# national accelerator laboratory

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SUMMARY REPORT ON PHASE I

OF THE

POPAE DESIGN STUDY

(Part 1)

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The initial phase of the POPAE Design Study consists of an investigation of the lattice and layout of the storage rings, and an examination of site factors. Part 1 of the summary report - this Technical Memorandum - contains introductory comments and material relating to the proton storage rings. The electron ring and site discussion will be issued as Part 2.

#### **PREFACE**

The potential role of storage rings in the high energy physics program at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory was recognized early in the project. In the summer of 1968, following the design development of the present Fermilab accelerator, a study was made of a system of 100 GeV proton storage rings; however, with the construction of the Laboratory underway, a continuation of that design effort was not then feasible.

Four years later, as the accelerator came into operation and the experimental program was initiated, it became timely to examine the question of what major additional facilities would be appropriate to further exploit the potential of the Laboratory. Of course, storage rings were not the only possibility - new experimental areas, a large multiparticle spectrometer, and a bubble chamber as successor to the 15 foot chamber then under construction had been suggested. In order to advise the Laboratory as to which course to pursue, the Director asked a representative group of physicists to serve as a Long Range Advisory Committee. Following a Summer Study at Aspen, Colorado in 1973, attended by some 80 physicists from throughout the United States and abroad, the Long Range Advisory Committee recommended, in December of that year, that the primary goal for new construction at the Fermilab be a storage ring system on a scale suitable to permit the collision of 1000 GeV protons with 1000 GeV protons and with 20 GeV electrons. The Committee, observing that in their specific choice of proton energies they had been influenced by the possibility of an Energy Doubler, qualified their recommendation with the statement that the largest step in energy and luminosity consistent with technical and economic reality be undertaken.

Following the concurrence of the Trustees of the Universities
Research Association with the Committee findings, in the Spring of 1974,
the Director initiated a design effort on the recommended facility
and assigned to it the acronym POPAE (Protons on Protons and Electrons).
This report summarizes the first phase of that activity.

Our study has been based on the plans outlined at the Aspen
Summer Study. In addition, we have been guided by discussions at two
"workshops" conducted in recent months. The first of these was organized
by L. C. Teng of Fermilab and the emphasis was on machine problems beam dynamics of storage rings, superconducting magnets, and so on. The
second was arranged by M. L. Goldberger of Princeton University and was
concerned with the high energy physics aspects, both theoretical and
experimental, of POPAE. It is our hope that the design will continue
to evolve with the aid of meetings of this sort in order that the plan
reflect the interests of the prospective users.

In assembling and editing this report, I have attempted to make the text an accurate synthesis of the views and contributions of the various authors. Should the reader find obscure passages or errors of interpretation, the responsibility is mine.

D.A. Edwards

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#### I. INTRODUCTION

# A. <u>Design Goals and Constraints</u>

POPAE as conceived at the 1973 Aspen Summer Study and recommended for design development by the Long Range Advisory Committee is a storage ring facility on a scale suitable to permit the collision of 1000 GeV protons with 1000 GeV protons and with 20 GeV electrons. The luminosities were specified at  $10^{34} {\rm cm}^{-2} {\rm sec}^{-1}$  for proton-proton and  $10^{32} {\rm cm}^{-2} {\rm sec}^{-1}$  for the electron-proton intersections. The general location of the facility as sketched at Aspen was to be to the east of the present main accelerator, encircling the Fermilab Village.

This phase of our study as described in this report has been carried out with adherence as closely as possible to the above outline. There are many ways that storage rings of various dimensions can be placed on the Fermilab site - here, we have been concerned only with the elaboration of the specific case suggested at Aspen.

We have found some modifications to be useful for the purposes of our study. The major change has been in the shape of the layout. At Aspen, a 240 meter length for each of the eight symmetrically disposed long straight sections was estimated to be sufficient to accommodate both the experiments and the machine components to attain beam optics necessary for the interaction region. Further study indicated that 240 meters was insufficient, and in order to retain the 1000 GeV scale and general locations of the rings, we have considered a racetrack form for POPAE, with approximately the same total straight section length as the Aspen version.

Another less significant change has been a slight repositioning of POPAE in order to avoid the region of most probable expansion of fixed

target experimental areas at the Fermilab. Thus, the layout appearing in this report does not make use of the present external beam lines for proton injection to one of the storage rings.

In common with the 1973 Summer Study plan, we have not yet taken into account any potential geometrical interference with a site-filling fixed target accelerator; however, it is a requirement that a fully developed design not foreclose that option.

# B. The Design Procedure

In order to proceed with the evolution of a design, it is necessary to impose some constraints in addition to those in the preceding section. For this study, we will assume that we are designing proton storage rings to receive their injected beam from the present Fermilab synchrotron up to the energy at which it has demonstrated successful operation, namely, 400 GeV, and that the magnetic field of the bending magnets in the storage rings will be 18 kilogauss.

These presumptions remove from present consideration a number of unanswerable questions which can be debated endlessly and, most likely, profitlessly. Foremost among these are, first, the probability of existence of the Energy Doubler and the intangibles concerning its suitability as an injector for a storage ring, and, second, the magnetic field levels that can be achieved by high quality, economical, and reliable superconducting magnets.

The physical scale of POPAE is unchanged by this approach, for the Aspen group had based their layout on 1000 GeV protons steered by 45 kilogauss magnets. But our more limited focus provides a mechanism for proceeding through the design process without wrestling with a

host of unknowns. Of immediate and great benefit is the unambiguous definition of the proton injector performance, for the injector characteristics are of paramount importance in the design of storage rings for protons.

We will not deliberate upon the manner in which 1000 GeV proton energies in the storage rings are to be eventually achieved; 400 GeV proton storage rings are interesting in themselves and could represent an intermediate step to the 1000 GeV region. Though this report assumes that the protons are to be injected at the energy of storage (aside from the modest energy changes involved in stacking the beam), we do not exclude the eventual examination of acceleration of the high current beam in the storage rings to above 400 GeV in the event that an appropriate injector is not provided.

We have no illusions about the prospect that a facility conforming to our design procedure would actually be constructed. One need only observe that the present Fermilab synchrotron was initially conceived and funded as a 200 GeV machine, yet now offers the promise of operation at energies in the neighborhood of 500 GeV. The same evolution would doubtless occur in this context, in a way that we cannot visualize at this writing. However, the procedure that we have adopted creates a relatively definite perimeter within which to conduct our study for the near term, and it is likely that such a study will form a basis for subsequent excursion beyond these boundaries.

A word about magnets is appropriate at this stage - even though we speak of 18 kilogauss dipole magnets, it is presumed that whatever dipole magnets are used in the proton storage rings that they will of necessity be constructed of low or vanishing resistivity conductors in view of the present climate of opinion regarding energy utilization.

We select 18 kilogauss as a figure consistent both with the design constraints imposed on us and with a field level that is surely attainable with high quality in magnets having iron yokes and superconducting coils.

Thus, throughout this report, unless otherwise specified, we take the proton energy to be 400 GeV and all dipole magnets, whether in injection lines or in the rings, are at or below the 18 kilogauss level. In the same spirit, quadrupole gradients are limited to 9 kilogauss per inch.

#### C. <u>Summary and Status</u>

The layout of the present version of POPAE on the Fermilab site is sketched in Figure 1. The proton storage rings have two long straight sections, one of length 928 m to the west and the other of length 1159 m to the east. That the straight section lengths are unequal is a consequence of the east-west asymmetry of the system as regards injection. On the western side of POPAE, a number of short straight sections have been introduced into the "semi-circles" at either end to accommodate injection equipment; these short straight sections are not necessary on the eastern side and the corresponding space can be filled with bending magnets thereby increasing the east long straight section length.

The two long straight sections are parallel to each other and parallel to the eastern boundary of the site. The racetrack shape permits rings of a scale consistent with the design procedure to fit in this general location on the site without crowding the power transmission line to the east or the main accelerator to the west.

Insofar as the machine optics are concerned, several interaction regions are possible in each long straight. Nevertheless, the layout under current consideration contains but two experimental regions on each side. There are several reasons for this. Foremost among these is the feeling that a facility of this magnitude should not from the outset be tailored to today's preconceptions of its use but should rather be planned with the potential for future development. In the abstract, one can scarcely take exception to this sentiment. For a fixed target accelerator, it is relatively easy to allow for future expansion of experimental areas with a minimum of repercussions for the design and placement of accelerator enclosures and systems. In a storage ring, however, the experimental areas lie between pieces of machine, which play the role of beam transport systems repetitively delivering beam to those areas. If at a later stage, an expansion of experimental facilities is found desirable, one will be confronted with an existing complex of machine enclosures, components, injection transports, and so on, reconstruction of which would be unrealistic to contemplate. Rather, the ultimate extent of the experimental facilities for a storage ring system must be judged from the beginning. Of course, this argument must ultimately be tempered by the realities of costs.

A second reason for not immediately fitting the long straight sections to the mix of interaction regions that have been recommended to be suitable arises from the suspicion that as time goes on and potential users think about other varieties of experiments that may be conducted at a facility such as this, additional insertion requirements will arise. It is obviously, we hope, preferable that the design exercise not be reset to the beginning with each new added feature.

Finally, we offer two other reasons for leaving space in the long straight sections. One is experimental: what degree of decoupling or shielding is needed between detection apparatus at neighboring interaction regions in one straight section? The other has to do with beam dynamics. Any modern storage ring design, regardless of its apparent symmetry, will be nevertheless a periodic focusing system of one-fold rotational symmetry when operated for the diverse interaction region requirements for which it has been constructed, and, at least during the initial phases of its running, will need an allocation of adequate space for beam optics systems which are necessary for the compensation of the consequences of low periodicity.

In Figure 1, we have indicated that there are two high luminosity regions for proton-proton collisions in the west straight section. At the south end of the east straight section, there is a multi-purpose interaction region for the study of processes, such as elastic proton-proton scattering, which can sacrifice peak luminosity in preference to improved access to particles emitted at small angles from the interaction point.

The other experimental area on the east side is for electron-proton interactions. We have, relatively briefly, examined two versions of the electron ring selection between which will depend on response to this report and on cost estimates that have not yet been made. The small dotted oval in Figure 1 represents a 10 GeV electron storage ring in an enclosure of its own. The second option is a 20 GeV electron storage ring following the same tunnel as the proton storage rings.

This report represents a first pass through the conceptual design of a storage ring system consistent with the goals, constraints and biases stated above, and may be used as a basis for a new phase.

The next two chapters treat the proton and electron storage rings,

primarily from the machine builders point of view. Site factors are discussed in Chapter IV, using topographic and subsurface data developed prior to and during the construction of the Laboratory.

#### II. THE PROTON STORAGE RINGS

### A. <u>Introduction</u>

Generally speaking, the luminosity at a beam crossing point is proportional to the current in each beam and the length through which the beams overlap and inversely proportional to an effective cross sectional area of the beams. In pressing toward high luminosity, primarily one seeks to increase the currents and reduce their areas. The length of the overlap region is less useful as a variable, for experiments are apt to prefer that the "target" size remain within bounds appropriate to the detection apparatus.

High luminosity is of no value if it is accompanied by intolerable backgrounds. The minimization of beam loss deserves as great an emphasis in storage ring design as the improvement of luminosity; unfortunately, it is a more difficult subject to quantify and the ingenuity displayed by particles in straying from their assigned course is considerable. Certain of the loss mechanisms - particularly some of the more catastrophic ones - are reasonably well understood as a result of experience on accelerators and storage rings, and accommodation can be made in the design from the outset. Beyond those predictable processes, prudence dictates that space allowances be made in the lattice and in the aperture so that a degree of freedom will be available for necessary modifications and additions during operation.

There are three principal means or steps in achieving small beam size. Of these, the most fundamental has little to do with the storage rings themselves; rather it is built into the injector. Perhaps the most important single input parameter to the design of a proton storage ring, not only for luminosity but for losses as well, is the transverse emittance

of the proton source. For this reason, the next section is devoted to the beam properties of the Fermilab proton synchrotron. Secondly, the optics in the storage ring can be arranged to reduce the beam area at the intersection point, and this is the role of the "insertions" discussed in Section D below. Thirdly, scraping or trimming of the beam can be used to enhance the current density and to assist in localizing the intersection region.

High current is obtained by filling the storage rings with a suitably large number of protons from pulse after pulse of the injector. Employing stacking in momentum space, the ISR has achieved beam currents of 30 amperes in each ring. In achieving long term stability of a single high current beam, a number of phenomena must be taken into account, such as

- beam induced pressure instability
- transverse and longitudinal wall impedance instabilities
- incoherent single beam tune shift
- nonlinear resonances and access to them by intra-beam diffusion
- effects of trapped electrons or ions

The extent to which these processes represent limitations tends to be reflected in the choice of aperture, some discussion of which will be found in Section E below and will doubtless appear as a continuing topic in subsequent phases of this study.

A single-beam characteristic whose roles as a potential performance limitation is difficult to assess is the kinetic energy stored in the beam. A 10 ampere beam containing 2 x  $10^{15}$  400 GeV protons represents an energy of 128 MJ. Though a large number, there is no a priori reason to consider it to be outside the bounds of possibility. We comment on the problems associated with disposal of such a beam in Section H.

Given two beams of suitable intensity and cross sectional area, when they are brought into collision, each beam acts with an extremely nonlinear force on the other. It has become conventional to characterize this inter-beam effect by a single parameter - the so-called linear tune shift. What the limiting value of this parameter may be is not known experimentally. In the absence of a limit derived from experience, the value of .005 for proton-proton collisions is often used as a reference figure. Beam-beam tune shifts below .005 are felt to be safe, while tune shifts above .005 are pushing toward some potential limit. In this report, we do not regard any particular value of the tune shift as a hard and fast limit; we have, however, sought to insure that interesting luminosities would be achieved in POPAE without large values of the linear tune shift.

# B. <u>The Injector</u>

The Fermilab accelerator and its operation for the fixed target experimental program has been described extensively elsewhere; here we will only discuss its characteristics as an injector for the proton storage rings.

The accelerator consists of three major subsystems - the linac, booster and main ring. The linac accelerates protons to a kinetic energy slightly over 200 MeV. At a current of 100 mA, the emittance containing 90% of the beam is typically  $10\pi$  mm mrad and some 20% less under optimum conditions. The linac pulse length is such that the linac beam may be injected into the booster for several turns; the ultimate performance figures for the accelerator system insofar as intensity is concerned were based on four turn injection to the booster.

Today, a multi-turn mode of injection into the booster is normally employed. Thereby, the transverse phase space area in the horizontal plane of the booster beam is increased by more than a factor of two at injection. Horizontal-vertical coupling may then increase the vertical phase space area as well. For storage ring use, in order to capitalize on the small linac emittance, it is desirable that the single turn mode of injection into the booster be used, provided that the filling time for the storage rings is reasonable and that the momentum width of the stacked beam is not excessive.

The main ring has a circumference  $13\frac{1}{4}$  times that of the booster, and is filled by a sequence of 13 pulses from the rapid cycling 15 Hz booster.

To date, single turn injection into the booster has yielded main ring proton beams of up to  $\sim 10^{13}$  protons per main ring cycle. We feel that the gradual increase of booster performance over the years, particularly as the debuncher between the linac and booster is exploited and as additional radiofrequency cavities are installed in the booster to improve acceleration efficiency, insures that  $10^{13}$  protons per main ring cycle will be a conservative estimate of booster performance for single turn injection.

A circulating beam in the main ring of  $10^{13}$  protons represents a current of 76 mA. The storage rings are 35% larger in circumference and 10A is the sort of current that one would like to store in each. Thus, to fill one ring, some 2 x  $10^{15}$  protons would be required, or 200 main ring cycles for each storage ring.

At 5 seconds per accelerator cycle, 17 minutes would be required to deliver 2 x  $10^{15}$  particles to one of the storage rings. Allowing for filling efficiencies of the order of 50%, one requires only one hour of accelerator time to fill both storage rings to 10A. Recognizing that the one hour filling time is apt to be comparable to the time required to set up the accelerator for the filling operation and to convert back to the fixed target experimental program, we conclude that the low-emittance single turn into the booster mode is both reasonable in filling time and desirable for luminosity, and we will base our performance estimates upon this presumption.

The emittance of the main ring beam at 300 GeV was studied by two techniques in the spring and summer of 1973 and the results were reported in the proceedings of the 1973 Aspen Summer Study.<sup>2</sup> With

single turn injection into the booster, the main ring intensity at that time was about 4 x  $10^{12}$  protons per cycle. The beam profile could be well represented by a gaussian out to 3 standard deviations, and the measurements yielded

$$\sigma$$
 = 2/3 mm at  $β$  = 79 m   
3/4 mm at  $β$  = 98 m

in the horizontal plane and very slightly smaller results in the vertical. If we define the emittance,  $\epsilon$ , as the phase space area in one transverse dimension containing 95% of the particles, then for a Gaussian beam

$$\varepsilon = \frac{6\pi\sigma^2}{\beta}$$

and from the average of the two measurements we have

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{30} \pi \text{ mm mrad at } 300 \text{ GeV}$$

A scaling of the linac emittance with momentum would predict an emittance of  $\sim 0.029\pi$  mm mrad.

Since mid-1973, though the main ring intensity obtained from single turn injection into the booster has increased, there has been no apparent increase in the emittance. Pending a remeasurement, we will use the figure above for both the horizontal and vertical emittances at 300 GeV and scale inversely with momentum to obtain the emittance at other energies.

The longitudinal emittance has been obtained from observation of debunching at high energy after the rf system is turned off and from the phase length of the bunches. In canonical coordinates,  $\Delta E/\omega_{\rm rf}$  and  $\Delta \phi_{\rm rf}$ , the bunch area is 0.1 eV·sec.

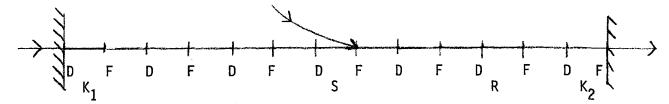
Above we mentioned a 5 second cycle for acceleration to 400 GeV. This short a cycle cannot be performed at present, but a limited number of accelerator systems modifications, some of which are already underway, will permit this cycle time to be achieved. Additional accelerating stations are being installed in the main accelerator to increase the ramp rate to 150 GeV/sec. At this ramp rate, a main ring cycle might consist of a 1 second injection dwell time (as at present), 2.67 second acceleration time, 0.33 second flat top and 1 second recovery time to the injection level. The average main ring power for this mode is 45 MW, which is acceptable. The rms power is 80 MW, which exceeds the present 60 MW rms power limitation of the feeder between the master substation and the main ring. However, it is presently planned to upgrade this feeder to 80 MW, though on an unspecified time scale. An increase of the duty factor of the main ring radiofrequency system to that considered here would probably require an additional anode power supply.

#### C. Description of the Lattice

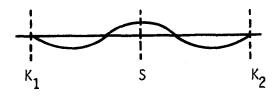
The proton storage ring lattice has been developed on the basis of the following considerations<sup>3</sup>, in addition to those defined by the design procedure in Chapter 1:

- We assume the two proton storage rings to be located one on top of the other. The two oppositely circulating beams are brought together in the vertical plane to collide with each other.
- 2. The most economical normal cell is the FODO cell, and the most advantageous phase advance per cell for the placement of beam manipulating elements is 90°. We take the normal cell length to be 60 m, essentially the same as that in the main ring. Four bending magnets, each about 6 m in length, are placed between successive quadrupoles.
- 3. To facilitate the design of matched insertions in the straight sections, all pairs of corresponding quadrupoles in the two rings are assumed to have opposite focusing actions on the two beams, hence the same gradient polarity.
- 4. The lattice modifications to accommodate injection to the clockwise and counterclockwise rings will be identical in both rings and the injection points will be symmetrically to the north and south of the midpoint of the west long straight section.
- 5. The bending elements in the north and south arcs will be distributed so as to bring the momentum dispersion function to zero or nearly so throughout the long straight sections.

For injection, we follow the method outlined in the 1968 Fermilab storage ring report<sup>4</sup>, which utilizes full aperture kickers to produce a transient localized orbit distortion positioning the injected beam orbit on the "other" side of a septum. It is also desirable to modify the momentum dispersion function in the injection area so that this function will be large at the septum position. An arrangement which provides space for the injection elements and accomplishes the modification of the momentum dispersion function is sketched below.



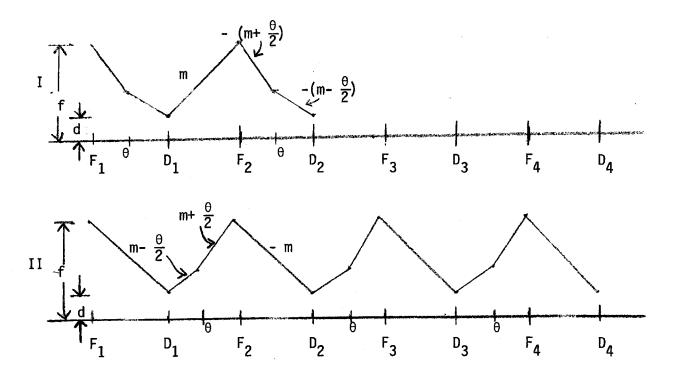
All of the half-cells have their normal complement of four bending magnets except those labeled  $K_1$ ,  $K_2$ , S and R. The bending magnets are left out of the half-cell at S to provide space for the injection septum. The absence of these magnets will create a distortion in the dispersion function in addition to the one we want; to localize it to the vicinity of S, we also leave four bending magnets out at R,  $180^{\circ}$  in betatron phase away. Four bending magnets are also left out at both  $K_1$  and  $K_2$ , the kicker locations. The kickers should be an odd number of quarter wavelengths upstream and downstream of the septum. We can also enhance the dispersion function at S by taking this odd number to be S0 (or S1, S1, etc.), so that between S1 and S2 we have a perturbation in the dispersion function of the form:



The injection portion of the lattice then consists of a set of four half-cells without dipoles distributed among normal cells as sketched above which can be moved through the north and south arcs in half-cell increments to yield a variety of injection points.

Dispersion reduction for the long straight sections can also be effected by omission of dipoles from the normal lattice.

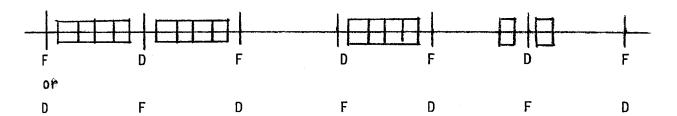
Consider two series of cells I and II with bending magnets in alternate half-cells, as sketched below. For clarity the diagram is



drawn in thin element approximation although the argument is quite independent of this approximation. The sum of these dispersion functions gives that of the normal cells. Since series II is simply series I traced

backward, the designations of the values and slopes of the dispersion functions given in the figure are self-evident. If now one terminates series I at  $D_2$  after a phase advance of  $180^{\circ}$ , the dispersion and slope at  $D_4$  will be the negatives of those at  $D_2$ . Adding the truncated series I to series II, the dispersion and slope at  $D_4$  are then d-d=0 and  $-m+(m-\frac{\theta}{2})=-\frac{\theta}{2}$  respectively. A  $\frac{\theta}{2}$  bend (2 cell dipoles) at  $D_4$  will make dispersion zero to the right of  $D_4$  which is then the beginning of the straight section. Similarly if series II is terminated at  $F_2$  and added to the un-terminated series I, the dispersion and slope at  $F_4$  will be f-f=0 and  $m-(m+\frac{\theta}{2})=-\frac{\theta}{2}$  respectively which is also made zero to the right by the  $\frac{\theta}{2}$  bend. This dispersion transition section then looks like

normal curved section  $\rightarrow \mid \leftarrow$  dispersion transition section  $\rightarrow \mid \leftarrow$  straight section



the geometry being identical for both rings.

