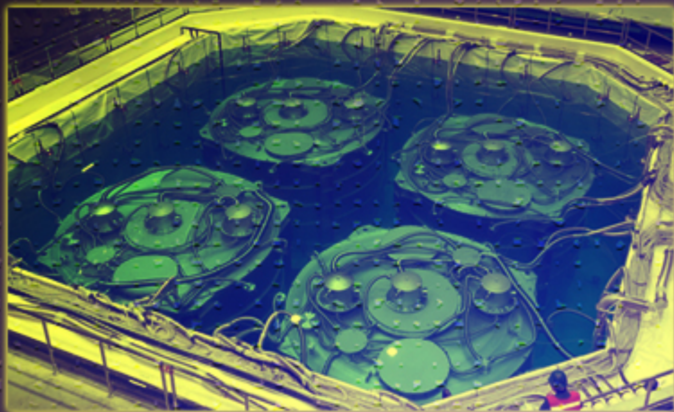


International Workshop on
Neutrino Factories,
Super Beams and Beta Beams

NUFACT 2013

August 19-24,2013,IHEP,Beijing,China

Future Muon Accelerators

Mark A. Palmer

August 21, 2013

Fermilab

Perhaps this should have been called…

The Potential of High Intensity Muon Beams

The Aims of the Muon Accelerator Program

The MAP accelerator R&D effort is focused on developing a facility that can address critical questions spanning two frontiers…

The Intensity Frontier:

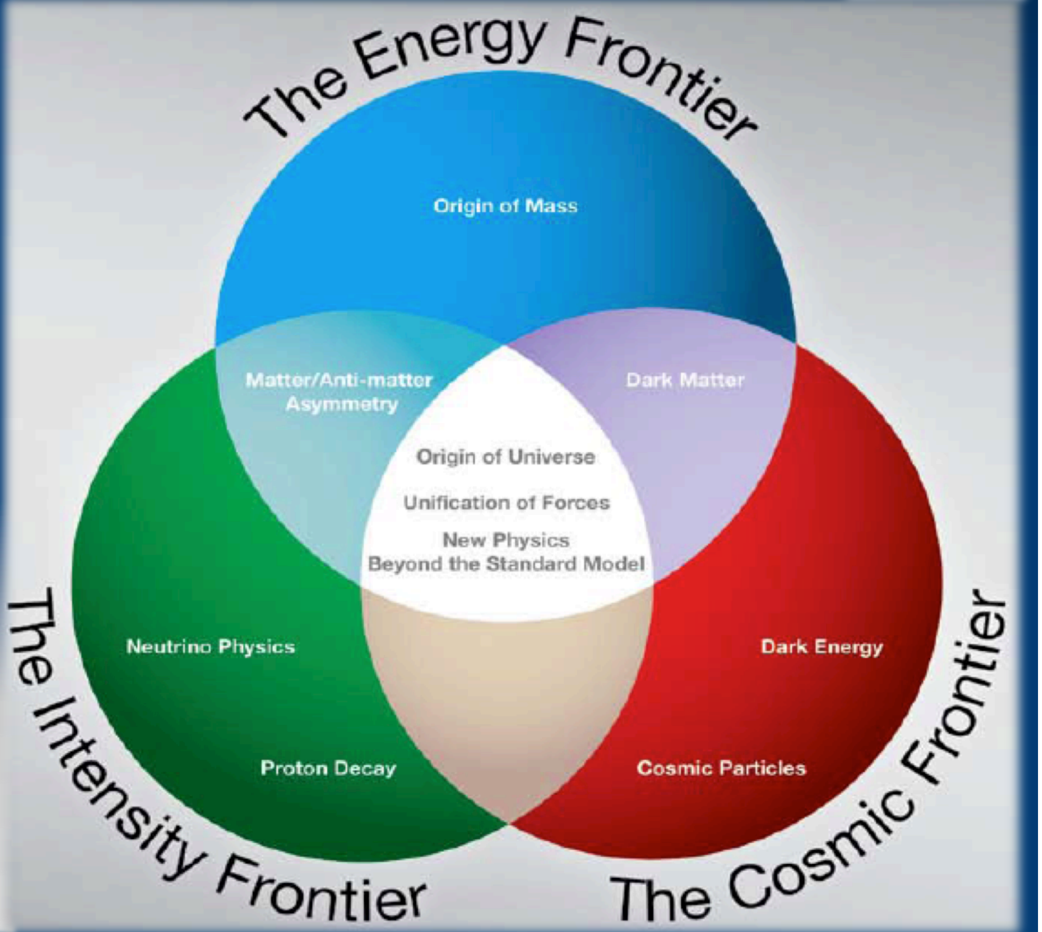
with a ***Neutrino Factory*** producing well-characterized ν beams for precise, high sensitivity studies

The Energy Frontier:

with a ***Muon Collider*** capable of reaching multi-TeV CoM energies

and

*a **Higgs Factory** on the border between these Frontiers*



The unique potential of a facility based on muon accelerators is physics reach that SPANS 2 FRONTIERS

Why Muon Accelerators?

- Muon beams offer unique potential for high energy physics
  - Tests of Lepton Flavor Violation
  - Anomalous magnetic moment ⇨ hints of new physics (g-2)
  - Can provide equal fractions of electron and muon neutrinos at high intensity for studies of neutrino oscillations – the Neutrino Factory concept

$$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu$$
$$\mu^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu$$

  - Muon collisions offer a large coupling to the "Higgs mechanism"

$$\sim \left(\frac{m_\mu^2}{m_e^2} \right) \cong 4 \times 10^4$$

  - As with an e^+e^- collider, a $\mu^+\mu^-$ collider would offer a precision probe of fundamental interactions

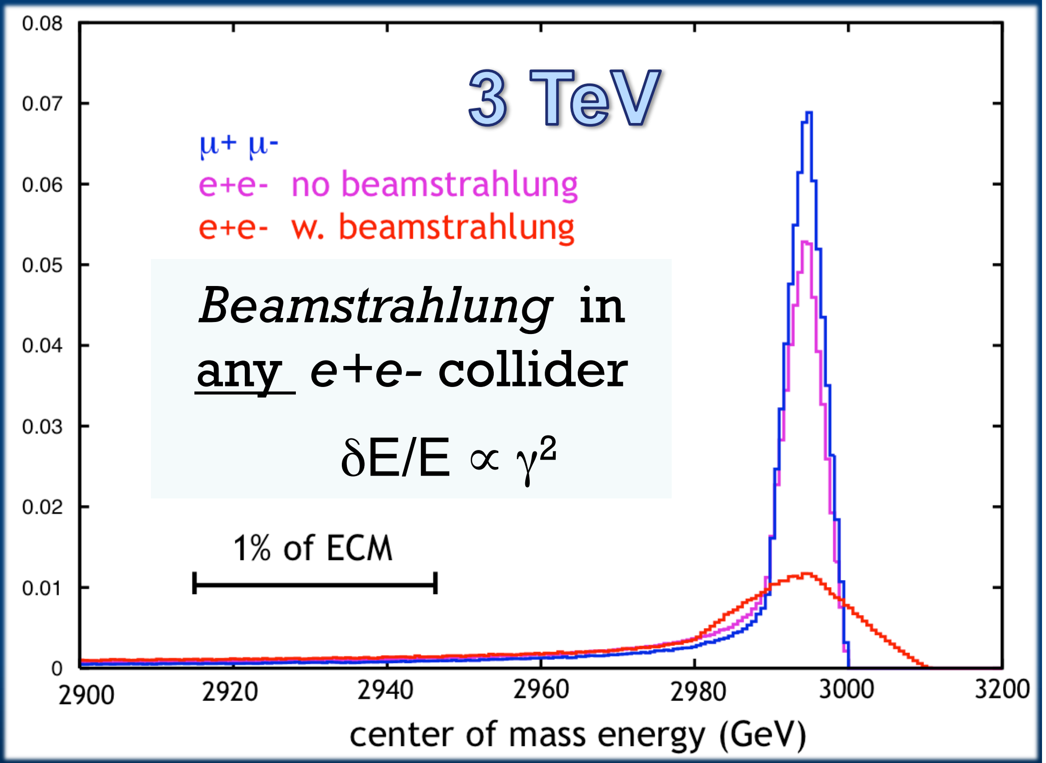
Why Muon Accelerators?

- Of course the potential applications for high intensity muon sources go beyond high energy physics
  - Muon radiography
  - Atomic and nuclear physics applications, for example…
    - Catalysis of atomic and molecular reactions
    - Nuclear reactions
    - Muon capture studies of radiological materials
  - Among others…

The Issues - I

- μ – an elementary charged lepton:
  - 200 times heavier than the electron
  - 2.2 μs lifetime at rest

- The large muon mass strongly suppresses synchrotron radiation
  - ⇨ Muons can be accelerated and stored using rings at much higher energy than electrons
  - ⇨ Colliding beams can be of higher quality with reduced beamstrahlung



The Issues - II

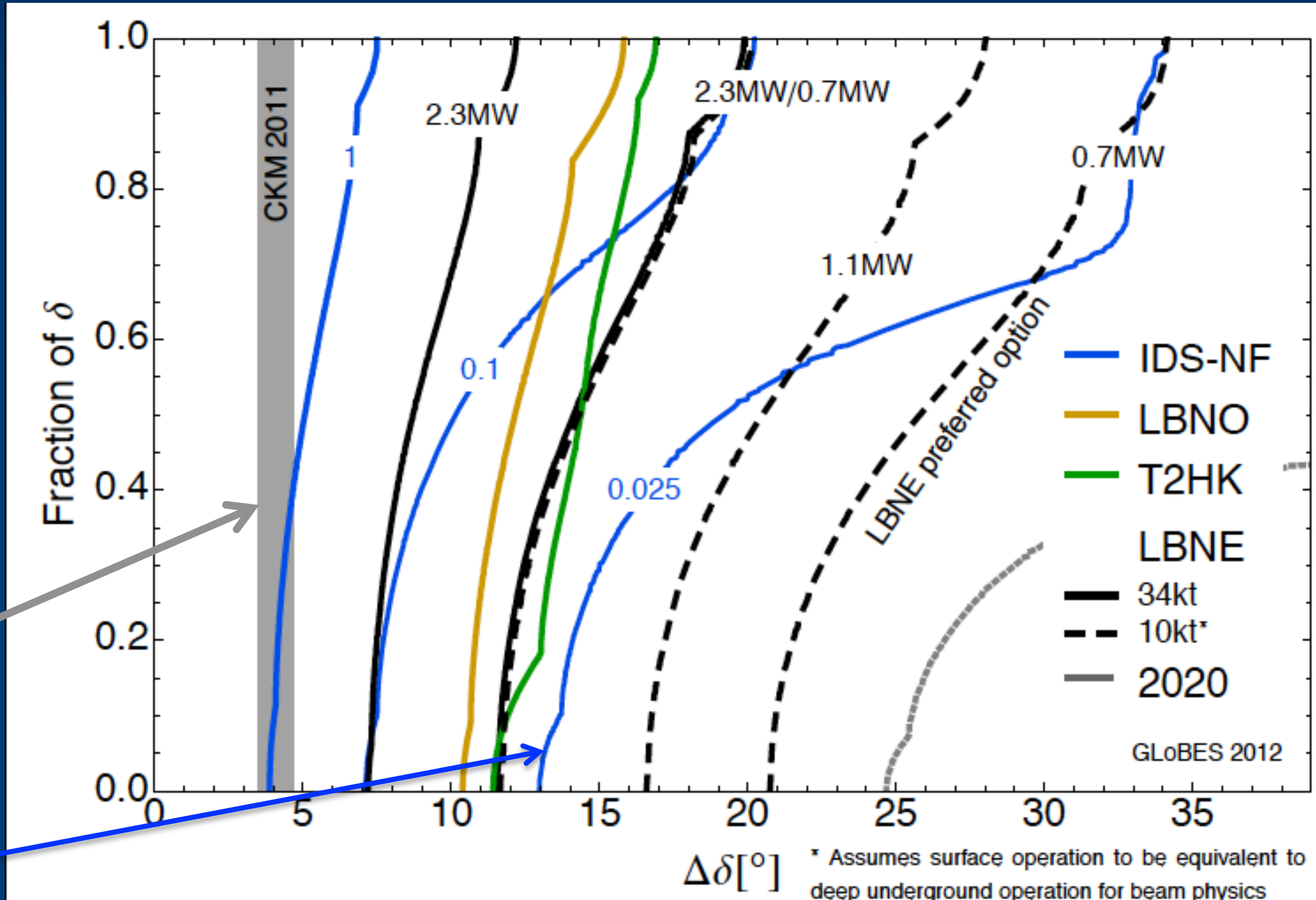
- Impacts of the short muon lifetime
  - Acceleration and storage time of a muon beam is limited
  - Collider ⇨ a new class of decay backgrounds must be dealt with
- For a collider, beam energy measurement by g-2 method ⇨ precision Higgs mass/width determination
- Muon beams produced as tertiary beams: $p \to \pi \to \mu$
  - Offers key accelerator challenges…

HEP Motivations: Neutrinos

- CP violation physics reach of various facilities

Can we probe the CP violation in the neutrino sector at the same level as in the CKM Matrix?

Measurement sensitivity in the quark sector



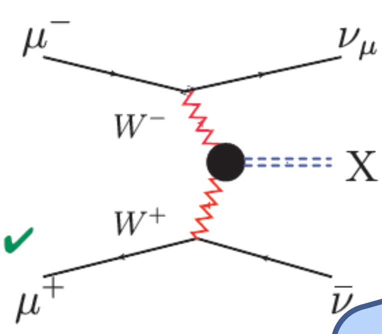
0.025 IDS-NF:
700kW target,
no cooling,
2×10^8 s running time
10-15 kTon detector

P. Coloma, P. Huber, J. Kopp, W. Winter

HEP Motivations: Colliders

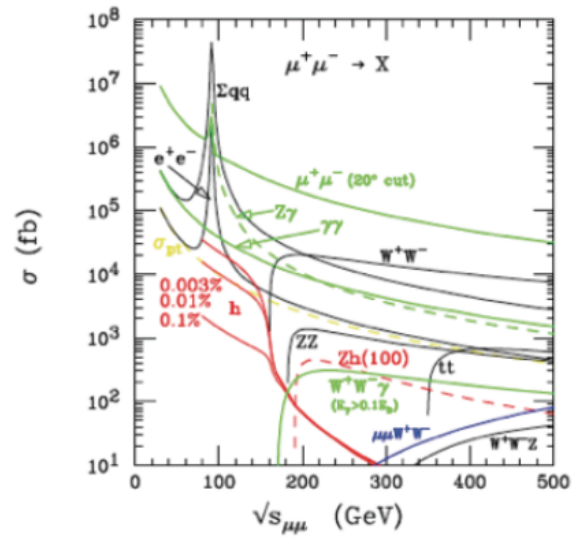
- For $\sqrt{s}$ < 500 GeV
  - SM thresholds: Z^0h, W^+W^-, top pairs
  - Higgs factory ($\sqrt{s} \approx$ 126 GeV) ✔
- For $\sqrt{s}$ > 500 GeV
  - Sensitive to possible Beyond SM physics.
  - High luminosity required. ✔
    - Cross sections for central (| θ | > 10°) pair production ~ R × 86.8 fb/s(in TeV^2) (R ≈ 1)
    - At $\sqrt{s}$ = 3 TeV for 100 fb^{-1} ~ 1000 events/(unit of R)
- For $\sqrt{s}$ > 1 TeV
  - Fusion processes important at multi-TeV MC

