



FIRST BEAM ACCELERATION IN KOLKATA SUPERCONDUCTING CYCLOTRON AND ITS PRESENT STATUS

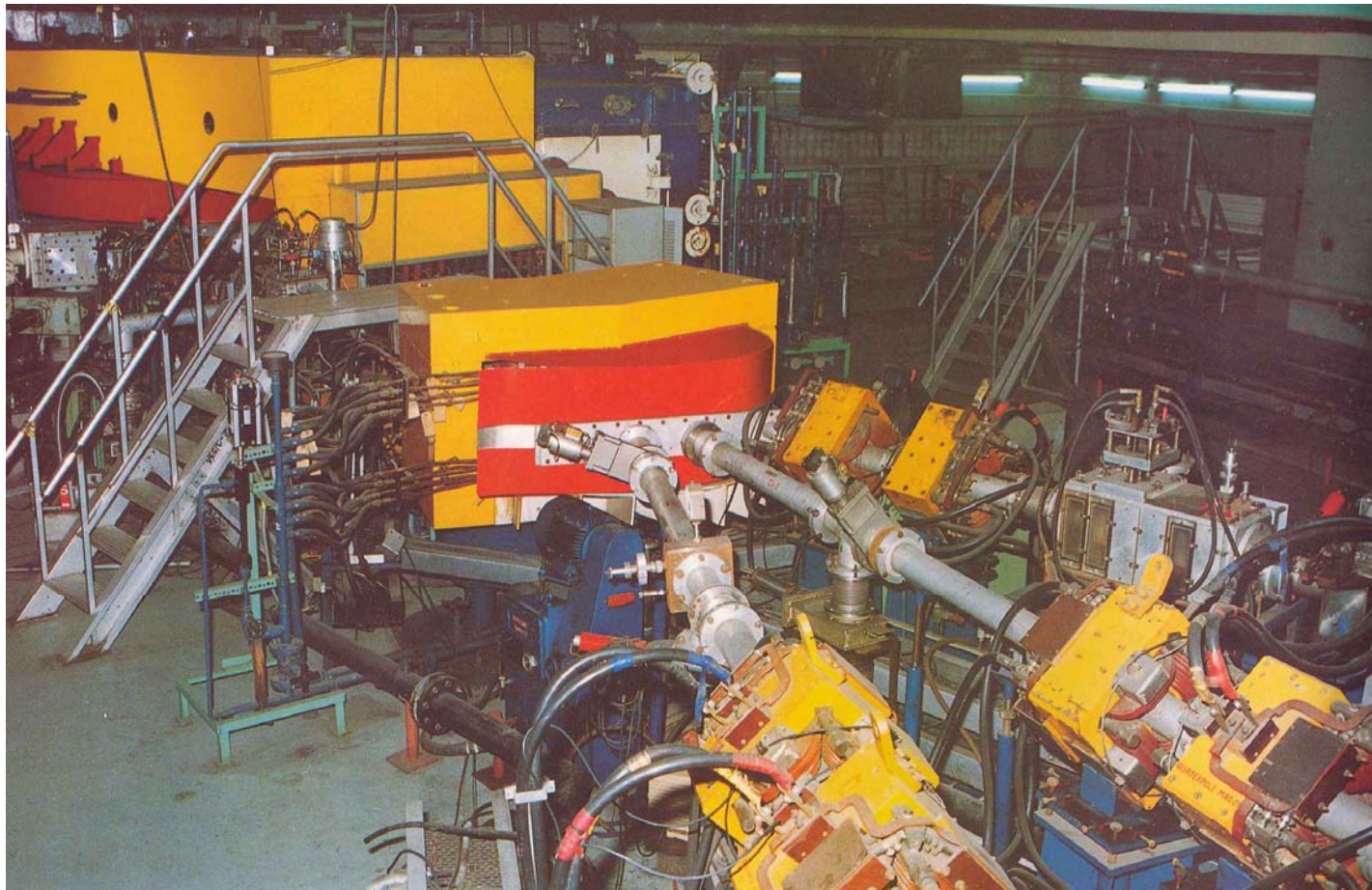
C MALLIK

On behalf of VECC staff

Variable Energy Cyclotron
Centre
Kolkata, India

CYCLOTRONS 2010, LANZHOU





1978-1996

Alpha, proton, deuteron

1996-2007

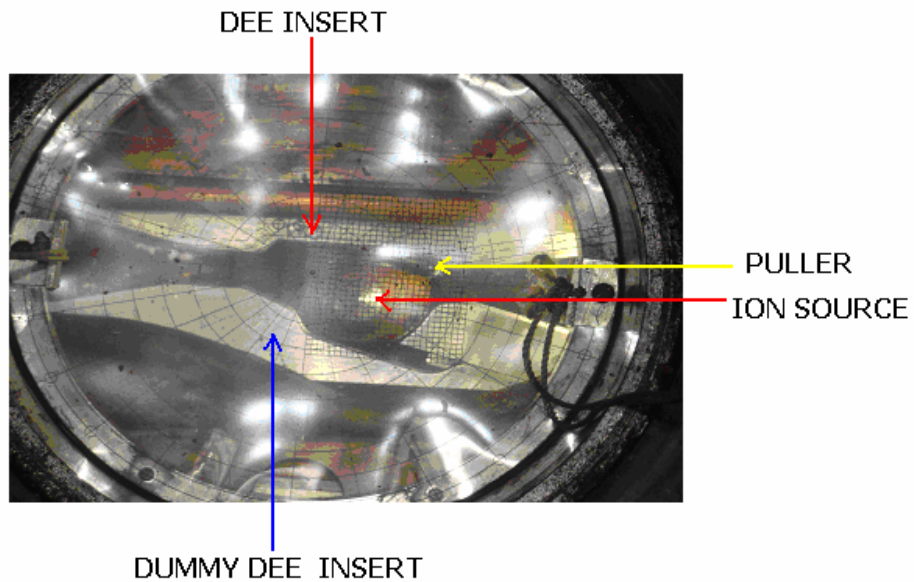
Light Heavy Ions ($m < 40$)

2007-09

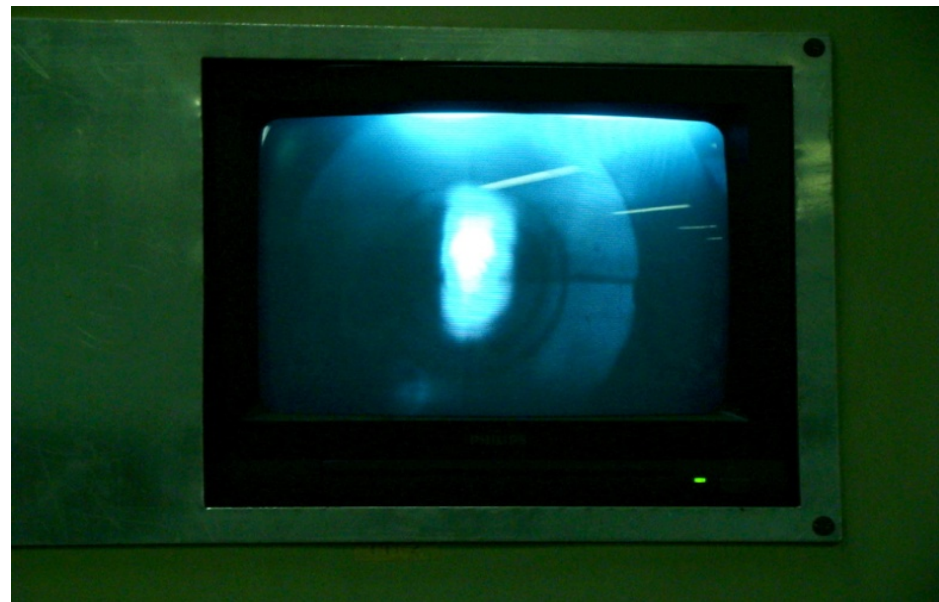
Modernisation of subsystems

Dec 2009

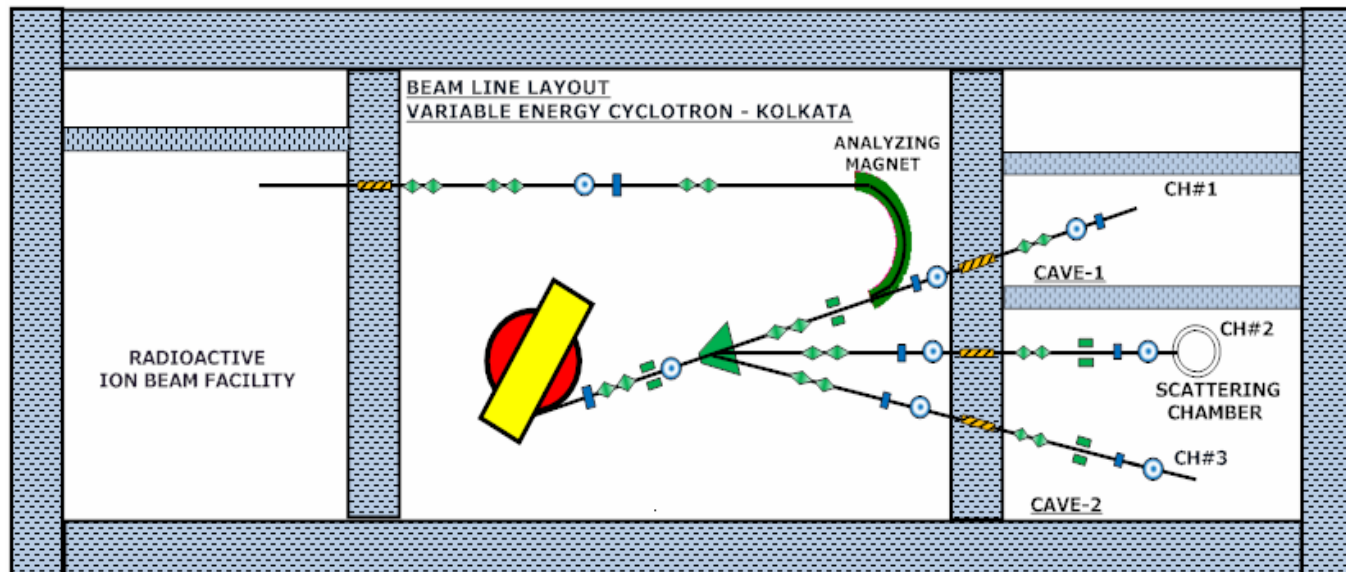
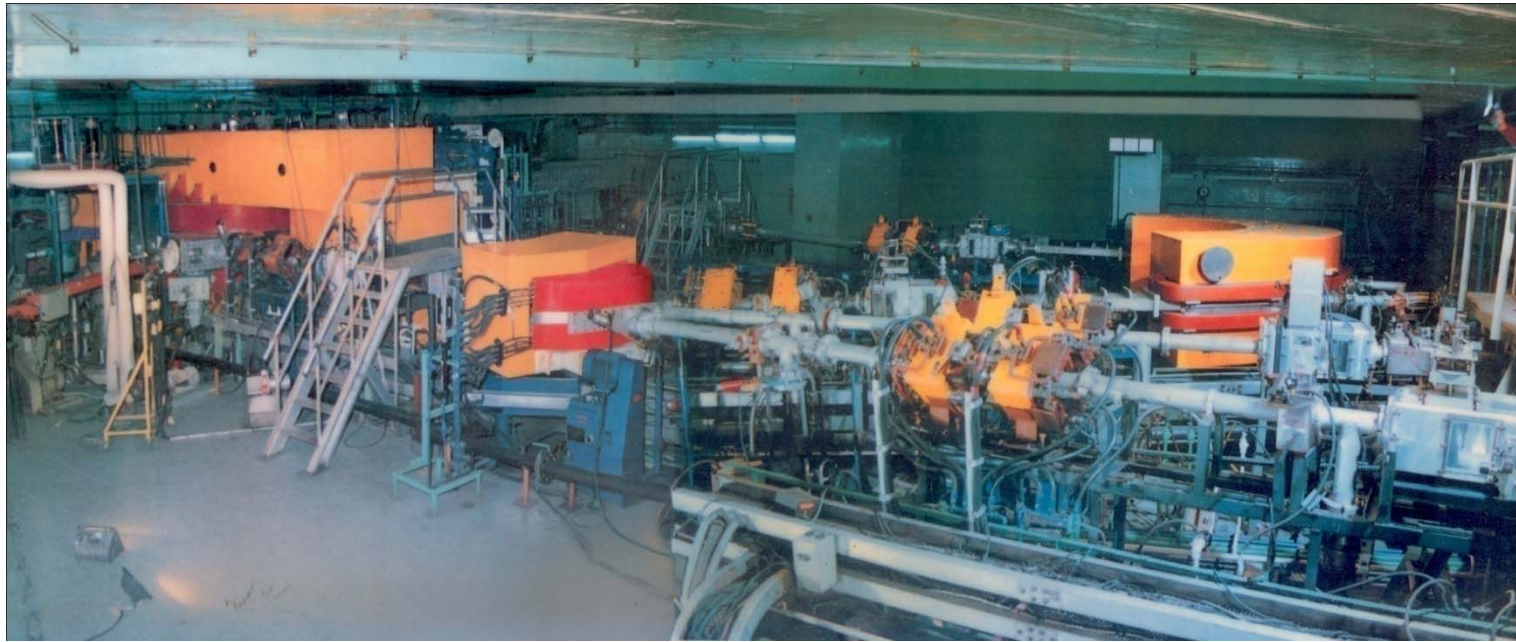
Recommissioning Starts



First alpha beam after re-commissioning
(Jan 2010)



