

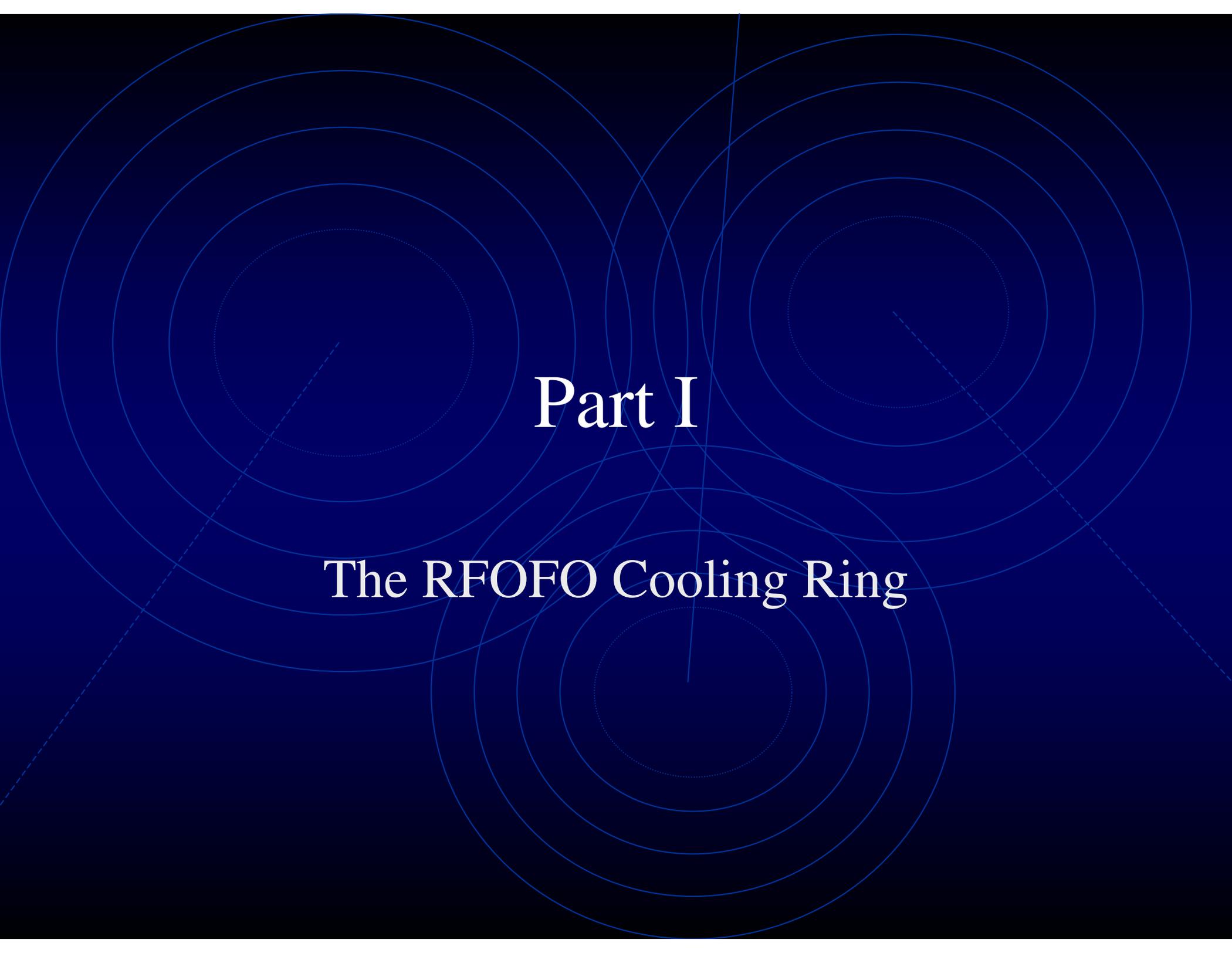
Cooling Ring Studies with GEANT

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Outline of the talk

- Part I: RFOFO Ring
 - What's New (since MCCM @ Riverside '04)
 - “standard” beam
 - comparison with ICOOL
 - Results published in **MUCOOL-Note 298** (Oct. '04)
- Part II: Small Dipole Ring (“Kirk-Garren”)
 - Preliminary results
 - dynamic aperture with realistic field maps

The background features three overlapping circles, each containing several concentric rings. Dashed lines radiate from the centers of these circles towards the corners of the frame. The overall aesthetic is technical and scientific.

Part I

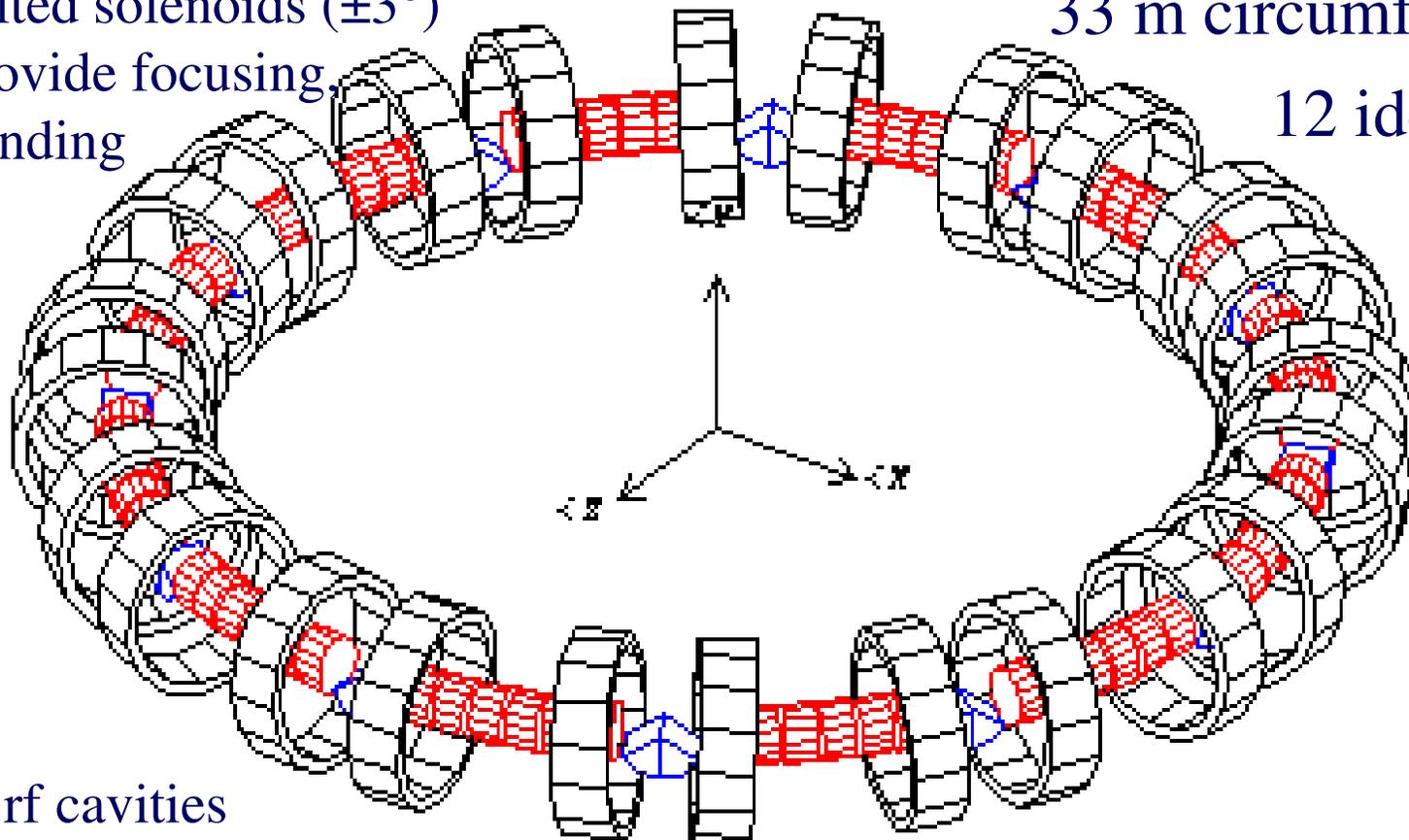
The RFOFO Cooling Ring

The RFOFO Ring

Tilted solenoids ($\pm 3^\circ$)
provide focusing
bending

33 m circumference:

12 identical
cells



6 rf cavities
(201 MHz) per cell

LH₂ wedges (110°)

