Front-end lattice starting after the target area (update III)

Gersende Prior
European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)

Idea

- Make a front-end lattice that starts at z > 6 m in order to:
  - be able to load a beam file that has included the pions/muons phase space after interaction in the target surrounding material (including the Be window at z = 6m).
  - be independent on the target area designs changes that may/will occur in the future (taper change, magnet arrangements, shielding)
  - be independent on the taper profile (choose an area where is constant)
- Doing the exercise on the ISS lattice (aka ST2a for test purpose):
  - MARS and ICOOL field profile matches
  - choose z = 50 m as place to hand off the beam file (also where the figure of merit is computed).
  - allow to compare MARS and ICOOL particles yield where we hand off the beam file.

Technicality

- ICOOL:
  - create a shorter lattice which contains only the front-end elements from z = 50 m to end of the lattice (it cuts part of the drift section).

- MARS:
  - translate the MARS beam output at 50 m (fort.82) into an ICOOL file where the z position is shifted by 50 m (z = 0).
  - without smearing the time of the particles.

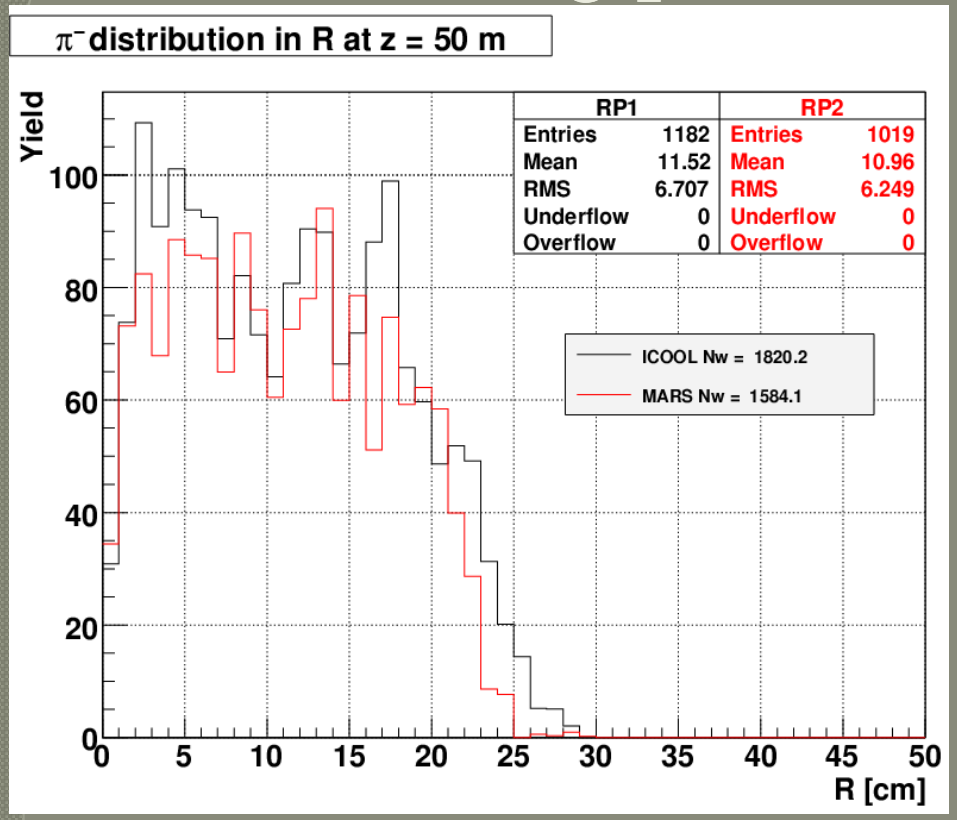
ICOOL/MARS magnetic fields on axis are the same (excepted small difference at z ~14 m)

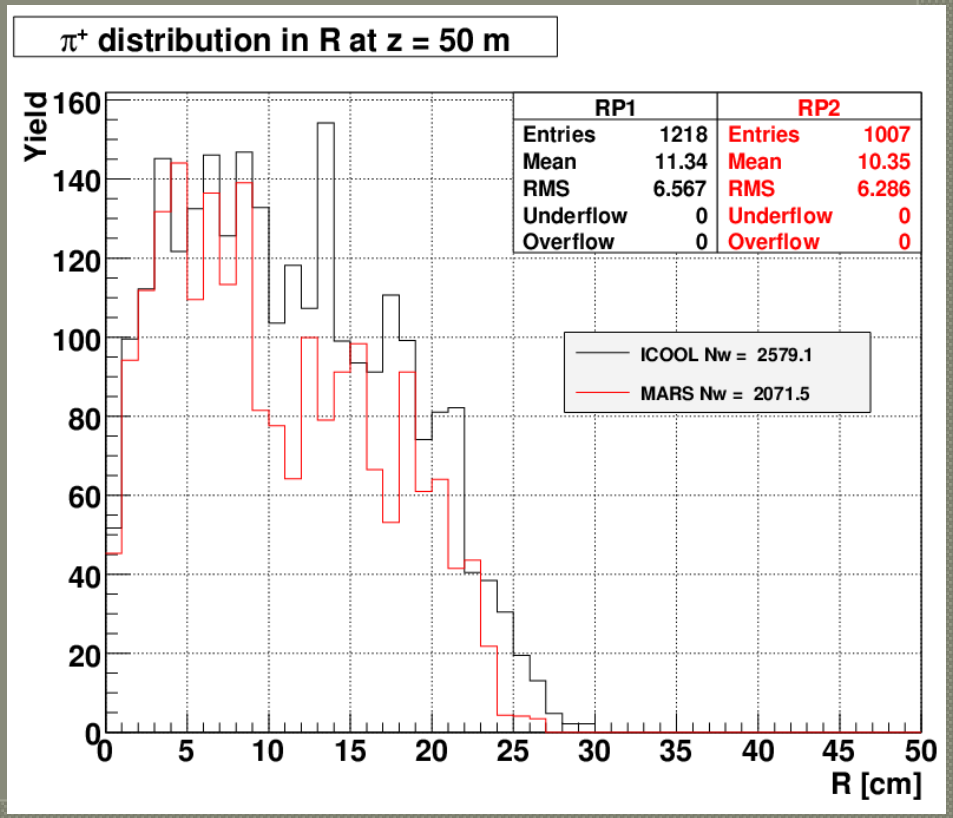
Checking particle phase space (1/5)

- Particle yields @50 m:
  - π+ - ICOOL = 2579 - MARS = 2072 (24%).
  - μ+ - ICOOL = 18749 - MARS = 16996 (10%).
  - π- - ICOOL = 1820 - MARS = 1584 (15%).
  - μ- - ICOOL = 17942 – MARS = 16020 (12%).

ICOOl has more optimistic yields (no material in the drift+ difference in tracking or other processes ?).

