

The Ramsey technique in high-precision mass spectrometry

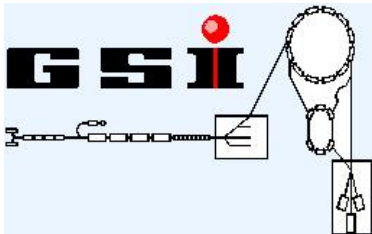
Outline

S. George for the ISOLTRAP collaboration

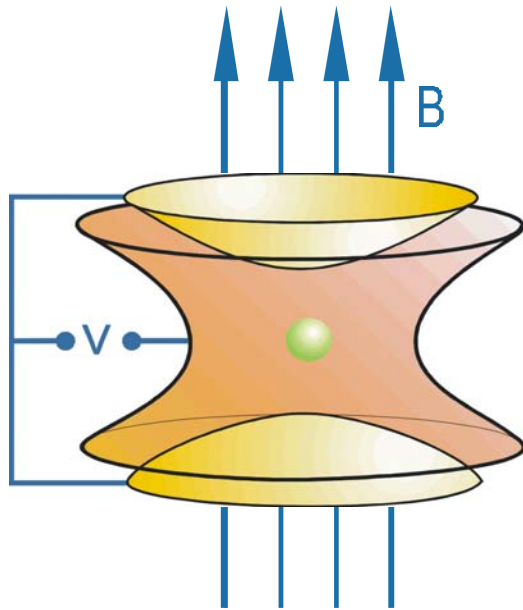
→ Ramsey technique

→ University of Mainz, GSI Darmstadt

→ FT-ICR detection technique



Ion motion in a Penning trap

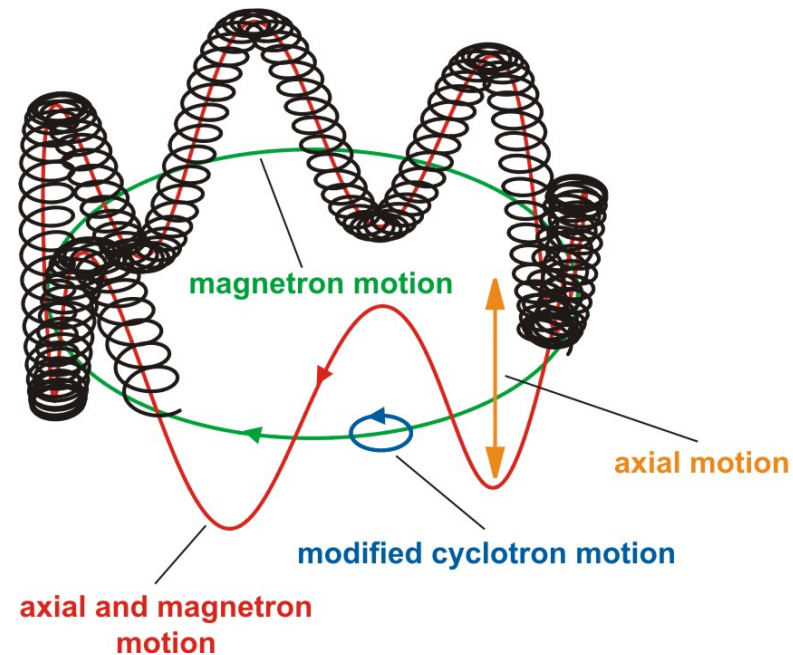


$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{q}{m} \cdot B$$

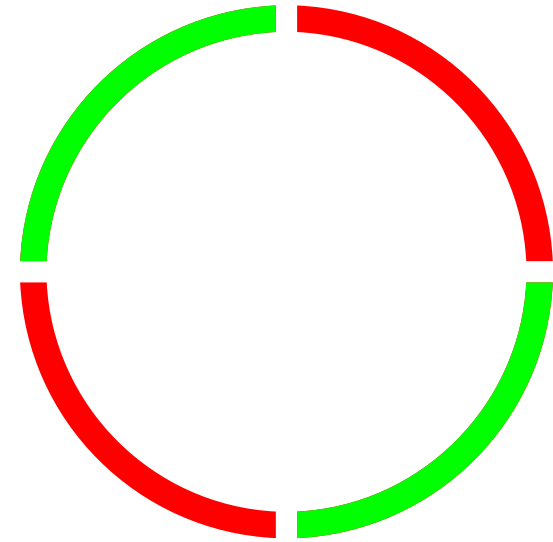
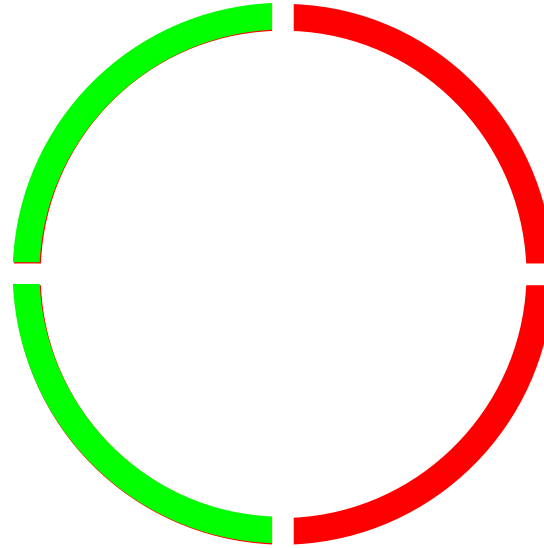
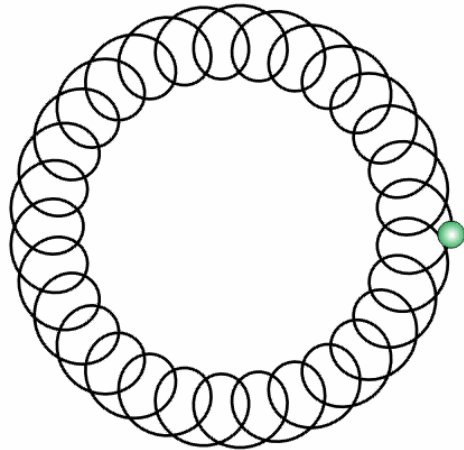
Typical frequencies
 $q = e, m = 100 u,$
 $B = 6 \text{ T}$
 $\Rightarrow f_- \approx 1 \text{ kHz}$
 $f_+ \approx 1 \text{ MHz}$