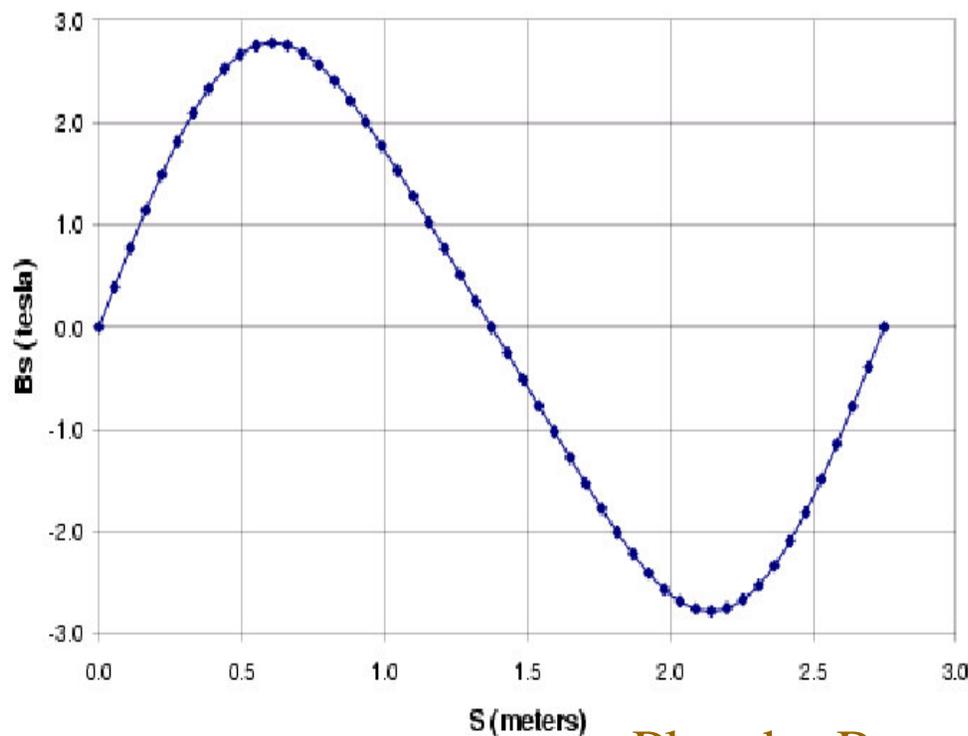
Simulation software

- MUC_GEANT

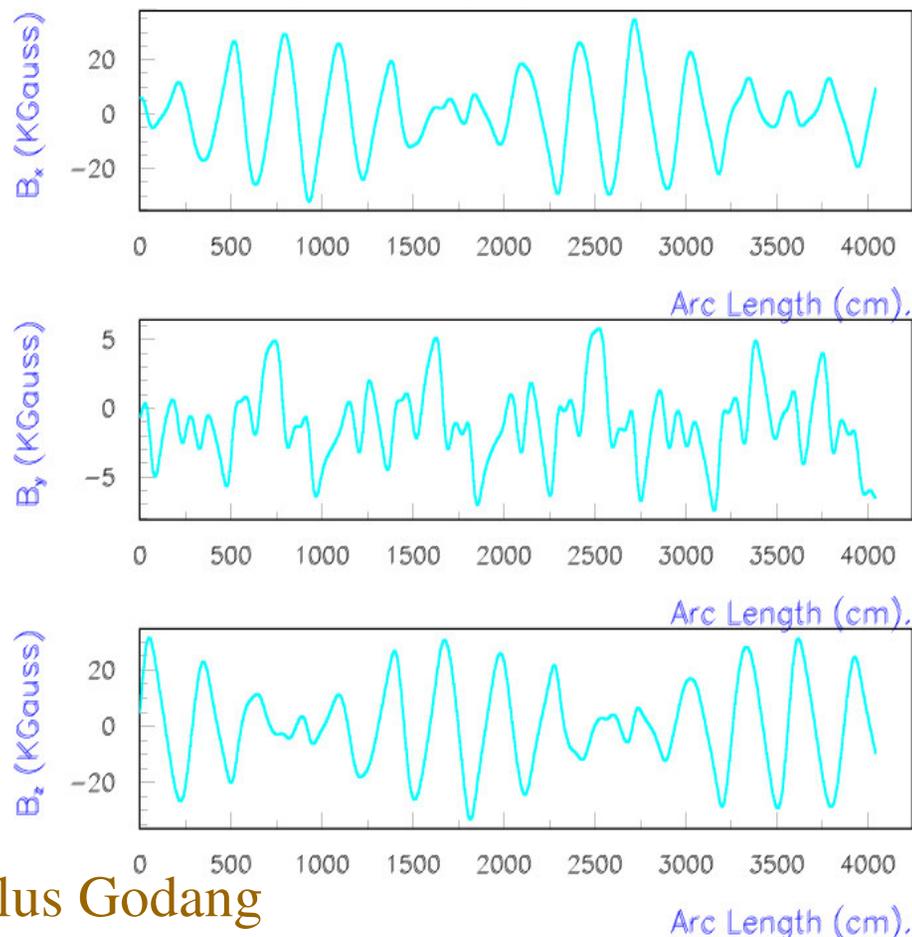
- Data-driven GEANT 3.21 (from R. Raja)
- A few improvements
 - Better interface with ICOOL, ECALC9
 - more flexibility – the software can be used with other cooling channels without major code changes
- Field maps – R. Godang (Mississippi)
realistic, from the RFOFO ring geometry

Magnetic fields seen by a “beam”

“Bz” in a single cell

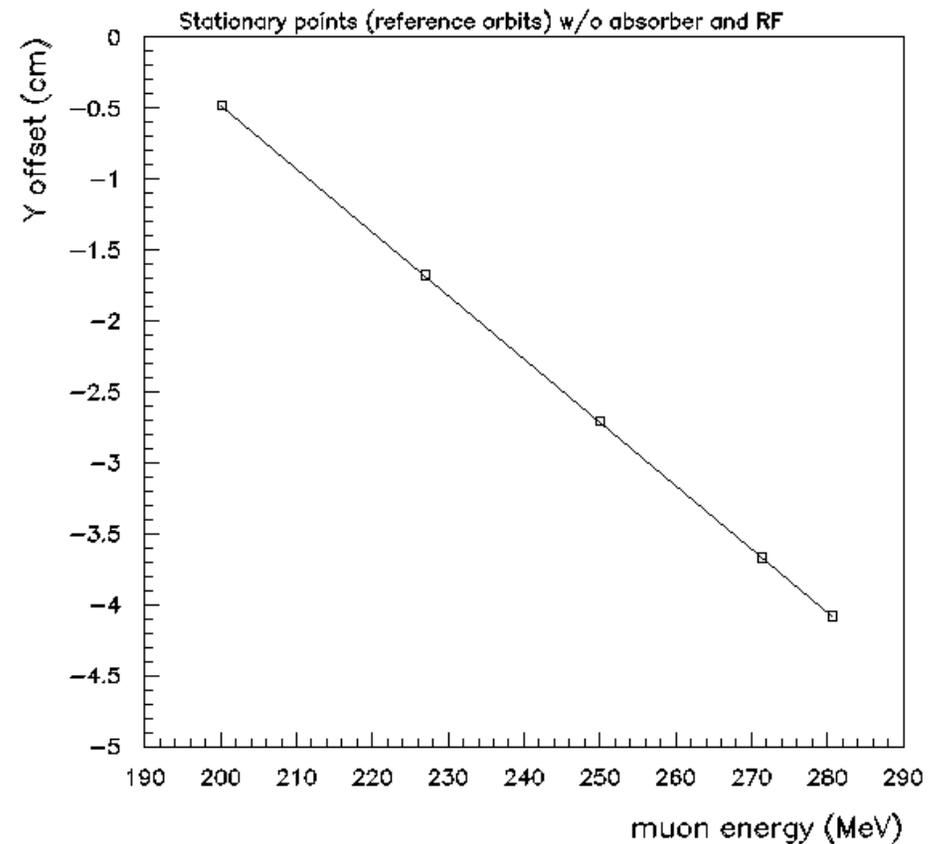
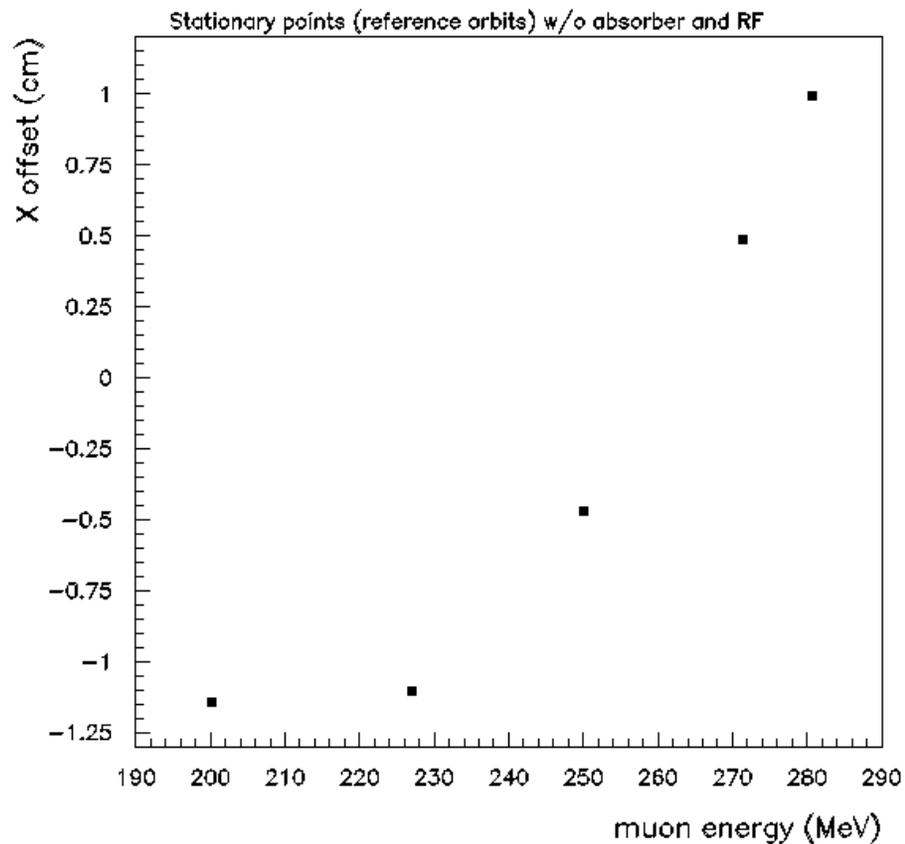


Along the ring (global coordinates)

