

NUSTAR activities at FAIR

*Nasser Kalantar-Nayestanaki
KVI-CART/University of Groningen
on behalf of NUSTAR collaboration*

**International Conference on Science and Technology
for FAIR in Europe 2014**

Worms, Germany, October 13, 2014



Finland



France



Germany



India



Poland



Romania



Russia



Slovenia



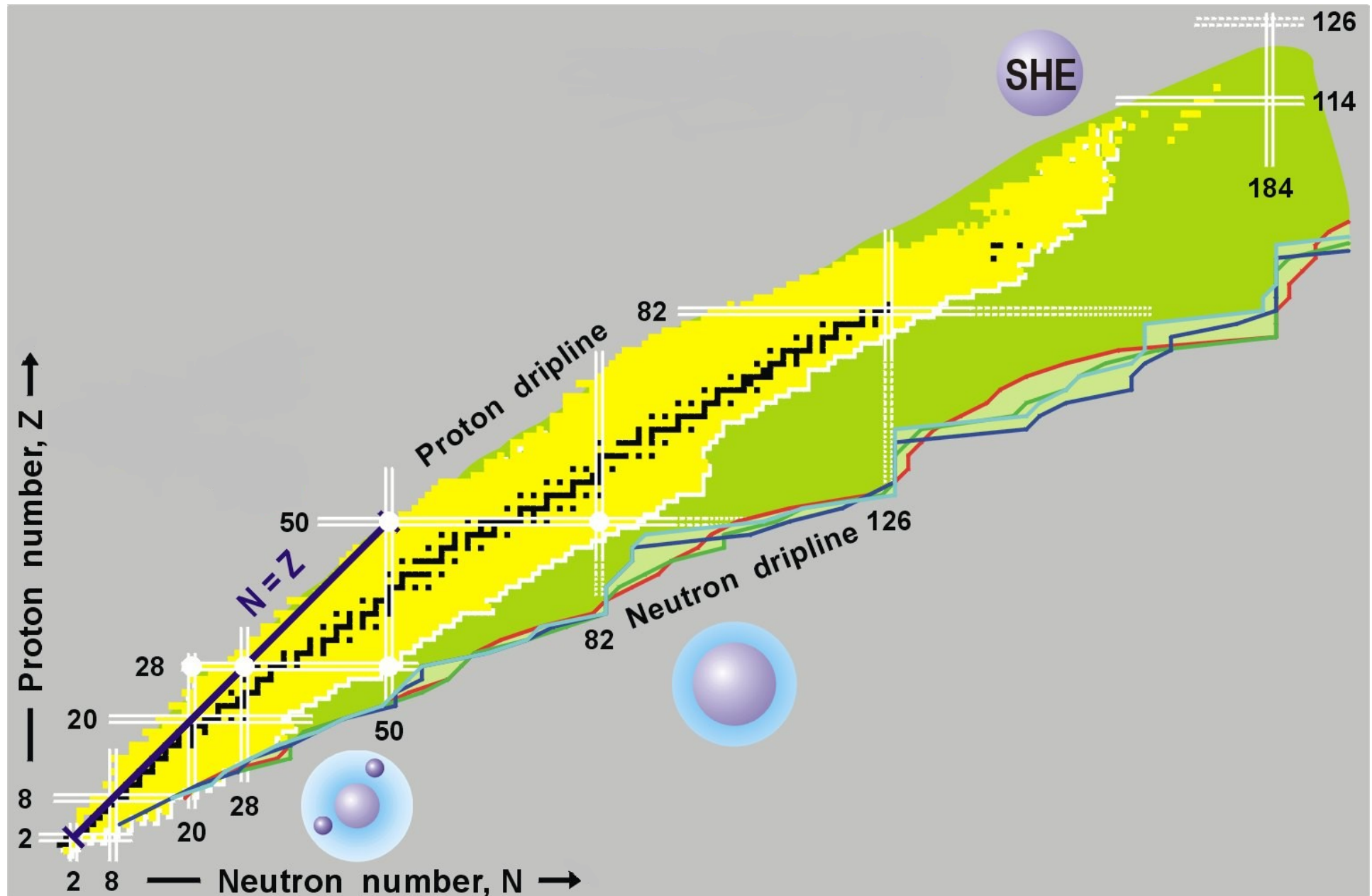
Sweden

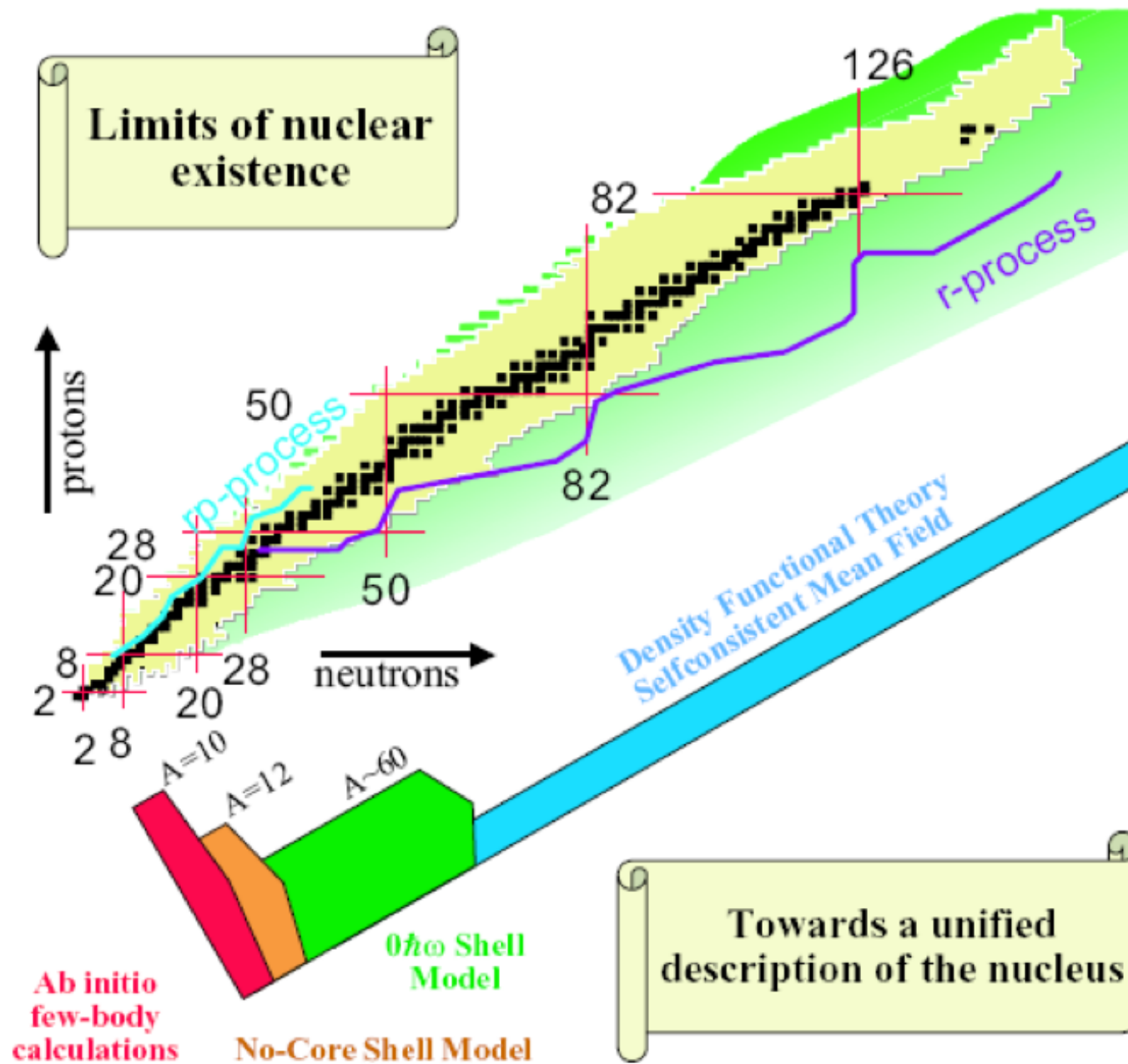


UK

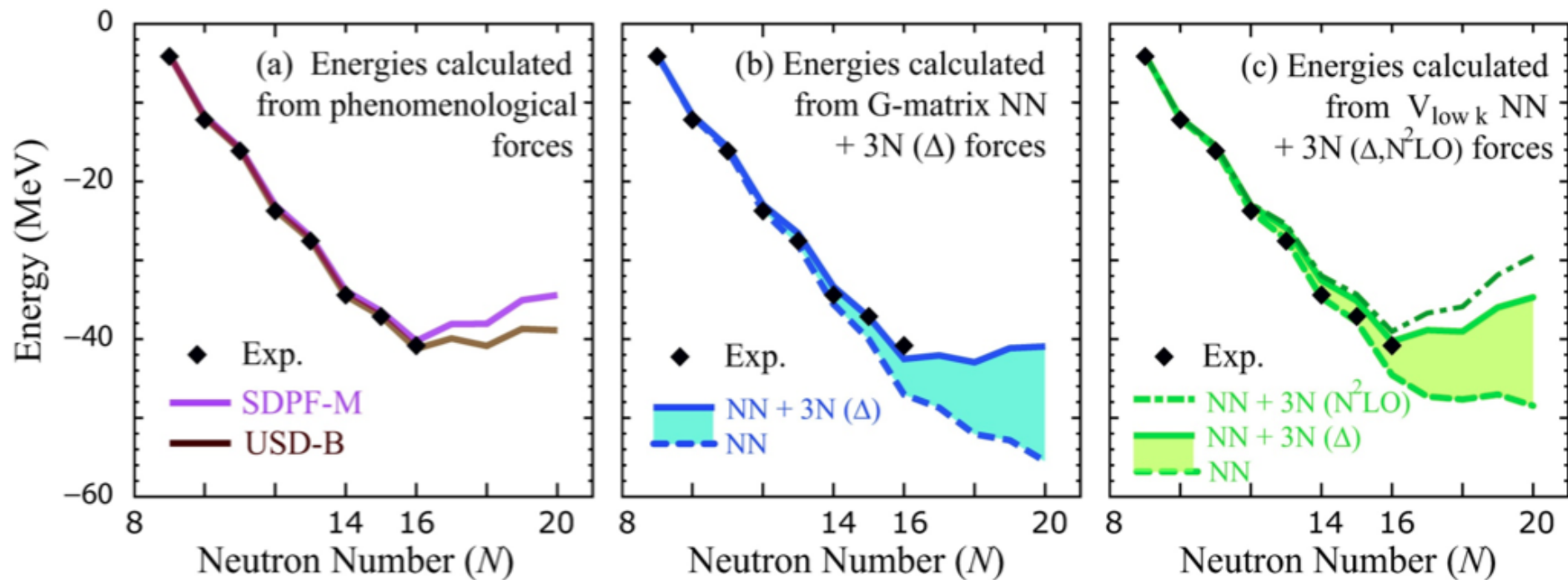


Snapshot of the nuclear landscape





Binding Energies of Oxygen Isotopes



Otsuka, Suzuki, Holt, Schwenk, Akaishi, PRL 105, 032501 (2010)

Ground-state energies

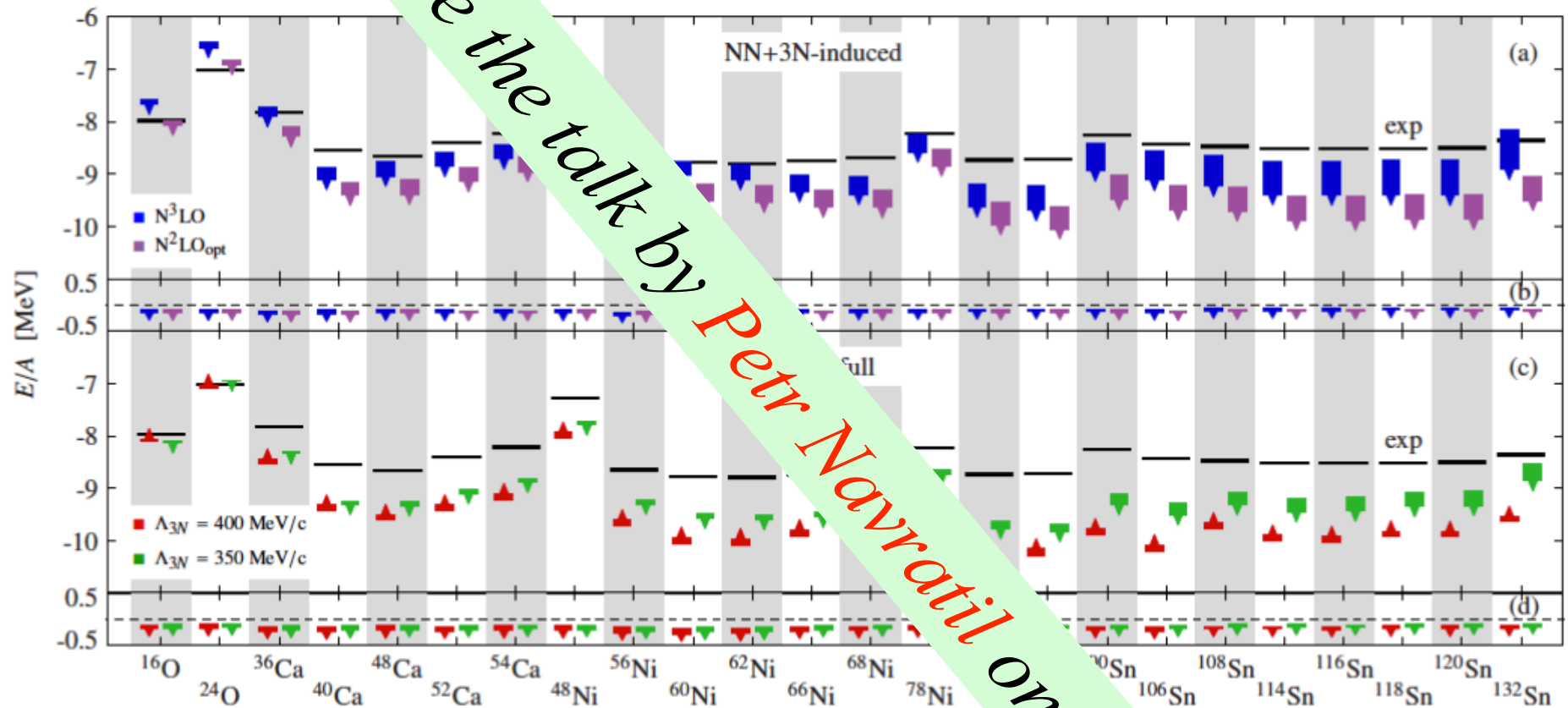


FIG. 5: (Color online) Ground-state energies from CR-CC(2,3) for (a) the $NN+3N$ -induced results starting from the N^3LO and N^2LO_{opt} optimized NN interaction and (c) the $NN+3N$ -full Hamiltonian with $\Lambda_{3N} = 400$ MeV/c and $\Lambda_{3N} = 350$ MeV/c. The boxes represent the spread of the results from $\alpha = 0.04$ fm⁴ to $\alpha = 0.08$ fm⁴, and the tip points into the direction of increasing values of α . Also shown are the contributions of the CR-CC(2,3) triples correction to the (b) $NN+3N$ -induced and (d) $NN+3N$ -full results. The results employ $\hbar\Omega = 24$ MeV and $3N$ interactions with $E_{3max} = 18$ in NO2B approximation and full inclusion of the $3N$ interaction in $E_{3max} = 12$. Experimental binding energies [32] are shown as black bars.

S. Binder et al., Phys. Lett. B 736, 119 (2014), <http://arxiv.org/pdf/1312.0713v1.pdf>

NUclear STructure Astrophysics and Reactions

What are the limits for existence of nuclei?

Where are the proton and neutron drip lines situated?

Where does the nuclear chart end?

How does the nuclear force depend on varying proton-to-neutron ratios?

What is the isospin dependence of the spin-orbit force?

How does shell structure change far away from stability?

How to explain collective phenomena from individual motion?

What are the phases, relevant degrees of freedom, and symmetries of the nuclear many-body system?

