

Possibilities for (Very) Low Energy beams at CERN North Area

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With lots of info/feedback from Y. Nagai, E. Zimmermann & NA61 colleagues

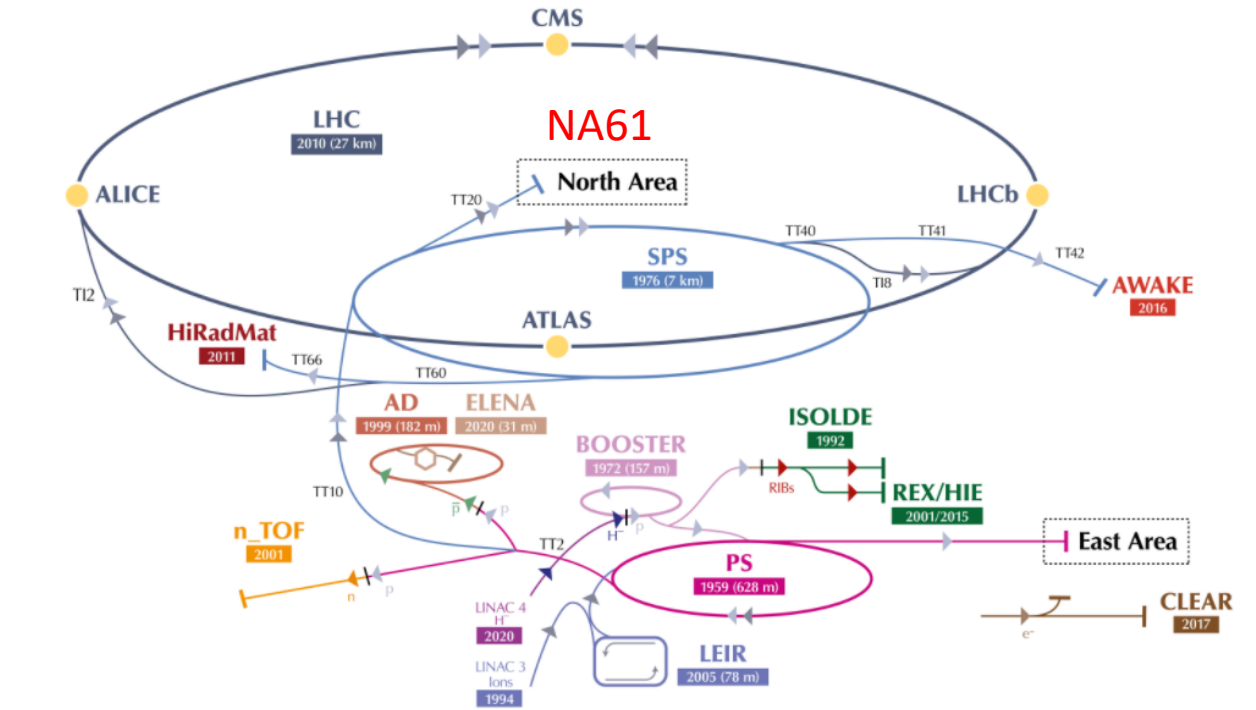


Presentation outline

- Introduction – CERN North Area Beam Facilities
- Current situation
- Possibilities for NA61
 - Requirements (→ See talk of Carlo)
 - Outlook of performance (→ See talk of Carlo)
 - Possible time-line for installation
- Summary / Conclusions

