A stylized logo symbol consisting of a central point with six curved lines radiating outwards, resembling a flower or a starburst, with an arrow pointing to the right.

***RHODOTRON***

The New High-Power / High-Energy  
Electron Accelerator for Industry

ION BEAM APPLICATIONS

# Customer Requirements

**10 MeV for sterilization of medical devices**

**10 MeV for effective penetration of chords of thick wall tubing**

**150 - 200 kW for sufficient throughput rates to ensure competitive edge**

**High scan rate to ensure uniform dosing at fast line speeds**

**High reliability and availability**

**High power conversion from electrical to radiant energy**

**High precision in current settings**

**Flexibility in scan widths**

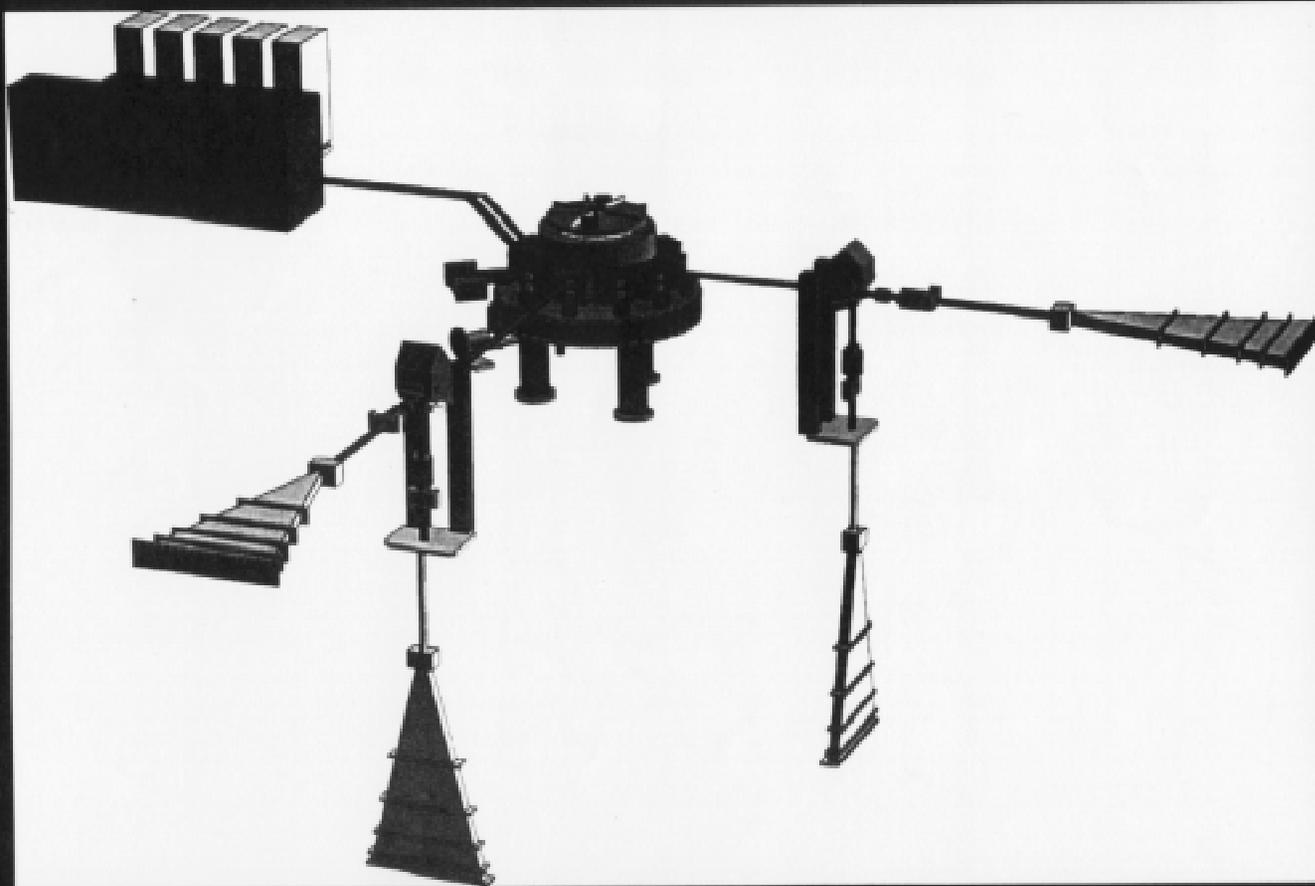
**Integration support with then yet to be defined material handling systems**





# MULTI-BEAM / DUAL VOLTAGE SCHEMATIC

*RHODOTRON*



ION BEAM APPLICATIONS

# **HIGH POWER AT HIGH VOLTAGE**

**WHILE AWAITING MORE POWERFUL MACHINES, THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARKETS AT 10 MEV HAVE LAGGED THOSE OF LOWER MEVs.**

**IN SOME CASES, SOLUTIONS AT LOWER VOLTAGES WERE SOUGHT..**

**...IN OTHER CASES, DEVELOPMENTS WERE POSTPONED**

***WITH BEAM POWERS AND ELECTRICAL EFFICIENCIES NOW RIVALLING THOSE OF DC SYSTEMS, INDUSTRY MUST RE-EXAMINE THEIR OPTIONS AT VOLTAGES BETWEEN 5 AND 10 MEV.***



## **AT HIGHER MEV:**

**Minimization of max/min ratios**

**Treatment of thicker, denser and irregular profiles**

**Avoidance of “end-range” deposition of electrons likely to cause pinholes or discharge artifacts in non-conducting materials**

**Facilitate material handling, especially with bulk loaded and fluidized bed products, or when double sided processing can be avoided**

**Better process tolerance to profile variations**

**Greater X-Ray conversion efficiency**



## **Example: Formed Polymer Parts**

**Large max/min ratios can adversely affect end product properties as not all polymer blends have wide and tolerant dose windows.**

**Intra-product variations in crosslink, gel content, expansion properties. etc., can complicate post irradiation treatments and performance, especially in heat-shrink stress prone applications.**

