

Staged Approach to the NF



Chris Rogers,
RAL



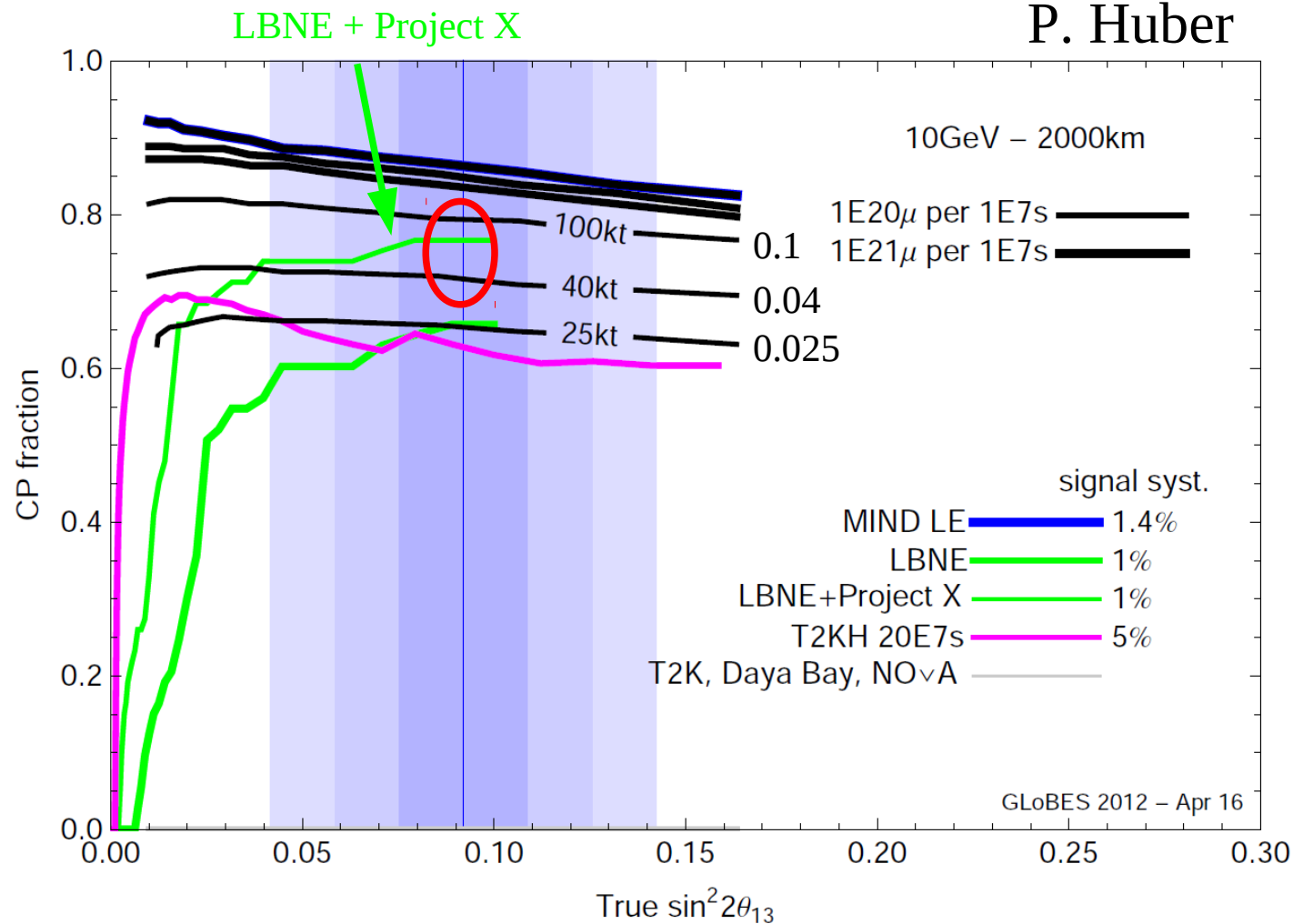
Staging Scheme for NF

- 3 parameters/approaches
 - Number of muons in the decay ring
 - Muon final energy
 - Detector size (but not much comment in this talk)
- Need to decide here
 - What approach to take for staging
 - How to present in RDR
- Driven by tension between
 - Physics needs
 - Cost
 - Technical risk
- Try to assess the tensions and propose schemes
 - Expect new costing, physics results, etc to gazump my assessment
- NuStorm should be on the menu
 - But not discussed much here

