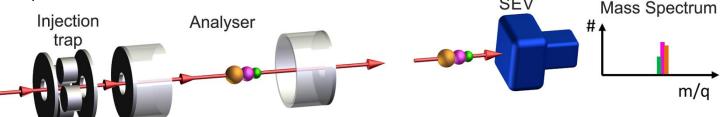


# Time-of-flight mass spectrometry

- Higher precision
- Faster measurement
- Higher sensitivity
- Higher rate capability

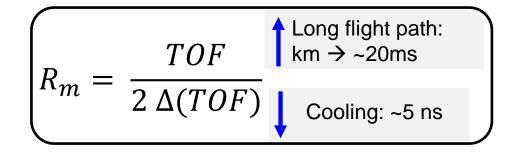
### Enables high performance

- Fast  $\rightarrow$  access to very short-lived ions (T<sub>1/2</sub>  $\sim$  ms)
- Sensitive, broadband, non-scanning
  - $\rightarrow$  efficient, access to rare ions



To achieve high mass resolving power and accuracy:

Multiple-reflection time-of-flight mass spectrometer (MR-TOF-MS)

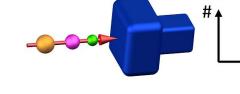


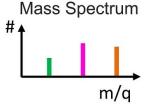
Isochronous

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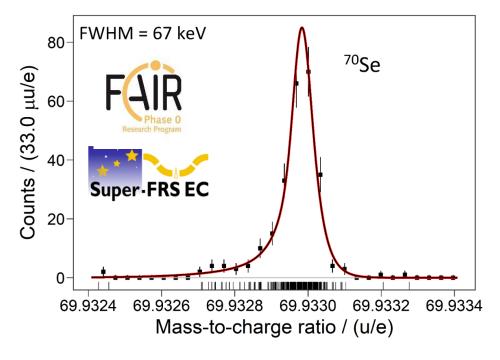




H. Wollnik et al., Int. J. Mass Spectrom. Ion Processes 96 (1990) 267

## Performance of MR-TOF-MS: Mass resolving power and accuracy

### FRS-IC Mass resolution and accuracy

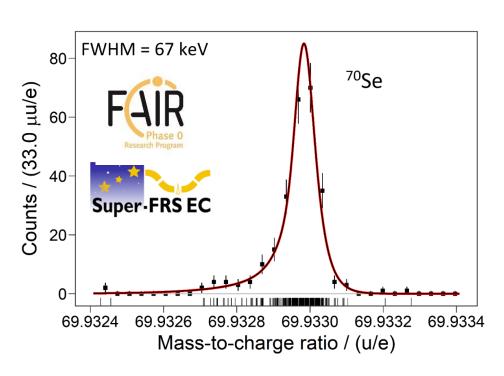


I. Mardor et al., PRC 103, 034319 (2021)

Mass accuracy down to  $1.7 \cdot 10^{-8}$  MRP of 1,000,000 @ TOF of ~23 ms

# Performance of MR-TOF-MS: Mass resolving power and accuracy

### FRS-IC Mass resolution and accuracy

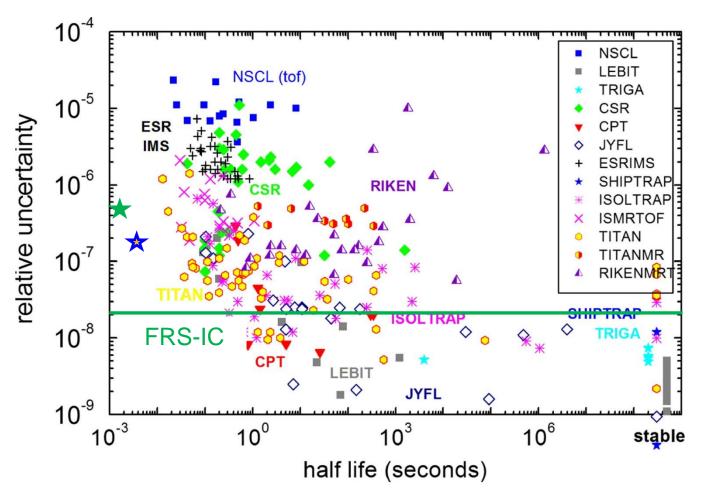


I. Mardor et al., PRC 103, 034319 (2021)

Mass accuracy down to  $1.7 \cdot 10^{-8}$  MRP of 1,000,000 @ TOF of ~23 ms

### Comparison with other mass measurement techniques

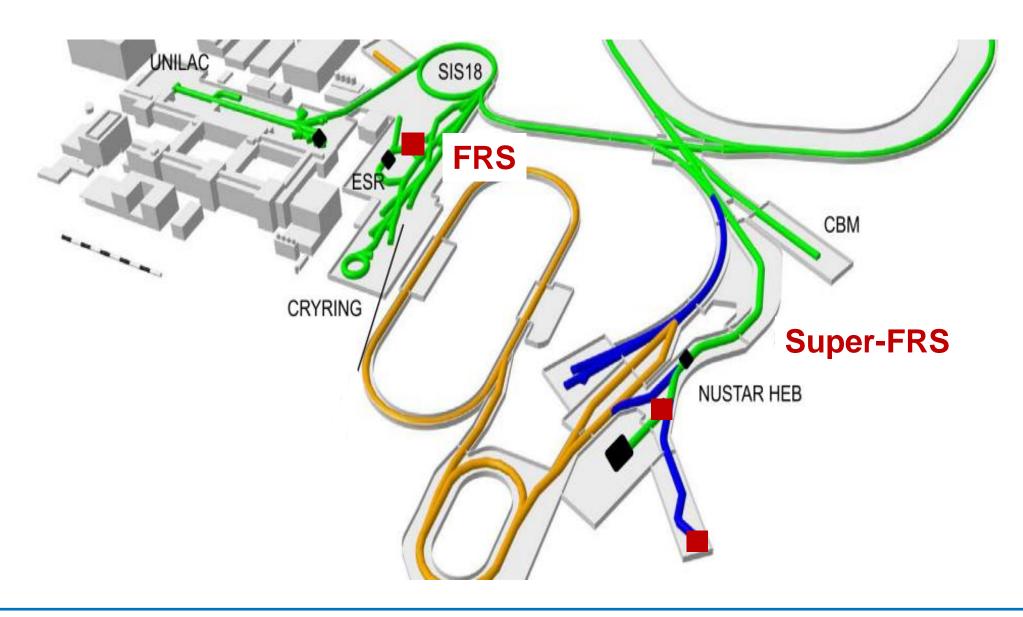
T. Yamaguchi et al. PPNP 120/2021) 103882



