



# DIANA

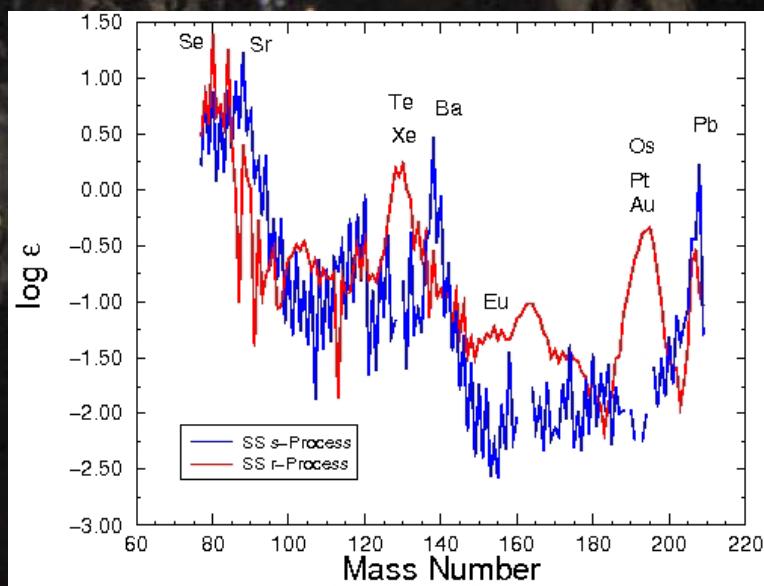
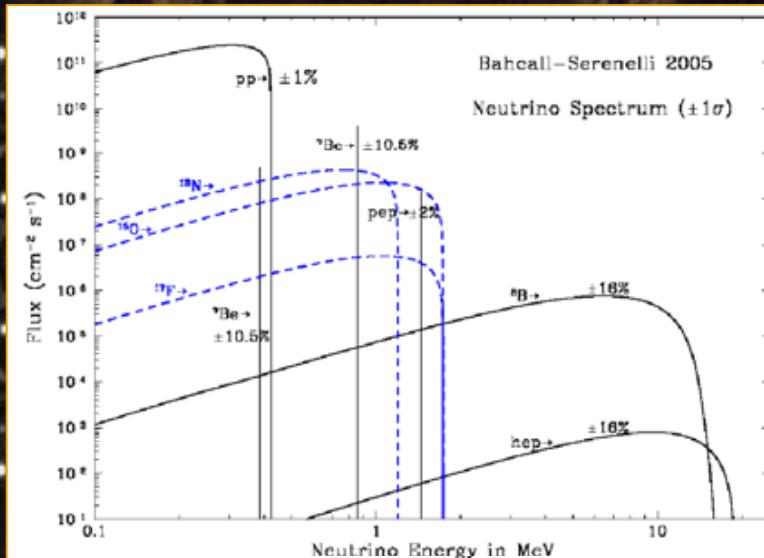
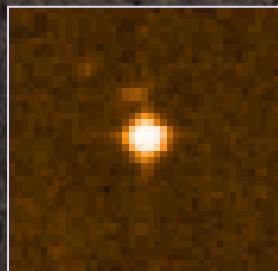
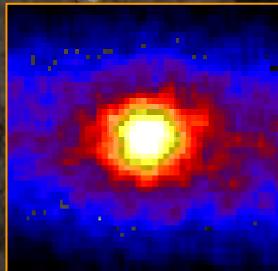


## Dakota Ion Accelerator for Nuclear Astrophysics

- Science
- Project
- Equipment
- Status



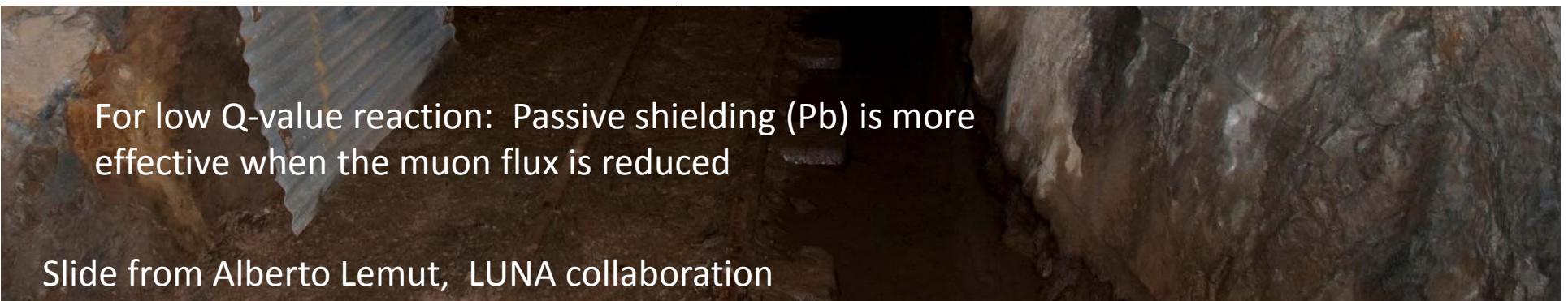
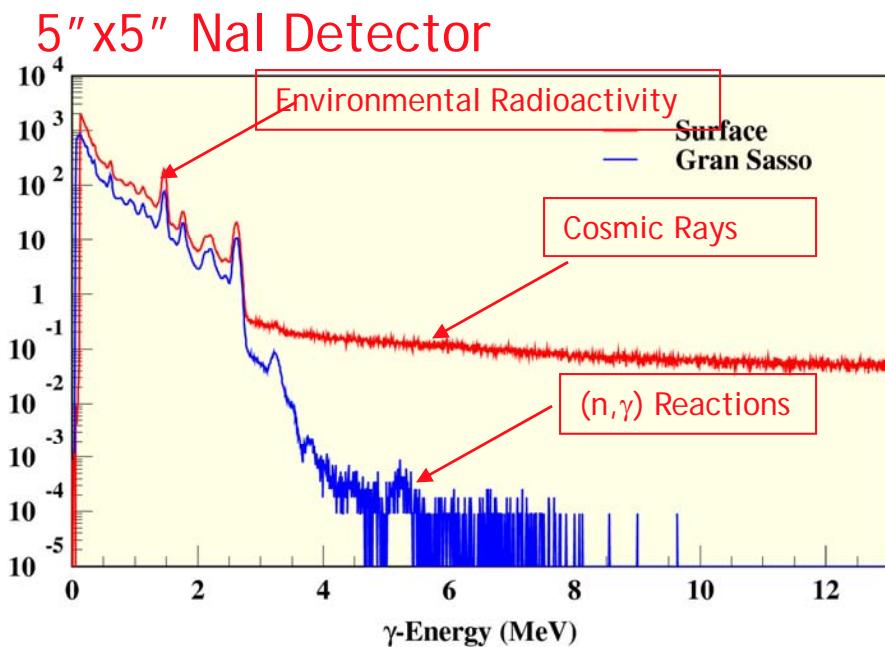
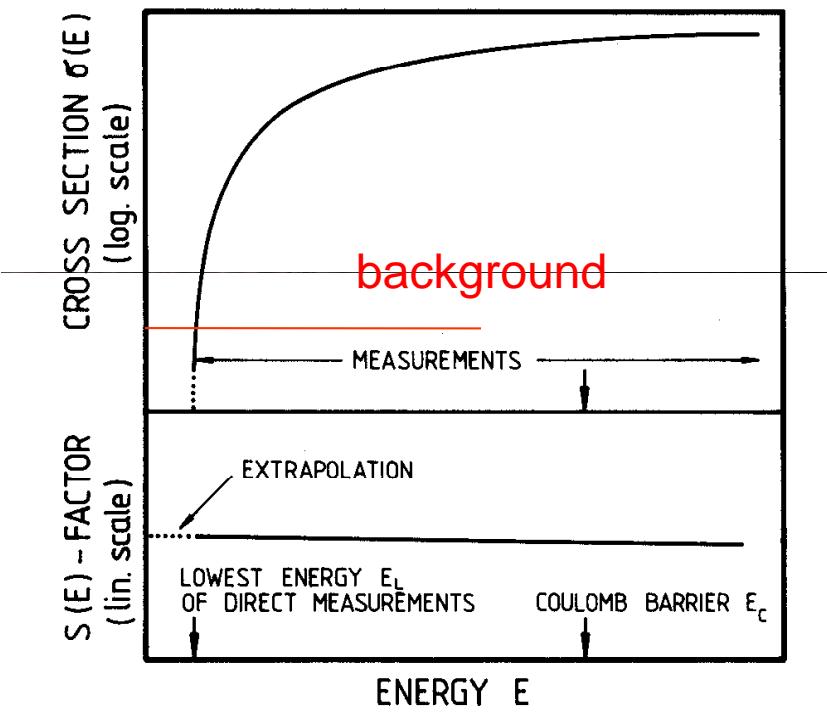
# Scientific Questions