Physics Reach



P. Huber

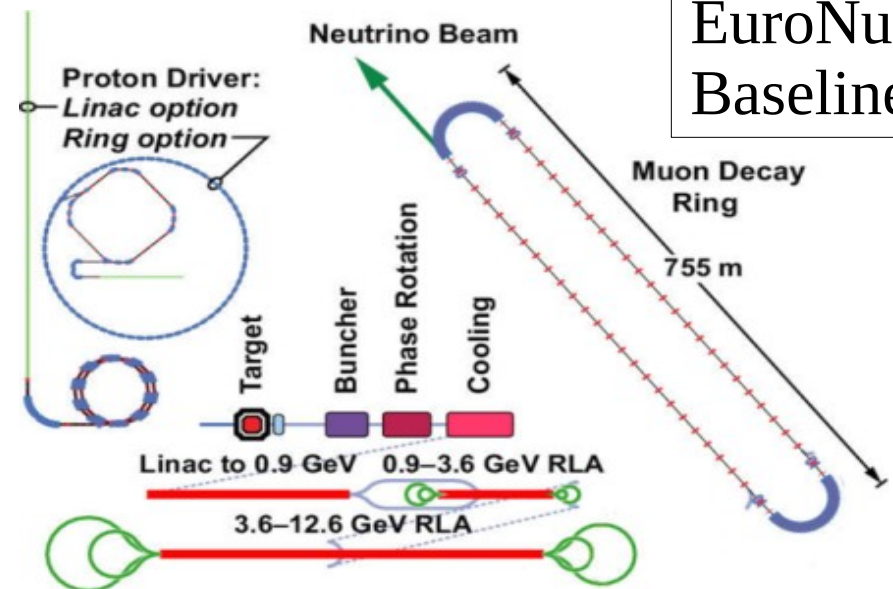
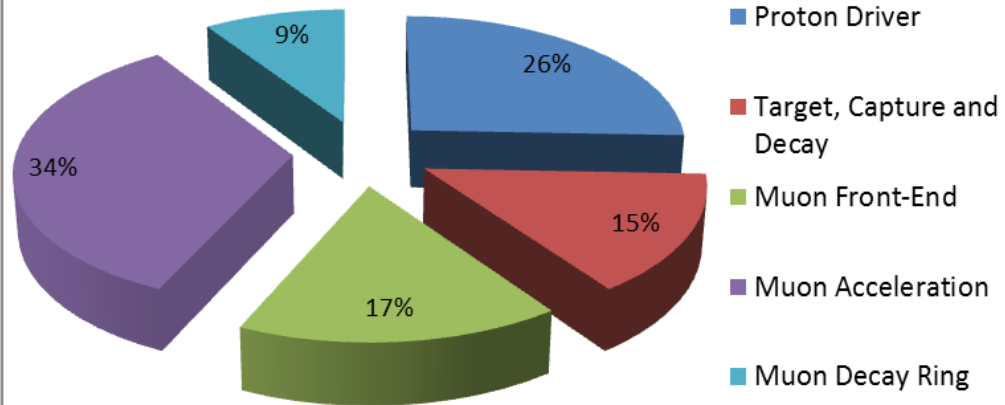


Cost



- Base cost on EuroNu
 - 12.6 GeV Muons
 - Single decay ring
 - “Cum grano salis”
- Define cost unit (cu)
 - 1cu = 1% of euronu facility cost
- Needs updated baseline/costing
 - More comments later

