

Time-of-flight mass measurements for astrophysics

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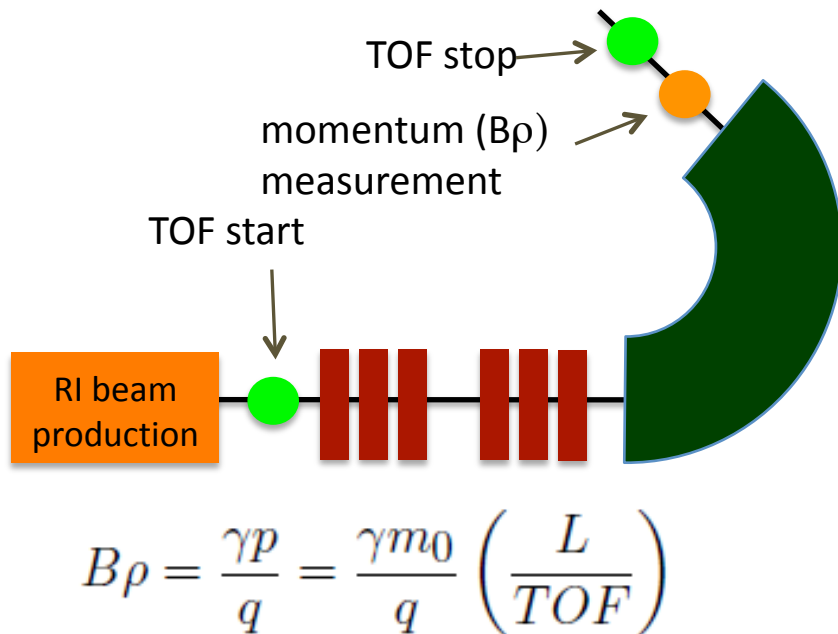


Outline

- Basic principles of Time-of-flight (TOF) mass measurements.
- Recent results.
- Perspectives.

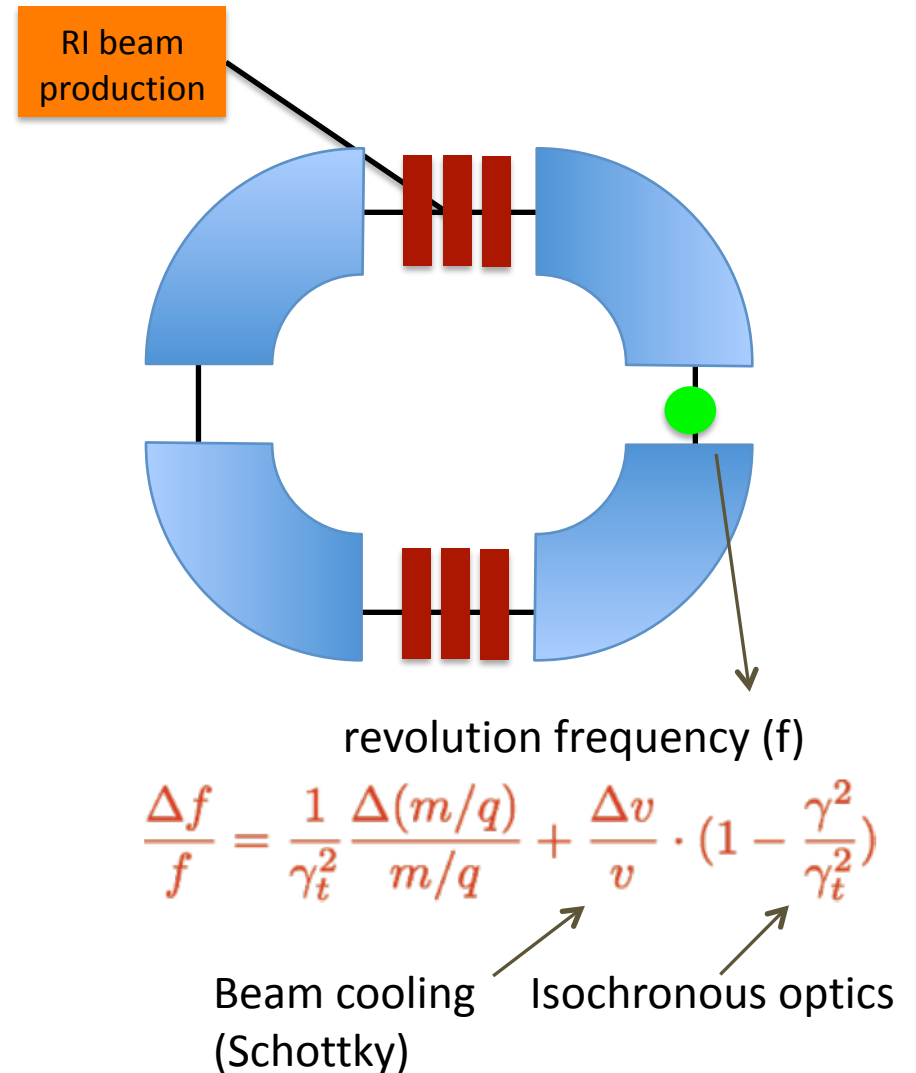
Principles of time-of-flight (TOF) measurements

TOF + momentum measurement



Measure mass relative to isotopes in the beam with well known masses (calibration masses).

