# A Charge-Agnostic Design for Initial 6D Muon Cooling

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Induce dispersion via dipole field

Pass higher-momentum particles through more absorber material



### Ionization Cooling

#### This cooling scheme is charge-dependent

#### $\implies$ Need for *two* cooling channels (one for $\mu^+$ , one for $\mu^-$ )





# Introducing: HFOFO

Yuri Alexahin's concept from the MAP era

Charge-agnostic dispersion generation  $\implies$  simultaneous cooling of both signs

HFOFO would enable a *single* initial cooling channel!

#### Presented here is the Helical FOFO Snake (**HFOFO**) design:





# Introducing: HFOFO

#### Negative solenoids



Positive solenoids

6 solenoids = 1 period (4.2 m)

Full channel = 30 periods

#### LiH absorbers

#### RF chambers



6

# **Basic Principles**

### **Alternating solenoid** focusing

Simultaneous focusing of both signs of muon

**Periodic rotating** dipole fields

Charge-agnostic dispersion generation

HFOFO operates on 3 basic principles:

### **Resonant dispersion** generation

Large localized path lengthening



# Solenoid Focusing

- Alternating-polarity solenoids for focusing
  - This is called a FOFO lattice
  - Does not depend on muon sign
- Solenoids are periodically inclined to create rotating dipole field

 $\mu^+$  and  $\mu^-$  have same orbit but with a half-period longitudinal offset





# Solenoid Focusing

#### $\mu^+$ and $\mu^-$ orbits along single period (animation)



### Lattice Periodicity



Groups of 3 focusing units with same solenoid and absorber orientations repeated *twice per period* to treat both signs







#### **Traditional schemes:**

Solenoid tilting along one axis only

Generate upward dipole field

 $\implies$  Charge-specific dispersion

#### **HFOFO:**

### Solenoid tilting along two axes, with twice per period repetition of rotations

#### Generate rotating dipole field

 $\implies$  Dispersion independent of sign





 $\alpha_c = \cdot$ 

#### Having near-resonance conditions allows for large *dispersion* – ideal for cooling!

Beta tune near resonance  $\implies$  momentum compaction is positive:

$$\frac{\Delta L/L}{\Delta p/p} > 0$$

. Higher-momentum particles travel longer paths

# **Beta Function**



#### Wedge absorbers placed at *minima of beta function* (between solenoids)

Y. Alexahin 2015 <u>arxiv:1806.07517</u>





### **RF** Cavities



#### Cooling degrades longitudinal momentum

 $\implies$  Use RF cavities to restore energy

 $f_{RF} = 325 \text{ MHz}$ 

**GH**<sub>2</sub> enables higher RF gradient and contributes to cooling





# Momentum Evolution

- Average front-end momentum is ~250 MeV/c
- Momentum is degraded along channel to ~200 MeV/c
  - Ideal for ionization cooling
- Achieved by reducing solenoid current and adjusting RF phase with z



15



Y. Alexahin 2015 arxiv:1806.07517





#### Normal mode emittances and beam intensity along channel



Factor of **112.8** total emittance reduction! 36.4 transverse, 3.1 longitudinal

65% transmission rate

Y. Alexahin 2015 <u>arxiv:1806.07517</u>



### What is Next?

# Yuri demonstrated ~two orders o both $\mu^+$ and $\mu^-$ , w Yet since the MAP project, there



- Yuri demonstrated ~*two orders of magnitude* in emittance reduction for both  $\mu^+$  and  $\mu^-$ , without significant losses
  - Yet since the MAP project, there has been minimal work on HFOFO
    - ... until now!







#### Yuri's design is highly nontrivial, so we are rebuilding HFOFO from the basics

Goal: study simplified channel  $\implies$  approximate Hamiltonian

Study beam optics in constant-momentum channel







# Our Work





# Our Work



#### Dispersion along full simplified channel ( $\mu^+$ )



# Our Work

#### Dispersion along isolated region of simplified channel ( $\mu^+$ )





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# **Optimization Ideas**

- Reduce length of lattice elements along channel and increase solenoid current to preserve transverse beta tune
- Increase betatron phase advance for each focusing unit (nominally 74°) to reduce beta function at minima
- Other ideas?





# Thank You



# **Fermilab**



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# Supplementary





#### Trajectory and dispersion in transverse plane



### Initial and final total momentum distributions ( $\mu^+$ )



Y. Alexahin 2015 <u>arxiv:1806.07517</u>



	N <sub>total</sub>		$\epsilon_{6D}$ (cm <sup>3</sup> )		
Initial	11755	1.19	2.19	2.38	6.22
Final	5378	0.19	0.36	0.76	0.051

	N <sub>total</sub>	$\epsilon_{mN}$ (cm)			€ <sub>6D</sub> (cm³)
Initial	12396	1.22	2.10	2.19	5.59
Final	5896	0.16	0.46	0.72	0.051

 $\mu^+$ 

μ