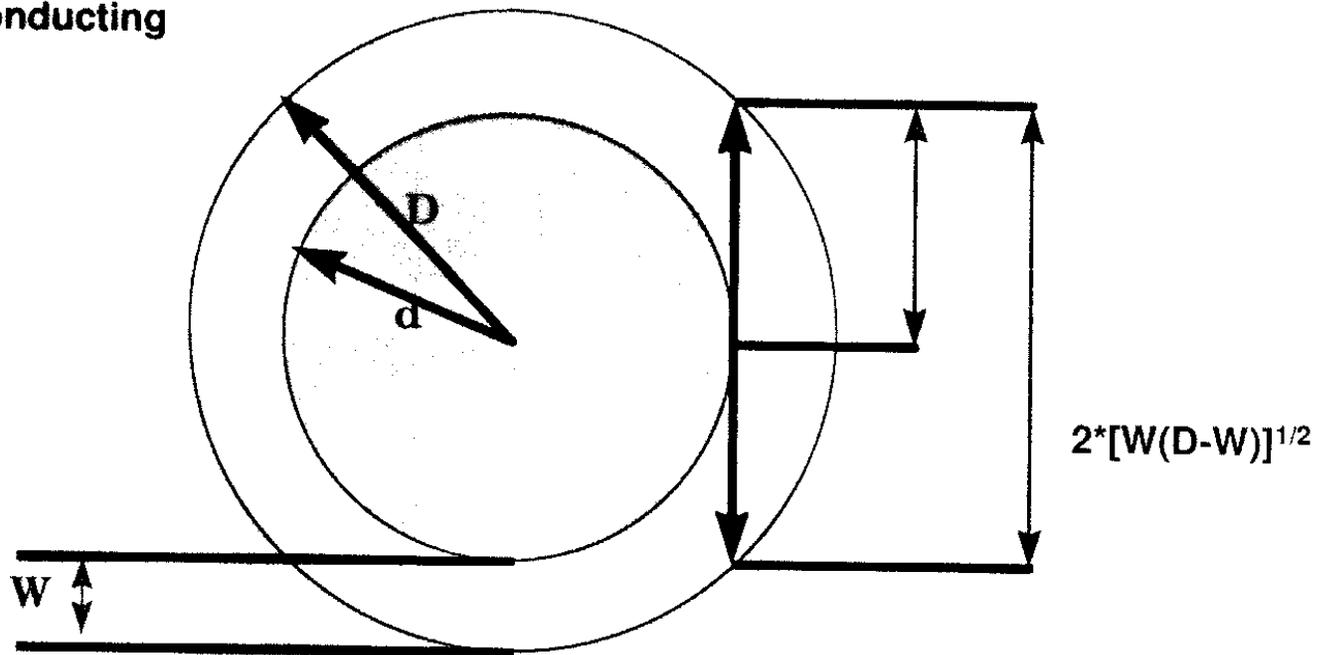
**Higher voltages can minimize dose ratios in thicker and more complexly shaped parts and profiles, especially if single sided irradiation is possible.**

**Higher powers combined with higher voltages can make such irradiation treatments both technologically and economically desirable.**



# Example: Thick Wall Tubing

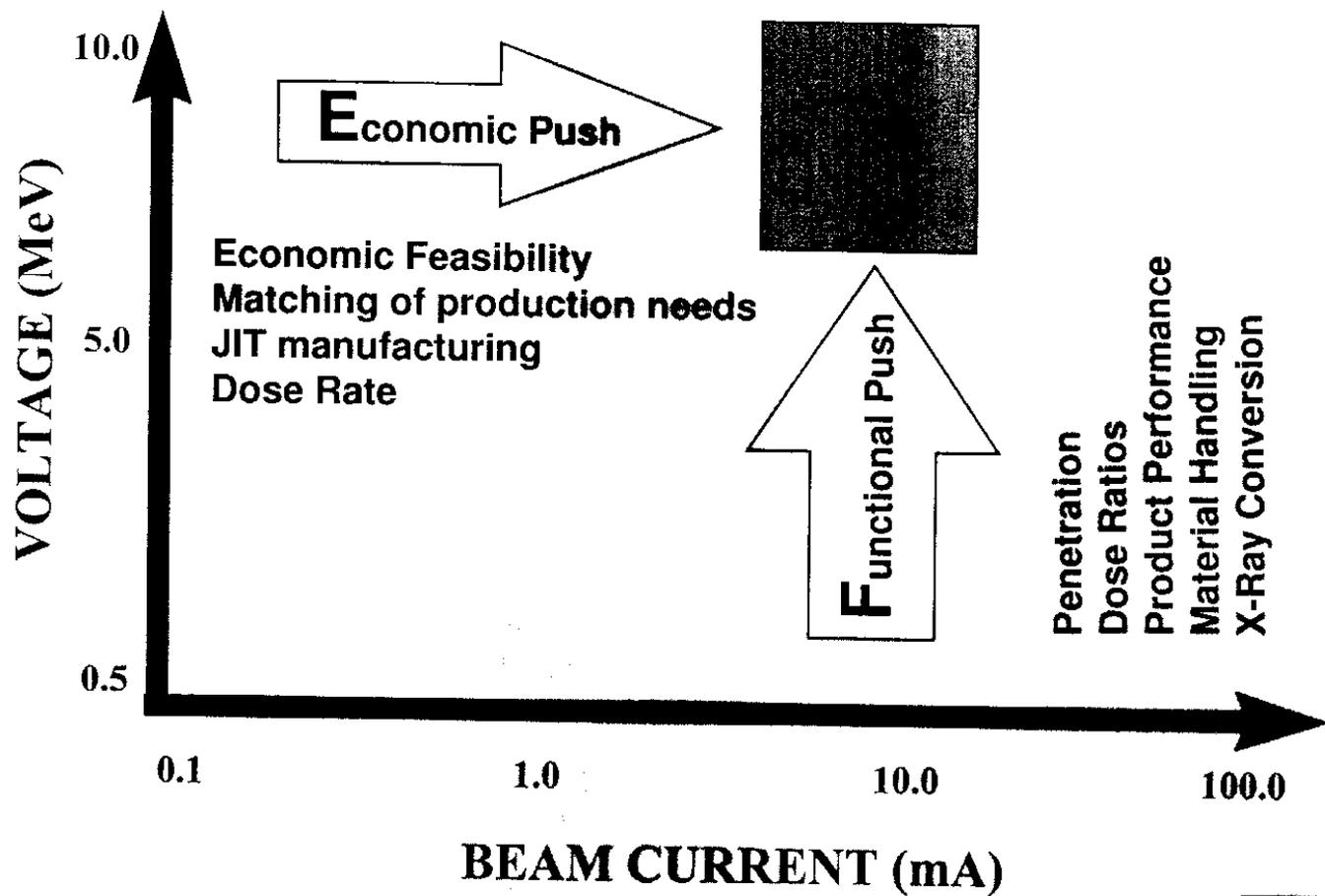
Irradiation techniques to “half-chord” thicknesses can lead to “pinholes”, especially in non-conducting materials



