



РОСАТОМ

Р Ф Я Ц
ВНИИЭФ

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ КОРПОРАЦИЯ ПО АТОМНОЙ ЭНЕРГИИ «РОСАТОМ»

STATUS AND PROSPECTS OF CHARGED-PARTICLE ACCELERATORS DEVELOPMENT IN RFNC-VNIIEF

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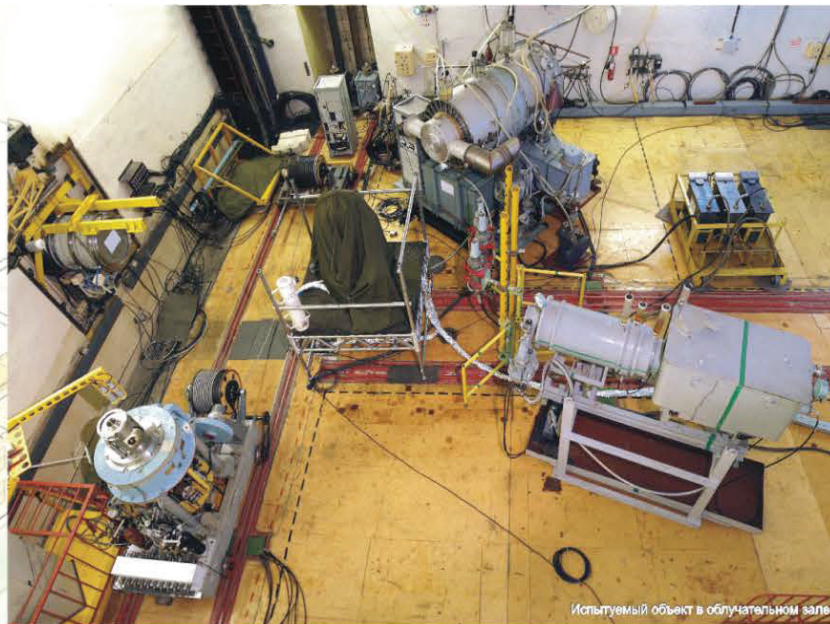
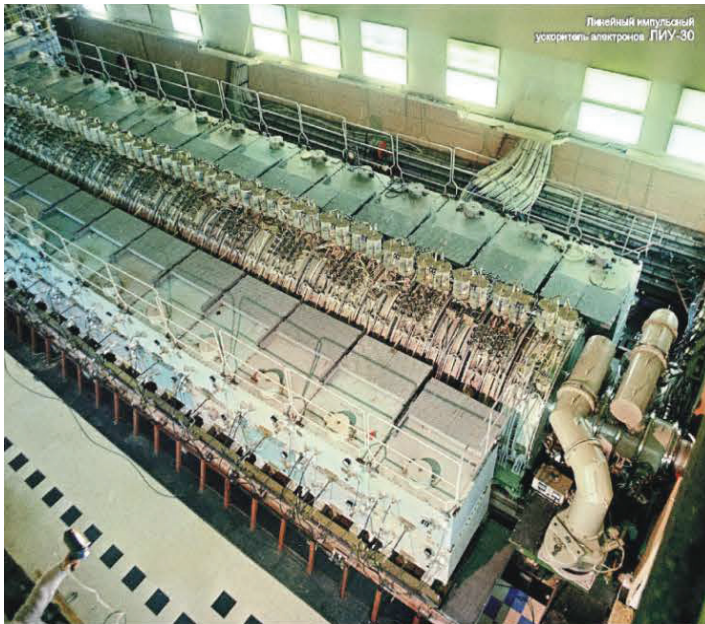
FSUE RFNC-VNIIEF

Protvino 2018

Experimental and test base of RFNC-VNIIEF is a federal importance base and provides needs of enterprises: state corporation (SC) “Rosatom”, Department of Defense, Department of Industry and Trade and SC “Roscosmos”

For the first time in the world the unique irradiation complexes based on high-current linear induction electron accelerators and pulsed nuclear reactors have been created in VNIIEF to study common radiation impact in laboratory conditions

Multipurpose irradiating complex PULSAR



Linear induction electron accelerator LIU-30



Ultimate electron energy.....from several units to 40 MeV
 Beam current.....up to 100 kA
 Dose at a distance 1 m from the target ($t_{0.5} \approx 18$ ns)....up to 10 kR
 Dose rate with irradiation heterogeneity 1:2