A Kurup IDS #9





Things That Are Expensive, Risky

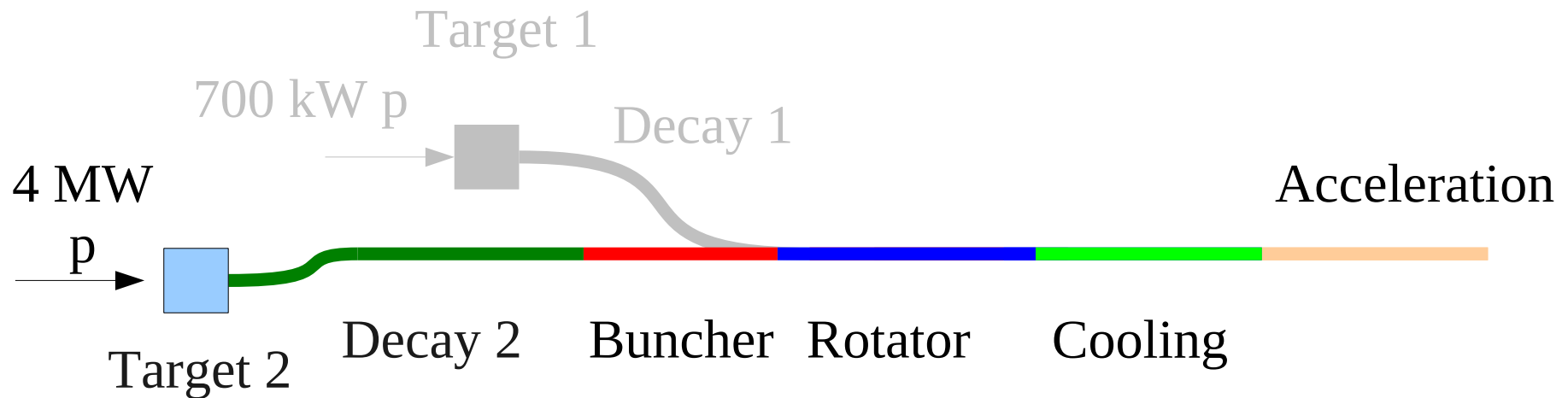


- Main technical risks:
 - Cooling channel
 - Also “perceived” as a technical risk by community due to MICE
 - Target station
 - 20 T magnet
 - Large aperture
 - Lots of beam power
- Big cost:
 - Cooling channel

Rate Staging – Stage 1



Rate Staging – Stage 2

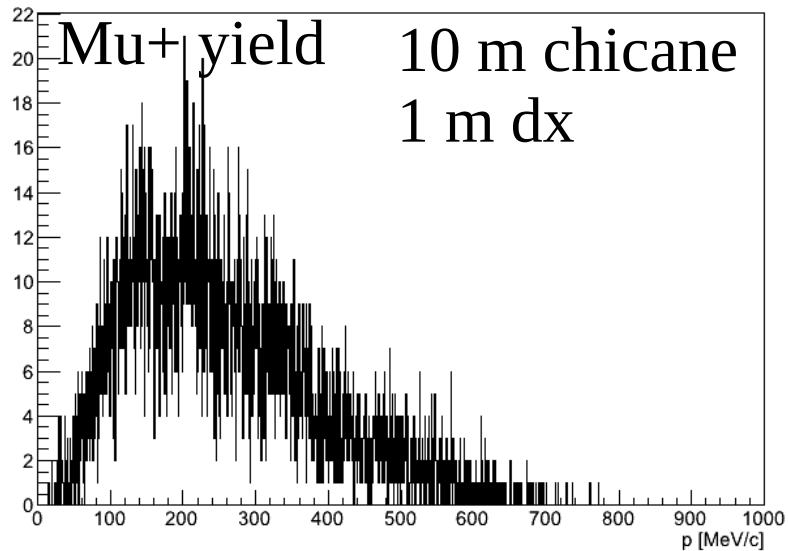


- Target station 1 could be a target horn
- Target station 2 could be a solenoid dual sign capture
- By moving the target back, we can now include cooling channel
- Solenoid chicane scaling law
 - Momentum collimation dependent on bending angle
 - Momentum collimation independent of radius of curvature

