

## Abstract

The presence of duodecapole components in quadrupole focusing field results in excitation of sixth-order single-particle resonance if the phase advance of the particles transverse oscillation is close to  $60^\circ$ . This phenomenon results in intensification of beam losses. We present analytical and numerical treatment of particle dynamics in the vicinity of sixth-order resonance. The topology of resonance in phase space is analyzed. Beam emittance growth due to crossing of resonance islands is determined. Halo formation of intense beams in presence of resonance conditions is examined.

## Duodecapole Component

Magnetic vector potential of lens with quadrupole symmetry

$$A_z = -\left[\frac{G_2}{2}r^2 \cos 2\theta + \frac{G_6}{6}r^6 \cos 6\theta + \dots\right]$$

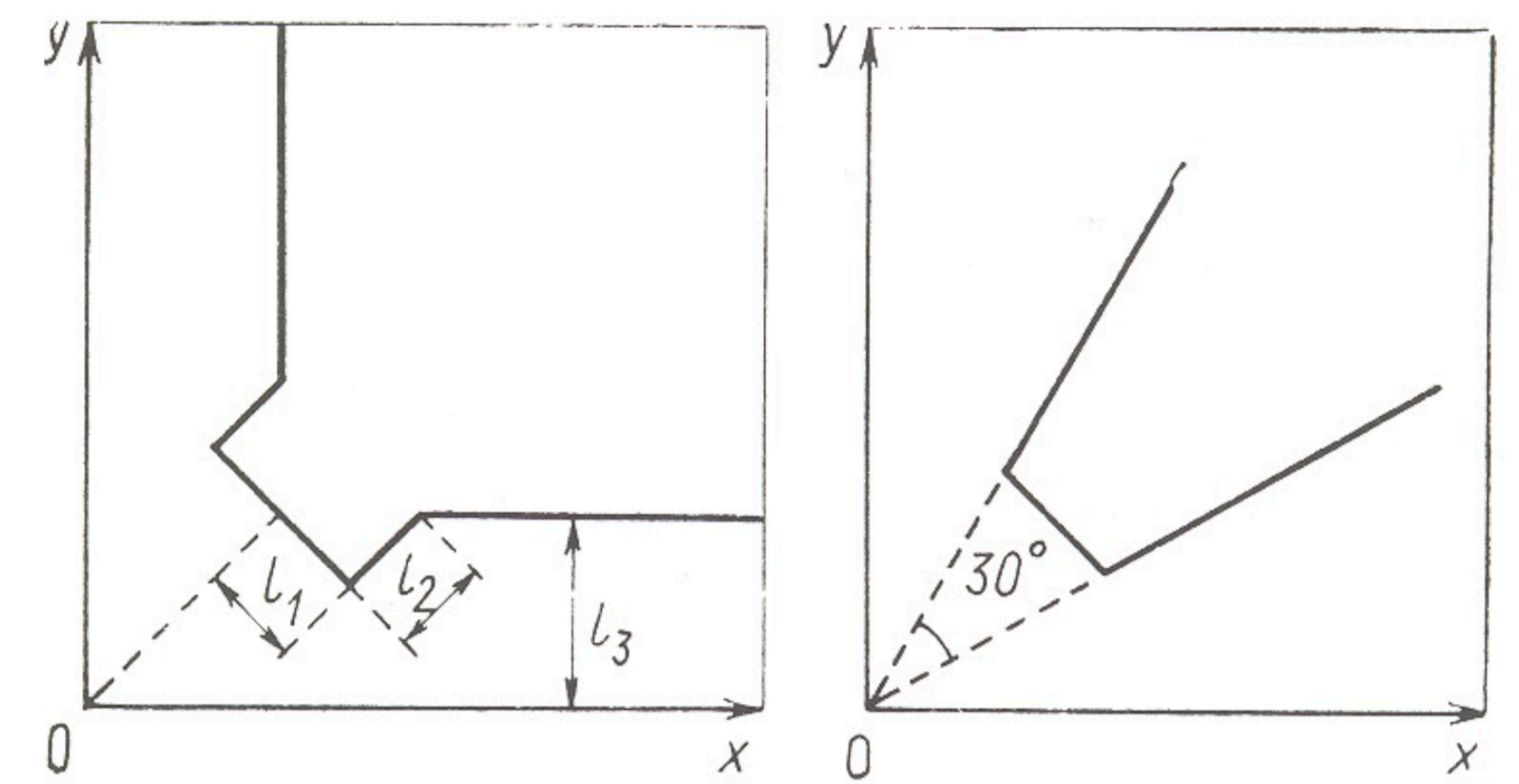
Vertical component of magnetic field along abscissa

