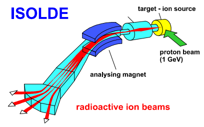
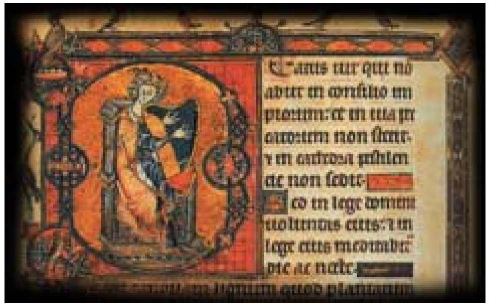




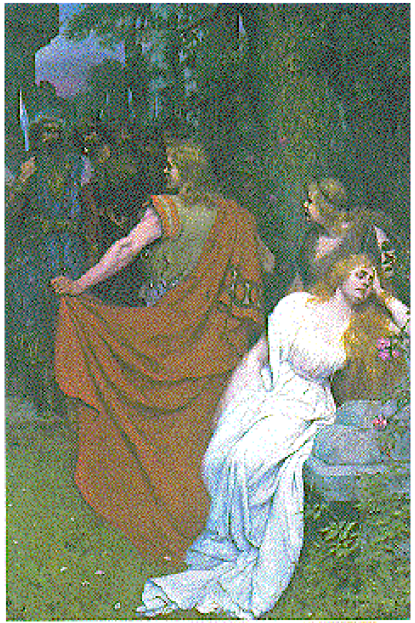
ISOLDE

Isotope Separation On-Line (ISOL)

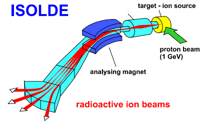
Mats Lindroos

on

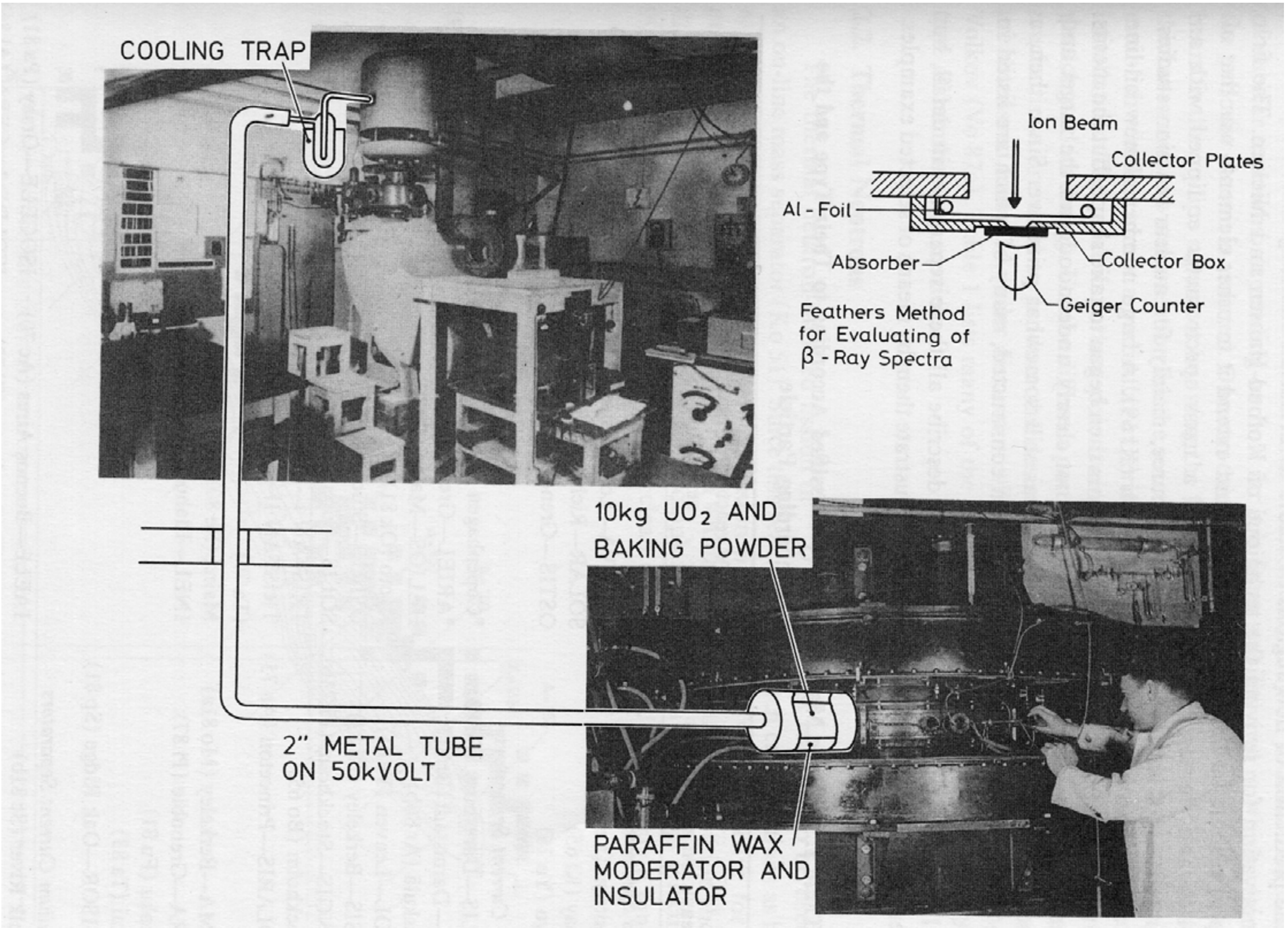
behalf of the CERN ISOLDE team

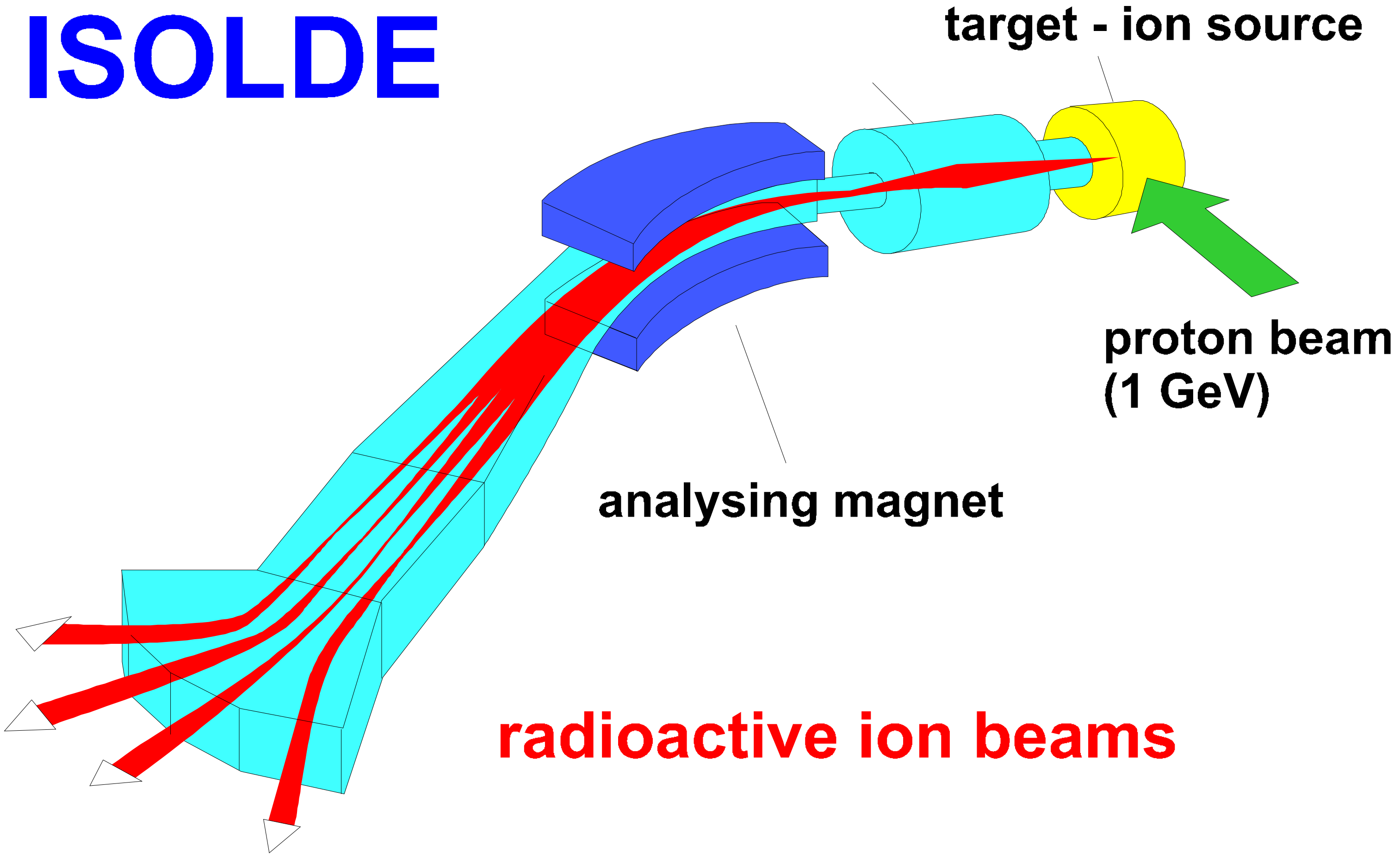


TRISTAN UND ISOLDE: Act II

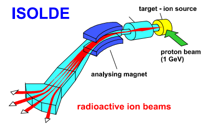


ISOL History



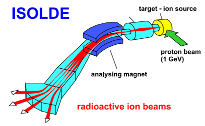

ISOLDE
target - ion source
proton beam
(1 GeV)
analysing magnet
radioactive ion beams

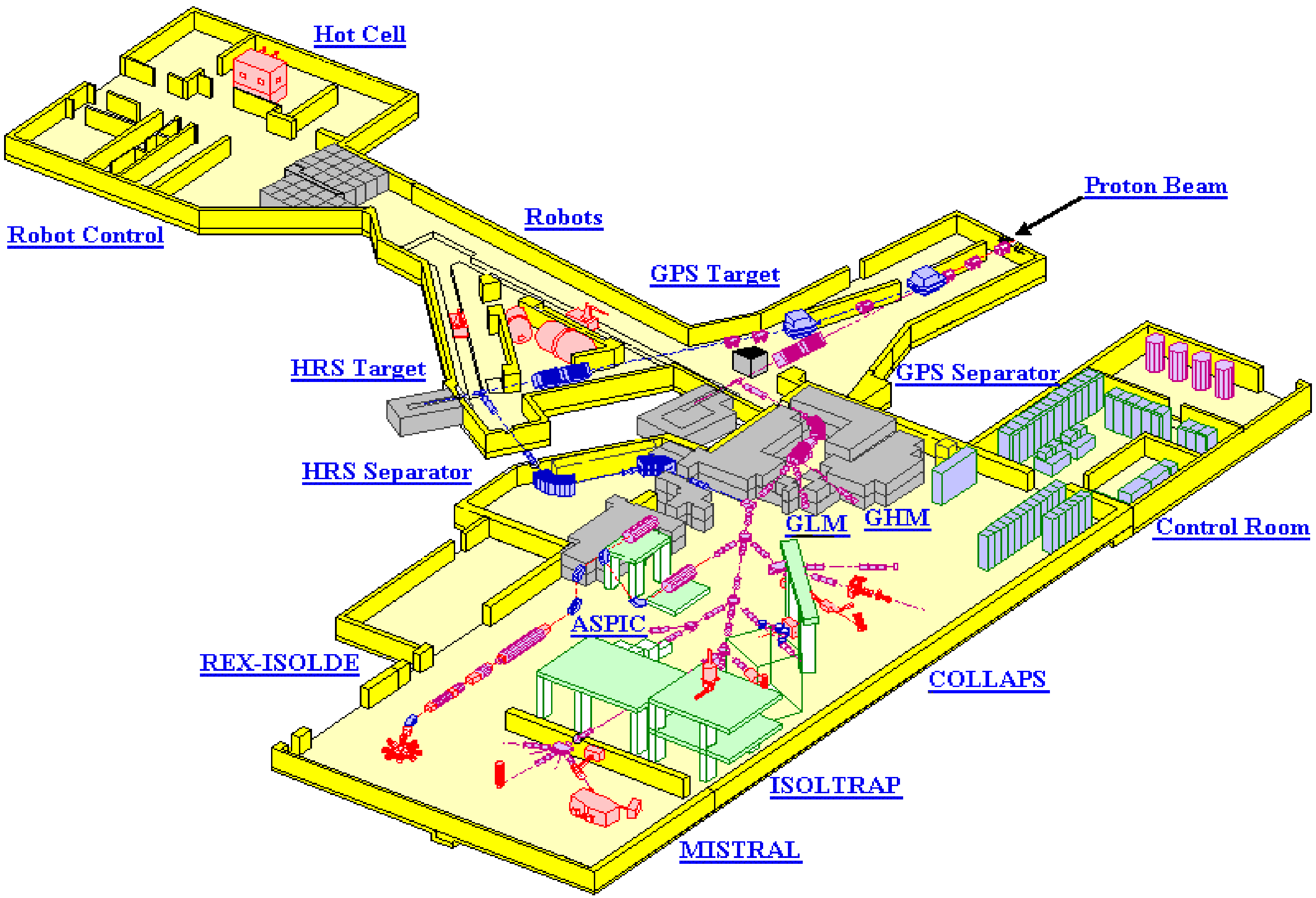
OUTLINE



- Overview of the ISOL technique
- ISOLDE-REX, post acceleration of radioactive ions
- Physics at ISOLDE
- Future plans
- Visit