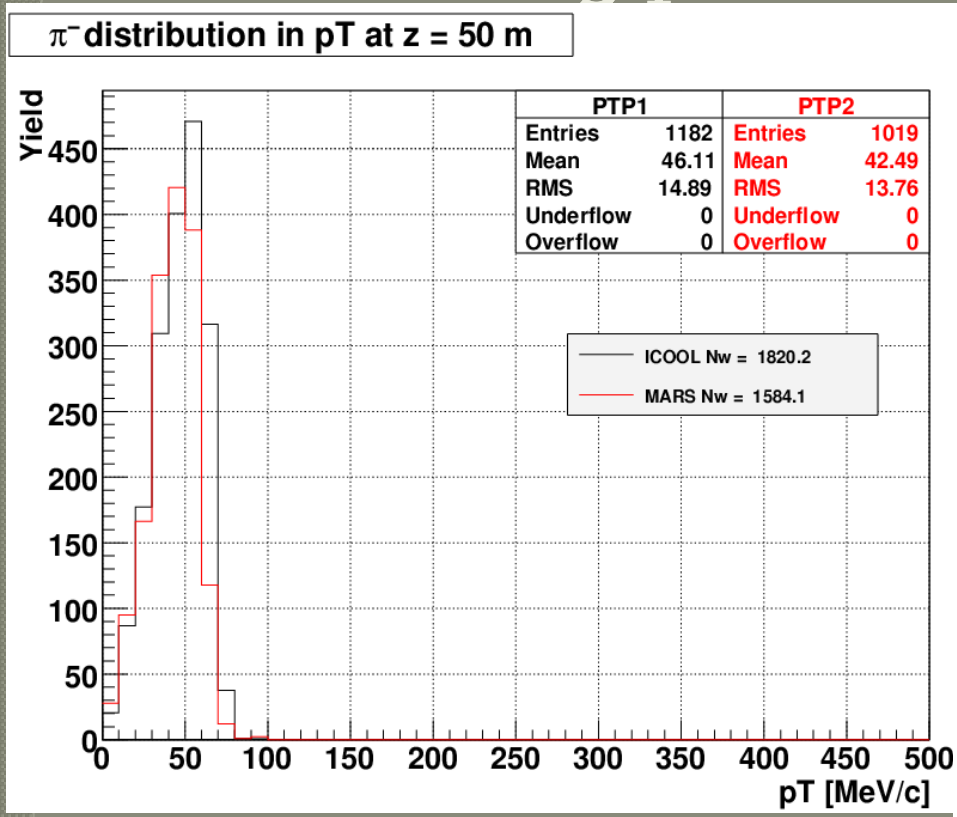
Checking particle phase space (2/5)

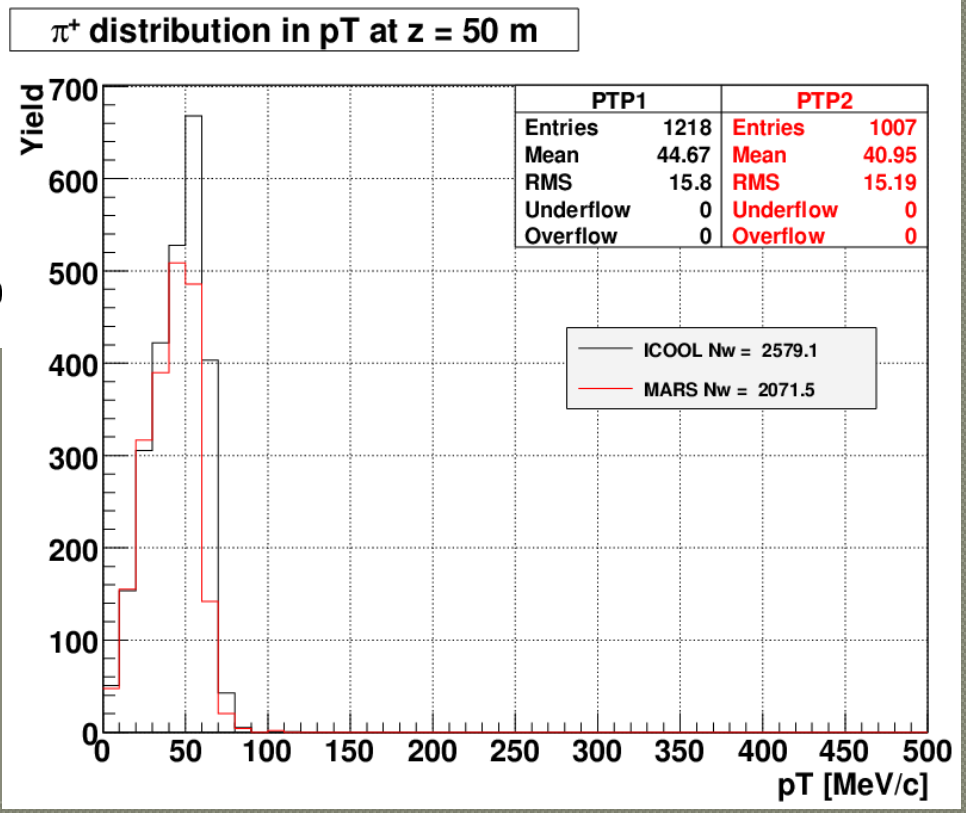




Similar distribution in R for pions.

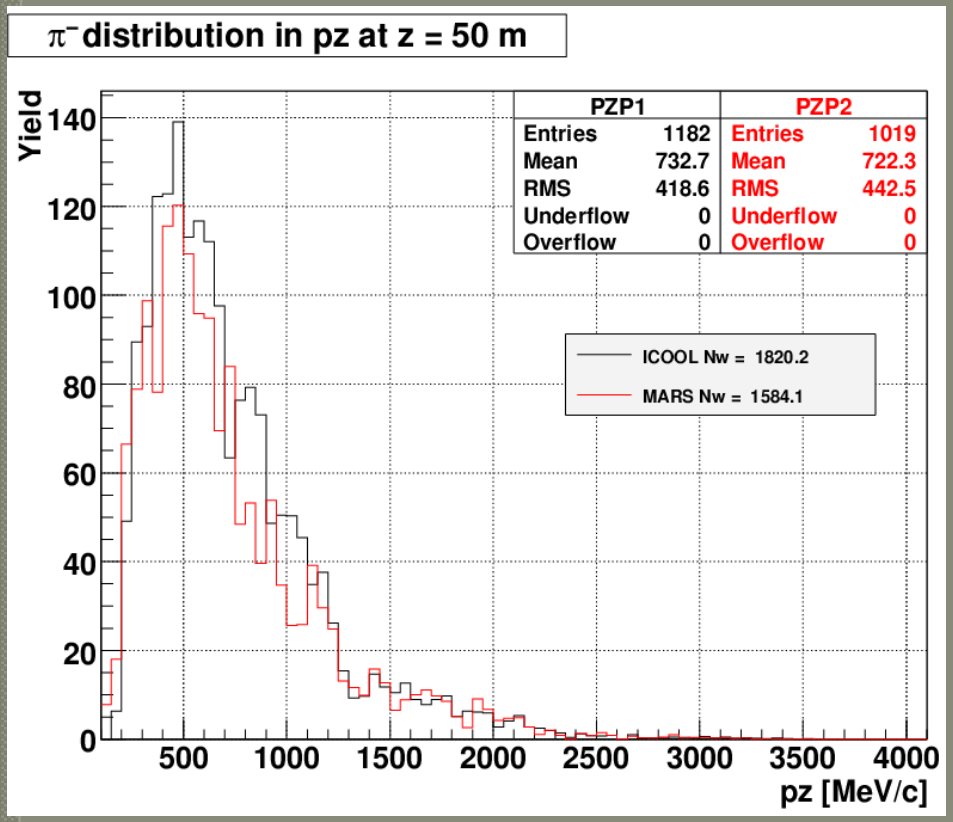
Checking particle phase space (3/5)

