

Dynamic Aperture and the Role of BC2

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Effect of the BC2 Radius on the Dynamic Aperture

β^* (m)	RBC2 (cm)	RBC1 (cm)	ASL (mm, $E_x = E_y$)
6	4	8.5	15.5
6	5	10	18.5
2	4	8.5	7.5
2	5	10	8.5

Decreasing RBC2 from 5 cm to 4 cm
Gives about 15% loss in aperture.

Plotting ASL vs. RBC2, there appears
to be a knee in the curve at about RBC2 = 5 cm.
For RBC2 \leq 4 cm, BC2 begins to
play a dominating role in ~~determining~~ ^{determining} ASL.

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