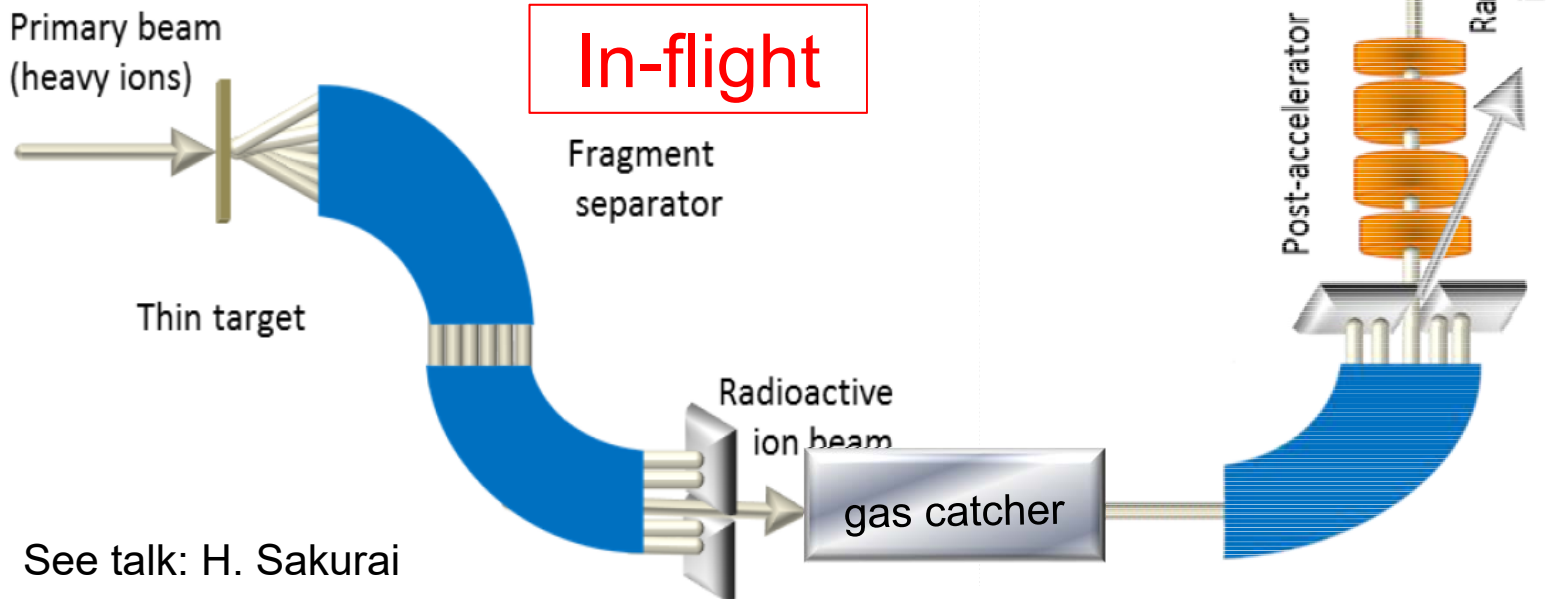
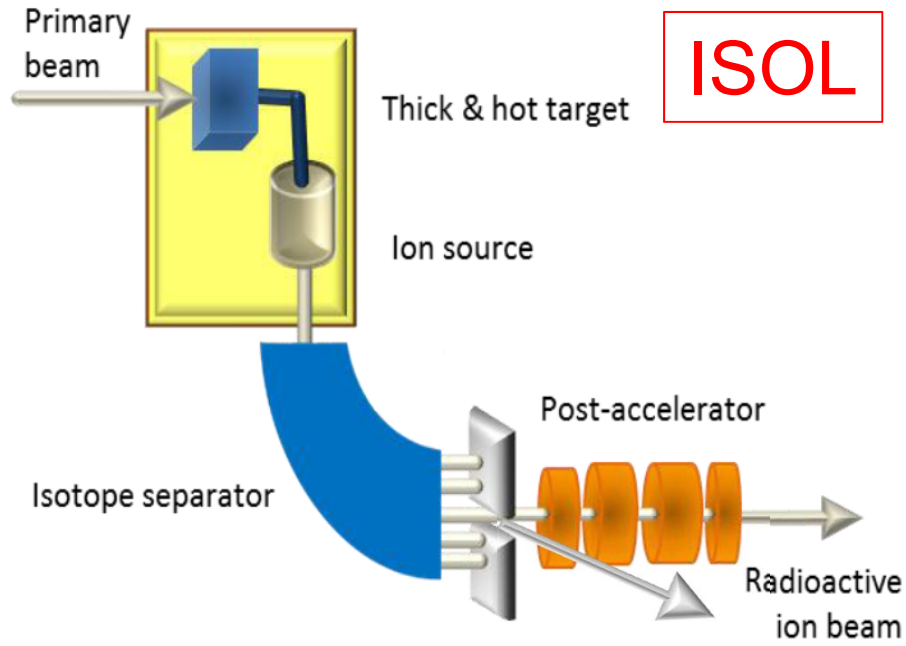


Recent developments at Isotope Separator On Line based facilities

Piet Van Duppen
KU Leuven, Belgium

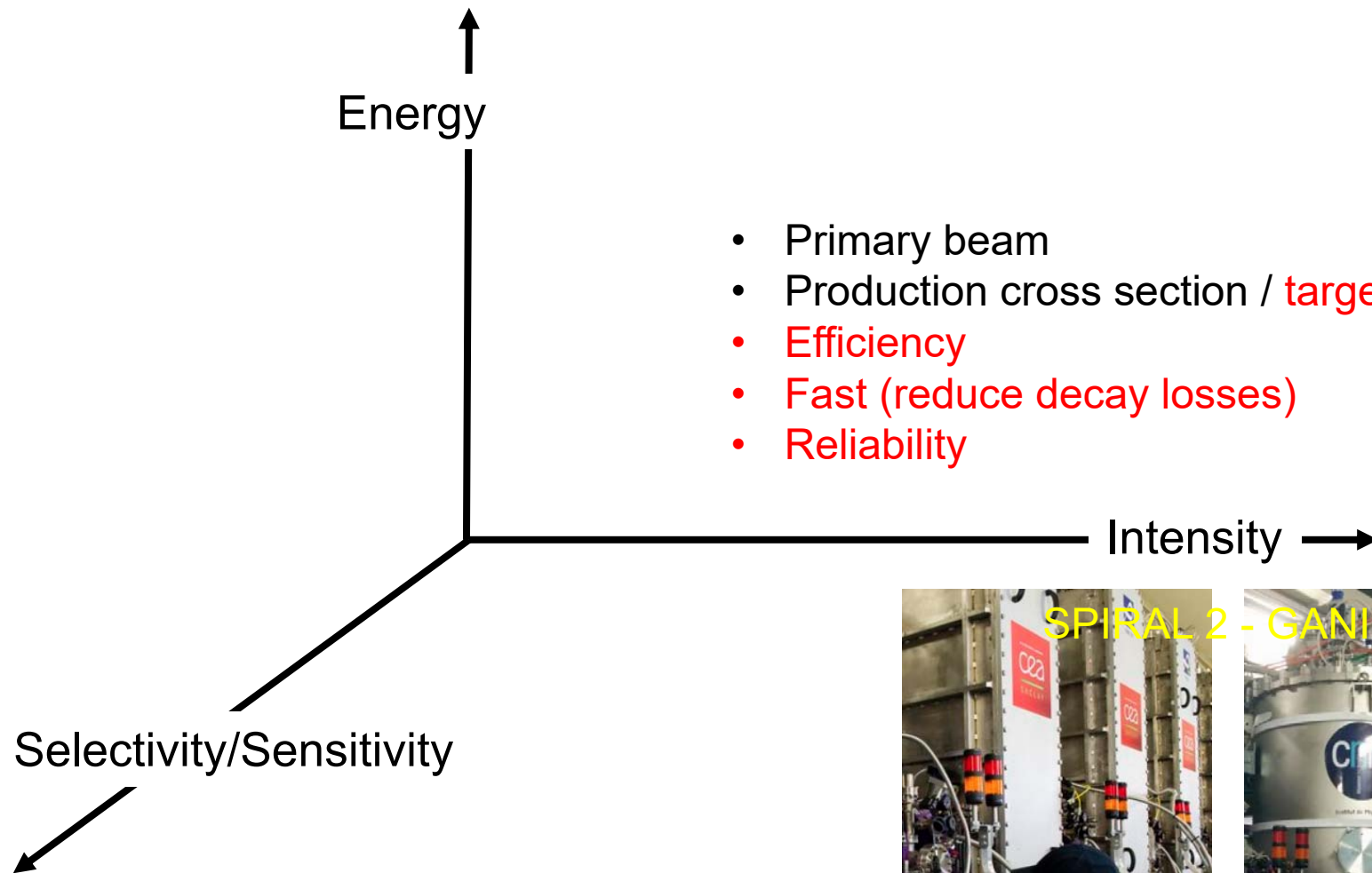
- Introductory remarks on RIB research
- Target materials
- Laser Ion Sources and Ion Manipulation
- Gas-cell based approach: IGLIS
- Isomeric beams
- Conclusion and outlook

- Radioactive beam production



See talk: H. Sakurai

Experimental ISOL-based RIB research



- Primary beam
- Production cross section / **target material**
- **Efficiency**
- **Fast (reduce decay losses)**
- **Reliability**



Experimental RIB research



Energy ↑

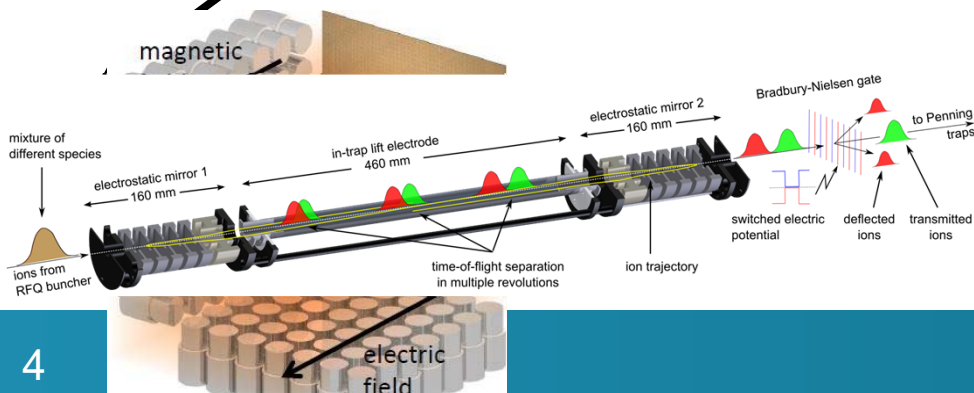
- Charge-state breeding (ECR, EBIS)
- Post acceleration

