

# Simulation Study for RFFAG Decay Rings by g4beamline

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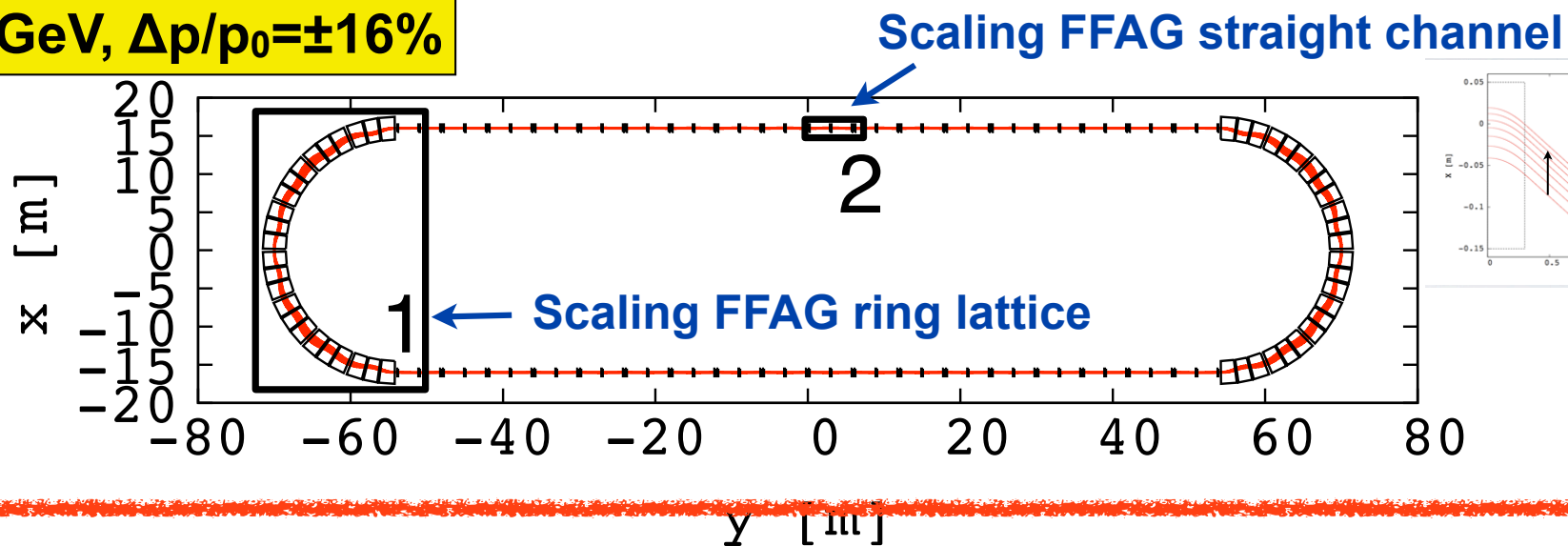
Akira SATO  
Department of Physics, Osaka University

FFAG12 workshop  
2012/11/16, Osaka University  
25+5 min

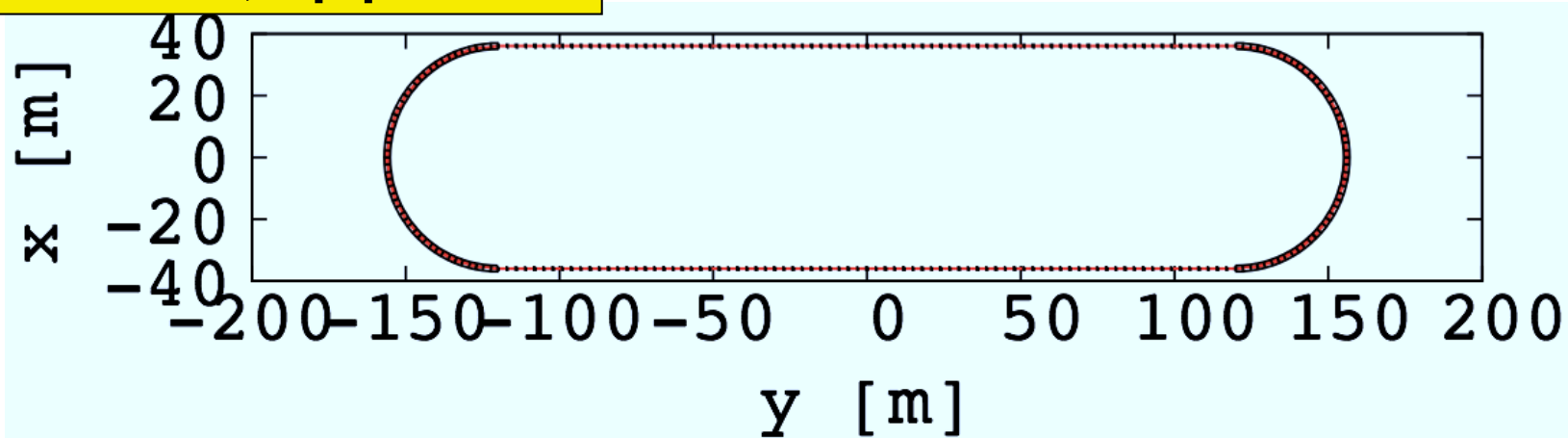
# Study of Racetrack FFAGs for vSTORM

- J.B.Lagrange and Y.Mori proposed two racetrack FFAG for the decay ring.

$E_\mu = 2\text{GeV}$ ,  $\Delta p/p_0 = \pm 16\%$

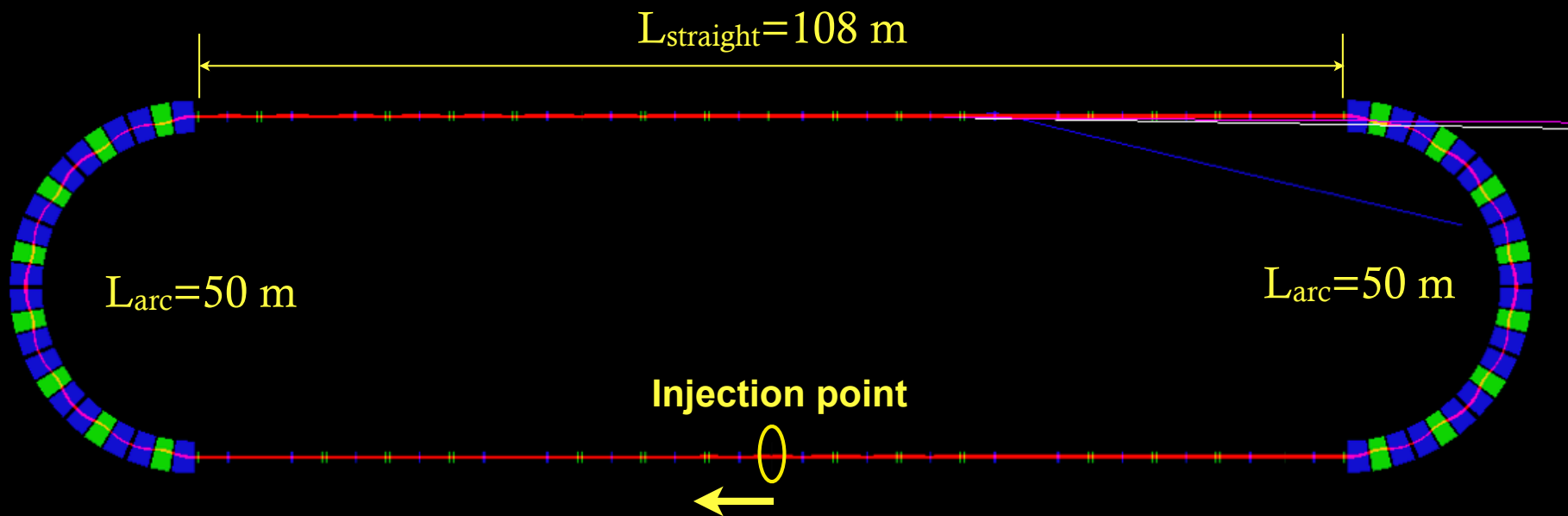


$p_\mu = 3.8\text{GeV}/c$ ,  $\Delta p/p_0 = \pm 16\%$  in the vSTORM Lol



- They studied performance of these FFAGs by their original tracking code, which cannot study decay of muon.

# Tracking of JB's 2GeV Ring by g4beamline

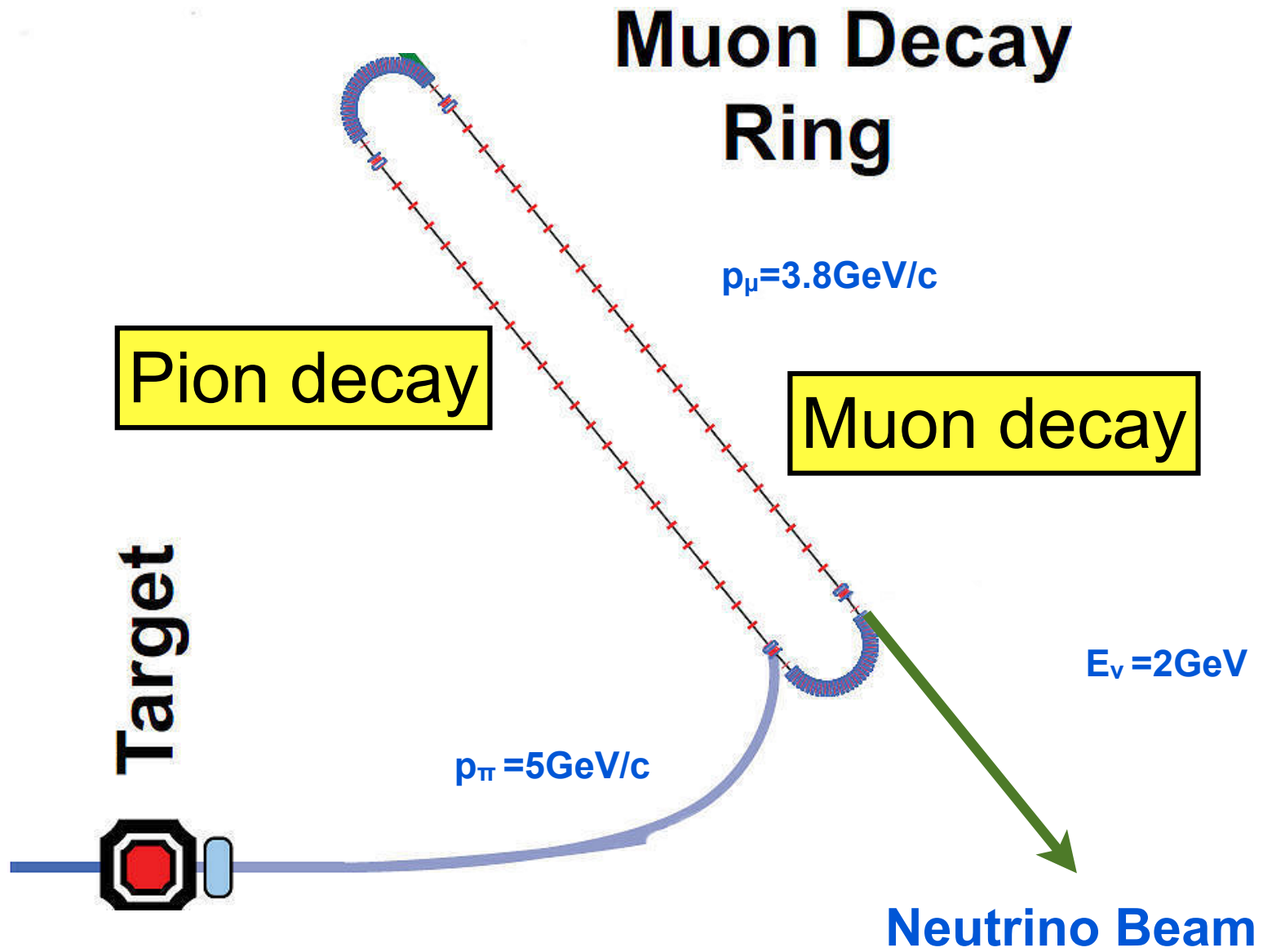


red:  $\mu^-$  blue:  $e^-$  white:  $\nu_e$  magenta:  $\text{anti-}\nu_\mu$

# Study of Racetrack FFAGs with g4beamline

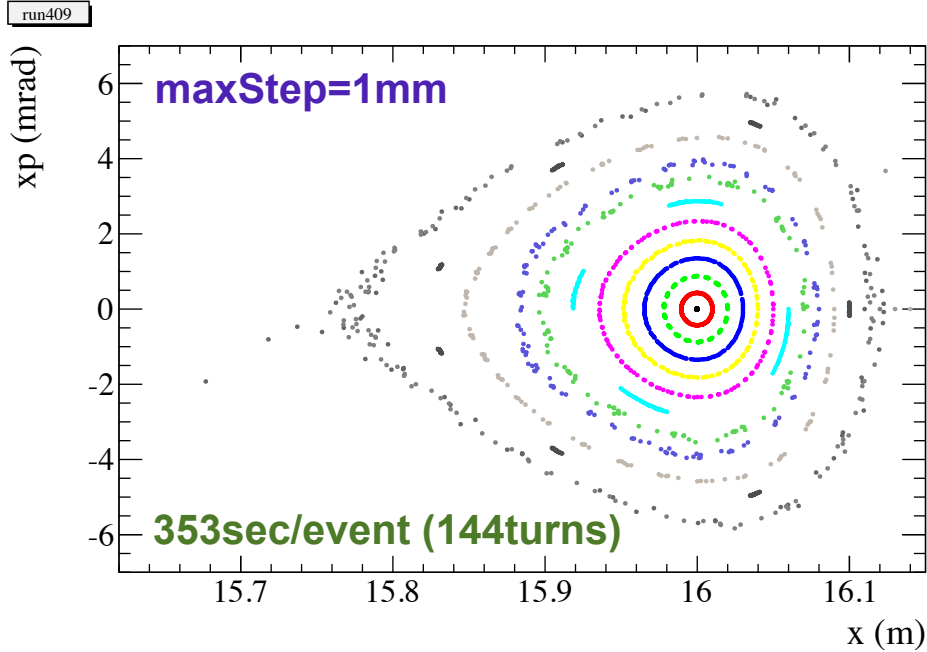
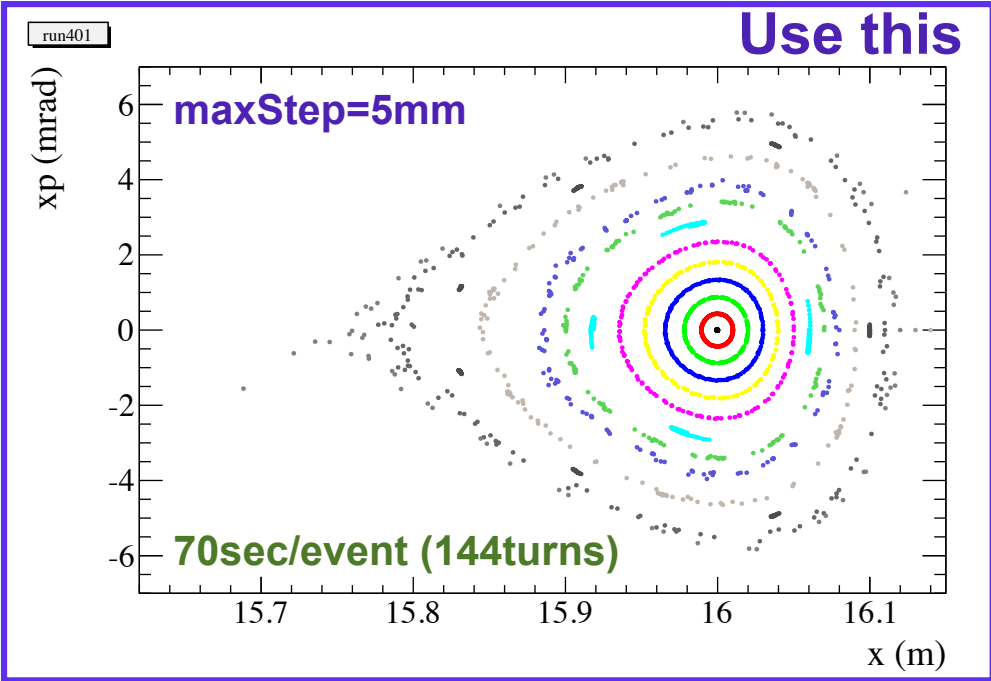
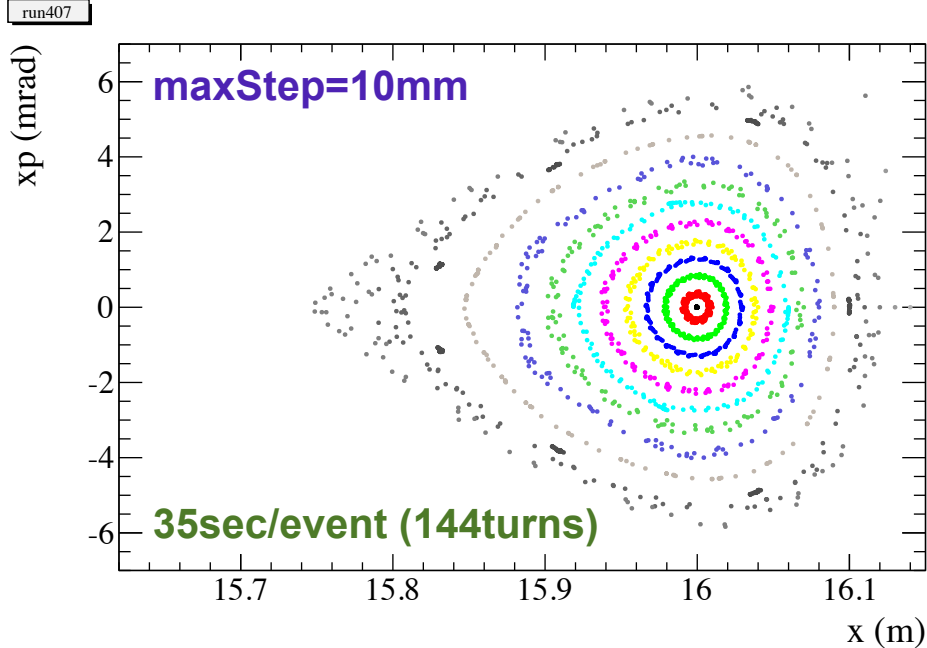
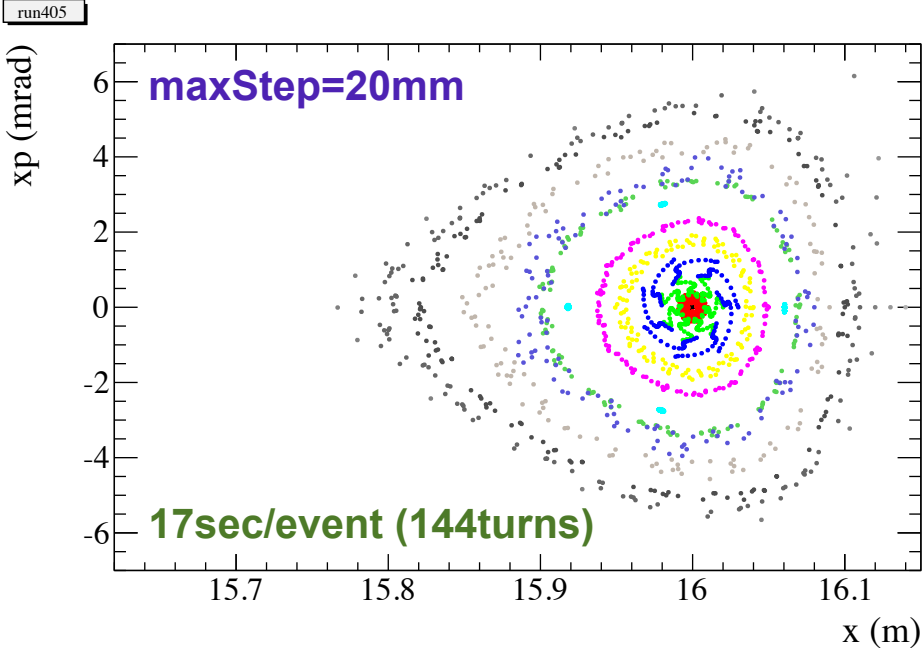
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- I study production of neutrino beam from the racetrack FFAGs for vSTORM using g4beamline.
- The g4beamline
  - is very useful and easy to use. It is a geant4 based code.
    - particle interaction with materials,
    - tracking in magnetic fields,
    - particle decays
  - But it uses Runge-Kutta for tracking, not-symplectic
    - not the best code to get accurate tracking result, in particular tracking in a very long channel.
    - tiny step size makes better tracking results, but needs long running time.
- with 2GeV RFFAG ring
  - I compared g4beamline's tracking results with JB's results to get a reasonable step size.
  - Then, I studied neutrino beam production from the FFAGs.

