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DESIGN OF THE MUON COLLIDER LATTICE: PRESENT STATUS

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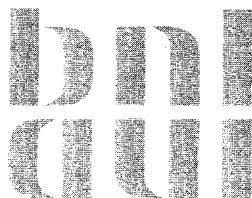
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Design of the Muon Collider Lattice: Present Status

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We discuss a preliminary design for a high luminosity 4 TeV center of mass $\mu^+ \mu^-$ collider ring.

1. INTRODUCTION

The last component of a muon collider facility, as presently envisioned[1], is a colliding-beam storage ring. Design studies on various problems for this ring have been in progress over the past year[2]. In this paper we discuss the current status of the design.

The projected muon currents require very low beta values at the IP, $\beta^* = 3$ mm, in order to achieve the design luminosity of $\mathcal{L} = 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$. The beta values in the final-focus quadrupoles are roughly 400 km. To cancel the corresponding chromaticities, sextupole schemes for local correction have been included in the optics of the experimental insertion[3]. The *hour-glass* effect constraints the bunch length to be comparable to β^* . To obtain such short bunches with reasonable rf voltage requires a very small value of the momentum compaction α , which can be obtained by using flexible momentum compaction (FMC) modules in the arcs[4].

A preliminary design of a complete collider ring has now been made; it uses an experimental insertion and arc modules as described in refs.[2]-[4] as well as a utility insertion. The layout of this ring is shown schematically in Fig.1, and its parameters are summarized in Tb.1.

Though some engineering features are unrealistic, and the beam performance needs some im-

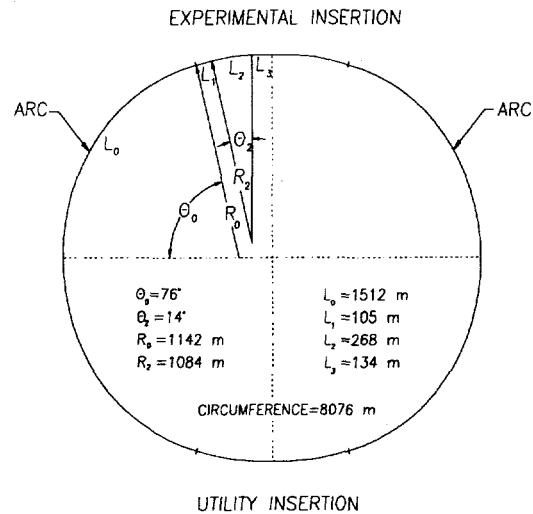


Figure 1. The complete collider ring layout.

provement, we believe that this study can serve as the basis for a workable collider design.

The remaining sections of the paper will describe the lattice, show beam behaviour, and discuss future design studies.

Table 1
High Energy-High Luminosity $\mu^+ \mu^-$ Collider.

Maximum c-of-m Energy [TeV]	4
Luminosity $\mathcal{L}[10^{35} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}]$	1.0
Circumference [km]	8.08
Time Between Collisions [μs]	12
Energy Spread $\sigma_e[\text{units } 10^{-3}]$	2
Pulse length $\sigma_z[\text{mm}]$	3
Free space at the IP [m]	6.25
Luminosity life time [No.turns]	900
<i>rms</i> emittance, $\epsilon_{x,y}^N [10^{-6} \text{m-rad}]$	50.0
<i>rms</i> emittance, $\epsilon_{x,y} [10^{-6} \text{m-rad}]$	0.0026
Beta Function at IP, $\beta^* [\text{mm}]$	3
<i>rms</i> Beam size at IP [μm]	2.8
Quadrupole pole fields near IP [T]	6.0
Maximum Beta Function, $\beta_{\max} [\text{km}]$	400
Magnet Aperture closest IP [cm]	12
Beam-Beam tune shift per crossing	0.04
Repetition Rate [Hz]	15
rf frequency [GHz]	3
rf voltage [MeV]	1500
Particles per Bunch [units 10^{12}]	2
No. of Bunches of each sign	2
Peak current $\mathcal{I} = \frac{eNc}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_e} [\text{kA}]$	12.8
Average current $\mathcal{I} = \frac{eNc}{\text{Circum}} [\text{A}]$	0.032
Horizontal tune ν_x	55.79
Vertical tune ν_y	38.82

2. LATTICE

2.1. Global structure

The ring has an oval shape, with reflection symmetry about two perpendicular axes, see Fig. 1. The lattice has two nearly circular 152° arcs joined by the experimental and utility insertions. Each insertion contains two 14° bending sections.

