

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

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 $z = 6$ m).
 - 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 σ 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).

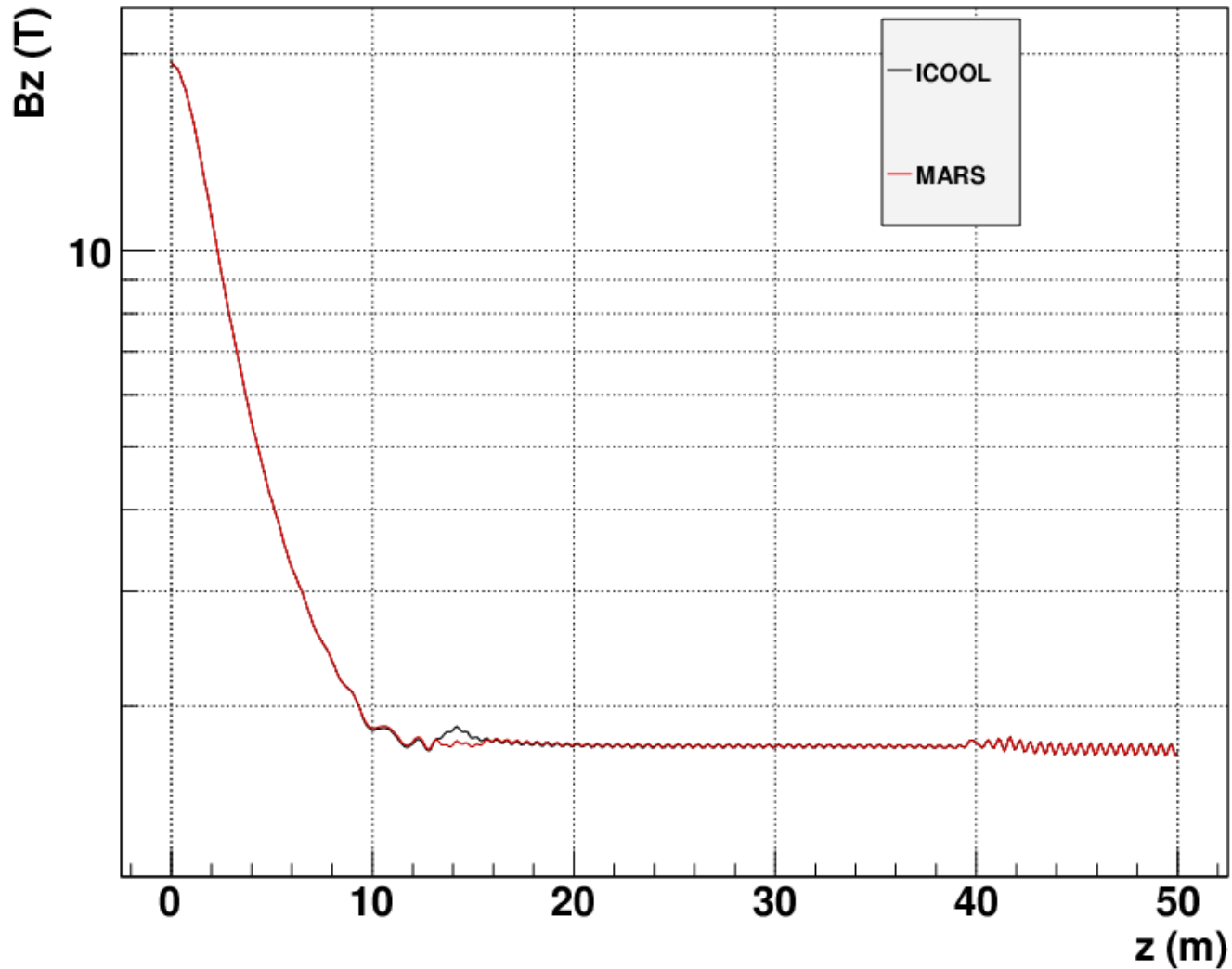
Magnetic field profile matches ISS lattice.

