European Commission

Joint Universities Accelerator School

LOW-ENERGY ELECTRON ACCELERATORS

Applications in medicine and industry

Wim Mondelaers

Unit Standards for Nuclear
Safety, Security and Safeguards
Directorate Nuclear Safety and Security

Joint Research Centre
the European Commission's
in-house science service

Joint Research Centre

Accelerators in the world *

year 2007

(approximate numbers)

APPLICATION	
High-energy physics research	120
Synchrotron radiation sources	50
Ion beam analysis	200
Photon or electron therapy	9100
Hadron therapy	30
Radioisotope production	550
Ion implantation	9500
Neutrons for industry or security	1000
Radiation processing	2000
Electron cutting and welding	4500
Non-destructive testing	650
TOTAL	27700

~ 60% low-energy electron accelerators

* R. Hamm
at 9th ICFA Seminar
October 30, 2008

Low-energy electron machines

X-rays | electrons

1. Basic principles of X-ray production
   → *bremsstrahlung*
   → *synchrotron radiation*

2. Physical, chemical and biological aspects of the application of electrons and bremsstrahlung photons

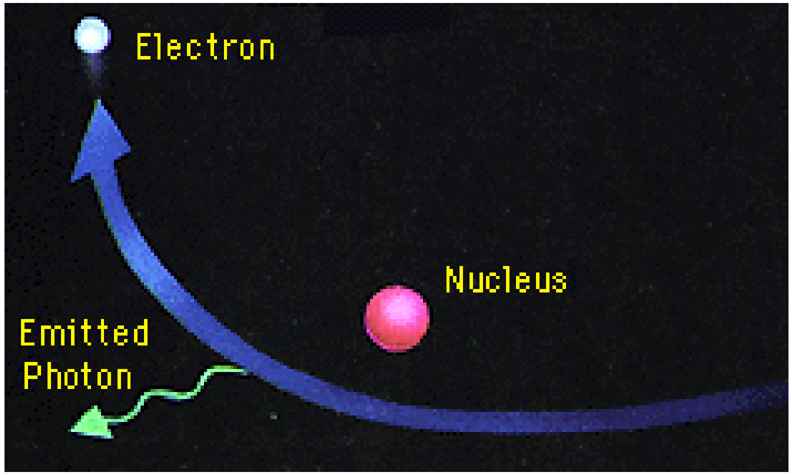
3. Electron accelerators in medicine

4. Electron accelerators in industry

5. Electron storage rings for medicine and industry

Radiation of electrons in a transverse field

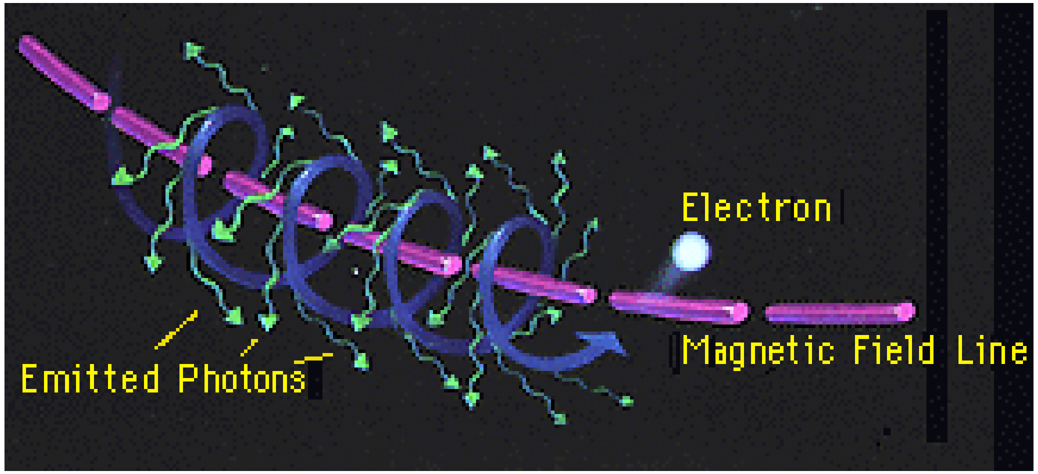
Coulomb field of atomic nuclei



BREMSSTRAHLUNG

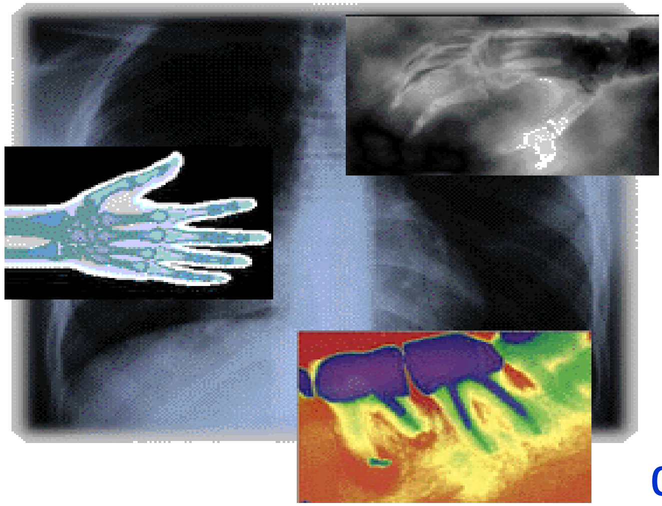
braking radiation

Magnetic field



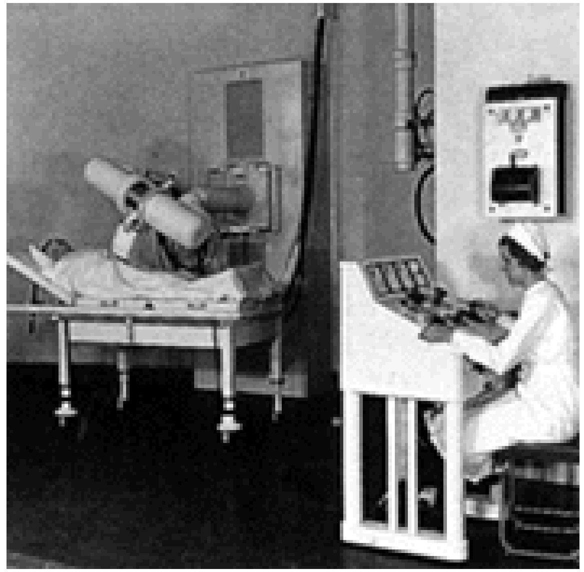
SYNCHROTRON RADIATION

Low-energy electron accelerators in medicine



1895 Röntgen
discovery of X-rays

1896 Becquerel
discovery of radioactivity



diagnosis → X-ray radiography

treatment → X-ray radiotherapy

↓

Radioactive sources

skin-sparing ↑
side scatter ↓
depth-dose ↑

← Accelerator-based radiotherapy

Accelerator-based radiotherapy

1937 first hospital-based VAN DE GRAAFF

1946 first hospital-based BETATRON + WILSON: use of protons and ions

1952 first hospital-based RF LINAC

1990 first hospital-based PROTON SYNCHROTRON ←

Now	electrons and photons:	routine therapy ⇓ conformal therapy
	protons and ions	unconventional

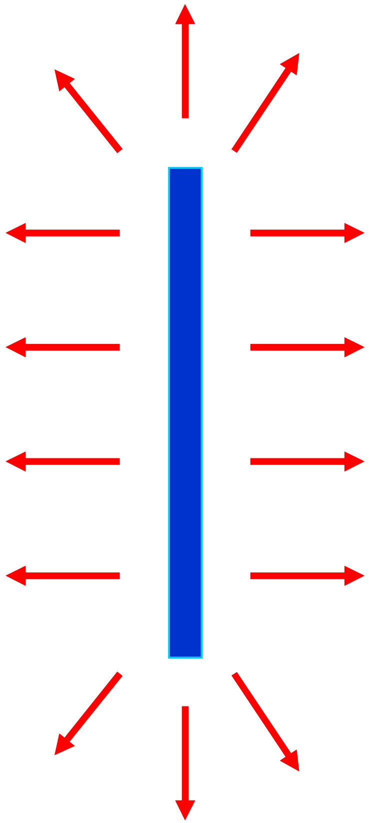
Low-energy electron accelerators in industry

1905 APPLEBY and MILLER, patent:
'use of X-rays to bring about an improvement in the conditions of foodstuffs'

1956 JOHNSON and JOHNSON
sterilisation of medical devices

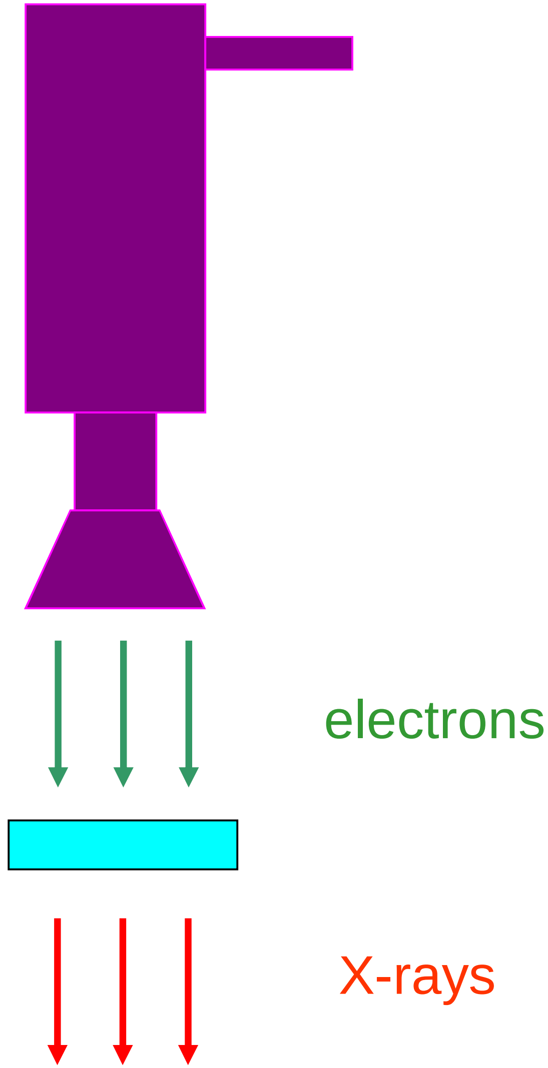
INDUSTRY	radiation processing
in a car:	dashboard, tyres, cables, painting ...
in an airplane:	constructional components …
at the doctor:	syringes, pharmaceuticals, sterile dressings ….
in the supermarket:	strawberries, red meat, shrink packaging materials …
in the clothing shop:	permanently-creased trousers or T-shirts, raincoats …
at home:	electrical cables, parquet ….
in the human body:	prostheses, catheters, advanced drug-delivery systems ...

γ - rays



^{60}Co	5.2 years 1.173 MeV, 1.333 MeV 14.8 kW / MCi
^{137}Cs	30.2 years 0.622 MeV 3.3 kW / MCi

electrons **X - rays**



5 MeV photons
10 MeV electrons

Nuclear reactions
Activation

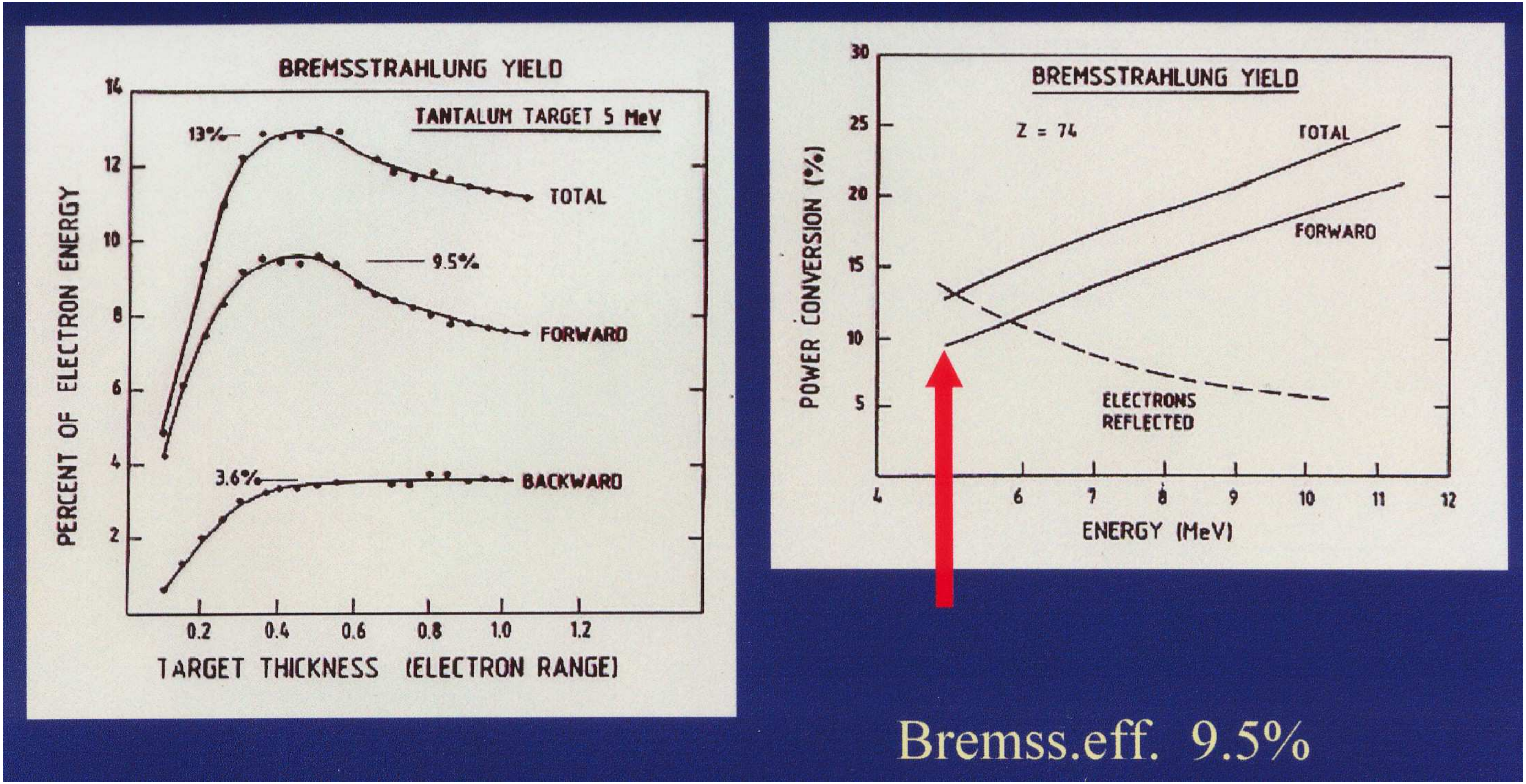
Bremsstrahlung production

COLLISION STOPPING POWER $\rightarrow$ HEAT !!!

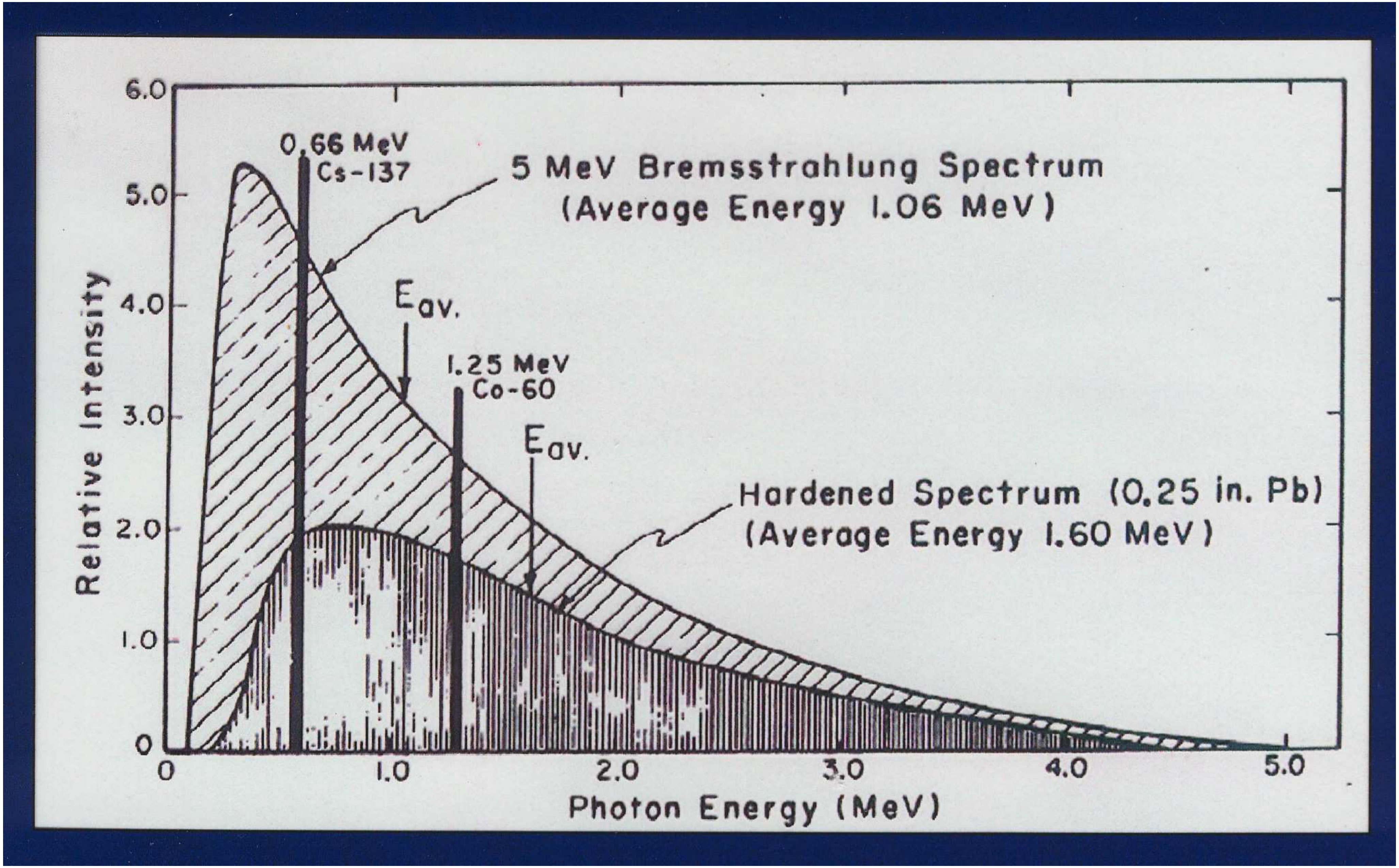
$$-\left(\frac{dT}{dx}\right)_c = 2\pi \frac{e^4 NZ}{m_e \beta^2 c^2}\left[\ln \frac{m_e \beta^2 c^2 T}{2I^2(1-\beta^2)} + (1-\beta^2) - \ln 2(2\sqrt{1-\beta^2} - 1 + \beta^2) + \frac{\left[1-\sqrt{1-\beta^2}\right]^2}{8}\right]$$

BREMSSTRAHLUNG STOPPING POWER

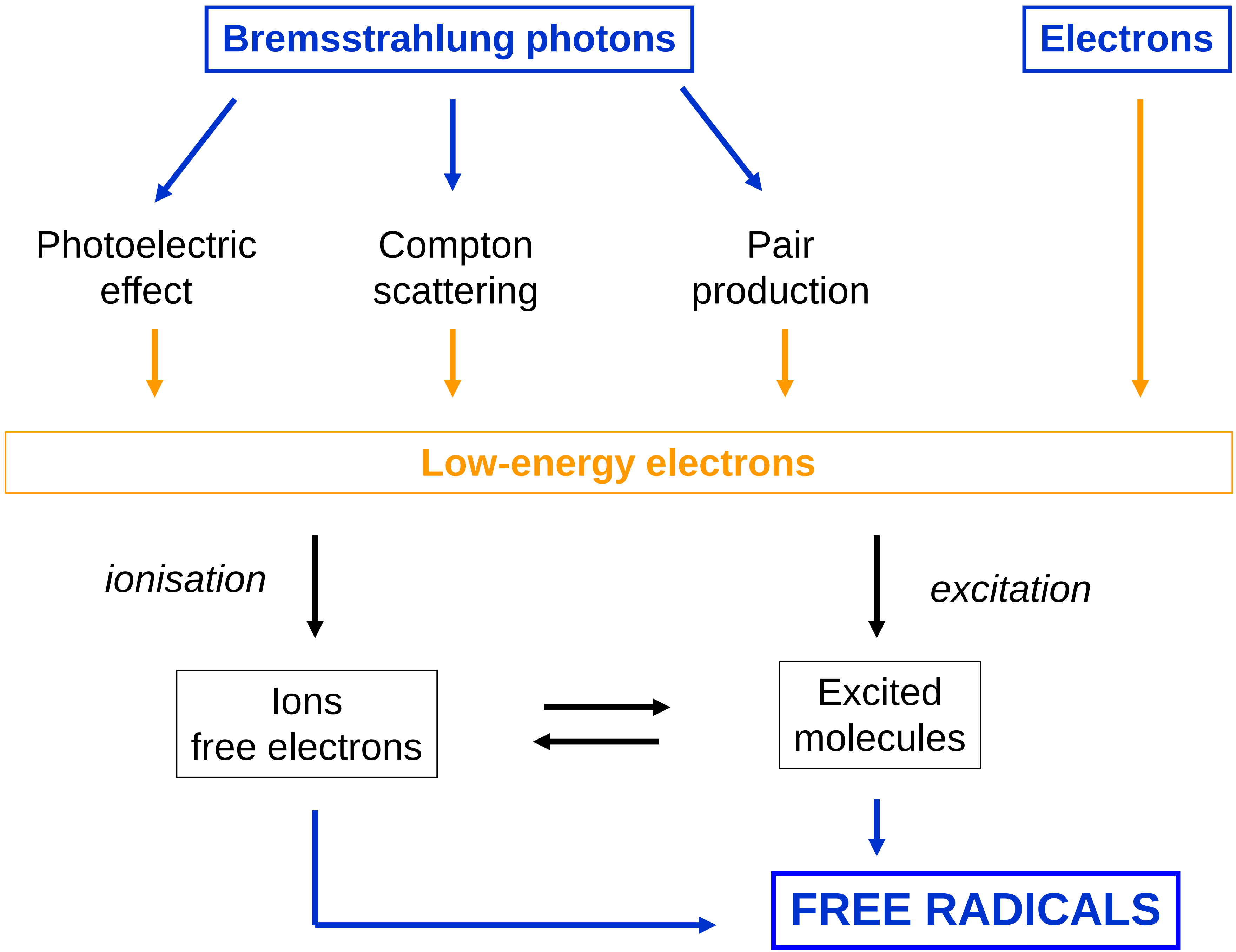
$$-\left(\frac{dT}{dx}\right)_r = \frac{NTZ(Z+1)e^4}{137 m_e^2 c^4}\left[4\ln\left(\frac{2T}{m_e c^2}\right) - \frac{4}{3}\right]$$



1 MCi of ^{60}Co ↔ 5 MeV / 155 kW



Bremsstrahlung spectrum


Bremsstrahlung photons
Electrons
Photoelectric effect
Compton scattering
Pair production
Low-energy electrons
ionisation
excitation
Ions
free electrons
Excited molecules
FREE RADICALS

