Simulations of the μ^+SR experiment

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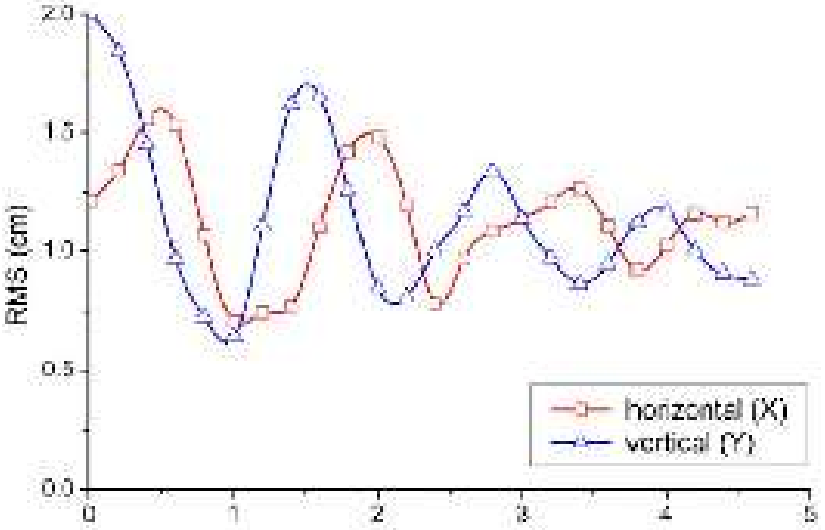
Acknowledgements

Robert Scheuermann
Steve Blundell
Mick Brooks
Toni Shiroka
Instrument scientists from ISIS and PSI

Introduction: why do we need instrument simulation?

How can we explain results like this:



High fields are useful...

...but come with side-effects

Modify muon trajectory

changing beam-spot size at sample

Alter muon-spin polarization across sample

Modify positron trajectories

helical motion or "spiraling"

All alter the forward/backward asymmetry!

We need to understand these effects in detail

Simulations have been carried out using two separate program packages

Tofu and Geant4

The basic physics involved

The four vector $x^\mu = (ct, \mathbf{x})$

and the invariant $\mathrm{d}s^2 = -c^2\mathrm{d}t^2 + \mathrm{d}x^2 + \mathrm{d}y^2 + \mathrm{d}z^2$

The four velocity is $u^\mu = \dfrac{\mathrm{d}x^\mu}{\mathrm{d}s}$

The Maxwell field tensor

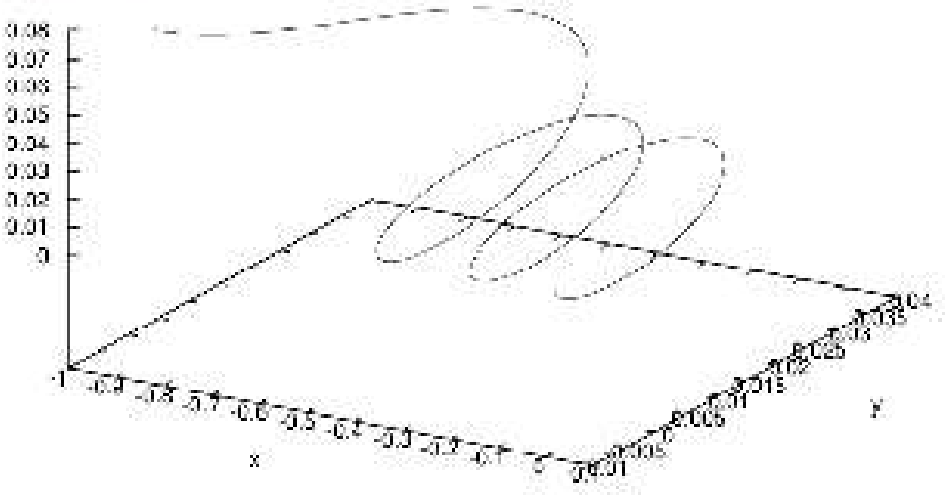
$$F^{ik} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -E_x/c & -E_y/c & -E_z/c \\ E_x/c & 0 & -B_z & B_y \\ E_y/c & B_z & 0 & -B_x \\ E_z/c & -B_y & B_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Lead to the relativistic equations of motion

$$mc\frac{\mathrm{d}u^\mu}{\mathrm{d}s} = qF^{\mu\nu}u_\nu$$

But more importantly...

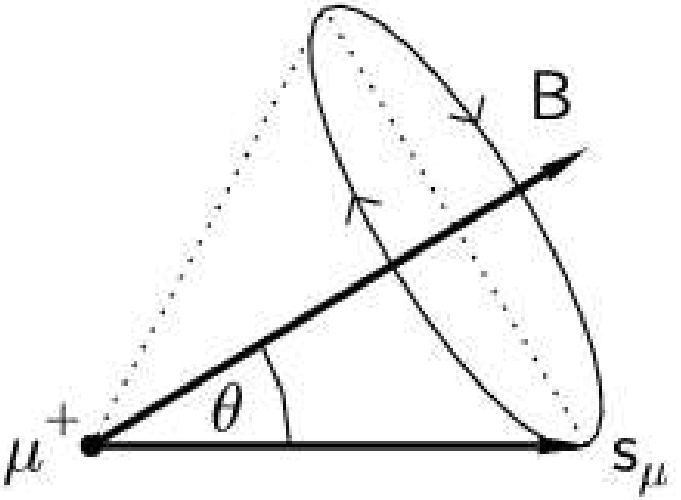
the cyclotron radius is given by $r = \dfrac{|\mathbf{v}_\mathrm{T}|\xi}{qBc^2}$



The basic physics involved ... continued

The equations of motion for the velocity

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{v}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{e}{m}\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}$$



are identical to those for the spin polarization

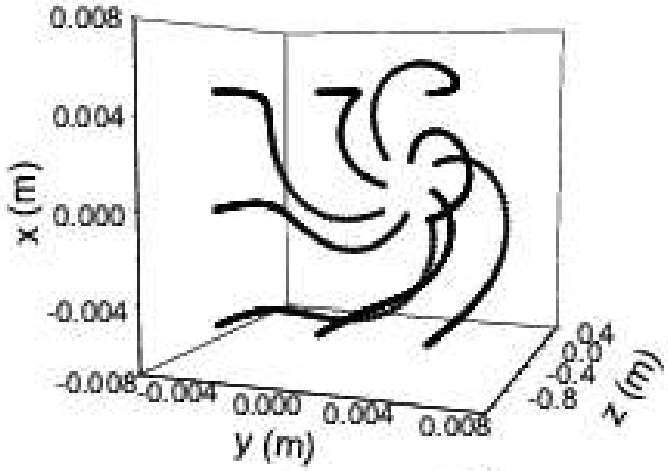
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{P}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{e}{m}\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{B}$$

(even in the relativistic limit)

This provides a useful check for the calculations

(It's because g=2, *Quantum Electrodynamics*, Feynman 1962)

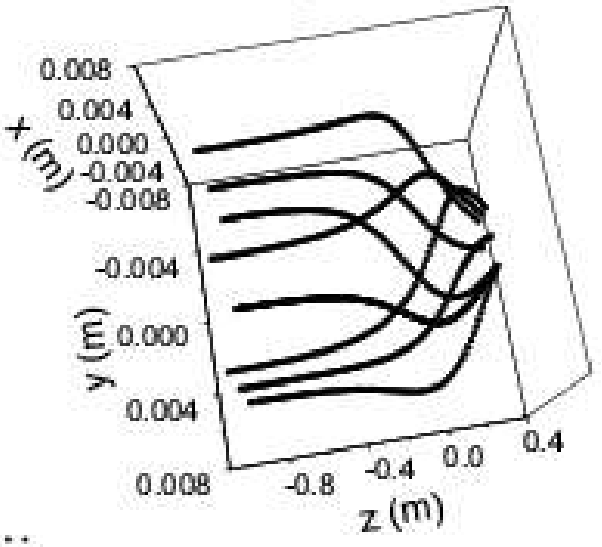
Tofu: A numerical approach



In-house routines

Written in FORTRAN

A quick and dirty method of obtaining results utilising Numerical Methods algorithms



Reads in field map $\longrightarrow$ calculates trajectories, evolves μ^+ spin

Includes relativistic correction, radiation damping

Implementing new geometries and physics is difficult...

...but the code's transparent and easily hacked!

T Lancaster, D.Phil Thesis, Oxford (2004)

Geant4: an object oriented approach

Powerful toolkit used for particle simulations

Written in C++, exploiting software engineering and object oriented technology

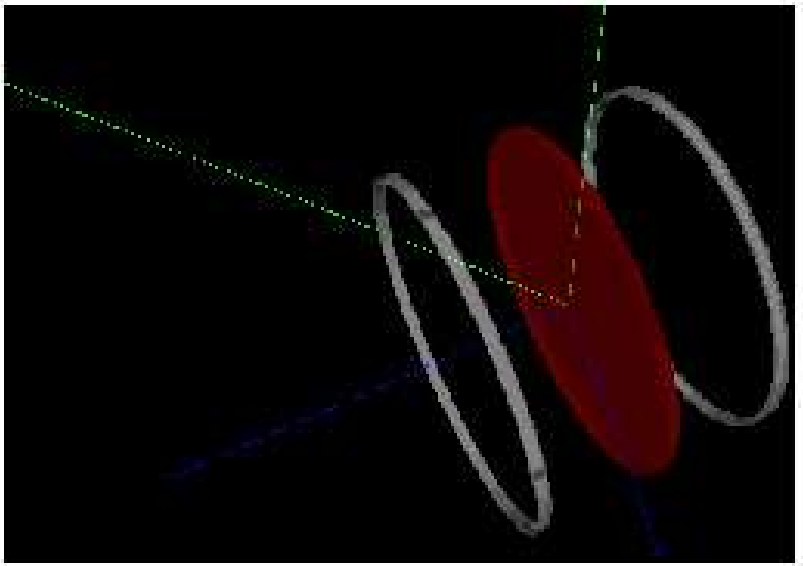
Includes tracking, geometry, physics models and hits

Able to cope with complex geometries and complex interplay of physical processes

Extensive user support and documentation

Primarily used by HEP community,
steep learning curve
and the code's rather daunting!

http://wwwasd.web.cern.ch/wwwasd/geant4/geant4.html



Initial conditions for simulations

Principle field direction along z, with cylindrical symmetry

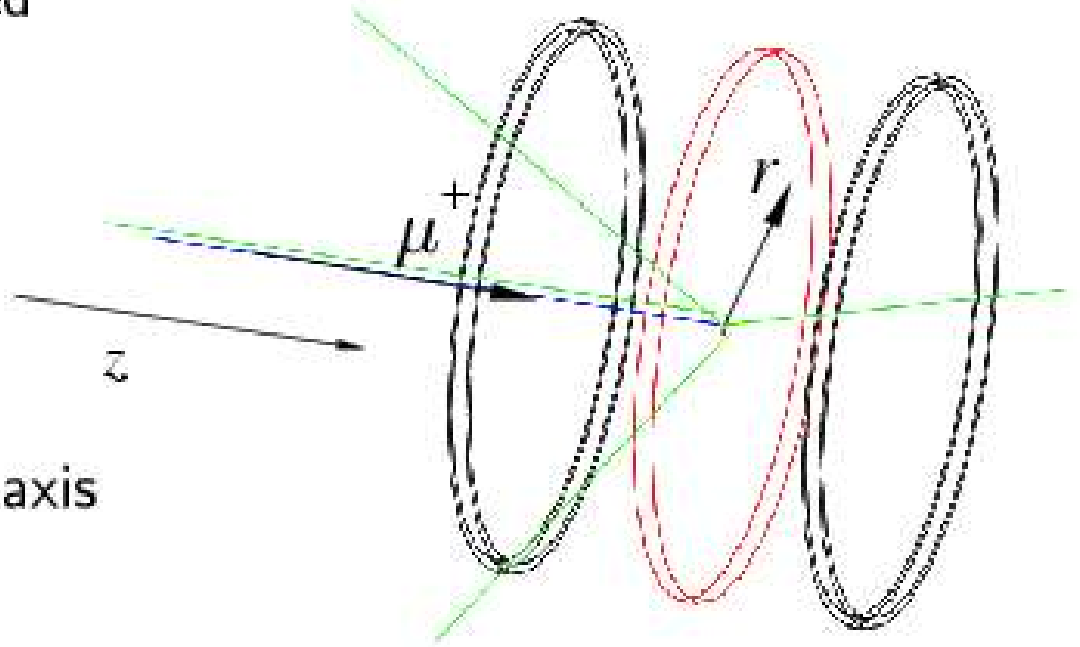
Muons start at -z_0=1 m with ξ_{kin}=4.12 MeV