● 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 by 1-3 ns.

Field profile

B field on axis (ST2a)



Checking particle phase space (1/5)

- Previous simulation:

- error linking to the wrong file, as a result the MARS simulation using ST2 was used instead of ST2a.

Explains the difference seen in p_T and R (thanks Scott!).

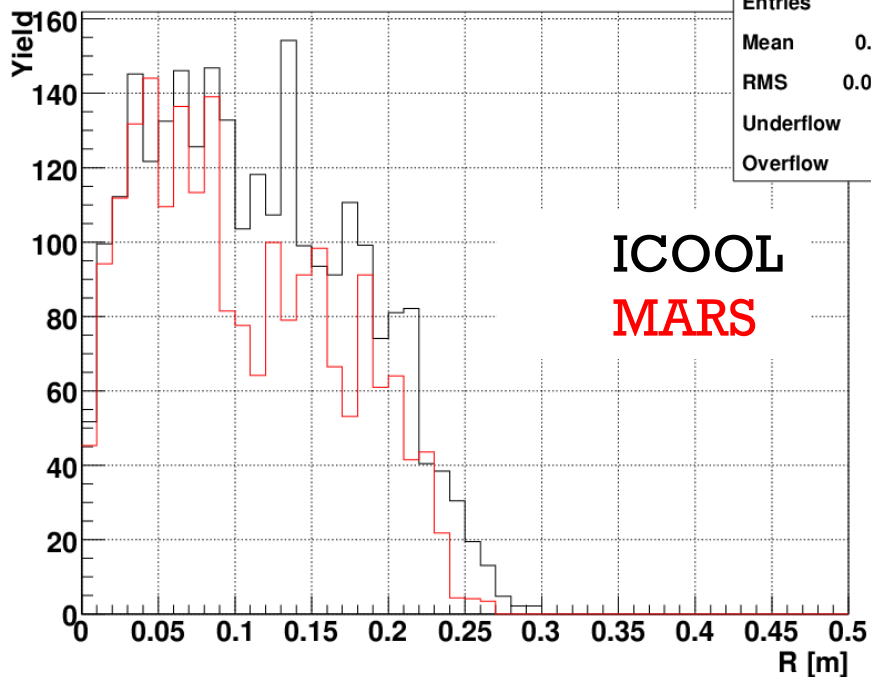
- Particle yields @50 m:

- π^+ - ICOOL = 2579 - MARS = 2072 (~25%).
- μ^+ - ICOOL = 18749 - MARS = 16996 (~10%).
- π^- - ICOOL = 1820 - MARS = 1584 (15%).
- μ^- - ICOOL = 17941 - MARS = 16020 (12%).

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

Checking particle phase space (2/5)

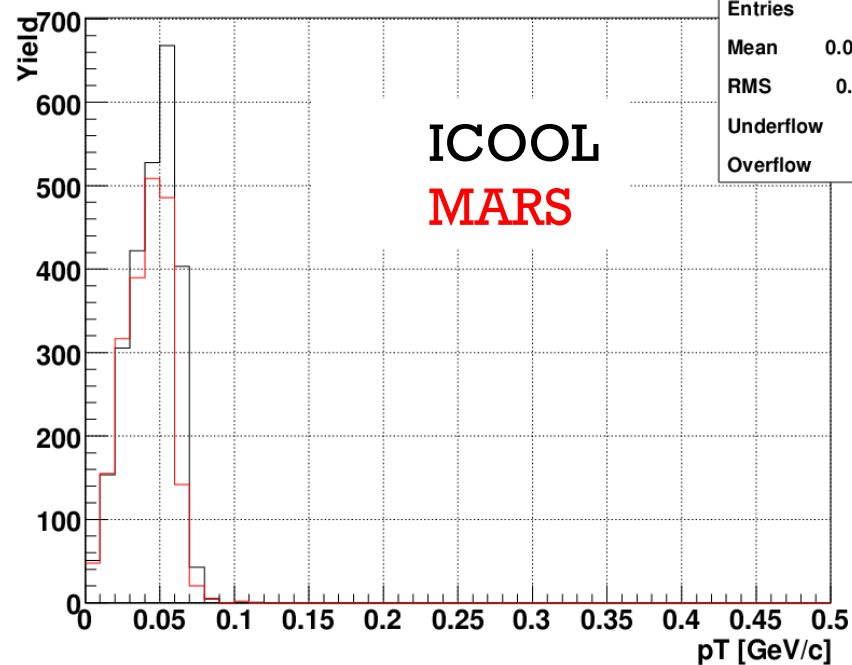
π^+ distribution in R at z = 50 m – ICOOL