Multi-turn measurements at storage rings



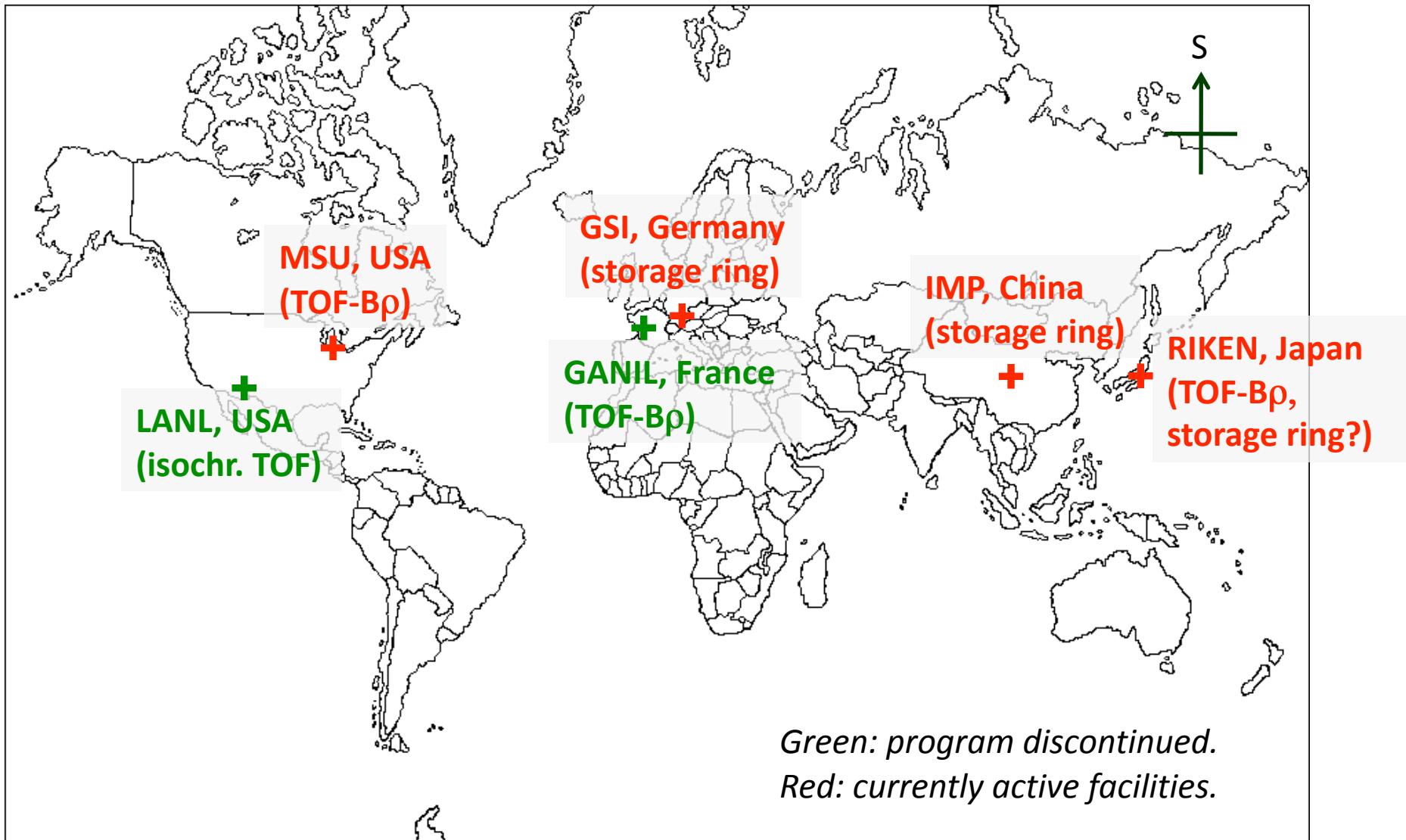
Main features of TOF mass measurements

- Sensitive technique can reach masses of very unstable nuclei (few 100s to few 1000s ions required).
- Well suited to fast beams, as in new generation radioactive ion beam facilities (RIBF, FAIR, FRIB).
- Allows to map large regions of the nuclear chart by measuring several masses simultaneously.

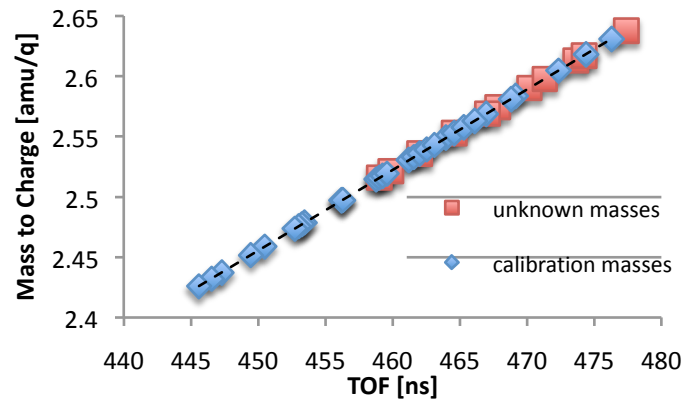
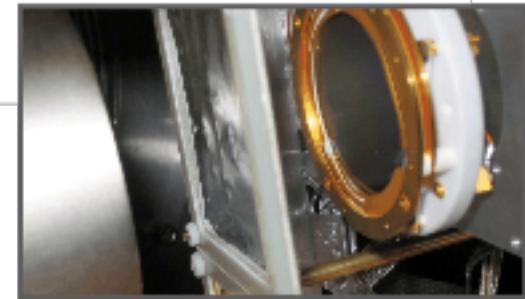
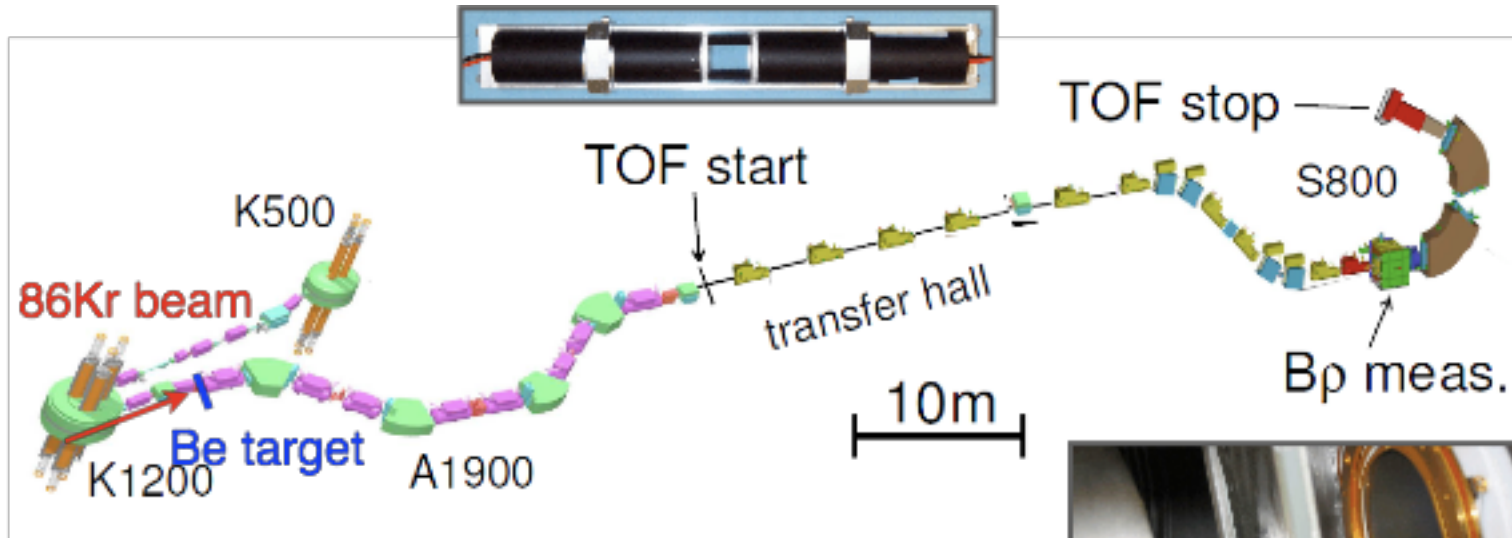
Some typical parameters:

Technique	TOF-Br	Storage ring - Isochronous	Storage ring - cooled beam
Resolving power ($\Delta m/m$)	1.e-4	5.e-6	1.e-7
Mass uncertainty	200 keV	100 keV	10 keV
Measuring time	μ sec	μ sec	sec

