

SUPER-FRS SCIENCE CASES

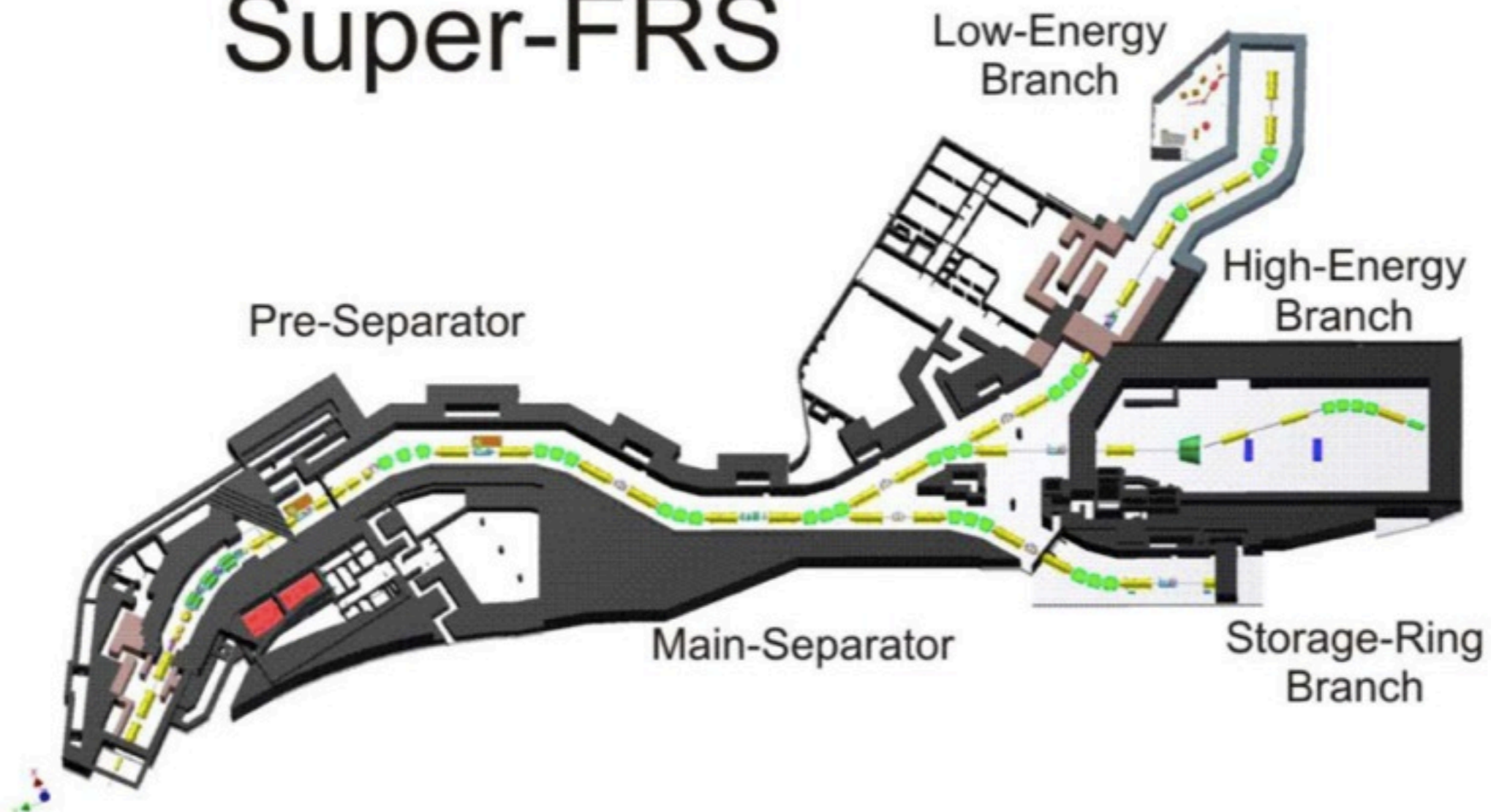
ISAO TANIHATA AS A SPOKES PERSON OF
THE SUPER-FRS COLLABORATION

Report of the collaboration to the FAIR management

Draft, 2013-Nov-25

Talk mainly based on this document

Super-FRS

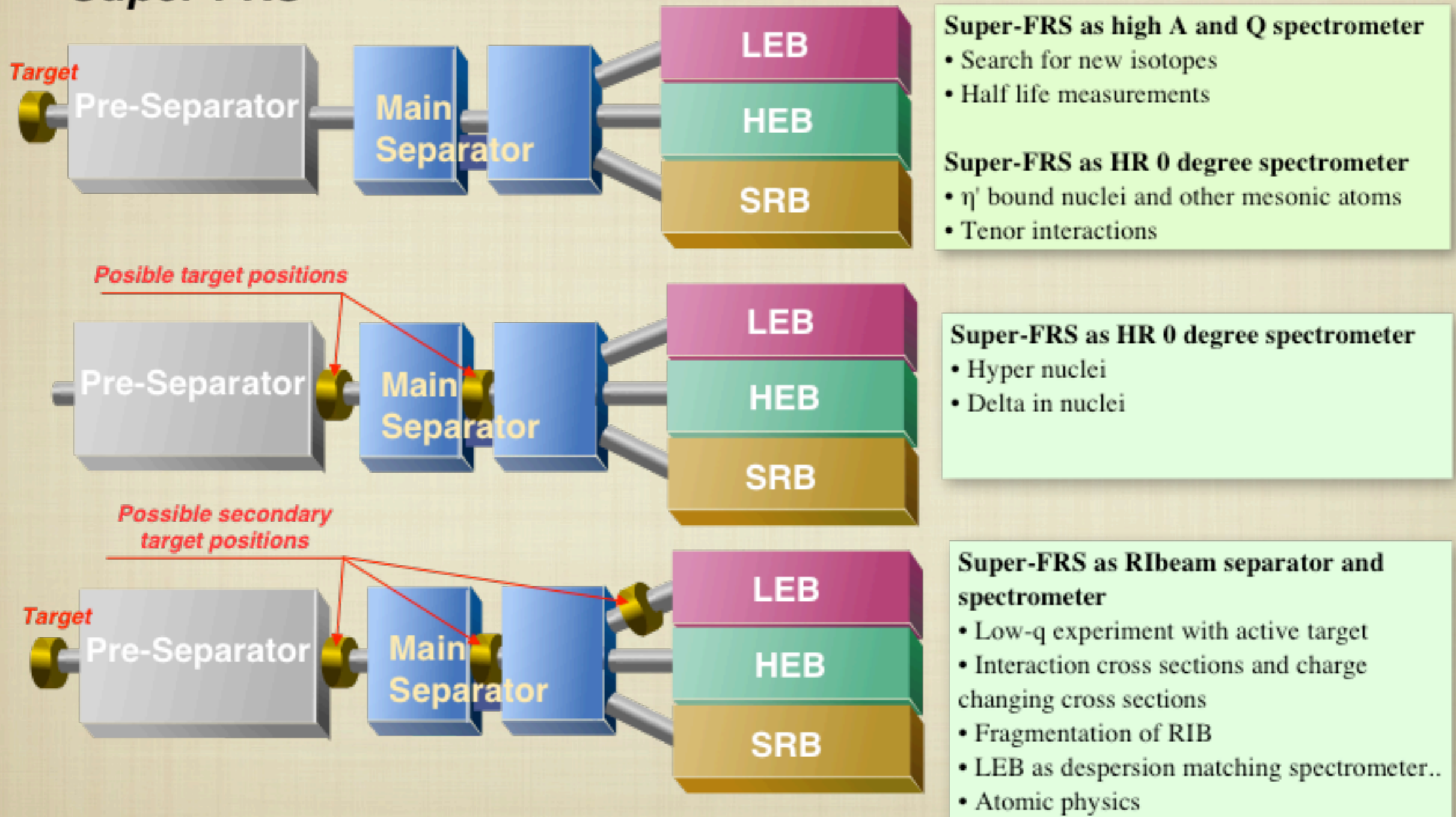


Super-FRS features

- **High-energy primary and secondary nuclear beams**
 - *>400A MeV, provides fully striped ions of heavy elements.*
- **High intensity**
 - *The most exotic nuclei can be produced.*
- **High momentum resolution ($\Delta p/p$)**
 - *10^{-4} or even better with dispersion matching modes.*
- **High separation power for exotic nuclei.**
- **Combination of a separator section and various spectrometer modes.**

Various modes of Super-FRS

Super-FRS



Science Topics

■ Super-FRS for mass and charge separation