RP1

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| Entries | 1218 |
| Mean | 0.1134 |
| RMS | 0.06567 |
| Underflow | 0 |
| Overflow | 0 |

π^+ distribution in pT at z = 50 m – ICOOL

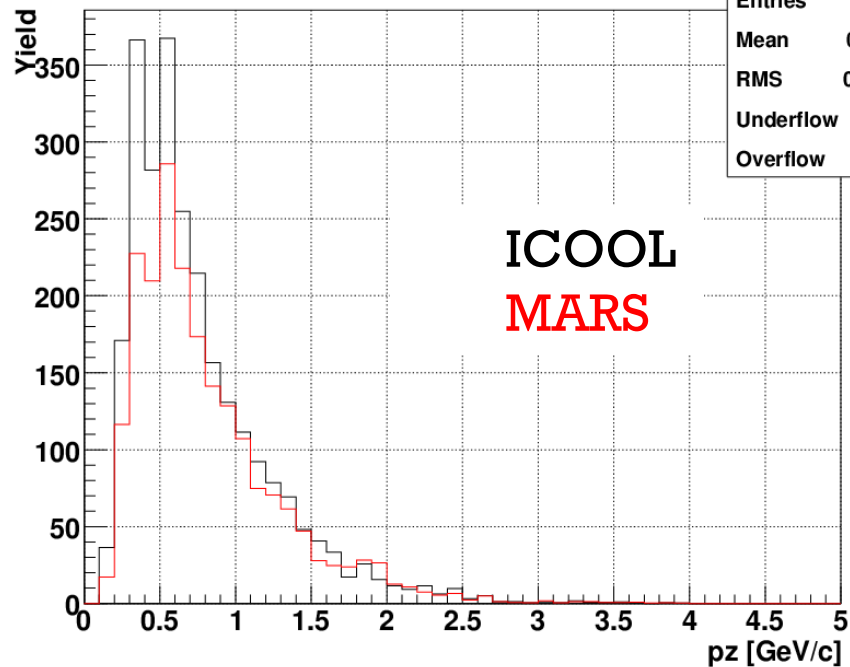


PTP1

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| Entries | 1218 |
| Mean | 0.04467 |
| RMS | 0.0158 |
| Underflow | 0 |
| Overflow | 0 |

Checking particle phase space (3/5)

