

# ***WEAK FOCUSING SYNCHROTRON***

## ***A BRIEF INTRODUCTION***

- ORIGINS, PRINCIPLE
- PAST WF-SYNCHROTRONS
- WF SYNCHROTRON TODAY

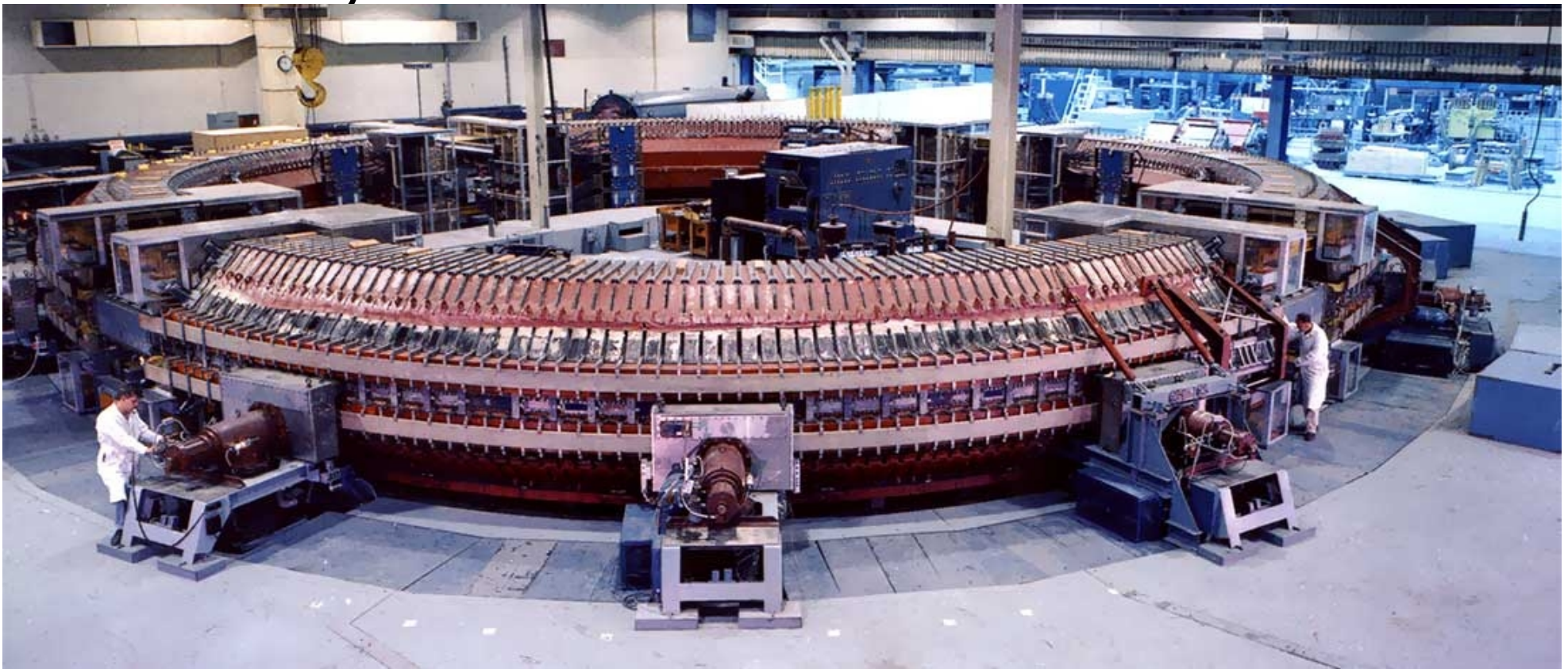
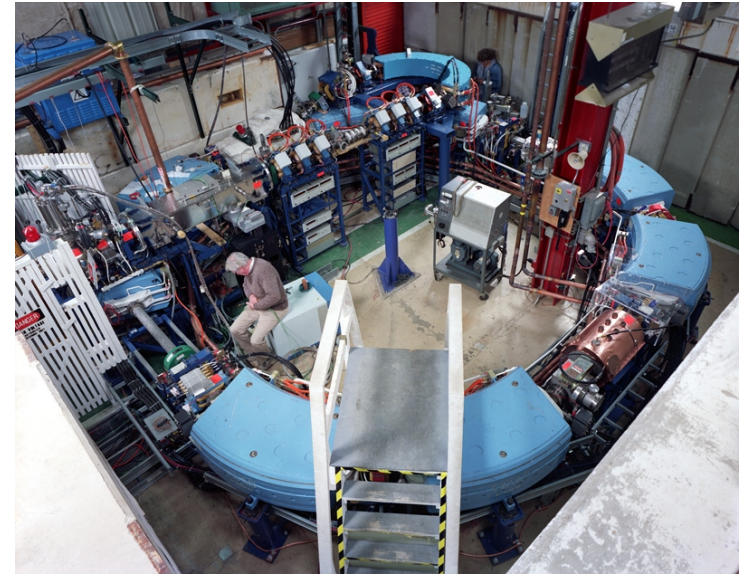
# Bibliography

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- M.S. Livingston, The Development of High-Energy Accelerators, Dover Pub. Inc., NY (1966).
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- JACoW <http://www.jacow.org/>
- Joint Universities Accelerator School lectures  
<http://www.esi-archamps.eu/Thematic-Schools/Discover-JUAS>
- USPAS archives
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- Wikipedia
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# Real life...

Today, rather

Yesterday...





# *Circular accelerator landscape, when longitudinal phase-stability was invented*

## **Cyclotron**

PSI, 590 MeV, not far from the  $\sim 1$  GeV limit of this beam guiding technology.

However: high power!



