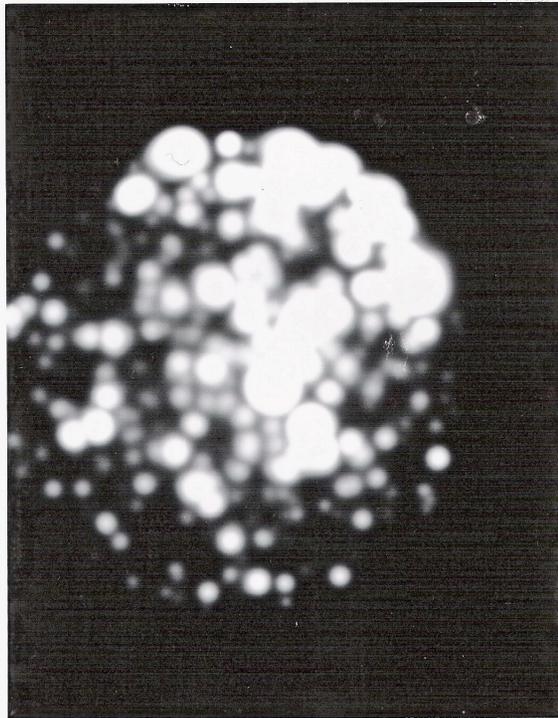


# NFMCC Experimental Program and Plans



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE  
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Yağmur Torun

**MuCool**



AAC Review

Aug 9, 2007

**Fermilab**





## NFMCC, MuCool and MICE



- Neutrino Factory and Muon Collider Collaboration (**NFMCC**) aims to tackle technical challenges of Neutrino Factories and Muon Colliders
- **MuCool** (Fermilab) is developing components for muon ionization cooling
  - Liquid hydrogen absorbers
  - Rf cavities
  - Magnets
  - Instrumentation
  - High power testing in beam
- **MICE** (RAL) is a system test of a cooling channel section
  - SFoFo cooling cell
  - Low intensity (single-muon)
  - Software bunching
- All are international collaborations



# Ionization Cooling

- Muon lifetime is  $2.2\mu\text{s}$ , traditional beam cooling techniques not applicable
  - Ionization cooling works "at the speed of the muon"

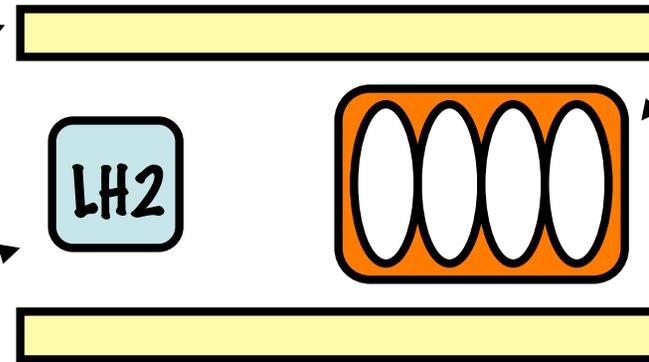
$$\frac{d\varepsilon}{ds} = -\frac{\langle \frac{dE}{ds} \rangle}{\beta^2 E} (\varepsilon - \varepsilon_0)$$

Normalized emittance in solenoidal channel

Equilibrium emittance

$$\varepsilon_0 \sim \frac{\beta_{\perp}}{\beta \langle \frac{dE}{ds} \rangle X_0}$$

Solenoidal focusing



Rf cavities

30 MeV/m

$\mu$ -momentum



# MuCool Collaboration



- Aims to
  - design, prototype and test all cooling channel components
    - perform high-power beam tests
    - support MICE
- Collaborators from US, Japan, UK - national labs & universities
- Spokesperson: A. Bross

