



Frictional Muon Cooling

MPI Project Review 2006

December 18-19, 2006

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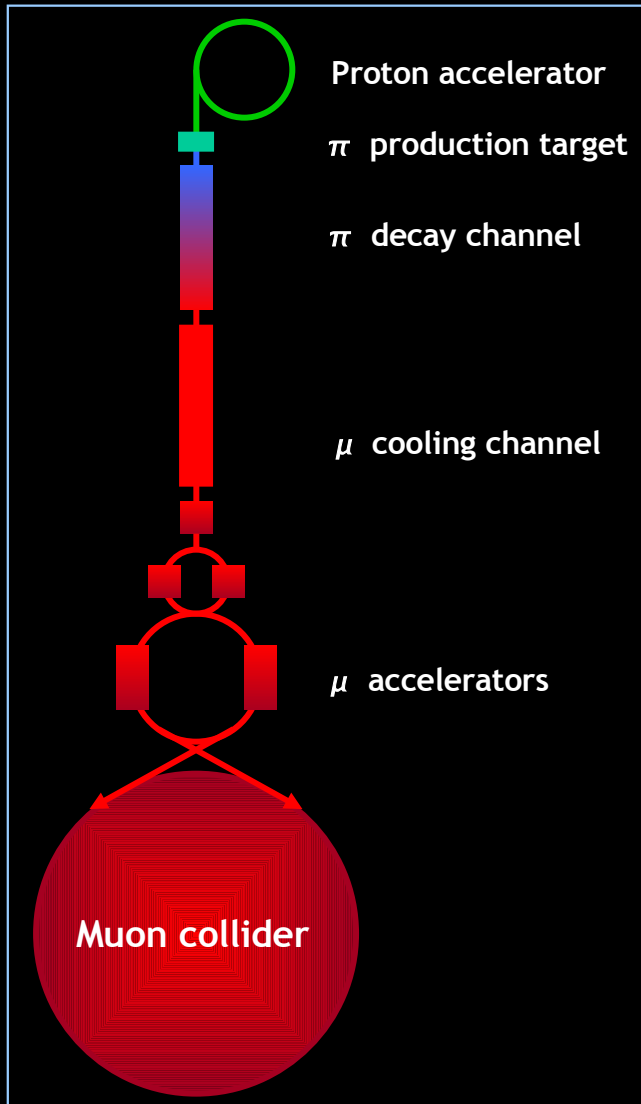
Why Muon Collider?

Electron collider	Hadron collider
clean environment - only e^+e^-	only two partons interact - the rest \rightarrow QCD junk
strong synchrotron radiation \Rightarrow large energy losses \Rightarrow large radii, linear collider (LEP \approx 200 GeV)	negligible synchrotron radiation \Rightarrow higher energy for the same radius (LHC \approx 14 TeV)
energy of e^+e^- interaction known exactly	exact energy of qq interaction unknown - range of qq energies for a given pp energy
suitable for precision measurements	suitable for discoveries

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Muon collider



Problems

Muons decay with $\tau_{\mu} = 2.2 \mu\text{s}$

- need a multi MW source
2-16 GeV (10^{22} p/year)
 - ⇒ **large starting cost**
- large experimental background
lots of high energy e^{\pm} from μ^{\pm} decay
- limited time for cooling, bunching, and accelerating
 - ⇒ **need new techniques**

