



# Neutrinos from STORed Muons, nuSTORM

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On behalf of nuSTORM collaboration



# Outline

- Overview
- Decay racetrack ring
  - FODO racetrack
  - FFAG racetrack
    - Doublet lattice
    - Triplet lattice
    - Injection
    - FFAG Magnet
- Future improvements

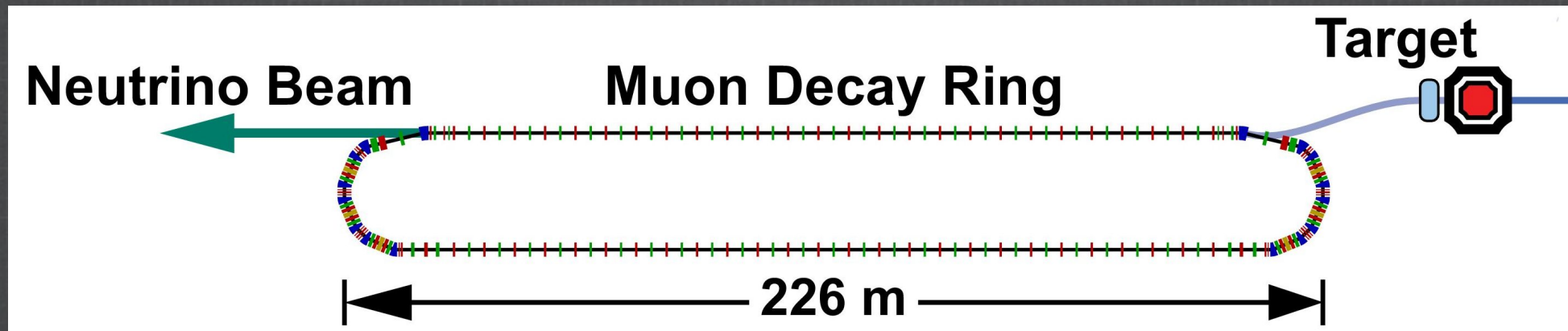


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## Overview

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# Overview



1. Facility to provide a muon beam for precision neutrino interaction physics (GeV-scale high-statistics  $\nu_e$  &  $\bar{\nu}_e$  data for the first time)
2. Study of sterile neutrinos (appearance & disappearance for  $\nu$  &  $\bar{\nu}$ )
3. Accelerator & Detector technology test bed

$$\mu^- \longrightarrow e^- + \bar{\nu}_e + \nu_\mu$$

$$\mu^+ \longrightarrow e^+ + \nu_e + \bar{\nu}_\mu$$

$$\pi^- \longrightarrow \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu$$

$$\pi^+ \longrightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_\mu$$

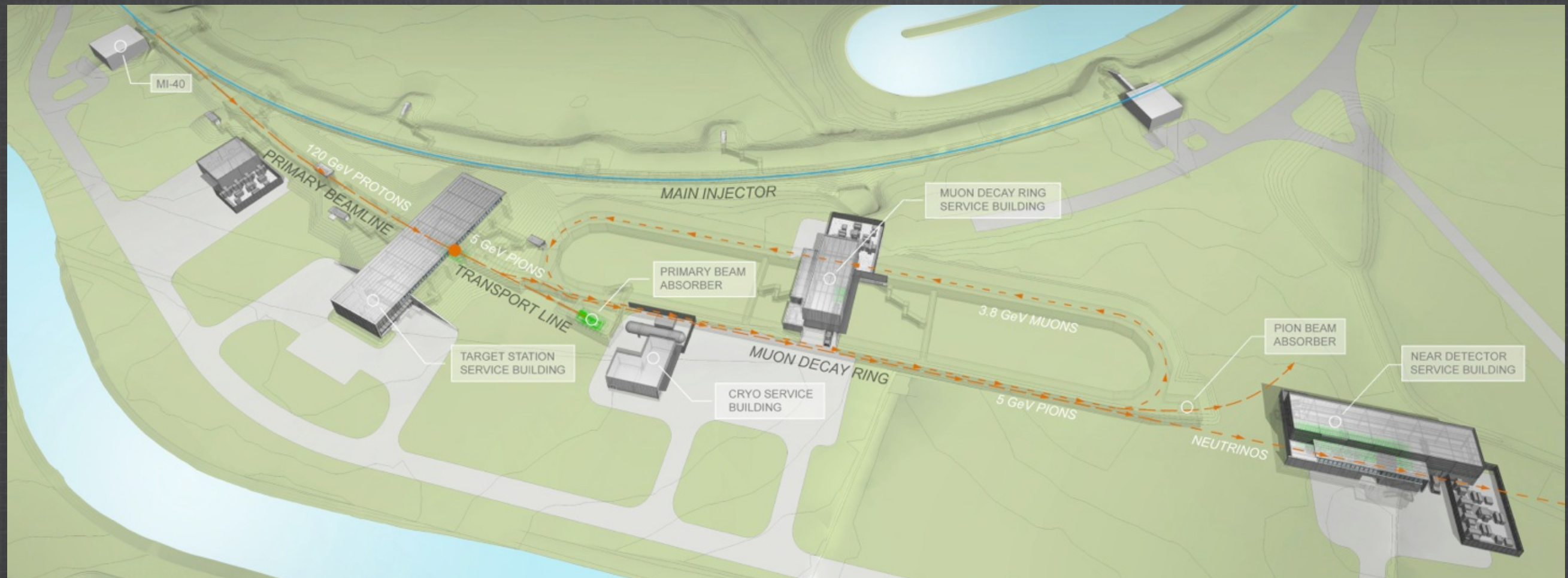
- Potential for intense low energy muon beam
- Enables  $\mu$  decay ring R&D (instrumentation) & technology demonstration platform
- Provides a neutrino Detector Test Facility
- Test bed for a new type of conventional neutrino beam

# Implementation at FNAL

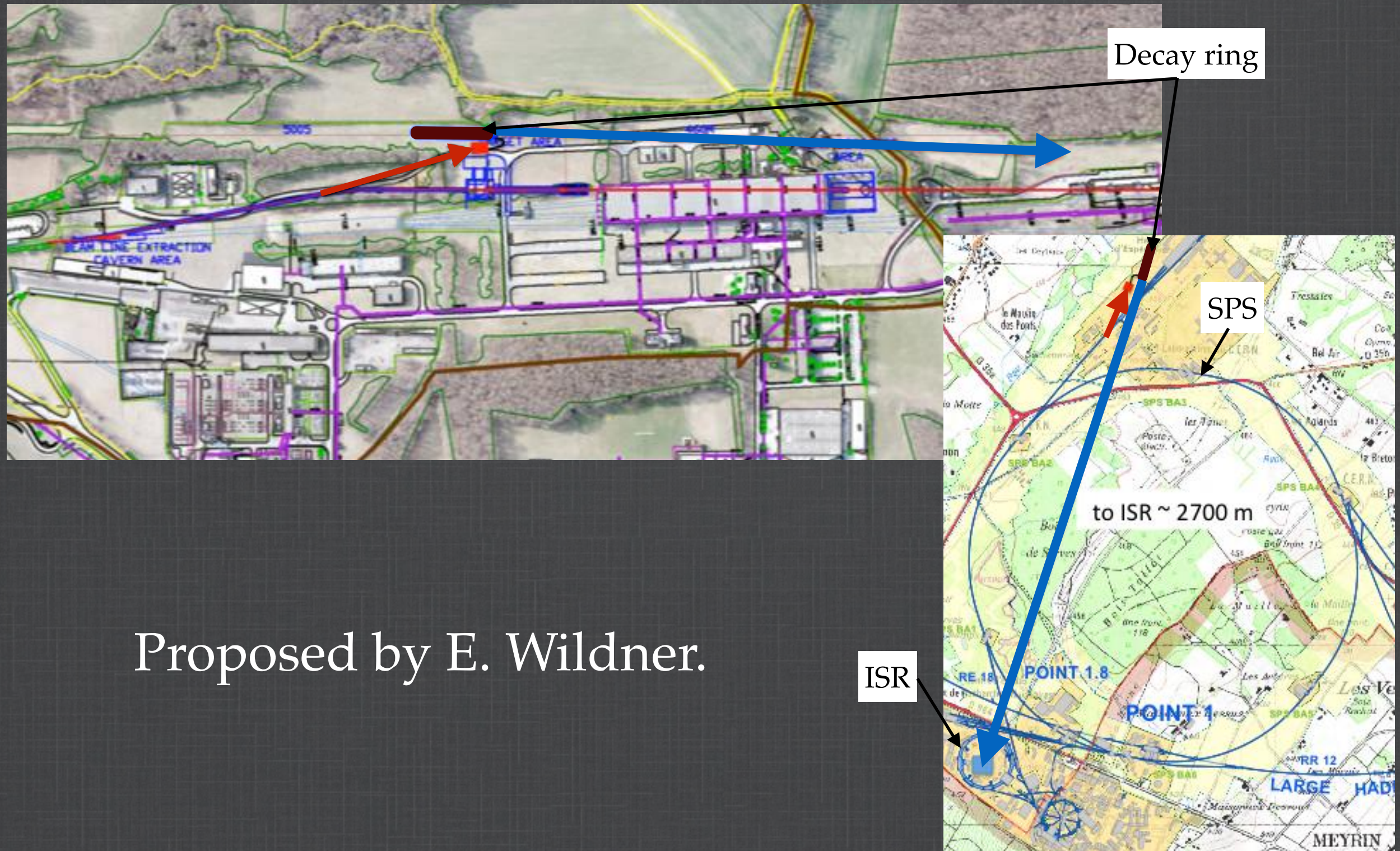


# Implementation at FNAL (2)

Near site view



# Implementation at CERN



Proposed by E. Wildner.

# Facility

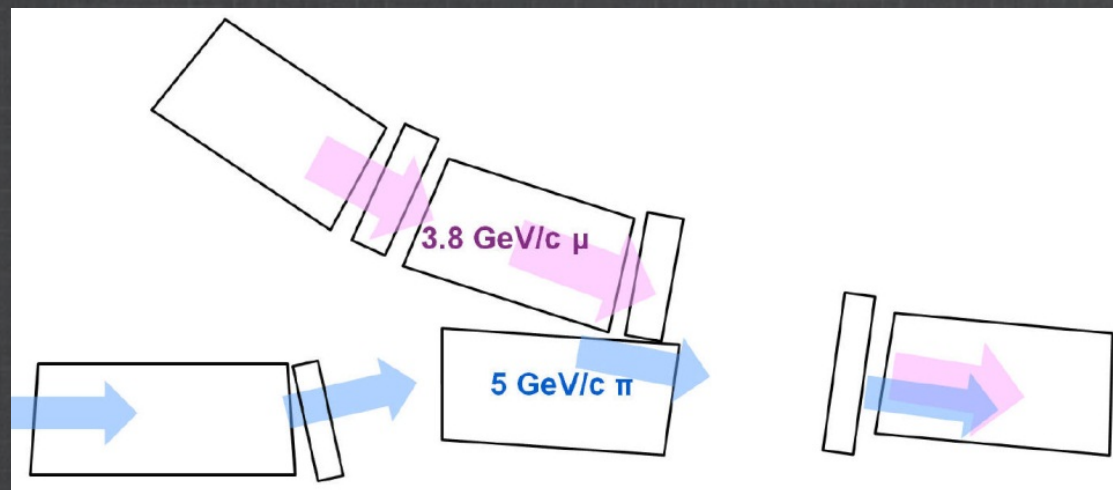
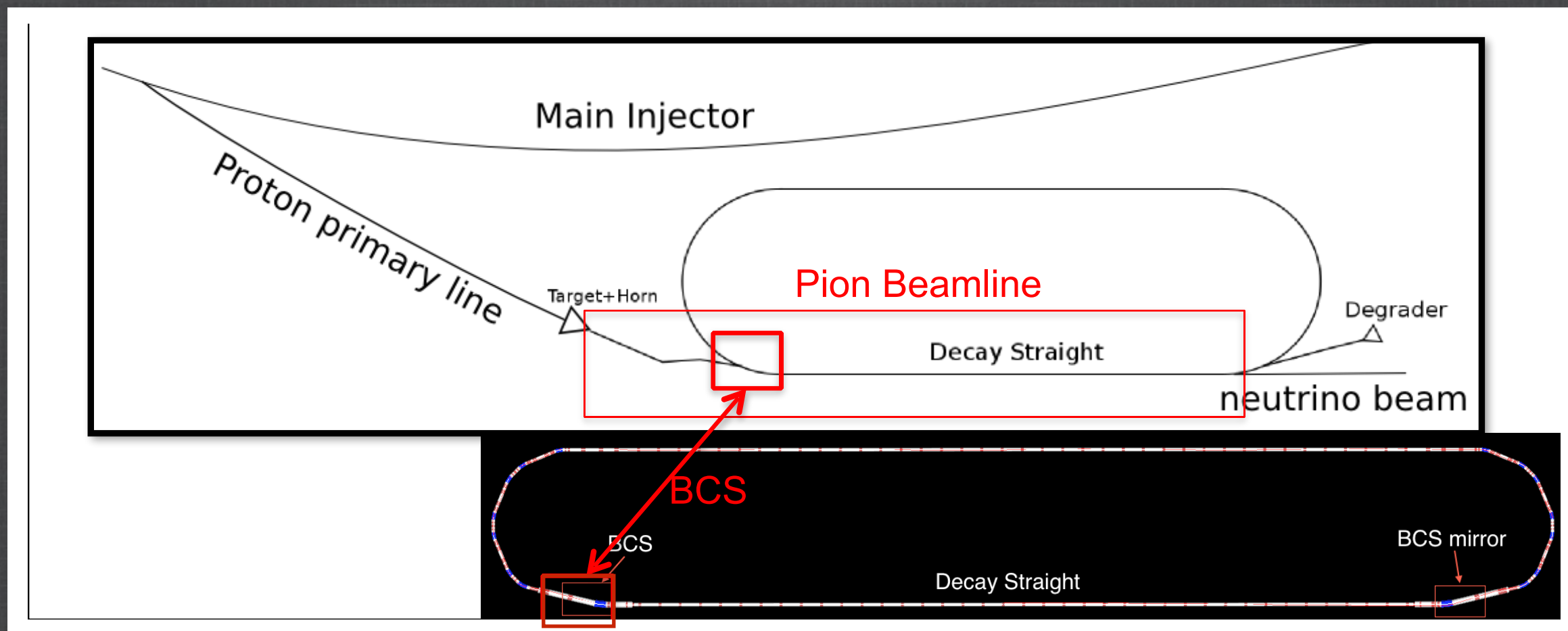
- 100 kW target station (designed for 400 kW)
  - 120 GeV protons from MI (FNAL), or 100 GeV protons from SPS (CERN)
  - Horn to collect pions ( $\pi^+$  or  $\pi^-$ )
  - Target material Carbon or Inconel
  - $10^{21}$  protons on target over 4-5 years ( $3 \times 10^{18}$  useful muon decays)
- Collection and transport
  - Chicane to select charge of pions
  - Stochastic injection
- Racetrack decay ring
  - large aperture FODO or FFAG.



