India's participation in the Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research (FAIR)

(an upcoming accelerator centre at Darmstadt, Germany)

Subhasis Chattopadhyay VECC-Kolkata

Location of FAIR

B3 Direction Frankfurt



Periodic table Elements discovered at GSI-Darmstadt , Germany

107	Bohrium (Bh)	Niels Bohr,	(1981) December 1997
108	Hassium (Hs)	German State of He	esse, March 14, 1984 December 1997
109 of pu	Meitnerium (Mt)	Lise Meitner, Austri	ian physicist, theoretical description
		August 29, 1982	2 December 1997
110	Darmstadtium (Ds) N	Darmstadt, locatior November 9, 1994 ,	n of GSI August 2003
111	Roentgenium (Rg) Decemb	Wilhelm Conrad Rö er 8, 1994	öntgen, November 2004
112	Copernicium (Cn)	Nikolaus Koperniku February 9,	us, , 1996 February 2010

FAIR – International Cooperation



- Realization and operation in international cooperation
- Ten international partners own the company
- More than 53 countries participate in the experiments
- Participation of 3.000 scientists from all continents

FAIR accelerator and Indian participation



Physics at FAIR



Indian participation (Experiments) (41 groups)

India-NUSTAR collaboration

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai Variable Energy Cyclotron Center, Kolkata Inter University Accelerator Center, New Delhi Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee University of Delhi, New Delhi University of Calcutta, Kolkata Punjab University, Chandigarh Aligrah Muslim University, Aligrah Karnatak University, Dharwa Guwahati University

Continuation of activities at VECC, IUAC and TIFR accelerator centres

India-CBM collaboration

Aligarh Muslim Univ. Panjab Univ. Rajasthan Univ. Univ. of Jammu Univ. of Kashmir Univ. of Calcutta B.H. Univ. Varanasi **VECC Kolkata** SINP Kolkata **IOP Bhubaneswar** IIT Kharagpur Gowhati Univ. Bose-Institute, Kolkata North Bengal Univ, WB

India-PANDA collaboration

BARC-Mumbai (NPD) IIT Mumbai SINP- Kolkata VECC- Kolkata IIT Indore IIT- Gowhati Pune university AMU Aligarh South Gujarat Univ. NIT Jalandhar MSU Vadodara Magadh University TIFR- Mumbai

+ Industrial participation

Motivation of our participation is to take part in advanced scientific and technological activities

The FAIR Modularized Start Version



FAIR Experiments



Health and medical therapy



FAIR Experiments



NuSTAR: Nuclear Structure, Astrophysics, Reactions





States of strongly interacting matter



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Astrophysical site of heavy element production (r process) in the universe: Neutron star merger !



- Electromagnetic "Kilonova" signal due to "r process" in neutron star merger theoretically predicted by GSI scientists in 2010.
- Confirmation by recent astronomical observations after gravitational wave detection from GW170817 (August 2017).
- Source of heavy elements including gold, platinum and uranium.

Renewed interest





CBM experimental challenges

10⁵ - 10⁷ Au+Au reactions/sec determination of (displaced) vertices ($\sigma \approx 50 \ \mu m$) identification of leptons and hadrons fast and radiation hard detectors free-streaming readout electronics high speed data acquisition and high performance computer farm for online event selection 4-D event reconstruction

Forefront Technologies (Green IT)



Technological advancements in high-performance & scientific computing, Big Data, Green IT

Indian participation

(a) Accelerator equipment(b) Experiment equipment

7th February'07: signing of ministerial agreement on FAIR



JOINT DECLARATION

CONCERNING THE PARTICIPATION IN CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FACILITY FOR ANTIPROTON AND ION RESEARCH (FAIR)

The Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of the Republic of India, and the Ministry of Education and Research, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany express their common intent to participate in the construction and operation of the International Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research (FAIR) to be built in Darmstadt, Germany.

The International Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research (FAIR) is going to be constructed and operated as an international facility in Darmstadt, Germany. It will provide the International science community with a worldwide unique and technically innovative accelerator system to perform forefront research in the sciences concerned with the basic structure of matter, and in intersections with other fields. The facility will deliver an extensive range of primary and secondary particle beams from protons and their antimatter partners, antiprotons, to ion beams of all chemical elements up to the heaviest, uranium, with in many respects unique properties and intensities.

1. Purpose of this Joint Declaration

Germany and India have – together with other interested countries – signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the preparatory phase of FAIR, as testimony of their intention to become a member of this international facility and to participate in the construction and operation of FAIR. The purpose of this Joint Declaration is to specify the intended scope of their contribution.

2. Frame of Participation

The basis of the participation in FAIR are the regulations laid down in the FAIR Convention and the Annexes thereof, in particular the Articles of Association, and the FAIR Baseline Technical Design Report issued in 2006.

