



**Draft of the Programme of  
the Veksler and Baldin Laboratory  
of High Energies for Next 7 Years**

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*Report at the 92<sup>nd</sup> Session of the JINR Scientific Council*

*6 June 2002*

- **Physics research at the Nuclotron**
- **Research in the other scientific centers**
- **Development of the accelerator complex**

# Physics research at the Nuclotron

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**Joint Institute for Nuclear Research**

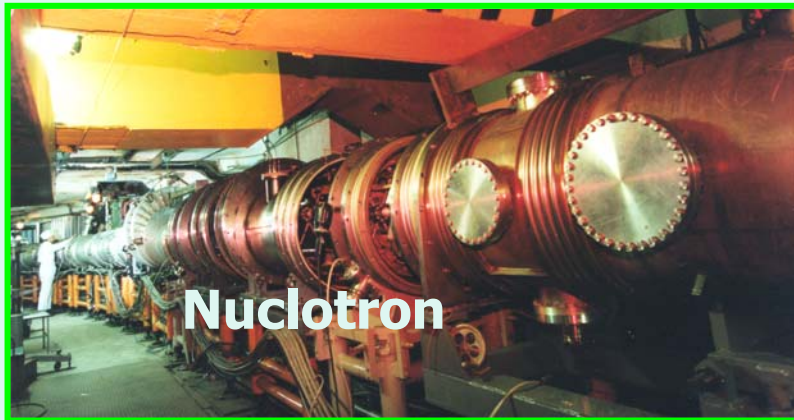
**Research Program  
of the Laboratory of High Energies**



# Research in the other scientific centers

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2008	2009
<b><u>CERN</u></b>								
<b><u>SPS</u></b> NA45	████████████████████							
NA49	████████████████████							
<b><u>LHC</u></b> ALICE	████████████████████							
CMS	████████████████████							
<b><u>BNL</u></b>								
<b><u>RHIC</u></b> STAR	████████████████████							
PHENIX	████████████████████							
<b><u>GSI</u></b>								
<b><u>SIS</u></b> HADES	████████████████████							
<b><u>FUTURE ACCELERATOR</u></b>	████████████████████							
<b><u>UPPSALA</u></b>								
<b><u>CELSIUS</u></b> WASA	████████████████████							

**Experiments  
with relativistic  
nuclei**



**Nuclotron**

**Experiments  
with polarized  
beams**

**Applied  
investigations**

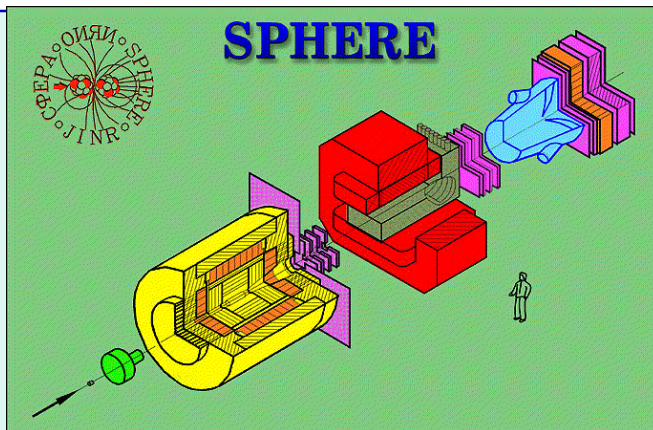
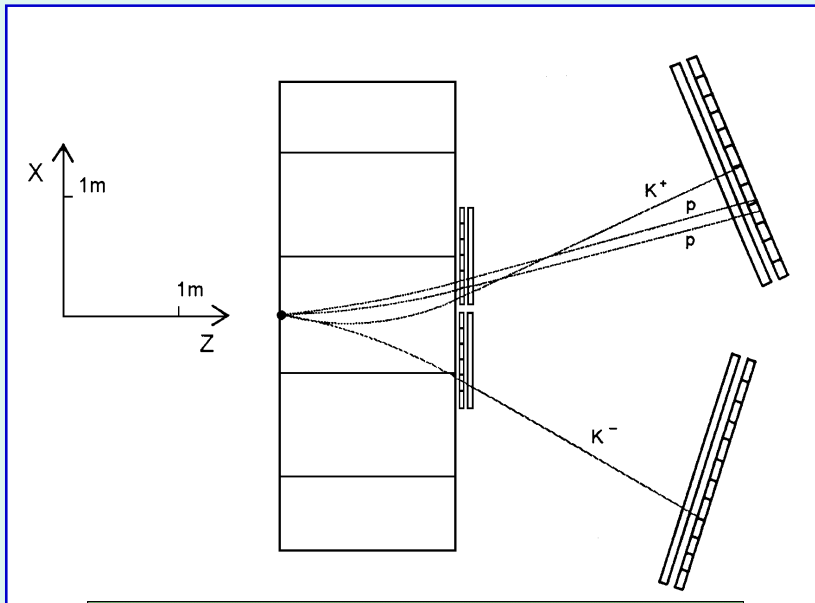
# Experiments with relativistic nuclei

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- **Nucleon structure**
- **Nuclear structure**
- **Medium effects on particle production**
- **Modification of nuclear matter**
- **Hypernuclei and  $\eta$  nuclei**

# Experiments with relativistic nuclei

- Nucleon structure



## NIS project

Polarized nucleon strangeness

The planned results are:

Ratio of  $\phi$  and  $\omega$  meson production cross sections near their thresholds in  $pp$  interaction and the comparison on the cross sections for  $pp$  and  $np$  interactions under similar kinematical conditions