224cm Cyclotron Used as Feeder for Radioactive Ion Beam Facility



MID-2007 TO JUNE-2009

INTEGRATION OF DIFFERENT SUBSYSTEMS

- RADIOFREQUENCY SYSTEM
- 14 GHz ECR ION SOURCE
- INJECTION LINE
- RF POWER DRIVER
- BEAM DIAGNOSTICS SYSTEM
- BEAM CHAMBER VACUUM
- SUPERVISORY CONTROL SYSTEM
- SAFETY SYSTEM

RF CONDITIONING

Cyclotron with RF assembly



Control Room

14 GHz ECR Ion source for Superconducting cyclotron

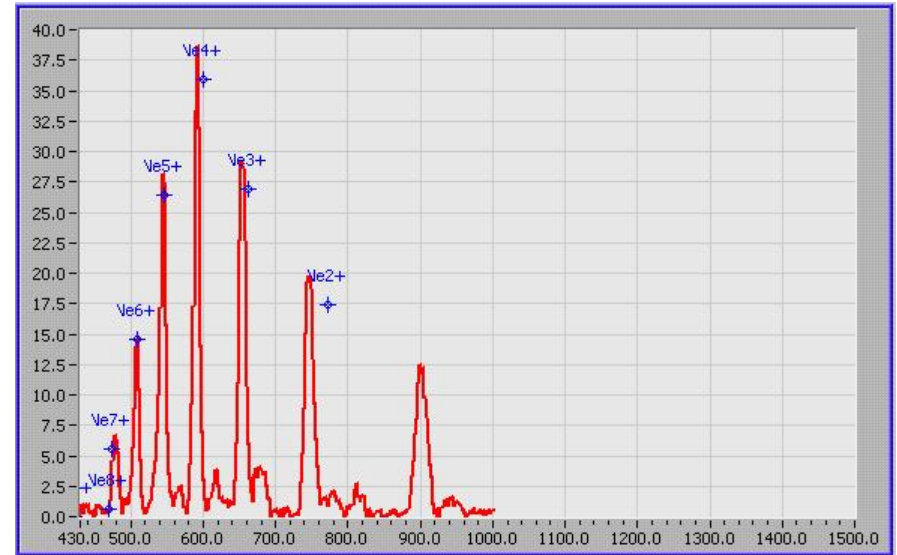


BEAM INJECTION FROM TOP OF THE CYCLOTRON

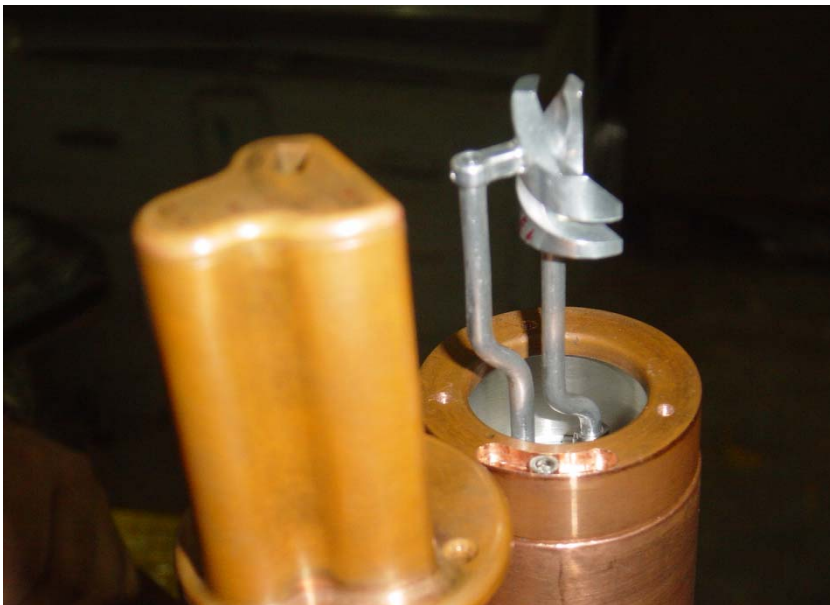




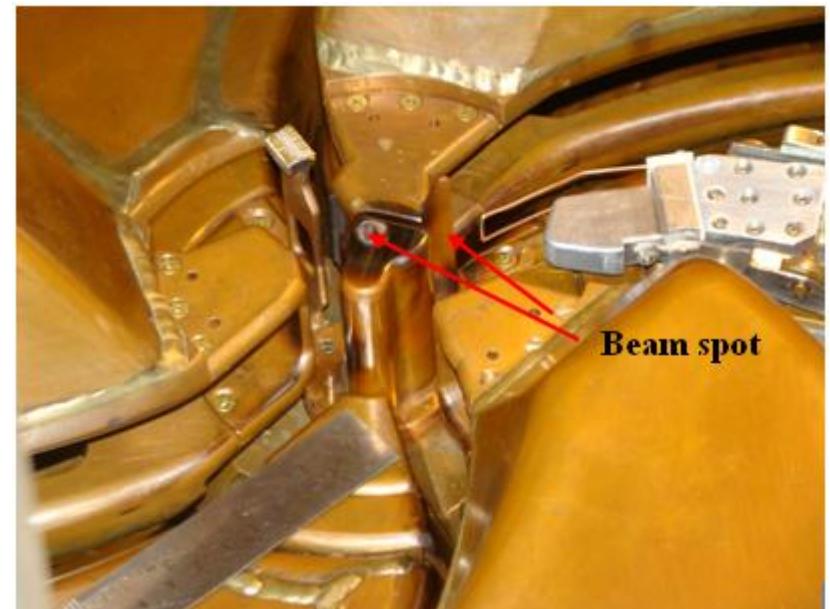
ECR and Injection beam line



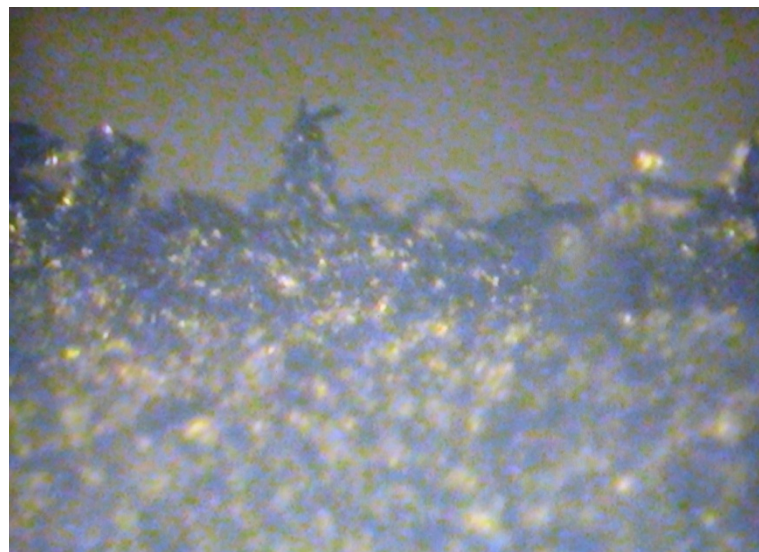
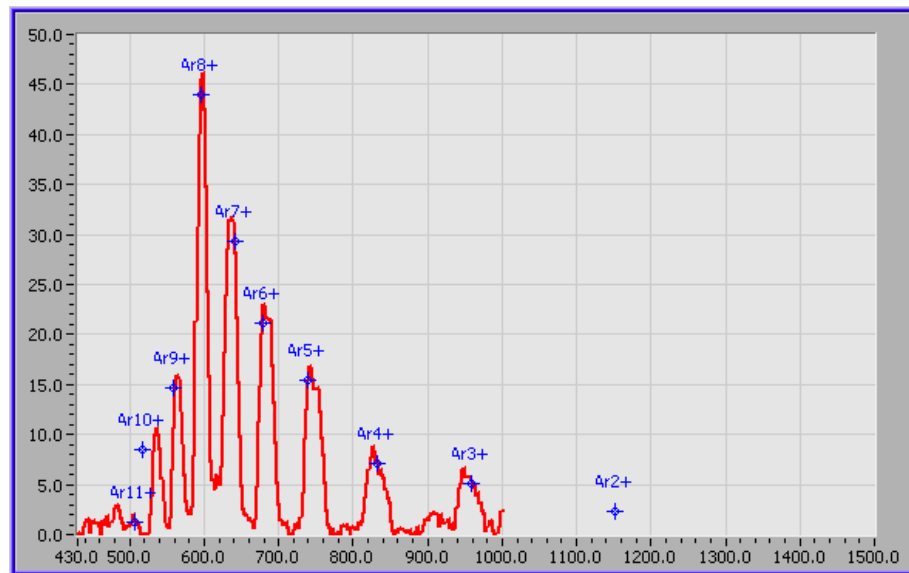
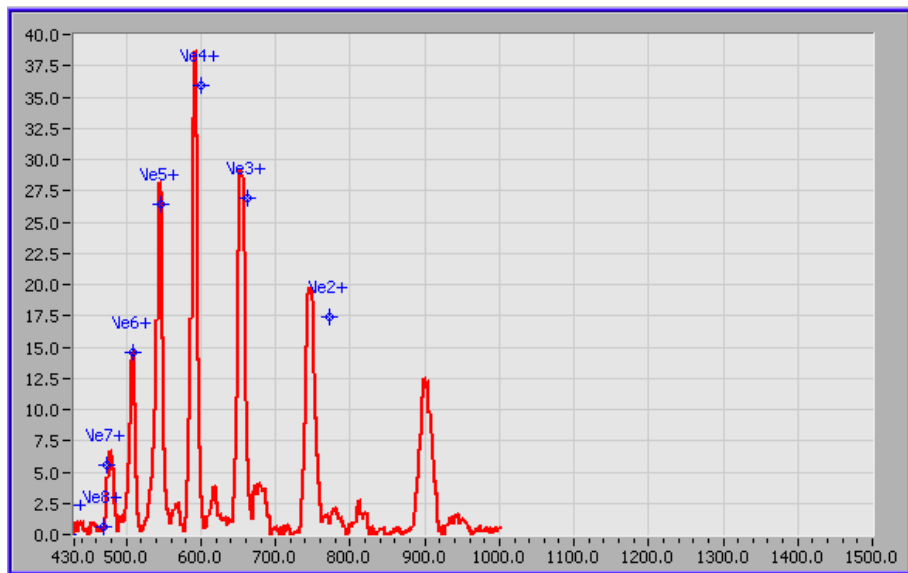
Various charge states of Neon from ECR

