

# Improving the Laser Ablation Ion Source at SHIPTRAP

B. Andelić<sup>1, 2, \*</sup>, K. Blaum<sup>3</sup>, M. Block<sup>1, 4, 5</sup>, P. Chhetri<sup>1, 4</sup>, H. Dorner<sup>1, 5</sup>, Ch. Düllmann<sup>1, 4, 5</sup>, J. Even<sup>2</sup>, F. Giacoppo<sup>1, 4</sup>,

N. Kalantar-Nayestanaky<sup>2</sup>, O. Kaleja<sup>3, 4, 5</sup>, T. Murböck<sup>1, 4</sup>, F. Schneider<sup>1, 5</sup> and S. Raeder<sup>1, 4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Helmholtz-Institut Mainz, Germany, <sup>2</sup>KVI-CART, University of Groningen, The Netherlands, <sup>3</sup>Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik Heidelberg, Germany,

<sup>4</sup>GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung Darmstadt, Germany, <sup>5</sup>Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Germany

## Introduction and Motivation

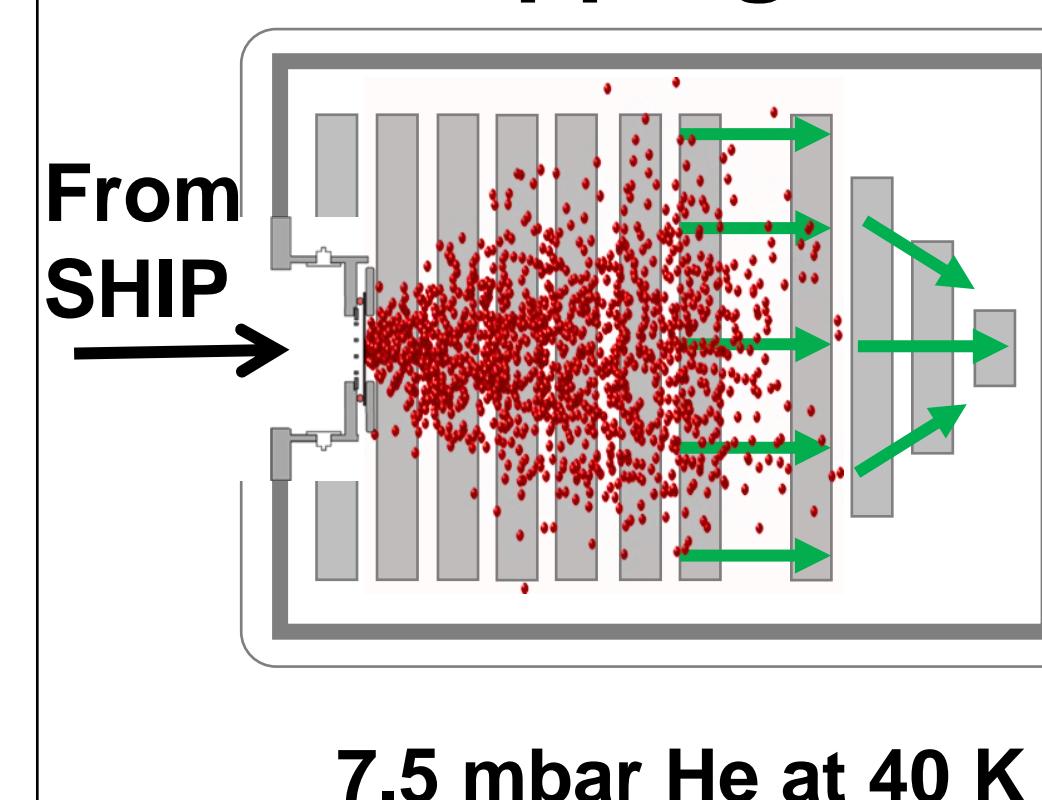
SHIPTRAP allows high-precision mass measurements giving insight into:  
• the nuclear shell structure evolution of exotic nuclei  
• decay probability of nuclei relevant in stellar nucleosynthesis and neutrino physics

To perform offline experiments studying long-lived rare and radioactive isotopes we have to cope with small-size samples.