ISOLDE@CERN

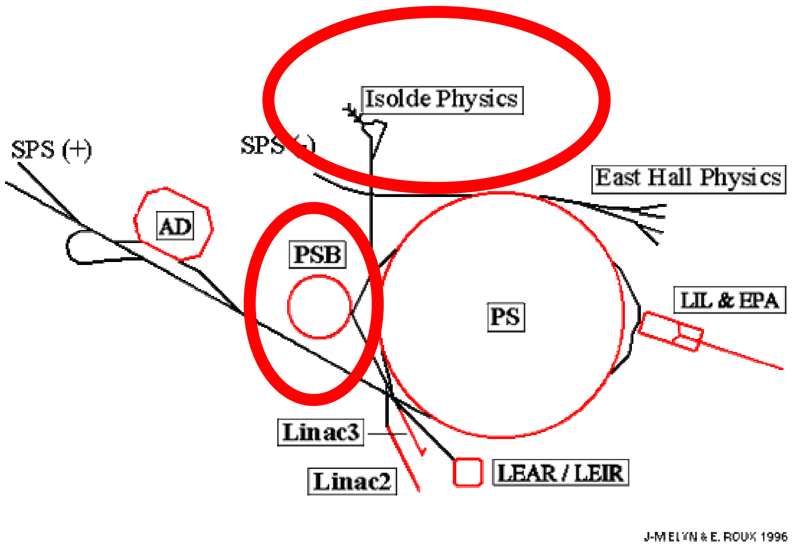


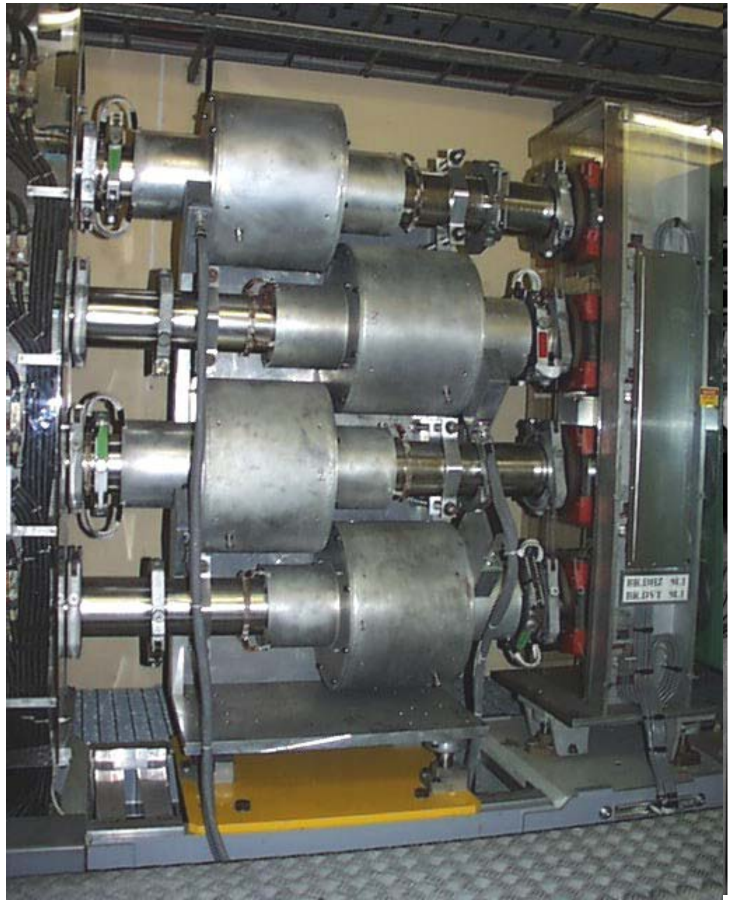


Summer students 2004

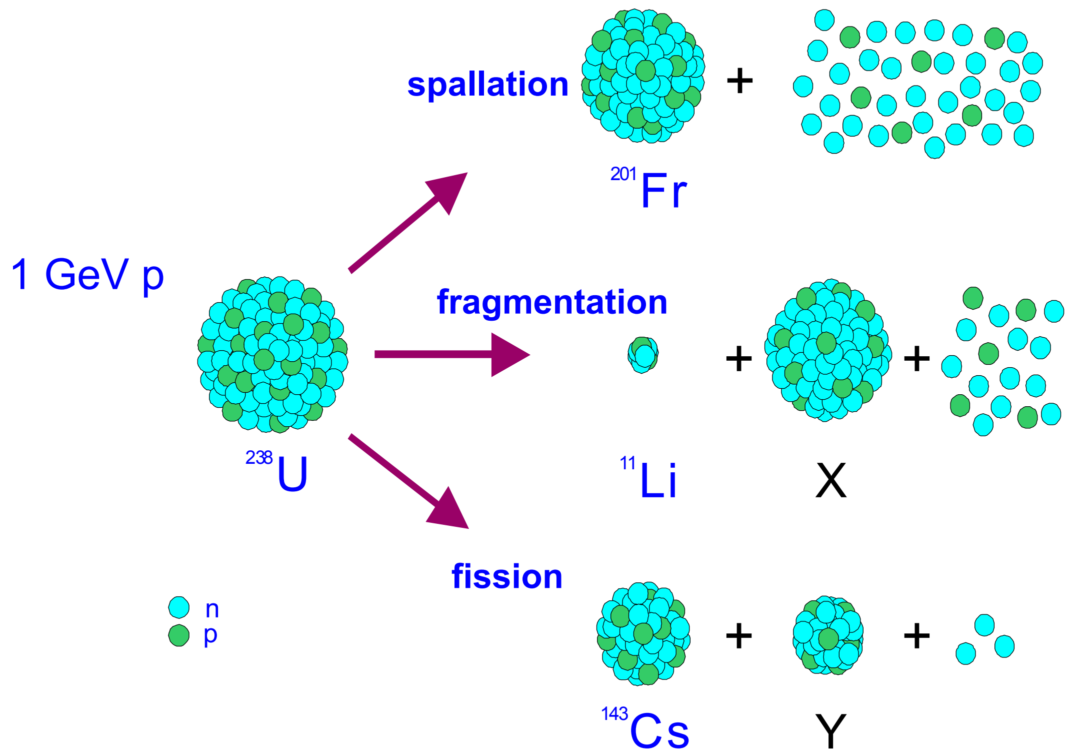
Mats Lindroos on behalf of the ISOLDE team

PS Booster

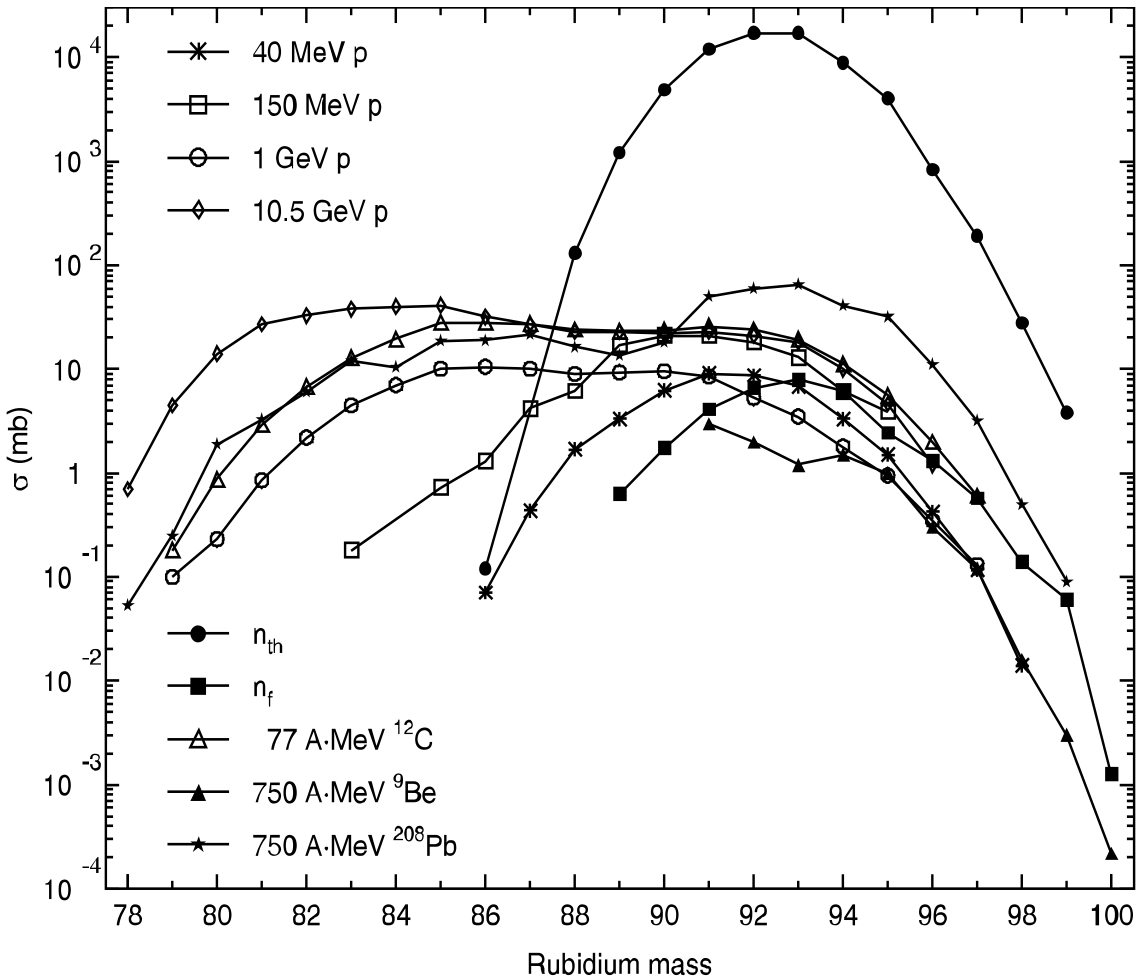

Isolde Physics
SPS (+)
East Hall Physics
AD
PSB
PS
LIL & EPA
Linac3
Linac2
LEAR / LEIR
J-M ELYN & E. ROUX 1996



