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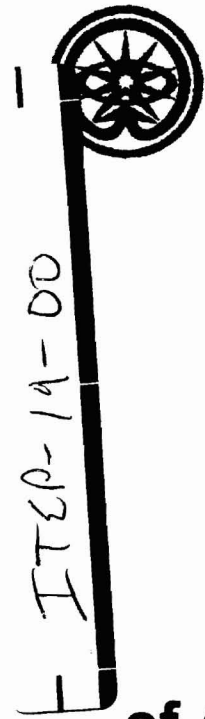
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**Brief Handbook
of Accelerator Facilities,
Some Special Terms
and Institutions Addresses**



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BRIEF HANDBOOK OF ACCELERATOR FACILITIES, SOME SPECIAL TERMS AND INSTITUTIONS ADDRESSES: Preprint ITEP I9-00/

N.V. Lazarev - M., 2000 - 56p.

In supposed brief handbook next three alphabetical lists are given:

- accelerator facilities with decoding of their abbreviated name, with indication their parameters and location (accelerator's center, town, country), year of launching and references containing more detail data;
- some of abbreviations used in literature on accelerators and their control systems;
- basic accelerator's centers, institutes and firms with post and E-mail addresses of their employee (mainly PAC-99 authors) on their names or mottos.

КРАТКИЙ СПРАВОЧНИК ПО УСКОРИТЕЛЬНЫМ УСТАНОВКАМ, НЕКОТОРЫМ СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫМ ТЕРМИНАМ И АДРЕСАМ УСКОРИТЕЛЬНЫХ ЦЕНТРОВ:

Н. В. Лазарев.

В предлагаемом кратком справочнике даны на английском языке три алфавитных перечня:

- ускорительных установок с расшифровкой их сокращенных названий, указанием их параметров и местонахождения (ускорительный центр или город), приведены год их запуска, а также одна или несколько публикаций с более подробными данными;
- некоторых аббревиатур, используемых в литературе по ускорителям и системам управления ими;
- основных ускорительных центров, институтов и фирм с почтовыми адресами и электронными адресами сотрудников этих организаций (в основном, авторов конференции PAC-99) по их фамилиям или девизам.

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Foreword

Reading clauses CERN Courier on subjects slightly away from the narrow specialisation or looking through the reports in works of international conferences on accelerators it is frequently one's "stumbles" over specific abbreviations which are not having of universal character. Besides the abundance of the greatly various accelerating installations, despite of their sonorous names, not always allows to remember decoding these names, parameters of installations and other details.

The given below alphabetic list "FACILITIES" - accelerating installations under their names (or types and assignments) is made on the basis of a reference media which is let out in limited spreading only for the participants of conferences. The list contains decoding the name of each accelerating installation, its basic parameters, year of start, country, city or scientific centre, and also publications allowing to receive the more detail information.

In the second part "TERMS" the brief decoding of abbreviations used in the literature on accelerators and on their control systems is given where the unsophisticated reader meets the most difficulties for understanding.

The third part "INSTITUTIONS" contains given for a prompt finding E-mail and post addresses of the colleagues from the most known accelerating centres, laboratories and organisations located in alphabetic order, surnames (or mottos) of these colleagues in a place of their employment also are located in the same order.

It seems, that these lists can appear useful (especially if they to put in PC) not only for author. Unconditionally list of the terms, choice of installations and list of scientific centres are not complete, they show only circle of interests of the author, and each specialist can make most useful for him of addition and cutting. Moreover, the data from conferences, spent everyone year, will be natural additions easily inlet with the help PC.

The noticeable advantages in practical activity could be brought to the developers due to use such material as the list of the original publications on key words, however their choice is so individual, that should be done only by everyone for himself personally, differently volume of the edition can increase up to the sizes of the encyclopaedia.

The author hopes, that the absence of translation on Russian will not create superfluous difficulties to the readers, and noted inexactness, errors, responses and possible propositions the request to inform N.V. Lazarev on the address: 117259, Moscow, B. Cheremuschkinskaia ul. 25, ITEP or E-mail: Nikolay.V.Lazarev @itep.ru

Предисловие

Читая статьи CERN Courier по тематике чуть в стороне от своей узкой специализации или просматривая доклады в трудах международных конференций по ускорителям приходится часто "спотыкаться" на специфических аббревиатурах, не имеющих универсального характера. Кроме того, изобилие самых различных ускорительных установок, несмотря на звучные их названия, не всегда позволяет вспомнить расшифровку этих названий, параметры установок и другие подробности.

Приведенный ниже алфавитный перечень "FACILITIES" - ускорительных установок по их названиям (или типам и назначениям) составлен на основе справочных изданий, выпускавшихся малыми тиражами только для участников конференций. Перечень содержит расшифровку названия каждой ускорительной установки, ее основные параметры, год запуска, страну, город или научный центр, а также публикации, позволяющие получить большую информацию.

Во второй части "TERMS" приведена краткая расшифровка некоторых аббревиатур, используемых в литературе по ускорителям и по системам управления ими, где неискушенному читателю разобраться бывает особенно трудно.

Третья часть "INSTITUTIONS" содержит данные для быстрого нахождения E-mail и почтового адреса коллег из наиболее известных ускорительных центров, лабораторий и организаций, расположенных в алфавитном порядке, также расположены и фамилии (или девизы) этих коллег по месту их работы.

Представляется, что эти перечни могут оказаться полезными (особенно при введении в PC) не только автору-составителю. Безусловно перечень терминов, выбор установок и список научных центров далеко не полны, они показывают только круг интересов автора, а каждый специалист может сделать наиболее полезные для него дополнения и сокращения. Более того, данные из проводимых каждый год конференций будут являться естественными дополнениями, легко вводимыми с помощью PC.

Большую пользу в практической деятельности мог бы принести разработчикам справочный материал в виде списка оригинальных публикаций по ключевым словам, однако выбор последних настолько индивидуален, что должен делаться каждым для себя лично, иначе объем издания может возрасти до размеров энциклопедии.

Автор надеется, что отсутствие перевода на русский язык не создаст лишних затруднений читателям, а замеченные неточности, ошибки, отзывы и возможные предложения просьба сообщить Н.В.Лазареву по адресу: 117259, Москва, Б. Черемушкинская 25, ИТЭФ или E-mail: Nikolay.V.Lazarev@itep.ru

**Facilities,
their short and full names, affiliation (Institute and country),
parameters and last or important references.**

<p>Abbreviations: <i>Latin</i> and English accepted here and/or elsewhere</p>	<p>avg. – average; <i>ca</i> – <i>circa</i> – approximately, примерно; <i>cf</i> (<i>cf.</i>) – <i>confer</i> – сравни; с.м. (с. of m.) – center of mass; CW – continues wave; <i>e.g.</i> (<i>eg</i>) – <i>exempli gratia</i> – например; <i>et al</i> – <i>et alii</i> – и другие люди, (- <i>et alia</i> – и другие вещи); <i>etc</i> – <i>et cetera</i> – и так далее; <i>ibid.</i> – <i>ibidem</i> – там же; <i>i.e.</i> (<i>ie</i>) – <i>id est</i> – то есть; NA – not available; NC – normal conditions; NB – <i>nota bene</i> – особое примечание; p.a. (<i>pa</i>) – <i>per annum</i> – за год, ежегодно; pps – pulse per second; R&D – research and development; RT – room temperature; s. – since; <i>viz</i> – <i>videlicet</i> – namely, именно. <u>References from English & Russian Conf. and Sci. Magazines:</u> AC-98 = Accelerators Catalogue of HEACC'98 Conf. (Dubna, 1998); ADTT(A) = Accelerator Driven Transmutation Technology (and Application) Conf.; APAC = Asian Particle Accelerator Conf.; HEACC'98 Conf. (Dubna, 1998); C-89 = Catalogue of High Energy Accelerators, Tsukuba, 1989; C-96 = Compendium of Scientific Linacs CERN/PS 96-32 (DI); CC = CERN Courier; EPAC = European Particle Accelerator Conf.; NIM = Nuclear Instruments and Methods; NPN Int. = Nuclear Physics News International; PAC = Particle Accelerator Conf.; 1 - 16СУЗЧ = 1 - 16-е Сoвещание по Ускорителям Заряженных Частиц 1998 г.</p>
<p>Accelerators for Neutron Generators or SNS (Spallation Neutron Sources) in the world: Short pulse, Long pulse and CW. Facilities: operated, constructed, proposed.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) IPNS (ANL, USA): 50 MeV H⁻ Linac and 450 MeV PS: 15 μA, 30 Hz, 7 kW, in operation since 1981, beam yield in 1997 is 63mA_{hr}; I.S.K. Gardner, "A Review of SNS Accelerators", EPAC-98, p. 98. 2) KENS (KEK, Japan): 40 MeV H⁻ Linac and 500 MeV PS: 4.6 μA, 20 Hz, 2.3 kW, (in operation since 1980, beam yield in 1997 is 4.5mA_{hr}), <i>ibid.</i>, p.98. 3) MLNSCE (<i>see here</i>, former LANSCE, LANL, USA): 800 MeV Linac and SR: 70 μA, 20 Hz, 56 kW, (since 1985, upgraded now to 200μA, and 30 Hz, yield in 1997 is 144mA_{hr}), <i>ibid.</i>, p.98. Only a small part of full 1mA_{avg.} (17mA, 1 ms, 120 Hz pulse) output Linac current is used for this Neutron Source. Besides of that S.A. Wender (ADTT-94, p.663) proposed to direct full 1mA 800 MeV beam on 4 MW_{th} molten salt target surrounded blanket (with 3kg Pu) giving 21n/p. 4) ISIS (RAL, UK): 70MeV H⁻ Linac and 800 MeV PS: 200 μA_{avg.}, 50 Hz, 160 kW, (in operation since 1985, beam yield in 1997 is 672mA_{hr}), <i>ibid.</i>, p.98 (And J. Carpenter, "Accelerators in Action: SNS's", CC Vol. 36, March 1996, pp. 4-8; and C-96, p.183). 5) SINQ (PSI, Switzerland): 72 MeV and 590 MeV Two Proton Cyclotrons: 1400 - 1520 μA, CW, 885 kW, (in operation since 1996, beam yield in 1997 is 500mA_{hr}), <i>ibid.</i>, p.98 (And "Villigen. World Record Cyclotron Beam Power", CC, Vol. 36, April/May 1996, p.5). 6) SNS (<i>see here</i>) proposal (Oak Ridge et al.): 1GeV, 130mA_{pulse}, 1ms, 60 Hz, (~1mA_{avg.}) H⁻ Linac and two Proton SR, <i>ibid.</i>, p.98. 7) JHF proposal (KEK, Japan): 200 MeV, 30mA, 0.5 ms, 25 Hz, H⁻

- Linac and 3 GeV, PS, (0.2mAavg., 600 kW beam current), *ibid.*, p.98.
- 8) **NSP** proposal (JAERI, Japan), 1.5 GeV, 17mA, 2 ms, 50 Hz, SC H⁻ Linac (1mAavg., 1.5 MW beam current) and 1 or 2 SR, *ibid.*, p.98.
 - 9) **ESS** (*see here*) proposal (Europe): 1.33 GeV, 107mA, 1.2 ms, 50 Hz, H⁻ Linac (3.7mAavg., 5 MW beam current with 175 MHz RFQ, 350 MHz DTL, 700 MHz CCL) and 2 Proton SR, *ibid.*, p.98.
 - 10) **AUSTRON II** (*see here*) proposal (Austria): 130 MeV, 33mA, 187μs, 25 Hz H⁻ Linac and 1.6 GeV Proton Synchrotron (0.13mAavg., 200 kW beam current), *ibid.*, p.98. (And CC Vol.38, No.9, p.24, 1998).
 - 11) **APT** (*see here*) proposal (LANL): 1.7 GeV, 100mA CW, 170 MW Proton Linac with 10 MeV, 100mA head part LEDA (*see here*).
 - 12) **TRISPAL** (*see here*) proposal (CEA, France), 600 MeV, 352 MHz, 40mA CW, 24 MW Proton Linac; J.-M. Lagniel, "High Intensity Linac Studies in France", Linac-98 p.706, "Beam Dynamics in RFQ", p.115 and M. Prome, "Major Projects for the Use of High Power Linacs", Linac-96, p.9.
 - 13) **TRASCO** (*see here*): C. Pagani et al., "Status of the INFN High Current SC Proton Linac for Waste Transmutation", Linac-98, p.1013.
 - 14) **KOMAC** (*see here*): At KAERI (Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute) from 1997 has been developed Project KOMAC with 20mA, 1 GeV proton/H⁻ pulse/CW Linac.
 - 15) **KURRI** (*see here*): Kyoto University Research Reactor Institute has been proposed a hybrid system of an 20 MeV deuteron Linac and an existing small critical nuclear fuel assembly as a future neutron source.
 - 16) **ENERGY AMPLIFIER**: C. Rubbia and J.A. Rubio, "A Tentative Program towards a Full Scale Energy Amplifier", CERN/LHC/96-11 (EET). There are two options: 1 GeV, 25-30mA CW H⁺ Linac or two 88 MHz Cyclotrons as 120 MeV H⁺ Injector and 0.12-2.5 GeV, 352 MHz 10-12mA CW SC Linac.
 - 17) 25 MeV, 20mA, 1.2μs, 100 Hz, e⁻ Linac since 1969 is in operation at Bariloche (Argentina) as Pulsed n-Source; C-96, p.3.
 - 18) 2 MeV, 20mA, 20-160μs, 120 Hz Proton RFQ (type PL-2, production of AccSys Technology) since 1991 is in operation at Idaho State U. as Pulsed n-Source for biomedical uses; C-96, p.24.
 - 19) **MIT/FAA**: 900keV/u D⁺, 8mAe, 425 MHz, 100μs, 640 Hz, 0.7m RFQ (DL-1 AccSys Technology) since 1989 is in operation at MIT, Cambridge for n-Radiography; C-96, p.39.
 - 20) **PL-2** Proton (or Deuteron) RFQ: 1.75 MeV /u (1.92m), 5-50μs, 150-1500 Hz, 25mA, (0.5mAavg.) was constructed at LANL and since 1994 is in operation with Be target at ORNL; C-96, p.48.
 - 21) Deuteron or Proton 1.7 MeV/u, 1mAe, 103 MHz (1.9m) IH Linac for PET Radio-Isotope production since 1991 is in operation at RILNR, Tokyo Inst. of Technology; C-96, p.91.
 - 22) **GELINA**: e⁻ 200 MeV, 2.8 GeV, 12 A, 10ns-2μs (1ns, 100 A after compression), 800 Hz, 15m Linac since 1965 is in operation at Geel, Belgium for n-Physics; C-96, p.113.

	<p>23) MLUD-3: Small-size 1.65 MeV/u, 97.8 MHz (p, D⁺, H₃⁺) Linac at Kharkov (in operation since 1975); C-96, p.182.</p> <p>24) MMFL, (<i>see here</i> and C-96, p.158), during the March 1998 run at the 1st time worked for the Pulse Neutron Source, S.K. Esin, "MMFL Operations and Improvements", Linac-98, p.433.</p> <p>25) Joint ITEP, MRTI, IHEP, INR RAS, JINR, Efremov Institute et al. Proposal (1 GeV, 30mA) described by O.V. Shvedov et al., "High Power Proton Linac - Electronuclear System Driver", Preprint ITEP 35-99, 1999.</p>
AD	Antiproton Decelerator (from 2.76 GeV to 5.31 MeV, D=54 m) at CERN; S. Baird et al., "Design Study of the Antiproton Decelerator AD", CERN/PS 96-43 (AR); first beam – Sept. 1998 (goal); AC-98, p.11.
AFEL	20 MeV, 1.3 GHz, 20μs, 60 Hz e ⁻ Linac for FEL is operated (since 1992) at LANL; C-96, p.42. e-mail: sheff@lanl.gov
AGS	Alternating Gradient Synchrotron on 24/33 GeV, (D=256.9 m), 6x10 ¹³ p/pulse (up to 4x10 ¹³ p/s), is operating since 1960 at BNL (Upton, NY); AC-98, p.72. e-mail: alessi@bnl.gov
AGS Booster	AGS Booster (since 1991) is proton synchrotron on 1.9-4 GeV for p and 95 MeV/n for Au used as injector AGS. AC-98, p.73.
AGS Linac (BNL Proton Linac)	AGS Linac on 200 MeV, 100mA, 10 pulses/s (constructed 1967/1970, upgraded in 1989 and 1996) was used early as AGS proton injector, then as AGS Booster 35-40mA H ⁺ injector. C-96, p.56; AC-98, p.74. J.G. Alessi, "Upgrade of the BNL 200 MeV Linac", Linac-96, p.773. The 200 MHz Linac with $I_{avg}=146\mu A$ (37mA in pulse 530μs, 7.5 Hz) has now a BIRC – Brookhaven Isotope Resource Center (early named BLIP) that used for Radio-Chemistry, Radio-Biology and Isotope Production. e-mail: alessi@bnl.gov
AHF	Three Projects of Advanced Hydrotest Facility dedicated for conducting of explosively-driven hydrodynamic experiments have been proposed by LANL, LLNL and Sandia (SNL) laboratories. They are completely different ones: 1) 25-50 GeV, 10 ¹¹ p/pulse Proton Linac; 2) 16-20 MeV, 3-6 kA LIA Induction e ⁻ Linac; and 3) 12 MeV, 40 kA Accelerator HERMES III type; A.I. Toepfer, Linac-98, p.719.
AIRIX and PIVAIR	AIRIX flash X-Ray Radiographic Facility (CEA/CESTA, France) will consist of 60ns pulse e ⁻ injector and 16 MeV Induction LIA (PIVAIR is its operating 8 MeV prototype). PAC-97, Reports 7P71-72; E. Merle, "Status of ...", PAC-99, p.3260; C-96, p.115.
ALPI	Heavy Ion 6-20 MeV/u SC 80/160 MHz with 52 independently phased resonators CW Linac at INFN LNL, Legnaro Italy. Species from S to U; A. Danielli, EPAC-96, p.301; C-96, p.149. e-mail: fortuna@lnl.infn.it
ALS Linac	Advanced Light Source : 56 MeV e ⁻ Linac was constructed at LBNL in 1987/1991 to serve as preinjector for ALS Center Facility. C.H. Kim, C-96, p.8; C.C. Lo, PAC-99, p.3131. e-mail: chkim@lbl.gov