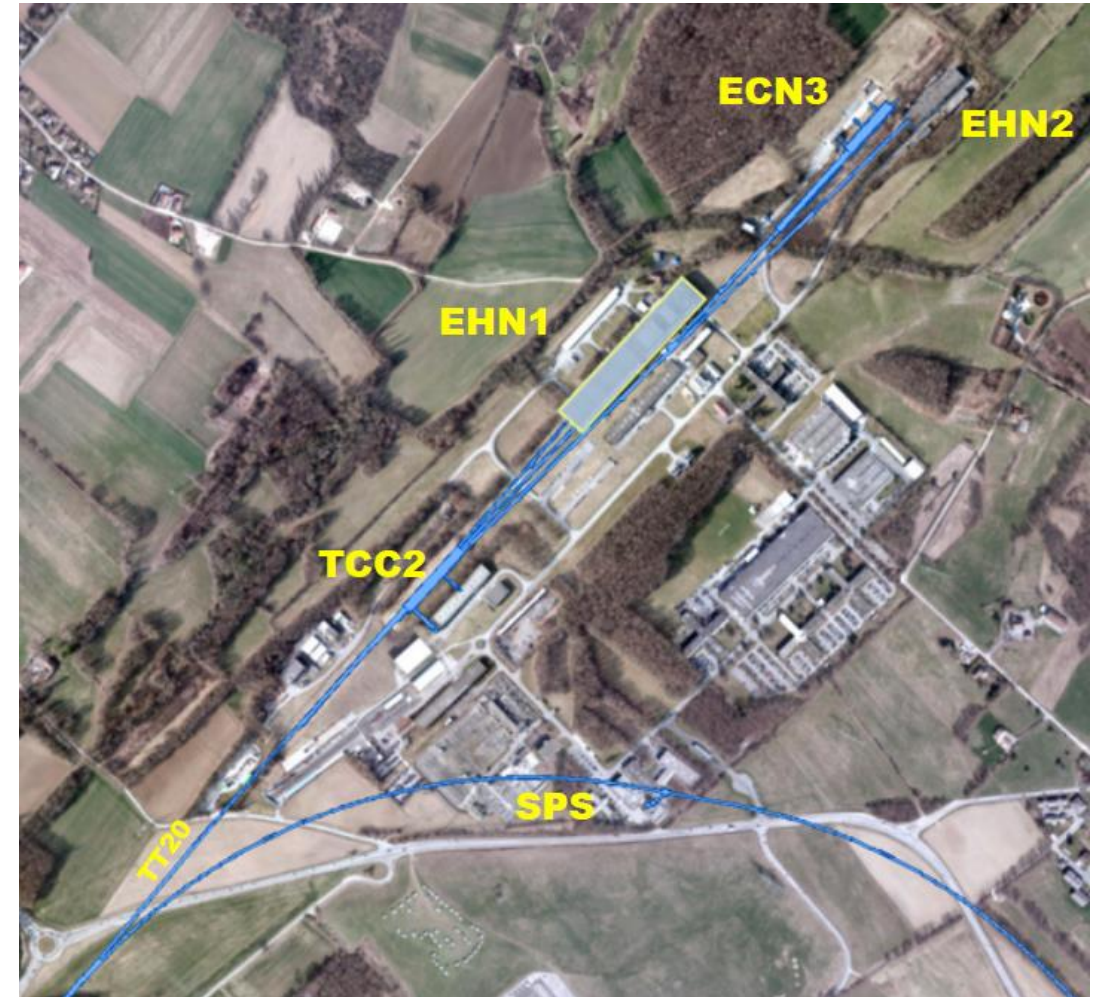
CERN's accelerator complex

The CERN accelerator complex
Complexe des accélérateurs du CERN



▶ H⁻ (hydrogen anions) ▶ p (protons) ▶ ions ▶ RIBs (Radioactive Ion Beams) ▶ n (neutrons) ▶ \bar{p} (antiprotons) ▶ e⁻ (electrons)

LHC - Large Hadron Collider // SPS - Super Proton Synchrotron // PS - Proton Synchrotron // AD - Antiproton Decelerator // CLEAR - CERN Linear Electron Accelerator for Research // AWAKE - Advanced WAKEfield Experiment // ISOLDE - Isotope Separator OnLine // REX/HIE - Radioactive Experiment/High Intensity and Energy ISOLDE // LEIR - Low Energy Ion Ring // LINAC - LINear ACcelerator // n_TOF - Neutrons Time Of Flight // HiRadMat - High-Radiation to Materials



