

PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



Thomas Prokscha :: Laboratory for Muon Spin Spectroscopy :: Paul Scherrer Institute

# PSI muon beamlines update

BRIDGE2023 Workshop, PSI, October 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> 2023

## 1. Muon facility overview

## 2. Permanent installation of a U- and Z-branch in $\mu\text{E}1$

- see poster of Cong Chen for details

## 3. Muon beam properties of the low-energy muon facility (LEM) at PSI

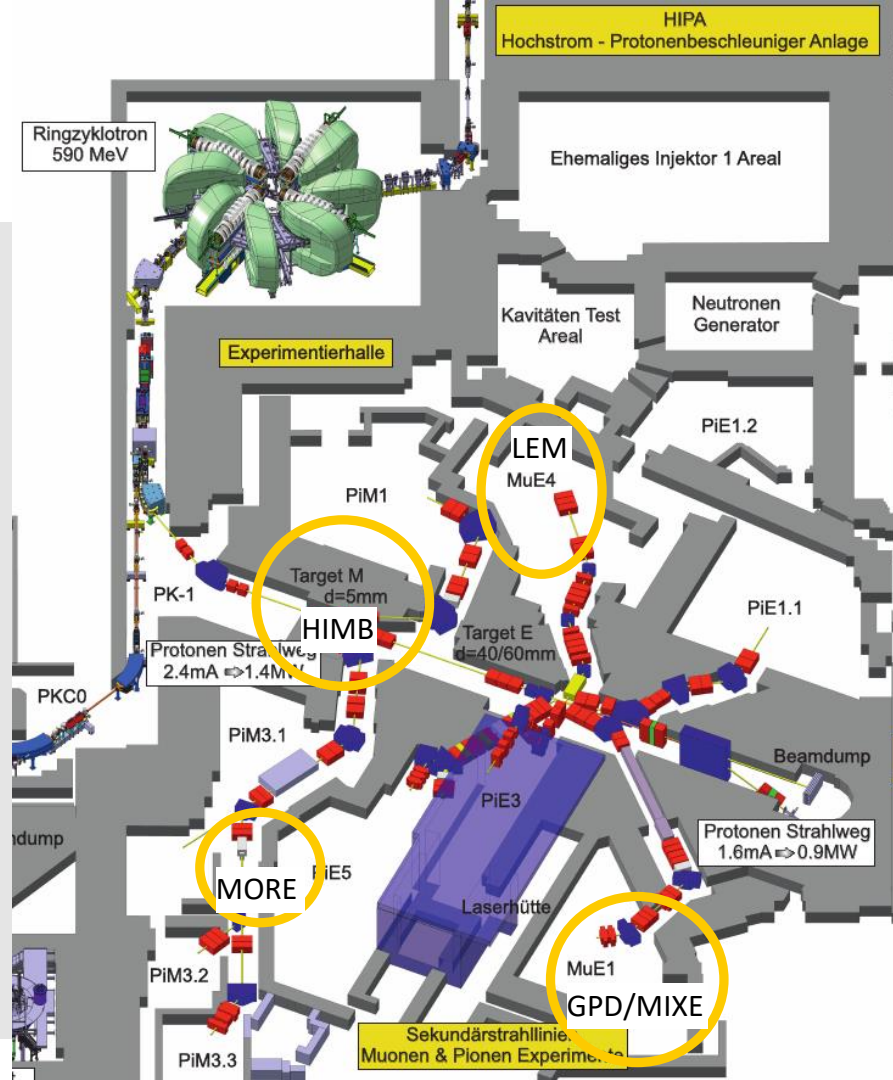
- Reduced phase space degradation at new  $1.7 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$  carbon foil of «trigger detector» (TD)
- Status  $\mu\text{E}4$  upgrade

## 4. Muons-On-REquest (MORE) in $\pi\text{M}3$ (GPS/FLAME instruments)

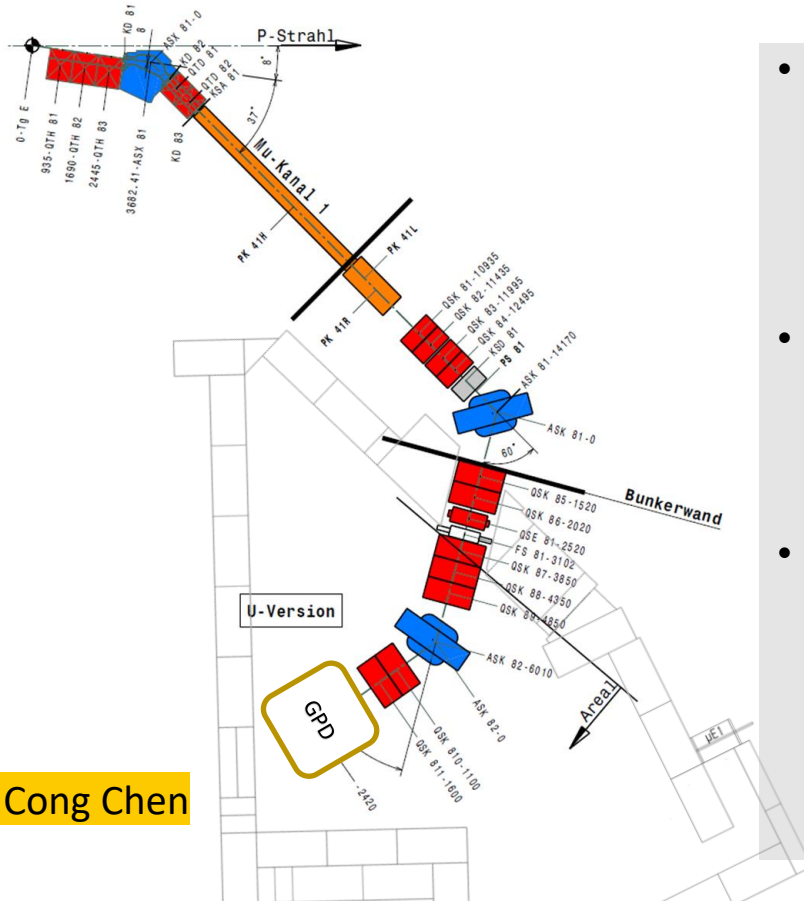
## 5. IMPACT/HIMB

- development of vertex reconstruction for  $\mu\text{SR}$  spectrometers, based on Si-pixel detectors

# Experimental hall

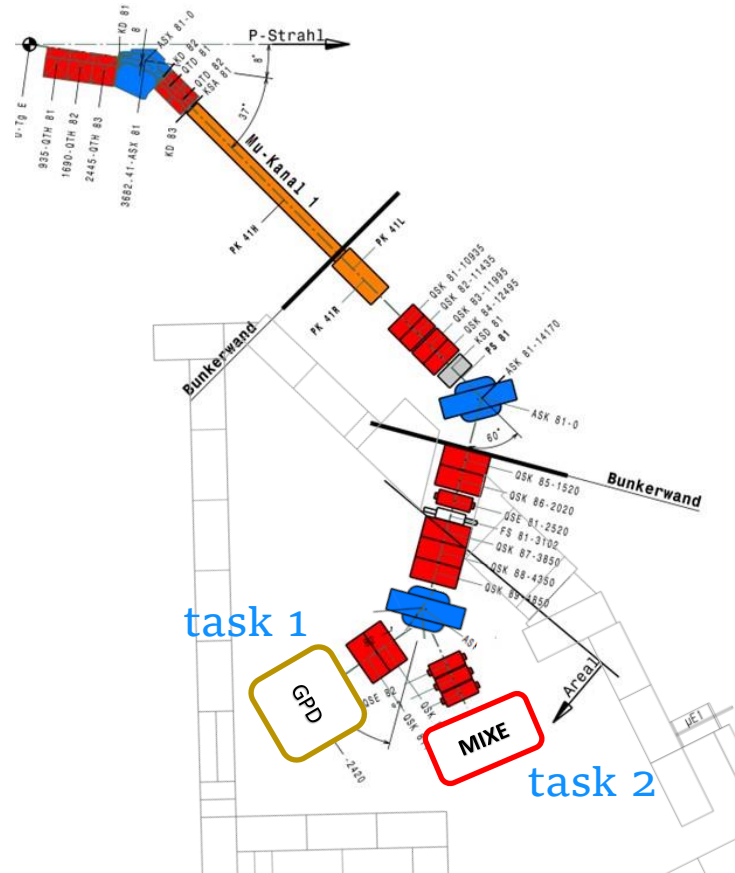
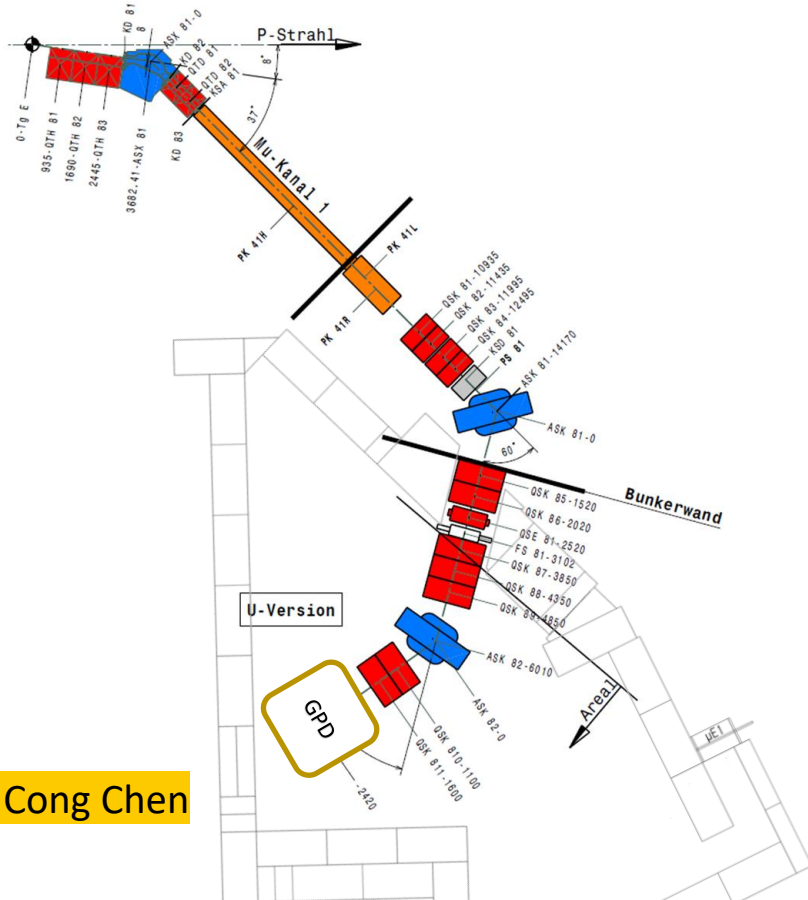


# Current status of $\mu\text{E}1$ , poster of Cong Chen



- Long Decay channel:
  - wide momentum range  
50 – 125 MeV/c
  - High flux  $> 10^7 \mu\text{-/s}$
- Extraction part:
  - 2 bending magnets and 12 quadrupoles
  - Allows for optimizing beam properties
- GPD (General Purpose Decay Channel Instrument),
  - Enough space for a new “Z-branch”
  - limited impact on the old application