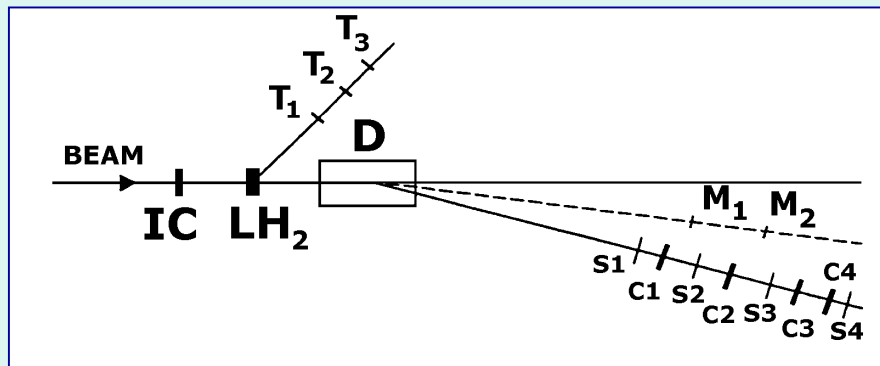
**SUCH EXPERIMENT IS POSSIBLE IN THE FORESEEN FUTURE ONLY AT NUCLOTRON !**



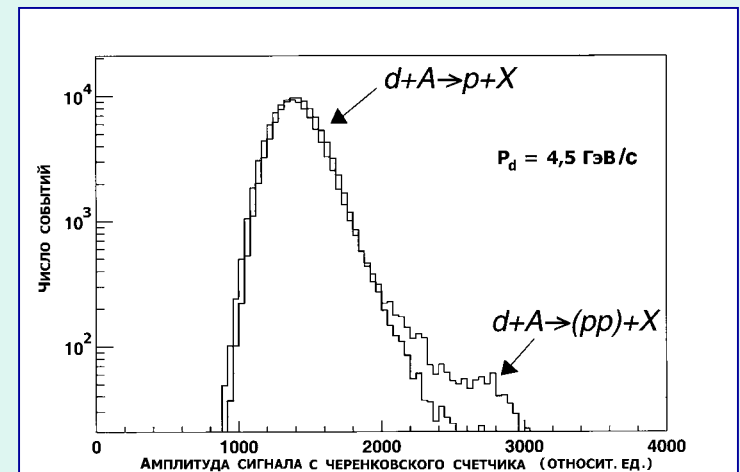
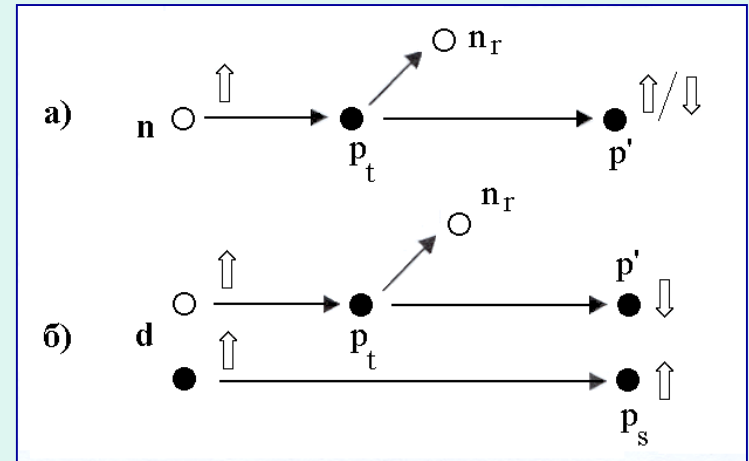
# Experiments with relativistic nuclei

- Nucleon structure

## STRELA project

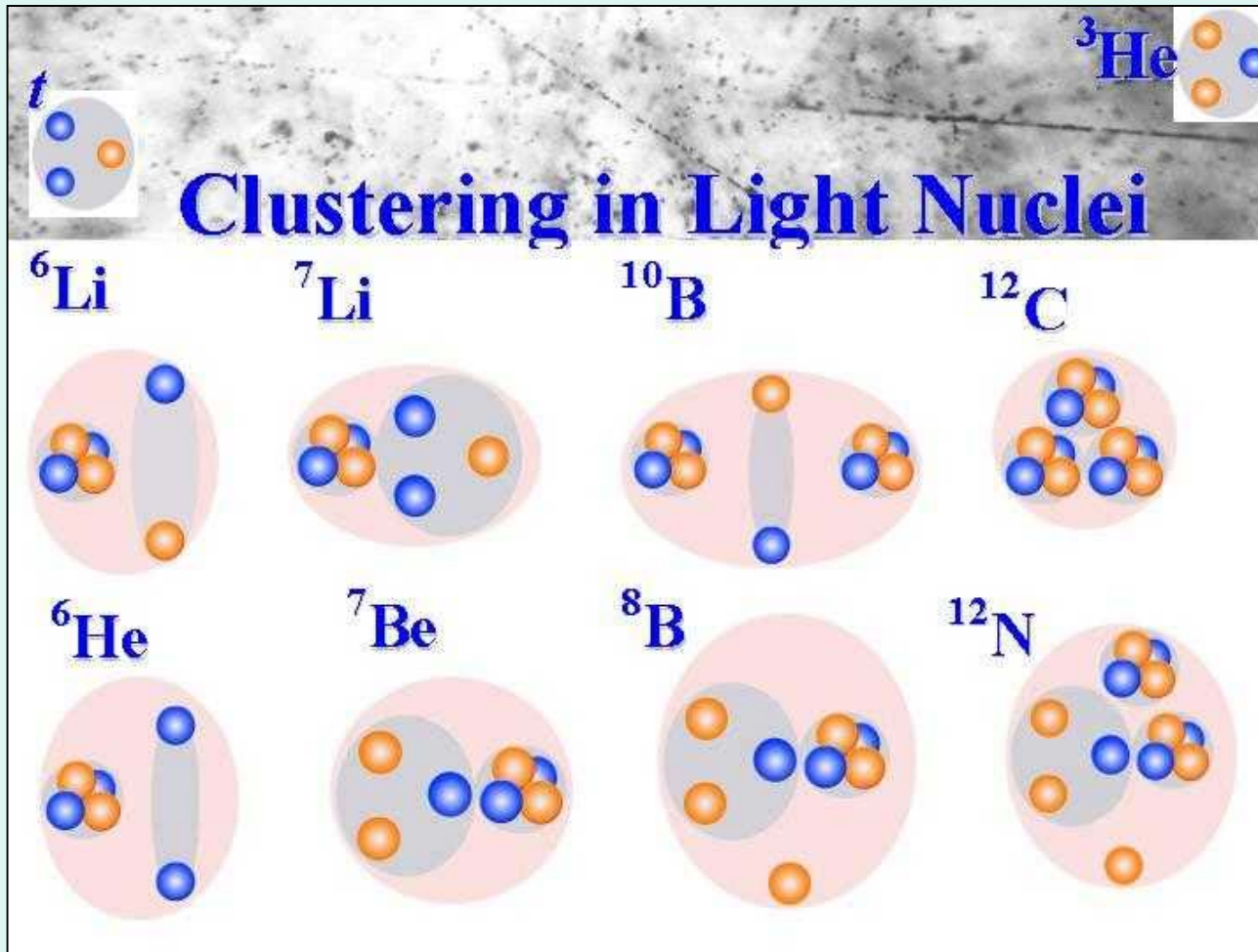


Study of the spin-dependent component of the nucleon scattering amplitude in the charge-exchange process  $np \rightarrow pn$  in a deuteron beam extracted from the Nuclotron