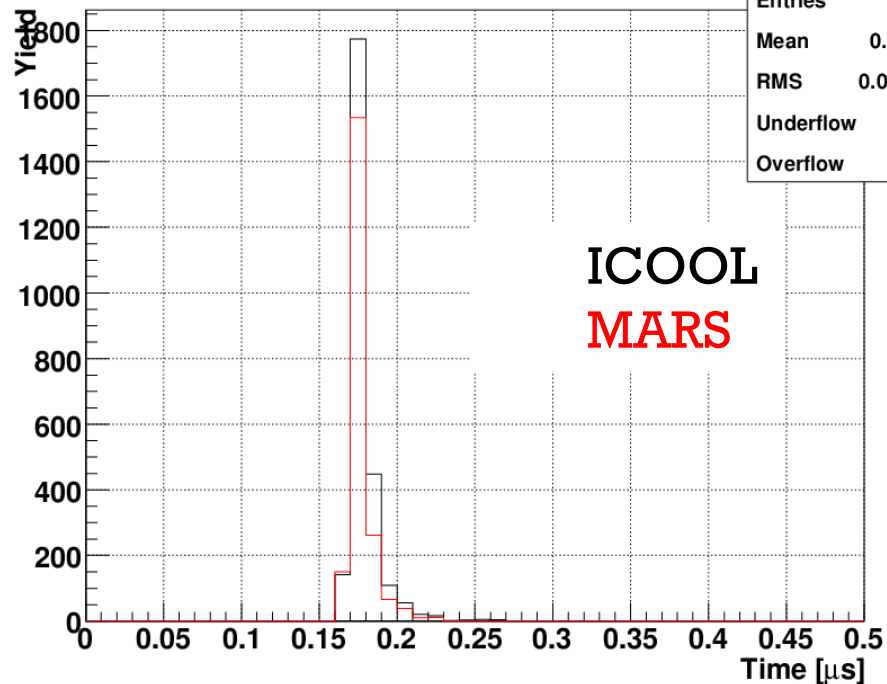
π^+ distribution in p_z at $z = 50$ m – ICOOL



PZP1

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| Entries | 1218 |
| Mean | 0.7631 |
| RMS | 0.4753 |
| Underflow | 0 |
| Overflow | 0 |

π^+ distribution in time at $z = 50$ m – ICOOL

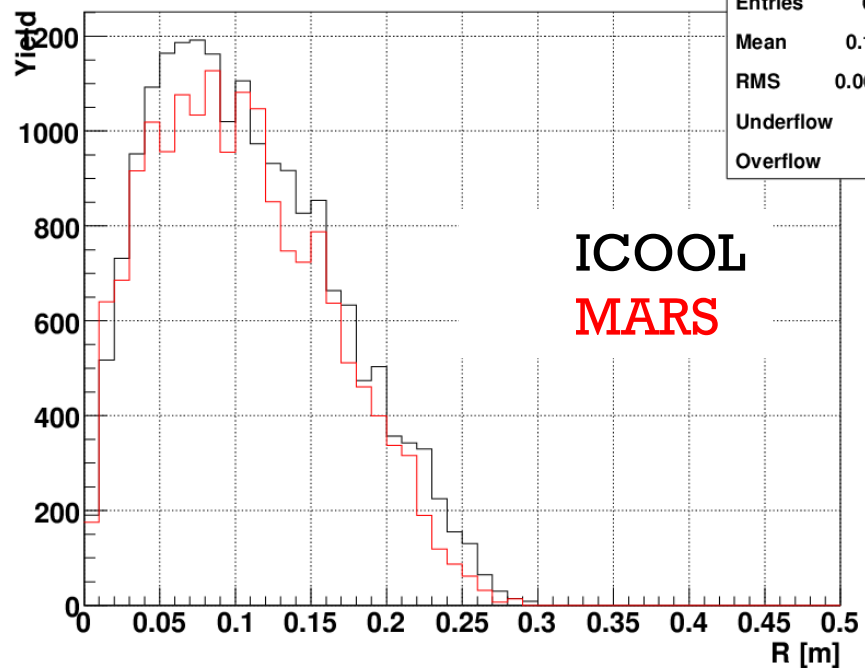


TP1

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| Entries | 1218 |
| Mean | 0.1776 |
| RMS | 0.01059 |
| Underflow | 0 |
| Overflow | 0 |

Checking particle phase space (4/5)

