



ECRIS-2014

THE 21ST INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP
ON ECR ION SOURCES

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High Current Proton and Deuteron Beams for Accelerators and Neutron Generators

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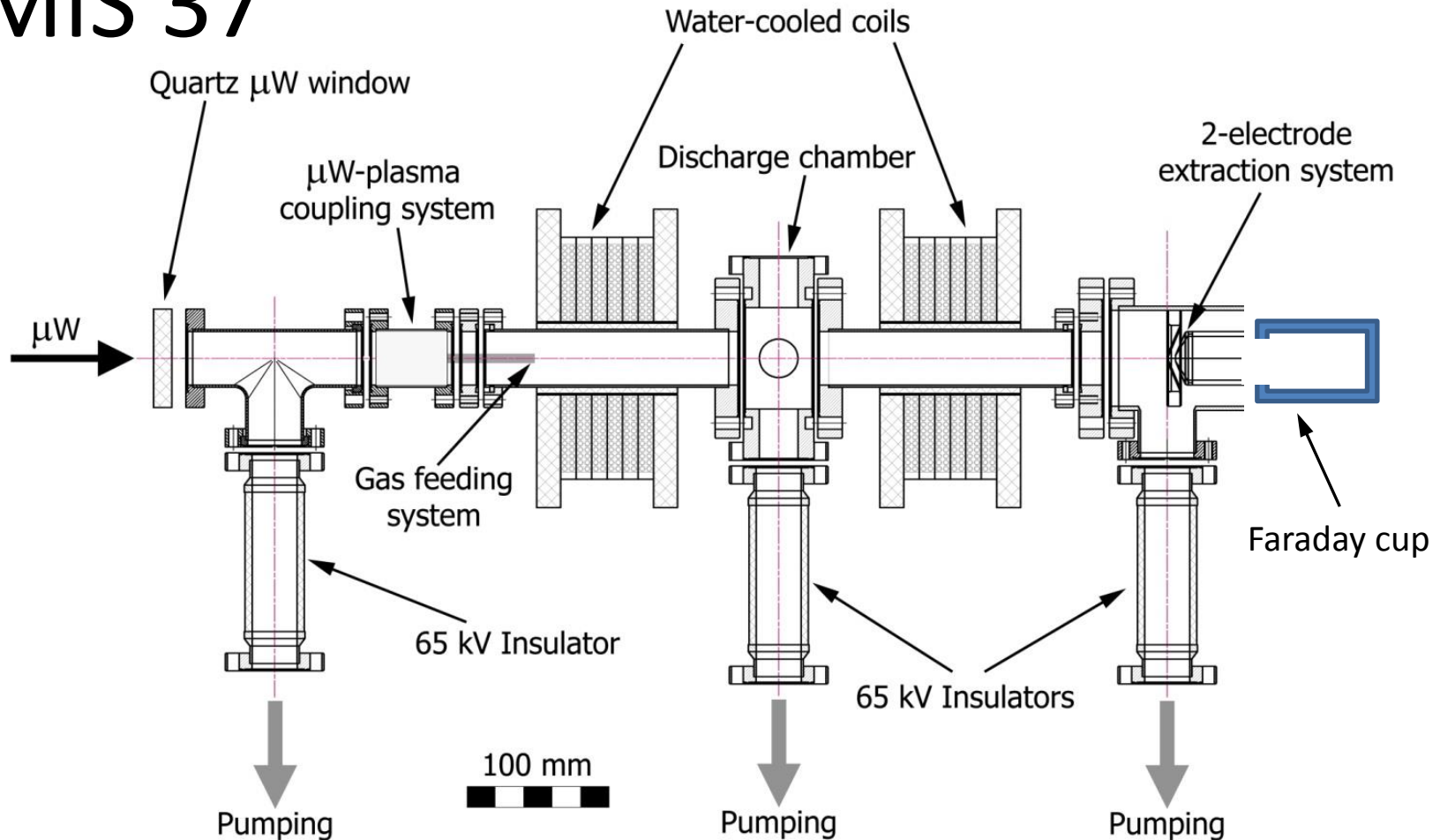
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Outline

- SMIS 37 ion source
- H⁺ & D⁺ beams production at SMIS 37
- Neutron generators
- Neutron production at SMIS 37
- Perspectives and plans

