

PRISM - an FFA for high intensity muon beam, status and prospects

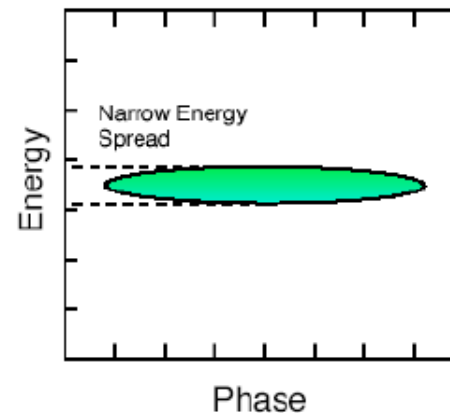
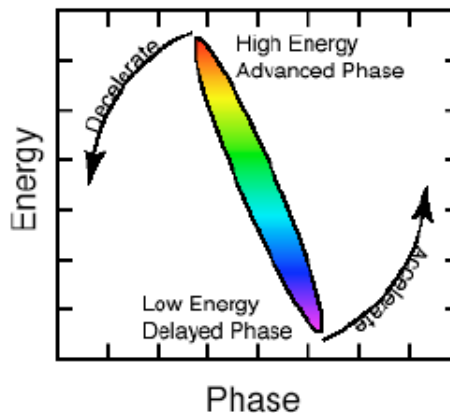
J. Pasternak,

Imperial College London/RAL STFC,
on behalf of PRISM Task Force and
Snowmass'21 Study Group

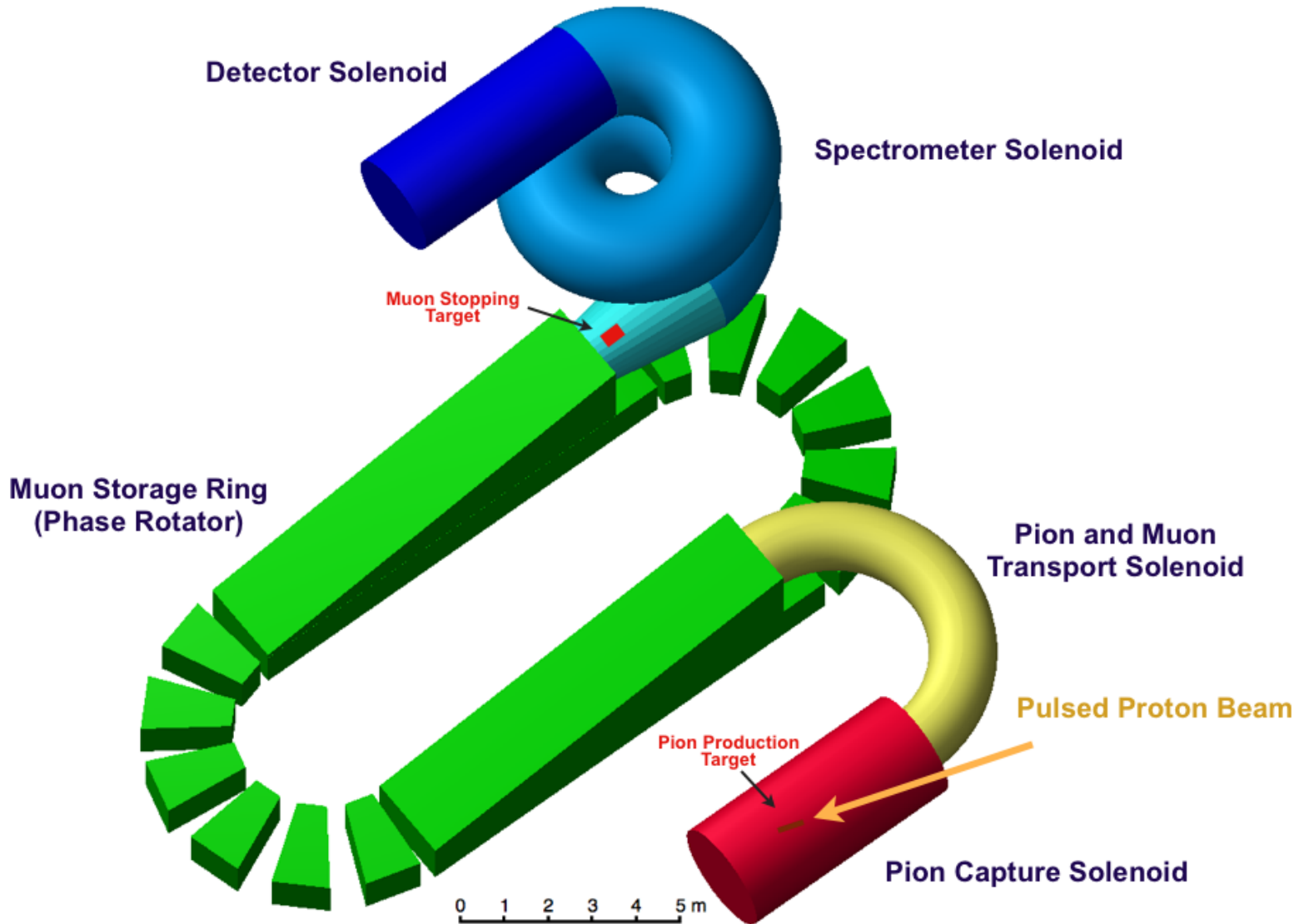
- Introduction
- Challenges of PRISM
- R&D at Osaka and status
- Snowmass'21
- New concepts for injection
- Conclusions

PRISM - Phase Rotated Intense Slow Muon beam

- Charged lepton flavor violation (cLFV) is strongly suppressed in the Standard Model, its detection would be a clear signal for **new physics!**
- The $\mu^- + N(A,Z) \rightarrow e^- + N(A,Z)$ seems to be **the most broadly sensitive laboratory** for cLFV.
- COMET and Mu2e will seek a signal, but next steps are needed either in the case of a discovery (to further explore a new phenomenon) or further exclusion limits (to continue the search)
- The PRISM/PRIME experiment based on an Fixed Field Alternating gradient (FFA) ring was proposed (Y. Kuno, Y. Mori) for a next generation cLFV search in order to:
 - reduce the muon beam energy spread by **phase rotation**,
 - **purify** the muon beam in the storage ring.
- **PRISM requires a compressed proton bunch and high power proton beam**
- This will provide a single event sensitivity of 3×10^{-19}



Conceptual Layout of PRISM/PRIME



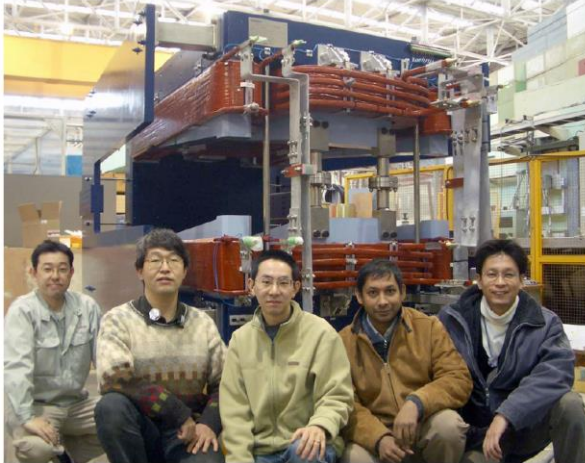
- **The need for the compressed proton bunch:**
 - is in full synergy with the Neutrino Factory and a Muon Collider.
 - puts PRISM in a position to be one of the incremental steps of the muon programme.
 - opportunities to realise in existing proton drivers (like J-PARC) or future ones (like PIP-II at FNAL).
- **Target and capture system:**
 - is in full synergy with the Neutrino Factory and a Muon Collider studies.
 - requires a detailed study of the effect of the energy deposition induced by the beam in SC solenoids
- **Design of the muon beam transport from the solenoidal capture to the PRISM FFA ring.**
 - very different beam dynamics conditions.
 - very large beam emittances and momentum spread.
- **Muon beam injection/extraction into/from the FFA ring.**
 - very large beam emittances and momentum spread.
 - affects the ring design in order to provide the space and the aperture.
- **RF system**
 - large gradient at the relatively low frequency and multiple harmonics (the “sawtooth” in shape).