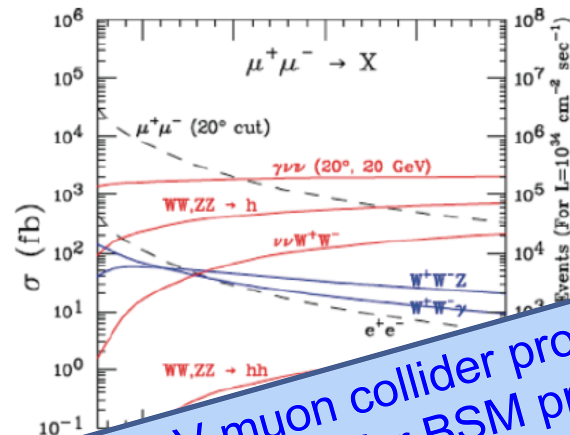
$$\sigma(s) = C \ln\left(\frac{s}{M_X^2}\right) + \ldots$$



  - An Electroweak Boson Collider ✔

E. Eichten





A ~10 TeV muon collider provides discovery potential for BSM processes in the EW sector that can exceeds that of a 100 TeV pp machine

THE MUON ACCELERATOR PROGRAM R&D EFFORT

The Muon Accelerator Program

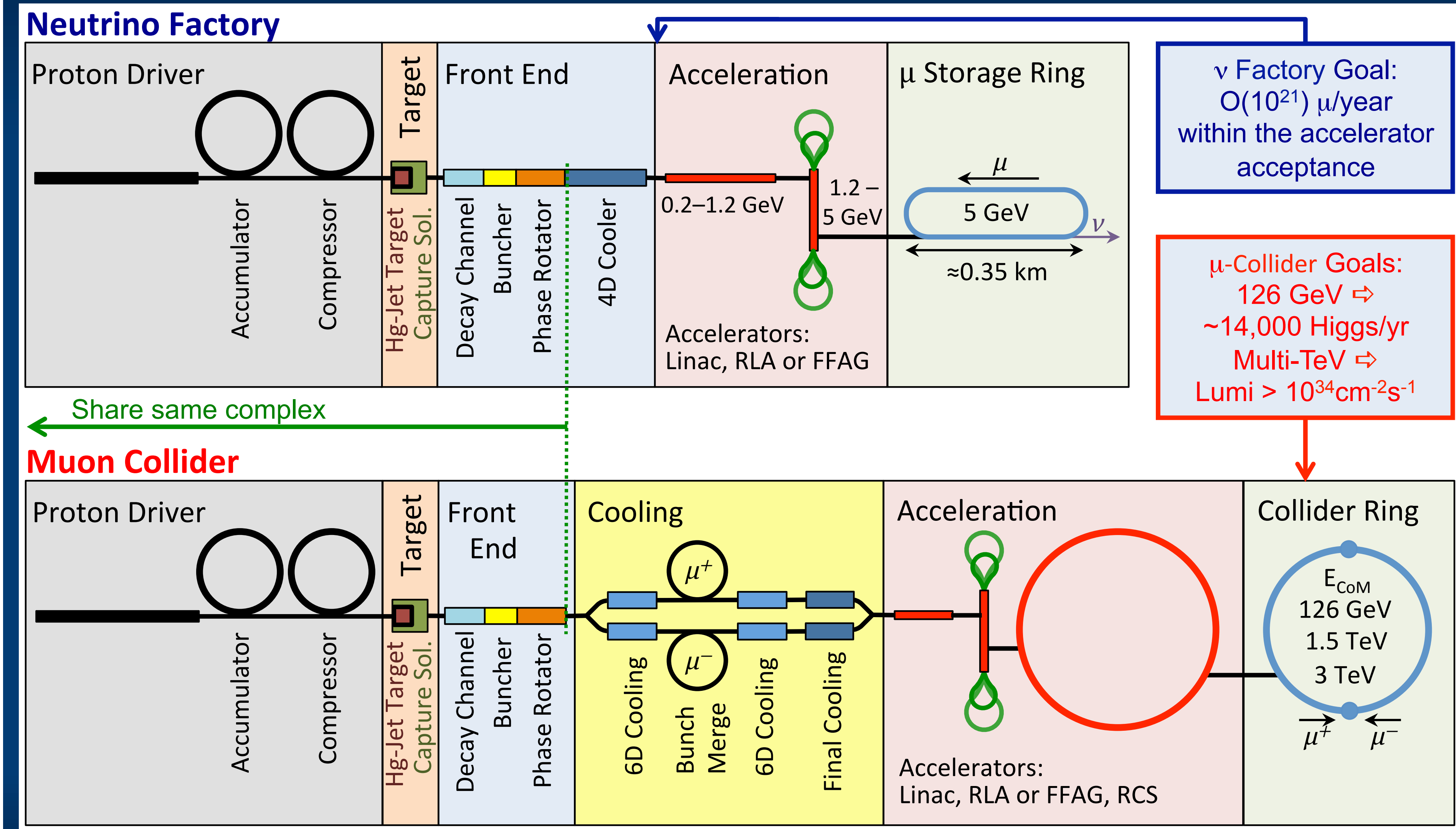
By the end of this decade:

- *To deliver results that will permit the high-energy physics community to make an informed choice of the optimal path to a high-energy lepton collider and/or a next-generation neutrino beam facility*

As well as…

- *To explore the path towards a facility that can provide cutting edge performance at both the Intensity Frontier and the Energy Frontier*
- *To validate the concepts that would enable the Fermilab accelerator complex to support these goals*

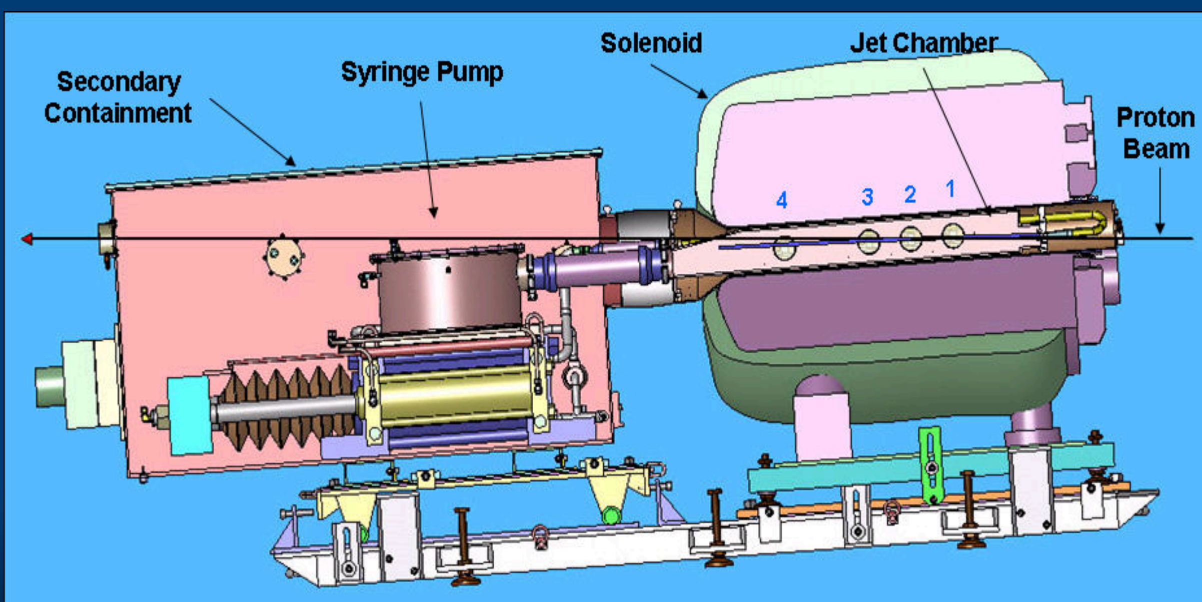
The U.S. Muon Accelerator Program

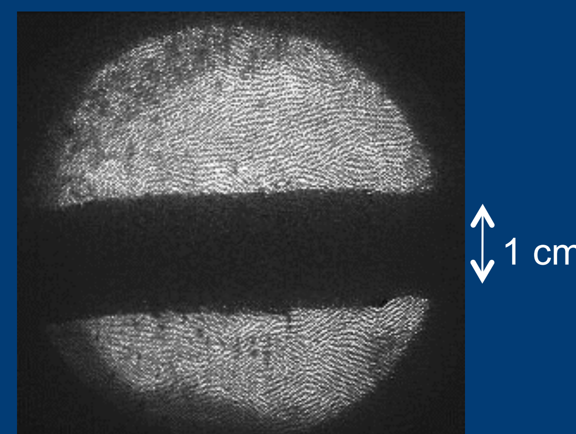


Key Technologies - Target

D. Kaplan (Tues - Plenary)
K. McDonald (Tues – WG3)

- The MERIT Experiment at the CERN PS
  – Demonstrated a 20m/s liquid Hg jet injected into a 15 T solenoid and hit with a 115 KJ/pulse beam!
  ⇨ Jets could operate with beam powers up to **8 MW** with a repetition rate of 70 Hz
- MAP staging aimed at initial 1 MW target





Hg jet in a 15 T solenoid with measured disruption length ~ 28 cm

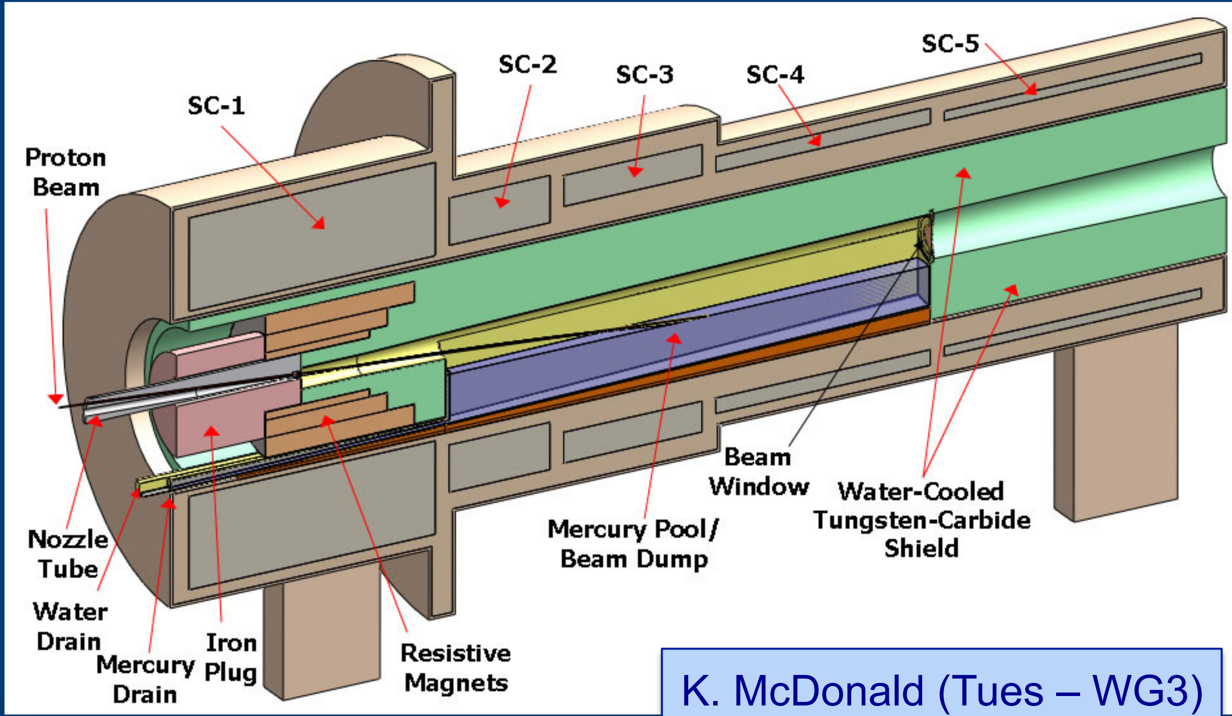
Technology Challenges – Capture Solenoid

- A Neutrino Factory and/or Muon Collider Facility requires challenging magnet design in several areas:
  - Target Capture Solenoid (15-20T with large aperture)

E_{stored} ~ 3 GJ

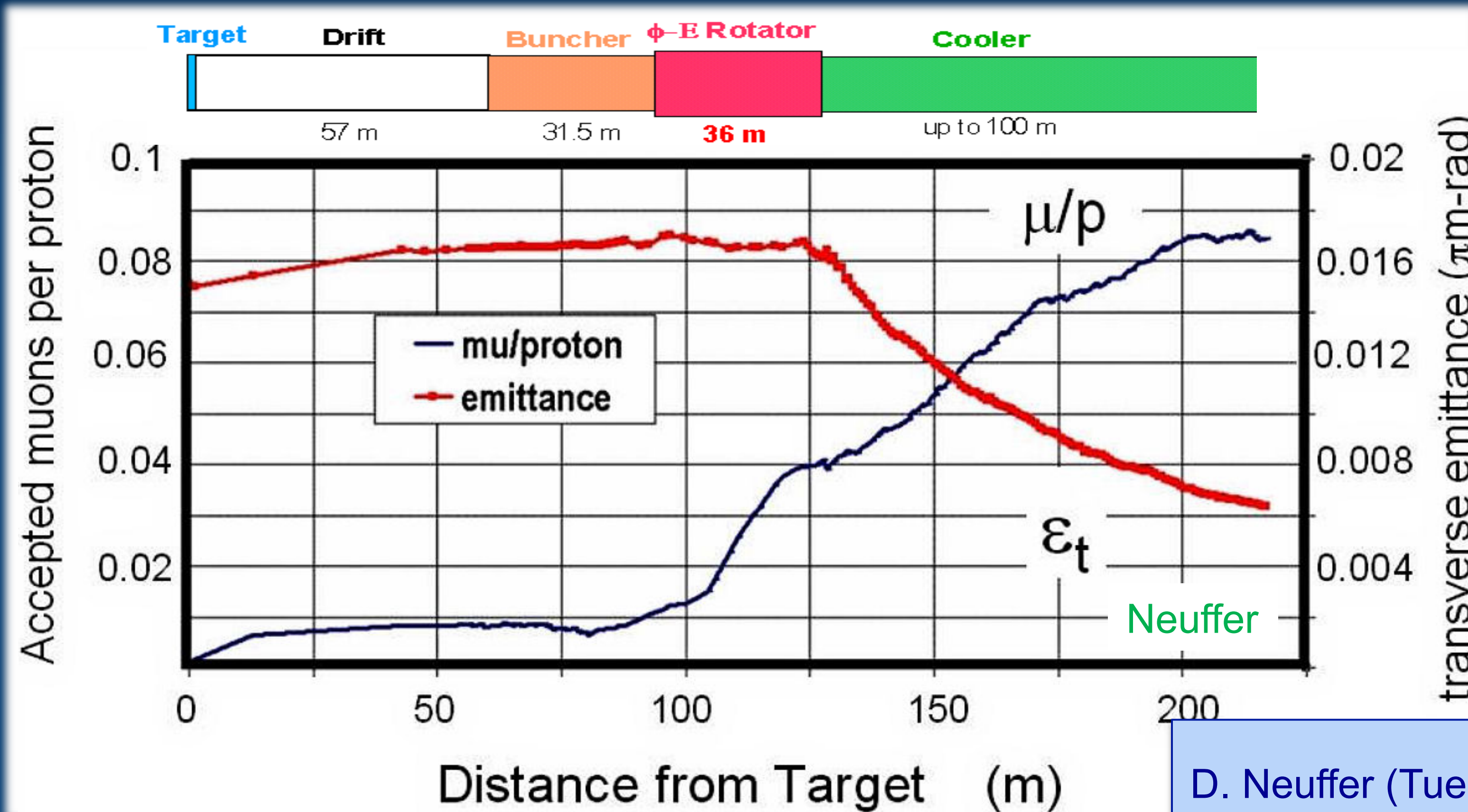
O(10MW) resistive coil in high radiation environment

