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**FORTRAN PROGRAM KINE:**  
**CALCULATING KINEMATICAL AND DYNAMICAL**  
**QUANTITIES FOR PARTICLE INTERACTIONS**  
**AND DECAYS**

Berkeley, California

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FOR PARTICLE INTERACTIONS AND DECAYS

W. Peter Trower

September 1, 1966

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FORTTRAN PROGRAM KINE:  
CALCULATING KINEMATICAL AND DYNAMICAL QUANTITIES  
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Berkeley, California

September 1, 1966

ABSTRACT

FORTTRAN program KINE is a calling routine for a collection of seven subroutines. Each subroutine calculates interesting kinematical and dynamical quantities for the particle reaction  $1+2 \rightarrow 3+4$  by applying special relativity to the process in the form of the Lorentz transformation. The reaction is completely specified if, in addition to the rest masses involved, two of the physical variables are specified. The subroutines perform calculations for the most useful combinations of these two variables.



## I. INTRODUCTION

The application of special relativity to particle interactions is in general a straightforward but often tedious affair. This report describes a computer program KINE, that calculates relativistic kinematics and dynamics of particle interactions and allows the physicist a wide latitude in his choice of input variables and an extensive output that should cover most of his normal needs.

Symbolically the interaction for which KINE is constructed can be written as  $1+2 \rightarrow 3+4$ , where particle 2 is assumed to be at rest in the laboratory frame. The user specifies his problem by stating the masses of the particles in the reaction. Decays are specified by setting the mass of particle 2 equal to zero. For photoproduction the mass of particle 1 is set to zero. In three-dimensional space, each particle may be described by three variables (for example,  $P_x P_y P_z$ ); this makes a total of nine variables for the reaction, since particle 2 is at rest. But in the reaction plane, each particle can be characterized by a pair of variables, so the number of variables is thus reduced to six. We further have three conservation equations, two in momentum and one in energy, and can arbitrarily specify the direction of particle 1; this leaves only two variables that are necessary to specify this system. KINE has seven subroutines that allow the user to specify the most useful combinations of two variables out of two of three pairs of particle variables: momentum or kinetic energy of 1 in the laboratory or in the center-of-mass frame, momentum or kinetic energy of 3 in either frame, and angle of 3 in either frame.

KINE essentially generates tables of kinematic and dynamic variables. Depending on the input, its output consists of the kinetic energies, momenta, and angles of particles 3 and 4 in both frames, as well as their  $\eta$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $d\Omega_{\text{LAB}}/d\Omega_{\text{c.m.}}$ . In addition, the  $\eta$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  of the center of mass; the relative velocity, phase space, and total opening angle of the final-state particles; and the threshold energy and momenta of the incident particle are calculated.

This program has gone through many stages, programmers, and computers over the last six years.<sup>1</sup> Although it reflects the needs and interests of only one high-energy physics group, it is hoped that it now can serve other groups. A program called RELKIN<sup>2</sup> performs some of the calculations of one of KINE's subroutines; however, RELKIN has the advantage that it can make these calculations for a moving-target particle.

## II. THEORY

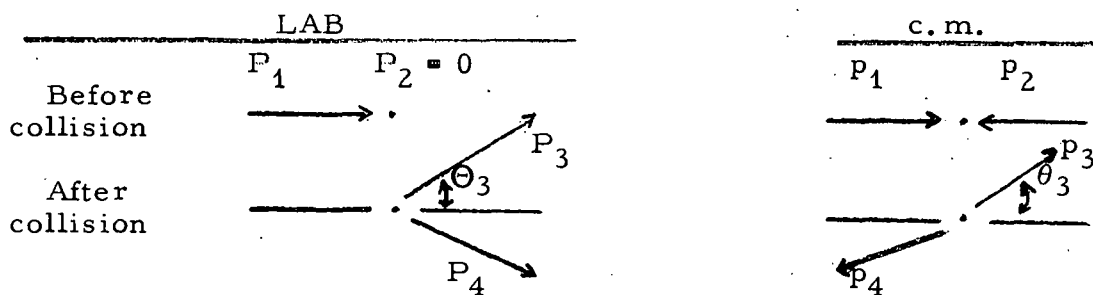
In this report we concern ourselves only with the particle reaction<sup>3</sup> of the form

$$1 + 2 \rightarrow 3 + 4, \quad (1)$$

where 1 is called the incident particle, 2 is called the target particle, and 3 and 4 are called the final particles. We look at this reaction in two frames of reference, LAB and c.m. In the LAB frame, 1 is moving and strikes 2, which is at rest. This frame is the one that a person is in when he looks at a bubble chamber or spark chamber photograph. The center-of-mass (c.m.) frame is also uniquely defined; it is the frame in which the momentum of 1 is equal in magnitude but opposite in direction to that of 2.

