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INTERNATIONAL



Fixed energy high intensity proton cyclotron within the energy range of 10 MeV to less than 30 MeV



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Fixed energy high intensity proton cyclotron within the energy range of 10 MeV to less than 30 MeV

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD4							
IN	INTRODUCTION						
1	Scop	Scope					
2	Normative references						
3	Terms and definitions						
4		Cyclotron composition and operational conditions					
•	4.1	Composition					
	4.2	Normal operating conditions					
	4.2.1						
	4.2.2						
	4.2.2						
	4.2.4						
	4.2.4						
	4.2.5						
5	-						
5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
	5.1	Warning signs					
	5.2	Performance index					
	5.3	Main subsystems performance index					
	5.3.1						
	5.3.2	······································					
	5.3.3		10				
	5.3.4						
	5.3.5	5					
	5.3.6	5,					
	5.3.7						
	5.4	Electrical safety					
	5.4.1	Protective grounding					
	5.4.2						
	5.4.3	5					
	5.4.4	Touch current	12				
	5.5	Radiation safety					
	5.6 EMC		12				
	5.6.1	5 7					
	5.6.2	EFT immunity	12				
	5.6.3	Emission	12				
	5.6.4	Immunity	13				
	5.7	Operation	13				
6	Test	methods	13				
	6.1	General requirements	13				
	6.1.1						
	6.1.2						
	6.2	Warning signs check					
	6.3	Performance test					
	6.3.1	Beam nominal energy					
	6.3.2						
	6.3.3	, ,					

6.0	4	Commence have afficiency	45			
6.3		Comprehensive beam efficiency				
6.4 6.4		n subsystem performance test				
		Ion source beam intensity				
6.4		Radio frequency system				
6.4		Vacuum system				
6.4		Control system				
6.4		Interlock system for radiation safety				
6.4		Water cooling system				
6.4		Stripping extraction efficiency				
6.5		trical safety				
6.5		Protective grounding				
6.5		Insulation resistance				
6.5		Dielectric strength				
6.5		Touch current				
6.6		ation safety				
6.7		ration test				
7 Ins	•	ı rules				
7.1	Sum	mary	19			
7.2	Insp	ection items	19			
7.3	Crite	erion rule	20			
8 Sig	nage,	packing, transportation, storage and accompanying documents	20			
8.1	Sian	age	20			
8.1		Cyclotron signs	20			
8.1		Labels				
8.2		cing				
8.3	Tran	sportation	20			
8.4	Stor	age	20			
8.5		ompanying documentation				
8.5		Instructions				
8.5		Supplier's declaration of conformity				
8.5		Other documentation				
		mative) Measurement of unloaded quality factor by the manufacturer				
	-					
Annex E	s (infor	mative) Magnetic field mapping	23			
Figure 1	– Sch	ematic diagram of beam spot diameter test	15			
Figure 2 – Schematic diagram of beam spot diameter test result						
Figure A.1 – Connection of resonant cavity and network analyzer						
Figure A.2 – S_{21} curve measured with a network analyzer						
Figure B.1 – Distribution of measuring points in the cyclotron central plane						
. iguio L			<u> </u>			
Table 4	F	response to a set the test	40			
		ronmental conditions of the test				
Table 2 – Inspection items of 10 MeV to less than 30 MeV cyclotron						

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

FIXED ENERGY HIGH INTENSITY PROTON CYCLOTRON WITHIN THE ENERGY RANGE OF 10 MeV TO LESS THAN 30 MeV

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The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
45/930/FDIS	45/932/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

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INTRODUCTION

Particle accelerators have a wide application in the field of nuclear physics, radiation hardening, accelerator-driven energy system (nuclear reactor), and of course radioisotopes production, etc.. Proton cyclotron is one particular class of particle accelerators used for example for the acceleration of negative hydrogen ions.

This document specifies the performance and safety requirements, structure, technical requirements, test methods, identification, packing, transportation, storage and accompanying documents for proton cyclotrons. μ s are bo.

Annex A and Annex B are both informative.

FIXED ENERGY HIGH INTENSITY PROTON CYCLOTRON WITHIN THE ENERGY RANGE OF 10 MeV TO LESS THAN 30 MeV

1 Scope

This document is applicable to hydrogen ion H⁻ acceleration proton cyclotrons with one or more fixed energies within the range of 10 MeV to less than 30 MeV and a beam intensity equal to or greater than 300 μ A.

This document specifies the performance and safety requirements, structure, technical requirements, test methods, identification, packing, transportation, storage and accompanying documents for such cyclotrons.

This type of cyclotrons is intended for industrial use, including medical isotope and neutron production. Therapeutic medical applications are excluded from the scope of this document.

This document is intended for manufacturers of high intensity proton cyclotron within the energy range of 10 MeV to less than 30 MeV, and responsible organizations where such cyclotrons are installed.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60038:2009, *IEC standard voltages*

IEC 60204-1:2016, Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines – Part 1: General requirements

IEC 60243-1:2013, Electric strength of insulating materials – Test methods – Part 1: Tests at power frequencies

IEC 60364-1:2005, Low-voltage electrical installations – Part 1: Fundamental principles, assessment of general characteristics, definitions

IEC 60364-5-51:2005, Electrical installations of buildings – Part 5-51: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – Common rules

IEC 61000-4-4:2012, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test

IEC 61000-4-5:2014, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques – Surge immunity test

IEC 61000-6-2:2016, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-2: Generic standards – Immunity standard for industrial environments

IEC 61000-6-4:2018, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-4: Generic standards – Emission standard for industrial environments

IEC 61010-1:2010, Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use – Part 1: General requirements IEC 61010-1:2010/AMD1:2016

- 8 -

IEC 61140:2016, Protection against electric shock – Common aspects for installation and equipment

IEC 62305 (all parts), Protection against lighting

ISO/IEC Guide 37:2012, Instructions for use of products by consumers

ISO 780:2015, Packaging – Distribution packaging – Graphical symbols for handling and storage of packages

ISO 8573-1:2010, Compressed air – Part 1: Contaminants and purity classes

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online Browsing Platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1

cyclotron

device that uses static magnetic field to make charged particles to whirl and to be repeatedly accelerated by radio frequency electric field with fixed frequency

3.2

beam energy

kinetic energy of charged particles in a beam through a cyclotron device

3.3

beam intensity

total charge of charged particles passing through a section in unit time

3.4

phase shift

difference between the phase of charged particle cyclotron motion and radio frequency voltage at the gap crossing

Note 1 to entry: The expression of phase shift is shown in Formula (B.2).

3.5

unloaded quality factor

quality factor when the resonator is not connected to any external circuit (no load)

Note 1 to entry: When the resonator is in a stable resonant state, the unloaded quality factor Q_0 is defined as:

 $Q_0 = 2\pi \times \frac{\text{Total energy storage in resonator}}{\text{Energy dissipation of resonator in one cycle}}$