



# The Prospectives of SPARC in the Modularized Start Version

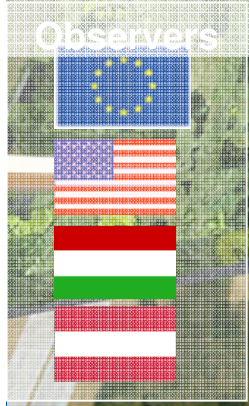


Stored Particle Atomic Research Collaboration

284 participants, 26 countries, 83 institutes

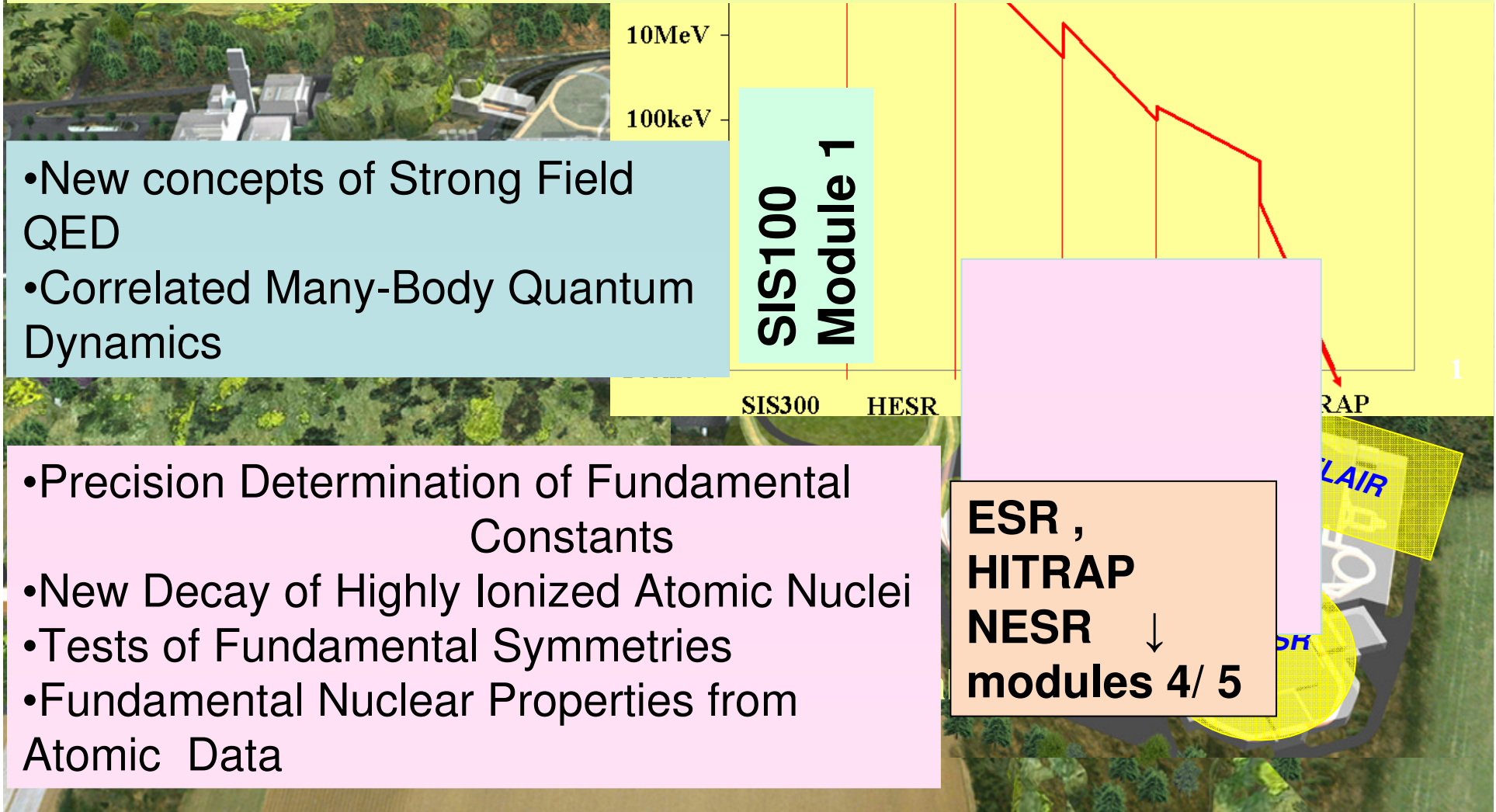
Atomic Physics with HCI

Reinhold Schuch  
Stockholm University, Sweden





# The Program of the SPARC -Collaboration: Quantum Dynamics in Extrem Fields by Precision Studies of Atomic Systems binding Electrons in Critical and Super-Critical Fields



