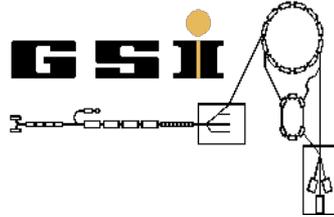


Highly charged radioactive ions – the intersection of nuclear structure, atomic physics and astrophysics

Yury A. Litvinov

HELMHOLTZ
RESEARCH FOR GRAND CHALLENGES

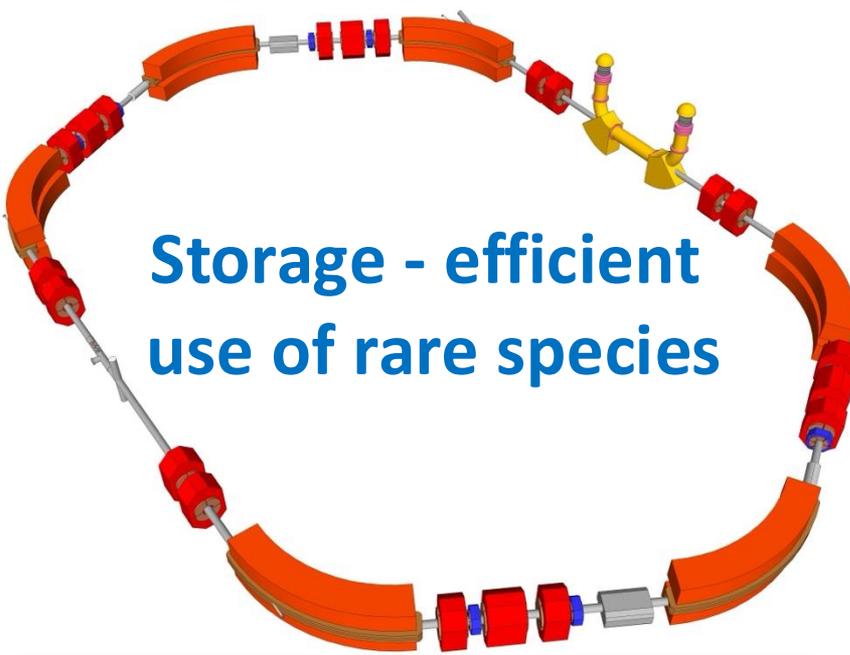


EMMI Workshop and International Workshop on Nucleosynthesis of Heavy Elements: r-process
19-25 January 2025, Darmstädter Haus, Hirschegg, Kleinwalsertal, Austria.

www.gsi.de/astrum

Heavy-Ion Storage Rings - Versatile Instruments

Dedicated beam preparation and manipulation techniques



Storage - efficient
use of rare species

A huge trap – more than 100 m
circumference, aperture size – 25 cm

Nuclear reaction inevitably leads to large
momentum spread of the secondary beam

Beam cooling - high quality beams
Isochronous mode – high mass resolution

Small production rates of secondary beams

Accumulation techniques
Single-particle sensitivity detection

Short-lived species
Instantaneous detection

CRYRING at GSI



ESR at GSI

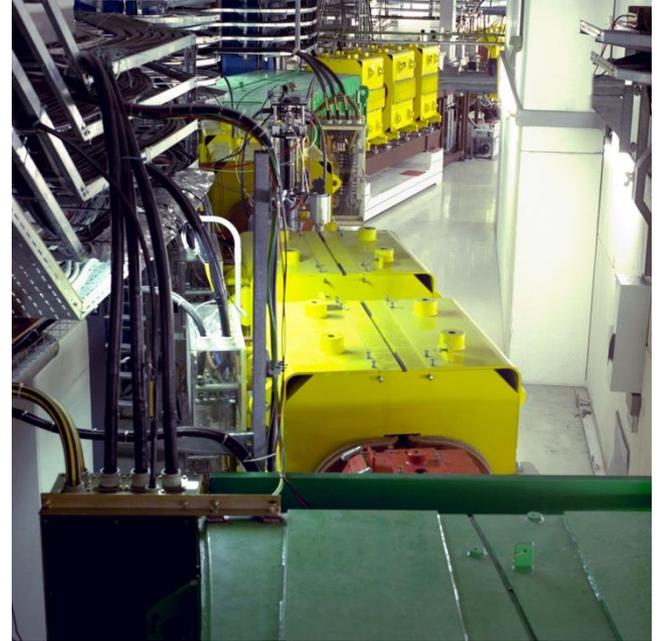
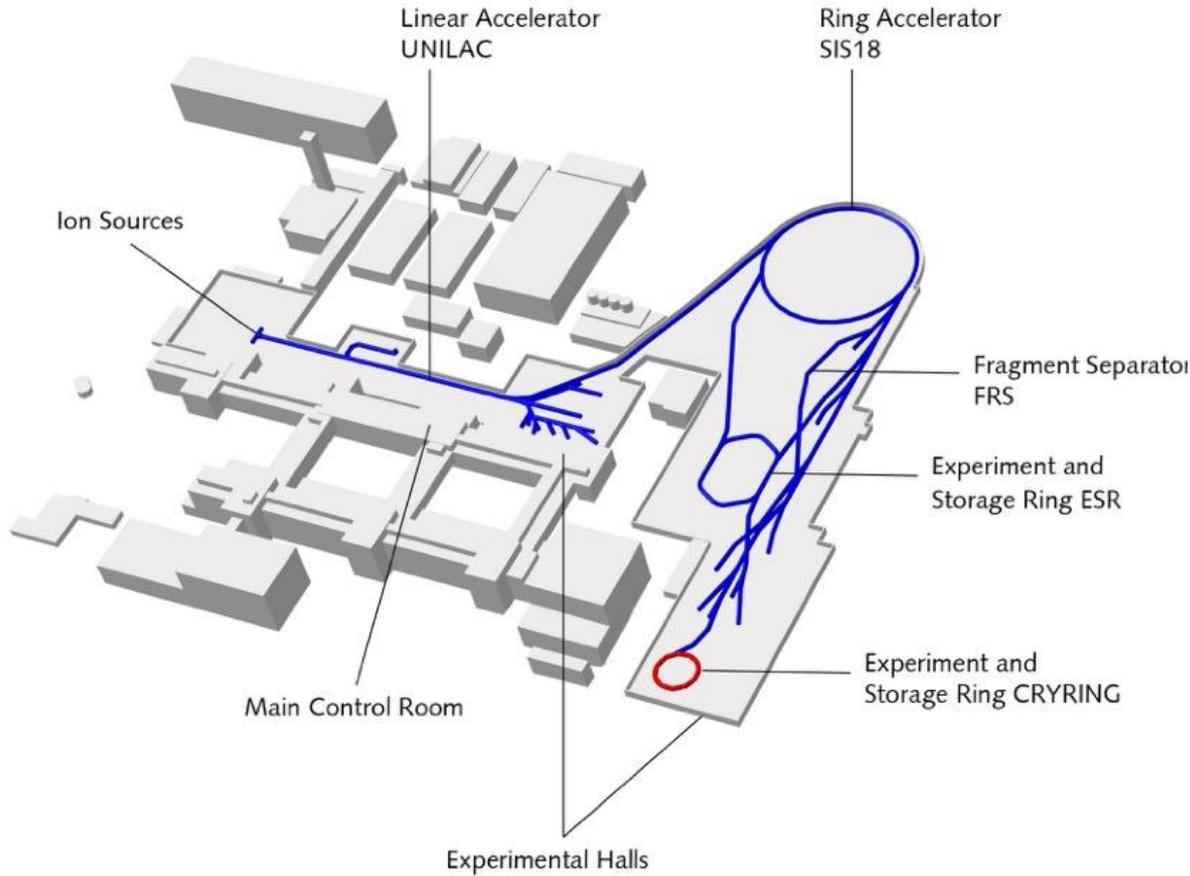