**Constant magnetic field  
Gap RF voltage,  
constant frequency**

## **Betatron**

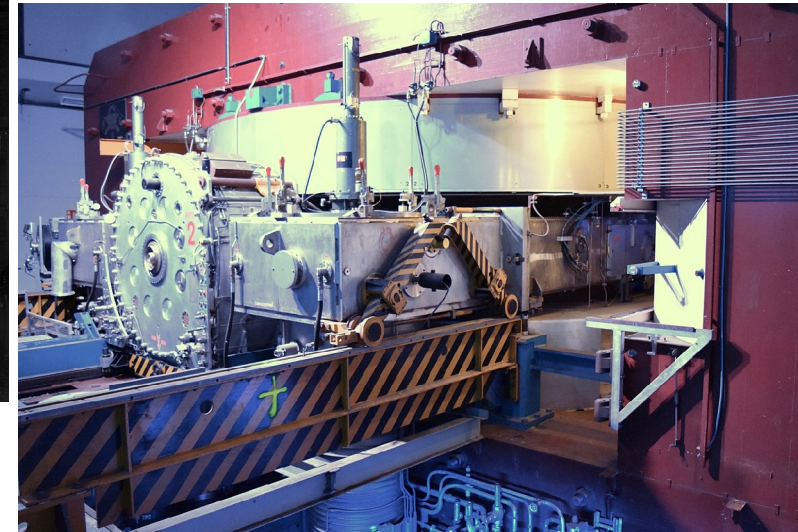
Largest, late 1940s:  
300 MeV  
(first one, and Kerst, in foreground)



**Pulsed magnetic field  
Non-resonant  
(induction)  
acceleration**

## **Synchro-cyclotron**

CERN's 600 MeV, close to  $\sim 1$  GeV limit of this cyclotron-type guiding technology.  
Closed 1990



**Constant magnetic field  
Gap RF voltage,  
modulated frequency**

***None of these technologies has disappeared: cyclotrons, betatrons, synchro-cyclotrons, are still fabricated, but that's not for high energy applications.***

# Genesis

- Cyclotrons and betatrons appeared limited in energy by size of dipole magnet.
- At highest B, increase E meant increase  $B \times 2\pi R$  in proportion, whereas unfortunately magnet volume goes like  $R^3$ .

Largest cyclotron was already equivalent volume of metal of a battleship...  
Doubling the energy meant a battleship fleet...[1]

- An idea which was in the air, instead: a thin ring of magnets based on a fixed-radius orbit as in the betatron

and pulse B to follow E increase → acceleration is cycled

If a separate oscillating voltage gap is arranged at some location(s) in the ring (at the manner of the cyclotron voltage gap), it avoids the central yoke of the betatron.

- The energy gain per turn can be moderate, unlike cyclotron which needs high V to avoid isochronism, and as in the betatron.

It just means hundreds of thousands of turns... not a problem!

$\sim 1\text{GeV} / 10\text{kV} \sim 10^5$  turns →  $10^5 \text{ C} / \text{c} \sim 3 \times 10^6 / 3 \times 10^8 \sim$  tens of ms

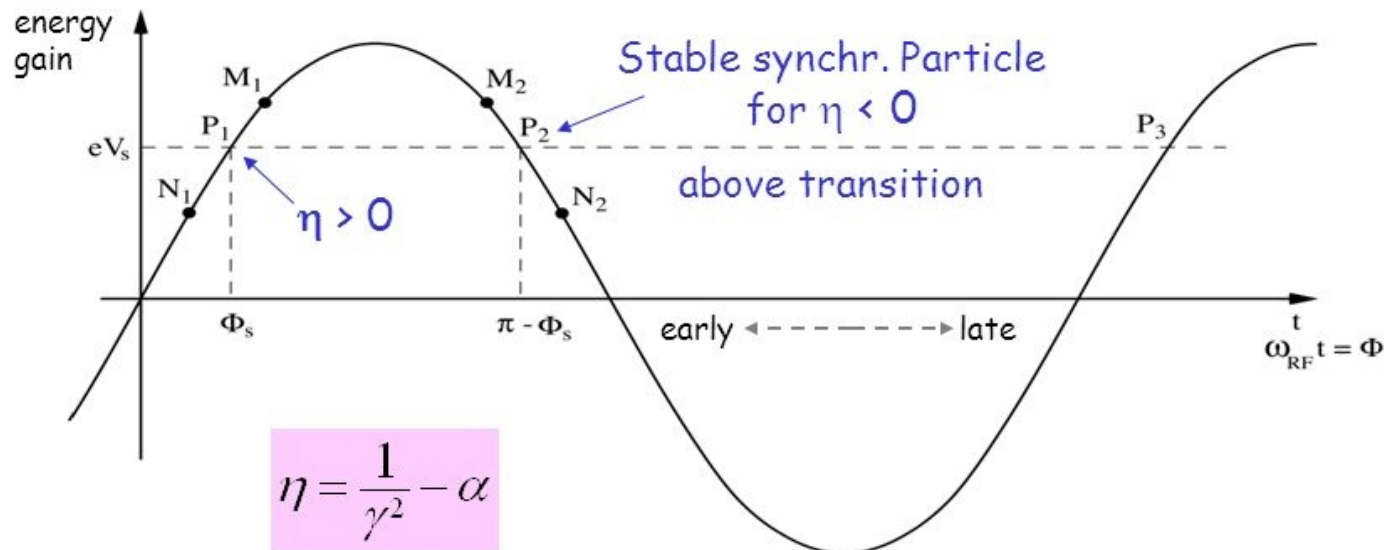
- Focusing inherits directly from proven betatron or cyclotron technique,  $0 < n = -R/B \cdot dB/dR < 1$  in all bending magnets, “weak focusing” in nowadays jargon
- Oliphant, Memo to UK DAE, 1943: *“Particles should be constrained to move in a circle of constant radius thus enabling the use of an annular ring of magnetic field ... which would be varied in such a way that the radius of curvature remains constant as the particles gain energy through successive accelerations by an alternating electric field applied between coaxial hollow electrodes.”*

[1] A Sessler, E. Wilson

# 1994-Veksler; 1945-McMillan: discovery of the phase stability. That makes it possible!

## Phase Stability in a Synchrotron

- From the definition of  $\eta$  it is clear that an **increase in momentum** gives
- **below transition** ( $\eta > 0$ ) a **higher revolution frequency** (increase in velocity dominates) while
  - **above transition** ( $\eta < 0$ ) a **lower revolution frequency** ( $v \approx c$  and longer path) where the momentum compaction (generally  $> 0$ ) dominates.





