NUFACT2014 XVIth International Workshop on Neutrino Factories and Future Neutrino Facilities

Staging of a Neutrino Factory (and beyond…)

Mark Palmer

Director, US Muon Accelerator Program

NuFACT 2014, Glasgow, August 25-30, 2014

Fermilab

Muon Accelerators for HEP

- μ – an elementary charged lepton:
  - 200 times heavier than the electron
  - 2.2 μs lifetime at rest
- Physics potential for the HEP community using muon beams
  - Tests of Lepton Flavor Violation
  - Anomalous magnetic moment ⇨ hints of new physics (g-2)
  - Can provide equal fractions of electron and muon neutrinos at high intensity for studies of neutrino oscillations – the Neutrino Factory concept

$$\mu^+ \to e^+ \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu$$
$$\mu^- \to e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu$$

  - Offers a large coupling to the "Higgs mechanism" $\sim \left(\frac{m_\mu^2}{m_e^2} \right) \cong 4 \times 10^4$
  - As with an e^+e^- collider, a $\mu^+\mu^-$ collider would offer a precision leptonic probe of fundamental interactions

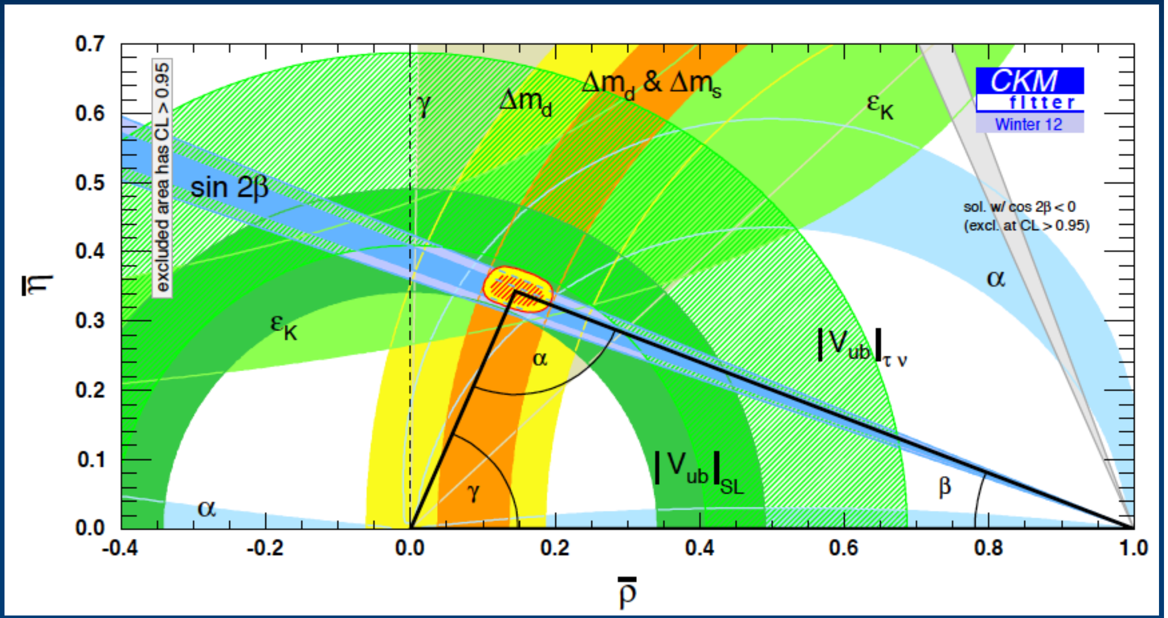
Outline

- Why Neutrino Factories?
- Neutrino Factory Concepts
  - Short baseline ⇨ νSTORM
  - Long Baseline
    - The IDS-NF Reference Design
    - Options for a staged implementation:
      - The MAP Muon Accelerator Staging Study
      - The staged NuMAX Concept
  - Accelerator R&D Needs
- Going Beyond a Neutrino Factory Facility
  - Possibilities for a future Muon Collider Capability
- Conclusion

WHY NEUTRINO FACTORIES?

The Key Issues

- What things must we understand in the neutrino sector?
  - δ_{CP}
  - The mass hierarchy
  - The value of θ_{23}-$\pi/4$: +, - or zero?

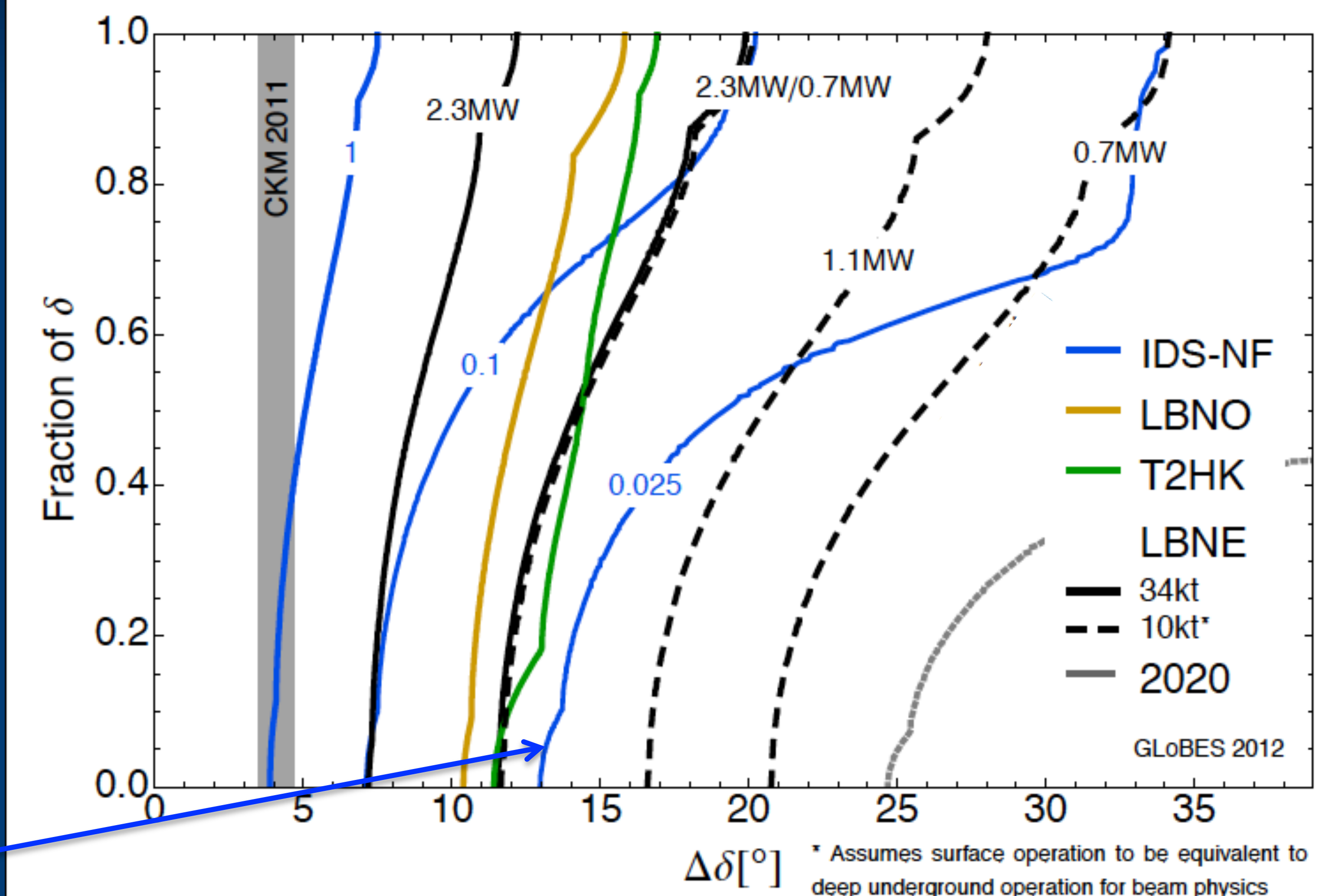


  - Resolve the LSND and other short baseline experimental anomalies
  - And enable the search for new physics

Neutrino Factory ⇨ Precision

- CP violation physics reach of various facilities

Can we probe the CP violation in the neutrino sector at the same level as in the CKM Matrix?



