



# A Compact Superconducting RF Accelerator for Electron Beam and X-ray Irradiation

Thomas K. Kroc

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# Industrial-scale electron accelerators – the Need

## Energy and Environment

- Waste water and sludge
- In-situ applications
  - Sediments
  - Hydrocarbon upgrading

## Industrial

- In-situ cross linking at deeper penetration
- Food and medical device sterilization without  $^{60}\text{Co}$
- Radiation driven chemistry

## Safeguards and Security

- Non-invasive and stand-off inspection

# Industrial-scale electron accelerators – the Need

## EBFGT

“The most important is the high power accelerators state-of-art. The power of existing accelerators allows for construction of flue gas treatment facilities for low and medium size power generation units. On the other hand, the **reliability** of such big machines is still regarded as **not satisfactory** (over 8500 hours of operation per year is required) and the **price** of this apparatus **is high**.”

Prospects and Challenges in Application of Radiation for Treating Exhaust Gases, Working Material, IAEA, Vienna, Austria, 2011

# Industrial-scale electron accelerators – present status

## Continuous

ILU

- 1 – 10 MeV
- 20 – 100 kW

ELV

- 0.7 – 1.5 MeV
- 20 – 400 kW

Elektron

- 5 – 10 MeV
- 15 – 150 kW

## Continuous

Dynamitron

- 0.5 – 5 MeV
- 88 – 250 kW

Rhodotron

- 5 – 10 MeV
- 50 – 560 kW

## Pulsed

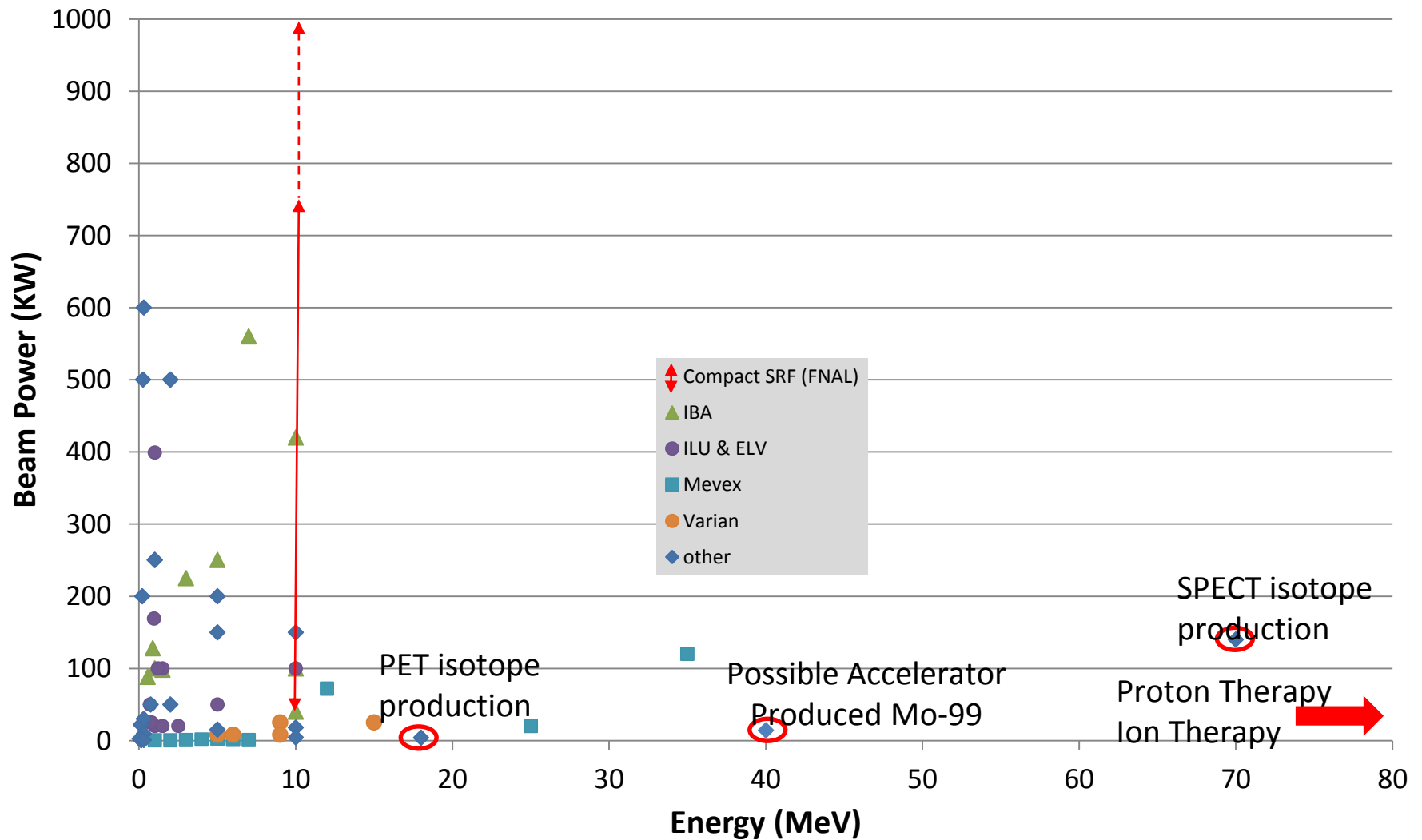
Mevex

- 5 – 25 MeV
- 250 kW – 2.5 MW  
– instantaneous

Varian

- 3 – 15 MeV
- 8 - 25 kW  
– average

# Industrial-scale electron accelerators – present status



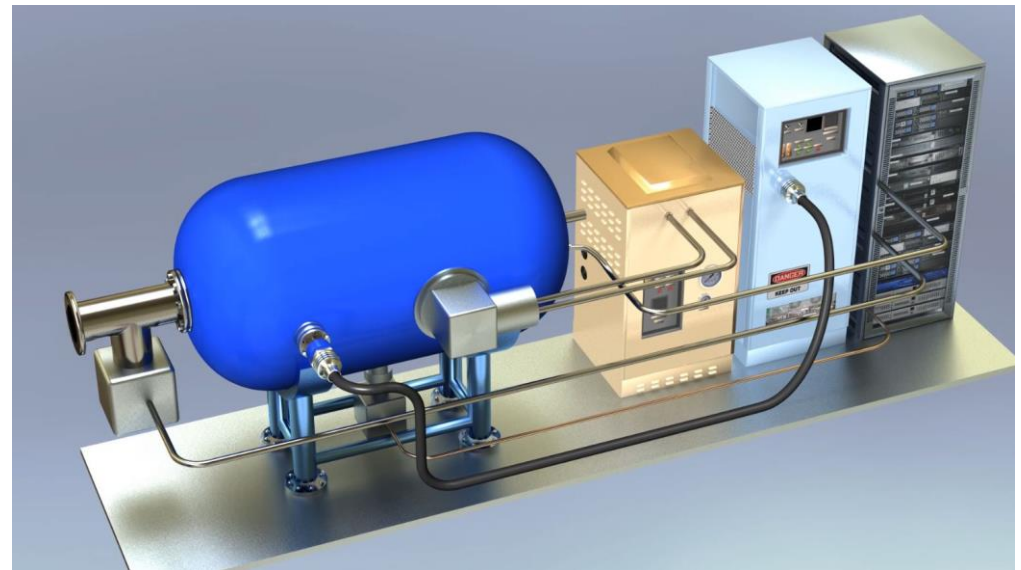
# What are we doing to address this need?

- Designing an accelerator that is:
  - High Energy – 10 MeV
  - High power – 250 – 1000 kW
  - Compact
  - Reliable
  - Turn-key
  - CW (@ 650 MHz)

# What we are doing

We are combining a number of state-of-the-art technological advances into a simple to operate, compact, superconducting RF accelerator.

- Inexpensive (relatively)
- Efficient
  - $> 80\%$ , mains to e-beam
- Turn key operation
- High reliability
- $\leq 10$  MeV
- $\leq 1000$  kW
- $\sim 0.7\text{m } \varnothing \times 1.5$  m long

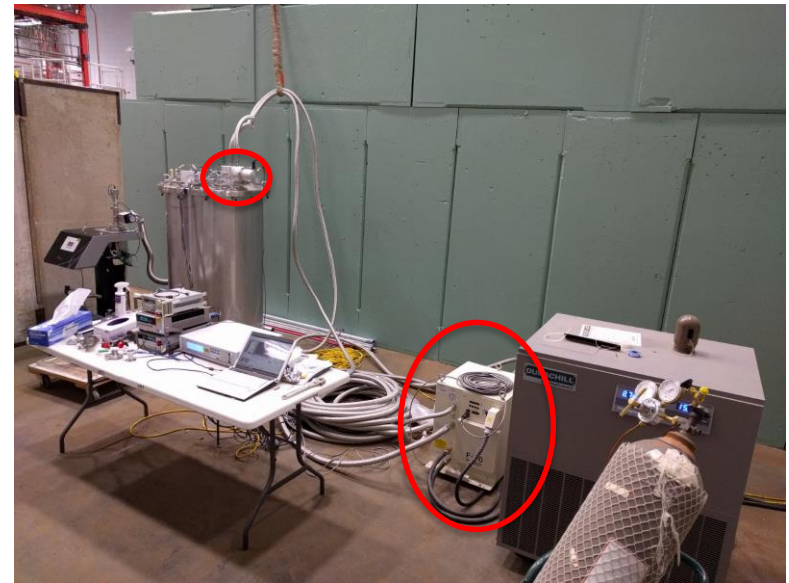
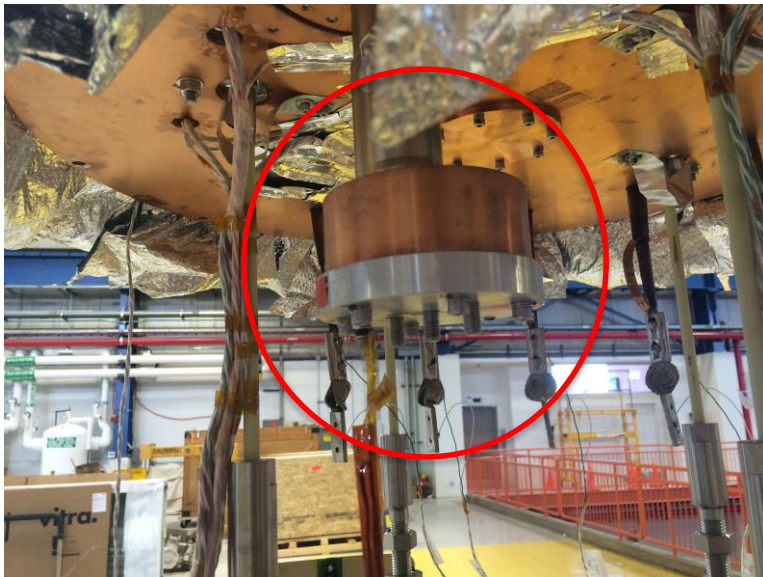