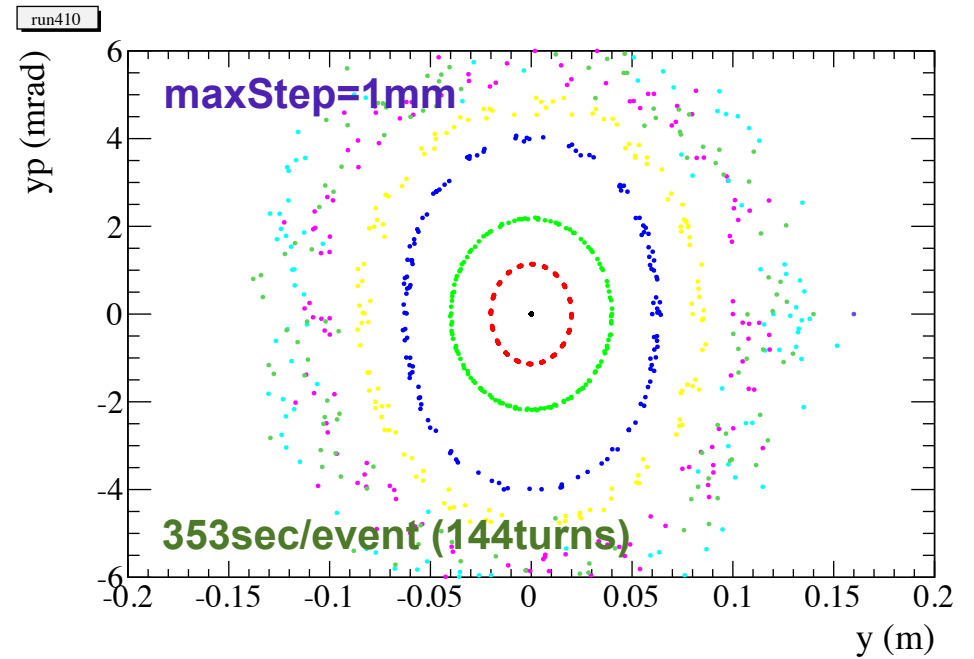
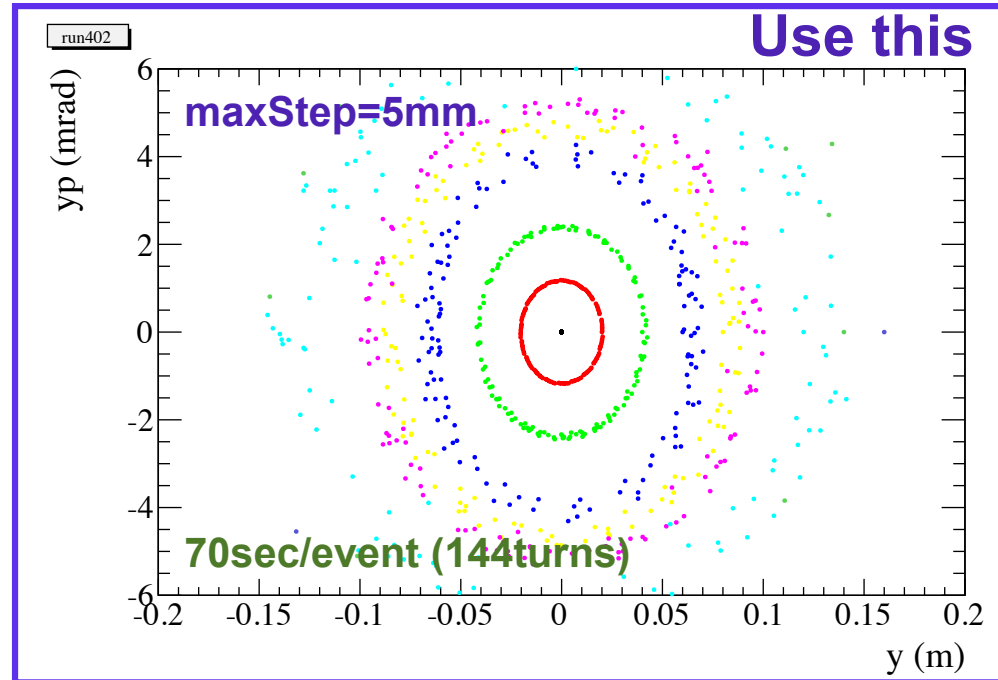
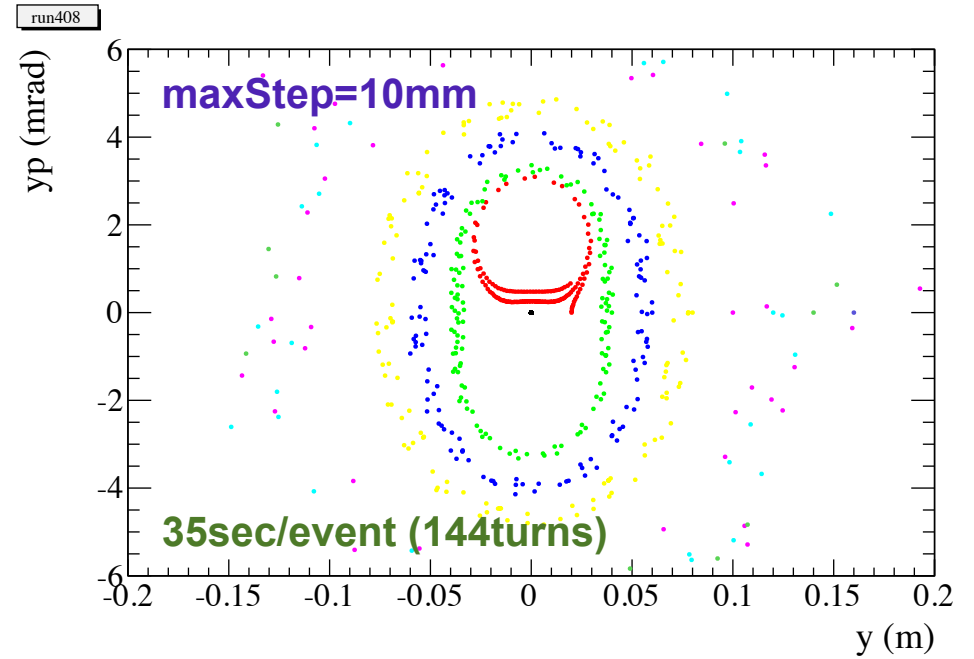
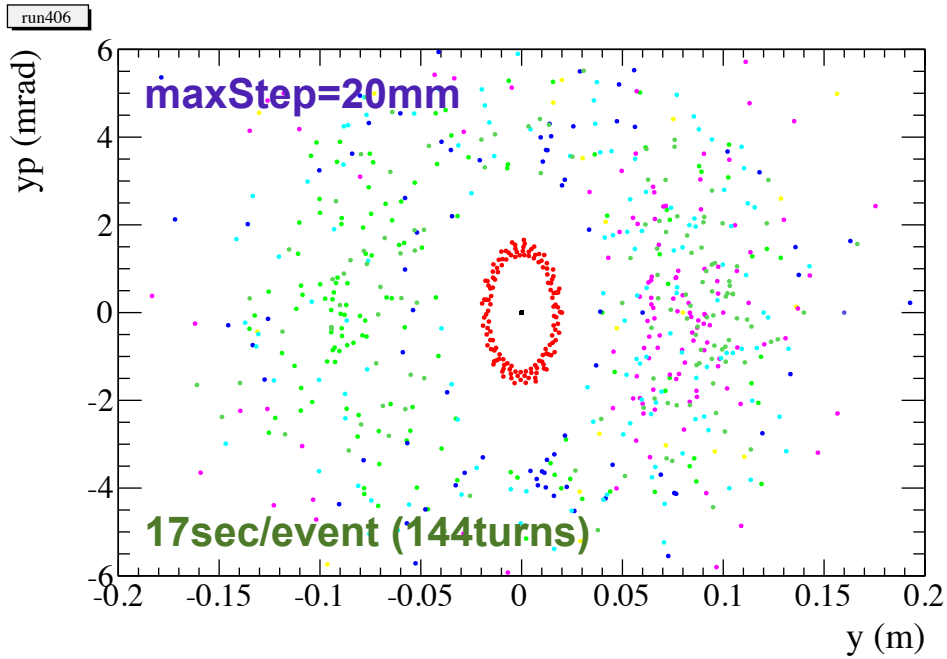


Step size effects on the tracking

# Horizontal



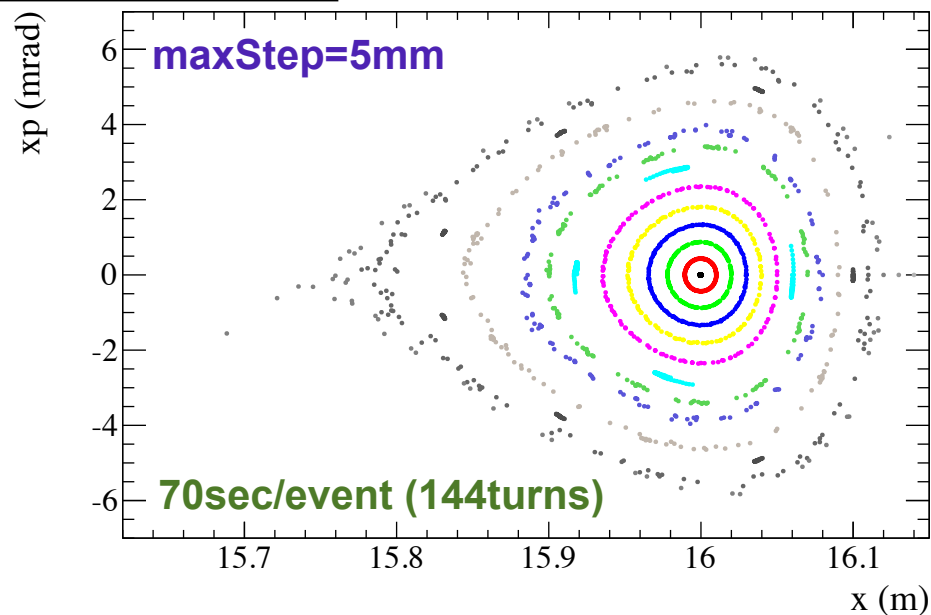
# Vertical



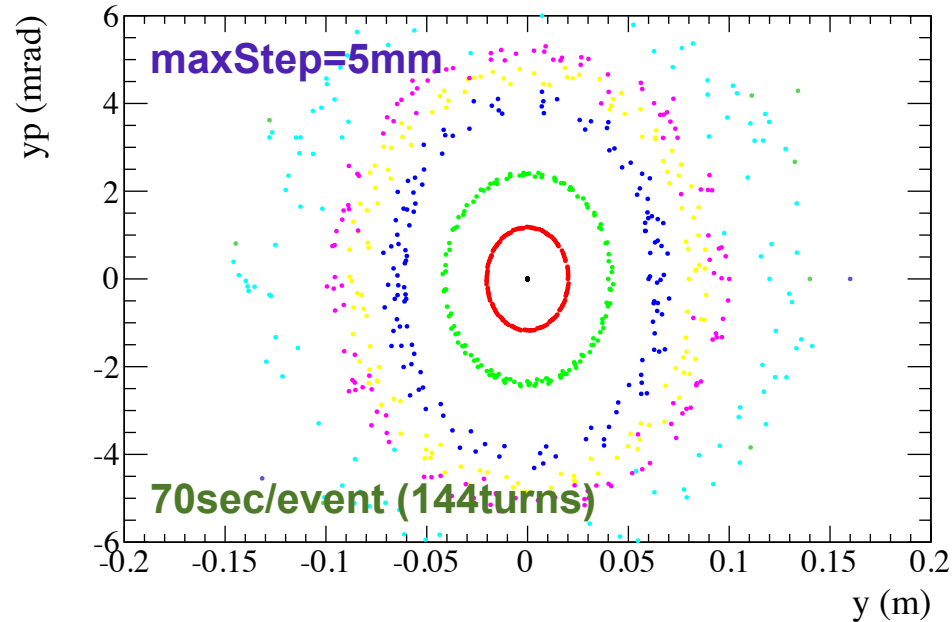


# Comparison with JB's tracking results

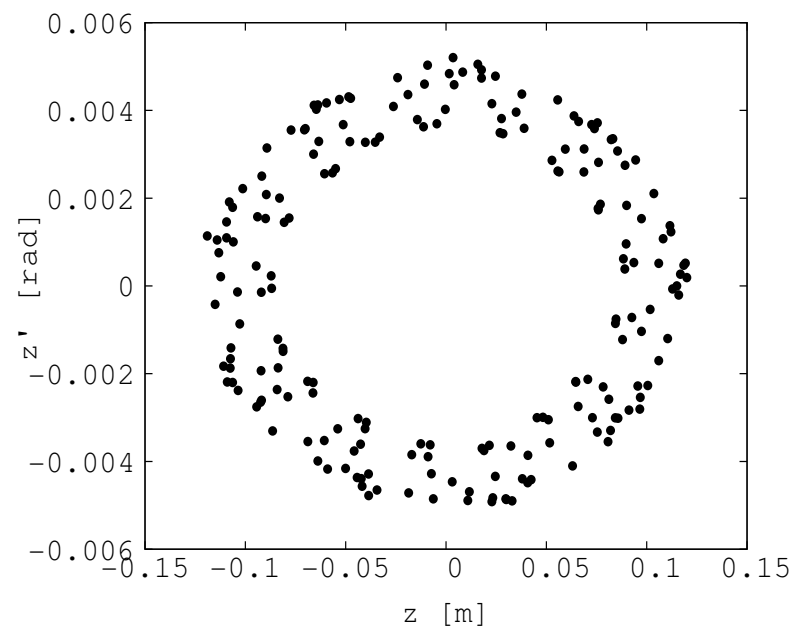
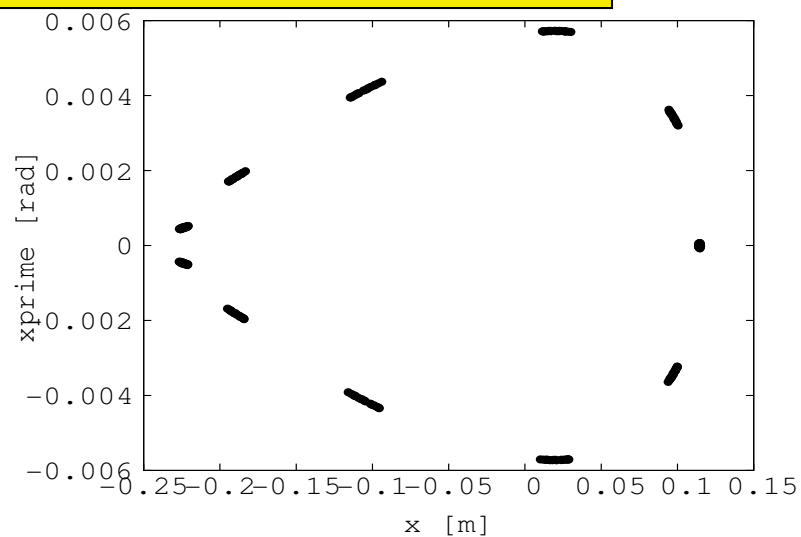
## g4beamline



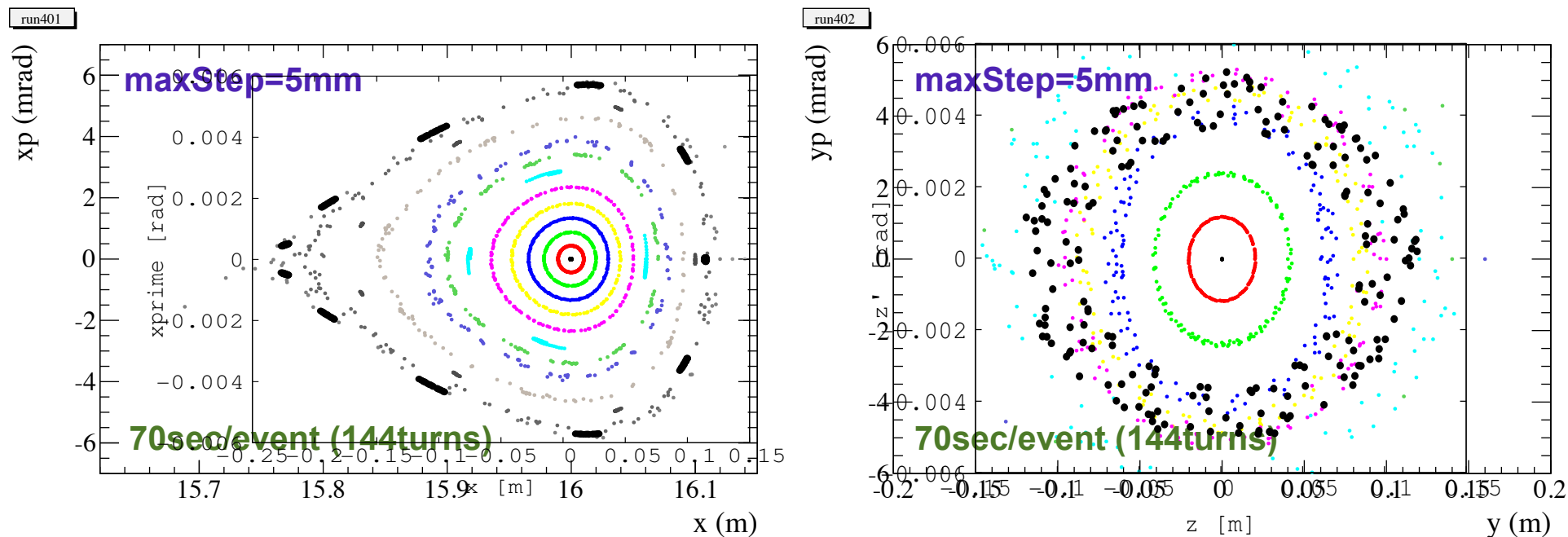
run402



## JB's original tracking code



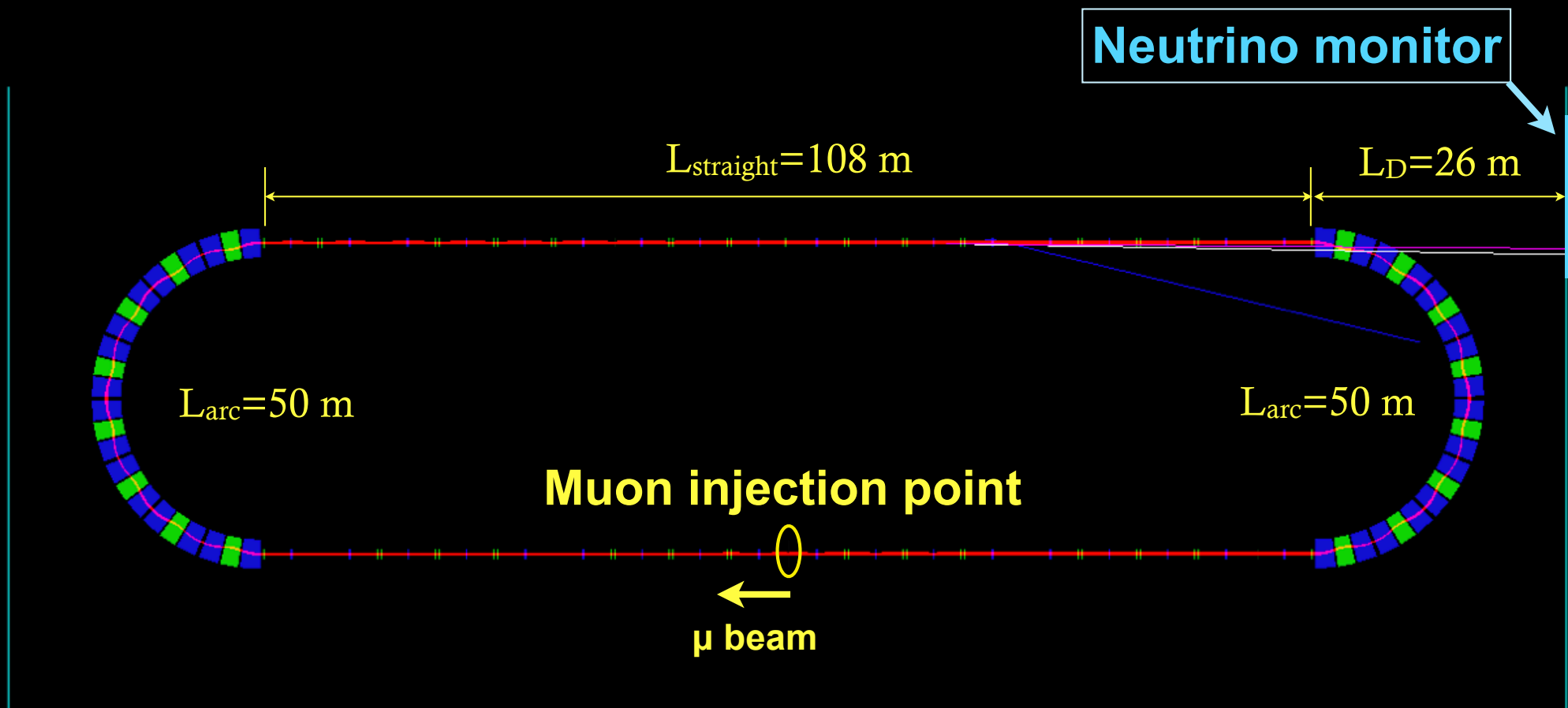
# Comparison b/w JB's results



- The tracking results of g4beamline show very good agreement with the JB's result.
- I use maxstep=5mm in the following tracking.
  - note: The grid size of magnetic field maps must be also enough small to get reasonable accuracy.

**Then, I turned the muon decay switch on to product neutrinos.**

# Neutrino production with JB's 2GeV Ring by g4beamline

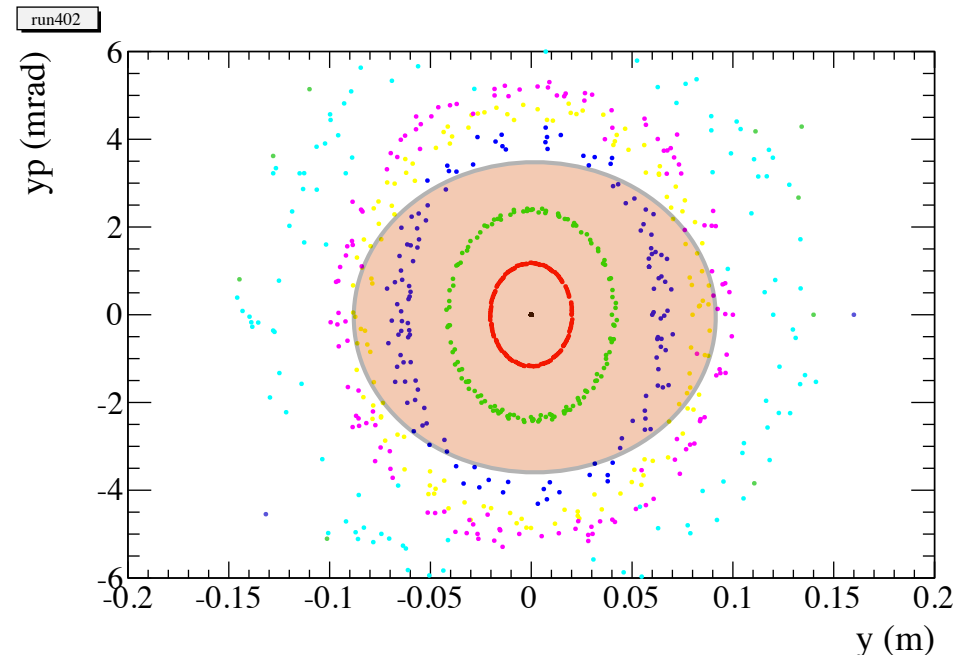
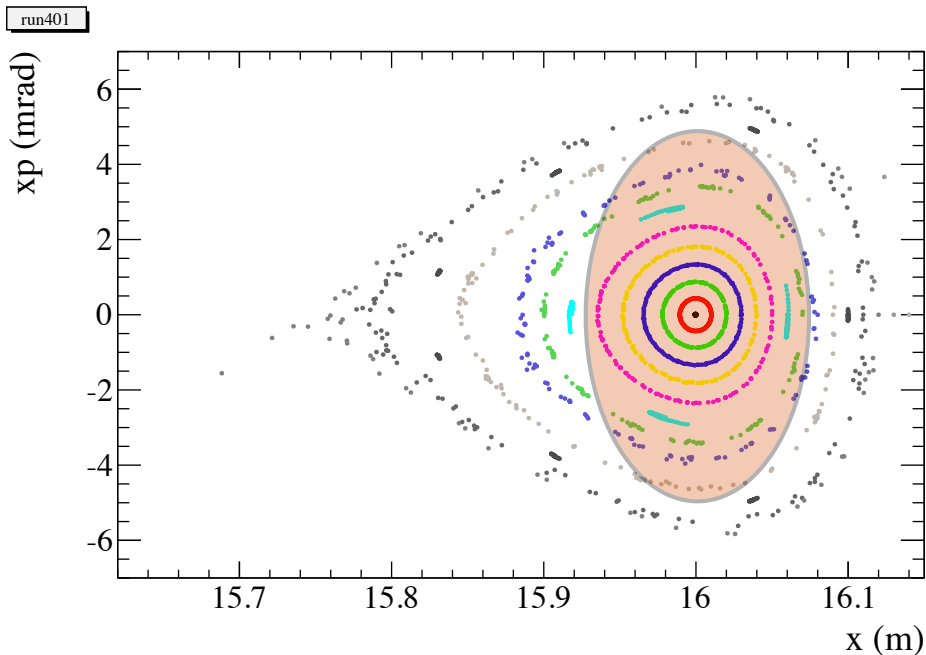