0.025 IDS-NF:
700kW target,
no cooling,
2×10^8 s running time
10-15 kTon detector

P. Coloma, P. Huber, J. Kopp, W. Winter – arxiv:1209.5973

Microscopes for the ν Sector

- Superbeam technology will continue to drive initial observations in the coming years
- However, anomalies and new discoveries will drive our need for precision studies to develop a complete physical understanding
- Neutrino Factory capabilities (both long- and short-baseline) offer a route to *controlled systematics* and *precision measurements* to fully elucidate the relevant physics principles

⇨ *Precision Microscopes for the ν sector*

NEUTRINO FACTORY CONCEPTS

Neutrino Factory Overview

- Short Baseline NF
  - nuSTORM
    - Definitive measurement of sterile neutrinos
    - Precision ν_e cross-section measurements (systematics issue for long baseline SuperBeam experiments)
    - Would serve as an HEP muon accelerator proving ground…

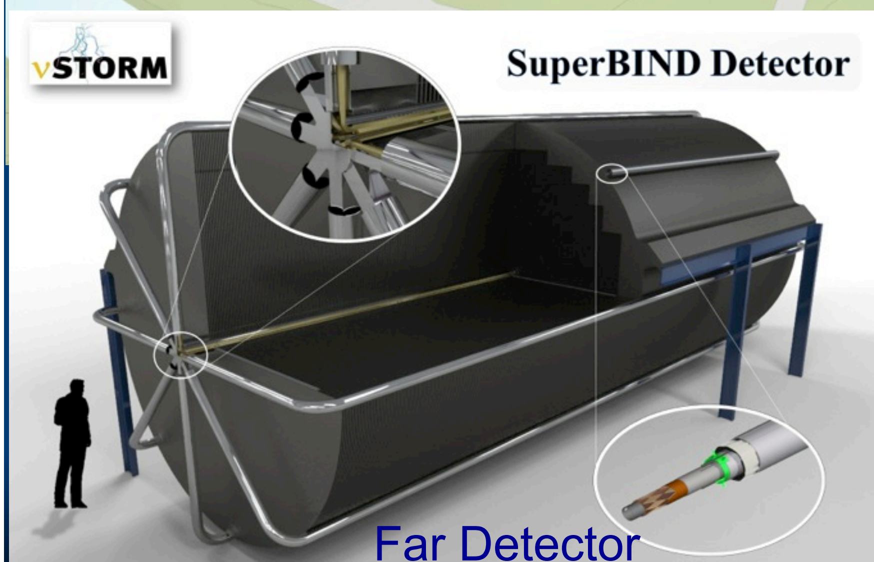
- Long Baseline NF with a Magnetized Detector
  - IDS-NF (International Design Study for a Neutrino Factory)
    - 10 GeV muon storage ring optimized for 1500-2500km baselines
    - "Generic" design (ie, not site-specific)
  - NuMAX (Neutrinos from a Muon Accelerator CompleX)
    - Site-specific: FNAL ⇨ SURF (1300km baseline)
    - 4-6 GeV beam energy optimized for CP studies
      - Flexibility to allow for other operating energies
    - Can provide an ongoing short baseline measurement option
    - Detector options
      - Magnetized LAr is the goal
      - Magnetized iron provides equivalent CP sensitivities using ~3x the mass

νSTORM

μ decay ring: P = 3.8 GeV/c ± 10%

See talk by J-B. Lagrange
Neutrino Physics Session:
Friday 16:00

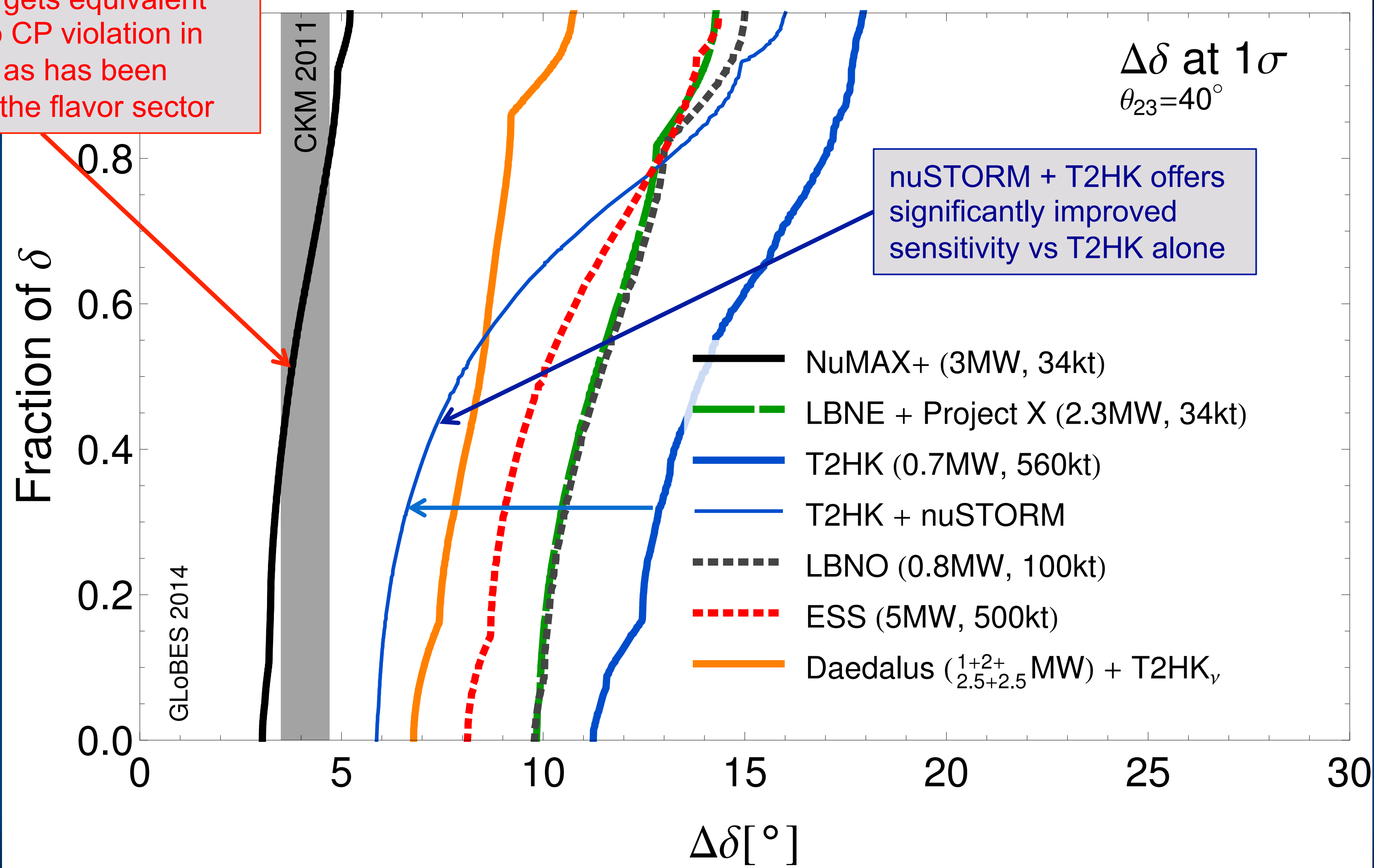
No new technologies required!
Could be deployed now!



Example of Potential νSTORM Leverage for Long Baseline Experiments: T2HK

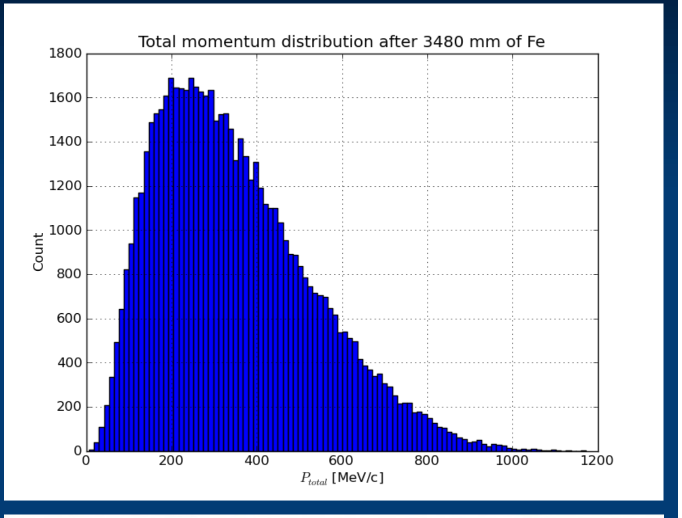
NuMAX+ targets equivalent sensitivity to CP violation in the ν sector as has been achieved in the flavor sector

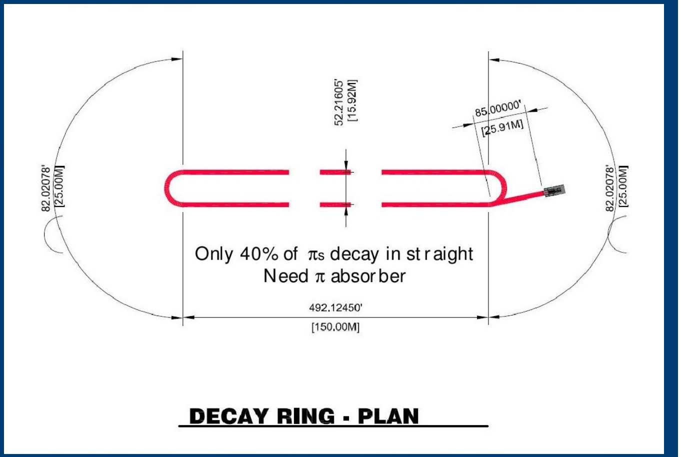
GLoBES Comparison of Potential Performance of the Various Advanced Concepts *(courtesy P. Huber)*