- Primary beam
- Production cross section / **target material**
- **Efficiency**
- **Fast (reduce decay losses)**
- **Reliability**

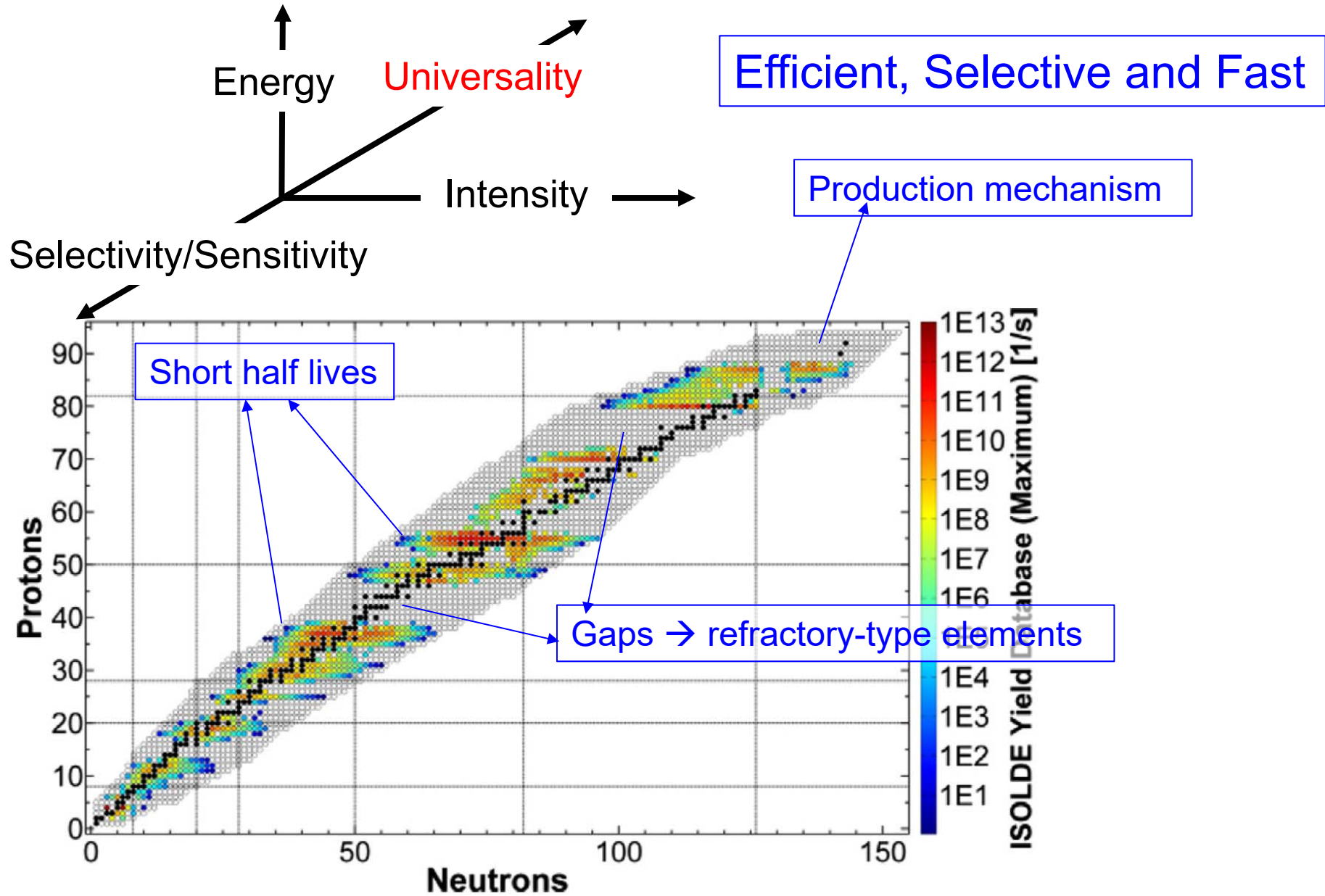
Intensity →

Selectivity/Sensitivity

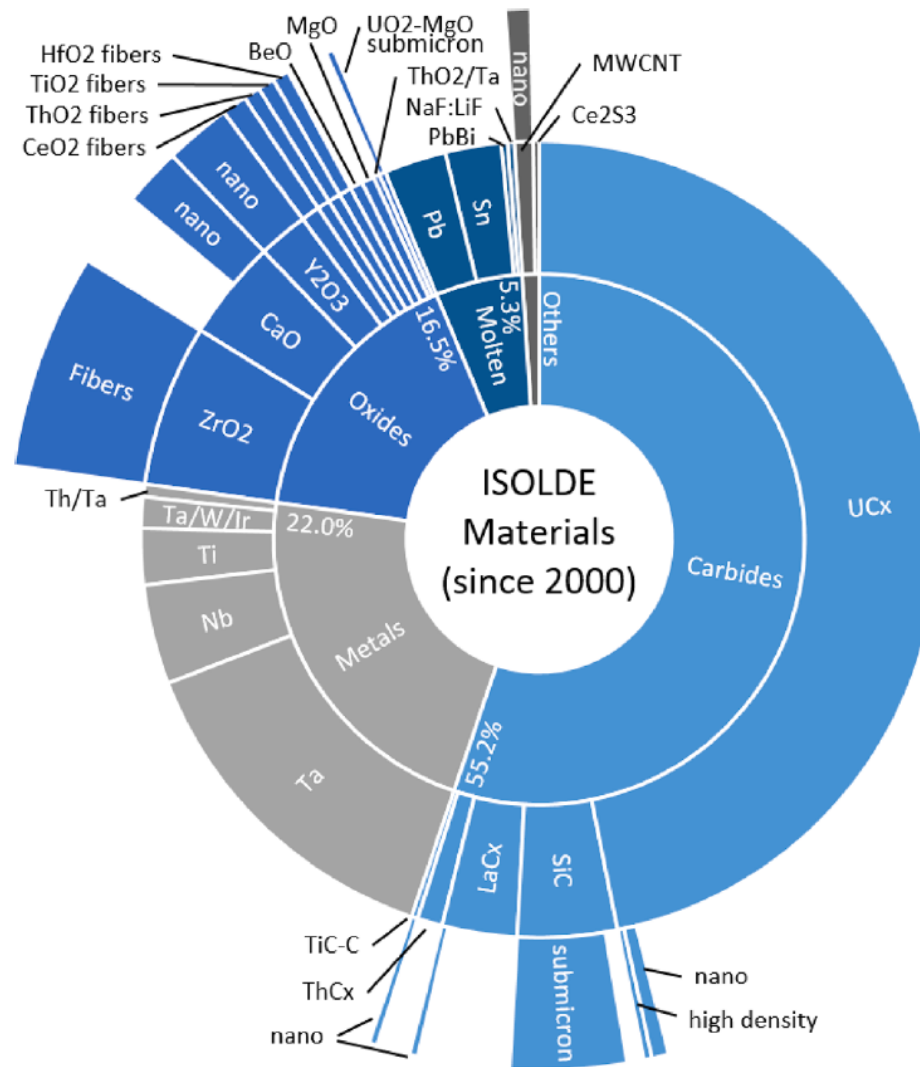
- **Beam purification** (laser ion source, MR-TOF, High Resolution Separator)
- Adapted Instrumentation (identification of reaction products, detection of weak signals)



Experimental RIB research

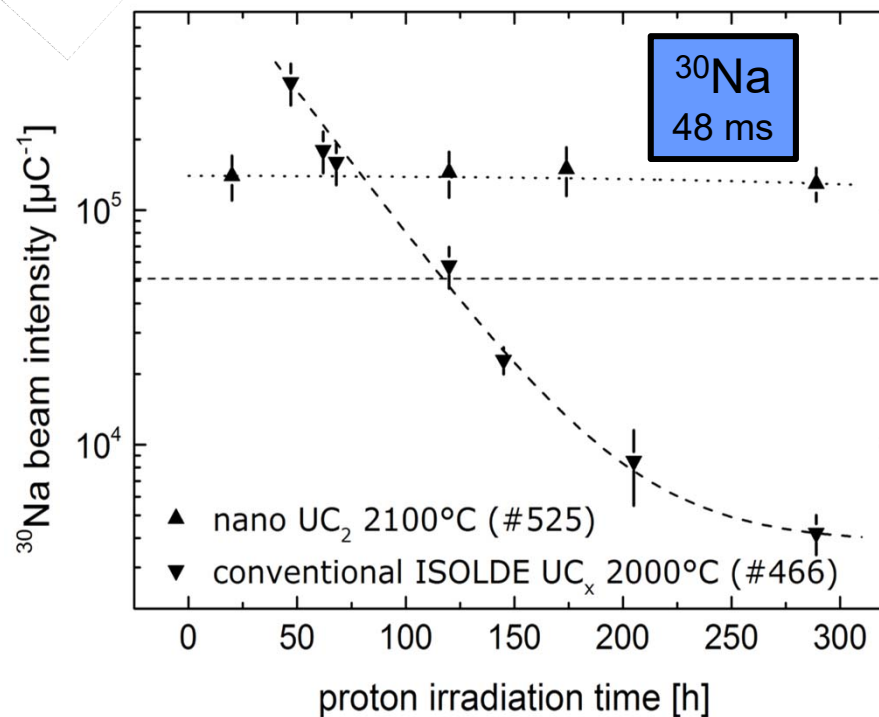
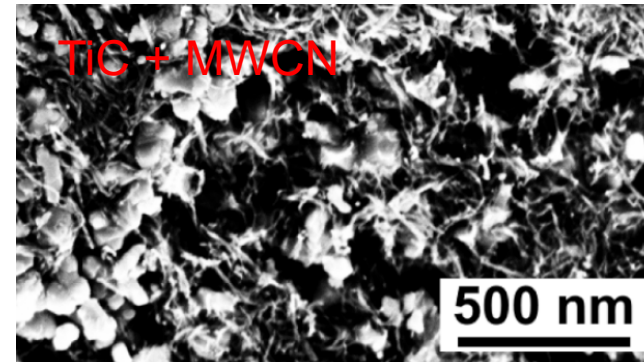
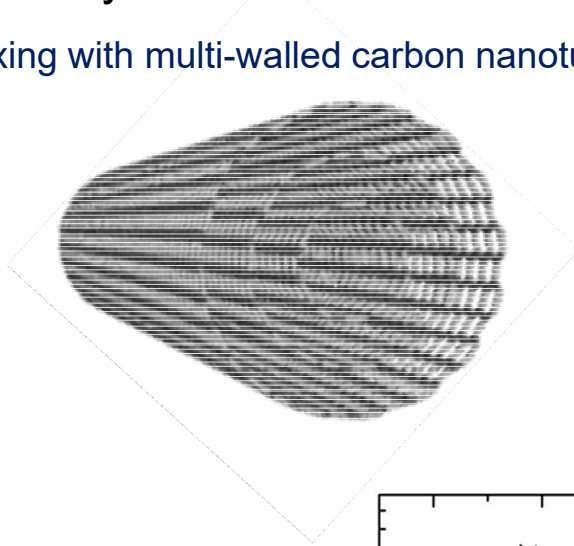