FREE RADICALS

↓

- **damage DNA** — *radiotherapy*, *food irradiation*, *sterilisation*

- **chain reaction**

  R° + AB → R- AB°

  R- AB° + AB → R- AB-AB°

  polymer chemistry

- **special chemical reactions** — *radiation synthesis*

- **graft a second polymer** — *curing*, *biomaterials*

Physical, chemical and biological effects
~ deposited energy

↓

DOSE = deposited energy per unit mass

1 Gray = 1 J / kg

1 Gy = 100 rad

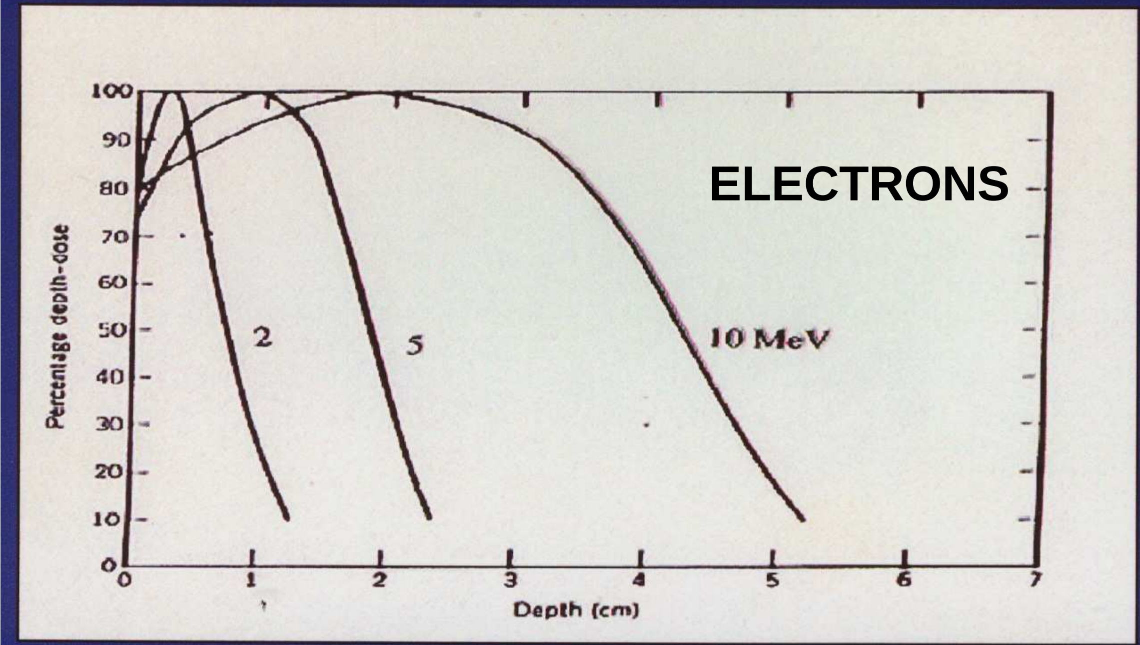
4.2 kGy in water → 1° C

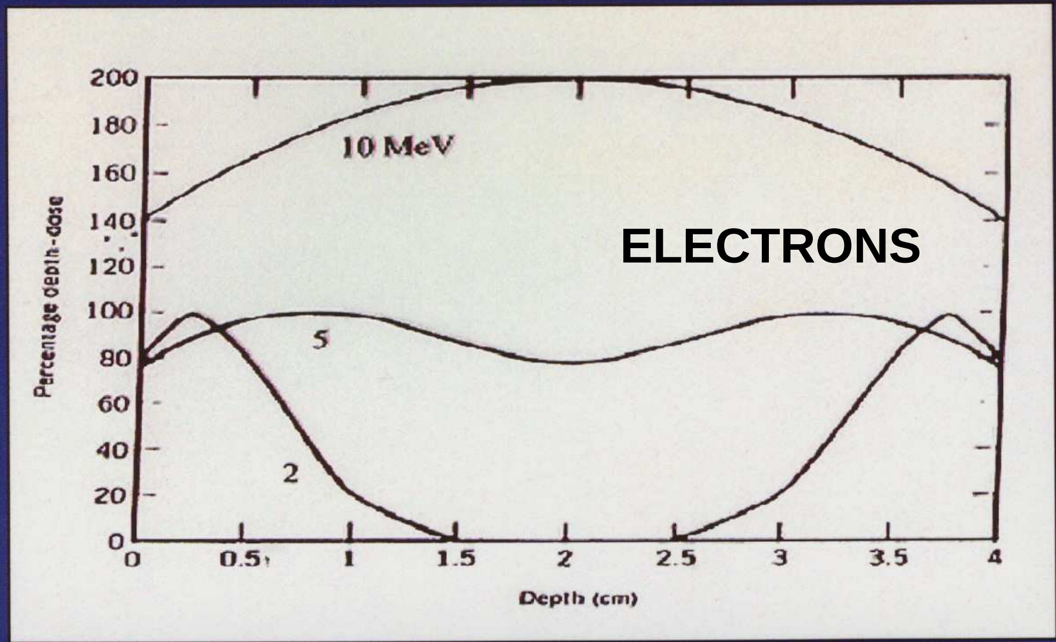
⇒ high yields of reactive species at low temperatures

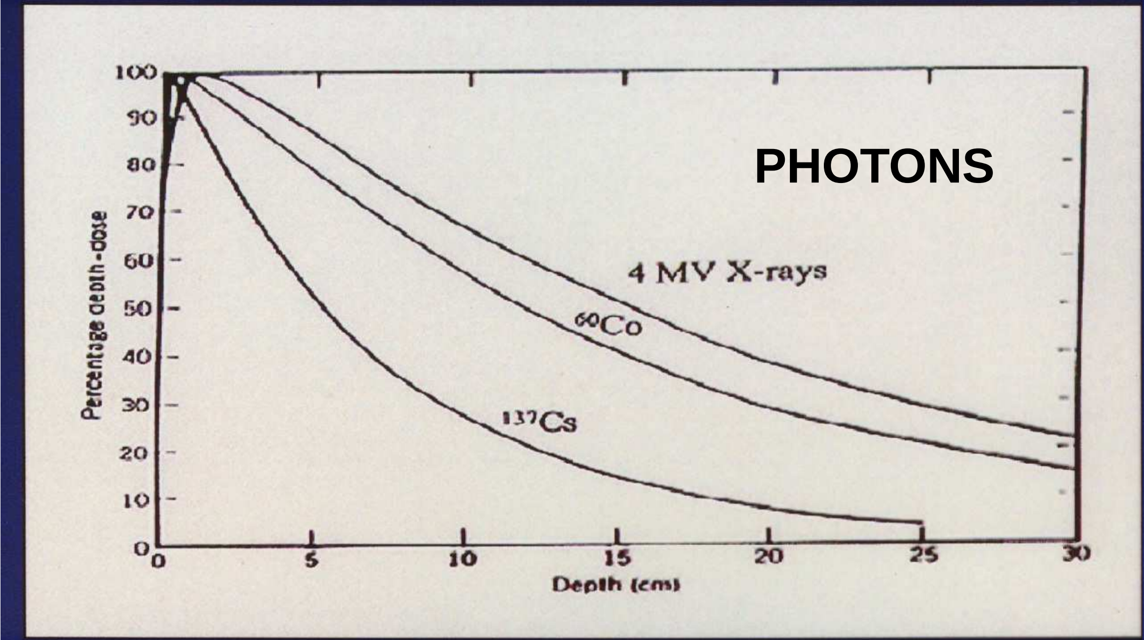
ELECTRONS or PHOTONS
similar end products
different spatial distributions

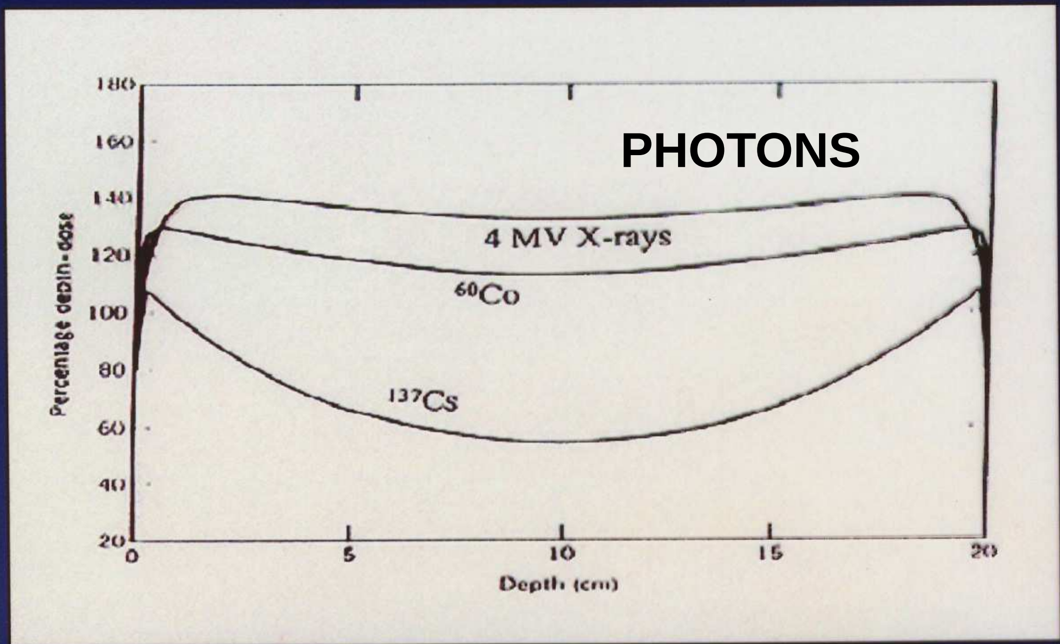
Single-sided irradiation

Double-sided irradiation









PATIENT

Initial physical, chemical and biological properties

MATERIAL

↓ **RADIATION**

TREATED PATIENT

Altered physical, chemical and biological properties

PROCESSED MATERIAL

↓

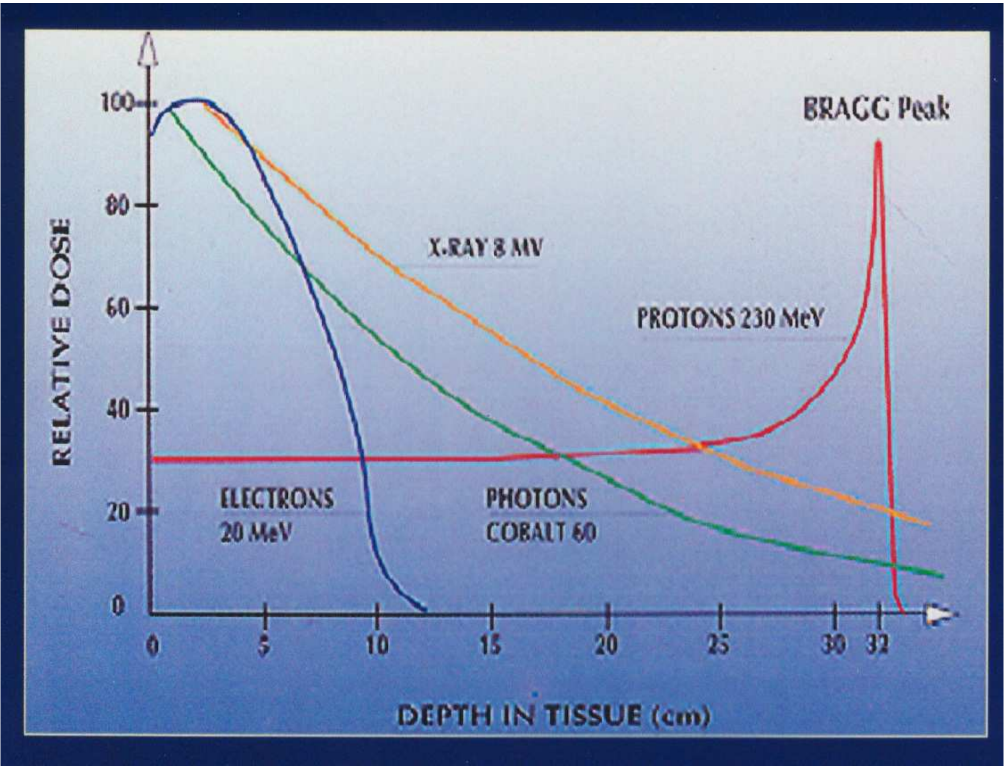
Quality of life ↑
% survival ↑

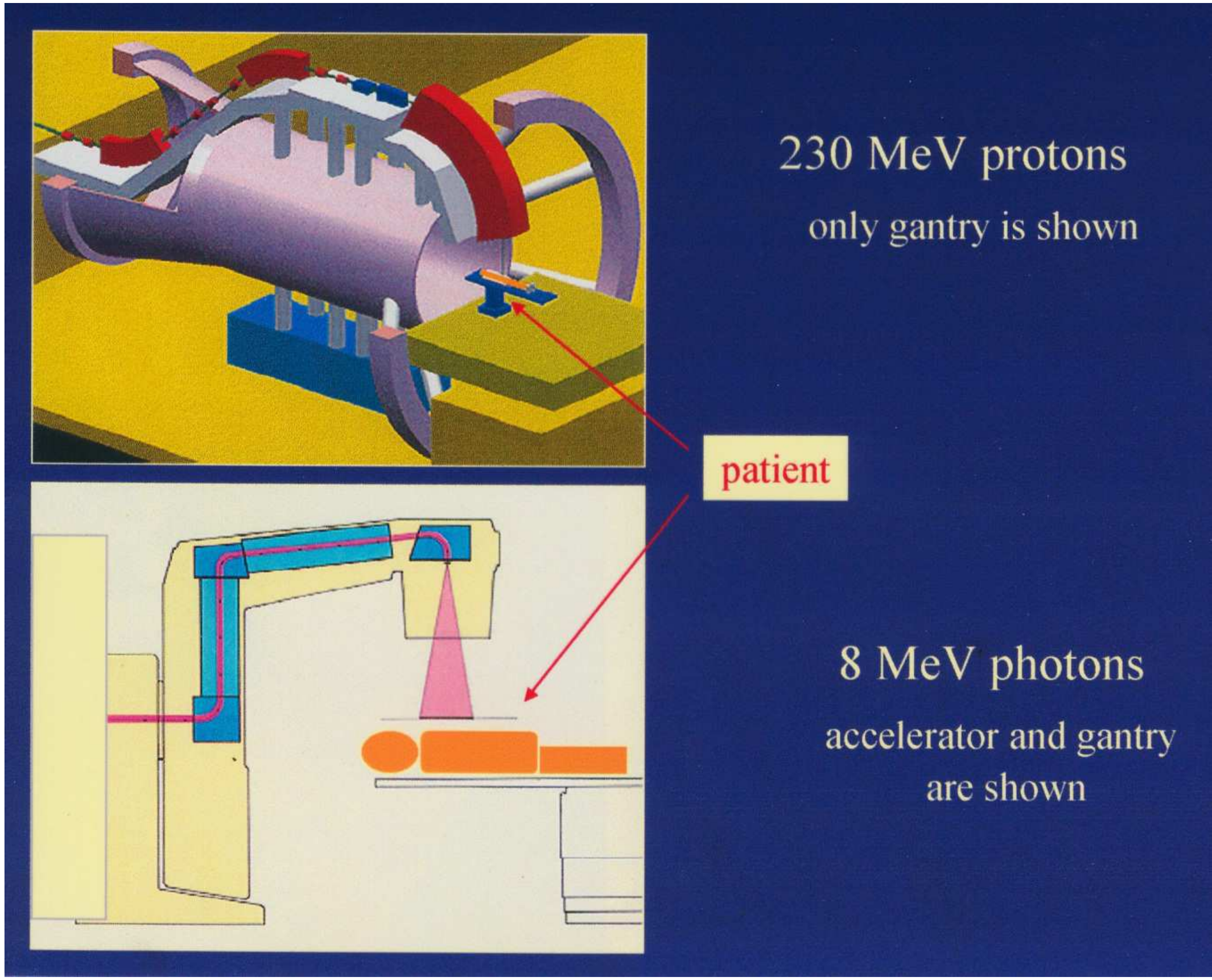
↓

Quality ↑
new features

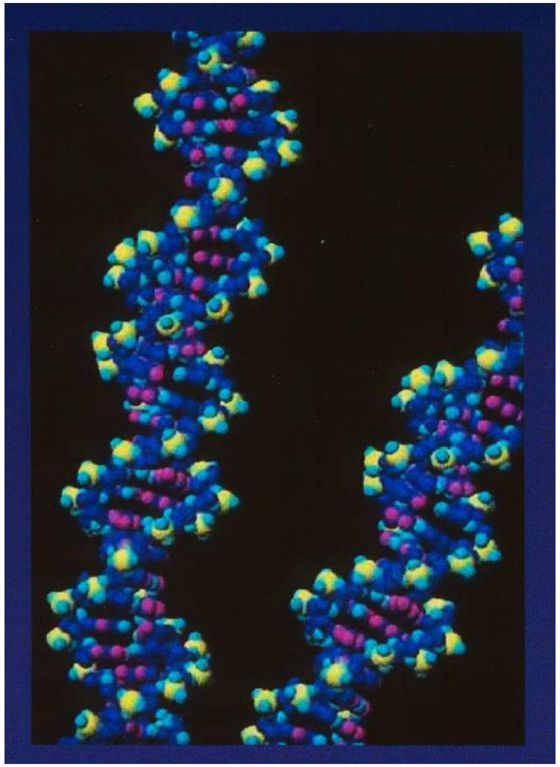
!!! Minimum of side effects !!!

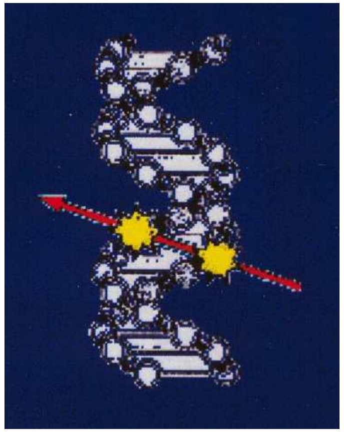
Low-energy electron accelerators in medicine



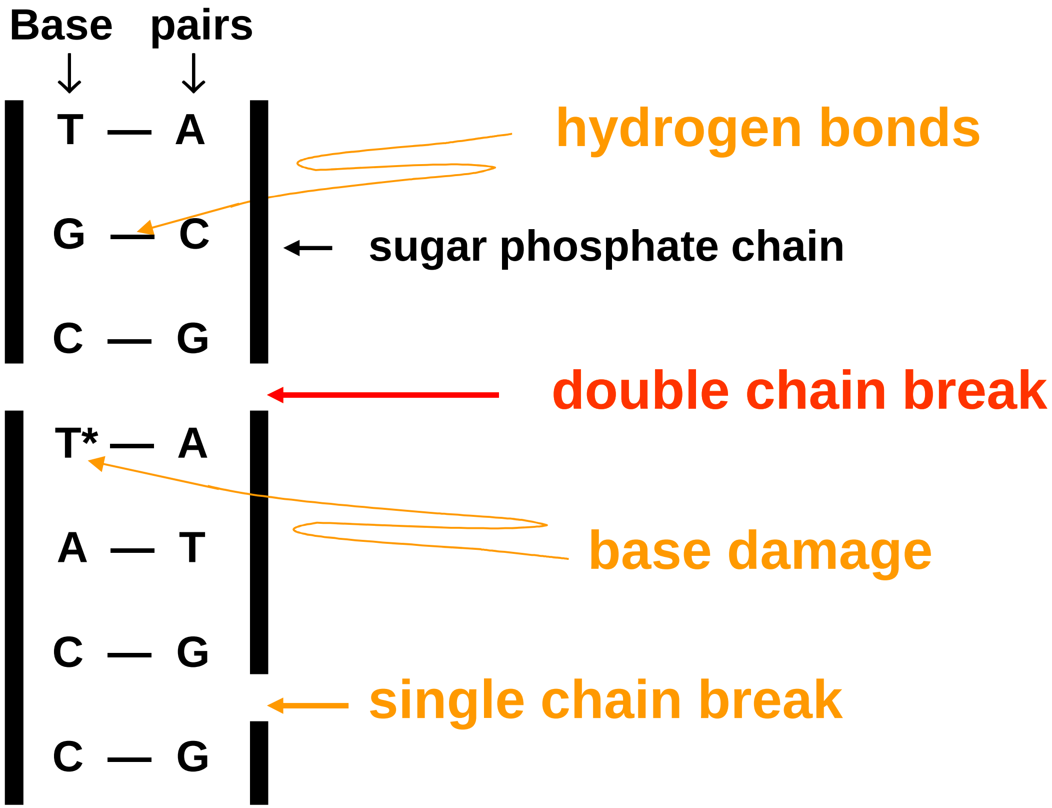


Photons and electrons in radiotherapy





Radiation damage to DNA:
- direct
- indirect by <u>free radicals</u> and reactive species

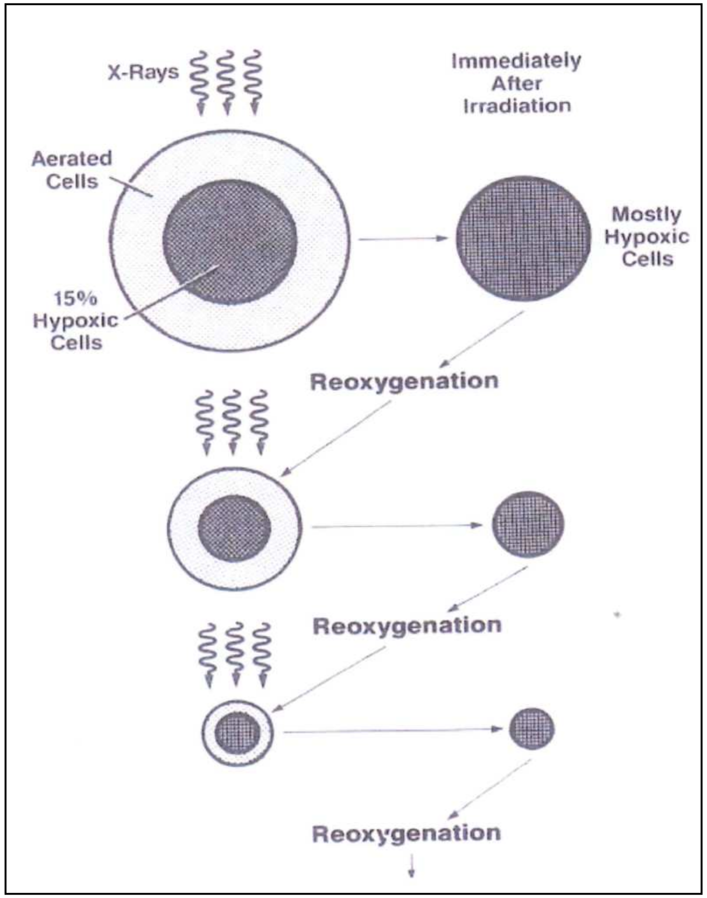


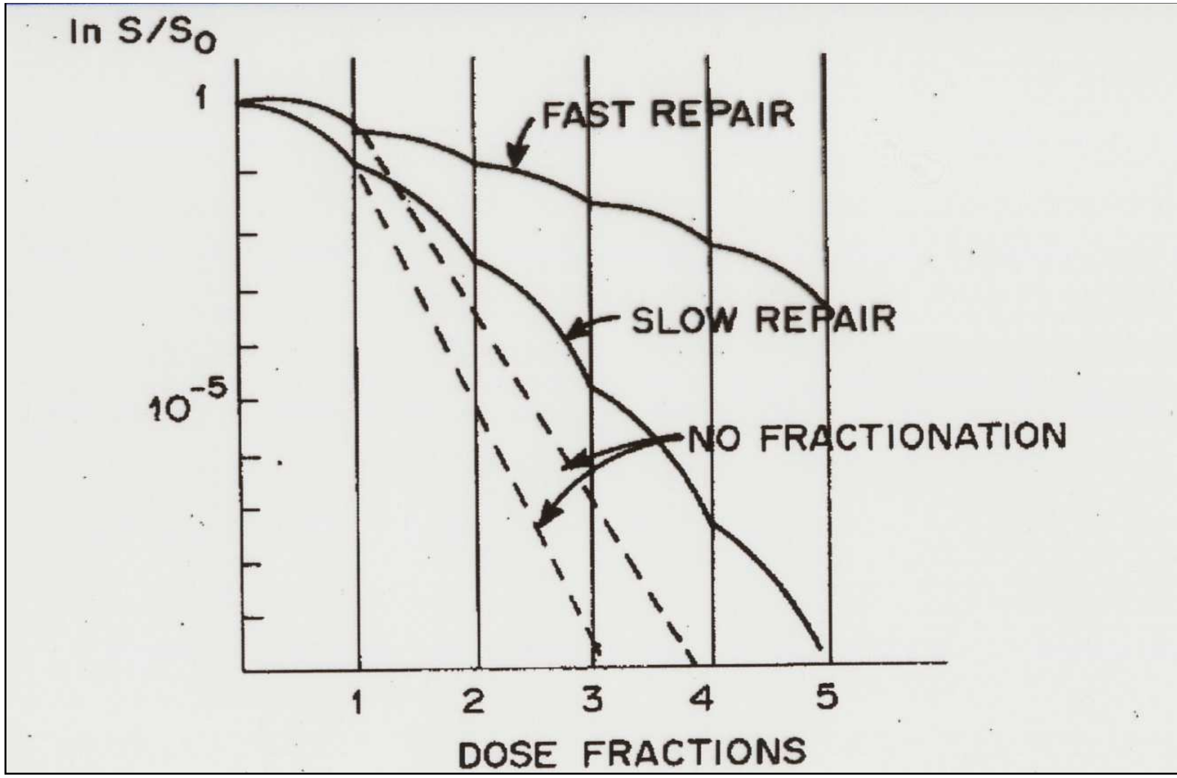
Repair mechanisms

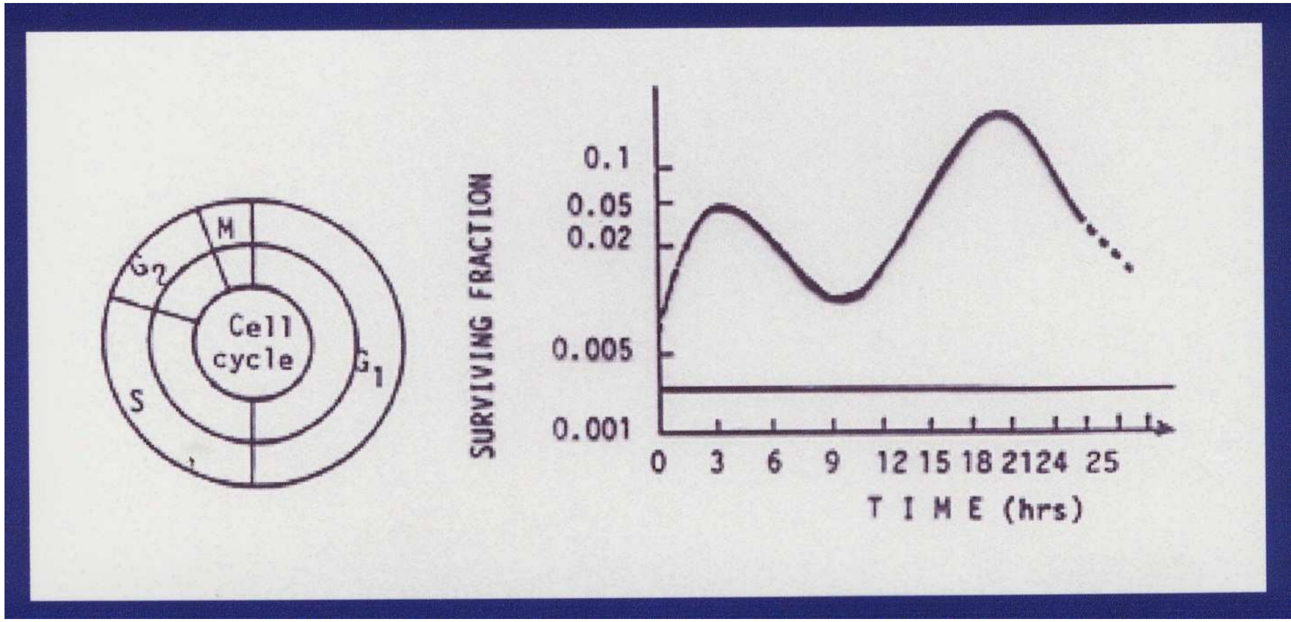
60 Gy survival probability
10^{-9}

Dose fractionation

- dose-dependent survival fraction
- oxygenation
- radiosensitivity during cell cycle