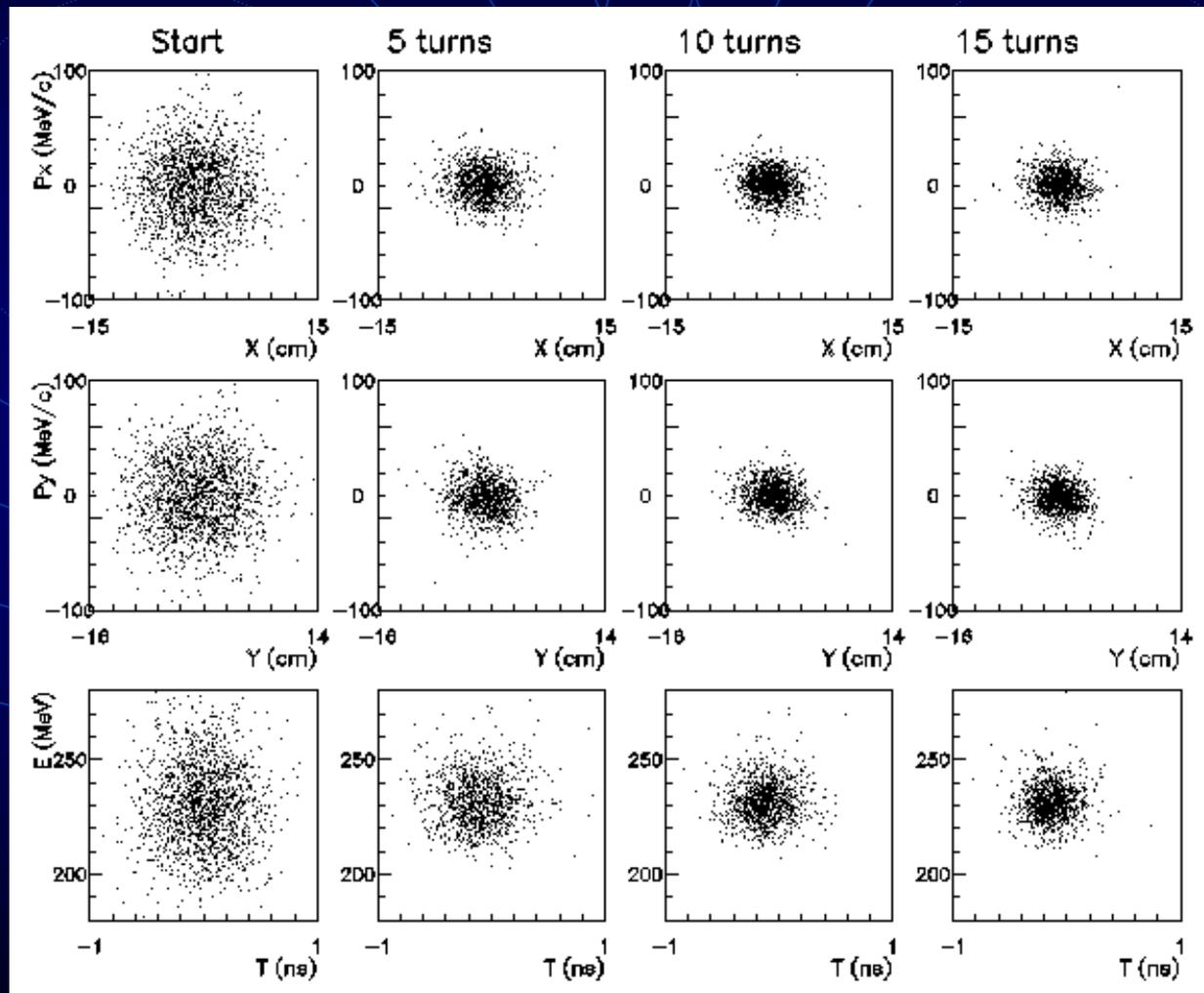


Plots by Romulus Godang

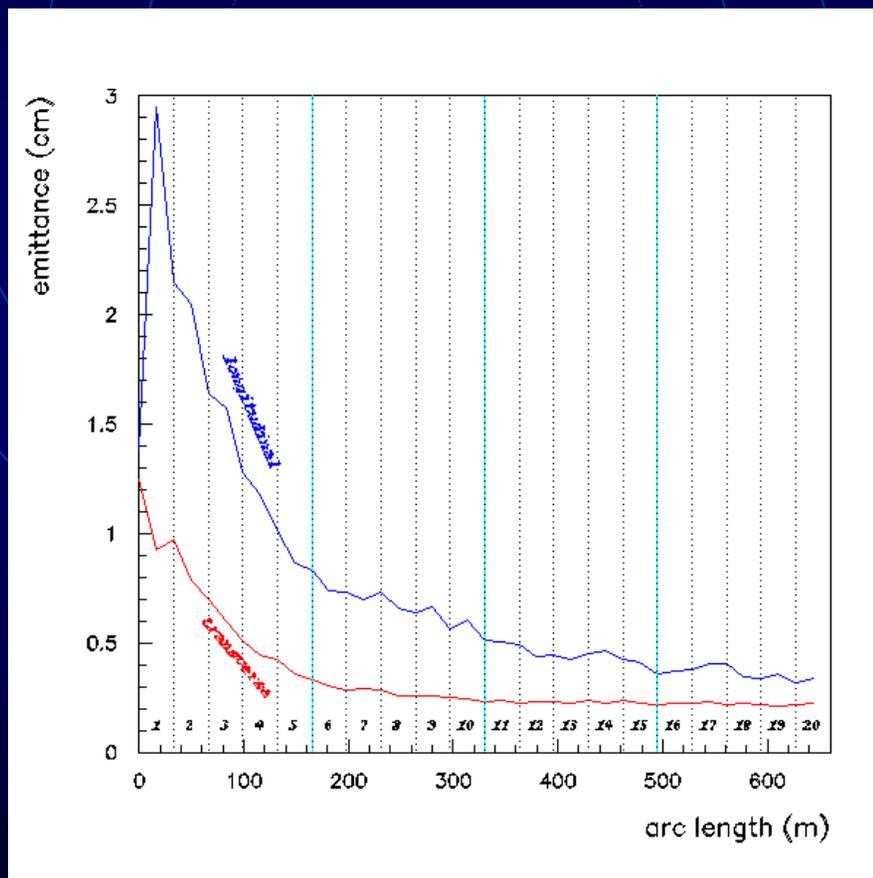
Dispersion functions at the wedges



Cooling of a muon beam



“Old” (Riverside ’04) results

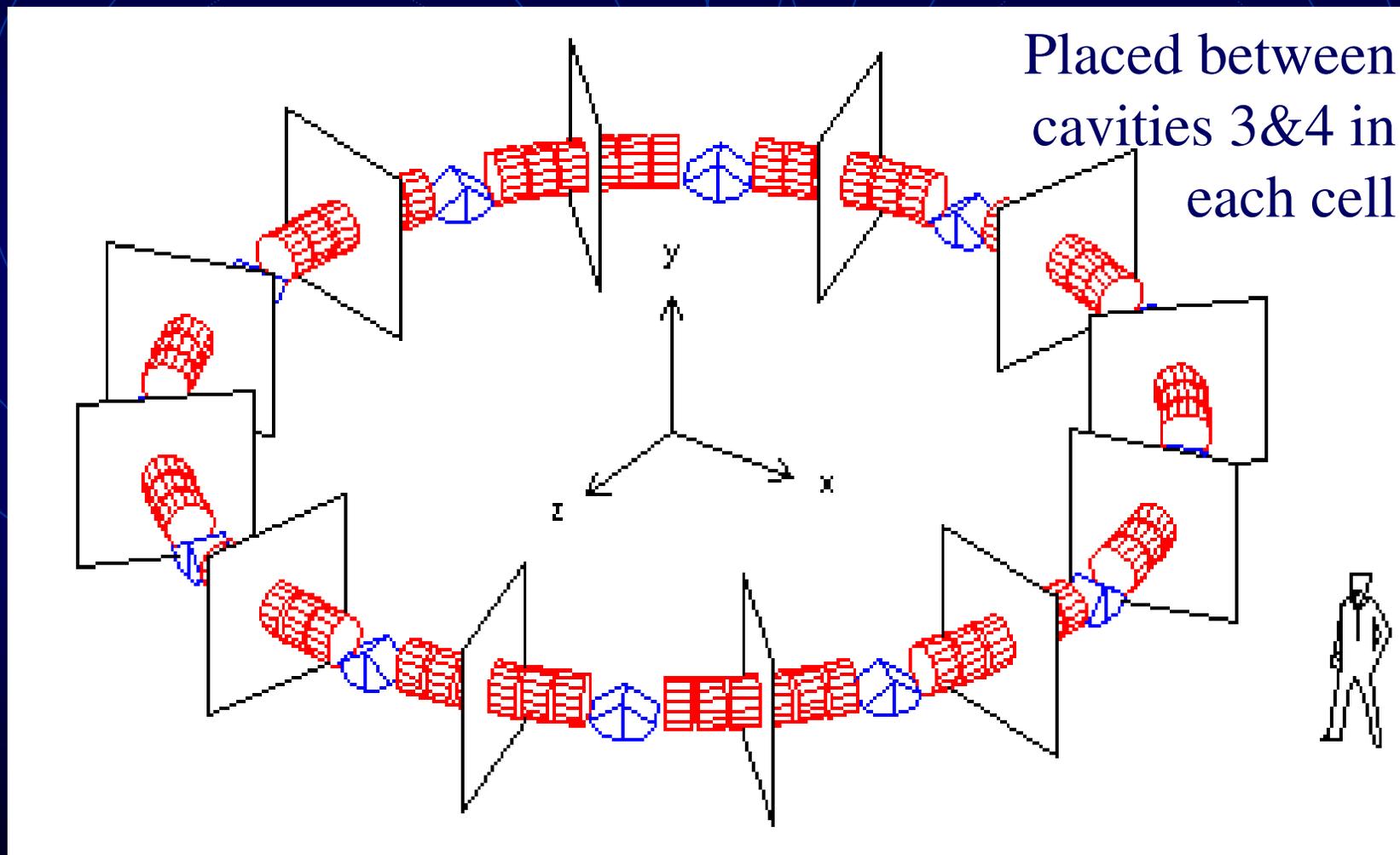


- Unmatched beam
 - Big “jump” in longitudinal emittance
- Non-standard emittance calculation

