

ENTRY No. 8 University of Manitoba  
 NAME OF MACHINE Spiral Ridge Cyclotron DATE  
 INSTITUTION University of Manitoba Accelerator Laboratory  
 ADDRESS University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2N2, CANADA  
 TEL (204) 474-9378 TELEX 07-587721  
 IN CHARGE J.S.C. McKee REPORTED BY S. Oh, V. Derenchuk, J. Anderson

### HISTORY AND STATUS

DESIGN, date 1959 Model tests 1959-1961  
 ENG DESIGN, date 1960-63  
 CONSTRUCTION, date 1960-64  
 FIRST BEAM, date (or goal) 1965  
 MAJOR ALTERATIONS 100% external injection (1965),  
 magnetic field reshaped (1985) & a new dee system (1985).  
 COST, ACCELERATOR \$ 600,000.00 (1960).  
 COST, FACILITY, total \$ 1,500,000.00  
 FUNDED BY University of Manitoba and NSERC  
**ACCELERATOR STAFF, OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**  
 SCIENTISTS 5 ENGINEERS 1  
 TECHNICIANS 3 CRAFTS 1  
 GRAD STUDENTS involved during year 8  
 OPERATED BY X Research staff or Operators  
 OPERATION hr/wk, On target hr/wk  
 TIME DISTR. in house % Outside %  
 BUDGET, op & dev \$ 500,000.00  
 FUNDED BY NSERC, University of Manitoba  
**RESEARCH STAFF**, not included above  
 USERS, in house 13 outside 14  
 GRAD STUDENTS involved during year 12  
 RESEARCH BUDGET, in house  
 FUNDED BY NSERC

### MAGNET

POLE FACE, diameter (compact) 117 cm, R extraction 30-52cm  
 R injection 0.8 cm  
 GAP, min 3.6 cm, Field 26.5 kG }  
 max 15 cm, Field 15.5 kG } at 280,000  
 AVERAGE FIELD at R ext 19.2-19.7 kG } Ampere turns  
 B max/ <B> 1.4  
 NUMBER OF SECTORS { compact 4 } Spiral, max 50 deg  
 { separated }  
 SECTOR ANGLE (SSC) deg

TRIMMING COILS Total of 64 Invar blocks situated  
 on the four hills  
 CONDUCTOR, material and type Water cooled copper  
 STORED ENERGY (cryogenic) MJ  
 POWER: main coils 113 max, kW; current stability 1/10<sup>4</sup>  
 trimming coils 4 max, kW; current stability  
 WEIGHT: Fe 38 tons; coils 4 tons  
 COOLING system Demineralized water  
 ION ENERGY (bending limit) E/A = 50 q<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2</sup> MeV/amu  
 (focusing limit) E/A = q<sup>2</sup>/a<sup>2</sup> MeV/amu

### ACCELERATION SYSTEM

DEES, number 2; angle 55 deg  
 BEAM APERTURE 1.8 cm; DC Bias -1 kV  
 TUNED by, coarse sliding short fine variable capacitor  
 RF 21 to 31 MHz, stable ± 1/10<sup>6</sup>  
 Orb F 15.25 to 28.3 MHz  
 HARMONICS, RF/Orb F, used 1 or 2  
 DEE - Gnd, max 42 kV, min gap 0.3 cm  
 STABILITY, (pk-pk noise)/(pk RF volt) 1/10<sup>3</sup>  
 ENERGY GAIN, max 80 for H, 140 for D, kV/turn  
 RF PHASE, stable to ± 10 deg  
 RF POWER input, max 2 x 15 kW  
 FREQUENCY MODULATION, rate /s  
 modulator, type E  
 beam pulse, width

### VACUUM SYSTEM

OPERATING PRESSURE 15-25 x 10<sup>6</sup> Torr or mbar  
 PUMPS, No, Type, Size 2 x 16" Balzers diffusion pumps,  
 1 x 6" NRC diffusion pump, 2 cryopumps on injection  
 system

### ION SOURCES

Duoplasmatron, Ehlers source for H<sup>+</sup> & D<sup>+</sup>, Lamb-shift  
 nuclear spin filter source for H<sup>-</sup> & D<sup>-</sup> ions.

### INJECTION SYSTEM

Axial injection

### EXTRACTION SYSTEM

Stripping of electrons from H<sup>-</sup> & D<sup>-</sup> by a stripping foil

### FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH

SHIELDED AREA, fixed 300 m<sup>2</sup>; movable 20 m<sup>2</sup>  
 TARGET STATIONS 7 in 2 rooms  
 STATIONS served at same time, max 1  
 MAG SPECTROGRAPH, type  
 COMPUTER model VAX 11/750  
 OTHER FACILITIES PIXE, Neutral Hydrogen Beam, 10-50 MeV,  
 Proton Microprobe, High resolution spectroscopy,  
 Isotope production

### CHARACTERISTIC BEAMS

PARTICLE	ENERGY (MeV)		CURRENT (pA)	
	Goal	Achieved	Internal	External
P	20-50	20-50	10-1	10-1
d	10-27	11-21	5-1	5-1
H <sup>0</sup>	10-50	23-47	4	0.25
d	10-27	11-21		12-2 nA

SECONDARY (part/s)  
 n 4 x 10<sup>4</sup> sr<sup>-1</sup>

### BEAM PROPERTIES

MEASURED	CONDITIONS	
	PULSE WIDTH .20 RF deg	PHASE EXC, max 12 RF deg
EXTRACT eff 100 %	RESOL ΔE/E 1.2 %	EMITTANCE

(π mm. mrad) { axial } rad } pA of MeV ions

### OPERATING PROGRAMS, time distribution

BASIC NUCLEAR PHYSICS 40% SOLID STATES PHYSICS  
 BIOMEDICAL APPLICAT. 20% ISOTOPE PRODUCTIONS 5%  
 Applied Physics 35%

### REFERENCES/NOTES

1) IEEE Trans.Nucl.Sci. NS-32, No.5 (1985) 2724  
 +) Invar is an alloy with temperature dependent permeability.  
 Magnetic field is shaped by controlling the temperature  
 of each Invar block.

### PLAN VIEW OF FACILITY, NOTEWORTHY FEATURES, COMMENTS