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# Stochastic injection



- concept from D. Neufer\*: injection of pions at the Beam Combination Section (BCS) that decay in the straight section in muons.

- No kicker!

\*Telmark Conference on neutrino mass, 1980

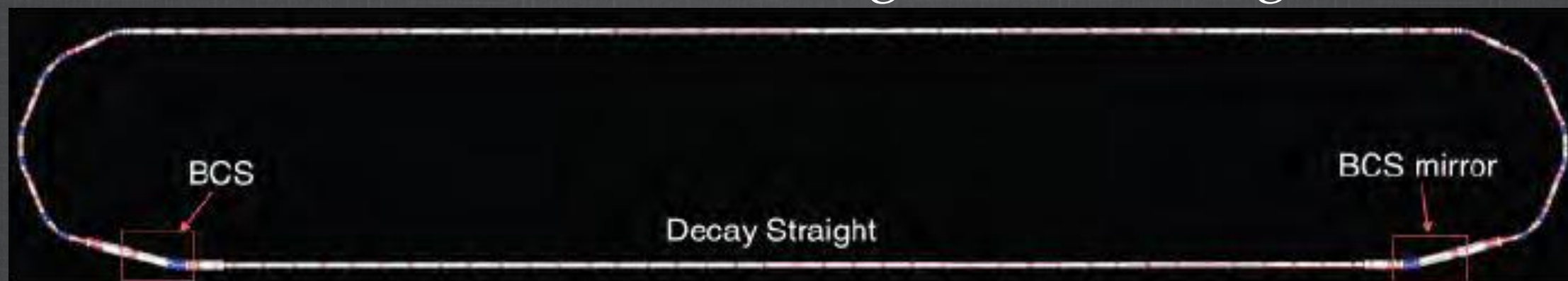


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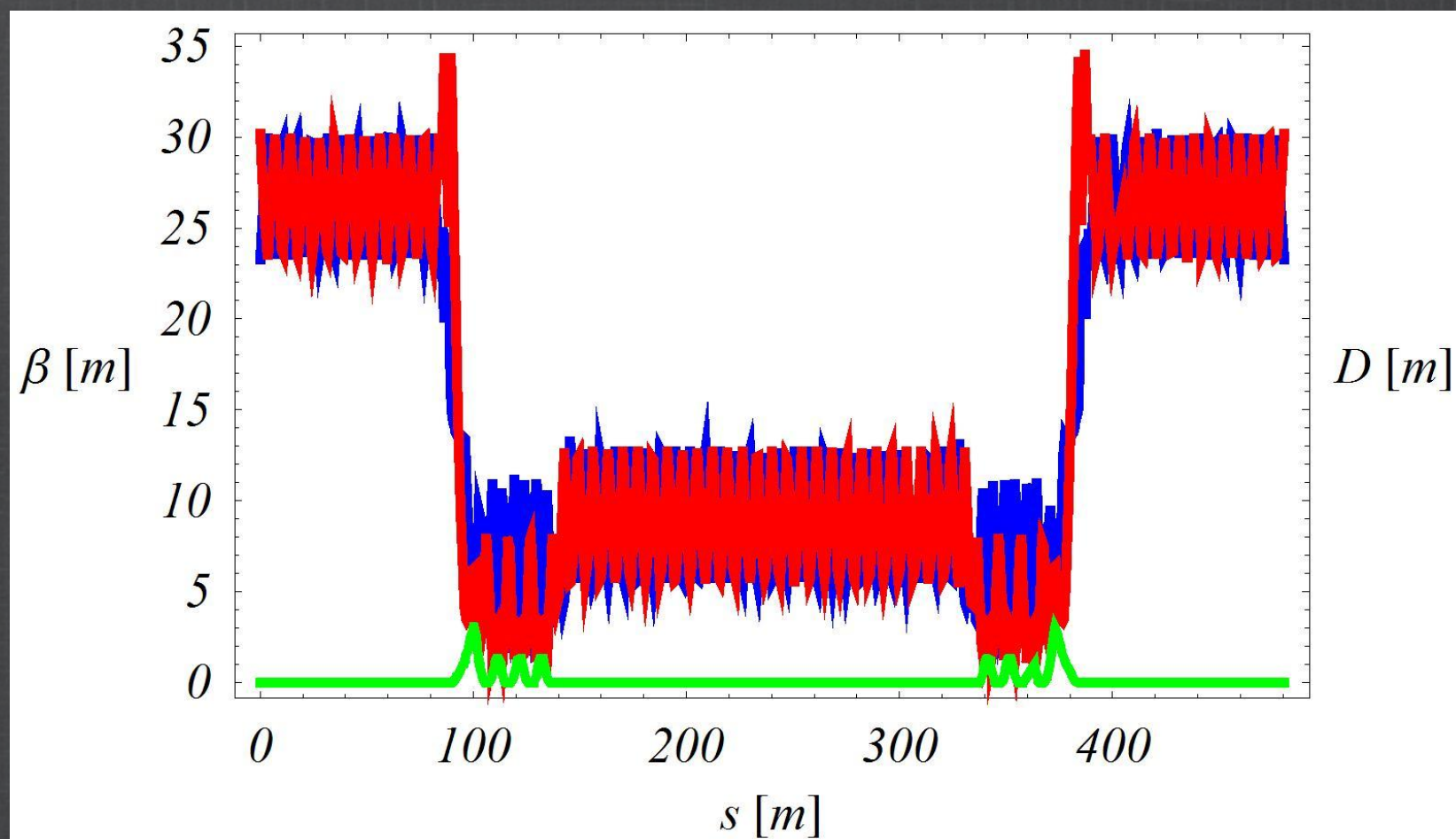
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# Decay ring: FODO

muon  $3.8 \text{ GeV}/c \pm 10\%$  (no chromatic correction)  
Circumference: 480 m, straight section length: 180 m



- FODO ring based on SC separated function magnets in the arcs.
- Only quadrupoles in the straight sections.
- zero dispersion kept in the straight section.





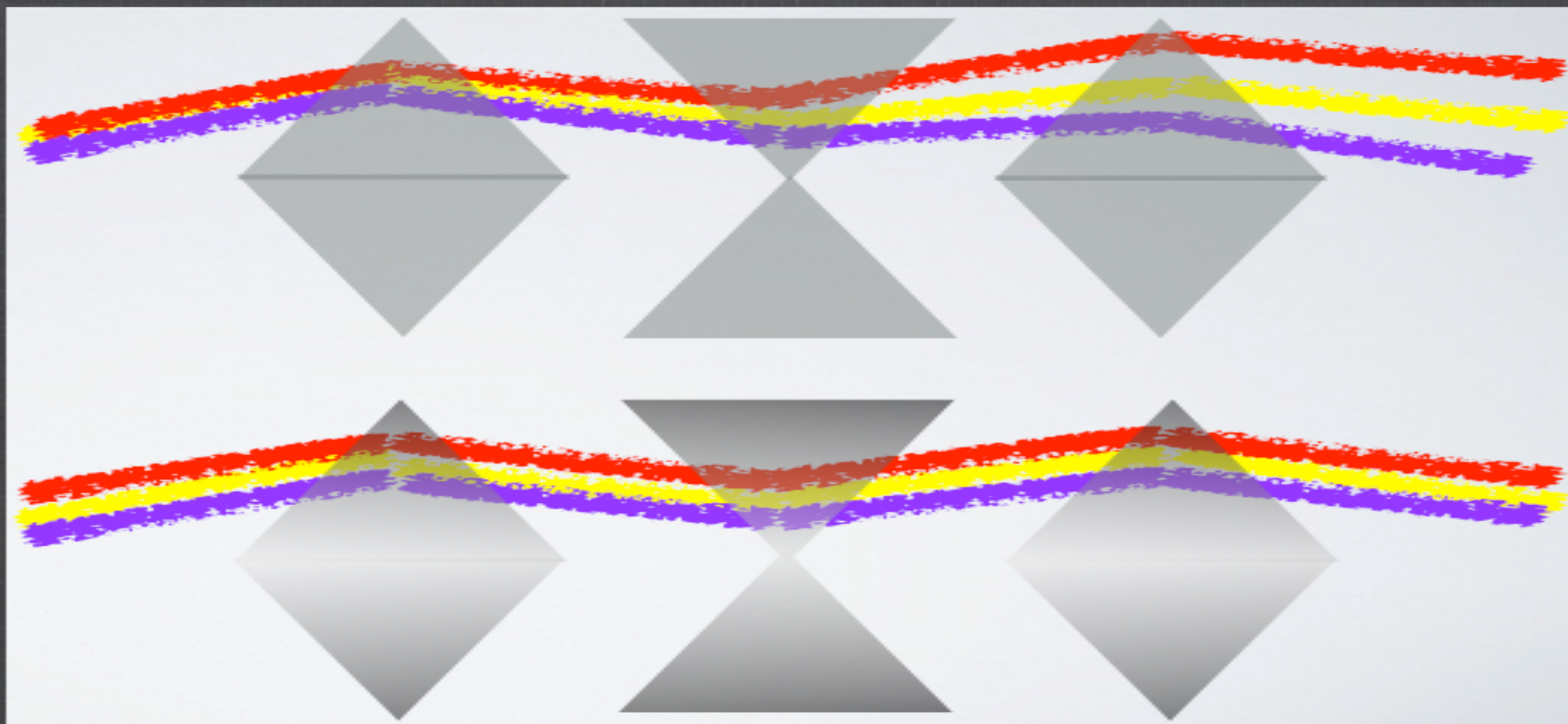
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# Zero-chromatic FFAG

## Advantages:

- stable optics for very large momentum spread.
- allows a good working point with a large acceptance far from harmful resonances.

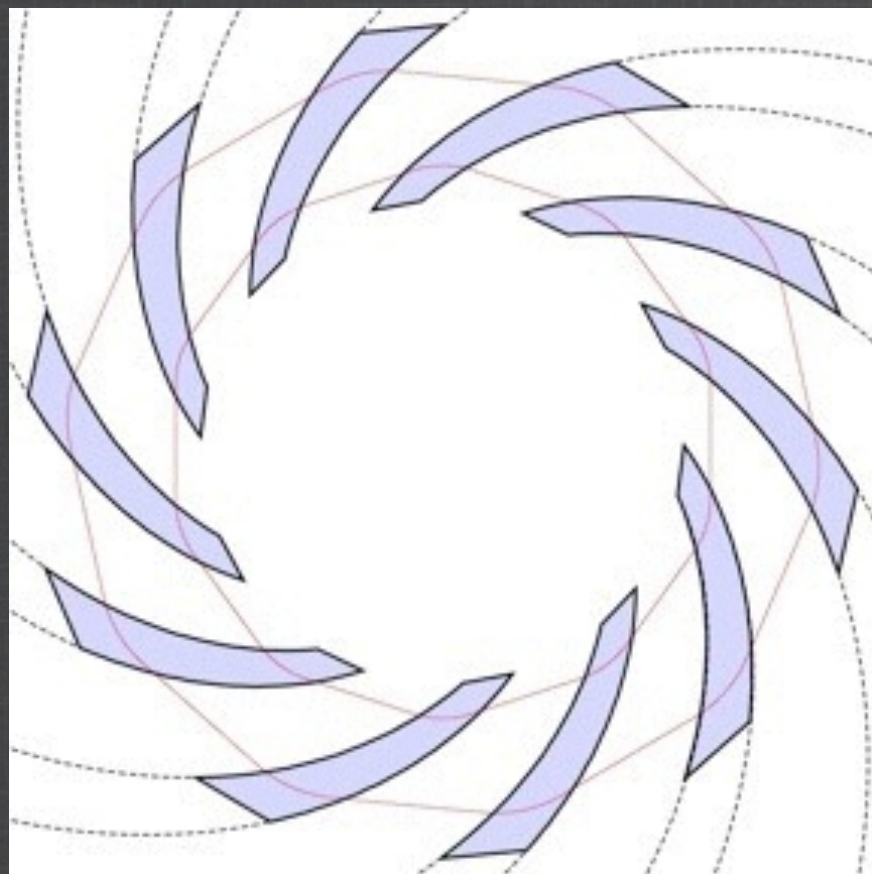


Quasi-zero beam loss!

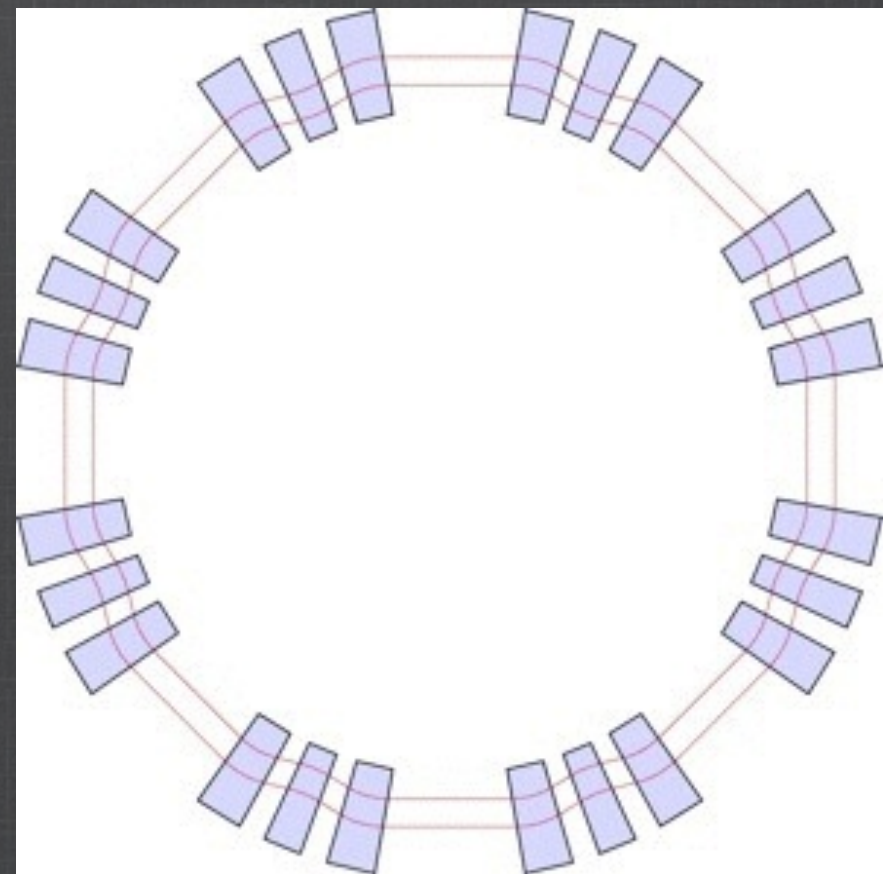
# Circular scaling FFAG

Geometrical field index:  $k = \frac{R}{\bar{B}} \frac{d\bar{B}}{dR}$

$$B(r, \theta) = B_0 \left( \frac{r}{r_0} \right)^k \cdot \mathcal{F}\left(\theta - \tan \zeta \ln \frac{r}{r_0}\right)$$



