2nd Mini-workshop on GBAR Antiproton Trap

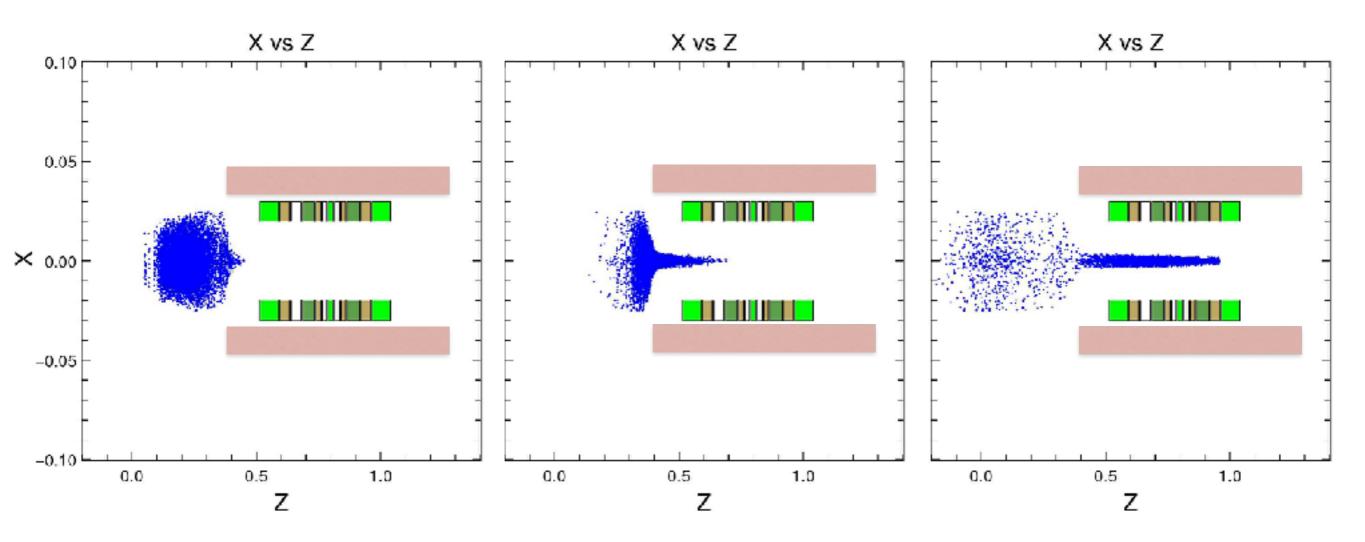
PIC Simulation for Antiproton Trap

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Injection into Solenoid