three characteristic harmonic motions:

- modified cyclotron motion (frequency f_+)
- axial motion (frequency f_z)
- magnetron motion (frequency f_-)

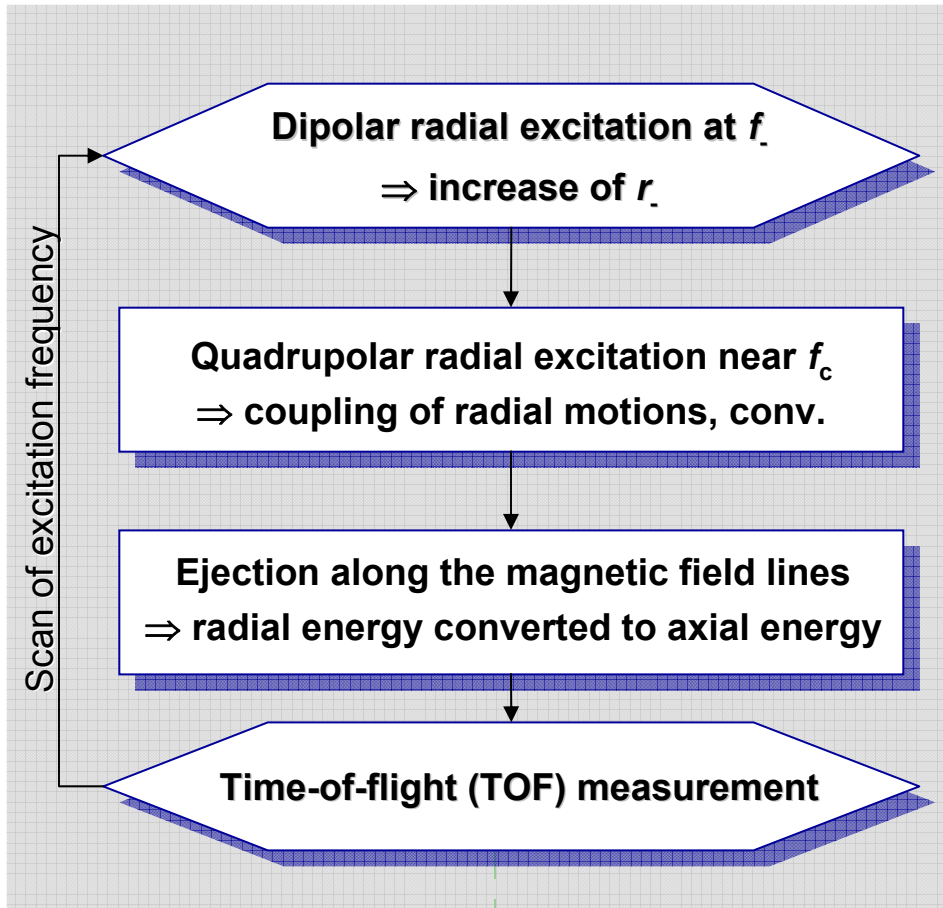


Excitation of radial ion motions

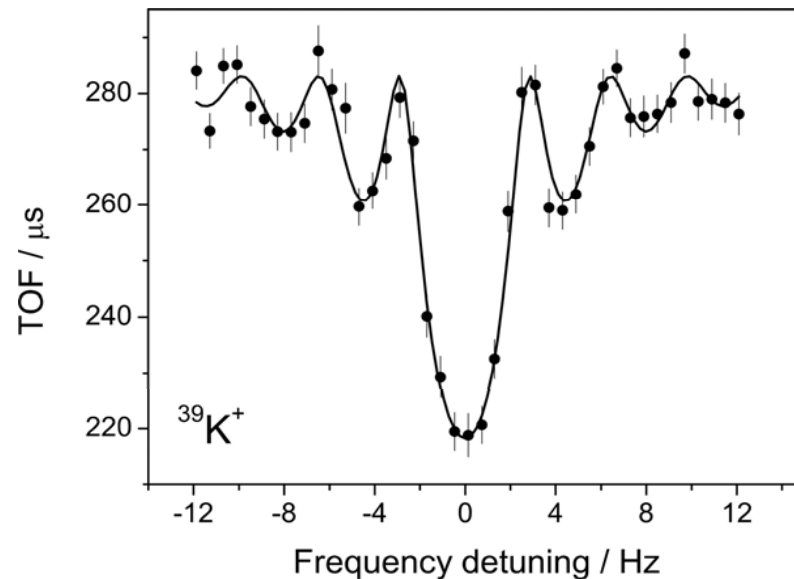
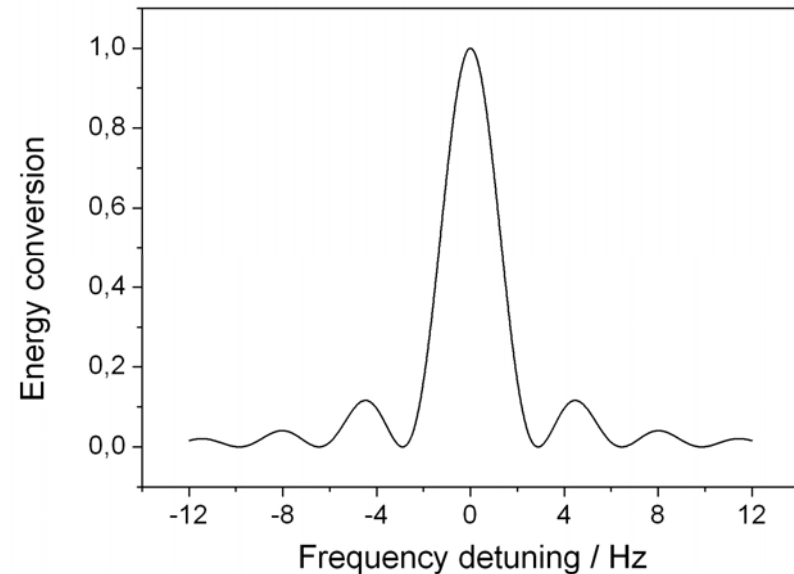


- Ring electrode (four segments)