$$B_y(x,0) = G_2x + G_6x^5 + \dots$$

Particles traveling through quadrupole receive kick which contains both linear and non-linear parts

$$\Delta \frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{qD}{mc\beta\gamma} (G_2x + G_6x^5 + \dots)$$

## Minimization of $G_6$



Minimization of duodecapole component  
 $l_1 = 0.4852, l_2 = 0.5741, l_3 = 0.77$   
 (I.M. Kapchinsky, "Theory of Linear Resonance Accelerators", Harwood, 1985)

## Hamiltonian of Sixth Order Resonance

Phase advance per FODO period:

$$\mu_o = \frac{S}{2D} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4D}{3S} \frac{qG_2D^2}{mc\beta\gamma}}$$

Transformation to action-angle variables

$$x = \sqrt{2J} \cos \psi$$

$$p = -\sqrt{2J} \sin \psi$$

Normalized emittance of the beam

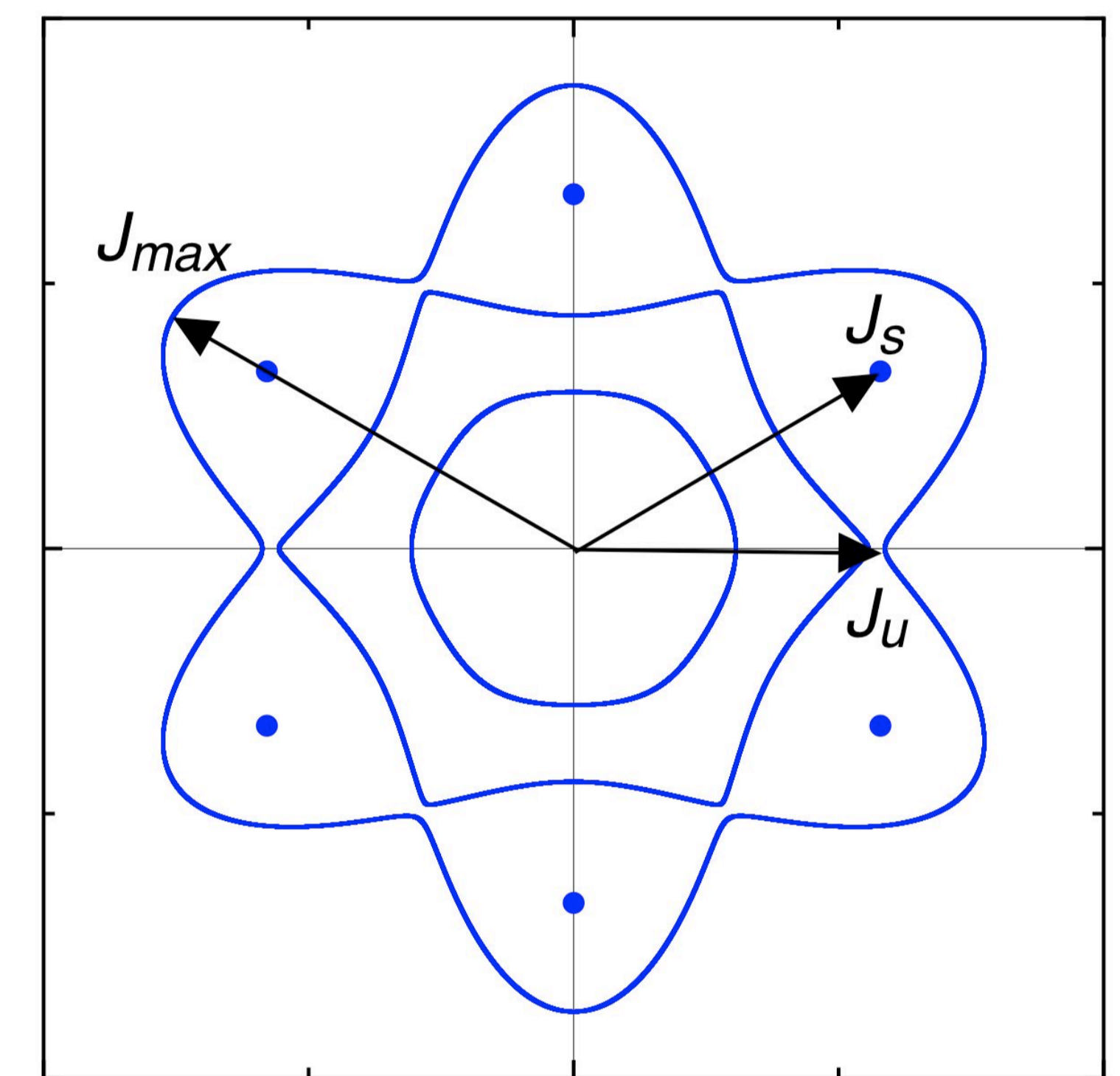
$$\varepsilon = 2J \beta\gamma \frac{\mu_o}{S}$$