R3 at RIKEN



CSRe at IMP

Radioactive Ion Beam Facility at GSI



100 meters

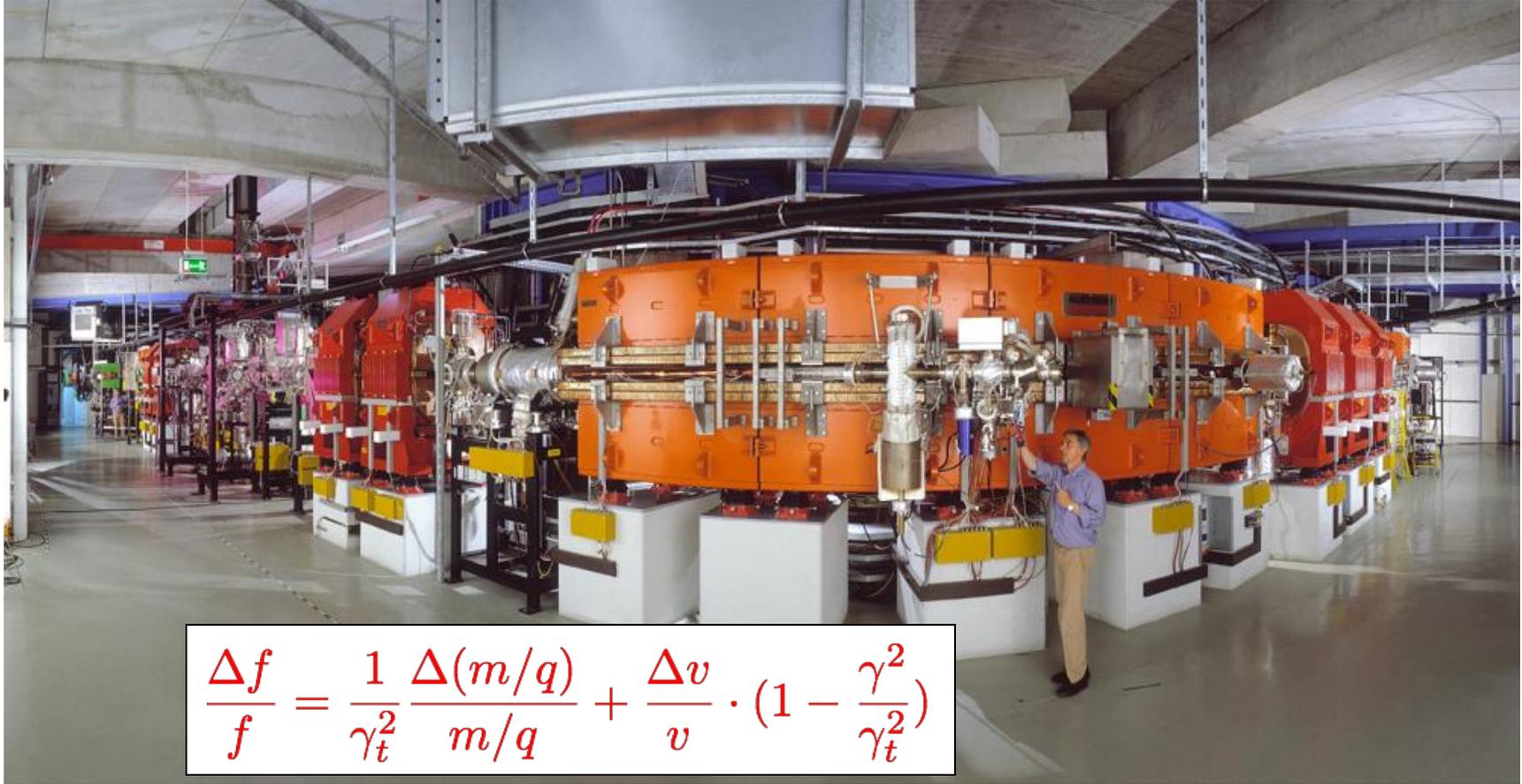
ASTRON

Picture: GSI, Darmstadt

GSI **FAIR**
Phase-0
Research Program

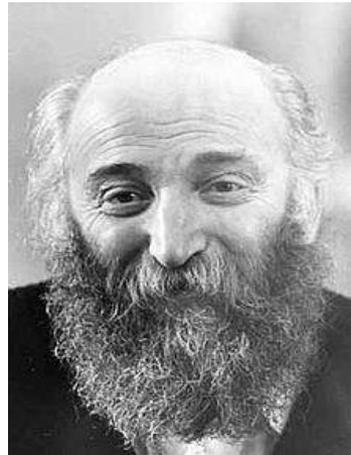
HELMHOLTZ **GSI**

The Experimental Storage Ring

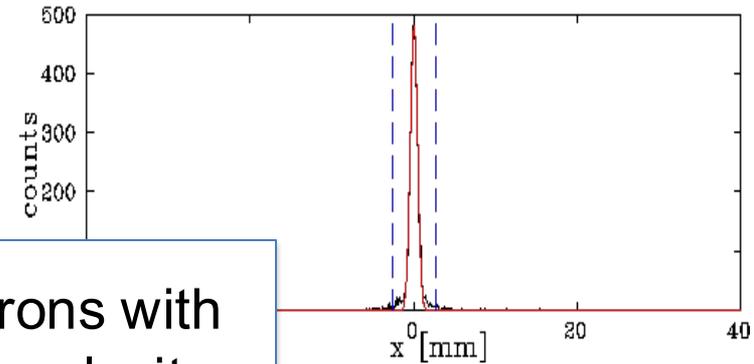
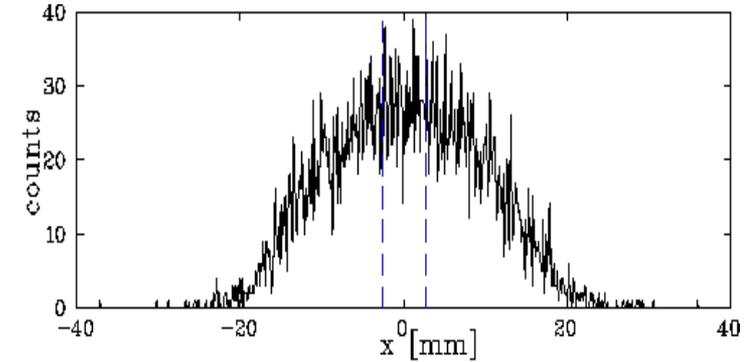
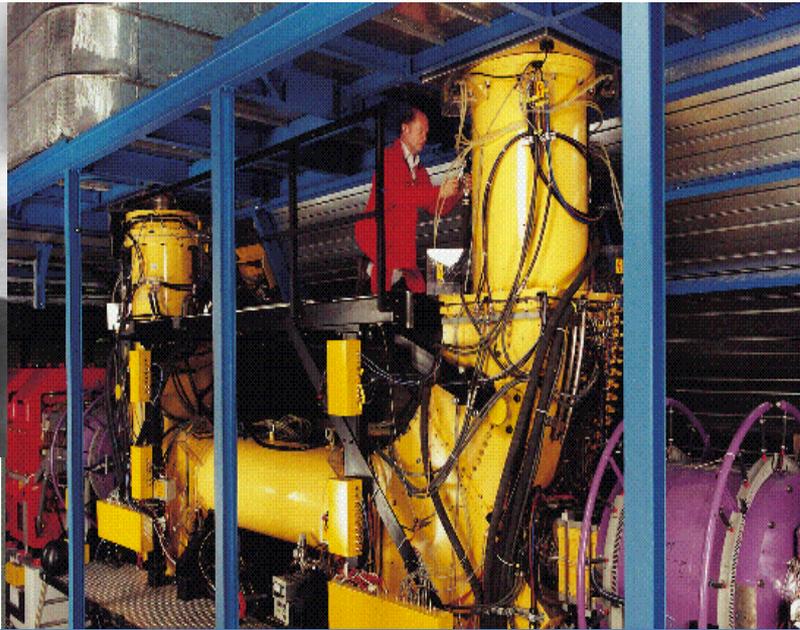


$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} = \frac{1}{\gamma_t^2} \frac{\Delta(m/q)}{m/q} + \frac{\Delta v}{v} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma_t^2}\right)$$

Electron Cooling of Secondary Beams



Gersh I. Budker
1918 - 1977



The cross-section for recombination of electrons with highly-charged ions diverges at zero relative velocity. Why stored ions do simply not recombine and get lost from the ring?

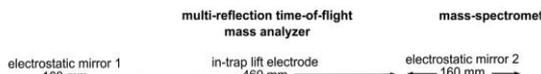
$$\frac{\Delta v}{v} \approx 1 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

Direct Mass Measurements on the Chart of the Nuclides

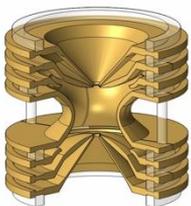
Where do we stand?

About 7000 nuclei are expected to exist

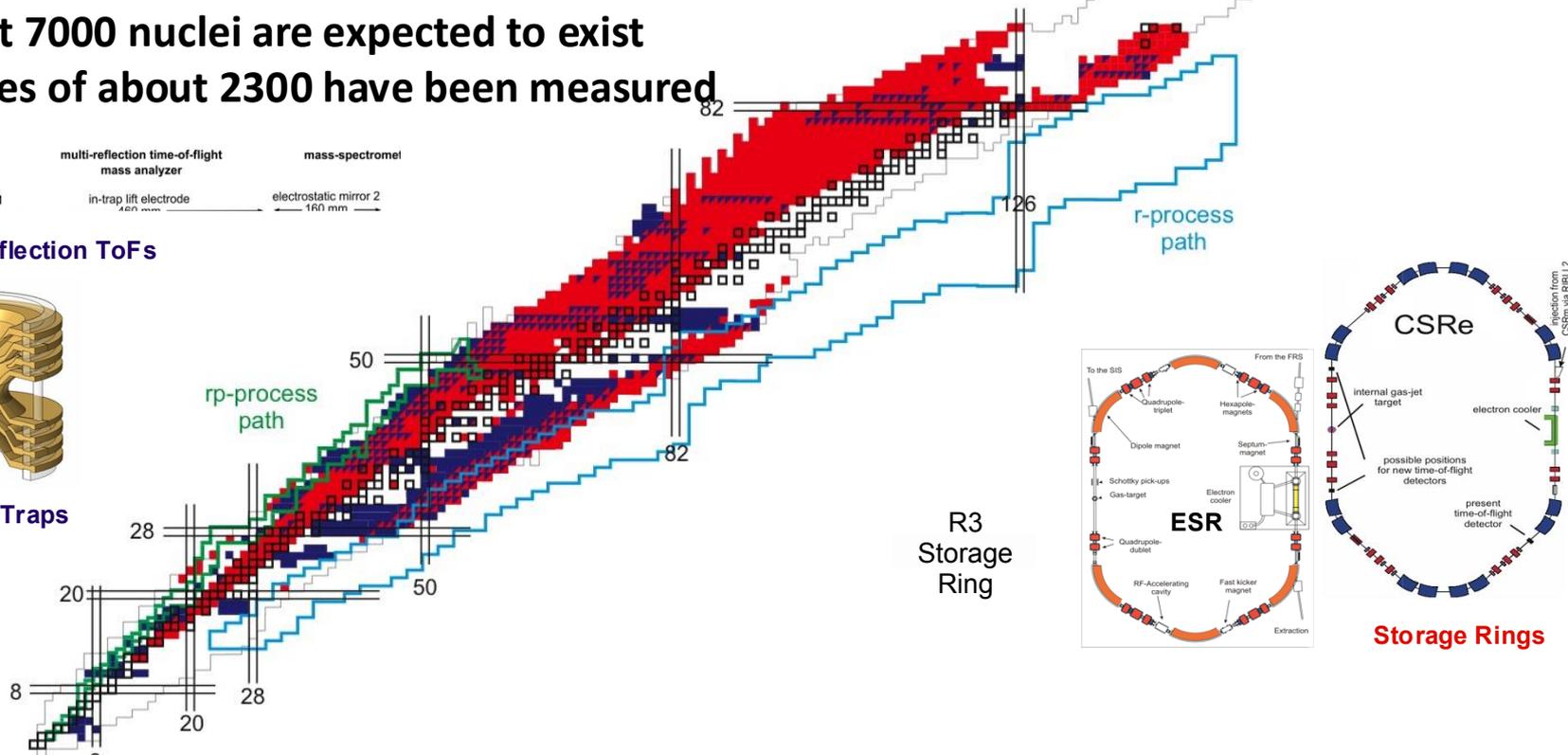
Masses of about 2300 have been measured



Multi-Reflection ToFs



Penning Traps



K. Blaum et al., 100 Years Mass Spectrometry [Int. J. Mass Spectr. 349-350 (2013)]
T. Yamaguchi et al., Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 120, 103882 (2021)

