



# **44-88 MHz transverse optics for the rotation section**

# Finding Twiss parameters

- ◆ ICOOL provides particles position and momentum for a given  $z$ .
- ◆ Choose 8 particles with 0.1 cm or 1 MeV/c deviation.
- ◆ Compute the transfer map for each plane (cf. Scott's algorithm).
- ◆ Transfer map  $R$  of a lattice made with solenoids only is a function of the phase advance  $\phi$  and solenoid strength  $S(e,B,p)$ .
- ◆ At the end of the solenoid coil:

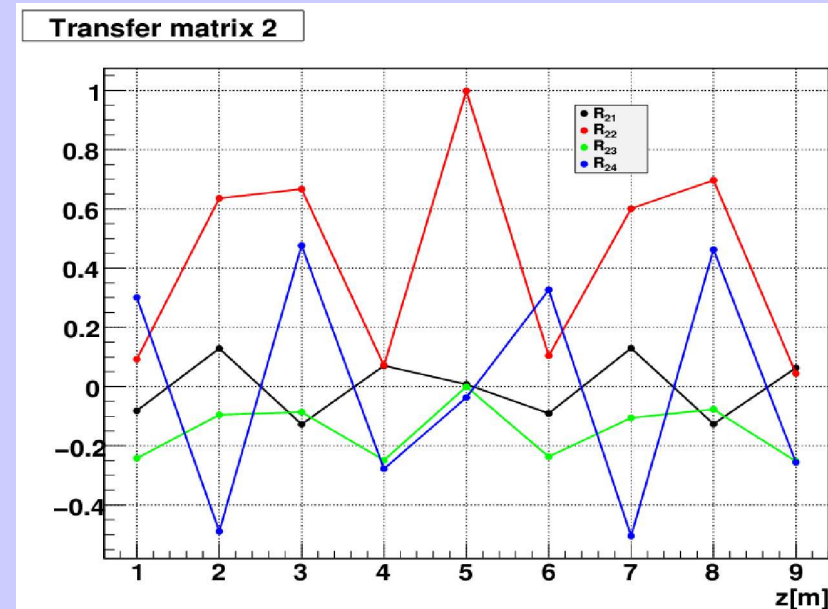
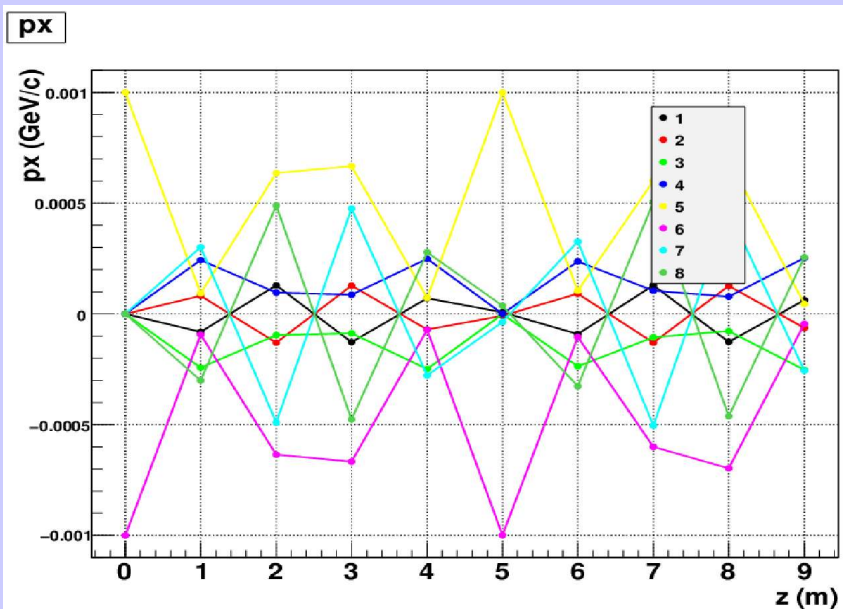
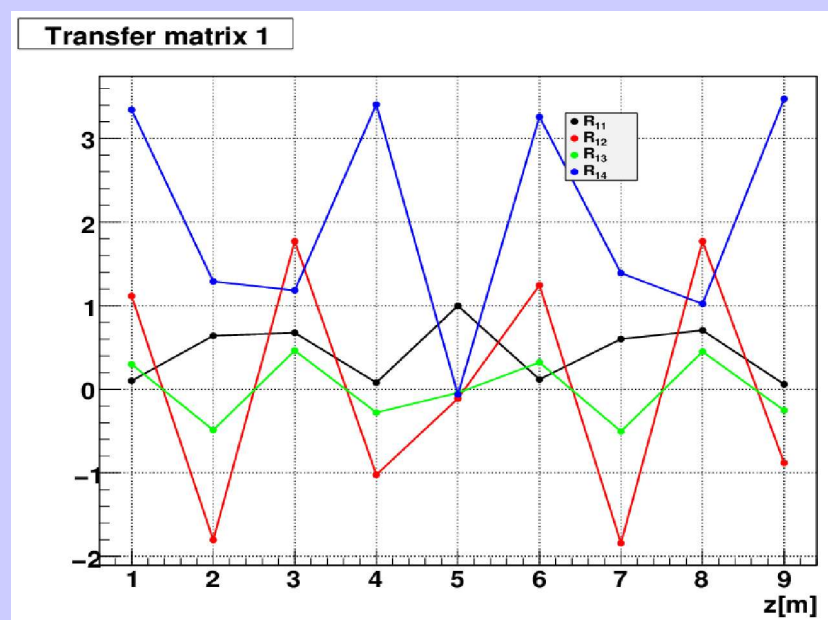
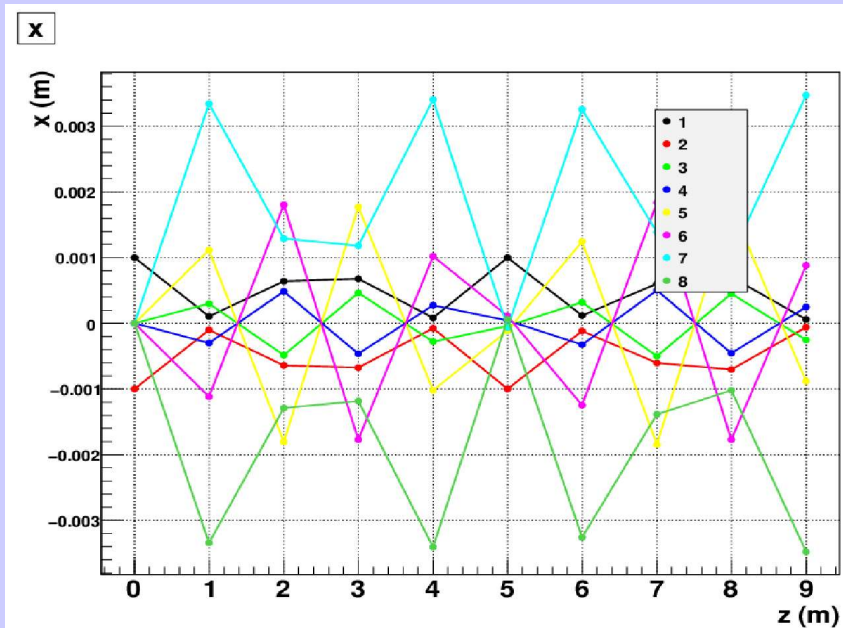
$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2(\phi) & \sin(2\cdot\phi)/S & \sin(2\cdot\phi)/2 & 2\cdot\sin^2(\phi)/S \\ -S\cdot\sin(2\cdot\phi)/4 & \cos^2(\phi) & -S\cdot\sin^2(\phi)/2 & \sin(2\cdot\phi)/2 \\ -\sin(2\cdot\phi)/2 & -2\cdot\sin^2(\phi)/S & \cos^2(\phi) & \sin(2\cdot\phi)/S \\ S\cdot\sin^2(\phi)/2 & -\sin(2\cdot\phi)/2 & -S\cdot\sin(2\cdot\phi)/4 & \cos^2(\phi) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S = 0.299 \cdot B[\text{T}] / p[\text{GeV}/c]$$

