

MEG実験における ビームチューニング

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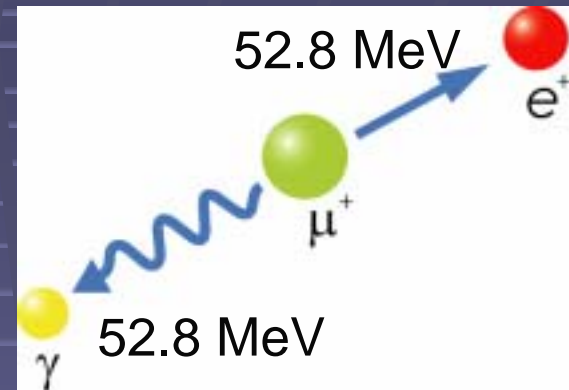
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MEG Experiment

- Observe the decay
 $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ + \gamma$
- Search for the faint sign of SUSY
- LFV \rightarrow
beyond Standard Model



Rare decay

Experiment:

current upper limit $\text{Br}(\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma) \leq 1.2 \times 10^{-11}$ *

Theory:

$10^{-15} \leq \text{Br}(\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma) \leq 10^{-11}$ (SUSY-GUTs)

Strong beam intensity is needed

* M.L.Brooks et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 83, 1521 (1999)

Motivation for Beam tuning

Aim at $\sim 10^8$ stopping μ^+ /s in a $\sigma_x \sim \sigma_y \sim 1\text{cm}$ spot



Beam tuning is essential for MEG Experiment



PSI (Paul Scherrer Institut) in Switzerland possesses the most intense DC proton accelerator in the world.

The accelerator routinely achieves a 1.1MW DC proton beam of 1.85mA



Purpose

**10^8 muon rate at target point
after beam tuning**

1st beam injection to target point

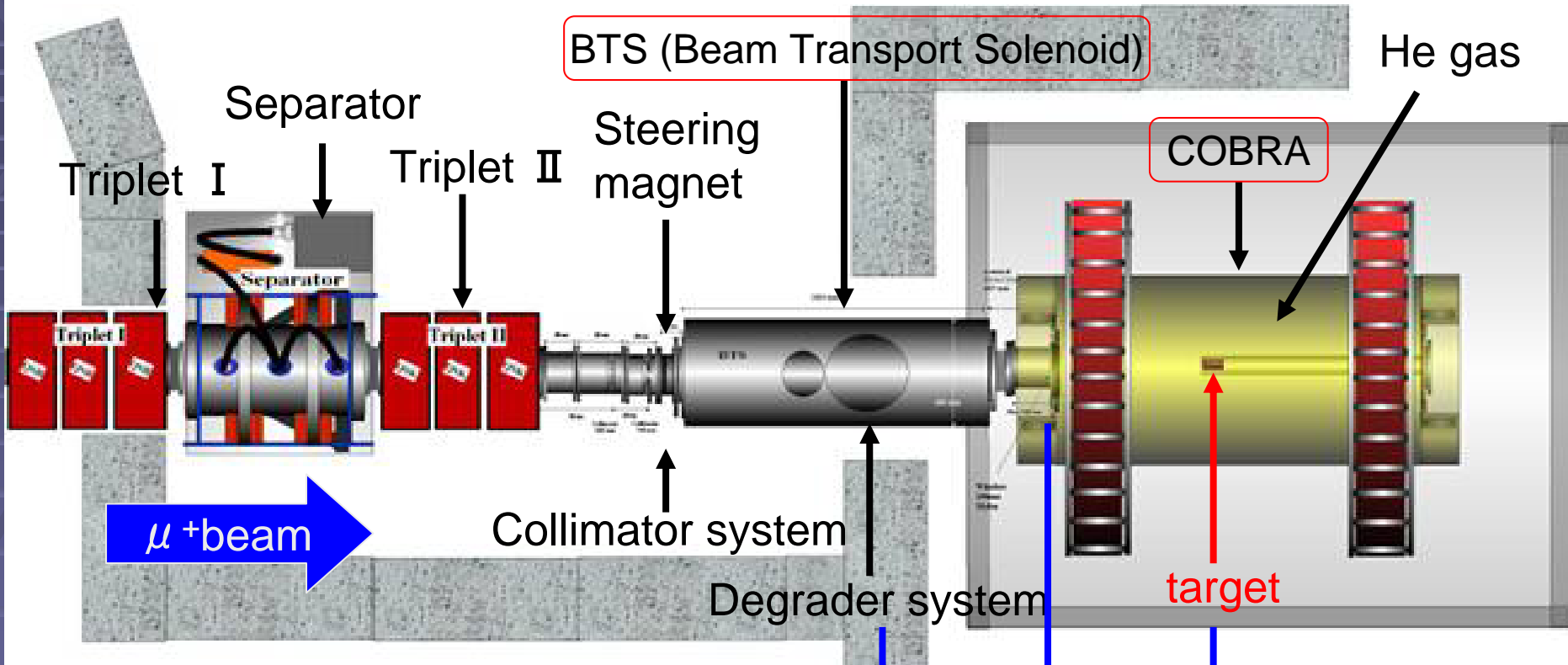
No degrader system



The situation is slight different from that of physics run.

