

The ISA detector test facility

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Collider Accelerator Department
Brookhaven National Laboratory

U.S. Department of Energy

USDOE Office of Science (SC)

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Accelerator Department
BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY
Associated Universities, Inc.

EP&S DIVISION TECHNICAL NOTE

No. 88

P. Yamin

July 20, 1979

THE ISA DETECTOR TEST FACILITY

A facility for testing detectors to be used at ISABELLE will be constructed at the AGS. During the fall of 1979 the MESB/B4 will be used temporarily, but in early 1980 the B1 line will become available. There are no other commitments or pending proposals for the B1 beam, so it can be devoted to the Detector Test Facility (DTF) indefinitely. As both B1 and B4 service adjacent areas on the AGS floor, a compact layout encompassing both beams is envisioned for late 1981. This is illustrated in Figure 1.

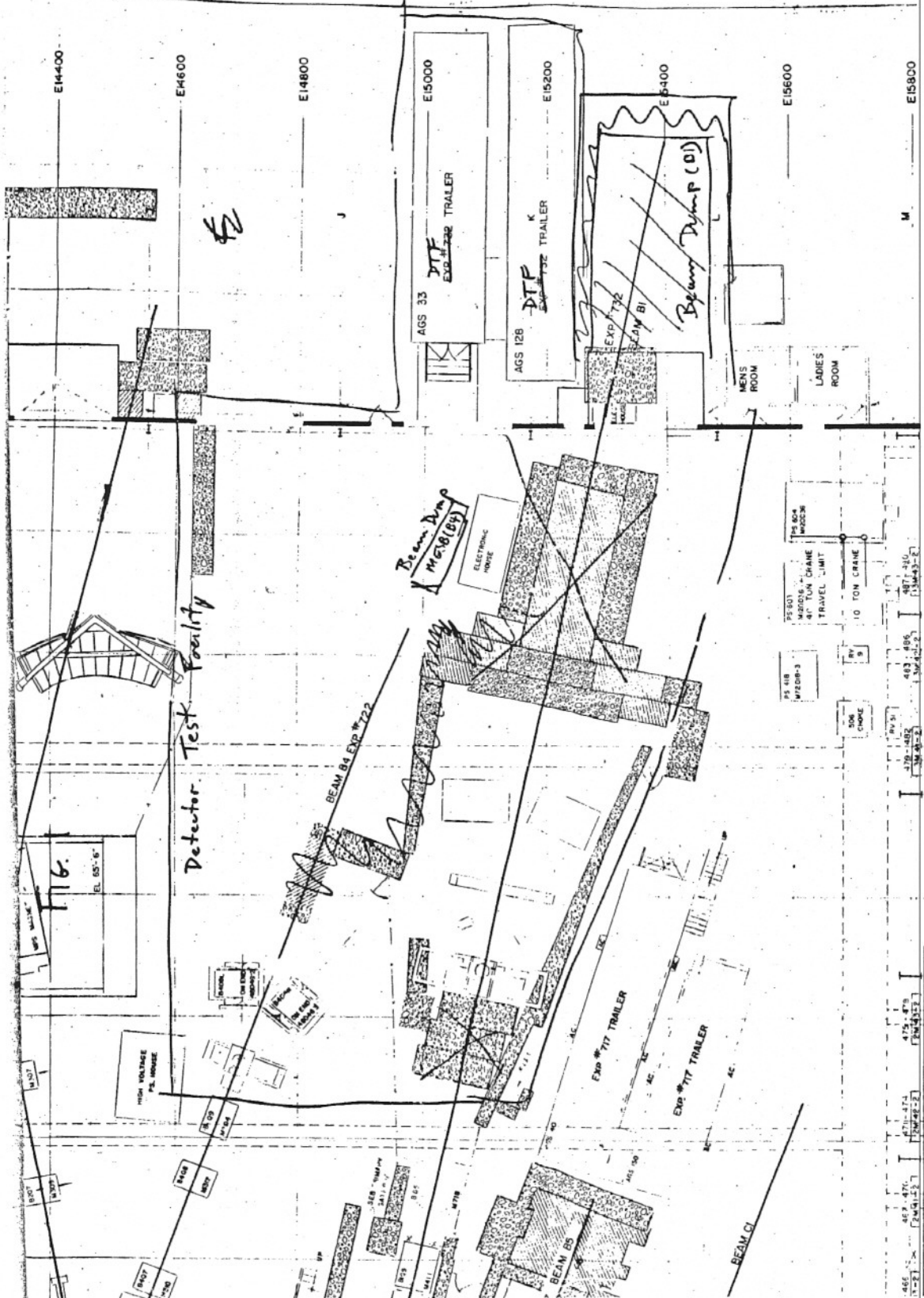
The MESB/B4 provides separated π s, Ks, ps, and \bar{p} s at moderate intensities between 1 and 10 GeV/c. B1 is an unseparated 0° production-angle beam which can deliver high fluxes ($\sim 10^7$ /sec) up to 24 GeV/c. Thus, the DTF will be able to simulate many of the features of the ISABELLE environment. Fig. 2(a-f) shows the particle fluxes available in these beams.

The DTF will be arranged so that tests can be conducted expeditiously. A counting house-trailer will contain a PDP11/60 and will be supplied with NIM and CAMAC electronics from HEEP. Crane coverage is unobstructed, and the area is free of encumbrances. Sufficient water and power will be provided to operate one large spectrometer magnet, and provision will be made for the eventual installation of cryogenic services, should it prove necessary.

Operating instructions and other details are given in the appendices. Appendix I is a report by C.T. Murphy and J. Fox describing the MESB and Appendix II gives more information about B1 than is available elsewhere.

List of Figures

1. DTF Layout.
2. Fluxes Available in the MESB and B1.



62

Beam Dump
M158184

Detector Test Facility

Beam Dump (D)

116

HIGH VOLTAGE
P.E. HOUSE

ELECTRONIC
HOUSE

EXP #717 TRAILER

EXP #717 TRAILER

PS 801
PS 804
WOODEN

PS 803-3

PS 804

10 TON CRANE

TRAVEL LIMIT

487-340

483-806

479-873

467-474

465-1321

462-476

459-475

457-473

455-1321

452-471

450-469

447-467

445-465

443-463

441-461

439-459

437-457

435-455

433-453

431-451

429-449

427-447

425-445

423-443

421-441

419-439

417-437

415-435

413-433

411-431

409-429

407-427

405-425

403-423

401-421

399-419

397-417

395-415

393-413

391-411

389-409

387-407

385-405

383-403

381-401

379-399

377-397

375-395

373-393

371-391

369-389

367-387

365-385

363-383

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359-379

357-377

355-375

353-373

351-371

349-369

347-367

345-365

343-363

341-361

339-359

337-357

335-355

333-353

331-351

329-349

327-347

325-345

323-343

321-341

319-339

317-337

315-335

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311-331

309-329

307-327

305-325

303-323

301-321

299-319

297-317

295-315

293-313

291-311

289-309

287-307

285-305

283-303

281-301

279-299

277-297

275-295

273-293

271-291

269-289

267-287

265-285

263-283

261-281

259-279

257-277

255-275

253-273

251-271

249-269

247-267

245-265

243-263

241-261

239-259

237-257

235-255

233-253

231-251

229-249

227-247

225-245

223-243

221-241

219-239

217-237

215-235

213-233

211-231

209-229

207-227

205-225

203-223

201-221

199-219

197-217

195-215

193-213

191-211

189-209

187-207

185-205

183-203

181-201

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175-195

173-193

171-191

169-189

167-187

165-185

163-183

161-181

159-179

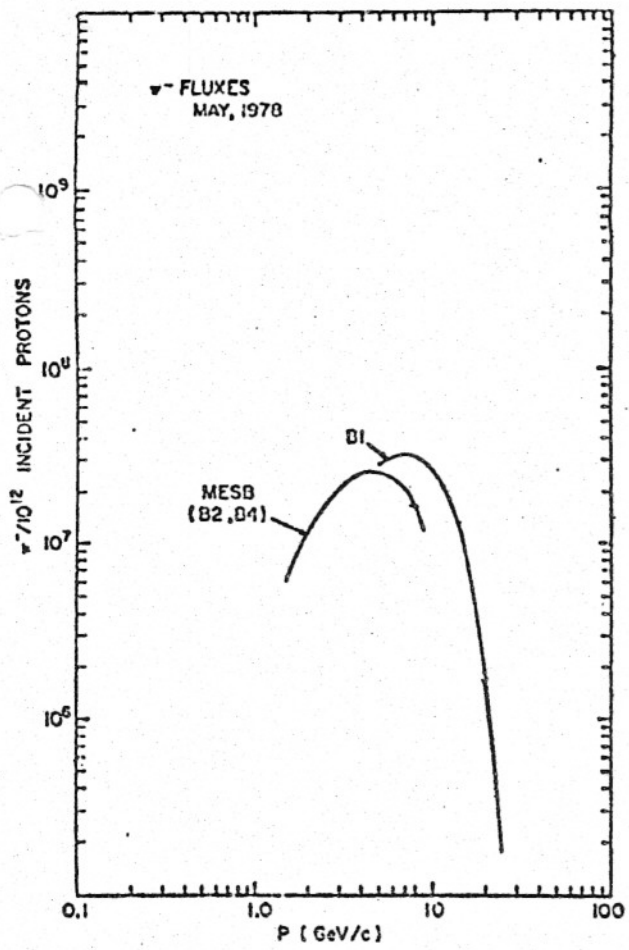
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155-175

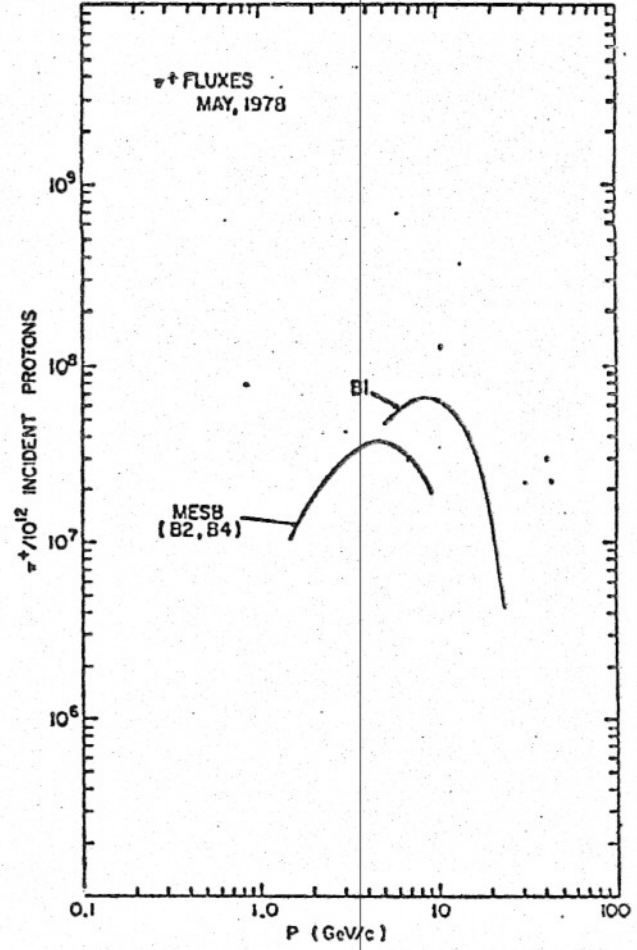
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151-171

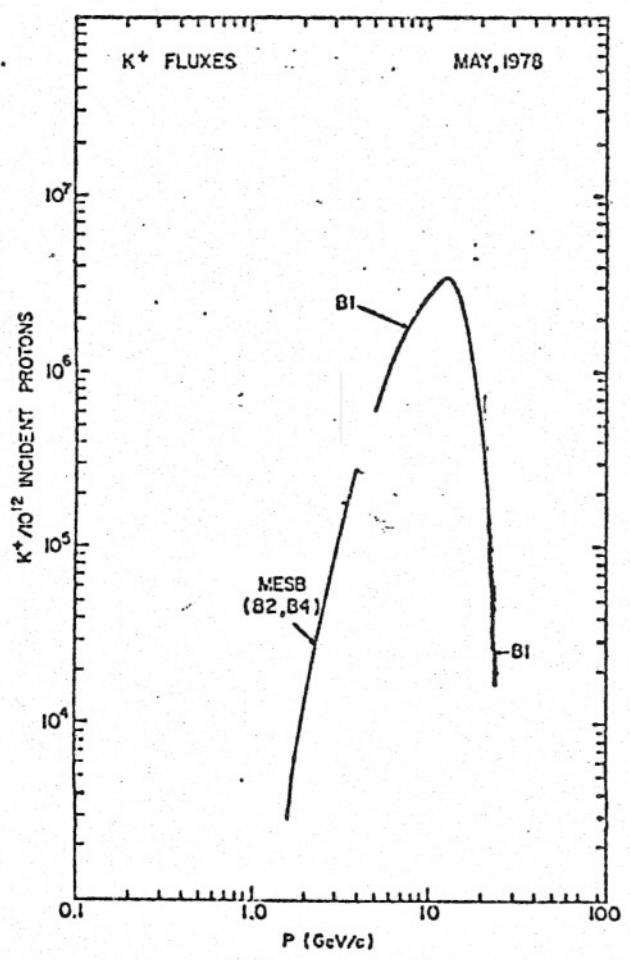
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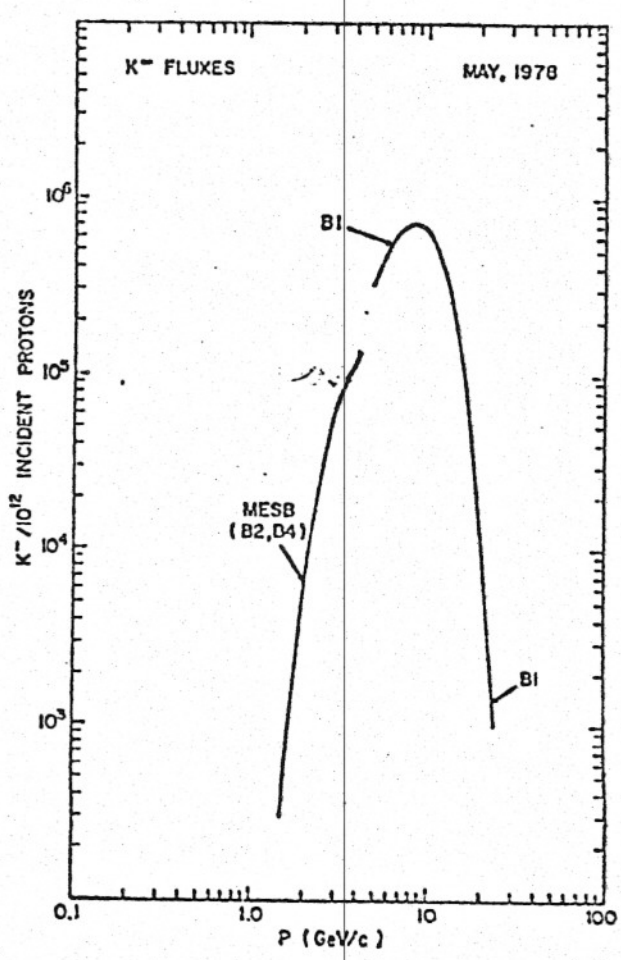
(a)



(b)