Production of exotic ions

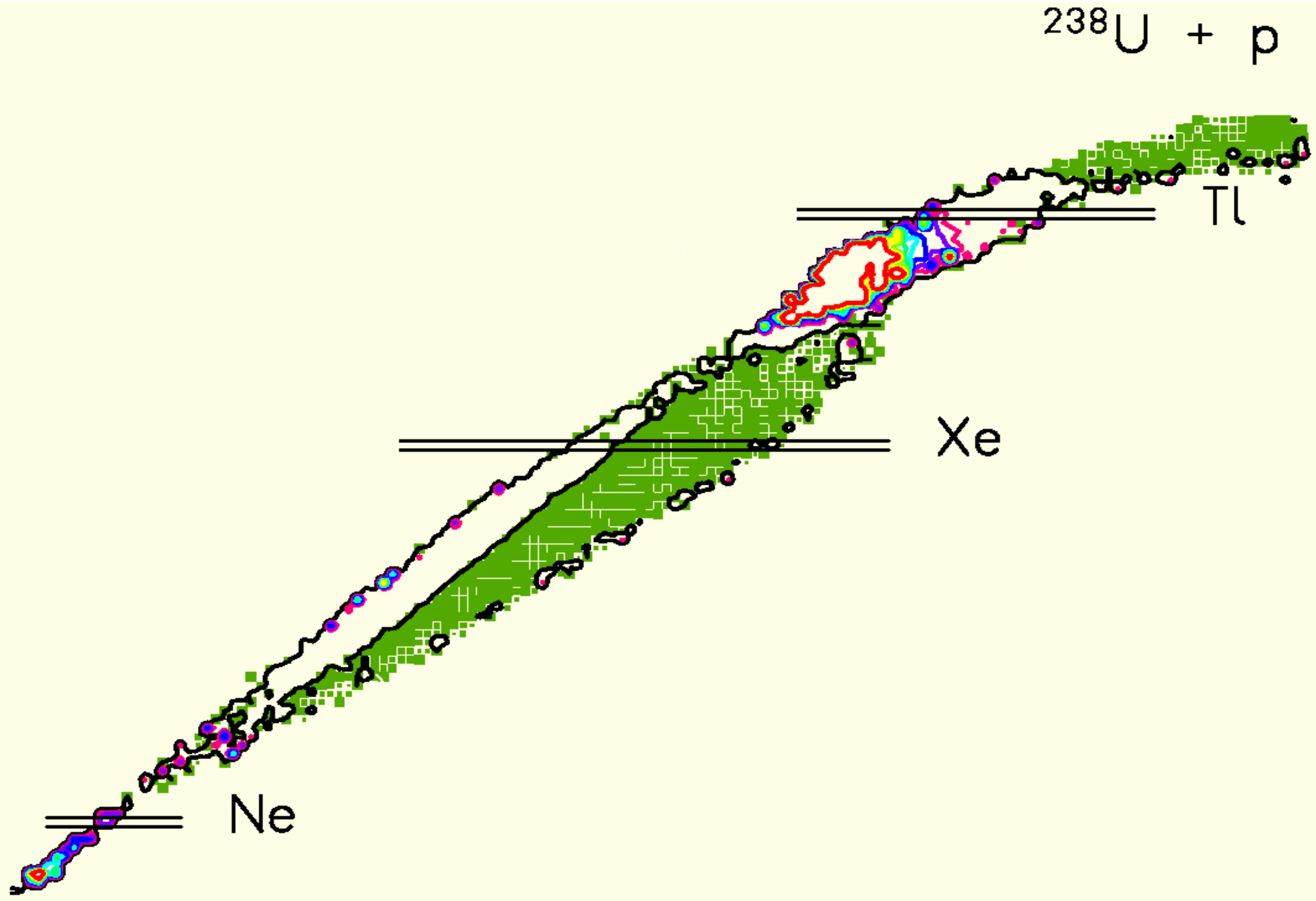


Production yields

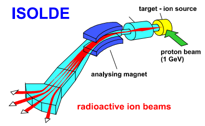


Cross sections

energy dependence

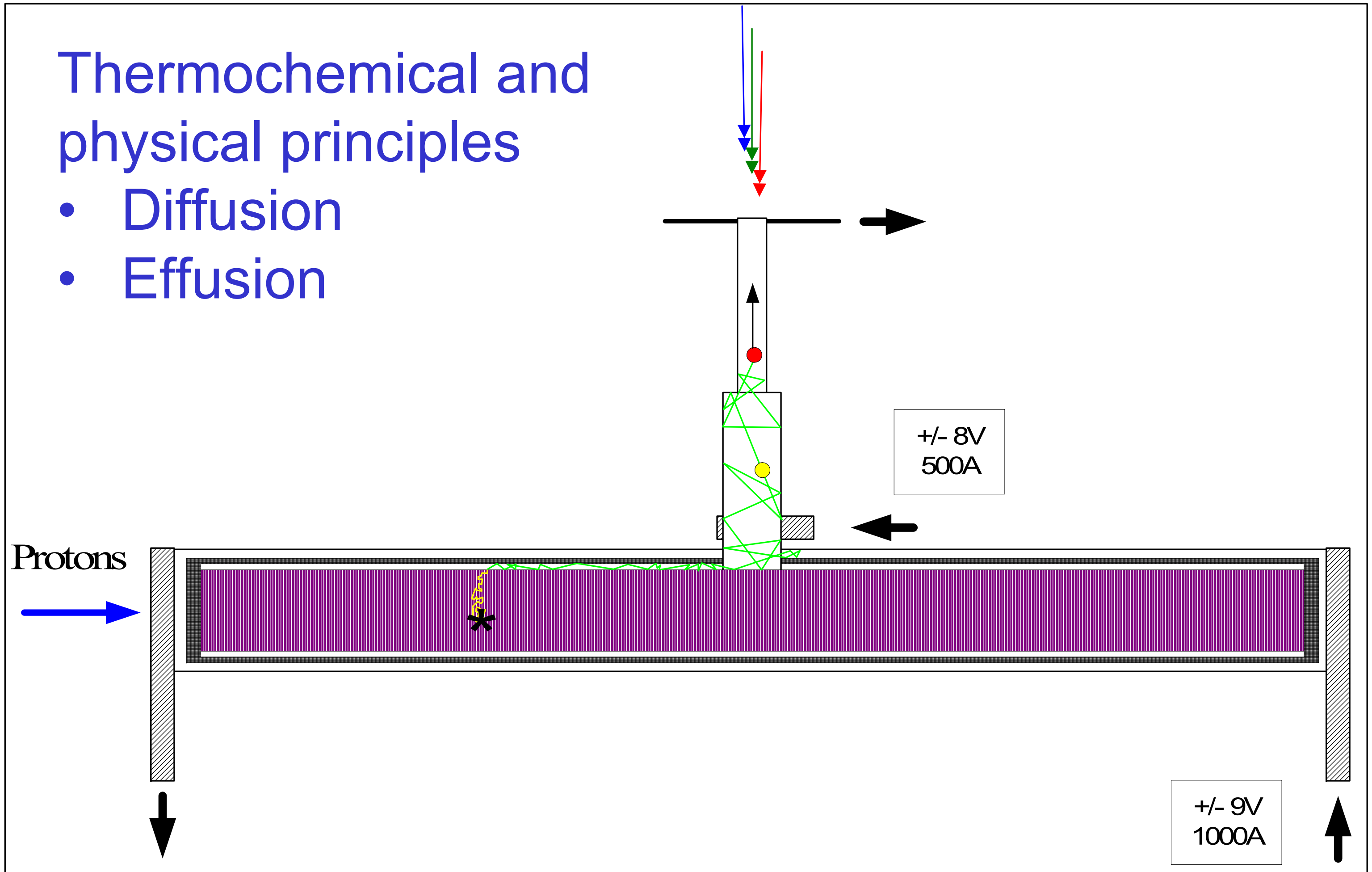


TARGET

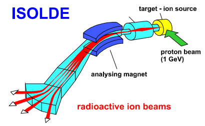


Thermochemical and physical principles

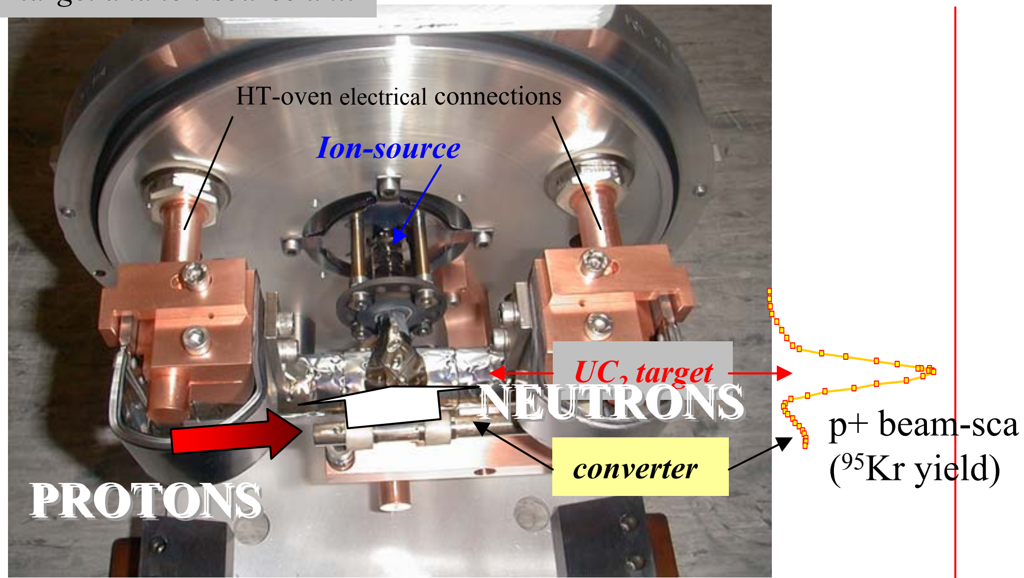
- Diffusion
- Effusion



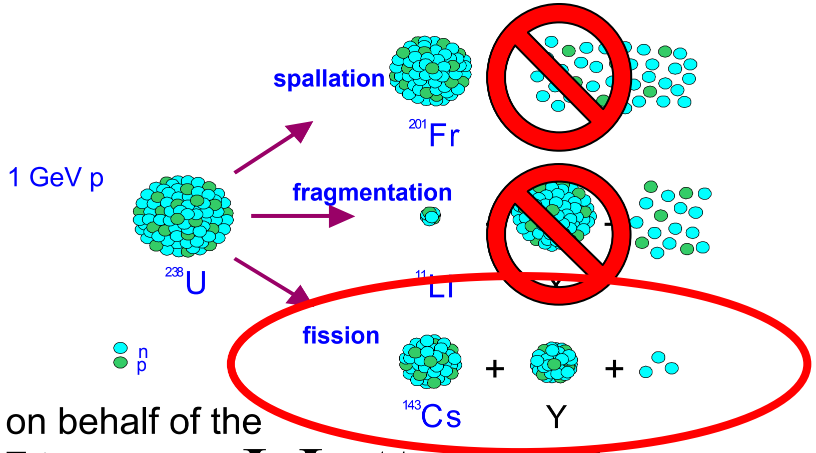
TARGET



ISOLDE target and ion-source unit

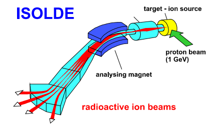


The thermal shock of the proton's dE/dx is transferred to the "cold" converter.

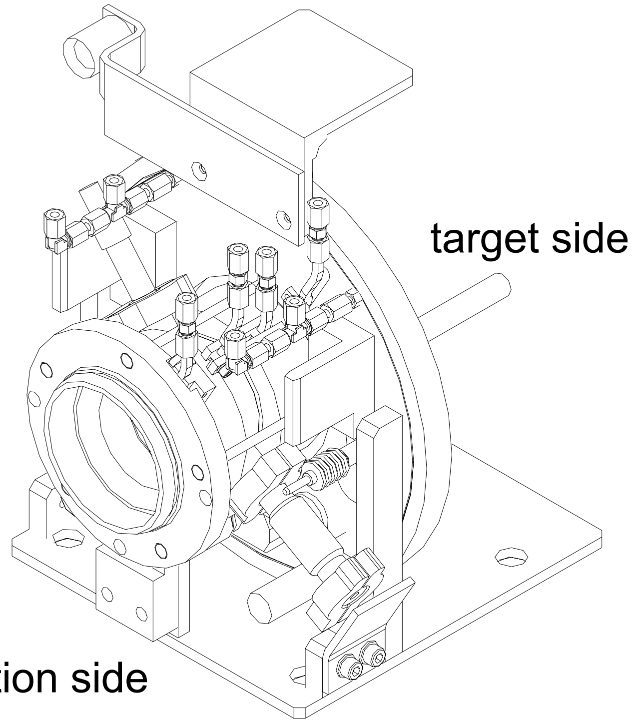


J. Lettry et al.

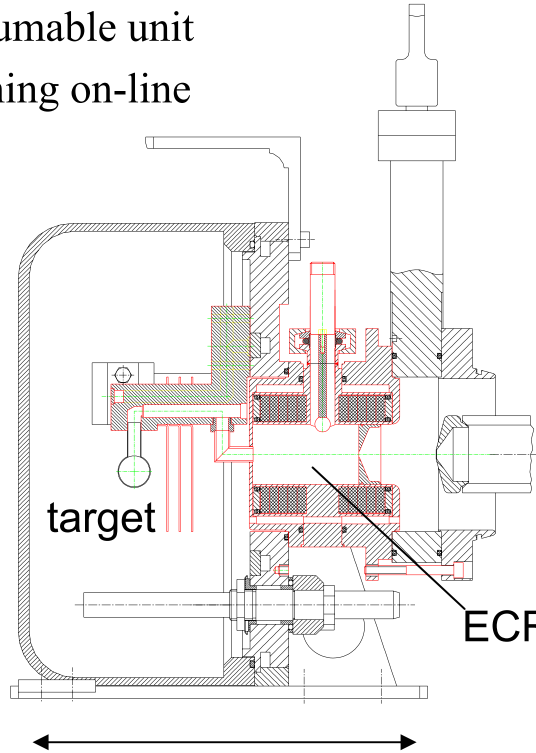
MONOECR (AT ISOLDE)



