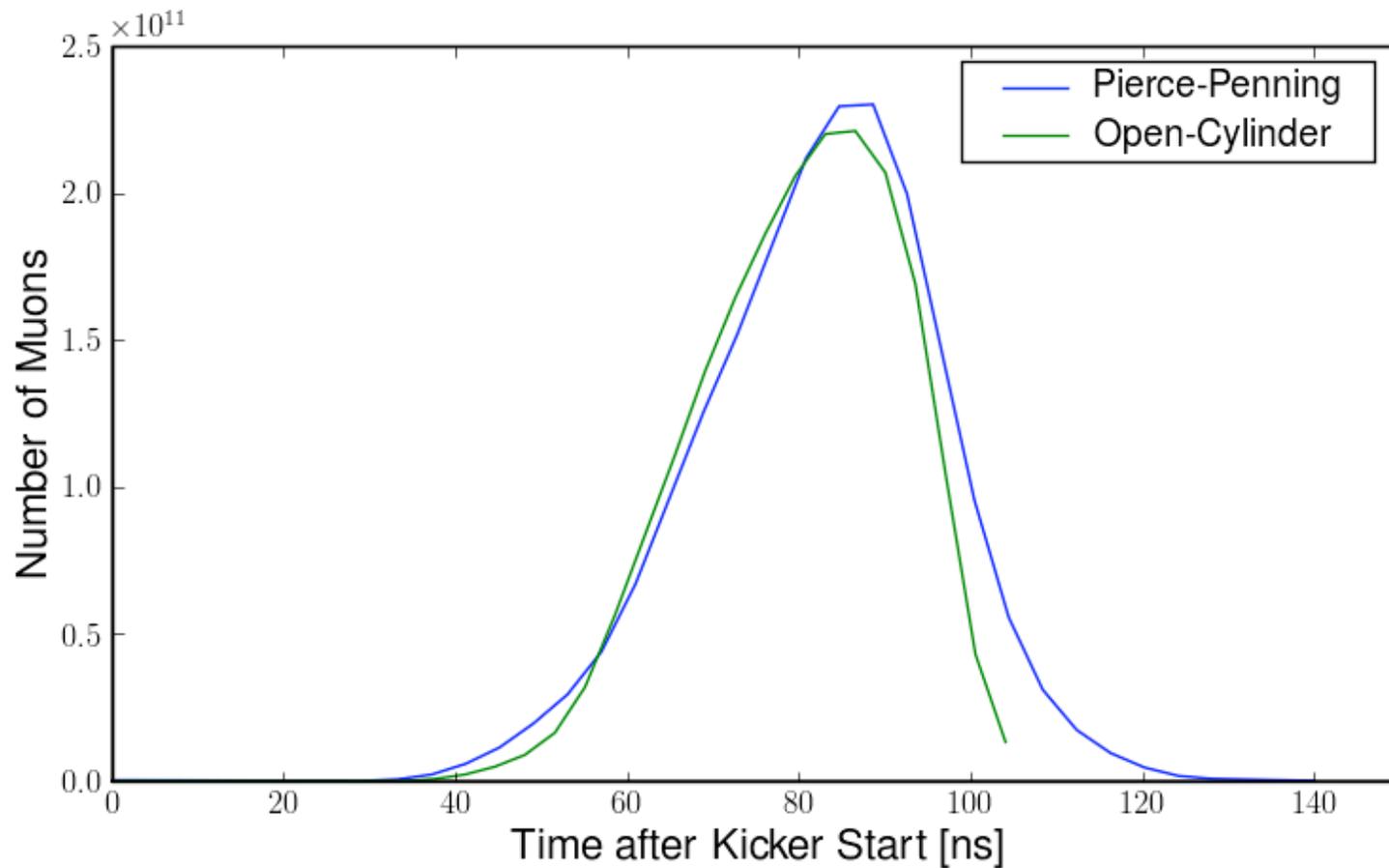


VACUUM: Axial Momentum Distributions before Ejection



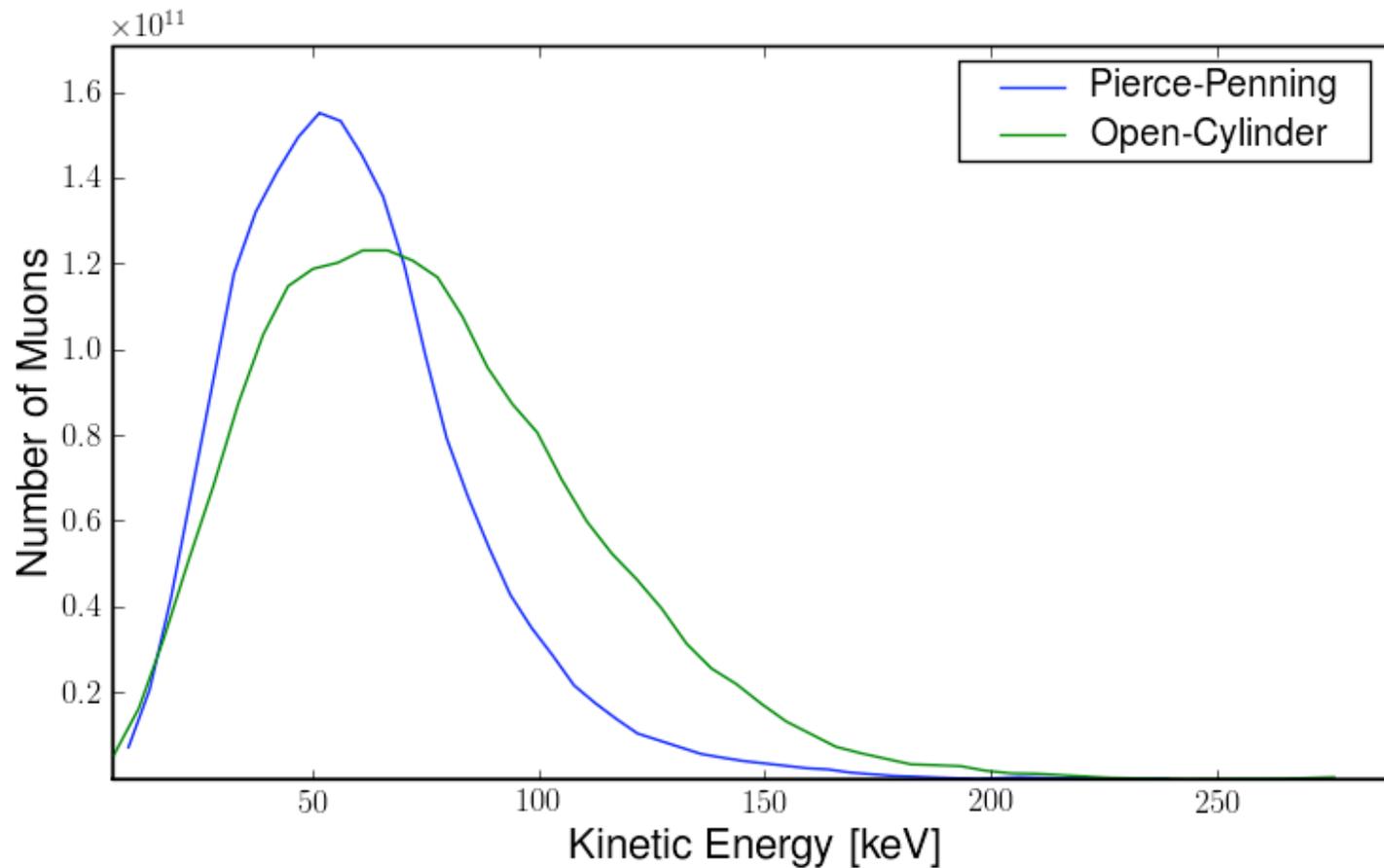