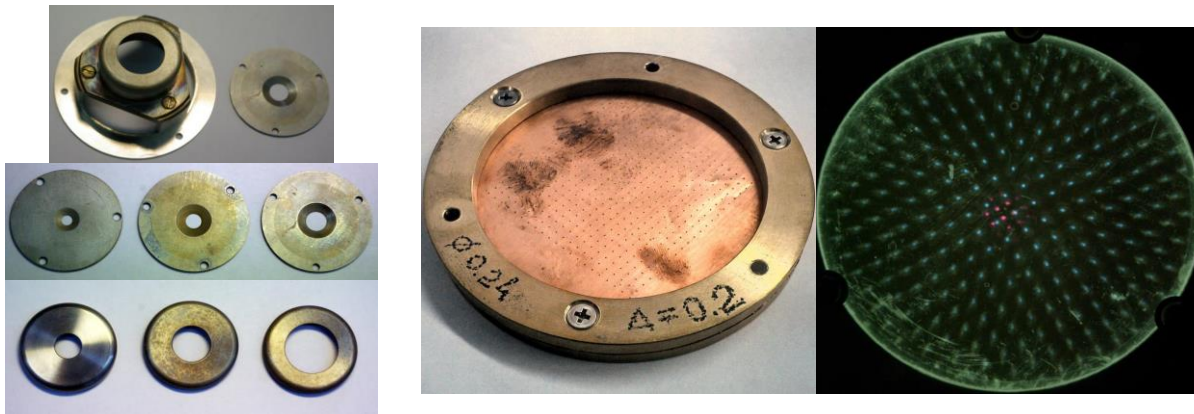
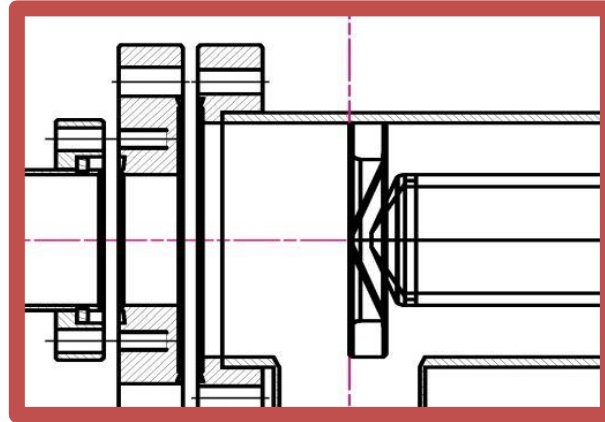
SMIS 37



Gyrotron 37 GHz, 10-80 kW, 1ms/1Hz. Gasdynamic plasma confinement

- ✓ High plasma density $>2 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- ✓ High collision rate \rightarrow Low plasma lifetime \sim tens of μs
- ✓ Plasma flux at the mirror point $>10 \text{ A/cm}^2$
- ✓ $T_e \sim 20\text{-}300 \text{ eV} \rightarrow$ close to 100% ionization
- ✓ $T_i \sim 1\text{-}5 \text{ eV} +$ extraction in the area of low magnetic field \rightarrow excellent emittance

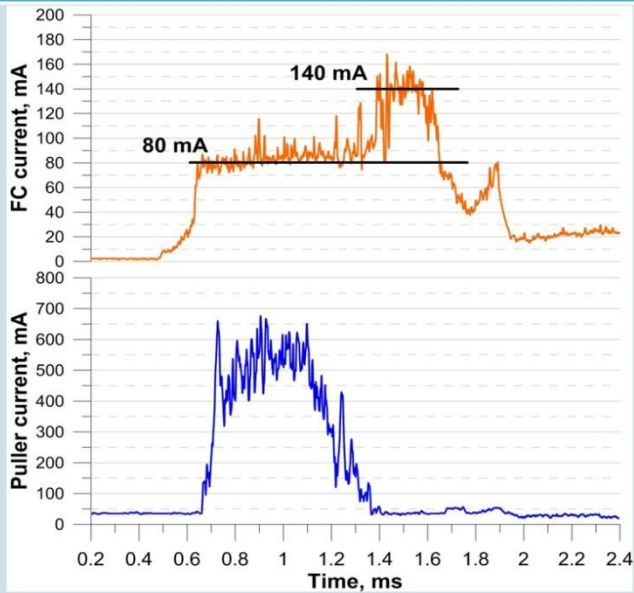
Beam extraction



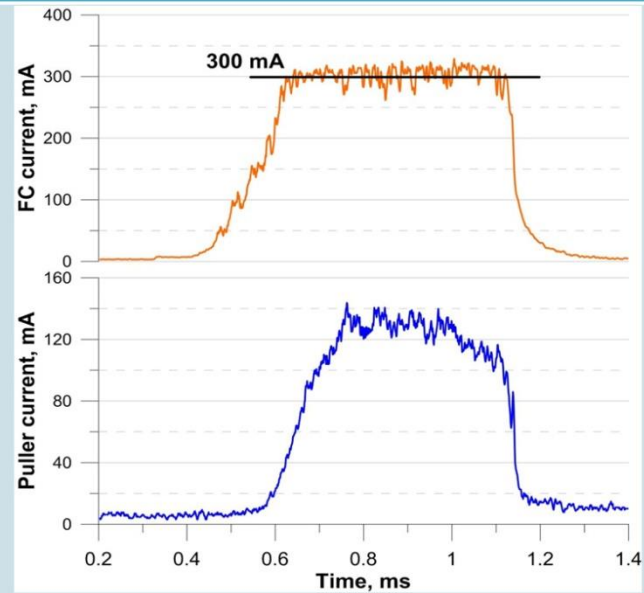
Plasma electrode aperture diameter from 5 to 10 mm