Spiral sector

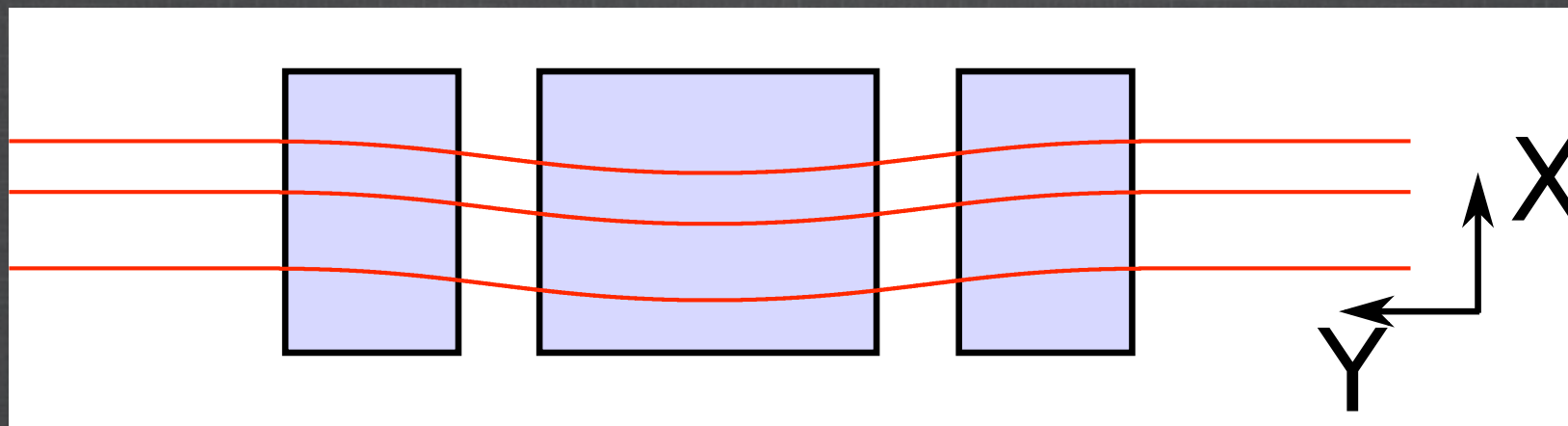


Radial sector

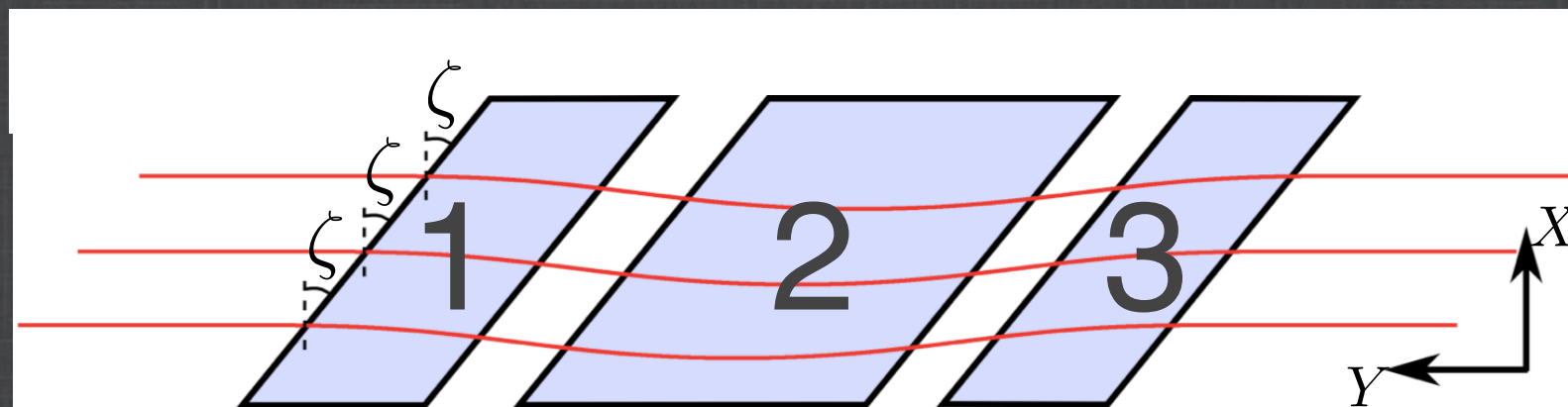
# Straight scaling FFAG

Normalized field gradient:  $m = \frac{1}{\bar{B}} \frac{d\bar{B}}{d\chi}$

$$B(X, Y) = B_0 e^{m(X-X_0)} \mathcal{F}(Y - (X - X_0) \tan \zeta)$$



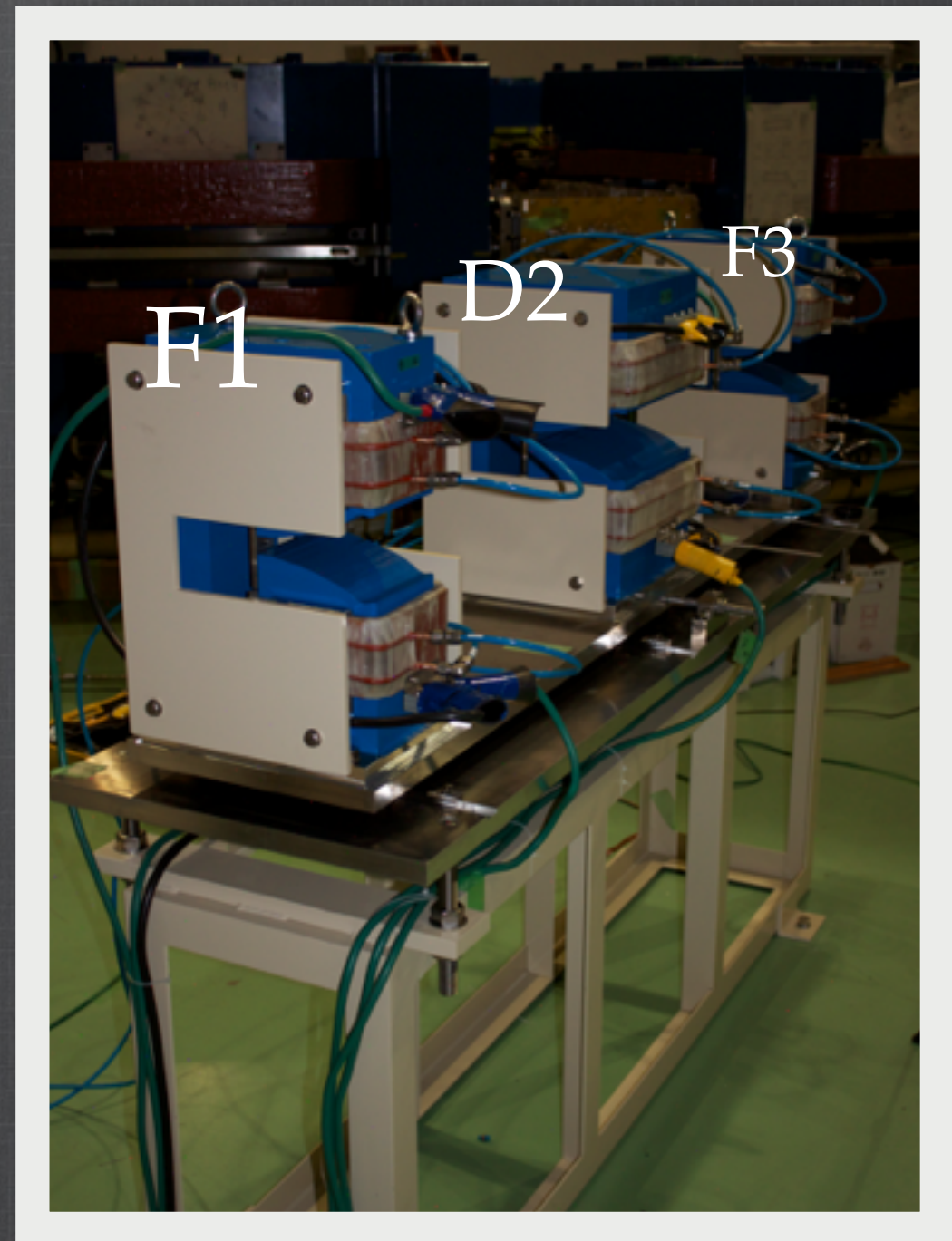
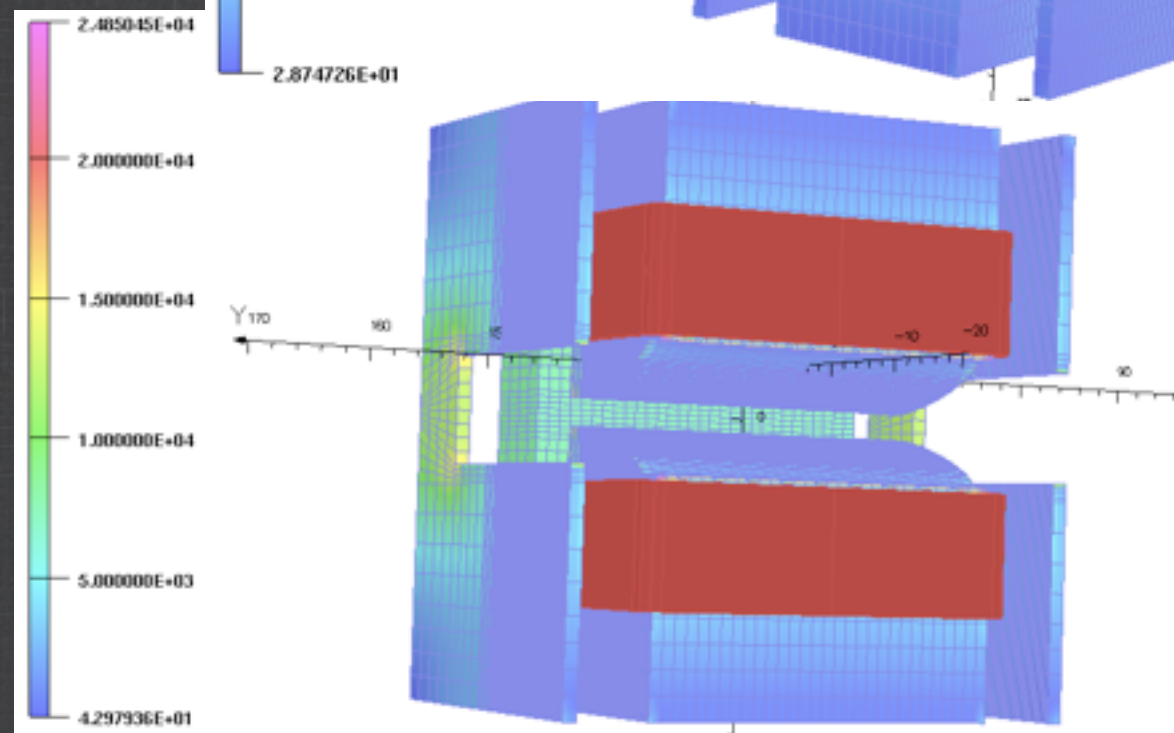
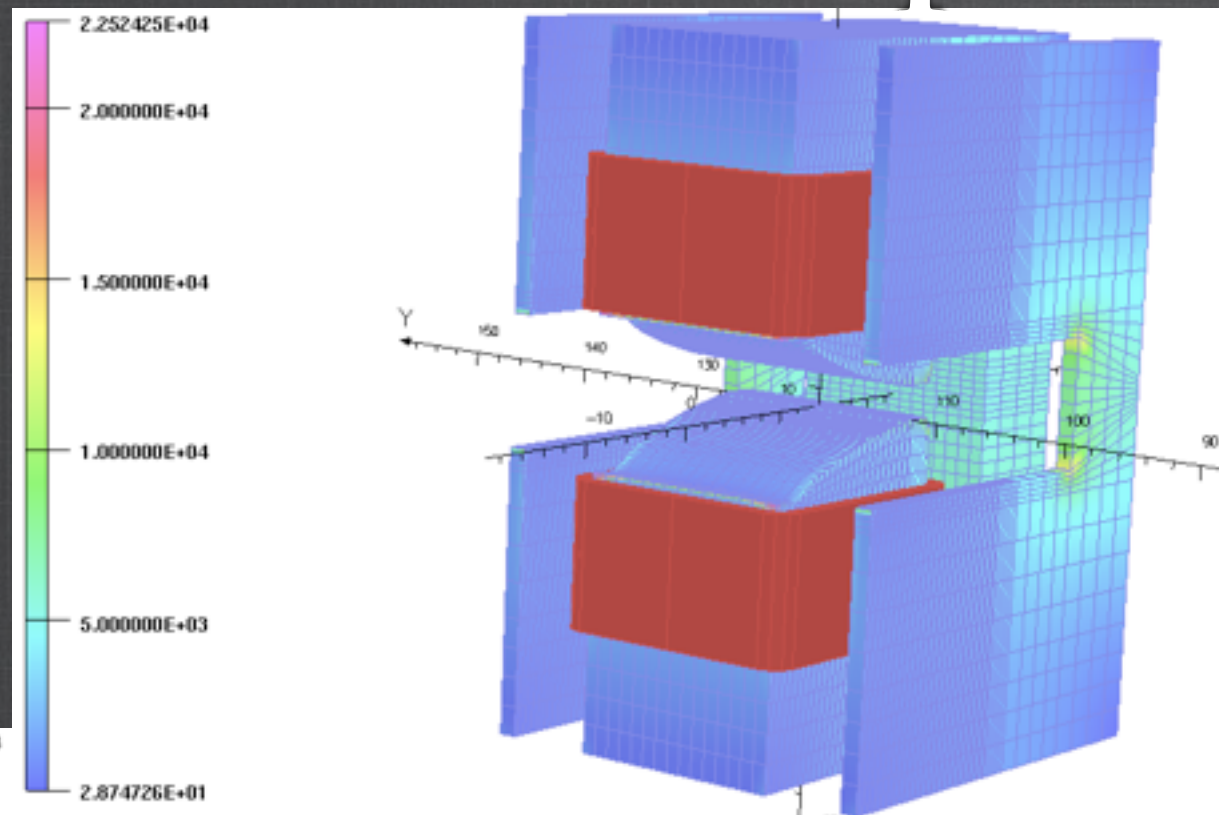
Rectangular case