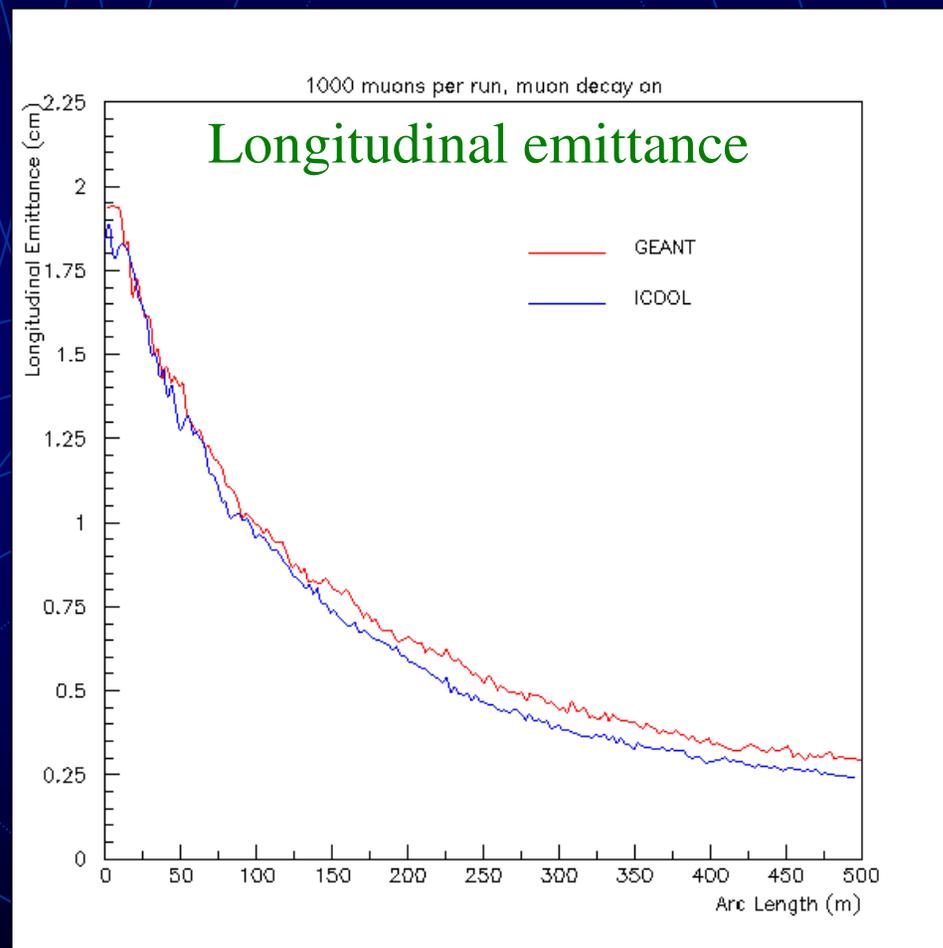
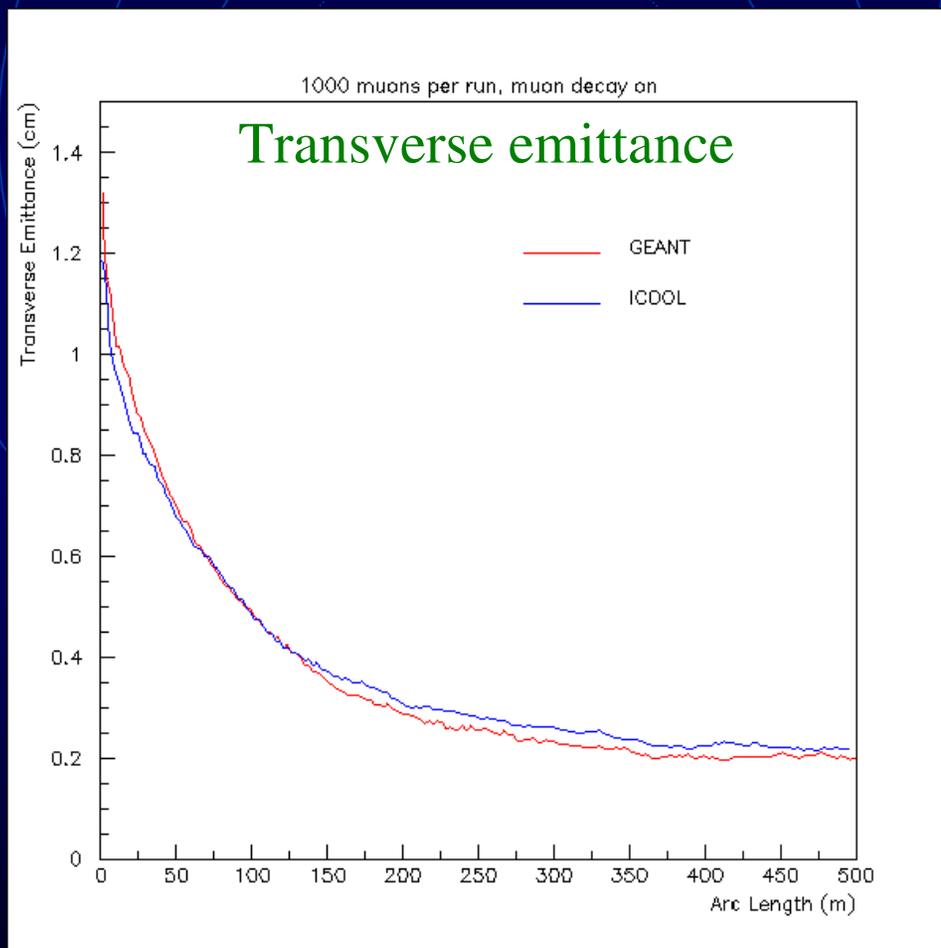
Changes in RFOFO simulation

- ICOOL input/output format – for003/for009
 - Virtual detectors
 - ECALC9 is used to calculate emittance
- Time information used as input
 - wasn't available in original MUC_GEANT – had to be converted to z coordinate
- Matched beam (as in MC-Note 264)

