Prof. Dr. Albin F. Wrulich EPFL, Winter Term 2005/2006

Introduction to Particle Accelerator Physics

Tutorial 1 - Solutions

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1. Relativistic Particles

a) Recall from the lecture the definition of γ

$$\gamma = \frac{E_{tot}}{E_0} = \frac{E_0 + E_{kin}}{E_0} = 1 + \frac{E_{kin}}{m_0 c^2}$$

The beam is accelerated up to $E_{kin} = 2.4$ GeV, so

$$\gamma = 1 + \frac{E_{kin}}{E_0} = 1 + \frac{2.4 \text{ GeV}}{511 \frac{\text{keV}}{\text{c}^2} \cdot c^2} = 1 + \frac{2.4 \cdot 10^9 \text{ eV}}{511 \cdot 10^3 \text{ eV}} \approx 4698$$

b)

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \beta = \sqrt{1-\gamma^{-2}} = 0.99999997733... \approx 1$$

$\Longrightarrow$ The electrons are highly relativistic: $v = \beta c \approx c$

c)

$$f_{rev} = \frac{v}{C} = \frac{\beta c}{C} \approx \frac{c}{C} = \frac{3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{288 \text{ m}} = 1.042 \text{ MHz}$$

d)

$$m_e = 511 \frac{\text{keV}}{c^2} = 511 \cdot 10^3 \text{ V} \cdot 1.602 \cdot 10^{-19}\text{C} \cdot \frac{1}{(3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s})^2} = 9.11 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg} = m_e$$

e)

$$\gamma = \frac{E_{tot}}{E_0} = \frac{E_0 + E_{kin}}{E_0} = 1 + \frac{E_{kin}}{m_0 c^2}$$

At SLS electrons are accelerated to 2.4 GeV: $\gamma_{SLS} = 1 + \frac{2.4 \text{ GeV}}{511 \text{ keV}} \approx 4698$
At LHC protons are accelerated to 7 TeV: $\gamma_{LHC} = 1 + \frac{7 \text{ TeV}}{938 \text{ MeV}} \approx 7464$
$\Longrightarrow \gamma_{LHC} : \gamma_{SLS} = 1.589$

2. Dipole Magnets vs. Static Electric Fields
Highly relativistic electrons: $v \approx c$. Recall the Lorentz force in absolute values: $F = q\,(E + vB)$. Using a static electric field: $F_E = qE$, but using a dipole magnet: $F_B = qvB \approx qcB$. By using dipole magnets the force applied to the particle is scaled by the particle's velocity, thus much less field strength is required to apply the same force as a static electric field.

3. Cyclotron
At injection the energy is 72 MeV: $\gamma_i = 1 + \frac{72\text{ MeV}}{938\text{ MeV}}$
At extraction the energy is 590 MeV: $\gamma_e = 1 + \frac{590\text{ MeV}}{938\text{ MeV}}$
Using the magnetic rigidity and remebering that $\gamma\beta = \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1}$ we can derive

$$B\rho = \frac{p}{e} = \frac{m_0\gamma\beta c}{e}$$

$$\rho \propto \gamma\beta$$

$$\implies \rho \propto \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1}$$

So the orbit radius at extraction has increased by the factor

$$\frac{\rho_e}{\rho_i} = \frac{\sqrt{\gamma_e^2 - 1}}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - 1}} = 3.22$$

If this machine were to be operated as an iso-cyclotron, this would require

$$\frac{B}{\gamma} = \text{const}$$

And thus the magnetic field would have to increas with the energy. At extraction it would have to be increased by the factor

$$\frac{B_e}{B_i} = \frac{\gamma_e}{\gamma_i} = 1.51$$

4. Electron Beam in a Storage Ring
a) Recall from the lecture the definition of the magnetic rigidity

$$B\rho = \frac{p}{e}$$

In more practical units this becomes

$$B\rho\,[\mathrm{T}\cdot\mathrm{m}] = \frac{1}{0.29979} \cdot p\,[\mathrm{GeV/c}]$$

Here we assume the whole storage ring consists only of bending magnets, so $R = C/2\pi$ and we get

$$\overline{B}R\,[\mathrm{T}\cdot\mathrm{m}] = \frac{1}{0.29979} \cdot p\,[\mathrm{GeV/c}] \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \overline{B}\,[\mathrm{T}] = \frac{1}{0.29979} \cdot p\,[\mathrm{GeV/c}] \cdot \frac{2\pi}{C\,[\mathrm{m}]} = 175\text{ mT}$$

b)

$$B\rho\,[\mathrm{T}\cdot\mathrm{m}] = \frac{1}{0.29979}\cdot p\,[\mathrm{GeV/c}] \quad\Longrightarrow\quad B\,[\mathrm{T}] = \frac{1}{0.29979}\cdot p\,[\mathrm{GeV/c}]\cdot\frac{1}{\rho\,[\mathrm{m}]} = 1.334\ \mathrm{T}$$

c) The earth's magnetic field will deflect the particles in the beam if it has a non-zero transverse (i.e. vertical or radial) component with respect to the particle's orbit. However, the strength of the earth's magnetic field (estimated to be $3\cdot 10^{-5}$ T) is far less than the bending magnet strength which is roughly 1 T. The tolerance of the magnets will be roughly 0.1% and therefore there will be corrector coils capable of correcting deviations of this order. Thus, we do not have to worry about the earth's magnetic field.

d)

$$F_{grav} = m_e g = 9.109\cdot 10^{-31}\ \mathrm{kg}\ \cdot\ 9.81\ \mathrm{m/s^2} = 8.94\cdot 10^{-30}\ \mathrm{N}$$

$$F_{bend} = evB = e\beta cB \approx ecB \approx 1.602\cdot 10^{-19}\ \mathrm{C}\ \cdot\ 3\cdot 10^{8}\ \mathrm{m/s}\cdot 1.334\ \mathrm{T} = 6.41\cdot 10^{-11}\ \mathrm{N}$$

$$\Longrightarrow F_{bend} \approx 10^{19}\cdot F_{grav}$$