The two arcs are identical; each contains 22 periodic modules and two dispersion suppressor modules. The two insertions are geometrically identical, and each is symmetric about its center. Each half insertion has three parts: two straight sections separated by a bending section. The bending sections are identical in the experimental and utility insertions, except for sextupole strengths; the straight parts have different quadrupole lengths and gradients. Thus, the fo-

cusing structure of the ring has one superperiod, with reflection symmetry about the line joining the centers of the two insertions.

2.2. Arc module

In order to have very short 3 mm bunches in the 2 TeV muon collider, the storage ring must be quasi-isochronous, which requires that the momentum compaction α be very close to zero, where α is defined in terms of offsets of the momentum p and equilibrium orbit circumference C by

$$\alpha = \frac{\Delta C}{C} / \frac{\Delta p}{p}, \quad (1)$$

which may be shown to be equal to

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{C} \oint \frac{D(s)}{\rho(s)} ds, \quad (2)$$

where D is the dispersion function, ρ the radius of curvature and s is the longitudinal path length measured along the closed orbit. Since there is a closed orbit for every value of the momentum, all of these quantities including α are functions of p .

The particle motion in longitudinal phase space depends on changes of its arrival time at the rf cavities, which depends on changes of circumference and velocity v . To first order the time difference is: $\frac{\Delta T}{T_0} = \frac{\Delta C}{C_0} - \frac{\Delta v}{v_0}$ and is related to the change in momentum by $\frac{\Delta T}{T_0} = \eta \frac{\Delta p}{p_0} = (\alpha_0 - \frac{1}{\gamma^2}) \frac{\Delta p}{p_0}$, where T_0 is the time of arrival of the reference particle; ΔT and Δp are the time and momentum deviations, respectively, of the off-momentum particle relative to the synchronous particle with momentum p_0 ; η is the phase slip factor; γ is the relativistic energy, and $\alpha_0 = \alpha(p_0)$. The transition energy γ_t is defined by $\alpha = 1/\gamma_t^2$.

In an isochronous ring $\eta = 0$, so to first order the arrival time is independent of the momentum; the condition for which is $\gamma_t = \gamma$. For 2 TeV muons $\gamma \approx 2 \cdot 10^4$, so $\alpha \approx 2.5 \cdot 10^{-9}$. In a regular FODO lattice, α is much larger. To bring the first order value of α to zero requires that $\langle D/\rho \rangle$ through all of the dipoles be equal to zero.

In a FODO lattice α is positive. This muon collider ring design has bending regions in the insertions with a FODO structure whose contribu-

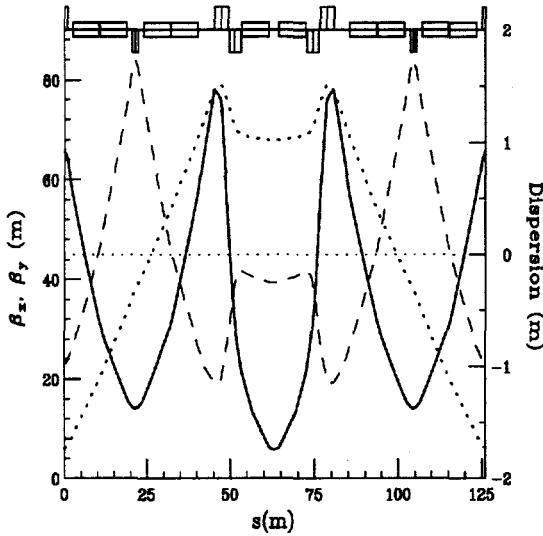


Figure 2. Betatron (β_x solid-line; β_y dash-line) and dispersion (dot-line) functions of an arc module.

tions to α are positive, so the contributions of the arcs must be negative with nearly the same magnitude as those of the insertions. For the present design, the value needed for each arc is $\alpha_{arc} = -1.15 \cdot 10^{-4}$.

This value of α_{arc} can be obtained by building an arc whose periods are FMC modules. An FMC module[4] is a symmetric structure composed of two FODO cells separated by a matching insertion which transforms $(\beta_x, \alpha_x, \beta_y, \alpha_y, D, D')$ to $(\beta_x, -\alpha_x, \beta_y, -\alpha_y, D, -D')$.

The contribution to α of the module can be adjusted by choosing the appropriate value of D (with $D' = 0$) at the end of the module. For the module design used here (see Fig.2), the matching insertion contains two quadrupole doublets and two dipoles. The two quadrupole gradients and drift lengths are adjusted to bring α_x, α_y and D' to zero at the center of the module. The number of modules and the bending angles of the dipoles are chosen to give the entire arc the bending angle of 152° needed to close the ring.