red:  $\mu^-$  blue:  $e^-$  white:  $\nu_e$  magenta:  $\text{anti-}\nu_\mu$

# Initial beam emittance of the muon

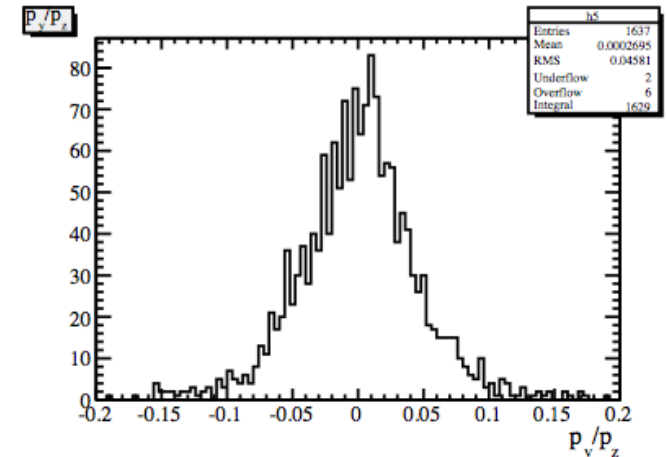
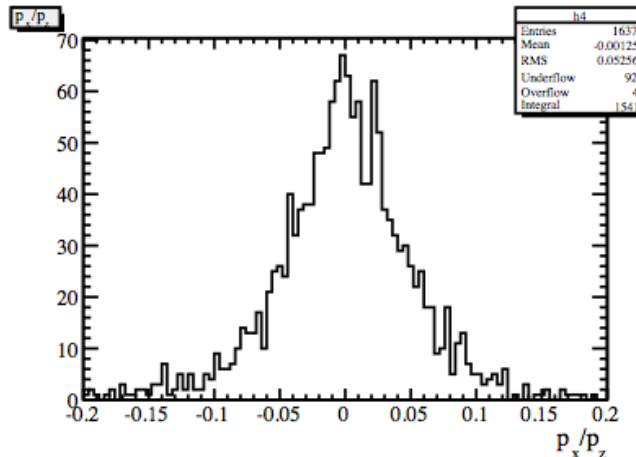
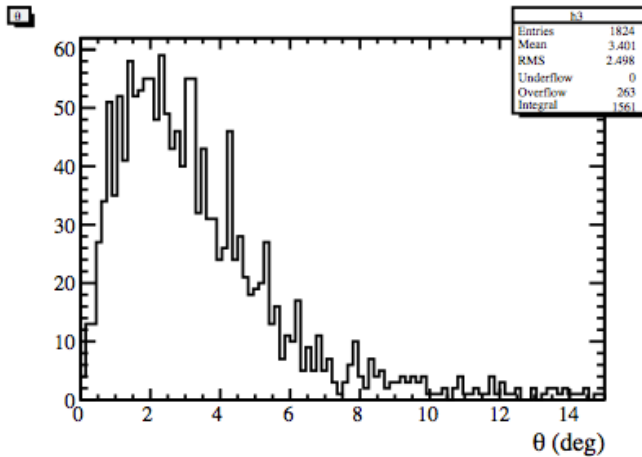
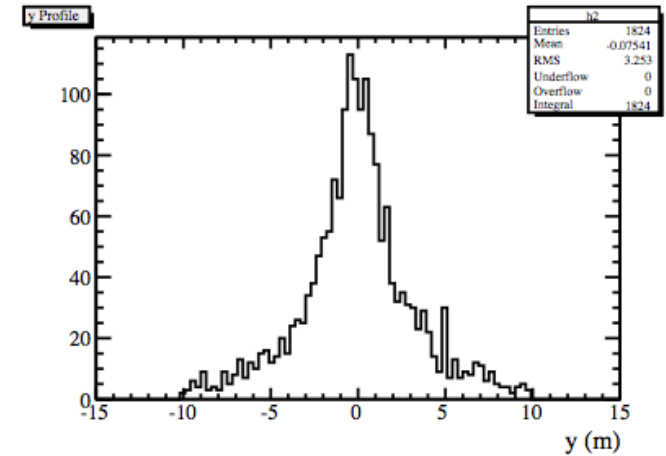
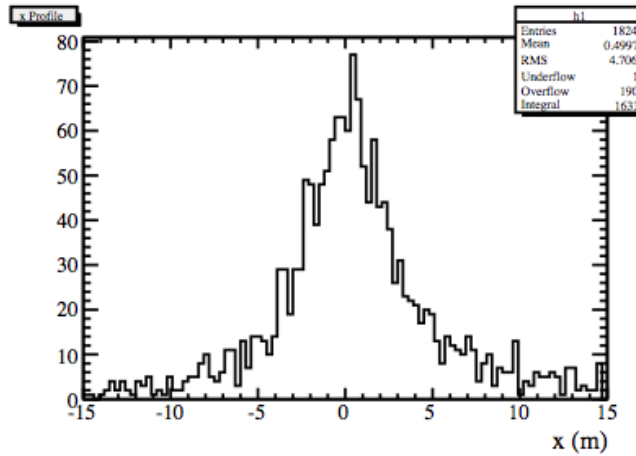
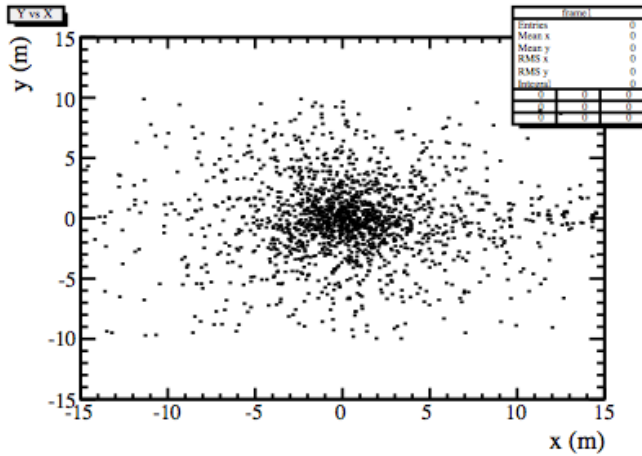
- Ellipse beam which is randomly generated on  $(X, X_p)$ ,  $(Y, Y_p)$  with uniform density. (by g4bl command: *beam ellipse*). I tried two cases:
  - **E = 2.0 GeV**
    - $\Delta X$  : 0.075 m,  $\Delta X_p$  : 0.0050 rad
    - $\Delta Y$  : 0.090 m,  $\Delta Y_p$  : 0.0035 rad
    - $\Delta E$  : 0 GeV,  $\Delta t$  : 0ns
  - **E = 2.0 GeV  $\pm$  16%**
    - $\Delta X$  : 0.125 m,  $\Delta X_p$  : 0.0050 rad
    - $\Delta Y$  : 0.090 m,  $\Delta Y_p$  : 0.0035 rad
    - $\Delta E$  : 0.32 GeV,  $\Delta t$  : 0ns

Beam size for  $E_\mu=2\text{GeV}\pm 16\%$  is decided from the dispersion, but no dispersion matching was made in this simulation.



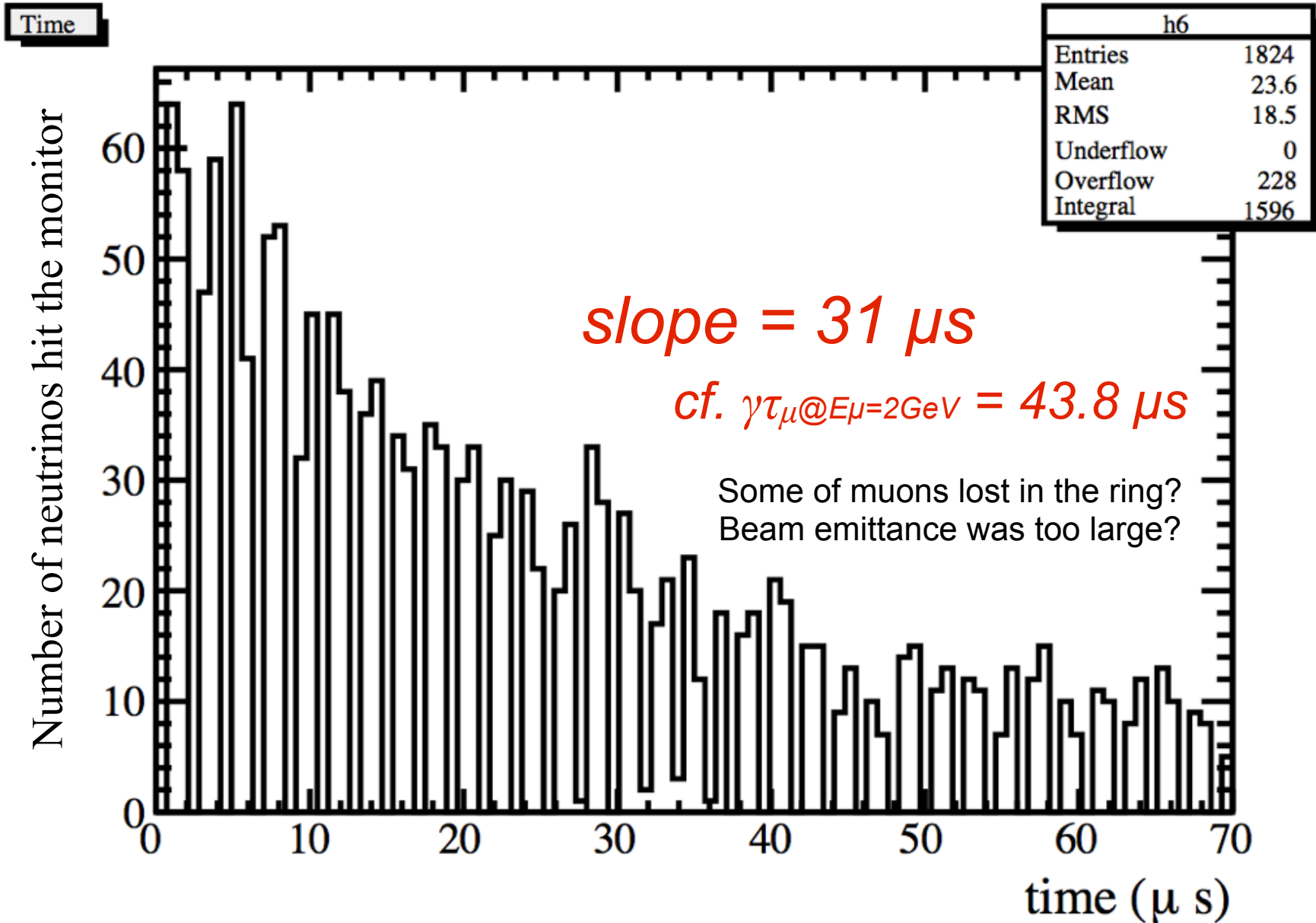
# Neutrino beam at the monitor : $E_\mu = 2.0\text{GeV} \pm 0\%$

$L_S = 108\text{ m}$ ,  $L_D = 26\text{ m}$



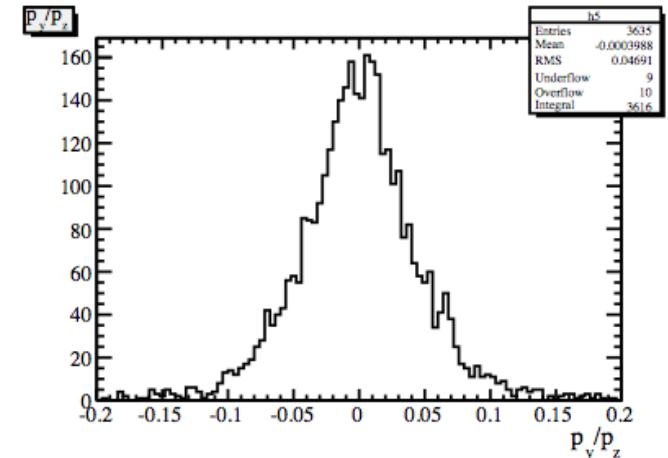
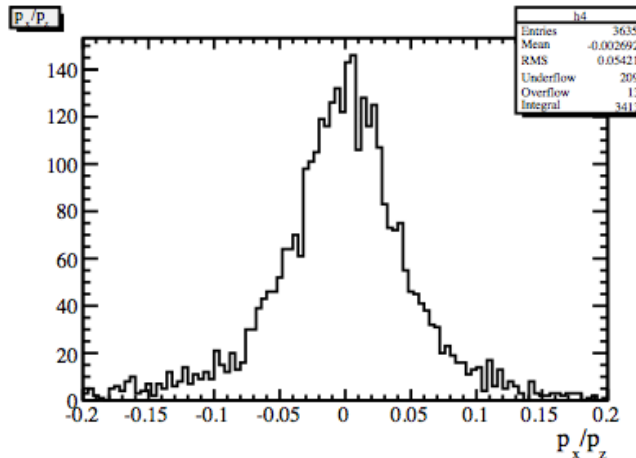
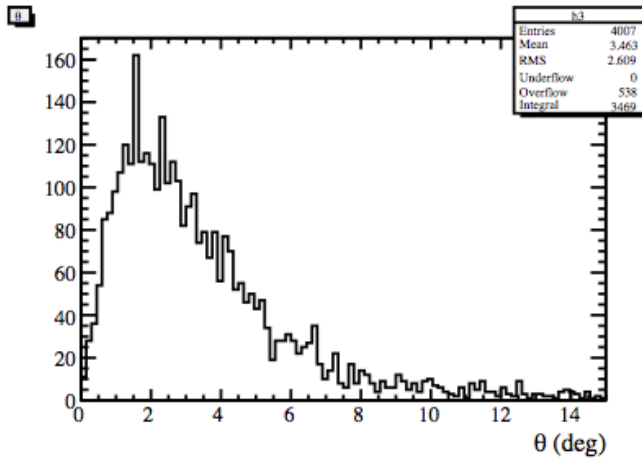
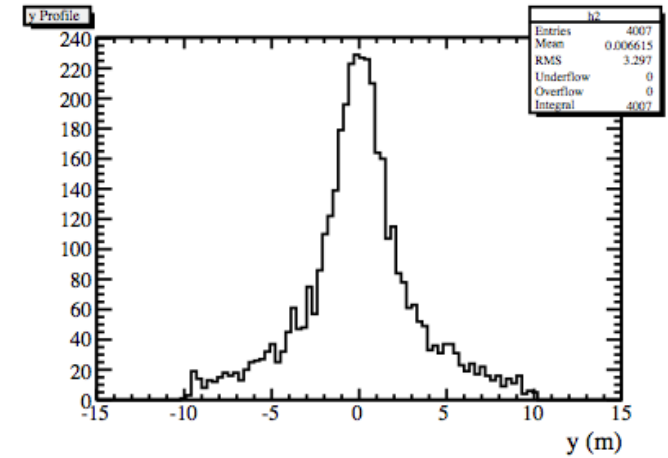
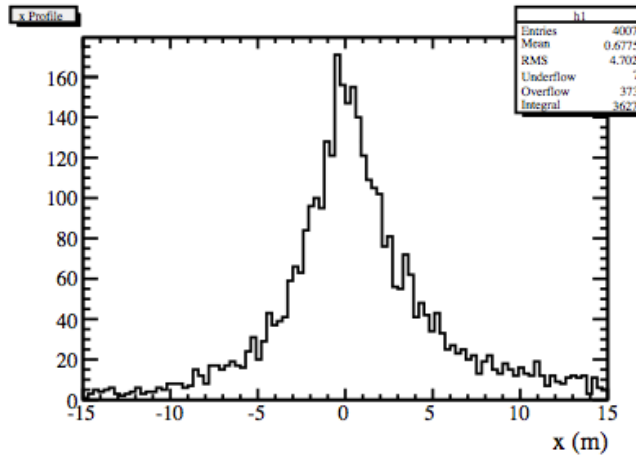
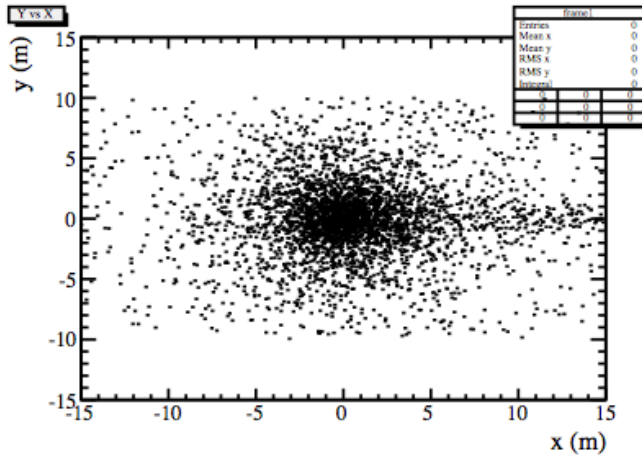
13 sec/event on icore7

# Neutrino beam at the monitor : $E_\mu = 2.0 \text{ GeV} \pm 0\%$



# Neutrino beam at the monitor : $E_\mu = 2.0\text{GeV} \pm 16\%$

$L_S = 108\text{ m}$ ,  $L_D = 26\text{ m}$



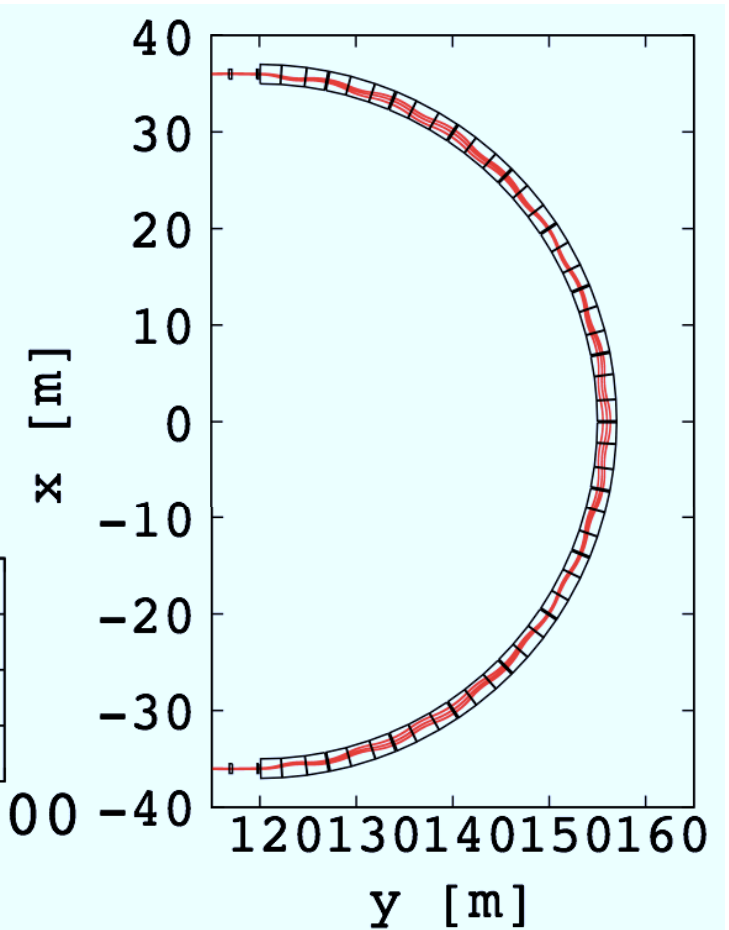
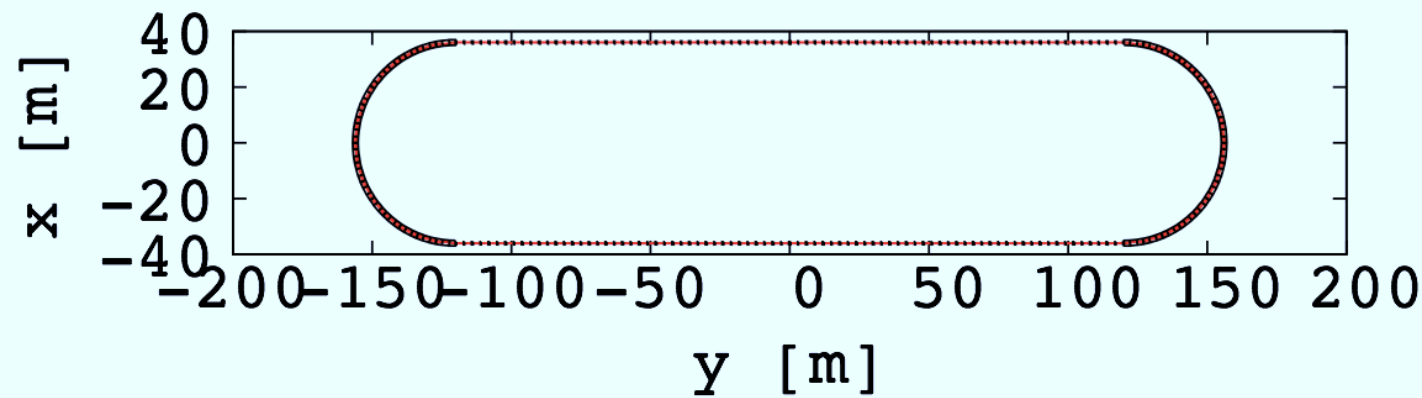
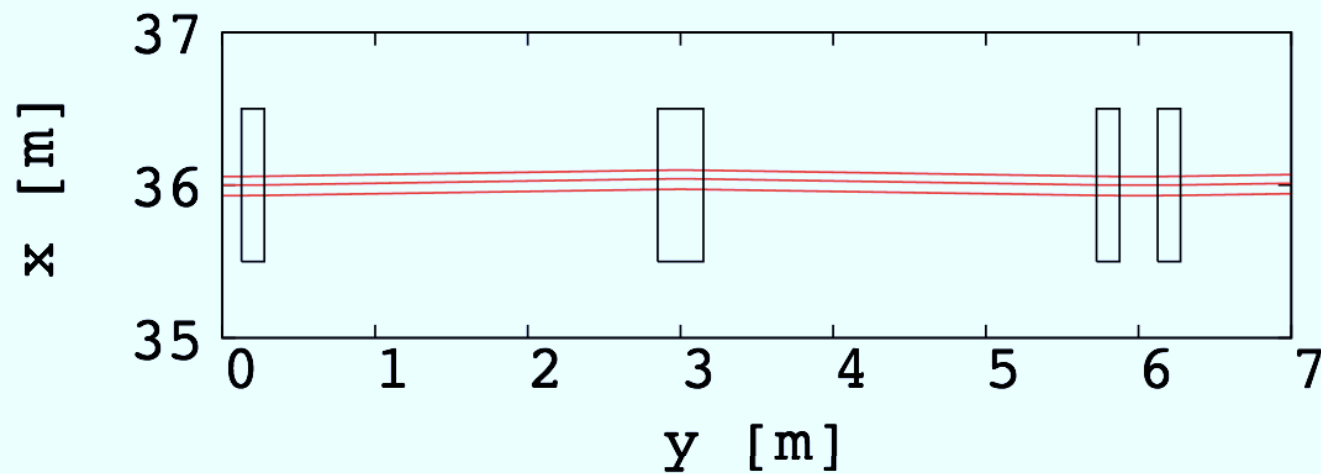
Muon decay Racetrack-FFAG ring  
for vSTORM ( $p_\mu=3.8\text{GeV}/c$ ,  $\Delta p/p_0=\pm 20\%$ )

designed by JB. Lagrange and Y. Mori (KURRI)