## • RF development

- ANL
- Fermilab
- IIT
- Imperial
- JLab
- Lancaster
- LBNL
- Mississippi

## • Absorber R&D

- Fermilab
- IIT
- UIUC
- KEK
- Mississippi
- NIU
- Osaka
- Oxford

## • Beam diagnostics

- ANL
- Fermilab
- IIT
- Princeton

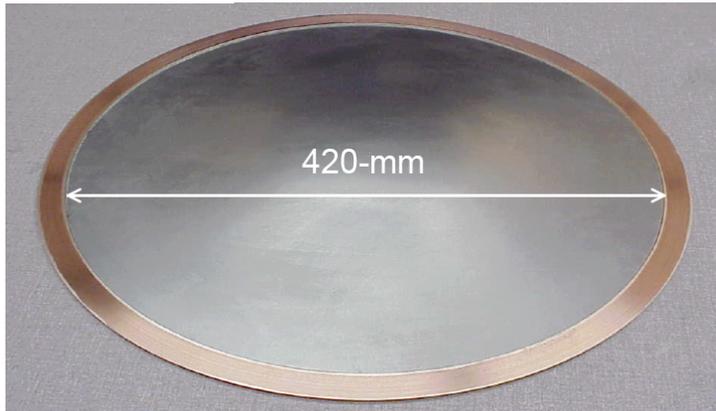
## • Solenoids

- LBNL



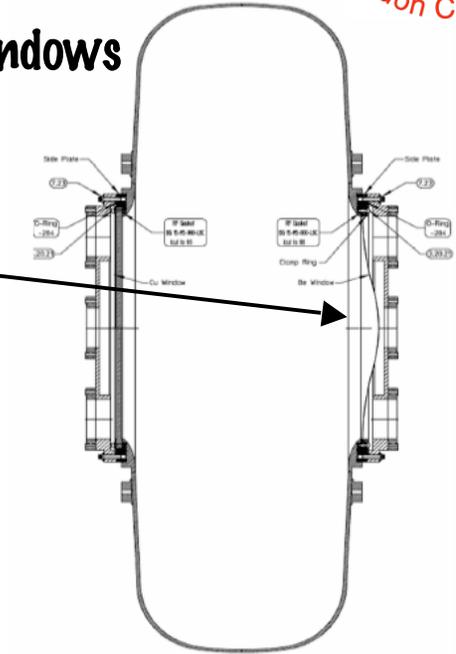


# Thin Window R&D



Absorber, vacuum, rf cavity windows

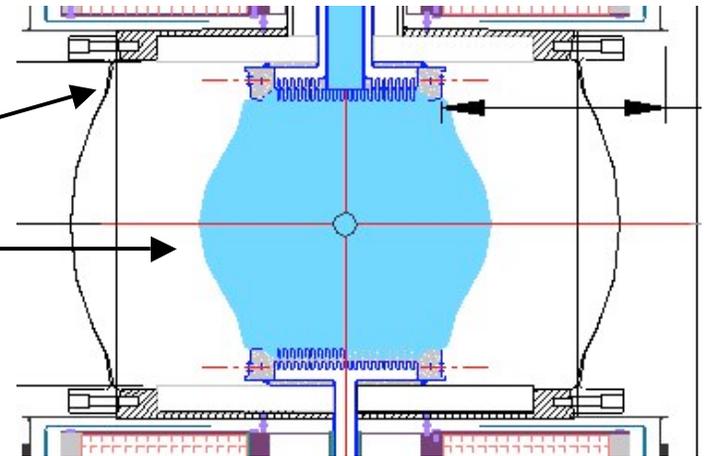
Curved Be window  
constant thickness



Doubly inflected (bellows) Al window  
optimized thickness profile  
for absorber body



MICE convection  
absorber in AFC  
module



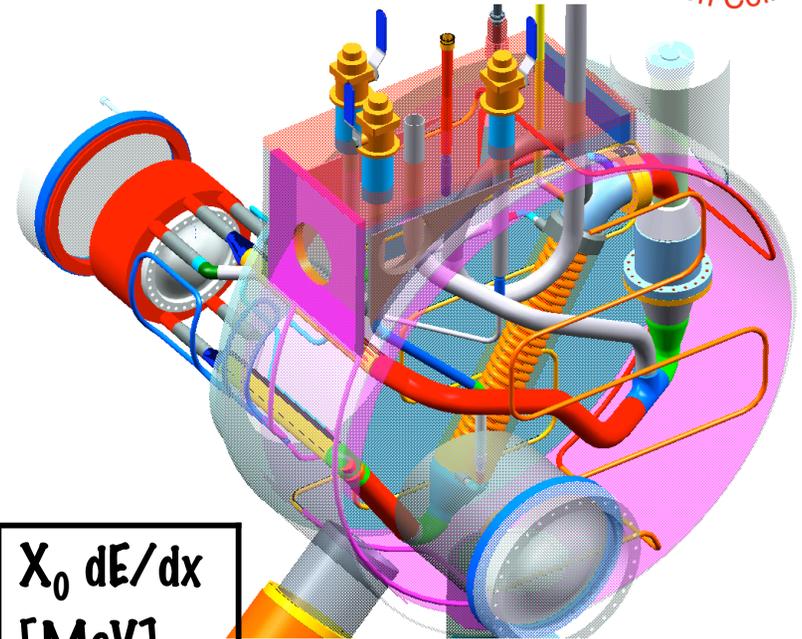
Y. Torun



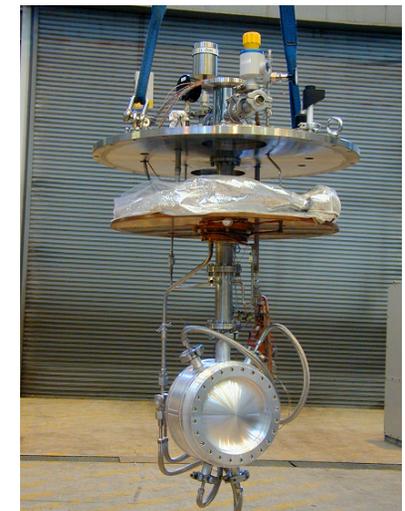
# Absorber R&D



- **Liquid Hydrogen**
  - **Forced flow**
    - Force LH2 flow to external heat exchanger
    - turbulence inducing nozzles
  - **Convection**
    - beam and internal heaters set up internal flow
    - GHe heat exchanger acts on absorber walls
    - KEK absorber tested at MTA
- **Solid LiH**