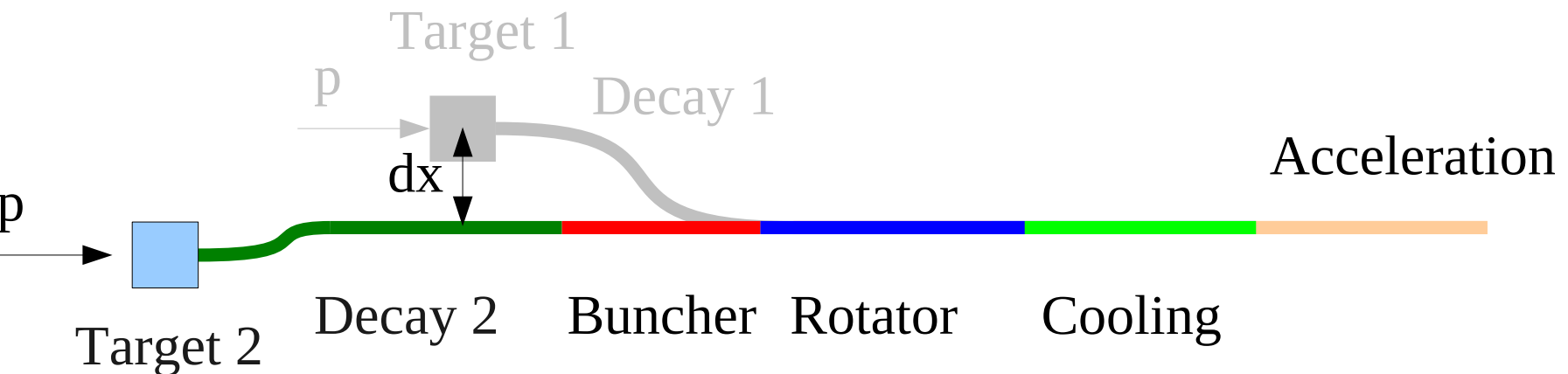
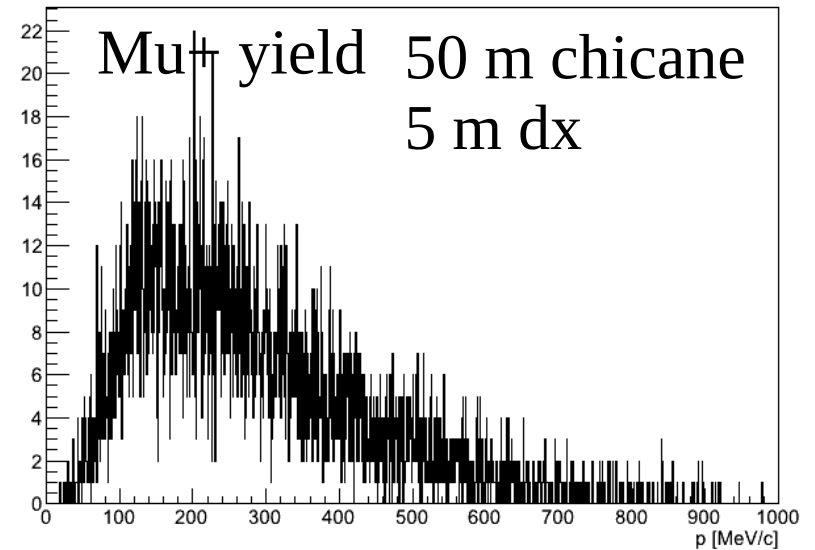
Practical Issues



short chicane $r < 300$ mm, $\text{pid} = \mu^+$, total energy = 1.17 [TeV]



short chicane $r < 300$ mm, $\text{pid} = \mu^+$, total energy = 1.47 [TeV]

