

Muon Physics Program (and other μ ideas)

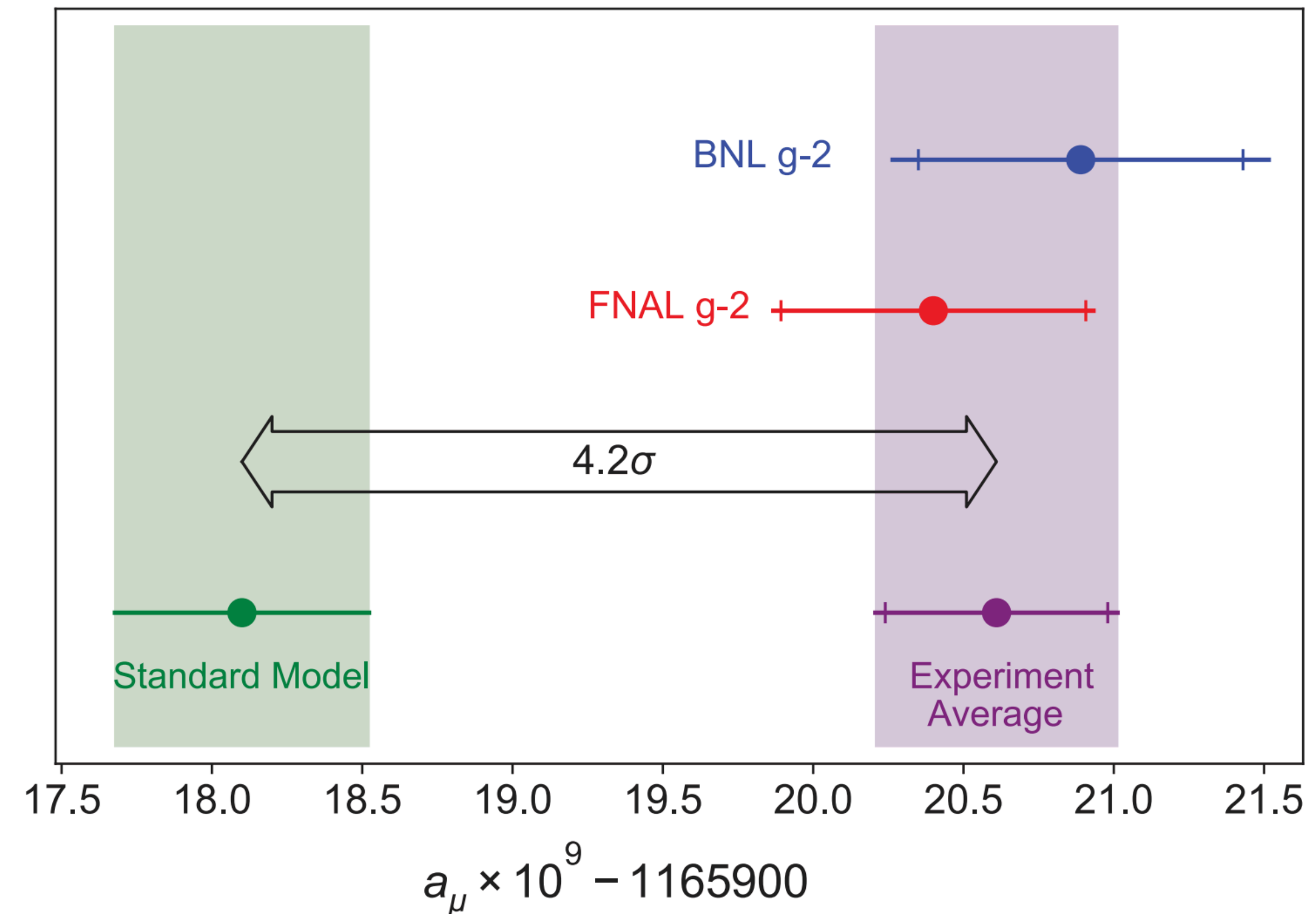
Future Colliders Workshop: Cool Copper Collider R&D

Dylan Rankin [MIT] - May 18th, 2022

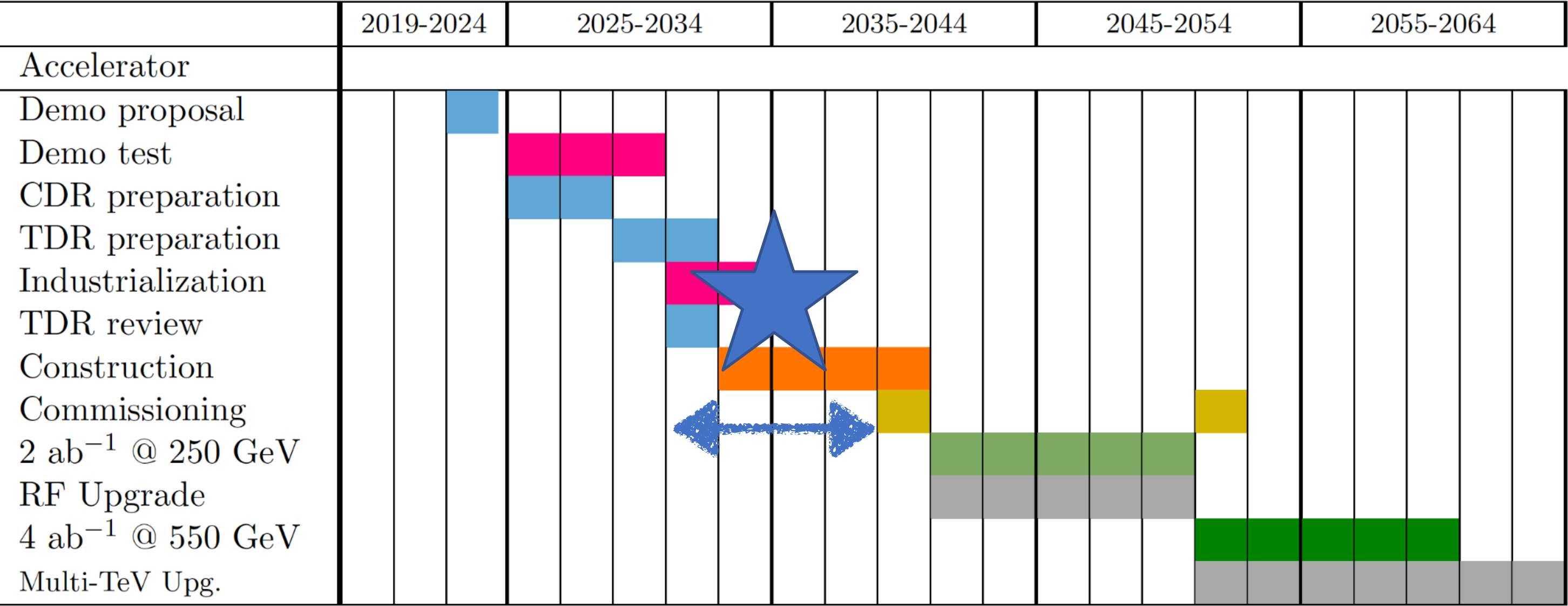
(with very helpful and necessary input from Emilio Nanni)

Introduction

- Muons connected to many exciting recent physics results
- Having a (high energy) muon beam opens up many exciting possibilities for physics
- How do we get there? How do we test the technology?
 - What can we do along the way?
- n.b. not a muon collider talk



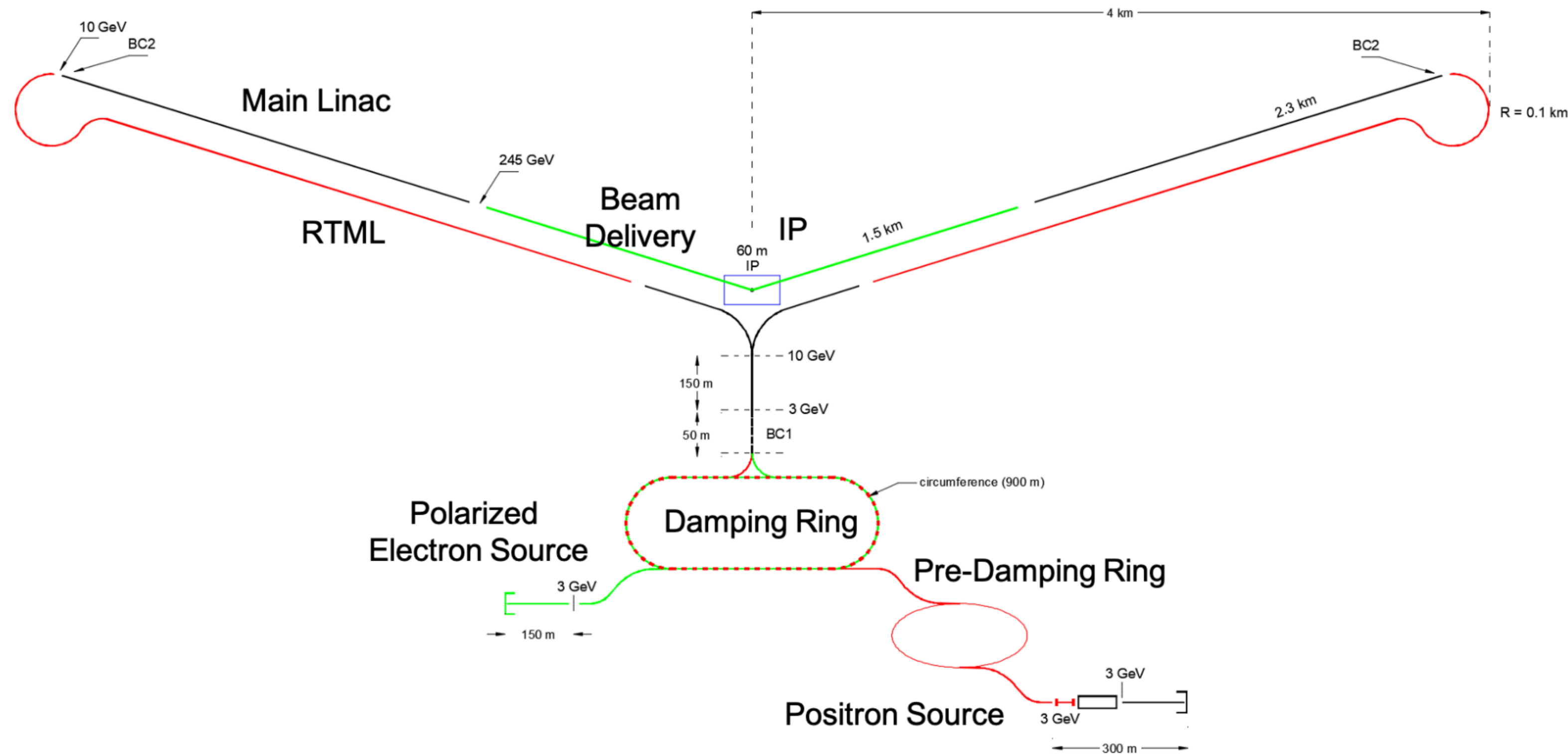
Physics During C³ Construction



- Between end of demonstration plan and first Higgs there is a 10-12 year gap
 - Ongoing industrialization and construction at site – Cryomodules and RF sources are being produced, put in tunnels
- **Could a string test be considered to build confidence in the technology, demonstrate operational parameters for additional sub-systems, train up project workforce and deliver physics?**

