



Influence of the momentum compaction factor on the beam dynamics in muon RCSs

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The momentum compaction factor α_c

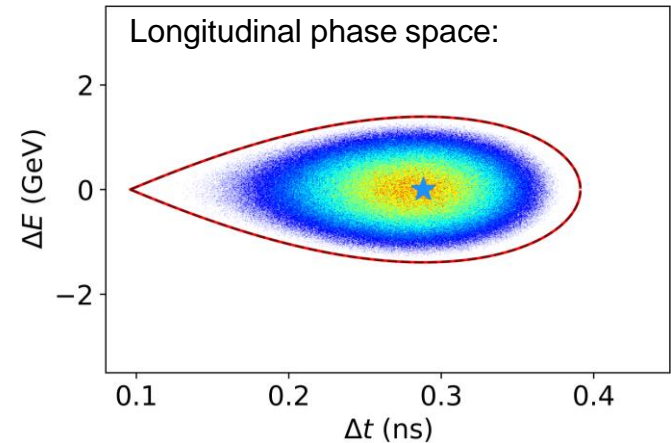
- **Definition:** $\alpha_c = \frac{dL/L}{dp/p} = \frac{1}{L} \oint \frac{D_x(s)}{\rho(s)} ds$
- Slip factor: $\eta = \alpha_c - \frac{1}{\gamma^2}$ with $\gamma \gg 1$ for muons
- **Effects on the longitudinal beam dynamics:**

Synchrotron tune: $Q_s = \sqrt{-\frac{h\eta}{2\pi E_s} eV \cos(\phi_s)}$

RF bucket area: $A_0 = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{2\pi h f_{\text{rev}}} \sqrt{\frac{E_s V}{\pi h \eta}}$

Energy acceptance: $\Delta E \propto \sqrt{\frac{E_s V}{h \eta}}$

for $\Phi_s=0$
or $\Phi_s=\pi$



First-guess for momentum compaction factor

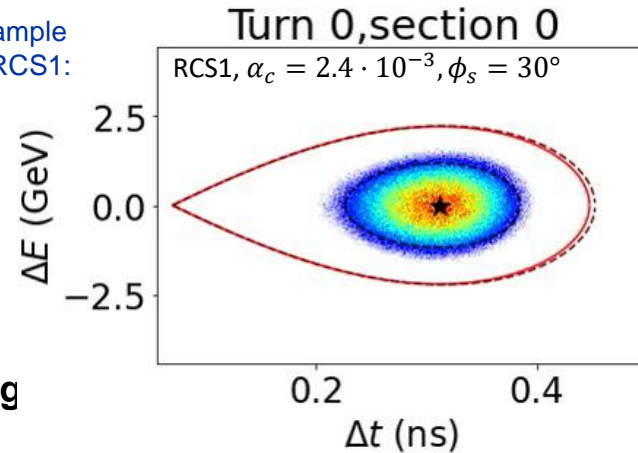
→ The transition gamma γ_t ($\alpha_c = \frac{1}{\gamma_t^2}$) was assumed to be similar to that of the SPS

→ $\gamma_t = 20.41$, $\alpha_c = 2.4 \cdot 10^{-3}$

Consequences on beam dynamics:

- Extremely high synchrotron tune Q_s of up to 1.5
 - Required that $n_{RF} \neq 1$
 - Effect of induced voltages mitigated due to phase mixing
- RF voltage has to be sufficiently high to compensate that

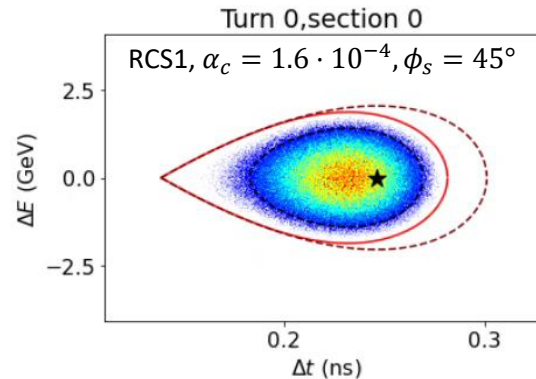
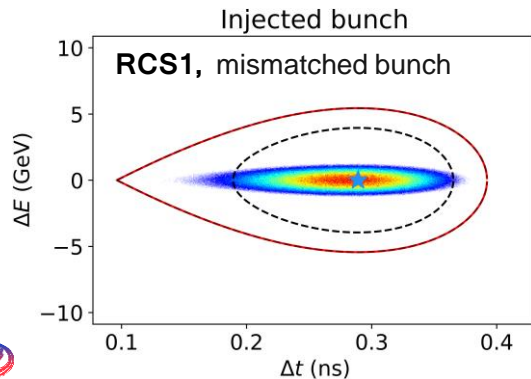
Example
of RCS1:



Calculated momentum compaction factor

- Scales as $1/n_c^2$ with the number of cells per arc and is calculated as: $\alpha_{c,1f} = \frac{\theta_c \langle D \rangle}{L_c} = \left(\frac{\pi}{n_c} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2(\frac{\mu}{2})} - \frac{1}{12} \right)$
- Extreme changes with respect to initial guess:
 - RCS1: from $\gamma_t = 20$ up to 79 \rightarrow **15 times smaller momentum compaction factor α_c**
 - RCS4: up to 8 times larger transition gamma, **62.5 times smaller α_c**
- Large effects on RF, RF bucket, beam dynamics, bunch length, etc.
- Probably strong mismatch in RCS1 due to bunch length reduction, extreme changes of the RF bucket in

RCS4



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