Beam line in the Experimental area

Schematic MEG Beam Transport System



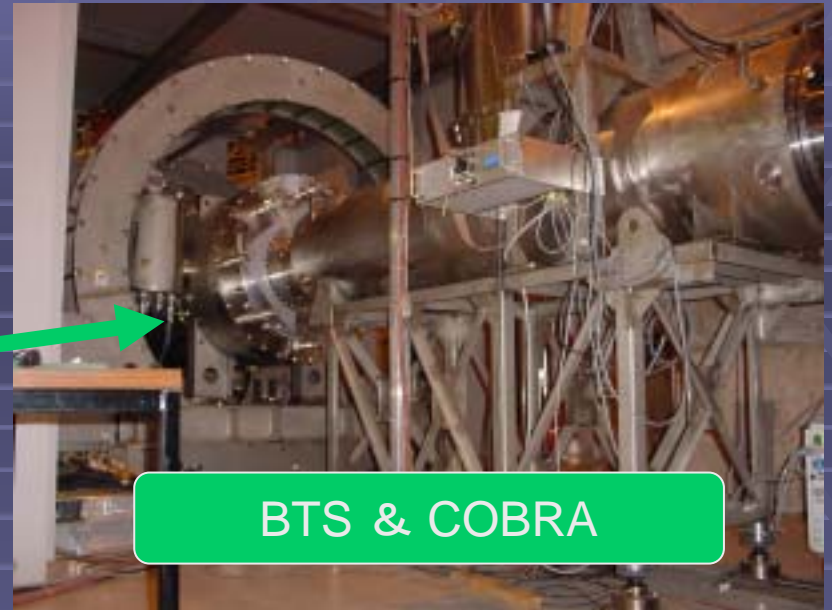
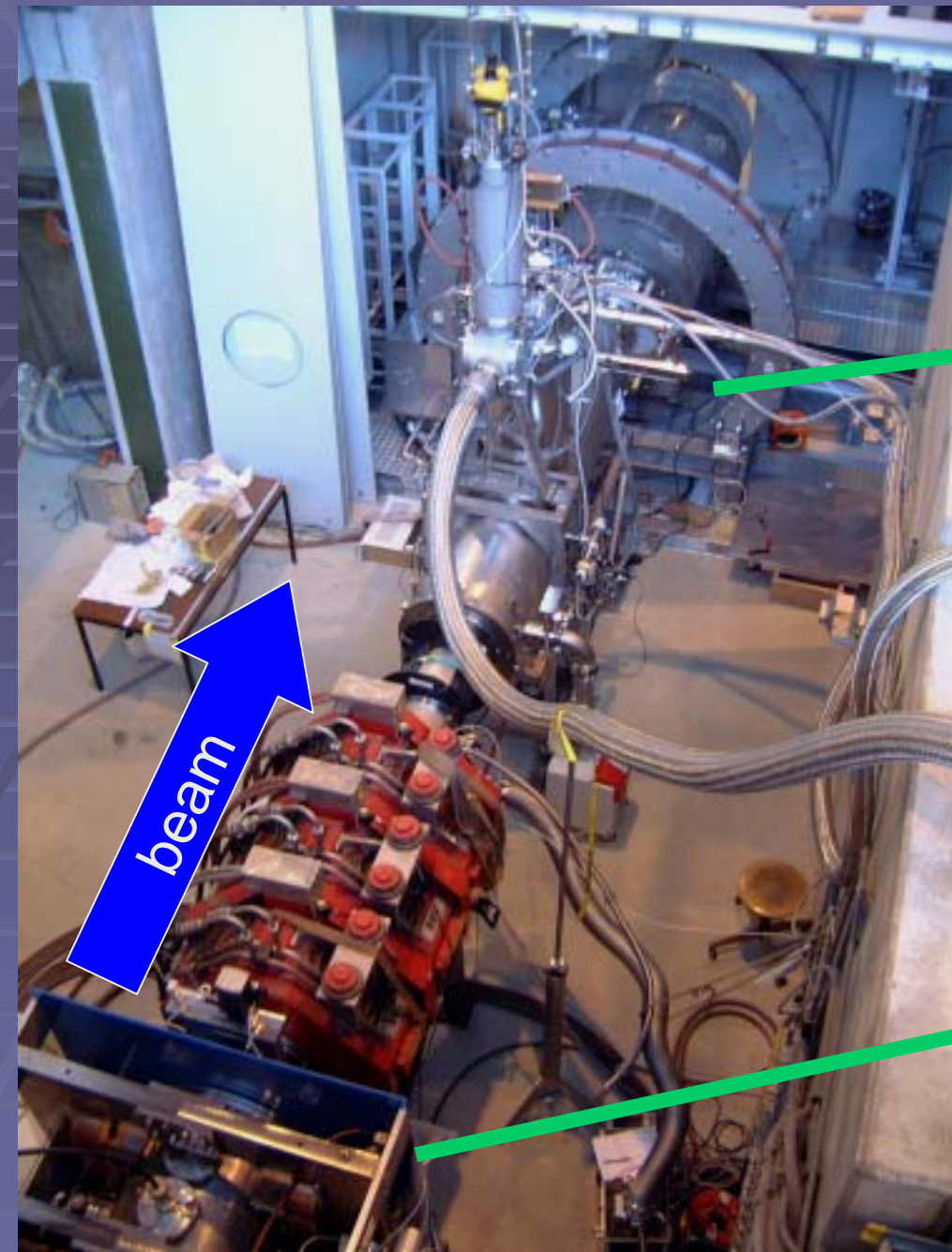
28MeV/c

