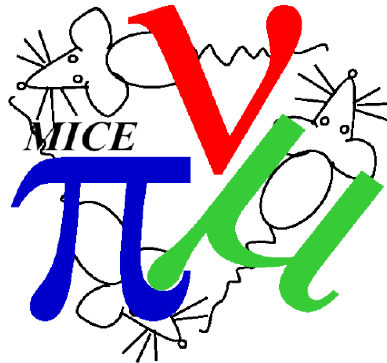




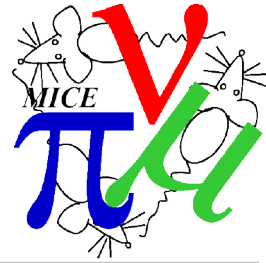
Non-linearities in MICE



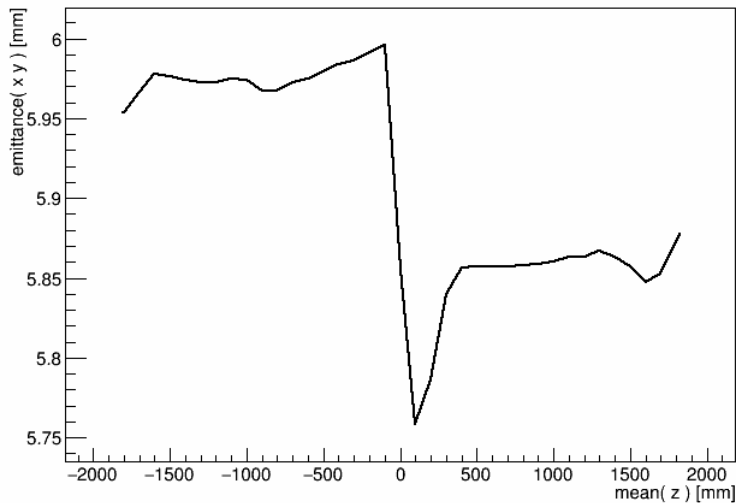
C. Rogers,
ASTeC Intense Beams Group
Rutherford Appleton Laboratory



