

TABLE I

LINEAR ACCELERATORS CONSTRUCTED AT STANFORD

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE COMPLETED</u>	<u>MAXIMUM ENERGY</u>	<u>ACTIVE LENGTH</u>	<u>POWERED BY (a)</u>	<u>USE</u>
Mark I	1947	6 Mev	12 ft.	0.9 Mw magnetron	(Dismantled)
Mark II (b)	1951	49 Mev	10 ft.	20 Mw klystron	Prototype for Mark III. In use in nuclear research.
Mark III(c)	1952	730 Mev	214 ft	22-20 Mw klystrons	In routine use for nuclear research.
Mark IV	1955	80 Mev	20 ft.	2-20 Mw klystrons	"Prototype" for M; component development; β -ray cancer therapy.
"Motz" accelerator	1954	2 Mev	3 ft.	1 Mw klystron	Research on millimeter-wave radiation from electrons. Now in use at Oxford University.
Medical accelerator	1955	5 Mev	6 ft.	1 Mw klystron	X-ray cancer therapy at Stanford Hospital.
Medical accelerator (G.E.)	1957	5 Mev	6 ft.	1 Mw klystron	Built for G.E. for experimental use.
Michael Reese accelerator(d)	1954	35 Mev	10 ft.	1-15 Mw klystron	β -ray therapy at Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago
University of Chicago accelerator(e)	1954	60 Mev	20 ft.	2-15 Mw klystrons	β -ray cancer research at Argonne National Laboratory.
X-band accelerator	1957	3 Mev	2 ft.	1-1 Mw 3 cm klystron	Research on millimeter-wave radiation from electrons.

For footnotes referred to by superscript letters, see next page.

TABLE I FOOTNOTES

- (a) All power sources operate at a 10.5-cm wavelength unless otherwise indicated
- (b) Mark II was modified in 1958 to use recently developed electroformed accelerator sections.
- (c) Now being extended to 305 ft., 31 klystrons, to deliver 1.0 Bev. Mark III now consists of 19 ten-foot sections and 3 eight-foot sections.
- (d) Some components built by Helene Curtiss Industries, Chicago.
- (e) Some components built by High Voltage Engineering Co