



**Neutrino Factory
front-end:
44-88 MHz (rotation)
progress**

44-88 MHz Front-end (1/2)

Pion production: 2 GeV proton beam on a 26 cm long Hg target in 20 T field (SPL+accumulator & compressor ring).

Decay: 30 m long in 1.8 T.

Rotation: particles with 100-300 MeV in kinetic energy rotated by 44 MHz (2 MV/m) RF cavities (energy spread divided by 2).

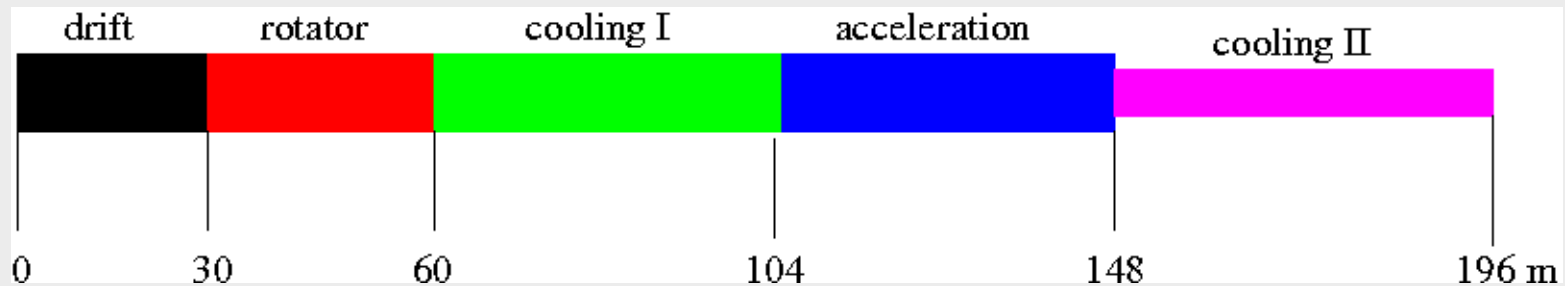
Cooling I: 44 MHz RF + H₂ absorbers reducing the transverse emittance in each plane by a factor 0.6.

Acceleration I: particles accelerated to an average energy of 300 MeV with 44 MHz cavities.

44-88 MHz Front-end (2/2)

Cooling II: 88 MHz (4 MV/m) RF + H₂ absorbers.

Acceleration II: 88 MHz cavities.



Lattice transverse optics (1/3)

Initial beam of 4 particles with (x, p_x, y, p_y) coordinates:

$$x_1 = (a, 0, 0, b)$$

$$x_2 = (a \cos(30), b/2, a/2, b \cos(30))$$

$$x_3 = (a/2, b \sin(60), a \sin(60), b/2)$$

$$x_4 = (0, a, b, 0)$$

$a = 0.01$ m $b = 0.01075$ GeV/c.

(x, y) plane circle of radius a .

(x, p_x) plane ellipse of semi-axes a, b .

(y, p_y) plane ellipse of semi-axes a, b .

Need x_i belonging to the same 4D ellipsoid.

Lattice transverse optics (2/3)

ICOOL gives for each z position & momentum but not the optics parameters (twiss, emittance...).

Transfer map R between plane i & $i+1$ is $X_{i+1} = R.X_i$:

-retrieve from ICOOL $XI = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ plane i

-retrieve from ICOOL $XF = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ plane $i+1$

$$XF = R.XI \Leftrightarrow R = XF.(XI)^{-1}$$

XI needs to be invertible

Beam ellipsoid σ such as $X^T.\sigma^{-1}.X = 1$ for each plane:

$$\sigma_{i+1} = R.\sigma_i.R^T$$

must stay an ellipsoid after each transformation

Lattice transverse optics (3/3)

Determination of σ_0 coefficients.

Assume $\sigma_{ij} = \langle x_i \cdot x_j \rangle$ (correct ?)