Radiotherapy

30 fractions of 2 Gy

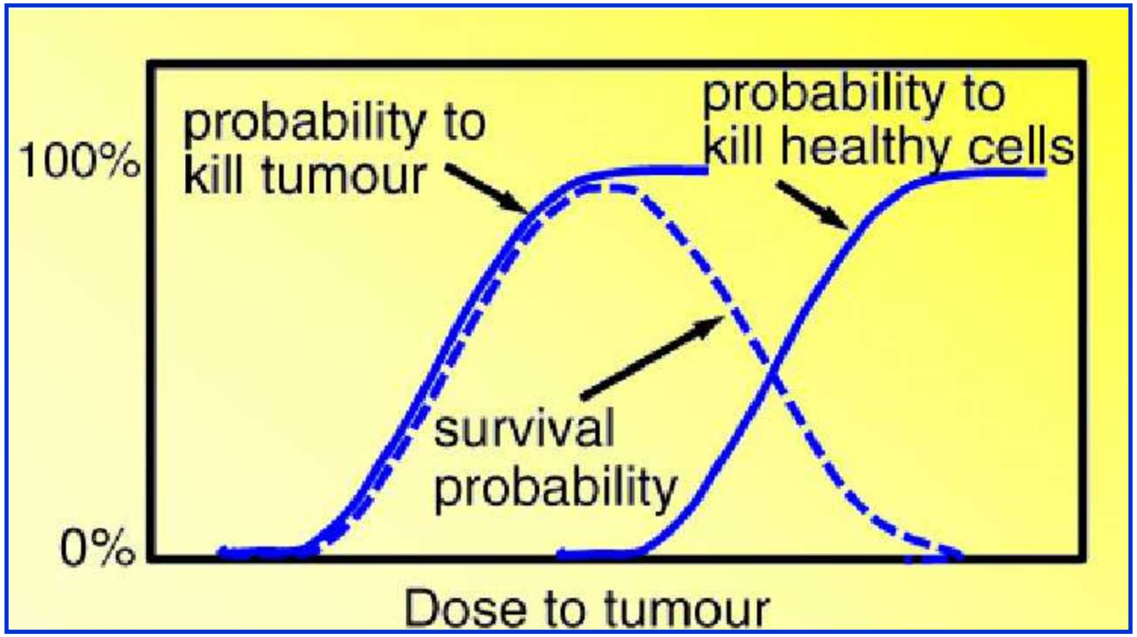
4 Gy / min

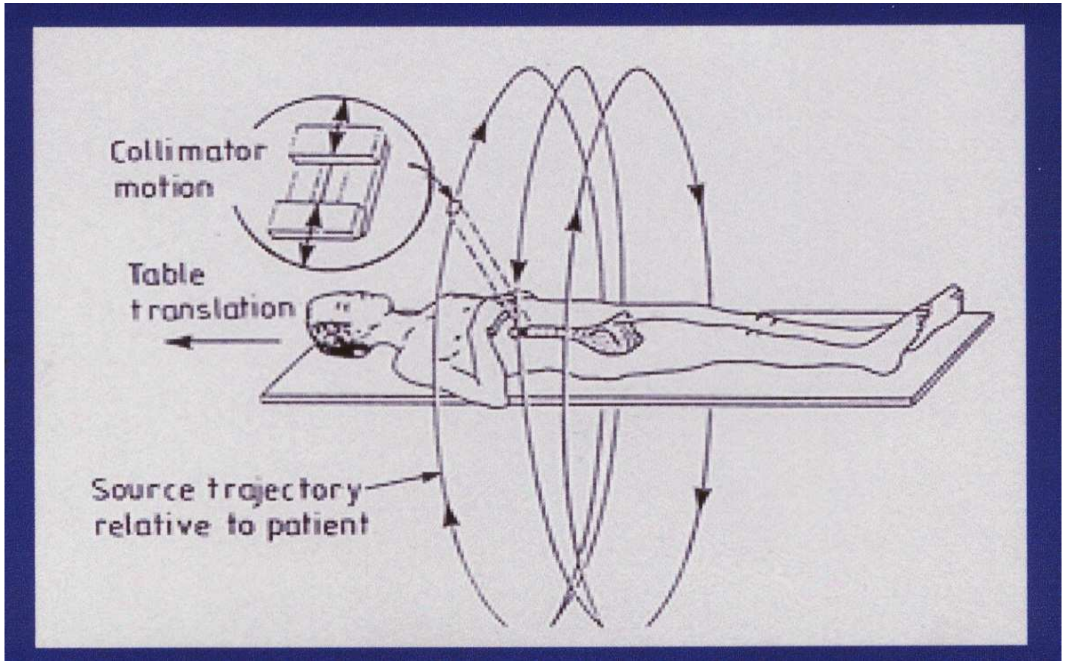
40 x 40 cm^2

⇩

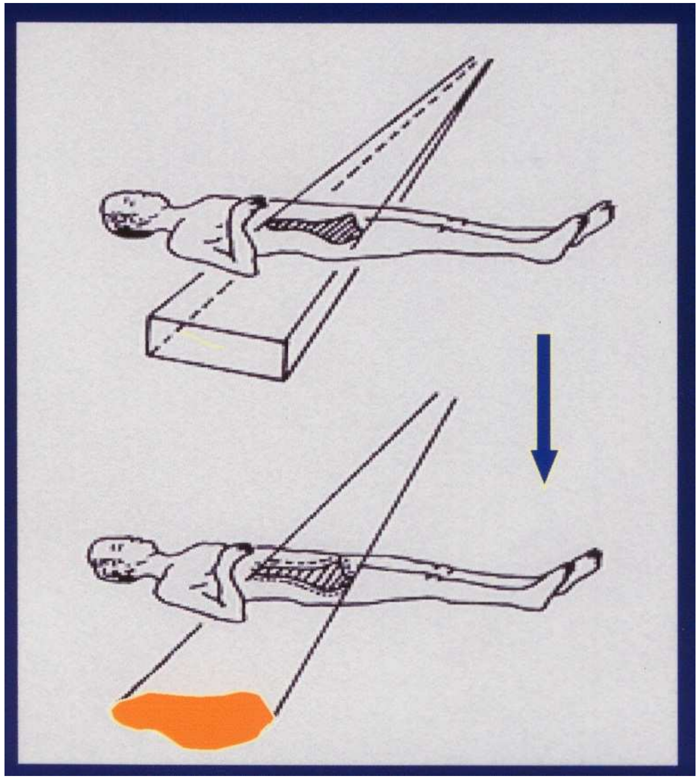
Accuracy of dose delivery
± 3.5 %

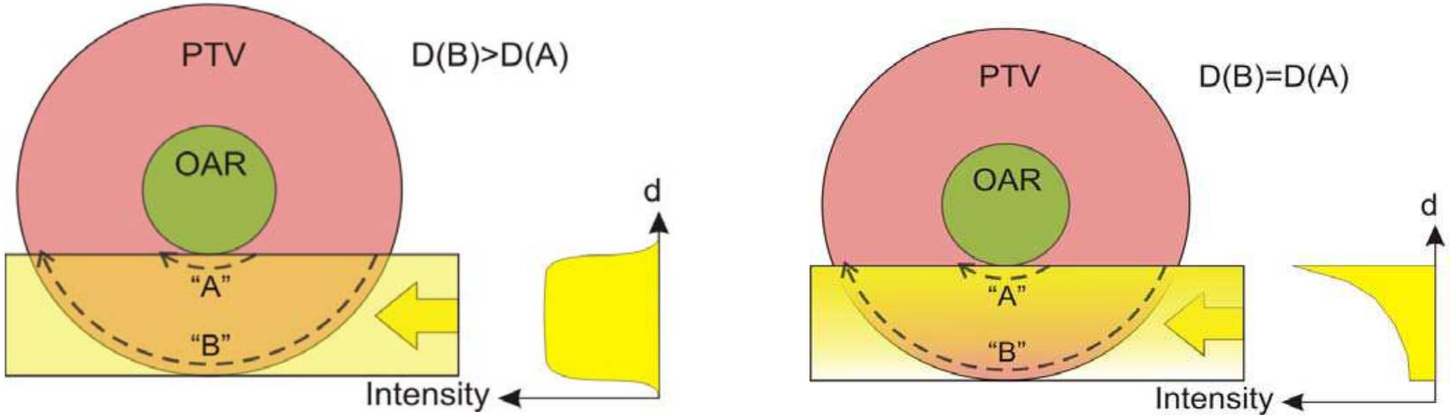
Treatment dose
PLANNING
DELIVERY

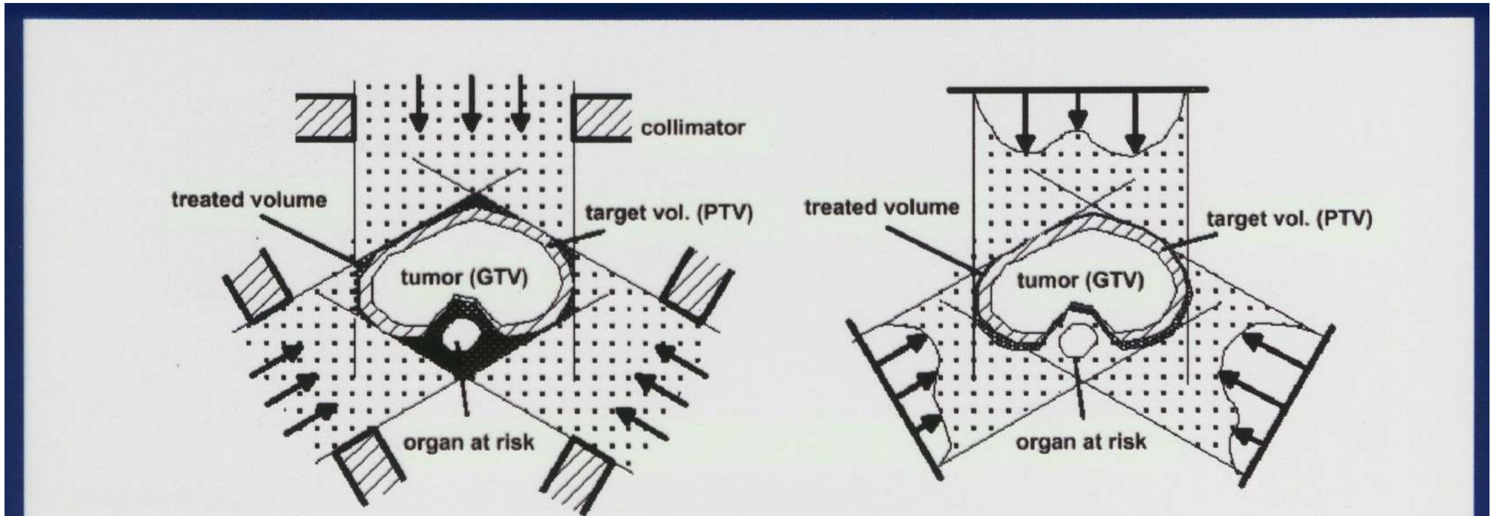




Conformal therapy: IMRT

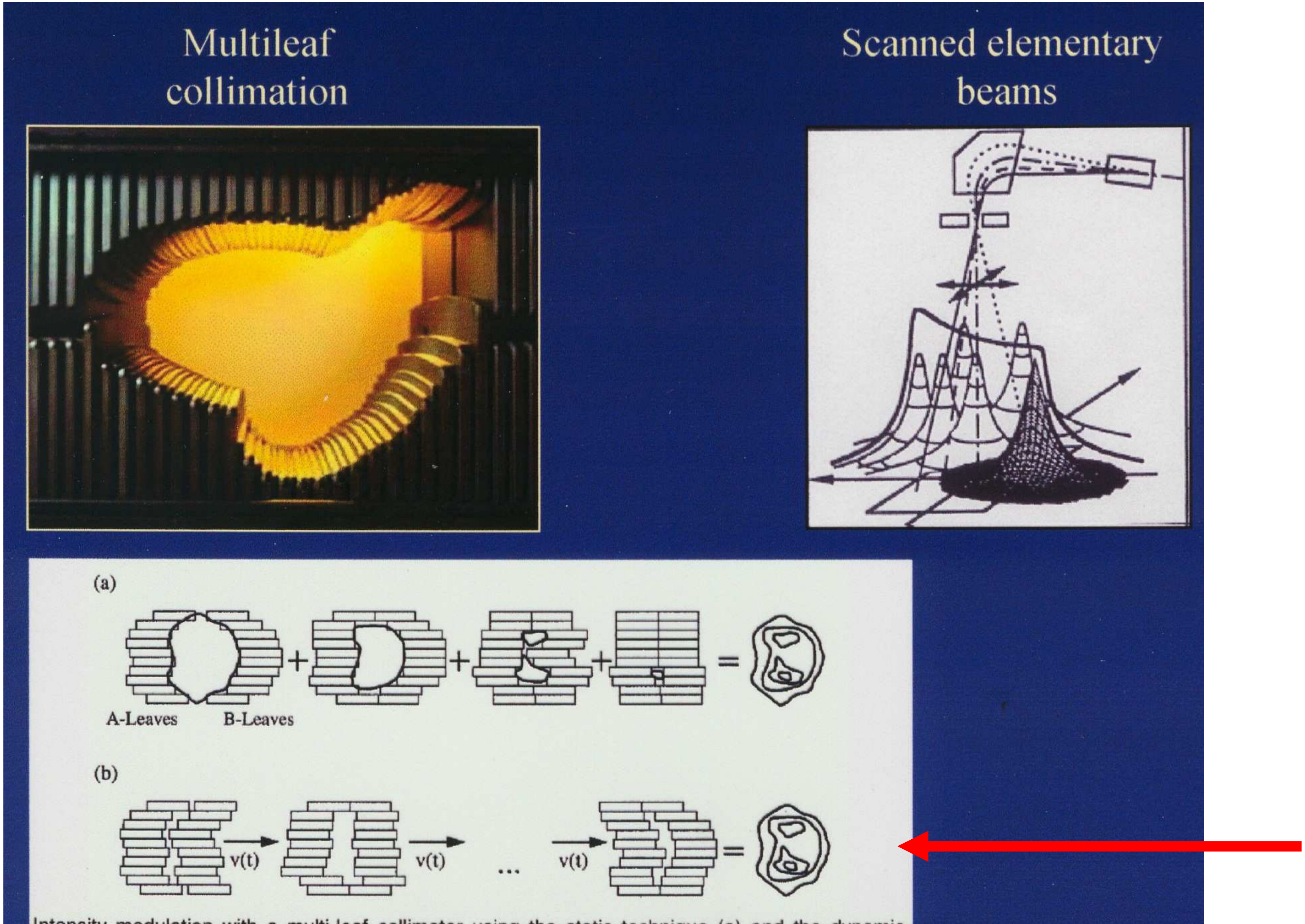






Comparison of conventional and intensity-modulated radiotherapy.

IMRT



Intensity modulation with a multi-leaf collimator using the static technique (a) and the dynamic technique (b).

Radiation field requirements

BEAM

- well defined
- variable in size
- moveable in three dimensions
- variable energy
- variable intensity
- X-ray ⇔ electron mode
- pure and well-confined

TREATMENT UNIT

- reliable and reproducible
- easy maneuvrable
- simple and fail-safe
- very compact

DOSE RATE

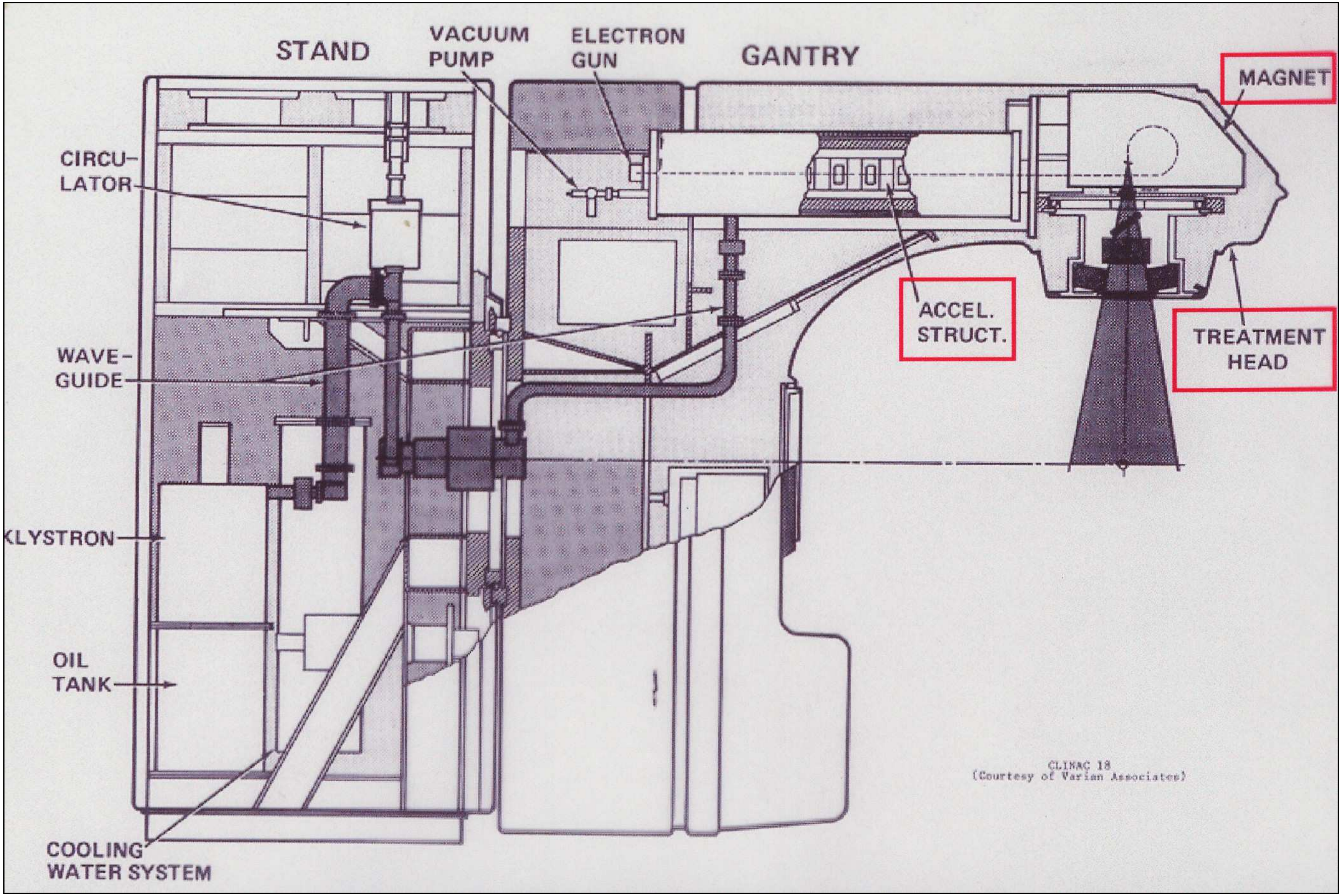
- high
- irradiation time ~ 1/2 minute
- accurately monitored
- fail-safe feedback to accelerator

DOSE DISTRIBUTION

- uniform or
- non-uniform in predefined way
- controllable
- reproducible
- stable

Machine requirements

• energy range	4 - 25 MeV
• intensity range	0.5 - 50 μA
• dose rates	1 - 4 Gy / min
• number of electron energies	5
• number of X-ray energies	2
• homogeneity of X-ray fields	5 % over 40 x 40 cm^2
• homogeneity of electron fields	5 % over 25 x 25 cm^2
• leakage doses	below 10^{-3} at 1 m
• gantry rotation	360°
• isocentre definition	1 mm
• degrees of freedom	15 (rotation and translation)
• good defintion at target	energy, position, direction
• volume	5 x 3 x 3 m^3


STAND
VACUUM PUMP
ELECTRON GUN
GANTRY
MAGNET
CIRCU-LATOR
WAVE-GUIDE
ACCEL. STRUCT.
TREATMENT HEAD
KLYSTRON
OIL TANK
COOLING WATER SYSTEM
CLINAC 18
(Courtesy of Varian Associates)

Energy of the electron accelerator

$$V = \sqrt{(1-e^{-2\tau})P_0 R_0 L} - \frac{R_0 L I}{2}\left[1 - 2\tau \frac{e^{-2\tau}}{1-e^{-2\tau}}\right]$$

V = energy of accelerator section in MeV

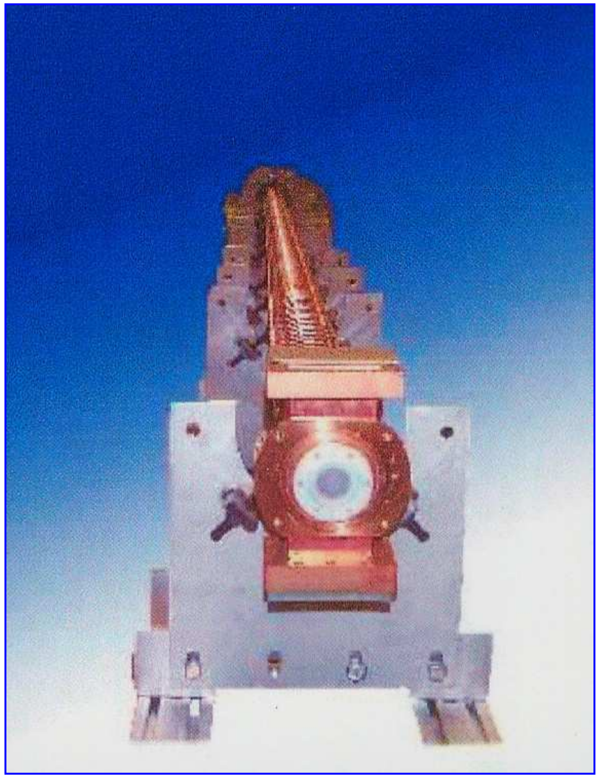
L = length accelerator structure in meters

P_0 = high-frequency peak power in MW

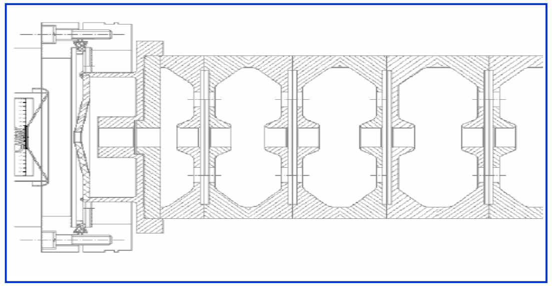
R_0 = shunt impedance in MΩ/m

τ = attenuation constant

I = accelerated peak current in Amperes



Accelerating structures



Energy:	4 - 25 MeV	
Length:	~ 1 m	
HF power:	2 - 5 MW_p	magnetron
	5 - 10 MW_p	klystron