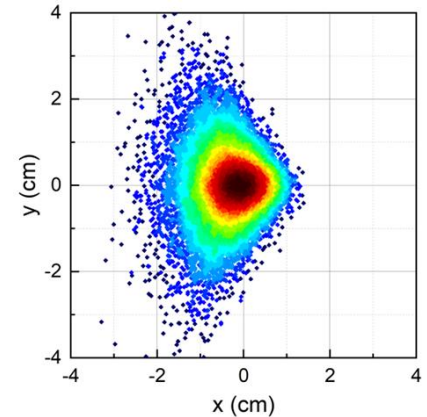
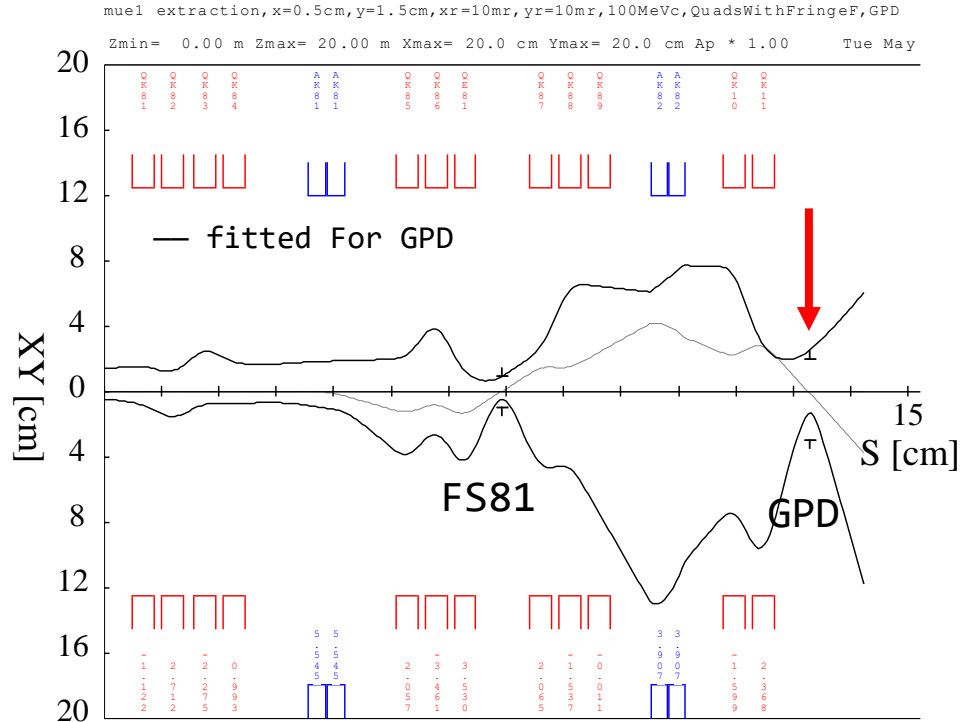
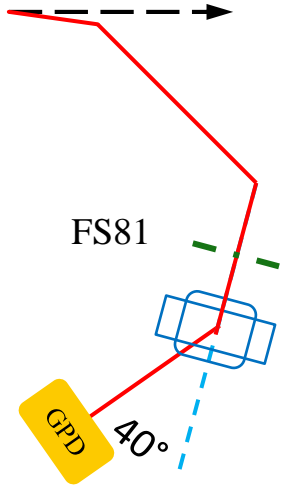
# Current status of $\mu$ E1, poster of Cong Chen



Slide by Cong Chen

# Beam envelope calculation of $\mu\text{E1}$ with new layout

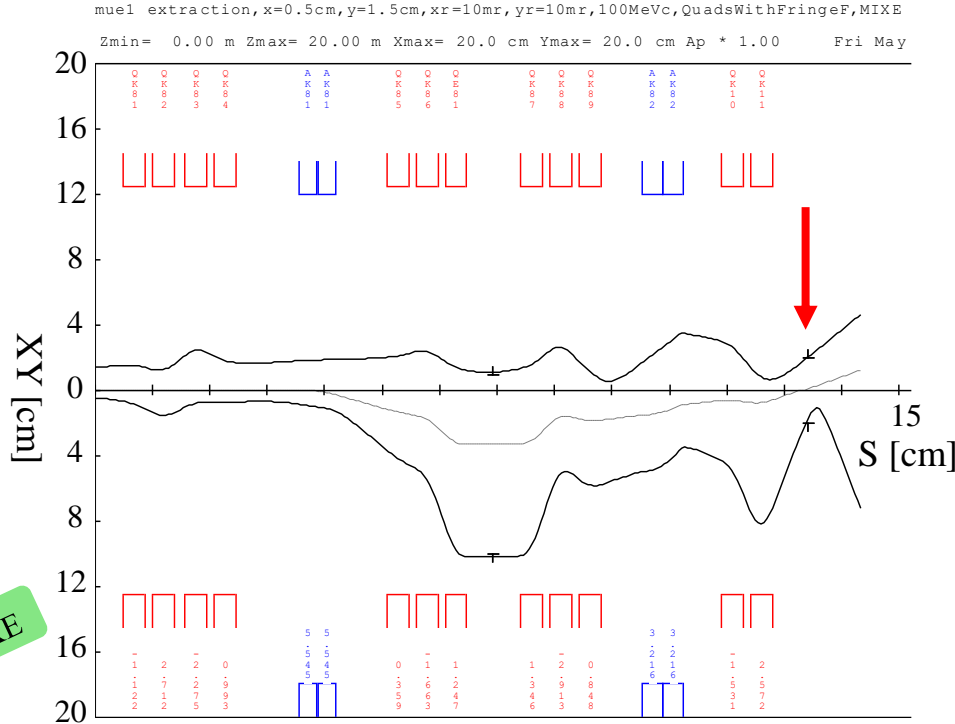
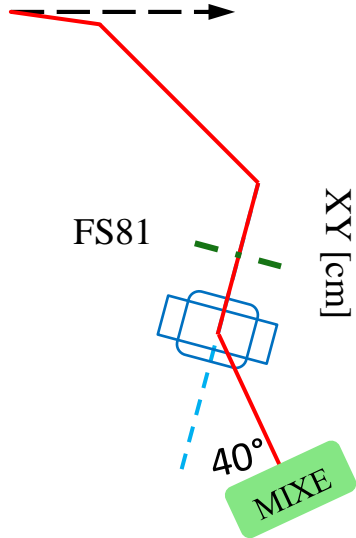
The fitted TRANSPORT beam optics and TURTLE simulation for the original GPD side with a rotated bending magnet  
(2<sup>nd</sup> order calculation,  $\Delta p/p=3\%$ )



Slide by Cong Chen

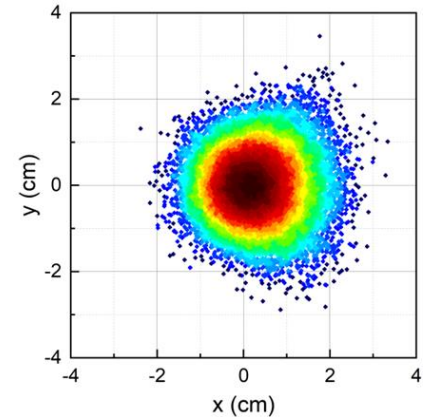
# Beam envelope calculation of $\mu\text{E1}$ with new layout

For MIXE (rotated ASK82): Calculations of beam envelopes, 2<sup>nd</sup> order calculation,  $\Delta p/p=3\%$



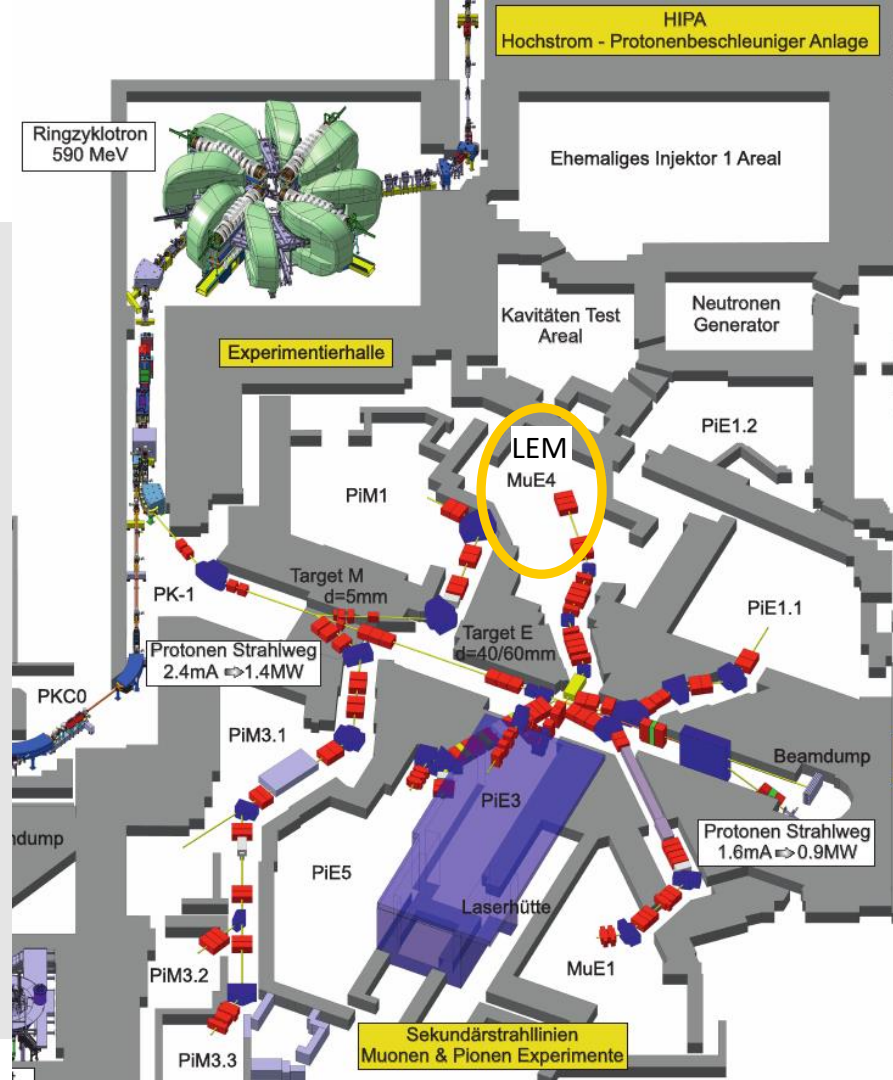
total opening of slit  $\sim 25$  cm

big momentum dispersion  $\sim 4$  cm



Slide by Cong Chen

# Experimental hall





# Low-energy (keV) $\mu^+$ (LEM) facility at PSI

Rates are for 4-cm “slanted” target E and 2.0 mA proton current (2021)