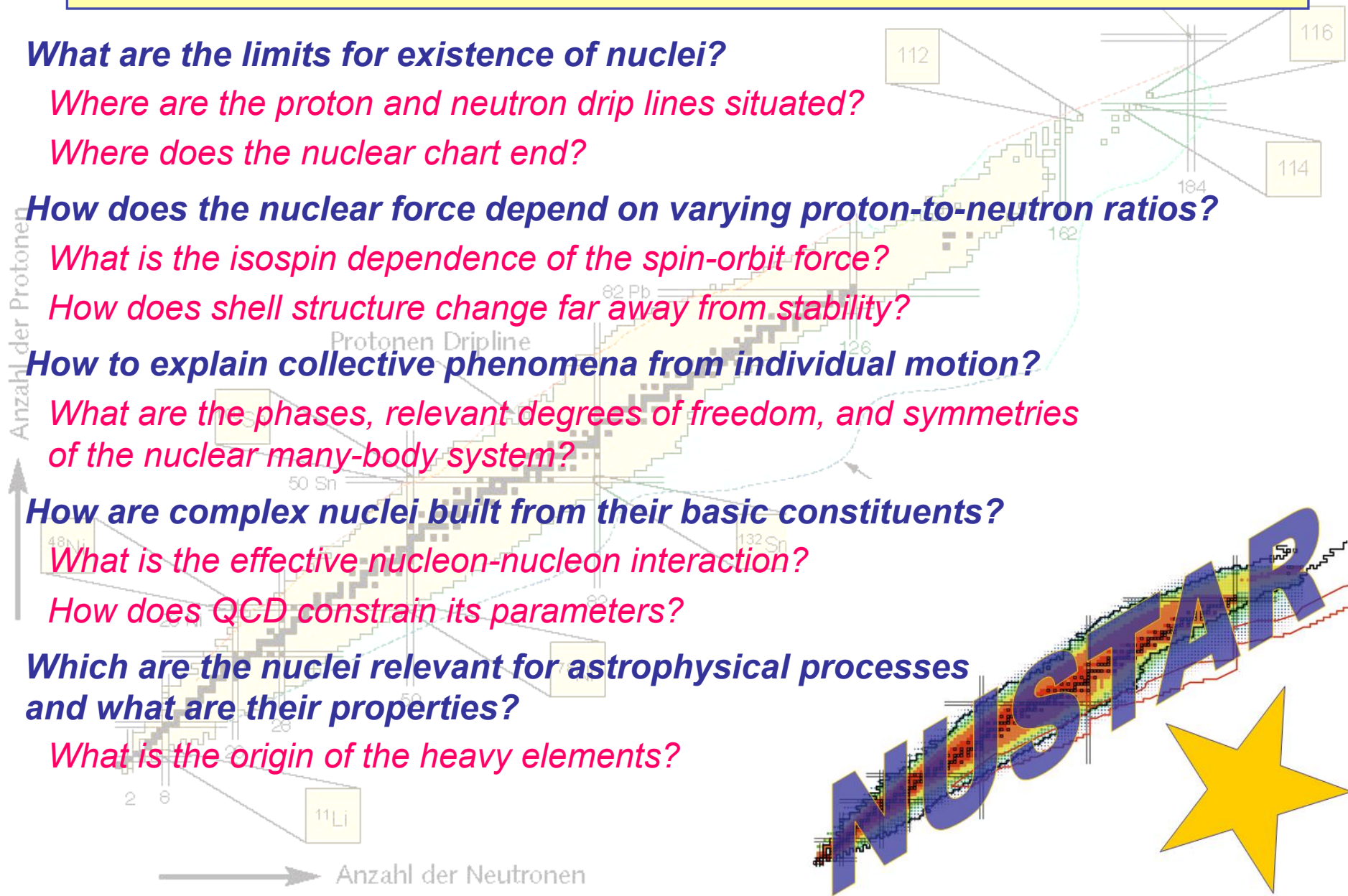
How are complex nuclei built from their basic constituents?

What is the effective nucleon-nucleon interaction?

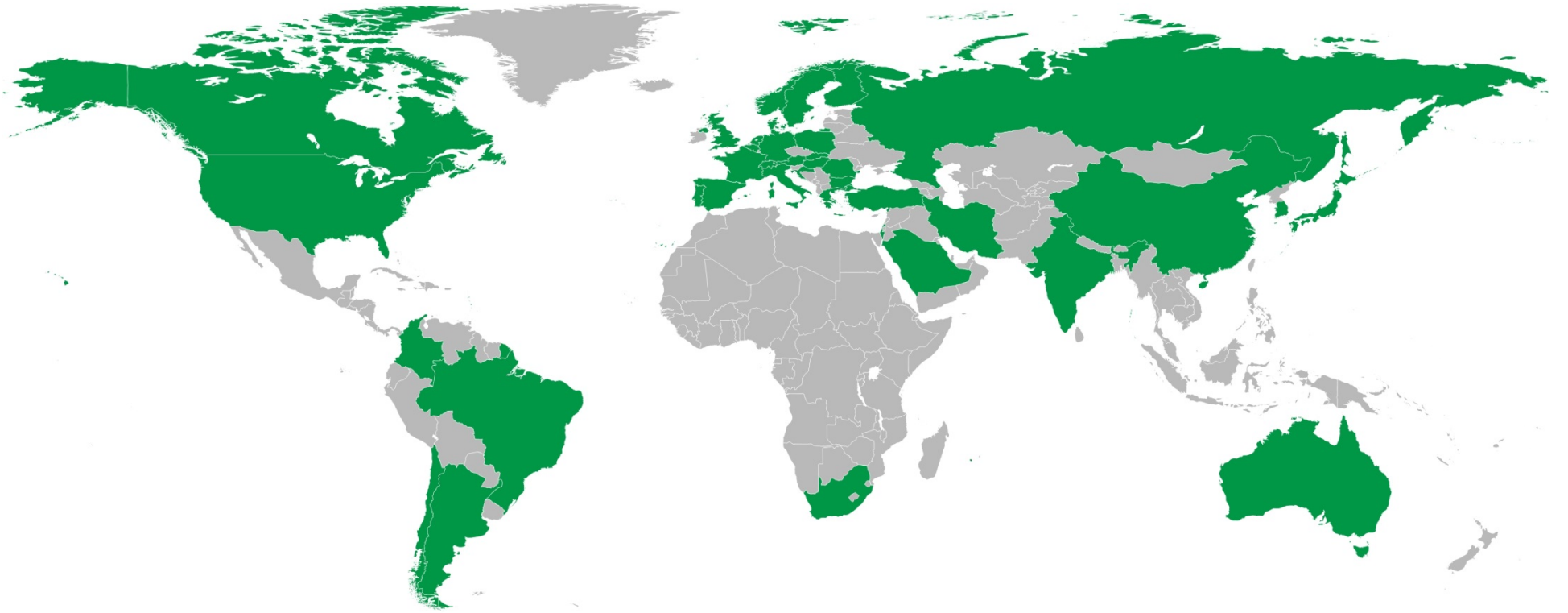
How does QCD constrain its parameters?

Which are the nuclei relevant for astrophysical processes and what are their properties?

What is the origin of the heavy elements?



NUSTAR Collaboration



>800 registered NUSTAR members
38 countries
>180 institutes

NUSTAR Week GSI March 2014



NUSTAR - The Project



Super-FRS	RIB production, identification and high-resolution spectroscopy
HISPEC/ DESPEC	in-beam γ spectroscopy at low and intermediate energy, γ -, β -, α -, p-, n-decay spectroscopy
ILIMA	masses and lifetimes of nuclei in ground and isomeric states
LASPEC	laser spectroscopy
MATS	in-trap mass measurements and decay studies
R³B	kinematically complete reactions at high beam energy
Super-FRS	high-resolution studies with high-performance separator
ELISE	elastic, inelastic, and quasi-free e^-A scattering
EXL	light-ion scattering reactions in inverse kinematics