Ø 0.75 m $4 \cdot 10^{11}$ R/s

Ø 2 m $3 \cdot 10^{10}$ R/s

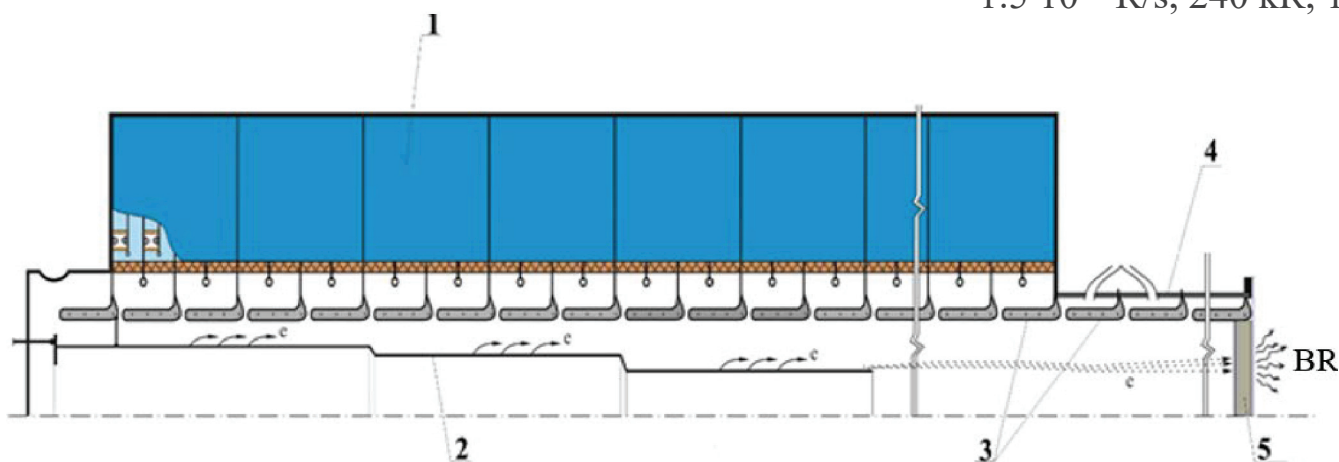
Pulse voltage generator W_{PVG} 1.5 MJ

Magnetic field battery W_{MFB} 6.5 MJ

Pulse width of bremsstrahlung.....from 5 to 25 ns.

Two bremsstrahlung pulses generation mode with the pulse repetition rate from 0.1 to 1.5 μ s is available.

Electron beam compression mode:
 $1.5 \cdot 10^{13}$ R/s, 240 kR, 16 ns, 100 cm².