ANKA	Angstrom Karlsruhe: it is Project of intense 0.2nm X-ray SRS Facility for advance technology processes (LIGA: Lithography, Electroforming and Plastic Molding); it will consist of 50 MeV, 10mA e ⁻ Linac, 500 MeV Booster and 2.5 GeV SR; H.O. Moser, EPAC-96, p.276; and EPAC-98, p.632, p.635; B.И. Белов, 15 CY3Ч, том 2, с.374.
ANL H ⁻ Linac	50 MeV, 12mA Argonne National Laboratory IPNS (Intense Pulsed Neutron Source) H ⁻ Injector Linac (s. 1962 ZGS Injector, then upgraded and now it is: H ⁻ beam 50mA, 70μs, 30 Hz); V. Stipp, "The ANL 50 MeV H ⁻ Injector", Linac-96, p.74; C-96, p.29. e-mail: vstipp@anl.gov
APS, Linac	Advanced Photon Source (at ANL, USA) is 7 GeV e ⁺ /e ⁻ storage ring with e ⁻ current up to 18mA. From 1995 it produced 500 kW of X-ray power. A.H. Lumpkin, Linac-98, Reports TH4058, TU4059, TH4042, -4102, -4103; APS 450 MeV, 0.03μs, 48 pps, 60 Hz burst (each 0.5s) Injector Linac: C-96, pp.25-26. e-mail: mwhite@aps.anl.gov
APT	R&D of Accelerator Production of Tritium for the "APT Project" begin at LANL, it is CW Proton Linac on 1.7 (or 1.013) GeV, 100mA beam current, (i.e. up to 170 MW average power, that, as it is became now known, will be enough for ~3 kg/year yield of tritium). RFQ, CCDTL and CCL up to 211MeV cavities are NC, then - SC. LEDA (<i>see</i>) is the 1 st part of APT Linac. G. Lawrence, "High-Power Proton Linac for APT; Status of Design and Development", Linac-98, p.26, and, <i>ibid.</i> , Reports: L.W. Funk, "Development of a Commissioning Plan for the APT Linac" p.412; S.S.Kurennoi, "Analyses of Methods to Decrease Beam Loss Below of 1nA/m", p.121, P. Balleyander, "Q Computation for SC Cavities", p.133; R.W. Street, "AC/DC Converter Power Supply for 250x1 MW Klystrons"; D. Rees, "Test of 700 and 350 MHz Klystrons", p.231; R.L. Wood, "Engineering Development of CCDTL", p.267; M. Cole, "Test Results for CCDTL Cold Model", p.279; D. Doily, "Simulation of High Average Power Windows", p.297; L.M. Young, "Beam Dynamic Design up to 211 MeV NC Section", p.421; J.T. Bradley, "High Power Controlled Solid State High Voltage Modulator", p.561; S. Chapelle, "Development of a Raster Electronics System for Expanding the APT Beam"; p.612; D.W. Doll, "Low to High Energy Beamstops" p.615; K.M. Redler, TU 4091, "Thermal and Hydraulic Analysis of Beamstops"; K. Kishiyama, "Testing of Vacuum Pumps for the APT / LEDA RFQ", p.624; M.R. Buckner "Medical Isotope Production with APT Facility", p.636; T.P. Wangler, "Basis for Low Beam Loss in the High-Current APT Linac", p.657; S. Habib, "Needs of Particle-In-Cell simulations with up to 10E8 particles), p.701; B. Dolphin, TH 4037, "RAMI - Reliability, Availability, Maintainability and Inspectability - Modelling of the APT Accelerator"; M. McCarthy, "Overview of the APT RF Power Distribution System"; J.A. Waynert, "Thermal Analysis and Optimization of the APT 210 kW Power Coupler"; W.B. Haynes, TH 4092, "Low-β, Single-Cell SC Cavity Tests" ; G.Laughon, TH 4095, "APT Cryogenic System Design"; B.M. Campbell, "Engineering Design of the APT Cryomodules"; K.C.D. Chan,

	<p>"Progress of APT SC Linac Engineering Development"; R. Floersch, "Resonance Control Cooling System APT/LEDA RFQ", p.992; M.T. Lynch, "APT and LEDA High Power RF Systems", p.1021; Many data of APT systems design are considered on next EPAC-98, PAC-99 and ADTTA-99 Conferences (in the last one: see P.W. Lisowski, pp.643-652). Details may be asked by: (http://www.apl.lanl.gov)</p>
ARUS	<p>Yerevan 6 GeV Electron Synchrotron D=69 m was constructed in 1967 at YerPhi (Armenia); AC-98, p.41. e-mail: oksuzian@yxi.yerphi.am</p>
ASTRID SR	<p>J.S. Nielson et al, "New Development at the ASTRID SR", D=40m, 580 MeV, 200mA stored e⁻, and to 80 MeV up to 1μA stored ions (at ISA Univ. of Aarhus, Denmark) EPAC-98, p.406.</p>
ATF (BNL)	<p>Accelerator Test Facility at Brookhaven is (s.1991) a laser Linac complex (CO₂ laser system with 50 MeV e⁻ Linac that may be upgraded to up 100 MeV) dedicated for beam physics and radiation source R&D. X.J. Wang, "Brookhaven Accelerator Test Facility Energy Upgrade", Linac-98, MO4001; C-96 p.55. e-mail: ilan@bnl.gov</p>
ATF (KEK) and its e⁻ Injector Linac	<p>Accelerator Test Facility at KEK is Electron Synchrotron with orbit length 138.6 m, that comprises (s.1995) of 1.54 GeV (2 GeV) S-band Linac and Damping Ring, M. Kihara, "The Japan Linear Collider Project", EPAC-98, p.63; CC Vol.37, No.8, p.16; AC-98, pp.52-53; C-96, p.95. e-mail: takeda@kekvox.kek.jp</p>
ATLAS	<p>Argonne (s. 1978, ANL, USA) Tandem Linear Accelerator System and CW, 97 MHz SC post-accelerator can now accelerate ions up to uranium to energies so high as 1.9 GeV. CC, Vol.36, No.4, June 1996, p.18; K.W. Shepard, "A Low Charge State RFQ", Linac-98, p.382; and R.C. Pardo, <i>ibid.</i>, p.995; C-96, p.30. e-mail: pardo@anlphy.phy.anl.gov</p>
ATR	<p>ATR (at BNL, USA) is AGS - Transfer Line - to RHIC, which transport beams from Booster Synchrotron. In tern the Booster received input beams from either a Tandem Van de Graaf (heavy ions) or Linac (protons); D. Bruno, "Overview of the ATR", PAC-97, Report 5P1.</p>
AURORA - 2D	<p>It is new racetrack type compact e⁻ SR Ring on 700 MeV, (stored current 300mA), together with 7 T SC wiggler (λ=nm), that is very suitable for X-ray lithography at Lab. for Quantum Equipment Technology, Tanashi, Tokyo; G.H. Luo, T. Hori et al, EPAC-98, p.581.</p>
AUSTRON II	<p>It is proposal (Austria): 130 MeV, 33mA, 187μs, 25 Hz H⁻ Linac and 1.6 GeV Proton Synchrotron (0.13mAavg., 200 kW beam current) will be used as SNS; I.S.K. Gardner, "A Review of SNS Accelerators", EPAC-98, p. 98; and CC Vol.38, No.9, p.24, 1998.</p>
AWA	<p>Argonne Wakefield Accelerator: 18 MeV, 1.3 GHz, 25μs, 30 Hz, 7kW e⁻ Linac (since 1994); C-96, p.28. e-mail: jds@hep.anl.gov</p>
Beijing e⁺/e⁻ Linac	<p>1.8 GeV, 2.8 GHz, 2.4A (e⁻), 9mA (e⁺), 3μs, 25 Hz, 200 m Linac is operating (since 1987) as Injector of Beijing e⁻/e⁺ Collider; C-96, pp.67-68. e-mail: wangj@bepc2.ihep.ac.cn</p>

Beijing FEL	Beijing FEL Facility Driver is 30 MeV, 0.2A, 2.8 GHz, 4.5 μ s, 10 Hz e ⁻ Linac; C-96, p.69. e-mail: xiejl@bepc3.ihep.ac.cn
Beijing p Linac	Beijing 35 MeV, 60mA, 201 MHz, 150 μ s, 12.5 Hz Proton Linac (1985) for Physics and Medicine; C-96, p.70. e-mail: luozh@bepc3.ihep.ac.cn
BEPC and its Linac-Injector	Beijing Electron-Positron Collider at IHEP on 1.55-2.0 GeV, (2.8 MeV - Project), luminosity 1.7×10^{31} , Beijing (Пекин), construction 1984 / 1988. Y. Wu "BEPC Upgrade and BTCF Design": EPAC-98, p.48; G. Pei, "BEPC Injector Upgrades", Linac-98, MO4002; AC-98, p.45. Its 1.8GeV, 3 μ s, 2.4A, e ⁻ /e ⁺ Injector: C-96, p.67-68. e-mail: wangj@bepc2.ihep.ac.cn
BESSY II	It is 3 rd generation of Synchrotron Radiation machines, which consists of 50 MeV Racetrack Microtron, 1.7 GeV Synchrotron and Storage Ring. Commissioning at 10mA beam began on April 1998, on 3 month ahead of schedule. D. Kramer et al, (Berlin Univ.) "Status of the High Brilliance Synchrotron Radiation Source BESSY II", EPAC-98, pp. 262, 436, 900, 1482, 2163.
BIRC, BLIP	BIRC - Brookhaven Isotope Resource Center (early named BLIP - Brookhaven Linac Isotope Production Facility); A, Kponou et al., "A New Optical Design for the BNL BLIP Transport Line", Linac-96, p.770.
BNL Linac	BNL 200 MeV H ⁻ Injector Linac (1970, upgraded 1989, 1996); C-96, p.56 and see here AGS Linac. e-mail: alesi@bnl.gov
Boeing Linac and its Injector	Linac is ultraviolet-infrared FEL Driver (120 MeV, 100mA, 1.3 GHz, 7ps during 200 μ s, 30 Hz) at Seattle (1997); J.L. Adamski, PAC-95, p.251; C-96, p.61. Its 25 MeV, 230mA, 433 MHz, 800 μ s e ⁻ Injector, <i>ibid</i> , p.62. e-mail: vetamx00@ccmail.ca.boeing.com
Booster SC and NC Linacs (Post-Accelerators)	<p>1) Florida State U. HI 97 MHz Post-Tandem Linac (1987) consists of 12 SC independently phased cavities 10 MeV/u, 25nAc, Si⁸⁺. Project description: E.G. Myers in NIM B40/41, 1989, p.904; C-96, p.23. e-mail: myers@nucmar.physics.fsu.edu</p> <p>2) ATLAS - Argonne Tandem Linear Accelerator System and CW, 97 MHz SC Linac, see here.</p> <p>3) Kansas State U. HI 3-5 MeV/u, 97 MHz Post-Tandem SC Linac (1989); C-96, p.34. e-mail: tgray@phys.ksu.edu</p> <p>4) Sandia EN-Tandem HI Au²⁸⁺, (NC) Booster 1.9 MeV/u, 6m long Linac; C-96, p.40. e-mail: hschon@somnet.sandia.gov</p> <p>5) Washington U. HI 5-15 MeV /u, 150 MHz Post-Tandem Linac (in operation since 1987) consists of 24 SC quarter wave resonators. Project description: D.W. Storm, IEEE NS-32, 1985, p.3262; its parameters: C-96, p.63. e-mail: storm@npl.washington.edu</p> <p>6) ISOL - Isotope Separator On-Line: 1.05 MeV/u, 51 MHz, 5.6m, 50μs-3ms, up to 1kHz, 200μA for N⁺ (and other ions and other q/A) Linac is operating at INS, Tokyo (since 1996); C-96, p.84. e-mail: arai@ins.u-tokyo.ac.jp</p> <p>7) JAERI Tandem-Booster 30 Q/A MeV/u (from C to Au at q=12-28)</p>

	<p>130 MHz Linac (operational since 1993); C-96, p.87. e-mail: takeuchi@tdm.alpha.tokai.jaeri.go.jp</p> <p>8) TIT-IH-2 Booster HI Linac (3.4 MeV/u, 96 MHz, for C, O, Cl, P ions) is operating (s. 1987) at Tokyo Inst. of Technology; C-96, p.89. e-mail: thattori@nr.titech.ac.jp</p> <p>9) Heavy Ion Post-Accelerator: 6 MeV/u, 78/156 MHz Linac is operating (s. 1976) at Garching; C-96, p.146. e-mail: nolte@physik.tu-muenchen.de</p> <p>10) Heidelberg Heavy Ion 15 MeV/u, 108.5 MHz, 1μAe Booster for 12 MV Tandem (1979) at Max-Planck Inst.; C-96, p.143 and 2nd High Current Injector: C-96, p.144. e-mail: rep@hering.mpi-hd.mpg.de</p> <p>11) SchweIN Heavy Ion Booster after MP 2.4MeV/u Tandem at Garching. It is 6 MeV/u 78/156 MHz IH Linac (s. 1976); C-96, p.146. e-mail: nolte@physik.tu-muenchen.de</p>
BTCF	Beijing Tau-Charm Factory, Y. Wu "BEPC Upgrade and BTCF Design", EPAC-98, p.48. e-mail: ccappiello@lanl.gov
CAMD Linac	200 MeV, 3 GHz, 25-70 A, 0.2 μ s Linac is (since 1991) Injector for SLC (Syn. Light Source) in Center for Advanced Microstructures and Devices at Baton Rouge; C-96, p.35. e-mail: bluem@rocamd.camd.lsu.edu
CANDELA	3.5 MeV, 3 GHz, 1000 A, 15ps, 12.5 Hz e ⁻ RF gun is Photo-injector for Laser at LAL, Orsay; C-96, p.127. e-mail: travier@lalcls.in2p3.fr
CEBAF (TJNAF)	On SC Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility project parameters 4.0 GeV, 200 μ A CW was achieved. Output energy in August 1998 for e ⁻ /e ⁺ raised to 4.5-5.0-5.5 GeV; C.E. Reece, "Achieving 800 kW CW Beam Power and Continuing Energy Improvements in CEBAF", Linac-98, TU4025; C-96, p.60; AC-98, p.69. e-mail: xiej1@bepc3.ihep.ac.cn
CELSIUS	Cooling with Electrons and Storing of Ions from the Uppsala 1.36 GeV Synchrotron (Storage Ring).M, Bengtsson et al., "New Developments at CELSIUS", EPAC-98, p.514.
CERN Linac2	50 MeV, 202 MHz, 180mA Proton Linac (CERN); E. Boltezar et al., "The New 50 MeV Linac", Linac-79, p.66; RFQ Modification - C.E. Hill et al., "Performance of the CERN Linac2 with a High Intensity Proton RFQ", Linac-94, p.175; Recent Operation - H. Charmot et al., "Operational Experience with the CERN Hadron Linacs", Linac-96, p.360; C.E. Hill et al., "Present Performance of the CERN Proton Linac", Linac-98, p.427; AC-98, p.12; C-96, p.173. e-mail: ceh@ps.msm.cern.ch
CERN Linac3	CERN Heavy Ion Linac, Ion Species - Pb ⁵³⁺ , 4.2 MeV/amu; Design - D. Warner, "CERN Heavy-Ion Facility Design Report", CERN 93-01, 1993; First Results - H. Haseroth, Pb Injector at CERN", Linac-96, p.283; Recent Operation - H. Charmot et al., "Operational Experience with the CERN Hadron Linacs", Linac-96, p.360; AC-98, p.13; C-96, p.175. e-mail: ceh@ps.msm.cern.ch
CERN PS, SPS and PSB	Super Proton Synchrotron / heavy ion accelerator; 450 GeV; D.J. Simon, "The CERN PS Complex: a Versatile Particle Factory", EPAC-96, p.295;

	K. Schindl, "The PS Booster as Pre-Injector for LHC", Particle Accelerators, 1997, Vol.58 pp. 63-78; K. Schindl, "High Brightness Hadron Injector for TeV Colliders", Proc. of the HEACC'98, (Dubna); AC-98, pp.8-10. "40 Years of CERN's PS", CC Vol.39, No.10, p.15.
CESR, CESR Linac	<u>Cornell Electron-Positron Storage Ring</u> – 6 GeV Collider with Luminosity 6×10^{32} , constructed 1978 / 1979 at Cornell Univ. D. Rice, "CESR: Steps Toward a B Factory", EPAC-96, p.17; AC-98, p.59; CC, Vol.38, No.6, 1998, p.20; Linac-98, TH4044. CESR e^-/e^+ 350 MeV Injector Linac: C-96, p.50-51. e-mail: ric@lns62.lns.cornell.edu
CLIC	<u>Compact Linear Collider</u> (CERN). Study of proposed Project: C-96, pp.188-9; J.P. Delahaye, "CLIC a 0.5 to 5TeV e^+/e^- Compact Linear Collider", it will consists of two 13.75 km e^+ and e^- (30 GHz, 100 MV/m) Linacs and RT Ring, orbit length 768m. EPAC-98, p.58. CC, Vol.38, No.6, 1998, p.18; and "SILUND-21 as a CLIC Driver", 15 CY34, c. 58.
CLIO	<u>Centre Laser Infra-red Orsay</u> 70 MeV, 3 GHz, 20A, 12 μ s, 50 Hz e^- Linac (1991) for FEL; C-96, p.125. e-mail: chaput@lure.u-psud.fr
COLLIDERS, see here:	BEPC; BTCF; CESR; CLIC; DAFNE (DAPHNE); HERA; JLCP; KEKB; LEP2; LHC; Muon $\mu^+ \mu^-$ Collider; NLC; PEP2; RHIC; SBLC; SLC; TESLA; TEVATRON; VLEPP; VLHC. Review of Colliders see: И.Н. Мешков, 16CY34, том1, с 9.
COSY	<u>Cooler Synchrotron</u> at Jülich is stochastic cooling system for both – transversal and longitudinal direction polarized p^- to max. momentum from 600keV/c to 3.3 GeV/c; its performance: U. Bechstedt, EPAC-98, p.541.
CPS	<u>CERN Proton Synchrotron</u> , 28 GeV, was commissioned in 1959, attained 2.7×10^{13} p/pulse in July 1997. D.J. Simon, "The CERN PS Complex: a Versatile Particle Factory", EPAC-96, p.295. AC, p.9.
CRITS RFQ	<u>Chalk River Injector Test Stand</u> was passed to LANL where it used now in LEDA Program. Linac-98, TH4045, -54; J.D. Schneider, "Installation CW RFQ at LANL", Linac-94, p.149. C-96, p.49. e-mail: jsherman@lanl.gov
CTF, CTF I and CTF II	<u>CLIC Test Facility</u> , C-96, p.172. CTF I was operated from 1990-1995. The 2 nd phase of the Compact Linear Collider (CLIC) Test Facility (CTF II) at CERN aims to demonstrate the feasibility of a linear e^-/e^+ collider based on 30 GHz technology using high-charge drive beam, parallel to the main beam, as the RF power source. I. Wilson et al., "Demonstration of Two Beam Acceleration in CTF II", Linac-98, MO4017-18. See also CC, Vol.38, No.6, 1998, p.18.
DARHT and DARHT ITS	<u>Dual-Axis Radiographic Hydrodynamics Test Facility</u> is under construction at Los Alamos by efforts of LANL, LLNL and LBNL. The facility will contain two (1999 and 2001) e^- LIA accelerators (20 MeV, 60ns, 4kA bursts) arranged perpendicular to each other. H.L. Rutkowski, "An Induction Linac for the Second Phase of DARHT", Linac-98, Reports