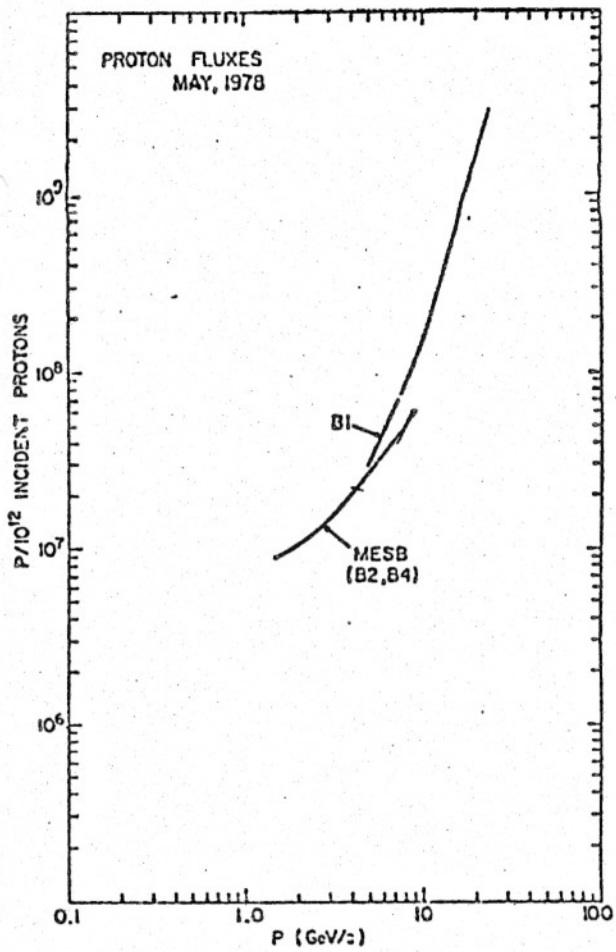


(c)

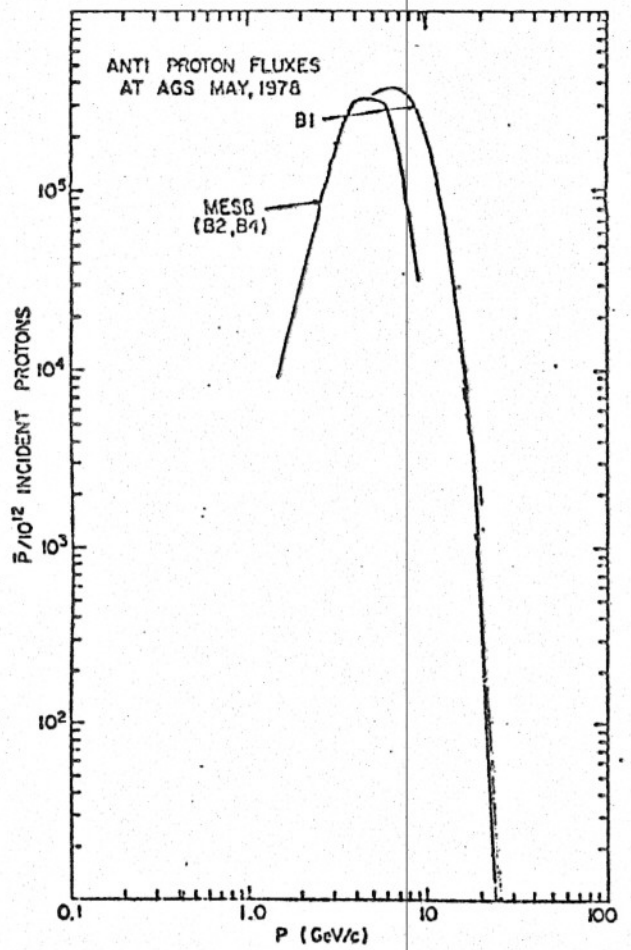


(d)

Fig. 2 (a-d)



(e)



(f)

Fig. 2 (e-f)

BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY
Associated Universities, Inc.
Upton, New York

ACCELERATOR DEPARTMENT
Informal Report

CHARACTERISTICS OF MESB: DESCRIPTION FOR USERS

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January 28, 1974

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ABSTRACT

The beam optical design and calculated performance data are presented for the Medium Energy Separated Beam from the "B" target station. Various modes of operation which enable the beam to separate kaons to 6 GeV/c, and anti-protons to 9 GeV/c are discussed. Purified particle fluxes in excess of 10^5 K^+ , 5×10^4 K^- , and 10^5 p per 10^{12} protons interacting in a beryllium target are anticipated.

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Introduction

The Medium Energy Separated Beam (MESB) is a one-stage, DC separated beam from the AGS external proton beam target B, designed to purify K's up to 6.0 GeV/c and \bar{p} 's up to 9.3 GeV/c for electronic experiments. The momentum limit is determined by the measured $fBd1$ of the first bending magnet at full current.

MESB was originally designed by Carroll¹ to separate 5 GeV/c K's and 8 GeV/c \bar{p} 's. Fox² increased the upstream bend angle in order that the beam reach the MPS (multiparticle spectrometer), added a quadrupole to the front-end doublet so as to approximately double the low momentum flux, and arranged a Y branch in the downstream end. This third effort on the beam design has resulted in a full utilization of the variable-focal length properties of the front-end triplet so as to increase the momentum-limit of separability.

Some details remain to be studied -- most notably, the optimum target material and length, multiple scattering in the Cerenkov counters, beam instrumentation and how to tune the beam, and muon contamination. Hence both the flux and the remaining contamination are somewhat uncertain: only lower limits can be set on both. What is firm is the position and number of elements in the beam, which have been determined by the sometimes conflicting requirements of momentum recombination and adequate K- π separation in both branches and the several modes of the beam. In addition, the placement of the final two quadrupoles in each branch of the beam is regarded as experiment-dependent and has been studied only for 5 approved experiments. It is the responsibility of each experimental group to decide on the placement of the last two quadrupoles and the position of the first horizontal focus.

The purpose of this note is to familiarize potential users with the certain aspects of the beam and invite participation and assistance in the resolution of the uncertain details of the tail end of the beam. First, the beam optics are discussed in a cursory fashion; then probable fluxes, purity, and spot sizes (or phase spaces) at the final focus of the beam are discussed.*

Layout

The layout of the beam is shown in Fig. 1. At the upstream end, the beam accepts particles at a 6° production angle from a target shared simultaneously with the 0° unseparated beam. At the downstream end, the beam serves experiments non-simultaneously at two places: (a) the East branch, in the region between MPS and the 0° experiments; (b) the West branch, or MPS. These branches are hereafter abbreviated E and MPS (or W).

Variable Focal Length Front Triplet: Modes 1-3

The variable-focal length triplet, Q1-2-3, allows the $K-\pi$ separation at the first vertical focus (the mass slit) to be held constant at twice the magnified, unaberrated, target height (a condition referred to hereafter as " $\eta = 2$ ") as the momentum is increased, in a continuous manner. As the momentum increases, the vertical focal length (f_v) increases and

* More detailed documentation on the beam exists in the form of EP&S Technical Notes: MESB Design Notes, referred to here just as Design Note:

- I. Tolerances on the Uniformity of f_{Bd1} in D1 and D2 (EP&S No. 59).
- II. Mass Slit Operation and Pion Contamination (EP&S No. 62).
- III. The Midsection: Variable Position of Horizontal Focus, Two Sextupoles, and Vertical Chromatic Aberration.
- IV. Annotated BEAM Output and Input.

the vertical acceptance angle (y'_t) decreases, in proportion. However, there are upper and lower limits in this variation. The lower limit, designated as mode 1 of the beam, occurs when Q3 is horizontally filled to its maximum usable aperture of about 5.5". The optics of this mode are illustrated in Fig. 2, for the first half of the beam. In this mode, $f_v = 270''$, $y'_t = 3.7$ mrad, and the beam separates with $\eta \geq 2$ up to 4 GeV/c K's and 6.3 GeV/c \bar{p} 's. This mode is a lower limit because lowering the vertical focal length any further leads to greater losses in horizontal acceptance angle than gains in vertical acceptance angle. Hence experiments below 4 GeV/c can do no better than to run in mode 1. The upper limit, designated as mode 3, has the polarities of Q2 and Q3 reversed from those of mode 1 and is defined as the point at which the vertical focal length is a maximum (850"). The optics are shown in Fig. 3. This mode separates 6 GeV/c K's and 9.4 GeV/c \bar{p} 's with $\eta = 2$. The gradients in the triplet are shown as a function of momentum (as the focal length is gradually increased to 850") in Fig. 7.*

Table I lists the properties of the beam up to the mass slit for modes 1, 3 and 4 (mode 4 is explained later) in the East and West branches. Gradients and bending magnet fields are listed in Table II for 5 GeV/c only. For exact information on modes in between 1 and 3, a beam program such as BEAM must be run. Alternately, the following crude scaling can be applied: the solid angle decreases proportional to P^{-3} ; bending magnet fields and quadrupole gradients (excepting Q1-2-3) increase linearly with P, except

* Mode 2 is the point where the gradient of Q3 is zero. The mountain in the current required by Q1 as one moves continuously from mode 1 to mode 3 has been named after the physicist who first objected to the excessive power requirement of that mode. It is probable that the power supply initially assigned to Q1 will not permit running near mode 2.

for Q6, which is both mode and branch dependent. In the East branch the Q6 gradient increases as P^2 ; in the West branch, the gradient remains roughly constant.

Dispersion and Separation

The bending magnet D1 disperses the beam in the horizontal plane. Following Q3, four rectangular separators, assumed to operate at 225 kV/inch, separate K's from π 's in the vertical plane. The physical separation is achieved in the mass slit at the first vertical focus. A sextupole placed near the first horizontal focus (just after Q4) corrects most of the chromatic aberration in the vertical plane at the mass slit. The momentum bite of the beam is defined by a remotely variable collimator just downstream of the first sextupole.

As can be seen in Figs. 2 and 3, mode 3 will barely transmit a momentum bite of $\pm 2.5\%$ through Q4, while mode 1 could transmit $\pm 5\%$. However, K- π separation is aberration-limited with a bite of $\pm 3\%$ in mode 1, at least at 4 GeV/c where $\eta = 2$. At lower momenta, it might be possible to separate a bigger momentum bite.

Midsection

The midsection of the beam (Q4, Q5, D2, Q6, D3, D4) focuses vertically at the mass slit, recombines momenta in both angle and position and achieves the desired beam size at the entrance to the final doublet (experiment dependent). The optics differ immensely in the two branches and change from mode to mode. The following sketch is amplified in Design Note III.

D2 steers the beam towards D4 which switches the beam either to the MPS or to the open area between MPS and the 0° beam experiments. D2 and D4 alone would not quite get a 9.3 GeV/c beam to MPS, so D3 was added and put directly behind the mass slit in order to also sweep out low-energy particles produced in the mass slit. A sufficient drift space was necessary between D3 and D4 to allow D4 to be part of a beam spectrometer for momentum determination.

To first order, each of the three quadrupoles has a single function. Q4 is a field lens for off-momentum particles and steers them into D2-3-4 such that they emerge with the same angles as on-momentum particles. Q5 focuses vertically on the mass slit. Q6 centers off-momentum particles in D4 such that they emerge position-recombined. In the West leg, this requirement results in Q6 forming a nearly parallel beam (for on-momentum particles); in the East leg, the "unnatural" direction of the D4 bend requires that Q6 make an extra horizontal focus somewhat in front of D4. Therefore Q6 requires much more gradient in the East leg modes than in the West leg. Because of very strong second-order mixing of the functions of the quadrupoles, the gradients in Q4 and Q5 are also much larger in the East branch than in the West.

Control over the size of the beam at the entrance to the final doublet (or triplet) which focuses the beam on the experimental target is provided by allowing the position of the first horizontal focus to be variable. This flexibility is necessary in order to obtain downstream optics which are independent of mode (momentum). In most modes it was found that if the position of the first horizontal focus was the sextupole immediately following Q5, then the beam, tuned to be momentum recombined in both

position and angle, would enter the final doublet with a size roughly filling the first quadrupole of the doublet. However, in mode 1W, momentum recombination demanded that the next horizontal focus occur at the entrance of the final doublet, leading to a beam size at the experimental target which was very large. By moving the first horizontal focus 65" downstream, the downstream horizontal optics became roughly the same as in Mode 3W.

The general rule of thumb is the following: to make the beam bigger (horizontally) at the final doublet, move the first horizontal focus downstream.*

Moving the horizontal focus further downstream than the second sextupole (1753" from B target) brings about rapidly increasing beam losses on the 12" aperture of Q4, and is thus not recommended.

Correction of vertical chromatic aberrations with sextupoles still works even if the horizontal focus is not exactly at a sextupole. In the region between Q5 and D2, the beam is going out of focus so slowly that one can do just as good a job with the nearest sextupole as one would do with a sextupole exactly at the focus. If the focus is moved upstream of Q5 (as in East modes), it is advisable to get an extra power supply and power both sextupoles, one negative and one positive, in a ratio given in Design Note III. Numerical data supporting this paragraph also appear in that Note. The position of the first horizontal focus is a variable which the user can control and change.

* In Mode E1, there is a problem with scraping in Q6. It was found that this was relieved somewhat by moving the first horizontal focus upstream to the end of Q4. (Mode E3 has a scraping problem in the final doublet, which could probably be relieved by moving the first focus up to the end of Q4.)

Purity of Separation and Aberrations

The condition $\eta = 2$ which we have selected as a minimum condition of separability means that the center of the pions is separated from the center of the kaons at the mass slit by a distance of twice the geometrical image height, i.e., target height times magnification. If there were no aberrations, one could separate with $\eta = 1$. However, chromatic aberrations alone more than double the image widths, so that the K and π images are very overlapped in some modes.

The sextupole at the first horizontal focus would remove the chromatic aberration entirely if the width of the horizontal image (for a given momentum) were zero. However, the target appears to be very wide, specifically, the length (4") times $\sin 6^\circ$, which is 0.42", so that at the first horizontal focus the image of on-momentum particles touches the edge of the image of particles with $\Delta P/P = 2.5\%$. The result is that the sextupole removes only about half of the chromatic aberration. The K's and π 's remain overlapped.

A mass slit has been designed which intercepts π 's in the overlapped region of phase space (at the expense of intercepting up to 22% of the K's), and is fully documented in Design Note II. In summary, that Note shows that with the criterion of $\eta = 2$ (which defines the highest momentum at which modes 1 and 3 can be used) the π/K ratio at the experiment is predicted to be between 0.26 (Mode 1E) and 1.80 (Mode 3E). These are lower limits because no other aberrations have been quantitatively studied (except the sextupole component of D1 -- see Design Note I and Figs. 12 and 13 of this document).

Other potential aberrations are separator non-uniformity or instability, quadrupole aberrations, and scattering from magnets and the momentum

collimator in the region between the separators and the mass slit. Undocumented hand calculations indicated that separator and quadrupole aberrations were insignificant. The scattering problem has been given no thought.

Purity can always be improved, of course, by running in a mode in which $\eta > 2$, e.g., using Mode 3 for 5 GeV K^- .

Moving Q6 for Mode 3E

It was found that most of the chromatic aberration in Mode 3 (East or West) came from the Q4-5-6 triplet. In Mode 3E (and only Mode 3E) it was found that a significant reduction in the π/K ratio was achieved by moving Q6 downstream by 150" from its normal position (moving it further downstream pushed the gradient too high). The reduction in the π/K ratio, was roughly a factor of 2. Data quoted for Mode 3E assume this change. However, it seems prudent to verify experimentally this improvement before accepting such a rerigging problem as part of the demands of experiments in the East leg.

Mode 4

Chromatic aberration is reduced by a factor of 2 at the mass slit by reversing the polarity of Q4-5, as explained in Design Note III. However, off momentum particles with $\Delta p/p \geq 1.5\%$ are then lost in Q4, so the total flux is reduced. This mode is as pure in π/K ratio at 6.6 GeV as Mode 3 is at 6 GeV/c, in our computer idealization, so that this mode might extend the usable momentum range of the beam for kaons up to 6.6 GeV/c. Alternately, this mode is a safety valve for approved experiments at 6 GeV, should the K/π ratio prove to be intolerable in Mode 3.