Disc-loaded waveguides

Shunt impedance ↑↑

$$R_0 = -\frac{E_0^2}{\frac{dP}{dz}}$$

- travelling wave structure
- standing wave structure

→

- biperiodic structure
- side-coupled structure

Energy variation

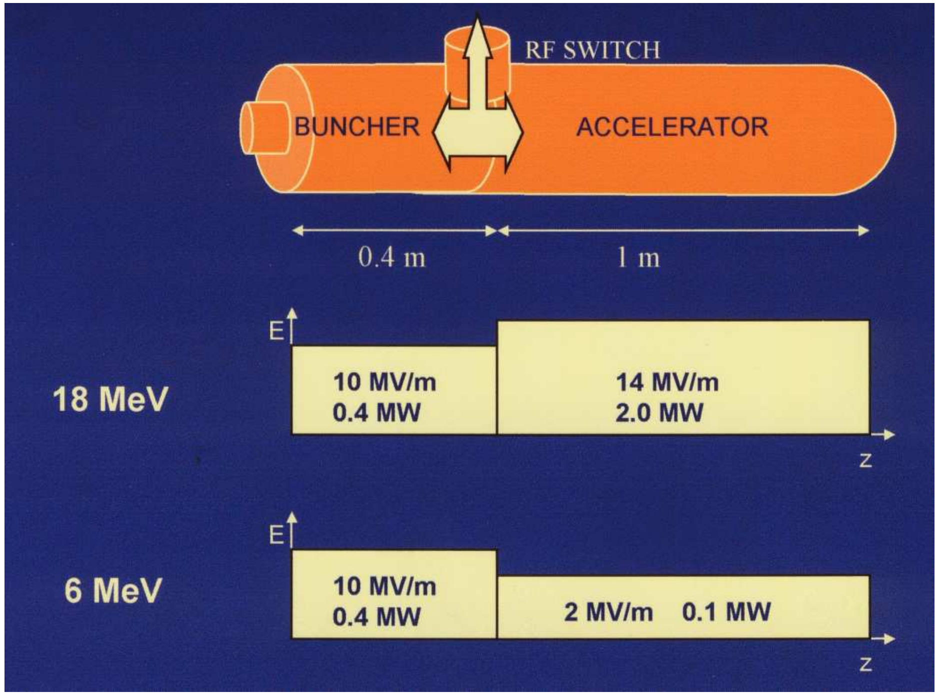
1. Variation of input power P_0 or accelerated current I

$$V = \sqrt{(1-e^{-2\tau})P_0 R_0 L} - \frac{R_0 L I}{2}\left[1 - 2\tau \frac{e^{-2\tau}}{1-e^{-2\tau}}\right]$$

BEAM LOADING

2. Variation of RF frequency

3. Buncher + accelerator section



Electrons in bending magnet systems

Magnetic rigidity $$\chi_b = B\rho = \frac{1}{299.79}\sqrt{V(V+1.022)}$$

V = energy of electrons in MeV
B = magnetic field induction in Tesla
ρ = bending radius in meters

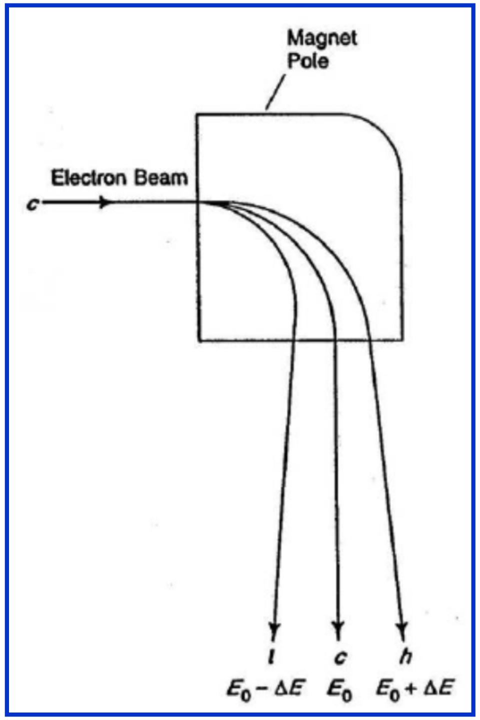
Excitation of room-temperature magnet $$NI \approx \frac{B}{\mu_0} g$$

NI = number of Ampere-turns
B = magnetic field induction in Tesla
g = gap between magnet poles in meters
μ_0 = $4\pi.10^{-7}$ Tm/A

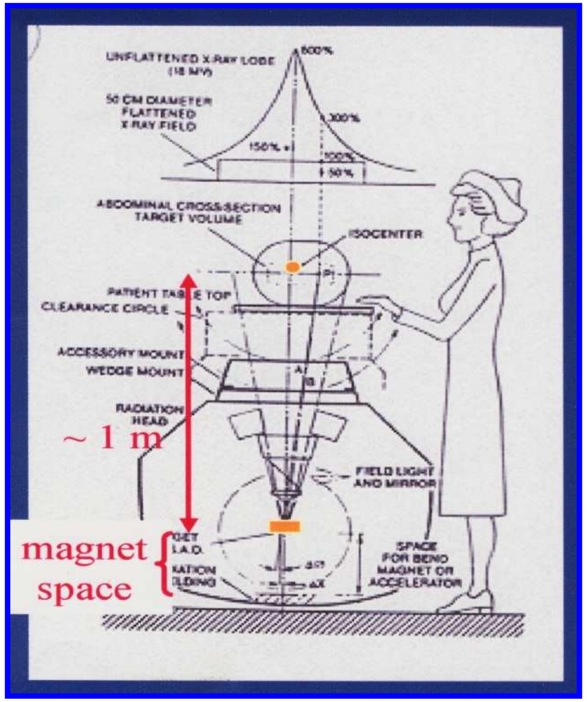
Bending magnet systems

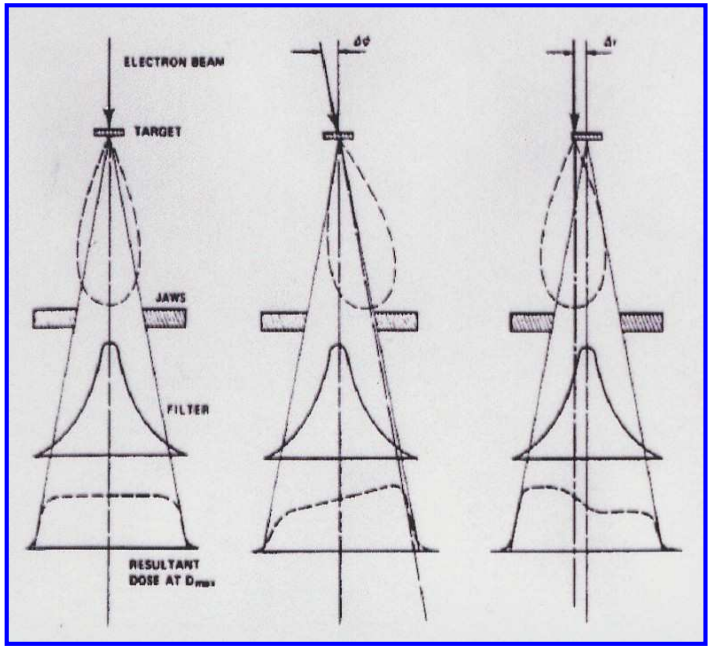
$$x_1 = m_{11}x_0 + m_{12}x'_0 + m_{13}\frac{\Delta p}{p}$$

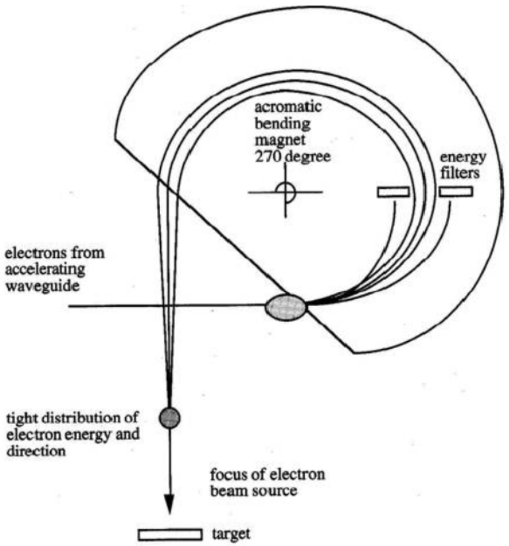
$$x'_1 = m_{21}x_0 + m_{22}x'_0 + m_{23}\frac{\Delta p}{p}$$

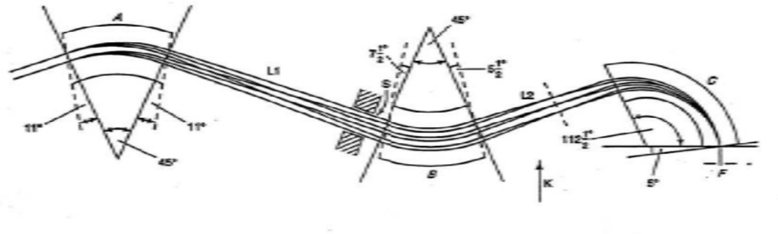


Energy spread
medical ~ 10 %
research < 1 %









Bending magnet systems

TRANSPORT calculations

DRIFT PIECE

Length L

$$M_H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & L & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & L \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

HOMOGENEOUS BENDING MAGNET

Length L

Bending angle α

Bending radius ρ

$$M_H = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \rho\sin\alpha & \rho(1-\cos\alpha) \\ -\dfrac{\sin\alpha}{\rho} & \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho L \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

WEAK FOCUSSING BENDING MAGNET

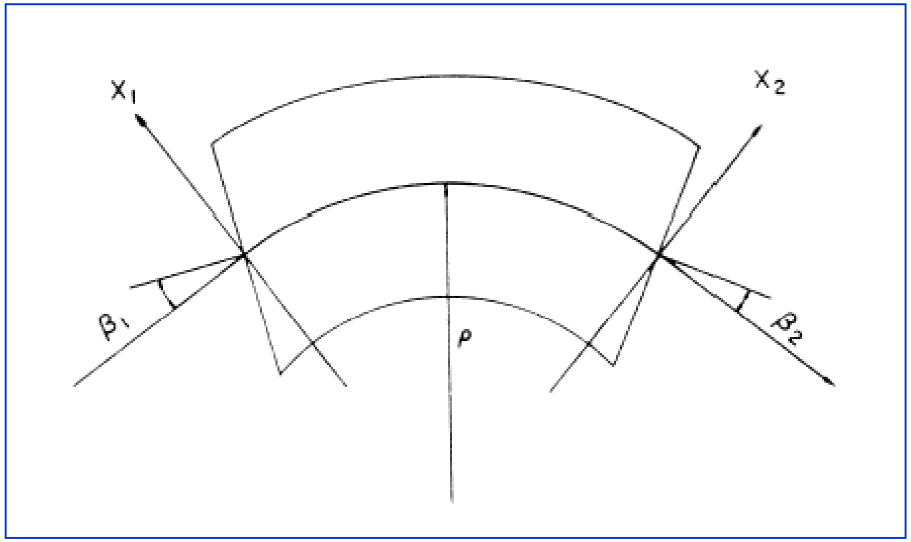
Field index $0 < n < 1$

Length L Bending angle α Bending radius ρ

$$M_H = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\sqrt{1-n}\,\alpha & \dfrac{\rho\sin\sqrt{1-n}\,\alpha}{\sqrt{1-n}} & \dfrac{\rho\left(1-\cos\sqrt{1-n}\,\alpha\right)}{1-n} \\ -\dfrac{\sqrt{1-n}\sin\sqrt{1-n}\,\alpha}{\rho} & \cos\sqrt{1-n}\,\alpha & \dfrac{\sin\sqrt{1-n}\,\alpha}{\sqrt{1-n}} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_V = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\sqrt{n}\,\alpha & \dfrac{\rho\sin\sqrt{n}\,\alpha}{\sqrt{n}} \\ -\dfrac{\sqrt{n}\sin\sqrt{n}\,\alpha}{\rho} & \cos\sqrt{n}\,\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

HOMOGENEOUS BENDING MAGNET with ROTATED POLE SHOE EDGES



Length L Bending angle α Bending radius ρ

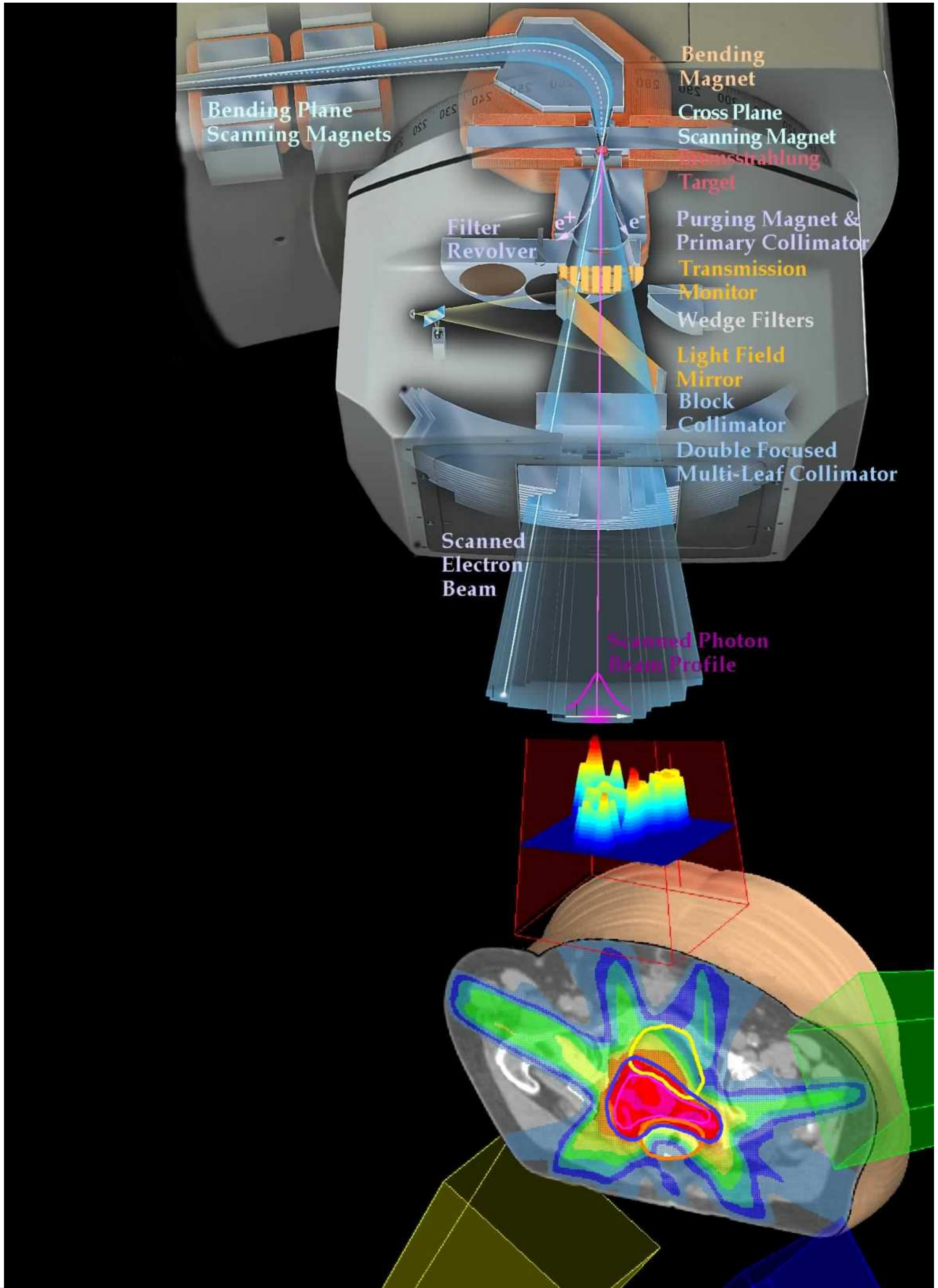
β_1 angle of pole edge rotation at entrance

β_2 angle of pole edge rotation at exit

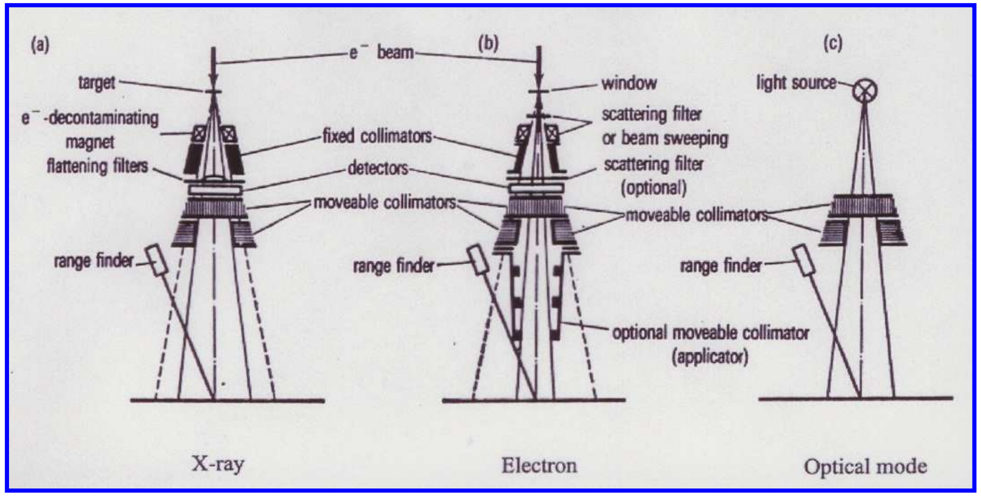
$$M_H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\tan\beta_2}{\rho} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \rho\sin\alpha & \rho(1-\cos\alpha) \\ -\frac{\sin\alpha}{\rho} & \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\tan\beta_1}{\rho} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{\tan\beta_2}{\rho} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho\alpha \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{\tan\beta_1}{\rho} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Treatment head



Multileaf collimator

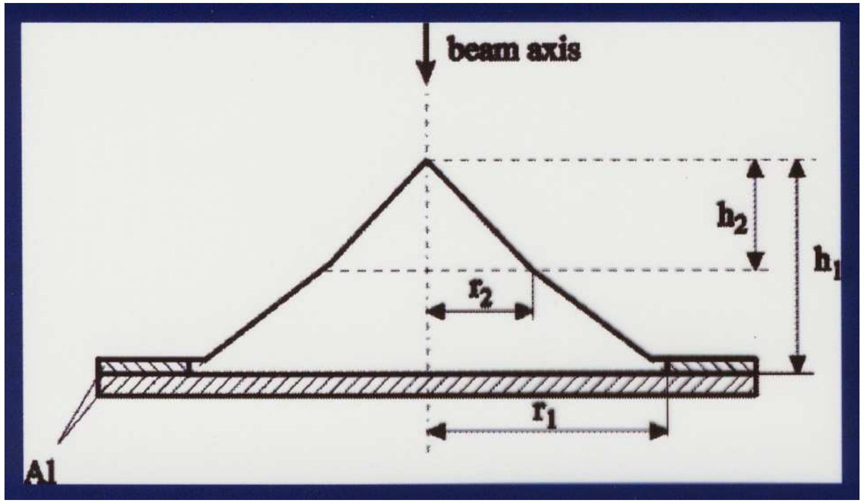


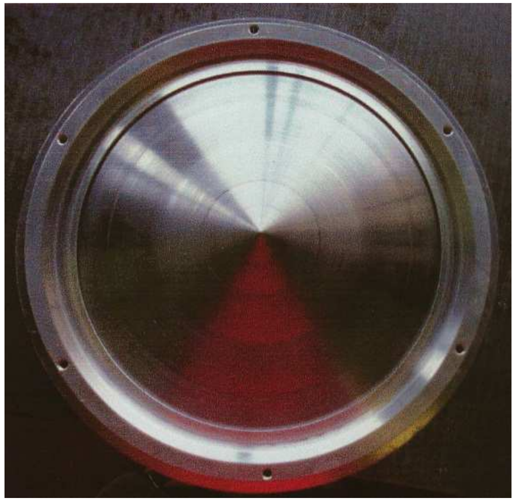
New trends

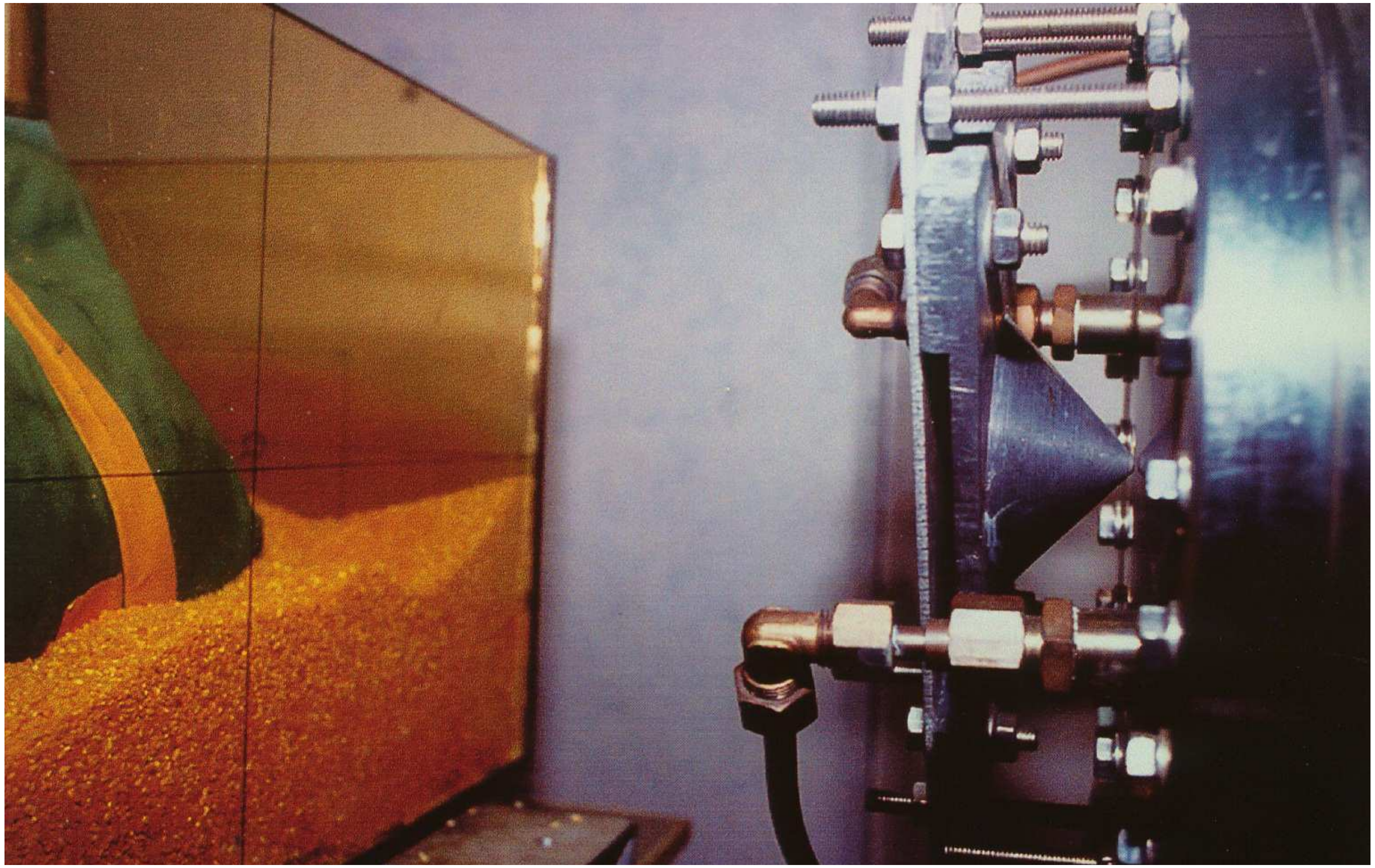
- intensity-modulated radiotherapy
- thomotherapy
- image-guided radiotherapy
- stereotactic radiosurgery
- intra-operative radiotherapy

