

HFOFO Project Updates

Weeks of August 31 - September 13, 2025

<https://github.com/criggall/muon-cooling/tree/main>

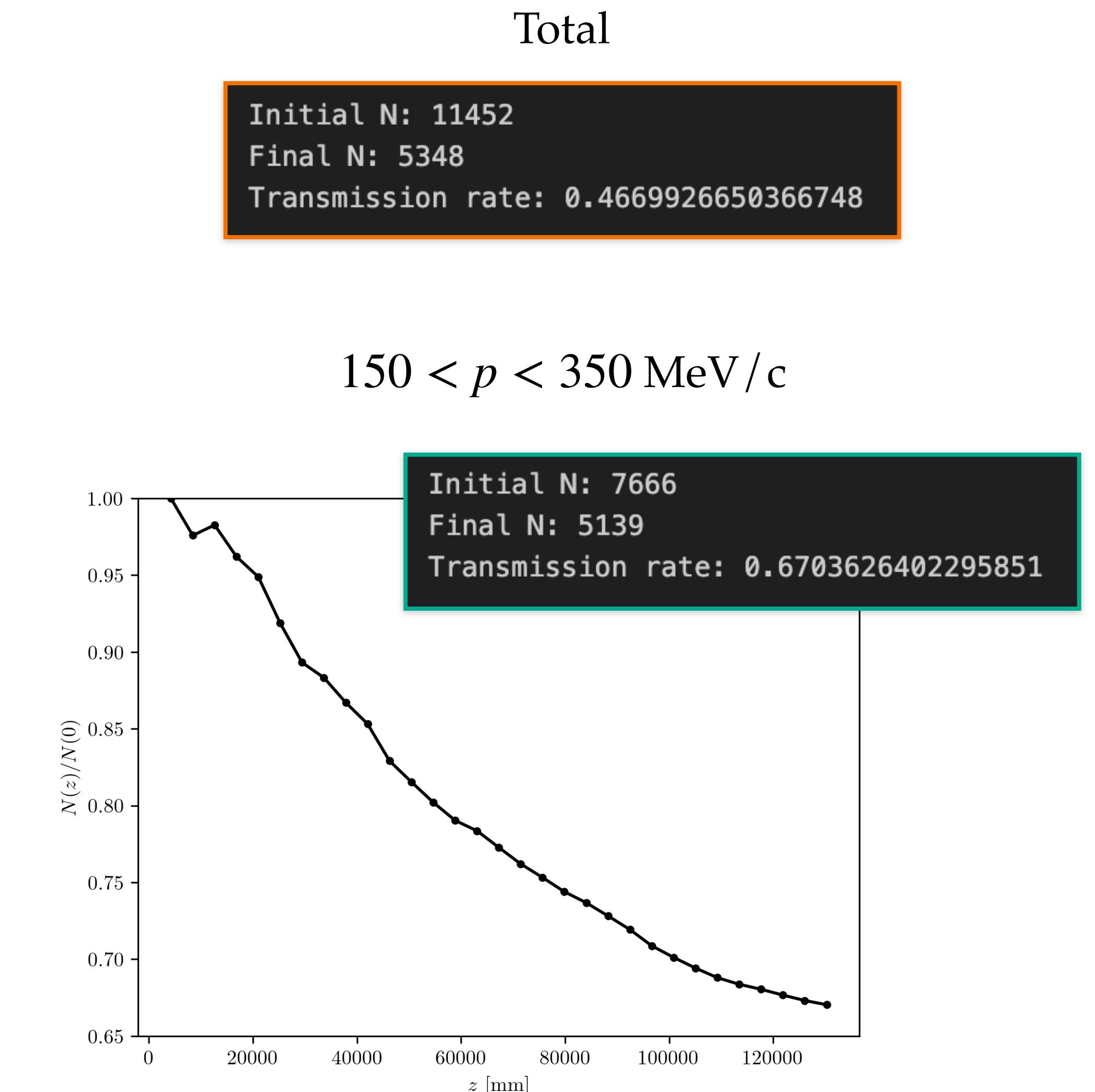
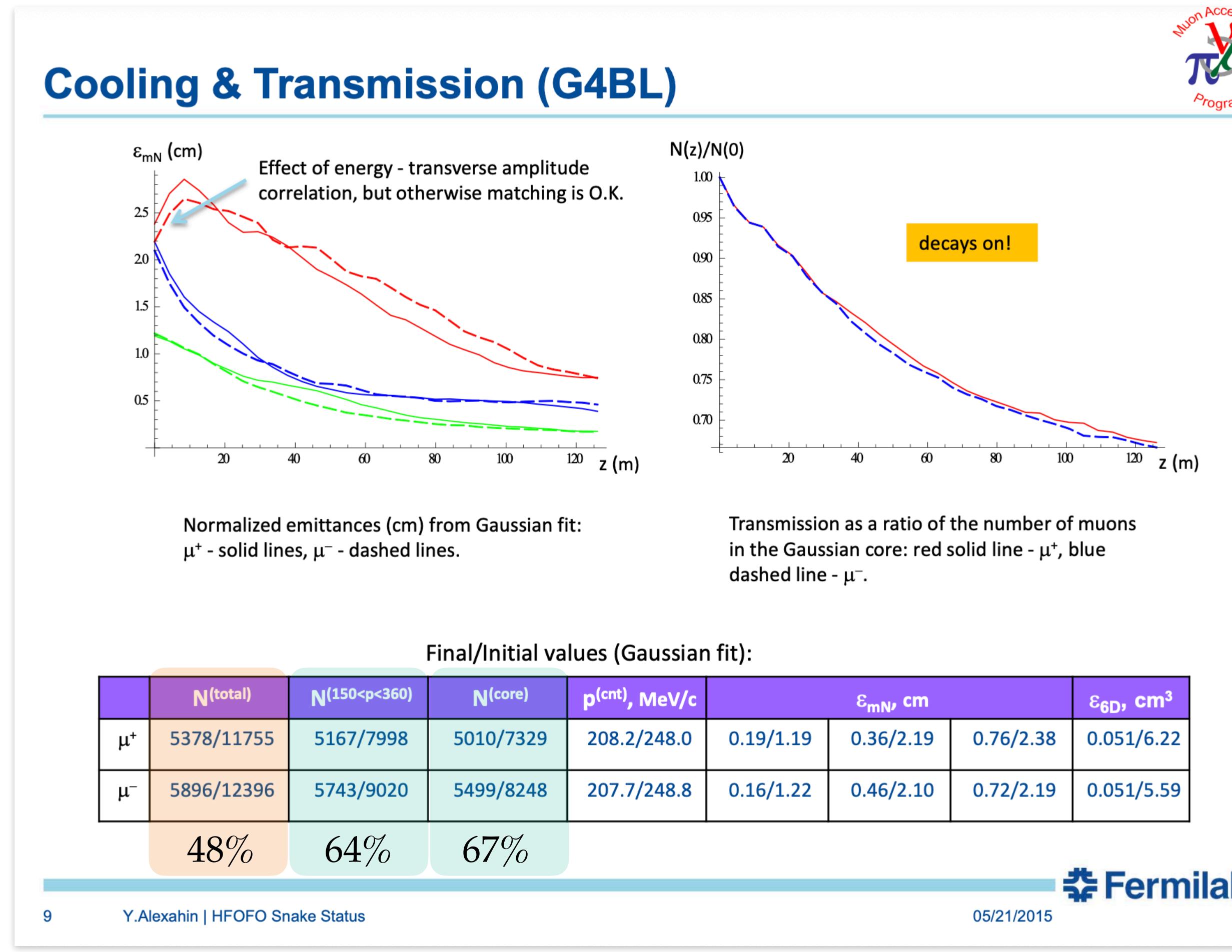
Progress since last meeting

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- Recompute transmission rate with momentum cuts
- Dissect the multipole expansion script
- Add monopole term to multipole expansion
- Subtract non-rotated field from HFOFO field, then compute multipole coefficients
- Use particle tracking to determine field components
- Study effects of field components on particle dynamics

Revisiting the transmission rate

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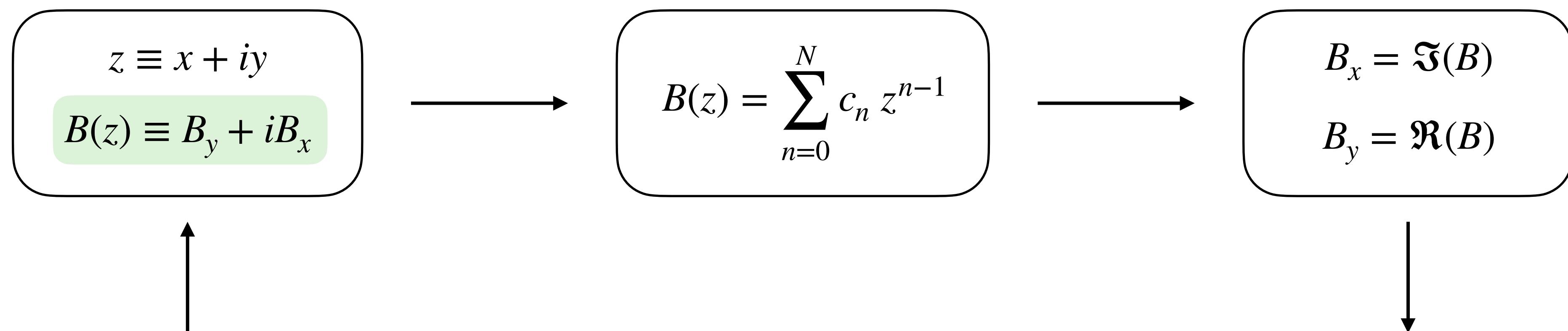


Multipole expansion

Performing a dissection

Updates to the script

- Fixed a mistake! Previously had B_x and B_y swapped
- Added monopole term (though it had negligible effect)