# Experiments with relativistic nuclei

- Nuclear structure



**BECQUEREL**  
project

# Experiments with relativistic nuclei

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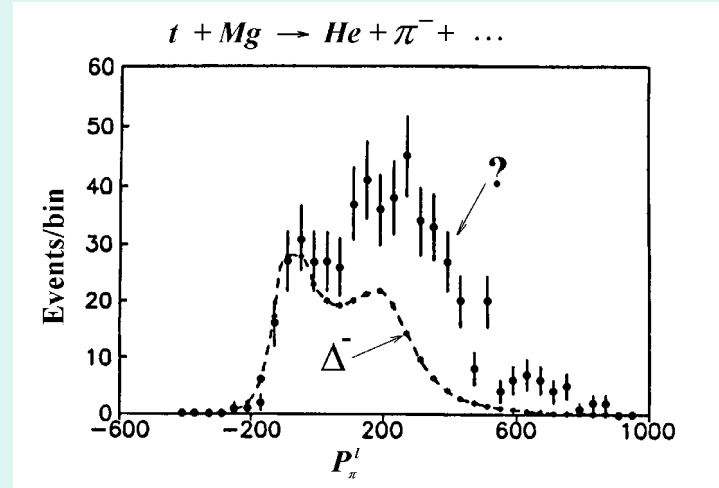
- Medium effects on particle production

## Delta-isobars in nuclei

DELTA project (INR)

SMS project (MSU)  
(Leading particles)

GIBS project



# Experiments with relativistic nuclei

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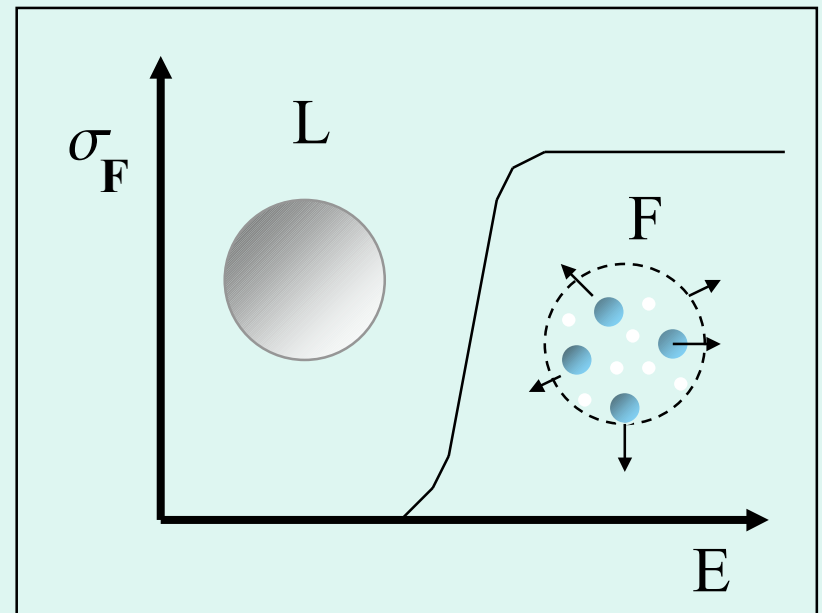
- **Modification of nuclear matter**

## FAZA project (DLNP)

- **Hot nuclei**
- **Thermal multifragmentation**
- **Liquid-Fog Phase Transition**

$$T_c = (20 \pm 2) \text{ MeV} !!!$$

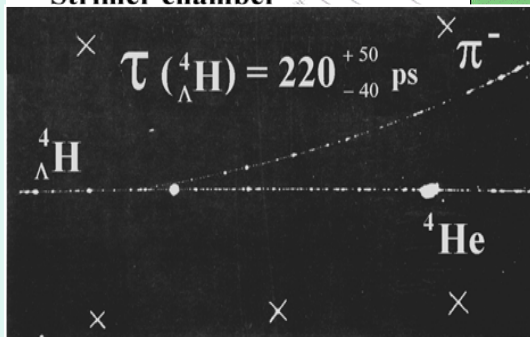
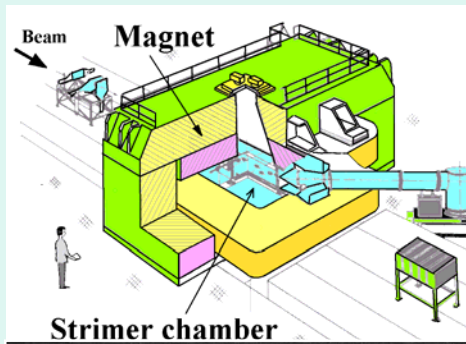
(  $T_c = (6.7 \pm 0.2) \text{ MeV}$ , Moretto et al. ?? )



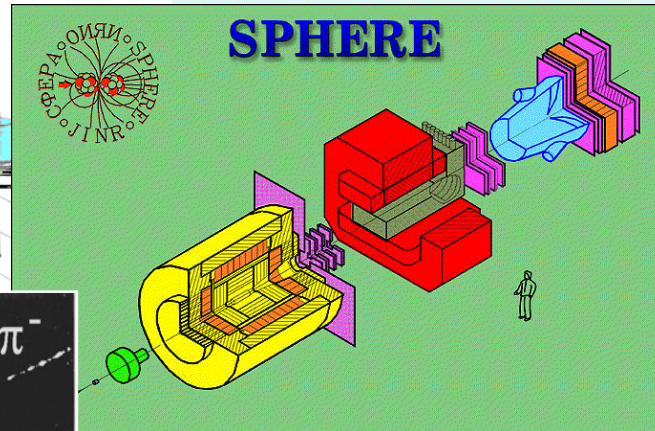
# Experiments with relativistic nuclei

## • Hypernuclei

### GIBS project



### SPHERE project



## • $\eta$ nuclei

### DELTA project (INR)

#### DELTA

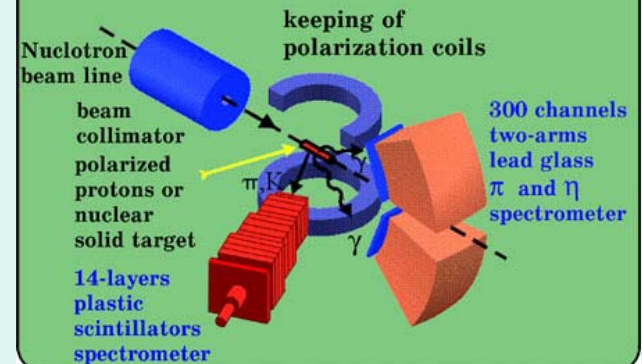
Study of near-threshold  $\eta$  and  $K$ -meson production in AA and NN collisions.