- 10 cell DFD ring has been designed
- FFA magnet-cell has been constructed and verified.
- RF system has been tested and assembled.
- 6 cell ring was assembled and its optics was verified using α particles.
- Phase rotation was demonstrated for α particles.

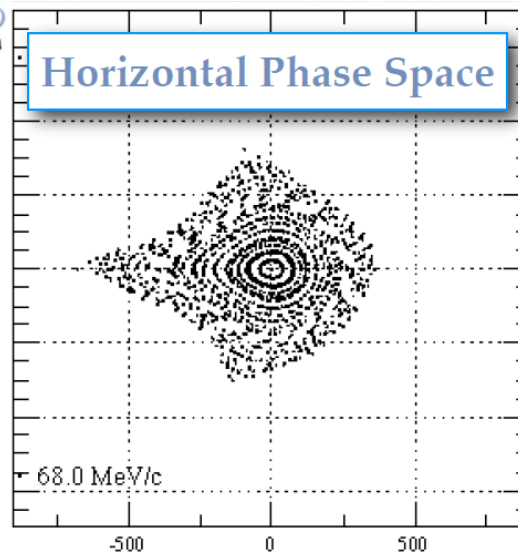
A. Sato et al., Conf. Proc. C 0806233, THPP007 (2008)

6 cell FFA ring at RCNP

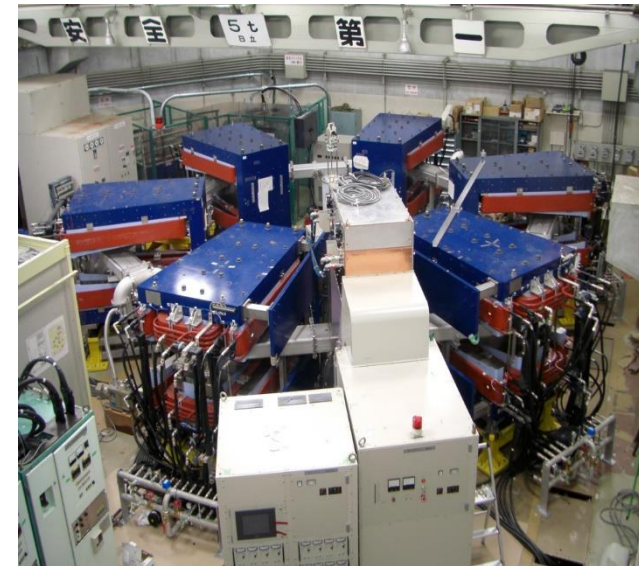
The First PRISM-FFA Magnet



Magnet for FFA cell - design



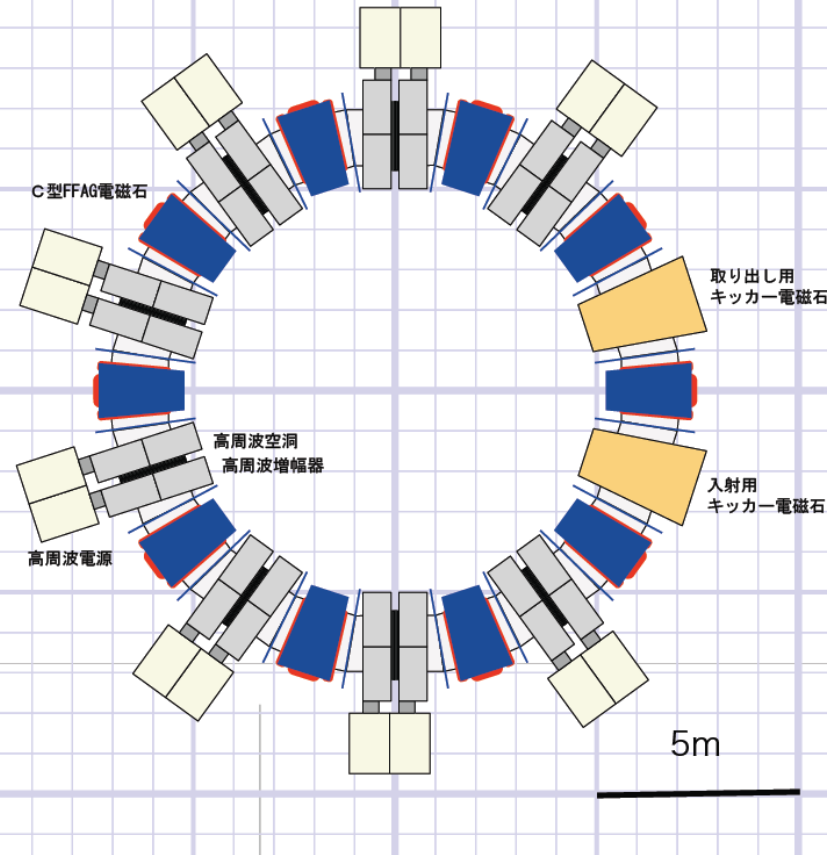
J. Pasternak



PRISM-FFA

Phase Rotator

- N=10
- k=4.6
- F/D(BL)=6.2
- r0=6.5m for 68MeV/c
- half gap = 17cm
- mag. size 110cm @ F center
- Radial sector DFD Triplet
- $\theta_F/2=2.2\text{deg}$
- $\theta_D=1.1\text{deg}$
- Max. field
- F : 0.4T
- D : 0.065T
- tune
- h : 2.73
- v : 1.58