Possible application for High Temperature Superconducting magnet technology



K. McDonald (Tues – WG3)
H. Sayed (Tues – WG3)

Technology Challenges – Tertiary Production



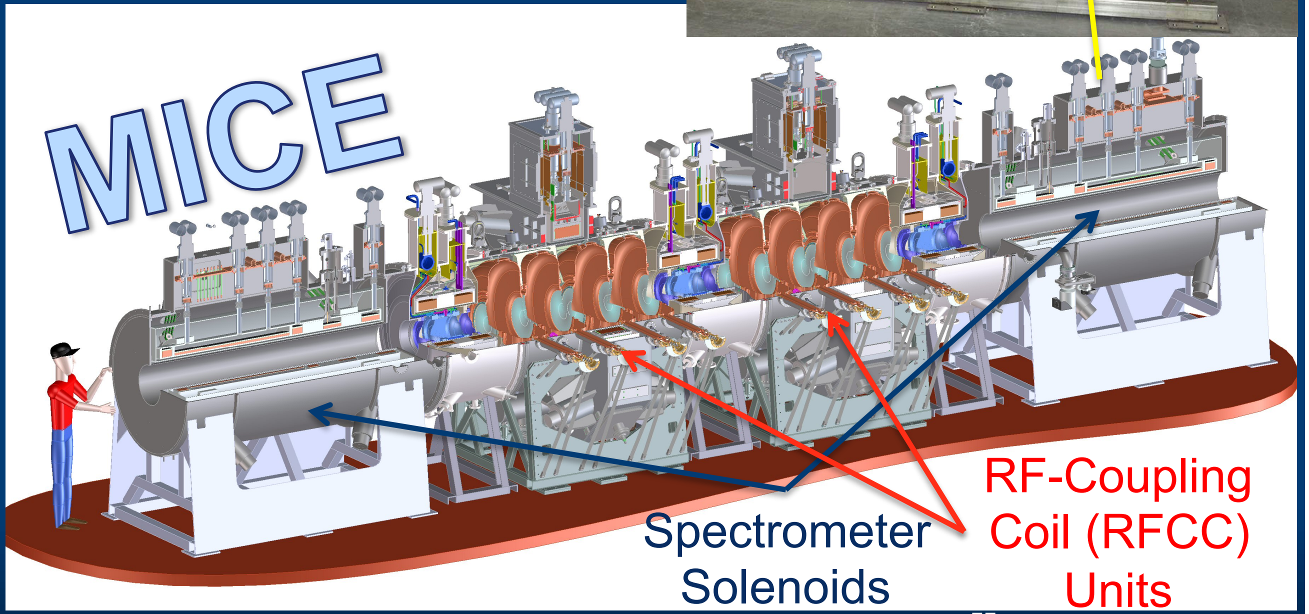
D. Neuffer (Tues – WG3)

- A multi-MW proton source, *e.g.*, Project X, will enable $O(10^{21})$ muons/year to be produced, bunched and cooled to fit within the acceptance of an accelerator.

Technology Challenges - Cooling

- Tertiary production of muon beams
  - Initial beam emittance intrinsically large
  - Cooling mechanism required, but no radiation damping
- Muon Cooling ⇨ Ionization Cooling
  - dE/dx energy loss in materials
  - RF to replace p_{long}

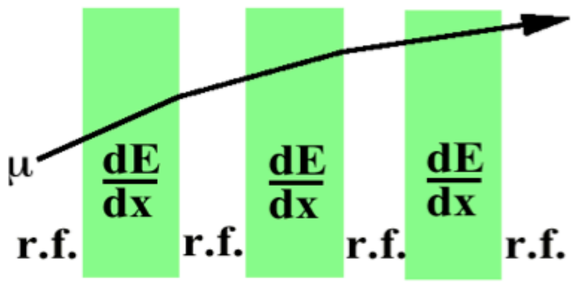
The Muon Ionization Cooling Experiment: Demonstrate the method and validate our simulations

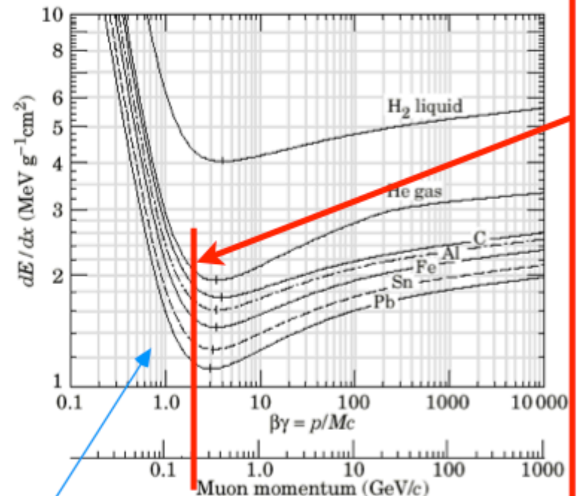


D. Adey, D. Kaplan (Wed – WG3)

Ionization Cooling

- Muons cool via dE/dx in low-Z medium





- ionization minimum is ≈ optimal working point:
  - longitudinal +ive feedback at lower *p*
  - straggling & expense of reacceleration at higher *p*

– Absorbers:

$$\begin{cases} E \to E - \left\langle \frac{dE}{dx} \right\rangle \Delta s \\ \theta \to \theta + \theta^{rms}_{space} \end{cases}$$

ionization energy loss

multiple Coulomb scattering

- 2 competing effects ⇒ ∃ equilibrium emittance

– RF cavities between absorbers replace ΔE

– Net effect: reduction in $p_\perp$ at constant $p_\parallel$, i.e., transverse cooling

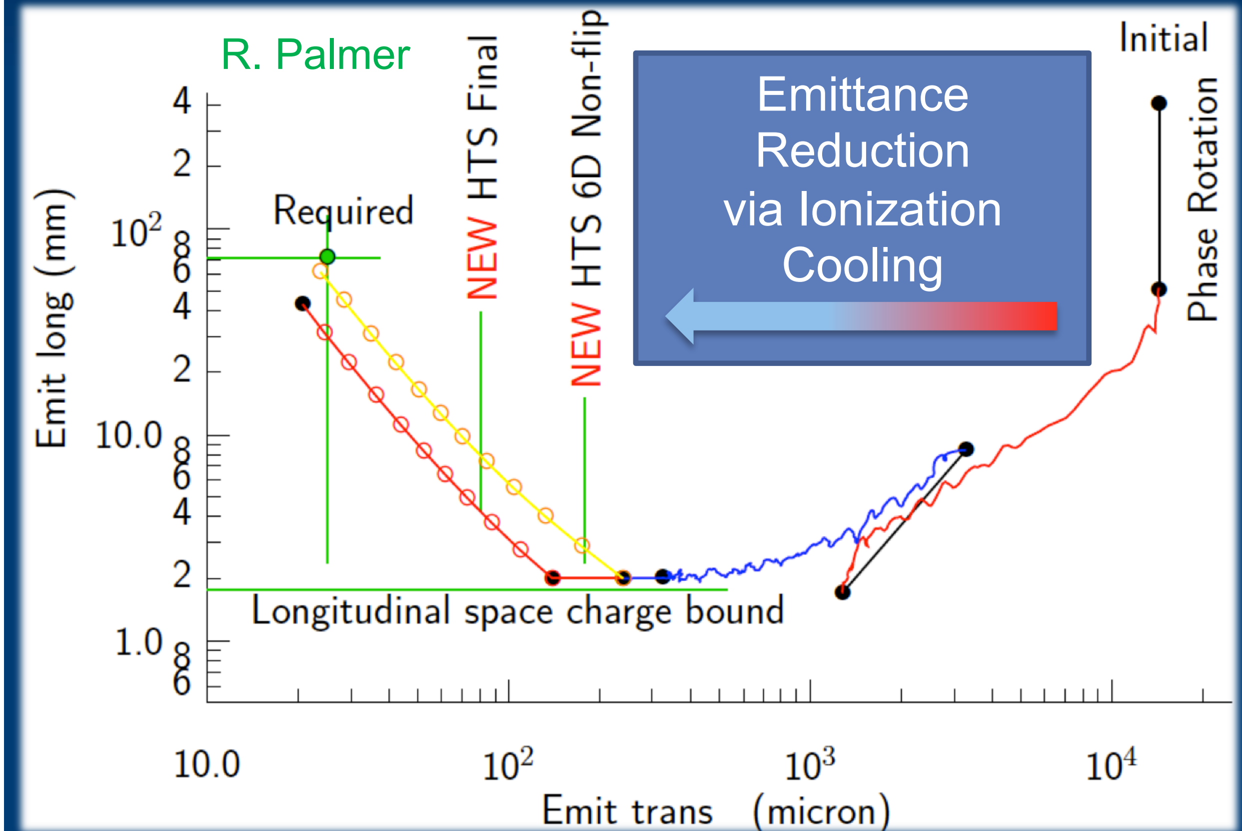
$$\frac{d\epsilon_N}{ds} \approx -\frac{1}{\beta^2}\left\langle\frac{dE_\mu}{ds}\right\rangle\frac{\epsilon_N}{E_\mu} + \frac{\beta_\perp (0.014\ \text{GeV})^2}{2\beta^3 E_\mu m_\mu X_0}$$

(emittance change per unit length)

D. Kaplan

Technology Challenges - Cooling

- Development of a cooling channel design to reduce the 6D phase space by a factor of O(10^6) ⟶ MC luminosity of O(10^{34}) cm^{-2} s^{-1}

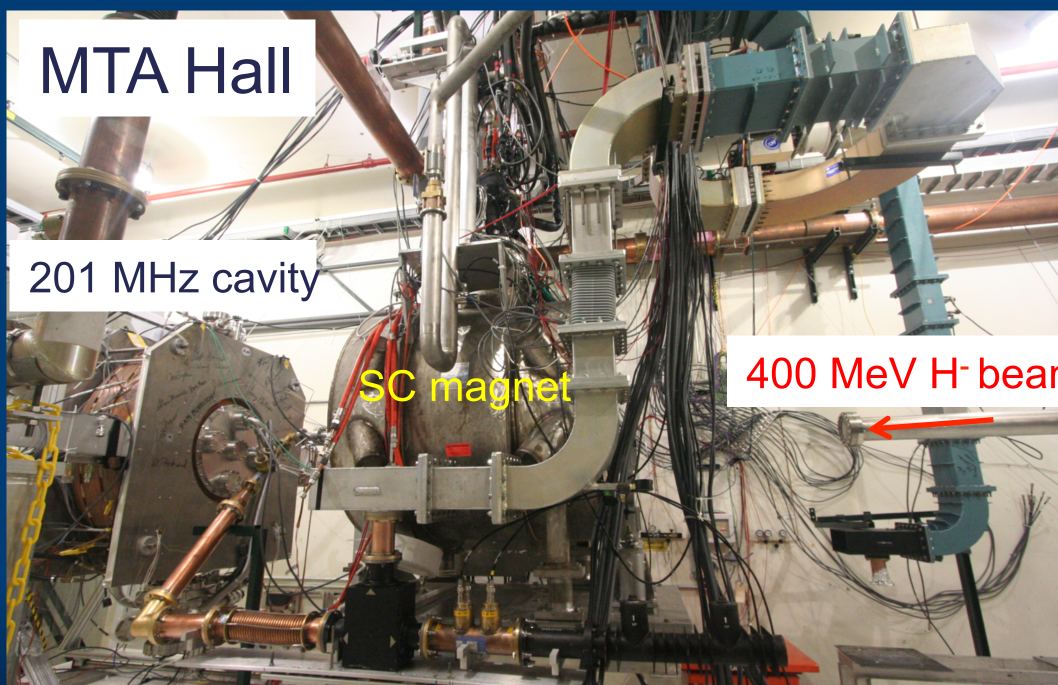


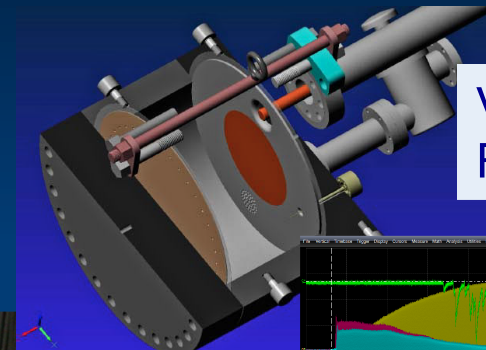
D. Stratakis (Wed – WG3)
R. Palmer, K. Yonehara, D. Neuffer (Thu – WG3)

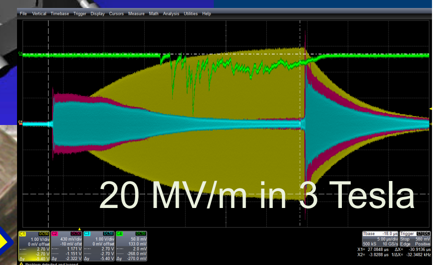
- Some components beyond state-of-art:
  - Very high field HTS solenoids (≥30 T)
  - High gradient RF cavities operating in multi-Tesla fields

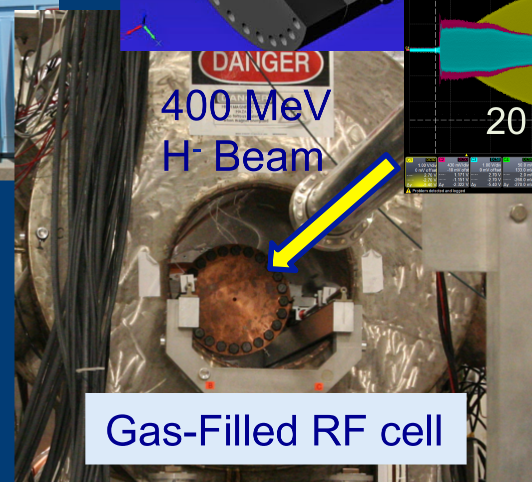
The program targets critical magnet and cooling cell technology demonstrations within its feasibility phase.

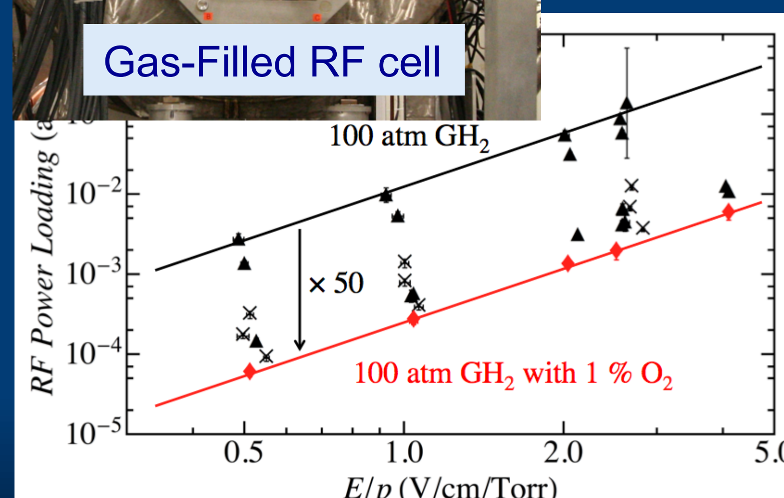
Elements of the R&D Program









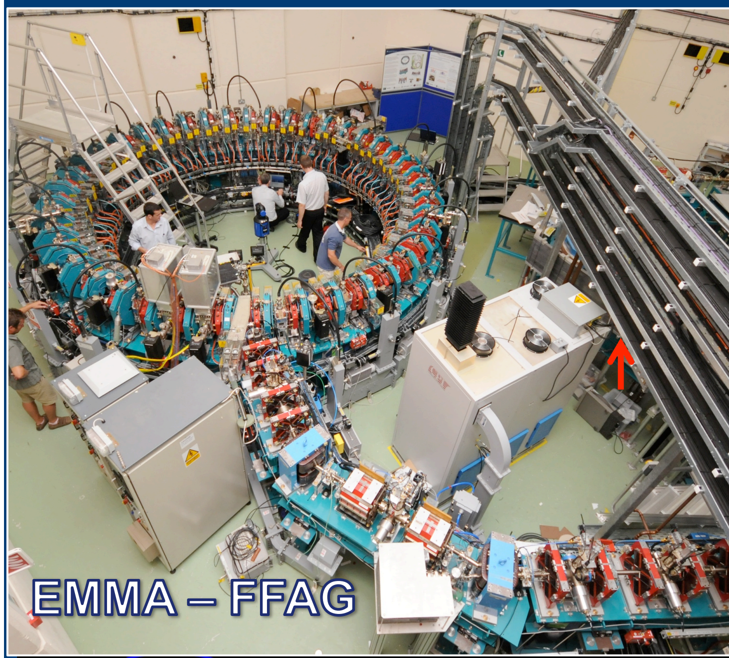


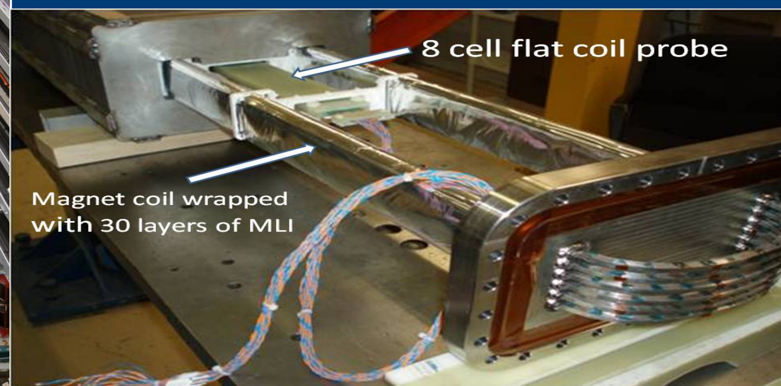
Technology Challenges - Acceleration

- Muons require an ultrafast accelerator chain

  ⇨ *Beyond the capability of most machines*

- Solutions include:
  - Superconducting Linacs
  - Recirculating Linear Accelerators (RLAs)
  - Fixed-Field Alternating-Gradient (FFAG) Machines
  - Rapid Cycling Synchrotrons (RCS)