νStorm as an R&D platform

- A high-intensity pulsed muon source
- $100<p_\mu<300$ MeV/c muons
  - Using extracted beam from ring
  - 10^{10} muons per 1 μsec pulse
- Beam available simultaneously with physics operation
- νSTORM also provides the opportunity to design, build and test decay ring instrumentation (BCT, momentum spectrometer, polarimeter) to measure and characterize the circulating muon beam



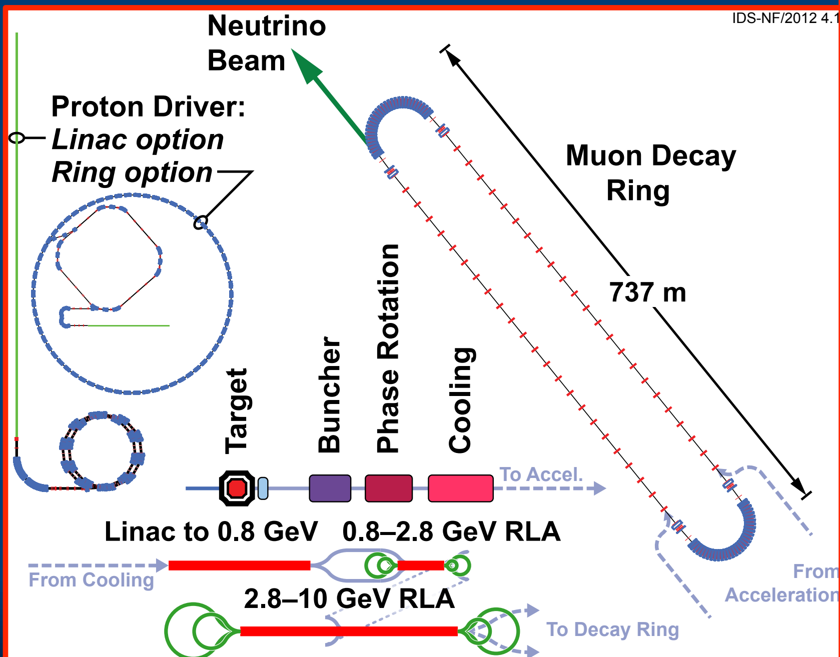


The Long Baseline Neutrino Factory

- IDS-NF: the *ideal* NF
  - Supported by MAP
- MASS working group:
  A staged approach -

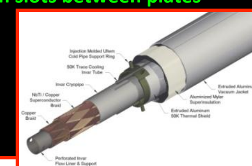
NuMAX@5 GeV⇨SURF

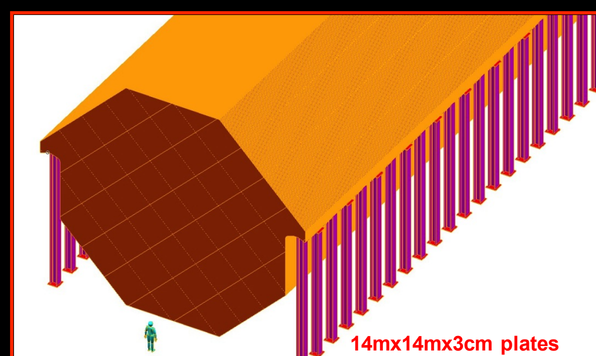
	Value
Accelerator facility	
Muon total energy	10 GeV
Production straight muon decays in 10^7 s	10^{21}
Maximum RMS angular divergence of muons in production straight	$0.1/\gamma$
Distance to long-baseline neutrino detector	1 500–2 500 km

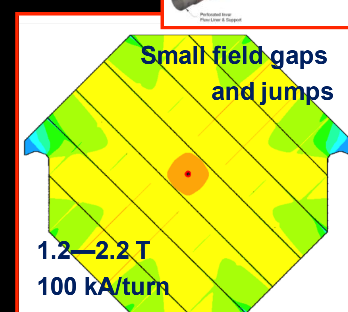


Magnetized Iron Neutrino Detector (MIND):

- IDS-NF baseline:
  - Intermediate baseline detector:
    - 100 kton at 2500—5000 km
  - Magic baseline detector:
    - 50 kton at 7000—8000 km
  - Appearance of "wrong-sign" muons
  - Toroidal magnetic field > 1 T
    - Excited with "superconducting transmission line"
  - Segmentation: 3 cm Fe + 2 cm scintillator
  - 50-100 m long
  - Octagonal shape
  - Welded double-sheet
    - Width 2m; 3mm slots between plates