# Heat – the major villian

Eliminate liquid cryogenes

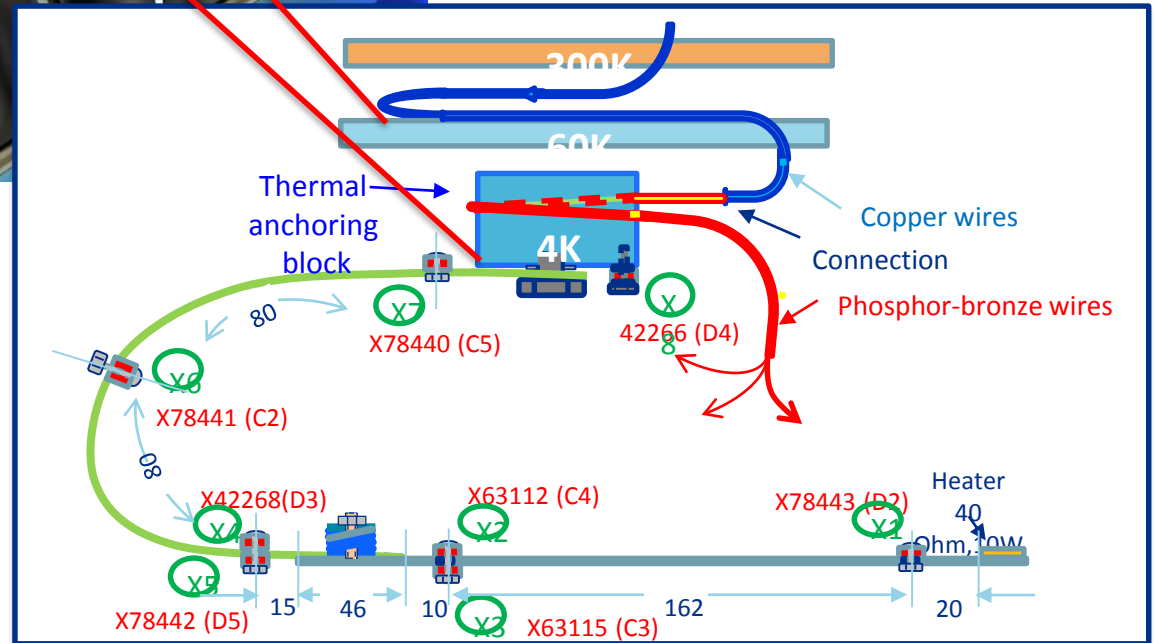
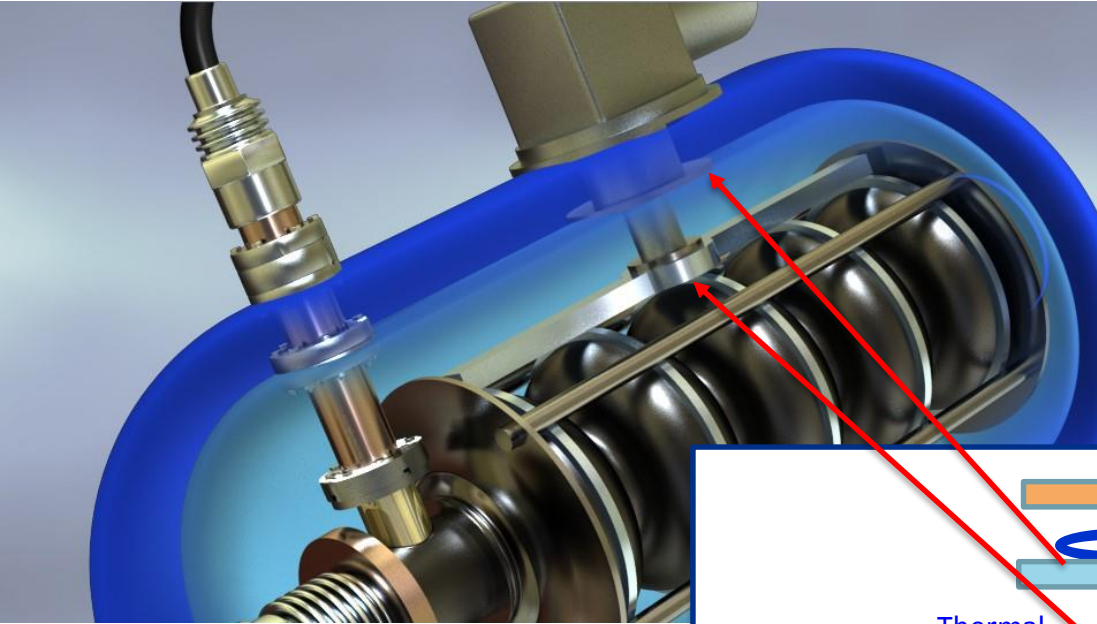
- Conduction cooling
  - No LHe
- Commercial cryocoolers
  - 2W each @ 4 K
  - 12.5 kW





