## Tagger beam pipe collimation of low-energy electrons

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In my previous note on the efficiency of the TAGH hodoscope, I neglected the collimating effects of the beam pipe between the goniometer and the tagger vacuum chamber.



Based on alignment surveys and drawings ...1013 and ...4002, I have used endplanes at the following distances along the beamline:

		Endplane	B[Tesla]
Goniometer center	0	0	
Start of quadrupole	0.9162 m	1	
End of quadrupole	1.2342 m	2	
Start of fringe field ("ENTRY" field box)	2.7200 m	3	.0010
Dipole entry flange	3.0275 m	4	.038
Dipole vacuum chamber	3.1533 m	5	.245
Pole root (effective field boundary)	3.1922 m	-	.478
Start uniform field ("MAIN" field box)	3.3287 m	6	1.50

Without and with quadrupole: low-E rays with horizontal angles 0, ±0ce, ±20ce: Horizontal positions at quad entry, quad exit, fringe entry, flange, vacuum chamber, main box entry. (Dashed lines = vacuum pipe inner radius)



As a function of electron energy E, calculate (in units of  $\theta_{ce}$ ) maximum and minimum horizontal angles – solid curves maximum vertical angle (symmetric) – dashed curves which passes inside the vacuum pipe at each of

- endplane 3 start of dipole fringe field
- endplane 4 dipole entry flange

endplane 5 dipole vacuum chamber (usually the limiting aperture)



Limiting horizontal (solid) and vertical (dashed) angles versus electron energy x and -x are slightly asymmetric because of dipole fringe field Structure in vertical angle at ≈400 MeV is due to quadrupole vertical focusing, which causes low-energy rays to cross the horizontal midplane.
Angle limits > 10 θ<sub>ce</sub> are insignificant. Next slide shows a more informative angle scale ...





