(Some)
Accelerator Physics of a Muon Collider

Kirk T. McDonald
Princeton U.
mcdonald@puphep.princeton.edu
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Muon Collider main page:

Muon Collider R&D Status Report:

Princeton Muon Collider page:
http://puhep1.princeton.edu/mumu/
What is a Muon Collider?

An accelerator complex in which

- Muons (both $\mu^+$ and $\mu^-$) are collected from pion decay following a $pN$ interaction.
- Muon phase volume is reduced by $10^6$ by ionization cooling.
- The cooled muons are accelerated and then stored in a ring.
- $\mu^+\mu^-$ collisions are observed over the useful muon life of $\approx 1000$ turns at any energy.
- Intense neutrino beams and spallation neutron beams are available as byproducts.

Muons decay: $\mu \rightarrow e\nu \quad \Rightarrow$

- Must cool muons quickly (stochastic cooling won’t do).
- Detector backgrounds at LHC level.
- Potential personnel hazard from $\nu$ interactions.
Footprints

A First Muon Collider to study light-Higgs production:

Proton Source

50 GeV recirculator

Cooling

Collider

10 km

100 m

FNAL

VLHC (60 TeV p-p)
$E_{\text{eff}} = 4 \text{ TeV}$

LHC (14 TeV p-p)
$E_{\text{eff}} = 1.4 \text{ TeV}$

NLC (0.5 - 1 TeV $e^+e^-$)

FMC (0.5 TeV $\mu$)

NMC (4 TeV $\mu$)

BNL
The Case for a Muon Collider

• More affordable than an $e^+e^-$ collider at the TeV (LHC) scale.

• More affordable than either a hadron or an $e^+e^-$ collider for (effective) energies beyond the LHC.

• Precision initial state superior even to $e^+e^-$.

![Effect of Beam Smearing](image.png)

• Initial machine could produce light Higgs via $s$-channel:

  Higgs coupling to $\mu$ is $(m_\mu/m_e)^2 \approx 40,000 \times$ that to $e$.

  Beam energy resolution at a muon collider $< 10^{-5}$,

  ⇒ Measure Higgs width.

  Add rings to 3 TeV later.

• Neutrino beams from $\mu$ decay about $10^4$ hotter than present.
**Future Frontier Facilities**
(Will the U.S. have one?)

- **Hadron collider** (LHC, SSC): $\approx$ $100k/m$ [magnets].
  $\approx$ 2 km per TeV of CM energy.
  Ex: LHC has 14-TeV CM energy, 27 km ring, $\approx$ $3B$.

- **Linear $e^+e^-$ collider** (SLAC, NLC(?)): $\approx$ $200k/m$ [rf].
  $\approx$ 20 km per TeV of CM energy;
  But a lepton collider needs only $\approx$ 1/10 the CM energy
to have equivalent physics reach to a hadron collider.
  Ex: NLC, 1.5-TeV CM energy, 30 km long, $\approx$ $6B$ (?) .

- **Muon collider**: $\approx$ $1B$ for source/cooler + $100k/m$ for rings
  Well-defined leptonic initial state.
  $m_\mu/m_e \approx 200 \Rightarrow$ Little beam radiation.
  $\Rightarrow$ Can use storage rings.
  $\Rightarrow$ Smaller footprint.
  Technology: closer to hadron colliders.
  $\approx$ 6 km of ring per TeV of CM energy.
  Ex: 3-TeV muon collider $\approx$ $3B$ (?).
The Muon Collider Collaboration