$$\phi = S \cdot z / 2$$

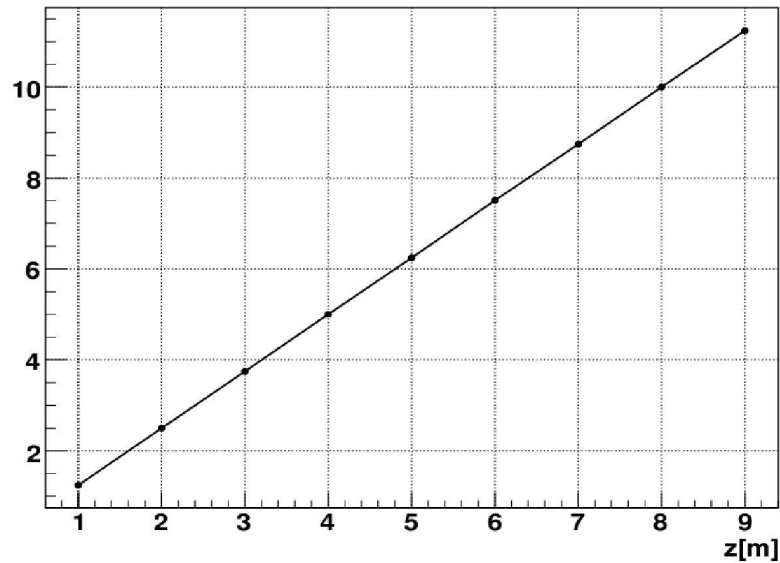
# SOL model 1 (1/2)

- ◆ Constant 1.8 T field in central region + linear ends.
- ◆ At the coil ends  $B_z = 0$  and  $dB_z/dz$  non-zero.