Material	$X_0 \text{ dE/dx}$ [MeV]
GH2	259
LH2	254
G/LHe	183
LiH	151
Li	136



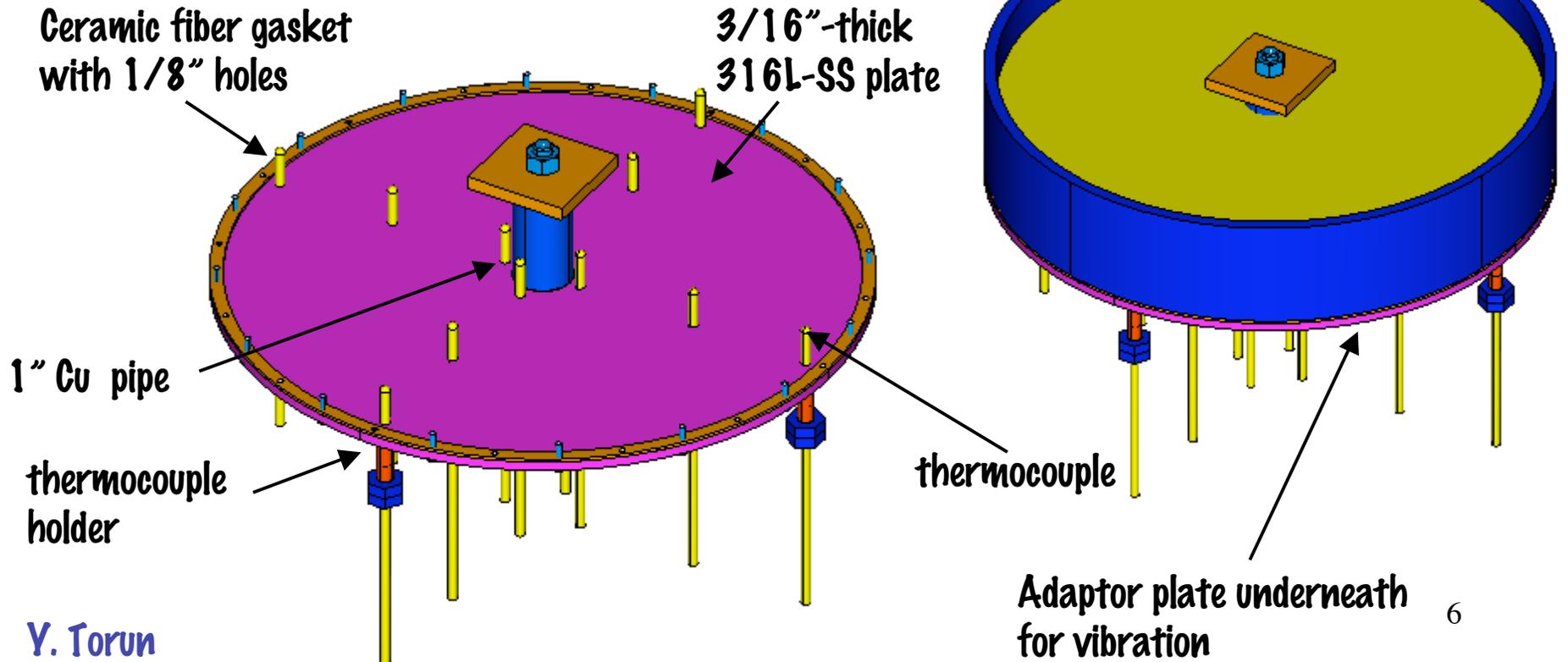


# LiH Absorber R&D



Casting in glove box under Ar gas atmosphere:

- Solid LiH granules to be heated in stainless steel "ladle" to 100 F above melting point of LiH (1372 F or 750 C)
- Molten LiH poured into container, vibrated as the LiH solidifies
- Remove screws and nuts, slide the end cover out



Y. Torun



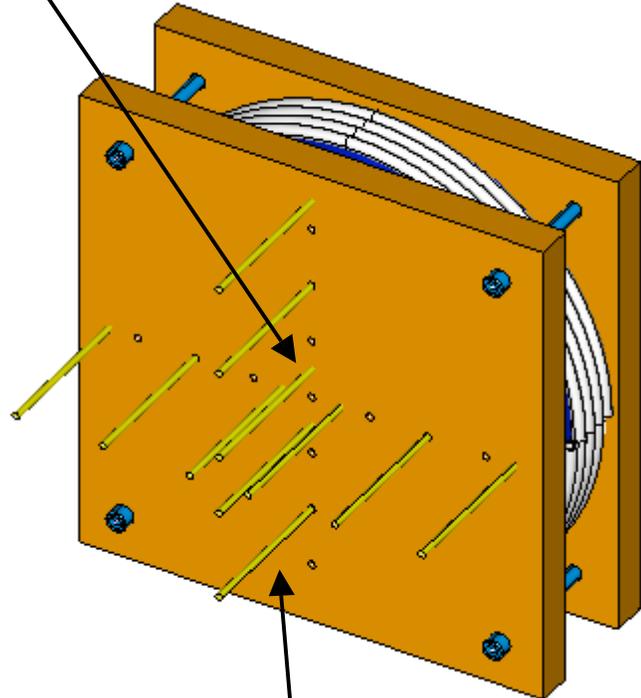
# LiH Absorber R&D



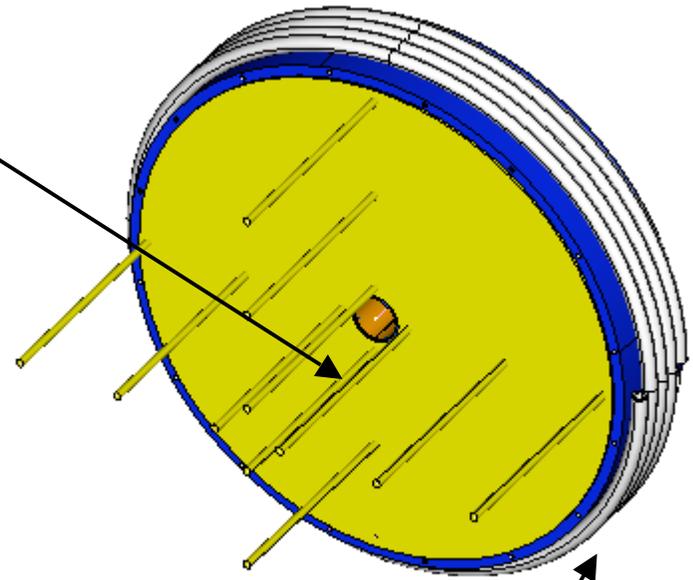
## Thermal Test Setup

Heater wiring outlet

Heater to be attached to pipe interior



1" foam board



Flexible silicone cooling tube (3/8"OD, 1/16" wall)