The Experimental Hall North 1 – EHN1

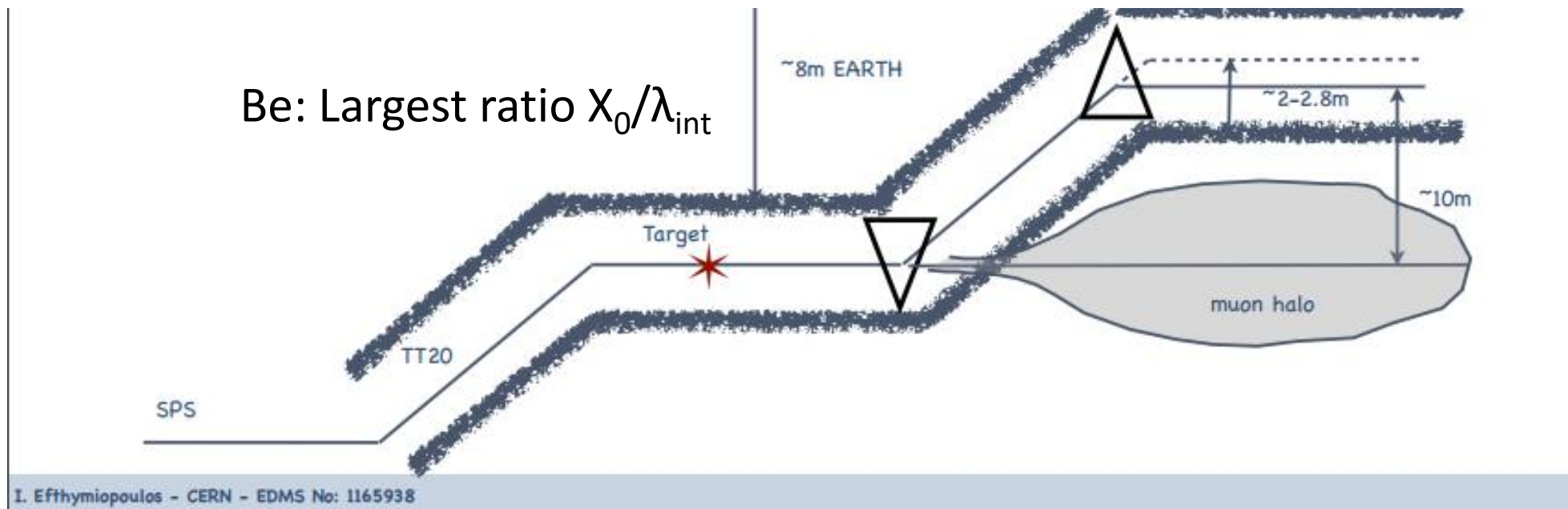
- Part of the SPS North Area complex in the CERN Preveessin site

- ~300 m long, 50 m wide industrial type building
- Houses 4 beam lines (H2/H4/H6/H8)
 - ✓ plus 2 extensions for the new Neutrino Platform
- General purpose building, modular infrastructure, easy to adapt to the needs of the experiments

→ Synonym: Flexibility !



H2 : A precise (2% dp/p acceptance), robust, flexible magnetic spectrometer



Principles :

1. Select momentum precisely
2. Reduce the background as much as possible
3. Starting from 400 GeV/c → high as possible energies and decent rates !

North Area Beam line characteristics

- Very large momentum range
 - $>10 \text{ GeV}/c \rightarrow 400 \text{ GeV}/c$ (primary beam)
- Mixed hadron or pure electron secondary (or tertiary) beams
- High intensity (limited by the radiation protection rules in the halls) :
 - $1E7$ particles / spill (4.8s)
- However : Designed for **high** energies ($>300 \text{ GeV}/c$).
 - Power supplies of bends and quads not very stable when operating in very low currents
 - (for $10 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow 31\text{A}$, setting error $0.2\text{A} \rightarrow 0.6\%$ momentum or 50% acceptance!)
 - Total length (H2) : $\sim 600 \text{ m}$ – For low energy particles becomes critical
- Most of the available instrumentation is tuned for high intensities $> 1E5$ pps

But in case of low momenta ($< 10 \text{ GeV}/c$)