Momentum directed along $+z$

Polarization $\mathbf{P}$ initially along either -z (longitudinal) or x (transverse)

Muons stoped in silver at z=0, where their position x^μ and polarization $\mathbf{P}$ is recorded

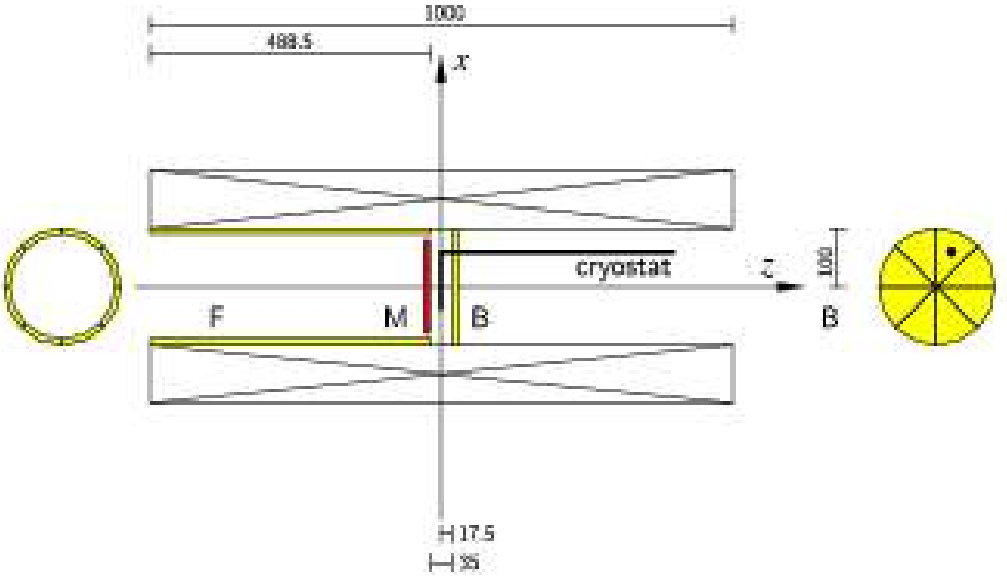
We'll consider a beam with a circular profile, and individual muons at distance r from the z-axis

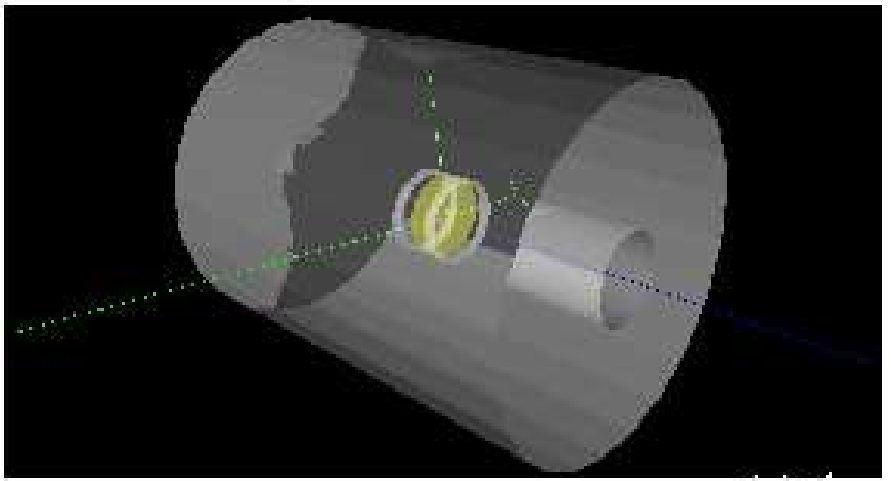


Simulation of the ALC spectrometer

Field calculated using Biot-Savart law

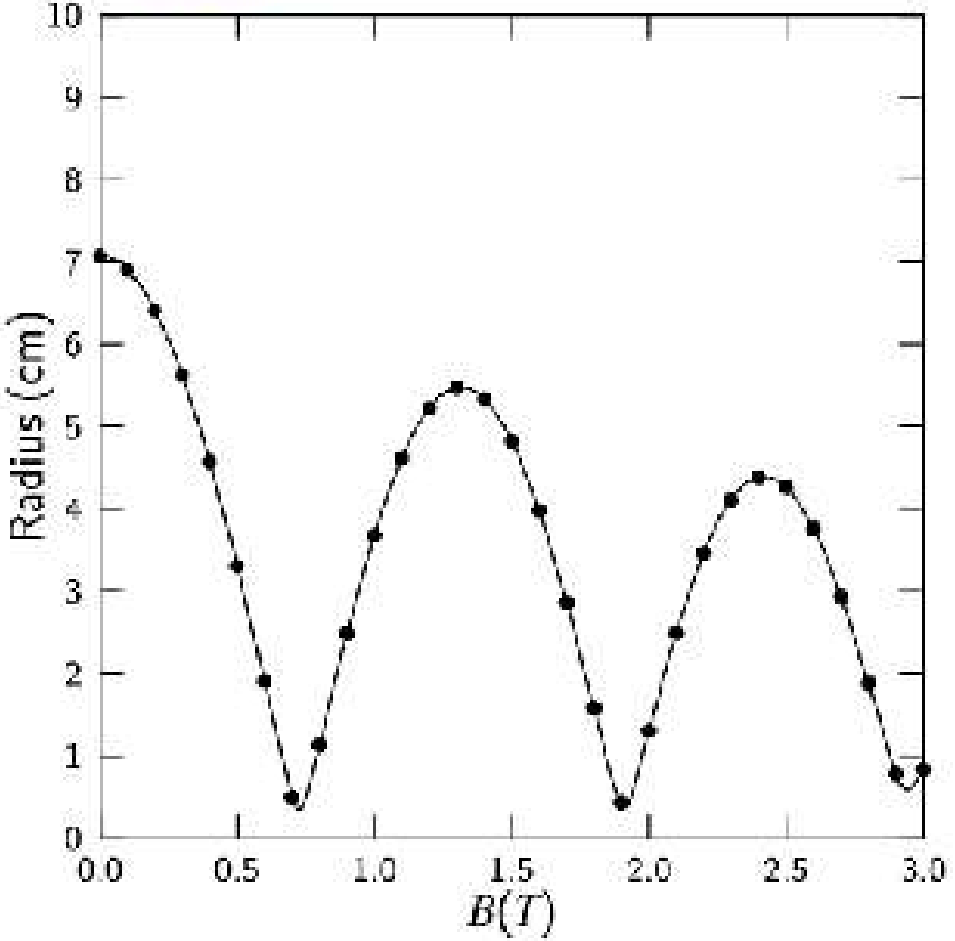
$$\mathbf{dB}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mu_0 I \mathbf{dl} \times (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}')}{4\pi |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|^3}$$



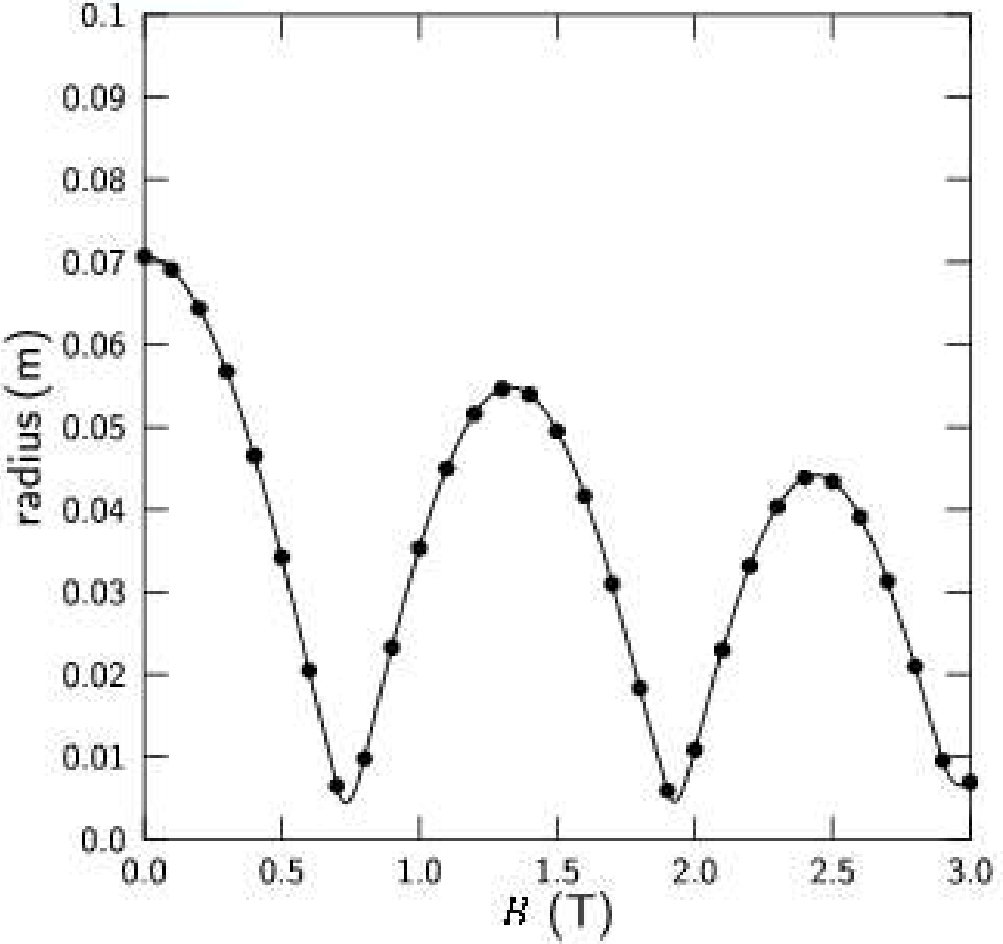


ALC: Pulsing of the spot size

Geant4

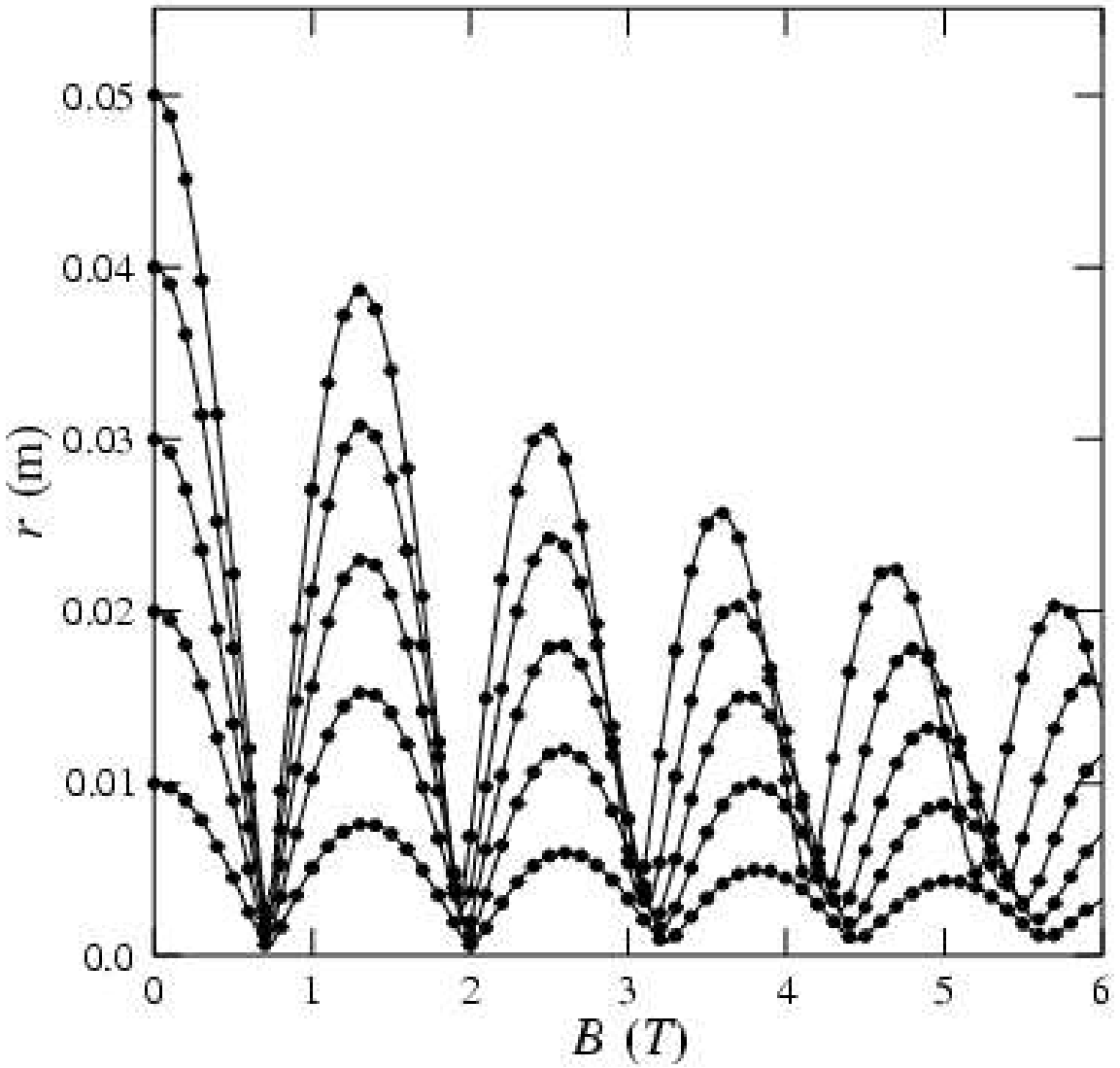


Tofu



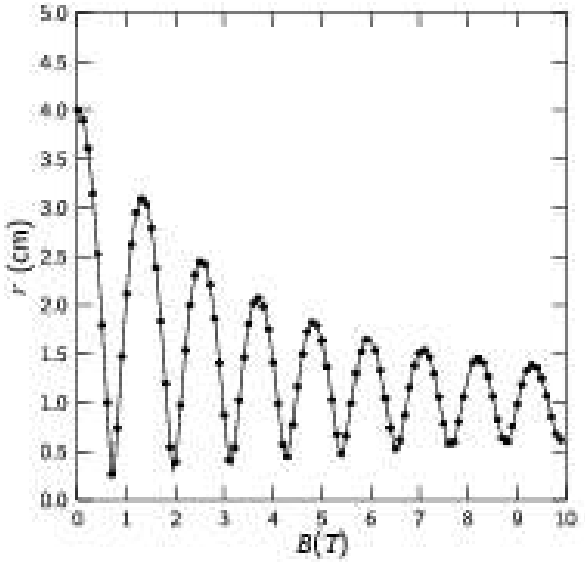
Good agreement!

