

Direct mass measurements of n-rich nuclei and developments for ILIMA@FAIR

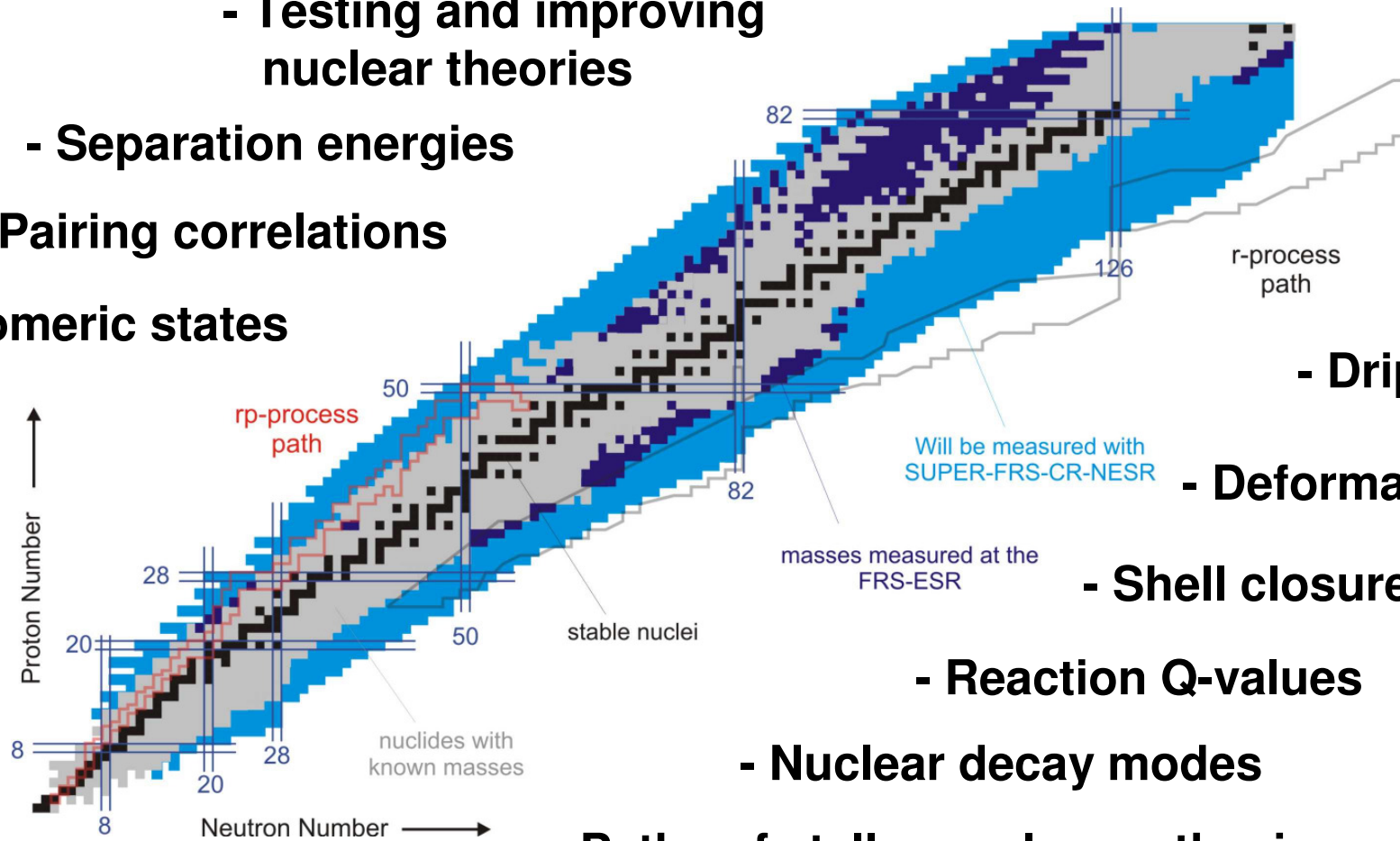


Ronja Knöbel

- **The FRS – ESR – Facility**
- **Schottky – Mass – Spectrometry**
- **Isochronous – Mass – Spectrometry**
- **Developments for ILIMA@FAIR**

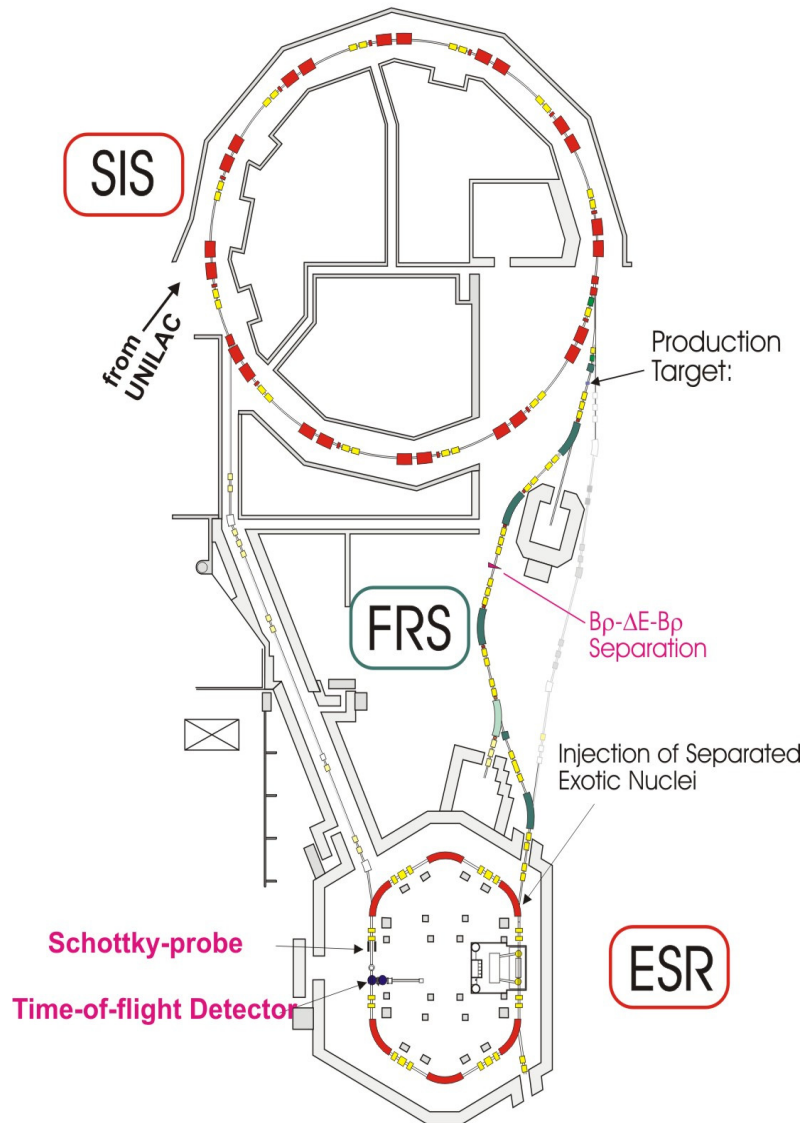
Motivation

- Total binding energies
- Testing and improving nuclear theories
- Separation energies
- Pairing correlations
- Isomeric states
- Driplines
- Deformations
- Shell closures
- Reaction Q-values
- Nuclear decay modes
- Paths of stellar nucleosynthesis

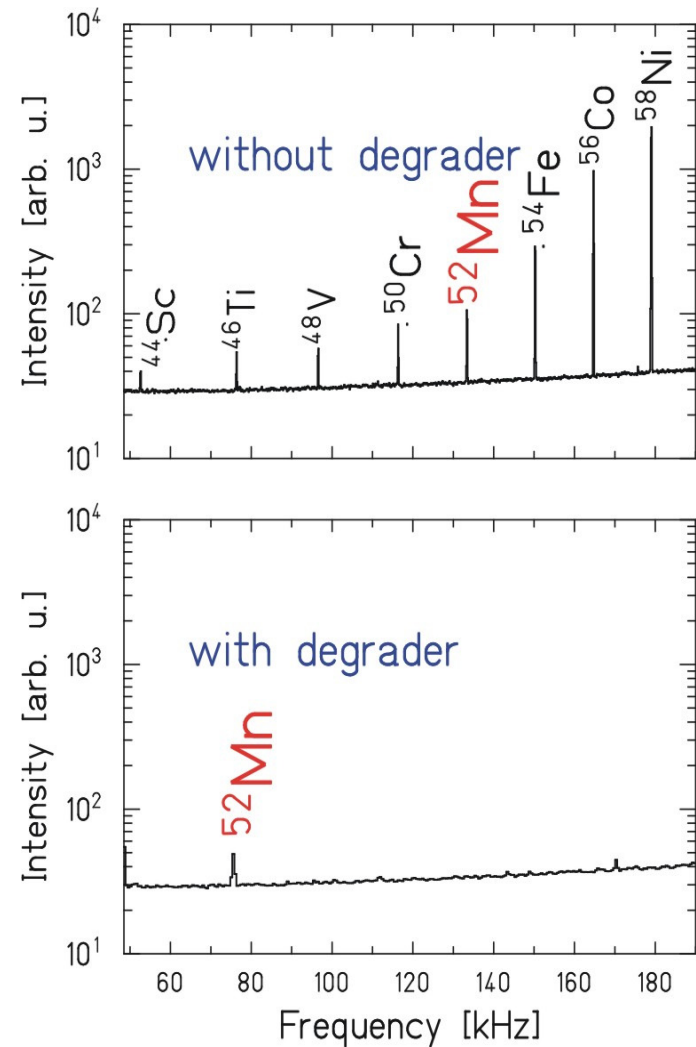


Experimental Facilities

Precision Experiments with the combination of the FRS and the ESR



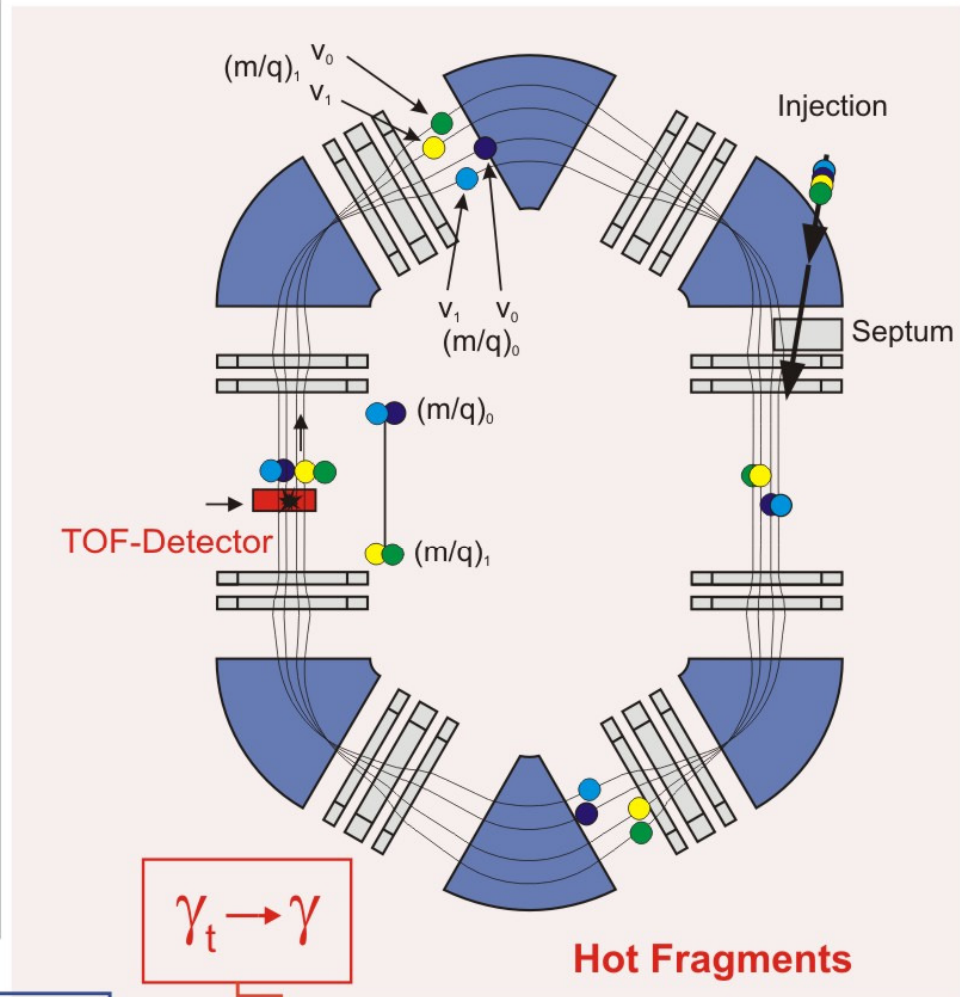
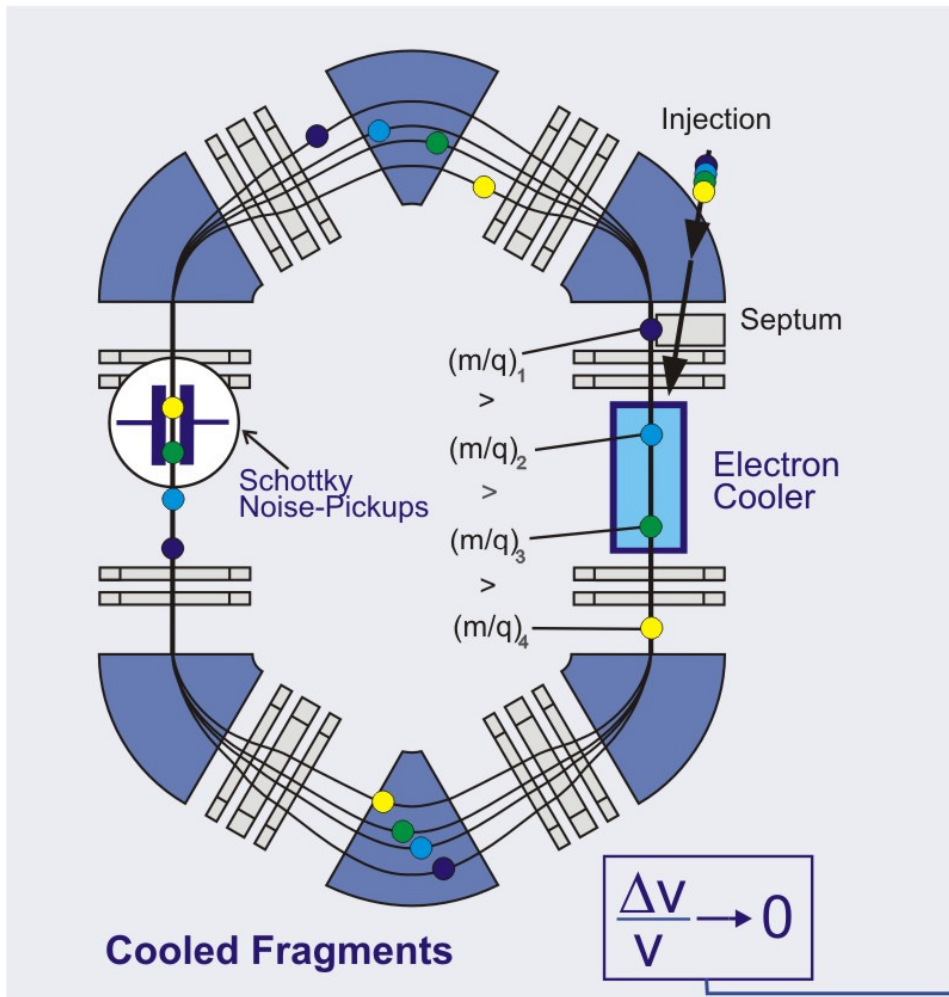
Mono-isotopic fragment beams stored in the ESR