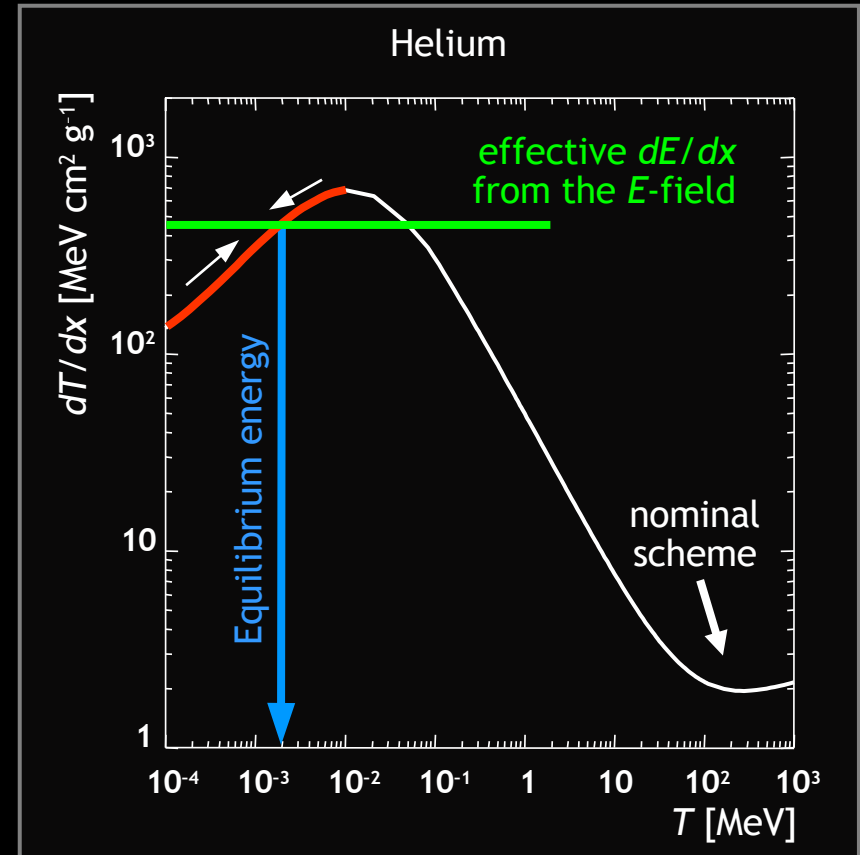
Muon cooling

- emittance reduction of the μ beam by 10^6 required for a collider

Frictional Muon Cooling

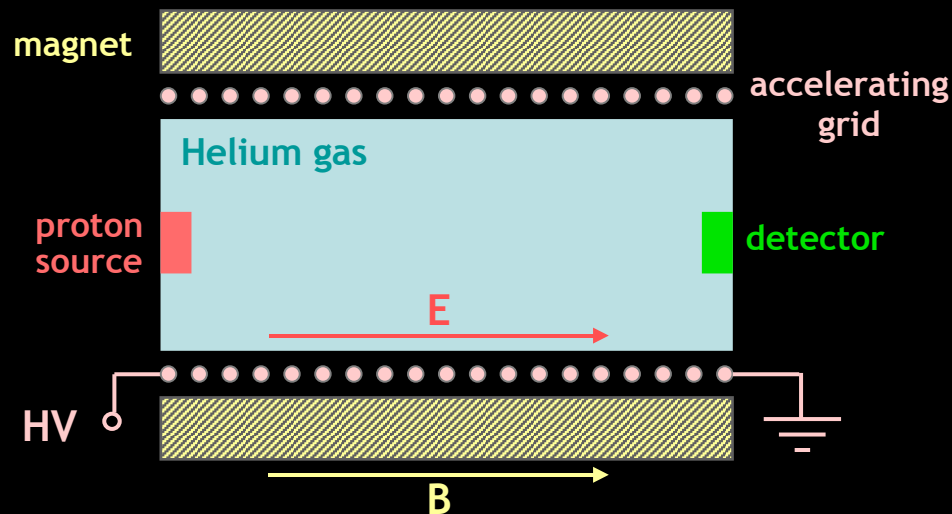
(similar idea first studied by Kottmann et al. at PSI)

- let muons pass through a slowing-down medium
- bring muons to kinetic energy T where dT/dx increases with energy
- apply const. accelerating E field resulting in **equilibrium energy**
- large dT/dx at low T
⇒ low average density of stopping medium ⇒ **GAS**