The arc modules also contain sextupoles; there are two families adjusted to bring the chromaticities of the arc to zero. Alternatively, they could be used to control the quadratic dependence of $\alpha(p)$, as is discussed in section 4.1.

The parameters of the arc modules are given in Tb.2.

Table 2
Arc-module.

Arc-module.	
Total length [m]	126
Total angle [deg.]	6.53
No. modules per arc	22
No. dipoles	10
No. quadrupoles	7
No. sextupoles	3
Dipole length [m]	8
Dipole field [T]	9.51
Max. gradient [T/m]	240
Max. sext. strength [T/m ²]	2074
Tune μ_x	0.896
Tune μ_y	0.536
Chromaticity μ'_x	-1.36
Chromaticity μ'_y	-0.71
Compaction α	$-5.93 \cdot 10^{-5}$
Max. β_x [m]	78
Max. β_y [m]	78
Max. D [m]	1.52
Min. D [m]	-1.73

2.3. Dispersion suppressor

A dispersion suppressor module is located at each arc end, which brings the dispersion and its slope to zero in the adjacent insertion straight section.

The suppressor at the arc-end preceding an insertion is shown in Fig.3; the suppressor following an insertion is obtained by reflection. This suppressor module is identical to a regular module except that the first four dipoles have been replaced by two dipoles with normal length and different field values. The lengths, strengths and positions of the quadrupoles and sextupoles are the same as in the regular modules.

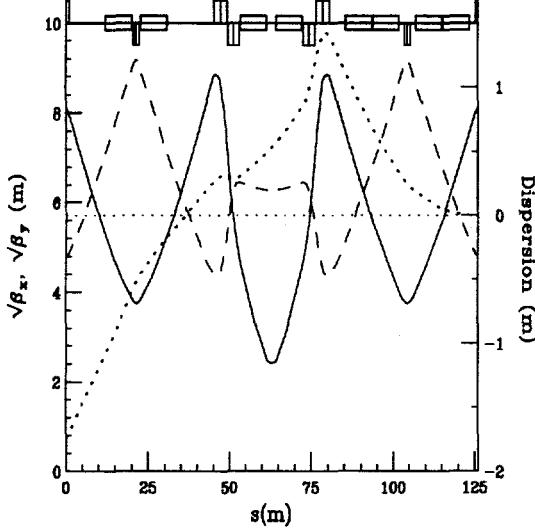


Figure 3. Betatron (β_x solid-line; β_y dash-line) and dispersion (dot-line) functions of a dispersion suppressor module.

The suppressor brings the dispersion and its slope to zero at the end of the arc exactly; however there are small errors in the beta functions. These errors could be removed by changing the gradients of some of the quadrupoles.

The parameters of the dispersion suppressor module are given in Tb.3.

2.4. Experimental insertion

The design of an insertion with an extremely low-beta interaction region for a muon collider[5] presents a challenge similar to that encountered in the Next Linear Collider (NLC)[6]. The design used here for each half of the symmetric low-beta insertion follows the prescription proposed by Brown[7]; it consists of two telescopes with a chromatic correction section between them. Fig.4 shows the left half of the insertion, starting at the end of the arc dispersion suppressor and ending at the IP.

The first telescope, called the Matching Telescope (MT), on the left of the figure, brings the beta functions from the arc to a focus of about 3

Table 3
Dispersion suppressor.

Total length [m]	126
Total angle [deg.]	3.99
No. suppressors per arc	2
No. normal dipoles	6
No. special dipoles	2
No. quadrupoles	7
No. sextupoles	3
Dipole length [m]	8
Field normal dipole [T]	9.51
Field dipole #1 [T]	8.72
Field dipole #2 [T]	-7.63
Max. gradient [T/m]	240
Max. sext. strength [T/m ²]	2074
Tune μ_x	0.896
Tune μ_y	0.536
Chromaticity μ'_x	-1.36
Chromaticity μ'_y	-0.71
Compaction α	$-3.44 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Max. β_x [m]	80
Max. β_y [m]	84
Max. D [m]	1.41
Min. D [m]	-1.73

cm. To the right of the MT lies the Chromatic Correction Section (CCS), which contains two pairs of non-interleaved sextupoles. One pair, situated at positions of maximum β_x and large dispersion D , corrects horizontal chromaticity; the other pair, at maximum β_y positions, corrects vertical chromaticity. The horizontal-correcting pair is farthest from the IP, and the vertical-correcting pair is closest. The sextupoles of each pair are separated by phase advances of $\phi = \pi$ ($\Delta\mu = -0.5$), and they are all located at odd multiples of $\pi/2$ phase intervals from the IP. To the right of the CCS, the Final Focus Telescope (FFT) transports the beta functions from a focus of a few centimeters to a 3 mm focus at the IP.

