

10 MeV PROTON LINEAR ACCELERATOR AT SWIERK

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The described accelerator was designed and self made in the Center of Nuclear Research at Swierk by Warsaw. The accelerator was foreseen for basic and applied research in low energy nuclear physics.

The accelerating structure is of the Alvarez type with $L_n = \beta_n \lambda$ and $g_n/L_n = \text{const} = 0,25$. The structure was checked by the numerical calculations using modified Martini-Warner method. The parameters of the focusing channel of the linac have been chosen from the compromise between the maximum value of phase space acceptance and the technically admissible values of field gradient in the quadrupole lenses. The compromising value of $\cos \mu$ was found to be equal to 0,45 for the FDDF system. The corresponding values of radial noninvariant acceptance and emittance are equal to 100 mm.mrad and 30 mm.mrad respectively.

The injector is of the conventional Cockroft-Walton type with RF ion source, The injector accelerating tube consists of 14 sections with a gradient of 0,55 MV/m. The quality of 515 keV beam can be observed and measured with two pairs of remotely controlled slits. The beam itself is matched to the entrance of the linac with aid of a pair of correction coils and two quadrupole triplets.

Steel vacuum vessel contains copper resonator loaded with 40 drift tubes mounted each on two stems. The quadrupole lenses inside drift tubes are d.c. supplied through water cooled pipes with high current. The field gradient in the lenses varies from 4985 G/cm at

the beginning to 928 G/cm at the end of the resonator. The cavity is equipped with 12 flat tuners, 4 of which can be remotely adjusted during the machine operation.

The RF system consists of three power generators strongly coupled to the cavity and one pre-exciter. The generators use EIMAC 4W 20000 A tubes. RF pulse length is 1000 μ s and the repetition rate can be varied from 1,5 to 12,5 pps synchronous with the power supply. Electric field distribution along the axis of the accelerator cavity was measured using the perturbation method. After corrections the final variations of the field lay within the limits $\pm 5\%$ /including tilt/.

Vacuum system contains self made oil diffusion pumps operating with liquid nitrogen baffles. The pressure in the vacuum vessel is $4 \cdot 10^{-7}$ Tr.

The first beam from accelerator was obtained on the 15th January 1970 and the work on machine improvement is continued. The present beam pulse intensity /July 1970/ is of order of 400 μ A without the buncher.

Main accelerator parameters

Particles energy	$W = 9,7$ MeV
Resonance frequency	$f_0 = 193,25$ MHz
Number of drift tubes	$N = 40 + 2 \cdot 1/2$
Injection energy	$W_1 = 515$ keV
Synchronous phase	$\varphi_s = -30^\circ$
Radial acceptance	100 mm.mrad
Focusing structure	FDDF, $\cos \mu = 0,45$
Cavity length and diameter	$l = 5524$ mm $2R=1077$ mm
Q value of the cavity	$Q = 58\ 000$
RF pulse length	1 000 μ s
Pulse repetition rate	1,5 ; 3,1 ; 6,2 ; 12,5 pps

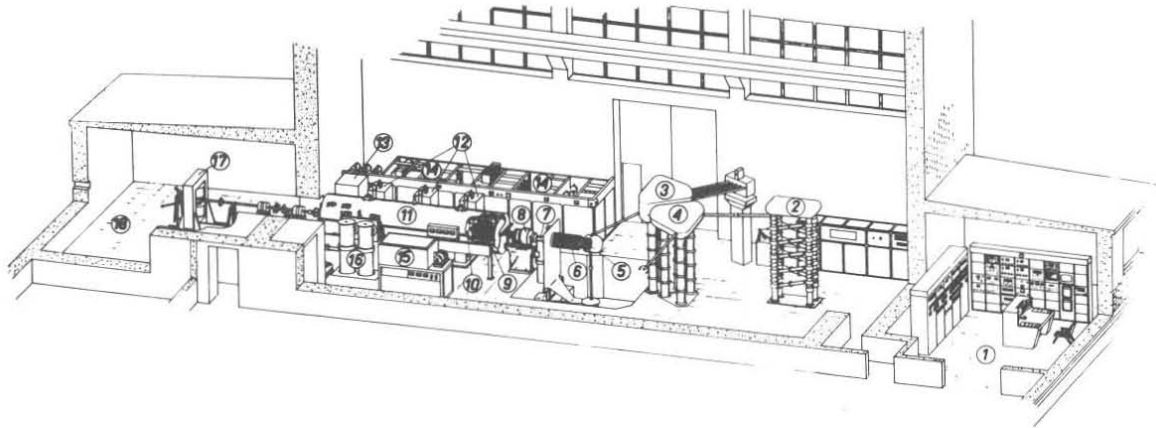
RF pulse power	$P = 700 \text{ kW}$
Accelerating rate	$E_0 = 2,24 \text{ MV/m}$
Vacuum pressure	$4 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ Tr}$