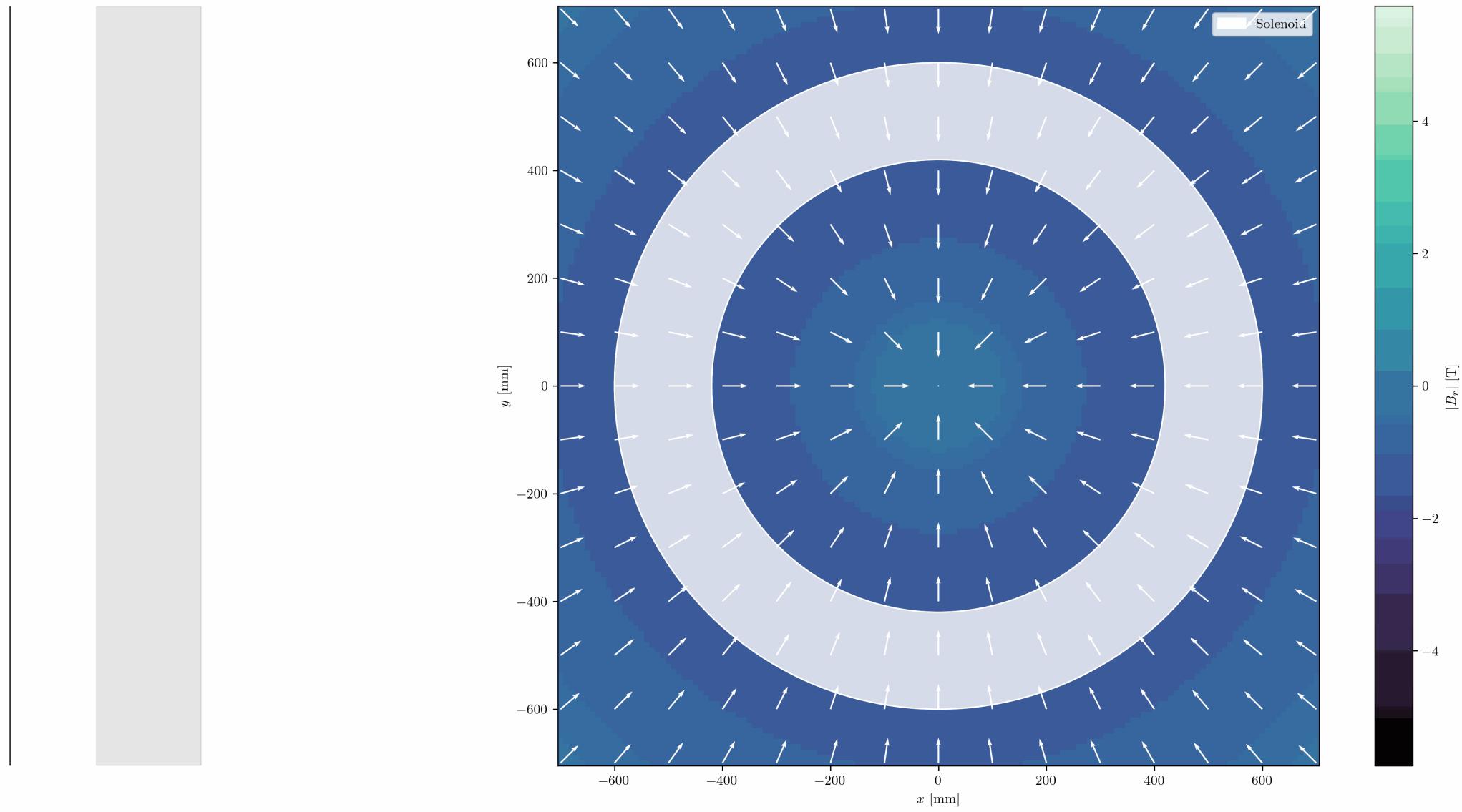


Input B_x and B_y values on some x, y grid from G4beamline

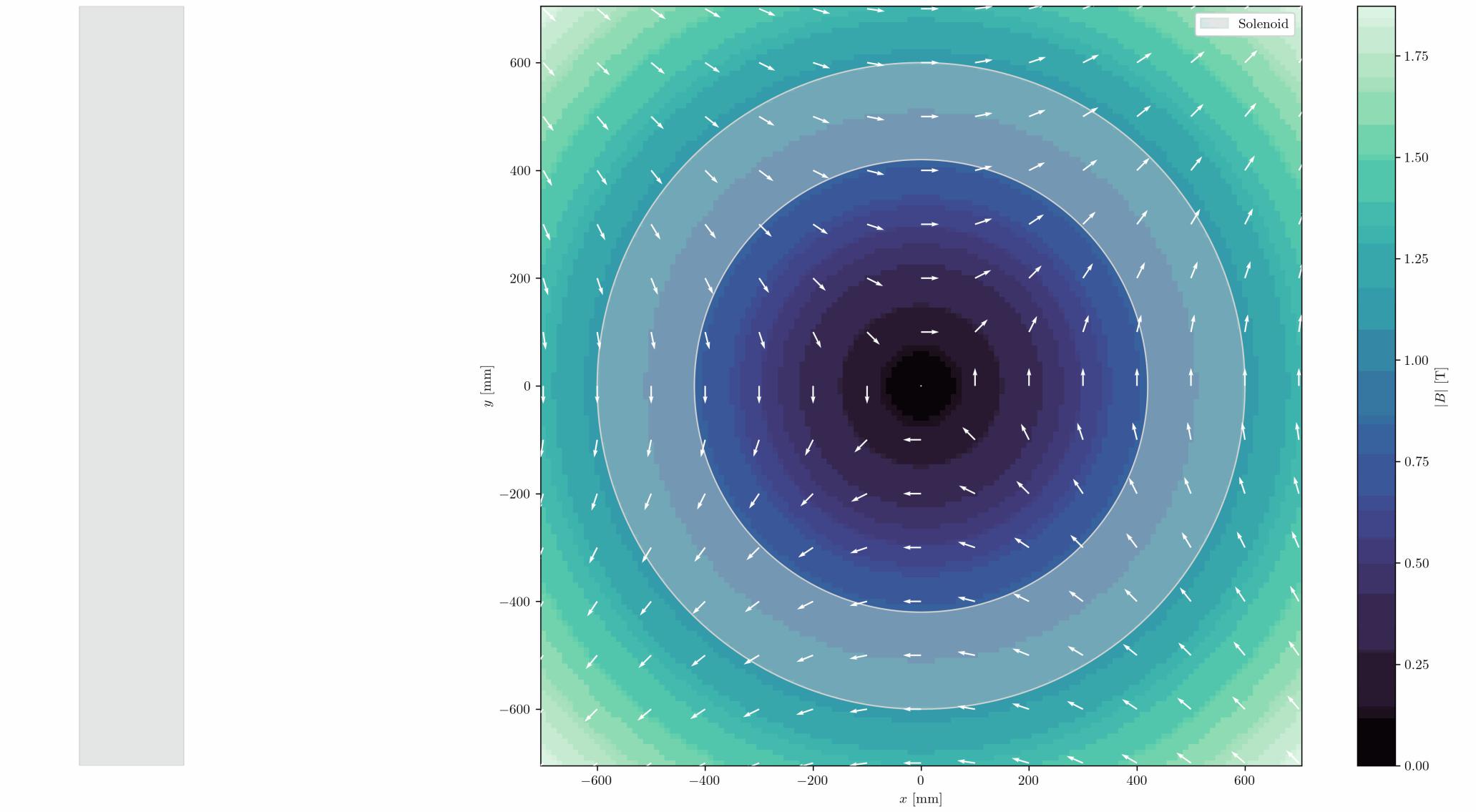
Output B_x and B_y values on some x, y grid by summing with c_n from fit

Tests with single solenoid (no rotations)

Expectation from G4beamline:



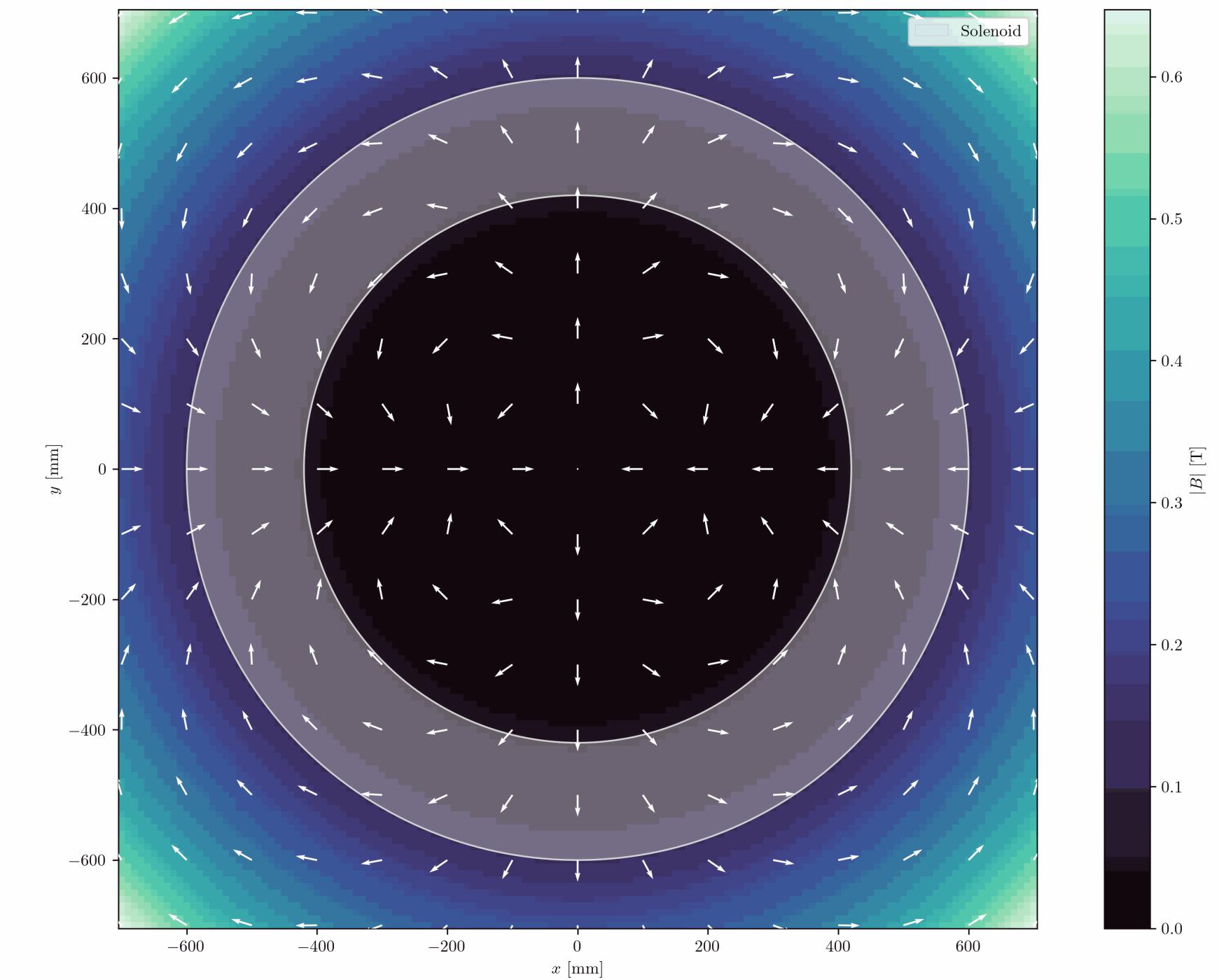
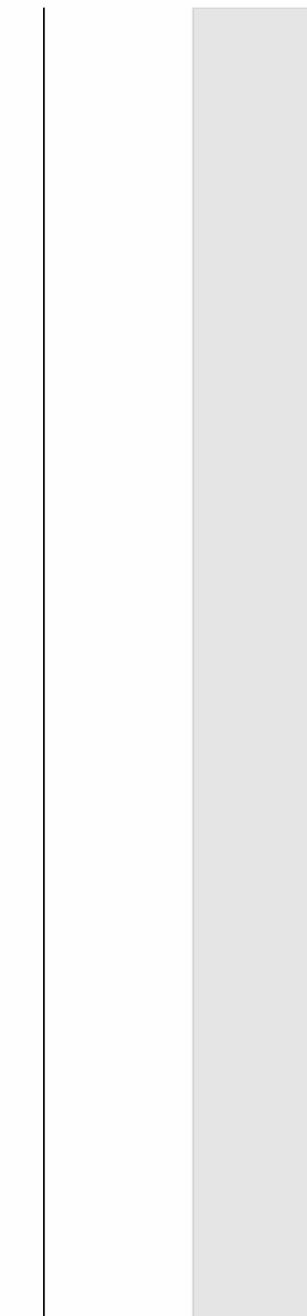
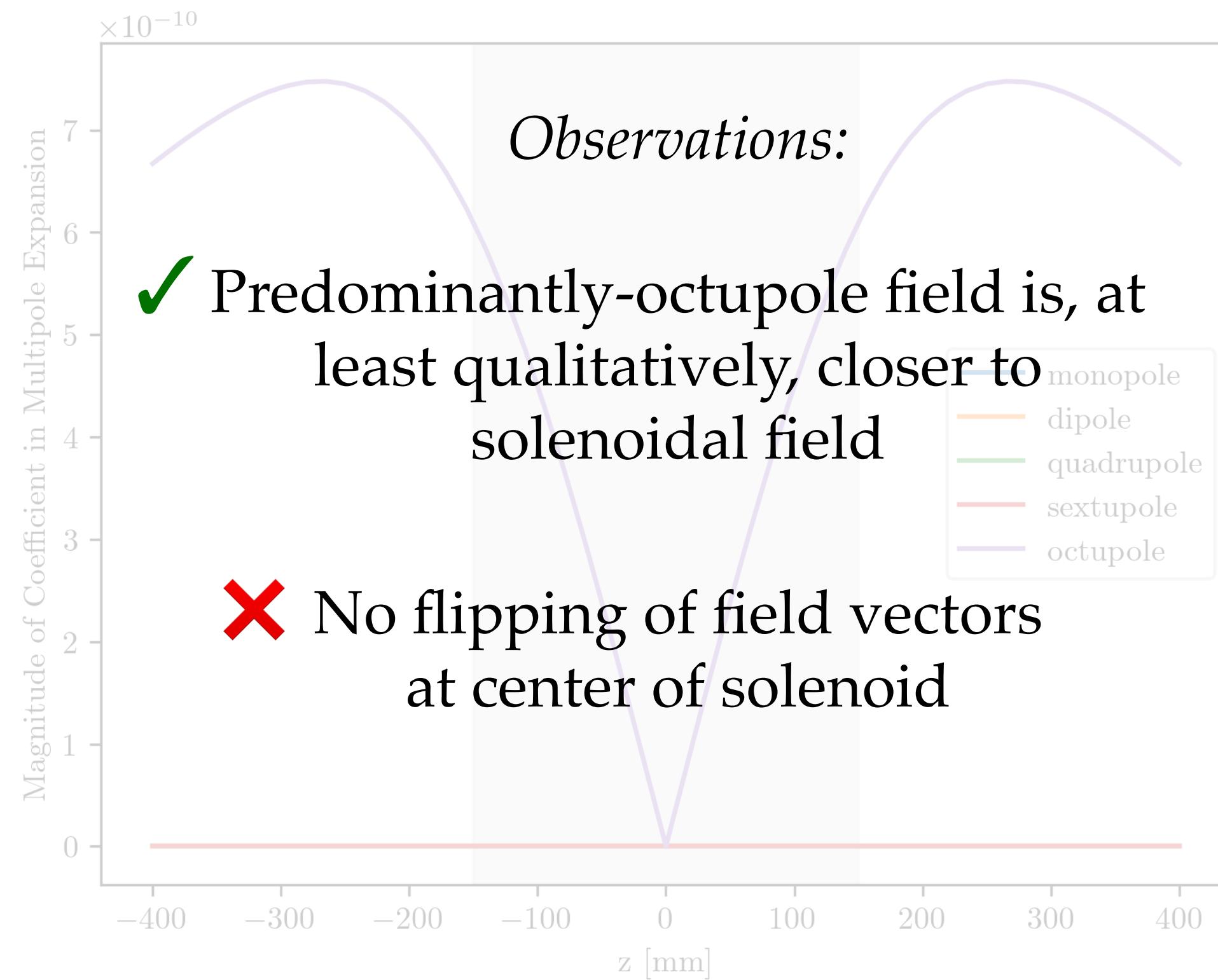
Results from last week, with presumed error in script:



Tests with single solenoid (no rotations)

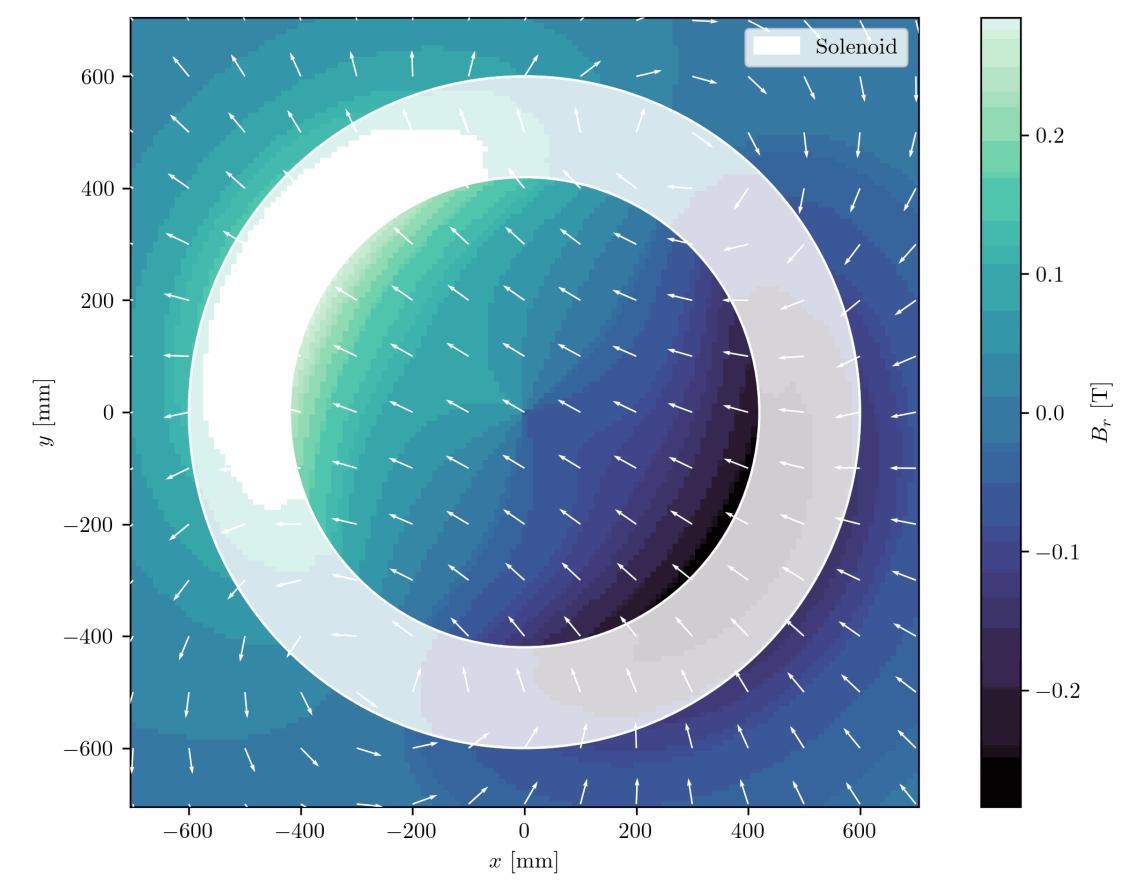
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Results with amended script:

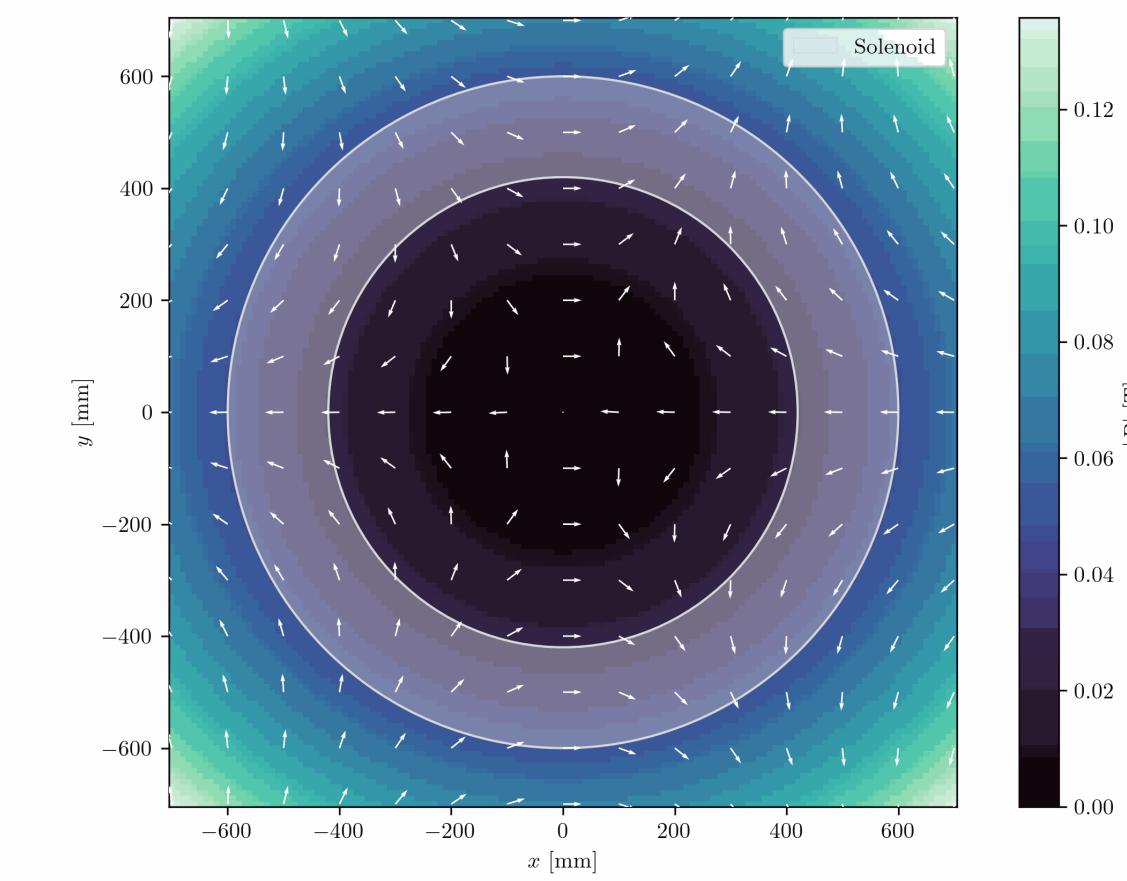


Tests with HFOFO

Expectation from G4beamline:

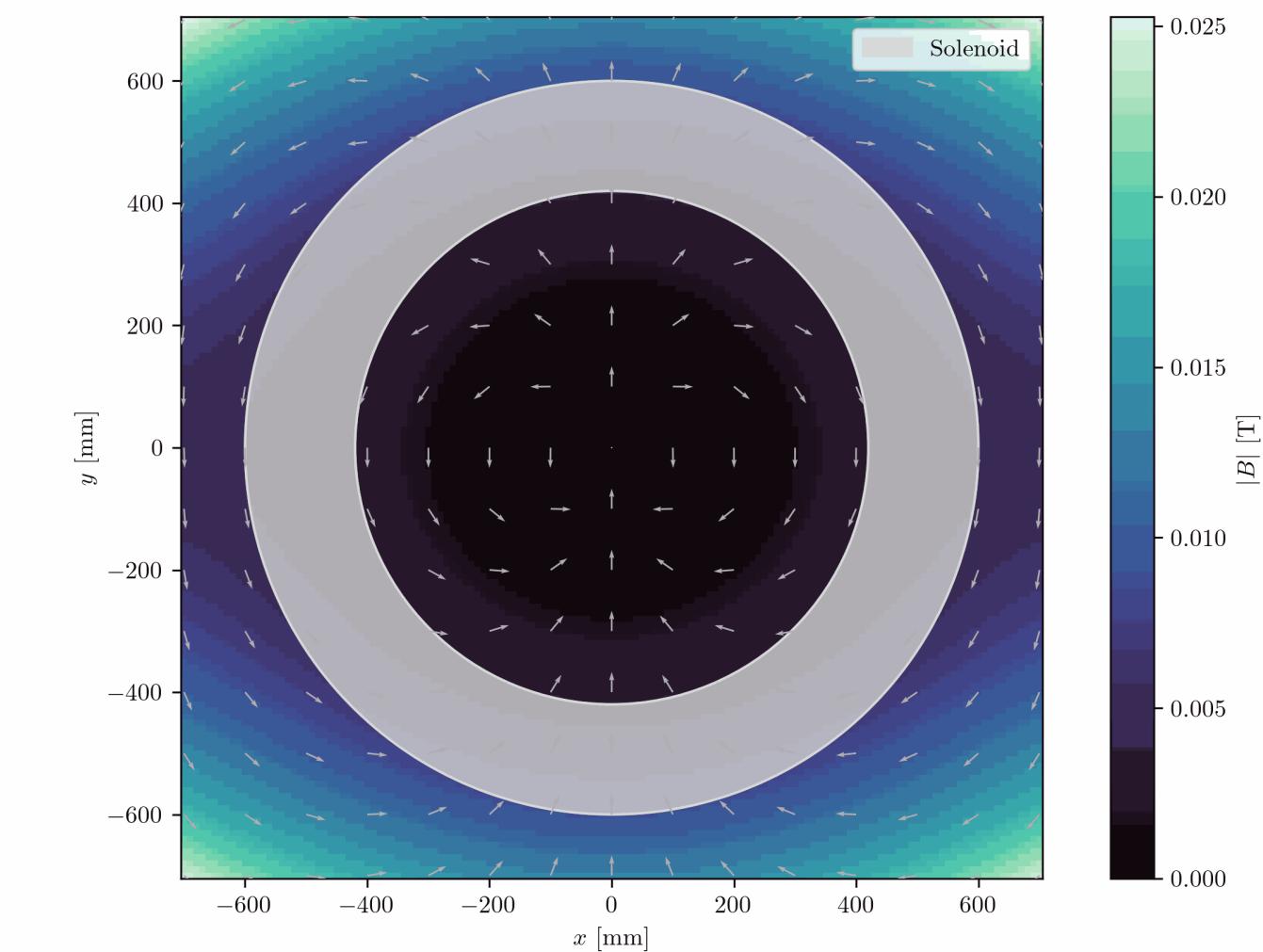
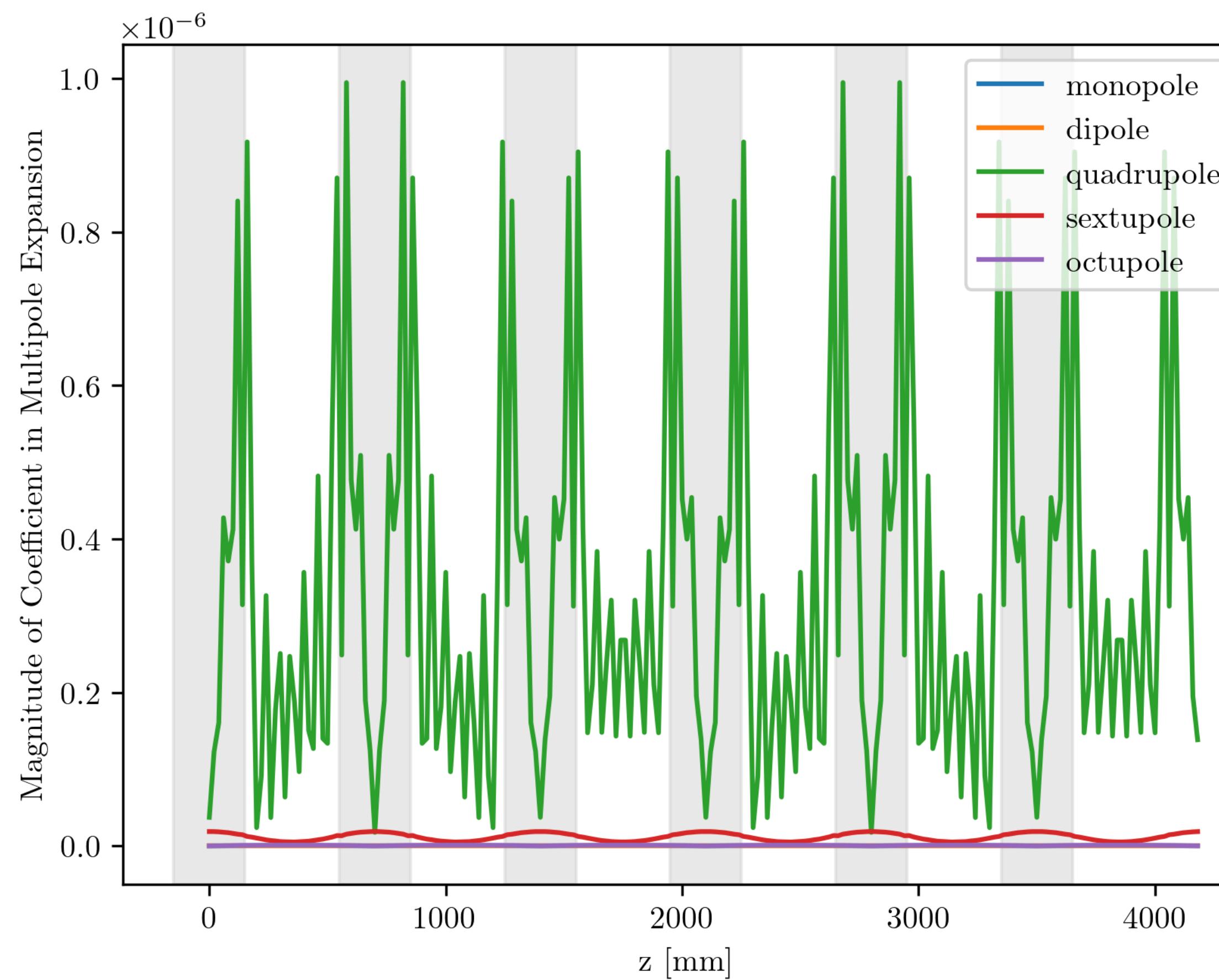