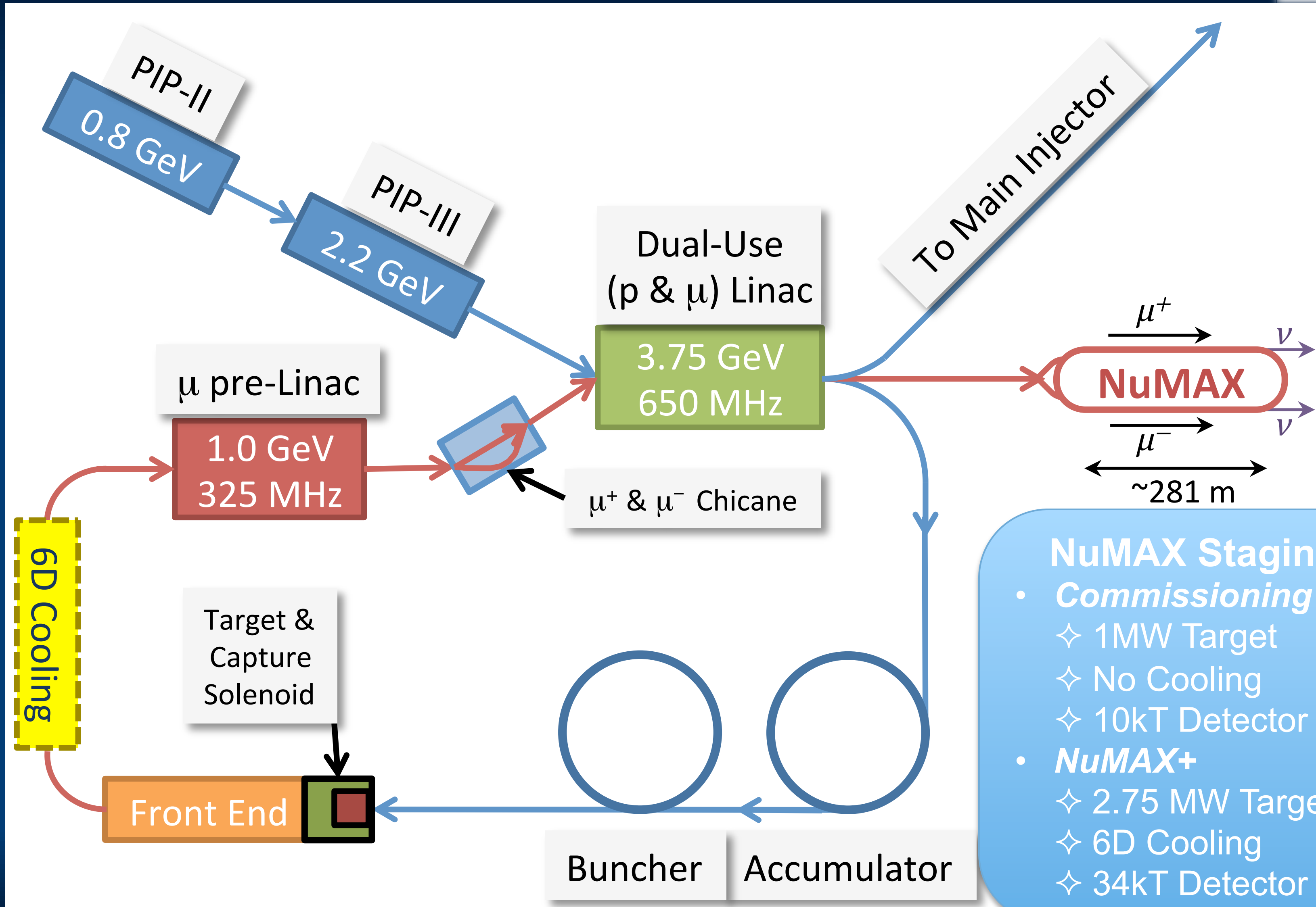






Bross, Soler

The MAP Muon Accelerator Staging Study ⇨ NuMAX



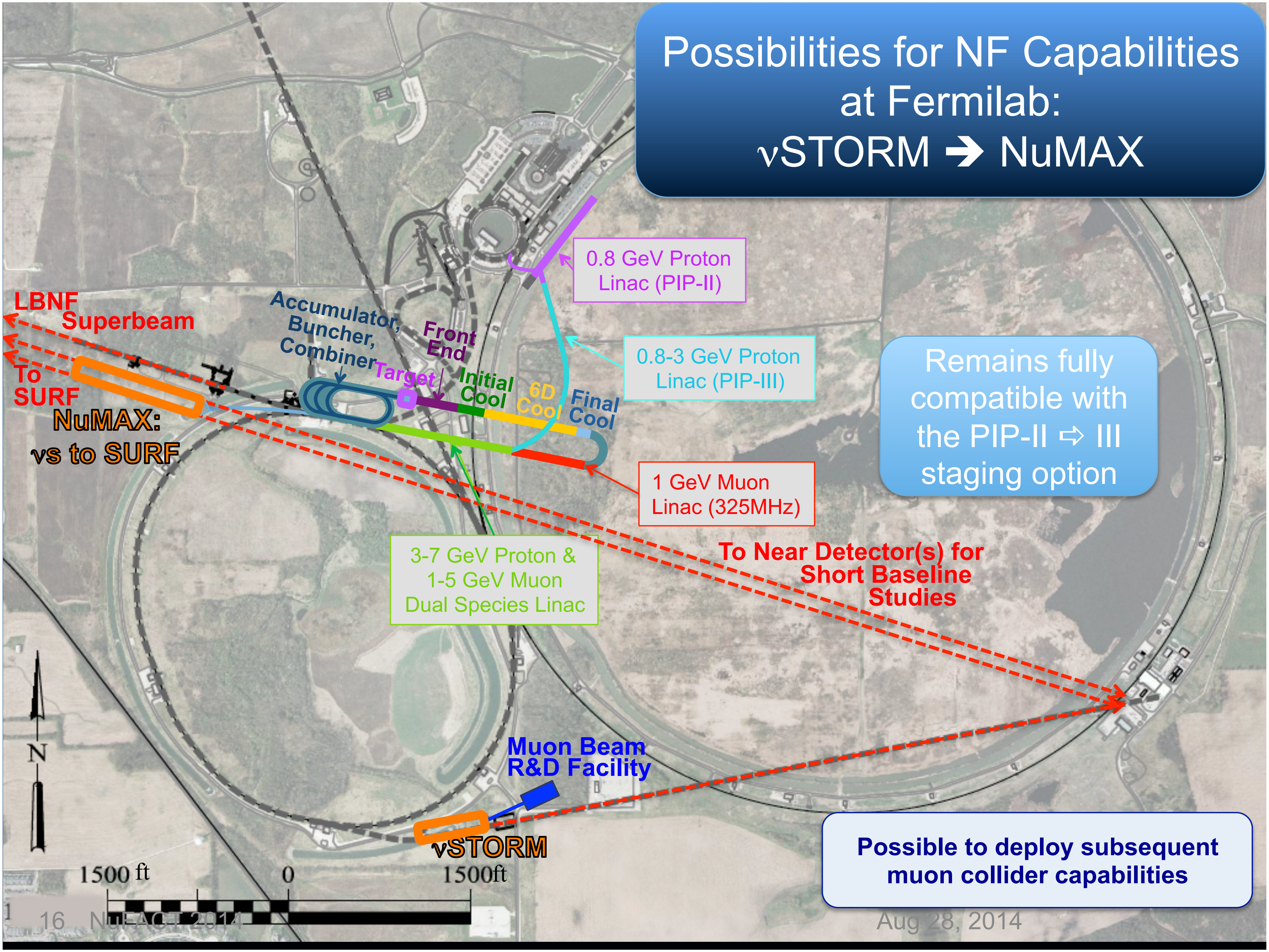
NuMAX Staging:

- ***Commissioning***
  - ✧ 1MW Target
  - ✧ No Cooling
  - ✧ 10kT Detector
- ***NuMAX+***
  - ✧ 2.75 MW Target
  - ✧ 6D Cooling
  - ✧ 34kT Detector

NF Staging (MASS)

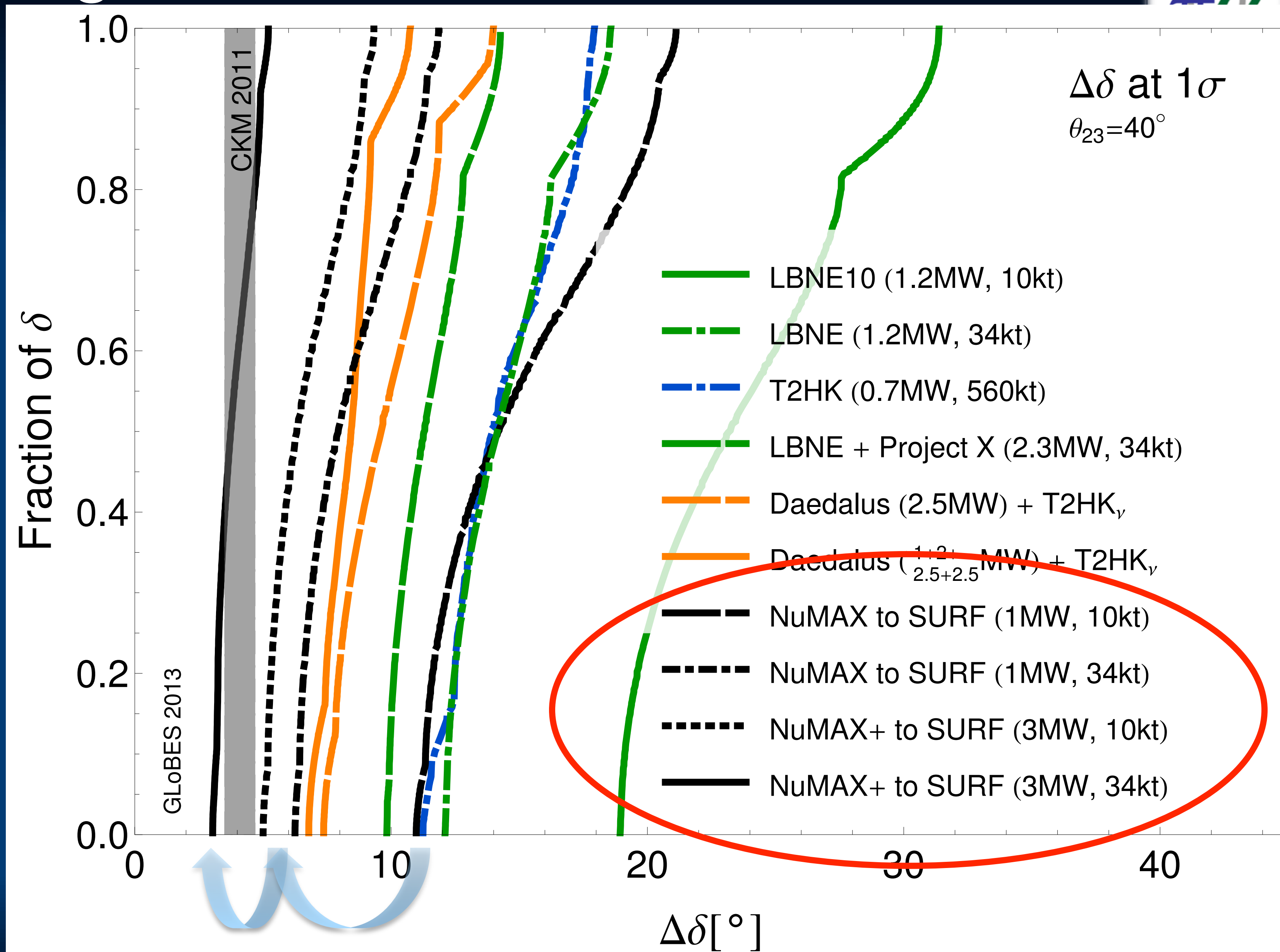
System	Parameters	Unit	nuSTORM	NuMAX Commissioning	NuMAX	NuMAX+
Performance	ν_e or ν_μ to detectors/year	-	3×10^{17}	4.9×10^{19}	1.8×10^{20}	5.0×10^{20}
	Stored μ+ or μ-/year	-	8×10^{17}	1.25×10^{20}	4.65×10^{20}	1.3×10^{21}
Detector	***Far Detector:***	Type	SuperBIND	MIND / Mag LAr	MIND / Mag LAr	MIND / Mag LAr
	Distance from Ring	km	1.9	1300	1300	1300
	Mass	kT	1.3	100 / 30	100 / 30	100 / 30
	Magnetic Field	T	2	0.5-2	0.5-2	0.5-2
	Near Detector:	Type	SuperBIND	Suite	Suite	Suite
	Distance from Ring	m	50	100	100	100
	Mass	kT	0.1	1	1	2.7
	Magnetic Field	T	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Neutrino Ring	Ring Momentum (P_μ)	GeV/c	3.8	5	5	5
	Circumference (C)	m	480	737	737	737
	Straight section	m	184	281	281	281
	Number of bunches	-		60	60	60
	Charge per bunch	1×10^9		6.9	26	35
Acceleration	Initial Momentum	GeV/c	-	0.25	0.25	0.25
	Single-pass Linacs	GeV/c	-	1.0, 3.75	1.0, 3.75	1.0, 3.75
		MHz	-	325, 650	325, 650	325, 650
	Repetition Frequency	Hz	-	30	30	60
Cooling	6D		No	No	Initial	Initial
Proton Driver	Proton Beam Power	MW	0.2	1	1	2.75
	Proton Beam Energy	GeV	120	6.75	6.75	6.75
	Protons/year	1×10^{21}	0.1	9.2	9.2	25.4
	Repetition Frequency	Hz	0.75	15	15	15