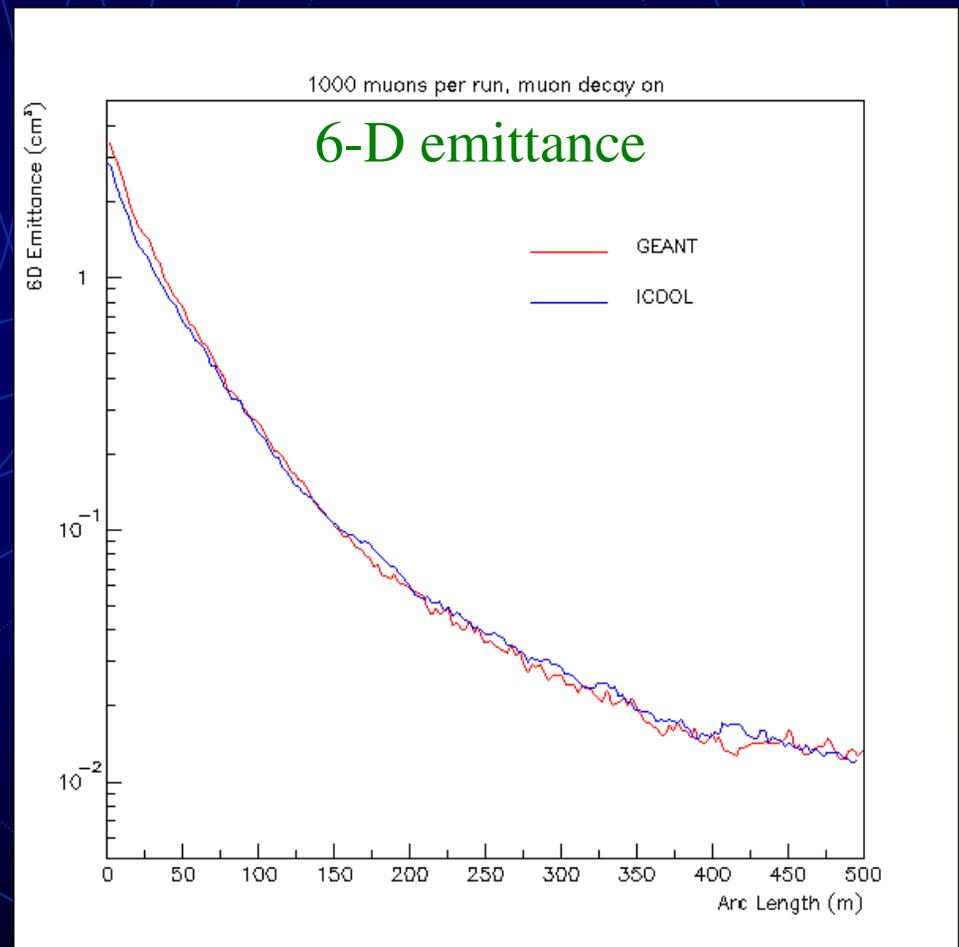
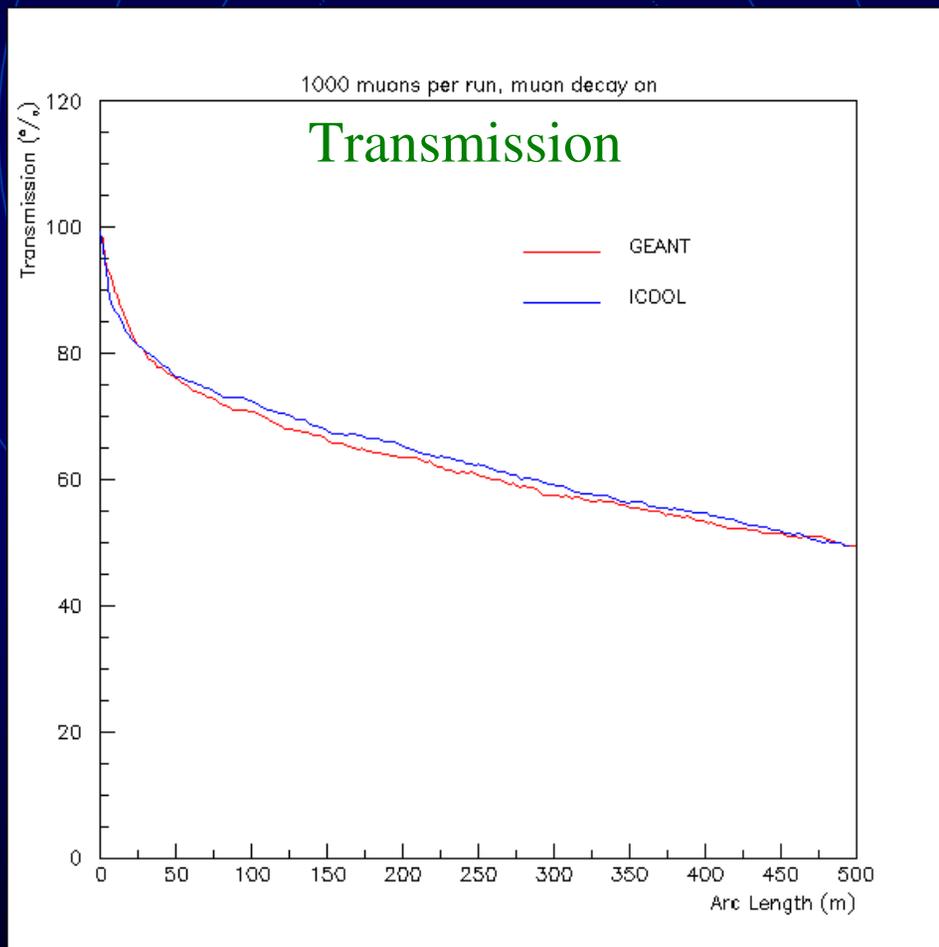
Virtual detector planes



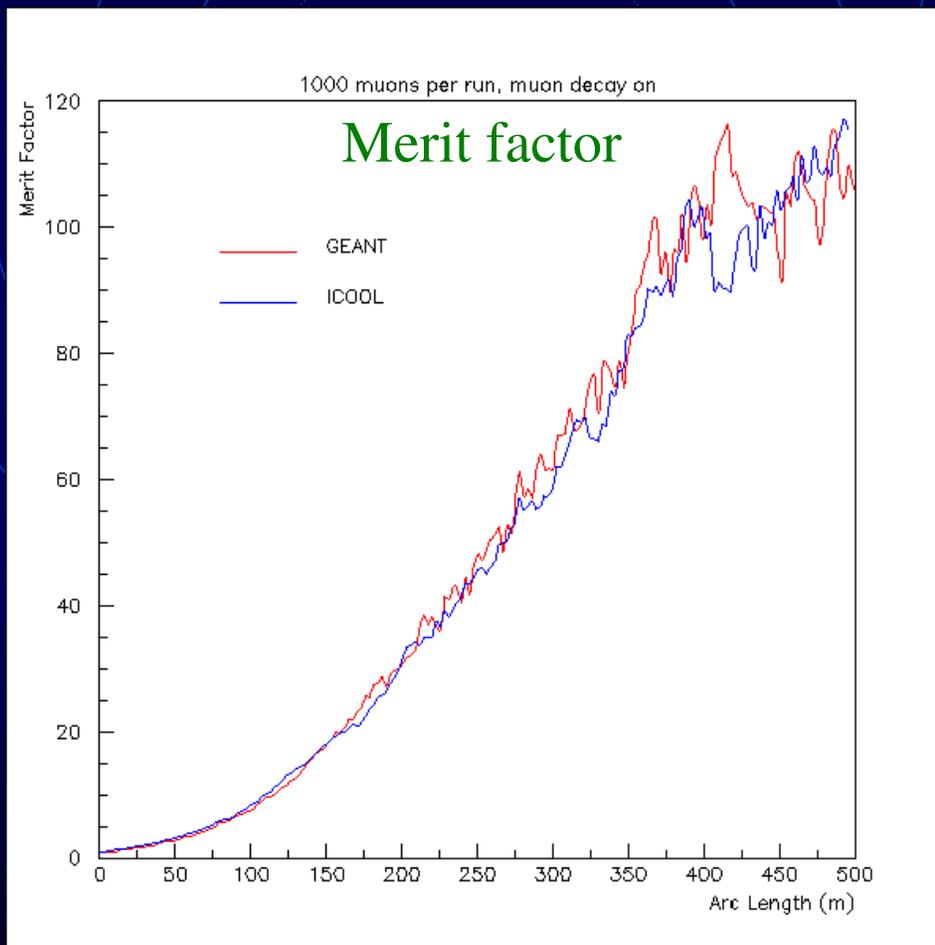
“New” results compared to ICOOL



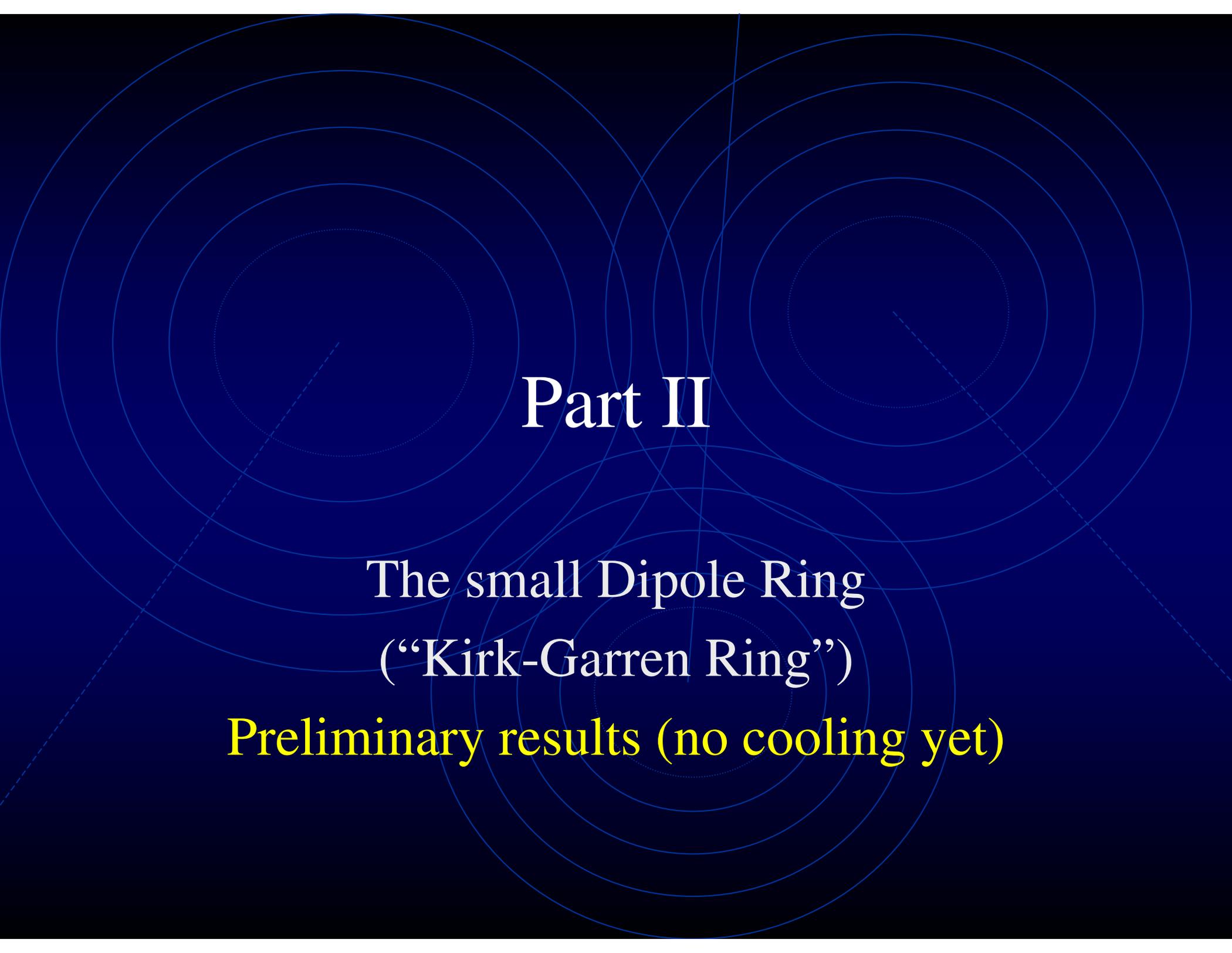
GEANT vs. ICDOL (cont'd)