	MO2001, -4033, -4054, TU4028, -4033, TH4056, TH4040; C-96, p.43. DARHT ITS: is 6 MeV, 3kA, 60ns single shot pulse (1991) Integrated Test Stand - engineering prototype for DARHT; C-96, p.44. Long pulses: E.C. Burges, PAC-99, p.3257. e-mail: <i>burns_michael_j@lanl.gov</i>
DAΦNE BOOSTER	DAΦNE Booster Ring (Accumulating Ring D=20 m) is Electron (Positron) Synchrotron on 510 MeV and 10^{11} e ⁻ /s or e ⁻ /pulse constructed at INFN-LNF (1993/1996), it serves as Injector for DAΦNE Collider. M. Preger et al, "Performance and Operation of the DAΦNE Accumulator", EPAC-98, p.415 and p.406; AC-98, p.24.
DAΦNE LINAC	DAΦNE Electron/Positron Linac on 700 MeV, 30 mA (e ⁻), 550 MeV, 70mA (e ⁺), 60 m length was constructed 1992/1996 and used as injector DAΦNE Booster (Accumulating) Ring at INFN LNF, Frascati Italy. R. Boni et al., EPAC-98, p.764. AC-98, p.25. C-96, pp.147-8. e-mail: <i>sannibale@lnf.infn.it</i>
DAΦNE, (DAFNE, DAPHNE)	Collider e ⁺ /e ⁻ on 2x0.51 GeV, 2x5 A (with e ⁺ /e ⁻ Linac and Booster or Accumulator ring - Frascati Phi-Factory) was constructed at INFN-LNF 1993 / 1997. AC-98, pp. 23-25; G. Vignala, " DAΦNE: The First Φ Factory", EPAC-96, p.22; Biscari, "Performances of ...", EPAC-98, p.81.
DELTA Inj. Linac	100 MeV, 3 GHz, 0.6A, 2-20ns, 100 Hz e ⁻ Linac serves as injector of 1.5 GeV SRLS DELTA Facility at Dortmund U. (s. 1994); T. Weis, EPAC-96, p.834; C-96, p.137. e-mail: <i>weis@marvin.physik.uni-dortmund.de</i>
DESY	The Deutsche Electron Synchrotron: DESY – accelerator complex consisting of the HERA (30/820GeV e ⁻ and p Collider - Storage Ring), DORIS 3 (since 1993 dedicated light source) and the injector and booster machines: Linac 1 (200 MeV e ⁻), Linac 2 with PIA (450 MeV e ⁺ /e ⁻), Linac 3 (50 MeV H ⁺), Synchrotron DESY 2 (7 GeV e ⁺ /e ⁻), proton Synchrotron DESY 3 (7.5 GeV p), PETRA 2 – injector for HERA.
DESY 2	Deutsche Electronen e ⁺ /e ⁻ Synchrotron on 7 GeV (now 8 GeV) is injector for DORIS and PETRA constructed in 1985 at Hamburg; AC-98, p.19.
DESY 3	7.5 GeV proton synchrotron - injector for PETRA 2, (1989); AC-98, p.20.
DIAMOND	DIAMOND – 3 GeV, 500 MHz, C=340.8m Light Source Project was proposed in CLRC Daresbury Lab. J.A. Clarke, EPAC-98, p.614. In CC Vol.40 (May, 2000), No.4, p.7 have been noted that their own SOLEIL Project France government was cancelled and decided instead to become a major partner in UK DIAMOND SRS Project that should be operational in 2006 at RAL (Rutherford Lab., Oxford).
DORIS 3	Collider e ⁺ /e ⁻ on 4.5 GeV at DESY (1973, Hamburg). AC-98, p.18.
Duke Linac	295 MeV, 0.2 A, 30ns - 1μs, 5 Hz, 2.8 GHz e ⁻ Linac - Injector (1994) of SR for FEL at Durham; see paper P.G. O'Shea in PAC-95; C-96, p.57. e-mail: <i>ashea@fel.duke.edu</i>
EGP-15	Status and Development of the 6.5 MV Tandem (IPPE, Obrninsk), V.A.

	Romanov, EPAC-98, p.693.
Electron and e⁺ Linacs for scientific purposes (without of names, from C-96)	<p>1) 25 MeV, 1.2μs, 100 Hz, 20mA in operation s.1969 as Pulsed n-Source at Bariloche (Argentina); C-96, p.3. e-mail: <i>granada@cab.cnea.edu.ar</i></p> <p>2) 300 MeV, 2μs, 360 Hz, 220mA in operation (since 1965) at Saskatchewan U. (Canada); C-96, p.6. e-mail: <i>jjm@skatter.usask.ca</i></p> <p>3) 165 MeV, 1-20ns, 1440 Hz, 10A, or 3μs, 300 Hz, 0.8A in operation (s. 1969) at LLNL (USA); C-96, p.10. e-mail: <i>tcovan@llnl.gov</i></p> <p>4) 100 MeV, 1μs, 60 Hz, 2.8 GHz, in operation (s.1967) at Monterey (USA); C-96, p.15. e-mail: <i>maruyama@physics.nps.navy.mil</i></p> <p>5) 22 MeV, 5-30ps up to 1kA, 100ns-3μs, 1.5-3 A_{peak}, 1-800 Hz, (since 1968), at ANL (USA); C-96, p.27. <i>jonah@anlchm.chm.anl.gov</i></p> <p>6) 9.5 MeV, 2ns-1.5μs, 1- 60 Hz, 4A, 4kW, 2.8 GHz, in operation (since 1994) at Notre Dame(USA); C-96, p.33. e-mail: <i>bentley.1@nd.edu</i></p> <p>7) 30 MeV, 4.5μs, 10 Hz, 0.2A, 2.8 GHz FEL-Driver for e⁻ Linac (s. 1991), at IHEP, Beijing, C-96, p.69. e-mail: <i>xiej1@bepc3.ihep.ac.cn</i></p> <p>8) 45 MeV, 10ns-3μs, 200 Hz, 2A, 2.8 GHz for e⁻ Linac operating (s. 1974) at Hokkaido U.; C-96, p.79. e-mail: <i>tem@hune.hokudai.ac.jp</i></p> <p>9) 300 MeV, 3μs, 300 Hz, 100mA, 2.8 GHz, e⁻ Linac operating (s. 1967) at Tohoku U.; C-96, p.82. e-mail: <i>oyamada@thklnl.ins.tohoku.ac.jp</i></p> <p>10) 120 MeV, 2.8 GHz, 5-10μs, 50-100 Hz, 1mA_{avg.}, 20m e⁻ Linac is tuning (1996) at Yerevan; C-96, p.108. e-mail: <i>oksuzian@vx1.yerphy.am</i></p> <p>11) 75 MeV, 2.8 GHz, 0.5-1μs, 50 Hz, 10μA_{avg.}, 25m e⁻ Linac operating (s. 1965) at Yerevan; C-96, p.109. e-mail: <i>oksuzian@vx1.yerphy.am</i></p> <p>12) 15 MeV, 3 GHz, 14μs, 2-5kHz, 0.1A, 7m e⁻ Linac operated (s.1984) at Gent, Belgium; C-96, p.114. e-mail: <i>wim.mondelaers@rug.ac.be</i></p> <p>13) 15 MeV, 1.3 GHz, 6A, 2ns-2μs, 50 Hz, 5m length e⁻ Linac (s. 1969, at Hahn-Meitner Inst.); C-96, p.129. e-mail: <i>janata@hmi.de</i></p>
ELECTRONICA U-006, (-3)	<p>1) U-006 is 10 MeV, 1.9 GHz, 5μs, 1-200 Hz e⁻ Linac operating s. 1990 at YerPhi (Armenia,); C-96, p.107. And 2) U-003: 5 MeV, 1.9 GHz, 5μs, 1-200 Hz e⁻ Linac is operating s. 1989 at YerPhi; C-96, p.111.</p>
ELETTRA and its Injectors	<p>ELETTRA (Trieste, Italy) is 2 GeV (circumference 259.2m) Synchrotron Light Source of 3rd generation and the world's brightest sources of VUV and soft X-ray radiation. J. Bocchetta, "Operational Experience with ELETTRA", EPAC-96, p.76. Preinjector 100 MeV, 3 GHz, 10-300ns, 10 Hz e⁻ NC Linac and 1.2 GeV, 3 GHz, 20mA Main Injector NC Linac; C-96, pp.150-152. C.J. Bocchetta, EPAC-98, p.568, p.587. e-mail: <i>carlo.rossi@elettra.trieste.it</i></p>
ELFE	<p>Electron Laboratory For Europe - G. Geschonke & E. Keil Proposal (CERN SL/98-060 RF) of Recirculating 25 GeV, 150μA, quasi-CW e⁻ Accelerator, using dismantled the LEP SC RF cavities. See too CERN NuPECC 99-10, Ed. H, Burkhardt.</p>
ELIOS	<p>100 MeV, 3 GHz, 11mA, 5-300 ns, 10 Hz NC e⁻ Linac will be Injector for Booster of SOLEIL SR; C-96, p.124. e-mail: <i>chaput@lure.u-psud.fr</i></p>
ELISA	<p>S.P. Moller, (Univ. of Aarhus, Denmark), "Design and first operation of</p>

	the 25keV Electrostatic Storage Ring ELISA", C= 7.6 m. EPAC-98, p.73.
ELSA	20 MeV, 433 MHz, 500A, 150 μ s, 20 Hz e ⁻ Linac for FEL is operating since 1991 at CEA, France; C-96, p.117. e-mail: <i>joly@bruyeres.cea.fr</i>
ELSA Injector Linac 1 and Linac 2	ELSA (Electron Stretcher Accelerator - Synchrotron) Injectors are: 1) 20 MeV, 3 GHz, 0.8A, 1 μ s, 50 Hz e ⁻ Linac 1 (s. 1966) at Bonn U.; C-96, p.131. And 2) 30 MeV, 3 GHz, 0.6A, 1 μ s, 50 Hz e ⁻ Linac 2 (s. 1995) at Bonn U.; C-96, p.132. e-mail: <i>husmann@xpiib.physik.uni-bonn.de</i>
ELYSE	M. Gaillard, et al., "A High Charge Photoinjector for the Pulsed Radiolysis Facility - ELYSE" (at LAL, Univ. de Paris), it will produce 4-9 MeV, 1nC, 5ps width pulses of e ⁻ beam. Linac-98, TU4102.
EPLUS	Project of 340 MeV, 3 GHz, 0.7A, 5-300 ns, 10 Hz e ⁺ /e ⁻ Linac for e ⁺ production and injection in SOLEIL SR at LURE, Orsay; C-96, pp.122-123.; R. Chaput, "Linac Injector for SOLEIL", EPAC-96, p.801. e-mail: <i>chaput@lure.u-psud.fr</i>
ESRF and its Preinjector	European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (C= 850 m) at CEN (Grenoble, France) is the 3 rd generation of Synchrotron Radiation machines. J.M. Lefebvre, "Higher Brilliance at the ESRF", EPAC-96, p.67. Its Preinjector 200 MeV, 3 GHz, 20mA, 2ns-1.2 μ s, 10 Hz e ⁻ Linac (1991); C-96, p.118.
ESS	Project of European Spallation Source (at KFA Julich) consists of 1.33 GeV, 107mA, 1.2 ms, 50 Hz (3.7mAavg., 5 MW) Proton (H ⁺) Linac and two compressor Storage Rings. Linac-98, TU4056, TH4057 (70mA, 1.2 ms, 50 Hz, 120 mA/cm ² Volume H ⁺ Ion Source). W.F. Braeutigam, "Design of SC Linac as Option for ESS", PAC-99, p.3549 and p.959.
ETA II	6 MeV, 2kA, 70ns, 1kHz e ⁻ LIA (Induction Linac) constructed (in 1989) at LBNL; C-96, p.12. e-mail: <i>gw@llnl.gov</i>
FACILITIES proposed on Linac-98 Conference (without of facilities name)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Feasibility Study of a 2 GeV SC H⁺ Linac as Injector for the CERN PS", H. Haseroth et al., Linac-98, MO4026. 2. "LINACs for Exotic [Radioactive Ion] Beams", P. Bricault, <i>ibid.</i>, Report MO2004. 3. "Design of a High-Power [100 MeV, 100 kW] Electron Linac for the Positron Factory", H. Sunaga et al., <i>ibid.</i>, Report MO4003. 4. "Construction of the 8 GeV e⁻/3.5 GeV e⁺ Injector Linac for KEKB", A. Enomoto, <i>ibid.</i>, Report MO4006. 5. "Parameters of the RFQ for a New IHEP Booster Linac" and "Commissioning of the RFQ Linac" V.A. Teplyakov et al., <i>ibid.</i>, Reports MO4008 and TH4003. 6. "A 100MeV SC Proton Linac: Beam Dynamics Issues", A. Pisent (INFN), <i>ibid.</i>, Report MO4010. 7. "Status of the SC Heavy Ion Tandem-booster Linac at JAERI, S. Takeuchi, <i>ibid.</i>, Report MO4011. 8. "Laser Driven Subpicosecond Electron Linac", R.A. Crowell (ANL), <i>ibid.</i>, Report MO4025. 9. "The LINAC of the Munich Fission Fragment Accelerator", O. Kester et al., <i>ibid.</i>, Report MO4028.

	<p>10. "Beam Dynamics in a High Current (25mA, 100 MeV – 1.6 GeV) SC Proton Linac for Waste Transmutation and Energy Production", P. Pierini et al., (INFN), <i>ibid.</i>, Report MO4046.</p> <p>11. "Design of 1 GeV, 30mA Proton Linac with SC Cavities", B.P. Murin, <i>ibid.</i>, Report MO4099 (and ADTTA-99, p.764).</p>
FAKEL	<i>See here:</i> Linac-60.
FELI	Free Electron Laser Research Institute 165 MeV, 80 A, 2.8 GHz, 24 μ s, 10 Hz e ⁻ Linac in operation s. 1994 at Osaka; T, Tomimasu, NIM, June 1996 and NIM, A375, p.626; C-96, p.72.
FELIX	Free Electron Laser for Infrared Experiments is 45 MeV, 0.2 A, 3 GHz, 20 μ s, 10 Hz e ⁻ Linac - FEL-Driver (s.1991) at Netherlands; C-96, p.153. e-mail: meer@rijnh.nl
Fermilab 400 MeV Proton Linac	FNAL 200 MeV, up to 250-300mA Proton Linac was constructed 1968/1970, then it upgraded 1989/1993 and achieved energy 401 MeV at 50mA H ⁺ ions. It is part of Tevatron (<i>see here</i>) and served as injector for 8 GeV PS Booster Synchrotron. AC-98, p.67; C.W. Schmidt, "Commissioning of the 400 MeV Linac at Fermilab", EPAC-94, Linac-96, p.329; "Fermilab Linac Operations, Studies and Improvements", Linac-98, TU4019. C-96, p.31. e-mail: cschmidt@fnal.gov
Fermilab Accumulator	It is 8 GeV Proton Synchrotron (Antiproton Storage Ring D=505 m) constructed 1982/1985, it is part of Tevatron (<i>see here</i>) and served as injector for Main Ring. AC-98, p.65.
Fermilab Booster	8-10 GeV Proton Synchrotron (D=151 m), it is part of Tevatron (<i>see here</i>) and serves as antiproton source and injector for Fermilab Main Ring. AC-98, p.66.
Fermilab Debuncher	It is 8 GeV Proton Synchrotron (D=477 m) and it is a part of Tevatron (<i>see here</i>) and serves as Antiproton injector for outer relative it Accumulator Ring (D=505 m). AC-98, p.64.
Fermilab Main Injector	120-150 GeV Proton Synchrotron Ring D=1056 m that will be Tevatron's injector constructed 1992/1998 (goal) at FNAL. AC-98, p.63.
FNAL 1 GeV LINAC	A proposed Linac injector for a new proton source complex at Fermilab would be sized to accelerate ~100mA of H ⁺ beam in ~200 μ s pulse at 15 Hz repetition rate (10 ¹⁴ ppp). An alternative proposal is to add 600 MeV, 805 MHz SCC Linac to the existing 400 MeV Linac. C.W. Schmidt et al., "1GeV Linac at Fermilab", Linac-98, TU4009 and PAC-99, WEA113.
FXR	16-19 MeV, 2.5kA, 60-80ns (1980/1982) e ⁻ beam LIA for production of X-rays at LLNL; C-96, p.11.
Gaertner	Gaertner 90 MeV, 1.3 GHz, 15ns-5 μ s, up to 3A e ⁻ Linac for research at Troy NY (s. 1960); C-96, p.53. e-mail: brandt@rpi.edu
GELINA	200 MeV, 3 GHz, 12 A, 0.01-2 μ s, 800 Hz e ⁻ Linac for n-physics at Geel (since 1965, Belgium), C-96, p.113.