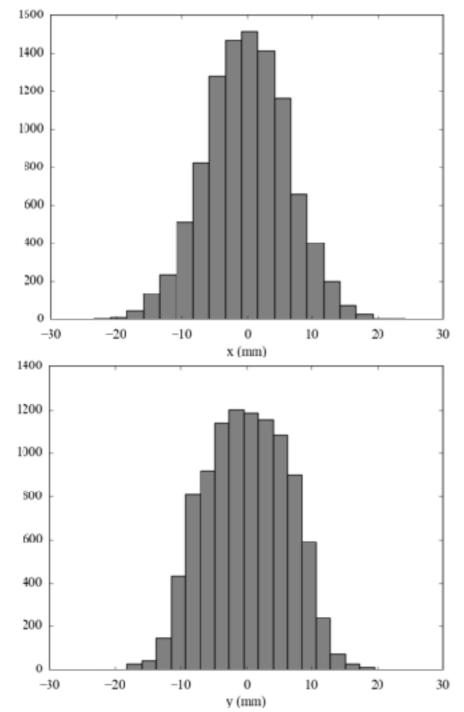
Magnetic Mirroring

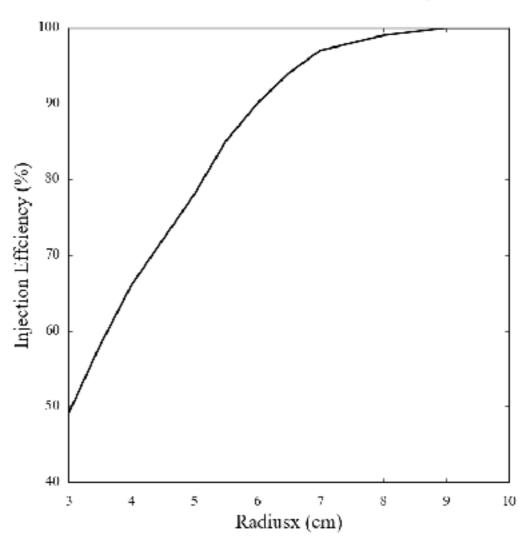


- Inner diameter of solenoid: 30 mm
- Magnetic field along center line: 3T

Injection Efficiency