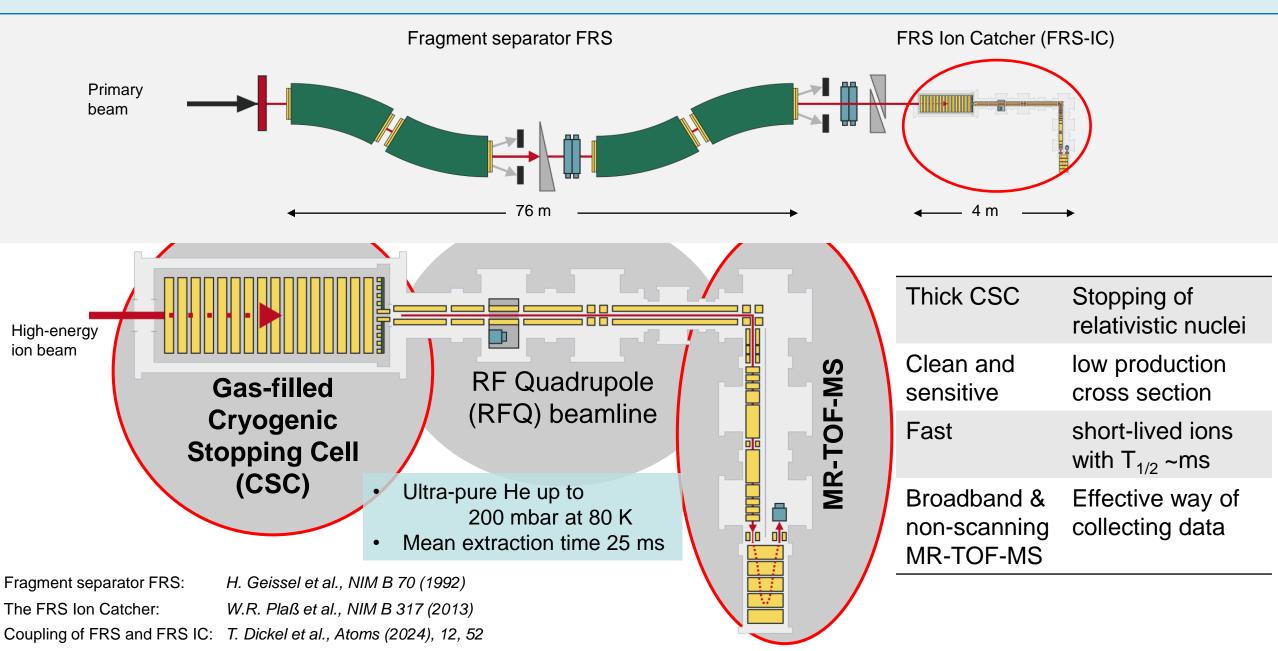
A.-K. Rink, PhD thesis, JLU Gießen (2017)

E. M. Lykiardopoulou et al., PRL 134, 052503 (2025)

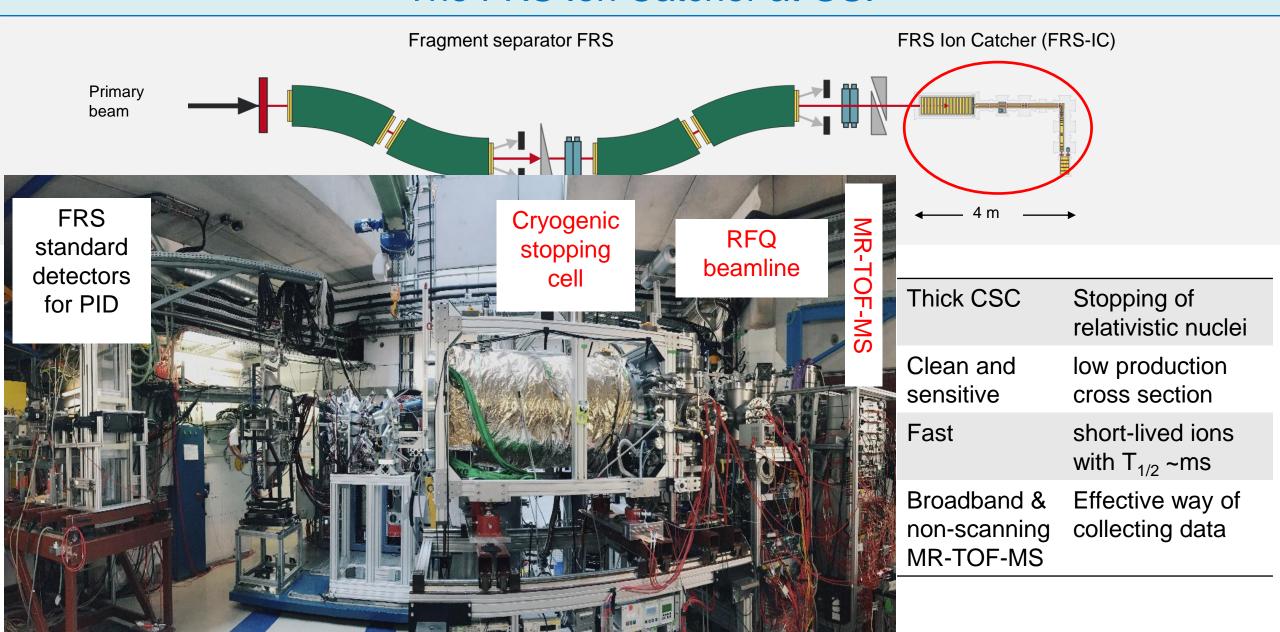
# The FRS and Super-FRS Ion Catcher at GSI/FAIR



