Particle source and targets Lines of research



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Particle source and targets

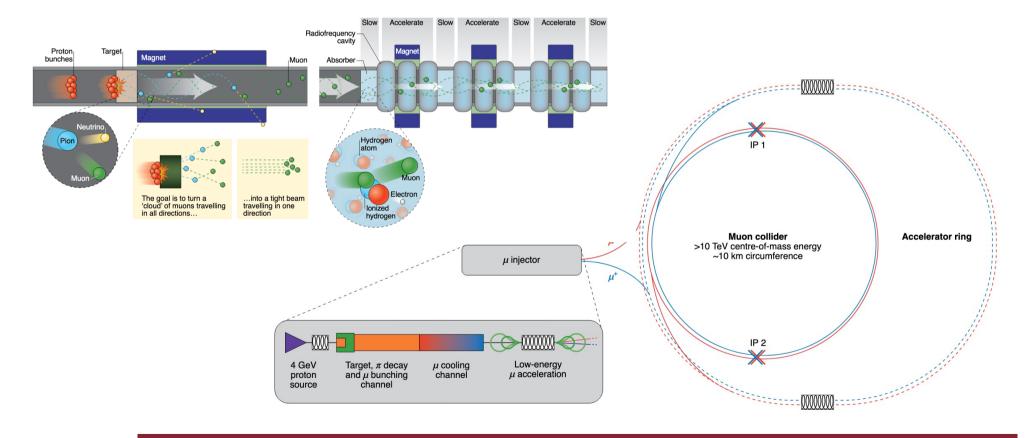
- Accelerator need specific devices to produce particles
 - Sources must be used to produce "beam" of particles
- Can be source of charged or neutral particles.
- Particles are produced from interaction in matter
 - i.e. photocathodes
 - Strong interplay with condensed matter physics
 - Secondary particles sources (fixed target experiments)
 - Collimators, septa, etc.

Muon collider

Long, K.R., Lucchesi, D., Palmer, M.A. *et al.* Muon colliders to expand frontiers of particle physics. *Nat. Phys.* **17**, 289–292 (2021).



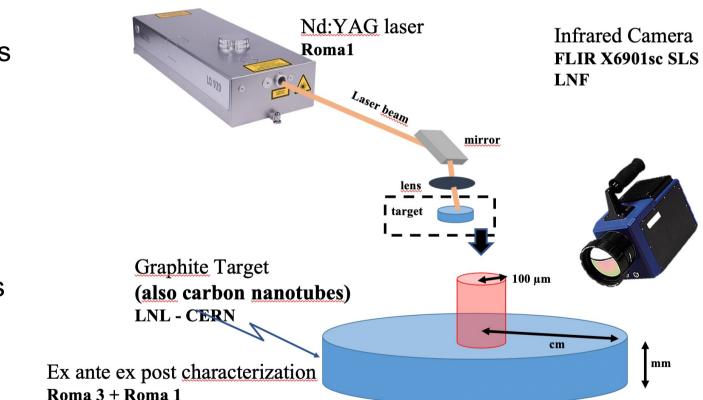
R&D to design it $(L=10^{35}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{ s}^{-1}, \text{ sqrt(s)}=10 \text{ TeV}$ **Production of muons,** must be a lot and with small emittance (*cooling*)



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Target Thermo-physics characterization

INFN, RD_MUCOLL group (within the Muon collider international collaboration)

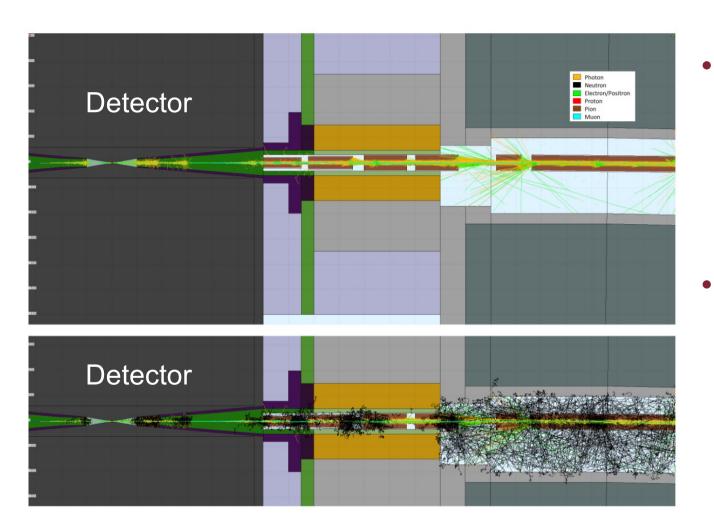


- Study option of producing muons from positron (LEMMA)
 - Test beam at CERN
- Study thermal properties for high power class target