- 1. Search for new isotopes and ground state properties*
- 2. Low- q experiments with an active target*
- 3. Atomic collisions*

■ Super-FRS as high-resolution spectrometer

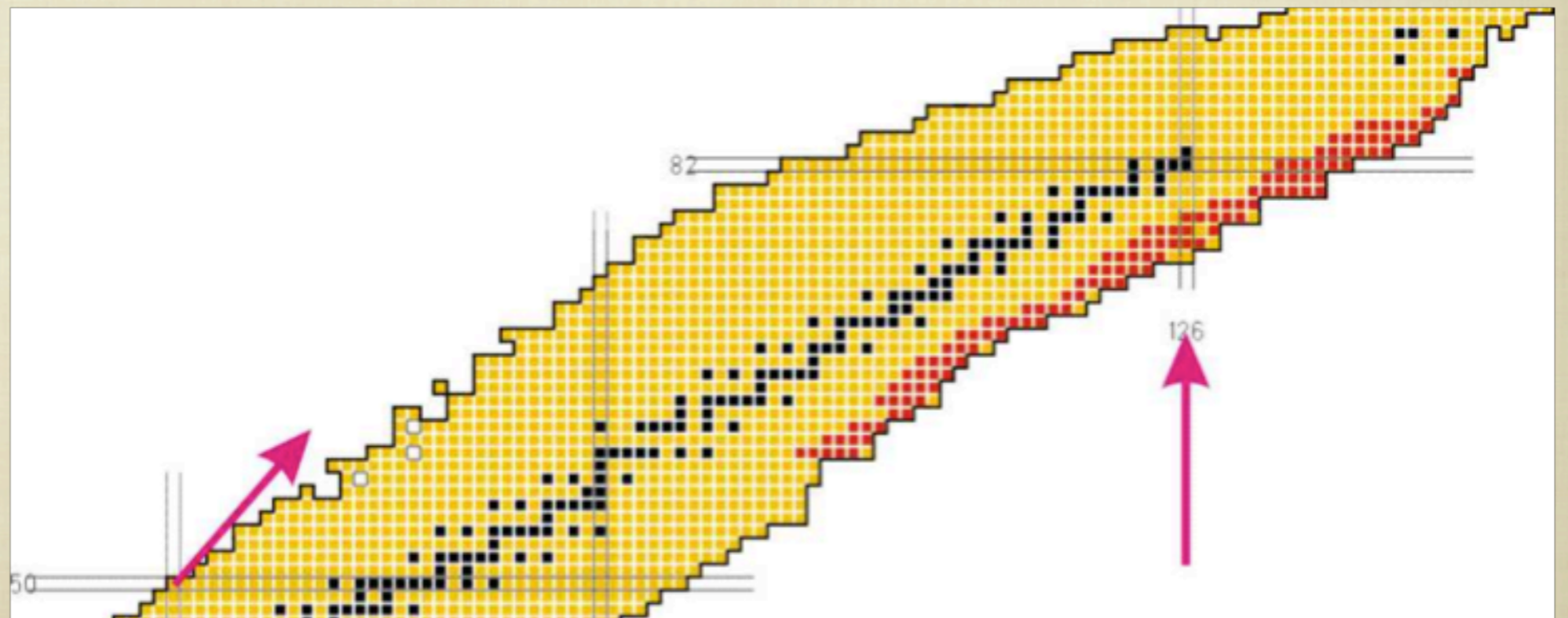
- 4. Exotic hypernuclei and their properties*
- 5. Spectroscopy of meson-nucleus bound system (mesonic atoms)*
- 6. Importance of tensor forces in nuclear structure*
- 7. Delta resonances probing nuclear structure*

■ Super-FRS as RIB separator+reaction spectrometer

- 8. Nuclear radii and momentum distributions*
- 9. Synthesis of new isotopes and nuclear reaction studies with RIB*
- 10. Radioactive in-flight decays and continuum spectroscopy by particle emissions*

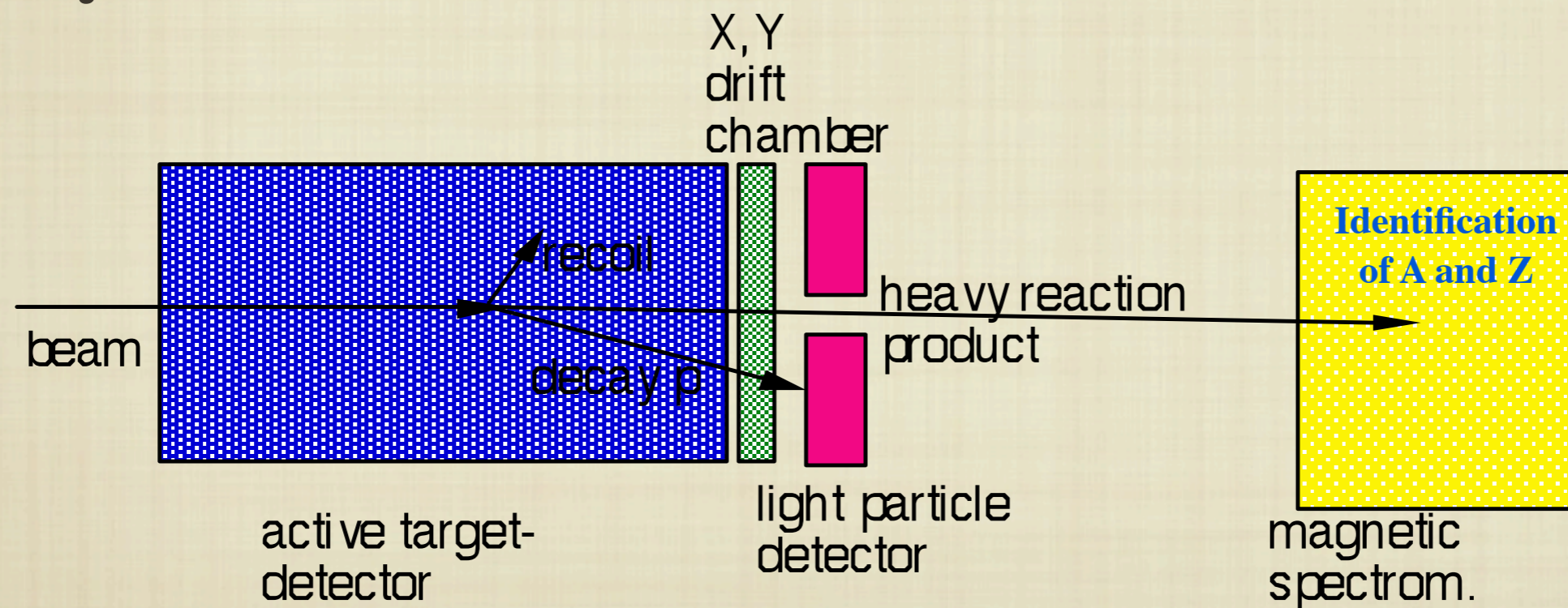
1. Search for new isotopes and ground state properties