Acknowledgments

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References

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|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 - control room | 10 - resonator |
| 2 - high voltage generator | 11 - vacuum tank |
| 3 - ion source supply | 12 - RF power generators |
| 4 - 1000 c/s power generator | 13 - RF pre-exciter generator |
| 5 - ion source | 14 - pulse modulators |
| 6 - injector accelerating tube | 15 - freon refrigerator |
| 7 - injector vacuum pumps | 16 - tank vacuum pumps |
| 8 - buncher | 17 - bending - analyzing |
| 9 - drift tubes | 18 - target area |

Fig. 1. General view of the 10 MeV proton linear accelerator at Swierk.

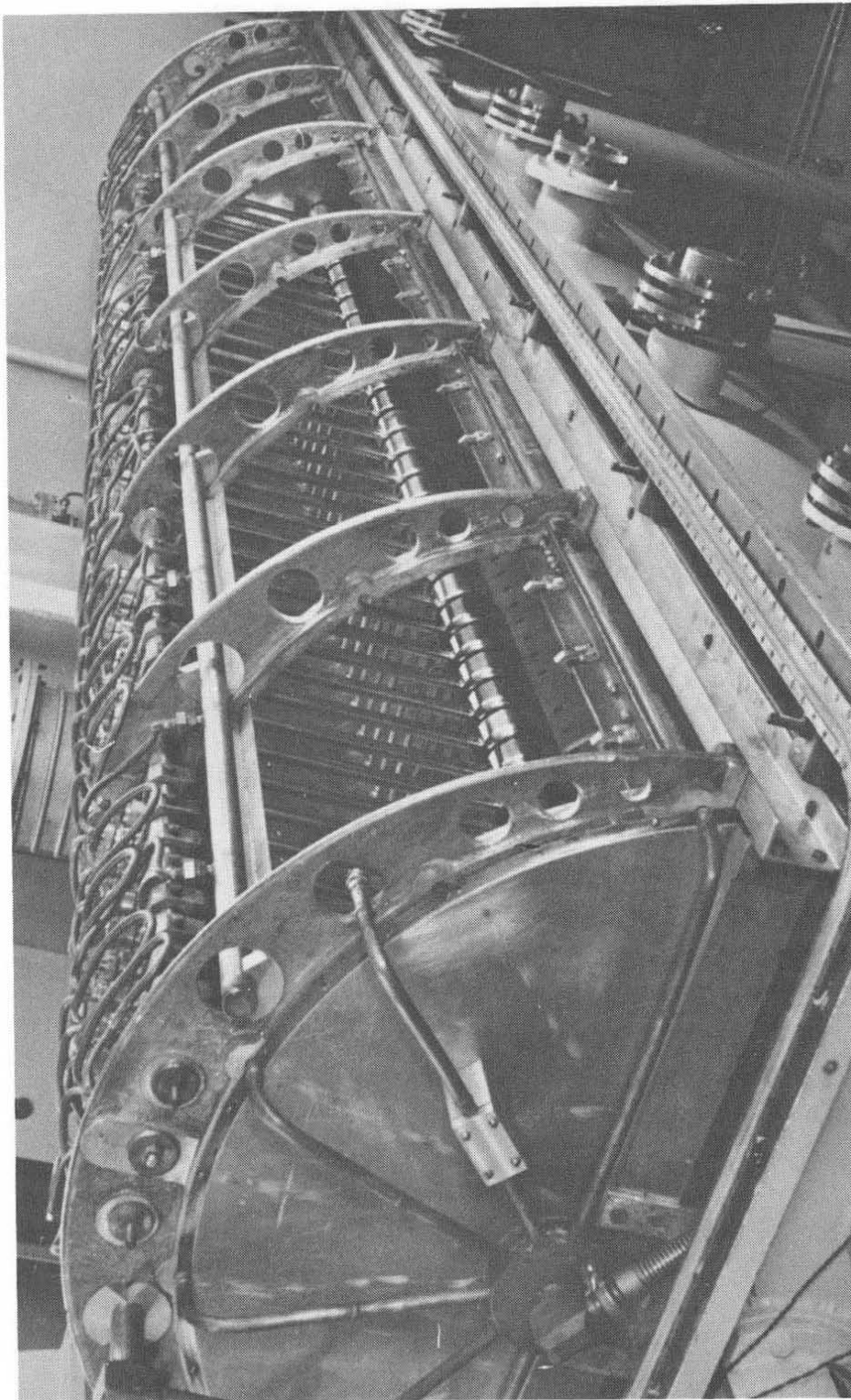


Fig. 2. - Open resonator of the Swierk PLA

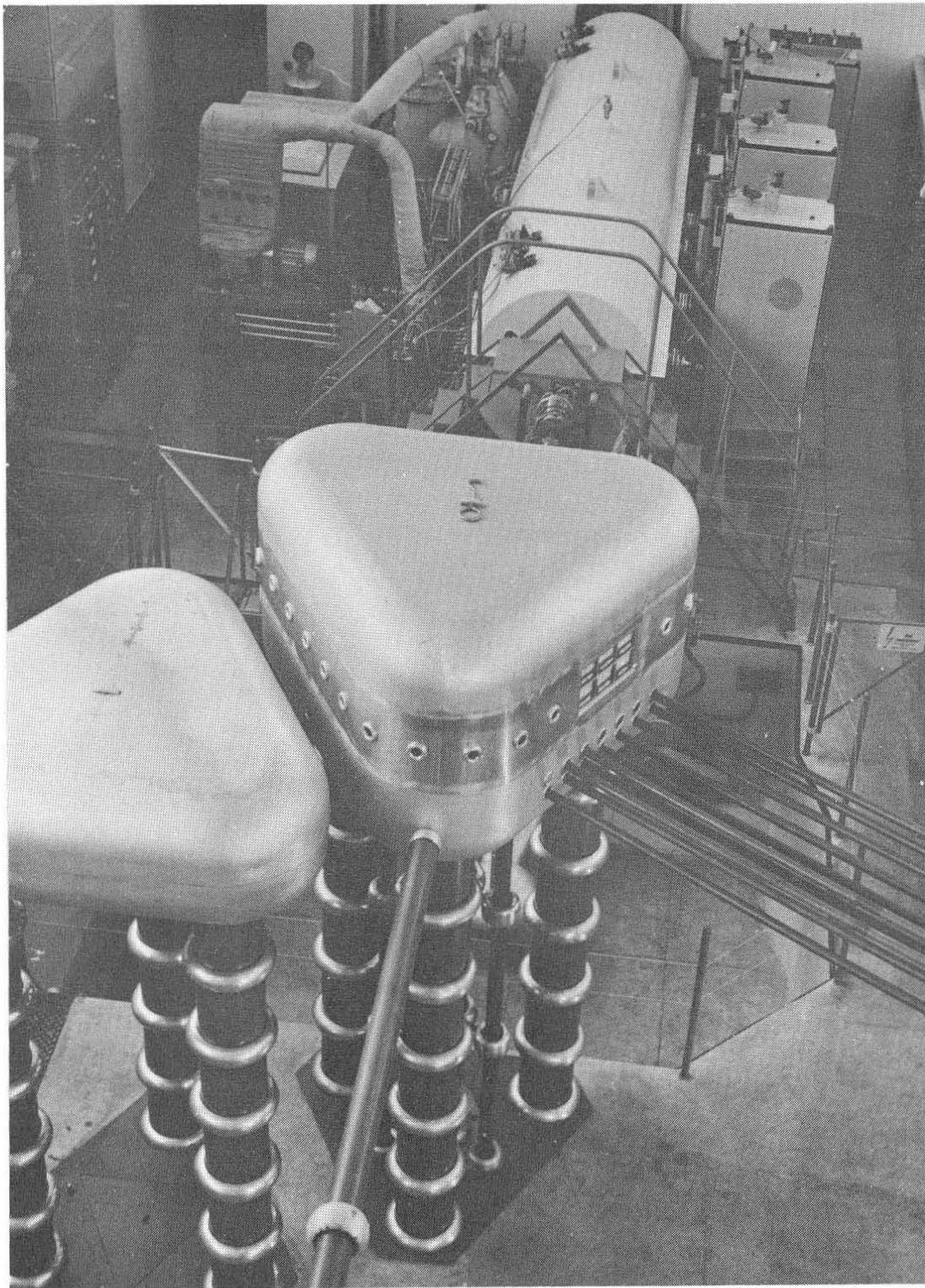


Fig. 3. - Swierk PLA seen from the Cockcroft-Walton side.