Tilted straight case



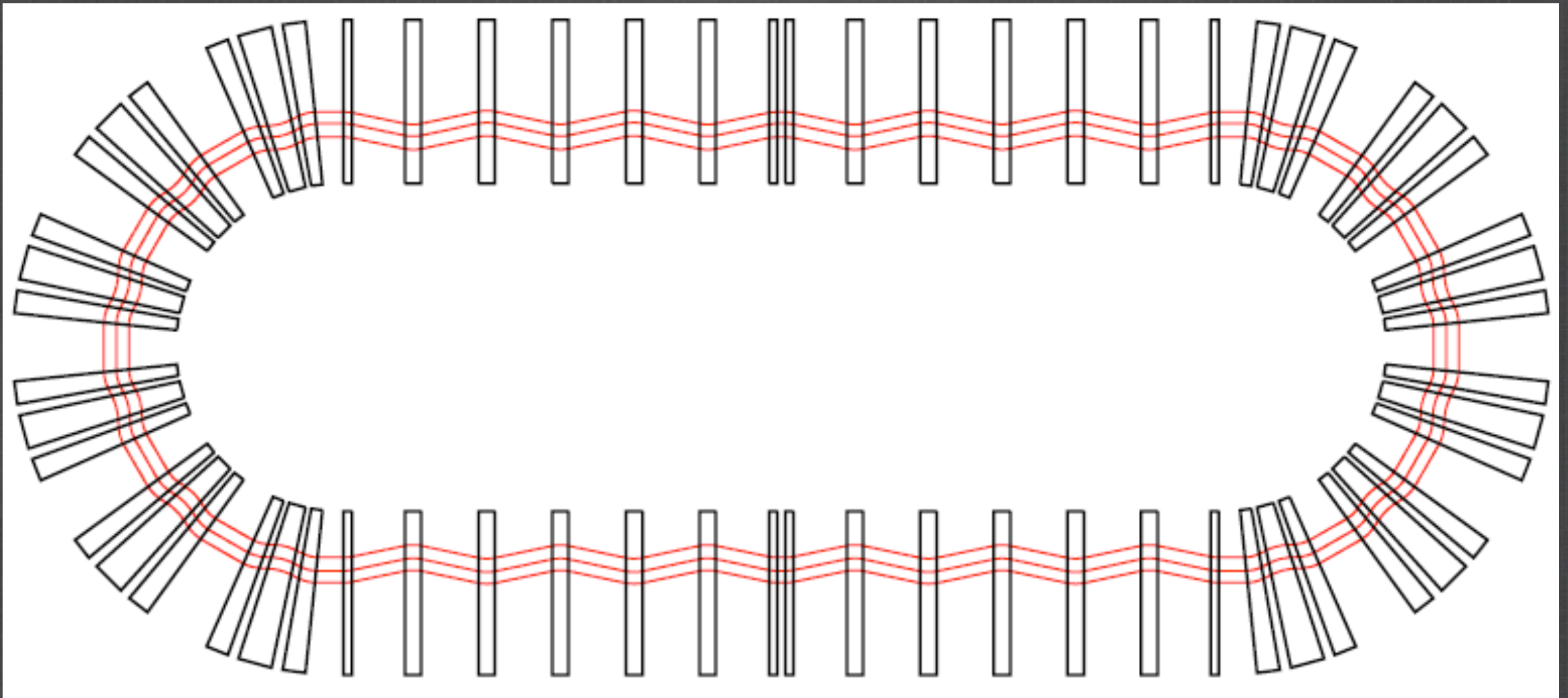
# Straight scaling FFAG experiment



JB. Lagrange *et al.*, Straight scaling FFAG beam line,  
NIM A, vol. 691, pp. 55-63, ISSN 0168-9002 (2012).

(2011)

# Racetrack FFAG



# vSTORM Racetrack FFAG

## Constraints:

- in the straight part, the scallop must be as small as possible to keep reasonable the size of the detector.
- in the dispersion matching section, a drift length of  $\sim 2.6$  m is necessary for stochastic injection.
- to keep the ring as small as possible, SC magnets in the arcs are considered. Normal conducting magnets are used in the straight part.
- large transverse acceptance is needed in both planes ( $1000\pi$  mm.mrad).



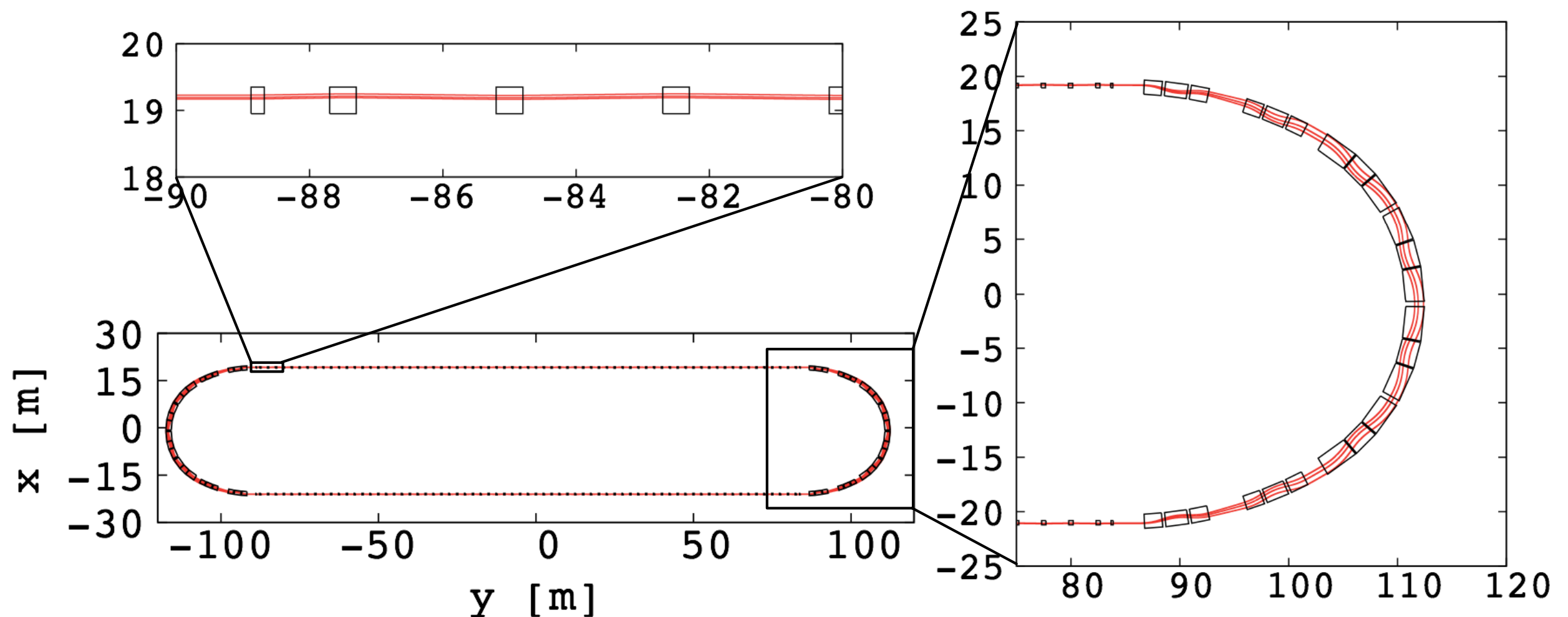
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# Doublet solution

muon  $3.8 \text{ GeV}/c \pm 16\%$  - Circumference: 500 m

Straight: 175 m, maximum scallop angle: 12 mrad



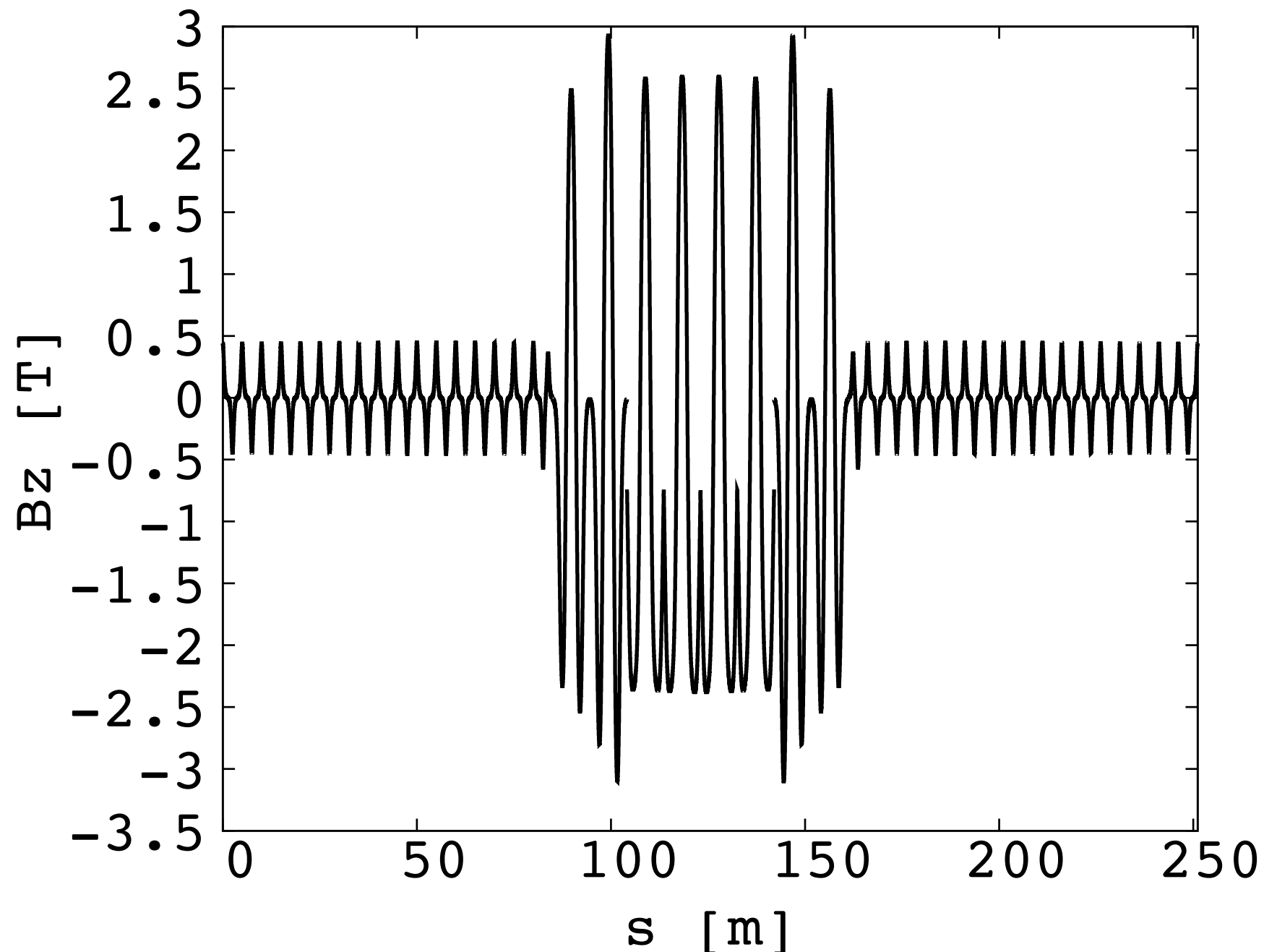
# Doublet solution

## Cell parameters

|                              | Circular<br>Section | Matching<br>Section | Straight<br>Section  |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Type                         | FDF                 | FDF                 | Doublet              |
| Cell radius/length [m]       | 17.6                | 36.2                | 5                    |
| Opening angle [deg]          | 30                  | 15                  |                      |
| k-value/m-value              | 6.043               | 25.929              | $5.5 \text{ m}^{-1}$ |
| Packing factor               | 0.92                | 0.58                | 0.16                 |
| Maximum magnetic field [T]   | 2.5                 | 3.3                 | 1.5                  |
| horizontal excursion [m]     | 1.3                 | 1.1                 | 0.4                  |
| Full gap height [m]          | 0.45                | 0.45                | 0.45                 |
| Average dispersion /cell [m] | 2.5                 | 1.3                 | 0.18                 |
| Number of cells /ring        | $4 \times 2$        | $4 \times 2$        | $35 \times 2$        |

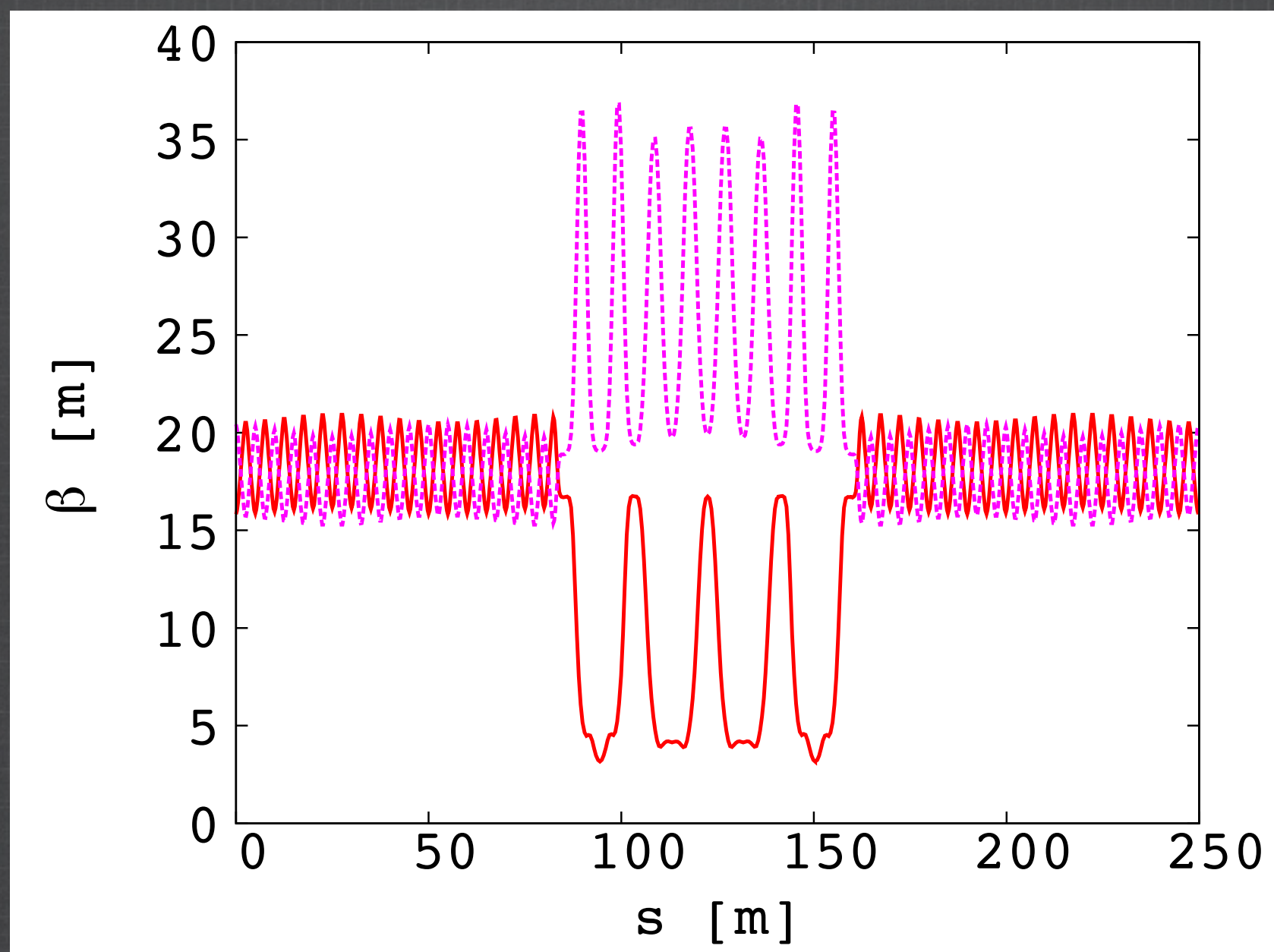
# Doublet solution

Magnetic field for  $P_{\max}$  (+16%)