The normal cell as discussed in greater detail in Section E below does not have its bending magnets disposed symmetrically about the middle of the half-cell. Nor can the equivalent of two bending magnets be super-imposed upon a quadrupole. So slight modification of the above idealized

arrangement - in particular in the positions and strengths of the final bending magnets - would be necessary to zero the dispersion in a long straight section, and so the degree to which it is set precisely to zero is a matter of convenience. We have assumed that minor dispersion adjustments would most appropriately be performed in the neighborhood of the interaction regions and have been satisfied with the removal of the bulk of the dispersion at the ends of the straight sections by the arrangement described above.

After an examination of a large number of specific cases, we have chosen the injection point so that the downstream end of the injection septum will be located at an angle of 15.61220 with respect to the direction of the west long straight section. This choice yields a west long straight section length of about 930 m and reasonable clearance of POPAE from the site boundary and the main accelerator.

Each semi-circular arc, proceeding from west to east consists of the dispersion transition section, then the injection sequence, then  $41\frac{1}{2}$  normal cells, and finally another dispersion transition section.

The straight section lengths have been adjusted so that the path length of the injection orbit corresponds to a harmonic number h=1507 at the frequency of the main accelerator rf system. The west straight section is then 928 m long and the east straight section 1159 meters.

The resulting lattice is summarized schematically in Figure 2; the contents of the long straight sections will be described in the next section.

# D. The Insertions

Each long straight section consists of a sequence of several matched insertions. A modular design approach has been used, in the sense that a standard set of matching conditions has been assumed at either end of each insertion. Namely, the momentum dispersion function,  $\eta$ , and its derivative with respect to position along the orbit,  $\eta'$ , have been taken to be zero, while the amplitude functions join properly onto those in a normal cell.

Thus far, there are four insertion types, exclusive of that for the e-p crossing discussed in the next chapter. These are (1) a high luminosity crossing insertion for experiments on rare events, two of which are in the west straight section, (2) a high angular resolution crossing insertion for experiments on small angle events in the east straight section, (3) a phase adjusting non-crossing insertion, one of which appears in the lattice of each beam between experimental crossings, and (4) a non-colliding crossing for the west straight section. The design of these insertions has been carried out using the computer program MAGIC<sup>6</sup> to obtain the desired behavior of the amplitude function, and TRANSPORT<sup>7</sup> to adjust the dispersion function and the geometry of the crossings. The locations of the various insertions in the straight sections are shown in Figure 3.

#### 1. Symmetry Considerations

In principle, as long as the desired beam geometry, optics, and dispersion characteristics are obtained in an insertion, there need not be any requirement of symmetry either in the focusing sequence or between the two rings. However, since there exists an excessive degree of flexibility in the design of insertions, imposing some symmetry conditions will simplify the design and make the operation of the rings easier.

First, we assume all crossings of the two beams to be in the vertical plane and all optics matching quadrupoles in the two beams are paired with one directly above the other and having equal strength. There are, then, two alternative arrangements: each pair of quadrupoles could have either the same focusing actions on the two beams, hence opposite gradient polarities (denoted by F/F) or the opposite focusing actions, hence identical gradient polarities (denoted by F/D). In the focusing sequence in each beam, we consider also two alternative symmetry arrangements: the quadrupole focusing actions can have either reflection symmetry about the midpoint (symmetric) or reflection symmetry with change of sign (antisymmetric). In an antisymmetric insertion, the beam optics in the horizontal and the vertical planes are midpoint-reflections of each other, hence the phase advances of betatron oscillations in the two planes are identical. For this reason, we consider antisymmetric insertions generally more desirable although the different optics in the two planes obtainable in a symmetric insertion can be advantageous in some special cases.

The vertical geometry of the beams is determined by the requirements:

(1) the beam at either end of the insertion must be horizontal and at prescribed elevations, (2) the crossing angle must have the desired value, (3) the vertical dispersion must be matched from zero to zero across the insertion, and (4) the vertical dispersion must satisfy prescribed conditions at the crossing point and, in some cases, at other locations in addition. The F/F arrangement applied to an antisymmetric insertion yields a geometry for the two beams which does not possess reflection symmetry about the midpoint. This makes the design of such a crossing insertion more complicated. For the present design, we have adopted the

F/D arrangement for the insertions as being simpler and more symmetric. In addition to simplifying the design for antisymmetric insertions, the F/D arrangement also permits the use of quadrupoles common to both beams. To further exploit the simplicity thus acquired, we extended this arrangement to the entire rings as stated in Section C above.

#### 2. High Luminosity Insertion

The basic requirements for this insertion are that (a) the beams be focused to the smallest width reasonably possible at the (vertical) crossing in order to achieve high luminosity, (b) space adequate for experimental equipment be allowed between the beam transport elements on either side of the crossing point, (c) the length of the luminous region be reasonably short and well defined, and that (d) space be available next to the outgoing beams for detecting forward secondaries. In addition, it is desirable that the beam width and crossing angle be variable so that a variety of experimental conditions can be produced with given beam currents in the machine.

The dependence of the luminosity and the length of the luminous region on the various parameters can be inferred from the simplest of models. The general expression for the luminosity per unit volume in the collision between two particles species having volume densities  $\vec{v}_1$  and  $\vec{v}_2$  is

$$\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{dV} = n_1 n_2 |\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2| \tag{1}$$

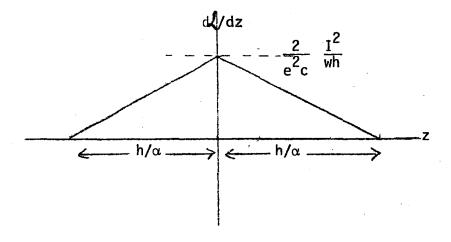
For highly relativistic particles and small crossing angle  $\alpha$ ,  $|\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2| \simeq 2c \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \simeq 2c$ . If each beam had a sharply defined rectangular cross-section of width w (perpendicular to crossing plane) and height h within which the particle density is uniform, then for equal currents  $I_1 = I_2 = I$ 

$$n = \frac{I}{ec \ wh} \tag{2}$$

and

$$\int = 2c \left(\frac{I}{ec}\right)^2 \frac{1}{wh} \frac{h}{\alpha}$$
 (3)

with a distribution of luminosity along the interaction region of the form



where the longitudinal coordinate z bisects the angle  $\alpha$  included between the two beams. The total luminosity,  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$ , is then independent of beam height, and is inversely proportional to the beam width and crossing angle. For a fixed crossing angle, the length of the luminous region varies directly as the beam height.

The two quantities influencing the beam width are the horizontal momentum dispersion function  $n_H$  and the horizontal amplitude function,  $\beta_H$ . The former is made zero in the design. Then  $w \propto \sqrt{\beta_H}$ , and condition (a) above is equivalent to a desire for small  $\beta_H$ .

Condition (c) implies that  $h/\alpha$  should be small. But luminosity is inversely proportional to  $\alpha$ , so we want the beam height, h, to be small. Again, there are two contributions to the beam height. Because the two beams are initially parallel with one above the other, vertical bends must be introduced to effect the crossing. The vertical bends are so designed as to produce zero vertical momentum dispersion function at the center of the crossing region. Its derivative, on the other hand, need not vanish; however,  $\eta_V^i$  should be sufficiently small so that the resulting dispersion function throughout the luminous region be negligible. The beam height then varies as  $\sqrt{\beta_V}$ , so we require that  $\beta_V$  be small.

The desire for small  $\beta_V$  and  $\beta_H$  runs counter to condition (b). The smaller the value of  $\beta$  at the crossing point, the larger its value elsewhere in the insertion. High  $\beta$  value at a quadrupole accentuates the effects of chromatic aberration and as the free region about the interaction point gets longer, this situation becomes aggravated. We have assumed that the total free drift space on either side of the crossing point should not be less than 20 m. The maximum tolerable value of  $\beta$  in the insertion is not easily determined. We have chosen not to allow  $\beta$  to exceed by more than an order of magnitude its maximum value in the normal cell. Then, with a maximum value of  $\beta$  in the insertion of ~1000 m and a 21 m free length, we have found that the lower limit for both  $\beta_H$  and  $\beta_V$  at the crossing is about 1 meter.

In both planes,  $\beta$  is a minimum at the center of the crossing region. Denoting the minimum value by  $\beta^*$ , at a distance z from the crossing point in the field-free drift space, the amplitude function is given by

$$\beta(z) = \beta^* + \frac{z^2}{\beta^*} \tag{4}$$

We have assumed that the luminous region should not exceed 1 m in length; at  $z=\pm 0.5$  m and for  $\beta^*=1$  m,  $\beta$  is only 25% larger than it is at z=0. This variation in  $\beta$  can for all practical purposes be ignored in luminosity estimates, as shown below.

Let us refer to the luminosity per unit length,  $d\mathcal{L}/dz$ , as the "brightness," b(z). For Gaussian beams having the same emittance  $\epsilon$  (as defined in Section B) in both planes, we have

$$b(z) = \frac{d\mathcal{L}}{dz} = c \left(\frac{I}{ec}\right)^2 \frac{3}{\epsilon} \frac{1}{\left[\beta_{H}(z)\beta_{V}(z)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \exp \left\{\frac{3\pi\alpha^2}{2\epsilon} \frac{z^2}{\beta_{V}(z)}\right\}$$
 (5)

If we require that

$$\frac{b(z + \pm 0.5 m)}{b(z = 0)} = 10^{-4}$$
 (6)

as a typical condition for localization of the luminous region, then (5) indicates that as a function of  $\beta_V^*$ ,  $\alpha$  reaches a minimum of ~0.76 mrad at  $\beta_V^* \cong 0.5$  m as shown in Figure 4. For the design value of  $\beta_V^* = 1$  m, the condition (6) yields  $\alpha$  = 0.87 mrad. At z = 0.5 m with this crossing angle, the beams are separated by 0.44 mm which corresponds to 6 standard deviations and represents the limit of our knowledge concerning the beam profiles.

The discussion of the preceding paragraph suggests that a nominal crossing angle of 1 mrad is reasonable. The brightness versus longitudinal position given by equation (5) is shown in Figure 5 for  $\beta_H^* = \beta_V^* = 1$  m and  $\alpha = 1$  mrad. The brightness curve is indistinguishable on the scale of the figure from the pure Gaussian beam shape associated with constant amplitude functions. Numerical integration of equation (5) yields a luminosity of 1.14 x  $10^{34}$ cm<sup>-2</sup>sec<sup>-1</sup>. For constant  $\beta$ , (5) may be integrated directly to give

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} b(z)dz = 2c \left(\frac{I}{ec}\right)^2 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi\sigma^*\alpha}}$$
 (7)

and comparison with equation (3) yields the conventional identification  $^8$  of the beam width, w, with  $2\sqrt{\pi}^{7}\sigma$ . Use of (7) then leads to the same luminosity:  $1.14 \times 10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{sec}^{-1}$ . For comparison, the triangular brightness distribution for rectangular beams of uniform density is also shown in Figure 5.

The beam-beam tune shift under these conditions exceeds the canonical figure of .005. Since we are dealing with Gaussian beams with  $\beta_H^* = \beta_V^*$  at the crossing point, we may use the results of Keil, Pellegrini, and Sessler,  $\frac{9}{2}$  viz:

$$\delta v_{H} = \delta v_{0} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\sigma^{*}L}{\beta^{*}2^{\alpha}} \right]$$
 (8)

where

$$\delta v_0 = \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{I}{ec}\right) \frac{r_p \beta^*}{\gamma \alpha \sigma^*} \tag{9}$$

is the "short range" tune shift,  $r_p$  is the classical radius of the proton, and the factor in brackets represents the enhancement due to the variations in  $\beta$  within the free length L between beam transfer magnets. For the crossing conditions above,  $\delta v_0 = 0.010$ ; taking L = 21 m gives

$$\delta v = 0.010 \left[ 1 + 0.54 \right]$$
 (10)

which is larger than the traditional limit of 0.005. However, on the one hand, this limit is pessimistic and uncertain; on the other, the luminosity calculated above is rather high. The present design provides entirely adequate luminosities at a tune shift of 0.005 and allows improvements should the true limit prove to be higher.

Because of the rather small crossing angle, to keep the "long range" tune shift from becoming excessively large, the beams must be separated at both ends of the crossing region drift space by strong, large aperture common dipoles. For the F/D arrangement, these dipoles can be located immediately next to the focusing quadrupole pairs either on the inboard side or on the outboard side. To investigate the forward secondaries as stated in condition (d), one must detect particles which pass through the apertures of both the dipole and the quadrupole pair. If the dipoles are on the inboard side, they will sweep the charged secondaries onto the yokes of the quadrupoles. On the other hand, if the dipoles are on the outboard side, most of the charged particles can pass through the apertures of the quadrupoles and be swept out of the beam by the following large aperture dipoles into the detectors. Of course, the quadrupole pairs must then be used commonly by both beams. We have adopted this design. Furthermore, in the beam branches going away from the crossing point, the

common dipole is followed by a 25 meter free drift length to facilitate placement of detectors.

The high luminosity insertion conforming to the specifications developed above is represented in Figure 6. A tabulation of the insertion elements is to be found in Appendix I, Table 1.

#### 3. High Angular Resolution Insertion

The primary role of this insertion is to permit the study of scattering and production processes at rather small angles. For certain of these processes, the demand on luminosity is rather minimal. The insertion described here has had its parameters selected to make feasible measurements on elastic proton-proton interactions in the angular region where nuclear and coulomb amplitudes are comparable - that is, in the region where  $\sqrt{|t|} \approx .045 \text{ GeV/c.}$  At 400 GeV, this corresponds to a scattering angle of 0.1 mrad. We must insure that the angular width of the beam at the crossing point be substantially less than this figure. At the high luminosity intersection described above,  $\beta^* = 1$  m and the full angular width of the beam arising from betatron oscillations is 0.32 mrad. Thus, β\* must be raised by at least two orders of magnitude to reduce the angular width of the beam. As in the preceding case, however, we impose the constraint that B should not exceed 1000 m or so at any point in the insertion. We have chosen  $\beta^* = 500$  m, yielding  $\delta\theta = 0.014$  mrad, and presumed that should further reduction in  $\delta\theta$  be necessary, additional improvement can be obtained by reducing the beam emittance  $\varepsilon$  through scraping.

Because of the momentum spread in the beam, a non-vanishing slope of the vertical dispersion function at the crossing would also contribute to the angular width. For a beam stack with the design momentum width of  $\delta p/p = 0.3\%$ , an  $\eta'$  of 0.1 would already result in a contribution to  $\delta \theta$  of 0.3 mrad. We have therefore required that  $\eta'$  vanish throughout the region of overlap of the beams. In order to not constrain too severely the design of the insertion, we have not required that  $\eta$  itself vanish. A non-zero dispersion function will contribute to the beam height, hence to the length of the luminous region. This is dealt with in the design feature considered below.

The particle detectors will be located downstream in the outgoing branches and right next to the beams. The small-angle scattered particles will go through all the beam transport elements following the beam optics and be detected within the beam pipe. For a long luminous region, we require that all particles scattered at the same angle over the entire length of the luminous region be focused at the detector; that is to say, we want a parallel-to-point optics from the crossing point to the detector. For  $\beta' = 0$  at the interaction point, this implies a 900 phase advance for betatron oscillations between these locations. The amplitude function at the detector point should be large enough so as not to put excessive demand on the spatial resolution of the detector. With  $\beta$ \* = 500 m, and a 900 phase advance, corresponding to an angular definition of 0.014 mrad at the crossing point, a β value at the detector of 20 m gives a spatial definition of 1.4 mm at the detector. Several types of detectors exist which can give spatial resolutions far below this value. In addition, the vertical dispersion function at the detector should be made zero so that the spatial definition there would not be degraded by momentum spread.

The crossing angle is chosen to be 10 mrad; this value reflects a compromise between the growth of the beam-beam tune shift with decreasing crossing angle on the one hand, and the lower luminosity and

larger total vertical bending required with bigger crossing angles on the other. The beam crossing is taken to be in the downward direction; we assume that for the relatively large crossing angle, this orientation will facilitate the installation of long spectrometers which detect forward going particles. The distribution of vertical bending magnets is adjusted to improve access to the neighborhood of the outgoing branches of the beams.

Since changes in  $\beta$  along the luminous region are clearly unimportant in this case, the luminosity may be calculated from equation (3). For  $\beta^* = 500$  m,  $\sigma^* = 1.44$  mm at 400 GeV; the luminosity is then  $5 \times 10^{31} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{sec}^{-1}$  with 10 amperes in each beam. This is a very high luminosity for certain of the processes of interest. At  $\sqrt{|\mathbf{t}|} = 0.045$  GeV, the elastic scattering cross section,  $d\sigma/dt$ , is about 100 mb/GeV<sup>2</sup>. In a  $\Delta |\mathbf{t}|$  interval of  $10^{-4}$ , the counting rate at  $= 5 \times 10^{31} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{sec}^{-1}$  would be 500/sec - a luminosity of  $10^{28} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{sec}^{-1}$  would surely be adequate. On the other hand, at  $\sqrt{|\mathbf{t}|} \sim 1$  GeV, higher luminosity is needed. For example, if the cross section at the dip near  $\sqrt{|\mathbf{t}|} = 1$  GeV remains near  $0.03 \text{ µb/GeV}^2$ , then in a  $\Delta |\mathbf{t}|$  interval of  $0.05 \text{ GeV}^2$ , the peak luminosity would yield  $\sim 4$  counts per minute. Clearly, somewhere in the region  $|\mathbf{t}| \sim 5 \text{ GeV}^2$  counting rates will become unreasonably low.

The linear beam-beam tune shift is 0.022 and is intended to be comparable with that in the high-luminosity insertion; the remarks pertaining to the beam-beam interaction in the discussion of that insertion are applicable here as well.

A high angular resolution insertion meeting the requirements developed above is shown in Figure 7. The parameters of the elements are shown in Table 2 of Appendix I.

#### 4. Phase Adjusting Insertion

The phase adjusting insertion is a sequence of eight quadrupoles occupying 90 m of straight section in each storage ring - in effect, replacing four quadrupoles of the normal lattice. These eight magnets are powered separately from the normal lattice quadrupoles, and as the name of the insertion implies, by varying their excitation, the phase advance of betatron oscillations through the insertion may be adjusted over a range of  $100^{\circ}$  - from  $105^{\circ}$  to  $205^{\circ}$ . The phase advance is the same in both planes of motion. The disposition of elements is shown in Figure 8 and their parameters tabulated in Tables 3 and 4 of Appendix I.

In our provisional lattice, three phase adjusting insertions are included in each of the proton storage rings, so that one is interposed between each pair of proton-proton interaction regions. They play a number of roles in our design procedure. First, they provide a mechanism for tune adjustment, permitting us to retain a 90° phase advance in the normal cells and also enabling us to allow the phase advance through the intersecting insertions to be a free parameter. Second, they allow us to explore the variation of the beam parameters as the intersecting insertions are retuned to operating conditions other than those for which their design was optimized. Third, by manipulating the individual phase adjusting insertions, the effects of chromatic aberration on the luminosity may be decoupled from one intersection to another. We will discuss this latter role in Section F below.

The introduction of phase adjusting insertions is a natural consequence of our modular design procedure, and in these storage rings where straight section space has been reserved for future developments, they are reasonable items to include at this stage. At a more advanced point in our work, it

may prove feasible to eliminate one or more of this type of insertion; however, for the present, the phase adjusting insertion introduces an essential element of flexibility into the lattice design.

#### 5. The Non-Colliding Crossing Insertion

With three intersection points where the proton beams collide, there must be at least one more place at which the beams interchange their relative position in the vertical plane without colliding. The two alternatives are an odd or an even number of crossings in each long straight section; we have elected the former. As a consequence, the beam that is at the higher elevation in the north arc is at the lower elevation in the south arc. The injection geometry is then the same for both proton storage rings, and the additional crossing in the west straight section may be of use in reducing backgrounds arising at one high luminosity region due to interactions at the other.

In any event, no matter where located, there is a need for a lattice segment which interchanges the relative up-down position of the two beams.

The non-colliding crossing is shown in Figure 9. Note that this insertion is of the symmetric type, in contrast to the others. Arranging the crossing point to occur at the mid-point of a quadrupole in the normal sequence maximizes the drift on either side so that the beams are more readily separated before encountering the nearest lattice elements.

## E. The Normal Cell

#### 1. Layout

The normal cell resembles that of the main accelerator - a straight-forward FODO cell with a length of 60 m. The provisional disposition of quadrupole and dipole magnets is shown in Figure 10, and listed in Table 6 of Appendix I. As noted in Section C, the phase advance of betatron oscillations through the normal cell is nominally 90°.

The straight section of length 3 m in each half cell is intended to accommodate vacuum equipment, correction and compensating elements, and beam monitoring devices. At this early stage in the design procedure, we do not feel that a 3 m allowance for these items is excessive; the rapidity with which components populated the 2 m normal cell straight sections of the main accelerator as it was brought into operation suggests that a somewhat greater space will be needed in the storage rings, where the demands on the corresponding systems are greater than in the conventional synchrotron. Our current prejudice is that such functions as chromaticity compensation, nonlinear resonance correction, and beam steering be accomplished by elements located in these straight sections rather than by separately excited windings of the main dipoles and quadrupoles of the cell. Not only is the design and fabrication of the main magnets thereby simplified, but overall reliability will likely be improved. The other intermagnet gaps are quite small - 0.4 m between the magnetic ends. We assume that this is an adequate space for the physical magnet ends and interconnections between magnets, and that a cold-bore vacuum system will

not require a pumping station between each pair of magnets. Clearing electrodes may also be found in these gaps, though it is possible that they may be incorporated in the magnet vacuum chamber.

In both the north and south arcs of the storage rings, the 3 m straight sections are to the west of the dipole magnets of each half cell. This arrangement enables the injection elements to be identically situated for both rings.

#### 2. Comments on Magnets and Vacuum System

Though the design of magnets is not included in this phase of the study, a few memarks are in order here to indicate the sort of magnets that we have in mind while selecting dimensions and intermagnet spacings for the calculations of this report.

We visualize the 18 kG dipoles of the normal cell as superconducting "window-frame" magnets having an aperture which is approximately square. They may be characterized as a low field version of the magnets developed by Danby and collaborators at BNL. 10 Even with a gap as large as 10 cm, the outline of the steel yoke need be no larger than an ordinary 8½" x 11" sheet of writing paper. The superconducting coil fits as closely as possible to the cold steel frame to minimize the field inhomogeneities arising from wire placement errors. Corresponding magnets of the two proton storage rings are in a common cryostat. We have taken the vertical separation between proton beams to be 30 cm. By extension of the roughly square steel geometry, the quadrupoles are envisioned to be of the Panofsky-Hand configuration.

As implied in the layout of the normal cell, we have assumed that a cold bore vacuum system will prove to be feasible, with a cryopumping beam tube replacing most of the vacuum stations of the conventional room temperature vacuum system. Recent studies of the cold bore approach have been encouraging; 11,12 of course, there is as yet no experience with such systems in particle accelerators.

Whatever the type of vacuum system, there is no reason to believe that the pressure requirements will be any less stringent than those in the ISR. Thus, at liquid helium temperatures, the pressure should not exceed some  $5 \times 10^{-13}$  Torr (at room temperature, the same particle density would be associated with a pressure of  $3 \times 10^{-11}$  Torr). And despite the pumping speed offered by the cold surfaces, the high desorption coefficients of helium and hydrogen adsorbed in sufficient quantity indicate that surface cleanliness will remain a consideration. Surface coverages are limited to about  $10^{-3}$  of a monolayer for He and 0.3 of a monolayer for H<sub>2</sub>. <sup>12</sup>

#### 3. Aperture

The beam pipe is taken to be circular in cross section with an inner diameter of 7.6 cm (3 inches), primarily for reasons of vacuum stability. Benvenuti<sup>12</sup> has concluded that, based on current knowledge of surface coverages and desorption coefficients, a vacuum chamber of this size would be adequate for the maintenance of vacuum stability in the presence of a 10 ampere circulating current.

