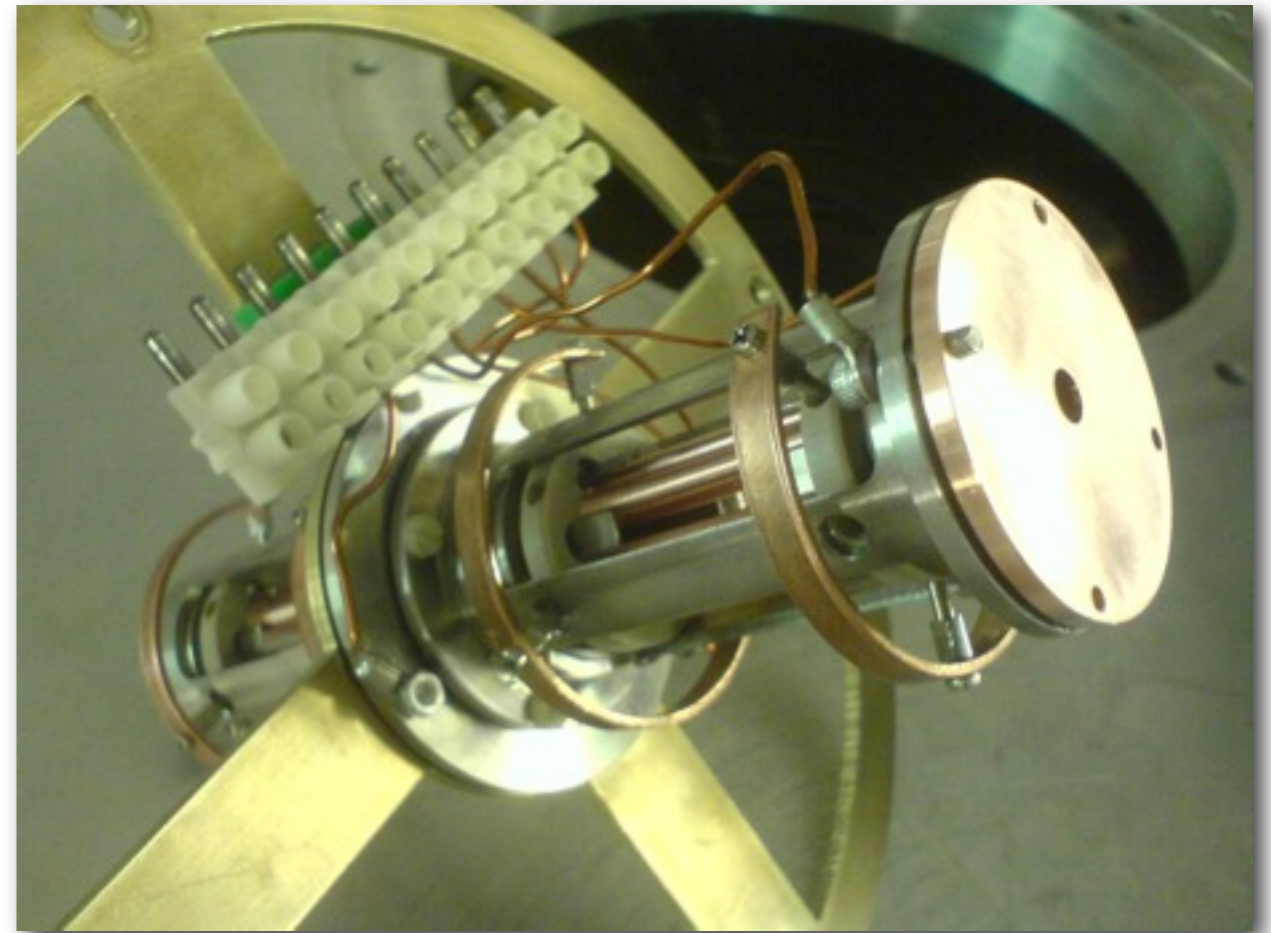
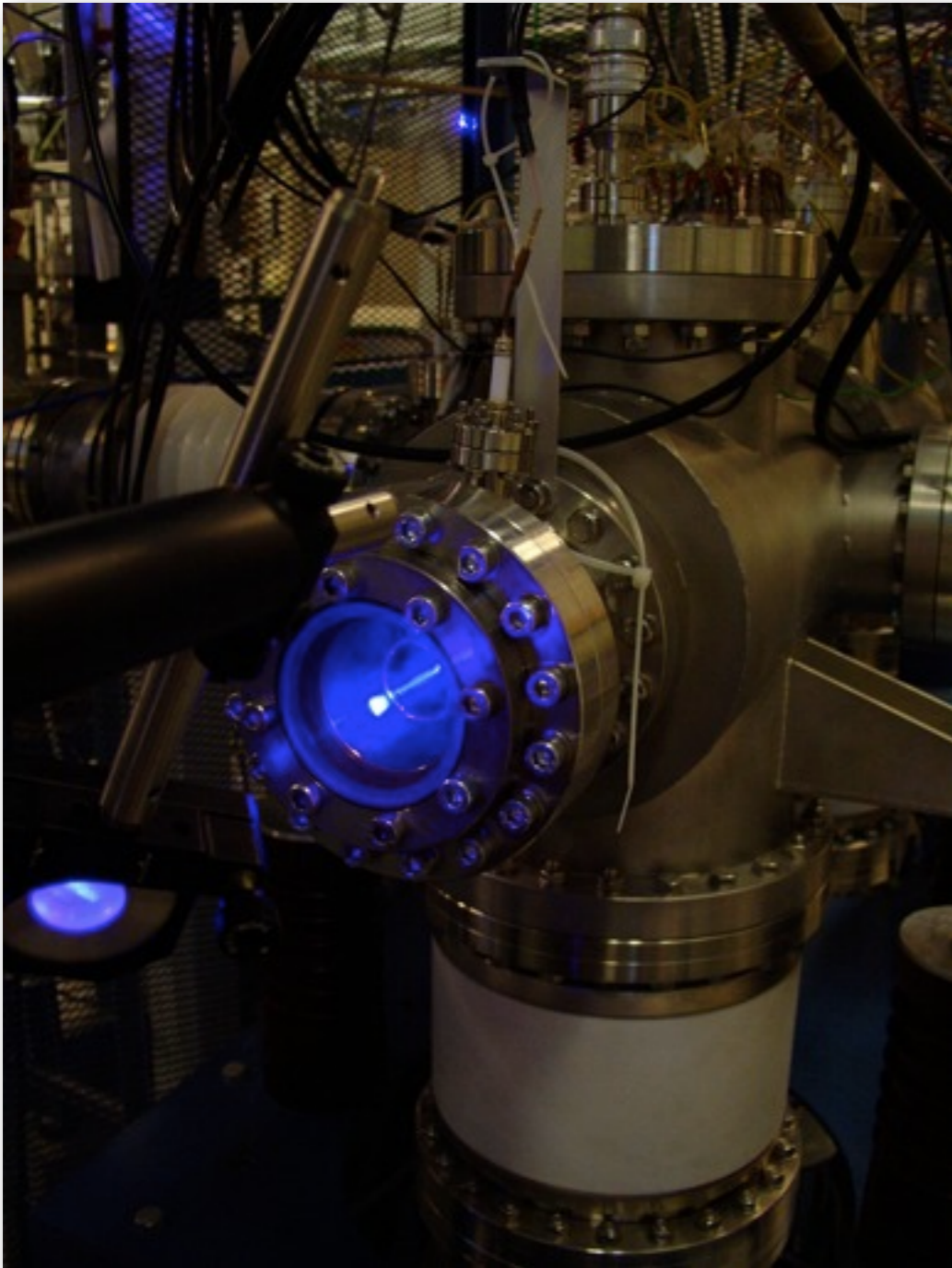


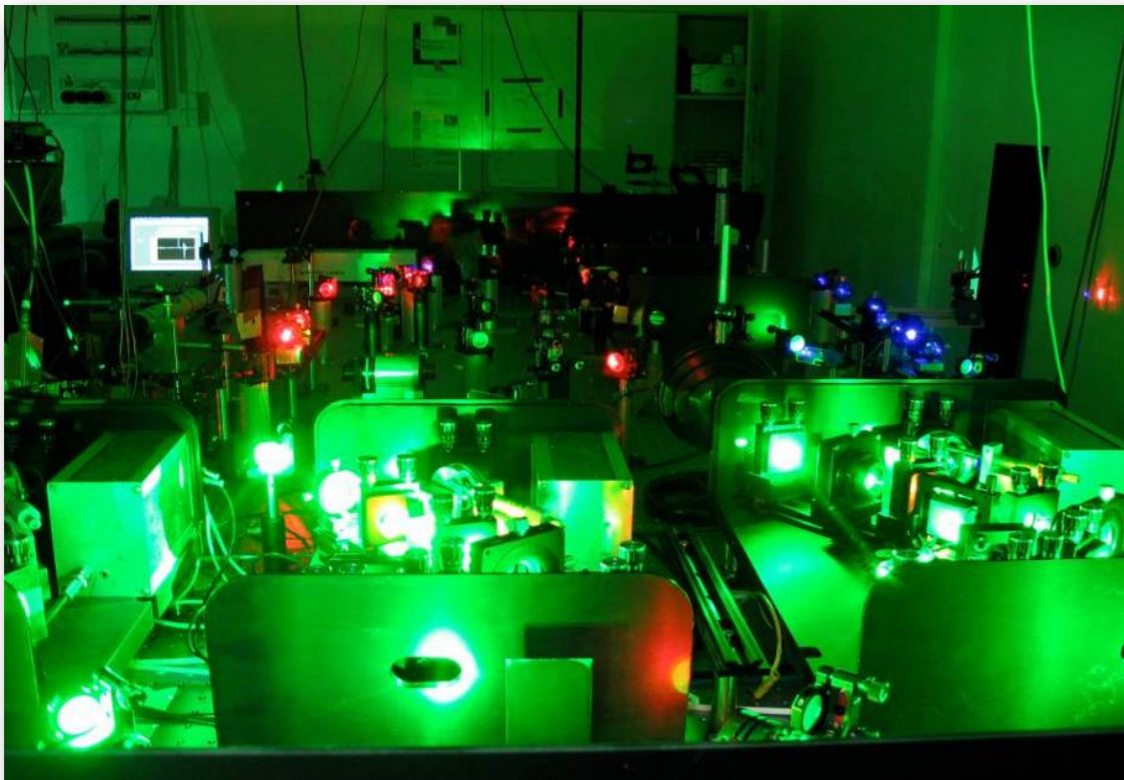
Laser-based ion beam manipulation and preparation



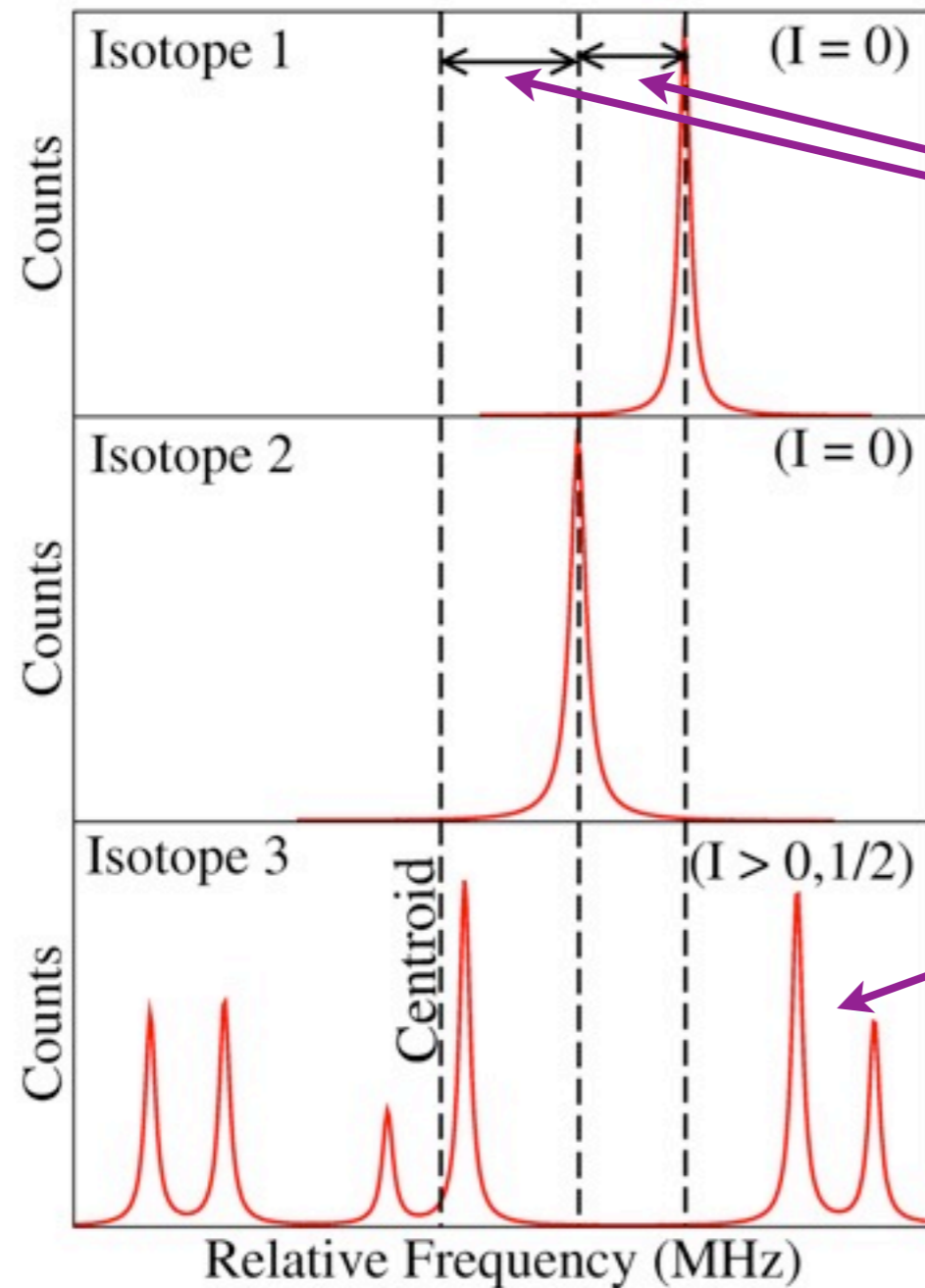
Bradley Cheal

Talk Outline

- Laser spectroscopy - properties obtained
- Experimental methods
- New and proposed techniques



Properties from optical spectra



Isotope Shifts

$$\rightarrow \delta \langle r^2 \rangle$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = \langle r^2 \rangle_{\text{sph}} \left(1 + \frac{5}{4\pi} (\langle \beta_2^2 \rangle + \dots) \right) + 3\sigma^2$$