The Approach

Complementary
measurements
leading to consistent
answers

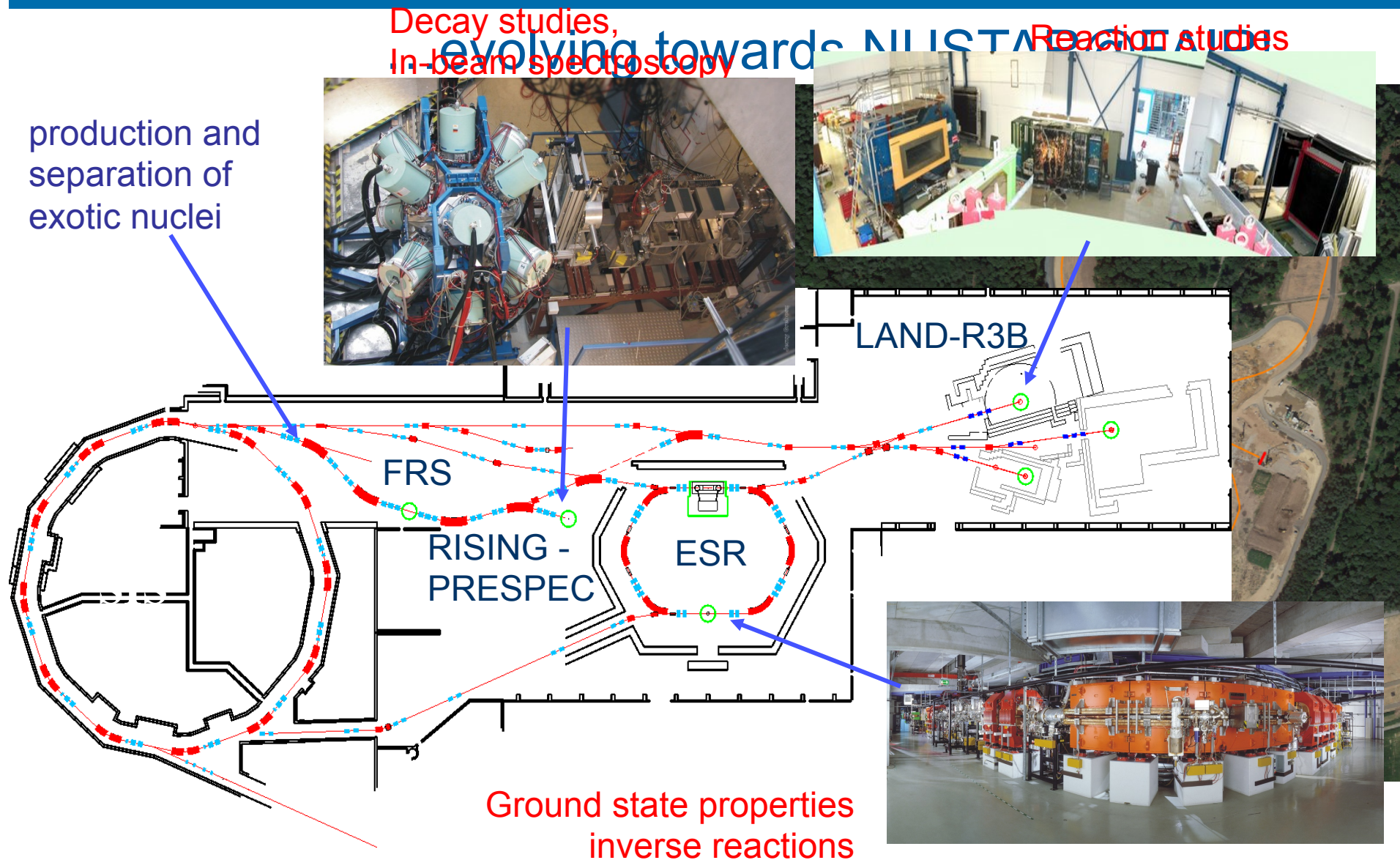
The Collaboration

> 800 scientists
> 180 institutes
38 countries

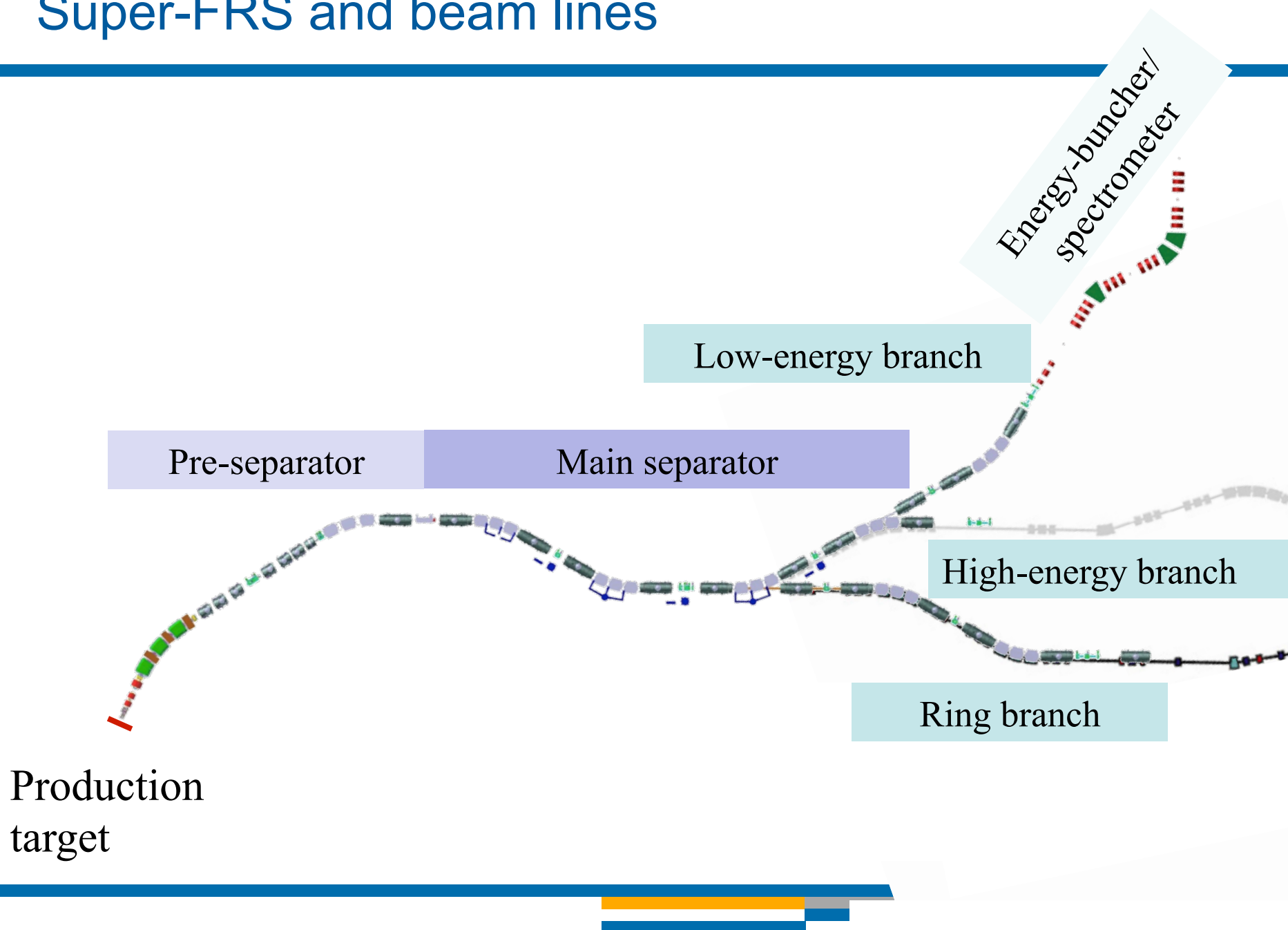
The Investment

82 M€ Super-FRS
73 M€ Experiments

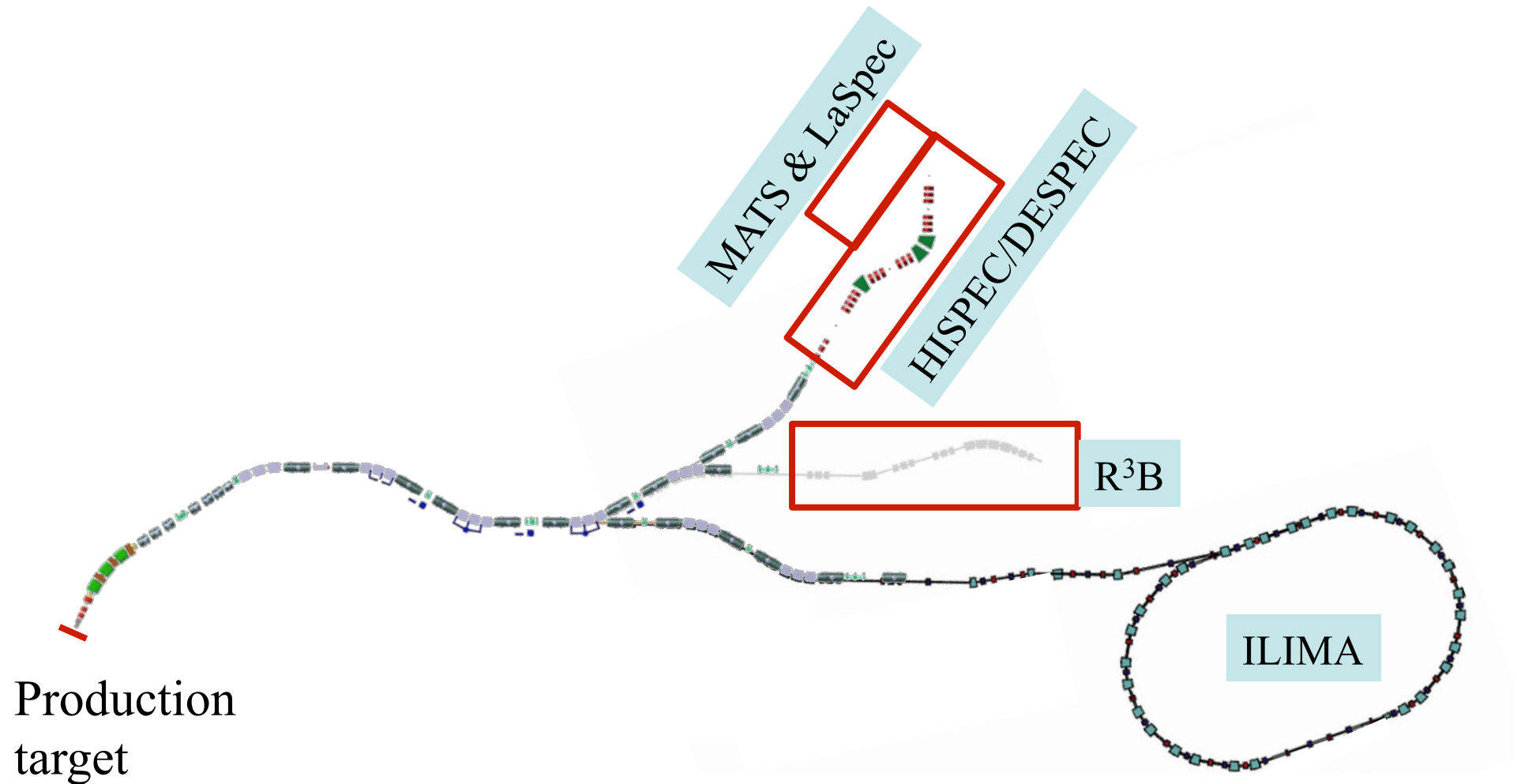
Existing research opportunities at GSI



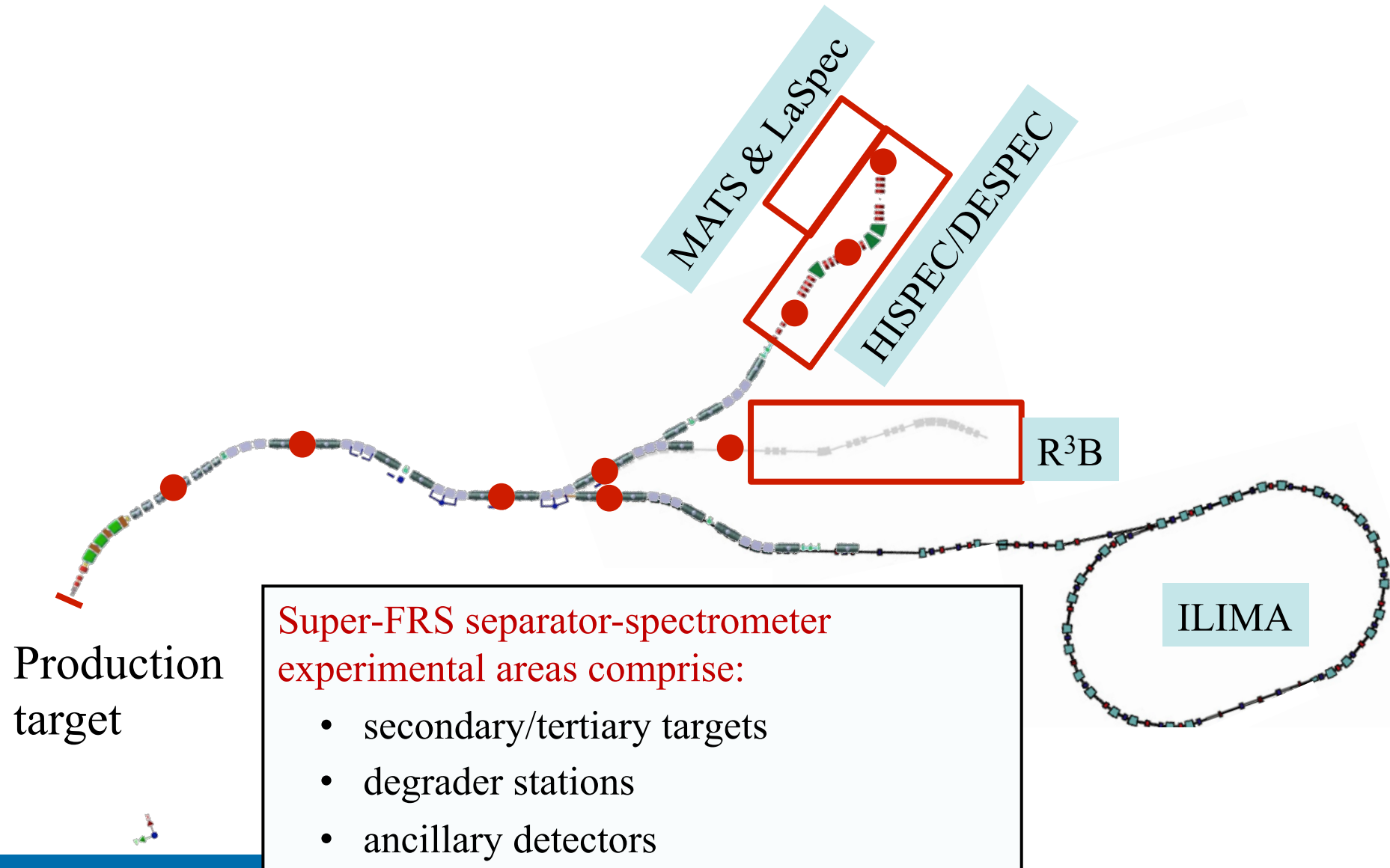
Super-FRS and beam lines



NUSTAR experimental areas



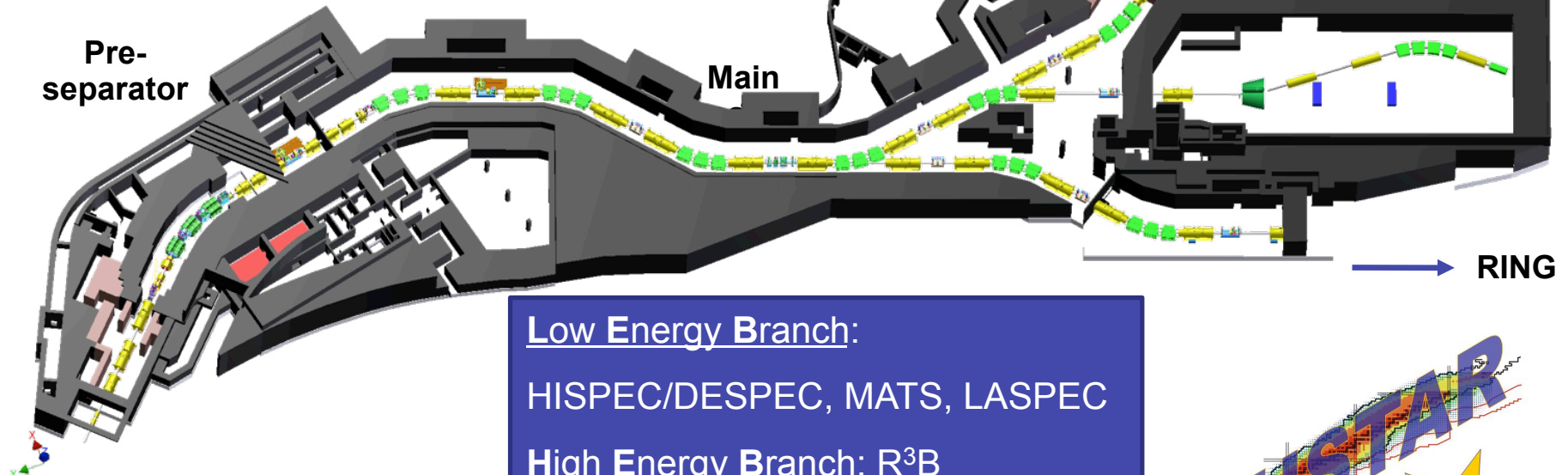
NUSTAR experimental areas



NUSTAR - The Facility



Beam intensity improvement
FRS –Super-FRS:
 10^2 to 10^5 !

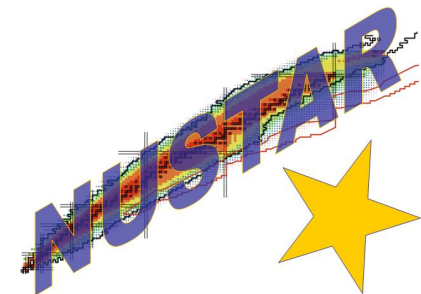


Low Energy Branch:

HISPEC/DESPEC, MATS, LASPEC

High Energy Branch: R³B

Ring Branch: EXL, ILIMA, ELISE

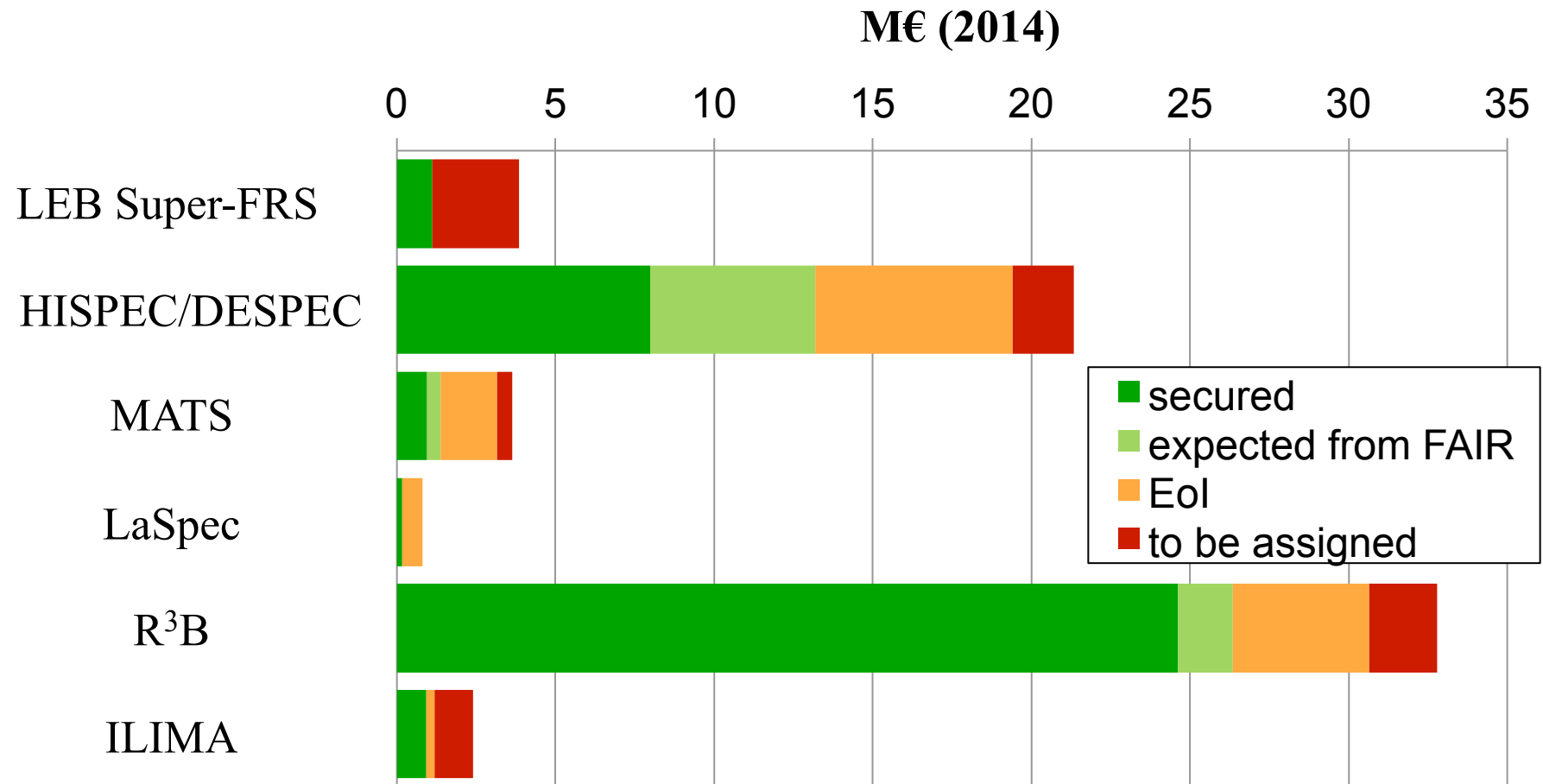


Status Technical Design Reports (35 TDRs)

- *Approved TDRs (10):*
 - HISPEC/DESPEC (6) (*LYCCA, Plunger, AIDA, BELEN, MONSTER, DTAS*)
 - MATS + LaSpec (1) (*all subsystems – except LD-RIS: no action*)
 - R^3B (3) (*Multiplet, NeuLAND, CALIFA-barrel*)
- *Submitted (4):*
 - HISPEC/DESPEC (*AGATA, DEGAS, NEDA*)
 - R^3B (*GLAD*)

TDRs expected (21) (submission profile – October 2014)				
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
6	12	3	0	0

Status of NUSTAR experiment funding



HISPEC/DESPEC - foreseen instrumentation

HISPEC

- AGATA gamma-tracking spectrometer
- LYCCA heavy-ion calorimeter with ToF capability
- Plunger nuclear level lifetime measurements
- MINOS Proton target
- NEDA Neutron detector array
- HYDE light charged-particle array

DESPEC

- AIDA active implantation device
- MONSTER neutron ToF array
- BELEN neutron detection array
- DTAS Decay Total Absorption Spectrometer
- DEGAS Ge Array gamma spectrometer
- FATIMA Fast TIMing Array

PreSPEC-AGATA 2012-2014: Early Implementation of HISPEC

FRS-detector suite yields
A and Z of incoming beam
and provides x,y tracking

HECTOR+ 

Large BaF_2 and LaBr_3 detectors
for high-energy γ rays

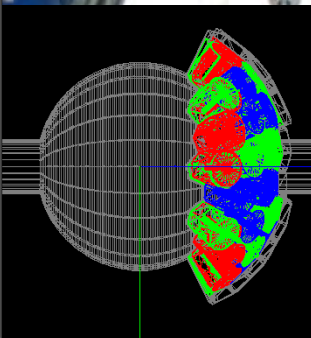
Advanced Gamma-ray
Tracking Array (AGATA)

up to $5 \times 2 + 10 \times 3 = 40$
segmented HP Ge-crystals

$d \sim 20 \text{ cm}$

$\varepsilon_{ph} \approx 17\%$

$\Delta E \approx 0.4\%$



Lund-York-Cologne
CALorimeter (LYCCA)

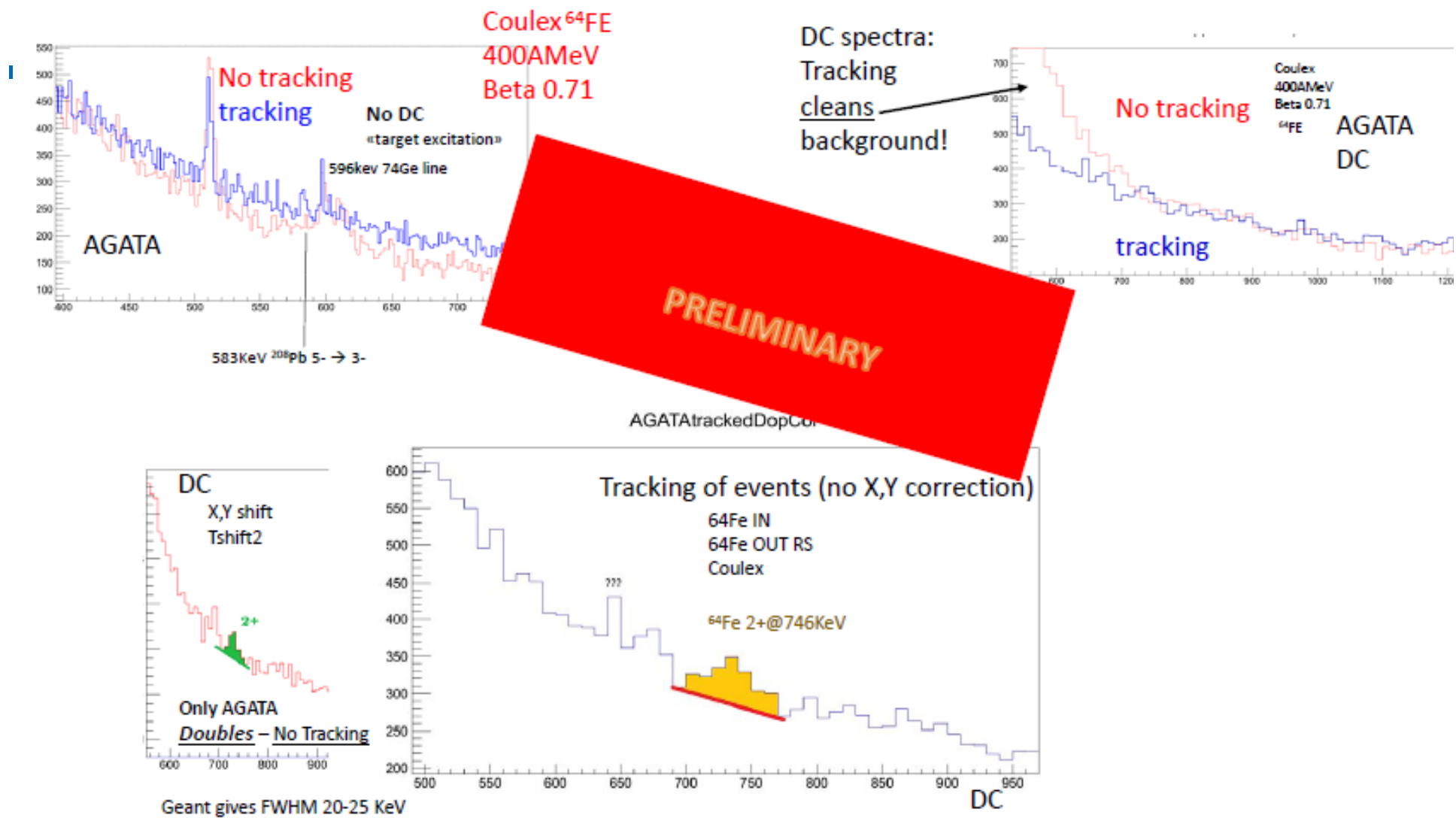
A and Z particle-ID after
secondary target by means of

