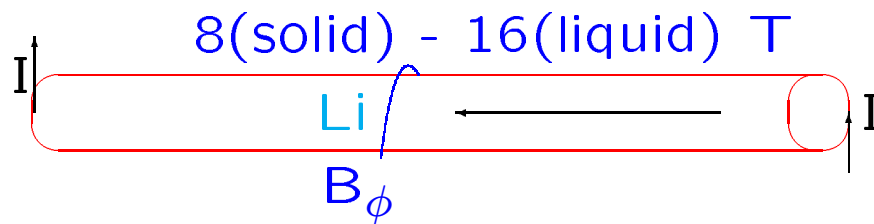


HOW TO GET LOW β^* ? *

- Lithium Lens**

Experience at CERN/FNAL/Novosibirsk

$\beta^* \approx 1 \text{ cm}$ at 100 MeV



*

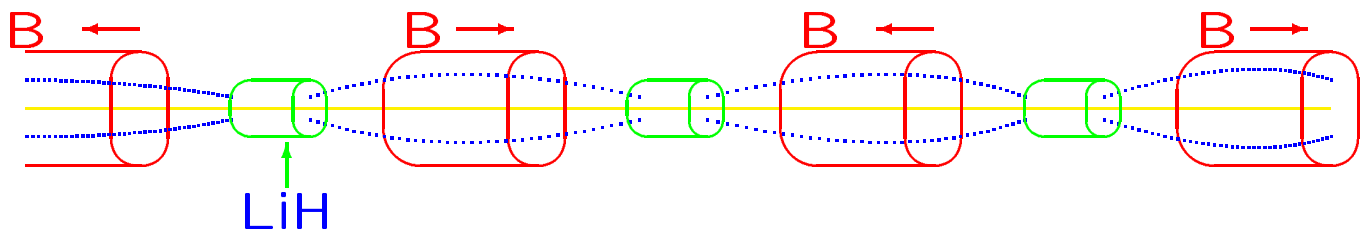
 $\mu^+ \mu^-$ COLLIDER

†

- Alternating Solenoids - FOFO

$\beta^* \approx 6 \text{ cm}$ at 100 MeV

$10 - 15 \text{ T}$



- Longitudinal cooling

†

$\mu^+ \mu^-$ COLLIDER

The natural logarithmic raise of $\frac{dE}{dz}$ is TOO WEAK

- Exchange

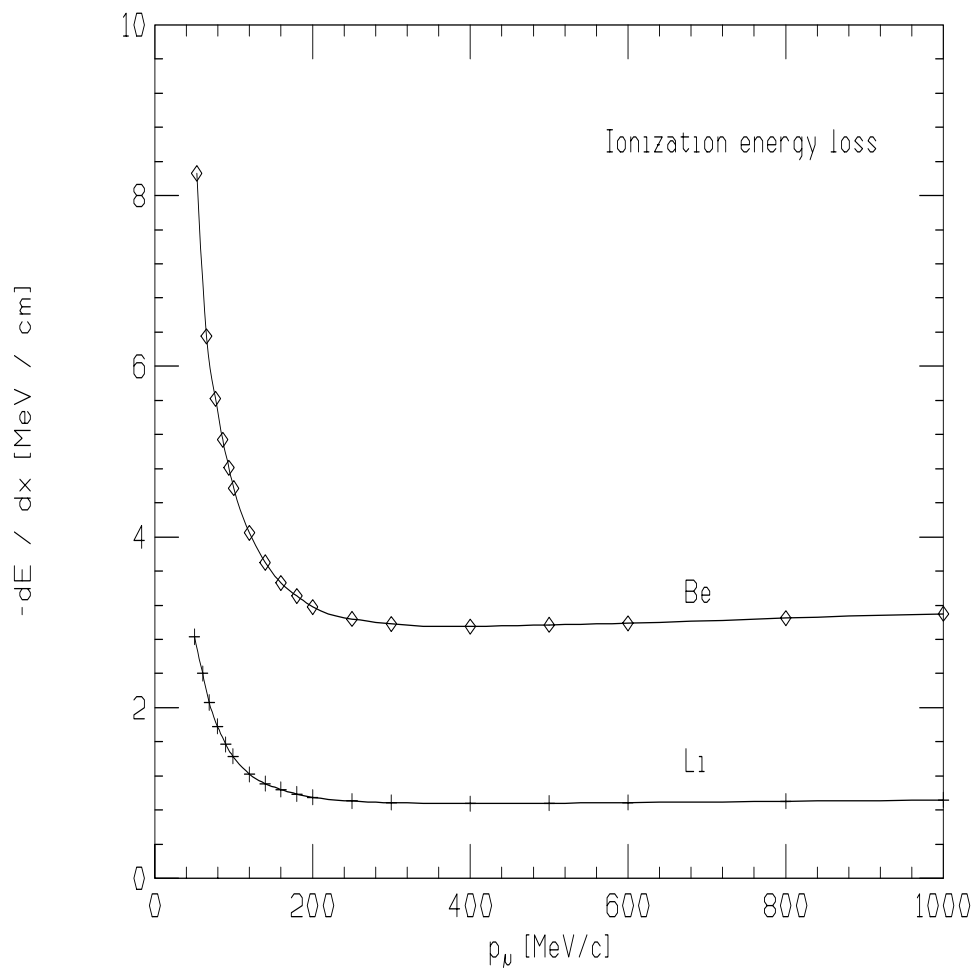
Introduce dispersion and use Be or Li WEDGE to reduce longitudinal phase space. ‡