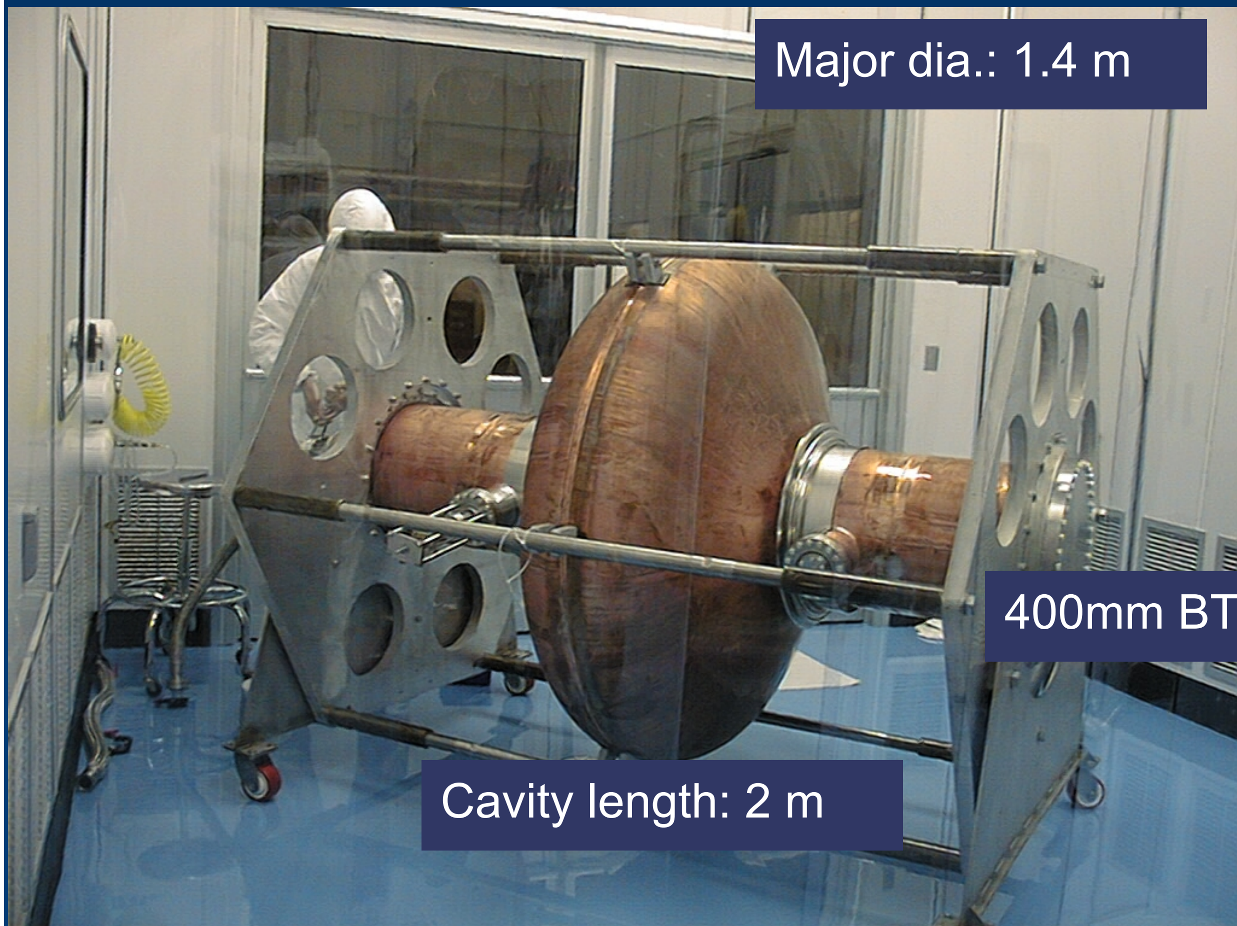




RCS requires 2 T p-p magnets at f = 400 Hz (U Miss & FNAL)

JEMMRLA Proposal: JLAB Electron Model of Muon RLA with Multi-pass Arcs

Superconducting RF Development

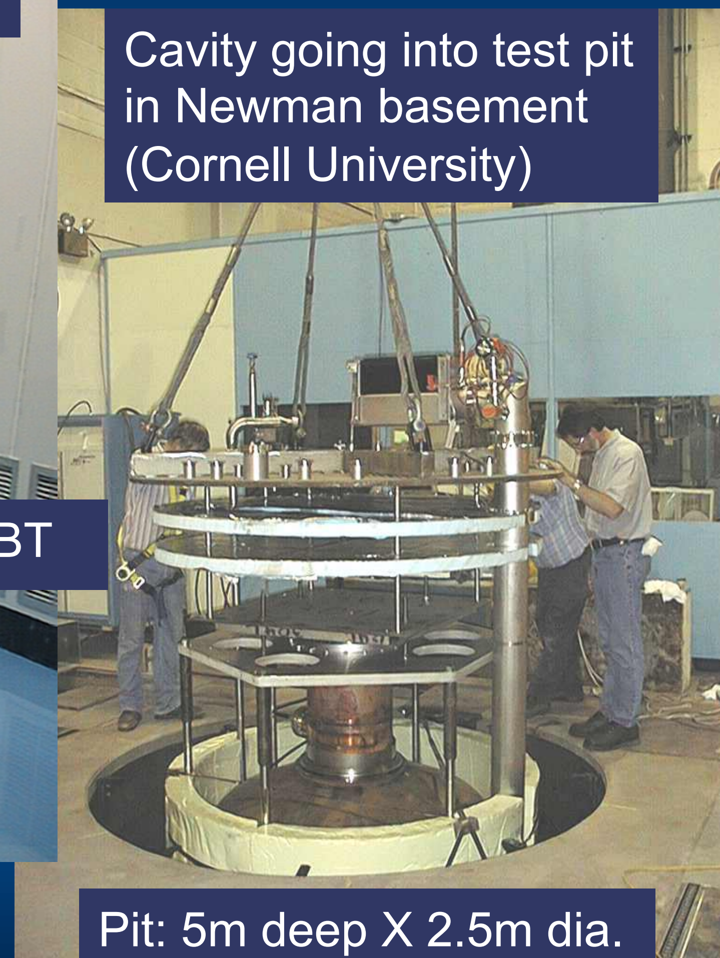


Major dia.: 1.4 m

400mm BT

Cavity length: 2 m

201 MHz SCRF R&D

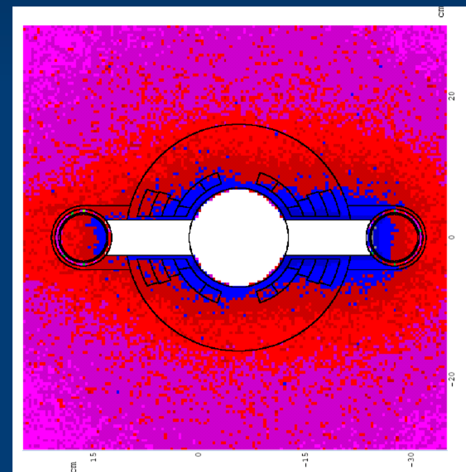


Cavity going into test pit in Newman basement (Cornell University)

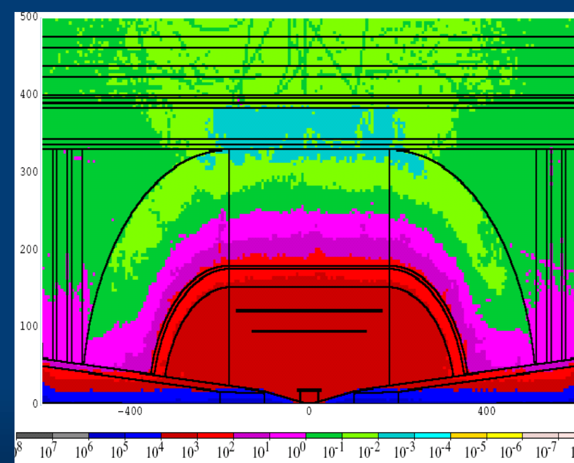
Pit: 5m deep X 2.5m dia.

Technology & Design Challenges – Ring, Magnets, Detector

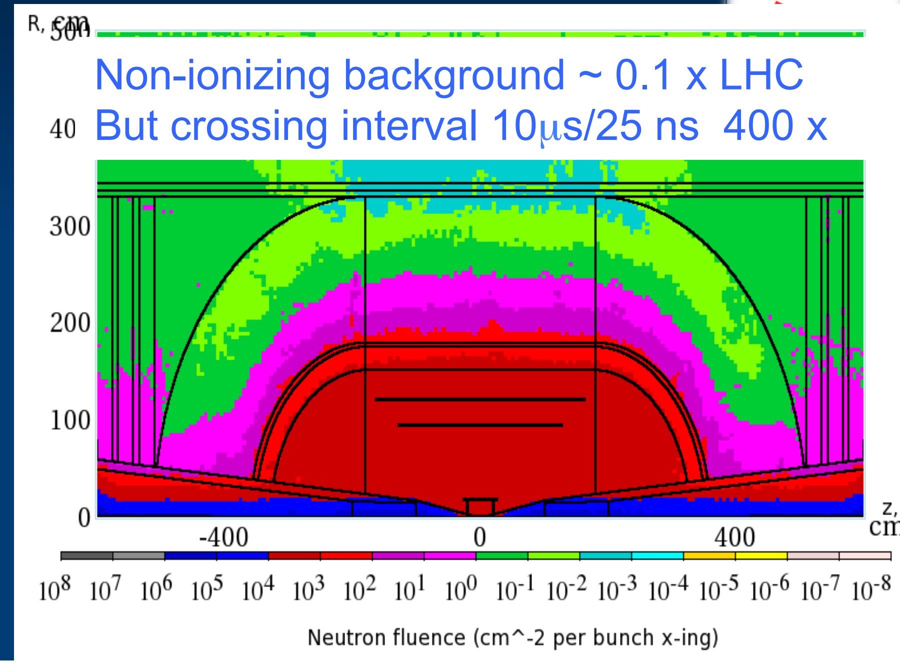
- Emittances are relatively large, but muons circulate for ~1000 turns before decaying
  - Lattice studies for 126 GeV, 1.5 & 3 TeV CoM
- High field dipoles and quadrupoles must operate in high-rate muon decay backgrounds
  - Magnet designs under study
- Detector shielding & performance
  - Initial studies for 126 GeV, 1.5 TeV, and 3 TeV using MARS background simulations
  - Major focus on optimizing shielding configuration



MARS energy deposition map for 1.5 TeV collider dipole



Backgrounds and Detector

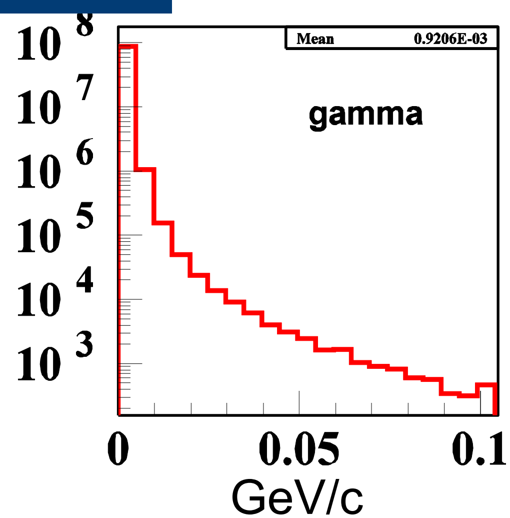


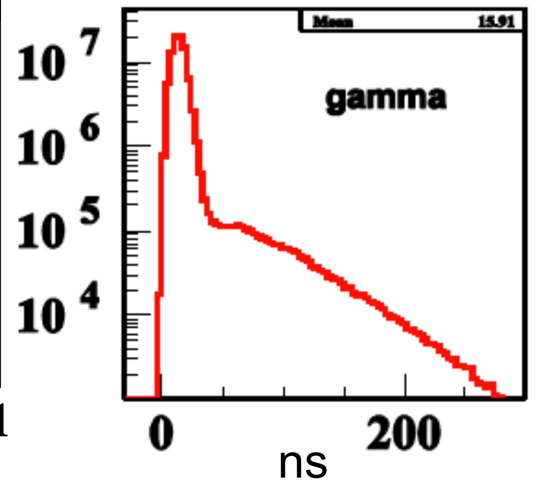
Much of the background is soft and out of time

- Nanosecond time resolution can reduce backgrounds by three orders of magnitude

Requires a fast, pixelated tracker and calorimeter.