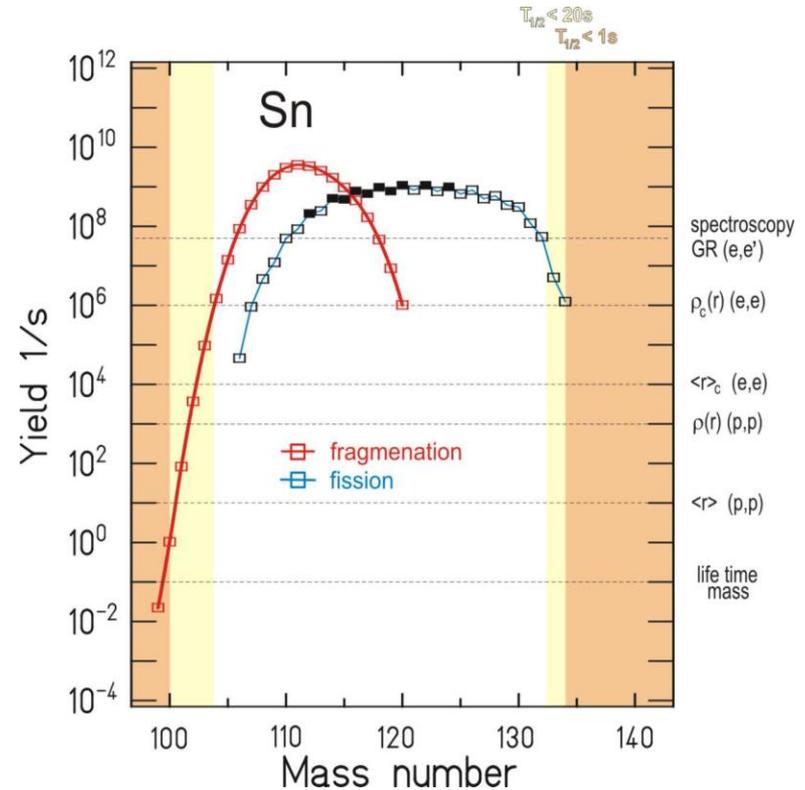
Characteristics of mass spectrometry techniques

Why do not we measure them all?

Mass spectrometry techniques:

- Bandwidth
- Resolving power
- Speed
- Sensitivity

Ultimate goal to combine
all 4 characteristics



Schottky and Isochronous Storage Ring Mass Spectrometry

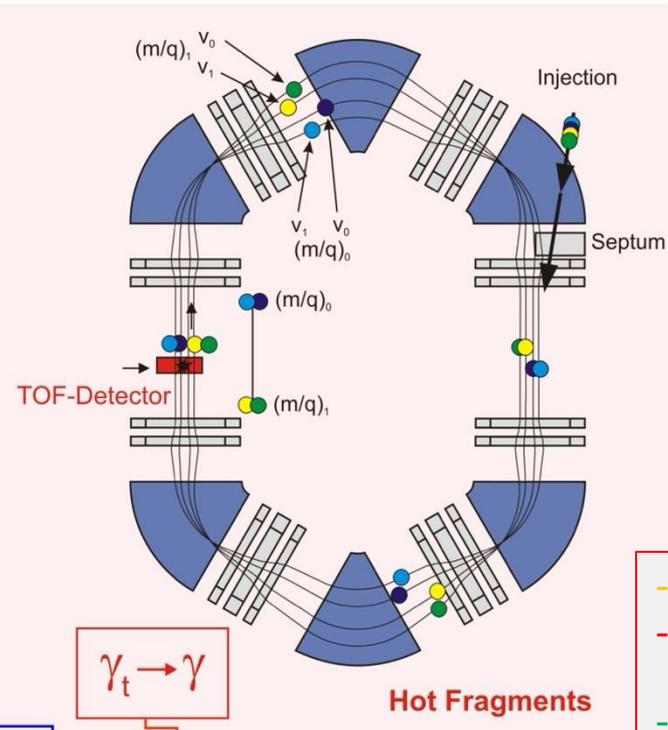
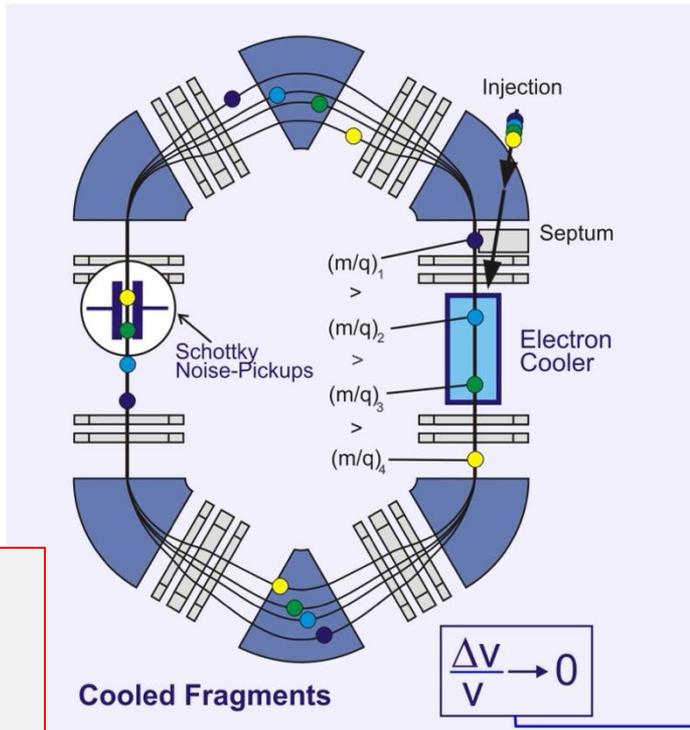
SCHOTTKY MASS SPECTROMETRY

ISOCRONOUS MASS SPECTROMETRY

Cooling:
Takes time

Non-
Destructive
Detection
(Schottky
detectors)

- Bandwidth
- Resolving power
- Speed
- Sensitivity



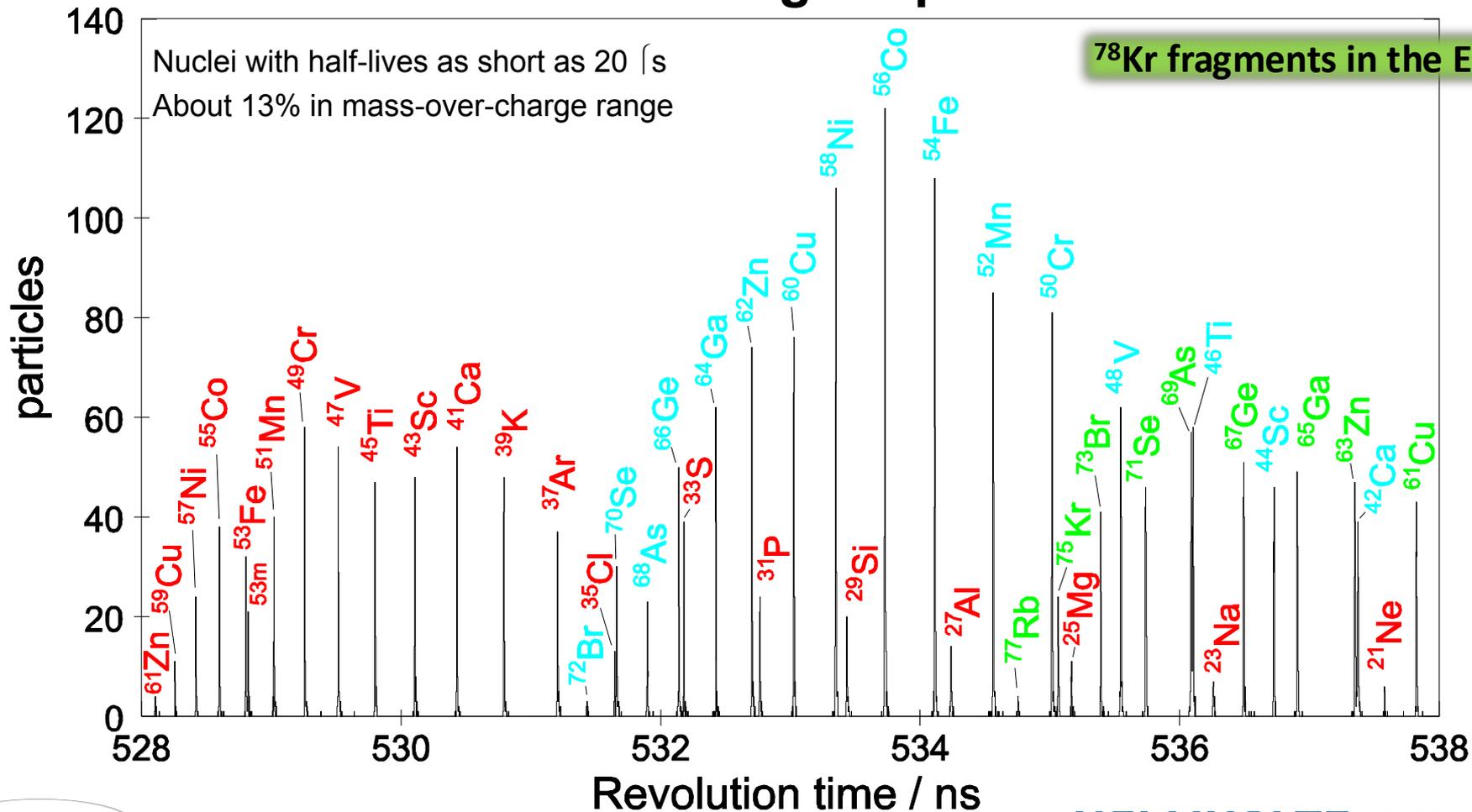
Destructive
Detectors
(foil-based
Secondary
electron
detectors)