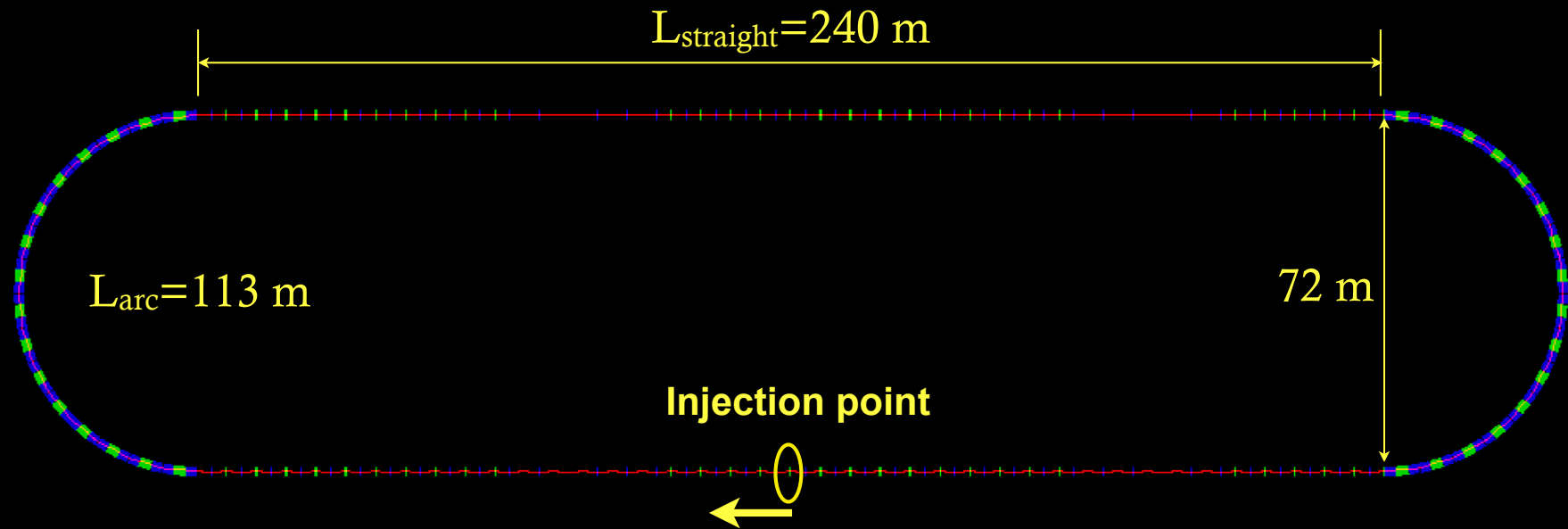


# JB's Lattice for $p_\mu=3.8\text{GeV}/c$ , $\Delta p/p_0=\pm 20\%$

**Advanced Scaling FFAG Muon decay ring with long straight sections.**

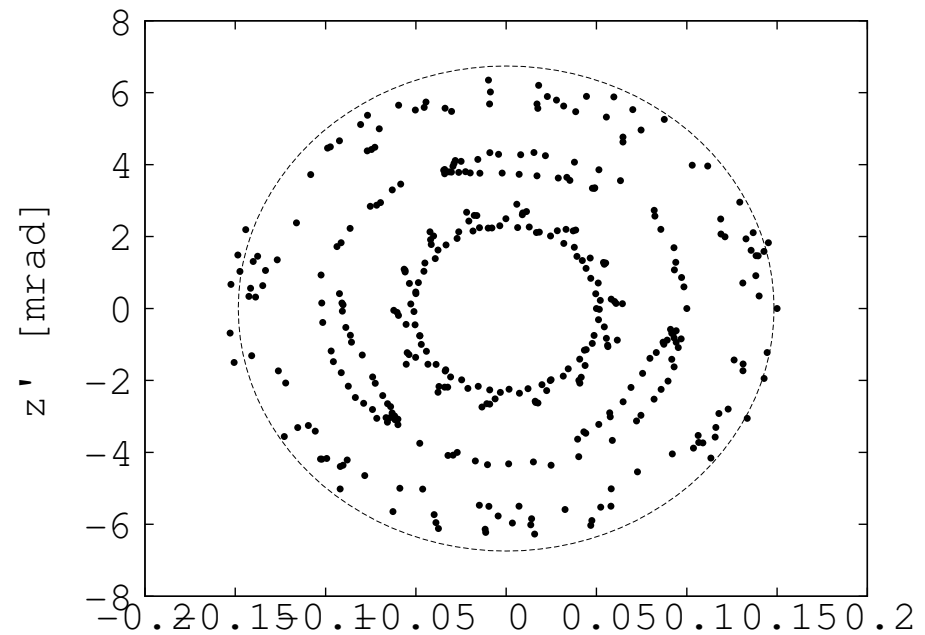
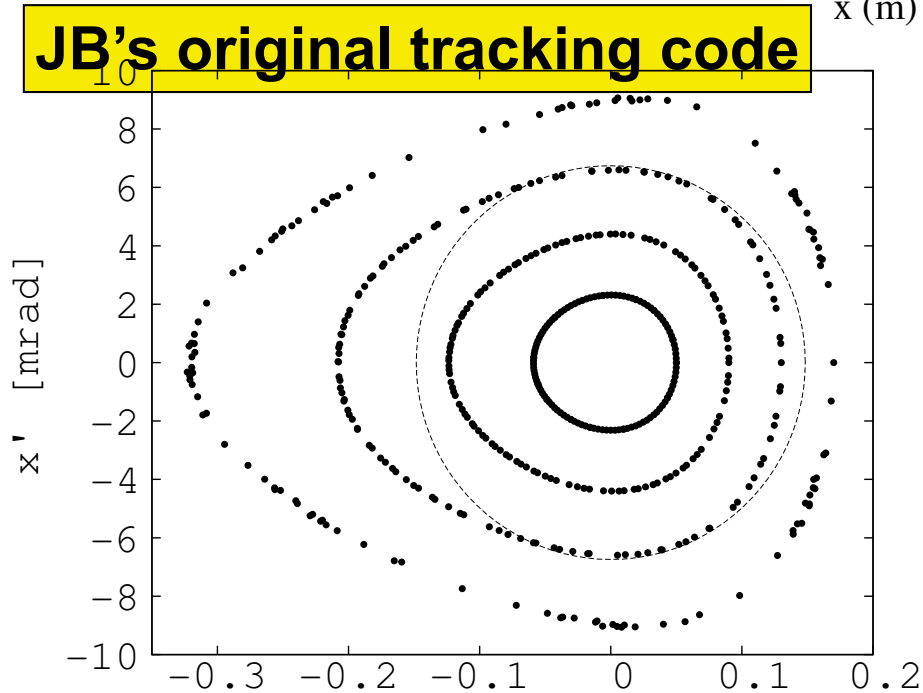
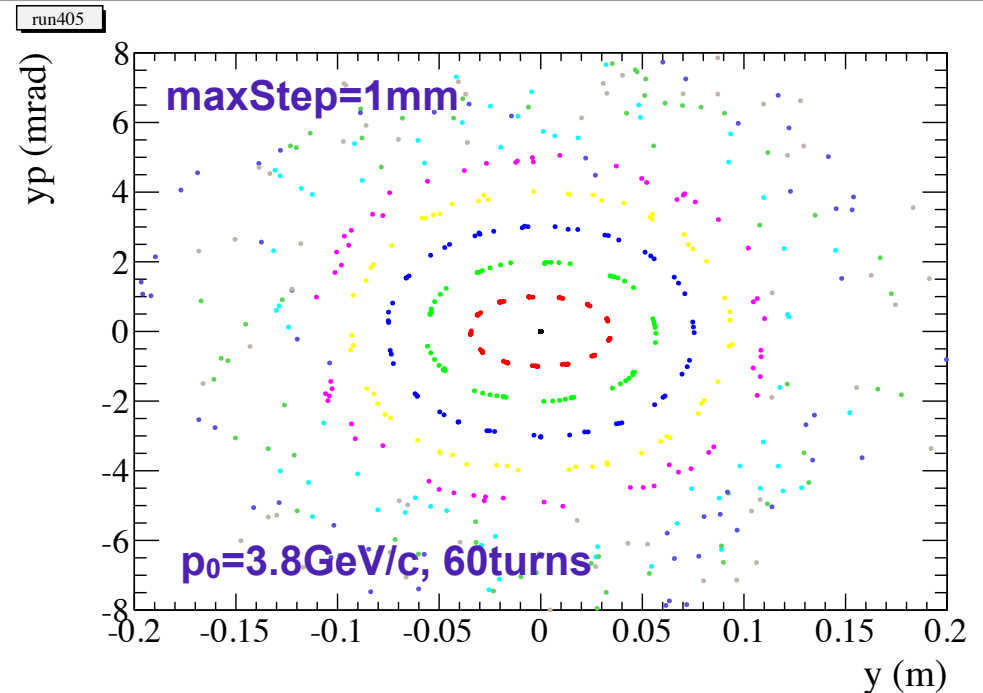
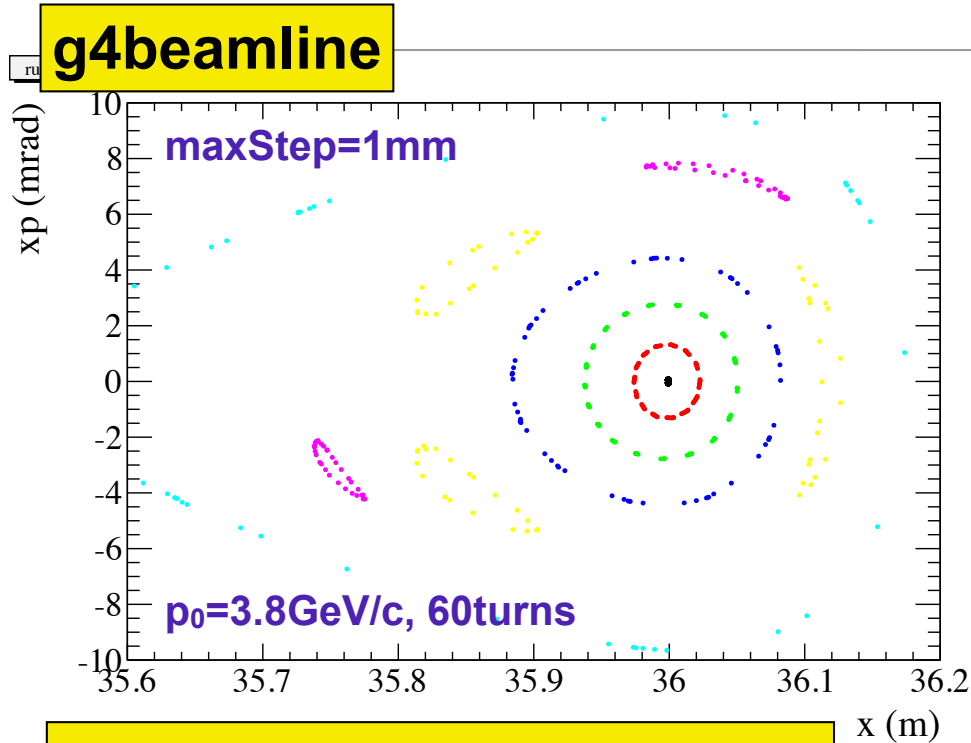


# Tracking of JB's 3.8GeV/c Ring by g4beamline

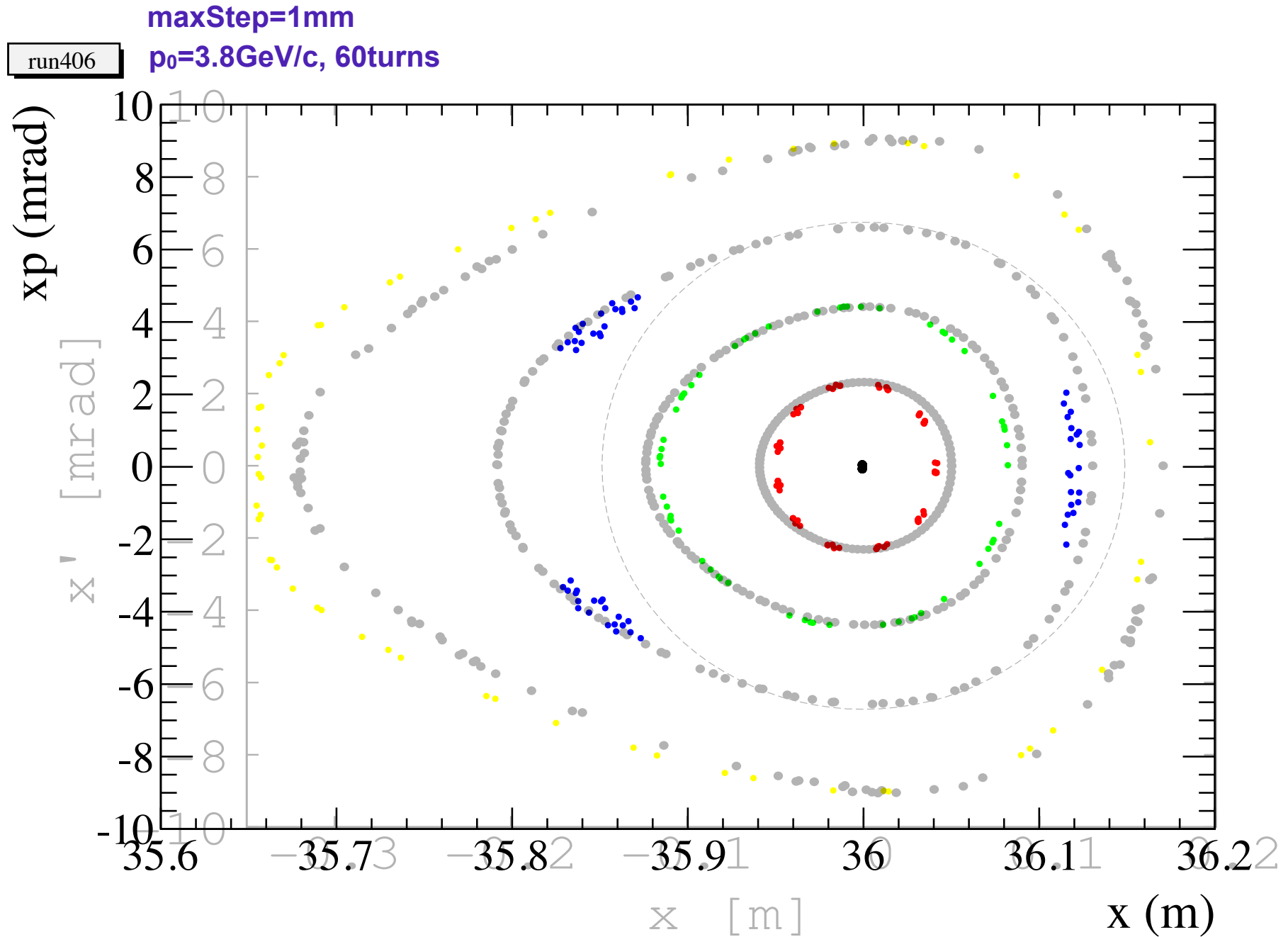


red:  $\mu^-$  blue:  $e^-$  white:  $\nu_e$  magenta:  $\bar{\nu}_\mu$

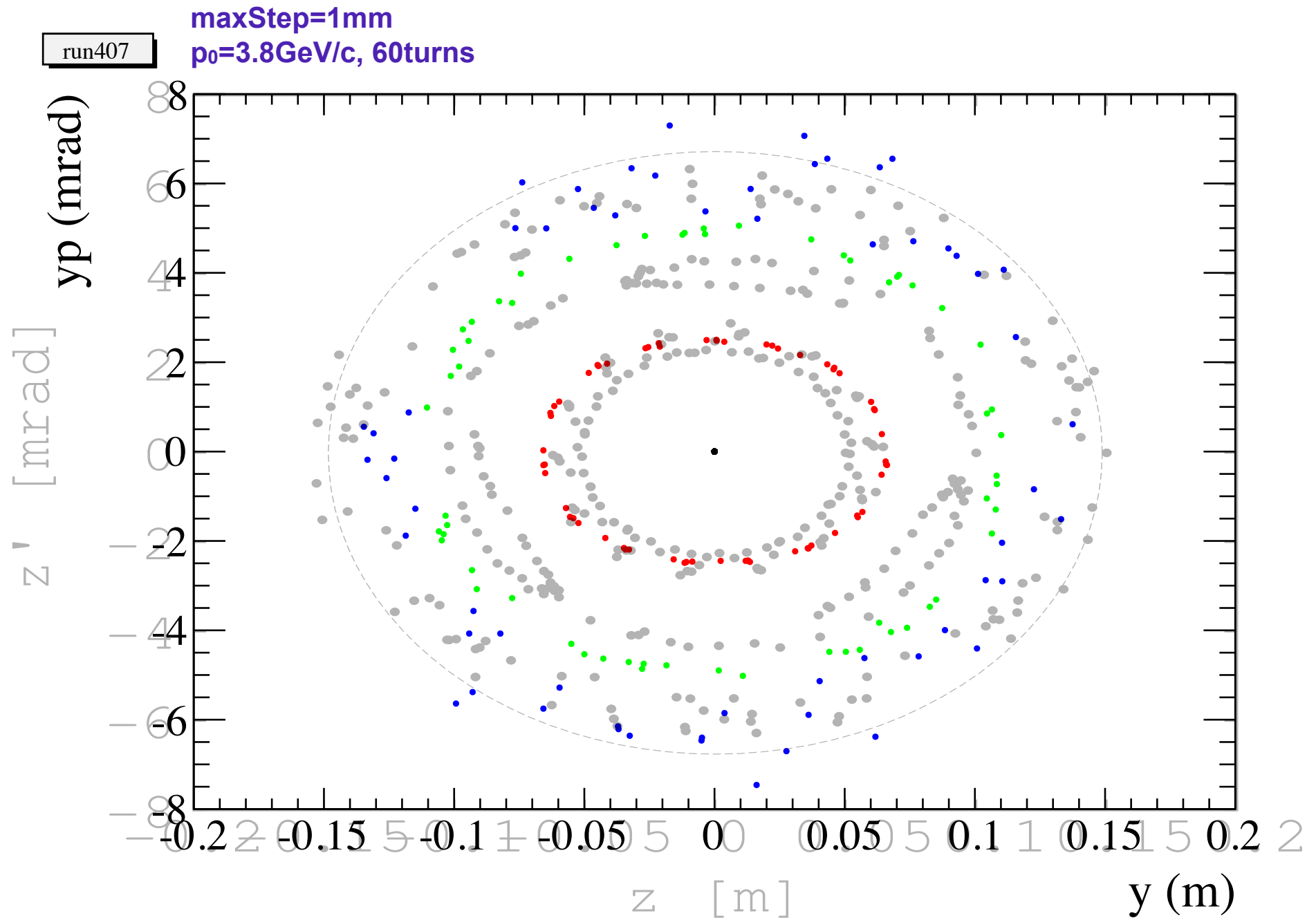
# Comparison with JB's tracking results ( $p=p_0=3.8\text{GeV}/c$ )



