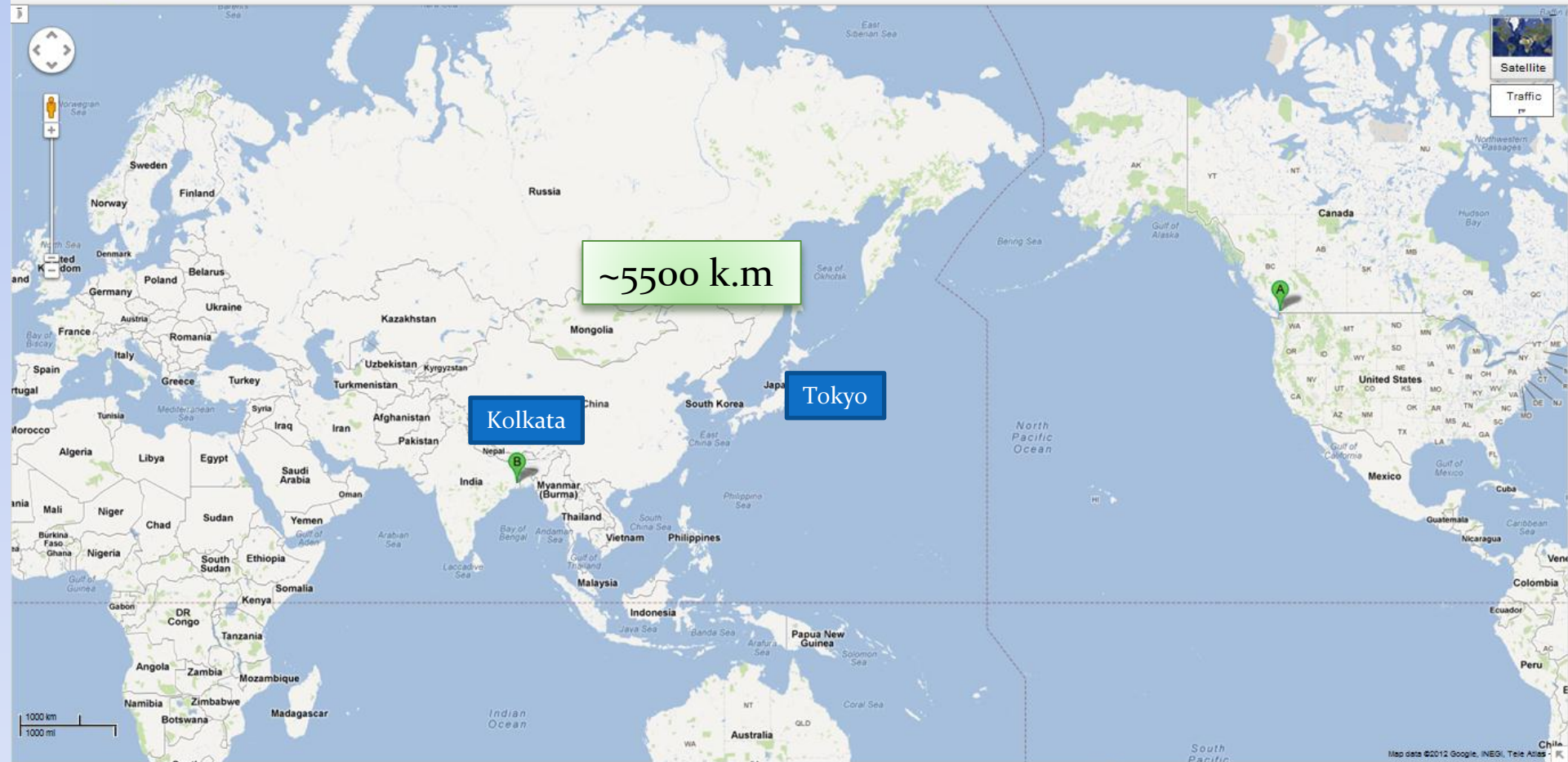


ANURIB project at VECC plans & preparations

Nabhiraj P Y

On behalf of RIB group and staff of VECC

Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Kolkata,
India



VECC

Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre

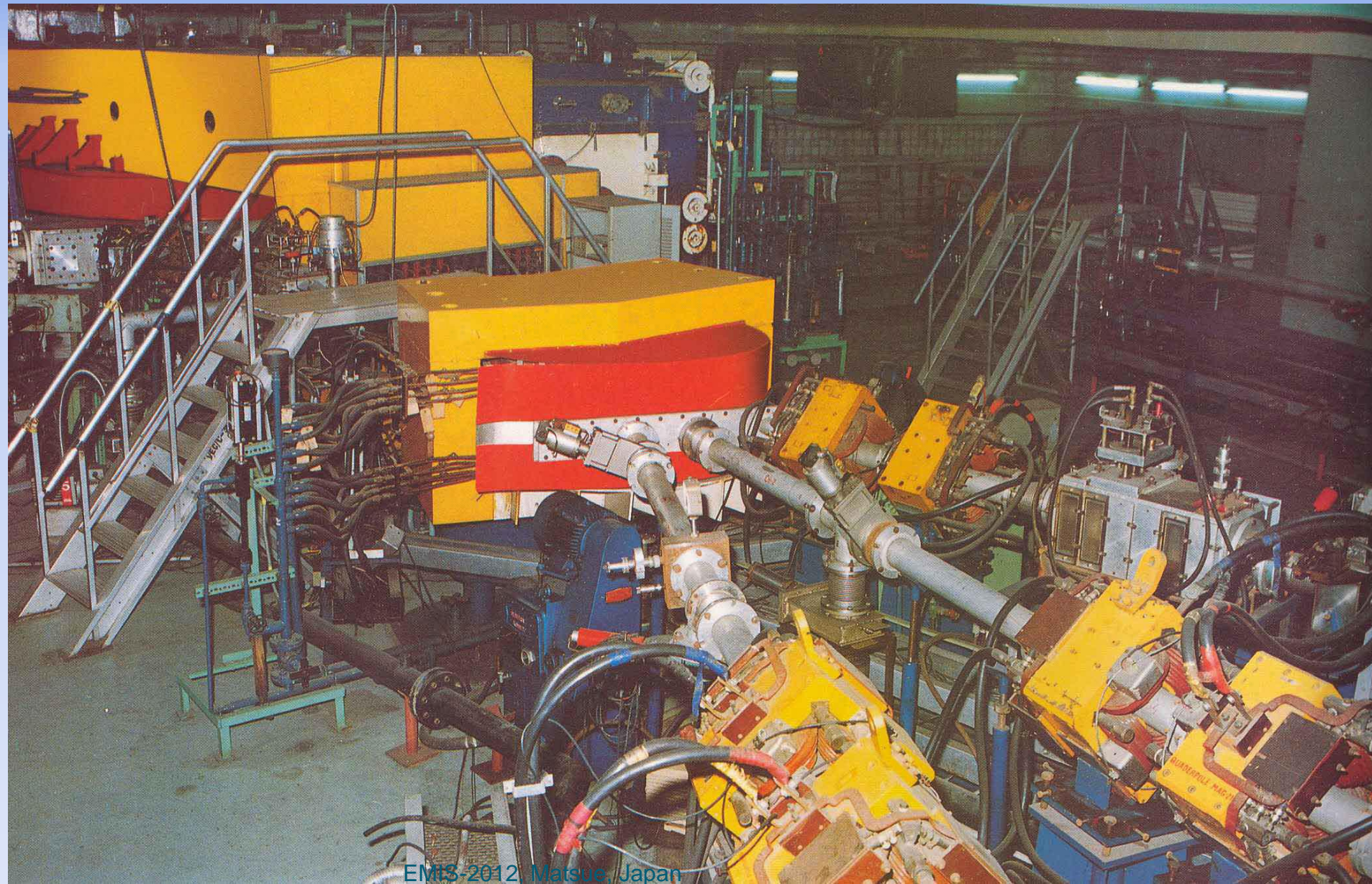
– main accelerator projects

- K₁₃₀ cyclotron (since 1977)
- Superconducting cyclotron – internal beam, efforts on to extract external beam
- Last 12 years – design & development of low energy ISOL type RIB facility around the K₁₃₀ cyclotron

K-500 Superconducting Cyclotron



K-130 Room Temperature Cyclotron



Outline of talk

- ANURIB project – scheme
- Activities at VECC in preparation for ANURIB
 - Low energy RIB facility around K₁₃₀ cyclotron ✓
 - First production of RIB ✓
 - 10 MeV SC injector for electron linac
- Gap areas to be filled in coming 2-3 years
 - Superconducting heavy-ion linac
 - Target module design & R&D on uranium targets
- Summary

ANURIB

A National facility for Unstable and Rare Ion Beams

- To be built around super-conducting electron linac photo-fission driver for production of neutron-rich RIB
- Will accelerate both RIB and stable isotope beams
- Ring cyclotron for acceleration to high energy
- Combines features of ISOL & PFS type facilities. Possibility for fragmentation of RI beams.