ISOECRIS
- based on a ISOLDE unit
- coils
- consumable unit
- Running off-line



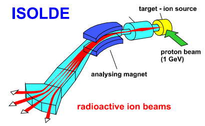
MINIMONO ISOLDE
- GANIL design [1,2]
- 'standard' ISOLDE unit
- permanent magnets
- consumable unit
- Running on-line

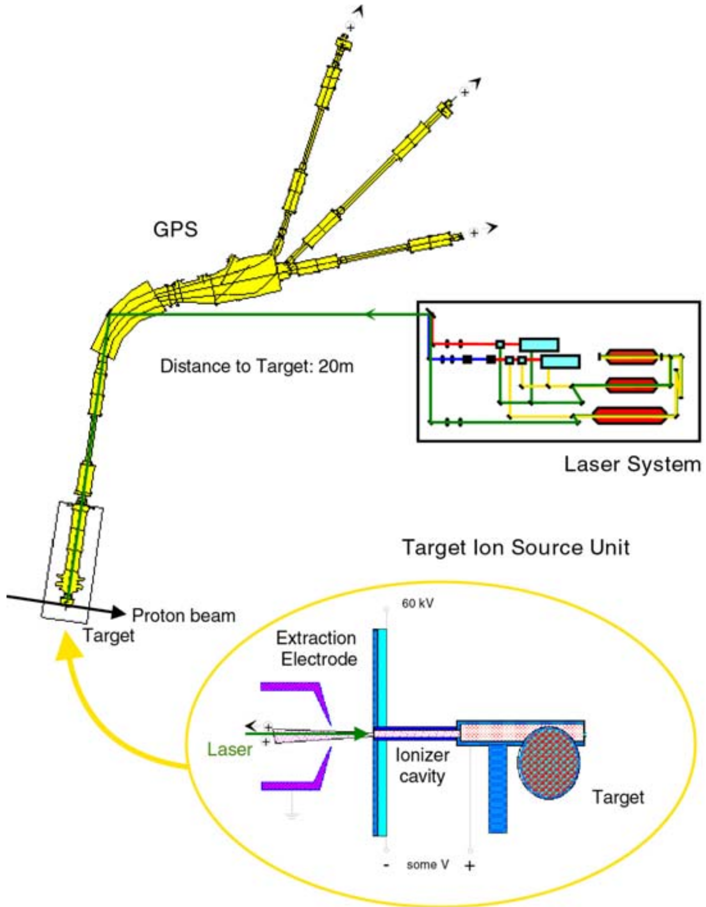


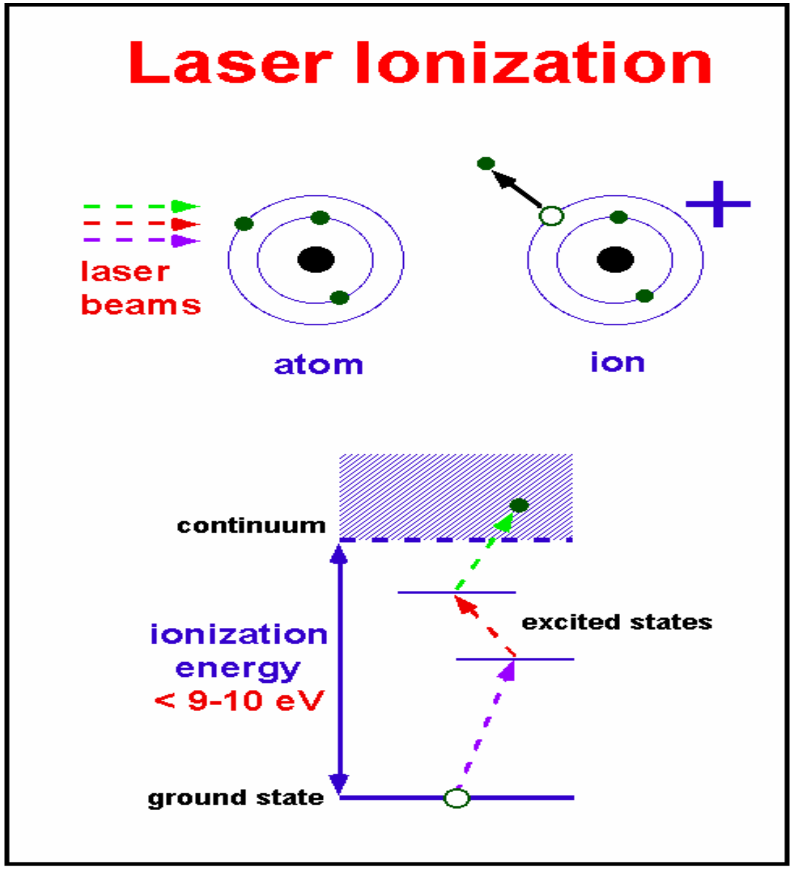
F. Wenander, J.Lettry

Ion source

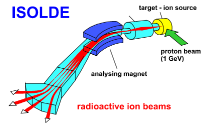
Laser ionization







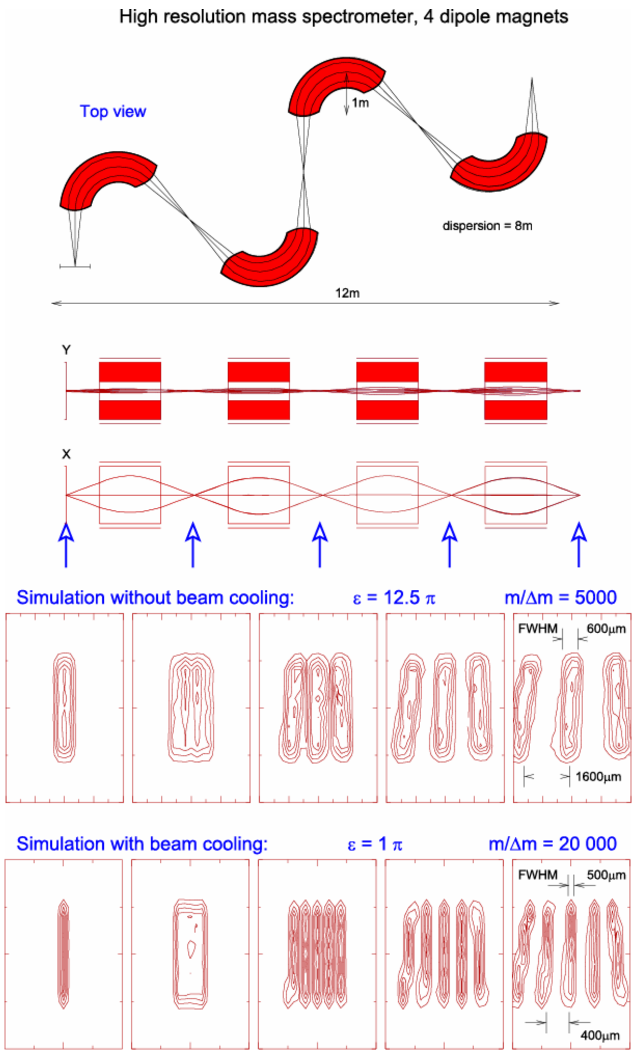
ISOLDE target change



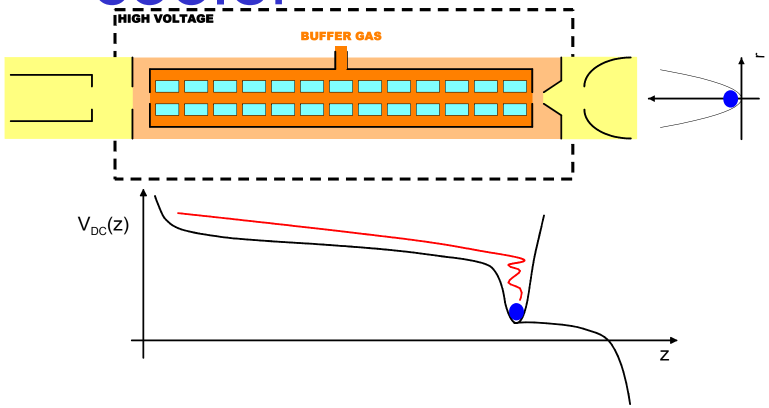
Summer students
2004

Mats Lindroos on behalf of the
ISOLDE team

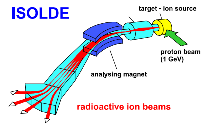
MAGNETIC SEPARATION

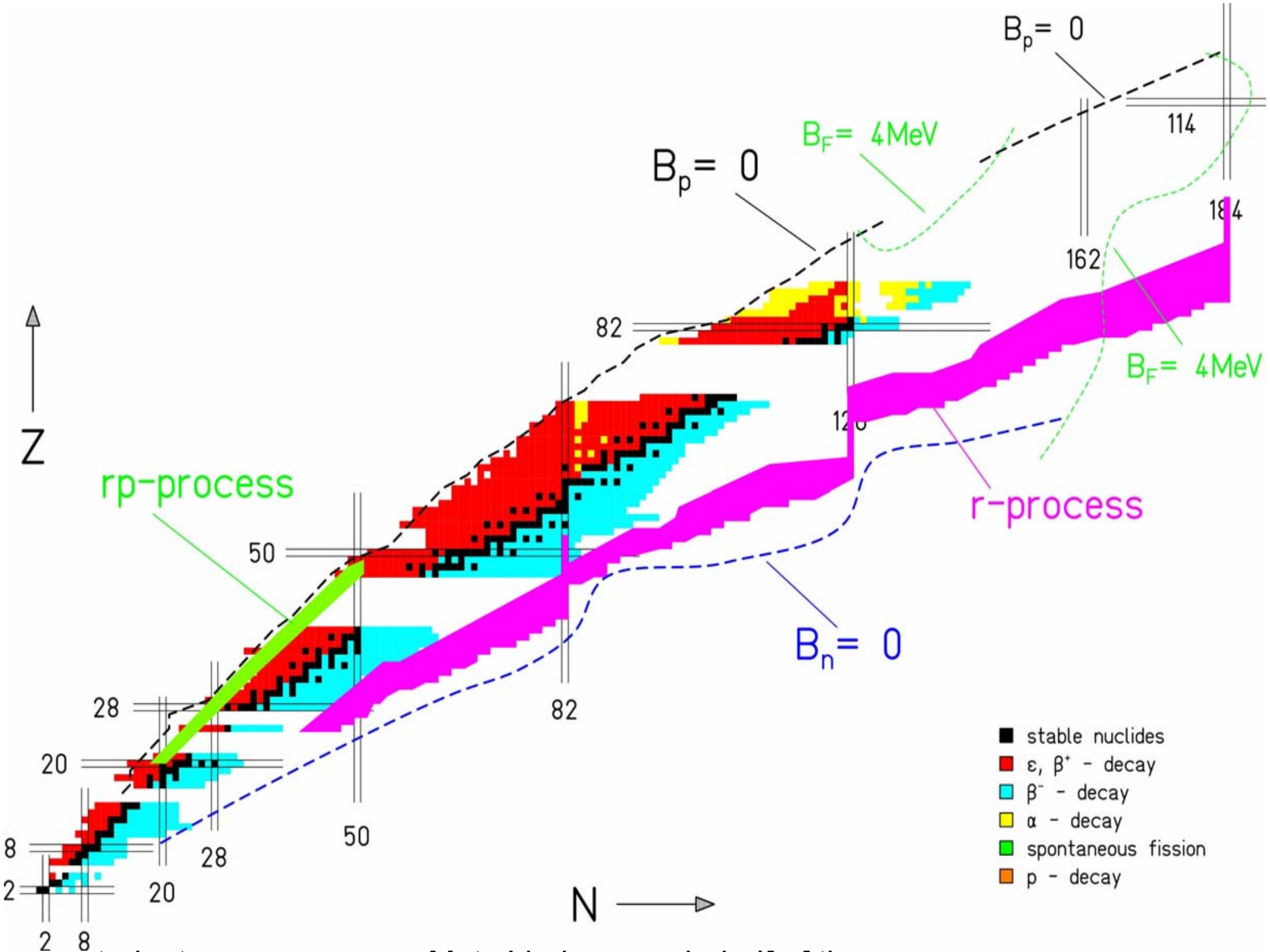


- "Isobaric" separation
- Separation limited by the beams transverse size
- Cooling at low energy with RFQ cooler

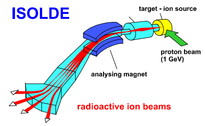


Nuclear chart @ ISOLDE





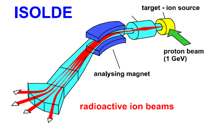
Pure beams?