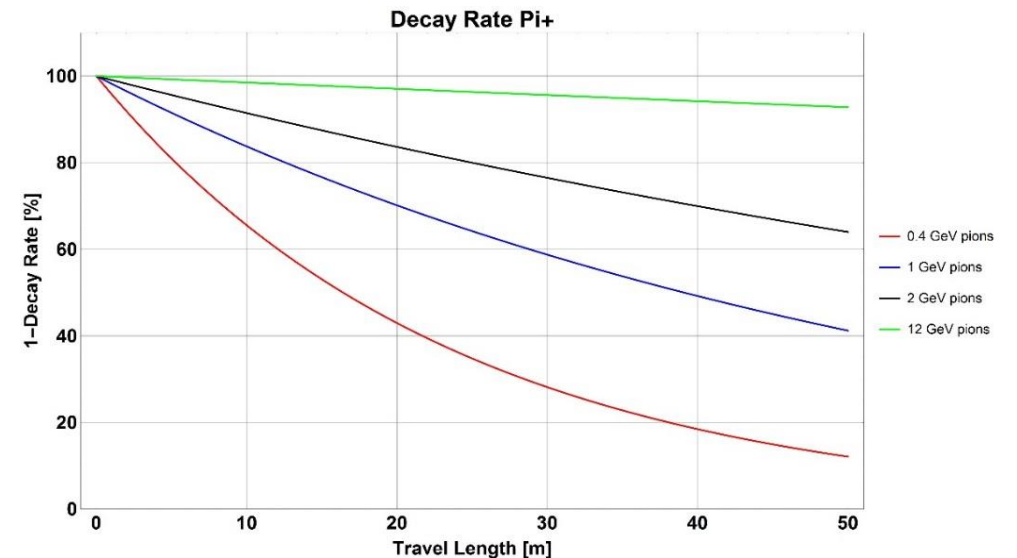
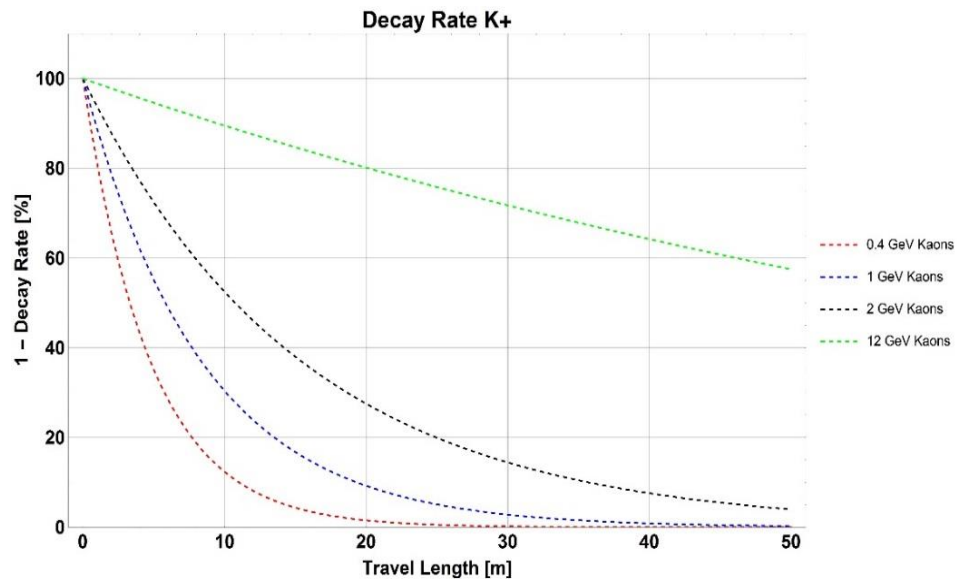
- Challenges & Specifications :

- Short length of the beam line

- Minimizing the muon/charged particle background (important for slow read-out detectors, like LAr TPC's...., or in any other detector)

- Momentum selection within a few %

- Sufficient acceptance → Rate to the experiment



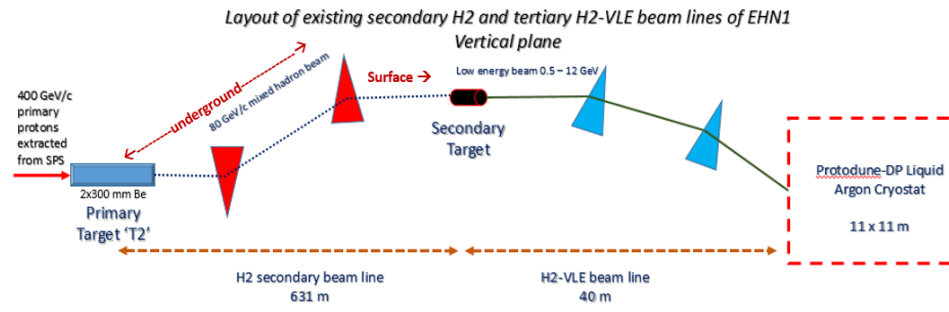
Low Energy Lines in EHN1

- A simple idea : Create the low energy particles closer to the experiment, momentum-select and transport them.
- Various layouts used throughout the years, in H2 ,H4 and H8 lines