Stellar Neutrino Sources  
in the sun & massive stars

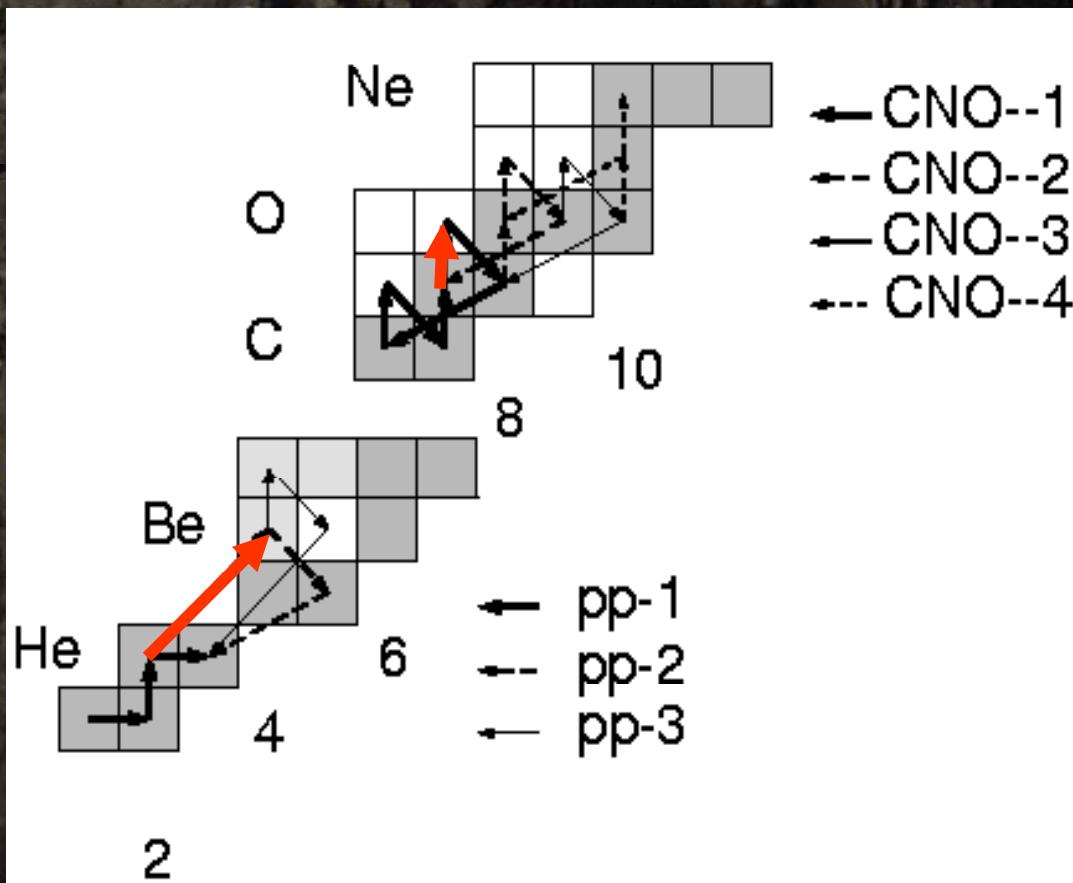
Origin of the Elements  
In early & present Universe

# Why going underground?





# Neutrino production & solar metallicity



Two critical reactions

pp-chains:  $^3\text{He}(\alpha, \gamma)^7\text{Be}$

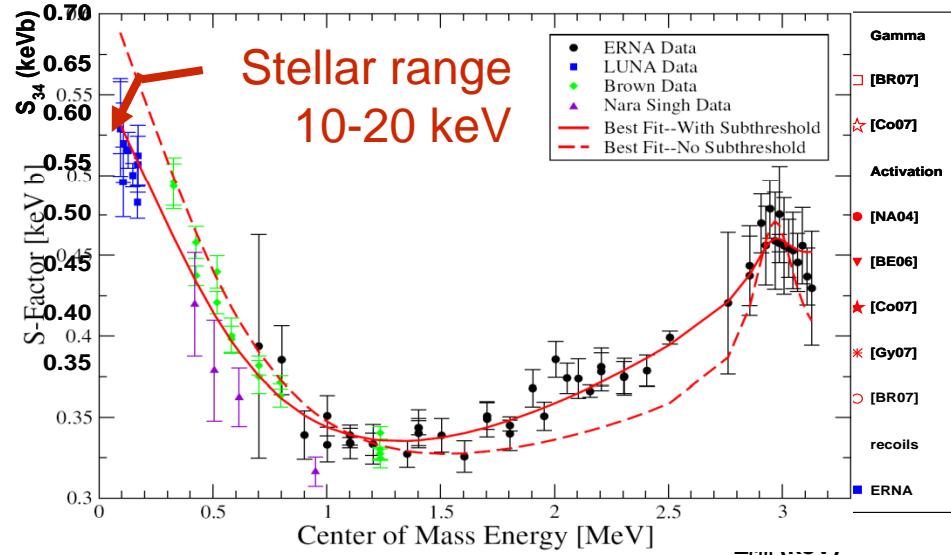
CNO-cycles:  $^{14}\text{N}(\text{p}, \gamma)^{15}\text{O}$

Pioneering work at LUNA  
New technology necessary  
for further improvement

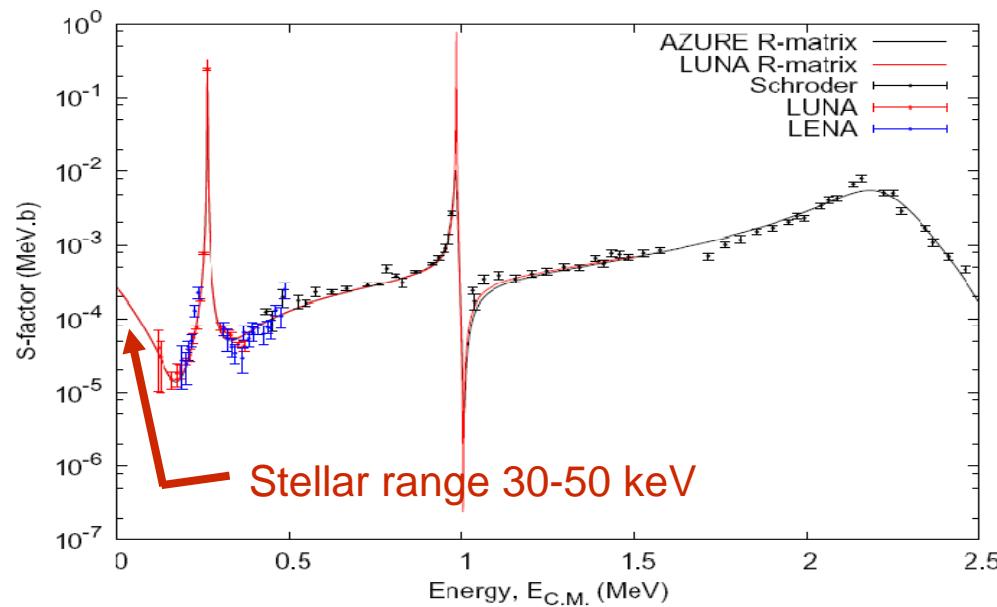
Measurement of nuclear reactions at (near) stellar energies  
with 5%-10% accuracy