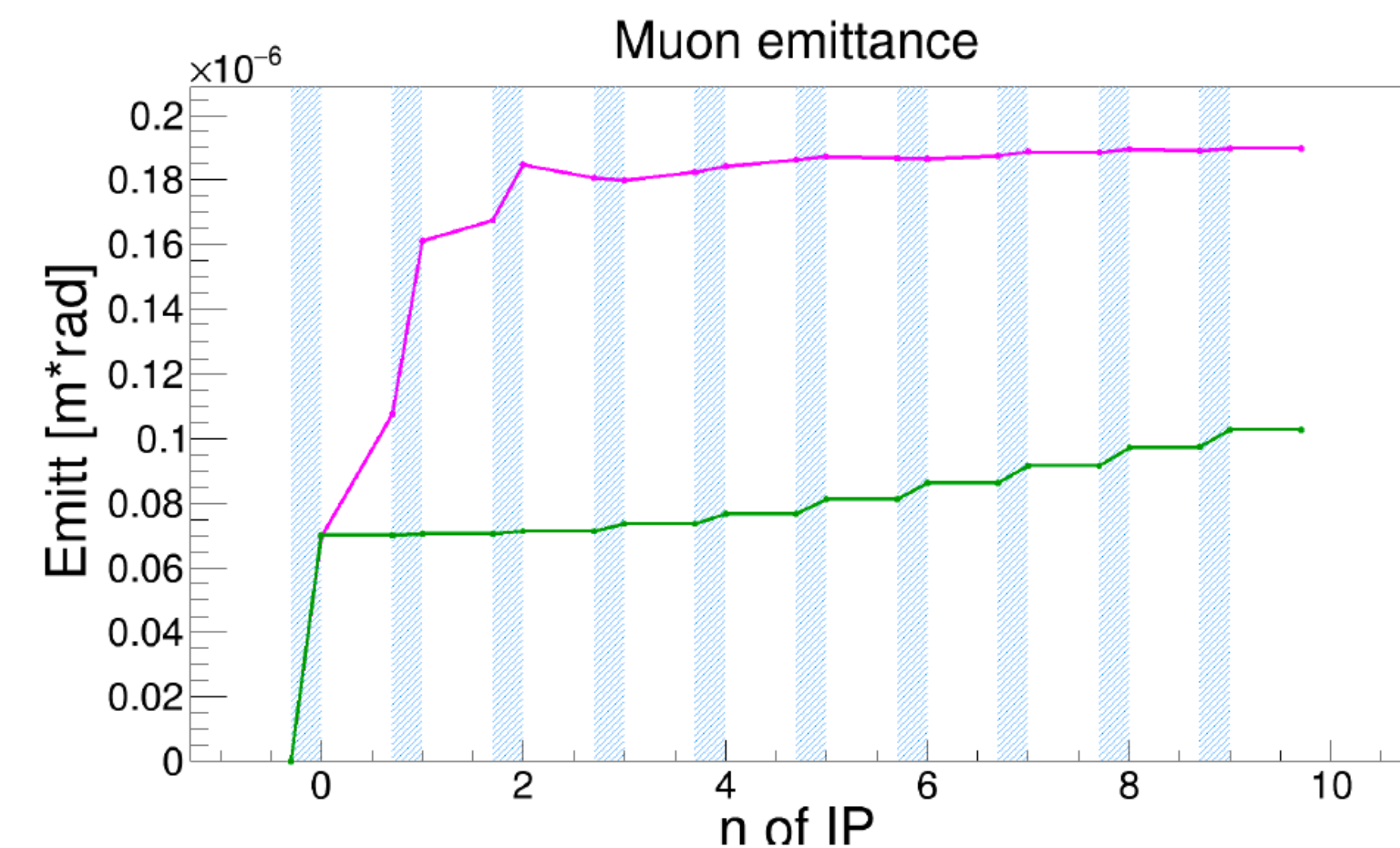
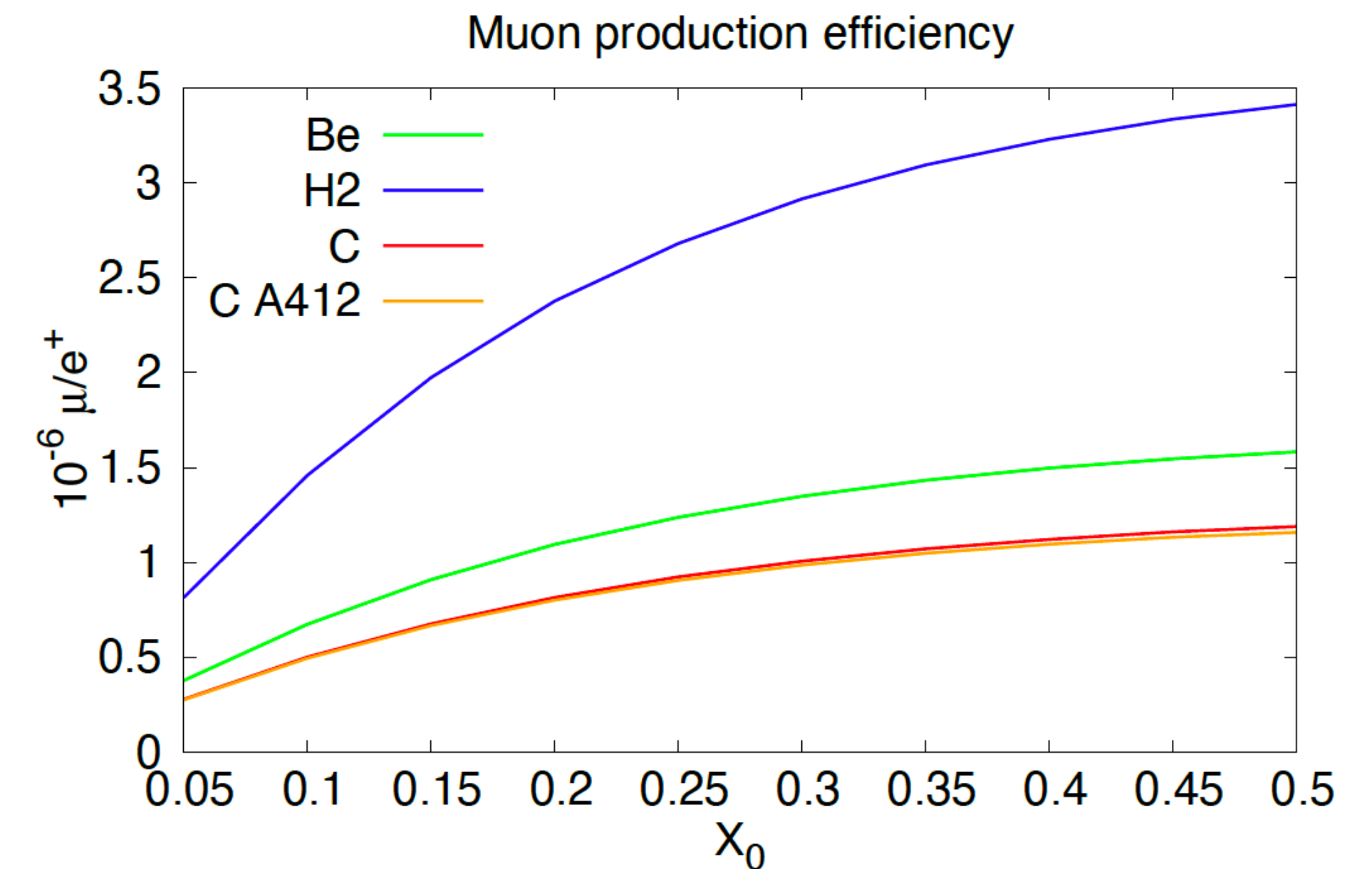
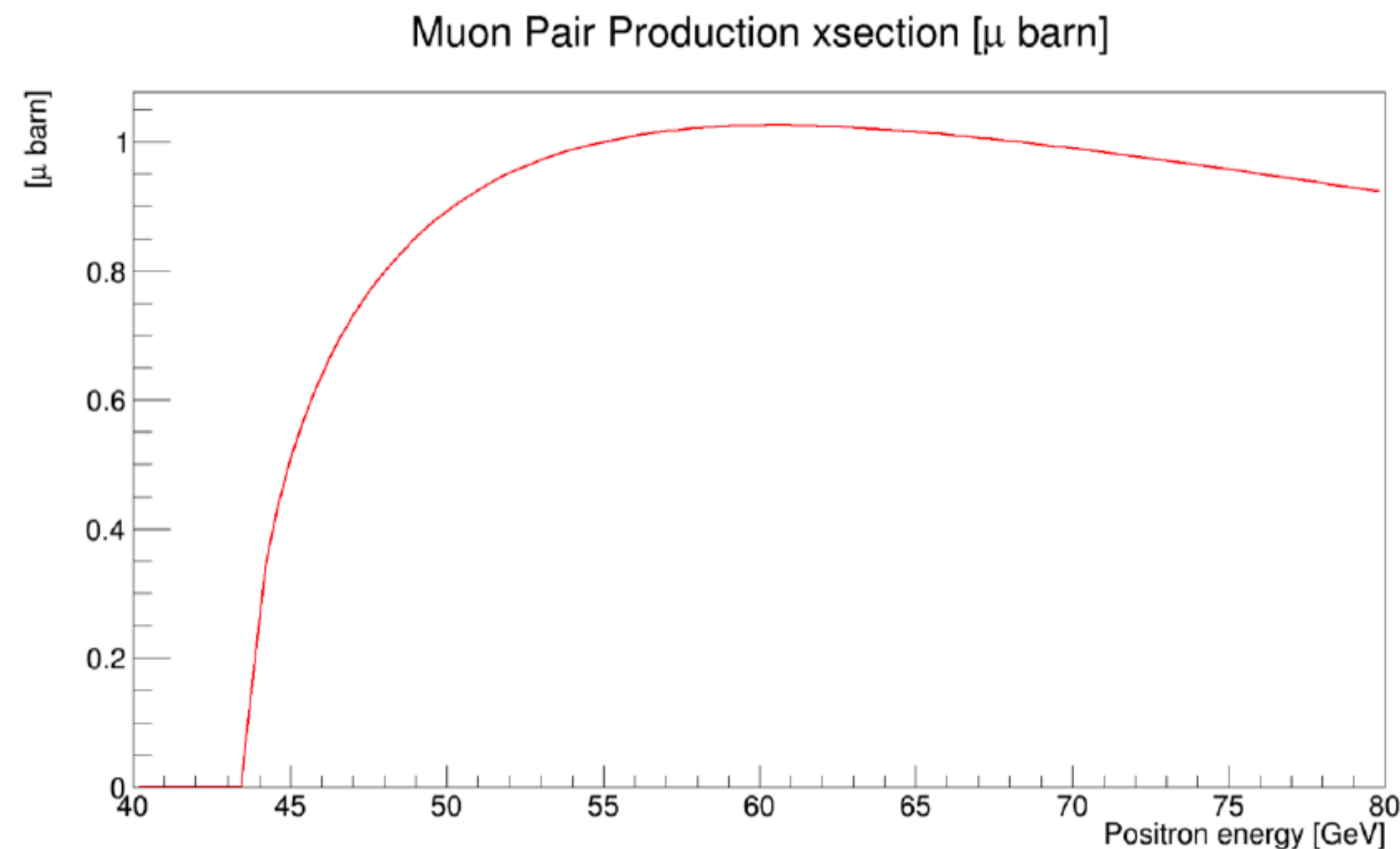
Physics During C³ Construction

- String Test Elements:
 - Positron Source – Few GeV electron linac, positron target, positron capture
 - Damping ring?
 - Main linac to 45 GeV – ~550-700 m (low to high current), 1 cryo plant



Muon Production with Positrons at 45 GeV

- LEMMA Concept (avoid muon cooling)
- Positron (45 GeV) on fixed low Z target
 - $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$, muons at 22.5 GeV
- High conversion efficiency and low emittance



Muon Production* with Positrons at 45 GeV for C³

C3 String Test Low Muon Current

Parameter	Value
Number of RF Pulses Per Year (180 days)	1.87×10^9
RF Pulse Length	700 ns
# of Muons per RF Cycle	1
Muon Δt (smallest)	175 ps
Muons / Year (Max)	7.46×10^{12}

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# of Bunches per RF Pulse	133
# of Muons per Bunch	6×10^3
# of Muons per RF Pulse	8×10^5
Muon Δt (smallest)	5.26 ns
Muons / Year (Max)	1.5×10^{15}