momentum

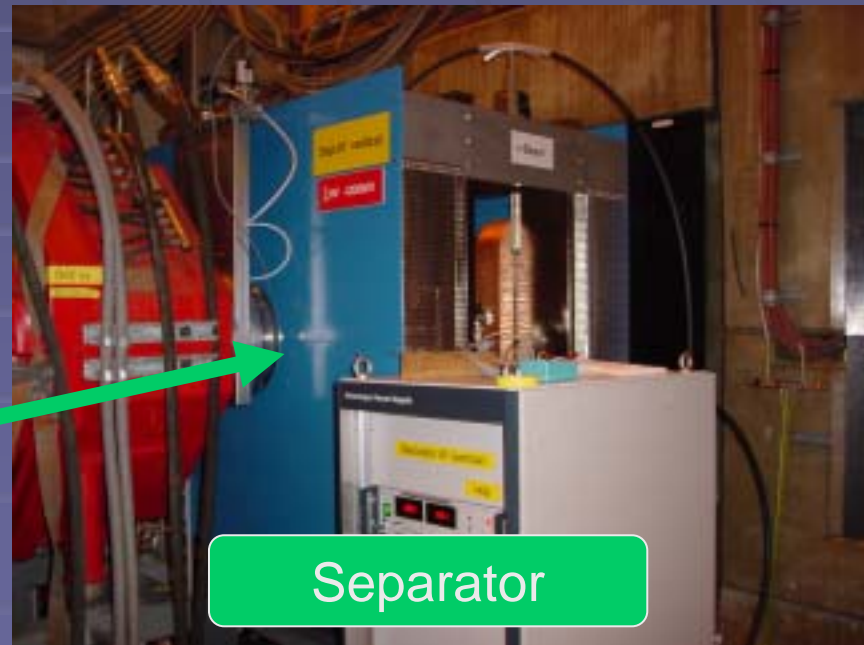
24MeV/c

21MeV/c

17MeV/c



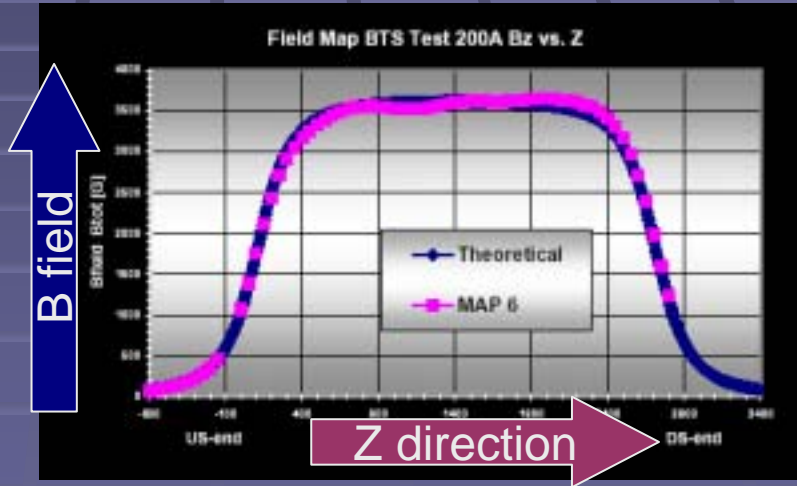
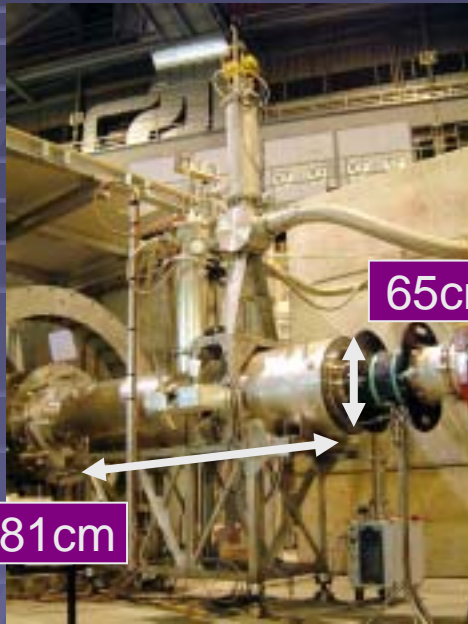
BTS & COBRA



Separator

BTS (Beam Transport Solenoid)

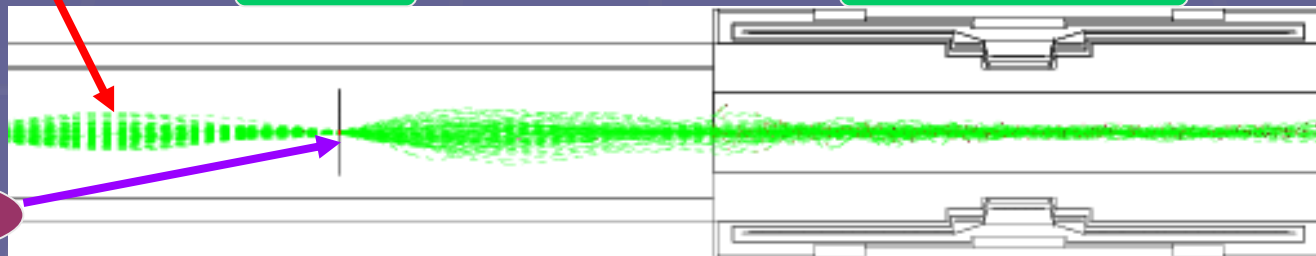
- ❑ Superconducting
- ❑ Solenoidal magnetic field (3.55kG)
- ❑ Double focus @center for momentum degrader system ($480 \mu \text{CH}_2$)



beam

BTS

COBRA



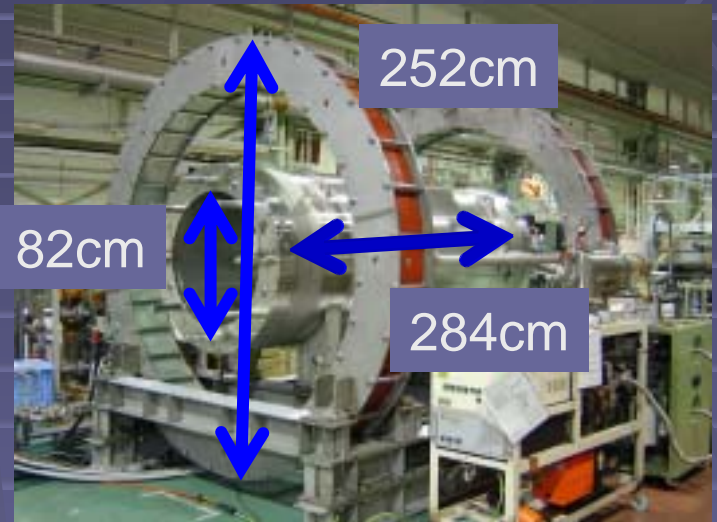
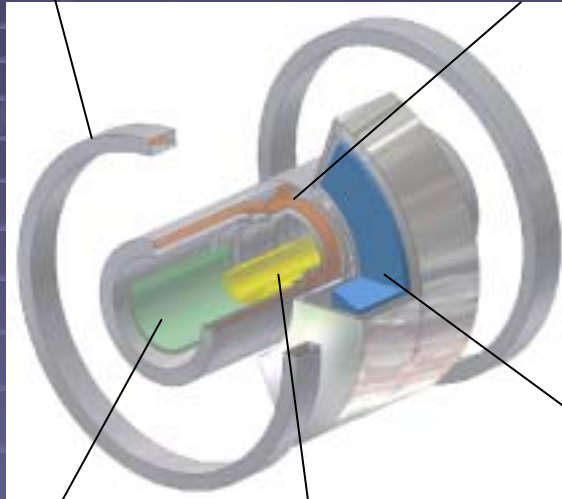
degrader