- Dipolar excitation at f_- : increase of the magnetron radius
- Quadrupolar excitation at f_c : conversion from magnetron into reduced cyclotron motion
- Coupling of the radial motions: $f_c = f_+ + f_-$

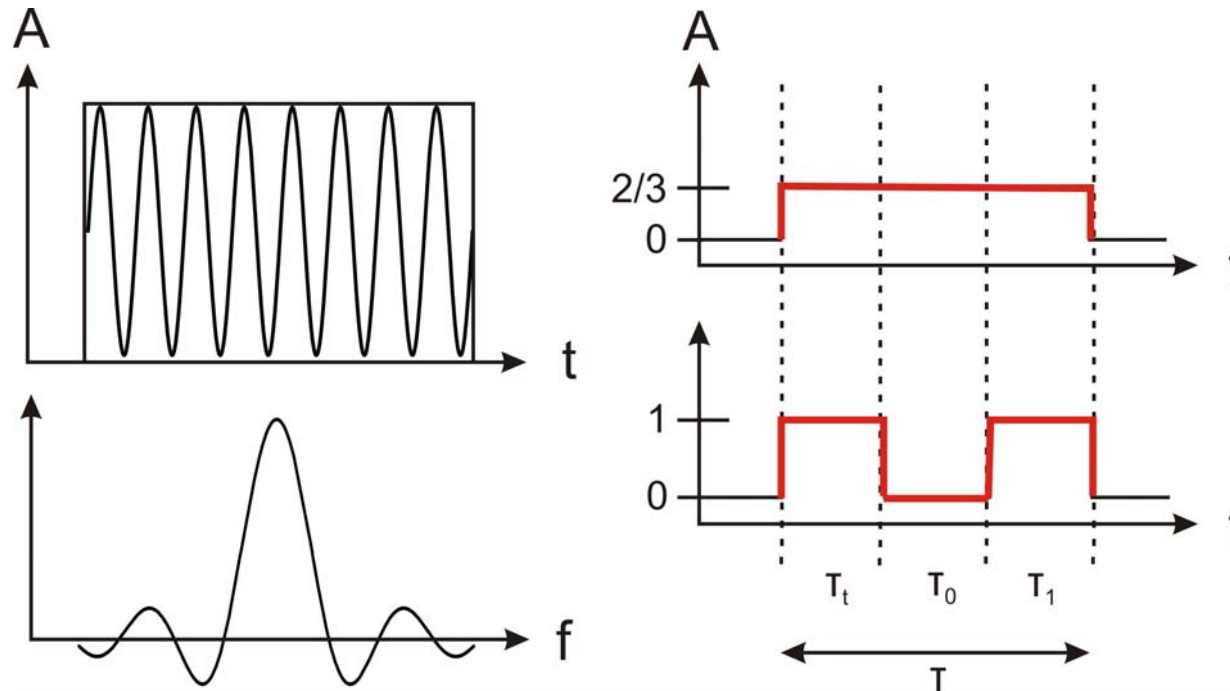
Frequency determination



$$F_1 = \frac{4g^2}{\omega_R^2} \left[\sin\left(\frac{\omega_R \tau_1}{2}\right) \right]^2$$