	Cut	Rejection
Tracker hits	1 ns, dedx	9×10^{-4}
Calorimeter neutrons	2 ns	2.4×10^{-3}
Calorimeter photons	2 ns	2.2×10^{-3}

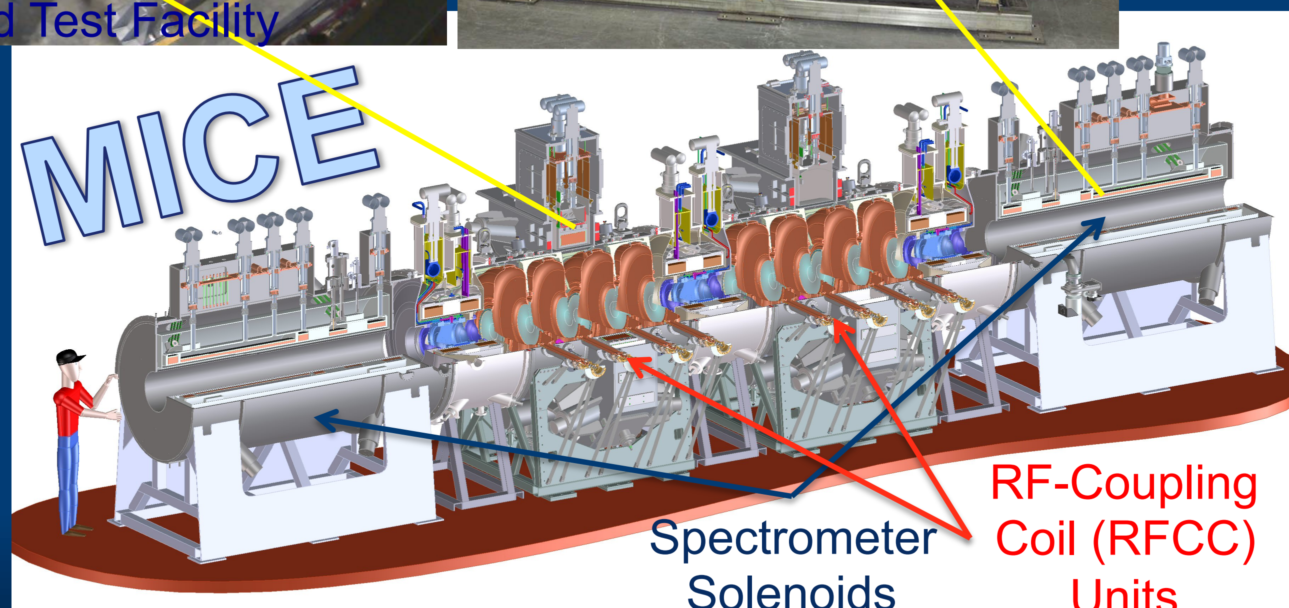




RECENT HIGHLIGHTS IN COOLING CHANNEL TECHNOLOGY R&D

Recent Progress I - MICE

- Currently preparing for MICE Step IV
- Includes:
  - Spectrometer Solenoids
  - First Focus Coil
- Provides:
  - Direct measurement of interactions with absorber materials
  - Important simulation input

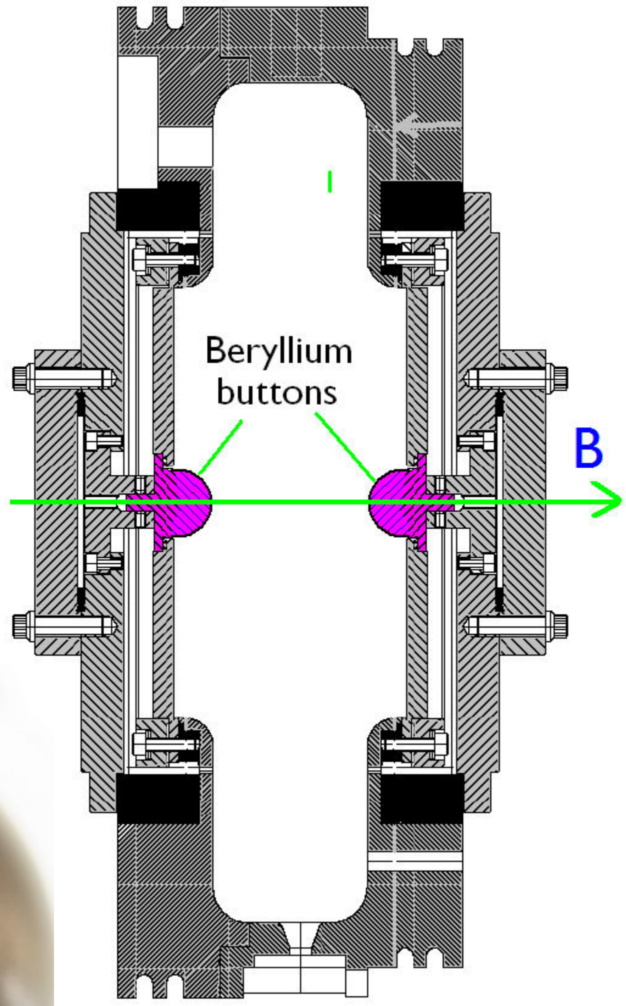


Recent Progress II – Cavity Materials

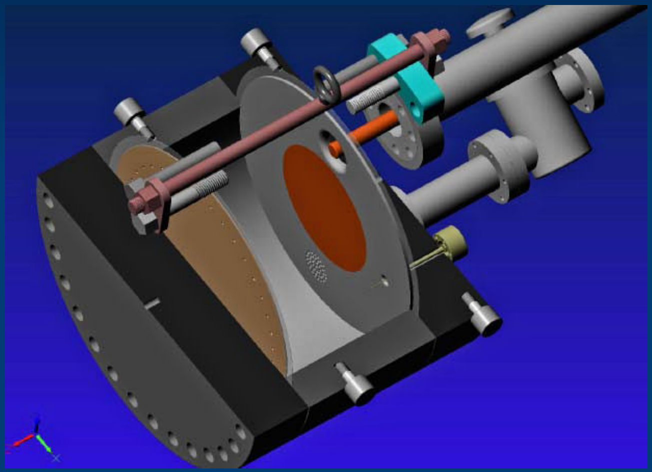
Breakdown tests with Be and Cu Buttons

- Both reached ~31 MV/m
- Cu button shows significant pitting
- Be button shows minimal damage

⇨ Materials choices offer the possibility of more robust operation in mangetic fields

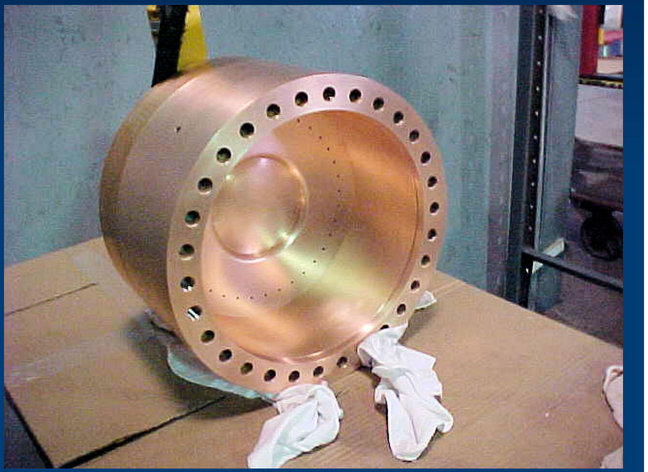


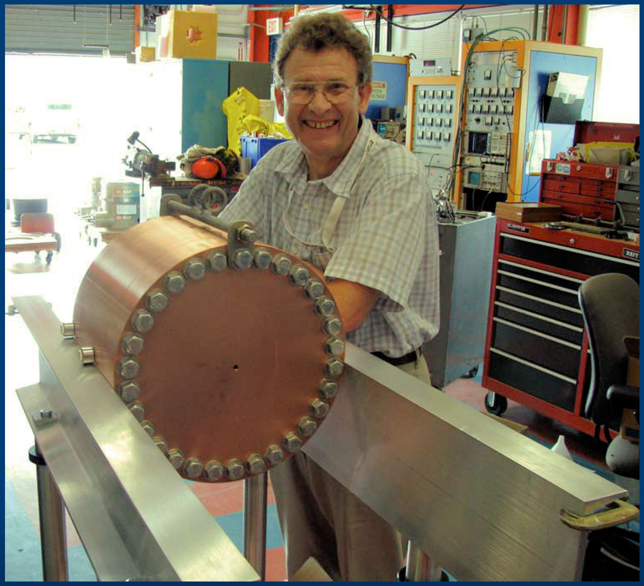
Recent Progress III – Vacuum RF



All-Seasons Cavity

(designed for both vacuum and high pressure operation)

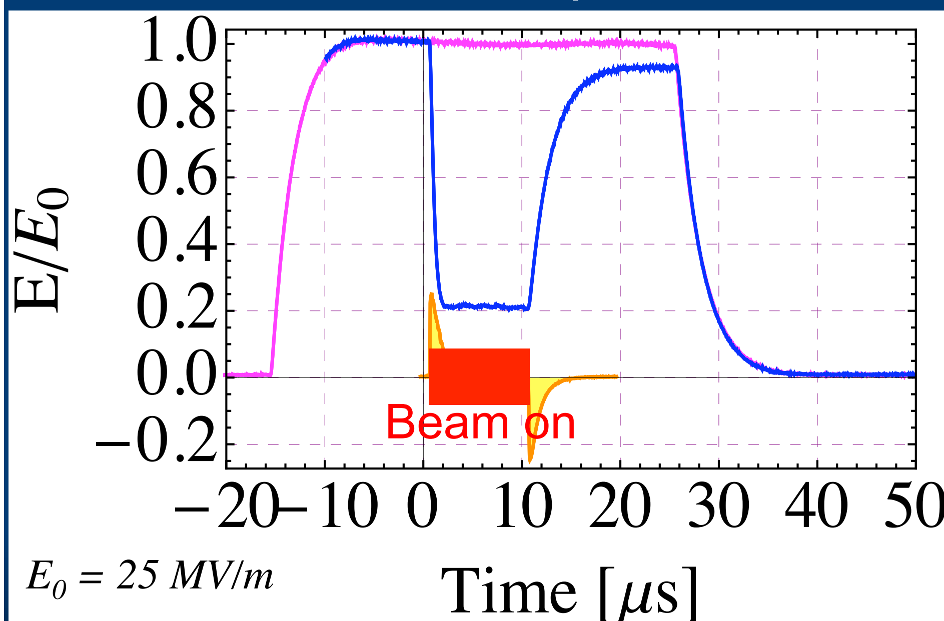


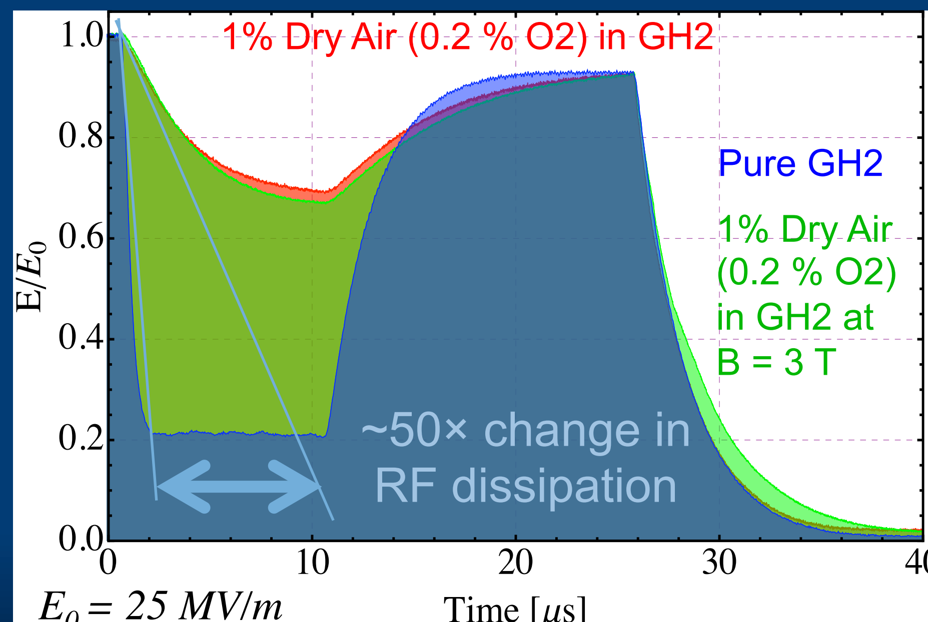


- Vacuum Tests at B = 0 T & B = 3 T
  - Two cycles: $B_0 \Rightarrow B_3 \Rightarrow B_0 \Rightarrow B_3$
- No difference in maximum stable operating gradient
  - Gradient $\approx$ 25 MV/m
- Demonstrates possibility of successful operation of vacuum cavities in magnetic fields with careful design

Recent Progress IV: High Pressure RF

- Gas-filled cavity
  - Can moderate dark current and breakdown currents in magnetic fields
  - Can contribute to cooling
  - Is loaded, however, by beam-induced plasma
- Electronegative Species
  - Dope primary gas
  - Can moderate the loading effects of beam-induced plasma by scavenging the relatively mobile electrons

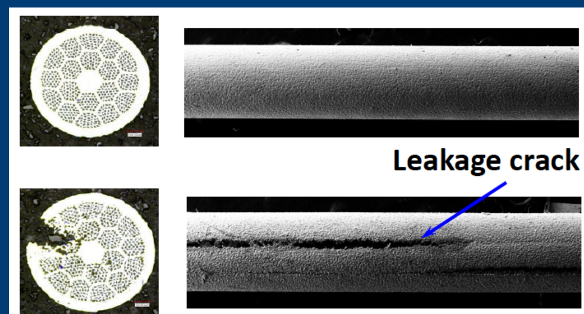




Recent Progress V: High Field Magnets

Progress towards a demonstration of a final stage cooling solenoid:

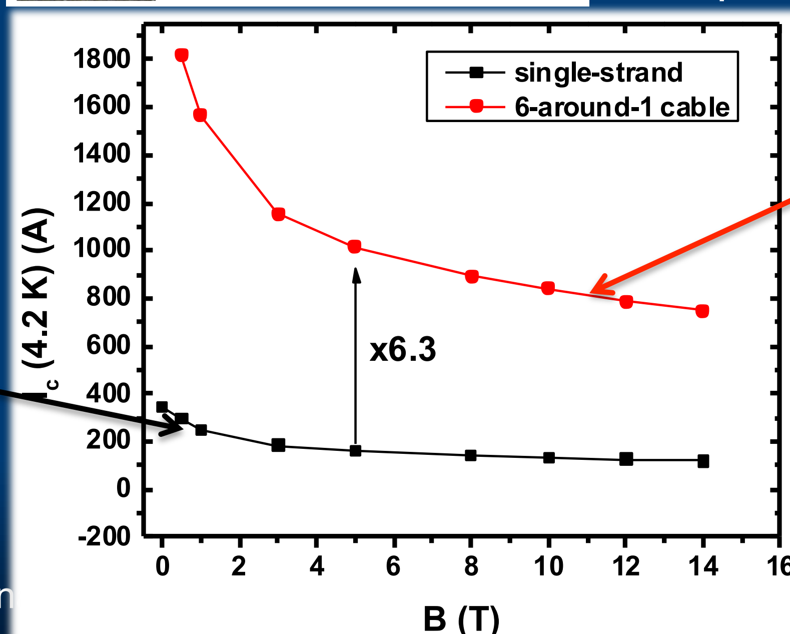
- Demonstrated 15+ T (16+ T on coil)
  - ~25 mm insert HTS solenoid
  - BNL/PBL YBCO Design
  - Highest field ever in HTS-only solenoid (by a factor of ~1.5)



BSCCO-2212 Challenge:

- Damage to wire during reaction
- Hyperbaric reaction now a proven solution

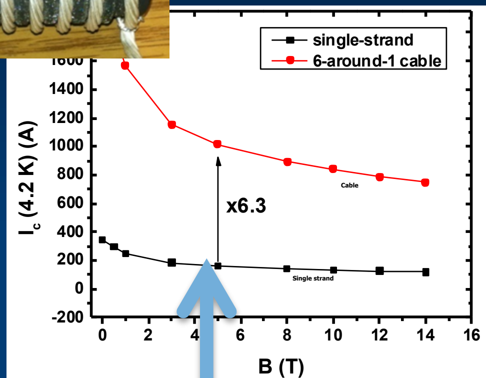
BSCCO-2212 Cable - Transport measurements show that FNAL cable attains 105% J_c of that of the single-strand



Multi-strand cable utilizing chemically compatible alloy and oxide layer to minimize cracks

Fermilab

MAP: Recent Technology Highlights

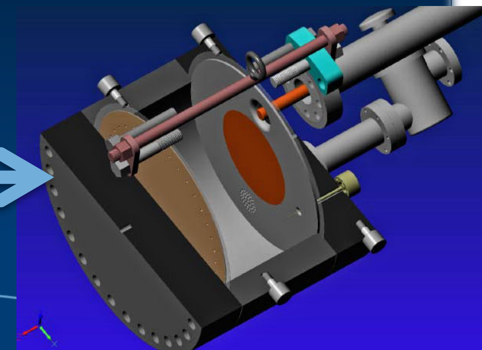


Breakthrough in HTS Cable Performance with Cables Matching Strand Performance

FNAL-Tech Div
T. Shen-Early Career Award

Successful Operation of 805 MHz "All Seasons" Cavity in 3T Magnetic Field under Vacuum