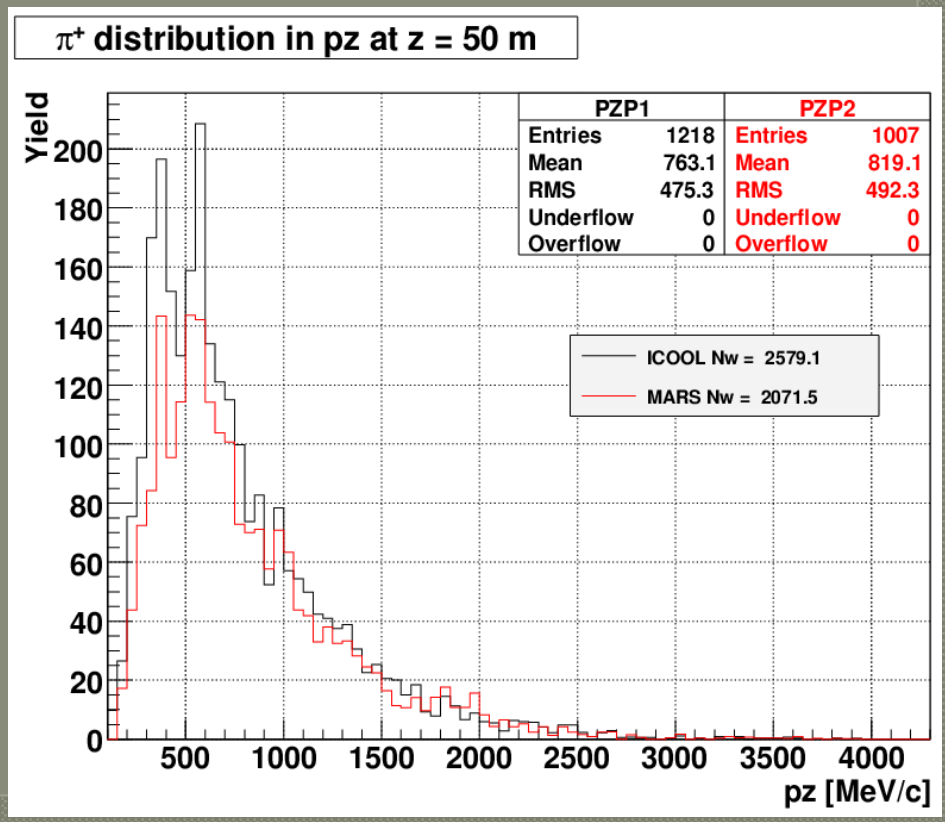




Similar distribution in pT for pions.

Checking particle phase space (4/5)

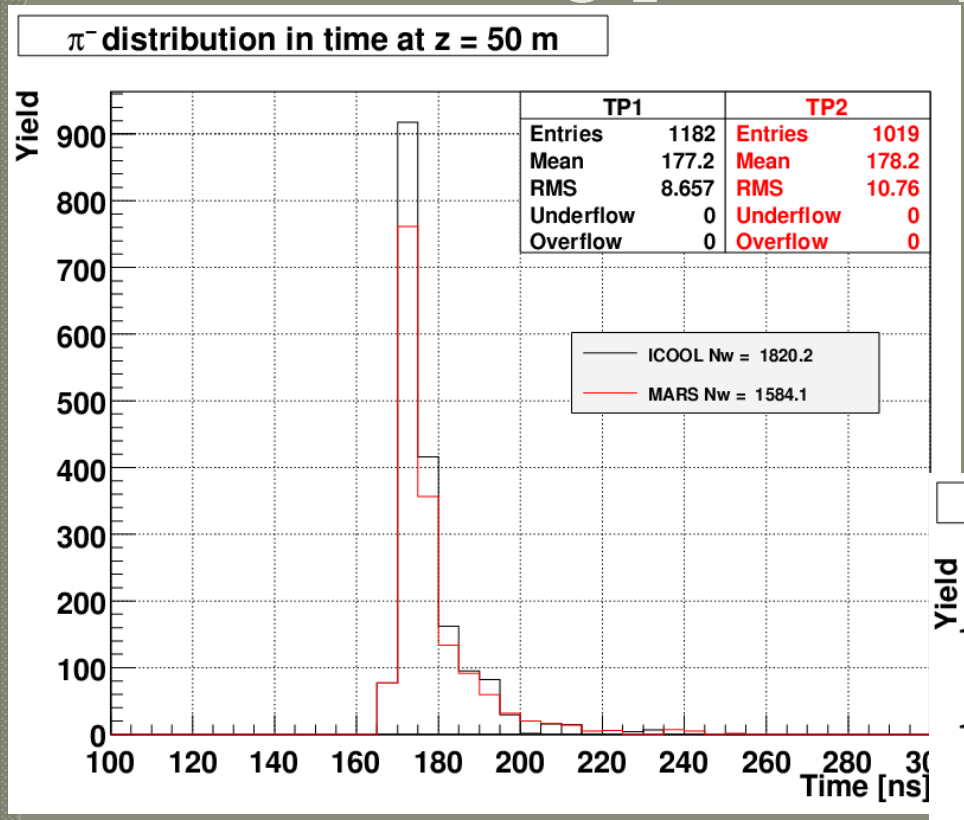


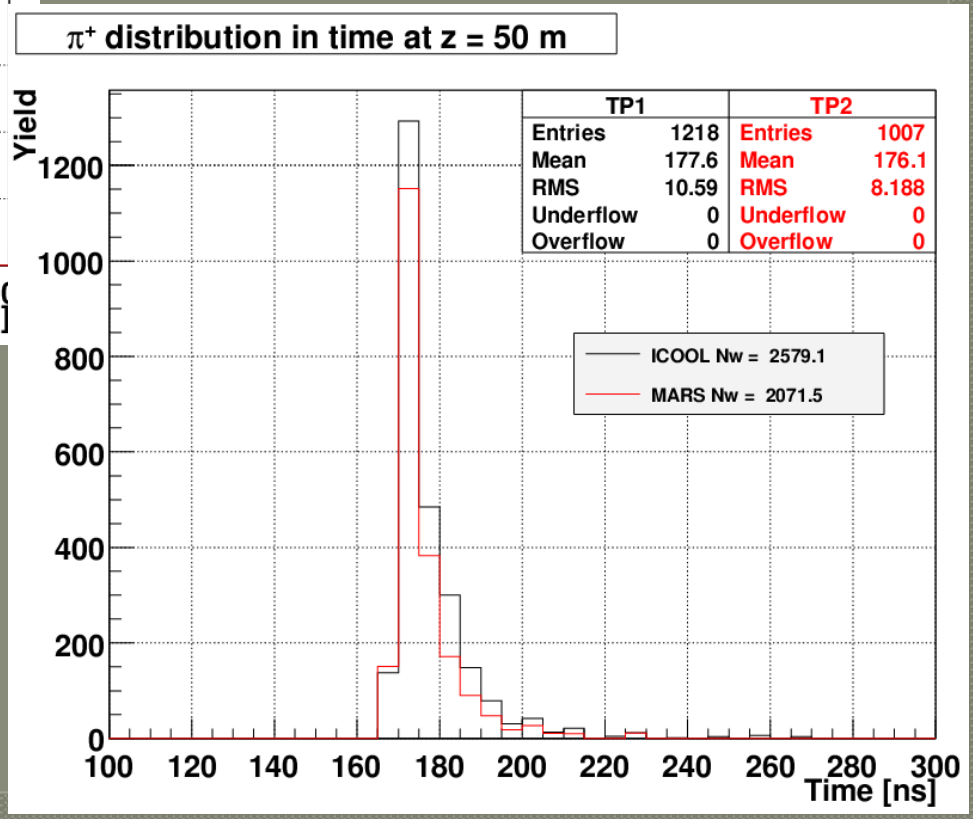


Similar distribution in pz for π-.