Use the relations:

$$\langle \cos x \cdot \cos x \rangle = \langle \sin x \cdot \sin x \rangle = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\langle \cos x \cdot \sin x \rangle = 0 \text{ (can we ?)}$$

Problems:

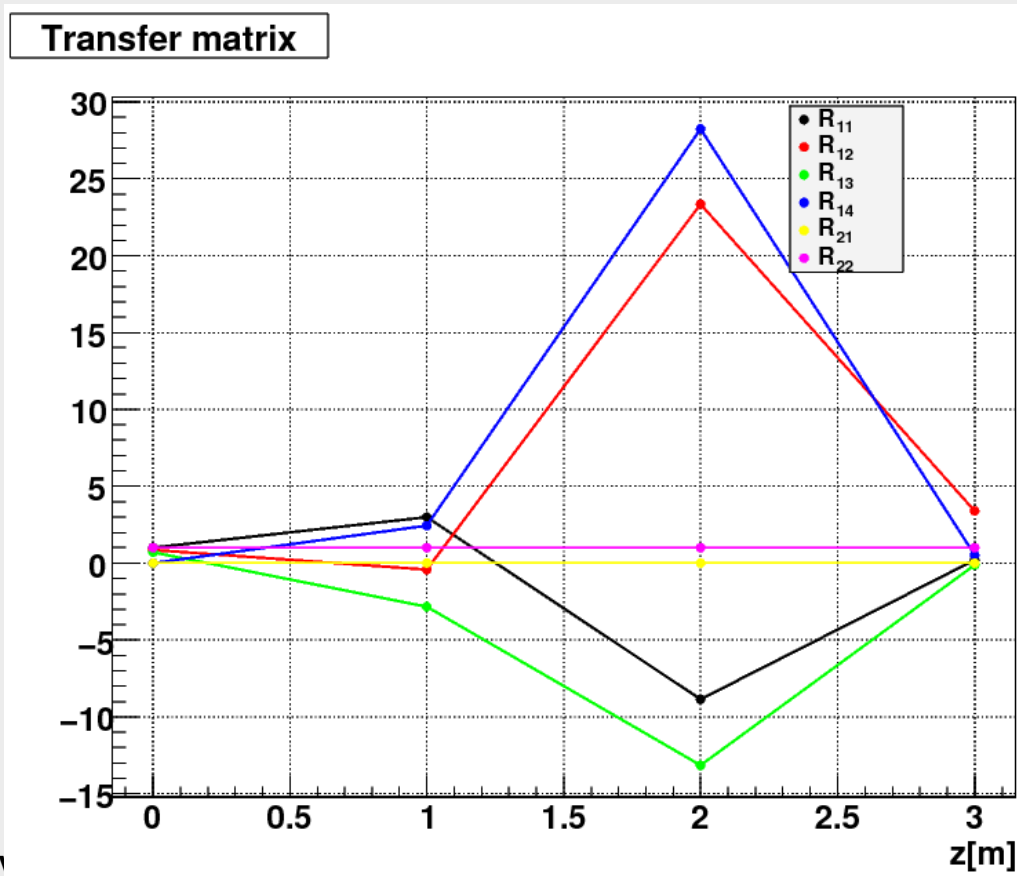
$$\det(\sigma_0) = 0$$

2x2 sub-matrices in (x,px) and (y,py) factor $\frac{1}{2}$

Checking the algorithm (1/1)

No RF & no magnetic field: drift, no x-y coupling.

In 2D R is indeed the map of a drift $R_{11} = 0$, $R_{12} = L$, $R_{21} = 0$, $R_{22} = 1$ in (x,px) or (y,py) planes.