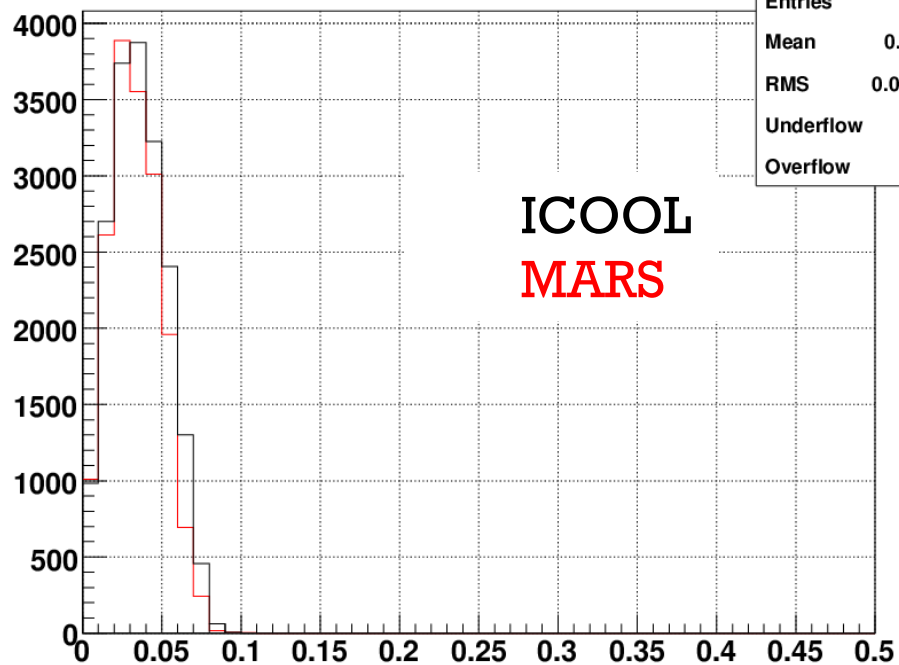
μ^+ distribution in R at z = 50 m - ICOOL



RM1

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| Entries | 6634 |
| Mean | 0.1088 |
| RMS | 0.06038 |
| Underflow | 0 |
| Overflow | 0 |

μ^+ distribution in pT at z = 50 m - MARS

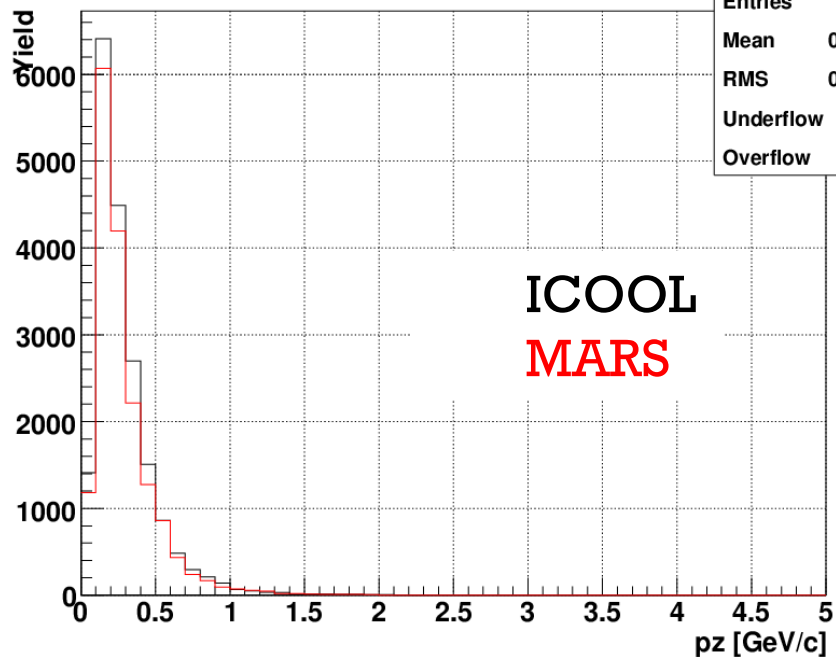


PTM2

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| Entries | 5935 |
| Mean | 0.0338 |
| RMS | 0.01605 |
| Underflow | 0 |
| Overflow | 0 |