Shift of the mean by 56 MeV/c for π+.

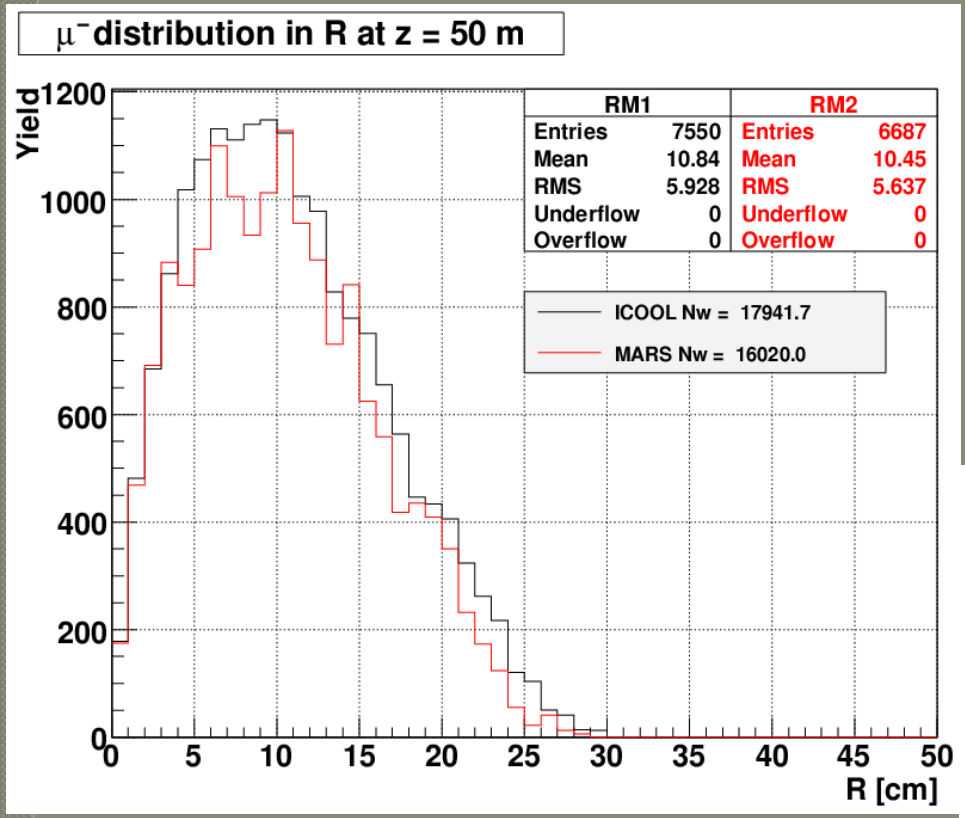
Checking particle phase space (5/5)

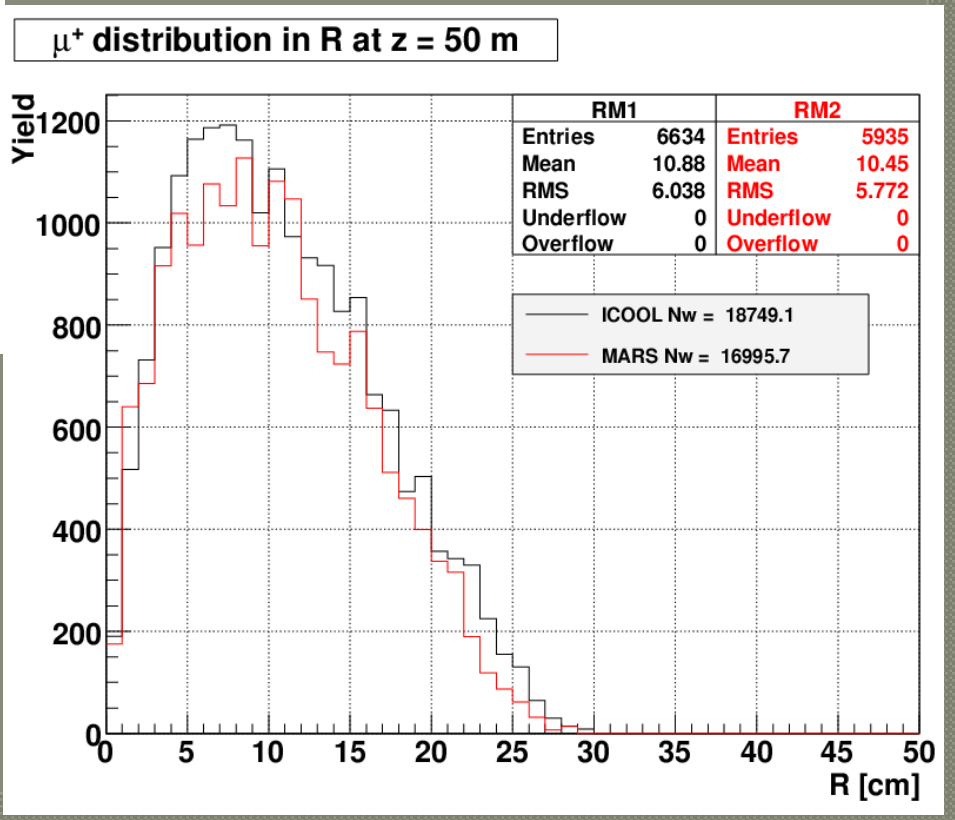




Similar distribution in t for pions.