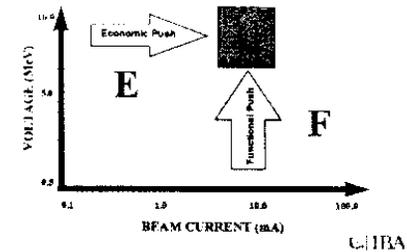
At 10 MeV, “full chord” thicknesses of approximately 5.5 gm/cm<sup>2</sup> are treatable without risk of pinholes or discharge



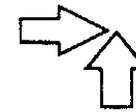
# HIGH VOLTAGE-POWER MARKETS



# HIGH VOLTAGE-POWER MARKET DRIVING FORCES



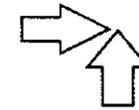
**PULP DEPOLYMERIZATION  
(RAYON, VISCOSE)**



**HEAVY WALL TUBING AND PIPE  
(HOT WATER, WASTE, ANTI-CORROSIVE)**



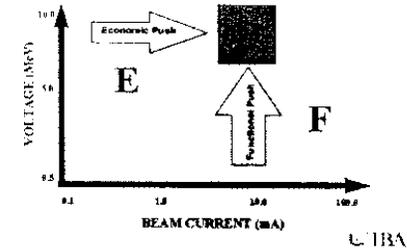
**THICK, FORMED, THERMOPLASTICS  
(AUTOMOTIVE, CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS)**



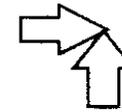
**HEAT SHRINK PARTS  
(VARIOUS)**



# HIGH VOLTAGE-POWER MARKET DRIVING FORCES



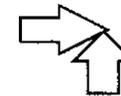
**CURING OF ADVANCED COMPOSITES**  
(AEROSPACE, AUTOMOTIVE)



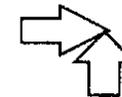
**FOOD IRRADIATION WITH ELECTRONS**  
(GRAINS, FEEDSTOCK, SPICES, ETC.)



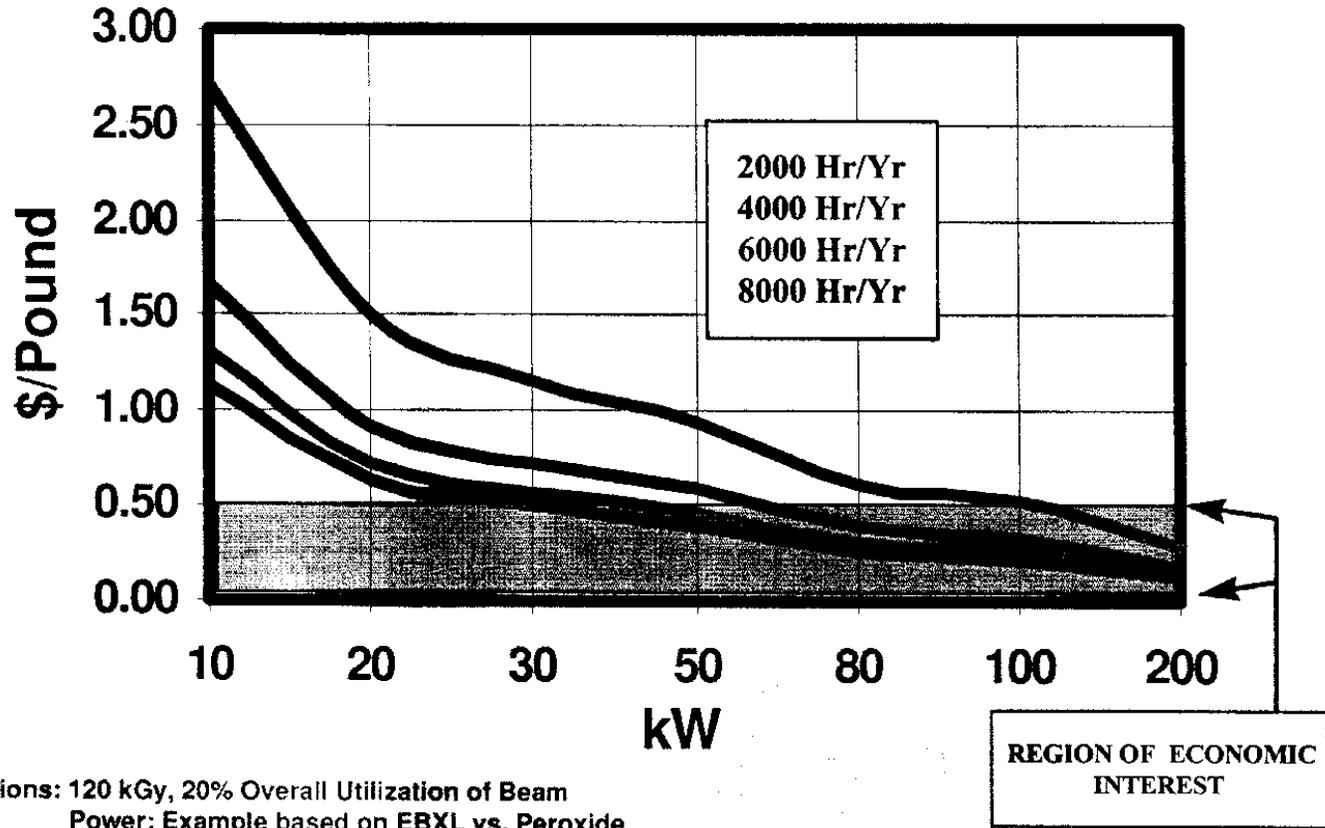
**FOOD IRRADIATION WITH X-RAYS**  
(VARIOUS)