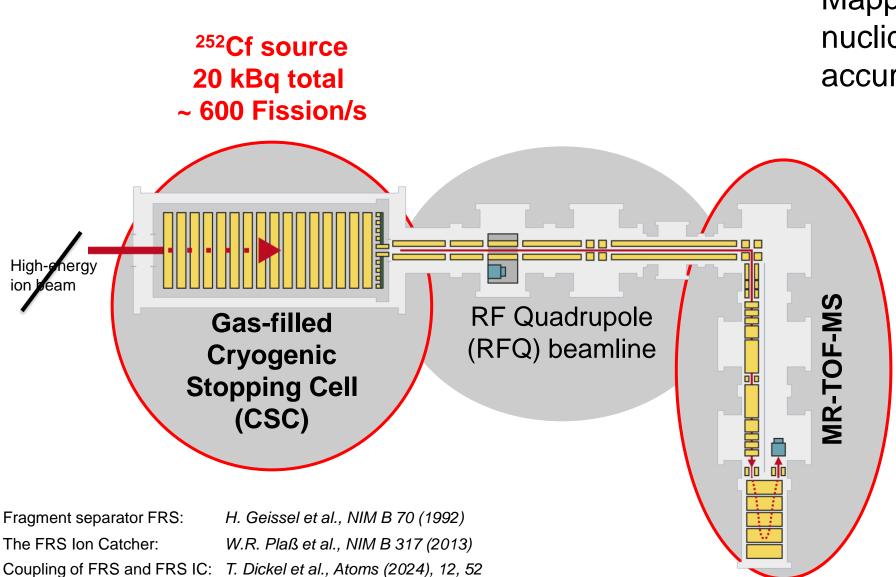
### The FRS Ion Catcher at GSI



## The FRS Ion Catcher at GSI



### The FRS Ion Catcher at GSI offline



Mapping a large region of nuclide chart with high accuracy

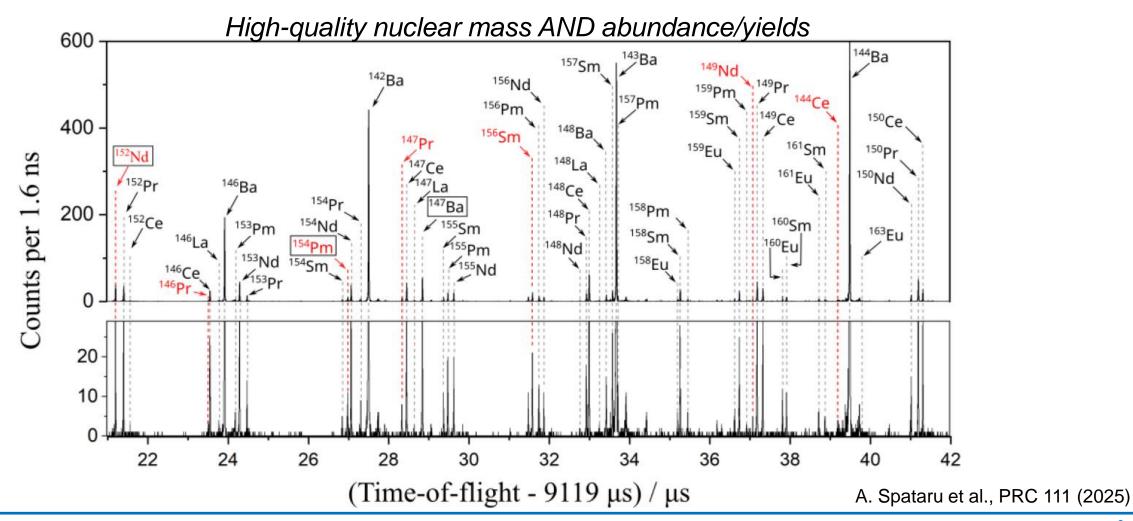
Ingredients for absolute IIFY measurement:

- Fast, clean, non-scanning and broadband experimental setup
- Quantification of all correction factors

# Broadband measurement of <sup>252</sup>Cf spontaneous fission products

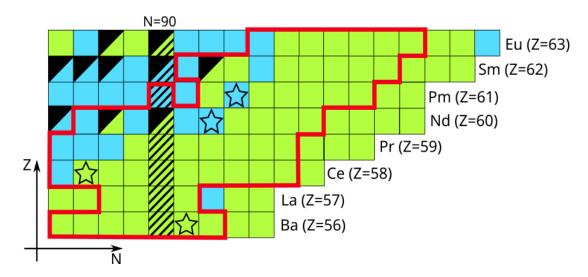
### Example of the MR-TOF-MS spectrum:

- Spans over ~20 mass numbers
- Mass resolving power (FWHM) of up to 450,000 (flight time ~9 ms)



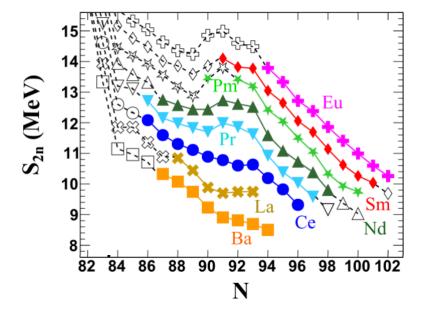
# Mapping a mass surface

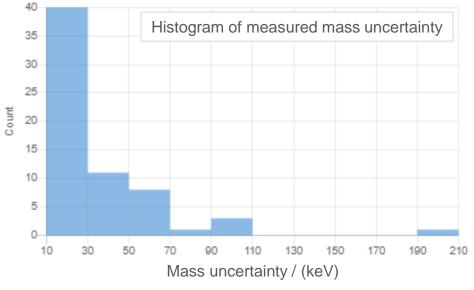
- Heavy fission peak mid-shell region of rareearth nuclei (Z>50, N~90)
- Most masses measured with an uncertainty better than 30 keV
- Data confirms behaviour of S2n at shape phase transition at N=90



Previous direct ( ) and indirect ( ) mass measurements Data from [AME2020, R.Orford et al., PRC105, L052802 (2022)]

FRS-IC (this work)  $\stackrel{\wedge}{\bigtriangleup}$  improved mass uncertainty





A. Spataru et al., PRC 111 (2025)

# Recent developments for stopped beams



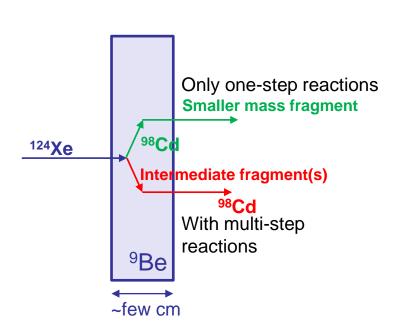




→ secondary (multi-step) reactions start to contribute

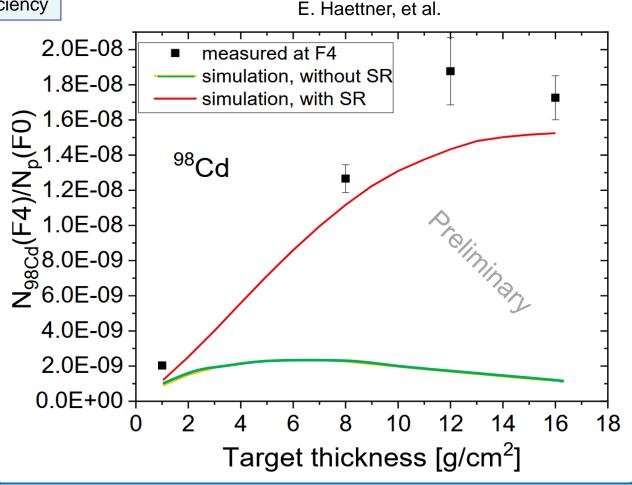
$$\frac{A}{Z^2}$$
 $\left(^{124}Xe\right) \sim \frac{A}{Z^2}\left(^{98}Cd\right)$ 

minimize location straggling to avoid decreasing the stopping efficiency



A. Mollaebrahimi et al., Phys. Lett. B 839 (2023) 137833

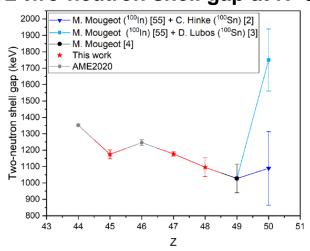
G. Zhang, et al., Phys. Lett. B 863 (2025) 139378



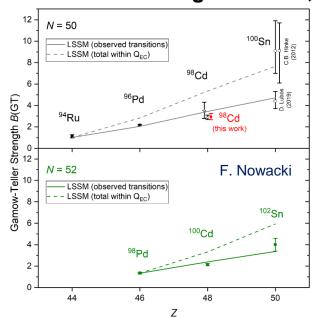
## First direct mass measurements of 98Cd and 97Rh with the FRS Ion Catcher

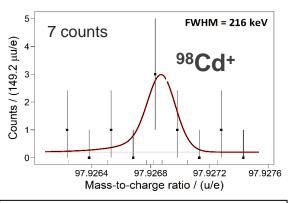
### Shell Gap and Gamov-Teller Strength at *N*=50 and the puzzle of <sup>100</sup>Sn mass

#### N+2 two-neutron shell gap at N=50



### Gamov-Teller Strength at N=50, 52





A. Mollaebrahimi *et al.*, *Phys. Lett. B* **839** (2023) 137833 PhD thesis, University of Groningen (2021)

### <sup>100</sup>Sn mass:

New results on discrepancy of <sup>100</sup>Sn Q<sub>EC</sub> values (Hinke et al. [1] and Lubos et al. [2])

• In recent work Mougeot et al. [3] derive the mass of  $^{100}$ Sn from mass measurements of  $^{99-101}$ In and published  $^{100}$ Sn Q<sub>FC</sub> values  $\rightarrow$  value of Hinke et al is favored



#### This work:

Evolution of two-neutron shell gap at N=50: Value of Hinke et al. [1] is favored. Evolution of Gamov-Teller Strength at N=50: Value of Lubos et al. [2] is favored.

