

Abstract Submitted
for the APR12 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Progress in the construction of the MICE cooling channel DURGA RAJARAM, Illinois Institute of Technology, VITTORIO PALLADINO, Università & INFN Napoli, Italy, MICE = MUON IONIZATION COOLING EXPERIMENT COLLABORATION¹ — The international Muon Ionization Cooling Experiment (MICE), sited at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory in the UK, aims to build and test one cell of a realistic ionization cooling channel lattice. This comprises three Absorber-Focus-Coil (AFC) modules and two RF-Coupling-Coil (RFCC) modules. Both are technically challenging. The Focus Coils are dual-coil superconducting solenoids, in close proximity, wound on a common mandrel. Each pair of coils is run in series, but can be configured with the coil polarities in the same (“solenoid mode”) or opposite (“gradient mode”). At the center of each FC there is a 20-L liquid-hydrogen absorber, operating at about 14 K, to serve as the energy loss medium for the ionization cooling process. The longitudinal beam momentum is restored in the RFCC modules, each of which houses four 201.25-MHz RF cavities whose irises are closed with 42-cm diameter thin Be windows. To contain the muon beam, each RFCC module also has a 1.4-m diameter superconducting coupling solenoid surrounding the cavities. Both types of magnet are cooled with multiple 2-stage cryo-coolers, each delivering 1.5 W of cooling at 4 K. Designs for all components are complete and fabrication is under way. Descriptions of the various components, design requirements, and construction status will be described.

¹I am the Chair of the MICE Speakers Bureau

Vittorio Palladino
Università & INFN Napoli, Italy

Date submitted: 26 Mar 2012

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