*LEMMA Target Singe Pass

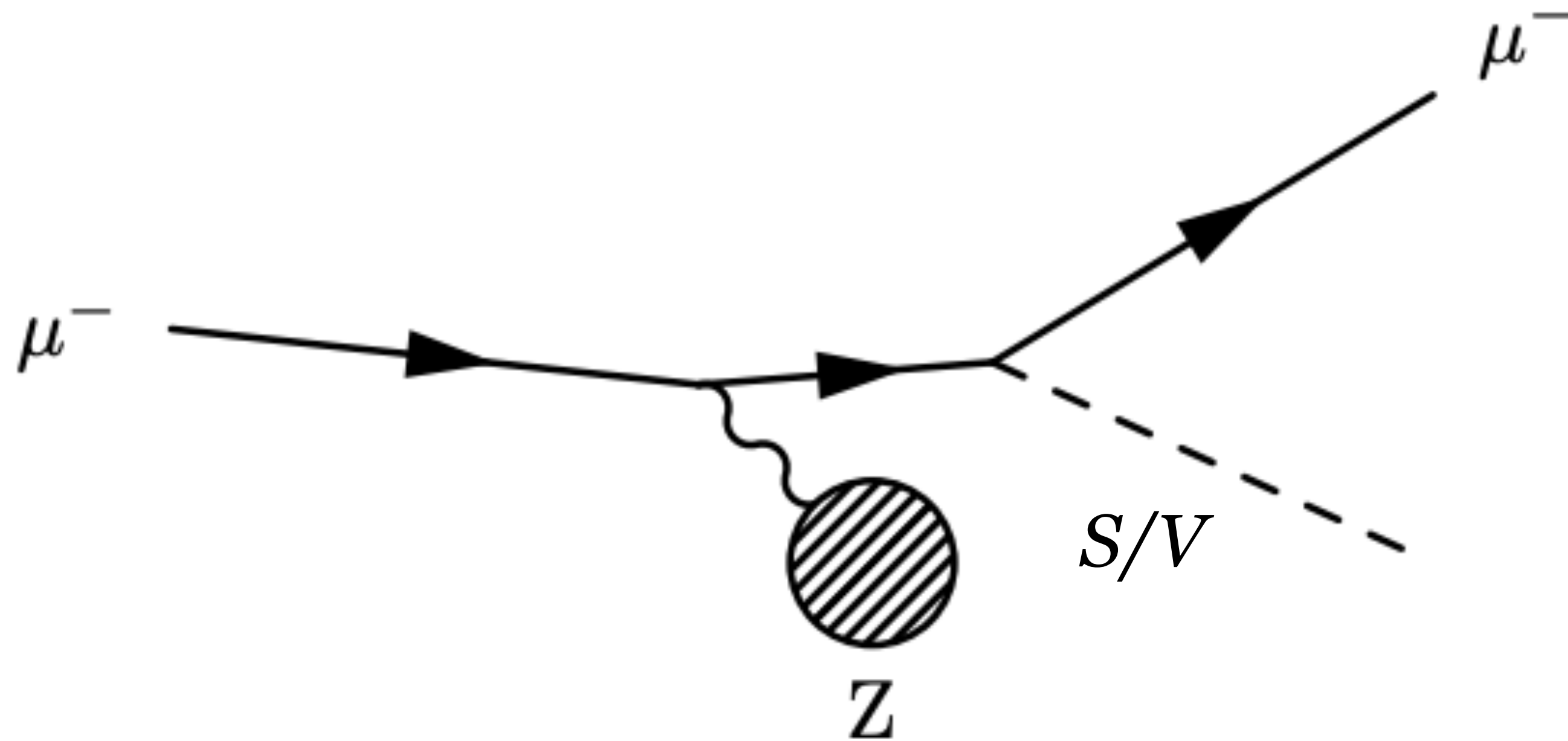
Includes 10^{-6} efficiency for e⁺ conversion

Muon Beam Physics

- What physics can be done with this muon beam?
- Muon beam dump
 - Minimal additional infrastructure if beam beam is produced
- Higher energies could allow more tests of muon acceleration
- $e\text{-}\mu$ collider?

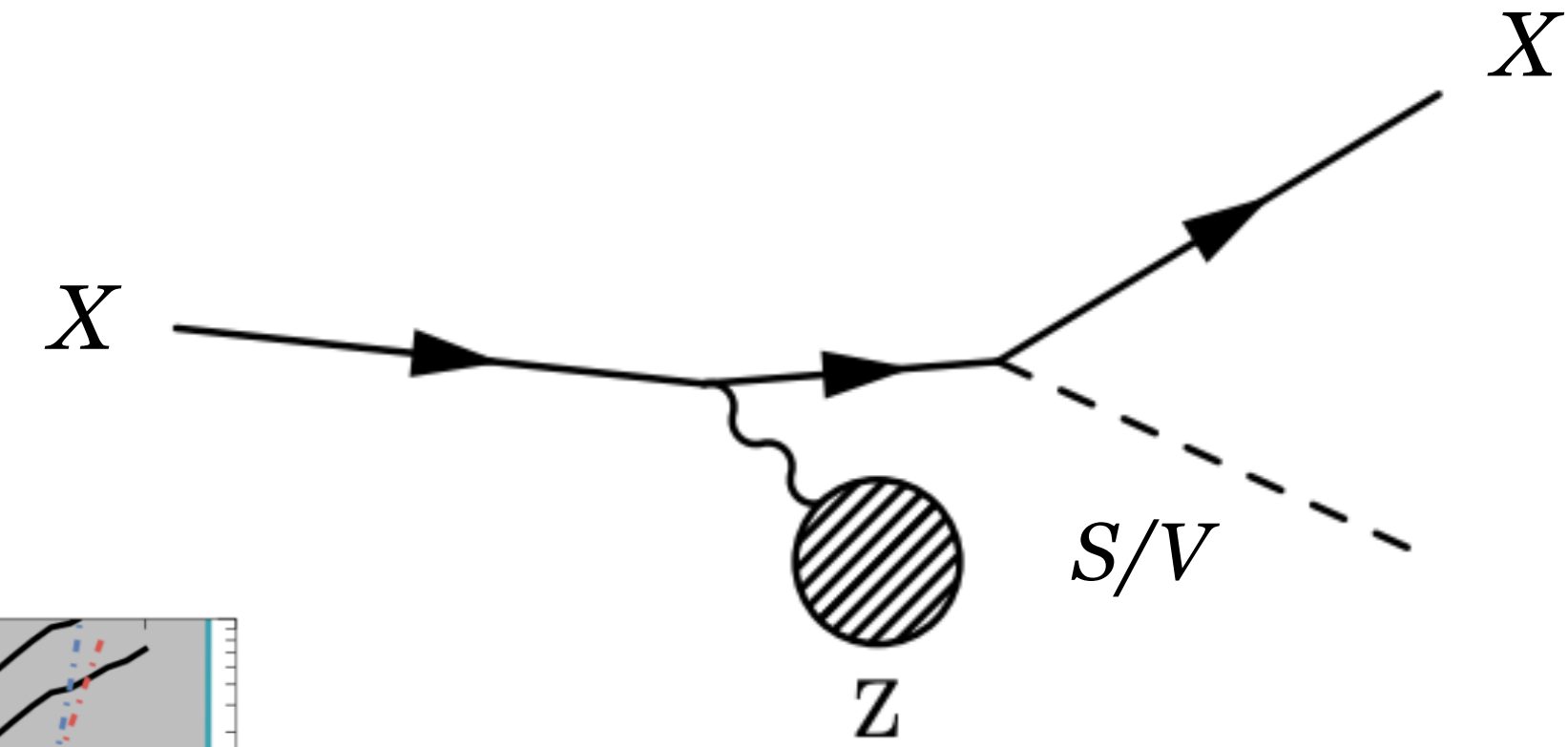
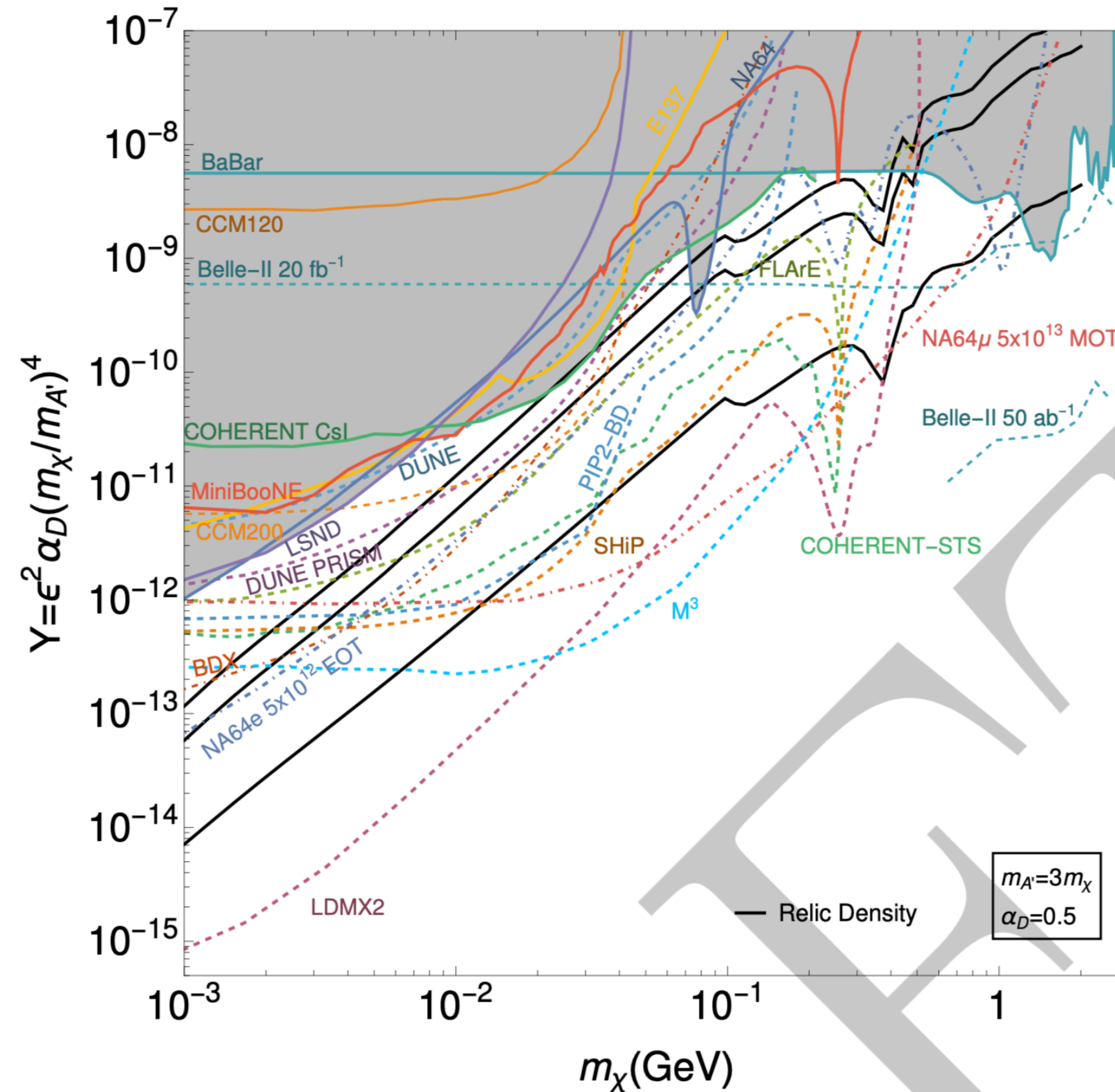
Muon Beam Dump

- Muon beam incident on target (Z)