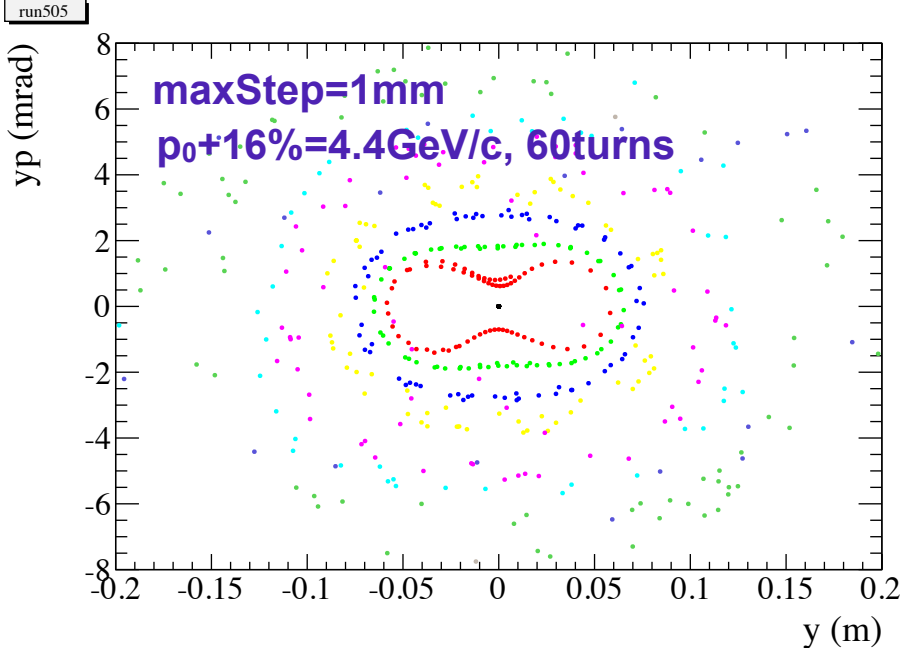
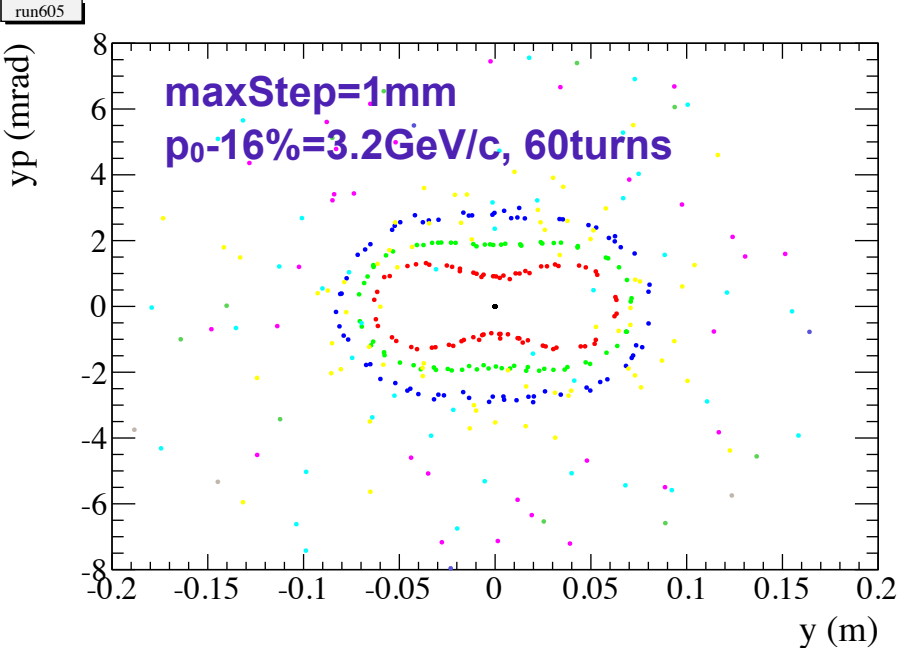
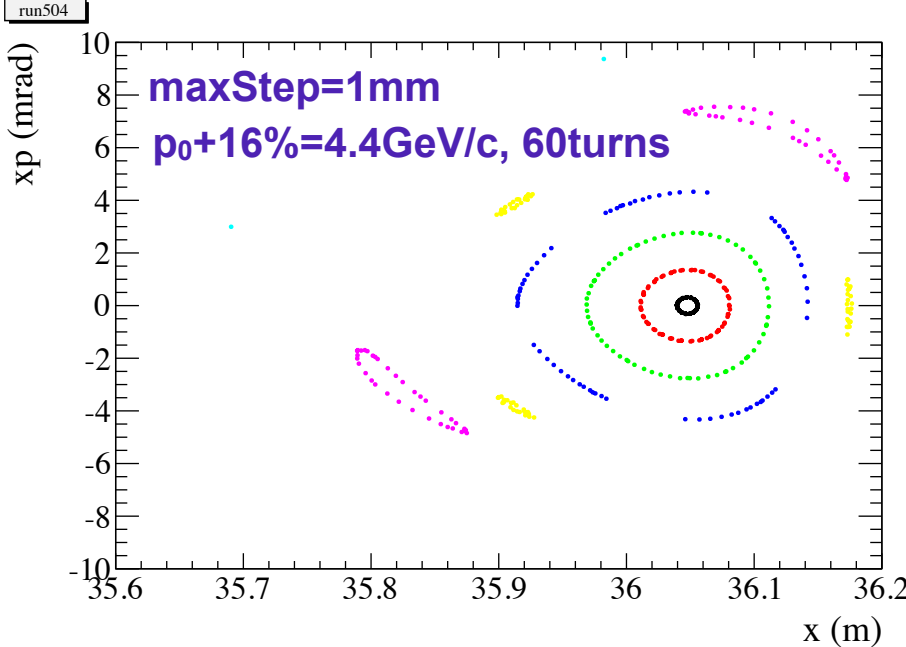
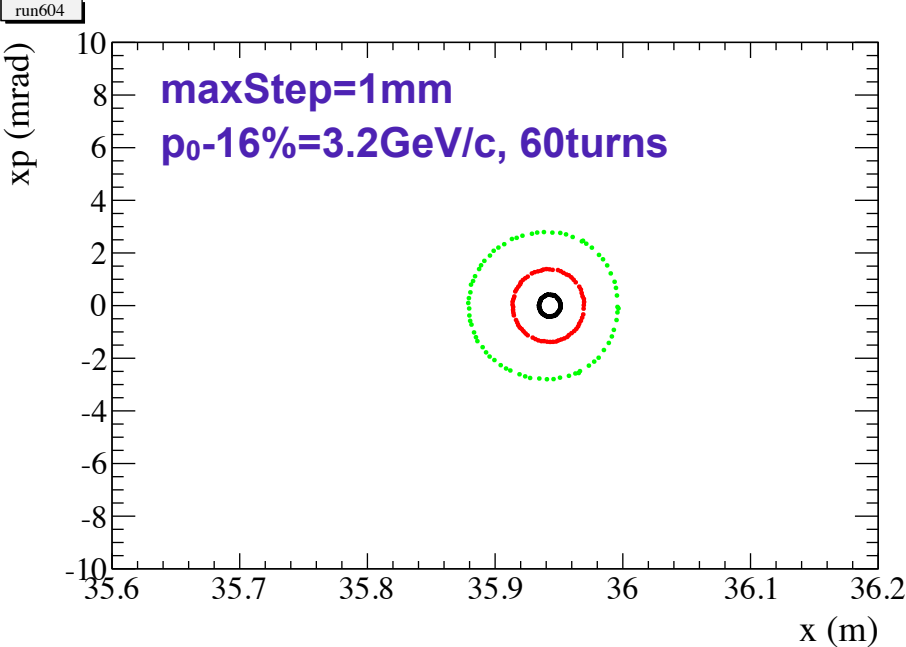
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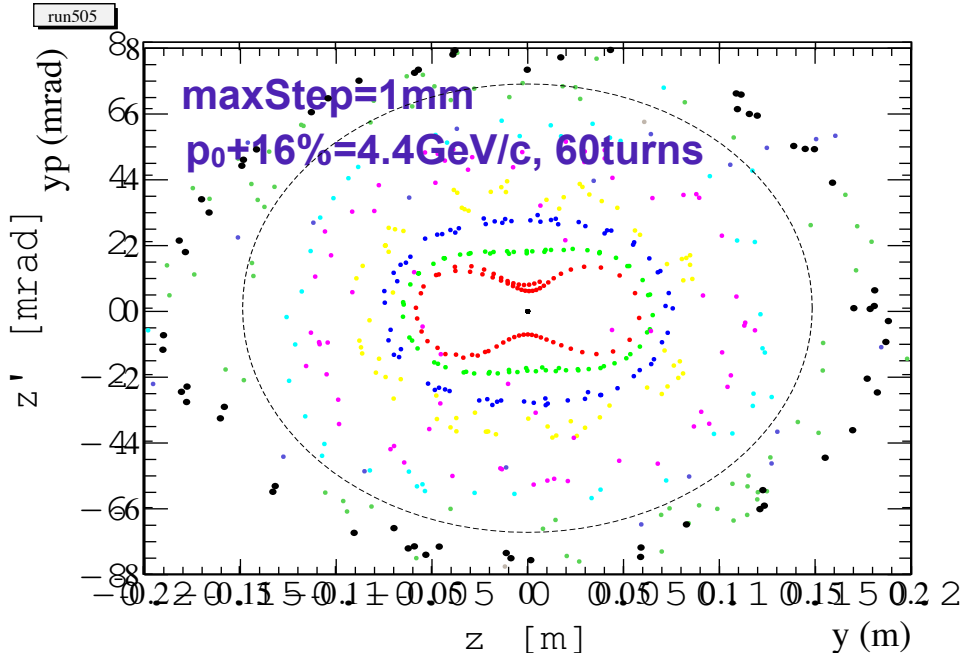
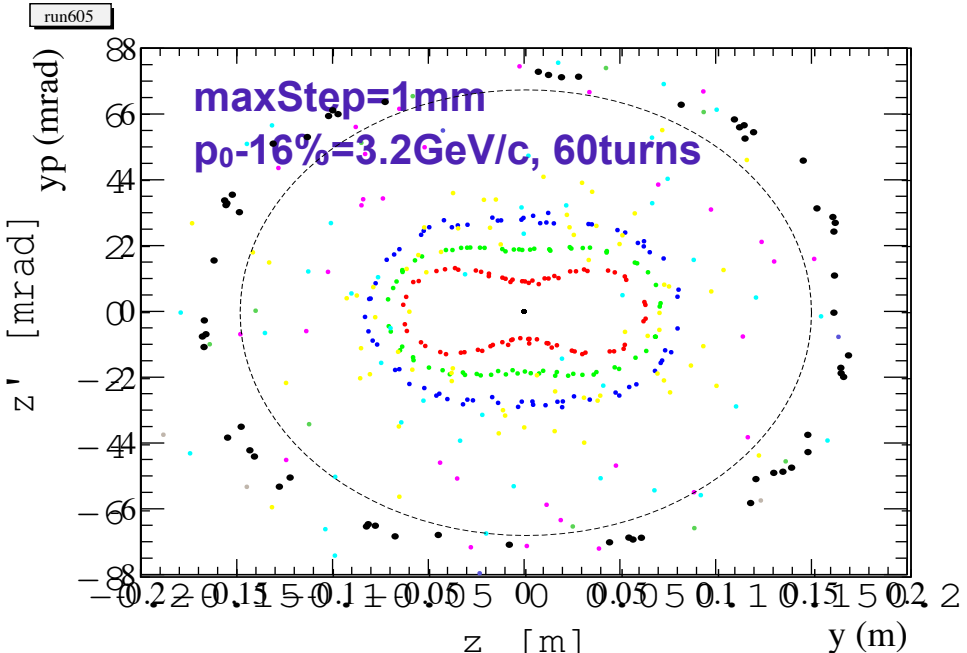
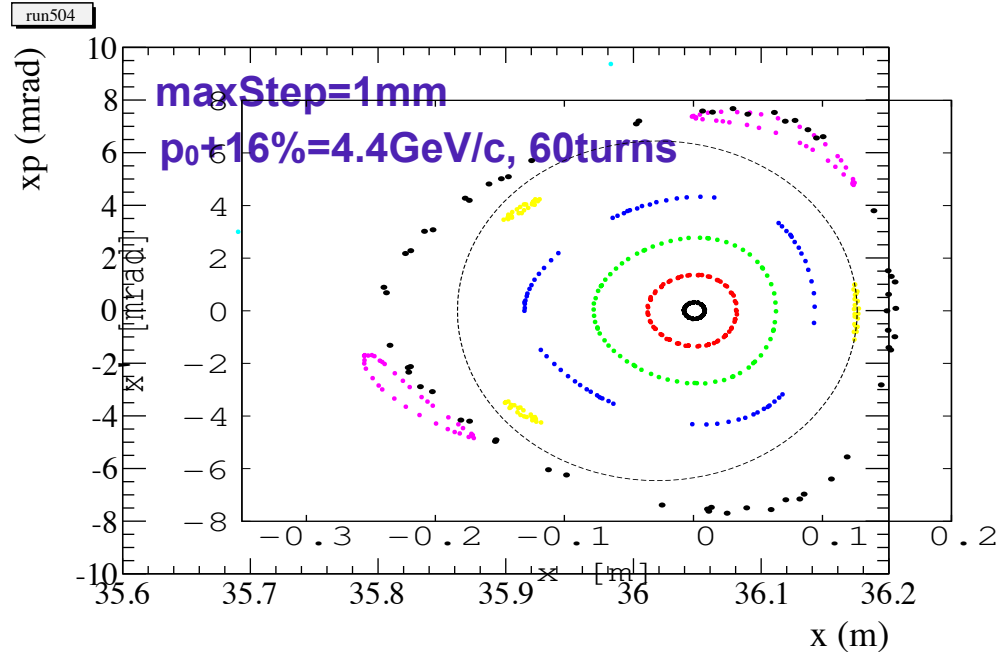
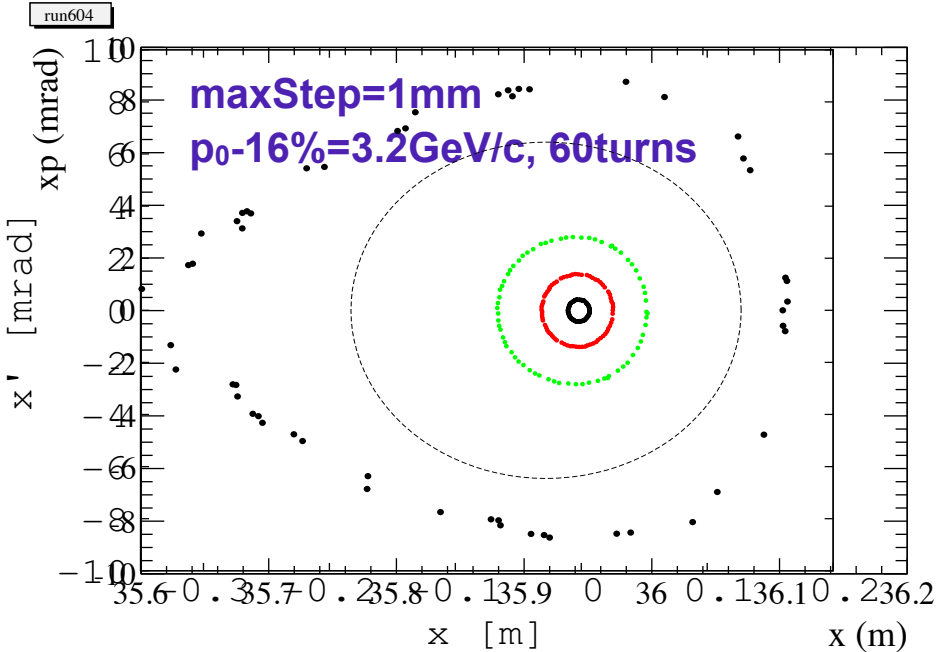
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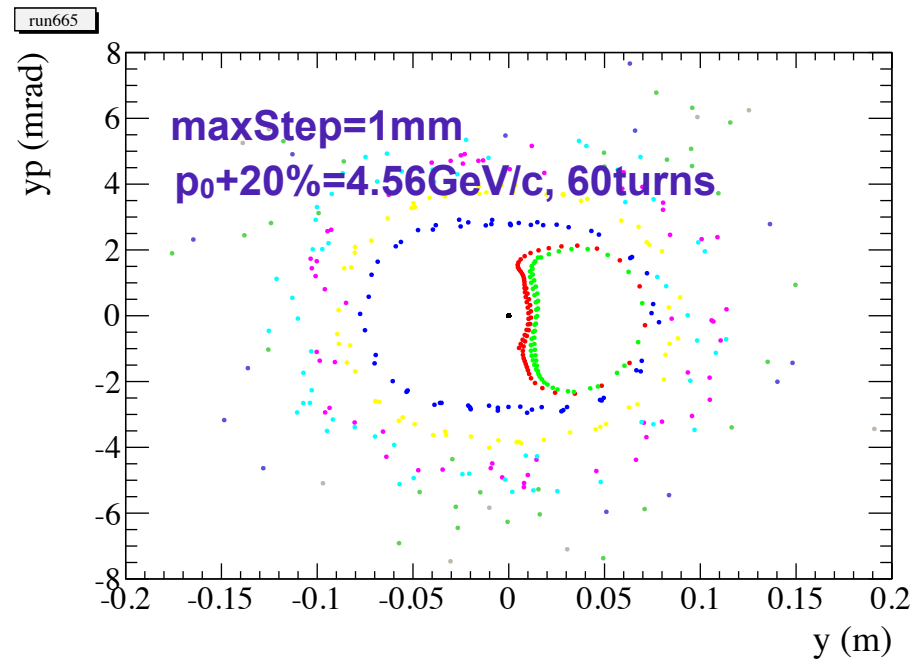
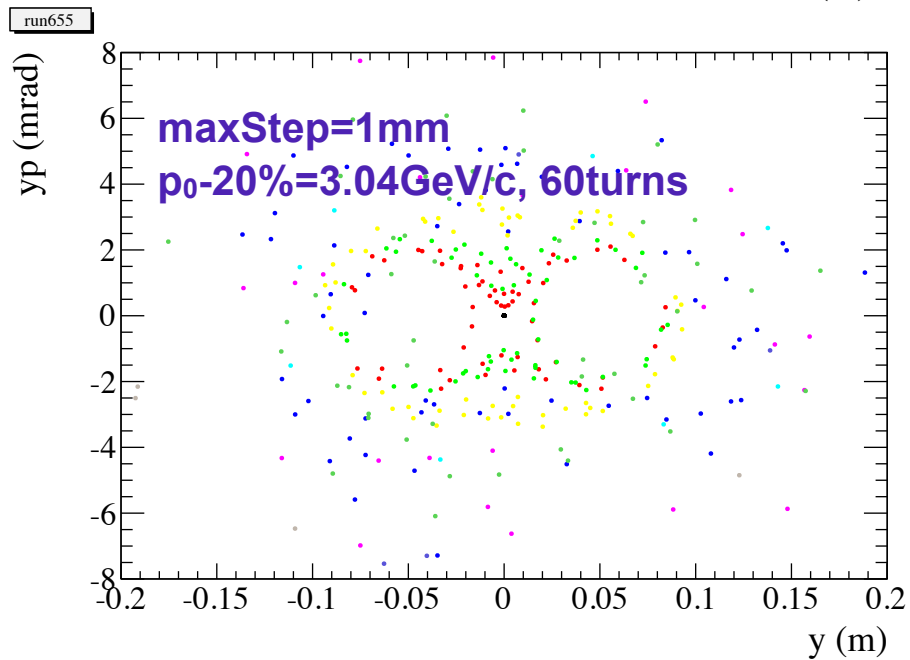
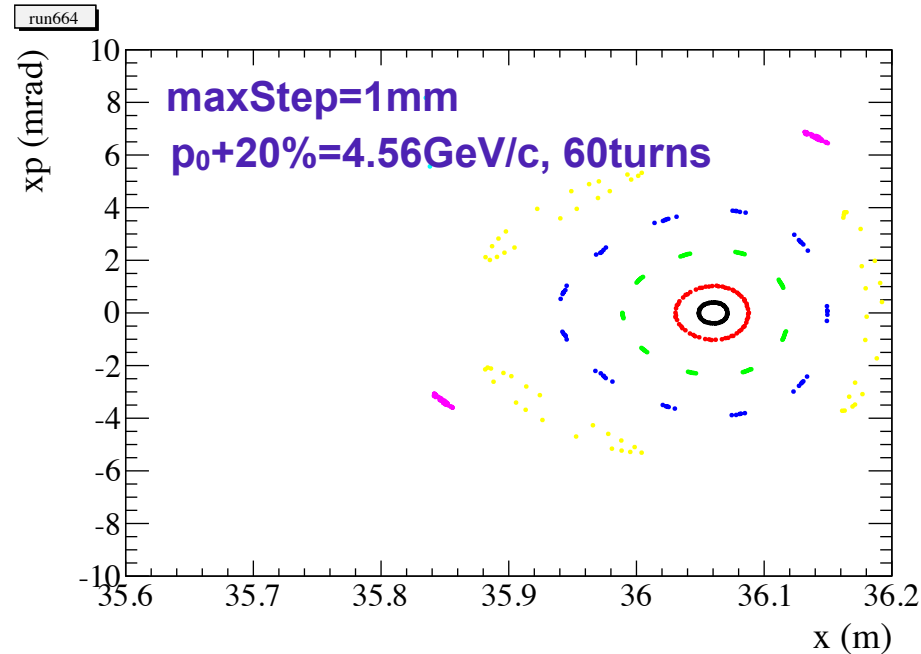
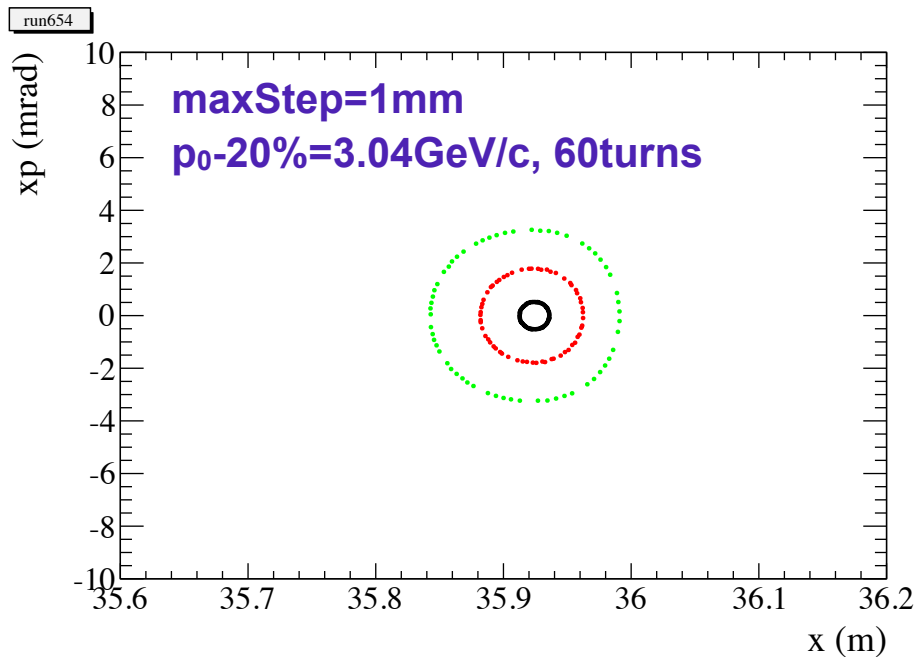
# G4beamline results: $p = p_0 - 16\%$ and $p_0 + 16\%$



# G4beamline results: $p = p_0 - 16\%$ and $p_0 + 16\%$



# G4beamline results: $p = p_0 - 20\%$ and $p_0 + 20\%$

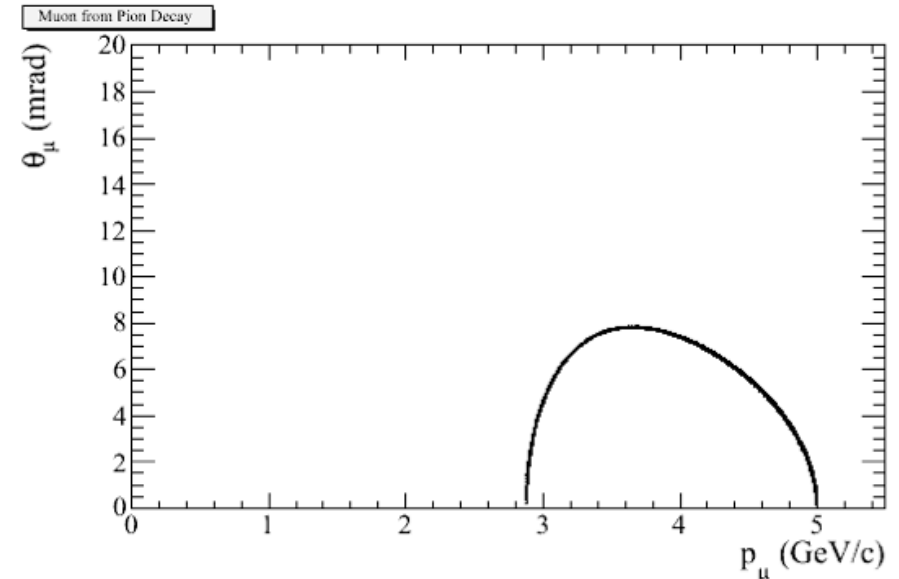
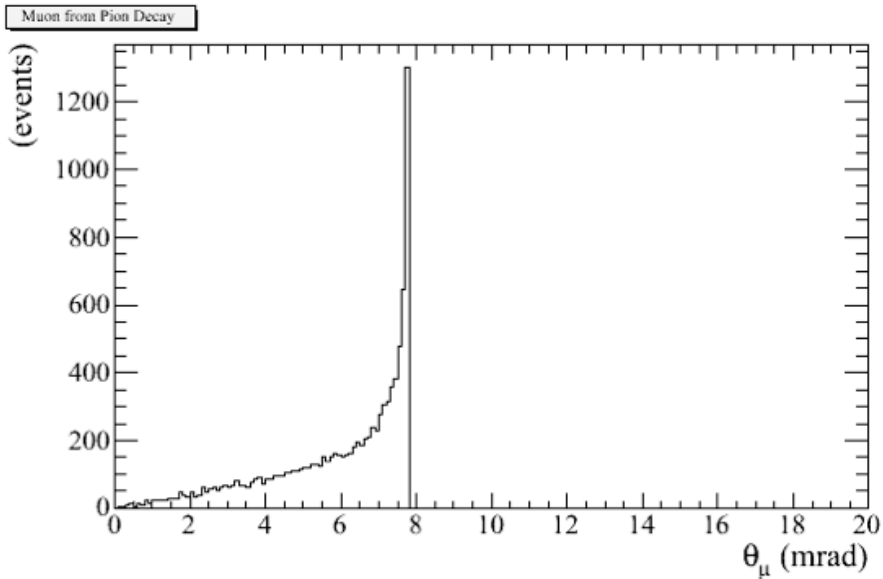
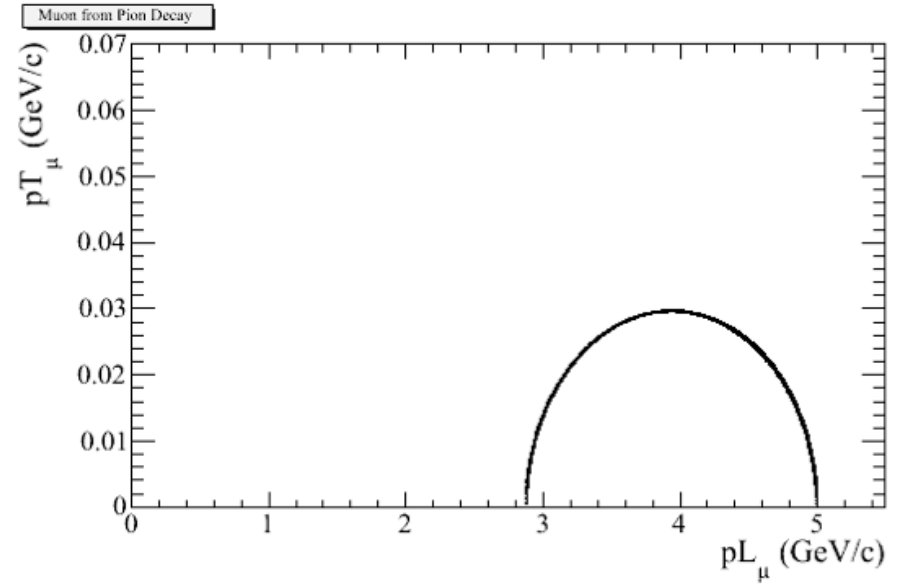
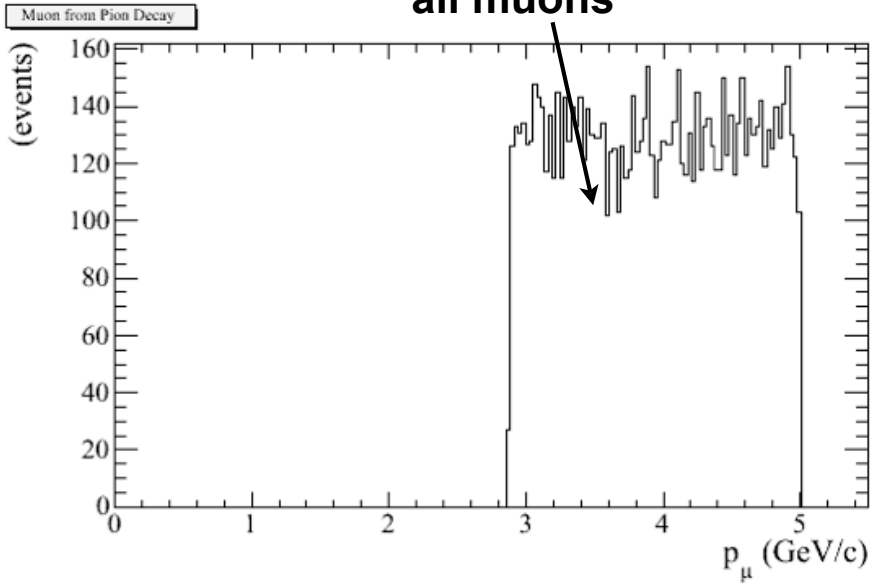