1 – accelerating block of inductors

2 – cathode

3 – drift tube with a solenoid

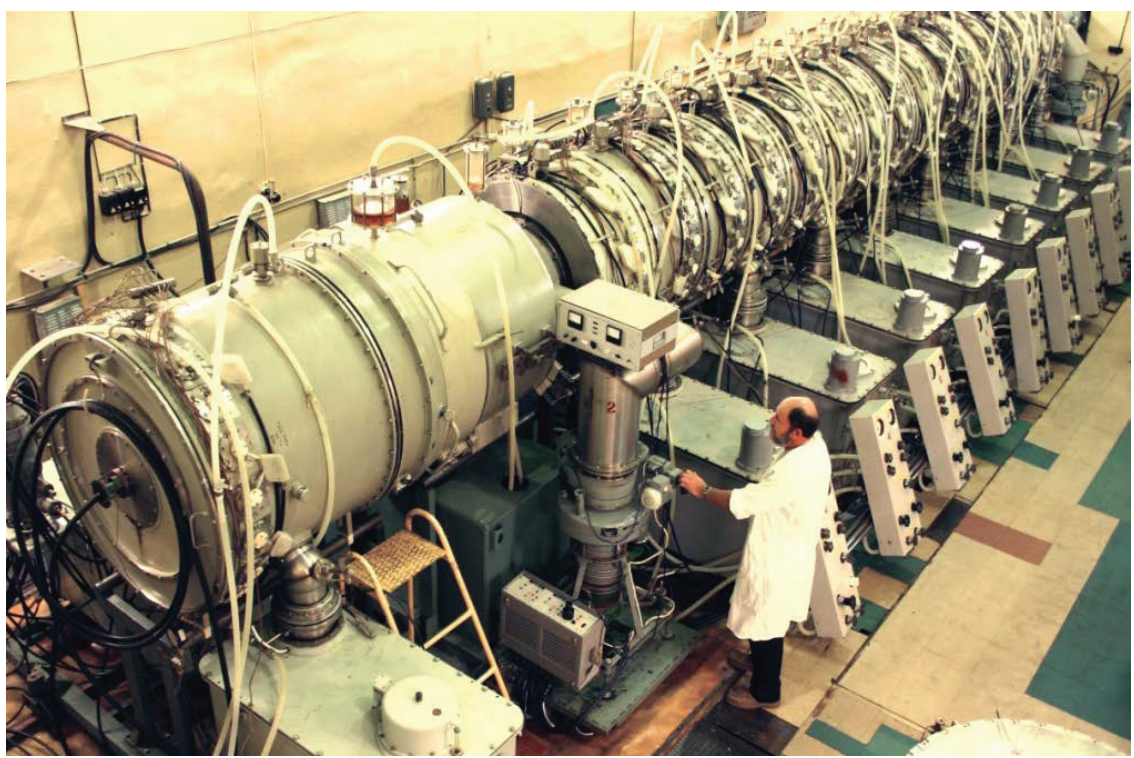
4 – transport line

5 – target unit

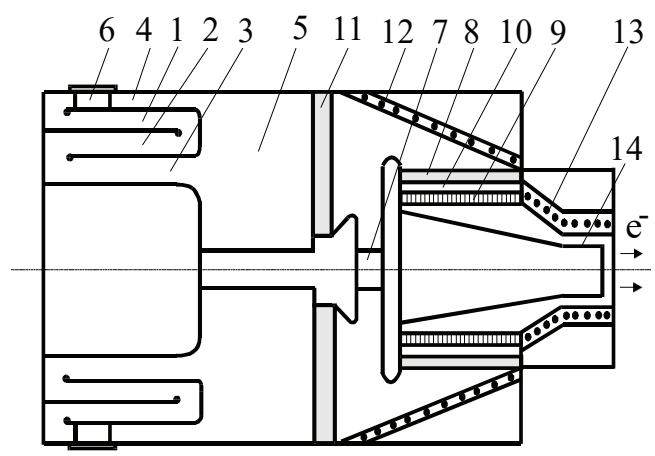
e – symbolic representation of main electron fluxes

BR – bremsstrahlung

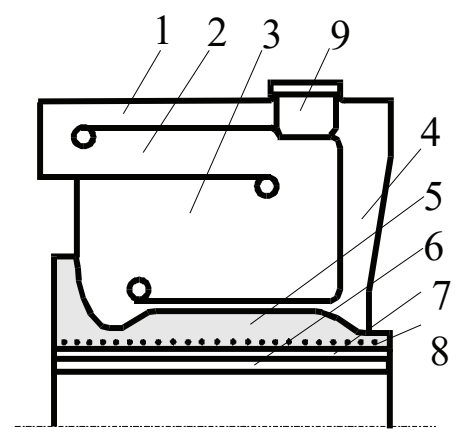
Linear induction accelerator LIU-10M



Injector configuration (a) and inductors (b)



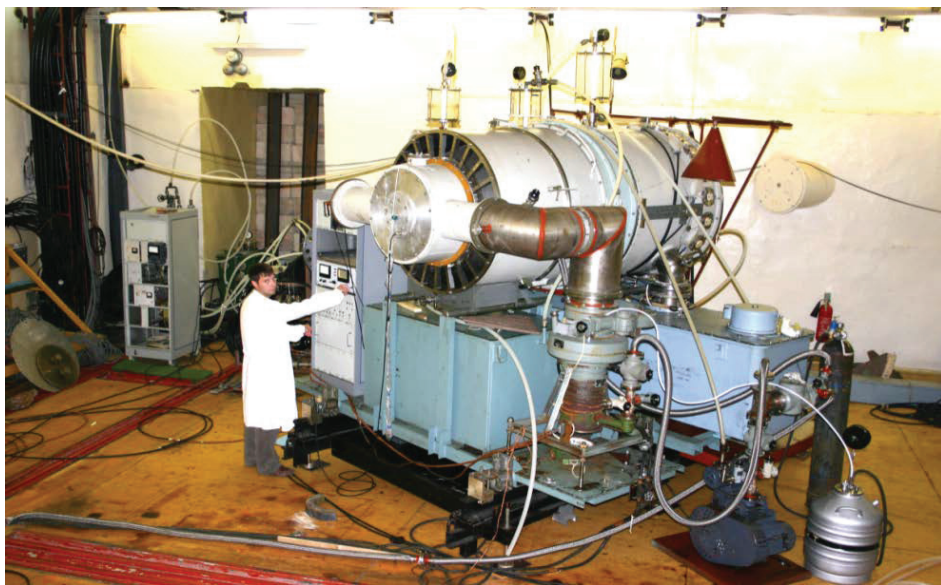
a



b

- Maximal electron energy.....25 MeV
- Beam current.....50 kA
- Dose at a distance 1 m from the target.....700 R
- Dose rate..... $3 \cdot 10^{12}$ R/s
- Pulse width of bremsstrahlung.....15 ns