The injection and stacking procedure outlined in Section G below implies the need for a good field region some 5 cm in horizontal extent, at least in the injection region where the momentum dispersion function

is a maximum. If the steel and coils forming the inner boundaries of the magnet aperture describe a square 10 cm on a side, a somewhat larger region of good field quality can likely be achieved to make allowance for orbit distortions, beam manipulation, and less rapid degradation of luminosity at lower energies.

The use of a circular beam pipe - particularly if it is made of a material such as aluminum which has a high conductivity at low temperature - has the consequence of removing certain of the high current phenomena from contention as aperture determining factors.

As an example, consider the single beam incoherent tune shift. Strictly speaking, in treating the image currents in the square steel boundary, one should sum the appropriate series for that geometry. In order to estimate the tune shift in a straight-forward way, let us treat the magnet boundary as also circular, with the same radius as the beam tube. Though approximate, this procedure insures that the leading terms in the series expansion of the magnetic image fields be of the proper order. The procedure is correct for magnets having circular steel boundaries, as in the ISABELLE design, <sup>13</sup> with of course the replacement of the beam pipe radius by the steel radius in the magnetic sum. Then, for a particle describing betatron oscillations about an orbit a mean distance x in the horizontal plane from the center of the beam pipe, in the presence of a ribbon-like stacked beam located in the median plane, the image contribution to the tune shift is

$$\delta v_y = -\delta v_x = \frac{r_p NR}{\gamma \pi v} \left(1 + \frac{\rho}{R}\right) F$$

where  $r_{\rm p}$  is the classical radius of the proton, N is the total number of

protons in the beam and F is given by

$$F = \frac{b^2}{4a} \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x \begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{x_s+a}{b^2}\right)^n - \left(\frac{x_s-a}{b^2}\right)^n \right)$$

b = radius of beam pipe

a = half width of stacked beam

 $x_{s}$  = distance of center of stack from center of the beam pipe

Each term in the sum contains  $2a/b^2$  as a factor, so F actually contains neither negative powers of a nor positive powers of b. The leading term varies as the inverse fourth power of b, rather than the  $1/b^2$  dependence of the plane-parallel configuration. As a result, the tune shifts tend to be small. With a centered 10 ampere stack, the tune shift due to images at the center of the chamber is  $6x10^{-4}$ , and the difference in tune between the injected beam and a particle at the middle of the stack is  $\sim 10^{-5}$ . Even with the stack off-center, the tune shifts remain relatively small. For instance, if during the injection process, a 5 ampere stacked beam is located with one edge at the center of the beam pipe, the tune shift at that edge would be  $3x10^{-4}$  and the injected beam would differ in tune by only  $7x10^{-5}$  from the most distant particles in the stack.

As a second example, let us use the formula stated by  $Keil^{14}$  to estimate the degree to which resistive wall effects are of concern. In

the case of the transverse resistive wall instability, the tune spread required to provide Landau damping is

$$\delta v = \frac{2}{\pi v} \left( \frac{Z_0}{\sigma} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{Ie}{\gamma m_p c^2} \right) \frac{R^{5/2}}{b^3 (n - v)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

With  $v\approx 35\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $n-v\approx 0.75$  for the lowest unstable mode. If we take for the conductivity,  $\sigma$ , that of aluminum at  $4.5^{0}$ K,  $\delta v\approx 2\times 10^{-5}$ . The momentum spread necessary for longitudinal stability can be estimated from

$$\left(\frac{\delta p}{p}\right)^2 > \left(\frac{Z_0 R}{\sigma}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{e}{\gamma m_p c^2} \frac{I v^2}{b} .$$

This condition is most restrictive in the initial stages of formation of the beam stack when  $(\delta p/p)/I^{\frac{1}{2}}$  is smallest. For a single injected pulse, the current is 0.07A; then the criterion above gives  $(\delta p/p) > 8 \times 10^{-6}$  whereas the fully-debunched momentum spread of a single pulse would be 1.3 x  $10^{-5}$ .

The discussion of the preceding two paragraphs is not meant to imply that we expect intensity dependent electromagnetic effects to be of little concern. Rather, the point is that by a suitable choice of wall geometry and material in the normal cells, this large portion of the storage rings will be relatively innocuous as a contributor to these phenomena.

## F. Consequences of Low Periodicity

Traditionally, accelerator designers have favored lattices consisting of a reasonably large number of identical periods in order to reduce the density of resonances arising from systematic errors in magnet construction and from other sources associated with the periodicity of the magnet ring. Thus, for example, there are six superperiods in the Fermilab main accelerator and twelve in the Brookhaven AGS. Single period designs, such as the Cornell 12 GeV electron synchrotron, have been the exception rather than the rule.

Present storage ring designs tend to have lower rotational symmetry than the synchrotrons due to the introduction of the various experimental insertions. At the same time, these rings contain features, such as beams containing a relatively broad momentum spread and regions where the amplitude functions become very large, which can make periodicity—associated effects of more concern than in the synchrotrons. However, in contrast to the accelerators, a high periodicity conflicts directly with the intended use of the storage rings and so the consequences of a low symmetry structure must be examined.

In a ring containing N superperiods, one-dimensional structure resonances may appear at intervals in tune of N/k, where k = 1,2,3, ... etc. is the order of the resonance. Including both transverse degree of freedom, the same is true for the spacing of sum resonances ( $i\nu_H$  +  $j\nu_V$  = k) along the main diagonal of the tune diagram where  $\nu_H$  =  $\nu_V$ ; off of the main diagonal, the spacing diminishes due to the fanning out of resonance lines of given order from their common intersection point on the diagonal. For our lattice, N = 1; therefore potential structure resonance lines coincide with imperfection resonance lines.

There are a number of measures that may be taken to reduce the effects of systematic errors. Considering that there are 784 bending magnets in the ring, these dipoles constitute the most likely source of odd-order resonance driving terms. During the development of magnets. as an appreciation is gained of the systematic higher order multipoles in their fields, some redistribution of dipoles in the rings can be made to reduce the strength of certain resonances in the working region of the tune diagram. Though admittedly of limited value, this may still be a useful exercise. A potentially more effective step is to limit the range of tunes explored by the beam through the reduction of chromaticity. This implies a reliance on feedback systems to provide the primary stabilization against coherent instabilities rather than the Landau damping consequent to non-zero chromaticity. Finally, we note the substantial space allowance in the lattice for correction and compensation magnets. A major motivation for the reservation of a 3 m drift space in the normal cell has been to permit the addition of a suitably diverse set of multipole elements.

A quantitative examination of many of the low periodicity effects must be deferred until a later phase of the study. One of these effects, however, is of such magnitude and so immediately predictable that it requires attention in this first pass through the design; we refer to the half-integral stop bands arising from chromatic aberration in the quadrupoles.

The standard matching procedure for a ring with a complex lattice having a variety of insertions leads to a system free of stopband influences for one given momentum. In a conventional synchrotron, the off-momentum mismatch is relatively unimportant; in a storage ring, with

its greater demands on momentum aperture and more exotic insertions, chromatic aberration in the quadrupoles becomes much more of a "first order" problem. 15

In addition the chromaticity of the lattice, having the same origin, must be controlled to adjust properly the working line in the tune diagram. For both functions, sextupole fields must (in effect) be added to quadrupoles to modify their chromatic aberration by virtue of the momentum dispersion of the orbit. Clearly, the sextupoles should be arranged in such a way that third integral resonances are not excited.

An obvious way of accomplishing this is to compensate the chromatic aberration of each quadrupole by adding to it a sextupole field given by

$$B'' = B'/n$$
.

However, a major source of the aberration effects is in the insertions where it is desirable to have  $\eta$  = 0, thereby precluding this scheme of direct compensation.

That the insertions, and particularly the high luminosity insertions will contribute significantly in this regard may be inferred as follows. The increment to the chromaticity  $\xi$  linear in  $\delta p/p$  from an insertion may be written

$$\Delta \xi = \delta v / (\delta p/p) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int \beta(z) K(z) dz \quad ; \quad K = \frac{B'}{B\rho}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int (\alpha' + \gamma) dz$$

where  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  are the usual Courant-Snyder parameters. Since  $\alpha$  is required to be the same at the ends of the insertion, the first term in

the integral vanishes and

$$\Delta \xi = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int \gamma dz$$

So, the high luminosity insertions wherein  $\gamma$  becomes large have disproportionate leverage on the chromaticity, and by extension, on other chromatic aberration effects, compared to the fraction of the periphery of the ring occupied by these insertions, yet it is precisely here that it is most inconvenient to accommodate compensating sextupoles.

On the other hand, the normal cells of the semi-circular arcs present an attractive location for sextupoles, where the dispersion function is inherently non-zero. The  $\pi/2$  phase advance per normal cell provides a natural means for chromatic aberration compensation without introduction of third-integral resonance driving terms. For, note that a group of four sextupoles of the same strength located at corresponding positions in successive cells contributes to the chromaticity without affecting the off-momentum stopbands or exciting third-integral resonances. A number of such groups, located near both the F and D quadrupoles, can adjust the chromaticity in both planes of motion. Similarly, groups of four sextupoles alternating in sign will influence the off-momentum stopbands without affecting the chromaticity or yielding third-integral driving terms.

We have applied the above prescription to our lattice. In Figure 11, we show the tunes in the horizontal and vertical planes without the introduction of sextupoles. As anticipated, substantial stopbands appear at the neighboring half-integral tune values, and the tune spread across the 0.3% in momentum width stack is slightly in excess of 0.2. If we place 80 sextupoles at the horizontally focusing quadrupoles with  $B^{"}\ell = 645 \text{ kG/m}$ , and 80 sextupoles at vertically focusing quadrupoles with  $B^{"}\ell = 1290 \text{ kG/m}$ 

in the normal cells of the north and south arcs, we obtain the tune versus momentum plots shown in Figure 12, wherein the tune spread has been reduced by somewhat more than a factor of 100. The graphs suggest that the chromaticity can be controlled adequately by this means.

The (by now) remote half integral stopbands demonstrate their presence by a momentum dependent "beat factor" in the amplitude function, which can lead to a reduction in luminosity in one or more of the crossing regions in comparison to that expected from the perfectly matched insertions. Actually, all that need be achieved is that the phase of the beat factor need be such that the values of the amplitude function at the crossing points not be significantly increased. Elsewhere, the amplitude functions must only remain within reason. We have found that the global compensation associated with sextupoles alternating in sign mentioned above may not be necessary; rather, the phase adjusting insertions can be set to compensate adequately for the beat factor. That this is so is in part a characteristic of our particular lattice. Since the high luminosity insertions are the major contributors to the effect and they are located close to each other, a suitable tune of the phase adjusting insertion between these can significantly reduce the amplitude of the wave in  $\delta\beta/\beta$  throughout most of the ring. Figure 13 illustrates two settings of the phase adjusting insertions, one of which yields a reasonably insensitive dependence of the amplitude function on momentum at the intersection points. Only one of the high luminosity regions is represented in the Figure; the behavior of the amplitude function at the other is similar.

Our conclusion from the discussion of this section is that the chromatic aberration effects of the one-fold periodicity lattice can certainly be accommodated. With reasonable space allowed for correction

magnets, other consequences of the low rotational symmetry are not likely to become performance limitations. We cannot emphasize the point of the preceding sentence too strongly. A versatile and easily manipulated set of correction magnets is an essential system in the storage rings that we outline here. Further study will aid in defining the scope of this system. However, we doubt that the correction requirements can be fully analyzed without operating experience, and we feel that an early reduction in the space allocated for this purpose would prove to be a very poor economy indeed.

## G. <u>Injection and Stacking</u>

1. Geometry of Injection Beam Transport Lines\*

Fast single-turn extraction from the main ring will be accomplished at straight sections B and C in a fashion identical to that now used at straight section A. As at straight section A, the extracted beam at B and C will be directed at an initial angle of 1.260 with respect to the orbit in the straight sections. From BO and CO station marks, we project each beam line 300 feet to allow space for focusing and matching elements and then bend at a 2700 foot radius away from the main ring through an angle of 5.220. At the end of the 300 foot straight portion, the separation between the extracted beam and the main ring is about 12 feet so a separate tunnel can be started. The succeeding bend is to minimize the portion of the main ring tunnel that must be uncovered for the new construction. The bend radius of 2700 feet corresponds to a 90% packing of dipoles and so implies a quadrupole spacing about a factor of two greater than that in the normal cell of the main accelerator. The choice of 5.220 bend angle is arbitrary but reasonable and convenient in that it brings the beam from BO to a direction perpendicular to the east site boundary, and the beam from CO to an angle of -600 with respect to that boundary. We refer to the points we arrived at by this geometrical construction as the "extracted beam points"; they define the starting positions and directions of the injection transports to the storage rings.

<sup>\*</sup> English units are used in this subsection to facilitate reference to existing site maps and drawings.

As described in Section C, the injection point in the storage ring is at the downstream end of a half cell containing no bending magnets. The injection aim point is taken to be 197 feet (one normal cell) in the upstream direction on a line tangent to the orbit at the injection point. The basis for this selection of the aim point is that the injection will be through a series of Lambertson septum magnets which deflect the beam downward into the ring. These septum magnets require a space of about one-half normal cell and another half-cell is needed for optics matching elements.

The extracted beam points and injection aim points must be connected by beam transport lines, made up of straight sections and curved portions whose radius of curvature should not be smaller than 2700 feet in accordance with our design procedure. For the particular locations of the injection aim points that we have selected, the connecting beam transport lines are as follows: for the transport line to Ring I (clockwise) a straight section of length 220 feet connects the extracted beam point at B to a 74.40 bend to the north injection aim point, and for Ring II (counterclockwise) a straight section of length 477 feet connects the extracted beam point at C to a 14.40 bend to the south injection point. This transport system would be composed of conventional magnets since they need be powered only during storage ring filling operations.

#### Injection and Stacking in the Storage Rings

Momentum stacking has proved to be very successful at the ISR, and we follow the same procedure for POPAE.

Prior to the arrival of each beam burst from the main accelerator, the two pulsed kicker dipoles mentioned in Section C perturb the injection orbit outward to the outside of the injection septum, so that the beam

arriving from the main ring finds itself on the (perturbed) closed orbit appropriate to its momentum. The duration of the beam burst is 21  $\mu sec$ ; the kickers then have 7  $\mu sec$  in which to turn off before the next passage of the injected beam which will be along the unperturbed closed orbit on the inside of the injection septum. After the injected beam is decelerated to the stack, the kickers are again turned on and the injection orbit moved to the outside of the septum awaiting the arrival of the next beam burst from the main ring. The turn-on of the kickers could be relatively slow.

Both the turn-on and the turn-off of the two kickers must be identical but with the downstream kicker delayed by the beam transit time of 1.2 µsec between the two kickers. Inequality of the two kickers or error in the delay times tends to leave a residual betatron oscillation in the stacked beam, thereby diluting its betatron phase space density. However, the required precision is not difficult to attain. The injection scheme proposed here employs full-aperture kickers but avoids the need for the rather complicated moving kicker-shield used for the ISR.

A 10 ampere beam in one of the proton storage rings corresponds to  $1.8 \times 10^{15}$  protons which requires 180 pulses from the injector each containing  $10^{13}$  protons, if there is no loss during transfer. Assuming that during stacking the momentum phase-space density is diluted to 75%, the momentum width of the stack would be 180/0.75 = 240 times the debunched momentum width of a single pulse. A longitudinal emittance per rf bunch of  $\varepsilon_{\rm S} = 0.1$  eV-sec translates into a fractional momentum spread at 400 GeV of

$$\frac{\delta p}{p} = \frac{hc}{2\pi RE} \, \varepsilon_{\text{S}} = 1.3 \, \text{x} \, 10^{-5} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \text{h = harmonic number} \\ 2\pi R = \text{ring circumference} \end{array}$$

when debunched. The momentum width of the stack would then be 0.3%.

At the injection septum, the momentum dispersion function is ~4.5 m leading to a contribution to the physical width of the stack from momentum of 14 mm. The horizontal amplitude function at the position is ~100 m, so for our emittance of  $\pi/40$  mm-mrad at 400 GeV, the beam width from betatron oscillations is 3 mm. The physical width of the full stack is then about 17 mm.

We take the distance between the "edges" of the injected and stacked beams to be 10 mm. The distance from the center of the injected beam to the center of the nearest pulse in the stack is then 13 mm, or 0.3% in momentum. The initial pulse will be decelerated by 0.6% x 400 or 2.4 GeV to begin formation of the stack. Subsequent pulses will be decelerated through the same interval to stack on the "top." "Top" and "bottom" here refer respectively to momentum edges of the stack farthest and nearest to the injection momentum.

To estimate the stacking efficiency, defined as the ratio of the phase-space density of the stacked beam to that of the injected beam, we may use the phenomenological formula  $^{16}$ 

efficiency = 
$$\left[ 1 + \frac{2 \sin \phi_S}{3\alpha(\phi_S) / n} \right]^{-1}$$

where  $\phi_S$  is the synchronous phase of deceleration through the stack, n is the total number of pulses stacked, and  $\alpha(\phi_S)$  is the ratio of the moving bucket area at  $\phi_S$  to the stationary bucket area for the same voltage. The smaller  $\phi_S$ , the higher the efficiency. On the other hand, smaller  $\phi_S$  leads

to lower rf voltage and longer deceleration time, once one adds the requirement that the bucket be fit tightly around the beam bunch.  $\bar{\phantom{a}}$  addition to stacking efficiency the longitudinal beam stability condition requires low shunt impedance of the rf cavity, hence also favors low  $\phi_{\varsigma}$ .

Therefore, a compromise must be made between the desires of shorter deceleration time on the one hand and higher stacking efficiency and lower cavity voltage on the other. For this design, we have selected  $\phi_s=50^{\circ}$  as a reasonable value. Then for the bucket area of 0.1 eV·sec, the deceleration rate is 0.24 GeV/sec, the cavity voltage, V, is 8.9 kV, and the stacking efficiency is 75% as assumed earlier. The time required for stacking each injected pulse will be 10 seconds.

Prior to extraction from the main accelerator, the bunches should be tailored to the appropriate size and shape for the storage ring. The same  $\phi_s$  in the main ring will insure that the bucket shape will be identical in the two rings provided we match the bucket areas. This requires that  $\frac{V}{h} \left(\frac{1}{\gamma_t^2} - \frac{1}{\gamma^2}\right)^{-1} (\gamma_t = \text{transition energy in the units of mc}^2)$  be

the same for both rings. This condition gives a main ring cavity voltage of 14  $\,$ kV and, together with  $\phi_s$  = 50 $^{\rm o}$ , a deceleration rate of 0.54 GeV/sec.

We could consider tailoring the beam bunches to the appropriate size and shape in the storage ring after transfer and concurrent with deceleration but before arrival at the "bottom" of the stack. But it is inevitable that some beam will be lost during the size-and-shape tailoring. In the main ring when the tailoring is done on the controlled "flat-top" and not "on-the-fly"

the beam loss may well be less. In any case beam loss is less harmful in the main ring than in the storage rings where experiments are performed internally in the rings, hence demand a high degree of radiation cleanliness. It is also possible to stack on the "bottom." In this manner, one may be able to reduce slightly the stacking time of 10 seconds, but with additional demands on the programming of the frequency and voltage of the storage ring rf. In the scheme described, the cavity voltage is fixed at 8.9 kV during stacking, and the frequency modulation is identical for every pulse from 53,104,924 Hz at injection to 53,105,329 Hz at stacking, with a required precision of ± 3 Hz.

Although the frequencies of the accelerating systems of the main ring and the storage ring can be locked before transfer, it is difficult to insure proper phasing of the beam bunches after injection because of the large distance between the two rings. The injected beam itself, however, can be used to establish the phasing on each pulse. During the first passage of the injected beam at the rf station, the cavity voltage is off, and by sensing the bunch timing, the cavity voltage is turned on at the proper phase in the 7 µsec time interval between the end of the injected pulse and the beginning of the second passage of beam through the rf cavity. Since the rf system must already be able to suppress empty buckets in order to avoid unnecessary dilution of the stack, this added bit of gymnastics introduces no additional demand.

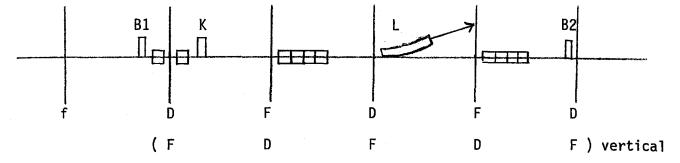
#### H. Beam Extraction

There are three circumstances under which the beam will leave one of the storage rings, which can be characterized as (1) uncontrolled and unplanned, (2) controlled and unplanned, and (3) controlled and planned. By the first we mean the disaster in which the beam somehow encounters the wall - with over 100 MJ of stored energy in a 400 GeV 10 ampere beam, protective devices must be installed with sufficient redundancy to insure that this is a very rare event indeed. In the first section of this chapter, we remarked that the kinetic energy of the beam may conceivably represent a potential limit to the performance of the storage rings. It is to the degree that one is unable to prevent unintentional and uncontrolled beam extraction that the beam energy is such a limiting factor.

In the second category, we include those circumstances in which a sudden malfunction of a system or a growing disturbance of the beam is detected and the protective devices are activated to extract the protons into a beam transport culminating in a dump. In this case, extraction will need to be fast and comparable with the period of a single turn, though we assume that a period of time corresponding to some tens of turns will be available for beam manipulation prior to the onset of extraction. Excluding the beam dump itself, the total energy of the beam is not a limitation. Rather, the finite time (of much less than the period of revolution) during which the beam is swept across an extraction septum implies a possible limit on linear energy density rather than on total stored energy.

The third category is - hopefully - the normal mode of beam extraction, accomplished frequently during studies of machine behavior or at larger time intervals to terminate physics runs of a number of hours duration. There is no need for urgency in this circumstance. In principle, a slow resonant mode of extraction could be employed were it to prove advantageous. For the present, we will assume that a single turn fast extraction system will be used for both of the "controlled" cases.

The dispersion transition sections described in Section C provide space for the extraction equipment, as sketched below. The beam is bumped downward



into the groove of a Lambertson septum L by bump magnets B1 and B2, then kicked across the septum by a full aperture kicker K. The Lambertson then deflects the beam in the horizontal plane. If the Lambertson magnet is 14 m in length at a field of 10 kG and is followed by a 14 m drift space, the horizontal deflection of the beam at the position of the next normal cell quadrupole will be 22 cm, which should be ample clearance.

In order to bump the beam 30 mm from the aperture center line, B1 and B2 must yield angular deflections of 0.36 mrad and 0.30 mrad respectively. These are relatively small magnets: at 4 kG, B1 is 1.2 m in length and B2 1.0 m.

At the upstream end of the Lambertson, the beam is almost round, for β is a maximum in the vertical plane, ~100 m, and the momentum dispersion function is only 0.8 m. For a stack of width 0.3% in momentum,

and using the emittance of  $\pi/40$  mm mrad at 400 GeV, the beam is 3.2 mm high and 3.7 mm wide. If we take the thickness of the septum to be 1 mm, then the kicker must yield an 8 mm deflection at the Lambertson. Since the kicker is located nearly  $\pi/2$  in phase upstream at a point of maximum  $\beta$ , it must produce an angular deflection of 0.08 mrad.

That the kicker have a fast rise time is of prime importance in reducing extraction losses on the septum. The present fast extraction kicker in the main ring, which is 6 m in length and produces an angular deflection slightly larger than required here, has a rise time of 1/3 µsec. Shorter rise times would have been possible at greater expense, but were unnecessary in that application. We will take 100 nsec as the rise time; even shorter rise times may be contemplated though associated with rapidly increasing costs and, in all likelihood, operational problems. With 100 nsec within which the beam is deflected 8 mm, the septum will in effect intercept the entire 10 ampere current for 12 nsec, corresponding to an incident energy of  $5 \times 10^4$  joules. This amount of energy deposition is, we feel, near a tolerable level, though further study is clearly needed. It should be noted that, in addition to further reduction in rise time, it is also possible to install two such extraction systems in each storage ring - a step that may be advisable for reasons of reliability in any case.