**IN-LINE STERILIZATION**  
(DENSE, HIGH-VOLUME MANUFACTURING)



# EB CROSSLINKING OF POLYMER PARTS: COSTS AT 10 MEV

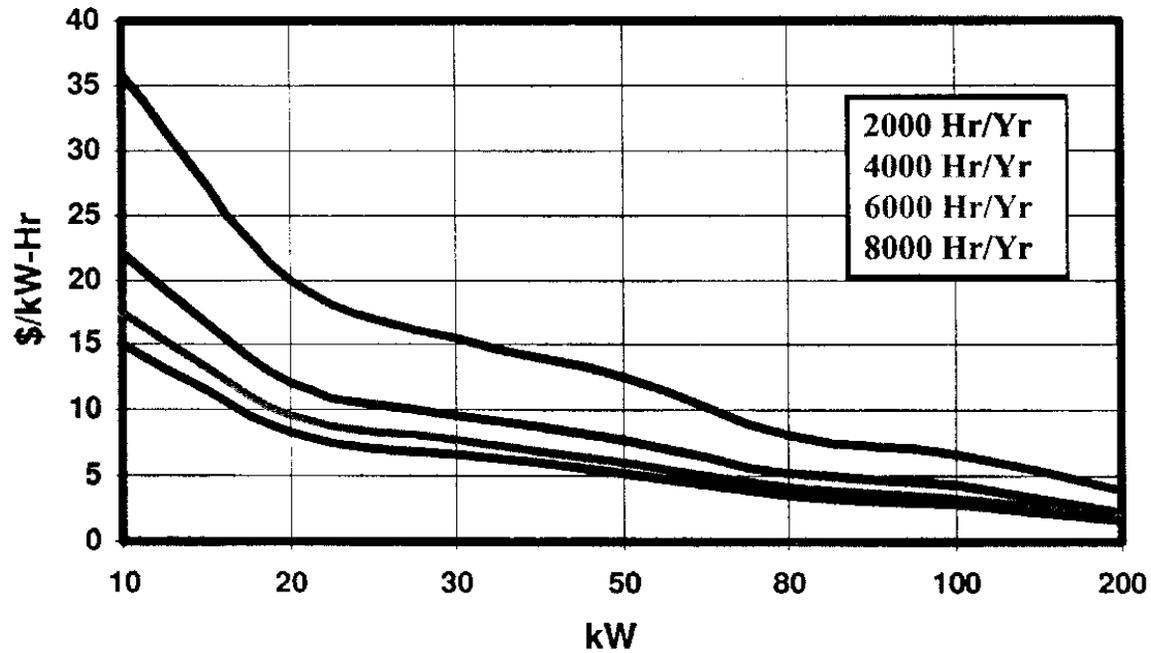


Assumptions: 120 kGy, 20% Overall Utilization of Beam Power; Example based on EBXL vs. Peroxide Crosslinking of HPDE

\$ USA (1997)



## 10 MEV ELECTRON BEAM FACILITY OPERATING COSTS (in \$/kW-Hr of Beam)

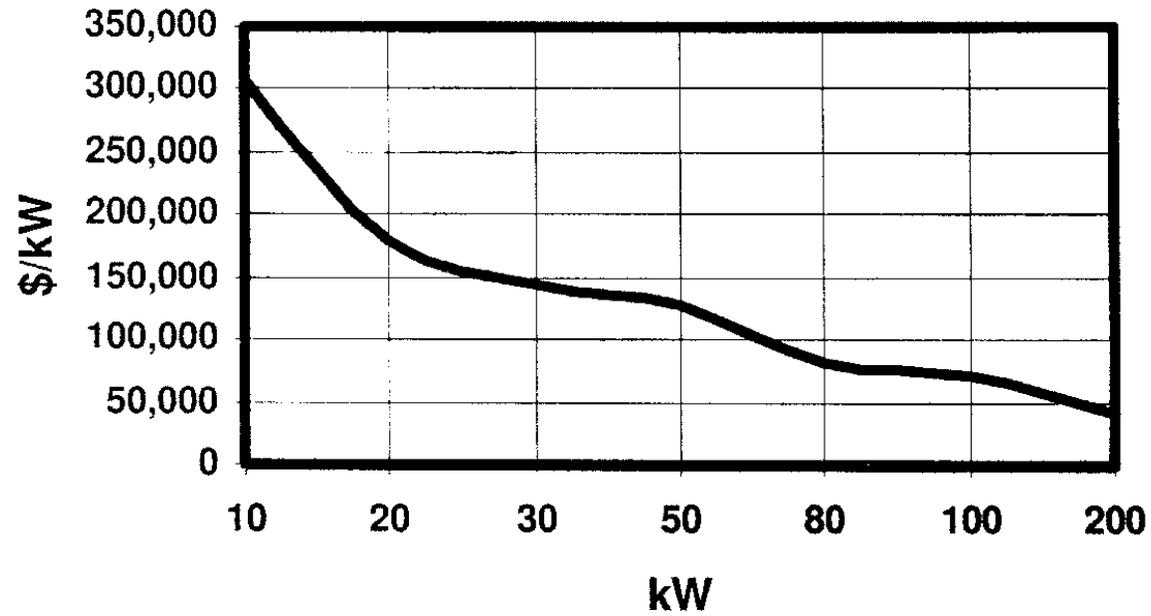


Includes: Depreciation at 10% pa, Maintenance,  
Electricity at \$0.1/kWh, Direct Labour,  
Basic Administration and Overheads

\$ USA (1997)



# 10 MEV ELECTRON BEAM FACILITY CAPITAL OUTLAY (in \$/kW)



Includes: Accelerator, Shielding, Safety and Ventilation  
Conveyance, Secondary Cooling, Engineering  
Installation, and Commissioning

\$ USA (1997)