MuCool Test Area/Muons Inc

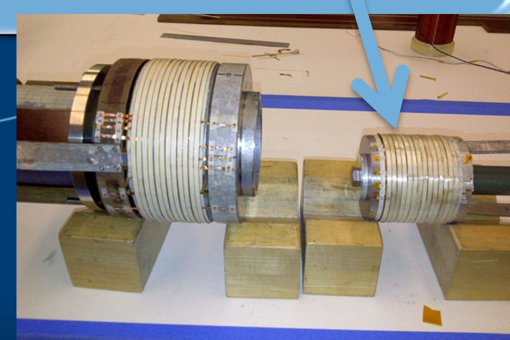


The Path to a Viable Muon Ionization Cooling Channel

World Record HTS-only Coil

15T on-axis field
16T on coil

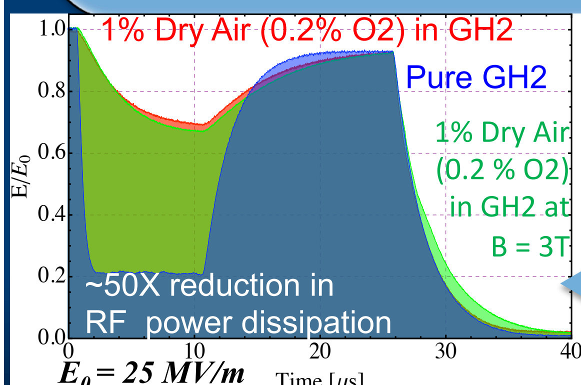
PBL/BNL



Demonstration of High Pressure RF Cavity <u>in 3T Magnetic Field with Beam</u>

Extrapolates to μ-Collider Parameters

MuCool Test Area



Also see next talk by J.-P. Delahaye

THE MUON ACCELERATOR STAGING STUDY (MASS) AND MAP TIMELINES

A Staged Muon-Based Neutrino and Collider Physics Program

The plan is conceived in four stages, whose exact order remains to be worked out:

- The "entry point" for the plan is the νSTORM facility proposed at Fermilab, which can advance short-baseline physics by making definitive observations or exclusions of sterile neutrinos. Secondly, it can make key measurements to reduce systematic uncertainties in long-baseline neutrino experiments. Finally, it can serve as an R&D platform for demonstration of accelerator capabilities pre-requisite to the later stages.
- A stored-muon-beam Neutrino Factory can take advantage of the large value of θ_{13} recently measured in reactor-antineutrino experiments to make definitive measurements of neutrino oscillations and their possible violation of CP symmetry.
- Thanks to suppression of radiative effects by the muon mass and the m^2_{lepton} proportionality of the s-channel Higgs coupling, a "Higgs Factory" Muon Collider can make uniquely precise measurements of the 126 GeV boson recently discovered at the LHC.
- An energy-frontier Muon Collider can perform unique measurements of Terascale physics, offering both precision and discovery reach.

Muon Accelerators

Accelerator	Energy Scale	Performance
Cooling Channel	**~200 MeV**	**Emittance Reduction**
MICE	*160-240 MeV*	*10%*
Muon Storage Ring	**3-4 GeV**	**Useable μ decays/yr***
νSTORM	*3.8 GeV*	*$3x10^{17}$*
Intensity Frontier ν Factory	**4-10 GeV**	**Useable μ decays/yr***
NuMAX Stage I (PX Stage 2)	*4-6 GeV*	*$8x10^{19}$*
NuMAX Stage II (PX Stage 2)	*4-6 GeV*	*$5x10^{20}$*
IDS-NF Design	*10 GeV*	*$5x10^{20}$*
Higgs Factory	**~126 GeV CoM**	**Higgs/10^7s**
s-Channel μ Collider	~126 GeV CoM	3,500-13,500
Energy Frontier μ Collider	**> 1 TeV CoM**	**Avg. Luminosity**
Opt. 1	*1.5 TeV CoM*	*$1.2x10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$*
Opt. 2	*3 TeV CoM*	*$4.4x10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$*
Opt. 3	*6 TeV CoM*	*$12x10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$*

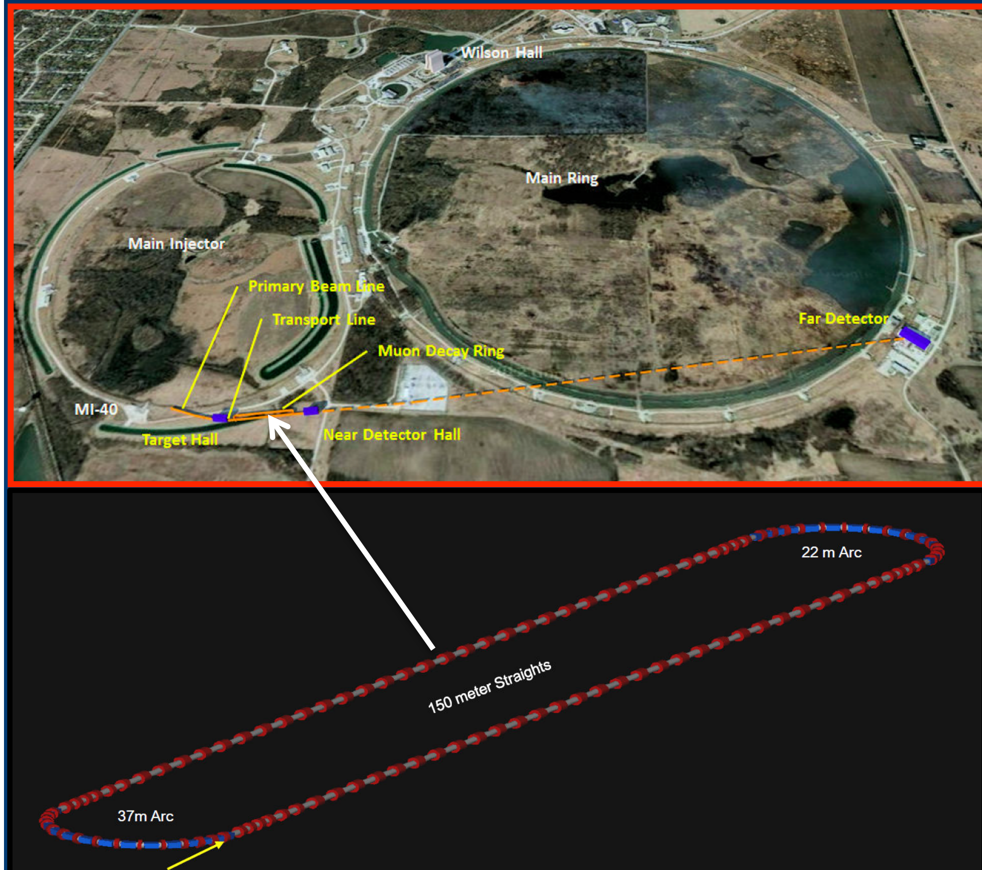
* Decays of an individual species (ie, μ^+ or μ^-)

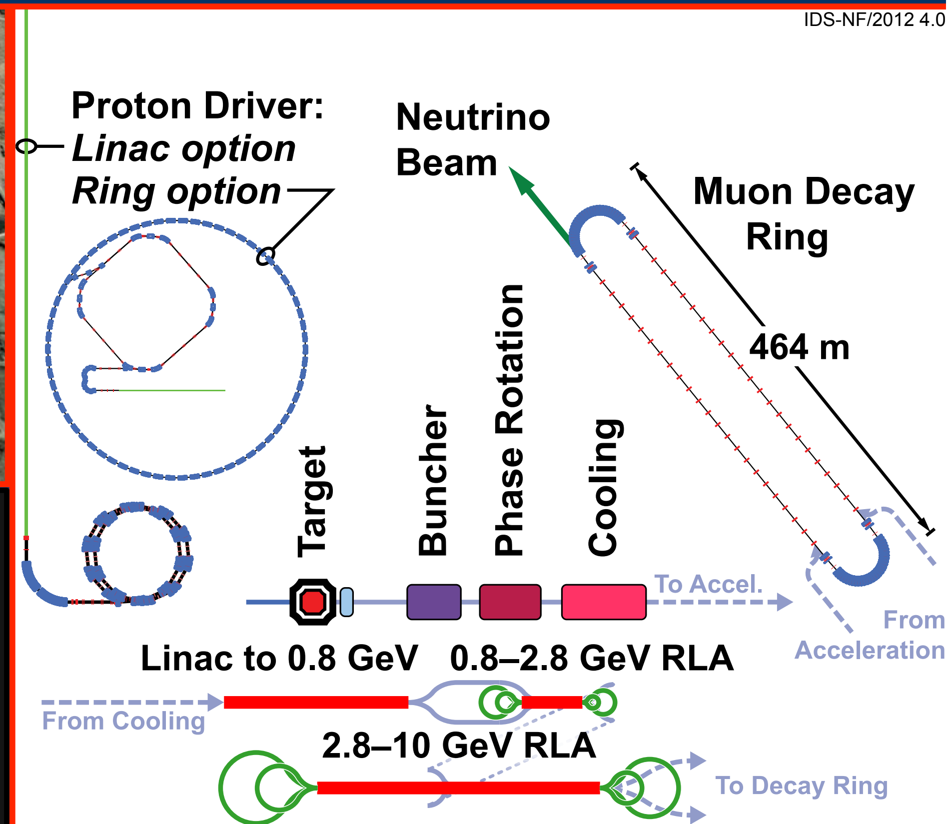
Program Baselines
And Potential Staging Steps

All proposed muon-based accelerators would easily fit at Fermilab

νSTORM (entry level Neutrino Factory)

Intensity Frontier Neutrino Factory





νSTORM would provide important physics output and critical R&D leverage

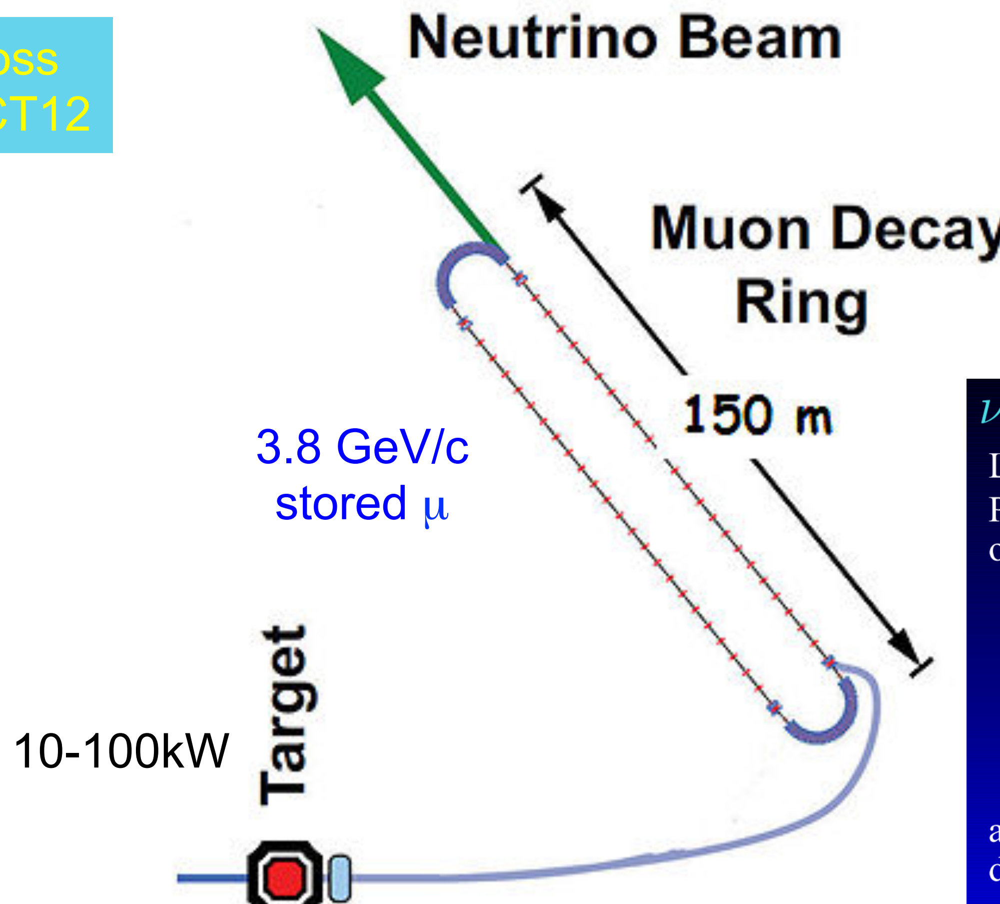
The IDS-NF Options

Neutrinos from Stored Muons
(arXiv: 1206.0294 (LOI), Fermilab P-1028)

νSTORM

Muon Accelerator Program

A.Bross
NuFACT12



An entry-level NF?

DOES NOT
Require the
Development of
ANY
New Technology

νSTORM

Low energy, low luminosity muon storage ring.
Provides with 1.7×10^{18} μ^+ stored, the following oscillated event numbers

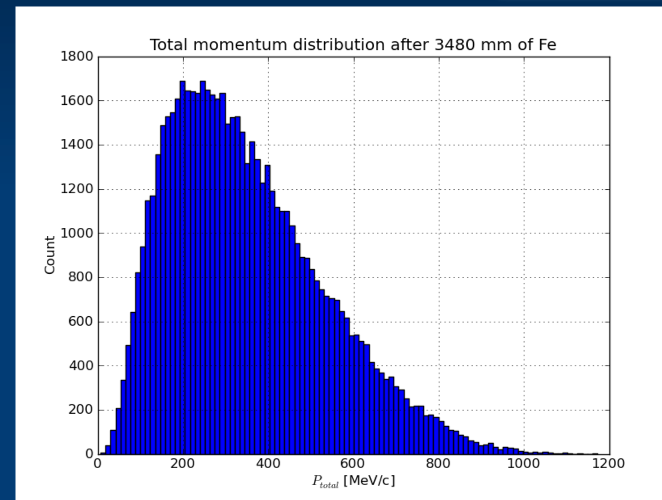
$\nu_e \to \nu_\mu$ CC	330
$\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_\mu$ NC	47000
$\nu_e \to \nu_e$ NC	74000
$\bar{\nu}_\mu \to \bar{\nu}_\mu$ CC	122000
$\nu_e \to \nu_e$ CC	217000

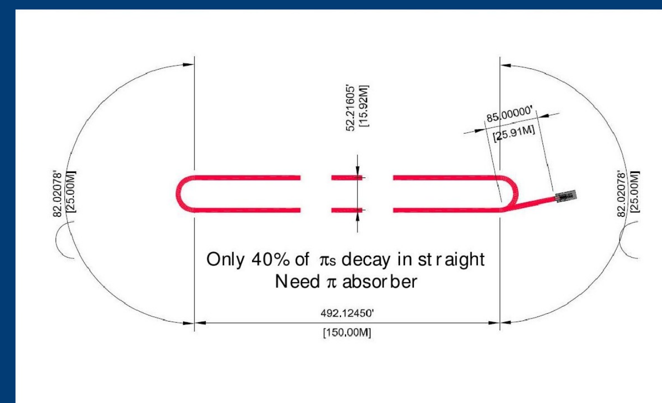
and each of these channels has a more than $10\,\sigma$ difference from no oscillations

With more than 200 000 ν_e CC events a %-level ν_e cross section measurement should be possible

νStorm as an Accelerator R&D Platform

- A high-intensity pulsed muon source
- $100 < p_\mu < 300$ MeV/c muons
  - Using extracted beam from ring
  - 10^{10} muons per 1 μsec pulse
- Beam available simultaneously with physics operation
  - Sterile ν search
  - ν cross section measurements needed for ultimate precision in long baseline measurements
- νSTORM also provides the opportunity to design, build and test decay ring instrumentation (BCT, momentum spectrometer, polarimeter) to measure and characterize the circulating muon flux.