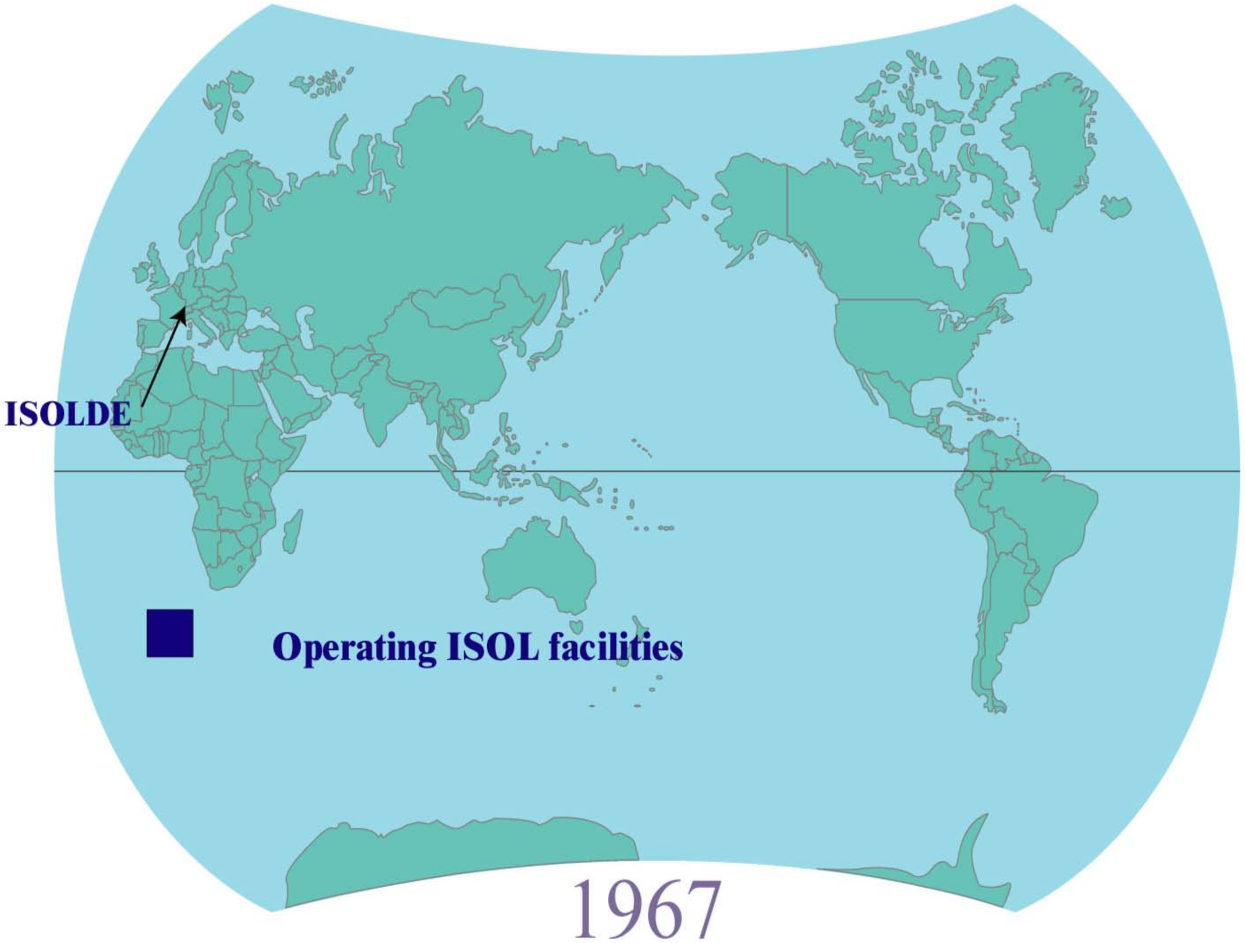


To get pure beams free from isobaric contamination:

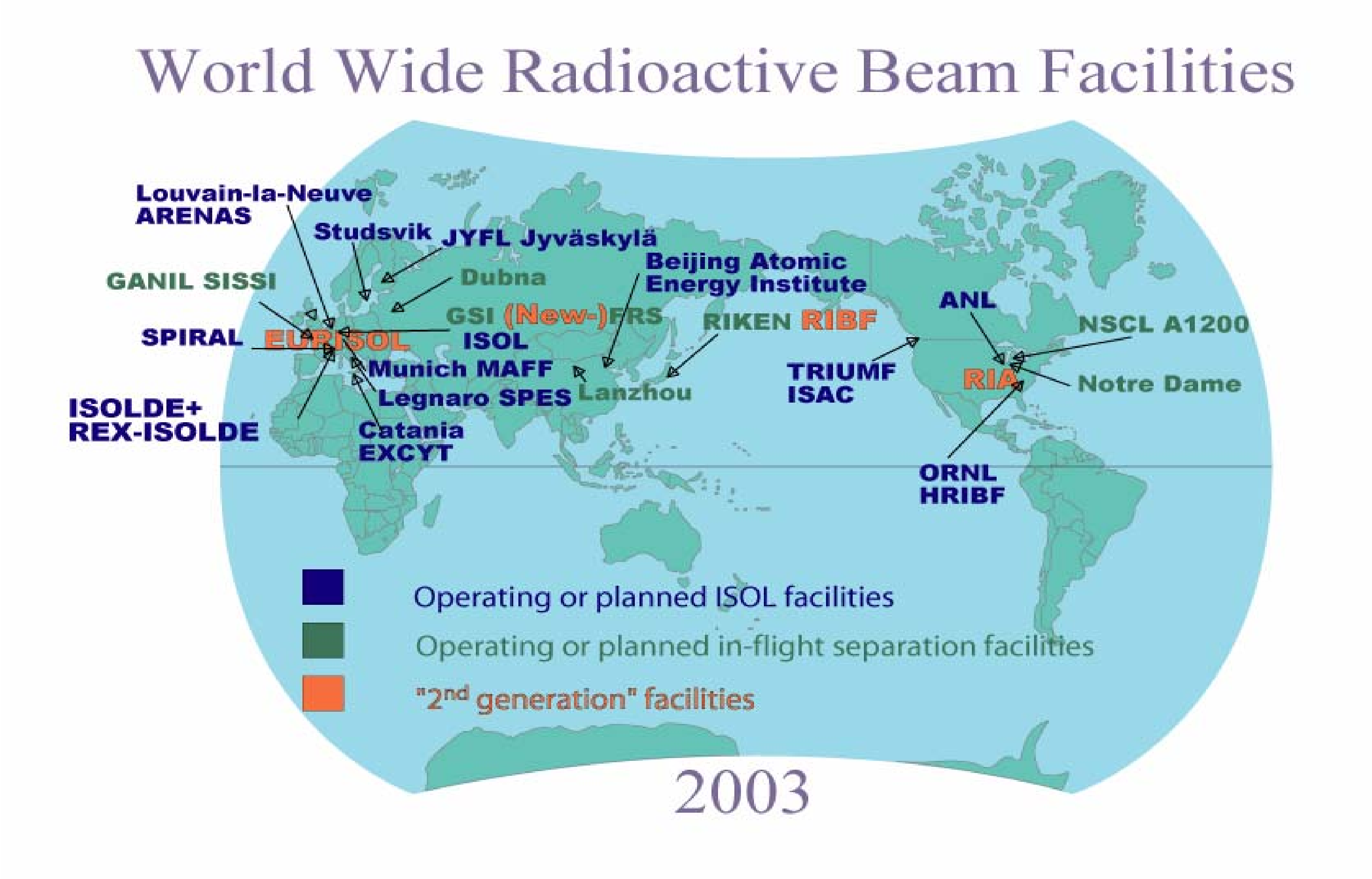
- Target material
- Target and ion source chemistry
- Proton energy
- Ion source
- Magnetic separation

ISOL facilities 1967

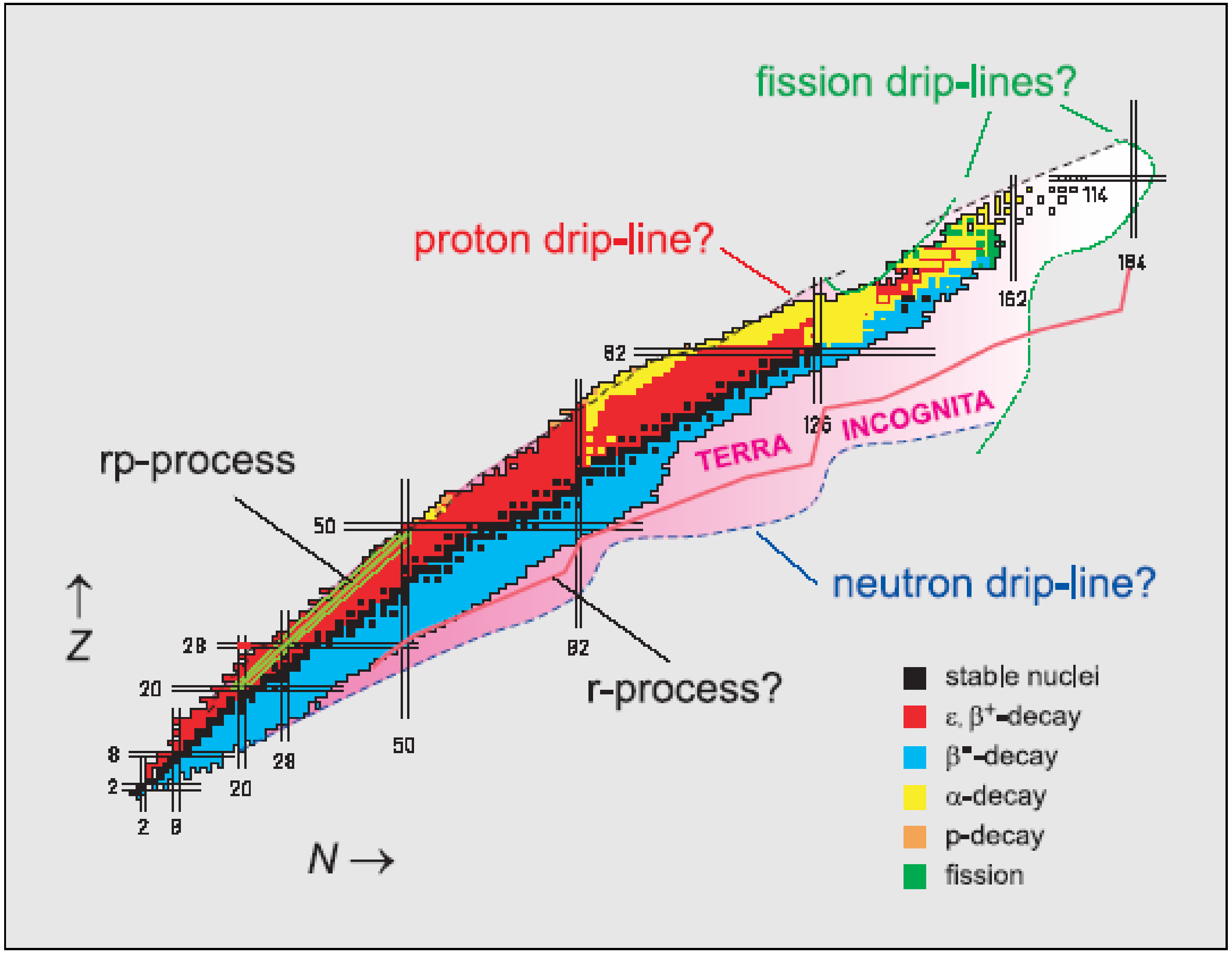




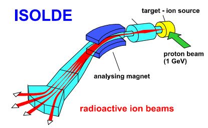
ISOL facilities 2003



NUCLEAR LANDSCAPE

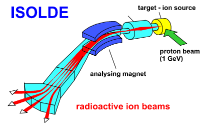


Why bother?



