

Particle Yields from the MICE Luminosity Monitor

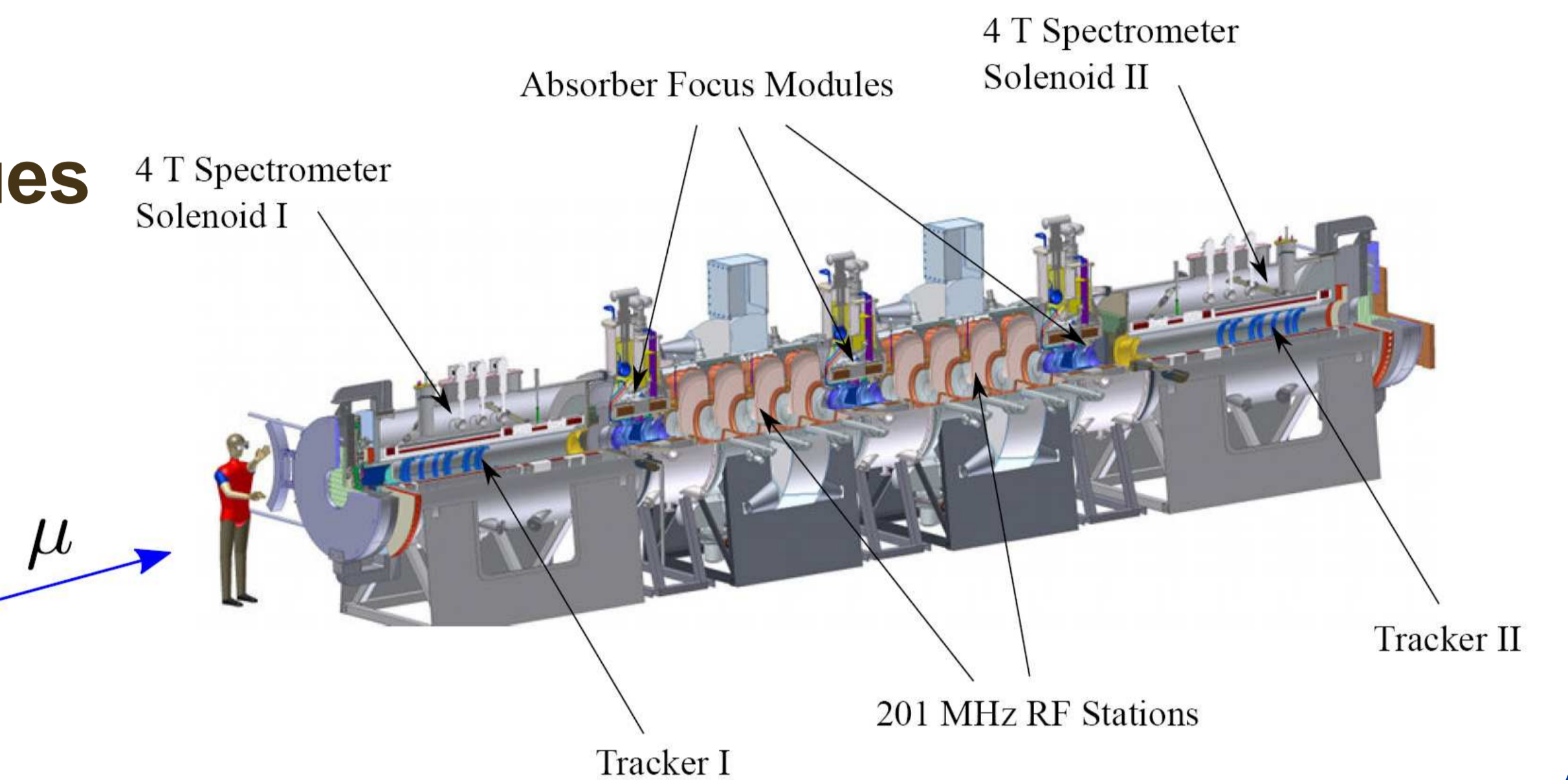
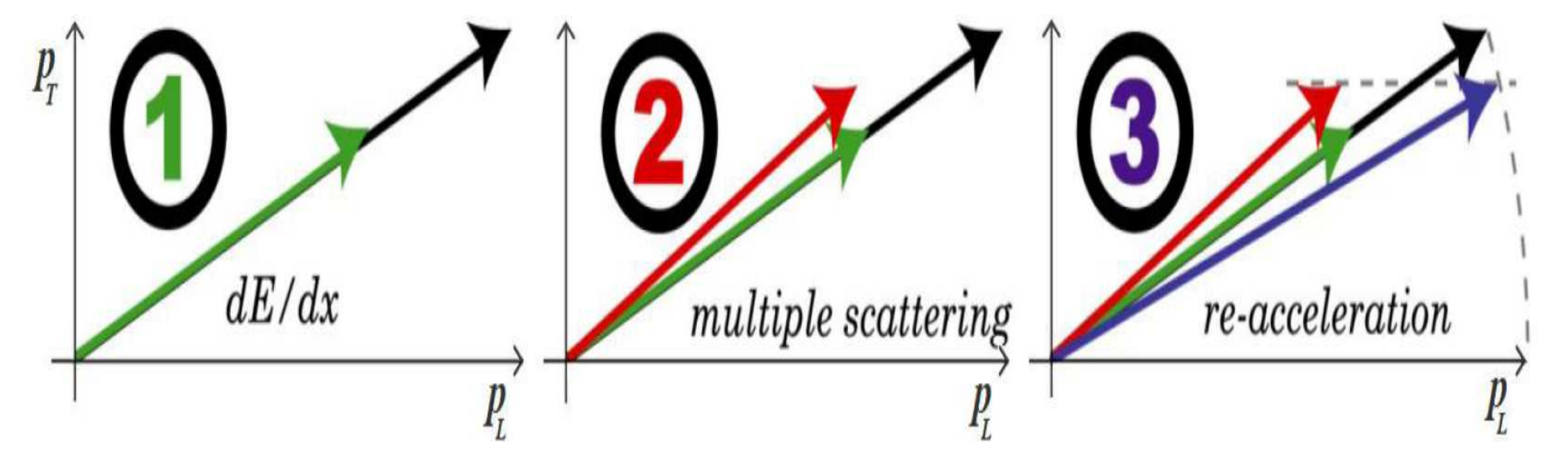
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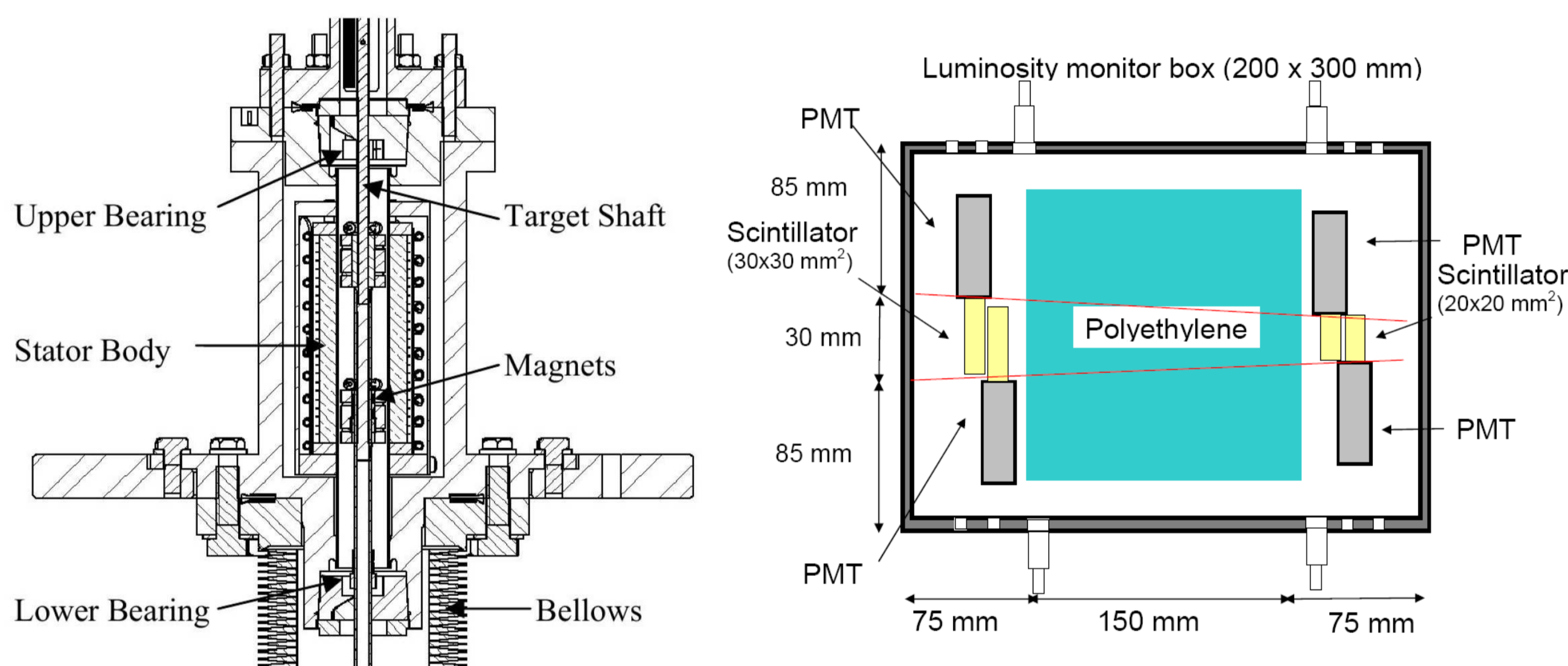
- **Neutrino Factory:** best facility to study neutrino oscillations and CP violation
- Muon beam generated from pion decay so has large initial emittance and must be cooled within acceptance of muon accelerator to deliver required intensity