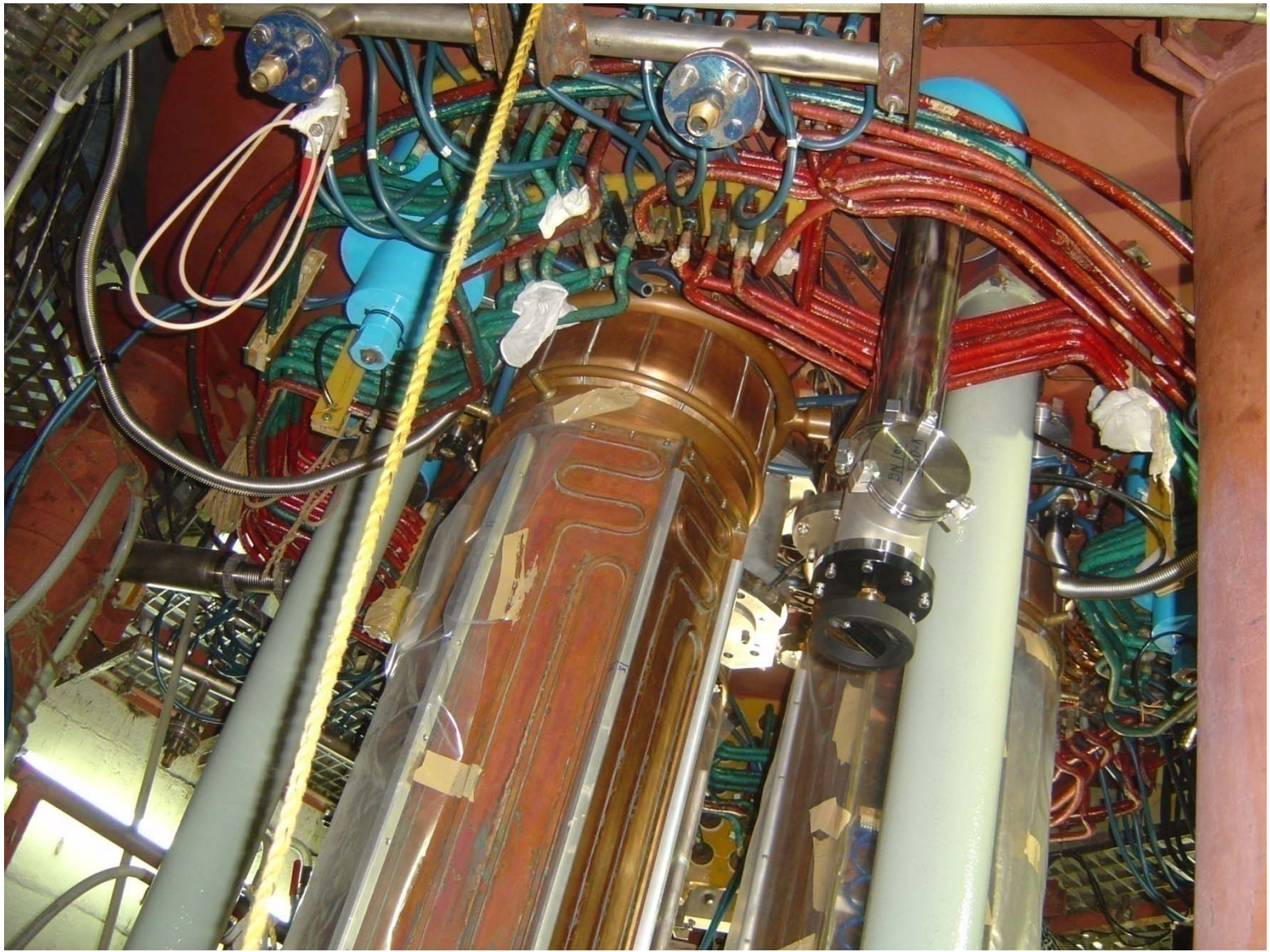


Spiral Inflector and its housing

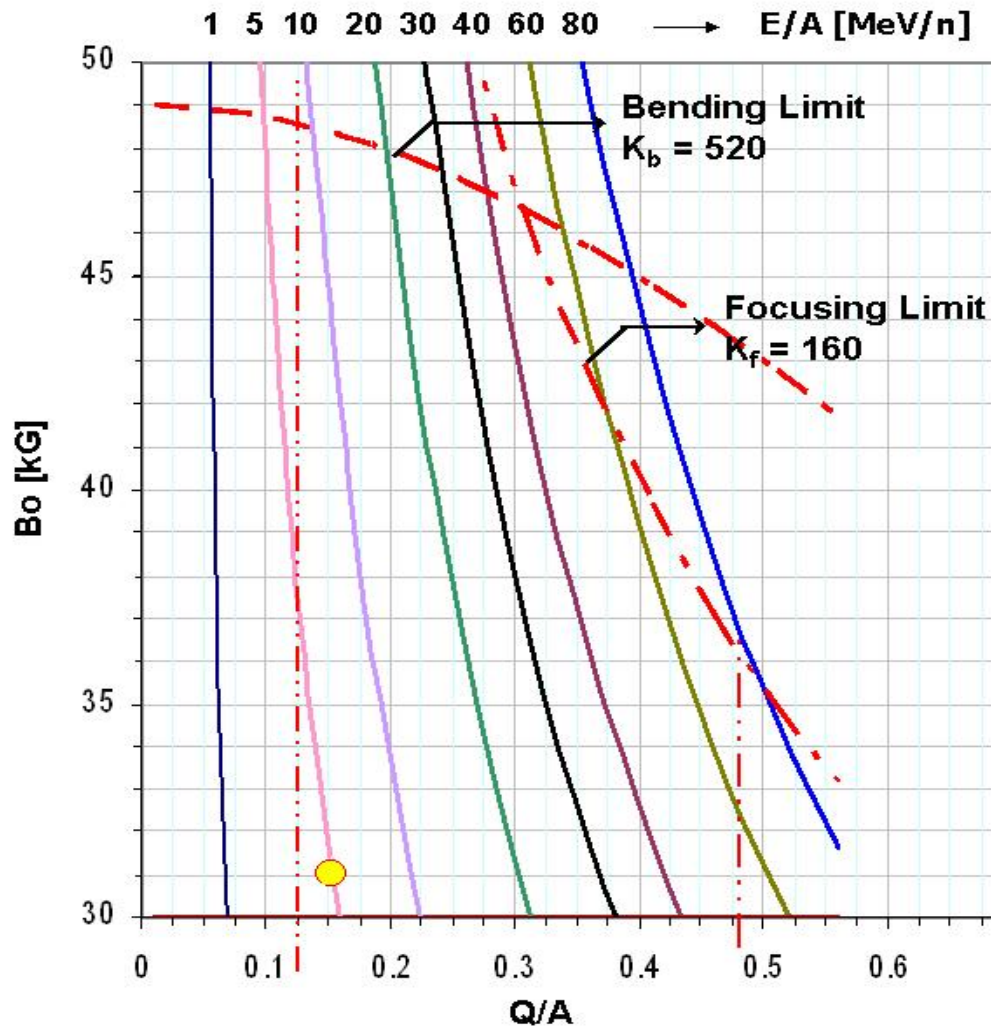


Beam mark on inflector cover

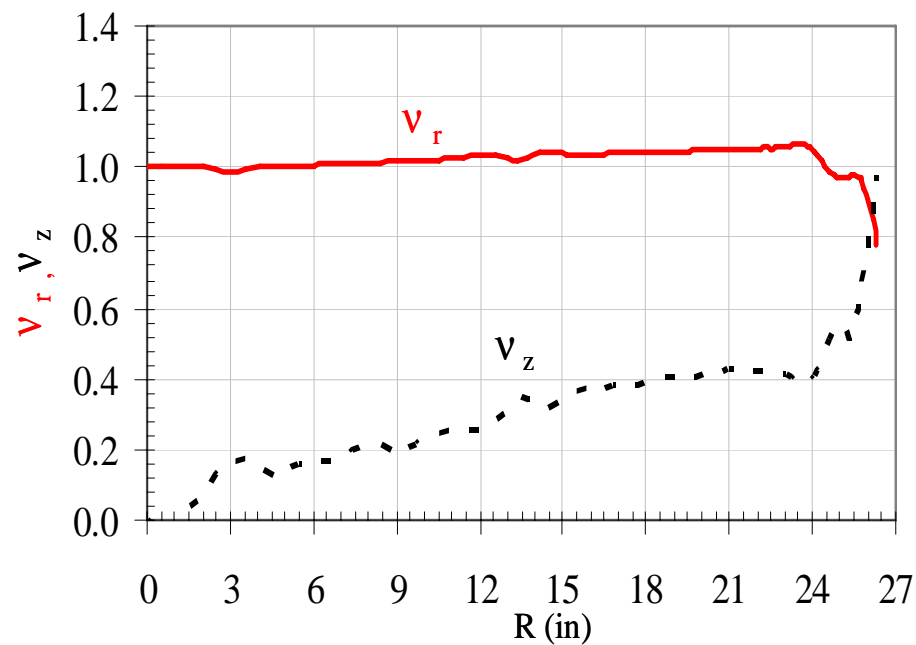
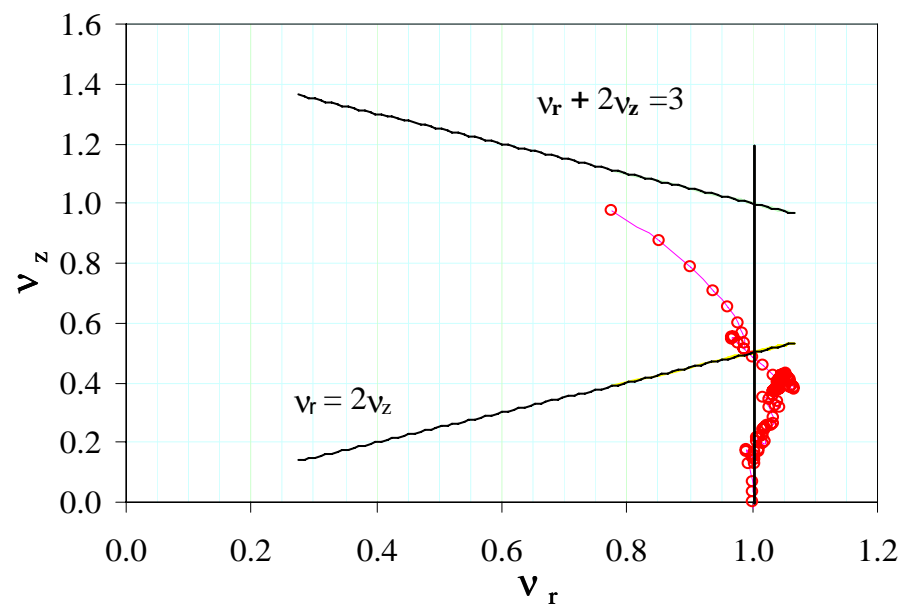
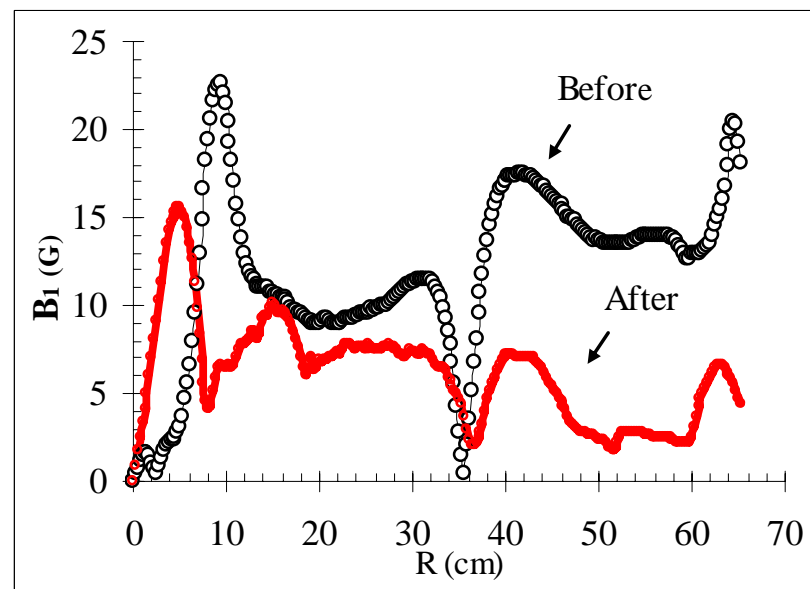
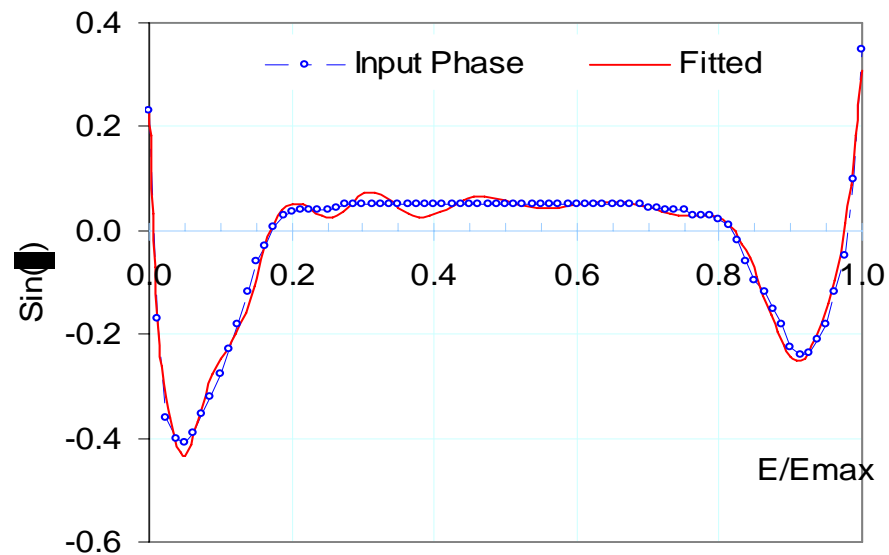




Lower RF cavity assembly showing the outer conductor spinning, hexagonal panels, trim coil leads, etc.



Ion Ne $3+$,
 $Q/A = 0.1487$,
 $V_{\text{ECR}} = 4.408$ kV,
 $T = 4.44$ MeV/u,
 harmonic mode $h=2$,
 $\nu_{\text{RF}} = 14.001$ MHz,
 $B_0 = 30.9$ kG,
 $V_{\text{Dee}} = 41$ kV,
 $R = 26.24$ inches