H2-VLE (2003)

Four-bends layout
- Available magnets: **MBPL 120mrad for 1-9 GeV beams**

- design used for the ATLAS(H8) & CMS(H2) calorimeters in the past
- suffers from large background from the direct secondary beam



H2-VLE (2018) 1-12 GeV/c

H8-VLE (2004) 1-9 GeV/c

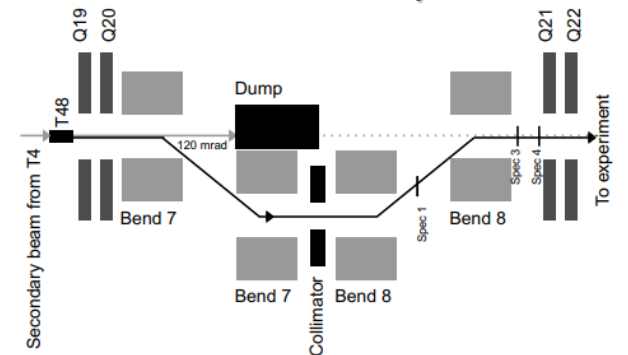
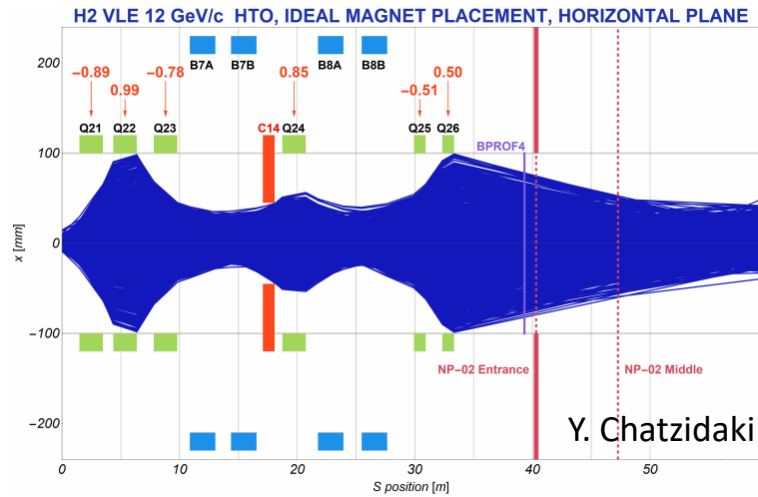
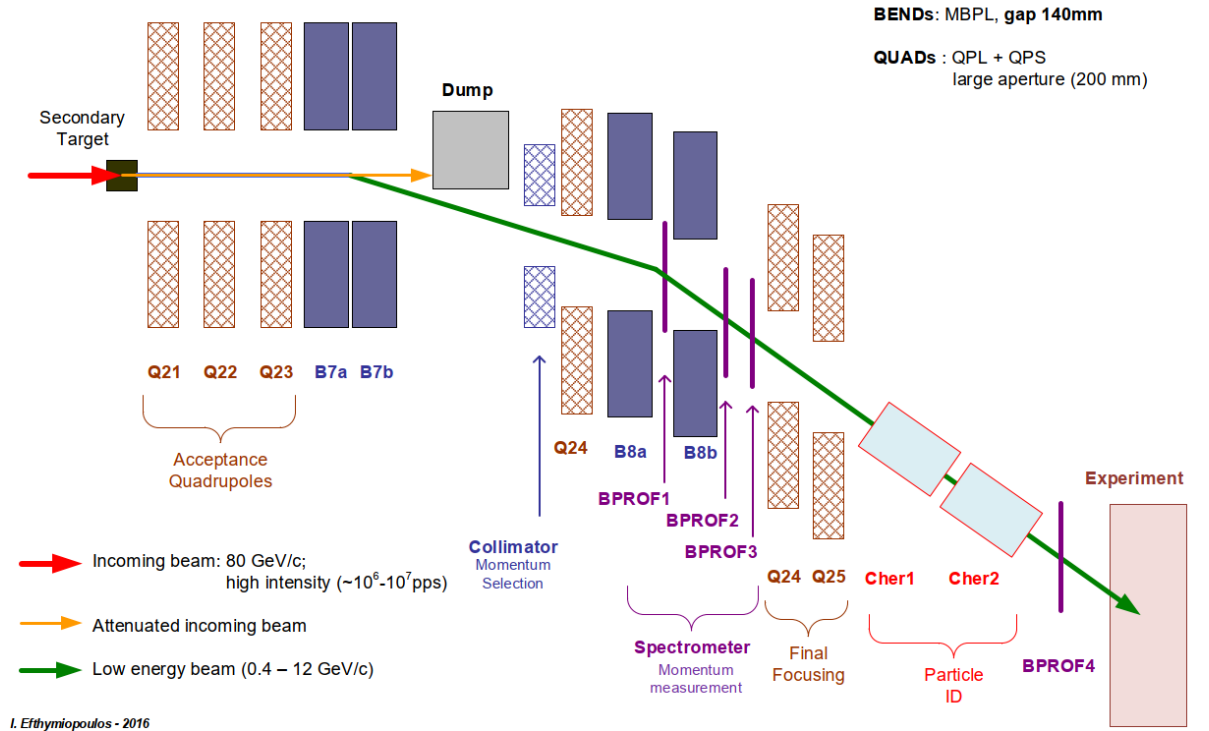