V per turn ~2-3 MV

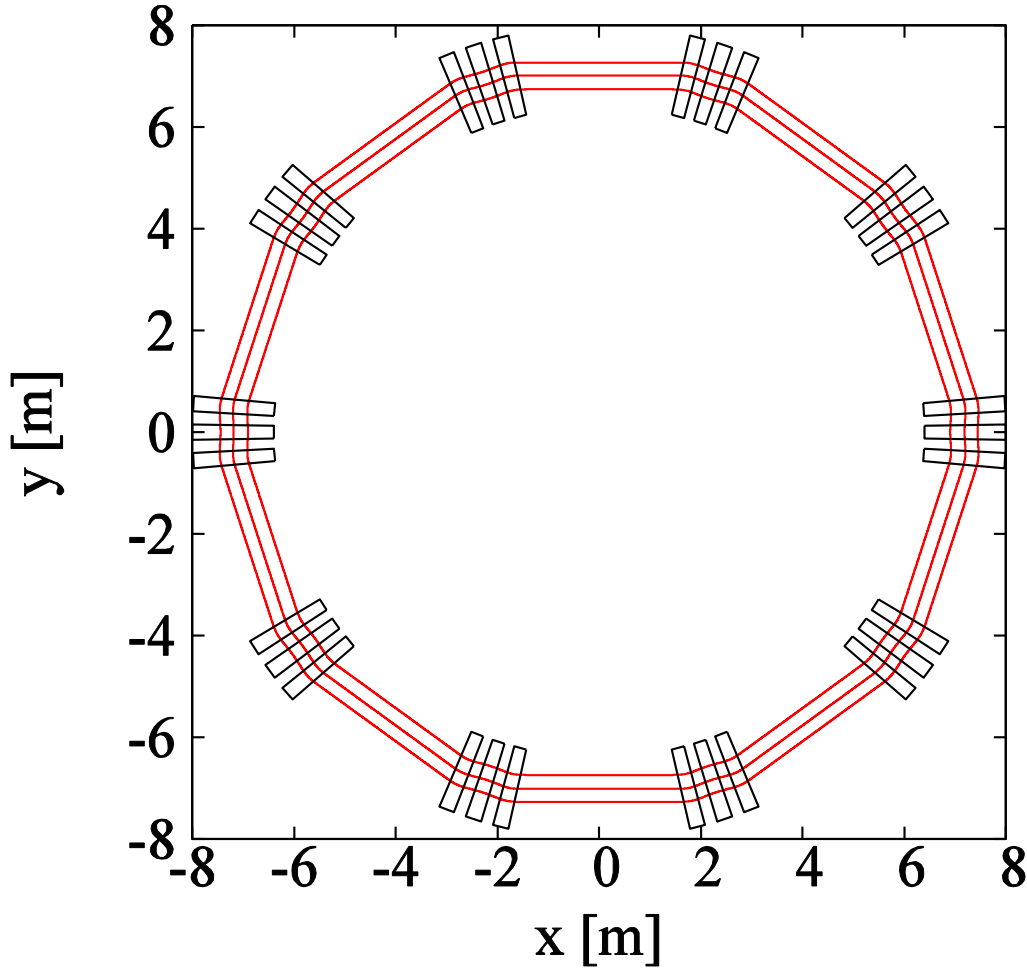
$\Delta p/p$ at injection = $\pm 20\%$

$\Delta p/p$ at extraction = $\pm 2\%$ (after 6 turns ~ 1.5 us)

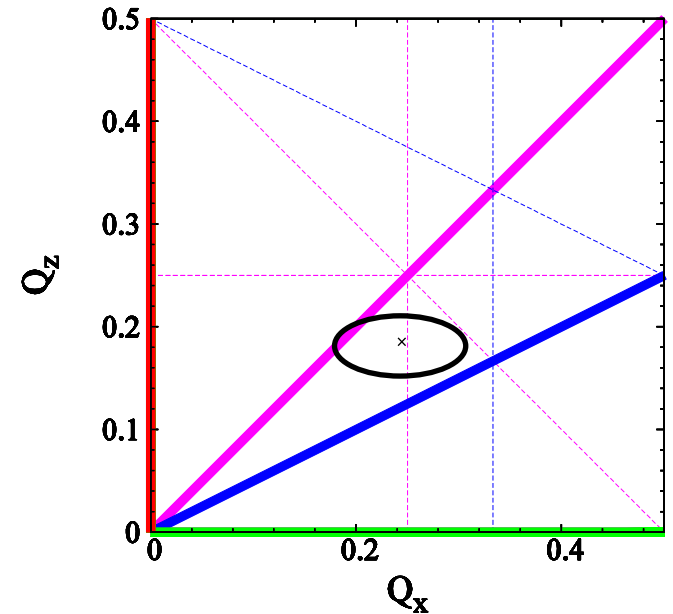
h=1

Parameter	Value
Target type	solid
Proton beam power	~1 MW
Proton beam energy	~ GeV
Proton bunch duration	~10 ns total
Pion capture field	10 -20 T
Momentum acceptance	± 20 %
Reference μ^- momentum	40-68 MeV/c
Harmonic number	1
Minimal acceptance (H/V)	3.8/0.5 π cm rad or more...
RF voltage per turn	3-5.5 MV
RF frequency	3-6 MHz
Final momentum spread	± 2 %
Repetition rate	100 Hz-1 kHz

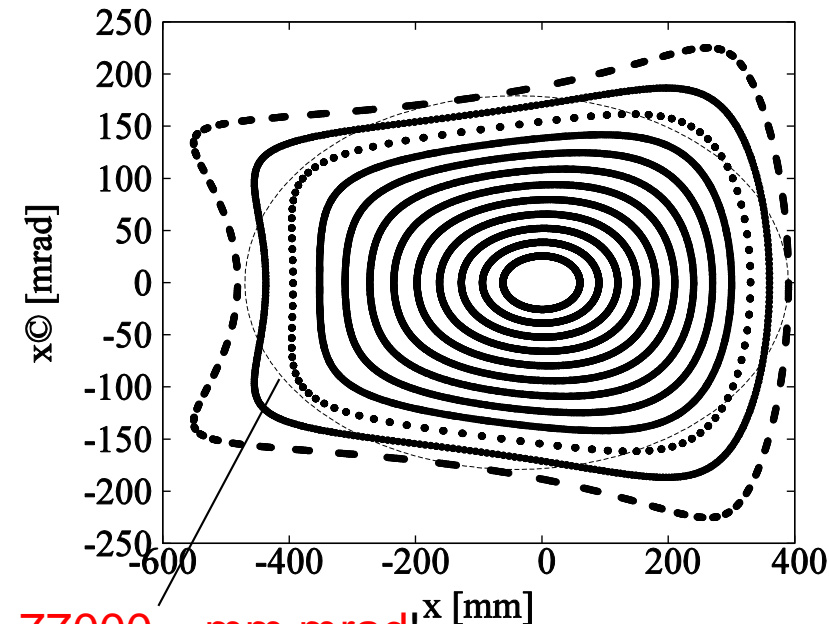
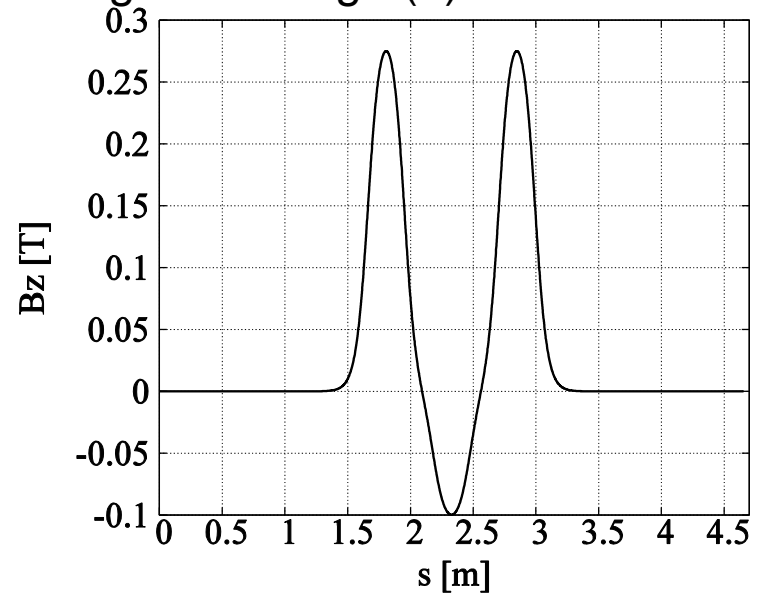
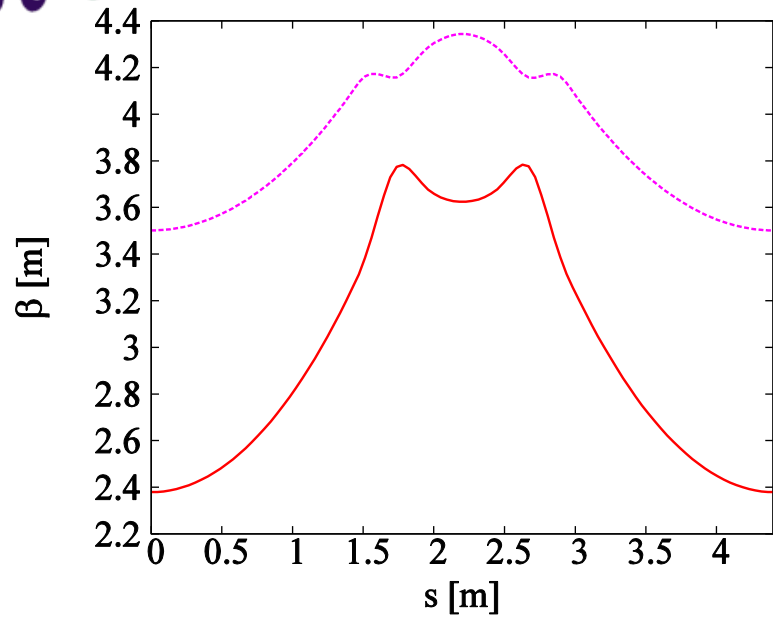
Baseline FDF scaling FFA design