Project
implementation
strategy

ANURIB

Phase-2 : 2017-2024

INR. 705 crore
\$130M

Phase-1 : 2012-2017

*ANURIB ph-1
(12th plan project)

INR. 165 crore
~ \$30M

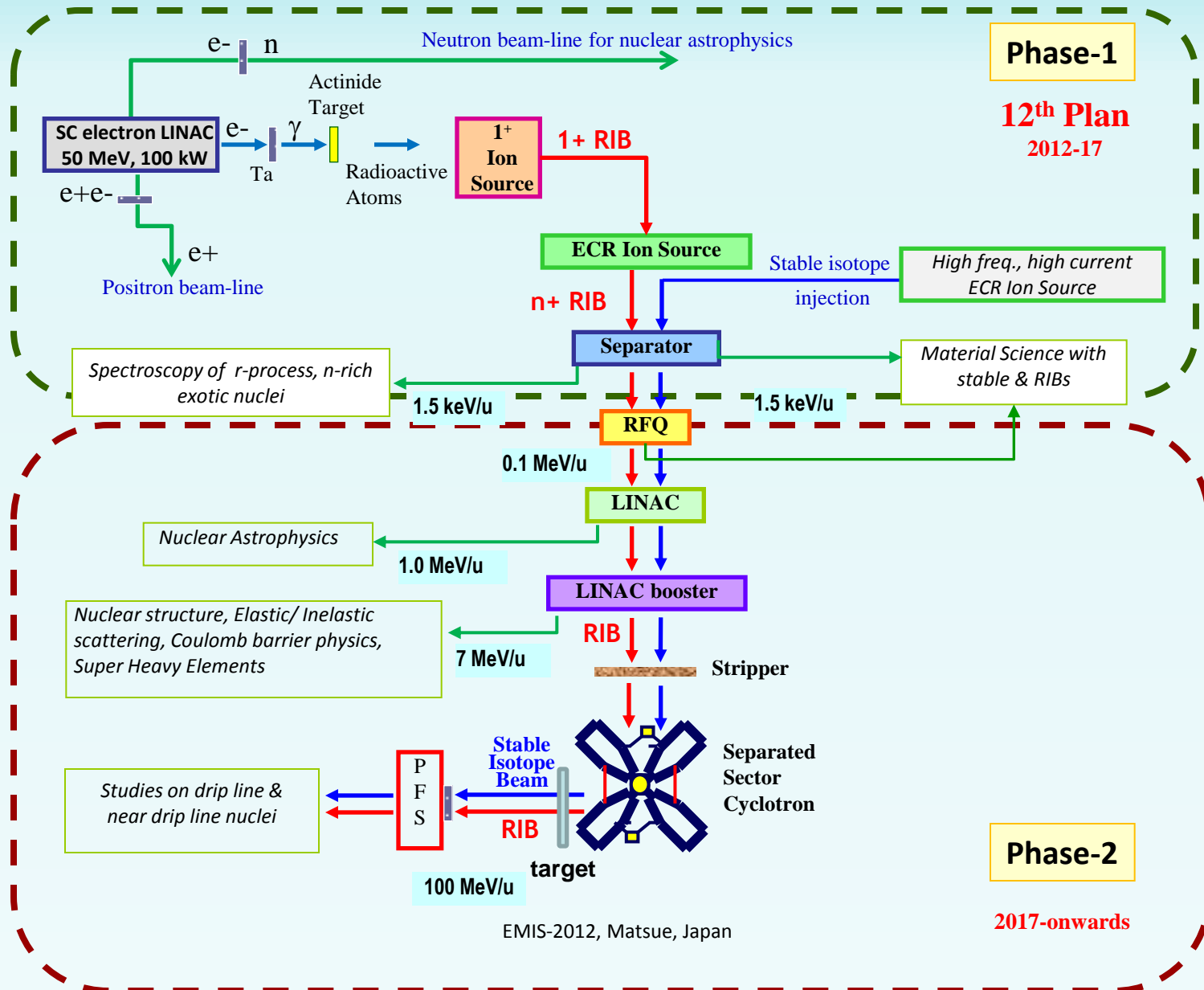
*Superconducting linacs for electron &
heavy-ions :Advance RIB phase-2
(12th plan project)

INR. 85 crore
~\$15M

*Two different projects with well defined deliverables and minimal inter-dependence

ANURIB facility

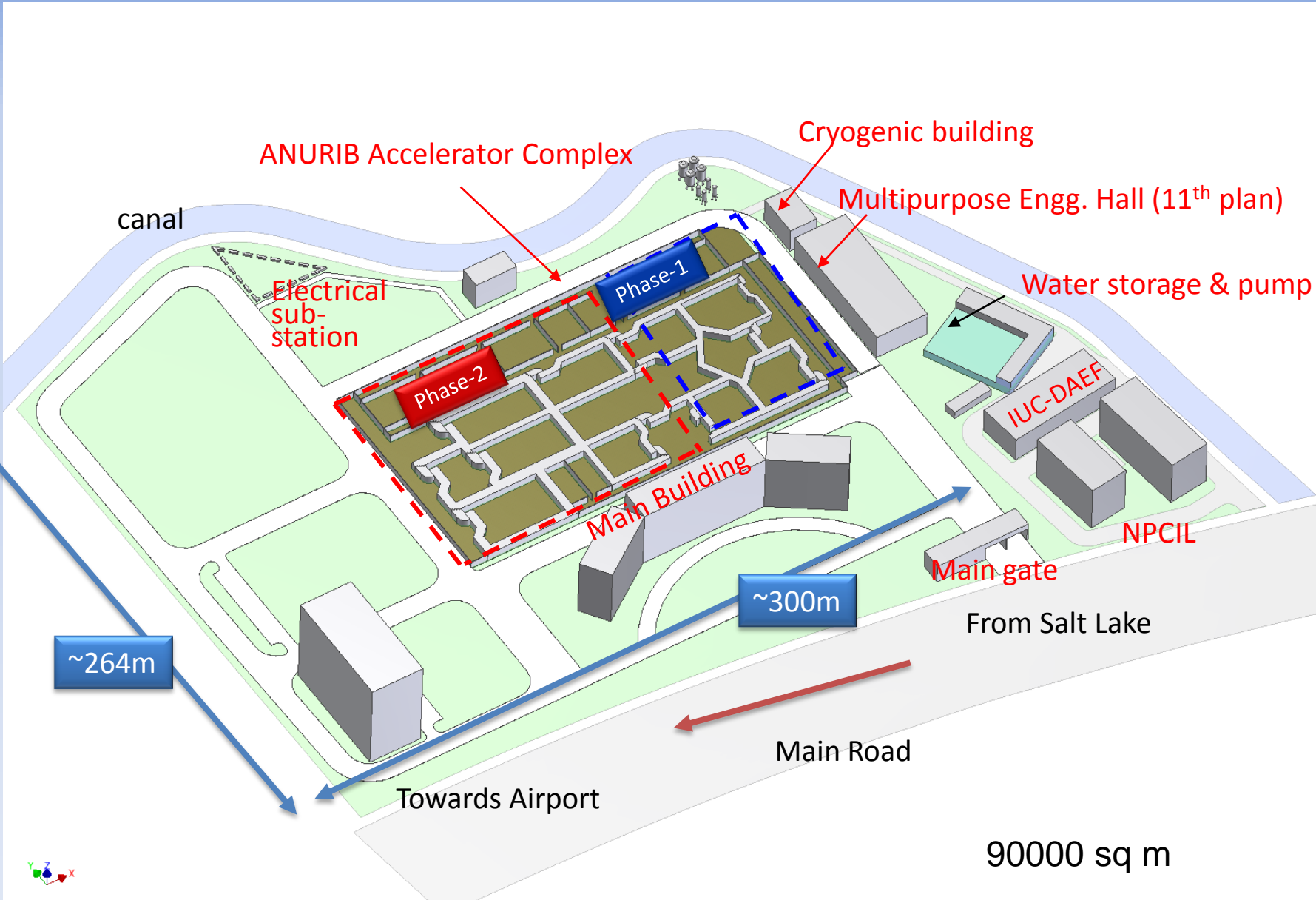
A National Facility for Unstable and Rare Isotope Beams