VACUUM: Temporal Distributions after Ejection



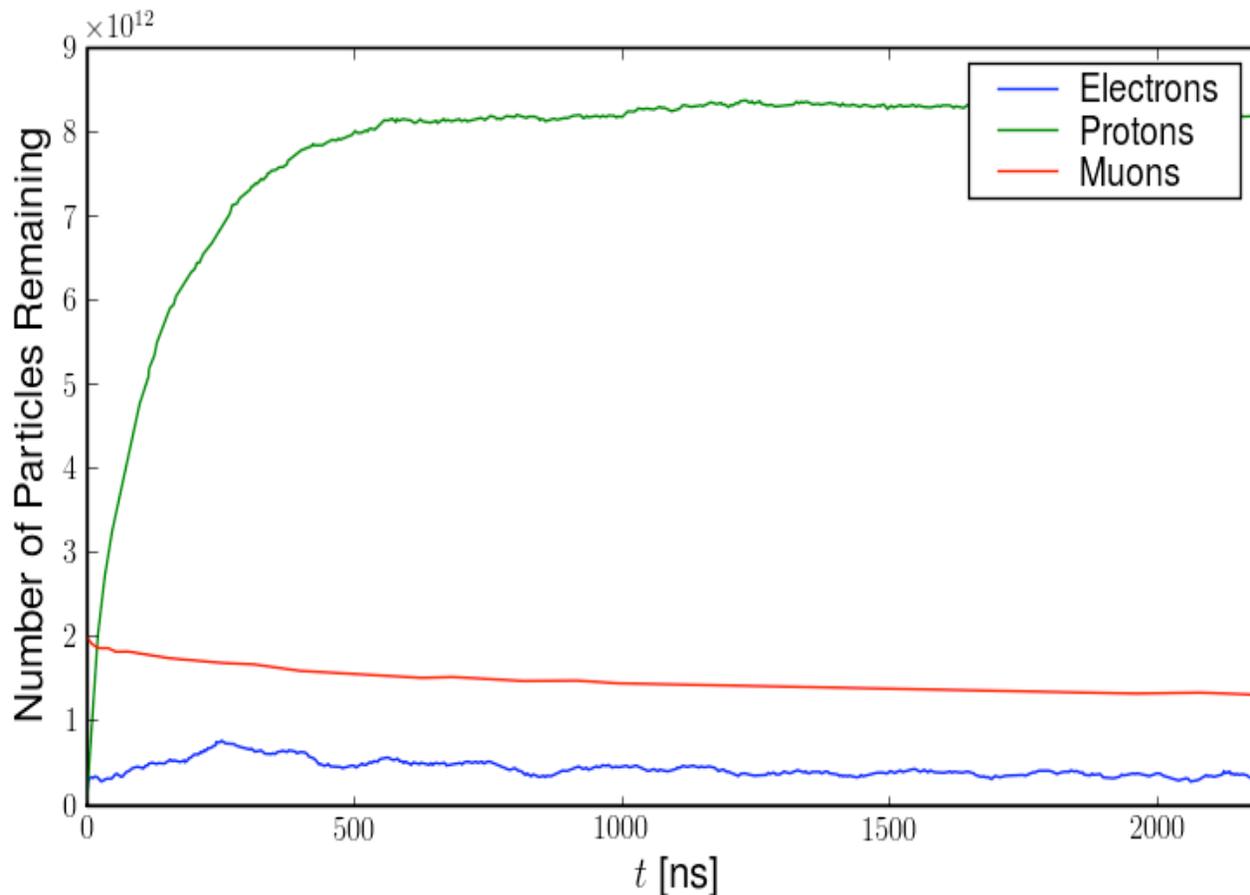


VACUUM: Axial Momentum Distributions after Ejection