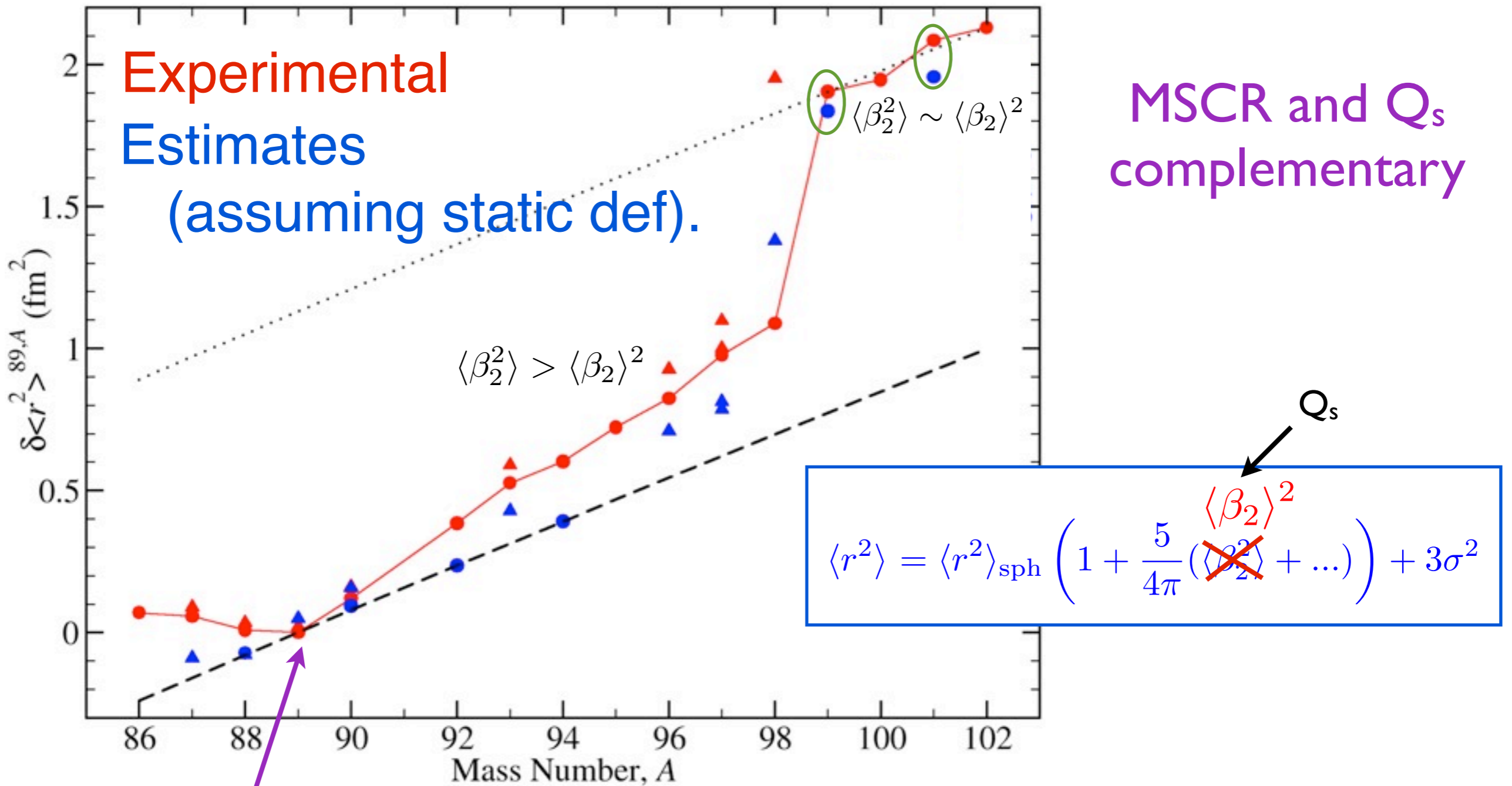
Hyperfine Structure

$$\rightarrow \mu$$

$$\rightarrow Q_s \rightarrow \langle \beta_2 \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Nuclear spin}$$

Tells us about... deformation



MSCR and Q_s
complementary

N=50 shell closure

(Y isotopes, IGISOL 3)

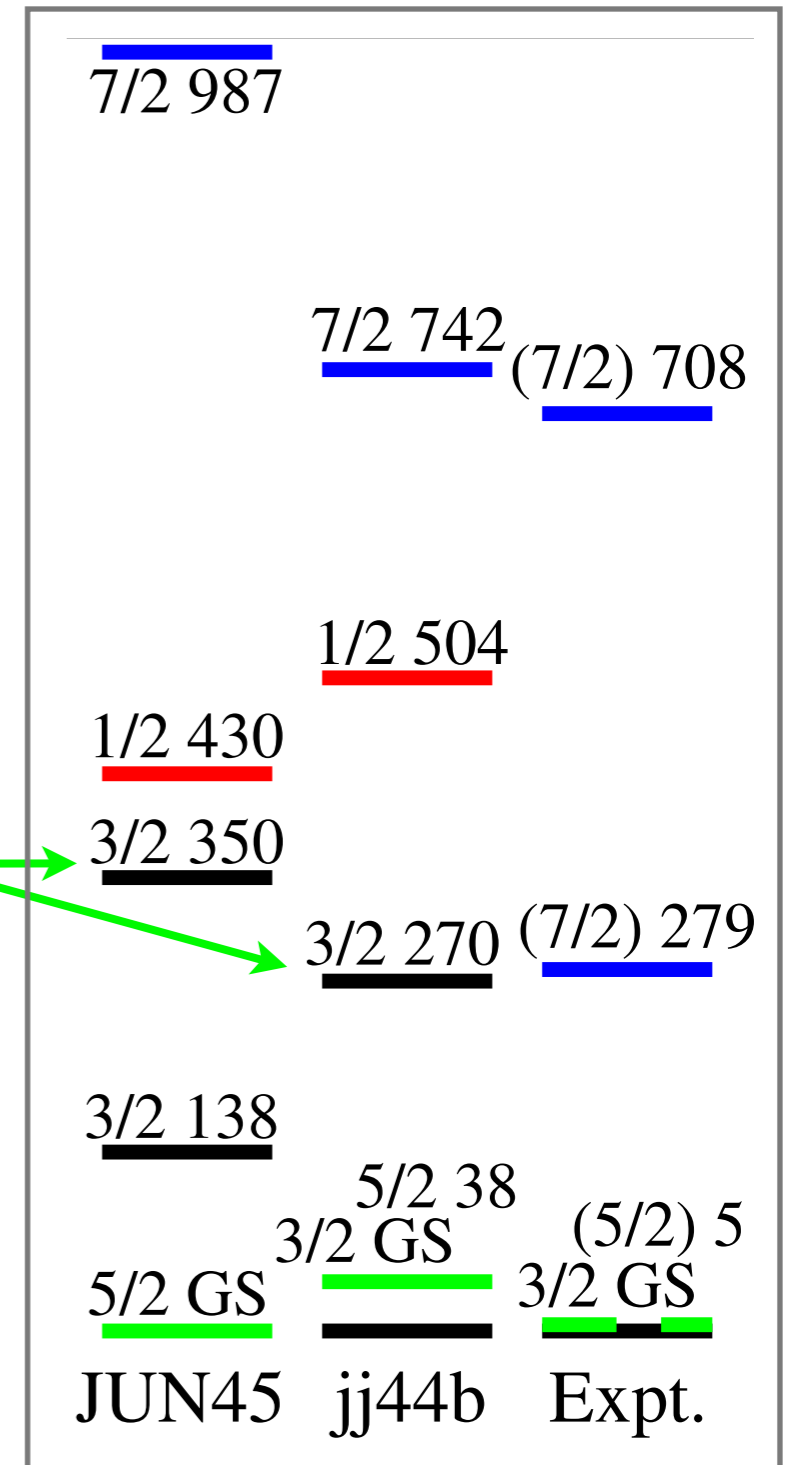
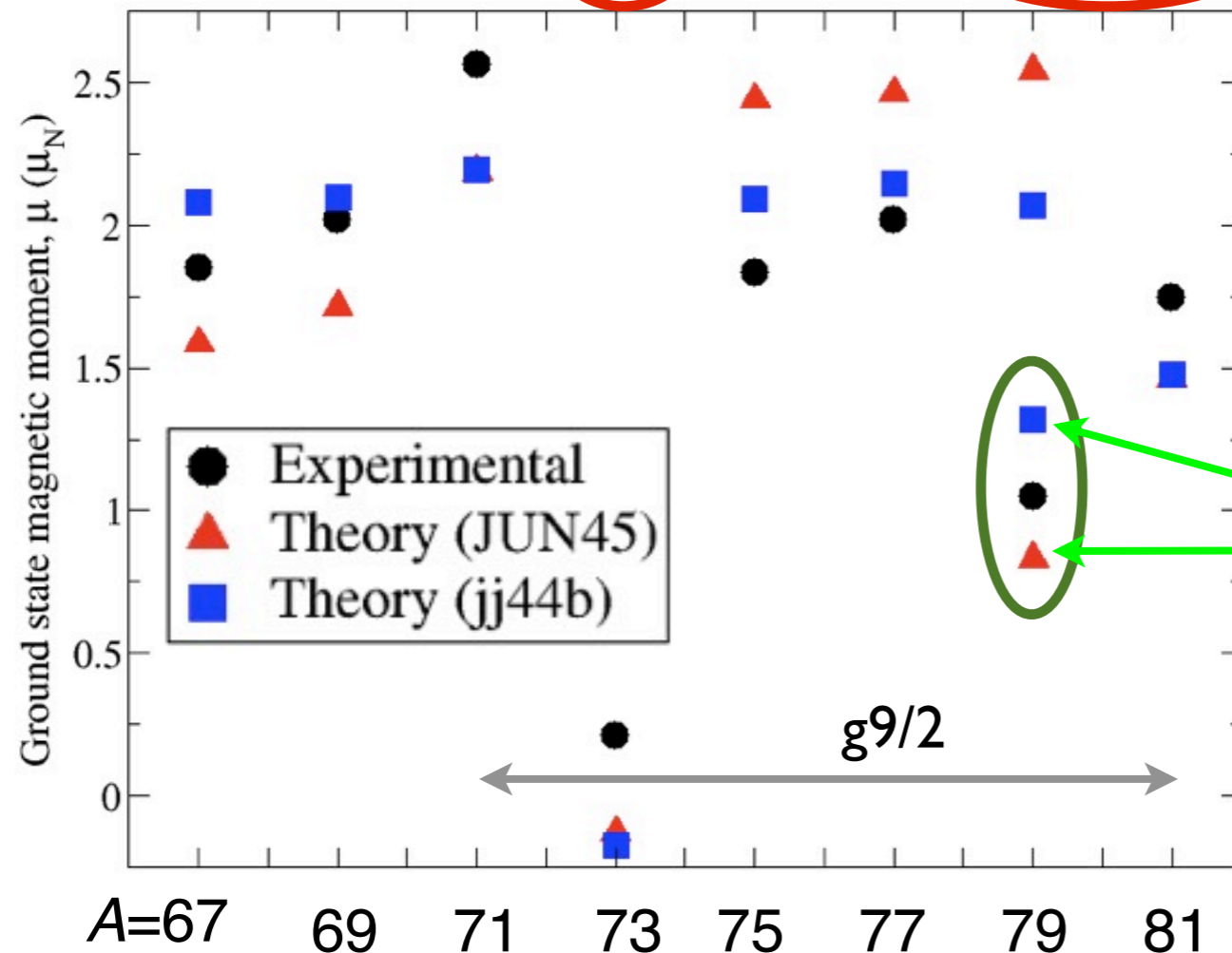
Cheal *et al.* Phys. Lett. B **645**, 133 (2007)

... the nuclear wave function

Determine Ga gs spins

$p_{3/2}, f_{5/2}$ inversion

spin 3/2 3/2 3/2 1/2 3/2 3/2 3/2 5/2



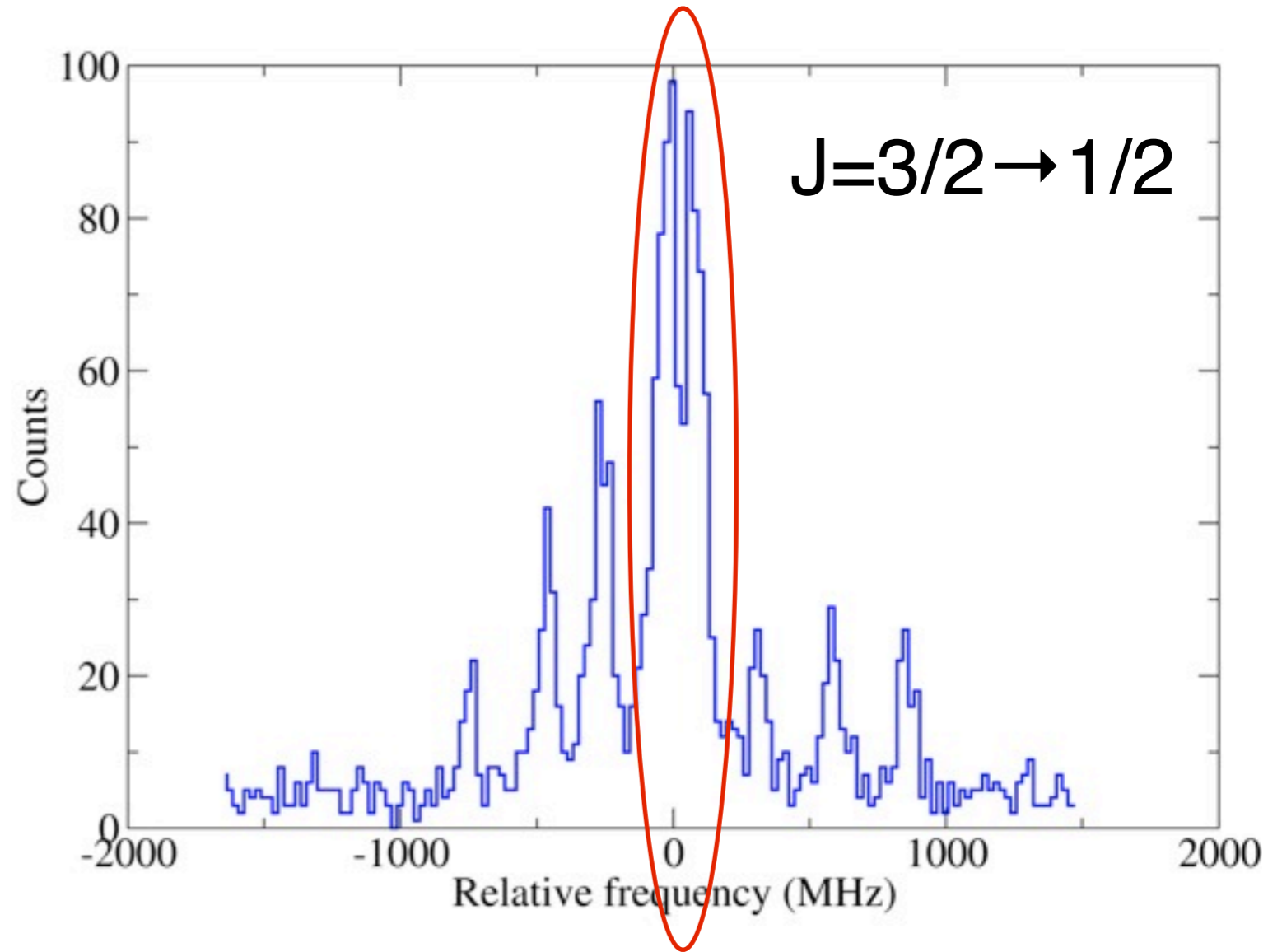
One interaction is (accidentally) correct