Mass Measurements at the ESR

SCHOTTKY MASS SPECTROMETRY

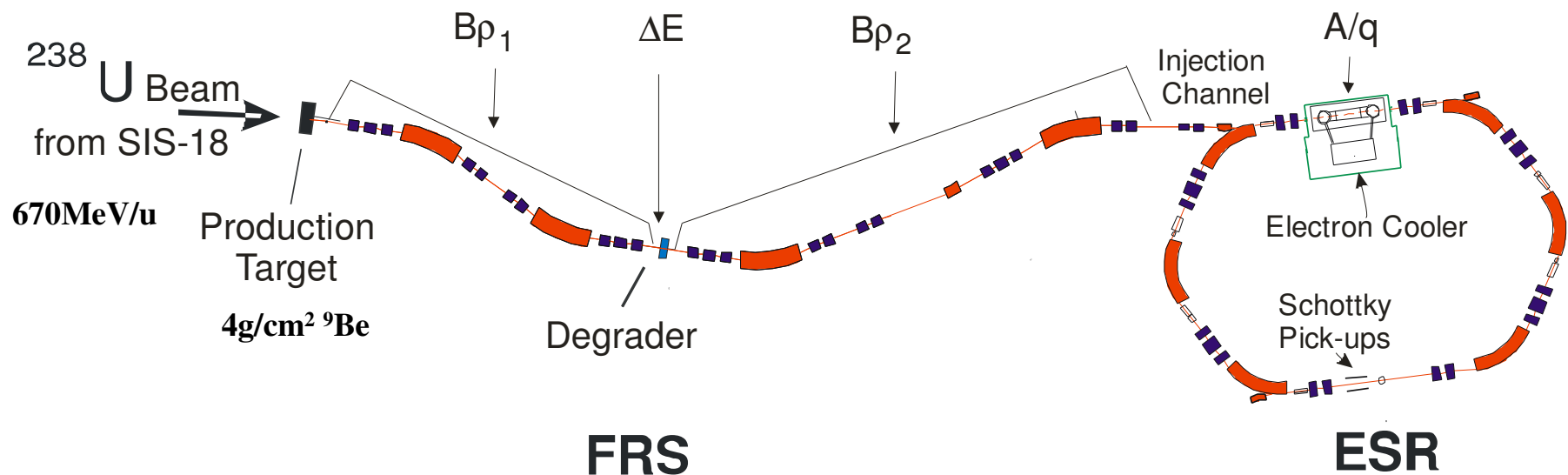
ISOCRONOUS MASS SPECTROMETRY



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

Schottky Mass Spectrometry (SMS)