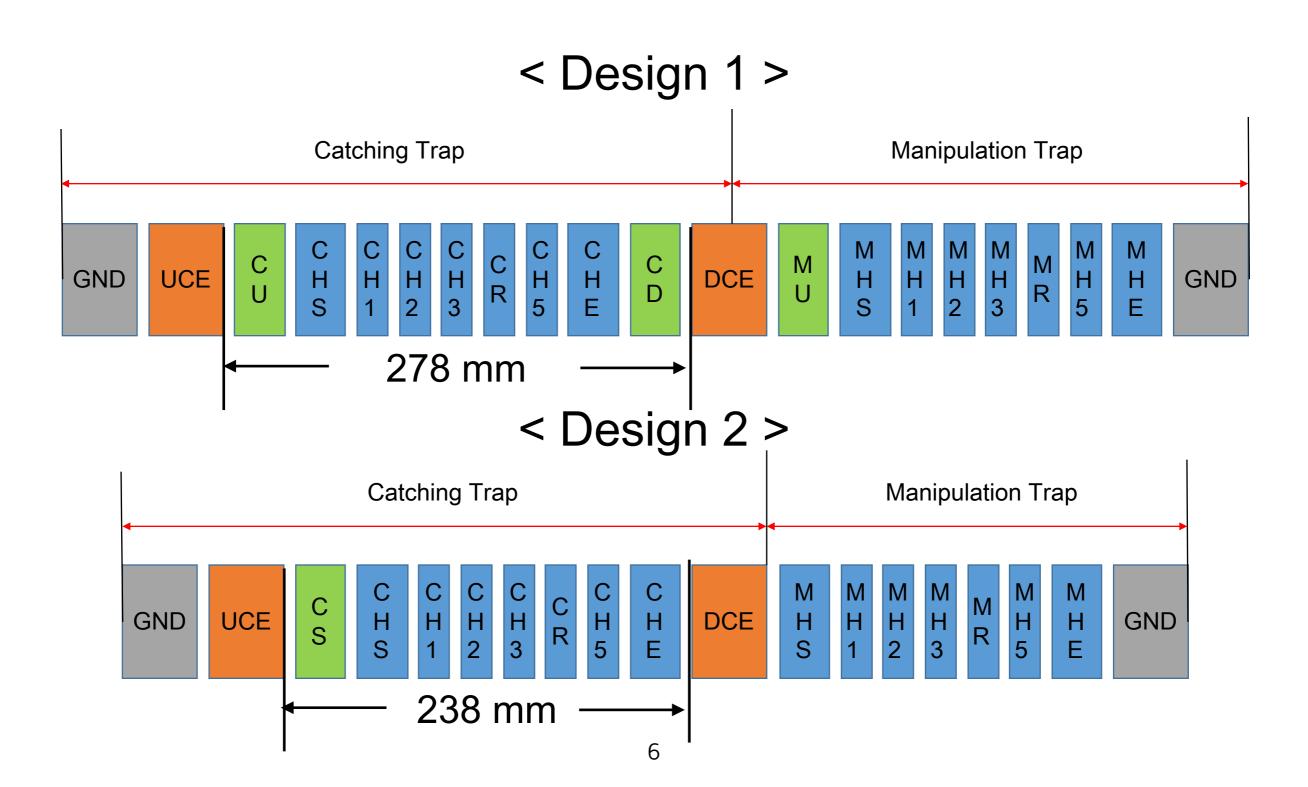
Input Beam



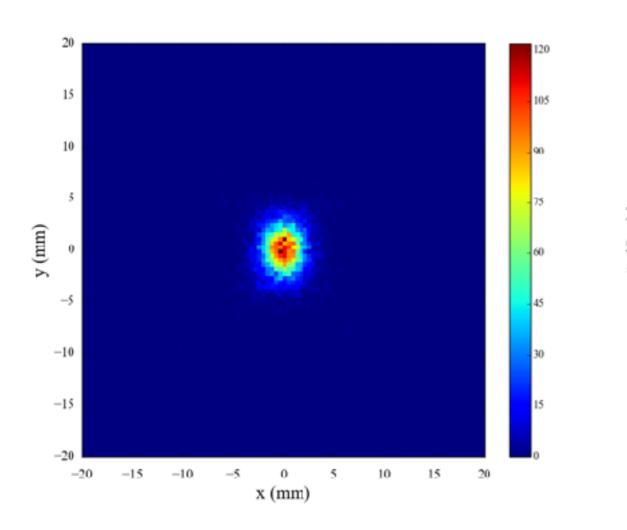


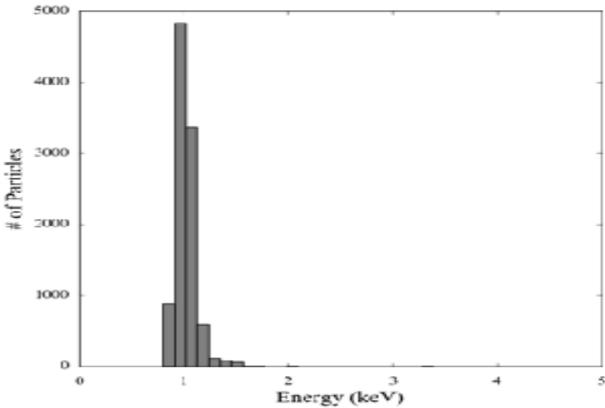
- Affected by fringe field
- Using magnetic shield, it will be better