1st excited 3/2 which matches gs properties ($f^3_{5/2}$ dominated)

...the very existence of states

A recent example ^{80}Ga :

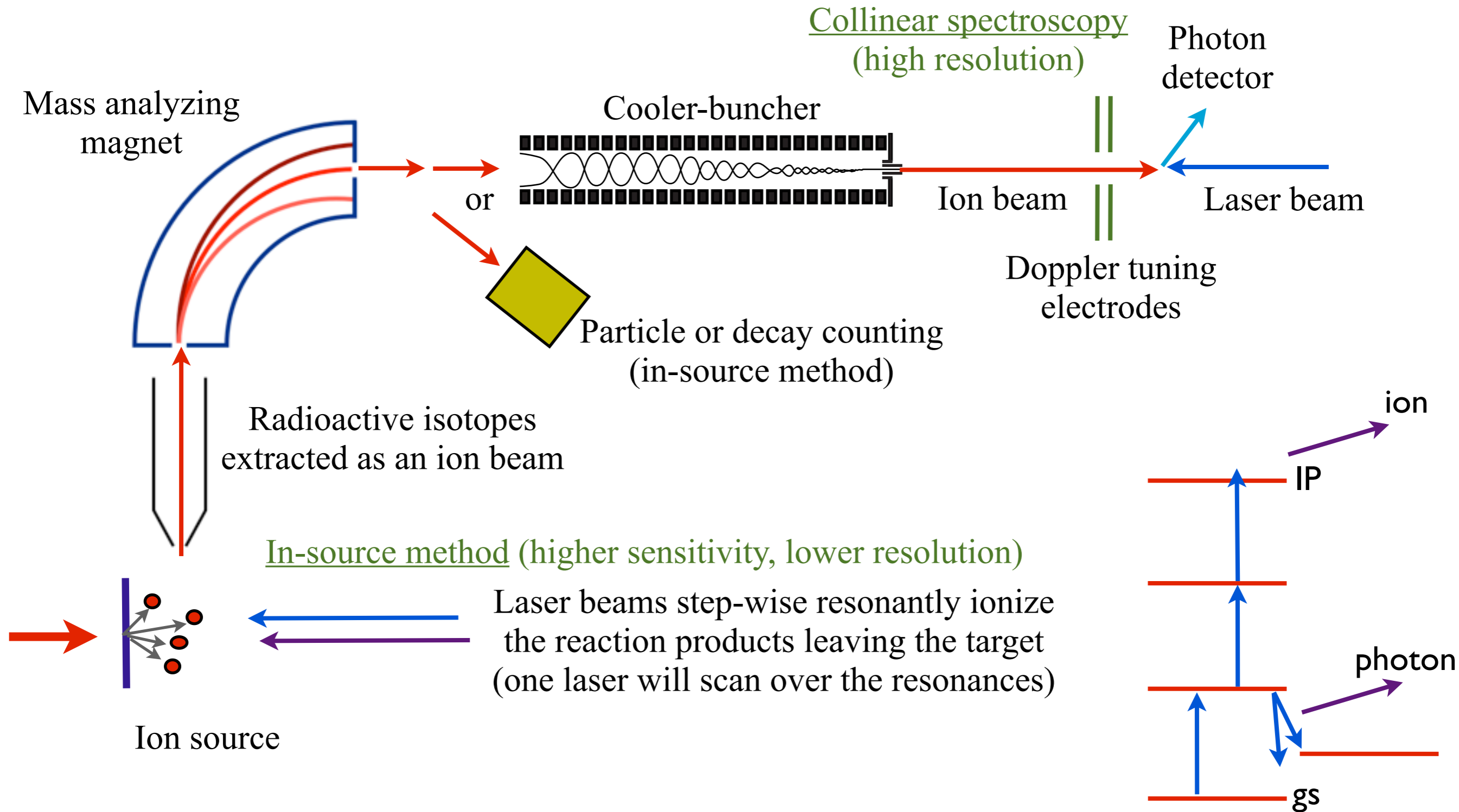
- Could be too long lived for some decay methods
- Half-life similar to gs
- Too low-lying
- same mass



Cheal *et al.* Phys. Rev. C **82**, 051302(R) (2010)

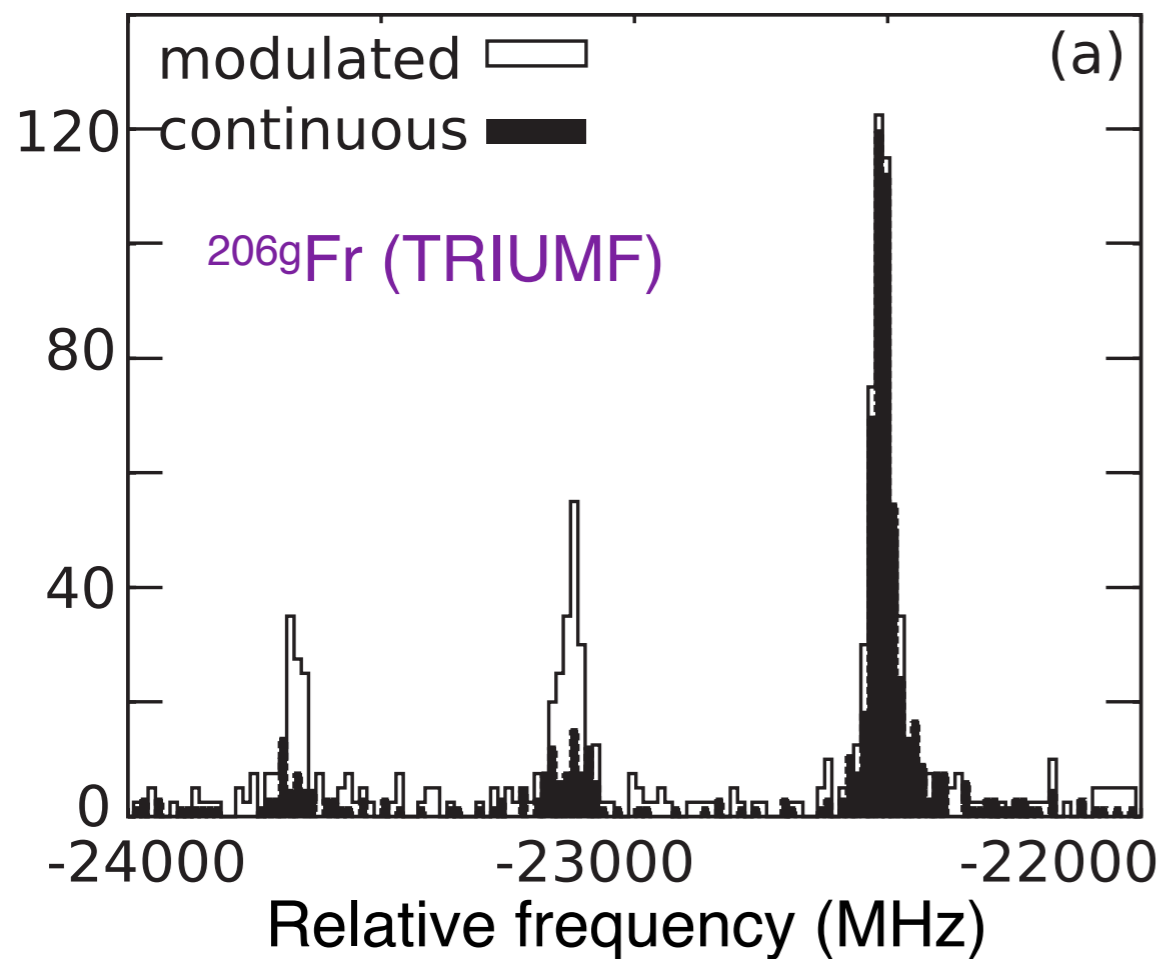
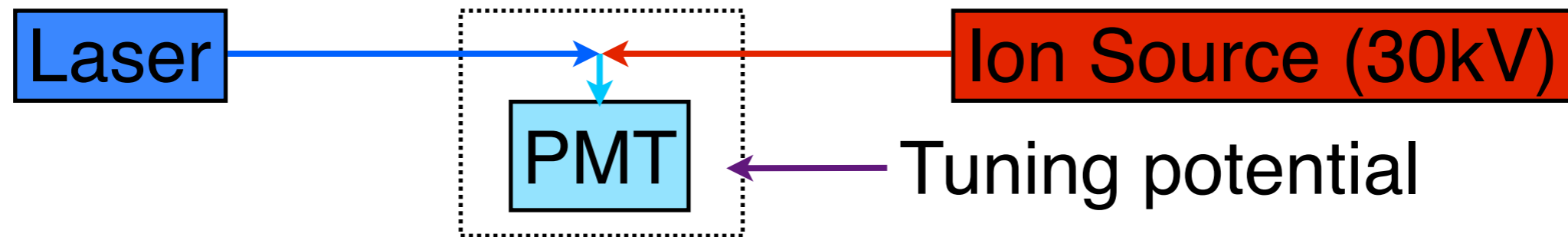
Optical spectroscopy is complementary
to these methods

Laser spectroscopy at RIB (ISOL) facilities




Other techniques: eg. CRIS, seeks a compromise between the two

High resolution collinear laser spectroscopy



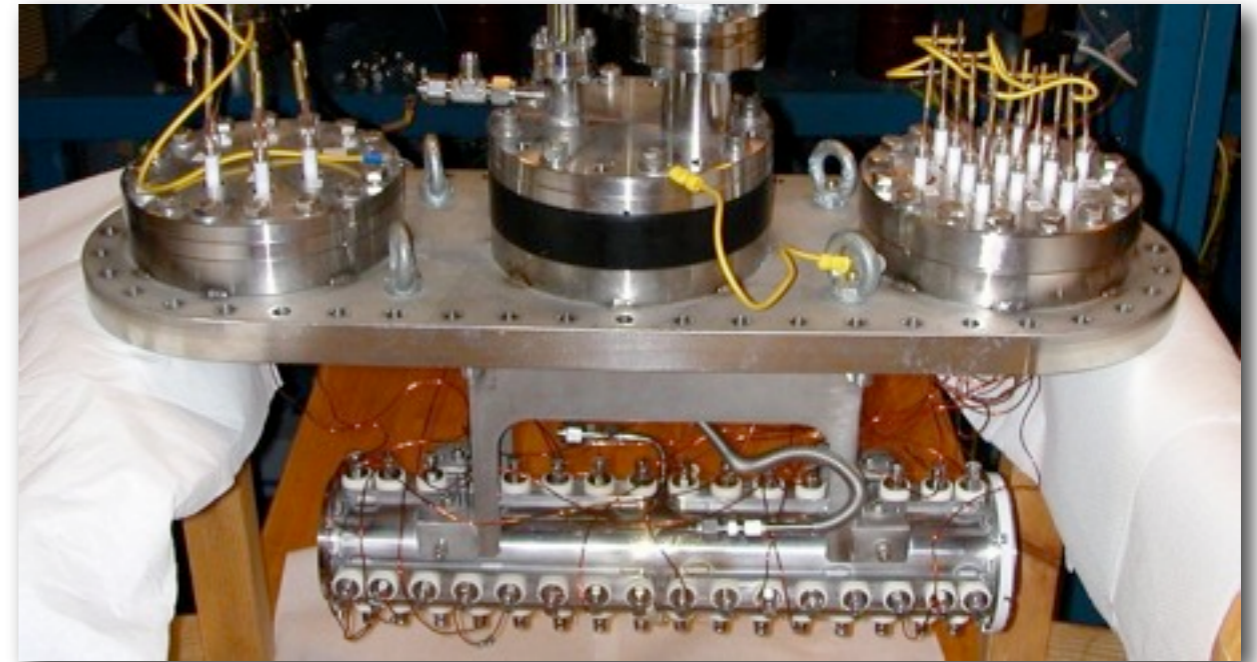
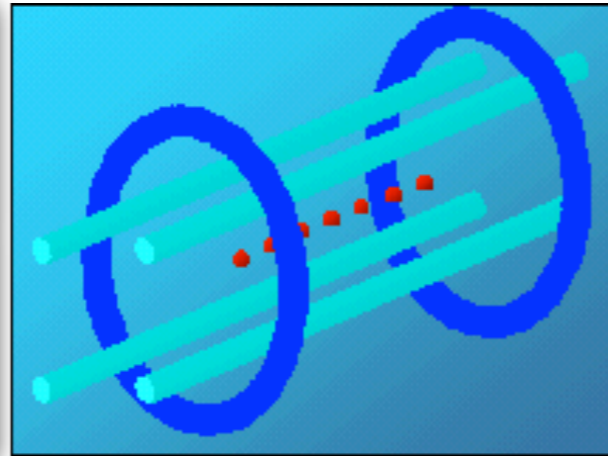
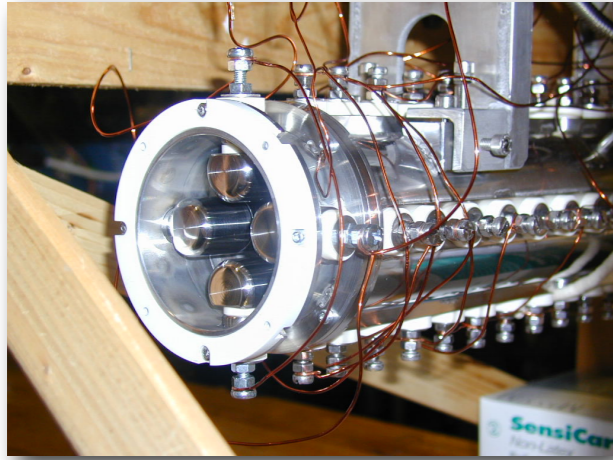
- Used at RIB facilities
- Doppler suppression

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$


$$\Delta v = \frac{\Delta E}{mv}$$

Voss *et al.* Phys. Rev. Lett. **111**, 122501 (2013)