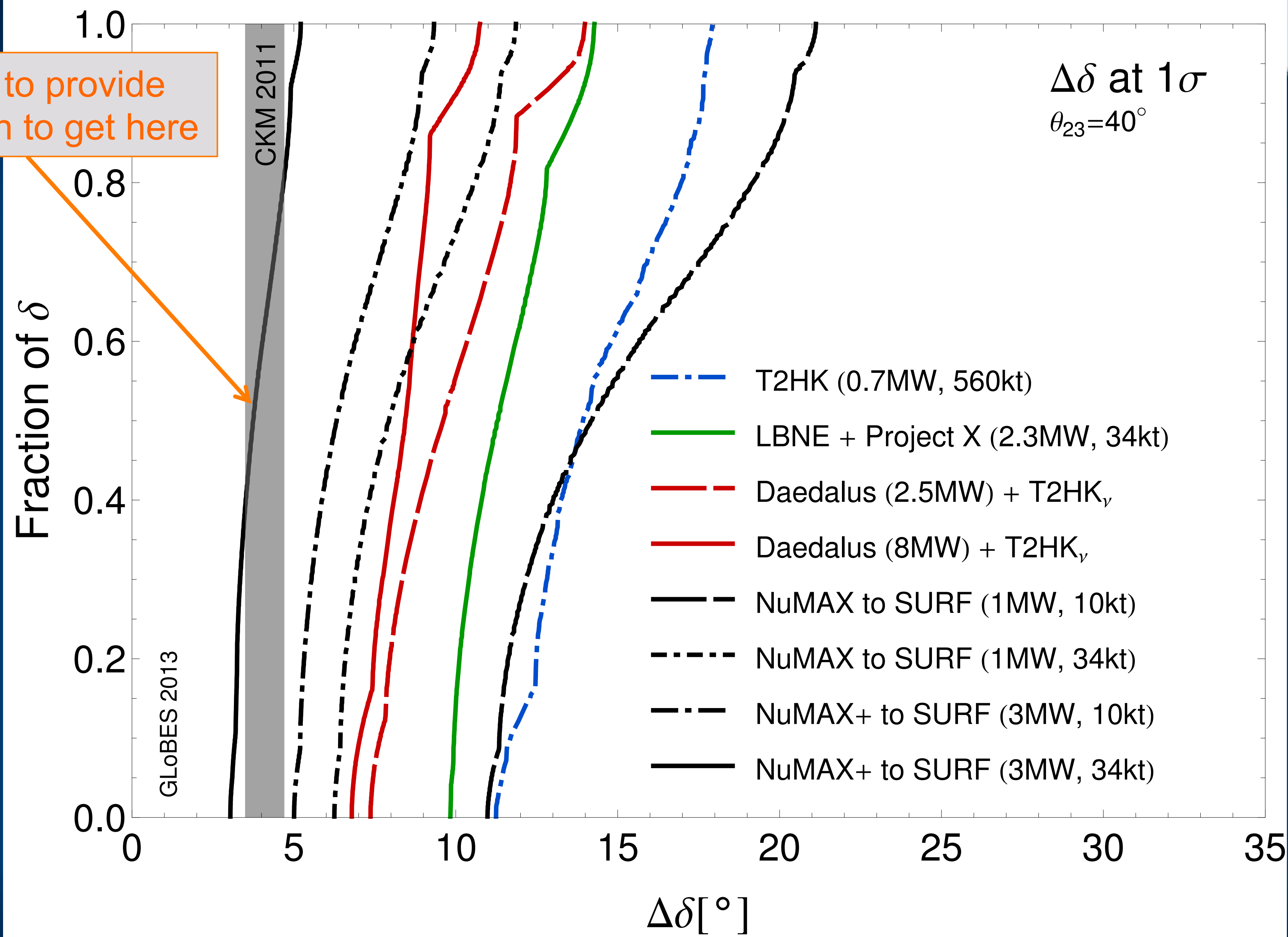


DECAY RING - PLAN

D. Neuffer, J.-B. Lagrange, A. Bross (Wed – WG3)
J. Morfin (Wed – WG2)
A. Bross (Sat – Plenary)

The ν Sector and NuMAX

We want to provide the option to get here



Neutrino Factory Staging (MASS)

Preliminary Staging Plan Based on **Project Stage 2**

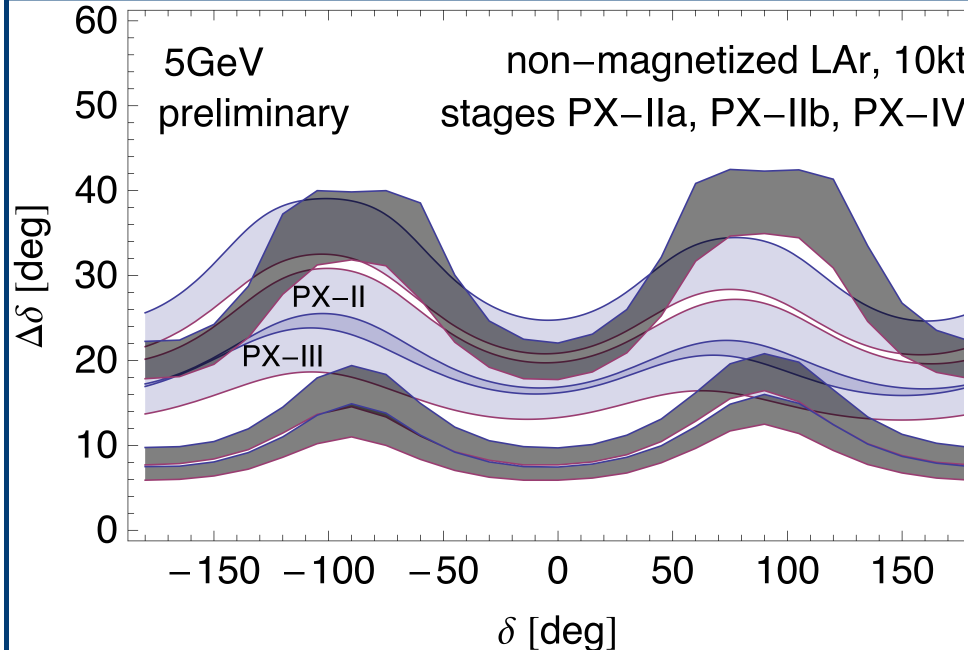
System	Parameters	Unit	nuSTORM	NuMAX	NuMAX+	IDS-NF
Performance	**Stored μ+ or μ-/year**		8×10^{17}	2×10^{20}	1.2×10^{21}	1×10^{21}
	ν_e or ν_μ to detectors/yr		3×10^{17}	8×10^{19}	5×10^{20}	5×10^{20}
Detector	***Far Detector:***	Type	SuperBIND	MIND / Mag LAr	MIND / Mag LAr	MIND
	Distance from Ring	km	1.9	1300	1300	2000
	Mass	kT	1.3	30 / 10	100 / 30	100
	Magnetic Field	T	2	0.5-2	0.5-2	1-2
	Near Detector:	Type	SuperBIND	Suite	Suite	Suite
	Distance from Ring	m	50	100	100	100
	Mass	kT	0.1	1	2.7	2.7
	Magnetic Field	T	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Neutrino Ring	**Ring Momentum (P_μ)**	GeV/c	3.8	5	5	10
	Circumference (C)	m	480	600	600	1190
	Straight section	m	185	235	235	470
	Arc Length	m	50	65	65	125
Acceleration	**Initial Momentum**	GeV/c	-	0.22	0.22	0.22
	Single-pass Linac	GeV/pass	-	0.95	0.95	0.56
		MHz	-	325	325	201
	4.5-pass RLA — **RLA I**	GeV/pass	-	0.85	0.85	0.45
		MHz	-	325	325	201
	RLA II	GeV/pass	-	-	-	1.6
		MHz	-	-	-	201
Cooling			No	No	4D	4D
Proton Source	**Proton Beam Power**	MW	0.2	1	3	4
	Proton Beam Energy	GeV	120	3	3	10
	Protons/year	1×10^{21}	0.1	41	125	25
	Repetition Frequency	Hz	0.75	70	70	50

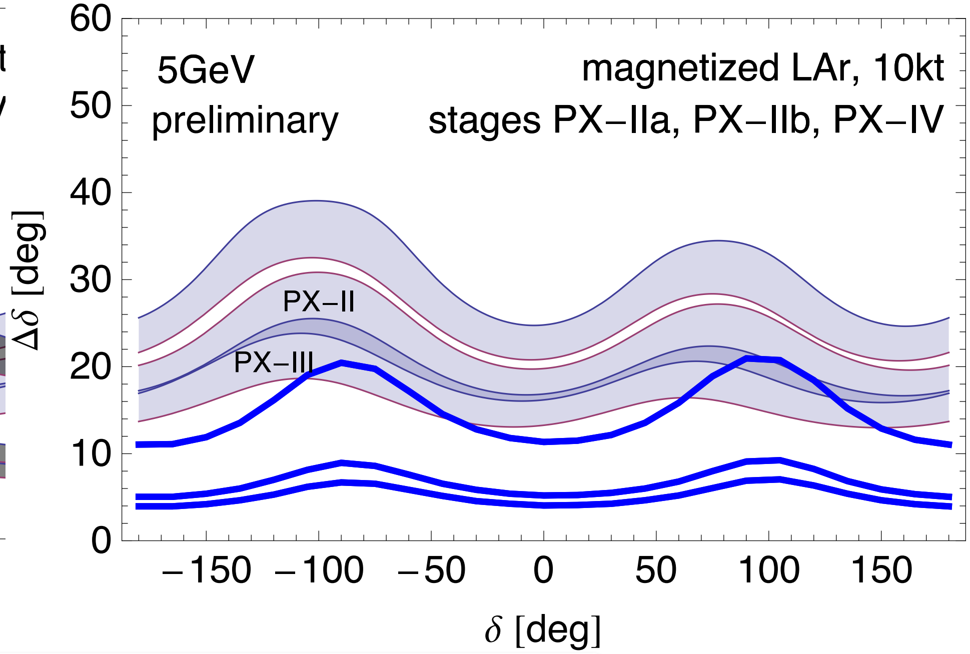
* supports multiple detector technologies

How Could the Staged NF to Homestake Perform?

What if we send beam to LBNE?
- 1 MW, no muon cooling
- ⇨ 3 MW, w/cooling
- ⇨ 4 MW, w/cooling

What if we were able to have a magnetized LAr detector?





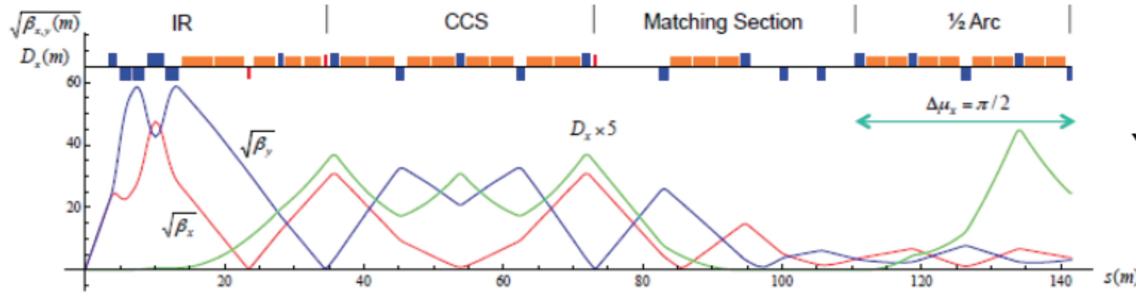
Gray bands represent range of possible detector performance per arXiv:0805.2019

Plots courtesy of P. Huber

Plots assume 100 kt-years

Next: Possibly a muon-based Higgs Factory or Energy Frontier Muon Collider

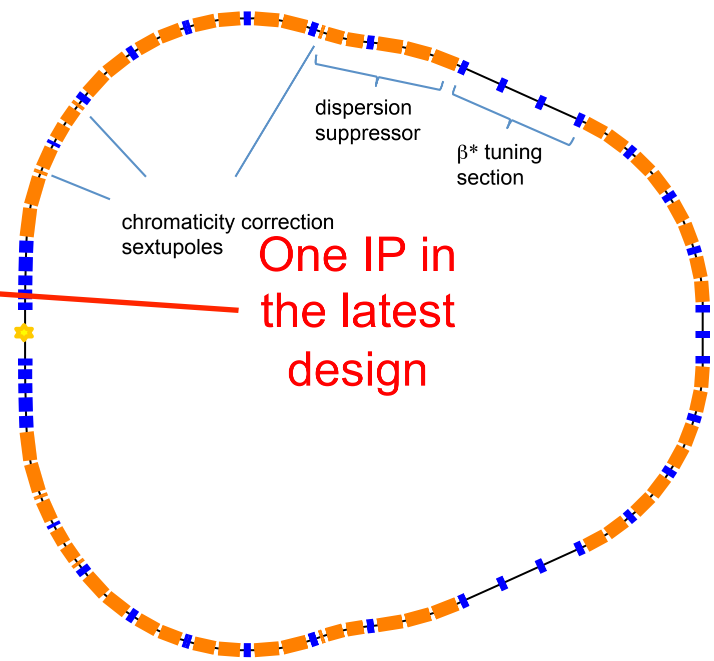
Updated 63 x 63 GeV Lattice



Optics functions in half ring for β*=2.5cm

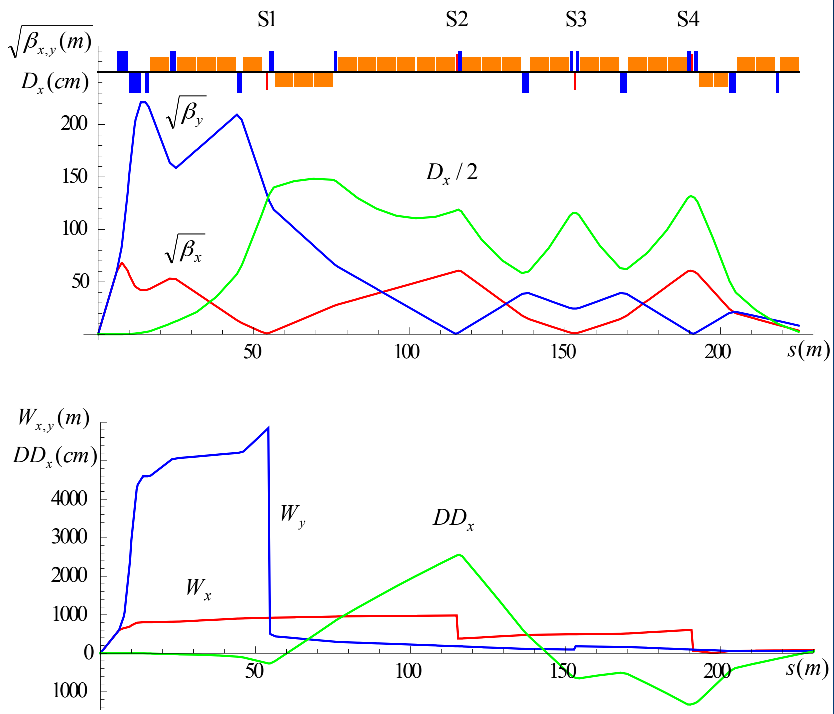
Y. Alexahin

Parameter			
Beam energy	GeV	63	63
Average luminosity	10^{31}/cm²/s	1.7	8.0
Collision energy spread	MeV	3	4
Circumference, C	m	300	300
Number of IPs	-	1	1
β*	cm	3.3	1.7
Number of muons / bunch	10^{12}	2	4
Number of bunches / beam	-	1	1
Beam energy spread	%	0.003	0.004
Normalized emittance, $\varepsilon_{\perp N}$	π·mm·rad	0.4	0.2
Longitudinal emittance, $\varepsilon_{\parallel N}$	π·mm	1.0	1.5
Bunch length, σ_s	cm	5.6	6.3
Beam size at IP, r.m.s.	mm	0.15	0.075
Beam size in IR quads, r.m.s.	cm	4	4
Beam-beam parameter	-	0.005	0.02
Repetition rate	Hz	30	15
Proton driver power	MW	4	4



Multi-TeV Collider – 1.5 TeV Baseline

Y. Alexahin



Larger chromatic function (Wy) is corrected first with a single sextupole S1, Wx is corrected with two sextupoles S2, S4 separated by 180° phase advance.