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Machine detector interface





- Muon decays
 can represent a
 threat for the
 detector
- Design the Interaction region (simulation)

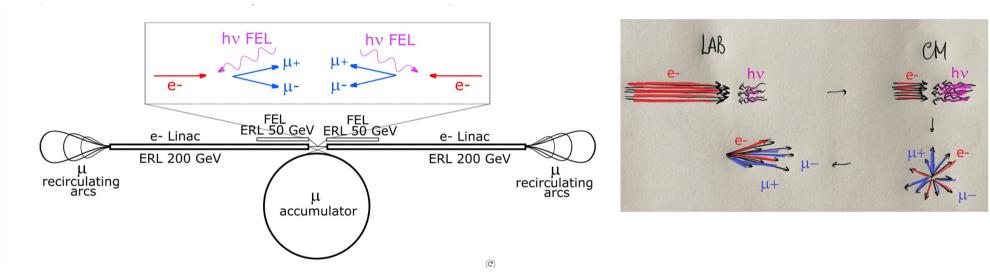
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Muon production with photons

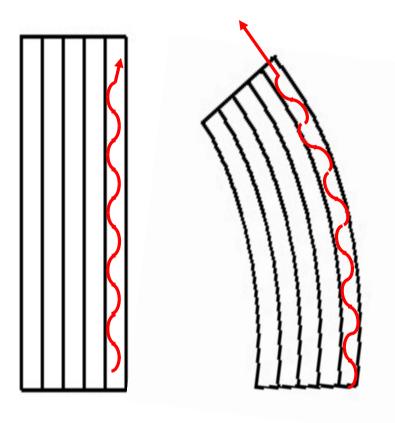
C. Curatolo and L. Serafini, arXiv:2106.03255v1

Recently proposed



X-ray photons (150 keV) against 200 GeV electrons

Coherent interaction in crystals

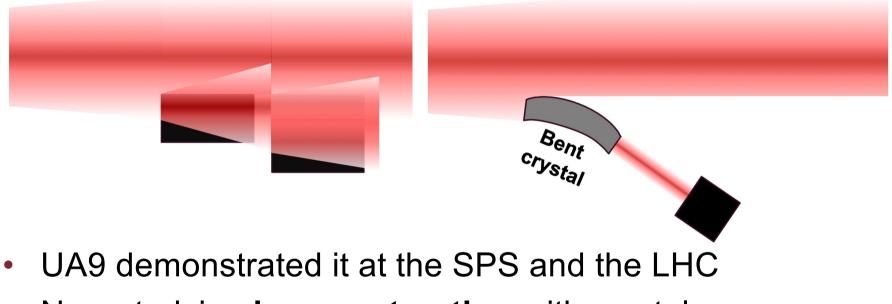


Channeling of a charged particle beam in a bent crystal results in steering of its trajectory

Bent crystals can be used in particle accelerators as collimators or as extraction elements

Crystal collimation

- Collimators in accelerators remove unwanted particles
- Crystal can concentrate losses and improve cleaning