thermocouple



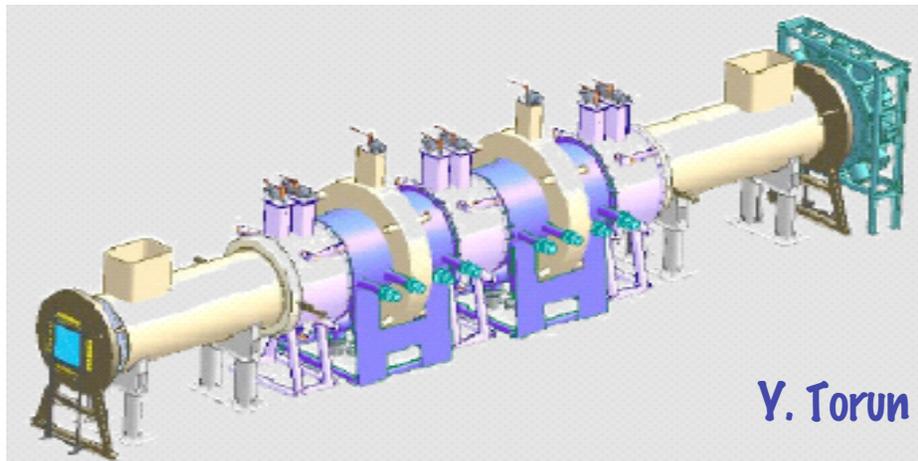
## Rf Cavity R&D



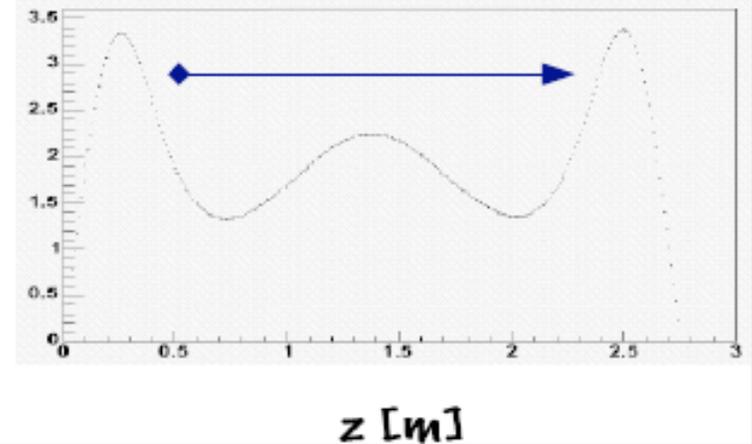
- **Demonstrate reliable operation in high magnetic field**
  - Common to practical cooling schemes (NFMCC baseline)
- **Systematic study of breakdown for NC rf in high magnetic field**
  - Develop general understanding, explore connection to rest of rf research community (ILC, CLIC, ...)
  - Surface studies through atom probe tomography and molecular cluster simulations (J. Norem ANL, Northwestern)
- **Measure rf-induced background rates, spectra and noise for MICE**
- **Map cavity performance as a function of magnetic field for MuCool/MICE**
- **Identify and test promising materials, surface treatment, coatings**

# RF Issues

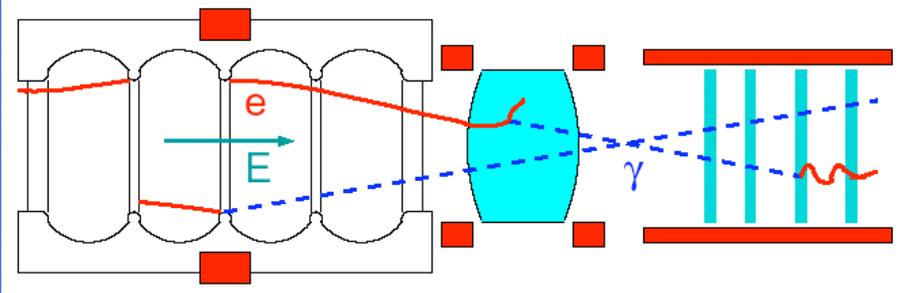
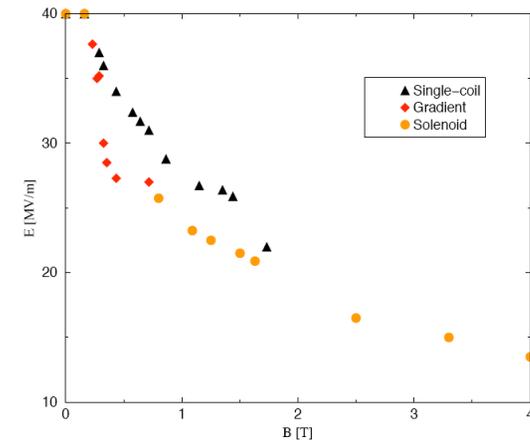
- High-gradient Cu rf cavities in high magnetic field is a significant R&D risk for NFMCC
  - Magnetic field focuses dark currents and lowers onset of breakdown
  - Ionization cooling channel packed with high-stored-energy cavities with thin windows in high magnetic field
  - In MICE, tracking detectors next to rf cavities are subject to x-ray backgrounds
- We need to demonstrate reliable and low-background operation



Study II on-axis field [T]



Achieved gradient @ 805MHz [MV/m]