Therefore, an efficient ion production and injection into the traps in narrow ion bunches is of crucial importance.

## High-precision mass measurements at SHIPTRAP

### Cryogenic-gas Stopping Cell



### Stopping and Thermalization

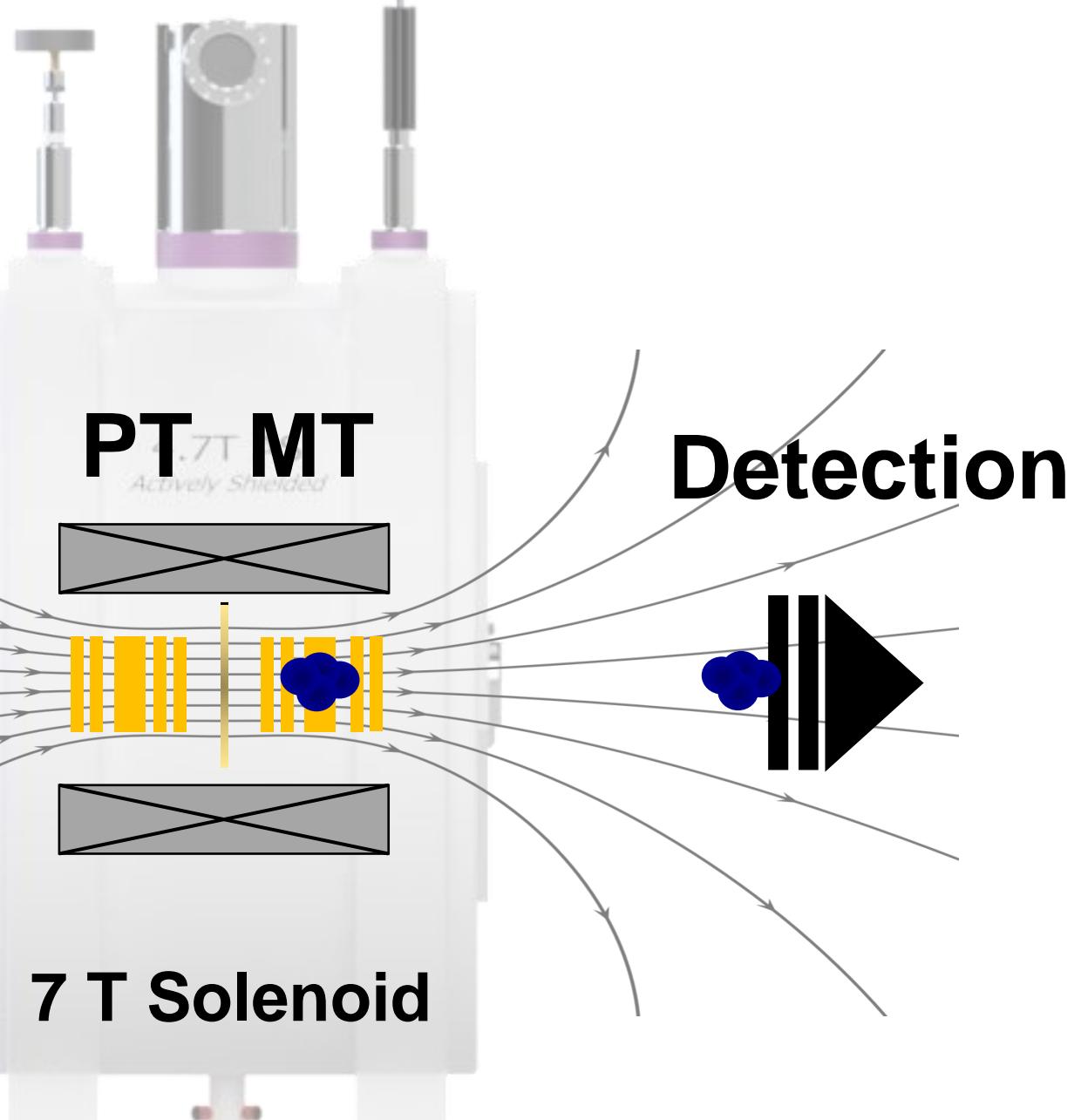
~ keV  
1+/2+

Extr.  
RFQ  
Buncher  