Target material used at ISOLDE (since 2000)



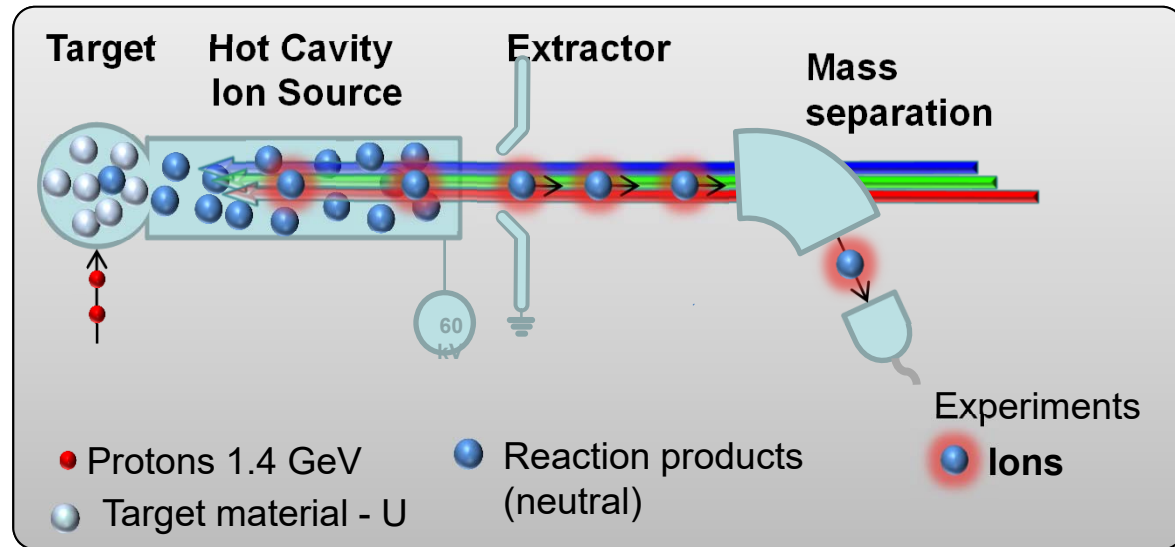
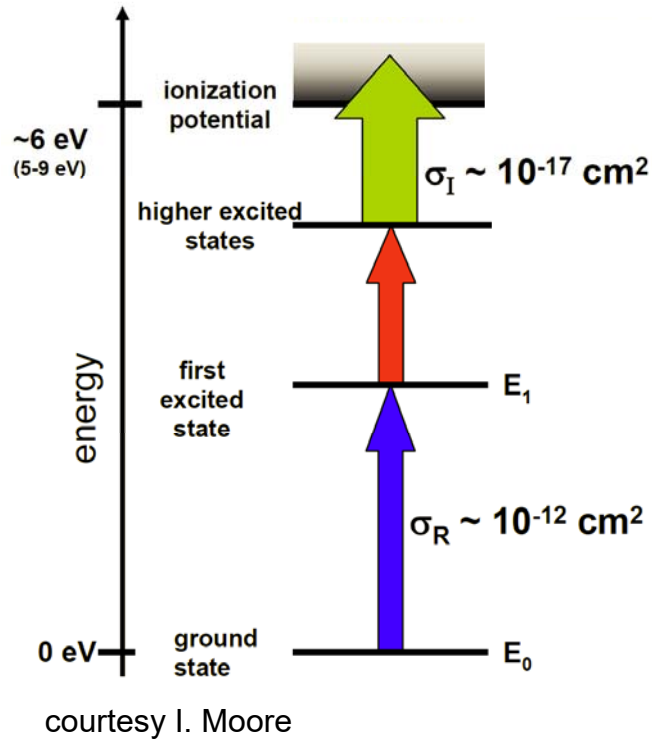
Nano - target materials

- Nano-Crystalline Uranium Carbide and Titanium Carbide
 - mixing with multi-walled carbon nanotubes (MWCN)



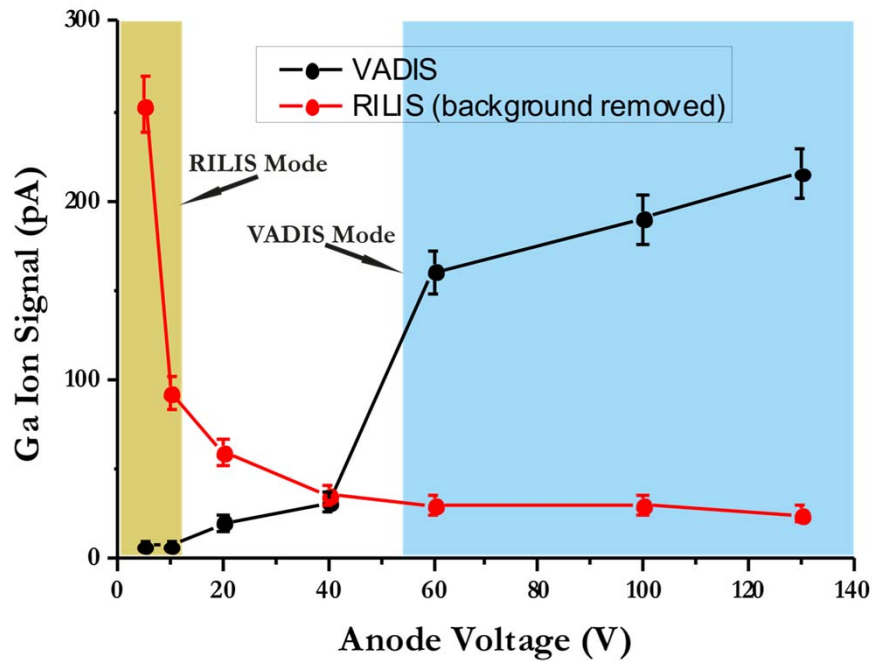
Resonance Laser Ionization

- Developments in the resonance laser ion source (> 50% beam time at ISOLDE)

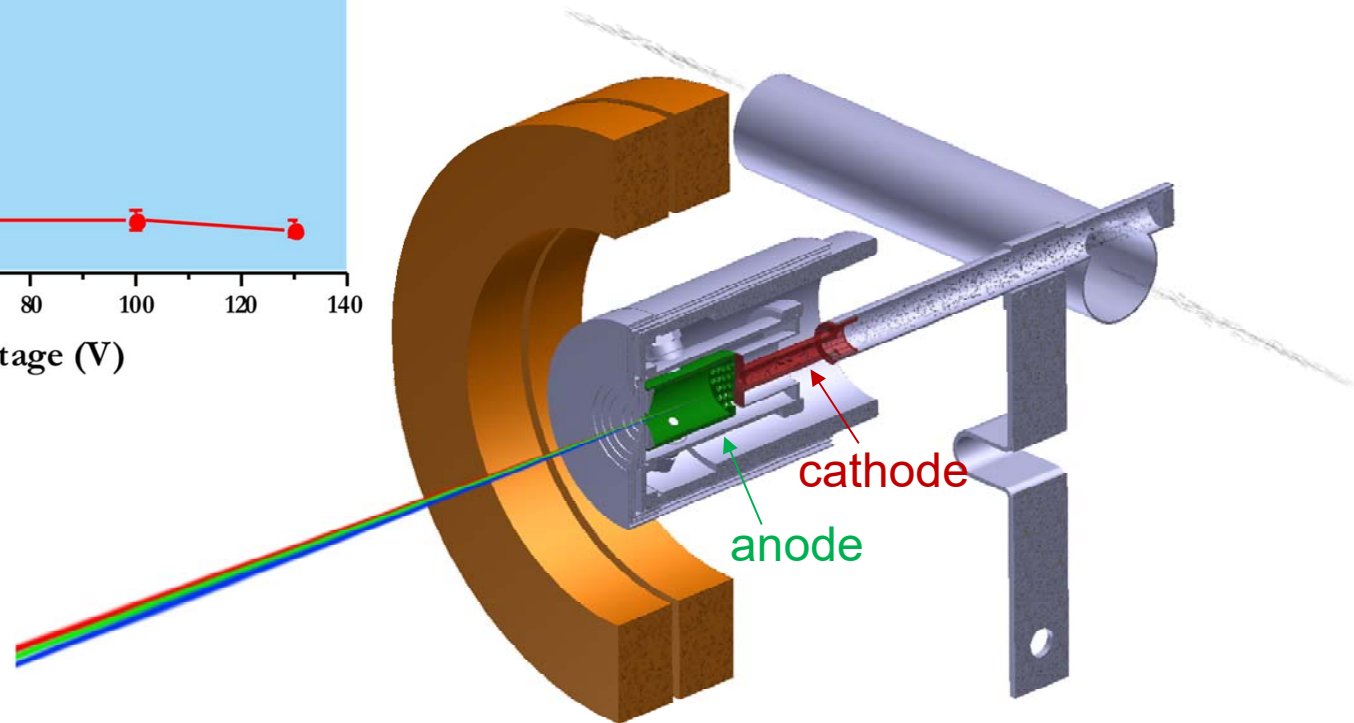


ISOLDE, JYFL, SPES, TRIUMF, GANIL, ALTO, RIKEN,...