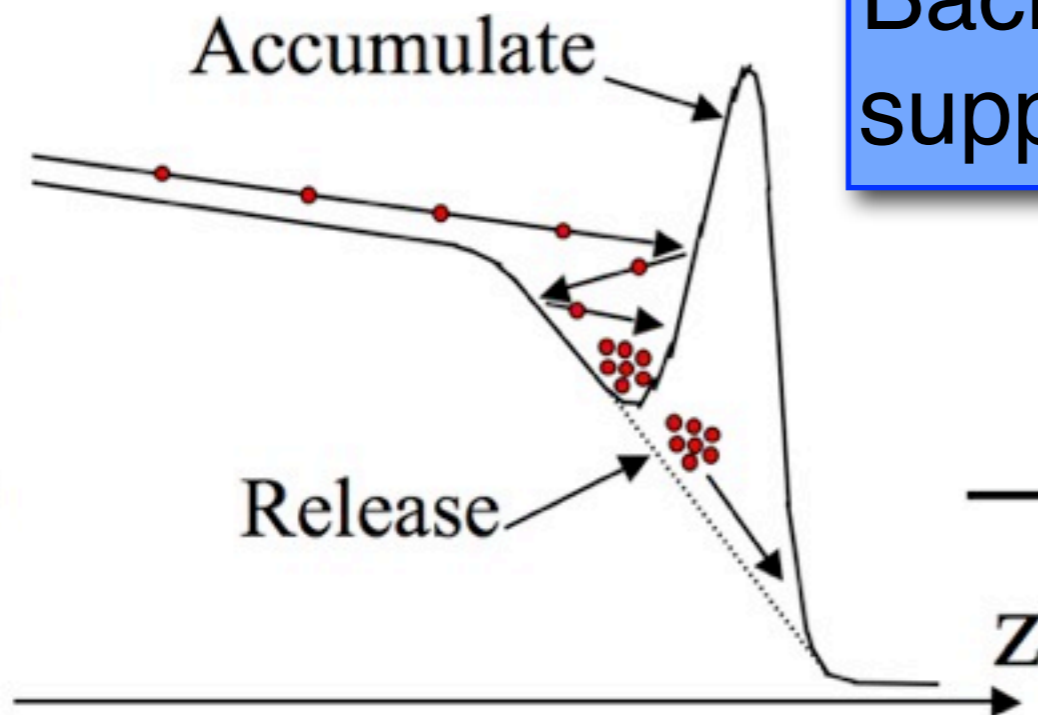
Cooled, bunched beams



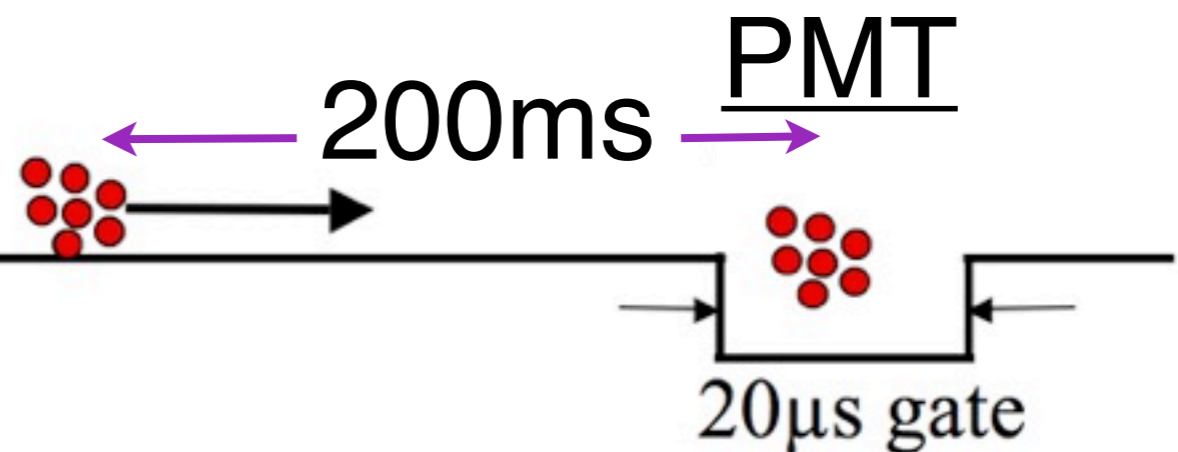
Gas filled RFQ
(→ low emittance)

Photon background dominated by continuous laser scatter

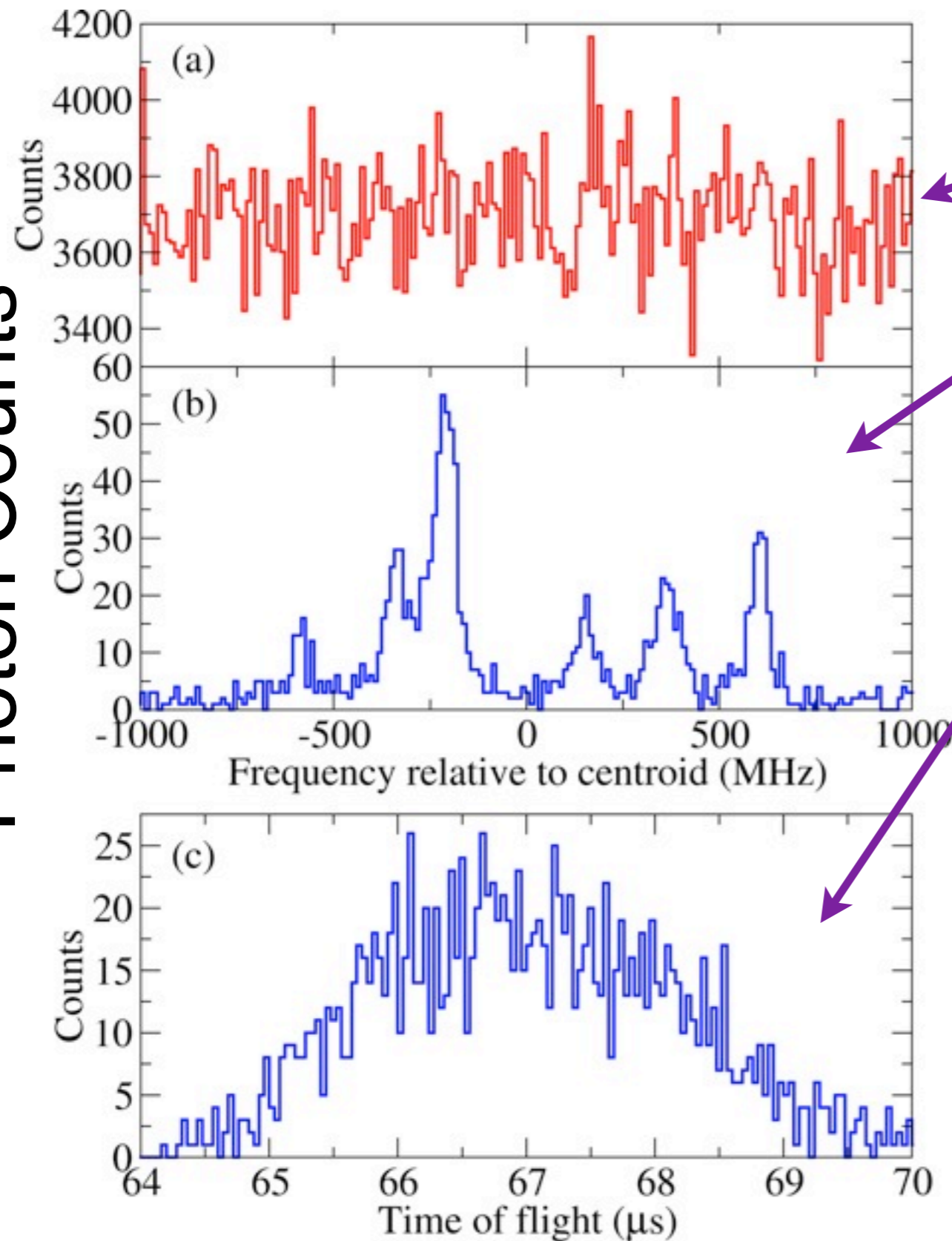
End plate potential



$$\text{Background suppression} = \frac{200\text{ms accumulation}}{20\mu\text{s gate width}} \sim 10^4$$



Background suppression

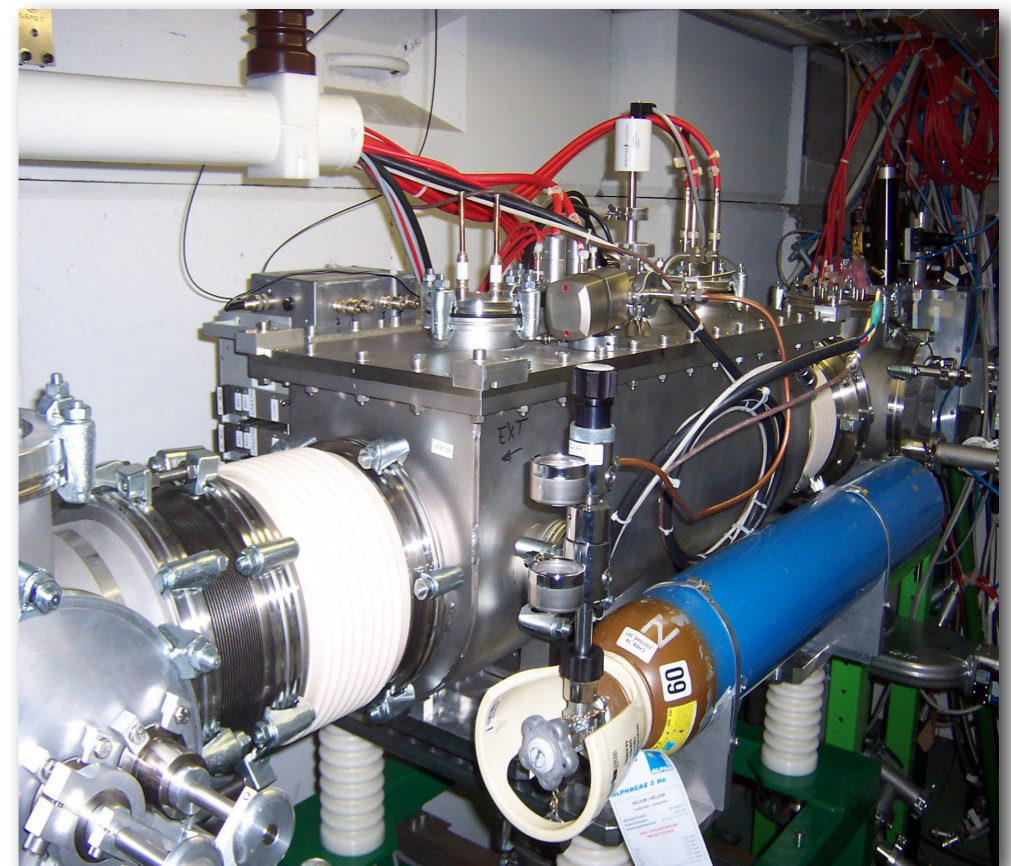


Ungated

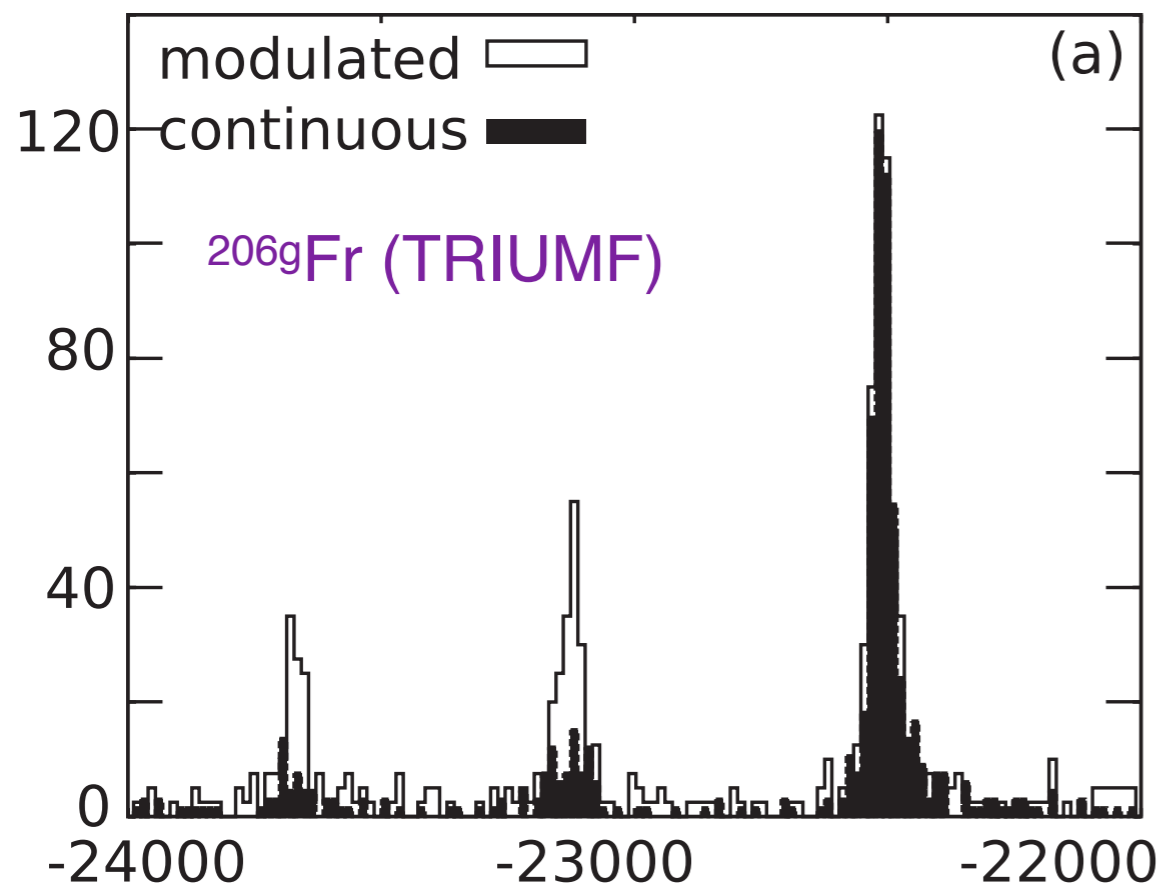
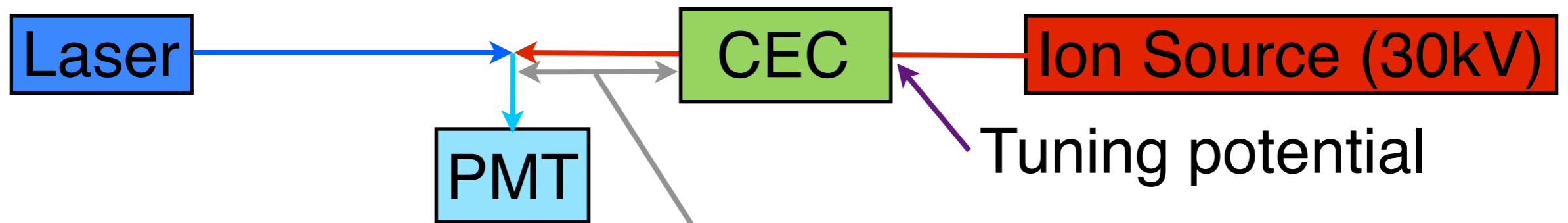
Gated ($64\mu\text{s} - 70\mu\text{s}$)

Time of flight

(50ms accumulation)



Collinear laser spectroscopy (atom)

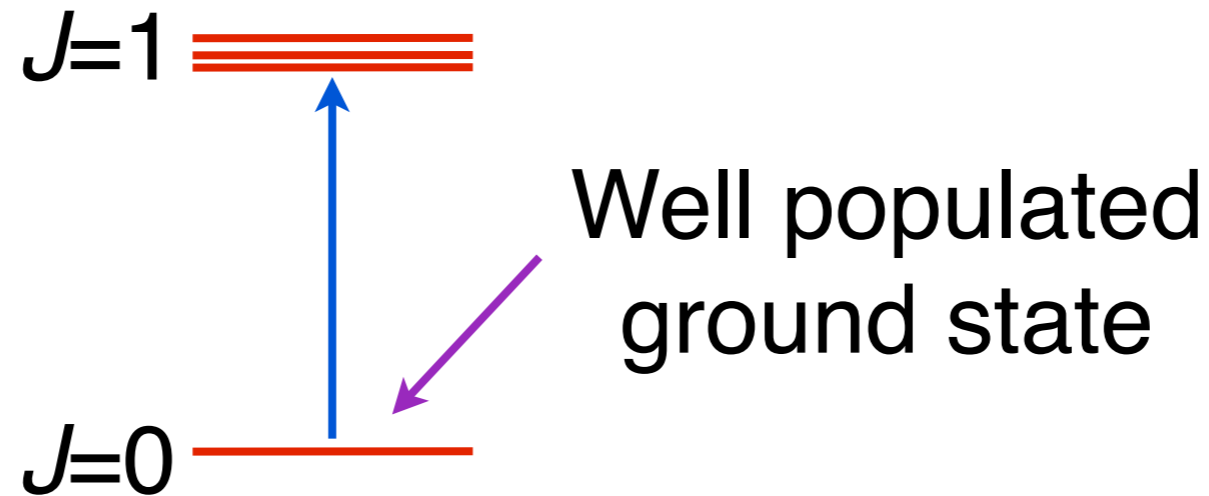


One recent development:-

- Hyperfine pumping between CEC and light collector
- Suppressed by modulating laser intensity with EOM

In other cases however, spectroscopy is performed on the ion....