**Observables in high-resolution: x-rays, electrons, positrons, projectiles, and recoil-ions**

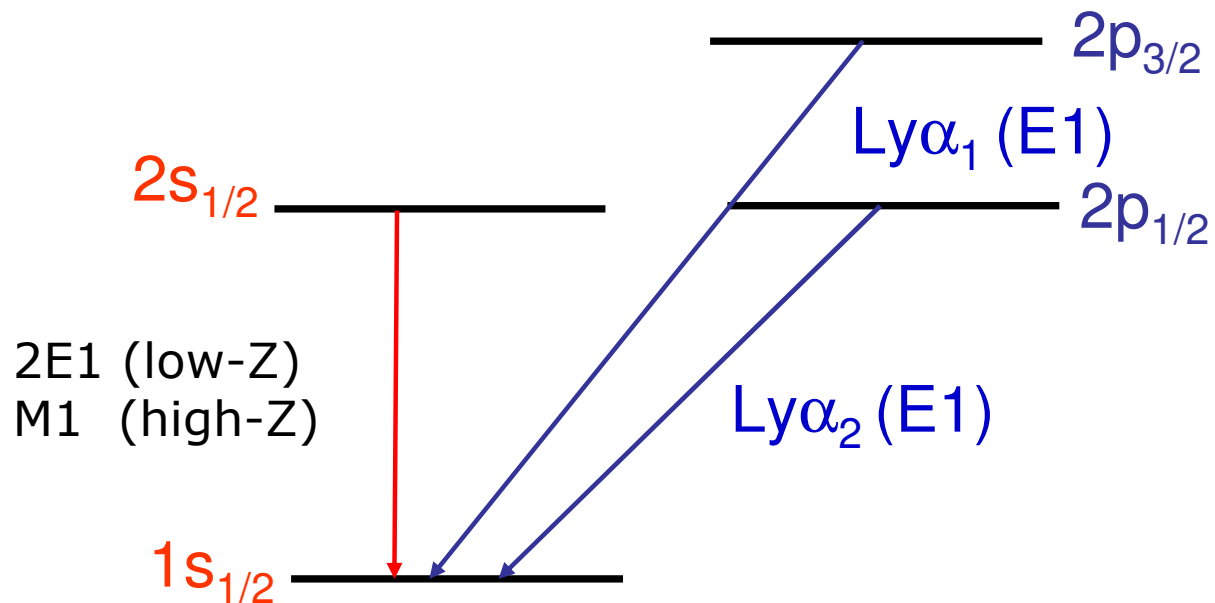
# First excited states of H-like ions

$$E_{1s} = mc^2 \sqrt{1 - (Z\alpha)^2} \quad (\text{total energy})$$

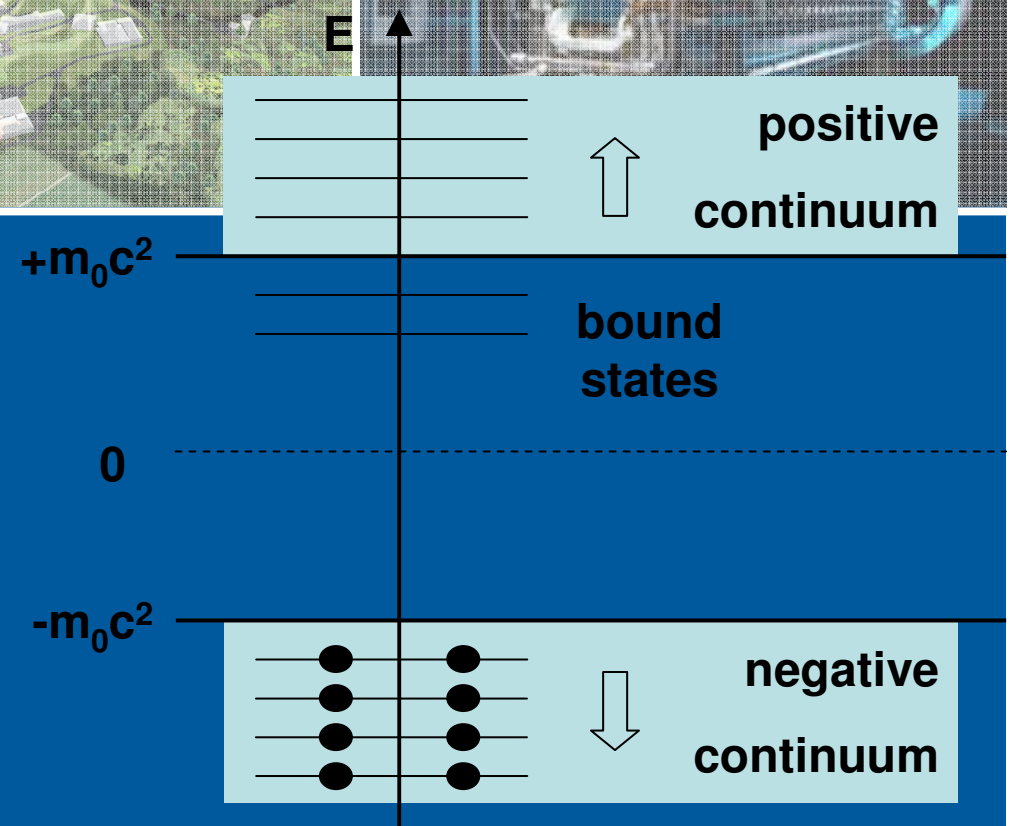
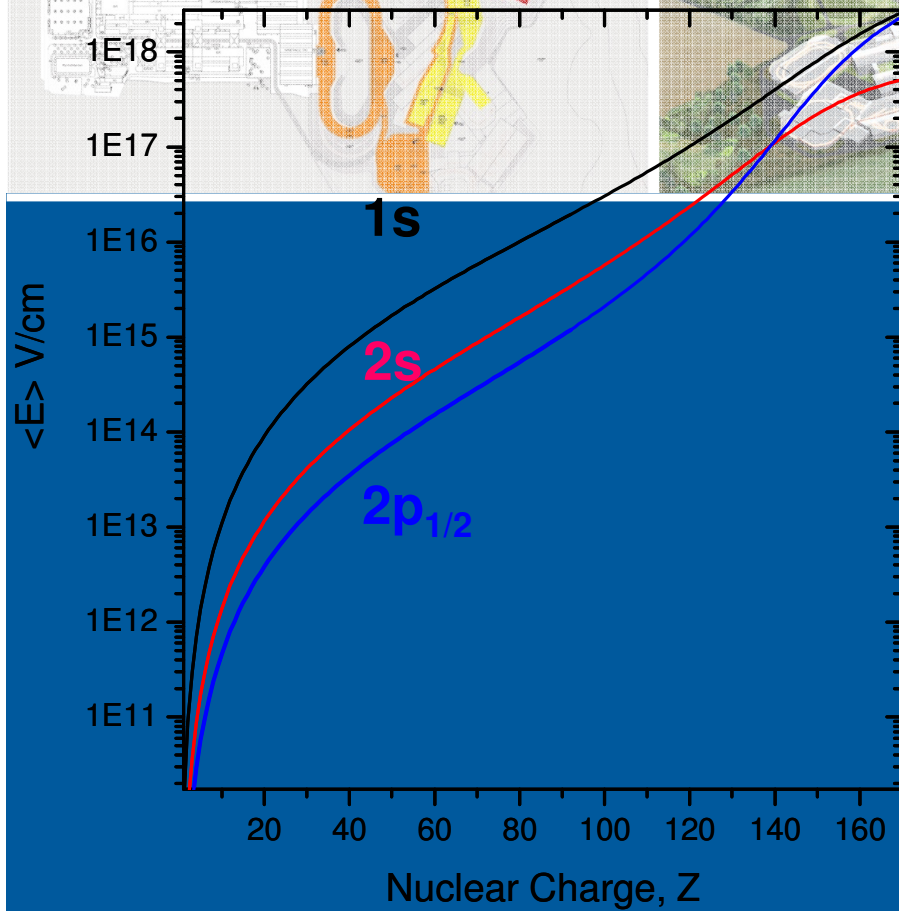
$$\alpha = 1/137$$