$$A+A \rightarrow K^+ + X$$

$$\vec{N} + \vec{N} \rightarrow \eta(\pi^0) + X$$

$$\vec{N} + \vec{N} \rightarrow \eta(\pi^0) + d$$

$$T_{\text{beam}} = (0.5-2.0) \cdot A \text{ GeV}$$



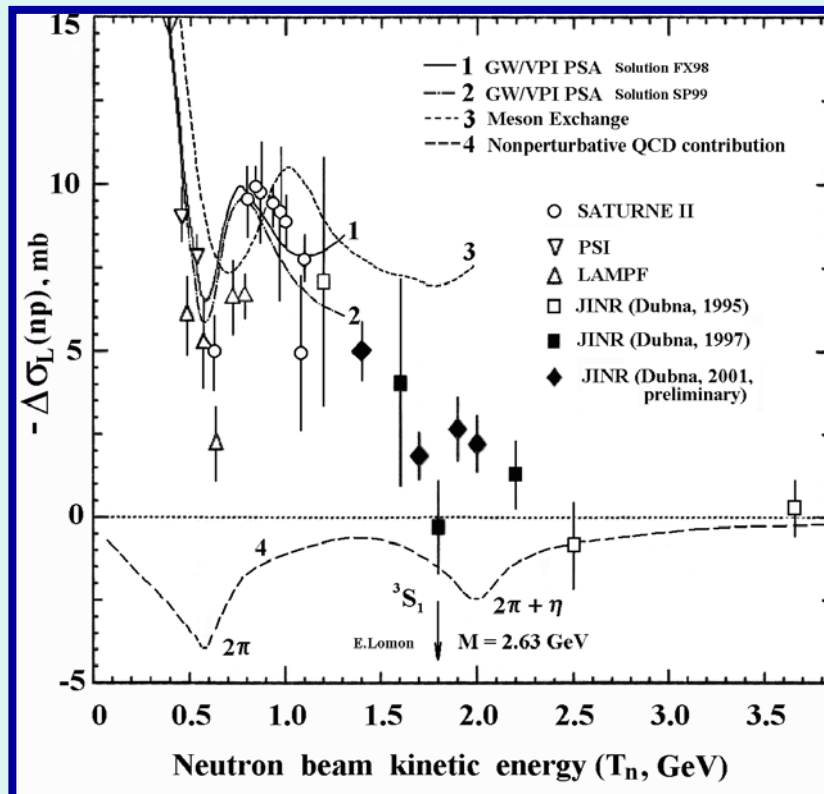
# Experiments with polarized beams

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- Spin structure of the  $np$  forward scattering amplitude
- Spin deuteron structure at short distances
- Spin structure of the three nucleon systems

# Experiments with polarized beams

- Spin structure of the  $np$  forward scattering amplitude



DELTA-SIMA project

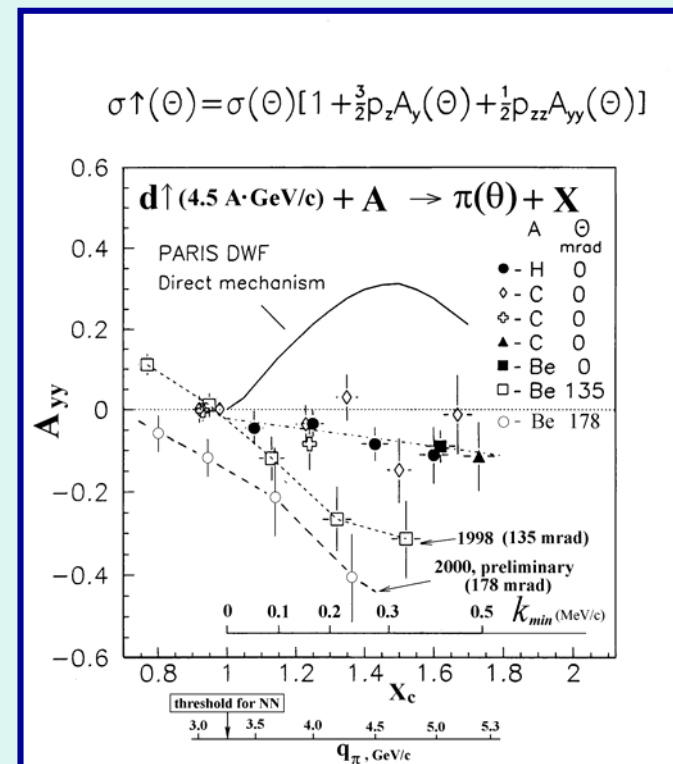
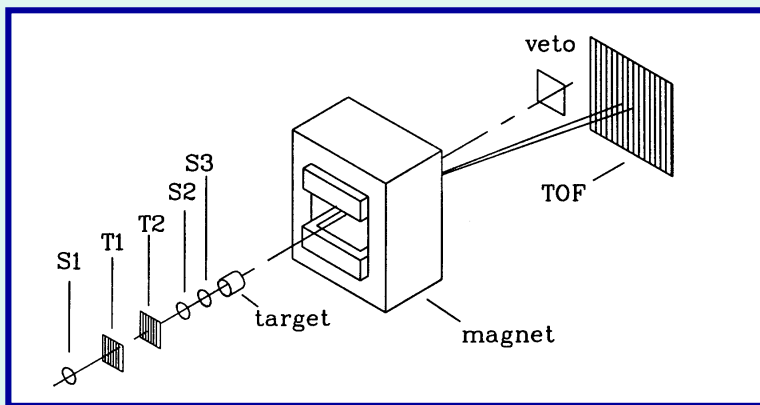
→  $\Delta\sigma_T(np)$