Ramsey excitation in a Penning trap



Lineshape as a function of detuning δ of the driving field:

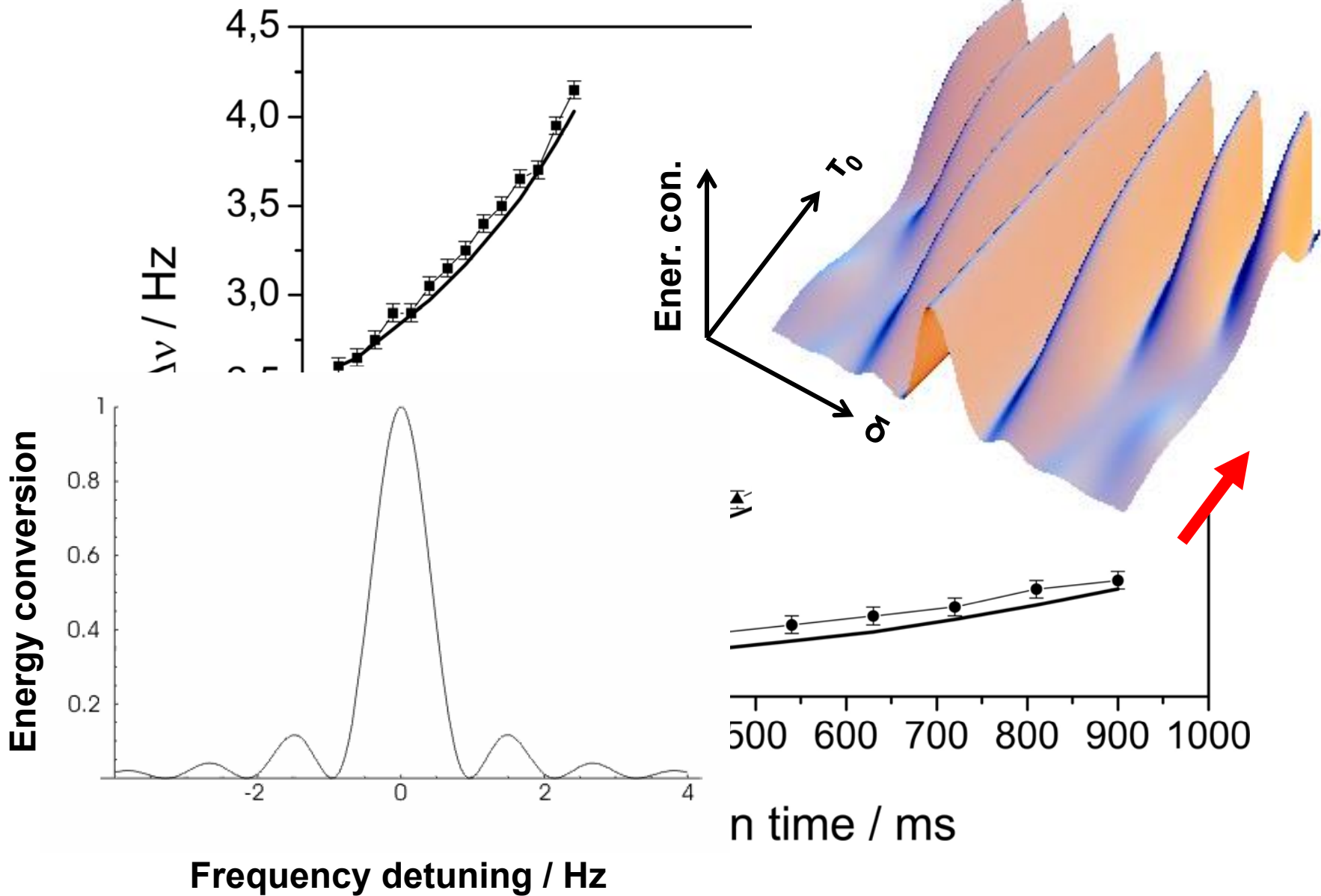
$$F_2 = \frac{4g^2}{\omega_R^2} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\delta\tau_0}{2}\right) \sin(\omega_R\tau_1) + \frac{\delta}{\omega_R} \sin\left(\frac{\delta\tau_0}{2}\right) (\cos(\omega_R\tau_1) - 1) \right]^2$$

