

# Comments regarding meeting

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## Questions / To-Dos

### Atomic beam simulations

#### 1. Distributions and optics

- 1.1. Velocity distributions at: target, BRP (Breit–Rabi polarimeter), and transition units.
- 1.2. Radial/azimuthal profiles at target and BRP:
  - 1.2.1. Are the distributions uniform?
  - 1.2.2. Do they show structure vs. azimuthal angle, are they axially symmetric around the beam axis?
  - 1.2.3. How do profiles change if, e.g., the last ABS magnet is transversely displaced?
- 1.3. Transverse acceptance:
  - 1.3.1. What is the accepted transverse-velocity distribution?
  - 1.3.2. Would it make sense to add a transverse velocity to the longitudinal one?

#### 2. Physics models and parameters

- 2.1. Attenuation parameter:
  - 2.1.1. What is it?
  - 2.1.2. How does changing it affect the results?
  - 2.1.3. What attenuation options exist?
- 2.2. Density and flux:
  - 2.2.1. Which equations are used to calculate the density?
  - 2.2.2. How is the conversion from density to flux done in the code?
- 2.3. Magnetics:
  - 2.3.1. How is the pole-tip field calculated from the magnetization  $J$  of the materials?
  - 2.3.2. What are the numerical values of the transmissions for states 1-4 to the target and to the BRP detector using the 1.5 T pole tip field and the updated values?
- 2.4. Beam kinematics:
  - 2.4.1. Why is the maximum velocity generated not exactly 1807 m/s as in the input file?

#### 3. Event generator

- 3.1. How exactly is the event generator working?

- 3.2. Does each simulation start from the same seed to eliminate statistical fluctuations?
- 3.3. What are its different options doing?
- 3.4. Is the event generator described in the HJET design paper?
- 4. **Geometry and operational assumptions**
  - 4.1. The RF transitions should consistently take place at the longitudinal center of each transition unit.
  - 4.2. The inner diameter of a transition unit is assumed to be  $\varnothing = 30$  mm. Atoms that intercept this cylinder are removed from the atomic beam.
- 5. **Simulation variations to diagnose discrepancies**
  - 5.1. Reduce acceptance in the first magnet by a factor of 2.
  - 5.2. Use ideal transition efficiencies of 1.
  - 5.3. Reduce the size of beam blockers in the BRP.

## **BRP analysis**

- 1. Check individual states from atomic simulations to identify the issue why with simulated beam from atomic tracking tracking, the equation system doesn't solve, while it solves correctly with known inputs.
- 2. Signal at target for all 16 combinations of RF transitions should be checked. Should be the same for all of them.