ALC: Pulsing of the spot size

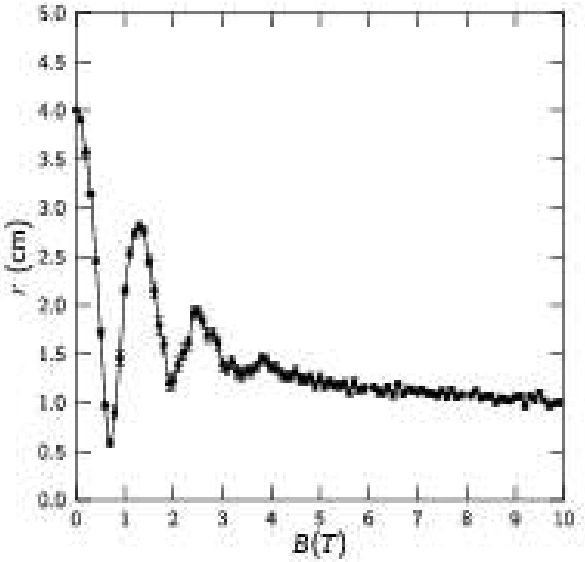


Factors influencing the spot size

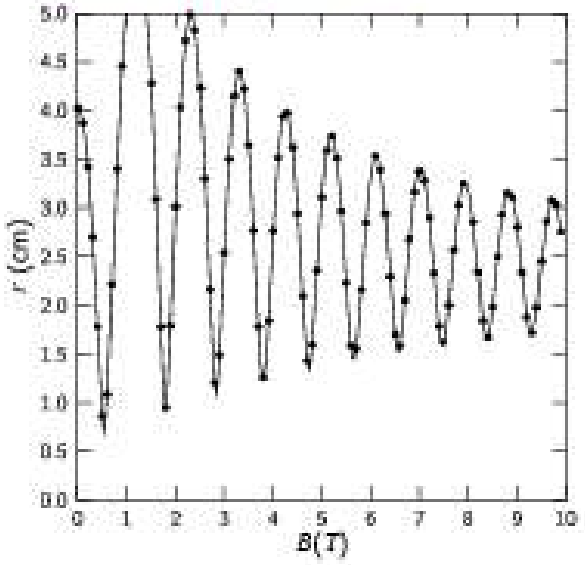
Parallel beam



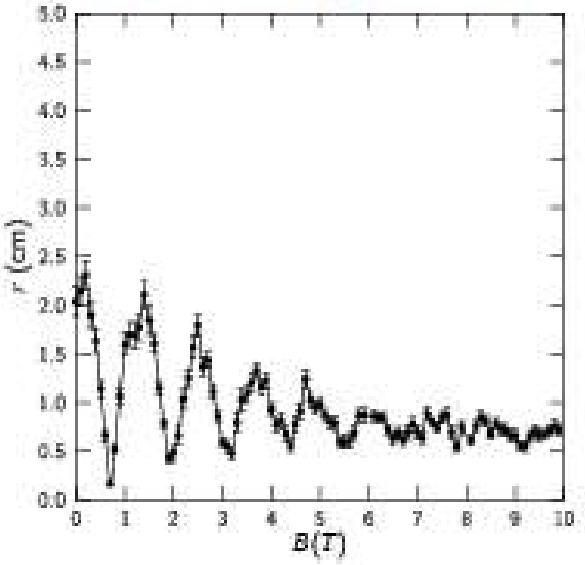
Momentum bite



Beam pitch

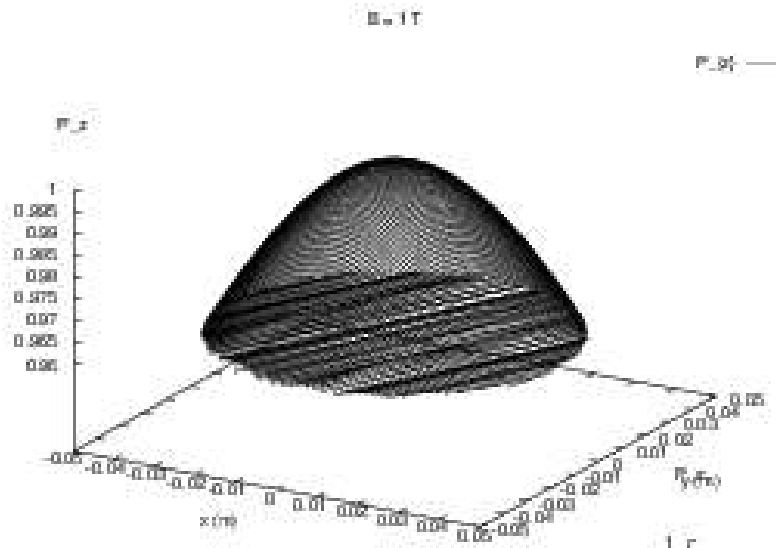


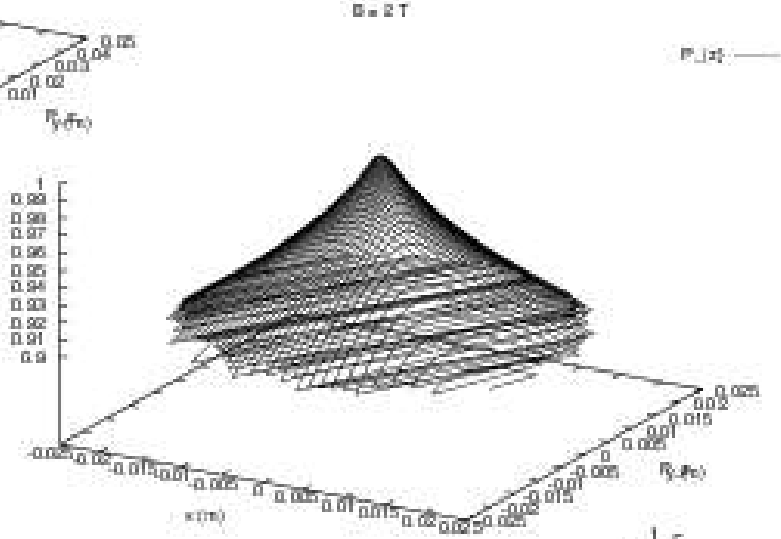
Gaussian profile

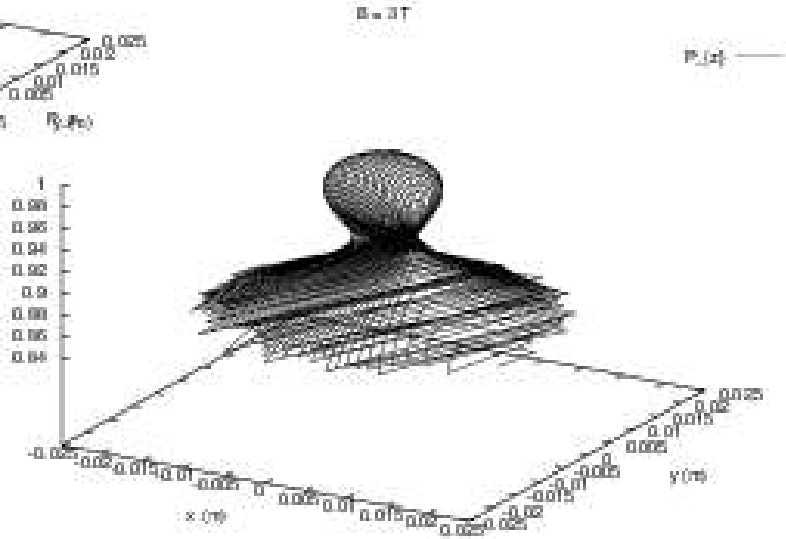


ALC: Phase distribution

Polarization initially along z

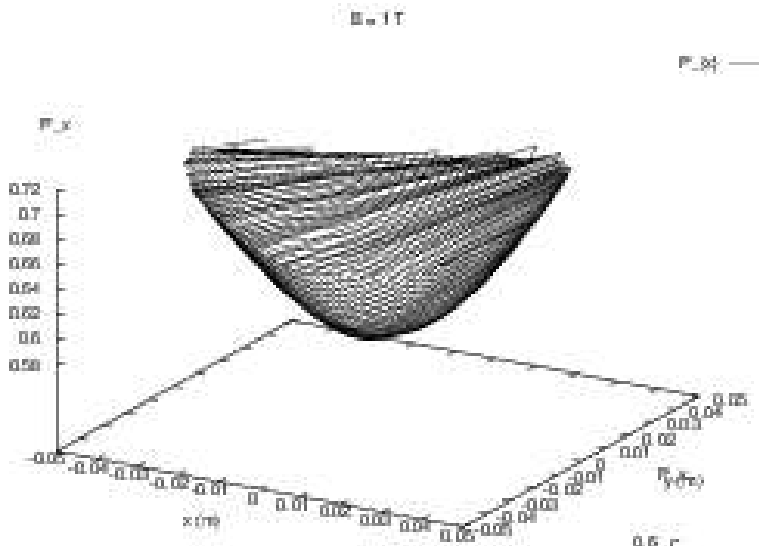


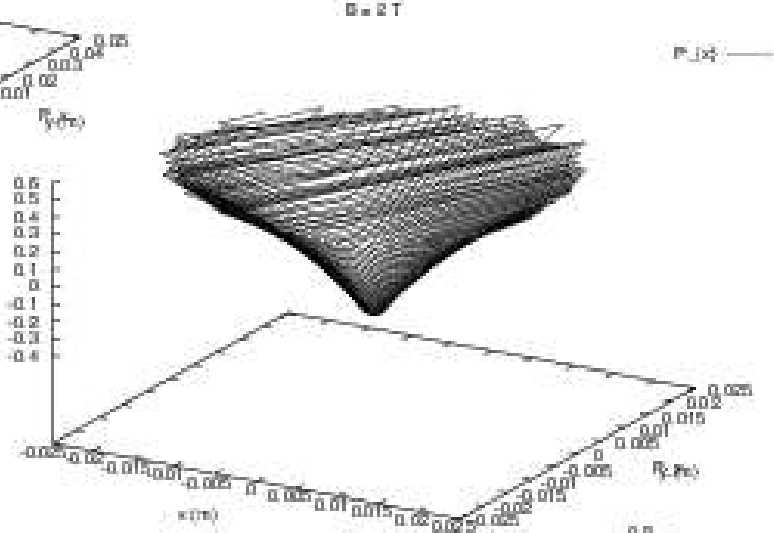


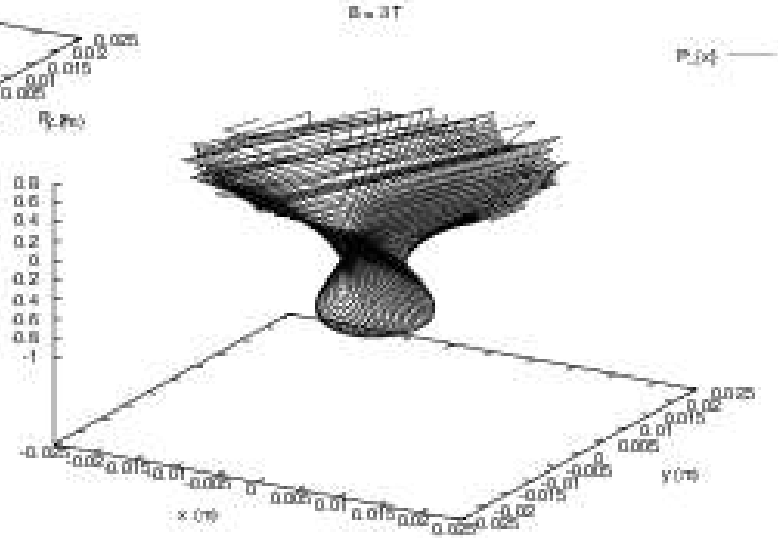


ALC: Phase distribution

Polarization initially along x



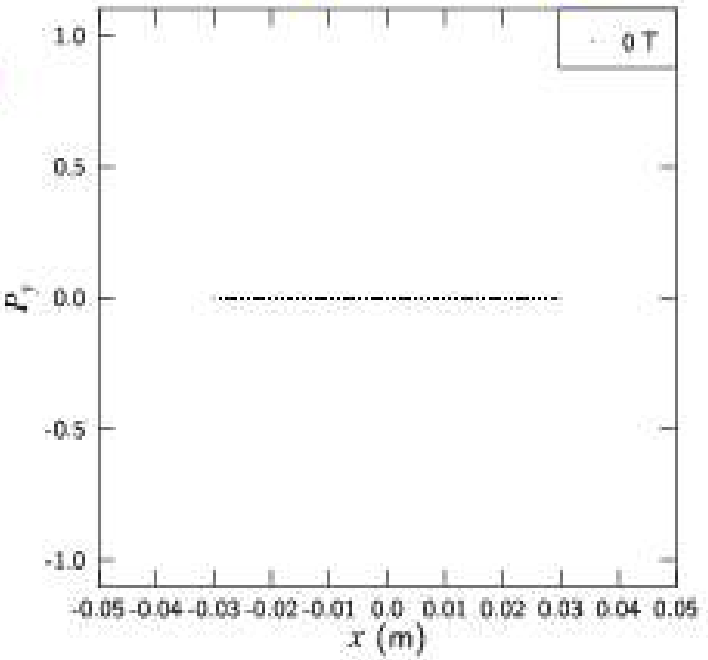