Charles M. Ankenbrandt¹, Giorgio Apollinari², Muzaffer Atac¹, Bruno Autin³, Valeri I. Balbekov¹, Vernon D. Barger⁴, Odette Benary⁵, Scott Berg⁶, Michael S. Berger⁶, S. Alex Bogacz⁷, T. Bolton⁸, Shlomo Caspi⁹, Christine Celata⁹, Yong-Chul Chae¹⁰, David B. Cline¹¹, John Corlett⁹, Lucien Cremaldi¹², H. Thomas Diehl¹, Alexandr Drozdhin¹, Richard C. Fernow¹³, David A. Finley¹, Yasuo Fukui¹⁴, Miguel A. Furman⁹, Tony Gabriel¹⁵, Juan C. Gallardo¹³, Alper A. Garren¹¹, Stephen H. Geer¹, Ilya F. Ginzburg⁹, Michael A. Green⁹, John F. Gunion¹⁷, Ramesh Gupta⁹, Tao Han¹⁷, Katherine C. Harkay¹, Colin Johnson³, Carol Johnstone¹, Stephen A. Kahn¹³, Bruce J. King¹³, Harold G. Kirk¹³, Masayuki Kumada¹⁸, Yoshitaka Kuno¹⁴, Paul LeBrun¹, Kevin Lee¹¹, Derun Li, David Lissauer¹³, Laurence S. Littenberg¹³, Changguo Lu¹⁹, Alfredo Luccio¹³, Kirk T. McDonald¹⁹, Alfred D. McInturf²⁵, Frederick E. Mills¹, Nikolai V. Mokhov¹, Alfred Moretti¹, David V. Neuffer¹, King-Yuen Ng¹, Robert J. Noble¹, James H. Norem¹⁰, Blaine E. Norum²⁰, Hiromi Okamoto²¹, Yasar Onel²², Robert B. Palmer¹³, Zohreh Parsa¹³, Jack M. Peterson⁹, Yuriy Pischalnikov¹¹, Milorad Popovic¹, Eric J. Prebys¹⁹, Zhubao Qian¹, Rajendran Raja¹, Pavel Rehak¹³, Thomas Roser¹³, Robert Rossmanith²³, Jack Sandweiss²⁴, Ronald M. Scanlan⁹, Lindsay Schachinger¹⁹, Andrew M. Sessler⁹, Quan-Sheng Shu⁷, Gregory I. Silvestrov²⁵, Alexandr N. Skrinsky²⁵, Panagiotis Spentzouris¹, Ray Stefanski¹, Sergei Striganyv¹, Iuliu Stumers¹³, Don Summers¹², Valery Tayursky²⁵, Valeri Tchermiatine¹³, Lee C. Teng¹⁰, Alvin V. Tollestrup¹, Yağmur Torun¹³, Dejan Trbojevic¹³, William C. Turner⁹, Andy Van Ginneken¹, Tatiana A. Vsevolozhskaya²⁵, Masayoshi Wake¹⁴, Weishi Wan¹, Haipeng Wang¹³, Robert Weggel¹³, Erich H. Willen¹³, David R. Winn²⁷, Jonathan S. Wurtele²⁸, Yongxiang Zhao¹³, Max Zolotorev⁹

¹Fermi National Laboratory, P. O. Box 500, Batavia, IL 60510
²Rockefeller University, New York, NY 10021
³CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland
⁴Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706
⁵Tel-Aviv University, Ramat-Aviv, Tel-Aviv 69978, Israel
⁶Physics Department, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405
⁷Jefferson Laboratory, 12000 Jefferson Ave., Newport News, VA 23606
⁸Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66502-2601
⁹Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, 1 Cyclotron Rd., Berkeley, CA 94720
¹⁰Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, IL 60439
¹¹University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90095
¹²University of Virginia, 205 McCormick Road, Charlottesville, VA 22901
¹³Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY 11973
¹⁴KEK High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, 1-1 Oho, Tsukuba 305, Japan
¹⁵Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN 37831
¹⁶Institute of Mathematics, Prosp. ac. Koptyug 4, 630090 Novosibirsk, Russia
¹⁷Physics Department, University of California, Davis, CA 95616
¹⁸National Institute of Radiological Sciences, 4-9-1 Anagawa, Inage, Chiba, Japan
¹⁹Joseph Henry Laboratories, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544
²⁰University of Virginia, 205 McCormick Road, Charlottesville, VA 22901
²¹N.S.R.F, Institute for Chemical Research, Kyoto University, Gokanoshou, Uji, Kyoto 611, Japan
²²Physics Department, Van Allen Hall, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242
²³DESY, Hamburg, Germany
²⁴Physics Department, Yale University, CT 06520
²⁵Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, 630090 Novosibirsk, Russia
²⁶Department of Physics and Astronomy, SUNY, Stony Brook, NY 11790
²⁷Fairfield University, Fairfield, CT 06430
²⁸University of California Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720

Spokesperson: R.B. Palmer
Technical Challenges

• 16-GeV proton driver, 15 Hz, 4-MW beam power, 1-ns bunch length.

• Targetry and Capture

• Muon Cooling

• Acceleration

• Storage rings

• Interaction region and detector design

A muon’s view of the interaction region:
Overview of Targetry for a Muon Collider

• $1.2 \times 10^{14} \mu^\pm/\text{s}$ via $\pi$-decay from a 4-MW proton beam.

• Cooling jacket around stationary target would absorb too many pions.

• Liquid-metal jet target: Ga, Hg, or solder (Bi/In/Pb/Sn).