- A few-body system of hadrons (neutrons and protons) with many remaining question marks
- "Largest" system where strong and weak interaction are manifested
- "Applications"
  - Astrophysics
  - Condensed matter
  - Energy
  - Medicine

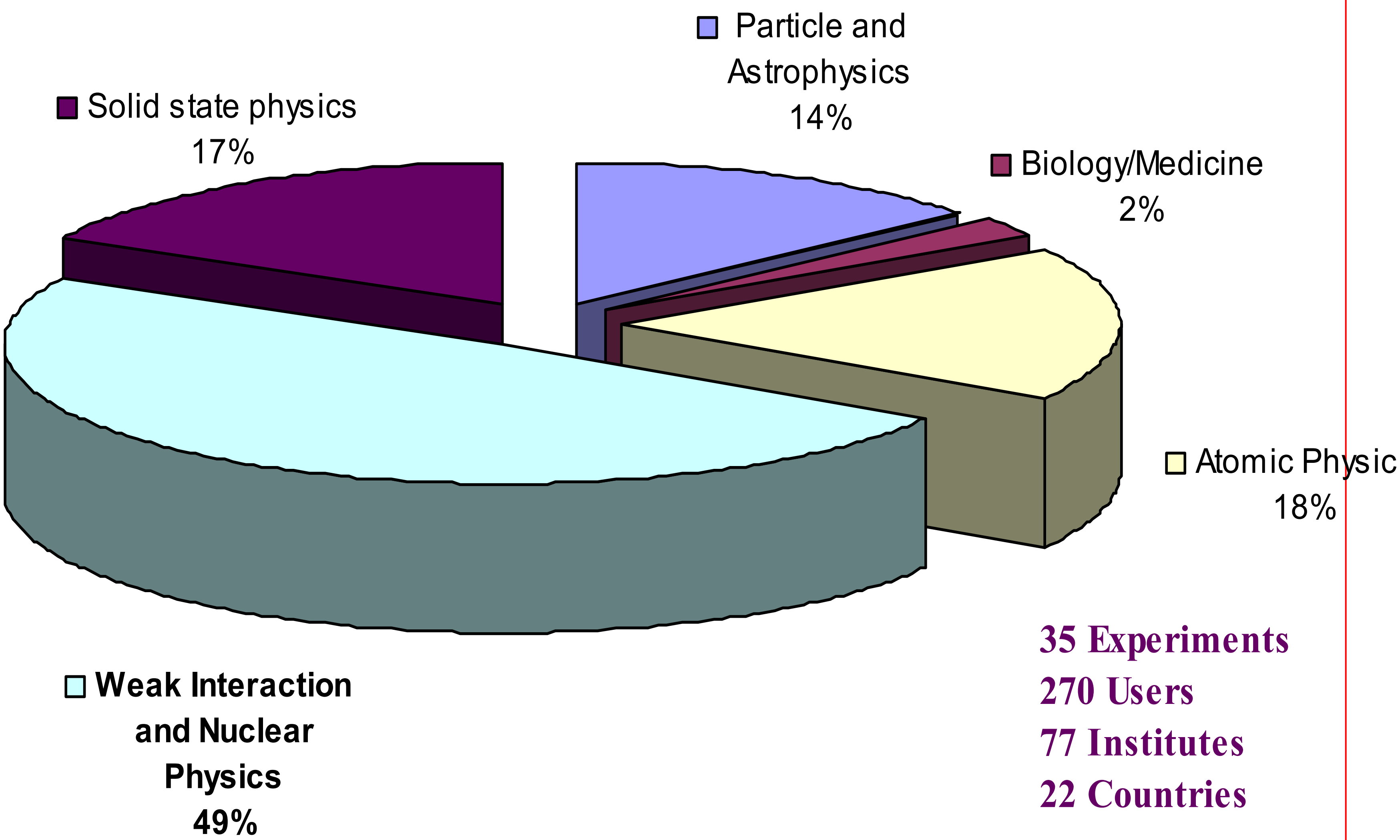
Why Nuclear physics?



"And why nuclear physics? My answer is the same as that of the young student who chose nuclear physics – *it is a field of basic research with fascinating fundamental problems and applications to many other areas* such as medicine and material science. I believe that nuclear physics is so broad that it is well on the way to becoming *the most general natural science*."

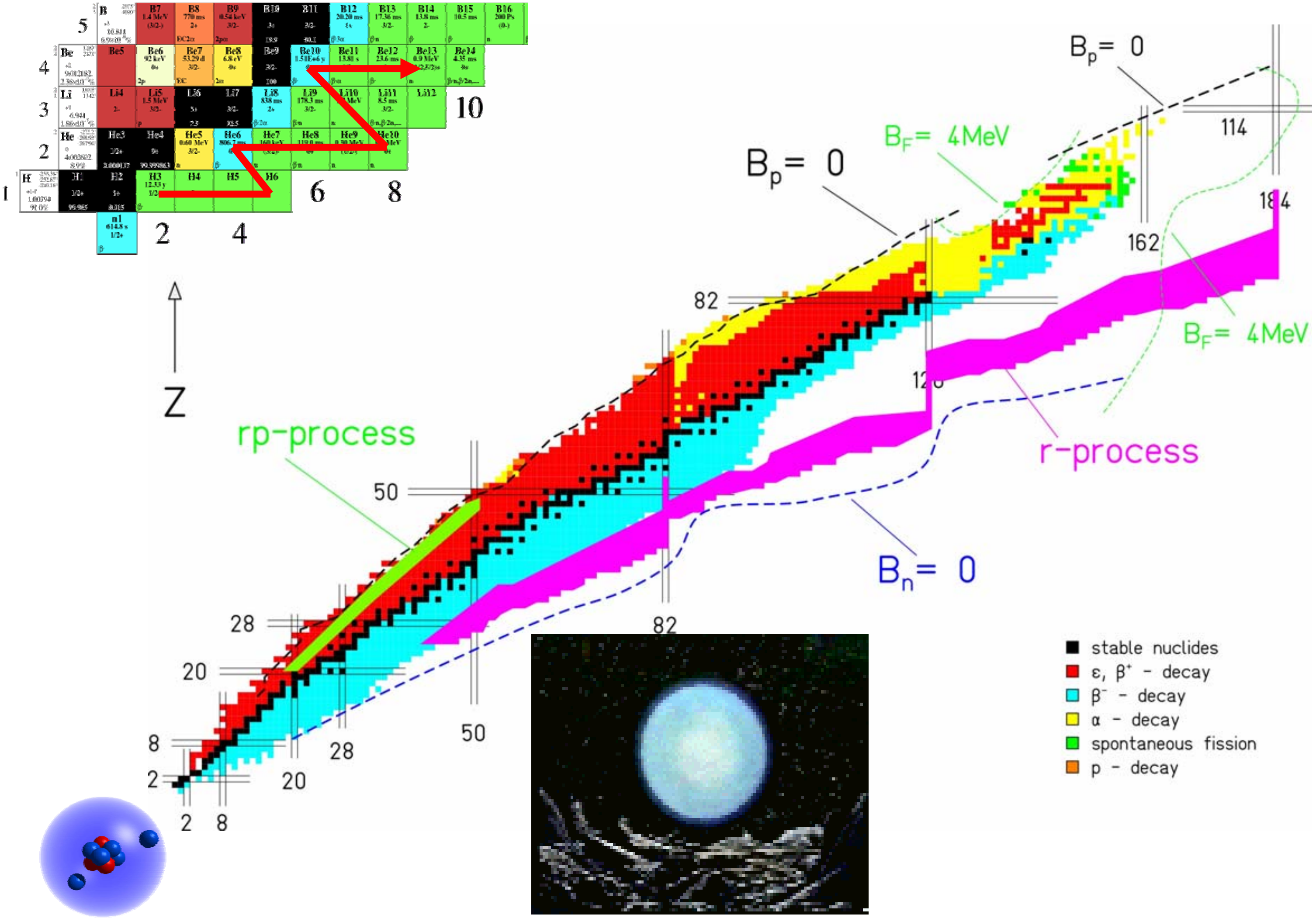
Professor Paul Kienle, 1993

PHYSICS AT ISOLDE



35 Experiments
270 Users
77 Institutes
22 Countries

Astrophysics



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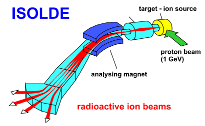
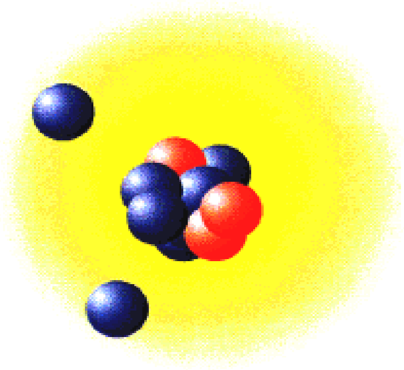
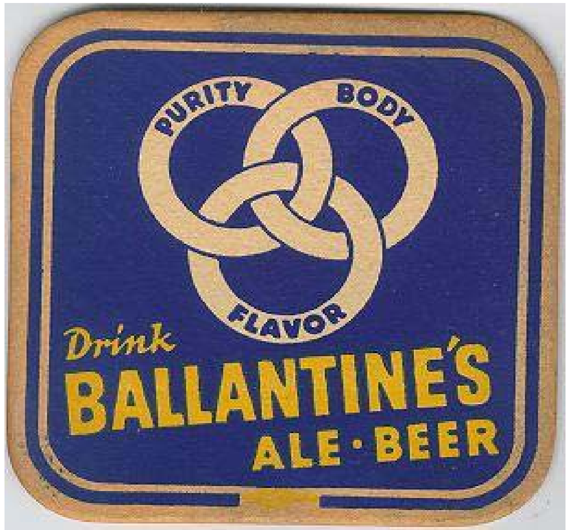
Mats Lindroos on behalf of the ISOLDE team