Downstream Optics

The position of the final focusing elements is the responsibility of the user. However, a number of arrangements for approved experiments have been studied and are presented as examples. The properties of the beam at the final focus for these examples are shown in Table III.

The spot sizes shown in Table III include chromatic aberration only, and do not include the important effect of multiple scattering in the beam Cerenkov counters, an effect which is both momentum and experiment dependent (see below).

In the East leg D. O'Brien selected the positions for D4, Q7 and Q8 and decided to leave D3 off in order not to place the experimental area too close to the 0° beam experiments.*

The final focus in Mode 3 of the West leg has been studied for three arrangements of the final focusing elements. The first, called 3WCAM tries to cram the beam into a small 12" target. The width, ΔX , is small and the divergence ($\Delta X'$) is large. The spacing of Q7-8 is quite large. Mode 1W has been studied only for the CAM conditions (Column 1, Table III).

The mode called 3WCMU is the arrangement created for the CMU experiment, which wanted a spot which would fit inside a 3" LH2 target in front of the MPS magnet but would be reasonably small in a beam anti-counter 385" downstream of the LH2 target. The vertical focus is actually 240" downstream of the LH2 target. The size of the beam at the anti-counter (100% of particles, but no multiple scattering) is 6" x 1.7".

* Extensive studies of this leg were written by O'Brien. We disagree with his estimates of $K:\pi$ ratio (see Design Note II) and find no mention of the serious (25%) scraping problem in Mode 3E (see Table III, last row). This scraping problem might be cured by moving the first horizontal focus upstream of its current position (1623") or by moving Q7-8 upstream.

The mode called 3WROT uses a triplet, rotated 45° from the normal orientation, to perform an imperfect interchange (or rotation) of the x and y phase spaces. The details are the subject of a separate note (Design Note IV). This rotation is desirable for experiments which need a small horizontal phase space.

In principle, the horizontal phase space ($\Delta X \Delta X'$) and vertical phase space ($\Delta y \Delta y'$) should be the same in all modes (Liouville's theorem). Excepting mode 3WCRAM, the theorem holds within 20% for the horizontal plane but only within a factor of 4 for the vertical plane. The variations result from differing amounts of chromatic aberration in the various modes. The phase spaces in Mode 4 are smaller since the momentum bite is only $\pm 1.5\%$; the horizontal phase spaces in the East leg are bigger because of the increased focusing necessary in order to have three horizontal foci.

Perfect interchange of phase space in Mode 3WROT would result in a vertical phase space of ~ 24 mr-inches and a horizontal phase space of ~ 1 mr-inch. In fact the two numbers turn out to be 29 mr-inches and 4.4 mr-inches. The factor of 4 increase in the horizontal phase space comes half from the increased chromatic aberration of the triplet and half from the fact that it takes at least four quadrupoles to do an exact rotation.

Fitting four quadrupoles into the line, with spacings adequate to keep gradients low enough, was proven impossible. In order to perform the imperfect interchange documented here, using the two 12Q30's assigned to MESB plus a borrowed 8Q48, the spacings had to be lengthened such that the beam momentum spectrometer arm following D4 is shortened by a couple of feet in order to keep gradients low enough that 9.3 GeV/c is achievable.

Multiple Scattering in the Beam Cerenkov Counters

Three threshold beam Cerenkov chambers are being built by CMU, two of which distinguish π 's from K's, one of which distinguishes K's from p's (or \bar{p} 's). The gas will be ethane.

Edelstein⁴ has calculated that the K-p counter, operating at 270 psi at 3 GeV/c, will cause 2 mr (not projected) of multiple scattering (rms). This number is large compared to the natural divergence of the vertical plane (2 mr) in most modes, and so could cause a very large broadening of the image. This problem has been discovered only recently and has not been studied carefully. The remainder of this section gives sufficient information so that the user can calculate the effect for his experiment, and select Cerenkov positions which minimize the effect.

The multiple scattering is very momentum dependent. In the simple assumption that the counter is actually operating at threshold, the mean multiple scattering angle is proportional to m/p^2 , where m is the mass of the particle and p is the momentum. The windows on the counter are the dominant source of scattering at high momenta. At 3 GeV, using kaons, there are 2 mr multiple scattering in the gas and 1.1 mr in the window. At 6 GeV/c there is 0.6 mrad multiple scattering in both the gas and the windows.

To translate mean multiple scattering angles into mean broadening at the final focus is trivial for a Cerenkov counter in the drift space preceding the final focus. For counters upstream of the last quadrupole the calculation requires a well-known theorem from beam optics. If a scattering, $\delta\theta_p$, occurs in the vertical plane at some point P along the beam, then the deviation in y of the ray traced back to the target, δy_t , is given by

$$\delta y_t = b_p \delta\theta_p$$

where b_p is the (1,2) matrix element in the transfer matrix relating rays at the target to rays at p:

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_p \\ y'_p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_p & b_p \\ L_p & d_p \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_t \\ y'_t \end{pmatrix}$$

The value of b_p at any point along the beam can be calculated for any mode from the paraxial ($y_t = 0$) ray traces of Figs. 2-6:

$$b_p = \frac{y_p}{y'_t}$$

where $y'_t = 0.00368$ rad for mode 1 and 0.00115 rad for mode 3. The deviation at the final focus is simply δy_t times the vertical magnification given in Table III:

$$\delta y_f = m_v \frac{y_p}{y'_t} \delta \theta_p \quad (2)$$

For example, suppose there is an rms multiple scattering of ± 1 mr in the vertical plane in a Cerenkov counter placed just behind Q7 in mode 3WCRAM, where $y_p \approx 1''$. Then

$$\delta y_f = \pm \frac{(0.75)(1)(.001)}{(.00115)} = \pm 0.65''$$

This is large compared to the predicted final spot size of 0.2''.

The same theorem applies to the horizontal plane but leads to less disastrous broadening because $x'_t = 20$ mr. To minimize multiple scattering the K-p Cerenkov counter should be placed at a place where y_p (or x_p) is small, i.e., near a focus. Some users may wish to put one of the Cerenkov counters behind D3, at the cost of shortening the beam spectrometer.

It is not clear how to do the calculation for mode 3WROT in which the vertical and horizontal planes are mixed.*

Intermediate Modes and Program BEAM

Up-to-date output for modes between 1 and 3 do not exist. During the design, mode 2 was occasionally run and seemed to have no problems.

The simplest way to obtain output for intermediate modes is to use the program BEAM because self-tuning input decks already exist. The program and input decks can be obtained from the EP&S group. One simply changes the value of Q1, using Fig. 7; input cards in the deck then tune all other quadrupoles, demanding foci in the correct places and momentum recombination in angle and momentum. If the change in the value of Q1 is large, the focusing routines may not converge; in that case several runs need to be made, moving Q1 in steps towards the desired value and inserting the latest set of quadrupole gradients for each run.

Program BEAM has the disadvantage that there is no documentation other than Design Note V. Comment cards are fairly generous however.

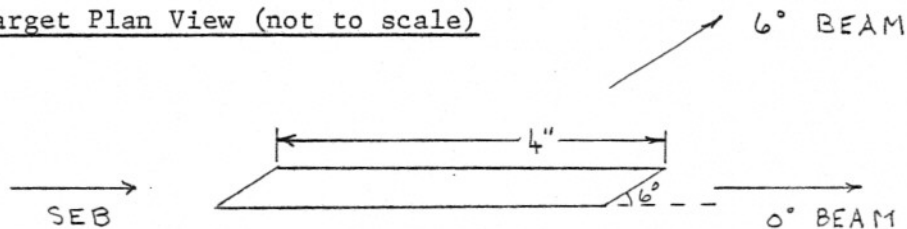
Target Design

The properties of the beam listed in Table I assumed a target of dimensions (height, width, length) = (0.04", 0.10", 4"). It is hoped that it can be shaped as shown below.

* Program BEAM has an input card reserved for multiple scattering elements; however, this branch of the program is now inoperative. Comment cards in subroutine TRACE indicate how to reinstitute the branch.

Conservative estimates of fluxes have been made using the data on production in beryllium of Sanford and Wang.³ Extrapolations to heavier nuclei are uncertain because of reabsorption in the struck nucleus. It is estimated that for K^- perhaps a gain of a factor 2 (per inch of target length) can be achieved using copper instead. The optimization problem has yet to be studied in detail, and is probably experiment dependent. In addition, the target must satisfy the requirements of the 0° beam.

Target Plan View (not to scale)



At the moment, 5 targets have been designated to be available on the target table: 4" Be, 2" Be, 4" Cu, 2" Cu, and 2" W. All will be shaped as shown above.

Fluxes

Fluxes can be calculated with the aid of Figs. 8-10, which give yields at the final foci per 10^{12} interacting protons in beryllium at 6° (phase I) and 3° (phase II). The dotted curves show the yields in modes 1 and 3 assuming the full solid angles and momentum bites of Table I; the solid curves show the yield as one gradually varies the focal length of the front triplet, moving continuously from mode 1 to

mode 3. For K^{\pm} above 6 GeV, mode 4 is shown. Otherwise, the curves include the effect of 70% transmission of the full solid angle and momentum bite through MESB, a figure resulting from Monte Carlo studies.

To obtain the true flux in the beam, one must fold in the number of protons in the external beam and the fraction which interact in the target. If 4" of beryllium is used, this fraction might be 1/6, assuming that all protons hit the target. It is hoped that this estimate is conservative.

Approximately the same results were obtained by O'Brien using Hagedorn-Ranft particle production curves.

Momentum Bite

The momentum bite in the MESB will not be very sharply defined because of the very large effective target width. At the momentum collimator, the image of on-momentum particles touches the edge of the image of particles with $\Delta P/P = 2.5\%$. Fig. 14 shows the momentum spectra expected in modes 1 and 3 when the momentum collimator is set at the center of the image of particles with $\Delta P/P = \pm 3.0$ and 2.5%, respectively. The rule-of-thumb is that the momentum distribution always extends 1% beyond the desired bite.

The momentum bite is slightly more sharply defined for mode 1W than for 1E, as a result of the fact that the horizontal focus for mode 1E is not at the collimator but upstream of Q5.

Momentum Determination

In the West leg, a beam spectrometer of proportional wire chambers around D4 will determine the momentum of individual particles to $\pm 0.25\%$. An independent spectrometer is planned for the East leg.

Beam Size at Various Magnets

For guidance in designing detection devices, Table IV gives the spot size of the beam (100% of the particles) at various points along the beam.

Collimators

A remotely variable horizontal collimator follows Q1. A fixed aperture (2") collimator is planned to be inserted in Q3. To degrade muons and stop secondaries from the mass slit, D3 has a vertical aperture of 1.25 inches. A remotely variable horizontal collimator just after the first sextupole determines the momentum bite. Both remotely variable horizontal collimators have separate drives for the right and left plate. Both are made of heavimet.

In mode 3E the mass slit is also a horizontal focus, so the mass slit should be followed by a horizontal stop which can be crude, as it will be in air. The corresponding horizontal focus in mode 1E is just in front of D4, where it would be desirable to have the possibility of a horizontal collimator. However, none is planned.

The square pipe through the steel proton beam shield wall in the middle of the separators is a natural vertical collimator. It would be wise to put a fixed aperture horizontal collimator inside Q4 in order to remove very off-momentum particles from the bad-field region of Q4. These

off-momentum particles will not necessarily be removed by the momentum collimator.

Phase II

The layout as shown is called phase I. It is actually not very usable above 7 GeV for \bar{p} 's, as the flux at a 6° production angle is falling very fast (see Fig. 10). Hence a phase II of the MESB is envisaged in which a septum bending magnet is added in front of Q1 which will bend particles produced at 3° towards the fixed bend point of D3; Q1 and Q2 are moved inward a few inches. The rest of the beam remains intact and then will transport up to 9.3 GeV/c, limited entirely by D1. The \bar{p} flux should increase by a factor of 3 at 7 GeV/c and a factor 6 at 10 GeV/c. Phase II also has the fringe benefit of reducing two problems associated with the large apparent width of a 4" long target viewed at 6° . This large apparent width creates a rather large horizontal phase space, so that small spot sizes are difficult to achieve. Secondly, this large width induces large aberrations in the vertical plane in mode 3 at the mass slit, making separation very marginal. In phase I, the only cures available, such as halving the target length, result in a loss of flux. With a 4" target in phase II (3° production), both the vertical plane aberrations and the horizontal spot size are dominated by other effects (largely chromatic aberration).

Acknowledgements

Useful suggestions and criticisms have been received from D. Berley, H. Brown, A. Carroll, and H. Foelsche. The program used was written by J. Fox. E. Makuchowski provided much assistance in altering and executing the computer program. E. Willen edited the final draft and the figures.

B1, B2 Distribution

References

1. A. Carroll, Summer Study on AGS Utilization, 1970.
2. J.D. Fox, EP&S Division Technical Note No. 38, 1970.
3. J. Sanford and C.L. Wang, AGS Internal Report, 1967.
4. Note on Beam Cerenkov Counters for MESB/MPS, R.M. Edelstein, May 1973.

TABLE I - Properties of MESB Phase (Production) up to the Mass Slit

Definitions:

$$\eta_K \equiv \frac{K-\pi \text{ separation at mass slit}}{\text{magnified geometrical target height}}$$

$$\theta_V \equiv \text{vertical plane divergence}$$

$$\theta_H \equiv \text{horizontal plane divergence}$$

| Front End | Mode 1 | Mode 3 | Mode 4 |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Max. θ_V | ± 3.68 mr | ± 1.15 mr | ± 1.15 mr |
| Max. θ_H | ± 20 mr | ± 20 mr | ± 20 mr |
| Ω (geometrical solid angle) = $4\theta_V\theta_H$ | 294 μsr | 92 μsr | 92 μsr |
| Assumed production target (height x width x length) | .04" x 0.10" x 4" | .04" x 0.10" x 4" | .04" x 0.10" x 4" |
| f_V (vertical front focal length) | 274" | 860" | 860" |
| momentum at which $\eta_K = 2$ | 4.0 GeV/c | 6.0 GeV/c | 6.6 GeV/c ($\eta=1.5$) [‡] |
| momentum at which $\eta_p^- = 2$ | 6.3 GeV/c | 9.4 GeV/c | 9.4 GeV/c |

| At first horizontal focus | 1W | 3W CRAM | 3W CMU | 3W ROT | 4W | 1E | 3E | 4E |
|--|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| distance from target | 1688" | 1623" | 1753" | 1753" | 1623" | 1517" | 1623" | 1545" |
| $\pm \Delta P/P$ (max. momentum bite) | $\pm 3.0\%^*$ | ± 2.5 | ± 2.5 | ± 2.5 | ± 1.5 | $\pm 3.0\%^*$ | ± 2.5 | ± 1.5 |
| dispersion at momentum collimator [†] | 0.89"/% | 1.27"/% | 1.20"/% | 1.08"/% | 2.46"/% | 1.00"/% | 1.78"/% | 2.54"/% |
| horizontal magnification | 3.2 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 13.0 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 12.6 |
| horizontal image full width (on momentum) | 1.34" | 2.62" | 2.24" | 2.32" | 5.52" | 1.50" | 2.0" | 5.3" |

| At mass slit | 1W | 3W CRAM | 3W CMU | 3W ROT | 4W | 1E | 3E | 4E |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| distance from target | 2152" | 2152" | 2152" | 2152" | 2152" | 2152" | 2152" | 2152" |
| vertical magnification | 2.41 | 0.63 | 0.65 | 0.59 | 1.00 | 2.3 | 0.58 | 1.40 |
| K- π separation at momentum where $\eta = 2$ | 0.194" | 0.050" | 0.054" | 0.047" | 0.060" [‡] | 0.184" | 0.046" | 0.084" [‡] |
| max. θ_V | $\pm 1.52\text{mr}$ | $\pm 1.83\text{mr}$ | $\pm 1.77\text{mr}$ | $\pm 1.95\text{mr}$ | $\pm 1.15\text{mr}$ | $\pm 1.60\text{mr}$ | $\pm 2.00\text{mr}$ | $\pm 0.82\text{mr}$ |
| horizontal full width | 6.0" | 6.0" | 5.4" | 5.4" | 4.2" | 5.4" | 5.4" | 4.0" |

*Could transmit $\pm 5\%$, badly aberrated

†The momentum collimator is at 1663" from the B target, which is never exactly at the focus.