Pulsed electron accelerator STRAUS-2



X-ray mode parameters

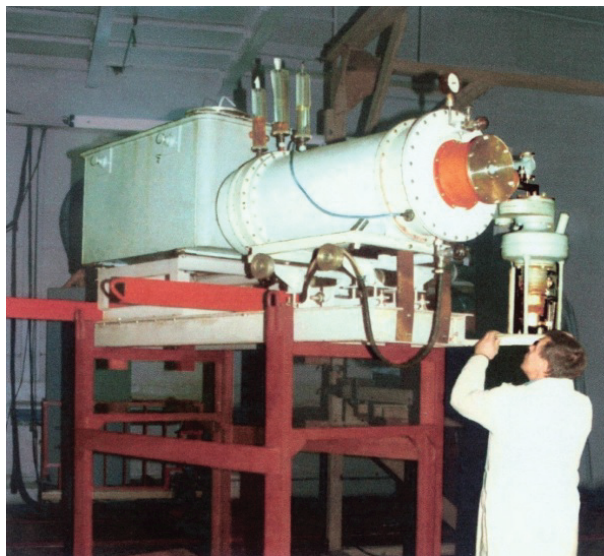
X-ray capacity (lead) at a distance 1 m from the target.....125 mm
Focal spot diameter ≤ 5 mm

Maximal electron energy.....3 MeV
Beam current50 kA
Dose at a distance 1 m from the target
($t_{0.5} \approx 25$ ns)20 R
Dose rate with irradiation heterogeneity 1:2
 $\varnothing$ 7 cm $4 \cdot 10^{11}$ R/s
 $\varnothing$ 80 cm $8 \cdot 10^8$ R/s
Average quantum energy.....600 keV
 $W_{PVG} = 24$ kJ



Simulating facilities : ILTI-1, LU-7-2, ARSA

ILTI-1



Ultimate electron energy.....700 keV
 Beam current.....70 kA
 Dose at a distance 1 m from the target
 ($t_{0.5} \approx 50$ ns)..... $5 \cdot 10^7$ R/s
 at a distance 4 cm ($\varnothing$ 7 cm, irradiation
 heterogeneity 20 %)..... $3 \cdot 10^{10}$ R/s
 Average quantum energy.....80 keV
 $W_{PVG} = 8.8$ kJ

LU-7-2



Electron energy.....6.5 MeV
 Average electron beam power.....2 kW
 Average beam current.....0.3mA
 Pulse length.....4.5 μ s
 Pulse repetition rate.....600 Hz
 Bremsstrahlung dose rate at a distance
 1 m from the target.....25 R/s
 Spot area with irradiation
 heterogeneity 30%.....800 cm²

ARSA



Operating mode – pulsed or
 frequency ($f \leq 1$ Hz)
 Ultimate electron energy.....1MeV
 Electron radiation dose rate near the
 target..... $1 \cdot 10^{14}$ rad·s⁻¹
 Bremsstrahlung dose rate near the
 target ($t_{0.5}=4$ ns, $\varnothing$ 1 cm)..... $3 \cdot 10^{10}$ R·s⁻¹
 Productivity – up to 100 pulses per
 working shift

Linear resonance accelerator LU-10-20



Accelerated electron energy..... $5 \div 9$ MeV
Average beam current.....1.3 mA
Pulse length.....3.5 μ s
Electron beam diameter.....25 mm
Pulse repetition rate..... $10 \div 1000$ Hz
Electron radiation dose power.....up to 5 Mrad/s
Bremsstrahlung dose power at
a distance 1 m from the target
on the area $\varnothing$ 360 mm.....up to 300 R/s
A system of electron beam scan and a transporting
line allow irradiation of objects with width up to
600x700 mm² and height up to 500 mm

Linear resonance accelerator LU-50



Linear resonance electron accelerator LU-50 is aimed at studying nuclear reactions taking place under the effect of fast neutrons ($0.1 \div 14$ MeV) with aid of a time-of-flight method.