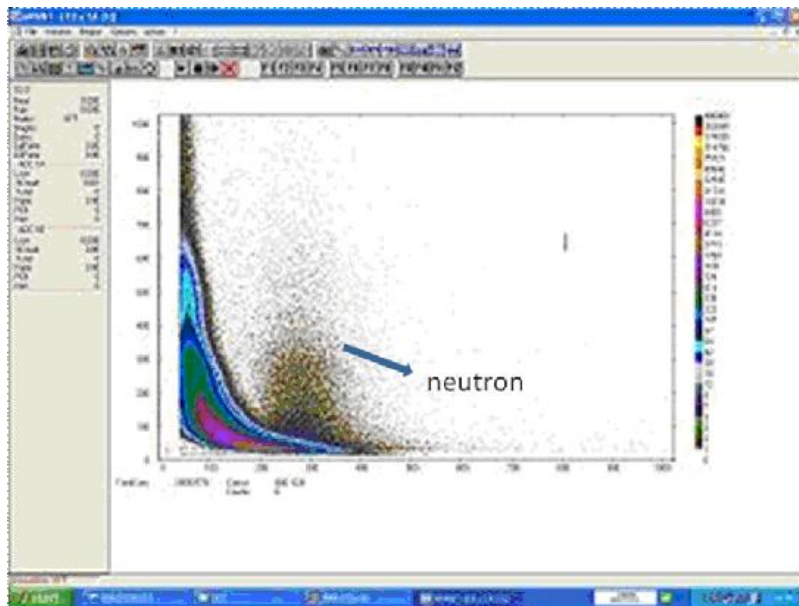




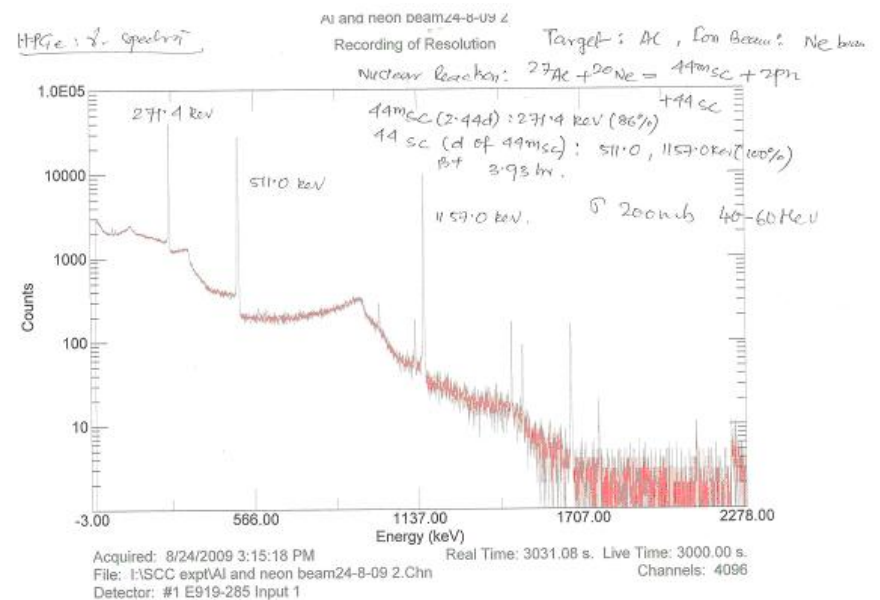
Beam current profile along radius



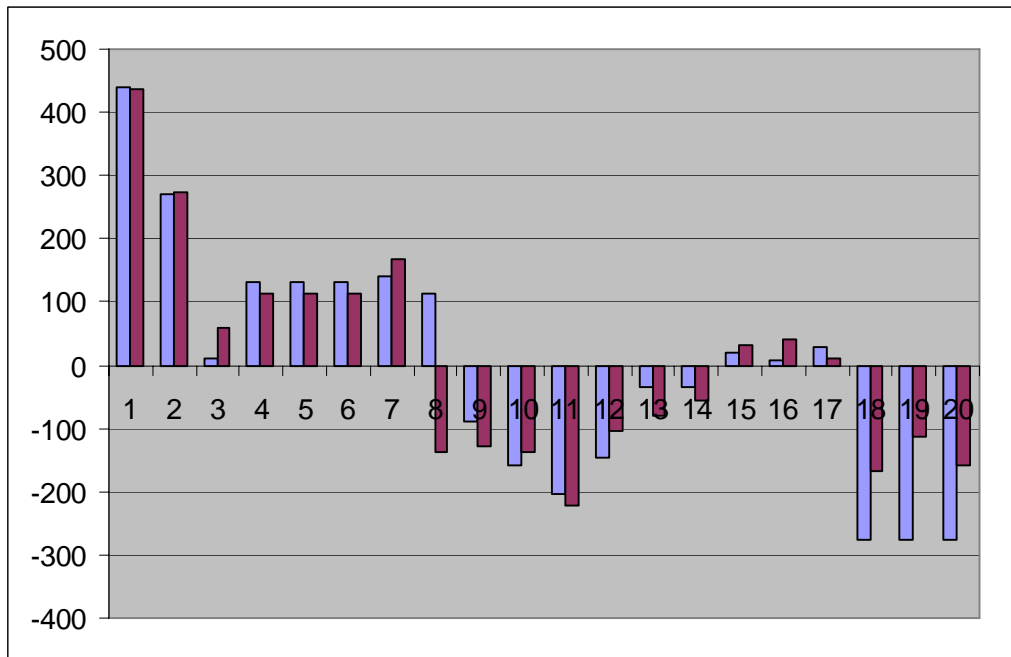
Accelerated Ne3+ Beam on viewer probe



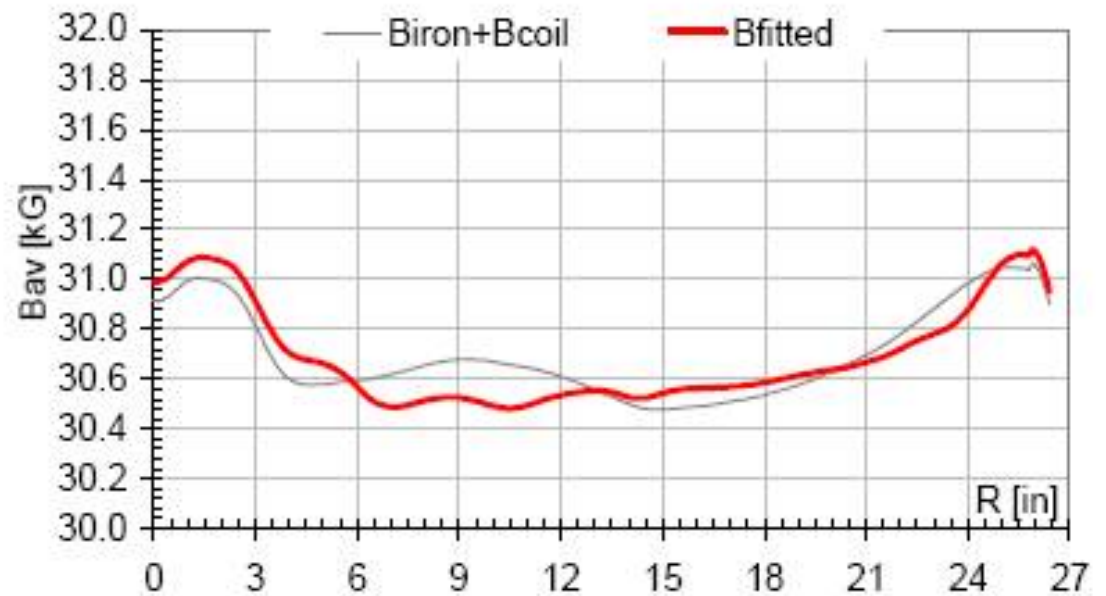
Neutron and gamma spectrum



Gamma spectrum of activity of Al target irradiated by Ne beam

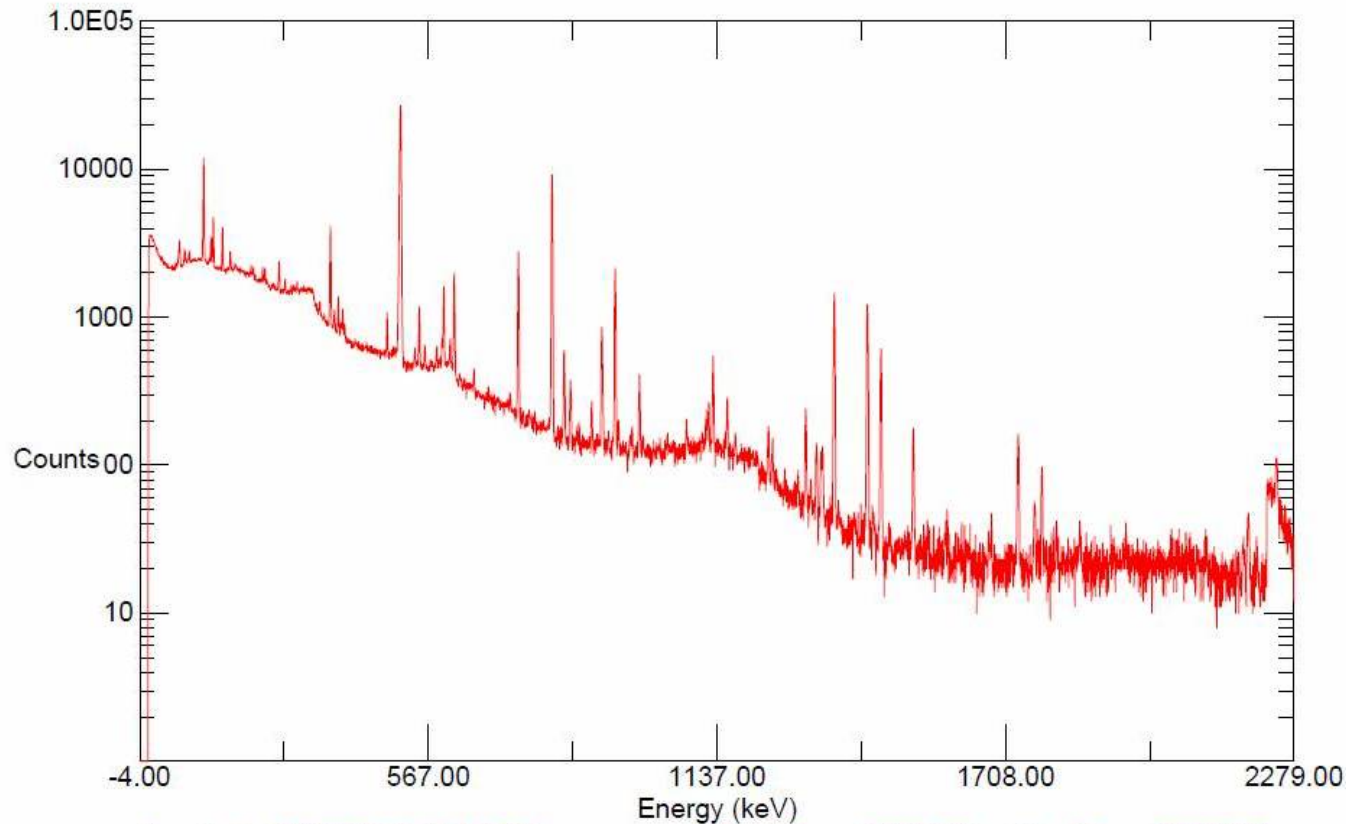


CURRENT SETTINGS COMPARISON



GAMMA SPECTRUM OF ISOTOPES PRODUCED BY ANALOGUE BEAM ARGON(6+) BEAM ON ALUMINIUM TARGET

Detector: #1 E919-285 Input 1 ☐ be
Recording of Resolution



Acquired: 9/1/2009 11:15:52 AM

Real Time: 10036.56 s. Live Time: 10000.00 s.