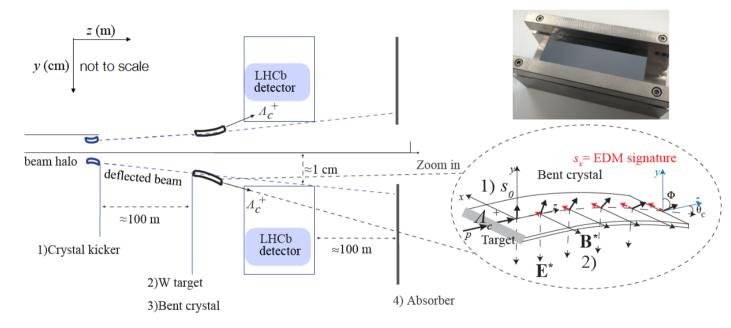


Now studying beam extraction with crystals

<u>A. Mazzolari et al., Eur.Phys.J.C 78 (2018) 9, 720</u>

Magnetic and electric dipole moments of baryons

Novel fixed-target experiment at LHC for charm baryons



• EDM/MDM from spin precession of channeled baryons in bent crystals

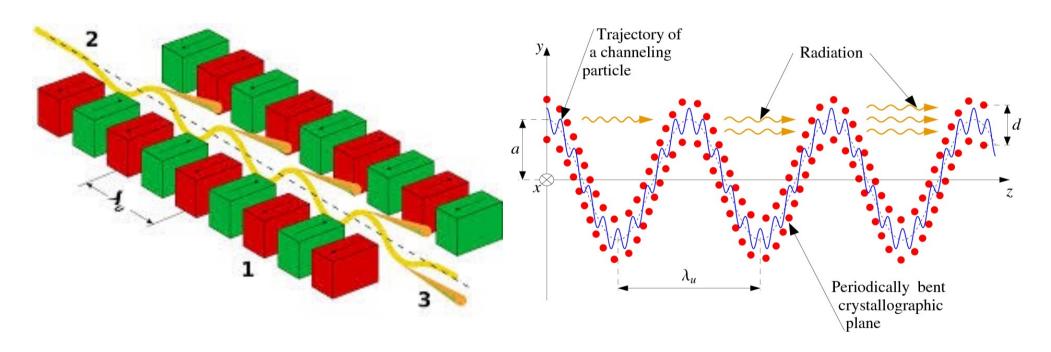
p extraction Λ_{c^+} polarised production channeling spin precession event reconstruction