The accelerator is employing as well to study radiation resistance of materials, to elaborate radiography methods at large mass thicknesses of materials and to get of accelerated electrons pulses with picosecond length.

Accelerated electron energy.....	55 MeV
Pulsed current.....	10 A
Pulse length.....	10 ns
Pulse repetition rate.....	2400 Hz
Neutron yield from the uranium target.....	$3 \cdot 10^{13}$

Electrostatic tandem accelerator EGP-10



Type of accelerated particle – p, d, t, O, C .

Accelerated proton energy range..... $1.5 \div 12$ MeV

Monochromaticity of accelerated protons

(at energy 9.345 MeV)..... < 1 keV

Maximal proton beam current..... $1 \mu A$

Conductor diameter..... 1.3 m

Maximal conductor voltage..... 7 MV

Negative ion source – duoplasmatron

Overall dimensions

diameter..... 3 m

height..... 11.5 m

Insulating gas – $20\% \text{ SF}_6, 12\% \text{ CO}_2, 68\% \text{ N}_2$

Accelerating system

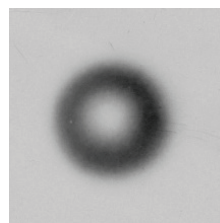


Control desk

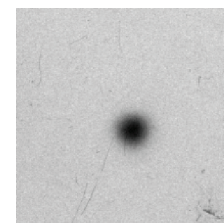


Electron energy.....12 MeV
Regulated beam current..... $5 \div 20$ kA
Pulse length.....60 ns
Radiation pulse length..... ≤ 50 ns
Radiation dose at a distance 1 m
from the target.....up to 300 R
Focus spot diameter.....5 mm
Overall dimensions..... $24 \times 2.5 \times 2.5$ m³

X-ray patterns of the beam at
the input (a) and output (b) of
the accelerator

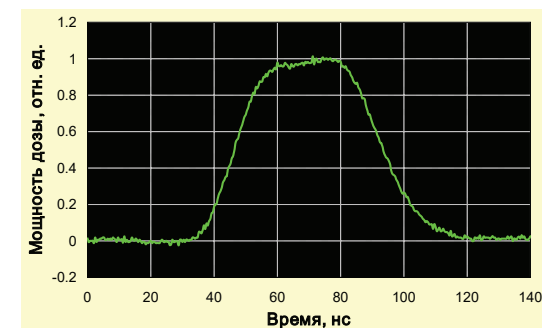


a



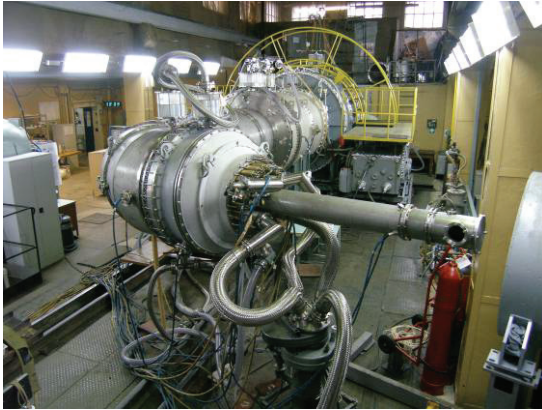
b

Radiation pulse

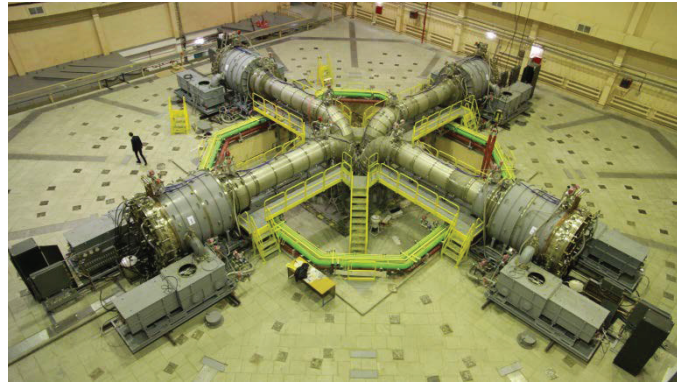


Development of a multi-terawatt multi-module electrophysical facility

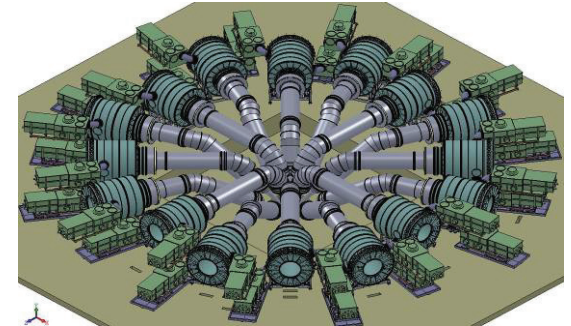
Typical module (2011)



