NEUTRINO FACTORY BASED ON MUON–STORAGE–RINGS TO MUON COLLIDERS: PHYSICS AND FACILITIES

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Abstract

Intense muon sources for the purpose of providing intense high energy neutrino beams (ν factory) represents very interesting possibilities. If successful, such efforts would significantly advance the state of muon technology and provides intermediate steps in technologies required for a future high energy muon collider complex. High intensity muon: production, capture, cooling, acceleration and multi-turn muon storage rings are some of the key technology issues that needs more studies and developments, and will briefly be discussed here. A muon collider requires basically the same number of muons as for the muon storage ring neutrino factory, but would require more cooling, and simultaneous capture of both ± μ. We present some physics possibilities, muon storage ring based neutrino facility concept, site specific examples including collaboration feasibility studies, and upgrades to a full collider.

1 INTRODUCTION

A neutrino factory based on a muon storage ring is a natural path to muon collider technology, since both facilities share essentially the same subcomponents prior to the storage ring. In the following, physics potential, examples and feasibility studies for FNAL (study-1) and BNL (study-2) site specific muon storage rings are given.

2 PHYSICS POTENTIALS

The increasing interest in the Neutrino oscillation physics span from the solar neutrino deficit and the evidence for νμ → νe oscillations (from the LSND experiment), to the exciting atmospheric neutrino results including measurements of the atmospheric Muon - Neutrino deficit from the SuperK (Superkamiokande) experiment that has provided convincing evidence for lepton number violation. The next generation of long baseline experiments such as K2K, MINOS, OPERA, ICANOE are expected to confirm e.g., the νμ → νe oscillations fully or partially, etc. And LSND, SNO and KamLAND, together with further SuperK measurements are expected to (rule out or) provide us with one viable region of parameter space for solar neutrino oscillations. But there still will remain many unanswered basic questions. To answer these unanswered questions will require a new generation of beams and detectors beyond the next generation of experiments. Fig. 1, shows the current and expected limits for future neutrino oscillation experiments.

3 NEUTRINO FACTORY HAS LESS STRINGENT REQUIREMENTS COMPARED TO A MUON COLLIDER

A neutrino factory based on a muon storage ring(s) can be a first phase toward building a high energy Muon Collider. The Physics program of a Neutrino Factory would focus on the relatively unexplored neutrino sector and would make valuable contributions to oscillation studies. Fig.2, shows plot of the Muon Decays per year (10^7 seconds) vs., Muon Energy in GeV. Assuming a 50 kT detector, it includes the required fluxes for various physics searches [2]. This figure shows ranges of physics possibilities with neutrino beams from various muon storage facility designs, e.g., for the study-1 (50 GeV muons and 1.5 MW) and collaboration study-2 (20 GeV muons at 1 MW and Upgrade to 4 MW). The neutrino flux produced, e.g. in a 20 GeV Muon storage ring, is expected to have an average energy of about 14 GeV at the detector (?)..

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Figure 1: Shows some expected and current limits for future neutrino oscillation experiments.
to decay into neutrinos and, muons. The muons are stopped in the shielding, while the muon-neutrinos are directed toward the detector. In a neutrino factory, pions are made the same way and allowed to decay, but it is the decay muons that are captured and used. The initial neutrinos from pion decay are discarded, or used in a parasitic low-energy neutrino experiment. But the muons are accelerated and allowed to decay in a storage ring with long straight sections. It is the neutrinos from the decaying muons (both muon-neutrinos and anti-electron-neutrinos) in the straight sections, that are directed to a detector. The Storage ring effectiveness is:

\[ S_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\text{length of straight sections}}{\text{ring circumference}}. \]

In a neutrino factory, a proton driver of moderate energy (< 50 GeV) and high average power, (e.g., 1-4 MW), similar to that required for a muon collider, but with a less stringent requirements on the charge per bunch and power is needed. This is followed by a target and a pion-muons capture system. A longitudinal phase rotation is performed to reduce the muon energy spread at the expense of spreading it out over a longer time interval.

The phase rotation system may be designed to correlate the muon polarization with time, allowing control of the relative intensity of muon and anti-electron neutrinos. Cooling is used to reduce phase space, e.g., about a factor of 50 in six dimensions. This is much smaller than the factor of 10^6 needed for a muon collider. Production is followed by fast muon acceleration to 50 GeV for example of Feasibility study-1, and 20 GeV for Brookhaven - site feasibility study-2, in a system of linac and (e.g., two) recirculating linear accelerators (RLA’s), which may be identical to that for a first stage of muon collider such as a Higgs Factory[1]. A muon-storage ring with long straight sections could point to one or more distant neutrino detectors for oscillation studies, and to one or more near detectors for high intensity scattering studies. Fig. 3 illustrates a simple racetrack-shaped configuration, with two long straight sections.