Trapping Ionization Effects: Pierce-Penning with 10^{-4} atm H

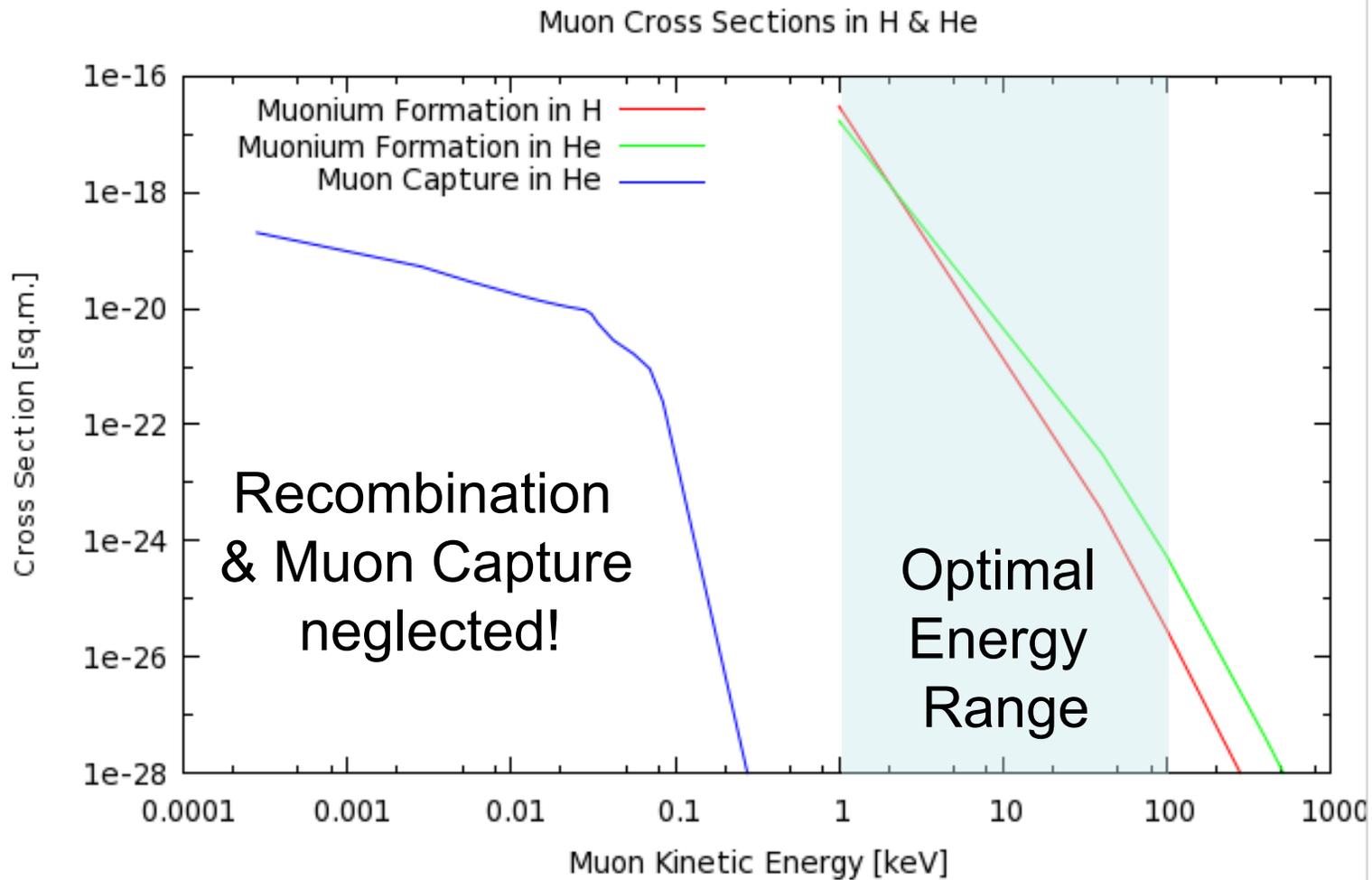


- 10 keV muon temperature
- Electrons are quickly lost, leaving positive charge to build up in the core!
- This leads to muon losses, about 30% over 1 muon lifetime.