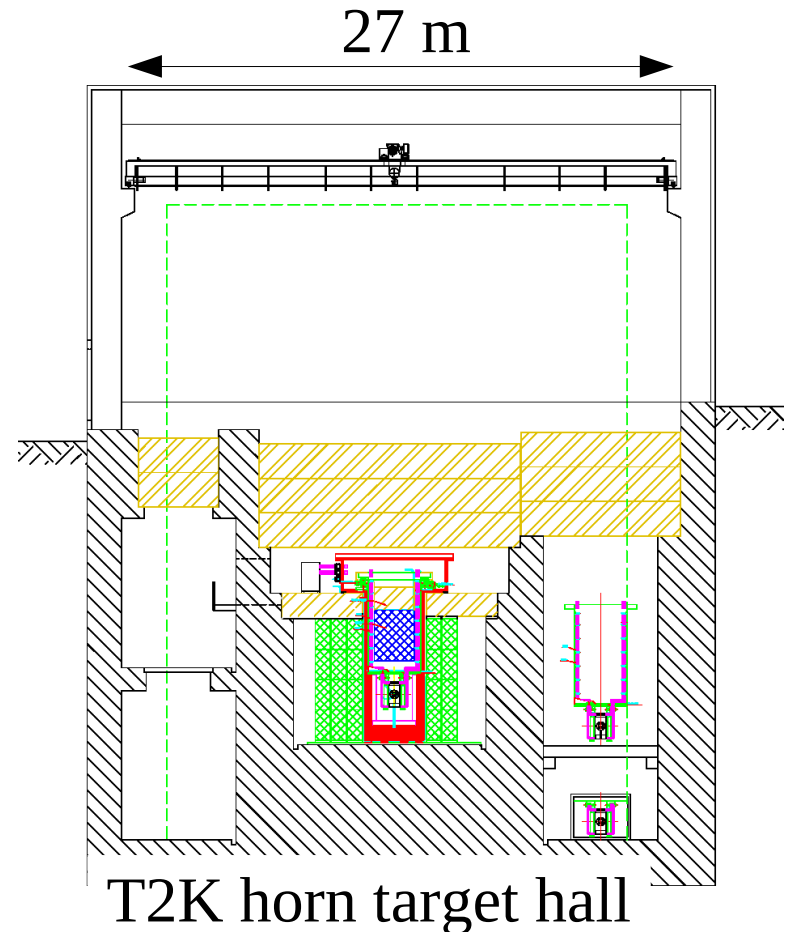


Comments



- Good muon yield is pretty stable
- Is 5 m enough room
 - More aggressive chicane design?
 - Vertical bend?
 - E.g. T2K target hall
- May prefer two chicanes
 - One for momentum collimation
 - One for geometry
- Few extra costs/designs required
 - Proton driver transfer line
 - Decommissioning of target 1/decay 1
 - Removal and recommissioning of Buncher + Phase Rotator
 - Not major costs

	Good muon yield after proton absorber
50 m chicane	574
10 m chicane	510.7



Alternative Idea for the Layout

Jaroslav Pasternak

Target in the
horn (low
power, single
charge)

Isochronous system to preserve the 200 MHz beam
time structure from the Rotator to the Linac
(room temperature magnets, no RF, to be designed)



Target in the
solenoid (high
power, both
charges)

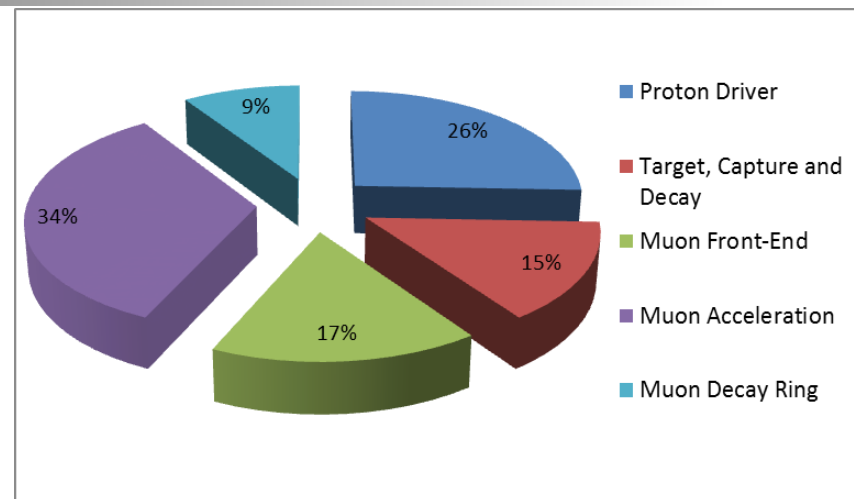
Decay Buncher Rotator Cooling Acceleration

- Requires an additional cost for ~70 m channel with some more tunneling to accommodate the geometry.
- This cost may be lower than a new target station!
- Design and performance data not available at the moment!
- Lower acceptance required as there is no cooling.

Common target station
with two cells

Rate staging scheme - costs

- Stage 1
 - Use existing proton driver
 - Say Fermilab booster @ 700 kW
 - ~1/5 rate
 - Needs bunch compressor
 - Remove cooling channel
 - ~1/2 rate
 - Use horn-type target
 - ~1/2 rate
- Overall ~ 1/20 rate
 - In line with physics requirements
- Proton driver upgrade independent of other items
 - Do it first as it is cheapest/rate
 - Leads to extra physics options
 - Rare decay experiments etc
- Nb: acceleration is likely cheaper