GENEPI	(Générateur de Neutrons Pulses Intenses). J.M. De Conto "GENEPI: A High Intensity Deuteron Accelerator for Pulse Neutron Production", EPAC-98, p.685. It is HV 240 kV, $\sim 1\mu\text{s}$, up to 3 kHz rep. rate, 50mA pulse (200 μA avg.) current D-T neutron generator, that will be used (after 1999) in Caradashe (France) with exp. reactor MASURCA.
HELIOS-1, (-2)	HELIOS-1 and -2 are SC 700 MeV Compact Synchrotrons use as SRS for X-ray lithography, constructed at Oxford and CLRC Daresbury Lab., UK; R. Anderson, EPAC-98, p.259.
HERA	HERA is a 6-km orbit length proton/electron (positron) double Ring Collider constructed 1984/1990 at DESY (Hamburg). The proton and electron (positron) beams are accelerated up to 820 and 27.5 GeV respectively (since 1992) and collide at two IP; W. Bialowons, "Status of HERA", EPAC-96, p.3; E. Gianfelice-Wendt, "HERA Upgrade Plans", EPAC-98, p.118; AC-98, p.16.
High Power p and H⁻ Linacs, Review of ...	M. Mizumoto, LINAC-94, pp.317-321; G.H. Rees, EPAC-94, p.249; A. Jason, PAC-95, p.1183; G.P. Lawrence, PAC-95, p.35; H. Klein, LINAC-96, pp.322-327; K. Bongardt and M. Pabst, EPAC-96, p.158; M. Prome, LINAC-96, pp.9-14; Y. Yamazaki, LINAC-96, pp.592-596; J.M. Lagniel, EPAC-98, pp.93-97; I.S.R. Gardner, EPAC-98, pp.98-102. See here Projects: APT, LEDA, SNS, NSP, JHF, ESS, TRISPAL, TRASCO, KOMAC, KURRI, IFMIF. See: CERN 6-7 Dec. 1999 Symp.
HIF Linac or HIDIF Linac	On a phase of feasibility study of Bi ⁺ ions 10 GeV, 400mA Linac for Heavy Ion (Driven) Inertial Fusion facility proposed by H. Deitinghoff, H. Klein et al., "Parameter Study for a High Current Heavy Ion Linac", Linac-98, Report MO 4015; "The HIDIF-Study", Report GSI-98-06.
HIL for HLS	HIL - HLS Injector Linac, C-96, p.71. HLS - Hefei Light Source. See here: "UST 200 MeV e ⁻ Linac". e-mail: sdong@mail.nsrll.ustc.edu.cn
HIMAC Injector at NIRS	6 MeV/u, 100 MHz Heavy Ion (Ar ⁶⁺ -Ar ¹⁸⁺ , 6 MeV/u, 200 μA e, 100 MHz, 300 μs , 3 Hz) Medical Accelerator at National Institute of Radiological Science (in operation s. 1993) at Chiba have already (1998) been treated using carbon beams, but have possibility to use ions from protons to Xe. Y. Sato, "Recent Developments at NIRS-HIMAC Injector", Linac-98, Report MO4014; C-96, p.75. e-mail: yamada_s@nirs.go.jp
HSI	Hoch Storm (High Current) Injector: In 1999 at GSI the 1.4 MeV/u prestripper section will be replaced by the HSI with an accepted mass over charge ratio for heavy ions up to 65 at d.f. raised up to 2%. A 36 MHz RFQ and two IH drift tube tanks will replace the four tank Wideroe section. W. Vinzenz, Linac-98, Report MO4070.
I-100	Three cavities 148.5 MHz DTL Proton Linac (100 MeV, 100mA, 100 μs , 1 Hz) total length 80 m was in operation since 1967. It about 2 years was the world's highest machine of that class and served up to 1983 as the 1 st injector of the U-70 synchrotron at IHEP (Protvino). Peculiar features: it uses 700kV pulse (1ms) transformer preinjector and two-stage vacuum

	system. C-96, p.165; AC-98, p.31. It proposed now to use it for acceleration of C^{4+} ions: I. Maltsev, 16CY34, Protvino, Oct. 1998, c.212. e-mail: zherebtsov@vx.olu.decnet.ihep.su
I-2	Proton Linac on 24.6 MeV since 1967 is Injector the 2 nd (after Van de Graaf EG-5) of the U-10 Synchrotron at ITEP (Moscow). Two-cavities ($2\beta\lambda$ and $\beta\lambda$, length 6 and 12 m, 148.5 MHz) Linac constructed 1962/1966, its preinjector has 700 kV pulse (1ms) transformer supply. See: Special Issue of magazine "Pribori i Technika Eksperimenta", No. 5, 1967, pp.9-70; N.V. Lazarev et al., "30 Years Operation of 25MeV Proton Linac I-2 in ITEP at Beam Current of 200-230mA" with reach references, Linac-96, p. 542; C-96, p.160; AC-98, p.38. e-mail: Nikolay.V.Lazarev@itep.ru
I-30	Proton RFQ Linac - Injector on 30 MeV (constructed 1973/1983) since 1985 is (together with 1.5 GeV Fast Cycling Booster Synchrotron) the 2 nd , after Linac I-100, injector of the U-70 Synchrotron at IHEP (Protvino). C-96, p.166. V.A. Teplyakov et al., "30 MeV RFQ Linac Parameters". EPAC-88, p.605; AC-98, p.32. e-mail: zherebtsov@vx.olu.decnet.ihep.su
IASA	The IASA (Inst. Acc. Syst. and Application, Athens, Greece) is 240 MeV, 2380 MHz, 100 μ A RTM (Racetrack Microtron); M. Barbarason, EPAC-98, p.752.
ICR e⁻ Linac	100 MeV, 2.8 GHz, 0.1A, 1 μ s, 20 Hz e ⁻ Linac was constructed (in 1995) at Kyoto U.; C-96, p.99. e-mail: noda@kyticr.kuicr.kyoto-u.ac.jp
ICR p Linac	7 MeV, 433 MHz 0.6mA Proton Linac use s.1992 for material irradiation at Kyoto U.; C-96, p.100. e-mail: noda@kyticr.kuicr.kyoto-u.ac.jp
IFMIF	International Fusion Material Irradiation test Facility, Project comprises complex of two 40 MeV, 125mA CW deuteron (D^+) 175 MHz Linacs, 3 lithium targets and irradiation chamber ($V=0.5$ l) with neutron flux of 9.10^{13} n/cm ² s or 2 MW/m ² . Cost of the Project design and realization in 10 years evaluates in 1996 as 910 M\$ US. M. Martone, R.A. Jameson, V.A. Teplyakov at al. (Collaboration consists of authors from JAERI, LANL, Ass. Euroatom ENEA, Frascati, FZK Ass. Karlsruhe, Oak Ridge, IHEP), "IFMIF: A High Intensity Deuteron Beam Applications", EPAC-98, p.231.
INFN SC Linac	INFN (Genova and Milano-LASA), jointly with ENEA, is working at the design study for a 30 MW, 350 MHz SC Linac driven waste transmutation subcritical system, TRASCO. C. Pagani, "Status of the INFN High Current SC Proton Linac for Waste Transmutation" Linac-98, TH4108 and "A High Current 352 MHz SC Proton Linac", Linac-96, p.107.
INS-ES Linac	15 MeV, 2.8 GHz, 1.2 μ s, 21.5 Hz, 150 mA e ⁻ Linac is in operation since 1974 at INS Tokyo U. C-96, p.83. e-mail: muto@ins.u-tokyo.ac.jp
IPHI	Injector Proton High Intensity is R&D program (s.1997) of CEA-CRNS in France for the front end (up to 10 MeV, 100mA CW) of high-power Linac. The first stage is SILHI - High-Intensity Light-Ion Source see here.

IPNS Injector H⁻ Linac	50 MeV, 12mA, 60-90 μ s, 30 Hz H ⁻ or Proton Linac (constructed 1959/1962) serves now as Injector of IPNS (<u>I</u> ntense <u>P</u> ulsed <u>N</u> eutron <u>S</u> ource) at ANL, USA. C-96, p.28. e-mail: jds@hep.anl.gov
IREN	The <u>I</u> ntense <u>R</u> esonant <u>N</u> eutron Source with 200 MeV driver e ⁻ Linac with beam power 10 kW (plan) is being created at JINR (Dubna). E. Laziev, "Linac LUE-200 Test Facilities" and "Research Program of IREN Test Facilities", Linac-98, Reports MO4004 and MO4005; "IREN Project", A.K. Krasnykh, JINR, 1994 and 15 CY34, rom 2, c.46.
ISAC, ISAC II	<u>I</u> sotope <u>S</u> eparator and <u>A</u> ccelerator of <u>L</u> ight <u>R</u> adioactive <u>I</u> ons at TRIUMF, 3 MeV/u, planned 1995/2000, (Canada). P. Schmor, "The High Intensity Radioactive Beam Facility at TRIUMF", EPAC-98, p.2386; R. Laxdal, "Status of the ISAC Accelerator for Radioactive Beams", Linac-98, p.786; K. Fong, "Frequency Source [35 MHz] for the ISAC RFQ", and "First Beam Test with the ISAC RFQ", <i>ibid.</i> , Reports TH4009, -4066, -TU4087 (RFQ RF Tests); e-mail: dutto@triumf.ca
ISIR S- and L-Band Linacs	1) 150 MeV, 2.8 GHz, 0.65 A, 1.5 μ s, 60 Hz, 10m e ⁻ Linac in operation s.1989 at Osaka U.; C-96, p.73. 2) 38 MeV, 1.3 GHz, 1 A, 20ns, 720 Hz, 10m length e ⁻ Linac in operation since 1978 at Osaka U.; C-96, p.74. e-mail: s-okuda@sanken.osaka-u.ac.jp
ISIS and ISIS Injector	ISIS (RAL, UK): 70 MeV, 25mApeak, 97.8 MHz H ⁻ Linac (C-96, p.183) and 800 MeV 200 μ A, 50 Hz, 160 kW RCS - Rapid Cycling Synchrotron. In operation since 1985, beam yield in 1997 is 672mA \times hr, I.S.K. Gardner, "A Review of SNS Accelerators", EPAC-98, p.98; and J. Carpenter, "Accelerators for SNS's", CC, Vol. 36, No.2, March 1996, p.4; see too A. Taylor at al., CC Vol.40, No.3, p.20. e-mail: cwp45@isise.pl.ac.uk
ISOLDE	<u>I</u> sotope <u>S</u> eparator <u>O</u> n- <u>L</u> ine at CERN. Using of it: CC, Vol.38, No.7, p.17.
ISTRA-36	Proton Linac on 36 MeV (to 1998 is working with 100mA beam 3 MeV RFQ section and the first 10 MeV DTL cavity of two ones) at ITEP (Moscow). I.V. Chuvilo et al., "Proton 36 MeV, 0.5mA Linac ISTRA-36 as a Driver of Multipurpose Irradiation Test Facility", EPAC-96, p.2674; A.M. Kozodaev et al., "Program of Activities for the Linac-Driver of ITEP Subcritical Facility", PAC-97, 7P117; C-96, p.159; AC-98, p.37. e-mail: kozodaev@itep.ru
IUCF	<u>I</u> ndiana <u>U</u> . <u>C</u> yclotron <u>F</u> acility; D.Frisel: EPAC-96, p.548, EPAC-98, p.496
JHF	<u>J</u> apan <u>H</u> adron <u>F</u> acility at KEK is a new Accelerator Project in Japan to build a complex consisting of a 200 MeV Proton Linac, a 3 GeV Booster Proton Ring and a 50 GeV, 2.10 ¹⁴ ppp (10 μ Aavg.) Main Proton Synchrotron Ring (see schema on p.12 of NPN Int., Vol.8, No.4, 1998). "JHF Project Proposal", KEK Report 97-3, JHF-97-1.
JHF Linac	The Project of 200 MeV Proton Linac of <u>J</u> apanese <u>H</u> adron <u>F</u> acility at KEK will have average beam current of 0.2mA (later- 0.8mA). T. Kato, Linac-98, Reports MO4012,-4013, TU4011.

JLC/NLC, JLCP	Japan Linear Collider (or Nippon Linear Collider) Project used X-band (14 GHz), C-band (6 GHz) and S-band (3 GHz) Linacs: <i>see here</i> "ATF"; M. Kihara, "The Japan Linear Collider Project", EPAC-98, MOZ03A; C-96, pp.188-9.
KEK e^+/e^- Injector Linac	There are now two 600 m separate e^+/e^- Linacs on energy 2.5 GeV, they had been used to fill both the Photon Factory (2.5 GeV storage ring) and the TRISTAN Accumulating Ring (2.5 GeV). They will be after upgrade united ones on 8 GeV Electron and 3.5 GeV Positron Linac that will serve as injector of KEKB rings. AC-98, p.49.
KEK H^- Linac	5.4 MeV, 432 MHz, 20mA, 600 μ s, 50 Hz H^- Test Stand Linac (s. 1997) with PMQ focusing; C-96, p.97. e-mail: yoshishi@kekvox.kek.jp
KEK Injector Proton Linac	40 MeV two cavities (15.5 and 12.9 m) 201 MHz, 10mA, 20 Hz repetition rate H^- Linac - Injector for 12 GeV KEK PS constructed 1971/1974. In the 2 nd cavity used PMQ - permanent magnet quadrupoles. AC-98, p.50; C-96, p.96. e-mail: eiichi@kekvox.kek.jp
KEKB and KEKB Linac	Collider e^+/e^- on 8 GeV (electron) and 3.5 GeV (positron), D=960 m is constructed at KEK Lab since 1994 with goal to finish to December 1998. S. Kurokawa, "Present Status of KEKB Project", EPAC-98, p.123; E-96, p.448; AC-98, p.51. Y. Ogawa, "Commissioning of the KEKB Linac", Linac-98, WE2005 and PAC-99, p. 2984; CC, Vol. 39, No.7, 1999, p.5.
KEK-PF	KEK-PF slow-positron facility. T. Shidara, Linac-98, MO4101; 2.5 GeV, 2.8 GHz, 1ns-1 μ s, 50 Hz Injector e^+/e^- Linac: C-96, p.93-94. e-mail: hitoshik@kekvox.kek.jp
KEK-PS and Booster	12 GeV Proton Synchrotron, 4.5-5.7.10 ¹² ppp or 1.8.10 ¹² part/s, (1976) at KEK (Tsukuba). AC-98, p.47 (0.5 GeV Booster, p.48).
KMTA	Kharkov Material Test Accelerator is 22.5 MeV, 100mA, 152.5 MHz, 1000 μ s, 20 Hz Proton Linac (s. 1985) at Kharkov Phys. Tech. Inst.; C-96, p.180. e-mail: kfti@rocket.kharkov.ua
KOMAC	At KAERI (Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute) from 1997 has been developed 20mA, 1 GeV proton/ H^- pulse/CW Linac for Project KOMAC (Korea Multipurpose Accelerator Complex). In the 2 nd stage 2003-2006 the machine will be completed and dedicated to experiments for a hybrid system. B.H. Choi, "Status of the KOMAC Project", ADTTA-99, p.200; R&D of its RFQ: J.M. Han, Linac-98 p.774 and PAC-99, p.3525.
KSR	Kyoto Storage Ring on 300 MeV. H. Dewa, Kyoto U., "Electron Storage and Stretcher Ring KSR", EPAC-96, p.451; T. Shirai, PAC-99, p.3110.
KSU Linac	Kansas U. HI SC Booster (after Tandem) Linac: 3 MeV/u (for Cu) and 5 MeV/u (for F)) (s. 1989); C-96, p.34. e-mail: tgray@phys.ksu.edu
KURRI NG proposal and KURRI e^- Linac	Kyoto University Research Reactor Institute has been proposed a hybrid system of an 20 MeV deuteron Linac and an existing small critical nuclear fuel assembly as a future neutron source - test stand for the final goal which is composed of a 300 MeV proton Linac and 5 MW subcritical

	assembly. Y. Kawase and M. Inoue, Linac-98, p.300; Until now (since 1967) at KURRI operate 46 MeV, 1.3 GHz, 10ns-4 μ s, up to 480 Hz e ⁻ Linac; C-96, p.81. e-mail: takami@rri.kyoto-u.ac.jp
LAE-8, LAE-4	1) 8 MeV, 1.9 GHz, 4 μ s, 150-250 Hz irradiation Linac operating s. 1986 at YerPhI; C-96, p.110. 2) 4 MeV, 1.9 GHz, 4 μ s, 150-250 Hz irradiation Linac (s. 1984) at YerPhI; C-96, p.112. e-mail: yeritsian@vxc.yerphi.am
LAMPF	Constructed 1968/1972 <u>Los Alamos Meson Physics Facility</u> : 800 MeV, 17mA pulse, 1.0mAavg. beam current is the most world's powerful (800kW) Proton and H ⁻ Linac. M.S. Livingston, "LAMPF A Nuclear Research Facility", LA-6878-MS, 1977. O. Van Dyck, "LAMPF Reliability", ADTT-1994 Conf., p.575. Now it is the most significant part of an LANSCE (MLNSCE) Complex <i>see here</i> . Linac-98, Report TH4031.
LANSCE (MLNSCE)	LANSCE (<u>Los Alamos Neutron Science Center</u> , USA) - its new name is MLNSCE, <i>see here</i> . It uses Linac LAMPF, which provides a 800 MeV 17mA, proton 825 μ s 120Hz pulse beam (1mAavg.) and injects H ⁻ pulses (100 of 120 Hz) to WNR - <u>Weapon Neutron Research</u> and rest 20 Hz H ⁻ pulses - to the SPSS - <u>Short Pulse Spallation Source</u> (upgraded PSR - <u>Proton Storage Ring</u>); Linac-98: J. Lyles, MO4074; R.W. Garnet, TU4021, TU4053 and TU4054 (M. Williams et al., Development of 40mA, 1 ms, 120 Hz, 12% d.f., H ⁻ Ion Source), TU4094 (100 kV power supply of ISTS), TH4053. C-96, p.47. e-mail: earl@lanl.gov
LASREF	Historically the <u>Los Alamos Spallation Radiation Effect Facility</u> (LANL, USA) has used manual control to position of the 800 MW, 800 MeV proton beam on targets. New experiments require more stringent position control more frequently than can be done manually for long periods of time. Results and details of system are presented. C. Pillai et al., PAC-97, Report 5P44.
LCLS Linac	<u>Linac Coherent Light Source</u> at SLAC (USA) which will produce of high peak power coherent X-rays. The design utilizes 14.3 GeV electrons from the last km of the SLAC Linac. P. Emma, Linac-98, TU2002; C-96, p.18. e-mail: vinod@slac.stanford.edu
LEAR, LEIR	<u>Low Energy Antiproton Ring</u> (CERN) on 0.005-1.2 GeV (antiproton, p and H ⁻) constructed 1981/1982. It has ring D=25 m and allows p-p~ colliding beams and slow (10 min - 4 h) ejection. At the end of 1996 experimental program was prematurely terminated to concentrate more resources for LHC Project (as in 1984 was done with ISR for LEP); CC, Vol.38, No.6, p.31. LEAR will now be converted into the LEIR - ion ring fore injection of ions Pb into LHC.
LEDA	The <u>Low Energy Demonstration Accelerator</u> (LEDA) on 10 MeV, 100mA CW proton beam being constructed at LANL (USA) will serve as the prototype for the low energy section of the APT Project. D. Rees, J. Bradley et al., EPAC-98, p.1912. H.V. Smith, "Status Update of the LEDA", Linac-98 Reports: MO4059 (Diagnostics). -4087 (CCDTL). -4088 (RFQ tuning). -4091 (CCDTL choice and test). -4108 (CCDTL heat

	transfer). TU4014 (LEDA Status Update). -4044 (HEBT Beam Line). -4052 (LEBT Mechanical Design). -4060 (APT and LEDA Beam Position). -4061 (Phase and Energy Measurements). -4071 (Modulator Design). -4072 (D. Rees, "Design, Operation and Test Results of 350 MHz LEDA RF System"). -4082 (1.25MeV CW RFQ Beam Study). -4083 (Mechanical Design and Fabrication). -4090 (LEDA and APT Beamstops). -4091 (Thermal and Hydraulic Analysis of Beamstops). -4092 (CRITS and LEDA Beamstops). -4095 (Testing of Vacuum Cryopumps and ST185 sintered NEG Cartridges – used in RF windows). WE1003 (CW RFQ Fabrication & Engineering), TH4045 (Tuning Proton Source), -4054 (Test of Proton Injector with 1.25 MeV CW RFQ) -4055 (Operation of Proton Source in Pulse Mode). -4062 (Beam Profile Measurements by Residual Gas Fluorescence). -4073 (1 MW, CW 350 MHz Coaxial Vacuum Windows Tests). -4075 (Low Level RF Control System). -4076 (350 and 700 MHz RF Power Distribution System). -4099 (Resonance Control Cooling System for the APT/LEDA RFQ). FR 1001 (APT and LEDA High Power RF System).
LELIA	Laser a Electrons Libres on Induction Accelerator: 3 MeV, 1kA, 80ns, 0.1 Hz is in operation s. 1992 at CEA/CESTA (France); C-96, p.116.
LEP, LEP2	Large Electron Positron Collider, (CERN), 93.5 GeV (1997), D=8486 m, 27 km ring, luminosity up to 5.6×10^{31} ; Construction s. 1983, first beam collisions – 1989. AC-98, p.7; K.Hubner, "LEP2: Present and Future Performance and Limitations", EPAC-98, p.38; S. Mayers, "LEP2: Present and Future Performance and Limitations", PAC-97, Report 1BC2; CC, Vol.39, No.8, p.14.
LEP1	Large Electron Positron Collider, G. Arduini, "LEP1 Operation 1989 – 1995", EPAC-96, p.286.
LHC	Large Hadron Collider (CERN), proton-proton 2x7000 GeV, D=8486 m, L= 27 km and 5 km tunnel to transfer particles from existing SPS Ring; Construction: 1995/2005, besides of European members of CERN community, USA paid \$531 million. LHC Project Design – in CERN/AC 95-05 October 1995; L.R. Evans, "LHC Status and Plans", PAC-97, Report 2B4; L.R. Evans, "LHC Accelerator Physics and Technology Challenges", EPAC-98, p.3; AC-98, p.14.
LIAXF, LIAXFU	Linear Induction Accelerator (10 MeV, 2 kA, 90ns, e^-) X-ray Facility (LIAXFU - Upgraded). Linac-98, J. Deng, TU4001.
LIBO	A feasibility study of 3 GHz Booster Linac is proposed to upgrade the beam energy of existing in several hospitals Proton Cyclotrons from 60-70 MeV to 200 MeV, required to treat deeply seated cancerous tumors. U. Amaldi et al., Linac-98, Reports TU4098 and TU4097.
LIC	20 MeV, 1300mA, 2.8 GHz, 2.5 μ s, 6.25 Hz e^- Linac at Kharkov Phys. Tech. Inst. (1993); C-96, p.179. e-mail: kushmir@nik.kharkov.ua
LIL	LEP e^+e^- 0.5 GeV Injector Linacs was operated at CERN since 1986;