Spectroscopy from (ionic) ground states



But may present other problems....

- $0 \rightarrow 1$ gives μ , Q_s , $\delta \langle r^2 \rangle$, ~~X~~
- No accessible transitions (HR, cts)
- Not necessarily the most efficient
- Difficult to calibrate atomic factors
- Like to separate laser and detection λ
- Hyperfine anomaly?
- Second order perturbed?

eg.

Y, Nb

Mo, Mn

Nb, Mn

Y

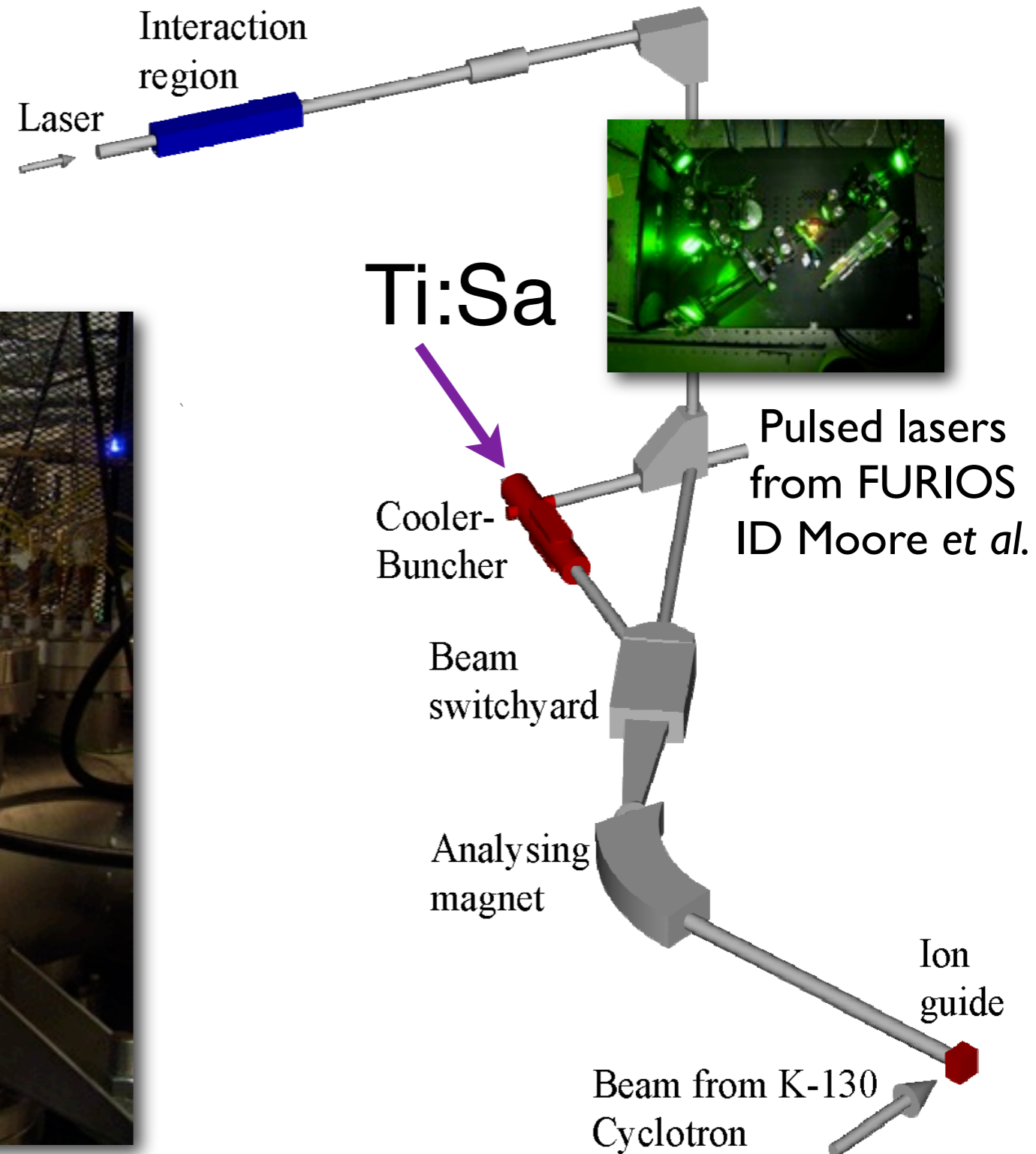
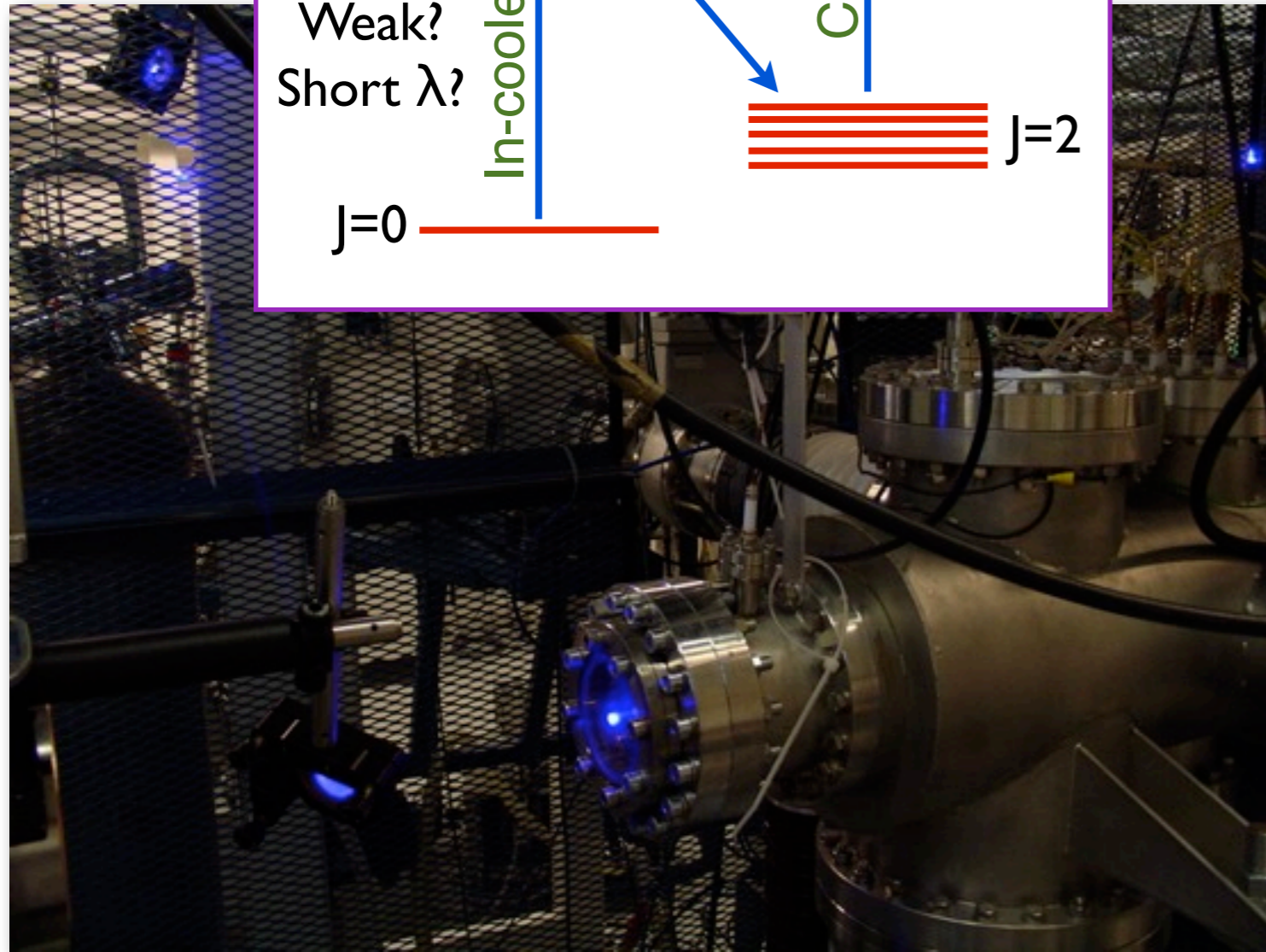
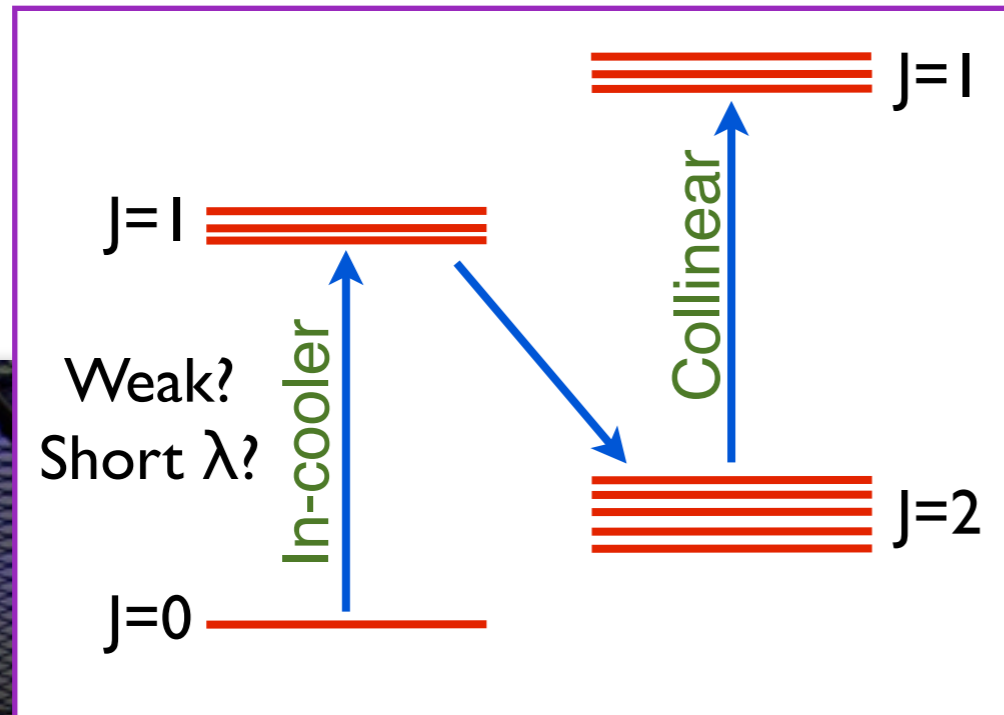
Ca