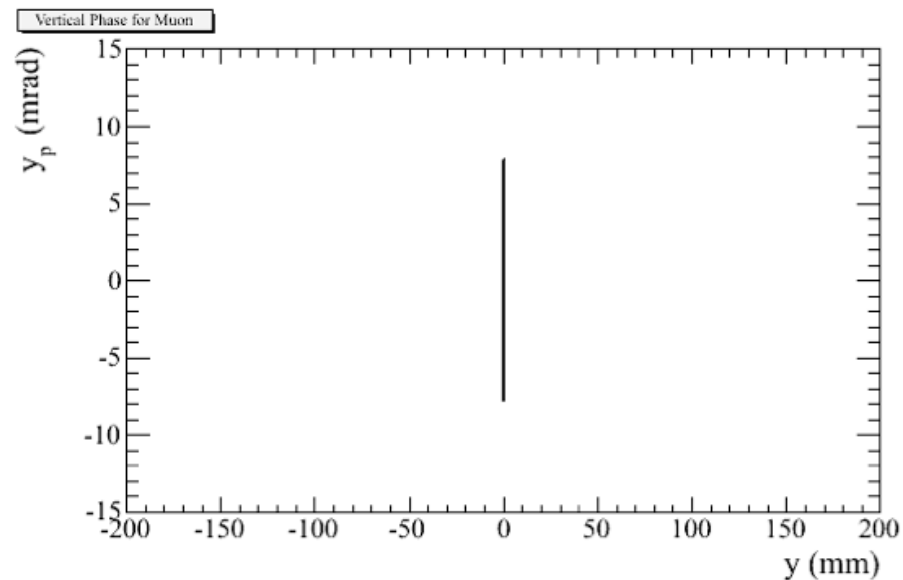
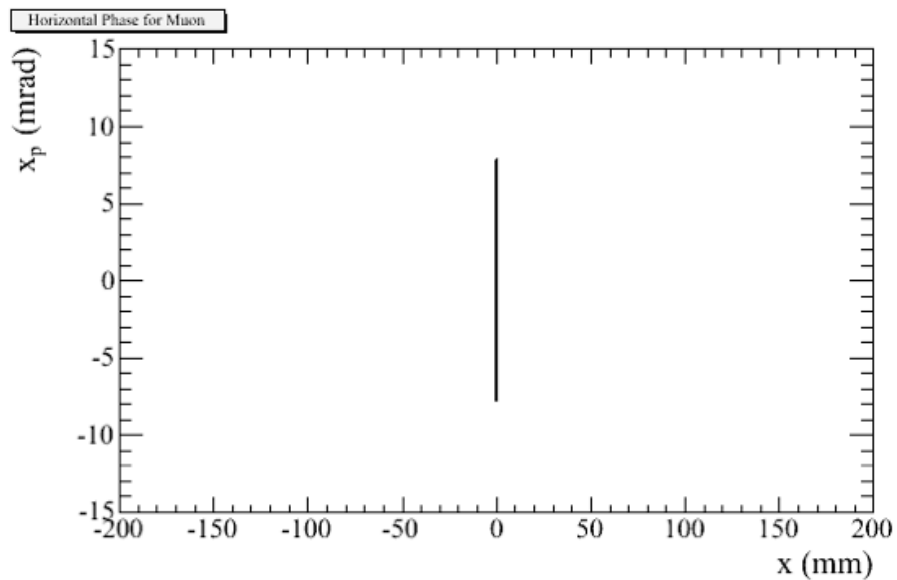
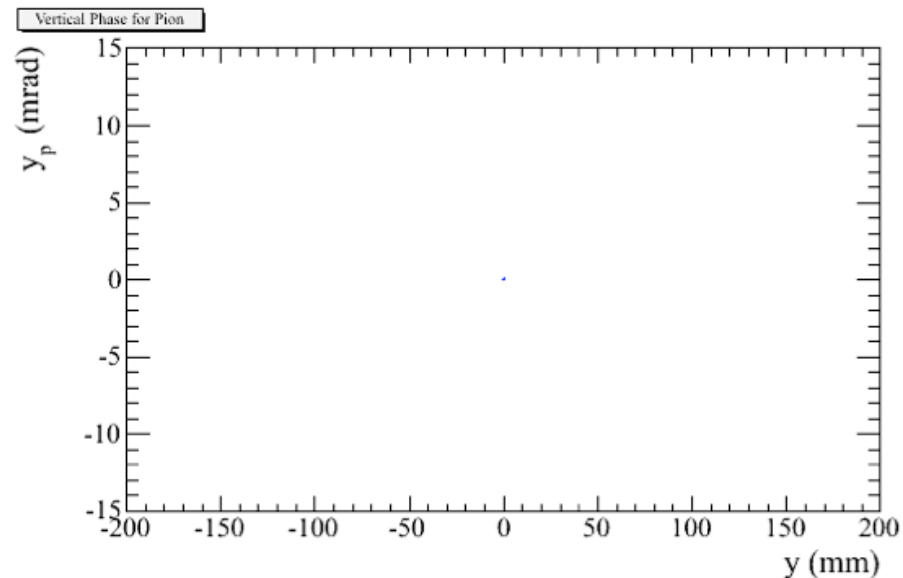
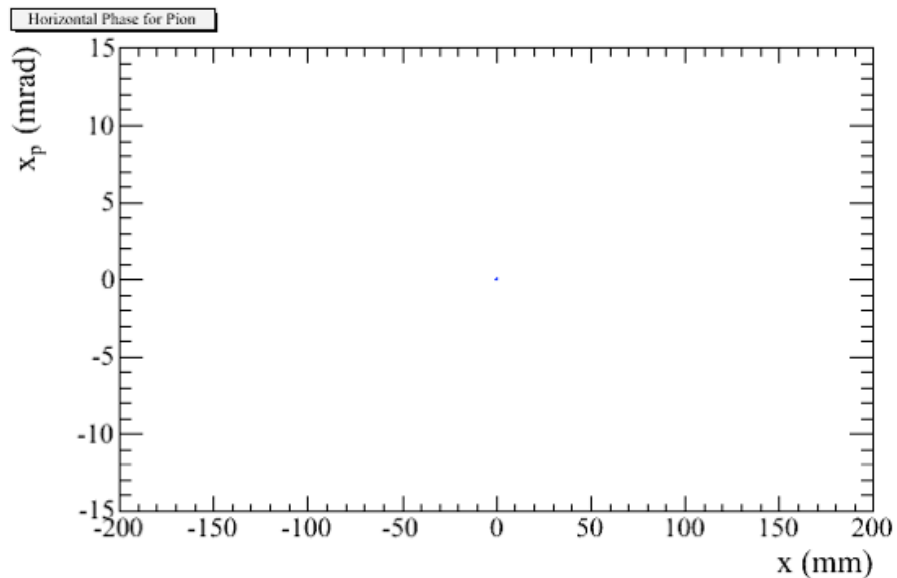
G4beamline simulation :  
from pion injection to neutrino production

# muon from 5GeV/c pion decay with $\epsilon_{\pi}=0$

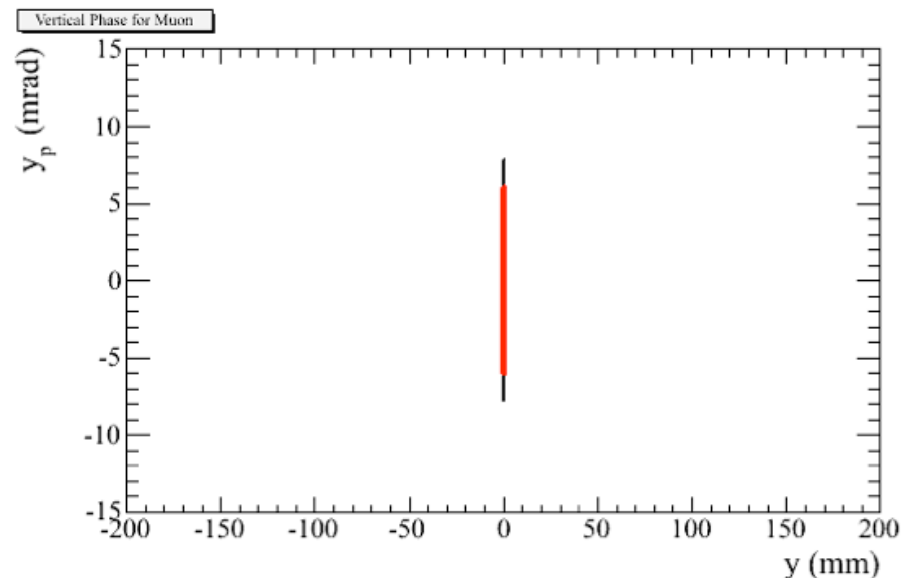
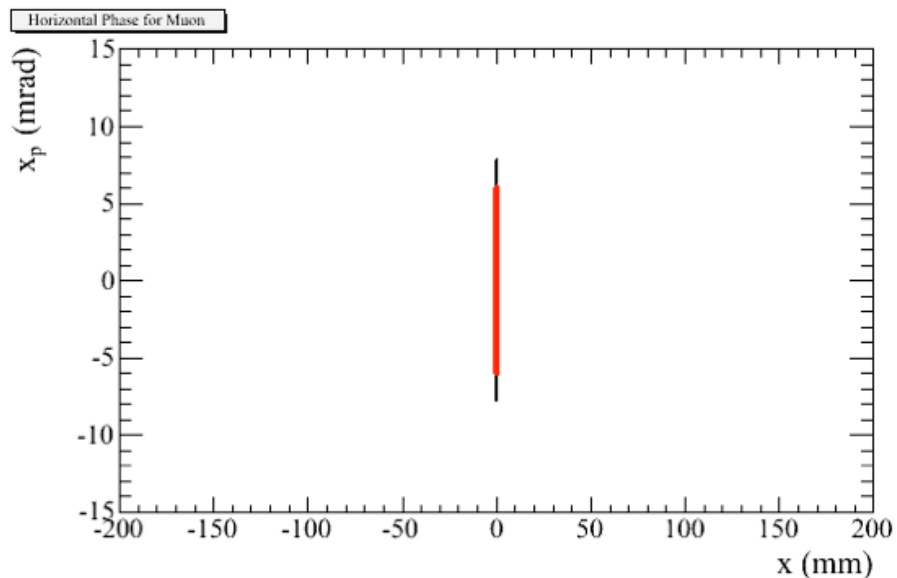
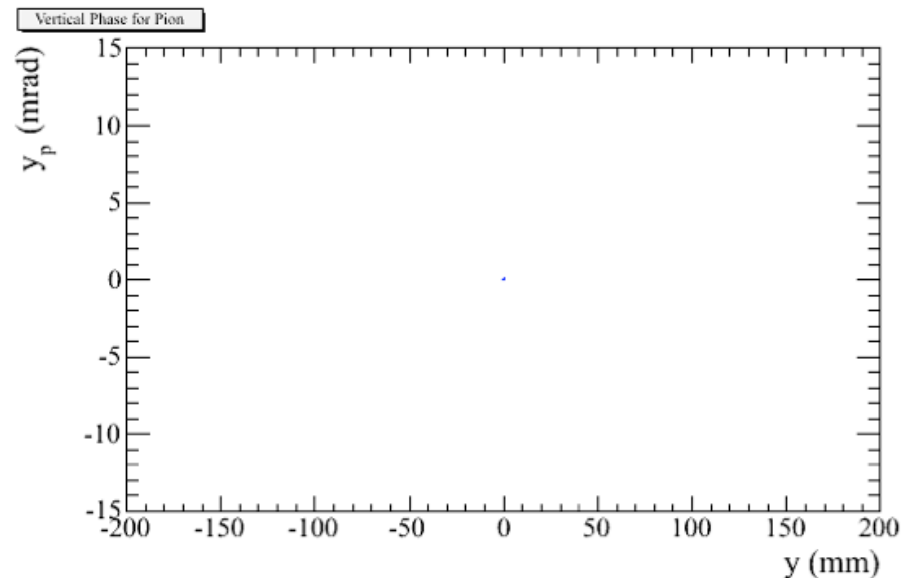
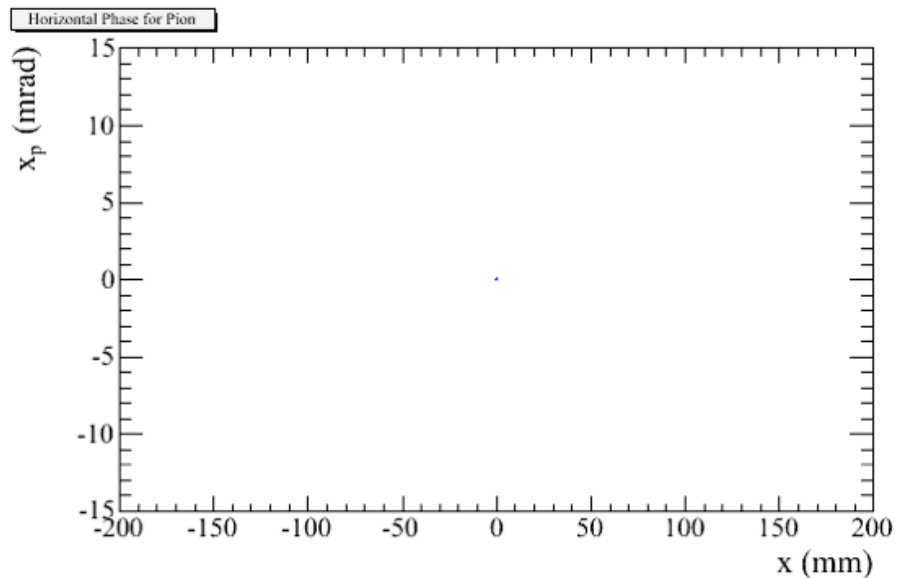
all muons



# muon from 5GeV/c pion decay with $\epsilon_{\pi}=0$



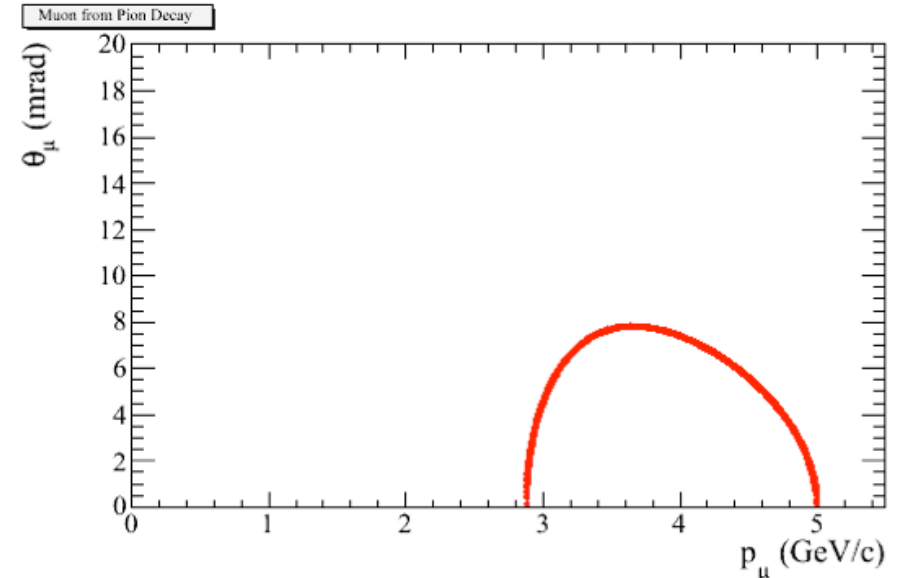
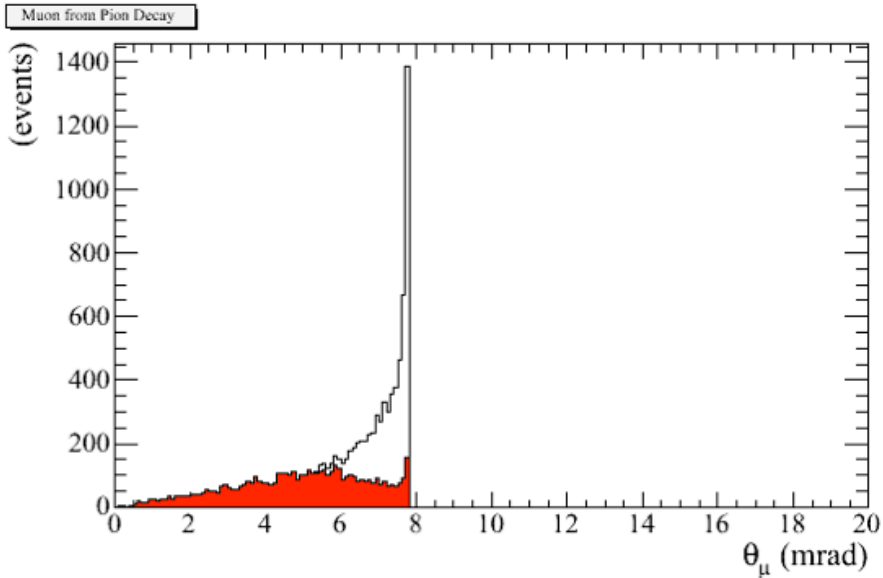
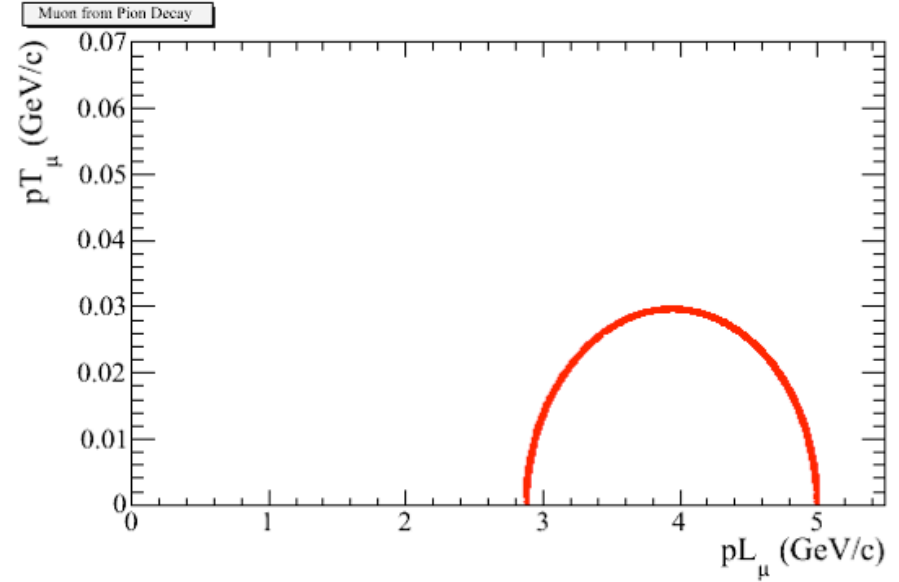
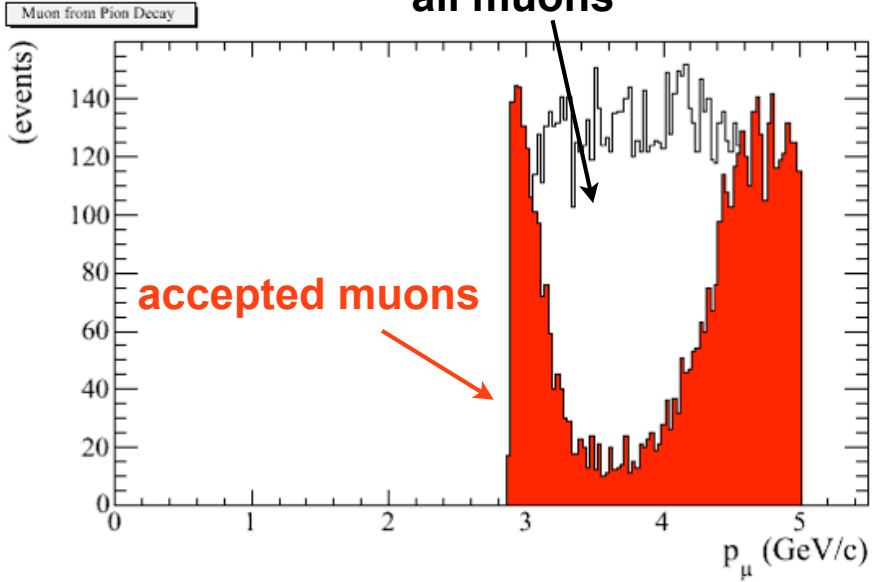
# muon from 5GeV/c pion decay with $\epsilon_{\pi}=0$