Recent and current programs of TOF measurements

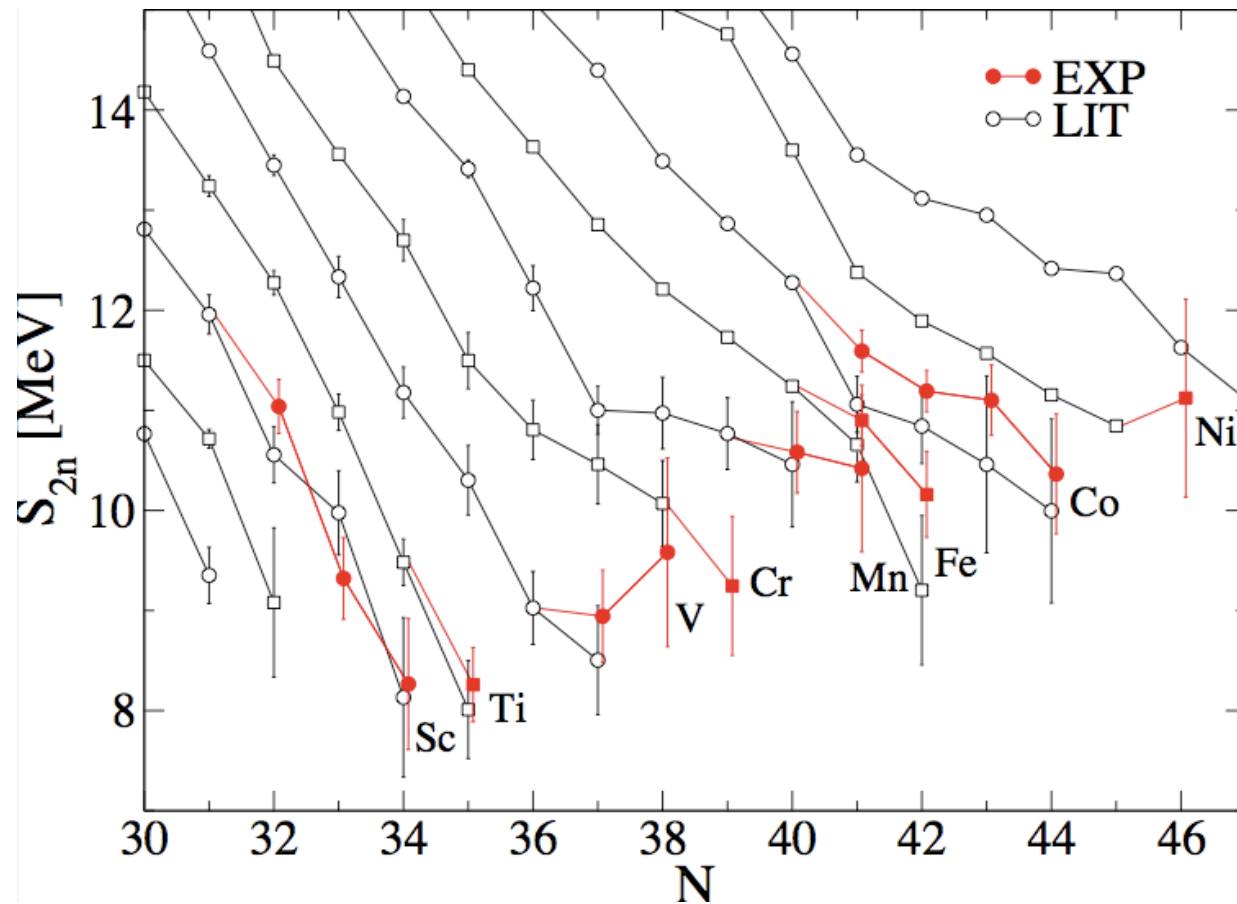


Experimental setup at NSCL



- 58 m path length, TOF \approx 450 ns.
- fast plastic scintillators for timing (TOF resolution 80 ps; $d\text{TOF}/\text{TOF} \approx 2e-4$)
- microchannel plate -detectors for position (momentum).

First results from TOF experiments at NSCL



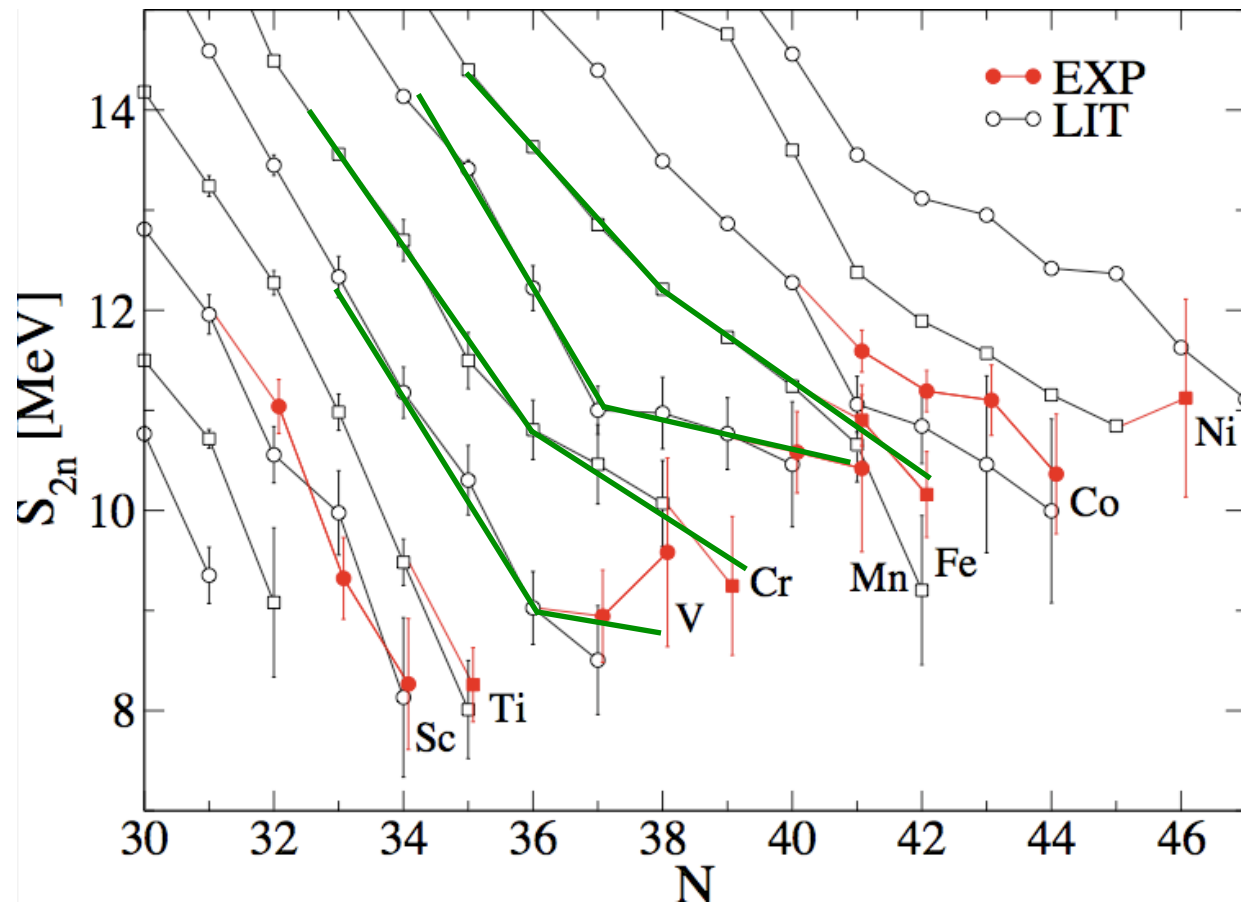
Two neutron separation energy measures binding energy of last two neutrons:

$$S_{2n} = M(A-2, Z) - M(A, Z) + 2 M(n).$$

Slope change indicates onset of deformation.

A. Estrade et al, to be published in PRL (arXiv:1109.5200)  impact on nuclear processes in accreting NS.

First results from TOF experiments at NSCL



Two neutron separation energy measures binding energy of last two neutrons:

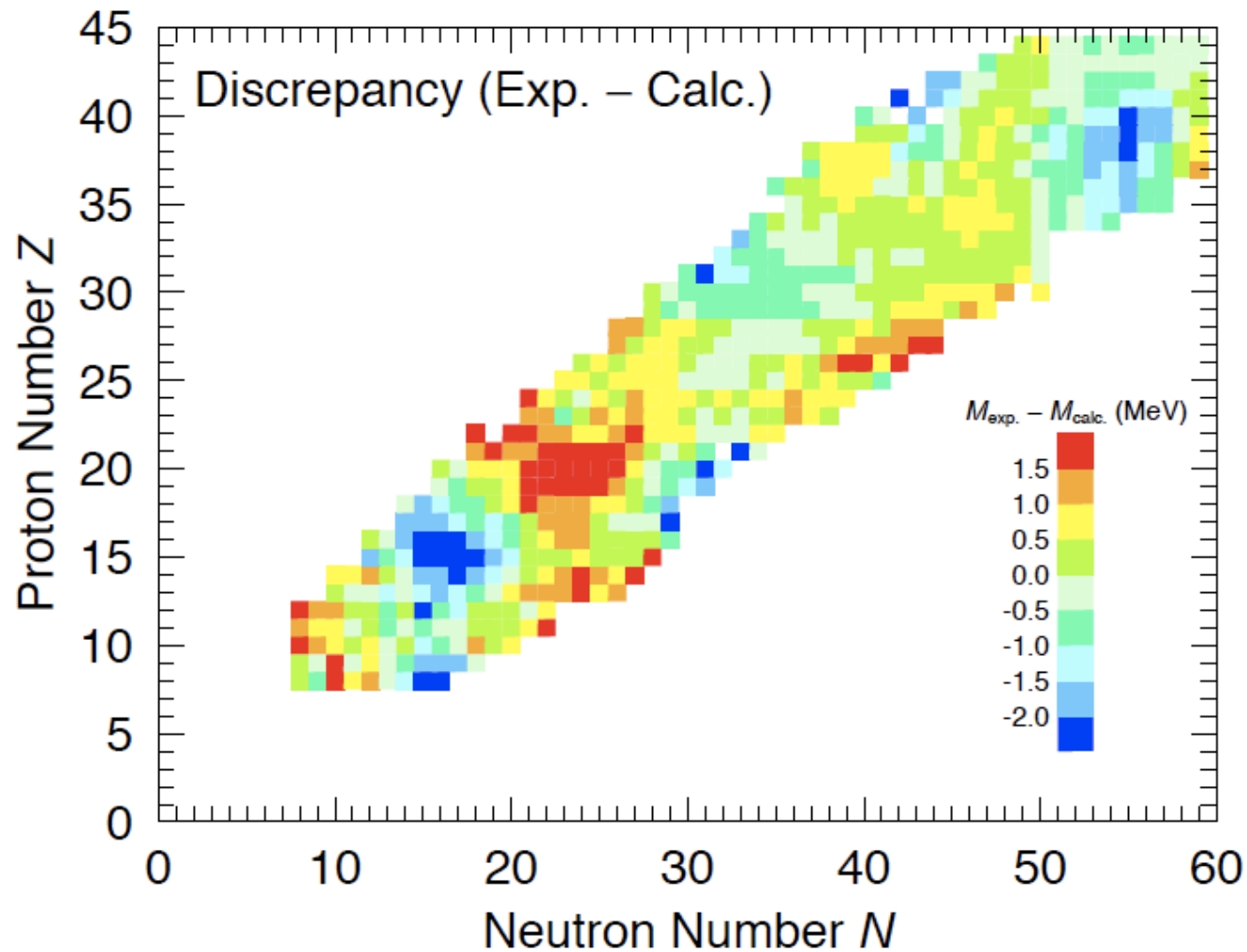
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Constraints for nuclear mass models