‡Mode 4 is as pure at $\eta = 1.5$ as mode 3 is at $\eta = 2$ because of reduced chromatic aberration.

TABLE II

Gradients and Fields in MESB at 5 GeV/c

In scaling to other momenta, only the bending magnets behave linearly. To scale Q1-Q2-Q3, see Fig. 7. To scale Q4-Q5-Q6, see text. Q7-Q8 scale roughly linearly. For exact information, a computer run is necessary. All bend angles are 8° except D3, which is 3.07° in the West branch and 0° in the East. Positive gradients are focussing horizontally.

| Magnet | Type | Vert. Gap or Diam. | Eff. Length | Position (B-targ. to center) | Fields (kG) or Gradients (kG/inch) | | | | | | | | Max Field |
|--------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------------|
| | | | | | 1W | 3W CRAM | 3W CMU | 3W ROT | 4W | 1E | 3E | 4E | |
| Q1 | N8Q32 | 8" | 36" | 180" | 1.55 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 0.95 | 3.3 |
| Q2 | N8Q32 | 8 | 36 | 277 | - 1.59 | + 0.57 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.58 | - 1.62 | 0.57 | 0.58 | 3.3 |
| D1 | 18C72 | 3.5 | 75.5 | 360 | 12.10 | 12.10 | 12.10 | 12.10 | 12.10 | 12.10 | 12.10 | 12.10 | 22.5 |
| Q3 | 12Q30 | 12 | 36 | 433 | 0.69 | - 0.65 | - 0.65 | - 0.65 | - 0.65 | 0.75 | - 0.65 | - 0.65 | 2.7 |
| Q4 | 12Q30 | 12 | 36 | 1499 | 0.84 | 0.97 | 1.01 | 1.07 | - 0.89 | 1.42 | 1.20 | - 1.03 | 2.7 |
| Q5 | 8Q24 | 8 | 28 | 1579 | - 1.31 | - 1.40 | - 1.43 | - 1.45 | + 1.37 | - 1.70 | - 1.48 | 1.79 | 3.6 |
| S1 | 12S24 | 12 | 26.5 | 1608 | - 0.60* | - 0.12* | 0 | 0 | - 0.18* | * | - 0.16* | ? | 1.25 |
| S2 | 12S24 | 12 | 26.5 | 1721 | 0 | 0 | - 0.28* | - 0.34* | 0 | * | 0 | ? | 1.25 |
| D2 | 18D72 | 2.5 | 74 | 1870 | 12.34 | 12.34 | 12.34 | 12.34 | 12.34 | 12.34 | 12.34 | 12.34 | 25 |
| Q6 | 8Q24 | 8 | 28 | 1943 [†] | 0.91 | 0.67 | 0.75 | 0.58 | - 0.06 | 1.18 | 1.69 | 1.82 | 3.6 |
| D3 | 18D36 | 1.25 | 42 | 2202 | 8.34 | 8.34 | 8.34 | 8.34 | 8.34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20.5 |
| D4 | 18D72 | 2.5 | 74 | 2446(W) 2472(E) | 12.34 | 12.34 | 12.34 | 12.34 | 12.34 | 12.34 | 12.34 | 12.34 | 25 |
| Q7 | 12Q30 | 12 | 36 | | - 0.99 | - 1.00 | + 1.45 | 1.21 | - 1.29 | - 1.61 | - 1.57 | - 1.56 | 2.7 |
| Q8 | 12Q30 | 12 | 36 | | 1.44 | 1.48 | - 1.52 | - 1.45 | 1.51 | 2.26 | 2.24 | 2.23 | 2.7 |
| Q9 | 8Q48 | 8 | 52 | | ---- | ---- | ---- | 1.55 | ---- | ---- | ---- | ---- | 2.5 or 3.6 |

* The x component of the field of a sextupole is given by $B_x = Ksy$. The "Gradient" listed is $fKd\theta$.

[†] 2093" in mode 3E.

TABLE III. Properties of the MESB at Various Final Foci

The full widths (Δx , Δy) include 95% of the particles, but do not include the large effects of multiple scattering in the beam Cerenkov chambers. The full angles ($\Delta x'$, $\Delta y'$) include 99% of the particles. The transmission is the fraction of the particles in the initial phase space (see TABLE I) which reach the second focus; the average transmission (70%) has been folded into the flux curves (Figs. 8-12). See text for discussion.

| | MODE | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1W | 3W CRAM | 3W CMU | 3W ROT | 4W | 1E | 3E | 4E |
| Distance from B-targ. to: | | | | | | | | |
| Q7 Center | 2796" | 2796 | 2796 | 2645 | 2796 | 2645 | 2645 | 2645 |
| Q8 Center | 2984" | 2984 | 2874 | 2845 | 2904 | 2753 | 2753 | 2753 |
| Q9 Center | --- | --- | --- | 3015 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Target Magnification at final focus: | | | | | | | | |
| MV | 3.51 | 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.53 | 1.05 | 2.66 | 0.60 | 1.33 |
| MH | 1.20 | 1.79 | 4.33 | 0.53 | 1.77 | 0.57 | 0.53 | 1.17 |
| Full widths at final focus: | | | | | | | | |
| Δx | 0.45" | 0.38 | 1.6 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| $\Delta x'$ | 52 mr | 60 | 15 | 11 | 44 | 64 | 80 | 52 |
| Δy | 0.25" | 0.19 | 0.20 | 1.3 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| $\Delta y'$ | 4.4 mr | 4.0 | 9.0 | 22 | 2.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 3.2 |
| $\Delta x \Delta x'$ | 23 mr" | 23 | 24 | 4.4 | 17 | 29 | 32 | 21 |
| $\Delta y \Delta y'$ | 1.10 mr" | 0.76 | 1.8 | 29 | 0.24 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.64 |
| Transmission | 77% | 72 | 75 | 70 | 74 | 65 | 61 | 77 |
| % which scrape Q8 | 3% | 3 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 20 | 0 |

TABLE IV. Approximate Beam Sizes at Various Places Along the Beam

The quantity listed is $(\Delta x) \times (\Delta y)$, where Δx = horizontal full width, Δy = vertical full width, in inches. These widths include 100% of the particles (or more, in the case of Δy where the histogram bin size is sometimes too big). The widths are based on ray plots up to PLIM and on Monte Carlo's thereafter. In the MPS modes, sizes beyond the mass slit depend upon the final focussing method as shown. "CRAM" is the small horizontal spot size with large divergence. "CMU" is the big horizontal spot size with small divergence. "ROT" is phase space interchange with a rotated triplet. Full momentum bite and a 4" B-target are assumed. MPS1 is blank frequently since it has not been studied past MASS.

| MODE Position | E1 | E3 | MPS1 | | | MPS3 | | | MPS4 |
|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | | | CRAM | CMU | ROT | CRAM | CMU | ROT | CRAM |
| Q3 end | 10.6x2.0 | 6.0x2.0 | 11.0 | x | 2.0 | 4.8 | x | 2.0 | 4.8x2.0 |
| Q4 end | 12.0x3.2 | 12.0x2.6 | 11.0 | x | 3.0 | 12.0 | x | 2.0 | 8.5x2.0 |
| PLIM* | 1.8x3.0 | 4.4x2.6 | 5.3x3.3 | | | 6.3x2.5 | 6.0x2.5 | 5.5x2.5 | 7.4x1.1 |
| Q6 end | 8.4x0.8 | 6.0x0.4 | 8.4x0.8 | | | 8.4x0.8 | 7.8x0.8 | 6.0x1.2 | 4.8x0.8 |
| Mass Slit [†] | 5.4x1.3 | 5.4x0.3 | 6.0x1.3 | | | 6.0x0.3 | 5.4x0.3 | 5.4x0.3 | 4.2x |
| D3 end | 4.2x0.8 | 3.6x0.6 | 6.0x0.4 | | | 5.4x0.4 | 4.2x0.4 | 5.4x0.4 | 4.2x0.4 |
| D4 end | 3.6x1.6 | 5.4x1.8 | 5.4x1.6 | | | 5.4x1.6 | 6.0x1.6 | 7.2x1.2 | 6.0x1.2 |
| Q7 begin | 5.6x2.0 | 8.8x2.4 | 8.0x2.4 | | | 8.0x2.6 | 10.4x2.6 | 8.0x1.6 | 9.6x1.6 |
| Q8 begin | 10.4x1.0 | 18.0x1.2 [‡] | 16.0x1.2 [‡] | | | 16.0x1.2 [‡] | 6.4x4.2 | 11.2x11.2 | 16.0x1.0 [‡] |
| Q8 + 44" | 6.5x0.4 | 8.4x0.8 | 9.0x0.8 | | --- | 9.0x0.8 | 4.5x4.0 | ----- | 10.8x0.8 |
| Q9 begin | ----- | ----- | ----- | --- | | ----- | ----- | 2.5x6.0 | ----- |
| Q9 + 44" | ----- | ----- | ----- | --- | | ----- | ----- | 2.0x4.0 | ----- |
| MPS-targ. | ----- | ----- | 0.6x0.5 | | | 0.5x0.2 | 2.2x2.6 ⁺ | 0.4x1.1 | 0.5x0.2 |
| East-targ. | .60x.65 | 0.75x0.35 | ----- | --- | --- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |

* Momentum collimator, assumed to be set at the center of image of off-momentum particles at full bite.

† In vertical plane, includes π^+ 's, K^+ 's and \bar{p}^+ 's, at momentum where $\eta = 2$.

‡ Scrapes.

+ LH2 target in front of MPS magnet.

Figure Captions

- Fig. 1 Beam Layout
- Fig. 2 Optics of Mode 1E
- Fig. 3 Optics of Mode 3E
- Fig. 4 Optics of Mode 1W
- Fig. 5 Optics of Mode 3W CRAM
- Fig. 6 Optics of Mode 4W
- Fig. 7 Gradients of quadrupoles Q1, Q2, Q3 vs. momentum at which $\eta = 2$, for K separation and \bar{p} separation.
- Figs. 8 - 10 Fluxes of particles at the two final foci per 10^{12} interacting protons in a beryllium target, assuming Sanford + Wang. The curves assume the full solid angle and momentum bites of Table I and a 70% transmission through the beam. For genuine numbers of particles at the end of beam, multiply by the number of protons in the external beam and the fractions which interact in the target.
- Fig. 11 $\pi^-:K^-$ and $\pi^-:\bar{p}$ ratio in front of mass slit as a function of momentum.
- Fig. 12 Variation of $\int B d\ell$ as a function of horizontal position in D1.
- Fig. 13 $\int B d\ell$ as a function of current for D1. The measured values extend to 3.0 kA. Taking $\int B d\ell / I = 500$ kG in /kA at 3.4 kA gives $P_{\max} = 9.24 \pm .2$ GeV/c. For 510 kG in /kA, $P_{\max} = 9.43$ GeV/c.
- Fig. 14 Expected momentum distributions for several modes. The momentum collimator was set at the centers of the images of particles with $\Delta p/p = \pm 3\%$ and $\pm 2-1/2\%$ for modes 1 and 3, respectively.

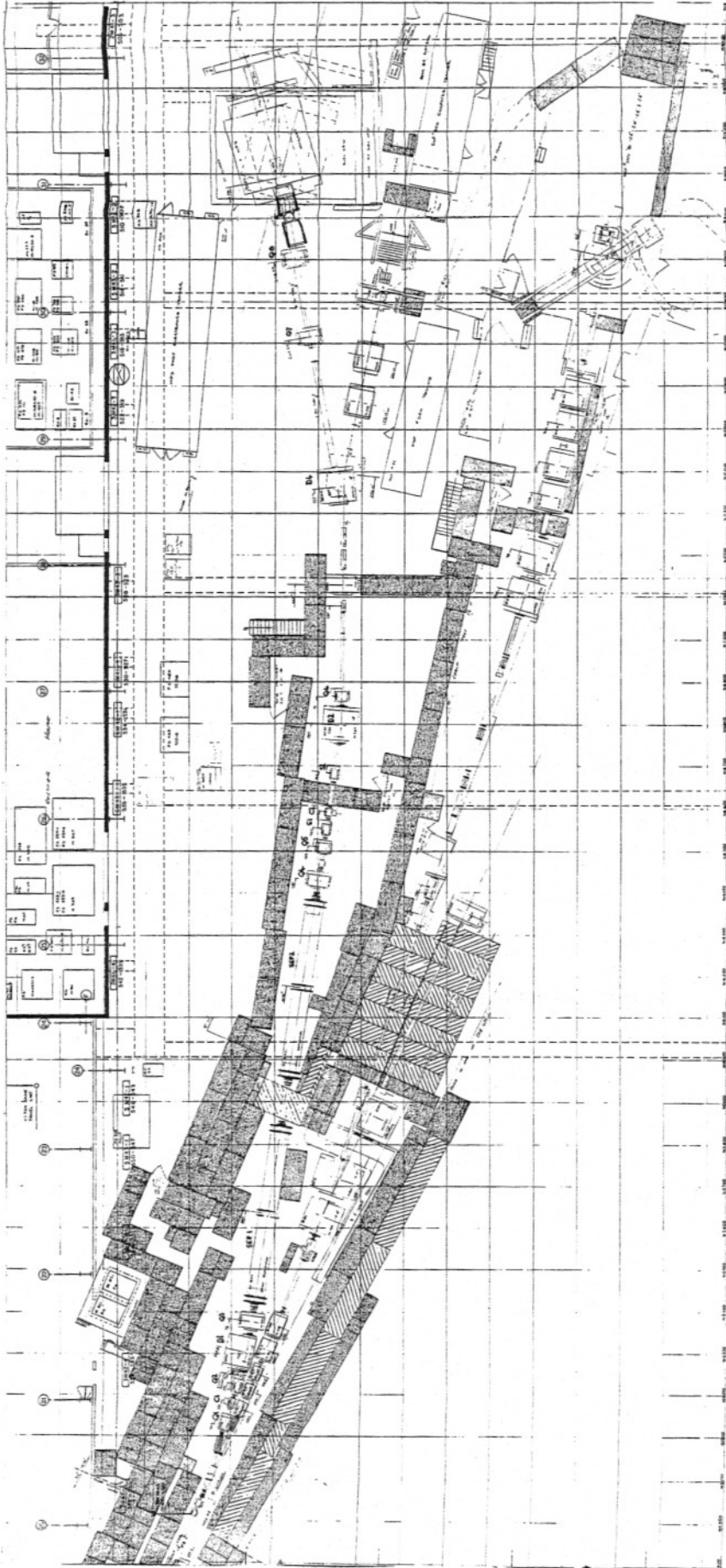
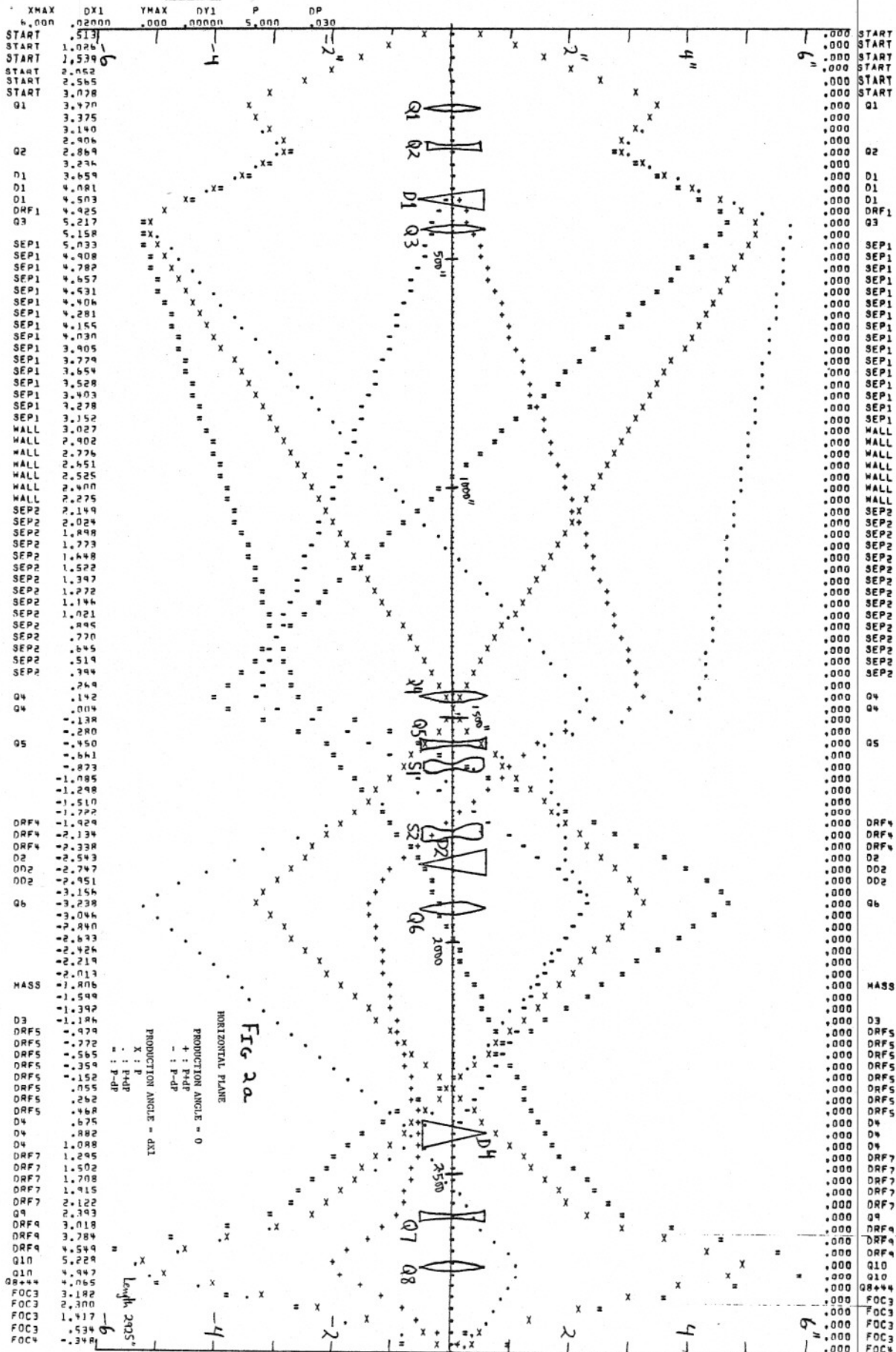