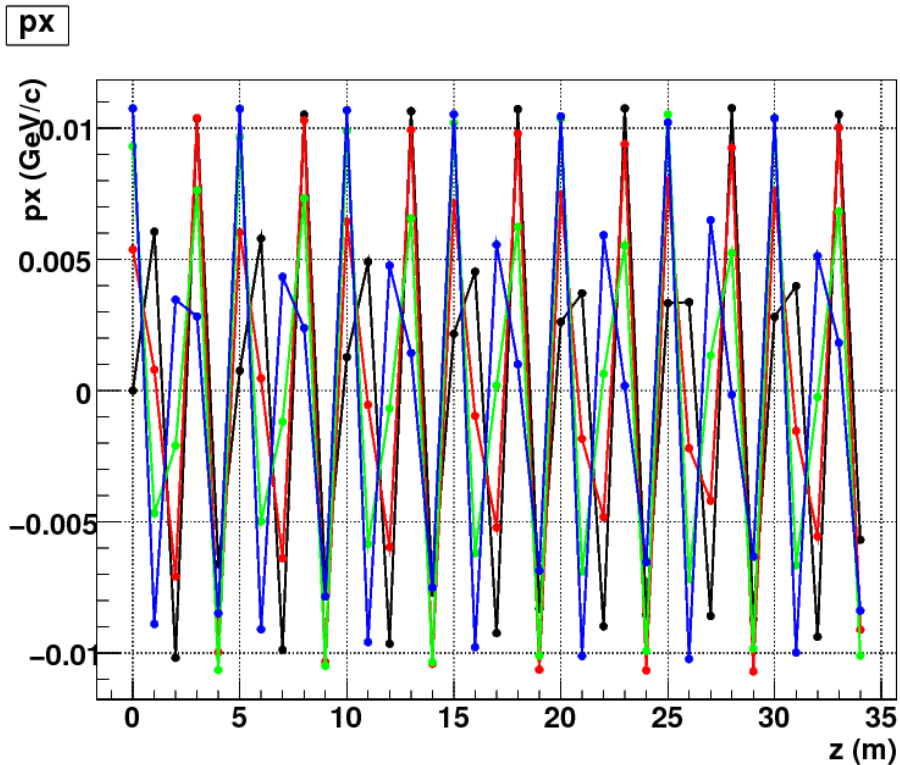


Does not work for 4D ?

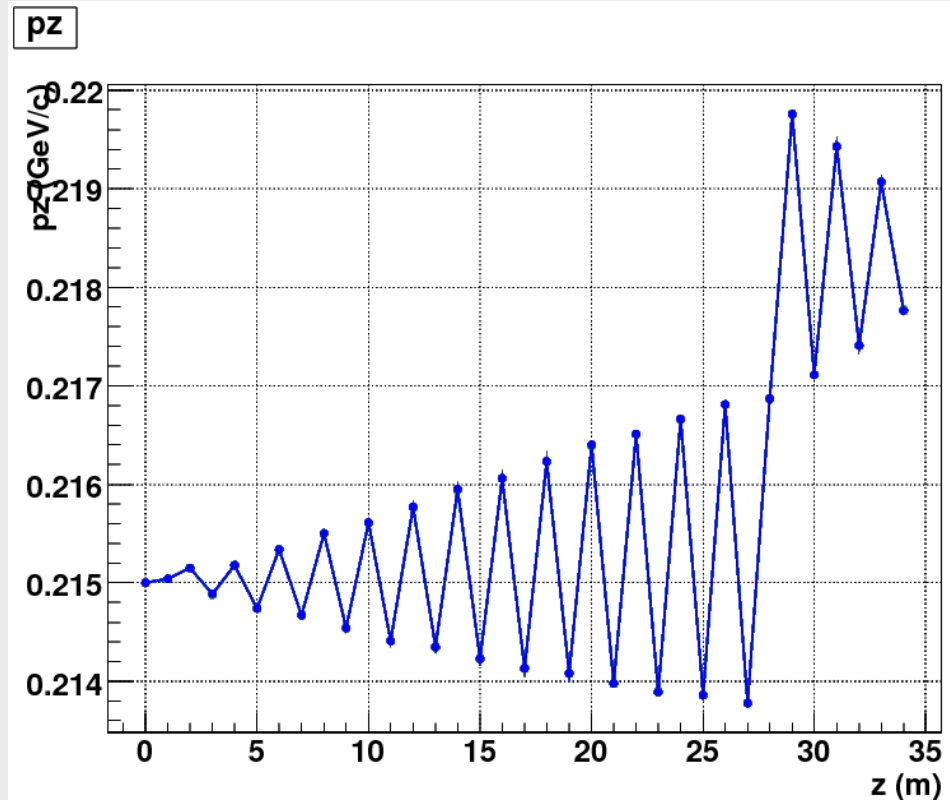
R11 is not 1

R12 is not L

Momentum transformation (1/1)

