1. Problem 1

From the lecture notes, we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} X(s_2) \\ X'(s_2) \end{pmatrix} = M(s_2, s_1) \begin{pmatrix} X(s_1) \\ X'(s_1) \end{pmatrix}$$

where the transfer matrix $M(s_2, s_1)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} M(s_2, s_1) &= \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1}}(\cos\mu + \alpha_1 \sin\mu) & \sqrt{\beta_1\beta_2}\sin\mu \\ -\frac{1+\alpha_1\alpha_2}{\sqrt{\beta_1\beta_2}}\sin\mu - \frac{\alpha_1-\alpha_2}{\sqrt{\beta_1\beta_2}}\cos\mu & \sqrt{\frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1}}(\cos\mu - \alpha_1\sin\mu) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\beta_2} & 0 \\ -\frac{\alpha_2}{\sqrt{\beta_2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta_1}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\mu & \sin\mu \\ -\sin\mu & \cos\mu \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta_1}} & 0 \\ -\frac{\alpha_1}{\sqrt{\beta_1}} & \sqrt{\beta_1} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

We can solve $X(s_2)$

$$X(s_2) = \sqrt{\frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1}}(\cos\mu + \alpha_1\sin\mu)\cdot X(s_1) + \sqrt{\beta_1\beta_2}\sin\mu \cdot X'(s_1)$$

If a particle is kicked at s_1 by angle θ, we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} X(s_2) + \Delta x_2 \\ X'(s_2) + \Delta x_2' \end{pmatrix} = M(s_2, s_1) \begin{pmatrix} X(s_1) \\ X'(s_1) + \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

We can solve $X(s_2) + \Delta x_2$

$$X(s_2) + \Delta x_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1}}(\cos\mu + \alpha_1\sin\mu)\cdot X(s_1) + \sqrt{\beta_1\beta_2}\sin\mu \cdot (X'(s_1) + \theta)$$

Taking difference between $X(s_2)$ and $X(s_2) + \Delta x_2$, we have

$$\Delta x_2 = \theta\sqrt{\beta_1\beta_2}\sin\mu$$

Δx_2 is proportion to $\sqrt{\beta_1}$, and β_1 is the β function at the kicker location.
To obtain the maximum kicker strength, the kicker should be located in the position where β function reaches maximum. To obtain the minimum kicker strength, the kicker should be located in the position where β function reaches minimum.

2. Problem 2

2.1. **Maximum.** Maximum betatron functions are located at center of QFs, so a FODO cell is arranged as

$$QF/2 \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow QD \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow QF/2$$

Assuming the quadrupoles are thin lens, the corresponding transfer matrix is

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2f} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & L_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{f} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & L_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2f} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{L_1^2}{2f^2} & 2L_1(1 + \frac{L_1}{2f}) \\ -\frac{L_1}{2f^2}(1 - \frac{L_1}{2f}) & 1 - \frac{L_1^2}{2f^2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

The transfer matrix can also be written as

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\Phi + \alpha\sin\Phi & \beta\sin\Phi \\ -\gamma\sin\Phi & \cos\Phi - \alpha\sin\Phi \end{pmatrix}$$

So we can solve that

$$\begin{aligned} \cos\Phi &= \frac{1}{2}Tr(M) \\ &= 1 - \frac{L_1^2}{2f^2} \end{aligned}$$

And with $\cos\Phi = 1 - \sin^2\frac{\Phi}{2}$, we can solve that $\sin\frac{\Phi}{2} = \frac{L_1}{2f}$, and we have

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= 0 \\ \beta &= \frac{2L_1(1 + \frac{L_1}{2f})}{\sin\Phi} \\ &= \frac{2L_1(1 + \sin\frac{\Phi}{2})}{\sin\Phi} \end{aligned}$$

In this problem, number of FODO cells is $n_{FODO} = 12$, circumference is $L = 180m$, so $L_1 = L/n_{FODO}/2 = 7.5m$.
The betatron tunes are $Q_x = 3.5, Q_y = 3.4$, so the phase advance for each FODO cell should be

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_x &= \frac{2\pi Q_x}{n_{FODO}} \\ &= \frac{7\pi}{12} \\ \Phi_y &= \frac{2\pi Q_y}{n_{FODO}} \\ &= \frac{6.8\pi}{12} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{x,max} &= \frac{2L_1(1 + \sin\frac{\Phi_x}{2})}{\sin\Phi_x} \\ &= 27.85m \\ \beta_{y,max} &= \frac{2L_1(1 + \sin\frac{\Phi_y}{2})}{\sin\Phi_y} \\ &= 27.25m \end{aligned}$$

2.2. **Minimum.** Minimum betatron functions are located at center of QDs, so a FODO cell is arranged as

$$QD/2 \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow QF \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow QD/2$$

Assuming the quadrupoles are thin lens, the corresponding transfer matrix is

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2f} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & L_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{f} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & L_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2f} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{L_1^2}{2f^2} & 2L_1(1 - \frac{L_1}{2f}) \\ -\frac{L_1}{2f^2}(1 + \frac{L_1}{2f}) & 1 - \frac{L_1^2}{2f^2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

The transfer matrix can also be written as

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\Phi + \alpha\sin\Phi & \beta\sin\Phi \\ -\gamma\sin\Phi & \cos\Phi - \alpha\sin\Phi \end{pmatrix}$$

So we can solve that

$$\begin{aligned} \cos\Phi &= \frac{1}{2}Tr(M) \\ &= 1 - \frac{L_1^2}{2f^2} \end{aligned}$$

And with $\cos\Phi = 1 - \sin^2\frac{\Phi}{2}$, we can solve that $\sin\frac{\Phi}{2} = \frac{L_1}{2f}$, and we have

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= 0 \\ \beta &= \frac{2L_1(1 - \frac{L_1}{2f})}{\sin\Phi} \\ &= \frac{2L_1(1 - \sin\frac{\Phi}{2})}{\sin\Phi} \end{aligned}$$

In this problem, number of FODO cells is $n_{FODO} = 12$, circumference is $L = 180m$, so $L_1 = L/n_{FODO}/2 = 7.5m$.

The betatron tunes are $Q_x = 3.5, Q_y = 3.4$, so the phase advance for each FODO cell should be

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_x &= \frac{2\pi Q_x}{n_{FODO}} \\ &= \frac{7\pi}{12} \\ \Phi_y &= \frac{2\pi Q_y}{n_{FODO}} \\ &= \frac{6.8\pi}{12} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{x,min} &= \frac{2L_1(1 - \sin\frac{\Phi_x}{2})}{\sin\Phi_x} \\ &= 3.21m \\ \beta_{y,min} &= \frac{2L_1(1 - \sin\frac{\Phi_y}{2})}{\sin\Phi_y} \\ &= 3.42m \end{aligned}$$

2.3. **Chamber size.** Now we have maximum of betatron functions and RMS beam emittance, we can calculate the RMS beam size

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_x &= \sqrt{\beta_{x,max}\varepsilon} \\
&= \sqrt{27.85 \cdot 1e-6} \\
&= 5.28e-3m \\
\sigma_y &= \sqrt{\beta_{y,max}\varepsilon} \\
&= \sqrt{27.25 \cdot 1e-6} \\
&= 5.22e-3m
\end{aligned}$$

As we know, in a 1D normal distribution, integral of density function from -8σ to 8σ will be more than 99%. So if we take $8 \cdot \max(\sigma_x, \sigma_y)$ as the chamber radius, the vacuum chamber will be large enough to house such beam. So the vacuum chamber size should be at least 4.224e-2m in radius or 8.448e-2m in diameter.