<sup>99</sup> Sη	<sup>100</sup> Sη	101 <b>S</b> η
<sup>98</sup> In	<sup>99</sup> In	<sup>100</sup> In

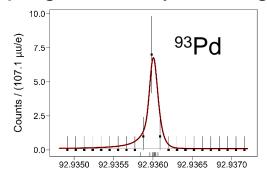


### → Overall situation unclear, further experiments required

[1] C.Hinke et al., Nature 486 (2012) 341 [2] D.Lubos at al., PRL 122 (2019) 222502 [3] M.Mougeot et al., Nature Phys. 17 (2021) 1099

### Optimal stopping in an ultra thin stopper

### max. stopping efficiency for single isotopes

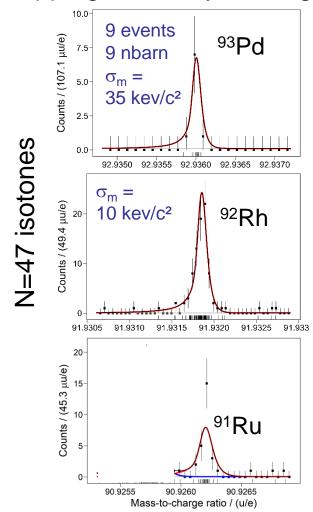






# Optimal stopping in an ultra thin stopper + optimize beam energy

max. stopping efficiency for single isotopes

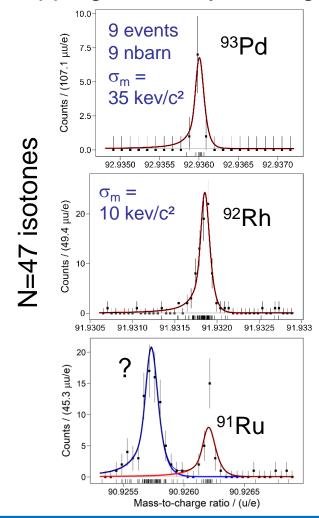






# Optimal stopping in an ultra thin stopper + optimize beam energy

max. stopping efficiency for single isotopes





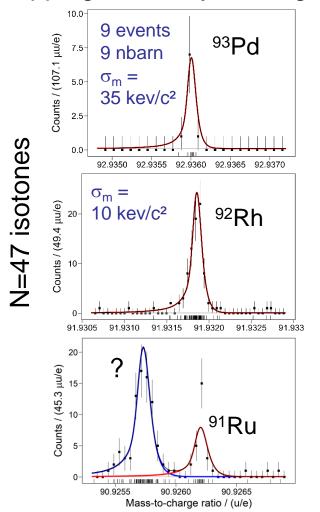


# The <sup>94</sup>Ag riddle

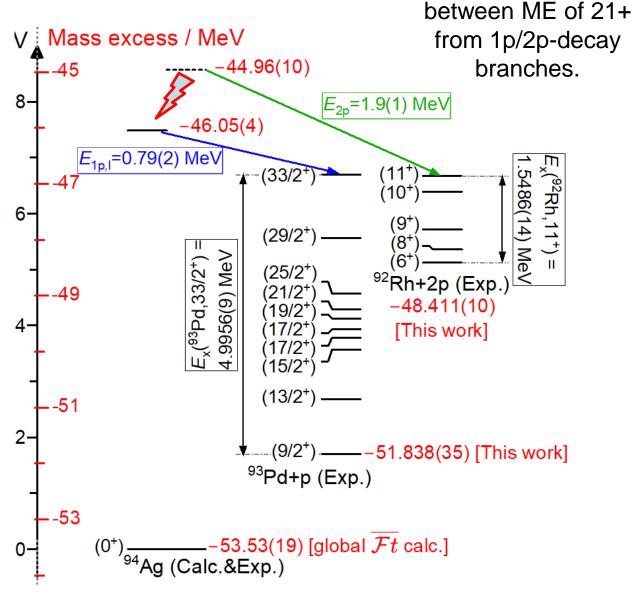
Optimal stopping in an ultra thin stopper

+ optimize beam energy

max. stopping efficiency for single isotopes



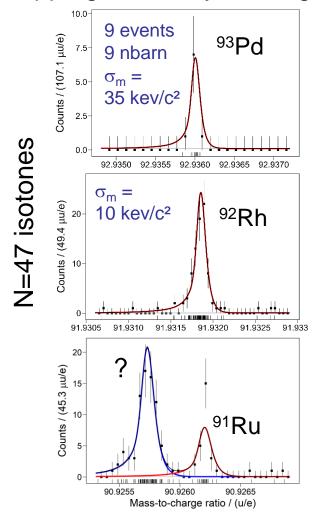




~10 $\sigma$  mismatch

# Optimal stopping in an ultra thin stopper + optimize beam energy

max. stopping efficiency for single isotopes



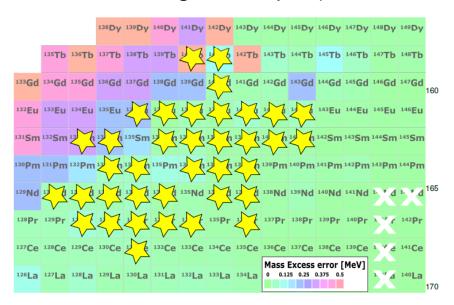




### Mean Range Bunching (MRB)

# Simultaneous stopping of many isotopes

(at slightly reduced efficiency for single isotopes)