MICE:

- **Muon Ionisation Cooling Experiment**
- **Muons:** 2.2 μ s lifetime excludes conventional cooling techniques
- **Ionisation Cooling:** momentum is reduced in low Z absorbers.
- **Accelerating cavities** restore longitudinal momentum only.
- **Net reduction in transverse momentum** and consequently the phase space volume occupied by the beam
- **MICE will demonstrate muon ionisation cooling** at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Oxfordshire
- **MICE beamline is fully functional**



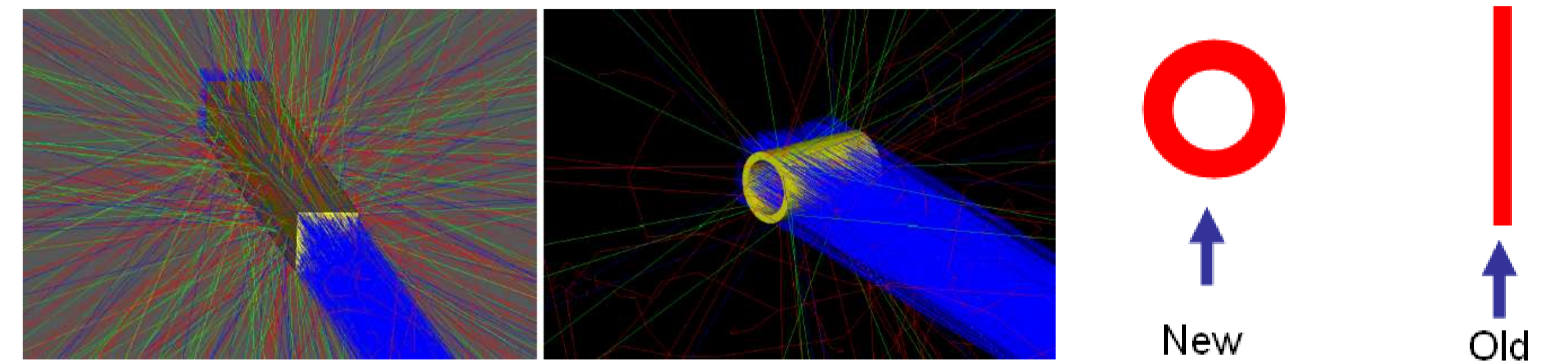
MICE Target and Luminosity Monitor



- **Target:** 24 coil stator drives titanium shaft and hollow cylindrical target (6 mm diam.) at 1 Hz into ISIS beam