	C-96, pp.170-171. e-mail: potier@cernvm.cern.ch
Linac 2	50 MeV, 202 MHz, 20-150 μ s, 1-2 Hz Proton Injector for CERN Acc. Complex since 1978; C-96, p.173; and <i>see here</i> CERN Linac 2.
Linac 3, DESY	50 MeV, 202 MHz, 30 μ s, 0.25-1 Hz Proton Injector for DESY Acc. Complex since 1988; C-96, p.142. e-mail: rep@hering.mpi-hd.mpg.de
Linac 3,CERN	4.2 MeV/u, 101/202 MHz, 2 μ s, 1-10 Hz Heavy Ion (Pb ⁵⁵⁺) Injector for CERN Acc. Complex since 1994; C-96, p.175; <i>see here</i> CERN Linac 3.
Linac-60	60 MeV, 1 A, 1.8 GHz, 5.5 μ s, 150 Hz e ⁻ Linac (FAKEL) is operated with breeding assembly as NG at Kurchatov Inst. since 1973; C-96, p.162. e-mail: kalach@facel.ssspi.msk.ru
Linear Colliders:	Table with all parameters of Linear Colliders: C-96, pp.188-189.
LISA	8ps, 5 A (or 40pC), 50 MHz rep. rate during of 1ms, 10 Hz 2mA _{avg} . Injector-Linac at INFN-LNF, Italy; M. Castellano, EPAC-96, p.765.
LLNL e⁺/e⁻	2.86 GHz, 17m e ⁻ Linac (s. 1969) with beam: 100 MeV, 300 Hz, 3 μ s, 0.8 A, or 1440 Hz, 20ns, 10 A; C-96, p.10. e-mail: tcowan@llnl.gov
LU-20, (JY-20)	LU-20, (JY-20: 145 MHz, 14.4m length) is operational s. 1973 at JINR, now as 5 MeV/u, 5-100 μ s Nuclotron Injector of ions from p ⁺ and deuteron up to ⁸⁴ Kr ³⁴⁺ , B.A. Андреев, 15CY3Ч, том 1, c.102; C-96, p.156. e-mail: edik@sunhe.jinr.dubna.su
LU-50 (and LU-10-20)	75 MeV, 2.4mA, 1.8 GHz, 0.01 μ s, 2.4kHz e- Linac in operation since 1981 at VNIIEF, Arzamas-16; C-96, p.167. LU-10-20 see C-96, p.168. e-mail: zavyalov@expd.rfnc.nnov.su
LUE-200	"Linac LUE Test Facilities", E. Laziev, Linac-98; <i>see here</i> "IREN".
LUE-2000	2 GeV, 1mA, 2.8 GHz, 2.5 μ s, 100 Hz e ⁻ Linac (s. 1964) at Kharkov Phys. Tech. Inst.; C-96, p.176. e-mail: tur@nik.kharkov.ua
LUE-40	40 MeV, 1000mA, 2.8 GHz, 10 μ s, 100 Hz e ⁻ Linac (s. 1964) at Kharkov Phys. Tech. Inst.; C-96, p.178. e-mail: tur@nik.kharkov.ua
LUE-60	60 MeV, 100mA, 2.8 GHz, 1.2 μ s, 25 Hz e ⁻ Linac (s. 1990) at Kharkov Phys. Tech. Inst.; C-96, p.177. e-mail: tur@nik.kharkov.ua
MACSE	25 MeV, 1.5 GHz, 0.1mA, CW SC e ⁻ Linac (s. 1991) at CEA/Saclay; Linac-90, p.141; C-96, p.128. e-mail: jablonka@hep.saclay.cea.fr
MAMI (ILAC)	Injector to the CW-RTM-Cascade MAMI (Mainz 3 Microtrons at IfK). It is 3.5 MeV, 2.45 MHz e ⁻ Linac (since 1988); C-96, p.145. e-mail: eut@vkpmza.kph.uni-mainz.de
MEA	Medium Energy Electron Accelerator is 800 MeV, 40mA, 2.86 GHz, 2-3.5 μ s, 250 Hz e ⁻ Injector for AmPS; in operation since 1978 at NITHEF, Amsterdam; C-96, p.152. e-mail: frans@nikhef.knikhef.nl
MILAC	Multi Charged Ion (Ar ¹²⁺) Linac 8.5 MeV/u, 2 μ Ae, 47.2 MHz, 500 μ s, 5 Hz Linac at Kharkov Phys. Tech. Inst.; C-96, p.181. e-mail:

	<i>kfti@rocket.kharkov.ua</i>
MIRF	Medical Industrial Radiation Facility at NIST (constructed 1973/1974 for New Haven Hospital at Gaithersburg, USA) uses 32 MeV, 7 μ s, 100 Hz, 3 GHz, 10 μ A e ⁻ Linac; C-96, p.37. e-mail: <i>cedick@enh.nist.gov</i>
MIT-Bates Linac	Massachusetts Institute of Technology – Bates Linear Accelerator Center (constructed 1967/1971) 1 GeV, (150m), 40mA, 16 μ s, 1kHz, 100kW _{avg.} , 2.8 GHz e ⁻ Research Linac; C-96, p.38. e-mail: <i>sk@mitlns.mit.edu</i>
MLNSCE	Manuel Lujan Neutron Scattering Center (at LANL): a new name of LANSCE (<i>see here</i>), 800 MeV Linac (beam line from LAMPF, <i>see here</i>) and SR: 70 μ A, 20 Hz, 56 kW, (in operation since 1985, upgraded now to 200 μ A, and 30 Hz, yield in 1997 is 144mA \times hr).
MLUD-3	1.65 MeV, 65mAe, 97.8 MHz, 250 μ s, 10 Hz D ⁺ Linac (1975) at Kharkov Phys. Tech. Inst.; C-96, p.182. e-mail: <i>kfti@rocket.kharkov.ua</i>
MMFL	600 MeV, 500 μ A (by Project) Proton Linac. S.K. Esin, "Moscow Meson Factory Linac", its new injection system will increase the average beam current from present 70 μ A to ~200 μ A; during the March 1998 run MMFL at the 1 st time worked for the Pulse Neutron Source, Linac-98, TU4020. Its description: V.D. Burlakov, Linac-84, p.9; and C-96, p.158; L.V. Kravchuk, "Upgrade of INR Proton Linc for Production of 3 MW Beam", PAC-99, p.3282. e-mail: <i>ostroumov@al20.inr.troitsk.ru</i>
Muon μ^+ μ^- Collider	Proposal of Muon "2x2 TeV μ^+ μ^- Collider" by A.N. Skrinsky and D. Neuffer (see: N.V. Mokhov and R.J. Noble, 15 CY34, том 2, c.75); R.J. Noble, "Muon Collider Progress", EPAC-98, p.108.
MUSES	A new type of experimental facility, the <u>M</u> ulti- <u>U</u> se <u>E</u> xperimental <u>S</u> torage Ring is being proposed for the RIKEN RI beam factory in Japan. It will consist of 4 rings: Double-Storage Rings (DSR), an accumulator cooler ring (ACR), and a booster-synchrotron ring (BSR), where ions with A/q=2 will accelerate to 1400A MeV. In addition, electrons from 300 MeV e ⁻ Linac will accelerate up to 2500 MeV by the BSR. I. Tanibata, NPN Int., Vol. 8, No.4, 1998, pp.4-8.
NEPAL	100 MeV, 3 GHz, 40 A, 0.2-3 μ s, 25 Hz Experimental 80 MeV/m e ⁻ Linac at LAL, Orsay, (s. 1980); C-96, p.126. e-mail: <i>bienvenu@lalcls.in2p3.fr</i>
NIJI-III	It is 120 MeV, 2.8 GHz, 1-10 μ s, 25 Hz e ⁻ Linac SR Injector (s. 1993) at Sumimoto Electric; C-96, p.78. e-mail: <i>emura@okk.sumiden.co.jp</i>
NLC, NLCTA	<u>N</u> ext 500 GeV (c.m.) <u>L</u> inear <u>C</u> ollider is SLAC's Project, it based on two 11.4 GHz, 35-65 MV/m RT Linacs; there is also 0.5 GeV <u>N</u> LC <u>T</u> est <u>A</u> ccelerator (1992/1996) that will serve as a test bed. R.D. Ruth, PAC-97, Report 5B4; C-96, p.19 and p.188. e-mail: <i>rruth@slac.stanford.edu</i>
NSLS Linac	<u>N</u> ational <u>S</u> ynchrotron <u>L</u> ight <u>S</u> ource 120 MeV, 2.8 GHz, 2.5 μ s, 2 Hz e ⁻ Injector Linac (1980); C-96, p.54. e-mail: <i>blum@bnllsi.bnl.gov</i>
NSNS	<u>N</u> ational <u>S</u> pallation <u>N</u> eutron <u>S</u> ource, the same as SNS – <i>see here</i> .

NSP Linac	Neutron Science Project (JAERI, Japan) based on 1.5 GeV, 600 MHz 1mAavg., 1.5 MW pulse Linac (much more later: 5.3mAavg., 8 MW, CW beam); cavities up to 100 MeV – RT, up to 1.5 GeV – SC. M. Mizumoto, Linac-98, Reports: TU1004 and, for its RF System, -TH4068; M. Mizumoto, "High Intensity Proton Accelerator for Neutron Science Project at JAERI", EPAC-98, p.746 and <i>ibid.</i> , p.719 (beam dynamics), p. 734 (SC cavities), p. 749 (RFQ). Combine NSP-JHF Project as of 1999 see: Y. Yamazaki, (about 400 MeV Linac + RCS) PAC-99, p.513 and M. Mizumoto, ADTTA-99, p.724 and K. Hasegawa "Development of NSP Linac", PAC-99, p.3546. e-mail: hasegava@linac.tokai.jaeri.go.jp
Nuclotron	Proton Synchrotron on 6 GeV/n (D=40 m) for ions p, d, d ⁺ , α , ^{12}C , ^{84}Kr , max beam int. $5 \cdot 10^{11}$. Constructed at JINR (Dubna) in 1993. AC-98, p.27.
ORELA	178 MeV, 15 A 2-50ns e ⁻ Linac for Production of Neutrons and Slow Positrons at Oak Ridge (since 1969); C-96, p.59. e-mail: levista@ornl.gov
Orsay Linacs	Three Orsay 1-2.3 GeV, 3 GHz, 3-100 A, 20ns-1.5 μ s, 50 Hz e ⁻ /e ⁺ Linacs are in operation (s. 1968) at LURE for e ⁻ experiments, for e ⁺ production and as e ⁺ Injector of 800 MeV Super-ACO and 1.1 GeV DCI Storage Rings; E-94, p.170; C-96, pp.119-121. e-mail: tordeux@lalclis.in2p3.fr
PEP	Positron-Electron Project, Collider on 13.7-16 GeV, 20mA/beam was constructed at SLAC (in 1980). J.R. Rees, "The PEP Storage Ring: Current Status", PAC-1981, Washington DC; C-89, p.69.
PEP-II, PEP2	PEP-II is an asymmetric 9 GeV two-ring B-Factory Facility (e ⁻ /e ⁺ collider) with luminosity of $\sim 10^{34}$ /sq.cm.s, constructed at SLAC since January 1994 with finish planned on July 1998. PAC-97, Reports: 6P52, -54,-55,-56. J. Dorfman, "PEP-II Status Report", Proc. EPAC-98, p.33. AC-98, 1998, p.55. (23 July the first e ⁻ /e ⁺ collisions were really observed, CC, Vol.38, No.6, September 1998, p.17).
PETRA 2	Until the end of 1986 PETRA used as 12, 12, 40 GeV e ⁺ , e ⁻ and p Collider at DESY. From 1987 to 1989 PETRA is being modified and from 1990 it used as e ⁻ /e ⁺ and p injector for the HERA main ring and intense SR Source; W. Bialowons, EPAC-96, p.3.
PHERMEX	Pulsed High Energy Machine Emitting X-Rays 30 MeV, 50 MHz, 0.2 μ s, 1 Hz, 1000 A e ⁻ Linac in operation at LANL since 1963; C-96, p.41. e-mail: scotw@lanl.gov
PIAVE	PIAVE (Positive Ion Accelerator for Very-low Energy at INFN) Linac, Linac-98, TH4085.
PIMMS	Proton-Ion Medical Machine Study – application of accelerated proton beams at CERN facilities for production such ultra-short radio-nuclides as ^{201}Tl ($\tau/2=73\text{h}$), ^{111}In ($\tau/2=67,2\text{h}$), ^{67}Ga ($\tau/2=78,3\text{h}$) and ^{123}I ($\tau/2=13,2\text{h}$). See e.g. CC Vol.38, No.7, p.20.
PIVAIR	Prototype of Induction 8 MeV, 3.5kA, 80ns, single shot Linac for AIRIX (<i>see here</i>) is operating (s. 1994) in CEA/CESTA (France); C-96, p.115.

PL-2 RFQ	Proton or deuteron 1.75 MeV RFQ constructed (in 1994) LANL for a small ORNL n-source; C-96, p.48. e-mail: ccappiello@lanl.gov
PL-7 Linac	An AccSys Technology Model PL-7 H ⁻ Linac (3 MeV RFQ and 4 MeV DTL with 1mA beam current) use to pre-accelerate H ⁻ ions to 7 MeV for strip injection into a new 2.3 Tm injector synchrotron now being commissioned at IUCF. R.W. Hamm, (AccSys Technology) et al., "Performance of an AccSys Technology PL-7 Linac as an Injector for the IUCF Cooler Injector Cyclotron", Linac-98, MO4009. e-mail: rhamm@linacs.com
PLS Linac	The 2 GeV e ⁻ Linac at the Pohang Accelerator Laboratory has been operated continuously as injector for the Pohang Light Source (PLS) since 1994. M.H. Cho, W. Namkung et al., Linac-98, TU4024; S.H. Nam, PAC-99, p.3504. C-96, p.102. e-mail: namkung@vision.postech.ac.kr
PNC Linac	10 MeV, 100mA, 1.25 GHz, 10 μ s-4ms, 50 Hz, 18m e ⁻ Linac in operation (s. 1996) at PNC, Japan; C-96, p.80. e-mail: lemoto@oec.pnc.go.jp
Post-Acc.	Post-Accelerators, <i>see here</i> : Booster Linacs.
PSB	Proton Synchrotron Booster (CERN), four rings stacked vertically, 1.0 GeV (0.95/amu); K. Schindl, "The PS Booster as Pre-Injector for LHC", Particle Accelerators, 1997, Vol.58, p.63, K. Schindl, "High Brightness Hadron Injector for TeV Colliders", HEACC'98 Conf.; <i>ibid</i> , AC-98, p.10.
PSI Acc. Facility	The same as SINQ <i>see here</i> and Th. Stammbach, CERN Symposium on R&D for High Intensity Proton Accelerators Dec 6-7, 1999.
Radioactive Beam Facilities	J.A. Nolen, "Overview of Linac Applications at Future Radioactive Beam Facilities", Linac-96, pp.32-36. There are principle description and update state of next facilities (or projects) with primary and secondary beams accelerators: HRIBF at Oak Ridge - 100 MeV Cyclotron+25 MV Tandem and 250 MeV Cyclotron+50 MV (Tandem +SC Booster); INS at Tokyo - 67 MeV Cyclotron+14 MV (RFQ+IH Linac), and at Tsukuba - 3 GeV Synchrotron + (RFQ+IH Linac); ARENAS at Louvain-la-Neuve - 110 MeV Cyclotron+44 MeV Cyclotron; SPIRAL/GANIL at Caen - 400 MeV HI Cyclotron+265 MeV Cyclotron; REX-ISOLDE (<i>see here</i>) at CERN - 1 GeV Synchrotron + 16 MV (RFQ+IH Linac); ISAC/TRIUMF at Vancouver (<i>see here</i>) - 500 MeV H ⁻ Cyclotron+13 MV (RFQ+IH Linac); PIAFE at Grenoble - Reactor (thermal n) +160 MeV (k=88) Cyclotron; ATLAS at Argonne - 245 MV Linac + 70 MV (RFQ+ SC Linac). <i>See too last Proc. of the Fourth Int. Conf. on Radioactive Nuclear Beams.</i>
REX-ISOLDE	The Radioactive beam Experiment REX-ISOLDE proposed for testing a new concept of post acceleration of radioactive ions is under progress at CERN. It uses EBIS, RFQ then IH structure and tree 7-gaps resonators accelerated ions A/q \leq 4.5 to 0.8-2.2 MeV/u. O. Kester, Linac-98, TH4021; H. Bongers, EPAC-98, p.728.
RFQ Linacs in Linac-98 Conf.	1) J.M. Lagniel, "Field Description in an RFQ and its Effect on Beam Dynamics", Linac-98, MO4029.