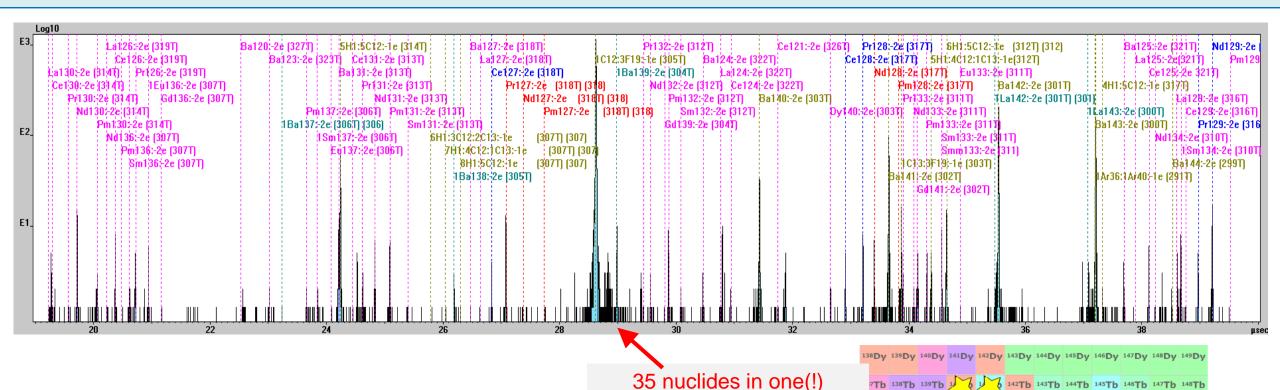


35 nuclides in one(!) FRS / MR-TOF-MS setting

T. Dickel et al., NIM B 541 (2023) 275-278

17

### MR-TOF-MS enable broadband mass measurements



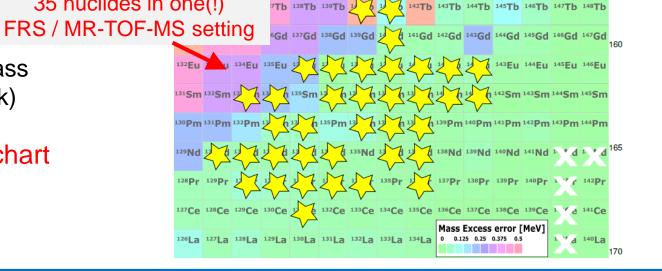


MR-TOF-MS data covering a large mass range (>10u/e) with high MRP (>350k)



Mapping large parts of the nuclear chart in one single setting

T. Dickel et al., NIM B 541 (2023) 275-278

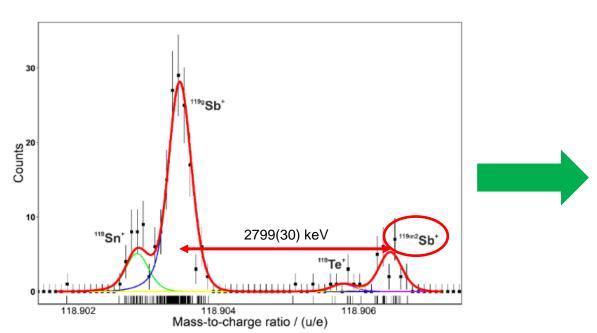




# How to measure PXN with a mass spectrometer?

Challenge: Detect neutrons Solution: Measure mass change instead FRS/Super-FRS CSC **MR-TOF-MS** Required precursors stopped, Precursor and recoils In-flight isotope contained and decay production and separation, identification and counting energy bunching Recoil Precursor Recoils **Precursor** Mass <sup>228</sup>Th source particle After containment of ~ 2t<sub>1/2</sub> aughter (N-2) Production of **Stopping cell** exotic nuclei → lon trap Simultaneous measurements of Pxn, half-lives, masses, Q-values, isomer excitation energies

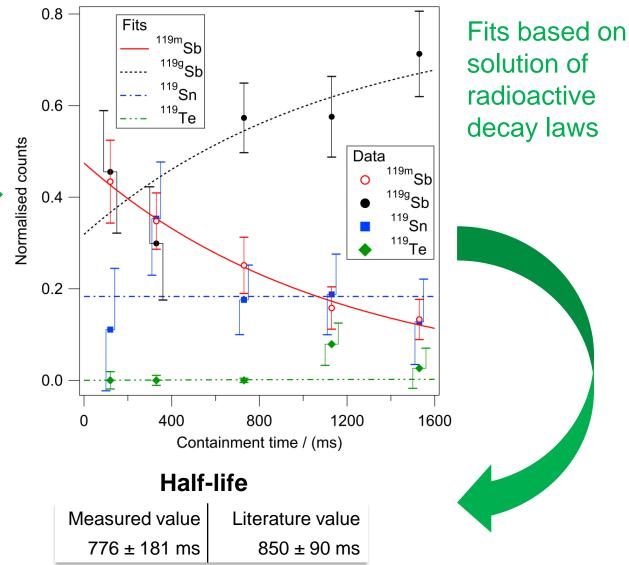
# Proof-of-concept: Novel method for half-lives and branching ratios (e.g., P<sub>xn</sub>)



First experimental proof that <sup>119m</sup>Sb decays only via isomeric transition