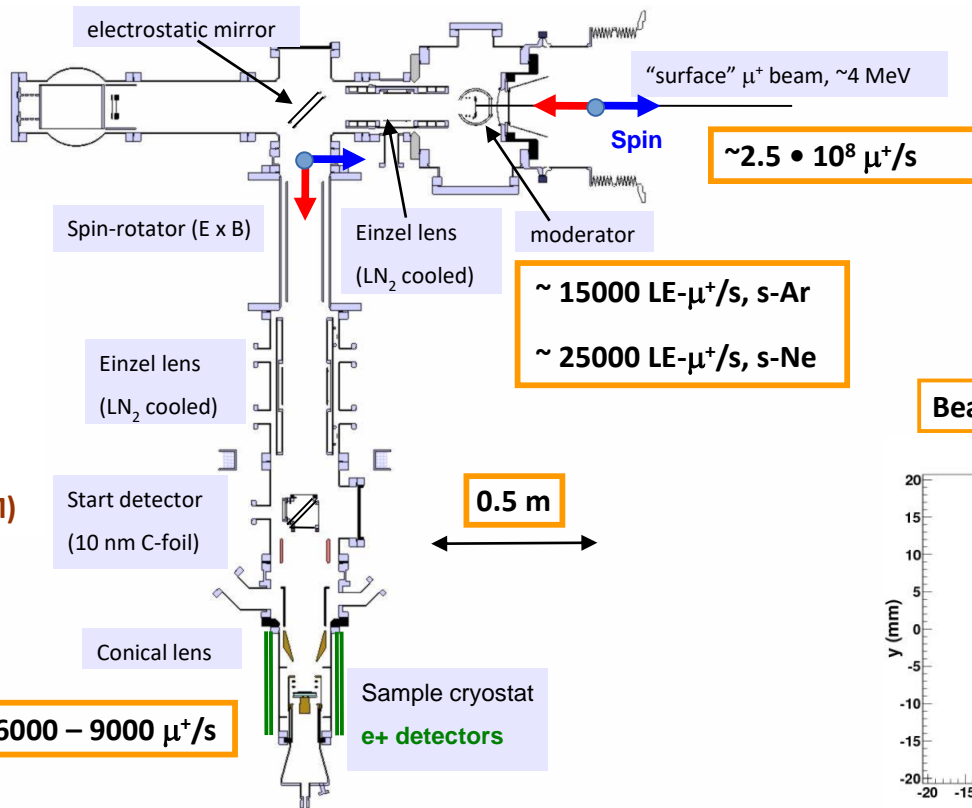
- UHV system,  $10^{-10}$  mbar
- some parts LN<sub>2</sub> cooled

## Polarized Low Energy Muon Beam

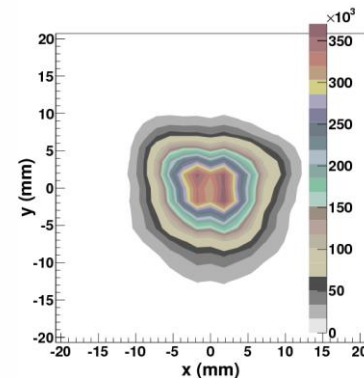
### Beam

- Energy: 1 – 30 keV
- $\Delta E, \Delta t$ : 400 eV, 5 ns
- Depth: 5 – 300 nm
- Polarization:  $\sim 100\%$
- Beam Spot: 12 mm (FWHM)

at sample: 6000 – 9000  $\mu^+$ /s



### Beam spot at sample



## • Problems

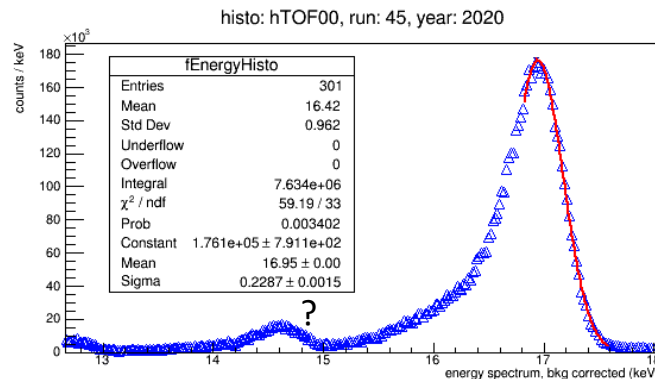
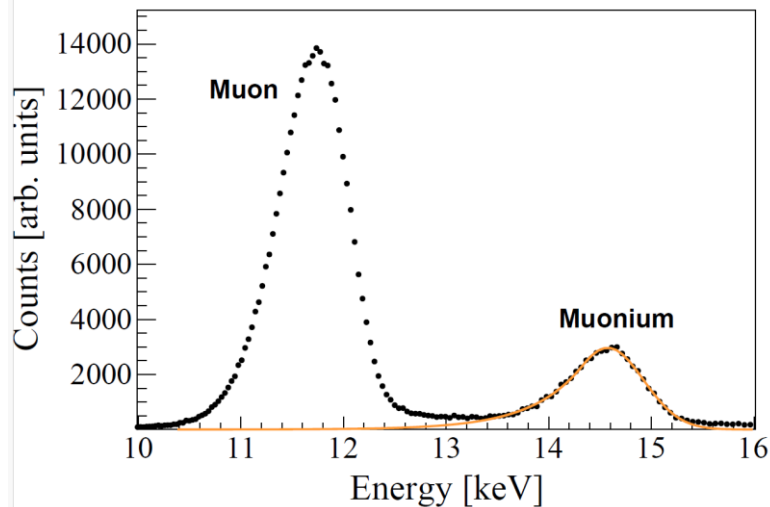
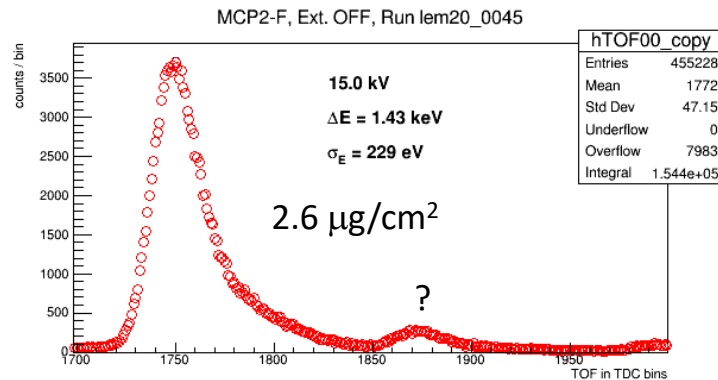
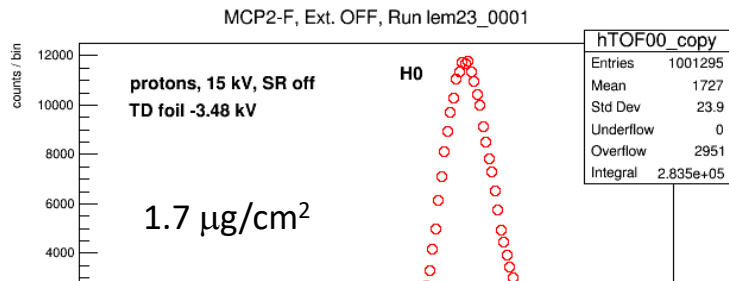
- Extraction at moderator with grids increases horizontal phase space
- Interaction of beam with 10-nm carbon foil of TD:
  - Increase of transverse phase spaces: deteriorates beam spot
  - Increase of transverse phase spaces: reduces beam transmission
  - Energy loss distribution: deteriorates beam spot
  - Energy loss distribution: TOF distribution limits time resolution to 5 ns
  - Muonium formation: reduces polarization of the beam at sample

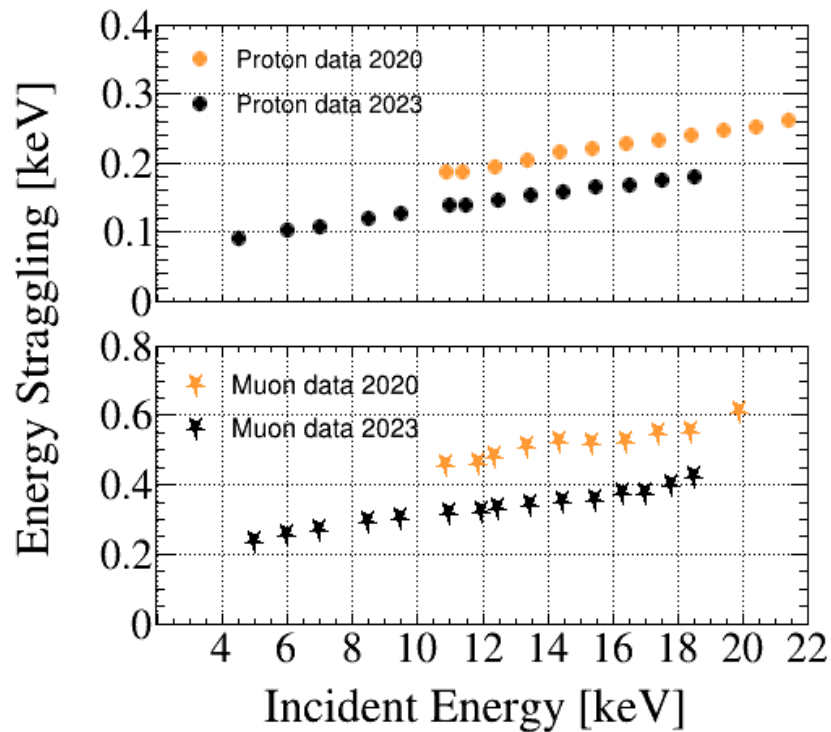
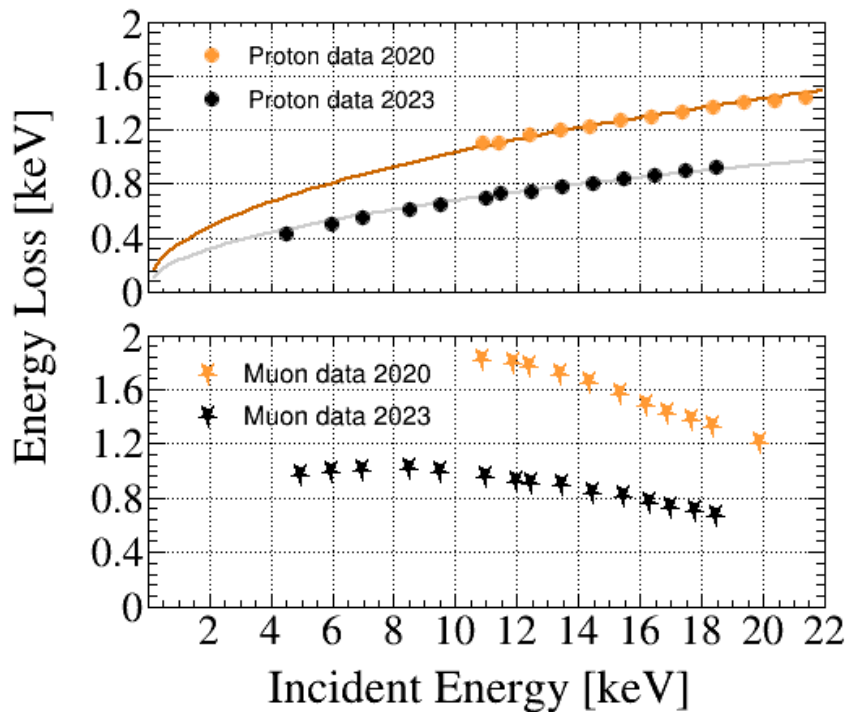
## • Improvements

- Change extraction to Soa lens type as in J-PARC USM facility (WIP)
- 10 mm or 15 mm collimator at TD
  - Beam reduction of 50%, but beam spot much better: 5x5 mm<sup>2</sup> samples possible
  - Up to 5 samples can be mounted on one sample plate
- Replace carbon foils by graphene foils: WIP, so far not successful; use 1.7 μg/cm<sup>2</sup> foil instead of 2.6 μg/cm<sup>2</sup>
- Upgrade of μE4 beam in 2026 (WIP) (acf-metals.com)
  - replace last quadrupole triplet by special solenoid: 50% more surface muon on moderator target