Results from last week, with presumed error in script:



Tests with HFOFO

Results with amended script:



Conclusions

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Observation:

Single solenoid
= octupole



HFOFO
= quadrupole +
sextupole

Questions:

What happens with a FOFO lattice? i.e., is the shift from octupole to quadrupole+sextupole due to the rotations or to superposition of field effects from having solenoids in a lattice?

Can we imagine a solenoid field arising in the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$?

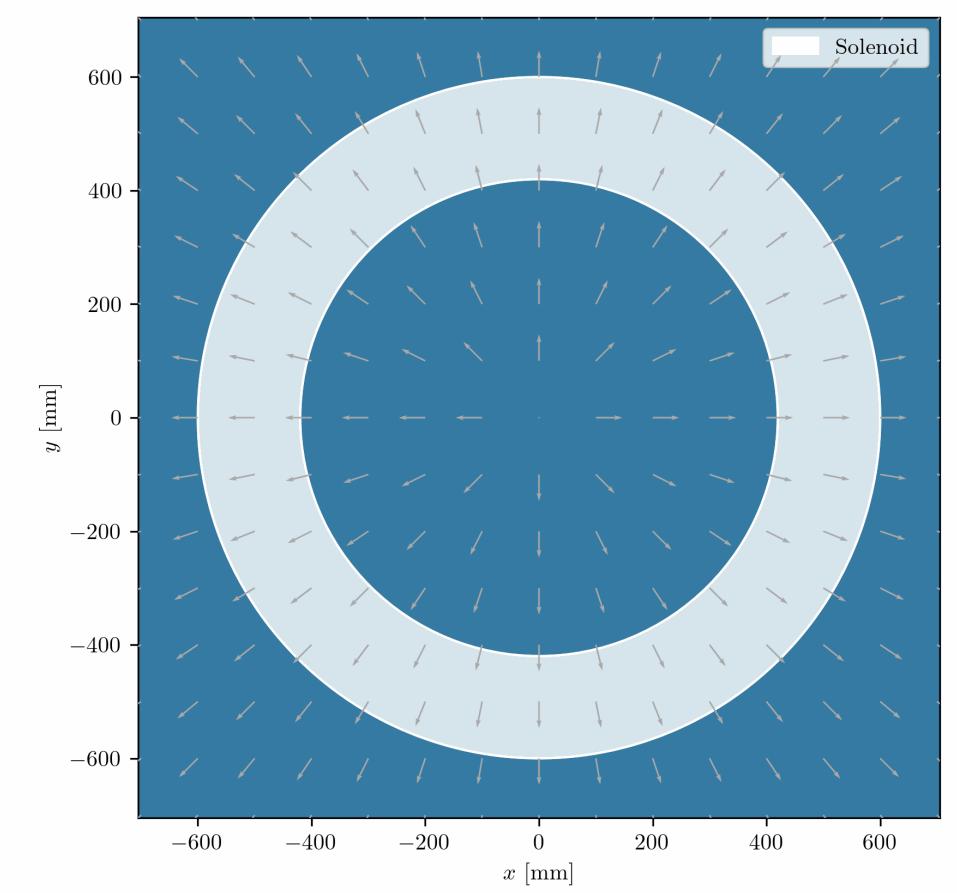
What maximal order is reasonable to set, normalized to the fact that we require a physically-realizable design?

Multipole expansion

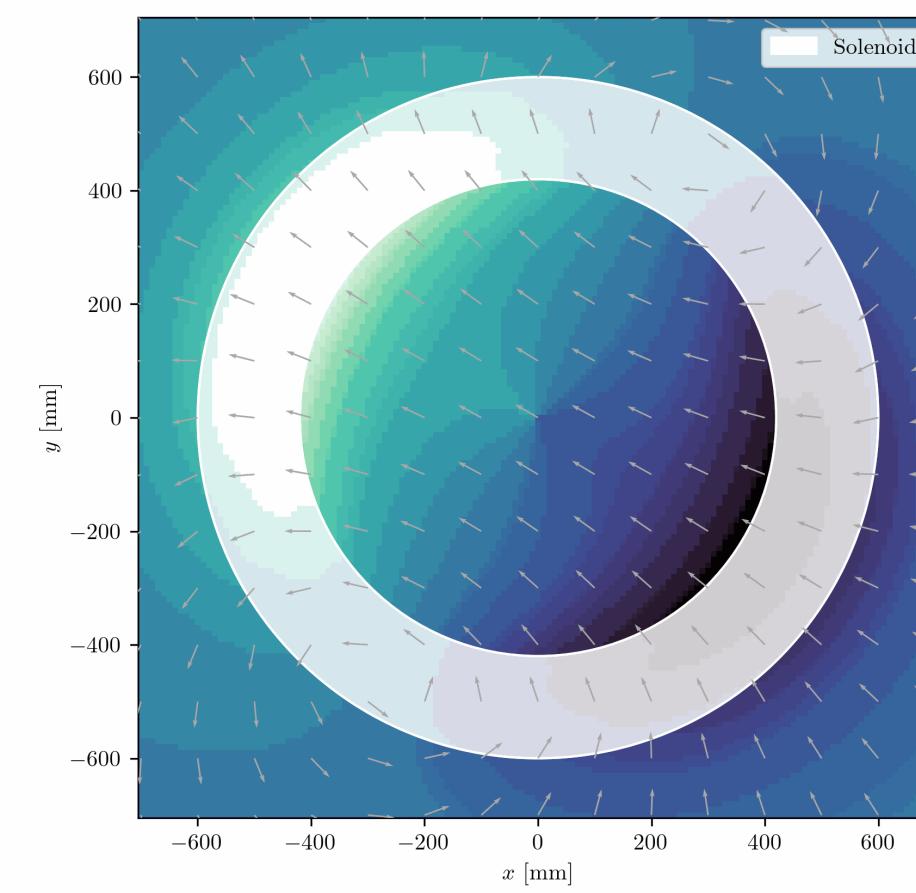
Isolating field components from solenoid rotations

