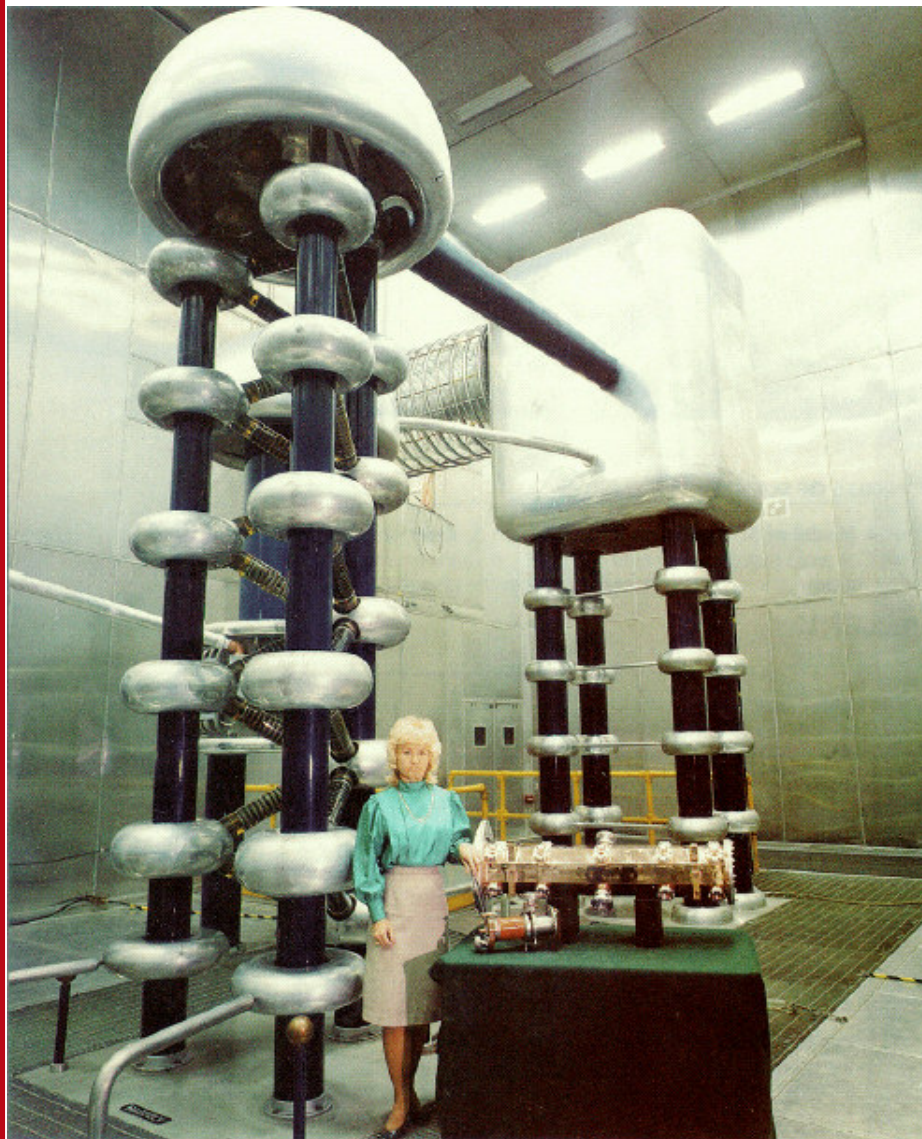




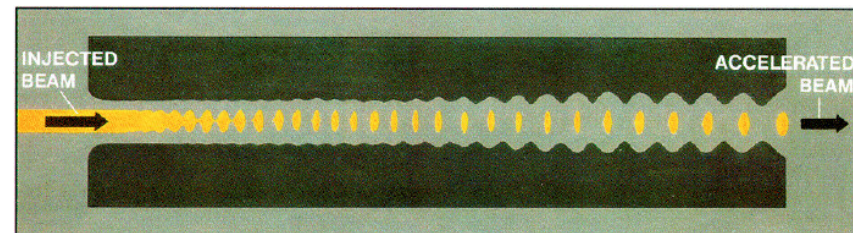
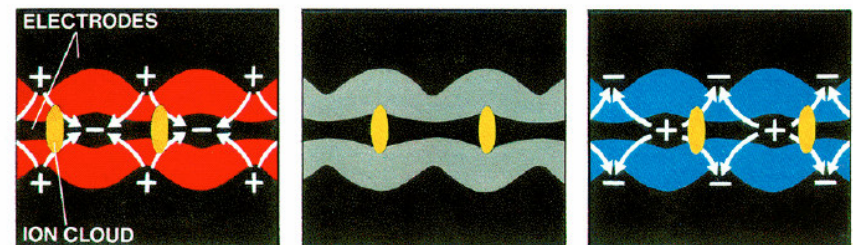
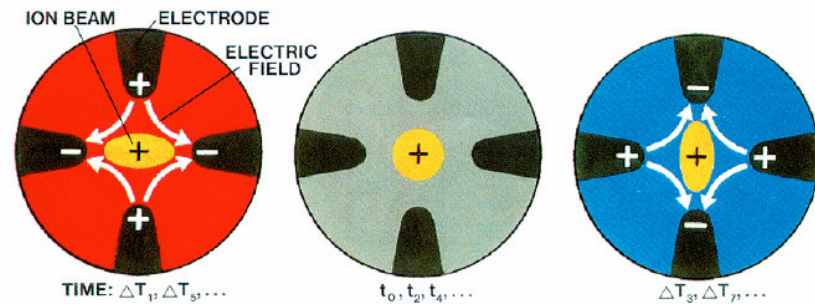
The RF quadrupole (RFQ)