Beam current measurements

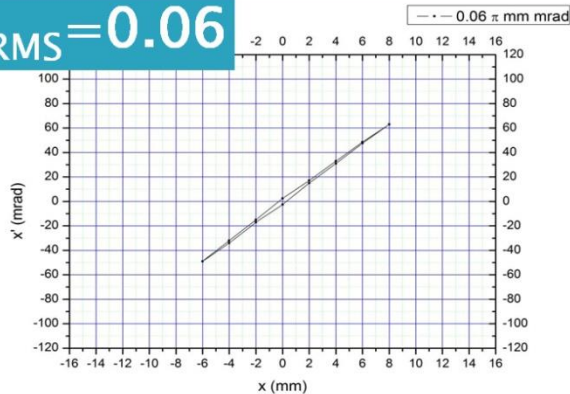
5 mm, H⁺



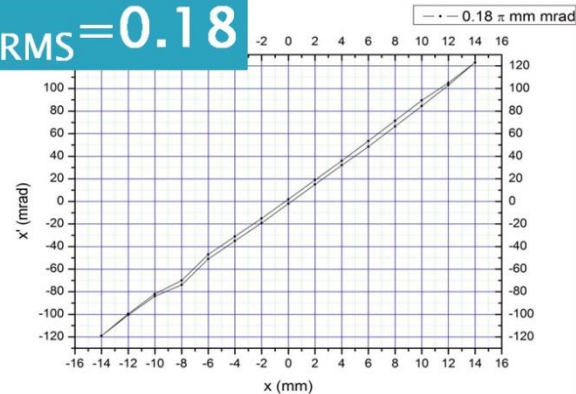
7 mm, H⁺



$\epsilon_{\text{RMS}} = 0.06$

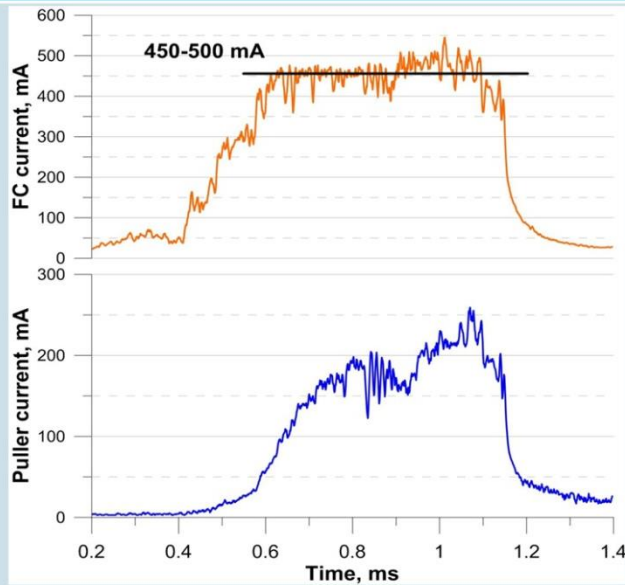


$\epsilon_{\text{RMS}} = 0.18$

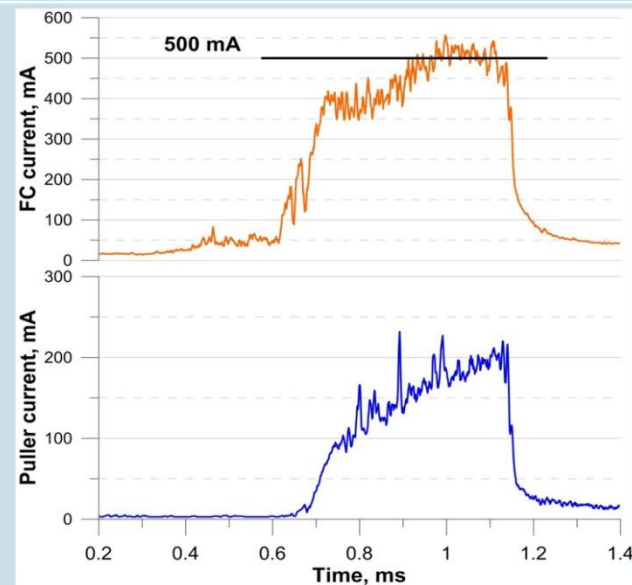