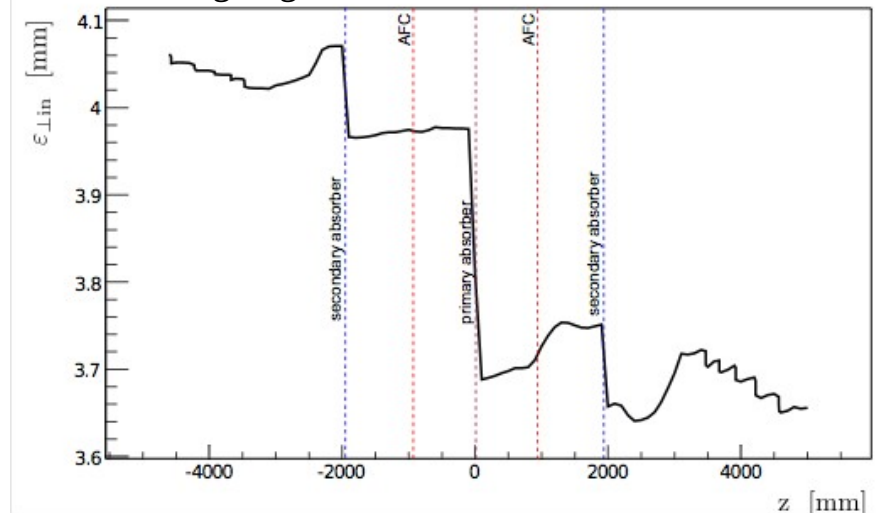
Non-linearities in MICE



n: 10000 physics: standard $\sigma(p)$: $5.0 \in : 6.0$
n

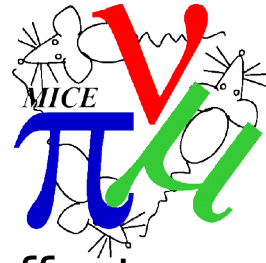


JB Lagrange, 140 MeV/c with M1/SSD



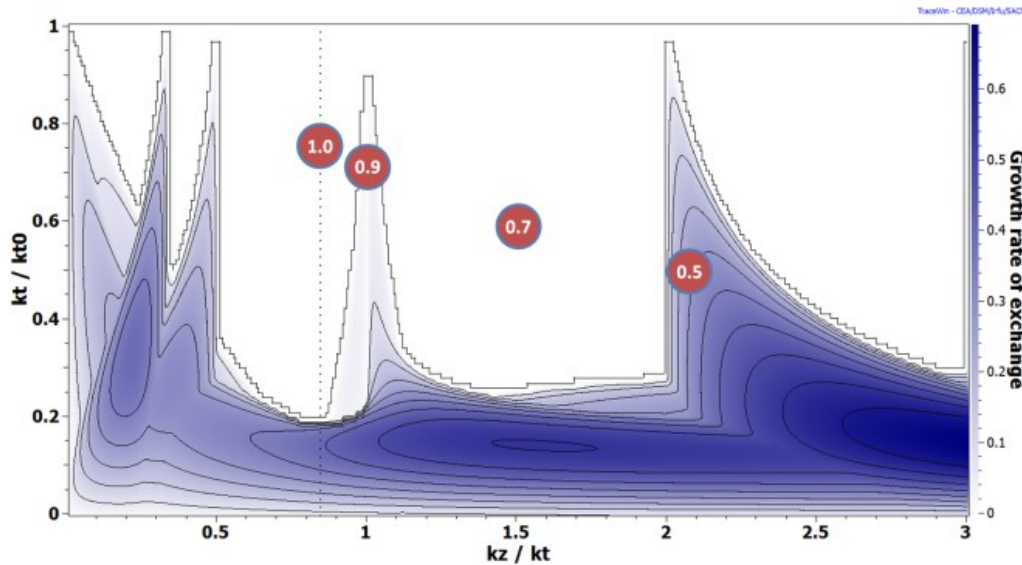
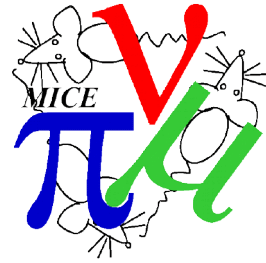
- Non-linear effects are topical for two reasons
 - Emittance non-conservation in MICE Demonstration of Ionisation Cooling lattice
 - At 140 MeV/c
 - Without M1
 - Emittance non-conservation in Step IV without M1
- Here I outline the problem; not the solution!

Non-linearities in MICE



- We don't quite have a crisp explanation for why these effects occur in MICE
 - Rob Ryne and C. Rogers, MICE Note 461 “The issue of greatest concern appears to be mismatch”
 - What does “mismatch” mean in a non-repeating linac?
- Matching a beam means “make a beam whose envelope is periodic with lattice period”
 - Not-periodic beams tend to filament out until they are periodic
- There is no matching
 - Without a repeating structure, we can't talk about “matching”
 - We can hack it for “old” step IV
 - It is an outright lie for e.g. asymmetric fields
- Many accelerator physics tools are predicated on having a repeating structure
 - Beta function

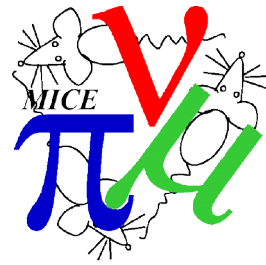
Non-linearities in proton linac



C. Plostinar et al, Measurement of Resonant Space Charge Effects In The J-PARC Linac, IPAC 13

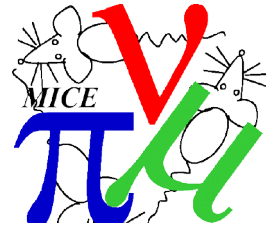
- E.g. proton linac (repeating structure)
 - Tune shift driven by space charge
 - Pushes particles onto resonances
 - Resonance stability “Hofmann charts”
- Can the analogy be take to MICE?
 - Tune shift driven by non-linear beam optics in solenoids
 - We do not have a repeating structure