The design of the beam dump is apt to be a non-trivial problem - we have not as yet devoted any time to it.

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Figures and Tables

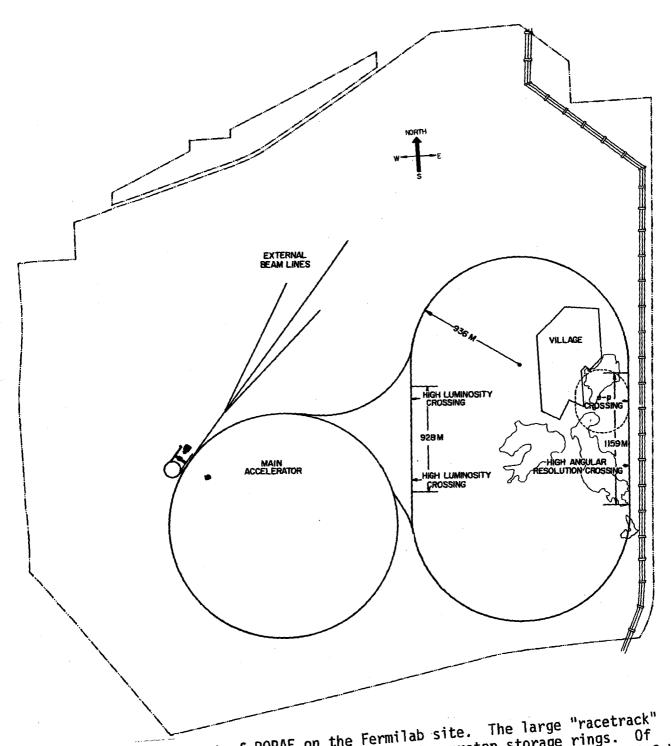


Fig. 1. Layout of POPAE on the Fermilab site. The large "racetrack" represents an enclosure containing the two proton storage rings. Of the two alternatives considered for the electron ring, one - the 20 GeV the two alternatives considered for the proton rings. The second case - would share the same enclosure as the proton rings. The second possibility - a 10 GeV electron ring - is shown as the small dashed oval.

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## East Straight Section

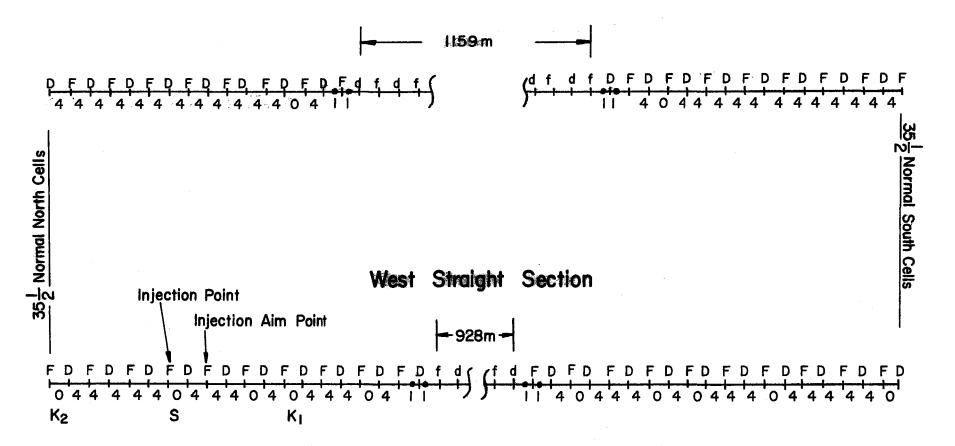
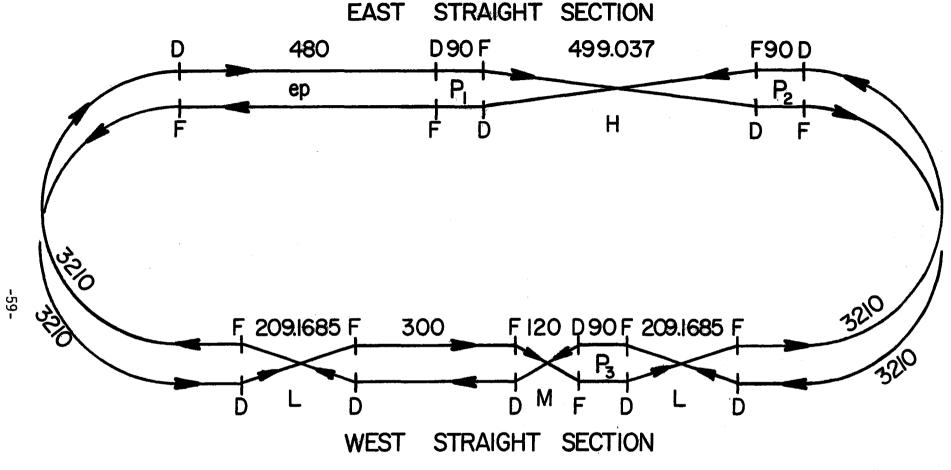


Fig. 2. Schematic of lattice for Beam 1 (clockwise). Lattice for Beam 2 is obtained by interchange of F, D designations, and by north-south reflection of the injection sequence. Quadrupole focusing character is referred to horizontal plane. Numerals below half-cell intervals indicate number of dipoles in half-cell.



Total curved - 6420
East S - 1159.037
West S - 928.337
8507.374 = central orbit

Injection orbit =  $8507.422 = \frac{1507}{1113} \times 6283.185307$ 

Fig. 3. Composition of long stragght sections. Insertions are: L - high luminosity, H - high angular resolution, P - phase adjusting, M - non-colliding crossing. All distances are in meters.

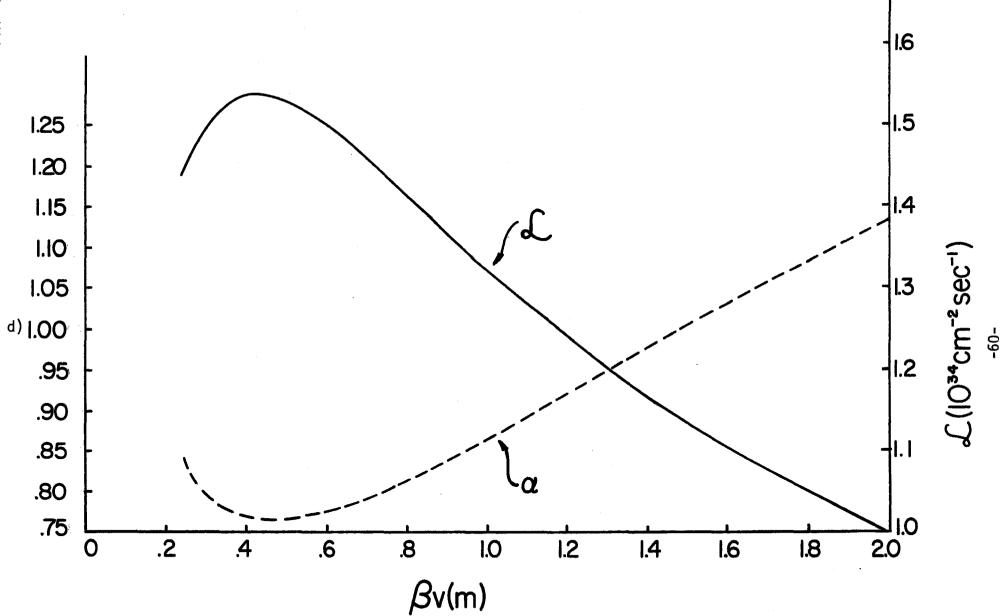


Fig. 4. Luminosity,  $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{L}}$ , and crossing angle in vertical plane,  $\alpha$ , versus  $\beta_{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{J}}}^*$  with the condition imposed that the luminosity per unit length diminish by a factor of  $10^4$  at a distance of 0.5 m from the center of the crossing.

ig. 5. Relative luminosity per unit length versus distance z from center of crossing for  $\beta \mathring{\mu} = \beta \mathring{\chi} = 1$  m and  $\alpha = 1$  mrad. The straight line shows as a comparison the luminosity distribution corresponding to a uniformly populated beam of square cross section.

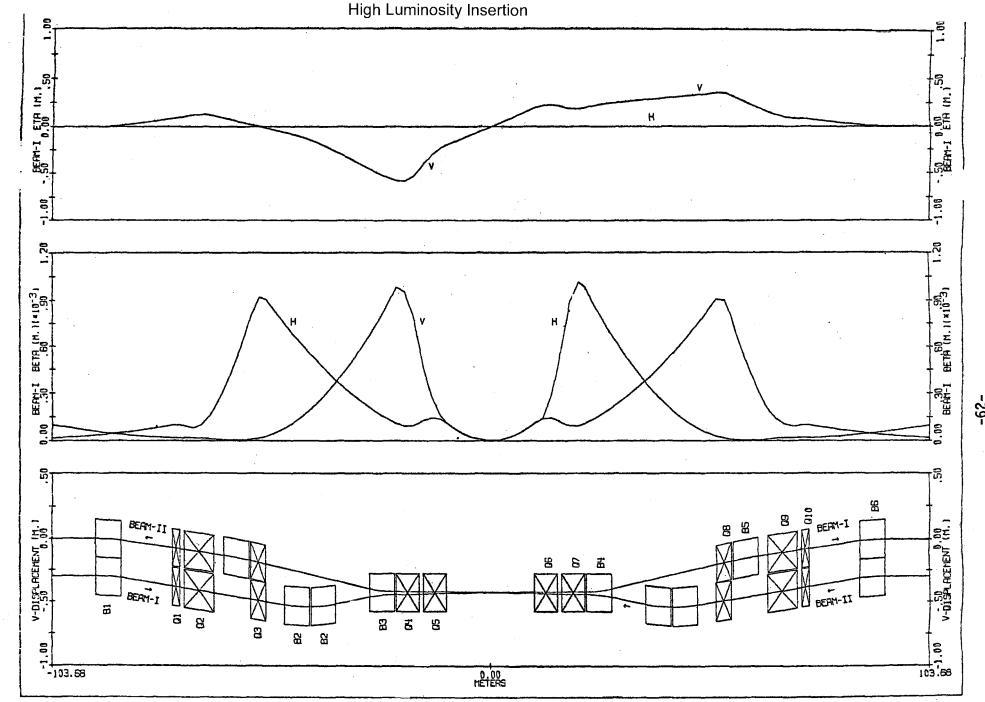
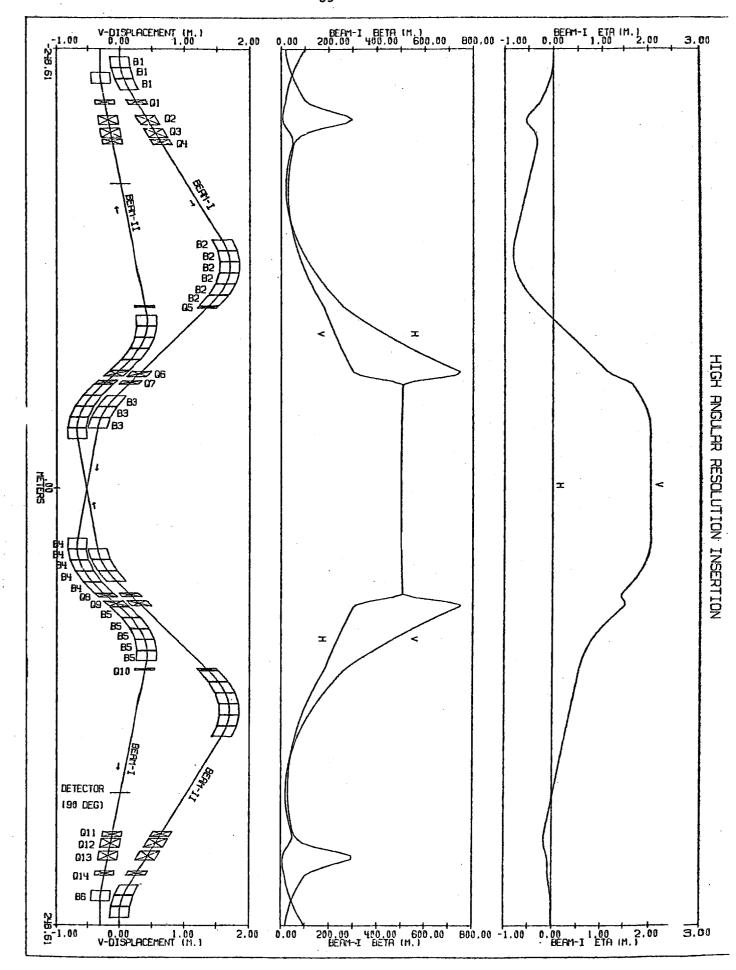


Fig. 6. Lattice elements and orbit parameters for high luminosity insertion.  $\beta H = \beta V = 1$  meter and  $\alpha = 1$  mrad.



rig. 7. Lattice elements and orbit parameters for high angular resolution insertion.  $\beta_H^\star=\beta_V^\star=500$  m and  $\alpha$  = 10 mrad.

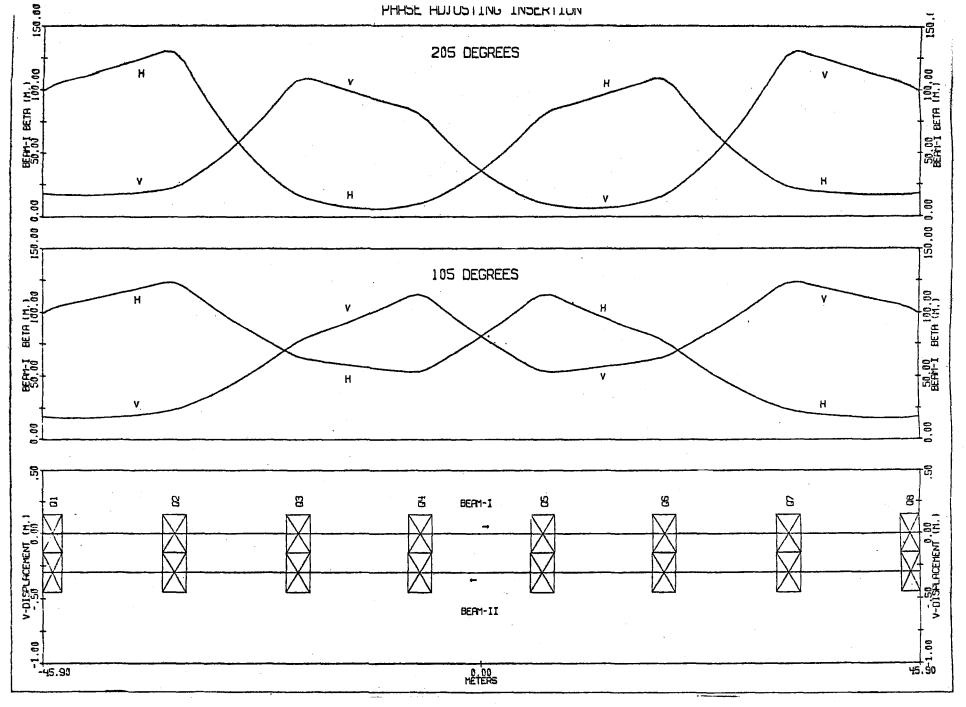
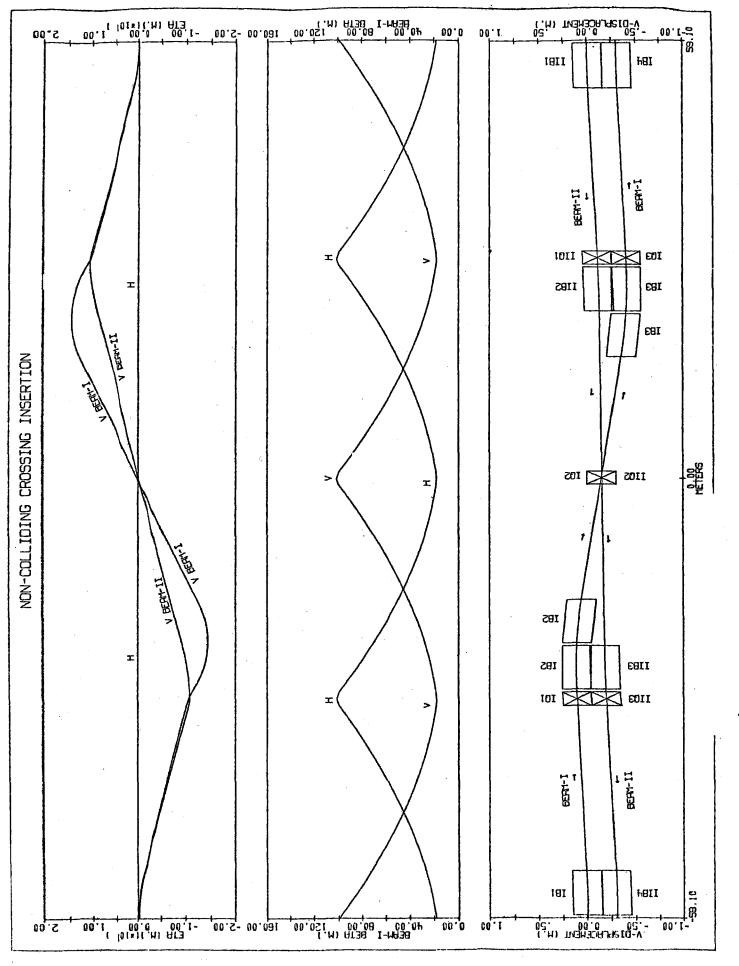


Fig. 8. Lattice elements and orbit parameters for phase adjusting insertion. Momentum dispersion is zero throughout. Amplitude functions are shown for phase advances through the insertion of 1050 and 2050



Lattice elements and orbit parameters for the non-colliding crossing. Trimming elements to maintain separation of beams in horizontal plane are not shown. <u>ი</u> Fig.

Fig. 10. Lattice elements and orbit parameters for a normal cell in north arc. A normal cell of the south arc differs only in that the 3 m drift appears at the other end of each half-cell

Fig. 11. Vertical (v<sub>y</sub>) and horizontal (v<sub>y</sub>) tunes versus momentum for storage ring lattice before introduction of Sextupoles. Stopbands are displaced vertically from one another for clasify

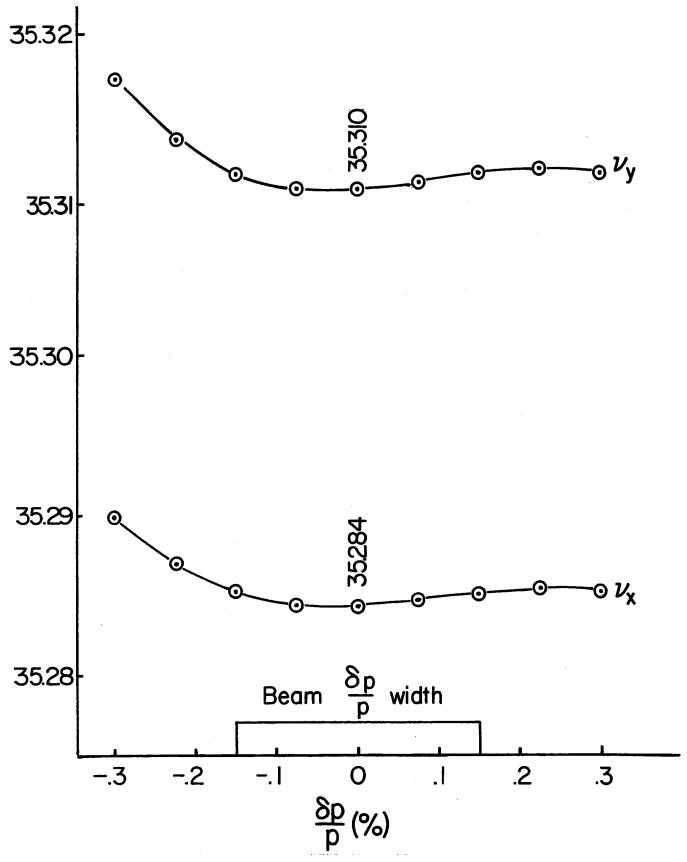
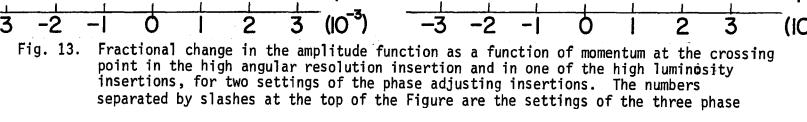


Fig. 12. Vertical and horizontal tunes versus momentum for storage ring lattice after introduction of 160 chromaticity compensating sextupoles in 40 normal cells in each of the north and south arcs.