• 20-T capture solenoid followed by a 1.25-T $\pi$-decay channel with phase-rotation via rf (to compress energy of the muon bunch).
Magnetic Bottle Around the Target

\[ p + A \rightarrow \pi^\pm + X, \quad \pi^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm \nu. \]

- In high-energy interactions, pions are produced with average transverse momentum \( P_\perp \approx 200 \text{ MeV}/c \).
- Goal: Capture pions with \( P_\perp < 225 \text{ MeV}/c \).
- Solution: Surround the target with a 20-T solenoid magnet, whose field drops to 1.25 T in the pion-decay channel.
- Peak field at upstream end of target \( \Rightarrow \) (some) backwards pions reflected off the high-field region of the magnetic bottle.
- As pions advance into the weak-field region, their \( P_\perp \) drops, \( \Rightarrow \) Confined to smaller radii than if produced in a weak-field.
- Adiabatic invariant: \( \Phi = \pi r^2 B \) as \( B \) drops from 20 to 1.25 T.
- \( r = P_\perp/eB = \) radius of helix.

\[ \Rightarrow \quad \frac{P_{\perp,f}}{P_{\perp,i}} = \sqrt{\frac{B_f}{B_i}} = 0.25, \quad \text{[and]} \quad P_{\parallel,f} > P_{\parallel,i}. \]
Targetry Issues

• 1-ns beam pulse ⇒ shock heating of target.
  – Resulting pressure wave may disperse liquid (or crack solid).
  – Damage to target chamber walls?
  – Magnetic field will damp effects of pressure wave.

• Eddy currents arise as metal jet enters the capture magnet.
  – Jet is retarded and distorted, possibly dispersed.
  – Hg jet studied at CERN, but not in beam or magnetic field:

  ![Image of mercury jet target for CERN-PS-AA (laboratory tests)](image)

  High-speed photographs of mercury jet target for CERN-PS-AA (laboratory tests)
  4,000 frames per second, Jet speed: 20 ms⁻¹, diameter: 3 mm, Reynold’s Number: > 100,000
  A. Porcel

• Targetry area also contains beam dump.
  – Need 4 MW of cooling.
  – Harsh radiation environment for magnets and rf.
Effect of a Short Beam Pulse on a Liquid?

Will shock heating disperse the target violently?

Simple model to estimate magnitude of shock pressure wave:

- Beam energy heats liquid (no heat flow);
- Liquid expands causing strain (shock wave);
- Liquid ‘tears’ if pressure exceeds tensile strength.

Fact: tensile strength \( T_S \) is about \( 0.002E \) (Young’s modulus) in most metals.

\[
\Delta U [\text{J/gm}] = C \Delta T = \frac{C \Delta l}{\alpha l} = \frac{CP}{\alpha E} \approx 0.002 \frac{C}{\alpha},
\]

when \( P = T_S \):

Ex: Gallium: \( \alpha \approx 2 \times 10^{-5}/\text{K} \); \( C_P \approx 0.3 \text{ J/gm-K} \), tears when

\[
\Delta U \approx (0.002)(0.3)/(2 \times 10^{-5}) \approx 30 \text{ J/gm}.
\]

This is roughly the nominal energy deposition in the target!
Magnetohydrodynamics

Field $\mathbf{E}'$ inside a conductor with velocity $v \ll c$ in field $\mathbf{B}$:

$$\mathbf{E}' = \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}, \quad (\text{MKSA}).$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}, \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j}, \quad \mathbf{j} = \sigma \mathbf{E}' = \sigma (\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}),$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = \frac{\nabla^2 \mathbf{B}}{\mu_0 \sigma} + \nabla \times (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}).$$

$\Rightarrow$ Field diffusion time into long cylinder: $\tau = \mu_0 \sigma r^2$.

Ex: $\sigma_{\text{Hg}} = \sigma_{\text{copper}}/50, \ r = 1 \text{ cm}$,

$\Rightarrow \tau \approx 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \cdot 10^6 \cdot (10^{-2})^2 \approx 10^{-4} \text{ s}.$

Magnetic Reynolds number: $\mathcal{R} = \frac{\tau v}{D} \approx \frac{10^{-4} \text{s} \cdot 10 \text{m/s}}{0.3 \text{m}} = 0.003,$

for motion through a solenoid of diameter $D = 0.3 \text{ m}$.

$\Rightarrow$ The liquid is a “poor” conductor, and the field penetrates quickly.
Eddy Current Effects on Conducting Liquid Jets

- In frame of jet, changing magnetic field induces eddy currents.

- Lenz: Forces on eddy current oppose motion of jet.