- 2) J. Staples (LBNL) et al., "The SNS Front End Accelerator System", *ibid.*, MO4056 and "Prototype Models for the SNS RFQ", *ibid.*, TU4084.
- 3) R.E. Laxdalet al., "Status of the ISAC Accelerator for Radioactive Beams", and "First Beam Test with the ISAC RFQ", and "RF Tests of 2.8 m Section" and "ISAC RFQ Frequency Source" and "8 m ISAC RFQ Mechanical Design", *ibid.*, MO4066, TU4087, TH4009, -4010, -4020, -4094.
- 4) L.M. Young et al., "LEDA 6.7 MeV RFQ tuning", *ibid.*, MO4088; L.D. Hansborough et al., "Mechanical Engineering for the LEDA LEBT System", *ibid.*, TU4052; J.D. Gilpatrick et al., "LEDA and APT Beam Position Measurement System: Design and Initial Tests", *ibid.*, TU4060; J. Power et al., "The Design and Initial Results of a Beam Phase and Energy Measurement for LEDA", *ibid.*, TU4061; K. Kishiyama et al., "Testing of Vacuum Pumps for the APT/LEDA RFQ", *ibid.*, TU4095; J.D. Sherman et al., "Test Results of the 1.25 MeV LEDA Section", *ibid.*, TH4054 and "CW RFQ Fabrication & Engineering", *ibid.*, WE1003.
- 5) A. Ratti et al., "Conceptual Design of the SNS RFQ", *ibid.*, MO4090.
- 6) K. Bongardt and M. Pabst, "High Intensity Injector Linacs for Spallation Source", *ibid.*, TU1002.
- 7) A.M. Lombardi, "Decelerating and Accelerating RFQs", particular use for AD at CERN, *ibid.*, TU2005.
- 8) K.W. Shepard (ANL), "A Low-charge-state CW RFQ" *ibid.*, TU2006.
- 9) H. Smith, Jr., J.D. Schneider (LANL), "Status Update on the LEDA" *ibid.*, TU4014.
- 10) B. Bondarev (MRTI), J.M. Lagniel (SEA, CEA), et al., "Using of LIDOS.RFQ Codes for CW RFQ Designing", *ibid.*, TU4046.
- 11) V. Kapin et al., (Kyoto Univ.), "Design Considerations for Multiple-Beam RFQ Structures", *ibid.*, TU4081.
- 12) R. Valdiviez (LANL), et al., "The Mechanical Design and Fabrication of a Ridge-Loaded Waveguide for an RFQ", *ibid.*, TU4083.
- 13) BPL-RFQ is planned as the Beijing Proton Linac's Injector instead of the present bulky C-W. Commissioning of 201 MHz, 40-750 MeV, 60mA pulse RFQ will start soon. Z.H. Luo, Linac-98, TH4001.
- 14) A new 2 MeV, 433 MHz, 15 mA pulse RFQ fabricated of aluminum alloy AMG-6 has been built and tested at NPK LUTS (NIEFA, St. Petersburg), M.F. Vorogushin et al., *ibid.*, TH4002.
- 15) V.A. Teplyakov, "Parameters of the RFQ for a New IHEP Booster Linac", *ibid.*, MO4008 and "Commissioning of the RFQ for a New IHEP Booster Linac", *ibid.*, TH4003.
- 16) J.M. Han et al., "Design of the KOMAC H⁺/H⁻ RFQ Linac", *ibid.*, TH4005.
- 17) T. Sieber et al., "RFQ Accelerators for Radioactive Ion Beams", *ibid.*, TH4006.
- 18) O. Kamigaito et al., "Recent Developments of the Folded-Coaxial RFQ for the RIKEN Heavy Ion Linac", *ibid.*, TH4008.
- 19) A. Schempp et al., "Operation of the VE-RFQ Injector for the ISL Cyclotron" at Hahn-Meitner-Institut (HMI at Berlin); 14 GHz ECR + 85-

	<p>120 MHz 4-rod RFQ for acceleration HI ($q/A \geq 0.15$) to 90 – 360keV/u, <i>ibid.</i>, TH4011; (see too RQ13 in C-96, p.130).</p> <p>20) H. Vormann et al., "Design of a High Current RFQ Injector with High Duty Factor". The Four-Rod 202 MHz RFQ with directly cooled electrodes will provide 665keV H^- beam current up to 50mA, <i>ibid.</i>, TH4012.</p> <p>21) O. Kestler, "Status of the REX-ISOLDE Linac", <i>ibid.</i>, TH4021.</p> <p>22) P.N. Ostroumov, A. Ueno et al., "Bunch Length and Velocity ahead of schedule. D. Kramer et al, (Berlin Univ.) "Status</p> <p>23) V. Andreev et al., (INFN-LNL and ICR-Kyoto Univ.) "Scale RT Model of the SC RFQ1 for the PIAVE", <i>ibid.</i>, TH4085.</p> <p>24) A. Pisent (INFN-LNL) et al., <i>ibid.</i>, TH4086.</p> <p>25) V. Andreev (ITEP) et al., "Progress Work in a 27 MHz HI RFQ", <i>ibid.</i>, TH4089.</p> <p>26) R. Floersch, G. Domer, "Resonance Control Cooling System for the APT/LEDA RFQ", <i>ibid.</i>, TH4099.</p> <p>27) R.W. Hamm (AccSys Technology) et al., "Variable Energy Deuteron RFQ System for Neutron Production", <i>ibid.</i>, TH4106.</p> <p>28) R.W. Hamm (AccSys Technology) et al., "Performance of an AccSys Technology PL-7 Linac as an Injector for the IUCF Cooler Injector Cyclotron", <i>ibid.</i>, MO4009.</p> <p>29) P. Young (FNAL), based on RFQ 3He Linac for PET, <i>ibid.</i>, TH4107.</p> <p>30) A. Schempp, "RFQ and Funneling Experiments for HIDIF", "The HIDIF Study"-Report GSI-98-06.</p> <p>31) JAERI 2 MeV, 70mA, 100μs, 100 Hz RFQ; (and C-96, p.86).</p> <p>32) TIT-RFQ: 0.22 MeV/u Heavy Ion (He, Xe¹⁰⁺) Linac for plasma experiment of Tokyo Institute of Technology, C-96, p.92.</p> <p>33) 750 keV, 165mA, 202 MHz, 500μs, 1Hz RFQ is new (1978) Pre-Injector of CERN 50 MeV Linac-2; C-96, p.173.</p> <p>34) PL-2 on 1.85 MeV, 7mA, 150 Hz RFQ Linac at CERN for L-3 Calorimeter calibration; C-96, p.174. 35) 250 keV/u Heavy Ion (Pb⁵³⁺) Pre-Injector for Linac 3 at CERN; C-96, p.175.</p>
RHIC	<p>Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider on 100 GeV/Amu (orbit length 3833 m) for protons and ions up to gold, with SC magnets and AGS as injector, constructed 1990/1999 (plan) at BNL (Upton). M. Harrison, "The RHIC Project", EPAC-96, p.13; S. Peggs, "RHIC Progress Report", Proc. EPAC-98, p.13; AC-98, p.71; CC, Vol.39, No.8, p.7.</p>
RIB facilities	<p>Radioactive Ion Beam facilities (operated, constructed or proposed): INS Tanashi; ATLAS (ANL); BEARS (Berkeley); REX-ISOLDE (CERN); ISAC and ISAC-II (TRIUMF); at ORNL; at Munich; SPIRAL (GANIL); BRNBF (Beijing); RIKEN; INR (Trinity), etc; see e.g. M. Lieuvain, "Design Issues of RIB Facilities", EPAC-96, TUX02T, P. Bricault, "Linacs for Exotic Beams" (with up-date state and table of Linac's parameters), LINAC-98, p.36; J.A. Lettry, Review of RIB facilities, PAC-99, p.92.</p>
RIKEN - RI Beam	<p>Radioactive Ion Beam Factory at RIKEN – the Institute of Physical and</p>

Factory (or RARF)	chemical Research (or <u>RIKEN Accelerator Research Facility</u> , Waco-shi, Saitama, Japan) consists now of 540 MeV Ring Cyclotron, 70 MeV AVF Cyclotron and Heavy Ion Linac (see NPN Int. Vol.5, No.1, 1995). A new complex will be based on MUSES Project (see <i>here</i> and NPN Int. Vol.8, No.4, 1998, pp.4-8).
RILAC	RIKEN Linear Accelerator is Heavy Ion 16 MV, 30m, 6-tanks CW Linac – Injector for the Ring Cyclotron. It was constructed 1974/1981 at RIKEN (Waco-shi, Saitama, Japan), Linac-98, TU4085; C-96, p.101. e-mail: goto@ringps.riken.go.jp
RQ13	In list “RFQ” see A. Schempp; e-mail: a.schempp@em.uni-frankfurt.de
RTM Injector	11.5 MeV, 2.5mA CW Injector of Race Track Microtron at Moscow State U.; C-96, p.157. e-mail: shved@cdfc.npi.msu.su
S-20	22 MeV, 200 mA, 3 GHz, 7 μ s, 100 Hz e ⁻ Linac at Soltan INS, Swierk, Poland; C-96, p.155. e-mail: sinsp@cxl.cyf.gov.pl
SANDIA HI	SANDIA HI Post Accelerator 1.9 MeV/u (for Au ²⁸⁺) 425 MHz Linac; C-96, p.40. e-mail: hschon@somnet.sandia.gov
SASE	<u>S</u> elf <u>A</u> mplified <u>S</u> pontaneous <u>E</u> mission FEL (SLAC)
SATURNUS	15 MeV, 5 Hz, 2.5 μ s e ⁻ Linac constructed 1990/1993 at Los Angeles (UCLA); C-96, p.14. e-mail: pellegrini@physics.ucla.edu
SBLC	<u>S</u> - <u>B</u> and (3 GHz) <u>L</u> inear <u>C</u> ollider Concept (DESY), PAC-97, Report 5P6; C-96, pp.188-9.
SBTF	S-Band Test Facility for Linear Collider at DESY: it is 450 MeV, 3 GHz, 0.4A, 2 μ s, 50 Hz e ⁻ NC Linac, constructed in 1995; C-96, p.141. e-mail: mpyhol@mint2.desy.de
SC 2 GeV H⁻ CERN Linac	R. Garoby et al., “Feasibility Study of a 2 GeV SC H ⁻ Linac as Injector for the CERN PS”. This preliminary feasibility study is based on the availability of the CERN LEP2 SC RF system after LEP decommissioning. The option supposes to use this system as part of a 2 GeV H ⁻ Linac for two-fold increase of injecting beam brightness, that is useful for LHC. Linac-98, MO4026.
SCA	50 MeV, 40 A, 2ps, from 10ms (at 200-500 A) to CW 10kW, 25m Linear Accelerator with 55 SC cell 1.3 GHz, cavities constructed in 1971 at HEPL (Stanford) for FEL; C-96, p.21. e-mail: todt.smith@stanford.edu
SCARLET	JAERI SC Accelerator (23 MeV, 0.5 GHz, 50 μ s-1ms, 10 Hz e ⁻ Linac) for Research of Light Emission in operation (s.1993) at Tokai; C-96, p.85. e-mail: minehara@felwu0.tokai.jaeri.go.jp
S-DALINAC	SC 3-fold Recirculating 130 MeV, 3 GHz, 60 μ A, CW e ⁻ Linac at IfK, TH Darmstadt; C-96, p.136. e-mail: graef@linac.ikp.physik.th-darmstadt.de
SILHI	<u>H</u> igh- <u>I</u> ntensity <u>L</u> ight- <u>I</u> on (ECR) <u>S</u> ource is a part of IPHI (for 5 MeV RFQ)

	+ 10 MeV DTL approved 50 MFF and 45 man-years/year) and TRISPAL (<i>see here</i>) CEA CRNS-IN2P3 R&D programs; <i>see</i> J.M. Lagniel, "High Intensity Linac Studies in France" Linac-98, p.706 and CERN Symposium on R&D for High Intensity Proton Accelerators Dec 6-7, 1999.
SINQ	On September 18, 1995 the PSI Cyclotron crew (PSI - Paul Scherrer Inst., early SIN, Swiss) reached output beam current 1.52mA at 590MeV i.e., 900 kW, world record! CC, Vol.36, No3, April/May 1996, p.5. Next plans to rise beam current on Cyclotrons: Th. Stammbach, CERN Symposium on R&D for High Intensity Proton Accelerators Dec 6-7, 1999.
SIS	Schwer Ionen Synchrotron (18 T-m, 50-2000 MeV/u for ions up to U^{73+}) constructed 1986/1989 at Darmstadt; N. Anget EPAC-96, p.125; C-89, p.51; K. Blasche, "SIS Status Report", GSI 99-1, May 1999, p.122; In 1998 machine operated 5340h. Its e^- cooler: M. Steck, EPAC-98, p.510.
SLAC - 3-km (Two - Mile) e^+/e^- Linac	Stanford 56 GeV e^+/e^- total length 3050 m Linac was constructed 1962/1966. This S-band RF Linac is capable of producing single bunch and multibunch electron beams, and single bunch positron beams in range of energies from several GeV up to 56 GeV. C-96, p.16-17; AC-98, p.57. It will serve as PEP II Injector: EPAC-98, p.33; F.J. Deckeretal, "SLAC Linac during the PEP-II Era", PAC-99, p.2987. e-mail: decker@stanford.edu
SLC	SLAC Linear e^+/e^- Collider on 46.5GeV, total length 3050 m with Luminosity reached to $10E31$ was constructed 1983/1987 in Stanford. N. Phinney, EPAC-98, p.245. AC-98, p.56. But the last one-year successful run SLC finished 8 June 1998 may be will be really the last one, <i>see</i> CC, Vol.38, No7, October 1998, p.29.
SLS	Swiss Light Source is Project of Synchrotron Radiation Facility (100 MeV Linac, 2.1 GeV Booster and SR $r=288m$) approved at the Paul Scherrer Institute with planned operation in 2001. CC, Vol. 37, No.9, 1997, p.3.
SNS Linac	Project of 402.5/805 MHz Linac for Spallation Neutron Source proposed by LANL. It intends to accelerate 600ns 60 Hz pulses of H^- ions to an energy of 1.0 GeV with an average current of 1mA for 1200 turns injection in an accumulator ring that produces the short intense (10^{14}) burst of protons needed for the SNS. A.J. Jason, "A Linac for SNS", Linac-98, P.J. Tallerico, "The RF Power System for the SNS LINC", <i>ibid.</i> , TU4073; J. Staples, "The SNS Front End Accelerator Systems", <i>ibid.</i> , Reports: MO4056, MO4090, TU4045, TU4084 (J.Staples, LBNL: 35-70mA H^- ion source, 402.5 MHz, 2.5 MeV RFQ Prototype with d.f. 6-12 %).
SNS Project (ANL, LANL, BNL, LBNL, ORNL)	Spallation 1 MW Neutron Source (upgradable significantly) was proposed by five members: LBNL will provide high brightness 35mA H^- ion source and 2.5 MeV RFQ; LANL will provide linac to bring the beam to the full energy of 1 GeV; BNL will provide the accumulator ring to compress the linac beam into sharp pulse 10^{14} protons on the target; Oak Ridge will provide the mercury target and all conventional facilities; ANL

	will coordinate Project and design experimental base. SNS is DOE/ER's number one priority for new construction starts for FY99 and \$157M requested on the first year. J.R. Alonso: "Status Report on SNS Project", EPAC-98, p.493 and "The SNS Project", PAC-99, p.574.
SOLEIL	SC Storage Ring for FEL (after 2002 with ELIOS - 100 MeV e^- Injector Linac and 2.5 GeV Booster Synchrotron) at Lure, Orsay. M.P. Level, "Status of SOLEIL Project", EPAC-98, p.599. But in CC Vol.40 (May, 2000), No.4, p.7 have been noted that their own SOLEIL Project France government was cancelled and decided instead to become a major partner in UK DIAMOND SRS Project that should be operational in 2006 at RAL (Rutherford Lab., Oxford).
SPIRAL	It is Radioactive Ion Beam Facility under reconstruction at GANIL (Caen, France). M. Lieuvin, "Commissioning of SPIRAL", EPAC-98, p.63.
SPring-8	Project SPring-8 (Super Proton ring-8 GeV) at RIKEN (Institute of Physical and Chemical Research and JAERI) consists of a 1.2 GeV electron Linac, an 8 GeV Booster Synchrotron and a low emittance Storage Ring with 40 straight sections of 6.5 m long and 4 ones of 30 m long. Project since August 1996 is in stage of commissioning, it will be world's most brilliant synchrotron radiation (SR) source, its design goal is 10^{20} photons/sxmsq.mmxsq.mrad. H. Kamitsubo, "First Commissioning of Spring-8", PAC-97, 1BC4 and PAC-99, TUCL1. C-96, pp.76-77. e-mail: yokomizo@haru01.spring8.or.jp
SPS	Super Proton Synchrotron / heavy ion accelerator; 450GeV D=4400 m; Construction started - 1971, first beam - 1976 (1986 - for heavy ions). X. Altune et al., "The SPS as Lead-Ion Accelerator", EPAC-96, p.383. AC-98, p.8.
SRRC	Preinjector 50 MeV, 3 GHz, 24mA, 0.2-2 μ s, 10 Hz electron Linac (since 1992) for SRRC 1.3 GeV Booster Synchrotron; J. Ching, EPAC-98, p.608 C-96, p.103. e-mail: ueng@srrc01.srrc.gov.tw
SRS, SRS Review	Synchrotron Radiation Source at CLRC, Daresbury, UK; its 15 MeV, 30mA, 3 GHz, 2 μ s, 10 Hz e^- Linac-Injector; C-96, p.184. e-mail: d.m.dykes@dl.ac.uk "Overview of Synchrotron Radiation and FEL Projects", R.P. Walker, EPAC-98, p.133.
SSC	Project of 20 TeV, 87 km length proton Superconducting Supercollider in Texas was proposed (1987), preliminary approved (1990) and begins detail development, but then (28 October 1993) it was canceled by US Senate and Bill Clinton. Some of SSC decisions are used now in LHC.
SSRL Linac	Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory 110 MeV, 2.8 GHz RF e^- Linac - Injector for SPEAR constructed 1988/1990; C-96 p.20; Linac-98, MO4104. e-mail: spark@slac.stanford.edu
Stony Brook HI SC Linac	Heavy Ion (Li_6-Zr_{90}) 12 MeV/u 16 Quarter-Wave 150 MHz SC (lead-tin on copper) Post-Tandem Linac constructed (1983) at Stony Brook U; J.W. Noe, Rev. Sci. Instr. Vol. 57, p.757, 1986; C-96, p.52. e-mail:

	<i>john.noe@sunysb.edu</i>
SUNSHINE	33 MeV, 0.4 A, 2.86 GHz, 1.5 μ s, 10 Hz e ⁻ Linac for sub-ps bunches (1992/1993) at Stanford; C-96, p.22. e-mail: <i>widemann@slac.stanford.edu</i>
SuperACO	800 MeV, 100 MHz Linac for SR FEL at ESPCI, Paris; M. Billardon, EPAC-98, p.670.
SVAAP	SC Vertical Accelerator to Applied Purposes: 5-7.5 MeV, 10 μ A CW e ⁻ beam current for Tc thin SC layers preparation. L.M. Sevryukova et al., EPAC-98, p.1342 and p.1344.
TELL	Tsukuba Electrotechnical Laboratory Linac at Ibaraki: 0.5 GeV, 2.8 GHz, 1-500ns, 250 Hz, 0.25 A e ⁻ Injector for 3 storage rings Linac; C-96, p.98. e-mail: <i>tyamazak@etl.go.jp</i>
TESLA, TESLA FEL TESLA-500 (and see here TTF)	TeV Superconducting Linear Accelerator- Linear Collider total length 29 km at DESY. C-96, pp.188-9; B. Anne, "TESLA Test Facility: Status and Results", EPAC-96, p.52; D. Trines, "Status of the TESLA Design", Linac-98 Conf., Chicago, 1998; R.Brinkmann, "Linear Collider Projects at DESY", Proc. EPAC-1998, p.53; CC Vol. 37, 1997, p.12. J. Rossbach, "The TESLA Free Electron Laser - Concept and Status", Linac-98, TU2001; M.V. Yurkov, "TESLA-500 Project" 15CY34, том 1, c.27.
TEUFEL	7 MeV, 2 A (5-7nC), 1.3 GHz, FEL-Driver and e ⁻ Injector for 25 MeV Microtron at U. of Twente, Netherlands (since 1993); C-96, p.154. e-mail: <i>j.w.j.verschuur@tn.utwente.nl</i>
TEVATRON, Debuncher Accumulator (FermiLab)	Hadron (proton-antiproton) Collider: Proton Synchrotron on 800 GeV/1.8 TeV and 2x1000 GeV Storage Ring D=2 km, with Luminosity 2.5x10 ³¹) constructed at FNAL in 1979/1985. AC-98, p.62; J.P.Mariner, "TEVATRON Luminosity Upgrade Project", EPAC-98, p.8. "FNAL 8 GeV Accumulator Ring", D=477 m. AC-98, p.65. "FNAL Antiproton Debuncher Ring", D=505 m, <i>ibid.</i> p.64; D.A. Finley, "Tevatron Status and Future Plans", 15CY34, том 1, c.13.
TIPr-1 (ITEP)	Heavy metallic ion (from Cu ⁺ to U ⁴⁺) Linac - Prototype of HIF Driver, C-96, p.161. e-mail: <i>kulevoj@mvax3.itep.ru</i>
TIT-IH-2 Linac	2.4 MeV/u, 47 MHz, HI q/A >1/4 from He to Cl (P, Cl ⁴⁺ and Cl ⁹⁺) Tokyo Institute of Technology Linac; C-96, p.90. e-mail: <i>thattori@nr.titech.ac.jp</i>
TJNAF	Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility - <i>see here</i> CEBAF.
TRAK RF	An integrated software system has been developed to model EM fields and charged particle orbits in high-power RF devices. The primary application (for APT Project) is simulation of electron multipactoring in linac vacuum windows: S. Humphries, D. Rees, PAC-97, 5C10.
TRASCO	INFN (Genova and Milano-LASA), jointly with ENEA, is working at the design study for a 30 MW, 350 MHz SC Linac driven waste transmutation subcritical system, TRASCO (TRANsmutazione SCOrie). C. Pagani,

	<p>"Status of the INFN High Current SC Proton Linac for Waste Transmutation" Linac-98, TH4108 and EPAC-98, p.1870, and Linac-96, "A High Current 352 MHz SC Proton Linac", p.107; A. Pisent, "INFN-LNS and LNL R&D for a 100 MeV p/d Linac", CERN Symposium on R&D for High Intensity Proton Accelerators Dec 6-7, 1999.</p>
TRISPAL	<p>TRitium SPAlliation is the French Project for production of tritium needed for warheads. It consists of 600 MeV, 40mA CW proton NC Linac (5 MeV RFQ, 100 MeV DTL and then CCL, 350 MHz everywhere). It is shown that choice so low frequency for CCL do not deteriorate effective shunt impedance. M. Prome, (CEA Saclay), Linac-96, p.9; J.M. Lagniel, "High Intensity Linac Studies in France", Linac-98, WE2003; H. Safa, ADTTA-99, p.955-963.</p>
TRISTAN	<p>30 GeV e^+e^- Collider (orbit length 3018 m) worked at KEK (Tsukuba, Japan) in 1986-1995, then it reconstructed in KEKB.</p>
TRITRON	<p>Project of separated orbit Cyclotron with SC RF cavities and magnet. Cazan, EPAC-98, p.556.</p>
TTF, TTF Linac	<p>TESLA Test Facility (DESY) will test components required by DESY's candidate for a future high-energy linear collider TESLA. Now TTF has just one module (with beam). In its first stage in 1999 it will produce 390 MeV beams using 3 SC modules. By 2002 it will be upgraded (with 8 modules) up to 1 GeV: CC, Vol.37, No.7, p.4 and Vol.38, No.6, p.22; E. Colby, Linac-98, TH2006; M.V. Yurkov, "TESLA-500 Project" 15CY34, c.27; TTF e^- Linac: construction of 0.4-0.6GeV, 8mA_{avg.}, 800μs, 10 Hz machine started 1995; O. Hensler, 16CY34, c.145; C-96, p.140. e-mail: weise@desy.de</p>
TWAC	<p>TeraWatt Accumulator Project at ITEP aims to produce TW power (100 kJ/100ns) intense HI beams concentrated on target. Project (began in 1997) based on existing chain: Laser Co25+ Ion Source, 2MV/2.7 MHz I-3 HI injector, the UK 13Tm Booster Ring and the U-10 Tm Synchrotron. B.Yu. Sharkov, CC, Vol. 38, No4, May 1998, p.16; N.N. Alexeev et al., EPAC-98, p.1147 and Report on 16CY34, Protvino, 1998, V.1, p.57; M.M. Katz et al., EPAC-98, p.2360. e-mail: Boris.Sharkov@vxitep.itep.ru</p>
U-10 and Heavy Ions Booster Synchrotron	<p>10 GeV Proton Synchrotron D=80 m, constructed 1955/1961 at ITEP (Moscow), upgrade 1967, 1973, 1985, 1997. The 1st description in special issue of "Pribori i Technika Eksperimenta", No. 2, 1962; the last - N.N. Alexeev et al., "Slow Extraction System Investigation at U-10 Synchrotron", 15CY34, Protvino, 1996, p.310 and AC-98, p.35. Booster Synchrotron (D=70 m) on 20 - 700 MeV for ions from He to U constructed 1985/1990 and 1997/1998 (goal). AC-98, p.36. e-mail: nalex@vxitep.itep.ru</p>
U-70	<p>76 GeV, 1.5×10^{13} p/pulse Proton Synchrotron D=472 m at IHEP (Protvino) was constructed with Linac-Injector I-100 in 1961/1967, then since 1985 injection changed on Linac I-30 and 1.5 GeV Fast Cycling</p>

	Booster). AC-98, pp. 29-32.
UNILAC	<u>U</u> niversal <u>L</u> inear <u>A</u> ccelerator of all ions from p to U28+ can be accelerated on a pulse-to-pulse basis on 108.4MHz to 1.4-15MeV/u for injection in SIS. It consists of 320kV and RFQ injectors, Main Linac and 15 single gap cavities constructed 1972/1975 and upgraded (1991) at Darmstadt; C-96, pp.133-135, see too Linac-88, Linac-90, Linac-92 and Linac-98, TU4027. e-mail: j.klabunde@GSI.de
UNK	Project of Hadron SC Collider on 3 TeV (or NC on 600 GeV) with orbit length 20772 m was started in 1987. Yu. Fedotov, (IHEP), "UNK Status", EPAC-96, p.407; AC-98, p.33. In November 1998 Project was postponed due to financial reasons.
URAL-30	30 MeV, 100mA, 148.5 MHz, 5-10 μ s, 16,6 Hz Linac – since 1983 in operation as Proton Injector for IHEP Accelerator Complex (see EPAC-88), C-96, p.166. e-mail: zherebtsov@vx.olu.decnet.ihep.su
UST 200 MeV e⁻ Linac or HIL for HLS	<u>U</u> niversity of <u>S</u> cience & <u>T</u> echnology of China at Hefei. Y.I. Pei et al. "Status of 200 MeV Electron Linac and Its Applications". The 200 MeV, 50mA Linac since 1987 has been running well for nuclear physics experiments and for production isotopes ¹²³ I, ¹¹ C, ¹⁵ O, ¹⁸ F etc.; Y.I. Pei, RSI, Vol. 60, No.7, 1991, p.1701.
VEPP-2M, (-3)	Collider e+/e- with 2E energy 0.4-1.4 GeV consists of 3 MeV Linac and 2 synchrotrons serve as injector: И.Я. Протопопов, 15CY3Ч, том 1, с.35.
VEPP-4M	Collider e+/e- on 5.5-6 GeV (orbit length 360 m) started after reconstruction in 1990 at BINP (Novosibirsk). AC-98, p.43; V. Anachin, A. Skrinsky et al., "VEPP-4M Collider Status and Plans", EPAC-98, p.400. И.Я. Протопопов, 15CY3Ч, том 1, с.35.
VEPP-5	Проект VEPP-5, В.В. Пархомчук, 15CY3Ч, том 1, с.43. Its 510 MeV e ⁻ Pre-injector Linac: C-96, p.163-4. e-mail: logatchov@inp.nsk.su
VLEPP	Proposal of 500 GeV (c.m.) Linear Collider Project, C-96, p.188-9
VLHC	<u>V</u> ery <u>L</u> arge <u>H</u> adron <u>C</u> ollider is BNL, LBNL and FNAL proposal study of SC p-p Collider on range scale of 10-100 TeV as next "discovery machine". K. Hubner, "Future Accelerators", CERN-SL-98-065.
YerPhi Injector Linacs	1) 50-75 MeV, 2.8 GHz, 1 μ s, 50 Hz Linac in operation (since 1965) at YerPhi as Synch. Injector; C-96, p.109. 2) 120 MeV, 2.8 GHz, 5-10 μ s, 50-100 Hz Linac is in construction at YerPhi as Synchr. Injector; C-96, p.108. e-mail: oksuzian@vx1.yerphi.am
ZGS	<u>Z</u> ero <u>G</u> radient <u>S</u> ynchrotron on 12.5 GeV, 3.8x10 ¹² p/pulse (1.5x10 ¹² p/s), D=54.7 m in 1964 began operation at ANL as world's highest energy weak-focusing Proton Synchrotron.
ZGS Linac – Injector IPNS	Proton Linac on 50 MeV, 12mA, 90 μ s, 30 Hz (L=33.3 m), constructed 1959/1962 at ANL. V. Stipp, "The ANL 50 MeV H ⁺ Injector – 50 Years Anniversary", Linac-96, p.74. Now it uses as Injector IPNS (<i>see here</i>).

TERMS

Abbreviations accepted here	A98=APAC-98; CC=CERN Courier; E92=EPAC-92, etc to E98=EPAC-98; L92=Linac-92, etc to L98=Linac-98; P93=PAC-93, etc to P99=PAC-99; от 1 СУЗЧ до 16 СУЗЧ (или СУЗЧ-98) = XVI Совещание по Ускорителям Заряженных Частиц 1998 г.
Abbreviations Latin & English	1) ac – <i>anni currentis</i> – текущего года; 2) AD – <i>Anno Domini</i> – нашей эры; 3) ad – <i>ante diem</i> – before the day – до этого дня; 4) a. m. – above mentioned – вышеупомянутое; 5) au – arbitrary units, atomic unit; 6) avg. – average – среднее, в среднем; 7) BC – Before Christ – до нашей эры; 8) c, ca – <i>circa</i> – approximately, примерно; 9) c.f. – <i>confer</i> – (and cp.) – compare with, сравни; 10) ckw – clockwise – по часовой стрелке; 11) C.V. – <i>curriculum vitae</i> – жизнеописание; 12) e.c. – <i>exempli causa</i> and e.g. – <i>exempli gratia</i> – for example, например; 13) et al – <i>et alii</i> – and other people, и другие люди (<i>et alie</i> – and other things – и другие); 14) etc – <i>et cetera</i> – и так далее; 15) H.C. – <i>honoris causa</i> – почетная ученая степень за заслуги; 16) h.e. – <i>hic est</i> – то есть; 17) ibid. – <i>ibidem</i> – там же; 18) i.e. – <i>id est</i> – то есть; 19) n.a.s.s. – necessary and sufficient condition – необходимое и достаточное условие; 20) NB – <i>nota bene</i> – особое примечание; 21) p.a. (pa) – <i>per annum</i> – за год, ежегодно; 22) <i>per diem</i> – per day – в день, за день; 23) P.S. – <i>post scriptum</i> – примечание; 24) v. (and vs) – <i>versus</i> – против; 25) <i>via</i> – через; 26) <i>vide</i> – смотри; 27) <i>viz</i> – <i>videlicet</i> – namely, именно; 28) v.v. – <i>vice versa</i> – наоборот;
ACID	<u>Automated Classification and Interpretation of Data</u>
ACOP	<u>Accelerator Component Oriented Programming</u>
ACS	<u>Annual-ring Coupled Structures</u> (с кольцевыми ячейками связи см., например, В.В. Парамонов, 15 СУЗЧ, том 1, с.161)
ADC, (cp. DAC)	<u>Analog – Digital Conversion, (cp. Digital – Analog Conversion)</u>
ADO	<u>Accelerator Device Object</u>
ADS	<u>Accelerator Driven System(s)</u>
ADT, (ADTT)	<u>Accelerator Driven Transmutation (Technology)</u>
AFE	<u>Analog Front End</u>
AGC	<u>Automatic Gain Control (APV)</u>
AIP	<u>Artificial Intelligence Processor</u>
ALC	<u>Adaptive Logic Circuit</u>
ALF	<u>Advanced Lithography Facility</u>
APCS	<u>Automatic Phase Control System</u>
APD	<u>Avalanche Photodiode</u>
API	<u>Application Programming Interface; программный интерфейс прикладных задач; (e.g. см. 15 СУЗЧ, том 1, с. 309).</u>
ASM	<u>Accelerator Systems Modelling</u>
AVC	<u>Automatic Voltage Control</u>
AVC (<u>Azimuthally Varying (magnetic field) Cyclotron</u>
Bands of RF	See here “RF Bands” by IEEE standard (L-, S-, C-, X-, Ku-, etc)
BBA	<u>Beam Based Alignment</u>

BBU	<u>Beam Blow-Up</u>
BCM	<u>Beam Current Monitor</u>
BCSID	<u>Beam Cross-section Ionization Detector</u>
BIOS	<u>Basic Input / Output System</u>
BLM	<u>Beam Loss Monitor</u>
BLVD	<u>Bunch Length Velocity Detector</u> (e.g., see P.N. Ostroumov, Linac-98, p.905)
BM	<u>Bending Magnet</u>
BNCT	<u>Boron Neutron Capture Therapy</u>
BPC	<u>Binary Pulse Compression</u>
BPF	<u>Band-Pass Filter</u>
BPM	<u>Beam Position Monitor</u>
BRED	<u>Browser and Editor</u> – graphical interface; (e.g., see J.M. Bouche 15 СУЗЧ, том1, с. 219-221).
BST	<u>Beam Switch Tube</u>
CA	<u>Cannel Access</u> ; see J.M. Bouche, 15 СУЗЧ, том1, с. 219-221.
CAMAC	<u>Computer Application to Measurement and Control</u> , cp. VME
CAS (cp. LAS)	<u>Central Alarm System</u> , (cp. <u>Local Alarm System</u>)
CBI	<u>Coupled Bunch Instability</u>
CCDTL	<u>Coupled Cavity Drift Tube Linac</u>
CCL	<u>Coupled Cavity Linac</u>
CCS	<u>Coaxial Coupled Structures</u> (с коаксиальными ячейками связи см. В.В. Парамонов, 15 СУЗЧ, 1996, том1, с.161)
CDEV	<u>Control panel DEvice</u>
CDR	<u>Conceptual Design Report</u> (or <u>Review</u>)
CDS	<u>Cutted Disk Structures</u> (с разрезными диафрагмами, e.g., see В.В. Парамонов: 15 СУЗЧ, т.1, с.161; 16 СУЗЧ, т.1, с.95)
CEDAR	<u>CERN EDMS</u> (see here) for <u>Detectors and Accelerators</u> (CERN LHC/97-03 VAC)
CFA	<u>Cross-Field Amplifier</u>
CFC	<u>Current-to-Frequency Converter</u>
CGA	<u>Color Graphics Adapter</u>
CIS	<u>Control and Interlock System</u> (and <u>Collaboration of Independent States of former USSR</u>)
CMB	<u>Cosmic Microwave Background</u>
CMOS	<u>Read-out chip</u>
CMS, cms,	<u>Compact Muon Solenoid experiment</u> (and cms - <u>Center-Mass-System</u>)
COM, cms	<u>Center of Mass system, Center-Mass-System</u>
CORBA	<u>Common Object Request Broker Architecture</u>
COTS	<u>Commercial Off-The-Shelf Software</u>
CP	<u>Combined Parity (Violation); and CP – Colliding Point</u>
CPA	<u>Chirped Pulse Amplification</u> (see Linac-98, Report TU4058)
CPI	<u>Common Programming Interface</u> ; (<u>Character per Inch</u> – число символов на дюйм)
CPL	<u>Current Privilege Level</u> – текущий уровень преимущественного права

CPU	<u>Central Processing Unit</u>
CRT	<u>Cathode – Ray Tube</u>
CSM	<u>Charge – State Multiplier system</u>
CSR	<u>Coherent Synchrotron Radiation</u>
CTP	<u>Core Technology Plan</u>
CW, C-W	<u>Continuous Wave; Cockcroft-Walton HV facility</u>
DAC, ADC	<u>Digital – Analog Conversion, Analog – Digital Conversion</u>
DC, (dc)	<u>Direct current; Directional coupler; Drift tracking Chamber</u>
DCCT	<u>DC Current Transformer; e.g. see: В В Калниченко, ИППТ, 15 СУЗЧ, том1, с. 278.</u>
DCS	<u>Distributed Control Systems; e.g., see: CERN AT/92-31 (IC), p.9</u>
DDD	<u>DOOCS Data Display program is graphical editor to create and run control panel</u>
DDN	<u>Design Data Needs</u>
DDS	<u>Direct Digital Synthesizer</u>
DFE	<u>Digital Front End</u>
DLC	<u>Diamond-like Carbon Structure (for generation in long wavelength range)</u>
DLDS	<u>Delay Line Distribution System</u>
DOOCS	<u>Distributed Object Oriented Control System</u>
DSC	<u>Device Stub Controller; see: CERN AT/92-31 (IC); J.M. Bouche, 15 СУЗЧ, том1, с. 219-221.</u>
DSP	<u>Digital Signal Processor and DSP chip</u>
DXRL	<u>Deep X-ray Lithography</u>
EBIS	<u>Electron Beam Ion Source</u>
EBL	<u>Electron Beam Lithography</u>
EBQA	<u>Electron Beam Charge (q) State Amplifier</u>
EBW	<u>Electron Beam Welding</u>
ECA	<u>Equipment Control Assembly; see: CERN AT/92-31 (IC)</u>
ECRIS (ECR IS)	<u>Electron Cyclotron Resonance Ion Source. (CC Vol. 39, No.9, p.9)</u>
ECRIT	<u>ECR Ion Trap</u>
ED&D	<u>Experiment, Design and Development</u>
EDM	<u>Electrical Discharge Machining</u>
EDMS	<u>Engineering Data Management System is a collection of tools and rules to create and maintain in safety an easily accessible body of reliable information; (CERN LHC/97-03)</u>
EDR	<u>Electronic Data Processing</u>
EM	<u>Equipment Module</u>
EMU	<u>Emittance Measurement Unit</u>
ENS	<u>Equipment Name Server; see: 15 СУЗЧ, т.1, сс. 227, 309, 321.</u>
EPCS	<u>Experimental Physics Control System</u>
EPIC	<u>Explicitly Parallel Instruction Computing technology</u>
EPICS	<u>Experimental and Physics Industrial Control System; e.g. see: 15 СУЗЧ, т.1, с. 219-221, с. 303.</u>
ESQ	<u>Electrostatic Quadrupole</u>
ESS	<u>Electrostatic Septum; (European Spallation Source)</u>