 $\frac{\delta \beta}{\beta}$  (%)

-30



125°/125°/140°

145%140%105°

**/**y

547

# APPENDIX I

TABLE 1
HIGH LUMINOSITY INSERTION

Element	<u>Polarity</u>	Length (m) (Drift) (10.32)	Field (kG) or Field Gradient (kG/m)
B1	Down	5.9	12.561
<b>D1</b> .	DOWIS	(11.98)	12.501
Q1	F	1.9	357.17
41	•	(1.0)	337.17
Q2	D	7.0	-328.68
<b>42</b>	D	(8.6)	-320.00
Q3	F	3.5	291.14
ųS	•	(4.4)	231.14
B2	Up	5.9	-14.318
DE .	Oβ	(0.4)	-14.510
B2	Uр	5.9	-14.318
. 52	ор	(8.18425)	-14.510
B3 (Common)	Down	5.9	17.024
DO (OOMMON)	JOWIII	(0.4)	17.064
Q4 (Common)	D	5.5	-328.48
Q+ (Common)	b	(1.0)	320. TO
Q5 (Common)	F	5.5	355.27
do (common)	•	(10.5)	333.27
Crossing Point	(R =R = 1	.0 m, $\eta_{H} = \eta_{V} = 0$ )	
crossing rome	'PH PV 1	(10.5)	
Q6 (Common)	D	5.5	-355.27
do (consuott)	J	(1.0)	000127
Q7 (Common)	F	5.5	328.48
Q7 (Common)	•	(0.4)	320170
B4 (Common)	Up	5.9	-17.024
D4 (Common)	Oβ	(24.78425)	17.024
Q8	D	3.5	-291.14
γο	U	(0.4)	-531 • 14
DE	Dougo		6 470
B5	Down	5.9	6.479
		(2.3)	

Table 1 (cont'd) High Luminosity Insertion

<u>Element</u>	<u>Polarity</u>	Length (m) <u>(Drift)</u>	Field (kG) or <u>Field Gradient (kG/m)</u>
Q9	F	7.0	328.68
		(1.0)	
Q10	D	1.8	-357.17
		(11.98)	
В6	Down	5.9	11.256
		(10.32)	

TABLE 2
HIGH ANGULAR RESOLUTION INSERTION

Element	Polarity	Length (m) (Drift)	Field (kG) or Field Gradient (kG/m)
		(4.2)	
B1	Up	5.9	-12.836
		(0.4)	
B1	Սբ	5.9	-12.836
		(0.4)	
B1	Up	5.9	-12.836
		(5.5)	
Q1	F	2.5	305.92
		(6.2)	
Q2	D	5.0	-335.65
		(2.1)	
Q3	. <b>F</b>	5.0	204.48
		(1.0)	
Q4	F	3.0	205.07
		(53.4364)	
B2	Down	5.9	16.909
		(0.4)	
B2	Down	5.9	16.909
		(0.4)	
B2	Down	5.9	16.909
		(0.4)	
B2	Down	5.9	16.909
		(0.4)	
B2	Down	5.9	16.909
		(0.4)	
B2	Down	5.9	16.909
_		(0.4)	
		( /	

Table 2 (cont'd) High Angular Resolution Insertion

Element	Polarity	Length (m) (Drift)	Field (kG) or <u>Field Gradient (kG/m)</u>
Q5	D	1.0	-67.63
		(36.0102)	
Q6	F	3.0	226.92
		(2.3719)	
Q7	D	2.0	-311.71
		(6.7)	
В3	Uр	5.9	-17.203
		(0.4)	
В3	Uр	5.9	-17.203
		(0.4)	
В3	Uр	5.9	-17.203
		(34.8)	
Crossing	Point (β <sub>μ</sub>	$_{1} = \beta_{V} = 500 \text{ m}, \eta_{H}^{\prime}$	$= \eta_V^i = 0$
	•	(28.5)	·
B4	Uр	5.9	-16.685
		(0.4)	
В4	Up	5.9	-16.685
		(0.4)	
B4	Up	5.9	-16.685
		(0.4)	
В4	Up	5.9	-16.685
		(0.4)	
B4	Uр	5.9	-16.685
		(0.4)	
Q8	F	2.0	311.71
		(2.3719)	
Q9	D	3.0	-226.92
		(0.4)	,

Table 2 (cont'd) High Angular Resolution Insertion

Element	<u>Polarity</u>	Length (m) <u>(Drift)</u>	Field (kG) or Field Gradient (kG/m)
B5	Down	5.9	16.861
		(0.4)	
B5	Down	5.9	16.861
		(0.4)	
B5	Down	5.9	16.861
		(0.4)	
B5	Down	5.9	16.861
		(0.4)	
B5	Down	5.9	16.861
		(4.5102)	
Q10	F	1.0	67.63
		(69.2364)	
Detector	$(\beta_{H} = 29)$	$.5 \text{ m}, \beta_{V} = 19.4 \text{ m}$	$, \eta_{H} = \eta_{V} = 0)$
		(22.0)	
Q11	D	3.0	-205.07
		(1.0)	
Q12	D	5.0	-204.48
		(2.1)	
Q13	F	5.0	335.65
		(6.2)	
Q14	D	2.5	-305.92
		(9.026)	
В6	Ùр	5.9	-12.197
		(13.274)	

TABLE 3

PHASE ADJUSTING INSERTION

<u>Element</u>	<u>Polarity</u>	Length (m) (Drift)	<u>Field Gradient</u>
Q1	F	2.0	G1
		(10.4)	
Q2	F&D	2.5	G2
		(10.4)	
Q3	D	2.5	G3
		(10.4)	
Q4	D	2.5	G4
		(10.4)	
<b>Q</b> 5	F	2.5	-G4
		(10.4)	
Q6	F	2.5	-G3
		(10.4)	
Q7	D&F	2.5	-G2
		(10.4)	
<b>Q8</b>	D	2.0	-G1

TABLE 4
PHASE ADJUSTING INSERTION

$\psi_{H}^{=\psi_{V}}$ (degree)	G1 <u>(kG/m)</u>	G2 <u>(kG/m)</u>	G3 <u>(kG/m)</u>	G4 <u>(kG/m)</u>
105	111.20	163.15	-110.00	-223.91
110	239.71	52.67	-103.01	1
115	274.45	17.92	-100.26	
120	297.12	- 3.84	-100.24	
125	313.29	-17.14	-102.81	
130	325.11	-23.78	-107.78	
135	333.59	-24.77	-114.93	
140	339.28	-20.70	-123.96	
145	342.45	-11.97	-134.59	
150	343.15	1.16	-146.52	E E
155	341.29	18.52	-159.49	FIXED VALUE
160	336.63	40.01	-173.27	0.
165	328.77	65.52	-187.63	X
170	317.14	94.88	-202.40	
175	300.99	127.76	-217.41	
180	279.49	163.51	-232.51	
185	251.94	201.01	-247.56	1
190	218.17	238.64	-262.44	
195	179.01	274.52	-277.03	
200	136.40	307.06	-291.25	
205	92.69	335.47	-305.02	-223.91

TABLE 5
NON-COLLIDING CROSSING INSERTION

## BEAM I

E	lement	<u>Polarity</u>	Length (m) <u>(Drift)</u>	Field (kG) or Field Gradient (kG/m)
			(0.4)	
	IB1	Up	5.9	-9.033
			(21.9)	
	IQ1	F	1.8	357.17
			(0.4)	
	IB2	Down	5.9	18.663
			(0.4)	
	IB2	Down	5.9 (15 <b>.6)</b>	18.663
IQ2	(Common)	D	1.8	-357.17
			(15.6)	
	IB3	Up	5.9	-18.663
			(0.4)	
	IB3	Uр	5.9	-18.663
			(0.4)	
	IQ3	F	1.8	357.17
			(21.9)	
	IB4	Down	5.9	9.033
			(0.4)	

Table 5 (cont'd) Non-Colliding Crossing Insertion

BEAM II

Element	Polarity	Length (m) (Drift)	Field (kG) or Field Gradient (kG/m)
		(0.4)	
IIB1	Down	5.9	9,282
	•	(21.9)	
IIQ1	D	1.8	-357.17
		(0.4)	
IIB2	Uр	5.9	-6.892
		(21.9)	
IIQ2 (Common)	F	1.8	357.17
		(21.9)	•
IIB3	Down	5.9	6.892
		(0.4)	
I I Q3	D	1.8	-357.17
		(21.9)	
IIB4	Up	5.9	-9.282
		(0.4)	

TABLE 6

NORMAL CELL

Element	Length (m) (Drift)	Field (kG) or Field Gradient (kG/m)
	(3.0)	
В	5.9	18.166
	(0.4)	
В	5.9	18.166
	(0.4)	
В	5.9	18.166
	(0.4)	
В	5.9	18.166
	(0.4)	•
D	1.8	-357.535
	(3.0)	
В	5.9	18.166
	(0.4)	
В.	5.9	18.166
	(0.4)	
В	5.9	18.166
	(0.4)	
В	5.9	18.166
	(0.4)	
F	1.8	357.535

#### APPENDIX II

#### PROGRAM LISTING OF PROTON STORAGE RING PARAMETERS

The following pages constitute the output from the program SYNCH<sup>1</sup> for one of the proton storage rings. In particular, it follows "Beam 1," starting from the north end of the west long straight section, heading north in the upper ring. Lattice elements are designated in accord with the nomenclature below.

	Regular	Elements		
F	1.8 m	357.535 kG/m	<b>)</b> .	Ounda
D	1.8 m	-357.535 kG/m	}	Quads
В	5.9 m	18.16634 kG		Dipole
G	0.4 m		}	
0	2.6 m		{	Drift
R	21.9 m		{	טווונ
S	25.6 m		)	
C	GRGRGRGRG			

<sup>&</sup>quot;SYNCH, A Computer Program for Synchrotron Design and Orbit Analysis," A. A. Garren and A. S. Kenney, notes dated February, 1974. An earlier yersion of this code is described in UCID 10153 by A. A. Garren and J. W. Eusebio.

### Appendix II

## Insertion Elements

Three letter identifier, made up of element type, name of insertion, and sequence number of that element type in the insertion.

Types:	F,D	Quads
	U <b>,</b> V	Dipoles, U = up, V = down
	T	Drifts
Names:	Н	High Luminosity
	L	High Angular Resolution
	P	Phase Adjusting
	М	Non-Colliding Crossing

Example: FH5 is the fifth horizontally focusing quadrupole in the high luminosity insertion.

SS, SE Flags indicating start and end of straight section respectively.

taeti		**********	282822	########	3222222222	*********	***************	######################################
	GF	<b></b>		357,535		•••		
	GD		17	-357,535				<del></del>
* *	BRHO	=	//	13373,823				
* *	80	_= =		18,166336		B 0 5	06	
**	В	MAG			0.	BRHO	BO	
**	ő	MAG. MAG	"	1.8	GF GD	BRHO BRHO	•	•
**	Ğ	DRF	<u> </u>			2::119		
**	0	DRF	11					
##	R	DRF		21.9				
*	5	DRF	11					
t th to	C	MMM 9	//	G B	G B	G B	୍ର	
***		REM		HIGH BETA	INSERTION	COMPONENT	5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		8574 TA658		. DAME MER				
		BETA INSERT						
***	THE	DRF DRF		- <del>4.2</del> 5.1		······································		
***	TH3	DRF	"					
***	THE	DRF	"				_	
***	THS	DHF						<del></del>
***	THO	DRF	11	53,4364				
***	TH7	DRF						
***	THE	DRF	11	2.3719				
***	TH9	DRF	11		•			
***	THIO	DRF			<del></del>			
**	THIL	DRF	- !!	28.5				
***	TH12	DHF .						
***	TH13	DRF						
***	TH14	DRF		22.0				
***	TH15	DRF	- //	9.026 13.274				
***-	FH1	MAG		2.5	305.924	BRHO	0.	
***	FH2	MAG	"		335,649	BRHO	Ŏ.	
***	FH3	MAG	"		204,481	BRHO	<u> </u>	
	FH4	MAG	11		205,072	BRHO	ō,	
***	FH5	MAG	11		67,634	BRHO	ō.	
***	FH6	MAG	11		226,918	BRHO	0	
***	FH7	MAG	11	5.0	311,709	BRHO .	0,	
***	DH1	MAG	11		-305,924	BRHO	0,	
***	DHZ	MAG			-335,649	BRHD	_0	,
***	DH3	MAG			-204.481	BRHO	0.	
***	DH4	MAG	//		-205,072	88H0	0.	•
***	DH5	MAG			-67,634	BRHO	<u></u>	
***	DH7	MAG	11	3.0	-226.918 -311.709	BRHO Brho	0.	
***	UH1	MAGV	"		0	BRHO	-12,83626 162229	. 163920
<u> </u>	UH3	MAGV			0.	BKHO	-17.20326 .217420	.217420
***	UH4	MAGV	"		0.	BRHO	+16.68493 210869	210869
***	UHE	MAGV	"		9	BRHO	-12.19662 154145	.154145
***	VHZ	MAGV	11		0.	BRHO	16,90855 \$	
***	VHS	MAGV	11		o,	BRHO	16,86117 \$	
***		REM		LOW BETA	INSERTION	ELEMENTS		
***					INSERTION	<u>elements</u>		
		BETA INSERT						
**	1 L 1	DRF		10.32				
***	TL2 TL3	DRF DRF		1.0				
***	TL4	DRF	- 11					
***	165	DRF		4,4				<u></u>
***	TLO	DRF		7,78425				
~ <del>~</del> <del>~</del>	TL7	DRF		10.5				

ហ

4

```
118
             DRF
                            // 24.78425
 ***
      TL9
              DRF
                            11. 2.5
                            // 7.0
      FL1
              MAG
                                            328,678 BRHO
                            // 3,5
      FL2
              MAG
                                            291.140
                                                     BRHO
                                                               ٥,
      FL3
              MAG
                            // 5.5
                                            328,480
                                                     BRHO
 ***
                                                               ٥,
      FL4
                                            355.270...
              MAG
                            11_5.5
                                                     BRHO
      DLI
              MAG
                            11
                                7.0
                                           -328,678
                                                     RHHO
 ***
 ***
      DLZ
              MAG
                            // 3.5
                                           -291.140
                                                     BRHO
                                                               0.
      DL3
              MAG
                                           -328,480
                                                     BRHO
 ***
      DL4
             MAG
                                           -355.270
                                                     BRHO
                               5,5
                                           0.
             MAGV
                                                     BRHO
      VLI
                            // 5,9
                                                                12,561
 ***
      VL3
              MAGV
                            11
                               5,9
                                                     BRHO
                                                                17,024
              MAGV
                                                                6.479
      VL4
                                5.9
                                            0.
                                                     BRHO
 ...
      VL5
              MAGV
                            // 5.9
                                                     BRHO
                                                                11,256
 ***
      OFS
              MAGV
                            11
                                5,9
                                                     BRHO
                                                               -14.318
                                                                         180955 180955
              MAGV
                                                     BHHO
      ULS
                                5,9
                                                               -17.024
 ***
                                                                         .215155 .215155
              REM
                            // MU-CROSSING INSERTION COMPONENTS
 ...
       MU-CROSSING INSERTION COMPONENTS
 ***
      THI
              DRF
                            // 15.6
                                                     BRHO
      VH1
              MAGV
                            // 5.9
                                                                9,0325
 ***
      SMV
              MAGV
                            // 5.9
                                           0.
                                                     BRHO
                                                               18,6631 .
 **
              MAGV
                            11 . 5.9
                                          0.
                                                     BRHO
                                                               -9,0325
                                                                         .114156
                                                                                    .114156
 ...
      UM1
                                                               -10,6631
      UM2
              MAGV
                                                     BRHD
 ...
                                                                         1235870
                                                                                   .235870
              REM
                                PHASE-ADJUSTING INSERTION COMPONENTS
 ***
       PHASE-ADJUSTING INSERTION COMPONENTS
***
                            // 10,4
              REM
                            // OPF1
                                         125 DEG. PHASE ADVANCE
 ***
                125 DEG. PHASE ADVANCE
       OPFI
      DP11
              MAG
                            // 2.0
                                           -313,294 BRHO
 ***
                            // 2,5
                                                     BRHO
 ...
      DP12
              MAG
                                            17,135
 **
      FP13
              MAG
                                2.5
                                           102,807
                                                     BRHD
      FP14
              MAG
                            // 2.5
                                           223,906
                                                     BRHO
 ***
       DP14
              MAG
                            //
                                2.5
                                           -223,906
                                                     BRHO
 ***
      DP13
              MAG
                                2,5
                                           -102.807
                                                     BRHO
 **
      FP12
              MAG
                            // 2.5
                                           -17,135
                                                     BRHO
 ***
 ***
      FP11
              MAG
                                5.0
                                           313,294
                                                     BRHO
                                       125, DEG. PHASE ADVANCE
 **
              REM
                            // OPF2
              125. DEG. PHASE ADVANCE
        OPF2
              MAG
                                           -313,294 BRHO
      DP21
                            // 2.0
 ***
      DP22
              MAG
                            // 2,5
                                           17,135
                                                     BRHO
 ...
                            // 2.5
      FP23
                                           102,807
 **
                                                     BHHD
      FP24
              MAG
                                           223,906
                            11 2.5
                                                     BRHO
      DP24
              MAG
                            // 2.5
                                           -223,906
                                                     BRHO
      DP23
              MAG
 ***
                                           -102.807 BRHO
                            11 2.5
 ...
      FP22
             MAG
                                           -17,135
                                                     BRHD
                                                               0.
                                           313,294
 ***
      FPZ1
              MAG
                            // 2.0
                                                     BRHD
 ***
              REM
                            // DPF3
                                        125. DEG. PHASE ADVANCE
              125,
                     DEG. PHASE ADVANCE
        DPF3
                                           -313.294
      DP31
              MAG
                            11 2.0
 **
                                                     BKHO
      DP32
              MAG
                                           17,135
 ***
                                2.5
                                                     BRHO
                                                               0.
      FP53
              MAG
                            // 2.5
                                           102,807
 **
                                                     BKHO
                                                               ٥.
      FP34
                            // 2.5
                                           223,906
                                                     BRHO
      DP34
              MAG
                                           -223,906
                                                     RKHO
      DP33
              MAG
                            11 2,5
                                           +102,807
                                                     BRHO
      FP32
                                           -17,135
                                                     BRHO
 ***
              MAG
                            // 2,5
***
      FP31
              MAG
                               2.0
                                         - 313,294
                                                     DHHB
 ***
              REM
                            // OCD 1ST HALF NORMAL CELL, NORTH
       OCO 1ST HALF NORMAL CELL, NORTH
      DED
              MMM
                      3
 ***
                                GCF END HALF NORMAL CELL, NORTH
              REM
  ...
```

OCF 2ND HALF NORMAL CELL, NORTH

```
OCF
          MMM 3 // 0 C
                       // FCD 1ST HALF NORMAL CELL, SOUTH
           REM
     FCO 1ST MALF NORMAL CELL, SOUTH
FCO MMM 3 // F C O
REM // DCO 2ND HALF NORMAL CELL, SOUTH
AAA FCO
***
     DCO 2ND HALF NORMAL CELL, SUUTH
ARR DCO
           MMM 3 // D C
                       // 55 + ES ARE START AND END OF LONG STRAIGHTS
     SS + ES ARE START AND END OF LONG STRAIGHTS
***
    58
           DRF
                       // 0.0
***
    ES
           DRF
           REM
                       // RT - ENTIRE RACETRACK
***
     RT - ENTIRE RACETRACK
ARR RT
          CAC 959
                       // F
                                                                  0
                           Ü
                       // U
                                        OCD UCF OCD
                          0
                                                     OCF
                                                         OCD OCF
                                                                  OCD OCF
                                                                           OCD
                       // OCF OCD OCF
                                       OCD DCP OCD
                                                    UCF
                                                         DCD OCF
                                                                  OCD OCF OCD
                               DCD DCF DCD DCF DCD
                        // UCF
                                                     UCF
                                                          OCD_OCF_OCD_OCF_OCD
                           OCF
                               OCO
                                   OCF
                                       CCD
                                            UCF
                                                 UCD
                                                     OCF
                                                          OCD OCF
                                                                  OCD OCF
                                                                           OCO
                       // OCF
                               OCD
                                   OCF
                                       CCD
                                            UCF
                                                 UCD
                                                     OCF
                                                          OCD OCF
                                                                  OCD OCF OCD
                          OCF OCO OCF OCO OCF OCO UCF
                                                          OCD OCF OCD OCF OCD
                                                          OCD OCF
                                                                  OCD OCF OCD
                       11 0
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                                            C
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                                                     Ü
                               C
                                                          8
                                                                  0
                                                                       C
                                                          88 D
                       11 0
                                    0
                                                              0.
                                                                  0 · 5
                       // 0
                                                     Ü
                                        0
                                                              DP11 TP
                       // FP13 TP
                                  FP14 TP DP14 TP DP13 TP
                                                              FP12 TP FP11 TH1
                                            UH1 G TH2 FH1 TH3 DH2 TH4 FH3
G VH2 G VH2 G VH2 G VH2
                        //_UH1__G
                                    UH1 G
                       // THS FH4
                               FH4 TH6 VH2 G VH2 G VH2 G VH2 G VH2 VH2 G UH3 G UH3
                       // G
                       // G UH3 G TH10 TH11 UH4 G UH4 G UH4 G
                                                                          UH4
                               UH4 G
                                        FHT THE DH6 G
                                                         VHS G
                                                                 VH5 G VH5
                               VHS G
                                        VHS THIS FHS THIS THIS OHS THE OHS THE
                       // G
                       // FHZ TH3 DH1 TH15 UH6 TH16 DP21 TP DP22 TP FP23 TP
                       // FP24 TP OP24 TP OP23 TP FP22 TP FP21 ES R
                       11 6
                                            R F
                               0
                                    G
                                        В
                                                         0
                                                              D S
                                            O FCO DCO FCO DCO FCO OCO FCO
                          DCU FCU DCO FCO DCO FCO DCO FCO DCO FCO DCO FCO
                       // DCU FCO DCO FCO DCO FCO
                                                    DCO FCO DCO FCO DCO FCO
                          DCU_FCO_DCO_FCO_DCO_FCO
                                                     DCU FCO DCD FCO DCO
                                                                          FCO
                           DCU FCO DCO FCO DCO
                                                 FCO DCU FCO
                                                              DCO
                                                                  FCO DCO
                                                                           FÇO
                       // DCU FCU DCU FCD DCD FCD DCU FCD DCD FCD DCD FCD
                        // DCO FCO DCO FCO DCO FCO DCO FCO DCO FCO
                       // DCU FCU
                                            ם ֿ
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                       // C
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                               0
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                       11
                                                          0
                       // C
                                                 38
                                                     TL1 VL1 TL2
                                                                  . P. ..... TL3
                       11 164
                                                 ULZ 6
                               FLZ TLS
                                       UL2 G
                                                          TL6.
                                                              VL3 G
                                                                       DL3 TL3
                       // FL4 TL7 TL7 DL4 TL3 FL3 G
                                                         UL3 TL8 DL2 G
                                                                           VL4
                                   TL3 D TL2 VL5 TL1 FP31 TP FP32 TP TP FP34 TP FP33 TP DP32 TP DP31 G
                       // TL9 FL1
                                                                           DP31
                               DP34 TP
                       // R
                                        VMZ G
                                                 VM2 TM1 D TM1 UM2 G
                                        VMI
```

		!! !! !!		F 8 TL2 F VL3 G TL8 DL2	U D D TL3 DL1 DL3 TL3 G VL4	S 0 S 0 TL4 FL2 FL4 TL7 TL9 FL1	TL7	8	D D UL2 FL3 VL5			
			TL1 ES						*********	*******		
05	RT S	PSIX	BETAX	ALPHAX	XEQ	DXEG		PSIY		ALPHAY	YEQ	DYEQ
0 '		0.00000	99,666996			4,00276		0.00000	18,040772		00231	00007_
1 F	1,80000		99.730633					,01613	18,053365	48544	.00255	00019
2 R 3 B	23,70000	.07174 .11358	27.323117	.91607	e.05773	3 .00021		.11991	72,142041	-1.98437		00019
6	29,60000 30,00000		18,856706 18,452331		03288			13109 .13174	97.934715		.00790	00019_
	•	,			•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		,				••••
D	31,80000	.13278	18,446493	*,48867	01587	5 ,00713		.13456	99.867102	2.40816	,00790 -,	00019
G	32.20000	13019	18,848175					13521	97,951466	2.38093	,00782	
<u> </u>	38,10000	17609	27,269043		05270	6 .01515		.14638		1.98001	00668 -	
R	60,00000		99,412490		.38443	8 .01515		.24970		.48796	.00245	00019
) F	61,80000	.25003	99,348857	2,41680	.39478	200374		.26572	18,159923	48074	.00220	80000
0 0	64,40000	.25447	87.246988	2,23777	38506	4 -,00374		.28692	21.118072	65701	.00199	00008
<u> </u>	90,00000		17,799933		69971	02832			99.121282		00011	
D	91.80000	.38336	17,805774	-,47837	.78195	5 .06371		38426		2,39742	-,00025 -,	
0	94.40000		20,759842		94761	3 ,06371		.38871	87,099027	2.22040	00044	
8	120,00000	.50008	99,668331	<b>42,42456</b>	2,57870	6 .06371		50047	18.034994_	47741	-,00232 -,	0.00.07
5 <u>F</u>	121.80000	,50292	99.731918	2.39024	2.58086	6 <b>-</b> .06133		.51661	18,050154	a. 8860A		
Ö	124,40000	50734	87.757631		2,42140	406133		53791	21.040747	.66415	00305	
Ċ	150,00000	.61708	18,452284	,49203	1.26166	302927		63219	99,866868	-2,41383	00790	
) D	151,80000		18,446365		1.26324	2 ,03104		63502	99,875261	2,40930	-,00789_,	
9 0	154,40000	65373	21,441286	<b>-,</b> 66325	1,34395	0 .03104		.63944	87.807462	2,23216	<b>*</b> ,00739 .	00019
0 C	180,00000	.74727	99.409370	-2,38241	2.54693	7 .06310		.75024	18.142509	,48810	<b></b> 00244 .	91000
1 F	181,80000	.75011	99.345786		2.55128			76629		47927		00008
2 0	184,40000	. 75456_	87.244364			2,06051		.78752		- 65565	00198	
3 C	210,00000		17,800127			202845		,88216		-2,38865		00008
ı D	211,80000	,88345	17.806080	-,47841	1,25808	5 .03159		.88501	99,031770	2,39389	.00029	00007
5 C	214,40000	.90503	20,760348	<b>~,</b> 65785	1.54021	5 .03159		.88947	87,043000	2,21718	.00048 .	00007
8	240,00000		99,671411					1,00116	18,065034	47727	00233	
F	241,80000		99,734948			2 ,07169		1,01727	18,082997	+,48754		00019
0	244.40000		67.760219			8 -,07169		1.03853		<b>*</b> ,66550		00019
) <u>C</u>	270,0000	1.11/16	18,452083	,49205	,50122	303963		1,13267	99,945928	-2,41400	00790	00019
) D	271,80000	1.13294	18.446051	-,48861	.45071	401689		1,13549	99,948116	2,41282	.00790 =,	00019
0	274,40000		21.440771	-,66321	40679	401689		1,13991	87,662821	2.23537	00739 -	
5 C	300.00000		99.406251		.38468	0 .01516		1.25078	18.112407	48823	.00243	
F	301.80000		99.342717		39504			1,26686		-,47782	.00218 -	00008
. 0	304,40000	1.25464	87,241742	2,23760	,30534	000373		1,28813	21.037747	•,65432	.00196	00006
5 C	330.00000	1.36718	17.800320	,47498	.70012	0 .02832		1.38291	98,963366	-2,38850	00019	00004
6 0	331.80000		17,806386	- 47845	.78238	5 .06374		1.38577	98.959872	2.39039	00033	00007
7 0	334,40000	1.40512	_20,760856	-,65789	94810	8 .06374	_ :	1,39023		2,21399	-,00051 -,	
BC	360,0000	1.50025	99,673264		2,99015	09580	-	1,50194	18,065885	,47728	-,00234 -,	
9 F	361.50000	1.50308	99.736795	2.39039	3.03153	7 - 05014		1.51804	18,083876	-,48757	00257	91060