### **Measured branching**

Isomer Transition	β-	β+
1	0	0



End of June '25 test experiment with <sup>135</sup>Sb

I. Miskun et al., EPJA (2019) 55: 148

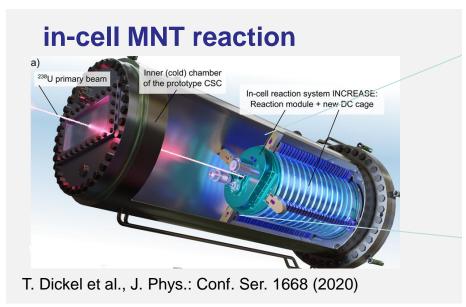
# MNT: proof-of-principle experiments at GSI

MNT with secondary beams

Accelerate to relativistic energy

+ Slow down to Coulmb barrier

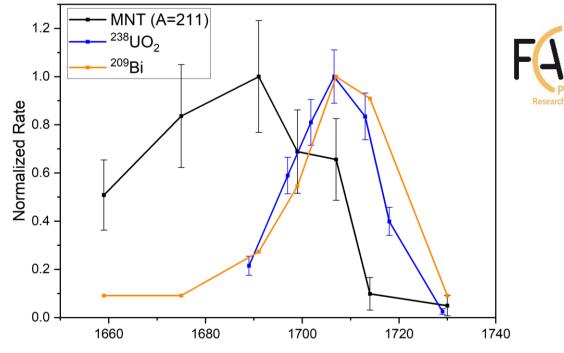




MNT with primary beam of <sup>238</sup>U + <sup>209</sup>Bi

- 500 MeV/u initial energy
- < 1 x 10<sup>6</sup> ions/s on target

Development for **secondary** beams at the Super-FRS (intensity will be comparable or higher)



A. Mollaebrahimi et al., NPA 1057 (2025) 123041

- Identification of MNT products with a relativistic beam slowed down to Coulomb barrier energies
- less than 10<sup>6</sup> ions per second (~100pfA) on target

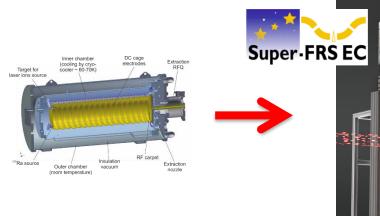
→ method applicable for secondary beams

# From FRS to Super-FRS Ion Catcher

From FRS-Ion CSC

to

**Super-FRS Ion CSC** 





	JUSTUS-LIEBIG- UNIVERSITÄT GIESSEN
FRS EC	

### New scientific opportunities:

- MNT reactions with secondary beams
- β-delayed neutron emission and half-lives
- Mass measurements of more exotic species
- and more...

Almost all that is needed for r-process

	FRS-IC CSC	Super-FRS IC CSC
Areal density (He)	6 mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	2040 mg/cm <sup>2</sup>
Extraction time	25 ms	510 ms
Rate capability	10 <sup>4</sup> /s	10 <sup>7</sup> /s

Low-energy ion beam with and for Super-FRS EC / MATS / LaSpec collaborations

J. Äystö et al., D. Rodriguez et al., W. Nörtershäuser et al., NIM B 376 (2016) 111 IJMS 255 (2013) 349 Hyperfine Interact. 171 (2006) 149

- More efficient → Higher sensitivity
- Faster → Access to shorter lived nuclei
- Higher rate capability → New class of experiments

# Beam intensities: From Phase-0 to Early and First Science

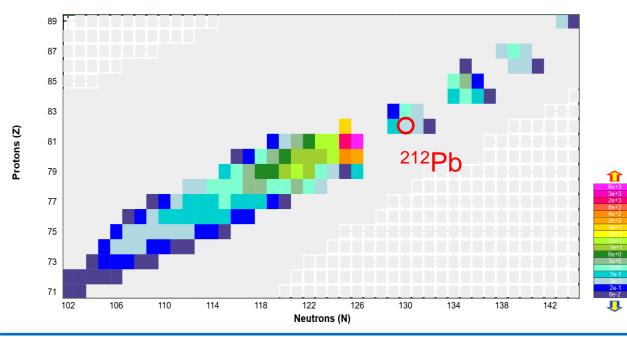
Facility	U beam intensity/spill at production target	If spill = 2 s
Today at GSI with FRS (Phase 0)	12x10 <sup>9</sup>	
Early science with Super-FRS and UNILAC/SIS18	25x10 <sup>9</sup>	0.2-0.4 pnA
First Science with SIS100 (after commissioning)	2x10 <sup>10</sup>	1.6 pnA
First Science with SIS100 (full intensity)	34x10 <sup>11</sup>	32 pnA

# Simulation comparison FRS vs Super-FRS

#### Production of 212Pb

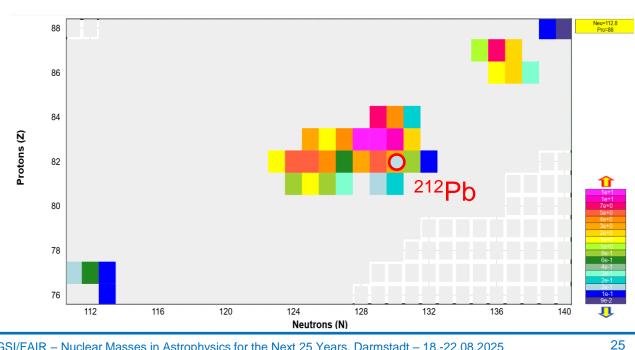
### **FRS**

- 5E8 <sup>238</sup>U@1 GeV/u (2E9 per spill, 2s on / 2s off)
- Charge states → closed slits → limited transmission
- Total Rate at mid focus ~2x10<sup>7</sup> per second
- Total Rate at final focus ~1x10<sup>4</sup> per second
- <sup>212</sup>Pb rate ~1 pps, in reality more like **0.3pps**