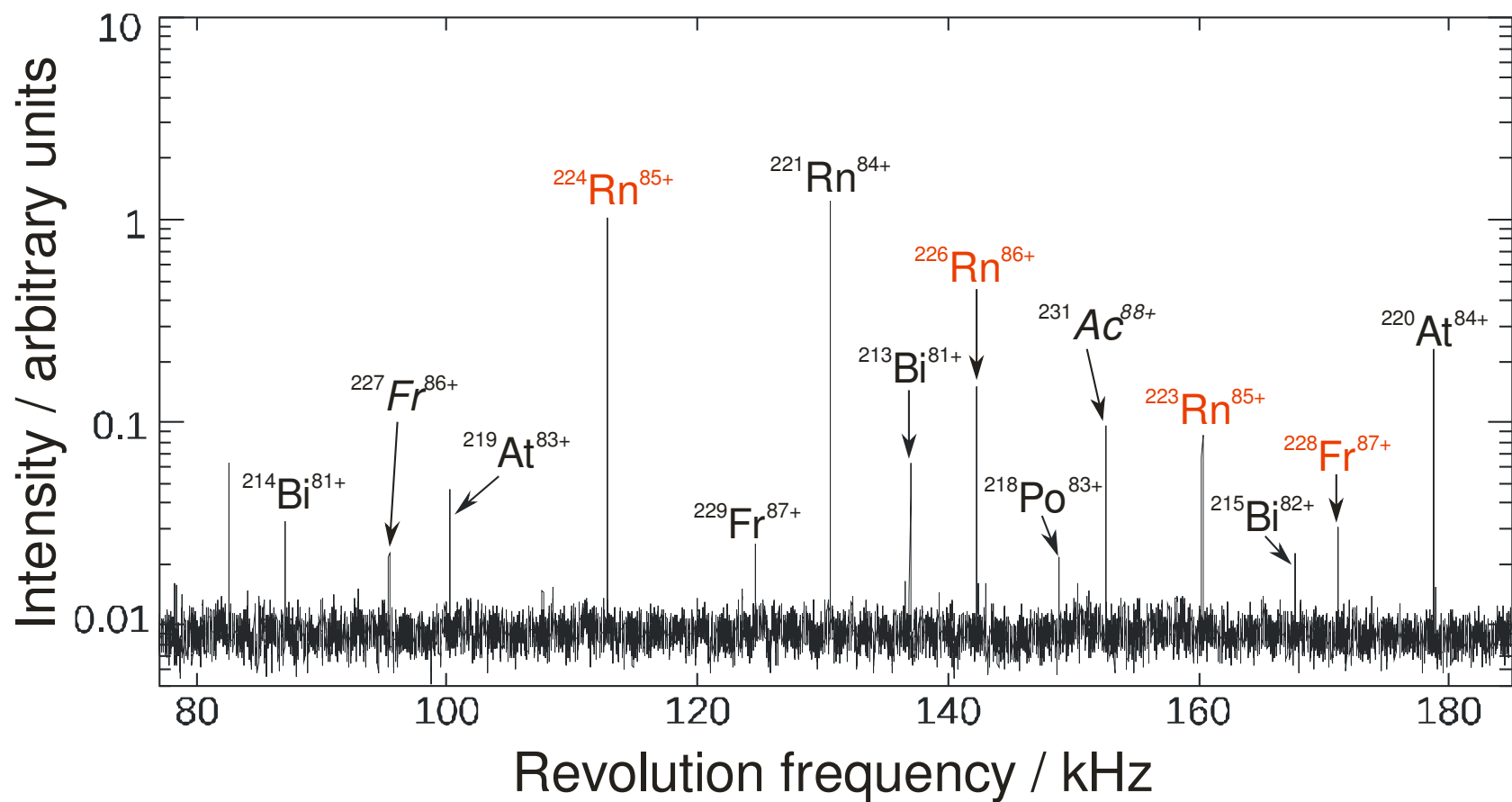
Intensity: $2 \cdot 10^9$ /spill



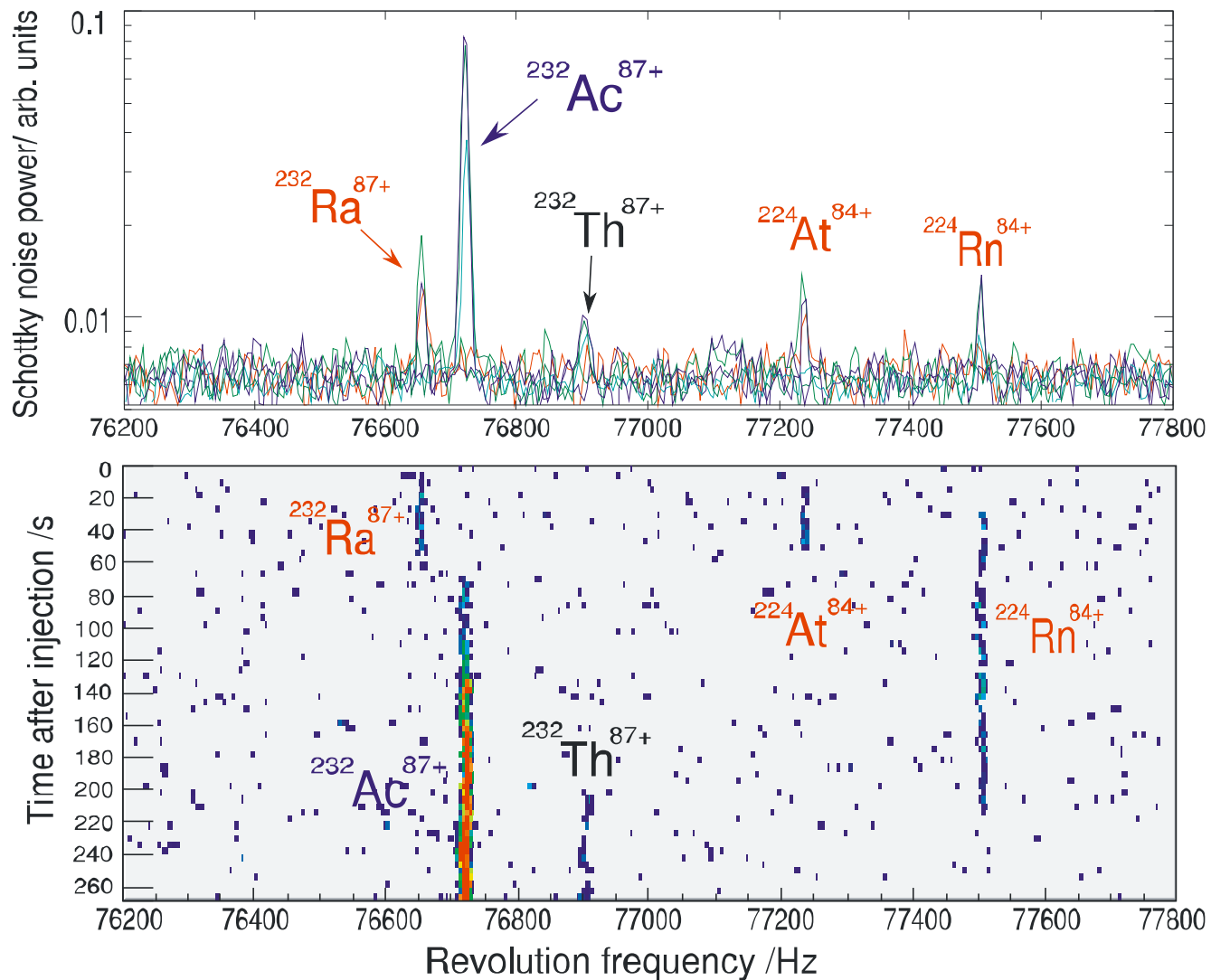
$B\rho = 7.9\text{Tm}$

$E_{\text{ESR}} = (360-400) \text{ MeV/u}$

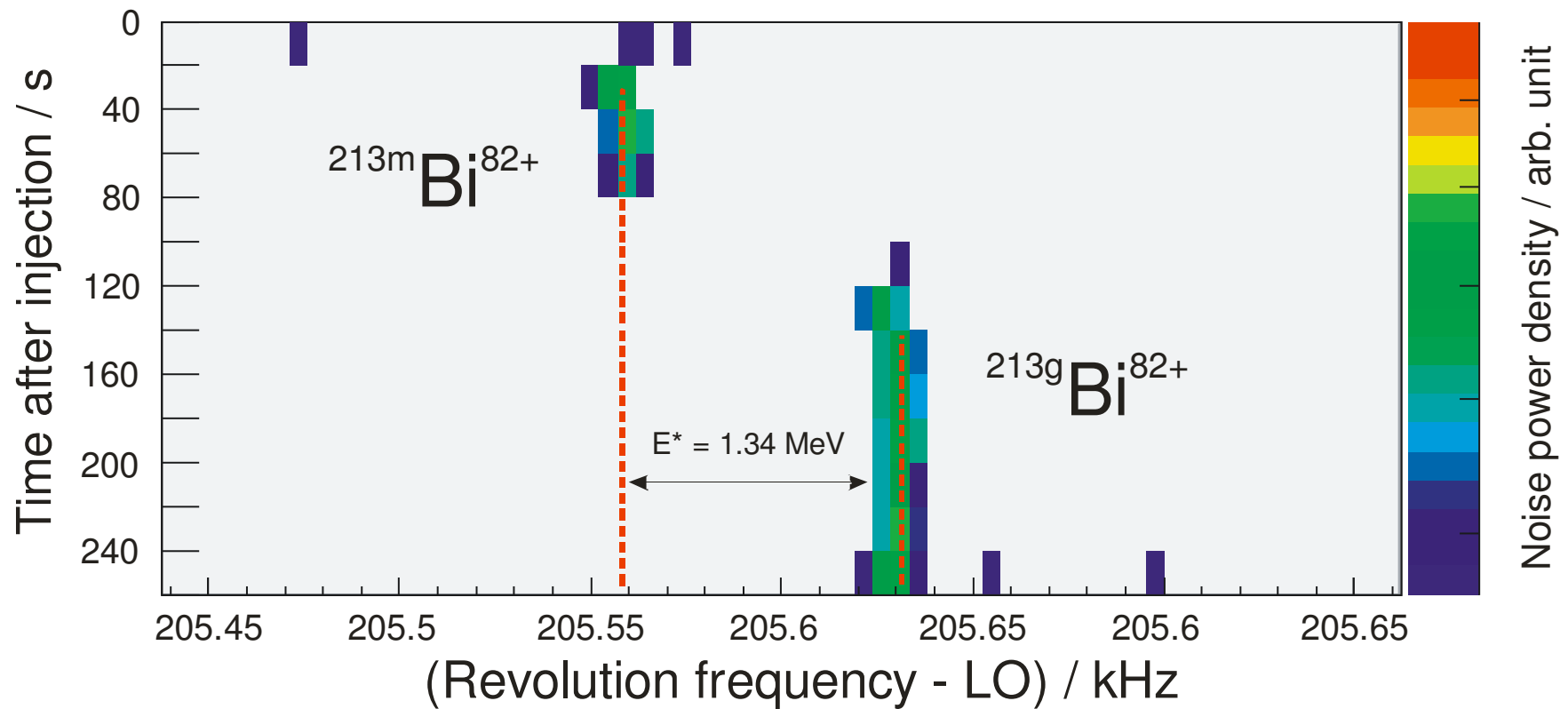
Schottky Mass Spectrometry (SMS)



Schottky Mass Spectrometry (SMS)

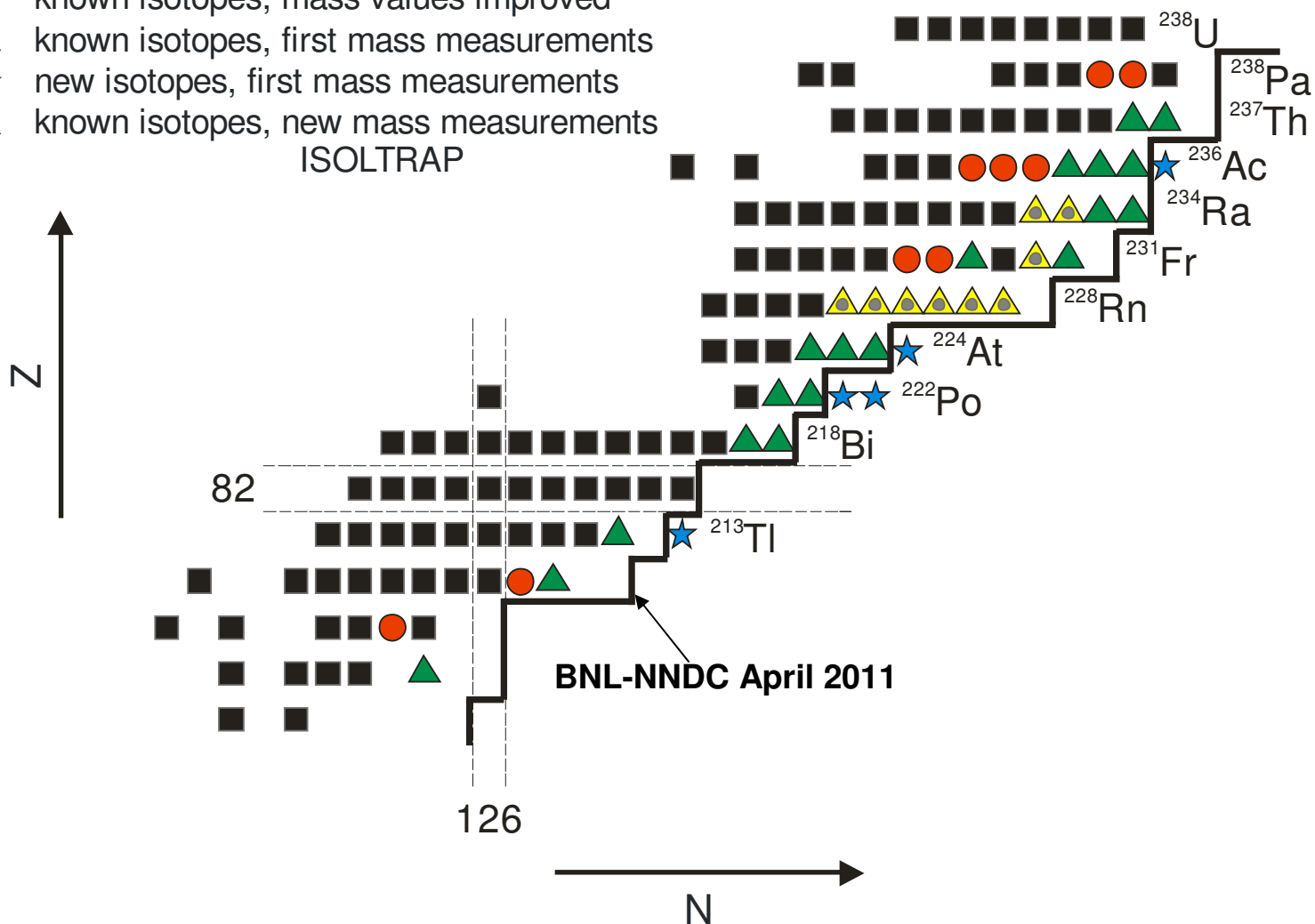


Schottky Mass Spectrometry (SMS)



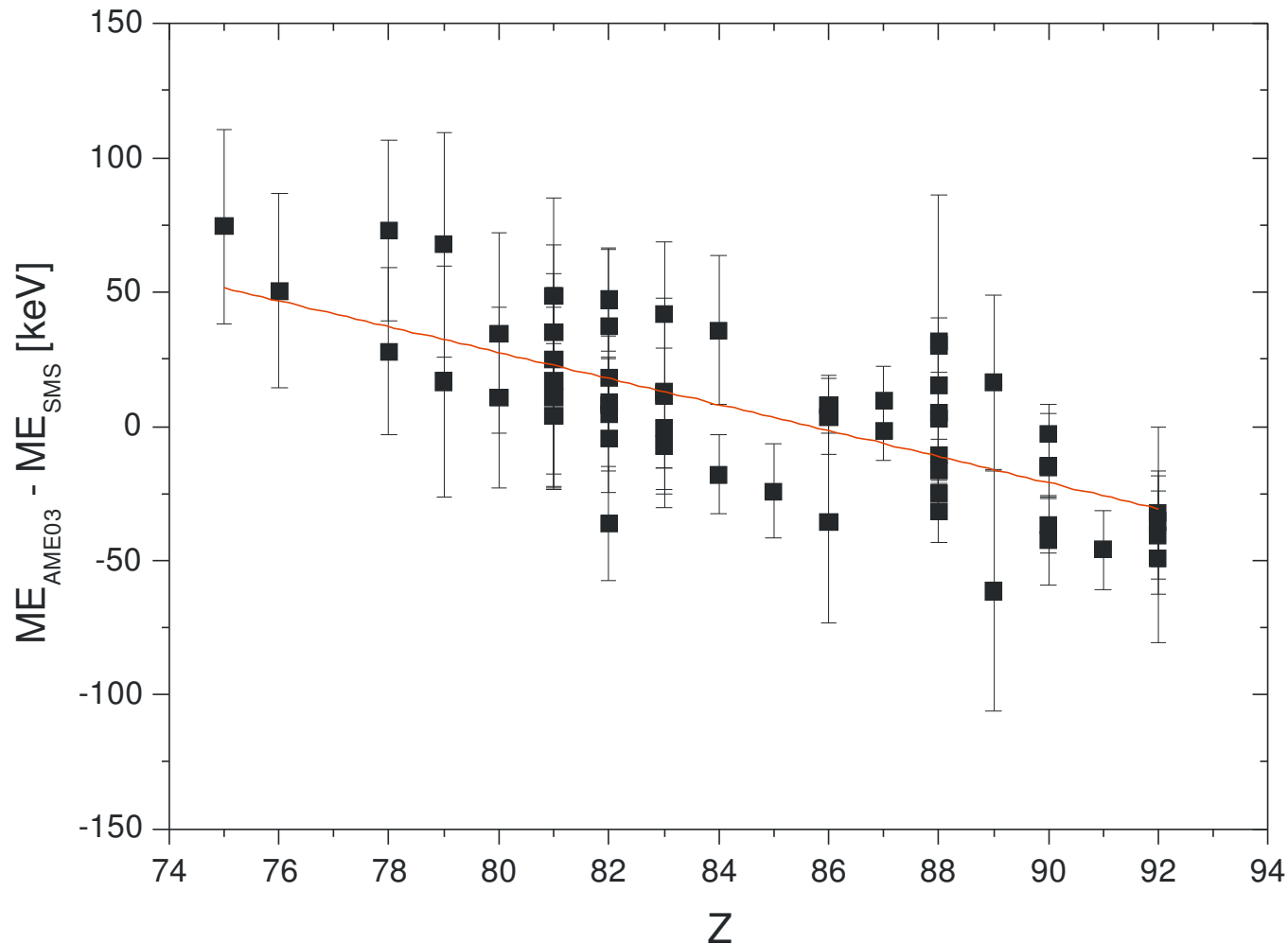
Schottky Mass Spectrometry (SMS)

- isotopes with well-known masses
- known isotopes, mass values improved
- ▲ known isotopes, first mass measurements
- ★ new isotopes, first mass measurements
- ▲ known isotopes, new mass measurements



Analysis

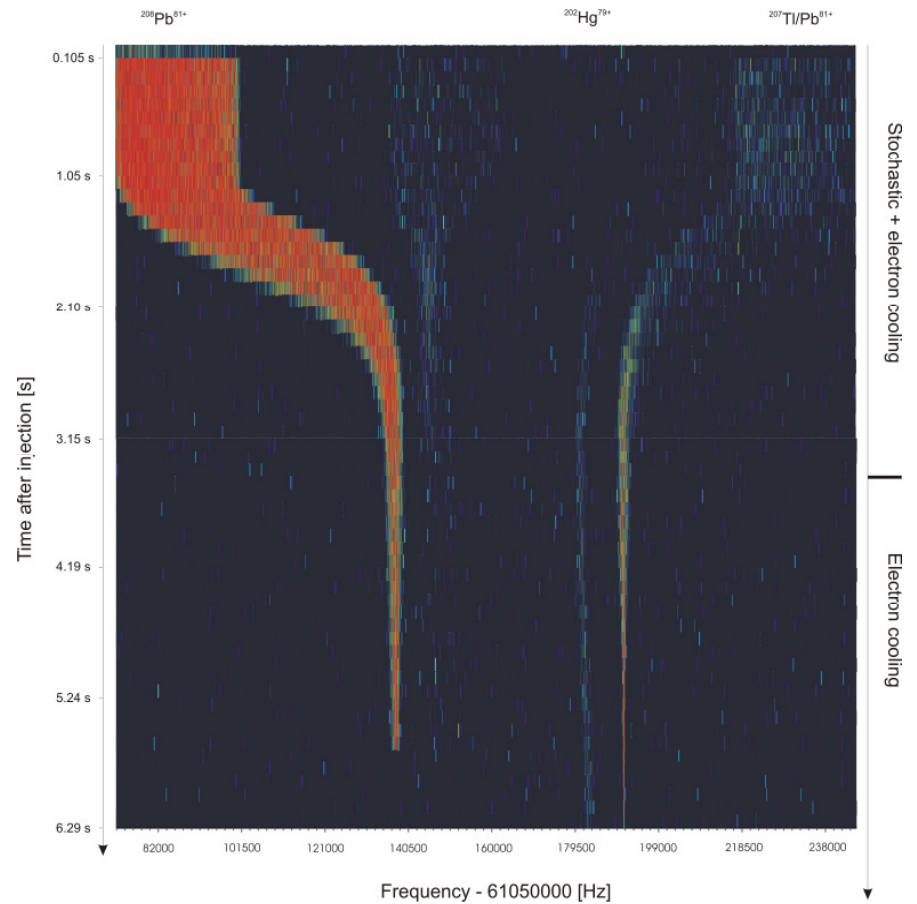
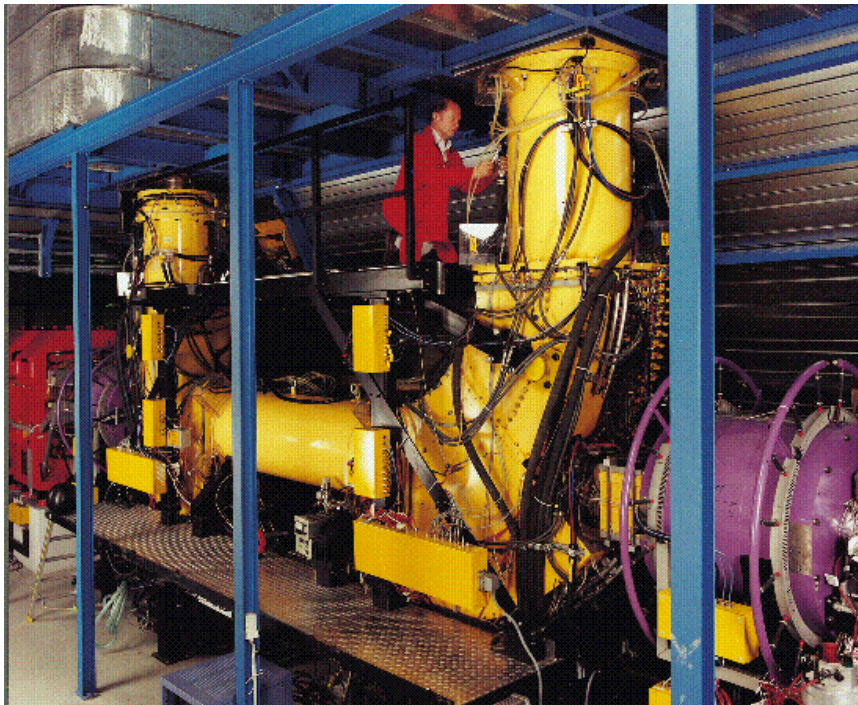
SYSTEMATIC DEVIATIONS FOR REFERENCE MASSES