- Take advantage of $E > 500A$ MeV U or other beams, many new isotopes would be produced.
- The determinations of production cross sections of unstable nuclei are imperative for Super-FRS operation.



2. Low-q experiment with an active target

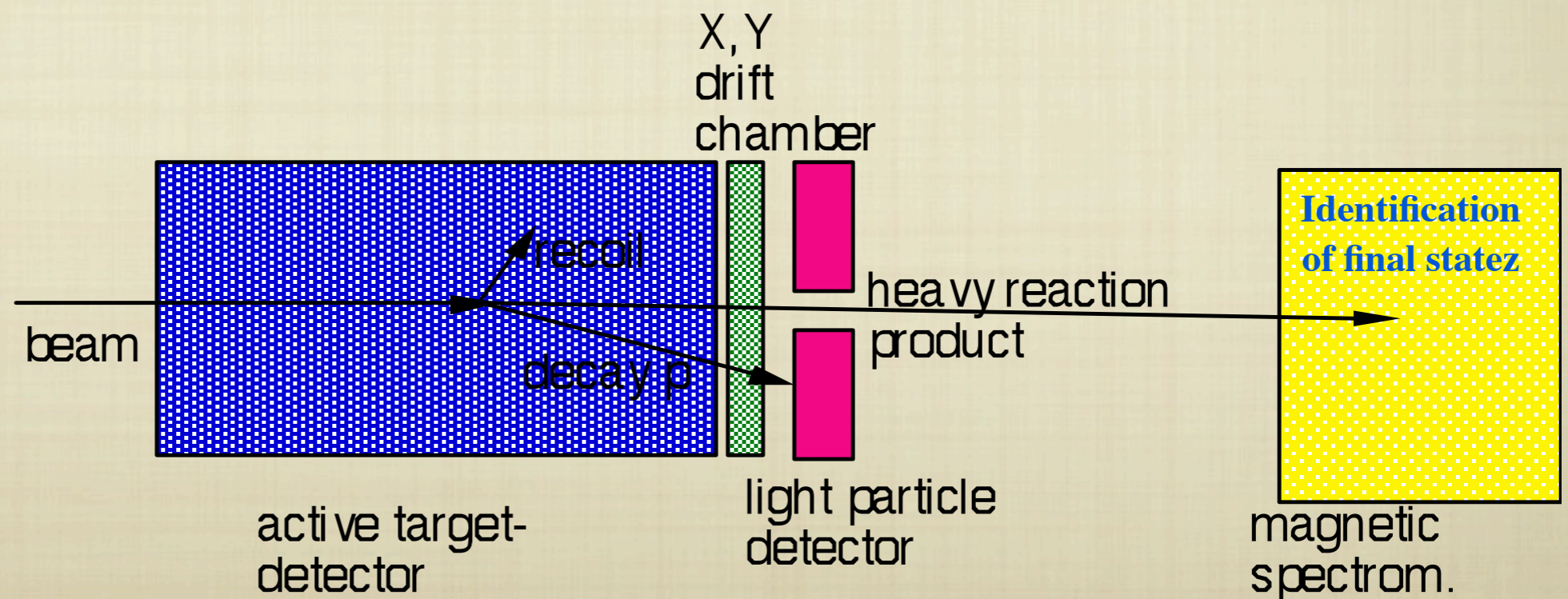
- Elastic scattering of heavy neutron rich nuclei for study of nuclear distribution and neutron skin.
- Such systematic studies provide the information on EOS of symmetric nuclear matter.



- *Some overlap with usage of other facility (R3B) has to be discussed continuously for mutual improvement.*

2. Low-q experiment with and active target (II)

- When heavy nuclei such as Sn isotopes are concerned.
 - *Recoil proton energies for the first bump exceed the range of active target. Therefore the inelastic scattering would not be separated by the active target itself.*
 - *A forward high-resolution spectrometer can resolve excited states but need better than 8×10^{-5} momentum resolution.*