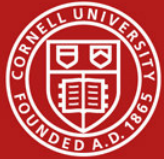


CHESS & LEPP



- 1970: Kapchinskii and Teplyakov invent the RFQ





Three historic lines of accelerators



CHESS & LEPP

Transformer Accelerator

Direct Voltage Accelerators Resonant Accelerators

- 1924: Wideroe invents the betatron
- 1940: Kerst and Serber build a betatron for 2.3MeV electrons and understand betatron (transverse) focusing (in 1942: 20MeV)

Betatron:

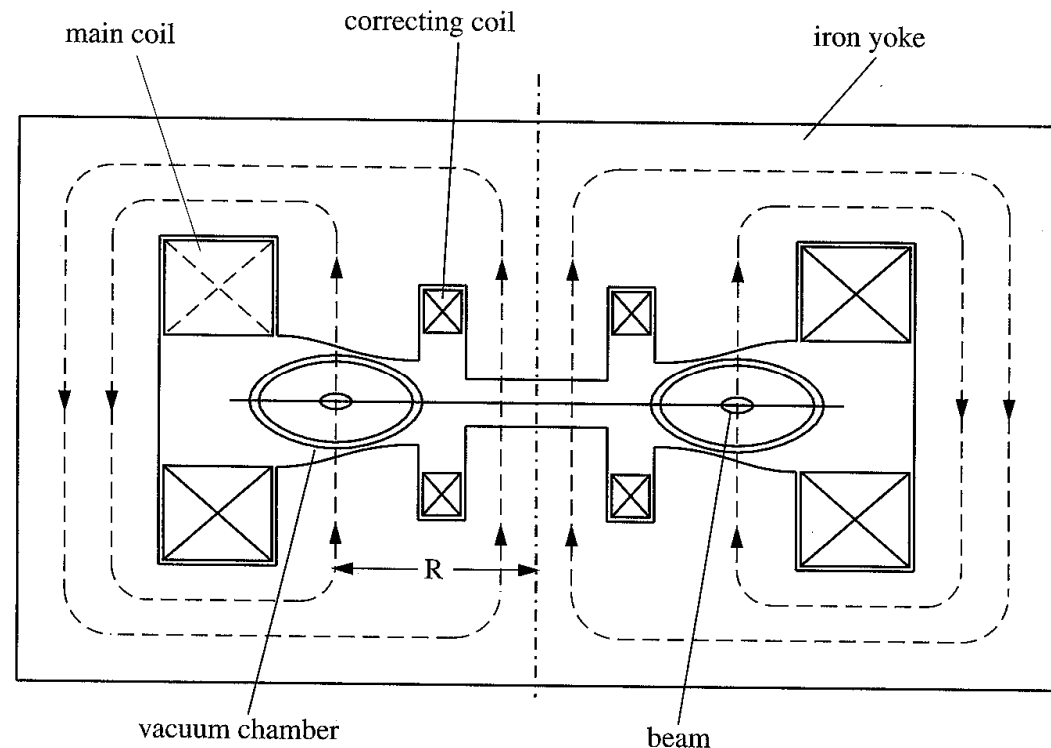
$$R = \text{const}, B = B(t)$$

Whereas for a cyclotron:

$$R(t), B = \text{const}$$

No acceleration section is needed since

$$\oint_{\partial A} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = - \iint_A \frac{d}{dt} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a}$$





The Betatron Condition



CHESS & LEPP

$$\text{Condition: } R = \frac{-p_\phi(t)}{qB_z(R,t)} = \text{const.} \quad \text{given} \quad \oint_{\partial A} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = -\iint_A \frac{d}{dt} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{a}$$

$$E_\phi(R,t) = -\frac{1}{2\pi R} \int \frac{d}{dt} B_z(r,t) r dr d\phi = -\frac{R}{2} \left\langle \frac{d}{dt} B_z \right\rangle$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} p_\phi(t) = qE_\phi(R,t) = -q \frac{R}{2} \left\langle \frac{d}{dt} B_z \right\rangle$$

$$p_\phi(t) = p_\phi(0) - q \frac{R}{2} [\langle B_z \rangle(t) - \langle B_z \rangle(0)] = -RqB_z(R,t)$$

$$B_z(R,t) - B_z(R,0) = \frac{1}{2} [\langle B_z \rangle(t) - \langle B_z \rangle(0)]$$

Small deviations from this condition lead to transverse beam oscillations called **betatron oscillations** in all accelerators.