$$\omega_R = \sqrt{4g^2 + \delta^2}$$

g : strength of coupling

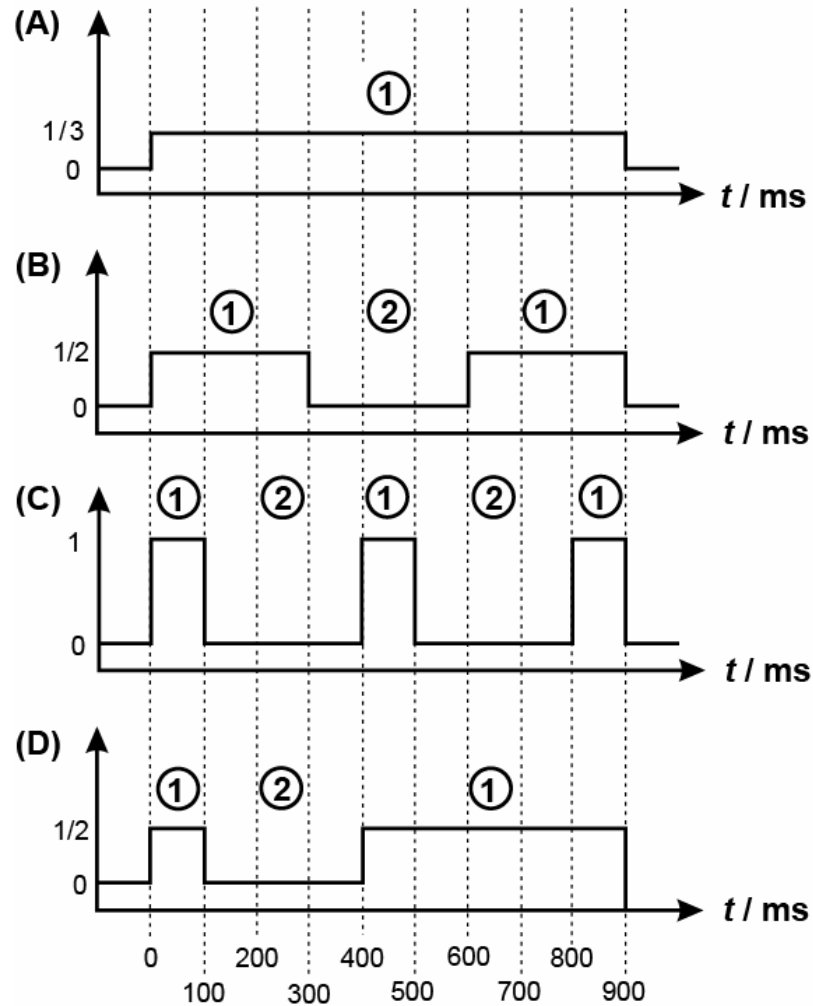
δ : frequency detuning

Two-fringe excitation



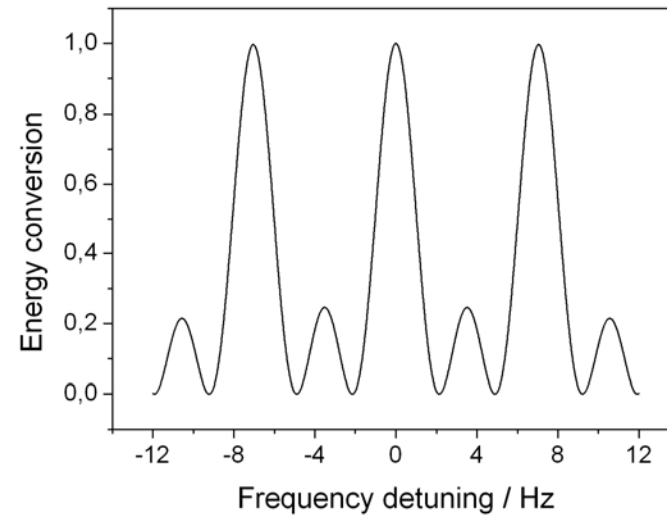