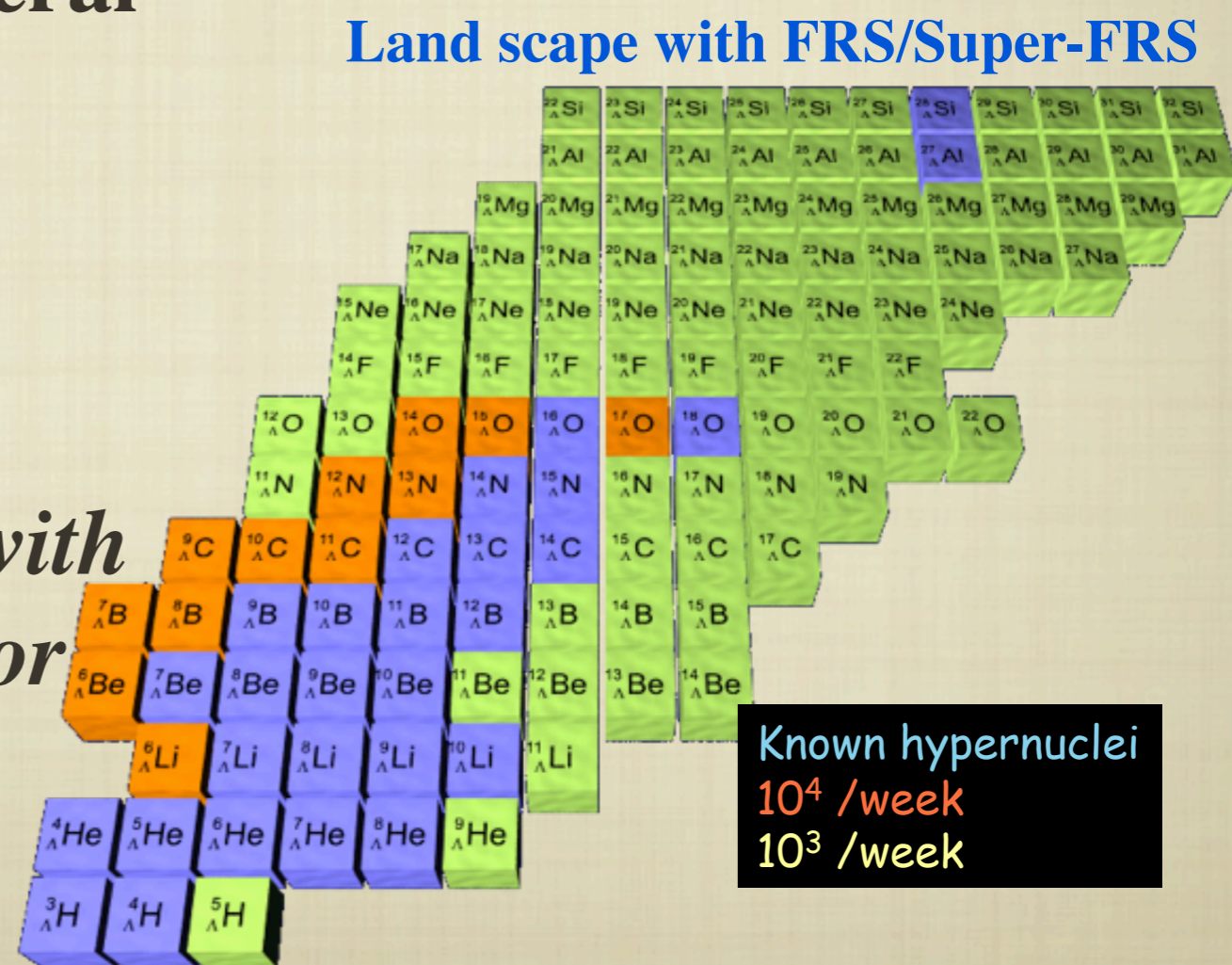


3. Atomic collisions

- **Accurate knowledge of the atomic interaction of ions penetrating through a matter, such as charge state distributions of ions of heavy elements, is essential**
 - *It is important also for delivering RIB from Super-FRS.*
- **New data for stopping power, energy and angular straggling will be obtained at high energies.**
 - *Important for gas stopping cells optimization.*
- **Coherent crystal effects for ions such as nuclear Okorokov effect will be studied for the first time.**

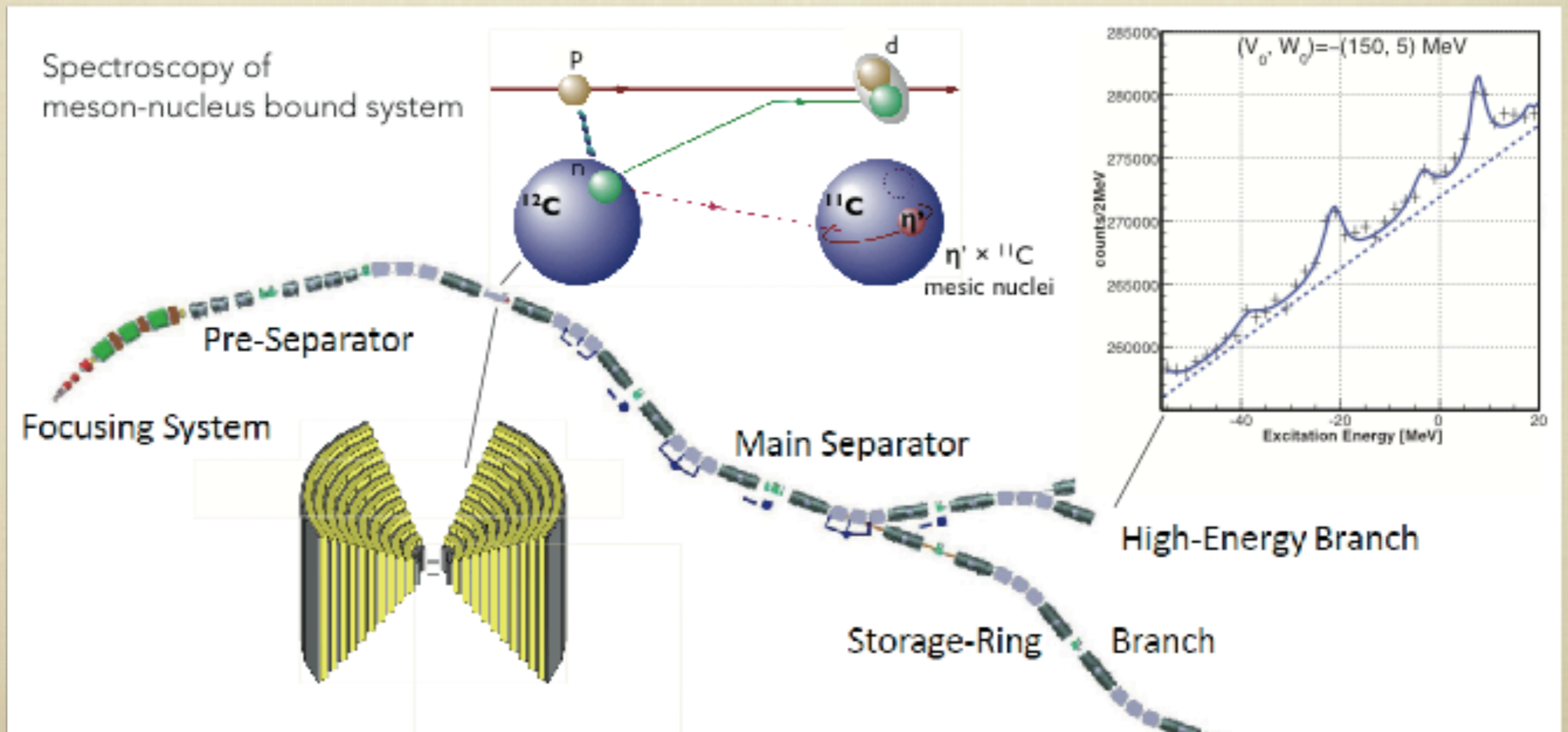
4. Exotic hypernuclei and their properties

- Production of hypernuclei by high-energy ($>1.2A$ GeV) heavy-ions peripheral collision is expected to have large cross sections.
- Also this method is suitable for determination of lifetime.
- Pilot experiment shows several new evidences of $^3_{\Lambda}\text{H}$, $^4_{\Lambda}\text{H}$
 - *The lifetime have also been determined.*
- $^3_{\Lambda}\text{n}$ has been suggested.
- *Higher resolution of mass with FRS/Super-FRS will help for identifications.*