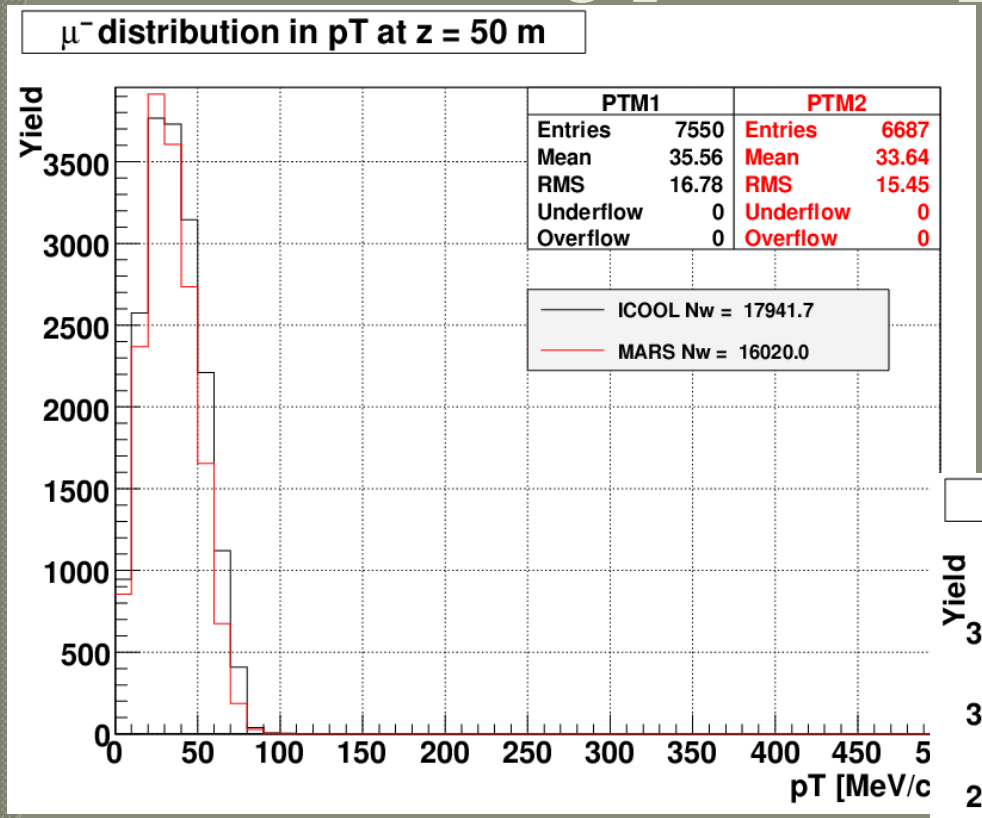
Checking particle phase space (6/5)

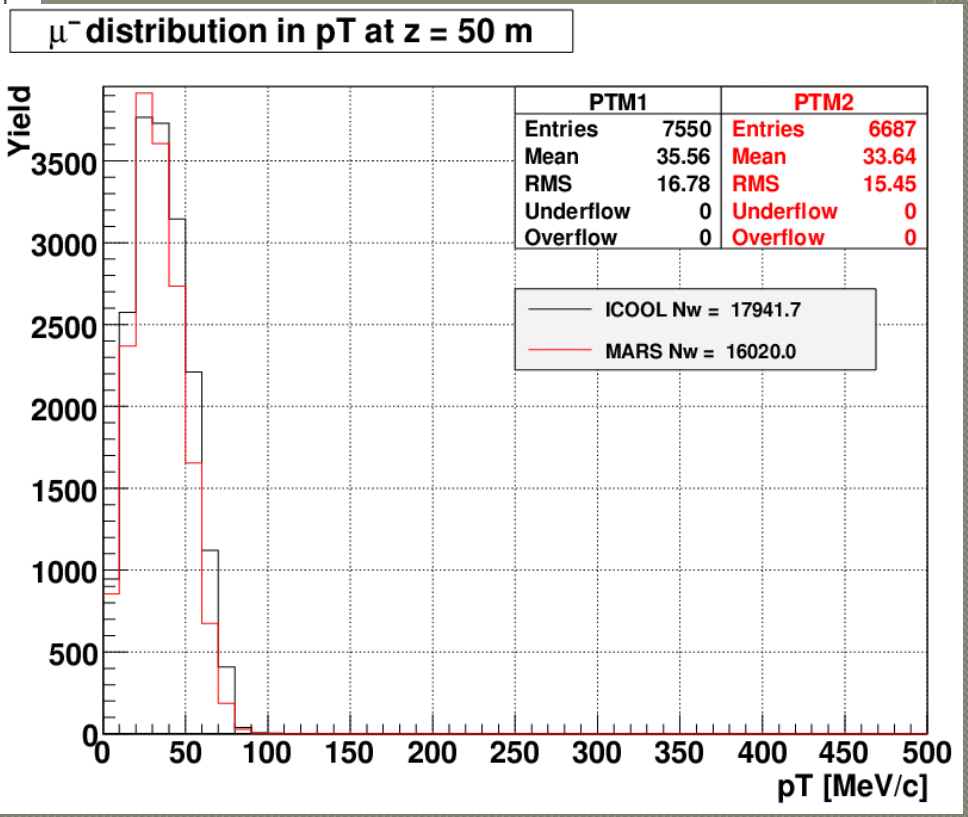




Similar distribution in R for muons.

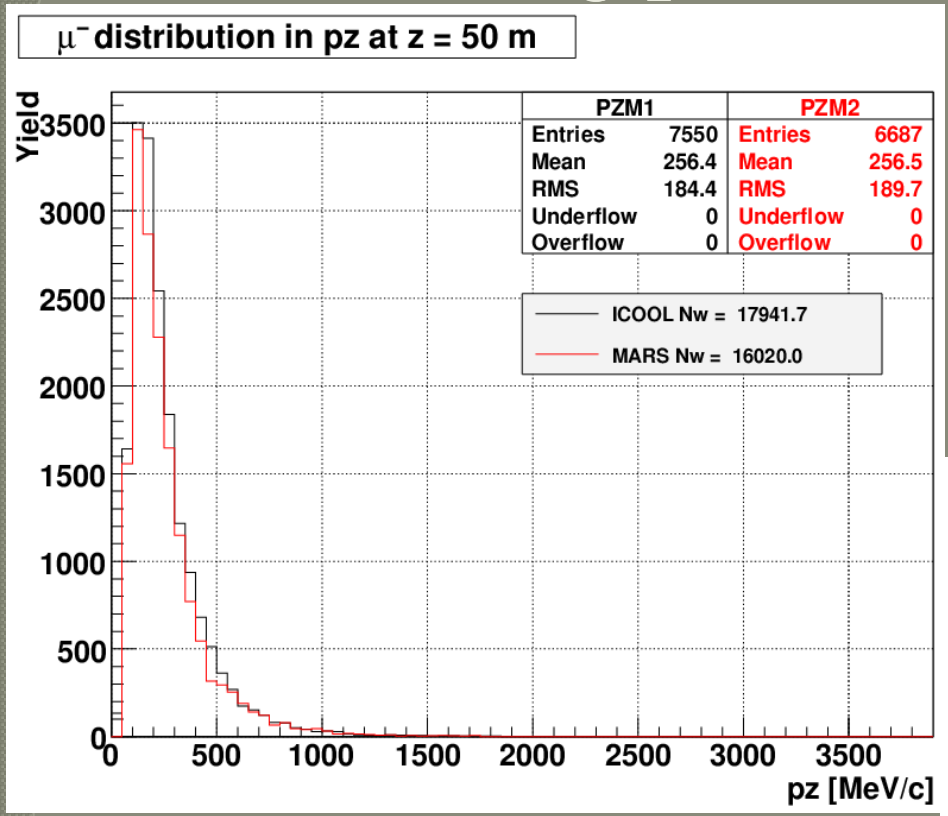
Checking particle phase space (7/5)