No cooling

- Bandwidth
- Resolving power
- Speed
- Sensitivity

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} = -\frac{1}{\gamma_t^2} \frac{\Delta(m/q)}{m/q} + \frac{\Delta v}{v} \left(1 - \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma_t^2}\right)$$

IMS: Time-of-Flight Spectra



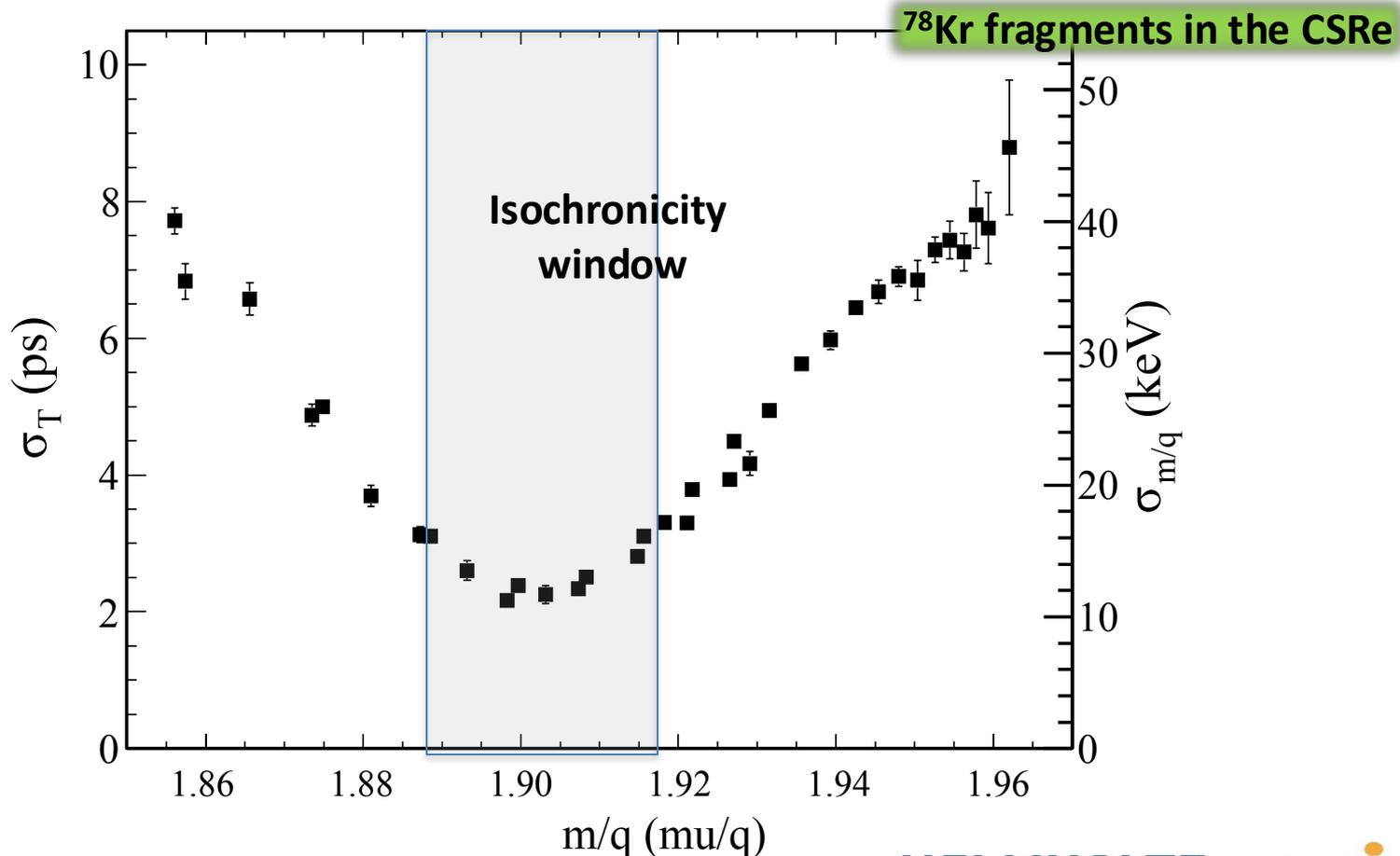
IMS: Isochronicity Window

$$B\rho = \frac{m}{q} v \gamma$$

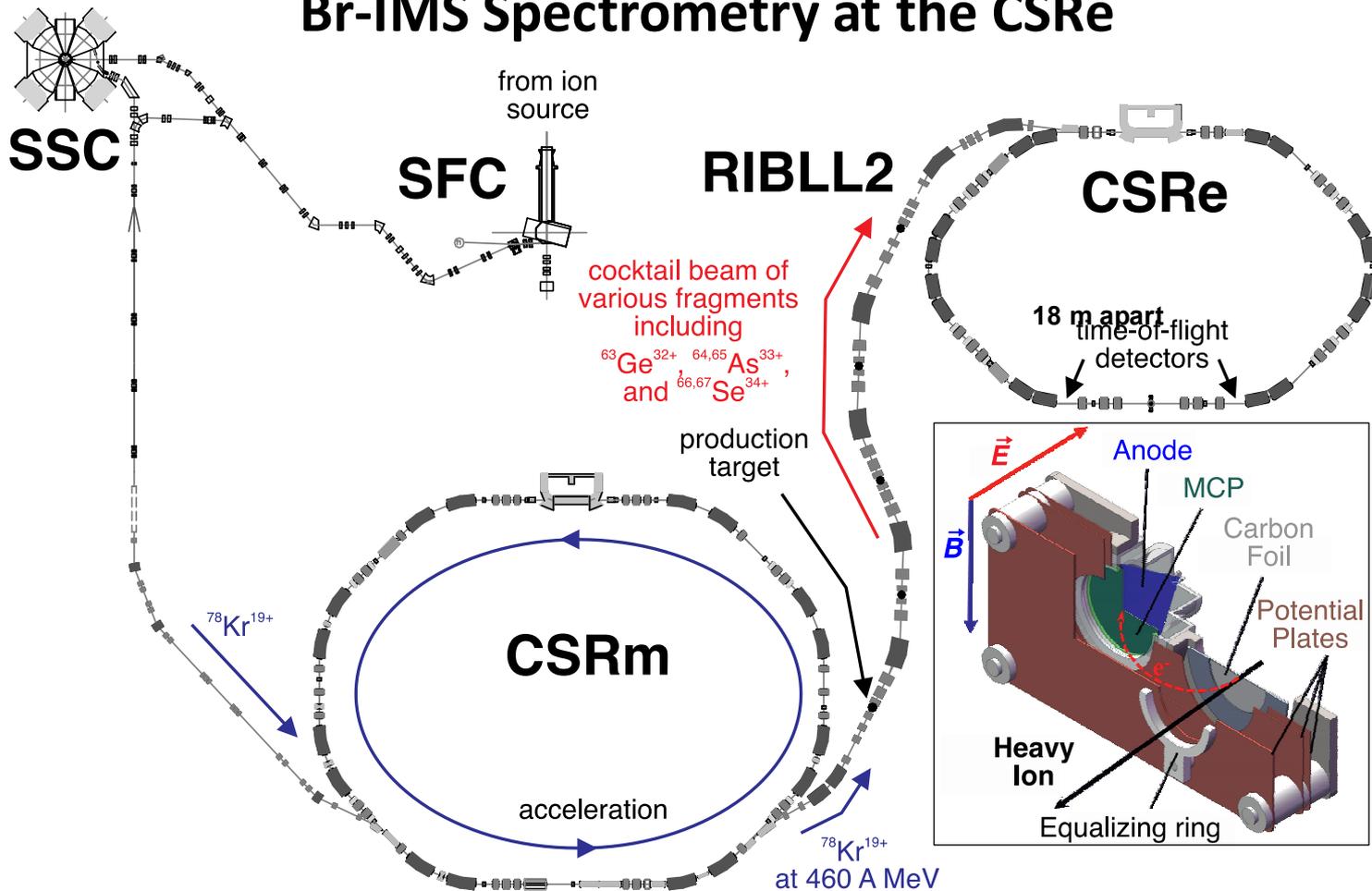
$$\frac{\delta m/q}{m/q} \propto 13\%$$