# Experiments with polarized beams

## • Spin deuteron structure at short distances

### PIKASO project

### SCAN-2 project





# Experiments with polarized beams

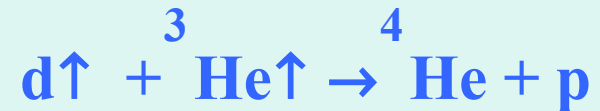
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- Spin structure of the three nucleon systems

## LNS project

Light Nuclei Structure investigations at LHE and RIKEN

## pHe3 project



$$E_d = 1.0 - 1.75 \text{ GeV}$$

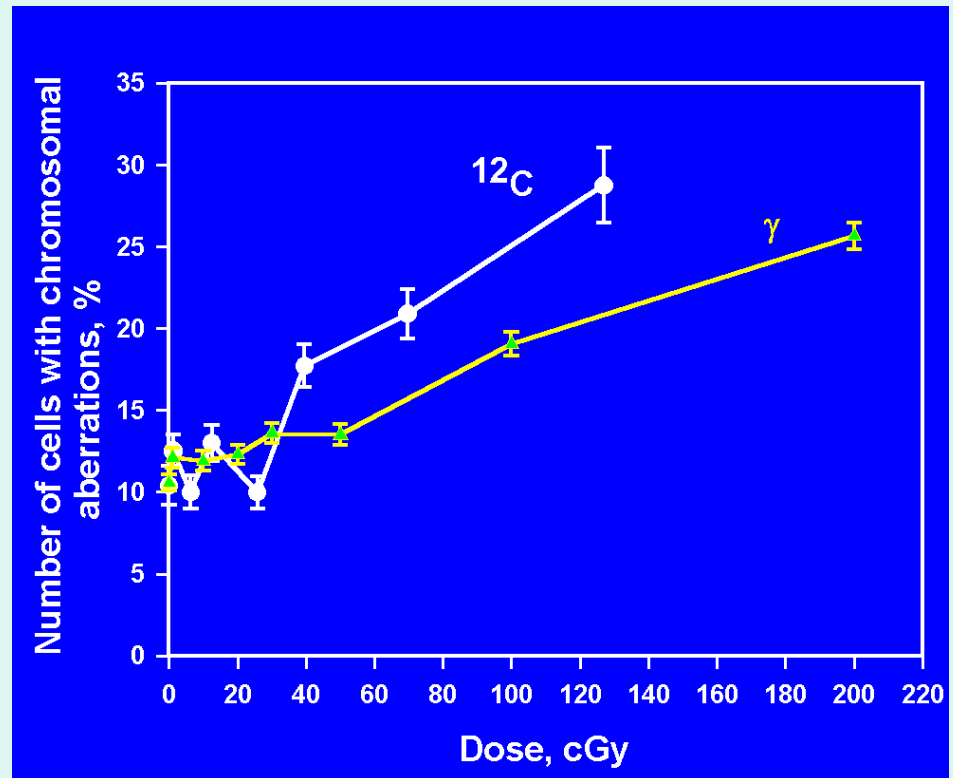
# Applied research

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- **Radiobiology and space biomedicine**
- **The impact of nuclear beams on the microelectronic components**
- **The transmutation of radioactive waste**
- **Accelerator driven energy production**

# Applied research

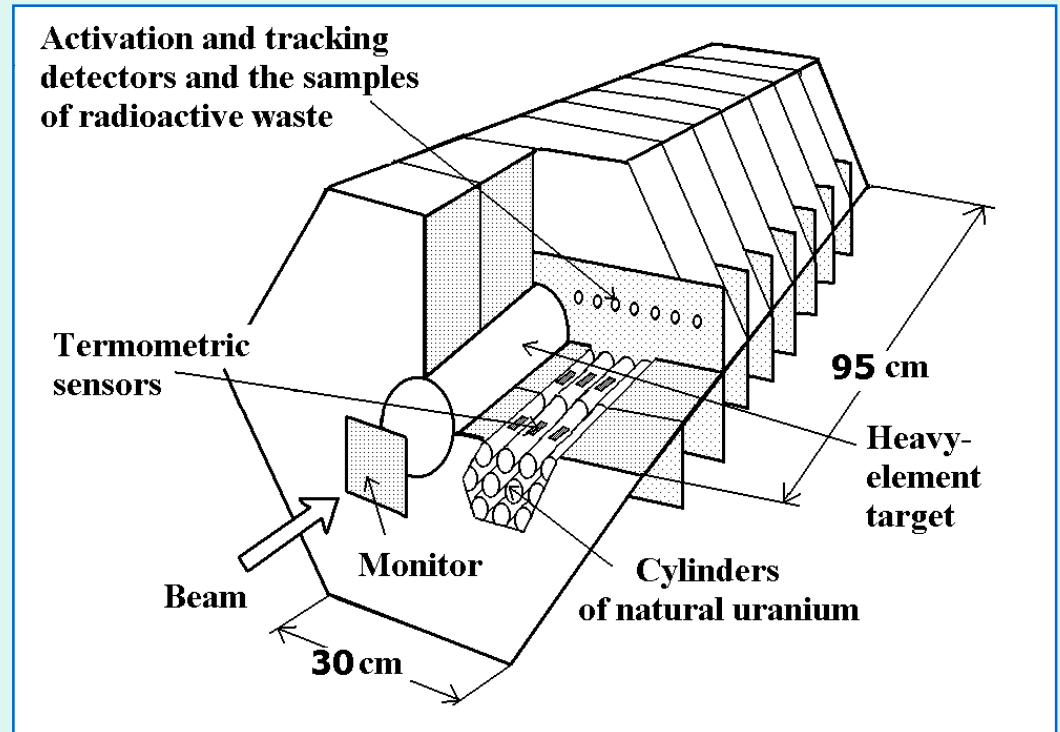
- Radiobiology and space biomedicine



# Applied research

- The transmutation of radioactive waste
- Accelerator driven energy production

Energy + Transmutation  
project



# NUCLOTRON – Users' Facility



**Australia:**  
The University of Sidney

**Bulgaria:**  
Institute for Nuclear Research and Nuclear Energy of BAS, University of Chemical Technology and Metallurgy (UCTM) (Sofia) ...

