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Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

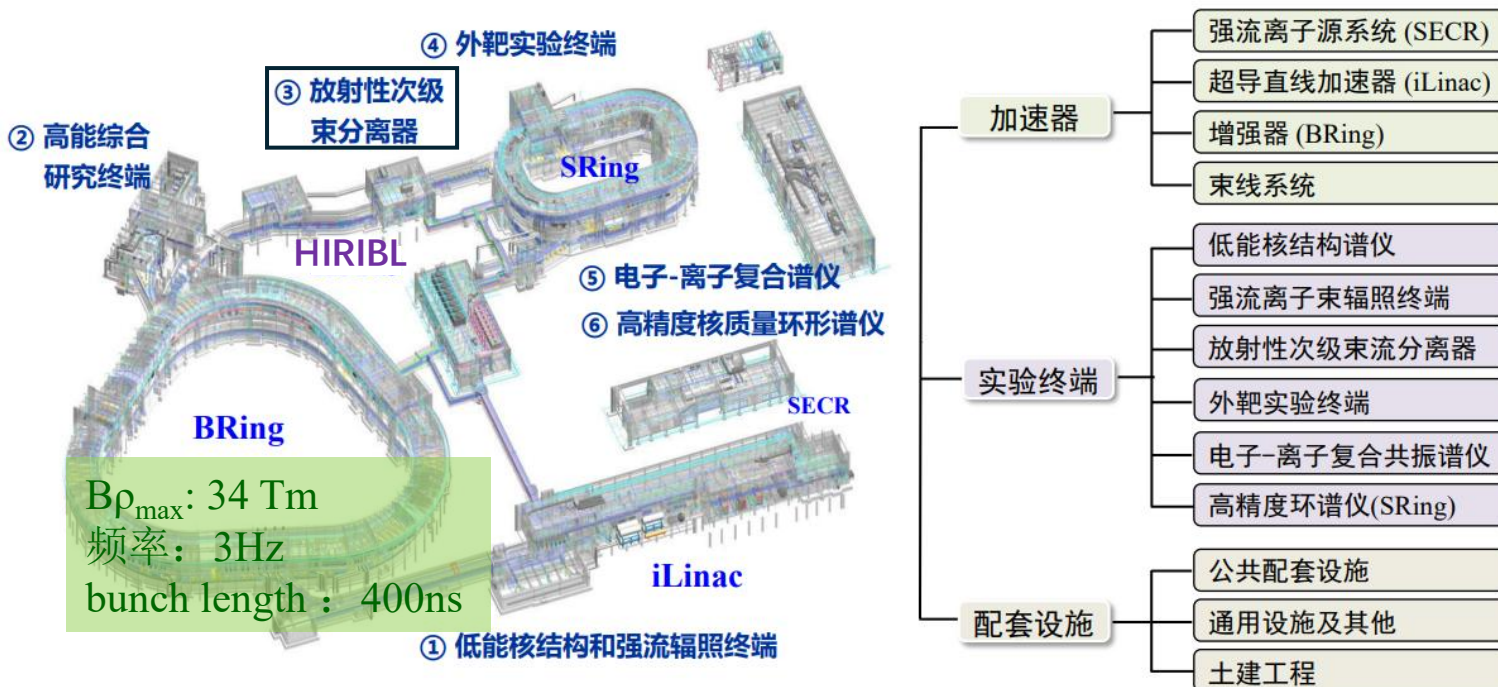
基于HIAF-HIRIBL的高能缪子束流

报 告 人：徐宇 陈良文 章学恒 等

先進能源科學與技術廣東省實驗室
2025年9月20日

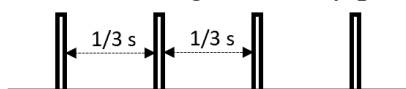
- HIAF简介
- 缪子束流介绍
- 总结和展望

强流超导直线iLinac、快循环同步环BRing与六大实验终端结合



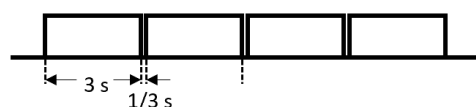
磁钢度	34Tm, 重复频率 3Hz	
离子	离子数ppp	能量 (GeV/u)
$^{238}\text{U}^{35+}$	1.0×10^{11}	0.84
$^{209}\text{Bi}^{27+}$	1.2×10^{11}	0.85
$^{78}\text{Kr}^{19+}$	3.0×10^{11}	1.7
$^{18}\text{O}^{6+}$	6.0×10^{11}	2.6
Proton	2.0×10^{12}	9.3

Fast extraction: High-intensity pulsed p/ion



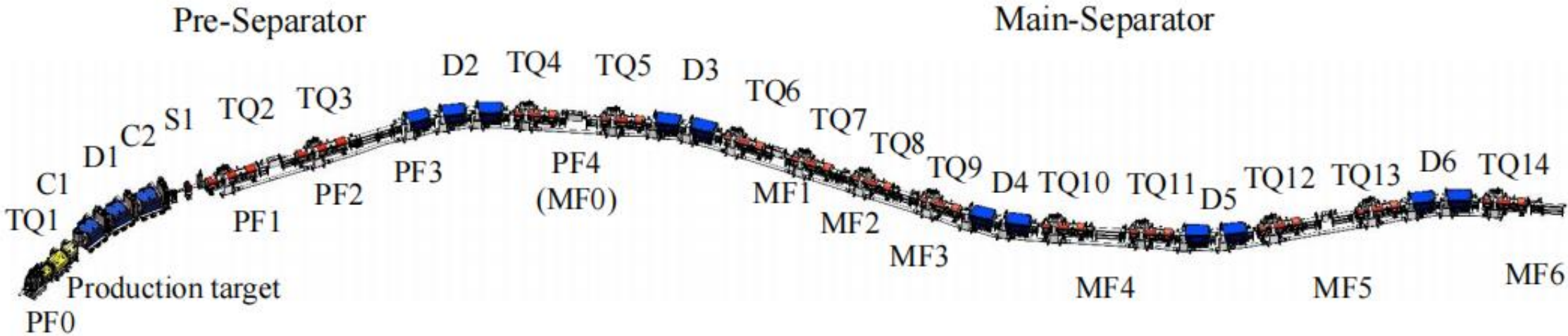
两种运行模式：快引出、慢引出

Slow extraction: Quasi-continuous p/ion



放射性束束线：HIRIBL

- 全离子束流
- 高能量、高流强



HIRIBL：世界最长、磁钢度最高的放射性束线

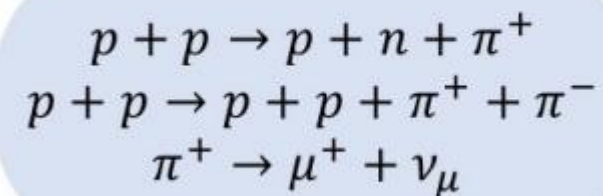
	长度 (m)	束斑尺寸(mm)	角接受度(mrad)	动量接受度(%)	最大磁钢度(Tm)
HIRIBL NIM.B 547(2024),165214	191.38	±1/±1.5	±30 (X); ±25 (Y)	±2.0	25 (15)
SuperFRS NIM.B 204(2003),71	182.2	±1/±2	±40 (X); ±20 (Y)	±2.5	20
BigRIPS Prog.Theor.EXP.Phys.2012,03C003	78.2	±0.5/±0.5	±40 (X); ±50 (Y)	±3	9.5
ARIS NIM.B 317(2013), 349	86.8	±0.5/±0.5	±40 (X); ±40 (Y)	±5	8

- HIRIBL 缪子束线
- HIRIBL 缪子束流
 - 束流产生
 - 束流品质
 - 束流纯化
 - 极化束流
- 总结和展望

束流产生：机理



pp collision



强流加速器 + 束线



强流缪子源

束流产生: π 产生



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靶体: PF0处
模拟设置:

- 石墨靶
- $R=50\text{ mm}$
- $L=100\text{ mm}$

主束

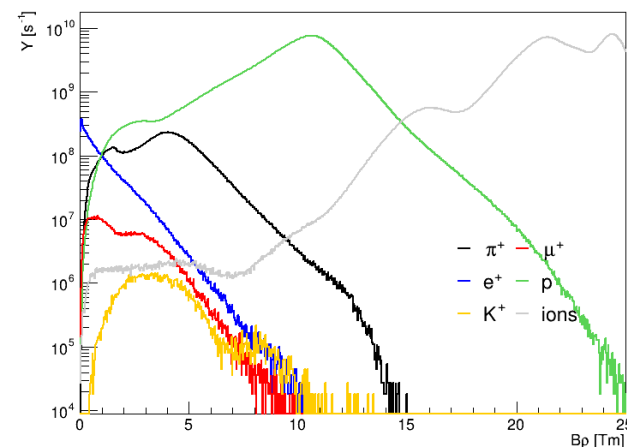
PF0

π, e, p, etc

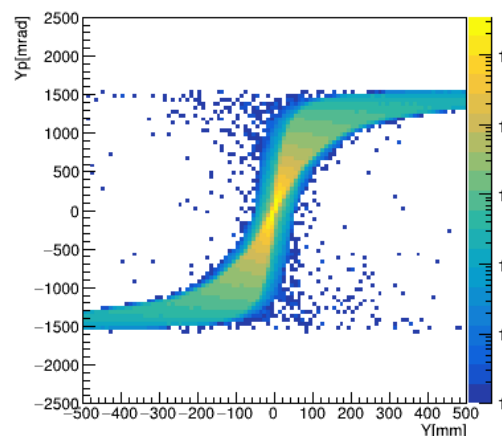
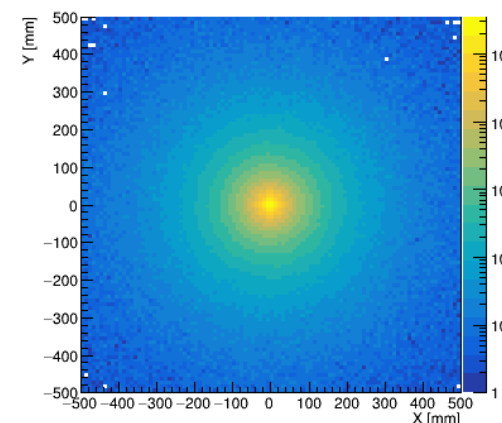
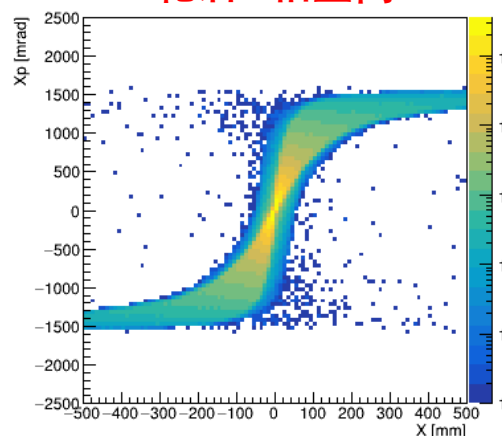
π 在束线中衰变为 μ

$x/x'(\text{RMS}) [\text{mm/mrad}]$	59.4/464.7
$y/y'(\text{RMS}) [\text{mm/mrad}]$	59.3/464.6
emit. x/y (RMS) [$\pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$]	8784.31/ 8769.11