AME03: G. Audi, A. H. Wapstra, C. Thibault, Nucl. Phys. A 729 (2003) 337.

Electron Cooling

$$\frac{\Delta v}{v} \approx 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

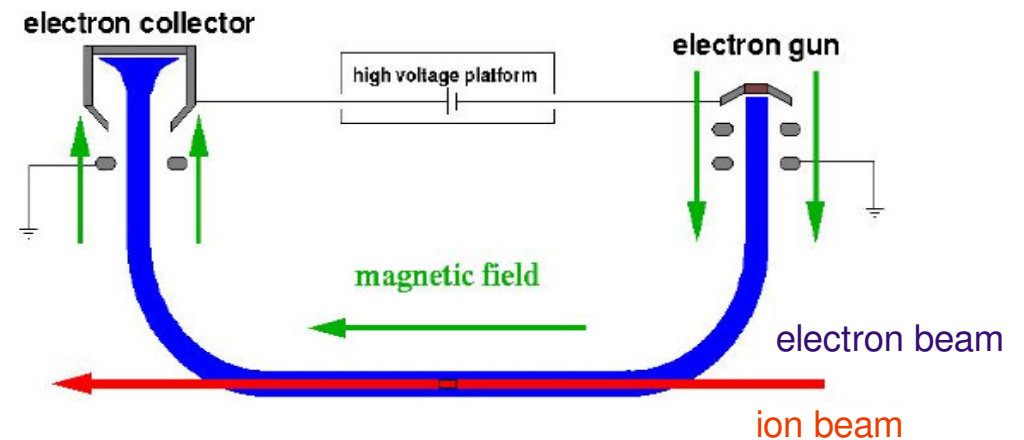
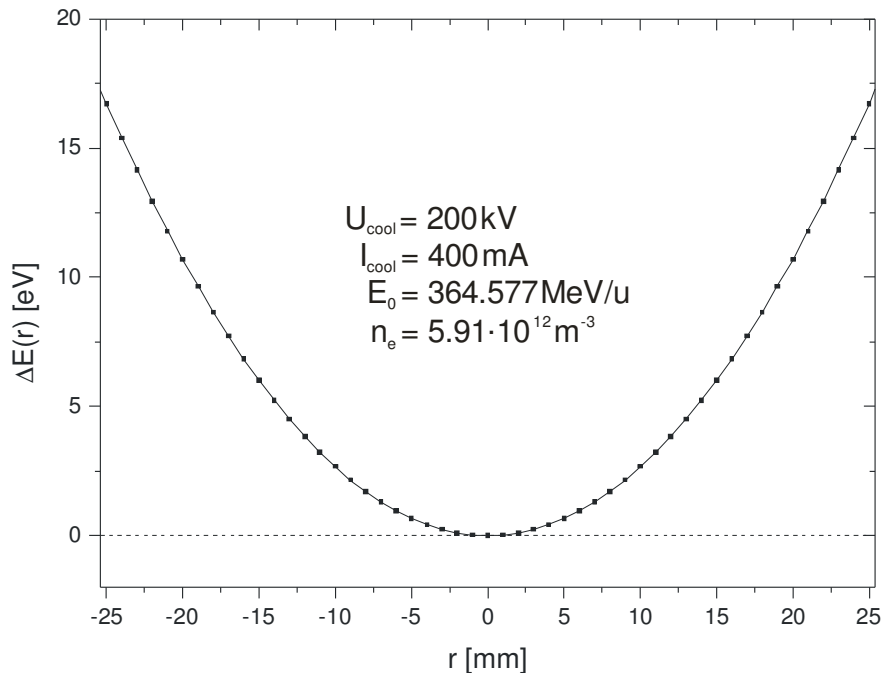


B. Franzke, M. Steck, F. Nolden, K. Beckert, P. Beller

Electron Cooling

H. Poth, Phys. Rep. 196 (1990) 135.
 M. Steck, Beam Cooling, Talk at the CERN Accelerator School Darmstadt, 28.09.2009-09.10.2009
 C. Brandau, Dissertation, Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, 2000.

$$\Delta E(r) = n_e \pi r_e m_e c^2 r^2$$



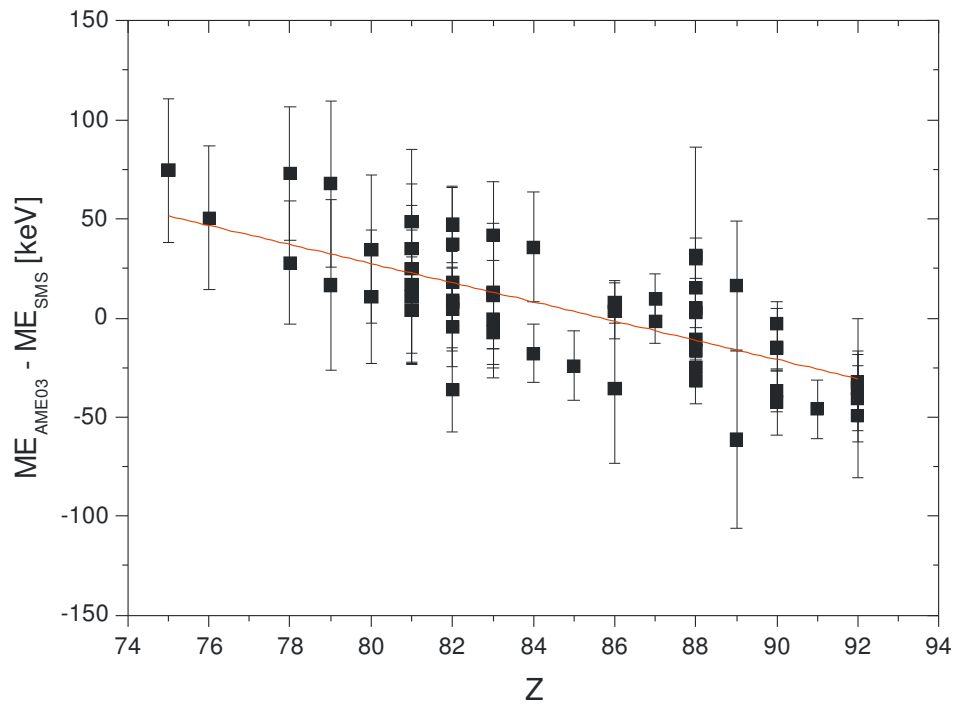
radial profile of the longitudinal velocity of the cooler electrons

$$\frac{f_i - f_j}{f_i} = -\alpha_p \left[\frac{(m/q)_i - (m/q)_j}{(m/q)_i} \right] + \left(1 - \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma_t^2} \right) \left(\frac{v_i - v_j}{v_i} \right)$$

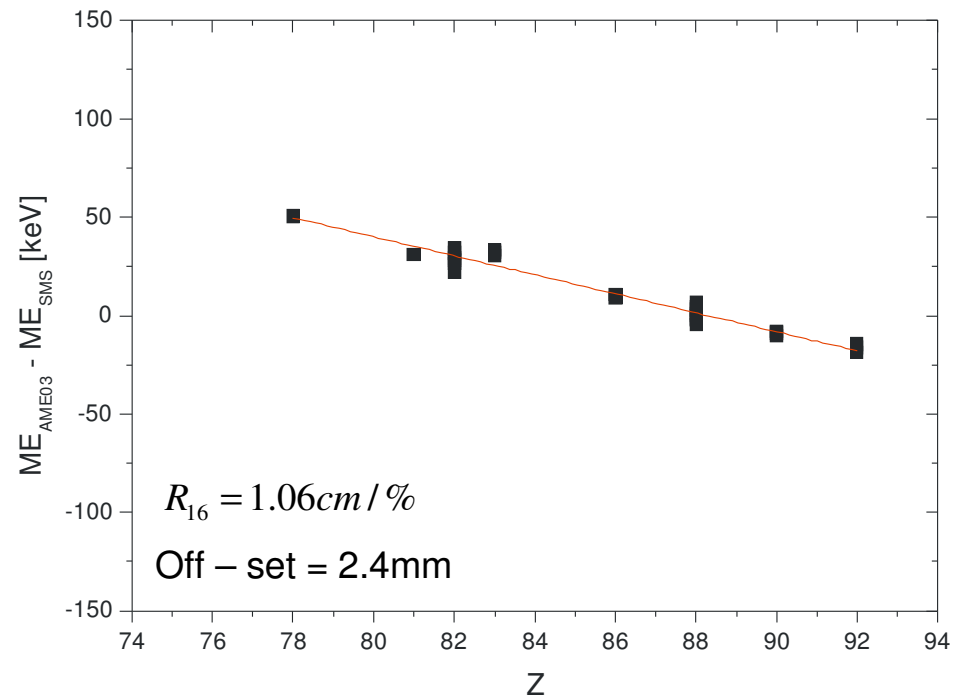
L. Chen et al., NPA 882 (2012) 71.

Recent Developments in the Analysis

Observed



Calculated

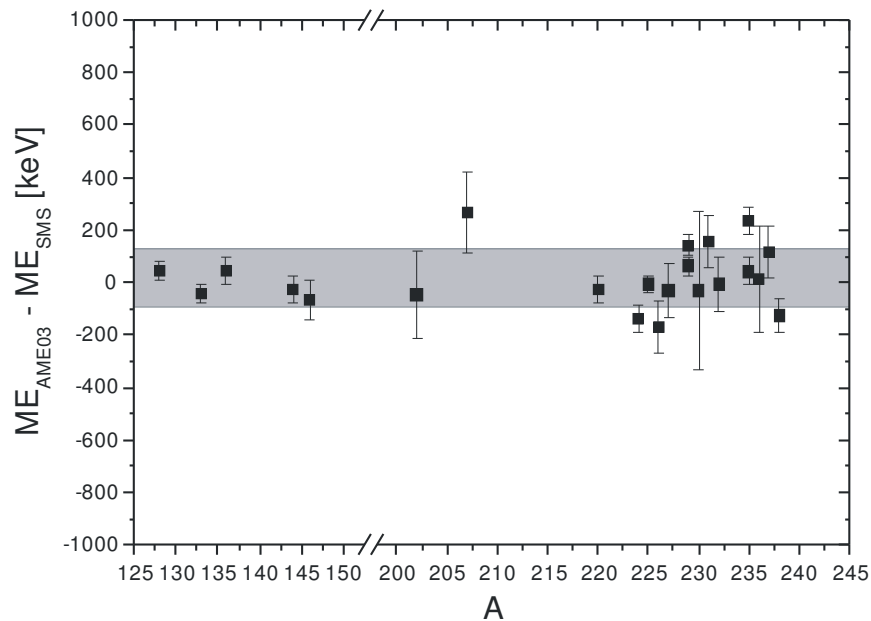


Observed dependence can be reproduced by taking into account the radial profile of the longitudinal velocity of the cooler electrons

Comparison with AME03

AME03: G. Audi, A. H. Wapstra, C. Thibault, Nucl. Phys. A 729 (2003) 337.