File: I:\SCCEXP~1\Al and argon beam 1-10-09 no.3 chn.Chn

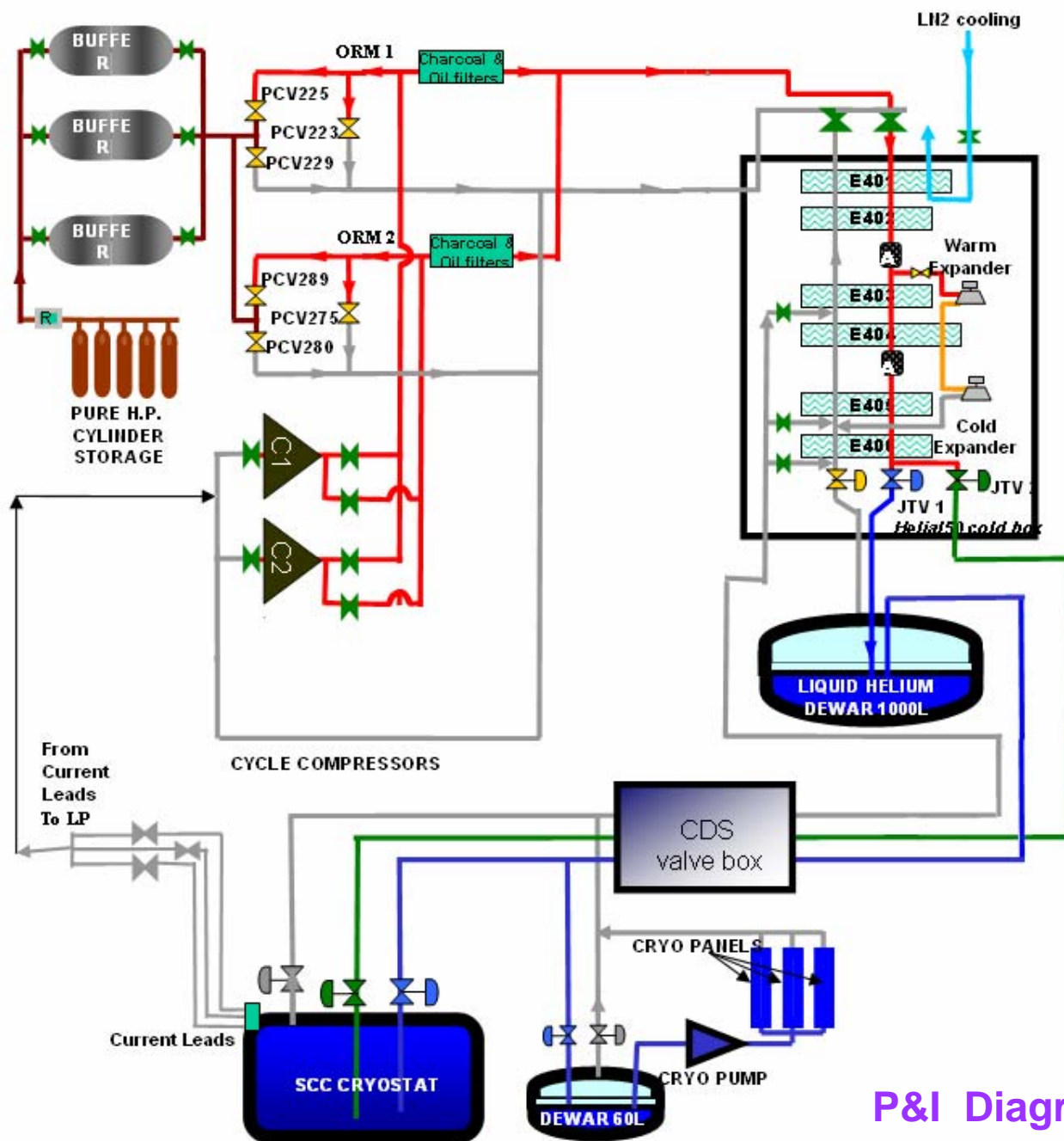
Channels: 4096

Detector: #1 E919-285 Input 1

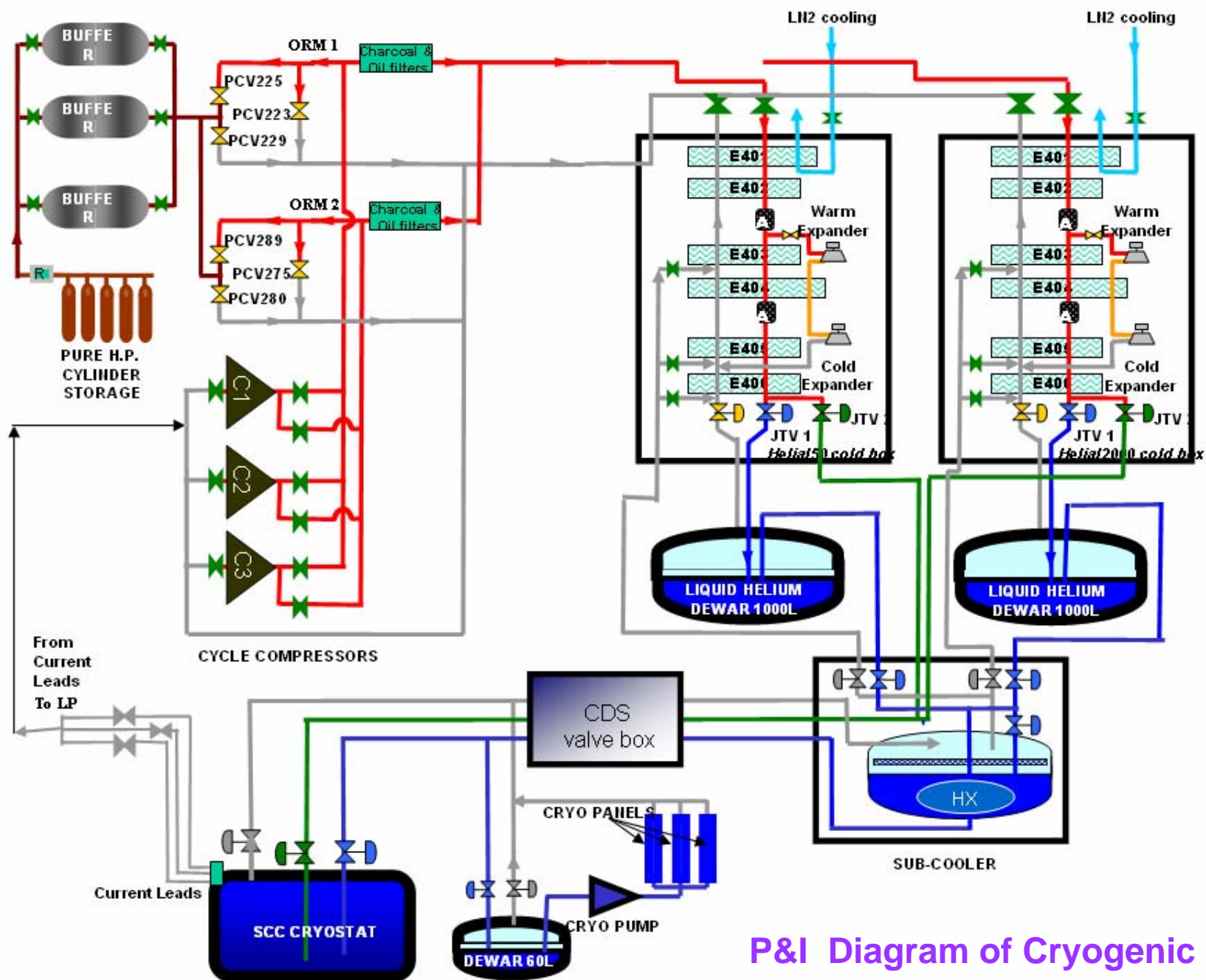


Capacity of refrigerators

Existing Refrigerator Helial 50	Without LN2 pre-cooling Flow rate- 49 g/sec	With LN2 pre-cooling
Liquefaction mode:	50 lph (Guranteed)	100 lph(Designed)
Refrigeration mode for 4.5K temp. level:	250 W (Guranteed)	280 W (Designed)
Mixed mode at 4.5 K	115 W + 15 lph (Guaranteed)	-----
New Refrigerator Helial 2000	Without LN2 pre-cooling Flow rate- 85 g/sec	With LN2 pre-cooling
Liquefaction mode:	85 lph (Guranteed) 85 lph (Designed)	176 lph (Designed)
Refrigeration mode for 4.5K temp. level:	415 W (Guranteed) 500 W (Designed)	530 W (Designed)
Mixed mode at 4.5 K	360 W + 12 lph (Guaranteed) 360 W + 25 lph (Designed)	360 W + 76 lph (Designed)



P&I Diagram of Cryogenic System



P&I Diagram of Cryogenic System

New He Liquefier Installed : Why?

- **Introduction of new refrigerator/liquefier of higher capacity (415 W@4.5K) - Helial-2000 (Air Liquide, France)**
 - Redundancy as the existing one (250 W @ 4.5 K) is old and require periodic maintenance.
 - Additional capacity to cater more refrigeration load (Especially, at higher excitation Cryostat Annular space vacuum degrades).
 - LHe supply for new projects in Cryogenics.
- **Provision of Sub-cooler**
 - Reduction of flash loss or increase of liquid fraction.
 - Reduction of pressure drop and return gas (LP) flow.

Overhauling of Helial-50 Helium Plant

1. **Expander Valve Control operation has been modified as warm expander speed feedback.**

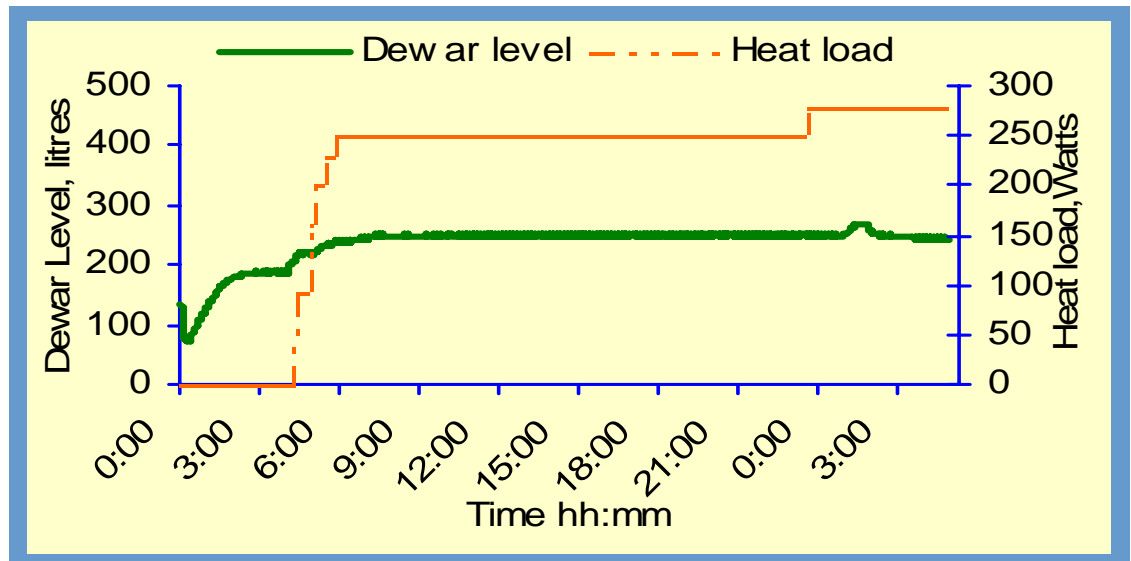
Earlier, valve controlled mostly in manual mode seeing cold expander LP, dewar level, etc. Unable to handle refrigeration load at higher excitation.

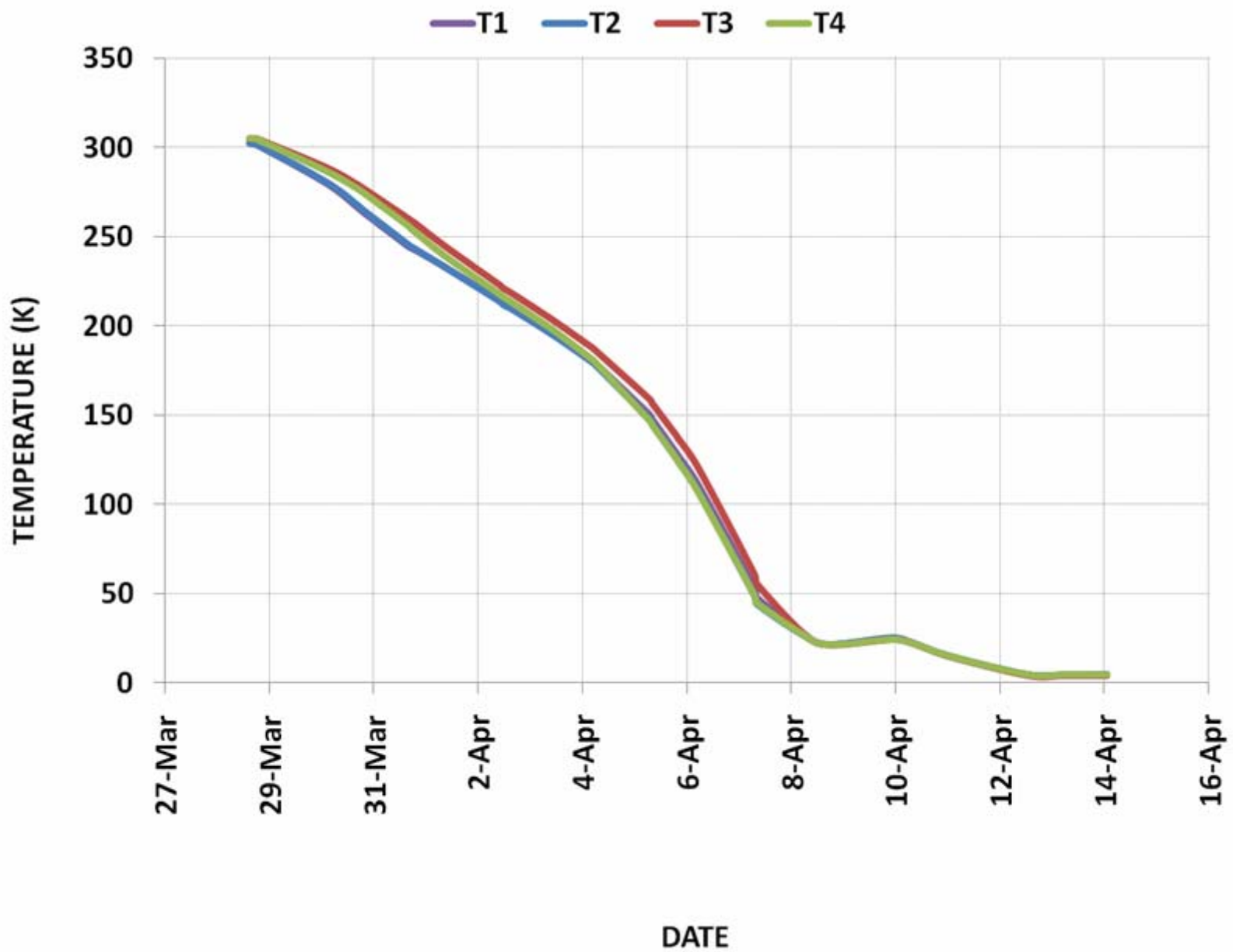
2. **Cernox sensors mounted on the cold box.**

Earlier Cryogenics Linear Temperature Sensors (CLTS) sensors are not very reliable.

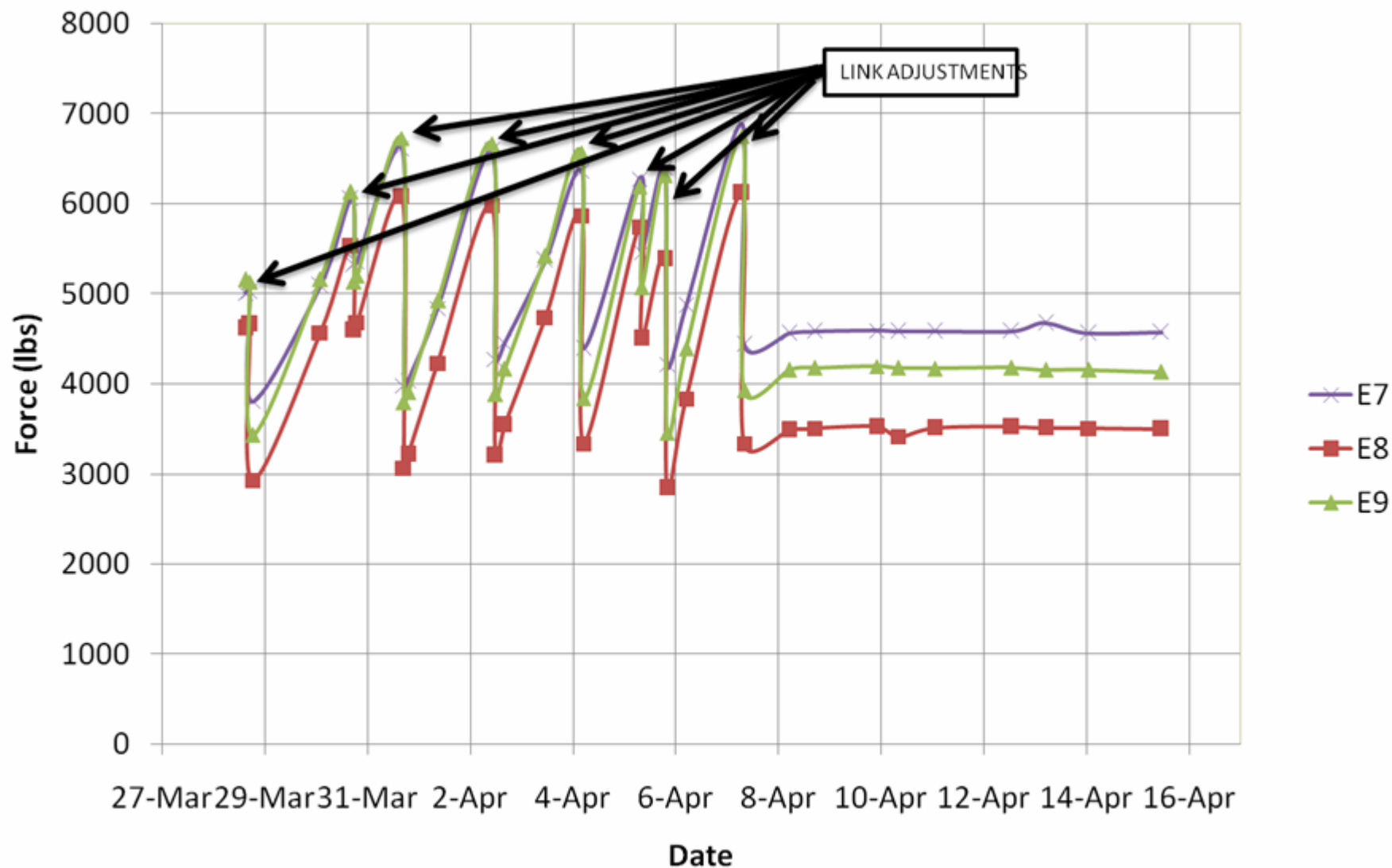
3. **Several attenuators has been implemented for constant dewar level operations.**