- FDF symmetry motivated by the success of ERIT at Kyoto University
- 10 cells
- $k = 4.3$
- $R_0 = 7.3 \text{ m}$
- $(Q_H, Q_V) = (2.45, 1.85)$
- Minimal drift length 3m



Baseline FDF scaling FFA design (2)



- Enge field fall-off used to study fringe fields using FixField code
- Enormous horizontal acceptance is achieved in simulations
- Vertical long term stability of $\sim 3000 \pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$ is achieved, however with some optimization $\sim 5000 \pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$ should be stable for a few turns.
- Further optimisation will be performed

77000 $\pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$!

Selected Snowmass'21 submissions

- A Phase Rotated Intense Source of Muons (PRISM) for a $\mu \rightarrow e$ Conversion Experiment, SNOWMASS21-RF5_RF0-AF5_AF0_J_Pasternak-096.pdf
- Bunch Compressor for the PIP-II Linac, SNOWMASS21-AF5_AF0-RF5_RF0_Prebys-071.pdf
- SNOWMASS21-RF5_RF0-AF5_AF0_Robert_Bernstein-027.pdf

A Phase Rotated Intense Source of Muons (PRISM) for a $\mu \rightarrow e$ Conversion Experiment

R. B. Appleby,^{1,2} M. Aslaninejad,³ R. Barlow,⁴ R.H. Bernstein,⁵ B. Echenard,⁶ A. Gaponenko,⁵ D. J. Kelliher,⁷ Y. Kuno,^{8,9} A. Kurup,¹⁰ J.-B. Lagrange,⁷ M. Lancaster,¹ K. Long,¹⁰ K. Lynch,¹¹ S. Machida,⁷ S. Mihara,¹² Y. Mori,¹³ B. Muratori,^{14,2} J. Pasternak,^{10,7,*} E. Prebys,¹⁵ C. R. Prior,⁷ A. Sato,⁸ D. Stratakis,⁵ S. Tygier,^{1,2} and Y. Uchida¹⁰

¹The University of Manchester, Department of Physics and Astronomy, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL, United Kingdom

²Cockcroft Institute, Sci-Tech Daresbury, Keckwick Lane, Daresbury, Warrington, WA4 4AD, United Kingdom

³School of Particles and Accelerators, Institute for Research in Fundamental Sciences (IPM), P.O. Box 19395-5531, Tehran, Iran

⁴The University of Huddersfield, Queensgate, Huddersfield, HD1 3DH, UK

⁵Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, P.O. Box 500, Batavia, IL 60510, USA

⁶California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125 USA

⁷ISIS, STFC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot OX11 0QX, UK

⁸Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, 1-1 Machikaneyama, Toyonaka, Osaka, 560-0043, Japan

⁹Research Center of Nuclear Physics, Osaka University, 1-1 Yamadaoka, Suita, Osaka, 565-0871, Japan

¹⁰Imperial College London, Exhibition Road, London SW7 2AZ, UK

¹¹York College and the Graduate Center, CUNY, New York, NY 11451, USA

¹²Institute of Particle and Nuclear Studies (IPNS), KEK, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-0801, Japan

¹³Institute for Integrated Radiation and Nuclear Science Department of Nuclear Engineering, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

¹⁴ASTeC, STFC Daresbury Laboratory, Daresbury, Warrington, WA4 4AD Cheshire, United Kingdom

¹⁵UC Davis, Department of Physics and Astronomy, One Shields Avenue Davis, CA 95616

(Dated: September 1, 2020)

Letter of Interest: Bunch Compressor for the PIP-II Linac

E. Prebys¹, R. H. Bernstein², and J. Pasternak³

¹University of California, Davis, California 95616, USA

²Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois 60510, USA

³Imperial College London, London SW7 2AZ, UK

August 27, 2020

J. Pasternak

A New Charged Lepton Flavor Violation Program at Fermilab (ENIGMA: nExt geNERation experiments with hiGh intensity Muon beAms)

M. Aoki,¹ R.H. Bernstein,² L. Calibbi,³ F. Cervelli,⁴ C. Bloise,⁵ R. Culbertson,² André Luiz de Gouvêa,⁶ S. Di Falco,⁴ E. Diociaiuti,⁵ S. Donati,⁴ R. Donghia,⁵ B. Echenard,⁷ A. Gaponenko,² S. Giovannella,⁵ C. Group,⁸ F. Happacher,⁵ M. Hedges,⁹ D.G. Hitlin,⁷ C. Johnstone,² E. Hungerford,¹⁰ D. M. Kaplan,¹¹ M. Kargiantoulakis,² A. Knecht,¹² K. Kirch,¹³ M. Lancaster,¹⁴ A. Luca,² K. Lynch,¹⁵ M. Martini,^{16,*} P. Murat,² S. Middleton,⁷ S. Mihara,¹⁷ J. Miller,¹⁸ S. Miscetti,⁵ L. Morescalchi,⁴ D. Neuffer,² A. Papa,⁴ J. Pasternak,¹⁹ E. Pedreschi,⁴ G. Pezzullo,²⁰ F. Porter,⁷ E. Prebys,²¹ V. Pronskikh,² R. Ray,² F. Renga,²² I. Sarra,⁵ D. Stratakis,² N.M. Truong,²¹ A. Sato,¹ F. Spinella,⁴ M. Syphers,²³ and M. Yucel²

