

3.1 COMPARISON OF TEV II WITH ISR

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Comparison of TeV II With the ISR.

	TeV II	ISR
Incident Momentum (cm)	$[(s)^{1/2}/2]$ 22 GeV/c	32 GeV/c
Incident Beam Types	$\pi^\pm, K^\pm, p, \bar{p}, \gamma$	$p, \bar{p}$
Target Types	p, A	p
Max $p_T$ (rate limit)	$p_T \sim 14$ GeV/c $X_t \sim 0.65$	$\sim 18$ $\sim 0.6$
Secondary Particle I.D.	$\theta$ $0^\circ + 135^\circ$ $\phi$ $0^\circ + 2\pi$	$\theta$ $-45^\circ + 45^\circ$ $\phi = \pm 45^\circ$
Jet Angular Coverage	$\theta$ $45^\circ + 135^\circ$ $\phi$ $0 + 2\pi$	$\theta$ $45^\circ + 135^\circ$ $\phi$ $3/4 (2\pi)$

**Incident Momentum**

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory experiments have shown that  $\pi^-$  beams are more "efficient" than proton beams (of the same energy) in producing high  $p_T$  jets. It is expected that 1000-GeV protons may probe comparable physics as  $\sim 600$  GeV  $\pi^-$ 's. Therefore, a  $\pi^-$  beam of  $\sim 1000$  GeV may probe similar physics as that studied at the ISR.

**Incident Target Types**

It is also important to have  $\pi^-$  and p beams for nuclear targets; dimuon production shows differences in  $\alpha$  (where  $\sigma = A^\alpha$ ) when  $\pi^-$  and p initiated data are compared.