Possibilities for NF Capabilities at Fermilab: νSTORM ➔ NuMAX



Staged Performance of NuMAX

GLoBES Comparison of Potential Performance of the Various Advanced Concepts *(courtesy P. Huber)*



Accelerator R&D Effort (U.S. MAP)

Design Studies

- Proton Driver
- Front End
- Cooling
- Acceleration and Storage
- Collider
- Machine-Detector Interface
- Work closely with physics and detector efforts

Technology R&D

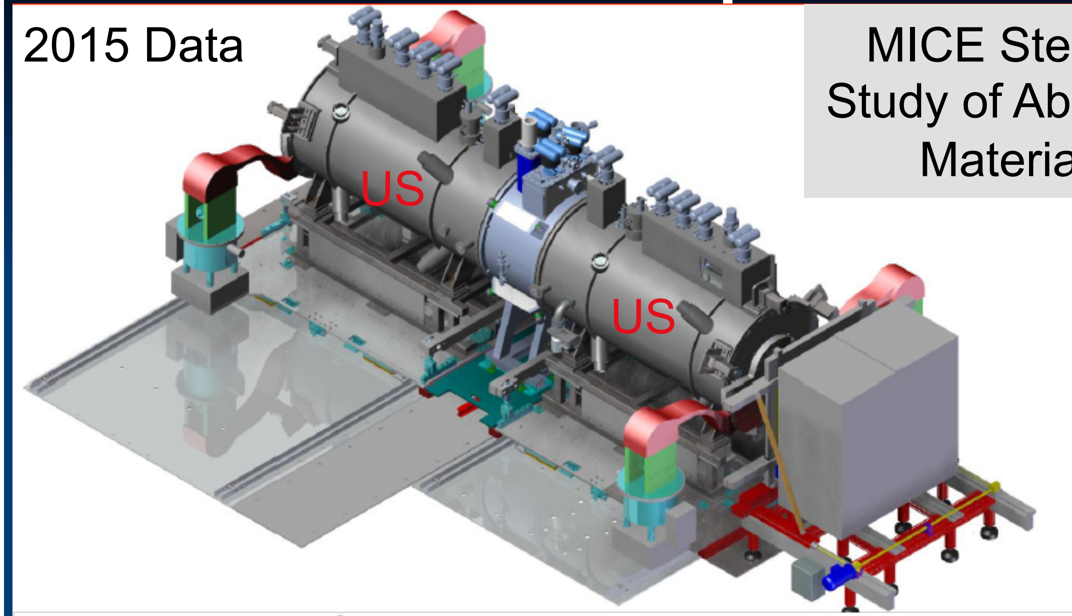
- RF in magnetic fields
- SCRF for acceleration chain (Nb on Cu technology)
- High field magnets
  - Utilizing HTS technologies
- Targets & Absorbers
- MuCool Test Area (MTA)

Major System Demonstration

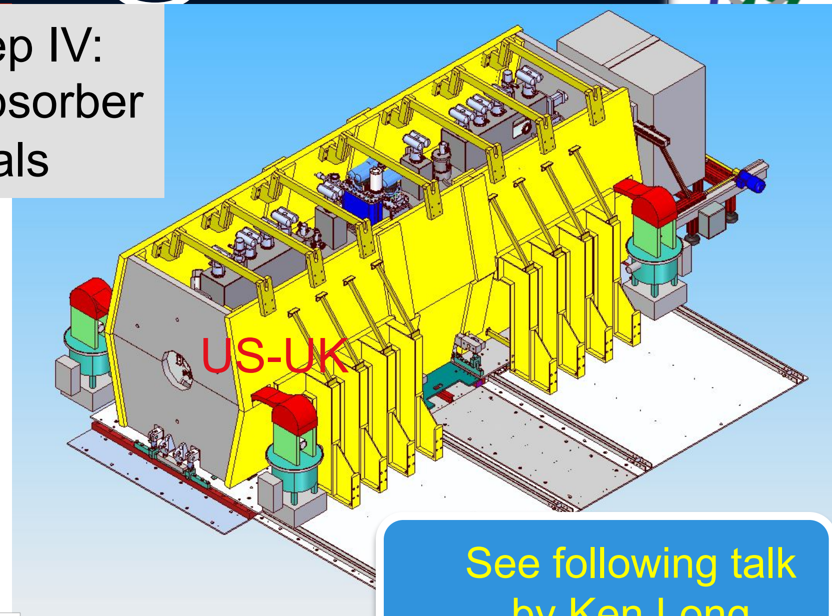
- The Muon Ionization Cooling Experiment – MICE
  - Major U.S. effort to provide key hardware: RF Cavities and couplers, Spectrometer Solenoids, Coupling Coil(s), Partial Return Yoke
  - Experimental and Operations Support

MICE Experiment @RAL

2015 Data

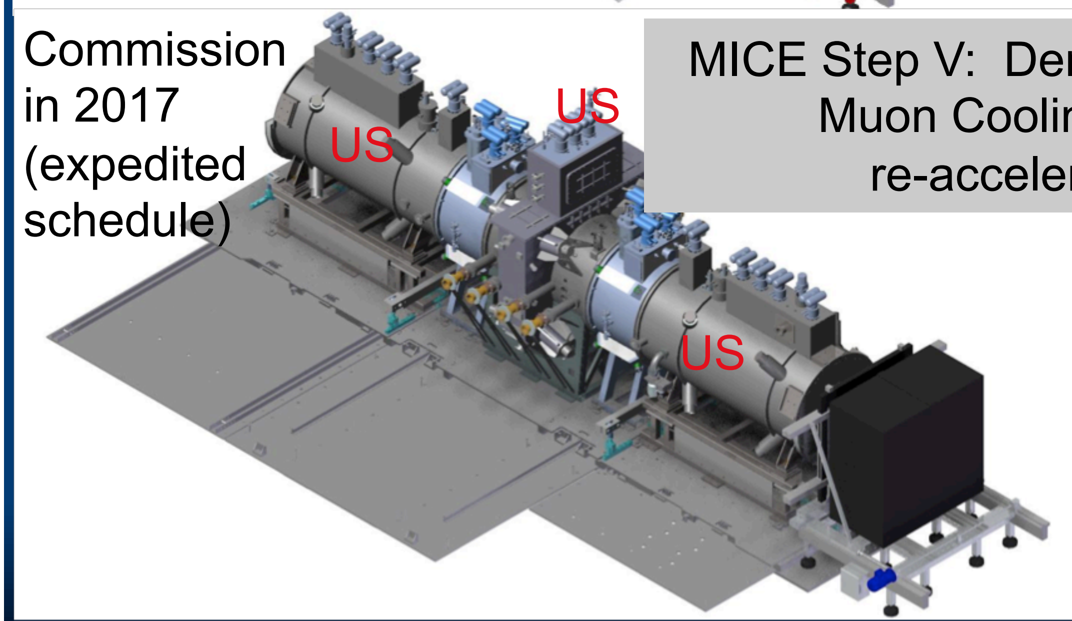


MICE Step IV:
Study of Absorber Materials

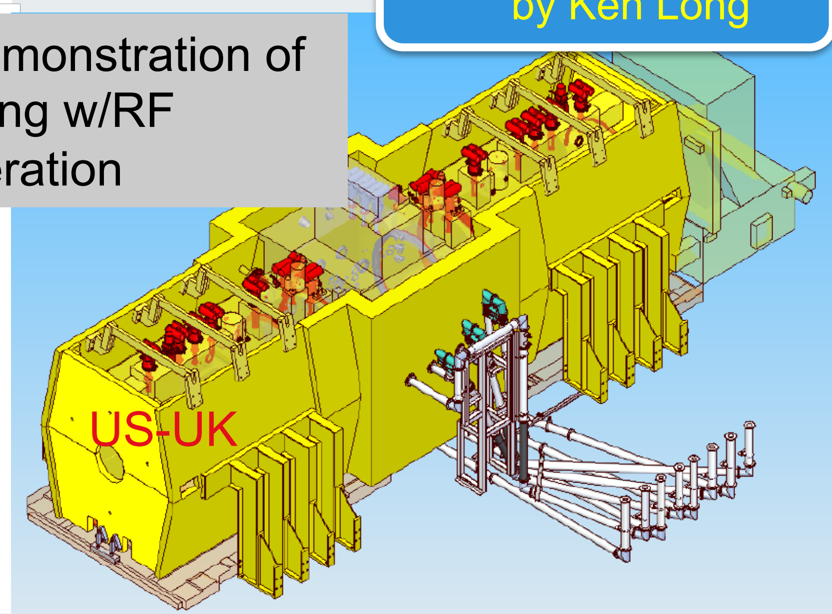


See following talk by Ken Long

Commission in 2017 (expedited schedule)