Ta

Ta

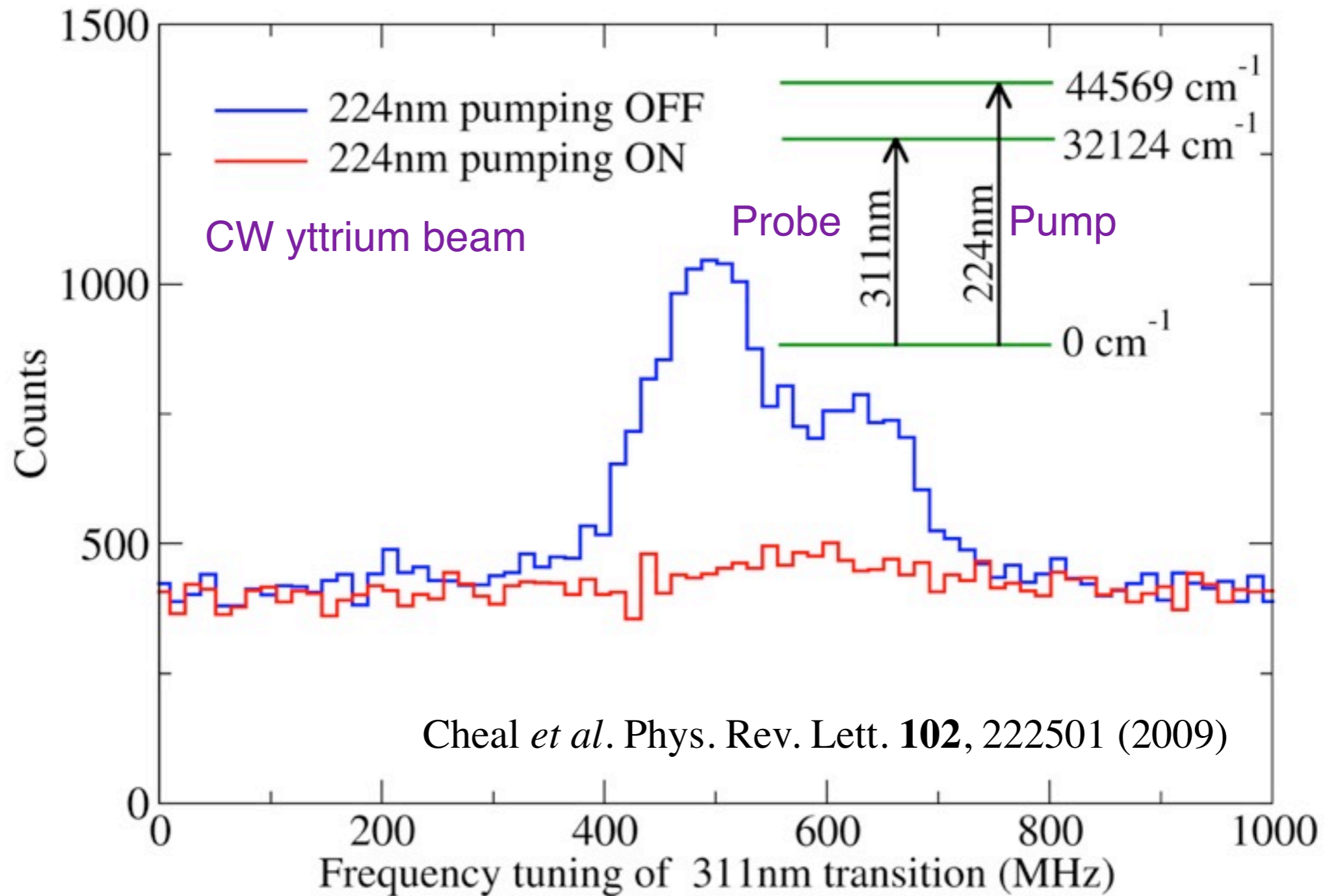
→ Transitions from metastable states

Optical pumping in the cooler



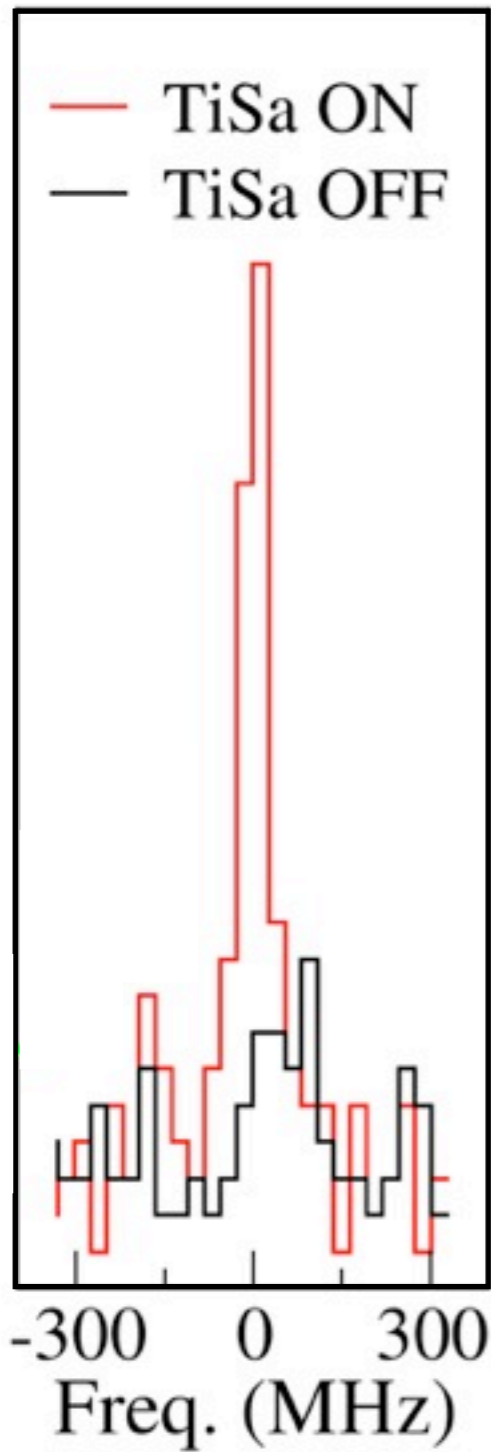
- Focus of slow / trapped ions \rightarrow always efficient
- Can use broadband/pulsed lasers \rightarrow large λ range