Different excitation schemes

RF-Amplitude / AU

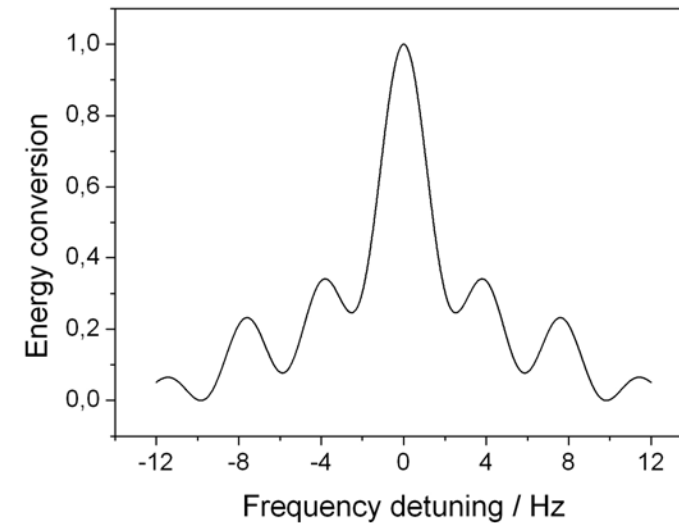


- ① Excitation period
- ② Waiting period

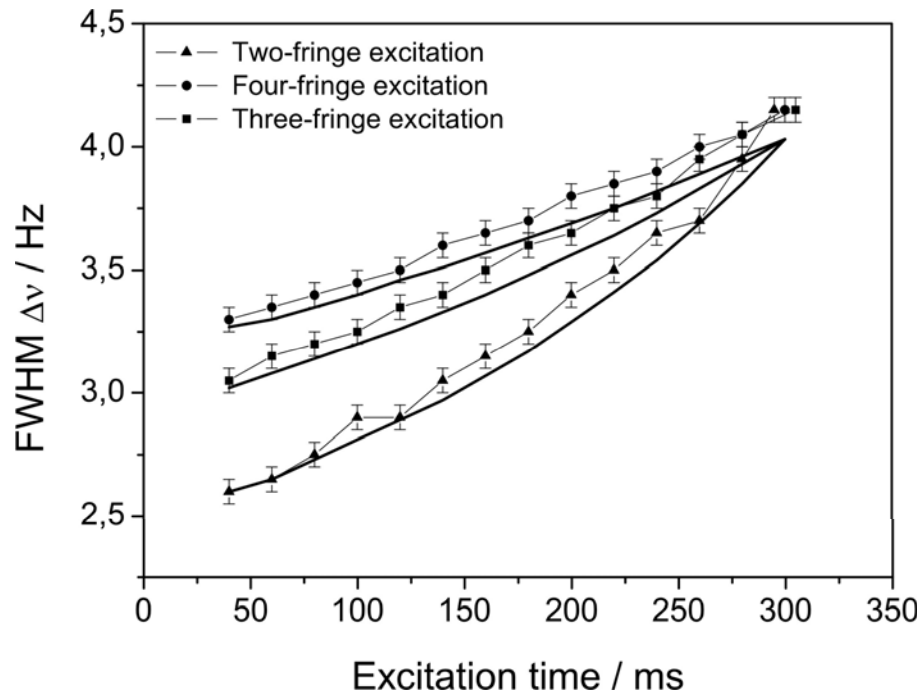