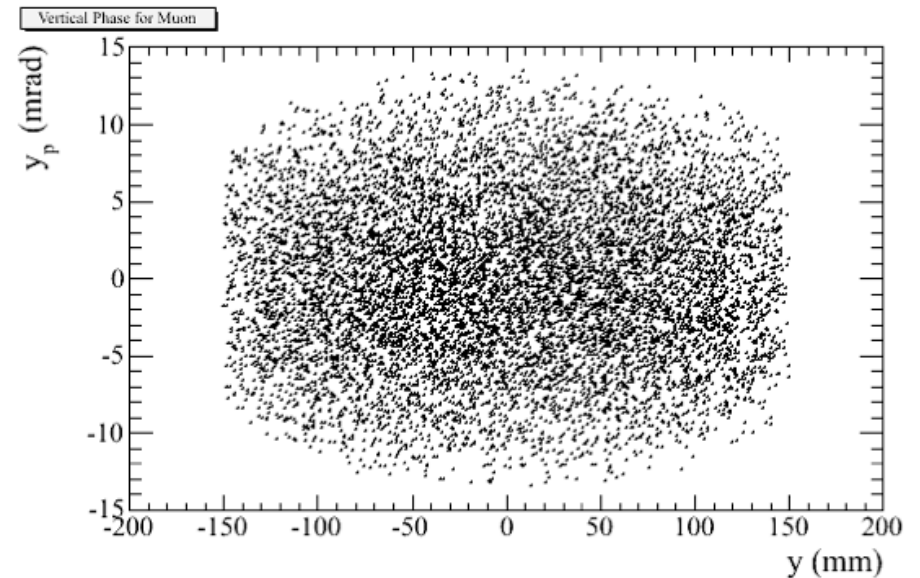
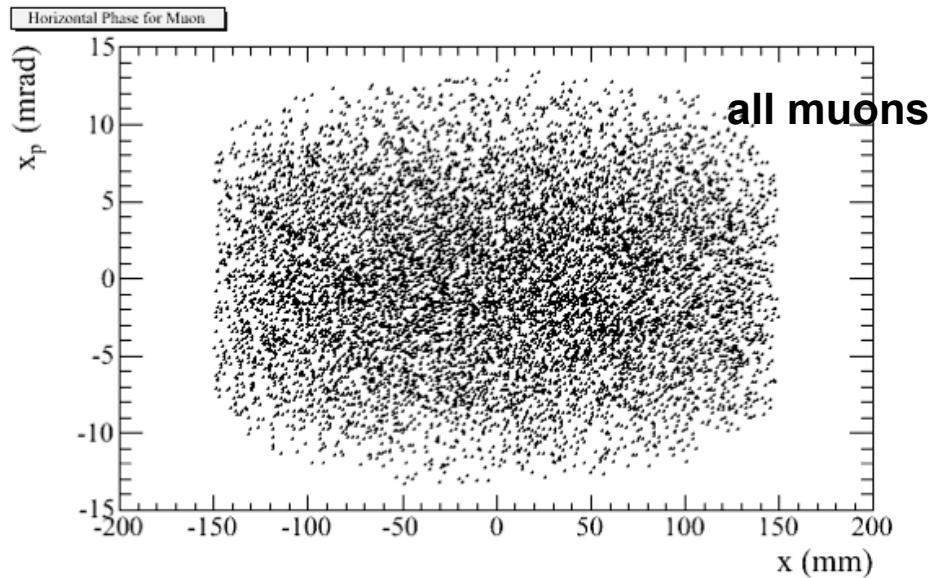
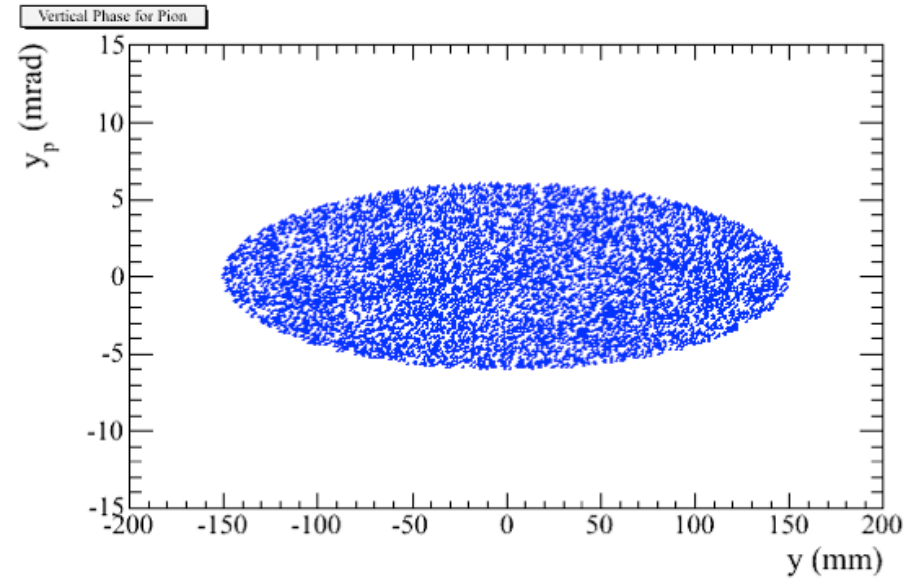
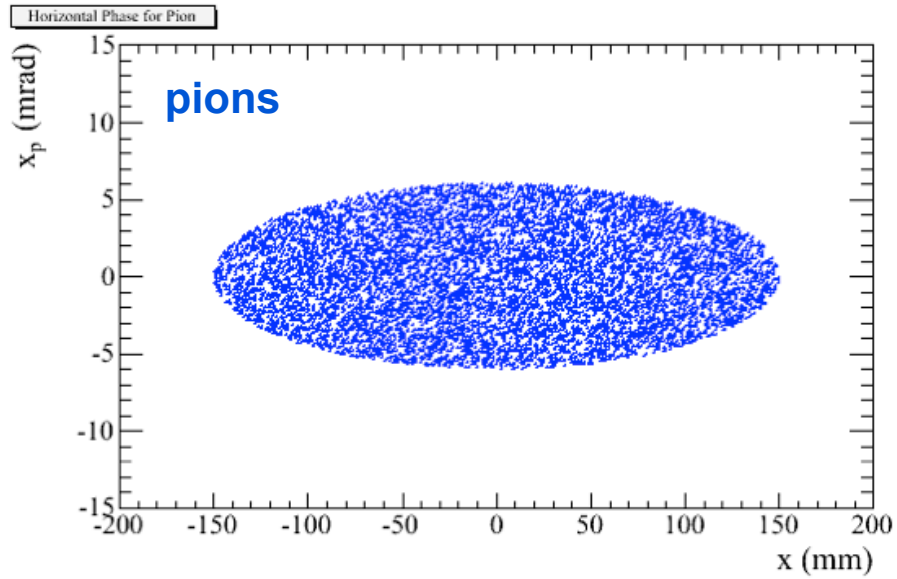
**acceptance = 0.5**

# muon from 5GeV/c pion decay with $\epsilon_{\pi}=0$

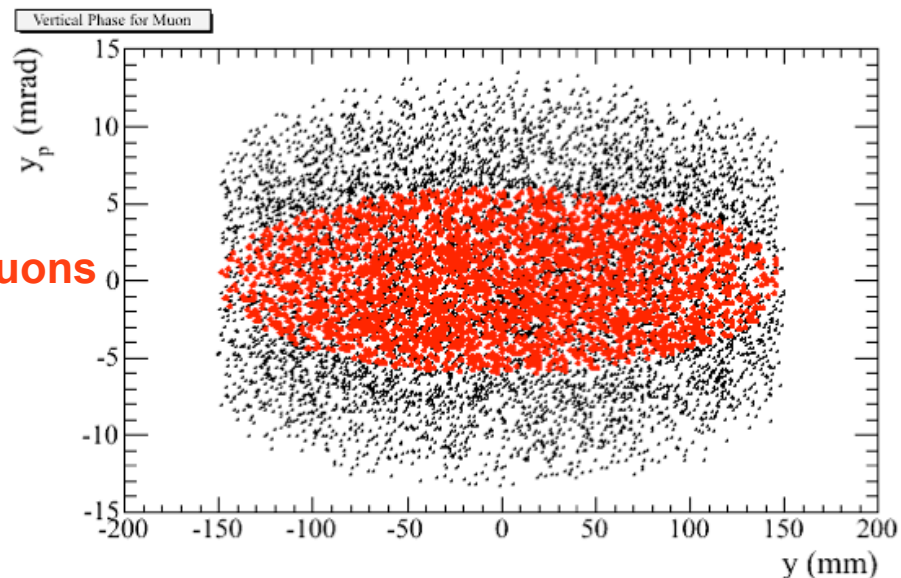
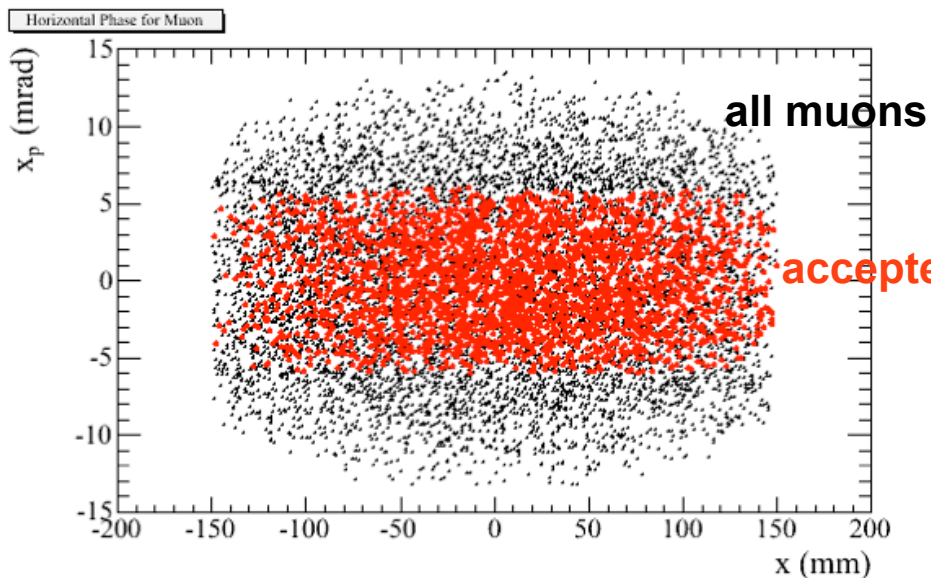
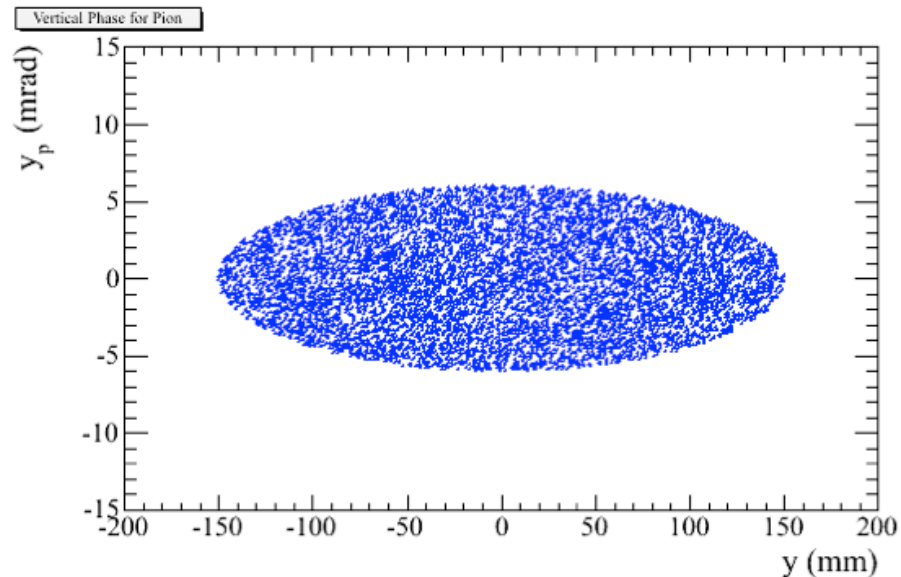
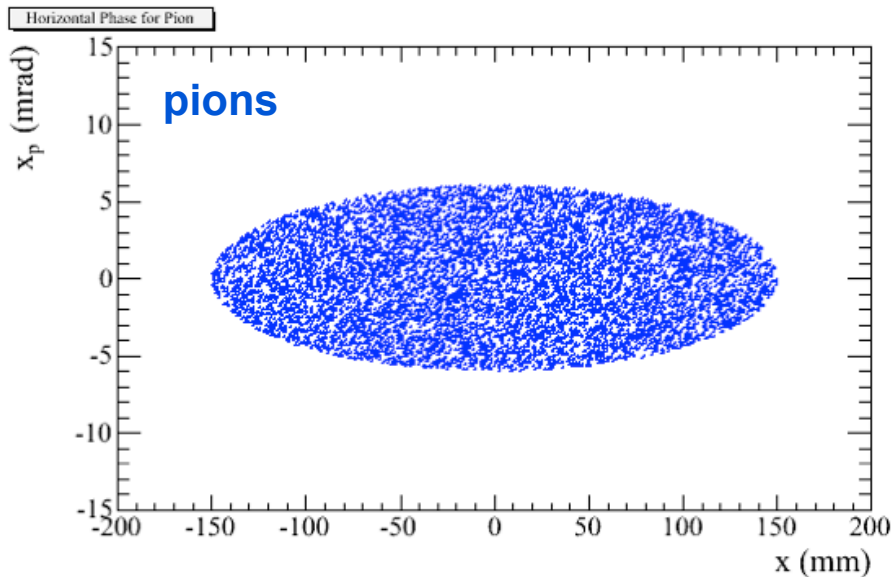
all muons



# muon from 5GeV/c pion decay with $\epsilon_{\pi}=1000 \pi$ mm mrad



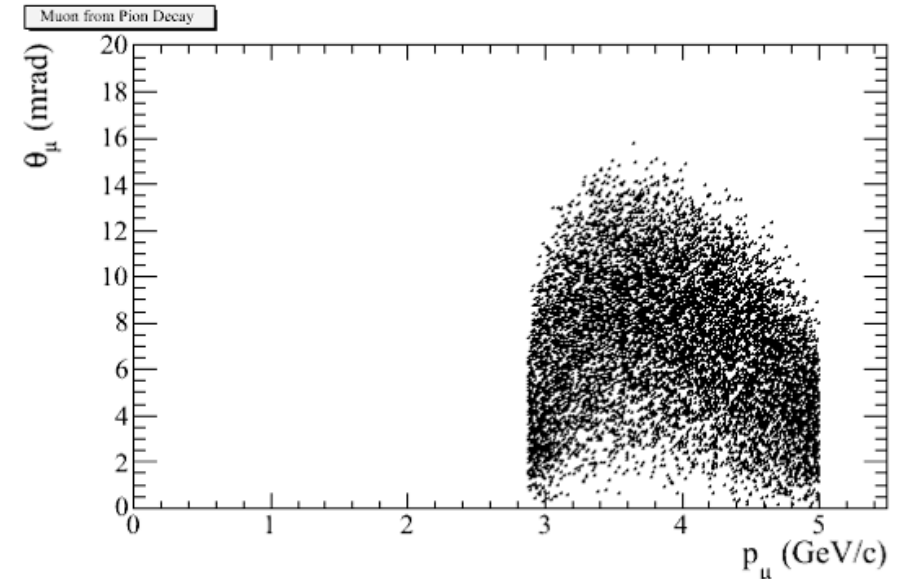
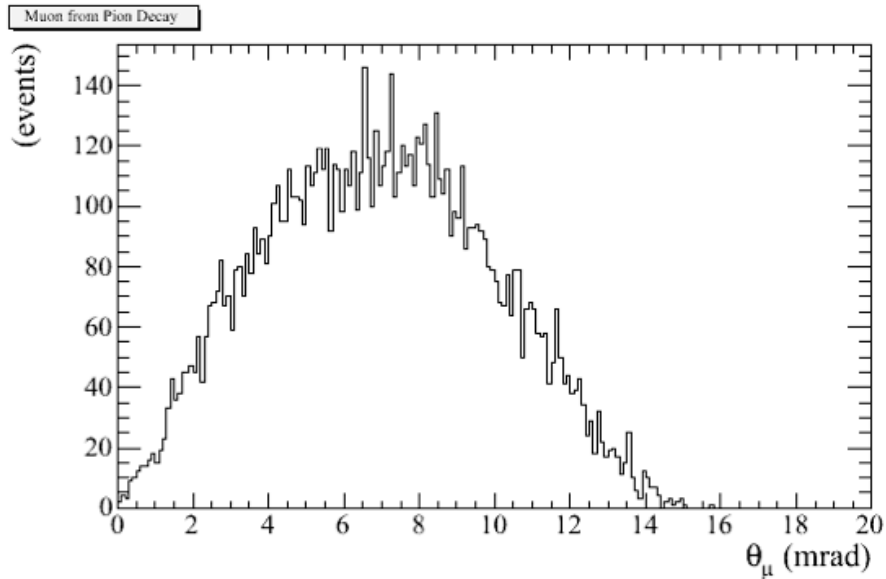
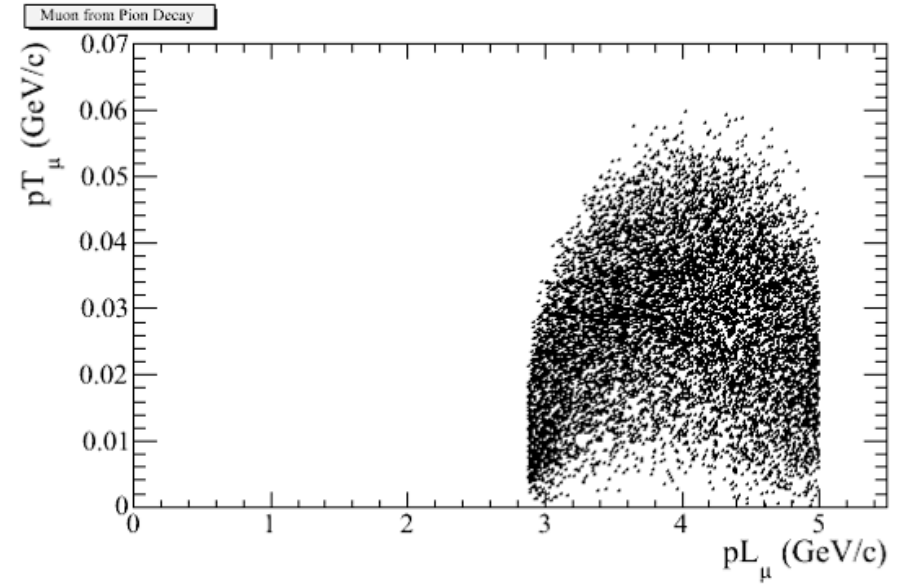
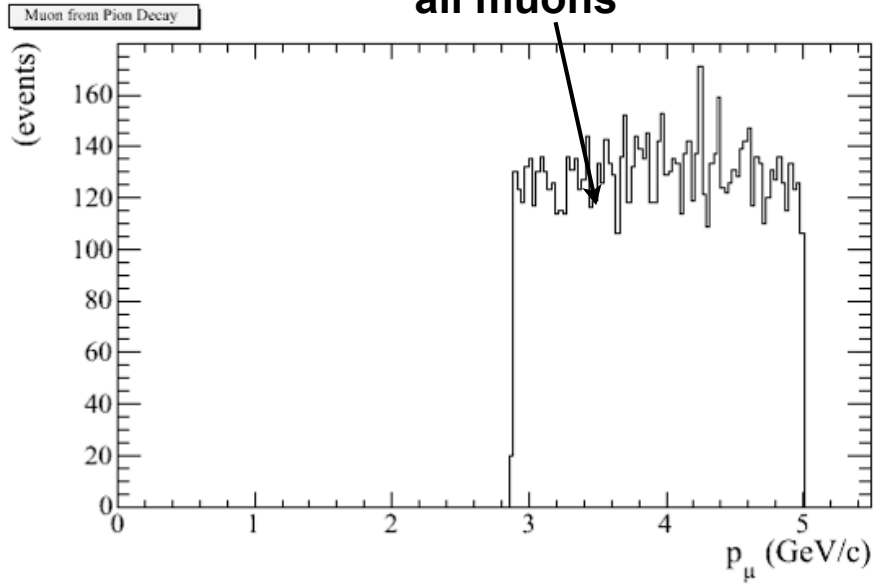
# muon from 5GeV/c pion decay with $\epsilon_{\pi}=1000 \pi$ mm mrad