¹Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, 1-1 Machikaneyama, Toyonaka, Osaka, 560-0043, Japan

²Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, P.O. Box 500, Batavia, IL 60510, USA¹

³School of Physics, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, China

⁴INFN Sezione di Pisa Ed. C Polo Fibonacci, Largo Pontecorvo 3, Pisa, Italy

⁵Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati dell'INFN, Via Enrico Fermi 40, 00044, Frascati, Italy

⁶Northwestern University, Department of Physics and Astronomy, 2145 Sheridan Road, Evanston, IL 60208, USA

⁷California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125 USA

⁸Department of Physics, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22904, USA

⁹Department of Physics and Astronomy, 525 Northwestern Avenue, West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA

¹⁰Department of Physics, University of Houston, Houston TX, 77204 USA

¹¹Illinois Institute of Technology, 10 West 35th Street Chicago, IL 60616, USA

¹²Paul Scherrer Institute, Villigen, Switzerland

¹³ETH Zurich Dep. Physik Otto-Stern-Weg 1, 8093 Zurich, Switzerland[†]

¹⁴The University of Manchester, Department of Physics and Astronomy, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL, United Kingdom

¹⁵York College and the Graduate Center, CUNY, New York, NY 11451, USA

¹⁶Università degli Studi Guglielmo Marconi, 00193, Rome, Italy

¹⁷KEK, High Energy Research Organization, 1-1 Oho, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0801, Japan

¹⁸Boston University, 590 Commonwealth Ave., Boston MA 02215, USA

¹⁹Imperial College London, Exhibition Road, London SW7 2AZ, UK[‡]

²⁰Department of Physics, Yale University, 56 Hillhouse, New Haven, CT-06511, USA

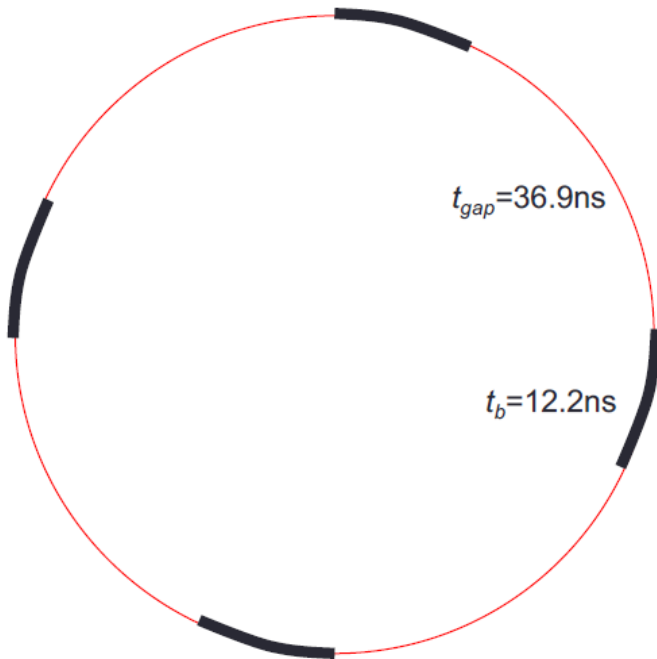
²¹UC Davis, Department of Physics and Astronomy, One Shields Avenue Davis, CA 95616

²²Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sez. di Roma, P. le A. Moro 2, 00185 Roma, Italy

²³Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115, USA[¶]

(Dated: August 29, 2020)

Realising compressed bunches using PIP-II linac



Circumference: $C = 49.7 \text{ m}$

RF Frequency: $f_{RF} = 40.62 \text{ or } 20.31 \text{ MHz}$

harmonic: $h = 8 \text{ or } 4$

Protons/bunch: $n_b = 1 \times 10^{12}$

Bunch length: $t_b = 12.2 \text{ ns}$

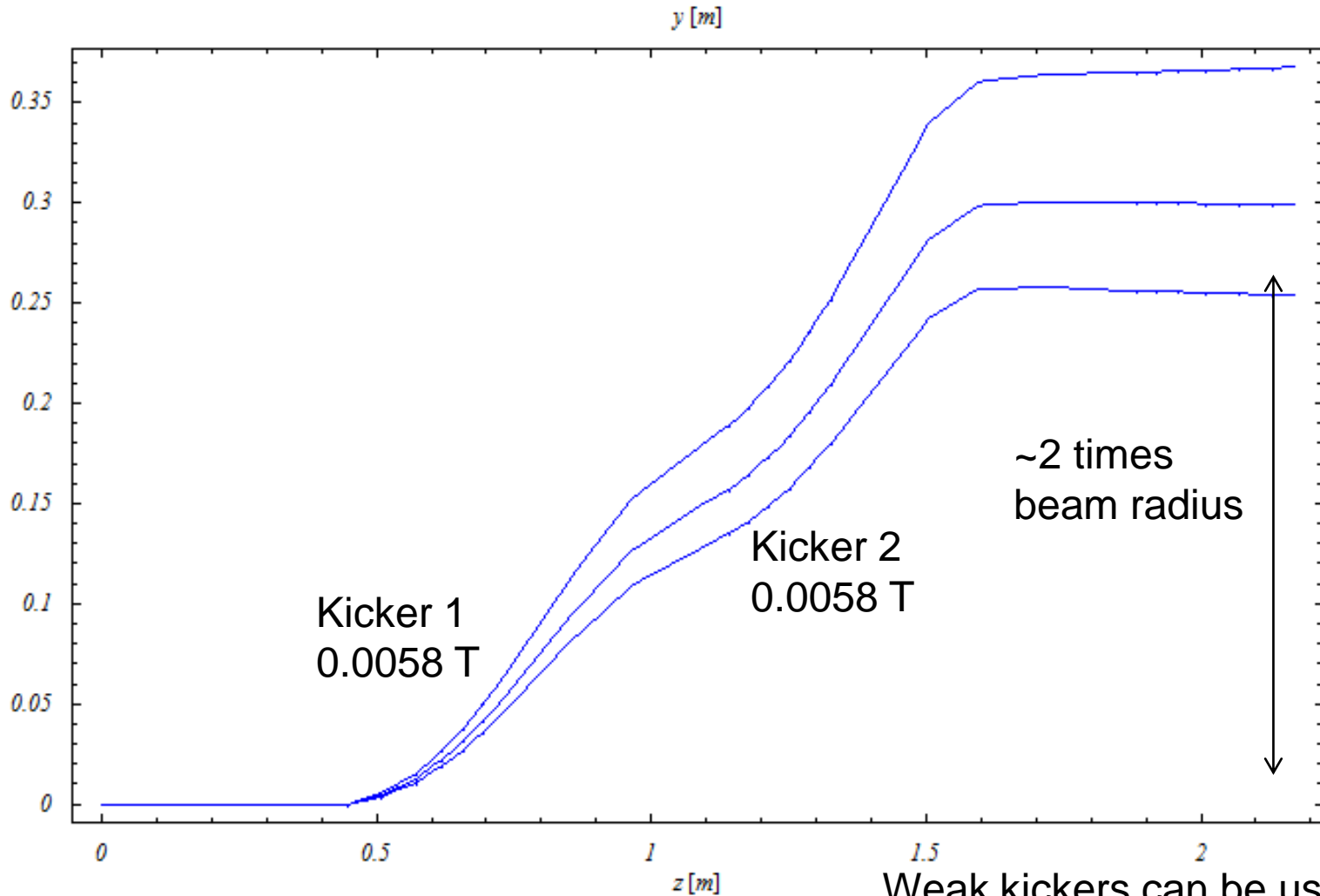
Fill time: $t_{fill} = 1.3 \text{ ms}$

- PIP-II linac can be used to generate the compressed bunches
- Compressor ring needs to be added