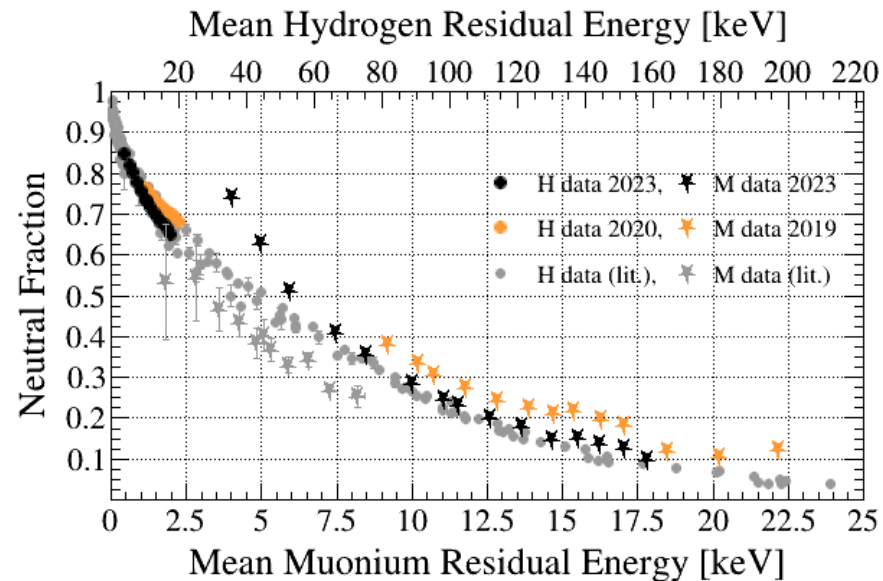
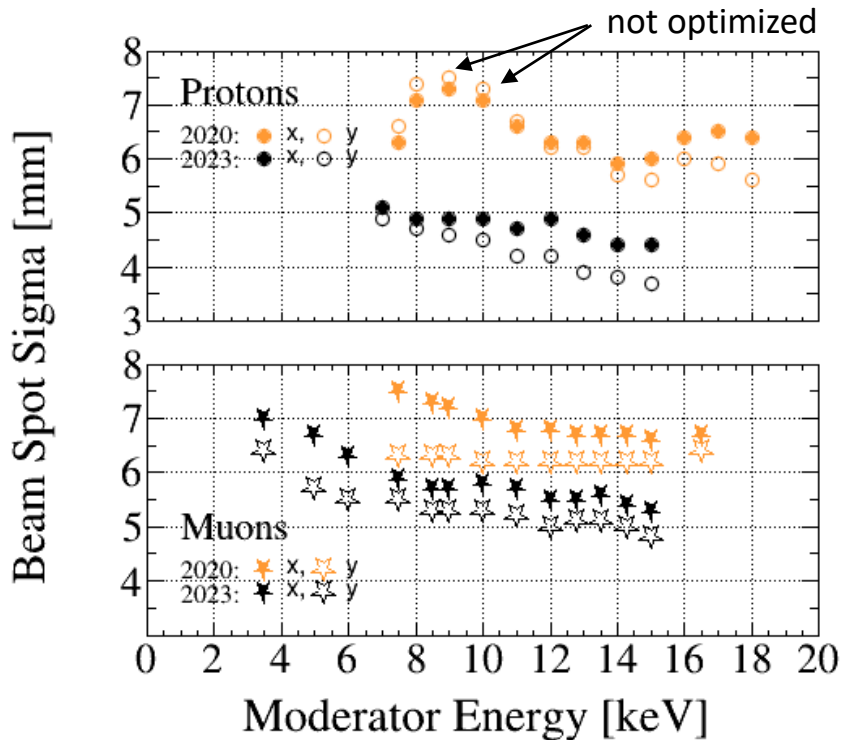
# 1.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ carbon foil in LEM TD.

## TOF from TD to sample position

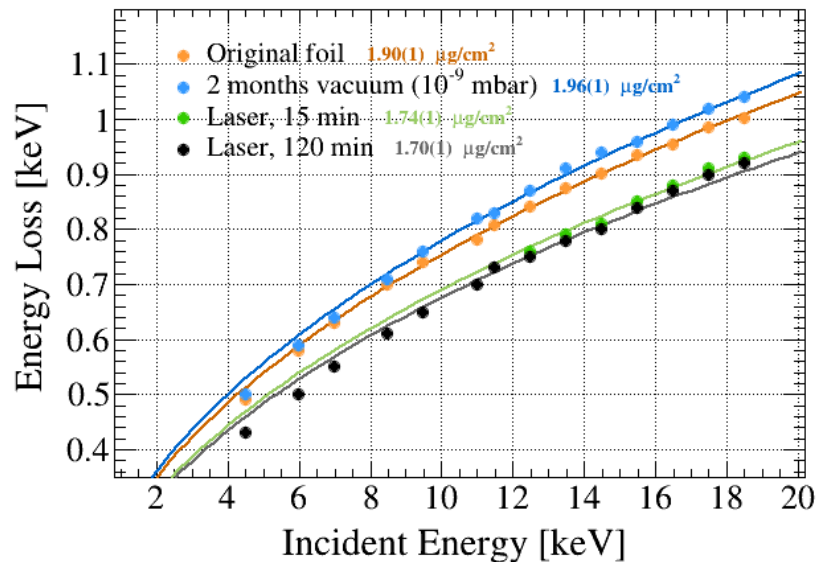
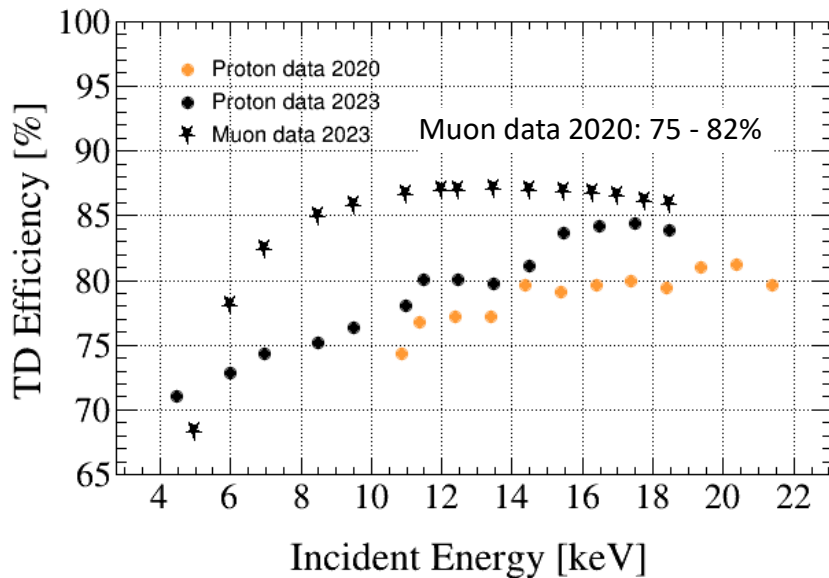


1.7  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$  carbon foil (ACF) in LEM TD

2020: 2.6  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ ; 2023: 1.7  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$

1.7  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$  carbon foil in LEM TD.

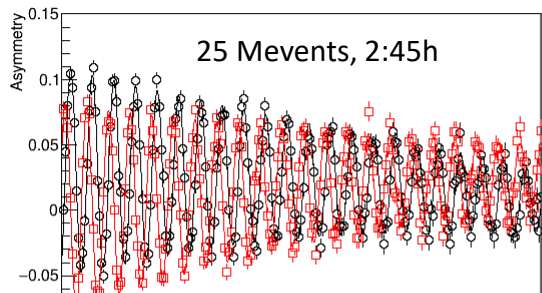
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1.7  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$  carbon foil in LEM TD.

2020: 2.6  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ ; 2023: 1.7  $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$

# 1.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ carbon foil, time resolution for LE- $\mu\text{SR}$

Suprasil 50/1, T=290.01, E=16.02 keV, B=-5(G)/0.86(A), Tr/Sa=15.00/-1.70 kV, SR=-10.00

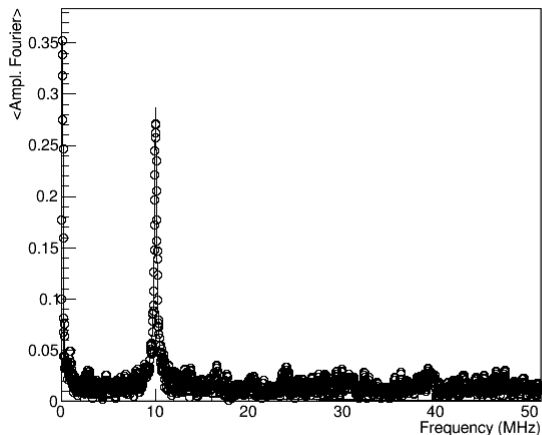


|    |              |         |         |
|----|--------------|---------|---------|
| 1  | Asy          | 0.02938 | 0.00097 |
| 2  | Lambda       | 0.059   | 0.012   |
| 3  | PH           | -12.74  | 0.59    |
| 4  | field        | 7.1950  | 0.0013  |
| 5  | Alpha_LR     | 1.0041  | 0.0012  |
| 6  | RelPh_LR     | 0.0     | 0.0     |
| 7  | Alpha_TB     | 0.96003 | 0.00090 |
| 8  | RelPh_TB     | -80.7   | 1.3     |
| 9  | asymu        | 0.08745 | 0.00091 |
| 10 | rateMu       | 0.538   | 0.011   |
| 11 | RelphaseMuTB | 90.0    | 0.0     |

```

asymmetry      1
simpleExpo     2
TFieldCos     fun1 fun2
+
asymmetry      9
    
```

Suprasil 50/1, T=290.01, E=16.02 keV, B=-5(G)/0.86(A), Tr/Sa=15.00/-1.70 kV, SR=-10.00



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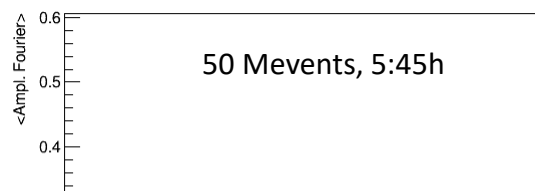
```

asymmetry      1
simpleExpo     2
TFieldCos     fun1 fun2
+
asymmetry      9
simpleExpo     10
TFieldCos     fun4 fun3
fun1 = par3 + map1
fun2 = par4 * gamma_mu
fun3 = par4 * 1.394
fun4 = par3 + map2
    
```

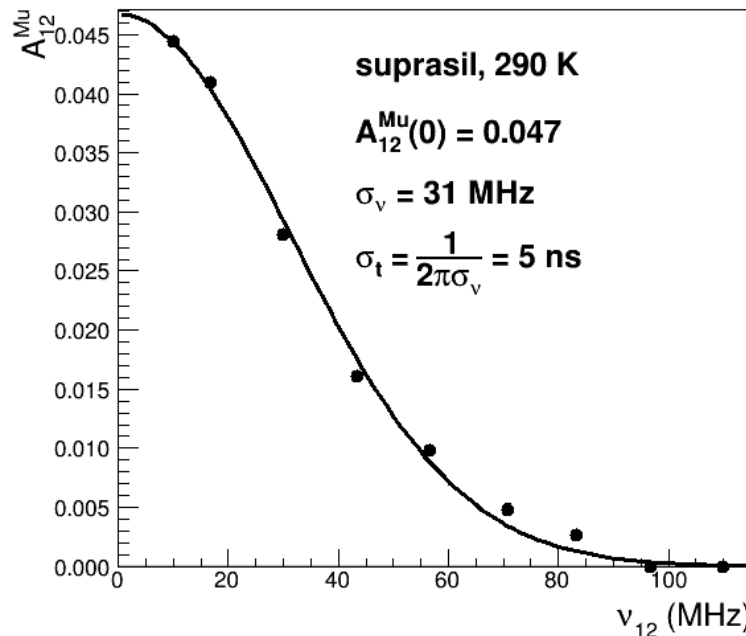
musrfit: 2023-06-03, 07:39:14, chisq = 1888.3, NDF = 1825, chisq/NDF = 1.0346849315068494