Performance After Overhauling

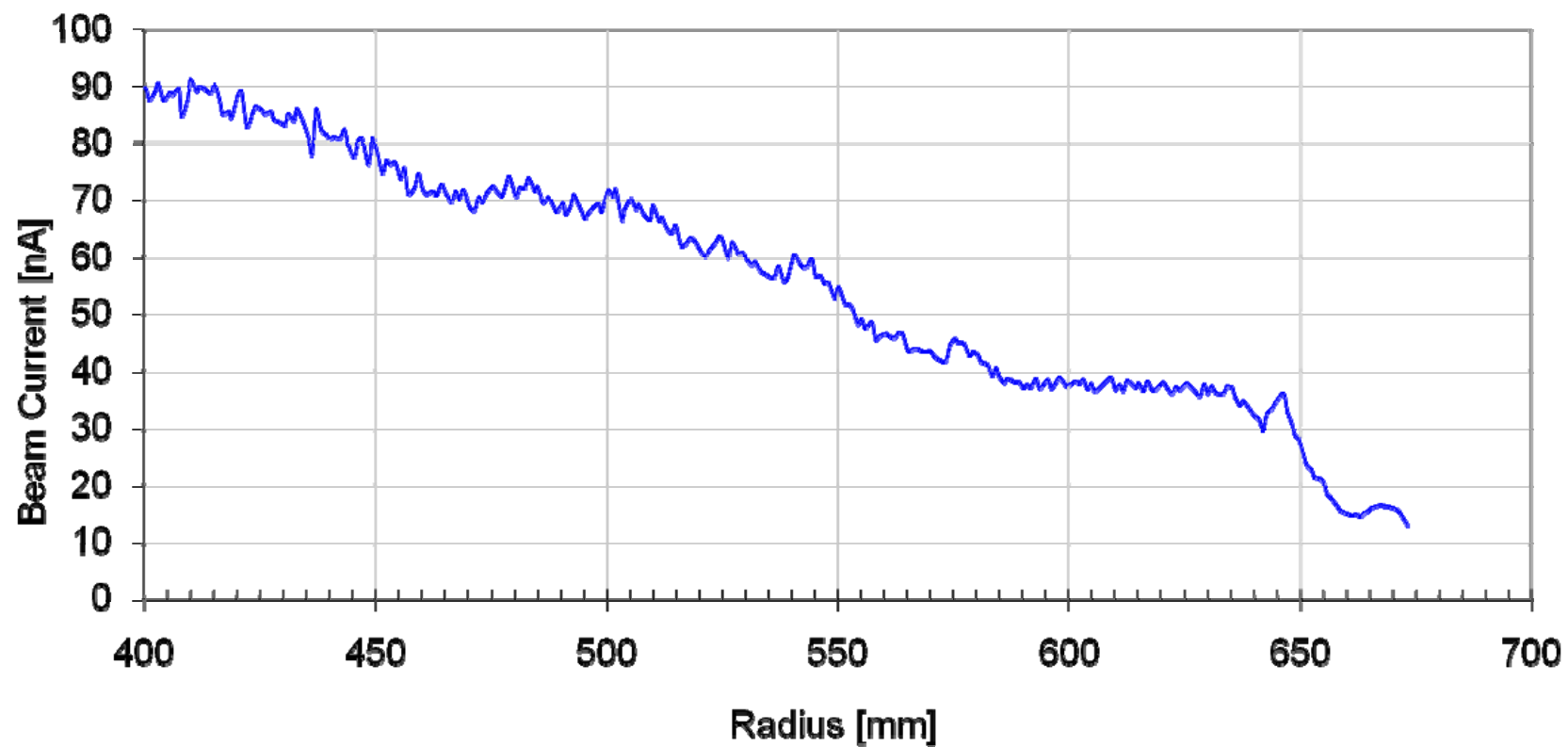


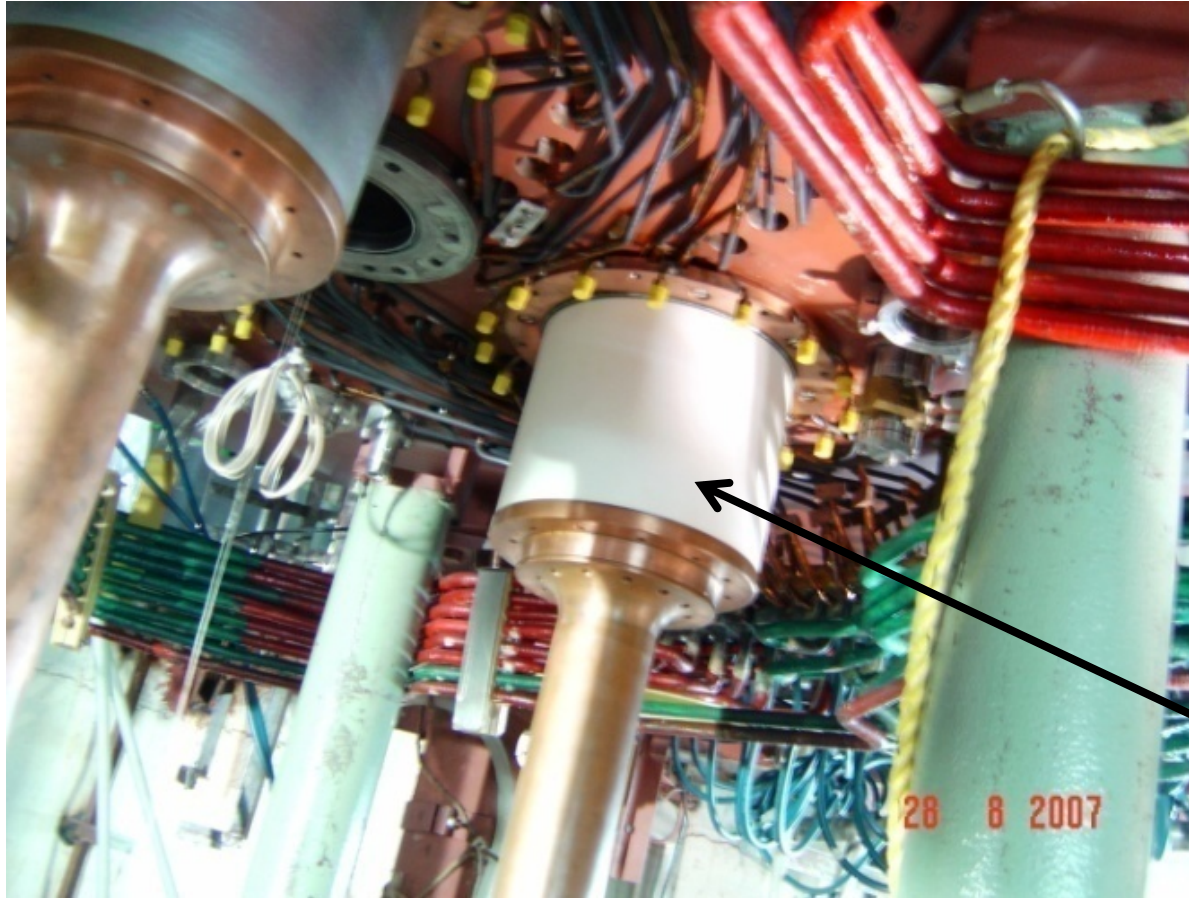


K500 CRYOSTAT HORIZONTAL SUPPORT LINK FORCE DURING COOLDOWN



18TH AUGUST 2010





CERAMIC FOR UPPER 'B' CAVITY



The crack is about 2 ½" above the ground end. It is **exactly similar** to the earlier ceramic failures. This is fourth time happening. The previous ones were ceramics for lower 'A' cavity once and upper 'C' cavity twice.

CREAMIC FOR UPPER 'B' CAVITY



- The ceramic inside surface is clean. Outside surface has a few black styrration marks, these marks are much less compared to the last failure.

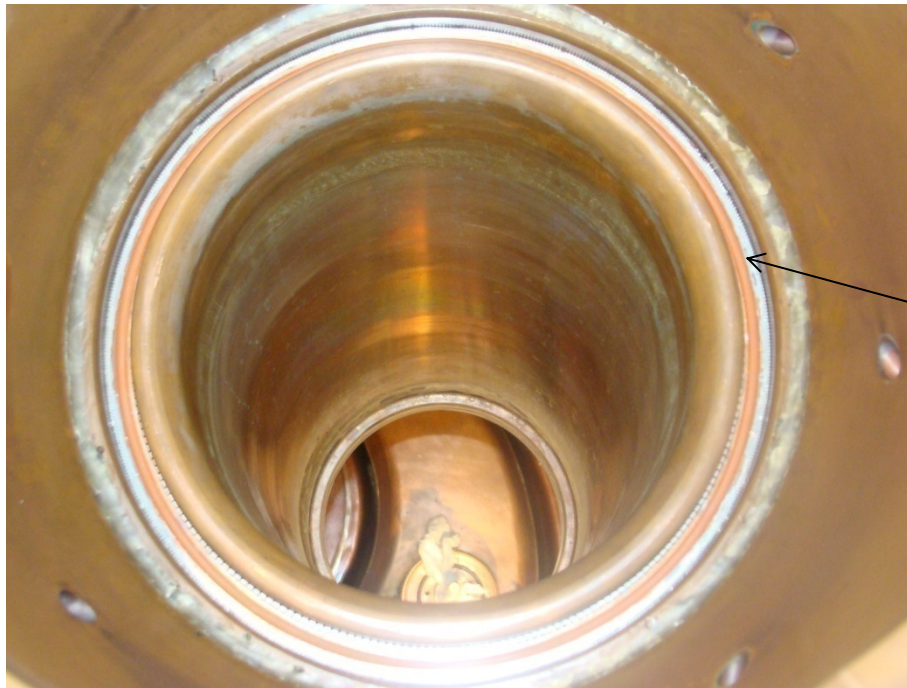
- The vacuum rise was extremely fast at the time of failure. It went from 10^{-7} mbar to 35 mbar within a second.

CRACK
PENETRATED
THOUGH FULL
THICKNESS

UPPER 'B' CAVITY CERAMIC



This time the o-rings have shown no damage, no burning, no heating evidence, no deformations also. The o-rings look like the new ones.