### Super-FRS + SIS18

- 1E9 <sup>238</sup>U@1 GeV/u (4E9 per spill, 2s on / 2s off)
- Charge states no issue due to pre separator
- Total Rate at mid focus ~3x10<sup>2</sup> per second
- Total Rate at final focus ~1x10² per second
- 212Pb rate ~ **3pps**



# Simulation comparison FRS vs Super-FRS

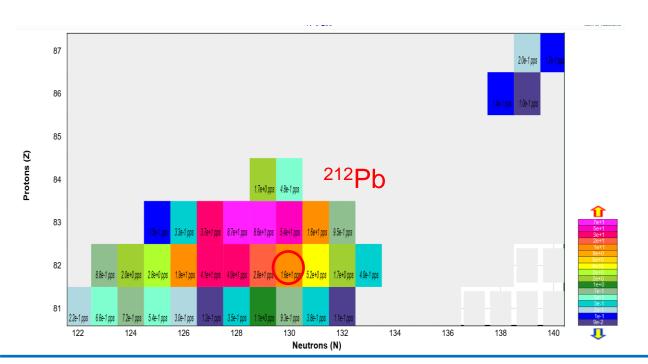
#### Production of 212Pb

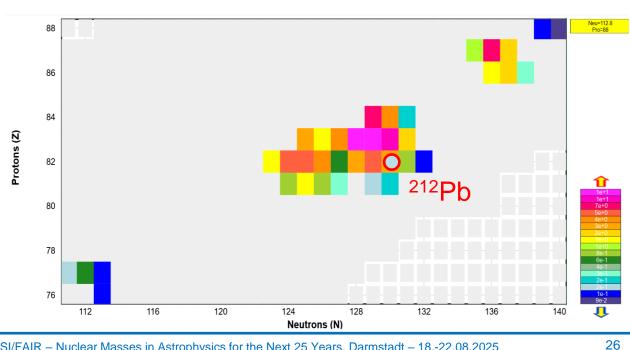
### Super-FRS + SIS100

- 5E9 <sup>238</sup>U@1.5 GeV/u (2E10 per spill, 2s on / 2s off) •
- Charge states no issue due to pre separator
- Total Rate at mid focus ~2x103 per second
- Total Rate at final focus ~4x102 per second
- <sup>212</sup>Pb rate ~15 pps → 300 pps @ full intensity

# Super-FRS + SIS18

- 1E9 <sup>238</sup>U@1 GeV/u (4E9 per spill, 2s on / 2s off)
- Charge states no issue due to pre separator
- Total Rate at mid focus ~3x10<sup>2</sup> per second
- Total Rate at final focus ~1x10<sup>2</sup> per second
- <sup>212</sup>Pb rate ~ **3pps**





# Summary and Outlook

### **Experiment in 26/27**

Neutron-rich isotopes above fission peaks

### **Experiment in 28 and beyond**

Super-FRS:

Higher intensities and cleaner conditions

→ most exotic cases

### FRS:

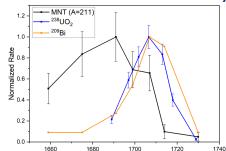
Test, Developments and special cases

#### **New Instrumentation**

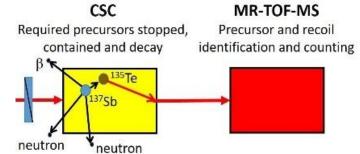


### **New production methods**

MNT reaction studies with secondary beams



# Mass spectrometry for other astrophysic data



# Acknowledgements





UNIVERSITY OF JYVÄSKYLÄ



















D. Amanbayev, B. Ashrafkhani, O. Aviv, S. Ayet San Andrés, J. Äystö, S. Bagchi, D.L. Balabanski, S. Beck, O. Beliuskina, J. Bergmann, A. Blazhev, Z. Brencic, S. Cannarozzo, O. Charviakova, P. Constantin, D. Curien, I. Dedes, M. Dehghan, T. Dickel, F. Didierjean, G. Duchene, J. Dudek, T. Eronen, T. Fowler-Davis, M. Friedman, Z. Gao, Z. Ge, H. Geissel, S. Glöckner, M. Górska, T. Grahn, F. Greiner, L. Gröf, M. Gupta, E. Haettner, M. Harakeh, C. Hornung, Y. Ito, A. Jaries, A. Jokinen, B. Kaizer, N. Kalantar-Nayestanaki, A. Kankainen, D. Kar, A. Karpov, Y. Kehat, D. Kostyleva, G. Kripkó-Koncz, D. Kumar, K. Mahajan, I. Mardor, A.A. Mehmandoost-Khajeh-Dad, N. Minkov, JOHANNES GUTENBERG A. Mollaebrahimi, I. Moore, D. Morrissey, I. Mukha, M. Narang, D. Nichita.

> I. Pohjalainen, S. Pomp, R.K. Prajapat, S. Purushothaman, M.P. Reiter, M. Reponen, S. Rinta-Antila, H. Rösch, A. Rotaru, J. Ruotsalainen, N. Saadon, C. Scheidenberger, P. Schury, A. Shrayer, M. Simonov, S.K. Singh, A. Solders, A. Spataru, A. State, Y. Tanaka, P. Thirolf, N. Tortorelli, E. Vardaci, L. Varga, M. Vencelj, V. Virtanen, M. Wada, H. Weick, L. Welde, M. Wieser, M. Will, H. Wilsenach, M.I. Yavor, J. Yu, A. Zadvornaya, J. Zhao

Z. Patyk, H. Penttilä, A. Perry, S. Pietri, A. Pikhtelev, W.R. Plaß,