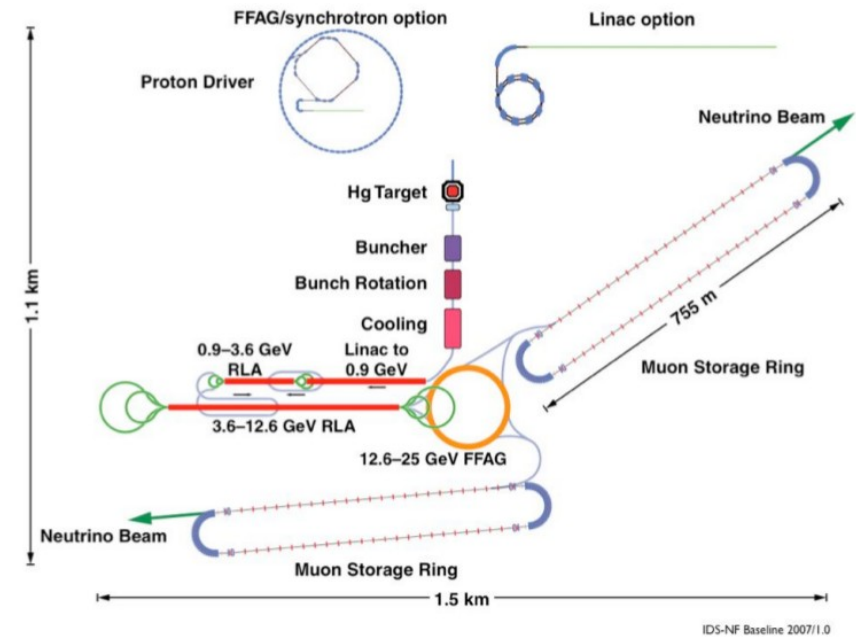


	Stage 1 [cu]	Stage 2 [cu]
Proton driver	6	21
Target, capture, decay	8	15
Front End	6	12
Acceleration	34	0
Decay Ring	9	0
Total	63	48

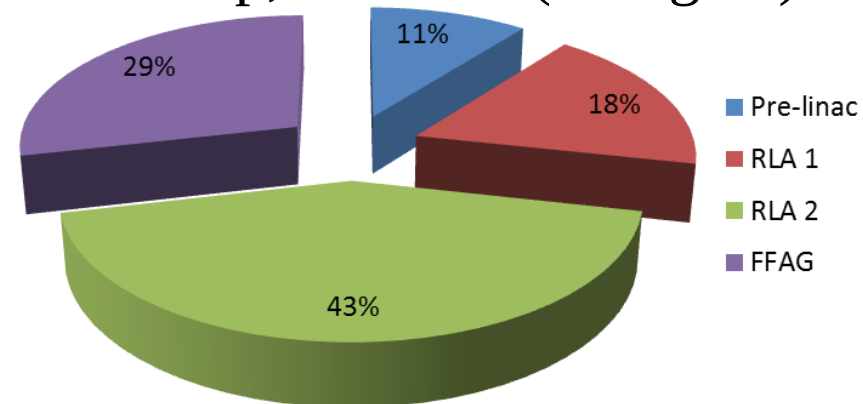
Energy Staging Scheme



- Costing is for IDR baseline
 - 25 GeV acceleration



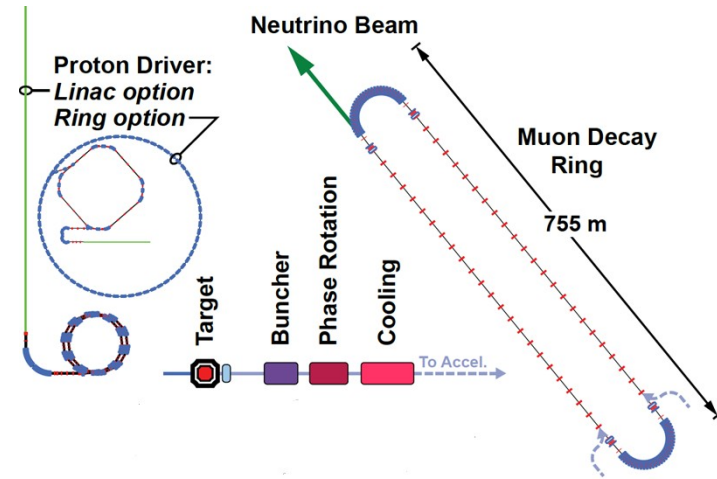
A Kurup, IDS #08 (Glasgow)



Energy Staging Scheme



- Scale to 10 GeV acceleration
- Assume Pre-linac and RLA cost scales with energy
 - Assume the same number of arcs
 - Just make the linacs longer
- Assume FFAG cost scales with circumference
 - Voltage per turn \sim circumference
 - Civil costs \sim circumference
- Two designs for FFAG
 - 12.5-25 GeV design \Rightarrow 670 m
 - JS Berg preliminary design 490 m
 - J Pasternak preliminary design 330 m
- Total is either 19.8 or 23.9 cu
 - Compare with EuroNu costing 26 cu