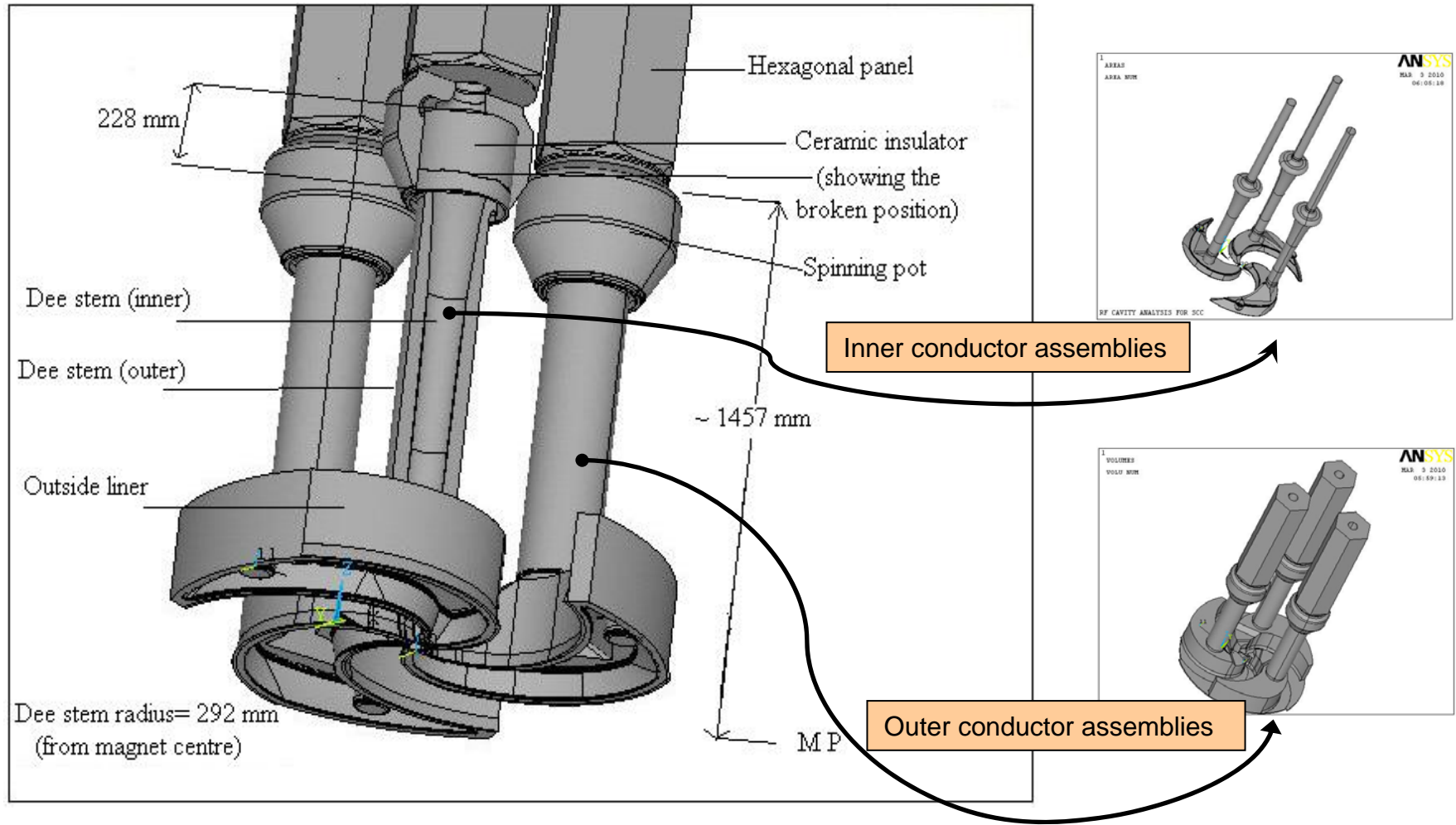


Silicon
O-
ring

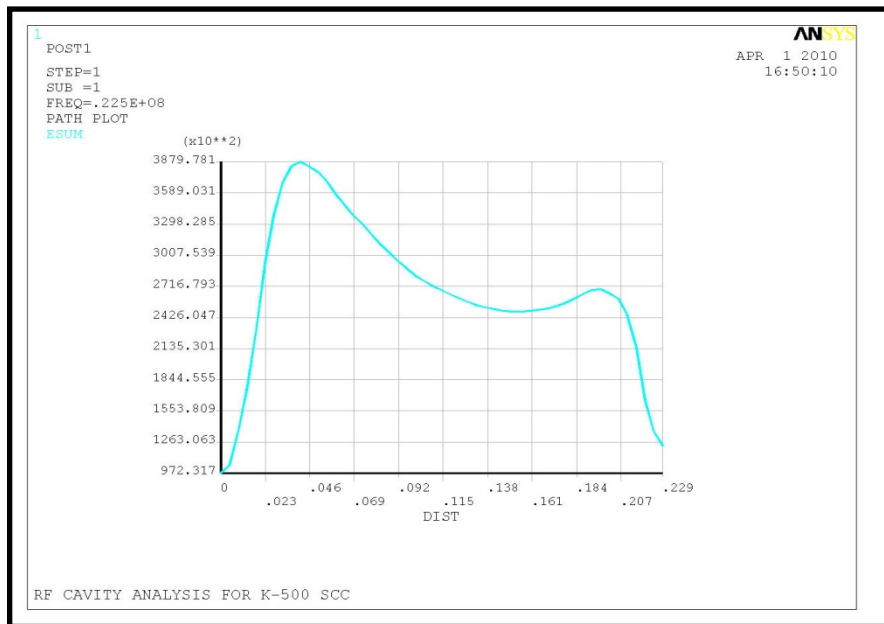


Outer Conductor Spinning

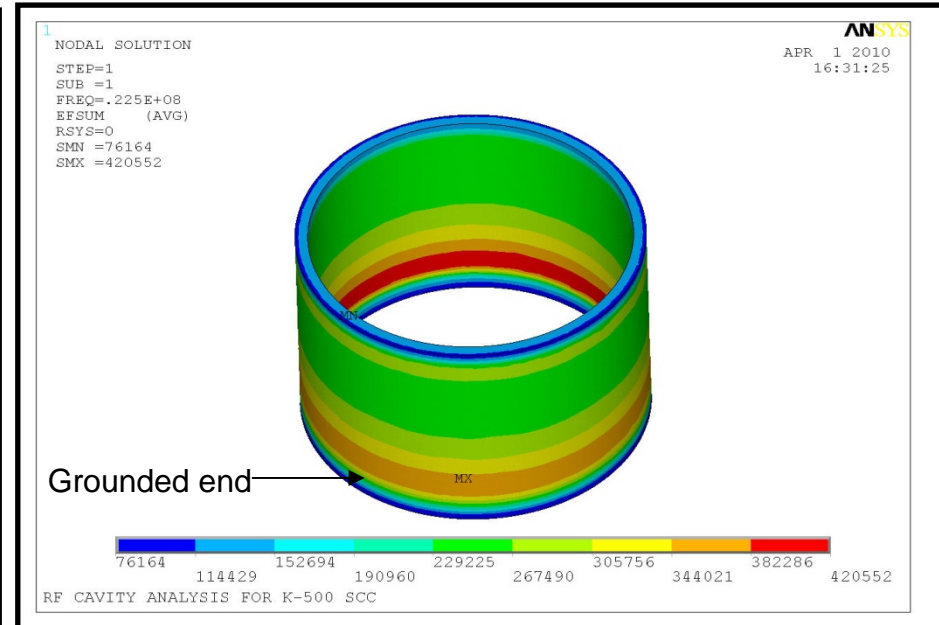
ANSYS™ MODEL



Electrical field distribution in the ceramic insulator



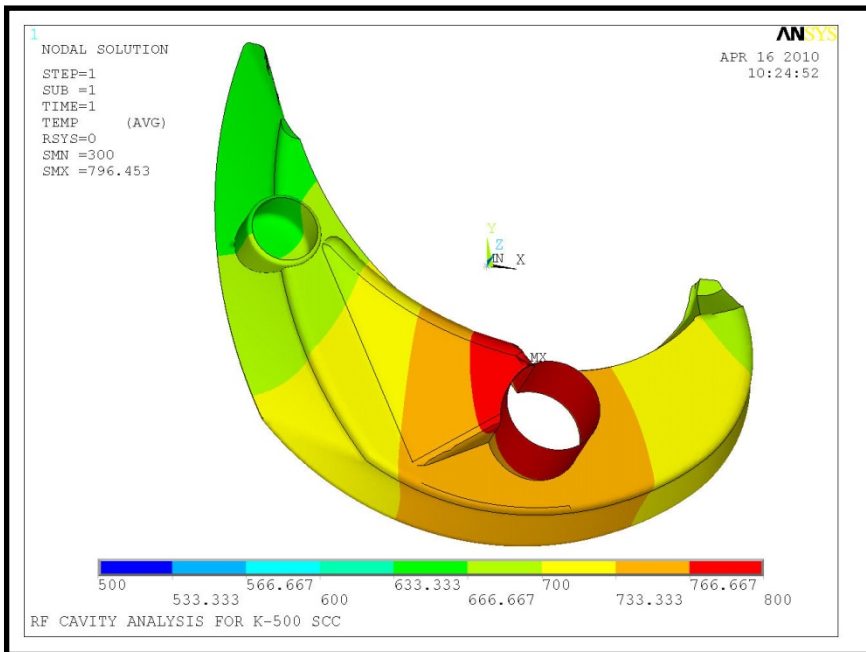
**Electric field (0 end is grounded)
along the length of ceramic**



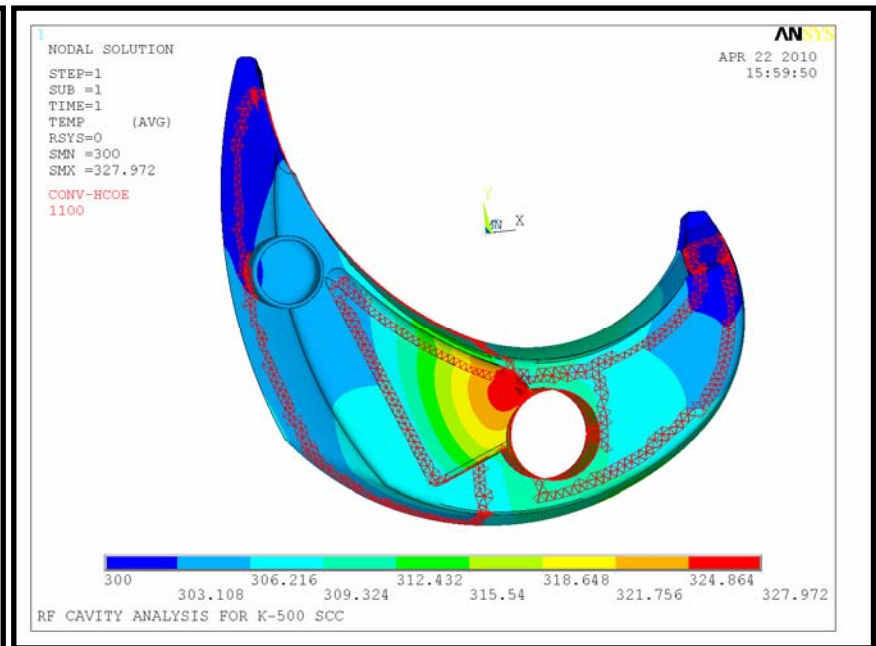
Electric field contour (Volt/mts)

Temperature distribution inside Dee (with and without cooling)

Without cooling



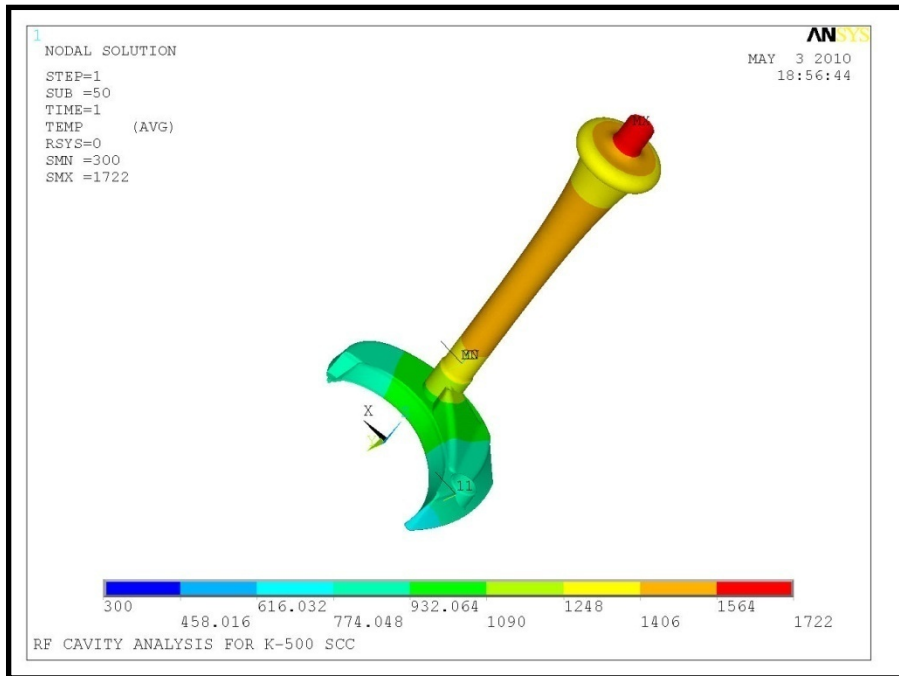
With cooling water (3 lpm)



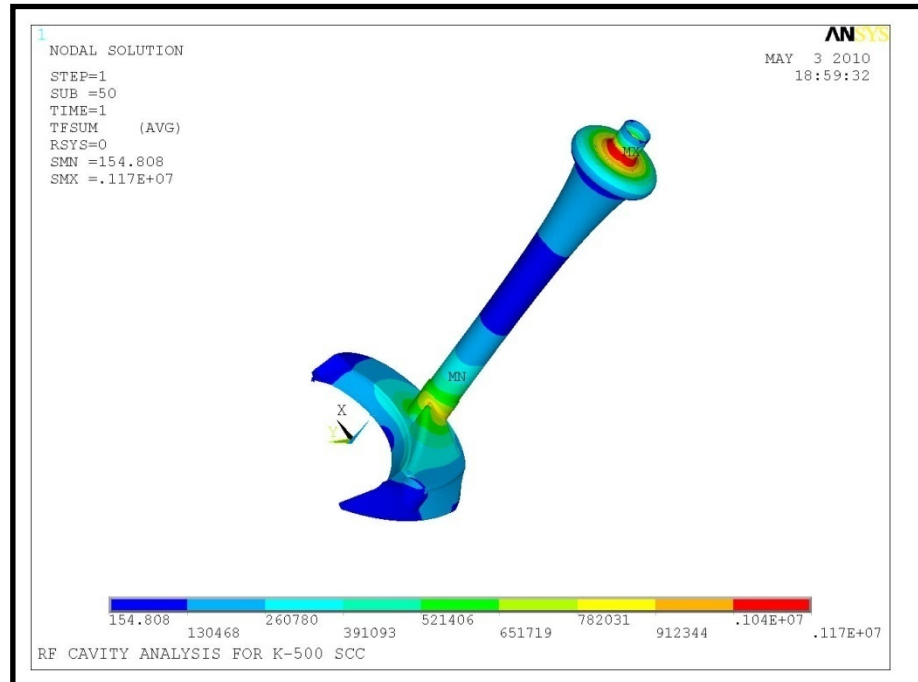
Surface loss distribution

(Inner conductor, without cooling)

