

# Towards Horn Optimization for FFAG beamline

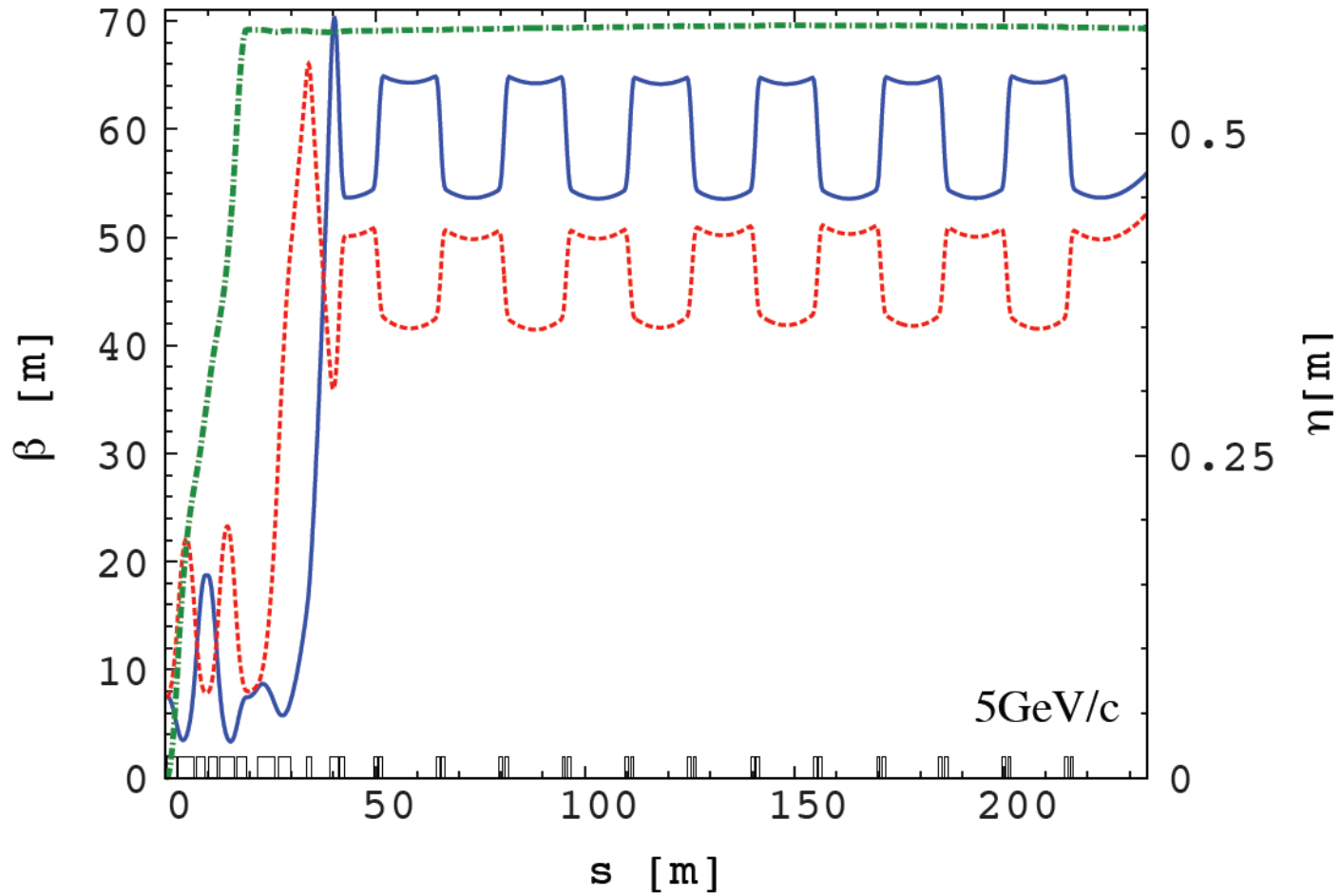
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# Introduction

- In below I assume we can fulfil the scaling promise:
  - Optics is independent of momentum
- Facts:
  - In circular scaling FFAG  
 $\beta \sim R \rightarrow d\beta/\beta = dR/R$   
for us  $\rightarrow R \sim 386\text{m}$ ,  $dR \sim 0.5\text{m} \rightarrow \beta \sim \text{const} \rightarrow$  **Betatron function should be approximately independent of momentum**
  - In straight FFAG  $\beta = \text{const} \rightarrow$  **Betatron function is independent of momentum**

# Our Solution



# Idea for horn optimization

- Maximise number of particles after the horn inside FFAG acceptance:
  - Maximise number of particles which obey:  
$$\gamma(p)r^2 + 2\alpha(p) r p_T / p_z + \beta(p)(p_T / p_z)^2 < \varepsilon F(p),$$
where  $\varepsilon$  is total unnormalized acceptance at the reference momentum (2Pi.mm.rad in our case)  
and  $F(p)$  includes limitations coming from dispersion

# Idea for horn optimization (ideal case )

- Maximise number of particles after the horn inside FFAG acceptance:
  - Maximise number of particles which obey:  
$$\gamma r^2 + 2\alpha r p_T / p_z + \beta (p_T / p_z)^2 < \varepsilon F(p),$$
  
where  $\varepsilon$  is total unnormalized acceptance at the reference momentum (2Pi.mm.rad in our case)  
and  $F(p)$  includes limitations coming from dispersion and Twiss functions are now independent of momentum