# 1946, Aug.: First synchrotron, 8 MeV proof-of-principle, operated by Goward in Woolwich, UK

1947: First observation of synchrotron light (SR), not fully understood (spectrum etc.) - Julian Schwinger would develop a full theory of SR in a circular accelerator

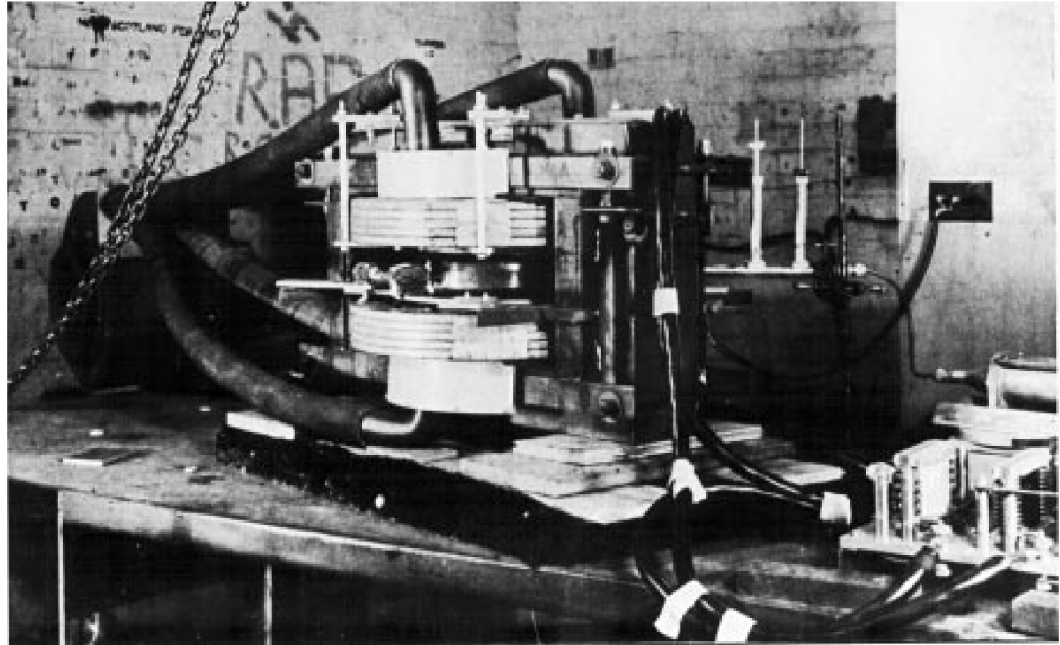
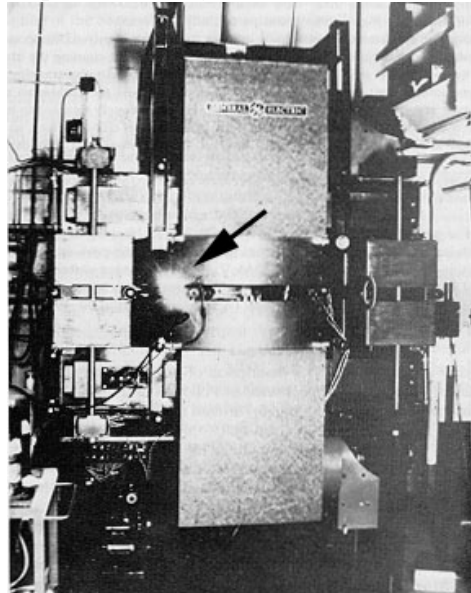
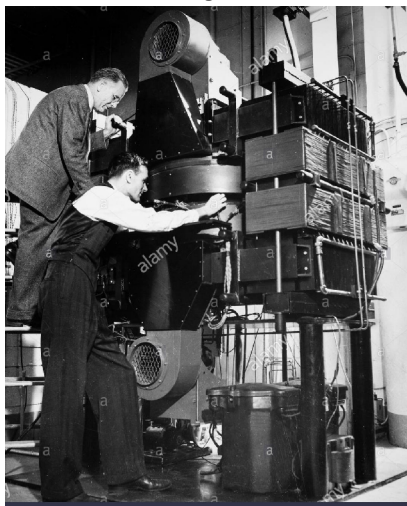


Fig. 4: The world's first synchrotron, installed at Malvern. The extra cooling system and RF feed to the resonator may be clearly seen.

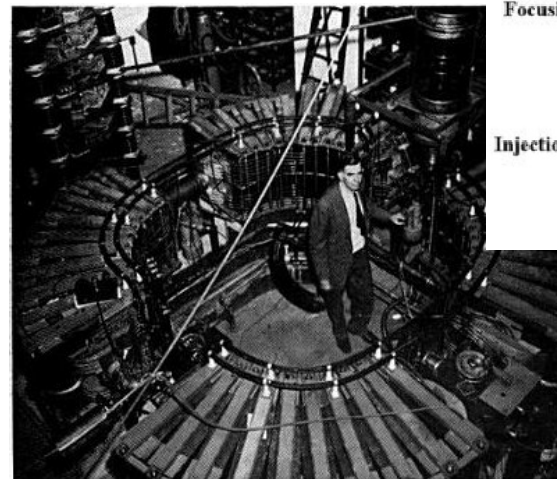


Vacuum chamber of GE synchrotron

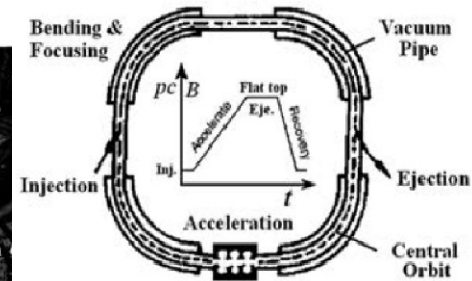
[Ref.:Alamy.com]



70 MeV synchrotron, GE



The first "racetrack" synchrotron with straight sections, 300 MeV electron, University of Michigan, 1949.