- x,y tracking
- ΔE -E (Si-CsI)
- Time-of-flight (plastic)



TDR approved 2008

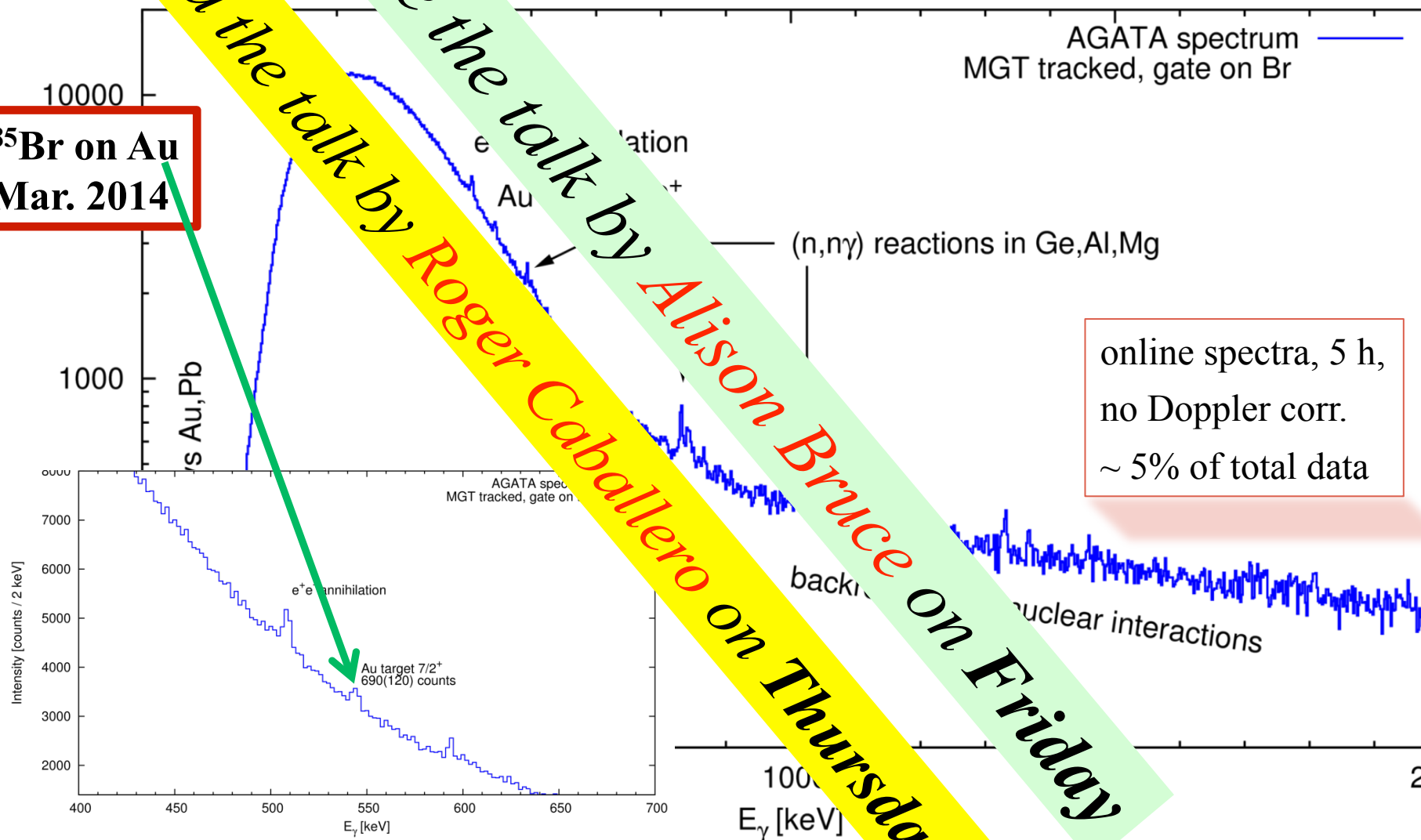
Commissioned, upgraded and
used in PreSPEC physics
experiments **since 2011!**



O. Wieland et al.

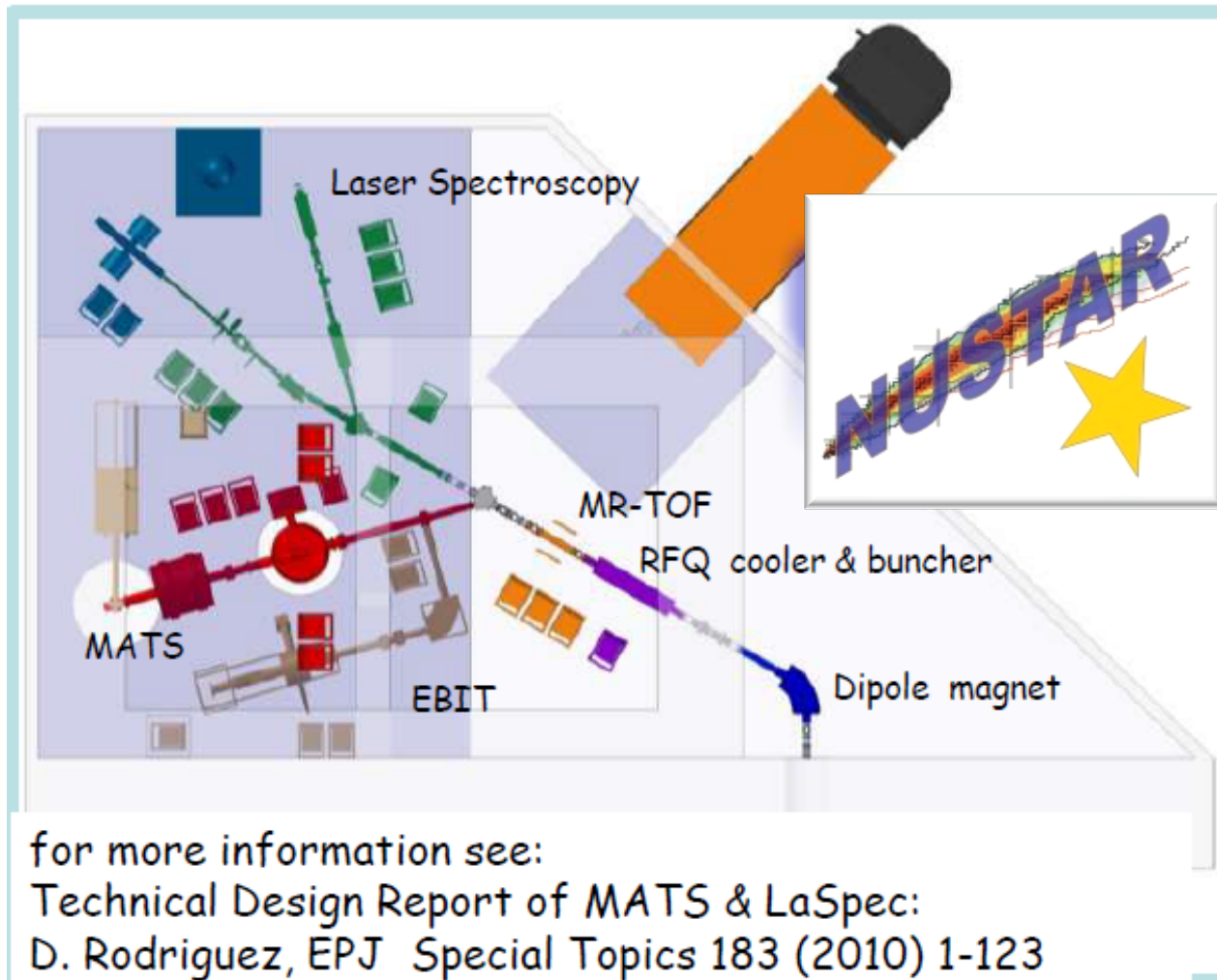
First data on Relativistic M1-Projectile COULEX

**^{85}Br on Au
Mar. 2014**

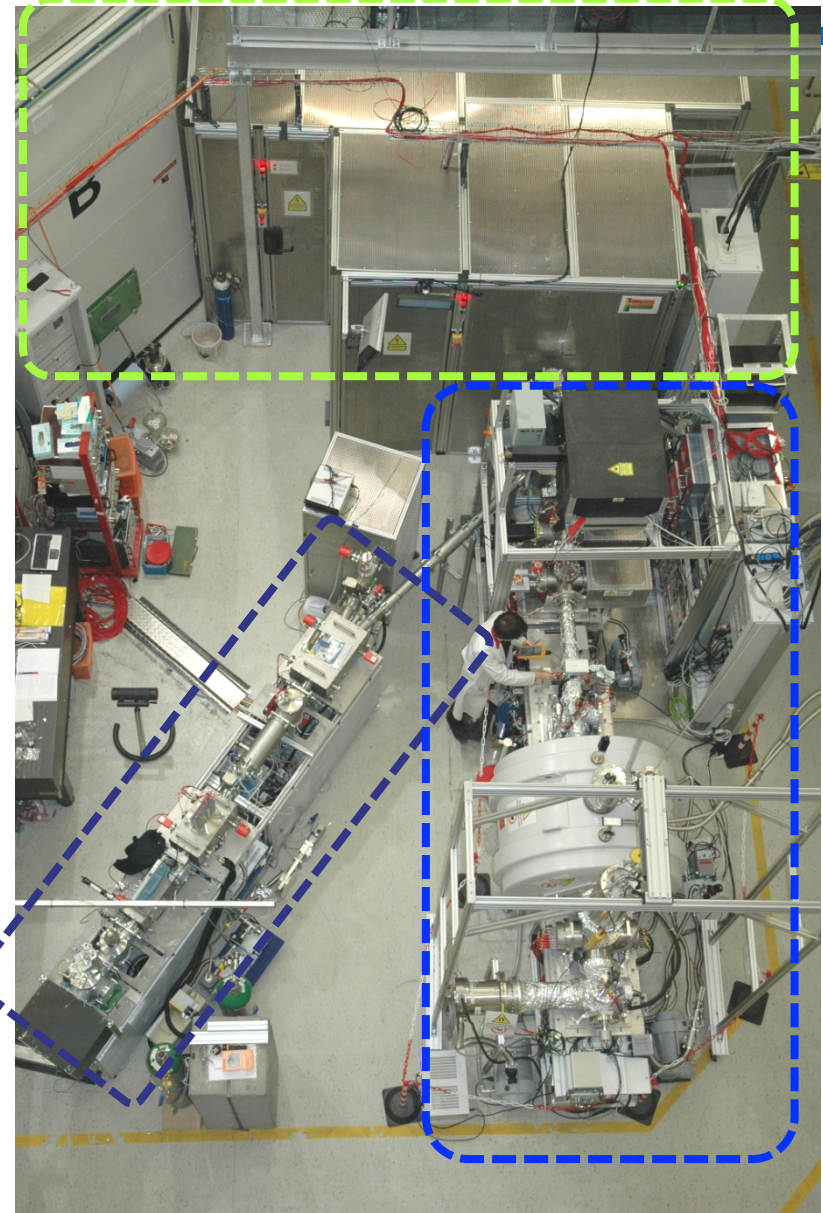
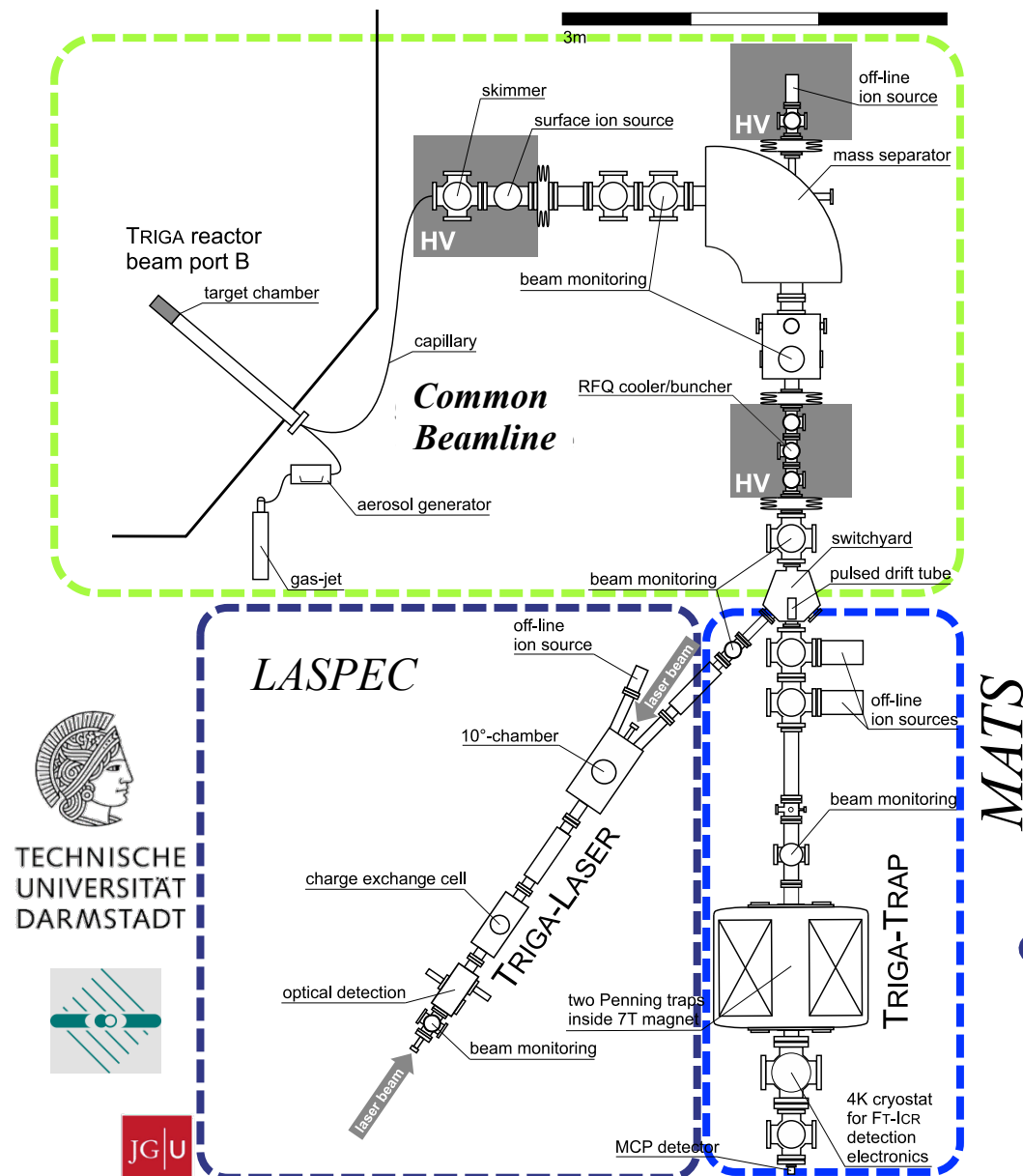


data: M. Rees, M. Lettmann (TU Darmstadt)

MATS/LASPEC at the Low Energy Branch (LEB)