Checking particle phase space (5/5)

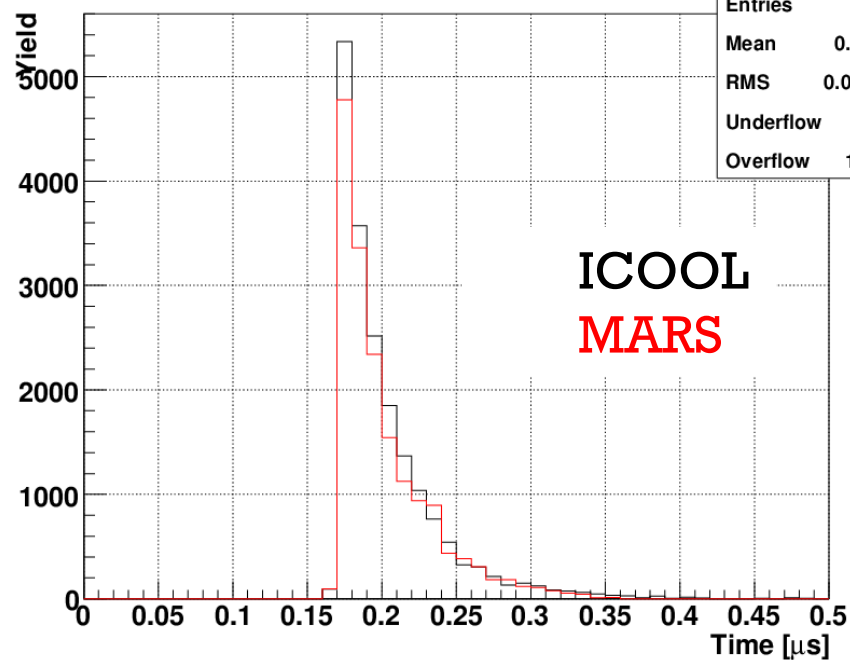
μ^+ distribution in pz at z = 50 m - ICOOL



PZM1

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| Entries | 6634 |
| Mean | 0.2893 |
| RMS | 0.2126 |
| Underflow | 0 |
| Overflow | 0 |

μ^+ distribution in time at z = 50 m - ICOOL



TM1

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| Entries | 6634 |
| Mean | 0.2029 |
| RMS | 0.03602 |
| Underflow | 0 |
| Overflow | 13.83 |

First attempt (1/2)

• $t_{\text{ref}} = 0$:

- don't set particle reference time. Normally ICOOL should assign to the reference particle $\langle t \rangle$. ICOOL knows how to do it since in for009.dat, at $z = 0$,
 $t_{\text{ref}} = \langle t \rangle$.

Only a 1/10 of the particles remaining.

• Tallies:

- 19069 weighted $\pi/K/\mu$ at start
- 709 weighted $\pi/K/\mu$ lost with flag -23 (particle radius not defined in r-region).
- 914 weighted $\pi/K/\mu$ lost with flag -43 ($p_z < \text{PZMINTRK}$).
- 327 weighted $\pi/K/\mu$ lost with flag -76 (stepping gave results with $r > 100$ m or $p_T > 1000$ 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 ?

