

MURA-82

MURA-FTC/RO H/LWJ/DWK/KMT-1

August 31, 1955

Design Parameters for an 8 Sector

F.F.A.G. Mark Ib Model

F. T. Cole, R.O. Haxby, L. W. Jones,
D. W. Kerst, and K. M. Terwilliger

Midwestern Universities Research Association*

Below is a listing of the parameters of the F.F.A.G. Mark Ib electron betatron model. The magnetic fields along equilibrium orbits are equal and opposite in successive magnets except for fringing effects near straight sections. The geometry is given in Figure 1. The magnetic field fall off is produced by distributed pole face windings on the magnets. The magnets are constructed with a larger aperture at the high field region so that fringing effects scale with the radius.

*Supported by the National Science Foundation

DISCLAIMER

This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof.

DISCLAIMER

Portions of this document may be illegible in electronic image products. Images are produced from the best available original document.

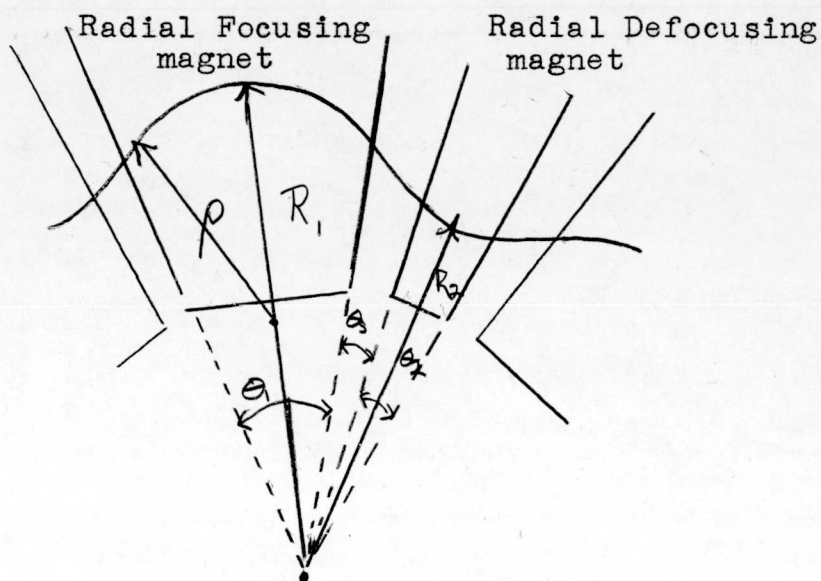


Figure 1.

$N = 8$, the number of magnet pairs.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{R_1}{\rho} = 2.85 \\ \frac{R_2}{\rho} = 2.59 \end{array} \right\} \text{The ratio of the orbit radius to the radius of curvature at the centers of plus and minus magnets.}$$

$$n_1 = \oint \frac{dH}{H dr} = 1.18, \text{ at center of a plus magnet.}$$

$$k = \frac{R}{H} \frac{dH}{dr} = 3.36, \text{ at every point in the machine.}$$

$$\nu_x = 2.80, \text{ the number of radial betatron oscillations per revolution.}$$

$$\nu_z = 1.81, \text{ the number of vertical betatron oscillations per revolution.}$$

$\theta_1 = 25^\circ 42'$, the angle subtended by plus magnets.

$\theta_2 = 10^\circ 26'$, the angle subtended by minus magnets.

$\theta_s = 4^\circ 26'$, the angle subtended by straight sections.

$R_i = 32 \text{ cm}$
 $R_o = 54 \text{ cm}$

} the inner and outer radii of the inside of the vacuum tank (donut).

$G_i = 4.0 \text{ cm}$, the magnet gap at the 32 cm radius.

$\frac{G}{R} = \text{constant}$ for all R across the useful aperture.

$Z = 2.41 \text{ cm}$, the inside vertical aperture of the vacuum tank.

$E_i \approx 25 \text{ kev}$, the approximate electron energy at injection.

$E_o \approx 360 \text{ kev}$, the approximate electron energy at ejection.

$\Delta V = 40 \text{ volts}$, the betatron core accelerating volts per turn.

Repetition Rate = 500 cycles per second.

$H_i \approx 40 \text{ gauss}$, the magnetic field at injection.

$H_o \approx 130 \text{ gauss}$, the magnetic field at ejection.

Details of calculations of orbits and \mathcal{D} 's are given in MURA reports by Cole and Kerst. Work with the model will proceed in three stages:

4.

MURA-FTC/ROH/LWJ/DWK/KMT-1

Stage 1 - Measurement of γ 's with constant voltage
"point" source injector, no acceleration.

Stage 2 - Acceleration using a pulsed injector.

Stage 3 - Acceleration using a constant voltage injector.

The magnets have been assembled and field measurements made at Purdue, and the model is being assembled and tested at Michigan.