Beam current measurements

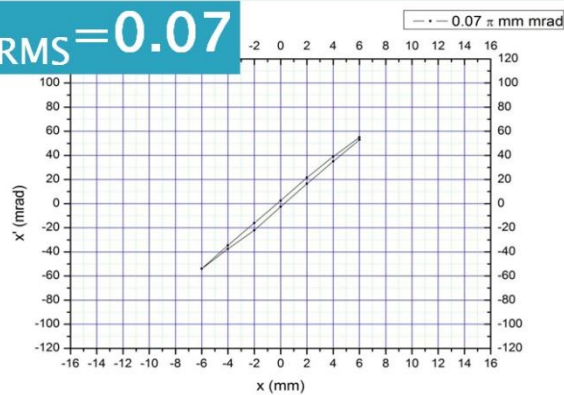
10 mm, H⁺



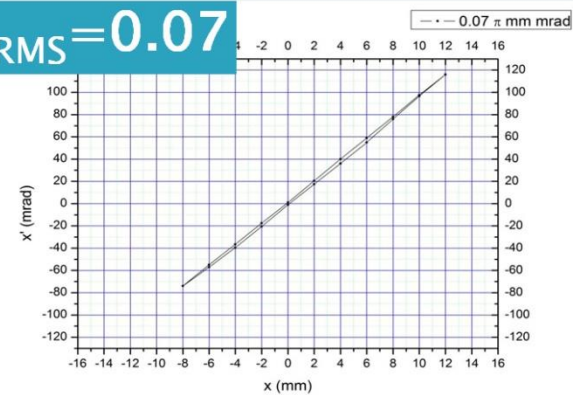
10 mm, D⁺



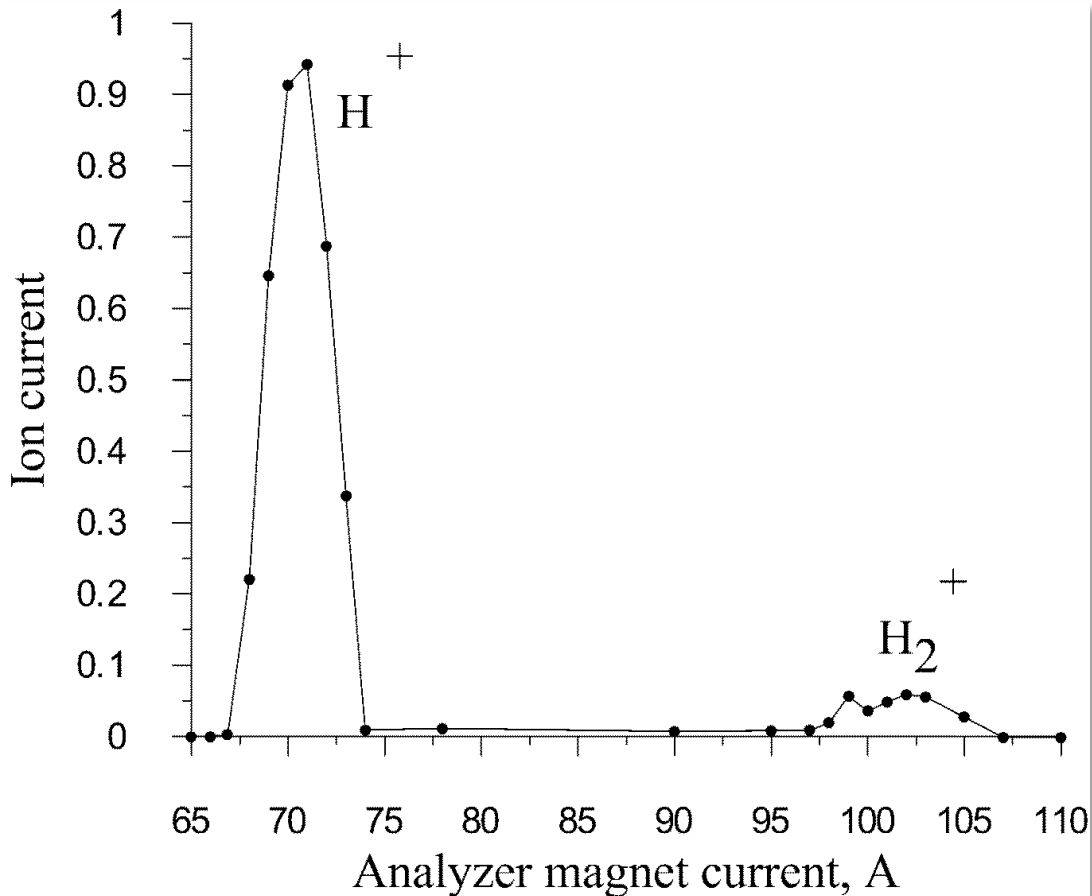
$\epsilon_{RMS} = 0.07$



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Ion spectrum (Hydrogen, Deuterium)