Extracorporeal bone tumours irradiation

Homogeneity
< 2 %





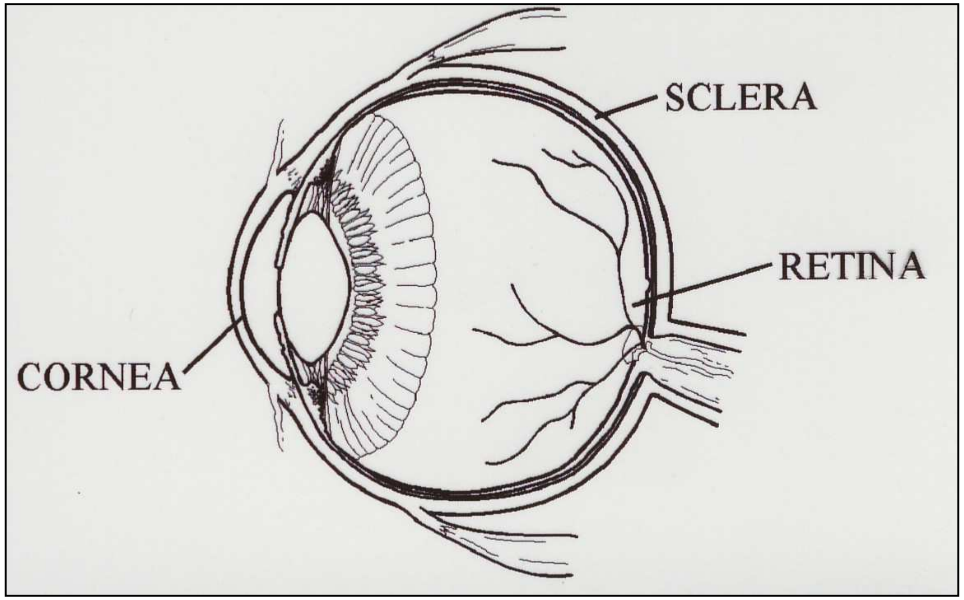


Radiation treatment of human grafts and artificial implants

- **sclerae of the human eye**

prosthesis → imflammation
rejection

⇒ ‘packed’ in human sclerae
- less reactions
- synchronous movement



lyophylisation → sterilisation 25 kGy → tissue bank

- **bone fragments:** maxillo-facial reconstruction
- **human implants:** cardiological stents, polymeric implants, hydrogels
- **blood products:** lymphocytes 40 Gy (graft-versus-host disease)

Low-energy electron accelerators in industrye

BEAM POWER =
ENERGY x INTENSITY

Energy
< 10 MeV electrons
< 5 MeV photons

~ penetration depth

DOSE RATE
⇓
INTENSITY

150 KW

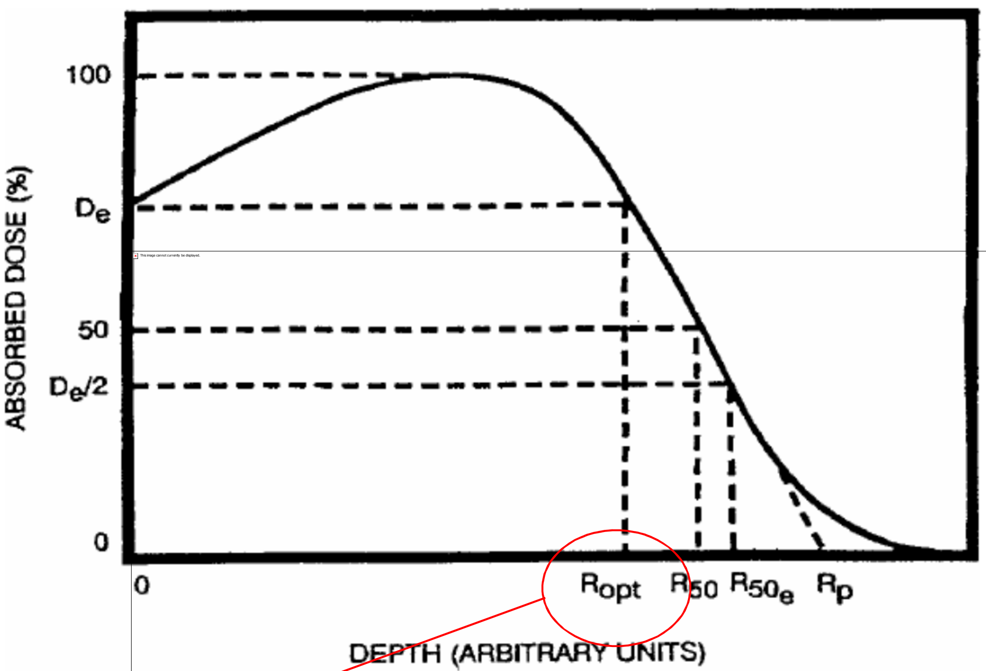
5 MeV / 30 mA
0.5 MeV / 300 mA

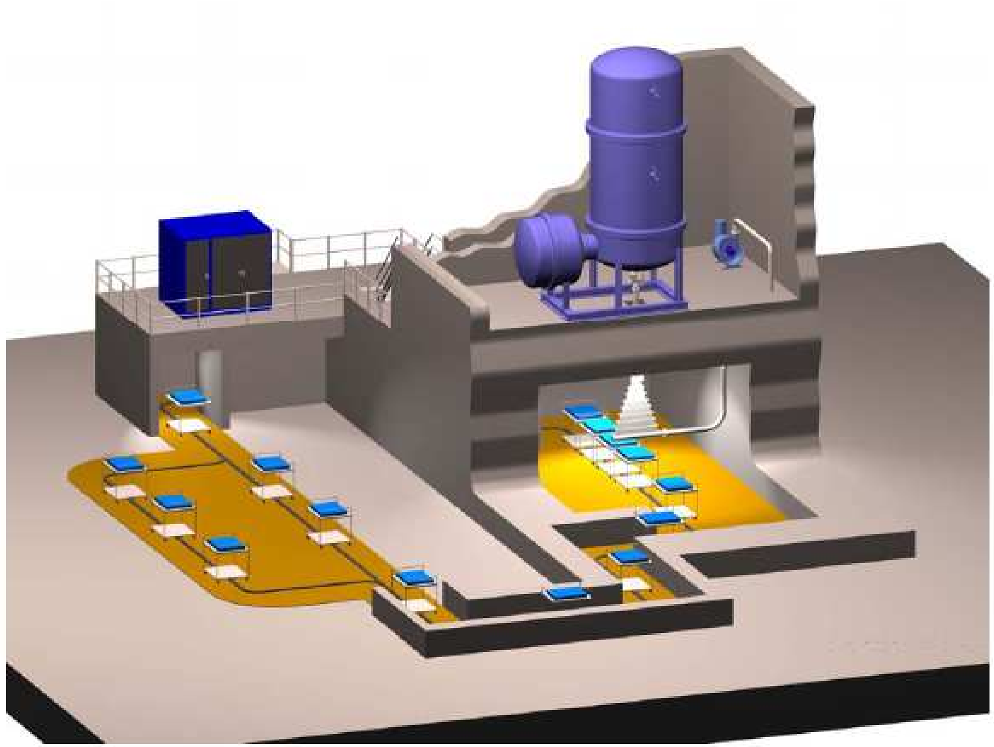
ACCELERATORS

3 energy ranges

0.1 – 0.5 MeV
0.5 – 5 MeV
5 – 10 MeV

Electron range in radiation processing





R_{opt} : exit dose equals entrance dose

R_{opt} = optimal range in g/cm^2
V = energy of electrons in MeV

$$R_{opt} = 0{,}404V - 0{,}161$$

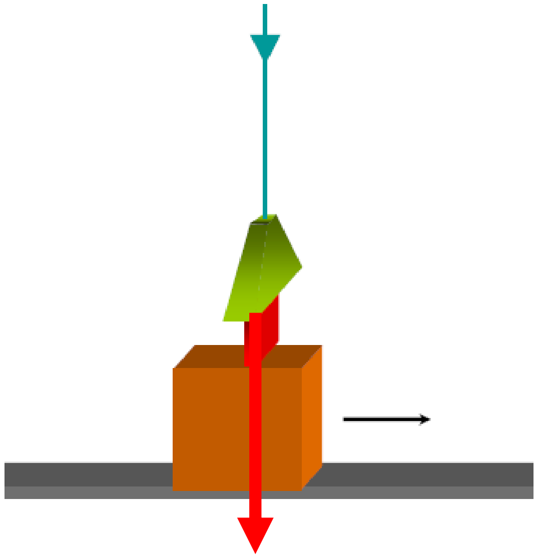
$$R_{opt}(cm) = R_{opt}(g/cm^2)/\rho(g/cm^3)$$

Throughput in radiation processing (electron and X-ray mode)

Mass throughput

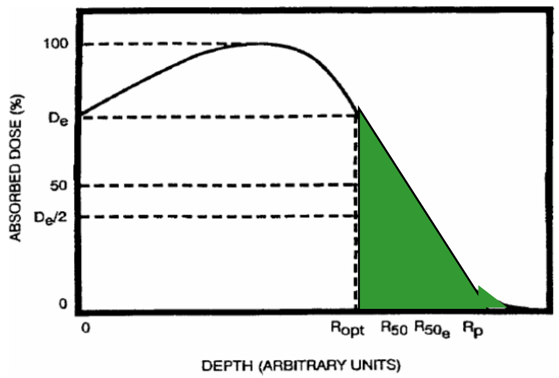
$$\frac{M}{T} = F(e)F(i)\frac{P}{D(ave)}$$

M = mass in kg
T = time in seconds
P = emitted radiation power in kW
D(ave) = average absobed dose on kGy

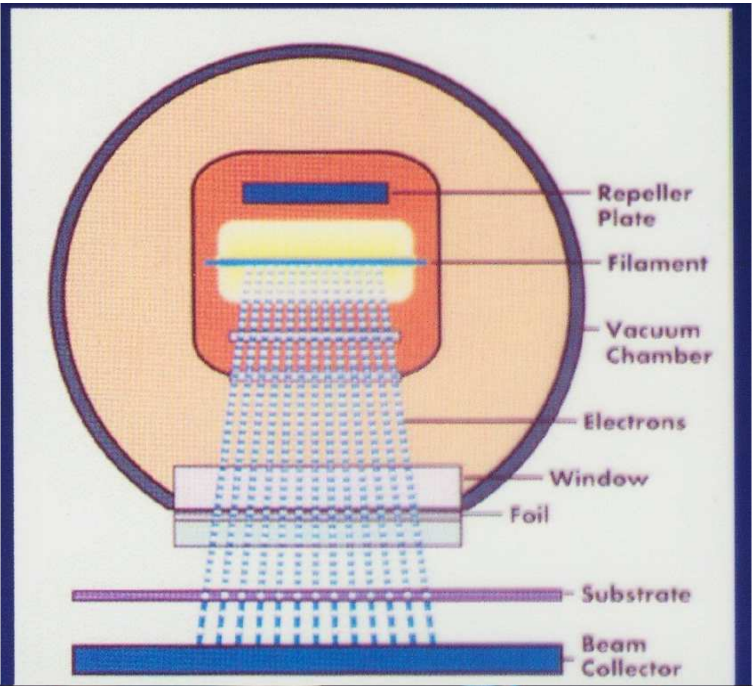


F(i) = fraction of emitted beam current intercepted by material

F(e) = fraction of incident electron energy absorbed by material



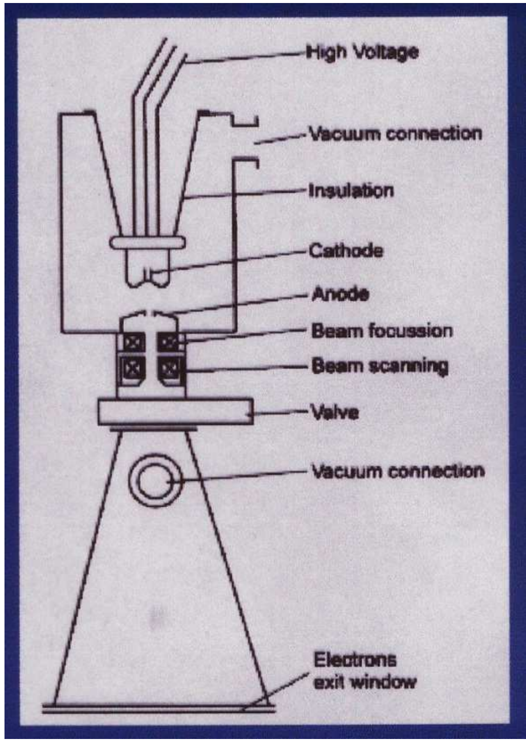
Energy range 0.1 - 0.5 MeV



BROAD BEAM

Single-stage machines

- self-shielding
- low penetration capability
- integrated in production line
- beam widths ~ 2.5 m



SCANNING TYPE

APPLICATIONS:
surface treatment
iraddiation of coatings, adhesives, inks
e.g. thin film packaging
printing industry

Energy range 0.5 - 5 MeV

Multi-stage machines

- high penetration capability
- up to 300 kW
- beam widths ~ 2 m

COCKROFT-WALTON

INSULATED-CORE TRANSFORMER

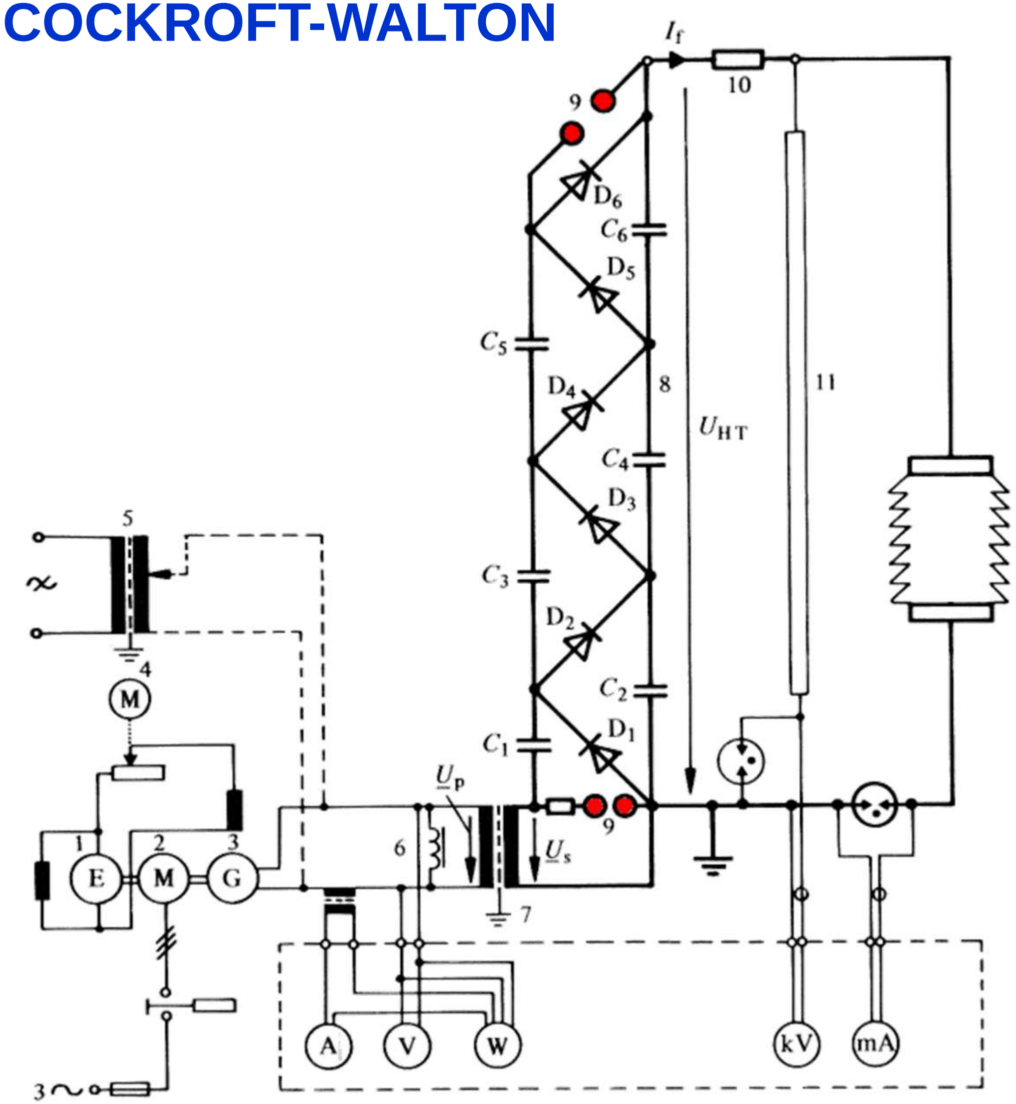
DYNAMITRON

APPLICATIONS: processing of

thick sheets
wires and cables
tubes and pipes
fiber composites
tire components
heat-shrinkable products
foamed polyethylene

Energy range 0.5 - 5 MeV

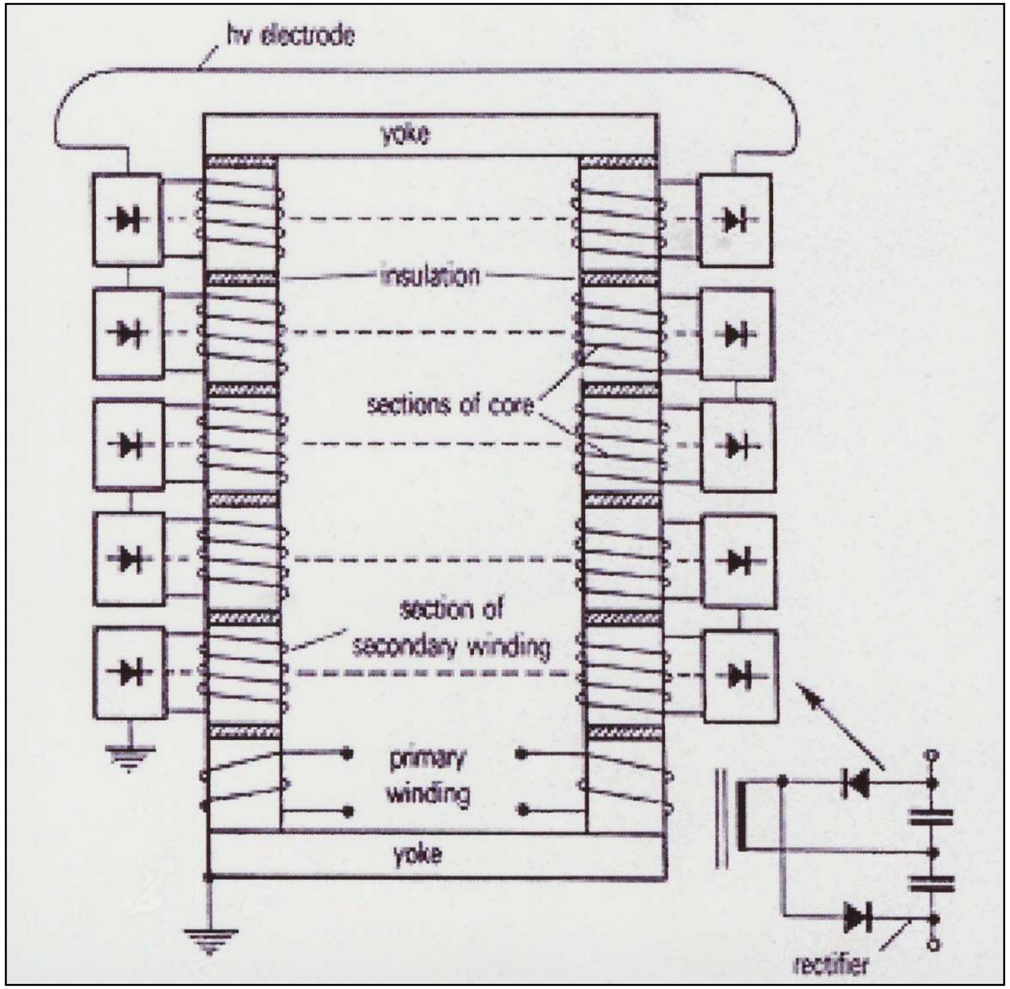
COCKROFT-WALTON



Greinacher cascade generator

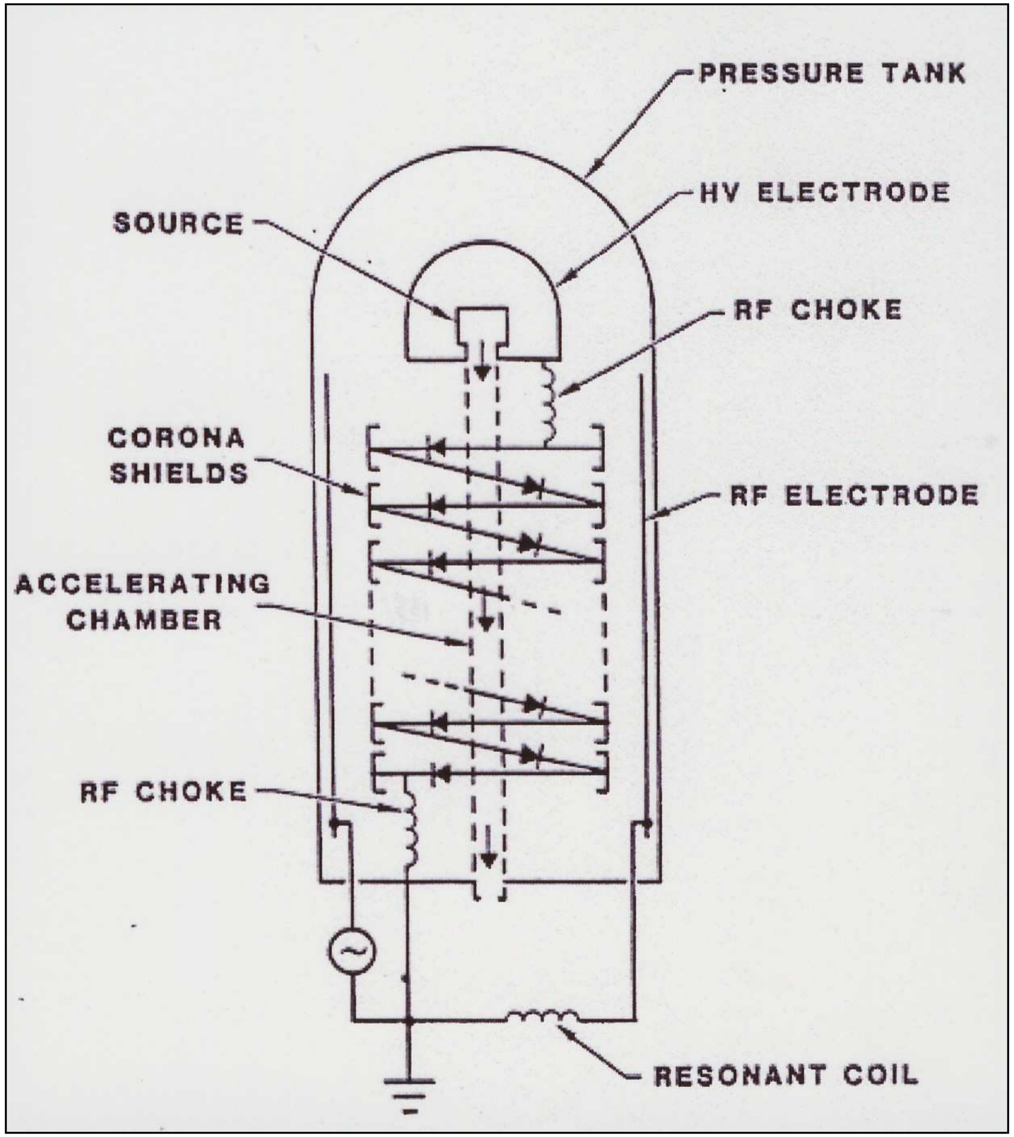
Energy range 0.5 - 5 MeV

INSULATED-CORE TRANSFORMER



Energy range 0.5 - 5 MeV

DYNAMITRON



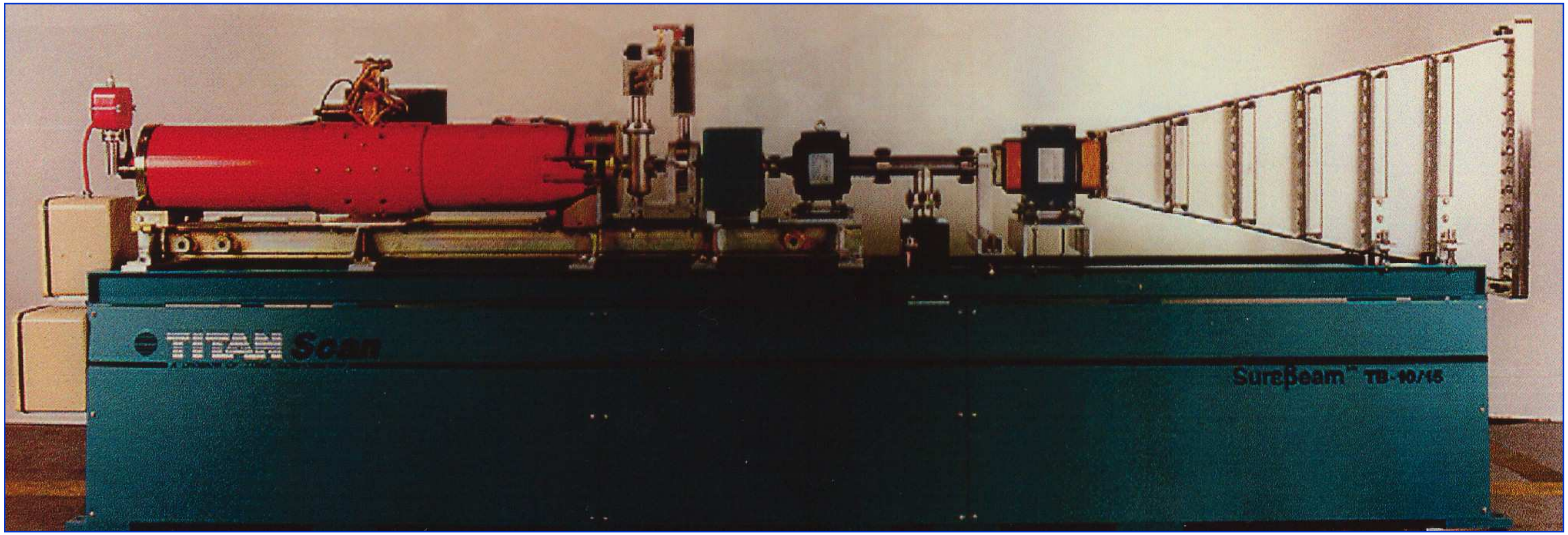
Energy range 5 - 10 MeV

RF linear accelerator → **50 kW**

RHODOTRON → **200 kW up to 1 MW**

APPLICATIONS:
< 5 MeV applications
medical sterilisation
food processing
polymer crosslinking, grafting, degradation