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21.081896 99.946775 99.946792 87.863179 18.141201	18.125694 21.076285 99.039636 99.039636 87.041977 18.052300 21.043322 99.871178	67.810321 18.157338 21.114958 99.114968 87.094587 18.037352 18.037352	18.124479 99.863519 99.863519 18.053519 18.053519 18.054108 18.054108 18.122901	18,055101 99,867619 18,122107 99,019521 18,055896	99.889744 18.12170 99.017417 18.05695 99.895695 18.1225 99.895695 18.1225 99.895695
1.53930 1.63344 1.63626 1.64068	11.70675 11.8868359 11.8868359 11.8868359 11.886359 12.00548 12.00548 13.00548	20.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2.46844 3.101984 3.101984 3.101984 3.20194 3.7028 3.7028	4.02139 4.27106 4.38981 4.58981	24 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
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2,001164 2,027636 2,053269 2,291584 4,342694	1.052360 1.052360 1.052360 2.052360 2.0523135 2.052701 2.052739 2.042061	2003479 36648 366648 366648 366648 366697 366697 366697 366697 366697 366697 366697 366697	2.554641 2.554641 2.554641 2.554641 2.55464 2.55464 2.55464 2.55464 2.55464 2.55464	2.558915 1.270169 2.595541 1.277184 2.584013	1,243557 2,549314 1,2355938 2,55938 2,55938 1,27138 1,27138
2,21537 49207 4,48659 4,66319	22 41661 24 24760 24 2497 24 22 2899 26 289040 26 289040 26 2898888888888888888888888888888888888	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2,39059 2,48850 2,41638 2,39063	2 2 4 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
67.761830 18.452086 18.445986 21.440596	200 2 2 4 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2	21,440756 99,441342 99,441342 17,799923 17,799923 17,799923 17,799923 17,79993 20,76653 99,7432 18,446100	99, 338273 199, 388273 199, 4466345 99, 446635 19, 44678 19, 44678 19, 44678	99,744974 18,445902 99,332731 17,806544 17,806544	10 445815 90 30884 17 806611 99 445768 18,445768 17,596579
1.61724 1.61724 1.63302 1.65389	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	24444 44444 24444 4444 24444 4444 24444 24444 4444 24444	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4.00350 4.1343 4.25070 4.38404 4.505070	5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.5
364.40000 390.00000 391.80000 394.40000	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	512 512 512 512 512 512 512 512 512 512	651,80000 751,80000 751,80000 751,80000 751,80000 811,80000 901,80000 901,80000	961.80000 1021.80000 1021.80000 1051.80000	1111-80000 1141-80000 1201-80000 1201-80000 1201-80000 1201-80000
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87	OCF	1321.80000	5.50375	99.750515	2,39073	2.583990	06143	5.52371	18.057497	48643	0026500019
88	ÖCD	1351,80000		18,445700	48844	1.263546	.03097	5.64208	99,893869	2.41014	00787 .00020
89	OCF	1381,80000	5.75095	99,327191	2,41624	2,549378	06049	5,77337	18.119706	47893	P0000. 80500.
90_	OCD	1411.80000	5.88429	17.806747	47861	_1,256553_	03153	5.89213	99.013333	2.39305	400004 400004
91	OCF	1441.80000		99,752361	2,39077	2.558960	06038	6.02448	18,058302	- 48646	.00266 .00019
92	OCD	1471.80000		18,445632	48842	1.270191	.03228	6,14285	99,895870	2.41024	.0078700020
93		1501.80000		99.325344	2.41619	2,593567	06131	6.27414	18.118900	47889	-005000000 <del>0</del>
94	OCO	1531,80000	6.38438	17,806815	- 47863	1,277177	.03171	6,39291	99,011353	2,39296	-,00068 -,00006
		-		•	•				•		
95	OCF	TEAT BOOKS	A 60101	99.754207	2 30002	3 581047	- 04107	4 63534	40 050140	48454	
96	OCD	1561,80000 1591,80000		18.445564	2.39082 48840	2,583967	**06143 *03097	6,52526	18,059109	-,48650	0026700018
97	OCF	1621.80000		99.323498	2,41614	2.549365	06049	6.64362 6.77491	99,897829	2.41033 *.47885	******************
98	000	1651.80000		17.806883	47865	1,256556	03153	6.89368	_18.1180 <u>91</u> 99.009415		0020500009_
99	OCF	1681.80000		99.756053	2,39087	2,558983	06038	7.02603	18,059920	2.39287 *.48654	.00072 .00006 .00268 .00018
• • •								7 7 7 2 5 7 5	101034750	-,40034	.00268 .00018
	000		7 47/05	15 445465		. 37456	A7300				
100	OCD	1711.80000		18,445495	46838	1.270201	.03228	7.14438	99.899746	2.41042	.0078600020
101	OCF	1741.80000		99,521653	2.41610	2.593580		7.27568	_18.117279_	47881	
102	OCF	1801.80000		99.757899	-,47867 2,39091	1.277173	,03171 06143	7.39446	99.007519	2,39278	#.00075 #.00006
104	UCO	1831.80000		18.445426	48836		06143 03097	7.52680 7.64515	18.060733	#.48658	=,00269 =,00018 =.00784
104	000		1.02200			_ 11-7-7-2.	103077	1144515	"AA44010E4"	2,41050	-,00786 .00020
				447		24.					
105	OCF	1861-60000		99,319807	2,41605	2,549352		<u> </u>	_18.116465_	47878	00202 -00009
106	DCD	1891,80000		17.807021	47869	1,256560	.03153	7.89523	99.005664	2,39269	100079 100006
107	OCF	1921.80000	- · · - · · ·	99.759744	2,39096	2,559006		8.02758	18.061548	<b>48661</b>	.00270 .00018
108	OCD	1951.80000		18,445357	48834	_1,270212		8,14592	_99,903454_	2.41059	00786_=.00020
109	OCF	1981.80000	8,25136	99.317962	2,41600	2,593593	0.00131	8.27722	18.115647	47874	.0020100010
110	OCD	2011.60000	8.38471	17,807091	w. 47871	1.277170	.03171	8.39601	99,003852	2,39260	000830006
111	OCF	2041.80000	8.50424	99.761589	2,39101	2,583921	06142	8,52835	18,062367	*.48665	**00271 **00018
112	000	2071.80000	8.63416	18,445287	- 48832	1.263514_	03096	8,64669	99,905245	2.41068	00785 .00020
113	OCF	-2101.80000	8.75144	99,316117	2,41596	2,549339	.06049	8,77799	18,114828	47870	00200 .00010
114	OCD	2131.80000	6.88480	17,807161	47873	1,256563	.03153	8,89679	99.002083	2.39252	.00087 .00006
115	OCF	2161.80000	9.00432	99.763434	2,39105	2,559029	06038	9.02912	18.063188	48669	.00272 .00018
116	00.0	2191,80000		18.445217	- 48830	1,270223	03228	9.14746	99,906994	2,41077	00785 - 00020
117	OCF	2221.80000		99.314272	2,41591	2,593606	7,06131	9,27876	18,114006	●,47867	.0019800010
118	DCD	2251,80000		17.807231	-,47875	1,277166	.03171	9,39756	99,000356	2,39243	₩±00091 =±00006
119	OCF	2281.80000	9.50441	99.765279	2,39110	2,583898	-,06142	9,52990	18,064011	= 48672	0027300018
					•						
120	OCD	2311.80000	22422	18.445147	48828	1,263503	.03096	9.64823	99,908699	2,41085	00784 .00020
121-	OCF	2341.80000		99:312427	2,41586	2.549327	06049	9.77954	18,113182	47863	00197 .00010
125	000	2371.80000		17,807301	- 47877	1.256567	03153	9.89834	98,998671	2,39234	.00095 .00006
123	DCF	2401.80000		99.767123	2.39115	2,559052	06038	10.03067	18.064836	48676	.00274 .00018
	OCD	2431.80000		18,445076	-,48826	1,270233	,03228	10,14900	99,910362	2,41094	.0075400020
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			**************************************	70-37-667		TOTLA-		. A 30A7/	18 11075	- 119946	AA1D4 - AAA4
		2461.80000		99,310583	2,41582	2,593619		10,28031	18,112355	≈,47860 ≥ 30336	.0019600010
126		2491.80000		17.807372	#,47879	1,277163	03171 -,06142	10,39911	98,997030	2.39226	0009800006 0027500018
127	DCF	2521.80000 2551.80000		99.768968 18.445005	2,39119	2,583875_ 1.263493		10.53144	_18,065664_ 99,911982	2.41102	#:00275 =:00018 #:00784 :00020
128	UCD	2581.60000		99.308739	2,41577	2.549314	-,06049	10.78108	18,111526	47856	00194 .00010
129	OCF	5301100000	******		mq ~ a d [ f	24	4	********			*****
-						35455		4			****
130	OCD	2611,80000		17,807444	*,47881	1,256570	,03153	10,89989	98,995431	2.39218	.00102 .00005
131	OCF_	2641,80000		99.770811	2,39124	2,559075	0603B	11,03222	_18,066494_	48683_	.00276 .00016
	OCD.	2671,80000		18,444933	F,48822	1,270244	,03228	11,15053	99,913559	2,41110	.0078300020
133	OCF	2701.80000		99,306895	2.41572	2,593632	06131	11,28185	18,110695	*.47853	.00193 =.00010 =.00106 =.00005
134	OCO	2731.80000	11.30365	17,807515	47883	** I 6 E ( 1 1 3 A "	03171	11.40066	98.993876	2.39210	