- 2023/lem23\_his\_11646,T=289.99K,B=4.45G,E=16.02keV,Sample, WEW, Konti-2
- 2023/lem23\_his\_11646,T=289.99K,B=4.45G,E=16.02keV,Sample, WEW, Konti-2

Suprasil 50/1, T=290.01 K, E=16.02 keV, B=-20(G)/3.46(A), Tr/Sa=15.00/-1.70 kV, SR=-10.00



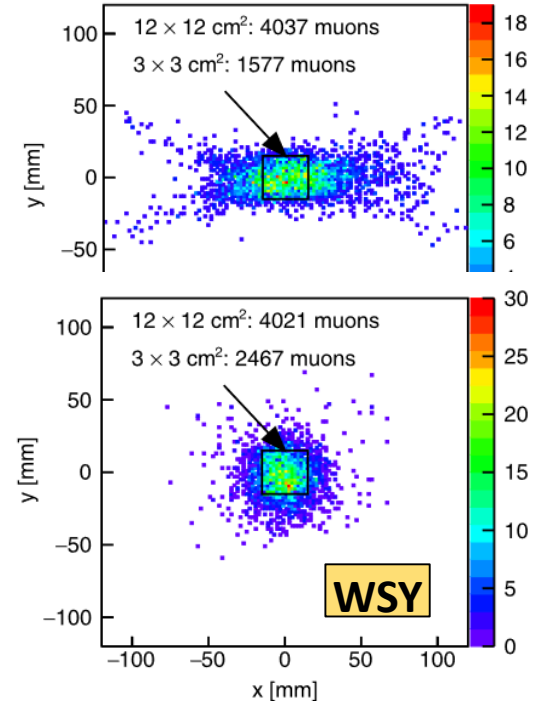
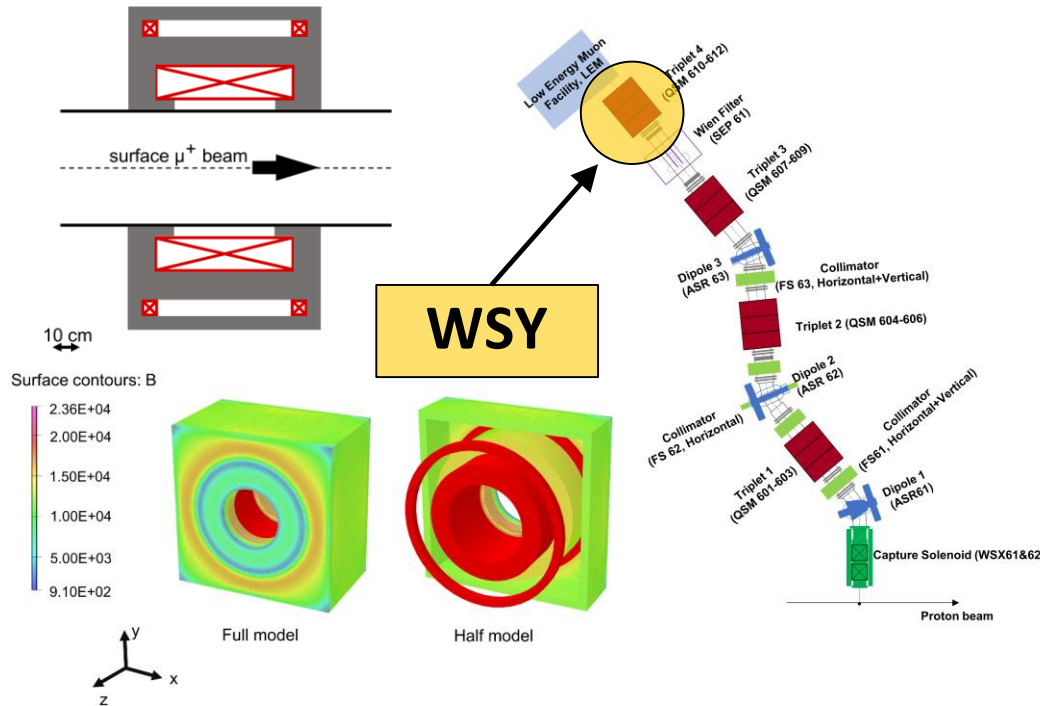
|    |              |         |         |
|----|--------------|---------|---------|
| 1  | Asy          | 0.02205 | 0.00039 |
| 2  | Lambda       | 0.0221  | 0.0067  |
| 3  | PH           | -19.46  | 0.76    |
| 4  | field        | 22.649  | 0.068   |
| 5  | Alpha_LR     | 1.00297 | 0.00050 |
| 6  | RelPh_LR     | 0.0     | 0.0     |
| 7  | Alpha_TB     | 0.95337 | 0.00048 |
| 8  | RelPh_TB     | -73.0   | 1.2     |
| 9  | asymu2       | 0.02813 | 0.00052 |
| 10 | rateMu       | 0.473   | 0.015   |
| 11 | RelphaseMuTB | 90.0    | 0.0     |
| 12 | asymu23      | 0.02310 | 0.00049 |
| 13 | nu12         | 30.0249 | 0.0028  |
| 14 | nu23         | 30.4399 | 0.0030  |



$\nu_{12}$  (MHz)

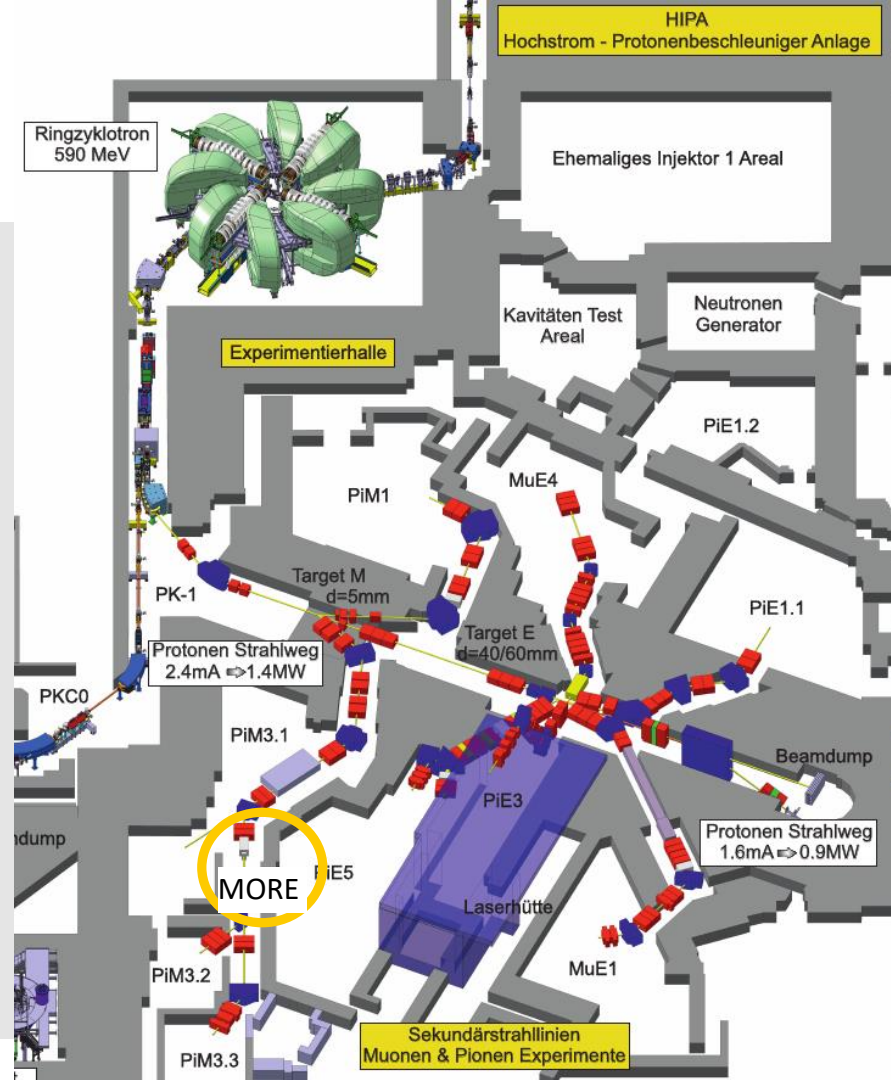
# $\mu$ E4 upgrade in 2026

- **Upgrade  $\mu$ E4 beamline to increase LEM rate by 50%:** smaller samples, higher external stimuli (illumination, electric fields), faster measurements,  $T_{\min} = 100$  mK (2.5 K now). Total costs: 250 kCHF.
- L. Zhou et al., Phys. Rev. AB 25, 051601 (2022), **minimum fringe fields in LEM**



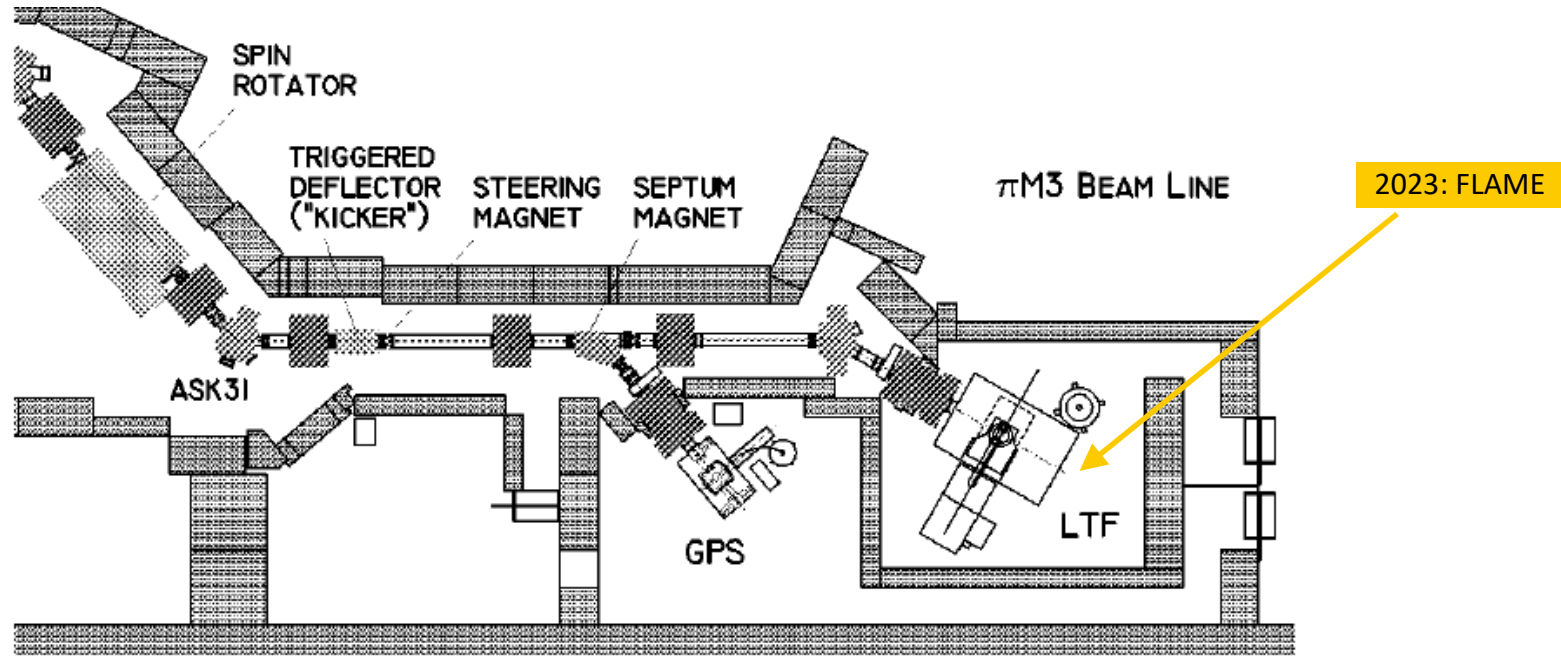


# Experimental hall



# Muons-On-REquest (MORE) in $\pi M_3$

- **Fast HV-kicker broken in 2015**
- New fast kicker design finished in 2022, commissioning planned for 2024
- MORE combines the advantages of continuous (high time resolution) and pulsed beams (low background)