Trapping Antiproton



Input Beam

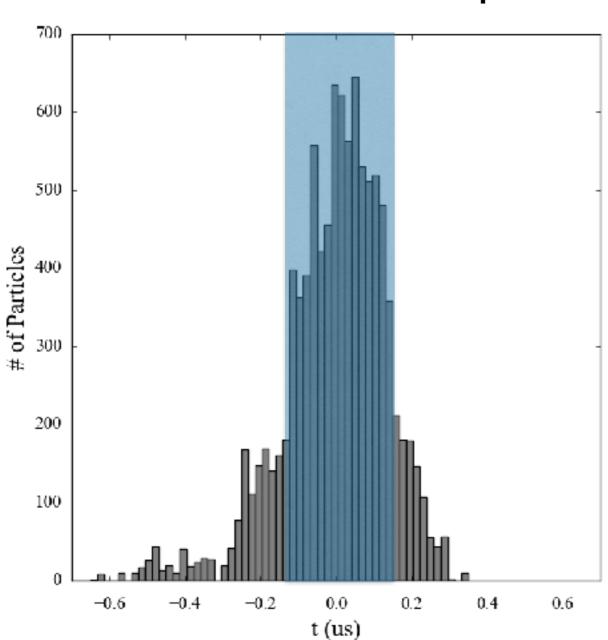




Transverse Distribution

Energy Distribution

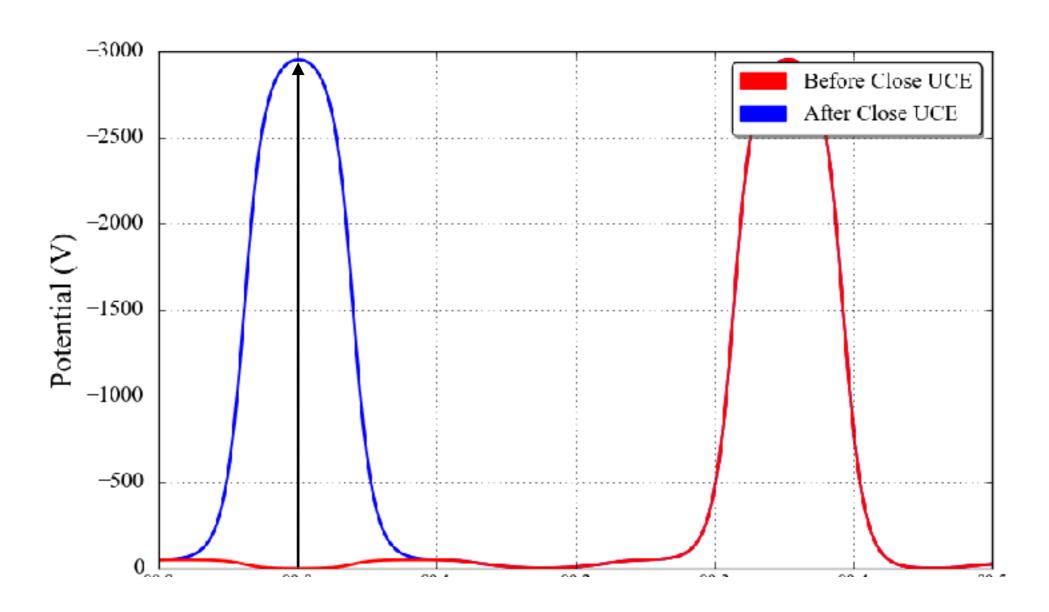
Input Beam



Diameter: 1 cm

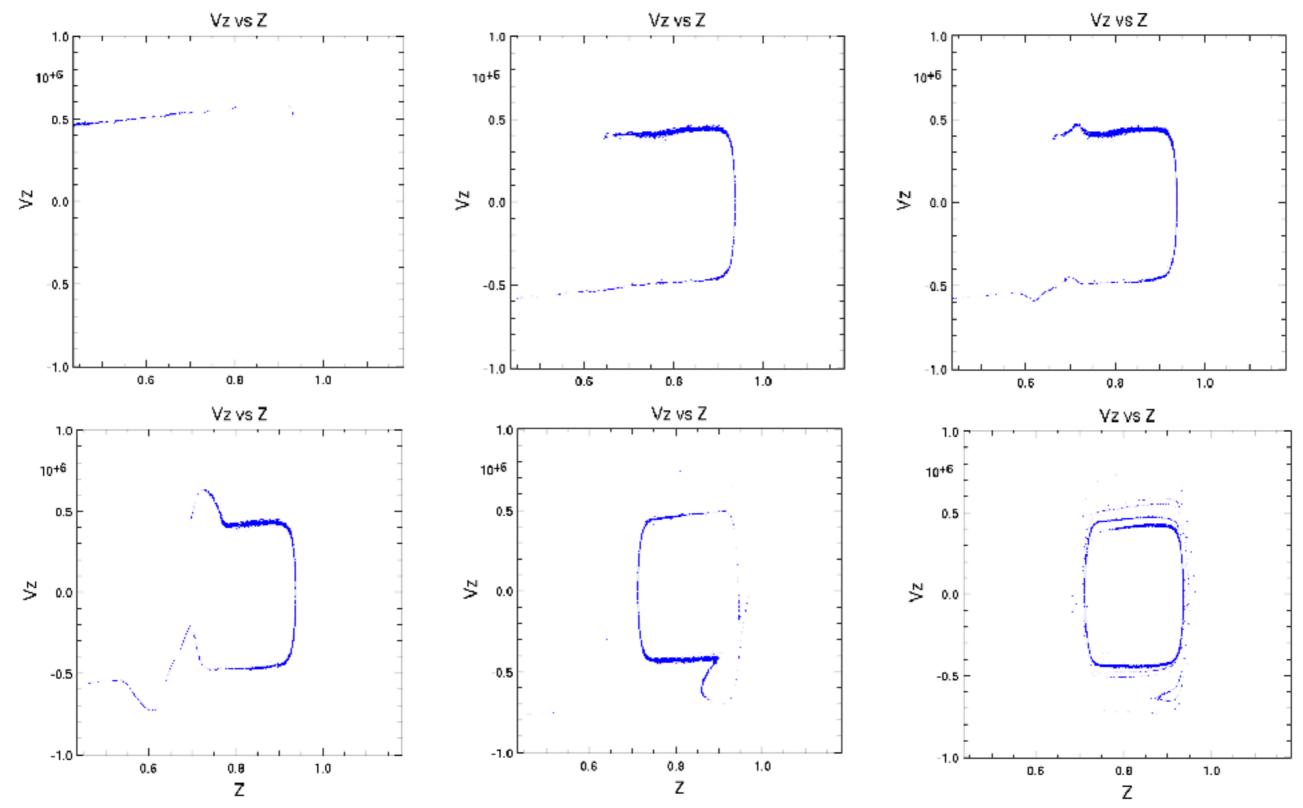