EVP	<u>Engineering Validation Package</u>
FCM	<u>Field Control Module</u>
FEBIAD	<u>Forced Electron Beam Induced Arc Discharge</u>
FEC	<u>Front End Computer; (Managers can be served as virtual FEC)</u>
FEL	<u>Free Electron Laser</u>
FEM	<u>Free Electron Maser</u>
FSDM	<u>Fast Shut Down Mode (-ule)– Crowbar, аварийный разрядник</u>
FWHM	<u>Full Width at Half of Maximum</u>
GB, SB	<u>Gas Bremsstrahlung, Single Bremsstrahlung</u>
GEM	<u>Gas Electron Multiplier, CC Vol.38, No9, Dec.1998, p.19</u>
GRIB	<u>Interface chart for connection of PC IBM with other PC or another equipment's</u>
GTO	<u>Gate Turn-Off switch (e.g. bipolar thyristor or trinistor)</u>
GUT	<u>Grand Unified Theory</u>
GUI	<u>Graphic User Interface</u>
HEBT	<u>High Energy Beam Transport</u>
HER, (LER)	<u>High Energy Ring, (Low Energy Ring)</u>
HESQ	<u>Helical Electrostatic Quadrupole</u>
HIDIF	<u>Heavy Ion Driven Inertial Fusion (used elsewhere); and Heavy Ion Driven Ignition Facility (used in IAP)</u>
HOM	<u>High Order Mode</u>
HPD	<u>Hybrid Photodetector</u>
HPRF	<u>High Power RF</u>
HVPS	<u>High Voltage Power Supply</u>
I&Q	<u>In-phase and Quadrature-phase</u>
I/O	<u>Input / Output</u>
I/Q (or I-Q)	<u>In Phase and/or in Quadrature (signal at 0° and/or at 90°)</u>
IBBM	<u>Inhomogeneous Big Bang Model of Universal</u>
IBS	<u>Intra-Beam Scattering</u>
ICALEPCS	<u>Int. Conf. On Accelerator and Large Experimental Physics Control Systems see: CC Vol.40 No.4 (May 2000), pp.26-28.</u>
ICE	<u>Independent Cost Evaluation</u>
ICF	<u>Inertial Confinement Fusion</u>
ID	<u>InterDigital structure</u>
IFEL	<u>Inverse Free Electron Laser</u>
IGLIS	<u>Ion Guide Laser Ion Source</u>
IGBT	<u>Insulated Gate-Bipolar Transistors (Linac-98, MO4077)</u>
IGISOL	<u>Ion Guide Isotope On Line (facility)</u>
IH	<u>Interdigital H-type Structure</u>
IOC	<u>Input-Output Controller, (Integrated Optical Circuit)</u>
IOT	<u>Inductive Output Tube (some kind of Klystrode)</u>
IP	<u>Intersection Point (in colliders),</u>
IP Address	<u>The name of client</u>
IPM, IPMS	<u>Ionization Profile Monitor, Ion Profile Monitor System</u>
IR	<u>Infra-Red; Interaction Region</u>

IRFEL	<u>I</u> nfra- <u>R</u> ed <u>F</u> ree <u>E</u> lectron <u>L</u> aser
ISOL-type	<u>I</u> sotope <u>S</u> eparator <u>O</u> n- <u>L</u> ine (method)
ITF	<u>I</u> ntegral <u>T</u> ransfer <u>F</u> unction
IVA	<u>I</u> nductive <u>V</u> oltage <u>A</u> dders
LADR	<u>L</u> inear <u>A</u> ccelerator <u>D</u> riven <u>R</u> eactor
LAFER	<u>L</u> inear <u>A</u> ccelerator <u>F</u> uel <u>E</u> nricher/ <u>R</u> egenerator
LAFP	<u>L</u> inear <u>A</u> ccelerator <u>F</u> uel <u>P</u> roducer
LAS (cp. CAS)	<u>L</u> ocal <u>A</u> larm <u>S</u> ystem, (cp. <u>C</u> entral <u>A</u> larm <u>S</u> ystem)
LCLS	<u>L</u> inac <u>C</u> oherent <u>L</u> ight <u>S</u> ource
LEBT	<u>L</u> ow <u>E</u> nergy <u>B</u> eam <u>T</u> ransport
LER, (HER)	<u>L</u> ow <u>E</u> nergy <u>R</u> ing, (<u>H</u> igh <u>E</u> nergy <u>R</u> ing)
LEUTL	<u>L</u> ow <u>E</u> nergy <u>U</u> ndulator <u>T</u> est <u>L</u> ine
LIA	<u>L</u> inear <u>I</u> nduction <u>A</u> ccelerator
LIS	<u>L</u> aser <u>I</u> on <u>S</u> ource
LLRF	<u>L</u> ow <u>L</u> evel <u>R</u> F system or control system
LPSS	<u>L</u> ong <u>P</u> ulse <u>S</u> pallation <u>S</u> ource
LWFA	<u>L</u> aser <u>W</u> akefield <u>A</u> ccelerator
LWIR	<u>L</u> ong <u>W</u> avelength <u>I</u> nfrared <u>R</u> adiation $\lambda=8-12 \mu\text{m}$ (c. <u>S</u> WIR)
MB RFQ	<u>M</u> ulti- <u>B</u> eam <u>R</u> FQ
MCP	<u>M</u> icro- <u>c</u> hannel- <u>p</u> late (to collect the charges)
MD	<u>M</u> ultipactor <u>D</u> ischarge
MDI	<u>M</u> ultiple <u>D</u> ocument <u>I</u> nterface; 15 СУЗЧ, т. 1, с. 227.
MDT	<u>M</u> ean <u>D</u> own <u>T</u> ime
MEBT	<u>M</u> edium <u>E</u> nergy <u>B</u> eam <u>T</u> ransport
MITL	<u>M</u> agnetically <u>I</u> solated <u>T</u> ransmitting <u>L</u> ine
MMI	<u>M</u> an <u>M</u> achine <u>I</u> nterface
MOSFET	<u>M</u> etal- <u>O</u> xide <u>S</u> ilicon <u>F</u> ield <u>E</u> ffect <u>T</u> ransistor (<u>B</u> ipolar transistor)
MPU	<u>M</u> icroprocessor <u>U</u> nit
MTBF (MTTR)	<u>M</u> ean <u>T</u> ime <u>B</u> etween <u>F</u> ailures, (<u>M</u> ean <u>T</u> ime <u>t</u> o <u>R</u> epair or <u>R</u> eplace)
MTDTL	<u>M</u> ulti- <u>T</u> ank <u>D</u> rift <u>T</u> ube <u>L</u> inac
MTF, (MTR)	<u>M</u> ean <u>T</u> ime <u>t</u> o <u>F</u> ailures, (<u>M</u> ean <u>T</u> ime <u>t</u> o <u>R</u> epairs)
MTG	<u>M</u> aster <u>T</u> iming <u>G</u> enerator
MTR, (MTF)	<u>M</u> ean <u>T</u> ime <u>t</u> o <u>R</u> epairs, (<u>M</u> ean <u>T</u> ime <u>t</u> o <u>F</u> ailures)
MTTR, MTBF	<u>M</u> ean <u>T</u> ime <u>t</u> o <u>R</u> epair (or <u>R</u> eplace), <u>M</u> ean <u>T</u> ime <u>B</u> etween <u>F</u> ailures
NC, (RT)	<u>N</u> ormal <u>C</u> onducting, (<u>R</u> oom <u>T</u> emperature)
NCC, (RTC)	<u>N</u> ormal <u>C</u> onducting <u>C</u> avity, (<u>R</u> oom <u>T</u> emperature <u>C</u> avity)
NEG	<u>N</u> on- <u>E</u> vaporating <u>G</u> etters (pumps)
NEG	<u>N</u> on- <u>E</u> vaporable <u>G</u> etters
NFS	<u>N</u> etwork <u>F</u> ile <u>S</u> ystem
NHPP	<u>N</u> on- <u>H</u> omogenous <u>P</u> oisson <u>P</u> rocess
NMR	<u>N</u> uclear <u>M</u> agnetic <u>R</u> esonance (effect)
NPB	<u>N</u> eutral <u>P</u> article <u>B</u> eam
NPP	<u>N</u> uclear <u>P</u> ower <u>P</u> lant
OCS	<u>O</u> n- <u>a</u> xis <u>C</u> oupled <u>S</u> tructures (с внутренними ячейками связи см. В.В. Парамонов: 15 СУЗЧ, т.1, с.161; 16 СУЗЧ, т.1, с.99)

OFE, (OFHC)	<u>Oxygen Free Electroplating (Oxygen Free High Conductivity) copper</u>
OFHC	<u>Oxygen Free High Conductivity</u>
OODBS	<u>Object Oriented Data Base System</u>
OPI	<u>Operator Interface</u>
OTR	<u>Optical Transition Radiation</u>
PA, (pa)	<u>Power Amplifier; (per annum – за год)</u>
PBWA	<u>Plasma Beat Wave Accelerator</u>
PC	<u>Pad tracking Chamber; Personal Computer</u>
PCA	<u>Process Control Assembly; see: CERN AT/92-31 (IC)</u>
PCMMI	<u>Process Control Man Machine Interface</u>
PDM	<u>Pulse – Duration Modulation</u>
PDP	<u>Project Development Plan</u>
PET	<u>Positron Emission Tomography</u>
PFM	<u>Pulse Frequency Modulate</u>
PFN, pfn	<u>Pulse Forming Network</u>
PFNA	<u>Pulse Fast Neutron Analysis (method)</u>
PIS	<u>Post Interdigital Structure, В.В. Парамонов, 16 СУЗЧ, т.1, с.103</u>
PIXE	<u>Particle Induced X-ray Emission</u>
PLC	<u>Programmable Logic Controller; see: CERN AT/92-31 (IC)</u>
PLL	<u>Phase Locked Loop</u>
PMT	<u>Photo-Multiplier Tube</u>
POP, pop	<u>Proof of Principle</u>
p-p	<u>Pick-to-pick; push-pull; pick power.</u>
ppb	<u>Parts per billion</u>
ppc	<u>Proton per cycle</u>
ppm, (PPM)	<u>Parts per million; pulses per minute; pulse-to-pulse modulation: 15 СУЗЧ, т.1, с. 219 and 16 СУЗЧ, т.1, с. 176; (or Periodic Permanent Magnets).</u>
ppp	<u>Protons per pulse; peak pulse power</u>
pps	<u>Proton per second; pulses per second;</u>
prt	<u>Pulse repetition rate</u>
PSC	<u>Power Supply Controller</u>
PWM	<u>Pulse Width Modulate</u>
QCC	<u>Quartz Crystal Controlled</u>
QCD	<u>Quantum Chromodynamics</u>
QED	<u>Quantum Electrodynamics</u>
QFT	<u>Quantum Field Theory</u>
QWR	<u>Quarter Wave Resonators (Structure)</u>
R&D	<u>Research and Development</u>
RAM	<u>Random - Access Memory (задающее устройство с произвольным доступом); e.g., see 15 СУЗЧ, т.1, с. 219;</u>
RAMI	<u>Reliability, Availability, Maintainability and Inspectability</u>
RBS	<u>Rutherford Backscattering (effect)</u>
RC	<u>Remote Control</u>
RCCS	<u>Resonant-Control Cooling Subsystem</u>
RCS	<u>Rapid Cycling Synchrotron</u>

RDBMS	<u>Relational Data Base Management System</u>
RDCB	<u>Rectangular Directly Coupled Bridges (Linac-98, TU4078)</u>
RDDS	<u>Rounded Damped Detuned Structure e.g. for NLC (Linac-98, TU4037)</u>
RF Bands (by IEEE)	<u>“UHF”</u> : 300 MHz–1GHz; <u>“L-band”</u> : 1–2GHz (19.35-77.19 cm); <u>“S-band”</u> : 2–4GHz (5.77-19.35 cm); <u>“C-band”</u> : 4 – 8GHz; <u>“X-band”</u> : 8–12GHz; <u>“Ku-band”</u> : 12 – 18GHz; <u>“K-band”</u> : 18– 27GHz; <u>“Ka-band”</u> : 27– 40GHz; <u>“mm-band”</u> : 40-300GHz.
RFCL	<u>RF Crossed Lens (accelerator or section)</u>
RFQ	<u>Radio Frequency Quadrupole, (ПКОФ)</u>
RGB	<u>Red, Green, Blue</u> – basic colors for monitor screen
RG-BPM	<u>Residual Gas Beam Profile Monitor</u>
RGDTL	<u>Ramped Gradient DTL</u>
RIB	<u>Radioactive Ion Beams (e.g.: M. Luevin, E-96, p.115)</u>
RICH	<u>Ring Imaging Cherenkov Counter</u>
rms (r.m.s.)	<u>Root-mean-square</u>
RNB	<u>Radioactive Nuclear Beams</u>
RO	<u>Read-Only: мода доступа, e.g., see 15CY3Ч, т.1, с. 219-221.</u>
ROCOF	<u>Rate of Occurrence Of Failures</u>
ROCOR	<u>Rate of Occurrence Of Repairs</u>
RPC	<u>Remote Procedure Calls; see: O. Hensler, 15 CY3Ч, т.1, с.308</u>
RRR (dc, ac)	<u>Residual Resistance Ratio (W. Singer, 15 CY3Ч, т.1, с.127)</u>
RT, (NC)	<u>Room Temperature, (Normal Conducting)</u>
RTDB	<u>Real -Time Database</u>
RTM	<u>Racetrack Microtron</u>
RTMR	<u>Race-Track Microtron-Recuperator (at BINP, Novosibirsk)</u>
RW	<u>Read-Write: мода доступа, e.g., see 15 CY3Ч, т.1, с. 219-221.</u>
SASE (FEL)	<u>Self Amplified Spontaneous Emission (FEL)</u>
SB, GB	<u>Single Bremsstrahlung, Gas Bremsstrahlung</u>
SCADA	<u>Supervisory Controls and Data Acquisition systems</u>
SCC	<u>Side Coupled Cavity, (or SC Cavity)</u>
SCL	<u>Side Coupled Linac, (or SC Linac)</u>
SCM	<u>Software Configuration Management system</u>
SCR	<u>SC (or Split Coaxial) Resonator, Silicon Controlled Rectifier</u>
SCS	<u>Side Coupled Structures (структуры с боковыми ячейками связи, e.g., see B.B. Парамонов, 15 CY3Ч, т.1, с.161)</u>
SDTL	<u>Separated type DTL (with quadrupoles between cavities)</u>
SEBL	<u>Scanning Electron Beam Lithography (method)</u>
SEDAC	<u>E.g., see M. Clausen, 15 CY3Ч, т.1, с.307)</u>
SEED	<u>Secondary Emission Electron Detector</u>
SILHI	<u>High Intensity Light Ion Source</u>
SIS	<u>Spiral Interdigital Structure, B. Парамонов, 16 CY3Ч, т.1, с. 103</u>
SLED, -2.	<u>SLAC Linac Energy Doubler; e.g., see: 15 CY3Ч, т. 1, с. 92.</u>
SLS	<u>Synchrotron Light Source</u>
SMLWFA	<u>Self-Modulated Laser Wake Field Accelerator</u>
SOS	<u>Signal Observation System</u>

SPARC	Sun Workstation (hardware)
SQUID	SC <u>Quantum Interface Device</u> is new type of non-destructive low-intensity beam monitor.
SR	<u>Synchrotron Radiation; Storage Ring</u>
SRD	<u>Step-Recovery Diode</u> (диод с накоплением заряда)
SRFC	<u>Superconducting RF Cavity</u> = SCR (SC Resonator)
SRIS	<u>Split Ring Interdigital Structure</u> , 16 СУЗЧ, т.1, с.103
SRS	<u>Synchrotron Radiation Source</u>
SSP	<u>Solid State Physics</u>
SUSY	<u>Super Symmetry</u> (principle)
SWIR	<u>Short Wavelength Infrared Radiation</u> (с. LWIR)
SXR	<u>Soft X-ray Radiation</u> (or <u>Soft X-Ray radiation</u>)
T/B	<u>Target / Blanket Assembly</u>
TAC	<u>Time-to-Amplitude Converter</u>
TACO-ESRF	ESRF (European Synchrotron Rad. Facility) Control System
TBA	<u>Two Beam Acceleration</u>
TC	<u>Thermocouple</u>
TEC	<u>Time Expansion tracking Chamber</u>
TMC	<u>Time Memory Cell chips</u>
TOF, tof	<u>Time-of-Flight</u> (method)
TORVIS	<u>Toroidal Volume Ion Source</u>
TPC	<u>Total Project Cost</u>
TTF	<u>Transit Time Factor</u>
TW, TWT	<u>Traveling Wave, (Tera Watt), Traveling Wave Tube</u>
V.S.O.P.	<u>Very Superior Old Pale</u> (very good liquid)
VCRs	<u>Vane Coupling Rings</u> (in RFQ)
VDU	<u>Visual Display Unite</u>
VHS	<u>Video Home System</u>
VI	<u>Virtual Instruments</u> ; see O. Hensler, 15 СУЗЧ, т. 1, с. 310.
VME	<u>Versa bus Memory Extended</u> (on 32 bit International Standard) or <u>Versa Module European</u> , cp. CAMAC
VPM	<u>VLEPP Pulse Multiplier</u> (see Linac-98, Report TH2001; see too B.E. Балакин, 15 СУЗЧ, том1, с.92.)
VSWR	<u>Voltage Standing Wave Ratio</u>
VUV	<u>Very far</u> (or <u>Vacuum</u>) in range λ from 10 to 200nm <u>Ultra-Violet</u> .
VUV/SXR	<u>VUV/Soft X-Ray</u>
VXIbus	module
WBS	<u>Work Breakdown Structure</u>
WC	<u>Water-cooled</u>
WG	<u>Waveguide</u> - волновод, or <u>Wire Gauge</u> - сортament проводов
XDR	<u>eXternal Data Representation</u> ; e.g., see 15 СУЗЧ, т. 1, с. 308.
XHV	<u>eXtreme High Vacuum</u>
Xtal, xtl	<u>Crystal, quartz</u> (or quartz generator)
XUV	<u>eXtreme Ultraviolet</u>
XUV FEL	<u>X-ray Ultraviolet FEL</u>

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