$H^+, D^+ > 94 \%$
 $H_2^+, D_2^+ < 6 \%$

Beam extraction summary

| Extraction system | Faraday cup current, mA | Normalized rms emittance, $\pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$ | Extraction voltage, kV |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| d = 5 mm | 80-140 | 0.06 | 45 |
| d = 7 mm | 300 | 0.18 | 45 |
| d = 10 mm | 500 | 0.07 | 45 |

$\text{H}^+, \text{D}^+ > 94 \%$

$\text{H}_2^+, \text{D}_2^+ < 6 \%$

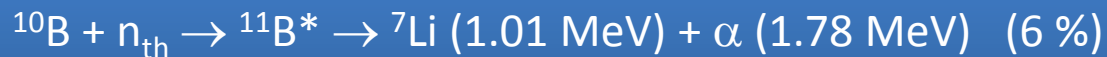
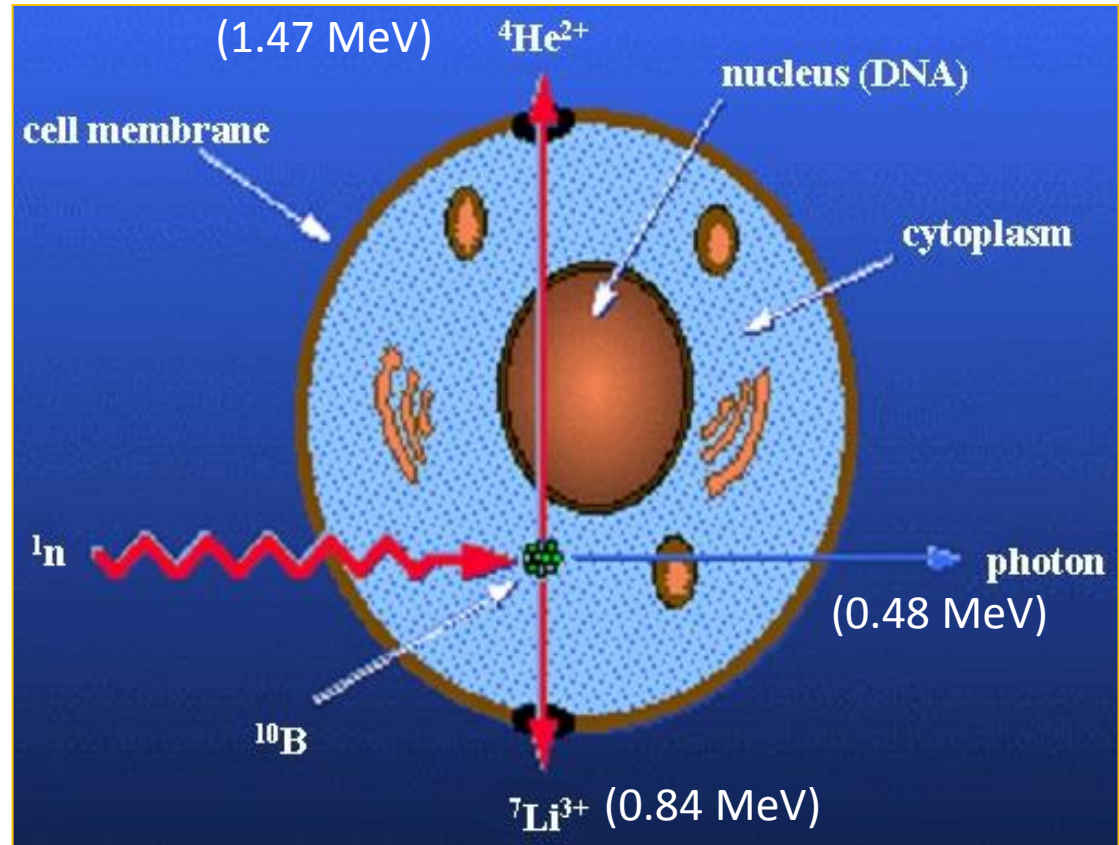
Medicine



- Neutron radiography
- Neutron spectroscopy
- Neutron brachytherapy
- **Boron-neutron capture therapy (BNCT)**

BNCT principle

- α -particle free pass is close to the cell dimensions:
dimensions:
 ${}^4\text{He}^{2+}$ (9 μm)
 ${}^7\text{Li}^{3+}$ (6 μm)
- Ionization led to double-strand break of DNA prevented further cell division