# $^3\text{He}(\alpha,\gamma)^7\text{Be}$ and $^{14}\text{N}(\text{p},\gamma)^{15}\text{O}$



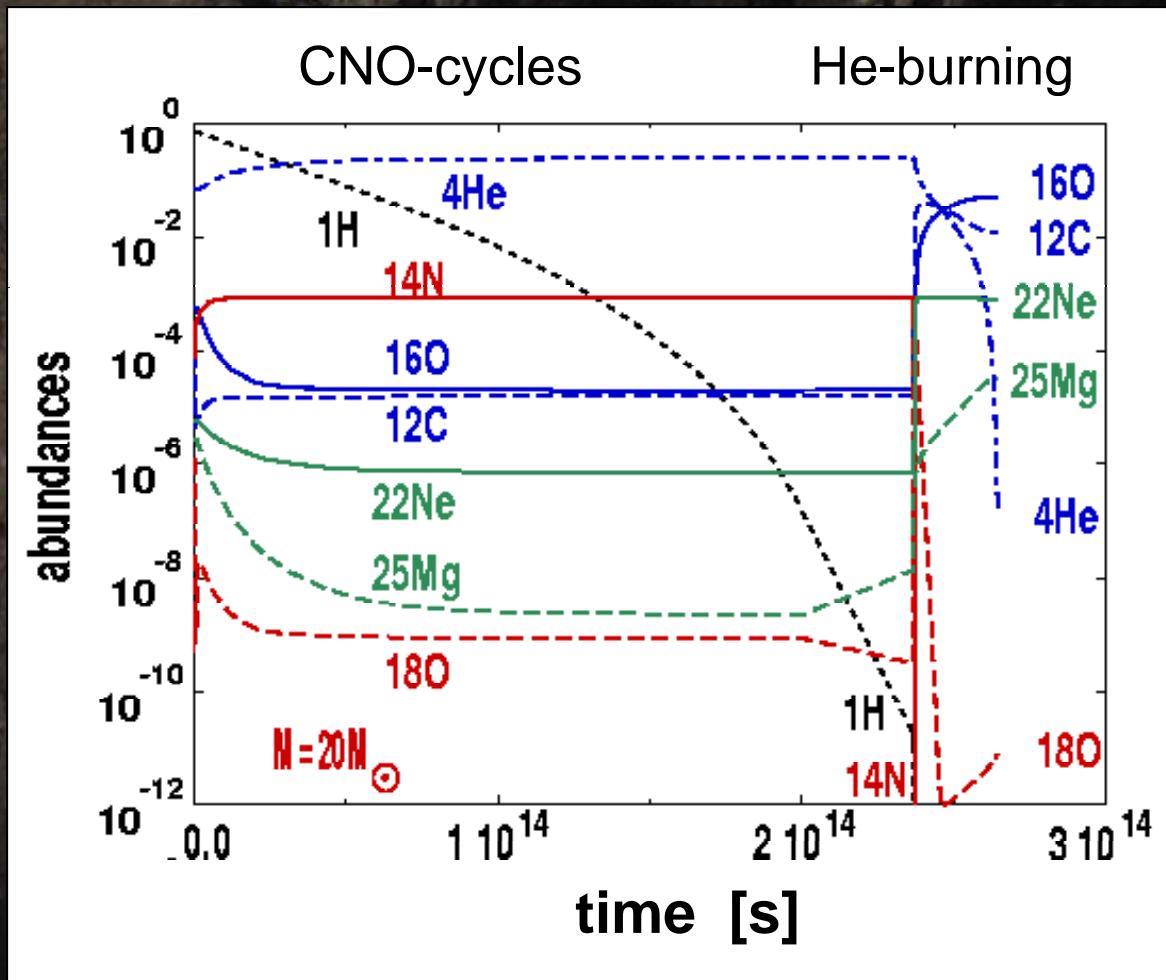
LUNA experiments are close to stellar energy range, theory based extrapolations suffer from model uncertainties.



New generation accelerators with high beam intensity in a background free environment are necessary to reach the stellar energy range.



# Neutron Sources



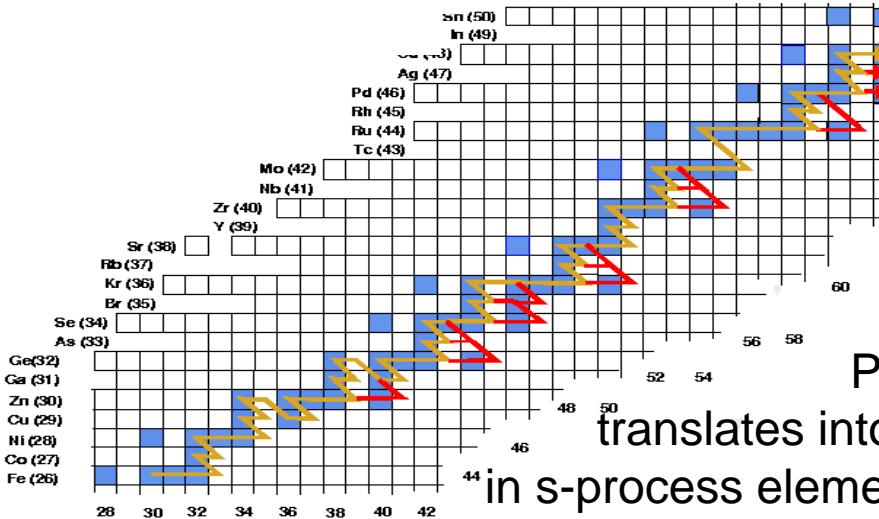
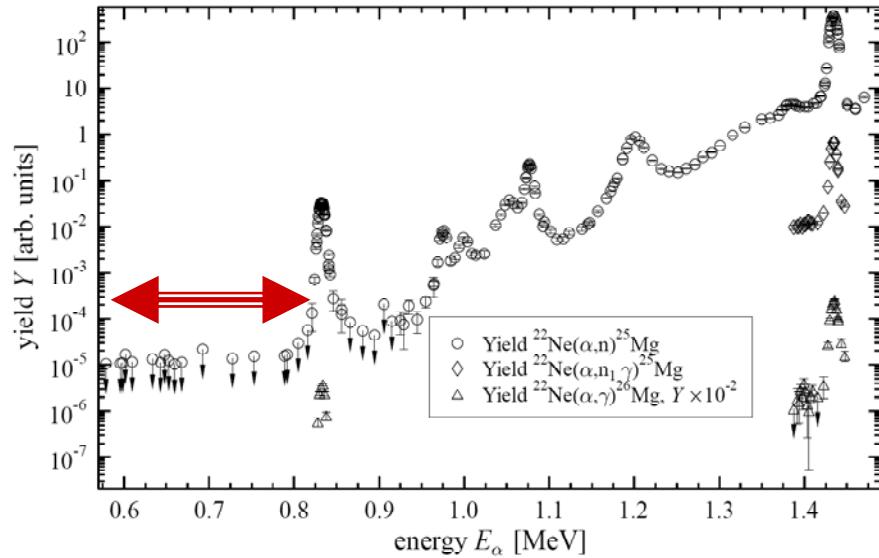
How strong is  
 $^{22}Ne(\alpha, n)$  ?

$^{25}Mg(\alpha, n)$

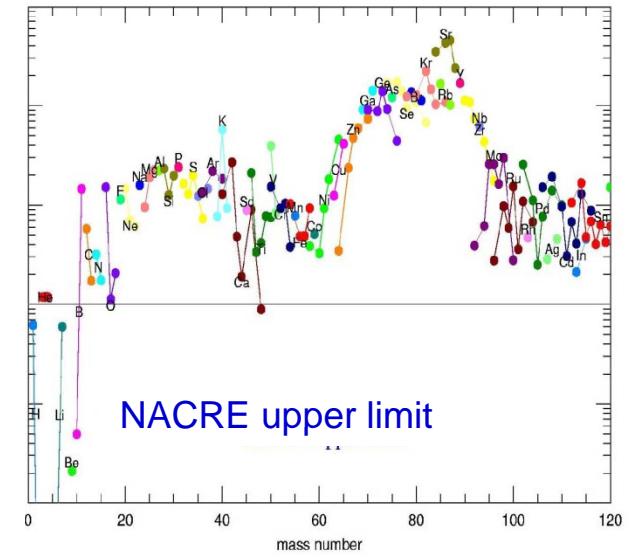
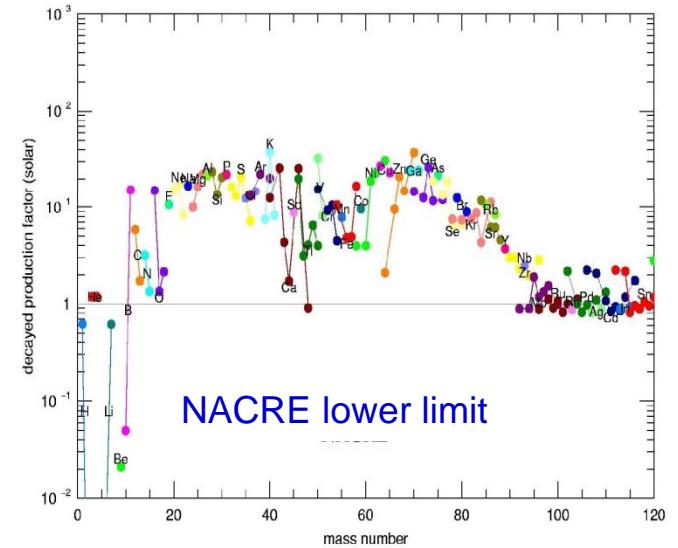
...