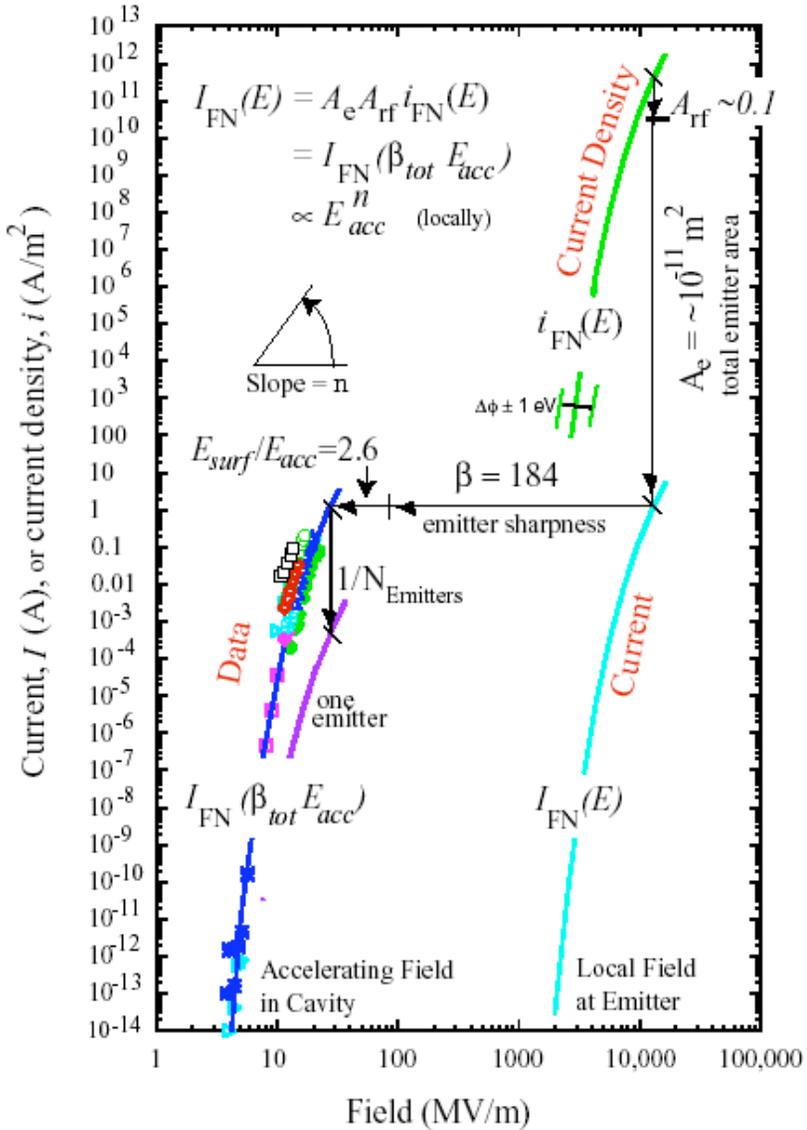
# Dark Currents



- Precursor to breakdown
- Electrons tunnel through work function of metal
- Current rises very steeply with field (hard to make measurements)

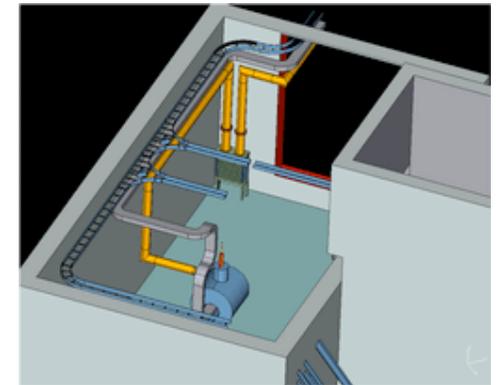
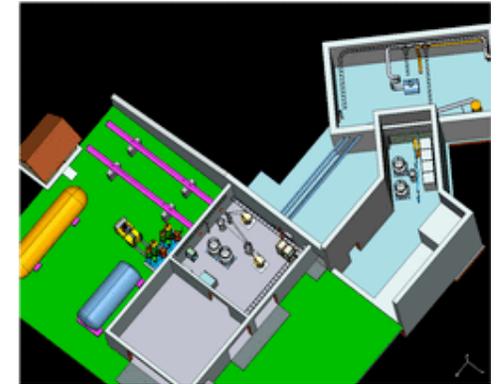
$$j_{FN}(E) = \frac{A}{\phi} (\beta E)^2 \exp\left(-\frac{B\phi^{3/2}}{\beta E}\right)$$

$$n = \frac{E}{j} \frac{dj}{dE} \approx 2 + \frac{67.4 \text{ GV/m}}{\beta E}$$

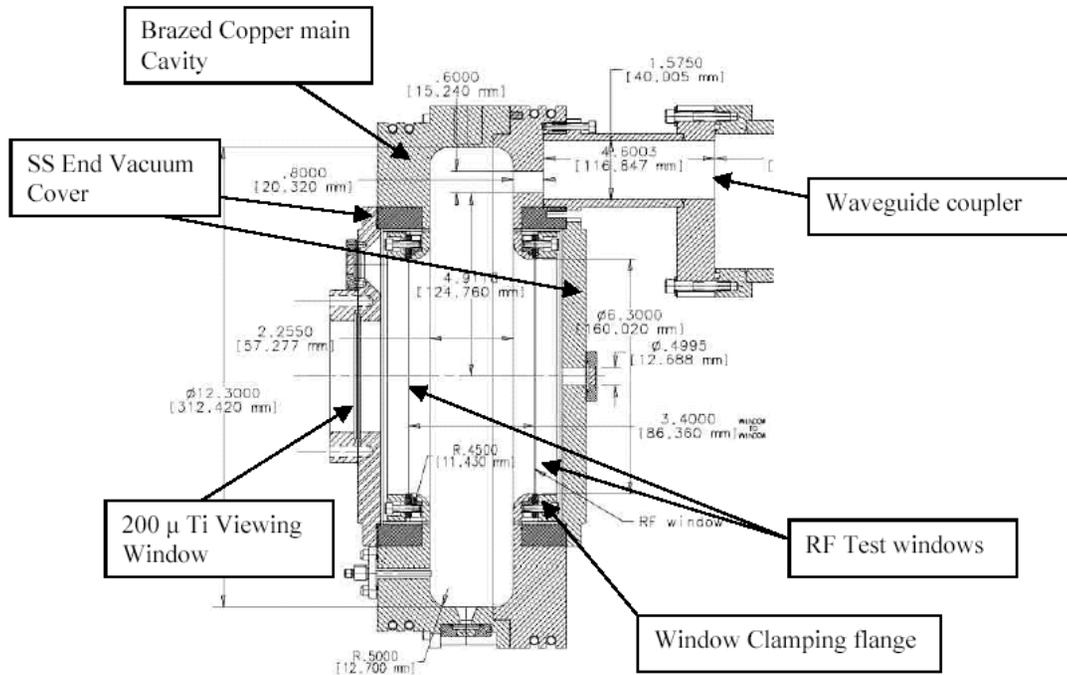


# MuCool Test Area

- MTA now has
  - 5T solenoid (3.5T in gradient mode)
  - 5MW @ 201, 12MW @ 805MHz
  - Cryo infrastructure for LN<sub>2</sub>, LHe, LH<sub>2</sub>
  - 805, 201 MHz pillbox cavities
  - Detectors and cabling for remote diagnostics
  - Clean room for assembly
- Still to be installed/finished
  - Cryo plant [Spring 08]
  - Beamline [Summer 07-Summer 08]
  - Large magnet (coupling coil) [Fall 08]



