

muCool: A novel low-energy muon beam for precision experiments

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On the behalf of the muCool collaboration

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Muon beamline at PSI

 High intensity positive muon beam (4.1 MeV) at the Paul Scherrer Institut (PSI)

$$p + p \rightarrow \pi^+ \dots \rightarrow \mu^+ \dots$$

(beam) (target)

• What for? e.g. Rare muon decay searches $(\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+\gamma, \mu^+ \rightarrow e^+e^-e^+)$

High "rate", poor "quality"

• How can we cool a muon beam? ($\tau_{\mu} = 2.2 \ \mu s$)



muCool: "fast" phase space compression



D. Taqqu. Phys. Rev. Lett. 97.194801 (2006)

Muon drift in crossed E and B-fields



muCool principle

Transverse Compression



A. Antognini et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 125.164802 (2020)

muCool principle



A. Antognini et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 125.164802 (2020)

Experiment

muCool target realisation:

- Lined Kapton-foil → Electric field for mixed compression
- Sapphire plates \rightarrow Vertical density gradient





Test of mixed compression

- PSI π E1 beamline (tuned to p ~15 MeV/c)
- *"Indirectly"* measure muon position by detecting decay positrons
- t = 0 given by entrance counter
- Large increase of counts: all muons reached target tip







Measured time spectra (2019 beamtime)

Muon extraction from gas target into vacuum

- Make a hole (1x1.3 mm²) at the tip of the target
- Extend electrode lines from the target terminating with pairs of parallel strips.
- Inject He at the orifice acting as a "gas barrier"





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~ 90 % transmission without muon decay

Summary

- We propose a "fast" phase space compression scheme for μ + beam for future low energy experiments
- This is achieved with complex E-fields and B-field in combination with a He gas density gradient
- Mixed compression stage successfully tested!
- Performed simulations of muon extraction into vacuum and re-acceleration: experimental tests begin now

Summary

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EXTRA SLIDES

Muon production





muCool : a phase space compressor

"Fast" compression scheme (within 10 µs)



 $\sigma_x \sigma_{\theta_x} = 1910 \text{ mm mrad}$ 12.6% momentum bite.

 \blacktriangleright Efficiency of 10^{-4} - 10^{-5}

> Phase space improved by $10^9 - 10^8$

Muon-helium collisions



- collision type depends on muon energy
- consequences of the collisions: energy loss, direction change



Target realisation

• Lined Kapton-foil: Electric field for mixed compression



Target realisation



Extraction: xy plane



Position the parallel strips at x point where density drops sufficiently, i.e. drift angle in $\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$ tends to 0



0.4

0.2

6

x [mm]

-2

0

2

4

Extraction: zy plane



Position the parallel strips at x point where density drops sufficiently, i.e. drift angle in $\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$ tends to 0





Preliminary conclusions

| Baseline Efficiency | Possible Improvements | Description |
|--|--|---|
| $5.6 \cdot 10^{-1} 4.8 \cdot 10^{-1} 4.1 \cdot 10^{-3} 8 \cdot 10^{-2} 4 \cdot 10^{-1} 7 \cdot 10^{-1} 8 \cdot 10^{-1} 7 \cdot 10^{-1} 7 \cdot 10^{-1} $ | $\times 2 \\ \times 1.6 \\ \times 1.5 \\ \times 1.3$ | Coupling to the 5 T solenoid with 60 mm coil diameter Impinging on the target entrance-face Stopping probability in active region of the target Compression towards the orifice (within 5 μ s) Extraction from the orifice Drift from orifice to re-acceleration region (in ~ 0.5 μ s) Re-acceleration and transport to the iron grid Transmission through the iron grid terminating the B-field |
| $1.4 \cdot 10^{-5}$ | $\times 6$ | Total baseline compression efficiency (and possible improvement) |

HIMB rate: $10^{10} \mu/s$

- Material science: distribute the muCool beam to several μ SR setups at 40 kHz each
- Efficient Mu production: Mu-spectroscopy and Mugravity
- **Mathematical Re-accelerate to higher energies:** e.g. 60 MeV for storage-ring-like experiments as μ EDM or g-2

Next steps