# **AT HIGHER BEAM CURRENTS:**

**Increased volumetric, mass, and area  
throughput rates**

**Rapidly increasing economies of scale**

**Improved “plug to beam” electrical  
efficiency (CW - Rhodotron)**

**Ability to integrate production to on-line  
processes**

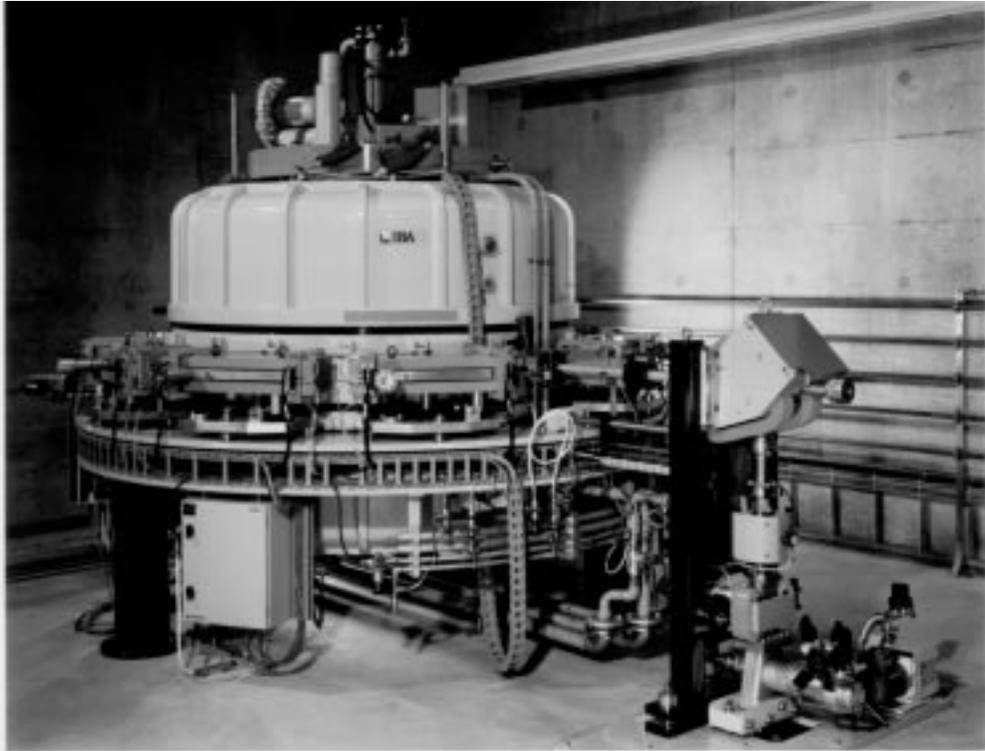
**Surge capacity and enhanced flexibility  
in production modes and operational  
philosophies**



### 3 IBA RHODOTRON MODELS:

	<u>TT100</u>	<u>TT200</u>	<u>TT300</u>
Energy (MeV)	1-10	1-10	1-10
Power (kW)	1-35	1-80	1-150
Design Value (kW)	45	100	200
Full (cavity) Dia. (m)	1.60(1.05)	3.00(2.00)	3.00(2.00)
Full (cavity) Height (m)	1.75(0.75)	2.40(1.80)	2.40(1.80)
Weight (T)	2.5	11	11
MeV/pass	0.833	1.0	1.0
Number of passes	12	10	10
Stand-by kW used	<15	<15	<15
Full beam kW used	<180	<260	<350





# **ADVANTAGES OF THE RHODOTRON OPERATIONS**

- ✓ **Daily startup cycle is only 3 minutes**
- ✓ **High electrical efficiency**
- ✓ **Low standby power consumption**
- ✓ **Wide operating temperature range**
- ✓ **Beam can follow product handling system**
- ✓ **Reserve power**
- ✓ **Compact design lowers shielding costs**
- ✓ **Flexible and easy to integrate/validate PLC**
- ✓ **“InTouch” PC control interface**



# **ADVANTAGES OF THE RHODOTRON MAINTENANCE**

- ✓ **All consumable parts on outside of cavity**
- ✓ **Fast “plug and play” replacement of parts**
- ✓ **Built-in preventive maintenance scheduling**
- ✓ **Windows based trouble-shooting screens**
- ✓ **Single, large, easy access acceleration cavity**
- ✓ **Inexpensive, long-life tetrode amplifier**
- ✓ **IBA modem diagnostics**
- ✓ **More than 90% of all maintenance by user**
- ✓ **Customized service/maintenance plans**



# History of the Rhodotron

- 1989:** Design proposed by Pottier from the French Atomic Energy Agency (CEA)
- 1990:** First prototype by CEA, at 3.5 MeV and average power of 20 kW
- 1991:** IBA/CEA collaboration gave IBA exclusive rights to industrialize the Rhodotron
- 1991-1994** First industrial unit designed: 5 & 10 MeV with CW power up to 100 kW
- 1995:** First sale of a Rhodotron (Studer)
- 1995:** Smaller Rhodotron developed (10 MeV, 35 kW), approximately 1/8 the size
- 1996:** Installation of the Studer Rhodotron
- Present:** Six Rhodotrons sold, with additional sales in 1996 pending