- Longitudinal drag force \( \Rightarrow \) won’t penetrate magnet unless jet has a minimum velocity: \( \sigma = \sigma_{Cu}/60, \rho = 10 \text{ g/cm}^3, \Rightarrow \)

\[
v_{z,\text{min}} \approx \frac{\sigma r^2 B_0^2}{6\rho D} \approx 60 \text{ m/s} \left[ \frac{r}{1 \text{ cm}} \right] \left[ \frac{r}{D} \right] \left[ \frac{B_0}{20 \text{ T}} \right]^2 .
\]

Ex: \( B_0 = 20 \text{ T}, r = 1 \text{ cm}, D = 20 \text{ cm}, \Rightarrow v_{\text{min}} = 3 \text{ m/s} .

- Drag force is larger at larger radius \( \Rightarrow \) planes deform into cones:

\[
\frac{\Delta z(r)}{r} \approx \frac{\sigma r^2 B_0^2 \alpha}{12\rho v_z} \approx -3\alpha \left[ \frac{r}{1 \text{ cm}} \right] \left[ \frac{B_0}{20 \text{ T}} \right]^2 \left[ \frac{10 \text{ m/s}}{v} \right] .
\]

Ex: \( \alpha = L/D = 2, r = 1 \text{ cm}, v = 10 \text{ m/s} \Rightarrow \Delta z = 6 \text{ cm} .

- Radial pressure: compression as jet enters magnet, expansion as it leaves:

\[
Pr \approx \frac{\sigma r^2 B_0^2 v_z}{8D} \approx 50 \text{ atm.} \left[ \frac{r}{1 \text{ cm}} \right] \left[ \frac{r}{D} \right] \left[ \frac{B_0}{20 \text{ T}} \right]^2 \left[ \frac{v}{10 \text{ m/s}} \right] .
\]

Ex: \( P = 2.5 \text{ atm} \) for previous parameters.

- Will the jet break up into droplets?
• Jet at angle $\theta$ to magnet axis $\Rightarrow$ transverse drag.

But, $\Delta v_x = \Delta v_z / 8$.

$\Rightarrow \theta$ increases as jet enters magnet.

Ex: $\alpha = 2$, $v = 3\Delta v_z \Rightarrow \theta_{in} = 1.5\theta_{out}$.

• Drag and shear are smaller for larger initial velocity, but pressure rises with velocity.

• Is there a safe working regime?

• Need both FEA analysis and lab tests.
Magnetic Damping of Radial Perturbations

If jet blows apart radially, the flux thru rings of metal changes, ⇒ Eddy current damping.

\[ \Rightarrow \Delta P_{r,\text{damp}} \approx \sigma r v_r B_0^2. \]

Ex: Radial pinch ⇒ \( v_r \approx \frac{\sigma r B_0^2}{4\rho} \), ⇒ \( P_{r,\text{damp}} \approx \frac{\sigma^2 r^2 B_0^4}{4\rho} \geq P_{r,\text{pinch}}. \)

Ex: If beam shock ⇒ \( v_r \approx 1,000 \text{ m/s}, \)
then \( P_{r,\text{damp}} \approx 4 \text{ GPa} \approx T_{S,\text{steel}}. \)

Also, a strong magnetic field damps the Rayleigh instability (breakup of a jet into droplets due to surface tension) [Chandrasekhar].

Will test liquid jets in proton beam at Brookhaven National Lab, and in 20-T magnet at National High Magnetic Field Lab.
Ionization Cooling

- Ionization: takes momentum away.

- RF acceleration: puts momentum back along $z$ axis.

$\Rightarrow$ Transverse “cooling”.

Particles are slowed along their path (dE/dx)

Particles are accelerated longitudinally

- Use channel of LH$_2$ absorbers, rf cavities and alternating solenoids (to avoid buildup of angular momentum).
Ionization Cooling Theory

Transverse cooling by ionization, heating by multiple scattering:

\[
\frac{d\epsilon_{N,\perp}}{ds} = -\frac{1}{\bar{\beta}^2} \frac{dE_\mu}{ds} \frac{\epsilon_{N,\perp}}{E_\mu} + \frac{\beta_\perp (0.014)^2}{2\bar{\beta}^3 E_\mu m_\mu L_R},
\]

\(\epsilon_{N,\perp} = \sigma_x \sigma_{P_x} / m_\mu c = \text{normalized transverse emittance,}\)

\(\bar{\beta} = \frac{v}{c}, \quad \bar{\gamma} = 1/\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}\)

\(\beta_\perp = \sigma_x / \sigma_{x'} = \text{Betatron function at the absorber,}\)

\(\epsilon_\perp = \frac{\epsilon_{N,\perp}}{\bar{\gamma}/\bar{\beta}}, \quad \sigma_x = \sqrt{\epsilon_\perp \beta_\perp}, \quad \sigma_{x'} = \frac{\sigma_{P_x}}{P} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_\perp}{\beta_\perp}},\)
\( L_R = \) Radiation length of absorber.

\[ \Rightarrow \text{Equilibrium } \epsilon_{N,\perp} \propto \frac{\beta_\perp}{\beta L_R (dE_\mu/ds)} . \]

\( \Rightarrow \) Low-\( Z \) absorber (liquid hydrogen is best),

\( \Rightarrow \) Put absorber at low-\( \beta_\perp \) (beam-waist) where angles are large, so multiple scattering hurts less.