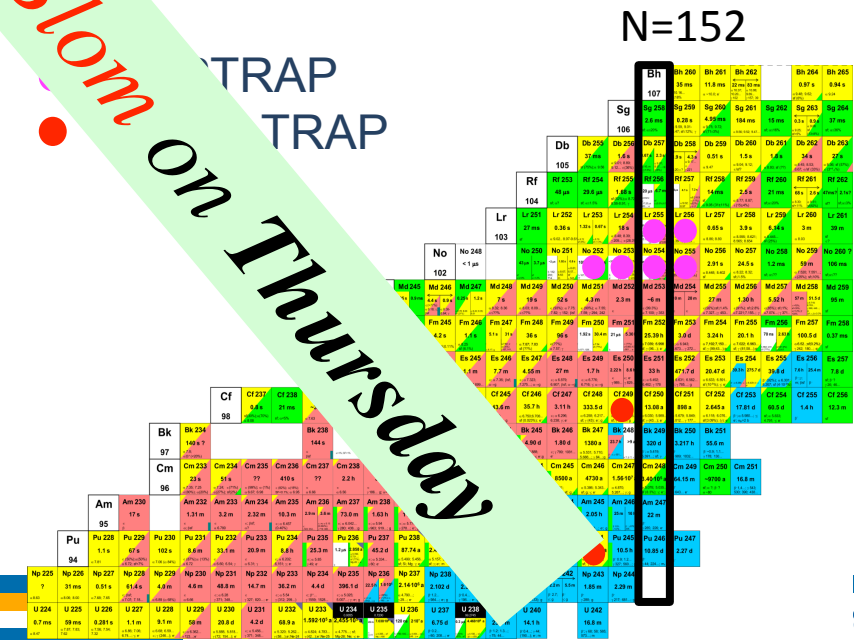
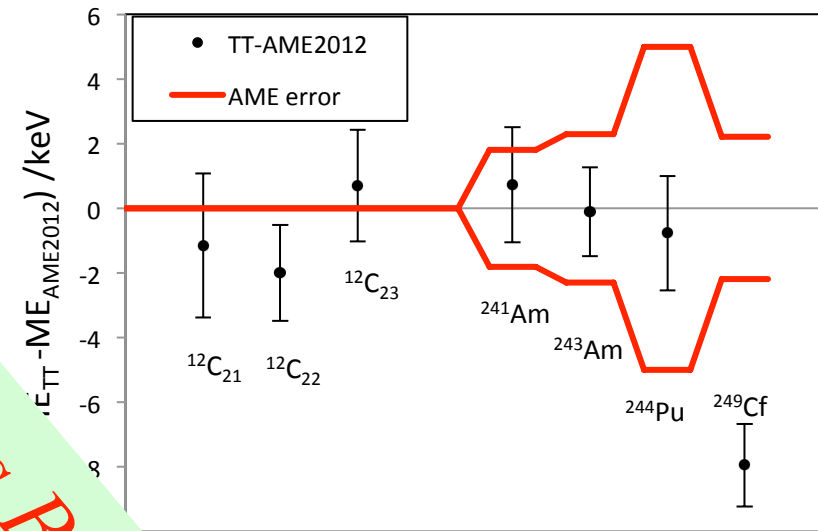
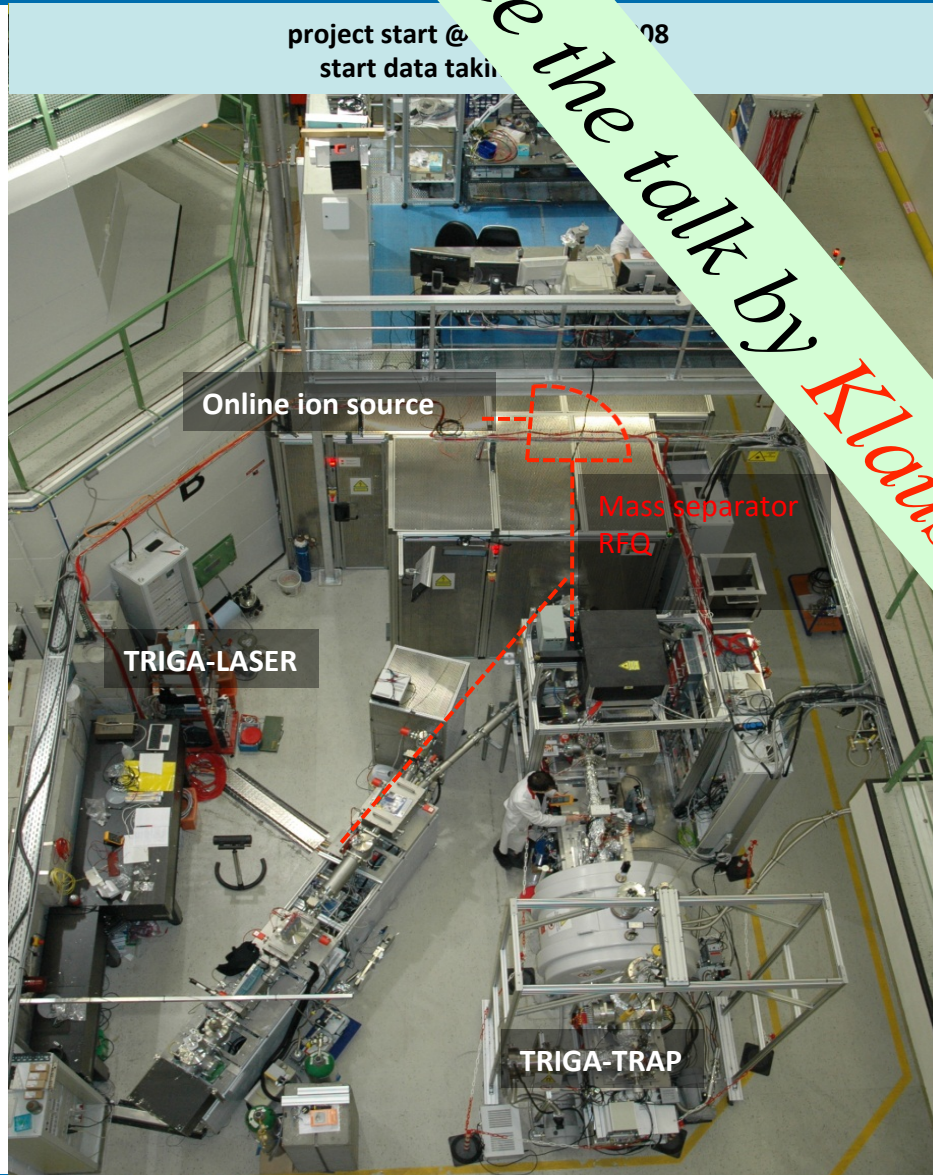


TRIGA-SPEC @ Mainz: Prototype of MATS and LASPEC



Mass Measurements at TRIGA-TRAP in 2013

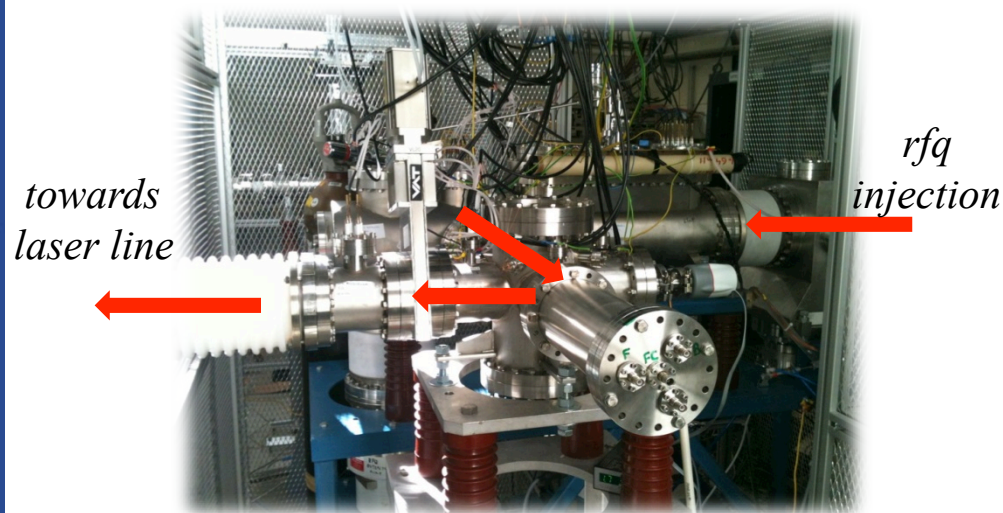
First stage of ISOLTS (View with GSI data)



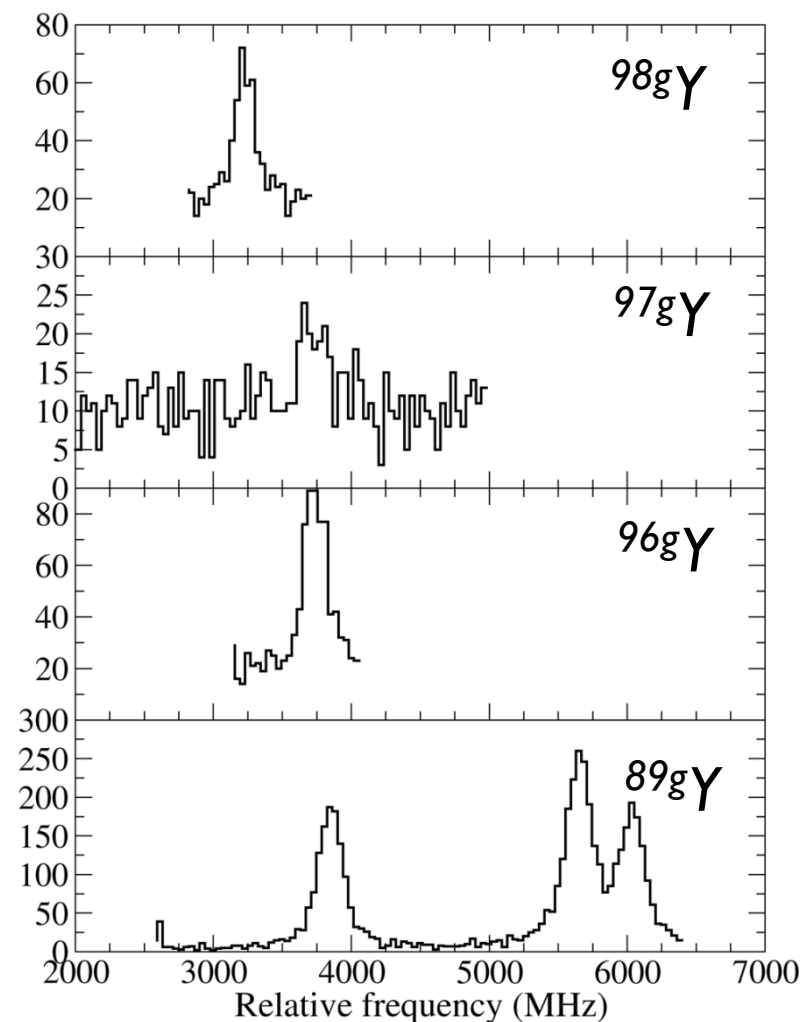
Collinear laser spectroscopy of doubly-charged fission fragments at IGISOL-4



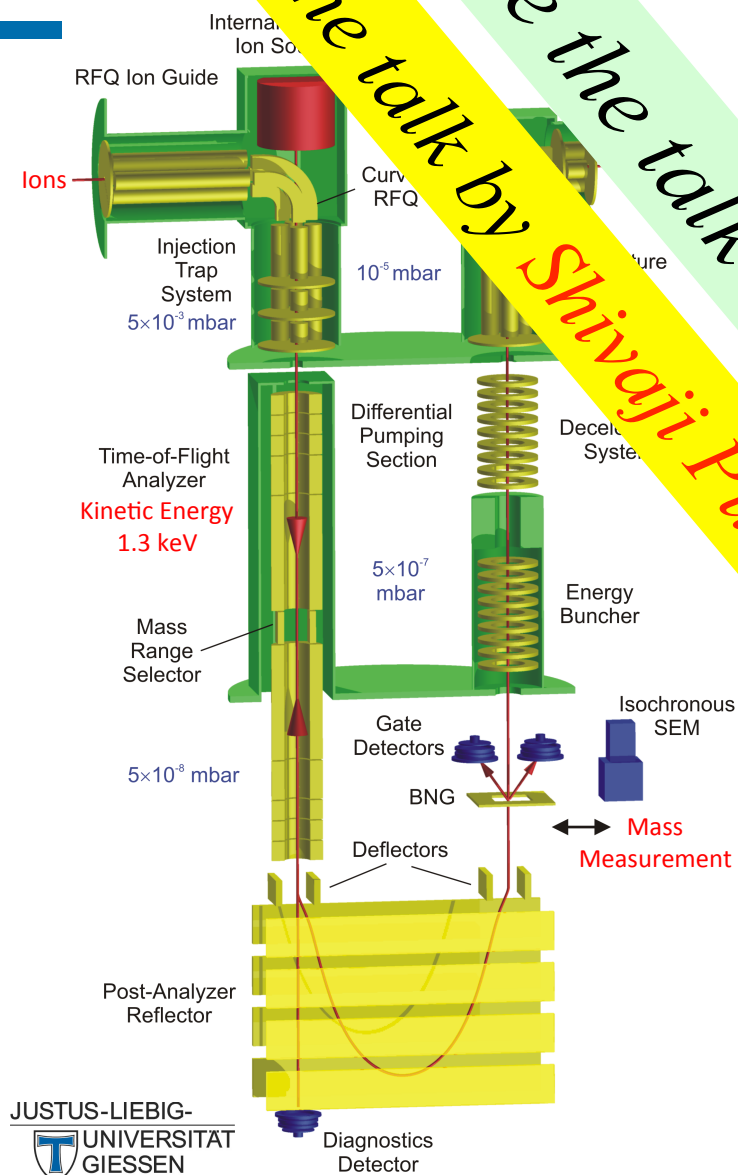
AHEAD OF ITS TIME
FOR 150 YEARS



- First spectroscopy on 2^+ charge states
- Optical manipulation in rfq
- $s \rightarrow p$ transition from metastable state
- Calibrate atomic factors in yttrium



Multi-Reflection Time-Of Flight Mass Spectrometer



JUSTUS-LIEBIG-
UNIVERSITÄT
GIESSEN

Mass spectrometer (direct mass measurements, broadband diagnostics) and isobar separator

Features world wide unique performance characteristics:

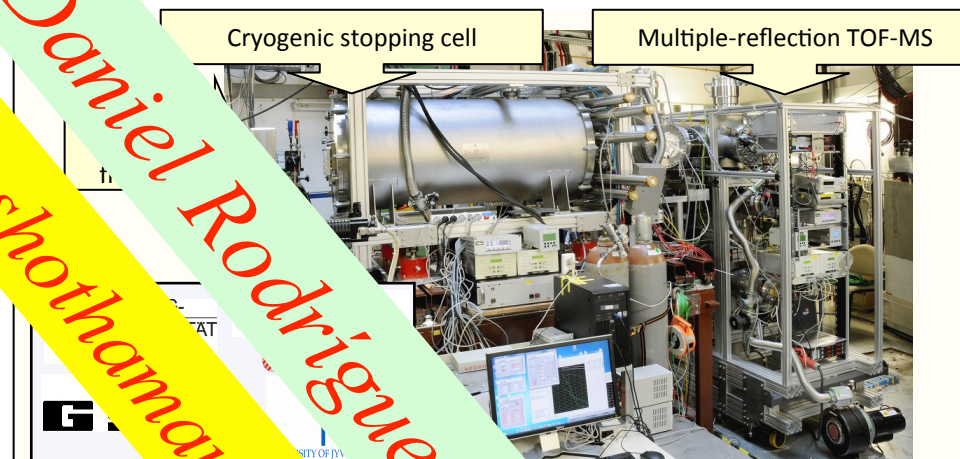
- Mass resolving power: up to 600,000
- Mass measurement accuracy: down to 10^{-7}

Measurement duration: ~ few ms

Repetition frequency: up to 400 Hz

Transmission efficiency: > 50%

Capacity: up to 10^6 ions/s



Commissioned in 2012 FRS Ion Catcher in 2012

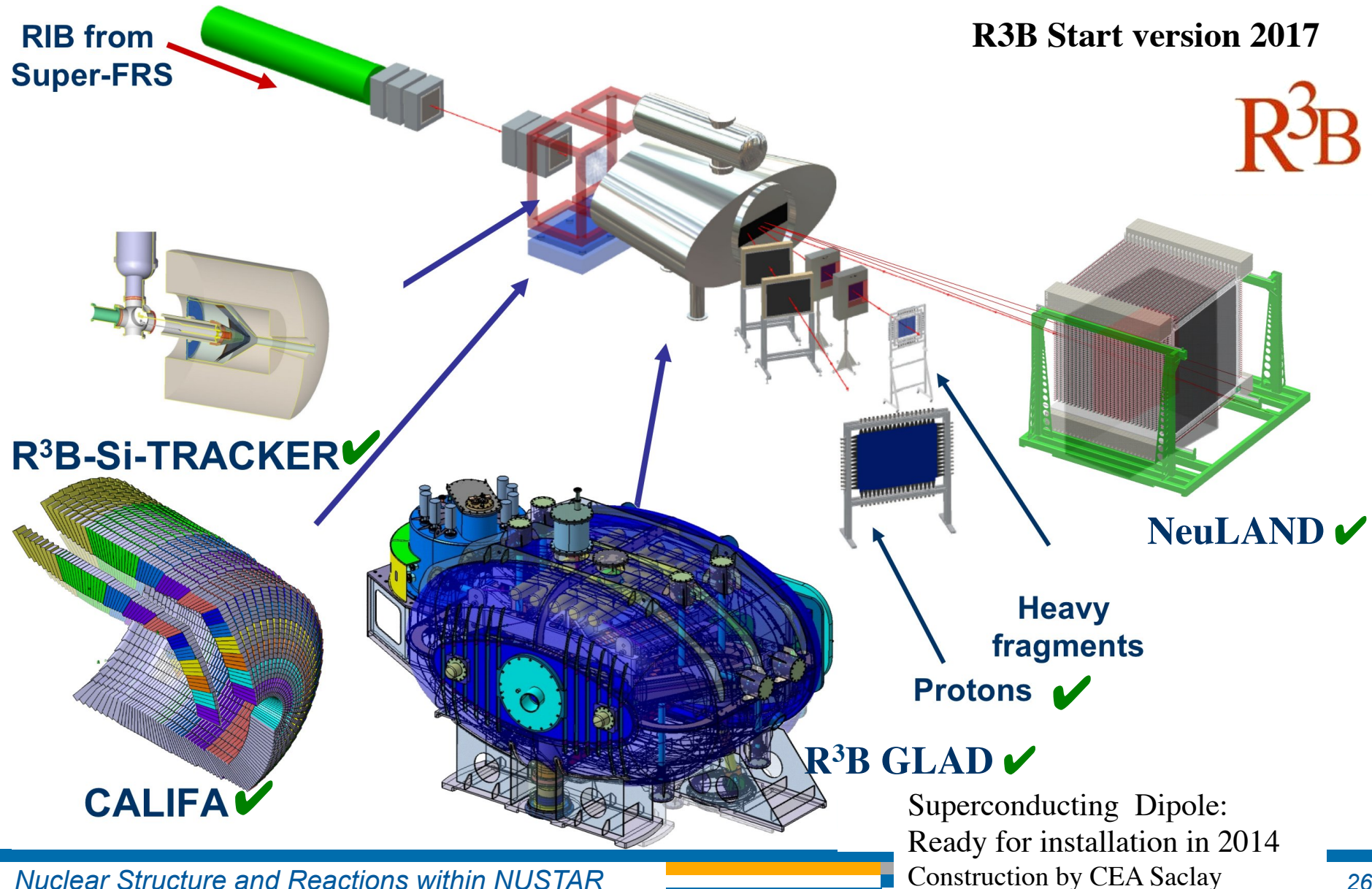
- First direct mass measurement of ^{211}Po and ^{211}At (100 ms!)
- Characterization of stopping cells
- MR-TOF-MS ideal for fast switching between stopping cells