COBRA Spectrometer (filled with He)

COntant-Bending-RAdius spectrometer

Compensation coil

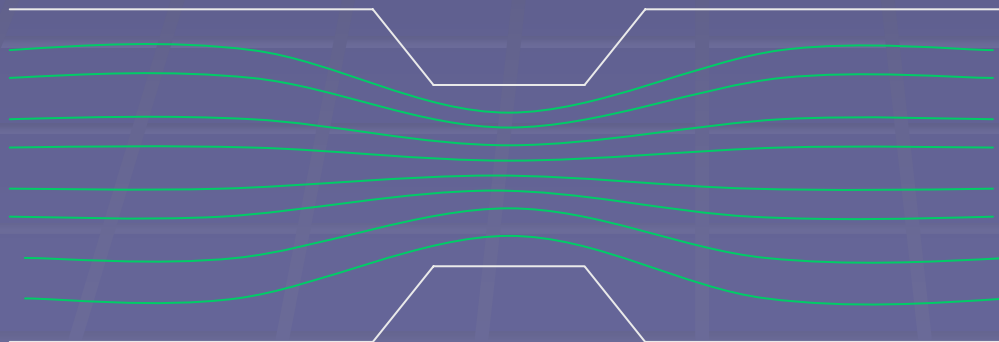
COBRA magnet



Timing counter

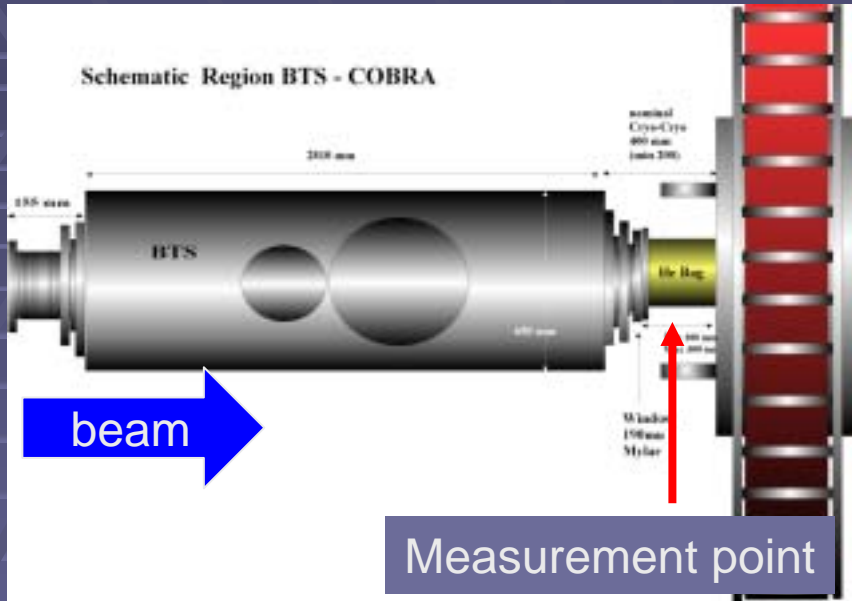
Drift chamber

Liquid xenon calorimeter



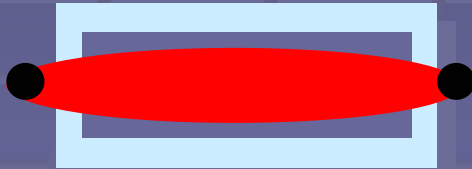
B field

Beam tuning in BTS

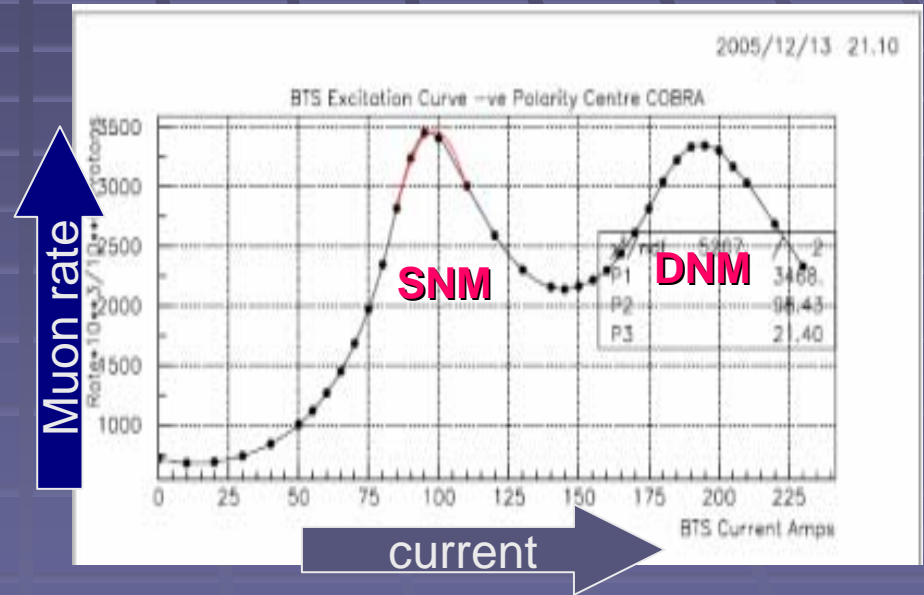
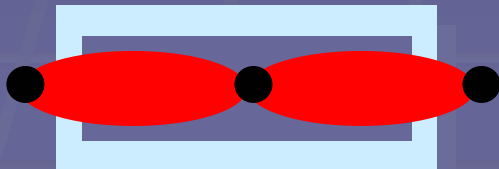