Figure 1



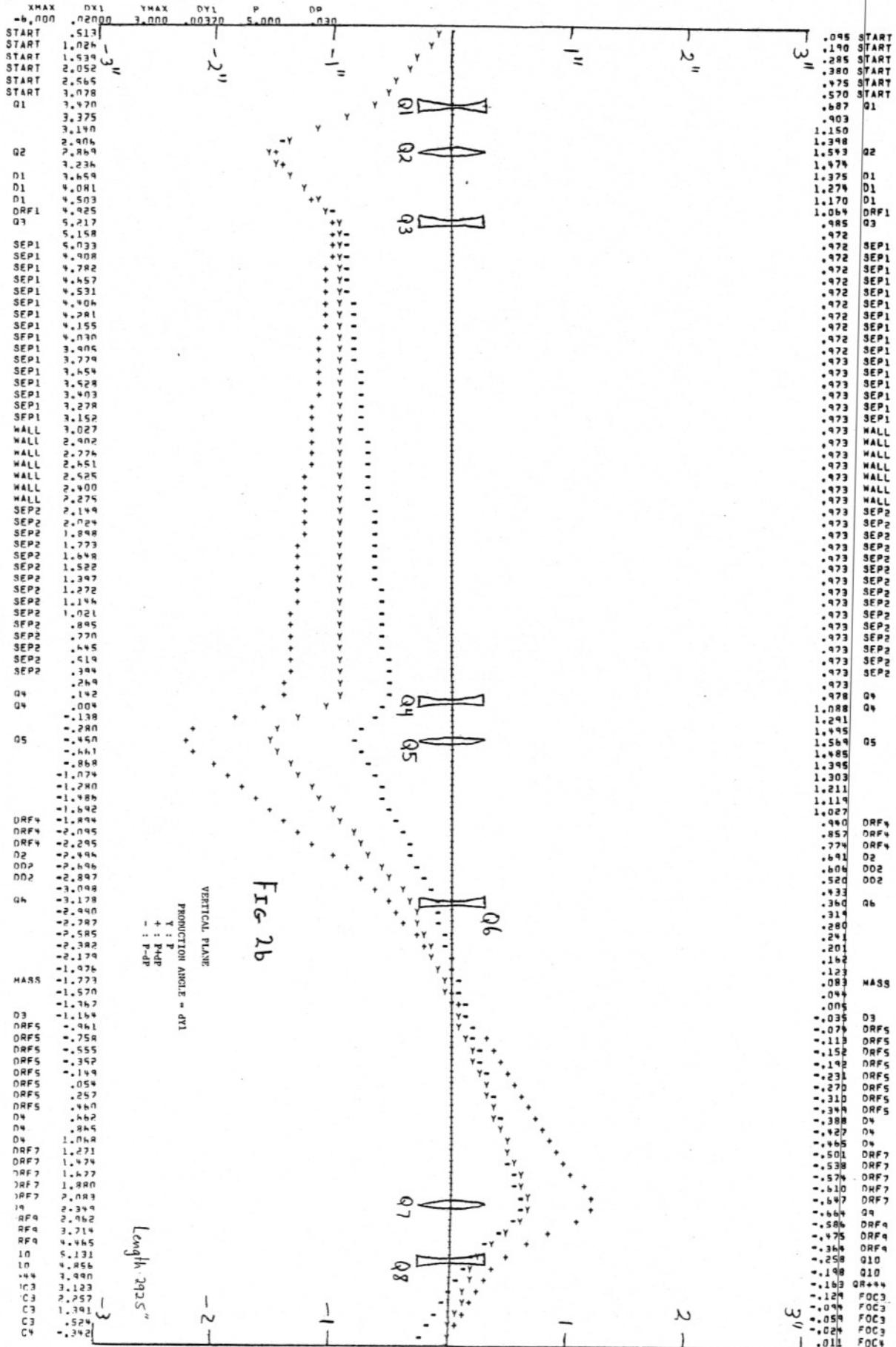


Fig. 2b

VERTICAL PLANE
 PRODUCTION ANGLE = DY1
 Y: P
 +: P+D
 -: P-D

Length 2925"

XMAX 0.000
 DX1 0.000
 YMAX 0.000
 DY1 0.000
 P 5.000
 DP 0.000
 START 0.095
 START 0.190
 START 0.285
 START 0.380
 START 0.475
 START 0.570
 Q1 0.667
 Q1 0.762
 Q2 0.857
 Q2 0.952
 Q2 1.047
 Q2 1.142
 Q2 1.237
 Q2 1.332
 Q2 1.427
 Q2 1.522
 Q2 1.617
 Q2 1.712
 Q2 1.807
 Q2 1.902
 Q2 1.997
 Q2 2.092
 Q2 2.187
 Q2 2.282
 Q2 2.377
 Q2 2.472
 Q2 2.567
 Q2 2.662
 Q2 2.757
 Q2 2.852
 Q2 2.947
 Q2 3.042
 Q2 3.137
 Q2 3.232
 Q2 3.327
 Q2 3.422
 Q2 3.517
 Q2 3.612
 Q2 3.707
 Q2 3.802
 Q2 3.897
 Q2 3.992
 Q2 4.087
 Q2 4.182
 Q2 4.277
 Q2 4.372
 Q2 4.467
 Q2 4.562
 Q2 4.657
 Q2 4.752
 Q2 4.847
 Q2 4.942
 Q2 5.037
 Q2 5.132
 Q2 5.227
 Q2 5.322
 Q2 5.417
 Q2 5.512
 Q2 5.607
 Q2 5.702
 Q2 5.797
 Q2 5.892
 Q2 5.987
 Q2 6.082
 Q2 6.177
 Q2 6.272
 Q2 6.367
 Q2 6.462
 Q2 6.557
 Q2 6.652
 Q2 6.747
 Q2 6.842
 Q2 6.937
 Q2 7.032
 Q2 7.127
 Q2 7.222
 Q2 7.317
 Q2 7.412
 Q2 7.507
 Q2 7.602
 Q2 7.697
 Q2 7.792
 Q2 7.887
 Q2 7.982
 Q2 8.077
 Q2 8.172
 Q2 8.267
 Q2 8.362
 Q2 8.457
 Q2 8.552
 Q2 8.647
 Q2 8.742
 Q2 8.837
 Q2 8.932
 Q2 9.027
 Q2 9.122
 Q2 9.217
 Q2 9.312
 Q2 9.407
 Q2 9.502
 Q2 9.597
 Q2 9.692
 Q2 9.787
 Q2 9.882
 Q2 9.977
 Q2 10.072
 Q2 10.167
 Q2 10.262
 Q2 10.357
 Q2 10.452
 Q2 10.547
 Q2 10.642
 Q2 10.737
 Q2 10.832
 Q2 10.927
 Q2 11.022
 Q2 11.117
 Q2 11.212
 Q2 11.307
 Q2 11.402
 Q2 11.497
 Q2 11.592
 Q2 11.687
 Q2 11.782
 Q2 11.877
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 Q2 12.257
 Q2 12.352
 Q2 12.447
 Q2 12.542
 Q2 12.637
 Q2 12.732
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 Q2 12.922
 Q2 13.017
 Q2 13.112
 Q2 13.207
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 Q2 13.397
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 Q2 15.202
 Q2 15.297
 Q2 15.392
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 Q2 20.237
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 Q2 20.522
 Q2 20.617
 Q2 20.712
 Q2 20.807
 Q2 20.902
 Q2 21.000

0.095 START
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 0.380 START
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 0.570 START
 0.667 Q1
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 0.857 Q2
 0.952 Q2
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 1.237 Q1
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 7.507 Q1
 7.602 Q1
 7.697 Q1
 7.792 Q1
 7.887 Q1
 7.982 Q1
 8.077 Q1
 8.172 Q1
 8.267 Q1
 8.362 Q1
 8.457 Q1
 8.552 Q1
 8.647 Q1
 8.742 Q1
 8.837 Q1
 8.932 Q1
 9.027 Q1
 9.122 Q1
 9.217 Q1
 9.312 Q1
 9.407 Q1
 9.502 Q1
 9.597 Q1
 9.692 Q1
 9.787 Q1
 9.882 Q1
 9.977 Q1
 10.072 Q1
 10.167 Q1
 10.262 Q1
 10.357 Q1
 10.452 Q1
 10.547 Q1
 10.642 Q1
 10.737 Q1
 10.832 Q1
 10.927 Q1
 11.022 Q1
 11.117 Q1
 11.212 Q1
 11.307 Q1
 11.402 Q1
 11.497 Q1
 11.592 Q1
 11.687 Q1
 11.782 Q1
 11.877 Q1
 11.972 Q1
 12.067 Q1
 12.162 Q1
 12.257 Q1
 12.352 Q1
 12.447 Q1
 12.542 Q1
 12.637 Q1
 12.732 Q1
 12.827 Q1
 12.922 Q1
 13.017 Q1
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 13.207 Q1
 13.302 Q1
 13.397 Q1
 13.492 Q1
 13.587 Q1
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 13.777 Q1
 13.872 Q1
 13.967 Q1
 14.062 Q1
 14.157 Q1
 14.252 Q1
 14.347 Q1
 14.442 Q1
 14.537 Q1
 14.632 Q1
 14.727 Q1
 14.822 Q1
 14.917 Q1
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 15.107 Q1
 15.202 Q1
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 15.392 Q1
 15.487 Q1
 15.582 Q1
 15.677 Q1
 15.772 Q1
 15.867 Q1
 15.962 Q1
 16.057 Q1
 16.152 Q1
 16.247 Q1
 16.342 Q1
 16.437 Q1
 16.532 Q1
 16.627 Q1
 16.722 Q1
 16.817 Q1
 16.912 Q1
 17.007 Q1
 17.102 Q1
 17.197 Q1
 17.292 Q1
 17.387 Q1
 17.482 Q1
 17.577 Q1
 17.672 Q1
 17.767 Q1
 17.862 Q1
 17.957 Q1
 18.052 Q1
 18.147 Q1
 18.242 Q1
 18.337 Q1
 18.432 Q1
 18.527 Q1
 18.622 Q1
 18.717 Q1
 18.812 Q1
 18.907 Q1
 19.002 Q1
 19.097 Q1
 19.192 Q1
 19.287 Q1
 19.382 Q1
 19.477 Q1
 19.572 Q1
 19.667 Q1
 19.762 Q1
 19.857 Q1
 19.952 Q1
 20.047 Q1
 20.142 Q1
 20.237 Q1
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 20.522 Q1
 20.617 Q1
 20.712 Q1
 20.807 Q1
 20.902 Q1
 21.000

Length 2925"

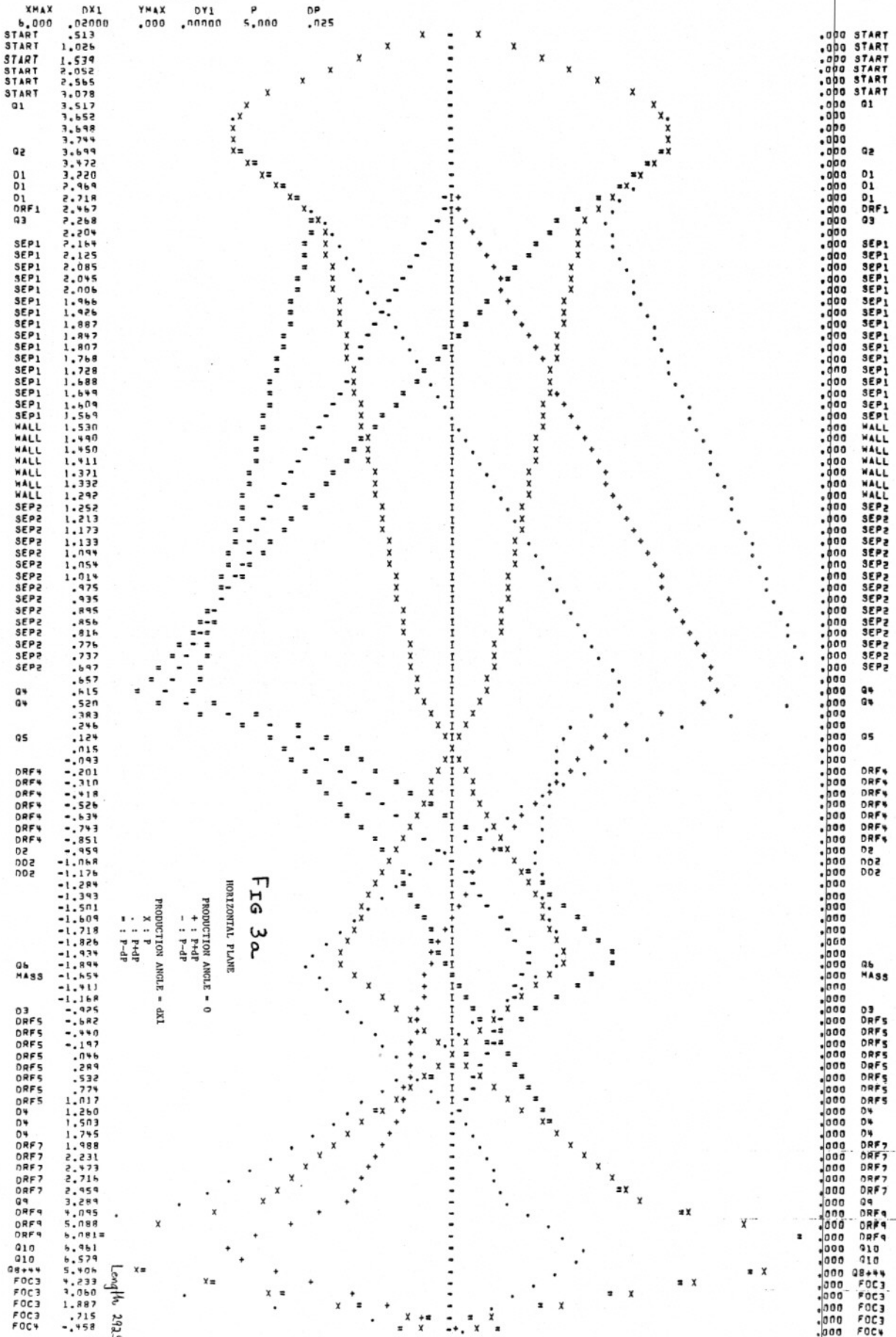


Fig 3a

HORIZONTAL PLANE

PRODUCTION ANGLE = 0

+ : P+DP

- : P-DP

PRODUCTION ANGLE = DX1

X : P

: P+DP

: P-DP

Length 2925"