# Conduction Cooling

Cold head(s) of the cryocooler(s) connected to cavities by high purity aluminum



Heat Budget

4 – 6 W

US patent applications

#15/280,107

#14/689,695

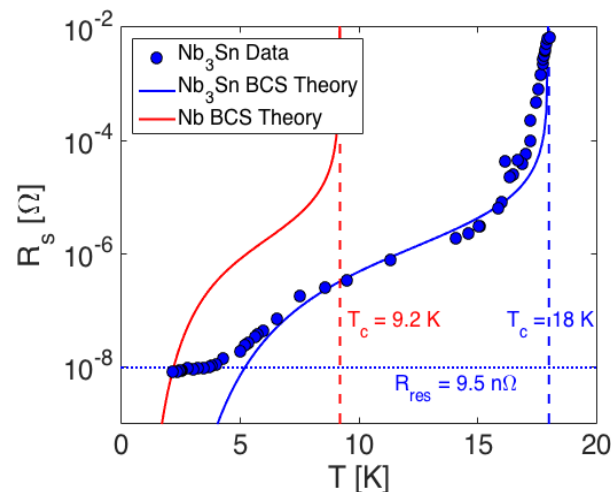
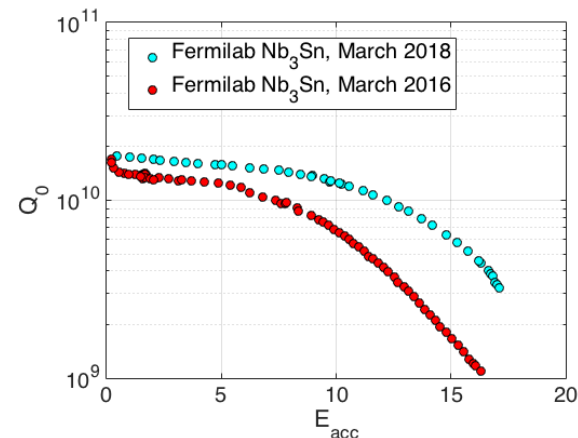
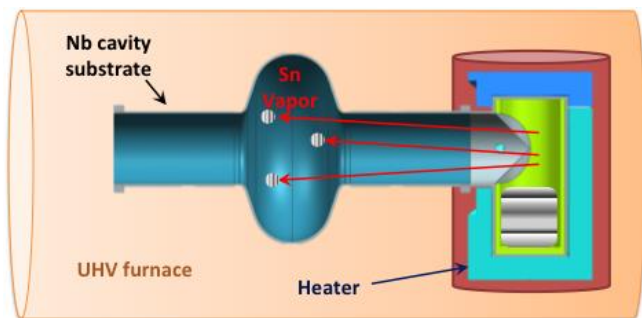
# How do we accommodate the heat budget?