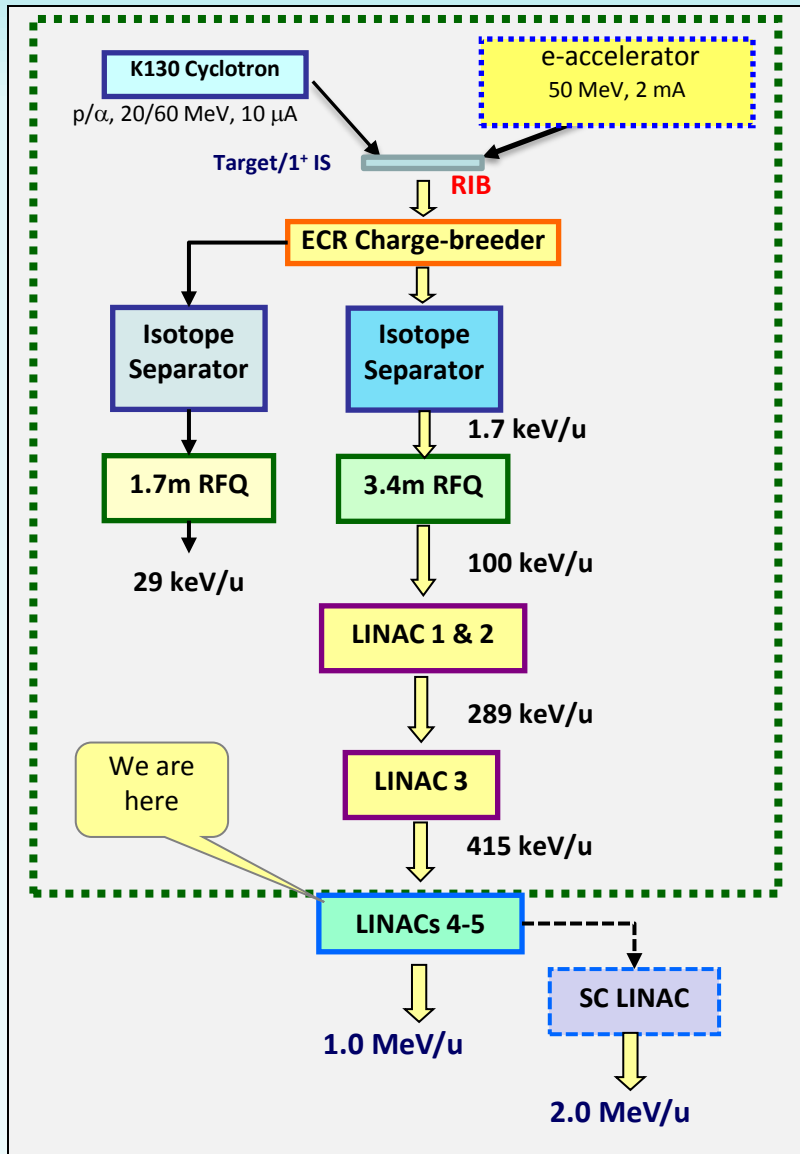
12th plan ANURIB Phase-1 Activities

1. Physics & Engineering Design of entire ANURIB facility (both phases)
2. Construction of high power actinide target modules, Accelerator Cryo-Module (ACM) for electron-linac, ECR ion-source, low energy beam line (Isotope Separator)
3. Experimental facility for 1.5 keV/u beams – nuclear spectroscopy of r-process nucleo-synthesis nuclei, laser spectroscopy, ion-beam based material science
4. Design of phase-1 building & AERB clearance
5. R&D on high current injector, prototype development
6. Construction of Phase-1 building that will house the following:
 - (i) Electron linac
 - (ii) Target stations
 - (iii) ECR ion-source
 - (iv) Isotope separator
 - (v) Neutron facility cave
 - (vi) Misc. expt. cave
 - (vii) positron cave

ANURIB – tentative layout plan

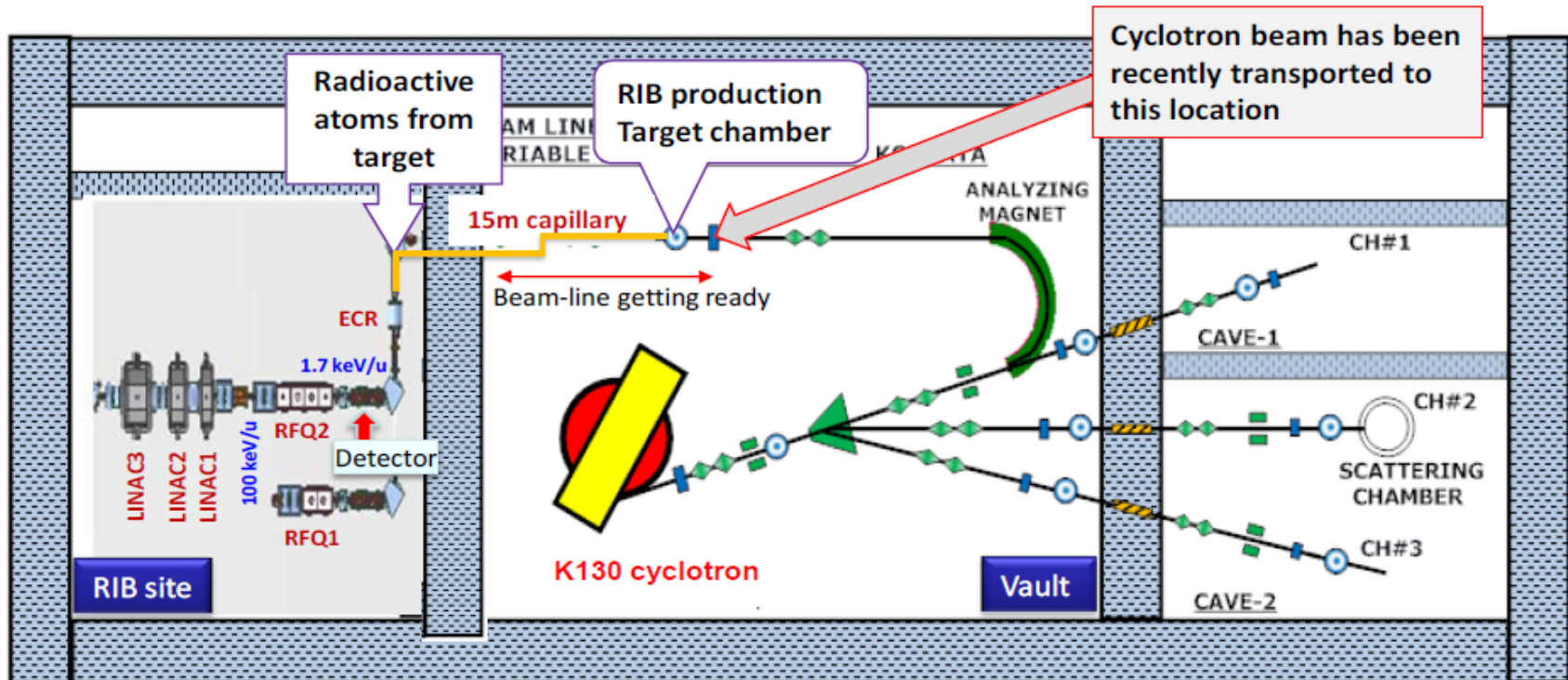


Towards our aim..