Four-module installation (2016)



Sixteen-module facility



The time spread of bremsstrahlung pulse with respect to dischargers launch pulse of the module is equal to ± 3 ns. It is possible to produce multi-module facilities based on such modules

Electron beam characteristics	1-module	4-module	16-module
Maximal electric power, TW	1.5	6.0	24
Electron beam energy, kJ	80	320	1300
Diode voltage, MV	2.0	2.0	2.0
Diode current, MA	0.75	3.0	12
Pulse length, ns	65	65	65

Perspective electrophysical facility operating modes

☐ Bremsstrahlung generation mode

- each module operates to an independent high-current diode forming irradiator in the form of a matrix of independent diodes to irradiate “large” areas (7.5 kR on the area of 2300 cm²)
- all modules carry the common diode load to achieve maximal bremsstrahlung fluency energy on a small area (40 kR on the area of 180 cm²).

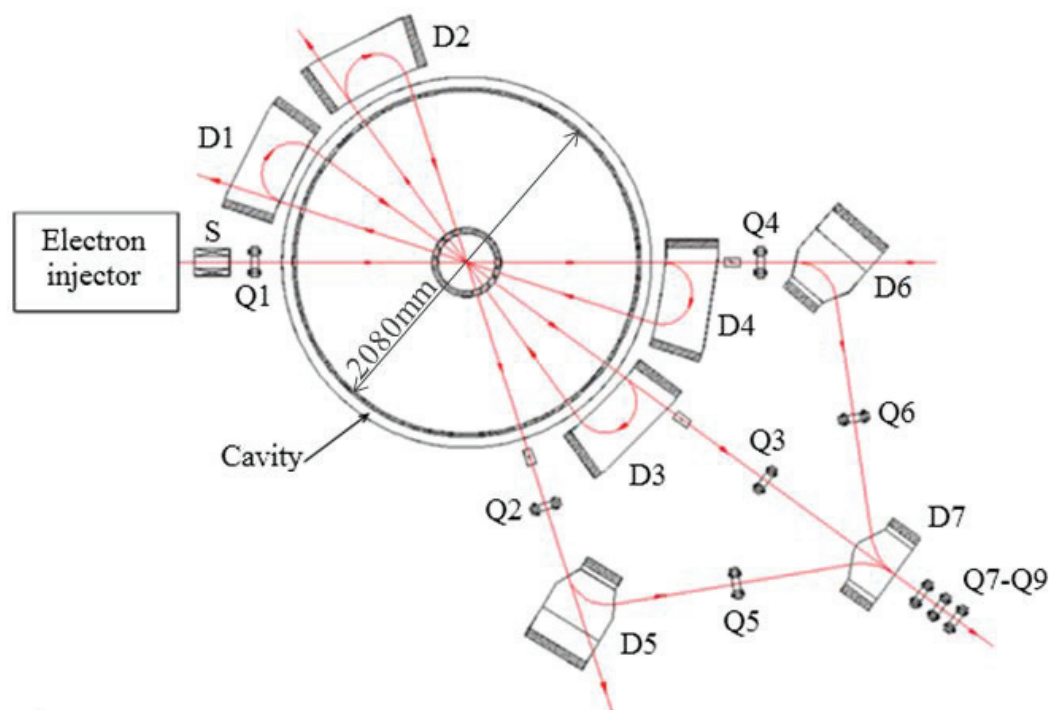
☐ Soft X-ray generation mode (75 kJ, 5 ns)

☐ Shock-wave and quasi-isentropic compression of structural and fissile materials by pressure up to 50 GPa