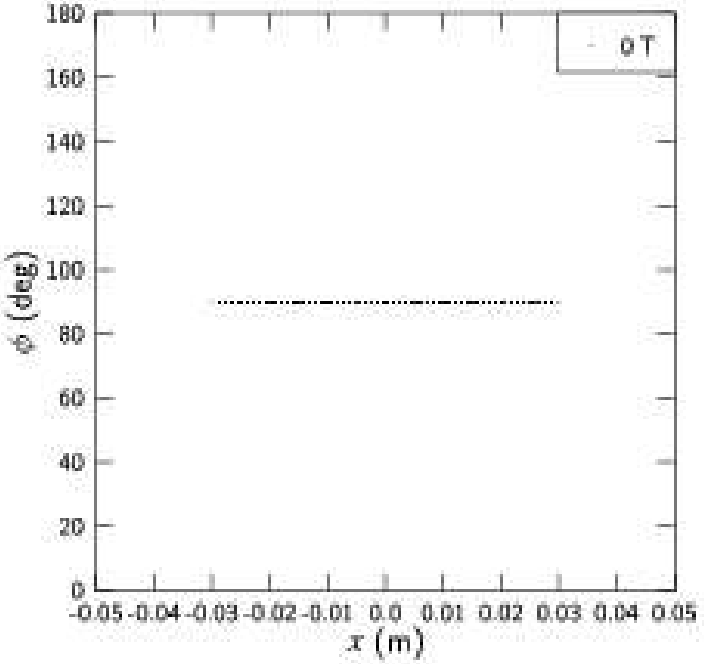


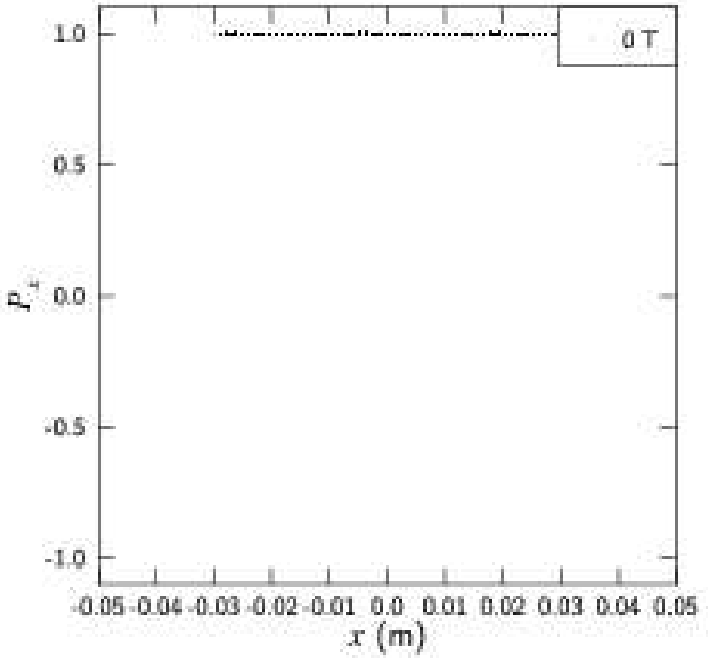
Polarization initially along x

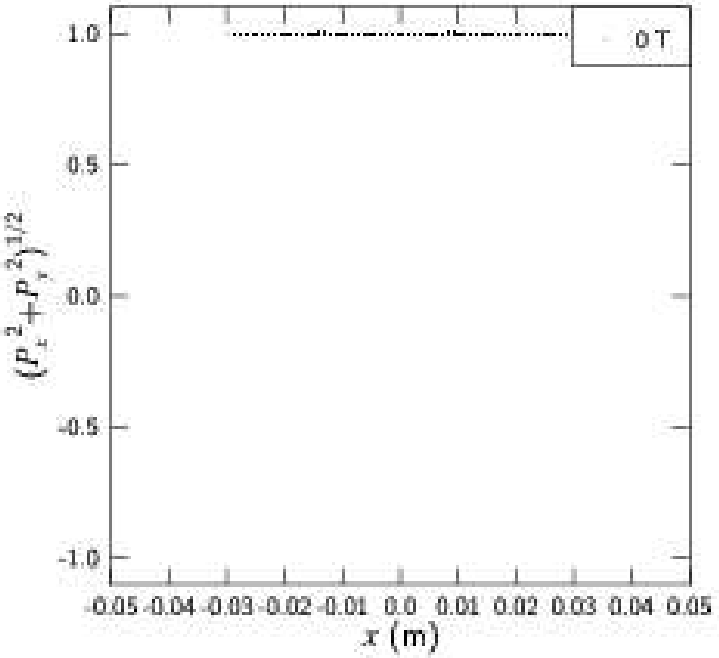
Beam radius 3 cm

$B = 0$ T





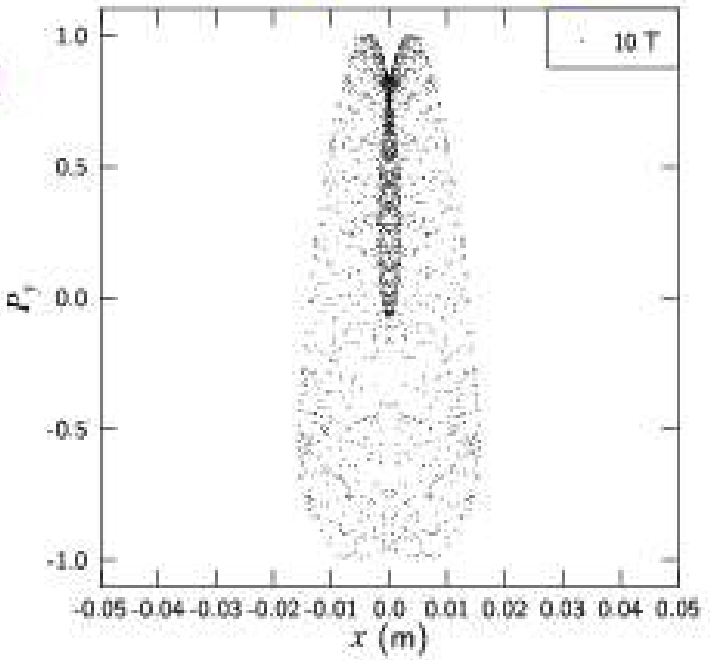


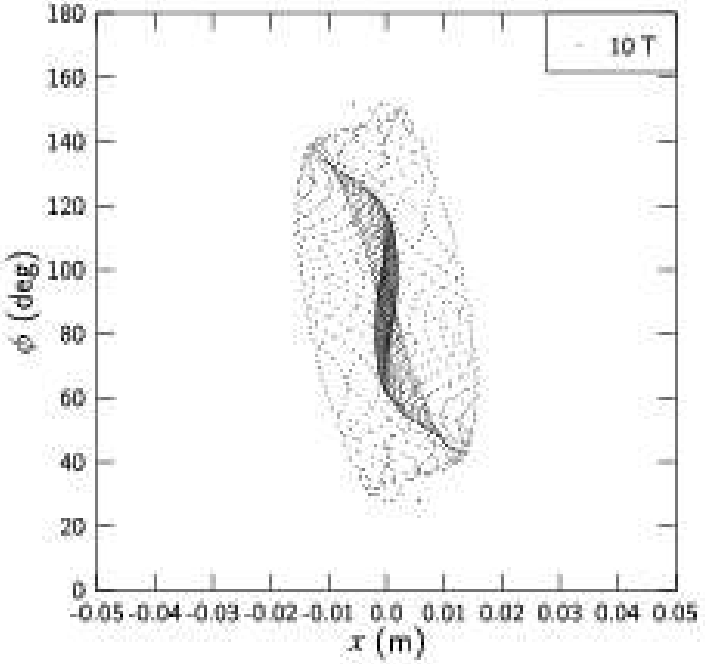


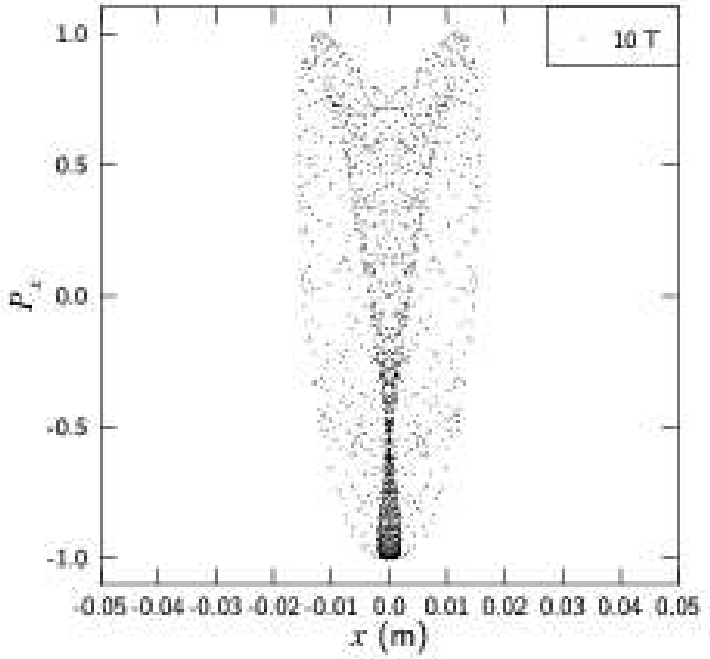
Polarization initially along x

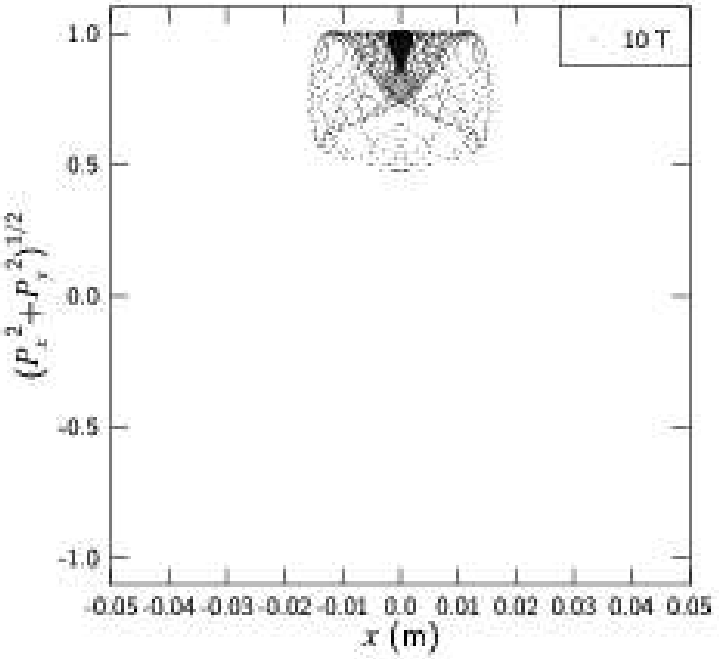
Beam radius 3 cm

$B = 10$ T









Polarization initially along x

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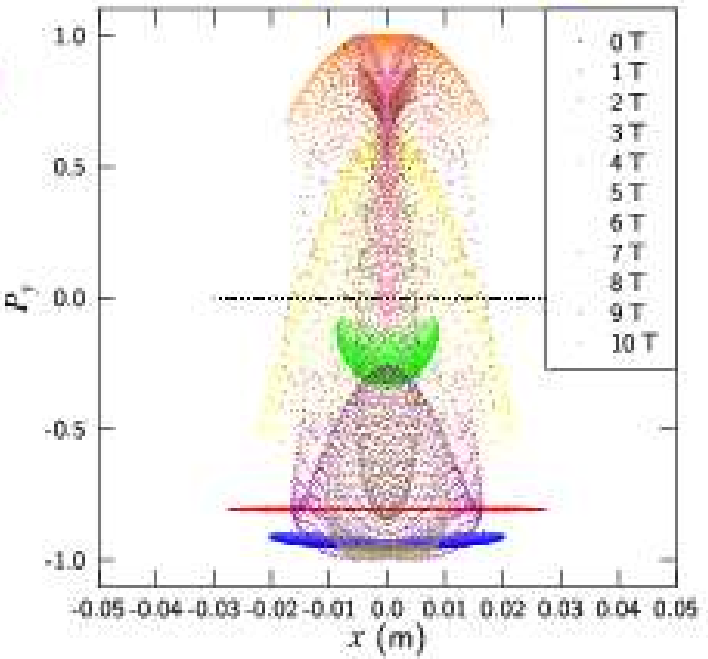
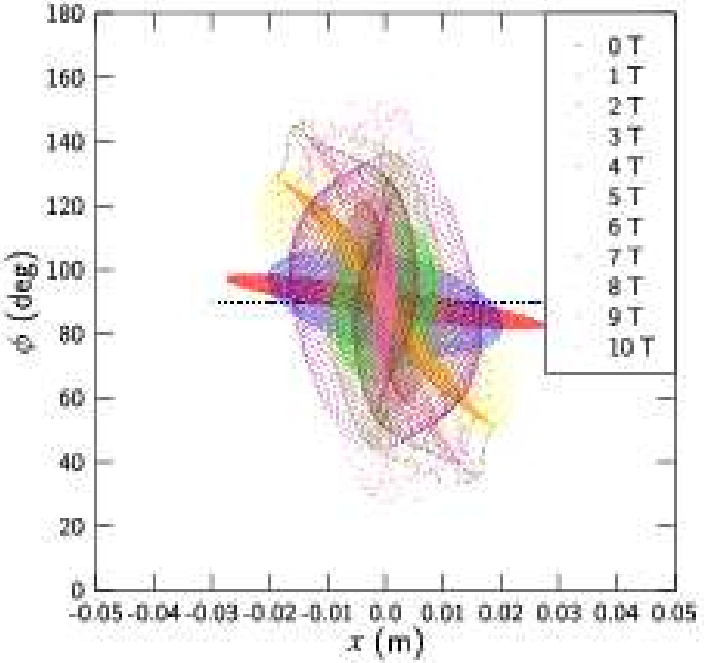
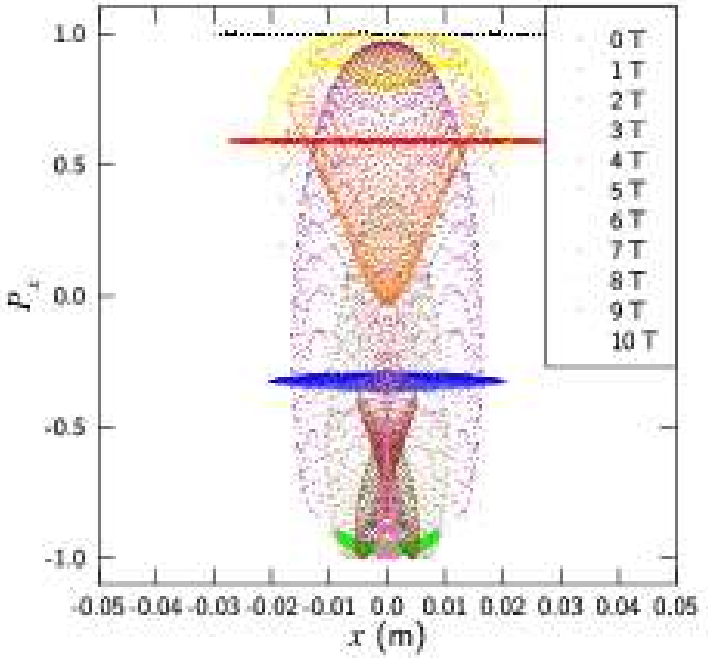
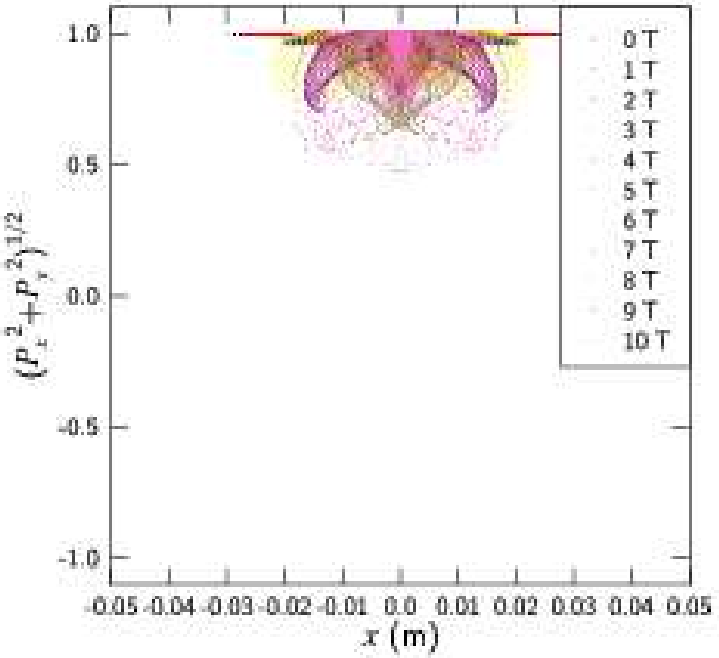