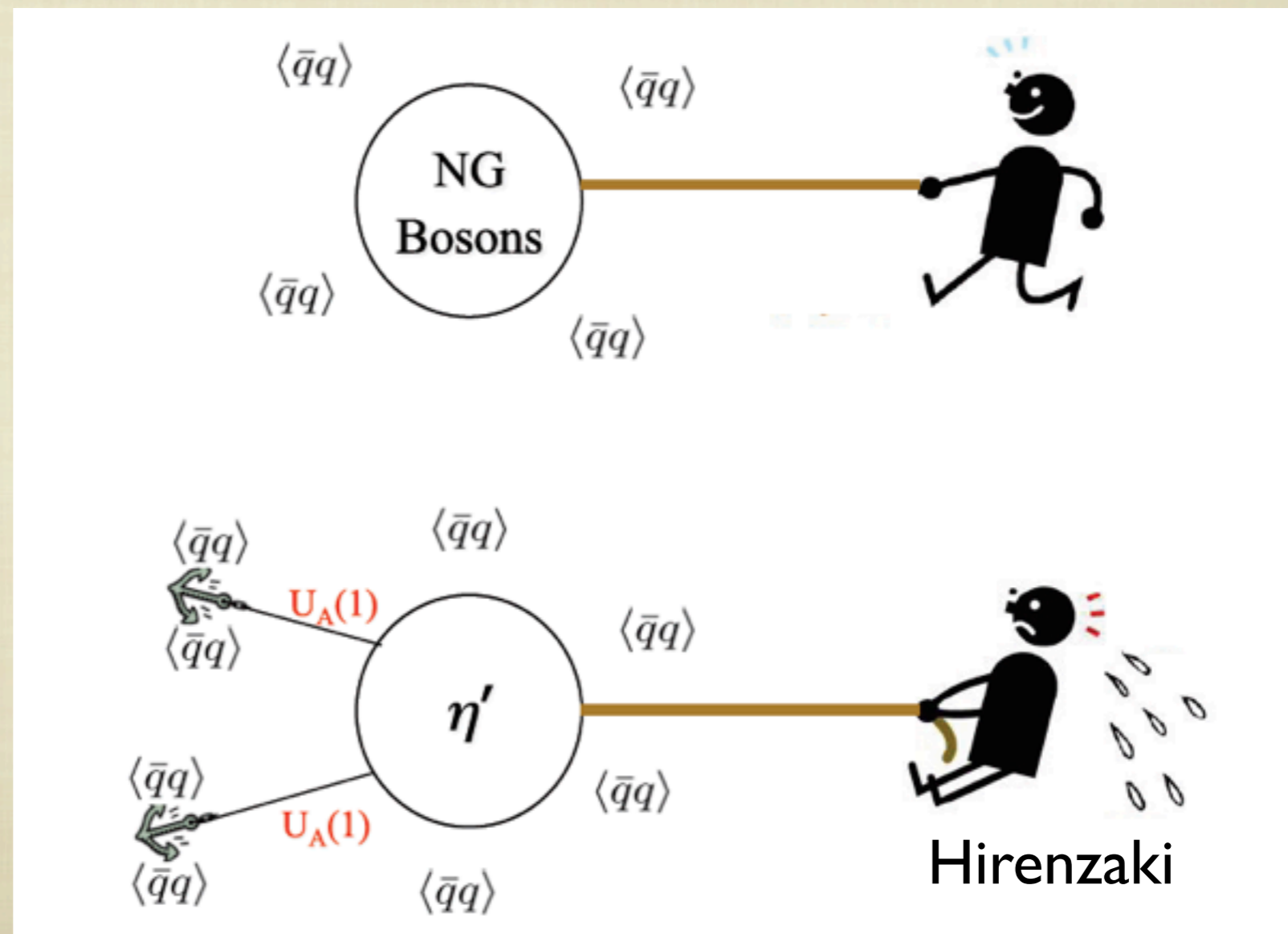
5. Spectroscopy of meson-nucleus bound system (mesonic atoms)

- The discovery of deeply-bound pionic state in heavy atoms with FRS opened a new field of fundamental studies of the meson-nucleus interactions, which contribute to the understanding of the non-trivial structure of the vacuum of QCD.
- Observation of η' -bound nuclei with (p, d) reaction is the first aim of the experiment.



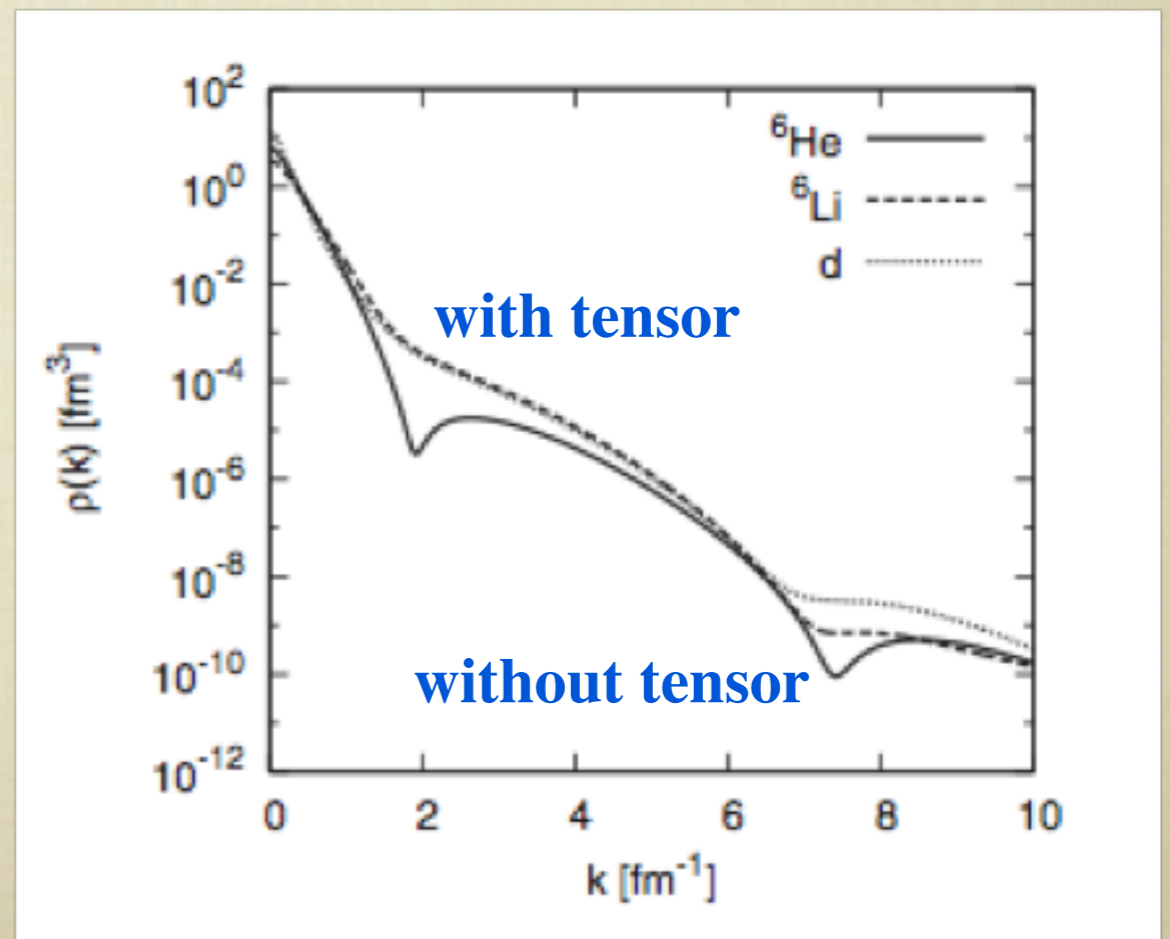
Why η' Meson

- η' meson is a singlet among SU3 pseudo-scalar mesons but has unexpectedly heavy mass.
- *It is considered to be due to the coupling to QCD vacuum.*
- *Therefore a change of mass is expected in nuclei.*