**Z > 137 ?**

$$E_{1s}^B = mc^2 (\sqrt{1 - (Z\alpha)^2} - 1) \quad (\text{binding energy})$$



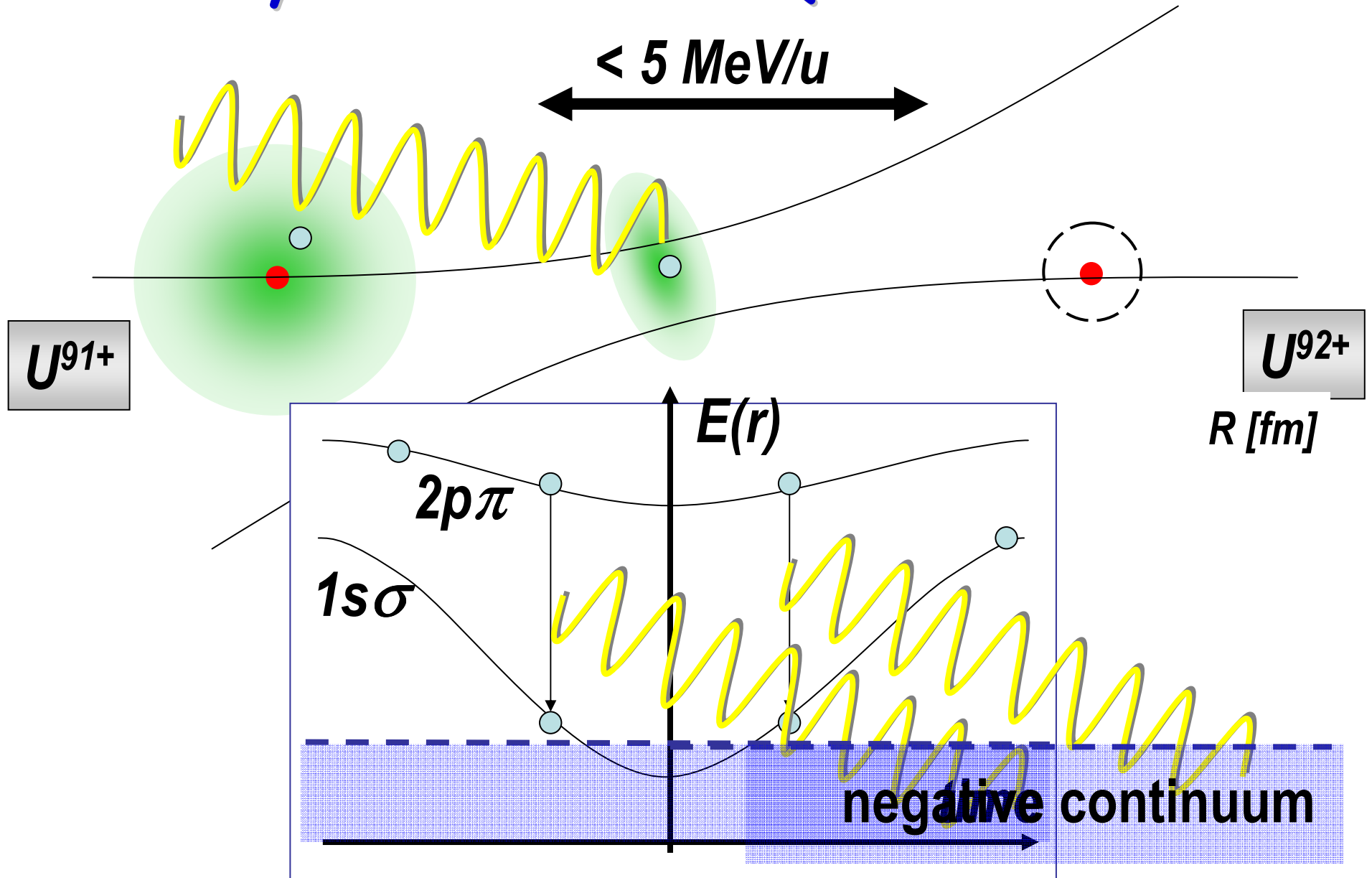
# Critical- and Supercritical Fields



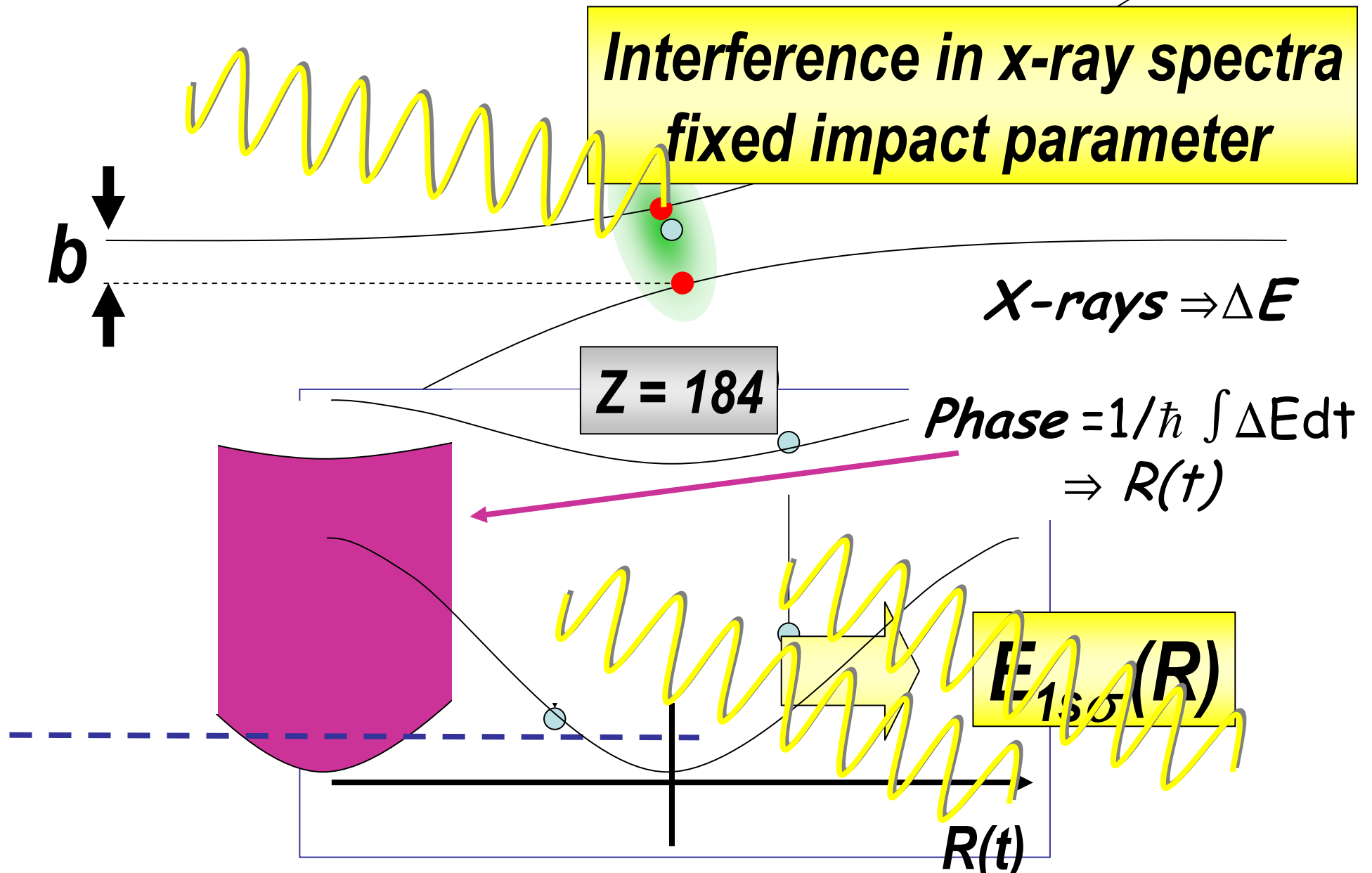
$U^{92+} \rightarrow U \Rightarrow$   
 $U^{91+} + \text{MO-X-Ray, positrons..}$