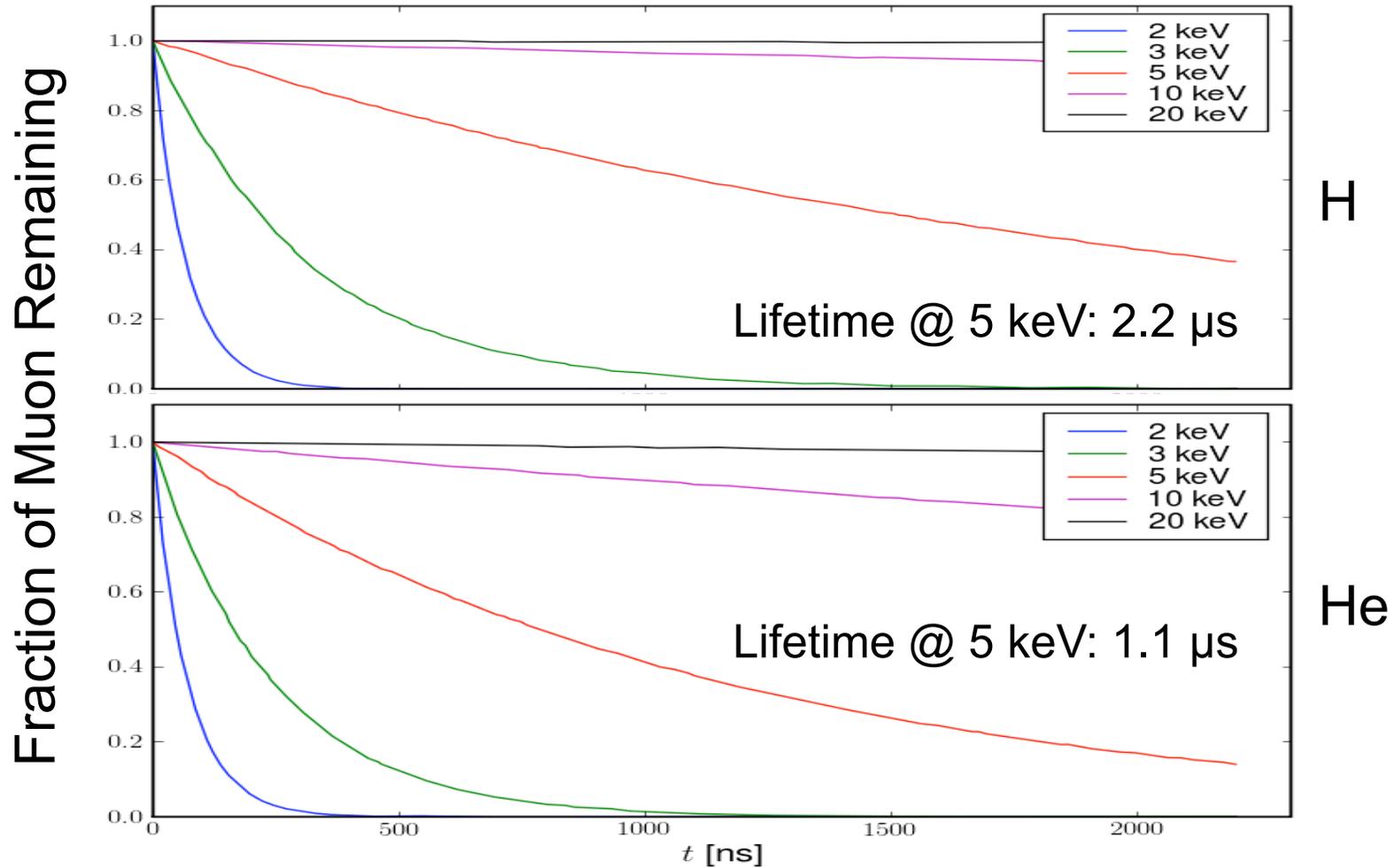
Cross Sections for Muonium Formation and Muon Capture

Belkic and Janev, J. Phys. B, 6 (1973).