- Today: Betatrons with typically about 20MeV for medical applications



The Synchrotron



CHESS & LEPP

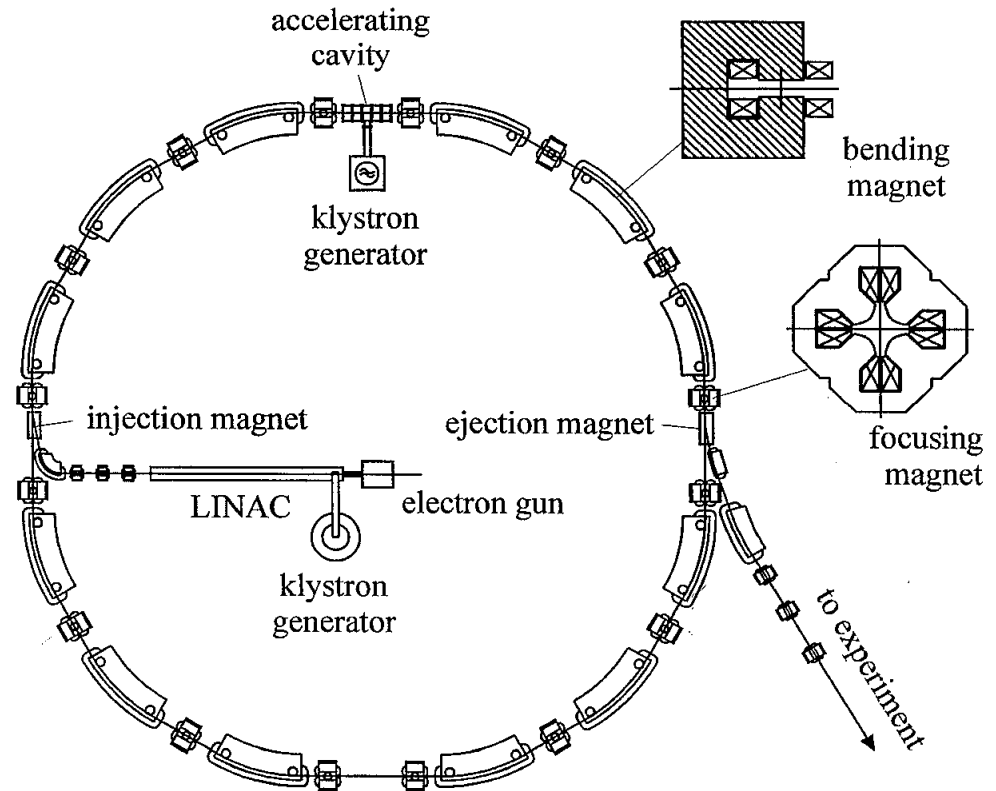
- 1945: Veksler (UDSSR) and McMillan (USA) invent the synchrotron
- 1946: Goward and Barnes build the first synchrotron (using a betatron magnet)
- 1949: Wilson et al. at Cornell are first to store beam in a synchrotron (later 300MeV, magnet of 80 Tons)
- 1949: McMillan builds a 320MeV electron synchrotron

- Many smaller magnets instead of one large magnet
- Only one acceleration section is needed, with

$$R = \frac{p(t)}{qB(R,t)} = \text{const.}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi \frac{v_{\text{particle}}}{L} n$$

for an integer n called the harmonic number





Robert R Wilson, Architecture

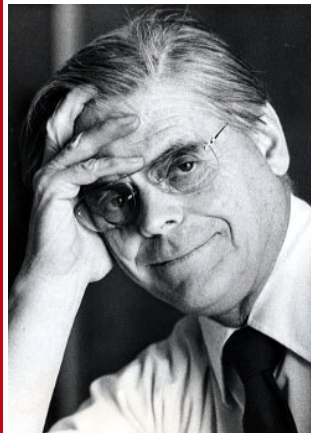


CHESS & LEPP



Wilson Hall, FNAL

Science Ed Center, FNAL (1990)



Robert R Wilson
USA 1914-2000