$$\gamma \neq \gamma_t$$

- Bandwidth
- Resolving power
- Speed
- Sensitivity

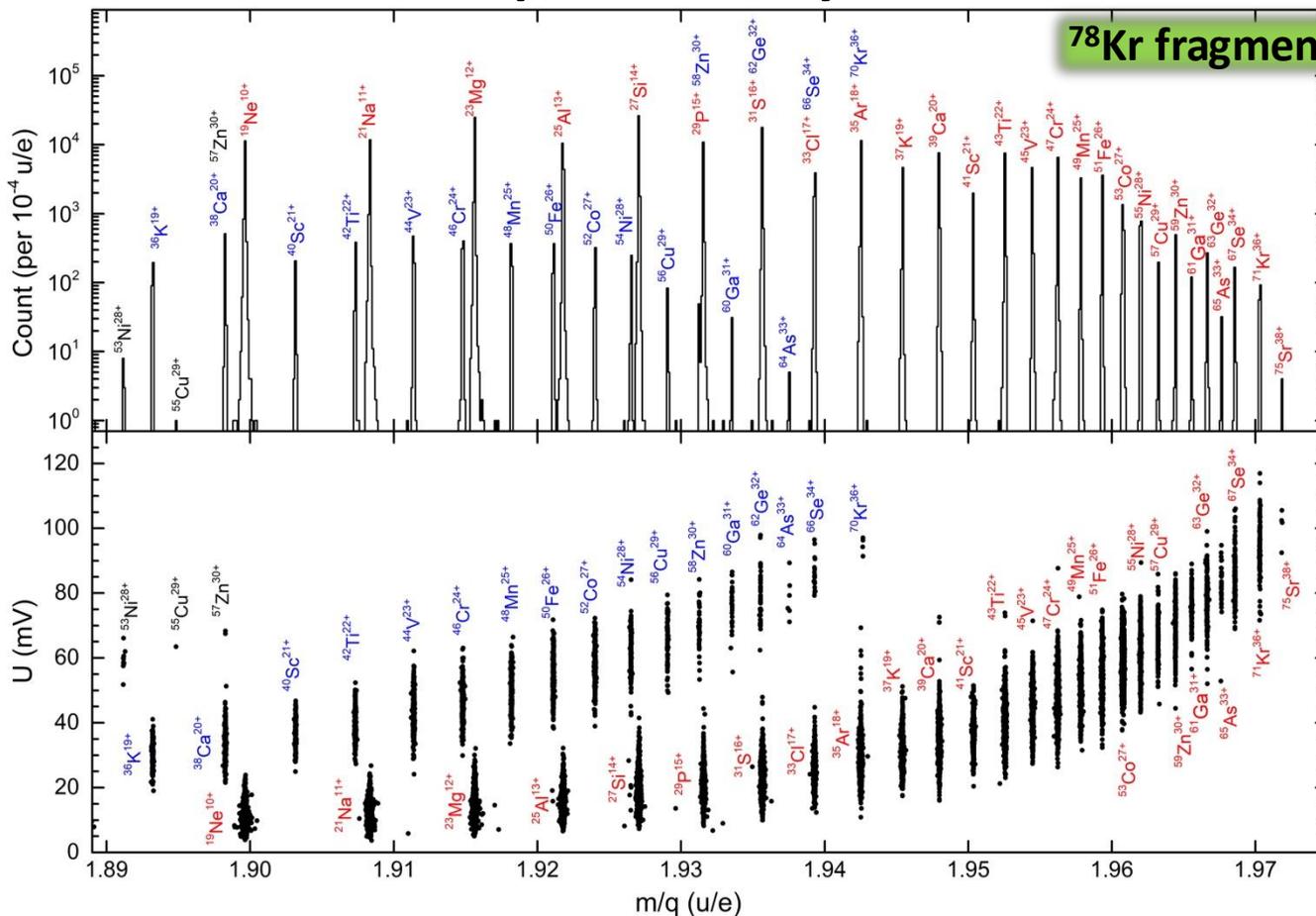


Br-IMS Spectrometry at the CSRe



Br-IMS Spectrometry at the CRe

^{78}Kr fragments in the CRe



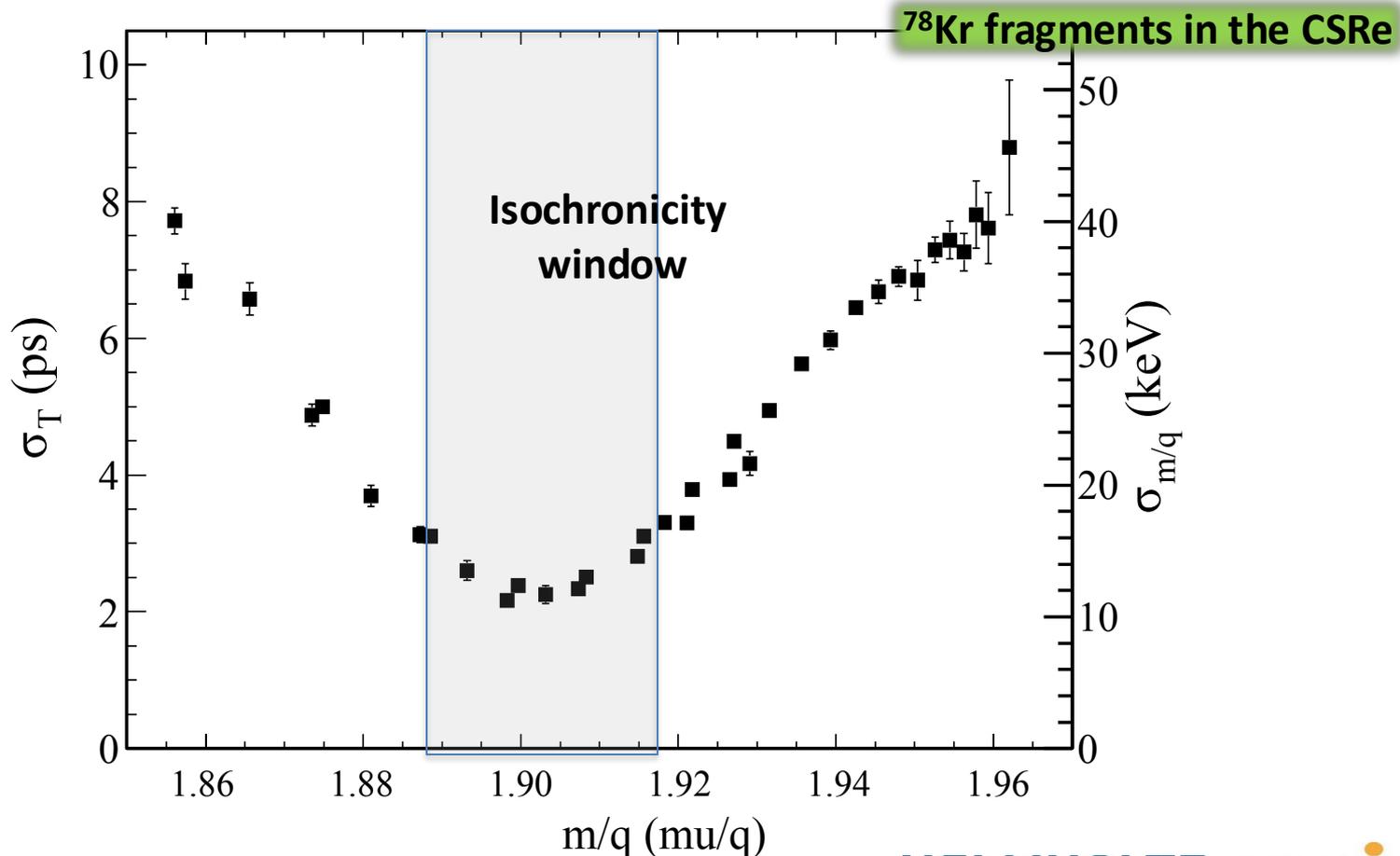
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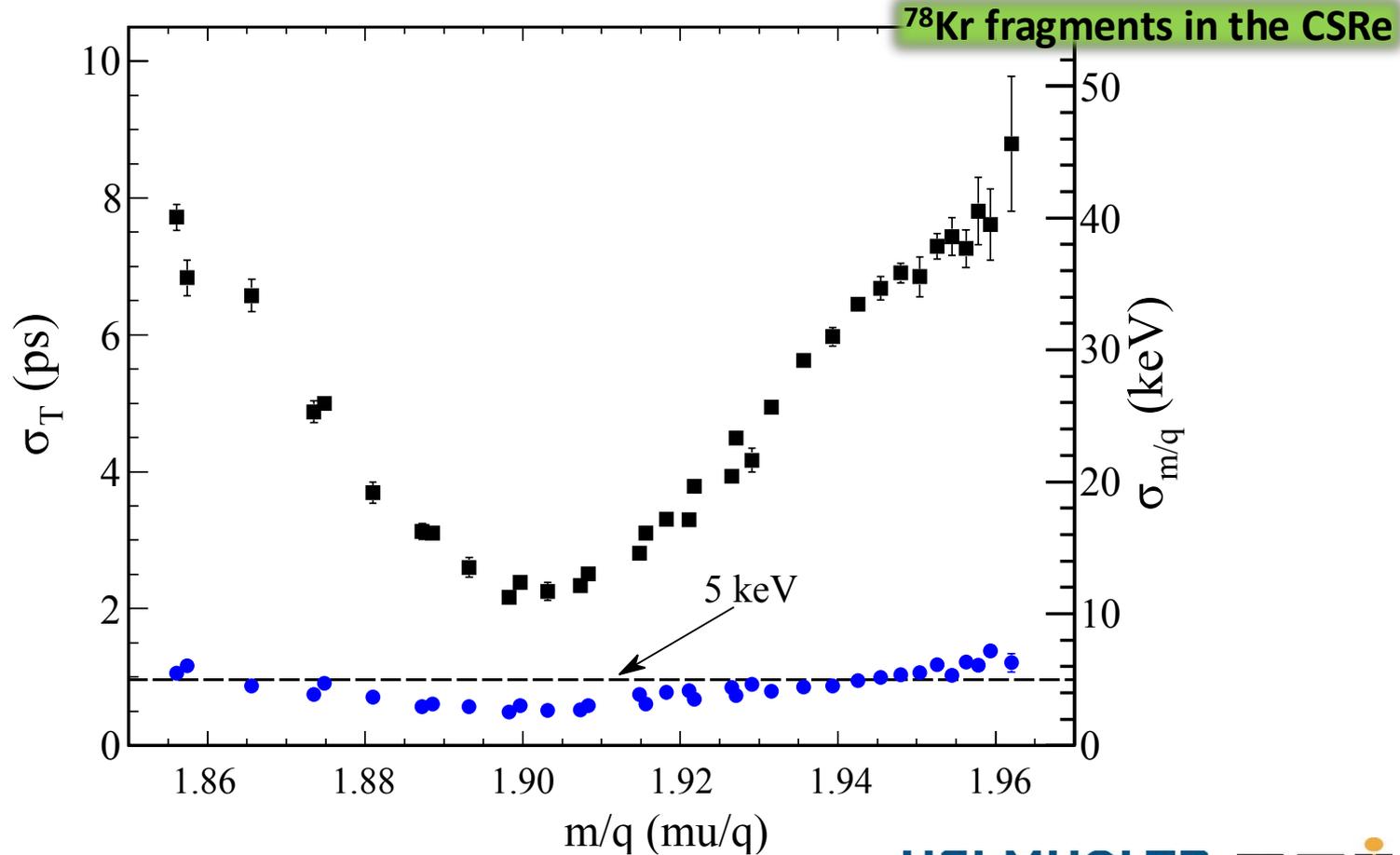
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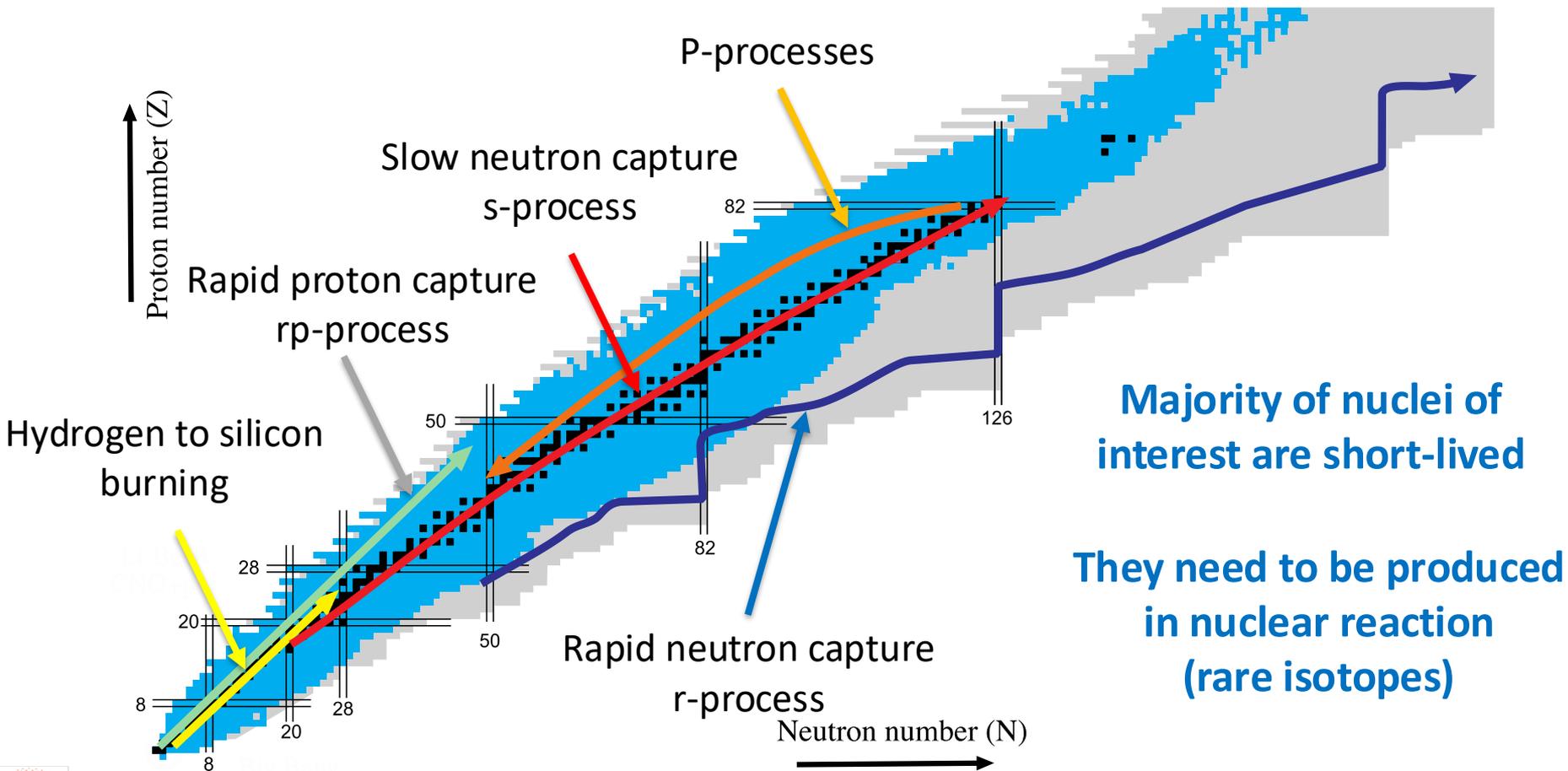
- Bandwidth
- Resolving power
- Speed
- Sensitivity