Merit Factor, other comparisons



	Trans. W/O decay	Trans. With decay	Merit Factor
Balbekov (MC-264)	70%	56%	55
ICOOL (Fernow)	--	58%	66
GEANT (Old)	64%	51%	40
GEANT (NEW)	72%	57%	70



Part II

The small Dipole Ring
("Kirk-Garren Ring")

Preliminary results (no cooling yet)

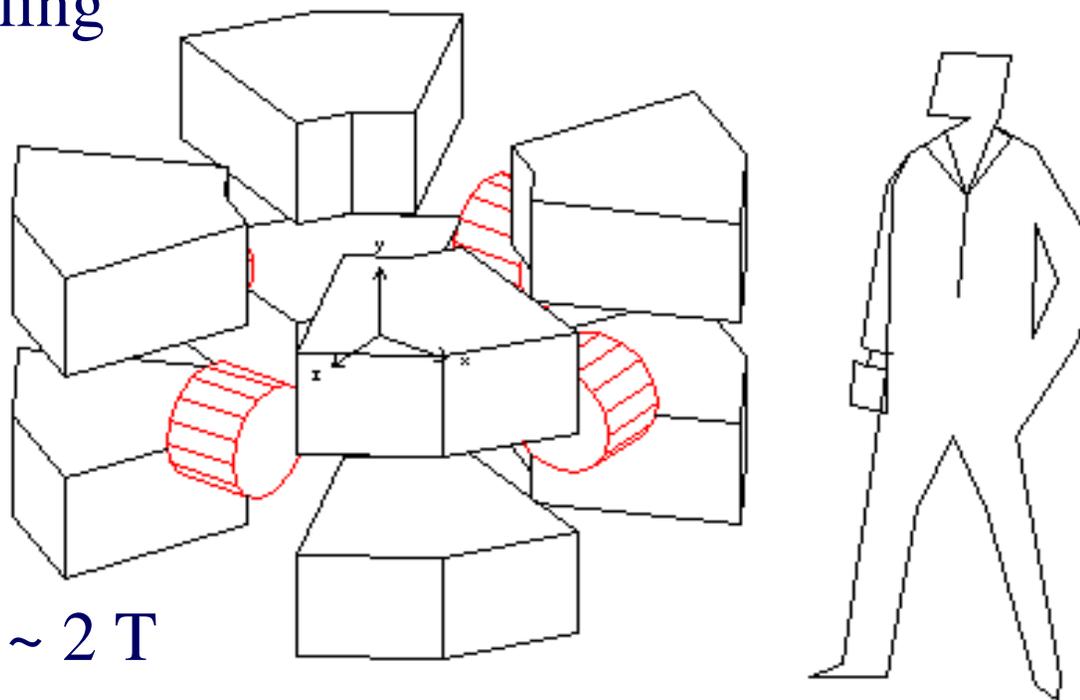
6D Cooling demonstration Ring

“Weak” (edge) focusing
(ideally) scaling

Filled with
~10 Atm.
hydrogen
gas (77K)

Dipole field ~ 2 T

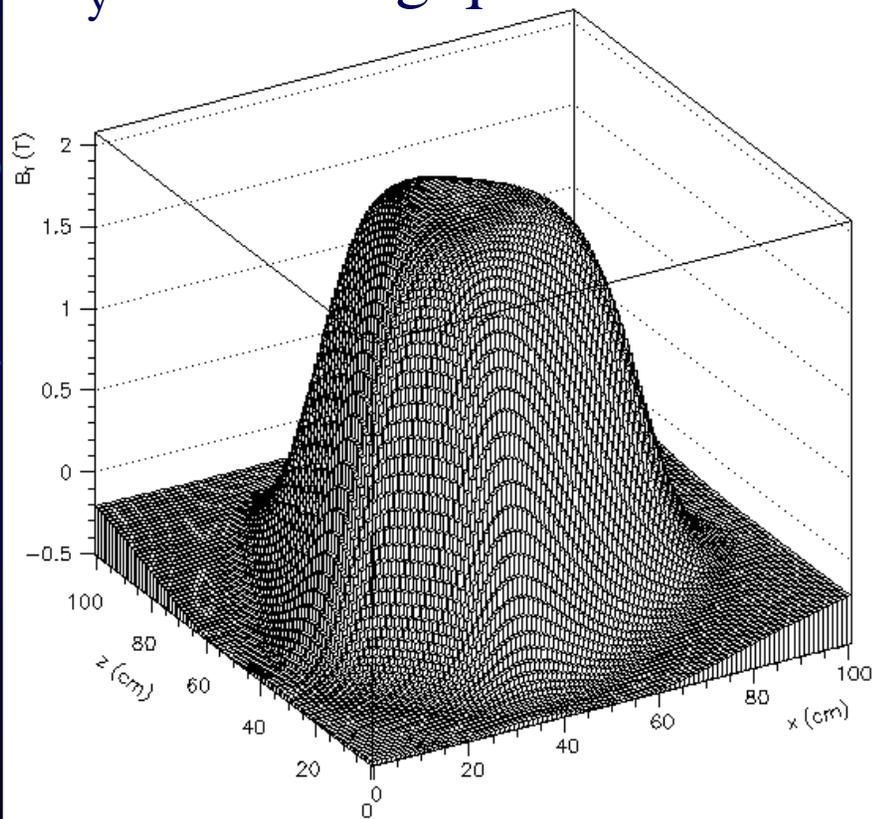
For $P_{\mu} \sim 200 \text{ MeV}/c$, the radius should be ~60 cm



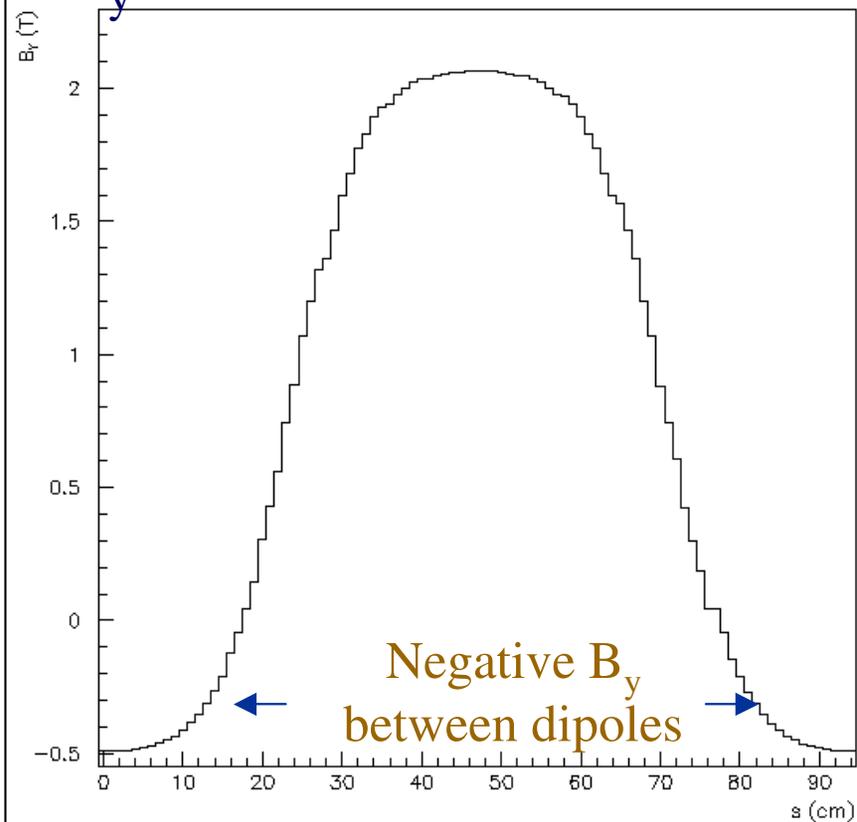
For more information, see Harold Kirk's talk later today

Field map – no iron (S. Kahn)