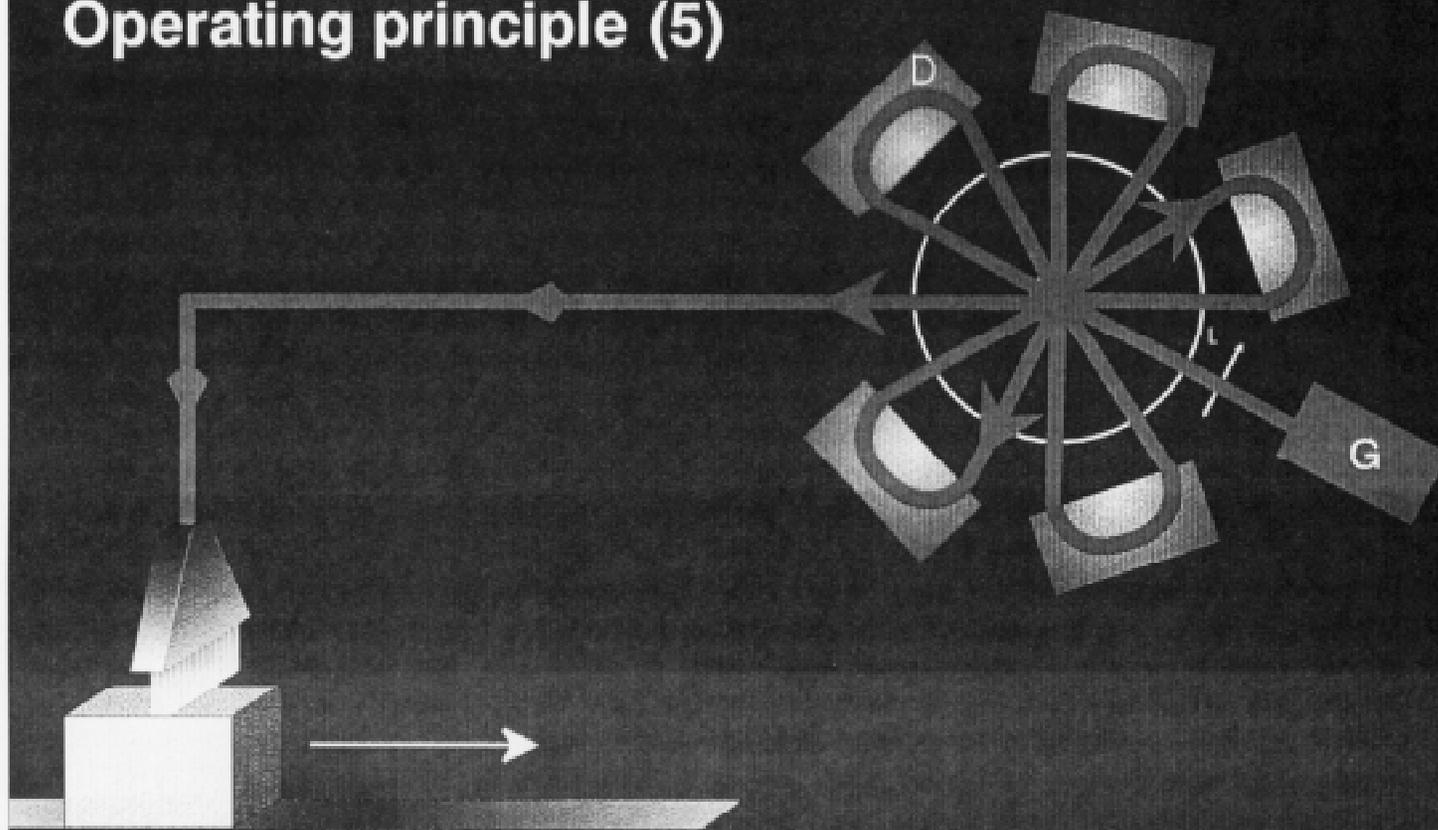
**OPERATING PRINCIPLE  
OF THE  
IBA  
RHODOTRON**

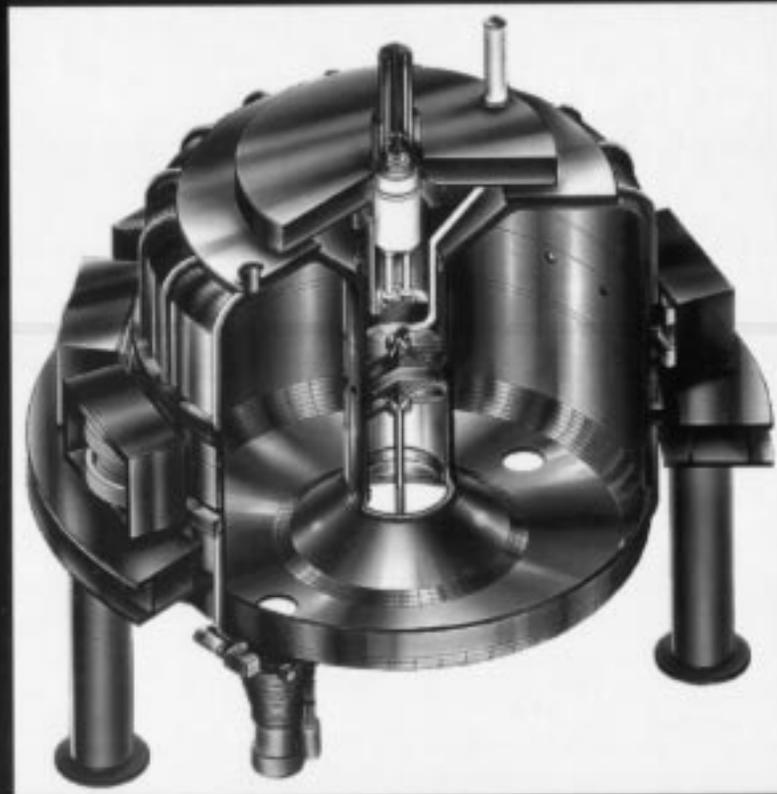


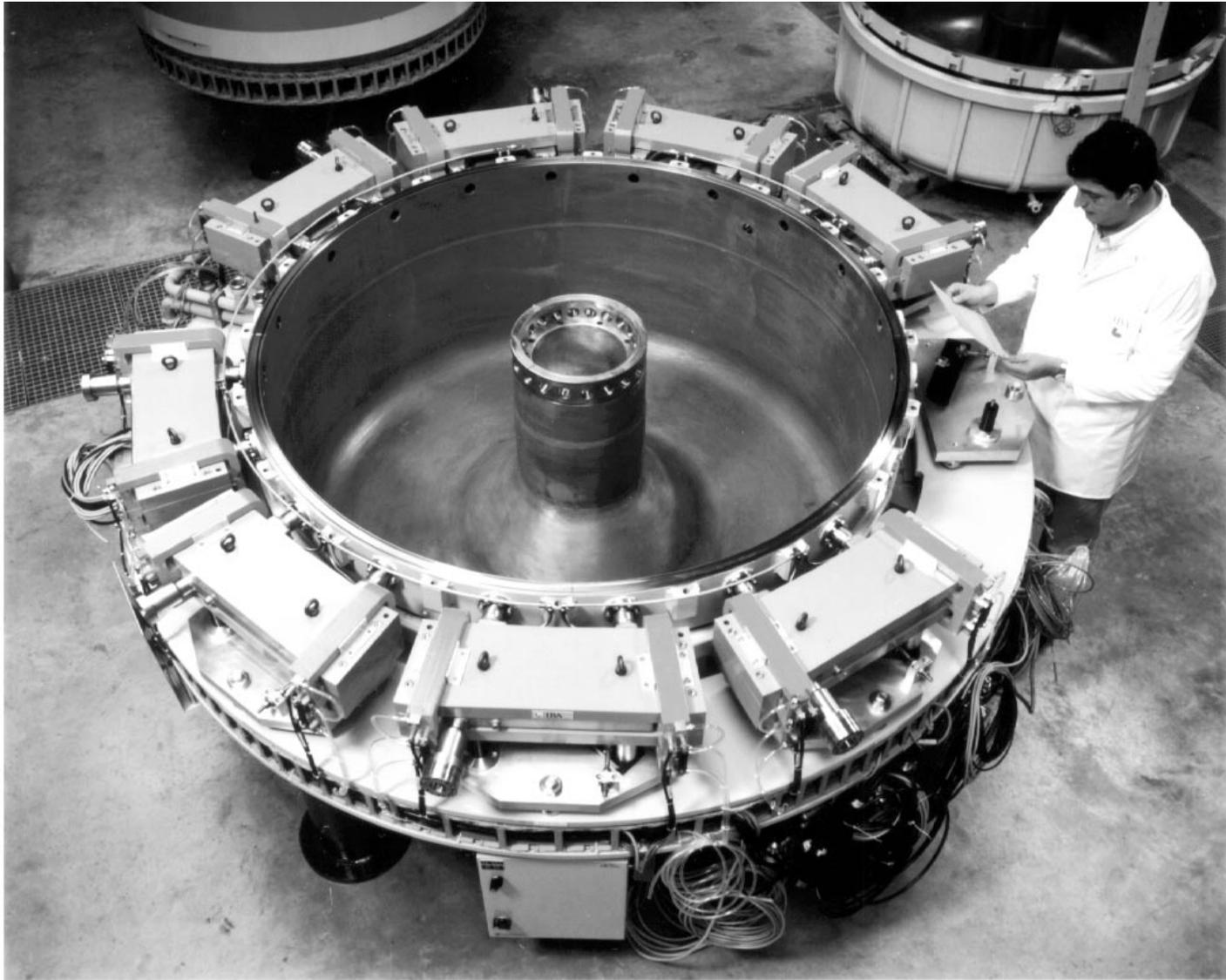


 RHODOTRON

## Operating principle (5)



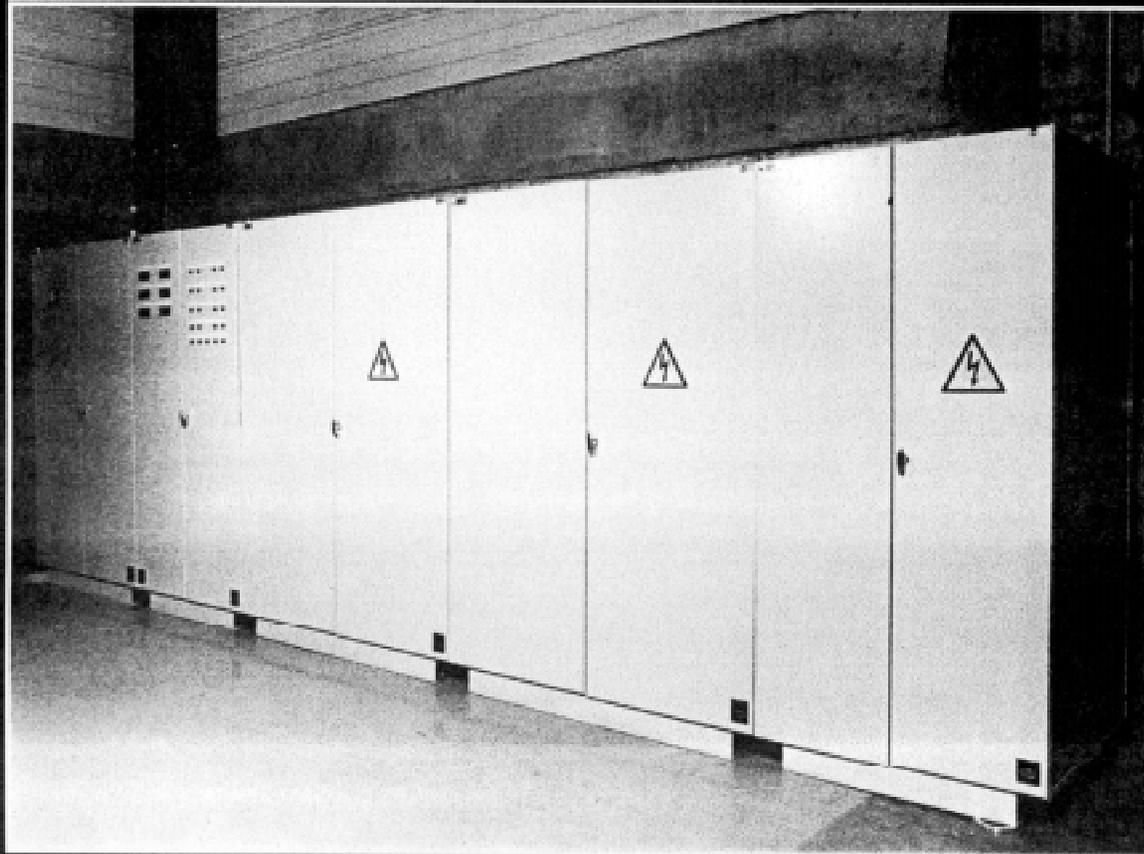