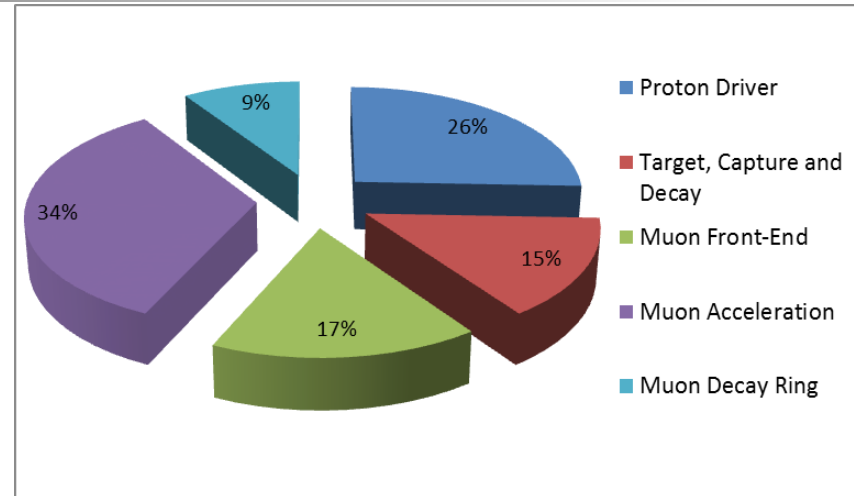


	Cost [cu]
Pre-Linac	7.3
RLA	11.9
Berg FFAG	12.0
Pasternak FFAG	6.7
Total	25.9/31.2

Energy Staging Scheme - Costs



- Physics reach dependence on energy unclear
- But staging here doesn't gain much
 - Need to rebuild decay ring for higher energy
 - Cost of final 5 GeV of acceleration is at worst 9 cu
- Potential in combination with a rate staging scheme?
- Potential in combination with existing decay ring (NuStorm)?



	Stage 1 [cu]	Stage 2 [cu]
Proton driver	26	0
Target, capture, decay	15	0
Front End	17	0
Acceleration	19	12
Decay Ring	9	9
Total	86	21

Staged approach to a Neutrino Factory

We envisage a staged approach to delivering a 4 MW, 10 GeV Neutrino Factory, with important physics possibilities at each step. The stages are:

- 1) nSTORM [12]. This project will use an existing proton driver of around 300 kW beam power to create pions in a target. Forward going pions with an energy of 5 GeV ($\pm 10\%$) will be focussed into a transport line, before injection into a straight of a storage ring. Muons of around 3.8 GeV from the decay will then be transported around the ring and the neutrinos from their decay used for the following studies:
 - the search for sterile neutrinos,
 - the measurement of $\nu_e N$ scattering cross-sections,
 - neutrino detector development.

In addition, this facility will be a valuable prototype for the Neutrino Factory construction. An LoI for nSTORM has recently been submitted to the FNAL PAC [12].

- 2) A low power version of the Neutrino Factory, using an existing proton driver, without muon cooling and using a lower mass MIND detector, around 20kt. This will already have a very competitive physics potential [13].
- 3) A 4 MW Neutrino Factory using 10 GeV muons and a 100 kt MIND detector at a baseline of around 2000 km.

- Should we reference a staging scenario in RDR?
- What should the staging scenario be?
- How should facility be presented in RDR?
 - Do we do lattice design for Stage 1 and Stage 2?
 - Do we do costing for Stage 1 and Stage 2?
 - Mostly front end group + costing that gets the extra work...
 - Do we present Stage 1 as an appendix?
 - Is there an optimisation between e.g. cooling and detector size
 - i.e. is it cheaper/easier to make 200 kT MIND
- How should PPEG be presented in RDR?
 - Physics case for both?
 - In an appendix?

- Assert – for discussion
 - Full NF looks demanding to fit within today's budget constraints
 - Stage 1 NF seems more hopeful to get funded
 - Therefore staged NF should be the RDR baseline
- Assert – for discussion
 - Staging on energy appears to be a mistake
 - Staging on rate
 - Two stages as discussed
 - Three stages may be better
 - Basic machine (“Stage 1” above)
 - Proton driver upgrade
 - Cooling channel + target upgrade
 - Staging on detector
 - I don't know detector cost vs accelerator facility cost
 - Staged detector has some risk mitigation benefit