□ Tunes until muon rate maximum

Single Node

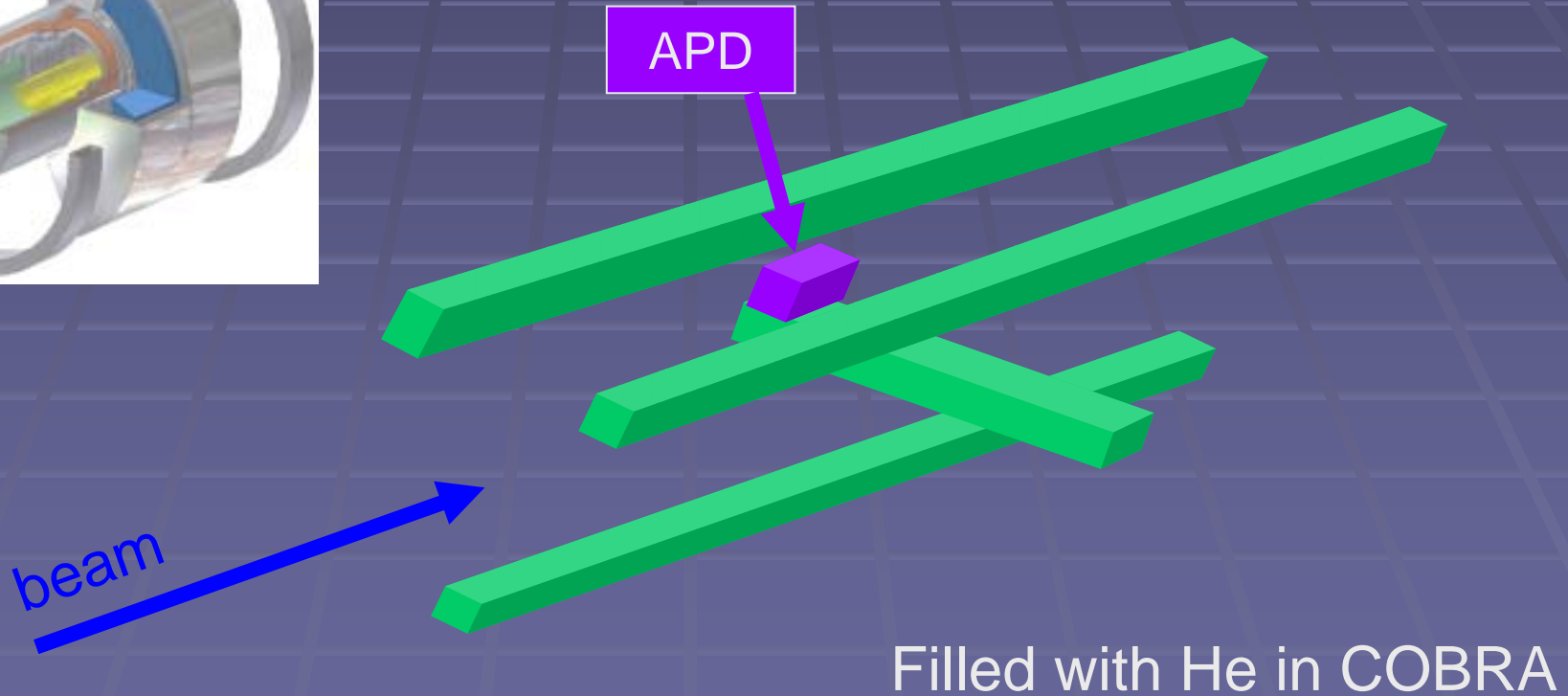


Double Node



Method to examine tuning

3-D phase space measured in COBRA volume



Filled with He in COBRA

Tools to measure muon rate

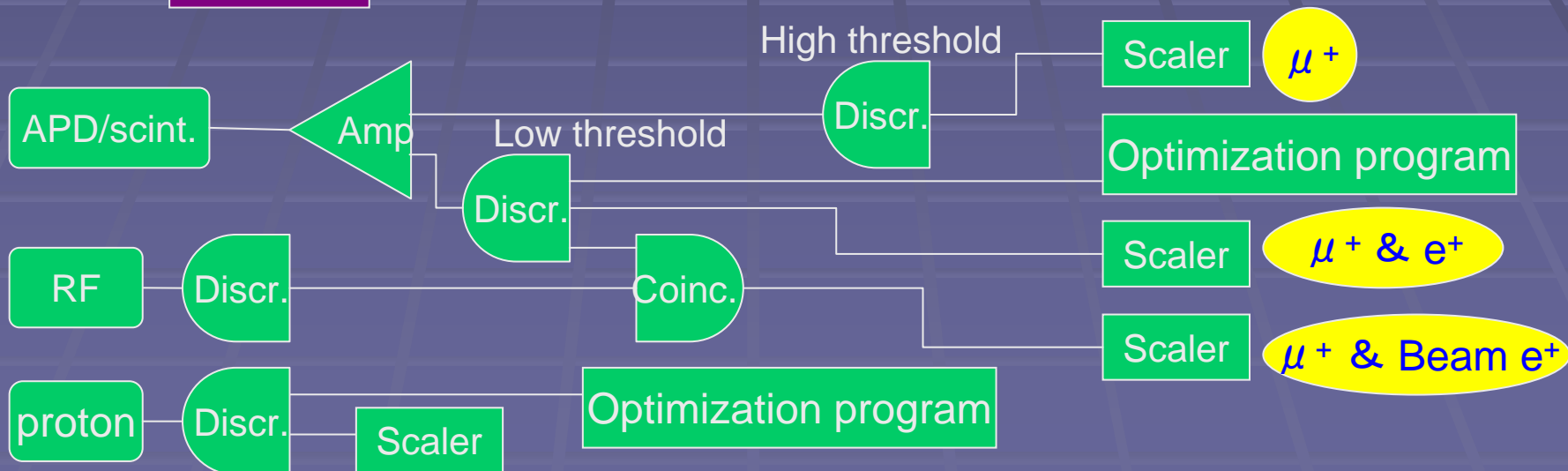
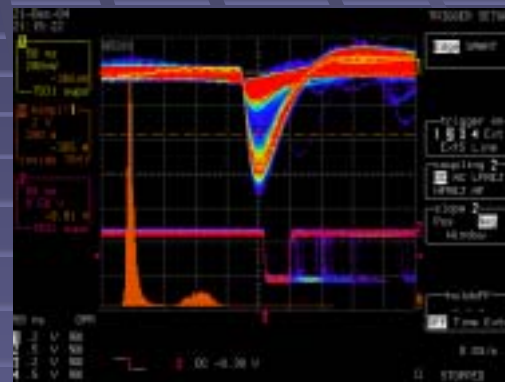
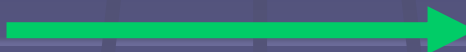
□ APD + scintillator