The low beta-function values at the IP are obtained with four strong quadrupoles in the FFT with high beta values; these generate large chromaticities which are corrected locally with the two sextupole pairs in the CCS. This sextupole arrangement cancels the second-order geometric

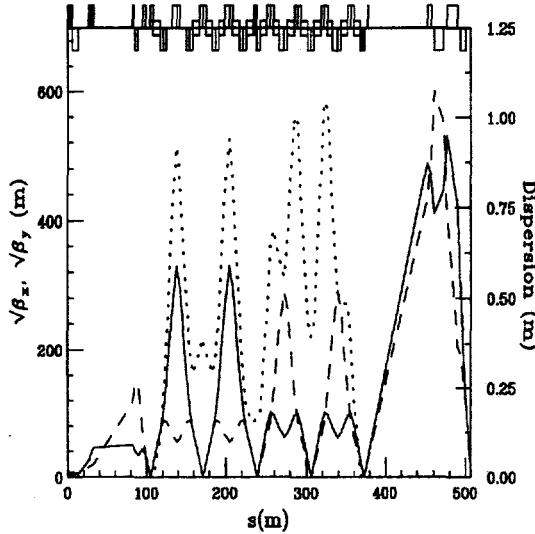


Figure 4. Half experimental insertion (β_x solid-line; β_y dash-line; D dot-line).

aberrations of the sextupoles, which reduces the second order tune shift by several orders of magnitude. The momentum bandwidth of the system is limited by third-order aberrations and residual second-order amplitude-dependent tune shifts. These aberrations arise from: a) small phase errors between the sextupoles and the final quadrupole; b) finite length of the sextupoles.

The residual chromaticities could be reduced with additional sextupoles at locations with nonzero dispersion, as suggested by Brinkmann[8]. Finally, a system of octupoles could be designed to correct third-order aberrations. Overall, it is believed possible to construct a system with a bandwidth of $\approx 1\%$.

The most complex part of the insertion is the CCS. A somewhat oversimplified description follows. The CCS consists of eight FODO cells, each with $\pi/2$ phase advances. The first four cells from the left begin at the center of a QF quadrupole and contain the two horizontal S_x sextupoles, which are next to QF's; the next four cells begin at the center of a QD and contain the vertical S_y sextupoles next to QD's. The low-beta focus at

the beginning of the CCS repeats itself every two cells and produces the high beta values needed in the sextupoles. The dipoles are placed in a way to cancel the dispersion and its slope at the ends of the CCS and to produce dispersion maxima near the sextupoles.

The strengths of the sextupoles S_x and S_y are adjusted to minimize the first order chromaticity, while trim quadrupoles, located at the ends of the fourth and eighth FODO cells, are used to minimize the second order chromaticity ($\partial^2\mu/\partial\delta^2$). The complete insertion has very small residual chromaticity and is nearly transparent when attached to the arc lattice.

The total length of the half insertion is 507 m; it contains 44 quadrupoles, 14 sector dipoles and 4 sextupoles. A few dipoles have excessive fields and there is no space between many of the magnets. Parameters of the experimental insertion

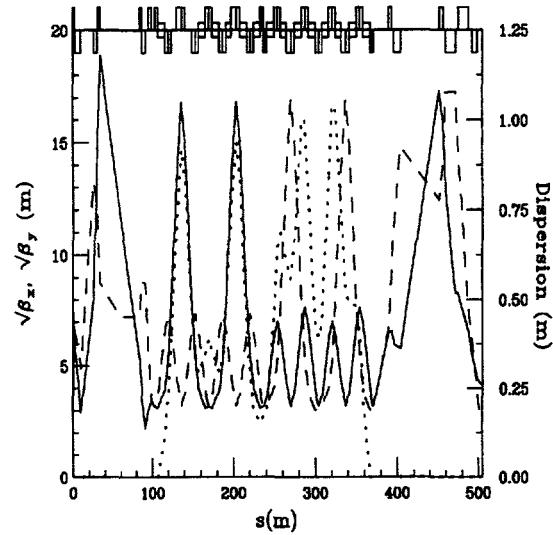


Figure 5. Half utility insertion (β_x solid-line; β_y dash-line; D dot-line).

are given in Tb.4.

Table 4
Experimental insertion.