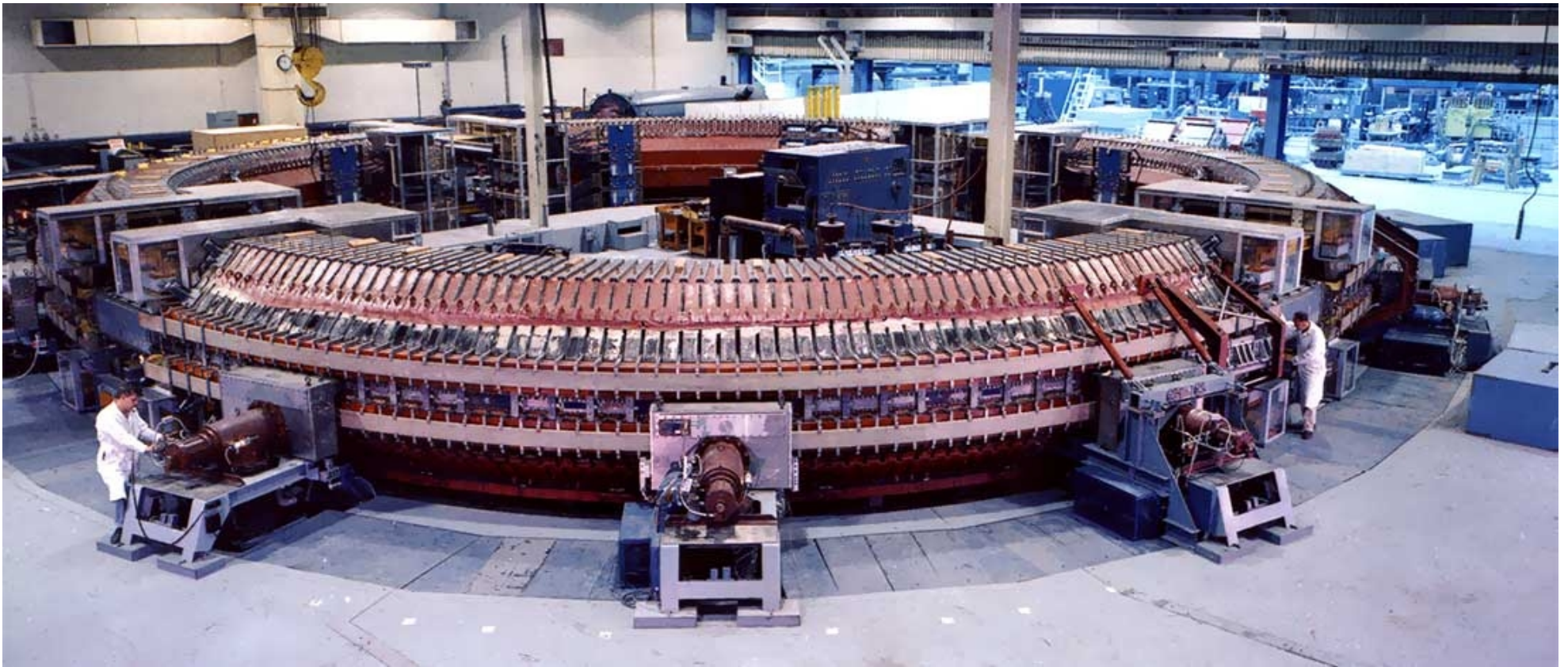
# RACE FOR HIGH ENERGIES

## Cosmotron (1952-1966) - The first $>1$ GeV ring, proton

April 1948, the Atomic Energy Commission approves a plan for a proton synchrotron to be built at Brookhaven.

Reached its full design energy of 3.3 GeV in 1953.

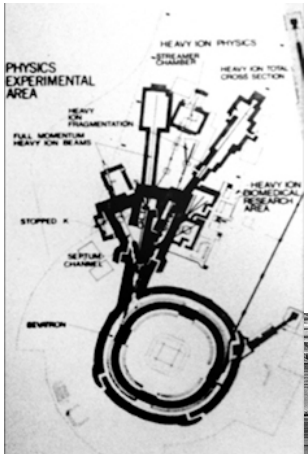
The first synchrotron to provide an external beam of particles for experimentation outside the accelerator.