as function of  
 impact parameter

# Spectroscopy of Super-heavy Atoms by X-ray Emission from Quasimolecule

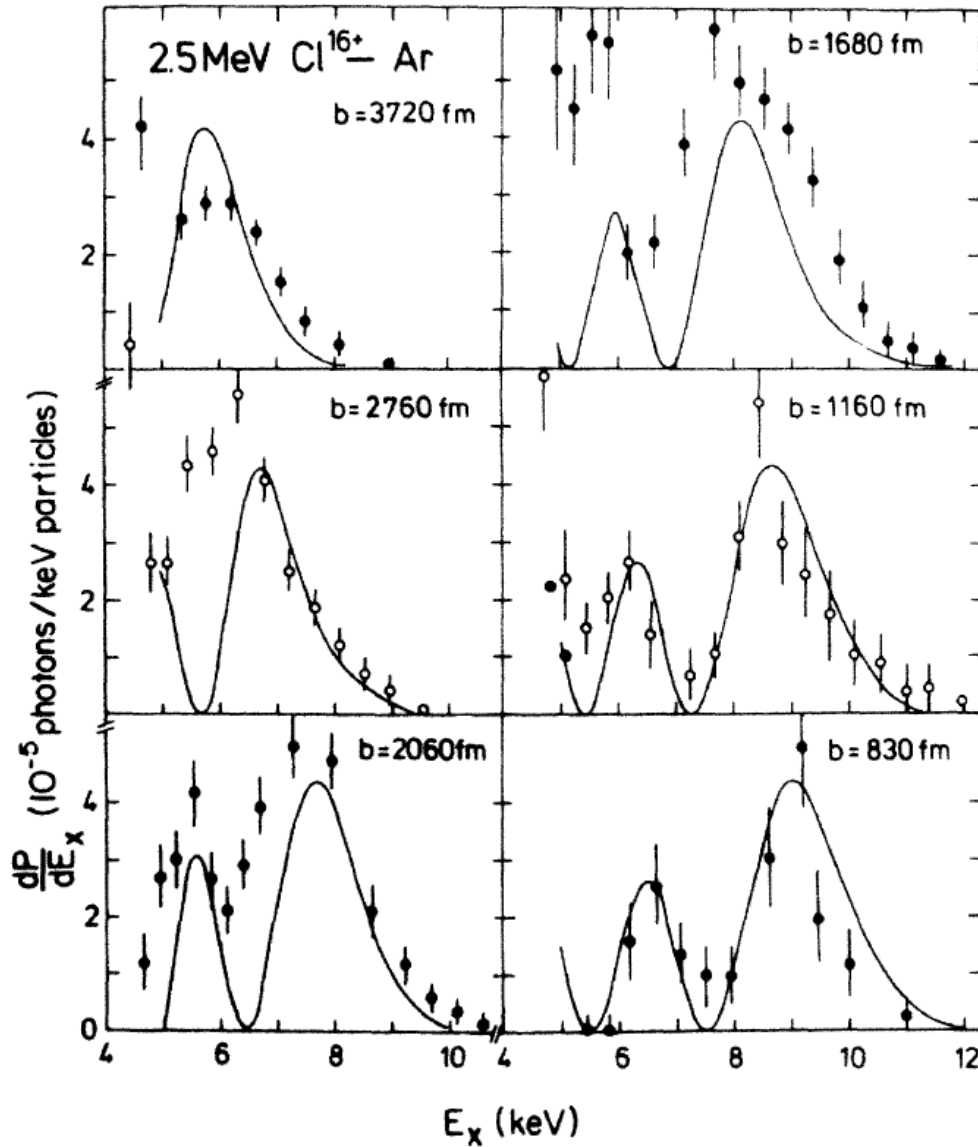


# X-ray Emission from Quasimolecule

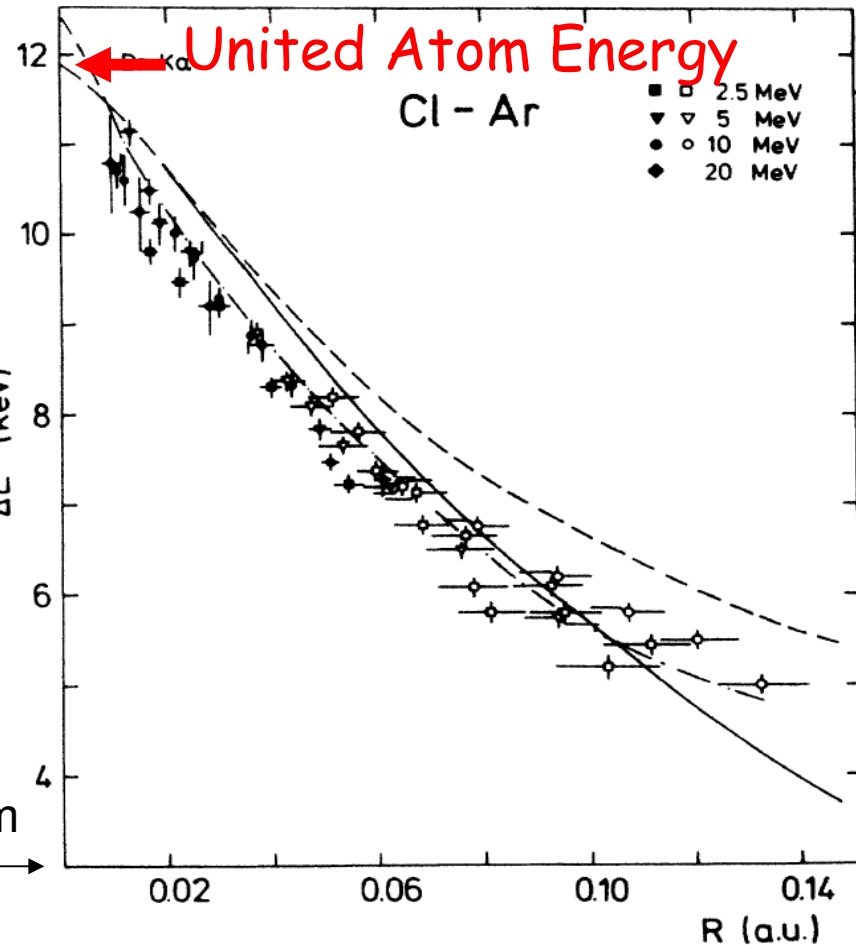




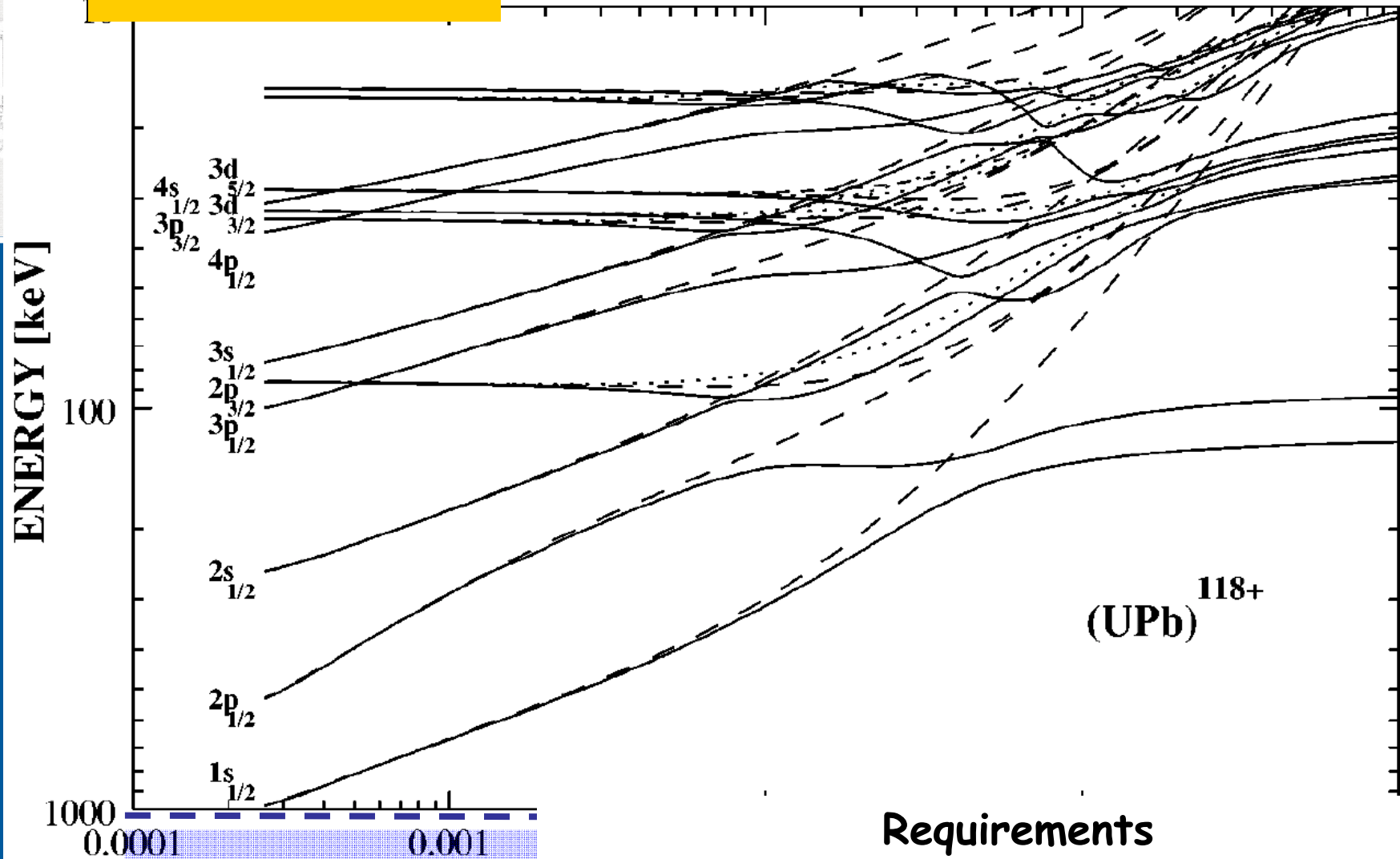
**Test Case  $\text{Cl}^{16+}$  - Ar ( $Z_{\text{ua}} = 35$ )  
goal  $\text{U}^{91+}$  - U (United atom  
 $Z=184$ ) for Super Critical  
Fields,**



separated atom  
energies



# Goal:



negative contin

- Requirements
- Deceleration of Bare Ions to about 6 MeV/u
  - Large Solid Angle X-Ray Detectors
  - Monolayer Target (Uranium)
  - Position Sensitive Particle Detectors



# Challenges & Opportunities - SIS100

## Extreme Dynamic Fields

"Heisenbergs dream"  
shot out the nucleus,  
let electrons explode

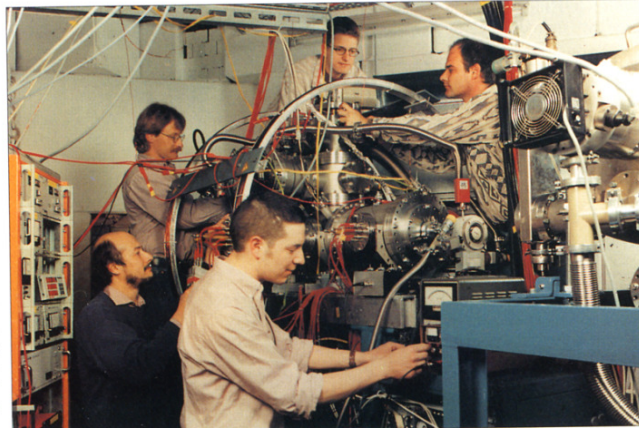
PH ION  
Ten thous  
a laser, and just as strong

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$

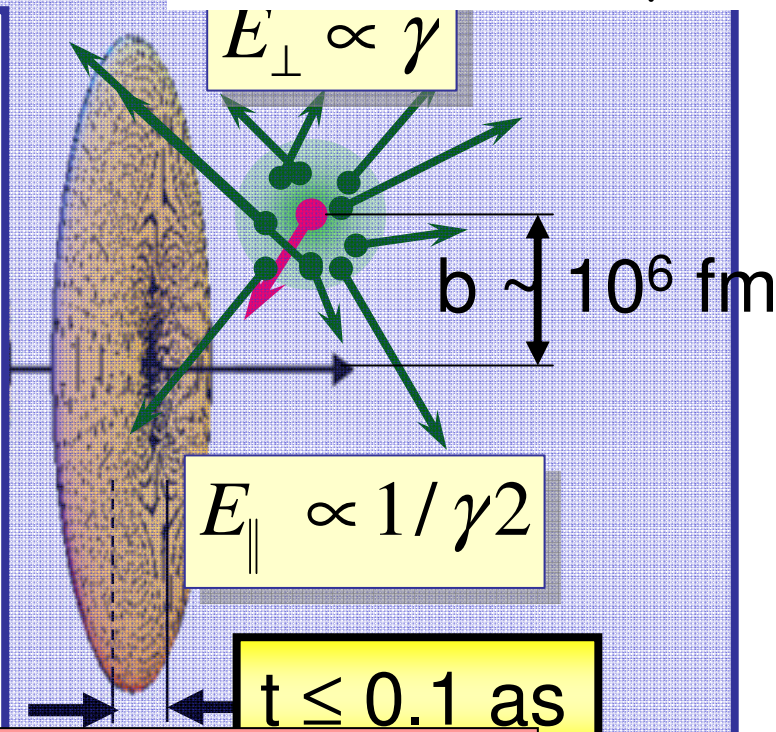
From **Jim McGuire** in the Department of Physics, Tulane University, New Orleans, US, and **Bruce W Shore** in the Fachbereich Physik, Universität Kaiserslautern, Germany

The kinetic energy of a fully stripped uranium ion accelerated to 1 GeV per nucleon is about  $10^{10}$  times greater than the binding energy of the electrons in a helium atom. It is no surprise, then, that such an ion can cause a helium atom to explode. What is surprising, however, is that such a collision can be described as "gentle" because the ion, which is travelling at close to the speed of light, transfers essentially no momentum to the atom. Such collisions therefore allow the dynamics of electronic transitions in helium atoms – in particular the dynamics of the correlations between the electrons – to be probed in great detail (R Moshhammer *et al.* 1997 *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **79** 3621). How can this happen?