Isolating contributions from solenoid rotations

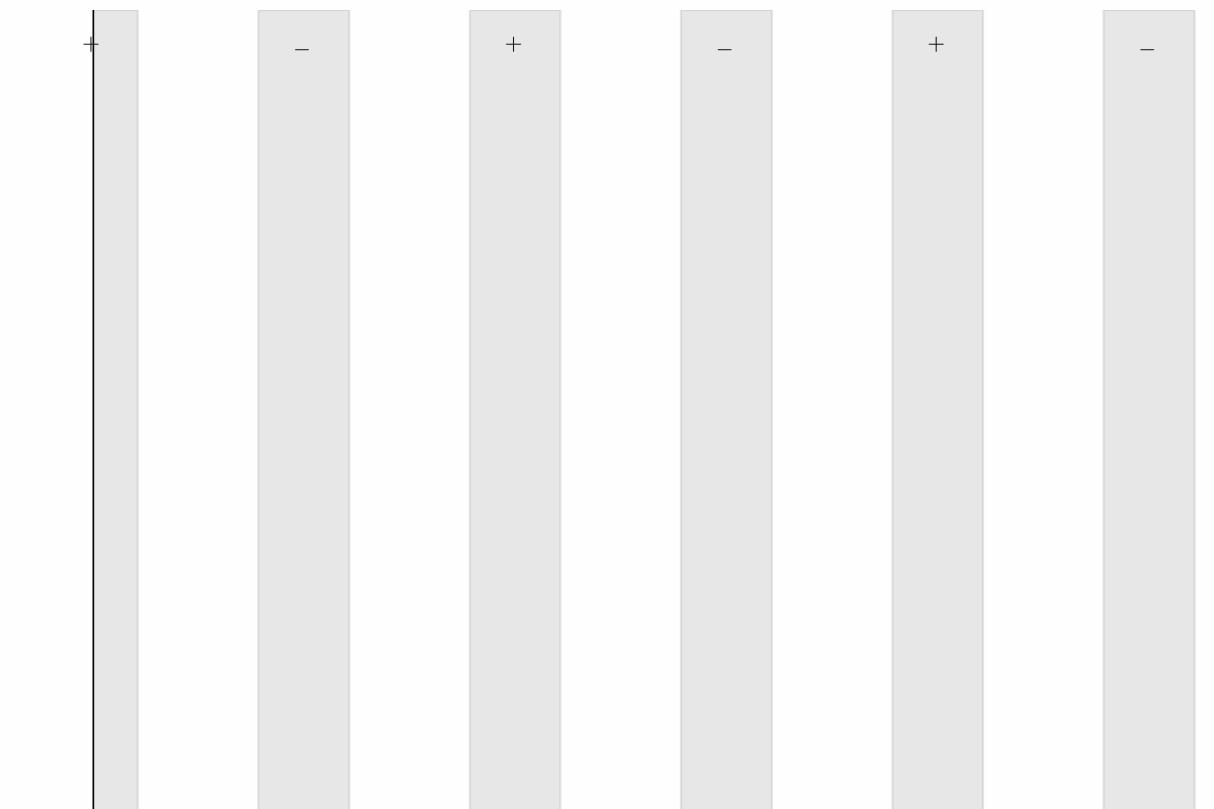
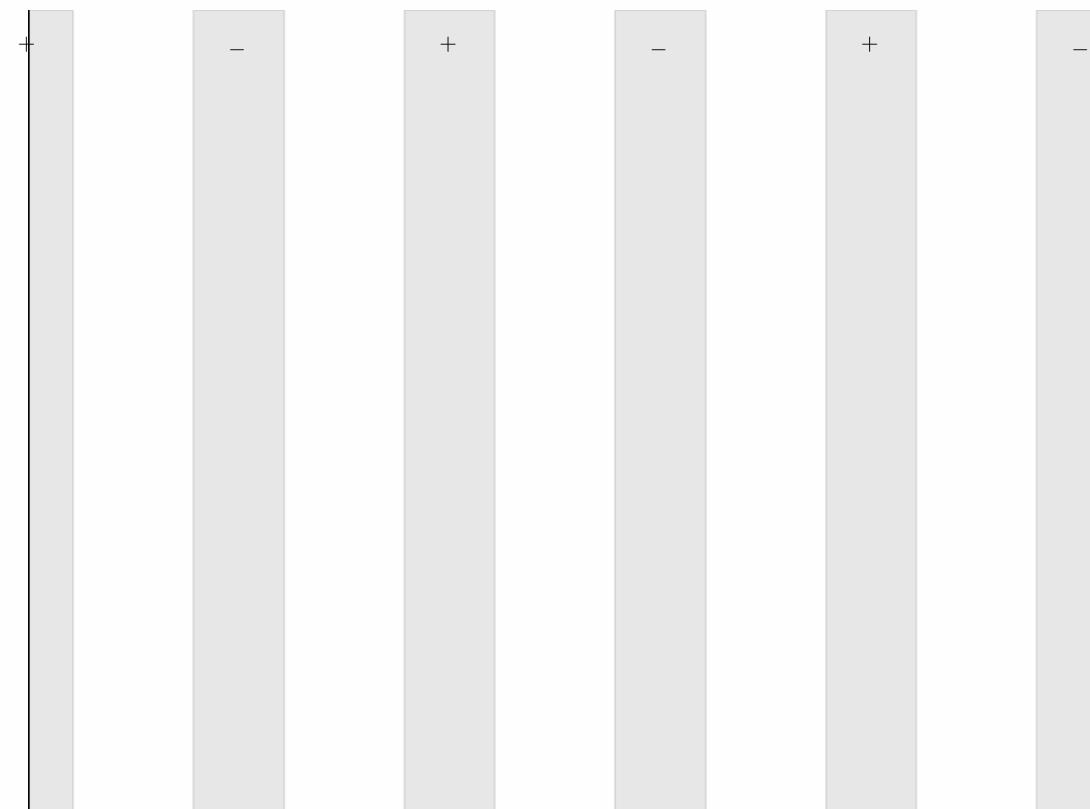
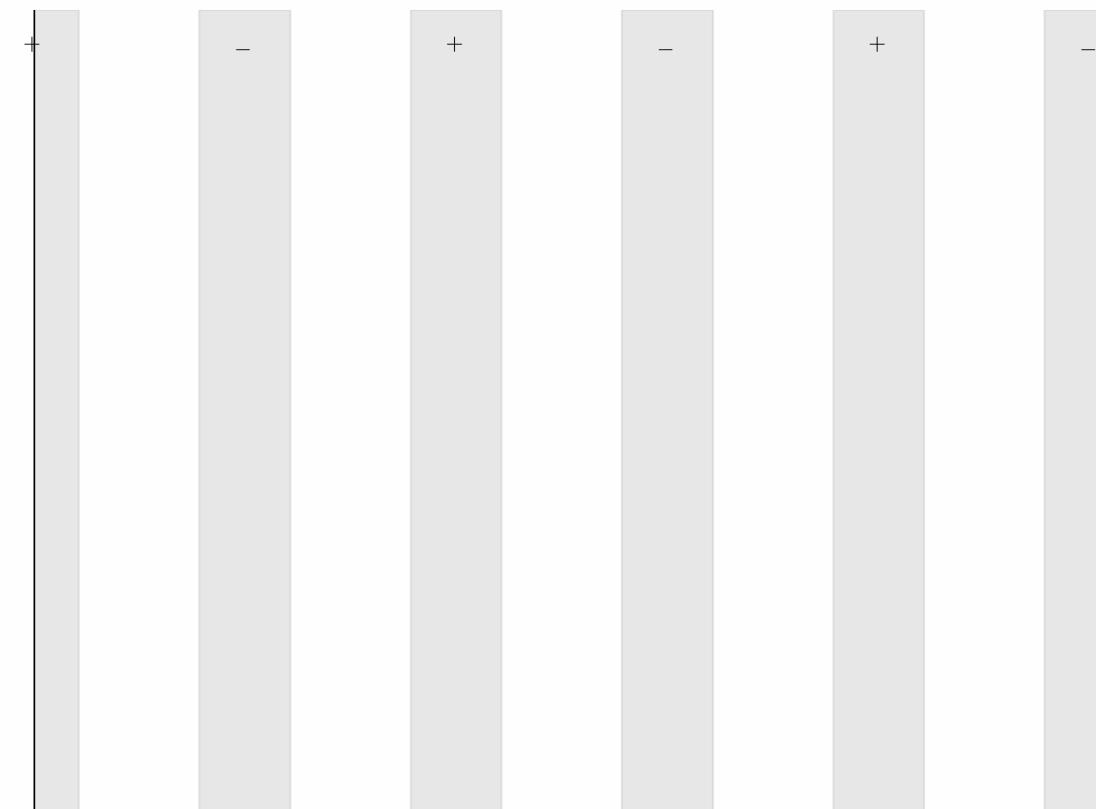
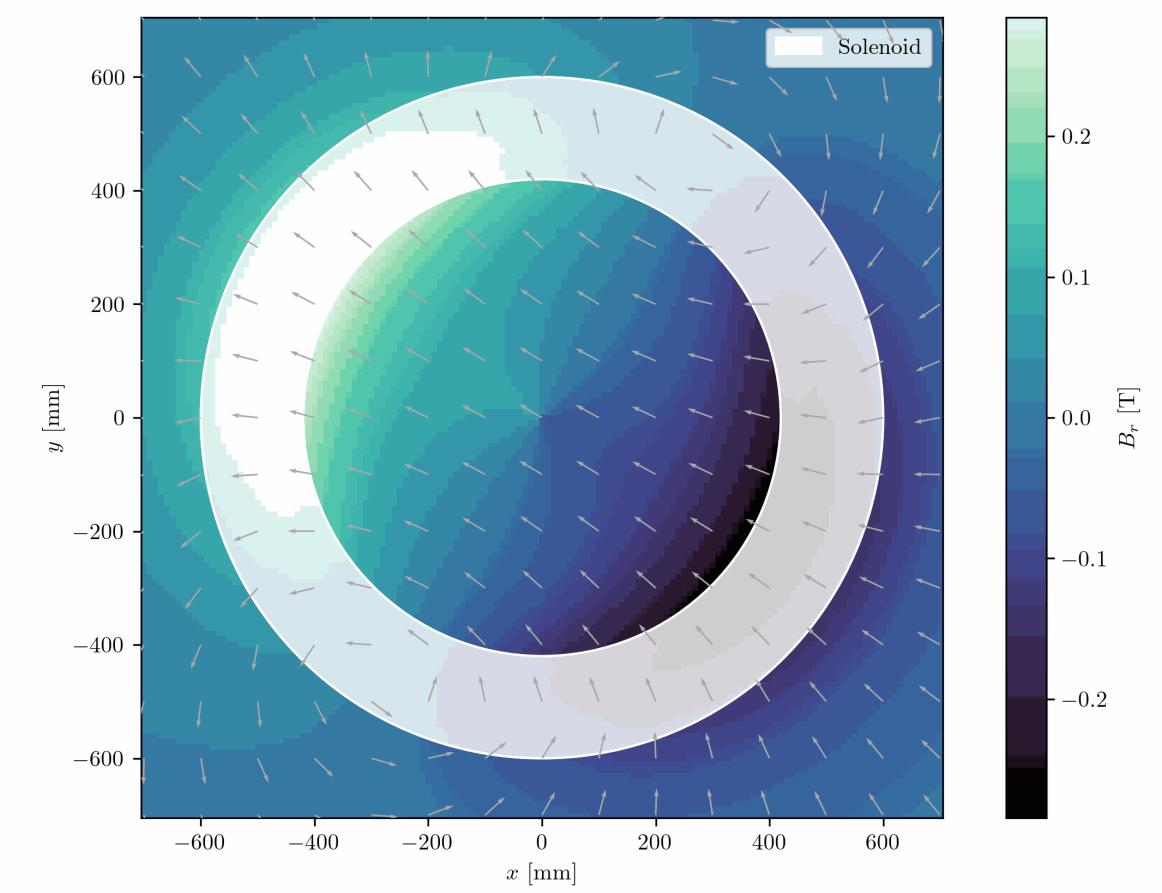
FOFO