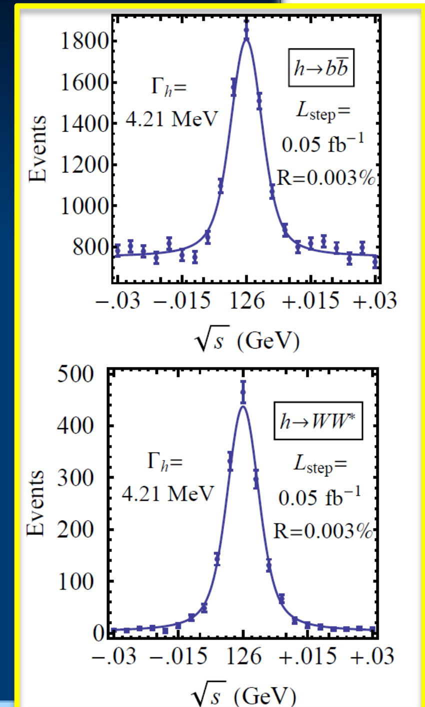
MICE Step V: Demonstration of Muon Cooling w/RF re-acceleration

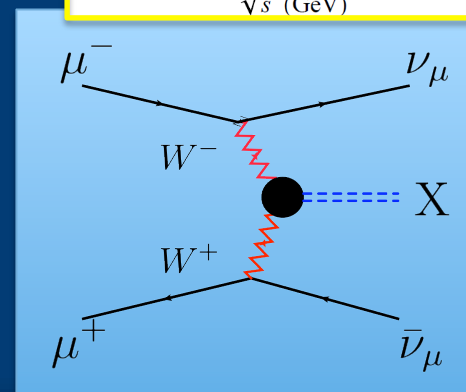


GOING BEYOND NEUTRINO FACTORY CAPABILITIES

Features of the Muon Collider

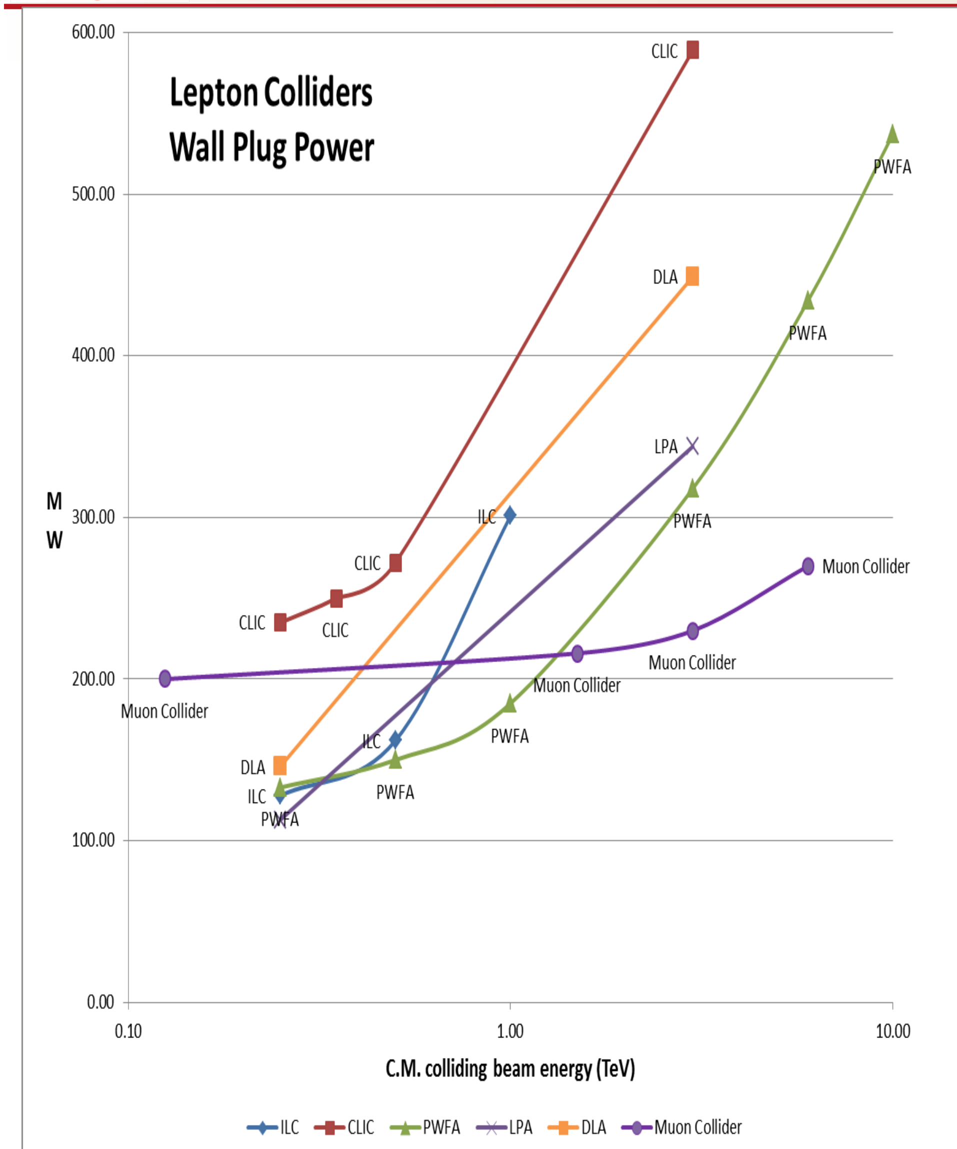
- Superb Energy Resolution
  - SM Thresholds and s-channel Higgs Factory operation
- Multi-TeV Capability (≤ 10TeV):
  - Compact & energy efficient machine
  - Luminosity > 10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}
  - Option for 2 detectors in the ring
- For $\sqrt{s}$ > 1 TeV: Fusion processes dominate
  - ⇨ an Electroweak Boson Collider
  - ⇨ a discovery machine complementary to a very high energy pp collider
  - At >5TeV: Higgs self-coupling resolutions of <10%