The first important point is that the particles do not collide head on – rather the



The GSI reaction microscope used to study collisions between fully stripped uranium ions and helium atoms. The ions generate electromagnetic pulses much shorter than those available with radiation sources.



$$E_{\perp} \propto \gamma$$

$$E_{\parallel} \propto 1/\gamma^2$$

$$t \leq 0.1 \text{ as}$$

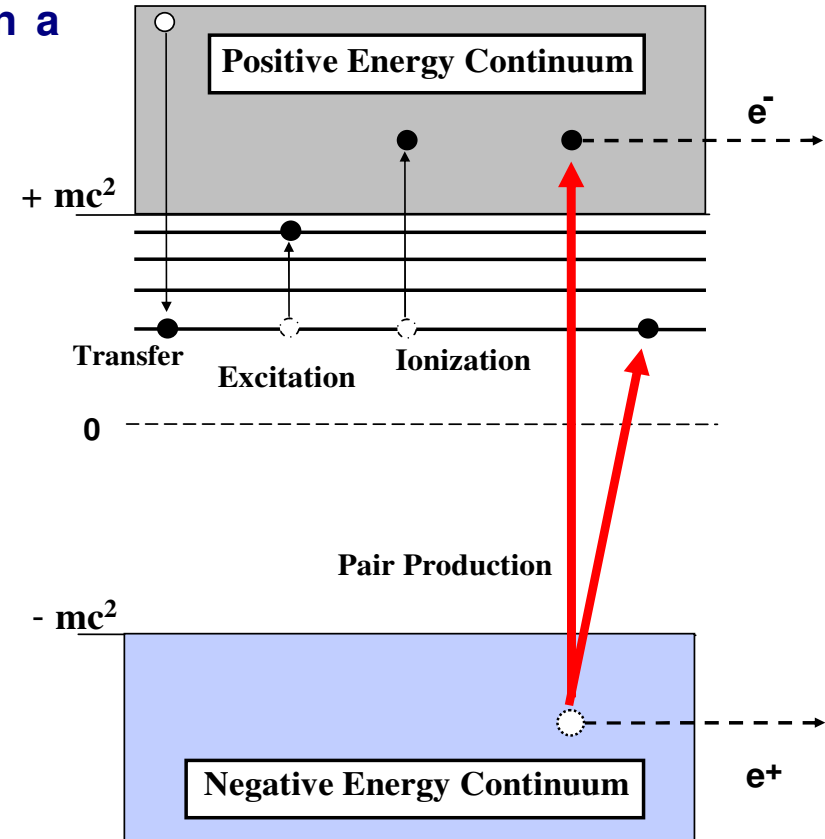
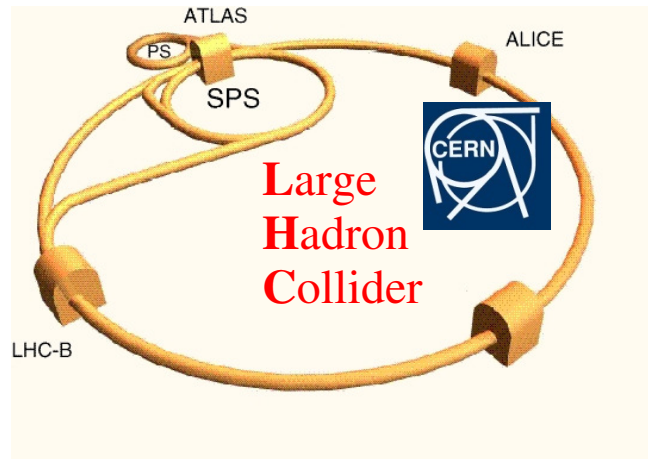
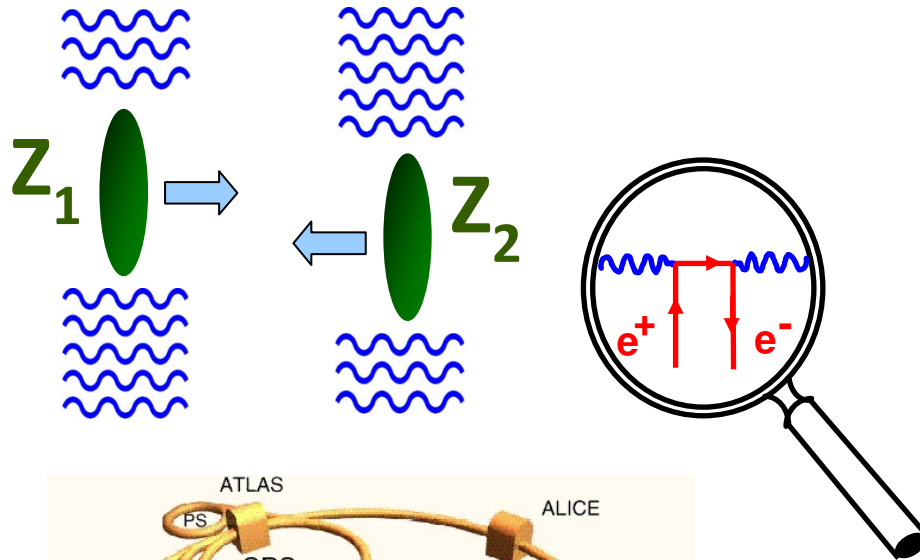
$$\text{W/cm}^2$$

Explore correlated electron dynamics

- on sub-attosecond time-scale
- not accessible by other means

# Relativistic Ion-Atom Collisions

- ▶ Dynamically induced strong fields result in a large number of atomic processes



- ▶ Bound-free pair production limits the heavy ion performance of the LHC at CERN!

*CERN Courier 47 (2007) 7*

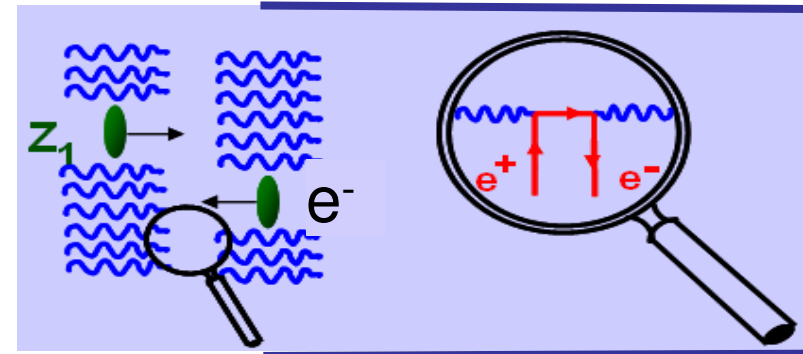
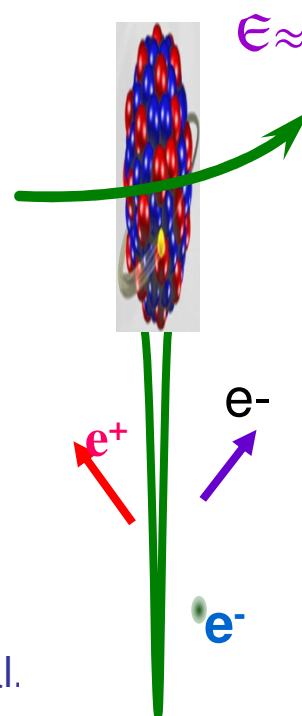
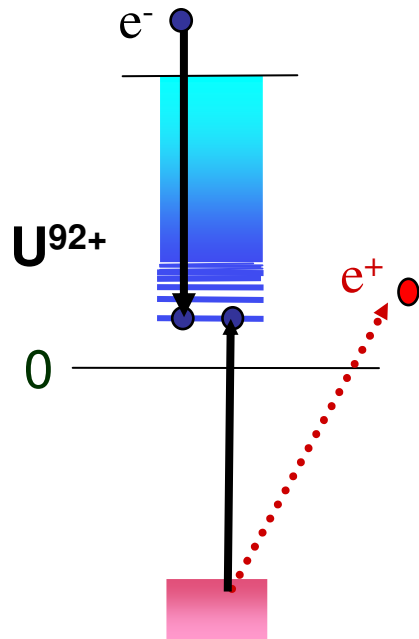
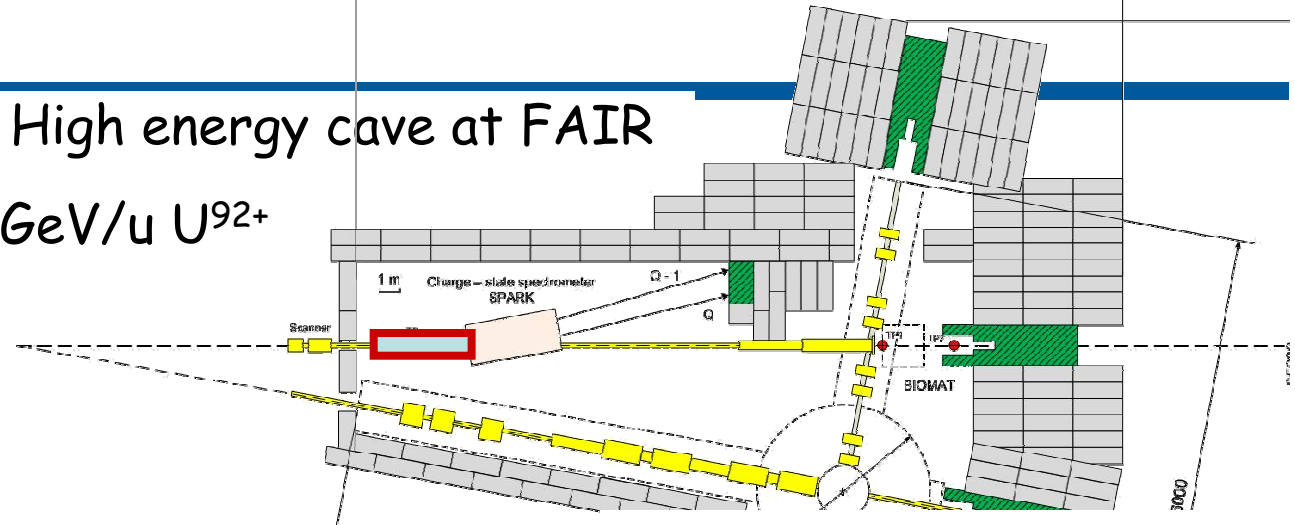
# SPARC Collaboration