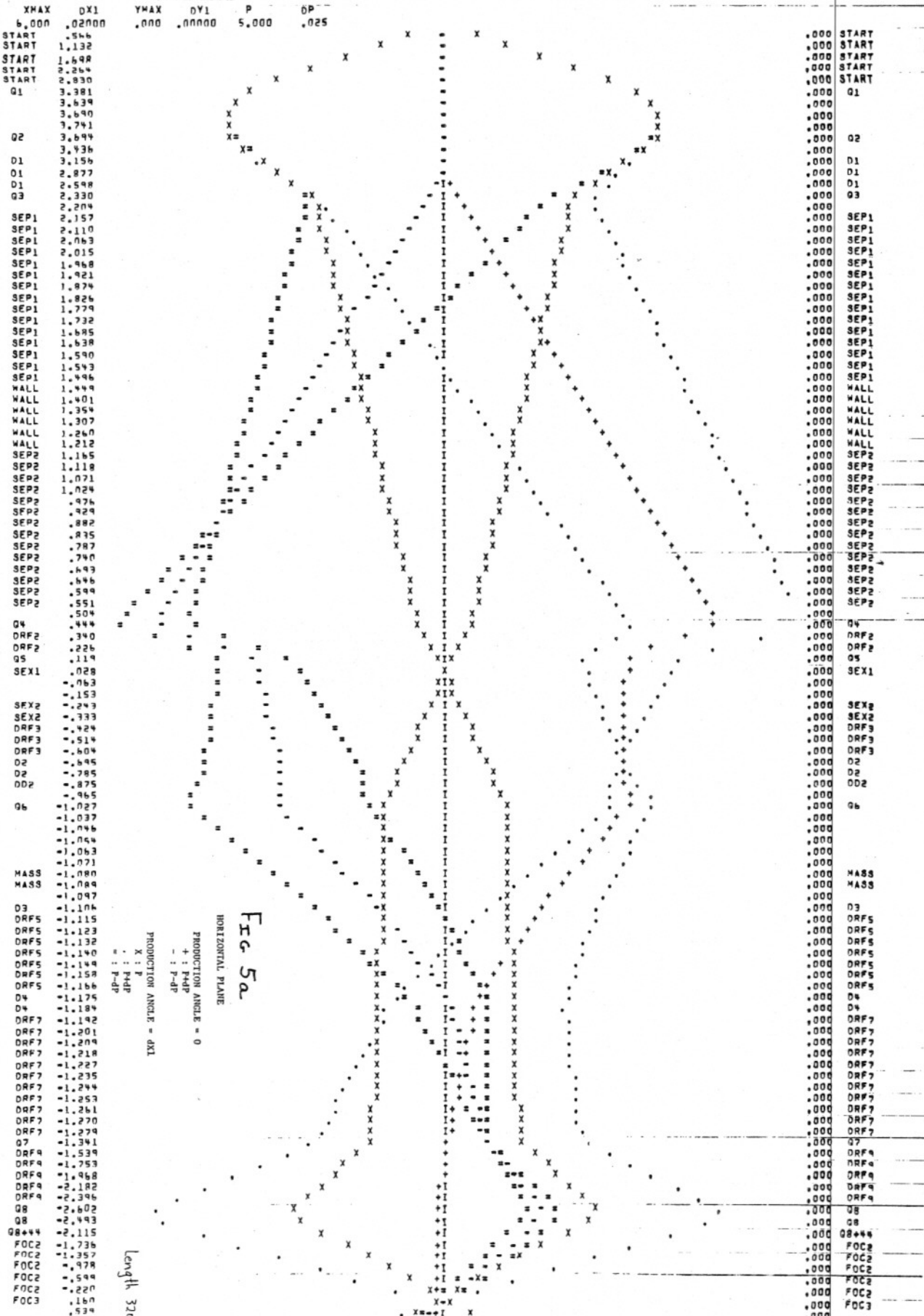


Fig 5a

HORIZONTAL PLANE
 PRODUCTION ANGLE = 0
 + : P+DP
 - : P-DP
 P : P
 P-DP : P-DP
 PRODUCTION ANGLE = DX1

Length 3200"

| XMAX | DX1 | YMAX | DY1 | P | DP | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|------|----|------|-------|
| -6,000 | .02000 | 3,000 | .00115 | 5,000 | .025 | | | |
| START | .566 | | | | | YI | .033 | START |
| START | 1.132 | | | | | YI | .065 | START |
| START | 1.698 | | | | | YI | .098 | START |
| START | 2.264 | | | | | YI | .130 | START |
| START | 2.830 | | | | | YI | .163 | START |
| Q1 | 3.396 | | | | | YI | .196 | Q1 |
| | 3.439 | | | | | YI | .247 | |
| | 3.640 | | | | | YI | .311 | |
| | 3.741 | | | | | YI | .375 | |
| Q2 | 3.694 | | | | | YI | .444 | Q2 |
| | 3.434 | | | | | YI | .544 | |
| D1 | 3.156 | | | | | YI | .651 | D1 |
| D1 | 2.877 | | | | | YI | .752 | D1 |
| D1 | 2.598 | | | | | YI | .851 | D1 |
| Q3 | 2.330 | | | | | YI | .944 | Q3 |
| | 2.204 | | | | | YI | .978 | |
| SEP1 | 2.157 | | | | | YI | .978 | SEP1 |
| SEP1 | 2.110 | | | | | YI | .978 | SEP1 |
| SFP1 | 2.063 | | | | | YI | .978 | SEP1 |
| SEP1 | 2.015 | | | | | YI | .978 | SEP1 |
| SEP1 | 1.968 | | | | | YI | .978 | SEP1 |
| SFP1 | 1.921 | | | | | YI | .978 | SEP1 |
| SEP1 | 1.874 | | | | | YI | .978 | SEP1 |
| SEP1 | 1.827 | | | | | YI | .978 | SEP1 |
| SEP1 | 1.779 | | | | | YI | .978 | SEP1 |
| SEP1 | 1.732 | | | | | YI | .978 | SEP1 |
| SEP1 | 1.685 | | | | | YI | .978 | SEP1 |
| SEP1 | 1.638 | | | | | YI | .978 | SEP1 |
| SEP1 | 1.590 | | | | | YI | .978 | SEP1 |
| SFP1 | 1.543 | | | | | YI | .978 | SEP1 |
| SFP1 | 1.496 | | | | | YI | .978 | SEP1 |
| WALL | 1.449 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| WALL | 1.401 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| WALL | 1.354 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| WALL | 1.307 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| WALL | 1.260 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| WALL | 1.212 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| SEP2 | 1.165 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| SEP2 | 1.118 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| SEP2 | 1.071 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| SEP2 | 1.024 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| SEP2 | .976 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| SEP2 | .929 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| SEP2 | .882 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| SEP2 | .835 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| SEP2 | .787 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| SEP2 | .740 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| SEP2 | .693 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| SEP2 | .646 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| SEP2 | .599 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| SEP2 | .551 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| SEP2 | .504 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| Q4 | .444 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| DRF2 | .340 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| DRF2 | .274 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| Q5 | .114 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| SEX1 | .024 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| | -0.062 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| | -0.151 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| SEX2 | -0.241 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| SEX2 | -0.330 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| DRF3 | -0.420 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| DRF3 | -0.509 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| DRF3 | -0.598 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| D2 | -0.688 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| D2 | -0.777 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| DD2 | -0.867 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| | -0.956 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| Q6 | -1.017 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| | -1.027 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| | -1.035 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| | -1.044 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| | -1.053 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| | -1.061 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| MASS | -1.070 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| MASS | -1.079 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| | -1.087 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
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| D3 | -1.104 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
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| DRF5 | -1.155 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| D4 | -1.164 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| D4 | -1.172 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
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| DRF9 | -2.161 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
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| Q8 | -2.577 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| Q8 | -2.449 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| Q8+4 | -2.045 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| FOC2 | -1.719 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| FOC2 | -1.344 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| FOC2 | -1.168 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| FOC2 | -0.933 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| FOC2 | -0.717 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| FOC3 | -0.518 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |
| ESS | .553 | | | | | YI | .978 | WALL |

FIG 5B

VERTICAL PLANE
 Y : Y
 + : PMP
 - : P-DR
 PRODUCTION ANGLE = DTI

Length 3200"

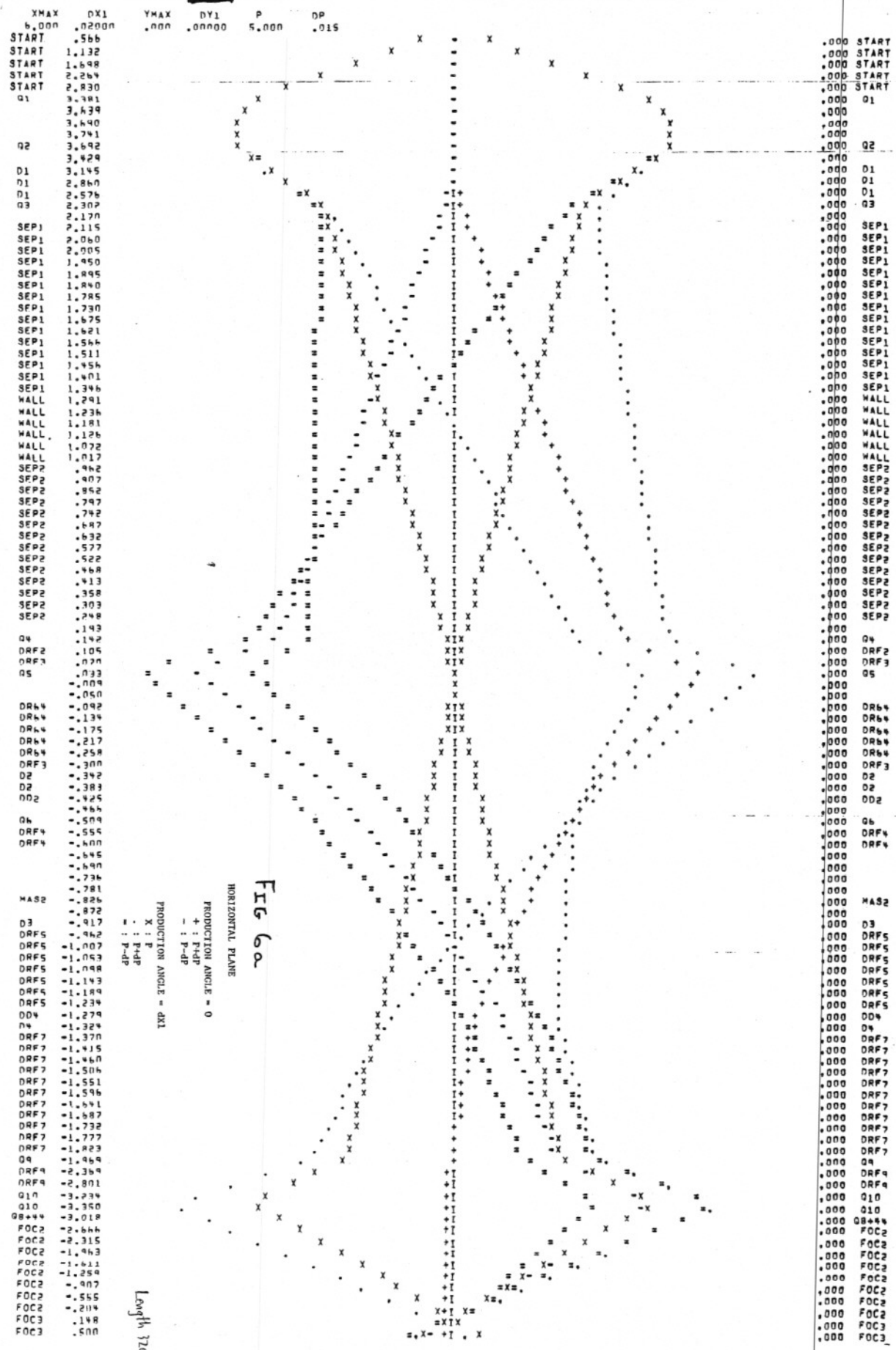


Fig 6a

HORIZONTAL PLANE
 PRODUCTION ANGLE = 0
 X : P
 - : P-dP
 PRODUCTION ANGLE = dX1
 Length 1720"