13.0 CC   271,8000011,03465   18,444862   .48520   .265482   .03056   11,65130   .47622   .18.10962   .47636   .00102   .00103													
137 OCT   2021, 0000011,75170	135				99,772655	2,39129	2,583852		11,53299	18.067326	48686	00277 -	.0001
137 OCF   2021, 0000011,75194	136	OCD	2791.8000	011.63465	18.444862	48820	1.263482	.03096	11.65130	99,915093	2.41118	00783	.0002
130   CD   2551,8000011,00530   17,807507   -47885   1,25574   -03154   11,90140   -4,080510   -4,08050   -0,0277   -0.010   -0.0000   -0.000000   -0.000000   -0.000000   -0.000000   -0.000000   -0.000000   -0.000000   -0.0000000   -0.0000000   -0.0000000000	37	OCF	2821.8000	011.75194	99.305052	2.41568	2.549301	06049	11.78262	18.109862		00192	
130   CG   2011.0000012.00020 99.774499   2.33133   2.559008 *.00628   12.03376   18.000102.00078 *.00628   .00277 *.0001   140   CGC   2911.0000012.13473   18.404002   2.40520   2.40540   2.795048   .00151   12.20539   18.109027 *.47848   .00159 *.001142   CGC   2971.0000012.2502   99.103200   2.40540   2.795048   .00151   12.40322   24.90509   2.40539   18.109027 *.47848   .00159 *.001142   CGC   2971.0000012.16539   17.407659   2.47867   1.277156   .03171   12.40322   18.00809 *.48693 *.00278 *.00114 *.0000   18.000012.0000012.000012.000012.000012.000012.000012.000012.000012.00000012.00000012.000000012.0000012.00000000													
	134	OUF	500110000	012.00402	*********	C477133	2,337040	~ • 0 0 0 3 0	12403376	10.000100	-,46609	.00277	.0001
		-a = a		17 5777 674 627			and the second second			<del></del>			
142   CD   2971, 4000012, 18539   17,807659   -47887   -47887   -27156   -03171   12,4022   96,99086   2,39193   -00114   -00001   -1848   -00150   -000012, 25890   94,71652   2,9135   2,91352   -00114   -00001   -000012, 25891   -000012, 25891   -000012, 25891   -000012, 25891   -000012, 25891   -000012, 25891   -000012, 25891   -000012, 25891   -000012, 25891   -000012, 25891   -000012, 25891   -000012, 25891   -000012, 25891   -000012, 27810   -000012, 278													
											47846	.00190 =	.0001
		OCD	2971,8000	012,38539		+,47887	1,277156	.03171	12.40222	98,990896	2,39193	00114 -	.0000
	143	OCF	3001.8000	012,50490	99,776342	2,39138	2,503829	06142	12.53454	18.068996	48693	00278 -	.0001
140 C	144	OCD	3031,8000	012.63481	18.444717	-,48816	1,263471	.03096	12,65284				.0002
140 C													
140 C	145	0	3034.4000	012.65568	21.436987	*.66271	1.543979	.03096	12.65726	87.840076	2.23402	00729	-0002
147   F   3001,0000012,75510   99,301305   2,41558   2,54288   -,00049   12,78416   18,108190   -,47843   -,00169   0,001   148   D   3004,000012,75550   7,7255947   2,2562   2,25052   2,105470   -,55688   -,00162   0,001   149   C   3004,000012,86912   17,800149   1,87456   1,233805   -,02643   12,00014   98,995617   -2,38654   -,00101   0,001   150   D   3004,000012,86912   17,800149   1,87456   1,233805   -,02643   12,00014   98,995617   -2,38654   -,00101   0,0011   150   D   3004,000012,00759   20,74662   -,68586   -,58581   -,58571   0,3154   -,27079   0,770804   -,27169   -,00101   -,00209   -,00209									. *			-	
148													
199   C   3090,0000012,86912   17,800149   47456   1,253805   -0,02843   12,90014   98,995617   -2,38654   .00103   .0001													
150   0   3091,8000012,80547   17,807732	-										•		
151   0   3094,4000012,00215   9704552   4,65536   1,33871   0.3154   12,00745   87,010809   2,21532   0.0013   0.0020     152   3   120,0000013,00215   97,17595   2,42556   2,145889   0.3154   13,01910   16,002344   4,7119   0.0229   0.000     153   7   3121,8000013,00941   97,77956   2,39147   2,10970   9,07160   13,05520   18,101724   4,48636   0.0277   0.001     154   0   3124,4000013,00941   97,77956   2,21538   1,20344   4,07160   13,05543   21,10434   4,6627   0.0326   0.0001     155   C   3150,0000013,10941   97,77956   2,21538   1,22364   4,07160   13,05543   21,10434   4,6627   0.0326   0.0001     155   C   3150,0000013,11912   18,452660   4,49375   4,48512   4,50484   4,03554   13,15341   97,90513   2,41486   0.0761   4,0002     157   R   3173,7000013,24779   72,022734   -1,93636   4,92230   -4,0182   13,12331   97,90513   2,41486   0.00761   4,0002     157   R   3173,7000013,24779   77,488256   2,33447   0.0662   -4,00860   13,2255   2,97489   -7,1661   0.0224   -0.002     158   B   3174,6000013,24975   97,348256   2,33447   0.0662   -0.0686   13,2255   16,123215   0.8856   0.0216   -0.002     158   B   3180,0000013,24979   97,348256   2,34147   0.0662   -0.0686   13,2255   16,123215   0.8856   0.0216   -0.002     159   G   3160,0000013,24979   97,347756   2,38749   -0.1036   -0.0857   13,22802   18,10559   -4,47515   -0.0168   -0.001     159   S   3160,000013,25264   97,377766   2,38749   -0.1036   -0.0857   13,22802   18,10559   -4,47515   -0.0168   -0.001     150   S   3160,000013,24949   77,595692   1,48199   -0.1036   -0.0857   13,22802   14,10549   -0.023   -0.001   -	149	ç	3090.0000	015'89415	17,800145	47456	1.253805	02843	12,90014	98.995617	-2.38854	00103	.0001
151   0   3094,4000012,00215   9704552   4,65536   1,33871   0.3154   12,00745   87,010809   2,21532   0.0013   0.0020     152   3   120,0000013,00215   97,17595   2,42556   2,145889   0.3154   13,01910   16,002344   4,7119   0.0229   0.000     153   7   3121,8000013,00941   97,77956   2,39147   2,10970   9,07160   13,05520   18,101724   4,48636   0.0277   0.001     154   0   3124,4000013,00941   97,77956   2,21538   1,20344   4,07160   13,05543   21,10434   4,6627   0.0326   0.0001     155   C   3150,0000013,10941   97,77956   2,21538   1,22364   4,07160   13,05543   21,10434   4,6627   0.0326   0.0001     155   C   3150,0000013,11912   18,452660   4,49375   4,48512   4,50484   4,03554   13,15341   97,90513   2,41486   0.0761   4,0002     157   R   3173,7000013,24779   72,022734   -1,93636   4,92230   -4,0182   13,12331   97,90513   2,41486   0.00761   4,0002     157   R   3173,7000013,24779   77,488256   2,33447   0.0662   -4,00860   13,2255   2,97489   -7,1661   0.0224   -0.002     158   B   3174,6000013,24975   97,348256   2,33447   0.0662   -0.0686   13,2255   16,123215   0.8856   0.0216   -0.002     158   B   3180,0000013,24979   97,348256   2,34147   0.0662   -0.0686   13,2255   16,123215   0.8856   0.0216   -0.002     159   G   3160,0000013,24979   97,347756   2,38749   -0.1036   -0.0857   13,22802   18,10559   -4,47515   -0.0168   -0.001     159   S   3160,000013,25264   97,377766   2,38749   -0.1036   -0.0857   13,22802   18,10559   -4,47515   -0.0168   -0.001     150   S   3160,000013,24949   77,595692   1,48199   -0.1036   -0.0857   13,22802   14,10549   -0.023   -0.001   -									•				
151   0   3094,4000012,00215   9704552   4,65536   1,33871   0.3154   12,00745   87,010809   2,21532   0.0013   0.0020     152   3   120,0000013,00215   97,17595   2,42556   2,145889   0.3154   13,01910   16,002344   4,7119   0.0229   0.000     153   7   3121,8000013,00941   97,77956   2,39147   2,10970   9,07160   13,05520   18,101724   4,48636   0.0277   0.001     154   0   3124,4000013,00941   97,77956   2,21538   1,20344   4,07160   13,05543   21,10434   4,6627   0.0326   0.0001     155   C   3150,0000013,10941   97,77956   2,21538   1,22364   4,07160   13,05543   21,10434   4,6627   0.0326   0.0001     155   C   3150,0000013,11912   18,452660   4,49375   4,48512   4,50484   4,03554   13,15341   97,90513   2,41486   0.0761   4,0002     157   R   3173,7000013,24779   72,022734   -1,93636   4,92230   -4,0182   13,12331   97,90513   2,41486   0.00761   4,0002     157   R   3173,7000013,24779   77,488256   2,33447   0.0662   -4,00860   13,2255   2,97489   -7,1661   0.0224   -0.002     158   B   3174,6000013,24975   97,348256   2,33447   0.0662   -0.0686   13,2255   16,123215   0.8856   0.0216   -0.002     158   B   3180,0000013,24979   97,348256   2,34147   0.0662   -0.0686   13,2255   16,123215   0.8856   0.0216   -0.002     159   G   3160,0000013,24979   97,347756   2,38749   -0.1036   -0.0857   13,22802   18,10559   -4,47515   -0.0168   -0.001     159   S   3160,000013,25264   97,377766   2,38749   -0.1036   -0.0857   13,22802   18,10559   -4,47515   -0.0168   -0.001     150   S   3160,000013,24949   77,595692   1,48199   -0.1036   -0.0857   13,22802   14,10549   -0.023   -0.001   -	150	Ď	_3091,8000	012.88547	17,807732	47889	1,256577	,03154	12.90299	98,989471	2,39185	00117	.00001
152   3   120,0000013,0048   94,71596   2,49565   2,19588   0,3158   13,01520   16,101524   4,48368   0,0279   0,000     153   F   3121,8000013,00488   94,771596   2,319147   2,109570   -,07160   13,05520   16,101524   -,48036   0,00279   0,000     155   C   3150,0000013,11912   16,452600   4,4950   .500844   0,0554   13,15049   94,99513   2,41486   .00783   0,001     155   C   3151,8000013,15489   16,444395   4,48612   .450486   -0.01882   13,15331   99,990313   2,41486   .00784   .0002     158   B   3179,000013,27497   27,202734   -1,98588   .08230   -0.01882   13,12258   26,997489   9,1861   .00342   .0	151	0	3094.4000	012.90705	20.764652	m,65838							
153 F   3121.0000013.00498   99.779360   2.30137   2.109570   9.07160   13.05520   18.101924   9.68538   0.0279   0.0010     154 O		3											
154 0 3124,000013,00941													
155 C   3150,0000013,11912   16,452000   .49250   .500844 *.03954   13,15049   99,991694 *2,41811   .00783   .0001     156 D   3151,8000013,13489   16,444395   .48812   .45086   .01682   13,15331   99,990313   2,41866   .00781   .0001     157 R   3173,7000013,23780   72,022734   .198538   .082230   .901682   .13,2258   .26,997489   .91661   .00342   .9002     158 B   3179,6000013,24973   99,40256   .22,55471   .00666   .00860   .13,26563   .16,52638   .16,5570   .00224   .0002     159 G   3160,0000013,24973   99,302573   .2,38132   .003142   .00660   .13,26555   .16,123215   .48836   .00216   .00024   .0002     160 F   3161,8000013,25219   99,299172   .2,41552   .012608   .00657   .13,28462   .1,105350   .47815   .00188   .0001     161 G   3162,2000013,25284   97,371766   .2,38799   .014036   .00657   .13,28462   .1,105350   .47815   .00188   .0001     162 G   3168,1000013,26493   71,59566   .1,40160   .0,40296   .00056   .13,33077   .26,42228   .0,9559   .00184   .0001     163 R   3210,000013,26921   .1,600020   .47452   .055172   .00056   .13,4002   .9,017001   .2,39119   .00160   .0001     164 S3   3210,000013,36921   .1,600020   .47452   .055172   .0056   .13,4002   .9,017001   .2,39119   .00166   .0001     165 D   3211,8000013,36921   .1,60072   .47833   .058596   .00188   .1,40173   .9,01840   .2,23719   .00160   .0001     165 D   3214,4000013,80714   .20,744815   .6,5622   .0,07111   .00128   .13,40743   .9,04640   .2,21813   .00133   .0000     166 O   3244,4000013,80714   .20,744815   .2,22573   .505873   .00381   .3,5544   .1,10174   .4,40727   .00280   .0001	154												
156   0   3151,8000013,13489   16,444955   -88812   450486   -0.0821   3,15331   99,99313   2,41486   0.0781   -0.0021   157   R   3173,7000013,23748   72,022734   -1.9583   0.08230   -0.01862   13,2258   26,89486   9,1801   0.0342   -0.0021   158   8   3173,7000013,224970   97,248256   -2.35447   0.08662   -0.0860   13,26565   18,523836   .51570   0.0224   -0.0022   -0.0028   -0.0	•••	•			*********	-,01-3,		******	10,00045	4,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-100047	100320	
156   0   3151,8000013,13489   16,444955   -88812   450486   -0.0821   3,15331   99,99313   2,41486   0.0781   -0.0021   157   R   3173,7000013,23748   72,022734   -1.9583   0.08230   -0.01862   13,2258   26,89486   9,1801   0.0342   -0.0021   158   8   3173,7000013,224970   97,248256   -2.35447   0.08662   -0.0860   13,26565   18,523836   .51570   0.0224   -0.0022   -0.0028   -0.0	155	<u> </u>	3150.0000	013-11912	18-452060	49250		0395A	13.15040		-2.41/11	-00783	. 0001
137   1373   1373   1374   1373   1374   1373   1													
158   8   3179,0000013,24970   97,406250   -2,35847   .006662  00880   13,26855   18,123215   .48836   .00216  0002													
159 G 3180,0000013,24935 99,362573 -2,38132 ,003142 -0.0080 13,26855 18,123215 ,48836 ,00216 -0.002  160 F 3181,8000013,25219 99,299172 2,41552 -0.012608 -0.00857 13,28462 18,105350 -47815 .00188 -0.001  161 G 3182,2000013,25284 97,377766 2,38799 -0.016036 -0.00857 13,28810 18,498728 -5.5529 .00184 -0.00186													
100   F   3181,8000013,25219   99,299172   2,41552   -,012608   -,00857   13,28462   18,105350   -,47815   -,00188   -,000181   -,0018													
61   G   3182,2000013,25284   97,377766   2,38799   0,10036   0,000557   13,28810   18,408728   0,50529   0,0184   0,00018													
	160	F	3181.8000	013.25219	49.299172	2.41552	012608	00857	13.28462	18.105350	F-47815	.00188 w	
10	161												
163 R 3210,0000013,36921 17,800020 4745205517200056 13,40062 99,017001 -2,39119001060001													
164 SS 3210,0000013,36921 17,800020 4745205517200056 13,40062 99,017001 -2,39190010600001			_ :										
165 D 3211,8000013,38556 17,807721 = 47893 = .058596 = .00328 13,40347 99,018400 2,39043 = .00120 = .0000	-												
166 0 3214.4000013.50224 99.719116 =2.42573 =.150953 =.00328 13.40793 87.046540 2.21413 =.00133 =.0000	104	53	3210,0000	013.36721	<u>T</u> \.*\\\000\\\00	14/452	+,055172		13,40062	99.017001	#2.3911 <u>9</u> _	00106_=	0001
166 0 3214.4000013.50224 99.719116 =2.42573 =.150953 =.00328 13.40793 87.046540 2.21413 =.00133 =.0000		_											
167 8 3240.0000013.50224 99.719116 =2.42573 =.150953 =.00328 13.51941 18.121104 .47827 =.00260 =.0000													
168 F 3241,6000013,50507 99,782502 2,39154 -,150273 ,00403 13,53547 18,139748 -,48892 -,00280 -,0091	166									87.046540	2.21413	00133 -	.0000
168 F 3241,6000013,50507 99,782502 2,39154 -,150273 ,00403 13,53547 18,139748 -,48892 -,00280 -,0091	167	8	3240.0000	013.50224	99.719116			<b>*</b> .00328	13,51941	18,121104	.47827	00260 -	.0000
170 \$ 3270.0000013.61920 18.451941 .49252 .036757 .00403 13.55666 21.143897 .6665200326 .0001 171 0 3271.8000013.61920 18.451941 .49252 .036757 .00403 13.65062 100.034387 .2.41514 .00783 .0001 172 0 3274.8000013.65498 18.444204 .48810 .031010 .00241 13.65344 100.032977 2.41590 .00781 .0002 172 0 3274.4000013.65585 21.436144 .66265 .024753 .00241 13.65785 87.932288 2.23821 .00729 .0002 173 \$ 3300.0000013.74944 .99.360895 .2.38129 .036853 .00241 13.76864 18.125421 .48862 .00215 .0002 174 F 3301.8000013.75228 .99.297513 2.41548 .039538 .0056 13.78471 18.106777 .47797 .00168 .0001 175 0 3304.4000013.75273 87.202315 2.23652 .040982 .00056 13.80597 21.050834 .65436 .00161 .0001 176 \$ 3330.0000013.86929 17.800027 .47450 .055192 .00056 13.90071 .99.017035 .2.39119 .00106 .0001 177 0 3331.8000013.86929 17.807800 .007895 .058613 .00327 13.90356 .99.018454 2.39043 .00120 .00001 178 0 3334.4000013.90723 20.765011 .658844 .007125 .00327 13.90356 .99.018454 2.39043 .00120 .00001 178 0 3334.4000013.90723 20.765011 .658844 .007125 .00327 13.90802 87.046615 2.21413 .00133 .00001 179 8 3350.0000014.00253 .99.721088 .2.42578 .150933 .00327 14.01950 18.121206 .47827 .00260 .00001	168	F	3241,6000	013,50507	99.782502	2.39154	150273	.00403	13.53547				
171 D 3271,8000013,65498 18,444204 -,48810 -,031010 :00241 13.65344 100.032977 2.41590 -:00781 :0002172 D 3274,4000013,65585 21,436144 -,66265 -,024753 :00241 13.65785 87,932288 2.23821 -:00729 :0002173 \$ 3300.000013,74944 99.560895 -2.38129 :035853 :00241 13.76864 18.125421 :48862 -:00215 :0002174 F 3301,8000013,75228 99.297513 2.41548 :039538 :00056 13.76471 18.106777 -:47797 -:00168 :0001177 D 3304,4000013,75673 87.202315 2.23652 :040982 :00056 13.80597 21.050834 -:65436 -:00161 :0001177 D 3331,8000013,86929 17.800027 :47450 :055192 :00056 13.90071 99.017035 -2.39119 :00106 :0001177 D 3331,8000013,80565 17.807800 -:47895 :058613 :00327 13.90356 99.018454 2.39043 :00120 :0000178 D 3334,4000013,90723 20.765011 -:65844 :007125 :00327 13.90802 87.046615 2.21413 :00133 :0000179 8 3350,0000014,00233 99.721088 -2.42578 :150933 :00327 14.01950 18.121206 :47827 :00260 :0000179 8 3350,0000014,00233 99.721088 -2.42578 :150933 :00327 14.01950 18.121206 :47827 :00260 :0000179 8 3350,0000014,00233 99.721088 -2.42578 :150933 :00327 14.01950 18.121206 :47827 :00260 :0000179 8 3350,0000014,00233 99.721088 -2.42578 :150933 :00327 14.01950 18.121206 :47827 :00260 :0000179 8 3350,0000014,00233 99.721088 -2.42578 :150933 :00327 14.01950 18.121206 :47827 :00260 :0000179 8 3350,0000014,00233 99.721088 -2.42578 :150933 :00327 14.01950 18.121206 :47827 :00260 :0000179 8 3350,0000014,00233 99.721088 -2.42578 :150933 :00327 14.01950 18.121206 :47827 :00260 :0000179 8 3350,0000014,00233 99.721088 -2.42578 :150933 :00327 14.01950 18.121206 :47827 :00260 :0000179 8 3350,0000014,00233 99.721088 -2.42578 :150933 :00327 14.01950 18.121206 :47827 :00260 :0000179 8 3350,0000014,00233 99.721088 -2.42578 :150933 :00327 14.01950 18.121206 :47827 :00260 :0000179 8 3350,00000179 8 3350,0000014,00233 99.721088 -2.42578 :150933 :00327 14.01950 18.121206 :47827 :00260 :0000179 8 3350,00000179 8 3350,00000179 8 3350,00000179 8 3350,00000179 8 3350,00000179 8 3350,00000179 8 3350,000000179 8 3350,000000179 8 3350,00000179 8 3350,00000179 8 3350,0000017	169	0	3244,4000	013.50949	87.801709								
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181	0	3364,4	00001	4,0095	8 87.803419	2,21650	,139784	00403	14.05675	21.144005	*,66652	.00327 .00015
182	8	3390.0	00001	4.1192	9 18,451935	.49254	036727	<b></b> 00403	14.15070	100,034353	-2,41514	.00783 .00018
192	0	3391.8	00001	4.1350	7 18,444126	· .48808	,030978	<b></b> 00241	14,15353	100.032923	2,41591	.0078100020
184	O	3394,4	00001	4,1559	4 21,435948	-,66262	.024716	00241	14.15794	87,932213	2,23821	.0072900020
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185	_	3420.0					036937	00241	14,26873	18,125318	48865	.0021500020
•	F	3421,8					-,039622	00055	14.28480	18,106676	• 47796	.0018800010
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189	D	3451.0	00001	4,3021	4 17,807878	<b></b> 47897	-,058631	•.00327	14.40365	99.018509	2,39042	*.00121 *.00005
190	0	3454.4	00001	4.4073	2 20,765206	-,65847	-,067139	00327	14,40811	87.046690	2,21412	0013300005
191	8	3480.0						00327	14,51959	18,121309	47827	0026000005
192		3481.6					150229	00403	14,53565	18,139950	46893	0028000018
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194	Š _	3510.0					036696			_100.034318		· 00783 · 00018
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195	Q	3511,8	00001	4,6351	518,444047	48806	030945	.00241	14.65361	100.032868_	2.41591	100781100020
196	0	3514,4				66260	-,024679	.00241	14,65803	87,932137	2,23822	00729 .00020
197	8	3540.0	00001	4,7496			.037021	.00241	14.76882	18,125216	.46862	•.00215 .00020
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209	8			5.2447		-2,38115	037104		15,26891	18,125113		0021500020
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212	8	3690,0	00001	5,3695	6 17,800047		055253	00055	15,40098	99,017140	-2.39121	0010700010
213	DPII	3692.0	00001	5.3877	7 17.786162		058976	00320	15,40414	99,266526	2.27044	-,00123 -,00005
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514	14	3730.7	~~~1	2,2600	9 84,095840	2,97891	131429	.00534	15,56141	34.518575	-1.75854	-,00423 -,00027
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225	FP12	3769.4	00001	5,6907	9 59,665911	-1,63992	015606	.00158	15,66234	35,380575	1,18171	00460 .00018
226	TP	3779.8					000798	. 00150	15,72969	18.127067	47728	-,00272 ,00018
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279	G			6.52932	<b>_</b>	#,09568	-,319572	.00023	14,25958	505.824375	-,11496	1.4880403683
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280	FH7	4092.	41850	16,52997		22,00279	-,304343	.01488	16,26032	555.067793	-25,21883	1.46772 .03119
281_	TH8	4094,	79040	16.53090	360,891718	19,49769	269041	01488	16,26093	681.157083	-27.94079_	1.54171 .03119
282	DH6	4097	79040	16,53239	299.599410	1,96261	-,244052	.00199	16,26159	743.233099	8,31293	1.5167004765
283	G _			16,5326		1,95614	-,243257	.00199	16,26167	736,597848	8.27520	1.4976404765
284	VHS	4104.	ñá ó 40	6,53586	275.497377	1,86317	231520_	00199	16,26304	_642,234757	7.71869	1.2384304021
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285	6			16,5361		1.85668	,230724		16.26314	636.074895	7.68096	1.2223504021_
286	VHS			16,53968		1.76329	218975	.00199	16,26473	548,723732	7.12446	1.0070303278
287	G VLE			16.53993		1,75678	-,218178	.00199	16.26484	543,039260	7.08673	.99392 -,03278
288	VHS			16,54383		1.66299_	206416	00199	16.26672	_462.700025	6,53022	
289	Ģ	411/1	<b>4704</b> 0	16,5441(	229.738071	1.65647	-,205618	.00199	16,26686	457.490941	6,49249	.8123502534
290	VH5	4122.	99040	16,54837	210,746861	1,56229	-,193846	.00200	16,26910	384,163634	5,93598	.6848101790
291	G			16.54866		1.55576	193047	.00200	16,26926	379.429940	5,89825	.67765 w.01790
292	VH5			16,55336		1,46123	-,181264	00200	16,27199	313.114561	5.34175	.59400 - 01046
293	THIZ			16.55724		1.38747	. 172252	.00200	16,27447	266.848610	4.91633	.54682 = .01046
294	FH5	4134.	80060	16,55016	175.198466	2,25859	169850	.00286	16,27508	258,429040	3.51743	.53773 =.00772
												•
295				16,76589		*.15255	,028430	.00286	16,49135	19,407763	06518	.0033200772
296_				16.85000		91869	091425	100586	16,62065_	47.320306		1665000772.
297	DH4			16.86027		*3,96468	106595	.00737	16,63044	48,104609	.95427	17777 .00029
298	THS			16.8705		-44.21435	113961	.00737	16,63381	46,235784	.91455	·17747 .00029
299	DH3	_4622.II	43140	6.87804	160,527693	410110410	175668_	01810	:16.65601	24.588592	2.84867	-14325 -01296
300	<b>TH4</b>	4217.	13700	16.87969	246,419103	-20,30697	213679	.01810	16 47390	1/1 350845	2 07020	- 11404 - 4434
301	FHZ		1-4::	16,8823		14,49586		-01810 -01139	16,77512	14,258965 6,100296	2.07020 11067	11604 -01296
305	THS		~~	6.88748		9,88012	100801	01139	16,89293	13,851151	-1.13947	07575 .00111
303	DHI			16.8909		2,48047		00279	16,91755_	18,121694	48656	0677000526
304				6.9007		1.85341		00279	16,97824	32,464991	-1.10255	02025 .00526
•						•	•					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
305	UH6	4265.	76300	16,92640	44,385506	1.44372	.101606	w. 00279	17,00215	47,850653	-1.50520	0051000012
306				7.0035		52132	064532	00279	17,03291	99.835690	-2.41110	*.00673 *.00012
307	DP21			17.02129		- 43776	061905	.00015	17,03604	100.086986	2.28941	00666 .00019
308	TP			7.0896		-1,12097	063424	00015	17,05761	59,212164	1,64087	-,00465 ,00019
309	DPZZ	4293.	93700	17.1004	40.060323	-1,15698	063535	00006	17,06480	51,830173	1,31981	00418 .00018
310				17.1517		-1,76410	,062938	●.00006	17,10721	30.100000	.76963	00232 .00018
311				17.13716		-,42784	061289	00126	17.12106	27,932815	-11108	7100193 100014
312	TP FP24			17.1576		-,58971 2 86903	048228	*,00126	17,18002	29,542274	*.26584	=.00049 .00014
313 314	19			17.1023( 17.19442		1,67935	.042641	00317 00317	17,19273 17,22383	34,401244	●1.7450B	+.00016 .00013
-34-		_2227.	,	2794.1325						<u>83.417491</u>	<u>-2.96803</u>	.00114 .00013
315	DPZ4	4332.0	53700	17,2075	28,732086	24041	002061	m,00293	17,22835	89,525084	.61050	.00139 .00007
316				7,26756		-14248	-,028430	00293	17,24615	78,479331	45129	.00213 .00007
317		4345.	3700	7.28150	30,035778	<b>80123</b>	036505	00355	17,25338	72,678258	1.83186	.00226 .00003
318				7.32363		-1,36976	0,073459	-,00355	17,28387_	41.057806	1.20057	.00256 .00003
319	FP22	4358,4	13700	7.33070	60.264507	-1,69858	082649	00180	17,29434	35,092825	1.17105	\$0000. 24500.
					102,568019			-,00380	17,36215	18.043795	,46828 -	.00284 .00002
321				7.35488		2,45107	124009	10201	17,38009	18.074532	48413	.00302 .00016
322	£ 5	45/0.0	201001	17.35488	105.398680	2.45107	1244	C0204	17.38009	18.074532	48413	.00302 .00016

323 324	R B	4348,4370017,42211 4348,6370017,46337	27.36#359 19,009256	,9\$272 ,54856	# , U79990 # , U44489	01502	17.40359	12:033713 97:786037	-1.47976 -2.38164	.004 MÃ	*******
325	G	4399.0370017.46676	18,581360	.52118	040479	.01002	17,49574	77.083072	<b>45.40044</b>	•UU/40	******
326	Ď	4400.8370017.48247	18,479563	-,46301	023940	.00849	17.49857	99.689989	2.40521		00020
327	G	4401.2370017.48588	18.860482	- 48929	020546	.00849	17,49921	97.776710	2,37799		00020
328	В	4407.1370017.52804	26,921526	<b></b> 87700	.053160	.01650	17.51041	72.080301	1.97720	.00613	00020
329	R	4429.0370017.59859	96.851518	*2,31615	414504	,01650	17.61394	18,144778	.48561	.00168	-100050
330	F	4430,6370017,60151	96.773627	2,35816	,425955	00387	17,62998	18,138545	•,48205_	.00136	00013
331	Č	4456.4370017.69905	20,467217	,62258	,737228	.02819	17.74119	87,291774	+2.21823	00195	00013
332	0	4459,0370017.72086	17.688085	44631	810516	.02819	17.74563	99,285045	-2.39457	<b>*.</b> 00228	
333_	<u> D</u>	4460.8370017.73/28	17.789892	- 50450	697347	.06899	17.74848	99,275322	2,39982		**00005
334	8	4486,4370017,84789	69.835034	-2,30977	2,663385	.06899	17.84314	21.024658	.65685	00283	
335	0	4489.0370017.85220	102.322532		2.842749	.06899	17.86444	18.069282	47983	00287	
336	F	4490.8370017.85496	102.400326	2,45115	2.842908	<b></b> 06881	17.88055	18,078272	-,48497	00303	
337_	<u> </u>	4516,4370017,94620	21.753689	69914	1.491713	- 03675	17.99171_	87.631614	-2.23093		00016
338 339	0	4519,0370017.96684 4520.8370017.98255	18.580816 18.478922	.52120 46297	1.396155	03675 .02980	17.99614 17.99897	99.693531	-2,40827 2,40632	00745 00741	-00016
340	C	4546,4370018,09412	85.248448	+2,14525	2.563208	.06186	18.09322	21,093891	.66296	00220	.00020
341	ŏ	4549.0370018.09868	96.847954	-2.31610	2,724043	.06186	18.11445	18,107804	48553	00167	00000
342	FCO	4579.0370018.22095	17.688776	,44629	1,236362	₹,03794	18,24639	99,212536	-2.39493	.00232	.00013
343	DCO	4609.0370018.35228	102.324847	+2,49314	2.300111	.05282	18.36521	18,069692	.47983	.00288	.00002
344	FCO	4639,0370018,46692	18.580334		1,137592	,02649	18.49691_	99.694356	-2.40826	.00744	00016_
345	pco	4669,0370018,59876	96.845640	-2.31608	2.419037	05995	18,61522	18,107393	48553_	.00166	<b>=</b> .00020
346	FCO	4699.0370018.72103	17.689257	44628	1.297436	02531	18,74716	99.211722	-2,39493	00235	
347	DCD	4729.0370018.85236	102.327160	-2,49317	2.842907	.06899	18,86598	18,070104	47983	-,00289	00001
348	FÇO	4759,0370018,96700	18,579853	\$2122	1.396124		18,99768_	99,695158	-2.40826_		
349	DÇO	4789,0370019.09885	96,843329	-2,31605	2,723761	.06185	19,11599	18,106980	.48553	00164	•00020
350	FCO	4819,0370019,22112	17,689739	.44627	1,236228	<b></b> 03794	19,24794	99,210931	-2,39494	,00239	.00013
351	DCO	4849.0370019.35244	102.329469	-2,49320	2,299953	.05282	19,36676	18,070518	.47983	.00290	.00001
352	FCO	4879,0370019,46708	18,579371	,52124	1,137624	,02648	19,49645	99,695938	-2.40826		
353	DCO	4909.0370019.59893	96.841021	<b>~2.31602</b>	2,419319	.05996	19,61677	18,106565	.48553		00020
354	FCO	4939,0370019,72120	17.690221	.44625	1,297571	02531	19,74871	99,210162	-2.39494		00013
355	DÇO	4969,0370019,85252	102.331775	-2,49322	2,843065	.06899	19,86753	18,070934	.47984	00290	
356	FCO	4999.0370019.96716	18,578889	,52125	1,396092	-,03677	19,99928	99.696695	2,40825_	00740_	. <u>•.00015</u> .
357	DCO	5029.0370020.09902	96,838716	-2,31599	2.723479	.06184	20,11754	18,106149	.48553		.00050
358	FCO	5059.0370020.22129	17,690704	44624	1,236094	*,03793	20,24949	99,209417	<b>-2,39495</b>	.00246	.00013
359	DCO	5089,0370020,55260	102.334079	#2,49325 <u></u>	2,299795		20.36830	18.071351_	47984		00001.
360	FCO	5119,0370020,46725	18.578406	,52126	1,137656	-,02648	20,49999	99,697429	-2.40824	00739.	00015
361	DCO	5149.0370020.59910	96.836414	<b>#2.31597</b>	2,419601	05996	20,61831	18,105731	.48552		00020
362	FCO	5179.0370020.72137	17,691187	44623	1.297705	02532	20.75026	99,208695	-2.39496	#.00250·	
363	DCO FCO	5209,0370020,85268 5239,0370020,96733	102,336379	-2.49326 52127	2.843223	#.03677	20.06708 21.00076	18.071770_ 99.698140	-2.40824	<u>00292</u> 00738	
304	7 60	252110210050170133	101311166	1-681	1,2,0000	807011	51100018	. 74070140	~ E @ ~ V U E 4	100130	-100013
365	DCO	5269,0370021,09919	96.834115	-2.31594	2.723197	.06183	21,11908	18,105311	.48552	00159	.00020
366	FCO	5299.0370021.22146	17,691671	,44622	1,235960	03793	21,25103	99,207995	-2.39496	.00253	.00014
367	DÇO	5329,0370021,35276			2,299637	05281	_ 21,36985	18,072190	47984_		
368	FCO	5359.0370021.46741	18.577438	152129	1.137688	-,02647	21.50153	99,698828	-2.40823		.00015
TAG	pcu	5389-0370021.59927	96.831819	-2.31591	2.419883	.05997	51,61985	18,104890	,48552	.00157	00020