- **Luminosity monitor:** two 2x2 cm² and two 3x3 cm² scintillators with 15 cm plastic filter to cut protons ~500 MeV/c and pions ~150 MeV/c placed 10 m from target at 25° angle to MICE beamline for particle rate studies

Simulations

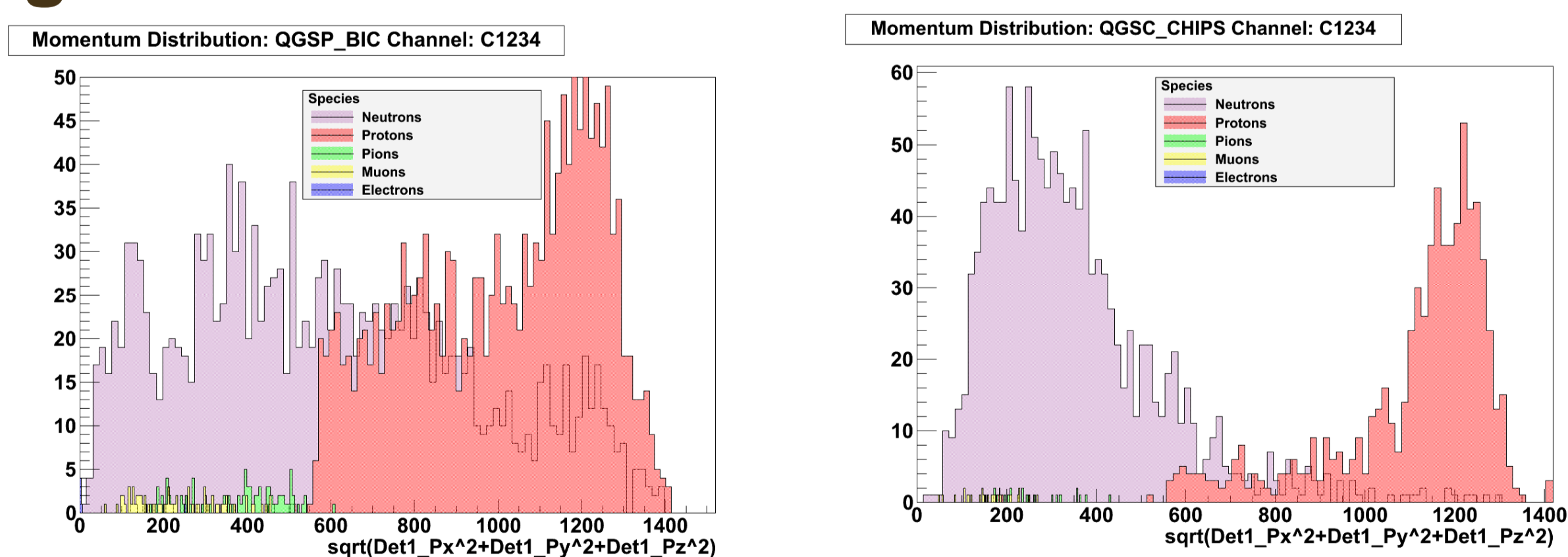
- Studied a range of hadronic physics models, using G4Beamline: QGSP_BIC, QGSP_BERT, LHEP, QGSC_CHIPS, QGSC_BERT



- Old rectangular target (1x1x10) mm
- MICE target (inner rad. 2.3 mm, outer rad. 3 mm)
- Protons interacting target induce ISIS beam loss
- Number of protons lost depends on amount of material and geometry of target
- Efficiency of cylindrical target compared to rectangular target: $\eta = 0.169 \pm 0.001$ (beam lost more efficiently for thick target)