# 805 MHz Pillbox Cavity

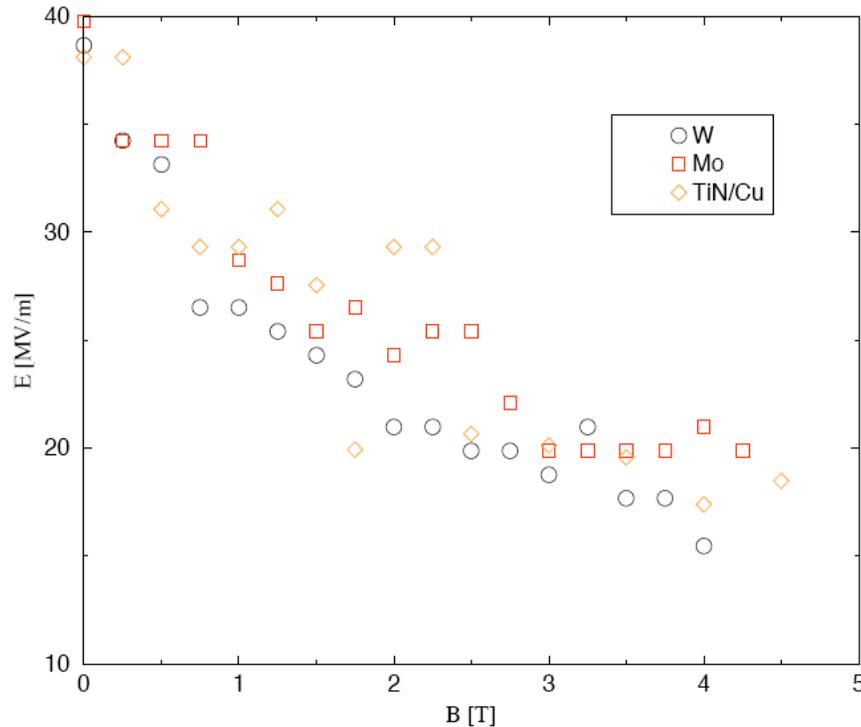


- Quarter-scale model for R&D
- Has been running reliably at design gradient (32MV/m) at  $B=0$
- Stable operation with thin curved Be windows
- B-field dependence mapped out in detail to 4.5T
- Other parameters (pulse width, etc.) can be studied
- Different materials and surface prep explored by use of removable buttons (x1.7 field enhancement)

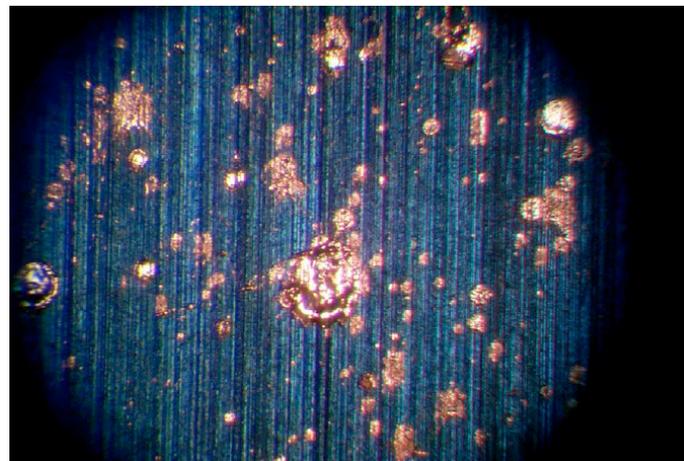
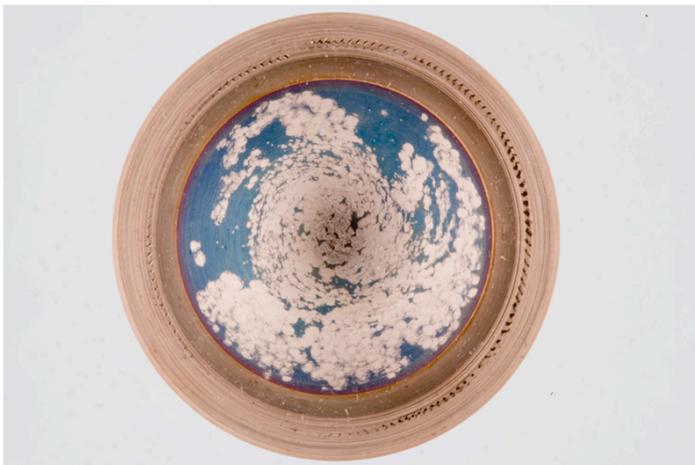