APD

Sadygov-JINR
APD

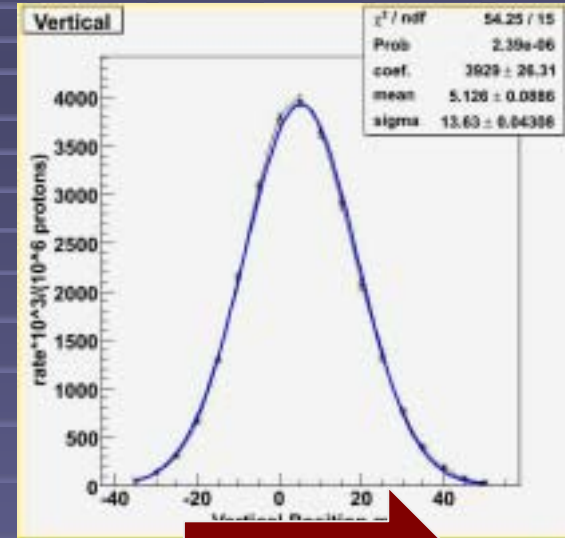
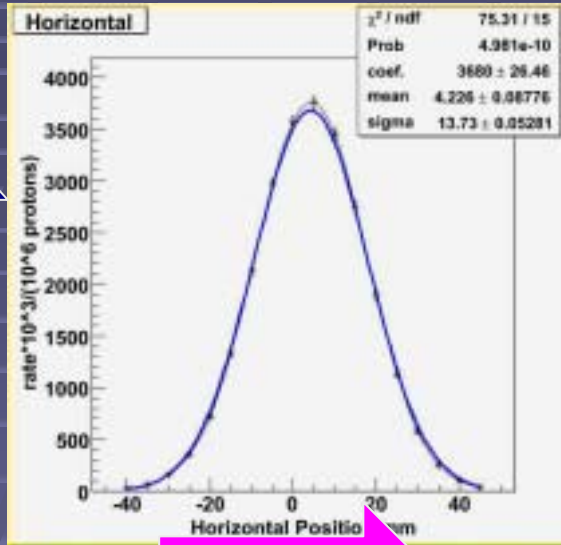
- micro-pixellated
- 2.7x2.7 mm² act.



Results

No degrader

Muon rate



X

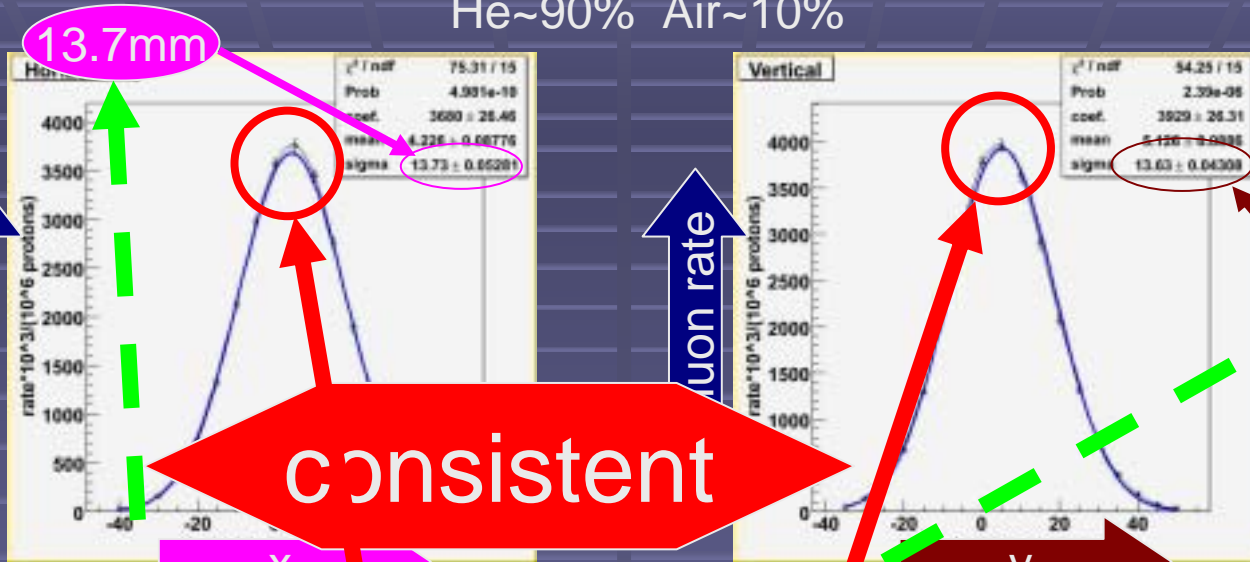
Y

$$R_{\mu} = 2 \sigma_x \sigma_y R_{\text{APD}} / r_{\text{APD}}^2$$
$$= 1.19 \times 10^8 \mu + s^{-1} @ 1.8 \text{mA}, 4 \text{cm Target}$$