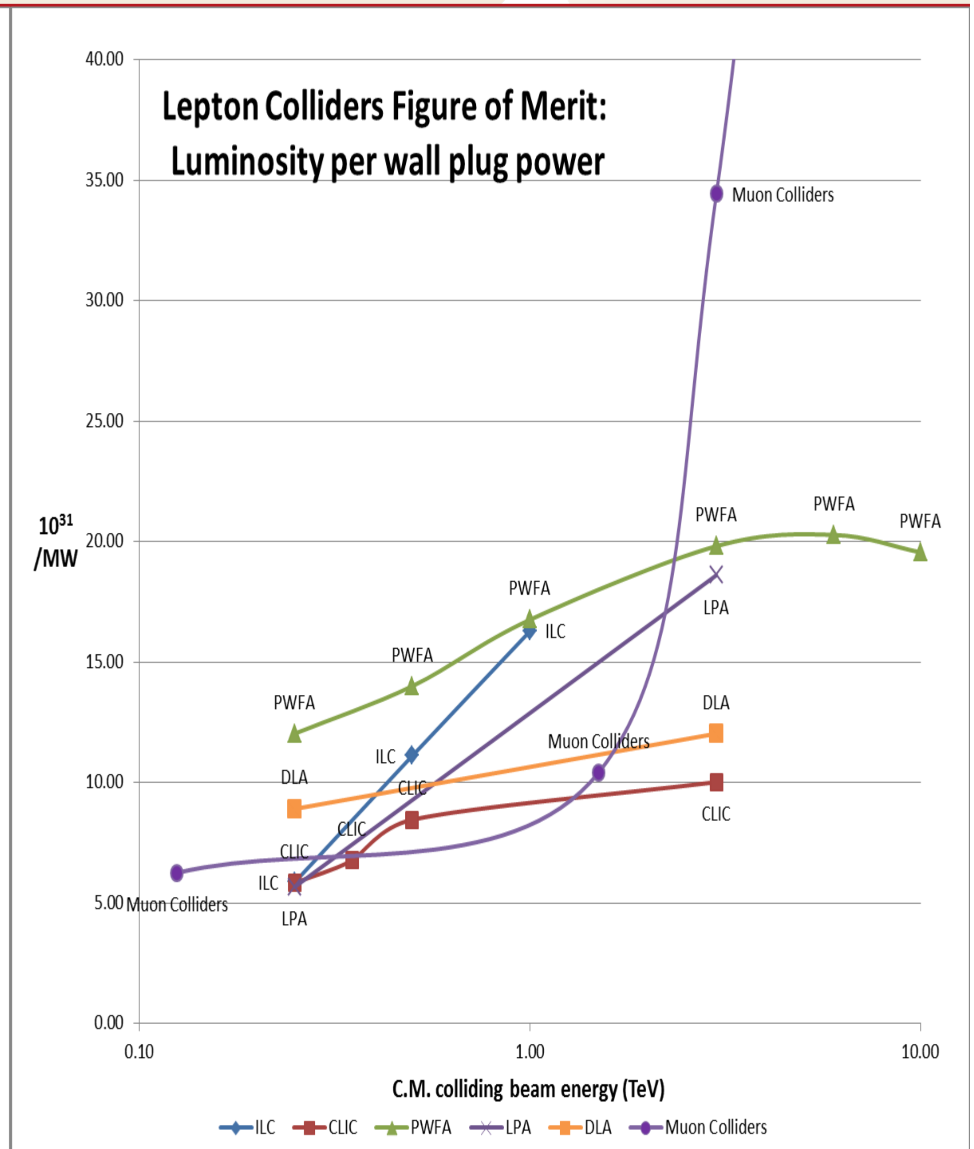




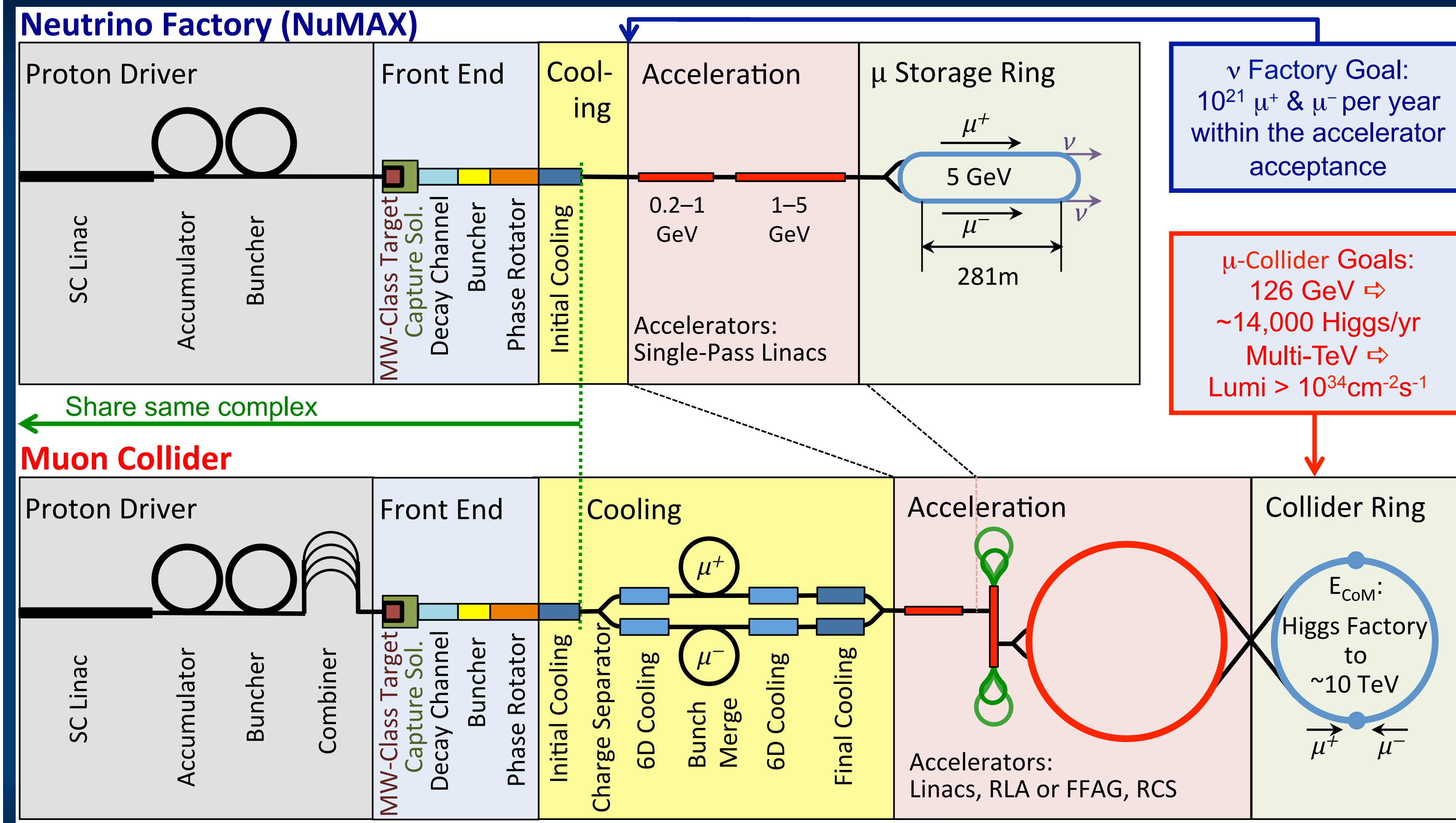
What are our accelerator options if new LHC data shows evidence for a multi-TeV particle spectrum?

Muon Colliders extending high energy frontier with potential of considerable power savings





NF/MC Synergies



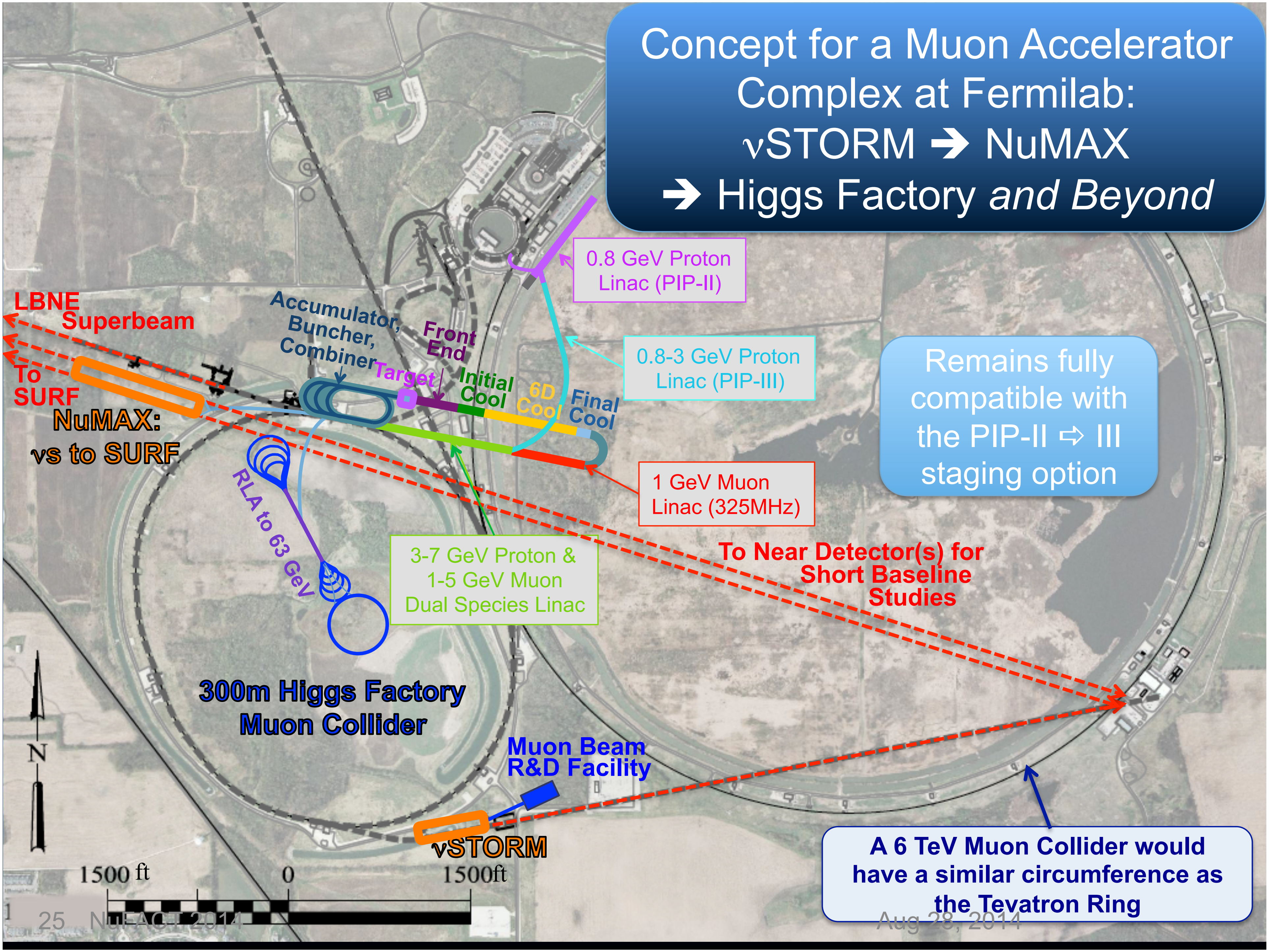
The Staging Study (MASS)