380 FC	0 5719,0370022,96765	18,575964	,52132	1.395995	03679	23,00384	99,700753	-2,40820	0073300015
381 DC		96.824949	-2,31583	2,722632	.06182	23,12217	18.103617	48551	-,00153 ,00020
382 FC	0 5779.0370023.22180	17,693610_	. 44617	1,235691	•.03792	23,25413_	99.205429	-2.39500	41000 8050014
383 DC		102.347837	-2.49341	2.299323	05281	23,37294	18,073888	.47985	10000 .00001
384 FC	0 5839.0370023.46773	18,575498	.52134	1.137752	02646	23,50461	99,701348	-2.40819	.00732 .00015
385 DC	0 5869.0370023.59961	96,822665	-2.31581	2.420448	.05999	23.62294	18.103190	.48551	.0015200020
386 FC		17.694096	44615	1.298107	02533	23.75491	99.204846	-2.39501	
87 DC		102.350120	-2.49344	2.843694	06899	23,87371	18,074315	47986	=.00296 =.00000
88 FC		18.575012	52135	1,395963	-,03679	24.00538	99.701919	-2.40818	0073000015
	0 5989 0370024 09970			2.722350		24.12371	_18.102761_	48550_	00150 .00020
590 FC		17,694583	44614	1,235557		24.25568	_99.204286_		
191 DC		102.352399	-2,49346	2,299166	,05281	24.37448	18,074745	.47986	.00297 .00000
392 FC		18.574525	.52136	1,137785	02645	24.50615	99,702467	-2,40817	.00729 .00015
393 DC	the state of the s	96,818106	<del>-2.31576</del>	_2.420731_	06000	34.62448	_18,102331_	48550	00149_=_00020_
394 FC	0 6139.0370024.72205	17,695070	.44613	1.298241	W. VE334	24,75645	99.203749	<b>~2,39503</b>	<b>*.</b> 00278 <b>*.</b> 00014
195 DC	0 6169,0370024,85333	102.354676	-2.49349	2.843851	.06899	24,87526	18.075175	47987	0029800000
96 FC		18.574038	.52137	1,395930	03680	25,00692	99.702992	-2.40816	0072800015
97 DC		96,815831	-2.31573	2.722067	06180	25,12525	18,101900	48550	00147 -00020
98 FC		17,695557	44612	1,235423	-,03791	25,25723	99,203236	-2.39504	.00282 .00014
99 DC		102,356950	-2,49352	2,299010	.05281	25,37603	18.075607	.47987	.00299 .00000
400 FC		18,573550	,52138	1,137817	m,02644	25,50770	99.703494	~2,40815	.00726 .00015
OI DC		96.813558	-2.31570	2.421014	106001	25,62602	18.101448_	48549_	00146_#.00020_
OZ FC		17,696045	44611	1,298375	*,02534	25 <sub>4</sub> 75800 25 <sub>4</sub> 87680	99.202747 18.076040	-2.39505	0028500014 0029900000
103 DC		102,359220	+2,49354 F3140	2.844007 1.395898	.06899 03681	26.00847		,47987 -2 40814	
404 FC	0 6439,0370025,96813	To 1 2 1 3 A DE	.52140	14973070		E0100041	99.703971		-,00725 -,00015
105 DC	0 6469.0370026.10004	96,811289	w2.31568	2,721784	.06179	26,12680	18.101034	.48549	0014400020
06 FC	Company of the compan	17.696553	44609	1,235289	03790	26,25878	99,202281	-2.39507	.00289 .00014
07 OC	·	102,361488	-2.49357	2,298854	05281	26,37758	18.076474	47.988	.0030000000
08 FC		18,572573	52141	1.137850	02644	26,50924	99.704425	-2,40812	0072400015
09 DC	0 6589.0370026.60012	96,809023	-2,31565	2,421297	,06002	26,62757	18,100599	,48548	.0014300020
	A 1116 ATTAAT! "137A"		1.04 A B	700000	- 43536	34 75055	00 201878	-2 70502	_ 00202 _ 0044
10 FCI		17,697022	.44608 -2.49359	1.298509	*,02535 .06899	26,75955 26,87835	99,201838 18,076909	~2,39508 .47988	0029200014
11 DC		102.363753	52142	2.844163	~.03681	27,01001	99.704856		00301 .00000 0072200014
13 DC		96.806760	¥2,31563	2.721501	06178	27.12834	18.100163	44E44	=.00141 .00020
14 FS		17,697512	44607	1,235155	03789	27,26032	99.201420	-2,39510	.00296 .00014
						Water State Control			
415 DC		102,366015	-2,49362	2,298698	.05281	27.37912	18,077346	747989 -2 47989	.00301 <b></b> 00000
PROPERTY PROPERTY	ぬ ムザロロ、ハマアハハボデ、山が哲子で	48.571594	. Servy	1.137883	₩,02643	27.51078	99.705263	-2,40809	.00721 .00014

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373 DCD 5509.0370022.09936 96.829526 +2,31589

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376 FCD 5599.0370022,46757 18,576469 ,52131 1.137720 -.02646

377 DCQ 5629,0370022,59944 96,827236 \*2,31586 2,420165 ,05998

378 FCO 5659.0370022,72171 17.693124 .44618 1.297973 -.02533 379 DCU 5689.0370022.85301 102.345551 -2.49338 2.843537 .06899

417	DCO	6829.037	0027,600	29 96,804500	-2,51560	2,421500	.06002	27,62911	15,099726	.46547	+00140	-,00020
418	FÇÖ		9027,722		44606	1.298643	02535	27,76110	99.201025	-2.39511	00299	
419	DCO		0027.8536		-2,49364	2.844319	.06900	27.87989	18.077783	.47990	00302	
420	FCO	6919.037	0027.9684	18,571104	.52144	1,395832	<b>*</b> ,03682	28,01155	99,705646	-2.40608	-,00719	00014_
421	DCO		0028.100		#2,31558	2,721217	.06178	28,12988	18,099288	.48546	00138	00020
422	FCO		0028.2226		.44605	1,235021	03789	28,26187	99,200654	-2.39513	.00303	.00015
423	<u>D</u>		0028.239		*,50524	1,219707	.02075	28.26472	99,200187	2,39538	00316	00000_
424	•	74001751	0028,349	8 89,881276	-2,31036	1.750919	.02075	28,35931	21.069928	.65658	.00304	00000
425			0028.353		-2,49369	1.804870	.02075	28,38055	18,114837	,47999	.00303	₹.00000
426	F		0028,356		2,45292	1.764079	•.06575	28,39662	18.126747	48680	.00315	.00014
427			0028.447	الموالي والمساور أنها والمساحدون	69954	491336	03369	28,50754	87.717847	_*2,23058_	.00662	.00014
428			0028,460		.52146 46222	.403746 .359840	<b>-</b> ,03369 <b>-</b> ,01545	28,51197	99.777363	-2.40770	.00719	.00014
					-14466			28,51480	99.771718	2.41074	.00/13	~.00020
430			0028.595		-2.14468	-,035620	01545	25.60904	21.084904	.66296	.00191	₩.00020
431			0028,600		2,31555	-,075783	_ =.01545 _	28,63029	18,099018	48545		05000
432 433	Ć		'0028,603 '0028,700'		2,356 <u>31</u>	.099931	••01119 •02087	28.64638 28.75783	10,089854	-,48022		00015
434			0028.722		.44603		.02087	28,75783 28,7,6228	87.205290 99.200997	*2,21858		00015
			2020(122	in the second se	44400%		(02.00)	60 ( 1,0226	, *********		<u>~</u> •00303	<u>*</u> #00015
435	D	7100.837	0028.739	17.802656	-,50527	,119737	.02560	28,76512	99,200582	2,39537	00317	.00001
436			0028.844		-2,31036	1,185343	.05765	28,85979	21,034076	65685	00304	.00001
437	D.	7129,037	0028.853	97 102.372856	+2,49370	1,335244	.05765	28,88107	18,078492	47991	00303	.00001
438	_ <u>F</u>		0028.856	The state of the s	2,45296	_ 1.380118	00815	28,89717	18.087899	48529		-,00014
439	Ç	7156.437	0028.94/	97 21.744758	.69955	1,581692	.02390	29.00829	87.644795	-2,23075	●,00680	00014
440			0028,968		.52147	1,643839	.02390	29.01272	99.705652	-2.40804		00014
441			.984,984 290,9500		-,46220 -2,14467	1,759196	10520	29.01555 29.10974	99,707413	2,40709	00711	.00020
443			0029.100		-2,31554	4.725713	10520	29,13095	_21.120784 18.135364		00190 00137	.00020
444			0029.103		2,35627	4.709151	12347	29.14700	18,128685	48172	00105	.00015
n n'e		7314 847		20 474547	43340	OE A n A A	- 004.04	30 35035				
445	C		0029.201		,62215	1,950800		29,25825	87.277701	<b>~2,21839</b>	.00269	
447			0029.222		44603 +,50529	1,629300	09141 01137	29,26270	99.271968			,00015.
448	č		0029,349		-2.31037	1.748521	02069	29.36026	20.998112	2.39901 .65710		00001
449	Ŏ		0029,354		-2,49370	1,802304	.02069	29,38159	18,042117			00001
AFA		7350 817	0030 TEA	A1 102.880344	2.88164	. 761500	m - N&&&AG /	20 70775	18 040074	_ #550c	80715	
450			0029.356		2,45301 69956	490295	**06569' ***05363	29,39772 29,50904	_18,049076 _87.573482	48380_ 2,23098		00014
452	Ď		0029.465		.52147	402861	•.03363	29.51347	99.635951	-2,40844	.00678	.00014
453	Ď		0029.484		-,46219		01543	29,51631	99.645136	2.40348		00020
454			0029,596		-2,14464	.374390	.01663	29,61051	21.120603	66272		00020
455	_ń	7300:017	0029.600	3 96,796584		.417625	.01663	29,63172	18,135079	,48555	-00135	00020
456	_		0029.603		2,35619	429170	-,00389	29.64777	18.128316	48169		00025
457			0029.701		62213		02816	29.75903	87.275560		00272	
458			0029.722		44602	.615041	02816	29,76347	99,269627	-2,39475	00310	
459	D	7340.837	0029.739	30 17.803564	+,50533	,899937	.06908	29.76632	99.261866	2.39894	00323	
460	8	7366.457	0029.8496	2 89,886599	-2,31042	2.668476	.06908	29.86097	21.054428	.65682	00306	.00001
461	ō		0029.854		-2,49375	2,848093	06908	29,88225	18 078968	47989	00304	
462			0029.850		2,45313		06897	29,89835	18.088484	+ 48533.	00316	
463			0029.9461		69959	1,492905	-,03691	30,00947	87.547607	-2,23080	00678	
464	0	7399,037	0056' 668	18 18,569107	452149	1.596931	<b>~,</b> 03691	30.01389	99.708695	*2.40808	00715	~.00014
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80 G	7549,037003			-2.31544	048635	00739	30,63264_	18,096298	. 48564	00133	
81 F	7550.837003			2,35597	-,059651	<b></b> 00476	30,64873	18,086250	<b>47990</b>	.00102	0001
82 G	7551,237003	0.60439	94,841423	2,32888	-,061557	<b>.</b> 00476	30,65221	18,481053	•.50711	00096	0001
83 8	7557.137003	0.61595	69.718638	1,92927	066020	.00325	30.69489	26.831472	90817		0001
84 R	7579.037003	0.72308	17.700879	44597	005166	.00325	30.76465	99.227085		00315	
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85 D	7580.837003	0.73948	17.804908	-,50542	.011328	.00364	30,76750	99,232984	2.39438	+.00328	.0000
86 85	7580.837003	0.73948	17.804908	-,50542	011328	.00364	30,76750	99.232984	2.39438	00328	.0000
87 TL1	7591.157003			*1.23310	048940	.00364	30.78940	57.039247	1.69416	00320	
88 VL1	7597.057003				.070442	.00364	30.80926	39.410147	1.29384	.01320	
89 TL2	7609,037003	0.85430	102.374595	-2.49340	.114100	.00364	30,88318	18,147766	.48098	.07968	
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90 F	7610.837003	0.85706	102.448919	2,45331	. 115659	00192	30.69922	18.156584	48717	.09329	.0096
91 TL3	7611,837003	0.85865	97.610804	2.38480	113735	-,00192	30,90775	19.201057	-,55531	10297	0096
92 DL1	7618.857003			-24.04970	.173032	02053	30,97,856	9.062439	1.36952		0099
93 TL4	7627.437003				349615	.02053	31.27723	8.974819	-1.35934		0099
	7630.937003					00761	31.31489		-4.28199	01786	
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95 TLS	7635.337003	0.87287	770.759286	17.90465	339235	00761_	31,33007	78.610864	-7.41746	06191	<b>=</b> .0100
96 UL2	7641.237003	0.87428	573.981365	15.44688	.294303	00762	31.33774	190.941891		13961	
97 G	7641.637003	0.87439	561.690653	15,27990	291256	*.0076Z	31.33807	200,353365		14614	
98 UL2				12.81960		00762		365,658998		-,26110	
99 G	7647.937003					00762	31.34171			27016	
					•	•	22,0				
00 TL6	7655,721253			9,40156	.183961	-,00762		677.107464	-21.94339	-,44643	
01 VL3	7661,621253	0.88678		6,93857	.139008	<b></b> 00762	31,34532	960.842431		+.55787	
02 G	7662,021253	0,88/33	112.143242	6,77145	,135960	0076Z	31,34538	981.874637	-26,43278	-,56392	-x0151
03 DL3	7667.521253	0.89596	117.083344	#7.88181	.142377	.01010	31,34639	599,459612	77.82478	-,44039	.0572
04 TL3	7668,521253	0.89/23	133.386087	-8,42094	,152474	.01010	31.34669	453.915315	67.71952	<b>-,</b> 38315	.0572
			440 305450		1.0.1505	- 04744	74 75444	444 004000	10 40051		
05 PL4	7674,021253			10.84445	143592	-,01311	31.35114	111.076427	10.48056	18898	.0180
96 TL7	7684,521253			= 00470	005969	•.01311	31.58557_	1.005151	.00271	.00038	
7 767	7695,021253				+.131654	<b>*</b> ,01311	31.82085	110.962670		.18974	
08 DL4	7700,521253				<b>-,270329</b>	04065	31,82723	128.873312	8.14156		0129
9 TL3	7701,521253	1.57872	620,673300	-80,58150	-1310981	-,04065	31.02855_	113,112295	7.61946	19201	01551
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10 FL3	7707.021253	1.5/769	1010.051393	27.36678	-,377345	. 01253	31.33748	106.302141	<u> </u>	10703	

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STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	31.85401 31.85590 31.85734 31.86714	31.87162 31.89836 31.92041 31.98725 32,00513	32,07261 32,08504 32,11340 32,11861 32,13835	32,114287 32,11493 32,18664 32,24574 32,25564	32,30225 32,30948 32,3115 32,3440 32,3440	32.44018 32.44018 32.44018 32.440000 32.440000 32.400000 32.5000000000000000000000000000000000000	32.65126 32.65516 52.65519 32.65961 32.65961 32.63155 32.63155
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994,875942 701,060463 27,966259 9,144665	- A N A D - 3	18.771201 50.565310 58.368260 100.723821	59.088872 51.556636 29.428699 27.187713 28.509746	33.223014 81.008598 87.045564 76.791391	40.761789 18.498823 18.623233 19.048895	27.859431 101.9501801 101.950180 73.406994 71.783505 50.451111 17.73415 48.190512	68,399100 69,940620 95,00525 97,009301 97,177329 18,52669 18,536202 18,536202
7707,4212531,36086 7713,3212531,36088 7736,1055031,40920 7741,6055031,44593	7742,0055031,45335 7747,9055031,69017 7750,2055031,4979 7751,2055031,81940 7758,2055031,82767	7760.0055031.84520 7771.9855031.91467 7777.8855031.95402 7788.2055031.95590	7800.6055031.98012 7803.1055031.98734 7813.5055032.0336 7816.0055032.04456 7826.4055032.10549	7838,9055032,11866 7839,3055032,15078 7841,8055032,15544 7852,2055032,1574	7865-1055032-21198 7867-6055032-28952 7878-0055032-28952 7880-0055032-31035	7986,3055032,41894 7910,0055032,41894 7910,4055032,42171 7916,3055032,42491 7916,7055032,44981 7922,6055032,44981 7922,6055032,44981 7955,6055032,44981	7961,9055032,66002 7961,9055032,65094 7968,2055032,67246 7970,0055032,6726 7991,9055032,74629 7991,9055032,74629 7991,9055032,74629
2 4 C 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	0 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5 18 32 4 18 3	100 M	5 1P 6 0P32 7 1P 6 0P31	00-10 M T M T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	0 - N M 2
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560	0	8028,2055032,91929	102,074143	-2.44034	.139688	.00369	32:94997	18,146526	.48243	00312 .0	
561	F	8030,0055032.92206	101,986155	2.48781	140231	-,00309	32,96601	18,152009	48556	-,003080	
562	5	8055,6055033,01584	20,607917	68322	061067	-,00309	33,07694_	87,628775	-2.22838	004340	
563	0	8058,2055033.03745	17.731709	,49994	,053027	₩.00309	33,08137	99.676549	-2,40538	004470	
564	0	8060.0055033.05491	17,641992	+ 44867	,049693	00064	33,08420	99,671396	2.40816	00437 .0	
565	5	8085,6055033,16866	85.239297	-2,19185	.033346	00064	33,17851	34 870044		- 00015	
566	ŏ	8088,2055033,17321	97.097247	-2,36890	031686	00064	33,19976	21.079941 18.099637	.66182		0016
567	- <del>F</del>	8090.0055033.17612	97,185283	2,32141	029190	00211	33,21584	18.094157	48445 48132		0016
568	s	8115.6055033.27095	21,412389	63847	024926	00211	33,32719	87.348242	-2.22392		0019
569	Ŏ	8118,2055033,29178	18,536742	46755	030422		33,33164	99.372759			0019 0019
<u> 570 -</u>		8120,0055033,30744	18,626409	-,51879	035610	00369	33,33448	99.377915	2.39812	-00591 -0	0010
571	8	8145,6055033,41505	89,842752-	-2,26310	130108	<b>*</b> .00369	33,42886	21.114405	65905	.003380	0010
572	O	8148,2055053,41938	102.071458	-2.44025	-,139705	<b>*.</b> 00369	33,45006	18.146559	.48243	.00312 +.0	
573	<u> </u>	8150,0055033,42214	101,983374	2,48777	140247	,00309	33,46610_	18.152036_	e,48556	.00308 .0	
574	5	8175,6055033,51593	20,807174	₹68318	061053	,00309	33,57702	87,628645	-2,22837	.00434 .0	
	· .	847H 2055072 P176H	17 97116		057440						
575	0	8178,2055033,53754	17,731168	49990	053010	.00309	33,58145	99,676392	-2.40538	.00447 .0	
576	0 5	8180.0055033.55400	17,641552	= 44868 = 2 4946#	m. 049673	-00064	33,58429	99,671233	2.40816	.004360	
577 578	Ö	8205,6055033,660/ <u>5</u> _8208,2055033,660/ <u>5</u>	85,241520_ 97.099934		033274	.00064	33.67860_	21.07989 <u>6</u>		000150	
579	ř	8210.0055033.67621	97,188066	2,32145	- 029113	.00211	33.69984 33.71593	18,099604	48445	**00028 ***0	
	·					140711	33111473	18,094130	48132	000000	0014
580	8	8235,6055033,77103	21,413132	,63851	,024960	.00211	33,82728	67.348372	-2,22392	005350	0019
581	<u> </u>	8238,2055033,79186	18,537282	46759	030452	00511	33,83172_	99.372916.	-2.40090	00583 0	0019
562	D	0240.0055033.80753	18,626848	-,51877	035637	. 00369	33,83457	99.378075	2,39812	00591 .0	0010
583	5	8265,6055033.91514	89,840527	-2,26301	,130126	.00369	33,92895	21.114450	,65905		0010
584	0	8268,2055033,91946	102,068769	<u>=2.44016</u>	139723	00369	33,95015_	18.146592	48243_	003120	0010
585	F	8270,0055033,92223	101,980589	2,48773	.140263	00309	33.96619	18.152063	-,48556	003080	
586	3	8295,6055034.01602	20,806451	68314	061039	00309	34,07711	87.628516	-2,22837	004340	
587	Ō	8298,2055034,03763	17,730628	49986	052993	*.00309	34.08154	99,676235	+2,40537	004460	
588	Ď	8300.0055034.05409	17.641113	w.44870	049653		34.08437	99.671070	2.40816	00436 .0	
589		0310,3255034,12315	34,154993	-1,15148		**00064	34,10619	57,231938	1.70416	00266 .0	
-21-	- GC 4	3714 5358674 (4583	EA 441700	-1 55944	110220	- 00020					
590	VL1	8316,2255034,14592	50.111704	*1,55301	039229	00064	34,12599	39,497526	1.30169		0571
591	ILS		97,093245	*2,36866	,031528	00064	34,19993	18,099601	.48445		0571
592_ 593	F 1L3	8330.0055034.17630 8331.0055034.17798	97,180781	2,32144		-,00211 -,00211	34.21602	18.094127		097060	
594	DLI	8338,0055034,18797	197.677253	2,25570 *22,85739	.026921 1096901	.00210	34.22458 34.29575	19,124843	+,54939 1,36140	*10707 *0	
595	TL4	8346,6055034,19145	786,674677		.044998	.00210	34,59407	9,010636	-1,36104	.016400	1038
596	FLZ	8350,1055034,19208	890,122647	18,74938	.046173	-,00145	34,63161	27.183752	-4.28483	-,01931 -,0	
597			732,795795	17,00673	.039800	-,00145	34.64678	78.678062		06544 0	
598	OLZ	8360.4055034.19443	545.877926	14,67364	,031255	-,00145	34,65444	191.005576		145930	
599	G	8360,8055034,19455	534,202420	14,51513	030675_	-,00145	34.65476	200,415736	-11.90514	152650	1680
600	ULZ	8366,7055034,19665	376,700208	12,17963	.022129	-,00145	34.65823	365,686101	=16.1069R	-,270410	2312
601	G	8367.1055034.19682	367.019936	12,02105		00145	34,65840	378,685631		*.27966 =.O	
60ż	ŤLO	8374.8897534.20135	203,893036	8,93497	.010272	00145	34,66085	677.036409		+,459610	
603	VL3	8380.7897554.20755	112,252328	6,59691	.001725	00145	34,66201	960.665120		- 57384 - 0	
604	G	8381.1897534.20814		6,43827		00145	34,66208	981.689046	- : : : : :	-,58008 -,0	
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559 8 8025,6055032,91497 89,844974 -2,26318 ,130089 .00369 32,92877 21,114360 ,65905 -.00338 .00010

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	. 19617 19617 19887 19784	**************************************	.07985 .07985 .07437 .01576	.00231	
77.81016 67.270699 10.47988 *.00272	7.63212 7.63212 7.63317 7.63517 7.6066517	25 27 37 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3	6.25.35.07 6.39.077 7.39.087 1.56.294 1.18111	47624	2.06256 1.00006
435, 453137 435, 745, 65 111, 011653 111, 125, 225	129.008181 113.220640 108.340219 113.632909	904,433692 799,478684 762,829913 322,183044 201,105453	94,476439 99,190281 99,175268 51,47316	16,040772 16,040772	YEG(266)# YEG(532)#
34,06703 34,06703 34,00313 35,13756	MW 114 MW	35,17000 35,17063 35,17071 35,17261 35,17404	35,18386 35,18550 35,18650 35,21816 35,23730	35,30449 35,30449 35,27842	981,87464
6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0002332 000111122 000111132	* 0000 * 0000 * 0000 * 0000 * 111	**************************************	**00276	BETAY(502)# 981,87464 BETAY(608)# 1,00167
009201	4 020045 4 022363 4 022363 4 025325 4 025325	010017 015596 016439 028867	027329 023586 017779 017779	# 059914 # 059914	4,72571
10,38149 10,33895	#66,77114 #76,73826 26,04123 25,76063	12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	*2,42454 *2,42454	XEGR (443) B XEGR (726) B
127,779669 110,74909 1-013951 109,349529	447,409771 590,919168 968,162835 947,442089 967,840203	26.931633 7.969054 4.445939 6.945749	18,814953 17,796295 17,802352 39,170546 56,974671	966999 66	15139 XEG
00000,000705500000000000000000000000000	8419.6897534.69880 8420.6897534.69911 8426.1897534.70013 8426.5897534.70019	8457,2740034,75075 8460,7740034,76671 8461,1740034,77624 8467,0740035,06454	8476,3740035,13662 8477,3740035,14533 84979,1740035,16168 8491,1540035,23662 8497,0540035,25655	35,2784 35,2784 26,20	BETAX(510)#1016+65 BETAX(506)# .96
606 7LM 63 606 7LM 63 607 7L4 63 7L7 609 7L7 62	6110 014 04 6112 714 04 6113 614 04	615 TL8 84 616 DL2 84 617 C 84 617 C 84	620 FL1 84 621 TL3 84 622 D 84 623 TL2 84 624 VLS 84	625 TL1 8507.37400 626 ES 8507.37400 R#1353.99062 TGAME(	RAXIMA