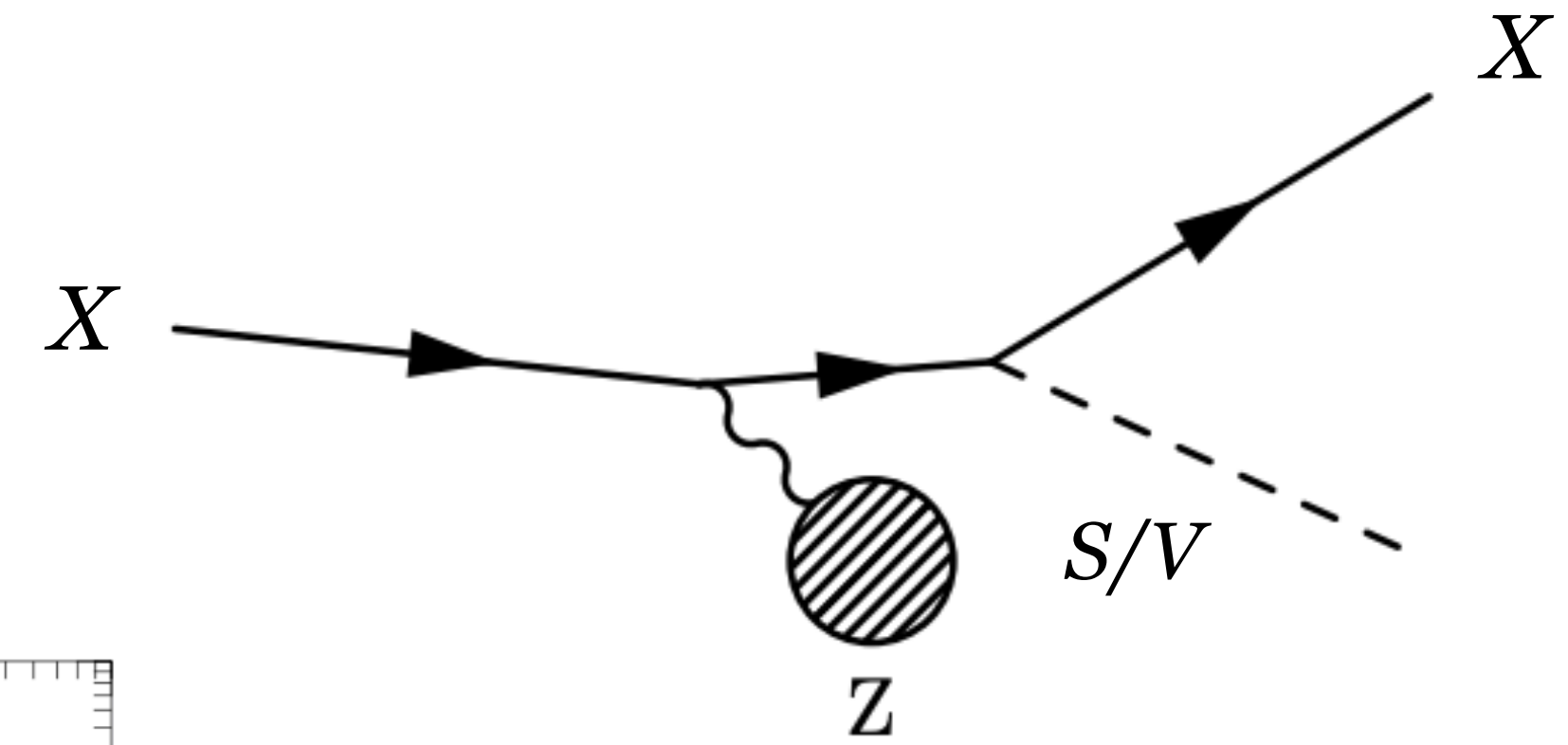
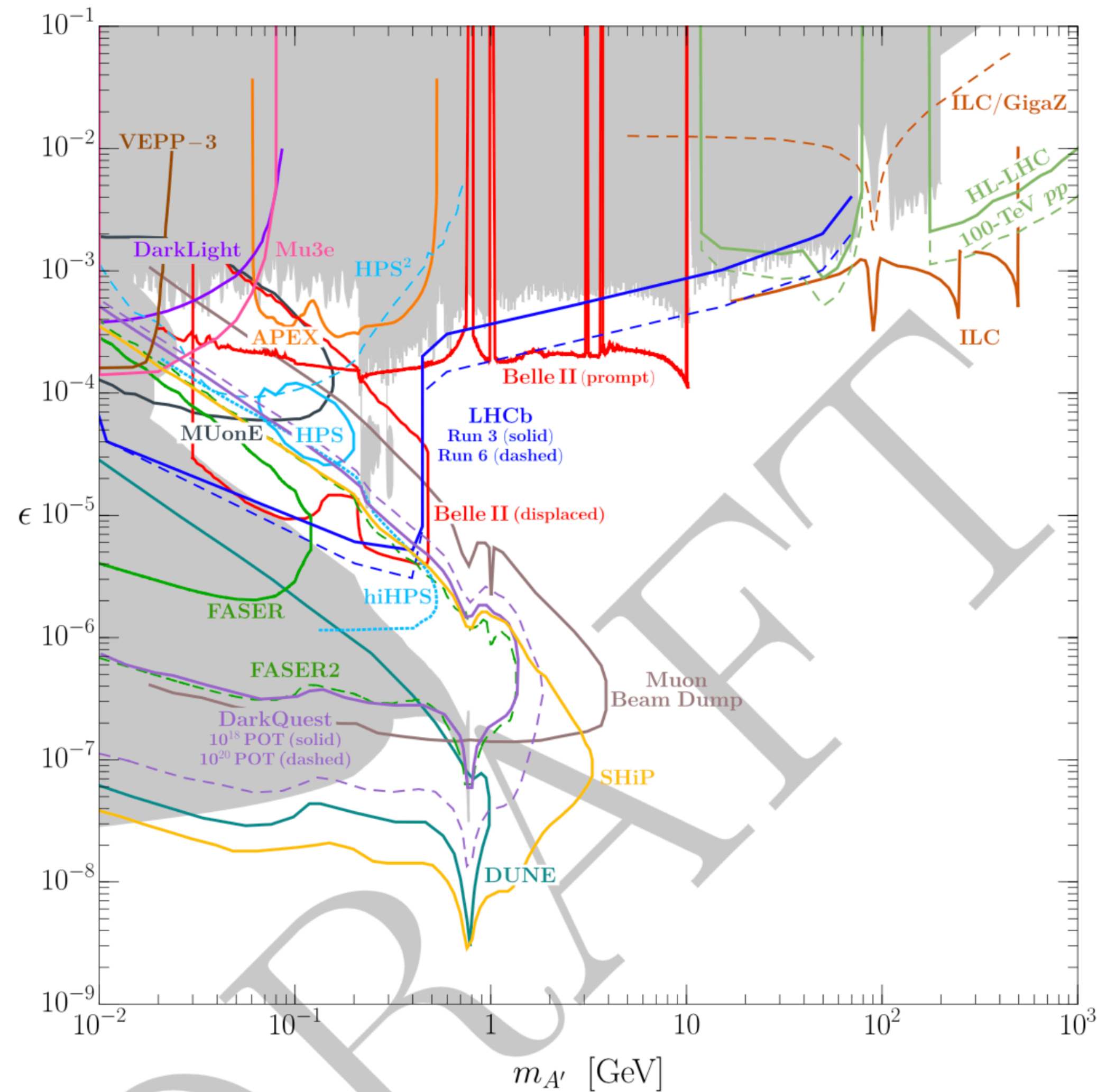
Why a Beam Dump?

- Dark matter



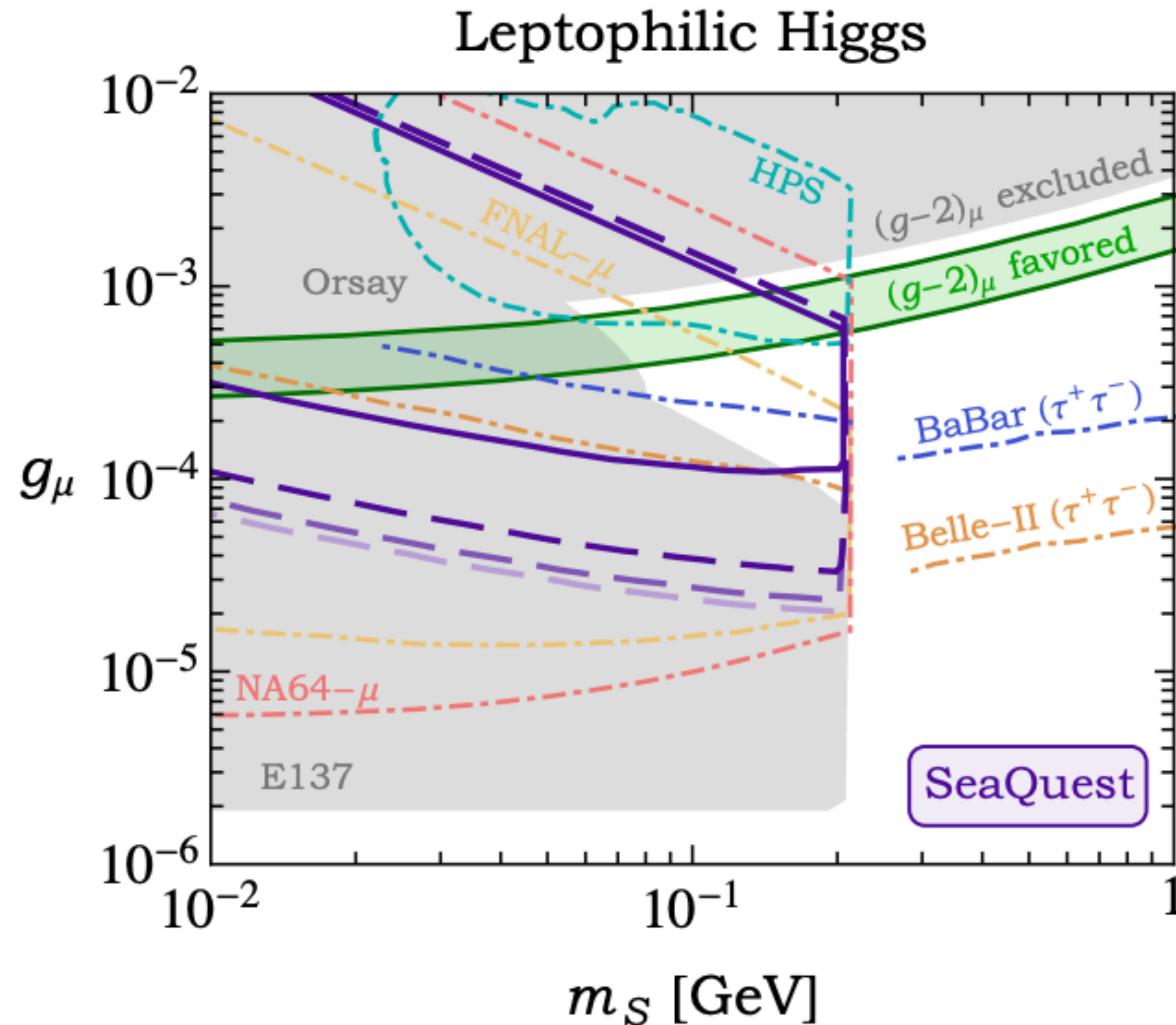
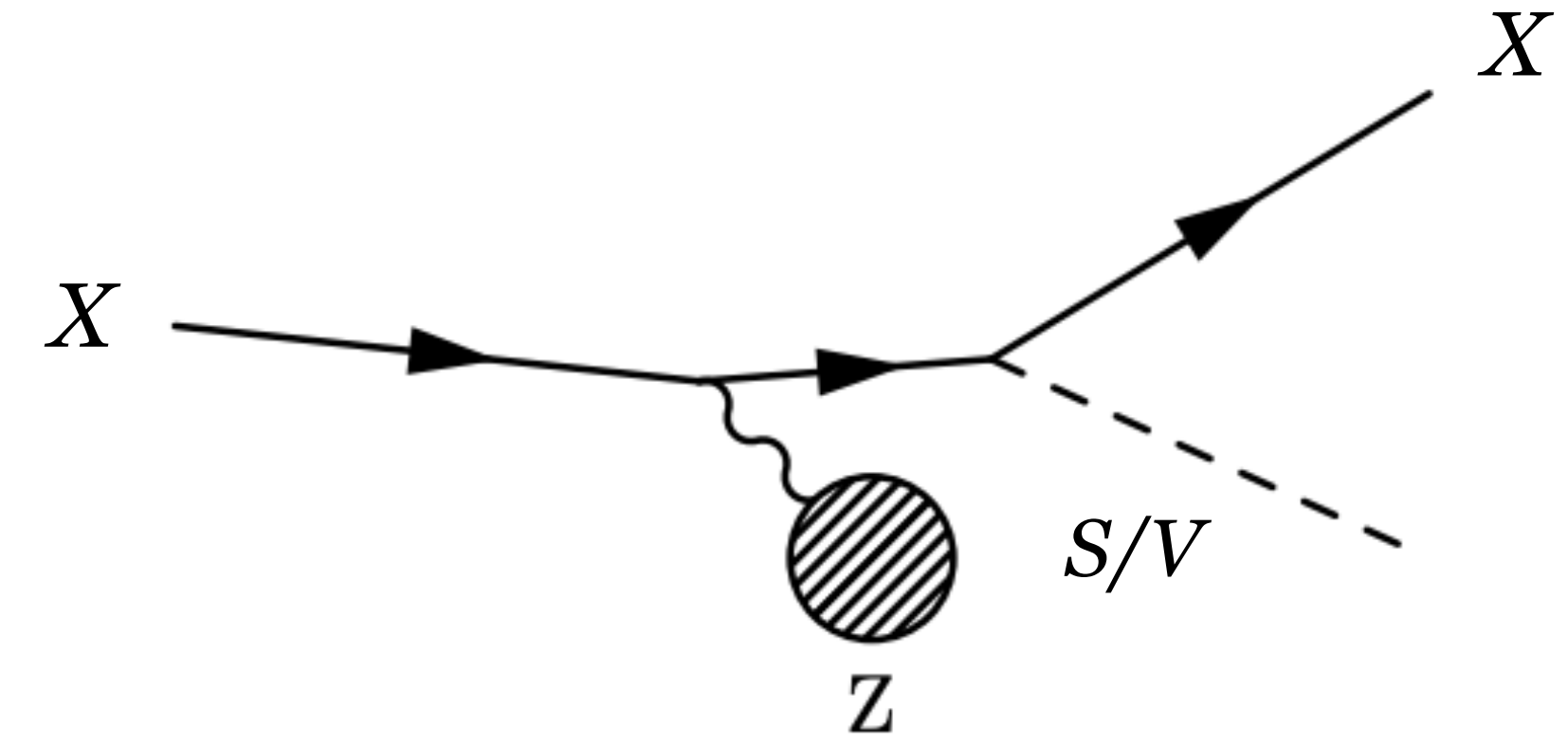
Why a Beam Dump?