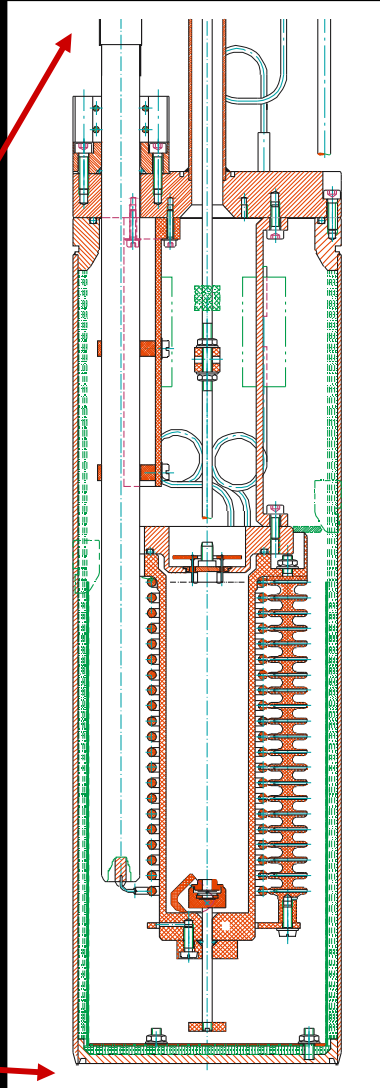
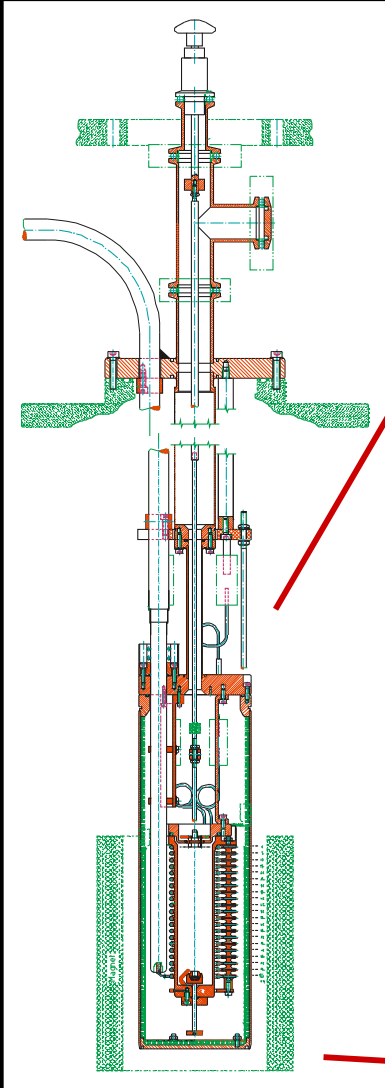