Back to basics

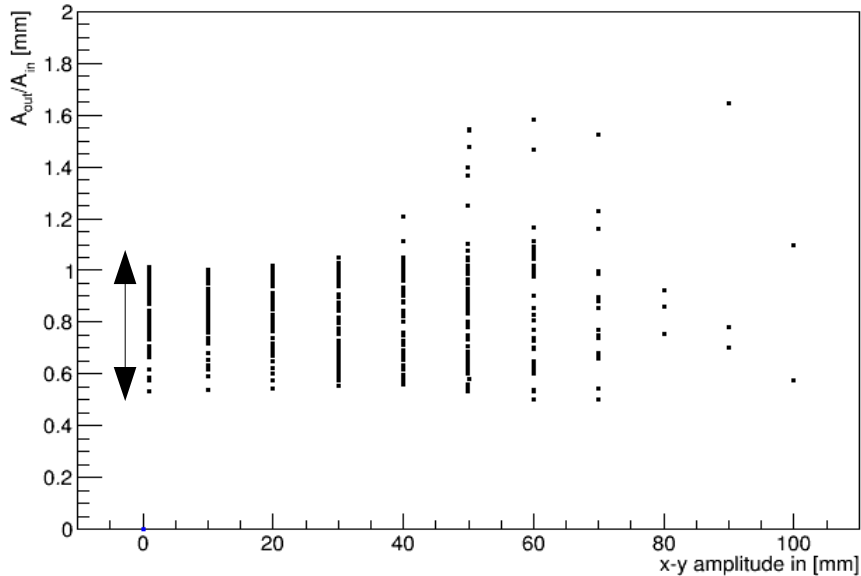


- Transfer map is defined (2D) as a Taylor series, like
 - $x_{\text{out}} = m_0 + m_{00}x_{\text{in}} + m_{01}x'_{\text{in}} + m_{000}x_{\text{in}}^2 + m_{001}x_{\text{in}}x'_{\text{in}} + \dots$
 - $x'_{\text{out}} = m_1 + m_{10}x_{\text{in}} + m_{11}x'_{\text{in}} + m_{100}x_{\text{in}}^2 + m_{101}x_{\text{in}}x'_{\text{in}} + \dots$
- In the absence of cooling
 - Terms up to m_{ij} conserve emittance (“linear map”)
 - Terms $\geq m_{ijk}$ do not conserve emittance
 - Phase space volume is always conserved for canonical coordinates
 - Canonical momentum $p_x^c = p_x + qA_x$
 - A_x is the vector potential, q particle charge
 - A_x is a non-linear function of x, y even in the constant-field spectrometer solenoids
- How strong are the non-linearities in MICE?
 - How much “curvature” is there in the tracking?
 - What are the residuals between “tracking” and “linear map”