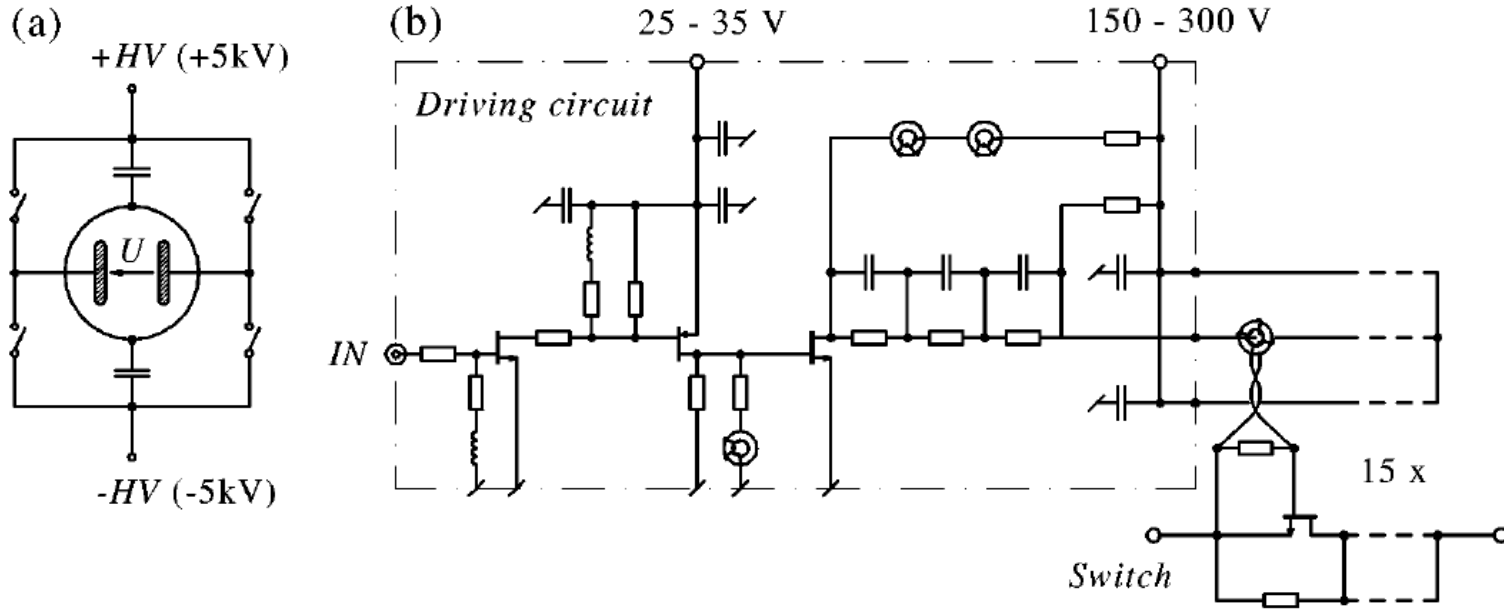
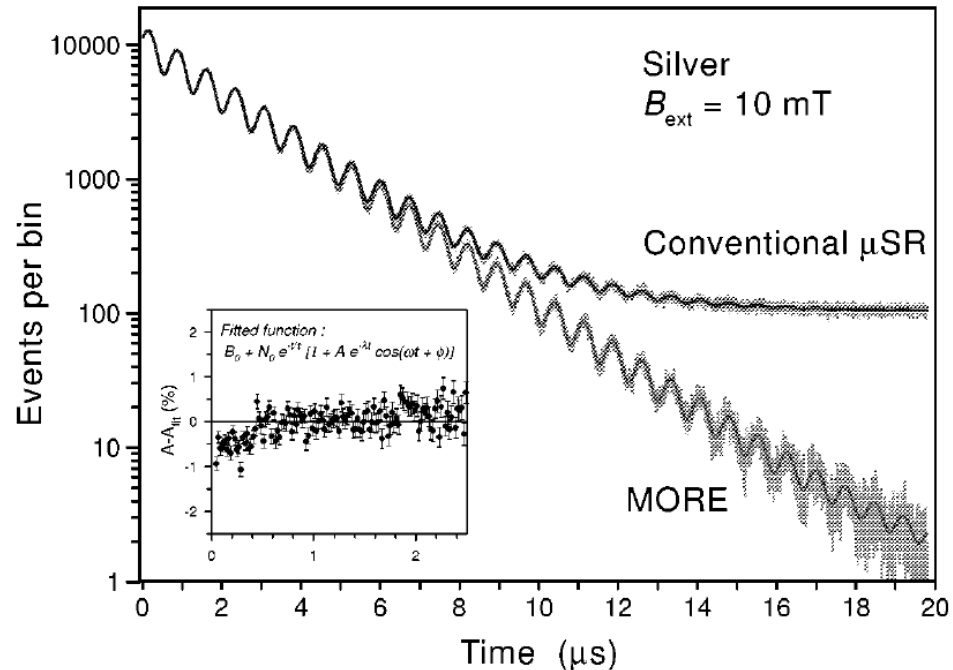
Muons-On-REquest (MORE) in  $\pi M_3$ 

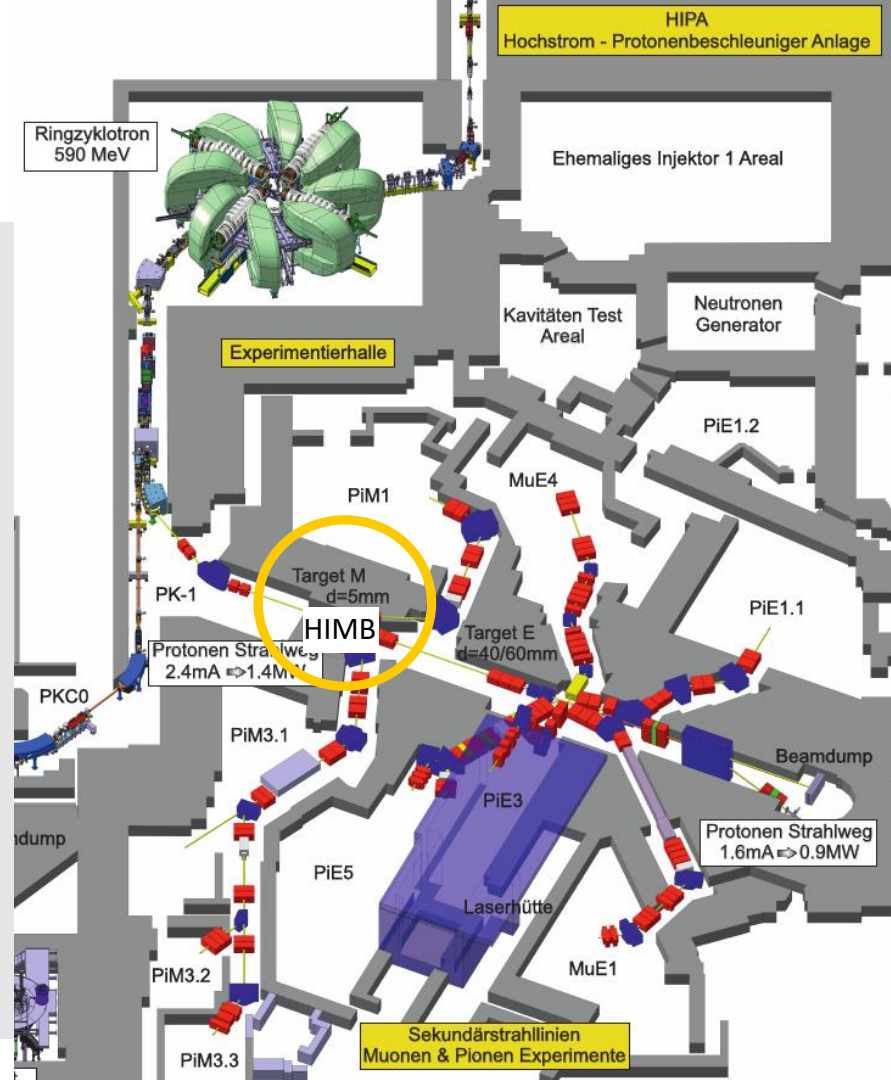
Figure 2. (a) Schematic circuit of the fast-switching deflector (“kicker”) for muons on request. Power per switch  $\leq 600$  VA, repetition rate  $\leq 40$  kHz, voltage  $|U| \leq 10$  kV between electrodes, switching time:  $< 25$  ns (10–90%). (b) Driving circuit for one switch. Delay between trigger signal input and high-voltage output  $\sim 40$  ns.

# Muons-On-REquest (MORE) in $\pi M_3$

- **Fast HV-kicker broken in 2015**
- New fast kicker design finished in 2022, commissioning planned for 2024
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# Experimental hall



# IMPACT – a major upgrade proposal for HIPA

## Current limitations of $\mu$ SR at PSI:

- Maximum rate 40k muons/s
- Sample area  $> 4 \times 4 \text{ mm}^2$
- Thickness  $> \sim 200 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ ,  $< 200 \text{ nm}$

## Pulsed beam

- Pump-probe measurements
- Multiple stations in parallel
- Semi-integral measurements