# Doublet solution

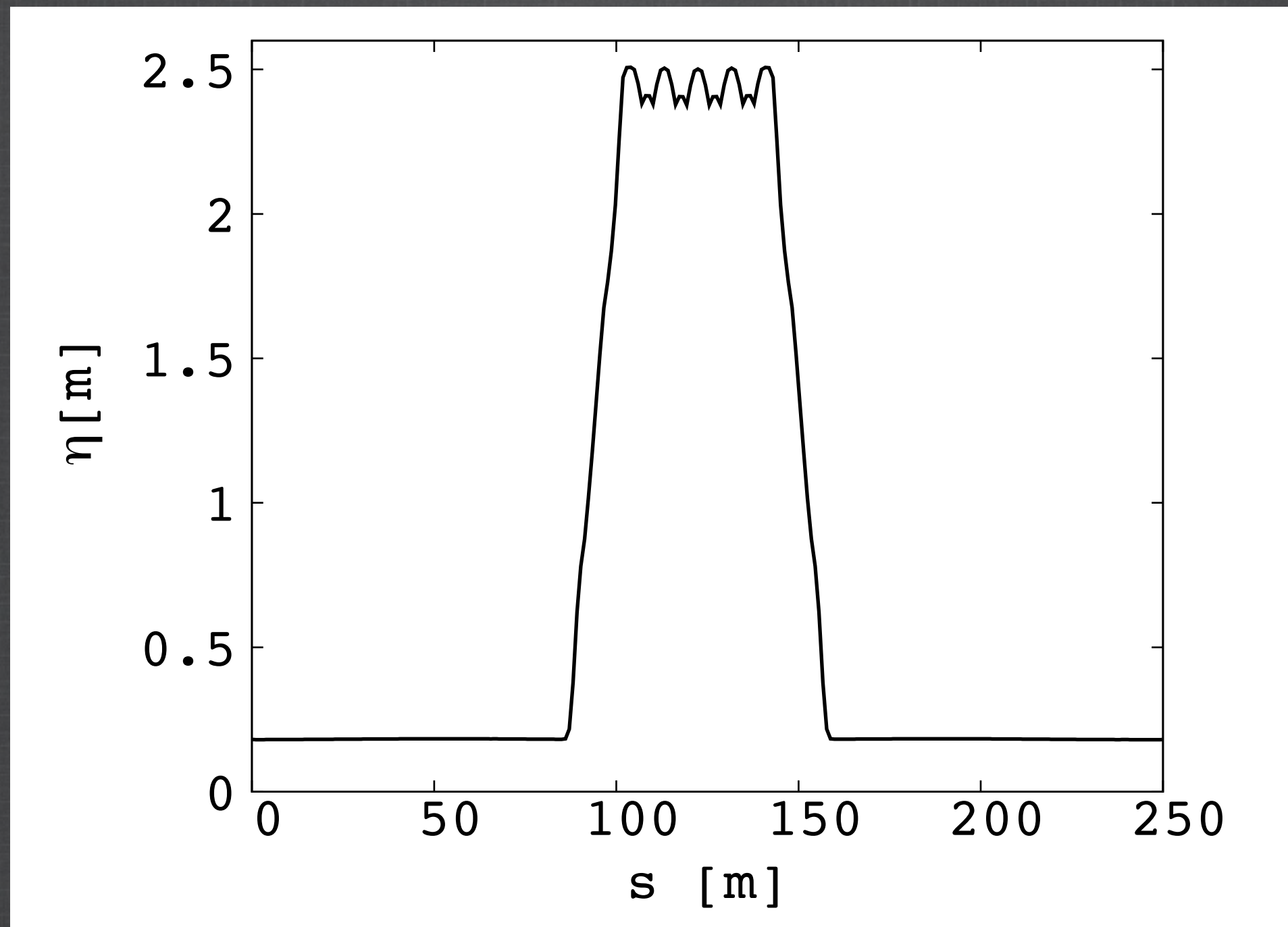
## Beta-functions at matching momentum



Horizontal (plain red) and vertical (dotted purple) betafunctions for half of the ring.

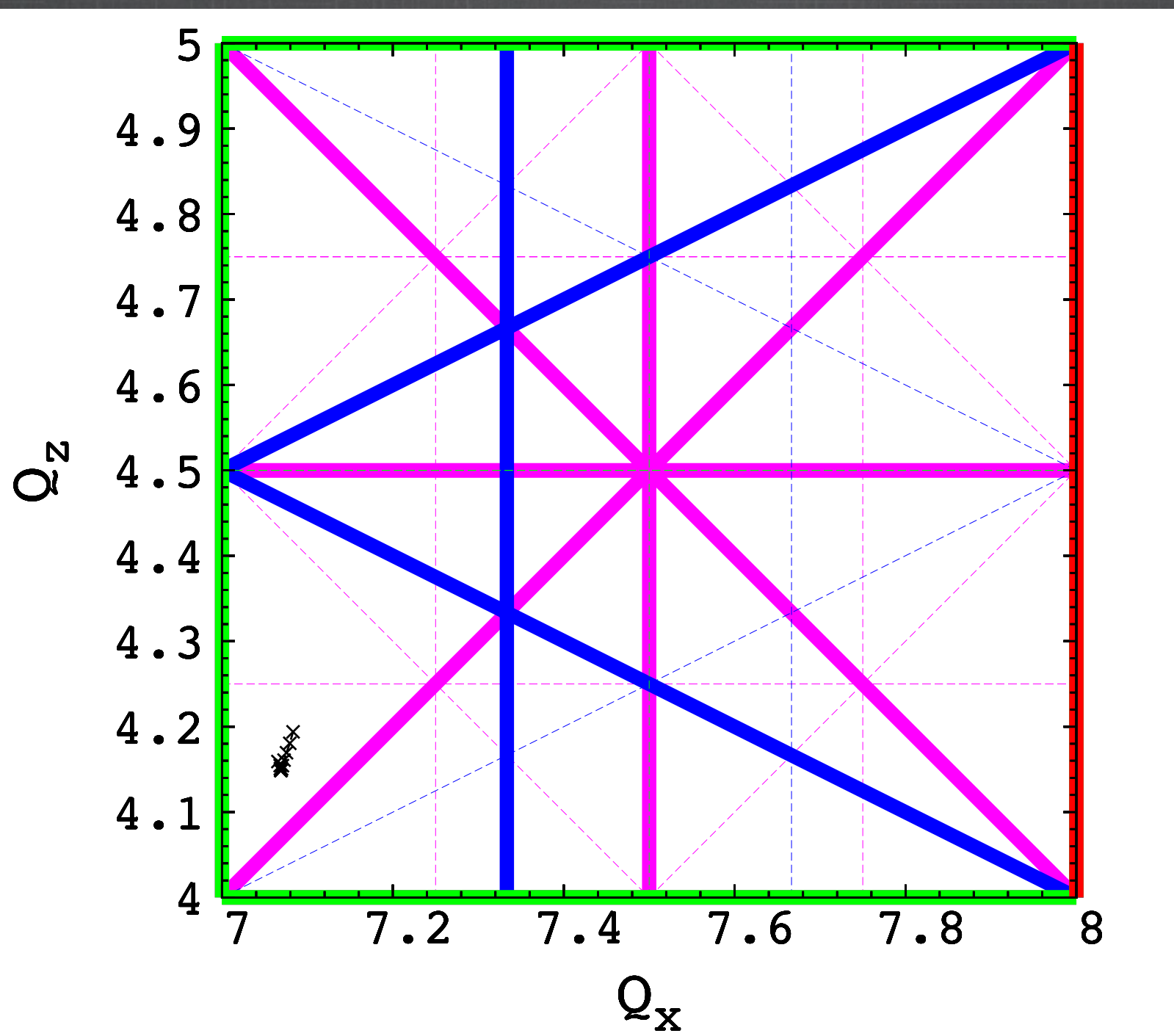
# Doublet solution

Dispersion function at matching momentum



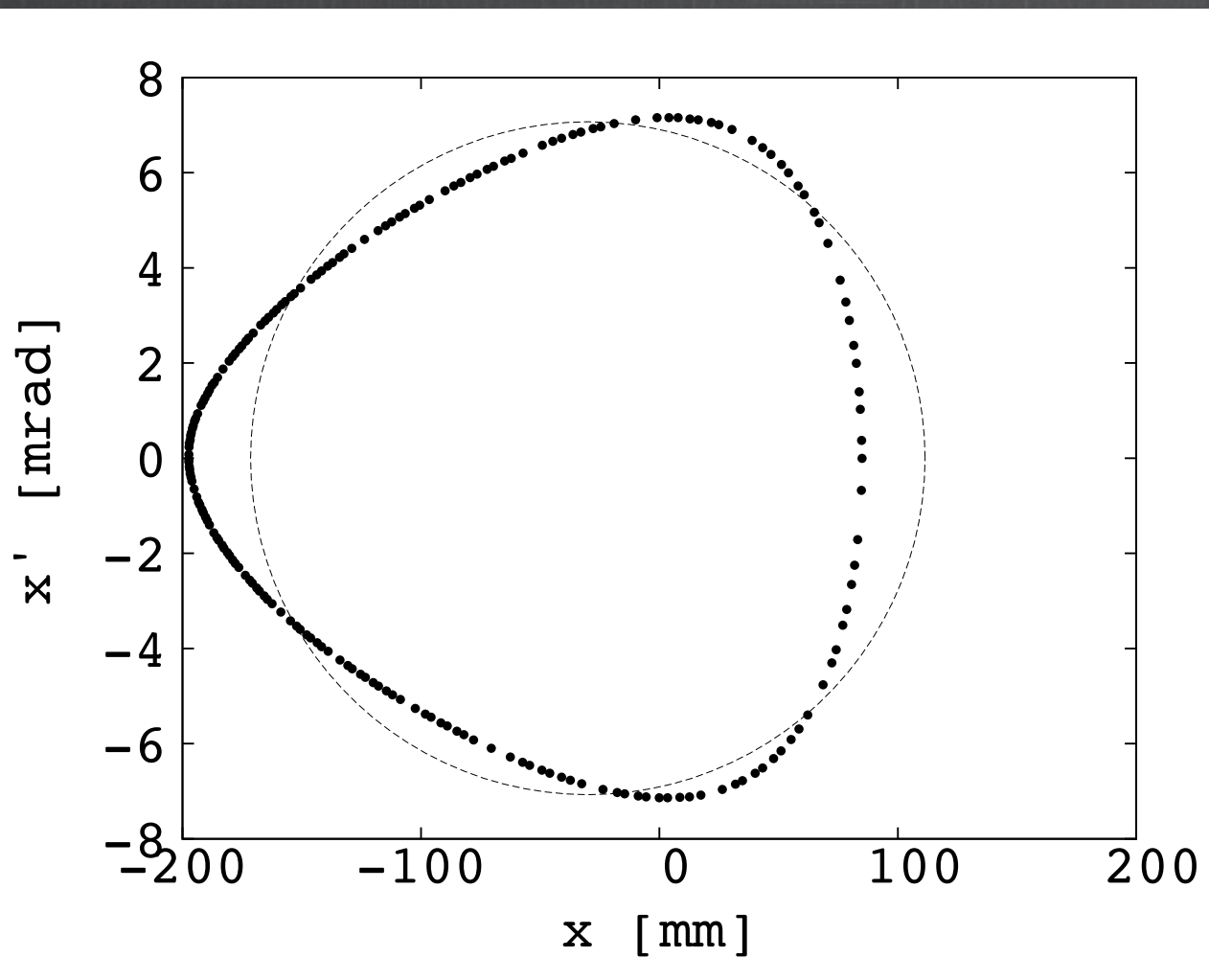
# Doublet solution

Tune diagram  $\frac{\Delta P}{P} = \pm 16\%$

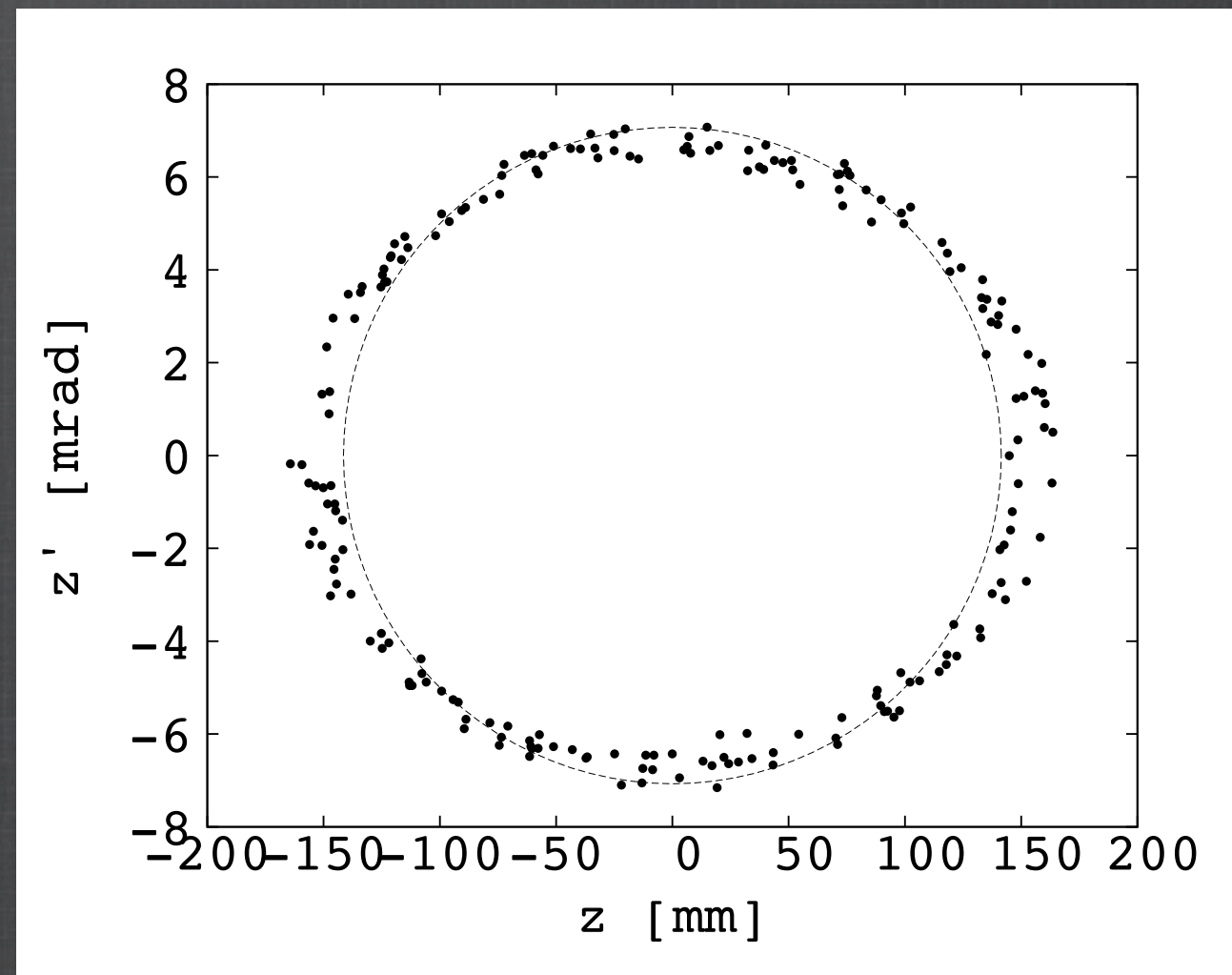


# Doublet solution

## Transverse acceptance



Maximum horizontal stable amplitude over 100 turns



Maximum vertical stable amplitude over 100 turns



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# Motivations

1300 km decay scenario incompatible with scallop of the closed orbit.