- VADLIS — RILIS inside a FEBIAD ion source

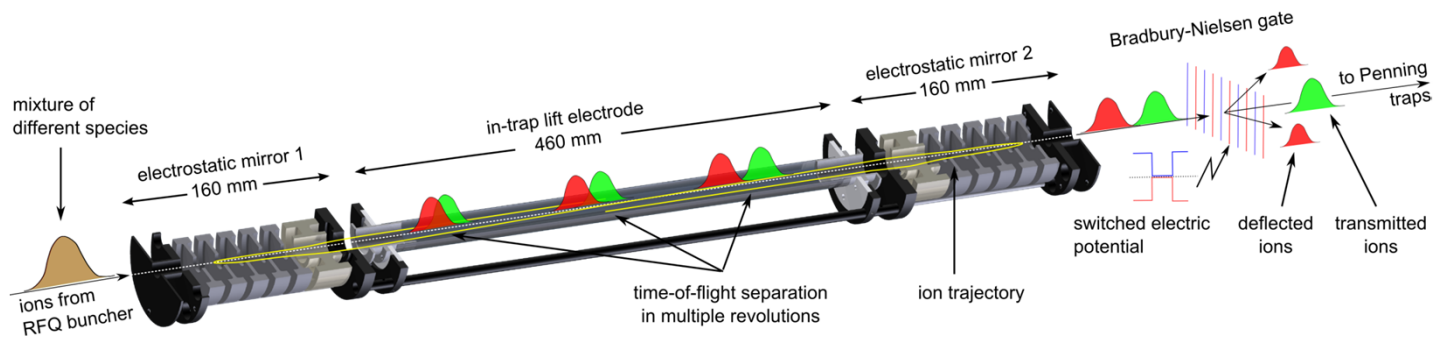


- Increased efficiency and selectivity
- RILIS coupled with liquid targets
- So far demonstrated for: Ga, Cd, Hg, Ba, Ba+, Sn, Mg
- Particle-in-cell modeling using e.g. VSim

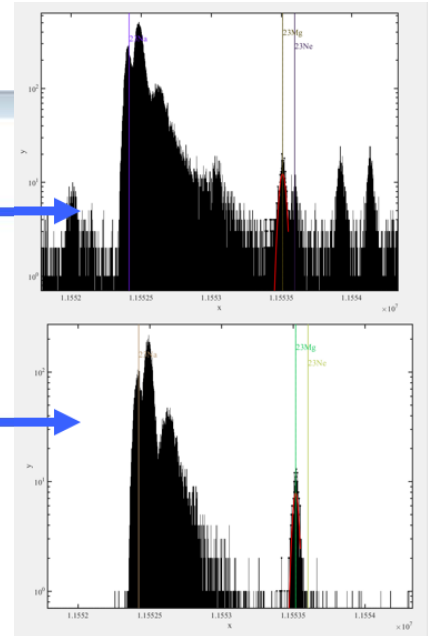
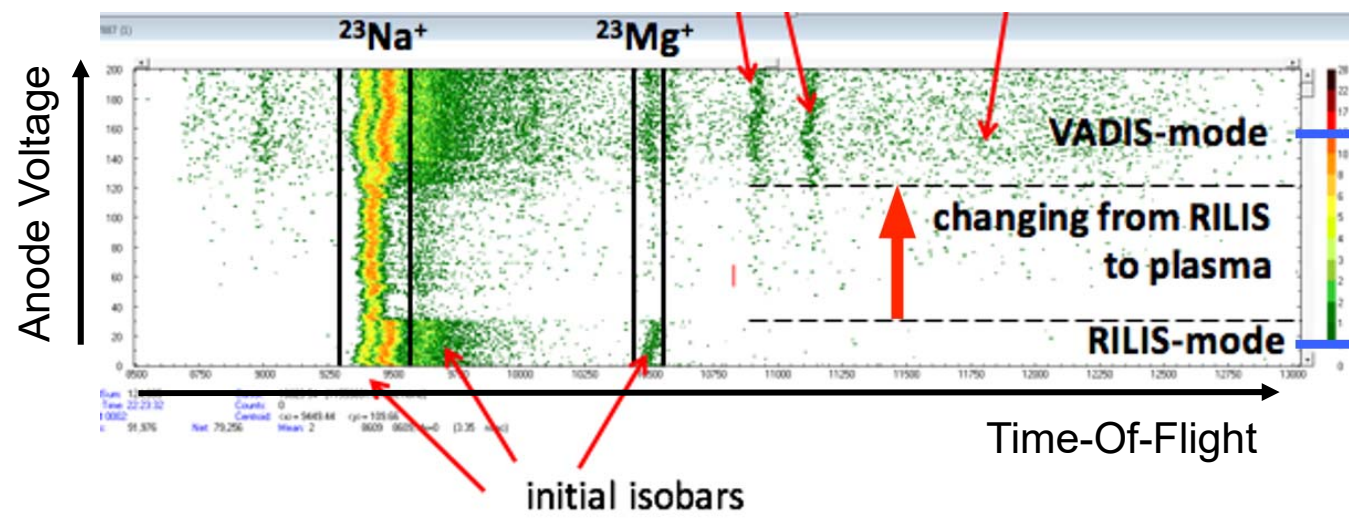


Versatile Arc Discharge Ion Source (VADIS)

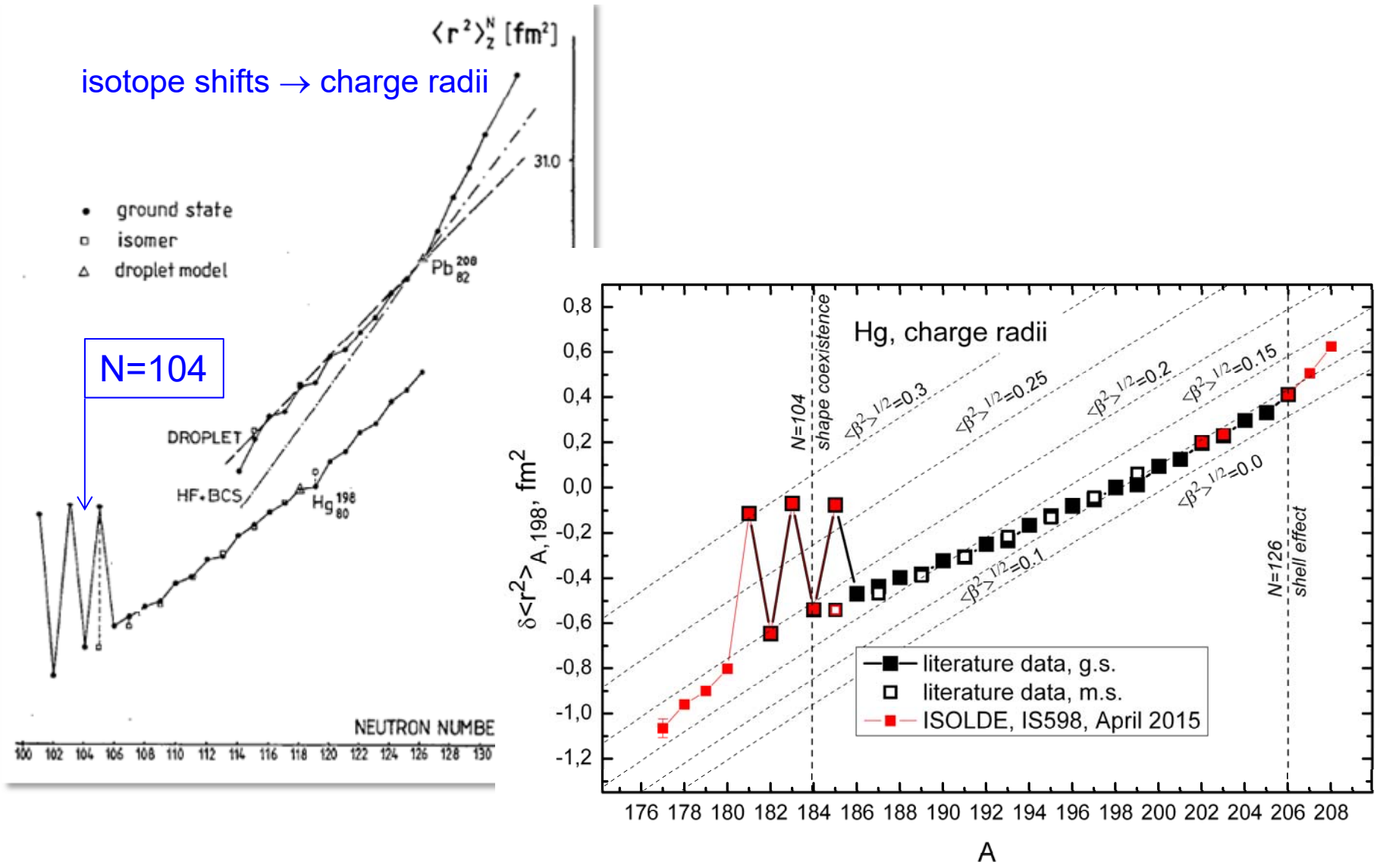
- Multi-Reflection Time of Flight:
mass measurements – beam purification – beam diagnostics