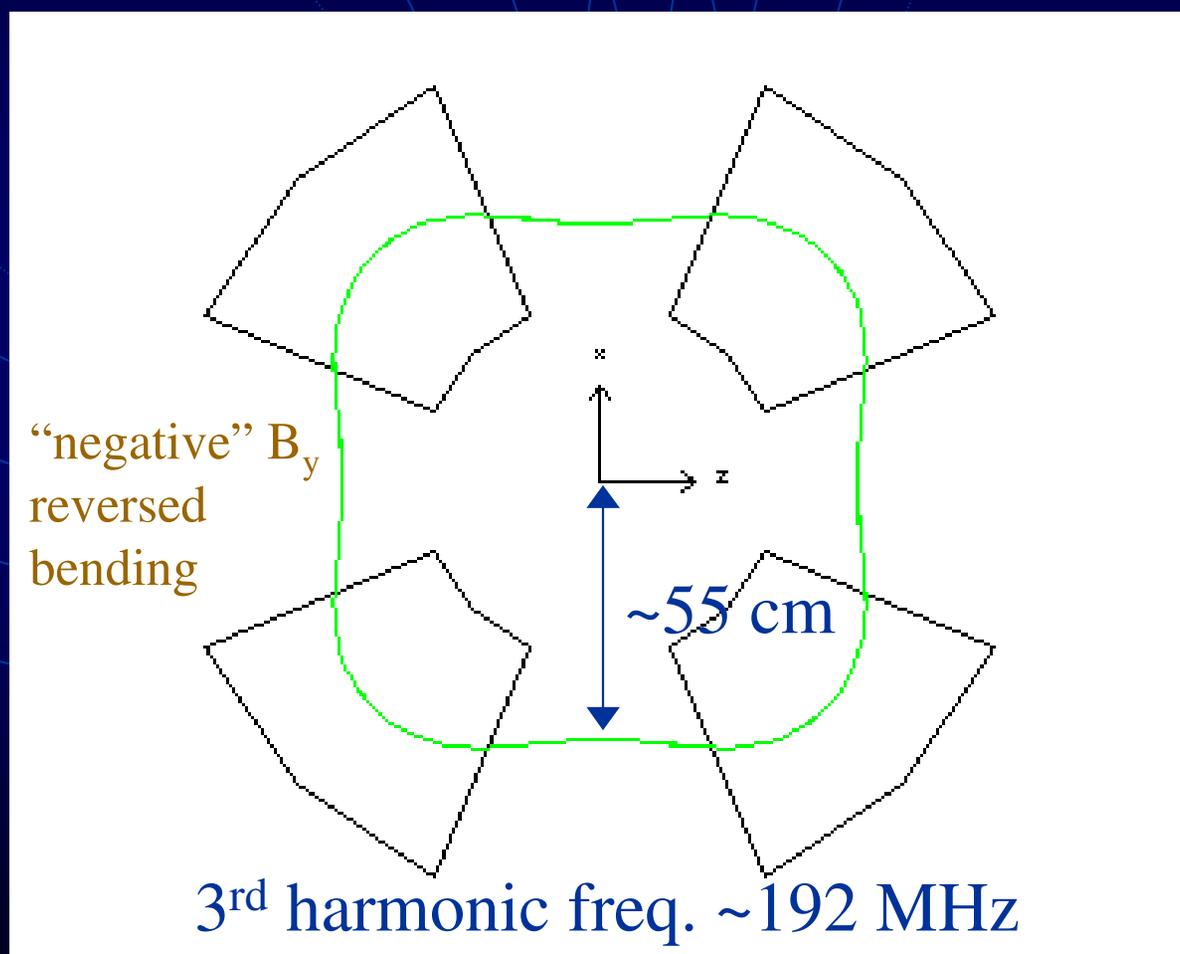
B_y in one ring quadrant



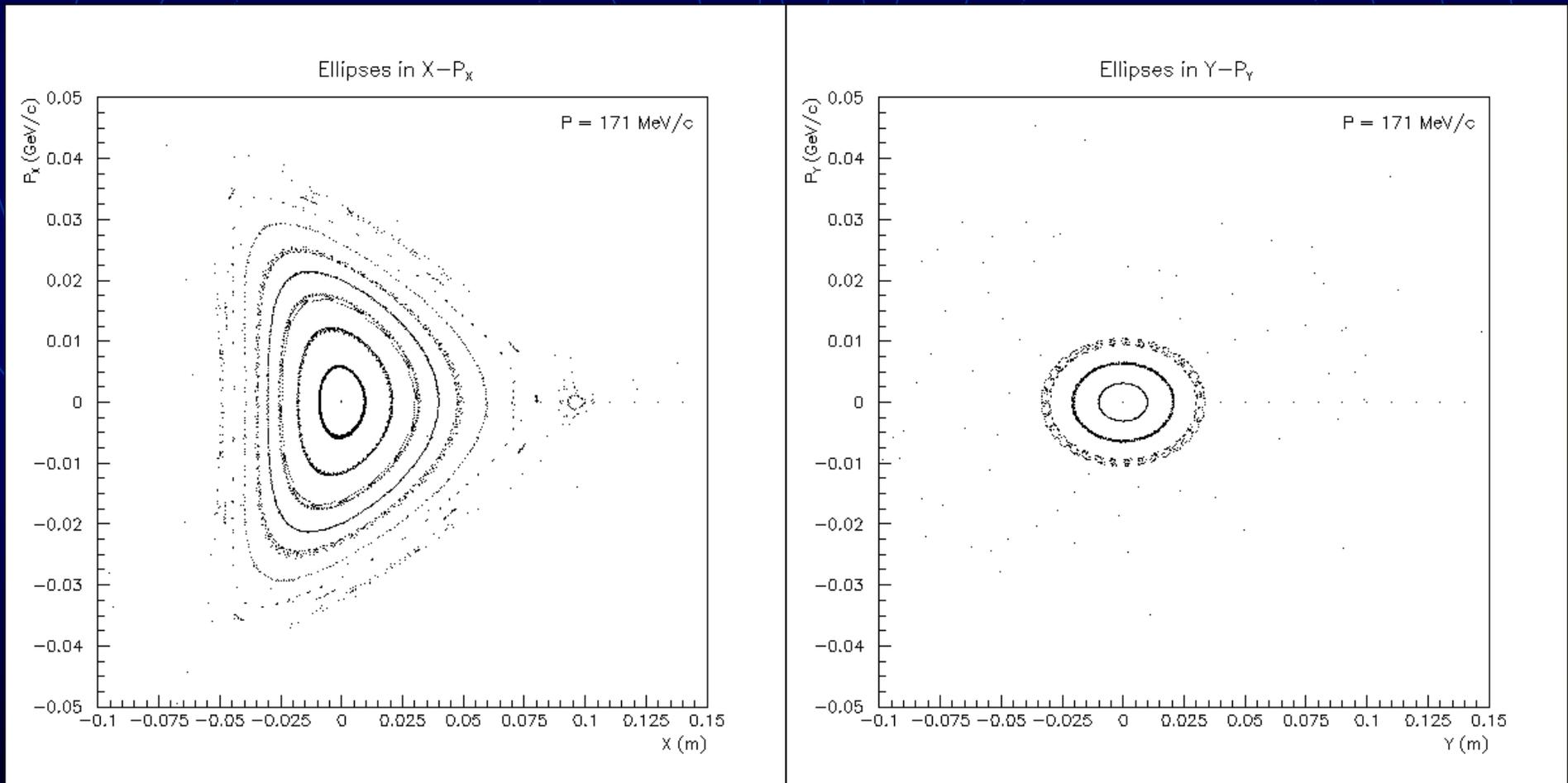
B_y at $R=60$ cm



Closed orbit, $P=172 \text{ MeV}/c$, no iron

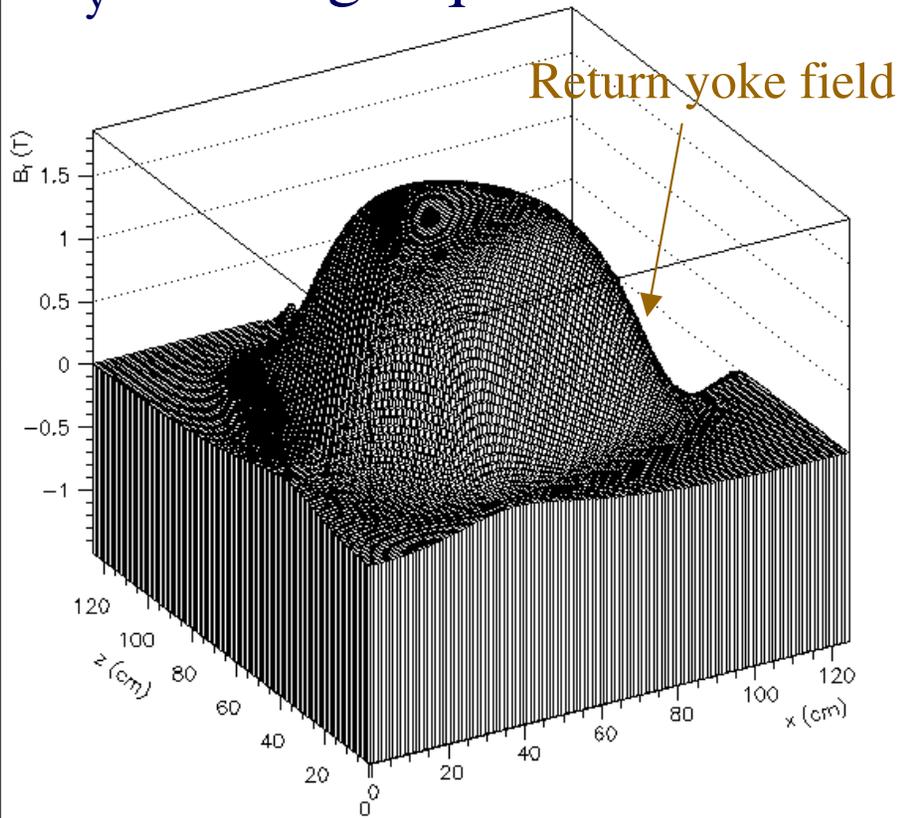


Dynamic aperture – no iron

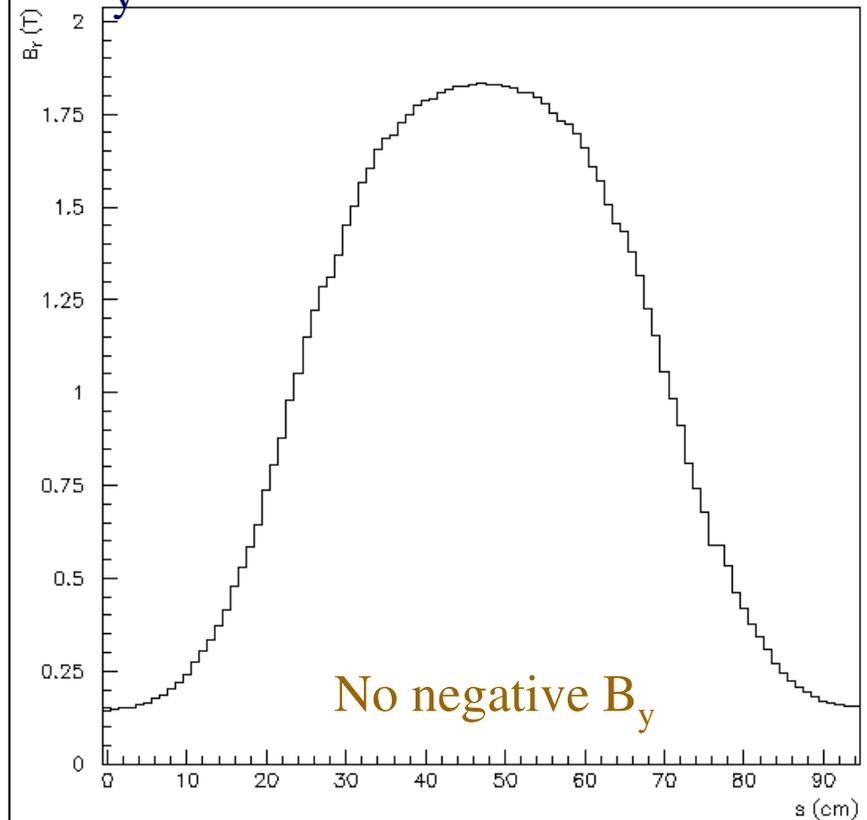


Field map with iron, shaped poles (also from S. Kahn)