IMS: Isochronicity Window



Nucleosynthesis Processes





Accelerator Complex

Booster Ring:

- Circumference: 569 m
- Rigidity: 34 Tm
- Accumulation
- Cooling & acceleration

High Energy Fragment Separator:

- Length: 192 m
- $B\rho = 25$ Tm

Spectrometer Ring

Spectrometer Ring:

- Circumference: 277.2 m
- Rigidity: 15 Tm
- Electron cooler
- Stochastic cooler

Ion Sources:

- a 45 GHz FECR
- a 28 GHz SECRAL
- a 2.45 GHz ECR

Superconducting Ion Linac:

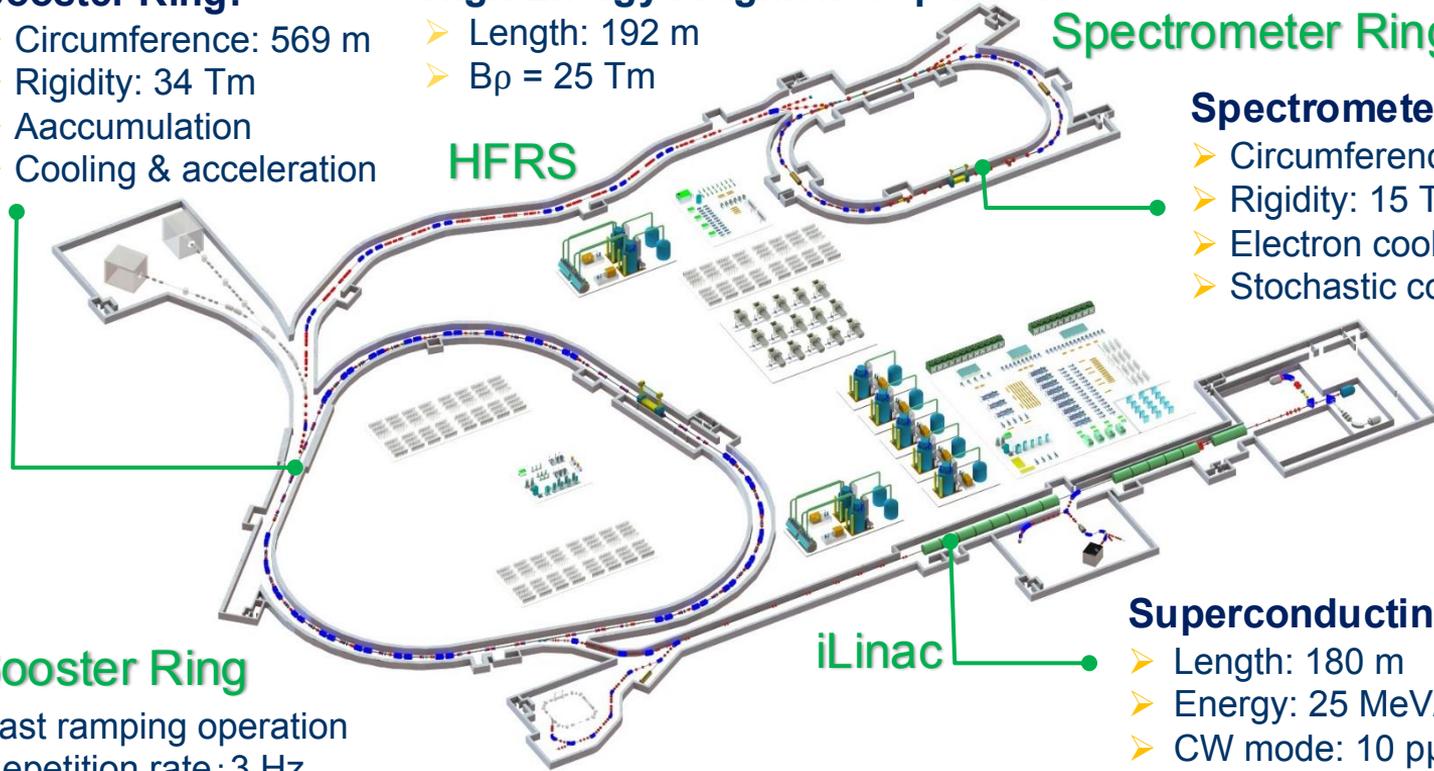
- Length: 180 m
- Energy: 25 MeV/u ($^{238}\text{U}^{34+}$)
- CW mode: 10 μA with $A/Q=2\sim 5$
- Pulse mode: 1.0 emA with $A/Q=2\sim 7$