Particle Yields in the MICE Target

- Big differences between hadronic models



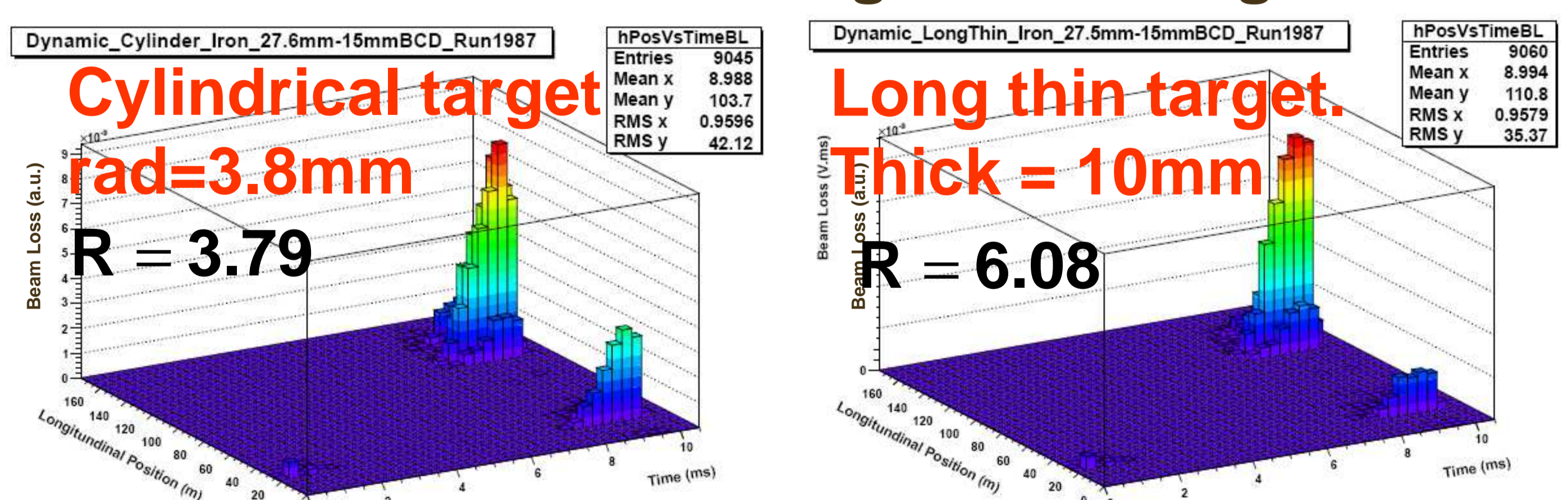
- Calculated yields of particles:
$$Y = \frac{\text{Rate}}{\text{POT} \times A(\text{cm}^2) \eta} \times 1$$

- Comparison MICE data and simulations:

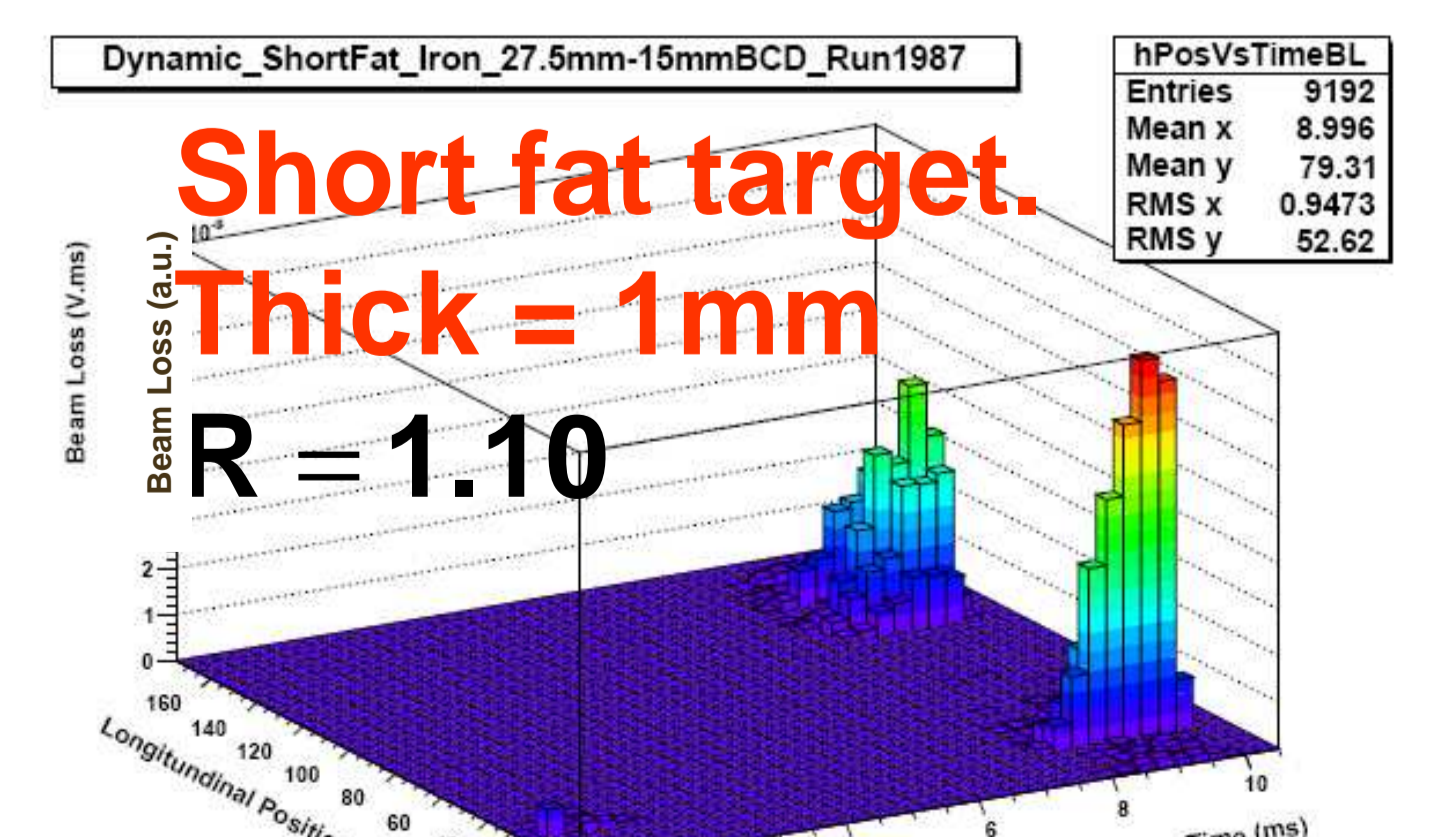
| Model | Yield ($10^{-8} \frac{\text{counts}}{\text{POT cm}^2}$) | | |
|------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | C12 | C34 | C1234 |
| Data | 1.72 ± 0.52 | 0.82 ± 0.25 | 0.79 ± 0.24 |
| QGSP_BIC | 1.67 ± 0.01 | 0.84 ± 0.03 | 1.06 ± 0.04 |
| QGSP_BERT | 1.80 ± 0.02 | 0.81 ± 0.03 | 1.05 ± 0.04 |
| LHEP | 1.03 ± 0.01 | 0.25 ± 0.01 | 0.29 ± 0.02 |
| QGSC_CHIPS | 0.74 ± 0.01 | 0.37 ± 0.02 | 0.49 ± 0.03 |
| QGSC_BERT | 1.80 ± 0.02 | 0.84 ± 0.03 | 1.06 ± 0.04 |

ORBIT

- ORBIT simulations targets dipping into ISIS
- Studies of beam loss in ISIS ring
- Protons lost nearer to target when target thicker



- Ratio beam loss target/collimator:
$$R = \frac{\text{BL}(\text{target})}{\text{BL}(\text{collimator})}$$



- Status:**
- MICE beam including target and Luminosity Monitor installed and performing well
 - Simulations using QGSP_BIC, QGSP_BERT or QGSC_BERT models agree with data
 - ORBIT simulations demonstrate beam loss close to target for thick targets