# The impact of neutron production



Present uncertainty  
translates into large uncertainty  
 $^{44}$ in s-process element production with  
broad consequences for explosive scenarios  
of nucleosynthesis such as p-process and r-processes



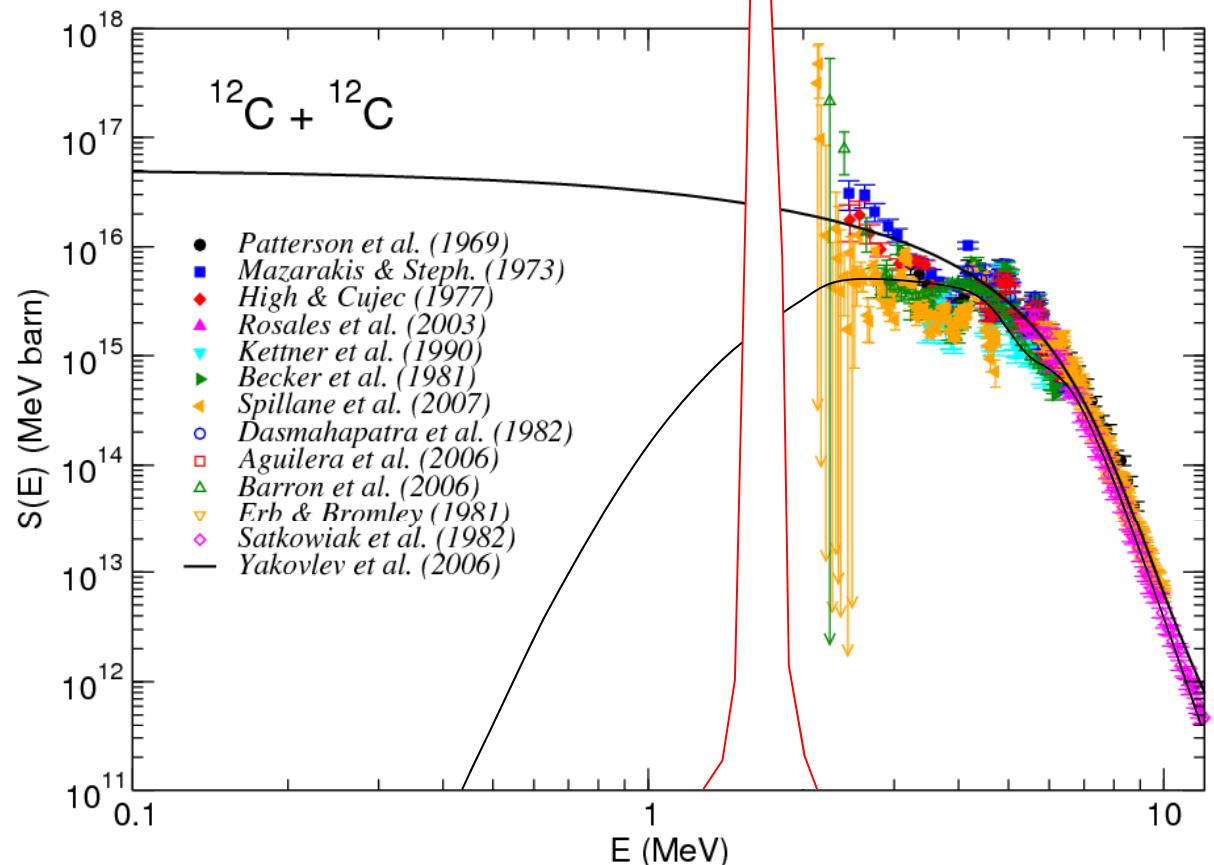


# Low Energy Fusion Reactions

Strong, molecular  $^{12}\text{C} + ^{12}\text{C}$  resonance causes enormous enhancement of S-factor and reaction rate at stellar burning conditions

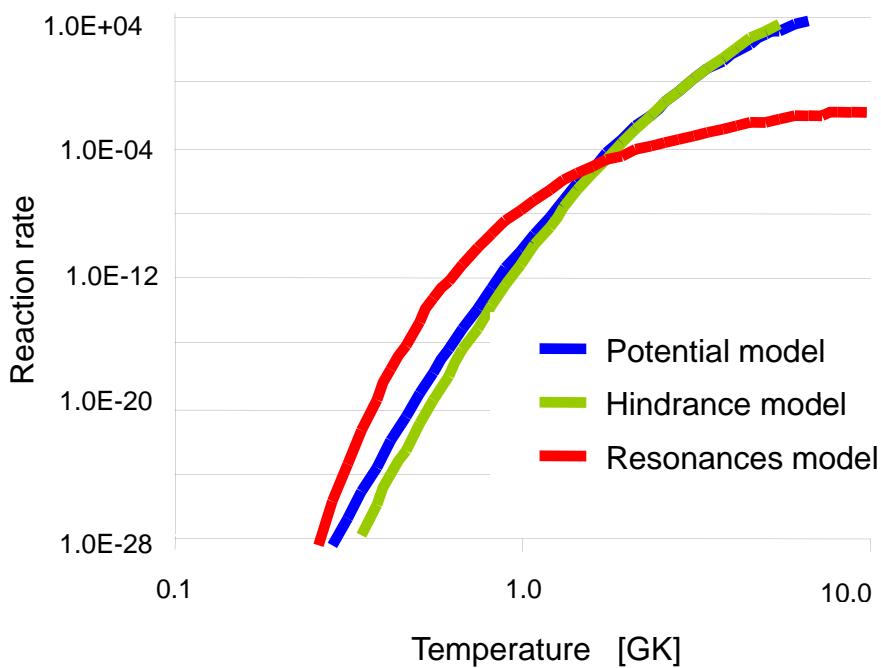
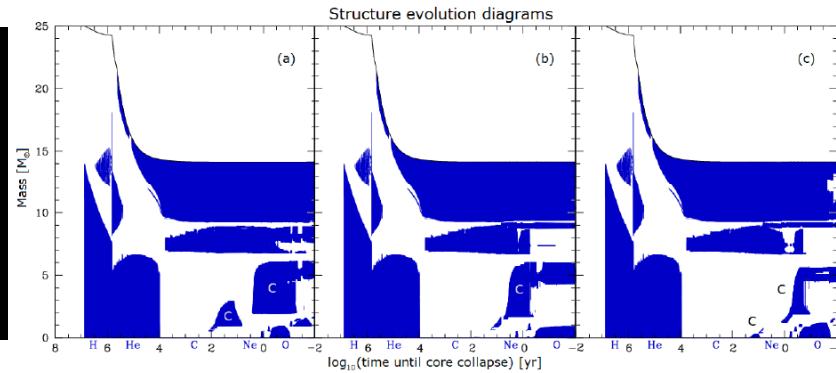
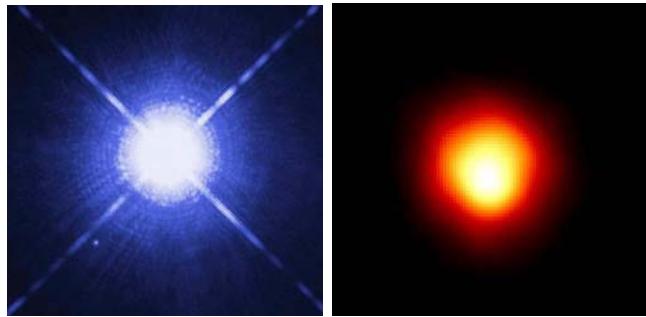
- standard potential model
- low energy resonances

Caughlan & Fowler ADND 1988  
Gasques et al. PRC 2005  
Spillane et al. PRL 2007  
Zickfoose et al. Capri 2009

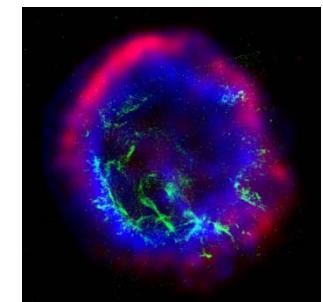




# The consequences for stars



- Change of time scale for carbon burning phase
- Change of internal structure of pre-SN stars
- Decrease for ignition conditions for type Ia SN
- Explanation for fusion triggered superbursts