Now, let us adopt a convenient notation in which mass, energy, and momentum are expressed in terms of energy. Let  $M$  be an abbreviation for mass  $Mc^2$ , and  $P$  be an abbreviation for the momentum  $Pc$ . Let capital letters refer to quantities relative to the LAB frame and lower-case letters refer to quantities relative to the c.m. frame. Further, let the numerical subscripts designate the specific particle to which the quantity refers.

In summary, we construct the following diagram:



T	Kinetic energy	t
P	Momentum	p
W	Total energy	w
$\Theta$	Angle	$\theta$
$\Omega$	Solid angle	$\omega$

Since two vectors define a plane, we can think of each momentum vector as having only an x and a y component. By conservation of momentum and energy, we can write in the LAB frame the following three equations:

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Table IV. Format of outputs.

Type	Line	Word														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	Master #1	$M_1$	$M_2$	$M_3$	$M_4$	-	-	-	-	-	$v_{rel}$	$\rho$	$\Theta_3^{max}$	$\Theta_4^{max}$	$w$	-
	Master #2	$P_1$	$T_1$	$Q$	$P_1^{Thres}$	$T_1^{Thres}$	$P_{in}$	$P_{out}$	-	* <sup>1</sup>	-	* <sup>2</sup>	$\eta$	$\gamma$	$\beta$	-
	Data	$\Theta_3$	$P_3$	$\eta_3$	$T_3$	$\beta_3$	$\left(\frac{d\Omega}{d\omega}\right)_3$	$\theta_3$	$\Theta_4$	$P_4$	$\eta_4$	$T_4$	$\beta_4$	$\left(\frac{d\Omega}{d\omega}\right)_4$	$\Theta_{34}$	-
B	Master	$M_1$	$M_2$	$M_3$	$M_4$	-	-	-	-	-	* <sup>1</sup>	-	-	$Q$	$T_1^{Thres}$	$P_1^{Thres}$
	Data	* <sup>2</sup>	* <sup>3</sup>	* <sup>4</sup>	$\beta_4$	$\eta_4$	$\Theta_4$	$P_4$	$T_4$	$P_1$	$w$	$P_{in}$	$P_{out}$	$\eta$	$\gamma$	$\beta$

\*The asterisks with superscript numbers are explained in Table III.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Several of KINE's subroutines were originally written by Dr. Jon Peter Berge and Dr. Joseph Schwartz for the IBM 650 computer. Miss Marilyn Gode-von Aesch of this Laboratory and Howard A. Gordon of the University of Illinois have given the author much assistance in expanding these programs and converting them to the IBM 7094, as well as in coding the additional routines. For the interest displayed by Professor Arthur H. Rosenfeld throughout this project, the author is deeply grateful.

This work was performed under the auspices of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

APPENDICES

A. Glossary of Mnemonics Used in KINE

Most of the mnemonics used in KINE are constructed by appropriate combination of the following symbols:

<u>Physical quantity</u>	<u>Particle</u>	<u>System</u>	<u>Magnitude</u>
AM (mass)	1	L(LAB)	X (maximum)
P (momentum)	2	C(c.m.)	N (minimum)
T (kinetic energy)	3		D (increment)
W (total energy)	4		T (threshold)
A (angle)			I (ith iteration)

For example, the P1CT is the threshold value of the momentum of particle 1 in the c.m. system.