'Calc.'= Finite Range Droplet Model



Constraints for nuclear mass models

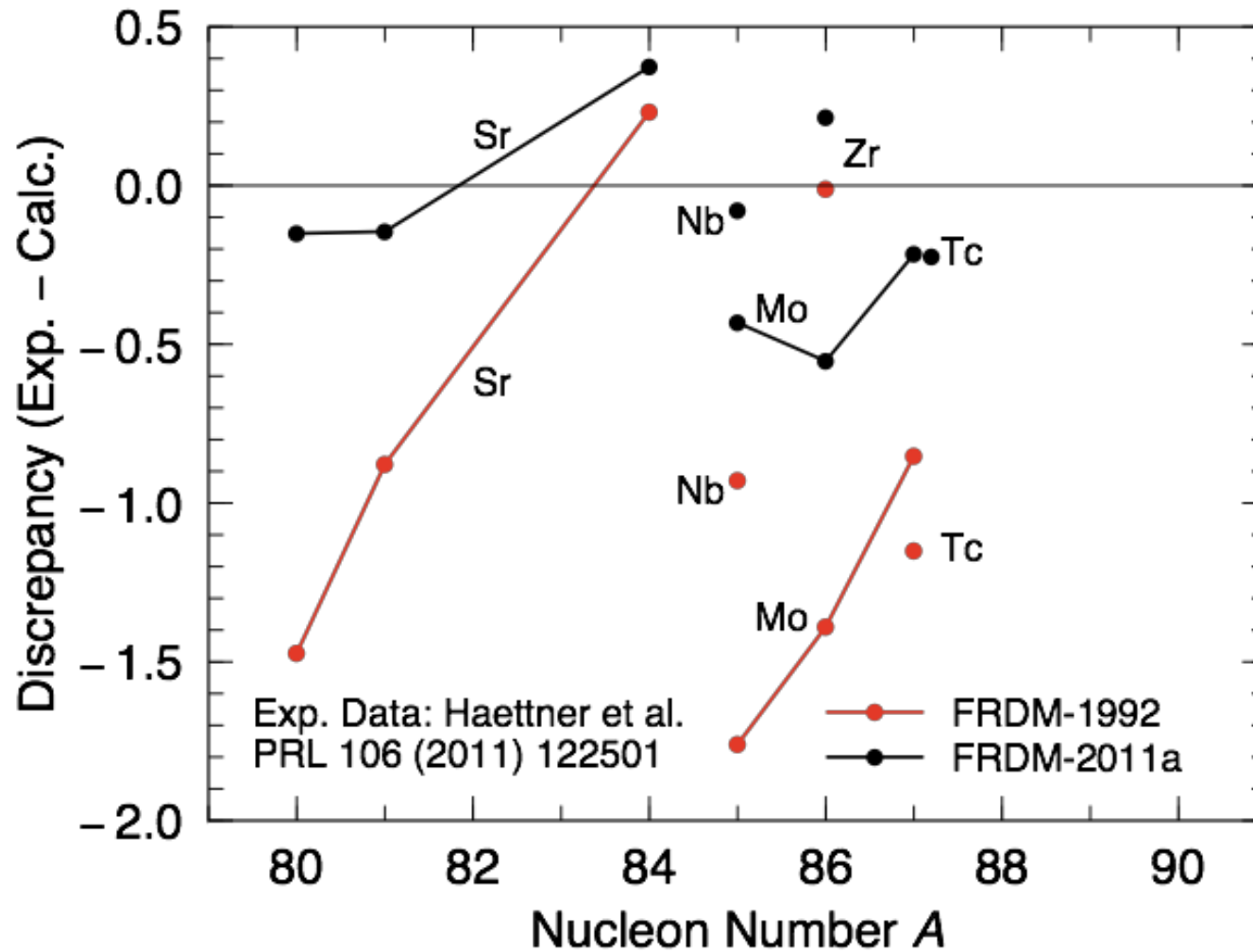
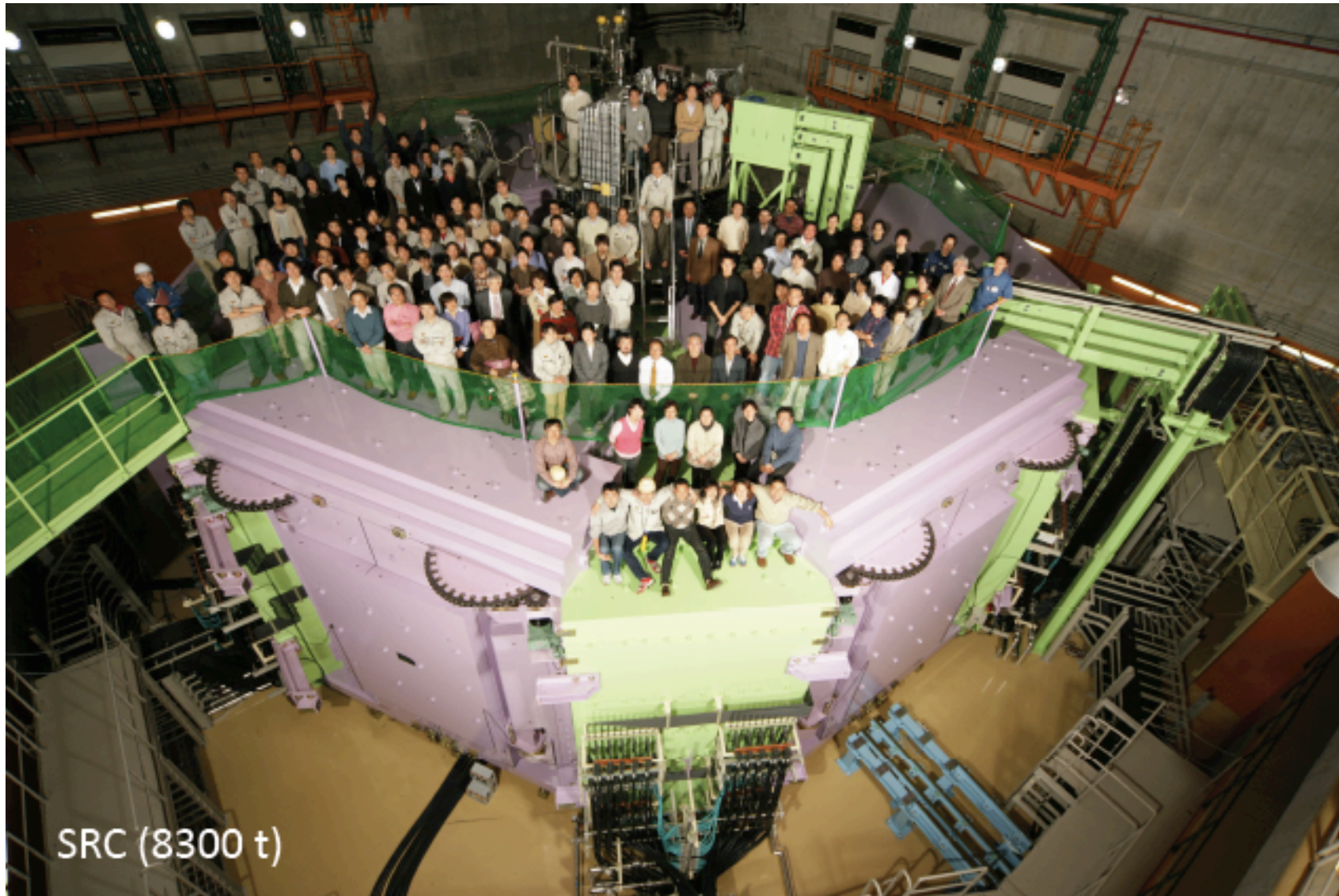