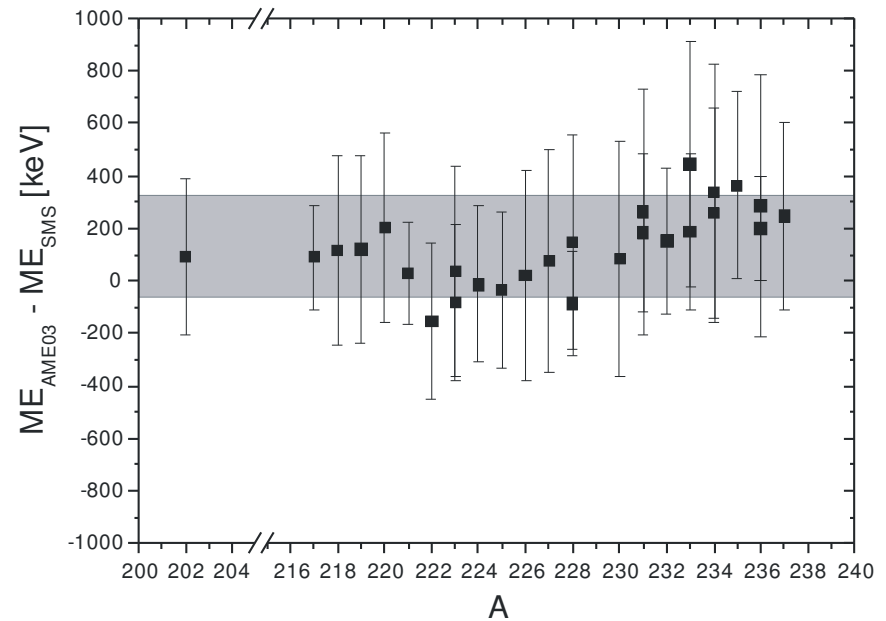
Comparison to
improved mass values



$$\overline{\Delta ME} = 19 \text{ keV}$$

$$\sigma_{rms} = 111 \text{ keV}$$

Comparison to
extrapolated mass values



$$\overline{\Delta ME} = 133 \text{ keV}$$

$$\sigma_{rms} = 195 \text{ keV}$$

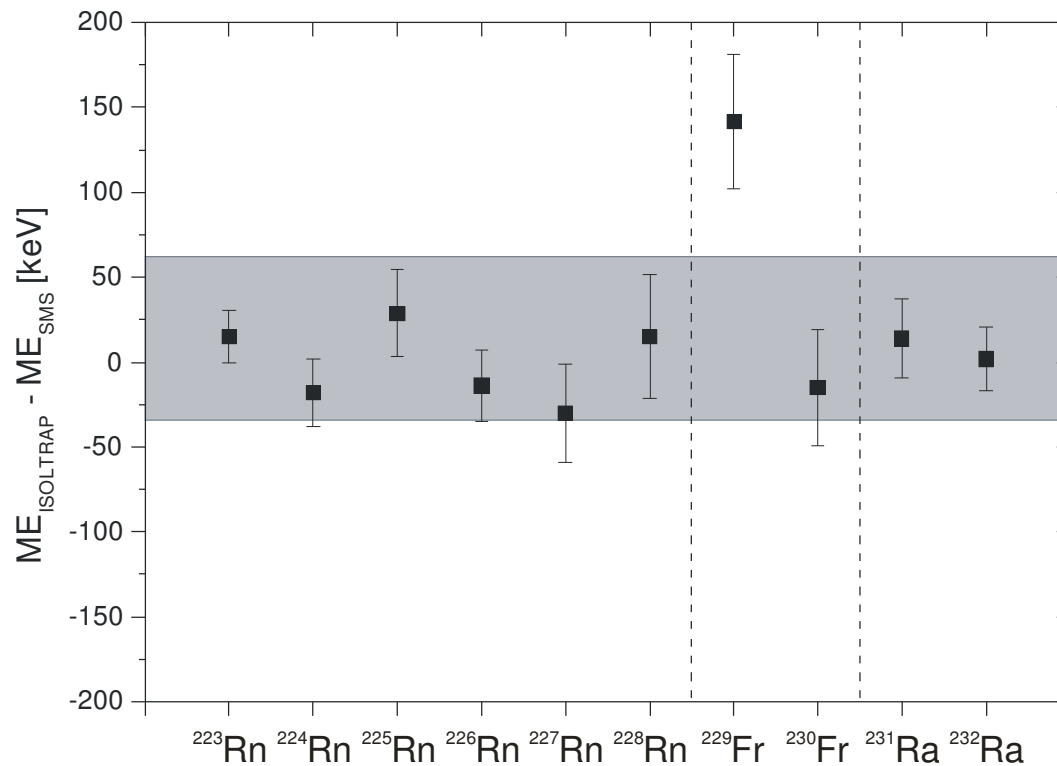
Comparison with ISOLTRAP

ISOLTRAP – data:

F. Herfurth et al., Eur. Phys. J. A 25 (2005) 17-21.

D. Neidherr et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 102 (2009) 112501.

C. Weber et al., Nucl. Phys. A 803 (2008) 1.

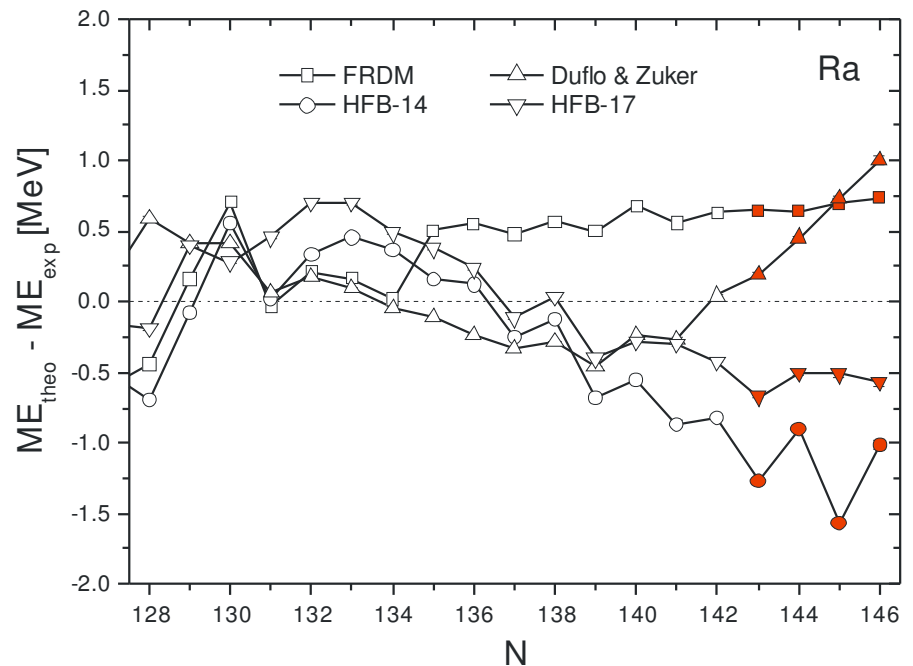
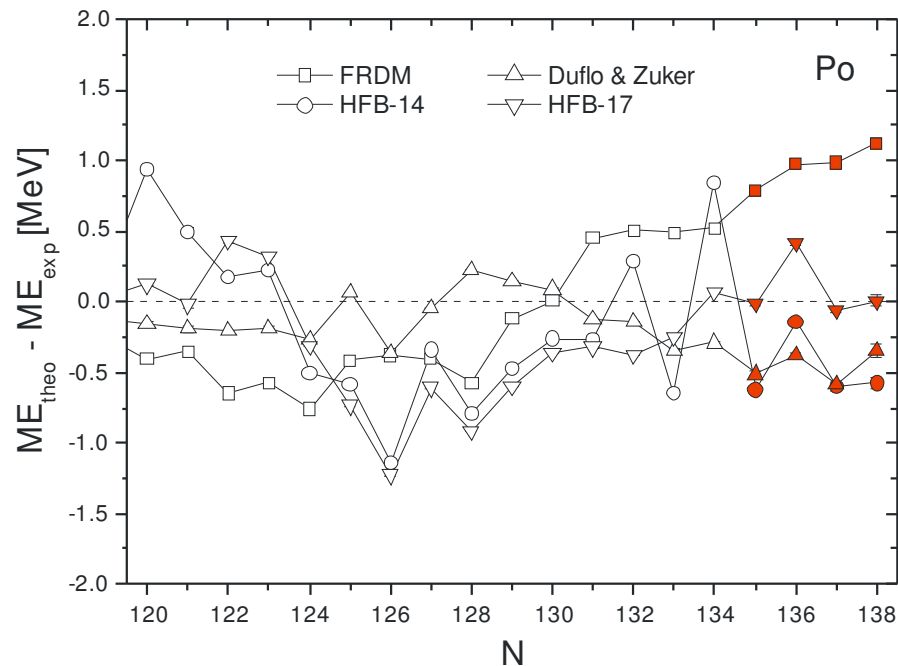


$$\overline{\Delta ME} = 14 \text{keV}$$

$$\sigma_{rms} = 48 \text{keV}$$

L. Chen et al., NPA 882 (2012) 71.

Comparison with Mass Models



FRDM: P. Möller et al., At. Data Nucl. Data Tables 59 (1995) 185.

HFB – 14: <http://www-astro.ulb.ac.be/Nucdata/Masses/hfb14-plain>,

S. Goriely, M. Samyn, and J.M. Pearson, Phys. Rev. C 75 (2007) 064312 and references therein.

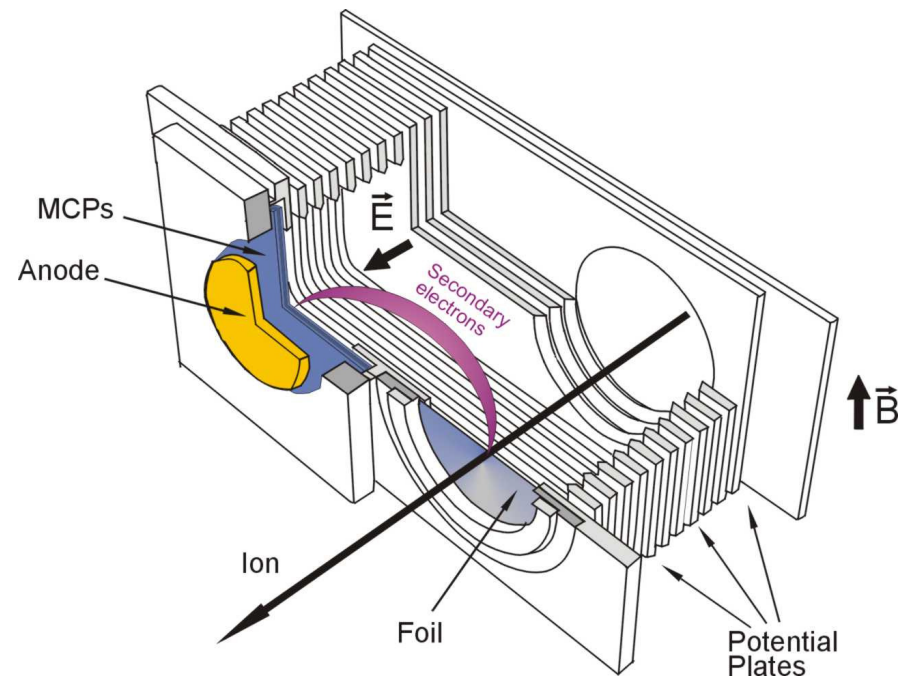
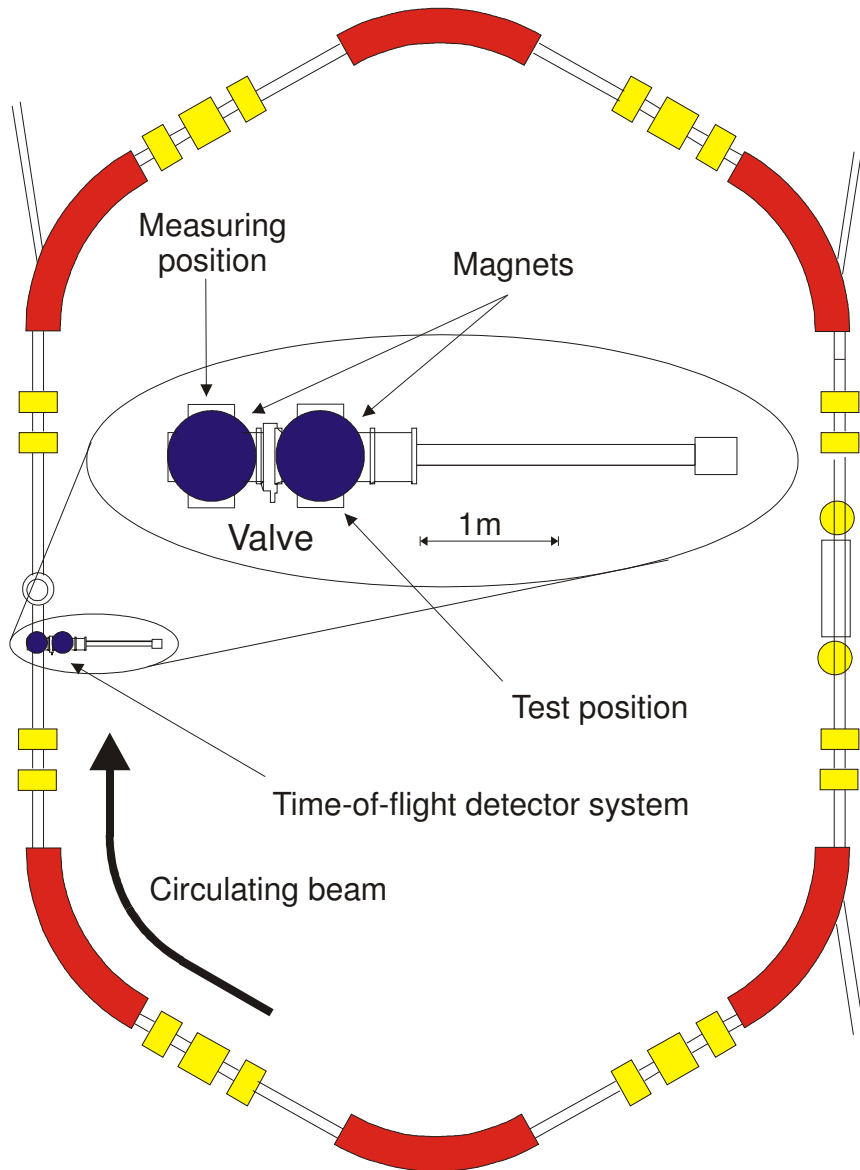
HFB – 17: S. Goriely, N. Chamel, and J.M. Pearson, Eur. Phys. J. A 42 (2009) 547-552.

