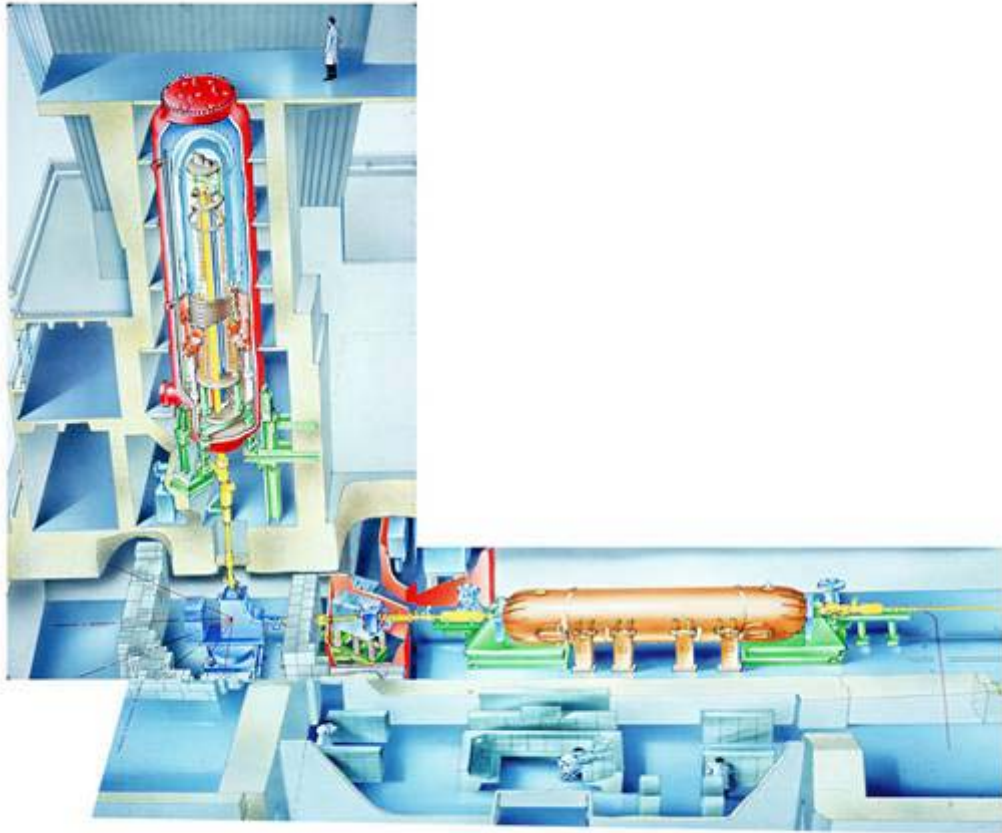


## *The Van de Graaff Era 1*



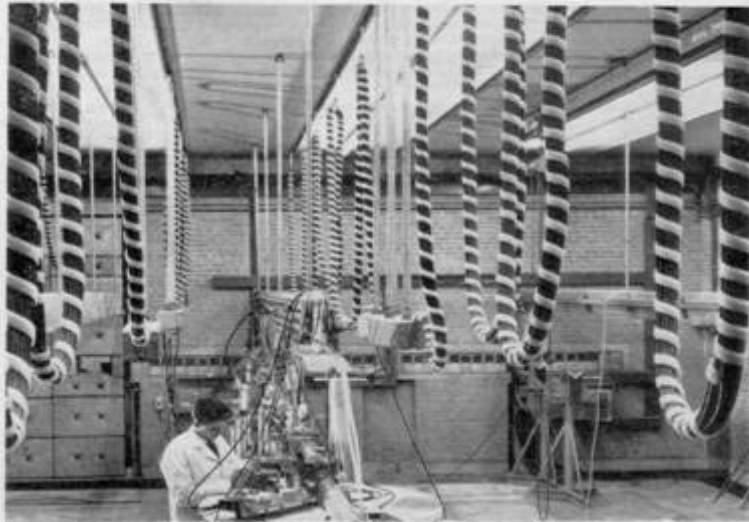
The general layout of accelerators and part of the target areas

The system illustrated was commissioned in 1964. The vertical machine could reach a terminal potential of 10MV and the horizontal one a potential of 6.5MV.