- Dark photon



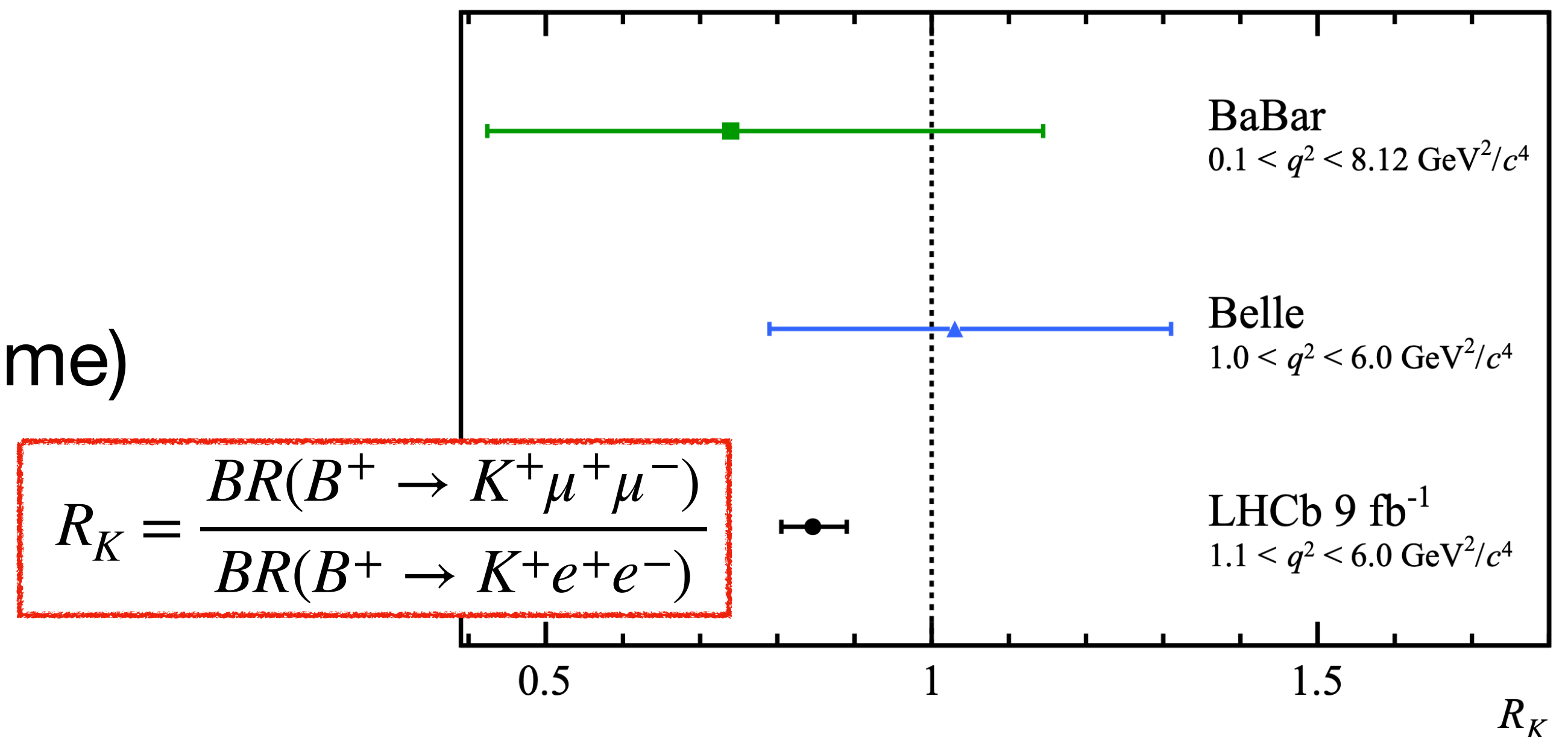
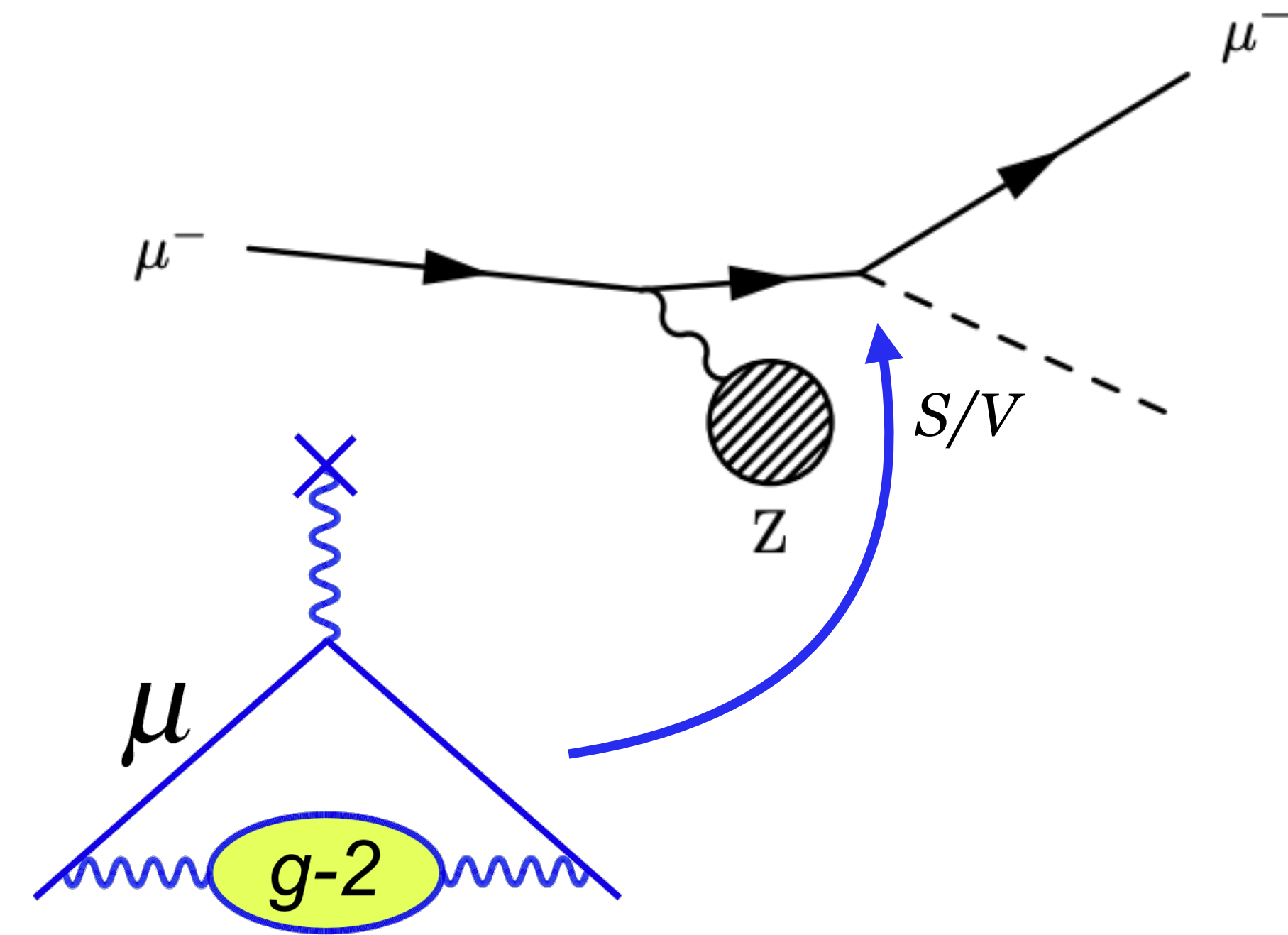
Why a Beam Dump?

- Weakly coupled scalars
- eg. $U(1)_{L_\mu - L_\tau}$



Why Muons?

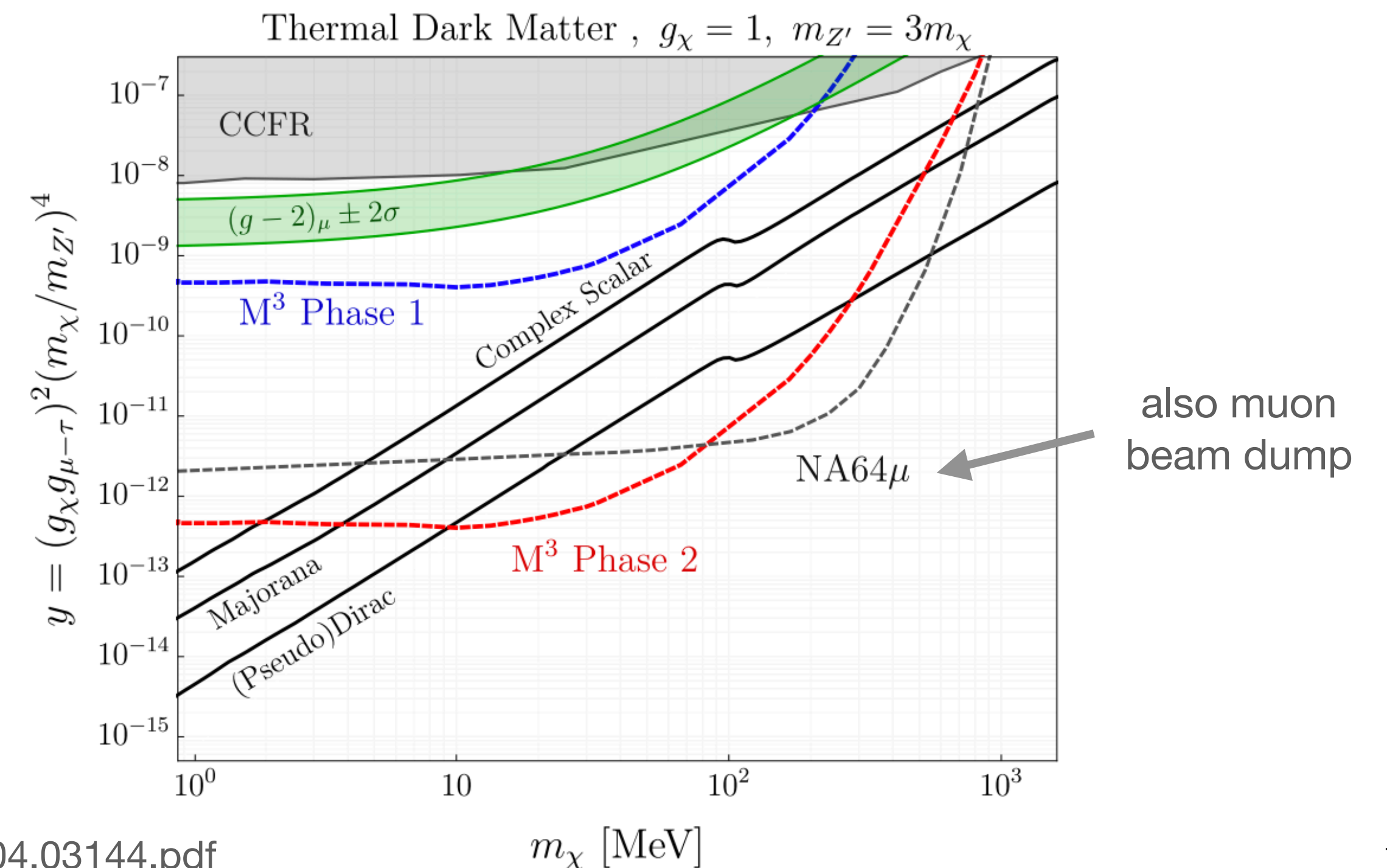
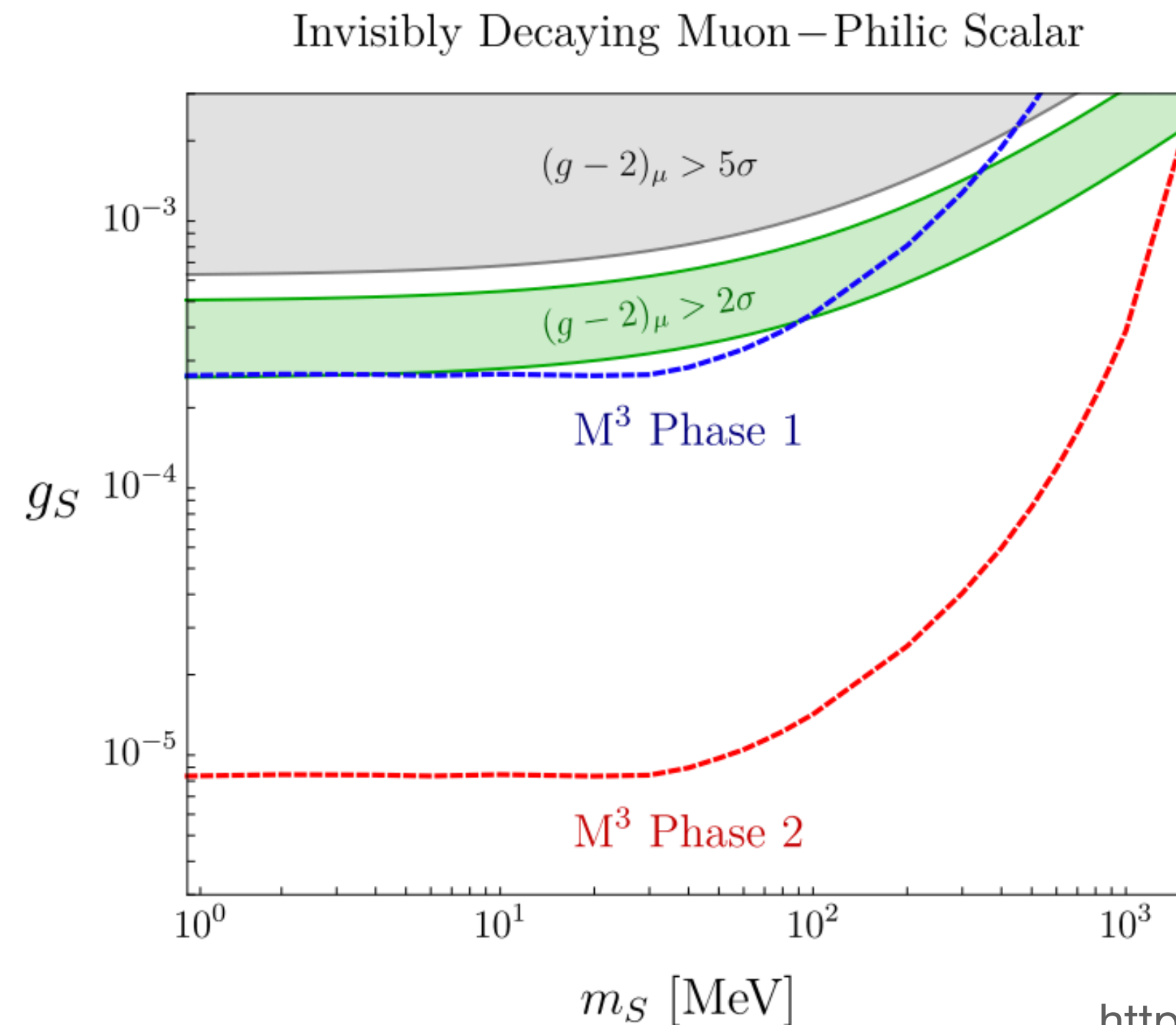
- Many existing beam dump experiments with electrons
- Two main advantages for muons:
 - Preferential new physics couplings to muons
 - $g-2$, R_K (& R_{K^*} , R_D , R_{D^*})
 - Higher beam energies
 - Different scenarios (mass, lifetime)