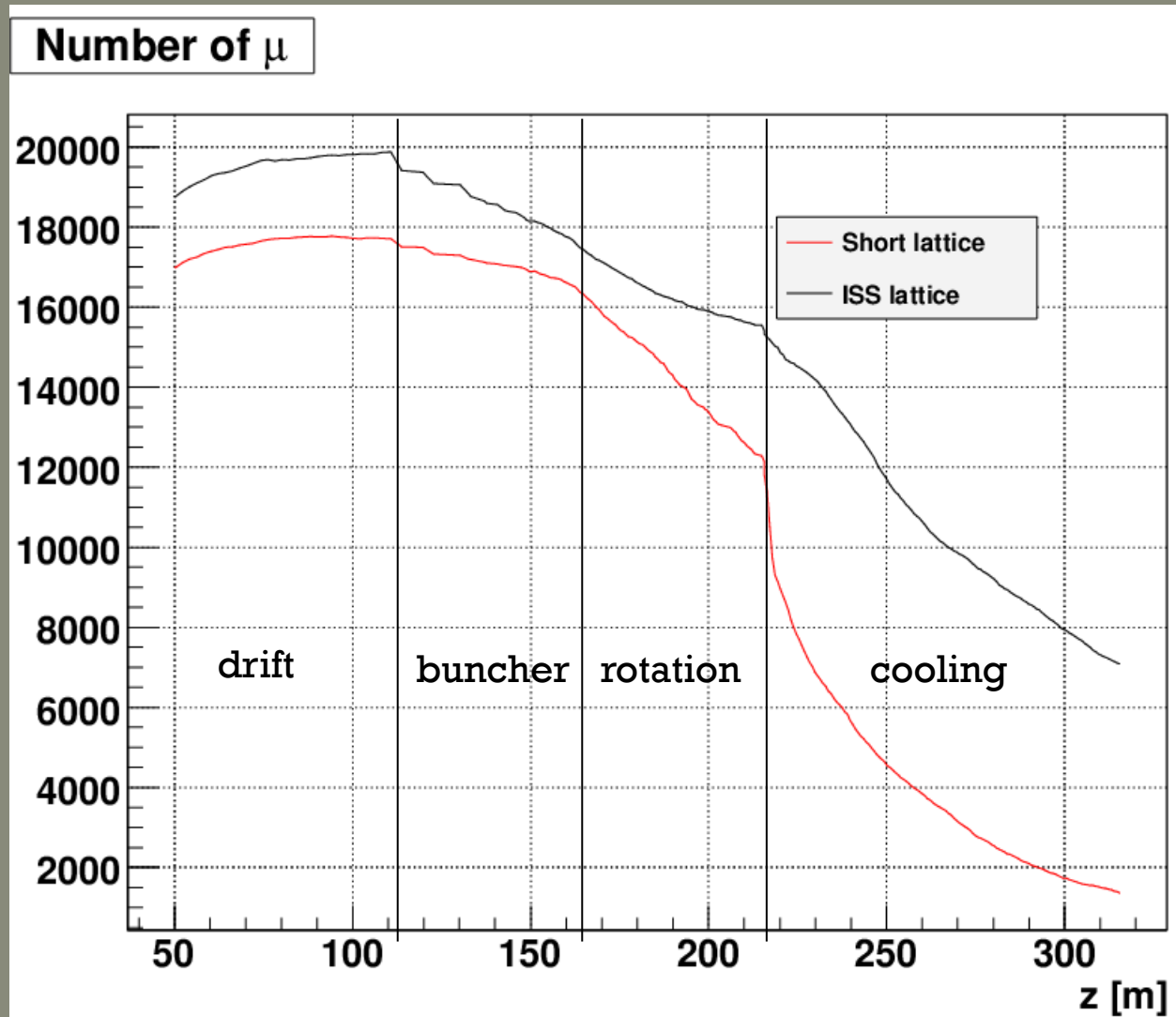
First attempt (2/2)

- 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 ?



Second attempt (1)