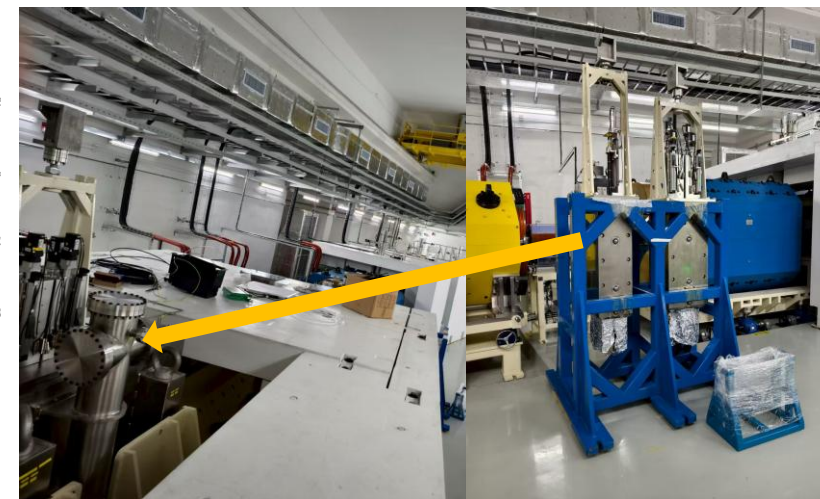
靶后粒子能谱



靶后 π 相空间



靶室



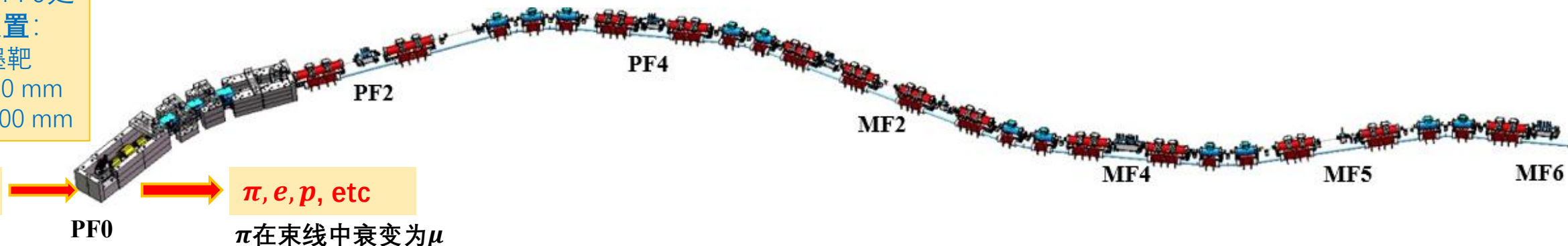
束流产生: π/μ 产额优化



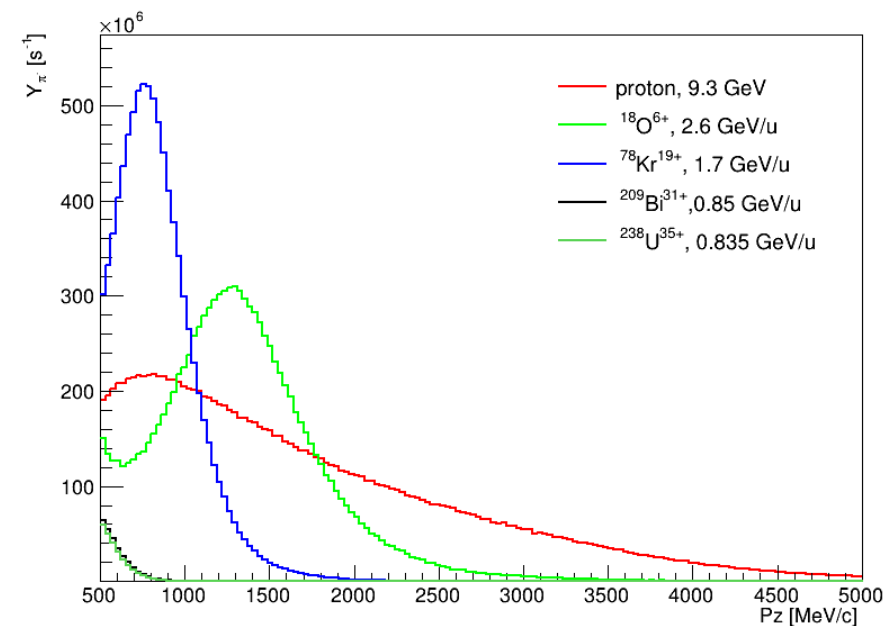
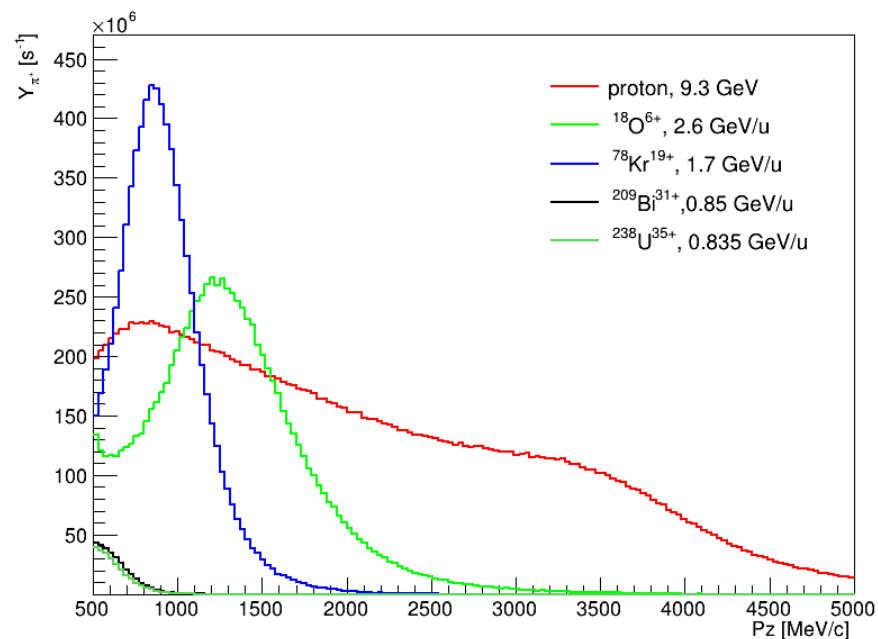
靶体: PF0处
模拟设置:

- 石墨靶
- $R=50$ mm
- $L=100$ mm

主束



- 不同主束产生的 π 能谱不同
- 根据需求的缪子能量, 选择最优主束



束流产生：缪子传输

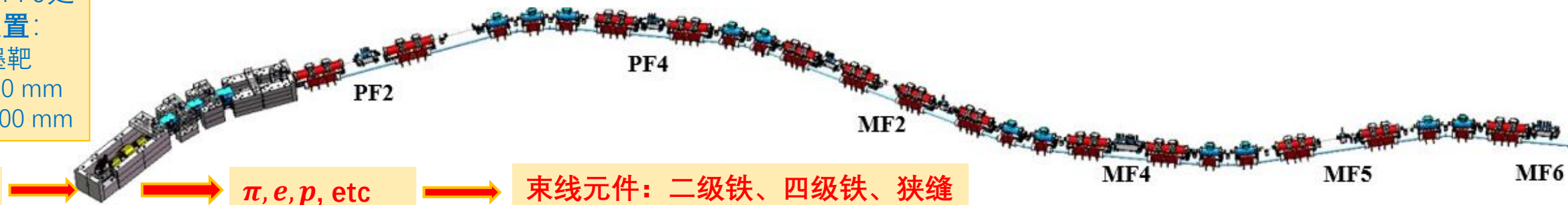


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靶体：PF0处
模拟设置：

- 石墨靶
- $R=50\text{ mm}$
- $L=100\text{ mm}$

主束



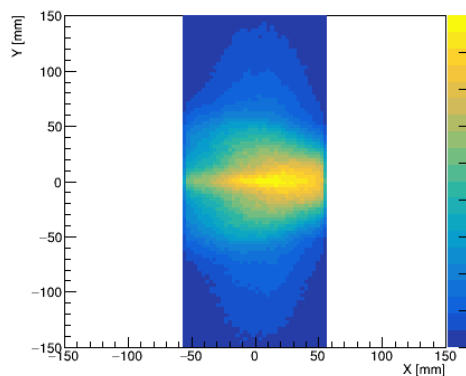
PF0

π, e, p, etc

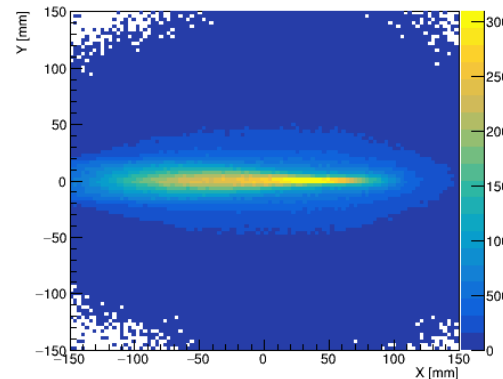
束线元件：二级铁、四级铁、狭缝

- 狭缝
 - PF2、MF4处
 - 约束动量： $\pm 2\%$

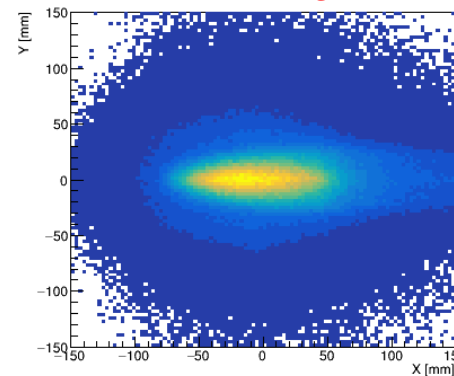
PF2



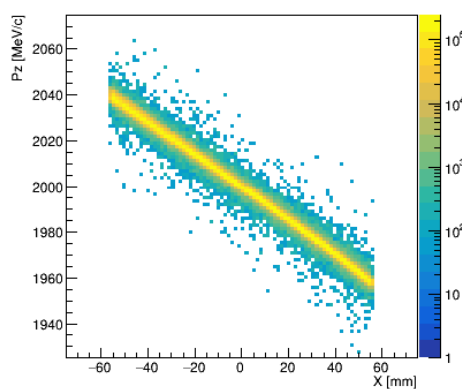
MF2



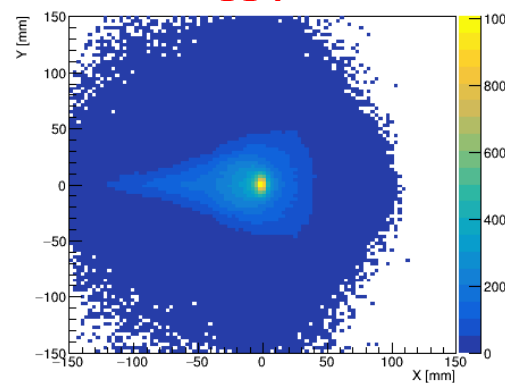
MF5



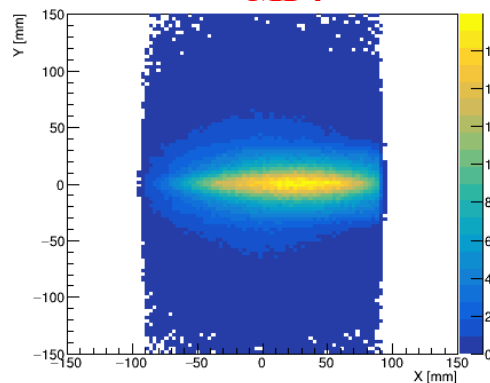
PF2



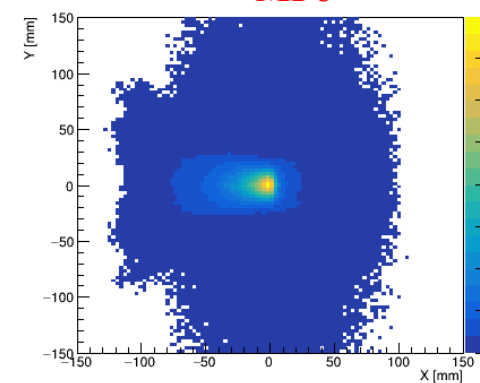
PF4



MF4



MF6



束流产生：出口



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靶体：PF0处
模拟设置：

- 石墨靶
- $R=50\text{ mm}$
- $L=100\text{ mm}$

主束

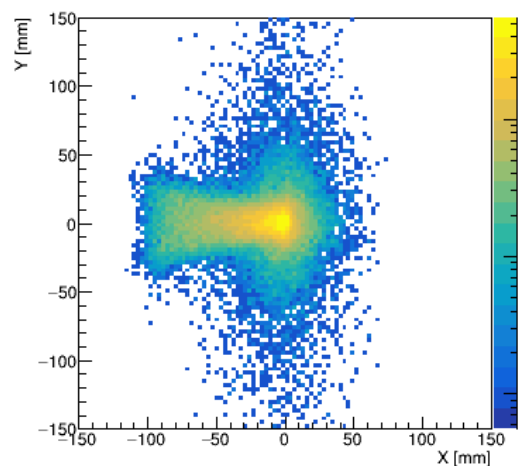
PF0

$\pi, e, p, \text{ etc}$

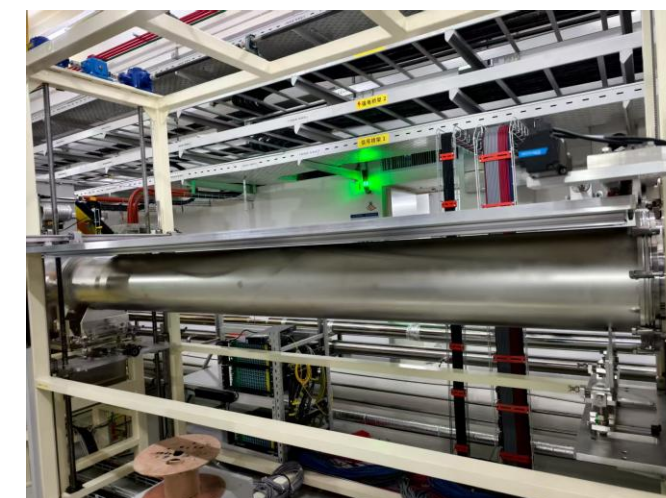
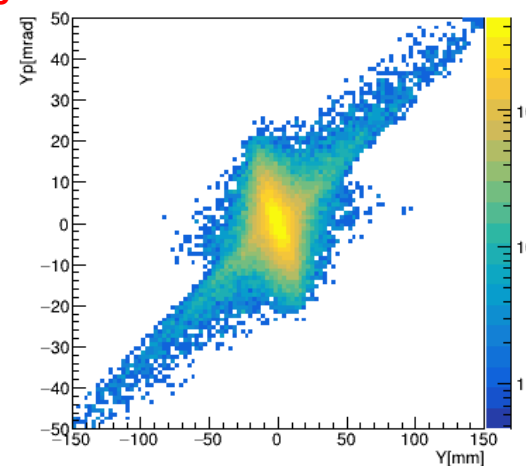
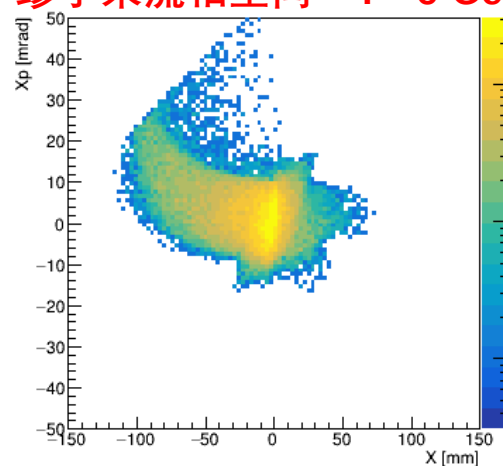
束线元件：二级铁、四级铁、狭缝

Pz [GeV/c]	1	2	3	4	5	6
x/x' (RMS) [mm/mrad]	42.21/11.11	35.79/7.97	31.96/7.16	30.32/6.94	29.34/6.89	28.77/6.84
y/y' (RMS) [mm/mrad]	42.45/14.7	34.36/12	26.96/10.56	23.39/9.69	21.49/9.21	20.99/8.89
emit. x/y (RMS) [$\pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$]	148.07/ 197.92	88.61/ 130.17	71.06/ 88.34	64.03/ 70.51	61.36/ 61.28	59.79/ 57.74

MF6：束线出口
约3m空间：
• 放置探测器



缪子束流相空间 P=6 GeV/c



束流品质：动量与产额

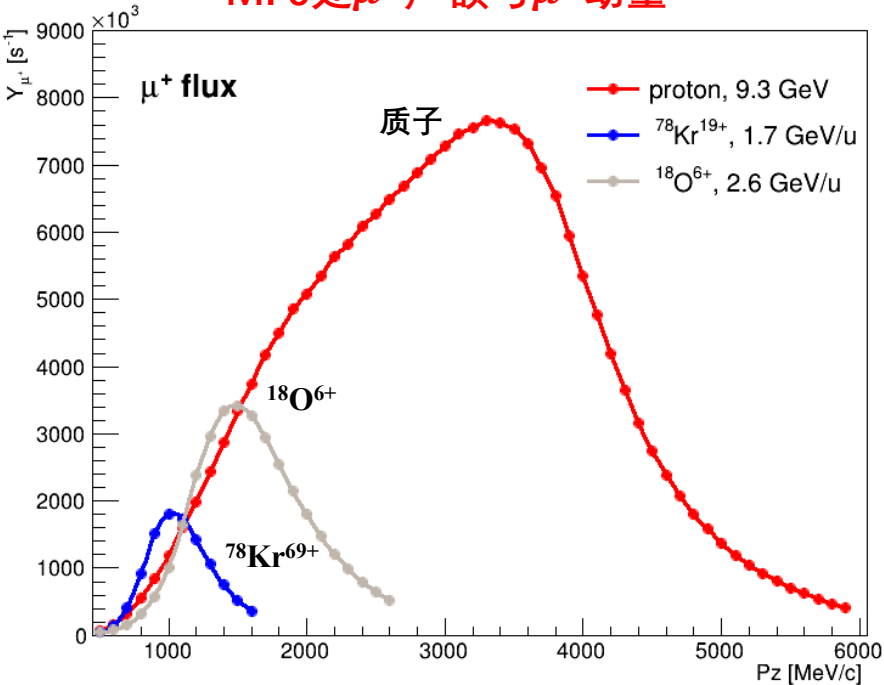


最大 μ^+ 束流产额: $8.2 \times 10^6/s$

- 主束粒子: 质子
- 缪子动量: 3.5 GeV/c

	proton	$^{18}\text{O}^{6+}$	$^{78}\text{Kr}^{19+}$
动量 [GeV/c]	3.5	1.5	1.0
产额 [μ^+/s]	8.2×10^6	3.5×10^6	1.8×10^6
纯度	2.0%	0.80%	0.60%