- Ta, Mo, MoZr, W, Nb, NbTi, Cu, SS, Cr
- TiN coating
- EP, GCIB

# 805 MHz Pillbox Cavity

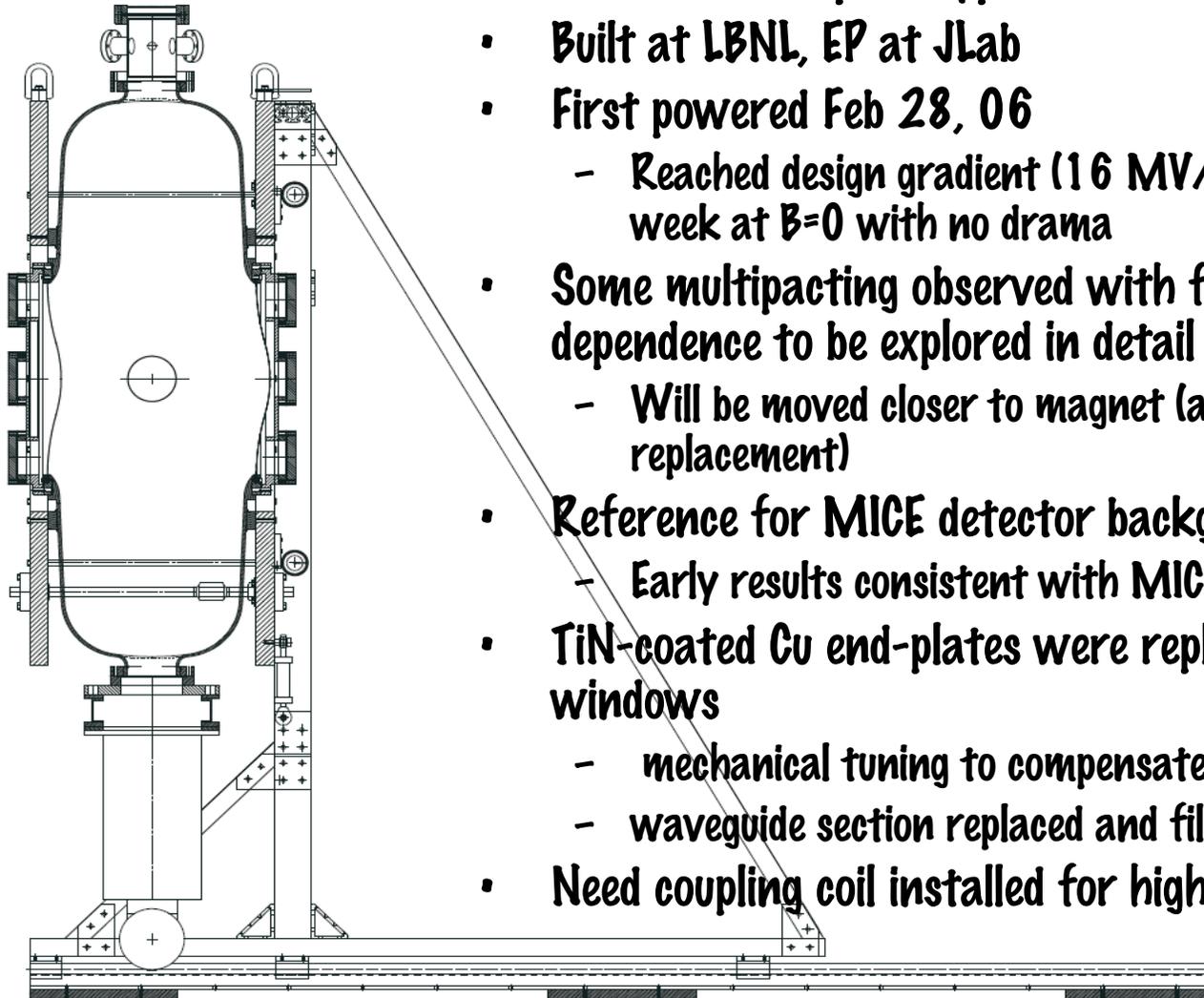


- Currently carrying out button test program with  $B$ -field
  - Finished tests with bare Mo, W and TiN-Cu
- TiN coating removed on Cu button
  - But no damage on Cu
  - Reverse of TiN/Be window case
- No visible damage on Mo button
- W button not yet inspected (still installed)



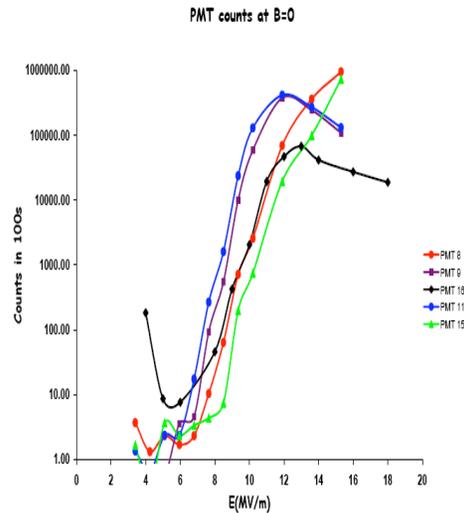


# 201 MHz Prototype Cavity

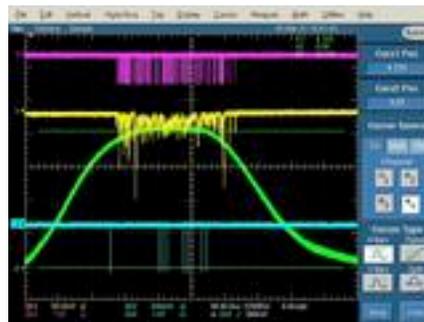
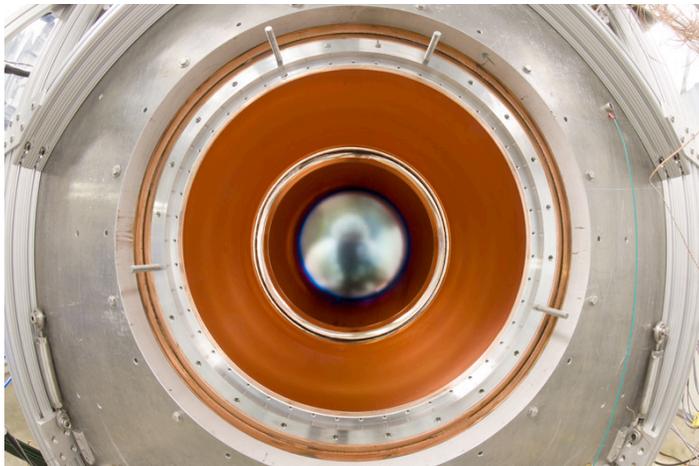