## Vertex Reconstruction

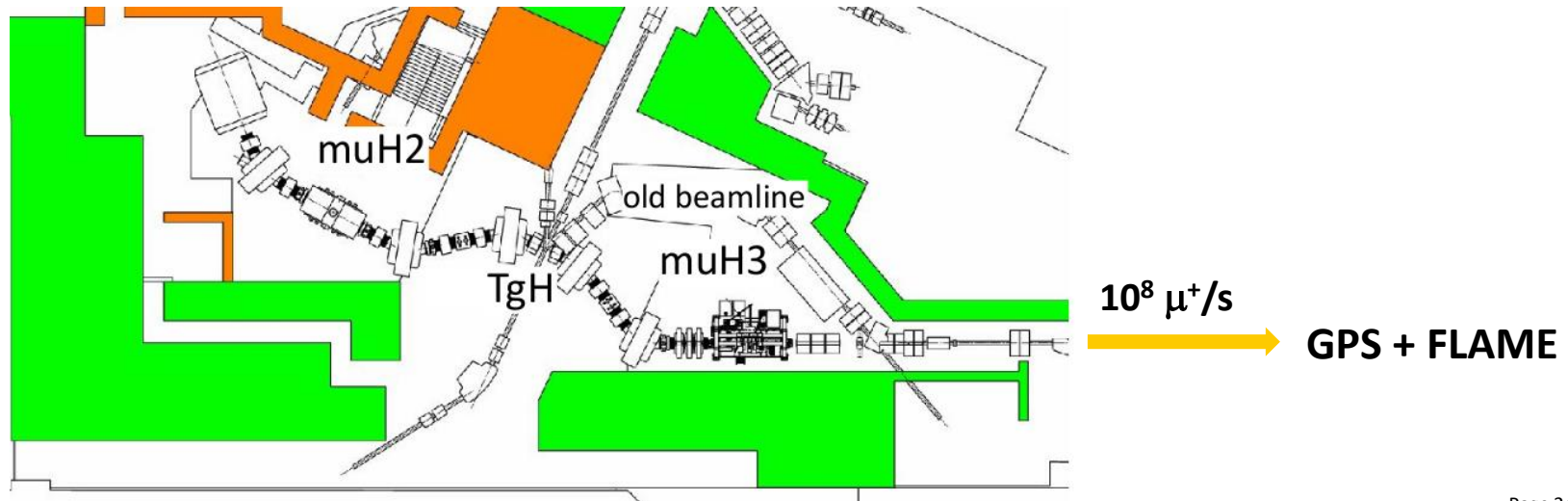
- Novel small samples
- Multi samples in parallel
- $> 10 \times$  faster measurements
- $10 \times$  higher pressure/strain

## High Rate

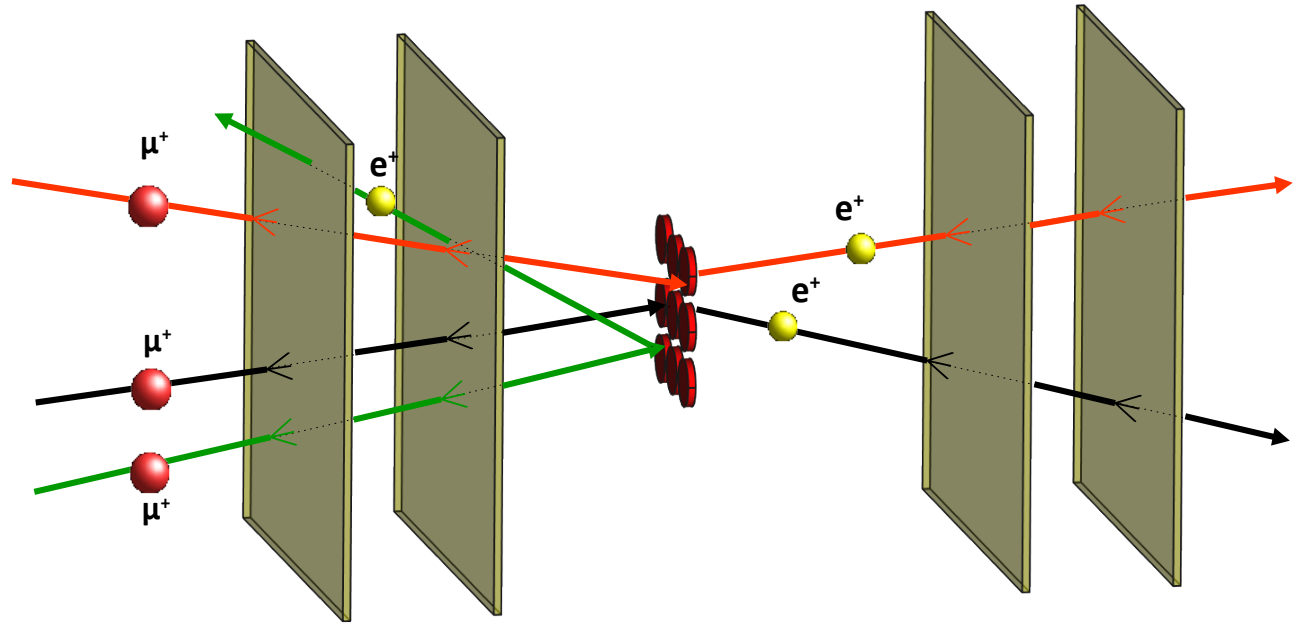
- Extend muon range to  $200 \text{ nm} - 200 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$  ("sub-surface muons")
- $10 \times$  more low energy muons for thin-film and device applications ( $< 200 \text{ nm}$ )
- Elemental analysis tomography (mm sized objects)

# IMPACT – a major upgrade proposal for HIPA

- Vertex reconstruction with  $\leq 1$  mm resolution to fully exploit the  $>20$  times higher beam intensities made available by HIMB (in collaboration with U Heidelberg, U Mainz, LTP and U Zurich).
- A «game changer» for  $\mu$ SR! (HIMB Science Case: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.05788>)



# Vertex reconstruction using Si pixel detectors





# Vertex reconstruction using Si pixel detectors

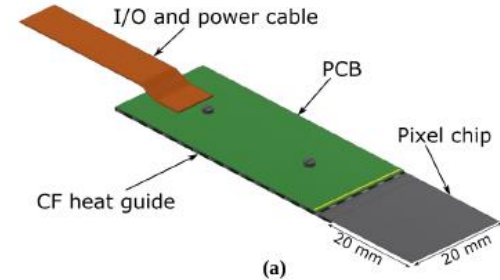
## Benefits of pixel detectors at continuous muon beams:

- overcome rate limitation, increase rate by  $> 1$  order of magnitude
- overcome sample size limitation:  $< 1 \times 1 \text{ mm}^2$  instead of  $> 4 \times 4 \text{ mm}^2$ , measurement of multiple samples simultaneously, 10 – 100 times faster experiments
- reduction of uncorrelated background by tagging and tracking  $\mu$ 's

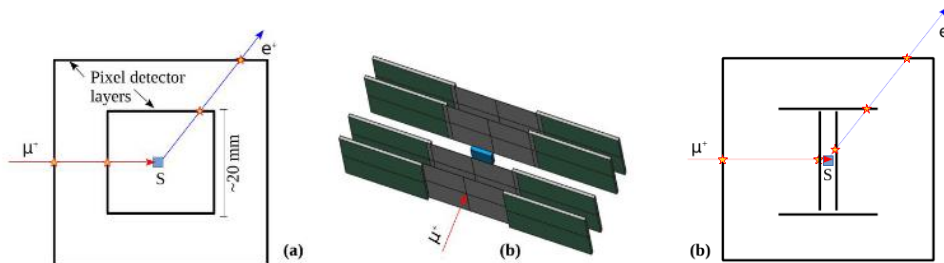
Prototype from Mu3e experiment, U Mainz, U Heidelberg, LTP

## SNSF project approved in 3/2023: Zaher Salman

In collaboration with U Zurich and LTP, Lea Caminada

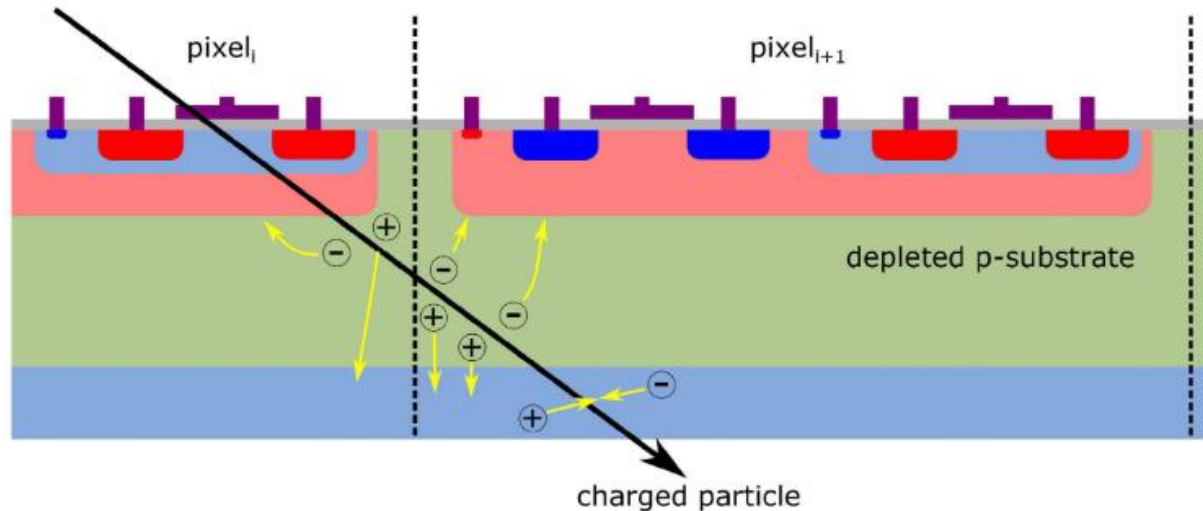


Schematic for a  $\mu$ SR spectrometer using thin Si pixel sensors



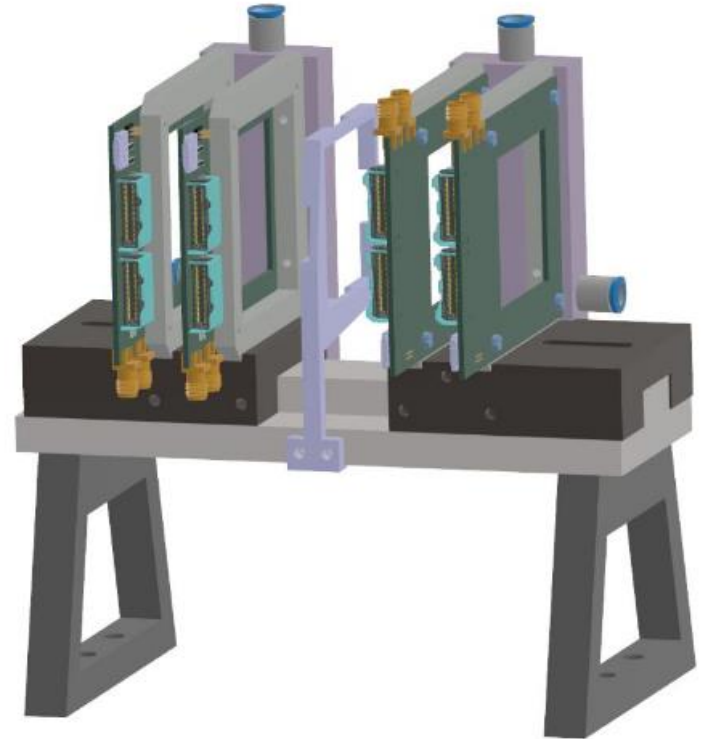
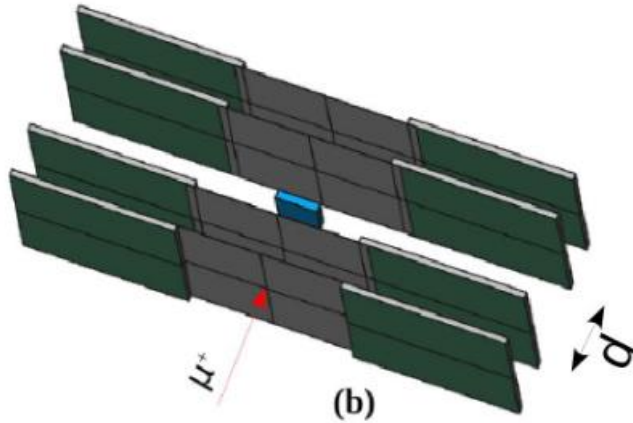