MF6处 μ^+ 产额与 μ^+ 动量

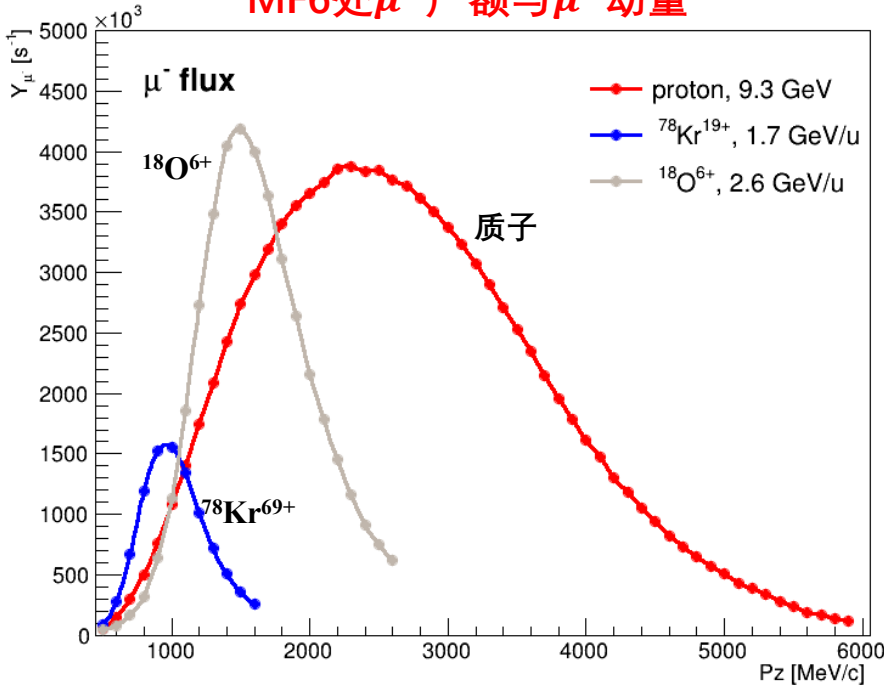


最大 μ^- 束流流强: $4.2 \times 10^6/s$

- 主束粒子: $^{18}\text{O}^{6+}$
- 缪子动量: 1.5 GeV/c

	proton	$^{18}\text{O}^{6+}$	$^{78}\text{Kr}^{19+}$
动量 [GeV/c]	2.3	1.5	1.0
产额 [μ^-/s]	3.8×10^6	4.2×10^6	1.6×10^6
纯度	13%	20%	23%

MF6处 μ^- 产额与 μ^- 动量



束流品质：MF6处束斑

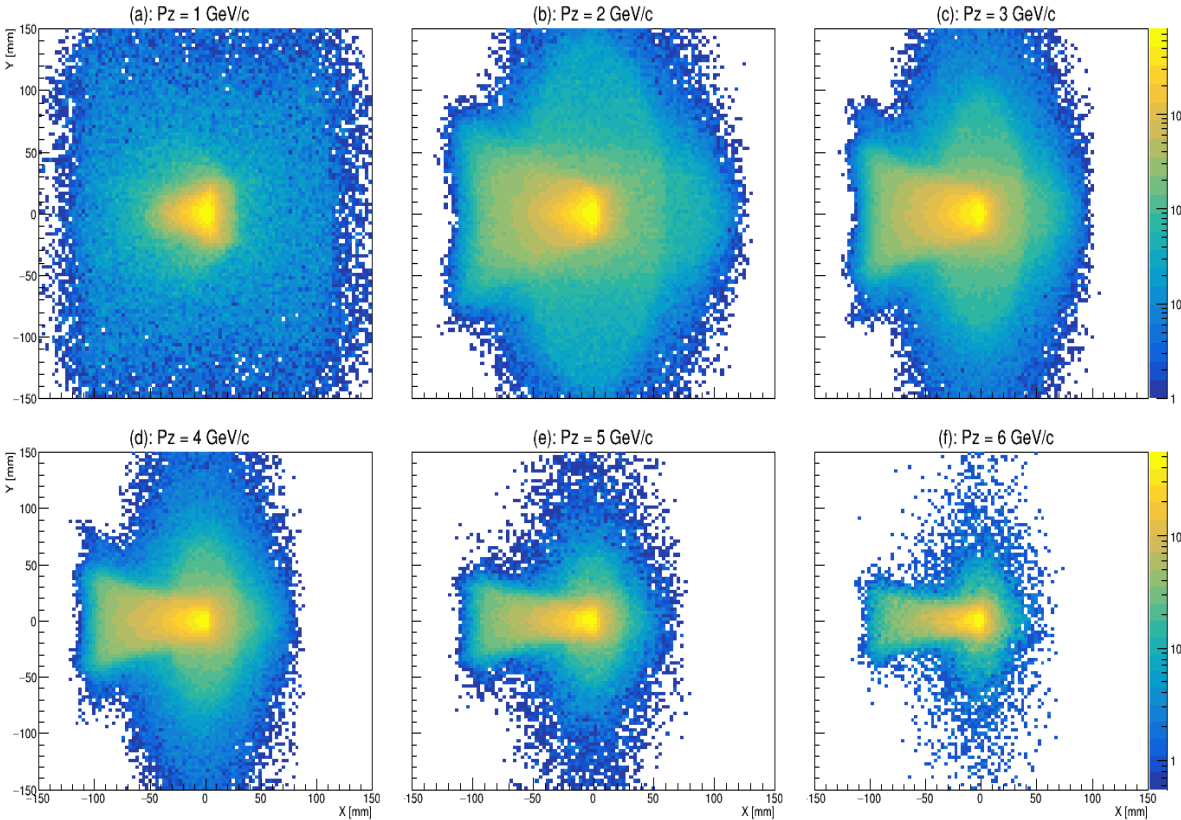


- 束斑大小:
 - 半径约30 mm
 - 随能量增加而减小

束斑翼状部分：磁场高阶效应

主束：p@9.3GeV，流强 $2 \times 10^{12}/s$

	束斑半径r[mm]		半高宽[mm]		缪子产额[μ^+ /s]	
P_{μ}	N>50%	N>90%	FWHM _x	FWHM _y	r<20 mm	r<50 mm
1 GeV/c	28.0	133.6	23.8	25.6	3.9×10^5	6.6×10^5
2 GeV/c	32.4	89.7	27.3	30.4	1.5×10^6	2.8×10^6
3 GeV/c	29.4	78.5	27.0	27.5	2.2×10^6	4.3×10^6
4 GeV/c	26.6	74.8	26.0	25.3	1.7×10^6	3.3×10^6
5 GeV/c	24.2	73.6	24.3	22.4	4.8×10^5	8.6×10^5
6 GeV/c	22.6	72.8	18.0	16.8	1.3×10^5	2.3×10^5