Figure 1: Schematic layout of the VLE setup in H8 beam line.

H2-VLE - 2020

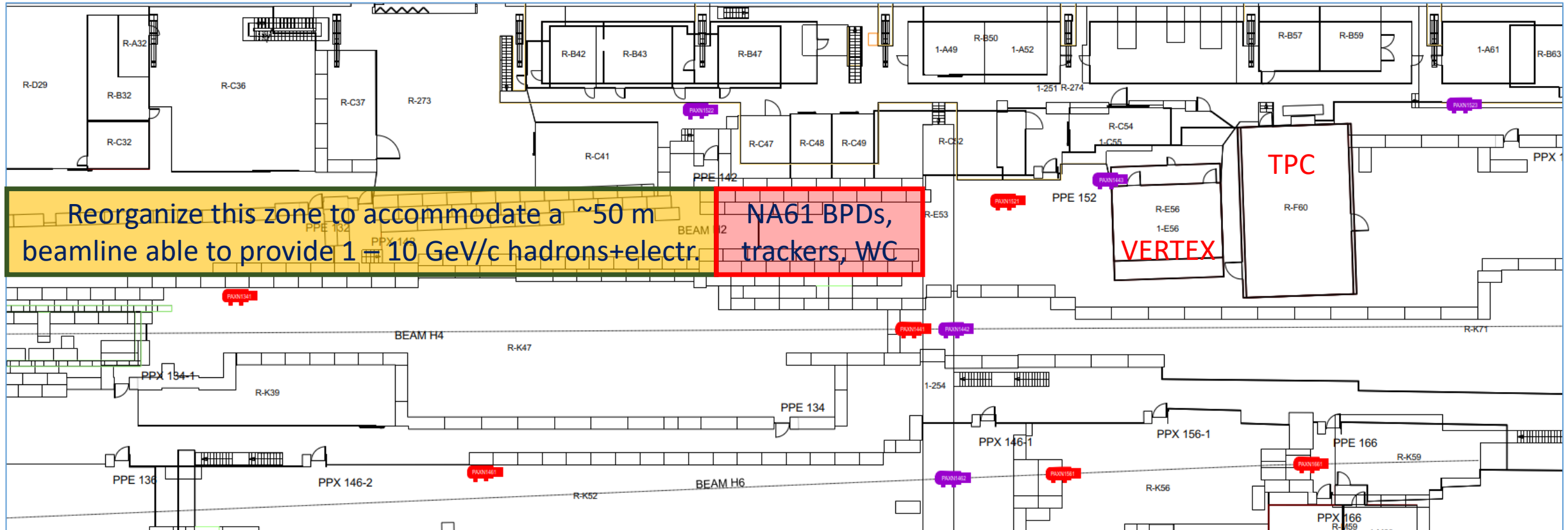


EHN1 Extension - H2 VLE Beam Schematic Layout



Possibility for a low-E beam to serve NA61

- Study of a transparent, low energy ‘branch’ upstream the NA61 target



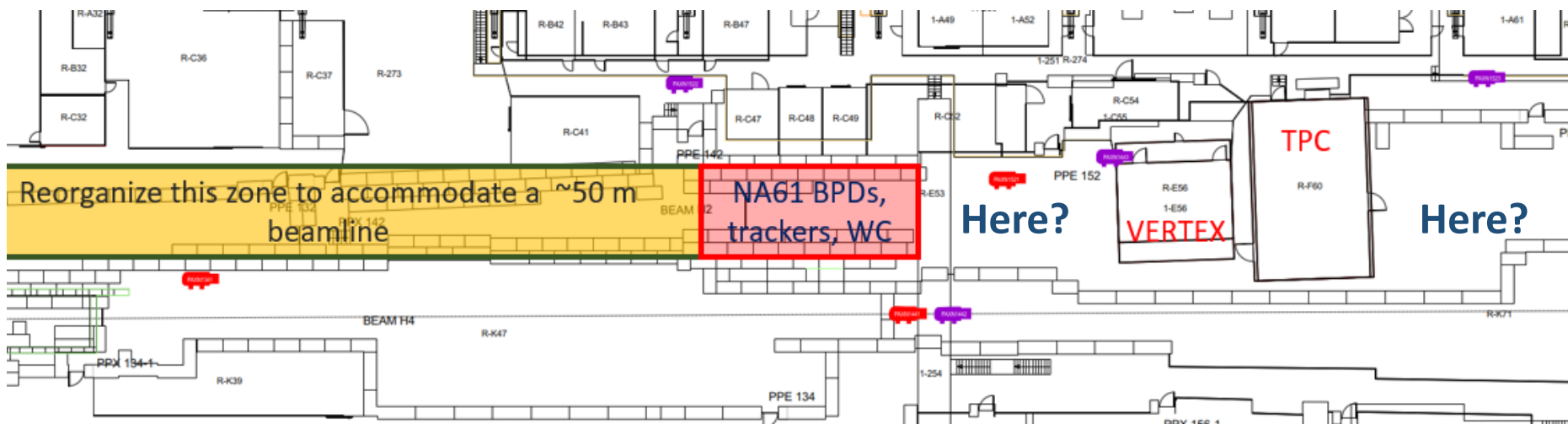
Layout considerations



- The “normal” NA61 beam should be available without or with very minor modifications
 - Same stands for the beams **downstream NA61** → CALICE, CMS ...
- The secondary target should be very well shielded (best if it remains **upstream** and **away** from the CR)
- Existing focusing elements (quadrupoles) should be preserved or easily being moved
- **Existing magnets** (used in the past and existing @ CERN in order to minimize cost. Also well known properties and field-maps, etc..)