The following is a list of terms that are not covered by the table. If they occur for more than one particle, a representative case is given.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| BETA = $\beta$   | IN = input-tape designation                                    |
| BETA3 = $\beta_3$  | IO = output-tape designation                                   |
| BRUP = $(1 + \gamma^2 \tan^2 \Theta_3)$  | PCIN = $p_{in}$  |
| COS 3L = $\cos \Theta_3$   | PCOUT = $p_{out}$  |
| DOL3C3 = $(d\Omega/d\omega)_3$   | PS = phase space   |
| DRUP = $\left\{ \left( \gamma^2 + \eta^2 \frac{w_3^2}{p_{out}^2} \right) \tan^2 \Theta_3 + 1 \right\}^{1/2}$ | Q = Q value  |
| ETA = $\eta$   | R = number of degrees in a radian                              |
| FRUP = $-\frac{\gamma \eta w_3}{p_{out}} \tan^2 \Theta_3$  | SAP 4 = $\left\{ \frac{1}{\beta^2 - \beta_4^2} \right\}^{1/2}$ |
| GAMMA = $\gamma$   | SIN 3L = $\sin \Theta_3$                                       |
| IA = Integral value of Q   | SIS = $w_3^2 - M_3^2$  |

B. LISTING OF MAIN PROGRAM

-----

```
C   MAIN PROGRAM
COMMON X,AM,P1L,A3C,A3L,P3L,P1C,IO,R
DIMENSION X(4),AM(4),P1L(3),A3C(3),A3L(3),P3L(3),P1C(3)
IN=2
IO=3
R=57.29578
10 L=0
3  READ INPUT TAPE IN,1,N,(X(I),I=1,4)
1  FORMAT (I1,9X,4F10.0)
   L=L+1
   IF(N-1) 43,43,39
39  DO 40 I=1,4
   IF(X(I)) 42,40,40
40  CONTINUE
   IF(X(3)) 42,42,41
41  IF(X(2)-X(1)) 42,42,43
42  WRITE OUTPUT TAPE IO,6
   6  FORMAT(34HIERROR IN DATA. EXECUTION DELETED.)
   GO TO 5
43  GO TO (11,12,13,14,15,16,4,4,4),N
11  DO 21 I=1,4
21  AM(I)=ABS(X(I))
   GO TO 3
12  M=1
   IF (X(4)) 100, 32, 100
32  DO 22 I=1,3
22  P1L(I)=X(I)
   GO TO 51
13  DO 23 I=1,3
23  A3C(I)=X(I)
   GO TO 51
14  DO 24 I=1,3
24  A3L(I)=X(I)
   GO TO 51
```

```
15 M=3
   IF (X(4)) 100,35,100
35 DO 25 I=1,3
25 P3L(I)=X(I)
   GO TO 51
16 M=1
   IF (X(4)) 100,36,100
36 DO 26 I=1,3
26 P1C(I)=X(I)
   GO TO 51
   4 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE 10,2
   2 FORMAT(43H1 DATA CARD HAS INCORRECT ASSIGNMENT NUMBER)
   5 READ INPUT TAPE IN,1,N,(X(I),I=1,4)
   IF(N-1) 5,50,5
50 L=1
   GO TO 11
51 IF(L-2) 52,53,54
52 GO TO 3
53 K=N
   GO TO 3
54 GO TO (4,55,58,61,62,59),K
55 GO TO (4,4,56,57,60,4),N
56 CALL ALPHA
   GO TO 10
57 CALL BETA
   GO TO 10
58 CALL GAMMA
   GO TO 10
59 CALL DELTA
   GO TO 10
60 CALL EPSIL
   GO TO 10
61 CALL ZETA
   GO TO 10
62 CALL ETA
   GO TO 10
100 DO 101 I=1,2
101 X(I) = SQRTF(X(I)**2+2.0*AM(M)*X(I))
102 GO TO (4,32,4,4,35,36),N
END
```