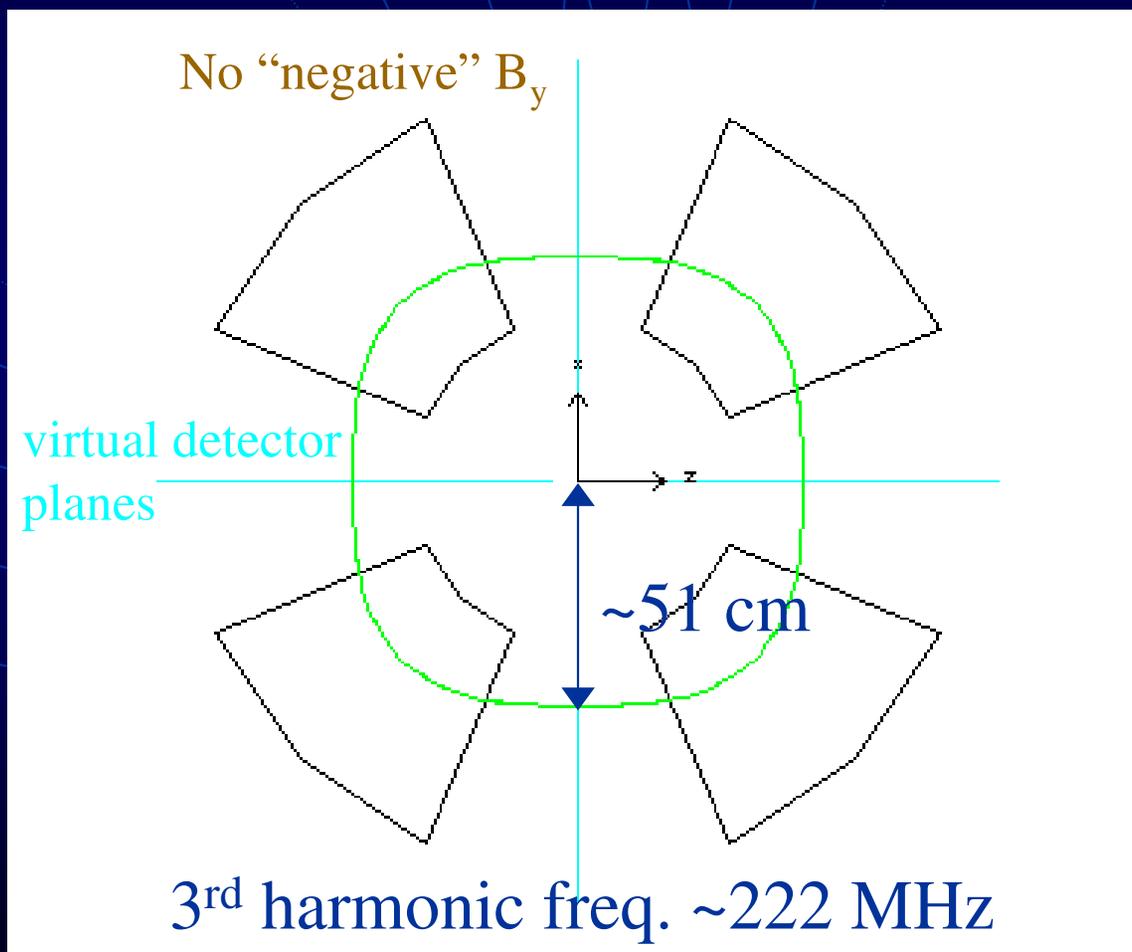
B_y in a single quadrant



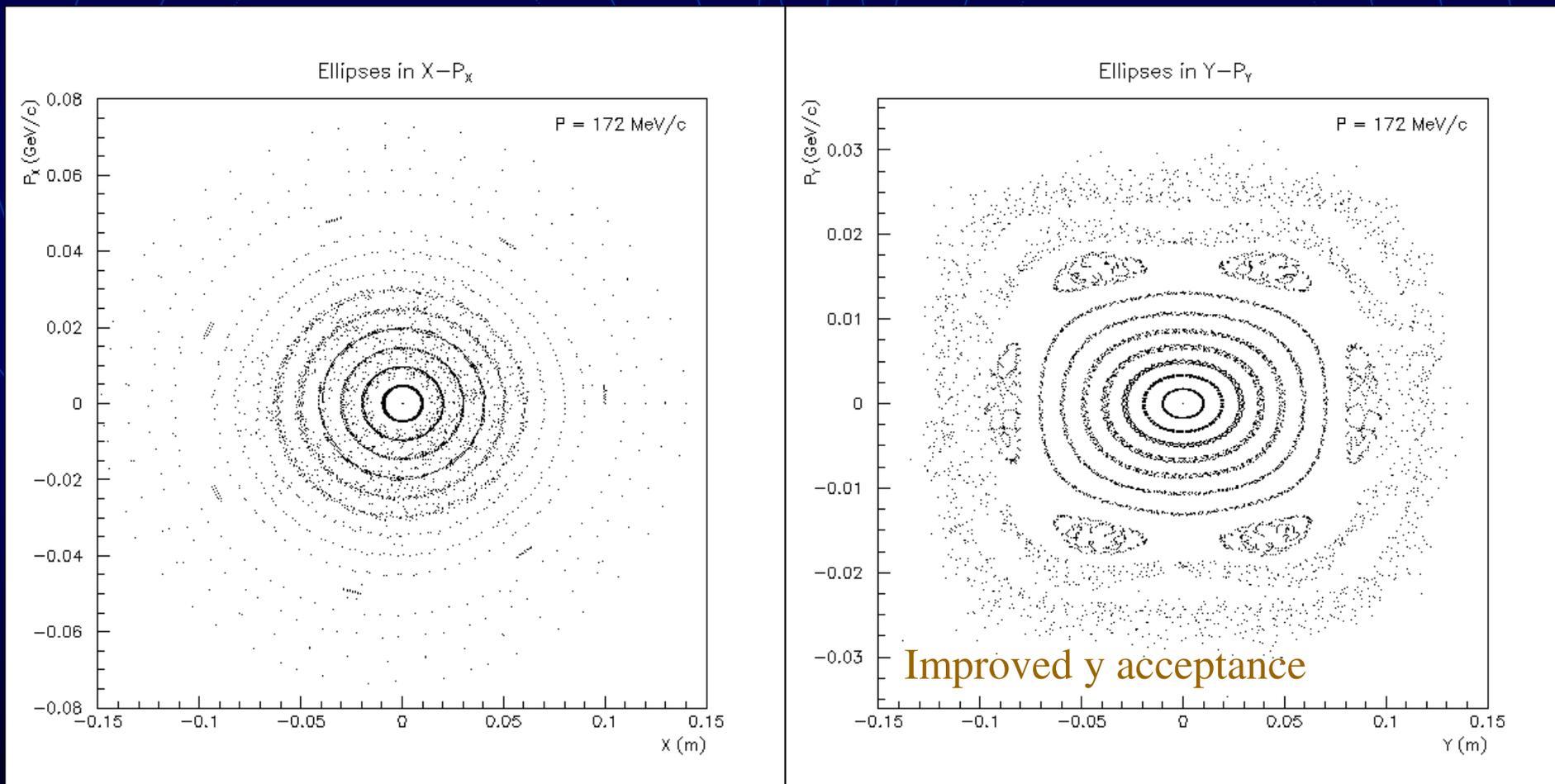
B_y at $R=60$ cm



Closed orbit, $P=172 \text{ MeV}/c$, w/ iron



Dynamic aperture – with iron



Yet to be done

- Scale field/momentum to achieve “right” frequency for 3rd harmonic (~201.25 MHz)
- Add hydrogen gas and RF cavities – simulate actual cooling
- More realistic simulations
 - Injection through de/dx, or proton/pion decay
 - Detectors in the ring (cooling demonstration!)
SciFi planes...

Conclusion

- RFOFO Ring
 - Problems from last year solved
 - MC-Note posted (298)
- Small Dipole Ring
 - So far, no cooling simulations with GEANT
 - Dynamic aperture improved with shaped iron poles, especially in y (realistic field maps from S. Kahn)
 - The goal: simulate the 6D cooling demonstration ring with realistic features