Frictional Muon Cooling

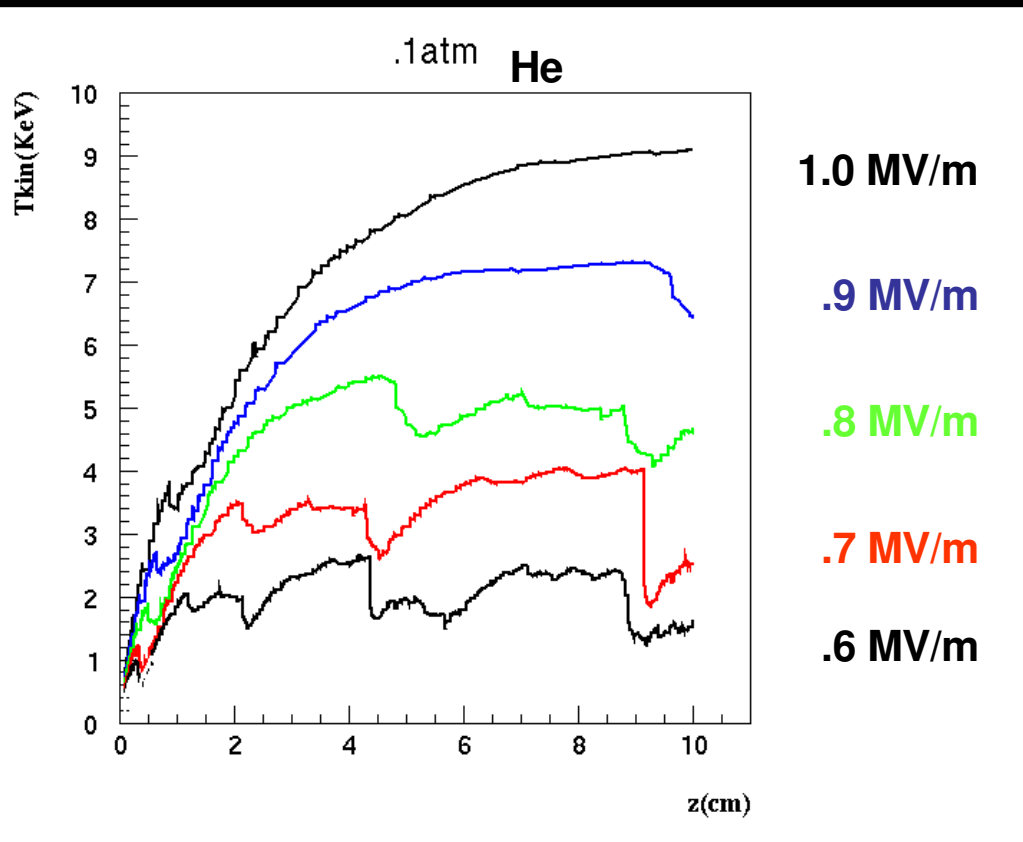
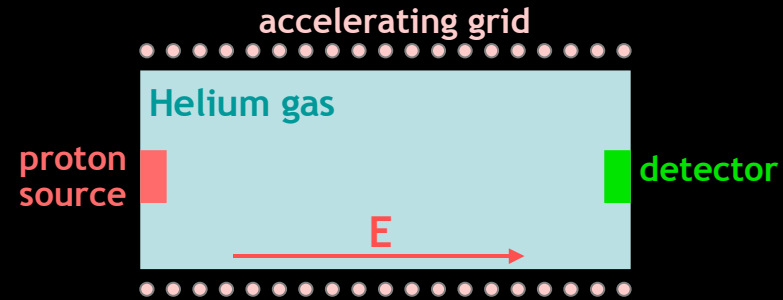
- simulation of the whole muon collider front-end based on frictional muon cooling → **cooling factor of 10^7 simulated** (NIMA 546, 356, 2005)
- experimental demonstration of frictional cooling is still necessary:
⇒ **Frictional Cooling Demonstration Experiment (FCD)**
- demonstration of frictional cooling principle on **protons**
→ should work for any charged particle



FCD - Construction



FCD - The Goal



We are able to vary

- pressure/density of the gas
- detector-source distance
- strength of the E field

Can our MC simulation predict equilibrium energies?