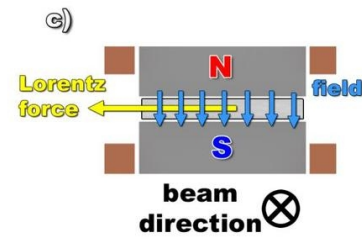
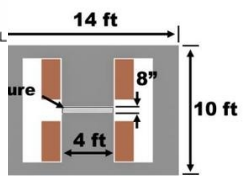
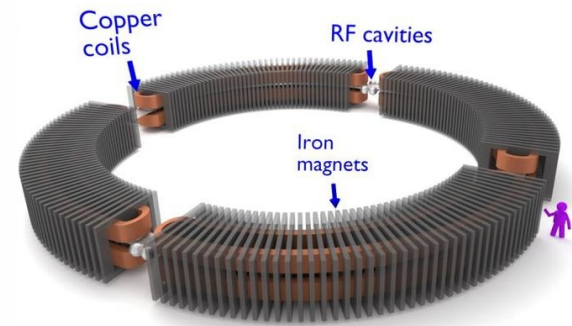
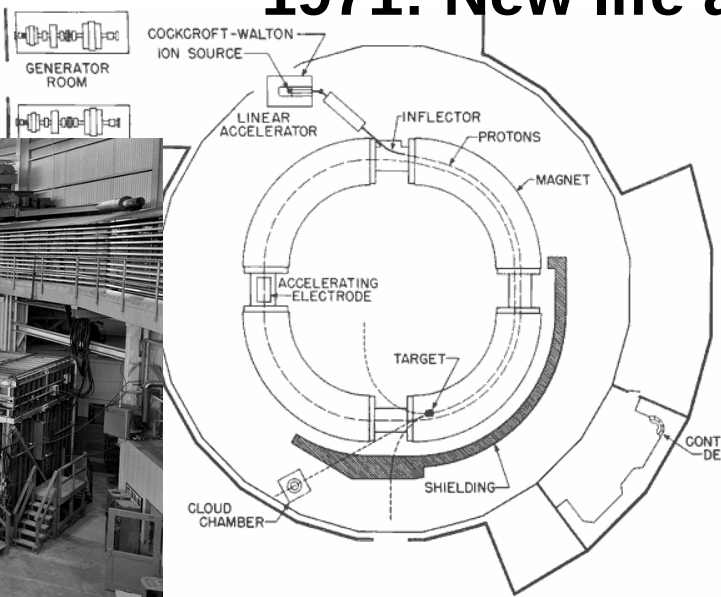
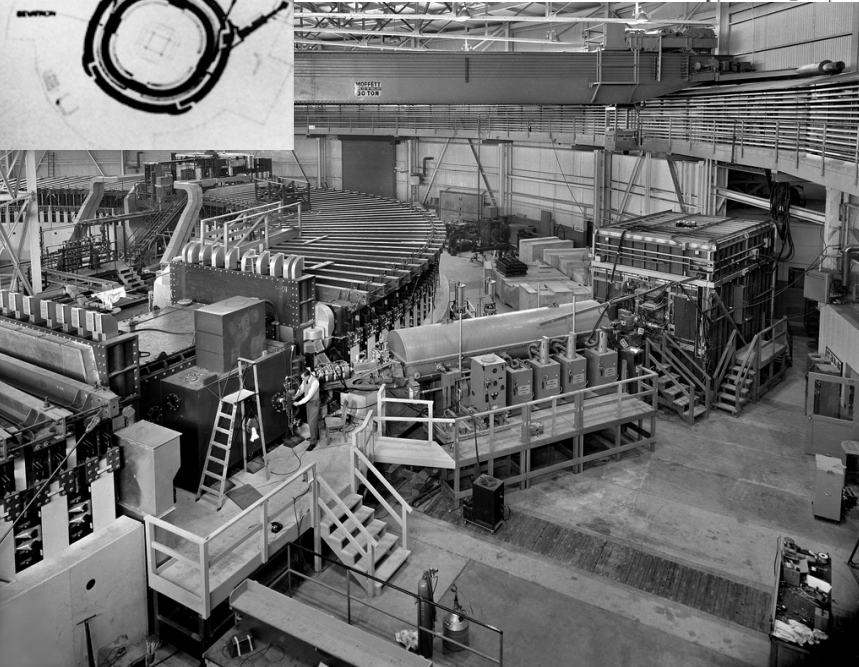


Beam goes to experimental areas

**1954-1993: 6 GeV Bevatron, Berkley**  
**1954: 1<sup>st</sup> ion-therapy treatment**  
**1971: New life as "Bevalac", ions**



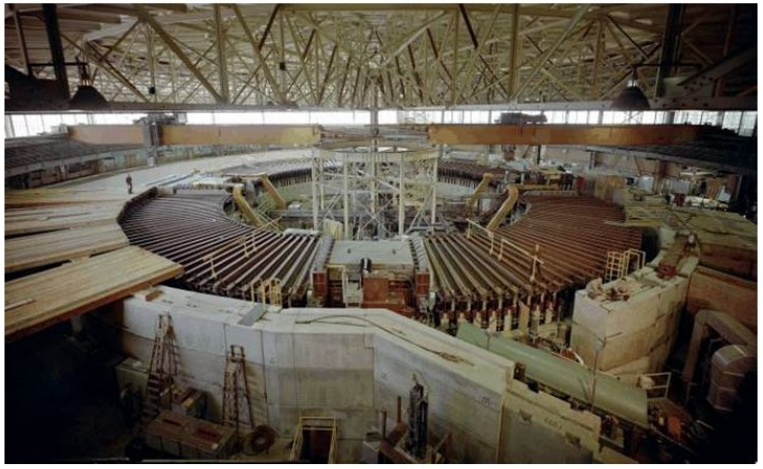
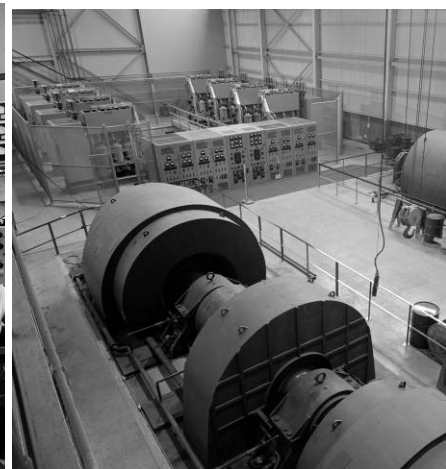
Construction



Control room



Power supplies



Overview of the Berkeley Bevatron during its construction in the early 1950s. One can just see the man on the left.

**In spite of the discovery of “strong focusing”, in 1952**

- meaning much smaller magnets,**
- weak focusing remained the preferred choice of the cautious,**
- and the Cosmotron was followed by:**

**ZGS at Argonne,**

**Synchrophasatron in Dubna,**

**Saturne in France**

**and Nimrod in the UK.**



SATURNE 1, at Saclay,  
inaugurated in October 1958.