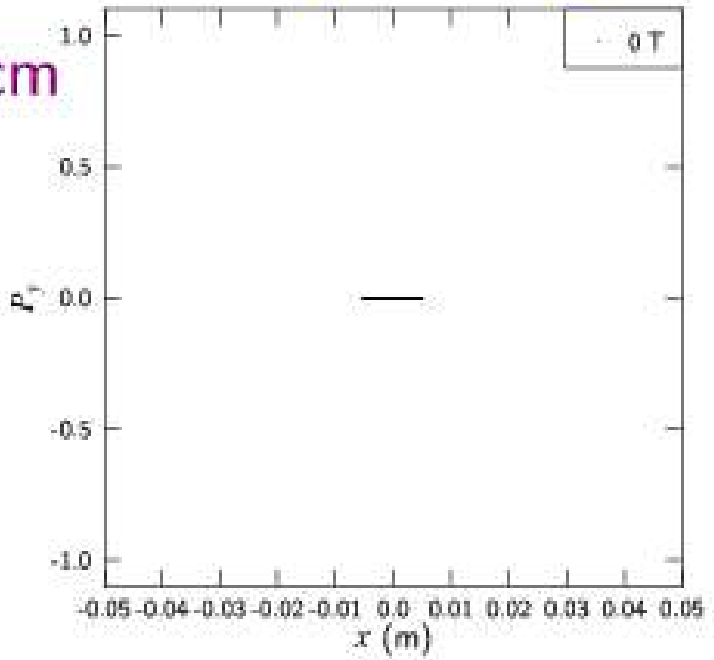


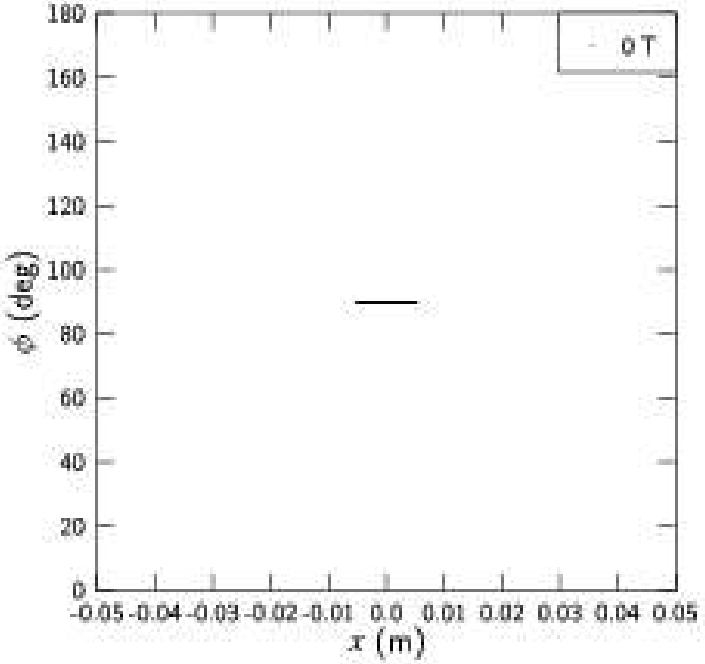


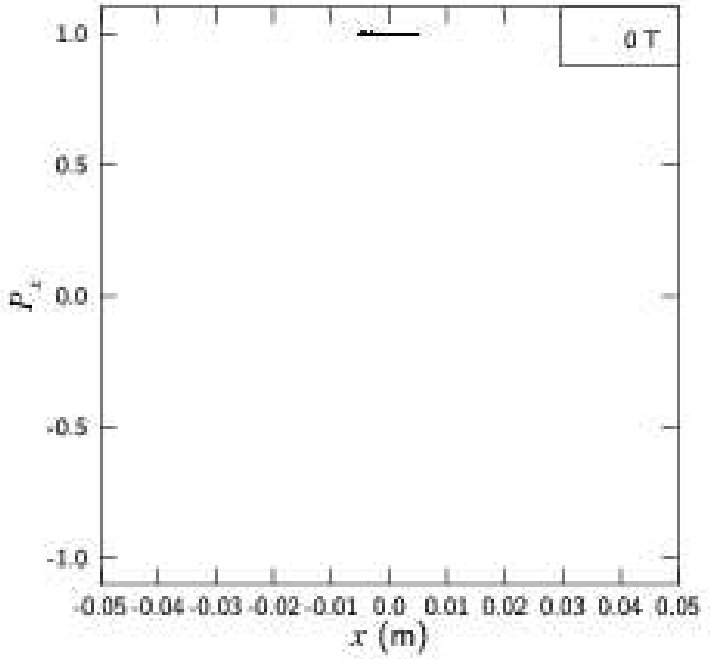
Polarization initially along x

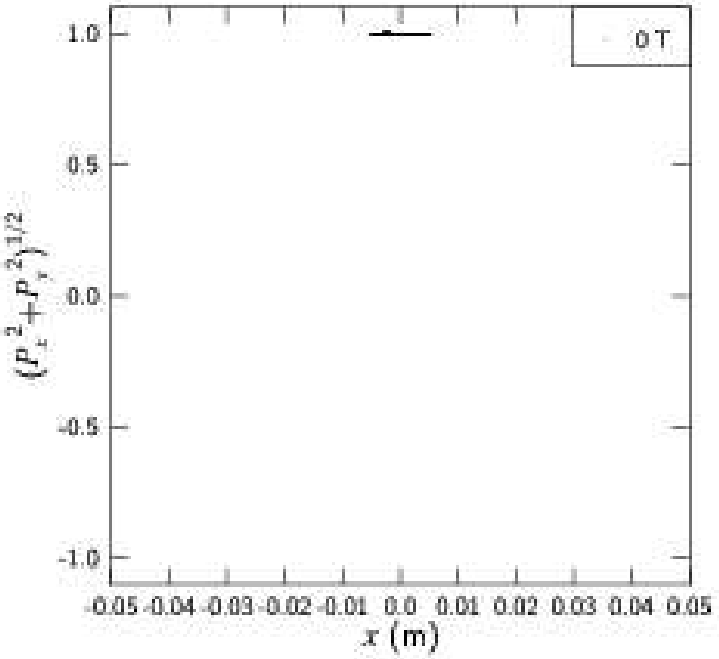
Beam radius 0.5 cm

$B = 0$ T





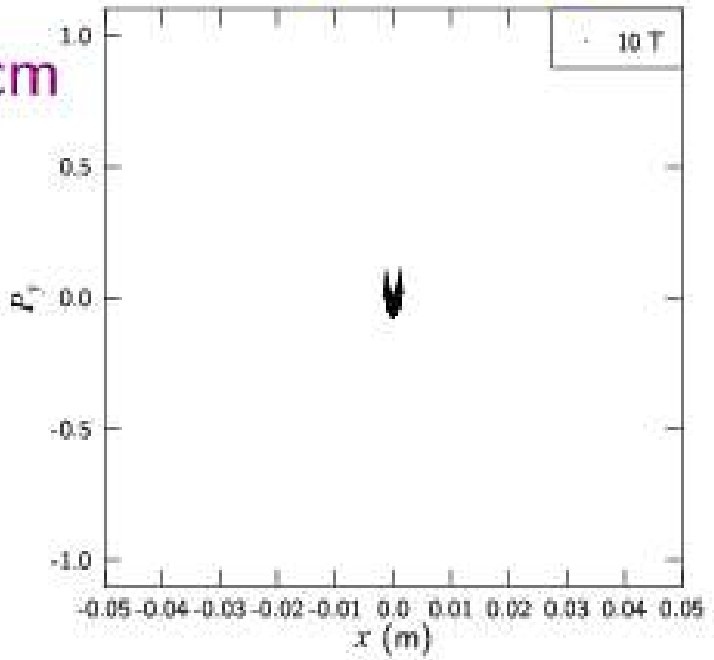


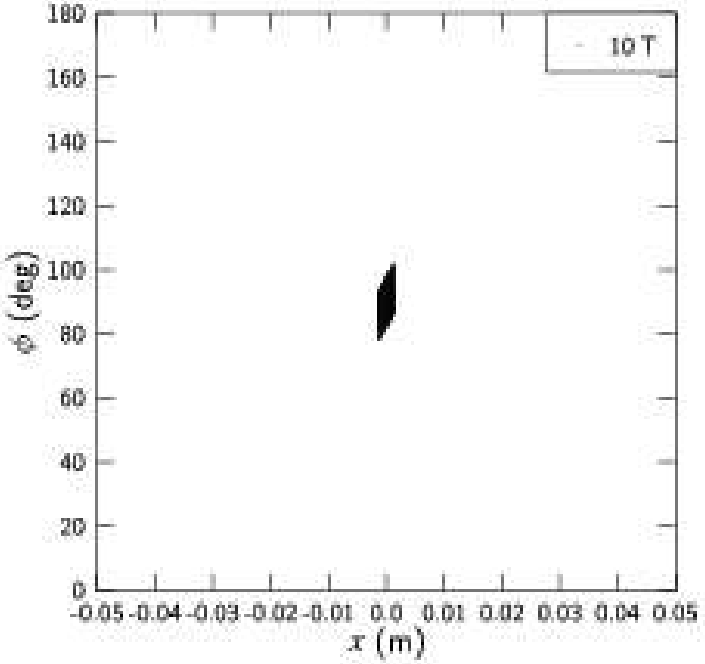


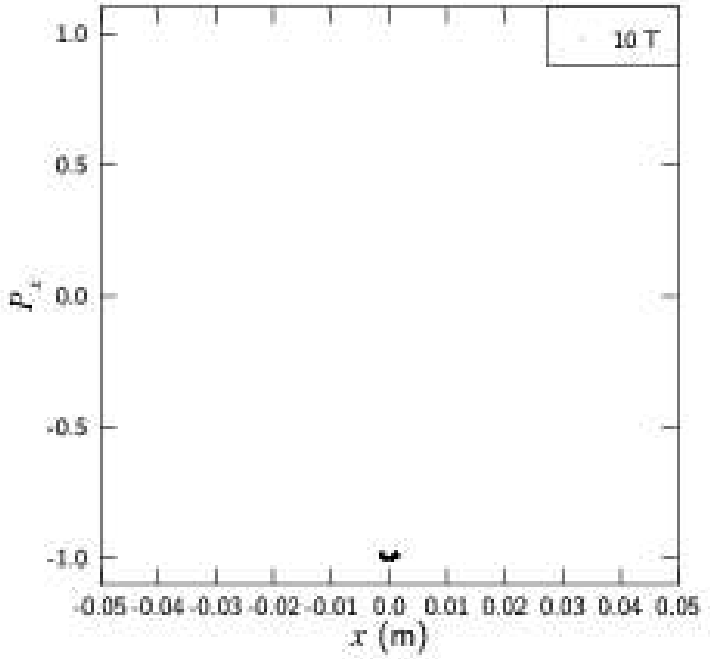
Polarization initially along x

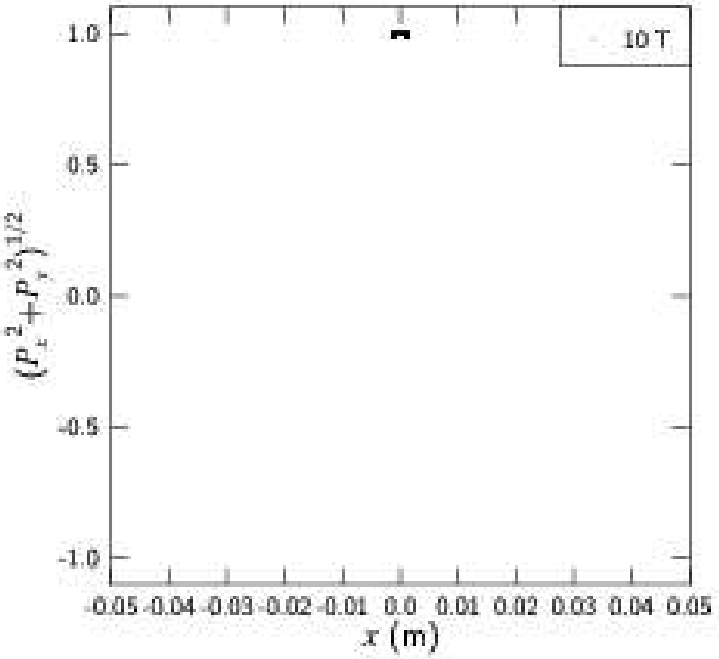
Beam radius 0.5 cm

$B = 10$ T









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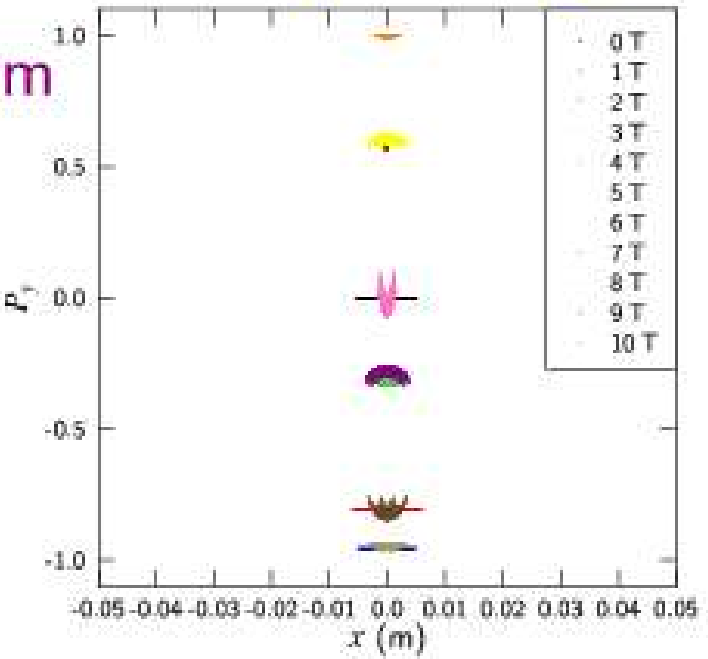
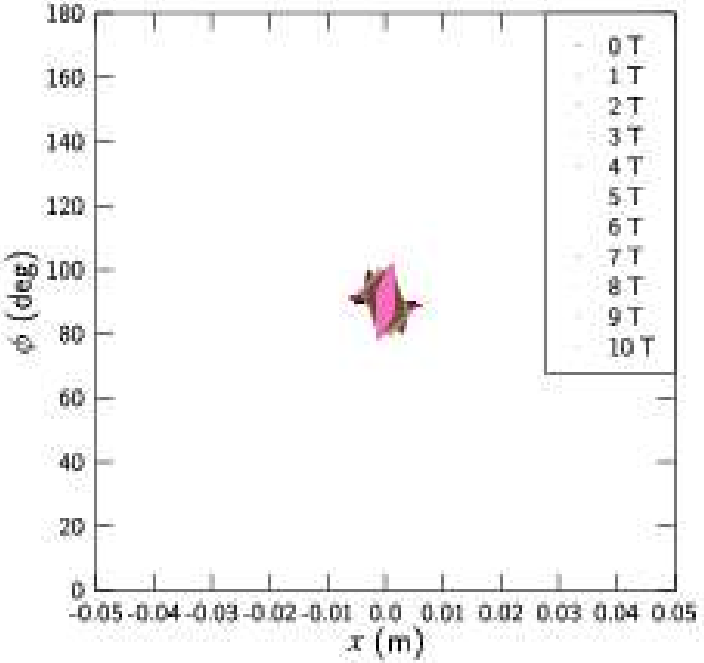
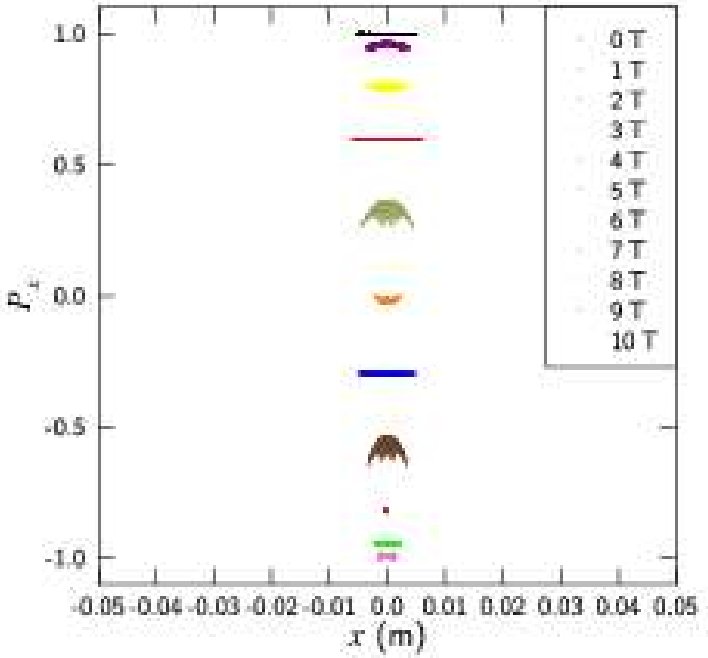
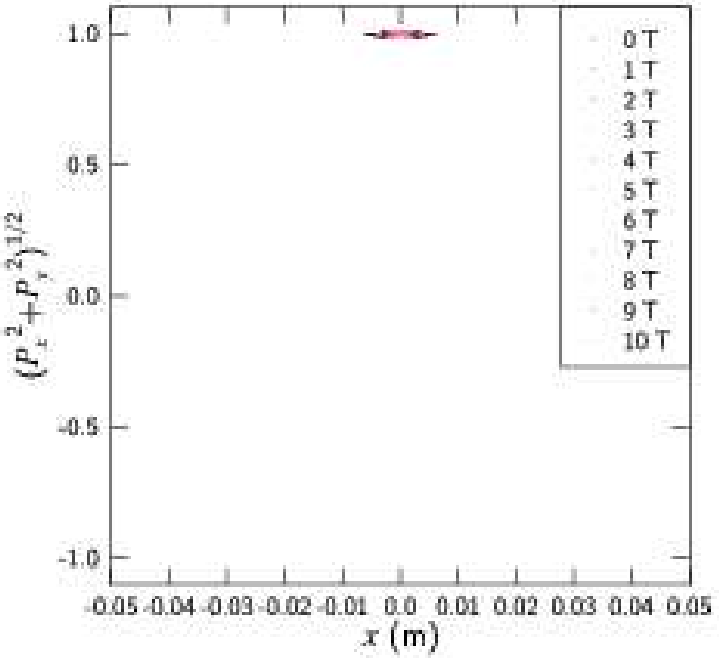