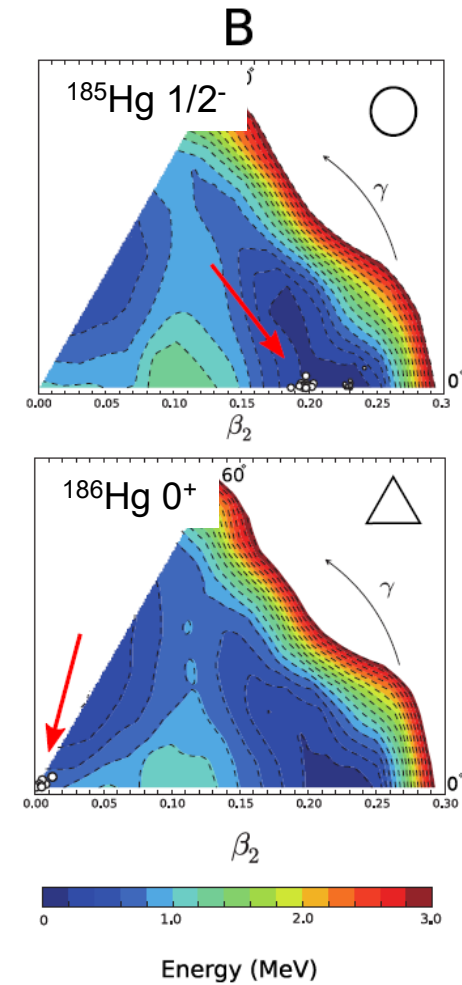
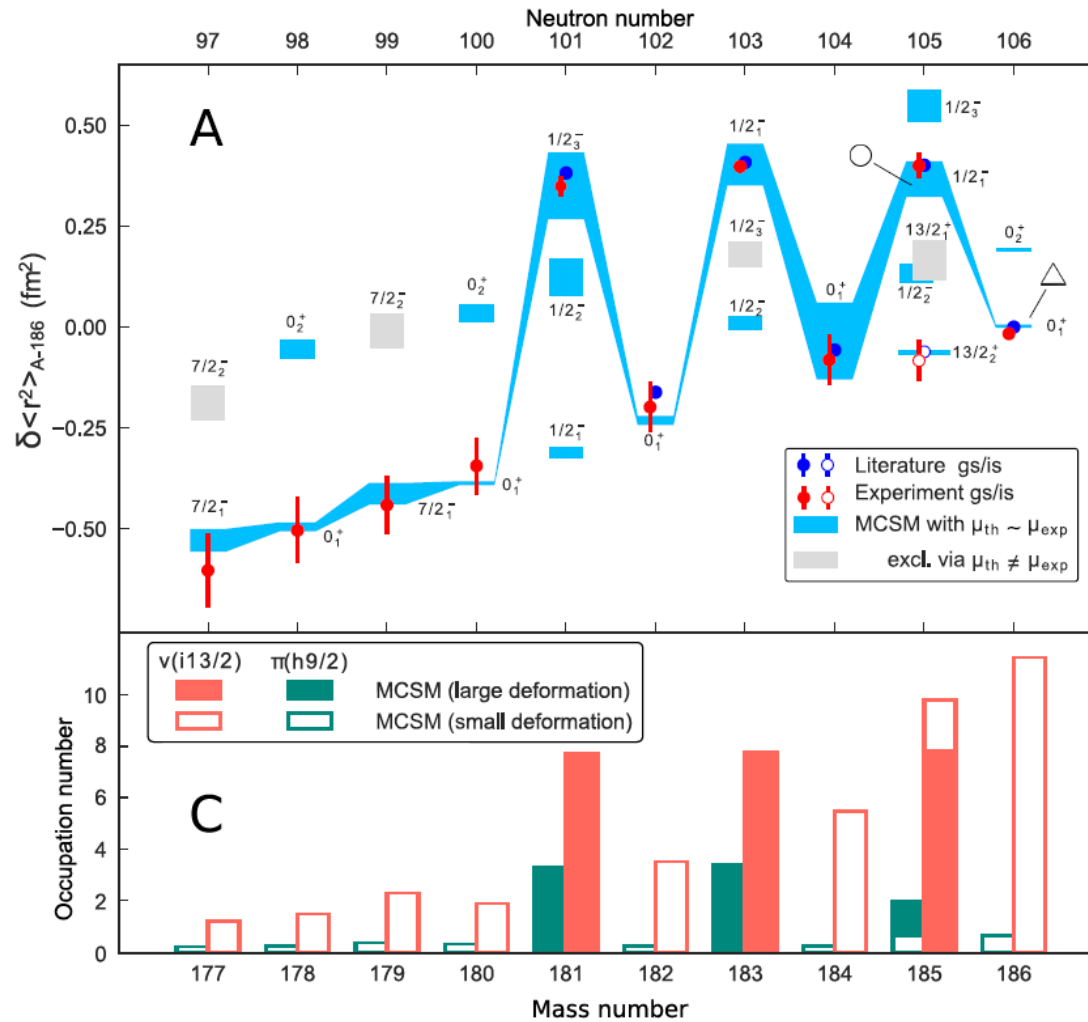
ISOLDE, GSI, JYFL, GANIL, TRIUMF, MSU, RIKEN, ...



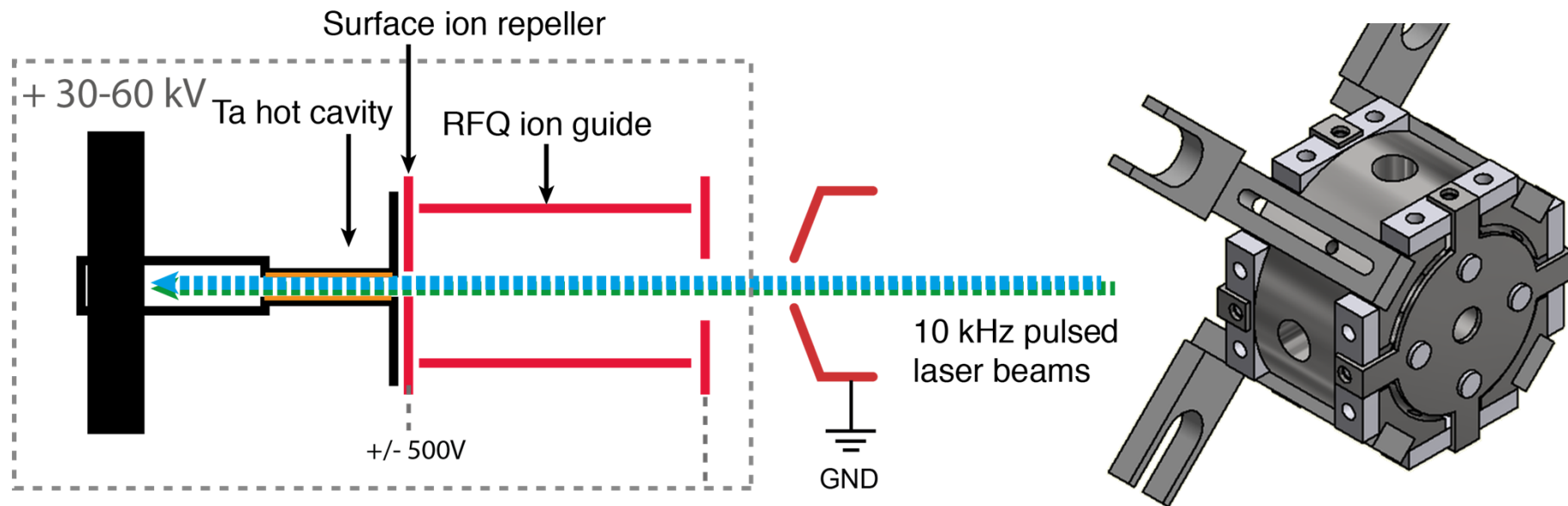
- Laser ionization spectroscopy of neutron-deficient mercury isotopes using VADLIS and MR-TOF



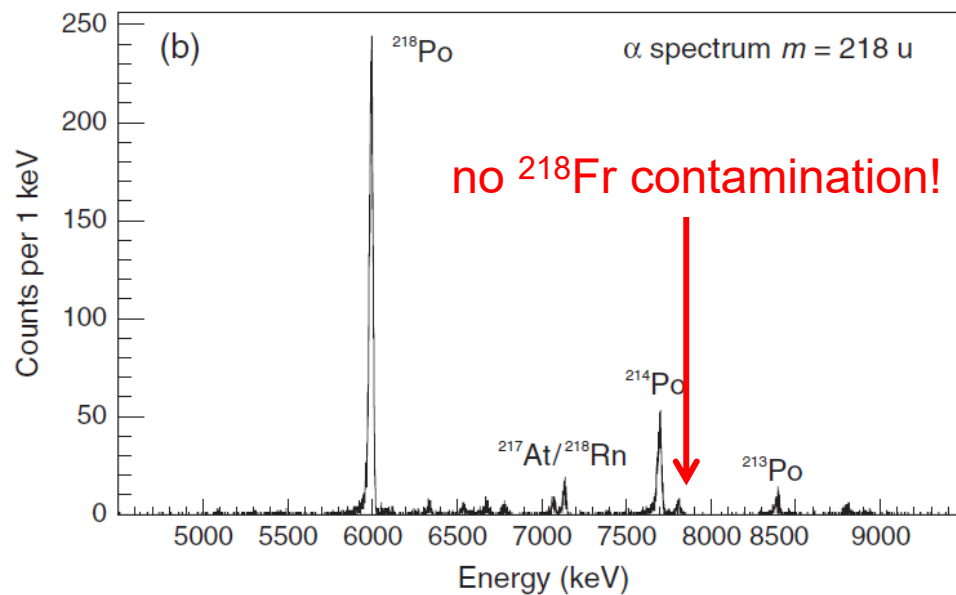
- Monte-Carlo Shell Model calculation (T. Otsuka)
 - ^{132}Sn core
 - π : $1g_{7/2} \rightarrow 1i_{13/2}$ (11 proton orbitals)
 - ν : $1h_{9/2} \rightarrow 1j_{15/2}$ (13 neutron orbitals)