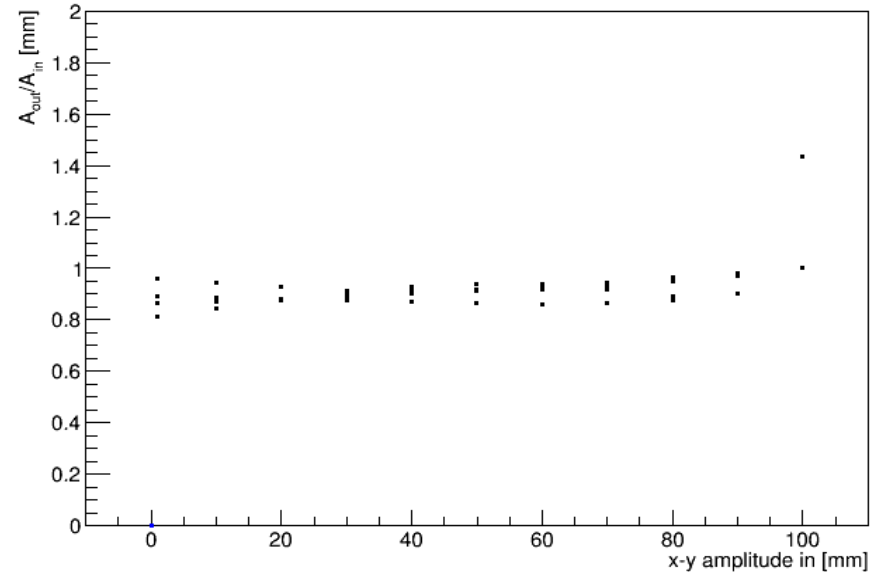
Amplitudes



140 MeV/c

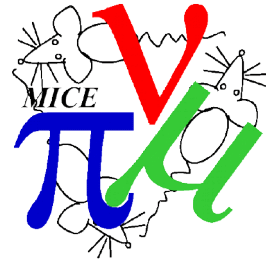


200 MeV/c



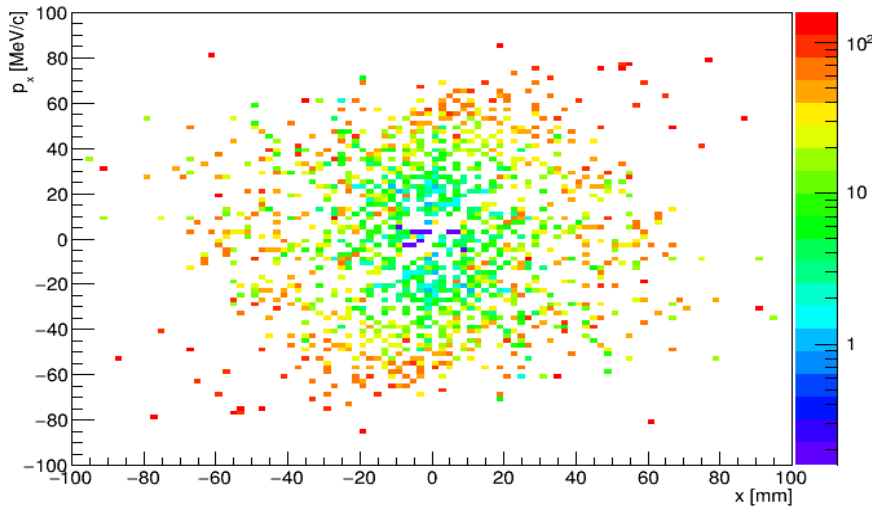
- Why the big spread in A_{out}/A_{in}
- Why is it bigger for 140 MeV/c lattice than 200 MeV/c lattice?
- (Mean reduction in A_{out}/A_{in} is cooling)
- Why the bigger scatter at higher amplitudes?
 - Why not for 200 MeV/c lattice?
- Both beams are “matched”