**acceptance = 0.3**

# muon from 5GeV/c pion decay with $\epsilon_{\pi}=1000$ $\pi$ mm mrad

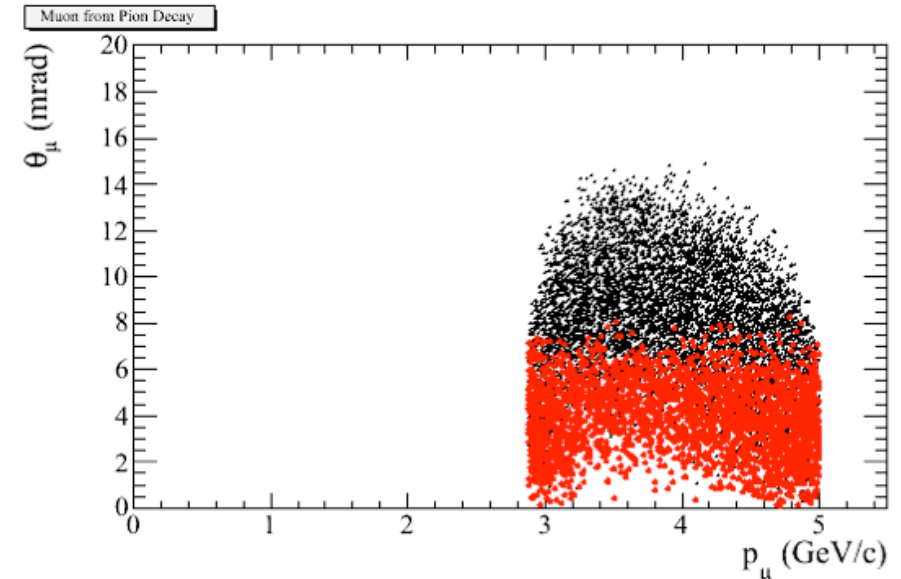
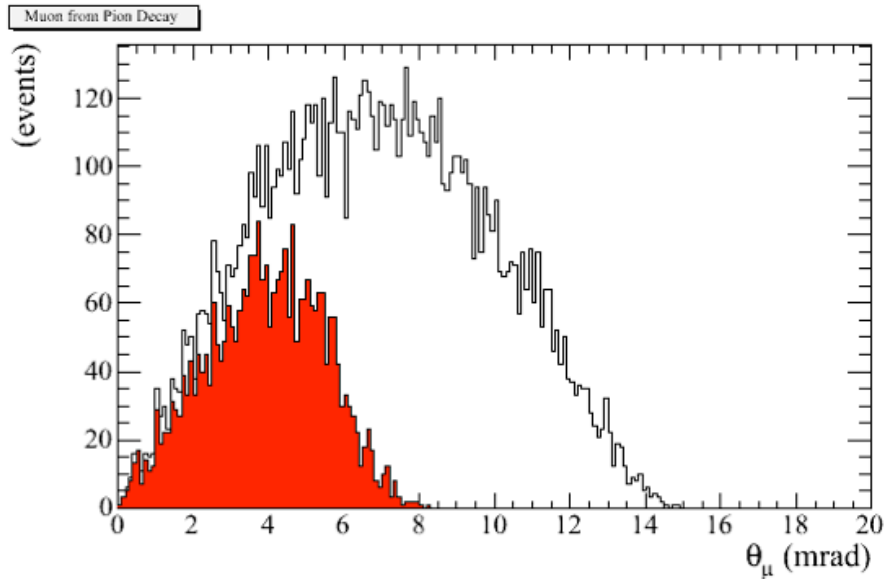
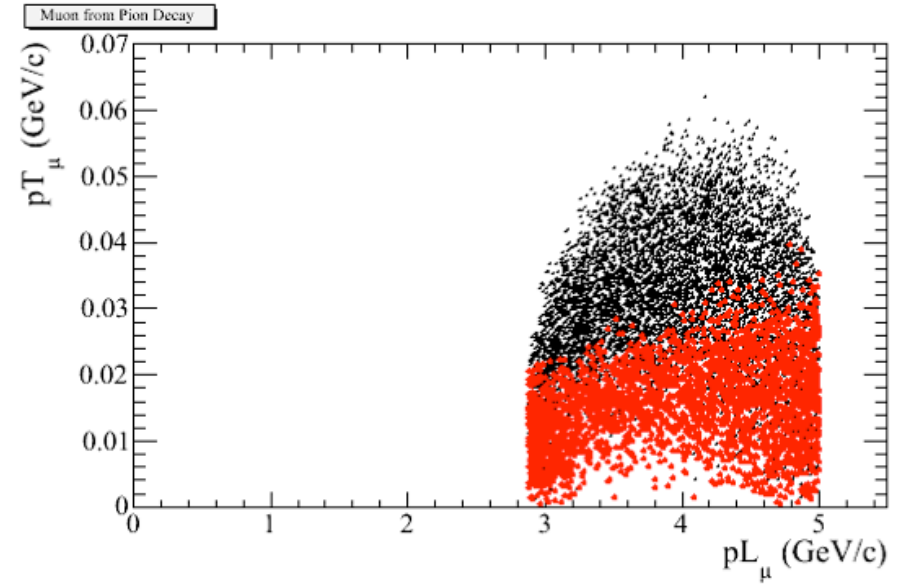
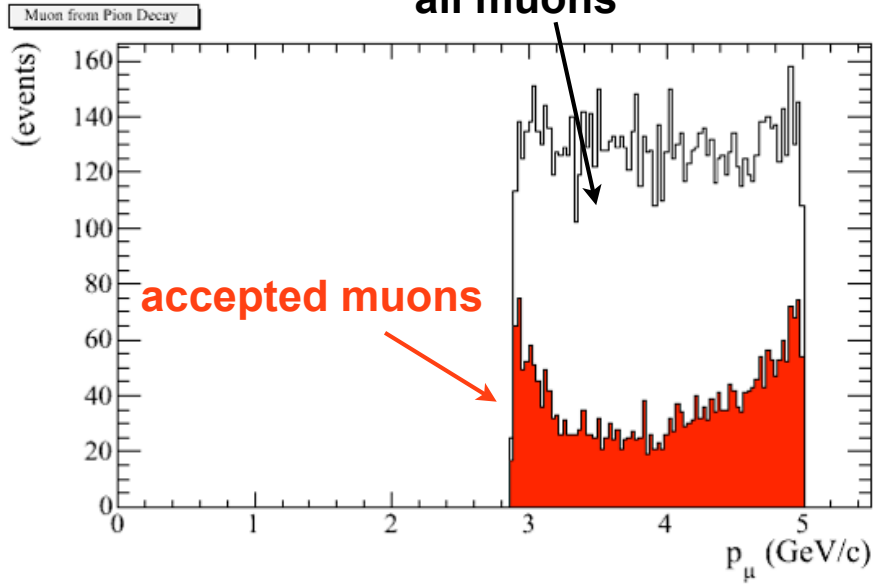
all muons



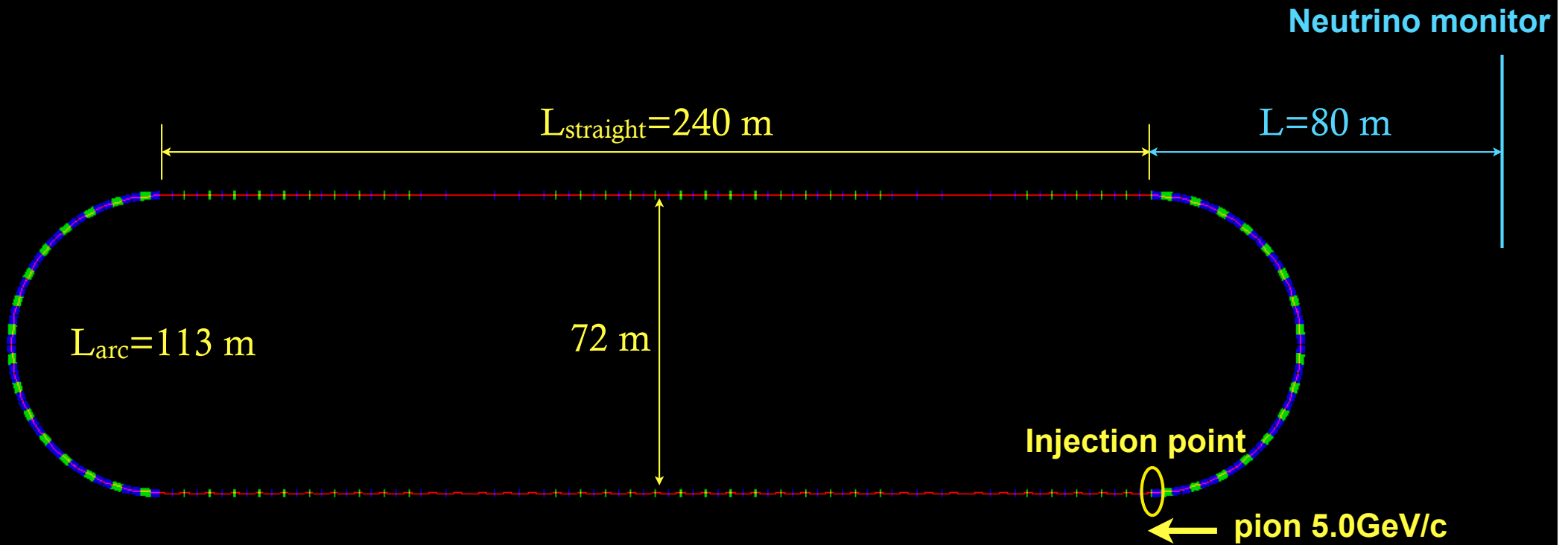


# muon from 5GeV/c pion decay with $\epsilon_{\pi}=1000$ $\pi$ mm mrad

all muons



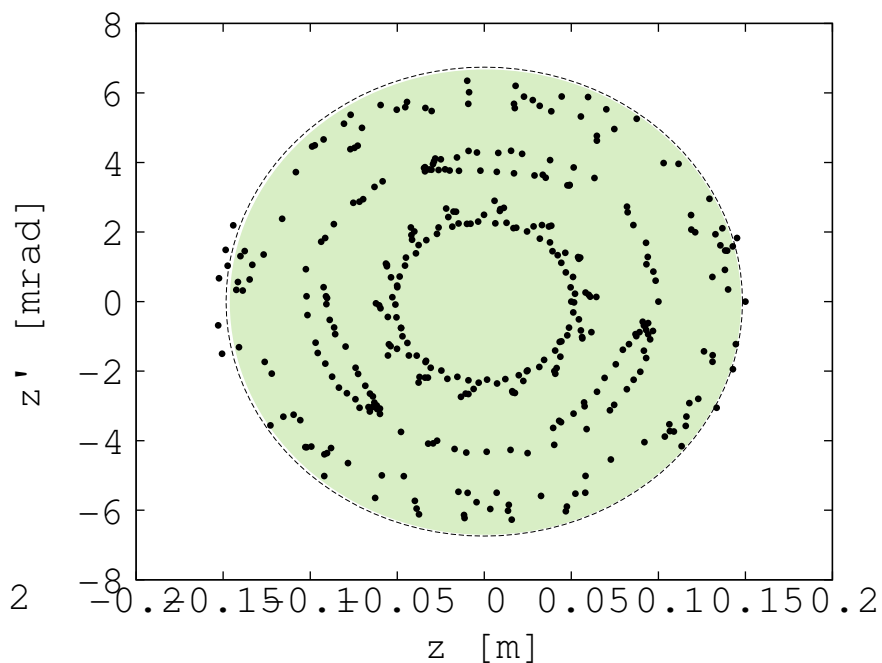
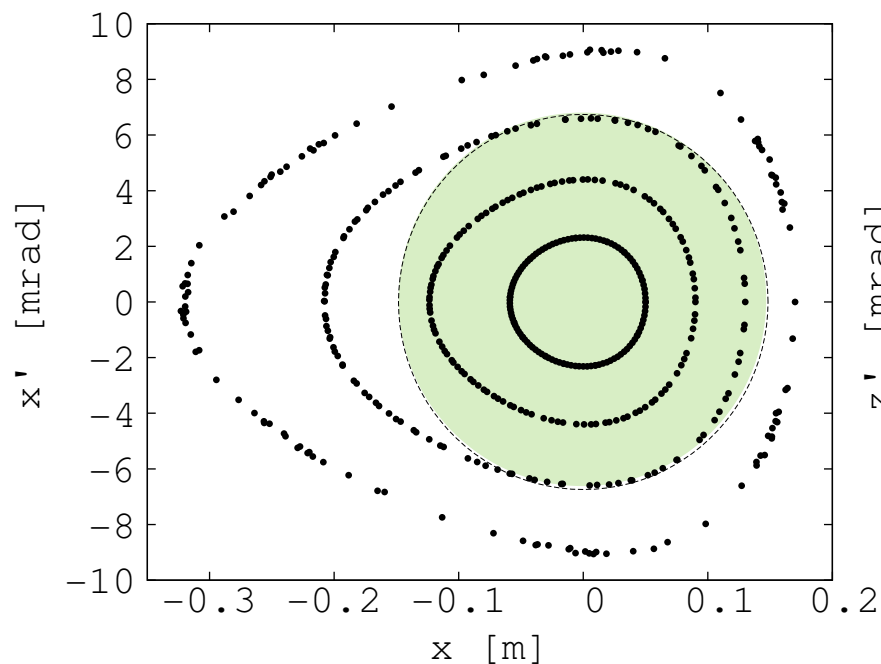
# Tracking of the 3.8 GeV/c RFFAG Ring by g4beamline



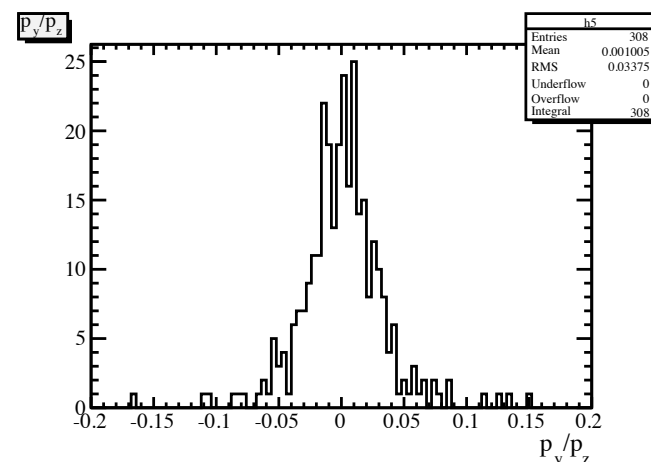
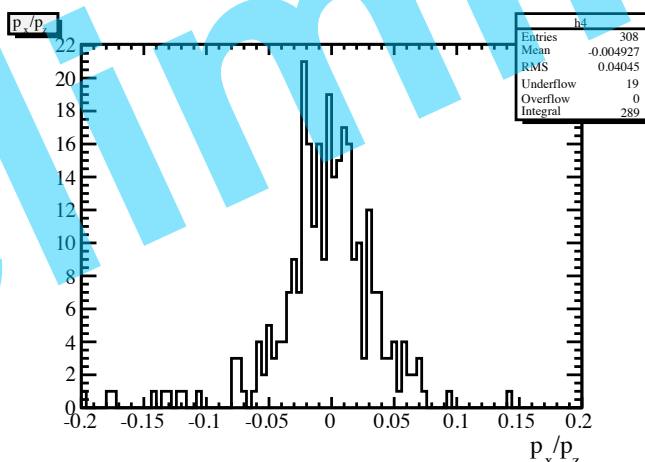
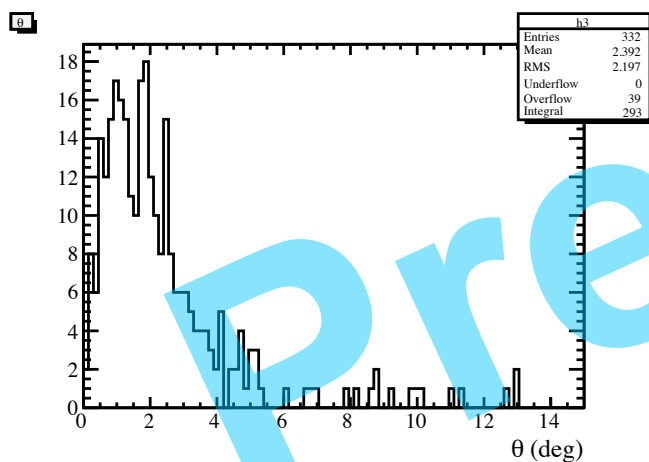
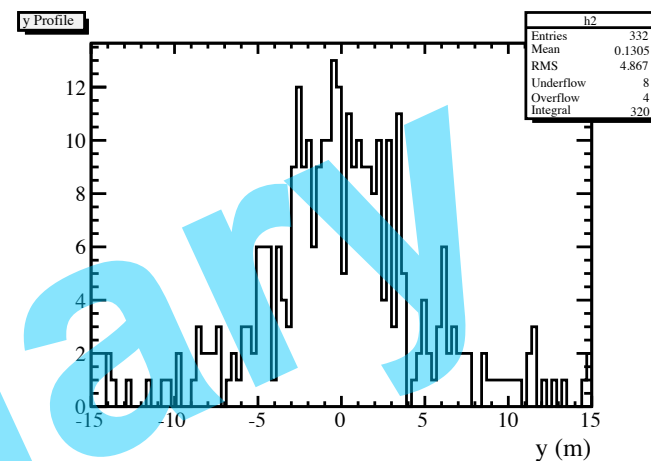
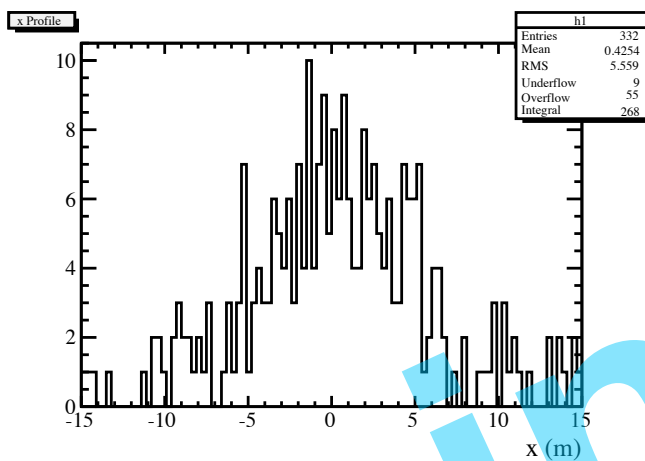
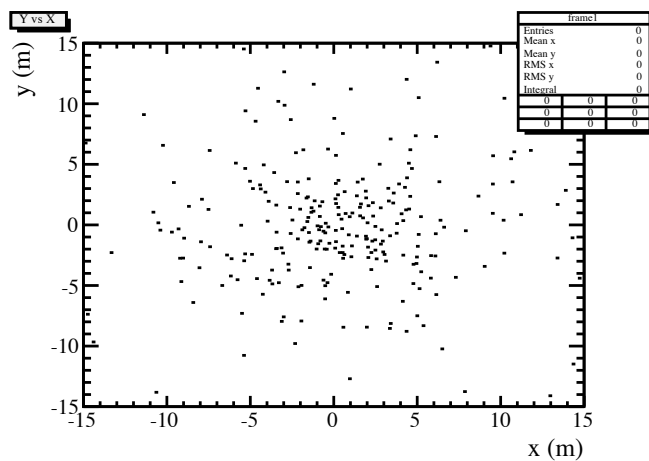
red:  $\mu^-$  blue:  $e^-$  white:  $\nu_e$  magenta:  $\bar{\nu}_\mu$

# Initial beam emittance of the pions

- Ellipse beam which is randomly generated on  $(X, X_p)$ ,  $(Y, Y_p)$  with uniform density. (by g4bl command: *beam ellipse*). I tried two cases:
  - **$p_\pi = 5.0 \text{ GeV/c} \pm 0\%$** 
    - $X_0 = 36\text{m}$  (on the closed orbit of  $3.8\text{GeV/c}$  muon)
    - $\Delta X : 0.150 \text{ m}$ ,  $\Delta X_p : 0.0060 \text{ rad}$
    - $\Delta Y : 0.150 \text{ m}$ ,  $\Delta Y_p : 0.0060 \text{ rad}$
    - $\Delta p : 0 \text{ GeV/c}$ ,  $\Delta t : 0\text{ns}$
- Number of pions injected =  $8 \times 10^3$

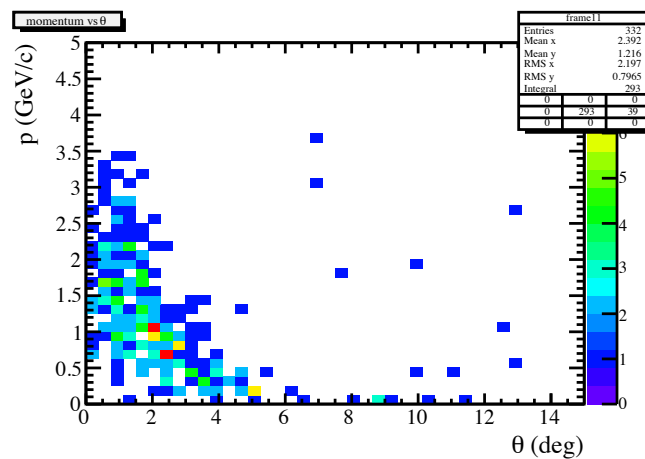
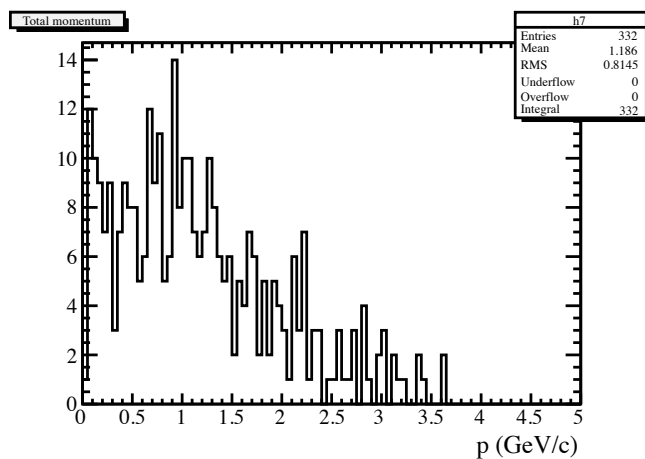
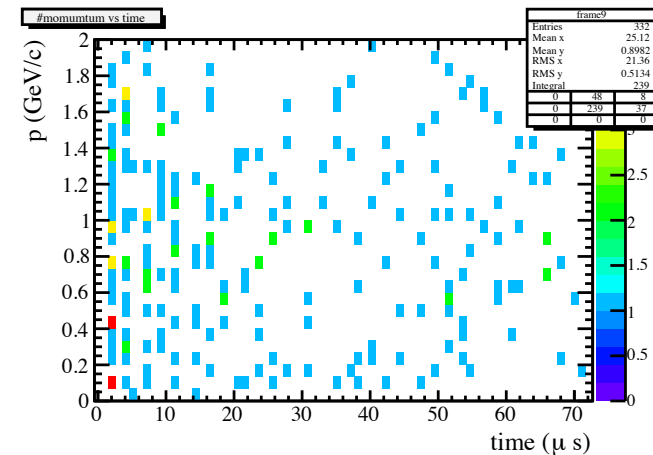
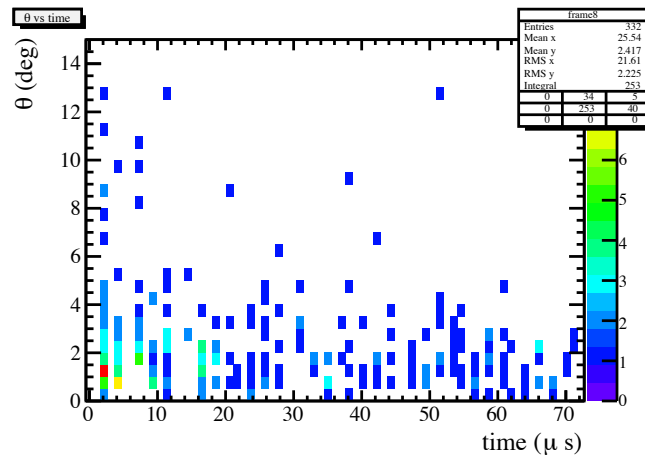
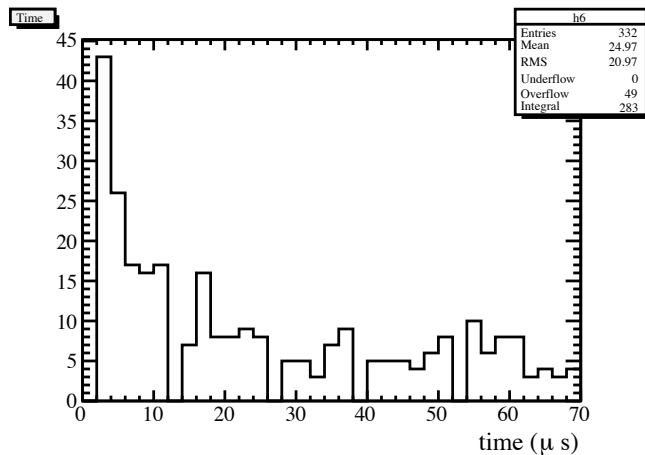


# Tracking results



$$N_{v@monitor}/N_{\pi\text{-injected}} = 308/8000 = 0.04$$

# Tracking results



# Conclusions

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- **Advanced scaling Racetrack-FFAG rings have been designed by JB. Lagrange and Y. Mori as a muon decay ring for the vSTORM.**
  - 2GeV ring:  $2\text{GeV} \pm 16\%$ ,  $L_S=108\text{m}$ ,  $L_A=50 \times 2\text{m}$
  - 3.8GeV/c ring:  $3.8\text{GeV}/c \pm 16\%$ ,  $L_S=240\text{m}$ ,  $L_A=100 \times 2\text{m}$
- **Tracking by g4beamline for the Racetrack-FFAG rings has been performed. But we found some disagreement b/w JB's results and g4beamline results for the 3.8GeV/c ring.**
  - **detail comparison between JB's tracking and g4beamline is underway.**
- **After understand and correct this disagreement, I will try**
  - **neutrino production**
    - **from muon decay in the ring**
    - **from pion injection**