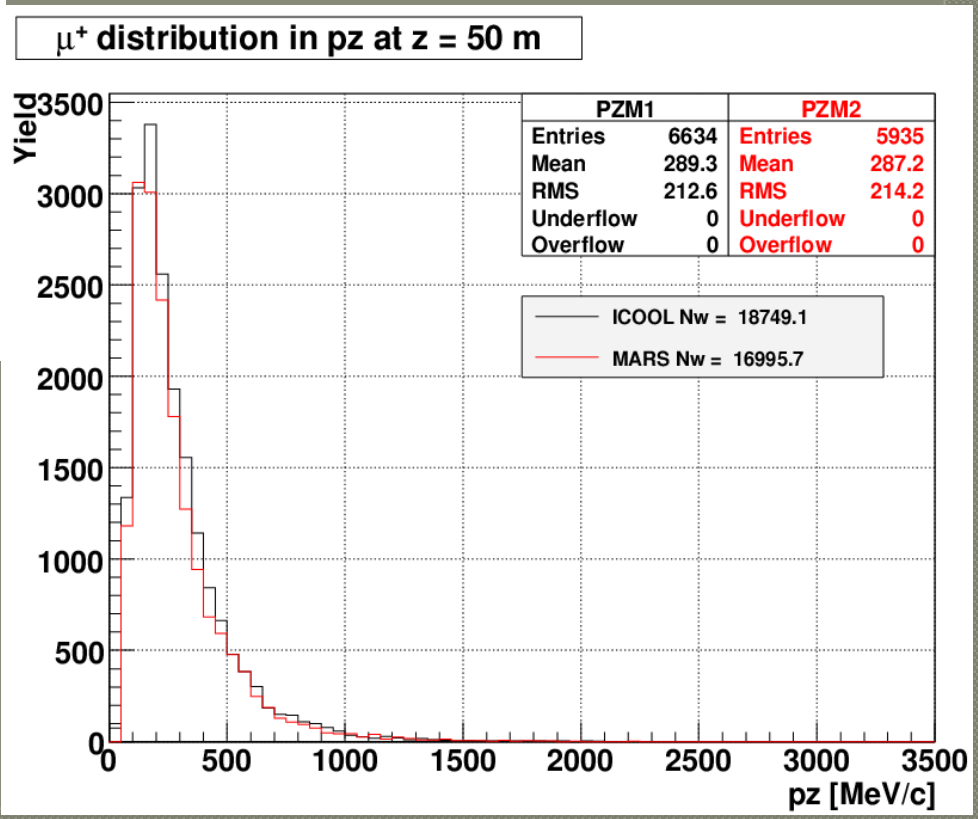




Similar distribution in pT for muons.

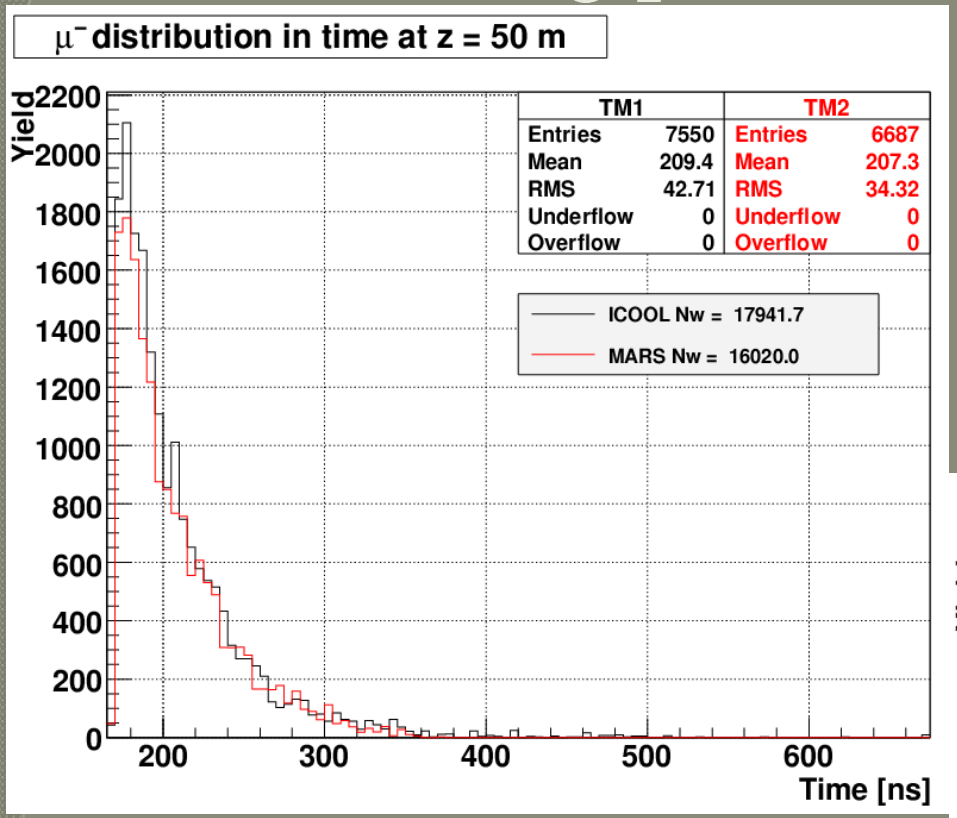
Checking particle phase space (8/5)

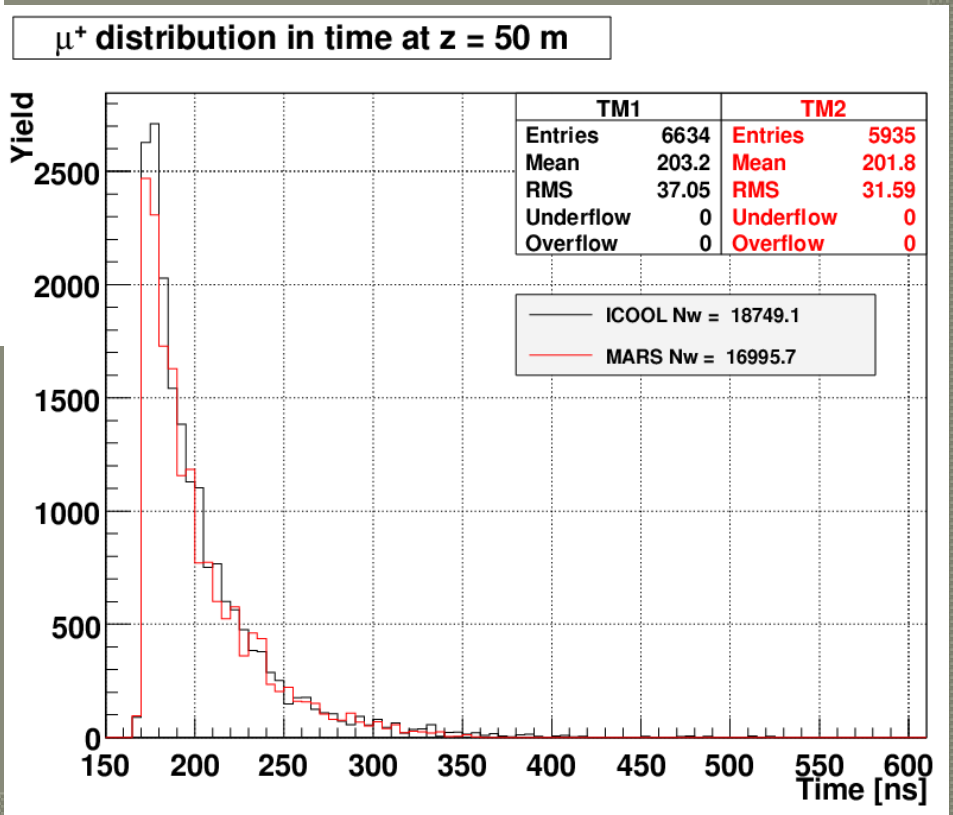




Similar distribution in pz for muons.