**IBA**

# Power Supply Cabinets



 RHODOTRON



BEAM: 0.00 mA    Res mode: ??????    Transmission: 0.0 %    Control: Manual

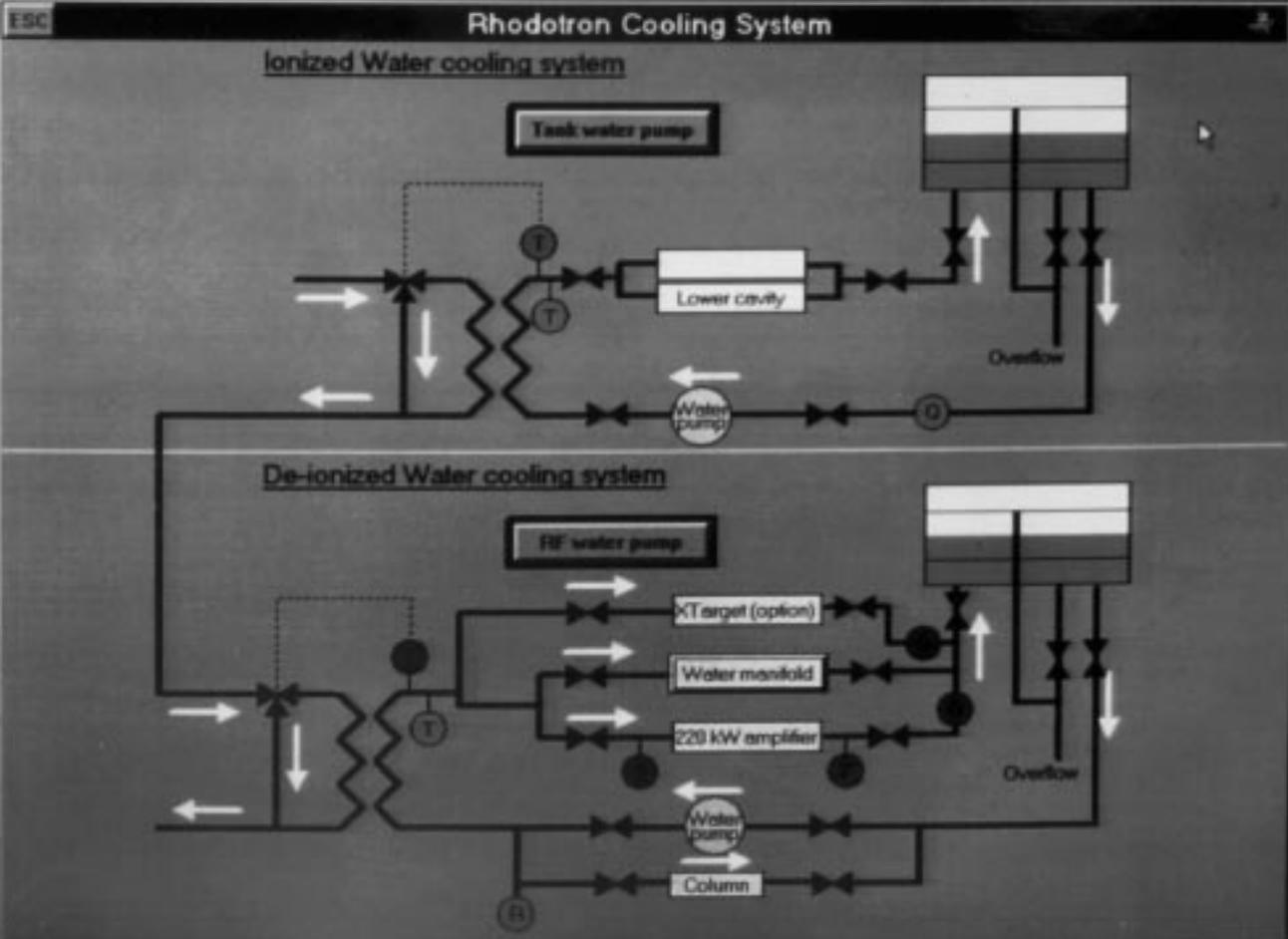
52634    11/25/97 11:48:28    Password: iba    Help