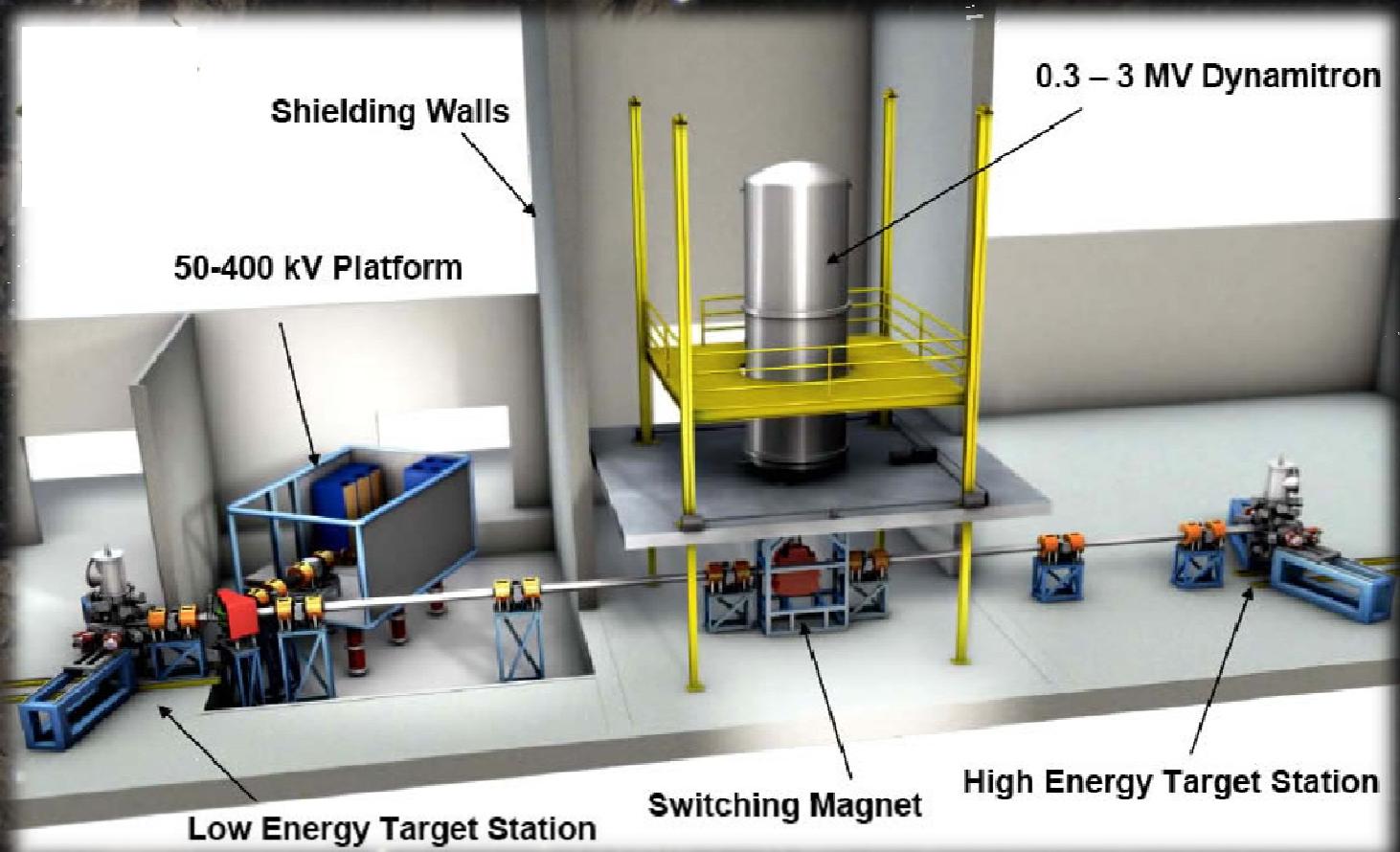


# Project Design & Development

- low energy accelerator with high proton/alpha beam intensity
- medium energy accelerator for alpha and heavy ion beams
- gas target and solid target production facilities
- detector design for active background rejection  
& event identification
- passive shielding for room background rejection  
& beam induced background shielding



# Laboratory Lay-Out



Approx. Cave Dimensions:

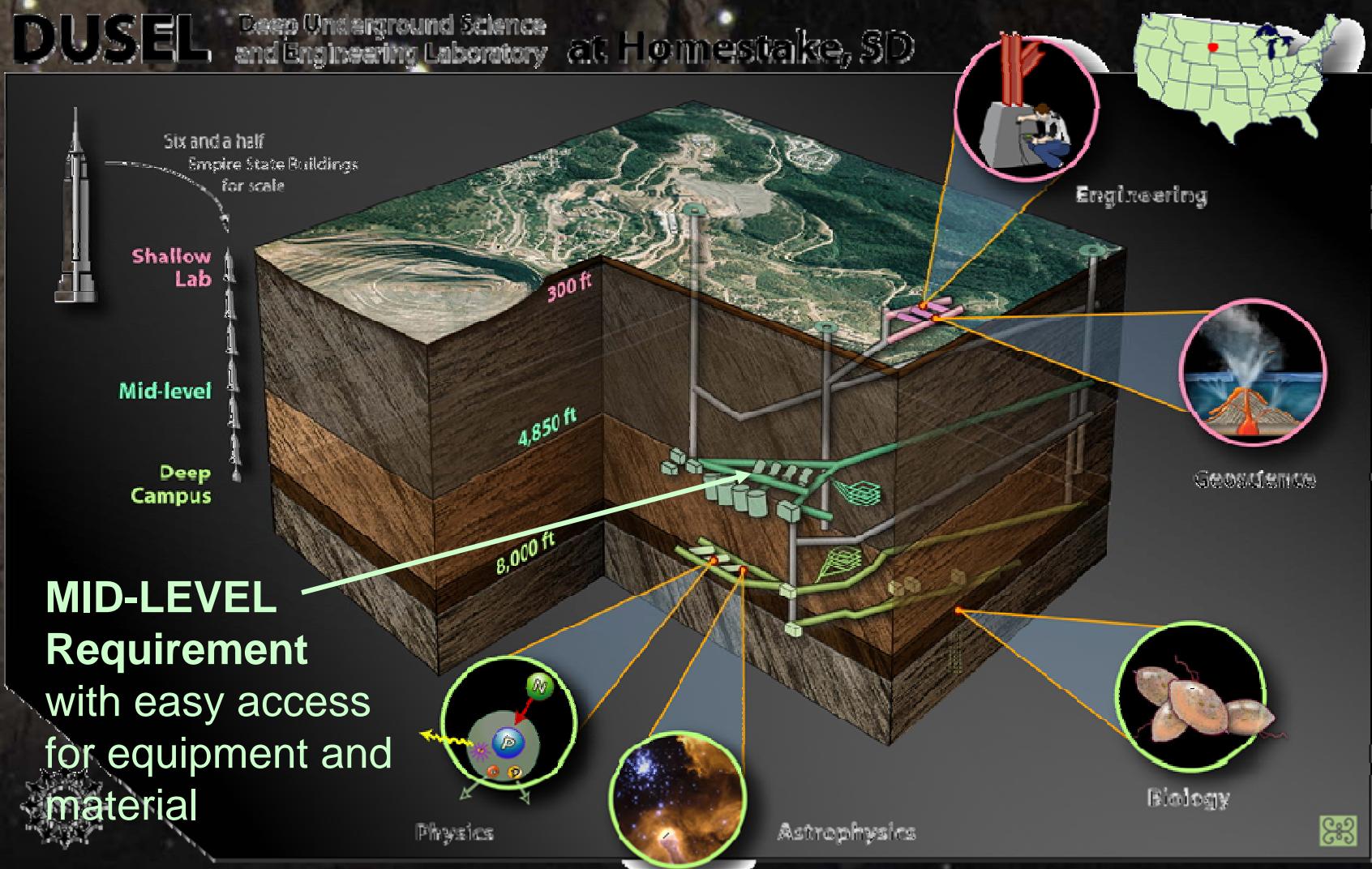
Length: 45 m

Width: 20 m

Max. Height: 20 m



# Location & Depth Requirements

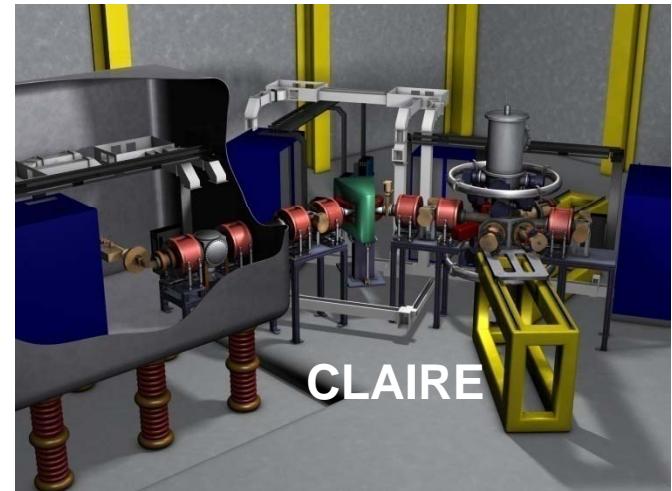




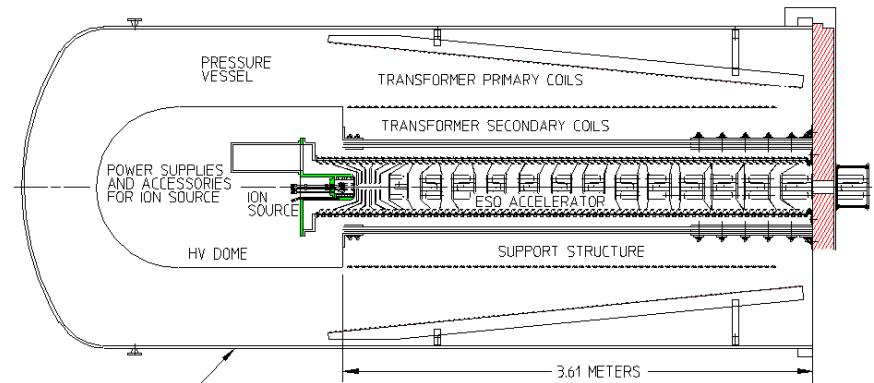
# DIANA - Accelerator & Ion Source



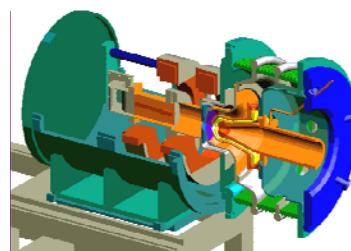
1. A compact, high intensity low energy (50keV - 400keV) accelerator under development
  - CLAIRE (High current DC accelerator)



2. A versatile high intensity heavy ion accelerator for medium energies (.3 to 3MeV) in planning
  - Dynamitron type with ECR source