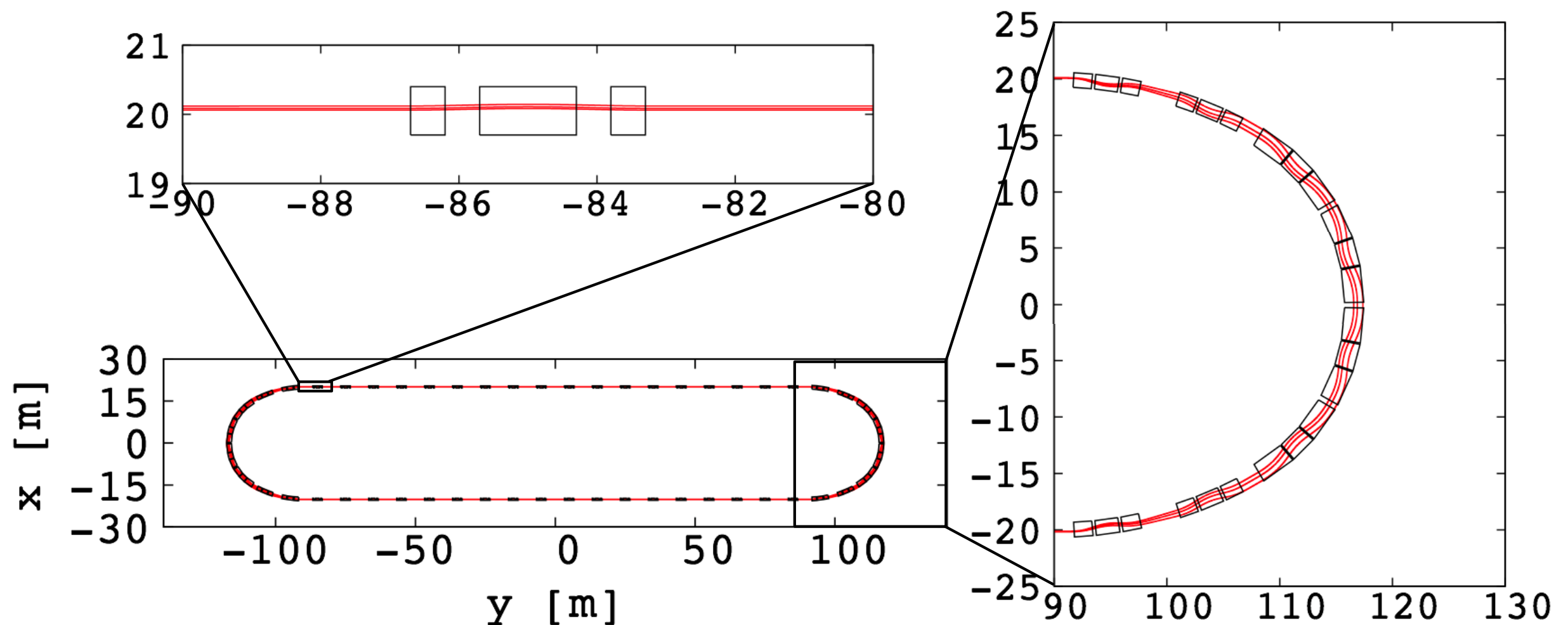
Doublet in the straight section cannot be used.

→ Triplet in the straight section.

# Triplet solution

muon  $3.8 \text{ GeV}/c \pm 16\%$  - Circumference: 510 m

Straight: 180 m, maximum scallop angle: 24 mrad



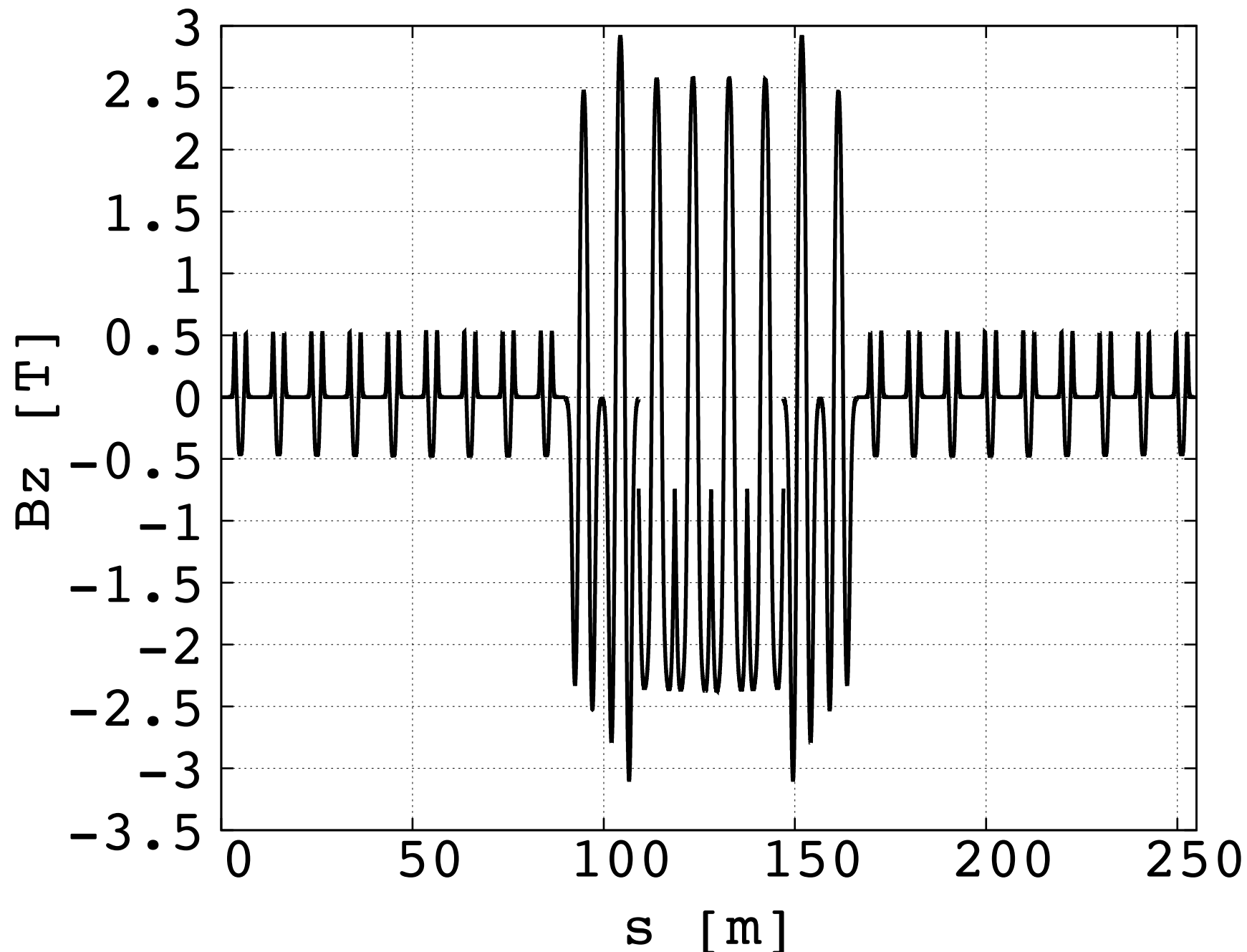
# Triplet solution

## Cell parameters

|                              | Circular<br>Section | Matching<br>Section | Straight<br>Section  |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Type                         | FDF                 | FDF                 | DFD                  |
| Cell radius/length [m]       | 17.6                | 36.2                | 10                   |
| Opening angle [deg]          | 30                  | 15                  |                      |
| k-value/m-value              | 6.057               | 26.                 | $5.5 \text{ m}^{-1}$ |
| Packing factor               | 0.92                | 0.58                | 0.24                 |
| Maximum magnetic field [T]   | 2.5                 | 3.3                 | 1.5                  |
| horizontal excursion [m]     | 1.3                 | 1.1                 | 0.6                  |
| Full gap height [m]          | 0.45                | 0.45                | 0.45                 |
| Average dispersion /cell [m] | 2.5                 | 1.3                 | 0.18                 |
| Number of cells /ring        | $4 \times 2$        | $4 \times 2$        | $36 \times 2$        |

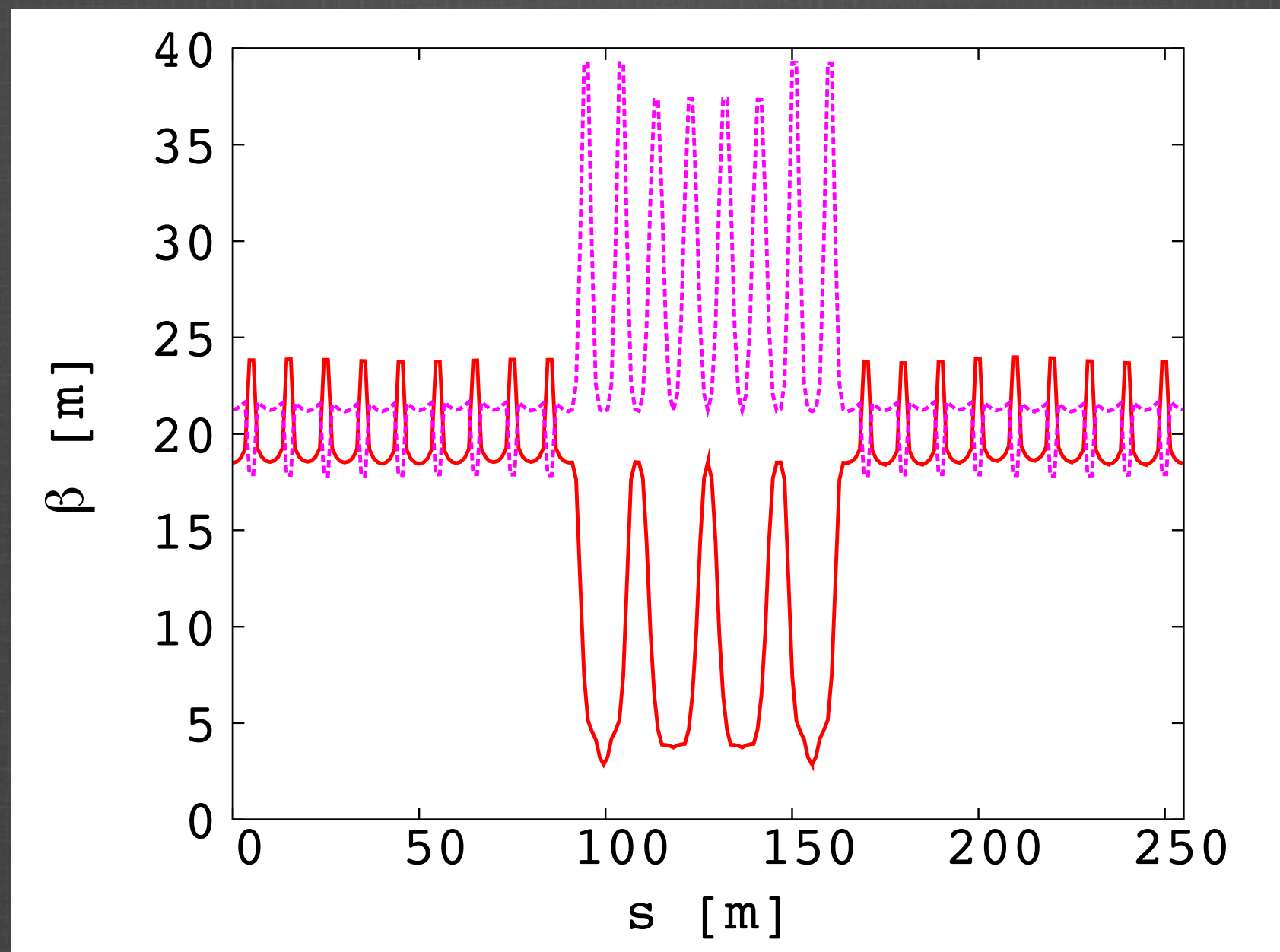
# Triplet solution

Magnetic field for  $P_{\max}$  (+16%)