LINAC

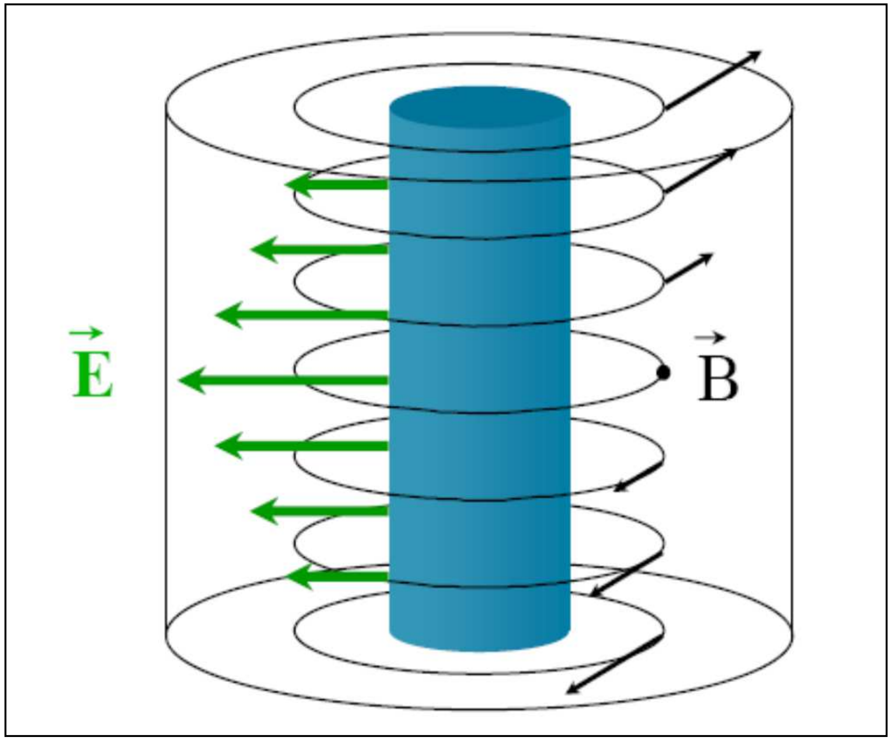


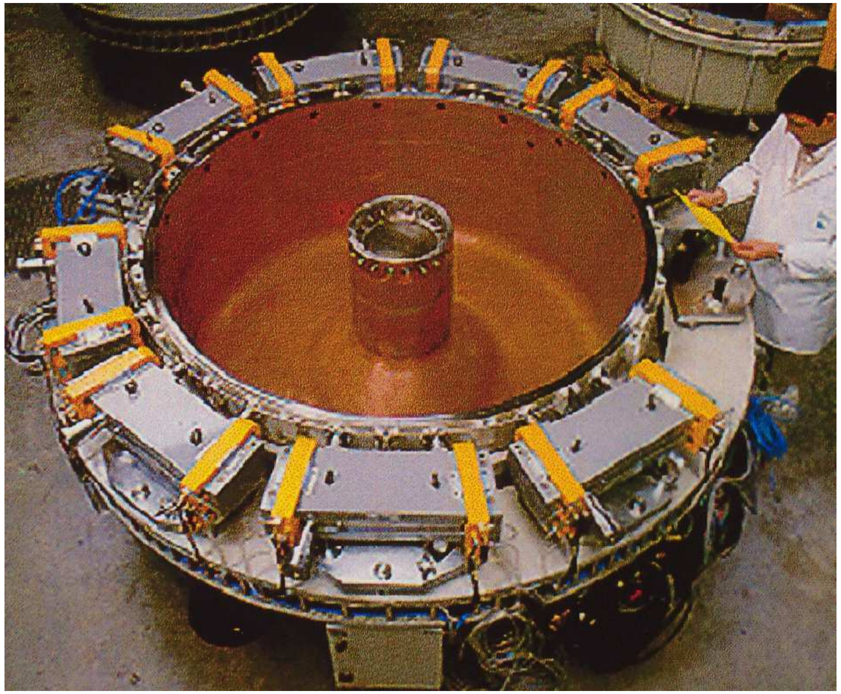
Energy range 5 - 10 MeV

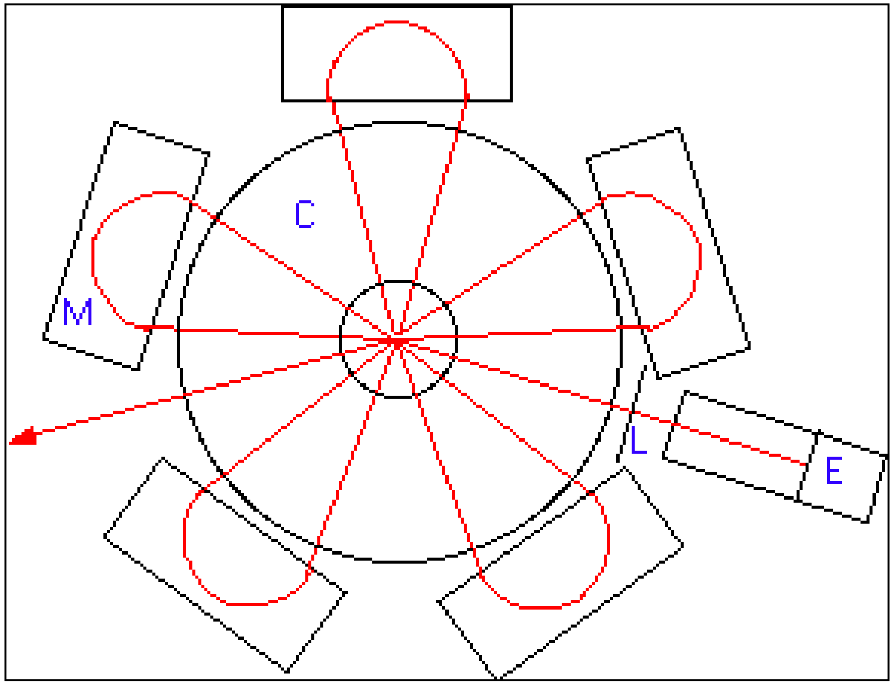
RHODOTRON

$$E = \frac{E_0}{r}\cos 2\pi\frac{z}{\lambda}\sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$B = \frac{B_0}{r}\sin 2\pi\frac{z}{\lambda}\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$







INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS of ELECTRONS and BREMSSTRAHLUNG

1. POLYMER CHEMISTRY
   - → *crosslinking*
   - → *grafting*
   - → *curing*
   - → *degradation*

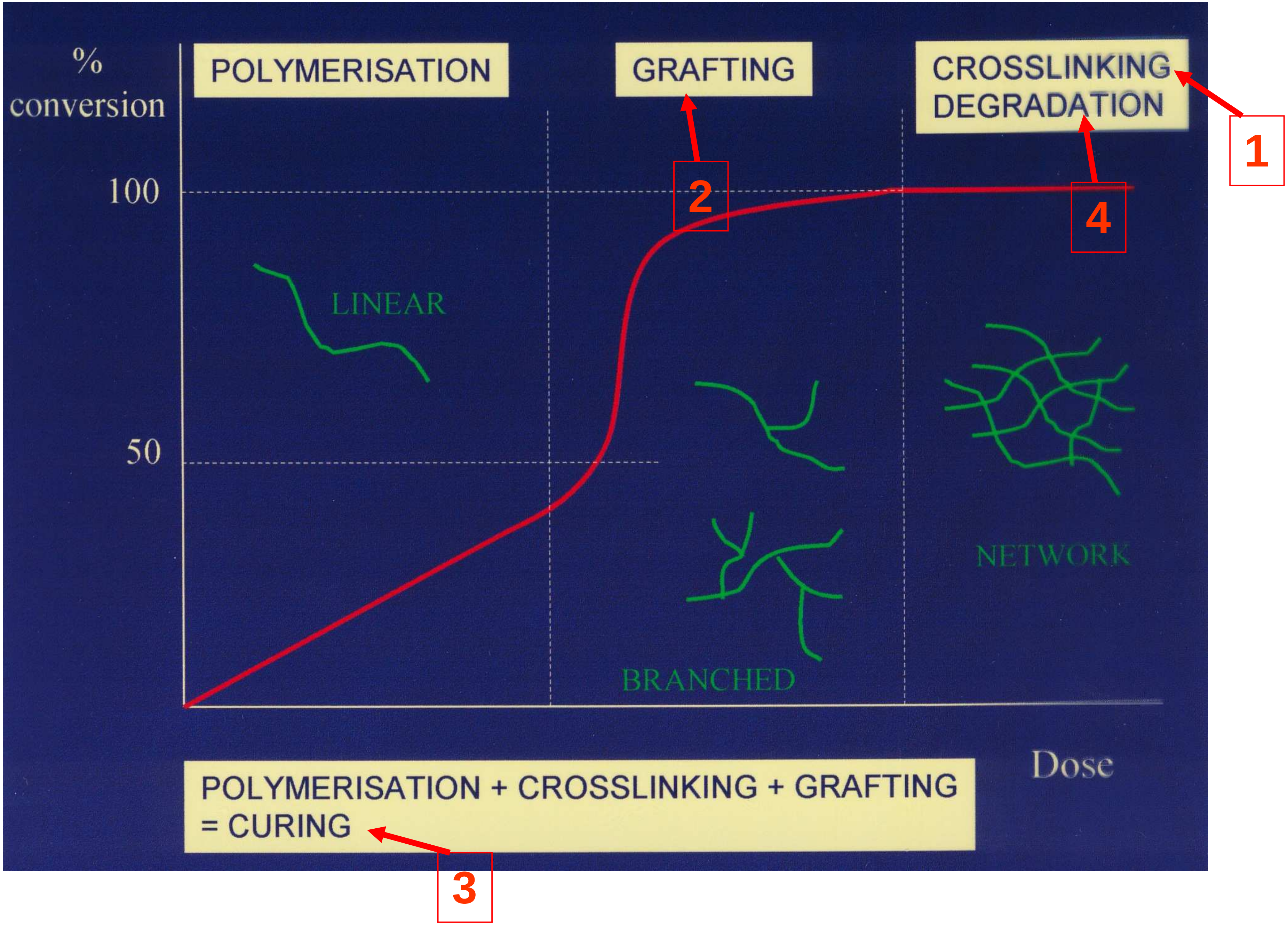
2. STERILISATION

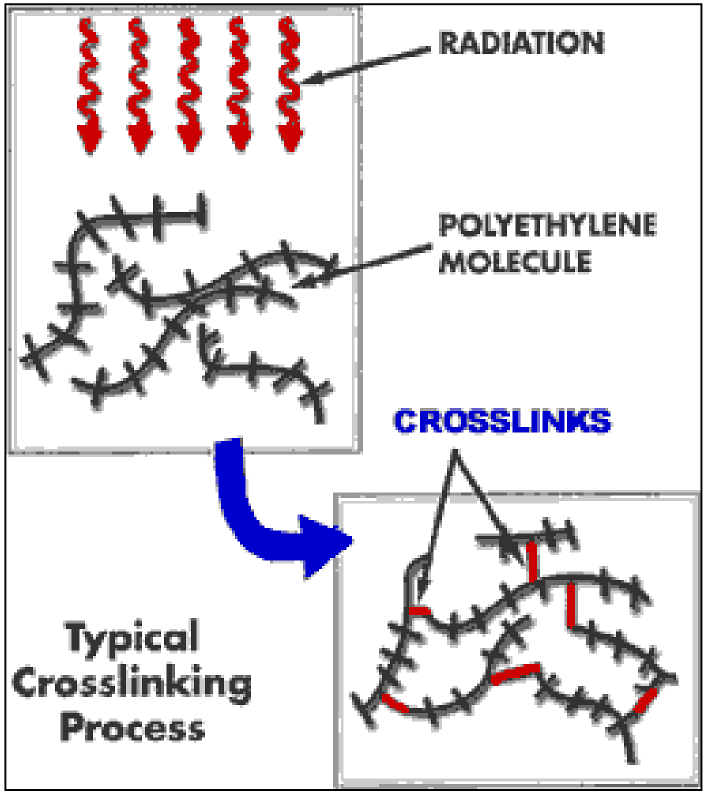
3. FOOD TREATMENT

4. RADIOGRAPHY

5. WELDING AND CUTTING

POLYMER CHEMISTRY : irradiation of monomers





CROSSLINKING

Linear molecule $\rightarrow$ 3D structure

e.g. polyethylene

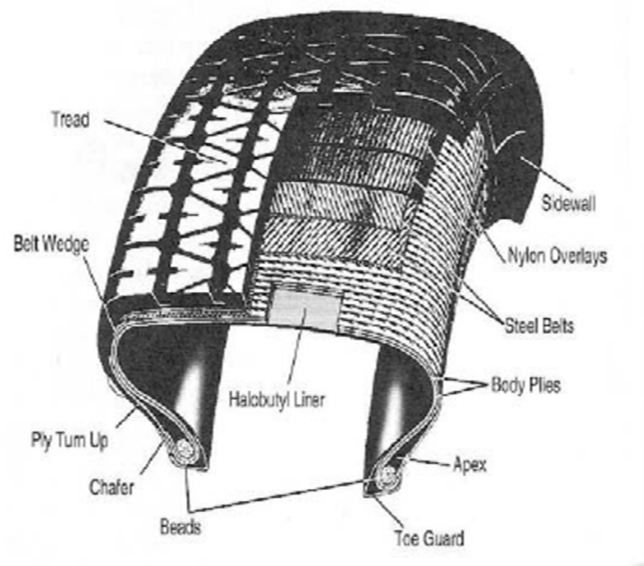
$\Downarrow$

$\neq$ physical properties

- heat resistance ↑↑
- insulation properties ↑
- mechanical strength ↑
- breakdown voltage ↑
- chemical resistance ↑
- creep ↑
- 'memory effect'

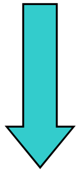
- cable insulation
- tubes, pipes and mouldings
- heat-shrinkable films
- vulcanisation of rubber and tires
- synthesis of biomaterials

EXAMPLE : **Pre-vulcanisation of tires**

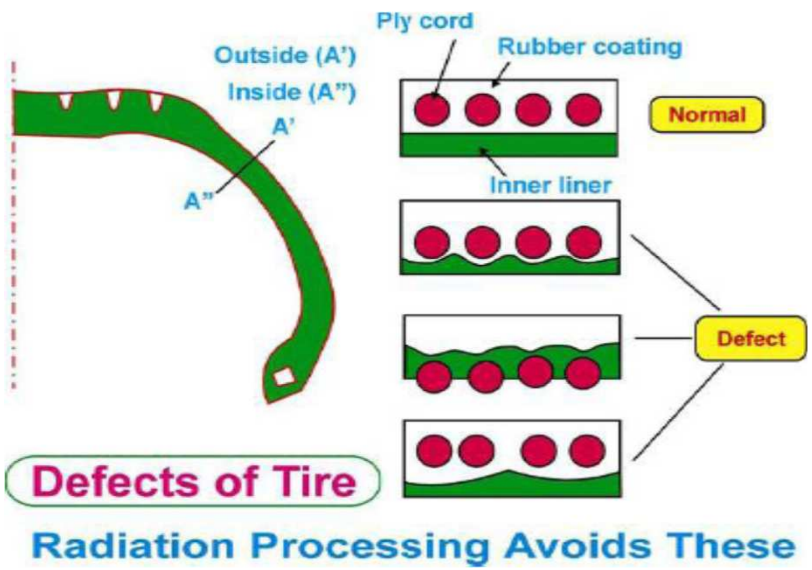


partial crosslinking before the tire is assembled:

- stabilizes thickness of sections during final thermal curing process
- prevents steel belt from migrating through its supporting rubber layer



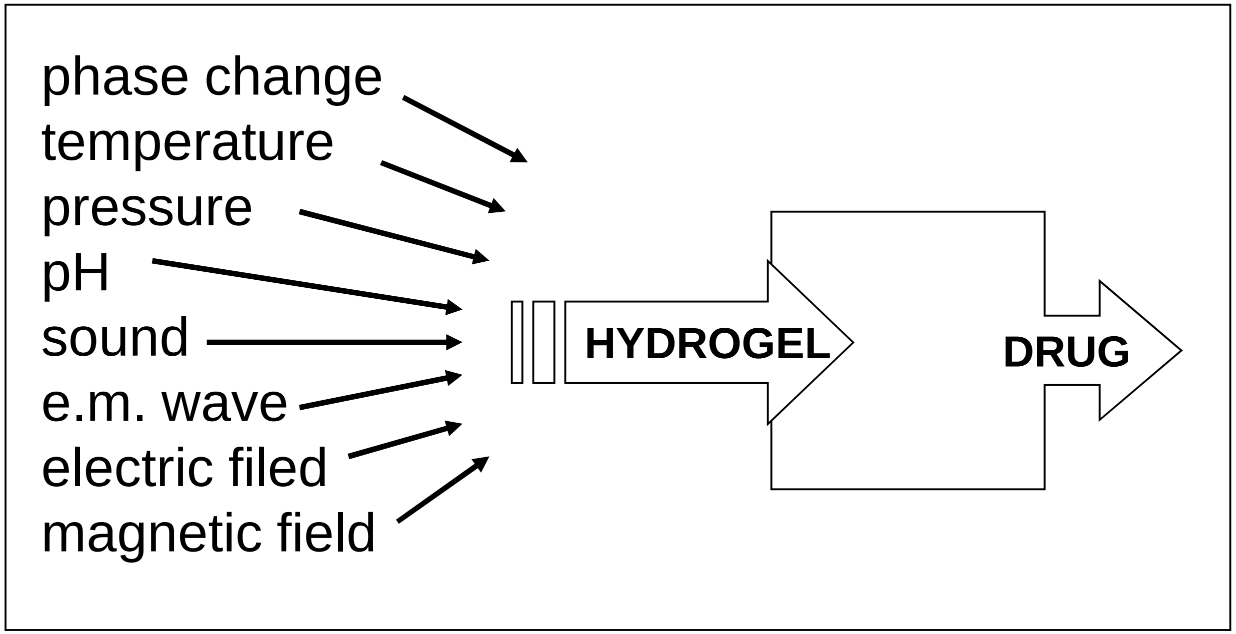
- improves manufacturability
- better dimensional stability
- higher quality tire
- more uniform thickness
- better balance
- thinner thus generating less frictional



EXAMPLE : **Synthesis of biomaterials**

HYDROGELS = crosslinked macromolecular networks swollen in water

- rubbery structure
- substantial water content
- ~ soft living tissue → BIOCOMPATIBLE
- porous network → BIOFUNCTIONAL

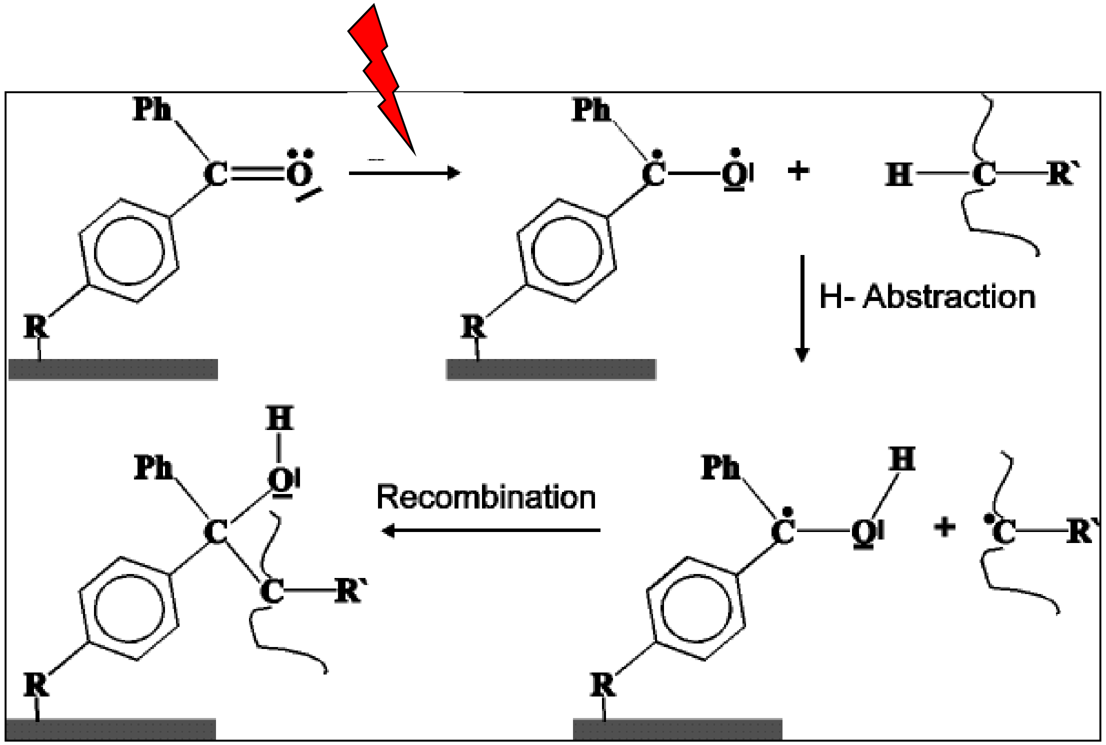


- biodegradable polymers
- hydrogels for burn wounds
- porous polymeric hydrogels for advanced drug delivery systems

↓

constant release
signal responsive

GRAFTING



Polymer backbone + monomer

⇩

≠ surface properties

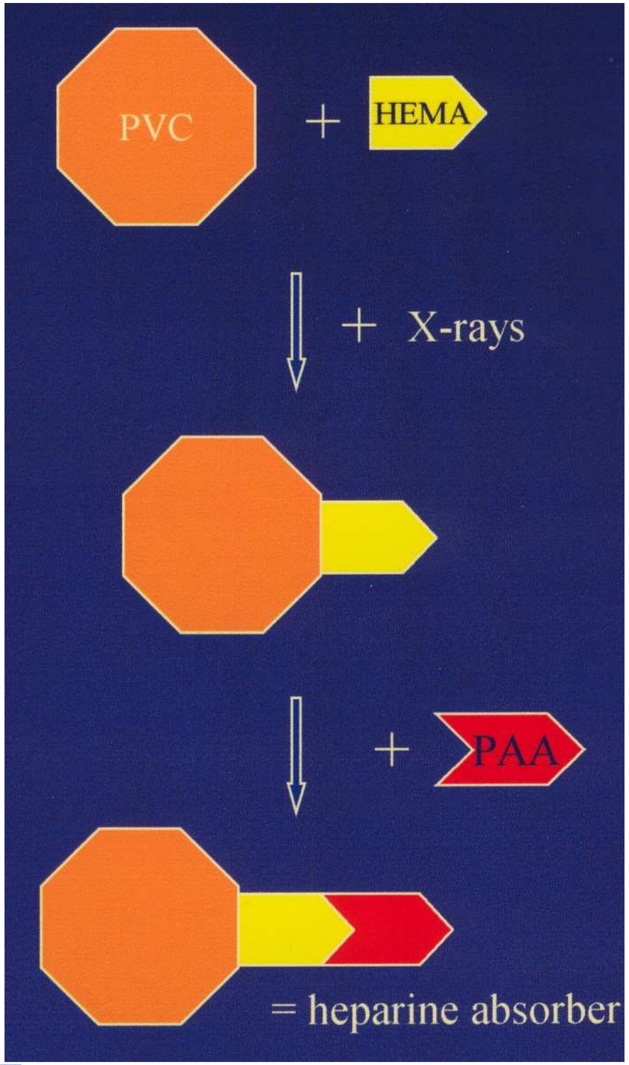
- biocompatibility
- adhesion
- permeability
- wettability
- chemical resistance
- chemical compatibility
- printability
- hydrophilic / phobic quantities
- functionalisation
- mechanical properties

- finishing of textiles
- adhesion of polyethylene on aluminium
- weak hydrogels on polymeric support
- biofunctional groups on inactive supports