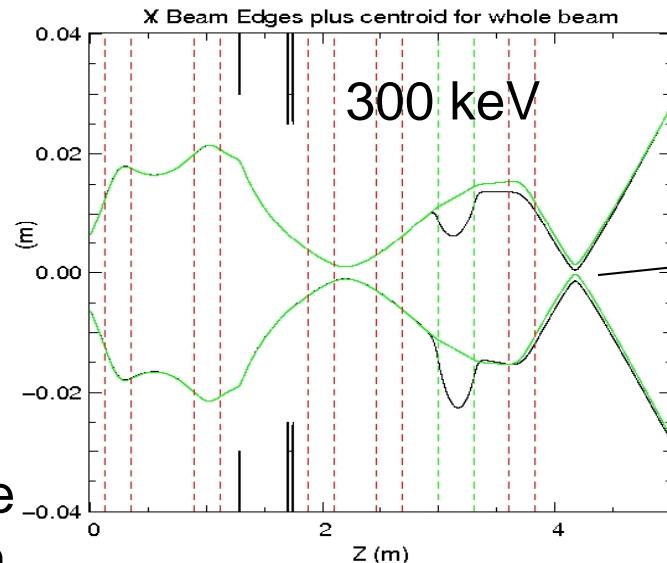
3. Ion sources for both accelerators
  - high intensity 1+ ECR (up to 100mA)
  - Medium intensity n+ ECR (.5mA)



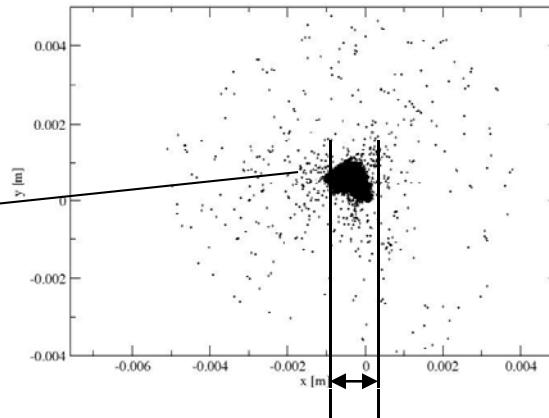


# Beam Optics Simulations

ion source  
and beam  
extraction

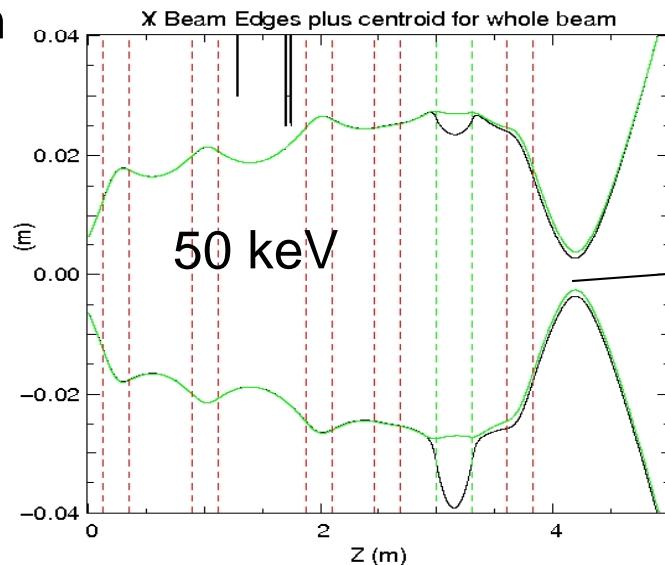


target

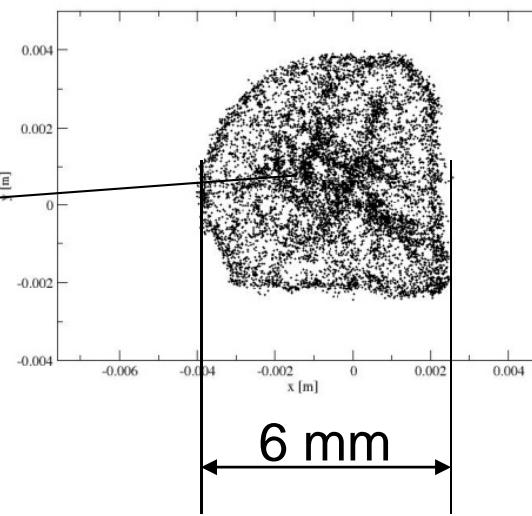


2 mm

needs interfacing  
with the gas jet  
target geometry



target



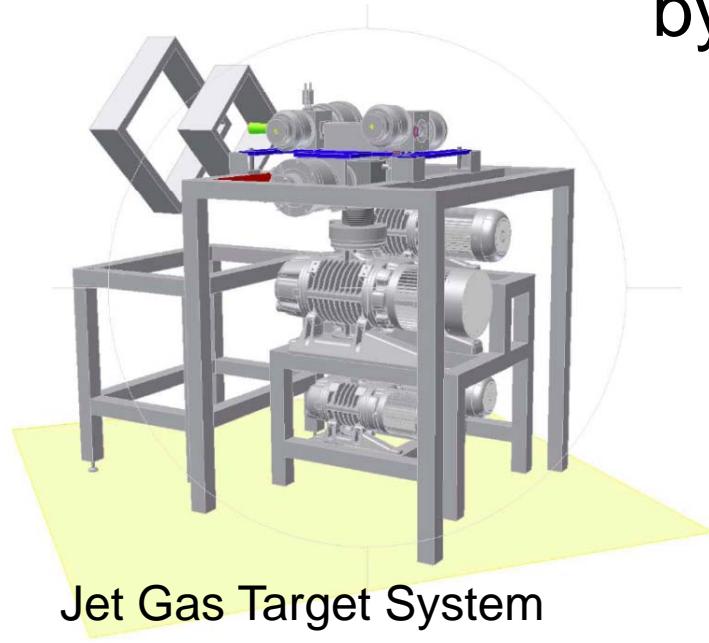
solenoids



# Equipment Development

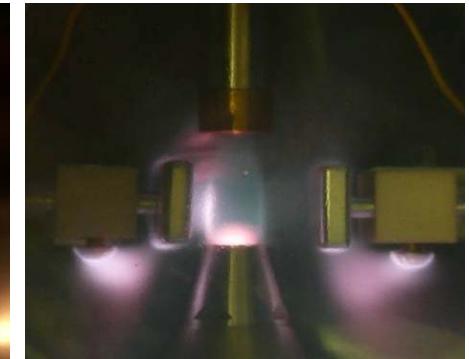
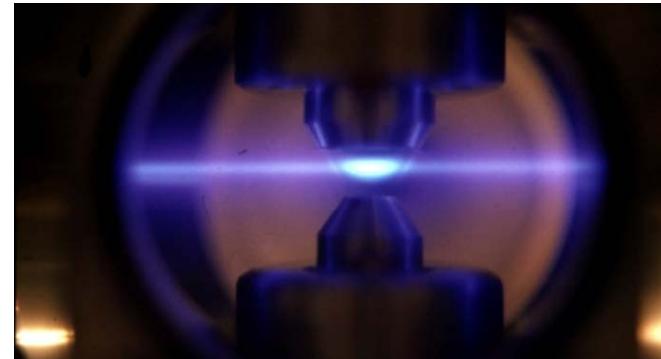
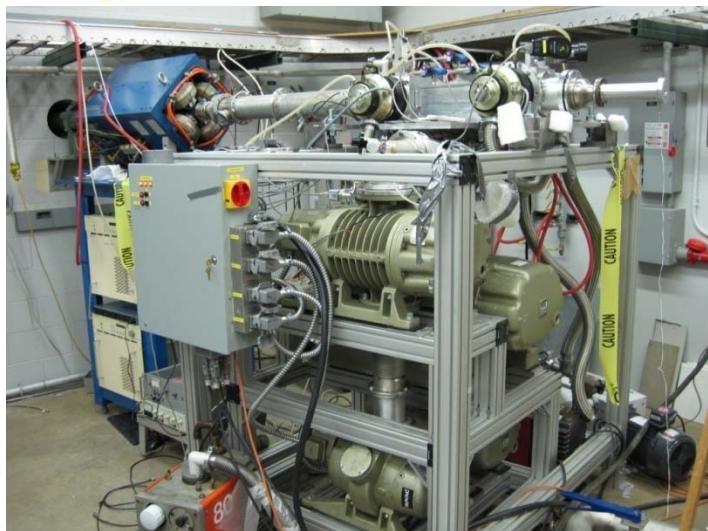
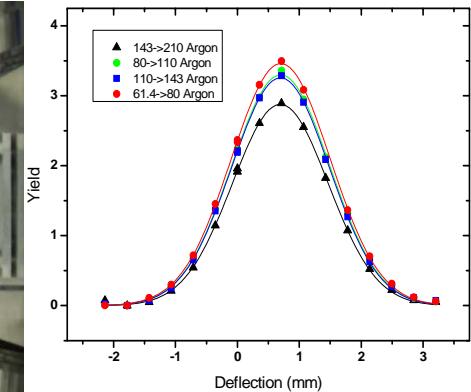
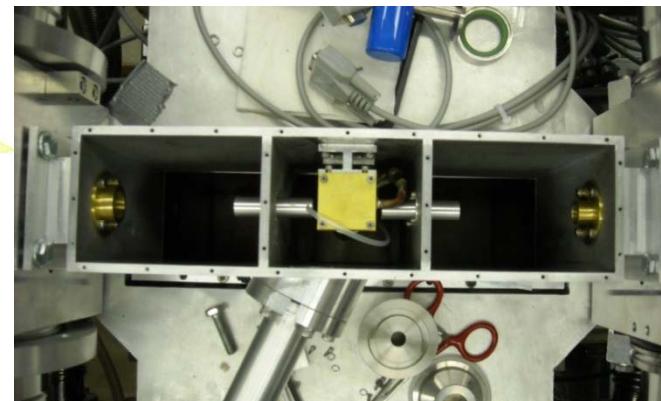