- Bunch Compressor for the PIP-II Linac, SNOWMASS21-AF5_AF0-RF5_RF0_PrebyS-071.pdf

Vertical injection into FFA

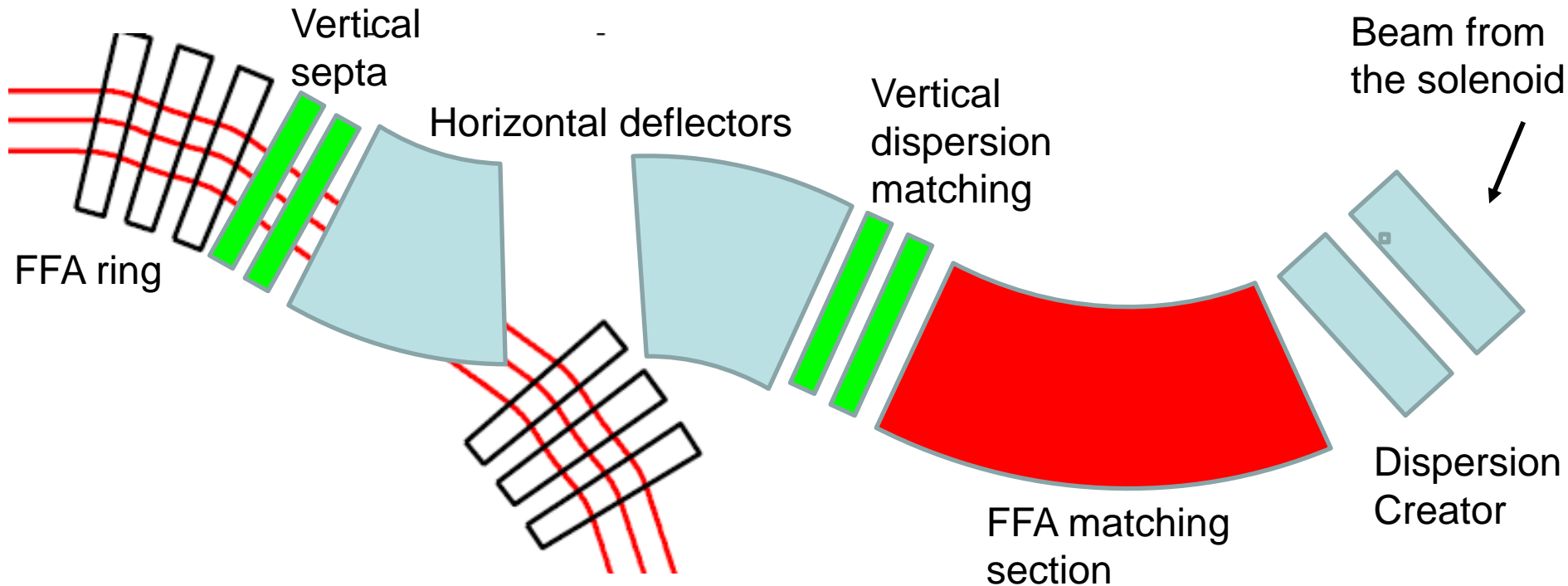
Orbit separation with 2 kickers



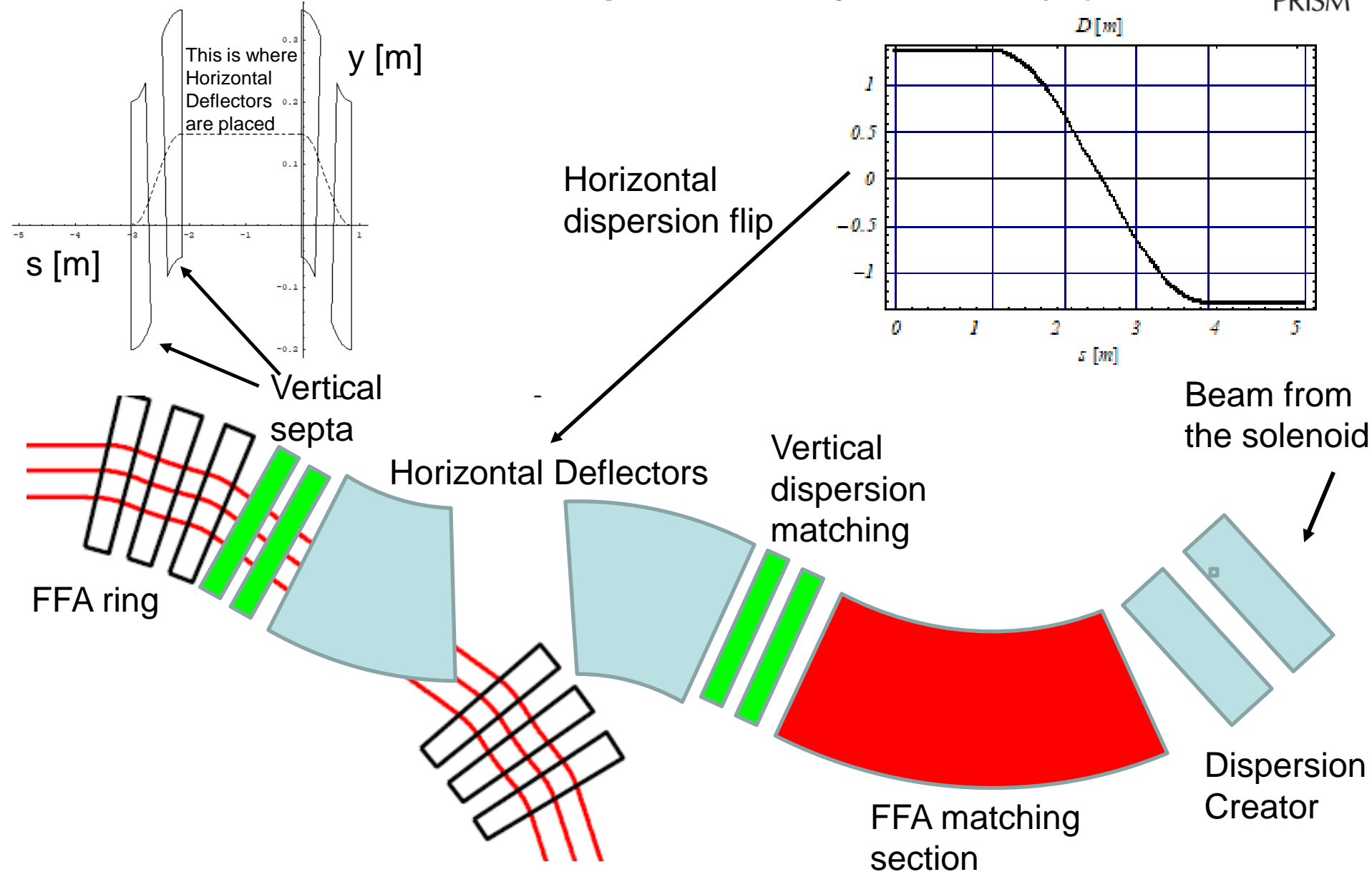
Weak kickers can be used!