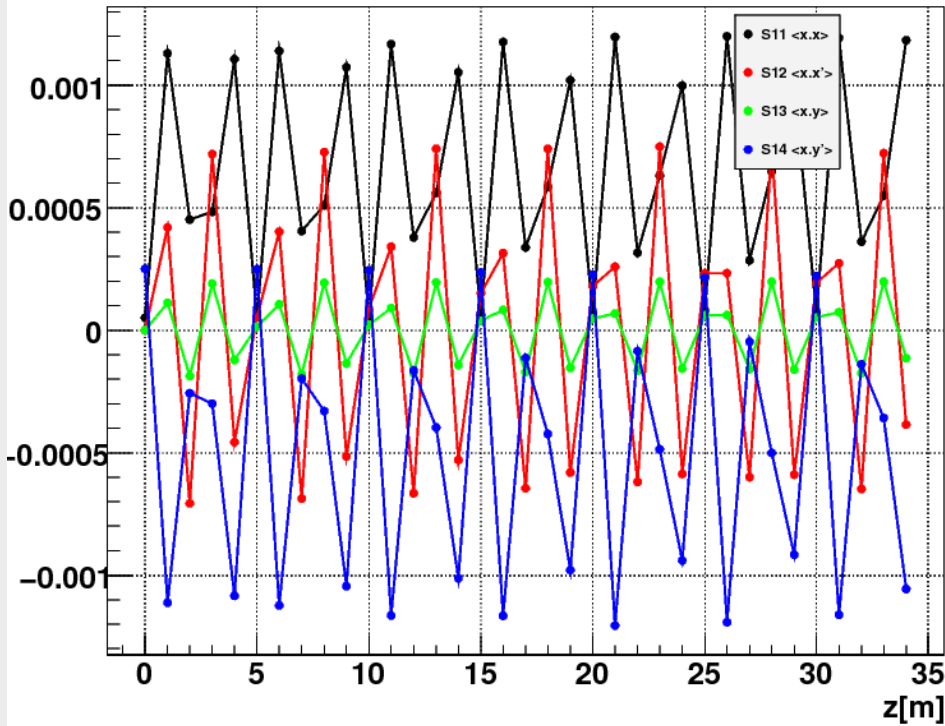


**Need to check if
energy spread /2**



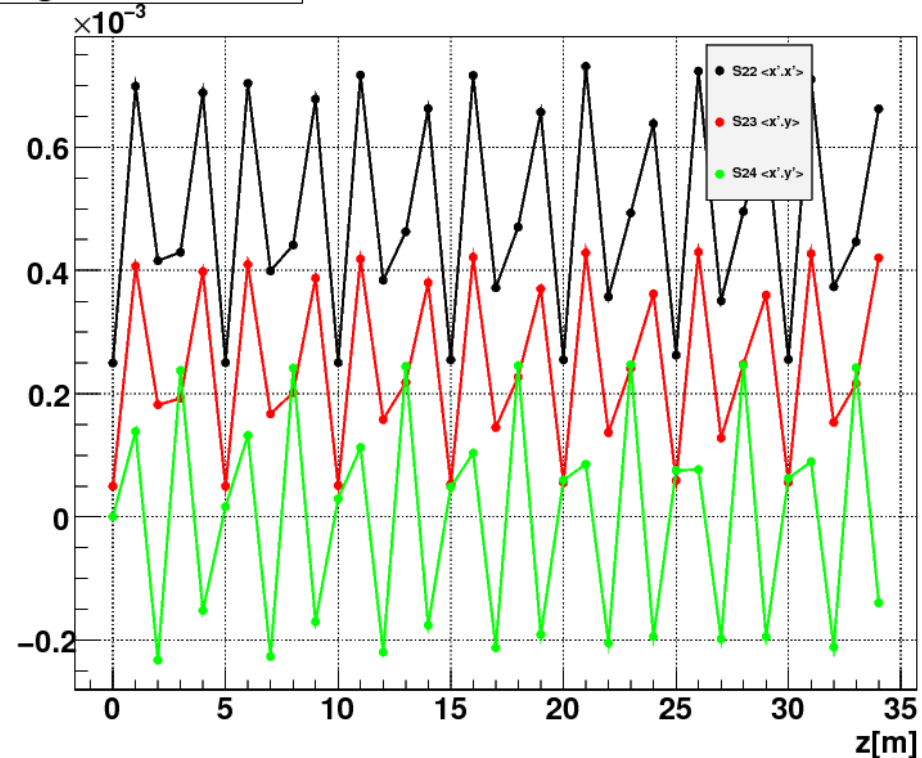
Sigma matrix (1/2)