Development of CW resonance accelerator with high average power electron beam

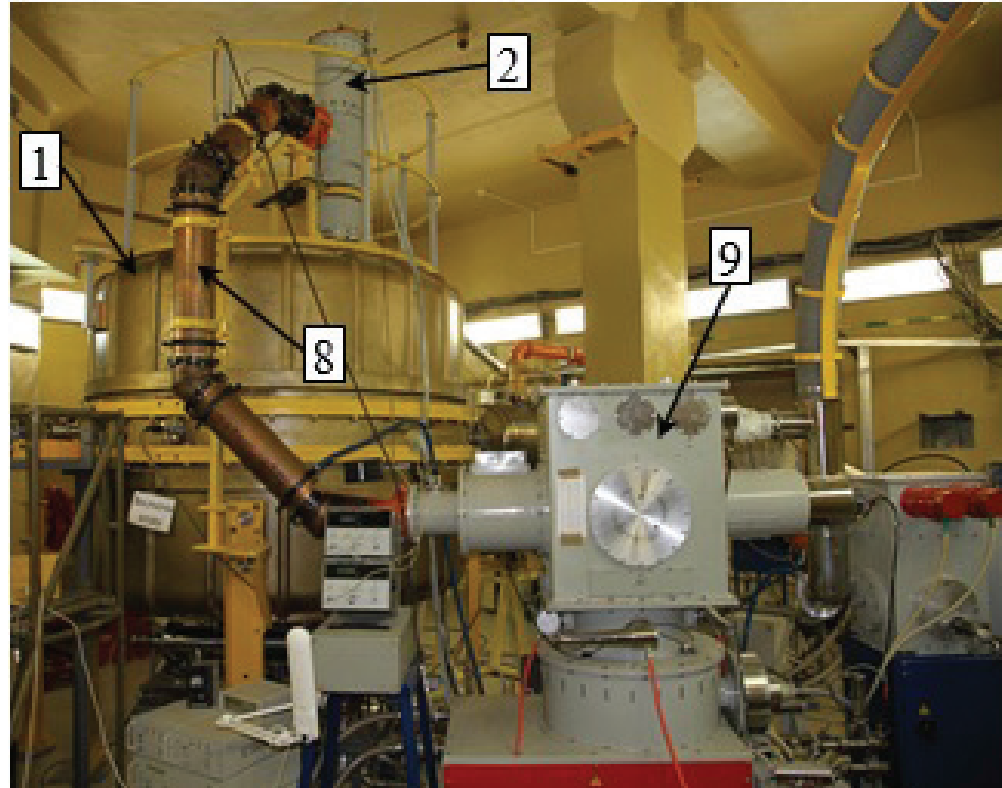
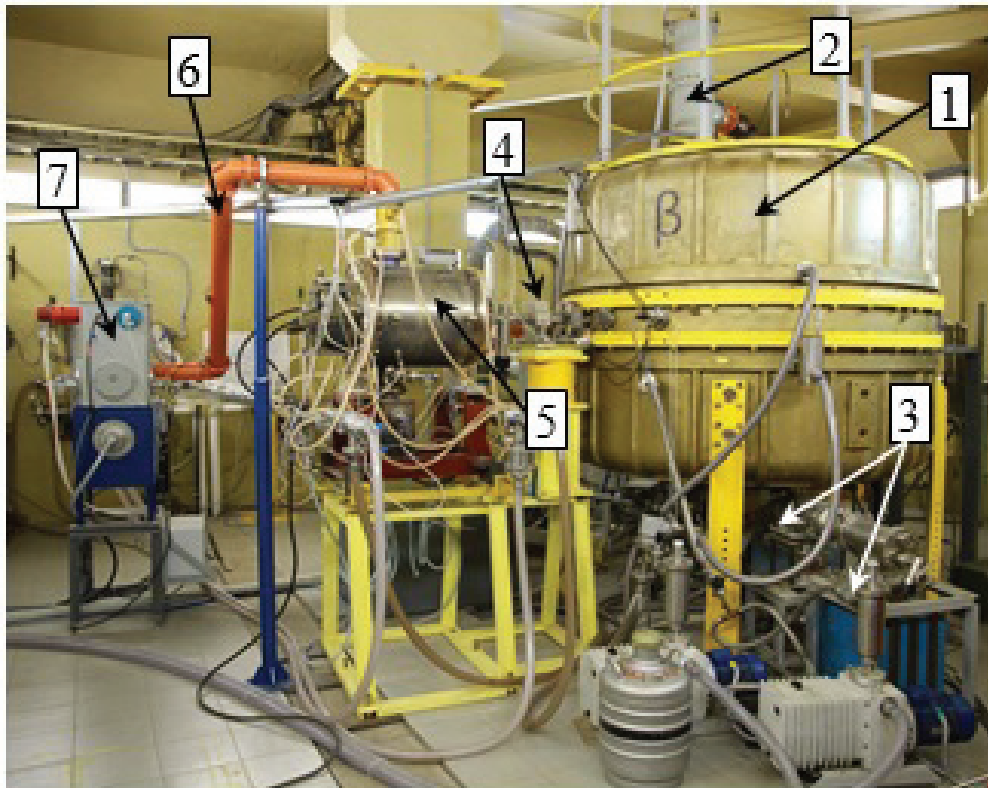
As of today a resonance electron accelerator with a high average beam power is being developed in RFNC-VNIIEF. The accelerator has been designed for technological process testing required high values of beam power and absorbed dose of electron radiation and bremsstrahlung.