Energy: 1 keV

Bunch Length (- 1 sigma ~
 1 sigma): ~ 300 ns

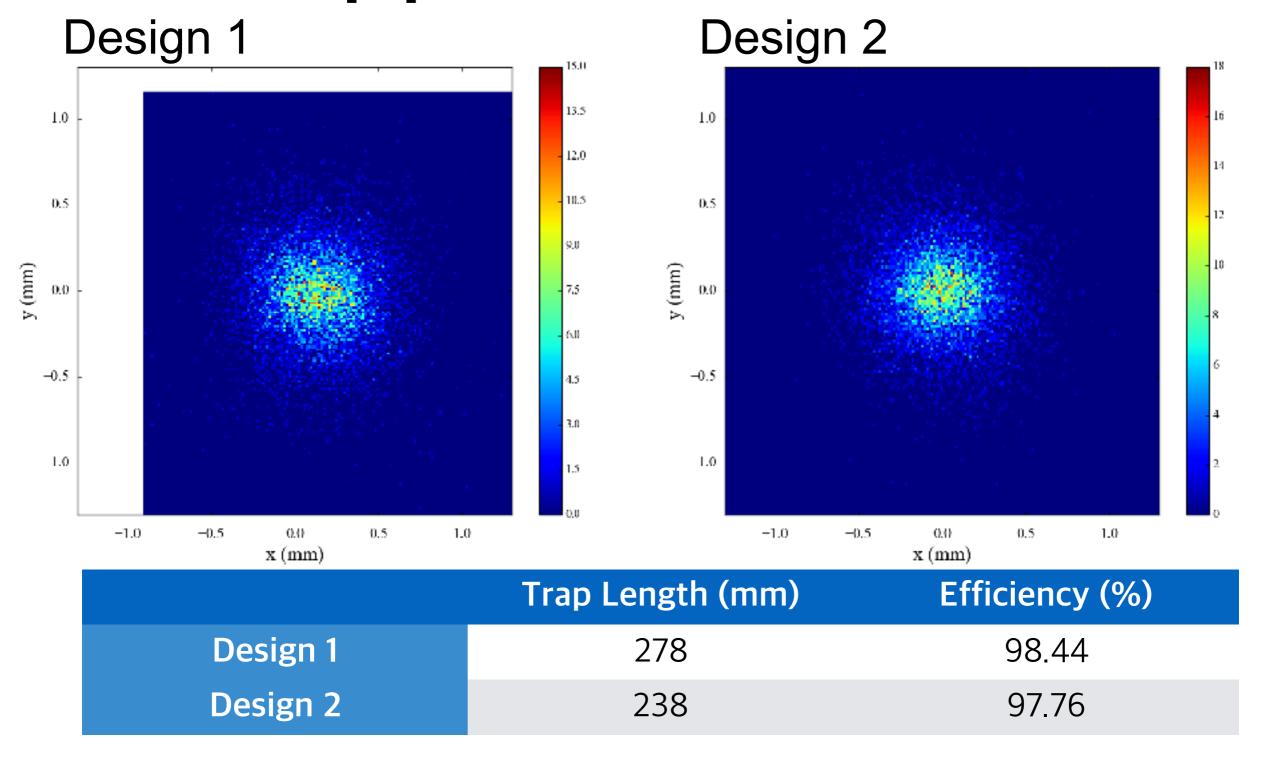


Rise Time: 300 ns

Phase-space on z

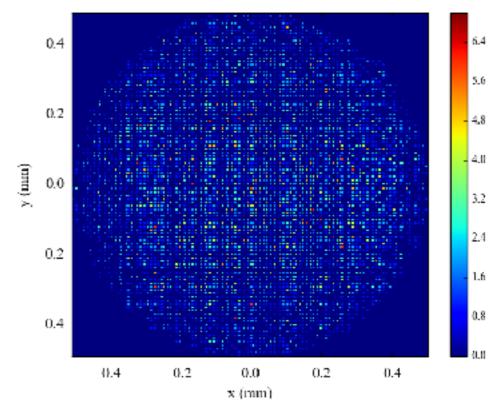


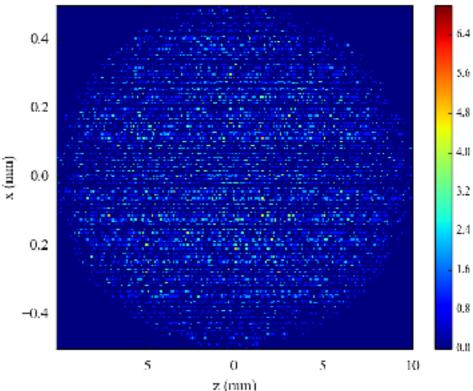