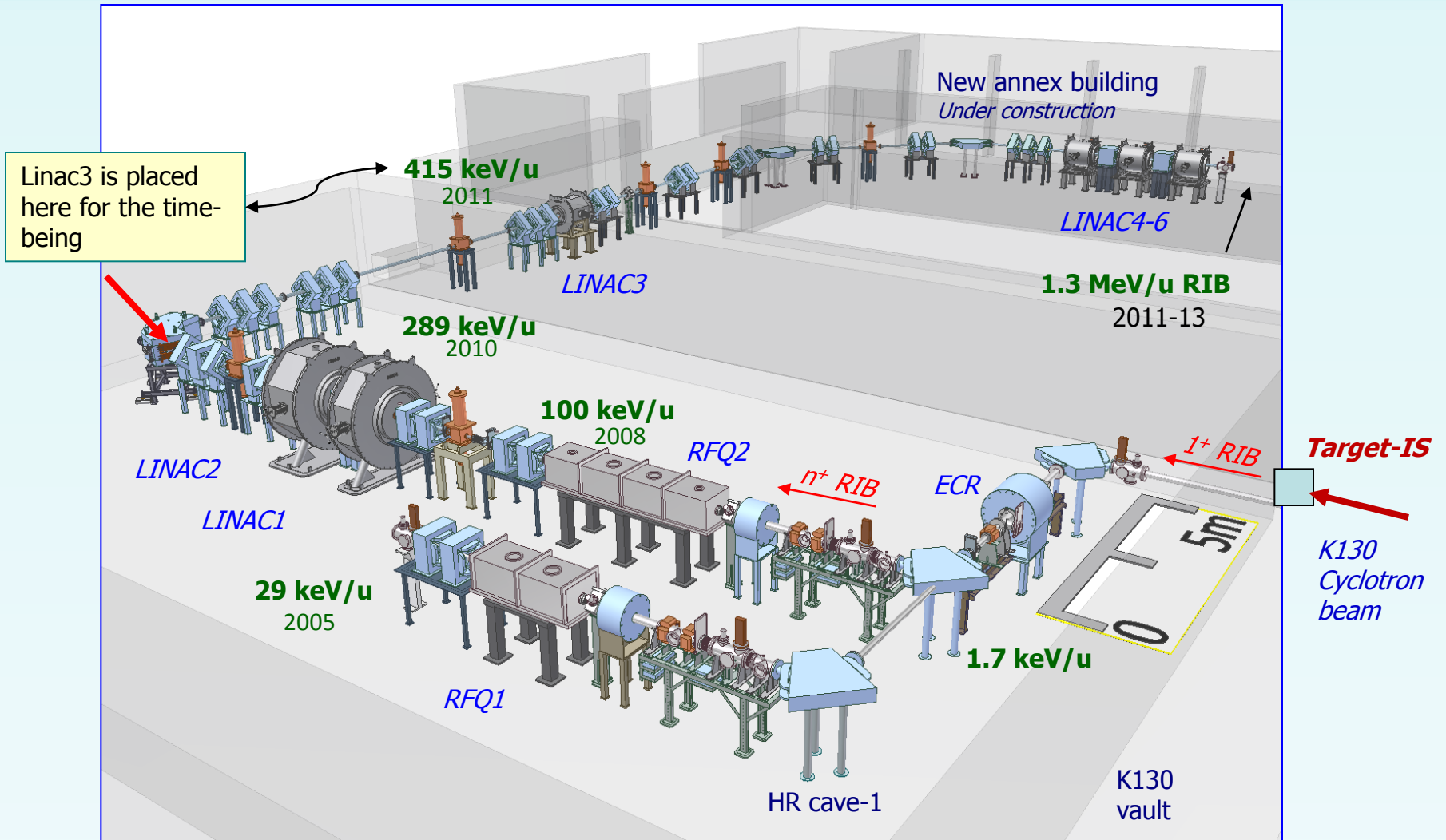
- Developed 1st RFQ in the country (29 keV/u; 2005). Second RFQ commissioned in 2008 (100 keV/u). Fully indigenous development.
- Developed 1st IH-Linac in the country. Linac-1 & 2 & 3 are already commissioned; Linac 4 tested; Linac 5 being ordered. Both to be installed in new annex building by 2013
- May 12, 2012 – First RIB : ^{14}O (71 sec) accelerated to 1.4 MeV through RFQ. Intensity after RFQ ~ 3300 pps;
- Also produced RI beams of $^{42,43}\text{K}$ and ^{41}Ar .
- Accelerated beams of $^{16}\text{O}^{4+}$ and $^{14}\text{N}^{4+}$ to 415 keV/u through Linac-3.
- Target R&D , on-line experiments ongoing.
- Superconducting Electron Linac development started, in collaboration with TRIUMF .
- Ion-beams from the facility being used for material science experiments.
- Fragment Separator based experiment & PFS design (collaboration with RIKEN)

We have successfully produced first Radioactive Ion Beams at VECC using a novel technique based on helium jet transport and combination of two skimmers. Beams of ^{14}O (half-life 71 sec), ^{41}Ar (109 min), ^{42}K (12.4 hrs) and ^{43}K (22 hrs) were produced



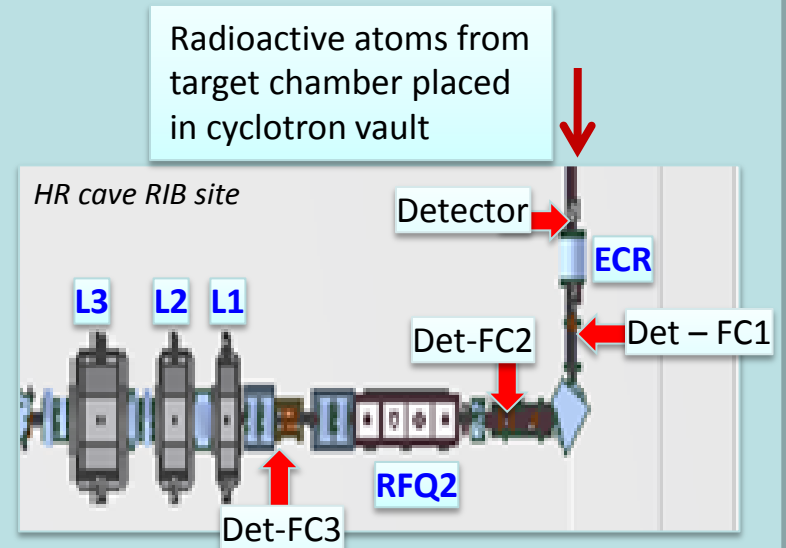
- Target chamber placed in cyclotron vault.
- Reaction products transported to RIB site using gas-jet recoil transport method
- Reaction products stopped on a porous RVCF catcher placed inside ECR ion-source.
- A skimmer and roots pump used to discard carrier gas

Schematic layout of RIB beam-line at VECC

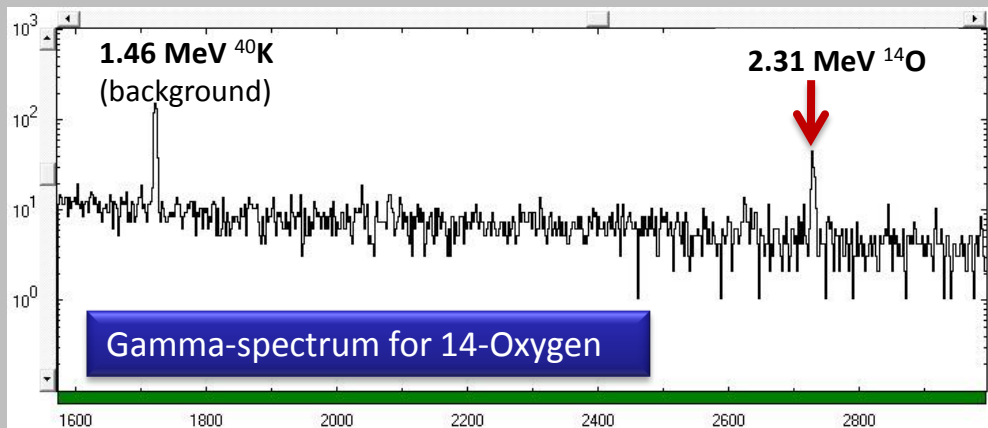


List of RIBs produced

RIB	Prod. route	T1/2	pps @ ECR exit (FC1)	pps @ before RFQ (FC2)	pps @ after RFQ (FC3)
^{14}O	$^{14}\text{N}(p, n)$	71 s	6.7×10^4	5.0×10^3	3.2×10^3
^{42}K	$^{40}\text{Ar}(\alpha, pn)$	12.36 hr	3.1×10^4	2.7×10^3	-
^{43}K	$^{40}\text{Ar}(\alpha, p)$	22.3 hr	2.0×10^4	1.2×10^3	-
^{41}Ar	$^{40}\text{Ar}(\alpha, 2pn)$	109 min	4.6×10^3	1.3×10^3	-



Location of detectors



Optimized parameter	value
beam	$^{14}\text{O}^{2+}$
ECR ext. vol.	12.3 kV
RFQ power	10 kW cw
RFQ vane vol.	27 kV

RFQ parameters for 14-Oxygen

What have we achieved so far...