3-fringes:



2-fringes (unequal):

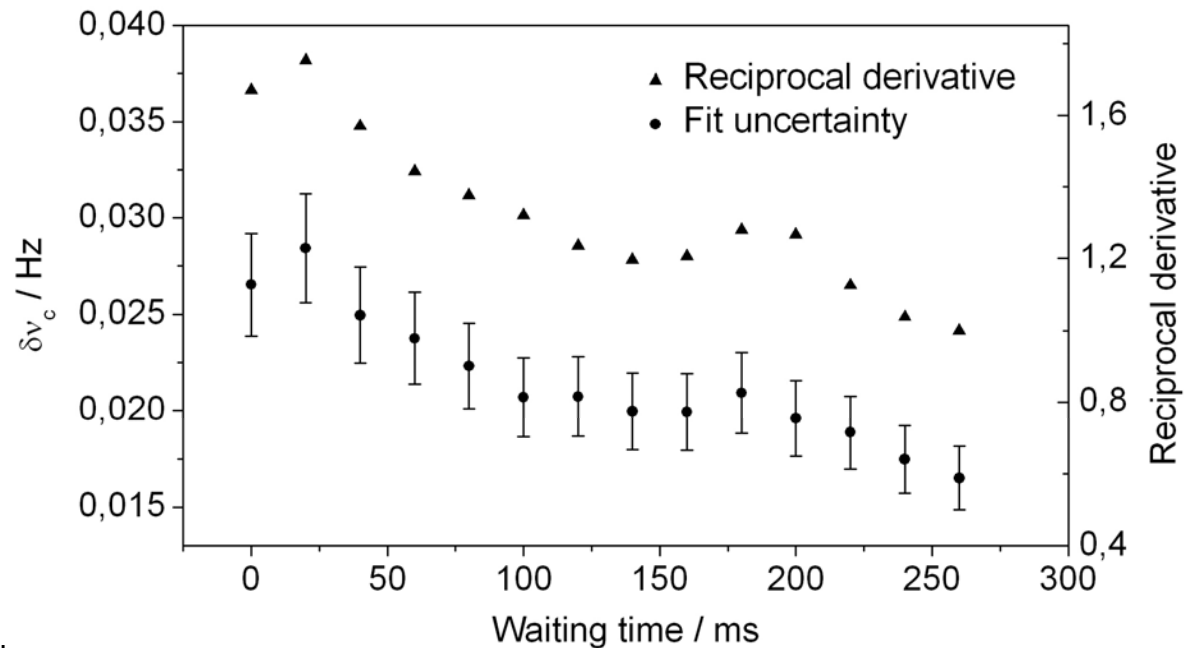
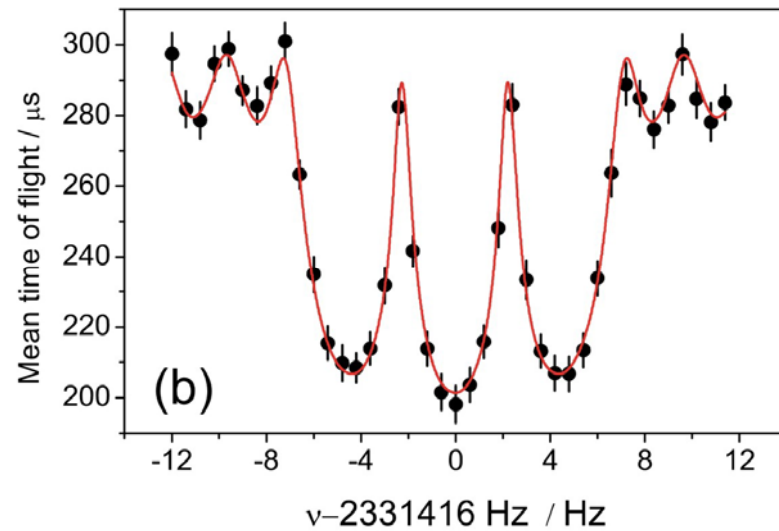
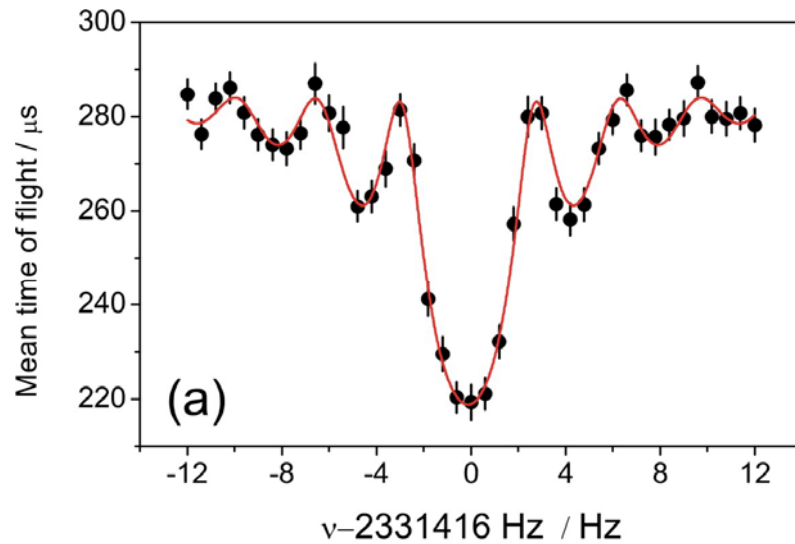