Figure courtesy of P. Moeller.

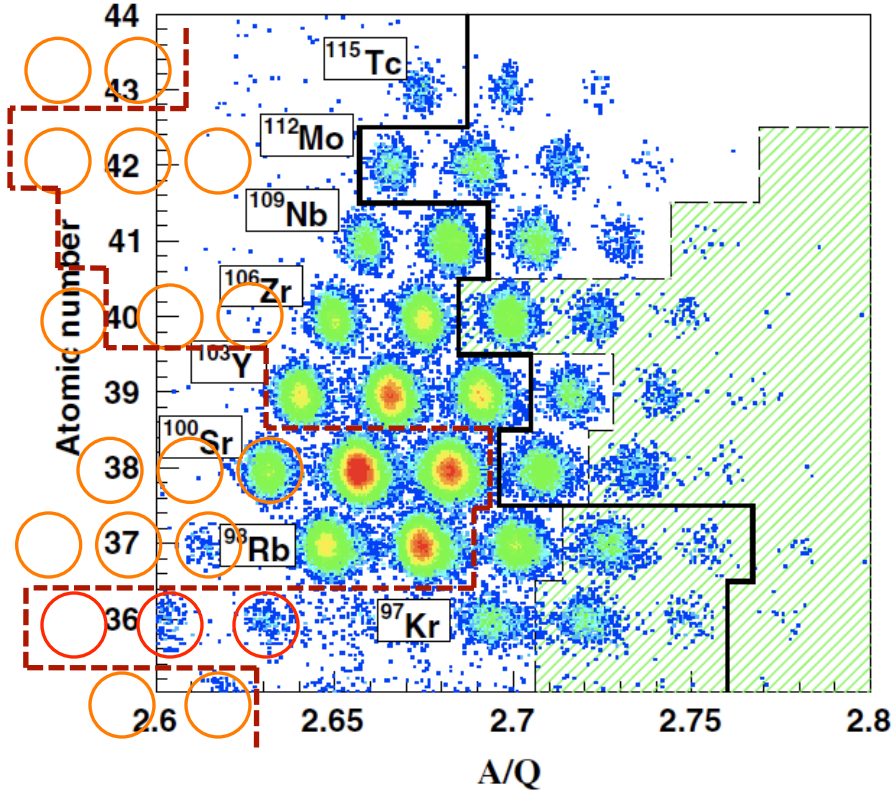
Radioactive Ion Beam Factory at RIKEN



r-process experiments at RIKEN

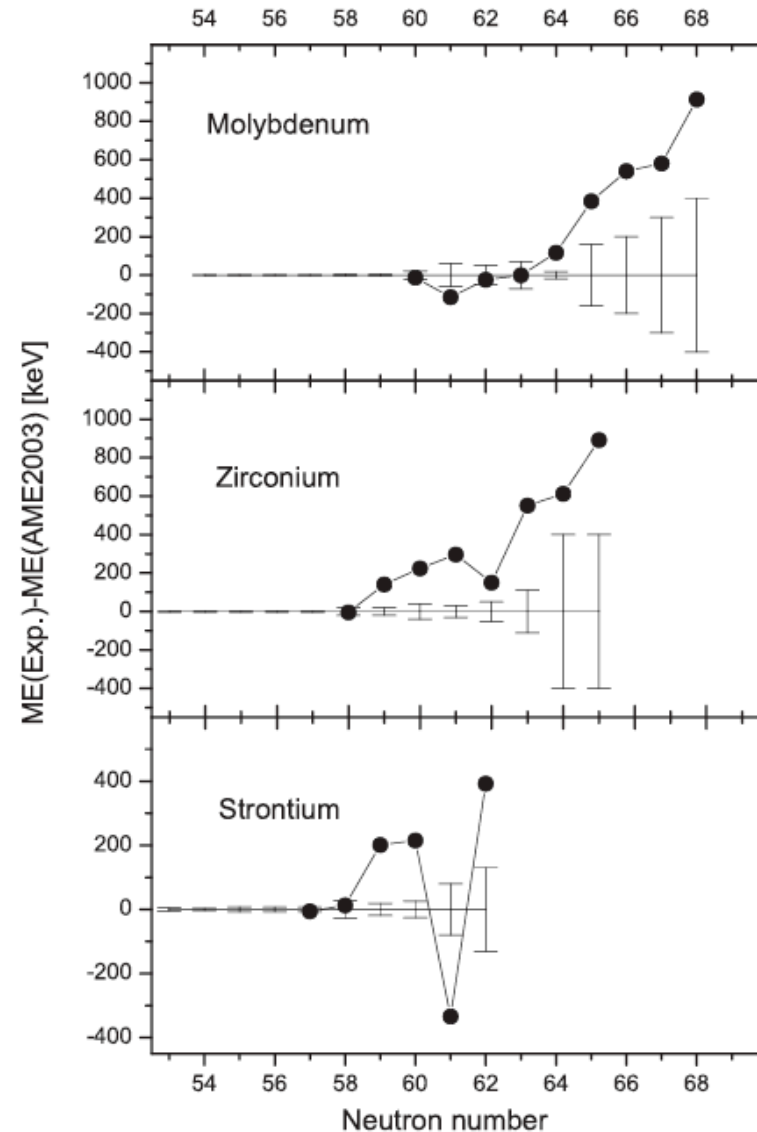
S. Nishimura et al, PRL 106, 052502 (2011)