It is understood that exchange of human resources between India and Germany centred around the FAIR programme will be most important. In this context, India intends to establish a network of Indo-FAIR Centres in India.

3. Scope of Participation

The Federal Republic of Germany intends to contribute up to a maximum of 75 per cent of the construction cost of FAIR. The Republic of India intends to contribute atleast 3 per cent of the construction cost. From the contribution by the Republic of India, a major part shall be in kind. Both sides intend to contribute in an appropriate way to the operating cost of FAIR.

Implementation of Participation

The participation of both Parties in FAIR will become effective only upon signature of the FAIR Convention, together with the other Contracting Parties.

This Joint Declaration is signed in two copies, in English and German, respectively.

Done at New Delhi on February 7th, 2007

The Minister for Science & Technology and Earth Sciences

Government of India

Kapil Sibal

The Federal Minister of Education and Research

Federal Republic of Germany

Dr. Annette Schavan

Joint Declaration

FAIR GmBH formed on 4th October 2010



Founder countries: Germany Russia India France Poland Romania Finland Slovania Sweden

Indian in-kind accelerator items to the FAIR project

In-kind Accelerator items identified from India

I. Ultra-stable Power Converters for FAIR magnets: ECIL – provider: 678 units , Design: DAE labs 339 shipped and accepted

II. Ultra-high Vacuum Chambers for beam diagnostics –VT-Blore, provider: 71 Units 58 shipped and accepted

III. Beam Stopper to stop high intensity beams with proper cooling: 3 Units Design- CMERI-CSIR, DurgapurPO issued to an Indian company

IV. Co-axial power cables (194 Km, 4 types): PO issued to an Indian company

V. IT-cables (16 types) : PO issued to an Indian company

VI. Steel roof-shielding (~700 tonne): PO issued to an Indian company

VIII: Design of superconducting magnets for FAIR, completed: VECC team



Tri-party agreement with ECIL for power converter: 2011







Ultra-stable Power converters



Ultra-high vacuum chambers





Agreement signed with CMERI-Durgapur for beam stopper

Current Status [Concept Design Ver. 9.3.0.3]

CMERI

631R-



MONSTER Array (neutron spectrometer)







Liquid scintillator detectors at VECC

GEM MODULE ASSEMBLY and testing at mCBM



Tested at mCBM (Au+Au, Au+Ni, U+Au collisions) upto 350 KHz/cm&^2 hit rate without any saturation in efficiency Ready for production

FAIR civil construction: plan







Towards SIS100



1100 m trip under the roof

Visiting the facility (July 2022)







CBM cave







FAIR: A reality in 2028 !!





Impact of recent world developments on FAIR

- Feb'22: Conflict between Russia and Ukraine started
- An International review committee (Chairs: Prof. R. Heuer, Prof. Trible) formed by the FAIR council for an **early science review**
- Review results (FAIR First science (FS)): (a) Super-FRS to be made ready with R3B cave, NUSTAR experiments (b) SIS100 to be made ready

FS+: CBM cave and beamline to CBM

- FAIR cancelled all collaboration contracts to Russian institutes for in-kind items
- Exception is made ion JINR-Dubna, discussions ongoing
- (Indian industry can help to build those components)
- March'23: German govt has pledged fund for the FS scenario.
- All Indian accelerator in-kind contributions are in the FS phase



Industry meet held on 10/5/2012 at Hyderabad



24 members, 14 houses

1. ECIL (Hyderabad) 2. BHEL (New Delhi) 3. L&T (Mumbai) **4. National Instruments** (Bangalore) 5. Indo-German tool room (Indore) 6. Hind-Hi vac (Hyderabad) 7. VT-vacuum (Bangalore) 8. Vacuum Techniques (Bangalore) 9. Avsarala (Bangalore) **10.** Stesalit (Kolkata) 11. Pfeiffer-Vacuum (Secunderabad) 12. Rittal (Secunderabad) 13. Seto Teknolog Pvt Ltd (mumbai) 14. Growcontrols(Hyderabad)

- An world laboratory coming up for studying the universe, past and present
- India is a member state with a significant contributions both science and technology
- Indian industry is requested to come forward to make it a reality
- FAIR colleagues are requested to help in this effort

APPA: Atomic Physics, Plasma Physics, Bio Physics and Applied Sciences

Dynamic electric fields (upto 10²⁰ V/cm) produced in collisions of heavy ion beams give access to

- Spectroscopy upto the limits of atomic matter
- QED in non-perturbative regime
- Precision determination of fundamental constants
- Infuence of atomic structure on nuclear decay properties



Atomic Physics (SPARC & FLAIR)

Anti-Proton Annihilation @ DA



Get precise m and **F**

FAIR Experiments