Total length [m]	1014
Total angle [deg.]	28.3
Mom. compaction α	$1.154 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Horizontal tune μ_x	6.41
Vertical tune μ_y	6.56
Max. β_x [km]	283
Max. β_y [km]	360
Max. dispersion D [m]	1.04

2.5. Utility insertion

The utility insertion closely resembles the experimental insertion, except that the low-beta foci are relaxed in order to lower the beta-function maxima by a factor of about 1000, see Fig.5. This is done by relaxing the focusing in the two telescopes. The CCS section is the same as in the experimental insertion, except that the sextupoles are adjusted to cancel the total chromaticity of the utility insertion. Further changes will probably be needed in the future to better accommodate requirements of injection, RF, and scraping.

3. PERFORMANCE

The variations of the fractional part of the global tunes Q_x, Q_y as functions of $\Delta p/p$ are shown in Fig.6. Q_y is essentially flat over a bandwidth of $\pm 0.4\%$, but Q_x has non-linear components, although the variation of tune, peak to peak is less than 0.04 within a bandwidth of -0.15% to 0.3% . The next figures show the momentum dependences of β^* (Fig.7), chromaticity (Fig.8), momentum compaction α (Fig.9) and of the amplitude dependent tune shifts $dQ/d\epsilon$ (Fig.10).

4. IMPROVEMENTS

4.1. Suppression of Spread of Momentum Compaction

Although the collider ring has been adjusted to be isochronous for the reference particle, the off-momentum particle will see a small nonzero momentum-compaction factor, which is defined to be $\alpha(p) = \frac{p}{C} \frac{dC}{dp}$. The length of the closed orbit

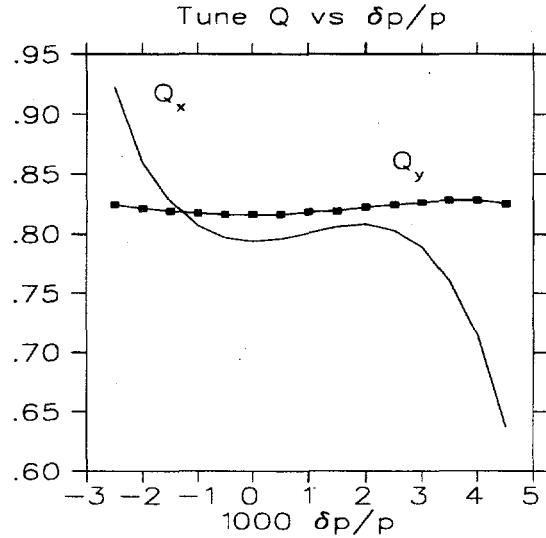


Figure 6. Fractional part of the tune shift Q vs $\frac{\Delta p}{p}$.

C for an off-momentum particle can be expanded as a function of momentum offset $\delta = p/p_0 - 1$, we write $C = C_0[1 + \alpha_1\delta + \alpha_1\alpha_2\delta^2 + \mathcal{O}(\delta^3)]$, where $\alpha_1\alpha_2$ is considered as a single variable. Consequently, the momentum compaction seen by the off-momentum particle is $\alpha(p) = \alpha_1 + (2\alpha_1\alpha_2 + \alpha_1 - \alpha_1^2)\delta + \mathcal{O}(\delta^2)$. Therefore, for an isochronous ring, there is still a spread of momentum compaction $\Delta\alpha = 2\alpha_1\alpha_2\delta + \mathcal{O}(\delta^2)$. The first-order momentum compaction is determined by the dispersion function at the dipoles. The second-order momentum compaction, however, in addition to the contribution from the second-order dispersion function at the dipoles, contains an extra wiggling term. This wiggling term, equal to one half the average of the square of the derivative of the dispersion, is a measure of the additional path length due to the closed orbit wiggling in and out of the reference orbit.

For normal FODO cells, the dispersion wiggles between 0.65 m and 1.24 m from the defocusing quadrupole to the focusing quadrupole, for a total of 0.59 m; for a FMC module, the dispersion oscillates between -1.73 m and +1.52 m, for a

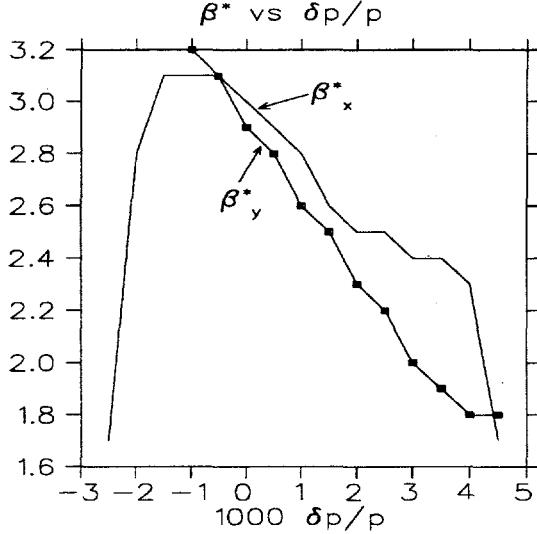


Figure 7. Beta function β^* vs $\frac{\Delta p}{p}$.