C. LISTING OF SUBROUTINE ALPHA  
-----

```

SUBROUTINE ALPHA
COMMON X, AM, P1L, A3C, A3L, P3L, P1C, IO, R
DIMENSION X(4), AM(4), P1L(3), A3C(3), A3L(3), P3L(3), P1C(3)
P1LI = P1L(1)
Q = AM(1)+AM(2)-AM(3)-AM(4)+0.001
IA=Q
IF(IA) 100, 103, 103
100 W1LT=AM(1)+((( -Q)*(AM(1)+AM(2)+AM(3)+AM(4))))/(2.0*AM(2))
P1LT=SQRTF((W1LT+AM(1))*(W1LT-AM(1)))
T1LT=-AM(1)+SQRTF(AM(1)**2+P1LT**2)
101 IF(P1LI-P1LT) 102, 104, 104
102 P1LI=P1L(3)+P1LI
GO TO 101
103 P1LT=0.0
T1LT=0.0
104 P1L(1)=P1LI
IF(P1L(2)-P1LI) 10, 200, 200
10 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE IO, 6
6 FORMAT(46H MOMENTUM CONSTRAINTS KINEMATICALLY IMPOSSIBLE)
GO TO 500
C NEW PASS FOR INDEPENDENT VARIABLE.
200 A3CI=A3C(1)
W1L=SQRTF(P1LI**2+AM(1)**2)
T1L=ABSF(W1L-AM(1))
W34C=SQRTF(AM(1)**2+AM(2)**2+2.0*AM(2)*W1L)
W3C=(W34C**2+AM(3)**2-AM(4)**2)/(2.0*W34C)
W4C=W34C-W3C
ETA=P1LI/W34C
GAMMA=(W1L*AM(2))/W34C
BETA=ETA/GAMMA
SIS=W3C**2-AM(3)**2
IF (SIS) 201, 201, 202
201 PCOUT=0.0
BETA3=0.0
BETA4=0.0
GO TO 203
202 PCOUT=SQRTF(SIS)
BETA4=PCOUT/SQRTF(AM(4)**2+PCOUT**2)
BETA3=PCOUT/SQRTF(AM(3)**2+PCOUT**2)
203 PCIN=ABSF(ETA*AM(2))
IB3=(BETA-BETA3)*10000.0
IB4=(BETA-BETA4)*10000.0
VREL=PCIN*(1.0/(SQRTF(AM(1)**2+PCIN**2))+1.0/(SQRTF(AM(2)**2
1+PCIN**2))) *2.997993E10
PS=PCOUT*W3C*W4C/W34C
IF (IB3) 204, 206, 205
204 A3L(2)=180.0
GO TO 207
205 SAP3 =SQRTF(1.0/((BETA+BETA3)*(BETA-BETA3)))
A3L(2)=ATANF(BETA3*SAP3/GAMMA)*R
GO TO 207
206 A3L(2)=90.0
207 IF (IB4) 208, 210, 209
208 A4LX=180.0
GO TO 11

```

```

209 SAP4=SQRTF(1.0/((BETA+BETA4)*(BETA-BETA4))).
    A4LX= ATANF(BETA4*SAP4/GAMMA)*R
    GO TO 11
210 A4LX=90.0
11 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE IO,1
    1 FORMAT(120H1SUBROUTINE ALPHA      INDEPENDENT VARIABLE=MOMENTUM 1
    1(LAB)      DEPENDENT VARIABLE=ANGLE 3 (CM)      )
    WRITE OUTPUT TAPE IO,2,(AM(I),I=1,4),VREL,PS,A3L(2),A4LX,W34C
    2 FORMAT(132H-  MASS      MASS      MASS      MASS
    1          TOTAL /      RELATIVE      PHASE      MAX ANGLE      MAX ANG
    2LE      132H      1          2          3          4
    3          VELOCITY      SPACE      3          4
    4          ENERGY /
    5          132H      (MEV)      (MEV)      (MEV)      (MEV)
    6          (CM/SEC)      (MEV-SQ.)      (LAB)      (LAB)
    7          (CM) /
    8          91X,4(F7.2,4X),30X,1PE9.3,5X,1PE9.3,4X,OPF6.2,7X,F6.2,3X,F8.2)
    WRITE OUTPUT TAPE IO, 3, ETA, GAMMA, BETA, P1LI, TIL, Q, PILT, TIL
    1T, PCIN, PCOUT
    3 FORMAT(132H- MOMENTUM      KINETIC      Q      THRESHOLD      THRESHOLD
    1MOMENTUM      MOMENTUM      ETA      GAMMA
    2          BETA /
    3          132H      1          ENERGY1      VALUE      MOMENTUM1      KINETIC
    4          IN      OUT      (CM)      (CM)
    5          (CM) /
    6          79H      (LAB)      (LAB)      (LAB)      (LAB)      ENERGY1
    7          (CM)      (CM)      ,24X,F9.4,2X,F8.4,2X,F8.6/
    8          81X,F8.2,3X,F8.2,1X,F7.2,3X,F8.2,4X,F8.2,4X,F8.2,3X,F8.2/////X)
    WRITE OUTPUT TAPE IO, 4
    4 FORMAT(132H ANGLE      MOMENTUM      ETA      KINETIC      BETA      D OMEGA (LAB
    1) ANGLE      ANGLE      MOMENTUM      ETA      KINETIC      BETA      D OMEGA (LAB
    2)      TOTAL /
    3          132H      3          3          3          ENERGY3      3      -----
    4-      3          4          4          4          ENERGY4      4      -----
    5-      ANGLE /
    6          132H      (LAB)      (LAB)      (LAB)      (LAB)      (LAB)      D OMEGA (CM)
    73      (CM)      (LAB)      (LAB)      (LAB)      (LAB)      (LAB)      D OMEGA (CM)
    84      (LAB) /      )
C      NEW PASS FOR DEPENDENT VARIABLE
300 COS3C=COSF(A3CI/R)
    W3L=ETA*PCOUT*COS3C+GAMMA*W3C
    W4L=-ETA*PCOUT*COS3C+GAMMA*W4C
    IF(W3L-AM(3)) 301,301,302
301 P3LI=0.0
    T3L=0.0
    GO TO 303
302 P3LI=SQRTF(W3L**2-AM(3)**2)
    T3L=W3L-AM(3)
303 IF(W4L-AM(4)) 304,304,305
304 P4L=0.0
    T4L=0.0
    GO TO 307
305 P4L=SQRTF(W4L**2-AM(4)**2)
    T4L=W4L-AM(4)
    IF(P1LI).500,3307,307
3307 A3LI=A3CI
    A4L=180.0-A3CI
    GO TO 320