- HV-MAPS (high-voltage monolithic active pixel sensor)
  - 180 nm HV-CMOS process
  - digital readout fully integrated
  - charges in silicon collected fast via drift



# 2023 prototype

- 4x ultra-thin detection ladders
- 50  $\mu\text{m}$  thin silicon chip on Kapton foil
- variable distance between inner layers

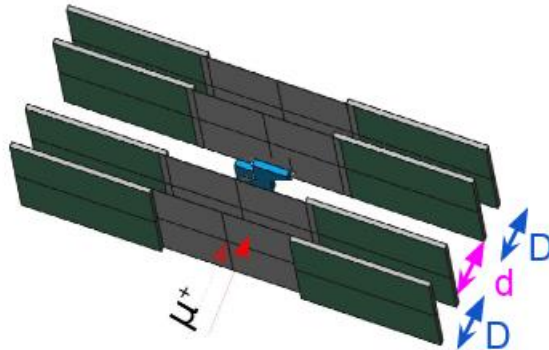




# Simulations (musrSim/Geant4)

## Spatial resolution

- distance between layers

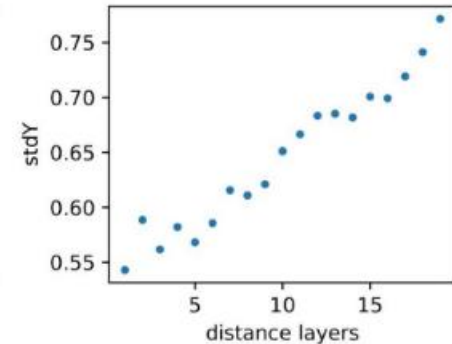
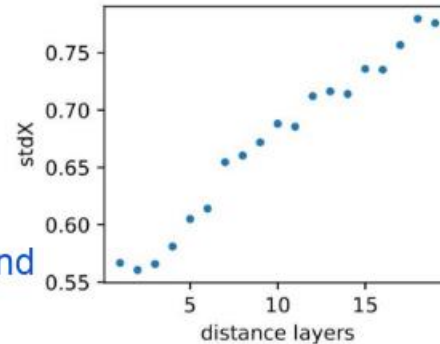
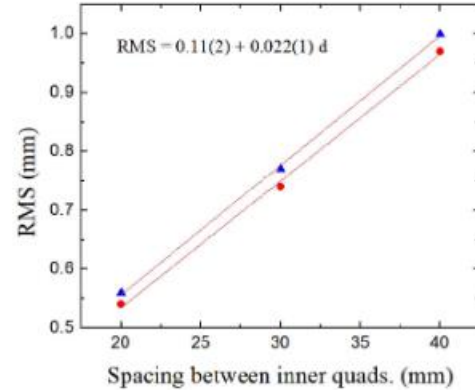


Props to Zaher Salman & Marius Köppel

Distance  $d$ :  
between inner layers

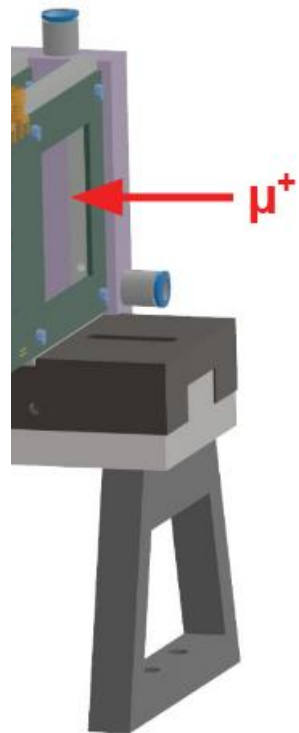
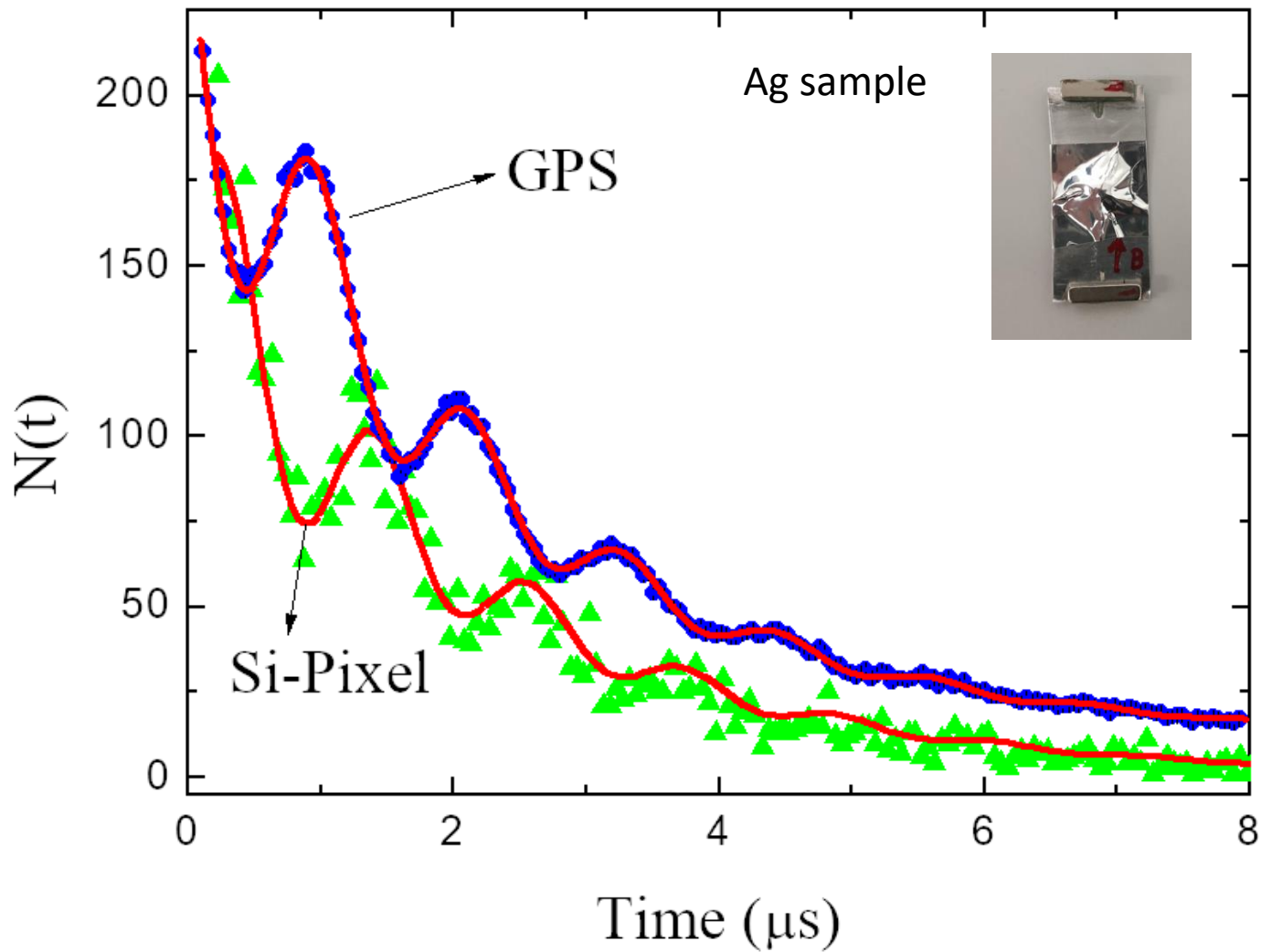
$d/2 =$  sample to pixel  
distance

Distance  $D$ :  
between outer and  
inner layers



Be

- 
- 



*Handwritten signature and red scribble*

## External:

- **Marius Köppel (Mainz)**
  - PhD student in the Mu3e group
  - Firm- and software, simulations, data taking and analysis
- **Lukas Mandok (Heidelberg)**
  - Master student
  - PCB design, data taking and analysis
- **Thomas Rudzki (Heidelberg @PSI)**
  - Postdoc in the Mu3e group
  - Module construction, data taking and analysis
- **Heiko Augustin (Heidelberg)**
  - Postdoc in the Mu3e group
  - Sensor development and characterisation



## PSI:

- **Zaher Salman**
  - Research scientist, LEM group
  - Conceptual design, simulations, data taking and analysis
- **Thomas Prokscha**
  - LMU head
- **Hubertus Luetkens**
  - Bulk  $\mu$ SR head
  - muon beam setup
- **Lea Caminada**
  - LTP high energy group leader
- **Hans-Christian Kästli**
  - senior scientist
  - development ultra-fast pixel detectors
- **Tilman Rohe**
  - senior scientist

**Thank you for your  
attention!**

**Thank you Cong Chen  
and Thomas Rudzki for  
providing slides!**



# Pileup at continuous muon beams

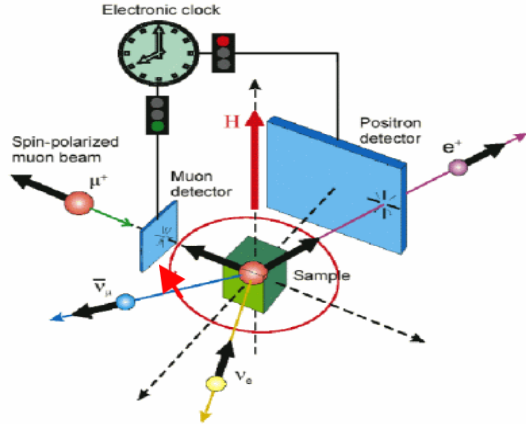
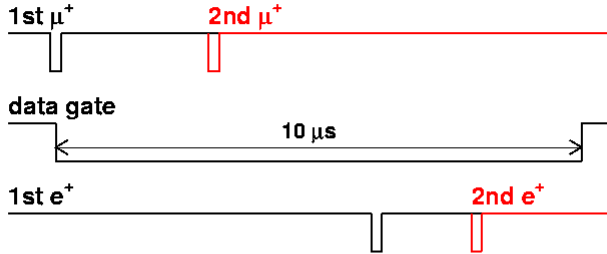
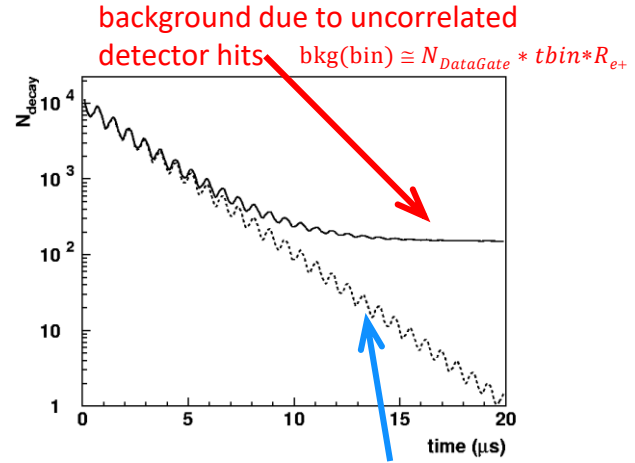


Figure 1. The transverse field  $\mu$ SR experiment. Drawing by Jeff Sonier, TRIUMF.



1st  $\mu^+$ : there was no other  $\mu^+$  for at least  $10\mu\text{s}$  in the past

Good Event = (data gate)  $\cdot$  (1st  $e^+$ )  $\cdot$  (no 2nd  $\mu^+$ )  $\cdot$  (no 2nd  $e^+$ )

$$R_{\text{acc}} = R_{\mu} \times \exp(-2\Delta t R_{\mu}), \Delta t = 10 \mu\text{s}$$