In-cooler efficiency

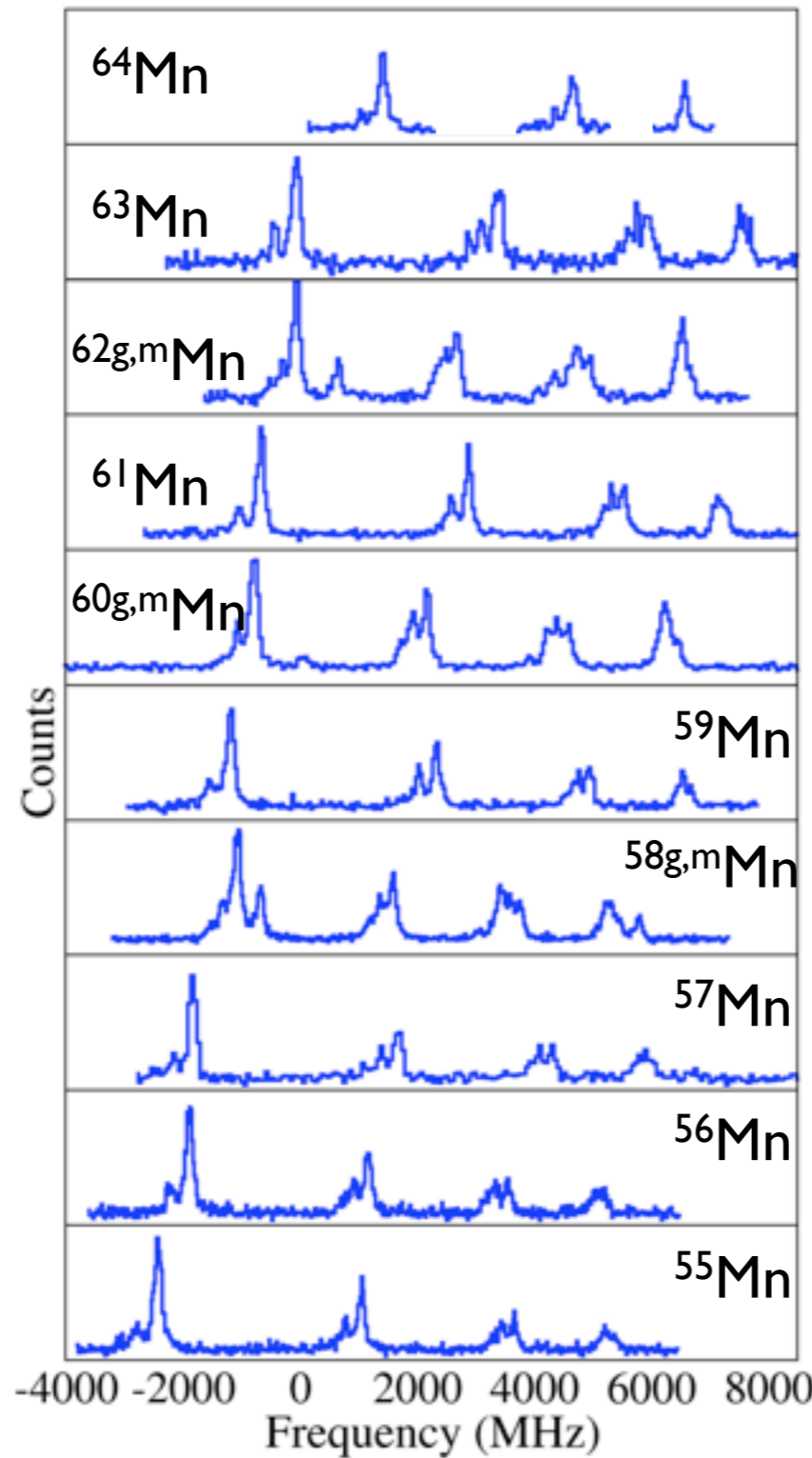


Complete depopulation of the ground state

Applications

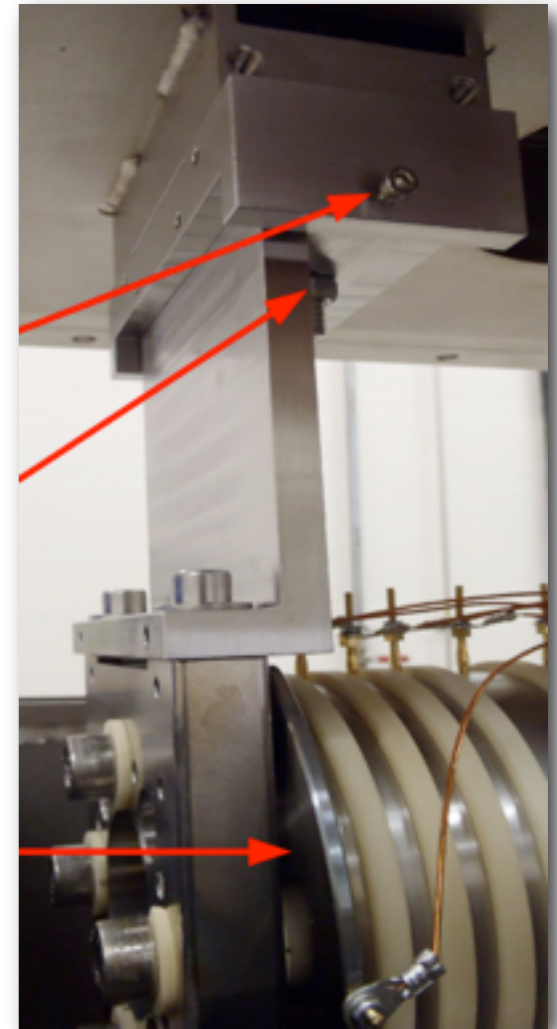


Online resonance
Nb ($J=1-1$) @JYFL

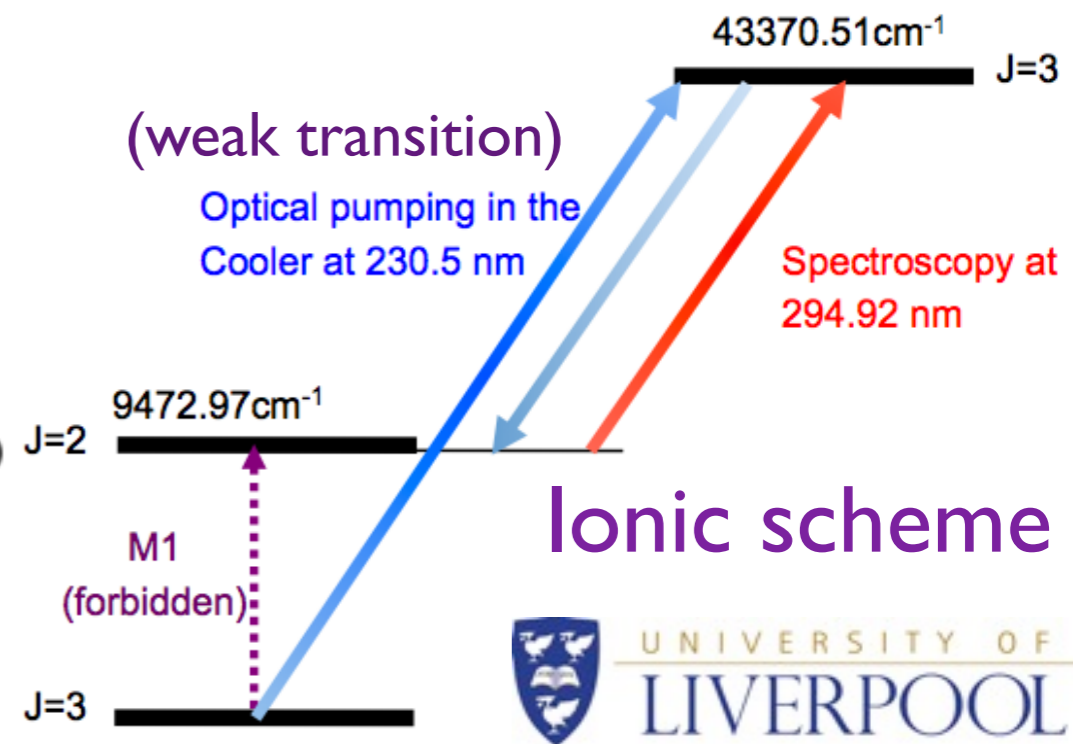


Mn (atomic)
COLLAPS, ISOLDE

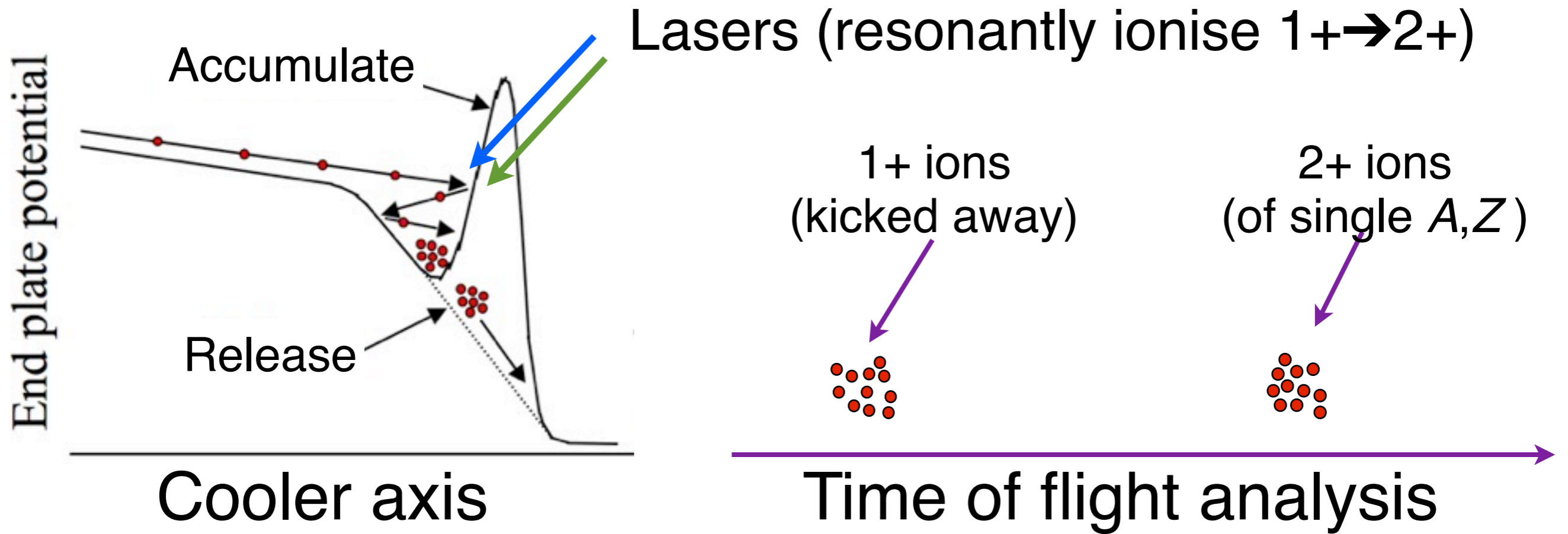
Improved
alignment
of ISCOOL



Carla Babcock

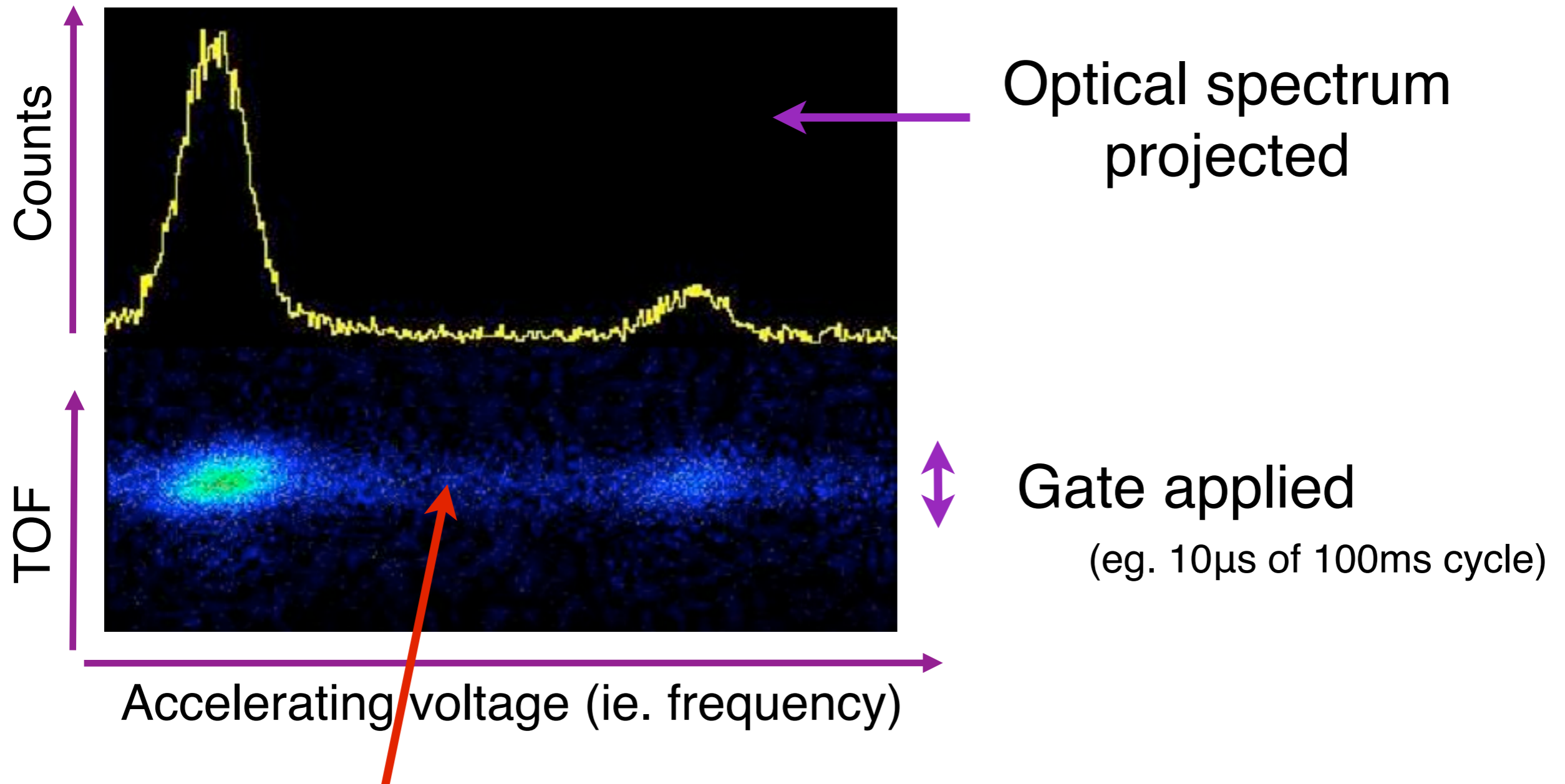


Ion beam purification



- ➡ Pure beam of single **A and Z**
- ➡ No contaminant will have m/q selected by magnet **and** $m/(2q)$ selected by TOF (or other device)

Application to laser spectroscopy

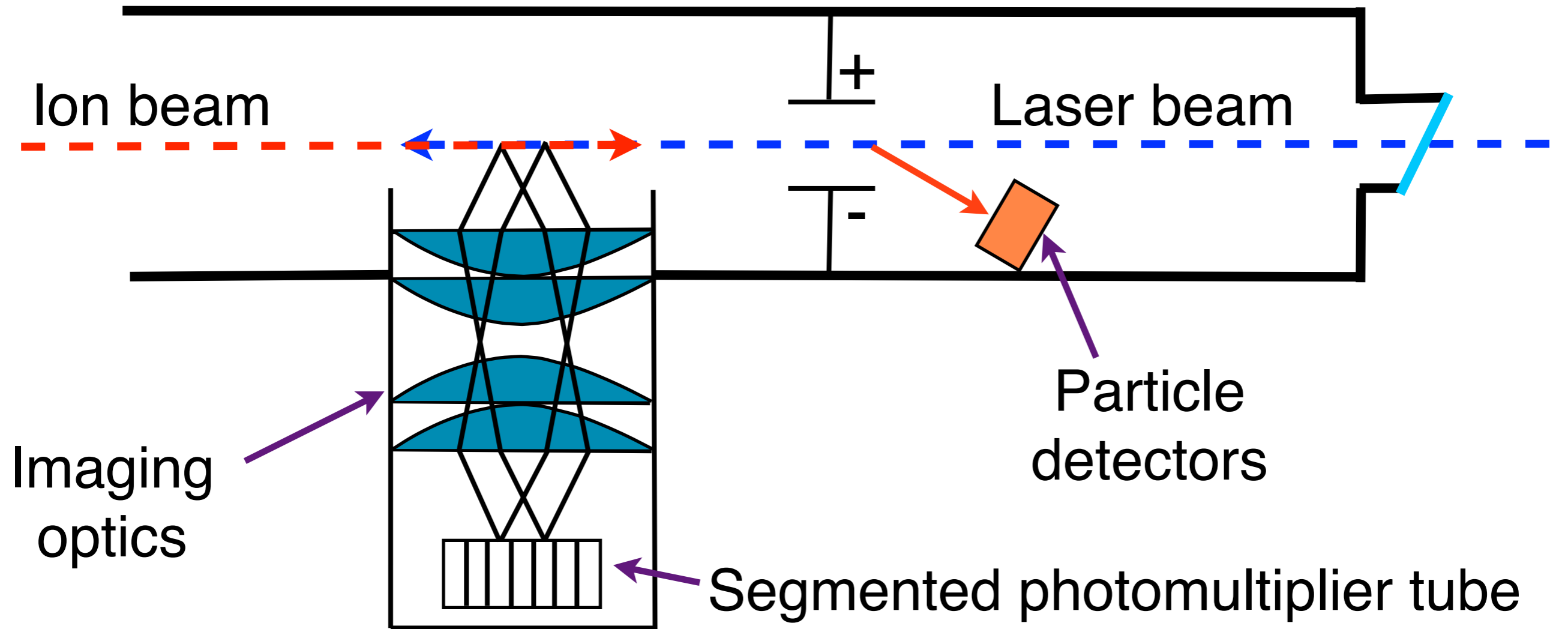


Isobaric contaminants have same TOF (m/q dep.)

→ Bunching doesn't help remove this

→ Purity will reduce this background

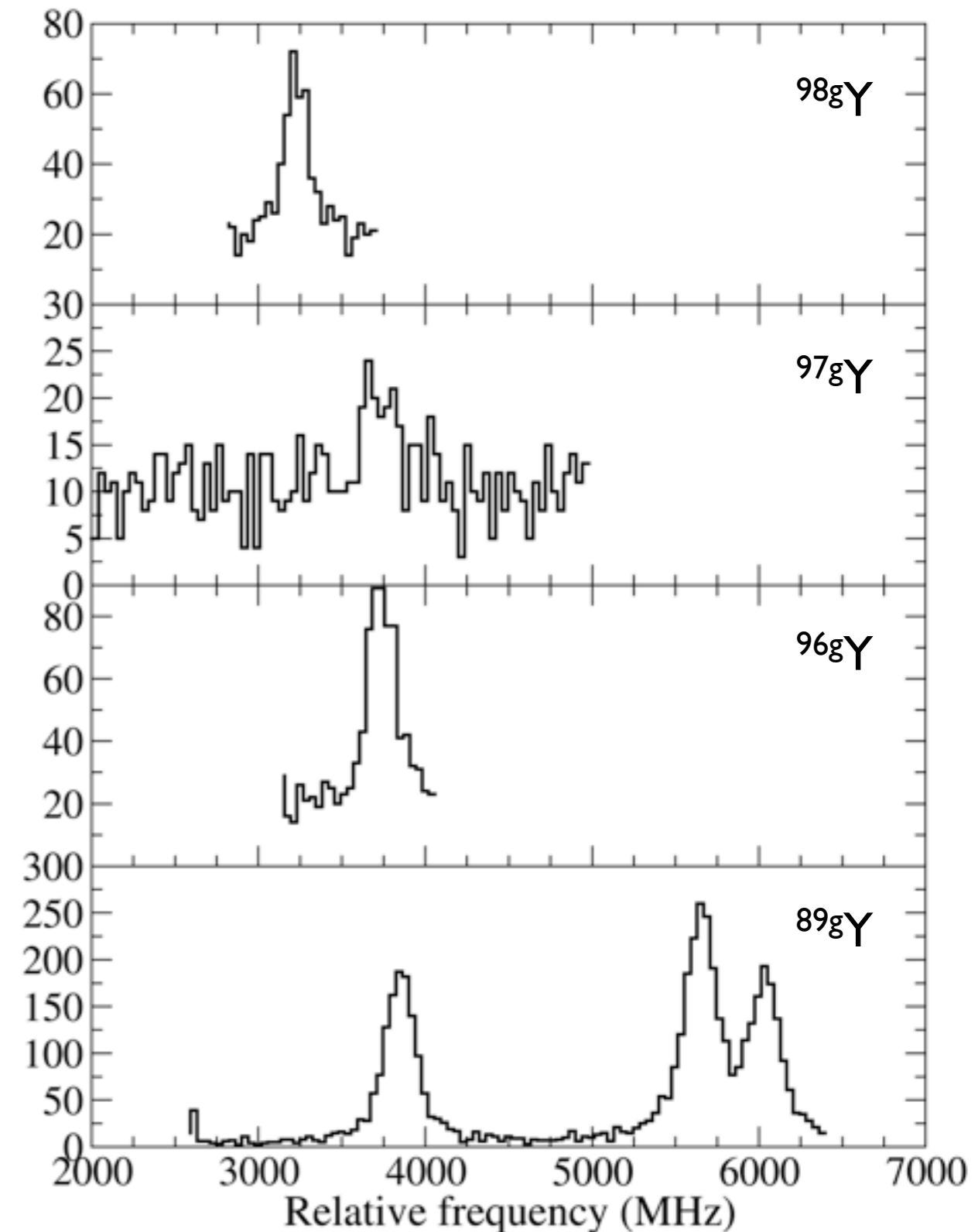
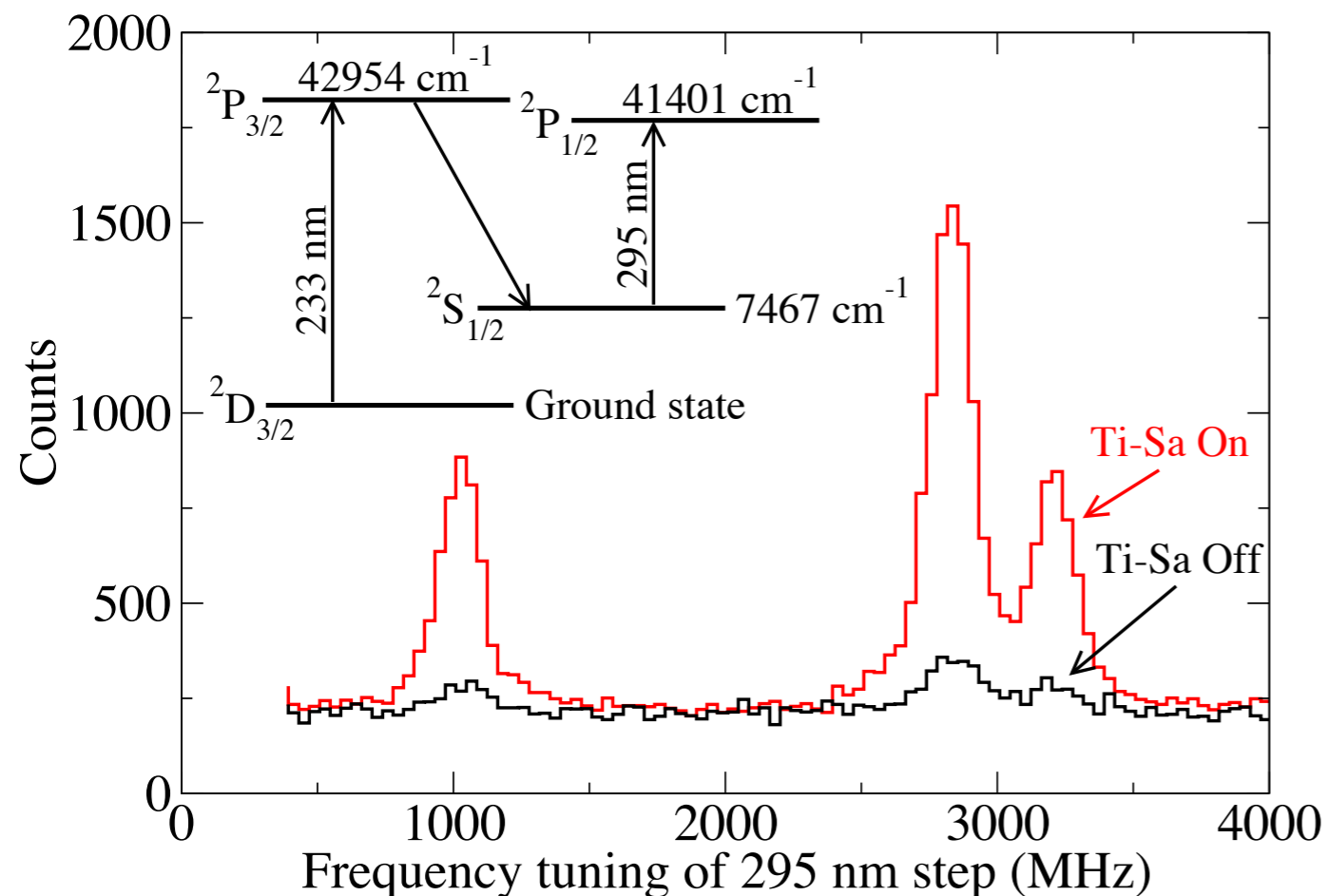
Photon-ion coincidence