6. Importance of tensor forces in nuclear structure

- Although it is important for binding nuclei, tensor forces have not been treated explicitly in most of successful nuclear structure models such as mean field models and shell models.
- Those important contributions are though nucleons with high momentum.
- Studies of such high momentum nucleon ($P \sim 2 \text{ fm}^{-1}$) will be done by high-energy pick-up reactions.
 - $(p,d), (d,^3\text{He}), (d,t), (p,pd), (p,nd)$ reactions
 - *In some cases*
 - $(p,pd), (p,nd)$ reaction may be better at R3B
 - *It has to be carefully evaluated.*

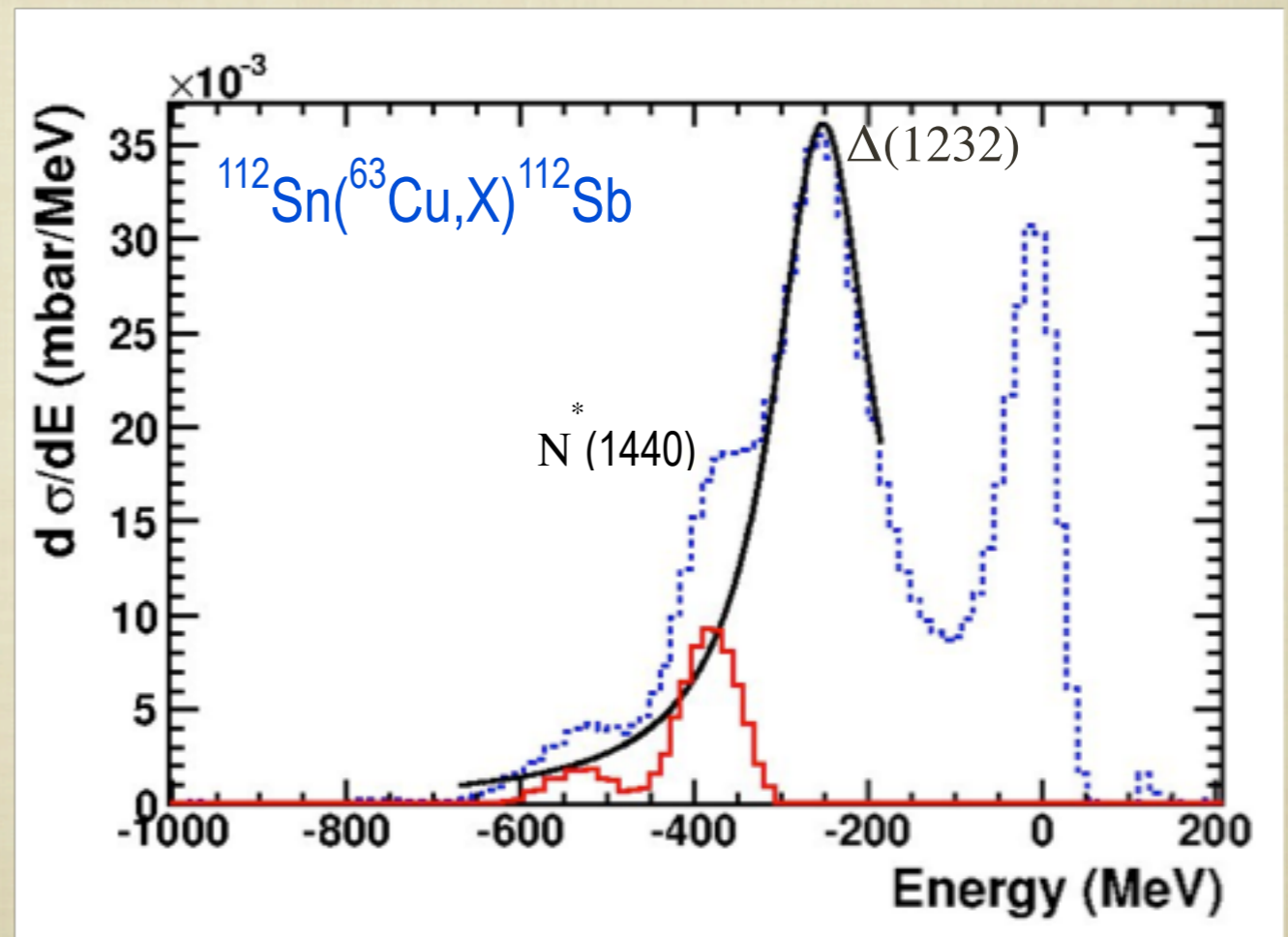


7. Delta resonances probing nuclear structure

- Charge changing reactions with high-energy heavy ions provide unique possibilities to study baryon resonances, including Δ -resonances, in exotic nuclei
- *So far Δ -resonances in nuclei has been studies exclusively in stable or near stable nuclei*

■ Studying

- *In-medium properties of baryon resonance in isospin asymmetric nuclear matter*
- *Gamow-Teller transition strength*
- *Radial distribution of neutrons and protons*
- *Nuclear matrix elements for inelastic neutrino interactions*



8. Nuclear Radii and momentum distribution

- Determinations of nuclear matter radii by the interaction cross sections and proton radii by the charge changing cross sections.
- Spectroscopy of exotic nuclei by momentum distribution measurement of the projectile fragments
- With Super-FRS measurement can be extended to much heavier nuclei such as Ni and Sn isotopes.

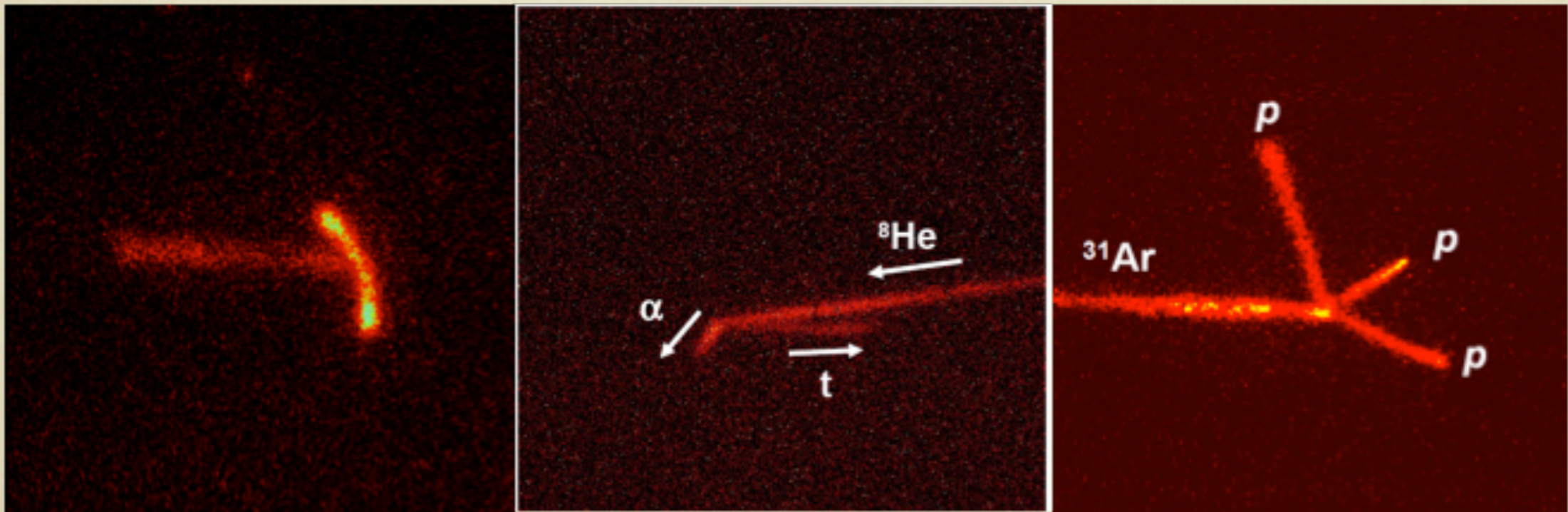
- *More exclusive measurements of fragmentation could be better done in R3B.*
- *Need continuous discussion for optimization for such cases.*