Trapped Beam Data

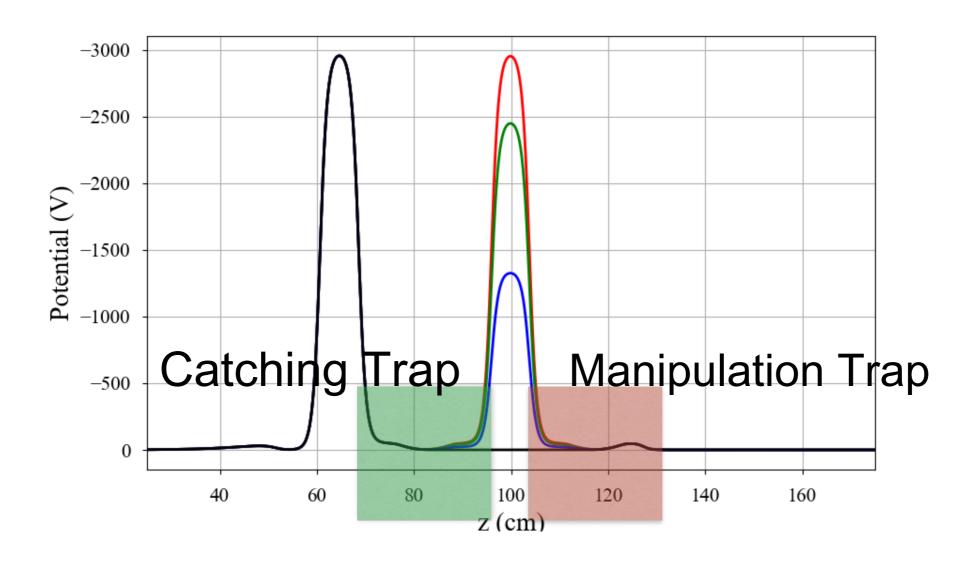


From Catching Trap to Manipulation Trap

- Input Beam Shape : Spheroid
- Diameter: 1 mm
- Uniform Distribution
- Energy : Maxwell Distribution