### 4 FEASIBILITY OF MUON STORAGE RING FACILITIES?

Attempts [4],[1]-[5] were made to investigate the physics and technical feasibility of muon storage rings. First for a 50 GeV energy, FNAL-site specific ring, followed by studies for a 20 GeV BNL - based ring. Fig. 4, shows footprint of the whole facility for FNAL[4] (that also can fit on other sites). This shows various subsystems to scale on a site of about 2 Km by 1 km. With a 50 GeV beam energy and average beam power of ~ 240 KW. The storage ring acceptance was designed for 3 \( \sigma \) of 3.2 \( \pi^+ m^* \text{ rad} \), to allow for emittance growth of about a factor of two in the accelerating systems once the muon beam has been cooled down to the goal value of 1.6 \( \pi^+ m^* \text{ rad} \). Table 1 shows the final Parameters for the FNAL-site Muon Ring studies. For (FNAL-site) study-1, a 16 GeV proton (driver) beam was used while in the (BNL-site) study-2, the AGS 24 GeV proton beam and its upgrade are considered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy [GeV]</th>
<th>50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decay ratio per straight [%]</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designed inv. Emittance ( [\pi^+ m^* \text{ rad}] )</td>
<td>0.0032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emittance at Cooling exit ( [\pi^+ m^* \text{ rad}] )</td>
<td>0.0016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \beta_0 ) in straight [m]</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( N_\mu ) / pulse ( [10^{12}] )</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decay angle of ( \mu = 1/\gamma ) [mrad]</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beam angle ( (\sqrt{\varepsilon / \beta} = \sqrt{\varepsilon \gamma_\perp}) ) [mrad]</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime ( e^+ \gamma^+ \tau ) [m]</td>
<td>( 3 \times 10^5 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Following the 50 GeV study-1, illustrated in

![Diagram](image)

Figure 3: Overview of a Neutrino Factory Concepts.
where a 1.3 GeV superconducting proton linac replaces the Brookhaven Alternating Gradient Synchrotron (AGS). Induction Linac# 2; another 80 m Induction Linac# 3; a (2.3-20GeV) Recirculating Accelerator Linac (RLA) and a 20 GeV Storage Ring. Note, these parameters will change, depending on simulation codes, followup studies and system optimization.

The proton driver for BNL (study-2), is an upgrade of the AGS - booster and the repetition rate is increased from 0.5 Hz to 2.5 Hz. The expected average power is 1 MW, and an upgrade to 4 MW would require about $2 \times 10^{14}$ ppp and 5 Hz, and may also require a superconducting bunch compressor, etc.[4]. The BNL-design uses Mercury (instead of Carbon) target, and 3 phase rotation induction linacs. For Acceleration a (2.82 GeV, 433 m) linac followed by a single recirculator linac (that raises the energy to 20 GeV in 4 passes) is used. After acceleration, the muons get injected into a racetrack shaped storage ring (with 358.18 m circumference). To minimize arc lengths and increase the number of muons decaying into neutrinos (in the downward - straight section, of length=126 m), in the detector direction, high field superconductor magnets are used in the arcs. From simulation, final number of muons delivered to the storage ring is about $3.5 \times 10^{20}$ for the 1 MW proton driver; and about $1.4 \times 10^{21}$ for the 4 MW proton driver, [4]. Which indicates some enhancement over the earlier Study-1 results.

Some of the detector - sites, for this study could include: MINOS detector in Sudan located at about 1,713 Km from BNL; Homestake mine in South Dakota at about 2,528 Km from BNL; and the WIPP facility in Carlsbad in New Mexico at about 2,903 Km from BNL. Noting that since at BNL-site, the water-table averages about 48 feet (±5 variation), and the highest ground elevation (for placing the muon ring) is about 90 feet above the sea level, with the bottom of the storage ring at 63 feet above the sea level, a hill would be needed (to be built?) to cover the entire storage ring (underground). E.g., for the straight section (for this neutrino beam) to point in the direction of a detector at WIPP (facility in Carlsbad), the storage ring must be tilted by about 13.1 degrees with respect to the horizontal direction[4].

### 5 DISCUSSIONS

The BNL-site specific 20 GeV muon storage ring facility (study-2) shows an enhanced performance over the earlier Study-1, which it was based on. But there still remains (both technical and fiscal) challenges. E.g., in the BNL-site design the proton driver would be an upgrade of the AGS, that although it would not technically be a major problem, it may be costly. Other more difficult technical components include: mercury jet target; a high radiation environment which requires remote handling; cooling (would be helpful), etc. progress continues to be made. Other intermediate steps such as, high intensity muon experiments (as BNL-MECO) should be supported as they will greatly expand our abilities and confidence in credibility of higher energy colliders. due to space limitations, additional information on Cooling and upgrades to e.g. Higgs Factory Muon Collider(s) is given in the followup presentations[1].

### 6 REFERENCES