# Triplet solution

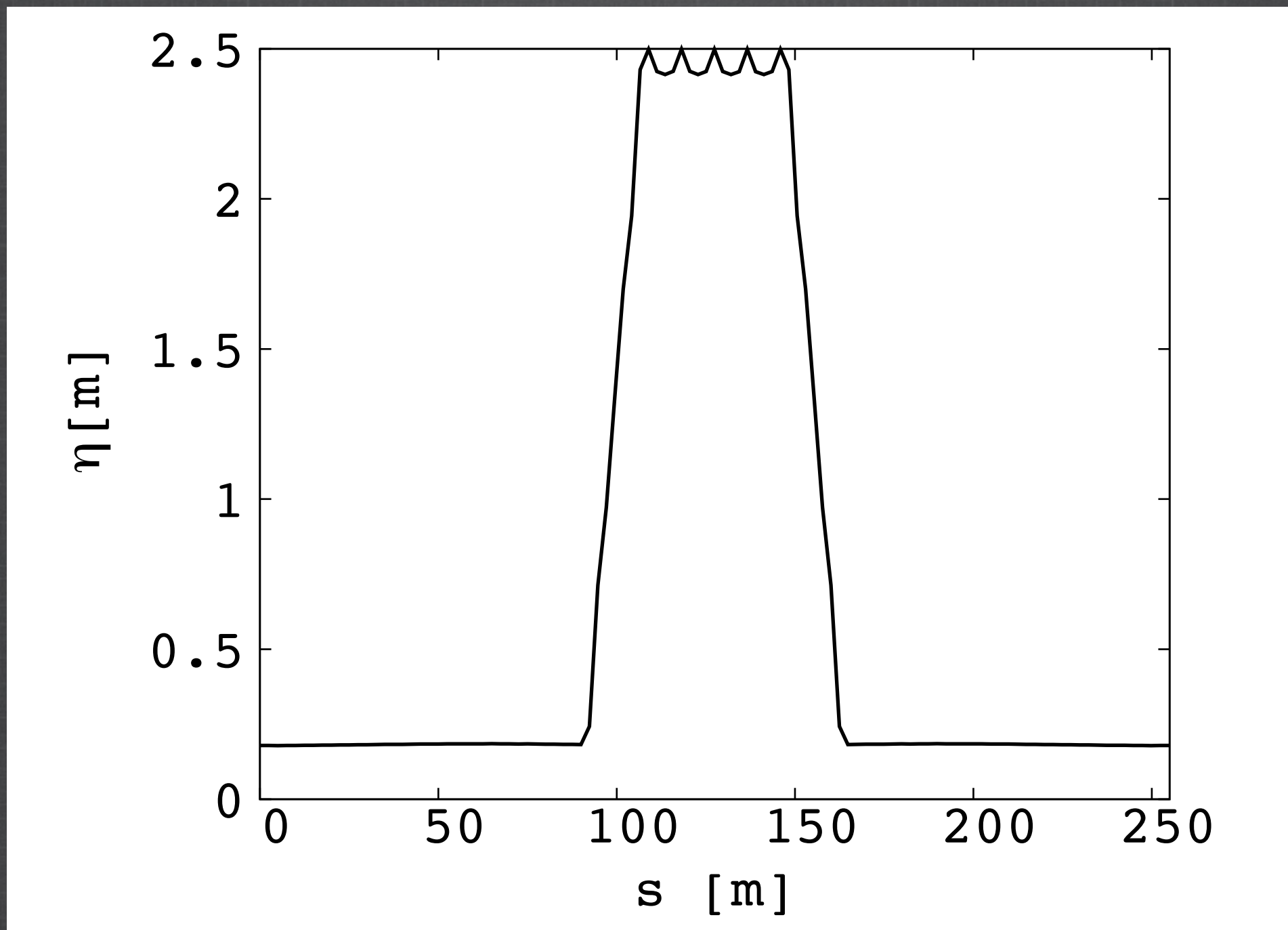
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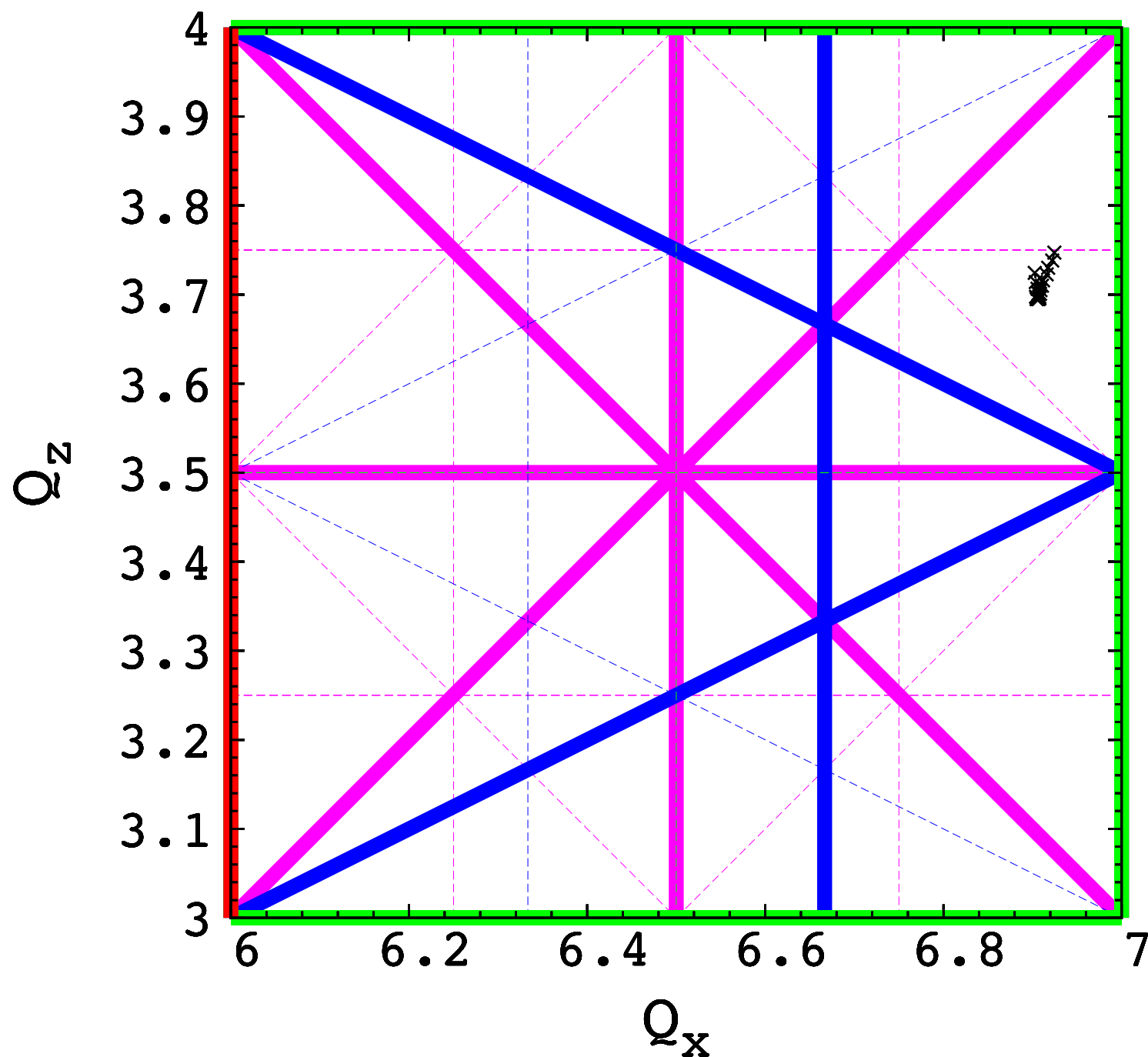
# Triplet solution