Deviation from "resonance" angle  $60^\circ$

$$\vartheta = \mu_o - \pi/3$$

Hamiltonian describing slow motion near sixth order resonance

$$H(J, \psi) = J\vartheta - \frac{\delta_5}{4} J^3 - \frac{\delta_5}{24} J^3 \cos 6\psi$$



Topology of 6<sup>th</sup> order resonance.

## Fixed Points and Island Size

## Single Particle Dynamics in FODO Lattice

Fixed points (stable and unstable) are determined by equations:

$$\frac{dJ}{dn} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \psi} = -\frac{\delta_5}{4} J^3 \sin 6\psi = 0$$

$$\frac{d\psi}{dn} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial J} = \vartheta - \frac{3}{4} \delta_5 J^2 \left[1 + \frac{\cos 6\psi}{6}\right] = 0$$

First equation has a solution  $\sin 6\psi = 0$  or  $\cos 6\psi = \pm 1$ .

Unstable points:  $\cos 6\psi = 1$   
 Stable points:  $\cos 6\psi = -1$

Action at unstable point

$$J_u = \sqrt{\frac{8}{7} \frac{\vartheta}{\delta_5}} \quad \psi_u = \frac{\pi}{3} k$$

Action at stable point

$$J_s = \sqrt{\frac{8}{5} \frac{\vartheta}{\delta_5}} \quad \psi_s = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3} k$$