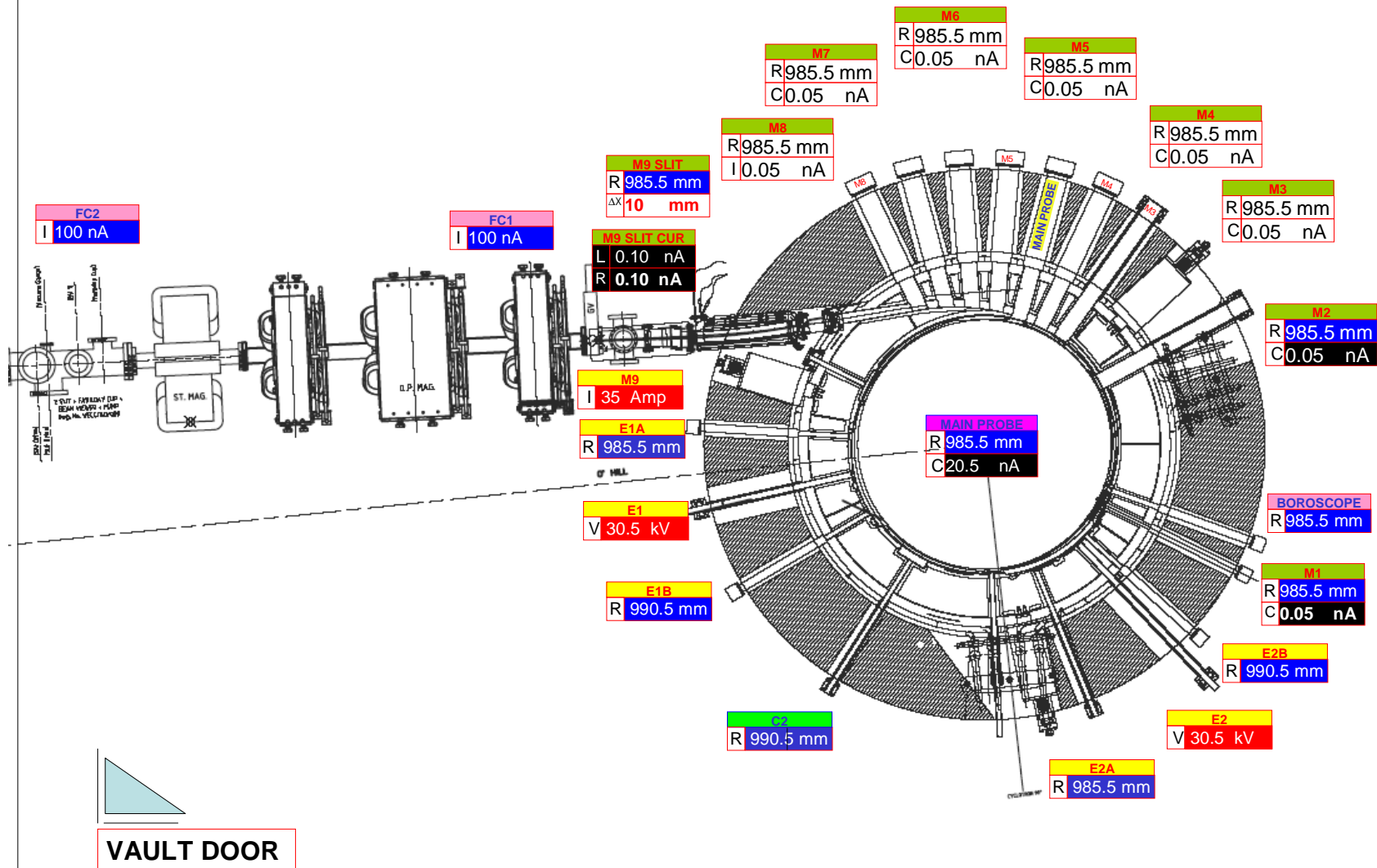
Temperature distribution



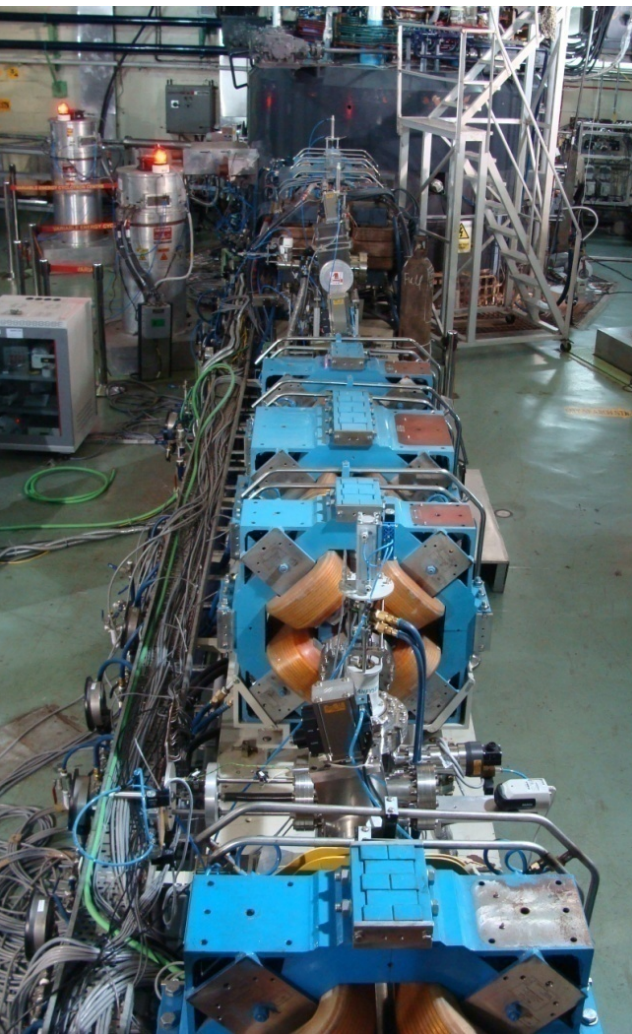
Heat flux distribution



EXTRACTION CONTROL SYSTEM LAYOUT



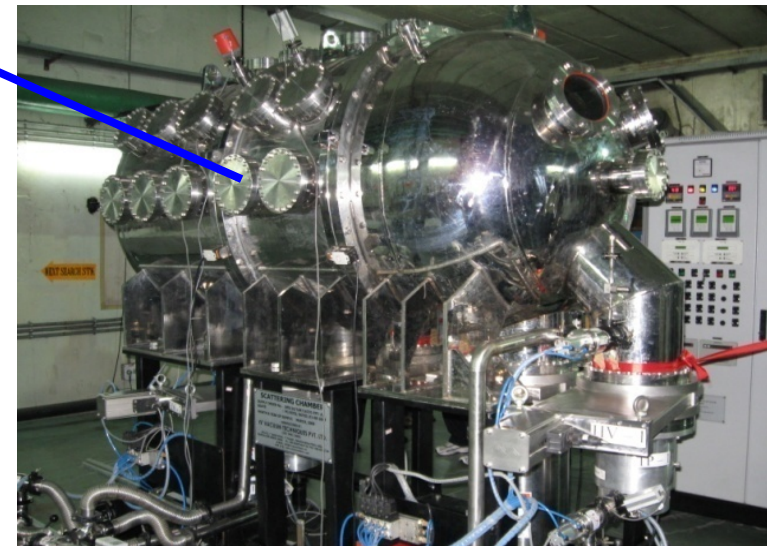
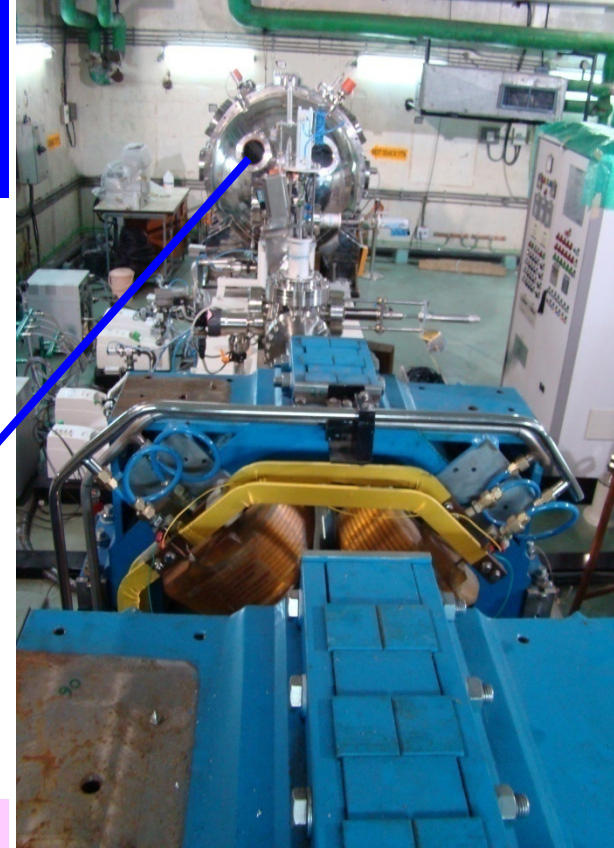
In the superconducting cyclotron at VECC Kolkata

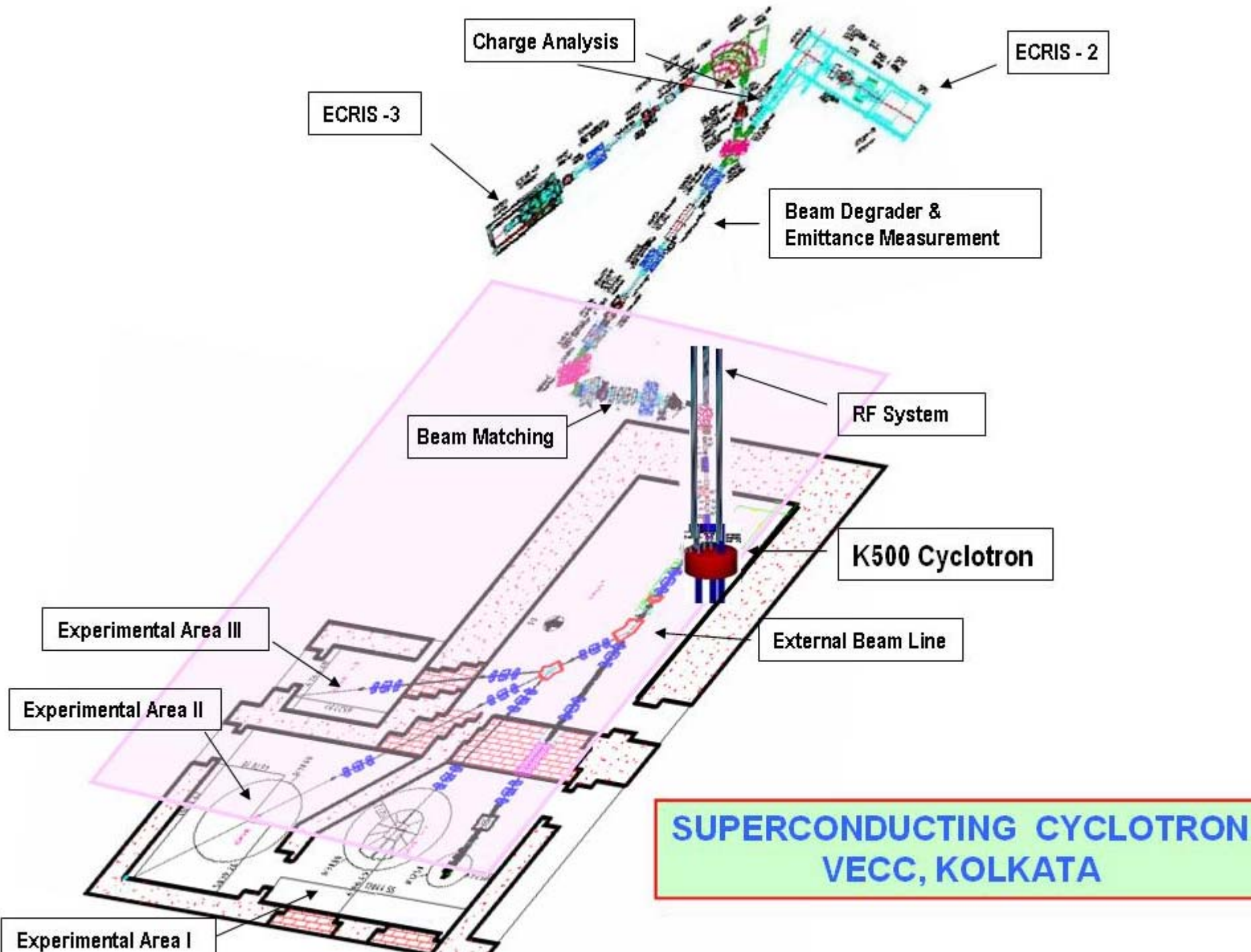


After achieving beam acceleration preparations are underway for extraction and beam delivery in experimental station.

Experimental
Station # 1

Target Chamber





THANKS





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Image © 2006 DigitalGlobe

Google



Pointer 22°35'35.12" N 88°23'43.93" E elev 15 ft

Streaming ||||| 100%

Eye alt 10469 ft