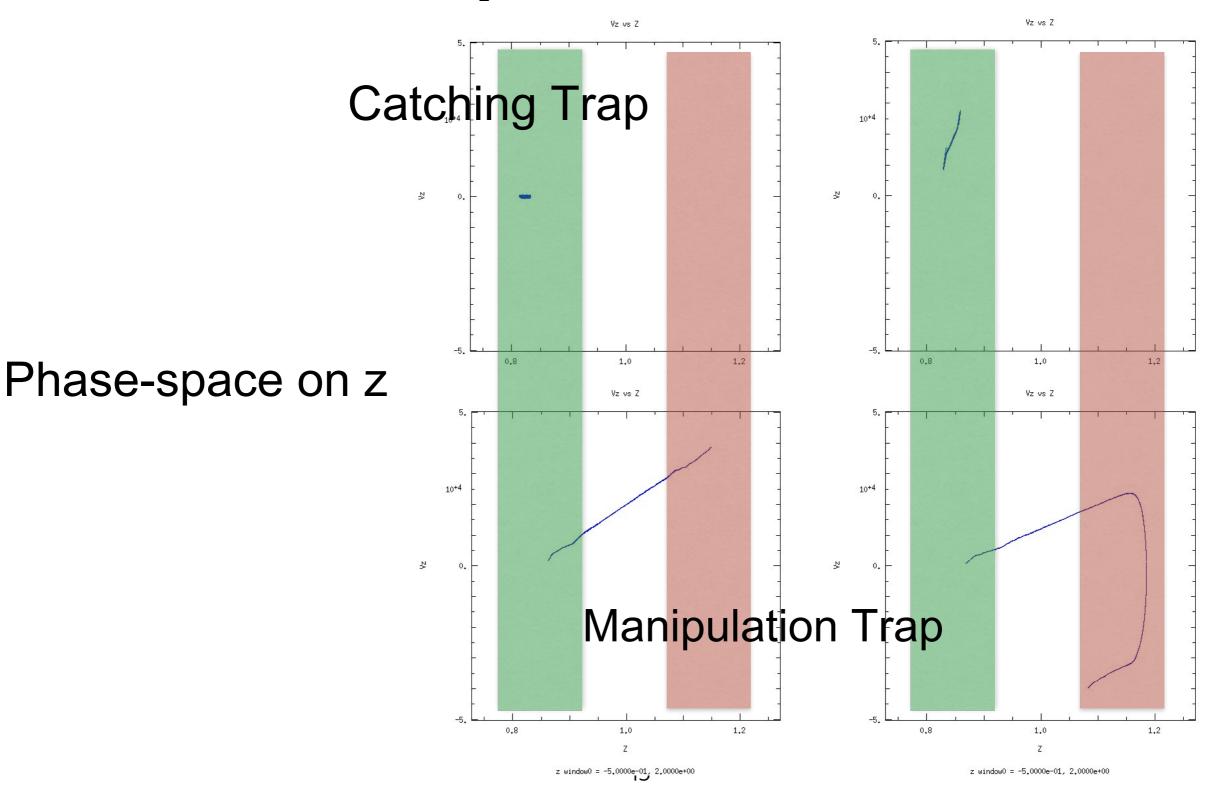






With Falling Time: 300 ns

Transported Beam



Conclusion

- As smaller diameter of magnet, the loss of particles increase due to fringe field. So, with magnetic shield, magnet bore size can be reduced.
- In current design, most of antiproton is well trapped with efficiency above 90 %. But, considering floating, the result might be some different, so, additional simulation is needed.
- The diameter of antiprotons injected in trap is about 1 mm, so, the diameter of electrode can be reduced, and the length can be also reduced.
- The parameters of cooled beam need to be modified. And after that, additional simulation will be done.