```

```

307 COS3L=(P1LI**2+ P3LI**2-P4L**2) / (2.0*P1LI*P3LI)
    IF (ABSF(COS3L)-0.999995)311,308,308
308 IF(COS3L)309, 310,310
309 A3LI=180.0
    GO TO 313
310 A3LI=0.0
    GO TO 313
311 SIN3L=SQRTF(1.0-COS3L**2)
    TAN3L=SIN3L/COS3L
    A3LI=ATANF(TAN3L)*R
    IA3LI=A3LI*10.0
    IF(IA3LI)312,3312,313
3312 A3LI=90.0
    GO TO 313
312 A3LI=A3LI+180.0
313 COS4L=(P1LI**2-P3LI**2+P4L**2)/(2.0*P1LI*P4L)
    IF (ABSF(COS4L)-0.999995)317,314,314
314 IF(COS4L)315, 316,316
315 A4L=180.0
    GO TO 320
316 A4L=0.0
    GO TO 320
317 SIN4L=SQRTF(1.0-COS4L**2)
    TAN4L=SIN 4L/COS 4L
    A4L=ATANF(TAN4L)*R
    IA4L=A4L*10.0
    IF(IA4L)318,319,320
318 A4L=180.0+A4L
    GO TO 320
319 A4L=90.0
320 DOL3C3=(PCOUT/P3LI)**3*(GAMMA+(ETA*W3C*COS3C/PCOUT));
    IF(P3LI)321,321,322
321 DOL3C3=0.0
322 DOL4C4=(PCOUT/P4L)**3*(GAMMA-(ETA*W4C*COS3C/PCOUT));
    IF(P4L)323,323,324
323 DOL4C4=0.0
324 ETA3L=P3LI/AM(3)
    BETA3L=P3LI/SQRTF(AM(3)**2+P3LI**2)
    ETA4L=P4L/AM(4)
    BETA4L=P4L/SQRTF(AM(4)**2+P4L**2)
    A34L=A3LI+A4L
    IF(A34L-180.0)326,325,325
325 A34L=180.0
326 WRITE OUTPUT TAPE IO,5,A3LI,P3LI,ETA3L,T3L,BETA3L,DOL3C3,A3CI,A4L,
    1P4L,ETA4L,T4L,BETA4L,DOL4C4 ,A34L
    5 FORMAT(1X,F6.2,1X,F8.2,1X,F6.2,1X,F9.2,1X,F8.6, F12.5,5X,F6.
    12,1X,F6.2,1X,F8.2,1X,F6.2,1X,F9.2,1X,F9.7, F12.5,6X,F6.2)
C INCRIMENT AND TEST VARIABLES.
    A3CI=A3CI+A3C(3)
    IF(A3C(2)-A3CI)400,300,300
400 P1LI=P1LI+P1L(3)
    IF(P1LI-P1L(2))200,200,500
500 RETURN

```

D. SAMPLE OUTPUTS  
TYPE A FORMAT

SUBROUTINE GAMMA

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE = ANGLE 3 (CM)

DEPENDENT VARIABLE = MOMENTUM 1 (LAB)