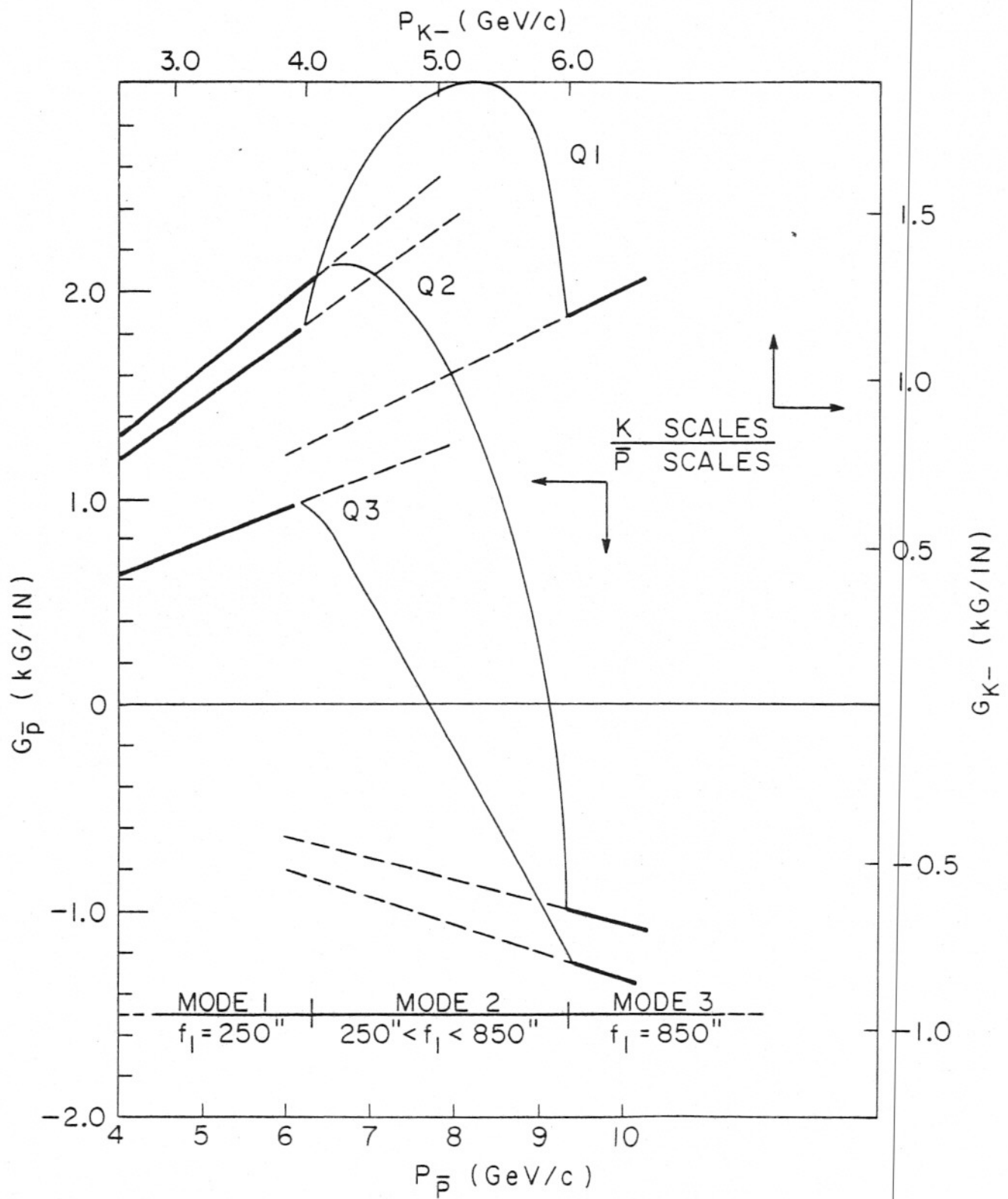


Figure 7

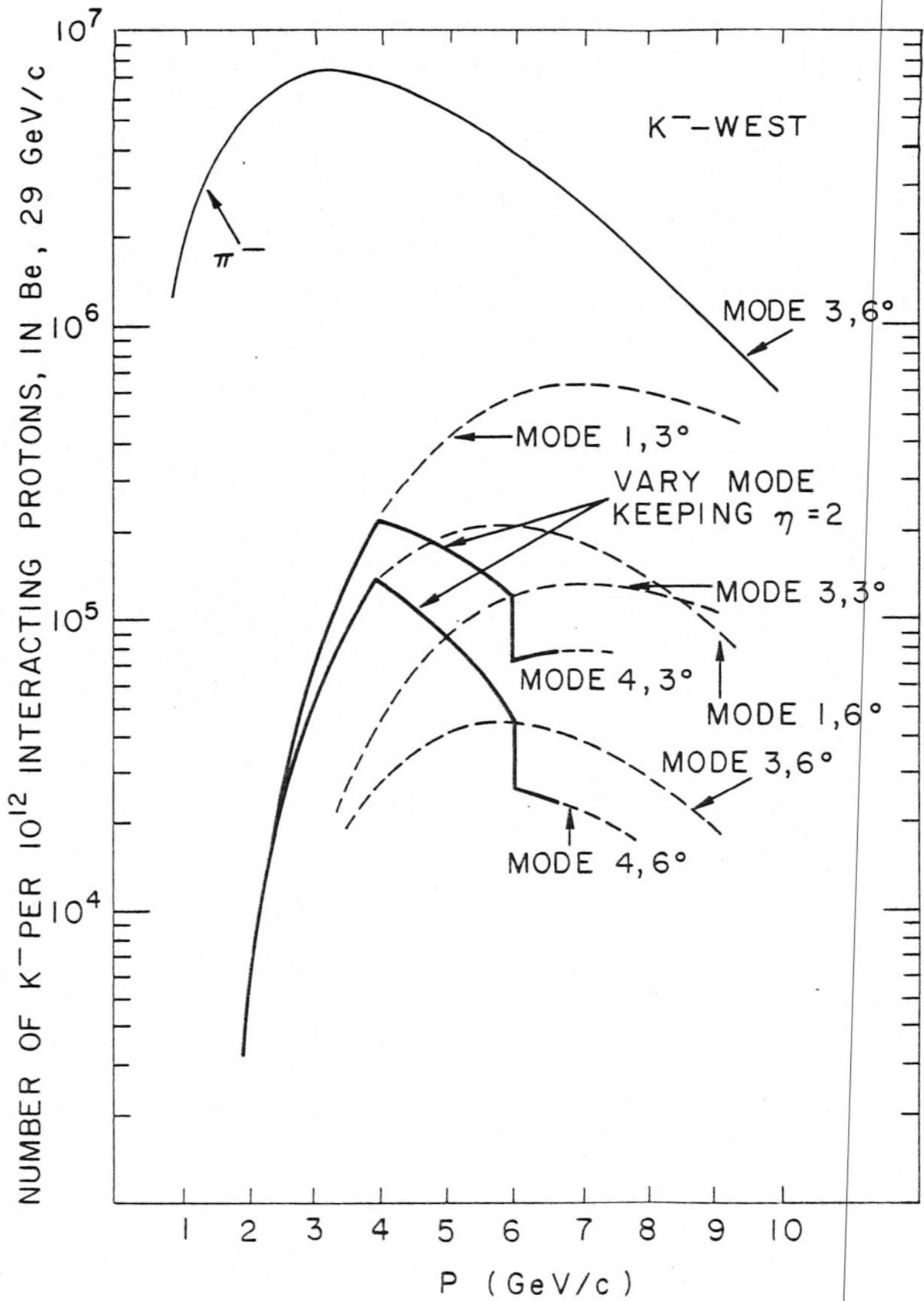


Figure 8

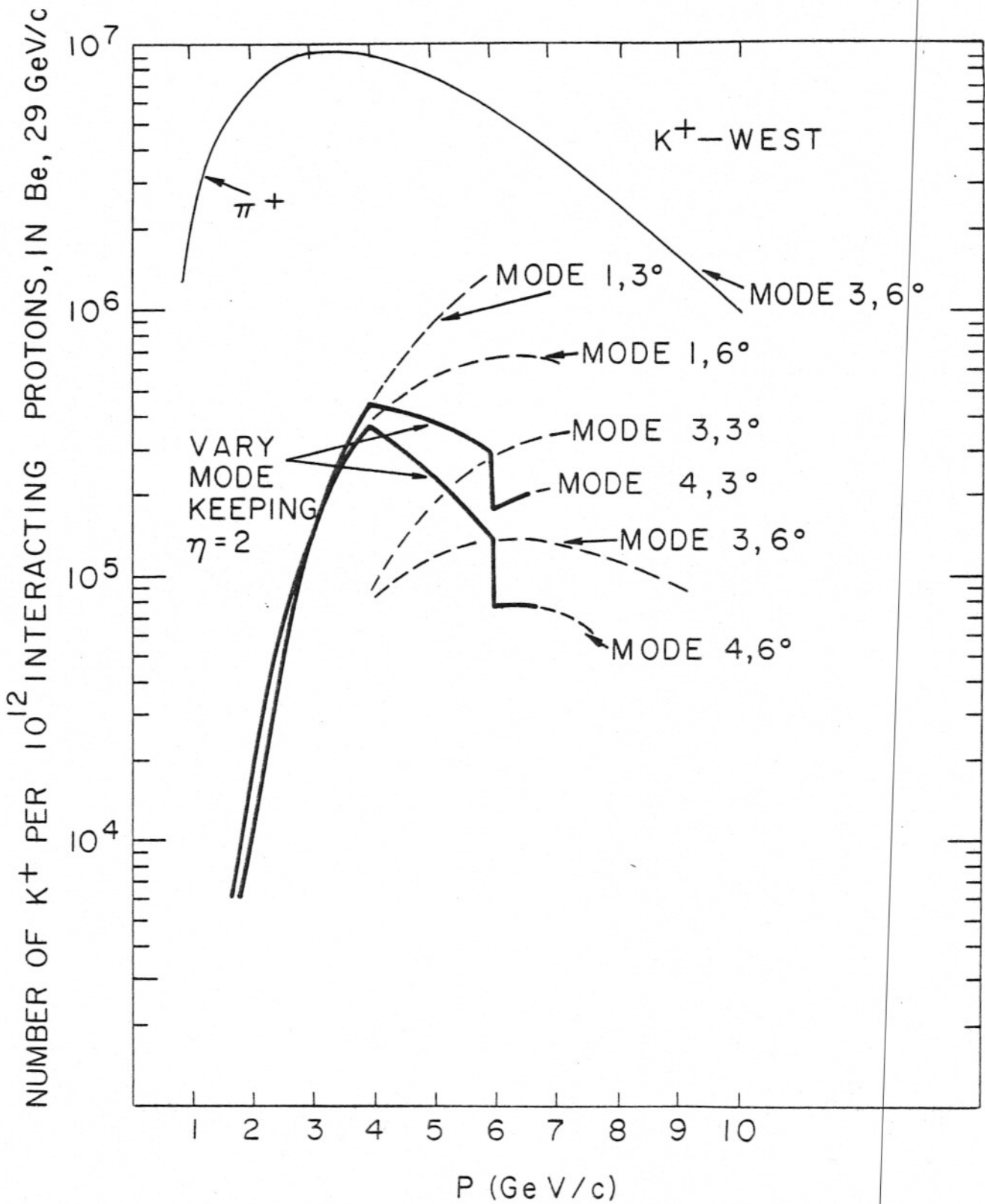


Figure 9

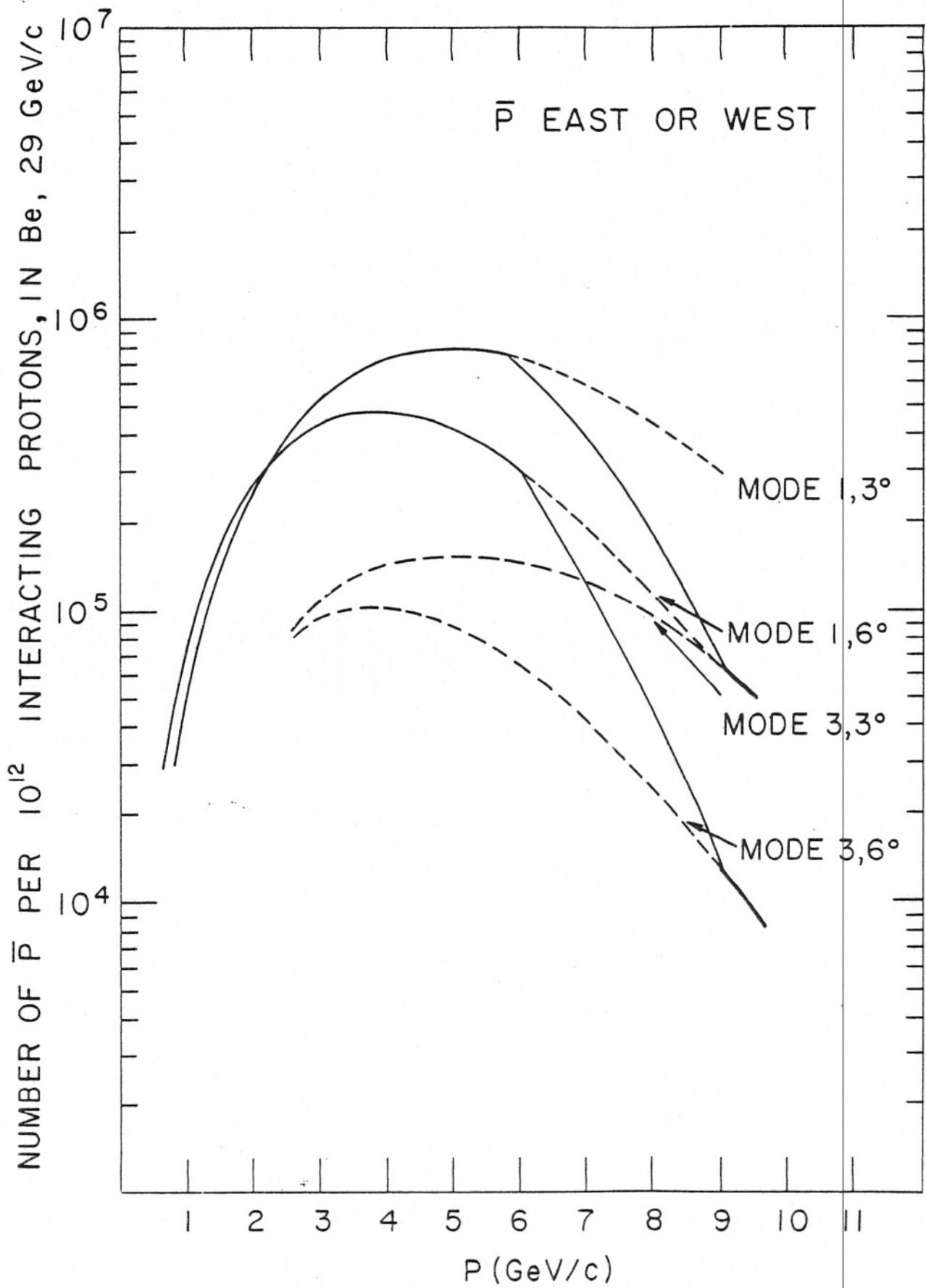


Figure 10

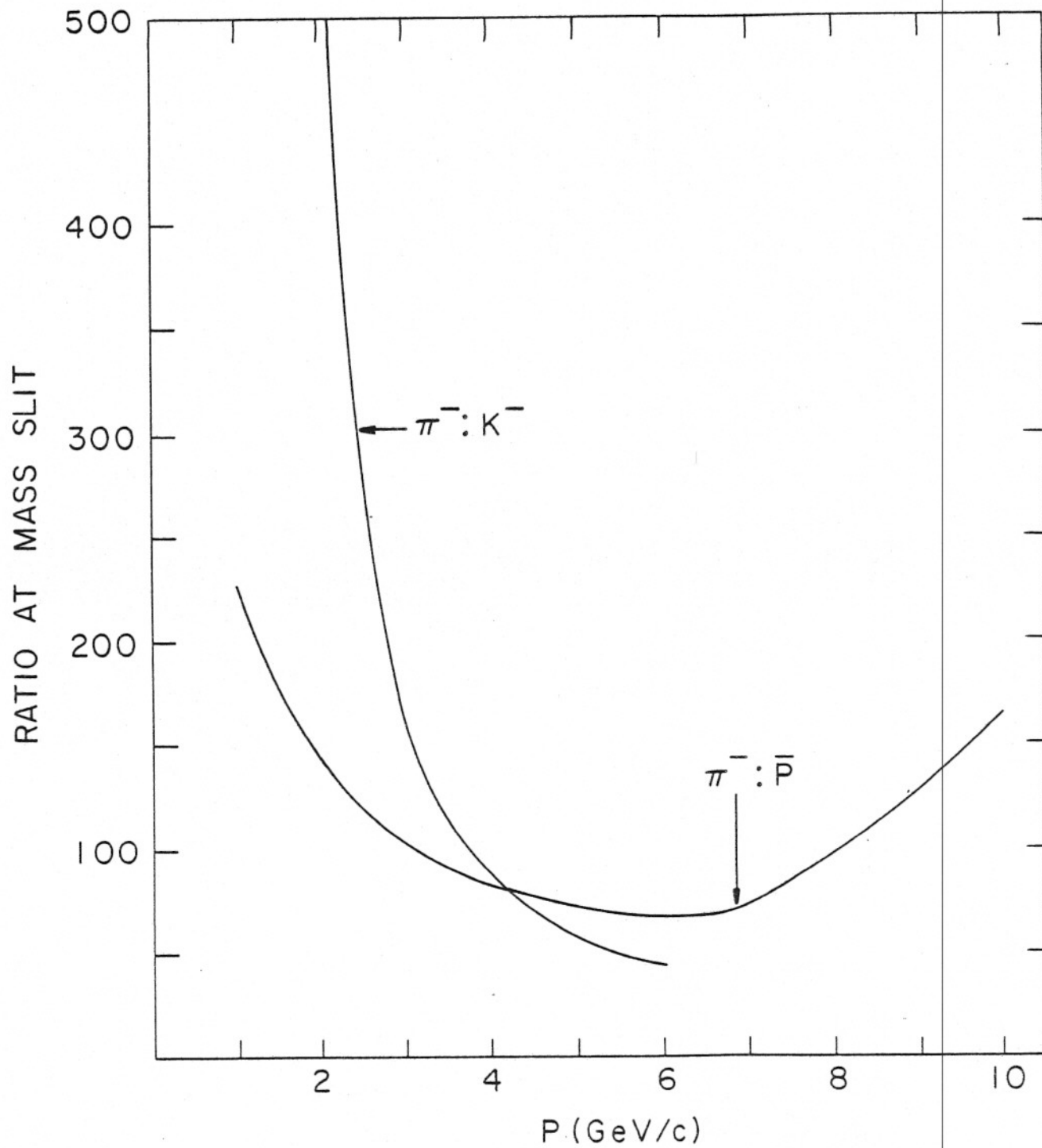


Figure 11

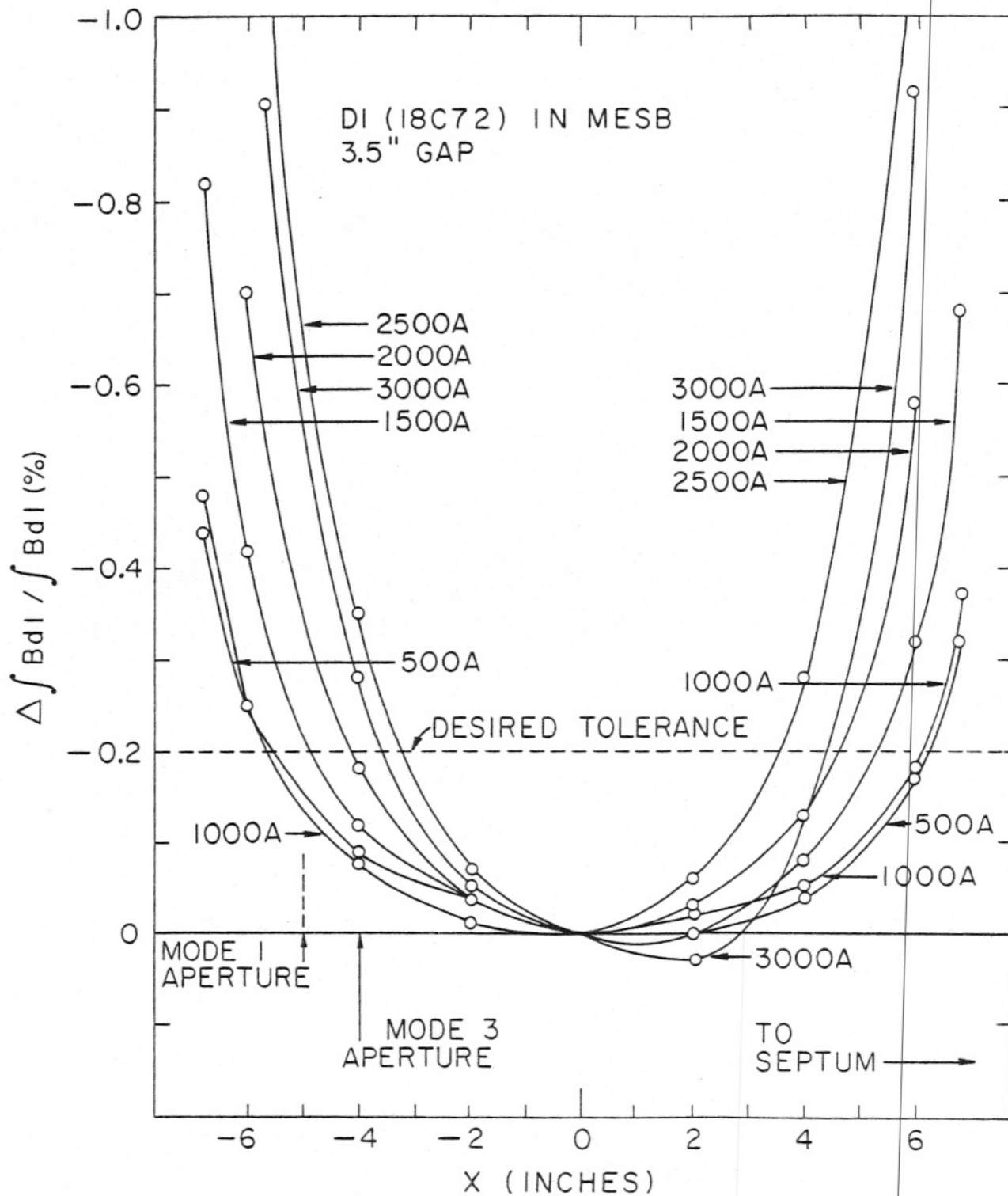


Figure 12

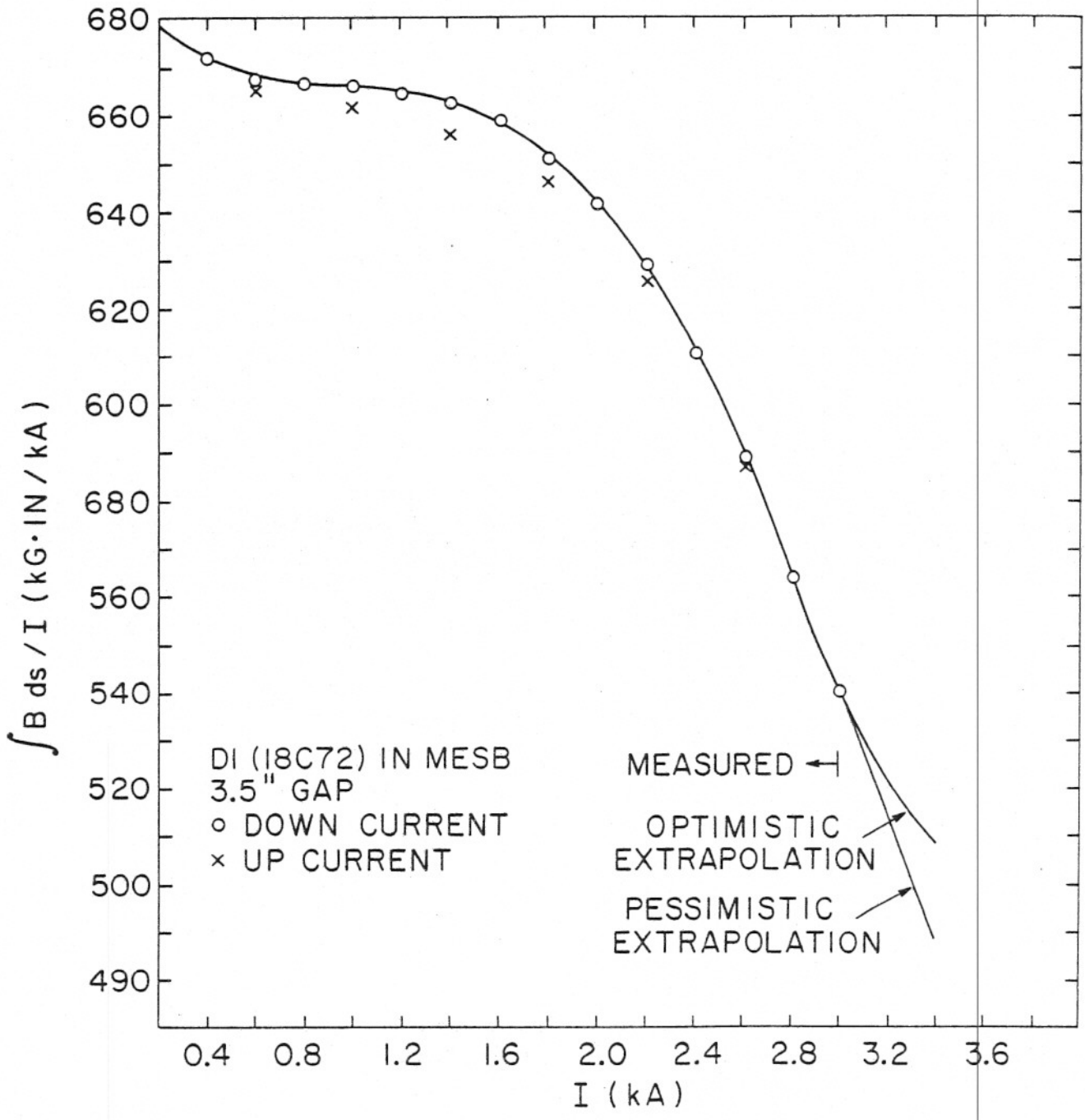


Figure 13

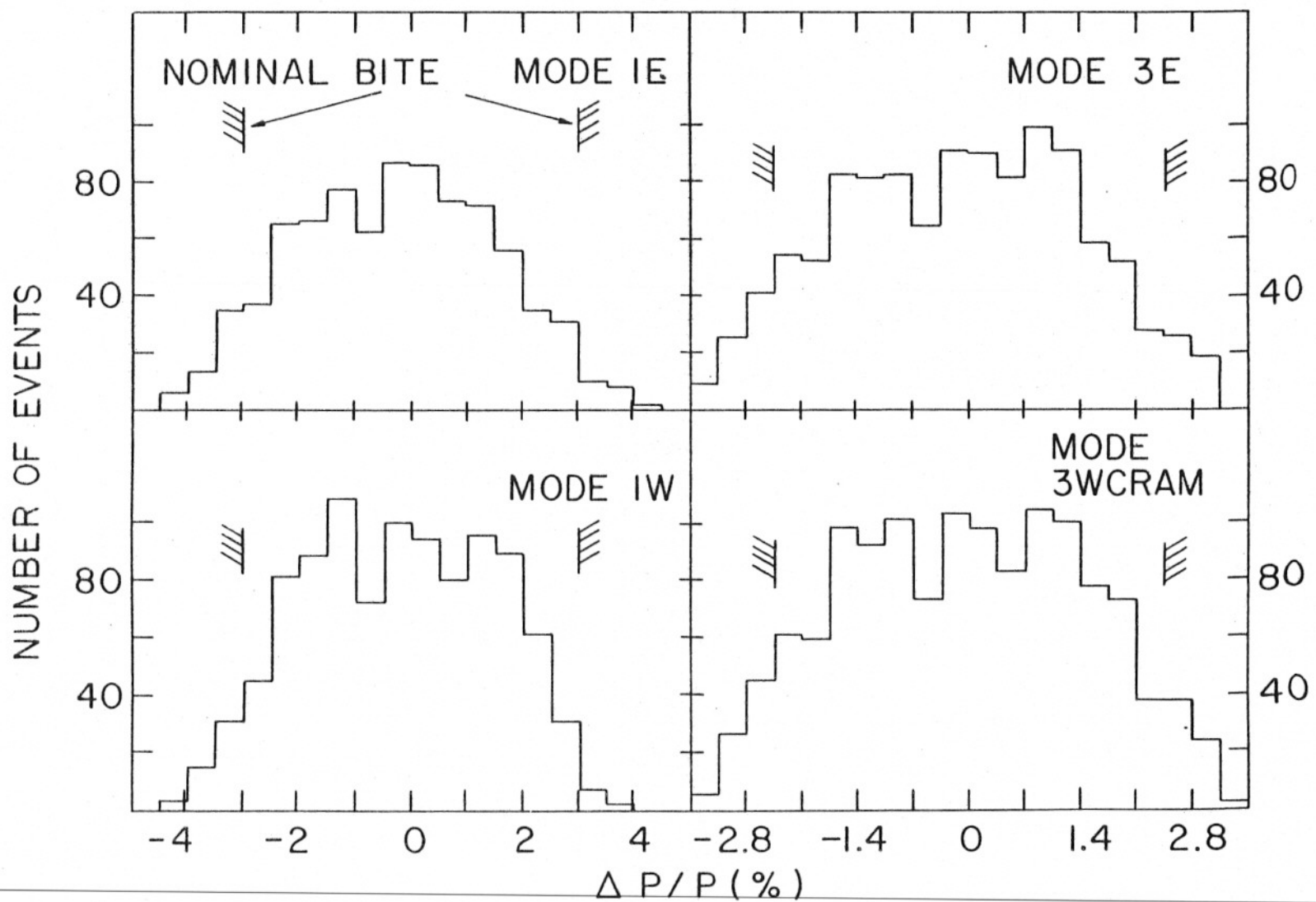


Figure 14

Appendix II-B1

The beam is of conventional design. Particles produced at 0° are focused by a doublet and momentum dispersed at slit located at the approximate mid-point of the channel. The second half of the beam is almost a reflection of the first; momenta are re-combined, and a second doublet brings the particles to their final focus.

Five quadrupoles form the upstream doublet. First, three N8Q32s focus vertically, then two 8Q48s horizontally. The beam is momentum dispersed at a slit located 700" from the production target by a 4.1° bend in two 18D72s. The second bend is also 4.1° in two 18D72s, and the second doublet consists of two 12Q60s focusing horizontally, then two vertically.

There are two collimators in the beam. B1C1 lies ahead of the first dipole and intercepts the diffracted protons. When narrowed, the slit walls can produce secondary particles, so this collimator cannot be used as an effective intensity limiter. B1C2 (the momentum slit) has remotely controlled horizontal and vertical apertures.