Line width

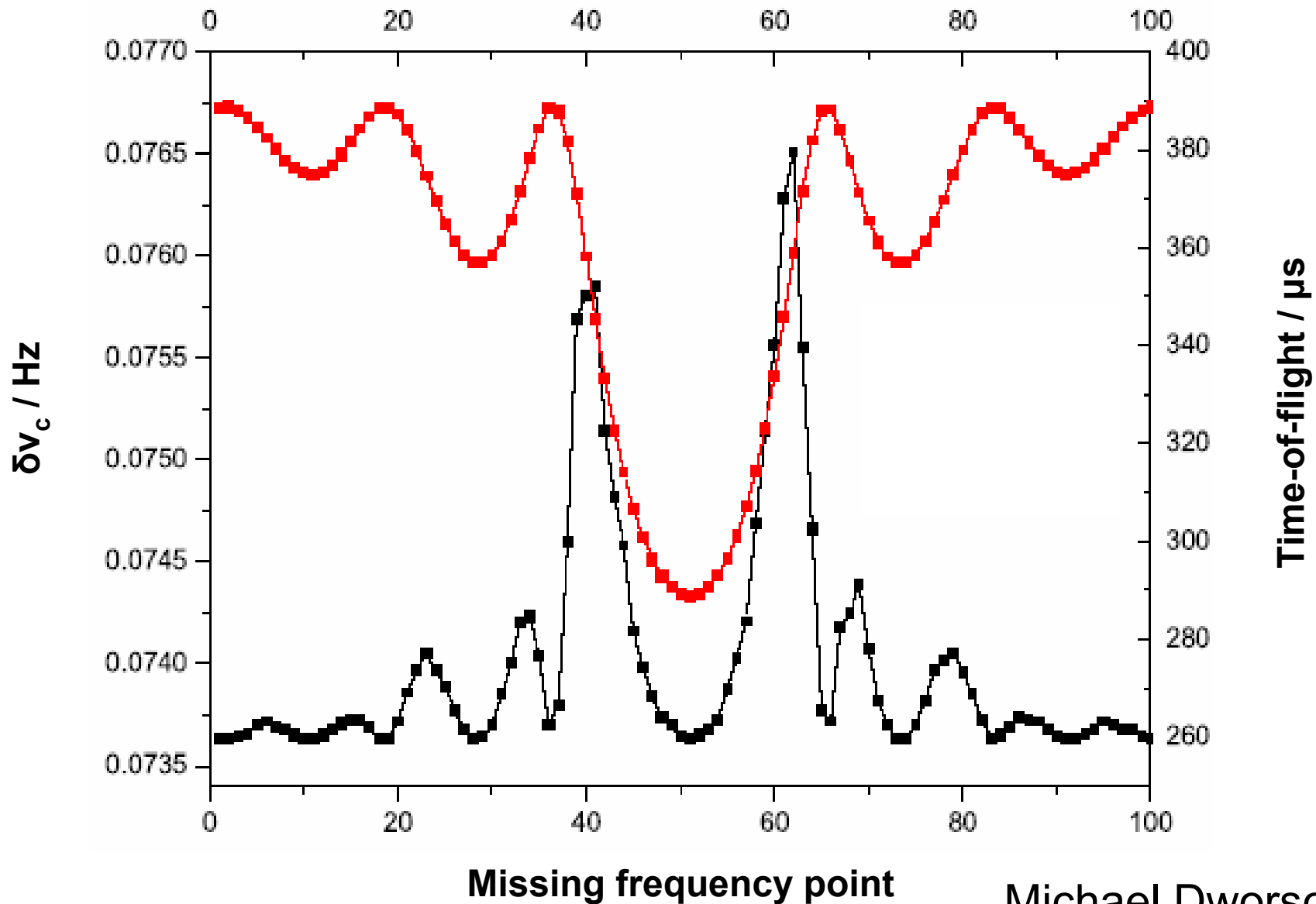


number of fringes	cycle time	max. FWHM / Hz	min. FWHM / Hz	reduction gain / %
2	300	4.1	2.6	37.3 (2.0)
number of fringes	cycle time	max. uncertainty / Hz	min. uncertainty / Hz	Improvement factor
2	300	0.025	0.007	3.6 (0.4)

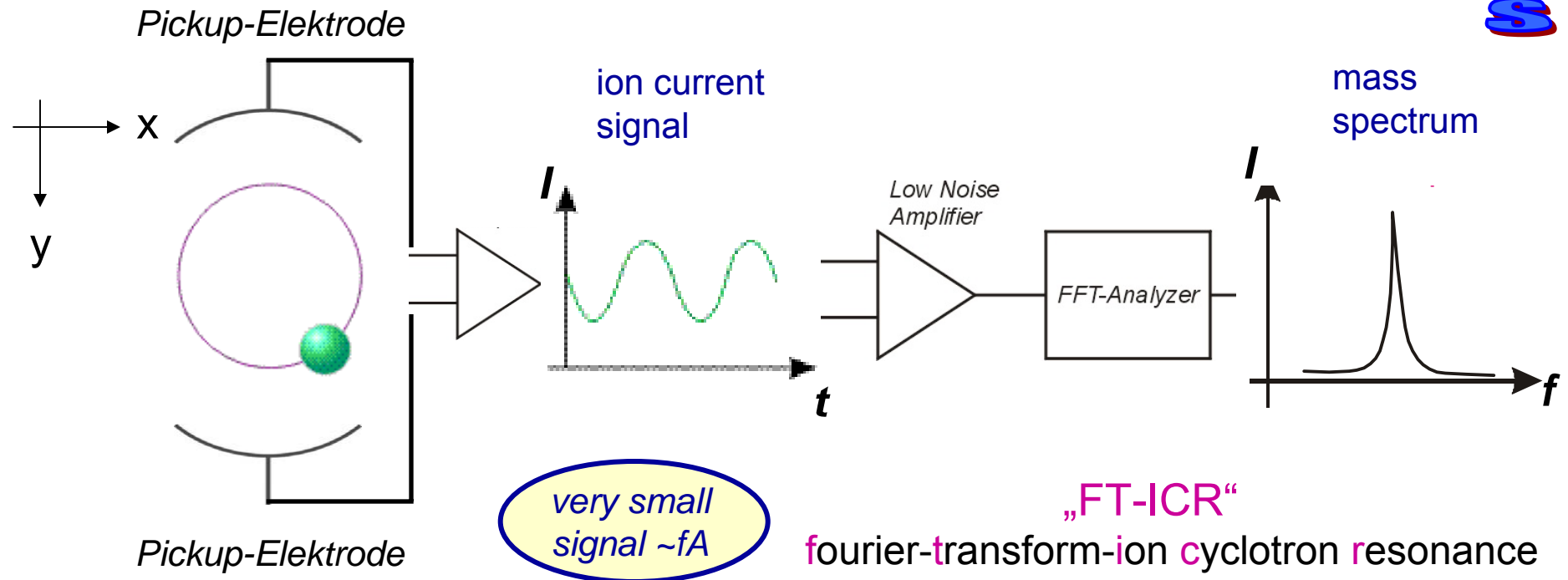
Uncertainty of frequency determination



Step-size optimization: Experimental approach



Non-destructive single ion FT-ICR detection



Development of **cryogenic** traps for resonant detection.

Applications

- Mass measurements on superheavy rare elements
- High-accuracy mass measurements on longer-lived and stable ions
- Fast identification and effective use of stored ions

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THE END



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