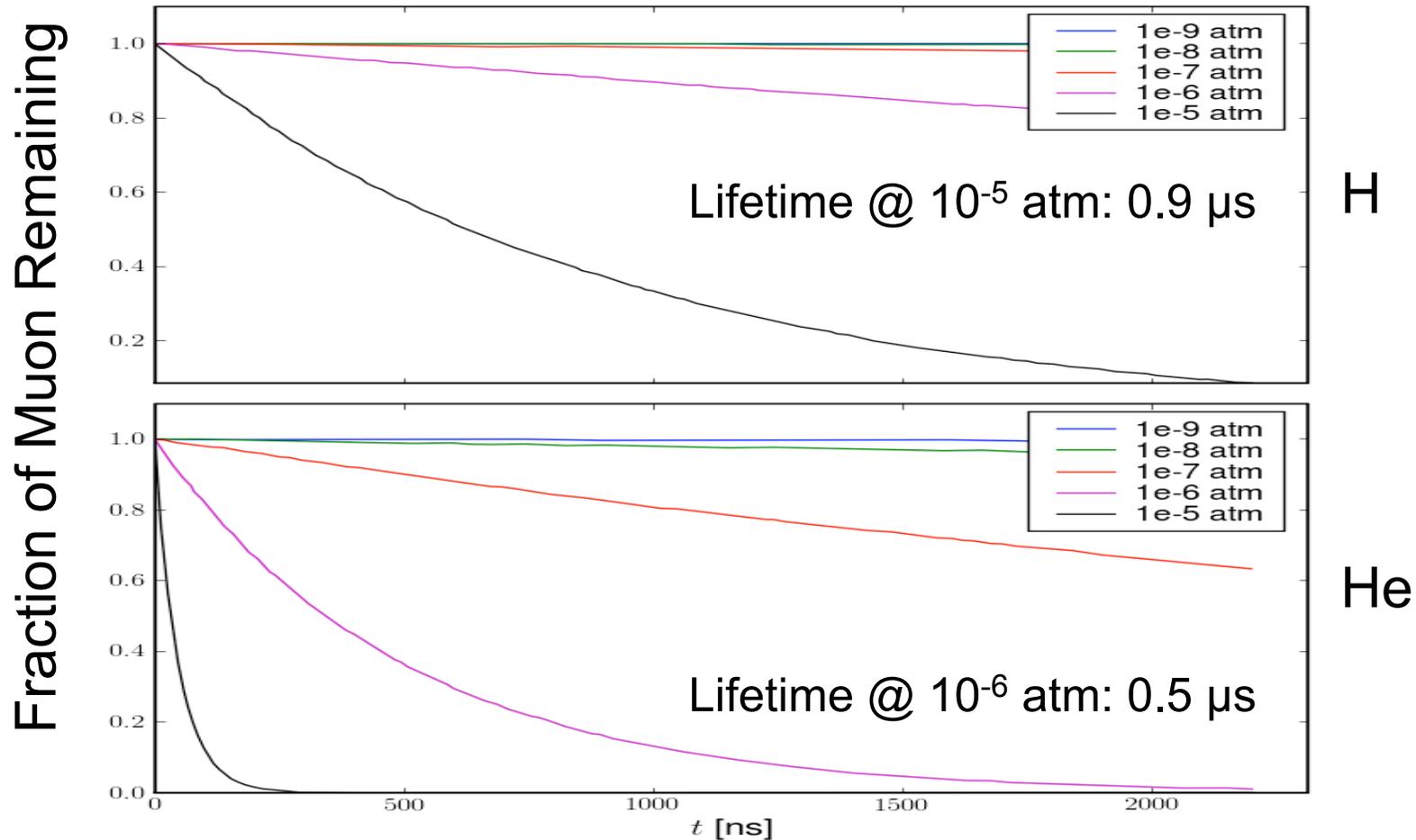


Muonium Formation in H & He (10^{-6} atm) vs Muon Energy





Muonium Formation in H & He (10 keV) vs Gas Pressure





Conclusions

- Vacuum simulation results:
 - Pierce-Penning design “feasible” with 120 kV
 - Open-Cylindrical design “feasible” with 2x voltages!
 - Transverse emittance determined by B
 - Longitudinal emittance determined by kicker
- Matter effects:
 - H-Ionization with $>10^{-4}$ atm could be a problem
 - Muon atomic capture may be negligible (>1 keV)
 - Muonium formation problematic (<5 keV & $>10^{-6}$ atm)



Work to Do

- Vacuum simulations:
 - Paul Trap (demanding computationally)
- Matter effects:
 - He-Ionization in the trap
 - Full ejection simulations with H & He gas
- Write the Phase II proposal (March) to move toward full end-to-end simulations