‡



$\mu^+ \mu^-$ COLLIDER

§



$\frac{dE}{dz}$ as a function of muon momentum for Li and Be

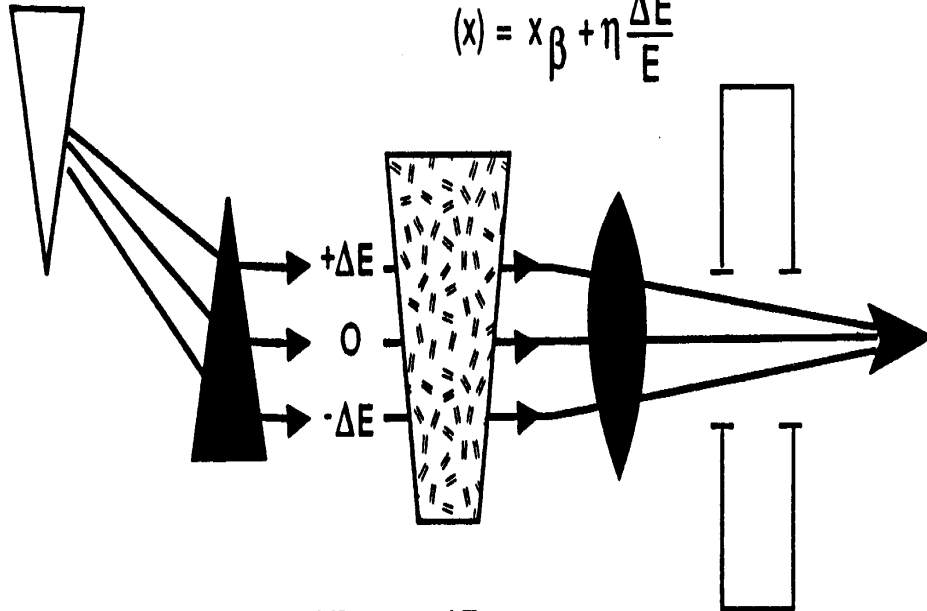
§

 $\mu^+ \mu^-$ COLLIDER

**USE WEDGE ABSORBER AT $\eta \neq 0$
TO INCREASE ENERGY-COOLING**

$$\text{Width: } \delta(x) = \delta_0 + \delta' x$$

$$(x) = x_\beta + \eta \frac{\Delta E}{E}$$



Basic principle of Ionization Cooling using a wedge absorber

 $\mu^+ \mu^-$ COLLIDER

- Summary of the Cooling Section

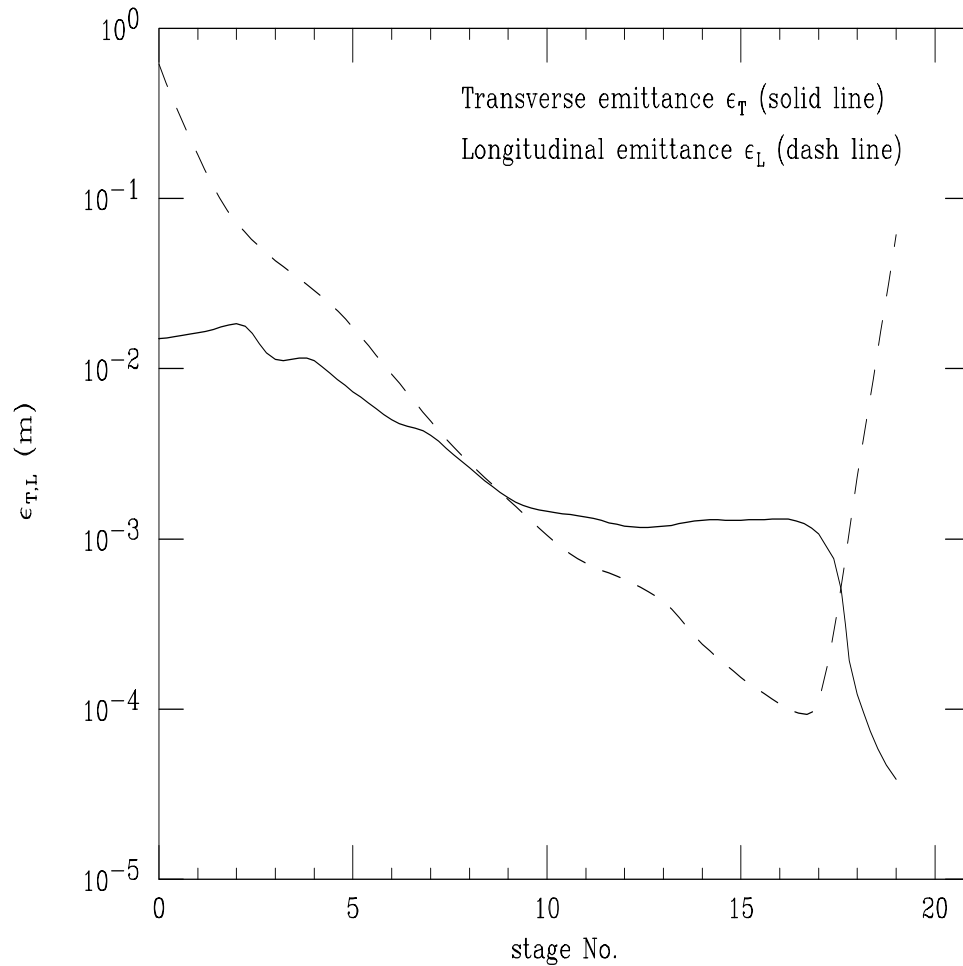
total length	743	m	
sections	19		
total acceleration	4.8	GeV	
accelerator length	690	m	
μ decay loss	45	%	
contingency loss	20	%	
	Entrance	Exit	
KE	300	15	MeV
p	392	58	MeV/c
β	0.966	0.481	
$\epsilon_{xN}(rms)$	15000	39	$mm\ mr$
$\epsilon_{zN}(rms)$	61.2	6.0	$m\ %$
σ_z	1.50	0.35	m
$\frac{\delta p}{p}$	11.0	31.7	%
μ intensity	7.5	3.0	$10^{12}/bunch$

||

||



$\mu^+ \mu^-$ COLLIDER



Normalized transverse and longitudinal emittance as a function of section number in a model cooling system**

**



$\mu^+ \mu^-$ COLLIDER