Sigma matrix 1/3

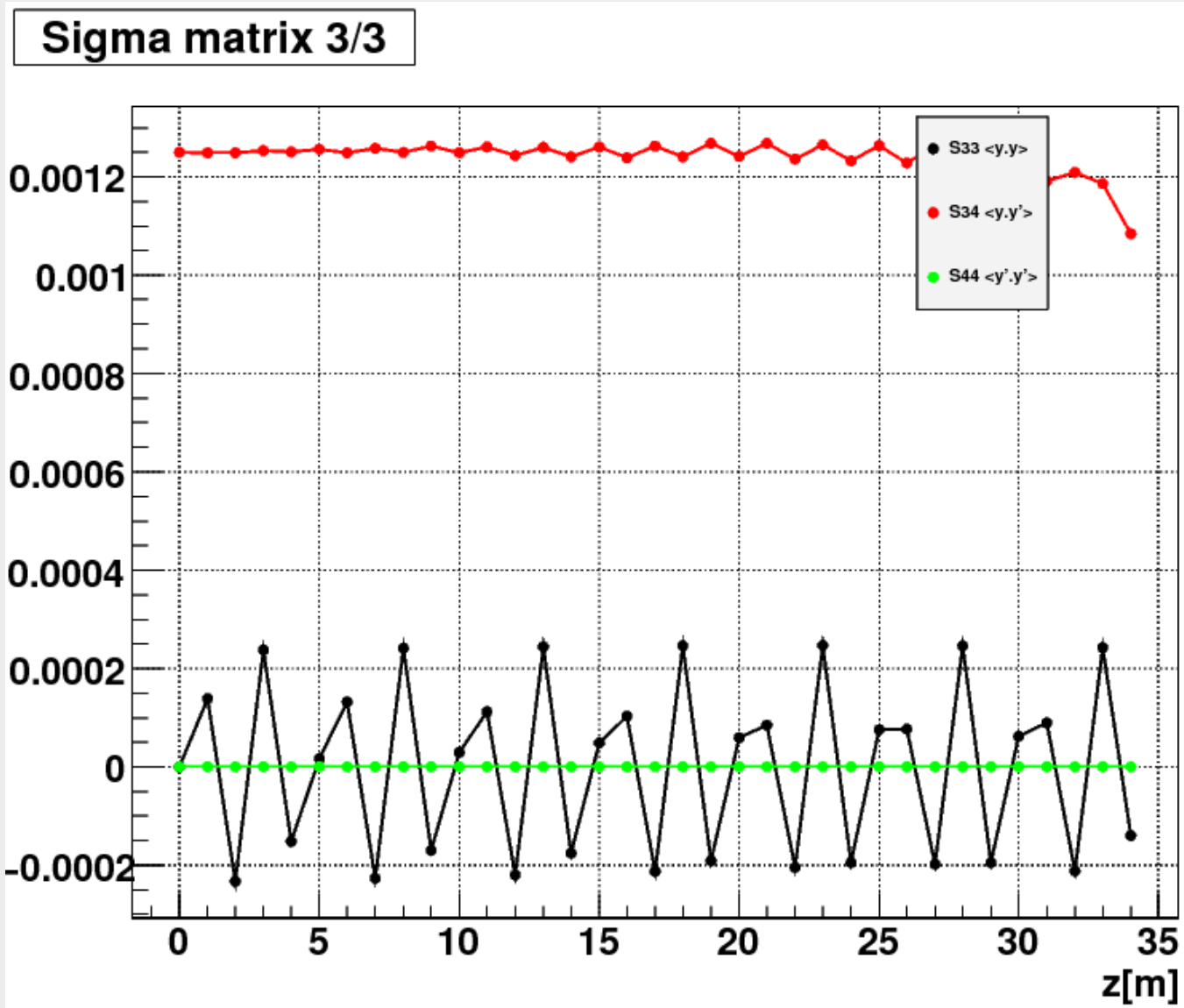


5 m periodicity

Sigma matrix 2/3



Sigma matrix (2/2)



To do

Try to understand the problems or change to a “real” optics code (MAD-X, OPTIM, PATH).

- pros: ICOOL not designed for transverse optics**
- cons: more code learning/implementation time lost**

Implement cooling & acceleration in the lattice.

Look at the longitudinal phase space.

Implement the 20T to 1.8 T drift part.

Test a 5-15 GeV beam on this lattice.