9. Synthesis of new isotopes and nuclear reaction studies with RIB

- **At Low Energy beam line.**
- Experiments with RIB at Coulomb-barrier energies challenge a new field for reaction studies.
 - *Which will contribute to a better understanding of deep inelastic, fusion-fission and complete fusion reactions.*
- This knowledge is essential for the extension of the nuclear chart towards superheavy elements beyond the existing limit. They will possibly give access to new neutron-rich isotopes beyond uranium, and also below uranium, both regions are not accessible in fusion reactions with stable beams nor in fragmentation reactions.

10. Radioactive in-flight decays and continuum spectroscopy by particle emission

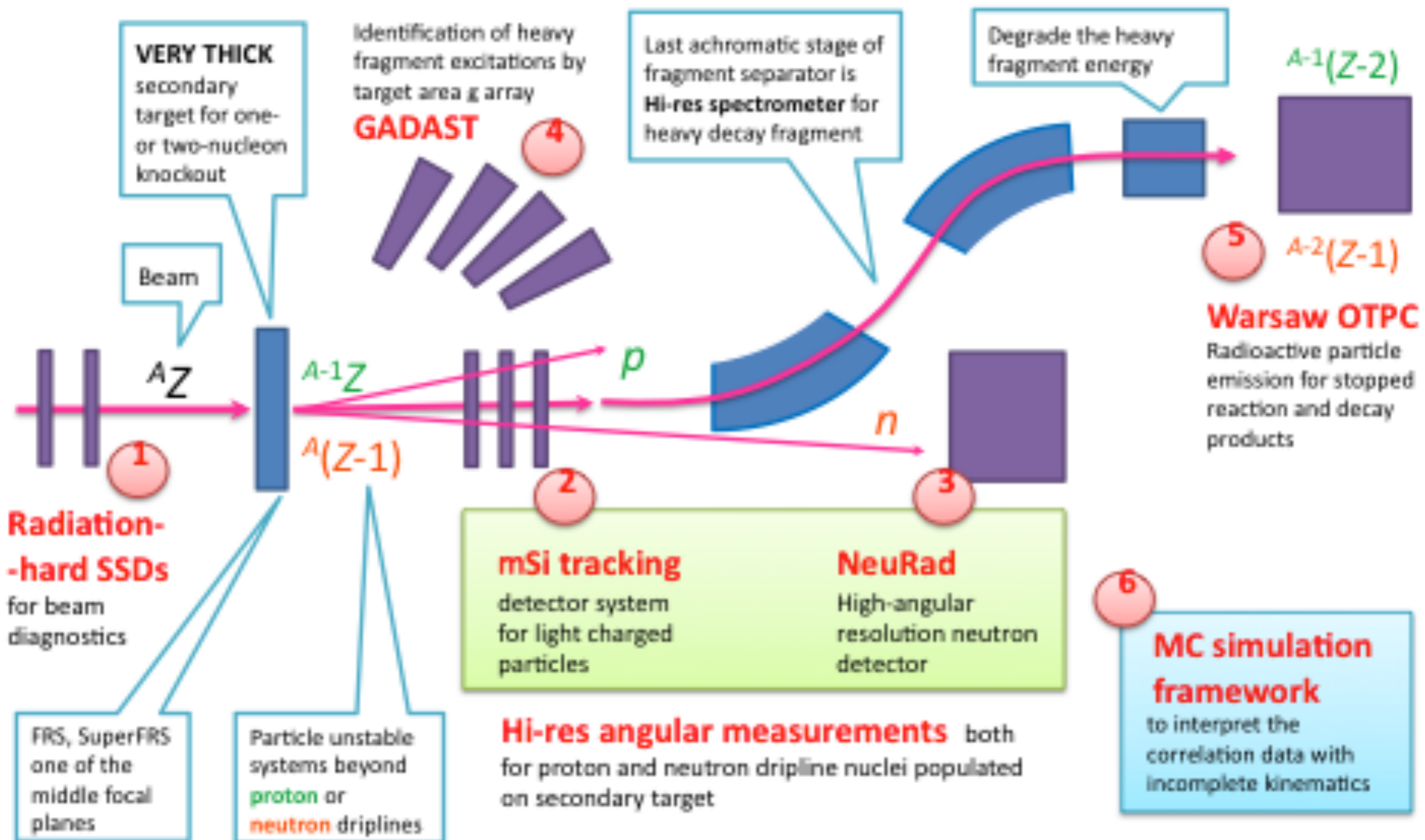
- Study decays (particle emission) of nuclear beyond the drip line and other resonances.
 - *One-, two- four- proton decays, two-proton decay*
 - *Neutron radioactivity*



- *Complimentary with missing mass, invariant mass measurements.*

EXPERT:

EXotic Particle Emission and Radioactivity by Tracking



“External” synergy for EXPERT components

EXPERT works best as a setup

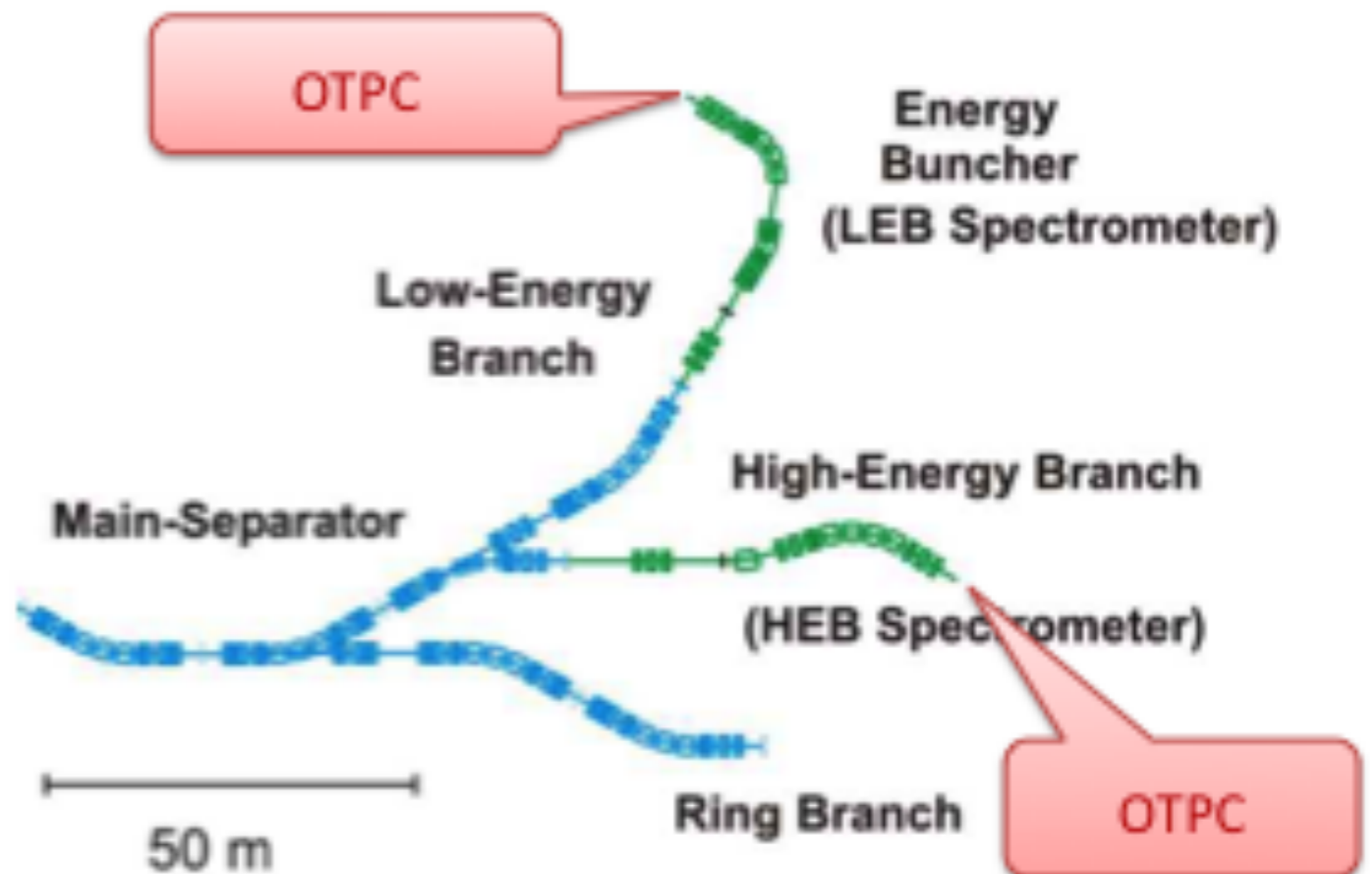
However:
“modular” and
“mobile” initiative

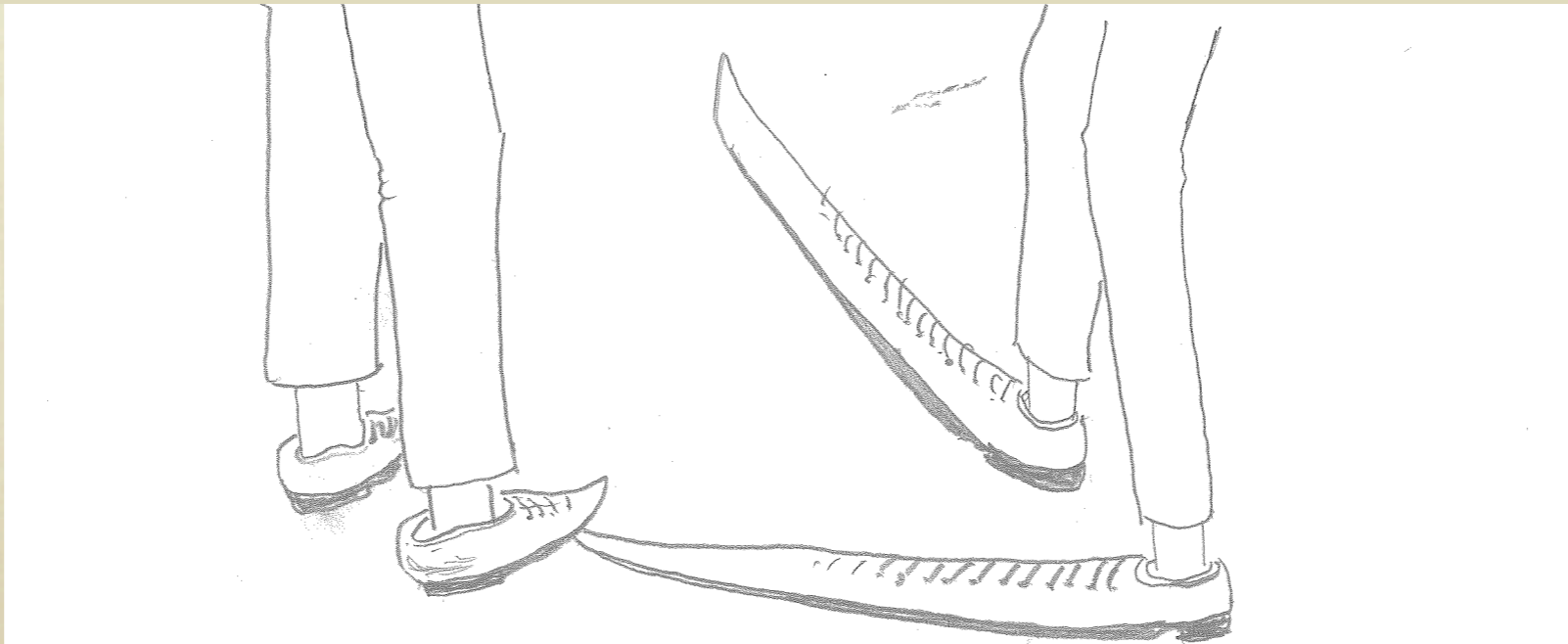
Expert components can be used at different NUSTAR experiments

RH SSDs – generic SFRS usage

GADAST – different scenarios, e.g. “Topic 8” by Kanungo

OTPC – two additional locations
– at LEB
– at R3B





Oh No! Don't step on my foot!



Ok, let's work together.





Ok, let's compete.



Ok, let's work together.

Ok, let's compete.

**Hoping great outcome of
NuSTAR and Super-FRS collaborations**

Thank you very much for your attention.

List of conveners

- 2.1 New isotope search experiments (Pietri, Jokinen, Plaß et al.)
- 2.2 Nuclear radii and momentum distributions (Kanungo, Prochazka et al.)
- 2.3. low-q with Active Target (Egelhof, Kalantar et al.)
- 2.4 Exploration of exotic radioactivity modes (Fomichev, Pfützner, Mukha et al.)
- 2.5 Exploration of tensor force (Ong, Terashima, Toki, et al.)
- 2.6 Delta resonances probing nuclear structure (Benlliure, Lenske et al.)
- 2.7 Mesonic atoms and in-medium effects (Itahashi, Weick et al.)
- 2.8 Exotic hypernuclei and their properties (Saito, Nociforo et al.)
- 2.9 Low energy reactions (Heinz, Winfield et al.)
- 2.10 Atomic collision experiments (Purushothaman, Geissel et al.)