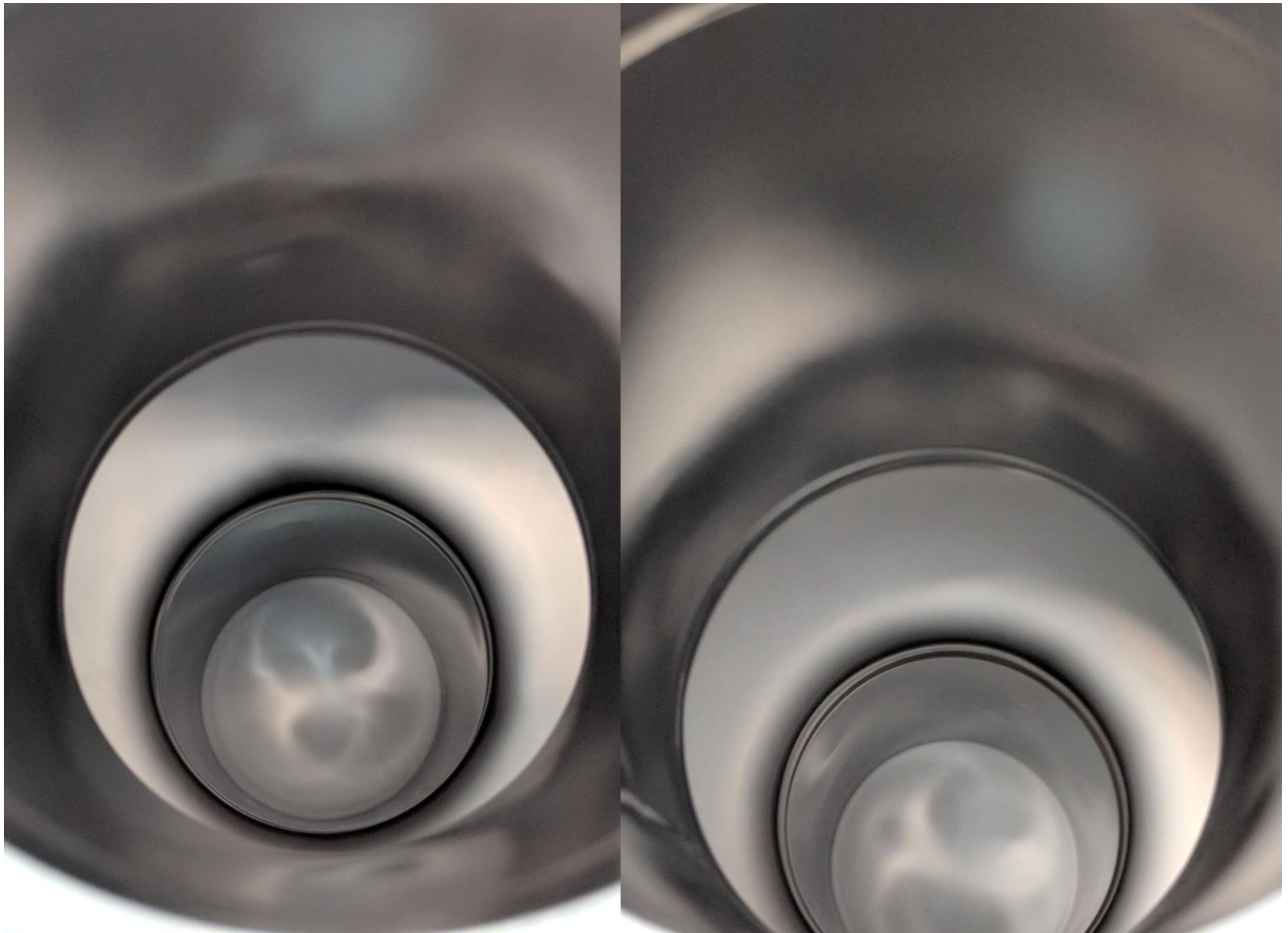
- Higher temperature superconductor
  - Very high quality factors
  - $< 2.5 \text{ W @ } 4\text{K}$
- Low loss RF power couplers
  - 10 kW with  $< 0.7 \text{ W @ } 4\text{K}$
- Integrated electron gun
  - $< 0.1 \text{ W @ } 4\text{K}$

# Higher temperature SRF cavities

## Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn Coated SRF Cavities

- 1.3 GHz, 14 MV/m,  $Q=2 \times 10^{10}$  @ 4K
- At 650 MHz, we predict  $< 2.5$  W @ 4K
- Sam Posen
  - \$2.5M DOE Early Career Award
- First article @ FNAL within factor of 3 of Cornell performance