Construction and HV grid

- ready and tested for some time now

Detector & Read-out electronic

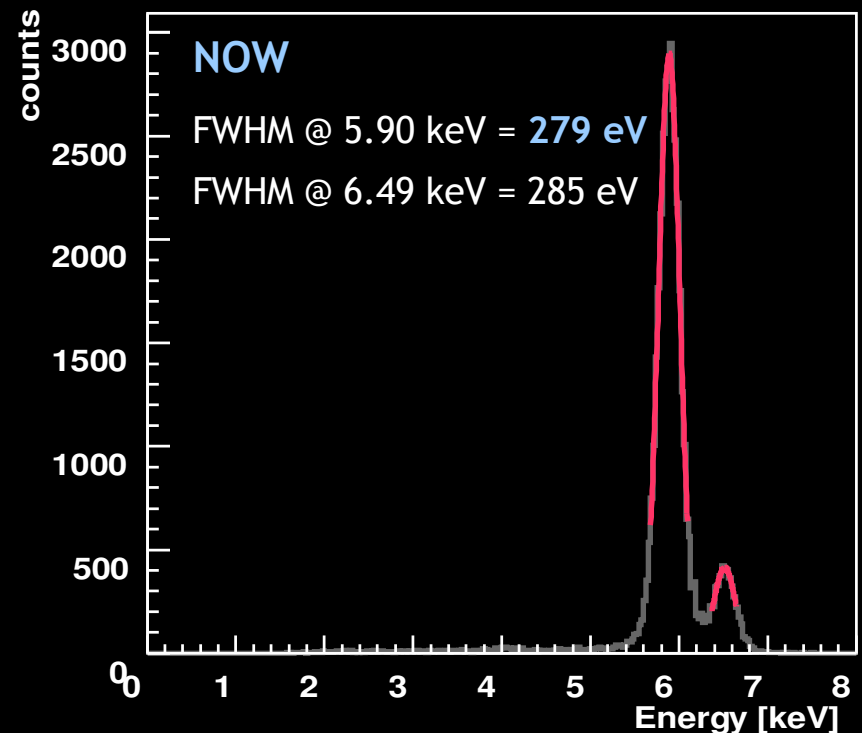
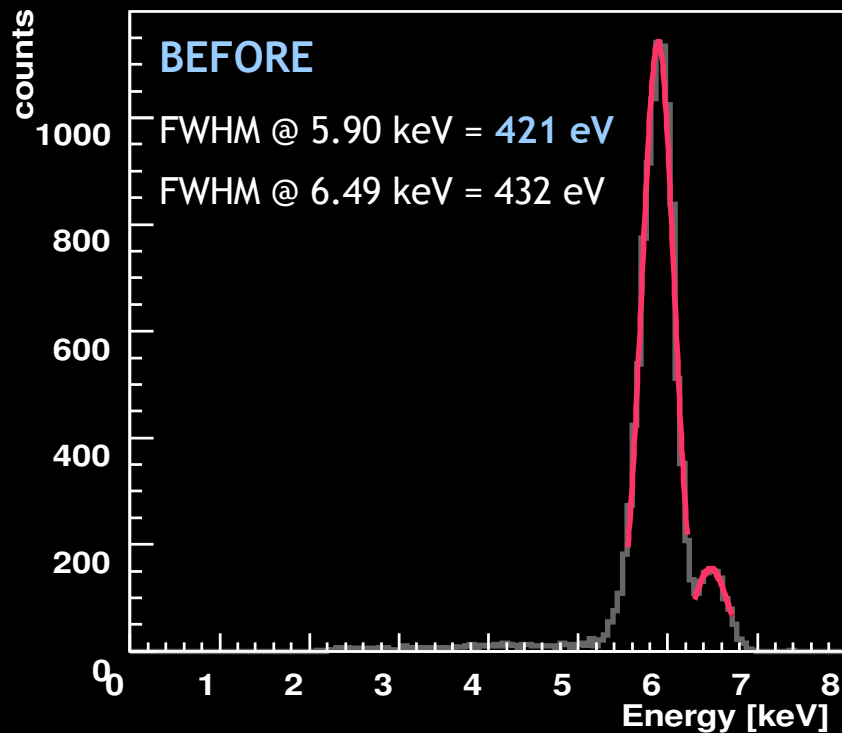
- Silicon Drift Detector (SDD) from HLL + in-house made read-out
- in spring 2005 it turned out we have to re-design our read-out from scratch → expected time required by the electronic dept. → **6 months**

At present

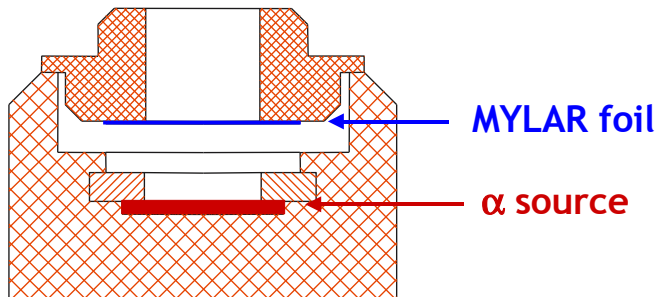
- new read-out designed and working
- resolution improvement
- lot of improvements on filtering out the noise
- successful SDD operation with the HV grid ON at up to 20 kV