Duflo & Zuker: J. Duflo, A.P. Zuker, Phys. Rev. C 52 (1995) R23.

Experimental data not marked in red: G. Audi, A. H. Wapstra, C. Thibault, Nucl. Phys. A 729 (2003) 337.

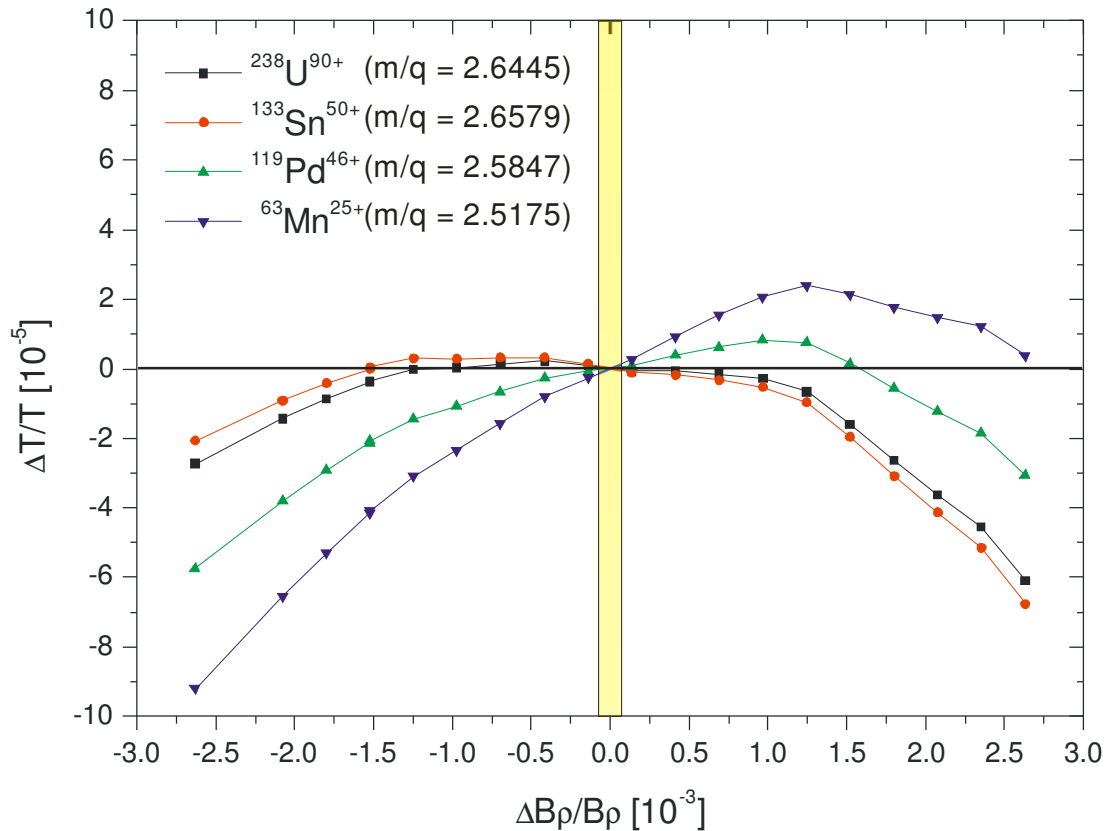
L. Chen et al., NPA 882 (2012) 71.

Isochronous Mass Spectrometry (IMS)

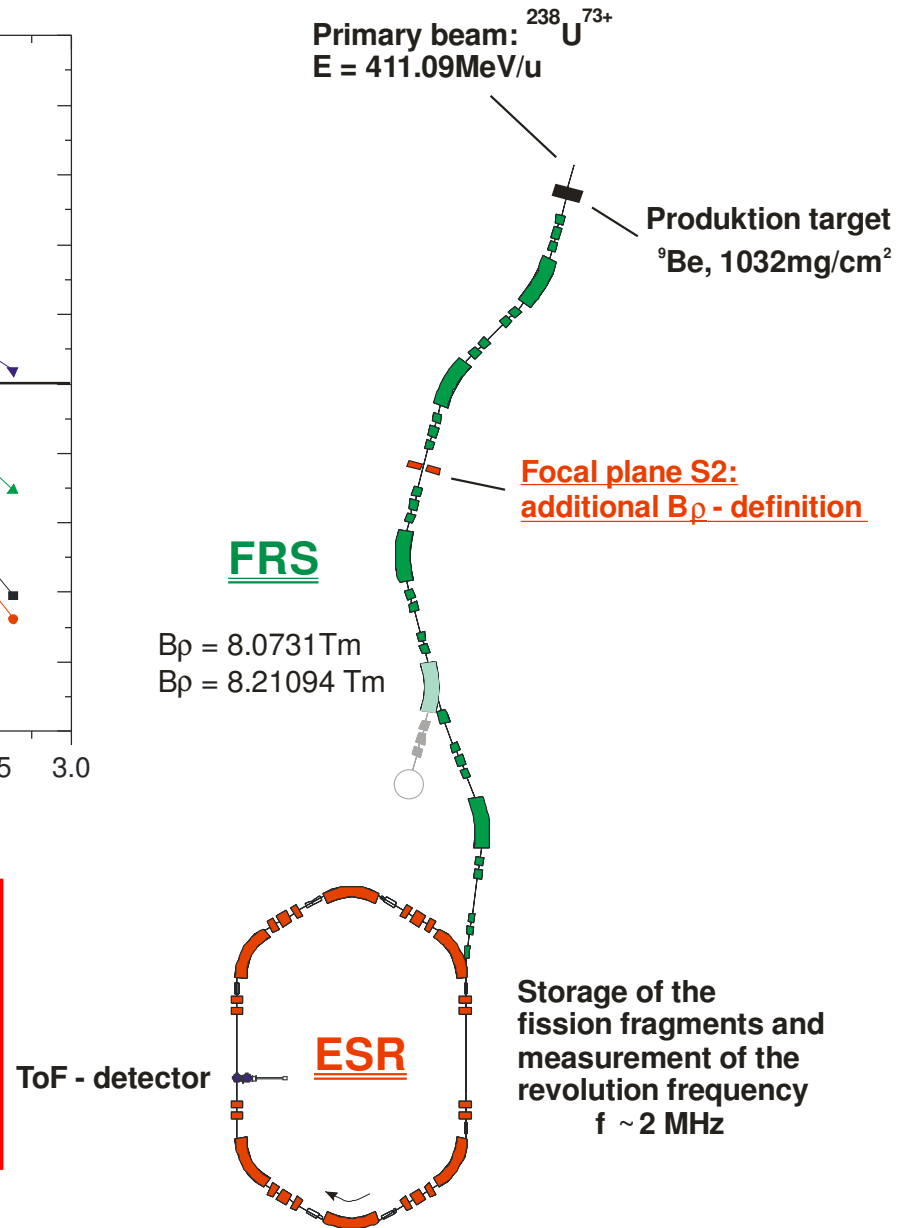


J. Troetscher, B. Fabian, N. Kuzminchuk, M. Diwisch

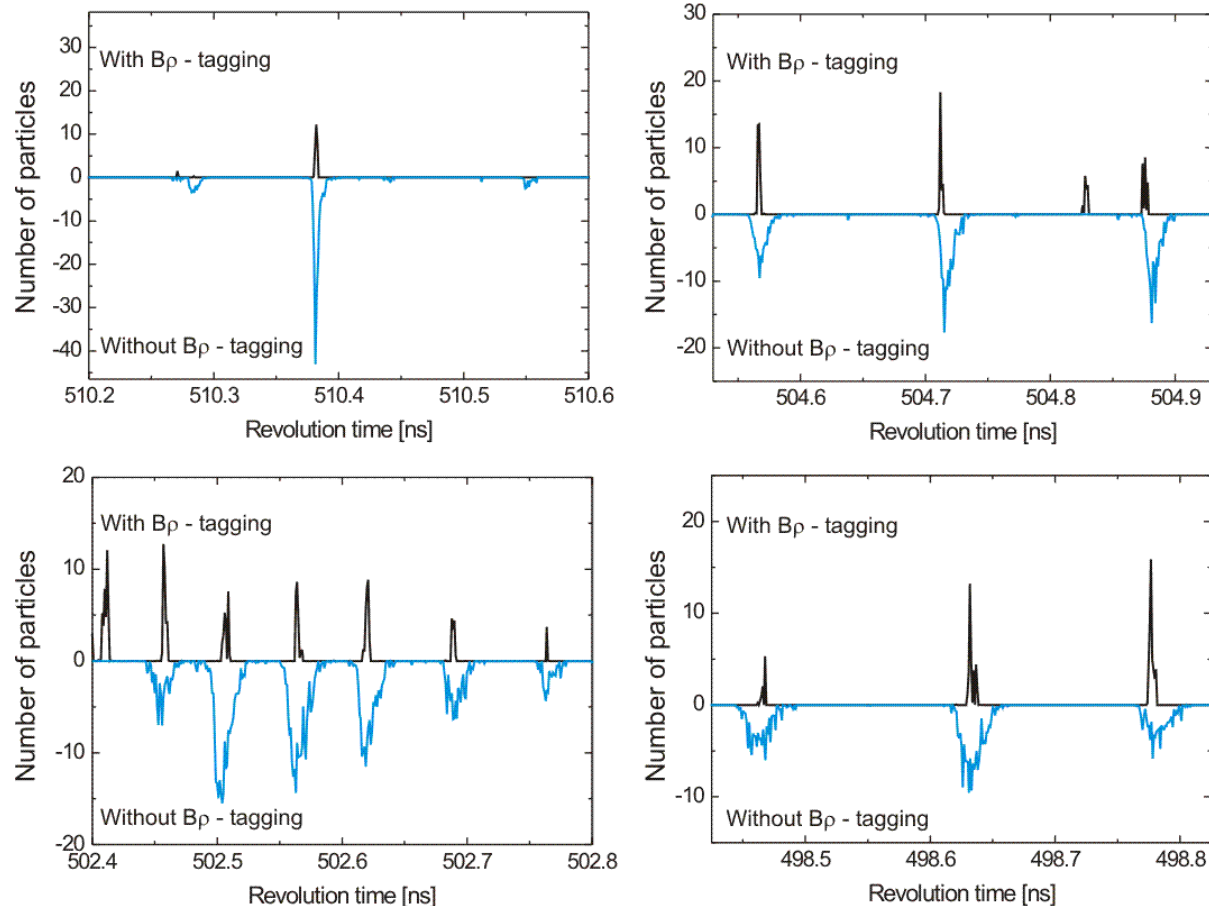
New Experimental Approach for IMS



The isochronous condition can be fulfilled only for a small area
⇒ Solution: additional $B\rho$ – definition ($B\rho$ – Tagging)