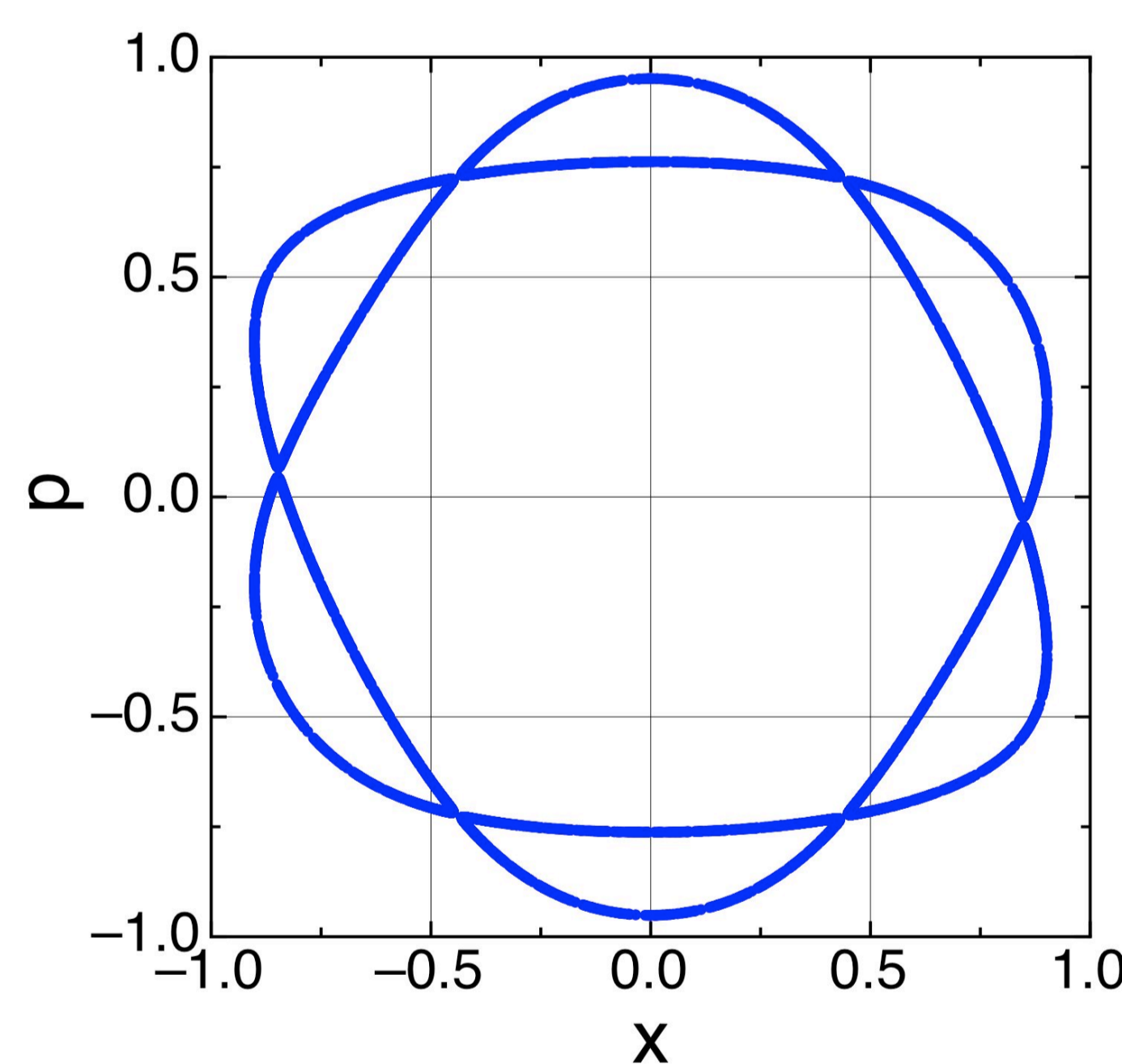
Maximum Action value

$$J_{\max} = 1.54 \sqrt{\frac{8}{7} \frac{\vartheta}{\delta_5}}$$

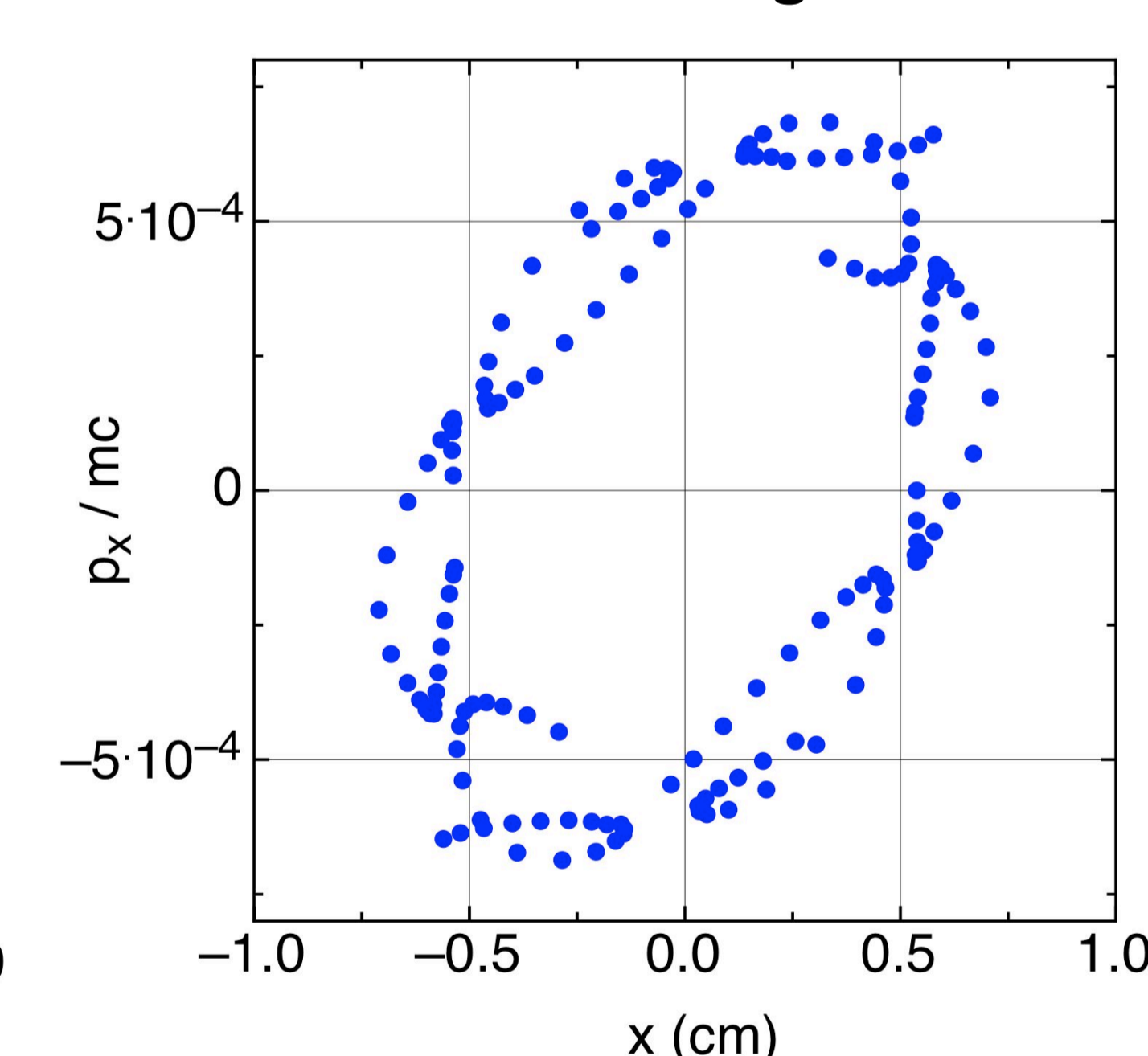
Beam emittance limited by unstable points

$$\varepsilon_u = \sqrt{\frac{32}{7} \frac{\vartheta}{\delta_5}} \beta\gamma \frac{\mu_o}{S}$$