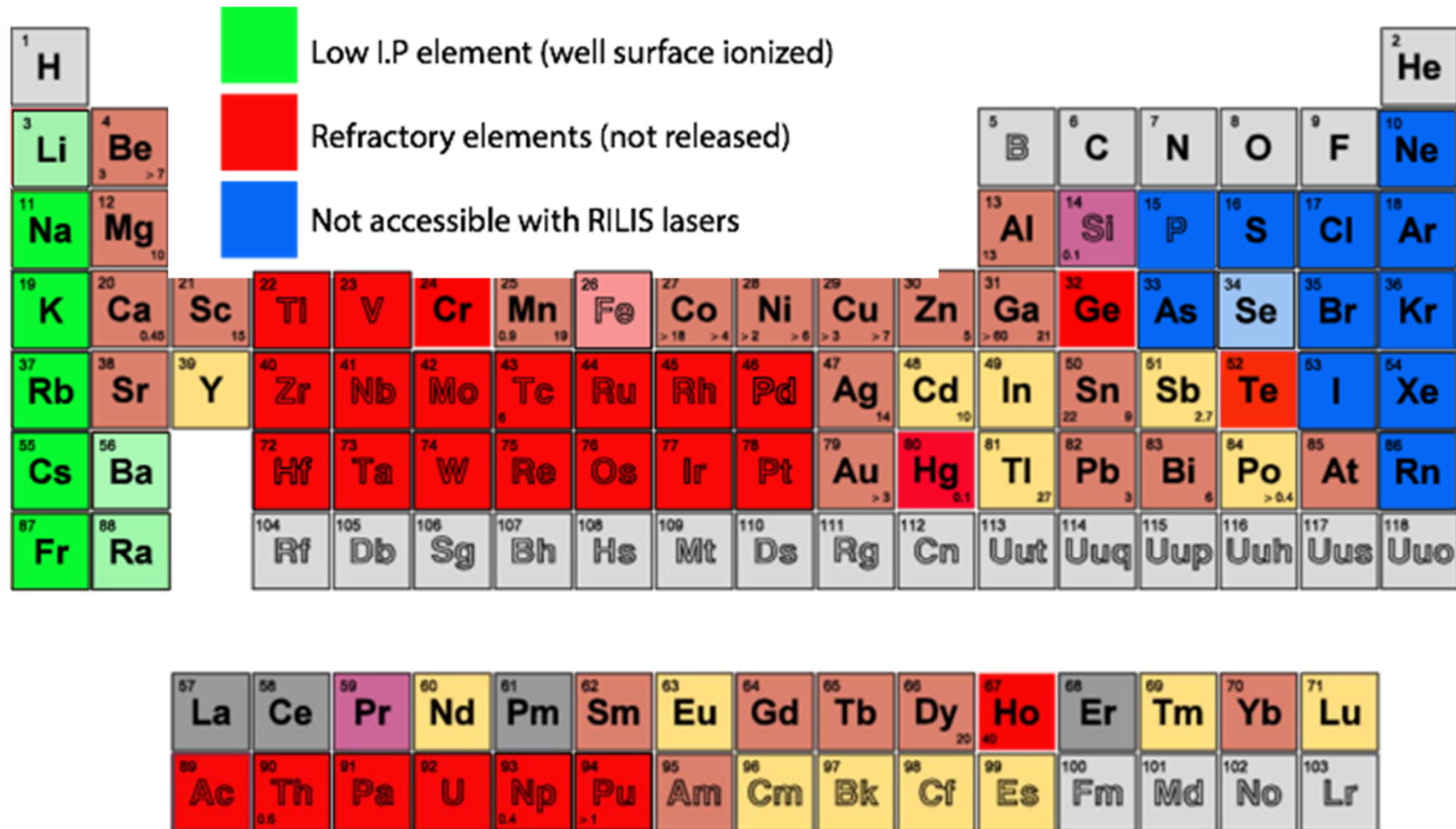
- High Selectivity RILIS — Laser Ion Source Trap (LIST)



- 2-5 orders of magnitude surface ion suppression in LIST mode
- Efficiency loss factor of ~20



- Inaccessible or problematic elements for ISOLDE RILIS

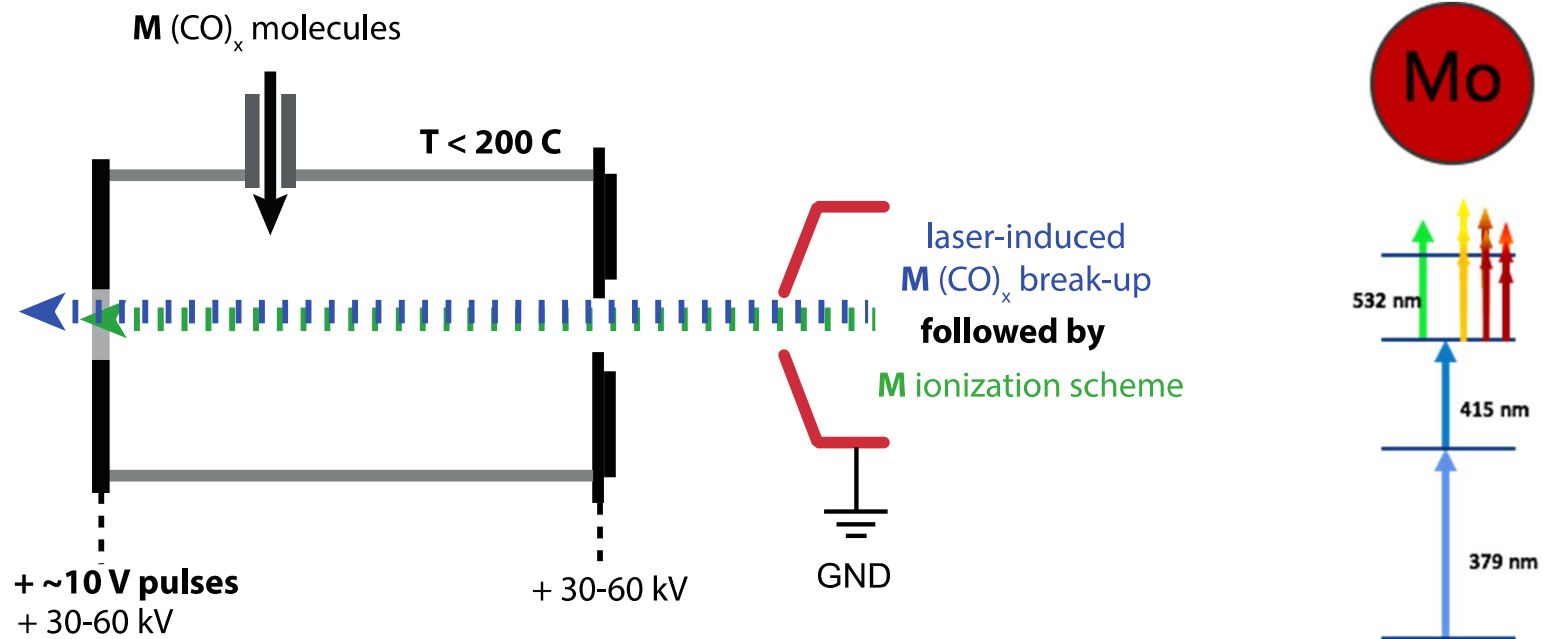


- $\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_6$ (Molybdenum hexacarbonyl) - Molecular breakup + ionization

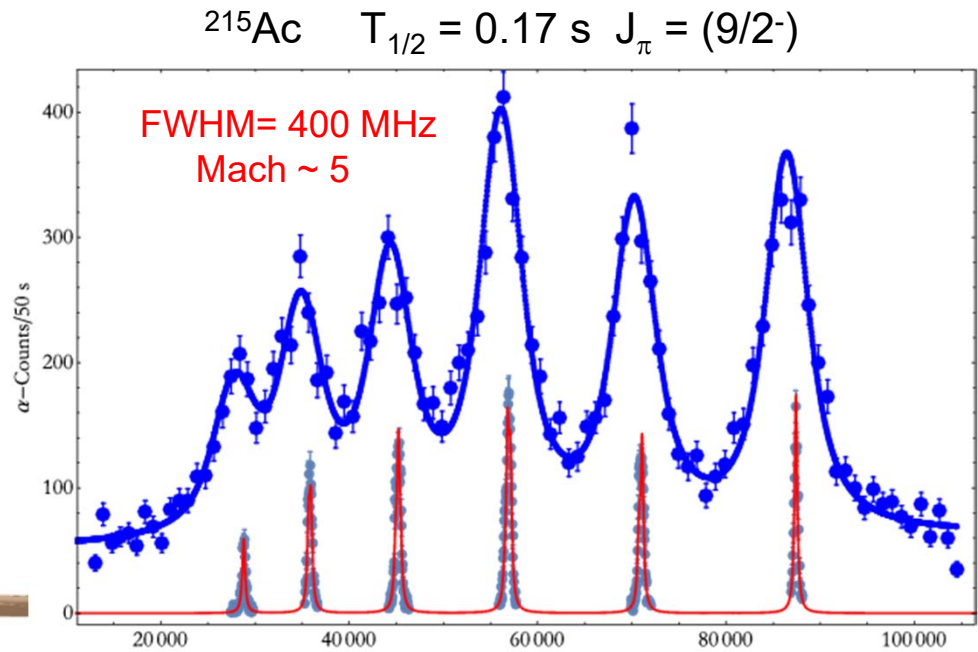
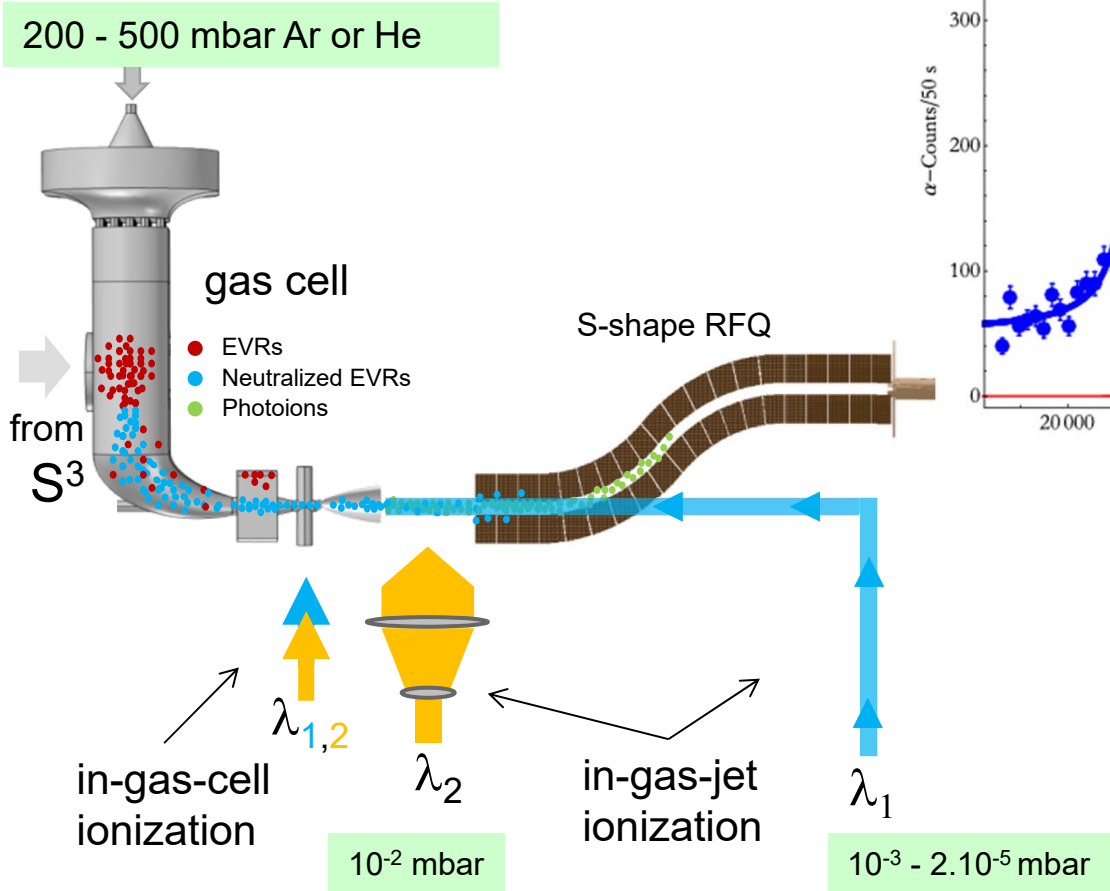
1) Creation and transport of volatile molecules of refractory metals