MASS 1 (MEV)	MASS 2 (MEV)	MASS 3 (MEV)	MASS 4 (MEV)	ANGLE 3 (CM)	U VALUE (MEV)	THRESHOLD KINETIC ENERGY1	THRESHOLD MOMENTUM1 (LAB)
139.59	938.21	497.80	1115.36	105.00	-535.36	767.75	896.54

ANGLE 3 (LAB)	MOMENTUM 3 (LAB)	KINETIC ENERGY2 (LAB)	BETA 3	ETA 3	ANGLE 4 (LAB)	MOMENTUM 4 (LAB)	KINETIC ENERGY4 (LAB)	MOMENTUM 1 (LAB)	TOTAL ENERGY (CM)	MOMENTUM IN (CM)	MOMENTUM OUT (CM)	ETA (CM)	GAMMA (CM)	BETA (CM)
2.31	237.41	53.72	0.43048	0.477	0.83	662.85	182.10	900.00	1615.15	522.80	37.02	0.55722	1.1448	0.486755
9.15	173.08	29.23	0.32841	0.348	2.09	754.62	231.29	925.00	1629.44	532.60	106.31	0.56768	1.1499	0.493579
15.41	142.13	19.89	0.27455	0.266	2.66	813.86	255.30	950.00	1643.62	542.28	145.93	0.57799	1.1550	0.500418
22.19	121.33	14.57	0.23680	0.244	3.04	863.87	295.42	975.00	1657.68	551.83	177.06	0.58817	1.1601	0.506979
29.66	106.50	11.27	0.20422	0.214	3.32	908.98	323.48	1000.00	1671.63	561.26	203.62	0.59822	1.1653	0.513371
37.77	96.02	9.18	0.18940	0.193	3.55	950.92	350.34	1025.00	1685.47	570.56	227.22	0.60814	1.1704	0.519599
46.31	89.01	7.90	0.17602	0.179	3.73	990.61	376.40	1050.00	1699.21	579.75	248.69	0.61793	1.1755	0.525670
54.95	84.89	7.19	0.16811	0.171	3.87	1028.60	401.89	1075.00	1712.84	588.83	268.53	0.62761	1.1806	0.531589
63.32	83.16	6.90	0.16477	0.167	4.00	1065.26	426.98	1100.00	1726.37	597.81	287.09	0.63718	1.1857	0.537363
71.09	83.33	6.93	0.16510	0.167	4.11	1100.83	451.75	1125.00	1739.80	606.67	304.59	0.64663	1.1909	0.542996
78.07	84.97	7.20	0.16826	0.171	4.20	1135.49	476.29	1150.00	1753.13	615.44	321.21	0.65597	1.1960	0.548493
84.19	87.69	7.66	0.17348	0.176	4.28	1169.39	500.65	1175.00	1766.36	624.11	337.07	0.66521	1.2010	0.553860
89.47	91.18	8.28	0.18016	0.183	4.35	1202.62	524.86	1200.00	1779.50	632.46	352.27	0.67435	1.2061	0.559101
94.00	95.19	9.02	0.18782	0.191	4.41	1235.29	548.96	1225.00	1792.55	641.16	366.89	0.68338	1.2112	0.564220
97.86	99.54	9.86	0.19608	0.200	4.46	1267.45	572.97	1250.00	1805.50	649.55	380.99	0.69233	1.2163	0.569221
101.15	104.11	10.77	0.20470	0.209	4.51	1299.16	596.90	1275.00	1818.37	657.85	394.64	0.70118	1.2213	0.574109
103.98	108.78	11.75	0.21349	0.219	4.55	1330.47	620.78	1300.00	1831.15	666.07	407.87	0.70994	1.2264	0.578888
106.40	113.51	12.78	0.22232	0.228	4.59	1361.42	644.61	1325.00	1843.84	674.21	420.72	0.71861	1.2314	0.583560
108.50	118.24	13.85	0.23109	0.238	4.62	1392.04	668.40	1350.00	1856.45	682.25	433.22	0.72719	1.2365	0.588130
110.32	122.93	14.95	0.23974	0.247	4.65	1422.37	692.17	1375.00	1869.99	690.24	445.40	0.73570	1.2415	0.592601
111.90	127.56	16.08	0.24824	0.256	4.67	1452.42	715.91	1400.00	1881.42	698.14	457.29	0.74412	1.2465	0.596975
113.29	132.13	17.24	0.25654	0.255	4.70	1482.22	739.64	1425.00	1893.79	705.97	468.91	0.75246	1.2515	0.601257
114.51	136.61	18.41	0.26465	0.274	4.72	1511.80	763.35	1450.00	1906.08	713.72	480.27	0.76073	1.2565	0.605449
115.59	141.01	19.59	0.27254	0.283	4.73	1541.16	787.06	1475.00	1918.29	721.41	491.39	0.76892	1.2614	0.609554
116.54	145.31	20.78	0.28022	0.292	4.75	1570.32	810.76	1500.00	1930.42	729.02	502.29	0.77703	1.2664	0.613574