FCD - Detector resolution

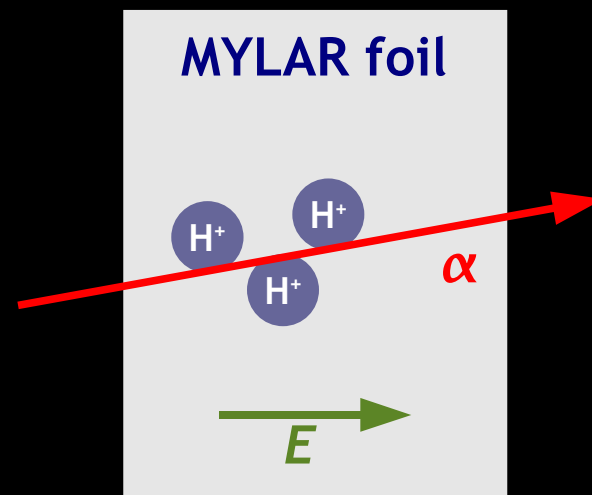
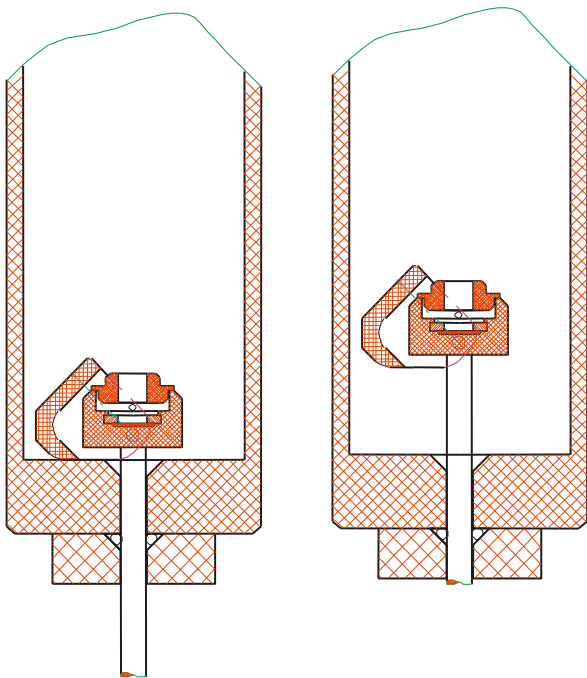
- testing and calibration with the ^{55}Fe source
- clean spectrum with two X-ray lines at 5.9 keV and 6.49 keV
- improvements on grounding, shielding, read-out and DAQ
- further improvement possible, aim is ~ 200 eV