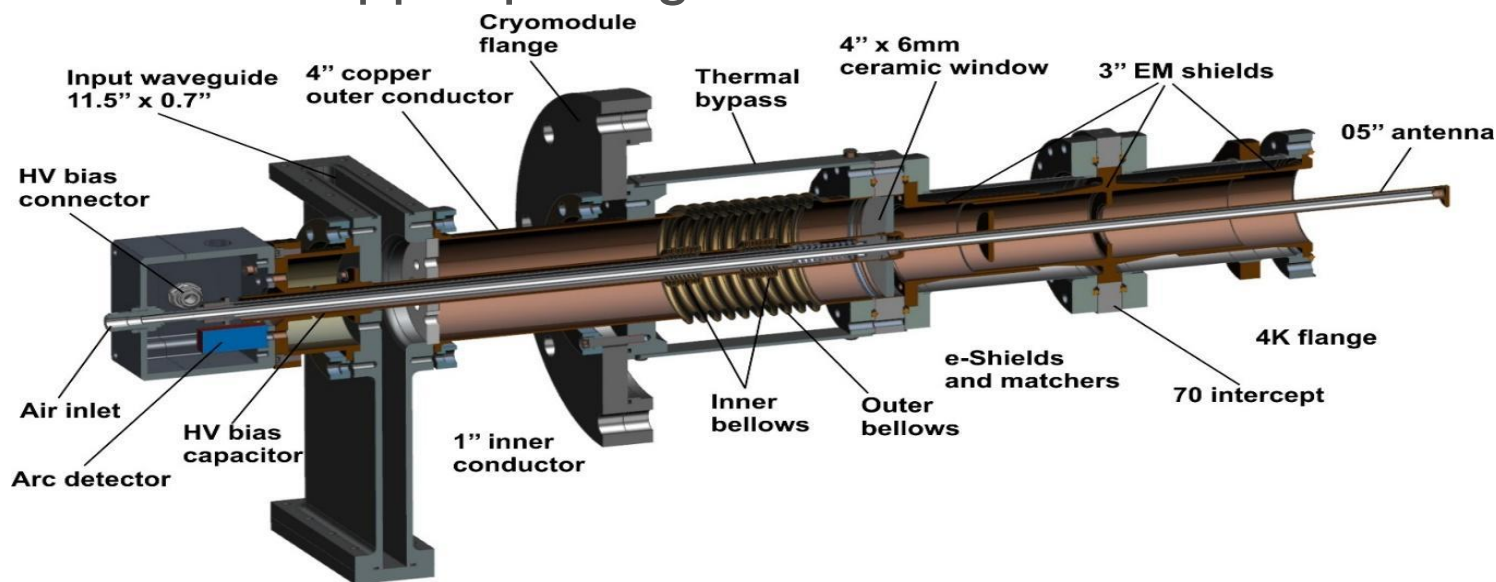




# Low loss RF power couplers

FNAL and Euclid TechLabs

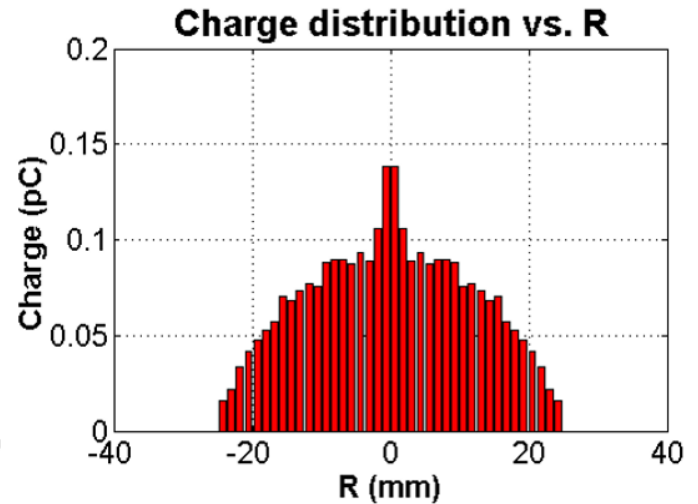
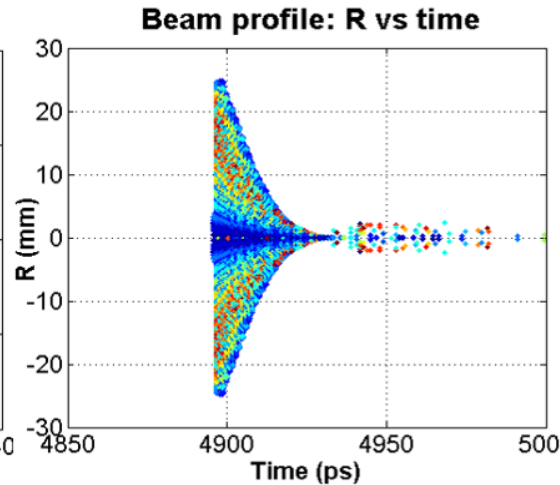
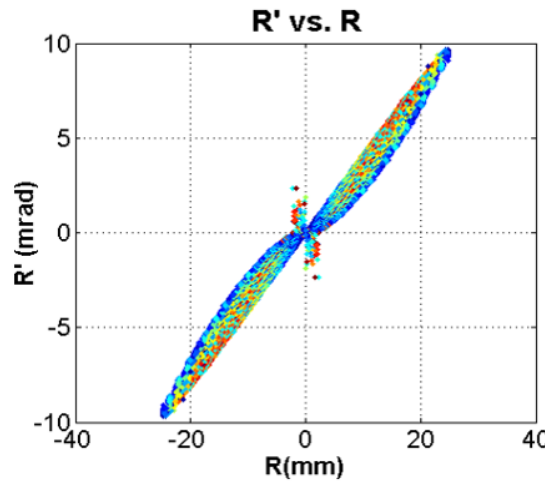
- Patent application # 15/278,299
- DOE OHEP grant to fund fabrication of two 1.3 GHz prototypes
- Testing this year
- Eliminates copper plating