New Experimental and New Data-Analysis Approach for IMS



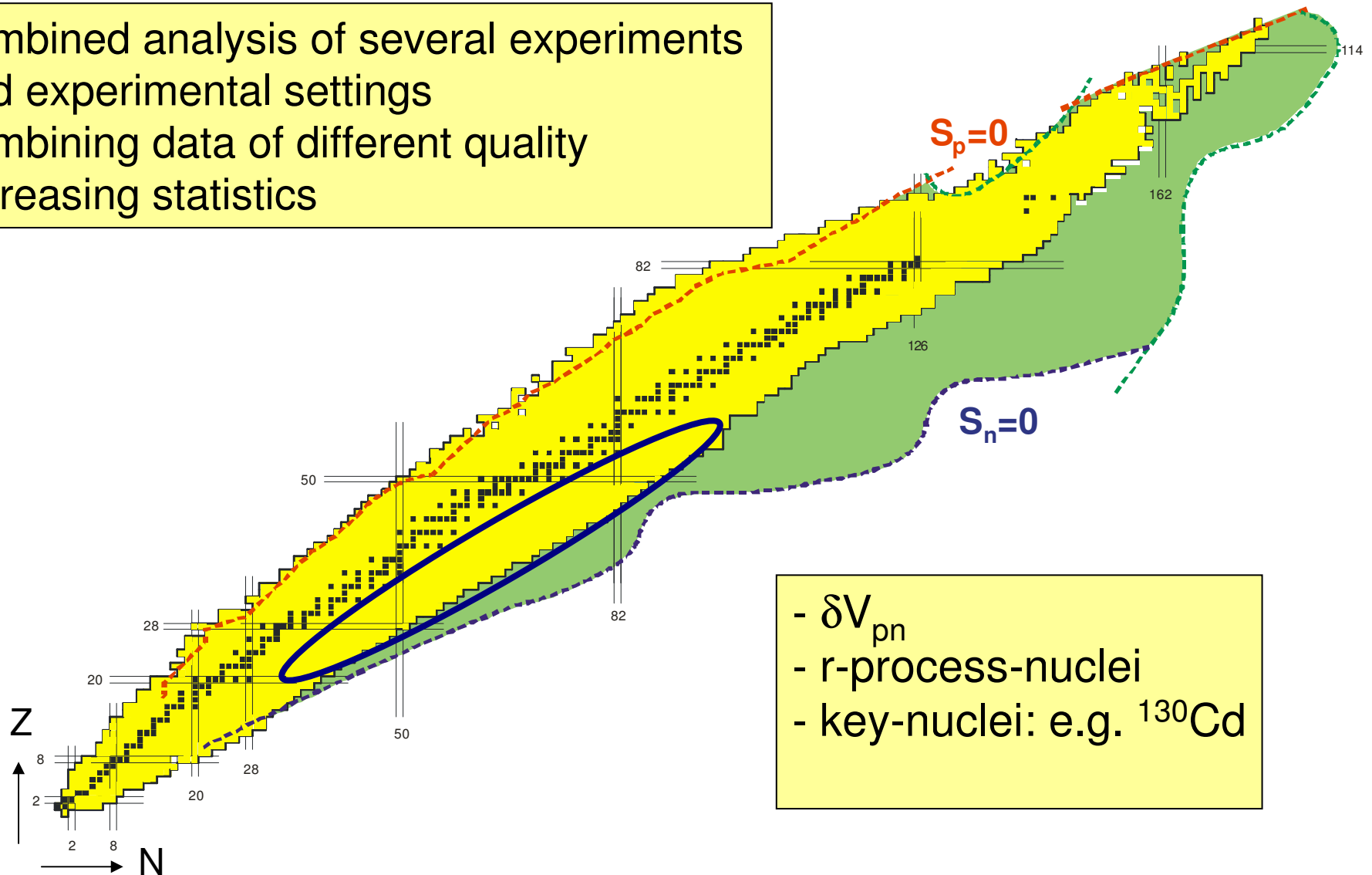
Results of additional B_ρ -determination with the FRS

Experimental data without B_ρ -tagging: M. Matos, PhD

Experimental data with B_ρ -tagging: B. Sun, R. Knöbel, PhDs

New Experimental and New Data-Analysis Approach for IMS

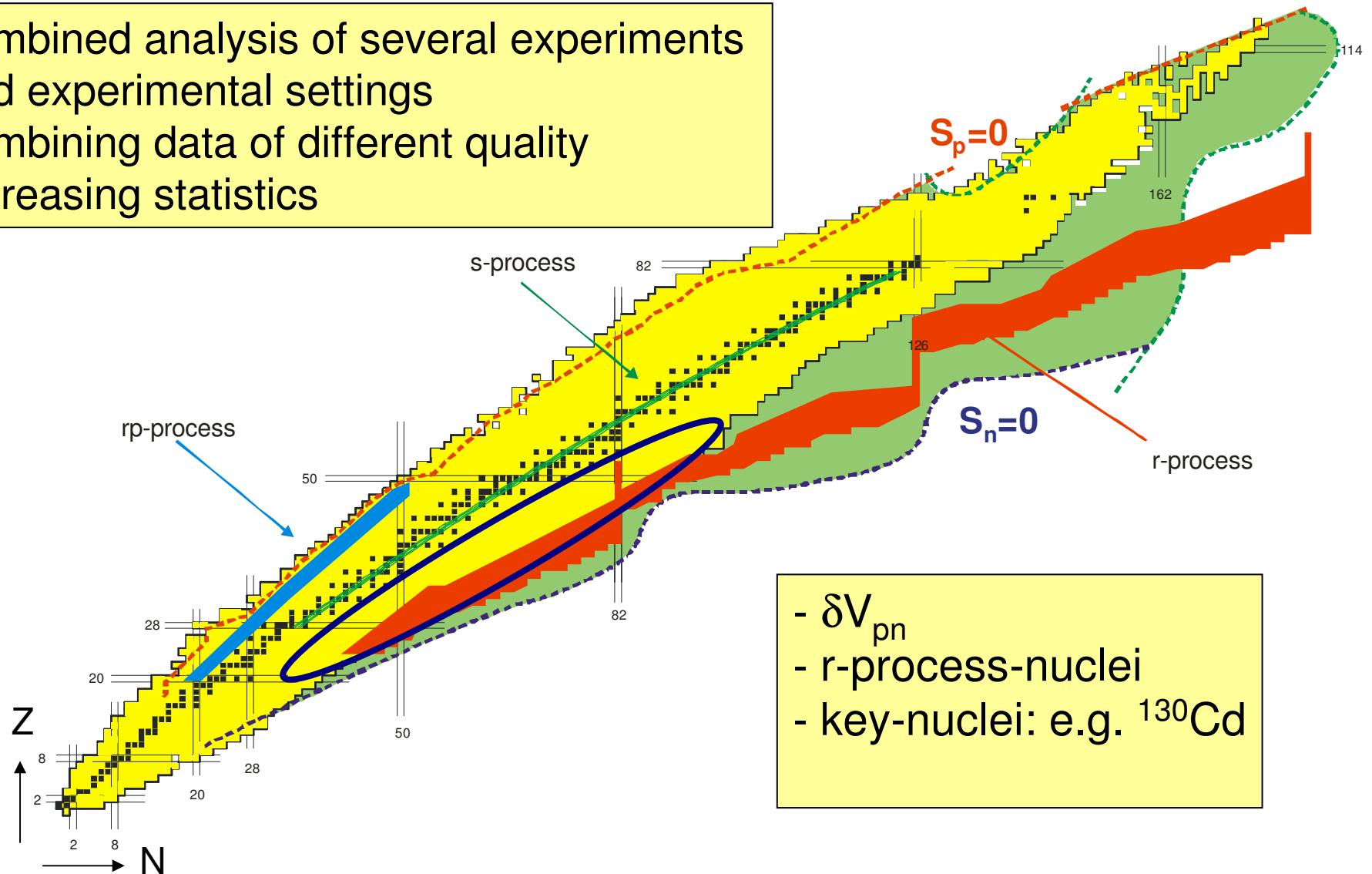
- combined analysis of several experiments and experimental settings
- combining data of different quality
- increasing statistics



- δV_{pn}
- r-process-nuclei
- key-nuclei: e.g. ^{130}Cd

New Experimental and New Data-Analysis Approach for IMS

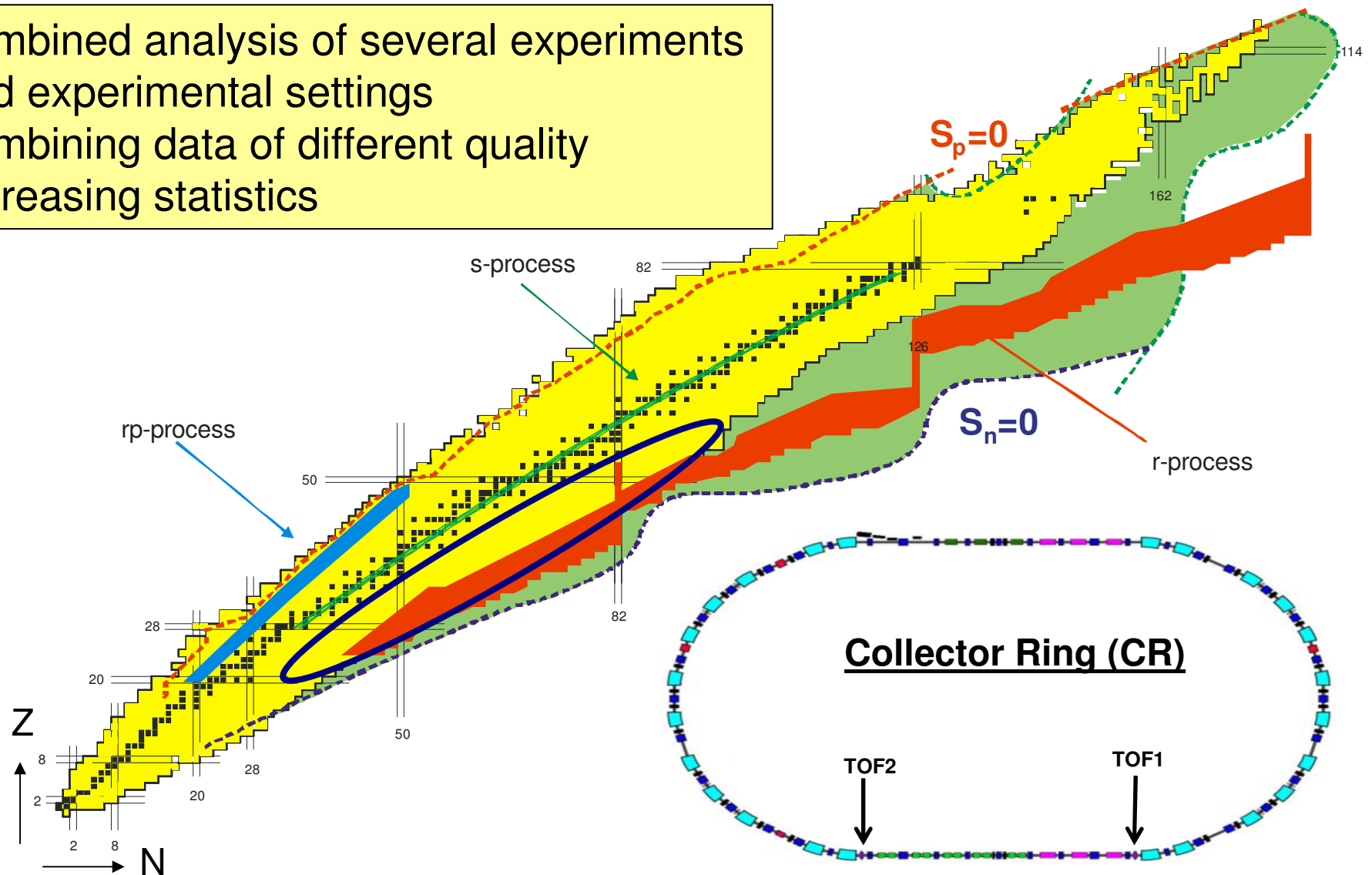
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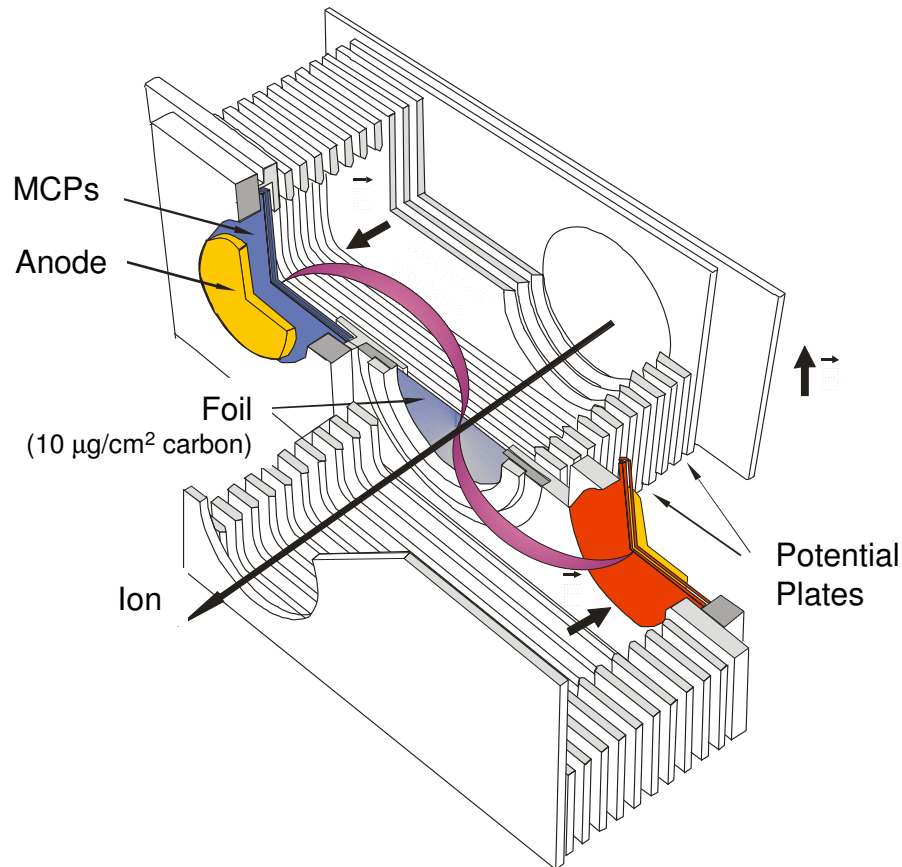
New Experimental and New Data-Analysis Approach for IMS

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Timing Limitations

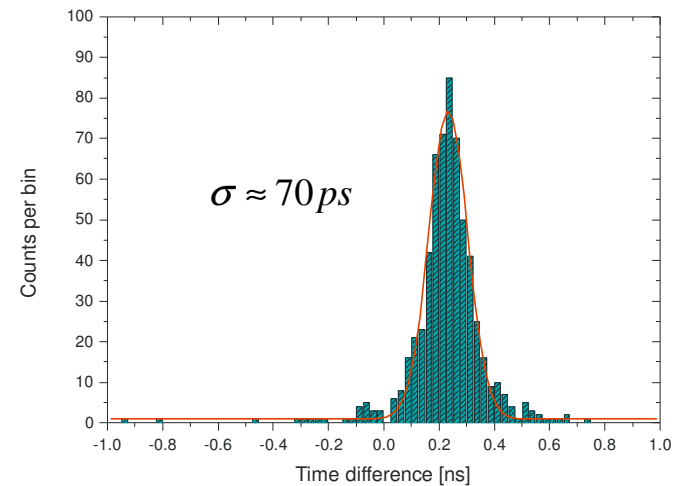
Isochronicity of the Storage Ring



Signal Acquisition and Processing

Electron Transport

- Acceleration fields
- Electrode design, fringe fields
- Initial electron velocities
- Mechanical tolerances