Atomic mass
evaluation (2003) known half-life

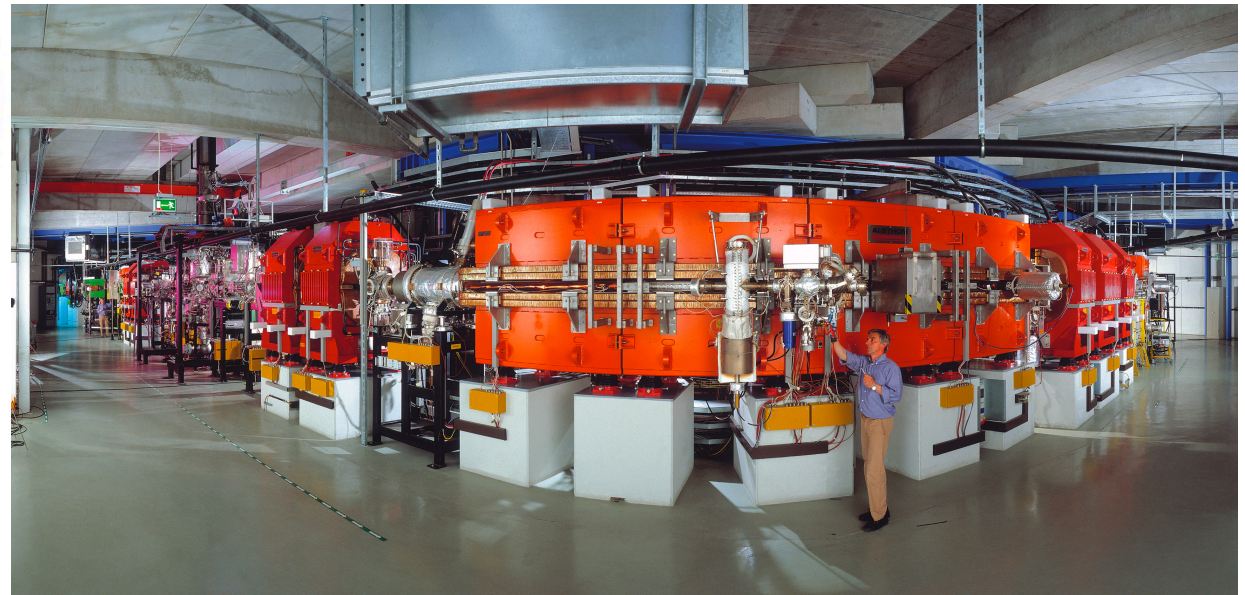
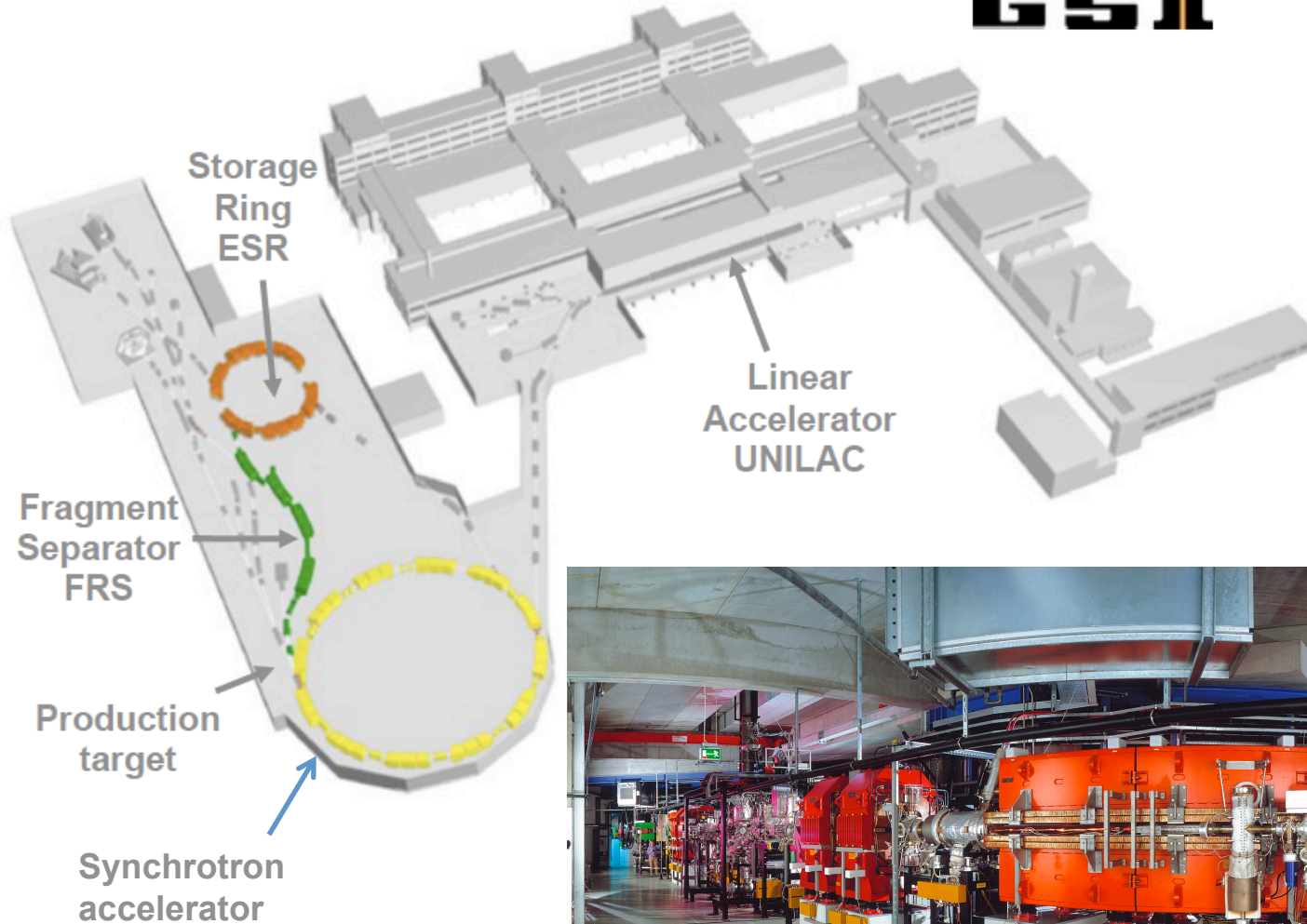


Recent Penning trap measurements near N=60

- U. Hager et al, PRL 96, 042504 (2006)
- U. Hager et al, PHYSICAL REVIEW C 75, 064302 (2007)
- S. Rahaman et al, Eur. Phys. J. A 32, 87–96 (2007)
- P. Delahaye, PHYSICAL REVIEW C 74, 034331 (2006)



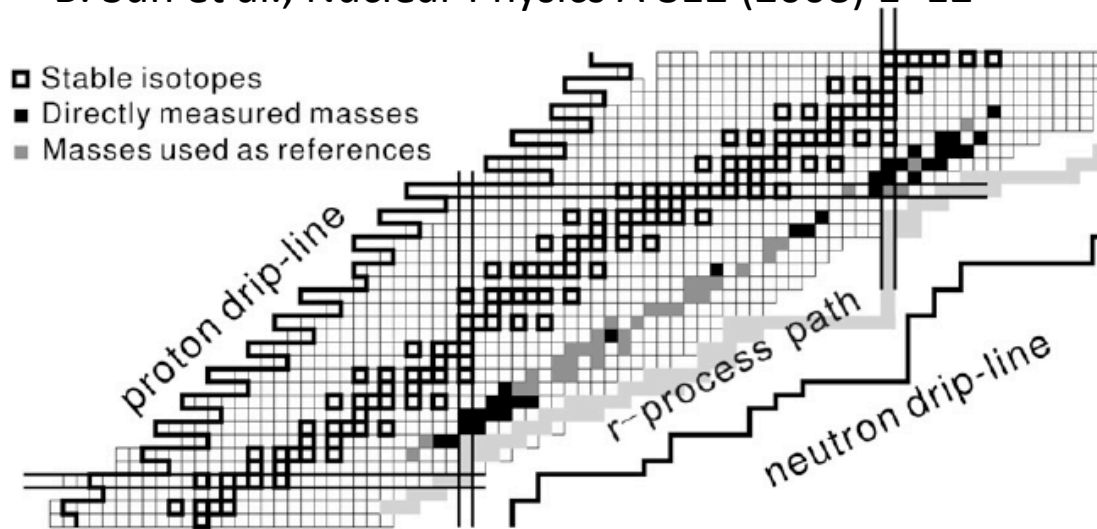
Experimental Storage Ring (ESR) at GSI



Recent storage ring results

Mass measurements towards r-process path at GSI

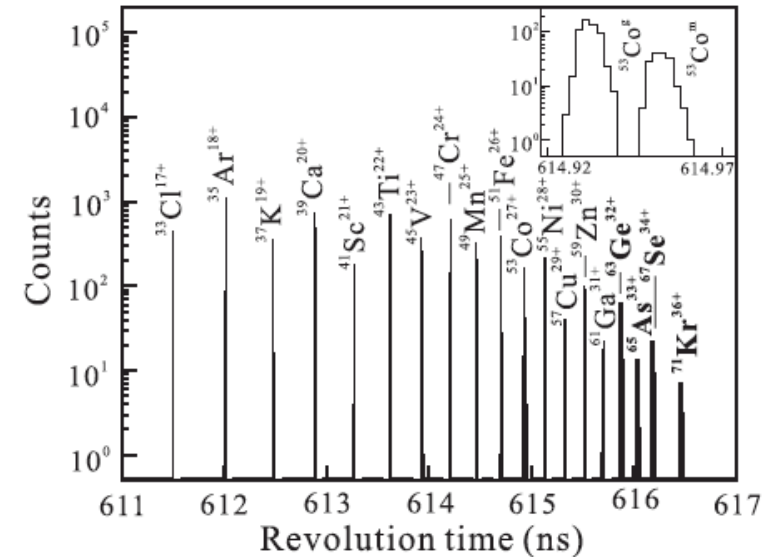
B. Sun et al., Nuclear Physics A 812 (2008) 1–12



see also (U fragments):