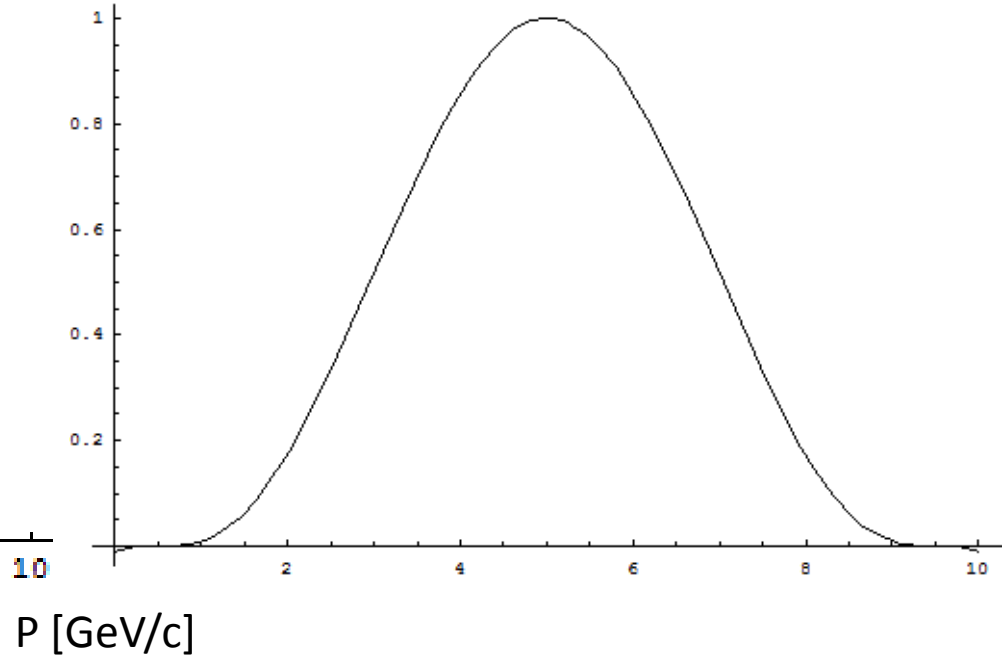
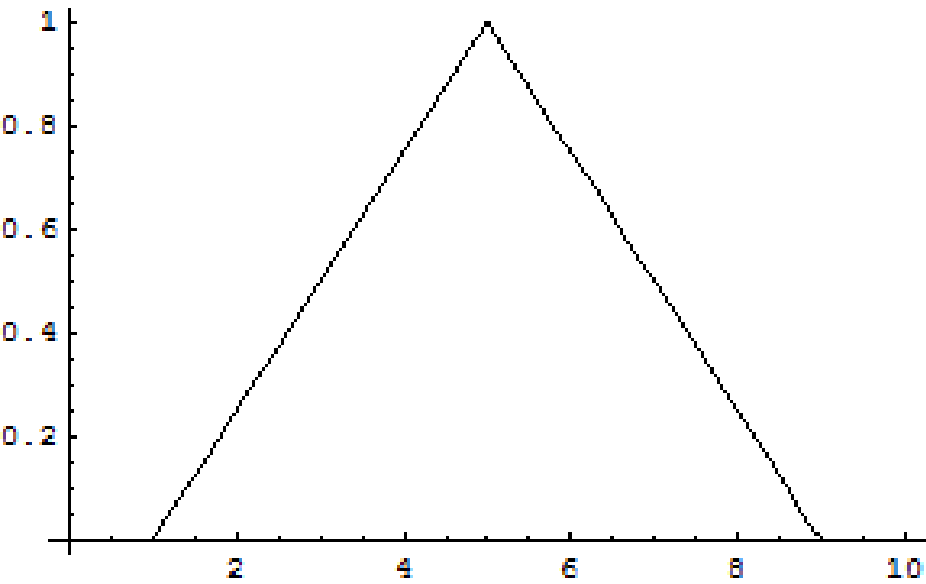
# F(p) function for ideal case

$$F(p) = (US[5-p] * US[p-1] * (p-1)/4 + US[9-p] * US[p-(5+\epsilon)] * (9-p)/4)$$

- F(p) is triangle function with 1 at 5 GeV/c and zero outside (1,9) GeV/c interval -> now needs to be updated
- US[x] is the unit step which is zero for x<0 and 1 for x=1 or above.
- p is in GeV/c
- $\epsilon$  is an infinitesimal small number. It depends on machine precision used, but may be  $10^{-11}$  for example.  
This is just to avoid overshoot at 5 to the value of 2. You may argue it is irrelevant.
- You may also replace it by similar differentiable function like:  
$$F(p) = -(531441/64)^{-1} (p-0.5)^3 (p-9.5)^3$$

# F(p) function for ideal case -2

F(p)



## ...however

- It seems the phase advance may not be constant as a function of momentum
- We may proceed in parallel along:
  - Re-introducing nontrivial  $\beta(p)$ ,  $\alpha(p)$ ,  $\gamma(p)$  and  $F(p)$
  - Trying to re-establish constant phase advance by correcting the lattice.