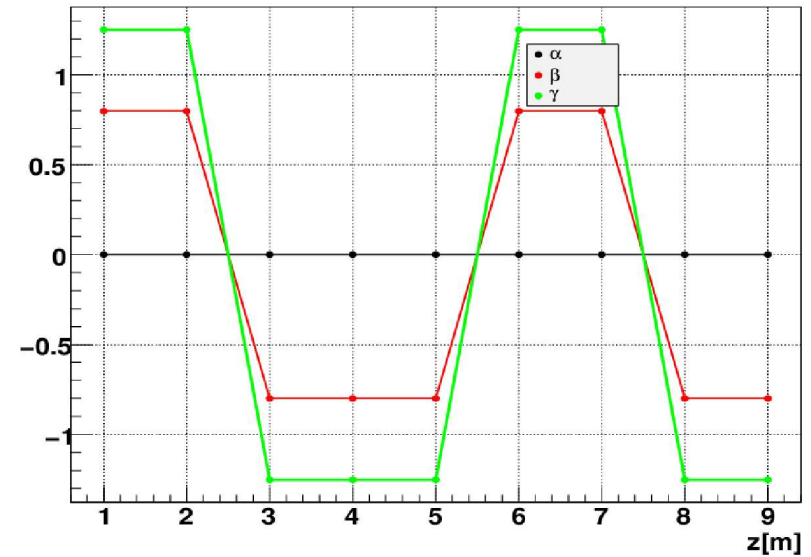


# SOL model 1 (2/2)

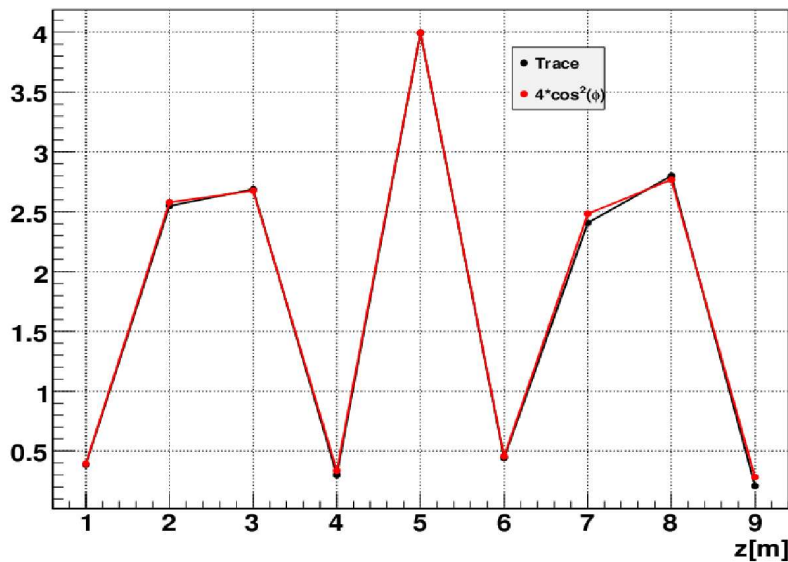
Rotation angle  $\phi$



Twiss parameters



Trace of transfer matrix

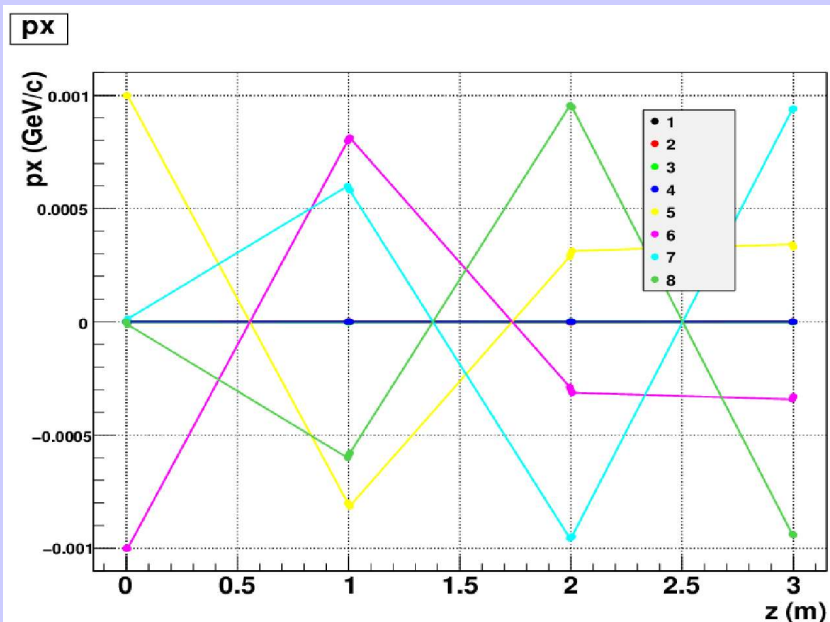
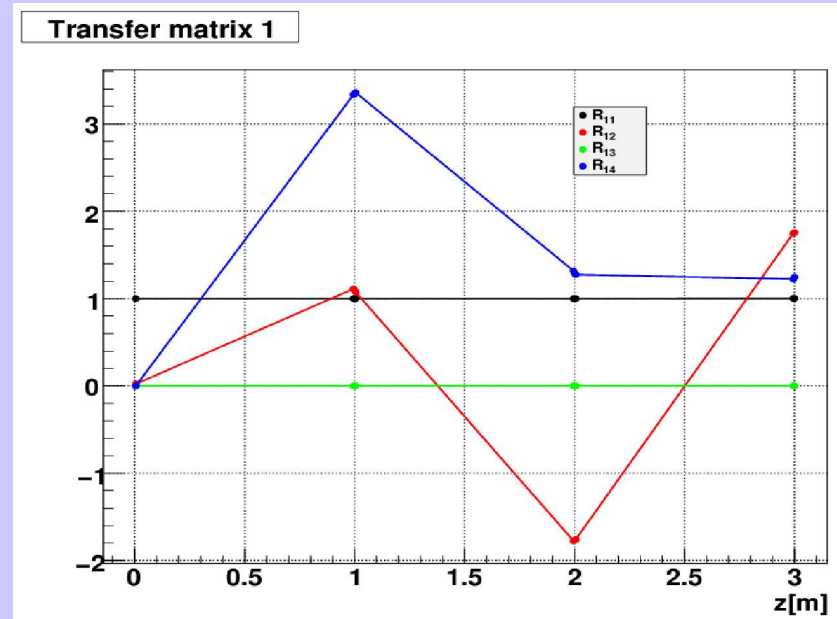
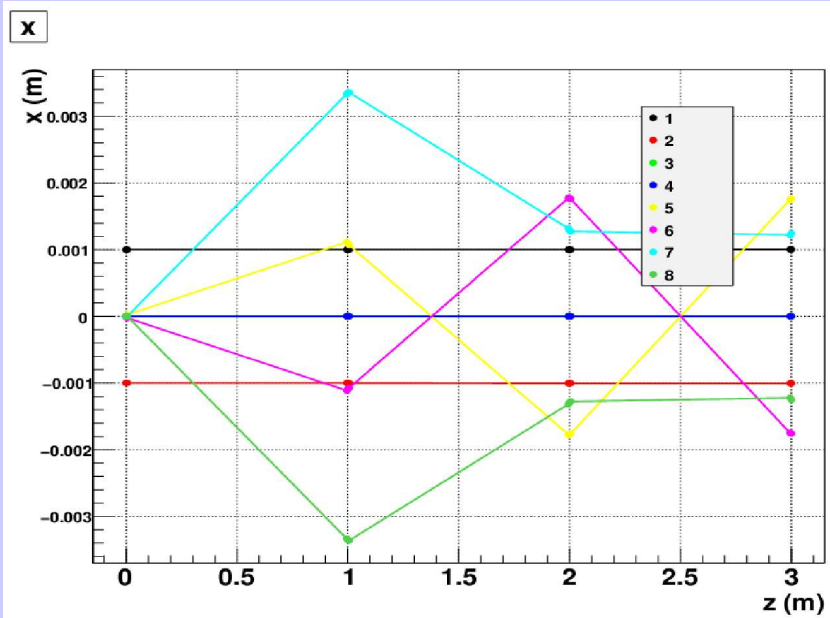


Identify the transfer map elements to the Twiss parameters for a periodic lattice.

Algorithm working fine.

# SHEET model 4

- ◆ Continuous 1.8 T field in the rotation section.
- ◆ At the coil ends  $B_z \neq 0$  and  $dB_z/dz \sim 0$ .



Particles with no momentum deviation don't change transverse position.

Particle with no momentum deviation don't change momentum.

**SHEET model 4: no x-y coupling ?  
Algorithm does not work in this case.**

## ***Conclusion (to do)***

- ◆ SHEET model 4: particles not rotating in 1.8 T continuous field (does it make sense?).
- ◆ Use another algorithm to compute the transverse map with SHEET model 4 ?
- ◆ Use another code (G4MICE, PATH) ?
- ◆ Look at other parameters of the rotation channel (energy spread, rotation performance).