Satisfies the requirement ($\sim 10^8 \mu + s^{-1}$)

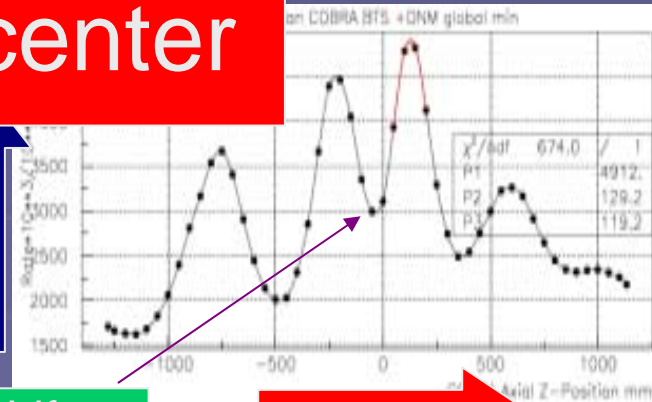
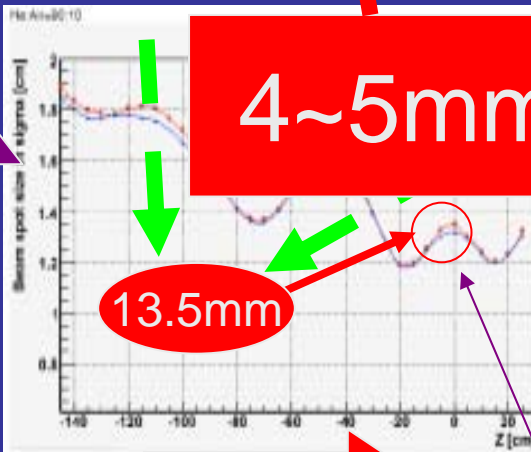
Results

He~90% Air~10%



consistent

4~5mm off center



simulation

Center shifts (no degrader)

Summary

- Muon rate satisfies the requirement

$$\sim 10^8 \mu^+ s^{-1}$$

- Simulation well reconstructs the real measurements

Future prospect

- Solve the problem:
4~5mm beam shifts (of unknown cause)
- Measurements with Degradation System
in BTS → April 6 – May 10
- MEG Pilot Run → Late 2006

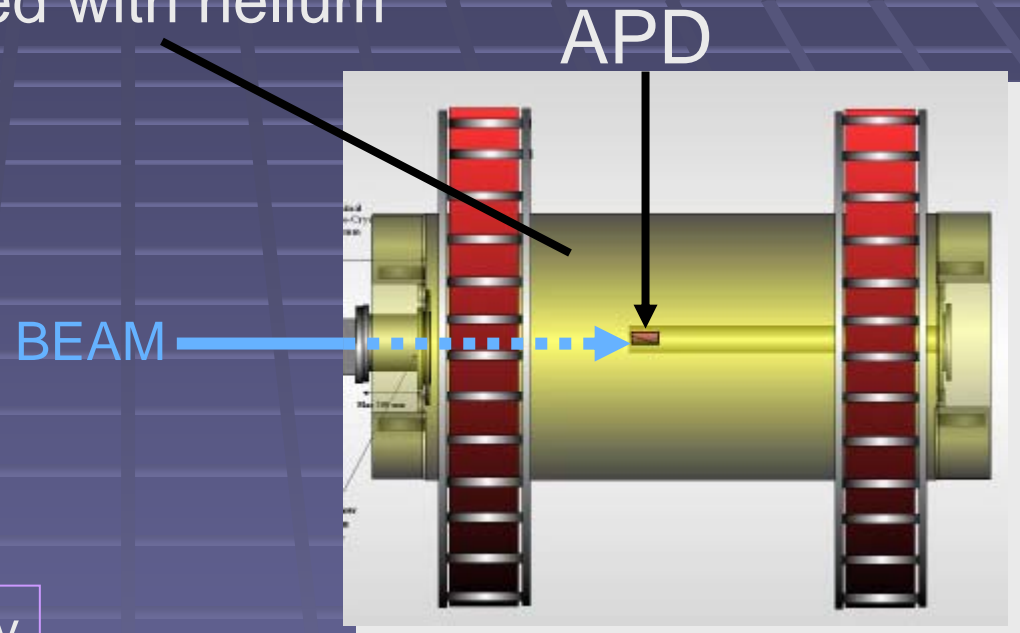
Method to tune beam

COBRA is filled with helium

Motion	Deviation	Reproducibility
R	0.2mm	0.5mm
φ	0.35mm	0.5mm
Z ⁺	0.7mm in R 1.5mm in φ	0.5mm in Z

† measured at radius ~ 30cm

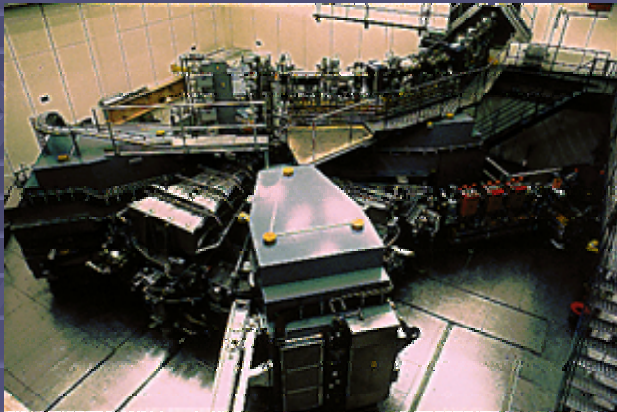
Measured the beam intensity with tuning the beam line