\( \Rightarrow \) Need strong focusing (15-T solenoids, Li lens...).

Economics favor \( \bar{\beta} < 1, \bar{\gamma} \approx 1 \), since must restore the beam energy \( (\propto \bar{\gamma} - 1) \) many times.

However, \( \beta (dE_\mu/ds) \propto \beta^{-2/3} \) for low \( \beta \), so cooling is less effective at smaller \( \beta \).

Present scenario: Cool at \( \bar{\beta} = 0.86, P_\mu = 180 \text{ MeV/c}, \)

\( KE = 100 \text{ MeV}. \)
The Angular Momentum Problem

A solenoid with field $B_z$ has vector potential $A_\phi = rB_z/2$.

The canonical momentum, $\Pi = P + eA/c)$, is conserved.

The canonical angular momentum $L$ is also conserved:

$$L = r \times \Pi = r \times (P + eA/c).$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad L_z = r\Pi_\phi = rP_\phi + er^2B_z/2c.$$

So, if the mechanical transverse momentum, $P_\phi$, has been “cooled” to zero inside the solenoid, the charge will emerge with

$$L_{z,\text{out}} = L_{z,\text{in}} = er^2B_{z,\text{in}}/2c.$$

$\Leftrightarrow$ The fringe field of the solenoid imparts an undesirable kick.
Solution: Alternating Solenoids

Suppose after leaving field $B_z$, the beam enters field $-B_z$. Then,

$$er^2B_{z,\text{in}}/2c = L_{z,1} = L_{z,2} = rP_{\phi,2} - er^2B_z/2c,$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{\phi,2} = erB_z/c.$$ 

Now, if cool in region 2 until $P'_{\phi,2} = erB_z/2c$, and exit, the particle will end up with $P_{\phi} = 0$.

In practice, alternate the fields many times, keeping the canonical momentum always near zero, while the mechanical momentum undergoes damped oscillations.
Cooling in a Channel of Alternating Solenoids

- Radii vs. Length (m)
- Beta vs. Length (m)
- Axial B vs. Length (m)

- Coils
- Hydrogen
- Max Rad
- rms rad
But the Energy Spread Rises due to “Straggling”

\[
\frac{d(\Delta E_\mu)^2}{ds} = -2 \frac{d(E_\mu)}{dE_\mu} (\Delta E_\mu)^2 + \frac{d(\Delta E_\mu)^2_{\text{straggling}}}{ds}.
\]

- Both terms are positive if operate below minimum of \(dE_\mu/ds\) curve.
- \(\Rightarrow\) Must exchange longitudinal and transverse emittance frequently to avoid beam loss due to bunch spreading.
- Can reduce energy spread by a wedge absorber at a momentum dispersion point:

[6-D emittance constant (at best) in this process.]
Emittance Exchange Via Wedges + Bent Solenoids
Simulated Cooling Performance

Factor of 2 reduction in 6-d emittance in a 20-m stage.

Factor of $10^{-5}$ reduction in 30 stages.
Cooling in Lithium Lenses

Alternating-solenoid scheme becomes difficult after $\approx 25$ stages.

But more cooling is desirable $\Rightarrow$ use lithium lenses.
Ionization cooling, in which unwanted beam momentum is transferred to atomic electrons, was “invented” by G.K. O’Neill in 1956 when he first proposed storage rings for colliding beams; Phys. Rev. **102**, 1418 (1956).

It was quickly realized that nuclear interactions made ionization cooling impractical for beams of electrons and protons.

In the late 1950’s, Lyman Spitzer noted that a beam of protons could be “cooled” by a co-propagating beam of electrons, particularly if the velocity of the two beam were equal.

This process is now called “electron cooling”, and was developed in Russia by G.I. Budker. It is a variant of ionization cooling in that electrons again take up the unwanted beam momentum.

A practical competitor to electron cooling is “stochastic cooling”, invented by S. Van Der Meer. A variant, “optical stochastic cooling”, may be eventually used at a muon collider.