$$R_K = \frac{BR(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^+ \mu^-)}{BR(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ e^+ e^-)}$$

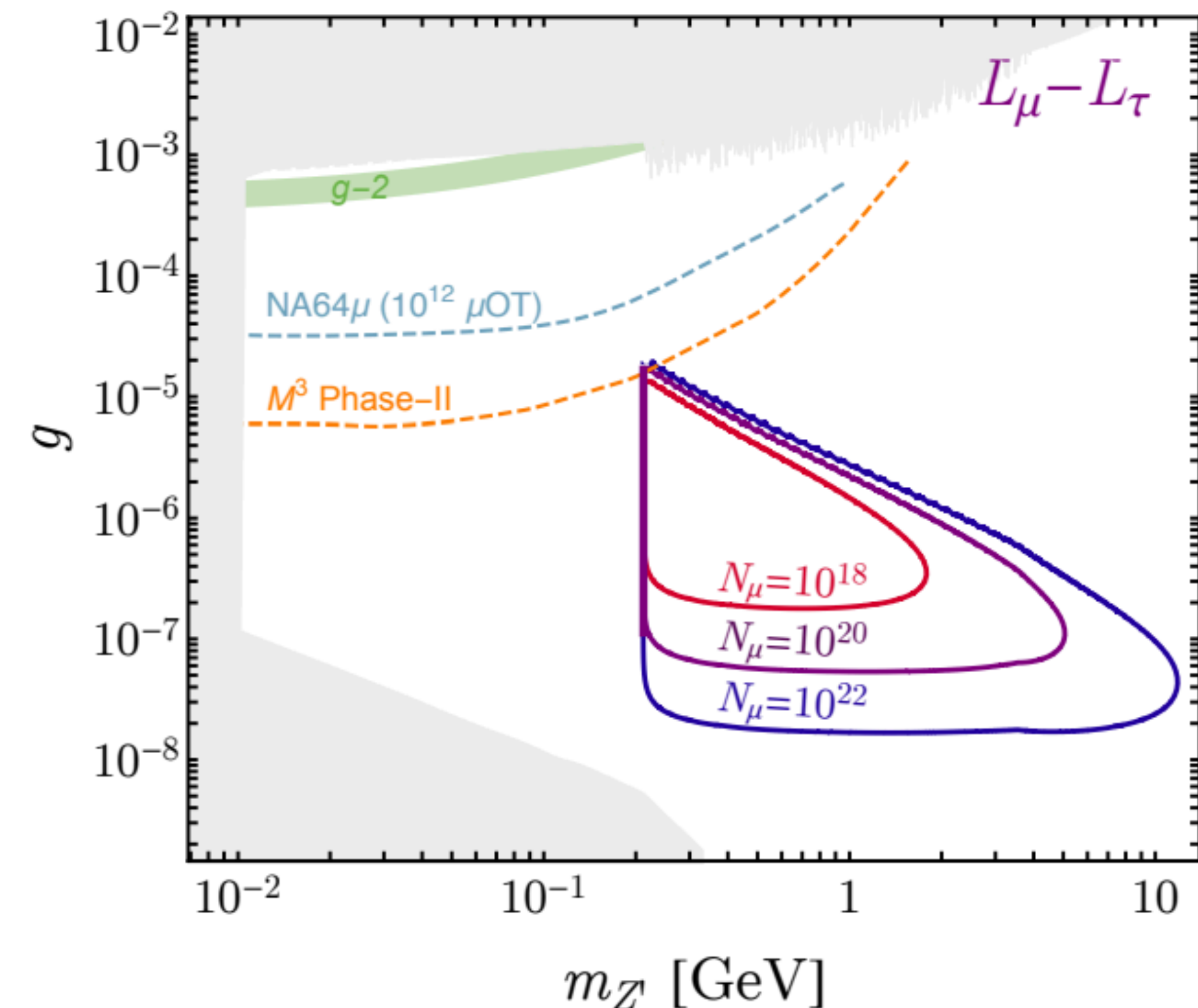
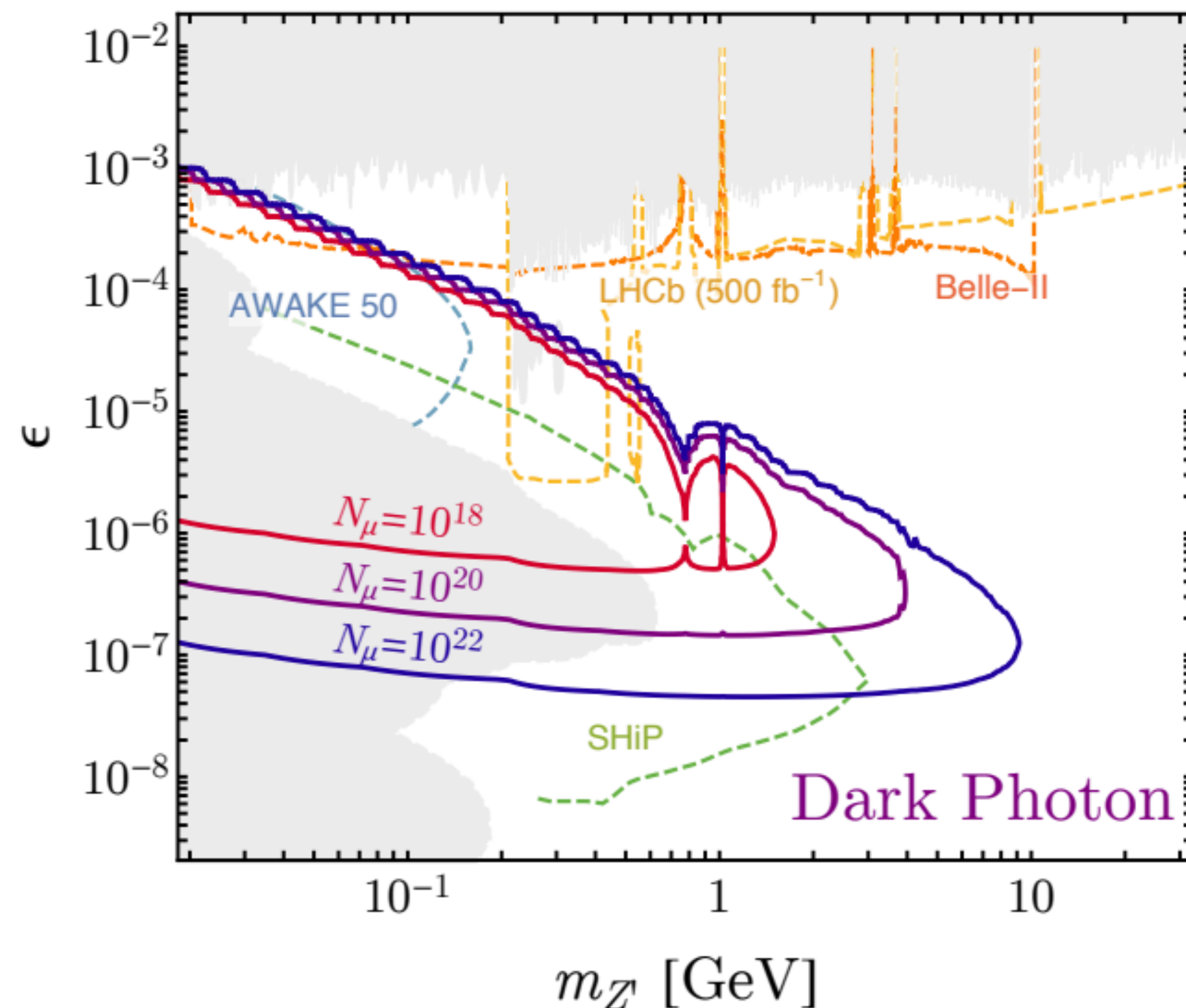
Muon Missing Momentum (M³)

- 15 GeV muon beam
- Phase 1: 10¹⁰ muons on target (MOT), probe large part of (g-2)_μ region
- Phase 2: 10¹³ MOT, thermal muon-philic DM search



High-Energy Muon Beam Dump

- Envisioned for 3 TeV muon collider (1.5 TeV μ)
- 10^{18} - 10^{22} MOT



M³ (Phase 1)

- Fermilab Main Injector beamline provides proton beam of 120 GeV with an RF frequency of 53 MHz
 - 4.2 s spills
 - Final expected rate is 10^5 muons per spill
- 10–30 GeV muon beam
 - Transverse beam size is roughly a few centimeters in x and y
- The time between spills is approximately one minute
- Over one week of continuous running, this sums to approximately 10^9 MOT
 - **2.5×10^{10} MOT / yr**

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M³ (Phase 2 +)

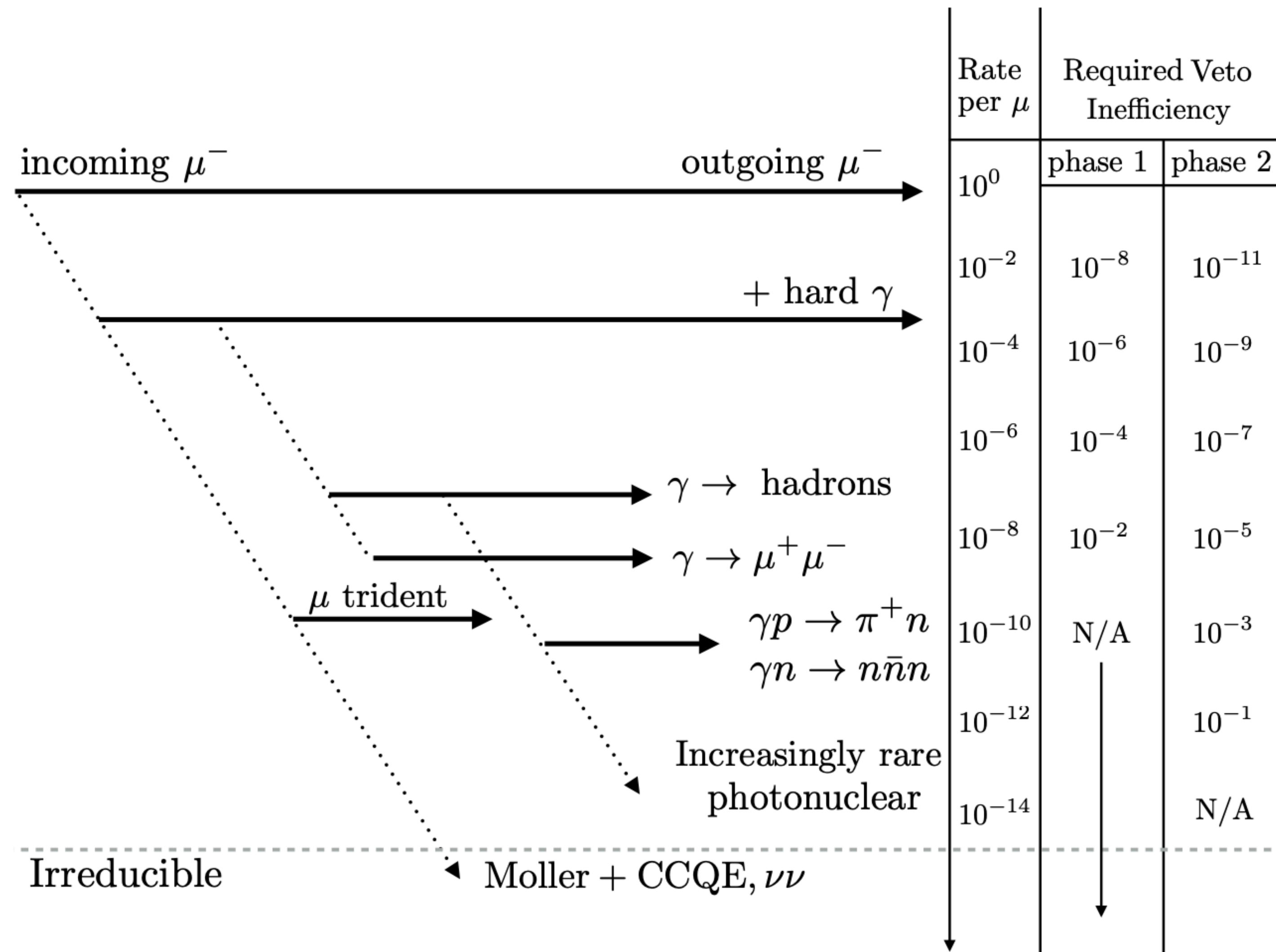
- Phase 2 requires upgrades to accelerator (beamline), detector (trigger)
 - 10^7 muons per spill
- **2.5×10^{12} MOT / yr**