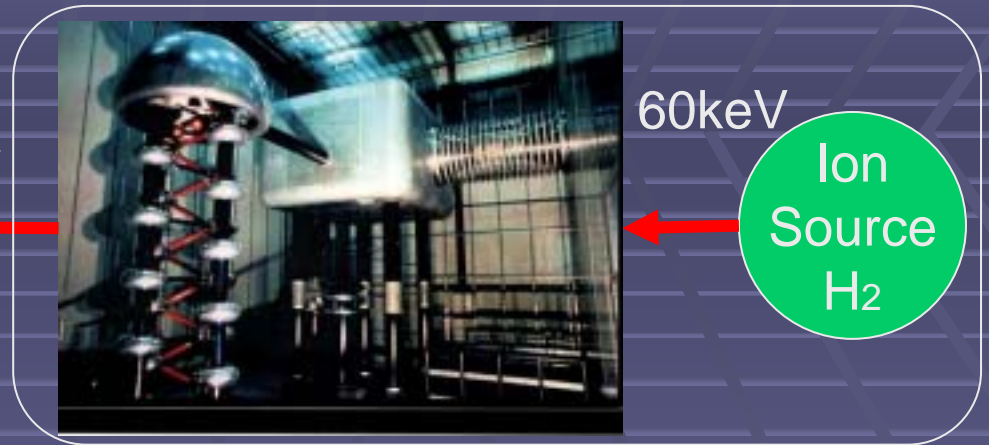
Find out the place with the strongest intensity of the μ^+ beam by moving APD 3-dimensionally

Beam Production

Injector 2 cyclotron



870keV

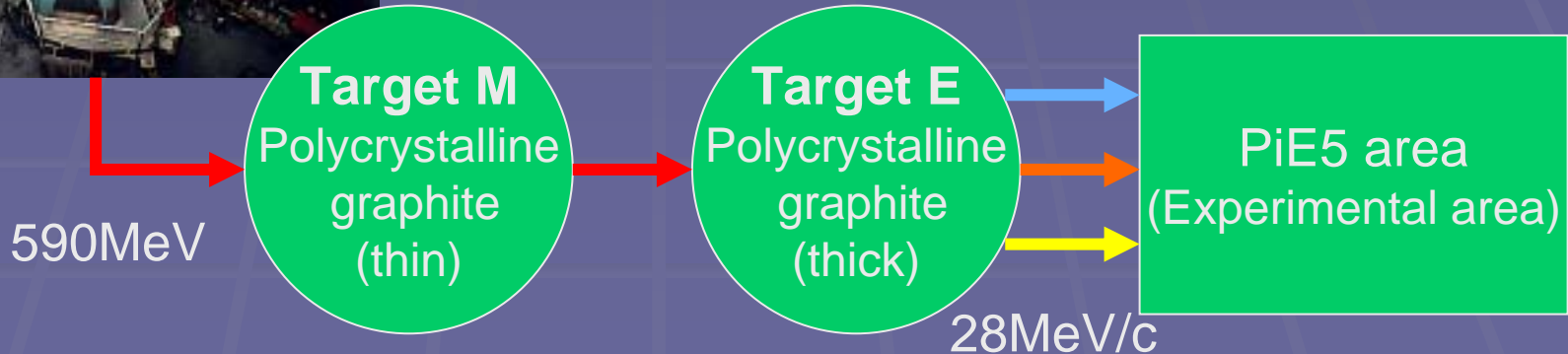
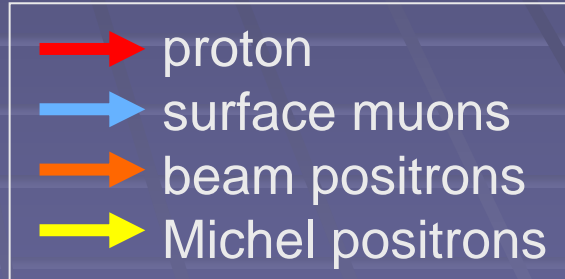


Cockcroft-Walton Accelerator

72MeV



Ring cyclotron



Triplet I , II

- ❑ Set of 3-quadrupole magnets
- ❑ Focusing elements
- ❑ Producing round spot



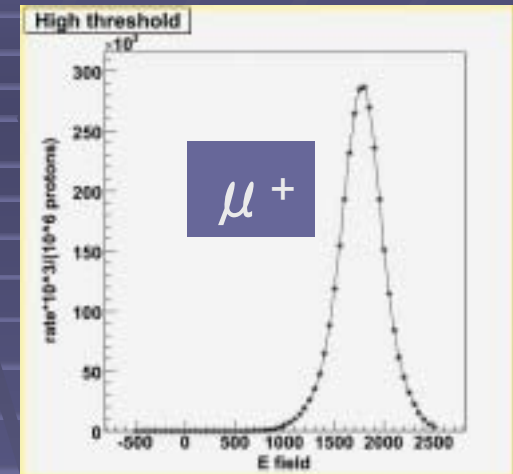
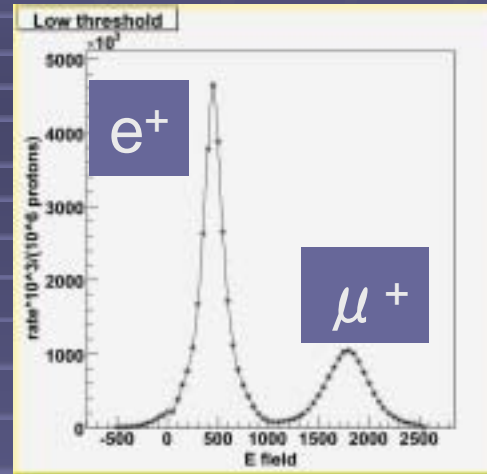
Steering magnet + collimator system

- ❑ Placed at double focus
- ❑ horizontal deflection
- ❑ Eliminate deflected beam-positrons from separator



Method to tune beam

- Build up beam line element-by-element, place detector at foci & optimize element by maximizing normalized μ^+ rate
- Optimization of particle separation — separator, collimators
- Optimize range, stopping distribution in target — degrader, target



Low threshold (90mV) High threshold (850mV)