束流品质：发射角

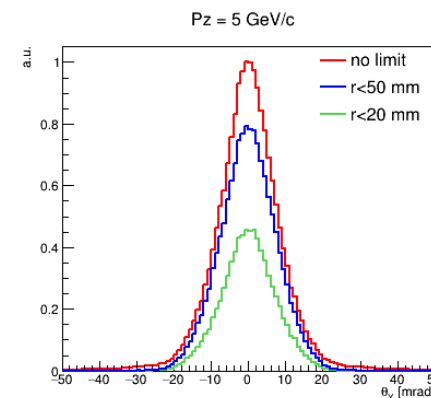
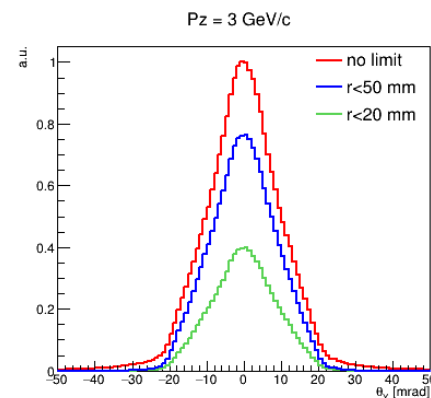
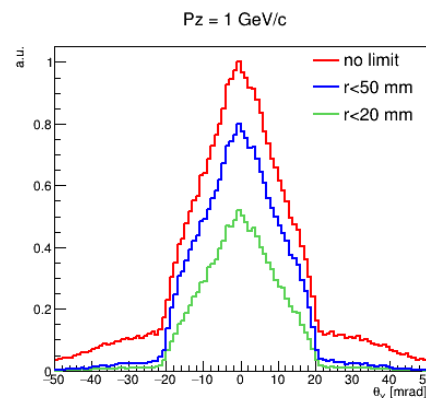
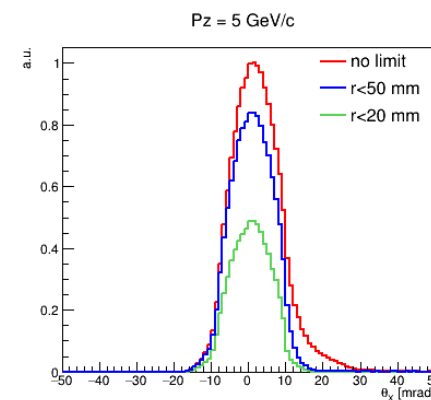
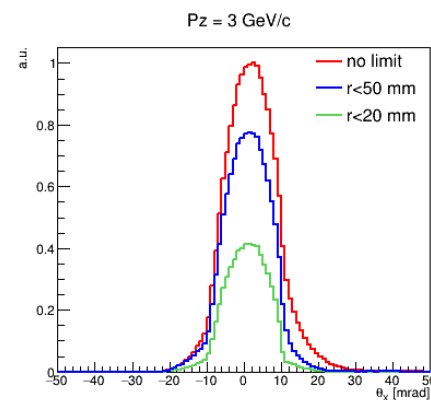
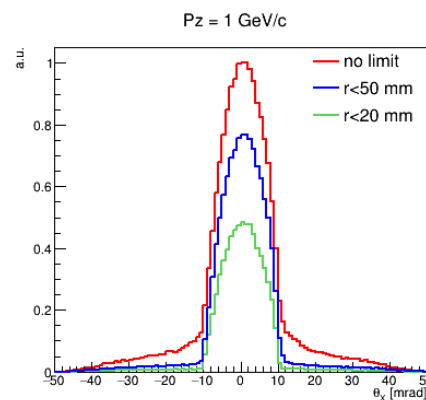


- X方向：半高宽约16 mrad
- Y方向：半高宽14-28 mrad
 - 随动量升高而降低

- Cut: $r < 50$ mm
 - 大发射角粒子被基本去除

主束：p@9.3GeV，流强 $2 \times 10^{12}/s$

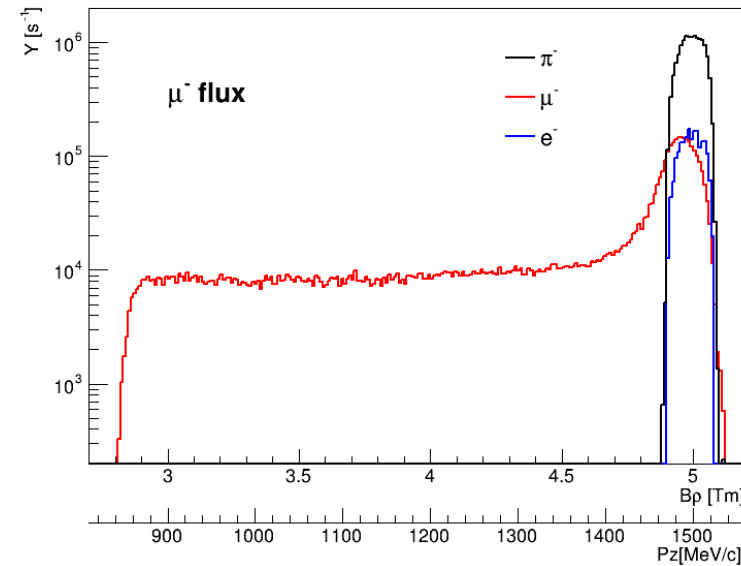
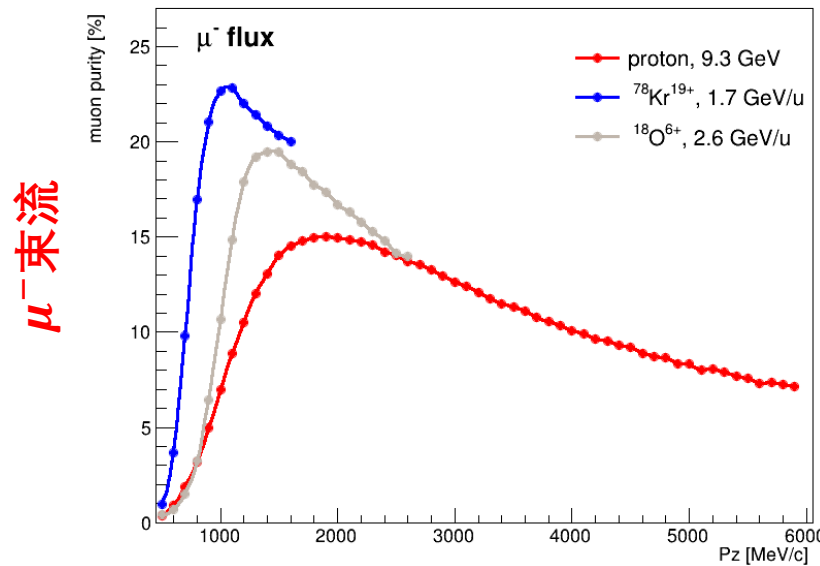
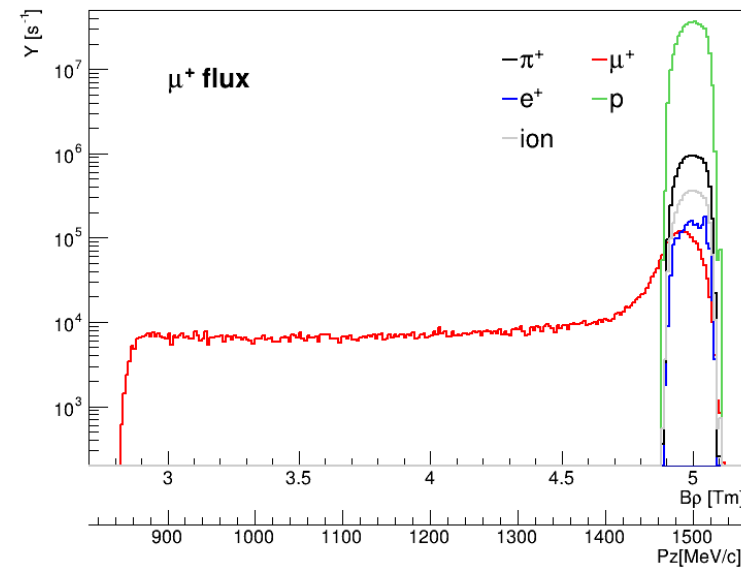
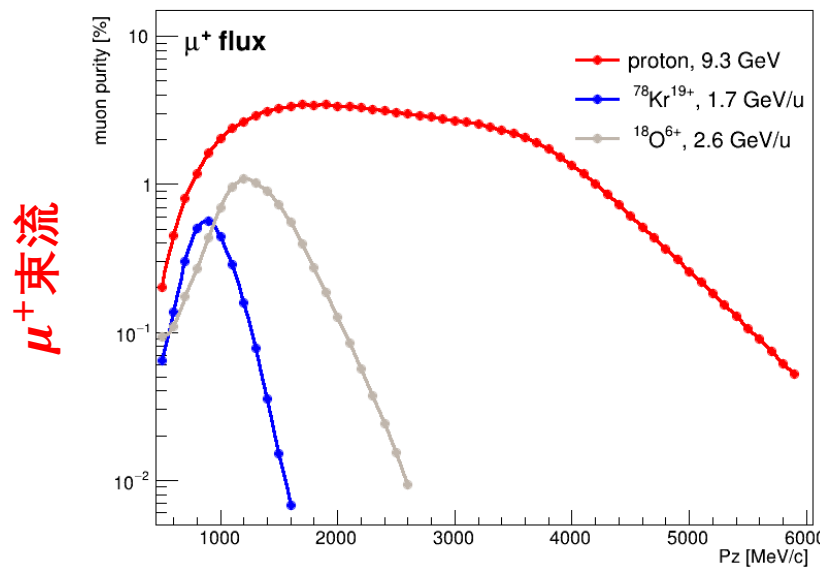
P_μ	半高宽[mrad]		缪子产额[μ^+/s]	
	FWHM _X	FWHM _Y	$\theta_X < 5$ mrad $\theta_Y < 5$ mrad	$\theta_X < 10$ mrad $\theta_Y < 10$ mrad
1 GeV/c	15.5	28.1	4.7×10^5	6.9×10^5
2 GeV/c	16.3	22.6	1.9×10^6	3.0×10^6
3 GeV/c	16.5	19.7	2.8×10^6	4.4×10^6
4 GeV/c	15.9	17.0	2.1×10^6	3.4×10^6
5 GeV/c	15.6	15.4	5.4×10^5	8.7×10^5
6 GeV/c	15.6	13.7	1.4×10^5	2.3×10^5