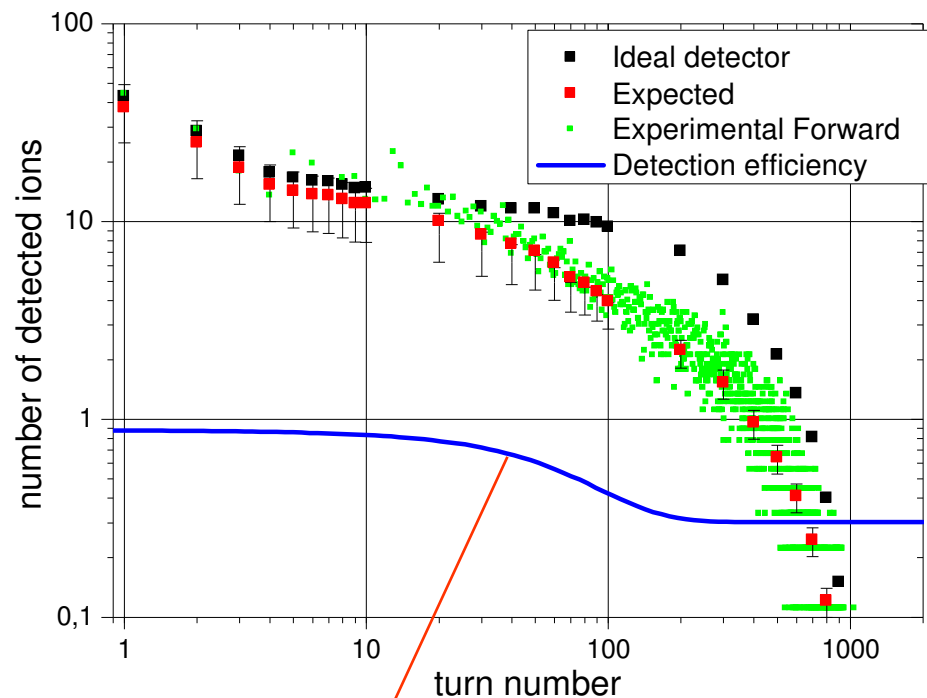
Electron Detection

- Rate and number of impinging electrons
- MCP pore size
- Detector voltages
- Anode design and spacing
- Transmission line matching

Offline - and Online - Tests

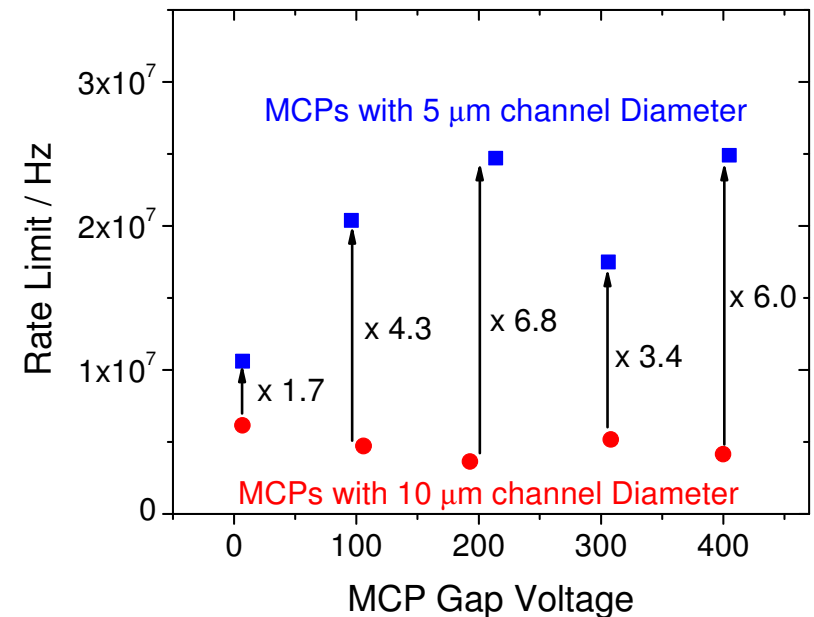
Revolution time detectors in the ESR and in the CR need high rate capability

Revolution frequency: ~ 2 MHz
→ 50 particles generate 10^8 hits / s



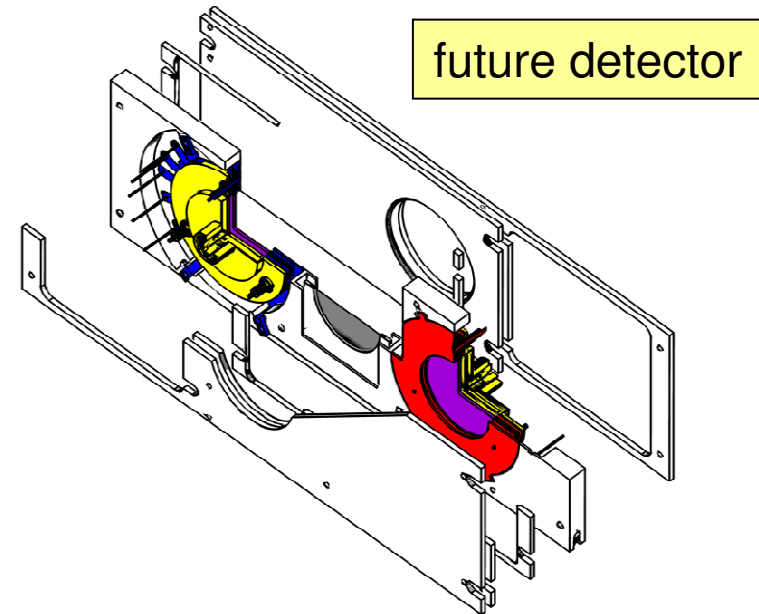
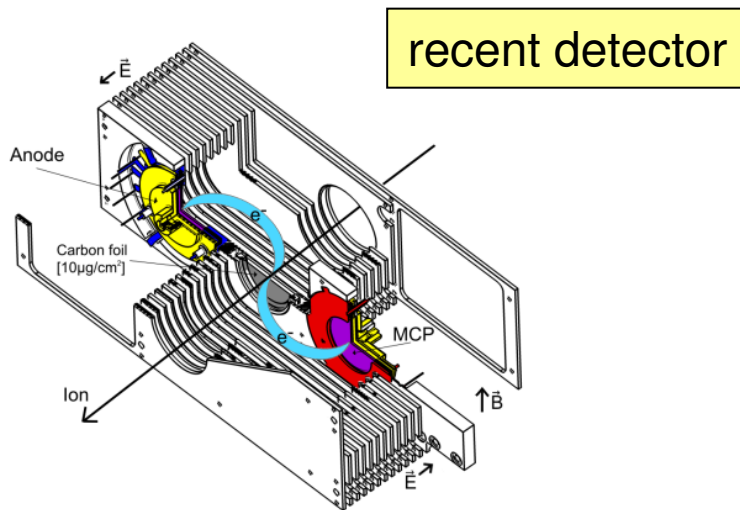
High rate limits detection efficiency

Recent Development Results:



MCPs with smaller pore size
→ rate capability increased
by a factor of 4

Design of the ToF – Detector



Main challenge:

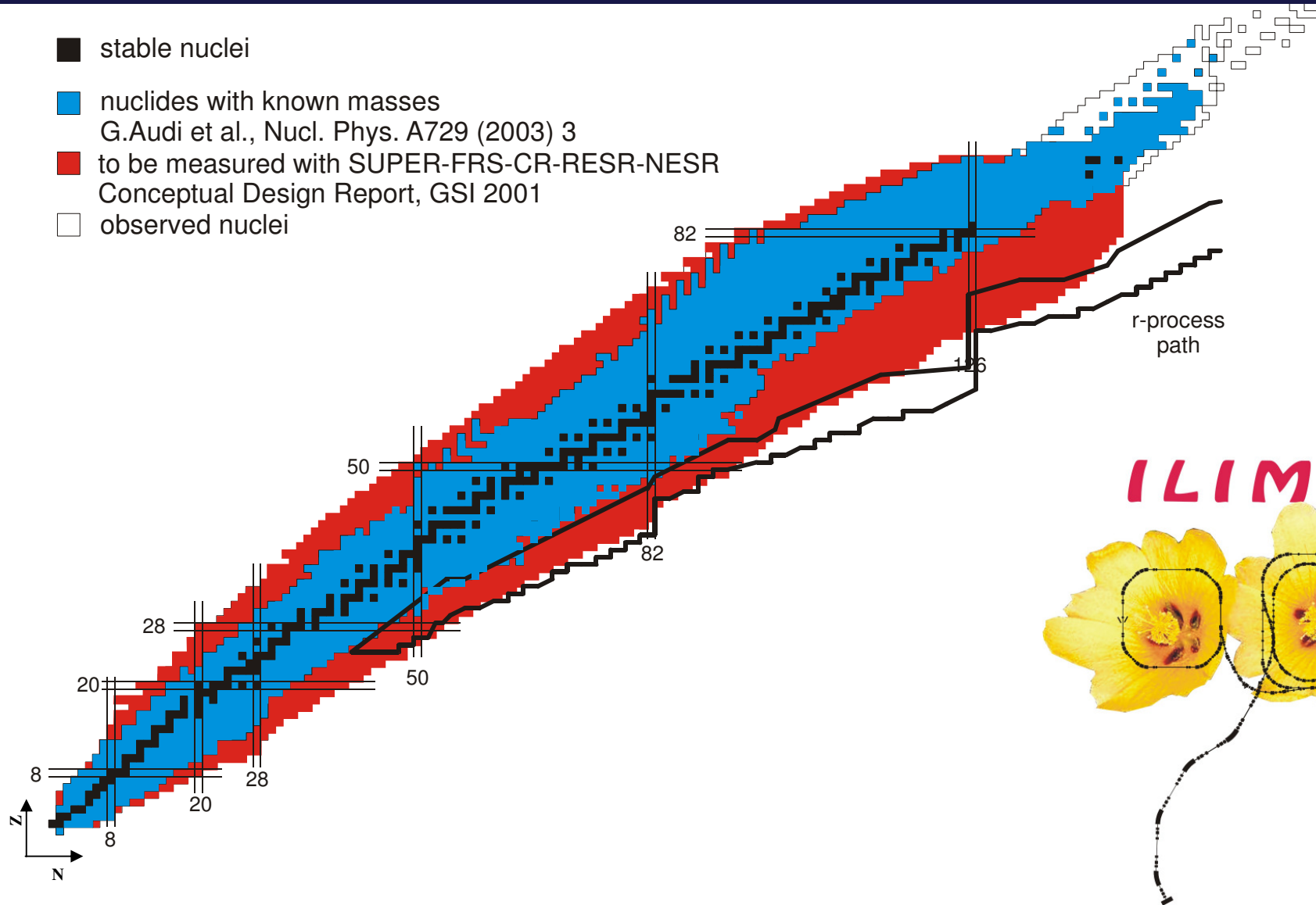
- larger foil diameter since larger beam-spot
- larger total detector geometry
- longer flightpath from foil to MCPs
- larger absolute time of flight
- time uncertainty increases

Possible solution:

- higher electrical field strength
- better homogeneity of (electrical) fields due to electrode shape and position
- displacement of MCP detector

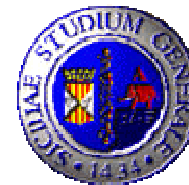
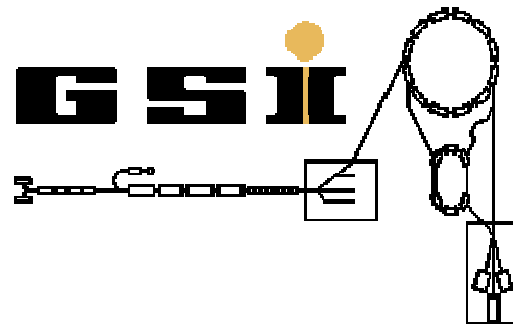
Mass Measurements of Stored Exotic Nuclei at Relativistic Energies

- stable nuclei
- nuclides with known masses
G.Audi et al., Nucl. Phys. A729 (2003) 3
- to be measured with SUPER-FRS-CR-RESR-NESR
Conceptual Design Report, GSI 2001
- observed nuclei



The Collaboration

F. Bosch, D. Boutin, C. Brandau, L. Chen, I. Cullen, C. Dimopoulou,
M. Diwisch, B. Fabian, H. Geissel, M. Hausmann, R. Knöbel, C. Kozhuharov,
J. Kurcewicz, N. Kuzminchuk, S.A. Litvinov, Yu.A. Litvinov, A. Musumarra,
S. Nakajima, C. Nociforo, F. Nolden, T. Ohtsubo, A. Ozawa, Z. Patyk,
W.R. Plaß, C. Scheidenberger, M. Steck, B. Sun, T. Suzuki,
P.M. Walker, H. Weick, N. Winckler, M. Winkler, T. Yamaguchi



Thank you for your attention!