TYPE B FORMAT

SUBROUTINE ALPHA				INDEPENDENT VARIABLE=MOMENTUM 1 (LAB)				DEPENDENT VARIABLE=ANGLE 3 (CM)					
MASS 1 (MEV)	MASS 2 (MEV)	MASS 3 (MEV)	MASS 4 (MEV)	RELATIVE VELOCITY (CM/SEC)	PHASE SPACE (MEV-SQ.)	MAX ANGLE 3 (LAB)	MAX ANGLE 4 (LAB)	TOTAL ENERGY (CM)					
139.59	938.26	497.80	1115.36	4.670E 10	1.703E 05	180.00	31.01	1831.2C					
MOMENTUM 1 (LAB)	KINETIC ENERGY1 (LAB)	Q VALUE (LAB)	THRESHOLD MOMENTUM1 (LAB)	THRESHOLD KINETIC ENERGY1 (LAB)	MOMENTUM IN (CM)	MOMENTUM OUT (CM)	ETA (CM)	GAMMA (CM)	BETA (CM)				
1300.00	1167.88	-535.31	896.45	767.66	666.08	407.92	0.7099	1.2264	0.578877				
ANGLE 3 (LAB)	MOMENTUM 3 (LAB)	ETA 3 (LAB)	KINETIC ENERGY3 (LAB)	BETA 3 (LAB)	D OMEGA (LAB) ----- D OMEGA (CM)3	ANGLE 3 (CM)	ANGLE 4 (LAB)	MOMENTUM 4 (LAB)	ETA 4 (LAB)	KINETIC ENERGY4 (LAB)	BETA 4 (LAB)	D OMEGA (LAB) ----- D OMEGA (CM)4	TOTAL ANGLE (LAB)
0.	957.15	1.92	581.07	0.887187	0.18163	0.	0.	342.85	0.31	51.50	0.2938178	-1.41565	0.
2.13	955.91	1.92	579.96	0.886941	0.18201	5.00	5.89	346.58	0.31	52.61	0.2967358	-1.35758	8.02
4.27	952.19	1.91	576.67	0.886201	0.18315	10.00	11.43	357.53	0.32	55.90	0.3052538	-1.20162	15.69
6.41	946.02	1.90	571.20	0.884959	0.18506	15.00	16.35	375.06	0.34	61.37	0.3187285	-0.99072	22.76
8.56	937.43	1.88	563.60	0.883197	0.18778	20.00	20.51	398.25	0.36	68.97	0.3362687	-0.76923	29.07
10.72	926.46	1.86	553.93	0.880894	0.19133	25.00	23.86	426.14	0.38	78.64	0.3569055	-0.56734	34.59
12.91	913.20	1.83	542.27	0.878021	0.19576	30.00	26.46	457.81	0.41	90.30	0.3797181	-0.39867	39.36
15.11	897.71	1.80	528.69	0.874541	0.20115	35.00	28.37	492.45	0.44	103.88	0.4039007	-0.26526	43.47
17.33	880.08	1.77	513.31	0.870410	0.20756	40.00	29.69	529.38	0.47	119.25	0.4287835	-0.16330	47.02
19.59	860.42	1.73	496.25	0.865574	0.21508	45.00	30.52	568.05	0.51	136.32	0.4538295	-0.08706	50.10
21.87	838.83	1.69	477.62	0.859970	0.22383	50.00	30.93	607.99	0.55	154.95	0.4786188	-0.03086	52.80
24.19	815.44	1.64	457.58	0.853526	0.23395	55.00	31.00	648.83	0.58	174.99	0.5028313	0.01016	55.19
26.55	790.37	1.59	436.27	0.846155	0.24559	60.00	30.78	690.23	0.62	196.30	0.5262284	0.03983	57.33
28.95	763.75	1.53	413.86	0.837762	0.25897	65.00	30.34	731.92	0.66	218.71	0.5486386	0.06109	59.29
31.40	735.74	1.48	390.52	0.828234	0.27431	70.00	29.70	773.65	0.69	242.05	0.5699437	0.07615	61.10
33.90	706.46	1.42	366.43	0.817445	0.29191	75.00	28.90	815.18	0.73	266.14	0.5900686	0.08664	62.80
36.46	676.06	1.36	341.76	0.805255	0.31212	80.00	27.98	856.32	0.77	290.81	0.6089718	0.09377	64.43
39.07	644.69	1.30	316.71	0.791506	0.33539	85.00	26.94	896.85	0.80	315.85	0.6266381	0.09844	66.02