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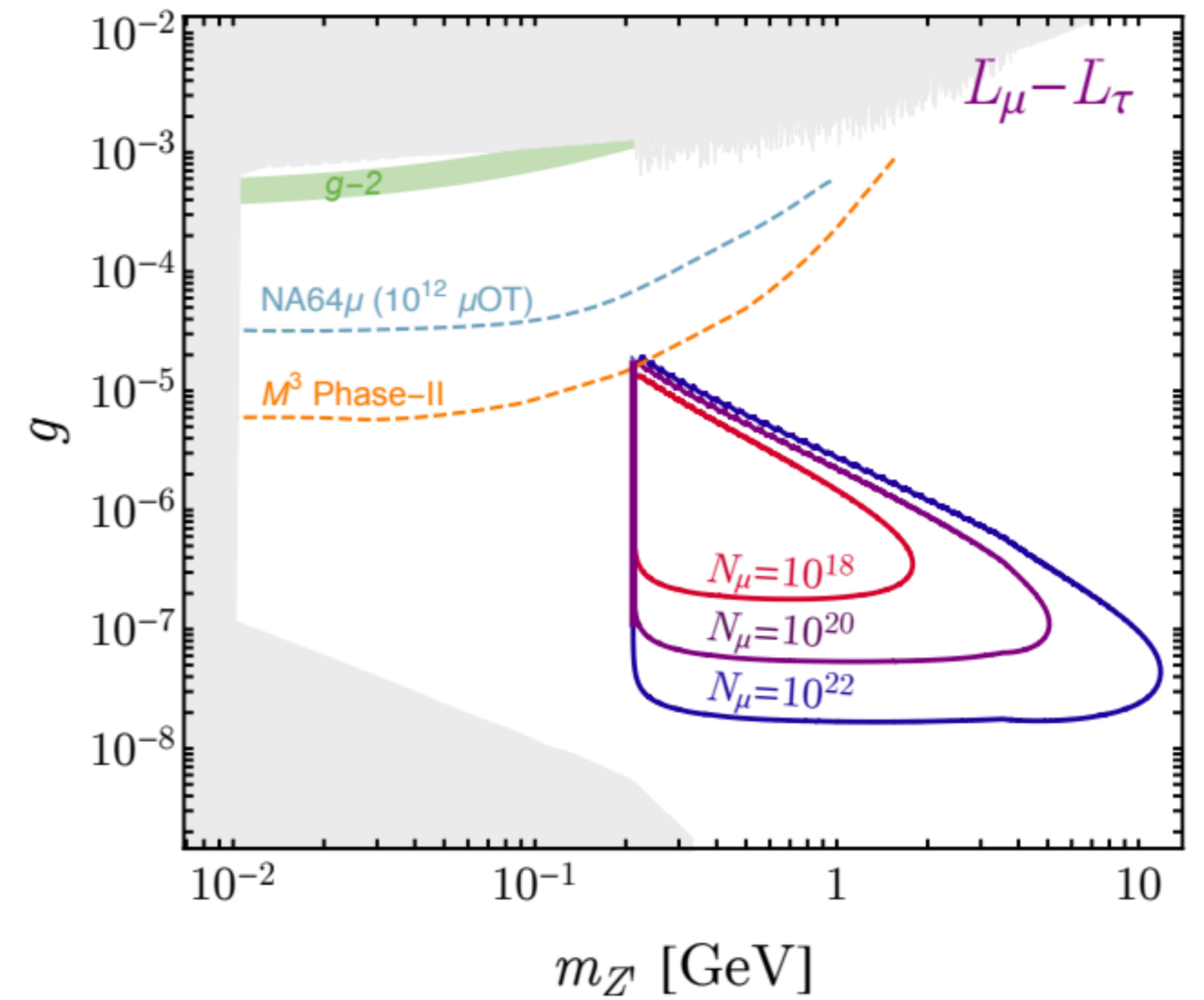
M³ (Phase 2 +)

- 10¹⁵ MOT from C³ gets to irreducible background floor for M³
- Nice place to be
 - Increase in MOT would not improve limits significantly



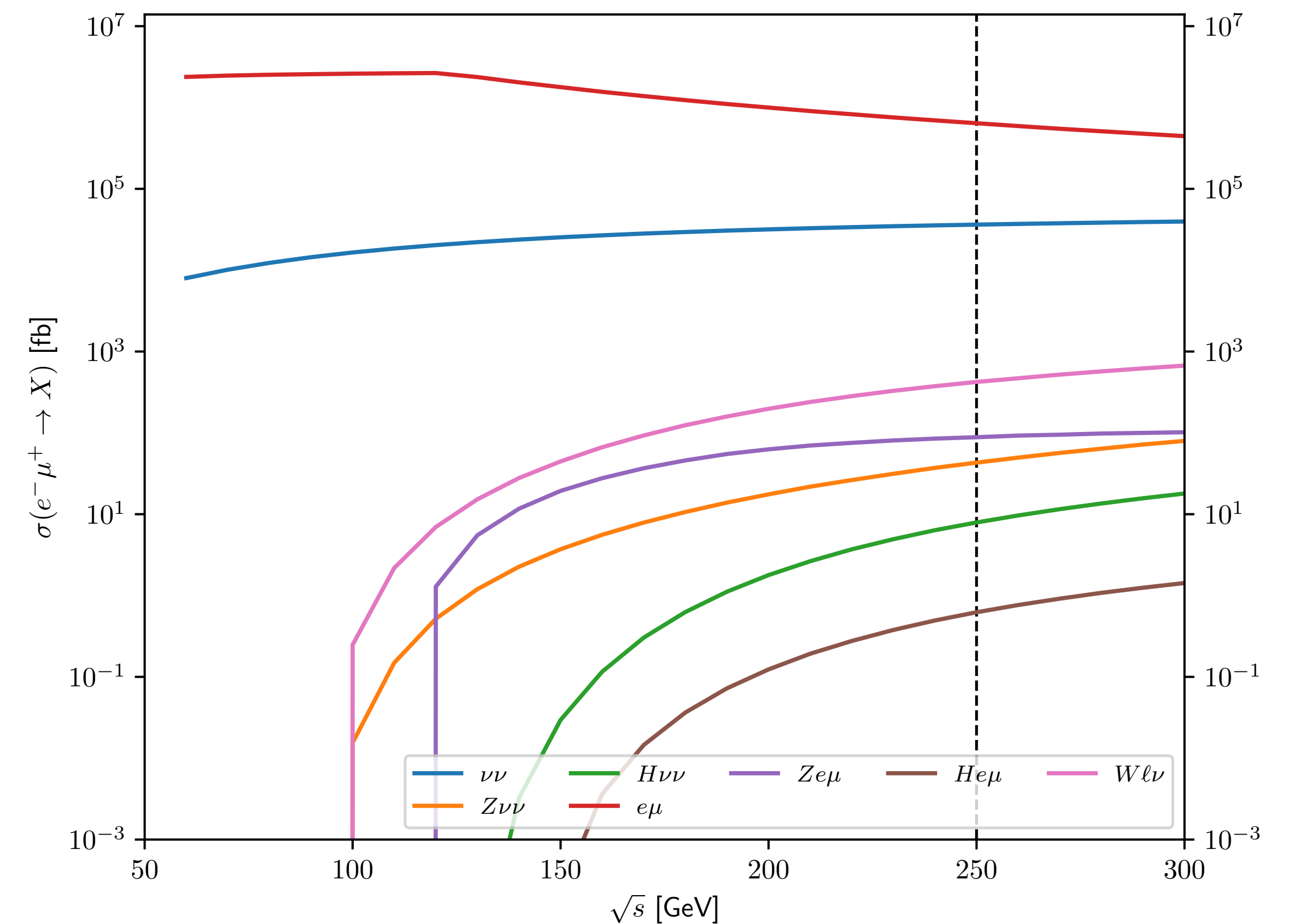
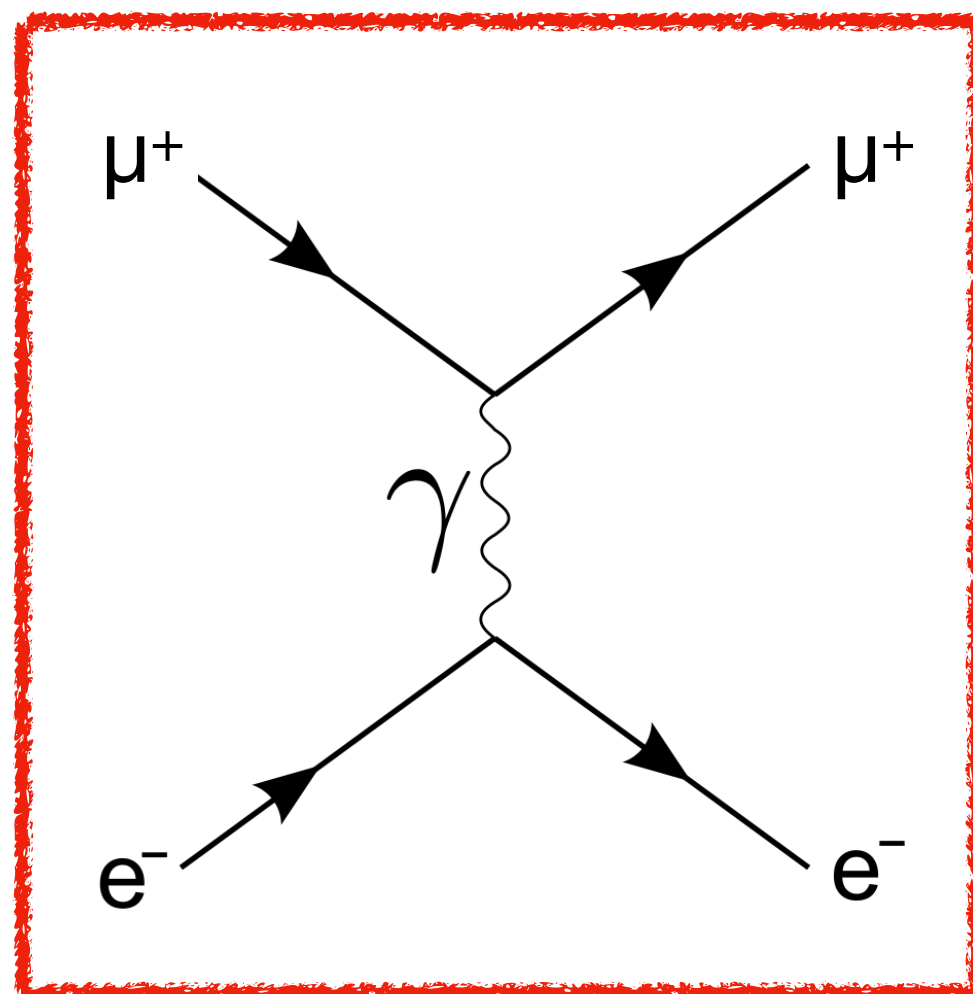
High-Energy Muon Beam Dump

- What is gained from increasing muon energy?
- From physics perspective, adjust the probed parameter space
 - e.g. for DM, increased $E_\mu \rightarrow$ increased m_{med}
 - 500 GeV beam \rightarrow 20 GeV m_{med}
 - 50 GeV beam \rightarrow 5 GeV m_{med}
- What else could be done?