ECR ion source

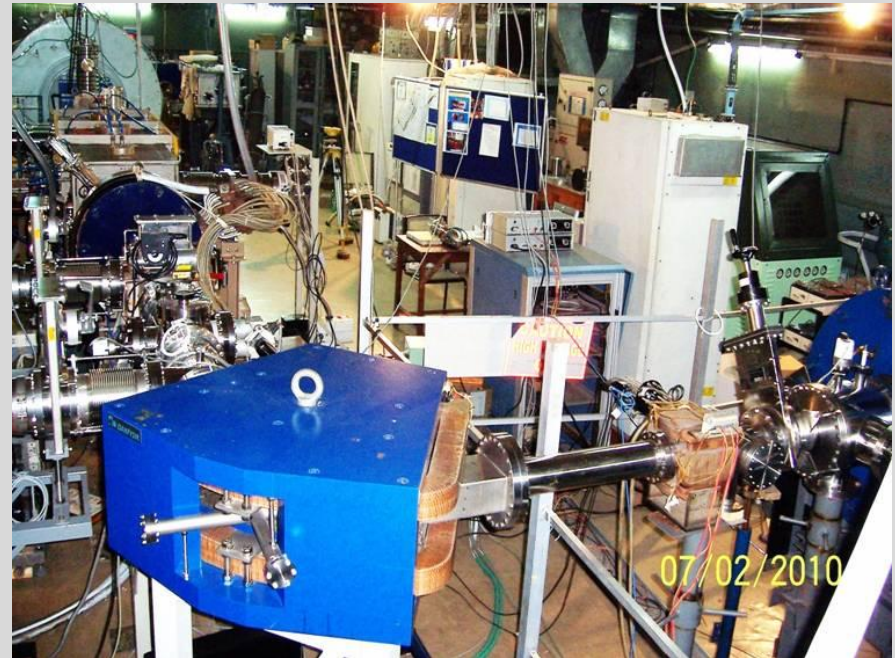
*Nucl. Instrum. & Meth. A 447 (2000) 345 ;
Nucl. Instrum. & Meth. A547 (2005)270.*

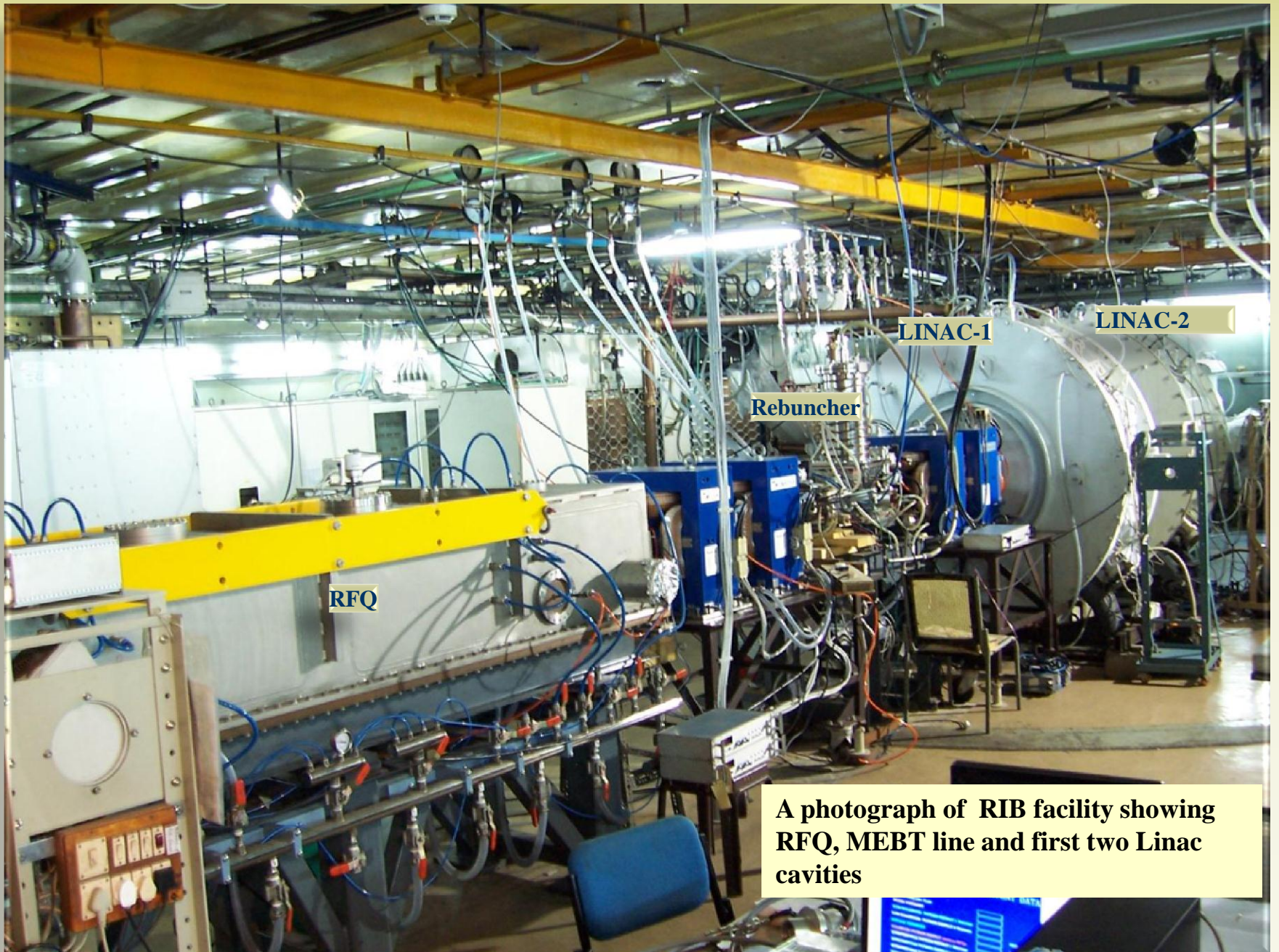


6.4 GHz on-line ECR

Separator (ECR-RFQ beam-line)

Nucl. Instrum. & Meth. A562 (2006)41





RFQ

Rebuncher

LINAC-1

LINAC-2

A photograph of RIB facility showing RFQ, MEBT line and first two Linac cavities

Milestones ...