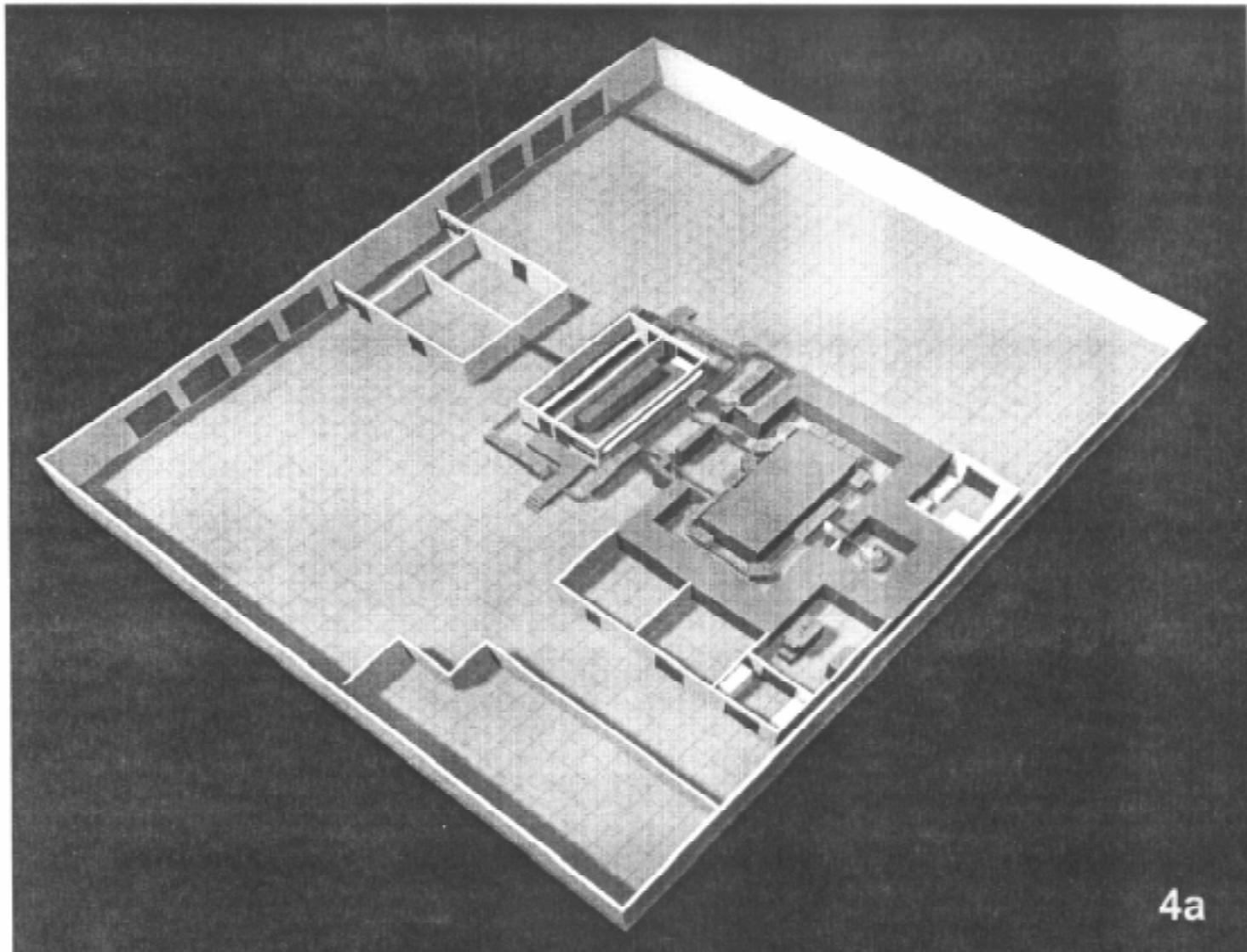


Safeties

- Vacuum
- RF
- Gas
- Magnets
- Cooling system
- 10 MeV D.L.

- Working time
- Magnets pres.
- RF parameters
- Beam Current
- Beam chof
- Beam Safety
- Alarm Safety
- Test mode





4a