HFOFO

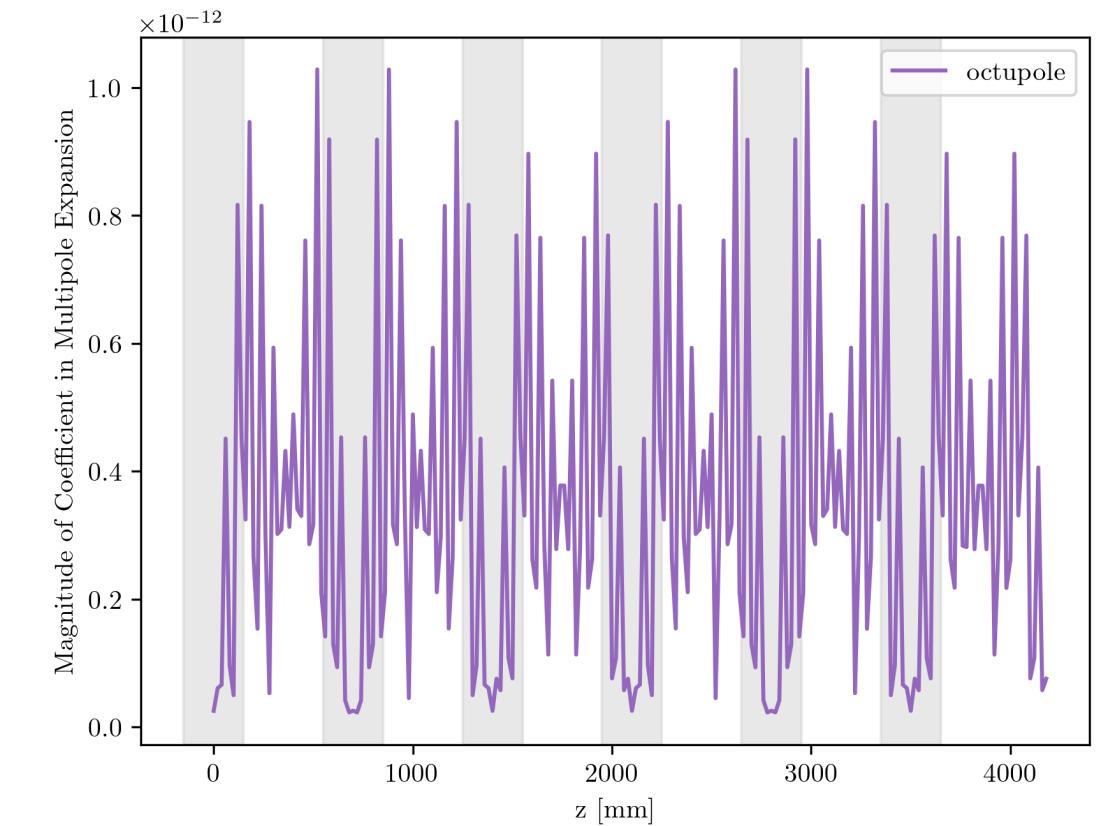
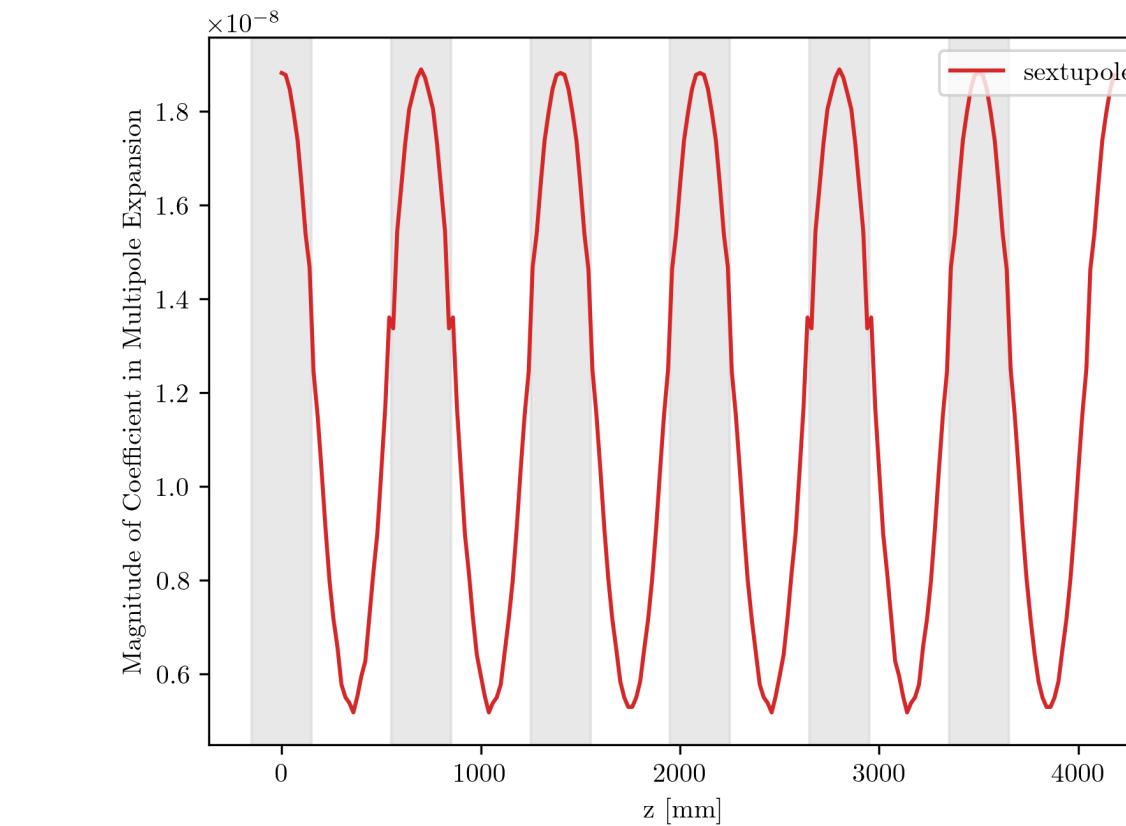
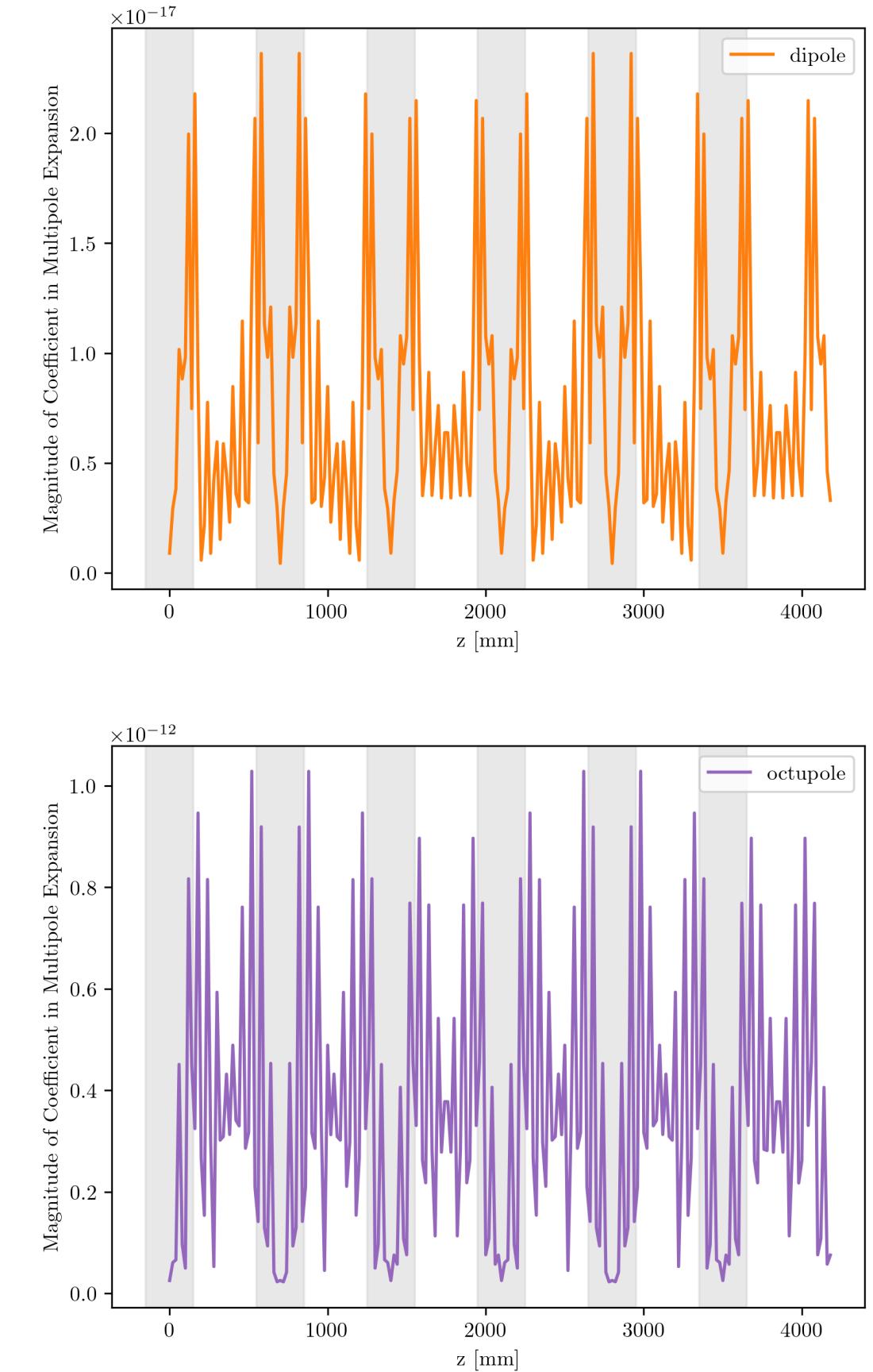
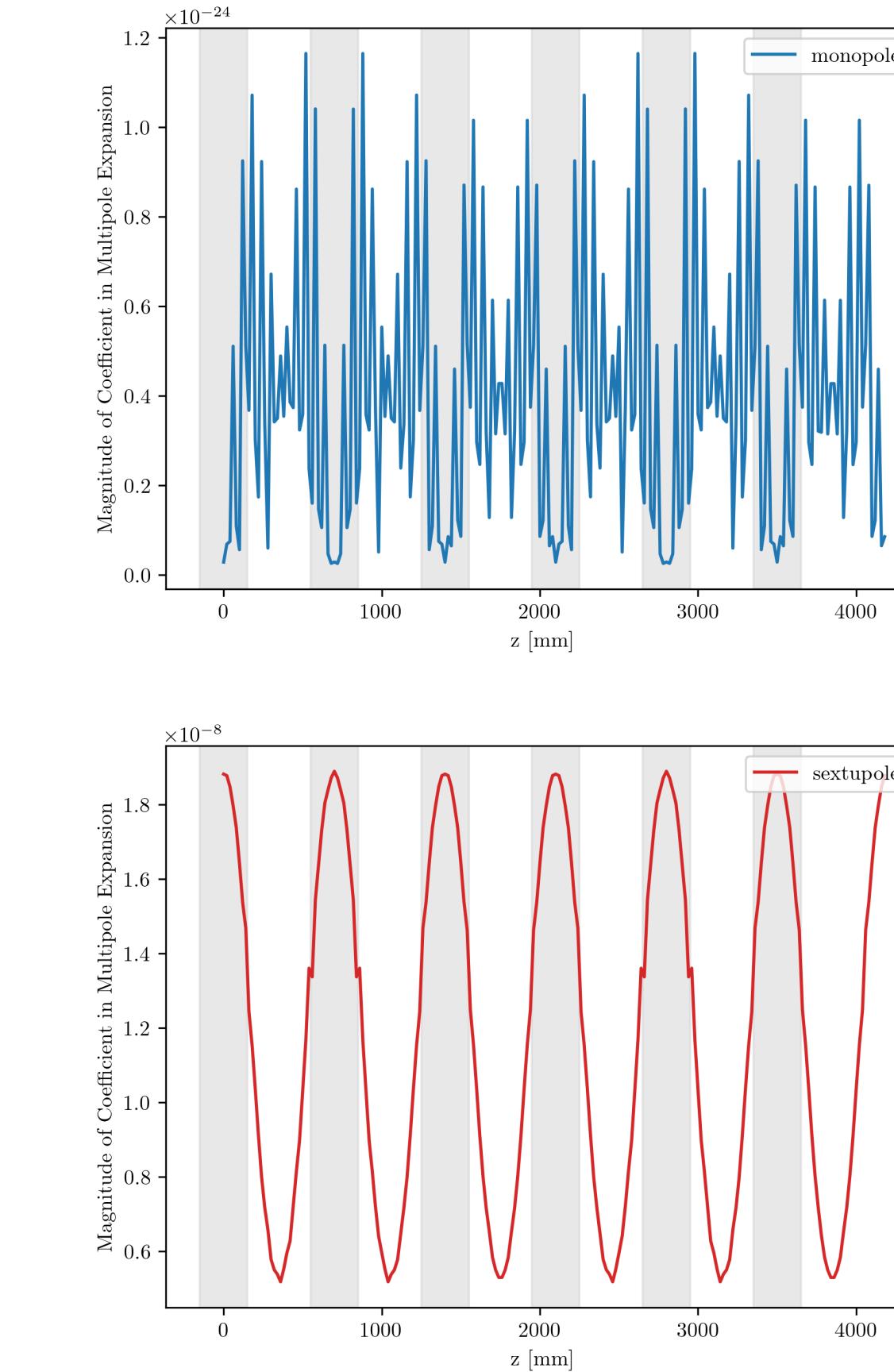
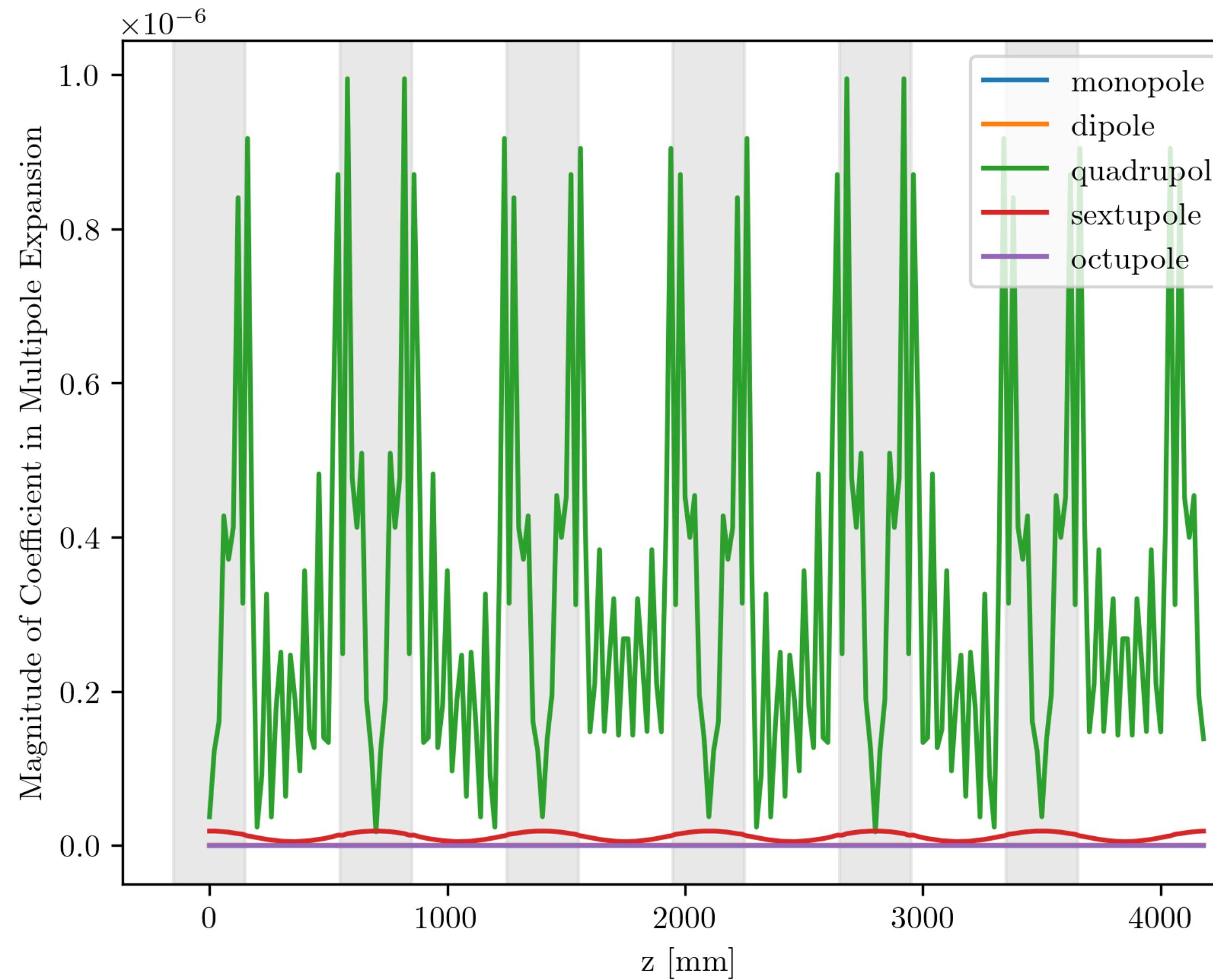