**Belarus:**  
The Institute of Radiative Physical-Chemical Problems of NASB, The Academy of Scientific and Engineering Complex 'SOSNY', (Minsk) ...

**Czech Republic:**  
Nuclear Physics Institute (Řež), Charles University, Czech Technical University (Prague) ...

**Greece:**  
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Thessaloniki)

**Italy:**  
Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare. Sezione di Firenze (Florence) ...

**Germany:**  
Technische Hochschule Darmstadt – Institut für Kernphysik (Darmstadt), Universität (Siegen, Karlsruhe), Philipps-Universität Marburg (Marburg), Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH (Jülich) ...

**Mongolia:**  
Institute of Physics and Technology of MAS, National University of Mongolia (Ulaanbaatar)

**JINR:**  
LHE, DLNP, LPP, LIT, BLTP, FLNP, DRRR

**Slovak Republic:**  
Institute of Experimental Physics, P.J. Šafárik University (Košice), Institute of Physics SAS, Comenius University (Bratislava) ...

**Poland:**  
Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics (Cracow), The Andrzej Soltan Institute for Nuclear Studies (Otwock, Warsaw) ...

**Russia:**  
Institute for Nuclear Research of RAS (Troitsk), Lebedev Physical Institute of RAS (FIAN), Skobeltsyn Research Institute of Nuclear Physics at the Moscow State University, Russian Nuclear Research Institute of Experimental Physics (Sarov), Institute of Atomic Energy (Obninsk) ...

**And Other Scintific Centers**

# Development of the accelerator complex

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- **Nuclotron development**
- **Superconductive beam lines**
- Cyclotron C14
- Collider  $6 + 6$  A·GeV ???

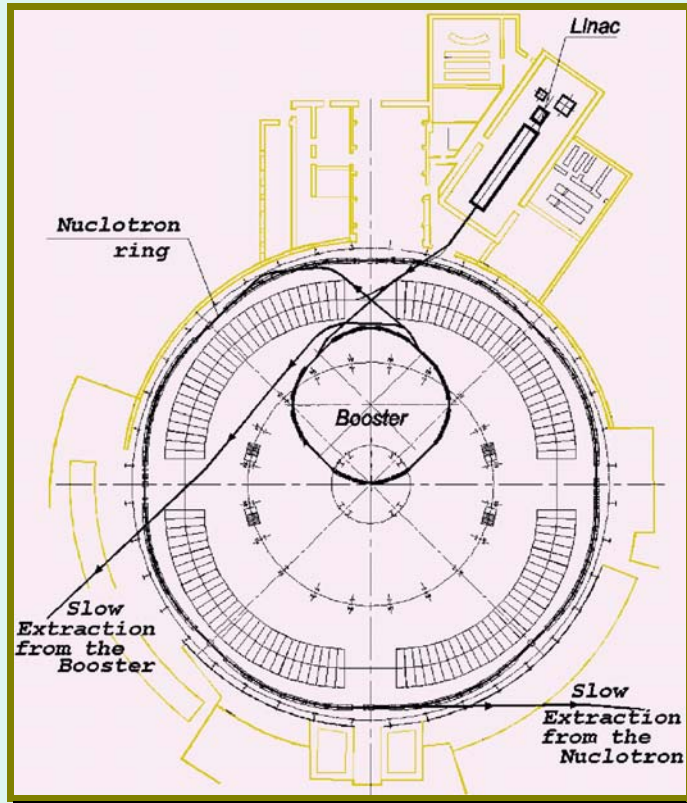
# Nuclotron development

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<u>Injector complex</u>							
New laser	■						
«Krion»	■						
«Polaris» (d <sup>-</sup> )	■						
Booster		■	■	■	■		
<u>Nuclotron systems</u>							
Diagnostics, control	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Extraction system	■						
Quench detection	■						
Energy damp	■						
Power supply	■						
<u>Superconducting beam lines</u>				■	■	■	■

∖ Termination of the Synchrotron

# Booster

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE LHE ACCELERATOR FACILITY



### MAIN PARAMETERS

	NUCLOTRON	BOOSTER
Peak energy, GeV/u	6	0,25
Repetition rate, Hz	0.5-1	1(3)
Magnetic field, T	2	1.2
Aperture, v × h, cm <sup>2</sup>	5.5 × 11.0	10 × 16
Circumference, m	251.5	83.8
Operating temp., K	4.5	4.5/80
Stored energy, MJ	2.35	0.5
Cold mass, t	80	2.5/20
Number of dipoles	96	32
Number of quadr.	64	24



# BOOSTER OF THE NUCLOTRON

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- FAST CYCLING ( $f=1\text{Hz}$ ) SUPERCONDUCTING 250 MeV/u SYNCHROTRON AIMED TO REACH THE LIMITING BEAM INTENSITIES AT THE ACCELERATOR COMPLEX OF LHE JINR

- THE BOOSTER RING 84 m IN PERIMETER IS PLACED INSIDE THE SYNCHROTRON BUILDING AT THE GROUND FLOR. THE MEDIAN PLANES OF THE BOOSTER AND NUCLOTRON ARE AT THE SAME LEVEL

- MULTITURN INJECTION INTO THE BOOSTER AND ELECTRON COOLING OF STORED BEAM ARE PROVIDED.

- BOTH AS FAST AND SLOW RESONANCE BEAM EXTRACTION MODES FROM THE BOOSTER WILL BE REALISED.

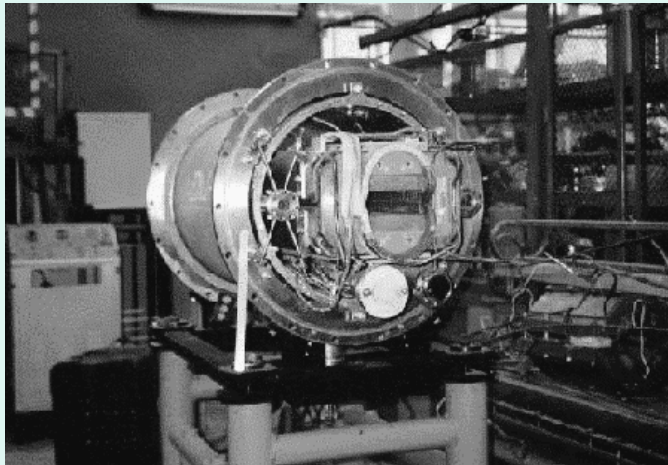
- ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY OF SUPERCONDUCTING MAGNETIC SYSTEM OF THE BOOSTER MAKES IT POSSIBLE:
  - MINIMIZATION OF COOLING AND ELECTRIC POWER
  - SAVE MATERIALS (SUPERCONDUCTOR, COOPER, STEINLESS STEEL ETC.)