## Near Relativistic Collisions

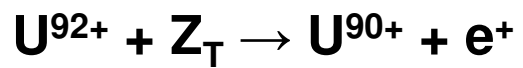
High energy cave at FAIR

SIS100 → 10 GeV/u U<sup>92+</sup>

### Di-Electronic Capture by Pair Production



e<sup>+</sup> - e<sup>-</sup> pairs  
in e<sup>-</sup> field

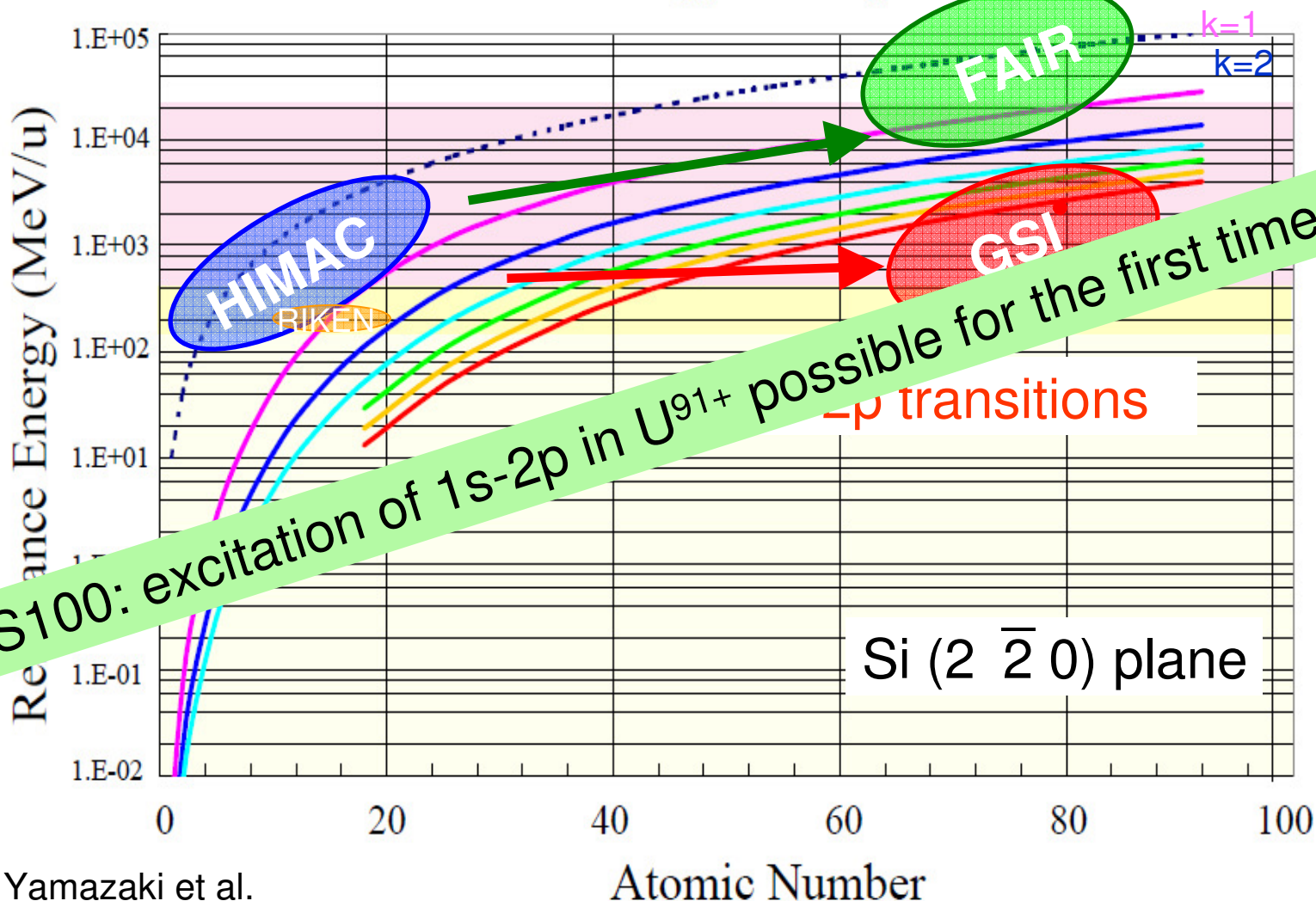


Artemev, C. Kozoharov et al.