# SATURNE 1, Saclay (1958-1970) 3 GeV

Plans for polarized proton  
at SATURNE 1 motivated  
Froissart-Stora theory on  
the effect of depolarizing  
resonances.

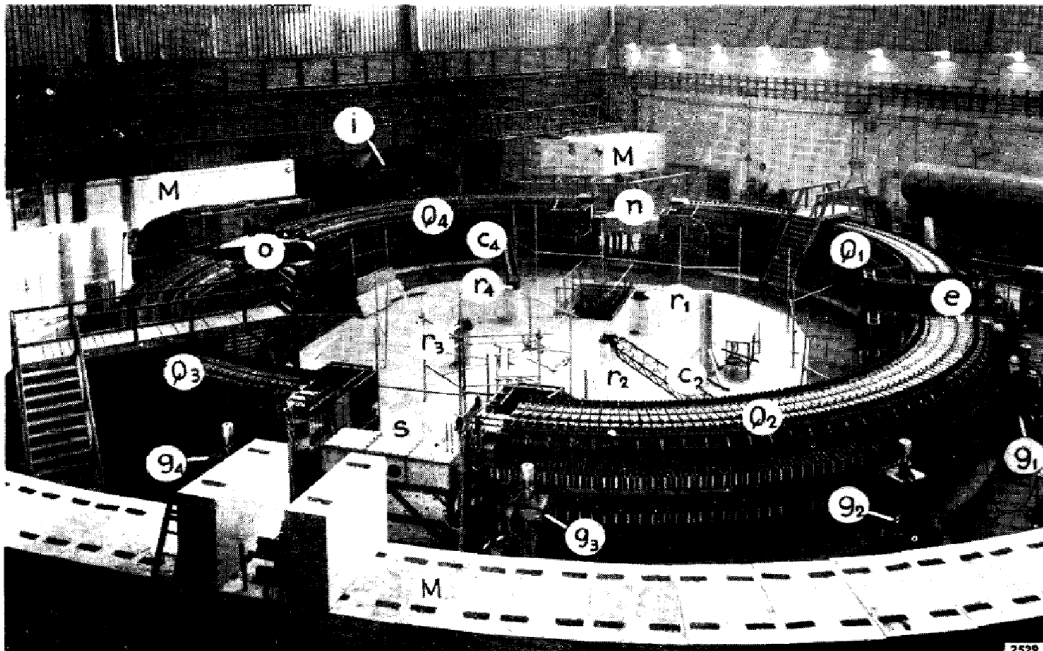
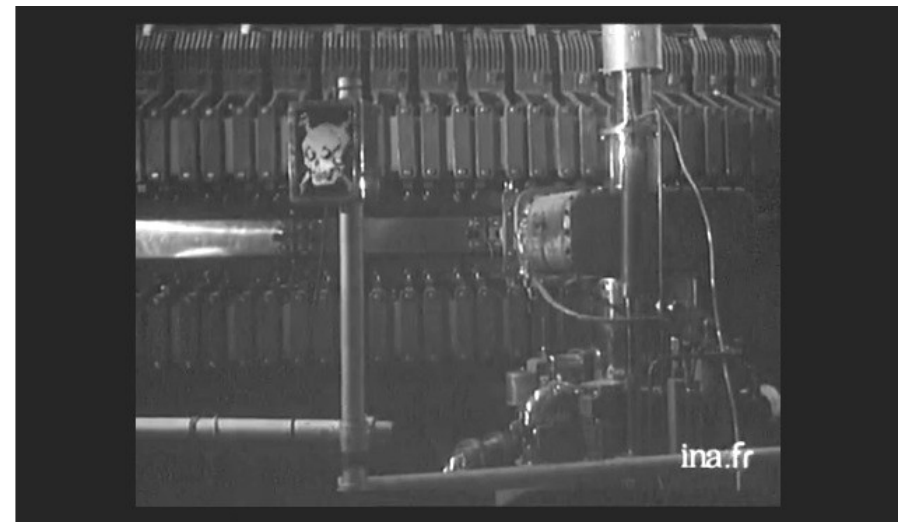


Figure 1. Vue générale de Saturne.