L. Chen, et al, Phys. Lett. B
691 (2010) 234.

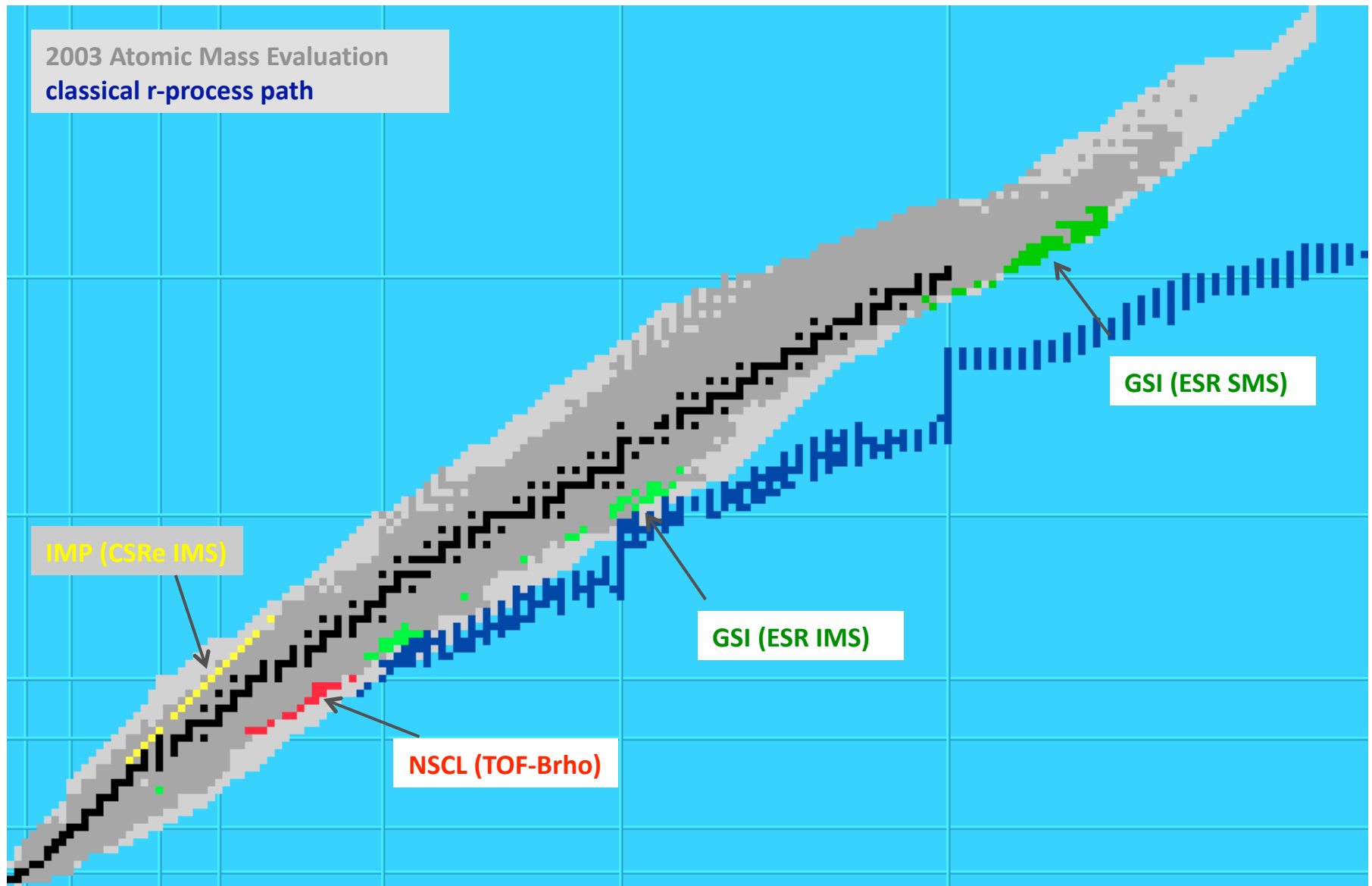
First mass measurement at IMP (proton-rich $A=2Z-1$ nuclei)



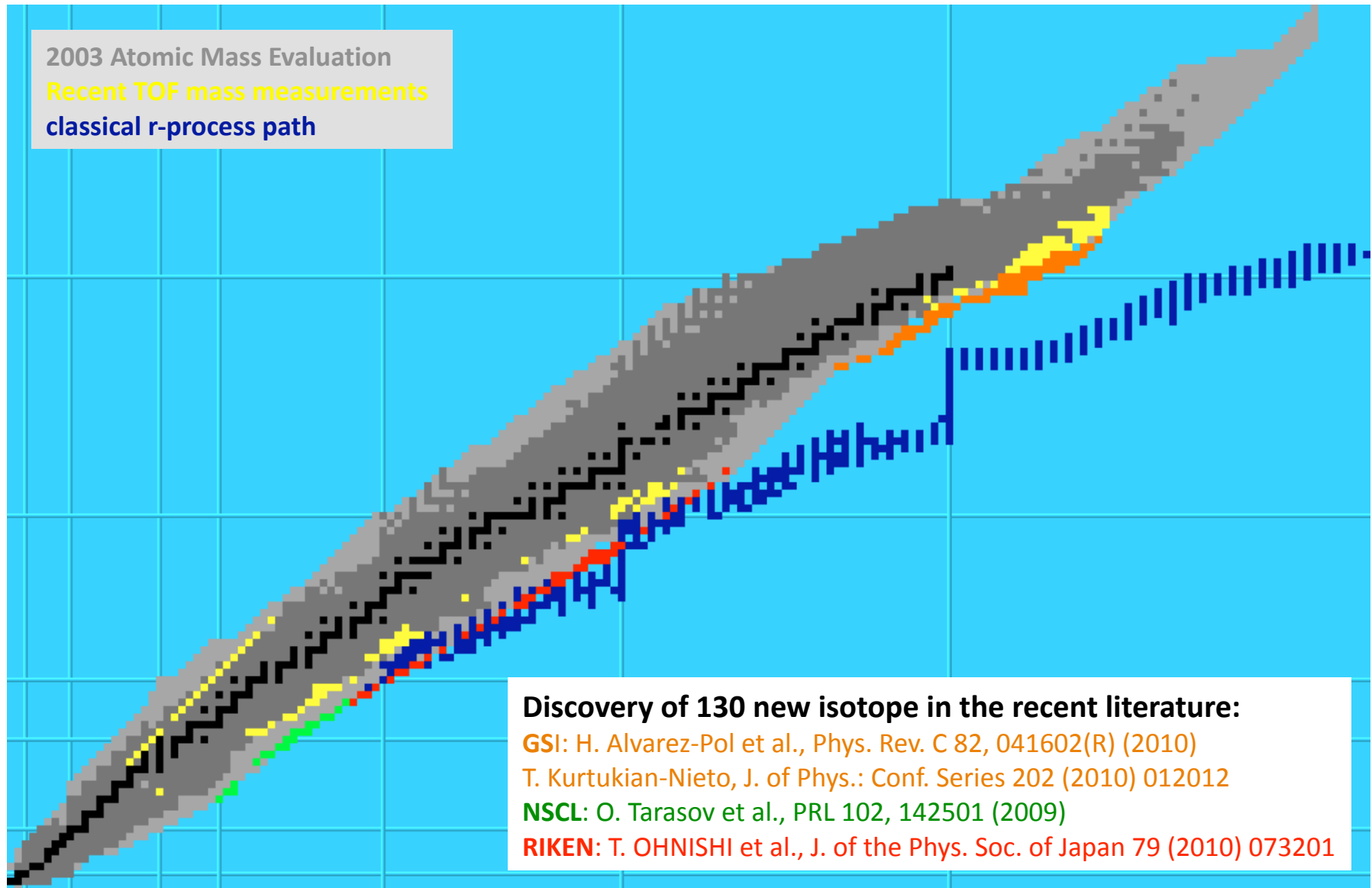
X. L. Tu et al, PRL 106, 112501 (2011)