Enabling Intensity and Energy Frontier Science with a Muon Accelerator Facility in the US - http://arxiv.org/pdf/1308.0494

The plan consists of a series of facilities with increasing complexity, each with performance characteristics providing unique physics reach:

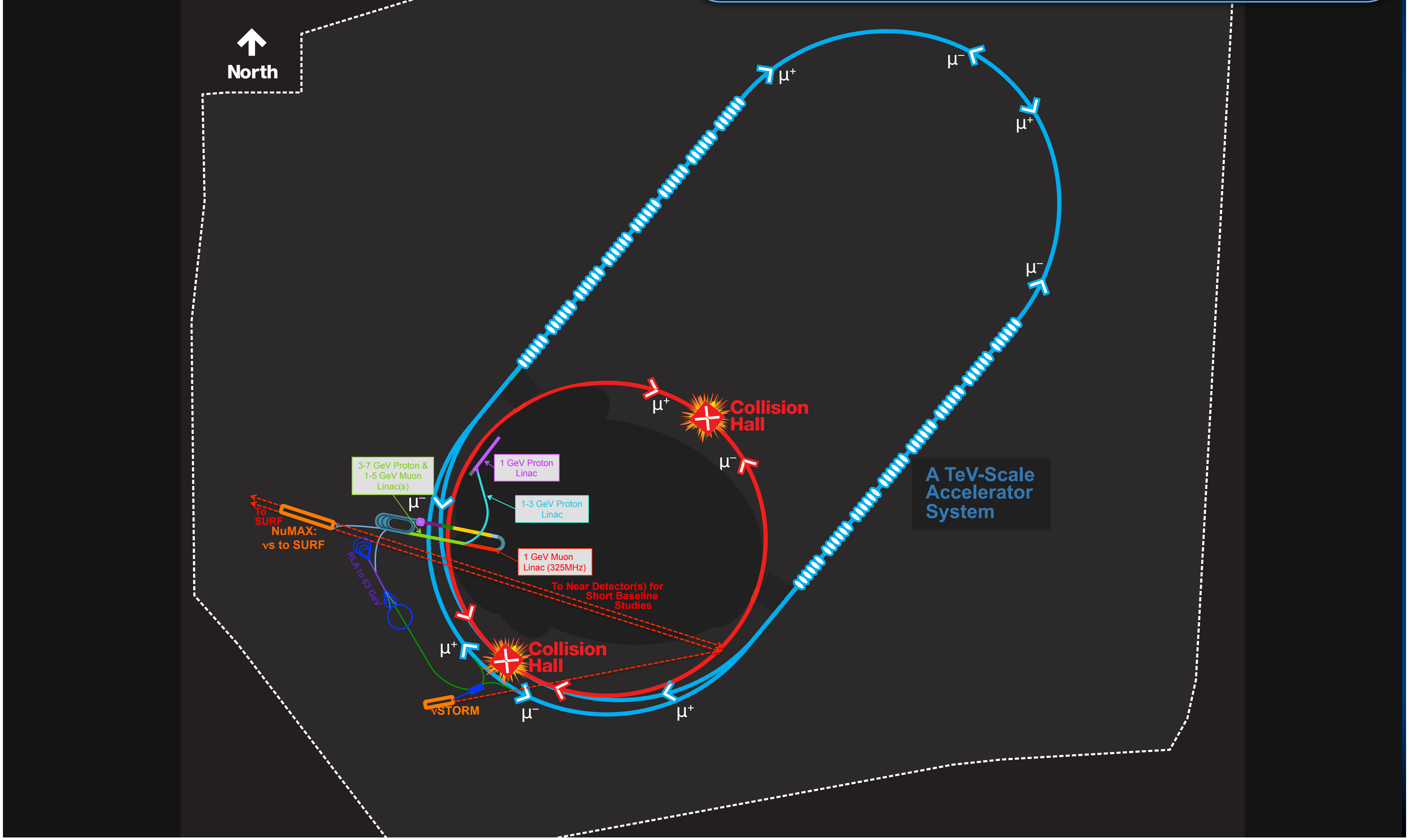
- **nuSTORM:** a short-baseline Neutrino Factory-like ring enabling a defini[illegible]ve search for sterile neutrinos, as well as neutrino cross-section measurements th[illegible]imately be required for precision measurements at any long-baseline expe[illegible]
- **NuMAX:** an initial long-baseline Neutrino Factory, o[illegible] SURF, affording a precise and well-characterized neutri[illegible]lities of conventional superbeam technology.
- **NuMAX+:** a full-intensity Neutrino Fact[illegible]AX, as the ultimate source to enable precision CP-violation mea[illegible]utrino sector.
- **Higgs Factory:** a collider whose baseline [illegible]ions are capable of providing between 3500 (during startup operations) and 1[illegible]00 Higgs events per year (10^7 sec) with exquisite energy resolution.
- **Multi-TeV Collider:** if warranted by LHC results, a multi-TeV Muon Collider likely offers the best performance and least cost for any lepton collider operating in the multi-TeV regime.

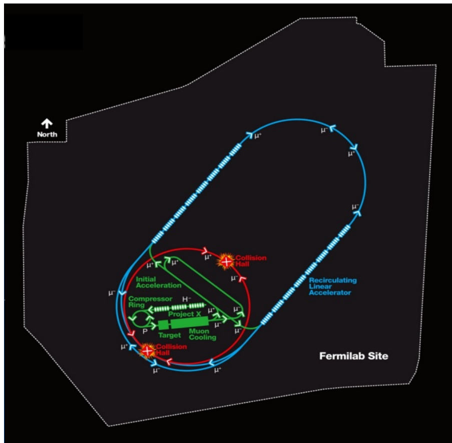
Ability to utilize some or all stages


Concept for a Muon Accelerator Complex at Fermilab: νSTORM ➔ NuMAX ➔ Higgs Factory *and Beyond*
0.8 GeV Proton Linac (PIP-II)
0.8-3 GeV Proton Linac (PIP-III)
Remains fully compatible with the PIP-II ⇨ III staging option
LBNE Superbeam
To SURF
NuMAX: νs to SURF
Accumulator, Buncher, Combiner
Front End
Target
Initial Cool
6D Cool
Final Cool
1 GeV Muon Linac (325MHz)
RLA to 63 GeV
3-7 GeV Proton & 1-5 GeV Muon Dual Species Linac
To Near Detector(s) for Short Baseline Studies
300m Higgs Factory Muon Collider
Muon Beam R&D Facility
νSTORM
A 6 TeV Muon Collider would have a similar circumference as the Tevatron Ring
N
1500 ft
0
1500ft

Concept for a Muon Accelerator Complex at Fermilab:

➔ Multi-TeV Lepton Collider





Muon Collider Parameters

Muon Collider Parameters								
		Higgs Factory		**Top Threshold Options**		**Multi-TeV Baselines**		
Parameter	***Units***	*Startup Operation*	*Production Operation*	*High Resolution*	*High Luminosity*			*Accounts for Site Radiation Mitigation*
CoM Energy	TeV	0.126	0.126	0.35	0.35	1.5	3.0	6.0
Avg. Luminosity	$10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$	0.0017	0.008	0.07	0.6	1.25	4.4	12
Beam Energy Spread	%	0.003	0.004	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Higgs* or Top^{+} Production/10^7sec		3,500*	13,500*	7,000^{+}	60,000^{+}	37,500*	200,000*	820,000*
Circumference	km	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	2.5	4.5	6
No. of IPs		1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Repetition Rate	Hz	30	15	15	15	15	12	6
β^*	cm	3.3	1.7	1.5	0.5	1 (0.5-2)	0.5 (0.3-3)	0.25
No. muons/bunch	10^{12}	2	4	4	3	2	2	2
No. bunches/beam		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norm. Trans. Emittance, ε_{TN}	π mm-rad	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.025	0.025	0.025
Norm. Long. Emittance, ε_{LN}	π mm-rad	1	1.5	1.5	10	70	70	70
Bunch Length, σ_s	cm	5.6	6.3	0.9	0.5	1	0.5	0.2
Proton Driver Power	MW	4$^{\#}$	4	4	4	4	4	1.6

$^{\#}$ Could begin operation with Project X Stage II beam

Exquisite Energy Resolution Allows Direct Measurement of Higgs Width

Success of advanced cooling concepts ⇨ several × 10^{32}

Site Radiation mitigation with depth and lattice design: ≤ 10 TeV

CONCLUSION

Concluding Remarks

- Neutrino Factory capabilities offer the precision microscope that will likely be needed to fully probe the physics of the neutrino sector
- For the last 3 years US Muon Accelerator Program has pursued options to deploy muon accelerator capabilities
  - Near term (νSTORM)
  - Long term (NuMAX)
  - Along with the possibility of a follow-on muon collider option
- In light of the recent P5 recommendations that this directed facility effort no longer fits within the budget-constrained US research portfolio, the US effort is entering a ramp-down phase
- Nonetheless, the precision capabilities offered by Neutrino Factories represent a key option for the future of ν physics