by university consortium



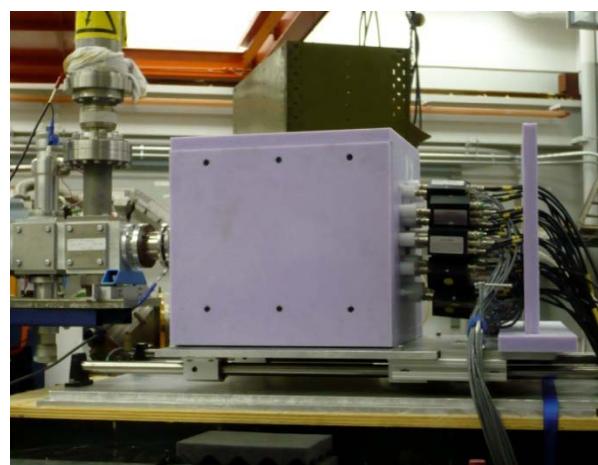
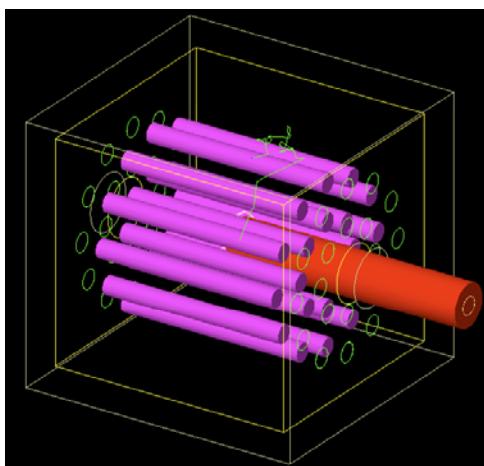
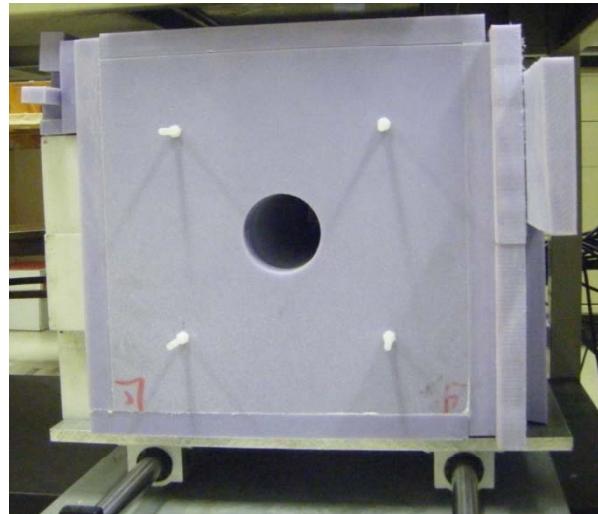
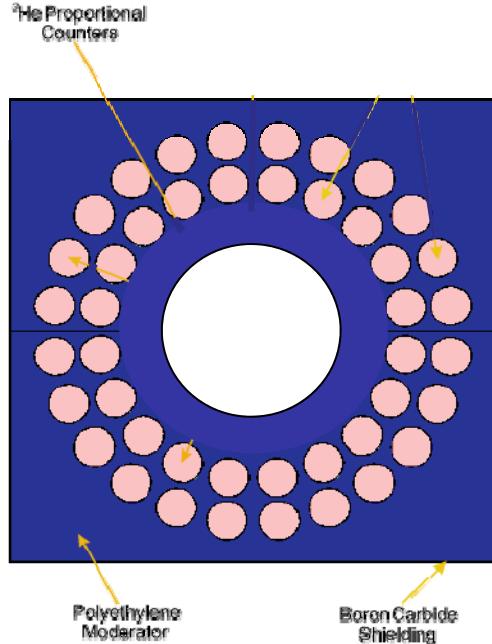
Jet Gas Target System

- Target systems
- Detector arrays
- Shielding





# Neutron Detectors

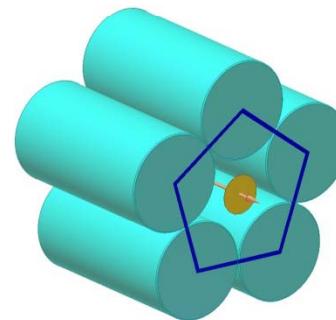
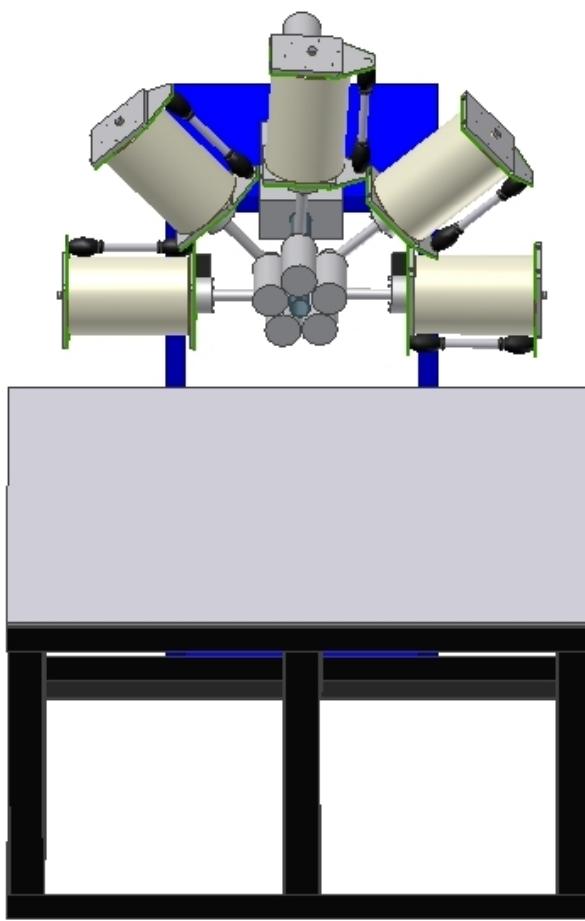


- Test design completed with  $^3\text{He}$  tubes on loan.
- Several  $^{18}\text{O}, ^{26}\text{Mg}(\alpha, n)$  reactions measured for general performance and internal background test!
- Underground detector tests planned for DUSEL and WIPP environment!