- ☐ Output energy of electrons.....1.5, 4.5, 7.5 MeV
- ☐ Maximal average power of electron beam.....300 kW
- ☐ Operating resonance frequency100 MHz
- ☐ Operating modes.....continuous and pulse-periodic



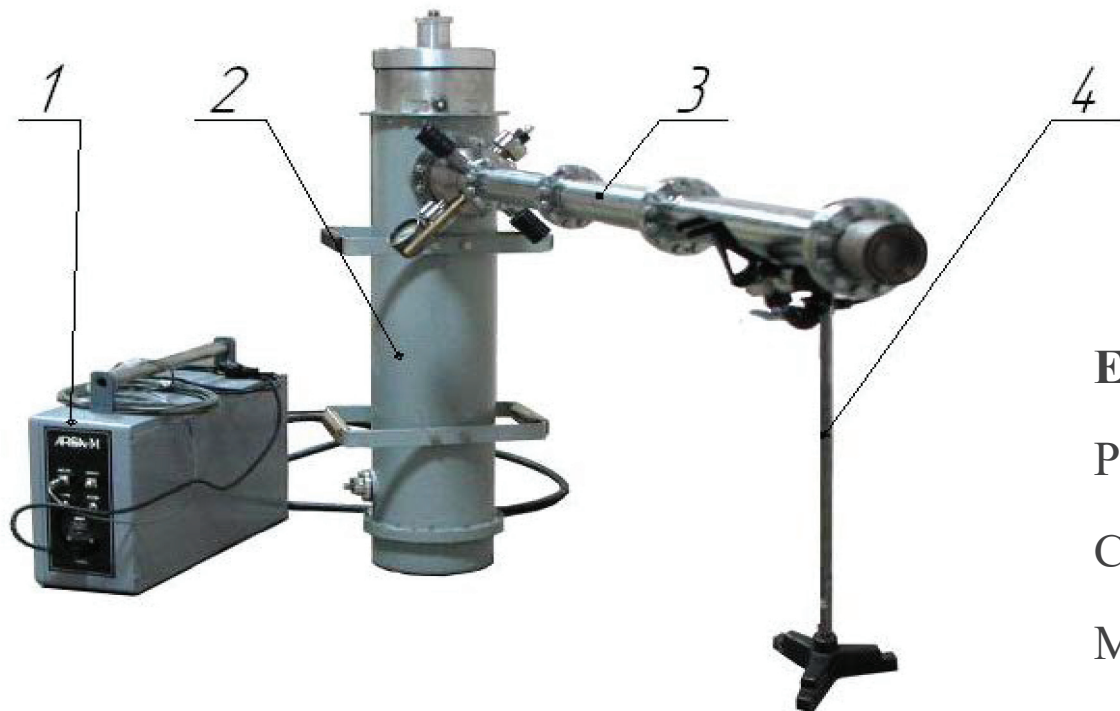
D1 – D7 – bending dipole magnets;
S – focusing solenoid;
Q1 – Q9 – quadrupole magnet
lenses

Current status of resonance accelerator with high average power electron beam



- 1 – accelerating coaxial cavity; 2 – RF power input unit;
3 – vacuum system ; 4 – electron beam injection channel;
5 – RF electron injector of; 6 – RF injector feeder; 7 – generator of RF injector (14 kW);
8 – accelerating cavity feeder; 9 – RF power generator (180 kW)

Subnanosecond electron accelerator with a gas-filled shaper



Electron beam characteristics:

Pulse length..... $0.23 \div 0.27$ ns

Current pulse amplitude..... ~ 1.5 kA

Maximum electron energy..... ~ 850 keV

1 – charging unit

2 – high-voltage block of accelerator

3 – subnanosecond pulse shaper

4 - rack

Thank you for your attention!