EXAMPLE : **Immobilisation of bioactive agents**

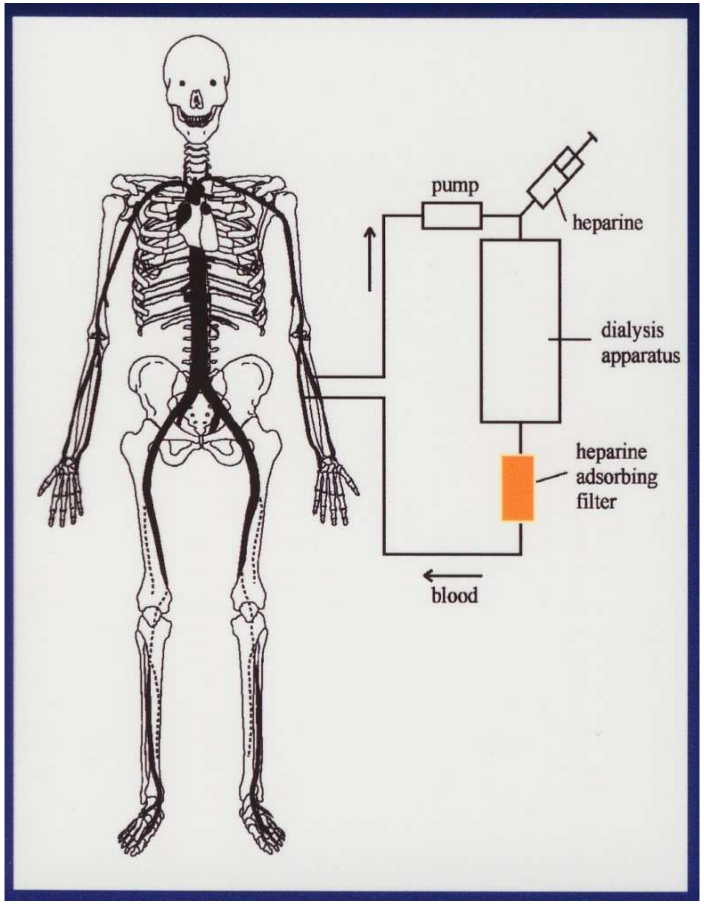
Grafting of biofunctional groups on polymer supports

- HEPARINE FILTER

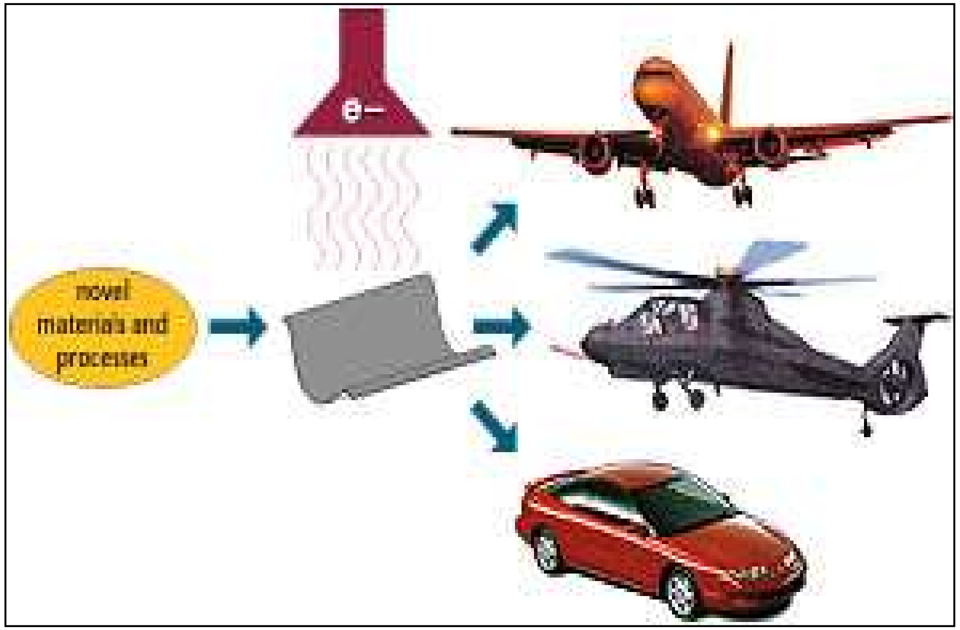


Hemodyalysis of uremic patients
blood + artificial surfaces → coagulation

heparine adsorbing filters



- FIXATION of HD CELL CULTURES
  → natural skin
  → pancreas cells



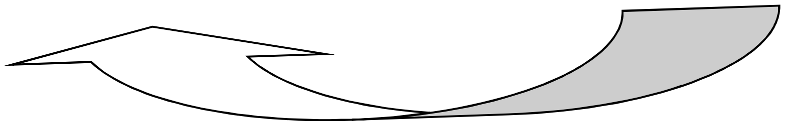
CURING

Polymerisation + crosslinking + grafting

on SURFACES (mainly with electrons)
- antistatic films
- laminates (credits cards, telephone cards)
- offset printing
- door finishing
- parquet coating
- protective films….

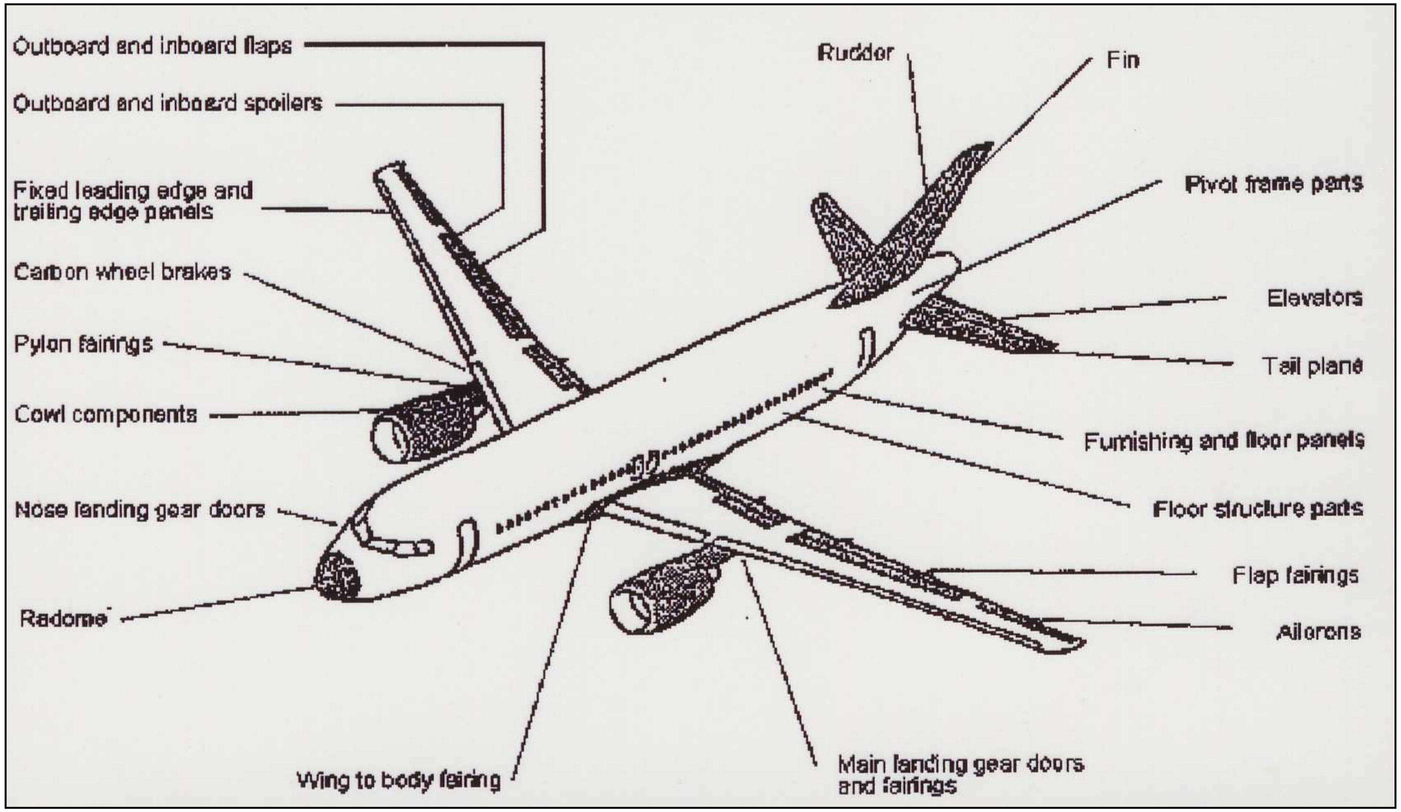
in BULK MATERIAL (mainly bremsstrahlung)
- wood-polymer composites
- concrete-polymer composites
- advanced composites

e.g. carbon fiber reinforced epoxies
- automobiles
- aircraft
- ships
- space vehicles
- building materials
- sporting goods
- printed circuit boards



EXAMPLE : **On-aircraft repair**

Composite materials (carbon-reinforced epoxies):



strength-to-weight ratio ↑
stiffness-to-weight ratio ↑
corrosion resistance
impact damage tolerance
wear properties

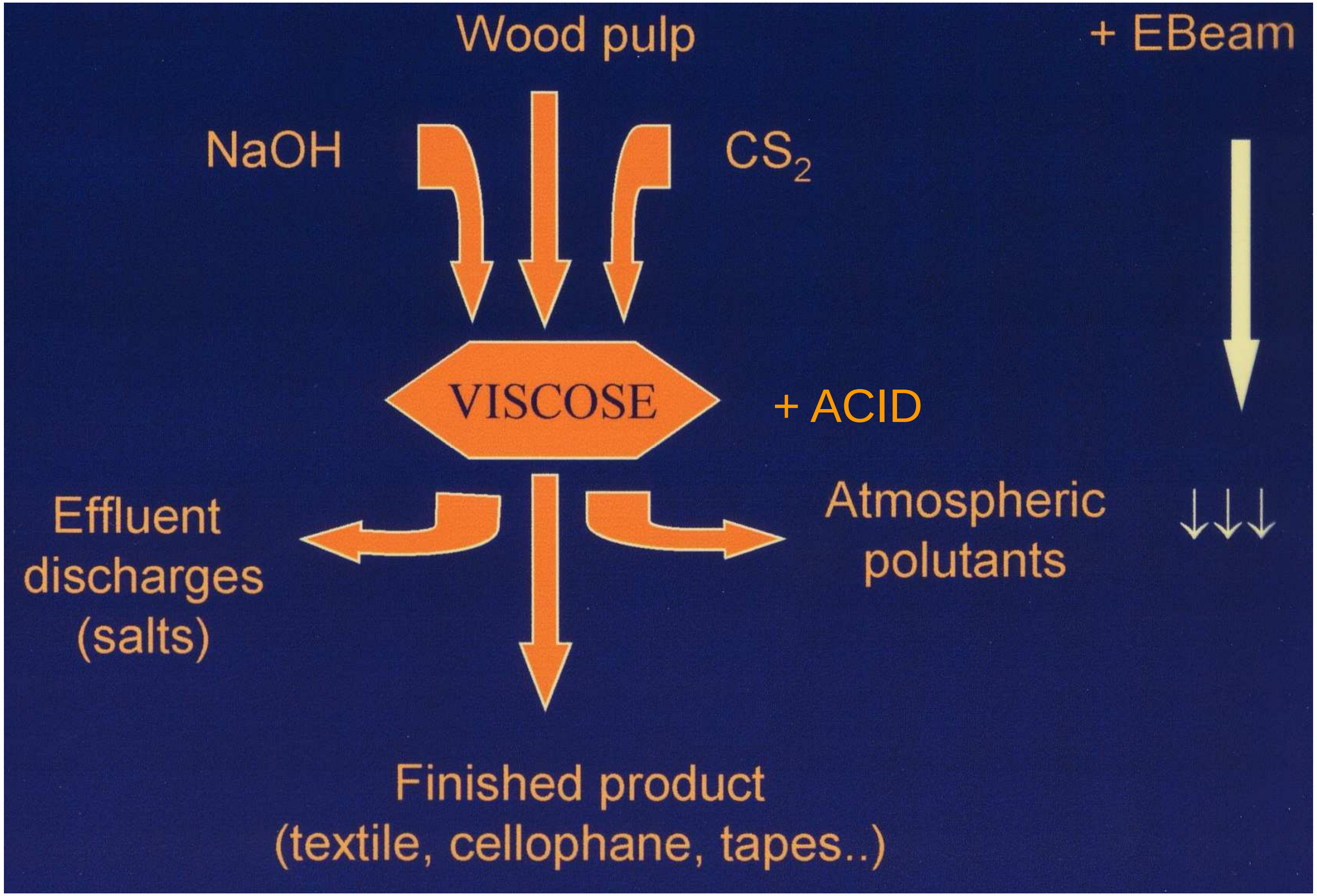
⇓

20 - 25 % of aircraft structural weight

AIR CANADA Airbus A320
on aircraft repair with mobile accelerator

DEGRADATION

• cellulose in viscose industry

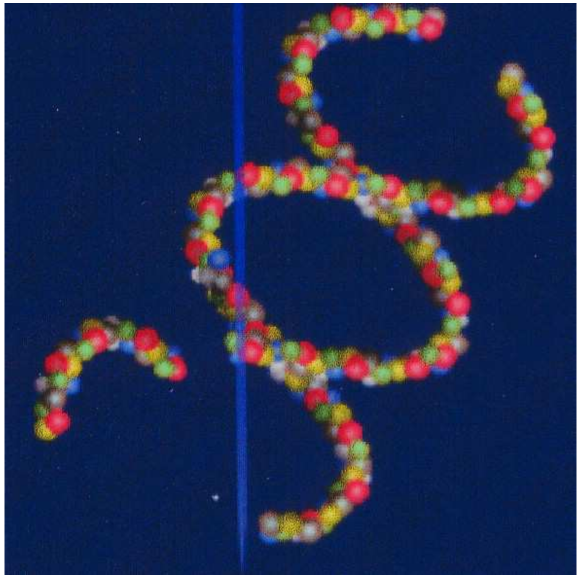


• powdered Teflon molecular weight ↓

lubricants, high quality inks

• degradation of pollutants

water, industrial or hospital waste
sewage sludge, flue gases



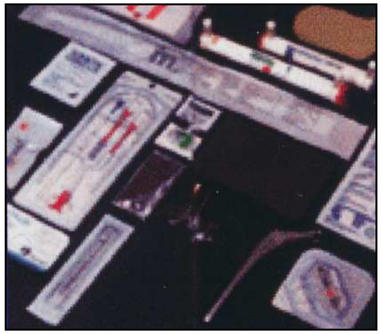
STERILISATION

Radiation killing of pathogenic microorganisms

- energy-efficient (↔ heat)
- low temperature (↔ heat)
- no toxic residues (↔ EtO)
- total sterilisation (↔ EtO)
- no ozon depletion (↔ Met.B.)

- medical disposables

syringes, needles, surgical sutures
wound and burn dressings
gloves, masks, gowns
Petri dishes and pipettes



- medical implants

artificial organs
bone grafts
human eyeballs

- pharmaceuticals
- cosmetics

FOOD TREATMENT

Low Dose Applications (< 1 kGy)

- **Phytosanitary** Insect disinfection (grains, papayas, mangoes, avocados…)
- **Sprouting Inhibition** (potatoes, onions, garlic…)
- **Delaying of maturation, parasite disinfection**

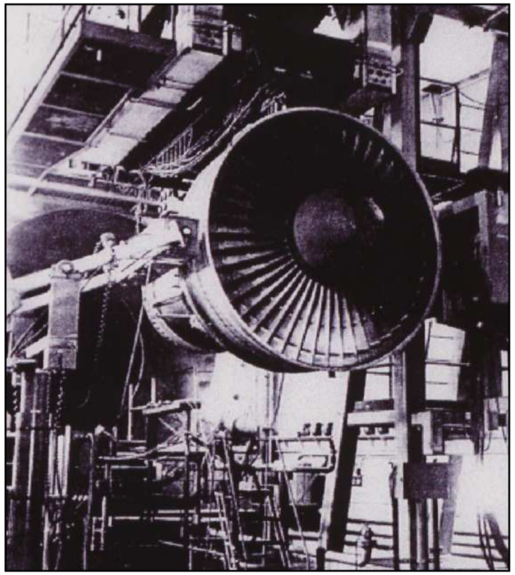
Medium Dose Applications (1 to 10 kGy)

- **Control of foodborne pathogens** (beef, eggs, crab meat, oysters…)
- **Shelf-life extension** (chicken, pork, low fat fish, strawberries, mushrooms…)
- **Spice irradiation**

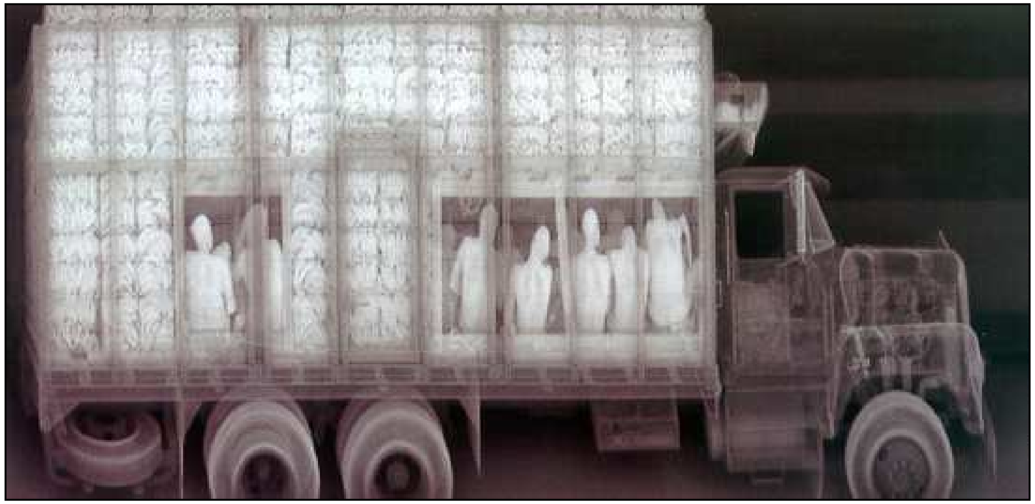
High Dose Applications (> 10 kGy)

- **Food sterilisation** (meat, poultry, seafood…)

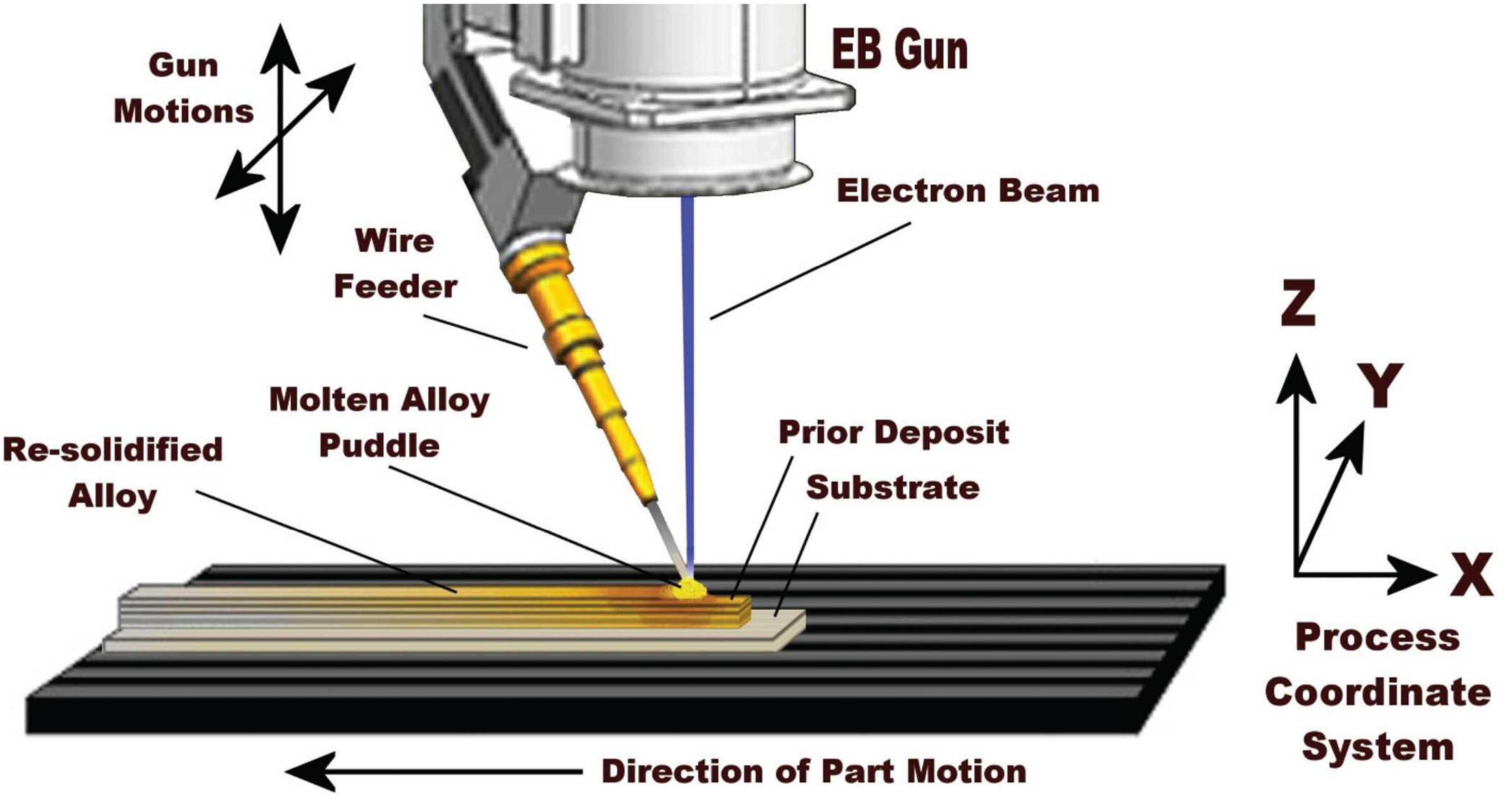
RADIOGRAPHY



- dynamically inspecting jet engines
- X-ray screening of cargo containers
- inspecting concrete structure integrity
- inspecting castings
- reverse engineering CT studies
- nuclear waste inspection
- border control



WELDING AND CUTTING



Not formation of reactive species is important, but well-defined electron beam heat deposition

SYNCHROTRON RADIATION

- continuous X-ray spectrum of high intensity
- strong concentration in the horizontal plane
- small source size and low divergence
- high degree of polarisation
- well defined time structure
- precisely calculable radiation characteristics

⇓

INDUSTRIAL

- X-ray lithography for microelectronics
- deep X-ray lithography for micromachining