Matrix Method



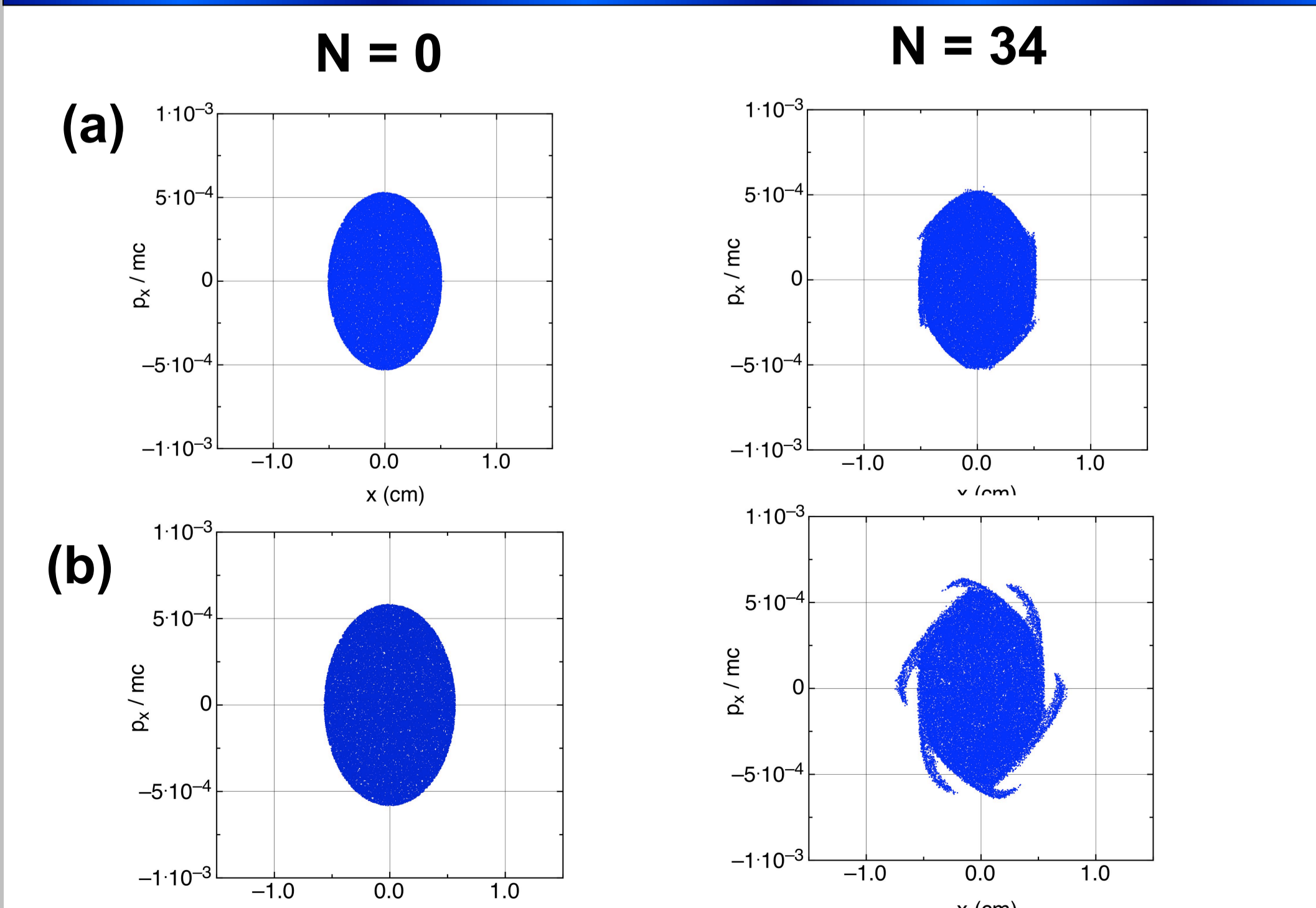
Direct Integration



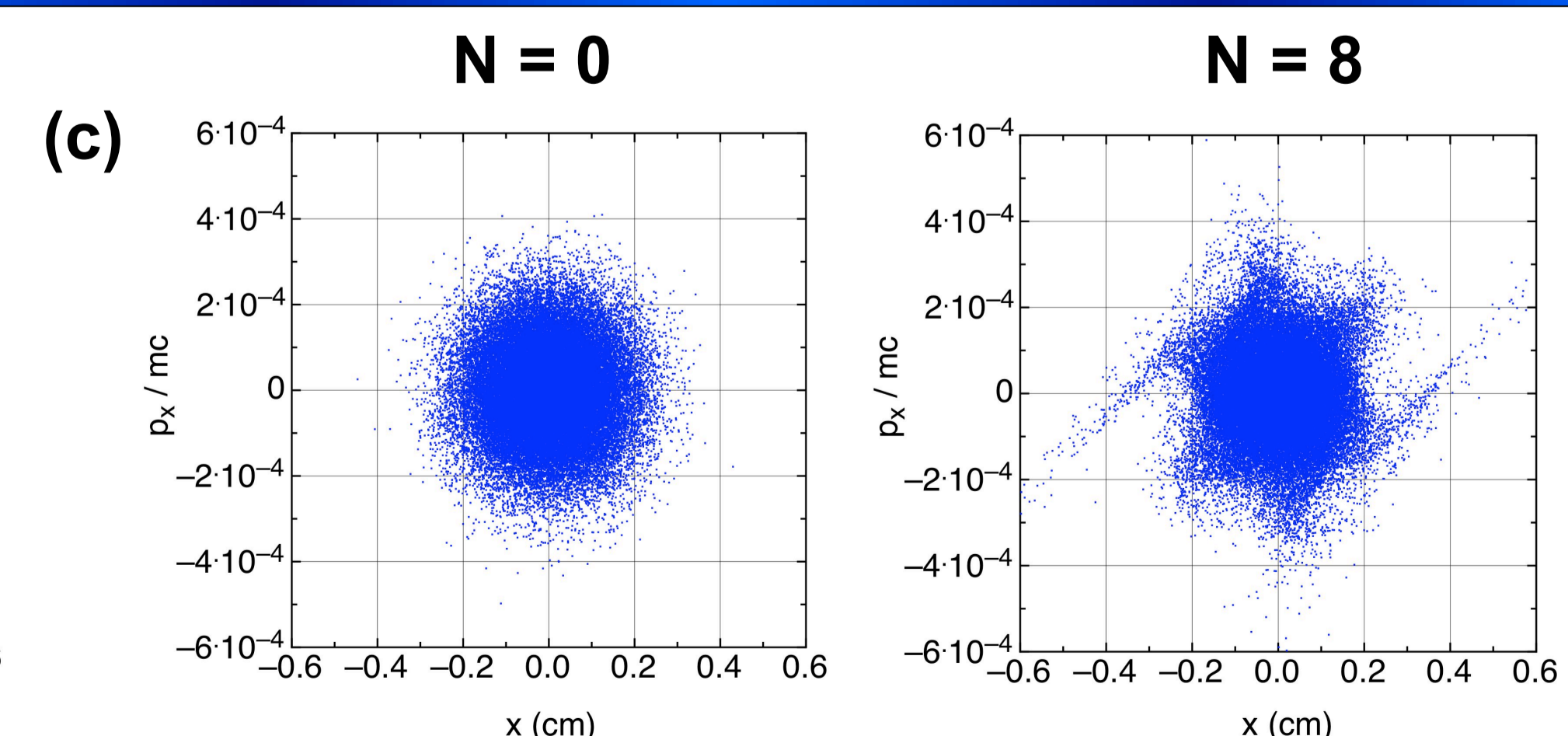
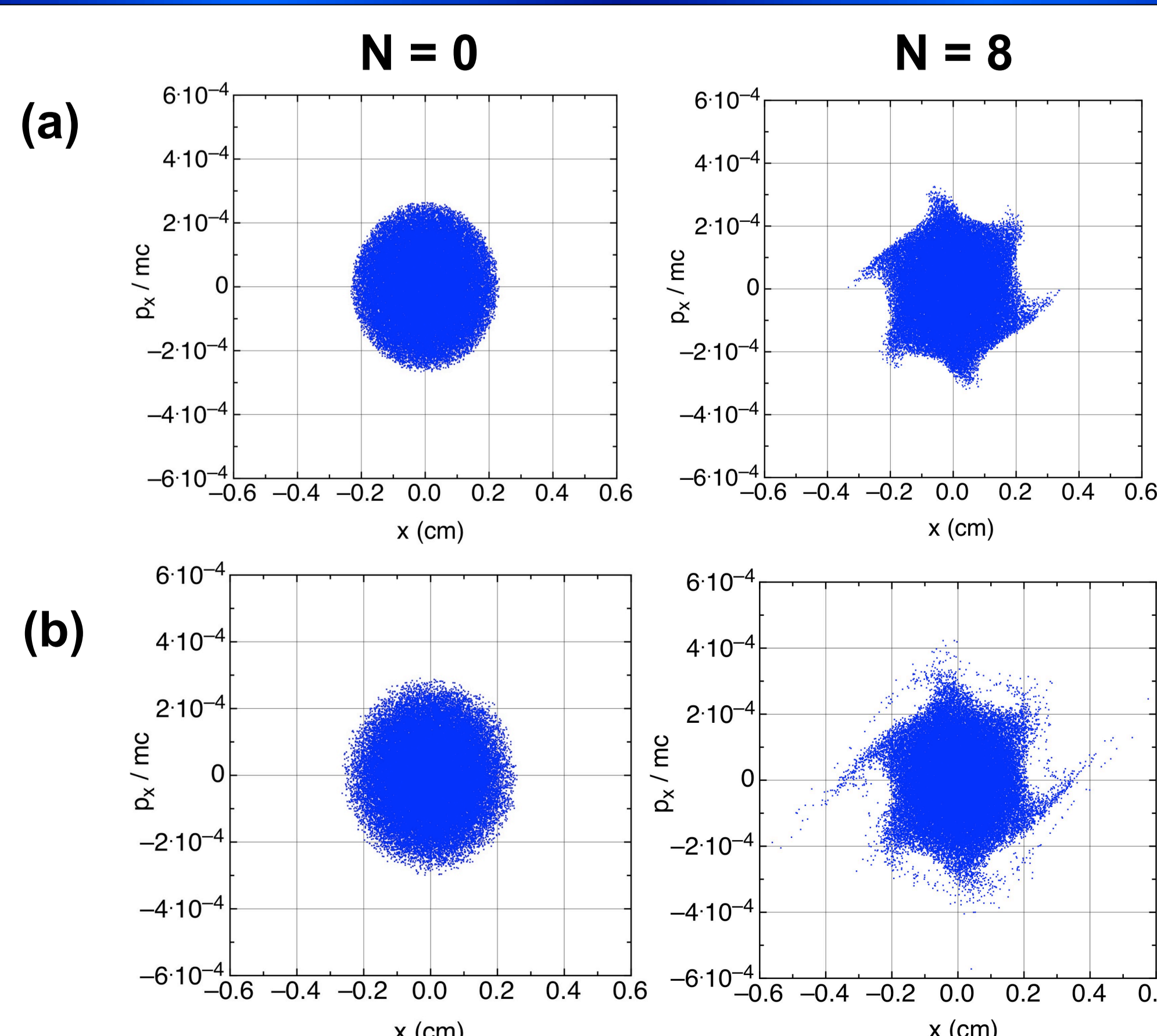
Dynamics of single particle in FODO focusing channel with  $D/S=1/3$  and phase advance  $\mu_o = 62.6^\circ$ .

## Distortion of Beam Emittance Near 6<sup>th</sup> Order Resonance

## Effect of Space Charge on Beam Dynamics Near Resonance



Dynamics of the beam with emittance (a)  $\varepsilon / \varepsilon_u = 0.5$  (b)  $\varepsilon / \varepsilon_u = 0.6$ . Numbers indicate FODO period.



Dynamics of the beam in the vicinity of 6<sup>th</sup> order resonance for different beam distributions in the lattice with  $\mu_o = 86^\circ$ : (a) water bag,  $\mu = 58^\circ$  (b) parabolic,  $\mu = 54^\circ$  (c) Gaussian,  $\mu = 38^\circ$ . Numbers indicate FODO period.