Parameter	Unit	Value
Beam energy	TeV	0.75
Repetition rate	Hz	15
Average luminosity / IP	10^{34}/cm^2/s	1.1
Number of IPs, N_{IP}	-	2
Circumference, C	km	2.73
β^*	cm	1 (0.5-2)
Momentum compaction, α_p	10^{-5}	-1.3
Normalized r.m.s. emittance, $\varepsilon_{\perp N}$	π·mm·mrad	25
Momentum spread, σ_p/p	%	0.1
Bunch length, σ_s	cm	1
Number of muons / bunch	10^{12}	2
Number of bunches / beam	-	1
Beam-beam parameter / IP, ξ	-	0.09
RF voltage at 800 MHz	MV	16

Muon Collider Parameters

Muon Collider Parameters

Parameter	Units	Higgs Factory: Startup Operation	Higgs Factory: Production Operation	Top Threshold Options: High Resolution	Top Threshold Options: High Luminosity	Multi-TeV Baselines	Multi-TeV Baselines	Accounts for Site Radiation Mitigation
CoM Energy	TeV	0.126	0.126	0.35	0.35	1.5	3.0	6.0
Avg. Luminosity	$10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$	0.0017	0.008	0.07	0.6	1.25	4.4	12
Beam Energy Spread	%	0.003	0.004	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Higgs* or Top$^+$ Production/10^7sec		3,500*	13,500*	7,000$^+$	60,000$^+$	37,500*	200,000*	820,000*
Circumference	km	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	2.5	4.5	6
No. of IPs		1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Repetition Rate	Hz	30	15	15	15	15	12	6
β^*	cm	3.3	1.7	1.5	0.5	1 (0.5-2)	0.5 (0.3-3)	2.5
No. muons/bunch	10^{12}	2	4	4	3	2	2	2
No. bunches/beam		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norm. Trans. Emittance, ε_{TN}	π mm-rad	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.025	0.025	0.025
Norm. Long. Emittance, ε_{LN}	π mm-rad	1	1.5	1.5	10	70	70	70
Bunch Length, σ_s	cm	5.6	6.3	0.9	0.5	1	0.5	2
Proton Driver Power	MW	4$^\#$	4	4	4	4	4	1.6

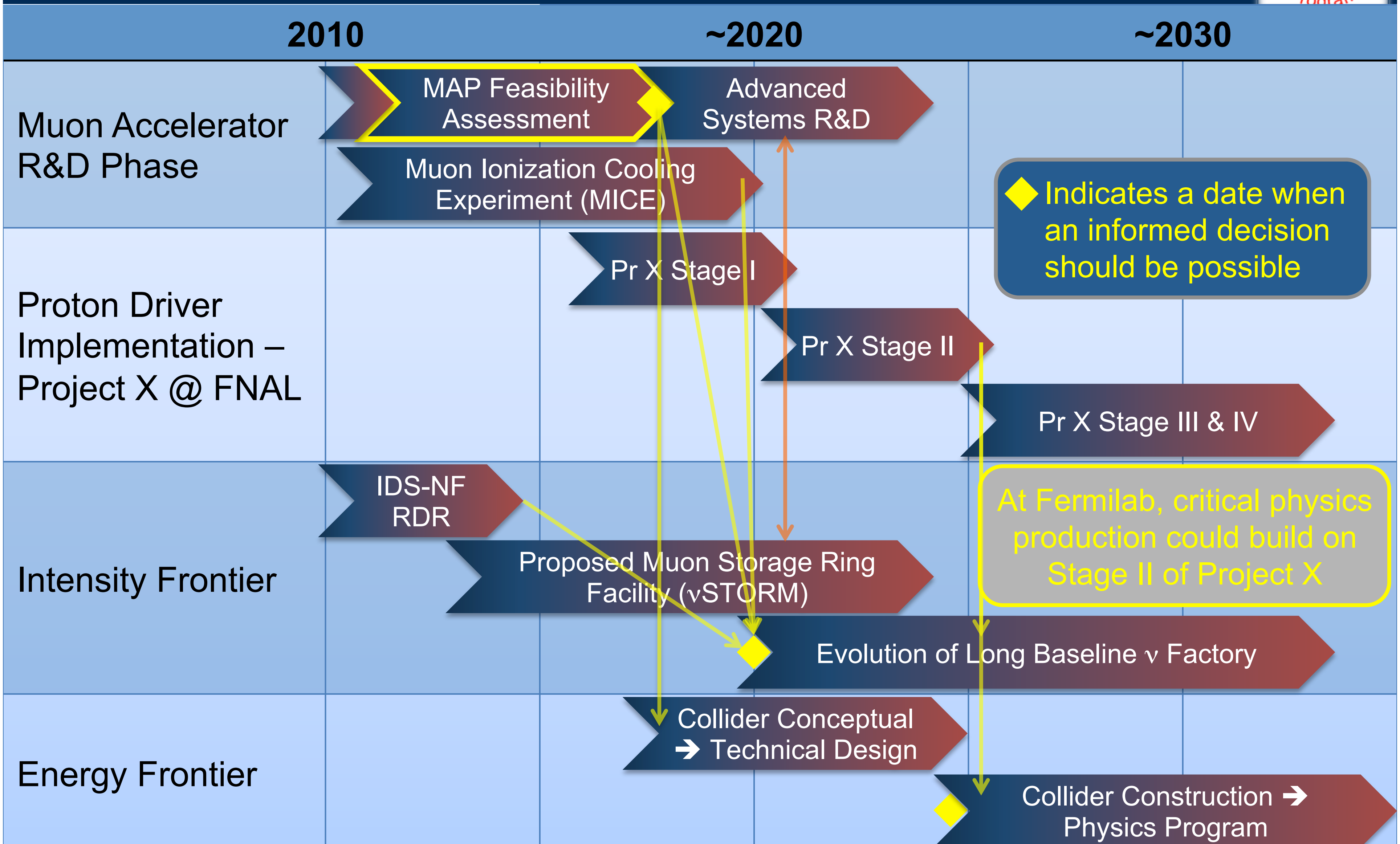
$^\#$ Could begin operation with Project X Stage II beam

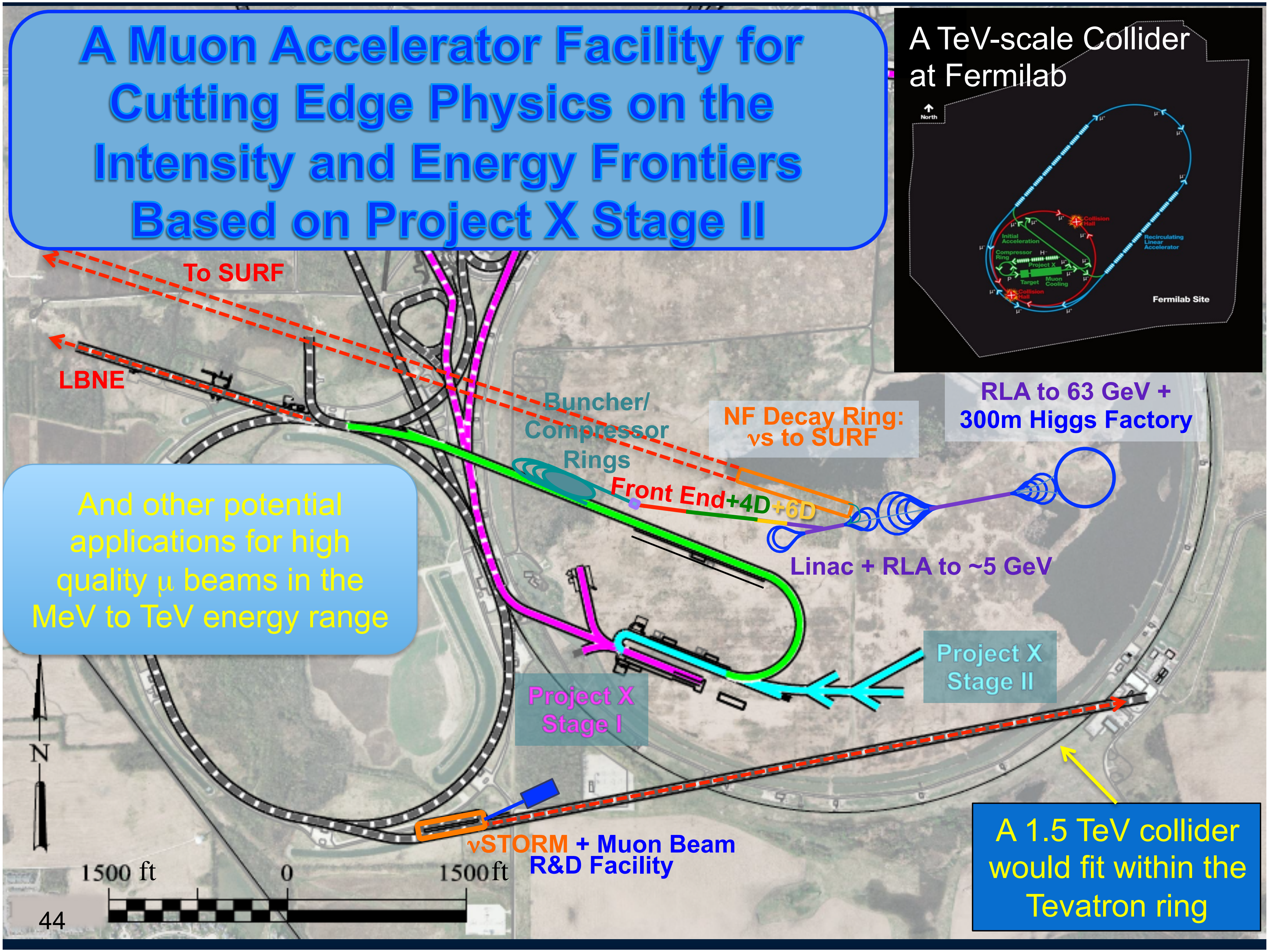
Exquisite Energy Resolution Allows Direct Measurement of Higgs Width

Success of advanced cooling concepts ⇨ several × 10^{32}

Site Radiation mitigation with depth and lattice design: ≤ 10 TeV

MAP Timeline





A Muon Accelerator Facility for Cutting Edge Physics on the Intensity and Energy Frontiers Based on Project X Stage II
A TeV-scale Collider at Fermilab
North
Initial Acceleration
Compressor Ring
Project X
Target
Muon Cooling
Collision Hall
Recirculating Linear Accelerator
Fermilab Site
To SURF
LBNE
Buncher/ Compressor Rings
NF Decay Ring: νs to SURF
RLA to 63 GeV + 300m Higgs Factory
Front End+4D+6D
Linac + RLA to ~5 GeV
And other potential applications for high quality μ beams in the MeV to TeV energy range
Project X Stage II
Project X Stage I
N
νSTORM + Muon Beam R&D Facility
1500 ft
0
1500 ft
A 1.5 TeV collider would fit within the Tevatron ring
44

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Some Thoughts…

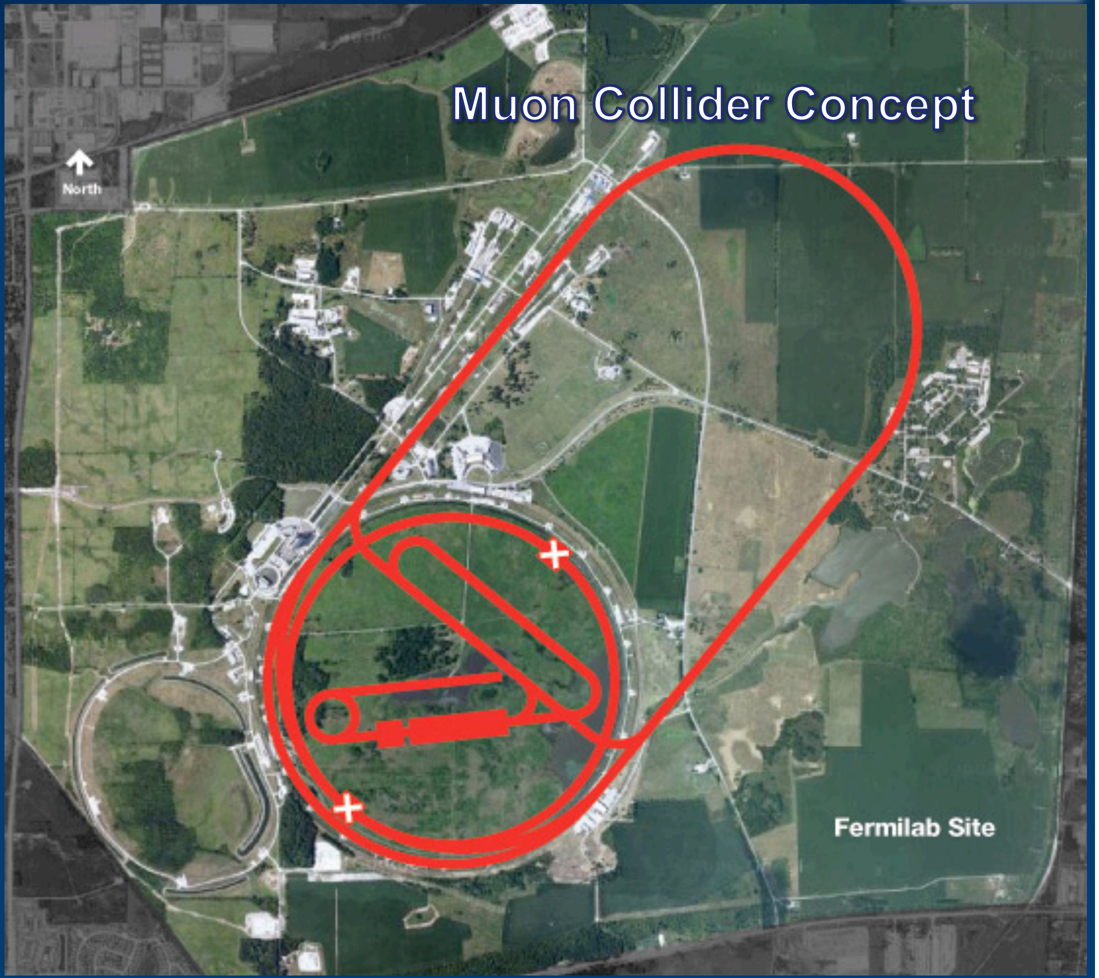
- The unique feature of muon accelerators is the ability to provide cutting edge performance on both the Intensity and Energy Frontiers
  - This is well-matched to the direction specified by the P5 panel for Fermilab
  - The possibilities for a staged approach make this particularly appealing in a time of constrained budgets
  - νSTORM would represent a critical first step in providing a muon-based accelerator complex
- World leading Intensity Frontier performance could be provided with a Neutrino Factory based on Project X Stage II
  - This would also provide the necessary foundation for a return to the Energy Frontier with a muon collider on U.S. soil
- A Muon Collider Higgs Factory
  - Would provide exquisite energy resolution to directly measure the width of the Higgs. This capability would be of crucial importance in the MSSM doublet scenario.

The first collider on the path to a multi-TeV Energy Frontier lepton machine?

Conclusion

- Through the end of this decade, the primary goal of MAP is demonstrating the feasibility of key concepts needed for a neutrino factory and muon collider

⇨ Thus enabling an informed decision on the path forward for the HEP community



A promising R&D program is in progress!

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The MAP Effort -

- Labs: ANL, BNL, FNAL, JLAB, LBNL, ORNL, SLAC
- Universities: Chicago, CMU, Cornell, ICL, IIT, Princeton, SUNY-SB, UC-Berkeley, UCLA, UC-Riverside, UMiss, VT
- Companies: Muons, Inc; Particle Beam Lasers