The beam has performed close to its design criteria. Table I gives some of its parameters, and Table II gives the currents, shunt readings, and Dybbuk set points for 20 GeV/c. Other operating points can be obtained by scaling.

Table I Beam Parameters

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Vertical Acceptance | ± 16 mrad |
| Horizontal Acceptance | ± 4.8 mrad |
| Magnification at 2nd Focus | 1.5 (V) x 1.3 (H) |
| Dispersion at Momentum Slit | 1.6%/inch |

Table II

B1 - 20 GeV/c Negative Beam

| | <u>Type</u> | <u>Current (Polarity)</u> | <u>Field or Gradient</u> | <u>Dybbuk</u> |
|----|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Q1 | N8Q32 | 1913 (A) | 2.225 | 1913 |
| Q2 | N8Q32 | 1913 (A) | 2.225 | 1913 |
| Q3 | N8Q32 | 1913 (A) | 2.225 | 1913 |
| Q4 | 8Q48 | 1304 (B) | 1.683 | 2086 |
| Q5 | 8Q48 | 1304 (B) | 1.683 | 2086 |
| D1 | 18D72 | 1508 (B) | 13.91 | 1508 |
| D2 | 18D72 | 1508 (B) | 13.91 | 1508 |
| D3 | 18D72 | 1508 (B) | 13.91 | 1508 |
| D4 | 18D72 | 1508 (B) | 13.91 | 1508 |
| Q6 | 12Q60 | 995 (B) | 0.830 | 1592 |
| Q7 | 12Q60 | 995 (B) | 0.830 | 1592 |
| Q8 | 12Q60 | 961 (A) | 0.803 | 1538 |
| Q9 | 12Q60 | 961 (A) | 0.803 | 961 |

Note: Dybbuk set points do not necessarily correspond to currents.