HFRS

iLinac

Booster Ring

- Fast ramping operation
- Repetition rate: 3 Hz



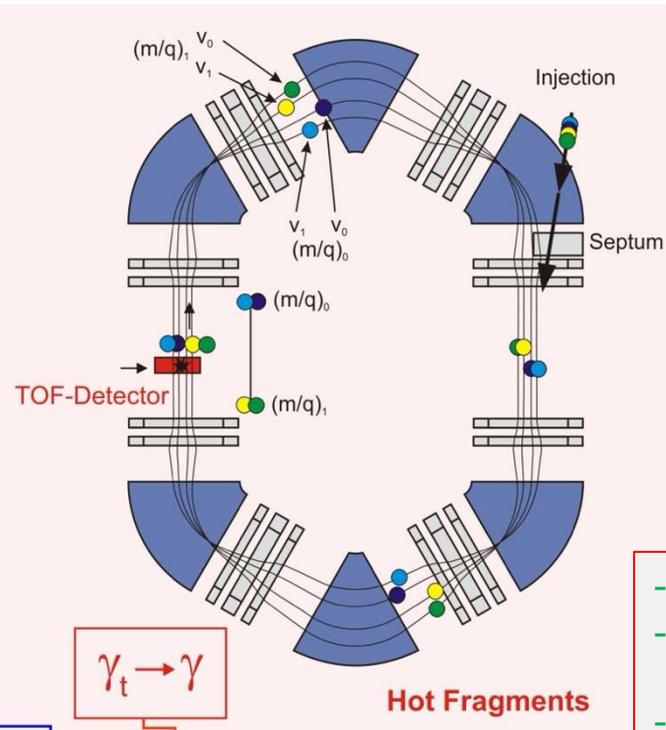
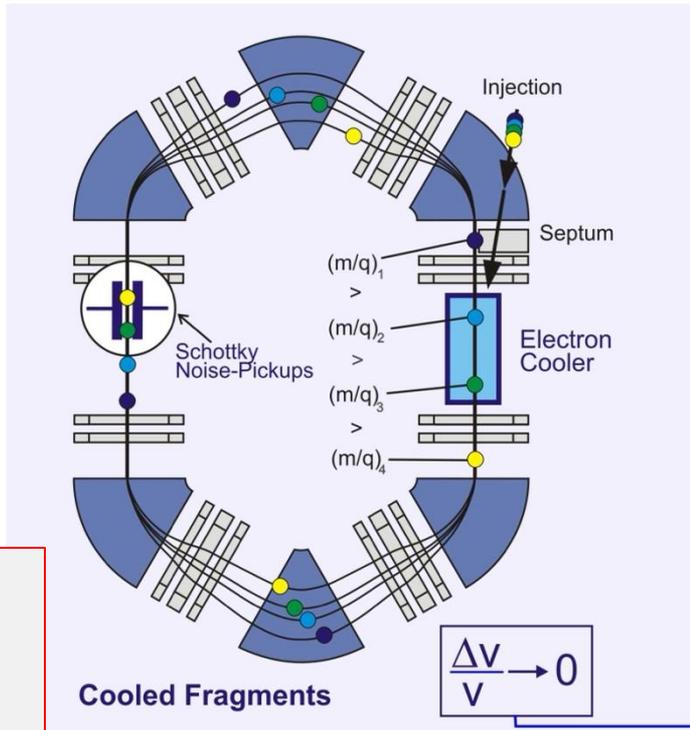
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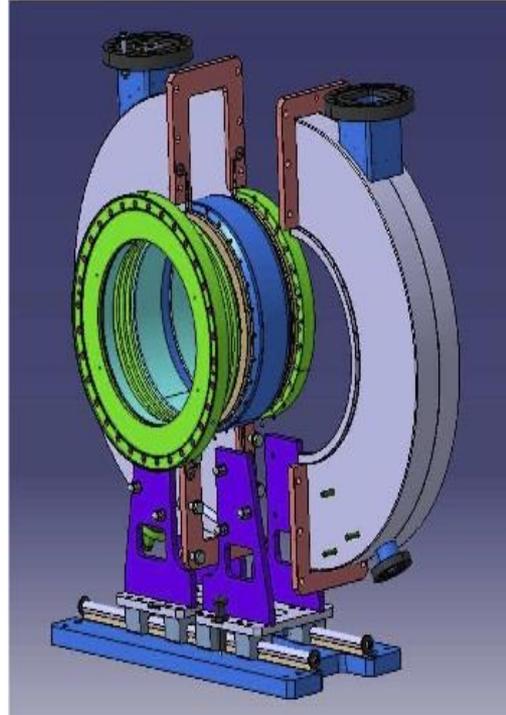
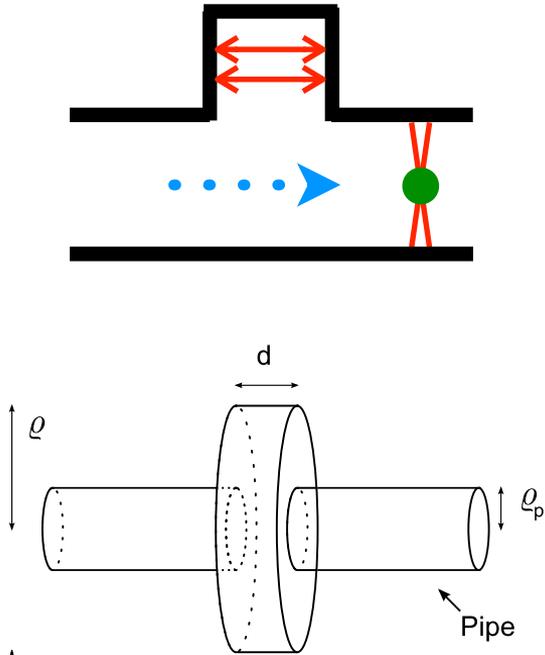
No cooling

- Bandwidth
- Resolving power
- Speed
- Sensitivity

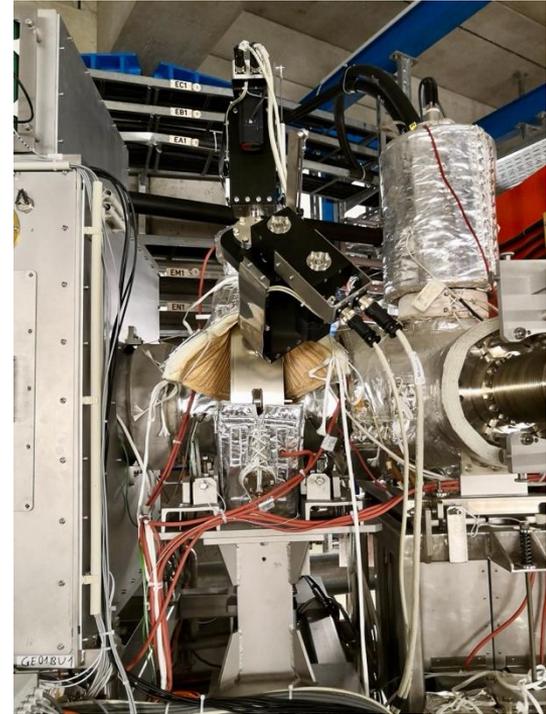
- Bandwidth
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Non-Destructive Particle Detection



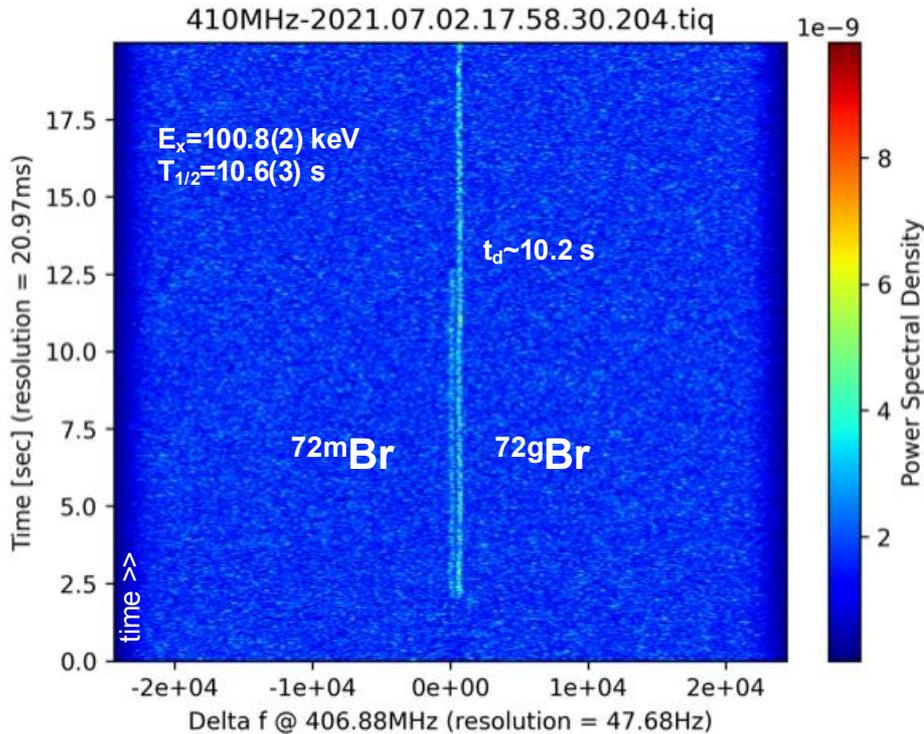
F. Nolden et al., Nucl. Instr. Meth. A (2011)



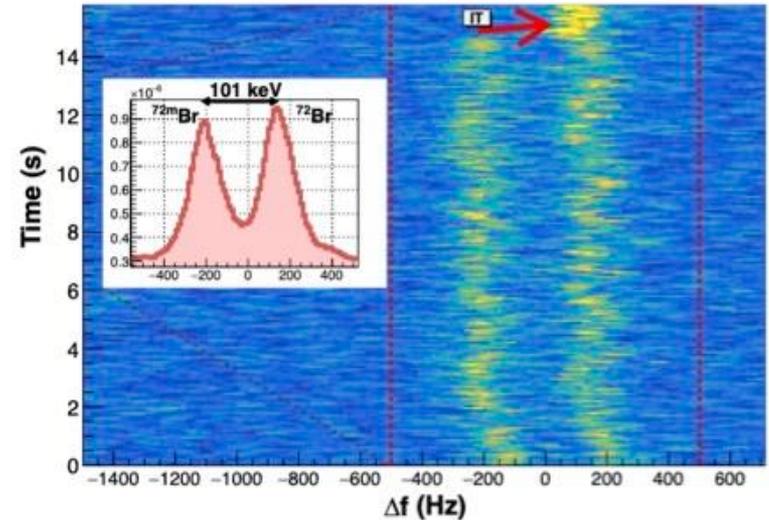
S. Sanjari et al., Rev. Sci. Instr. (2020)

The goal: to measure non-destructively the revolution frequency of a single ion within a few milliseconds

