

# Design of LINAC-100 and LINAC-30 for new rare isotope facility project DERICA at JINR

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Physics Institute, Moscow, Russia

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Physics, Moscow, Russia

# Contents:

- DERICA (Dubna Electron – Radioactive Ion Collider fAcility) project at JINR:  
motivation, physical aims, general structure and site
- LINAC-100 initial layout and beam dynamics
- LINAC-30 initial layout
- DERICA: possible collaboration
- Conclusions

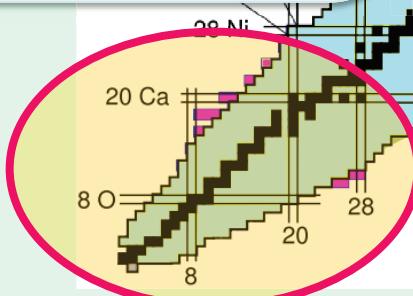
# What is at JINR (Flerov Lab.) today

Elements 102 - 108 and 113 - 118  
were synthesized at FLNR JINR

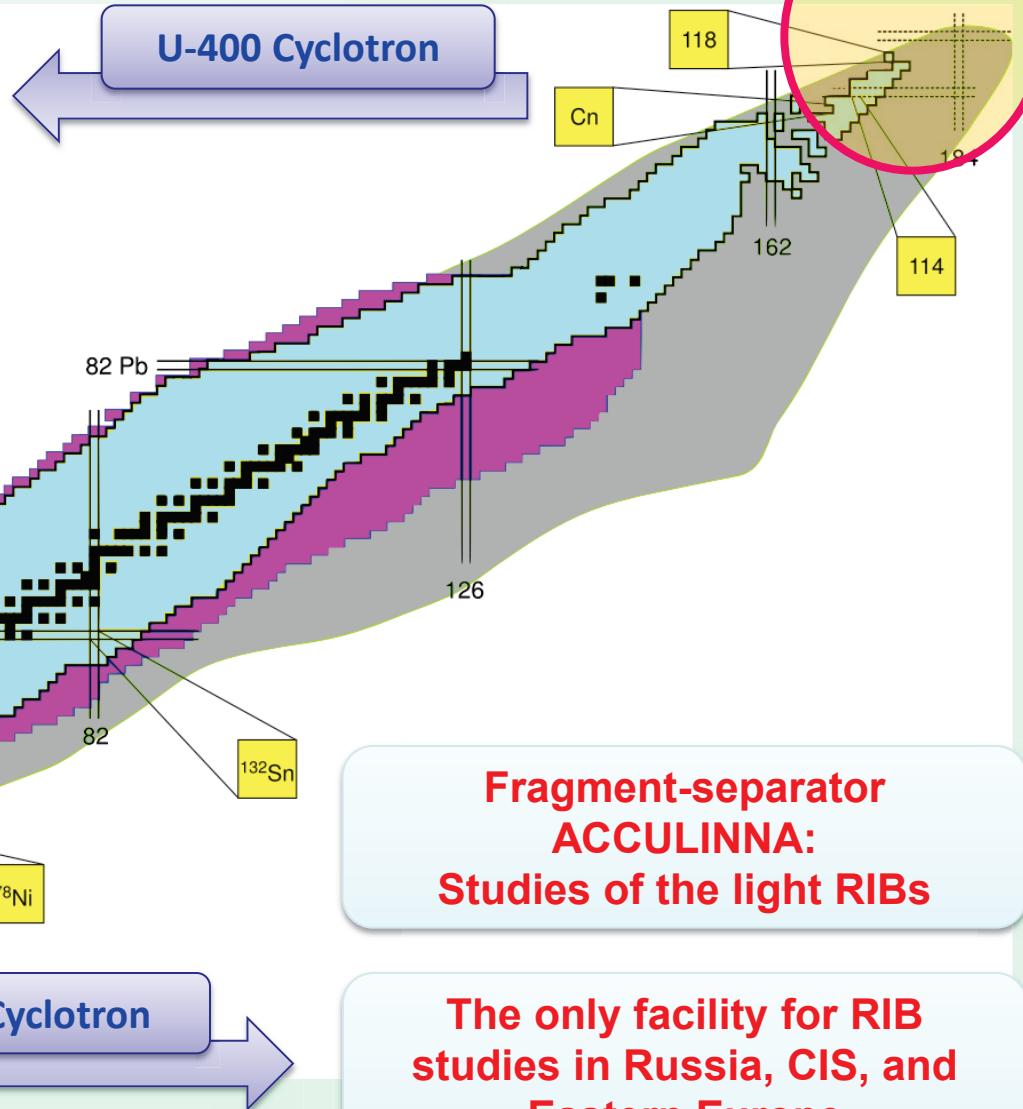
Superheavy “isle of stability”  
discovered

New elements

114Fl Flerovium  
116Lv Livermorium  
113Nh Nihonium  
115Mc Moscovium  
117Ts Tennessine  
118Og Oganesson  
recognized recently



U-400 Cyclotron



Fragment-separator  
**ACCULINNA:**  
Studies of the light RIBs

The only facility for RIB  
studies in Russia, CIS, and  
Eastern Europe

# 7-year planning prospects

**“Factory of superheavy elements”**

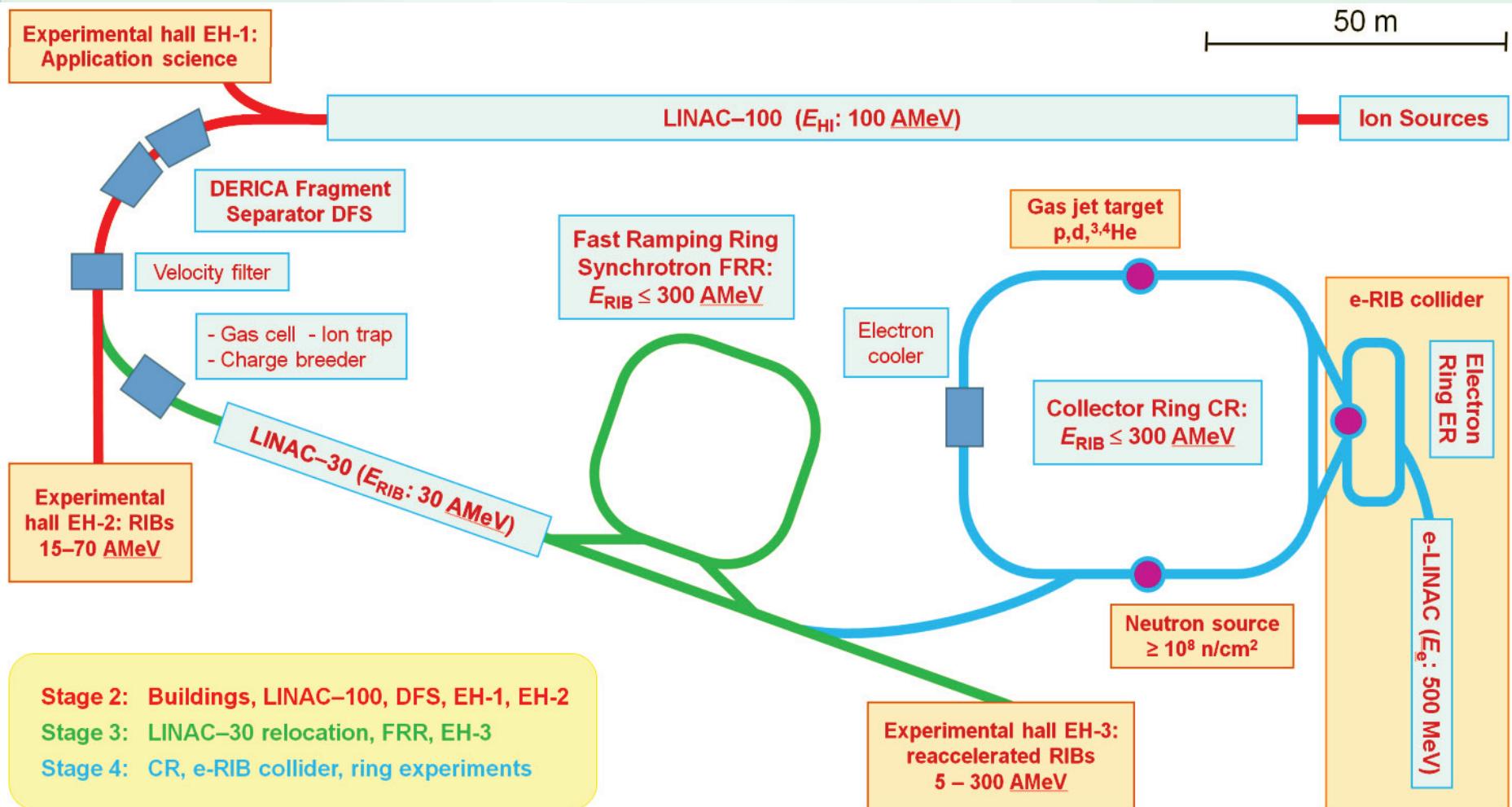
**Stage: mounting of equipment**

**Investment: ~55 M€**



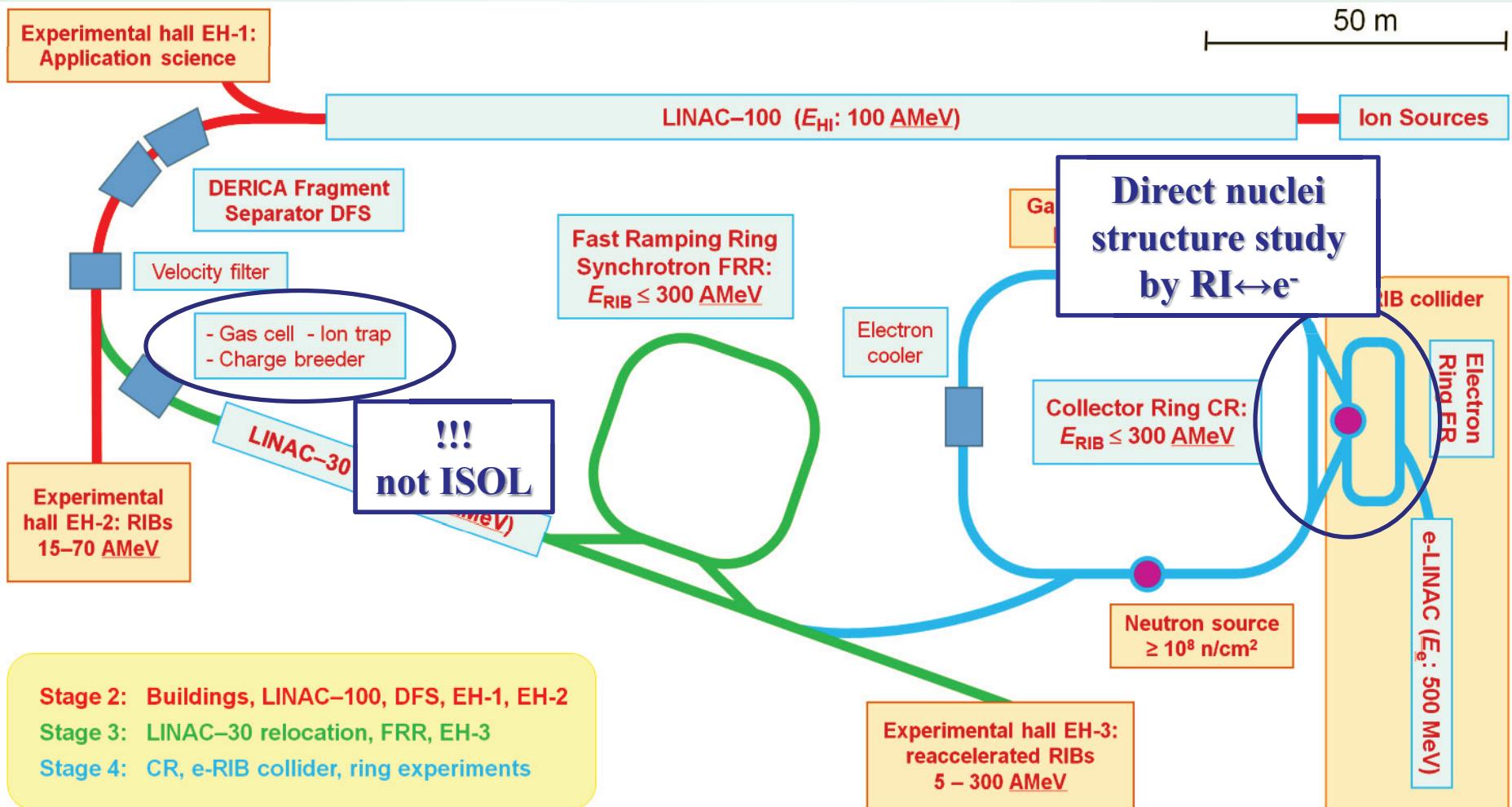
# DERICA - Dubna Electron – Radioactive Ion Collider fAcility – project of RIB-factory for rp-process study

## General layout



# DERICA - Dubna Electron – Radioactive Ion Collider fAcility – project of RIB-factory for rp-process study

## General layout



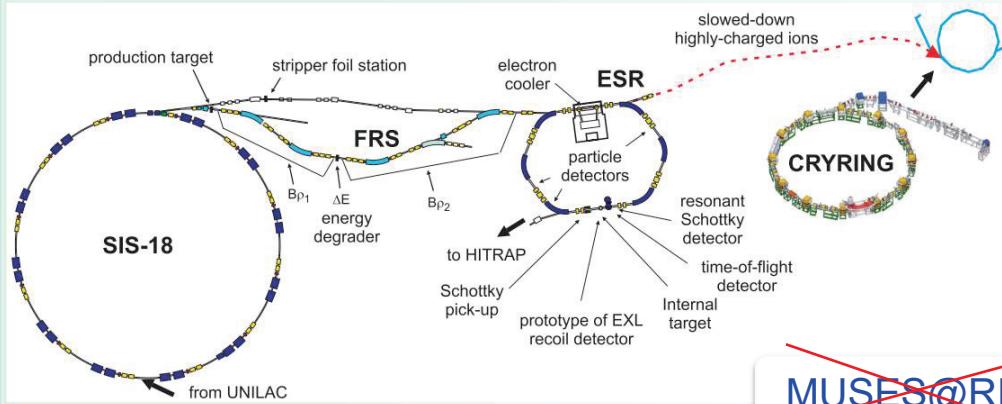
# Why it has happened this way?

~~TSR/ISOLDE@CERN~~

~~ELISe/NESR@F  
AIR~~



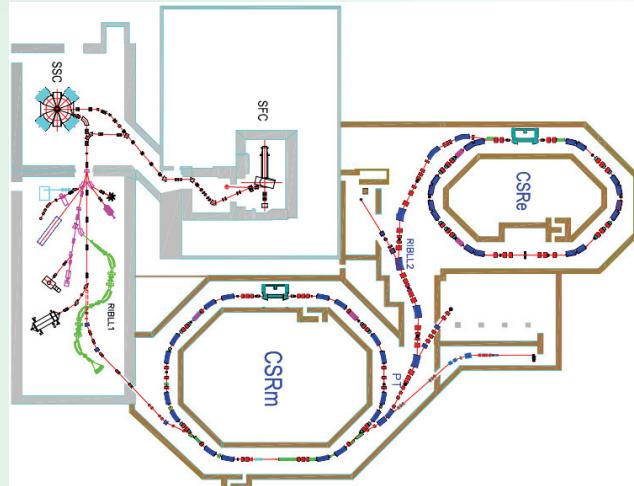
ESR/CRYRING@  
GSI



~~HIRFL-  
CSR@Lanzhou~~



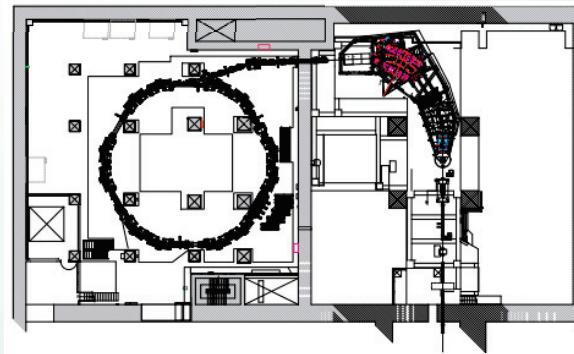
HIAF



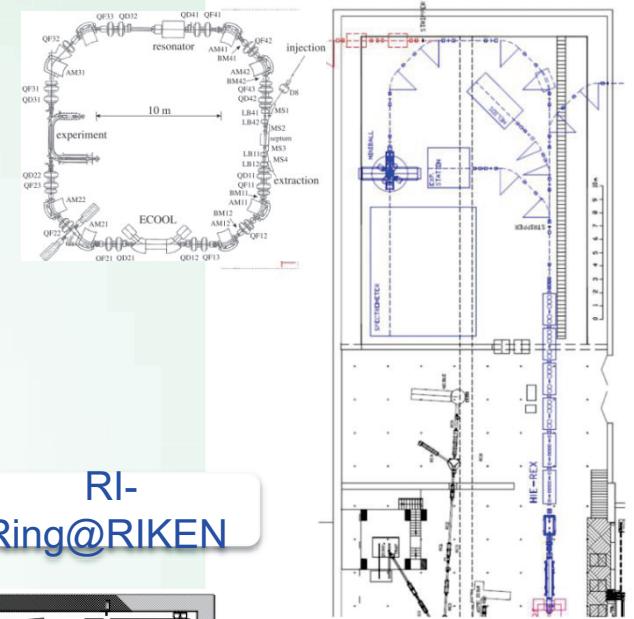
Not in sale

~~MUSES@RIK  
EN~~

RI-  
Ring@RIKEN



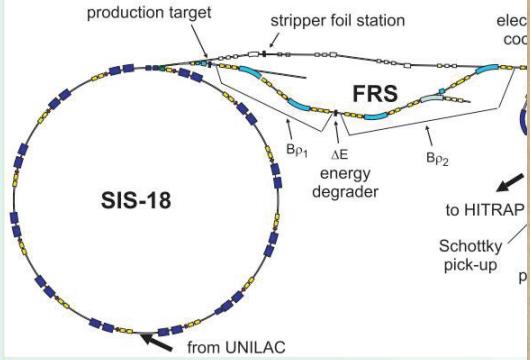
- A lot of ring projects – serious interest to the topic
- All the ring projects with e-collider abilities were cancelled or indefinitely postponed



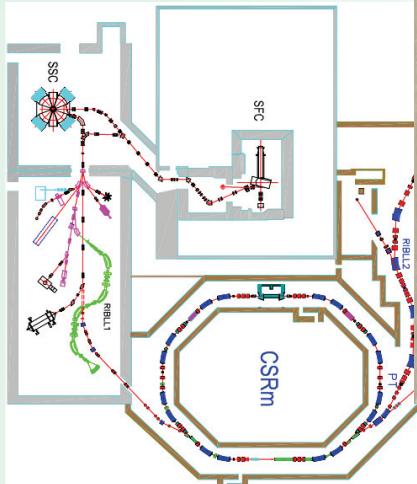
# Why it has happened this way?

~~TSR/ISOLDE@CERN~~

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AIR~~



~~HIRFL-CSR@Lanzhou~~



Not in sale

Yu.Ts. Oganessian *et. al.*,  
Z. Phys. A341 (1992) 217

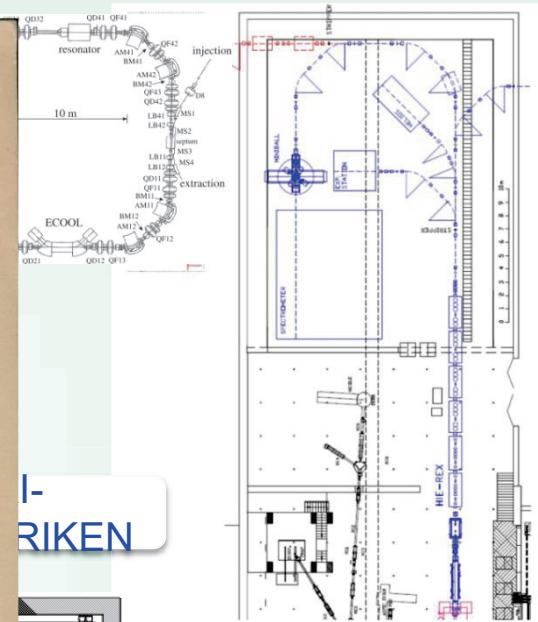
– serious interest to the  
– All the ring projects with e-collider abilities  
were cancelled or indefinitely postponed

ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ ЯДЕРНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ

K4

НАКОПИТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОМПЛЕКС  
ТАЖЕЛЫХ ИОНОВ K4-K10

Техническое предложение



I-RIKEN

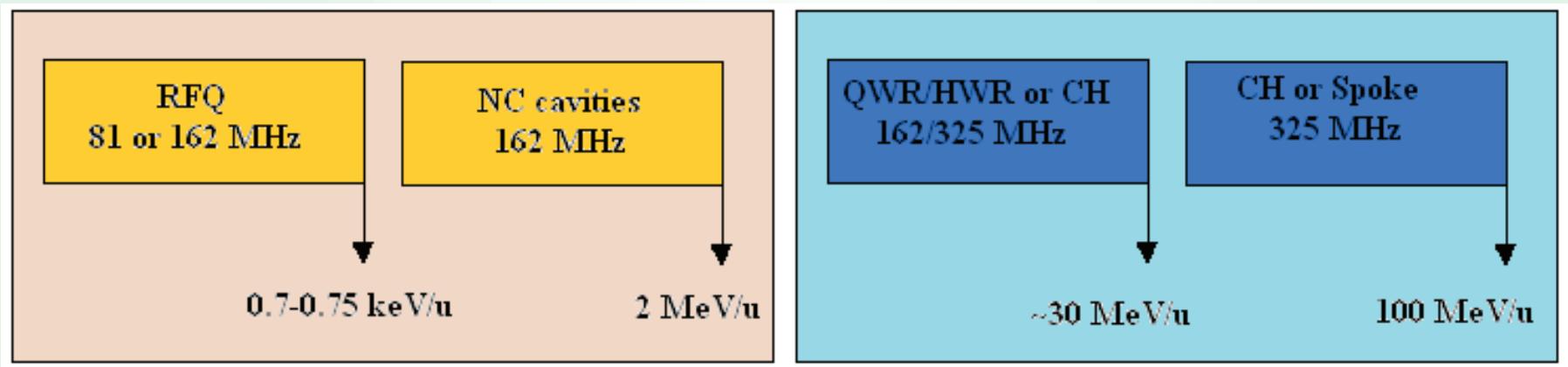
Л'ёбна 1992

K10

- DERICA site



- LINAC-100 initial layout and beam dynamics



First version of DERICA's driver LINAC-100 general layout

The supposed primary beams in the LINAC-100 accelerator. The most available charges of Bi and U correspond to modern capacities of the intensive cryogenic ECR sources.

<b>Ion</b>	<b><math>A/Z</math></b>	<b><math>I, p\mu A</math></b>
<b><math>^{11}B^{2+}</math></b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>&gt; 10</b>
<b><math>^{18}O^{3+}</math></b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>&gt; 10</b>
<b><math>^{20,22}Ne^{4+}</math></b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>&gt; 8</b>
<b><math>^{32,36}S^{6+}</math></b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>&gt; 5</b>
<b><math>^{36}Ar^{6+}</math></b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>&gt; 5</b>
<b><math>^{40,48}Ca^{7+}</math></b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>&gt; 5</b>
<b><math>^{56,64}Ni^{11+}</math></b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>&gt; 5</b>
<b><math>^{86}Kr^{15+}</math></b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5</b>
<b><math>^{132}Xe^{22+}</math></b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5</b>
<b><math>^{160}Gd^{27+}</math></b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5</b>
<b><math>^{209}Bi^{37+}</math></b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>4</b>
<b><math>^{238}U^{40+}</math></b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b><math>\sim 0.8^*</math></b>

## Base parameters of LINAC-100 RFQ both for 81 and 162 MHz

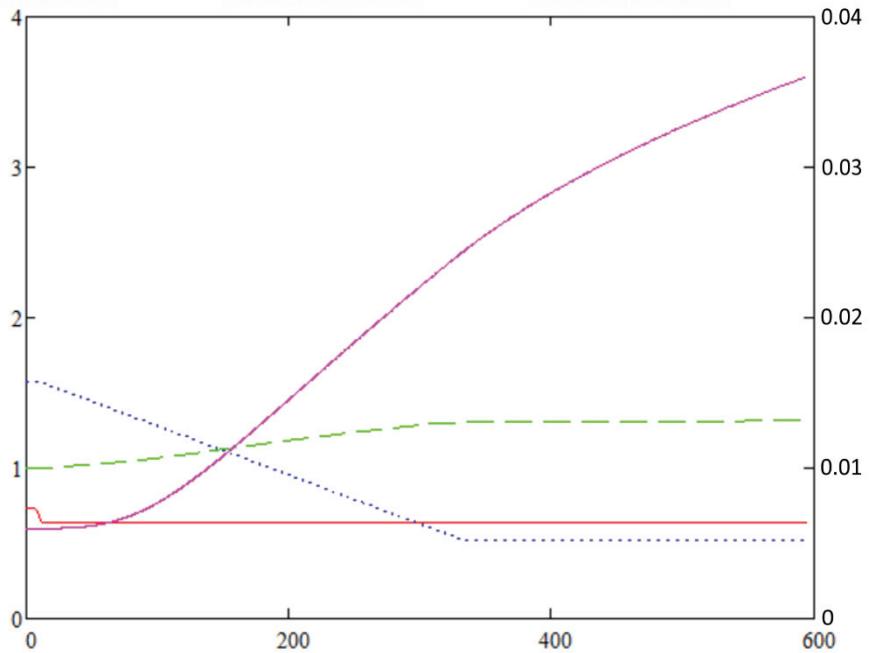
<b>Operating frequency, MHz</b>	<b>162.5</b>	<b>81.25</b>
<b>Input energy, keV/u</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>
<b>Output energy, keV/u</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>614</b>
<b>Max modulation</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Aperture, mm</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Transmission, %</b>	<b>&gt; 98</b>	<b>99.8</b>
<b>Synchr. Phase, grad.</b>	<b>-90 ... -30</b>	<b>-90 ... -30</b>
<b>Voltage, kV</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Input beam emittance, mm*mrad</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Length, cm</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>600</b>

# Base parameters of LINAC-100 RFQ both for 81 amu

54 MHz

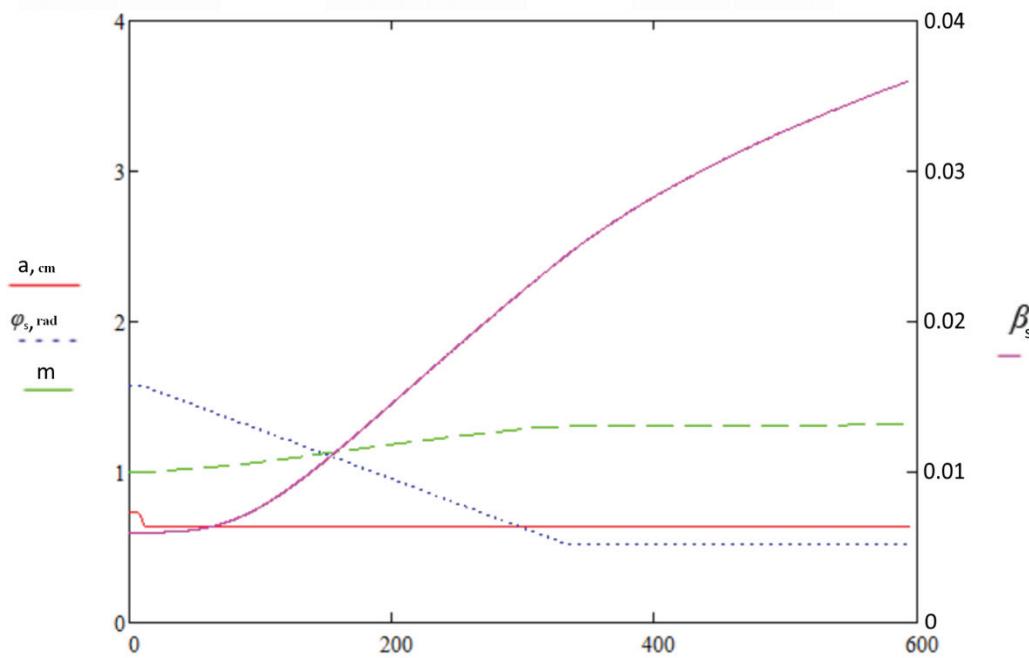
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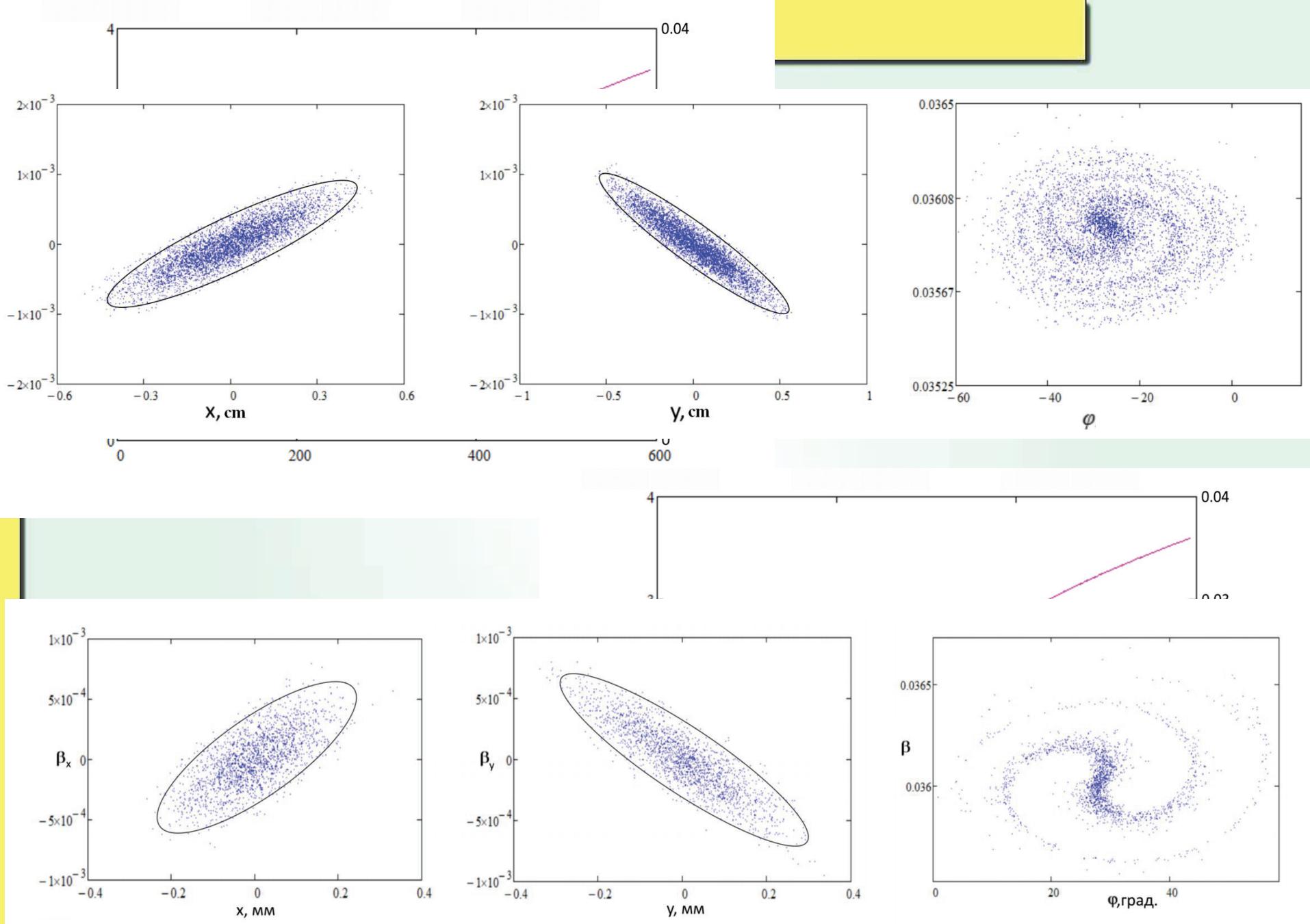
Operating frequency, MHz	162.5	
Input energy, keV/u	16.9	
Output energy, keV/u	612	614
Max modulation	1.4	1.9
Aperture, mm	3.2	4.4
Transmission, %	> 98	99.8
Synchr. Phase, grad.	-90 ... -30	-90 ... -30
Voltage, kV	100	100
Input beam emittance, mm*mrad	200	200
Length, cm	600	600

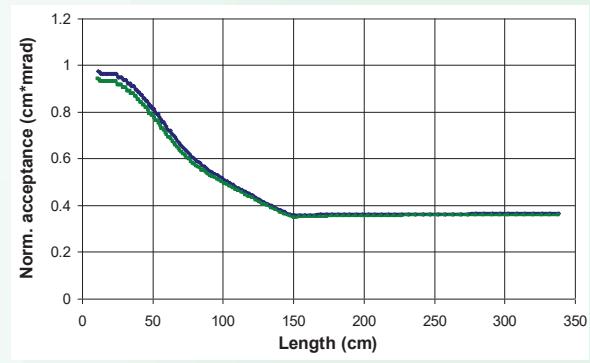
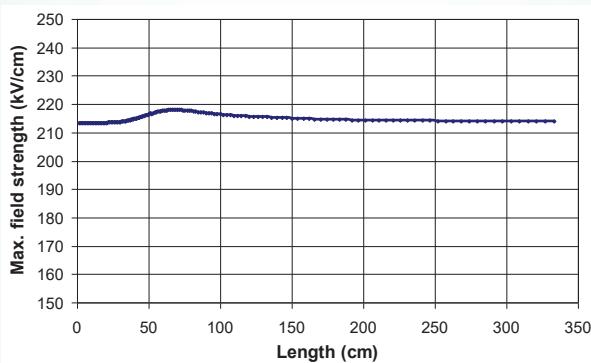
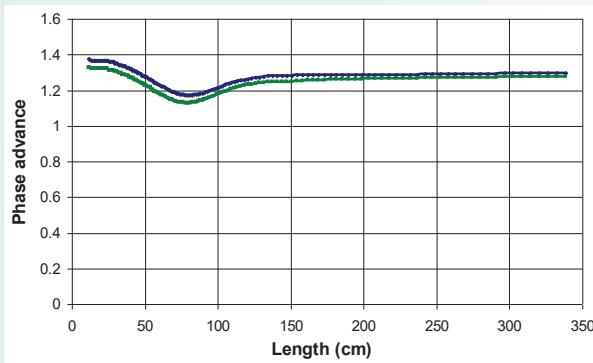
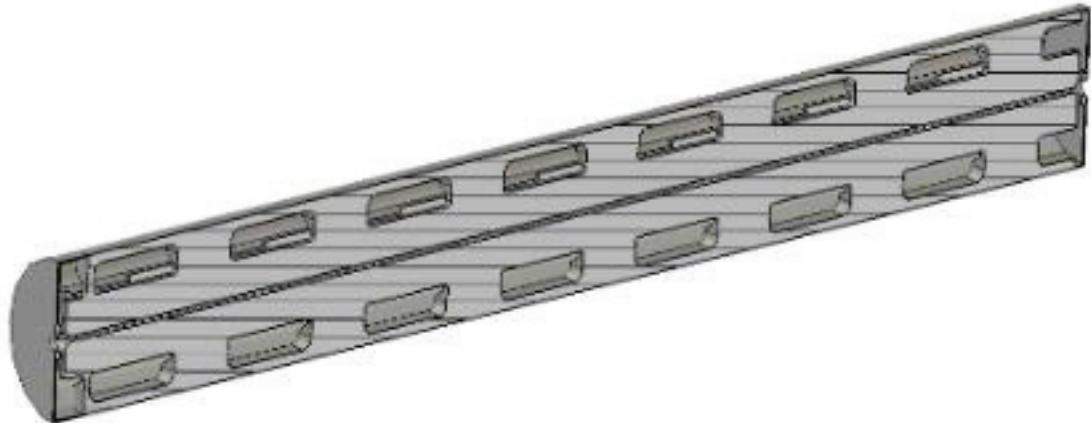
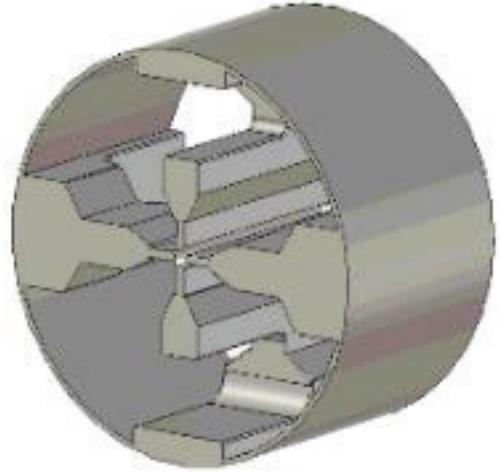


**$f = 162.5$  MHz**

**$f = 81.25$  MHz**





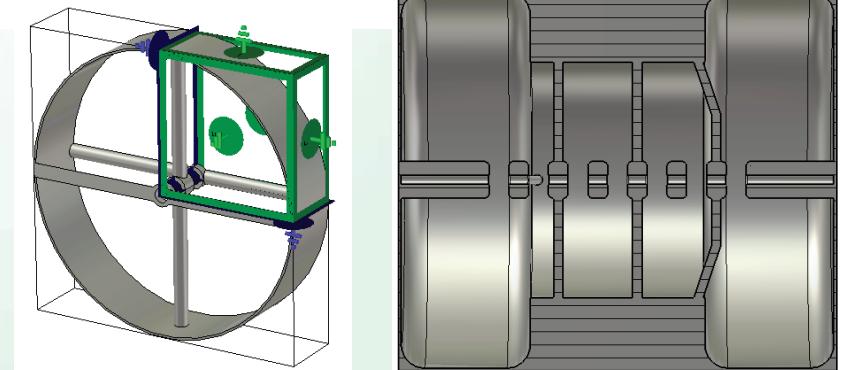
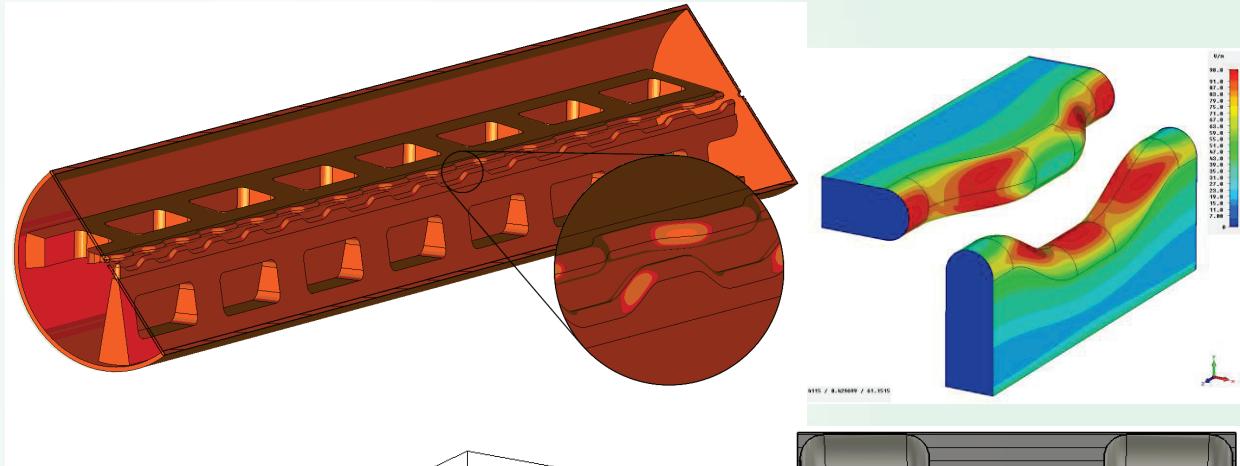
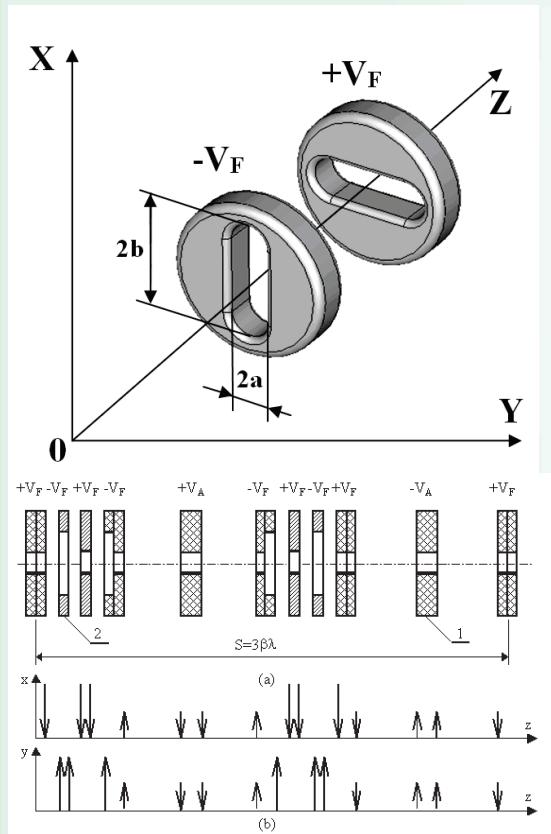


The design of RFQ cavity will be based on the CW segmented-vane RFQ [V.A. Andreev, G. Parisi. Proc. Of PAC'93, 3124-3126 (1994) ] developed by the joint team of MEPhI, ITEP, GSI and HIM: [S. Polozov et al., Proc. of HB'16, 188-190 (2016); S. Polozov et al., Proc. of RuPAC'16, 267-269 (2016); S. Polozov et al., Proc. of IPAC'17, 1333-1336 (2017)]

# *Normal conducting cavities for intermediate energies*

As known, the intermediate energy band (after RFQ and up to 2.0-2.5 MeV/u) has some difficulties both for the beam dynamics and the RF efficiency of the accelerating cavities.

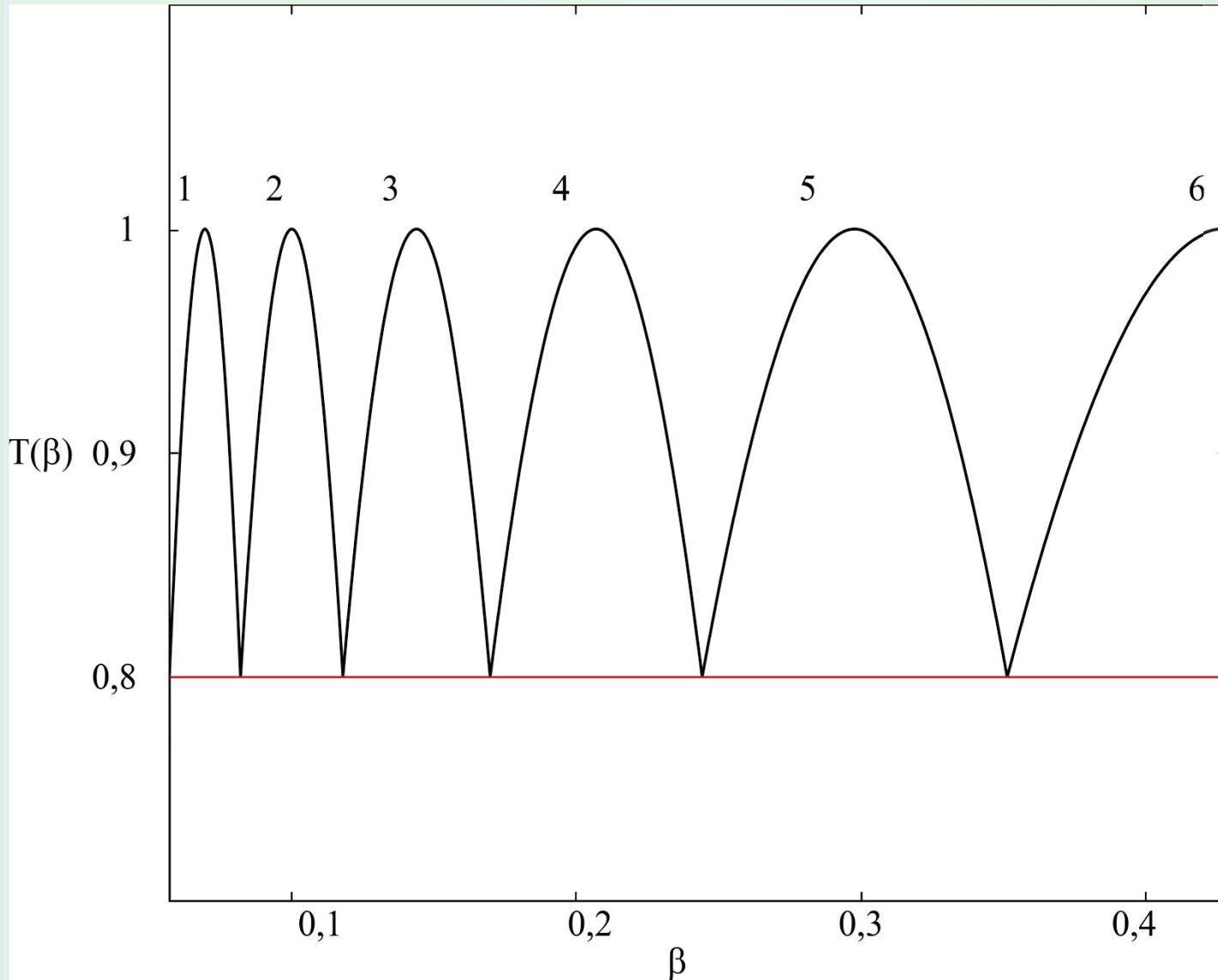
RF Crossed Lenses / modified electrode form RFQ / 3-cell or 5-cell CH/IH cavities ?



A.I. Balabin, G.N. Kropachev NIM A, 459, 87-92 (2001).

A.S. Plastun, A.A. Kolomiets Proc. of LINAC'12, 41 – 43 (2012).

# *High energy linac part: SC cavities \**



**5 groups**

**156 cavities**

**140 m**

\* Current SRF activities in Russia:  
S.M. Polozov,  
Tua2wc02

Group	1	2	3	4	5	6
$W_{in}$ , MeV/u	1.5	3.16	6.59	13.78	29.24	63.8
$\beta_{in}$	0.056	0.08	0.12	0.170	0.244	0.351
$\beta_g$	0.069	0.01	0.144	0.207	0.298	0.428
$W_{out}$ , MeV/u	3.16	6.59	13.78	29.24	63.8	100.0
$\beta_{out}$	0.082	0.12	0.170	0.244	0.351	0.428
$T$ , %	20	20	20	20	20	20
$f$ , MHz	162	162	162	324	324	324
$\Phi_{inj}$ , deg	-30	-30	-30	-30	-27	-20
$U$ , MV	0.52	1.5	2.7	3.0	6.0	9.5
$E$ , kV/cm	2	4	5.1	7.83	10.9	11.93
$N_{gap}$	4	4	4	4	4	4
$L_{cav}$ , m	0.257	0.37	0.532	0.383	0.551	0.796
$B_{sol}$ , T	3.1	4.5	5.5	6	7	7.5
$L_{sol}$ , m	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
$L_{per}$ , m	0.657	0.77	0.932	0.783	0.951	1.196
$N_{per}$	22	16	18	36	40	24
$K_T$ , %,	100	100	100	100	100	100