Decay positrons

Considerations

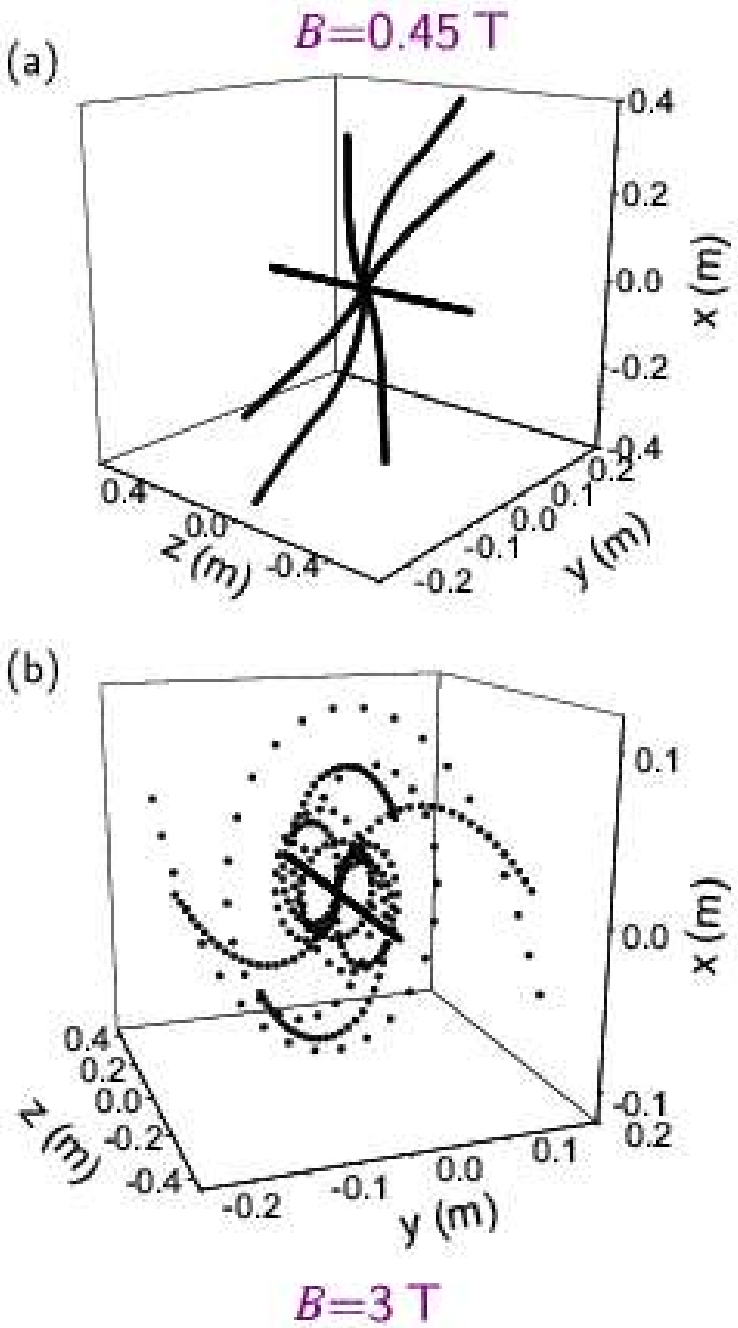
Lighter and faster particles

Relativistic corrections more crucial

Other important physical processes to include?

Muon decay has been implemented in both program packages

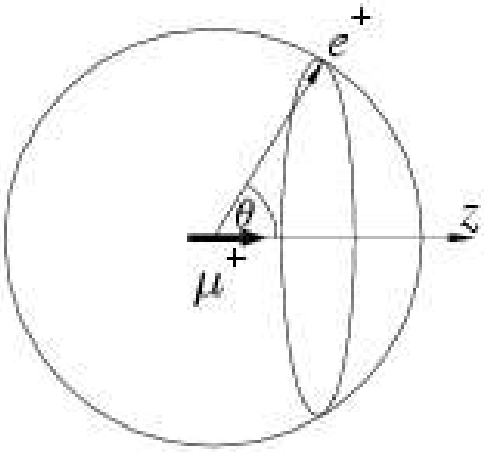
Must now consider detector arrangements



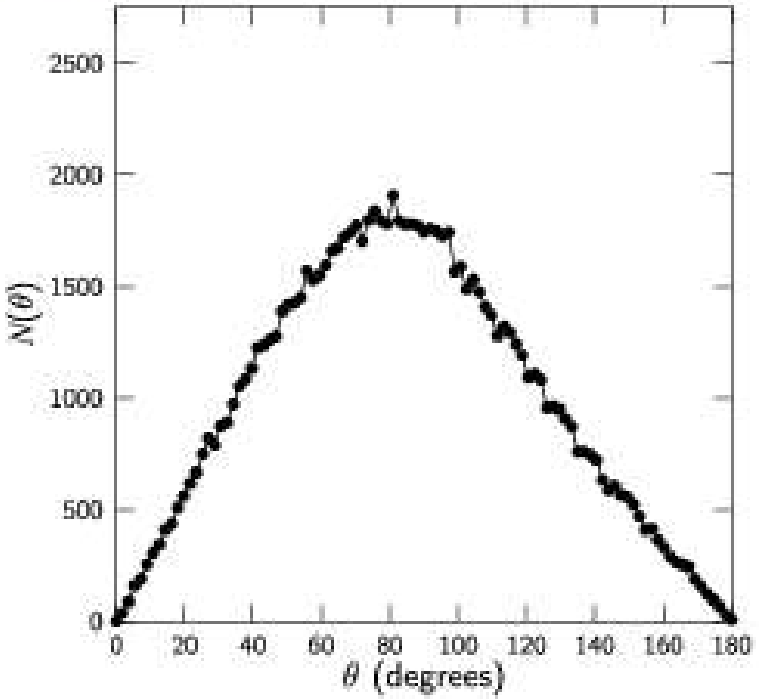
T Lancaster, D.Phil Thesis, Oxford (2004)