41.76	612.50	1.23	291.48	0.776023	0.36228	90.00	25.82	936.60	0.84	341.09	0.6430723	0.10132	67.58
44.52	579.61	1.16	266.24	0.758614	0.39348	95.00	24.62	975.39	0.87	366.33	0.6582944	0.10288	69.14
47.35	546.17	1.10	241.19	0.739075	0.42991	100.00	23.36	1013.03	0.91	391.38	0.6723350	0.10350	70.72
50.27	512.30	1.03	216.52	0.717185	0.47277	105.00	22.05	1049.37	0.94	416.04	0.6852321	0.10346	72.33
53.29	478.13	0.96	192.43	0.692717	0.52367	110.00	20.70	1084.23	0.97	440.14	0.6970287	0.10296	74.00
56.42	443.78	0.89	169.09	0.665441	0.58485	115.00	19.32	1117.46	1.00	463.48	0.7077700	0.10215	75.74
59.66	409.33	0.82	146.68	0.635130	0.65949	120.00	17.91	1148.90	1.03	485.89	0.7175019	0.10115	77.57
63.04	374.89	0.75	125.37	0.601577	0.75230	125.00	16.47	1178.41	1.06	507.20	0.7262700	0.10004	79.51
66.58	340.53	0.68	105.33	0.564607	0.87048	130.00	15.02	1205.86	1.08	527.24	0.7341181	0.09890	81.60
70.32	306.33	0.62	86.70	0.524092	1.02566	135.00	13.55	1231.11	1.10	545.86	0.7410876	0.09778	83.87
74.31	272.36	0.55	69.64	0.479982	1.23758	140.00	12.07	1254.05	1.12	562.93	0.7472168	0.09670	86.38
78.62	238.67	0.48	54.26	0.432325	1.54216	145.00	10.58	1274.56	1.14	578.31	0.7525408	0.09571	89.20
83.38	205.33	0.41	40.68	0.381307	2.01031	150.00	9.03	1292.54	1.16	591.89	0.7570908	0.09481	92.46
88.84	172.43	0.35	29.02	0.327306	2.79703	155.00	7.57	1307.91	1.17	603.55	0.7608942	0.09404	96.41
95.40	140.14	0.28	19.35	0.270986	4.28794	160.00	6.06	1320.59	1.18	613.22	0.7639742	0.09339	101.47
104.00	108.81	0.22	11.75	0.213539	7.61267	165.00	4.55	1330.52	1.19	620.82	0.7663499	0.09287	108.55
116.79	79.35	0.16	6.29	0.157421	16.75366	170.00	3.04	1337.65	1.20	626.28	0.7680361	0.09250	119.83
139.39	54.62	0.11	2.99	0.109068	46.06220	175.00	1.52	1341.94	1.20	629.58	0.7690436	0.09228	140.91
180.00	43.37	0.09	1.89	0.086792	88.47095	180.00	0.	1343.37	1.20	630.68	0.7693788	0.09221	180.00

FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCES

\*Present address: Physics Department, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia.

1. J. P. Berge and J. Schwartz, Kinematics 650 Programs, Alvarez Group Memo 58, 1958 (unpublished).  
W. P. Trower and M. Gode-von Aesch, KINE-NINE: A FORTRAN Program to Calculate Particle Kinematics and Present Them in Tabular Form, Alvarez Group Memo 376, 1962 (unpublished).
2. John H. Poirier (Lawrence Radiation Laboratory), RELKIN (unpublished data), 1962.
3. Much of what appears here can be found in J. P. Berge, Special Relativity: Algebra, etc., Alvarez Group Memo 39, 1958 (unpublished).

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