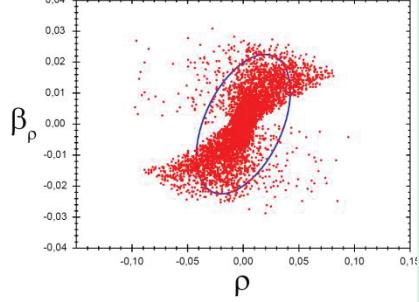
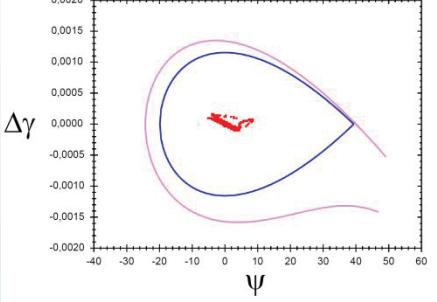
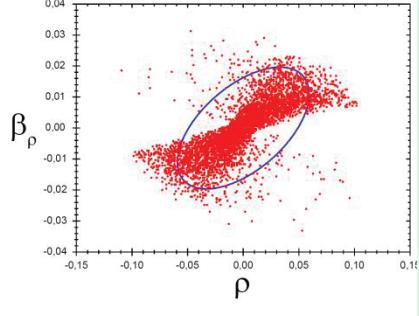
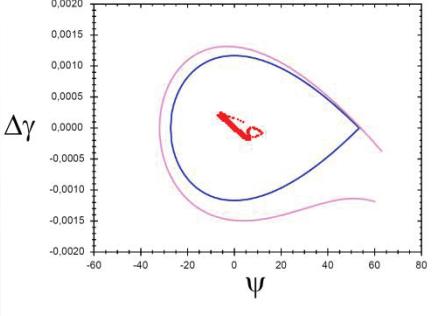
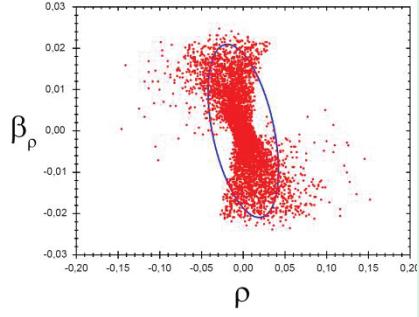
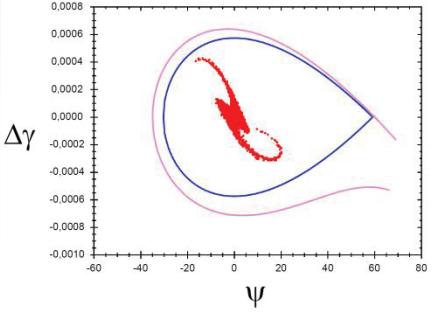
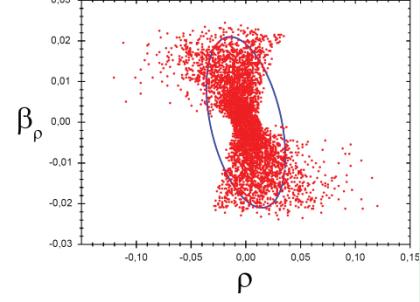
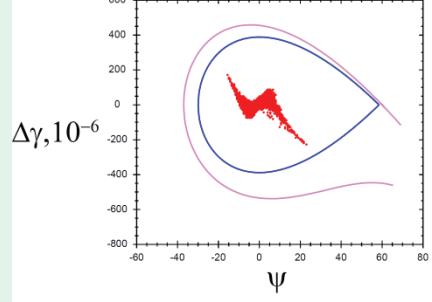
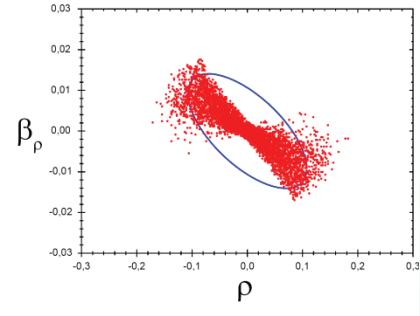
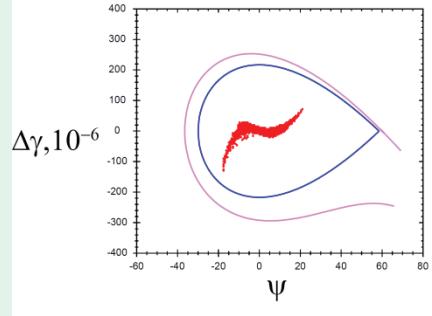
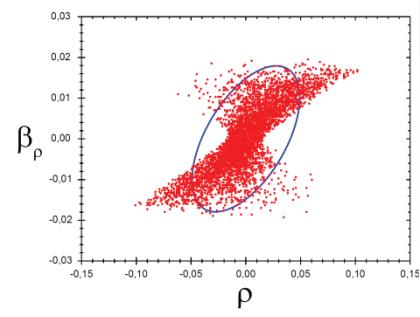
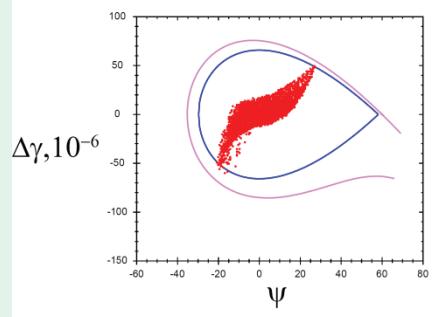
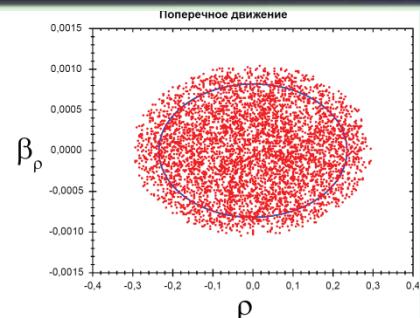
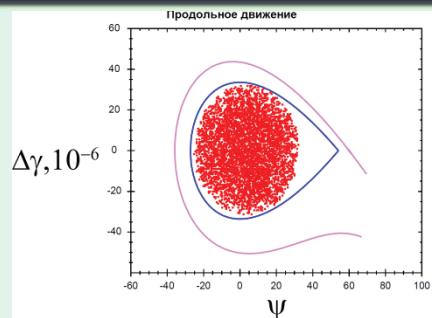
Group	1	2	3	4	5	6
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$f$ , MHz	162	162	162	324	324	324
$\phi_{inj}$ , deg	-30	00	00	00	07	00
$U$ , MV	0.52	00	00	00	00	00
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$L_{cav}$ , m	0.257	0.37	0.532	0.383	0.551	0.796
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$N_{per}$	22	16	18	36	40	24
$K_T$ , %,	100	100	100	100	100	100

Injection energy should be increased

Group	1	2	3	4	5	6
$W_{in}$ , MeV/u	1.5	3.16	6.59	13.78	29.24	63.8
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$T$ , %	20	20	20	20	20	20
$f$ , MHz	162	162	162	324	324	324
$\phi_{inj}$ , deg	-30	0	0	0	0	0
$U$ , MV	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.52
$E$ , kV/cm	2	4	5.1	7.83	10.9	11.93
$N_{gap}$	4	4	4	4	4	4
$L_{cav}$ , m	0.257	0.37	0.532	0.383	0.551	0.796
$B_{sol}$ , T	3.1				7	7.5
$L_{sol}$ , m	0.2				0.2	0.2
$L_{per}$ , m	0.657	0.77	0.932	0.783	0.951	1.196
$N_{per}$	22	16	18	36	40	24
$K_T$ , %,	100	100	100	100	100	100

Injection energy should be increased

Stripper is necessary



## • LINAC-30 initial layout: ions

Representative secondary radioactive isotopes for LINAC-30

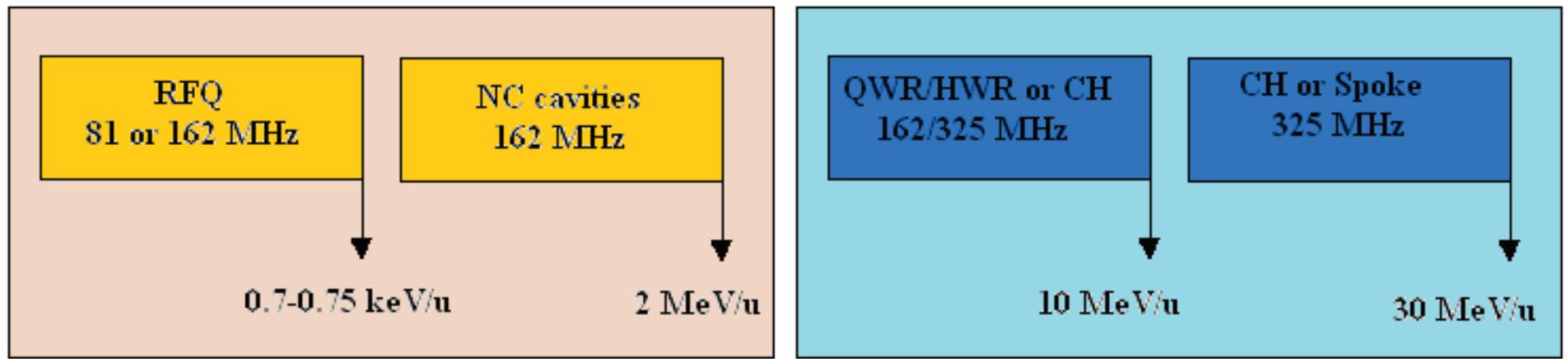
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<b>Ion</b>	<b>Possible <math>A</math></b>	<b>Charge</b>	<b><math>A/Z</math> band</b>
B	8 – 19	5+	1.6 – 3.8
O	13 – 24	8+	1.63 – 3.0
Ar	31 – 46	16+	1.94 – 2.88
Sn	100 – 132	38+	2.63 – 3.47

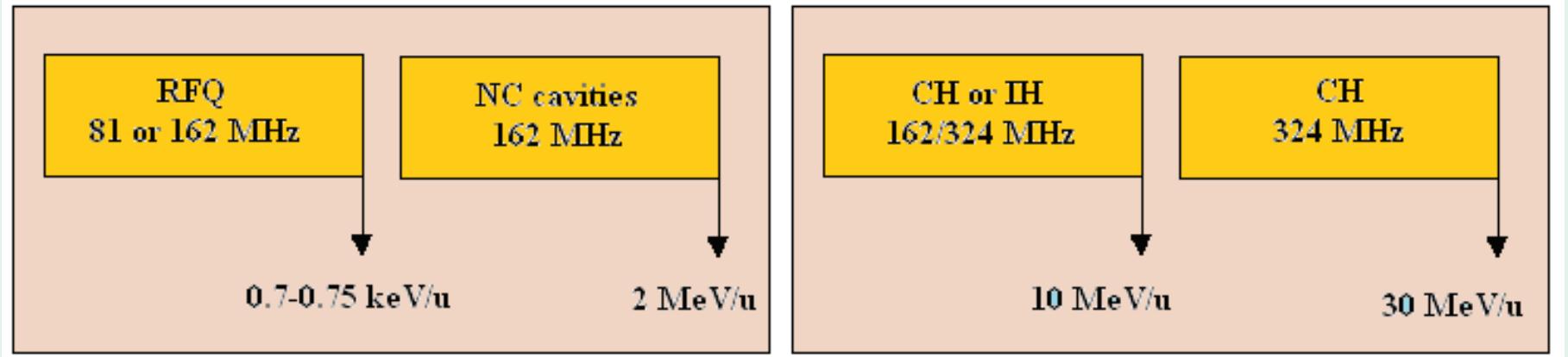
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$A/Z=1.6 - 3.8$  !!!