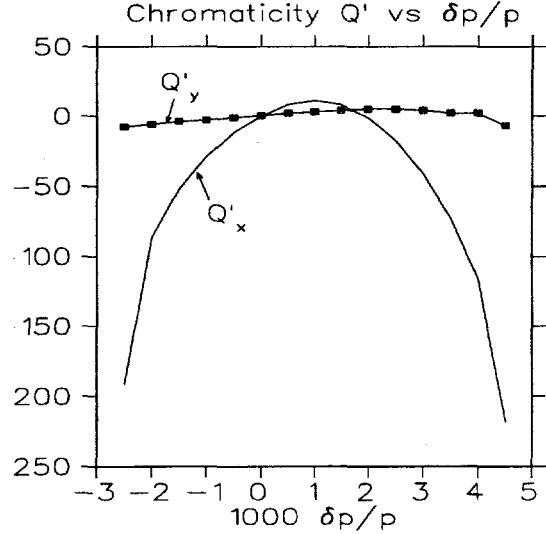


Figure 8. Chromaticity Q' vs $\frac{\Delta p}{p}$.

total of 3.25 m. As a result, the wiggling term is expected to be much larger. This eventually leads to a much larger $\alpha_1\alpha_2$ than for a FODO cell. If the chromatic sextupoles at the IR are used to correct the chromaticities of the IR, while the sextupoles in arc modules correct chromaticities of the arc modules, then this isochronous ring has a momentum-compaction factor varying almost linearly with momentum; $\alpha(p) = -4.3334 \times 10^{-6}$ and -122.6758×10^{-6} at $\pm 0.5\%$, respectively, for a total spread of -188.3424×10^{-6} ; this is illustrated in Fig.11. We can also see that $\alpha_1\alpha_2$ is positive.

In order to have the muons remain bunched, a rather huge rf system will be necessary for such a large spread of momentum compaction.

Sextupoles affect $\alpha_1\alpha_2$. Consider a FODO-cell system with sextupoles of strengths S_F and S_D , respectively, at the focusing and defocusing quadrupoles. The change in second-order momentum compaction[10] is given by $\Delta\alpha_1\alpha_2 = -(S_F\hat{D}^3 + S_D\check{D}^3)$, where \hat{D} and \check{D} are the first-order dispersions at the focusing and defocusing quadrupoles. We may expect the behavior to be similar for our arc modules. If both sex-

tupoles are used to compensate for natural chromaticities, the one with S_F will lower $\alpha_1\alpha_2$ while the one with S_D will increase it. Therefore, we should first forget chromaticity correction and use only one sextupole of strength S_F on each side of the lower-beta doublets where β_x and dispersion is large. At this moment, each arc module has been tuned to have $\alpha_1 = -59.3475 \times 10^{-6}$ in order to maintain isochronicity of the whole ring. By adjusting the sextupole strength to the optimum value of $S_F = 0.26623 \text{ m}^{-2}$, the momentum compaction of the arc module becomes $\alpha(p) = -57.3255 \times 10^{-6}$ when the momentum offset is $\pm 0.5\%$. The variation of $\alpha(p)$ is plotted in Fig.12 and looks like a parabola, implying that $\alpha_1\alpha_2$ has been adjusted to zero and what is left is the third-order contribution. The total swing of $\alpha(p)$ is now 2.0220×10^{-6} . From the shape of Fig.11, the momentum-compaction factor of each module should have been adjusted instead to $\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{2}(-59.3475 \times 10^{-6} - 57.3255 \times 10^{-6}) = -58.3365 \times 10^{-6}$, so that eventually the spread of momentum compaction will become $\pm 1.0110 \times 10^{-6}$, which is acceptable for a moderate-size rf system.

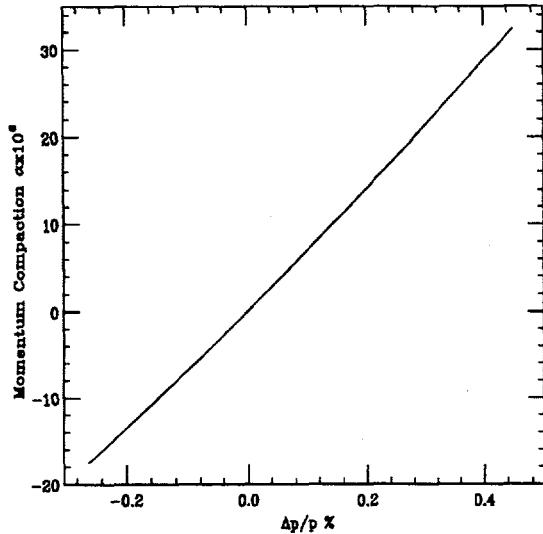


Figure 9. Momentum compaction α vs $\frac{\Delta p}{p}$.