Dispersion function at matching momentum



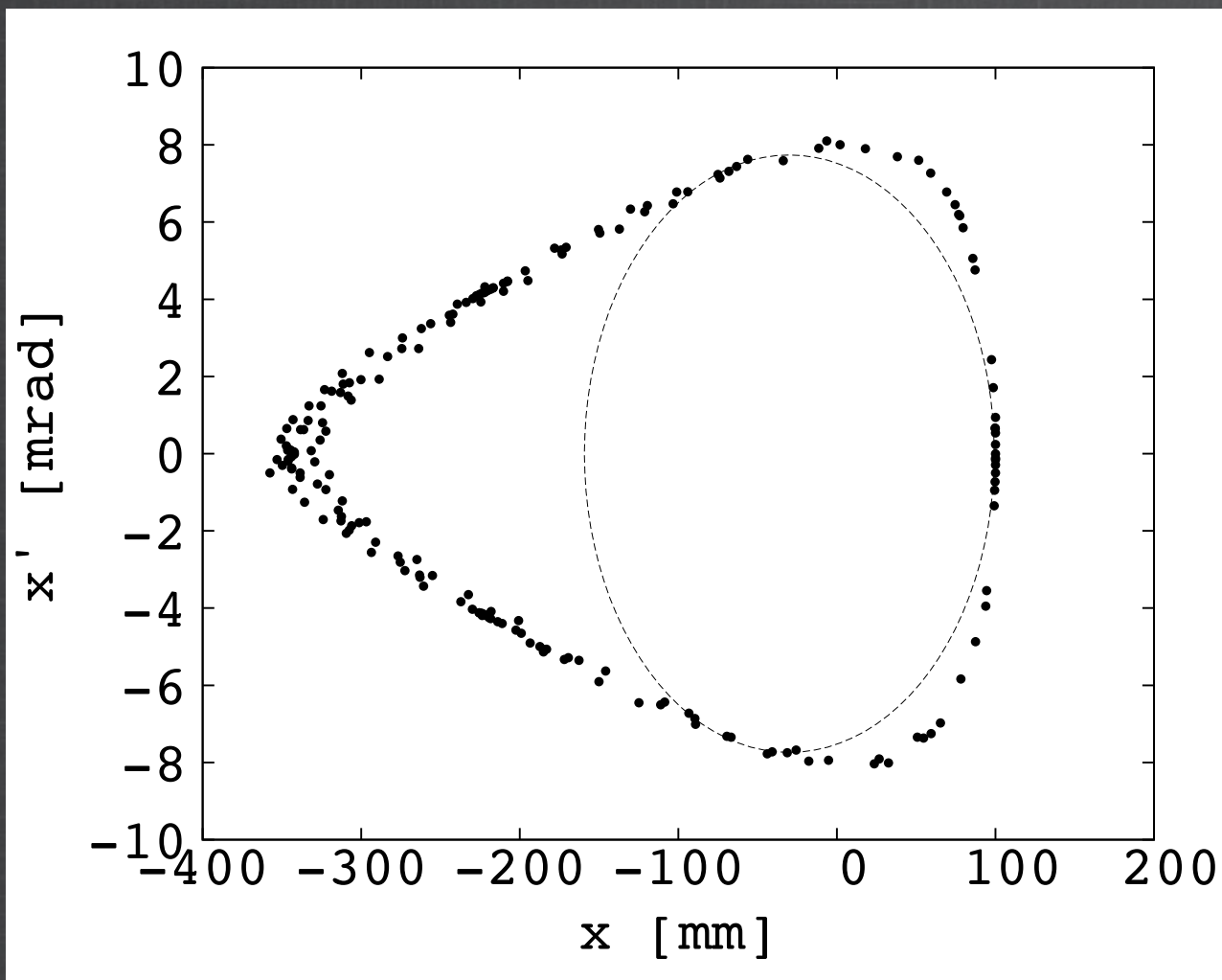
# Triplet solution

Tune diagram  $\frac{\Delta P}{P} = \pm 16\%$

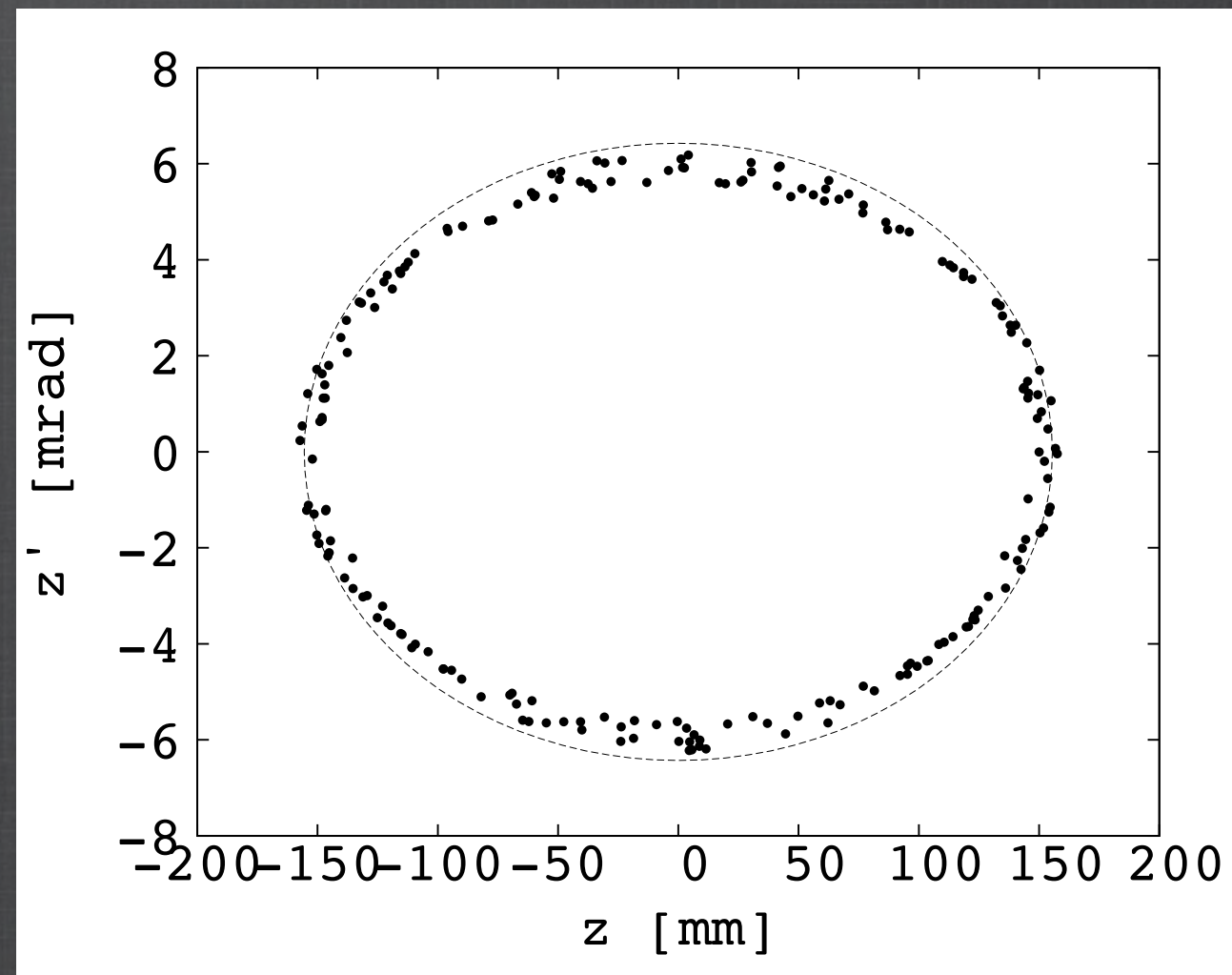


# Triplet solution

## Transverse acceptance



Maximum horizontal stable amplitude over 100 turns



Maximum vertical stable amplitude over 100 turns

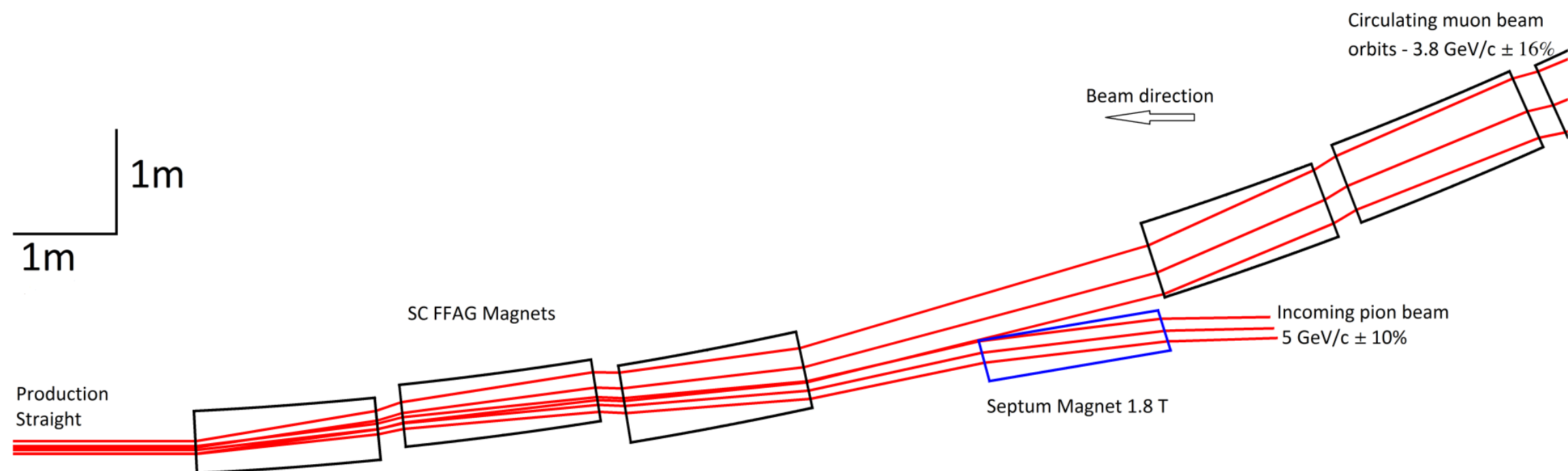


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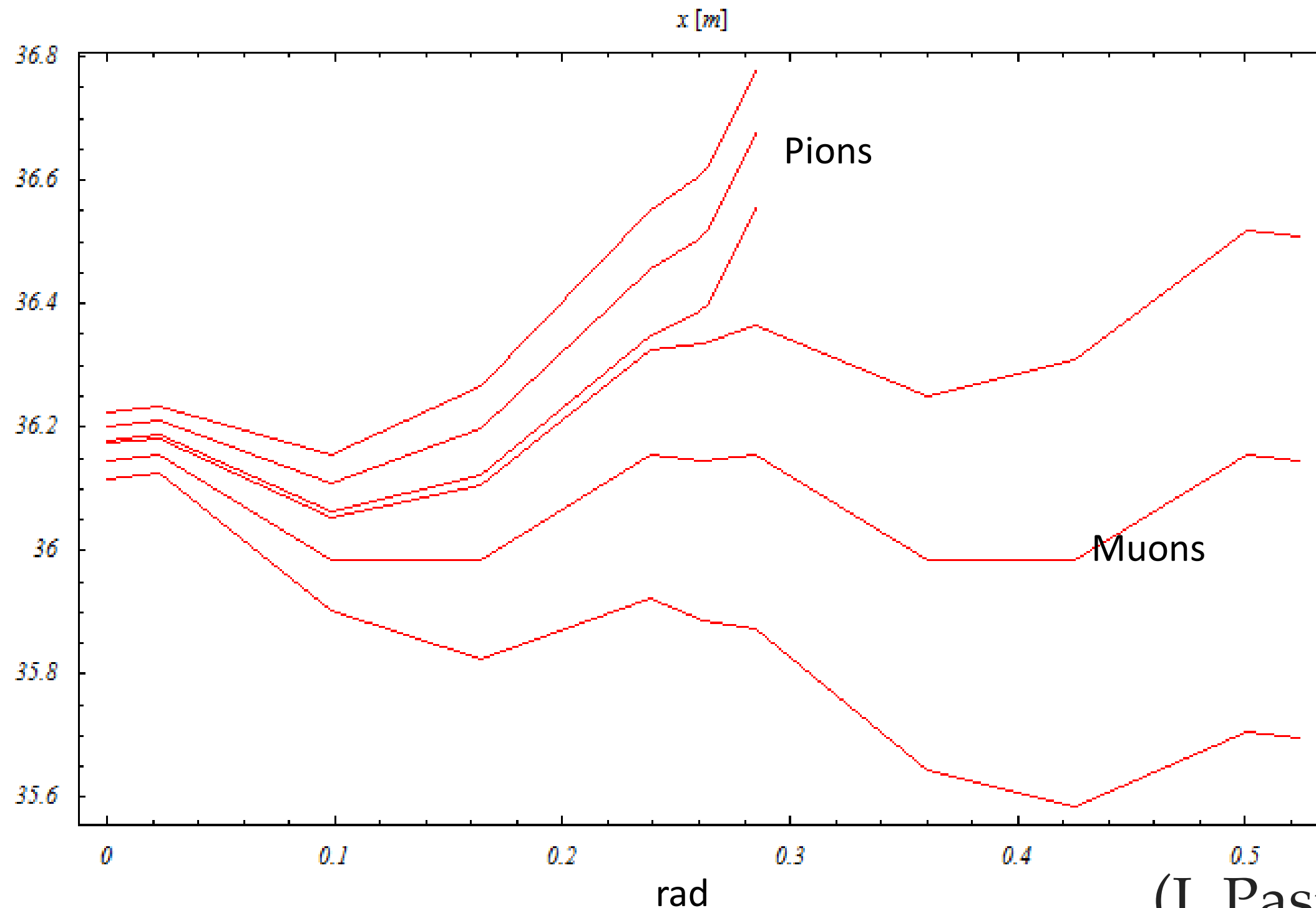
# Injection



(J. Pasternak)



# Injection



(J. Pasternak)



# Injection

- Septum field 1.4 T (room temperature)
- Septum thickness/length  $\sim 2\text{cm}/\sim 72\text{cm}$
- It requires SC dipole/septum of 4 T and 6 cm thickness to be placed upstream (72 cm in length)
- It gives 20 cm beam clearance at the upstream FFAG magnet.
- Alternatively we could use  $\sim 2\text{cm}/164\text{ cm}$  SC septum with 1.8T (results are pretty the same)

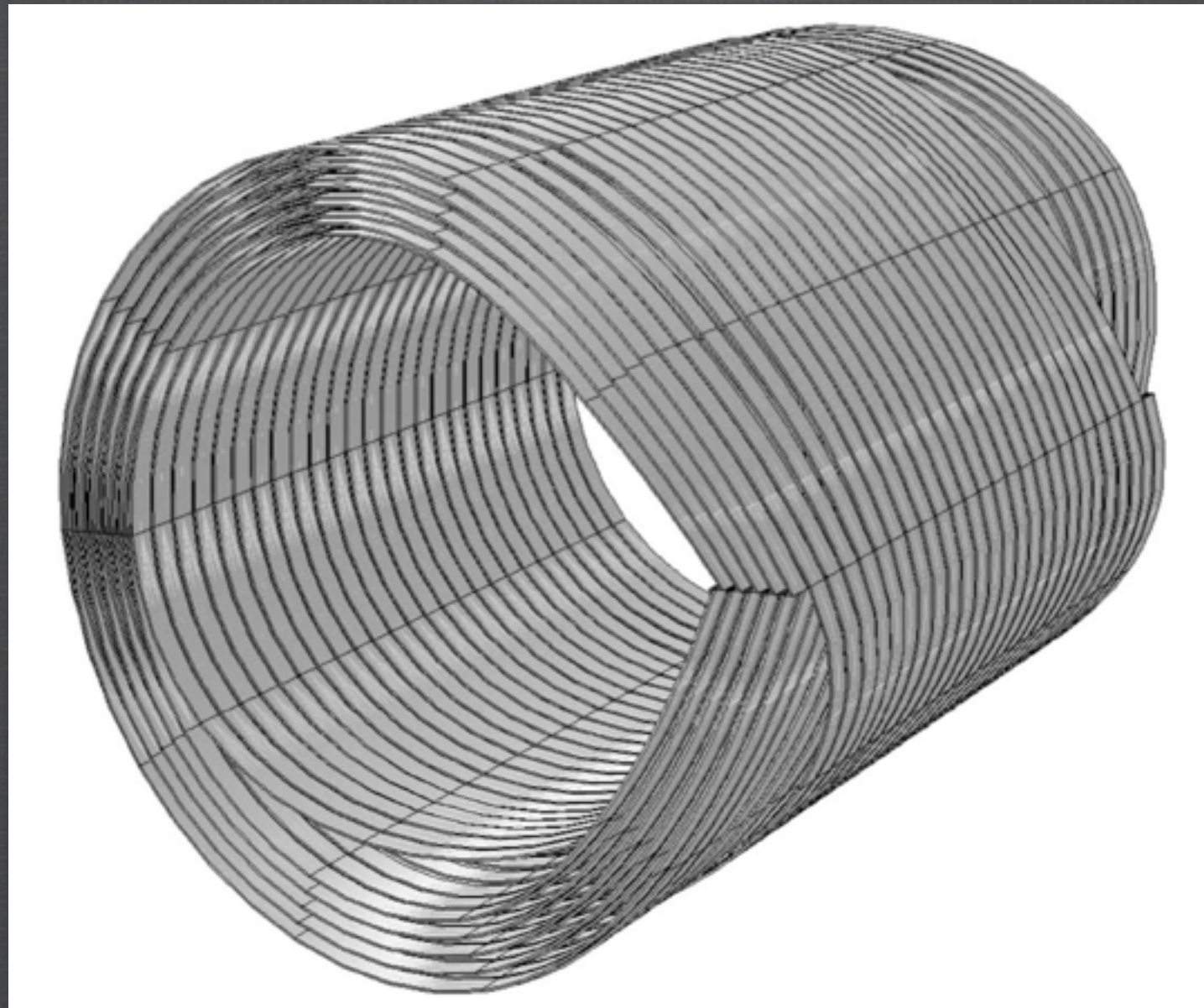
(J. Pasternak)



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# Superconducting magnets



## PAMELA “F” magnet

*The Advantages and Challenges of Helical Coils  
for Small Accelerators—A Case Study, H. Witte et al.  
IEEE, 22 (2), 2012.*

- pole face winding type magnet:
- 
- Technical drawing of a pole face winding type magnet cross-section. The main diagram shows a central pole face winding coils (red) flanked by return coils (pink) and main dipole coils (green). The entire assembly is within a yoke (dotted). Dimensions include a total width of 2100, a central pole face width of 800, and a total height of 1000. An inset shows a detailed view of the pole face winding coils with dimensions 50, 100, 20, 10, and 20.

- # 1 main coil

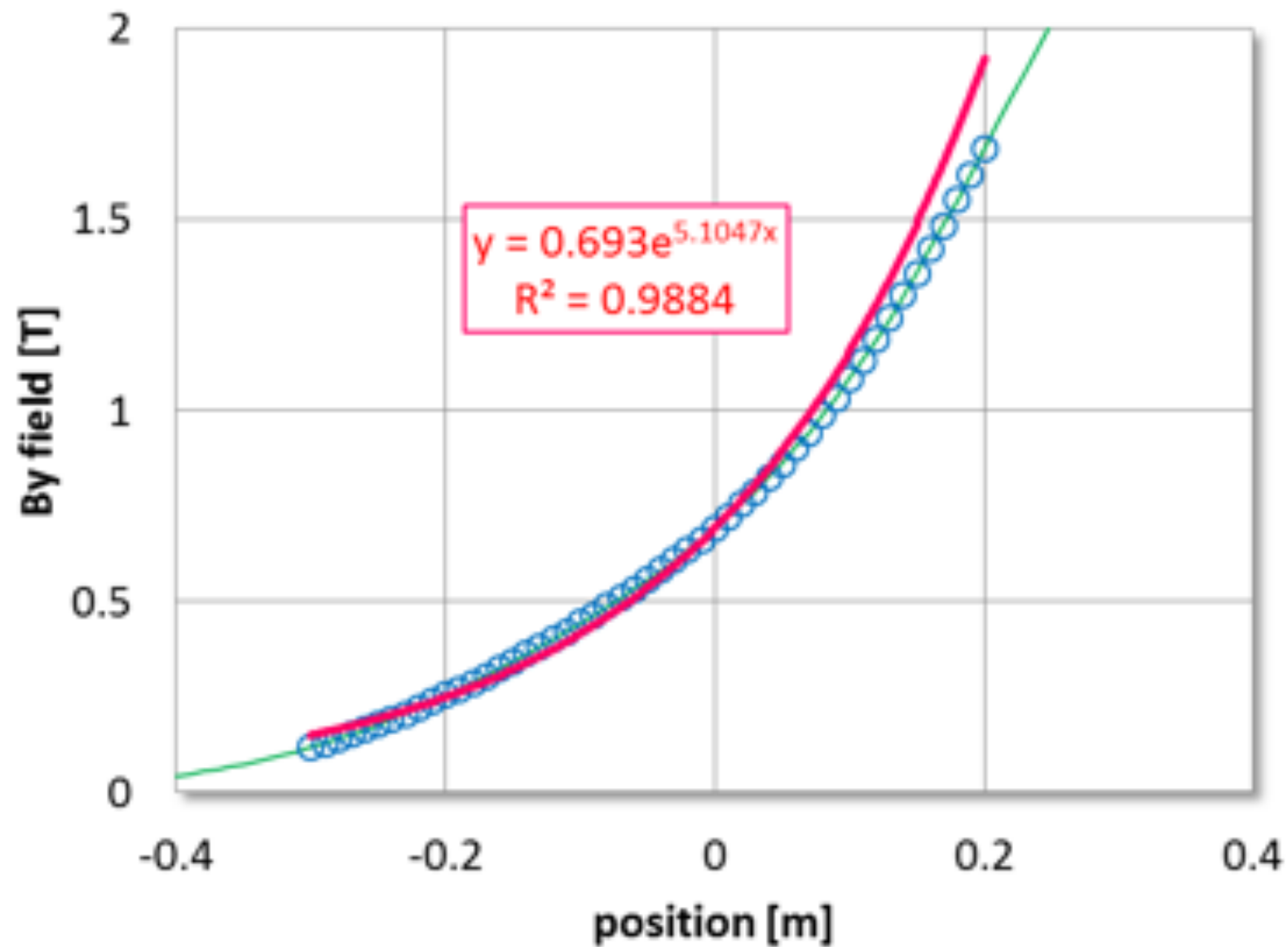
8 sub coils



A 3D schematic diagram showing the arrangement of 8 sub-coils. The coils are represented as rectangular blocks, colored in a light blue/purple hue, arranged in a complex, overlapping pattern. The central region of the arrangement is highlighted in a darker blue/purple color, indicating the area where the coils are most densely packed or where the magnetic field is most uniform.

pole face winding  
coils

# Straight FFAG magnet





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# Future improvements

- Small scallop angle in the straight: reduce the portion of the straight cell with scallop in the triplet solution.
- Larger DA: smaller gradient (m-value) in the straight section.
- Smaller magnets in the arcs: reduce the maximum dispersion in the arcs ( $> 1.3$  m necessary for injection).
- Neutrino flux estimation from pion & muon decay for doublet and triplet FFAG lattice, and comparison with FODO lattice.

**Thank you for your attention**