Checking particle phase space (9/5)





Similar distribution in t for muons.

First attempt (1/2)

- Positive muons/kaons/pions - $t_{ref} = 0$:
  - don't set particle reference time. Normally ICOOL should assign to the reference particle <t>. ICOOL knows how to do it since in for009.dat, at z = 0.

Only a 1/10 of the particles remaining.

  - Tallies:
    - 19069 weighted π/K/μ at start
    - 709 weighted π/K/μ lost with flag -23 (particle radius not defined in r-region).
    - 914 weighted π/K/μ lost with flag -43 (pz < PZMINTRK).
    - 327 weighted π/K/μ lost with flag -76 (stepping gave results with r > 100 m or pT > 1000 GeV/c.
    - 1422 remaining particles at the end of the front-end with 187 of them passing the ecalc9f acceptance cuts.

Where did all the other particles go ?

First attempt (2/2)

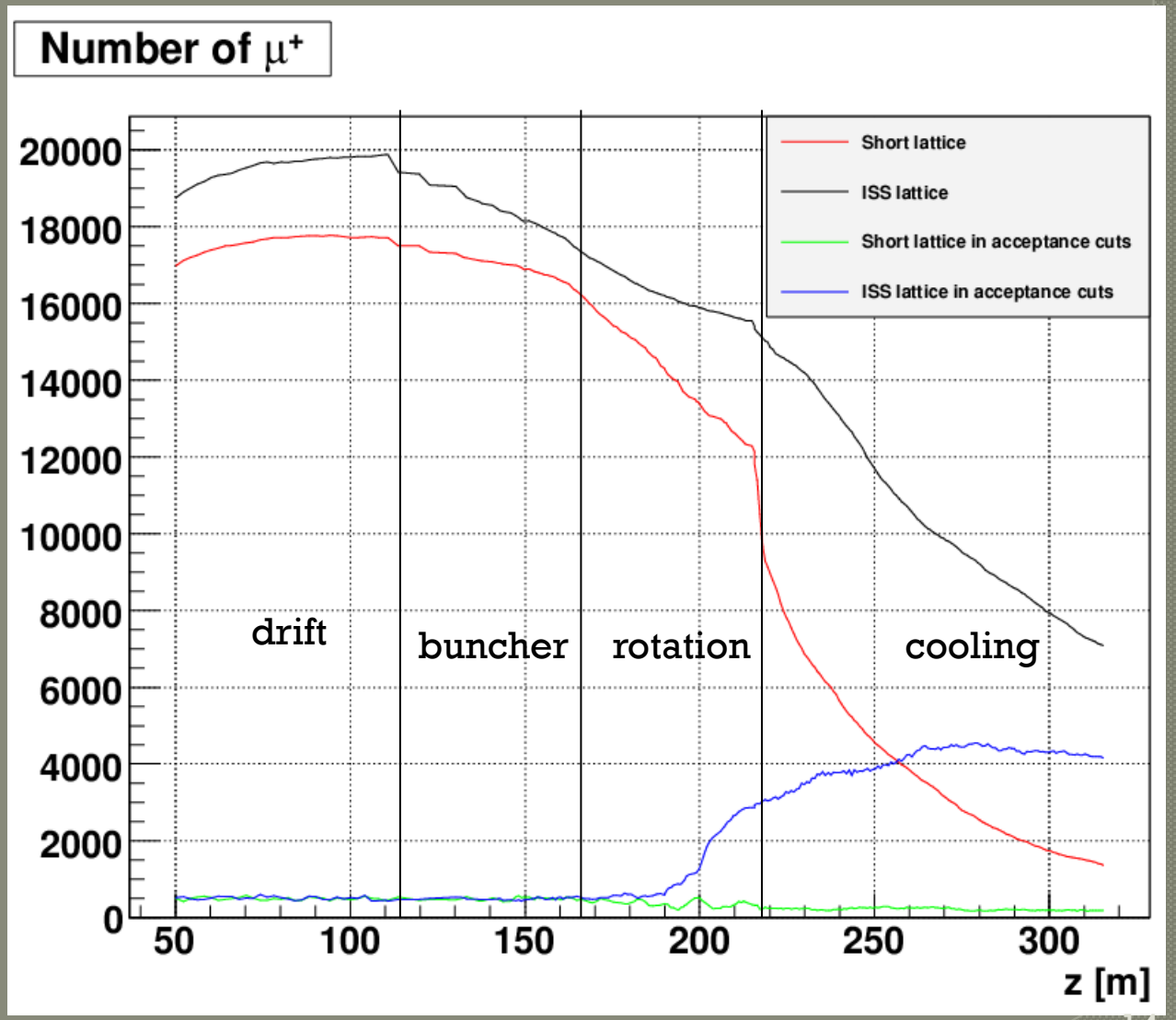
- Starting to loose muons when entering the rotation section .

- Problem with PHASEMODEL (use model 4 for rotator and model 3 everywhere else) ?

- Problem with tref ?

Why the RF phase is not adjusted in the rotator but the buncher seems ok ?

50 < pz < 400 MeV/c
$A_{\perp}$ = 30 mm
$A_{//}$ = 150 mm
tail cut off 4
pz-A⊥ correlation



Second attempt (1)

- Positive muons/kaons/pions - t_{ref} = <t> ~ 175.40 ns:

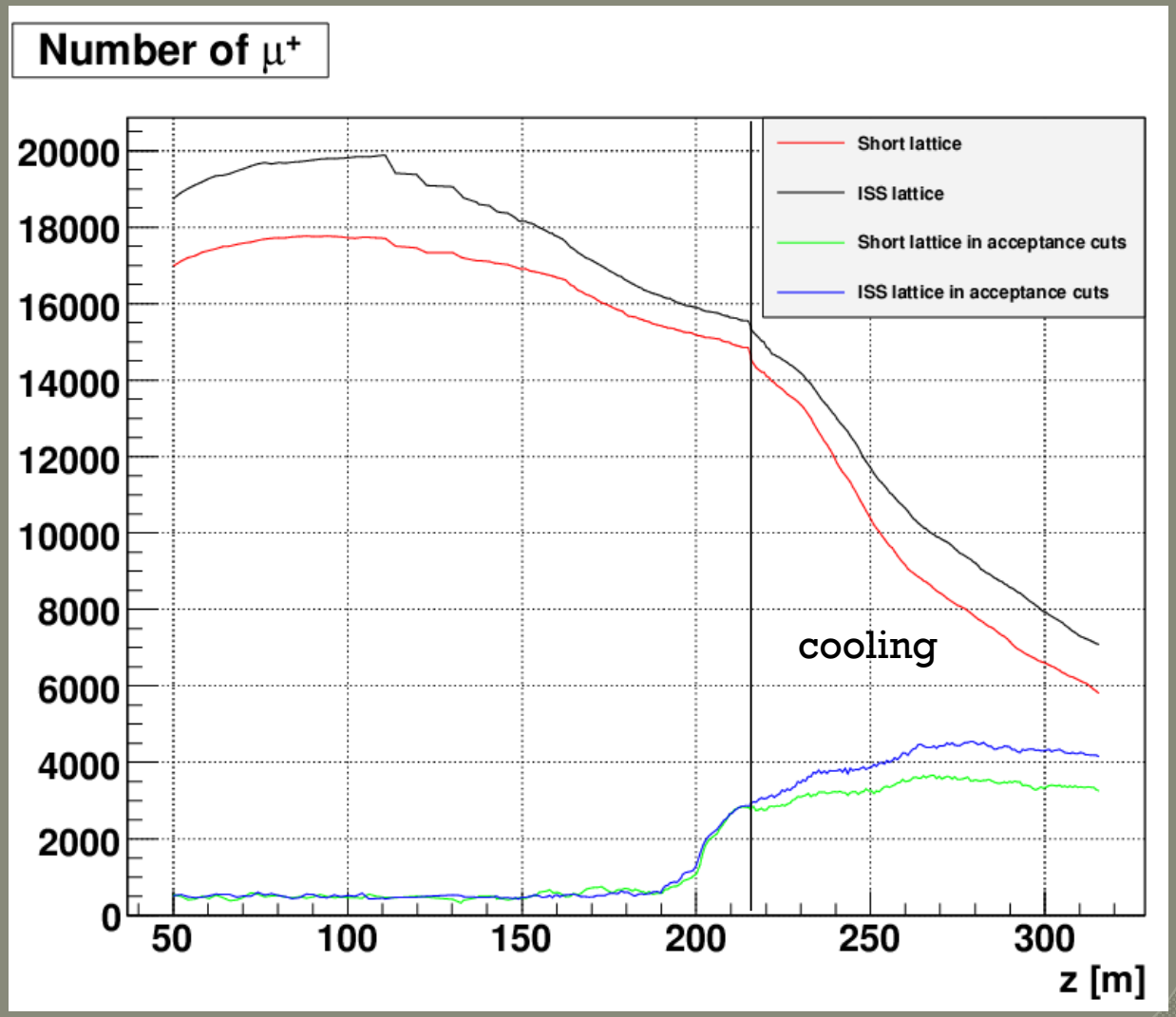
- Assign to the reference particle <t> in the first REFP data card.