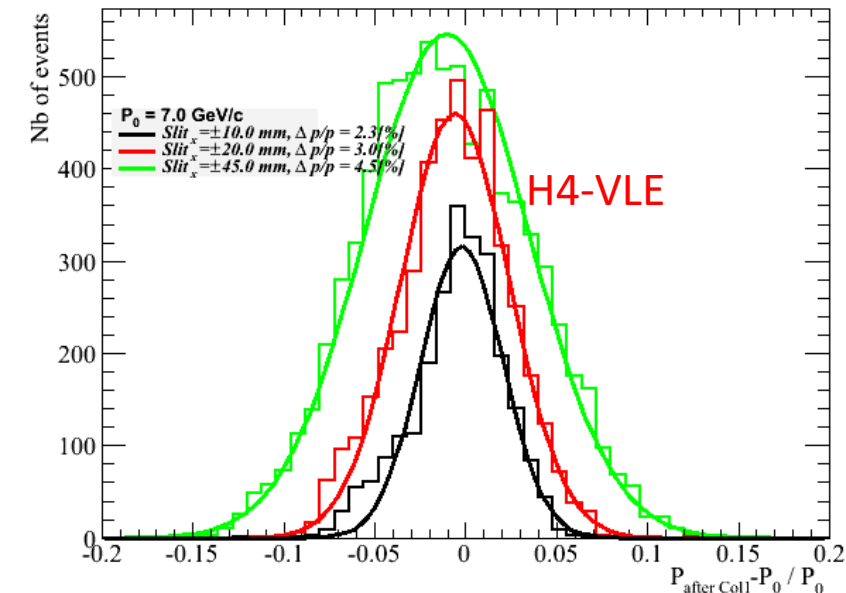
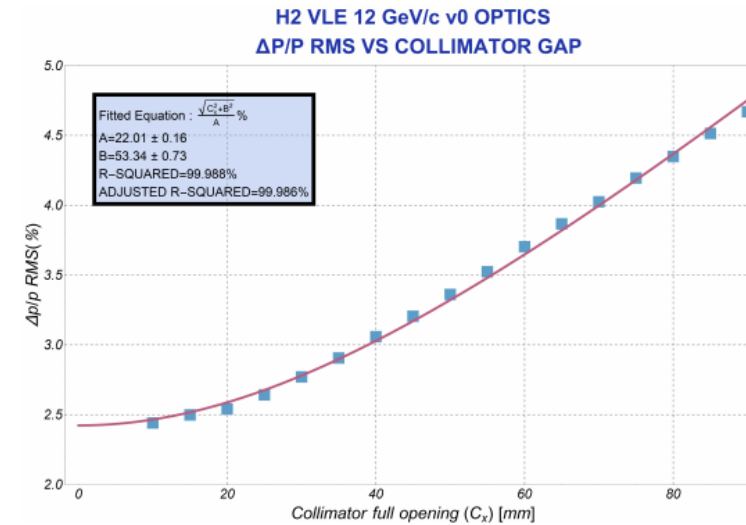
Other considerations

- Background: A high intensity primary beam will be impinging on a thick target.
 - Understand how important it is – it should define the amount of shielding
 - Absorbers / Converters/ Collimators / Magnetized irons ?
- Can we think -just as an idea- of *other experiments* using this beam when NA61 does not ? E.g :



Low Energy Line Performance

- In general, rate ~ 3 orders of magnitude lower than the “primary”
 - Still should be OK – We can go up to $1E7$ particles / spill on the secondary target
- Momentum selection station (dipoles + collimator) to reduce the momentum spread on the target to $dp/p = 5-10\%$.
 - Is this necessary ? What spread is “acceptable” ?
- Spot-size of the order of $\sim \text{cm}$ \rightarrow Can be tackled \rightarrow See talk of Carlo



Possibilities & Ongoing Studies

- The possibility of a “dogleg” or similar configuration is being investigated in PPE132-PPE142 (upstream NA61)
 - Magnets and power supplies availability ?
 - ~ 8 magnets & ~4 power supplies
- Composition, background to the experiment & instrumentation
 - Proton content in tertiary beams → See Carlo’s studies
 - Rate → See Carlo’s slides
- Instrumentation → Talk of Sakashita-san
- Aiming for a “Cost and schedule” review in Summer 2021

A preliminary idea of a timeline (pending budget / schedule clarifications)

Task	S1 2021	S2 2021	S1 2022	S2 2022	S1 2023	S2 2023	S1 2024	S2 2024
Optics, Layout & Integration	Yellow	Yellow						
Magnets Refurbishment & construction of elements		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow				
Cabling modifications and installation*					Green	Green		
Operation & Data taking							Green	Green

* Part of the installation should happen in-tandem with beam operation

Immediate step would be to submit a **strong physics request** to get endorsed by SPS-C / RB

After cost evaluation, investigate options of funding outside CERN ?

Conclusions & open points



- VLE (Very Low Energy) beam lines have been designed, implemented and operated in the past in EHN1 with success
 - A possibility of a new one to serve NA61 and other experiments is open
- Ideas, requirements and interest for such a beam should come up in this workshop that will help define the project scope
- Interest from other teams outside NA61 ? Integration possible ?
- A dedicated study is ongoing on the performance, cost & schedule to be evaluated next year.