10<sup>-3</sup> mbar He

### Ion Preparation

### Surface-ionization

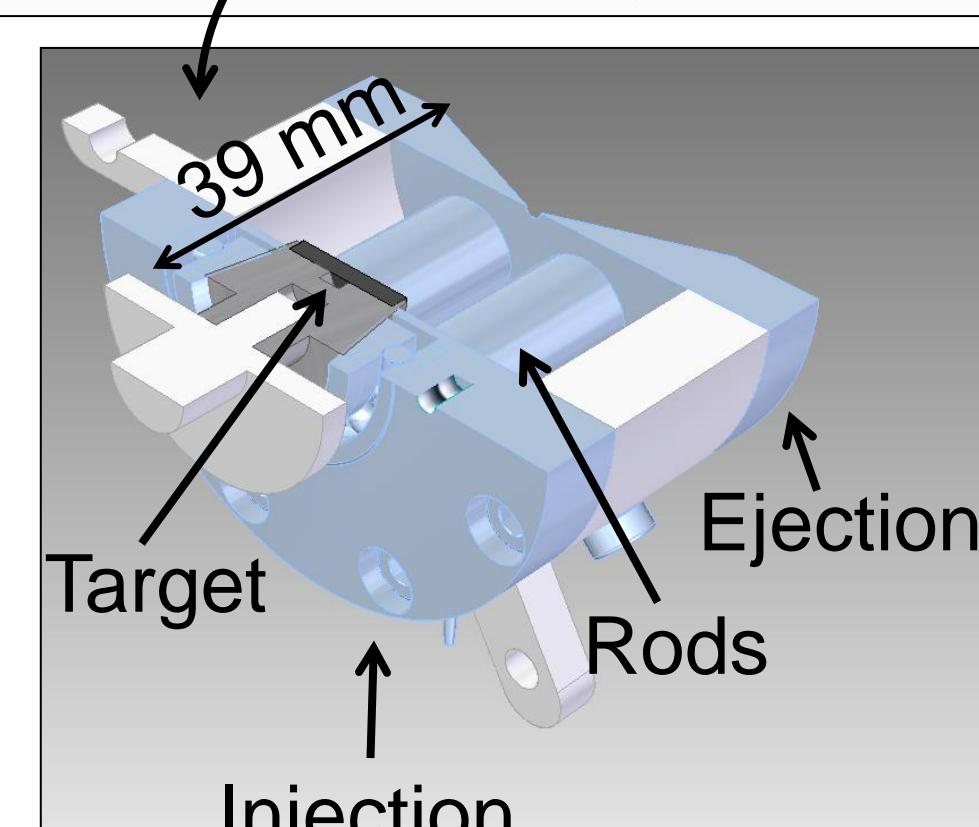
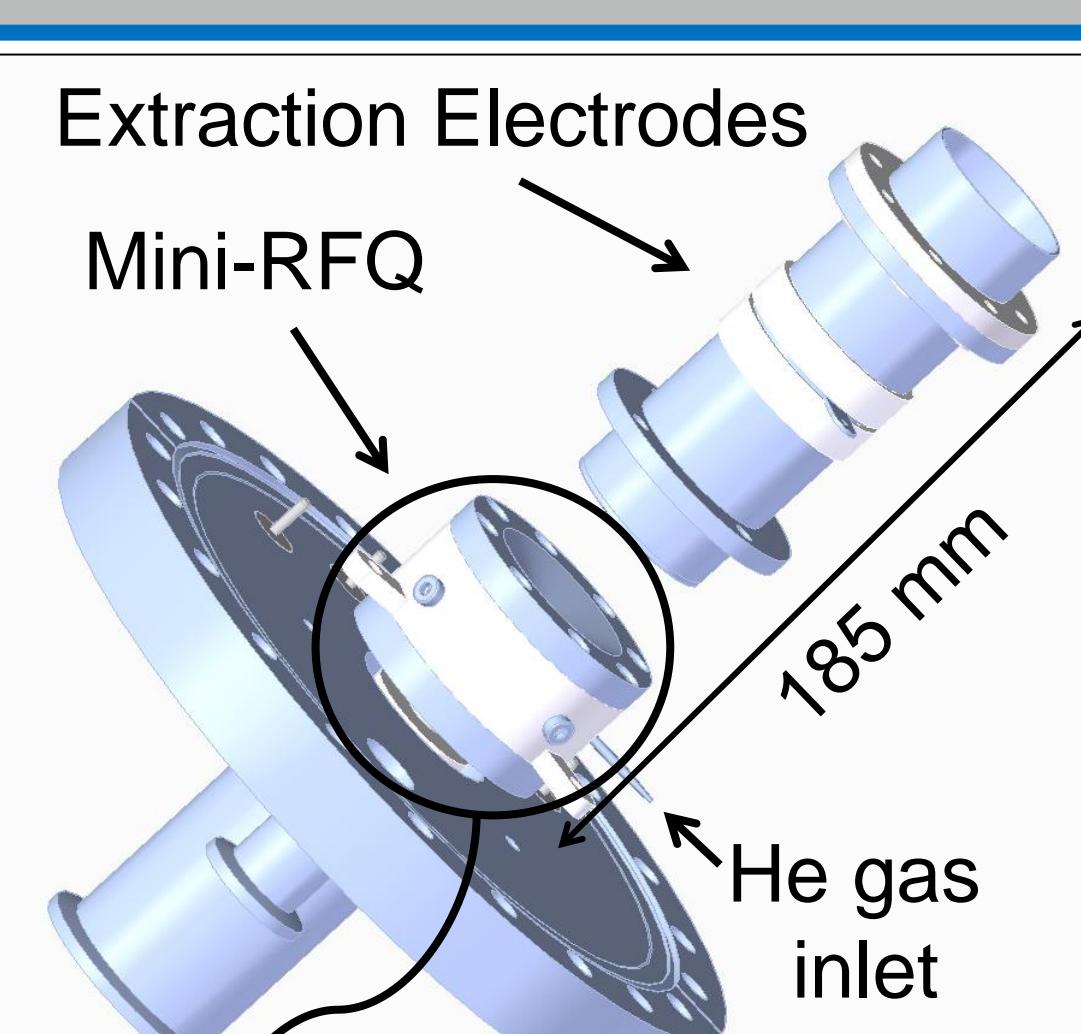
### Laser-Ablation