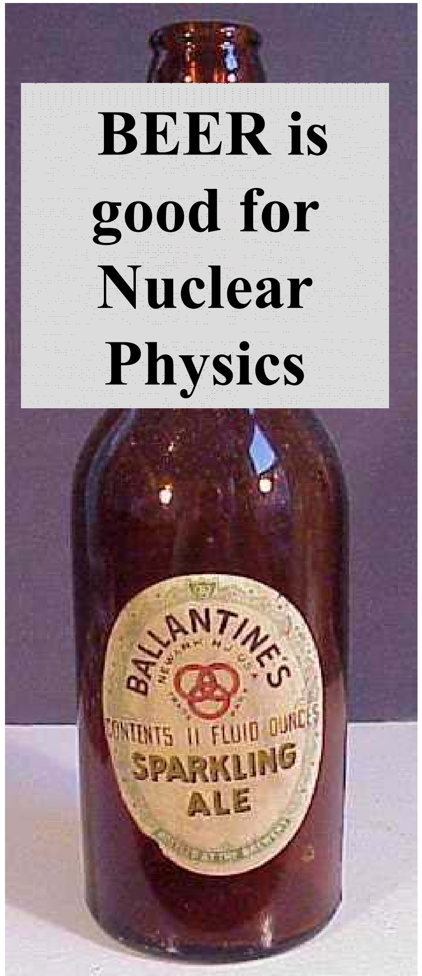
Halo Nuclei

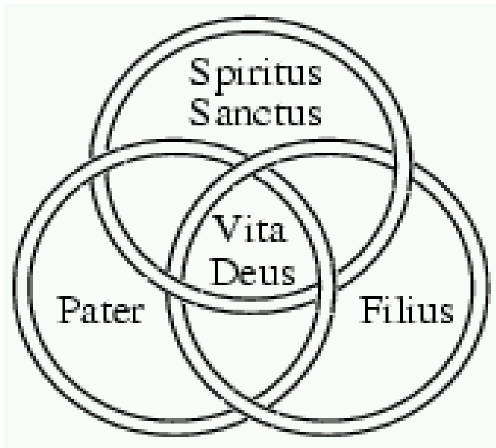




^{11}Li: Borromean Halo Nucleus







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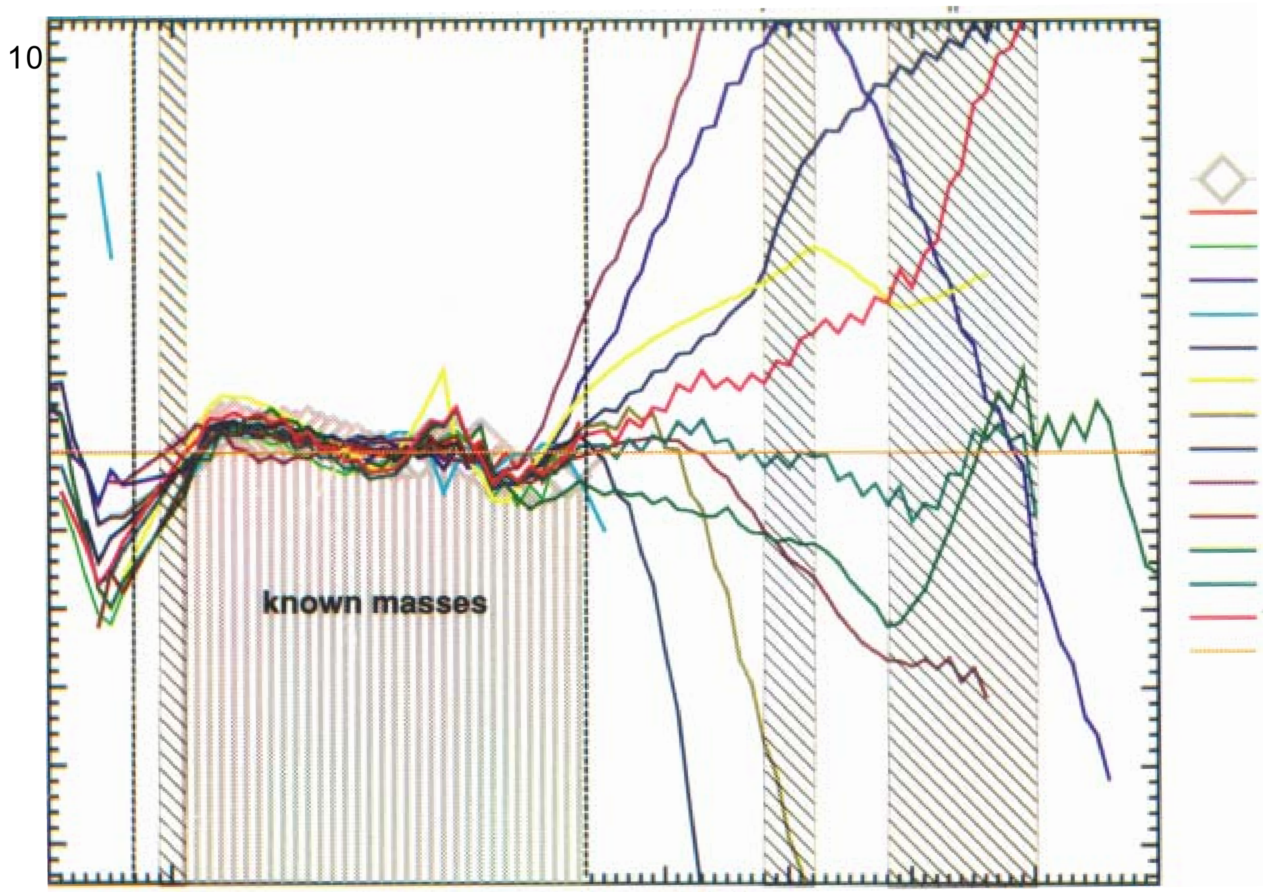
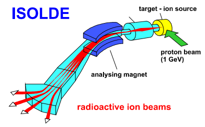
Mats Lindroos on behalf of the ISOLDE team