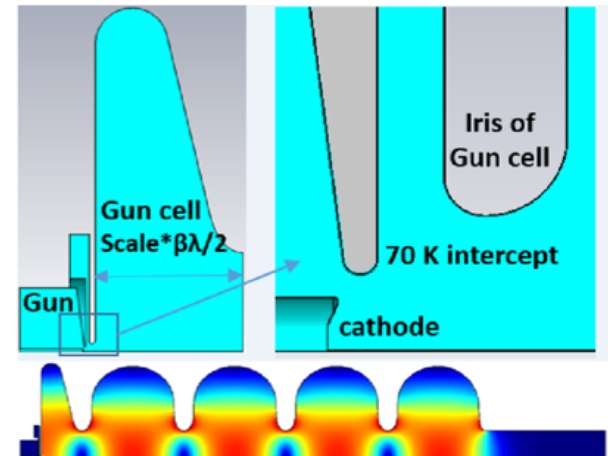


# Integrated Electron Gun

Reduces size and complexity



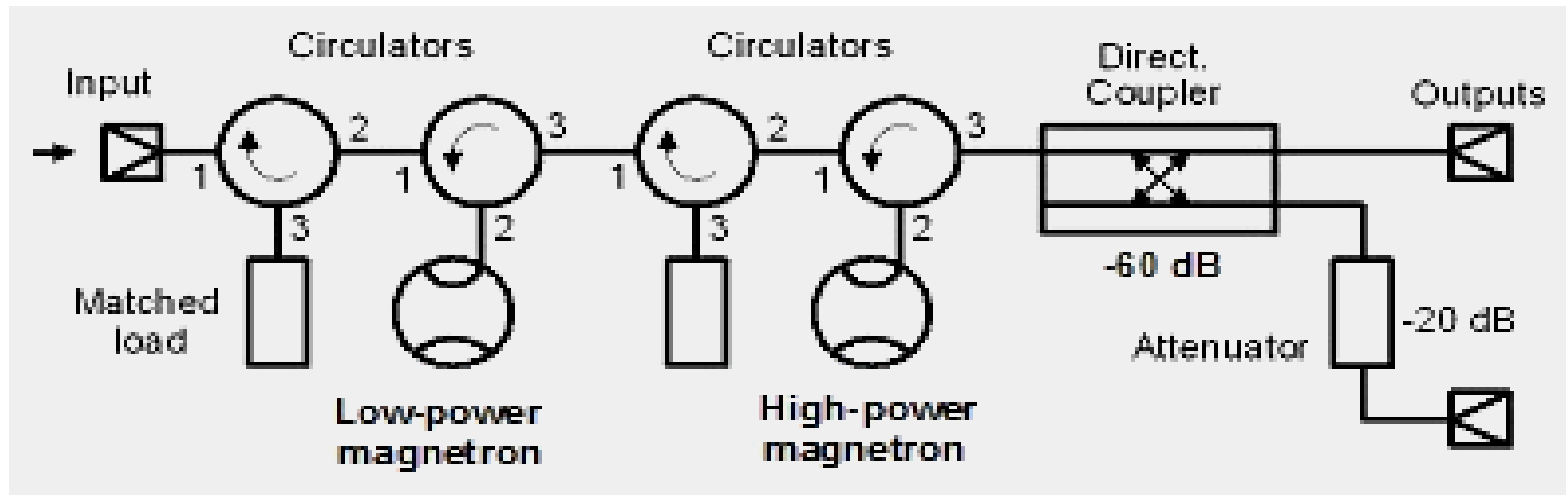
	Value
Electron energy	9 MeV $\pm$ 5%
Current modulation range	0.1 $\mu$ A - 1 mA
Beam loss at 4K	<0.5 W
Cathode backward bombardment	<1 W
Cathode blackbody radiation	< 200 mW



# Reduce cost

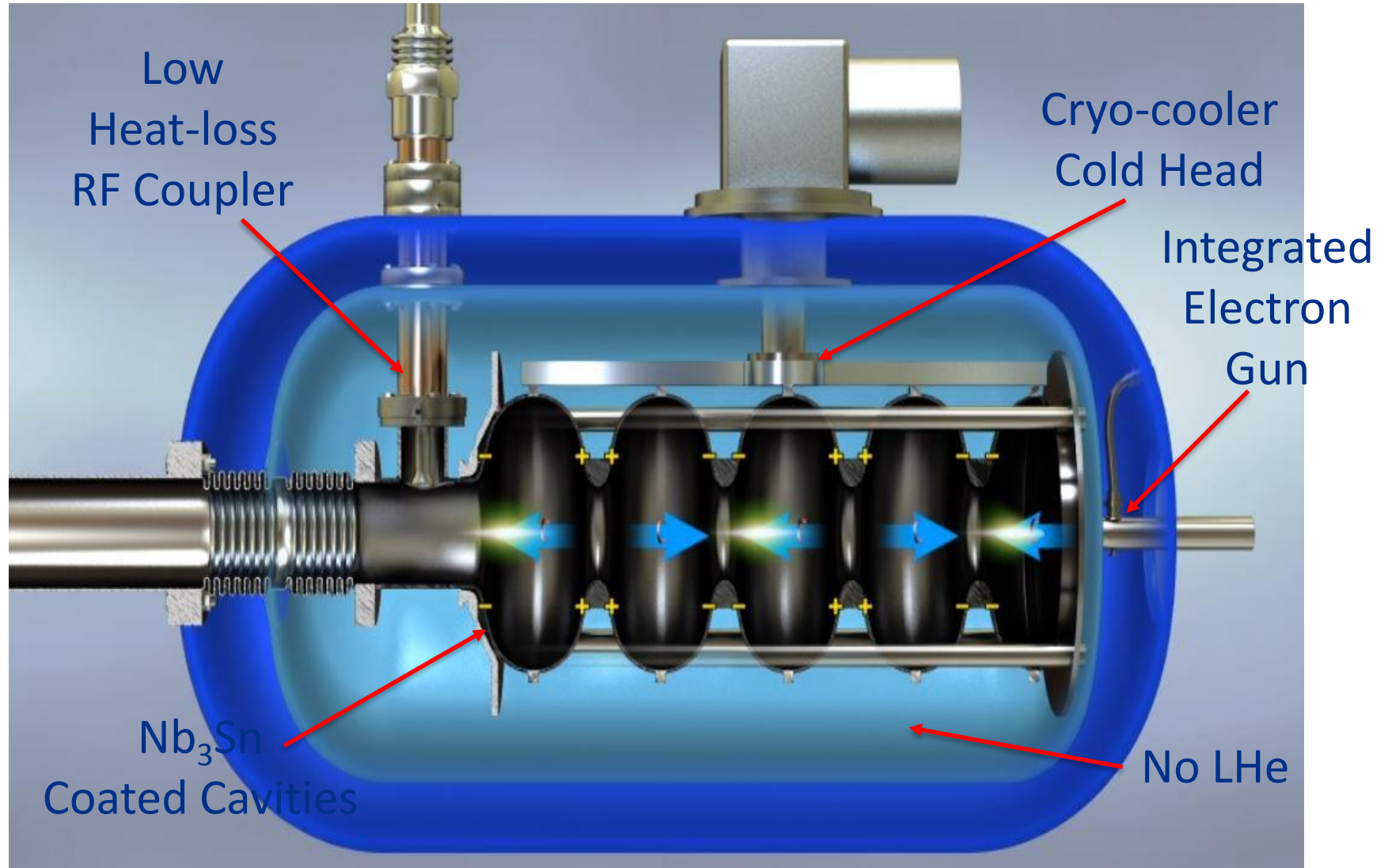
## Injection locked magnetron (PCT/US2014/058750)