Future work: Implementation of a new system / operation as (ultra-)high resolution mass separator

W.R. Plaß et al., NIM B 266 (2008) 4560

W.R. Plaß et al., Int. J. Mass Spectrom. 394 (2013) 134

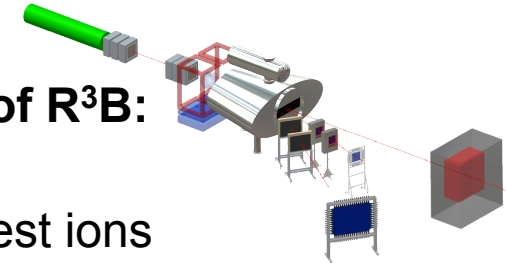
Reactions with Relativistic Radioactive Beams



- 2013 Installation of infrastructure in Cave C for GLAD (He cryo-system, power supply)
Delivery and installation of superconducting dipole GLAD (expected Q4/2014)
- 2014 Installation of 20% detectors NeuLAND and CALIFA
Commissioning run in Q3/2014 (This actually happened two weeks ago)
- 2015/16 Construction and installation of detector components
- 2017/18 **Commissioning of full R3B setup and first physics run at GSI**
- 2019 Installation of experimental setup at FAIR site including superconducting triplet
- 2020/21 Commissioning and first experiments at Super-FRS

Experiments in 2020/21 will make use of uniqueness of R³B:

- Reactions at high beam energies up to 1 GeV/nucleon
- Tracking and identification capability even for the heaviest ions
- Multi-neutron tracking capability, high-efficiency calorimeter

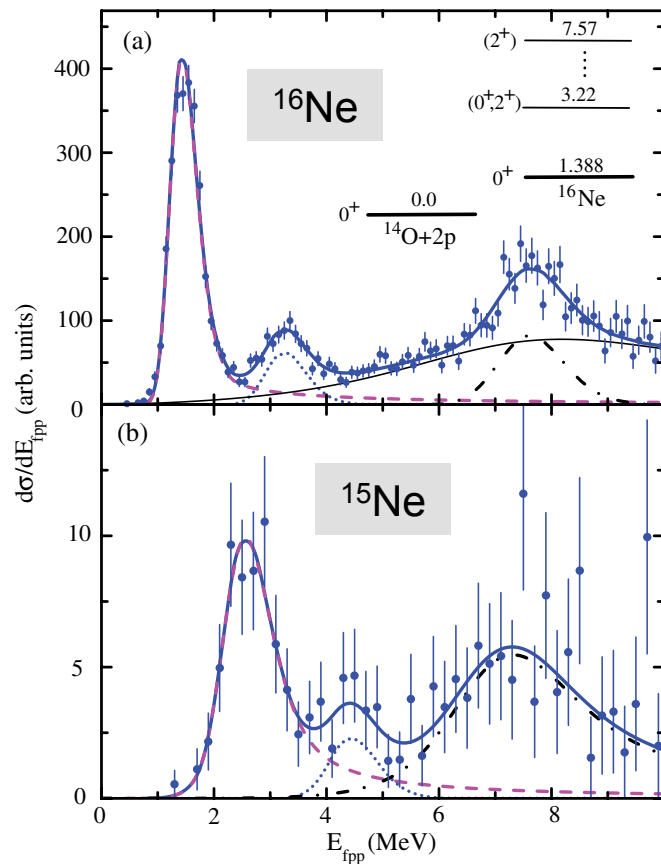


→ Experiments possible for the first time:

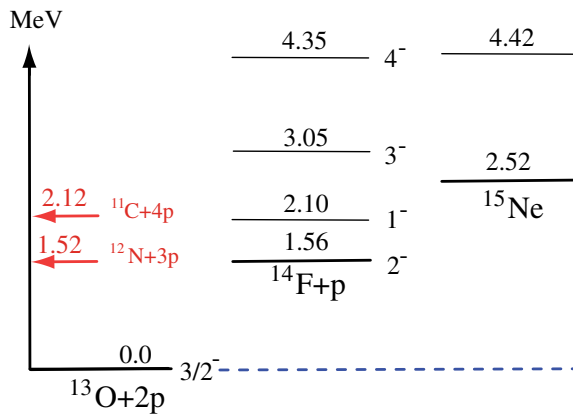
- 4 neutron decays beyond the drip-line and for heavier n-rich isotopes
- Kinematically complete measurements of quasi-free nucleon knockout reactions
- Electric dipole and quadrupole response of Sn nuclei beyond N=82,
and of neutron-rich Pb isotopes

Beyond the drip line

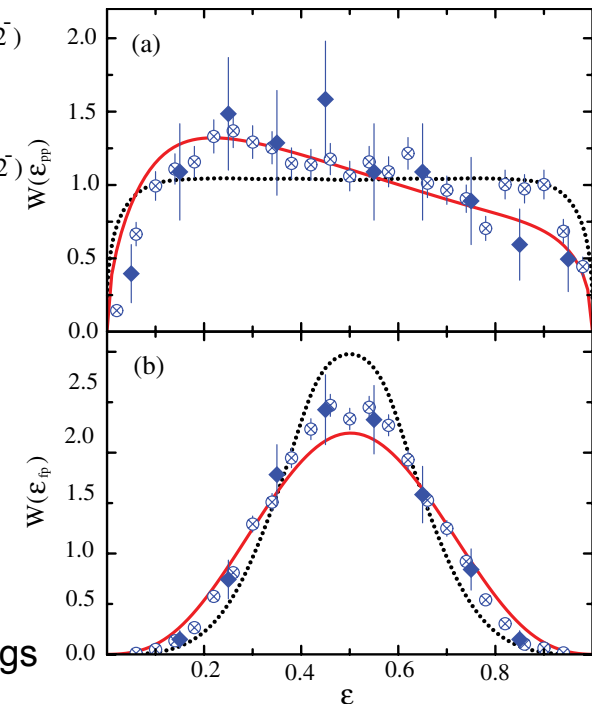
First observation of ^{15}Ne ground and excited states



^{15}Ne and daughter nuclei



^{15}Ne 3-body decay



^{15}Ne ground state unbound by $S_{2\text{p}} = 2.522(66)$ MeV

^{15}Ne is (like ^{16}Ne) a true 2p-decay nucleus, (despite available states in ^{14}F)

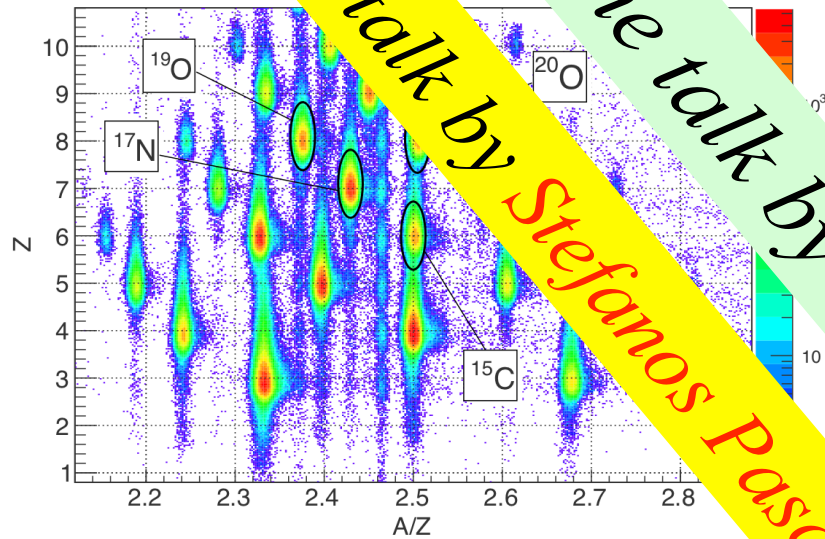


Quasifree scattering

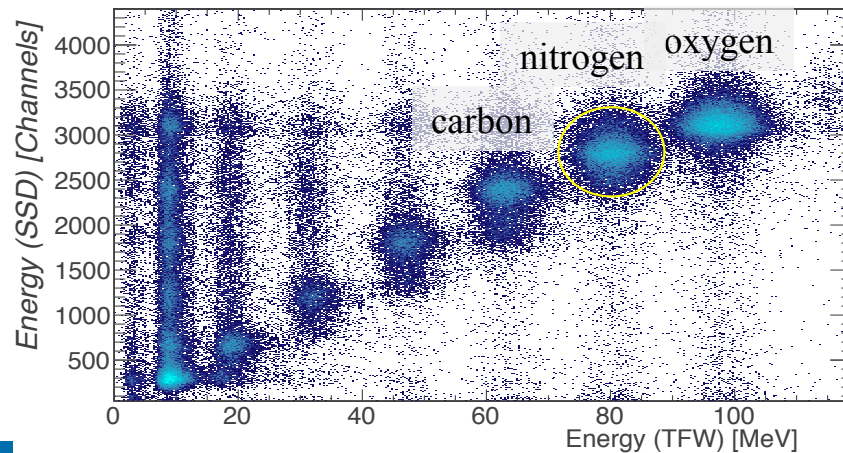
and the talk by **Stefanos Paschalis** on Wednesday

See the talk by **Tom Aumann** on Friday

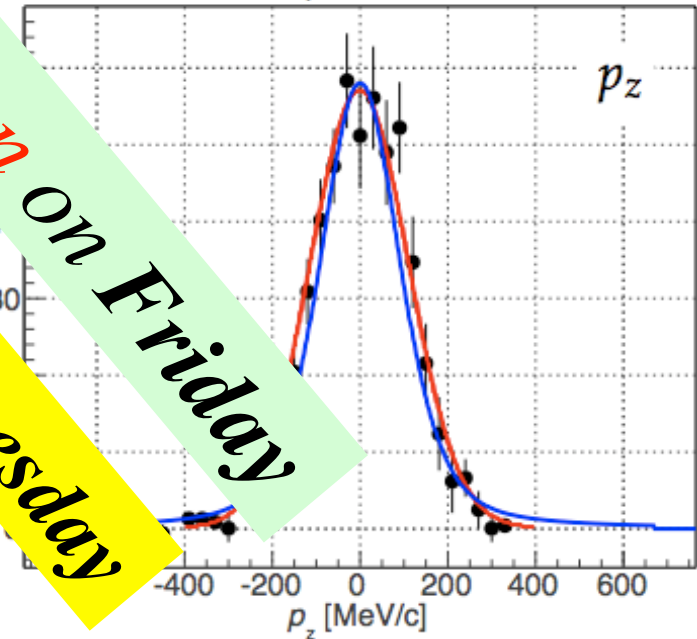
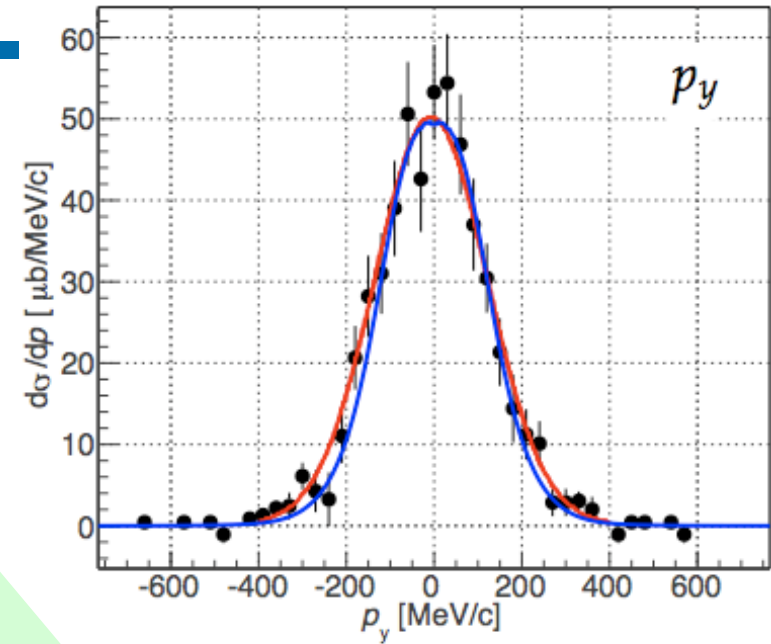
Incoherent Pair



Outgoing Particles

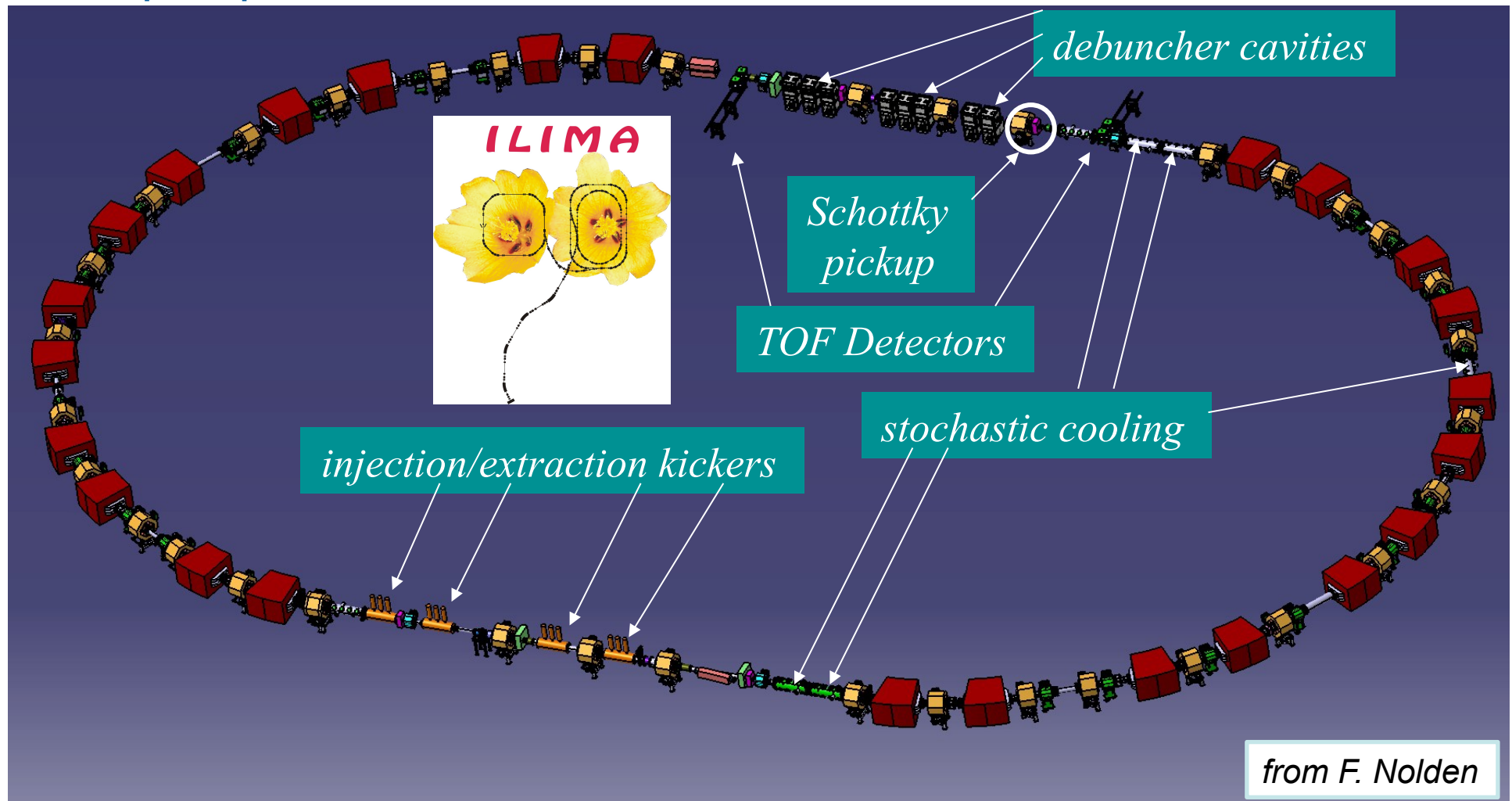


$p(^{20}\text{O}, pp^{19}\text{N})$



ILIMA – partial program in CR (NESR not in MSV)