- Similar lattice performance.

- 4152 (ISS) and 3253 (short) μ+ within ecalc9f acceptance.

10% less muons at start come from the difference in tracking using either MARS (short) or ICOOL (ISS).

Loosing muons in the cooling section.



Verification (1)

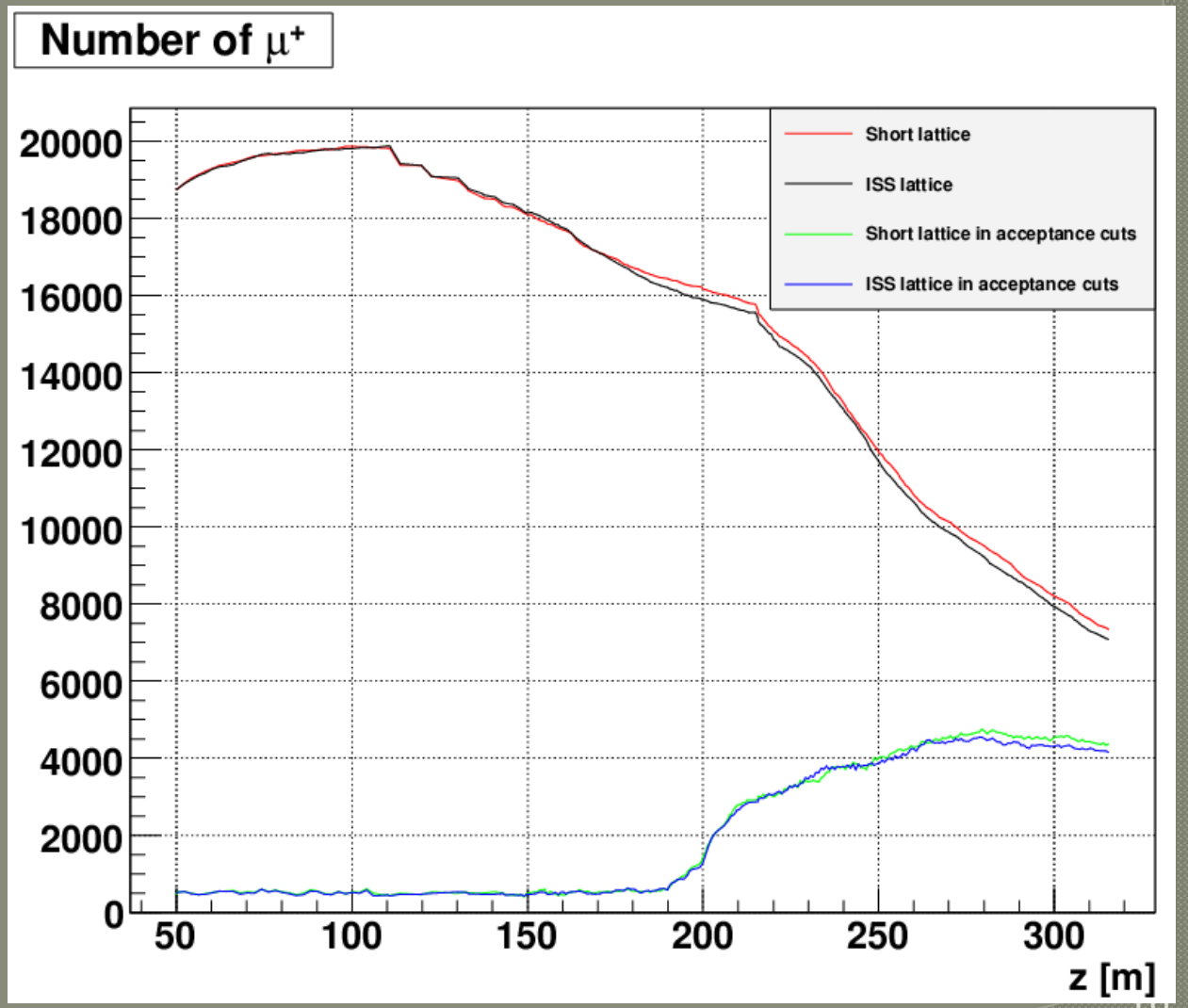
- Use as input file the ICOOL ISS output (positive muons/kaons/pions) at 50 m - t_{ref} = <t> ~ 178.26 ns:

- Assign to the reference particle <t> in the first REFP data card.

- Similar lattice performance.

- 4152 (ISS) and 4376 (short) muons within ecalc9f acceptance.

5% (negligible) more muons compared to the ISS lattice.



Conclusion & todo

- Effect of target material (and/or tracking ?) on particles distribution:
  - Loss of particles is up to 12% for muons and up to 25% for pions if using MARS.
  - phase-space distribution remains unchanged (except π+ pz).

Important for the FE optimization to hand off the particles beam at a location where the particles loss in material is only driven by the front end design configuration.

- Short ICOOL lattice:
  - Need to set reference particle time to <t> in the first REFP data card.
  - Lattice performance after ecalc9f cuts ~30% less muons compared to the ISS lattice (not due to the 12% less particles at input).

Need to verify MARS/ICOOL aperture and material in the first 50 m.

Need to track muons phase space also in buncher/rotator/cooling.

Is the tref problem a bug of 3.10 (need to check with more recent ICOOL versions) ?

Need to perform the same exercise on the IDR lattice but we need a MARS IDR simulation (who is in charge/willing to be in charge?).