RFQ1: Sept 2005

Output energy = 29 keV/u

*Rev Sci Instrum. 78 (2007) 043303 ;
Rev. Sci. Instrum. 80, (2009) 103303*



First RFQ in the country

RFQ2: July 2008

Output energy = 99 keV/u

*Rev Sci Instrum. 81 (2010) 023301
Rev. Sci. Instrum. 80, (2009) 103303*

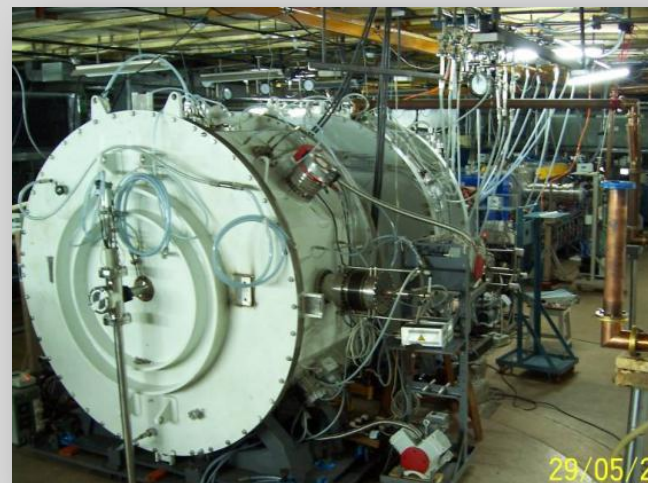


Stable isotope beams accelerated in RFQ used for material science experiments

Linac1: 2008, energy = 187 keV/u



Linac2: 2010, energy = 289 keV/u



Linac3: 2011, energy = 415 keV/u



Linac4: 2012, energy = 718 keV/u

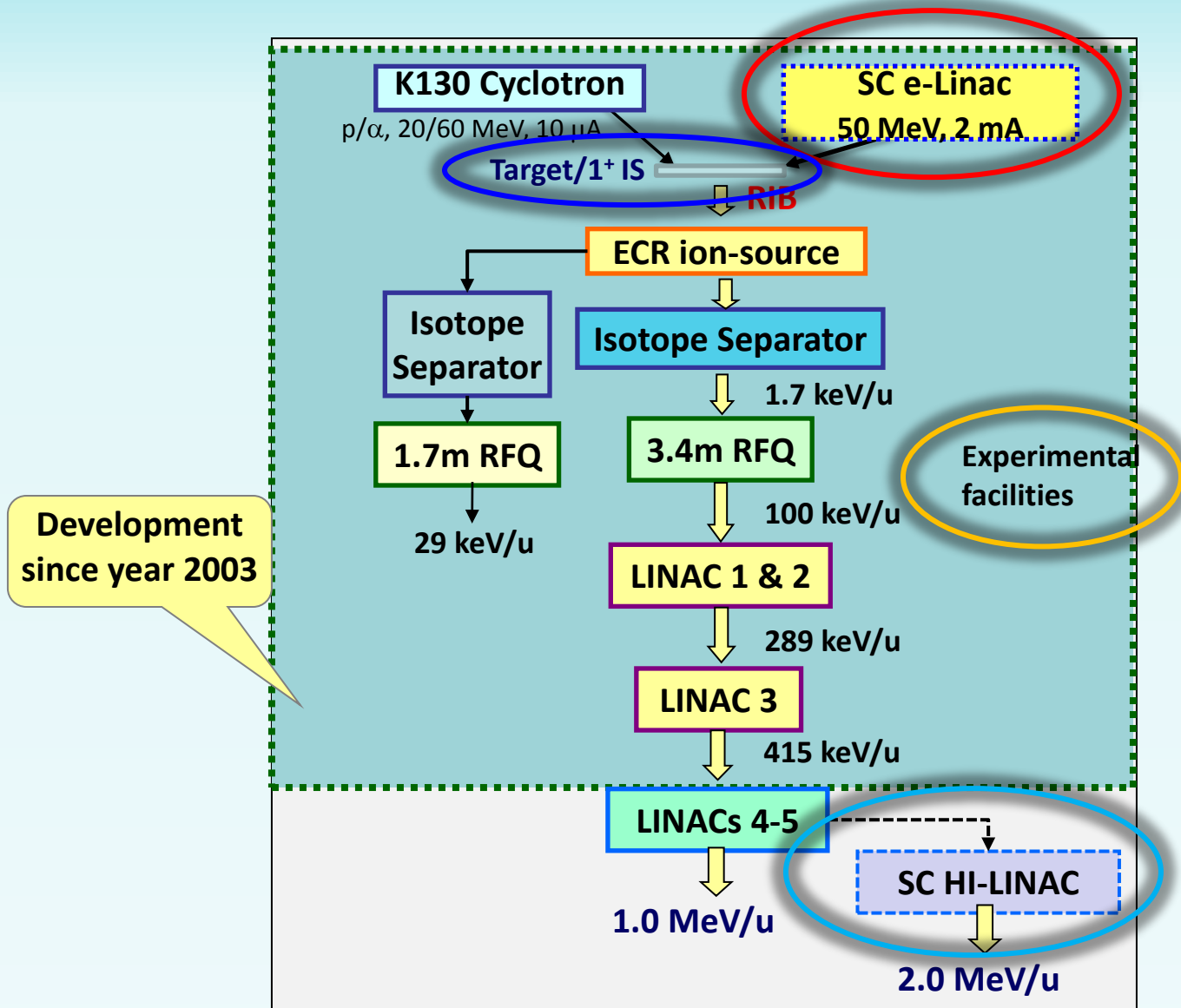


Nucl. Instrum. & Meth. A560 (2006)182
Pramana 75 (2010) 485.
Nucl. Instrum. & Meth. A 631 (2011)
12/16/2012

Stable isotope beams accelerated to 415 keV/u

EMIS-2012, Matsue, Japan

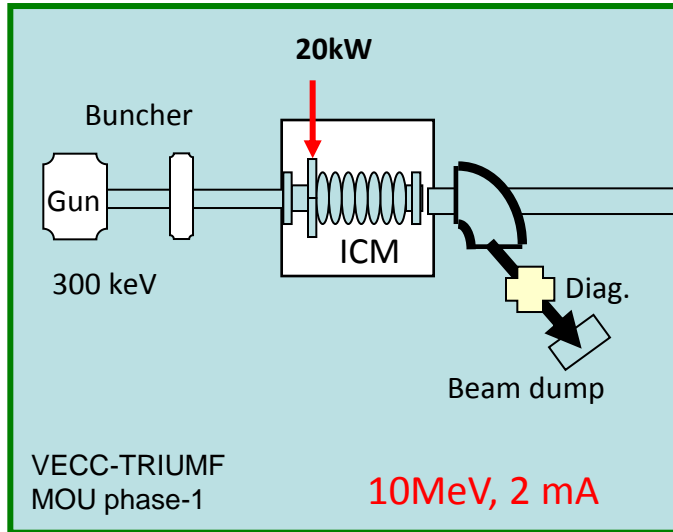
Radioactive Ion Beam – Activities in coming years