- EXPERIENCE OF THE NUCLOTRON DESIGN IS USED

# Superconductive beam lines

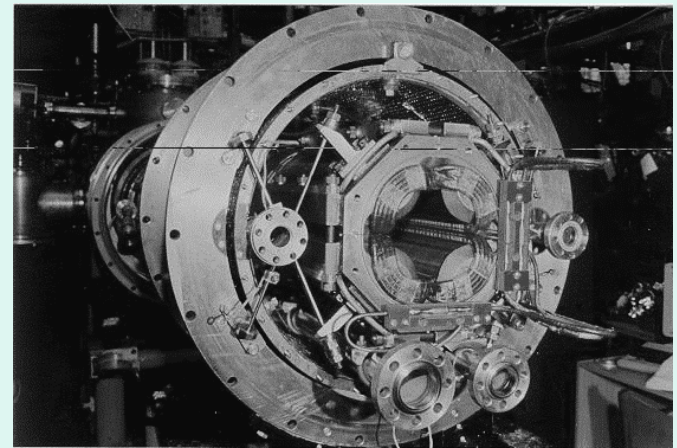
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Now: 8 – 13 MW → Superconductive ~280 kW  
Nuclotron type magnets



## Banding magnets

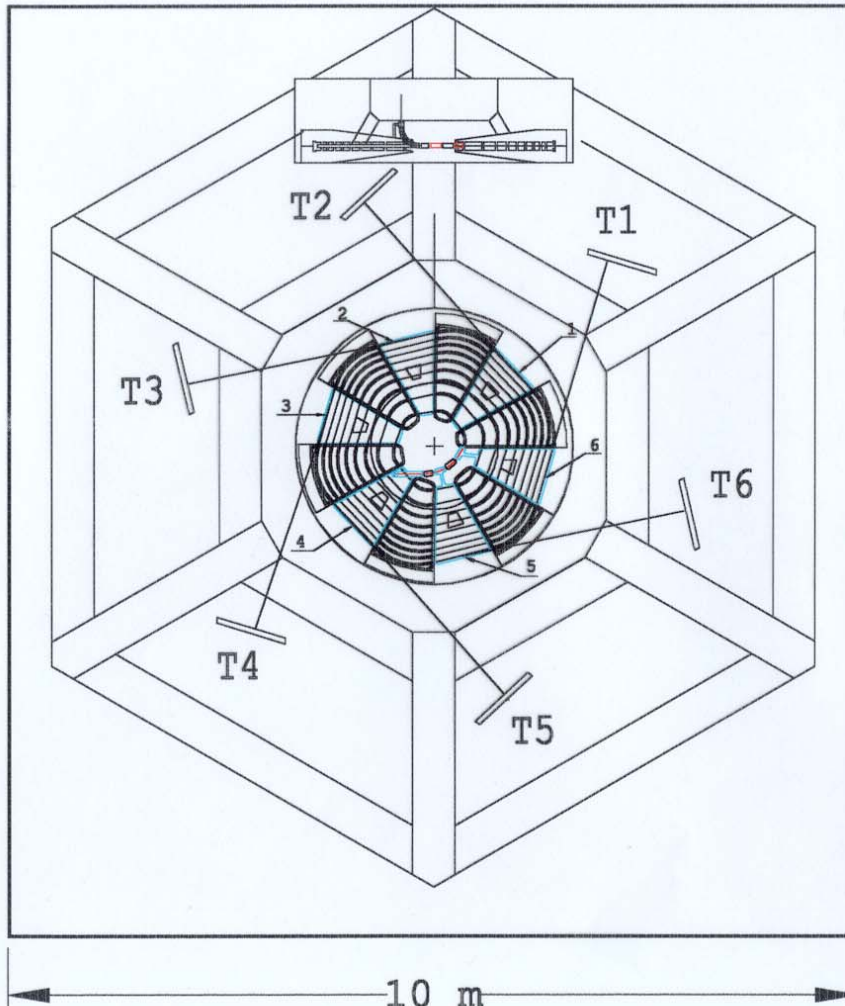
Aperture	120x80mm
Yoke Length	1400mm
Maximal induction	2,0 T
Current	200A