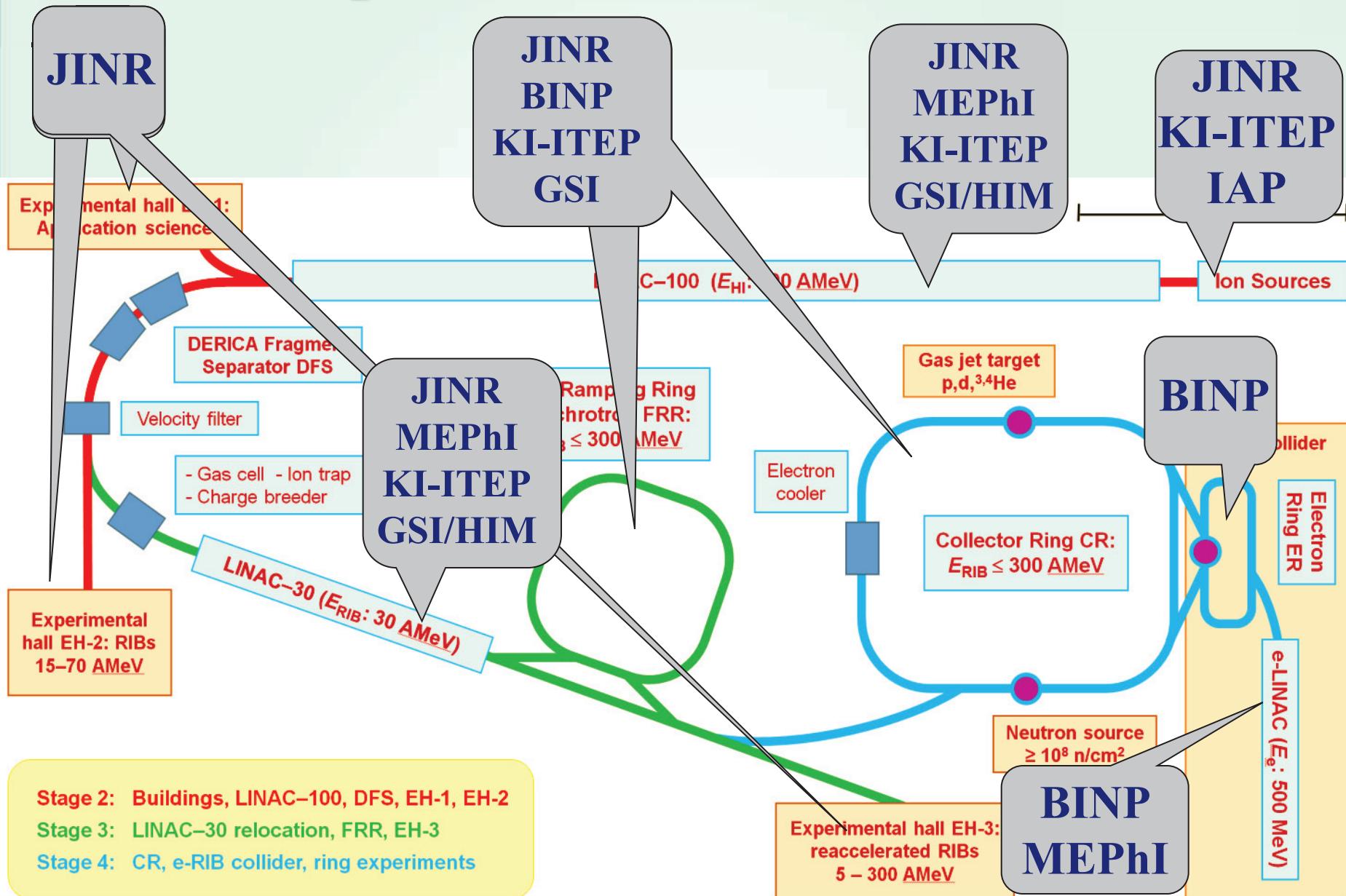
# •LINAC-30 initial layout



OR ???



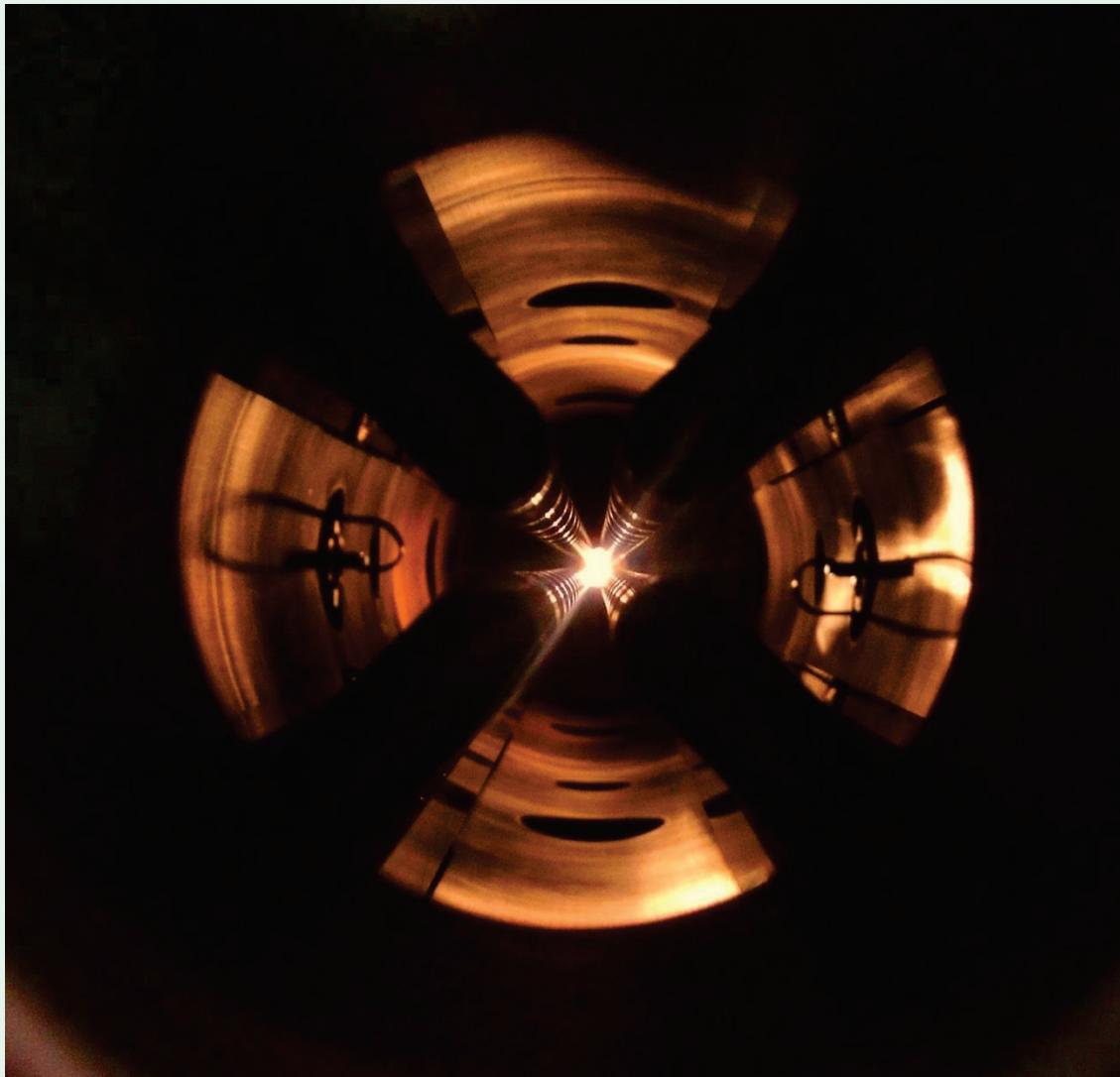
# •DERICA: possible collaboration (accelerators)



## •Conclusions

- DERICA: Dubna Electron – Radioactive Ion Collider facility is the new ambitious RIB project from Russia
- The project aims, DERICA's possible site and the general layout are initially defined
- LINAC-100 design and beam dynamics simulations are started
- LINAC-30: normal conducting or superconducting?
- SRF program is under start
- We are open for new collaboration**