Decay positrons

Fictional spherical detector

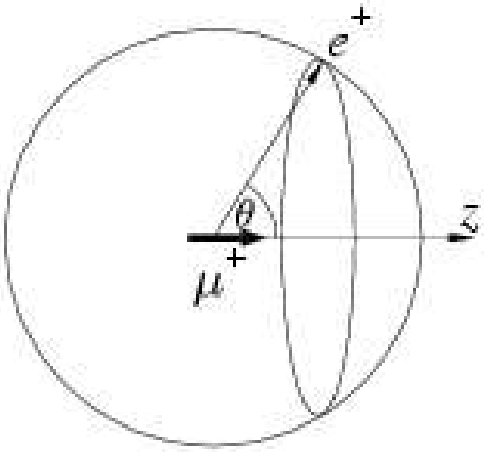


Uniform field: B=0 T

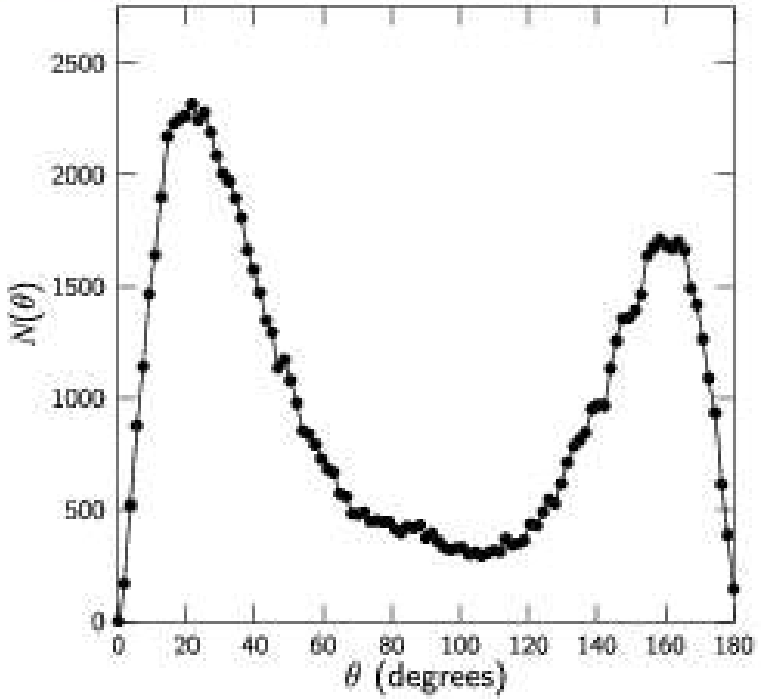


Decay positrons

Fictional spherical detector

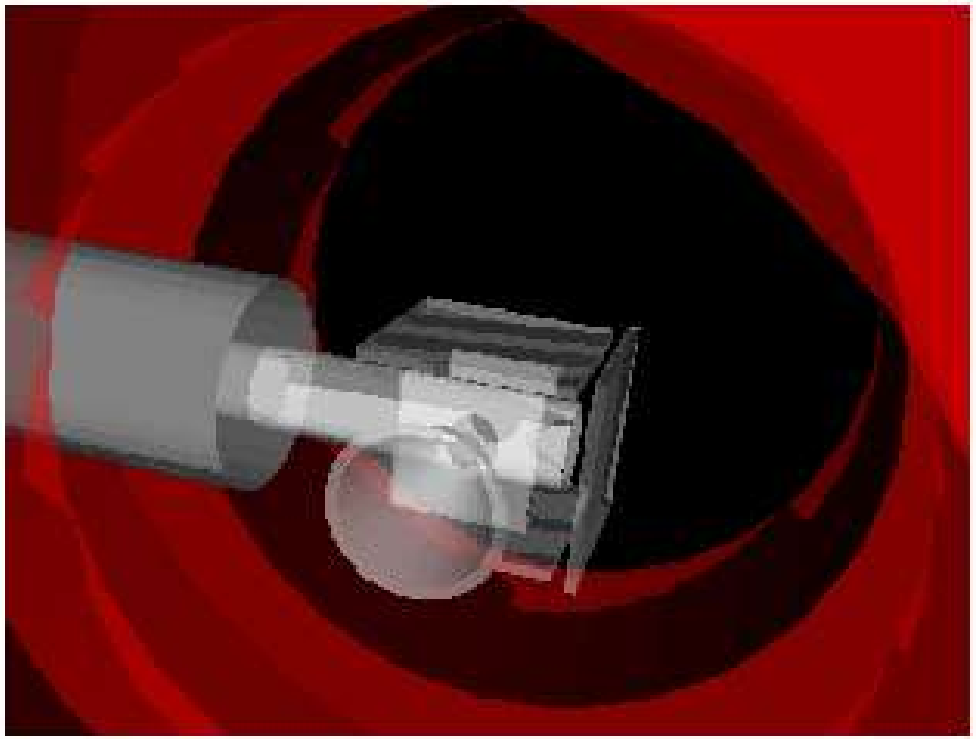


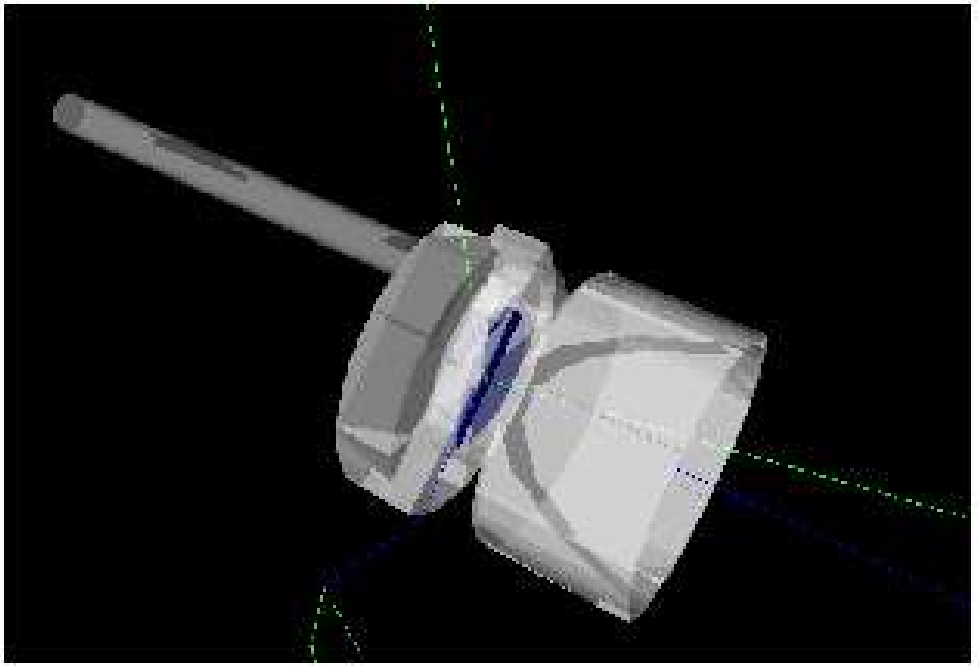
Uniform field: B=8 T



Full instrument simulation

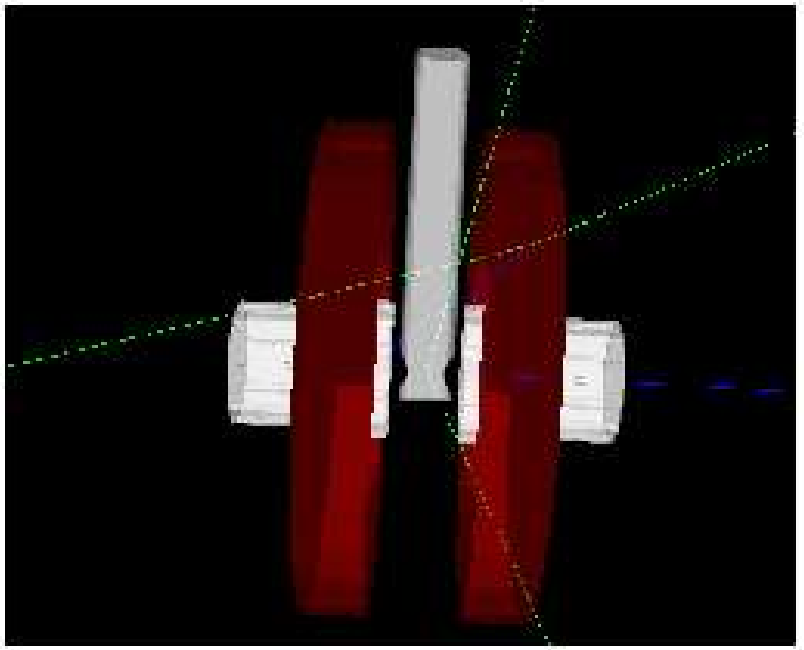
GPS and ALC

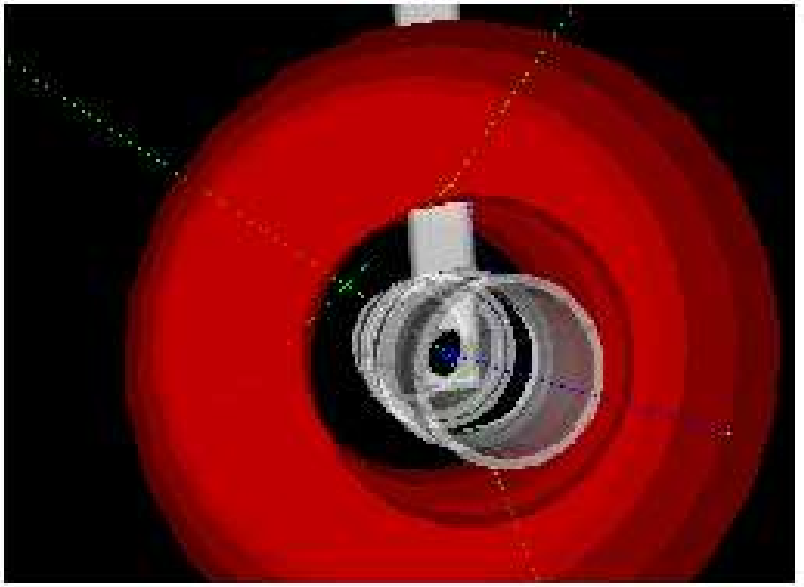


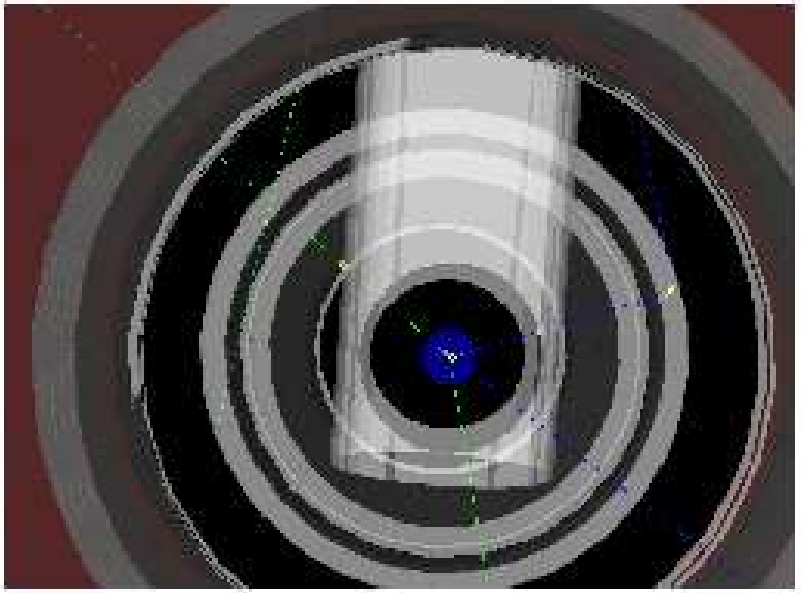


Full instrument simulation

EMU







Cylindrical detectors I

Considerations:

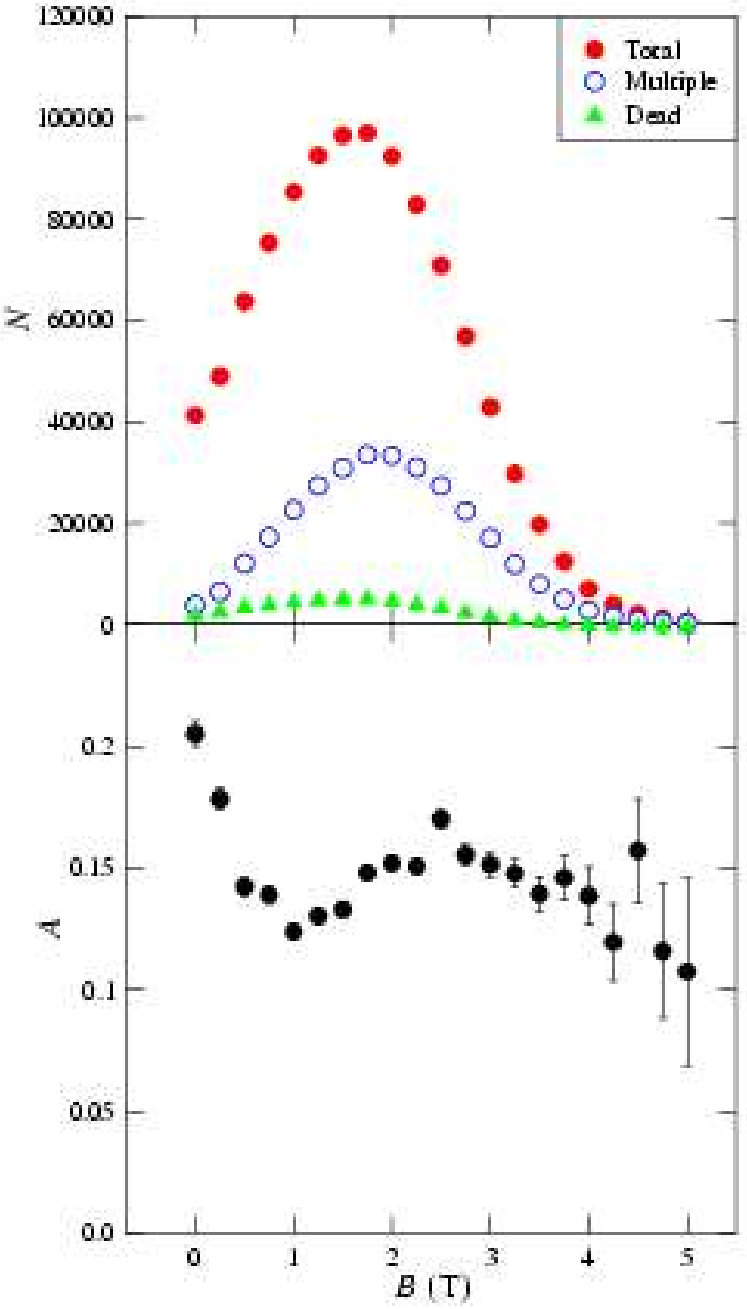
Cyclotron radius:

$$r = \frac{|\mathbf{v}_\mathrm{T}|\xi}{qBc^2}$$

Lots of multiple hits when cyclotron radius matches detector radius