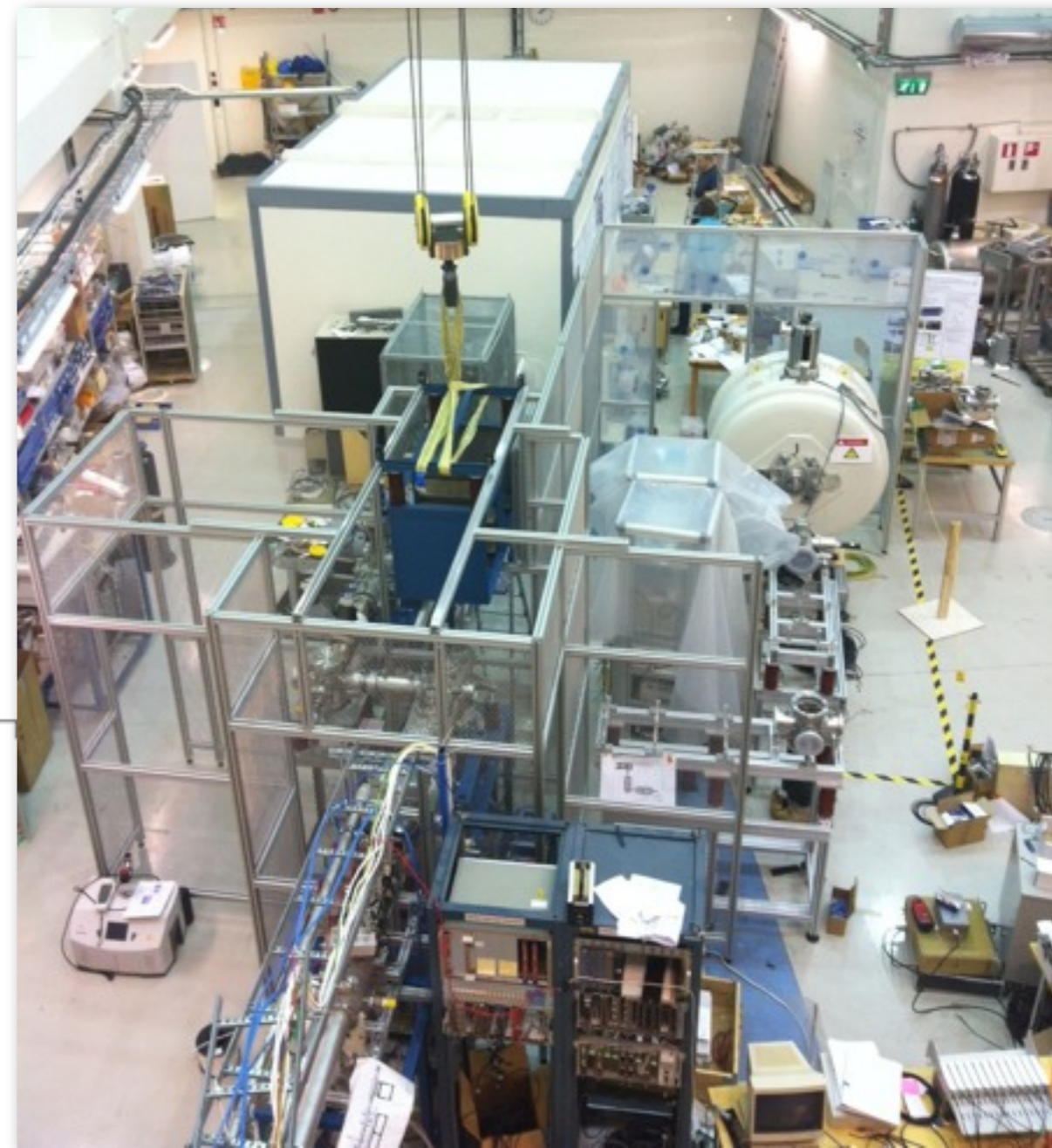
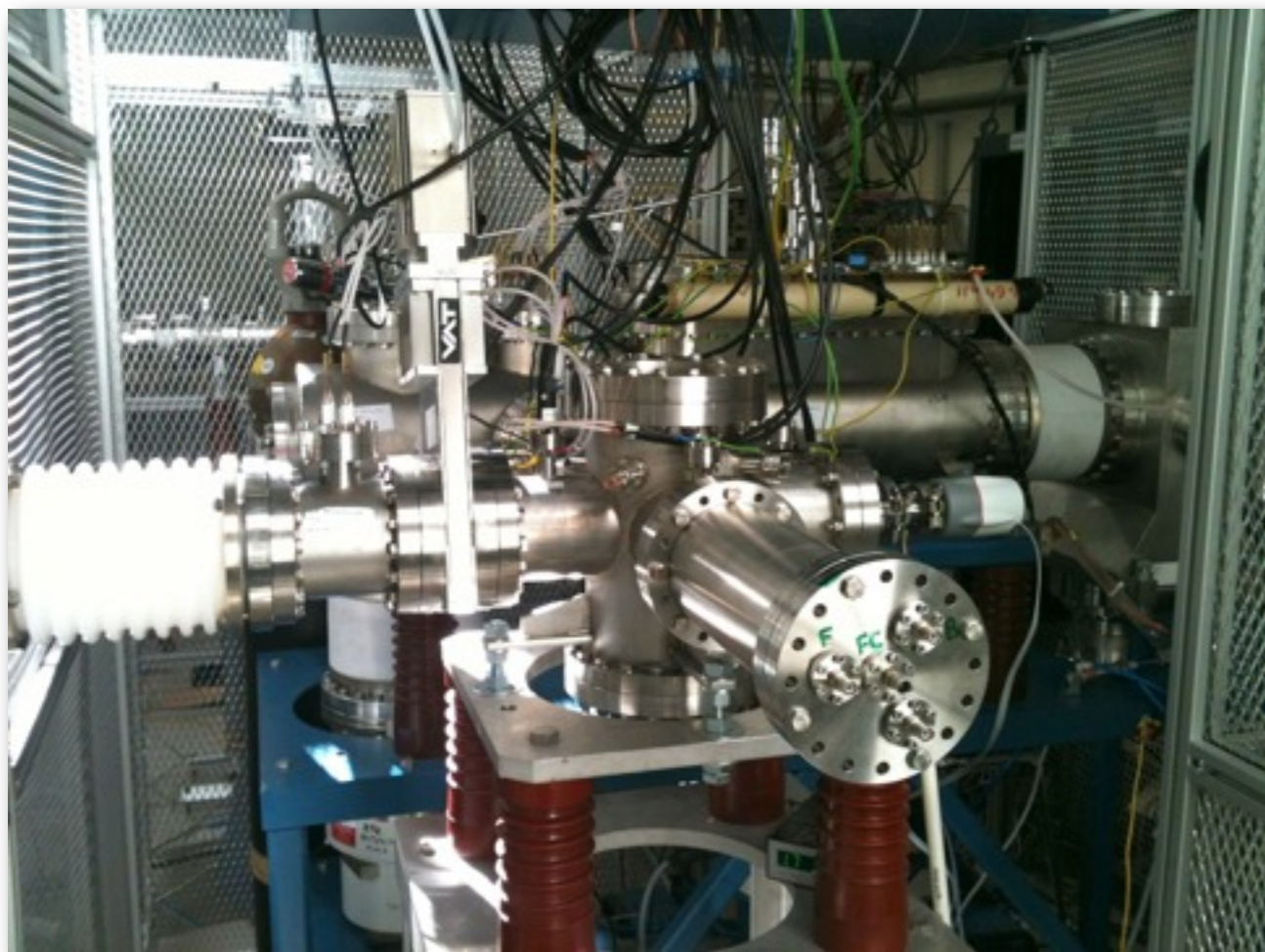
- Requires pure beams
- Cooled beams \rightarrow ~ 5 ns resolution \rightarrow few atoms/s

Doubly-charged spectroscopy

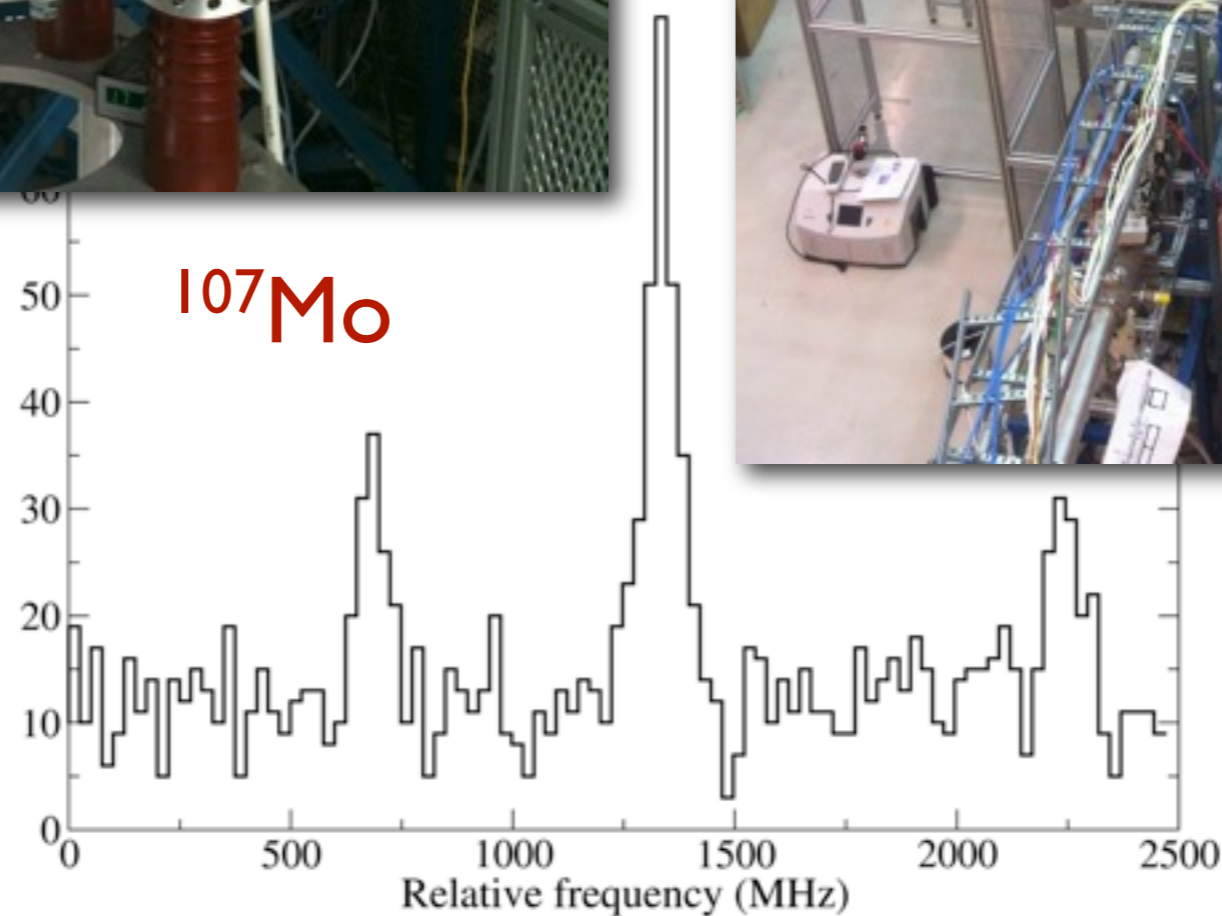
- Y^{2+} spectra (IGISOL 4, JYFL)
- Natural production (10-20%)
- Optical pumping used
- Pure s-p transition for calibration
- For IRIS, tune second step



The new IGISOL 4 laboratory



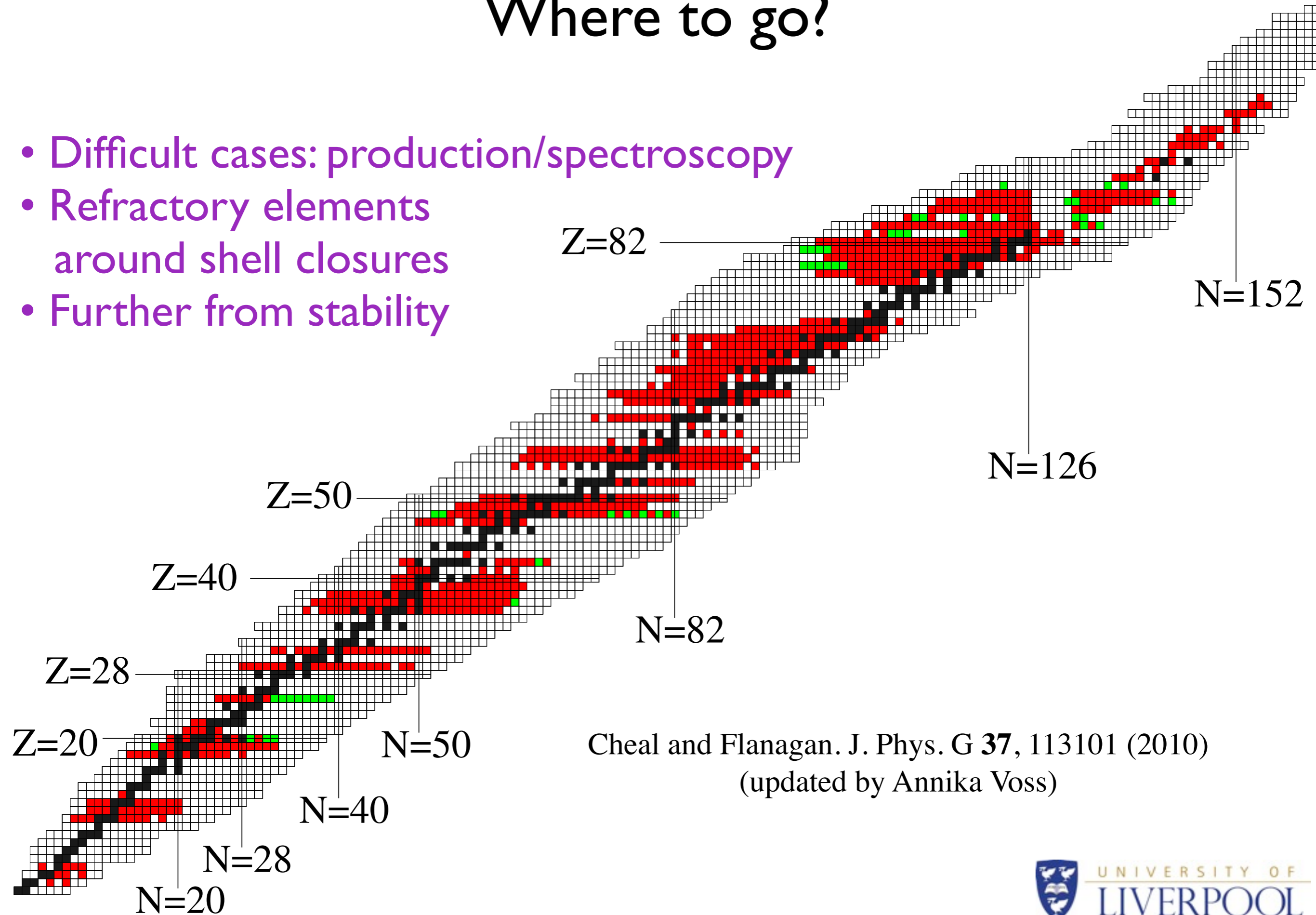
2012



Easy optical access

Where to go?

- Difficult cases: production/spectroscopy
- Refractory elements around shell closures
- Further from stability



Cheal and Flanagan. *J. Phys. G* **37**, 113101 (2010)
(updated by Annika Voss)

Looking ahead to LaSpec

- Laser spectroscopy provides unique access to several fundamental nuclear properties
- Lasers invaluable for beam preparation
- All new techniques developed now (at JYFL, ISOLDE, TRIUMF, MSU, GSI...) will be immediately applicable at LaSpec
- Prototype/actual LaSpec beamline installed at TRIGA, Mainz
- Much to explore!