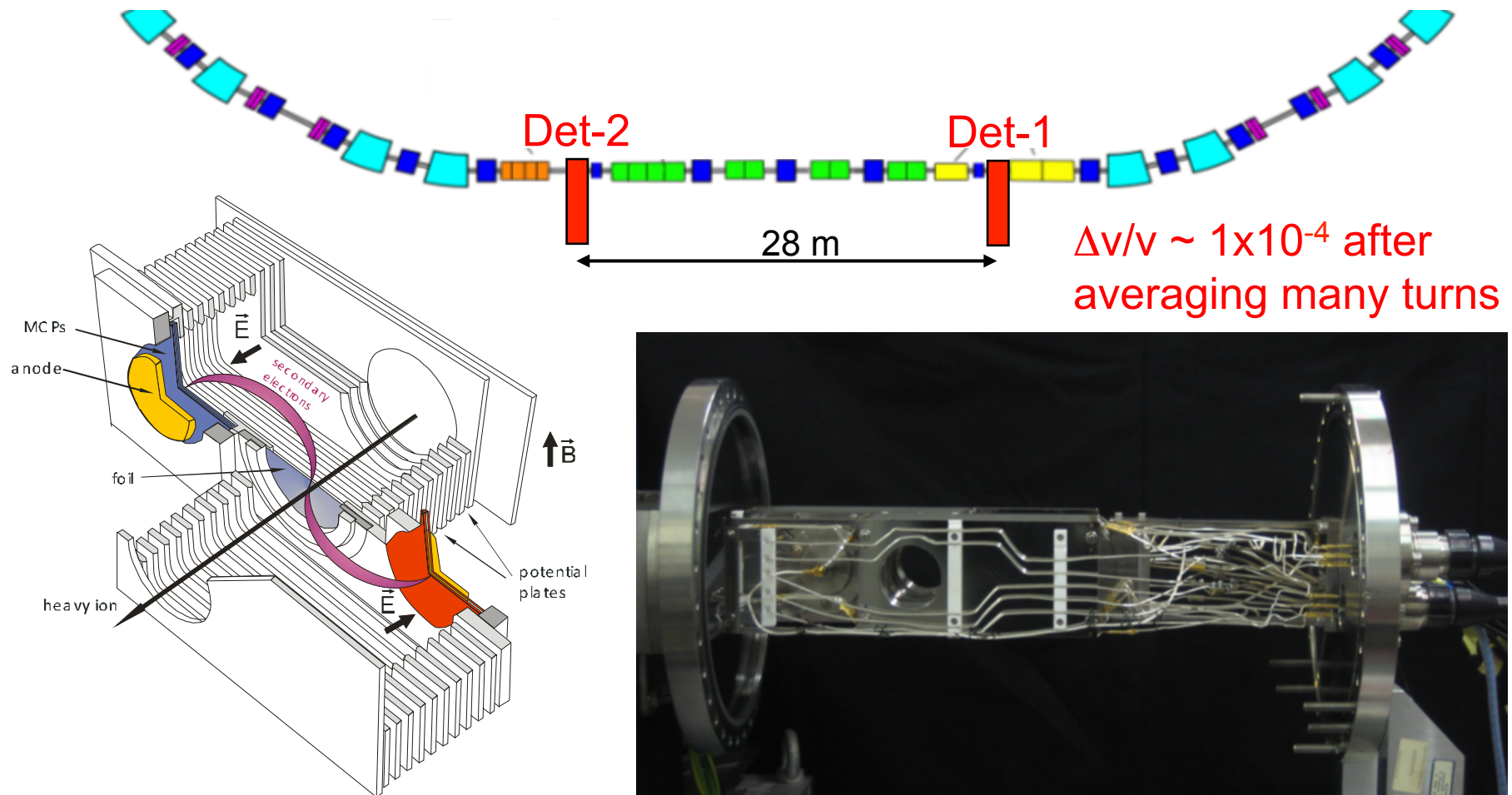
CR perspective view



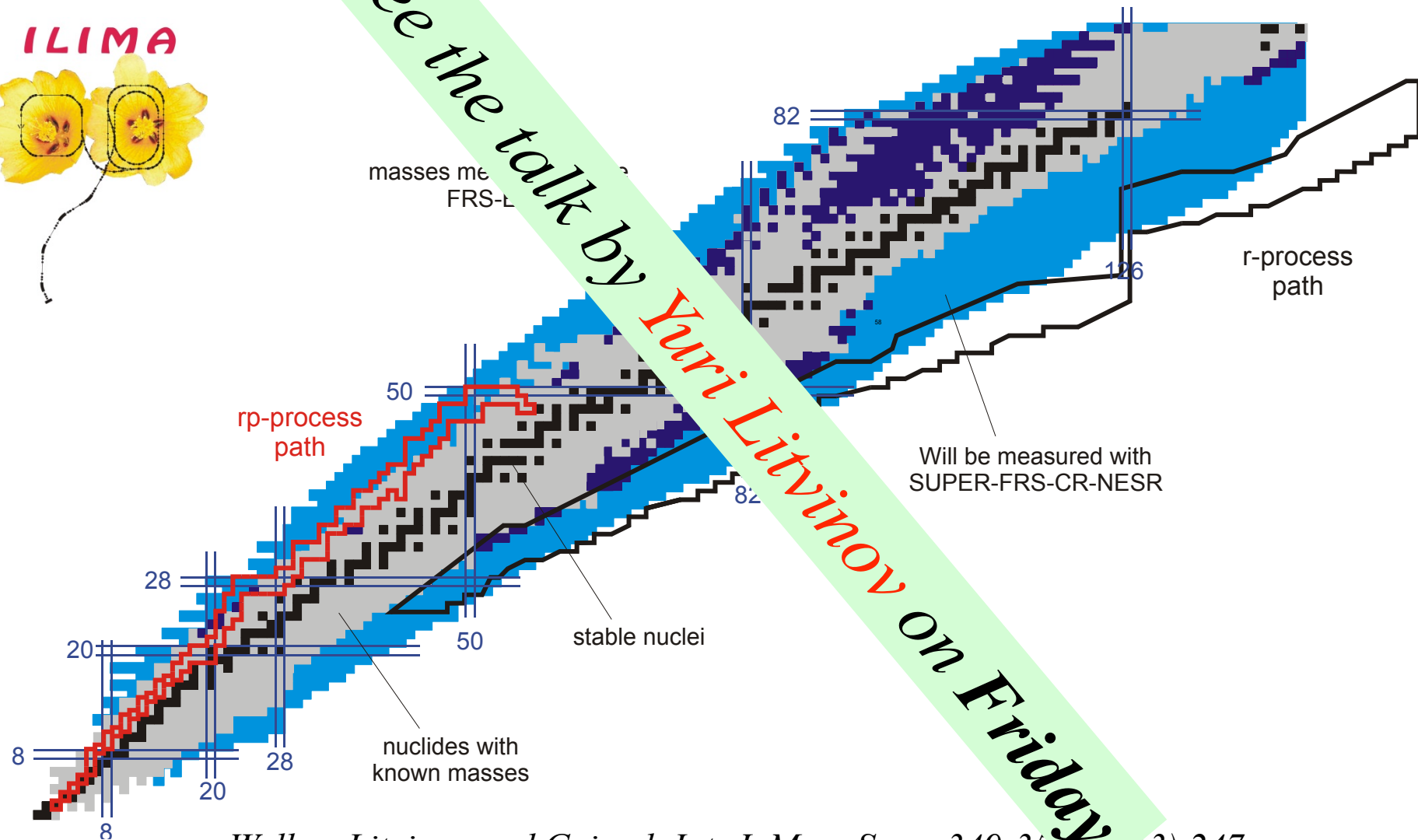
ToF Detection

How to operate in a ring without an electron cooler?

→ Measure velocity and also position simultaneously with two ToF detectors.



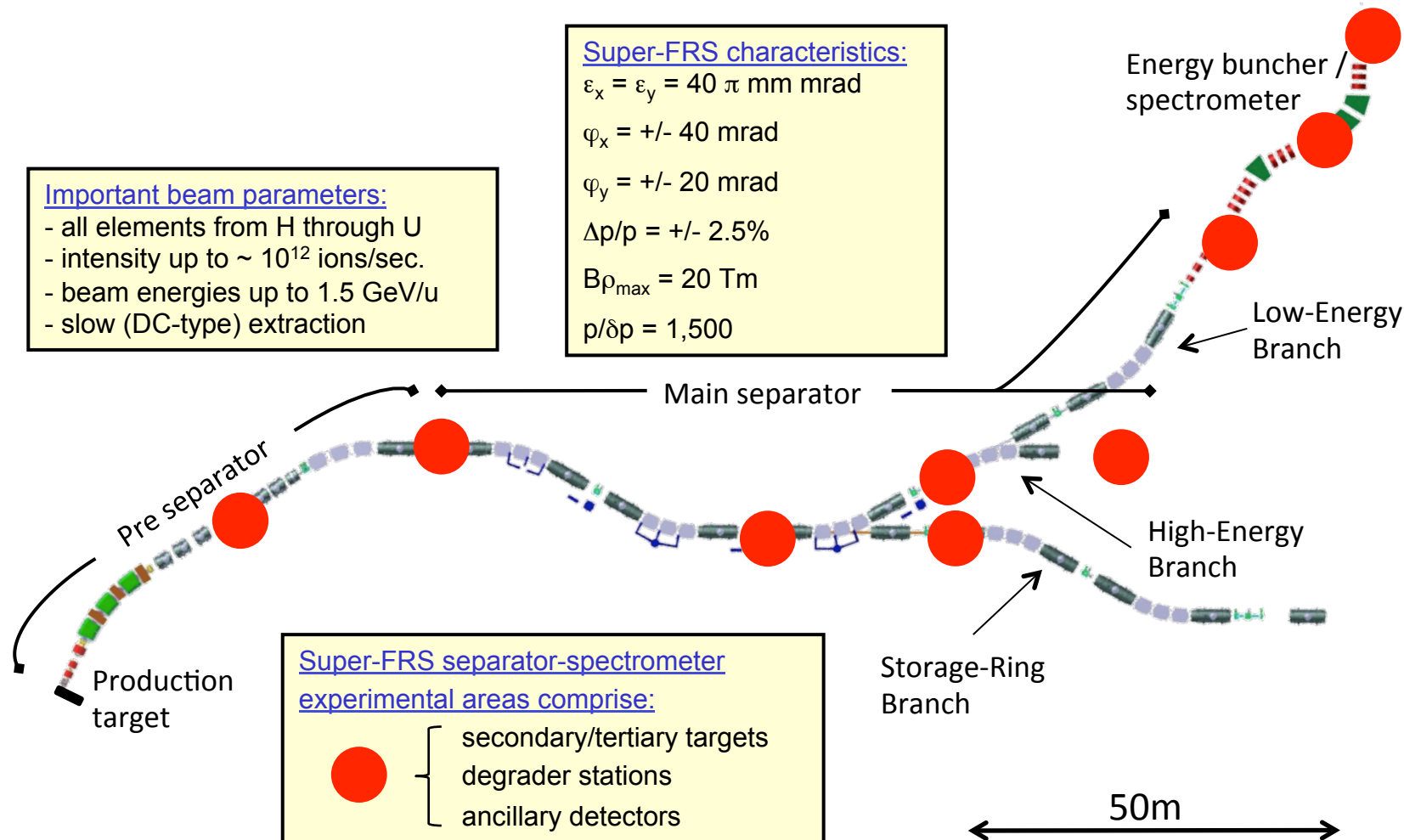
Potential for new masses with ILIMA



Walker, Litvinov and Geissel, *Int. J. Mass Spec.* 349-350 (2013) 247

Super-FRS as an experimental setup

High-resolution spectrometer for relativistic beams



Super-FRS experiments

Super-FRS physics collaboration within NUSTAR formally established

Worldwide unique features

- energy $> 500 \text{ MeV/u}$
- momentum resolution $p/\Delta p \sim 1500 \dots 20000$
- customized ion-optical modes

Planned experiments will use

- separator stages for high momentum resolution
- intermediate degrader and target stations
- standard equipment + (new) ancillary detectors

Super-FRS as:

- high-performance separator for mono-isotopic or cocktail beams
- high resolution spectrometer
- beam separator plus reaction spectrometer

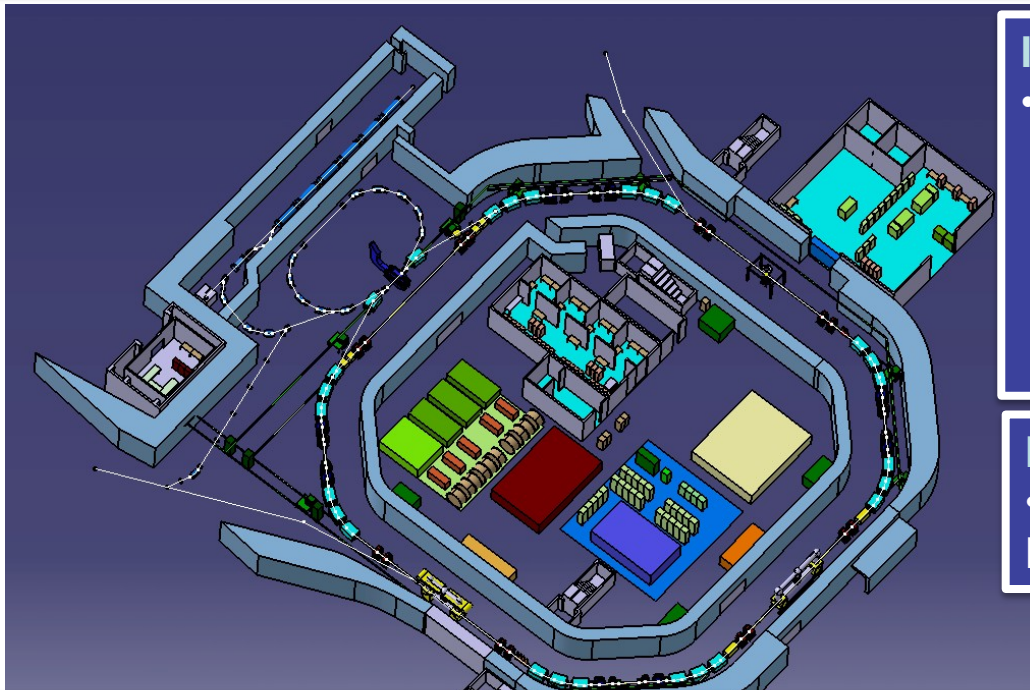
Scattering programme compiled, synchrotron and overlaps identified

See the talk by **Isao Tanihata** on Friday

Beyond MSV: NUSTAR program at the NESR

Experiments with stored, electron cooled ion beams

- World-wide unique
- Conceptionally new experiments



ILIMA

- electron cooled beams needed for
 - higher precision and separation (ground and isomeric states)
 - time-resolved studies (**unique decay modes, e.g. bound beta decay**)
 - studies with pure isomeric beams