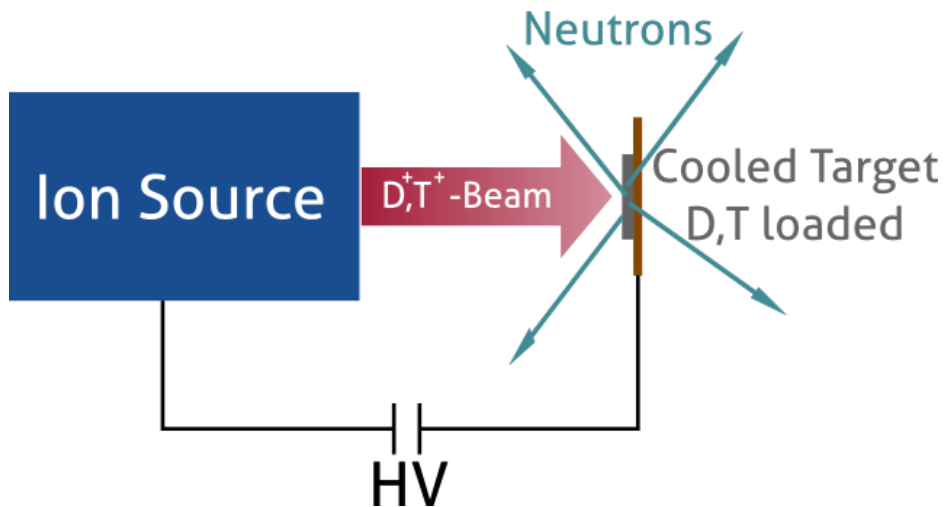
Neutron sources for BNCT

- Nuclear reactors
 - High neutron flux
 - High running cost and complexity
- Accelerators
 - Satisfactory neutron flux
 - Lower cost
 - Safety
- Neutron generators
 - Low neutron flux
 - Small size, low cost
 - Easy to use

D-D and D-T neutron generators

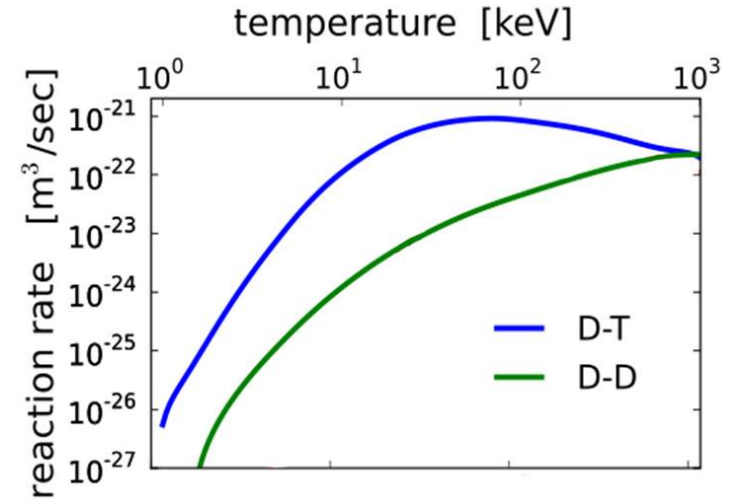
“Low” energy D⁺ ion beams:

- » D + D → ³He + n 3.26 MeV
- » D + T → ⁴He + n 17.6 MeV

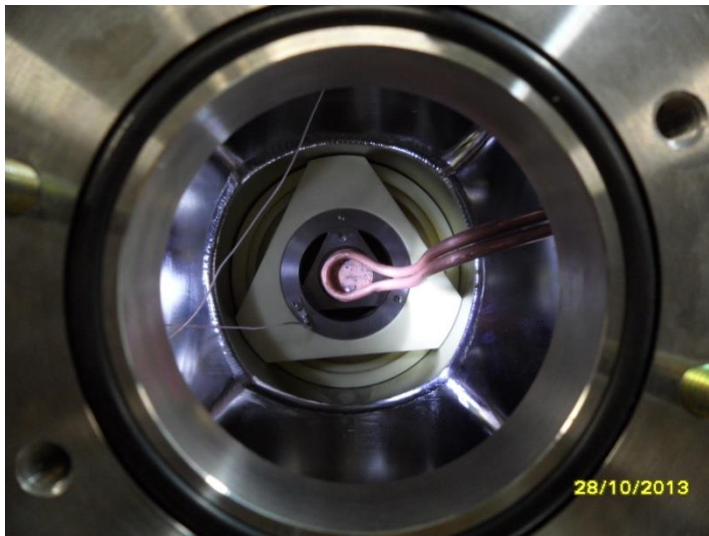


Targets: TiD₂, ZrD₂, ScD₂

Up to 1,8 D atoms per one sorbent atom

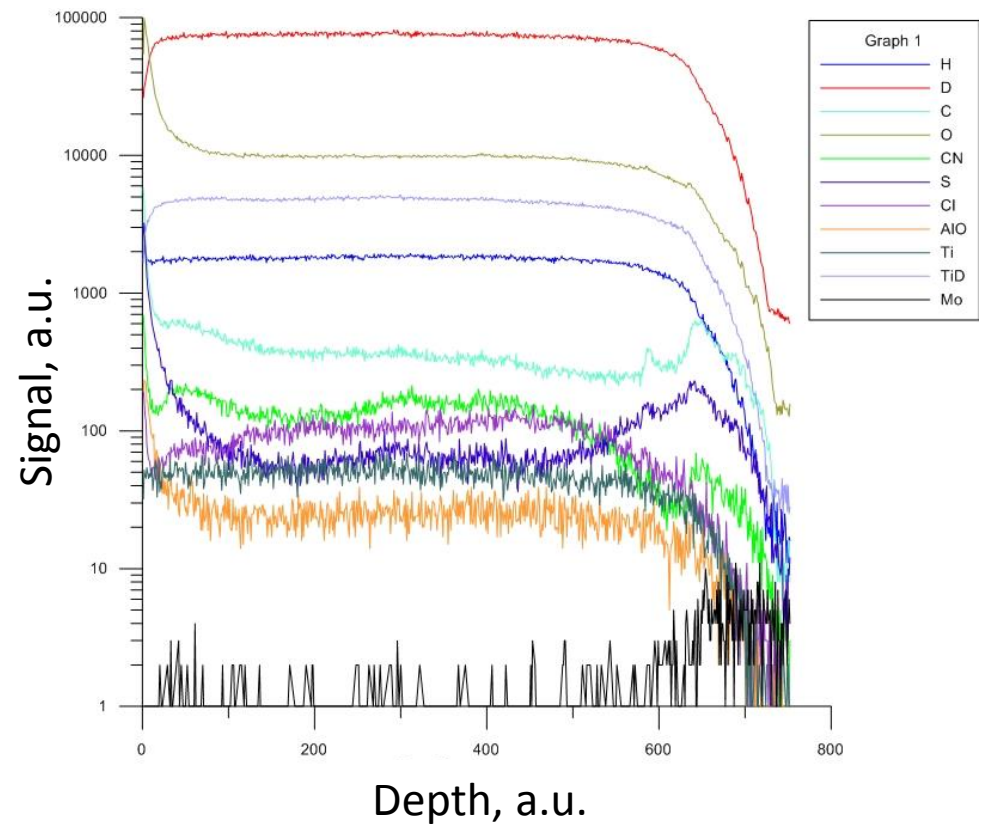
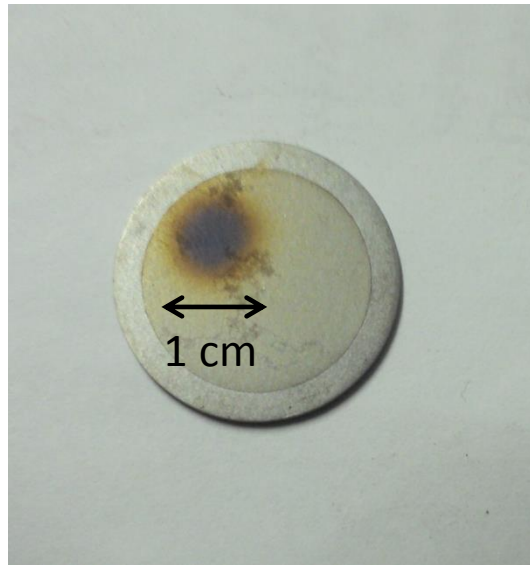


Ice target (D_2O)



TiD₂ target

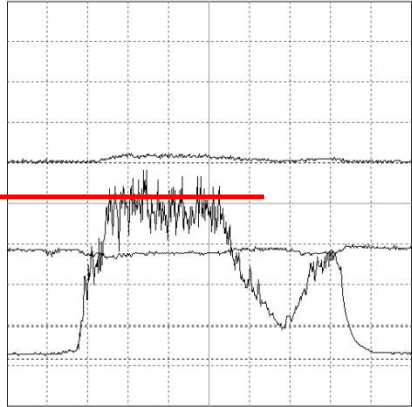
Secondary-Ion Mass Spectrometry (SIMS) of the target