Physics result: ^{64}Ge not significant
rp-process waiting point.

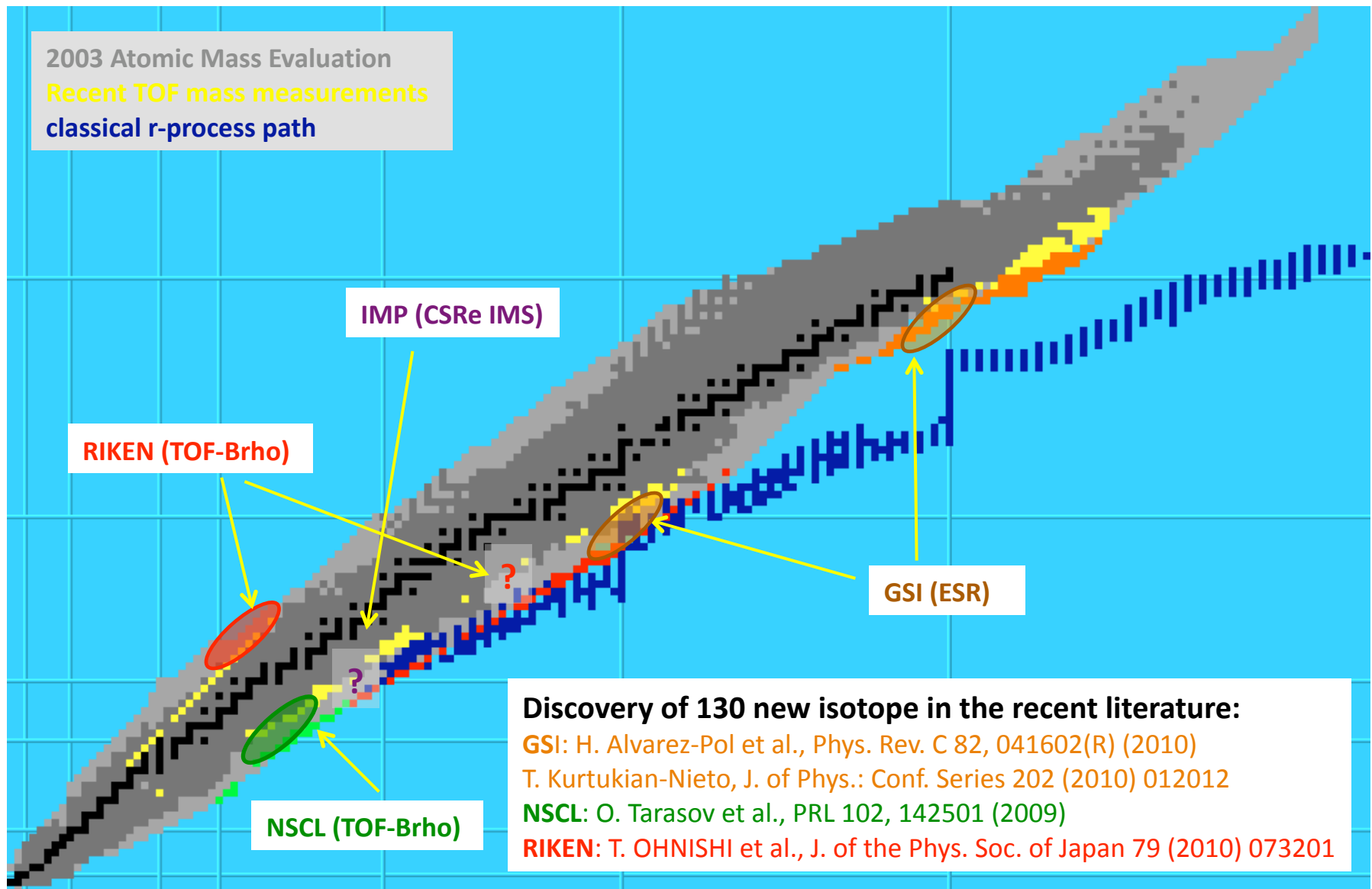
Summary of recent TOF mass measurements relevant to nuclear astrophysics



Production of new isotopes

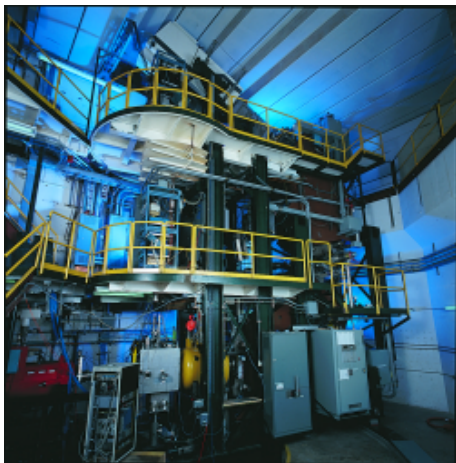


Production of new isotopes

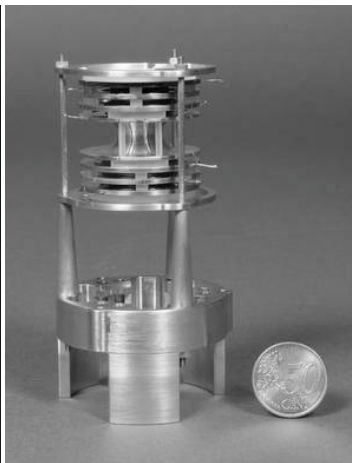


Conclusions

- Time-of-flight mass measurements well suited to measure masses of very unstable nuclei for astrophysics applications.
- Offer a complementary approach to other mass measurement techniques (traps).
- Measurement programs currently active at several facilities around the world (GSI, NSCL, IMP, RIKEN).



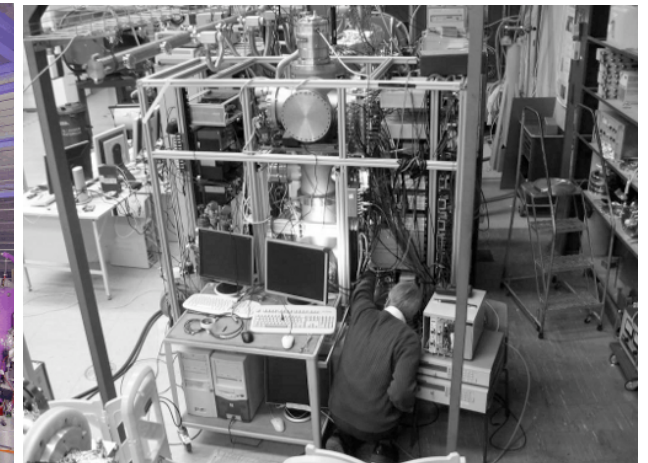
S800 spectrometer ,NSCL



Penning Trap



ESR Electron cooler, GSI



MR-TOF spectrometer, U. Giessen