### Reference Ion Sources

### Measurement

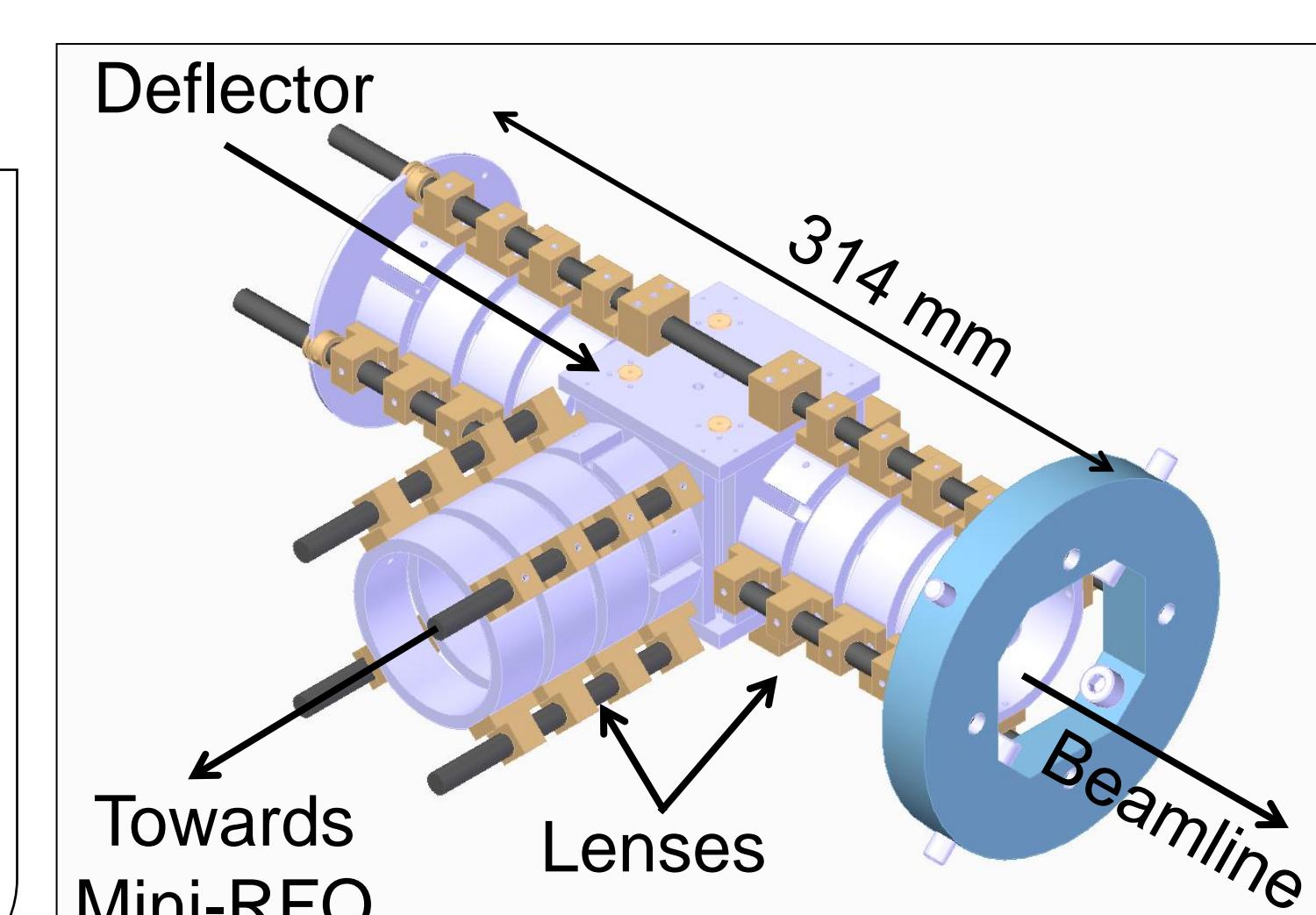
## Laser Ablation Ion Source



1. Laser ablation by pulsed frequency-doubled Nd:YAG laser
2. Injection of the ions into the Mini-RFQ
3. Thermalization through collisions with He atoms at 0.01 mbar
4. Ejection of ion bunches from the Mini-RFQ section towards a region of high vacuum

The Laser Ablation Ion Source contains:  
**Mini-RFQ section**  
and  
**Deflector section**

5. Transfer of the ions towards the beamline through a 90° deflector



- Current limit for a mass measurement:  $10^{15}$  atoms per target sample
- Requirement: lower limit of  $10^{14}$  atoms per target sample

Improvement in efficiency of steps 1 - 4.