50 MeV Superconducting Electron Linac – VECC-TRIUMF collaboration

Injector

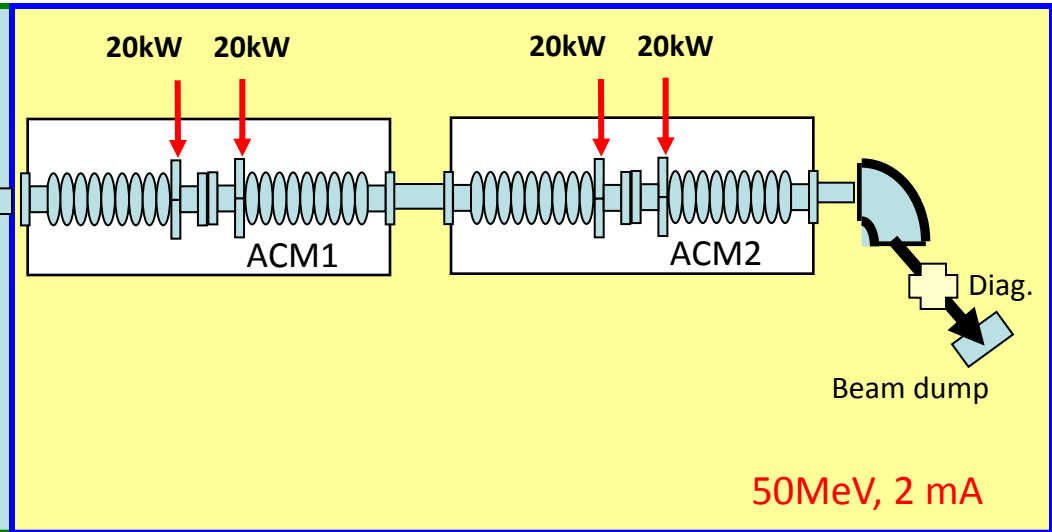
300 keV to 10 MeV



Phase-1 : 2009 – 2013

Accelerator

10 MeV to 50 MeV

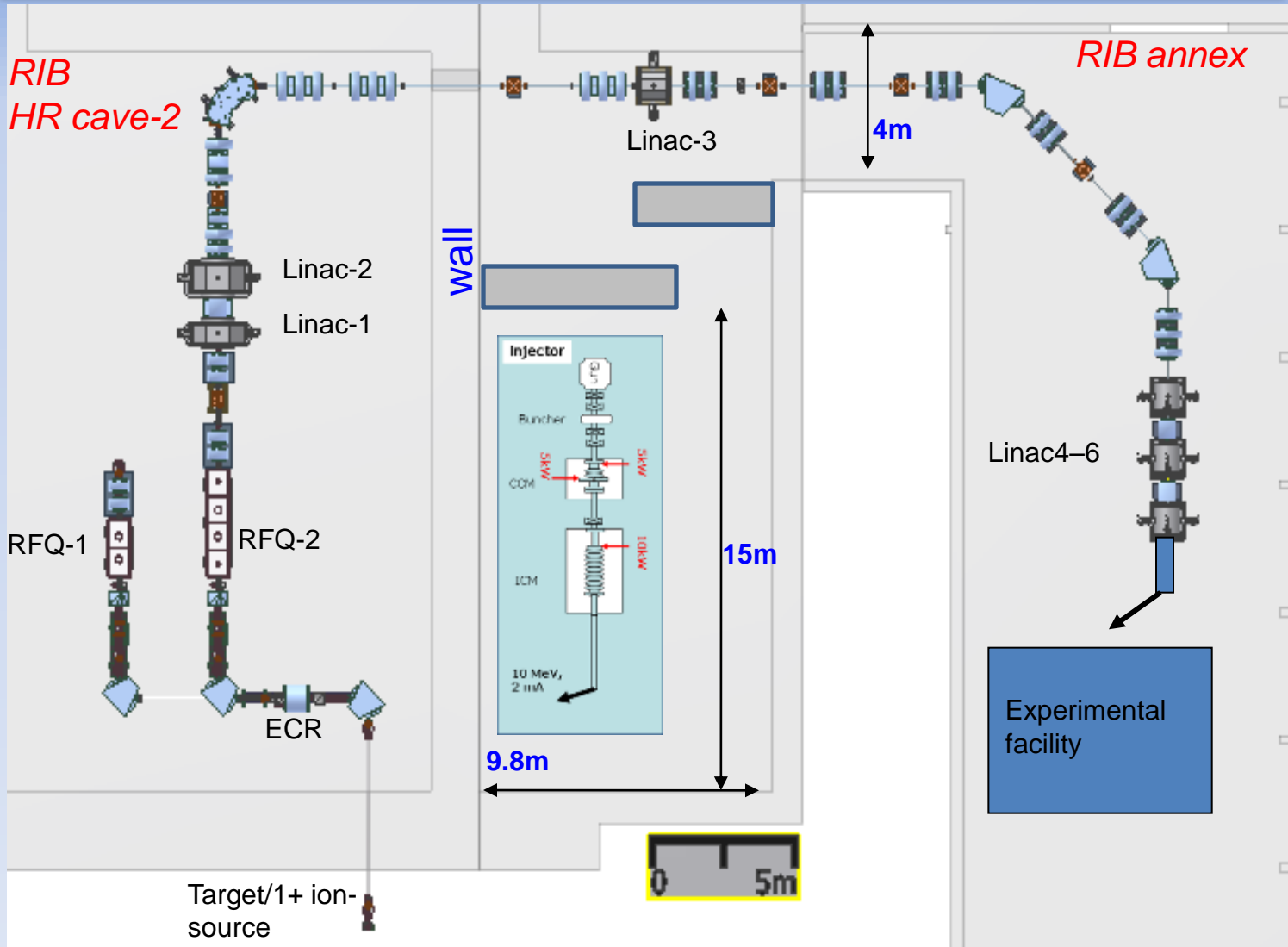


Phase-2 : 2013 – 2017

- 50 MeV, 2 mA; 100 kW CW, 1.3 GHz, 2 deg K; Being developed in collaboration with TRIUMF
- Production of neutron rich nuclei through photo-fission of Uranium
- based on 1.3 GHz, 2K SRF technology. High current CW acceleration – heavy beam loading, high cryogenic loads

EMIS-2012, Matsue, Japan

Location of 10 MeV Electron Linac Injector at HR Cave 1

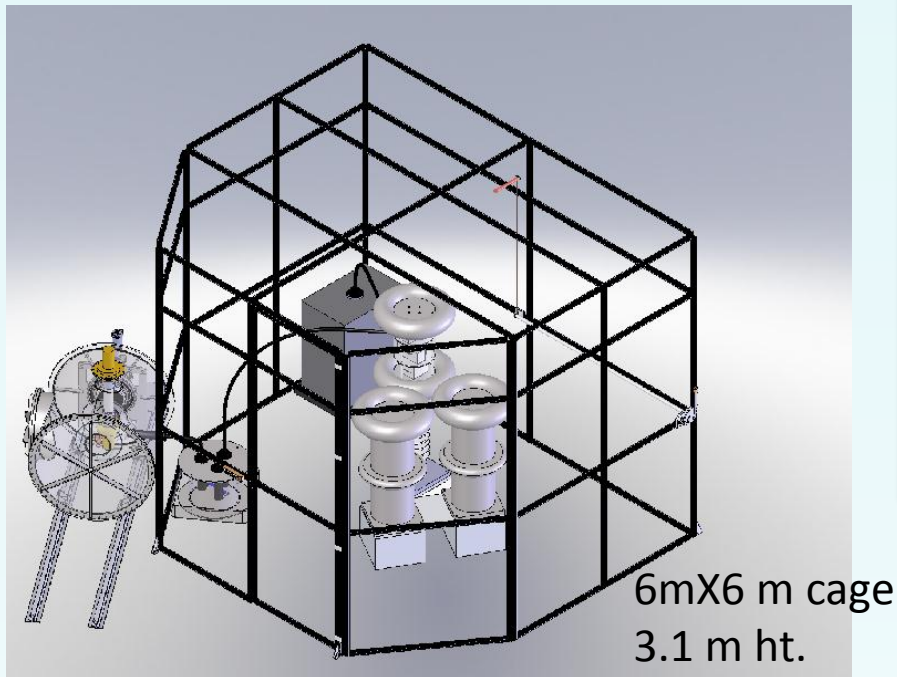
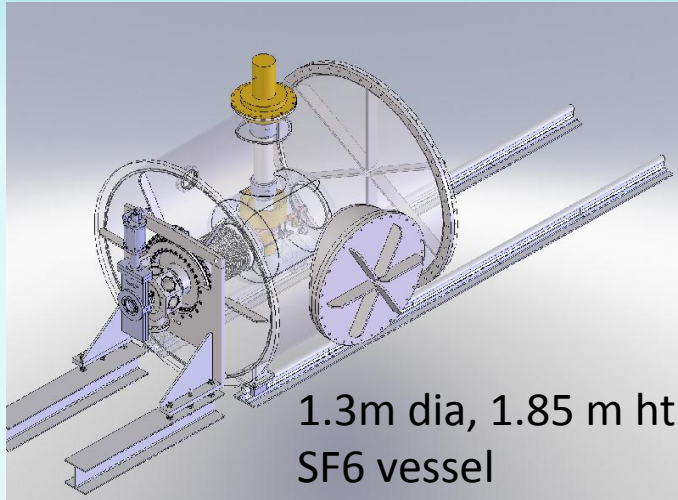