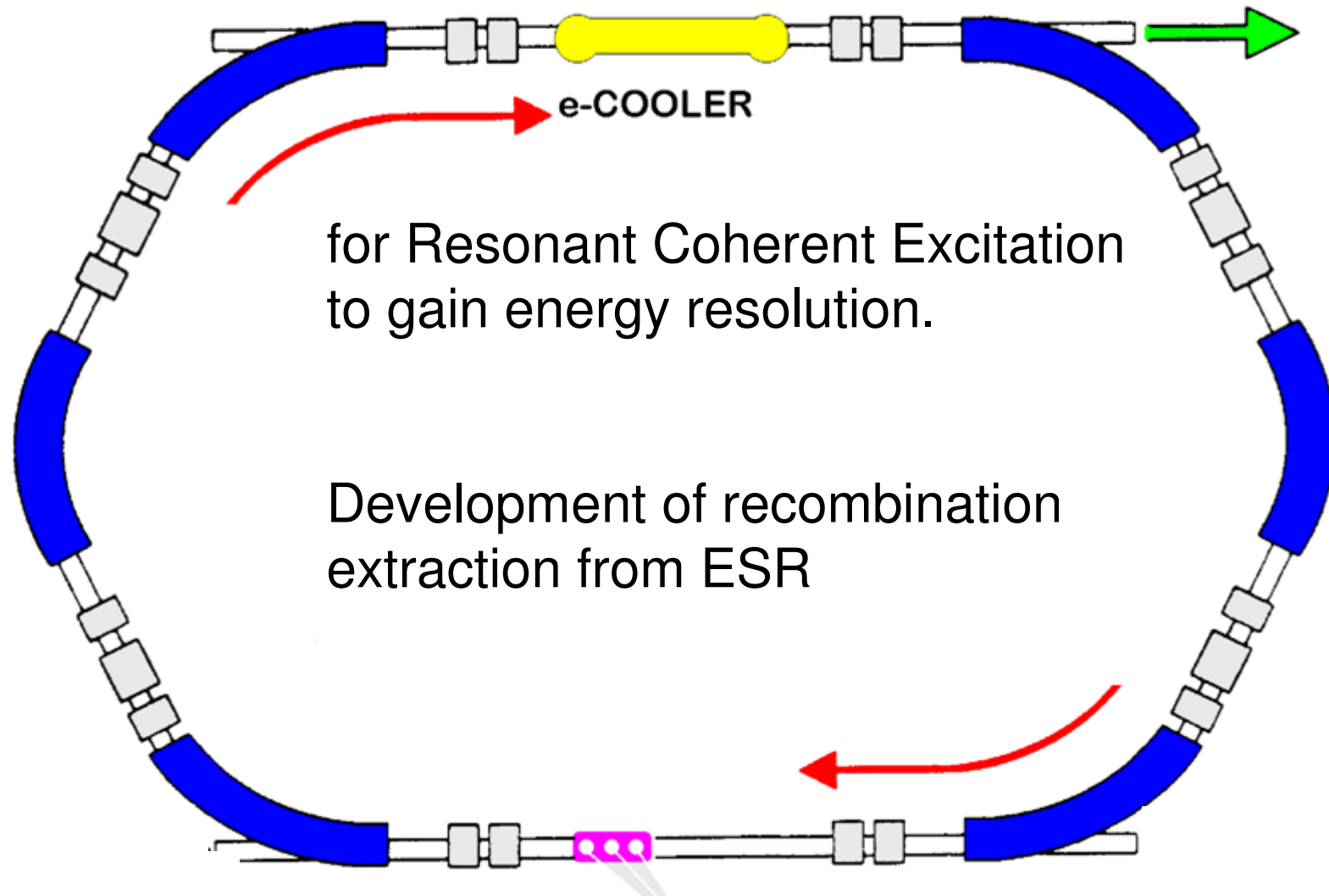




### Resonance Energy of 1s-2p in Si[110]



# Using cooled beams from the ESR and later NESR for low emittance and high momentum definition



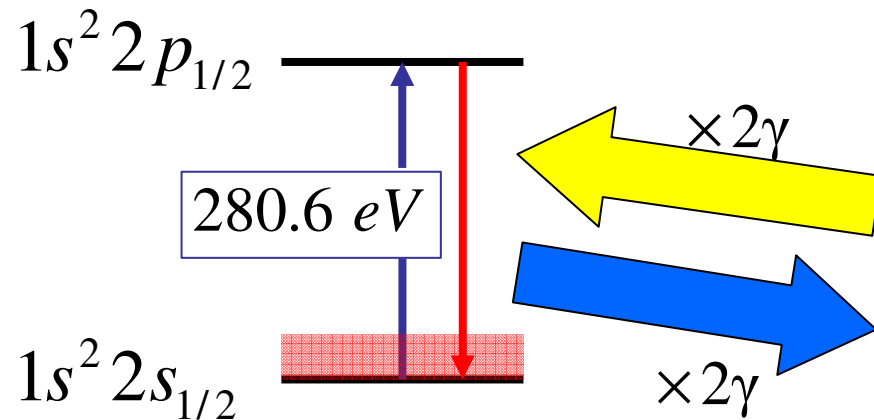


# @ Relativistic Energies SIS100

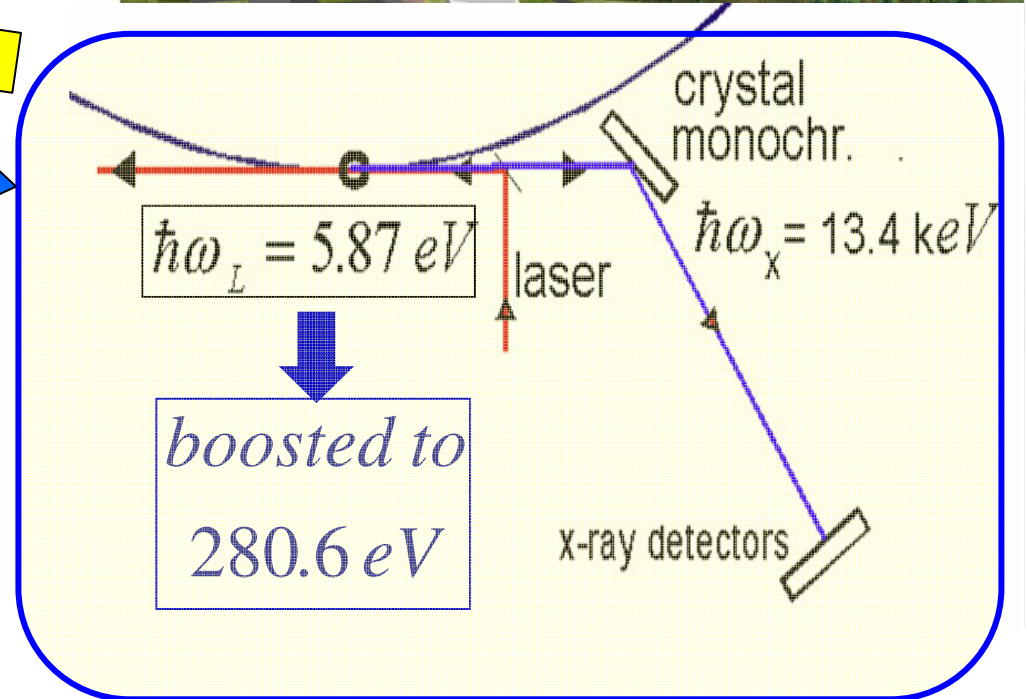
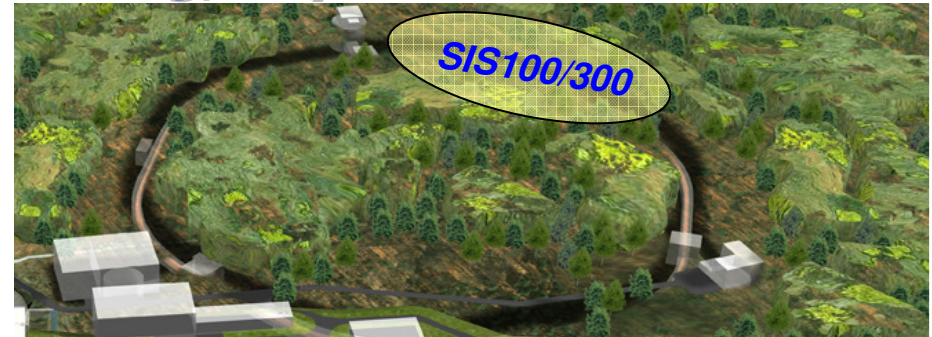
## Quantum Electrodynamics, Cooling, Crystalline Beams

