## Monte Carlo Simulation of Reverse Emittance Exchange in MICE

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## **Reverse Emittance Exchange**

- When produced, muons occupy large phase-space volume (their spread in position-momentum space) or conversely the beam has a low phase-space density
- To create high intensity low-emittance beams requires cooling Ionization cooling only viable process on a shorter timescale than muon lifetime
- Ionization Cooling muons passed through an absorber material (losing momentum) and then an RF cavity (restoring longitudinal momentum)



- Emittance Exchange allows manipulation of transverse and longitudinal phase-spaces
- In Reverse Emittance Exchange, the beam is passed through a wedge (e.g. lower right picture) creating a position-momentum correlation, and then through a dipole magnet.
- The resulting beam has a higher transverse phase-space density and lower longitudinal phase-space density
  - Repeated manipulation of the beam along with repeated transverse ionization cooling increases the phase-space density of the beam allowing for the creation of a beam of the desired intensity



## Muon Ionization Cooling Experiment (MICE)

Measure muon position and momentum upstream

Beam

Measure muon position and momentum downstream

**Cool** the muon beam using LiH, LH<sub>2</sub>, or polyethylene wedge absorbers

## Monte Carlo Simulation of Phase-Space Density Change

- Liouville => Phase-Space density for a distribution of particles remains constant (unless acted upon by a dissipative force)
- Measure  $x, y, z, p_x, p_y$  and  $p_z$  upstream and downstream (i.e. before and after wedge)
- Calculate phase-space density of the beam
- No Absorber Conservation of 6D density
- Wedge Longitudinal density has been reduced
- Some biases still need to be taken account of e.g. transmission losses
- 6D density conservation in No Absorber case shows this analysis will be able to quantify the cooling performance of the wedge
- Future => Apply to MICE data