- Reduce cost/watt by factor of 5 over IOT and solid state
- Efficiency > 80%
- Excellent phase and amplitude control



Conceptual scheme of a single 2-cascade magnetron transmitter allowing dynamic phase and power control

## The Compact SRF Accelerator



# Biomass pretreatment

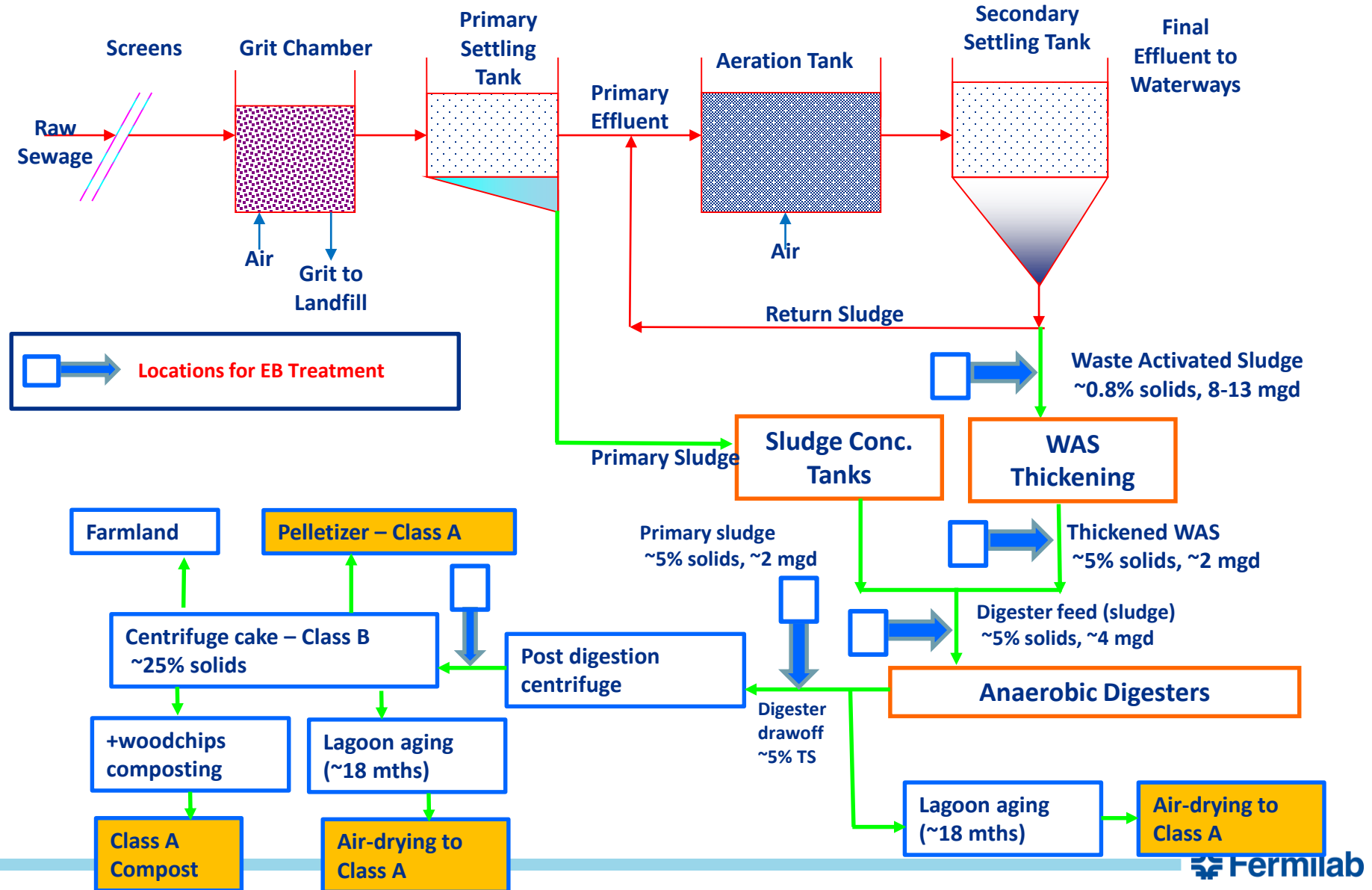


- Electron range
  - Hardwood (maple) - 6.4 cm
  - Switchgrass - 45 cm
- Dose required for wood
  - 750 kGy (?)
  - 1.2 tonne/hr @ 250 kW



Pictures courtesy of M. Driscoll, SUNY

# Schematic of MWRD Stickney WRP Treatment Process





# Thank you