### QED in Li-like systems

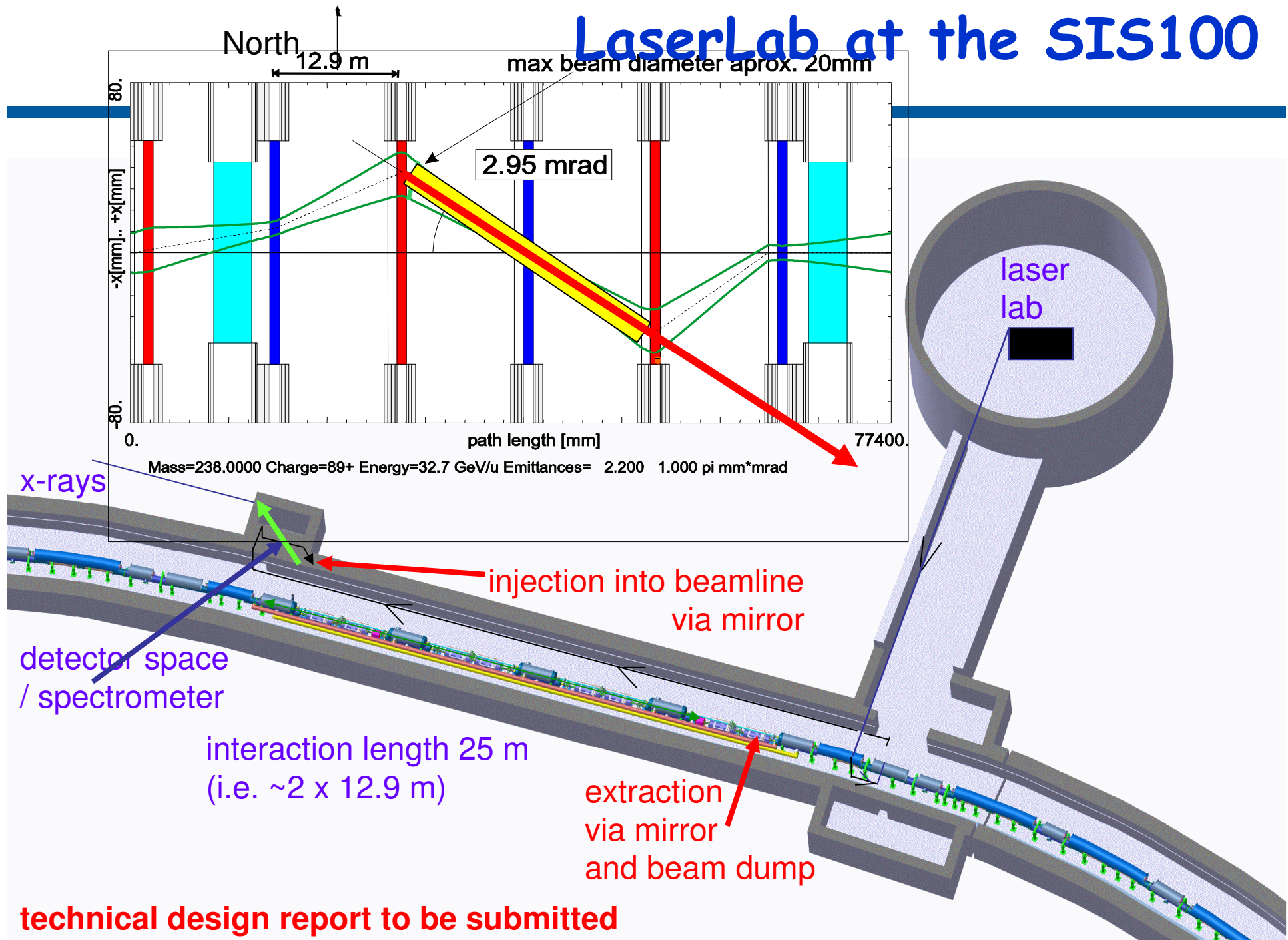
improved resolution factor of 10 to 20



$$\Delta E = \sqrt{\hbar\omega_x \hbar\omega_L}$$



# LaserLab at the SIS100

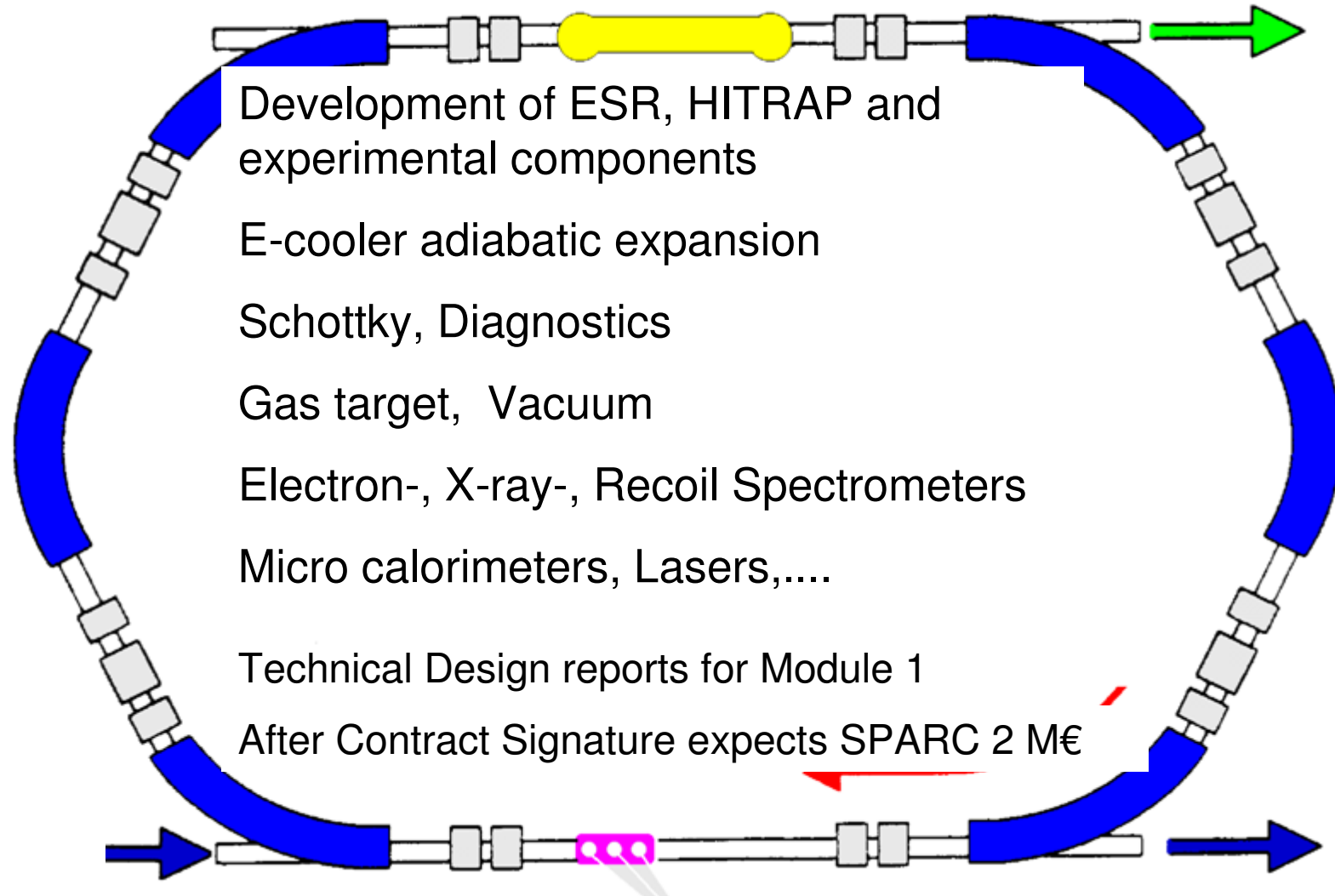


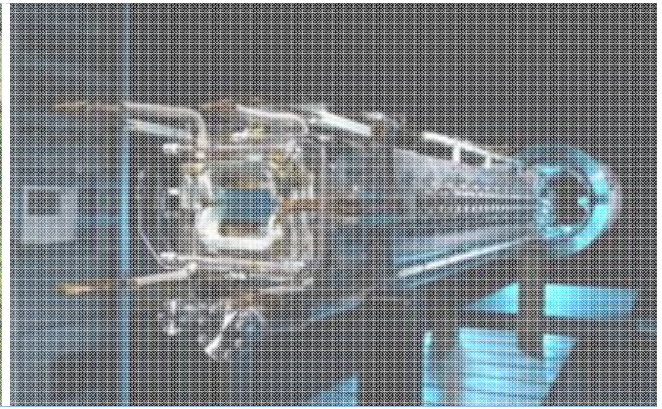
# SPARC is Organized within 13 Working Groups

Responsible Working Groups	Working Packages (WP)
High Energetic Ion-Atom Collisions	(WP 2.1) Cave for High-Energy (< 10 GeV/u) Atomic Physics (WP 2.2) Resonant Coherent Excitation (WP 2.3) Pair Production
Reaction Microscope	(WP 3.9) Large Solid Angle Spectrometer for Recoil Ions and Electrons (WP 3.10) Imaging Fast Forward Electron Spectrometer (WP 4.3) Reaction Microscope for Slow-HCI
Electron and Electron-Ion Collisions	<h2 style="color: yellow;">Technical Design Reports need to be prepared</h2>
Photon and X-ray Spectroscopy	
Photon Detector Development	(WP 3.5) Calorimeter (WP 3.6) 2D Detector Systems/Polarimeter for Hard X-rays (WP 4.5) X-ray Studies
Target Developments (in ring)*	(WP 3.2) Dense H <sub>2</sub> /He Internal Jet Target (WP 3.12) Infrastructure NESR
Electron Cooler/Target	(WP 3.1) Electron Target (WP 3.12) Infrastructure NESR
Low Energy Setups	(WP 4.1) Low-Energy Cave (WP 4.4) Ion-Surface Interaction Experiments
Traps/HITRAP	(WP 4.2) HITRAP Facility (WP 4.6) g-Factor Measurements (WP 4.7) Mass Measurements (WP 4.8) Laser Experiments
Ion Sources	(WP 4.1) Low-Energy Cave (WP 4.2) HITRAP
Laser Spectroscopy/Laser Cooling	(WP 1.1) Laser Cooling (WP 3.11) Implementation of a Laser Setup (WP 4.8) Laser Experiments
Laser/Ion Interaction (Intense Laser)	(WP 1.2) High Intensity Laser (WP 3.11) Implementation of a Laser Setup



# SPARC enters FAIR with the ESR and HITRAP works for module1=SIS 100 + high energy cave





THANK YOU!