ELISE

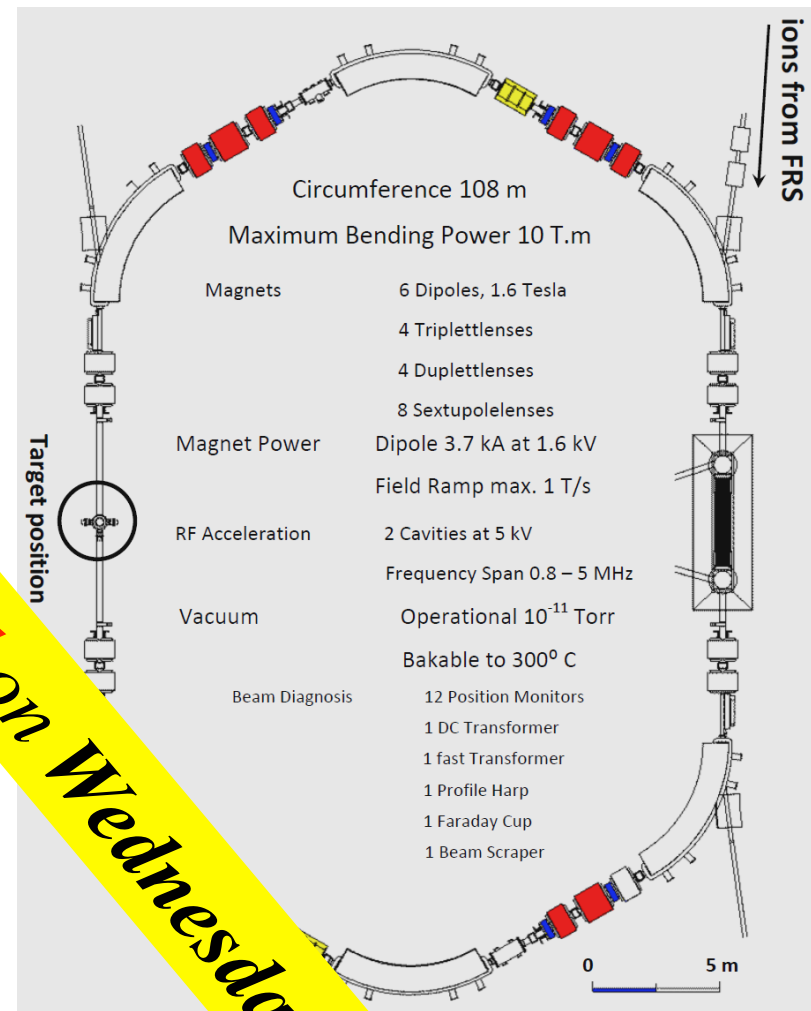
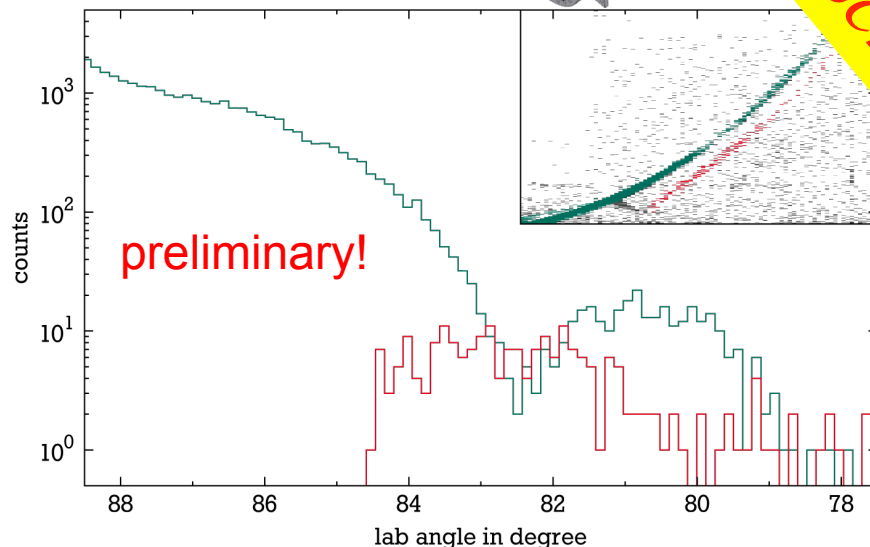
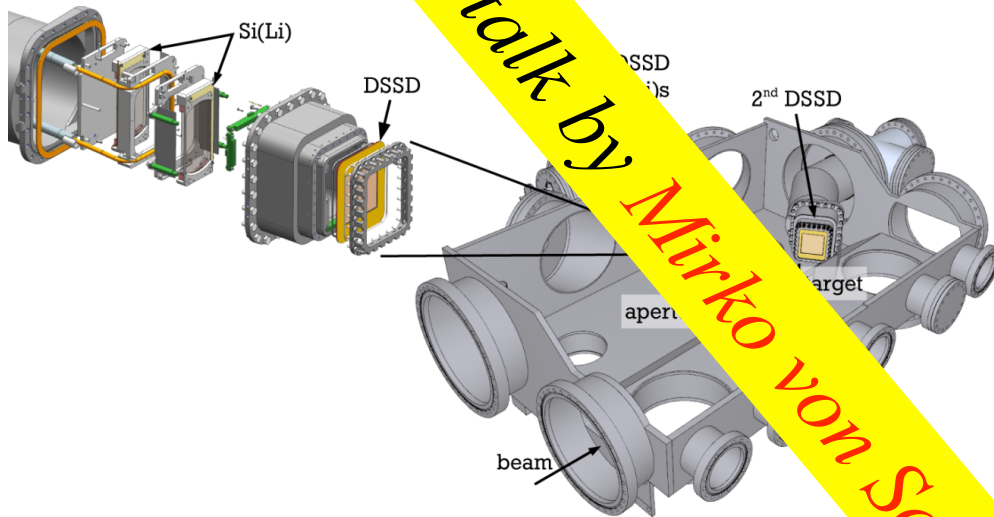
- Elastic and inelastic electron scattering on RIBs

EXL Elastic and inelastic scattering, reaction with low-momentum transfer

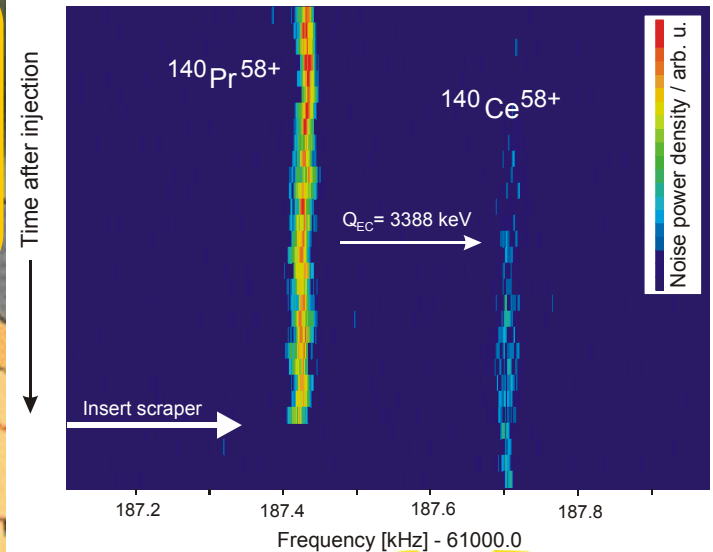
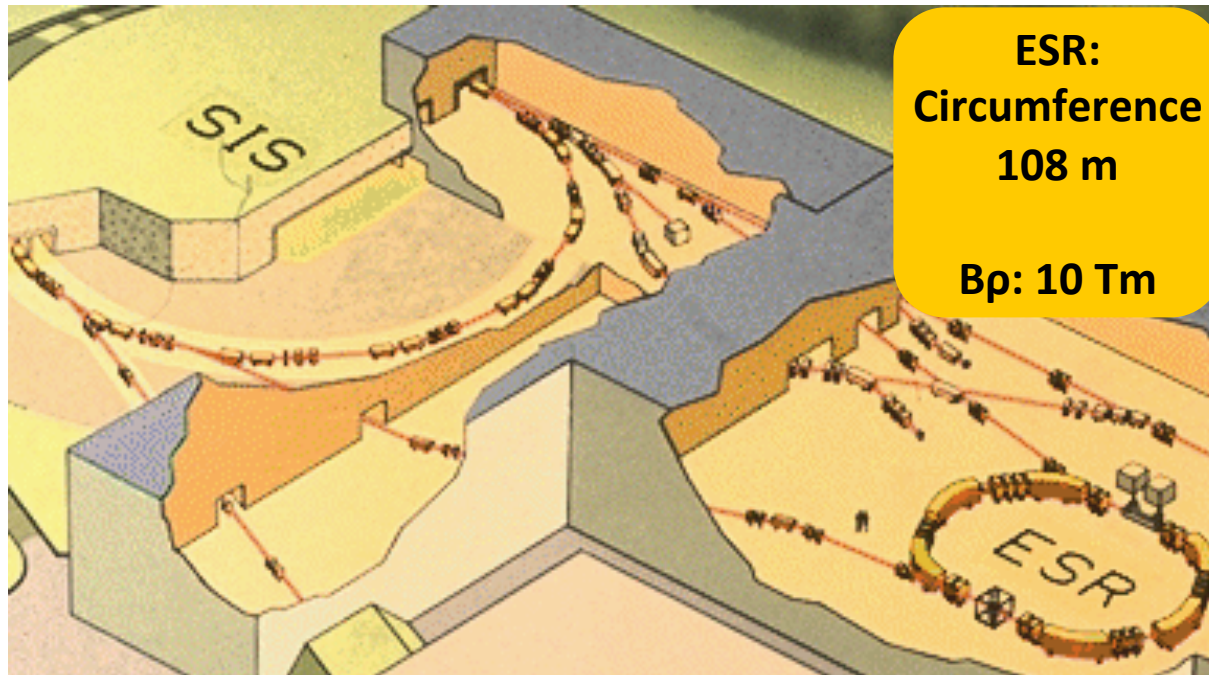
- matter distributions, monopole resonances, capture reactions, charge exchange reactions, transfer, knock-out
(**n-skins, compressibility, GT-strength, shell evolution, nucl. astrophysics reactions**)

Intermediate storage ring activities @ ESR

Elastic p-scattering off ^{56}Ni (E105)

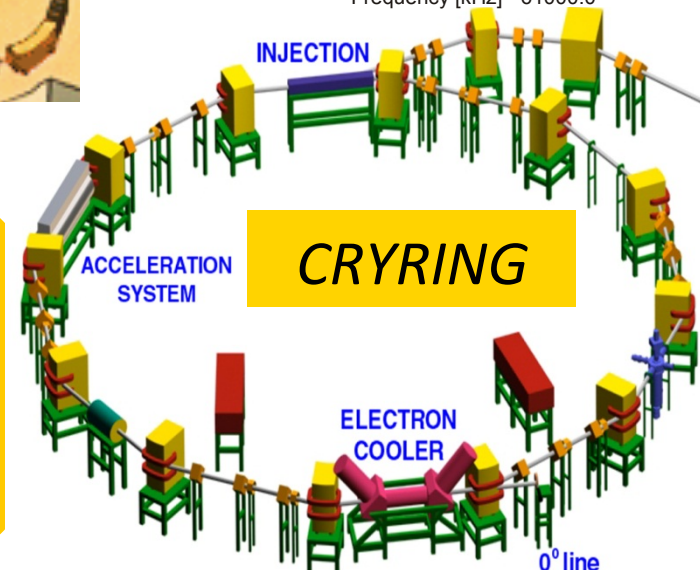


CRYRING at ESR



Cryring+ESR: beam energies 0.1-1.0 MeV/u - reaction rates measurements in the Gamow window of the **rp-process**

Cryring
Circumference
54 m
Bp: 1.44 Tm

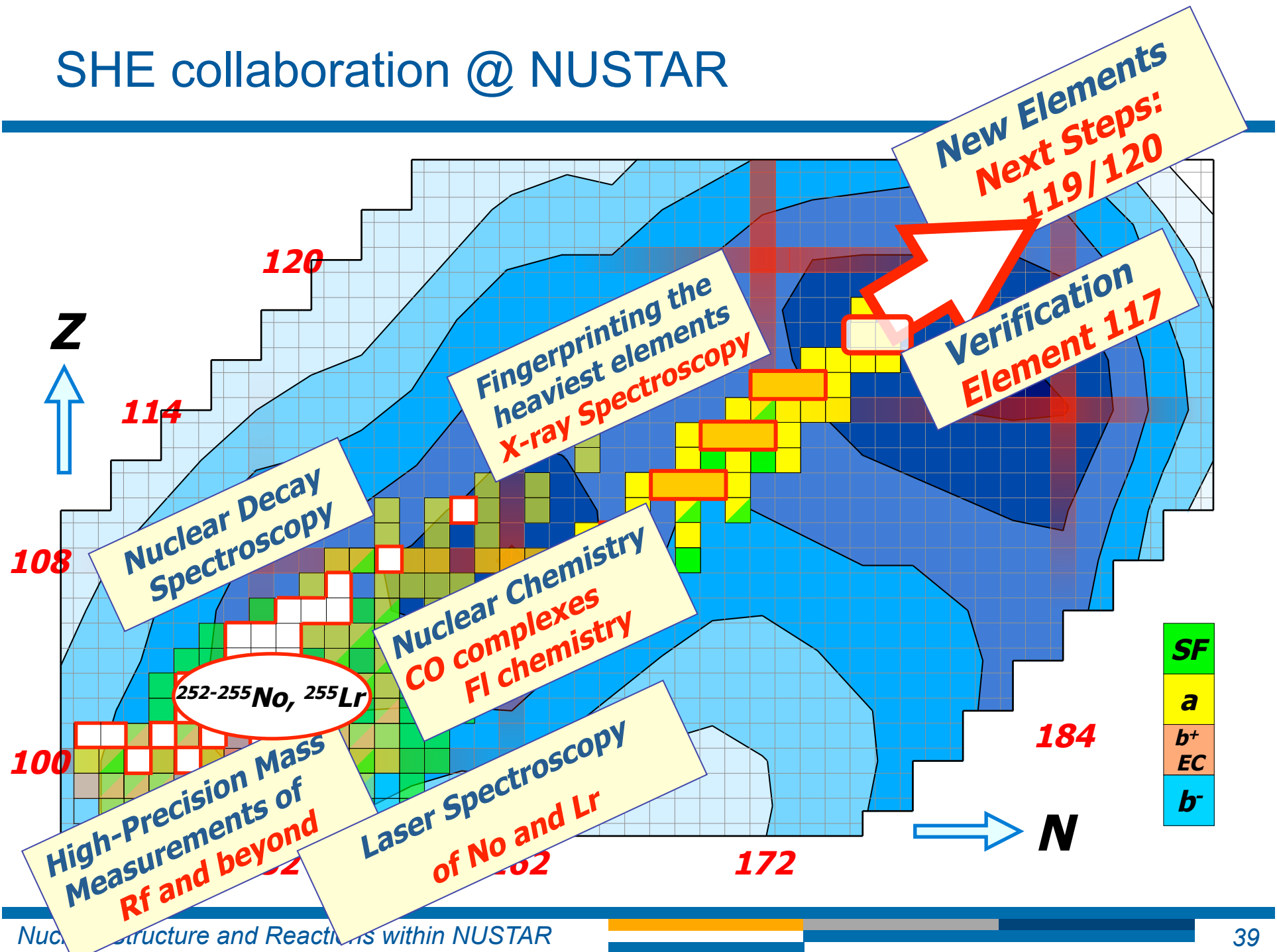


Transfer line to HESR/ESR/CRYRING



Storage ring task
force very active!

SHE collaboration @ NUSTAR



Unique instrumentation for SH research at FAIR

See the talk by **Ulrika Forsberg** on **Wednesday**



ECR/PIG +
UNILAC

Beam



Actinide
targets



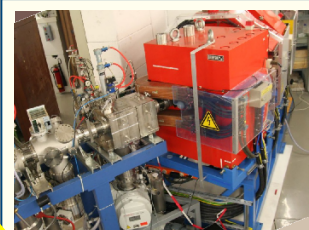
Actinide
targets



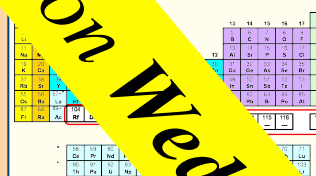
Radiochem.
labs



SHIP



TASCA



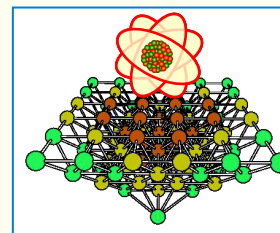
Chemis



SHIPTRAP



TASISpec



Chemical
theory



TRIGA-

-LASER

-TRAP

SHE collaboration @ NUSTAR

SHE research will complement NUSTAR scientific program

- Comprehensive approach to study atomic, chemical, and nuclear properties of the heaviest elements ($Z > 100$)
- versatile cutting-edge setups such as SHIP, SHIPTRAP, TASCA, TASISpec and more ready for experiments
- steps toward realization of high-intensity CW Linac for SHE research underway: accelerator R&D at HIM/GSI/GUF (“demonstrator” funded)

SHE sub-collaboration is formed following endorsement by the NUSTAR collaboration, science case recently submitted.

Spokesperson:	Rolf-Dietmar Herzberg
Deputy Spokesperson:	Michael Block
Technical Coordinator:	Alexander Yakushev

NUSTAR@FAIR

World-wide unique synchrotron-based RIB production for:

- High-energy Radioactive Beams (≤ 1.5 GeV/u)
 - Efficient production, separation, transmission and detection aided by Lorentz boost
 - Access to the heaviest nuclei without charge-state ambiguities
 - Large range of attainable reaction mechanisms
- Storage rings
 - Mass measurements and beam preparation/manipulation
 - Isomeric beams
 - Novel experimental tools (beyond MSV/with CRYRING, ESR and HESR)

Combined with:

- Wide range of state-of-the-art instrumentation – *not monolithic!*
 - Strong evolution from existing programs
 - Dynamic progress in terms of TDRs/construction/operation
 - Some NUSTAR FAIR experiments could already start in 2017/2018

 ***Comprehensive map of nuclear landscape***

Complementarity of NUSTAR experiments



	Super-FRS	R3B	ILIMA	EXL	ELISE	AIC	HISPEC/DESPEC	MATS	LASPEC
Masses			bare ions, mapping study				Q-values, isomers	dressed ions, highest precision	
Half-lives	ps...ns-range		bare ions, s...h				dressed ions, $\mu\text{s}...$ s		
Matter radii	interaction x-sect	matter radii		matter density distributions		matter radii from absorption			
Charge radii					charge density distribution				mean square radii
Single-particle structure	high resolution, angular momentum	complete kinematics, neutron detection	Stored isomers	low momentum transfers			high-resolution spectroscopy		Magnetic moments
Collective behavior		dipole resonance		Monopole resonance	Elelctromag. Transitiions				Quadrupole moments

Thank you!