Non-linearity



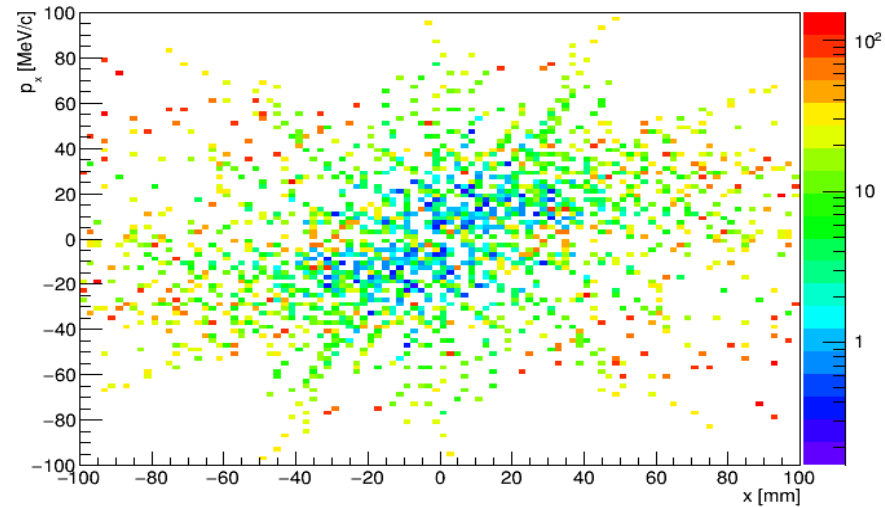
140 MeV/c

residual in x,y plane



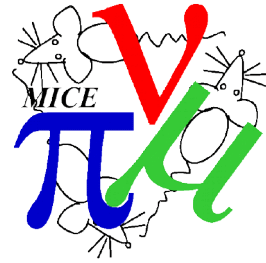
200 MeV/c

residual in x,y plane



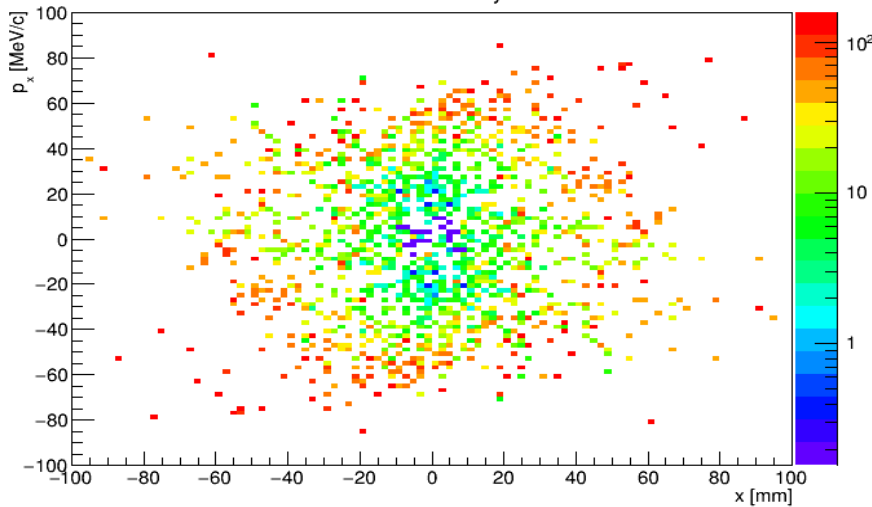
- Project tracks from upstream to downstream using linear map
- Compare with tracking
- Calculate “residual”
 - Position residual is distance in x-y plane from mapped to tracked
 - Momentum residual is distance in p_x - p_y plane from mapped to tracked

Non-linearity



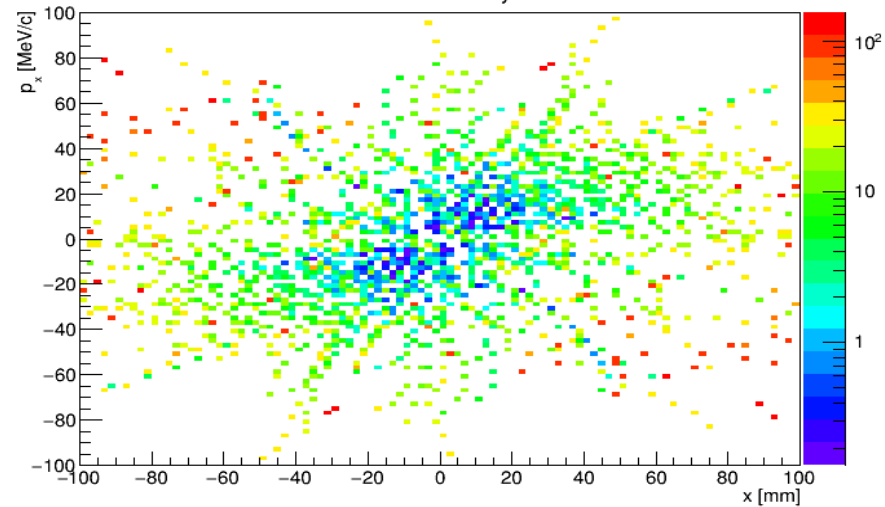
140 MeV/c

residual in p_x, p_y plane



200 MeV/c

residual in p_x, p_y plane



- Residuals are generally worse for 140 MeV/c lattice than 200 MeV/c lattice
- Why?
 - More than just geometric emittance I think



The end

- To be continued...