## Simulation Studies

### Simulation parameters

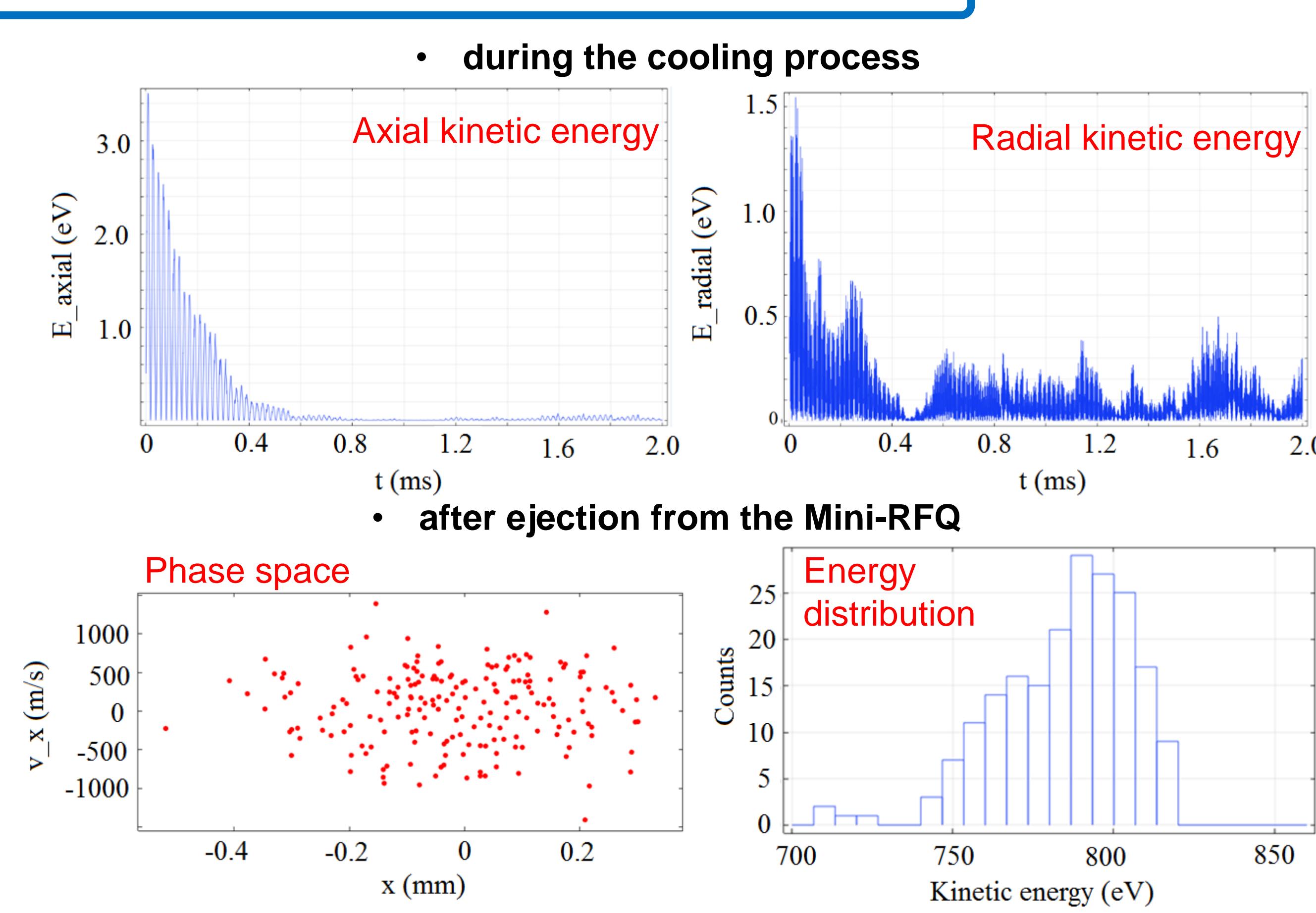
#### Ions:

- $m=193$  amu
- $E_{kin}=1.5$  eV
- $N=200$  ions
- $\alpha=90^\circ$



#### Mini-RFQ:

- $f=500$  kHz
- $V_{RF}=110$  V
- $V_{inj1}=46$  V,  $V_{inj2}=54$  V
- $V_{ej1}=54$  V,  $V_{ej2}=-150$  V
- $V_{rods}=45$  V
- $t_{acc}=2$  ms
- $p=0.01$  mbar



## Summary

- High efficiency of the Laser Ablation Ion Source is of great importance to deliver long-lived rare and radioactive isotopes.
- The main ion losses are due to the poor geometrical acceptance of the ablated ions into the Mini-RFQ through the injection electrode.
- Simulation studies with an optimized target plate configuration indicate that ion-bunch production can be improved relative to the present setup.
- A new design of the setup is ongoing and will be implemented in the near future.

\*email: b.andelic@rug.nl