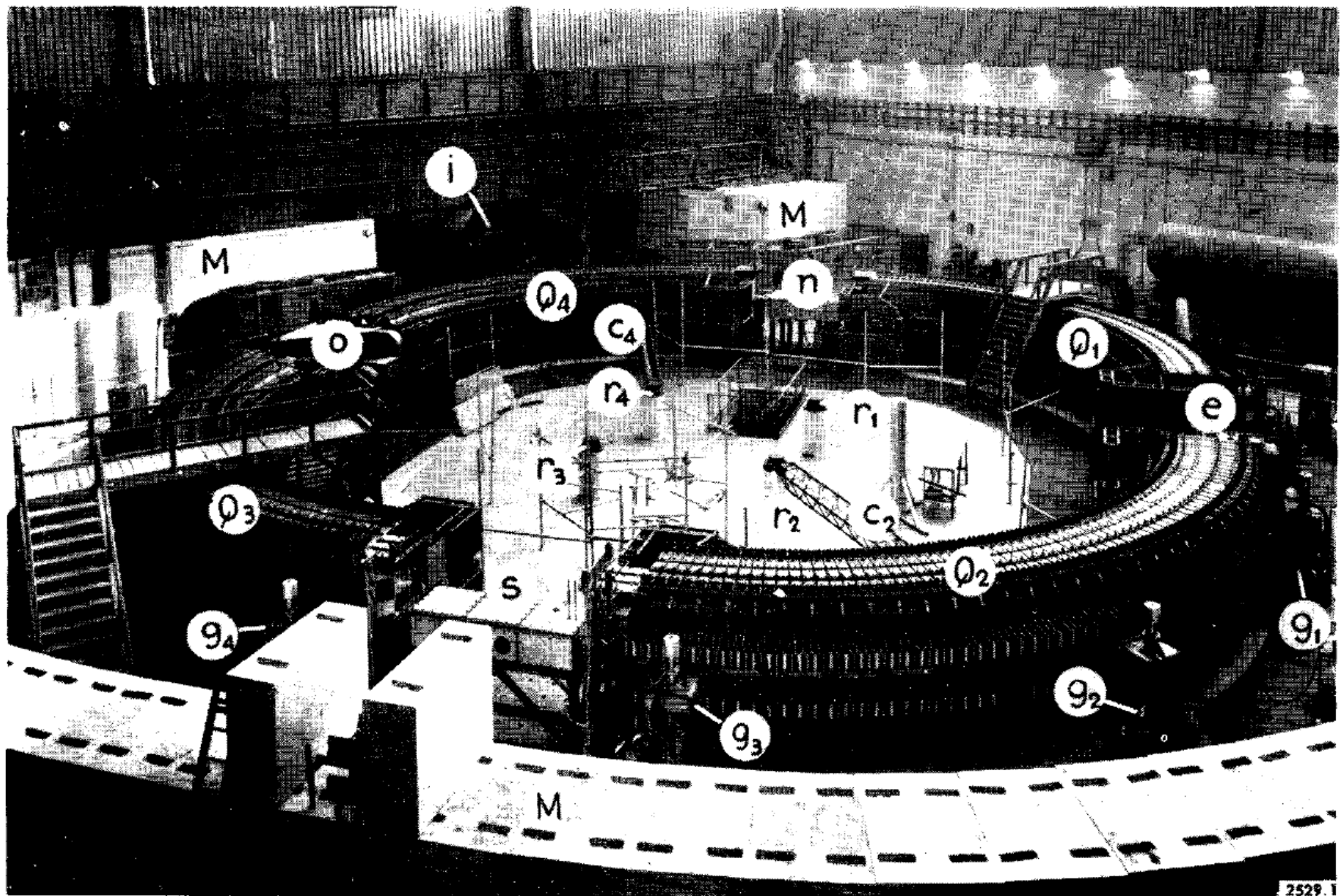


Figure 1. Vue générale de Saturne.

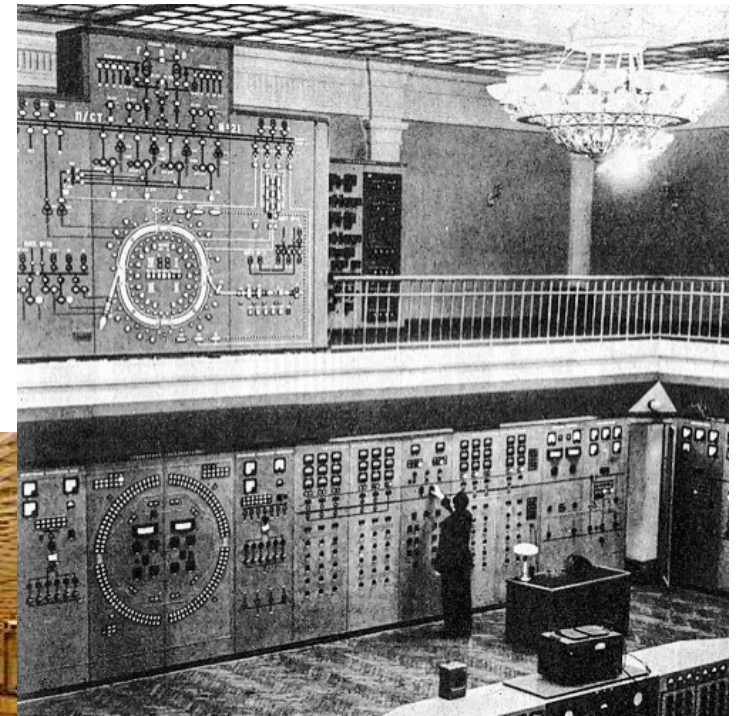
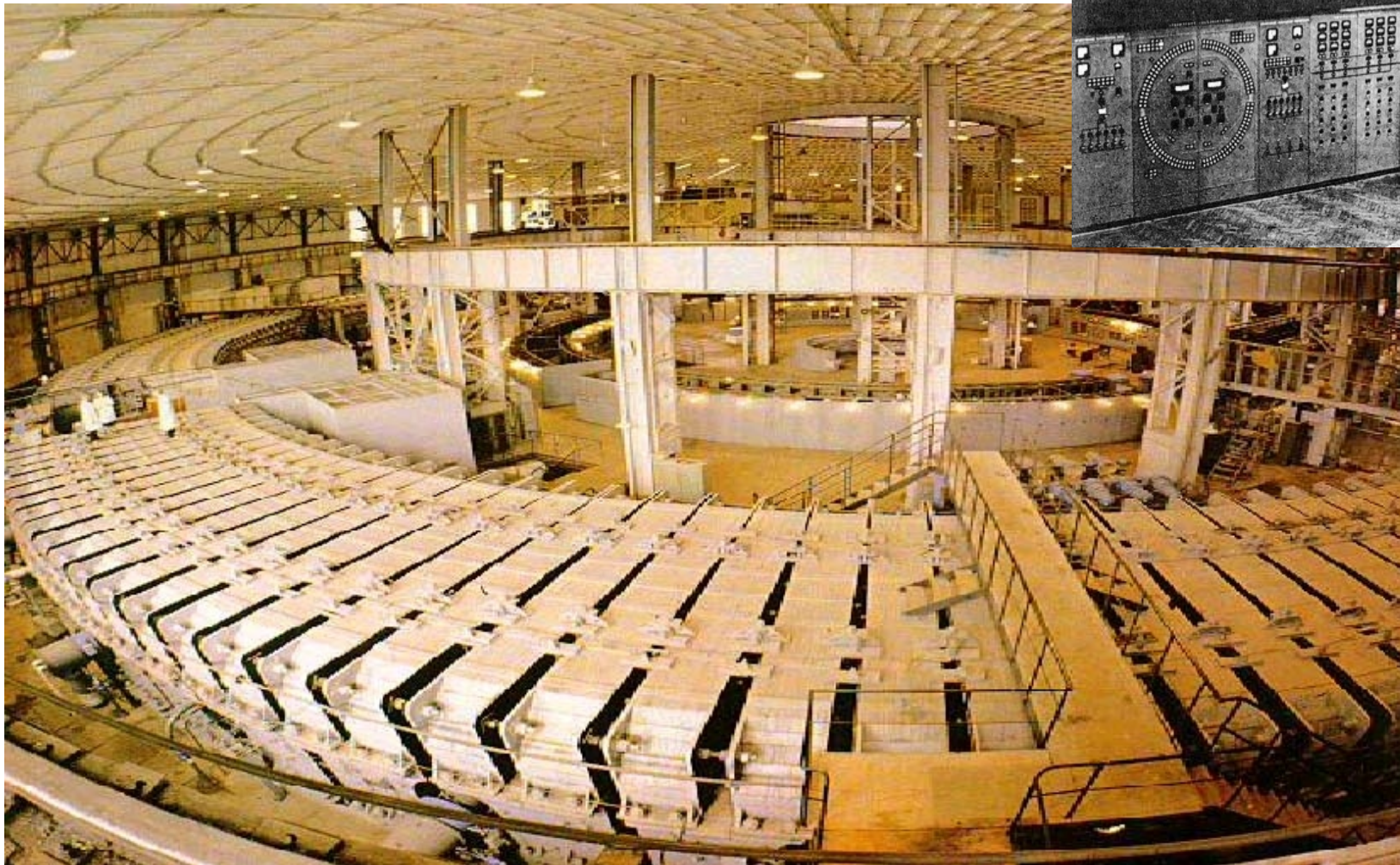
$Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, Q_4$  = Quadrants de l'aimant.  $n$  = Section droite nord contenant l'infecteur d'injection.  $e$  = Section droite est contenant les électrodes de détection du faisceau.  $s$  = Section droite sud dans laquelle seront montés les dispositifs d'éjection du faisceau.  $o$  = Section droite ouest contenant la cavité HF d'accélération.  $J$  = Générateur électrostatique d'injection.  $g_1$  à  $g_4$  = Quatre des douze groupes de pompage de la chambre à vide.  $r_1$  à  $r_4$  = Références matérialisant les centres des quatre quadrants. Ces références et une référence centrale ont servi à mettre les blocs de l'aimant en position. Deux compas de mesure  $c_2$  et  $c_4$  sont encore en place.  $M$  = Différentes parties du mur de protection.