2) Dissociation by laser pulse

3) Resonance ionisation before atom/wall collision

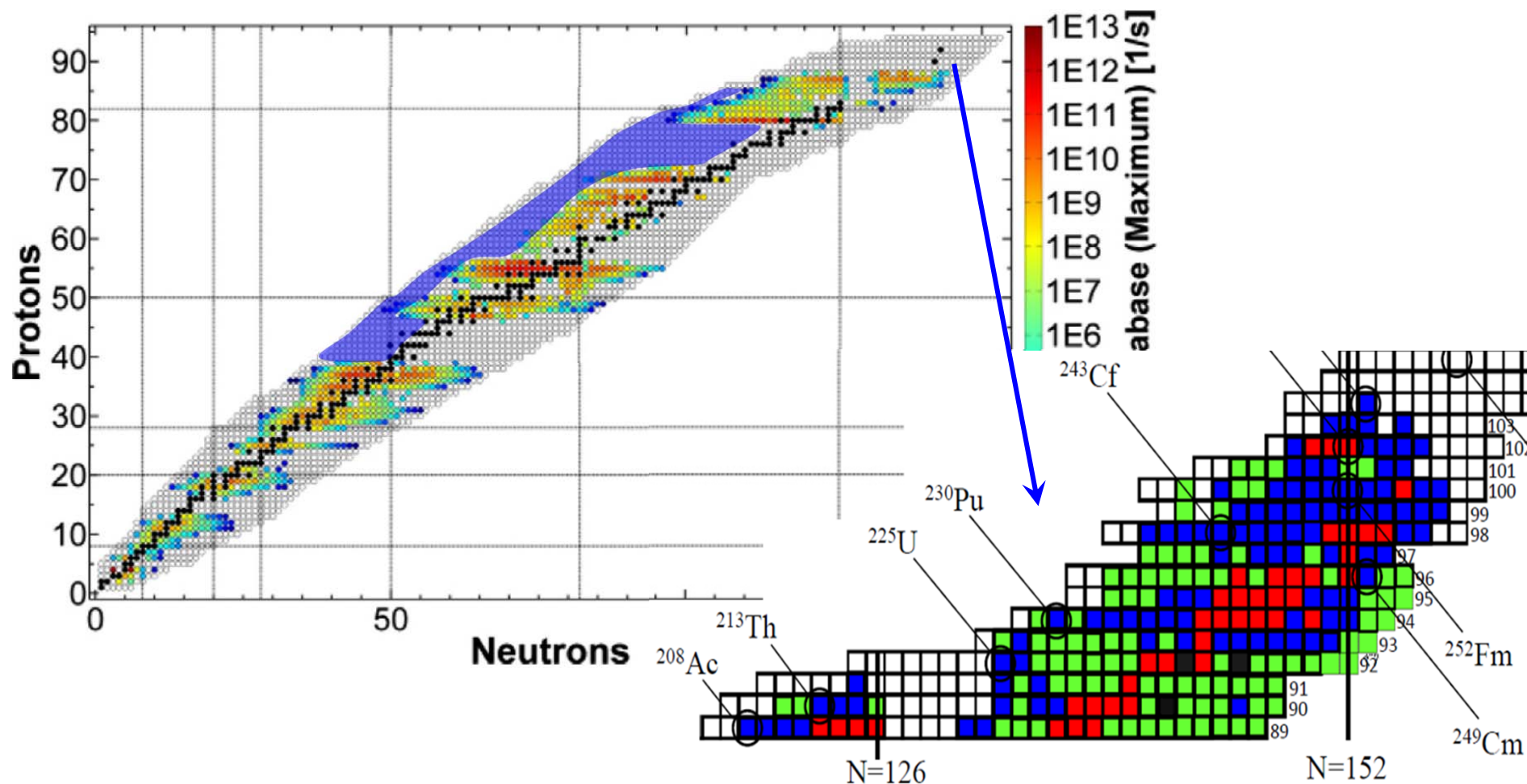


- In Gas Laser Ionization and Spectroscopy (IGLIS) @ S3 (GANIL), GSI (see talk M. Block), MARA (JYFL), RIKEN



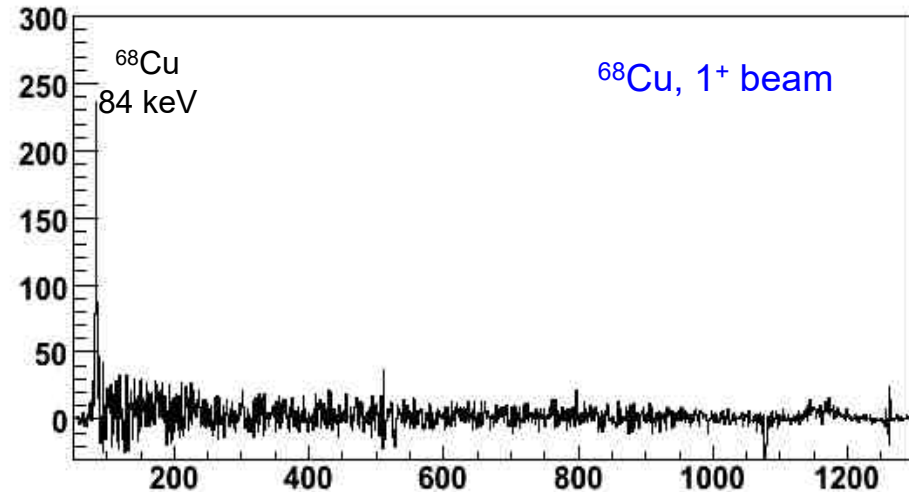
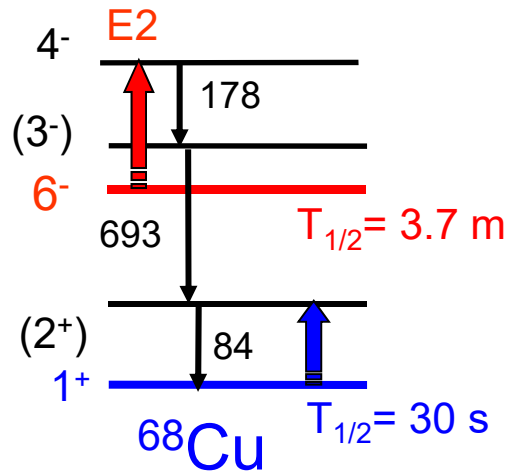
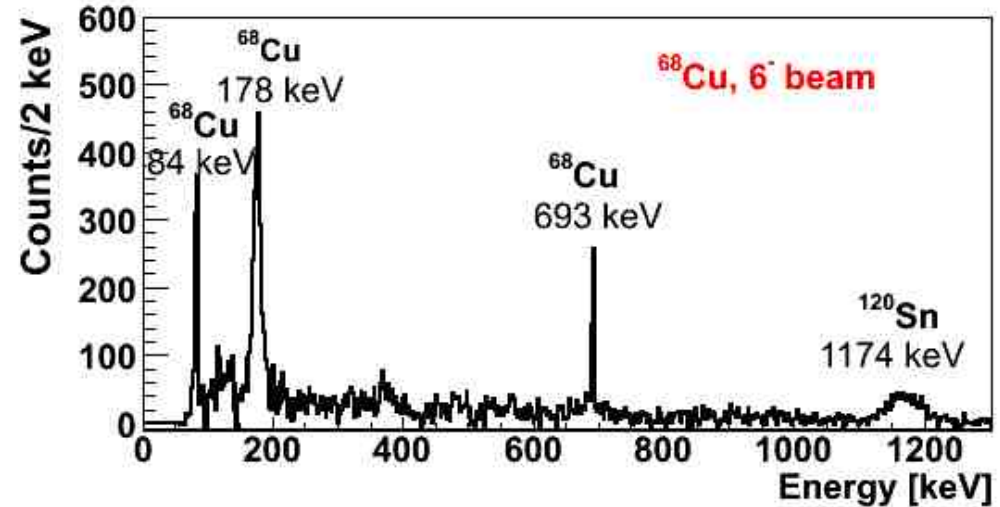
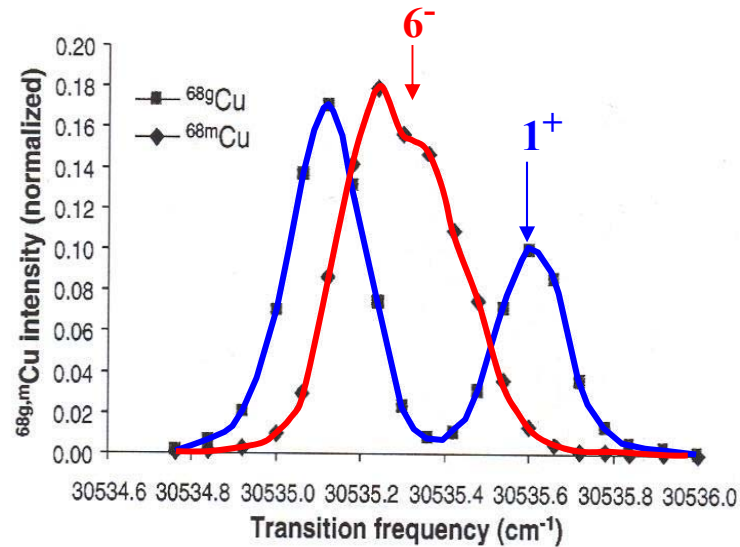
IGLIS @ S3