# Thank You for attention !



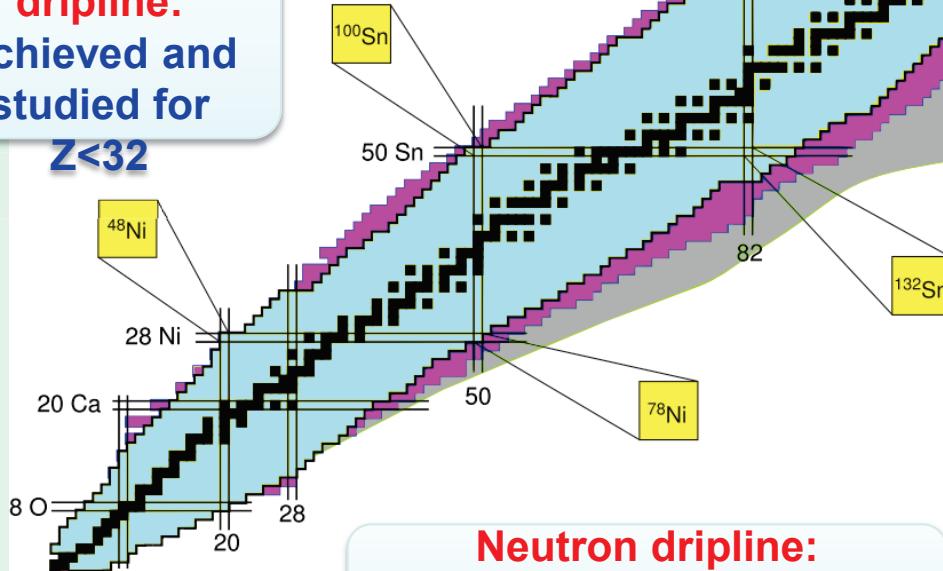
A number of  
additional slides

# Radioactive Ion Beam (RIB) physics

## The map of nuclides

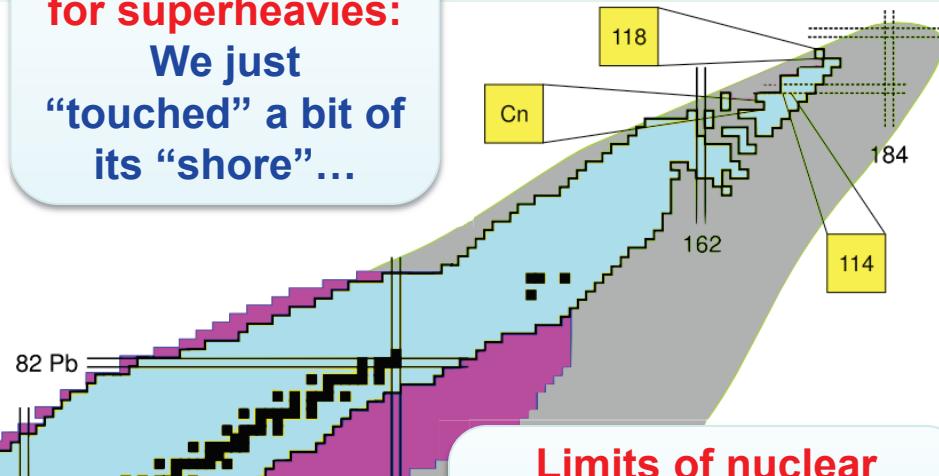
- 254 stable nuclides,
- 339 can be found in nature
- Around 3100 RI are known
- Around 2500 to be discovered

**Proton dripline:**  
Achieved and studied for  
 $Z < 32$



**Neutron dripline:**  
Achieved and studied for  
 $N < 20$

**“Isle of stability”  
for superheavies:  
We just  
“touched” a bit of  
its “shore”...**

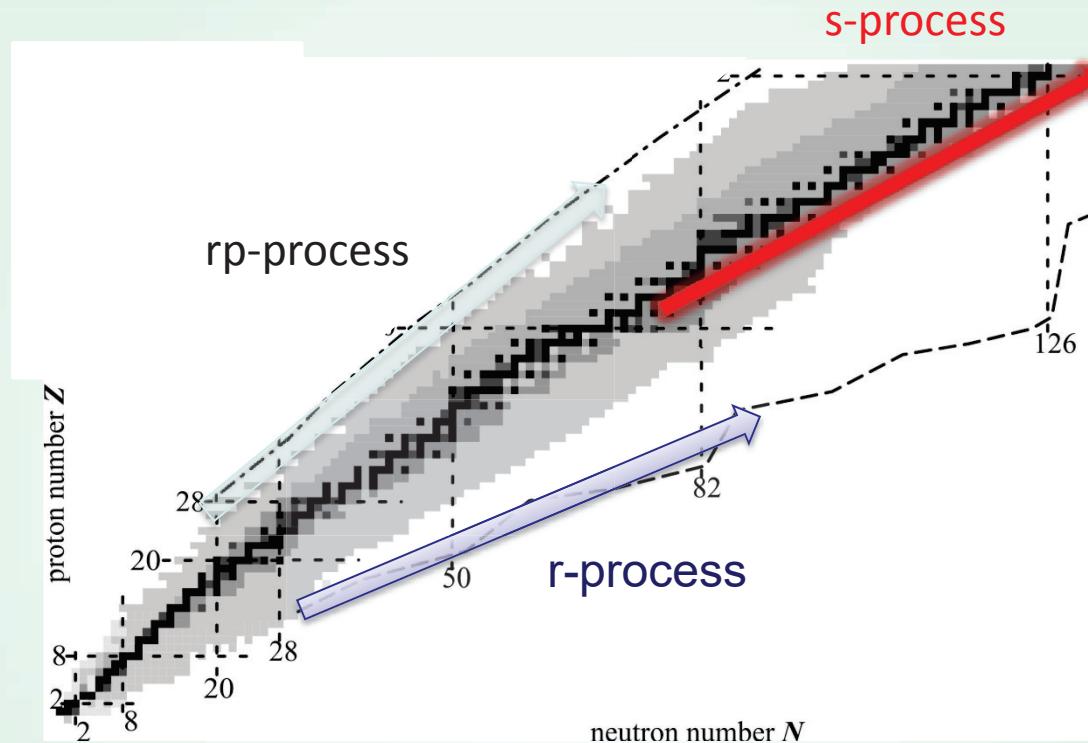


**Limits of nuclear  
structure existence:  
Are known only for  
the lightest nuclei**

## Exotic structure of exotic nuclides:

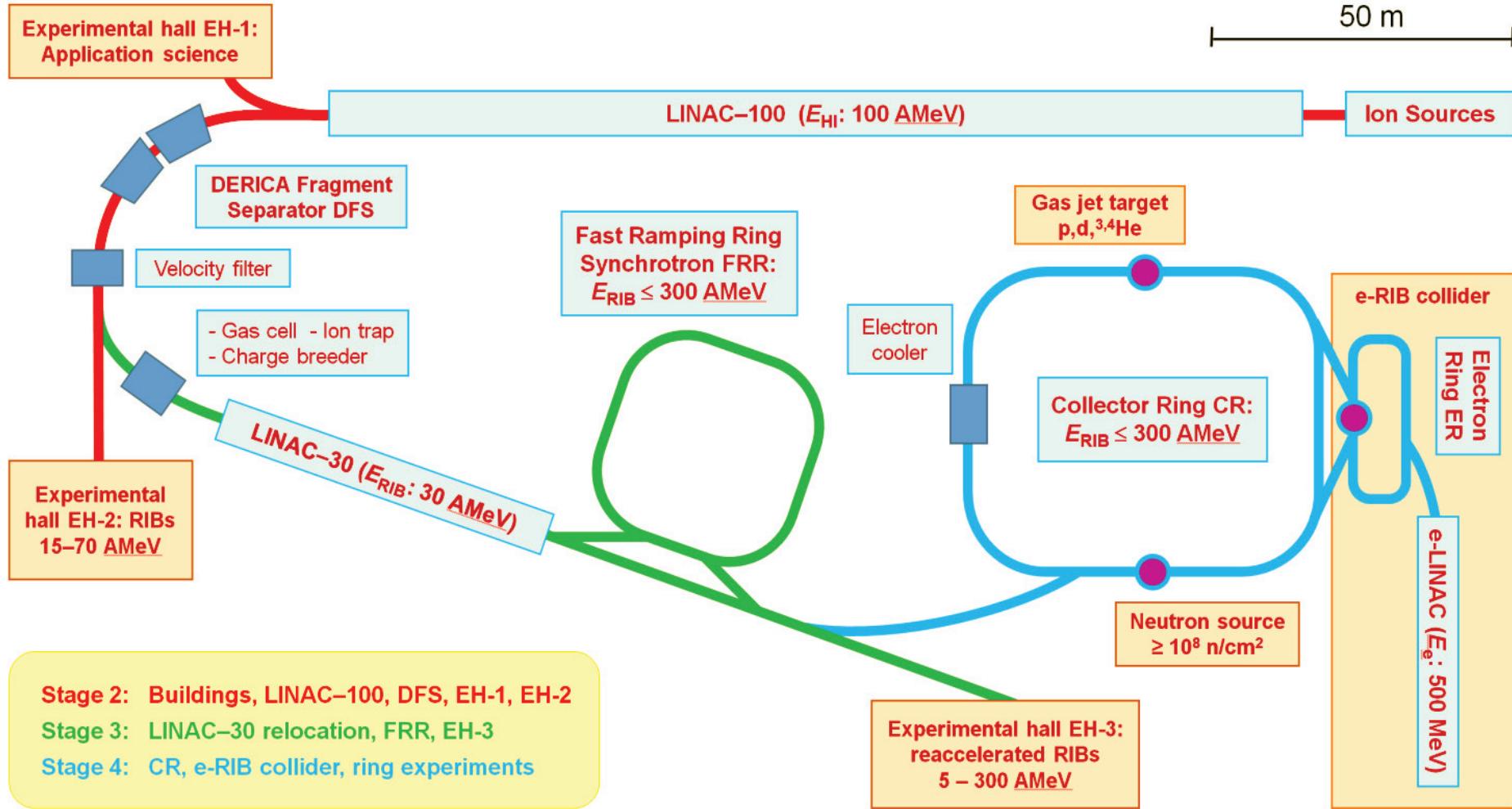
- Neutron/proton halo
- Neutron skin
- “Soft” excitation modes
- Breakdown of shell structure
- New “magic numbers”

# Motivation – Applications to nucleosynthesys



- Hydrostatic burning – slow process
- Explosive burning – rapid processes
- Where does it take place?
- Every day observed violent events in space are produced by rp-processes
- Element abundance in space is connected with r-processes
- No quantitative understanding until the driplines are studied in details

# DERICA general layout



- DERICA Stages

Stage 0: the scientific agenda is fully formulated, the technical concept is formed, required R&Ds are carried out.

Stage 1: equipment of the {gas cell - ion trap - ion source/charge breeder} system; experiments with stopped RI in the electromagnetic traps; construction and commissioning of LINAC-30.

Stage 2: LINAC-100 construction and commissioning; applied studies with high-intensity stable-ion beams; DFS construction and commissioning;

Stage 3: gas cell construction; system {gas cell - ion trap - ion source/charge breeder} is relocated to DFS; LINAC-30 is relocated to the DFS; FRR construction and commissioning;

Stage 4: CR and ER construction and commissioning; experiments can be performed at three independent experimental locations of the CR ring.

Stage #: LINAC-100 energy upgrade (150-100 MeV).