# The 10 GeV Synchrophasotron (1957-2003) JINR, Dubna

Accelerated protons and Deutons

Constructed under the supervision of  
Vladimir Veksler



# THE FALL

...was essentially a matter of dipole magnet aperture:

- the Cosmotron aperture was 1.2 by 0.22 m

which had great consequences anyway – as the photos show,

- given  $B_{\text{gap}} = \mu NI$ , larger gap means larger NI

→ great I, big coils, big yokes, big vacuum chambers, big pumps...

and – finally ! resulted from the application of “strong focusing” discovered in 1952.



# **WEAK FOCUSING SYNCHROTRONS NOWADAYS**

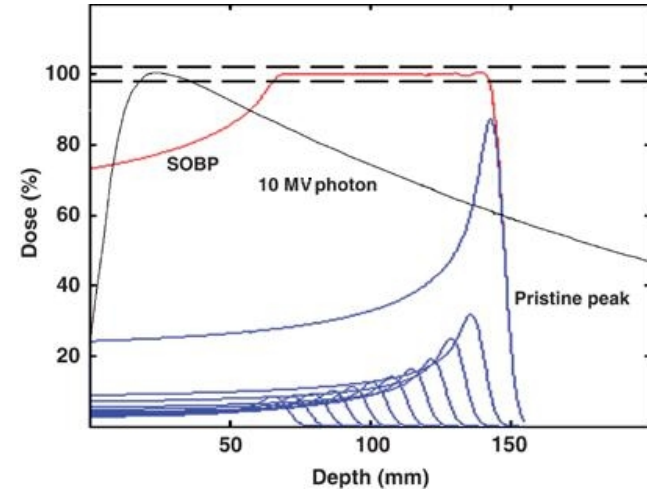
## **Medical application essentially**

**A technically cool (dipole is easy, just 1 type of magnet x 4),  
and cost-friendly,**

**way to get proton beams in the cancer-therapy range of energy  
→ up to 250MeV for 35 cm Bragg peak penetration in water.**

# The Proton Treatment Center at Loma Linda University Medical Center.

The first hospital-based proton facility.  
Construction 1988-1990.  
1 of ~40 proton centers worldwide



## Facility Layout

### Stationary Beam:

Has two branches:  
•Eye Tumors  
•Head and Neck Tumors

### The Gantries:

Resembling giant ferris wheels can rotate around the patient and direct the proton beam to a precise point. Each gantry weights about 90 tons and stands 3 stories tall. It supports the bending and focusing magnets to direct the beam.

### The Injector:

Protons are stripped out of the nucleus of hydrogen atoms and sent to the accelerator.

### Synchrotron: (Accelerator)

A ring of magnets, 20 ft. in diameter, through which protons circulate in a vacuum tube.

### Beam Transport System:

Carries the beam from the accelerator to one of four treatment rooms. This system consists of several bending and focusing magnets which guide the beam around corners and focus it to the desired location.

Steel-reinforced concrete walls are up to 15 feet thick.