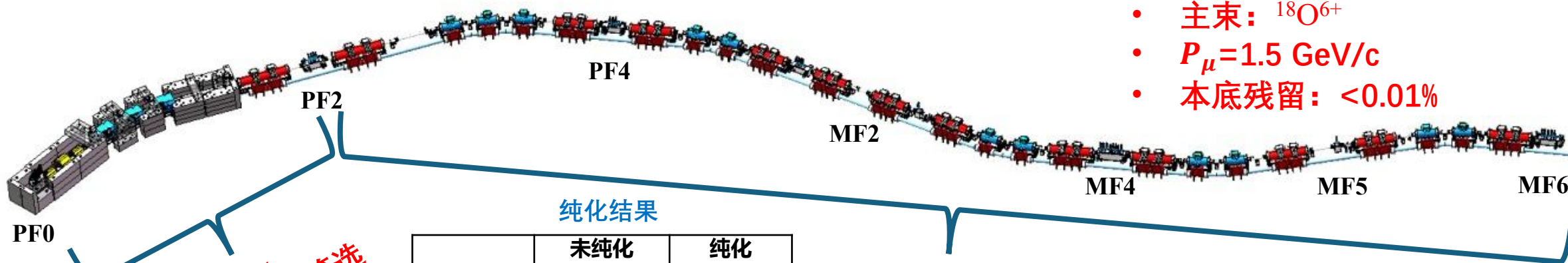


束流品质：纯度、成分与能谱



- 纯度：
 - μ^+ 束流：~0.1% - 5%
 - μ^- 束流：~1% - 25%
- 成分：
 - μ^+ 束流： $p, \pi^+, \mu^+, e^+, \text{ion}$
 - 主要杂质： p
 - μ^- 束流： π^-, μ^-, e^-
 - 主要杂质： π^-
- 能谱：
 - 杂质粒子：单能谱， $\Delta P < \pm 2\%$
 - 缪子：连续谱
- 六段二级铁设置不同参数：
 - 二次动量筛选





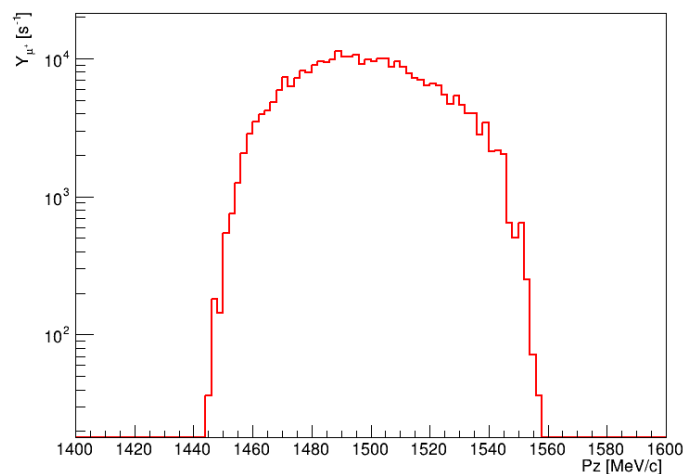
- 主束: $^{18}\text{O}^{6+}$
- $P_\mu = 1.5 \text{ GeV}/c$
- 本底残留: $< 0.01\%$

纯化结果

	未纯化	纯化
产额 [μ/s]	3.4×10^6	2.4×10^5
纯度 [%]	0.7	100

能谱

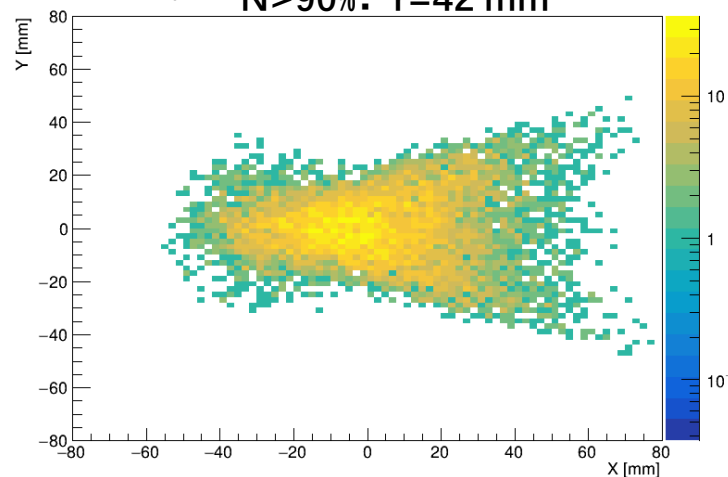
- 单能谱
- 半高宽: 3.6%



束斑

束斑半径r:

- N>50%: r=20 mm
- N>90%: r=42 mm

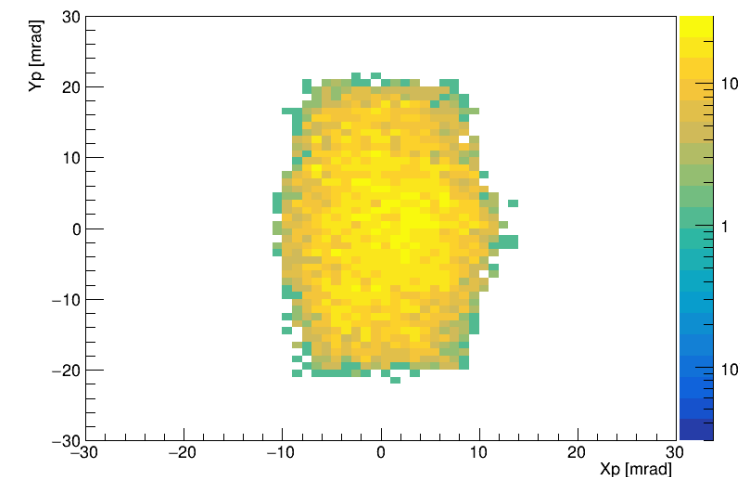


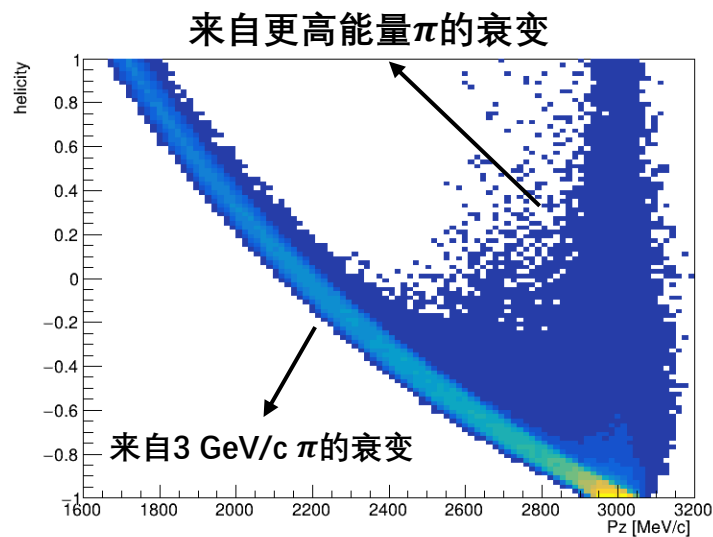
发射角

半高宽:

- FWHM $_x = 14 \text{ mrad}$
- FWHM $_y = 25 \text{ mrad}$

无大发射角缪子

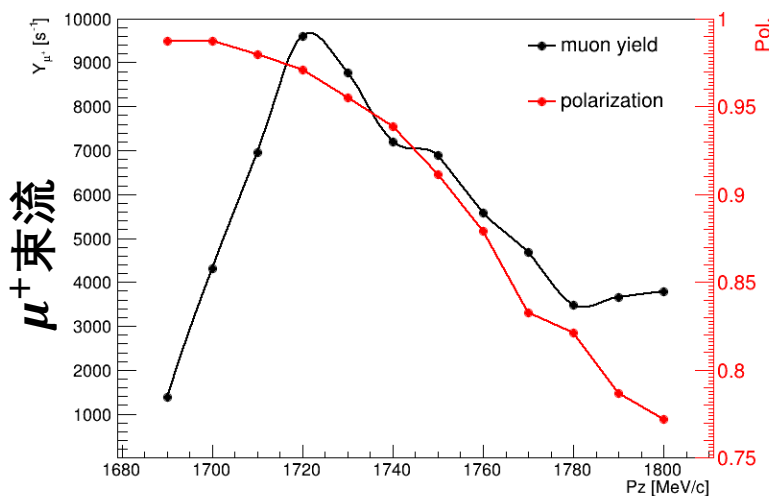




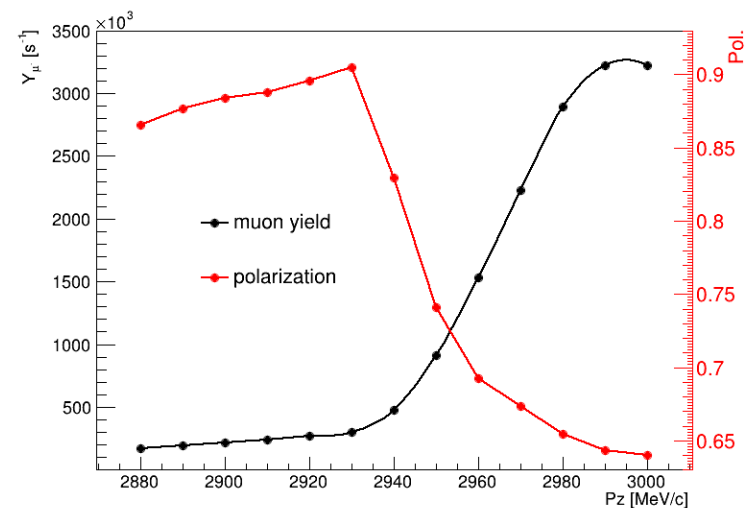
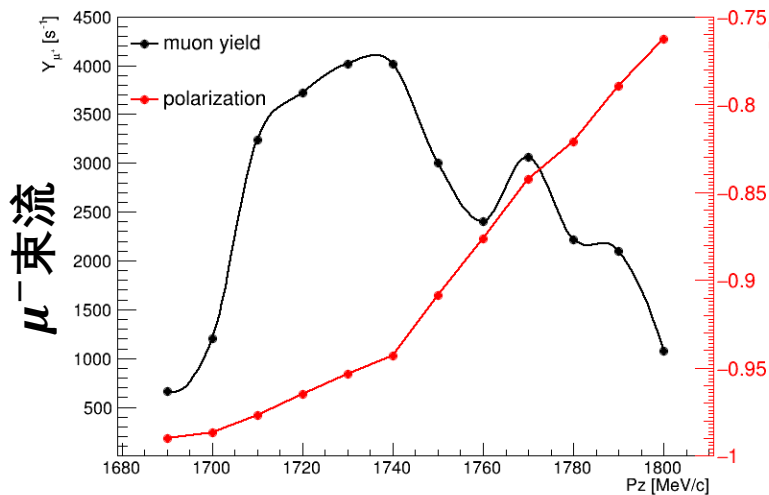
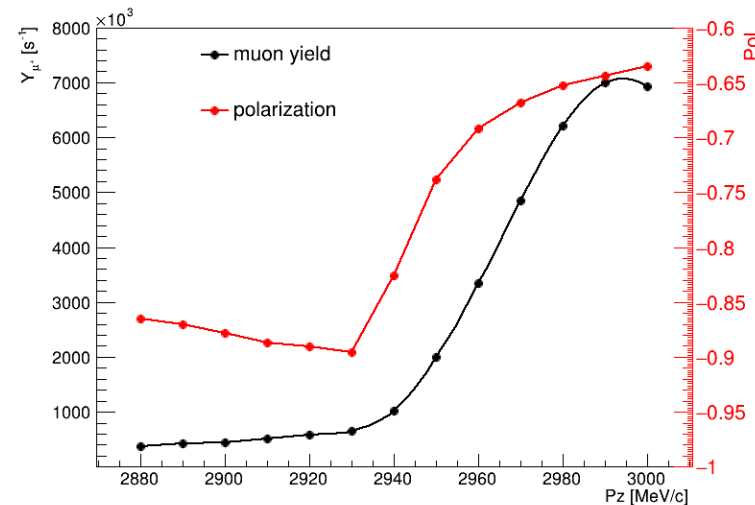
主束: p@9.3GeV
缪子动量: 3 GeV/c

- π 衰变产生的缪子的极化率与缪子能量相关
- 两次动量判选→高品质极化缪子束
- 极端向后缪子
 - 极化率高 (>95%), 纯度高 (100%), 产额较低 ($10^3 - 10^4 \mu/s$)
- 极端向前缪子
 - 极化率较高 (85%-90%) 纯度较高 (>99%), 产额较高 ($10^5 - 10^6 \mu/s$)

极端向后缪子



极端向前缪子





- HIRIBL 缪子束线
- HIRIBL 缪子束流
- 总结和展望

- HIAF可以利用HIRIBL束线产生缪子束流
 - 动量范围：500MeV/c – 7.5GeV/c
 - 缪子产额： $10^6 - 10^7 \mu/s$
 - 束斑大小：半径约30 mm
 - 高品质纯化束流
 - 产额降低一个量级
 - 本底残留小于0.01%
 - 束斑大小：20 mm
 - 无大发射角粒子
 - 极化缪子束流
 - 高能、极高化率、高纯度、高产额

欢迎大家提出GeV缪子源的新应用！

谢谢大家!