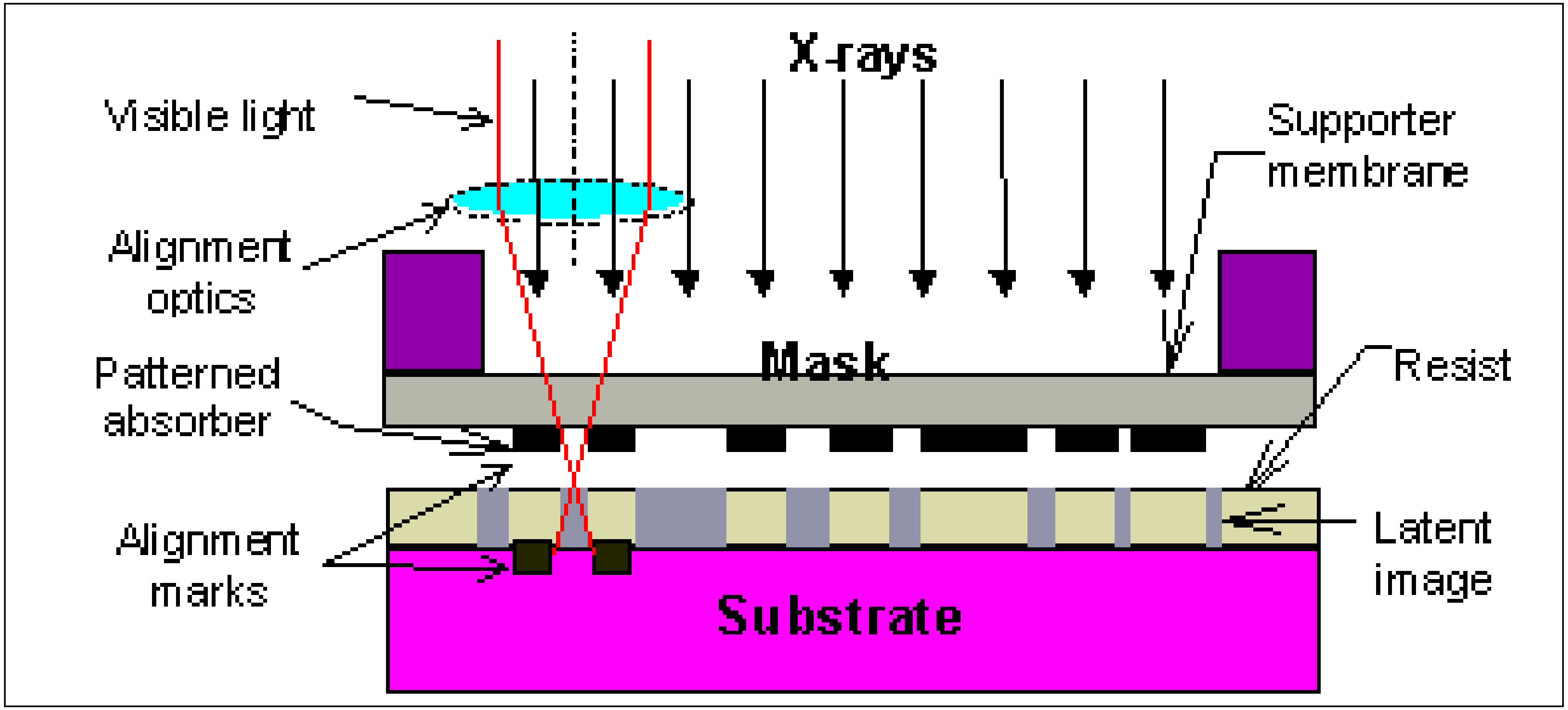
MEDICAL

- digital substraction angiography

X-ray lithography for microelectronics

the SMALLER the wavelength the better the resolution

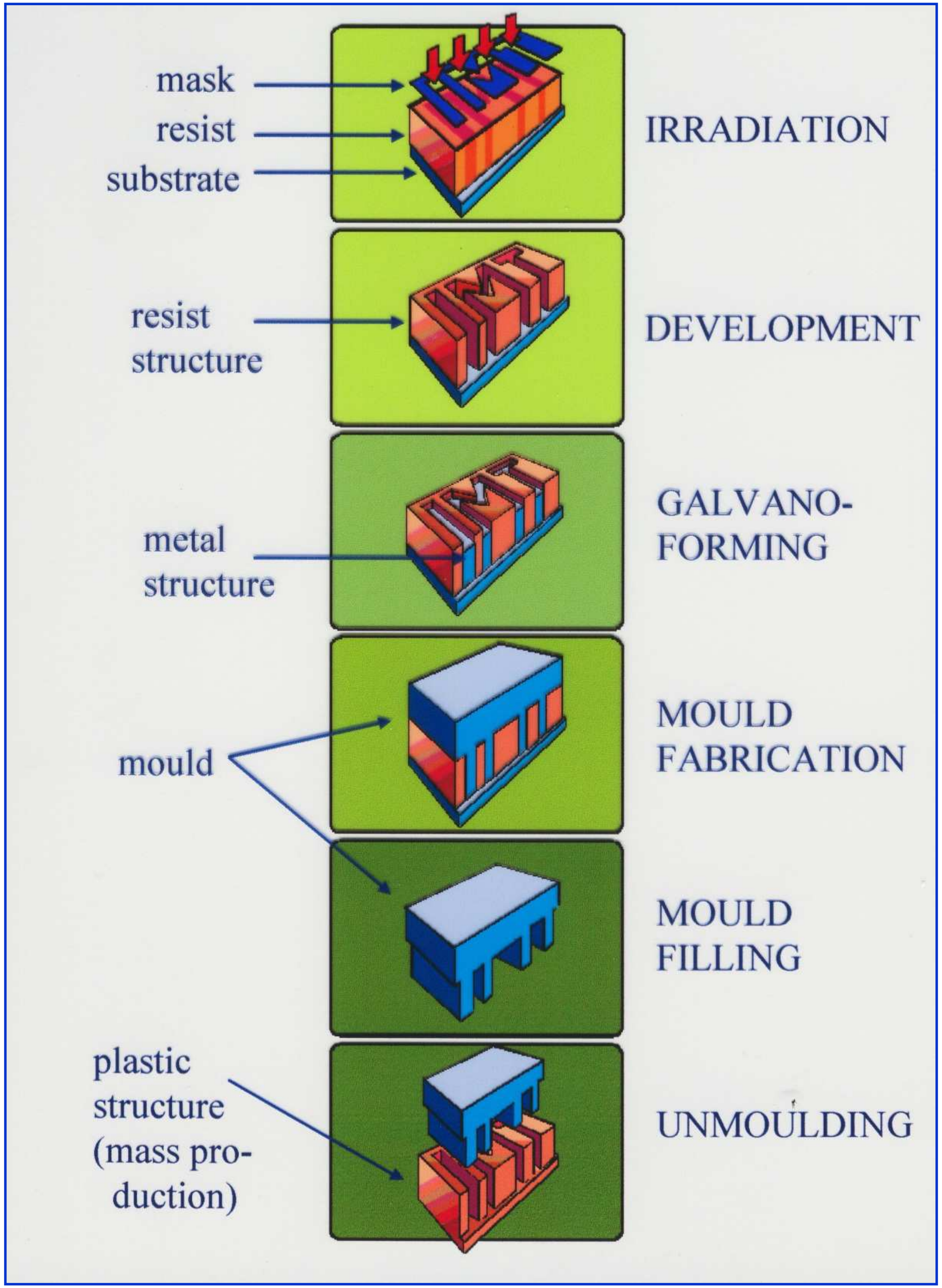
X-ray lithography
(resolution better than 100 nm)



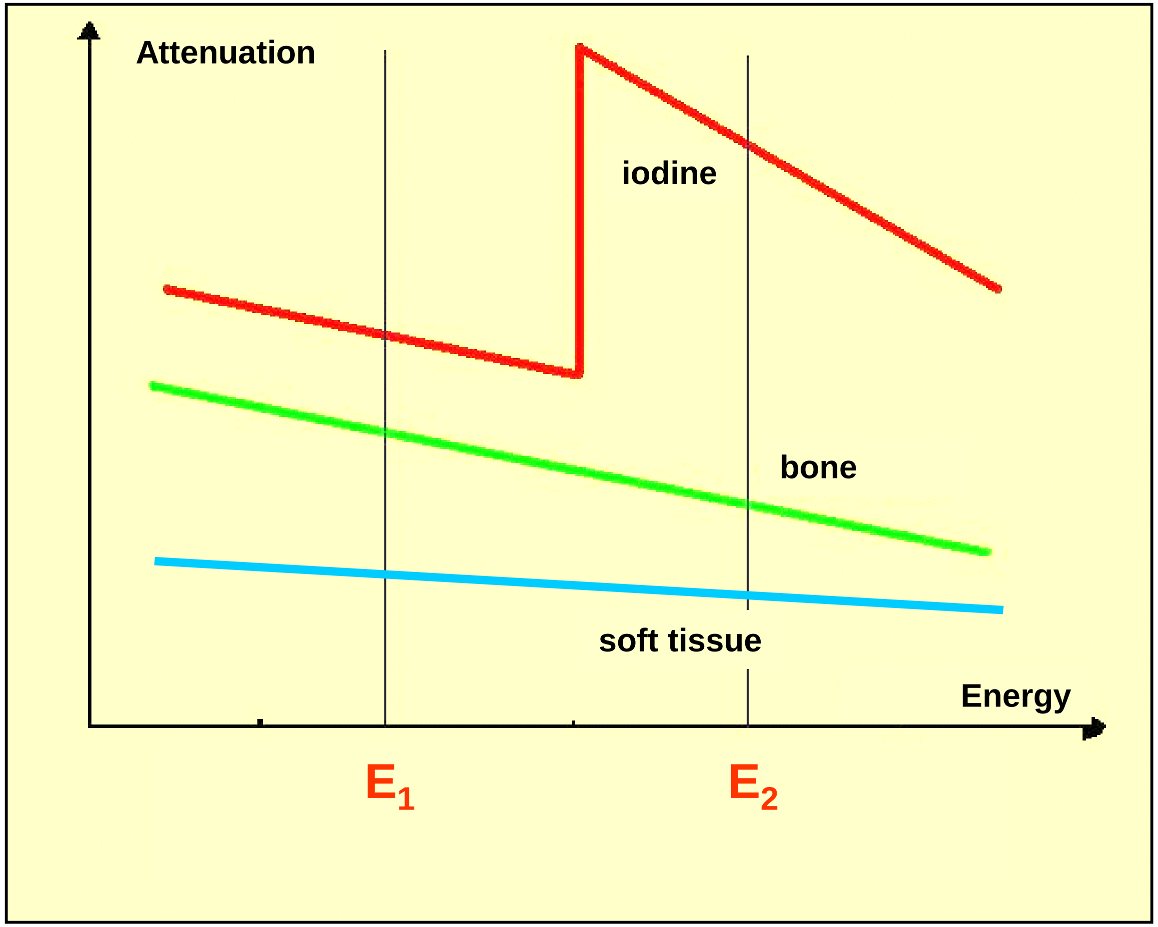
X-ray energy : 1 keV

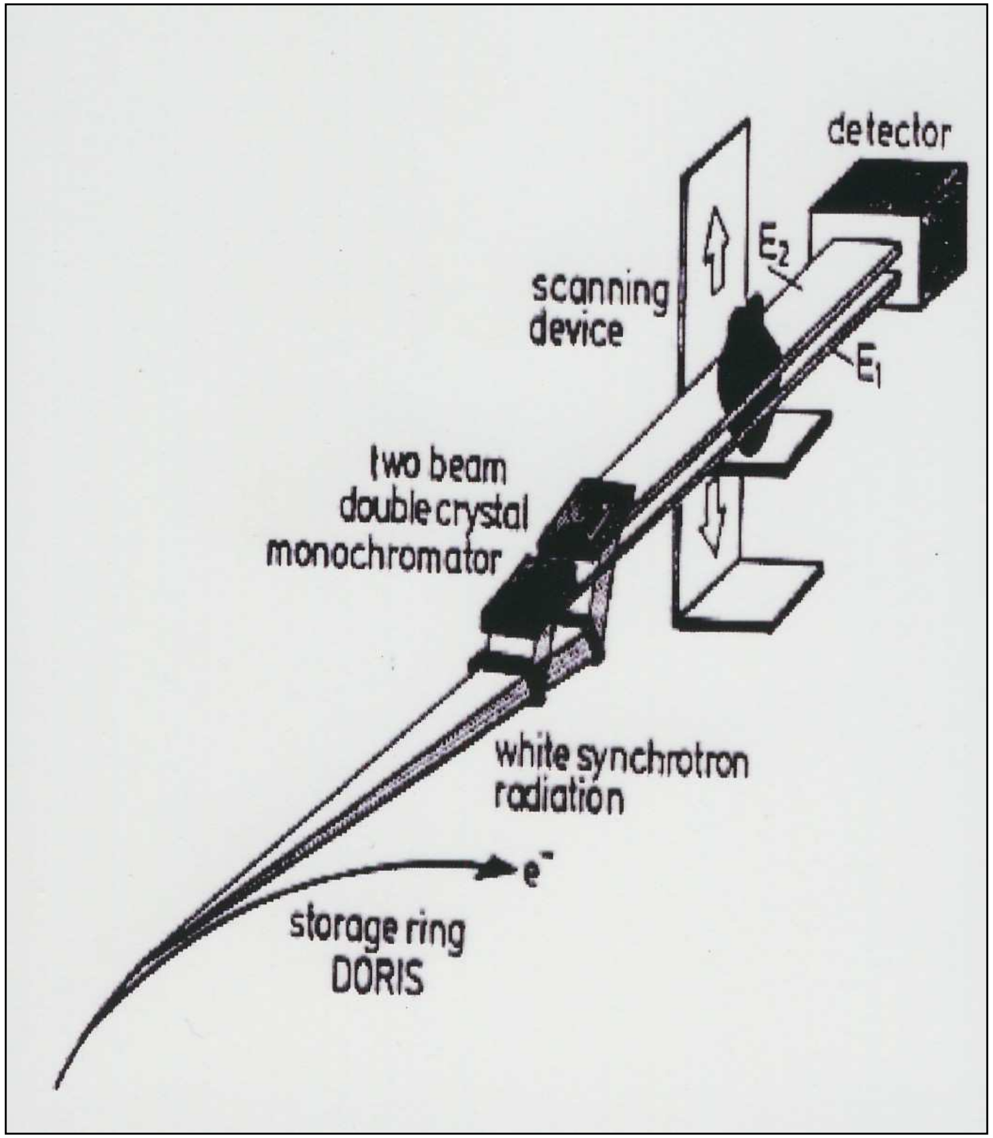
Deep X-ray lithography for micromachining

LIGA process



Digital substraction angiography





Monochromatic X-rays

X-ray energy : 33 keV

Basic design considerations

Critical wavelength:

Critical wavelength:	1 nm	X-ray lithography
	0,2 nm	deep X-ray lithography
	0,0037 nm	digital substraction angiography

Photon flux: 2.10^{11} - 2.10^{12} ph/sec-mm^2

Required radiation at the lowest price

COMPACT SR FACILITIES ⟺ Research SR facilities

2nd generation

DESIGN CRITERIA

- 0.7 – 3 GeV range
- high photon flux
- small size
- low investment and operating cost
- not too complex
- easy to operate
- applications define ring parameters

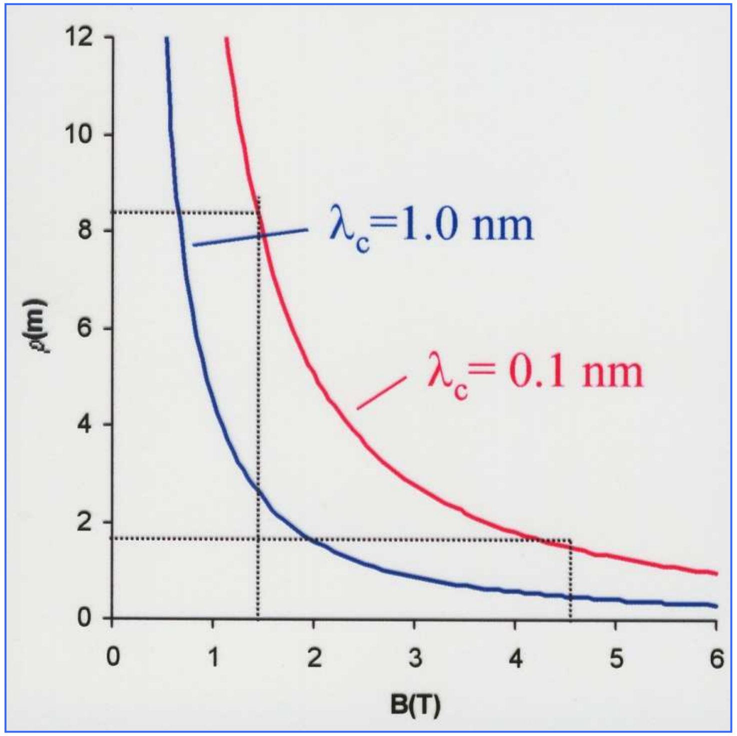
1. MAGNETS

COMPACTNESS

Normal-conducting ↔ **superconducting magnets ?**

- simplify existing storage ring design
- remove some quadrupoles
- dimensions ↓

- unusual storage ring design
- new optical schemes
- dimensions ↓↓

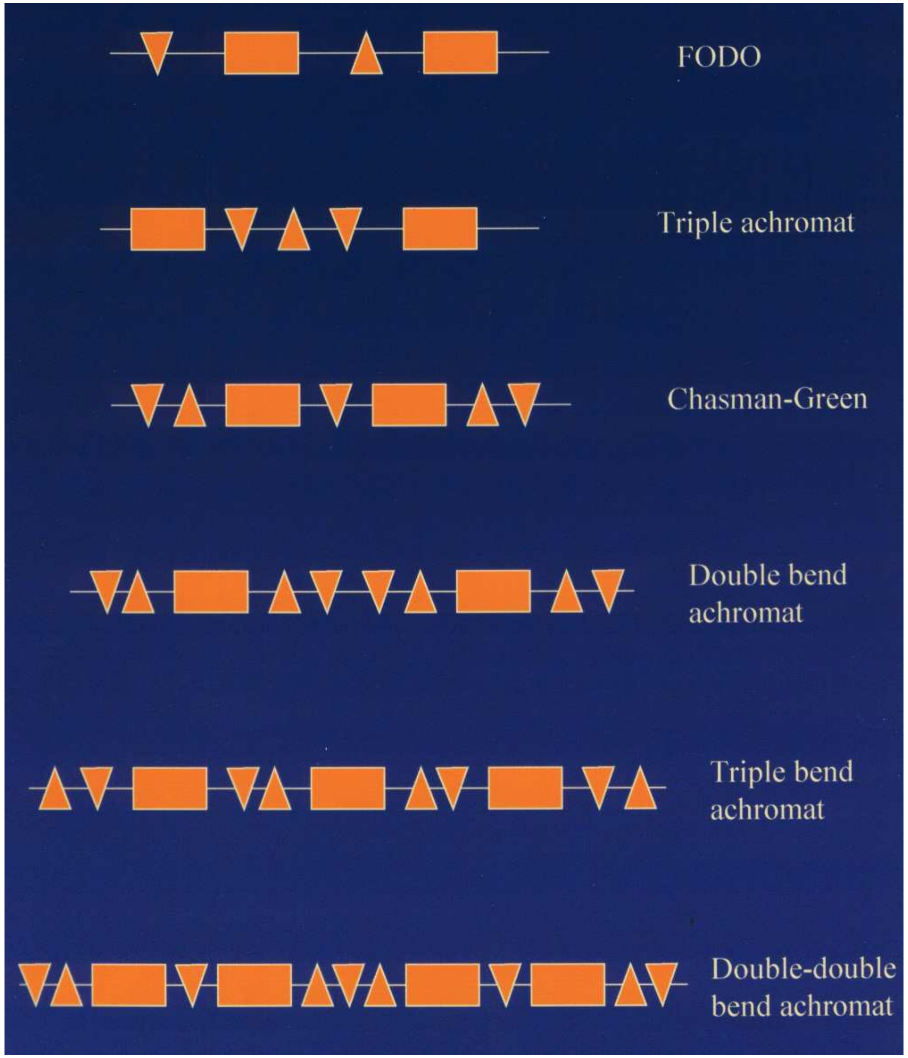


$$\lambda_c = \frac{20.7}{\rho^2(m)B^3(T)}$$

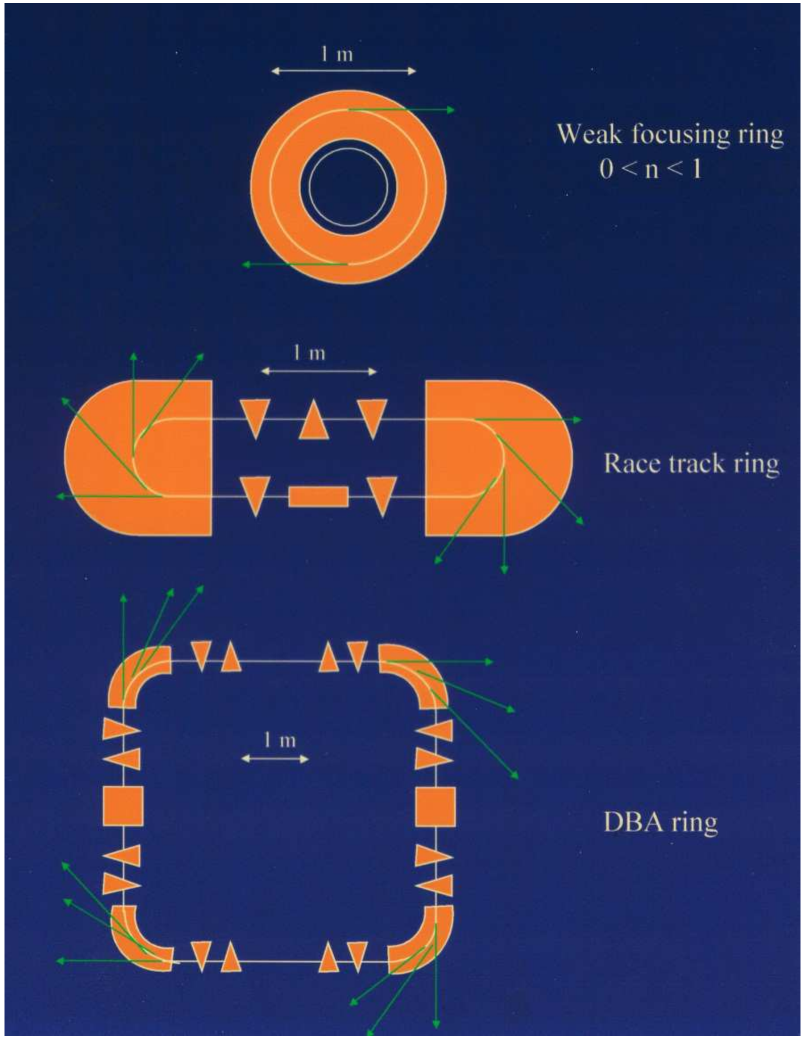
Normal conducting	1,5 T	
Superconducting	4,5 T	ρ/5

2. LATTICES

IRON MAGNET LATTICES



SUPERCONDUCTING LATTICES



3. INJECTION at LOW ENERGY

Accumulation of high currents in SR facilities:

- injection of bunch
- phase space shrinks during damping time
- following bunch injected

Low energy: preaccelerator space and cost ↓↓

↓

- weak radiation damping efficiency — damping time ~ 1 / E^3 ≈ lifetime
- scattering with gas atoms — lifetime ↓↓
- Touscheck scattering: mutual interaction of electrons in bunch — lifetime ↓

LINACS
MICROTRONS

ANKA

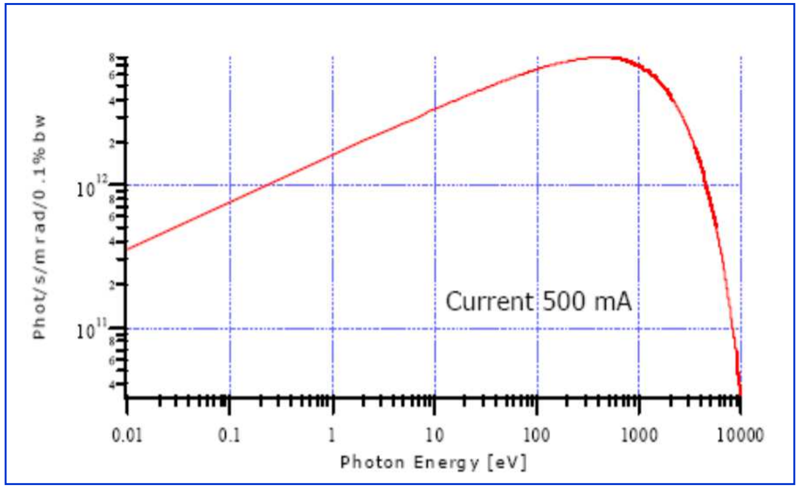
- Energy 2.5 GeV
- Stored current 400 mA
- Bending radius 5.56 m
- Magnets 8 normal conducting 22.5° 4 cells of 2 x DBA
- Critical wavelength 0.2 m
- Magnetic field 1.5 T
- Nb of beamports 11
- Diameter ring ∅ 35 m
- Injector 500 MeV booster synchrotron 53 MeV microtron

HELIOS

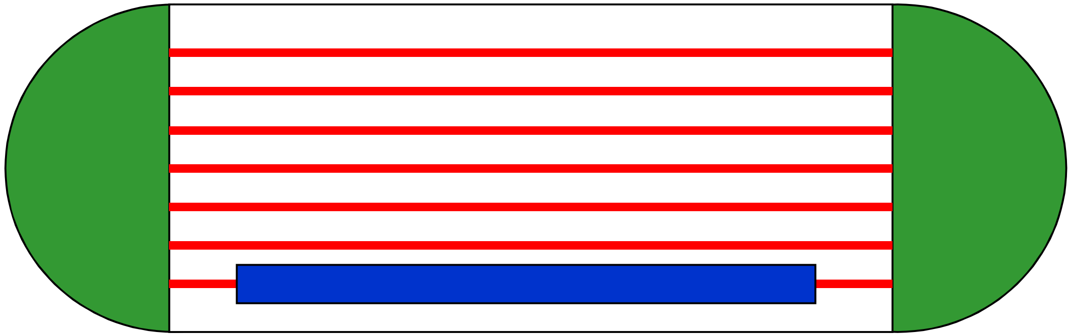
HELIOS 1 IBM East Fishkill
HELIOS 2 Singapore

- Energy 700 MeV
- Stored current 620 mA
- Magnets 2 superconducting 180°
- Critical wavelength 0.84 m
- Nb of beamports 20
- Dimensions 6 m x 2m
- Injector 200 MeV linac (HELIOS 1)

  100 MeV microtron (HELIOS 2)



Stable motion in HELIOS ring



Stability condition in periodic rings:

$$-1 \le \frac{1}{2}\,\mathrm{trace}M \le 1$$

period

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

traceM = trace of matrix M, it is equal to the sum of the diagonal elements of matrix M

M is transfer matrix of one period in ring