At a pulsed source we worry about detector deadtime

At high fields cyclotron radius smaller than detector radius so we detect very few events



Cylindrical detectors II

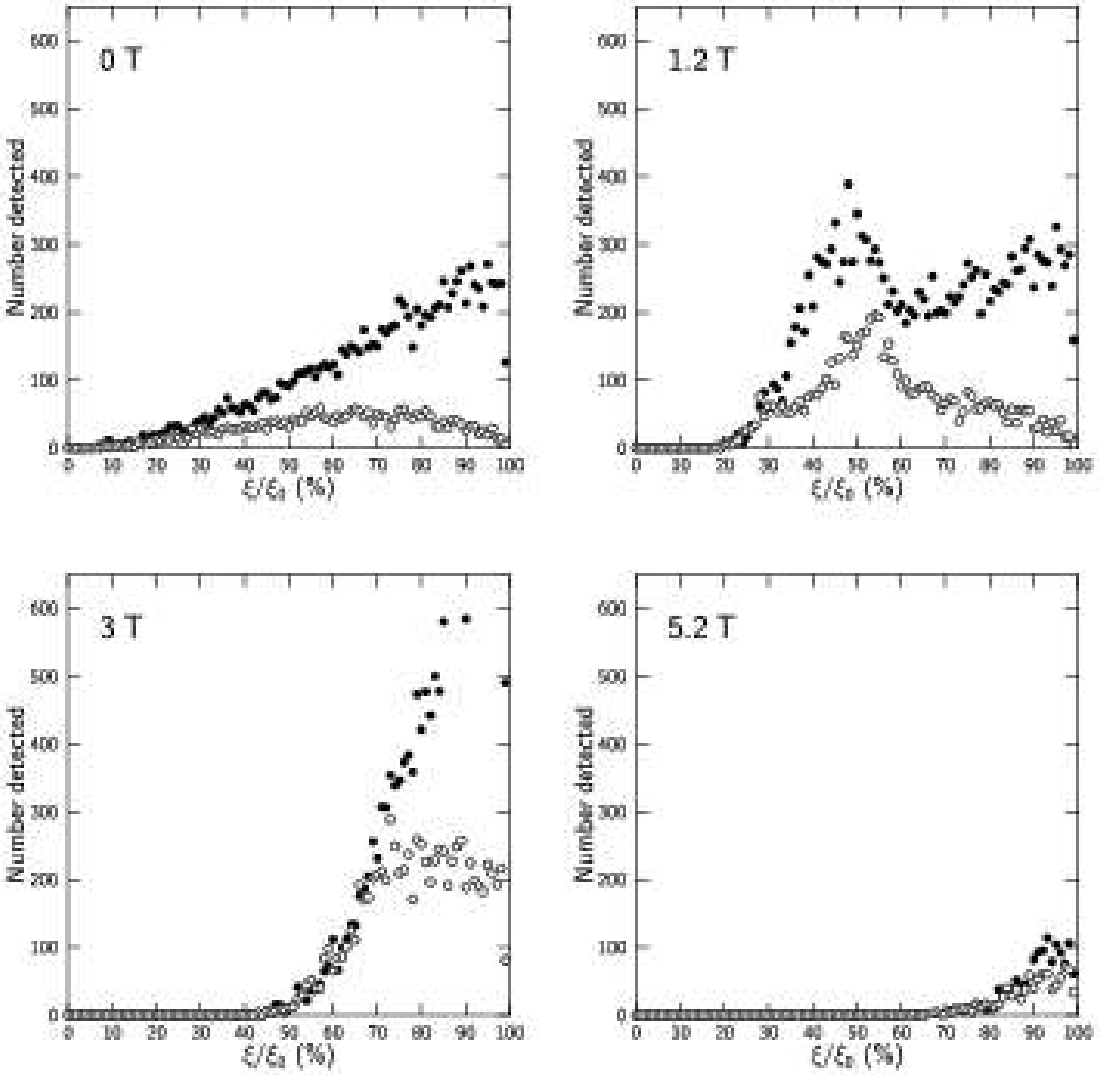
Energy degradation

Cyclotron radius:

$$r = \frac{|\mathbf{v}_\mathrm{T}|\xi}{qBc^2}$$

Field acts as an energy degrader for cylindrical detectors

Figure shows number detected in forward (closed circles) and backward (open circles) detectors



Conclusions

Simulations have been carried out using Tofu and Geant4

Incoming muon trajectory and polarization has been calculated for various field profiles

Muon decay has been implemented in both packages

Tests of detector arrangements are in progress