- High intensity heavy-ion LINAC: >10 pμA
- Super Separator Spectrometer (S3)
- N=Z nuclei (towards ¹⁰⁰Sn) and heavy and Super Heavy Elements



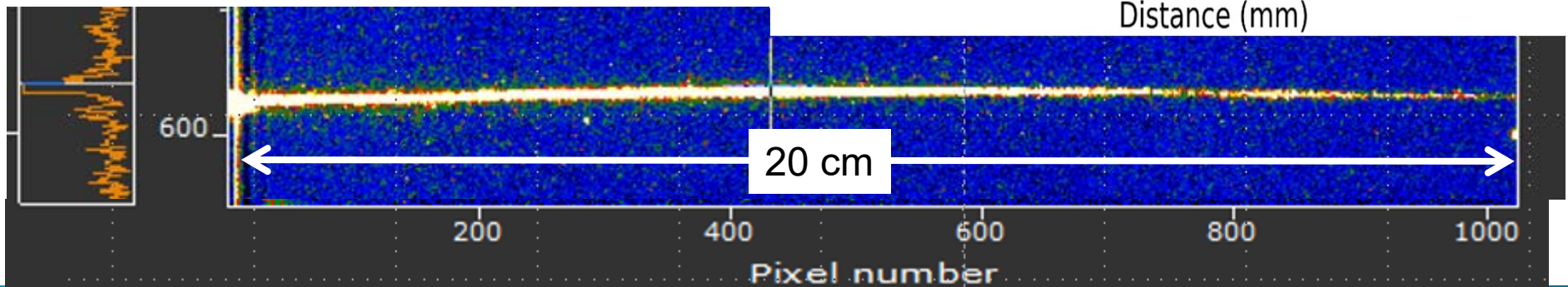
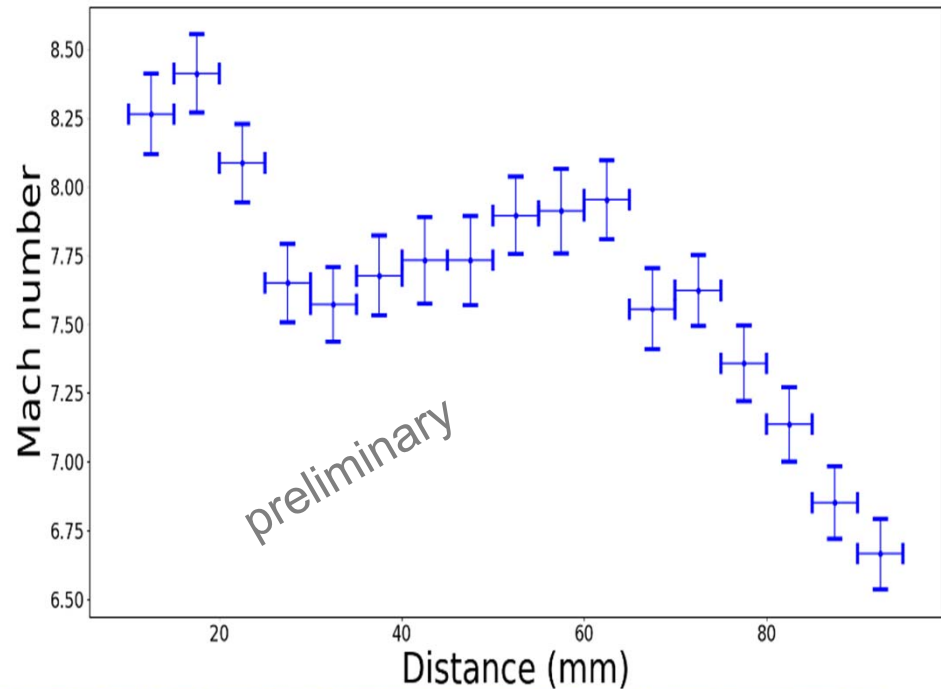
Production/study of Isomeric Beams – the Spin Degree of Freedom

- Use the **hyperfine structure** to produce isomeric beams (for decay studies, mass measurements and Coulomb excitation/transfer reactions after post-acceleration)



Production/study of Isomeric Beams – the Spin Degree of Freedom

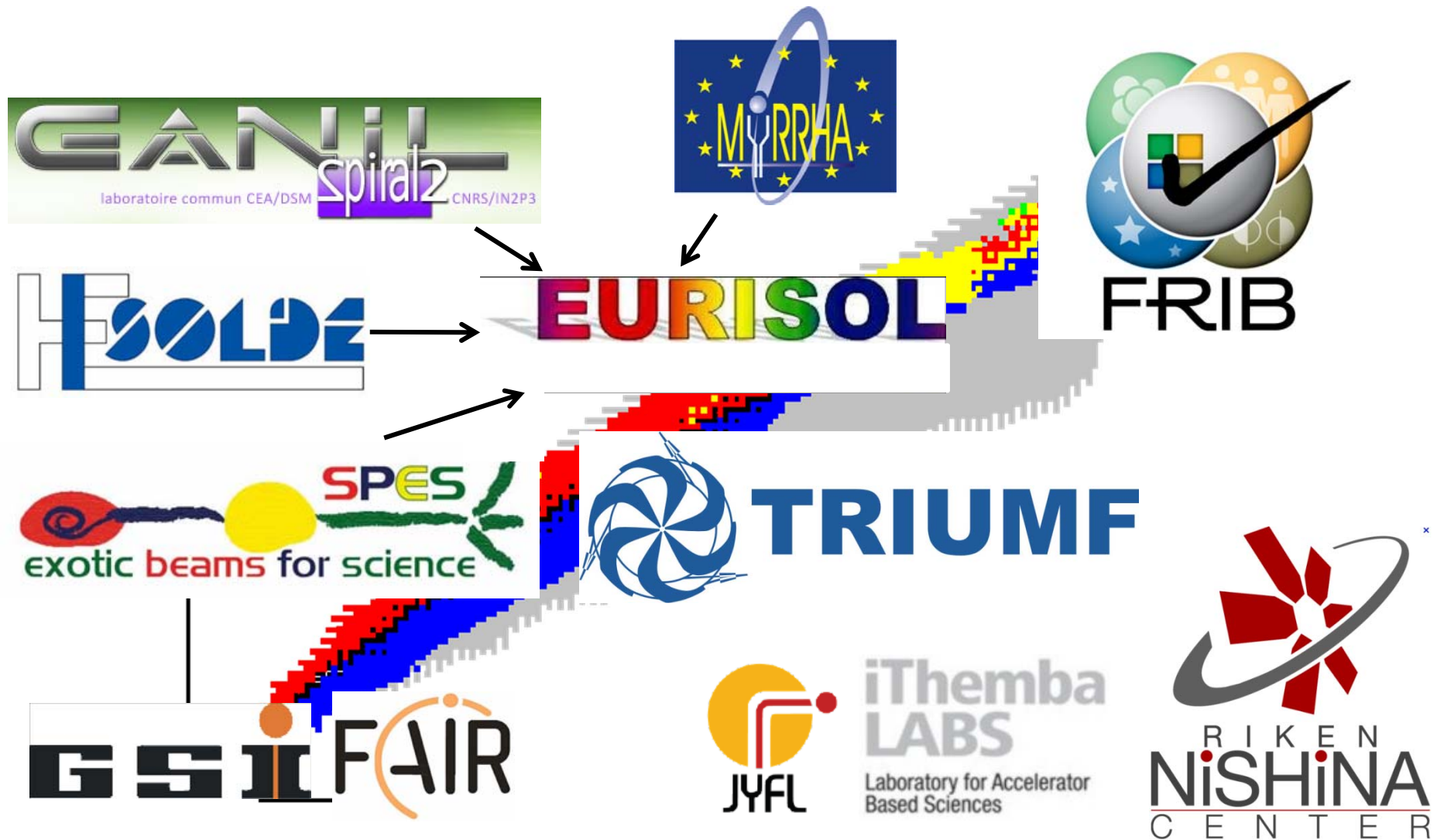
- Use the **hyperfine structure** to produce isomeric beams (for decay studies, mass measurements and Coulomb excitation/transfer reactions after post-acceleration)
- Limited by the **Doppler broadening** and the hyperfine structure
- **Reduce** the Doppler effect:
 - CRIS experiment at ISOLDE (Garcia Ruiz,- Nat. Phys. (2016))
 - Doppler-free two-photon in-source laser spectroscopy at ISOLDE (Chrysalidisa,- NIM B (2019))
 - S3-LEB at GANIL (in-gas jet laser ionization) (Ferrer,- Nat. Comm. (2017))



Conclusion and Outlook

- Substantial progress in ISOL-based facilities leading to new, more intense RIB with increased purity and improved ion beam properties
 - Target materials
 - Laser ionization
 - Ion manipulation / **charge breeding**
 - Gas-cell based systems
 - **Post acceleration**
 - Strong cross fertilization between target-ion source developments and developments in instrumentation (e.g. lasers, ion manipulation, MR-TOF,...)
 - Crucial next steps:
 - further optimization of efficiency/selectivity
 - developments to cope with the higher primary beam intensities
- 

Coordinated action between different Radioactive Ion Beams Factories



Thanks to:

Bruce Marsh, Fredrik Wenander, Thierry Stora, Pierre Delahaye, Alex Gottberg