## Quadrupole magnets

Aperture	150 mm
Yoke Length	1000 mm
Maximal gradient	30 T/m
Current	200A

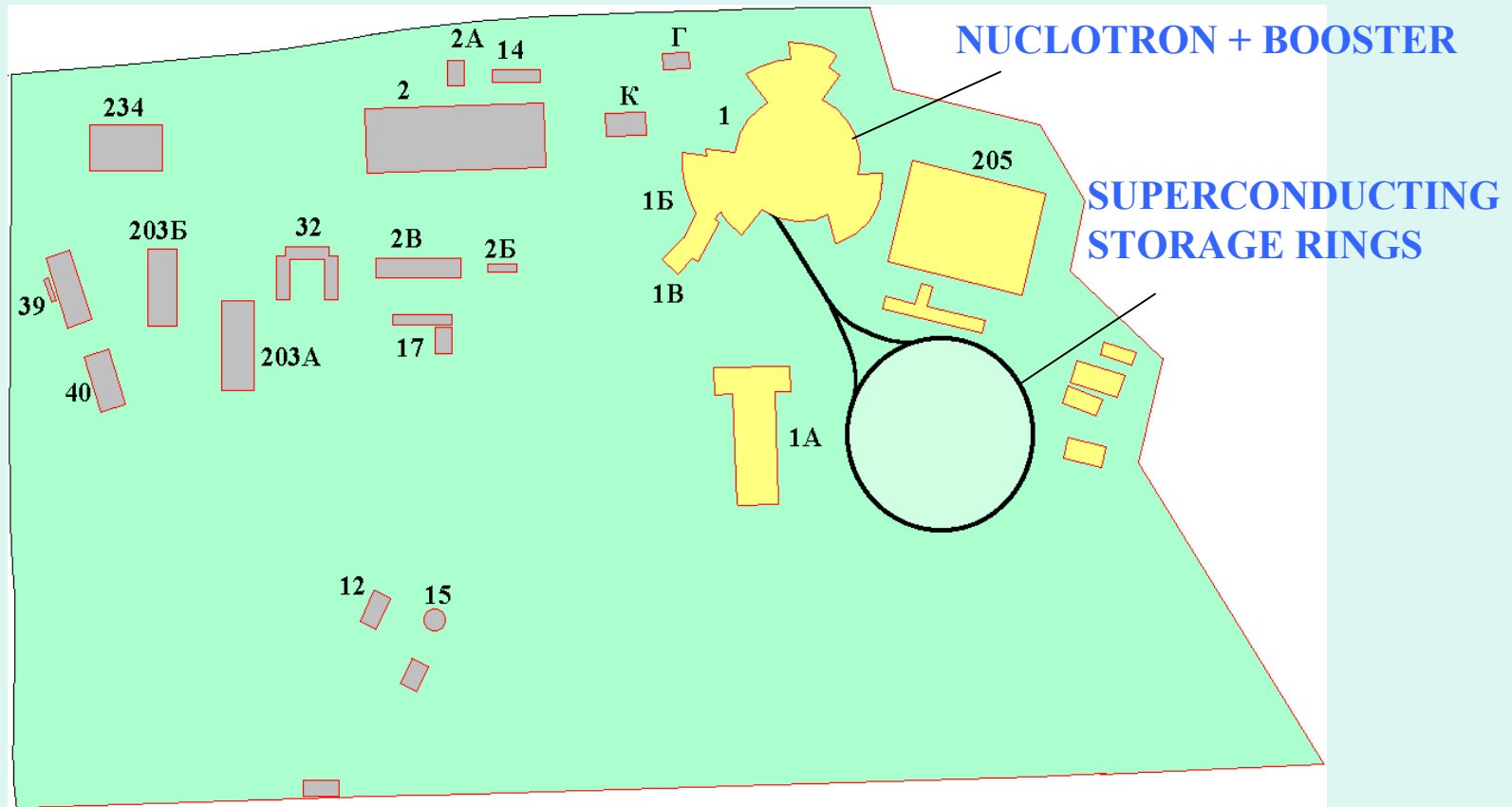
# Cyclotron C14



## CYCLOTRON C-14 SETUP

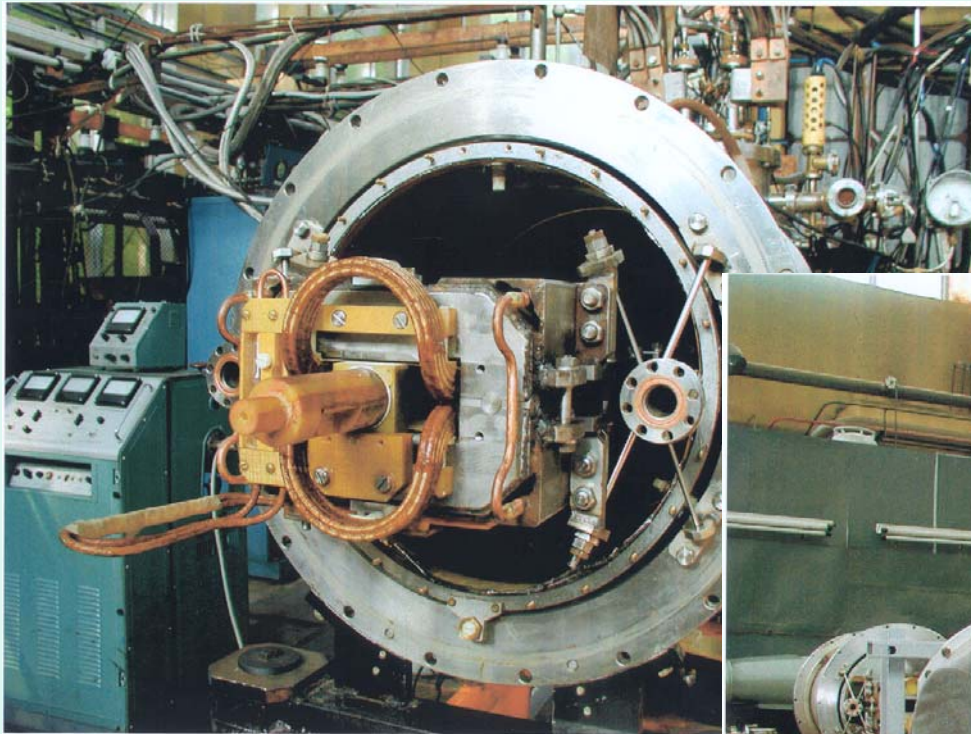
External beam number	6
Beam intensity, mA	9=6x1.5
Proton energy, MeV	14
Magnetic field, T	0.77
Final radius, m	1.32
Coil current, A	950
Coil power, kW	17.0
Copper weight, kg	164
Steel weight, t	10.0
Number of dees	6
Frequenciey, MHz	34.77
Dee tension, kV	125
Hf power, kW	15
Outside cavity dia, m	3.2
Cavity weight, t	1.85
Number of deflectors	5

# Collider 6 + 6 A·GeV



# R&D for GSI future accelerator

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## *Topics of the 1-st priority (budget)*

<i>Topic</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
<b>03-1-0979-92/2006 (Accelerator Complex)</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>03-0-0941-91/2003 (Spin Effects)</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>03-1-0983-92/2006 (4<math>\pi</math>-geometry)</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>323</b>
<b>03-1-1011-95/2002 (STAR, NA45, DISK)</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>03-1-1020-95/2002 (HADES)</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>03-1-0001-2000/2005 (ALICE)</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>03-1-1010-99/2002 (MATUSYA)</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>02-7-1044-2002/2002 (NIS)</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>			
<b>Total (k\$)</b>	<b>1131</b>	<b>1141</b>	<b>1166</b>	<b>1176</b>	<b>1182</b>	<b>1187</b>	<b>1199</b>

# Conclusions

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- **The relevant programme of physics research will realize by international collaborations at the Nuclotron**
- **The collaboration with other research centers is also important for developing of LHE physical research programme**
- **It is planned to upgrade the Nuclotron and create on its territory a user center for relativistic nuclear physics and applied research using relativistic ions with the energy of few GeV per nucleon**