The introduction of this $\alpha_1\alpha_2$ -correction sextupoles bring the chromaticities (here we denote chromaticity with the symbol ξ) of each arc module to $\xi_x = +3.125$ to $+4.099$ and $\xi_y = -1.955$ to -1.884 when the momentum offset varies from -0.5% to $+0.5\%$, as illustrated in Fig.12. There are 40 arc modules and they contribute therefore chromaticities of $\xi_x = +140$ and $\xi_y = -72$ to the whole collider ring. But these chromaticities are only very tiny compared with the -6000 units from the IR, and can be removed by making minor adjustment to the chromatic correction sextupoles of the IR. There will still be a spread of chromaticities as a function of momentum due to the arc modules, with a total of $\Delta\xi_x = 39$ and $\Delta\xi_y = 2.84$.

If the spread of momentum compaction and the spreads of chromaticities are still too large, we can construct another similar arc module that has a smaller dispersion wiggling. We have a design in Fig.13 that employs quadrupoles with strengths reduced roughly by $1/3$ in the FODO regions, but almost doubled in the low-beta region.

This module has a maximum and minimum dispersion of $+1.4228$ m and -1.2514 m. When its

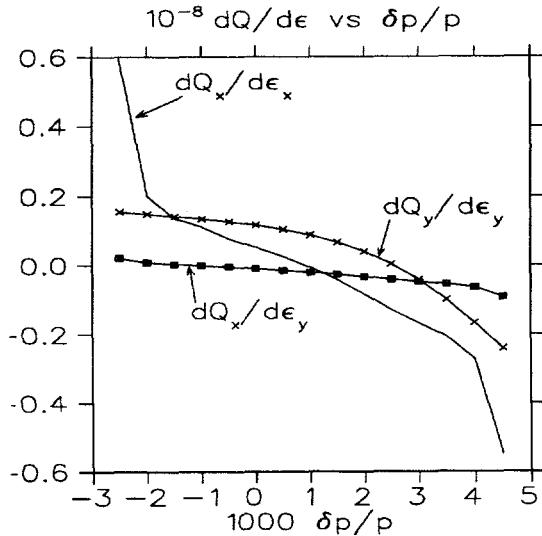


Figure 10. Amplitude dependent tune shift $\frac{dQ}{d\epsilon}$ vs $\frac{\Delta p}{p}$.

chromaticities are corrected to zero with focusing and defocusing sextupoles, it gives a total spread of $\alpha(p)$ equal to only 64.7327×10^{-6} when the momentum offset is $\pm 0.5\%$, as shown in Fig.14 drawn in the same scale as Fig.12.

If only a pair of sextupoles S_F is used to compensate for $\alpha_1\alpha_2$ as in above, at the optimum sextupole strength of $S_F = 0.208081 \text{ m}^{-2}$, the spread of momentum compaction will only be $\pm 0.3990 \times 10^{-6}$, which is about 2.5 times less than the former arc module. Meanwhile, the chromaticities introduced are $\xi_x = +3.002$ to $+2.849$ and $\xi_y = -2.149$ to -1.698 . Both the chromaticities and their spreads are much smaller than the arc modules used in the present design. Fig.15 shows the momentum compaction and chromaticities for this module as a comparison with Fig.12.

5. CONCLUSIONS

A possible lattice for a muon collider has been described. The design satisfies most of the collider requirements, although it is not fully realistic. Error and tolerance analyses are yet to be

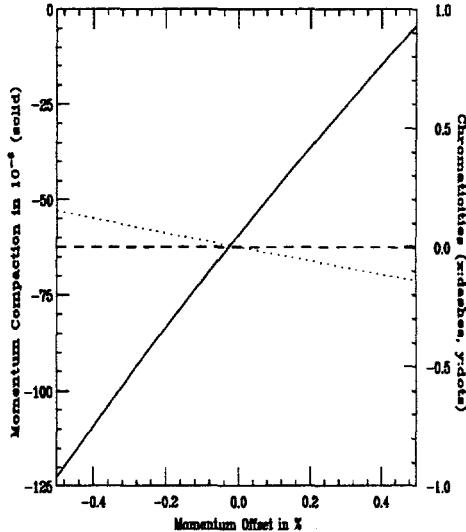


Figure 11. Momentum compaction and chromaticities vs $\frac{\Delta p}{p}$ of the arc-module.