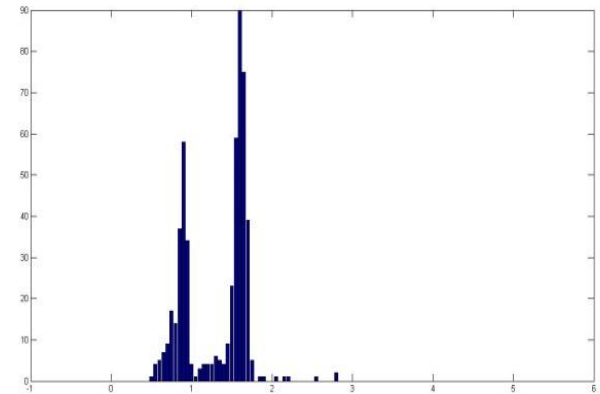
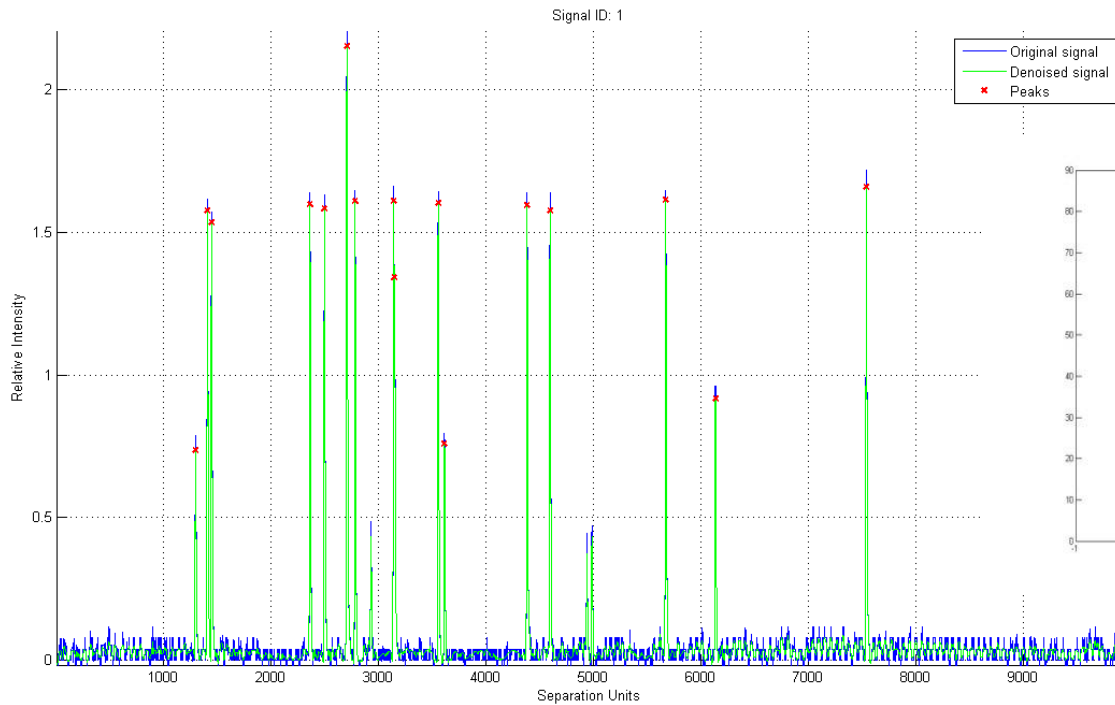
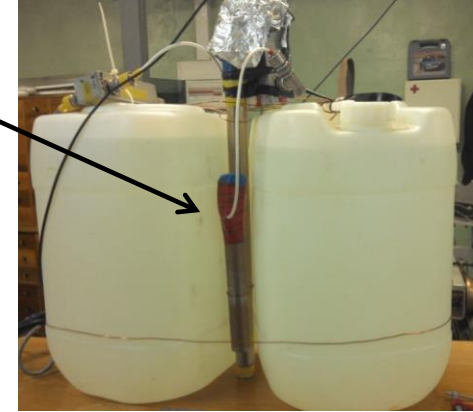
Neutron flux measurements

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250 mA



Two ^3He proportional counters were used in experiments



Results (45 keV beam energy)

| Target | Neutron flux per 1 mA of D+ beam at 45 keV | Total neutron flux (300 mA of D+) |
|------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| TiD ₂ | $2 \cdot 10^6$ | $6 \cdot 10^8$ |
| D ₂ O | $3 \cdot 10^6$ | 10^9 |

Estimations

10^8 Neutrons per second for 1 mA D^+ at beam energy 100-120 keV



Beam current: 500 – 1000 mA



Expected neutron flux:

$5 \cdot 10^{10} - 1 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ($5 \cdot 10^{12} - 1 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ s}^{-1}$ T-target)



Expected neutron flux density: $> 10^{10} \text{ s}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$

Future plans

- H^+ & D^+ beam at 100 keV
- High quality target
- Bigger target
- CW D^+ beam production (24 GHz, 10 kW)
- Design of target cooling

Many thanks for your attention!