K130 vault

Cyclotron beam

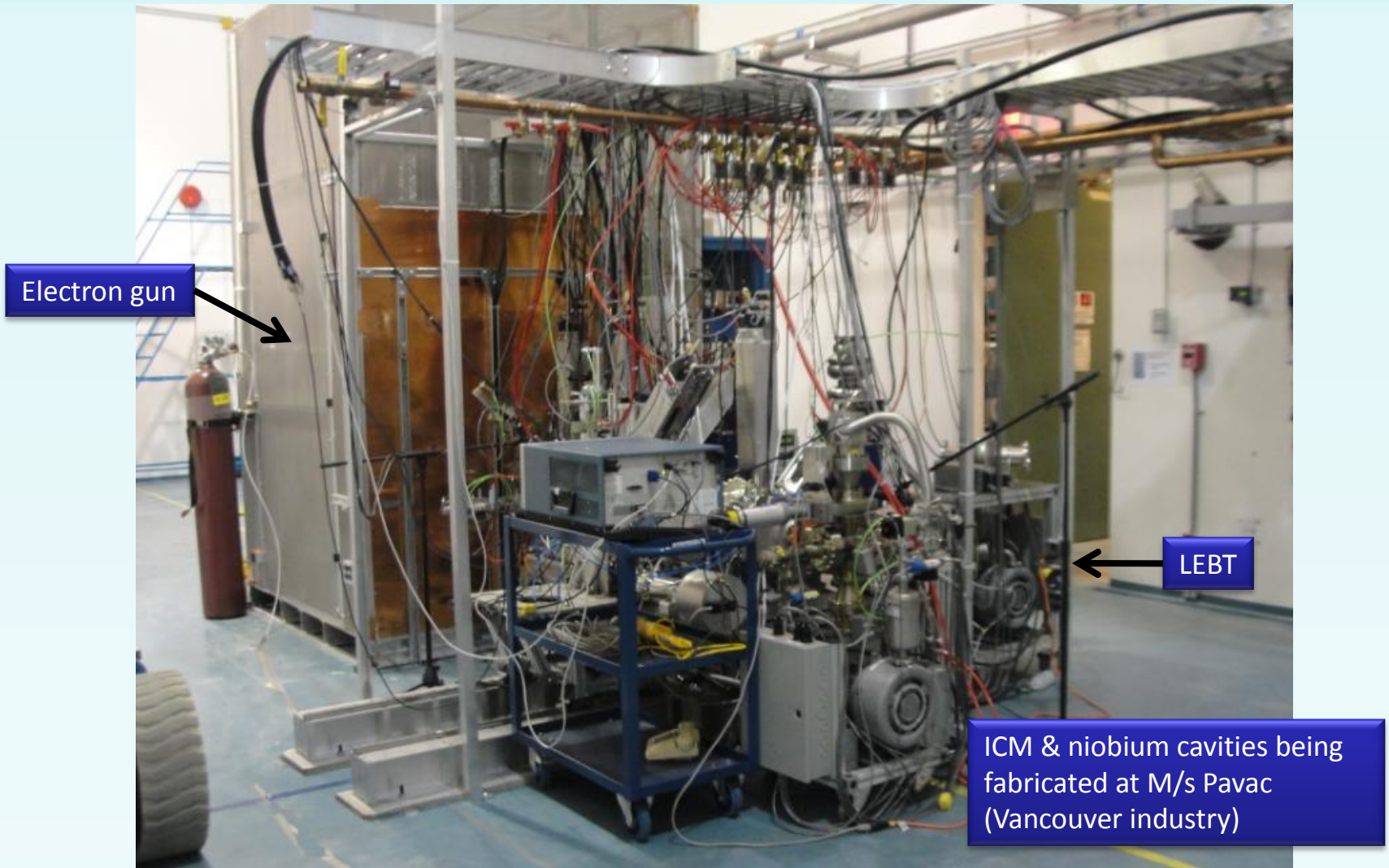
EMIS-2012, Matsue, Japan

Site limitation in testing 10 MeV Injector at HR Cave 1

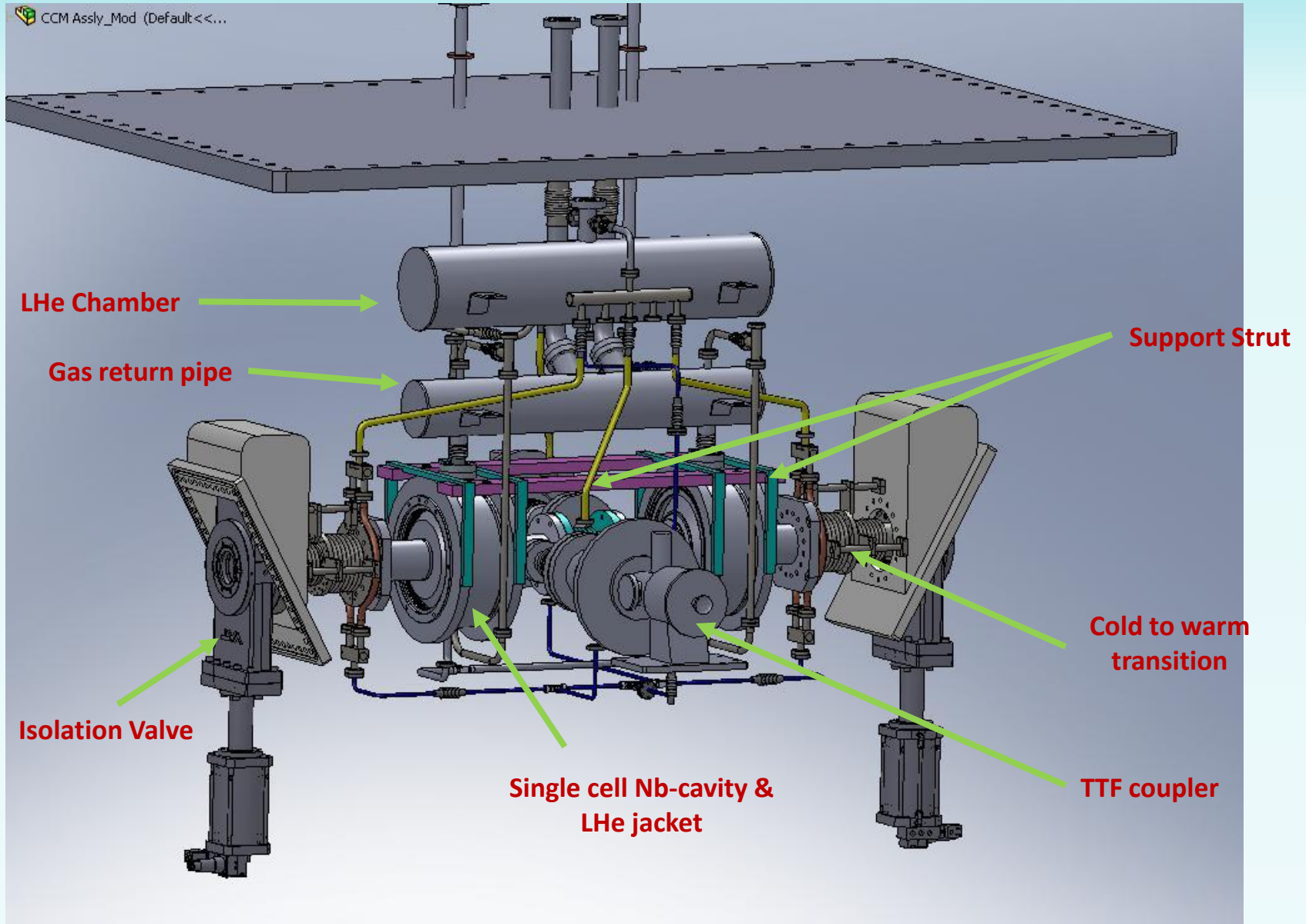


- e-Linac injector test area at VECC Kolkata has site limitations – will not allow 300 keV gun installation
 - 10 m x 15m available
 - ceiling is 3 m high
 - no experience in SF6 handling
- 10 MeV Injector at VECC campus to be tested with 100kV gun

VECC e-Linac test area set-up at TRIUMF for beam tests of ICM

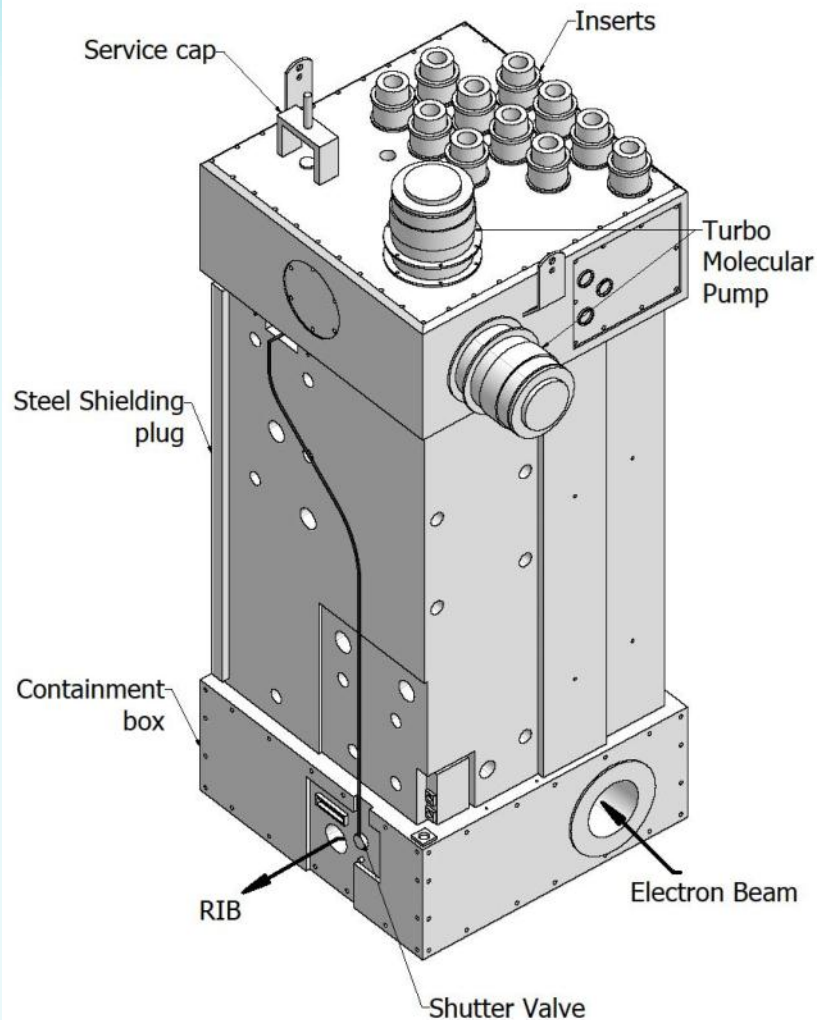


Capture Cryo-Module (CCM) for 10 MeV Injector



Manas Mondal, A. Sampath, A. Bose, Bob Laxdal

RIB Target/Ion-source (TIS) Module



Three Dimensional view of target/ion source module

Based on TRIUMF design

Main features

- Target /IS module can be lifted & transferred directly to hot-cell facility for maintenance.
- ANURIB beam-line will have 2 target stations. 3 target modules needed – two placed in RIB beam-line and third kept ready for use when TIS module 1 or 2 is Removed for maintenance.
- high voltage inserts, o-rings etc. away from radiation zone.

collaborations ...



RIKEN Japan – Physics design of accelerators, exotic nuclei physics



SAMEER Mumbai – RF transmitters



CMERI Durgapur – RFQ vanes, posts



TRIUMF Canada – SC electron linac

Summary

- VECC is planning to build a facility for rare isotope beams – the ANURIB facility
- It is to be built around a superconducting electron linac photo-fission driver as primary accelerator
- Much development has been done at VECC in preparation for the ANURIB facility for past decade or so.
- 10 MeV superconducting electron linac Injector is being developed in collaboration with TRIUMF for the e-Linac
- New areas of collaboration namely design & development of target module and SC-QWR cavities

Thank you