Combined Isochronous+Schottky Mass Spectrometry

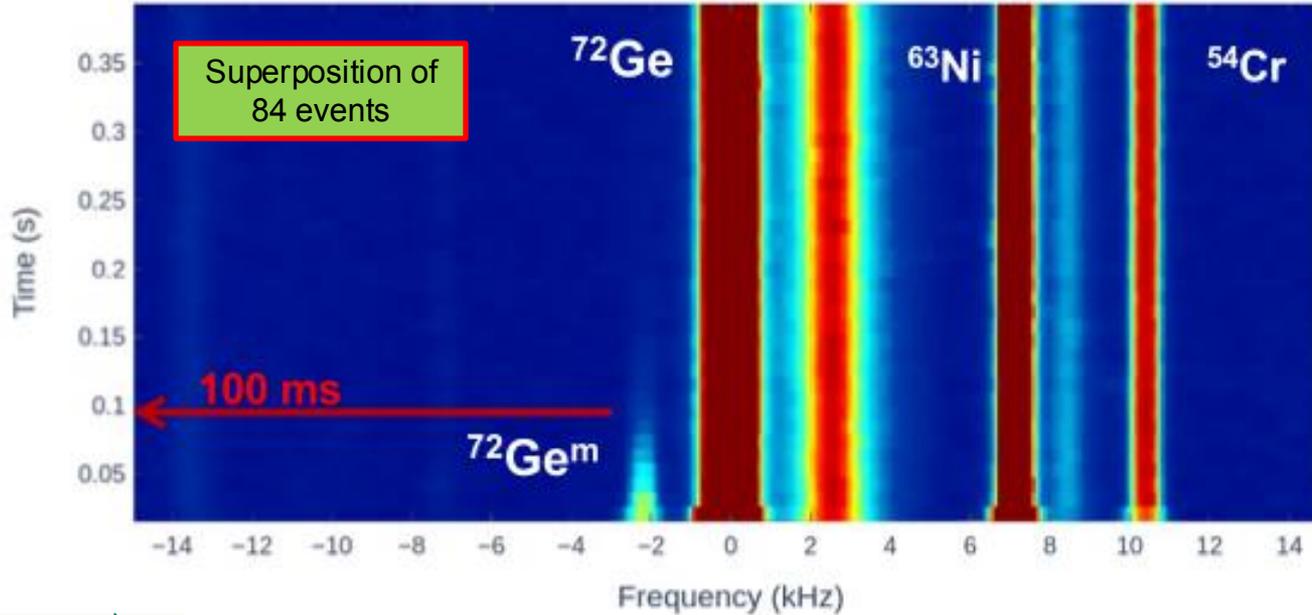


Schottky spectra of **single events**
 Separation of the 101 keV isomer in ^{72}Br



$\rightarrow \Delta m/m < 10^{-6}$

Combined Isochronous+Schottky Mass Spectrometry



Joint PhD Position

CEA Saclay
GSI Darmstadt
MPIK Heidelberg



David
Freire Fernández

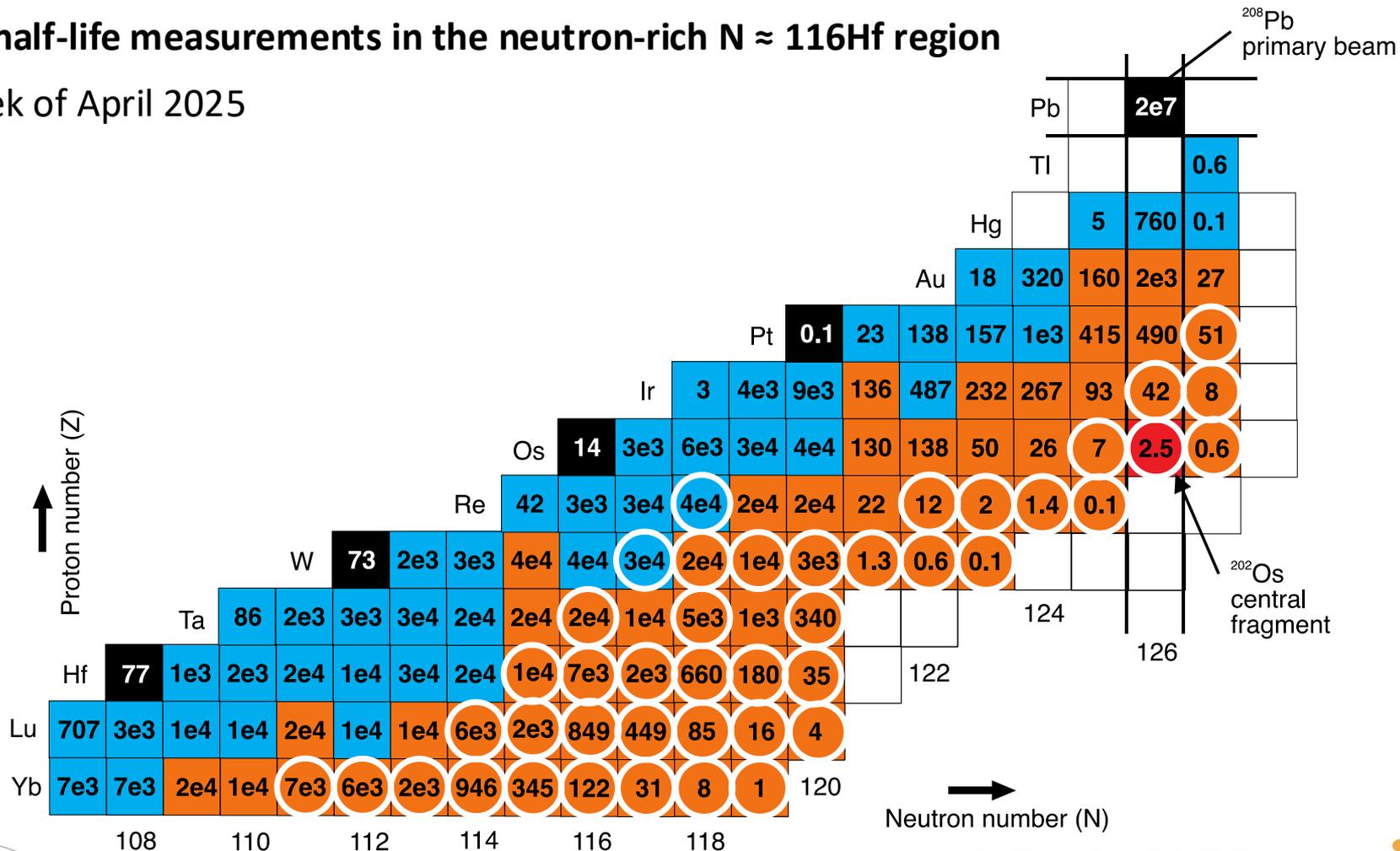
$^{72}\text{Ge}^m: 0^+ \rightarrow 0^+$ (single γ emission forbidden)

New tool to search for 0^+ isomers in exotic nuclei



Mass & half-life measurements in the neutron-rich $N \approx 116$ Hf region

First week of April 2025



Heavy-ion storage rings offer rich, versatile capabilities for the research with radioactive highly charged ions

Masses of exotic nuclei

Isomeric states

Exotic decay modes

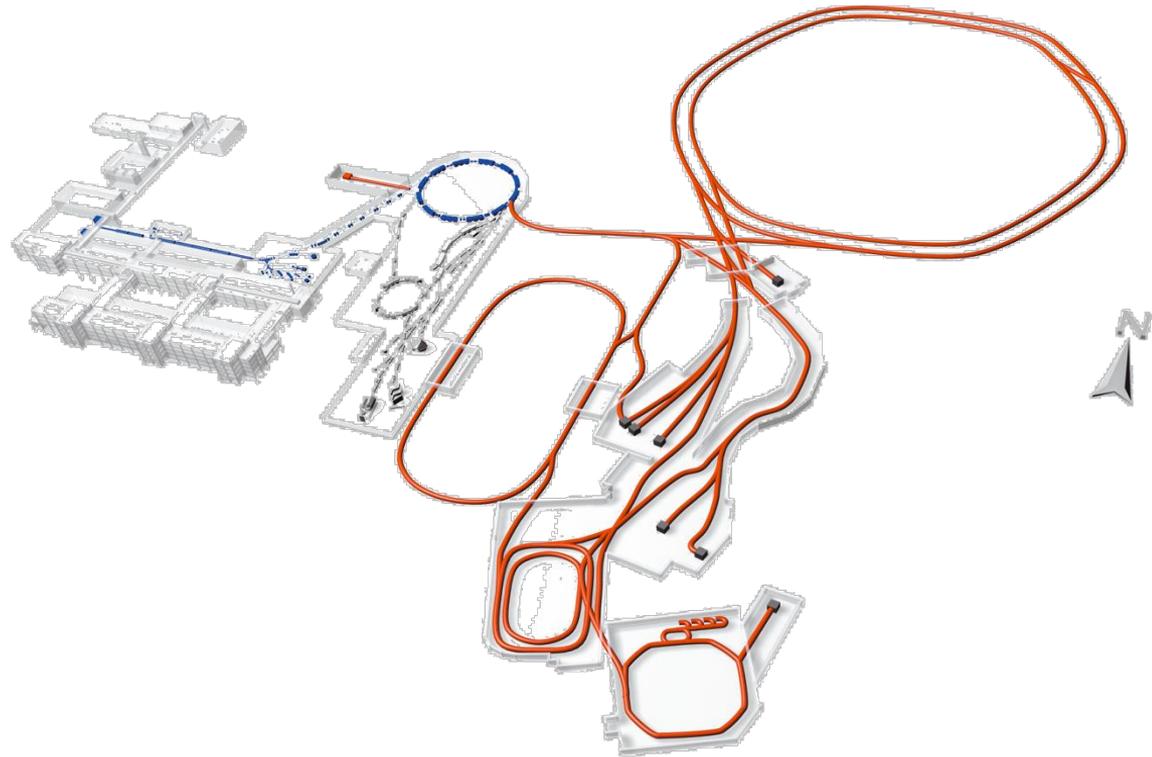
Nuclear reactions (high E)

Astrophysical reactions (low E)

Atomic reactions

Laser spectroscopy

Electron spectroscopy



ERC CoG ASTRUm Litvinov

ERC AdG NECTAR Jurado

ERC StG ELDAR Bruno

ERD AdG HITHOR Stöhlker

Many thanks to our collaborators from all over the world !!!



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT
FÜR KERNPHYSIK



Saitama University
埼玉大学



中国科学院近代物理研究所
Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences



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Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung