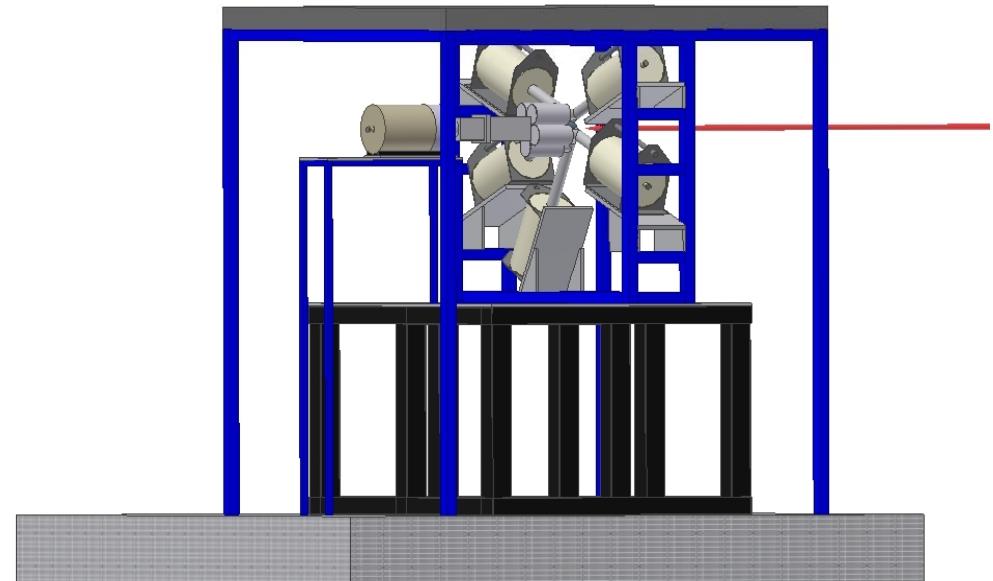




# Gamma Detectors

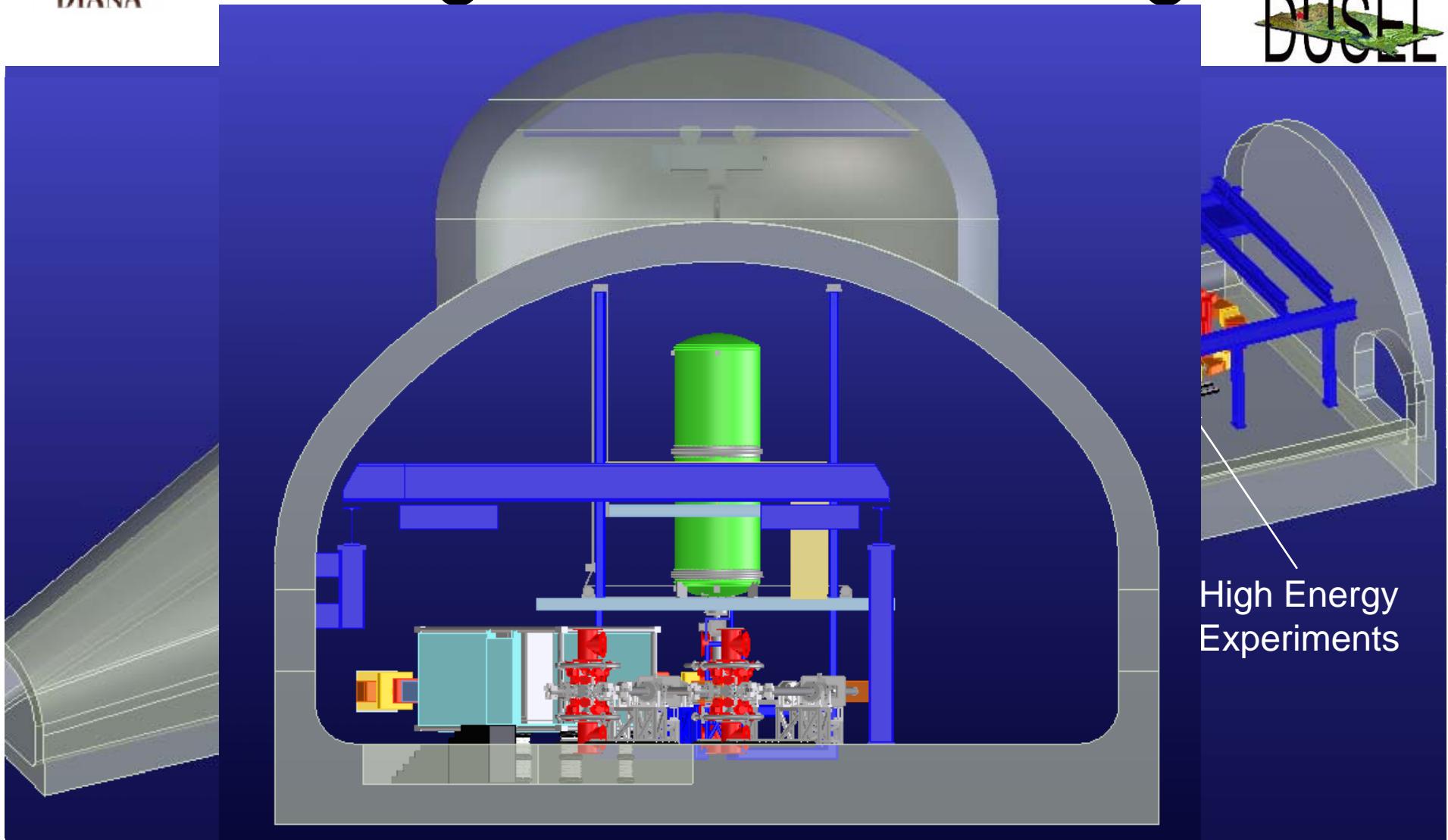


MC simulations of design for optimizing the segmentation of Ge crystals





# Underground Vault Design



Accelerator Lab Module 20m x 12m x 50 m



## DIANA Space

One Standard Experimental Cavities of  $50 \times 20 \times 15 \text{ m}^3$  are currently envisioned for the **4850 ft** level.

- Low energy accelerator: CLAIRE:  $10 \times 8 \times 5 \text{ m}^3$
- High Energy Accelerator:  $30 \times 20 \times 5 \text{ m}^3$ , space for  $\text{SF}_6$  (if needed)
- Experimental hall:  $20 \times 15 \times 5 \text{ m}^3$  with additional space of  $5 \times 10 \times 3 \text{ m}^3$  for housing the necessary power supply units for magnetic and electric beam optics systems.
- Control area, Counting area:  $8 \times 8 \times 3 \text{ m}^3$
- Power supplies:  $5 \times 10 \times 3 \text{ m}^3$
- $\text{SF}_6$  storage, Cooling water, Cryogenic equipment/cryogenics  $10 \times 10 \times 5 \text{ m}^3$ .

### Above ground areas

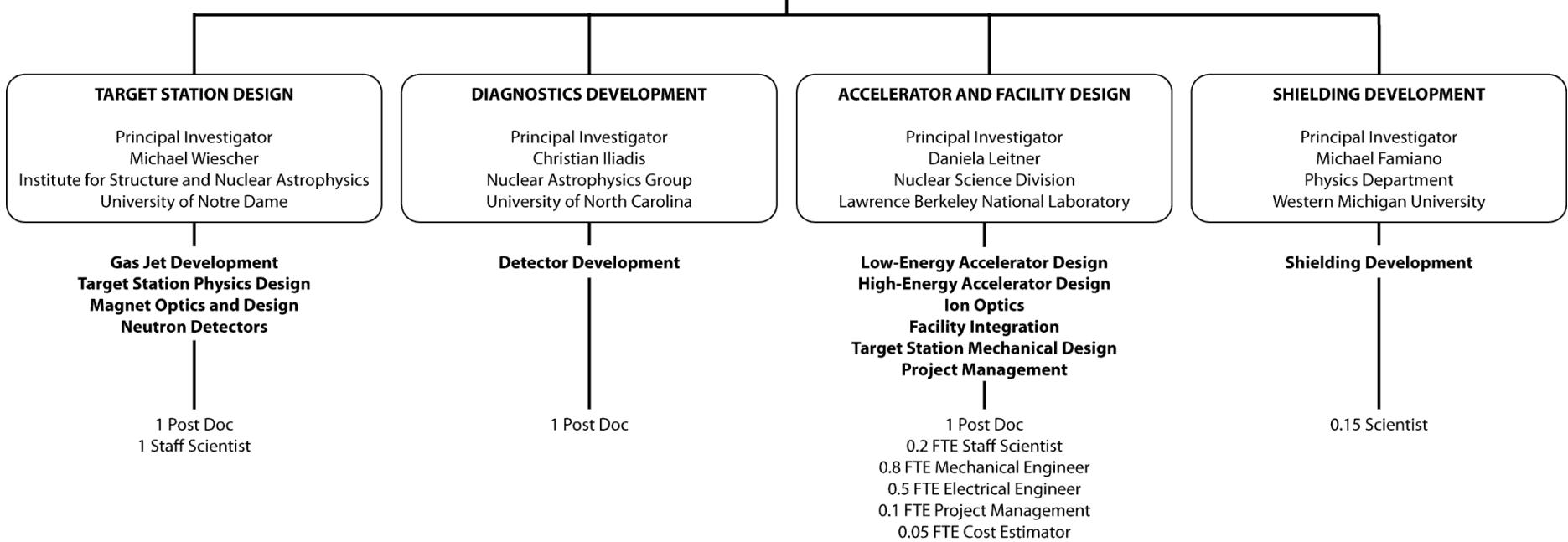
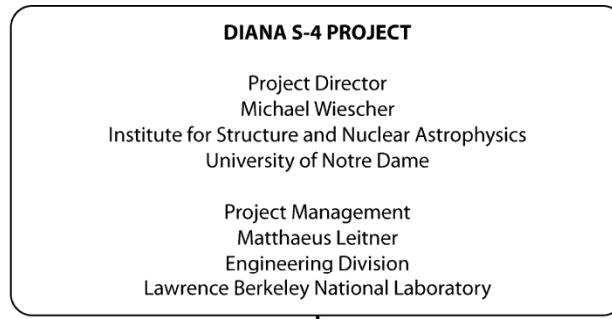
- Machine shop area
- Above ground office space and counting areas
- Laboratory space for general use (experiment preparation, detector testing and target preparation)

### Infrastructure for Accelerator and Experimental halls

- Overhead crane systems for transporting and positioning heavy equipment
- De-ionized cooling water
- Air conditioning
- Electrical power requirements 200kW (CLAIRE)
- Electrical power requirements, Medium Energy Accelerator (TBA, Engineering and R&D item)

### Auxiliary Equipment

- windowless re-circulating gas target (gas jet and gas cell)
- evaporator and target laboratory (a serious shortcoming at LUNA)
- a Ge-Nal or Ge-BGO detector array
- Segmented Ge or Ge strip detectors,
- a number of Si strip detector systems
- heavy ion recoil separator



*Dakota Ion Accelerators for Nuclear Astrophysics is a collaboration between the following institutions:*



# The DIANA Team