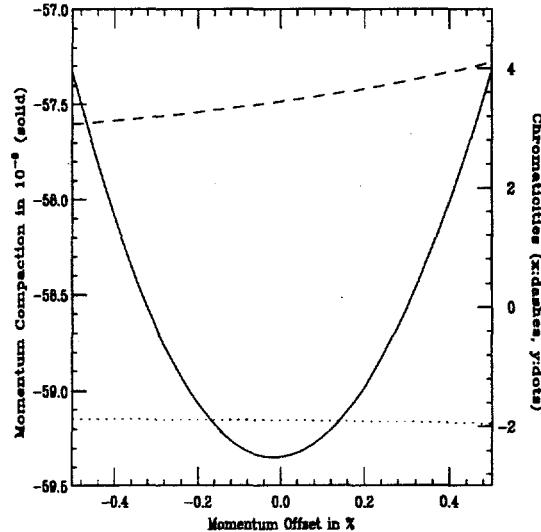


Figure 12. α and ξ vs $\frac{\Delta p}{p}$ with $\alpha_1\alpha_2$ correction sextupole.

performed as well as tracking to determine the dynamic aperture and achievable luminosity.

In order to make the final-focus design realistic, drift spaces must be introduced between all magnet elements, and the lengths of the insertions will have to be increased in order to achieve the required dispersion values in the sextupoles with reasonable dipole fields.

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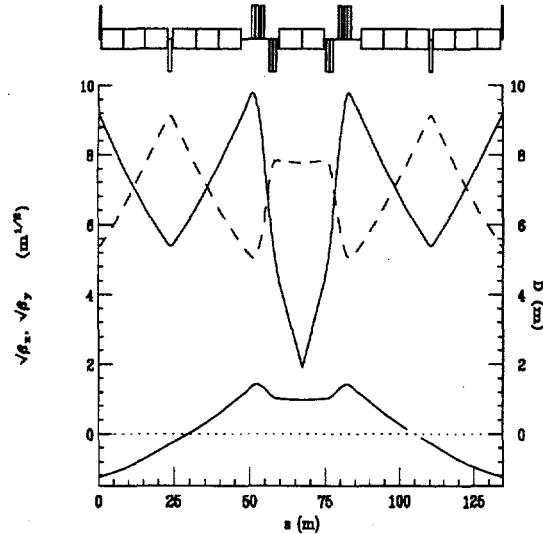


Figure 13. Proposed arc module.

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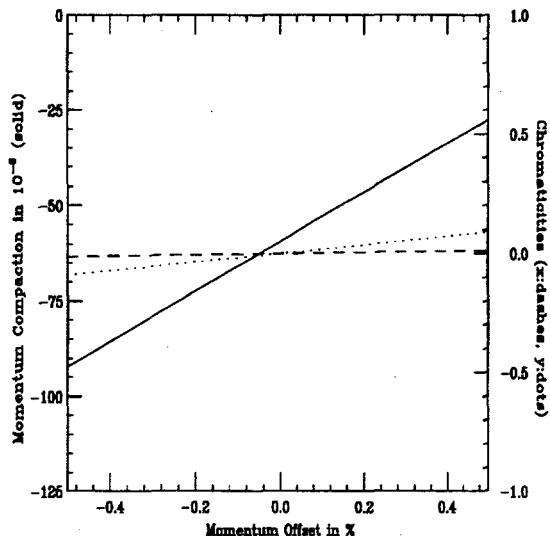


Figure 14. Momentum compaction and chromaticities vs $\frac{\Delta p}{p}$.

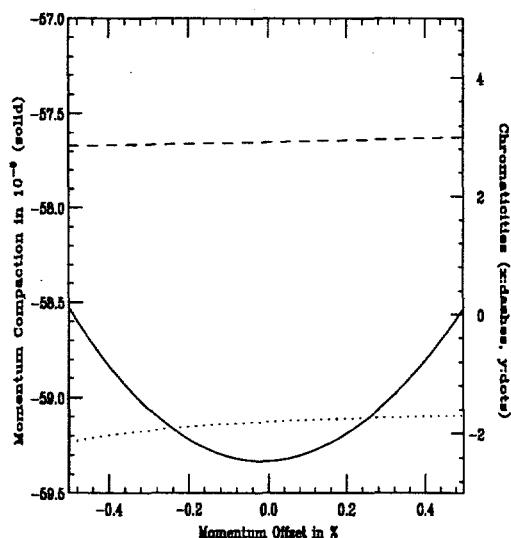


Figure 15. α and ξ vs $\frac{\Delta p}{p}$ with $\alpha_1\alpha_2$ correction sextupole.