<u>CERN Physics Beyond collider Fixed target WG</u>

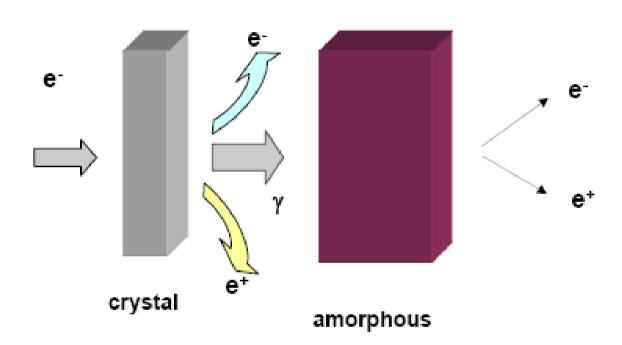
A crystalline undulator

A classical scheme: FEL

Innovation: crystalline undulator



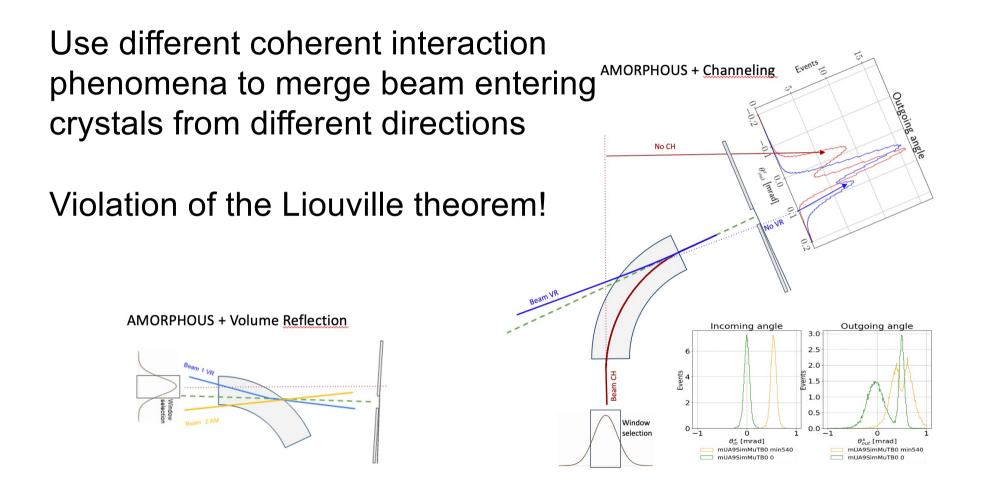
Innovative Positron sources



 Use oriented crystal to produce
 larger yield
 photon to be
 converted

Under study for FCC positron source

Beam merging with crystals

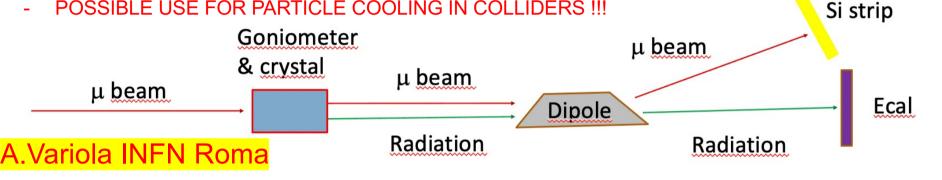


INFN Ferrara

Experiments at CERN of crystal characterization

- Extracted lines of SPS (North Area)
 - Measure of the muon energy losses:
 - Radiative component
 - Ionization component

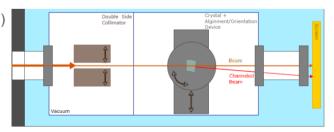


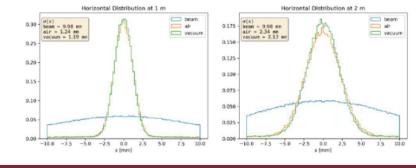


Variola INFN Roma

EXPERIMENT @ CNAO: PROTONS AND IONS AT LOW ENERGY IN CRYSTALS--> FUNDAMENTAL TEST FOR CRYSTALS IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

- Collimator gap (1mm vs 2mm)
- Energy (120 vs 400 A MeV)
- Single vs double collimator (2 set of 25 mm long jaws, 50 cm apart)
- Vacuum vs air



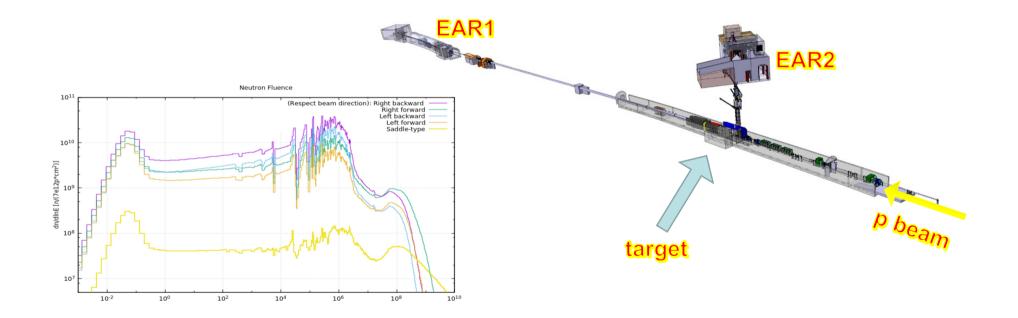


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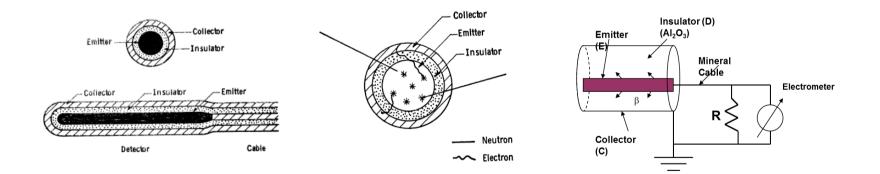
The CERN nTOF neutron production facility

- The nTOF experiment at CERN exploits the 20 GeV PS proton beam interaction with a lead target, to produce neutrons by spallation.
- Neutron spectrum close to the target has a wide energy spectrum up to hundred MeV and a long tail down to thermal neutrons



Self Powered neutron detector for fast neutrons

 Self Powered (Neutron) Detectors (SPNDs) are rugged miniature devices used for fixed in-core reactor monitoring both for safety purposes and neutron and gamma flux mapping.operate without any bias voltage



Design and commissioning of SPND at CERN

Particle production, particle interaction, particle monitoring

- Many and diverse opportunites for PhD projects
- Interplay between condensed matter physics, material science and accelerator physics extremely interesting
- International collaborations with activities mainly at CERN