- Full-size MICE prototype
- Built at LBNL, EP at JLab
- First powered Feb 28, 06
  - Reached design gradient (16 MV/m @ 4.2MW) within a week at  $B=0$  with no drama
- Some multipacting observed with fringe field,  $B$ -field dependence to be explored in detail
  - Will be moved closer to magnet (after cryopump replacement)
- Reference for MICE detector backgrounds
  - Early results consistent with MICE assumptions
- TiN-coated Cu end-plates were replaced with thin Be windows
  - mechanical tuning to compensate for frequency shift
  - waveguide section replaced and filled with SF6
- Need coupling coil installed for high-magnetic-field test

# 201 MHz Prototype Cavity



- Ready to operate with curved Be windows
  - No visible surface damage
- RF power availability limited
  - Parasitic operation on Linac test station
- Measured backgrounds in a MICE-TOF-like counter
  - Rates comparable to what was assumed in MICE
  - spectra, consistent with expected  $1/E$  shape





# MuCool Status

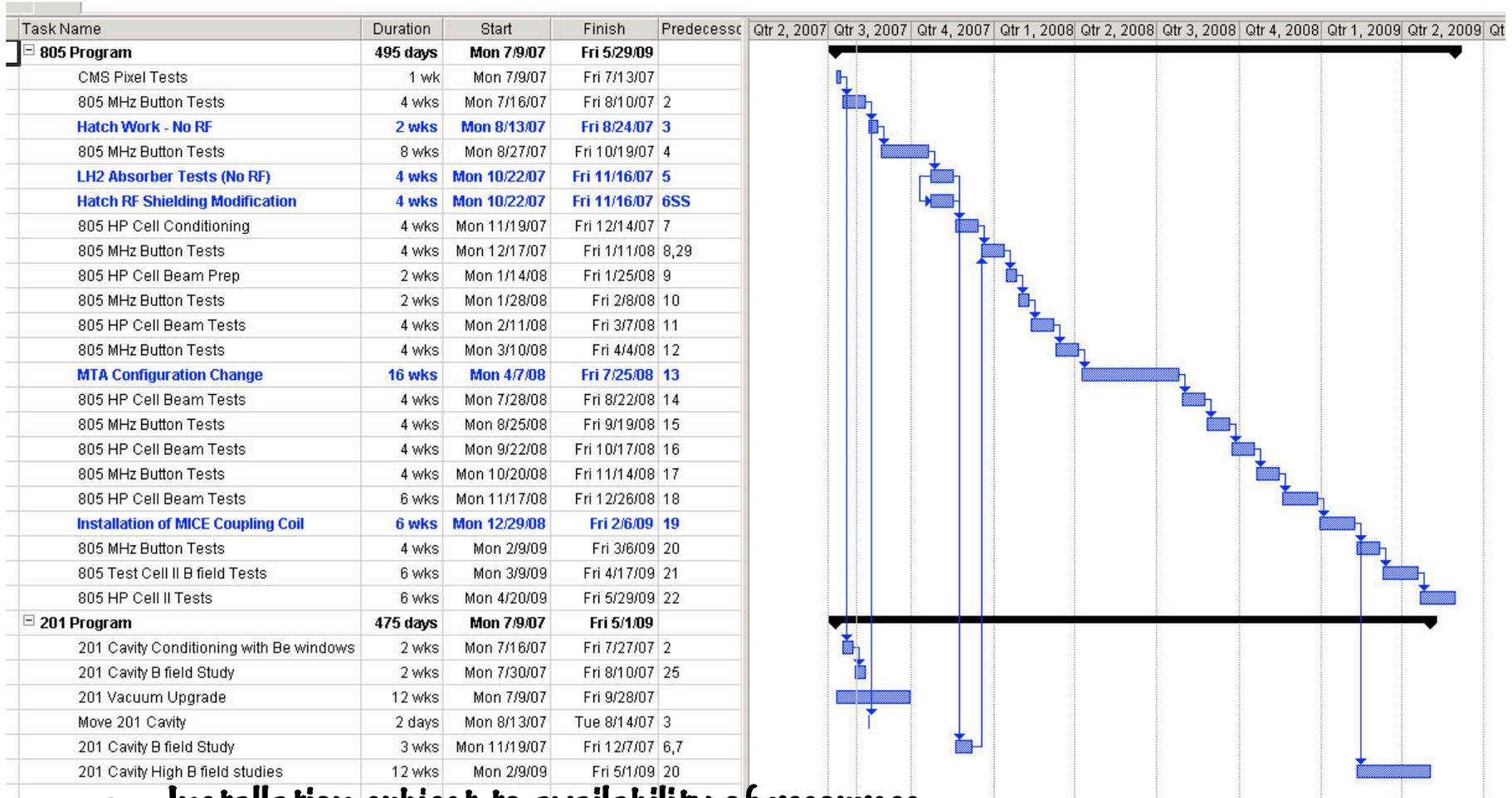


- **RF R&D**
  - 805MHz cavity with curved Be windows successfully tested at design gradient
    - mapped B-field dependence, test program with electrodes of different materials
  - 201 MHz cavity operated at design gradient with Cu windows, also in small B-field
    - More testing to follow with Be windows
  - Coordinating with Muons Inc. to continue pressurized cavity tests
- **MTA infrastructure**
  - Diagnostics installed
  - Magnet cryo system operational, running off of dewars
  - Cryogenics plant partially installed
  - Beamline design complete, installation during shutdown
  - Automated RF control system being built for 805MHz
- **Absorber R&D**
  - New windows available, dedicated test area at Fermilab (Lab 6)
  - Another instrumented LH2 fill test when ready
  - Lih casting fixture designed and parts ordered (delivery early Fall)
- **MICE support**
  - Scintillating fiber trackers and readout electronics
  - Software (G4MICE)





# MTA Schedule



- Installation subject to availability of resources
- R&D program strongly coupled to Linac operations
  - Will review at joint NFMCC-MCTF-MuonsInc vacuum and high-pressure MTA RF Workshop: Aug 22 @ FNAL