Just one idea: e- μ Collider

- Would have muons in C³ complex, could you use them for collisions?
- e- μ collider
 - **t-channel**, very low backgrounds
 - LFV (H, Z)? Leptoquarks?



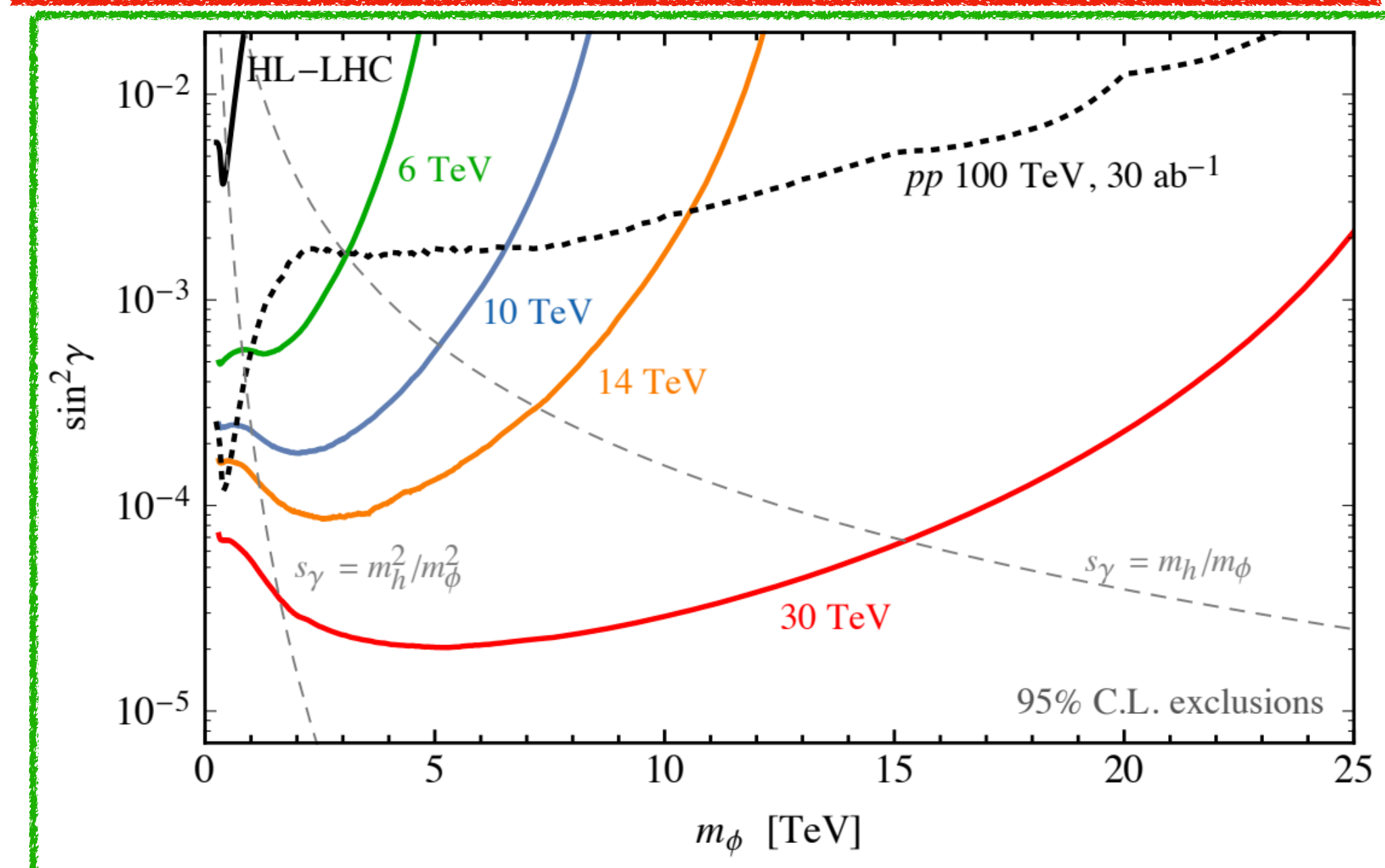
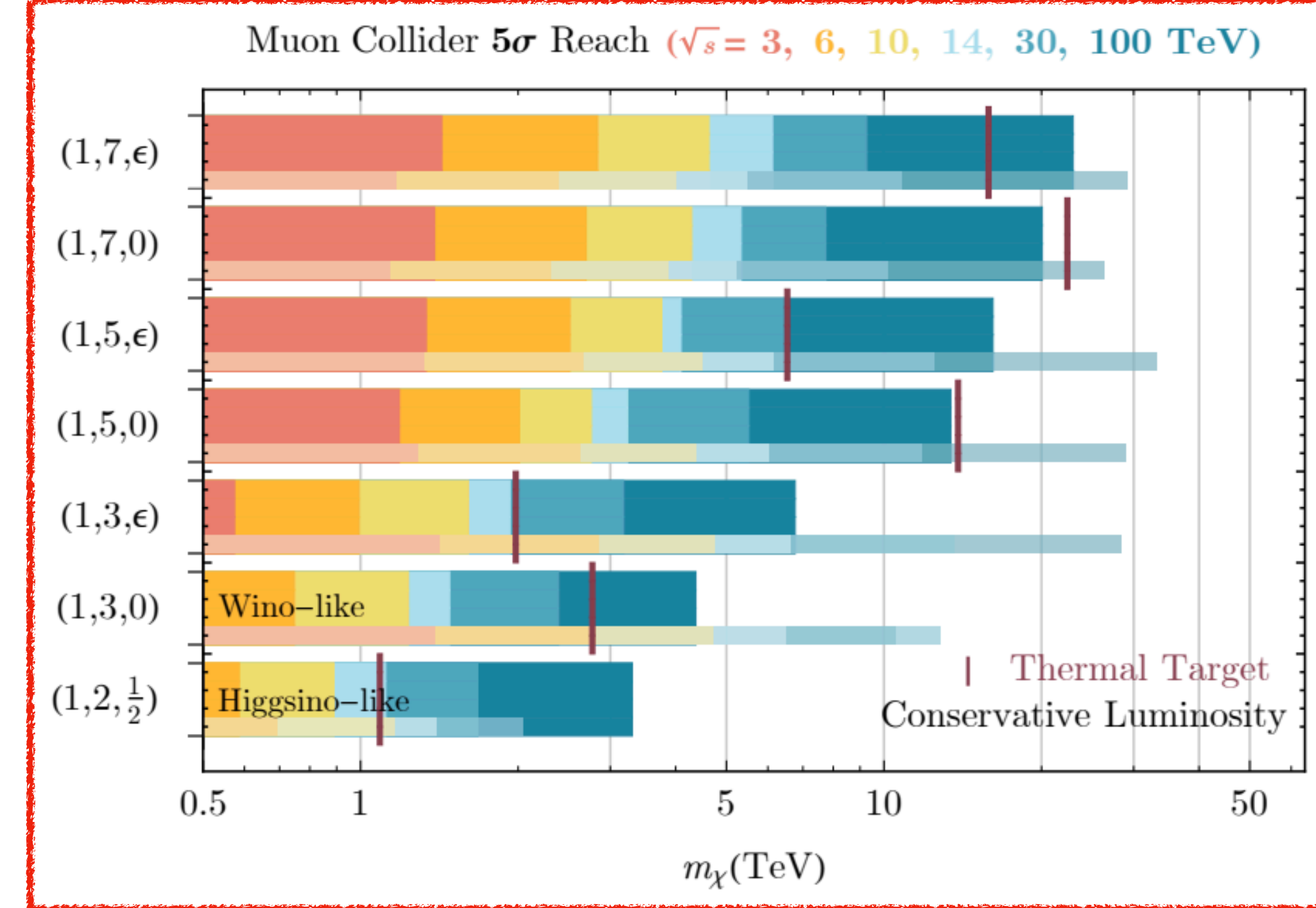
Conclusions

- C³ construction period lasts 10 years
- Simultaneous tests could have many benefits
 - Test the technology, demonstrate operational parameters, deliver physics?
- Muon beam dumps are a very attractive idea for this
 - Minimal additional infrastructure
 - Strong test of muon production
 - Rough numbers for C³ are in the ballpark (or better) than what would be needed
- Should explore other ideas too
 - e- μ ? Low energy muon collider?
 - Also not dependent on muons: e⁺/e⁻ beam dump?

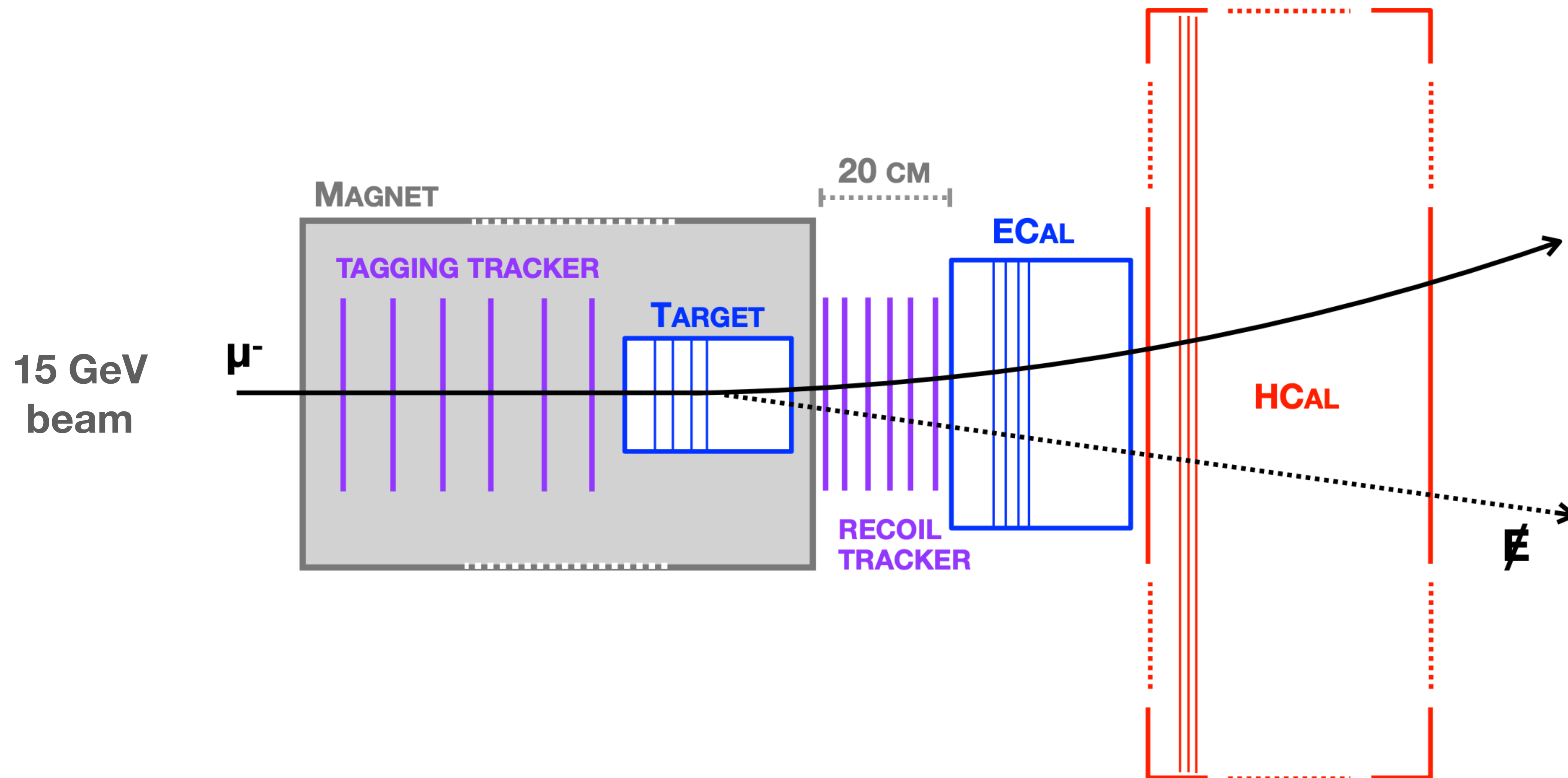
BACKUP

Muon Collider

- Muon collider provides ability to probe/discover range of physics
- Generic BSM modifications
- Dark matter
- Heavy scalars
- Composite/Twin Higgs
- Complementarity in many cases



Muon Missing Momentum (M^3)



High-Energy Muon Beam Dump