New concepts for injection

- Beam from the solenoid enters dispersion creator made of rectangular dipoles
- FFA matching section matches betatron functions, while preserving dispersion
- Horizontal deflectors (two sector bends) allows to pass around the main FFA magnets while entering into the FFA ring
 - Dispersion flips
- Vertical magnets allows to create the necessary gap for the horizontal deflectors and match the vertical dispersion
- System under study/work in progress (R. Feng, IC)



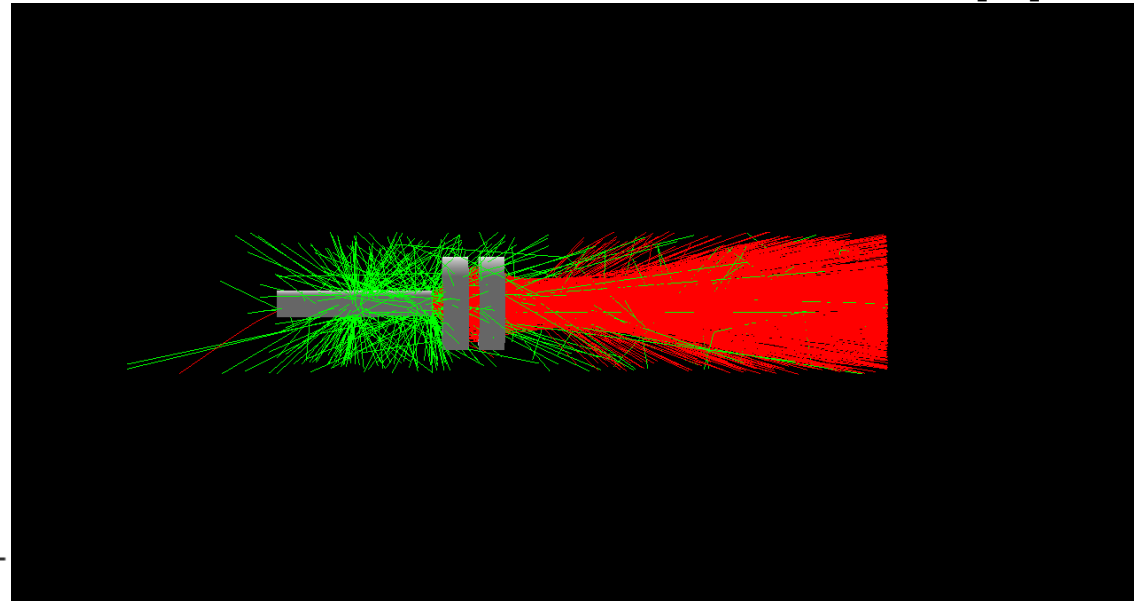
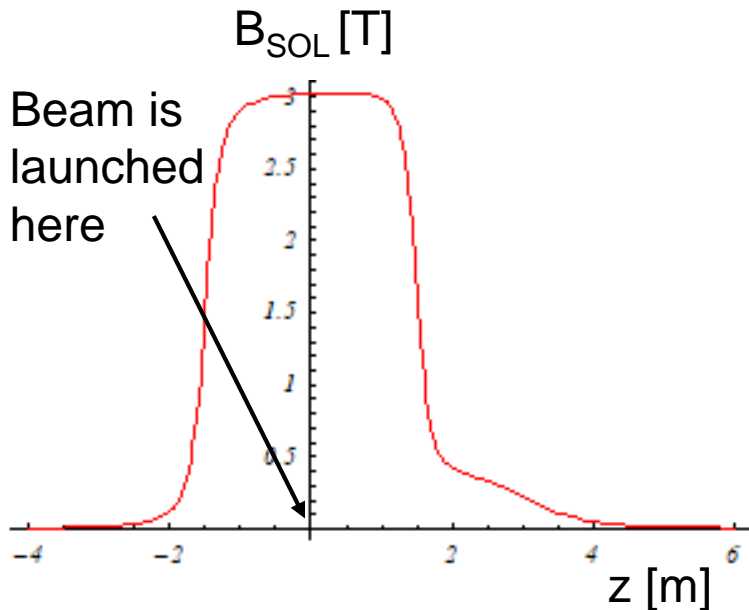
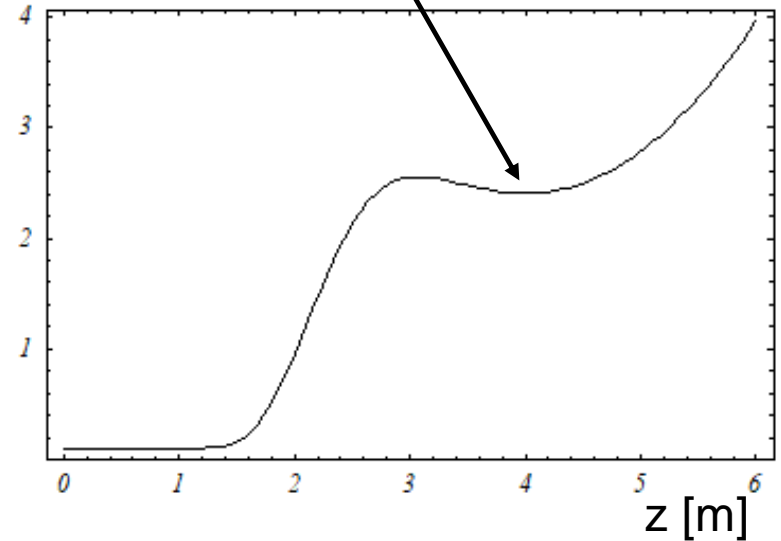
New concepts for injection (2)



Transition from the solenoid to the AG lattice

- Beam from pion capture/muon decay is transported in $\sim 3\text{T}$ solenoid
 - In G4BeamLine simulation beam is launched matched inside 3T solenoid
 - 45 MeV/c reference momentum is assumed
- Field is switched off adiabatically, while beam is matched transversely to the AG lattice