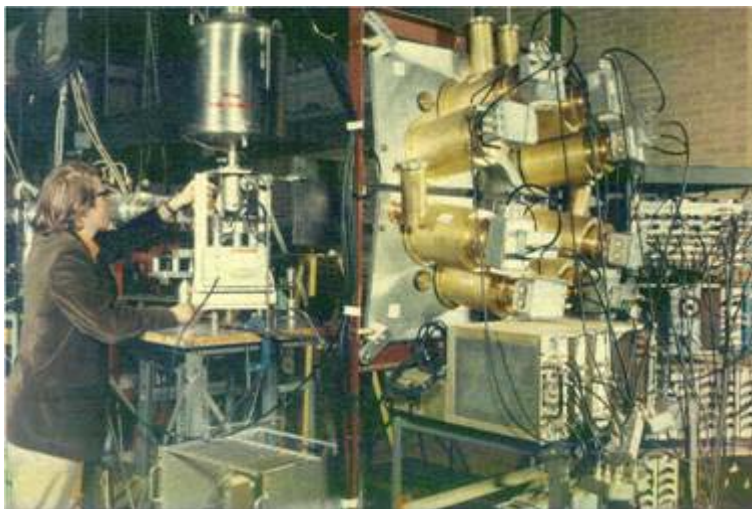
In 1985 the horizontal EN Tandem was sold to the University of Peking in Beijing, and was still in use in 2004.

The vertical Van de Graaff was converted into a Tandem accelerator in 1977 and in operation until 31st October 1991, by which time the acceleration of 3.6 MeV electrons had been added to its repertoire of light and heavy ions.

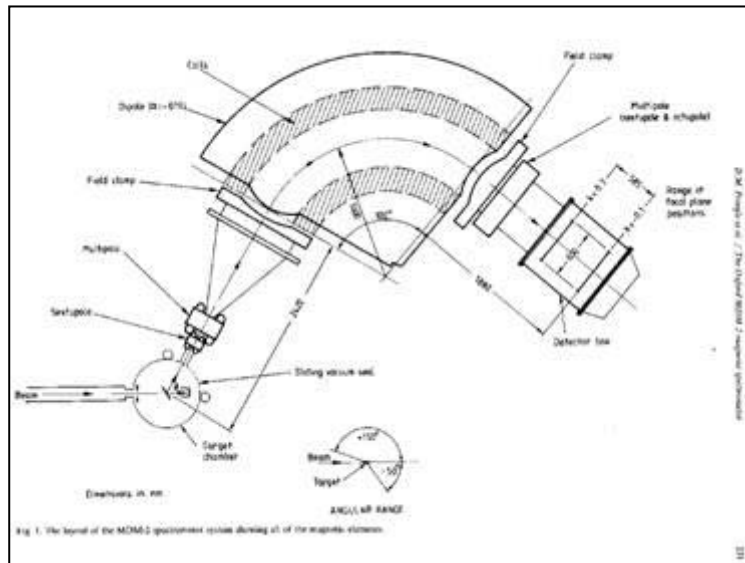
**TARGET ROOM** The Target Room of Oxford University's new Nuclear Structure Laboratory, where loops of cable provide the signalling and power circuits for atom smashing experiments. The central piece of equipment for the experiments is an electrostatic generator for whose electrical circuits British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. supplied over 27 miles of cables, including Uniradio and PVC types. The installation was by N. G. Bailey and Co. Ltd. of Bristol.



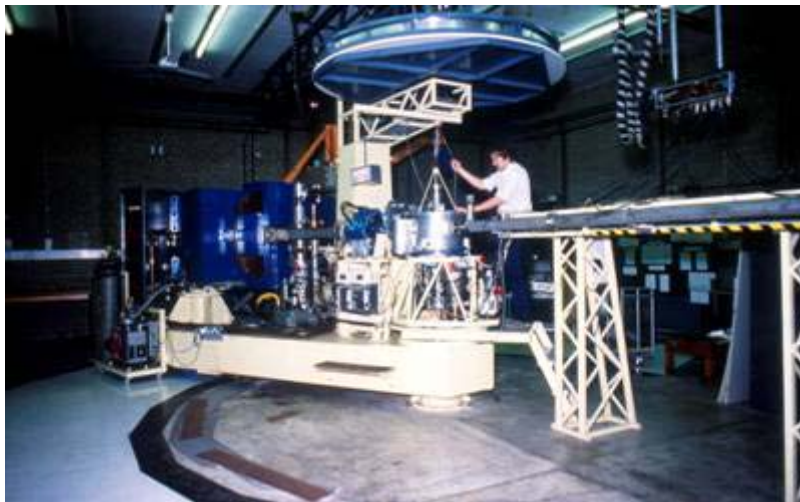
A photograph from BICC's house journal showing the cable harnesses in the target room of Oxford's new "atom smasher".



The "neutron wall" scintillation detector.



A diagram of the layout of The MDM-2 spectrometer



The MDM-2 spectrometer in situ. The instrument was sold to Texas A&M University in the early 1990's.