Difference



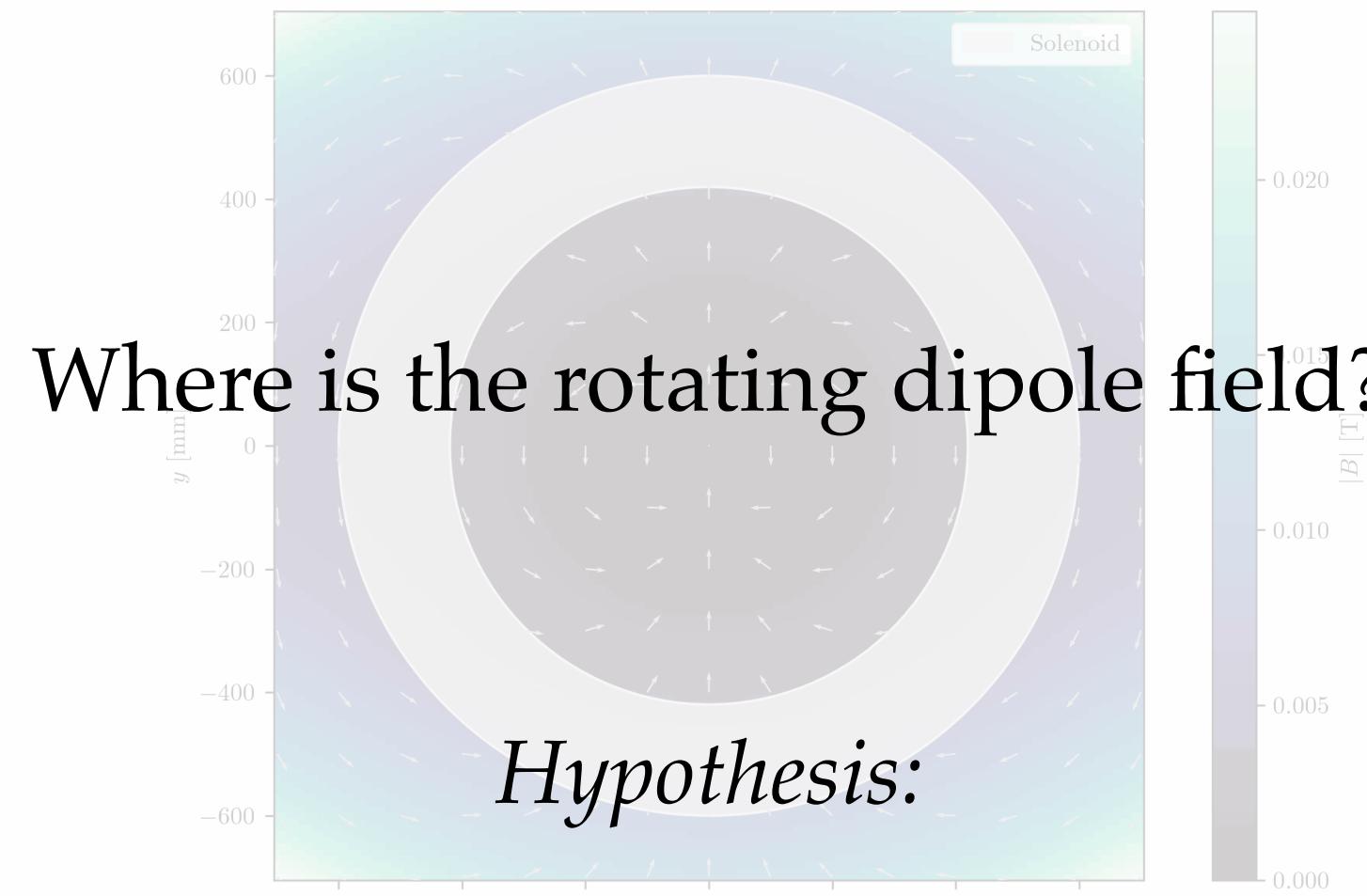
Multipole expansion of the difference

Looks very similar to the results without taking the difference...
Dominated by quadrupole terms → not terribly promising



Multipole expansion of the difference

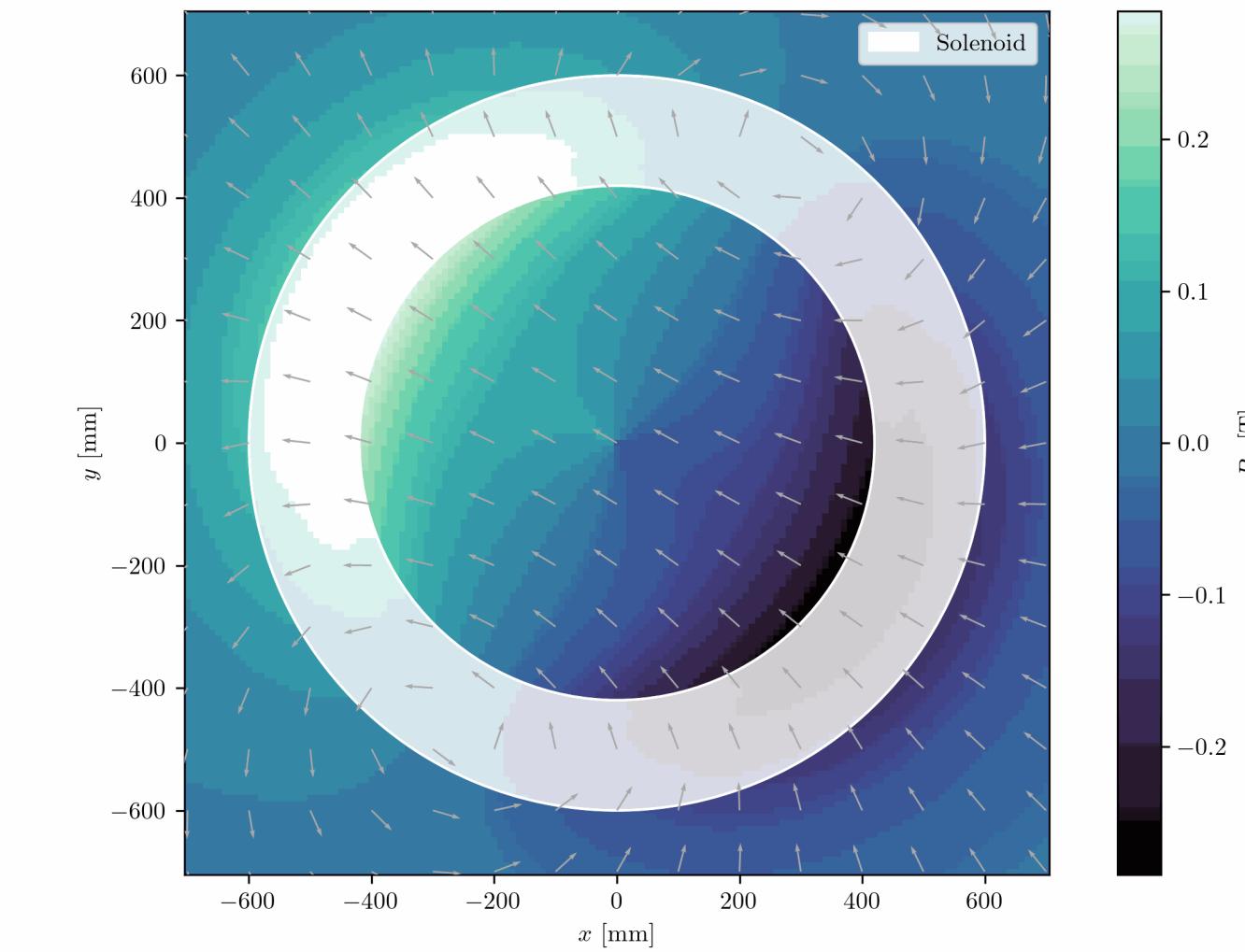
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Behavior outside the solenoid looks more non-linear — maybe this is biasing the fit?

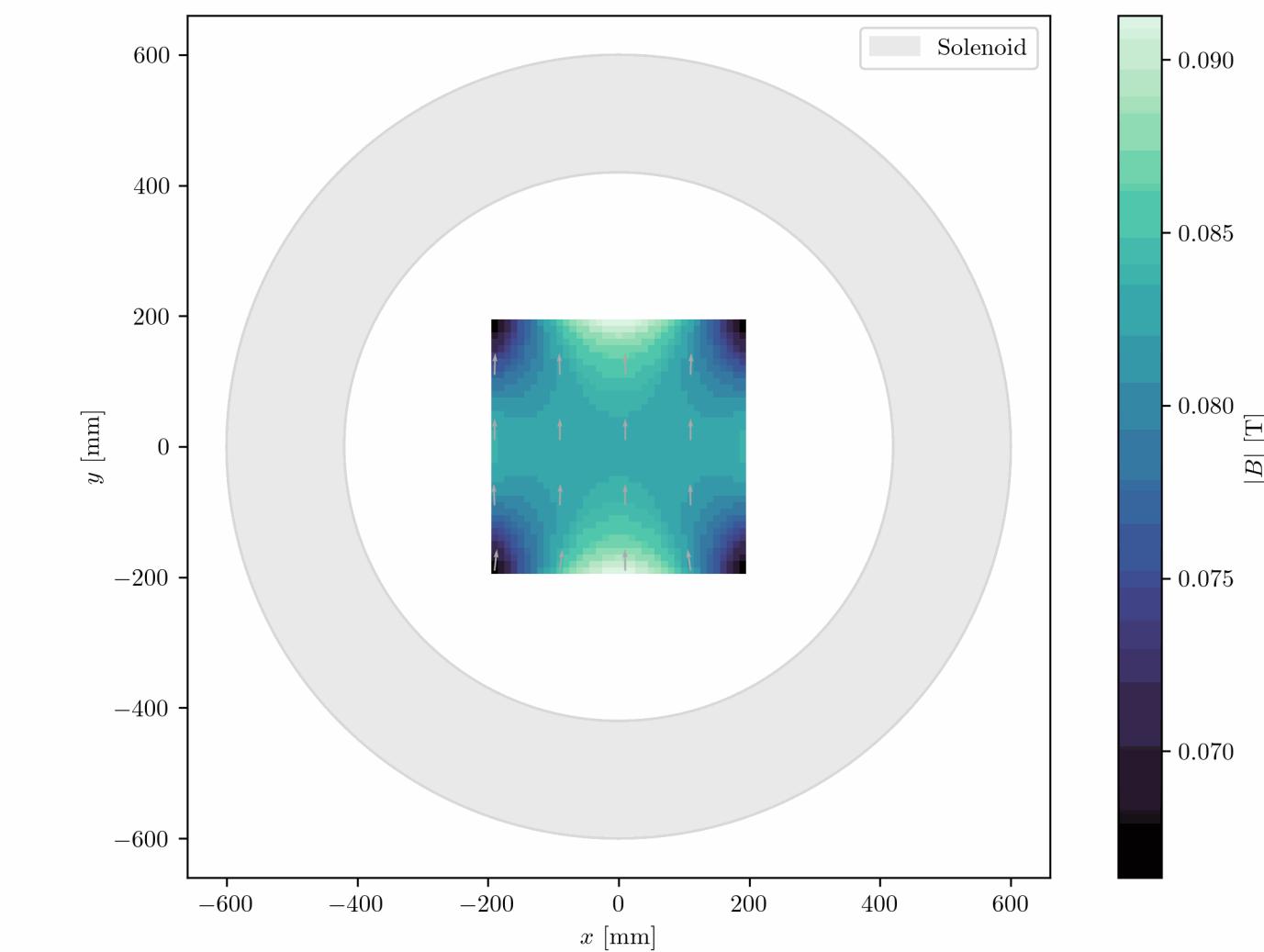
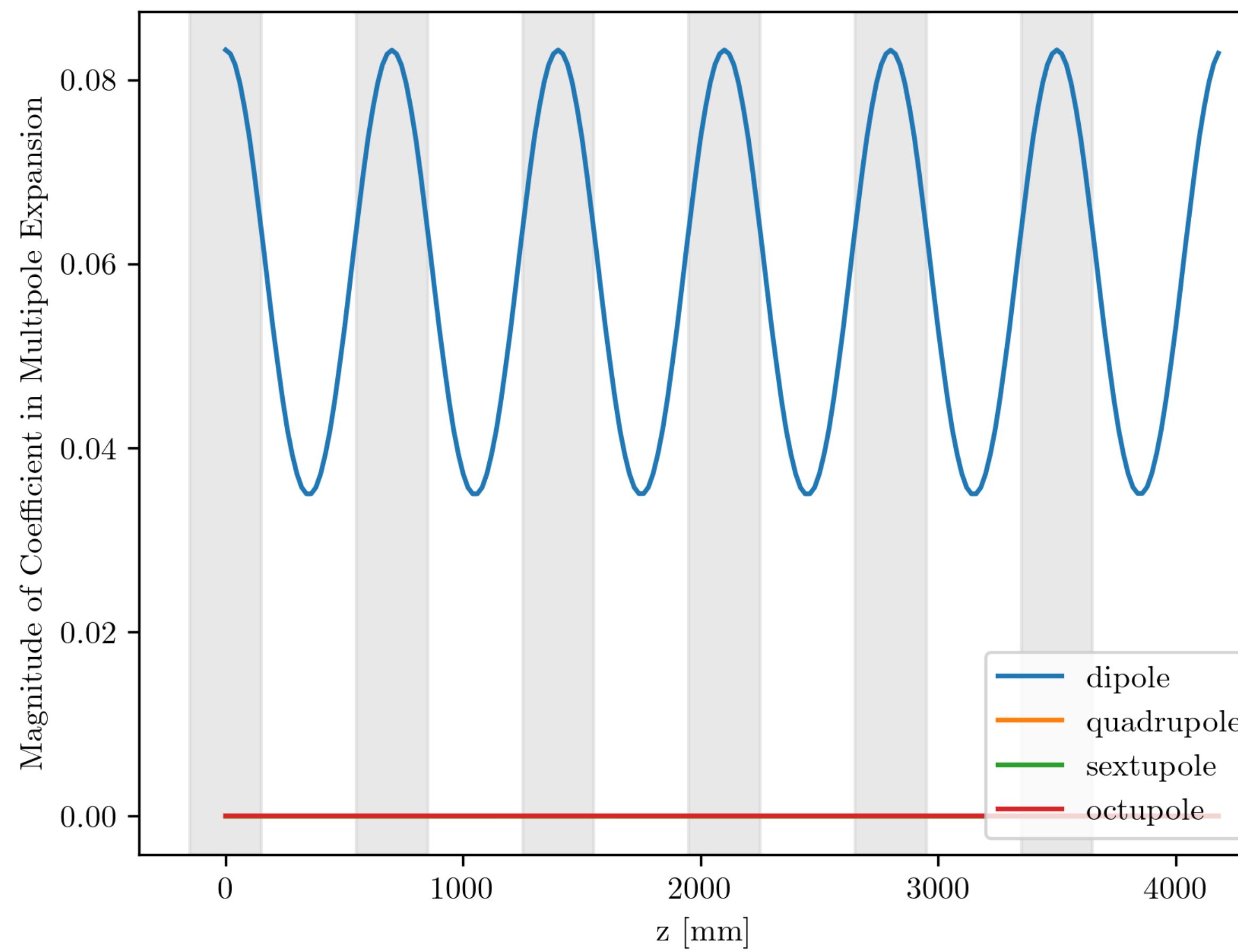
Idea:

Isolate the region inside the solenoid

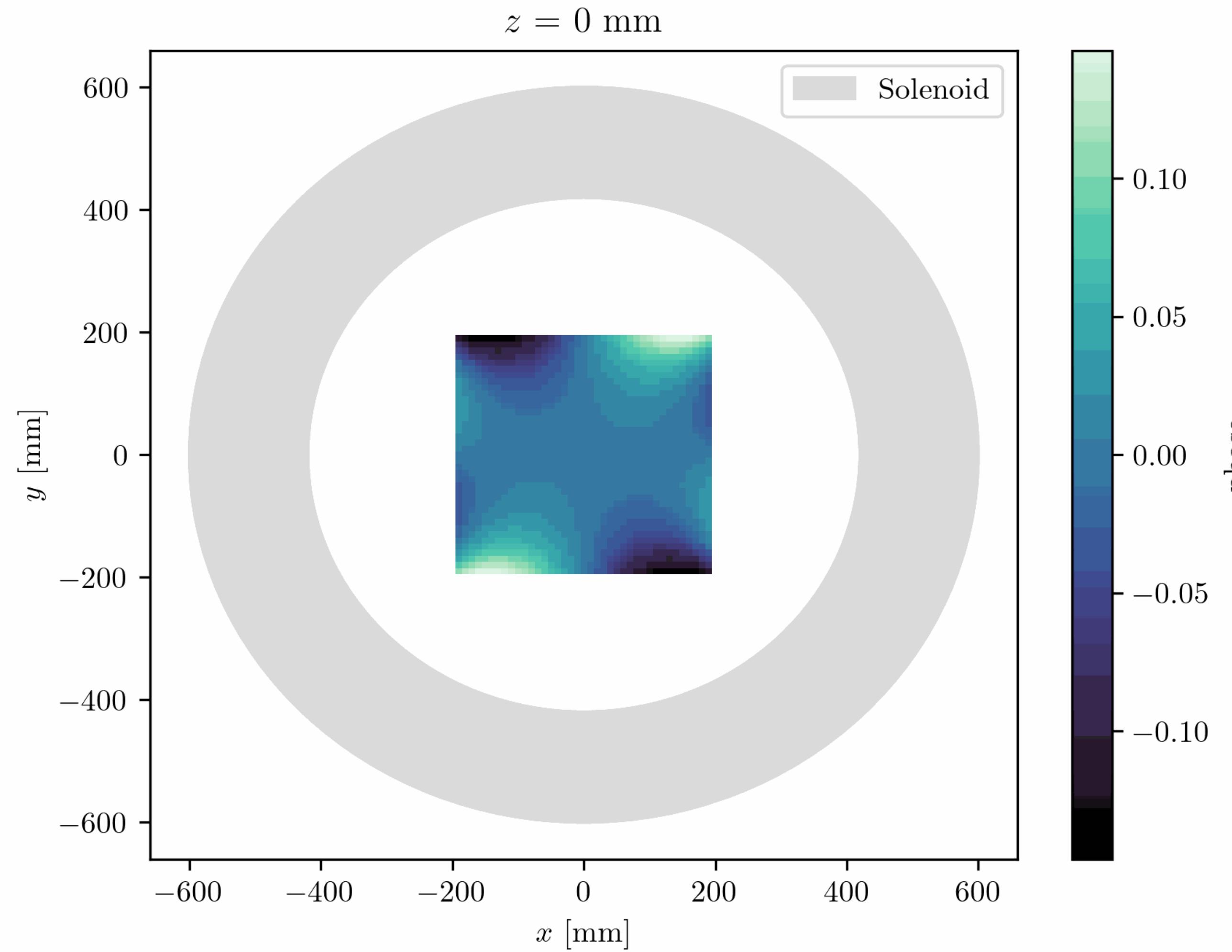


Multipole expansion of the difference

Limit to $-200 < x, y < 200$ mm \rightarrow only dipole contribution!



Multipole expansion of the difference



...But still fail to capture the *rotation* of the field vectors

Sanity check by looking at the phase
→ no rotation confirmed

Next steps?

Proposed next steps

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Let us try to replicate the rotating dipole field with physical dipole elements!

1. Obtain magnitude and orientation of field vectors from difference field map from G4beamline
2. Construct dipole lattice in G4beamline to reproduce this field
3. Add solenoids
4. Particle tracking → orbit, dispersion, beta function

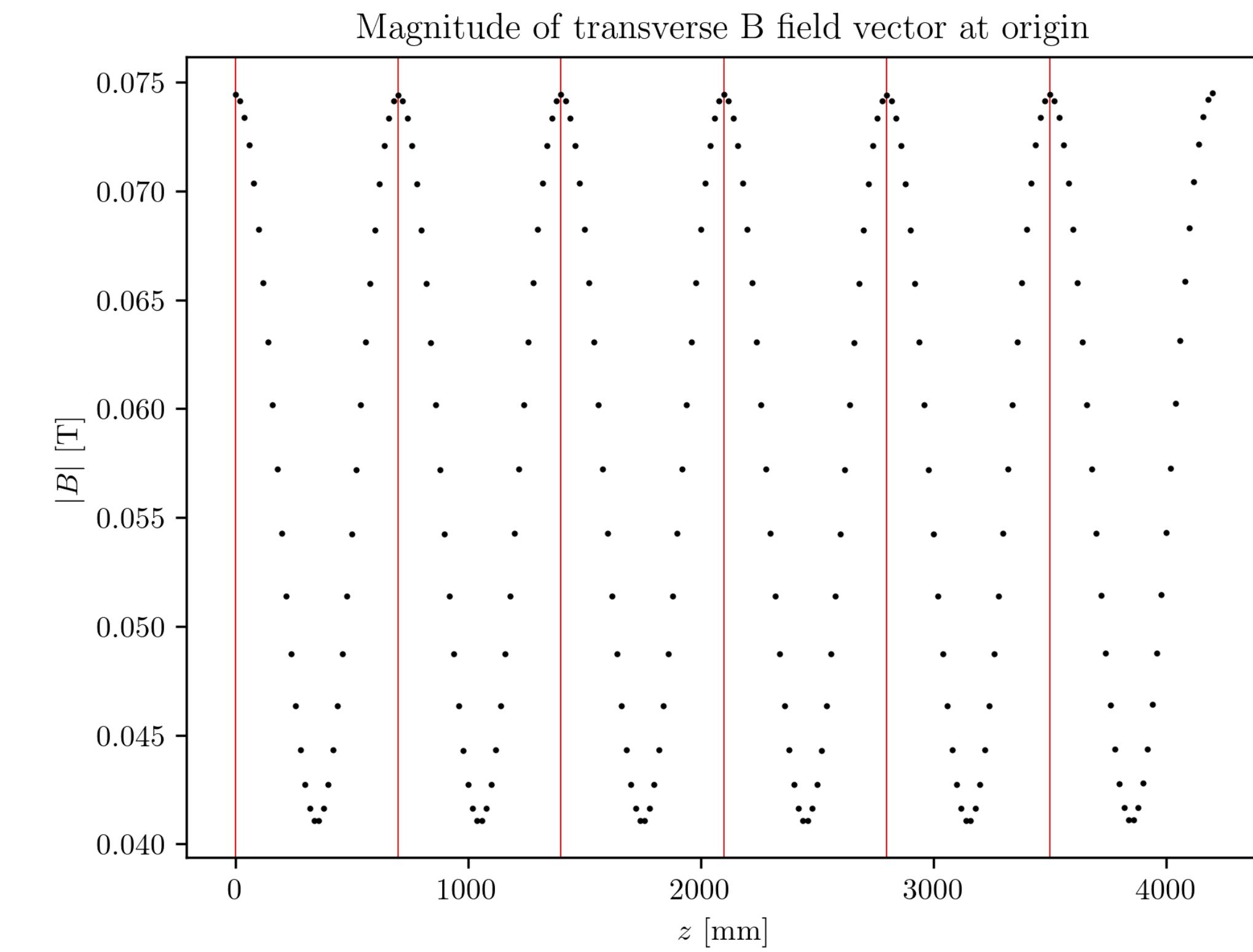
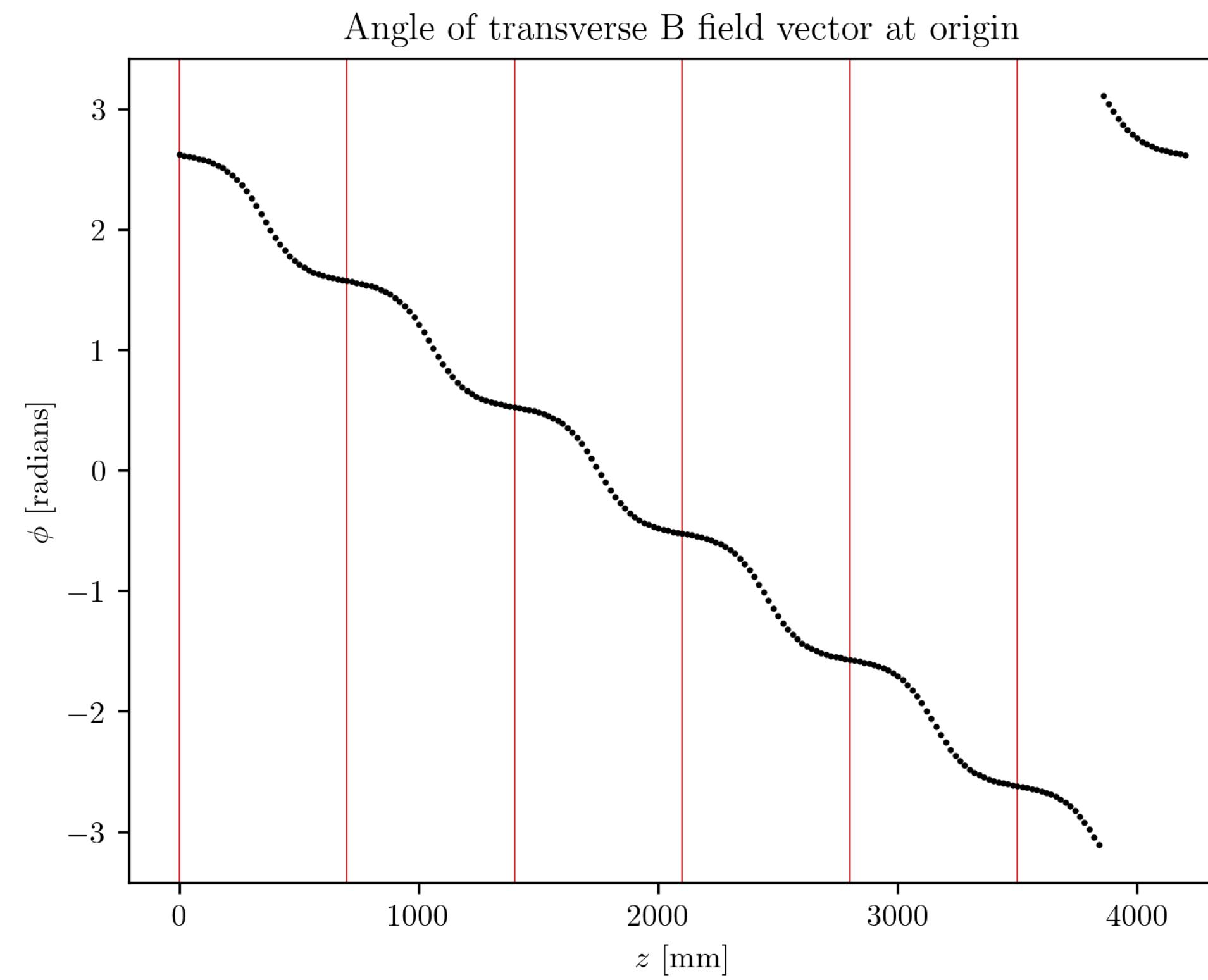
End goal: reproduce HFOFO field with dipoles + non-rotated solenoids

Building a rotating dipole field

Using results of previous studies

Field requirements

From the difference field maps, we can define the requirements for the rotating dipole field:



What if we place dipole magnets here?

Status of investigation

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I cannot seem to get the dipole field to work in G4beamline...

Question: How should the extent of the field be defined in order to replicate the observed sinusoidal behavior?

```
multipole Dipole dipole=1 fieldLength=100
```

```
do i 0 6
|   place Dipole z=$i*$period_len/6
enddo
```

Any suggestions?