FCD - Proton source

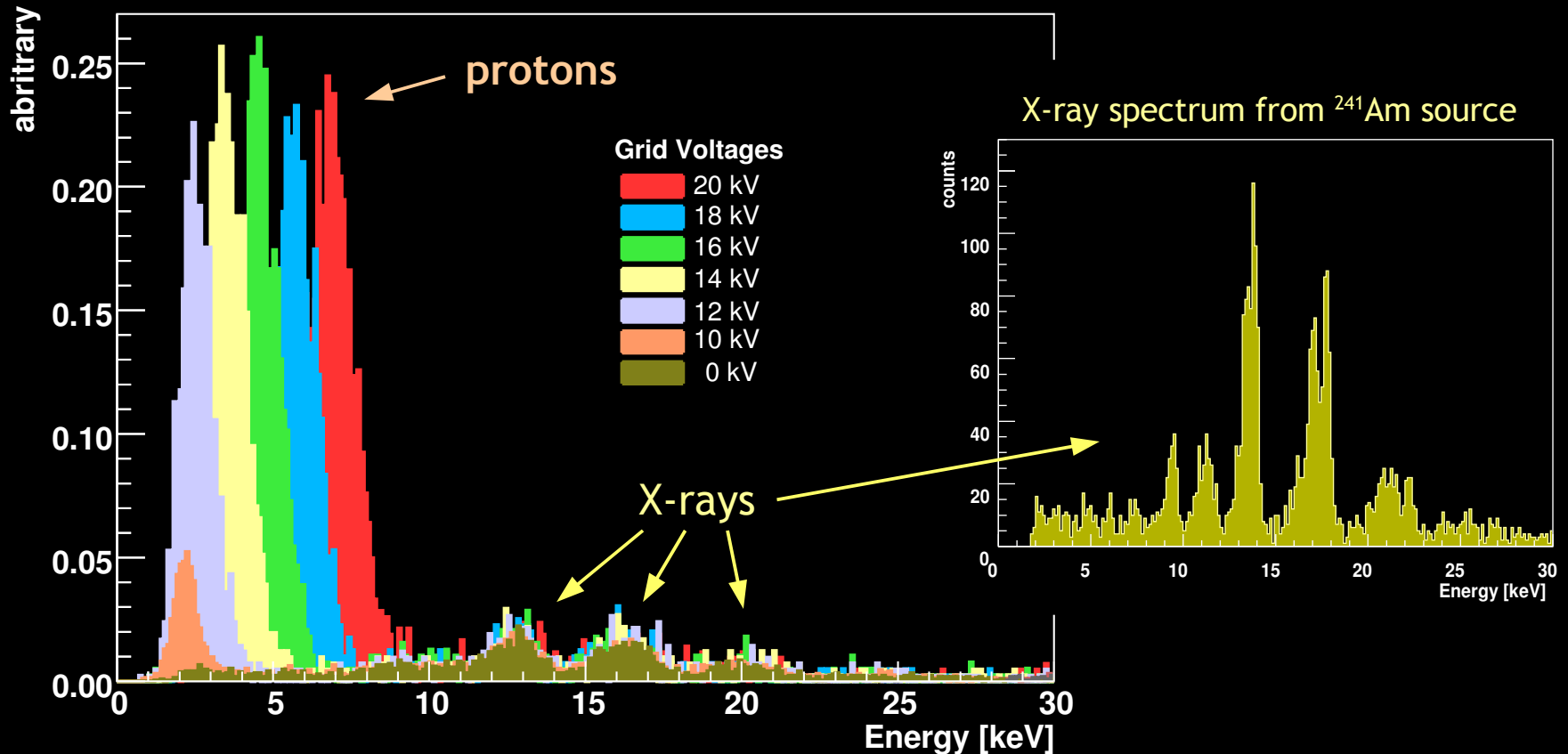


- strong α source \rightarrow ^{241}Am (74 kBq)
- hydrogen rich plastic foil \rightarrow MYLAR
- free protons by e^- stripping from H atoms
- due to electric field protons will drift and eventually escape from the foil



FCD - Proton spectra

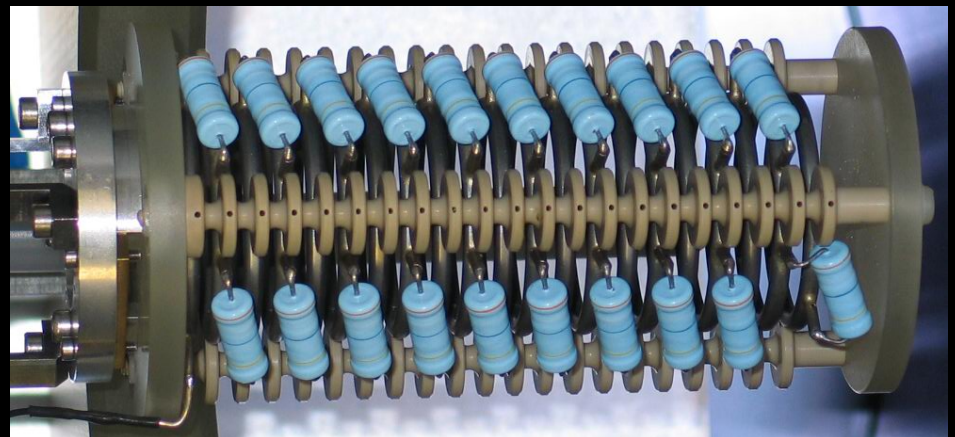
- energy spectra measured for different applied grid voltages with an α source covered with a $23\mu\text{m}$ MYLAR foil
- proton peak is moving with applied voltage



FCD - Other components



- superconducting magnet commissioned and ready
- accelerating grid tested up to 90 kV
- gas pressure control system installed and tested



- we can produce and detect protons
- thorough understanding of the proton source
Diploma thesis of D. Greenwald
↳ **Characterization of the proton source for the FCD experiment**
- work on further resolution improvement
- once we fully understand the proton source, we move to the magnet
- demonstrate the frictional cooling