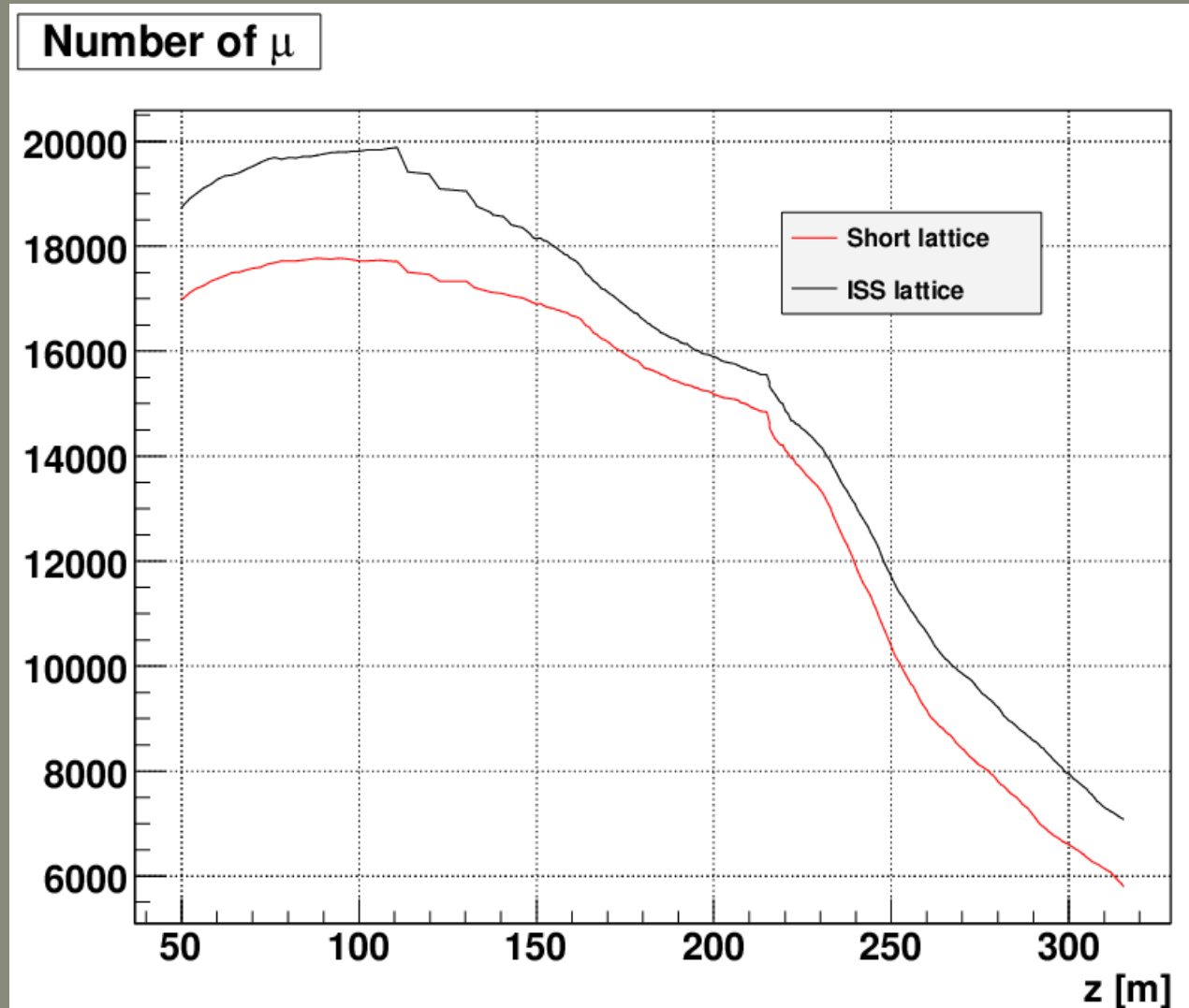
- $t_{\text{ref}} = \langle t \rangle \sim 175 \text{ ns}$:

- Assign to the reference particle $\langle t \rangle$ in the first REFP data card.

- Similar lattice performance.

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

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



Conclusion & todo

- Effect on 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.

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 $\langle t \rangle$ in the first REFP data card.
 - Lattice performance after ecalc9f cuts ~30% less muons compared to the ISS lattice (cannot be solely explained by the 10% difference at input).

Need to check particle phase space in buncher/rotator/cooler.
Is the tref problem a bug of 3.10 (need to check with more recent ICOOL versions) ?