Dispersion creator starts here

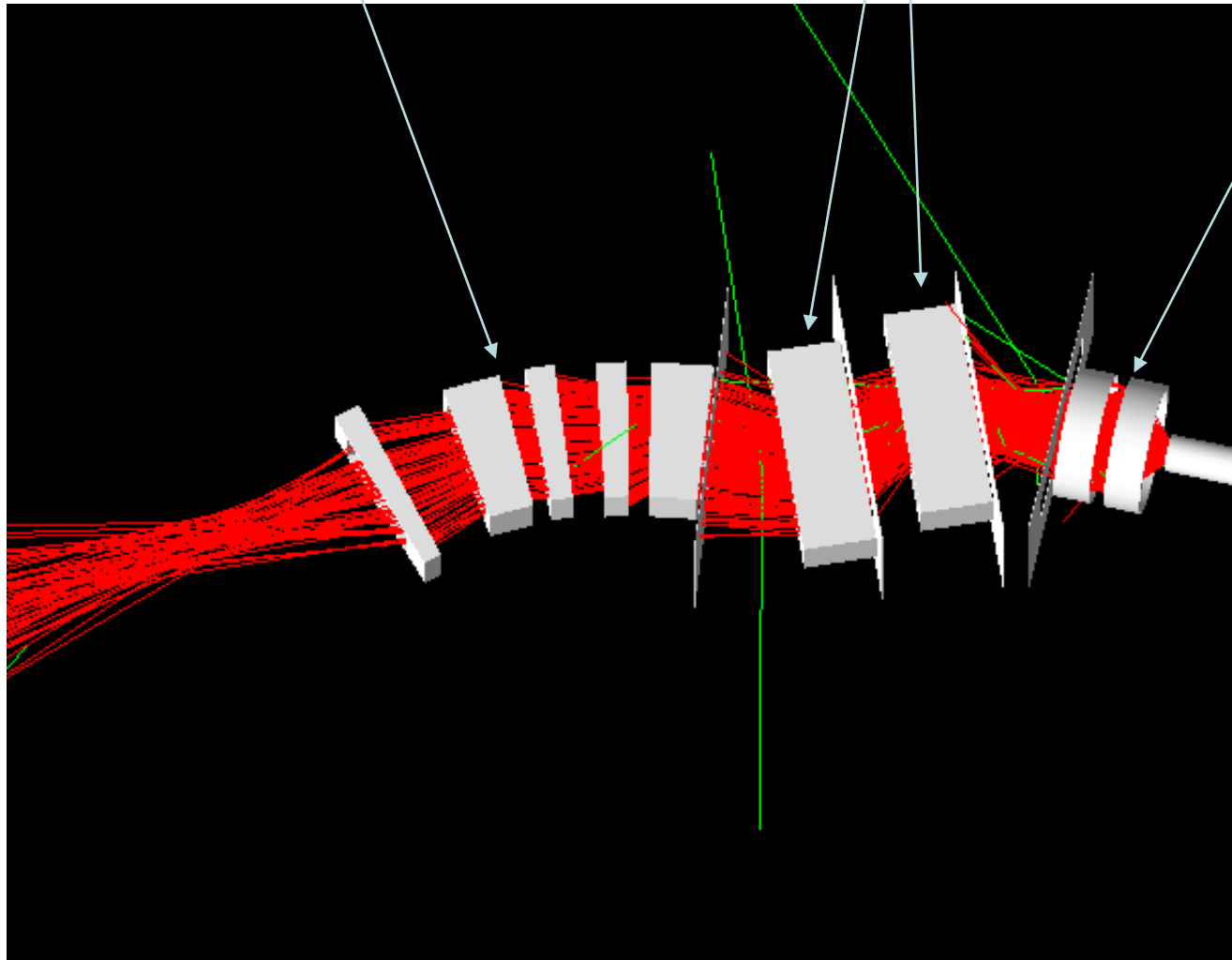


Preliminary injection line study

Part of the FFA matching section

Dispersion
Creator

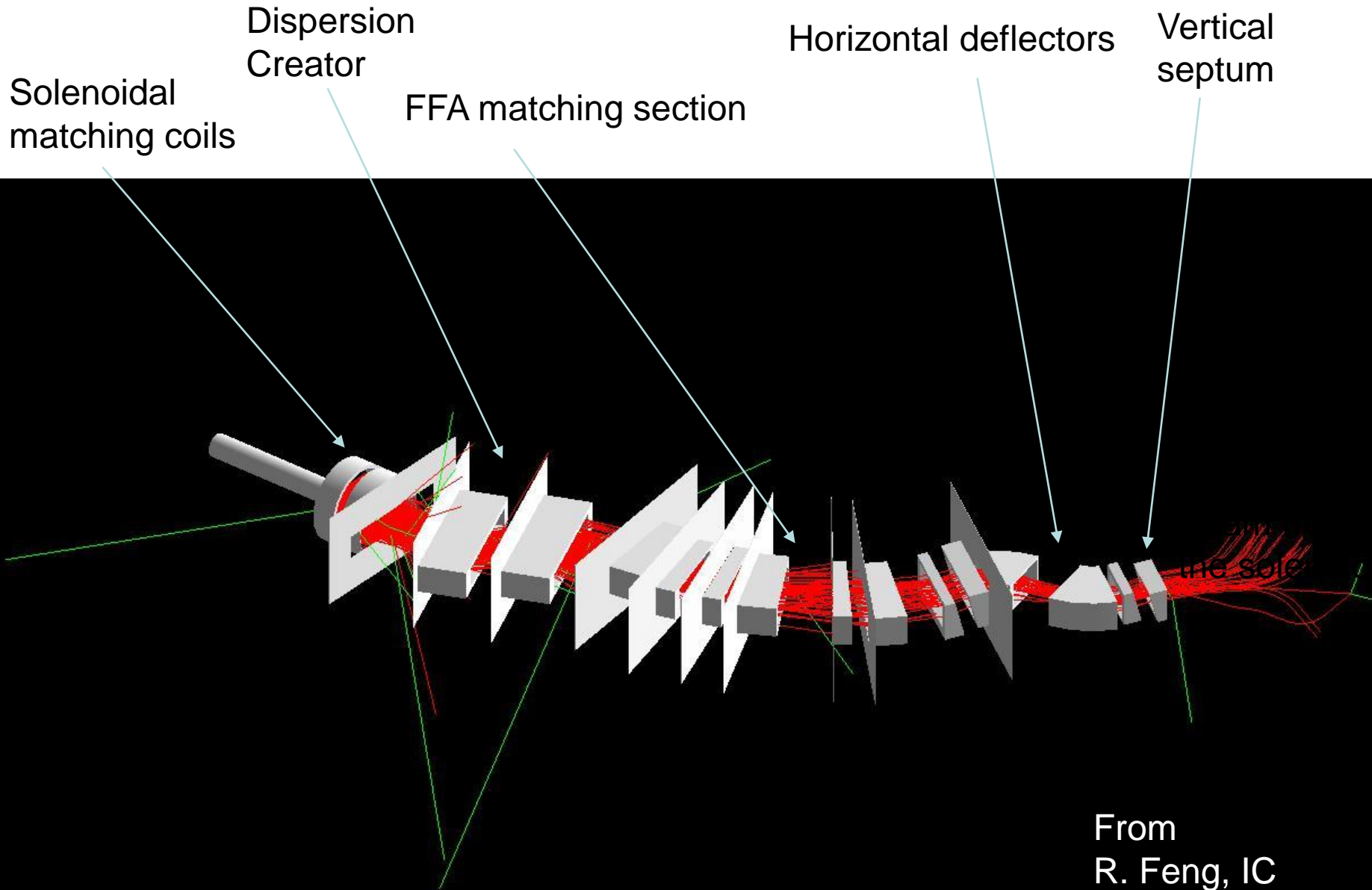
Solenoidal
matching coils



Beam from
the solenoid

From
R. Feng, IC

Preliminary injection line study, work is progressing (2)



Conclusions

- We aim to make further progress on defining the PRISM system for the Snowmass paper (July'21)
- We hope the Snowmass process will lead to P5 endorsing the PRISM system and to prepare the route for its funding
- Compressed bunches needed for PRISM can be generated using PIP-II linac and further upgrades of the FNAL chain or at J-PARC
 - We plan further studies on generating the compressed bunches
- PRISM is a serious choice for the next generation cLFV experiment
- Please join us!