

ENTRY NO. 50

NAME OF MACHINE Delft Isochronous Cyclotron DATE 3 July, 1981
 INSTITUTION Delft University of Technology, Department of Electrical Engineering
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 IN CHARGE W.A. van Kampen REPORTED BY J. Liedorp

HISTORY AND STATUS

DESIGN, date 1955 Model tests none
 ENG DESIGN, date 1955/1957 1966/1968
 CONSTRUCTION, date 1955/1957 1967/1969
 FIRST BEAM, date (or goal) 1957 1969
 MAJOR ALTERATIONS 1966 1974

COST, ACCELERATOR
 COST, FACILITY, total
 FUNDED BY Government

ACCELERATOR STAFF, OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

SCIENTISTS 2 ENGINEERS
 TECHNICIANS 1 CRAFTS
 GRAD STUDENTS involved during year
 OPERATED BY Research staff or Operators
 OPERATION hr/wk. On target hr/wk
 TIME DISTR. in house % Outside %
 BUDGET, op & dev
 FUNDED BY

RESEARCH STAFF, not included above

USERS, in house outside
 GRAD STUDENTS involved during year
 RESEARCH BUDGET, in house
 FUNDED BY

MAGNET

POLE FACE, diameter (compact) .85... cm, R extraction .38.. cm
 R injection cm
 GAP, min .9... cm, Field 16... kG }
 min 15... cm, Field 10... kG } at 1.56×10^6
 AVERAGE FIELD at R ext 13.5 kG } Ampere turns
 B max/ < B > 1.12
 NUMBER OF SECTORS { compact 4 } Spiral, max .37 deg
 { separated }
 SECTOR ANGLE (SSC) deg
 TRIMMING COILS

CONDUCTOR, material and type AL
 STORED ENERGY (cryogenic) MJ
 POWER: main coils 24... max, kW; current stability .10-4
 trimming coils 1... max, kW; current stability
 WEIGHT: Fe 26... tons; coils 1.65... tons
 COOLING system water
 ION ENERGY (bending limit) E/A = q²/a² MEV/amu
 (focusing limit) E/A = q/a MeV/amu

ACCELERATION SYSTEM

DEES, number 1; angle 180 deg
 BEAM APERTURE 2 cm; DC Bias 0 - 3 kV
 TUNED by, coarse short fine moving panel
 RF 20.2 to 20.9 mHz, stable \pm .10⁻⁵
 Orb F 20.6 to mHz
 HARMONICS, RF/Orb F, used
 DEE-Gnd, max 30 kV, min gap cm
 STABILITY, (pk-pk noise)/(pk RF volt)
 ENERGY GAIN, max kV/turn
 RF PHASE, stable to \pm deg
 RF POWER input, max 50 kW
 FREQUENCY MODULATION, rate /s
 modulator, type
 beam pulse, width

VACUUM SYSTEM

OPERATING PRESSURE 2×10^{-6} Torr or mbar
 PUMPS, No, Type, Size oil diffusion pump

ION SOURCES

..... duoplasmatron

INJECTION SYSTEM

..... Precession Injection

EXTRACTION SYSTEM**FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH**

SHIELDED AREA, fixed m²; movable m²
 TARGET STATIONS in
 STATIONS served at same time, max
 MAG SPECTROGRAPH, type
 COMPUTER model
 OTHER FACILITIES

CHARACTERISTIC BEAMS

PARTICLE	ENERGY (MeV)		CURRENT (μ A)	
	Goal	Achieved	Internal	External
n	12.7	12.7	100	
SECONDARY (part/s)				

BEAM PROPERTIES

	MEASURED		CONDITIONS	
PULSE WIDTH	RF deg	μ A	MeV	ions
PHASE EXC. max	RF deg	μ A	MeV	ions
EXTRACT eff	%	μ A	MeV	ions
RESOL Δ E/E	%	μ A	MeV	ions
EMITTANCE				
(π mm. mrad)	{ axial }	μ A	MeV	
	{ rad }			

OPERATING PROGRAMS, time distribution

BASIC NUCLEAR PHYSICS SOLID STATES PHYSICS
 BIOMEDICAL APPLICAT ISOTOPE PRODUCTIONS

REFERENCES/NOTES

W.A. van Kampen and J. Liedorp, Experimentia Suppl. (Zurich) 24 (1975) 254.
 W.A. van Kampen and J. Liedorp, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. 140 (1977) 219.

PLAN VIEW OF FACILITY, COMMENTS, ETC.

- 1966: the magnetic field and the r.f. system redesigned to incorporate spiral ridge magnet poles and externally excited r.f. system.
 1974: cyclotron magnet central region and dee at the central region modified for precession injection.
 1975 July: 110 μ A protons accelerated up to 12MeV with external ion source and precession injection.
 1976/1978: beam line between pre-accelerator and cyclotron equipped with slits and a chopping system.
 1979: operation ended.
 1981: plans exist to use machine as antiproton decelerator at CERN.

notes:

- from the original cyclotron, which was the first AVF proton cyclotron to operate, the magnet yoke, magnet excitation and windings and the vacuum chamber are still the same.
- data given refer to the cyclotron with precession injection.