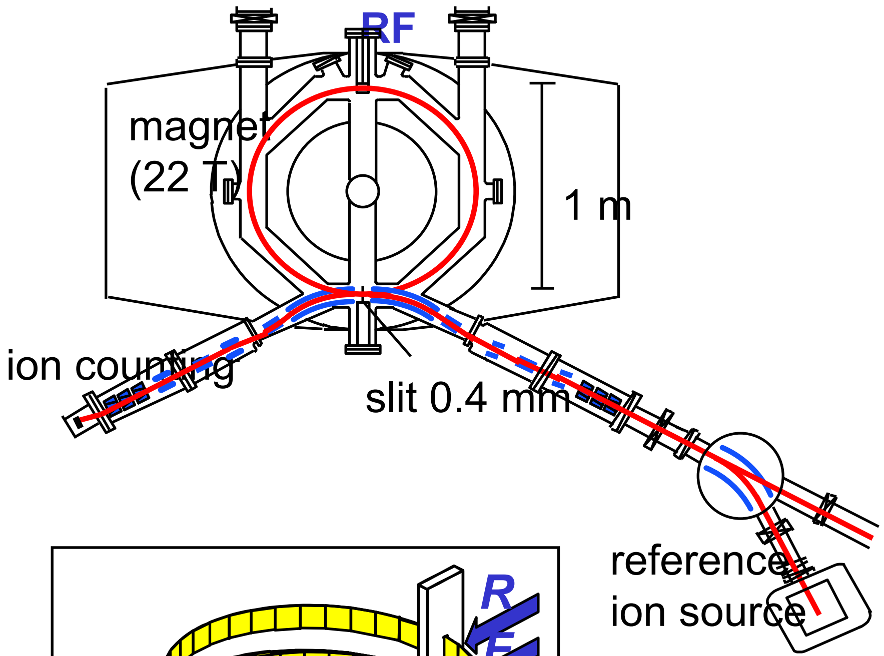
MASS MODELS

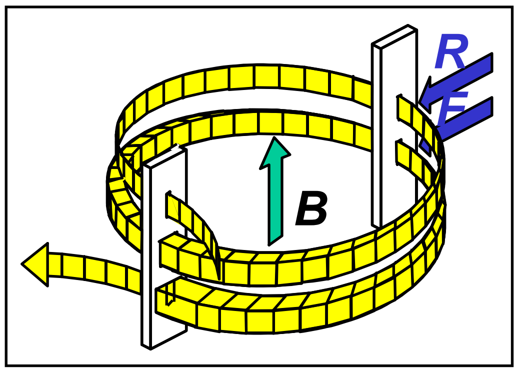
Constraints for nuclear mass models

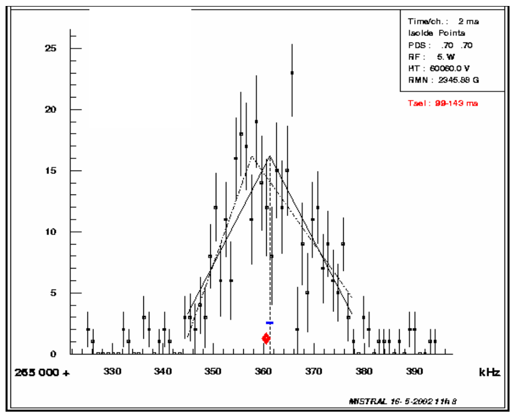


Mass measurements

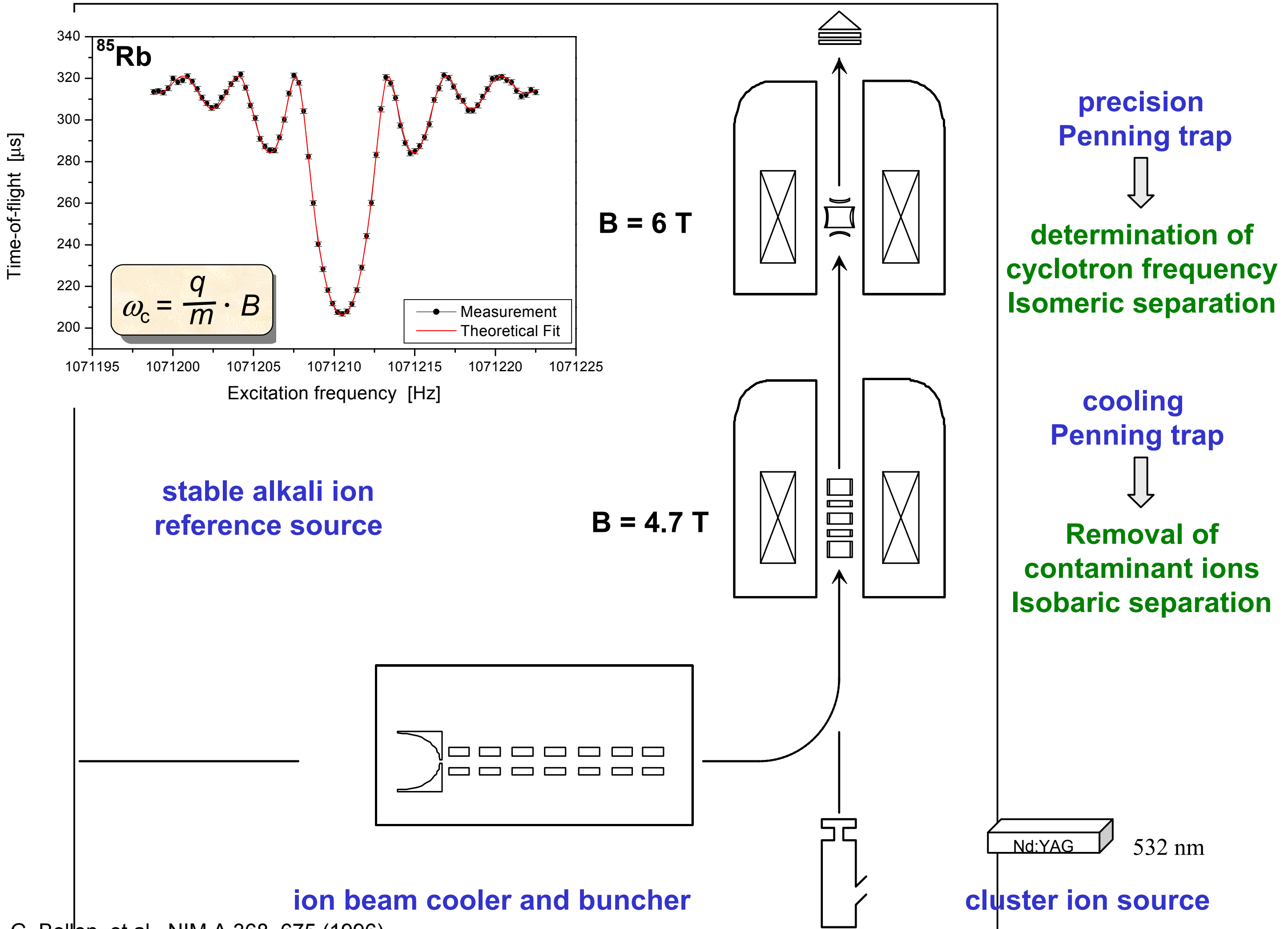








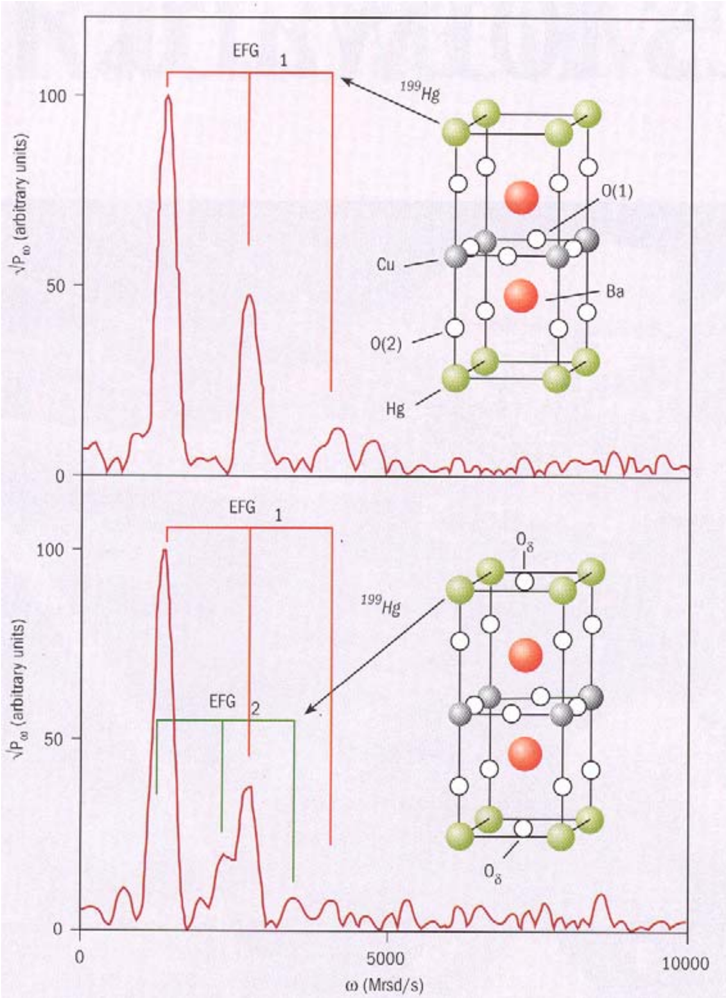
MASS MEASUREMENTS



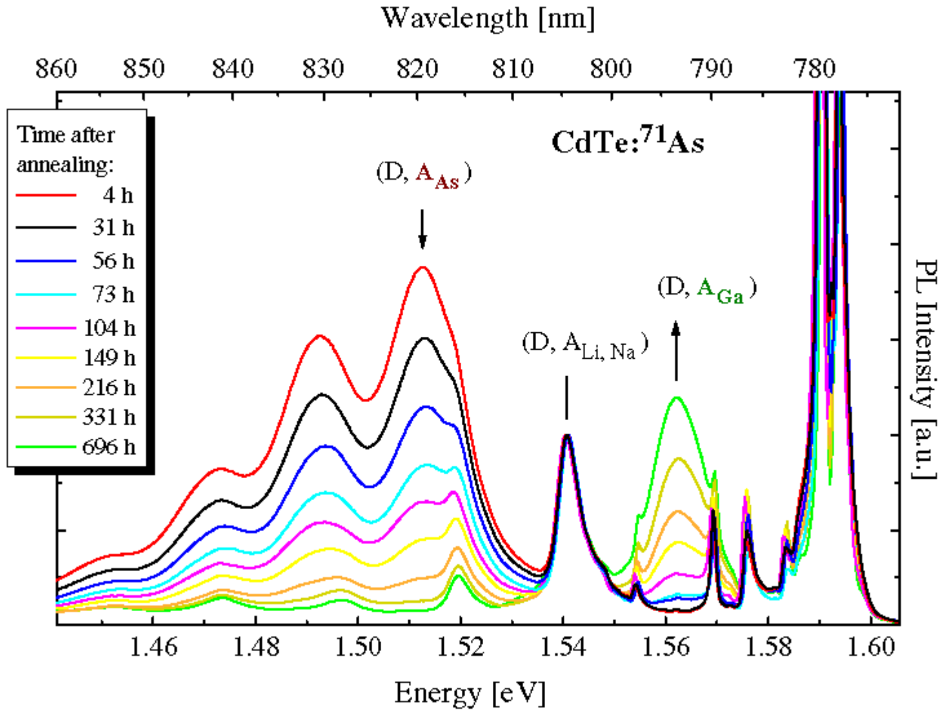
G. Bollen, et al., NIM A 368, 675 (1996)
F. Herfurth, et al., NIM A 469, 264 (2001)

Solid state physics

Radioactive ions as "spies" (PAC) in high-Tc superconductors…

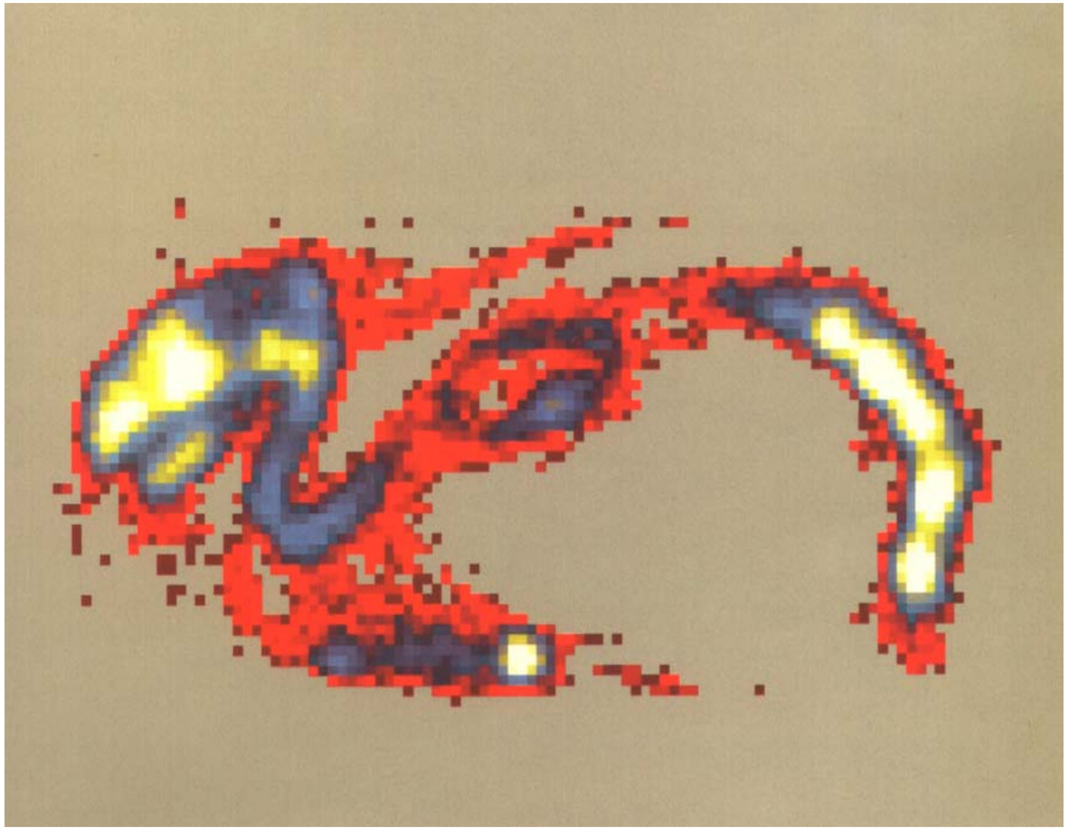


… or as dopants in semiconductors that change with time.



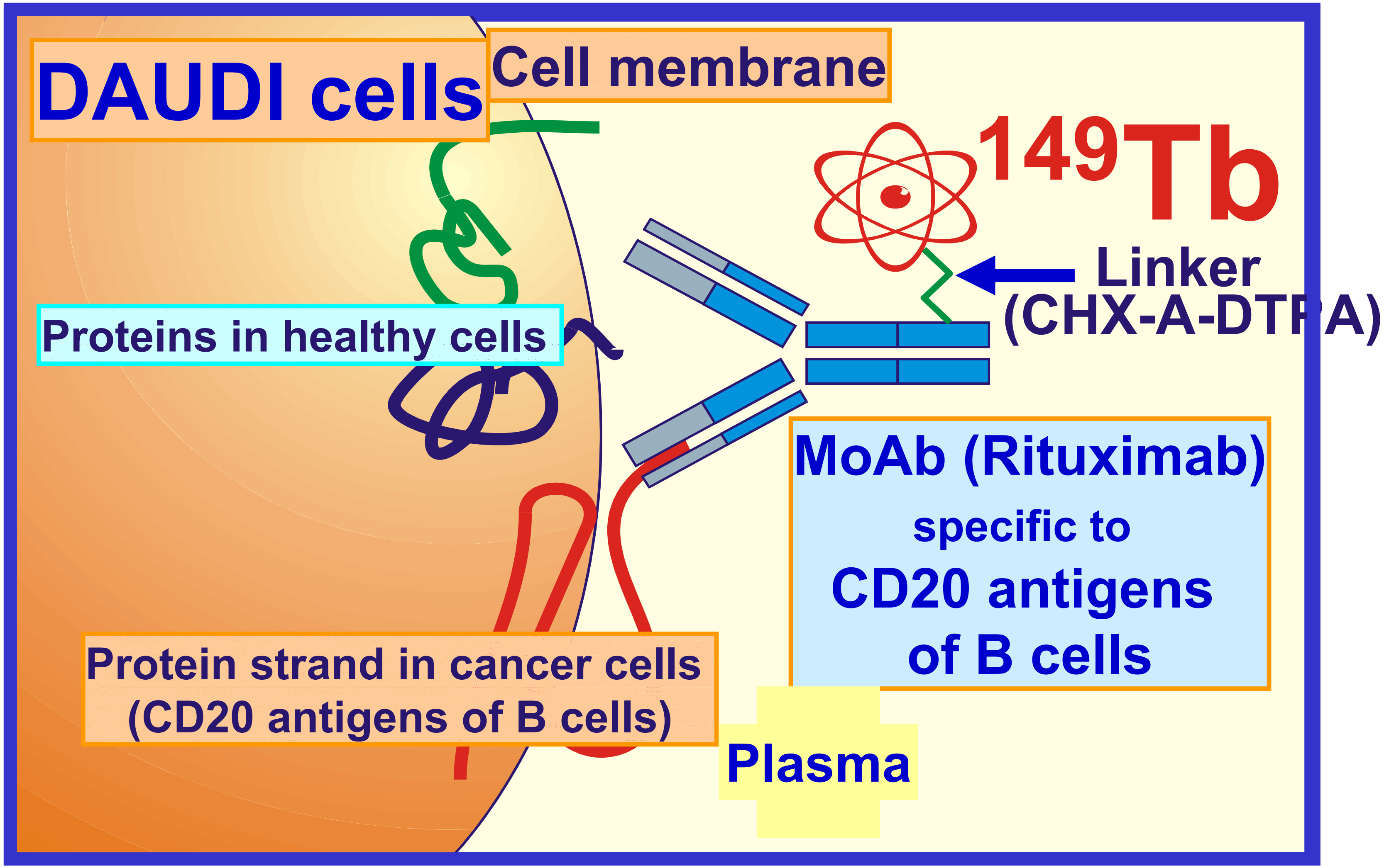
MEDICAL PHYSICS

- Example: samarium isotopes
- “in vivo” dosimetry by positron emission tomography (PET)
- 142-Sm (e, T1/2 = 72m) -> 142-Pm (ḅ, T1/2 = 40s)
- Therapy: 153-Sm (b̃ , T1/2 = 47h)

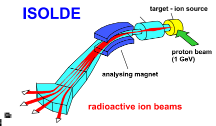


PET scan of a rabbit 60 min p.i. of ISOLDE produced 142-Sm in EDTMP solution

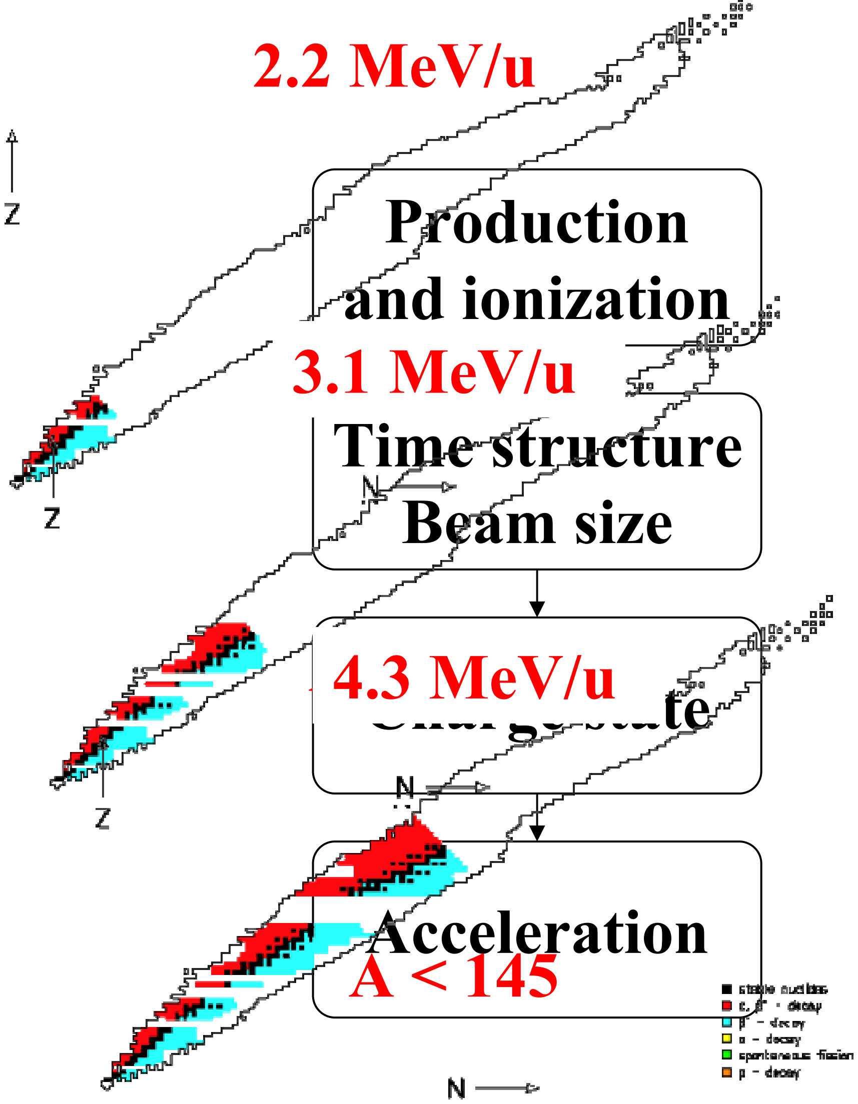
Principle of Radioimmunio Therapy



Post acceleration

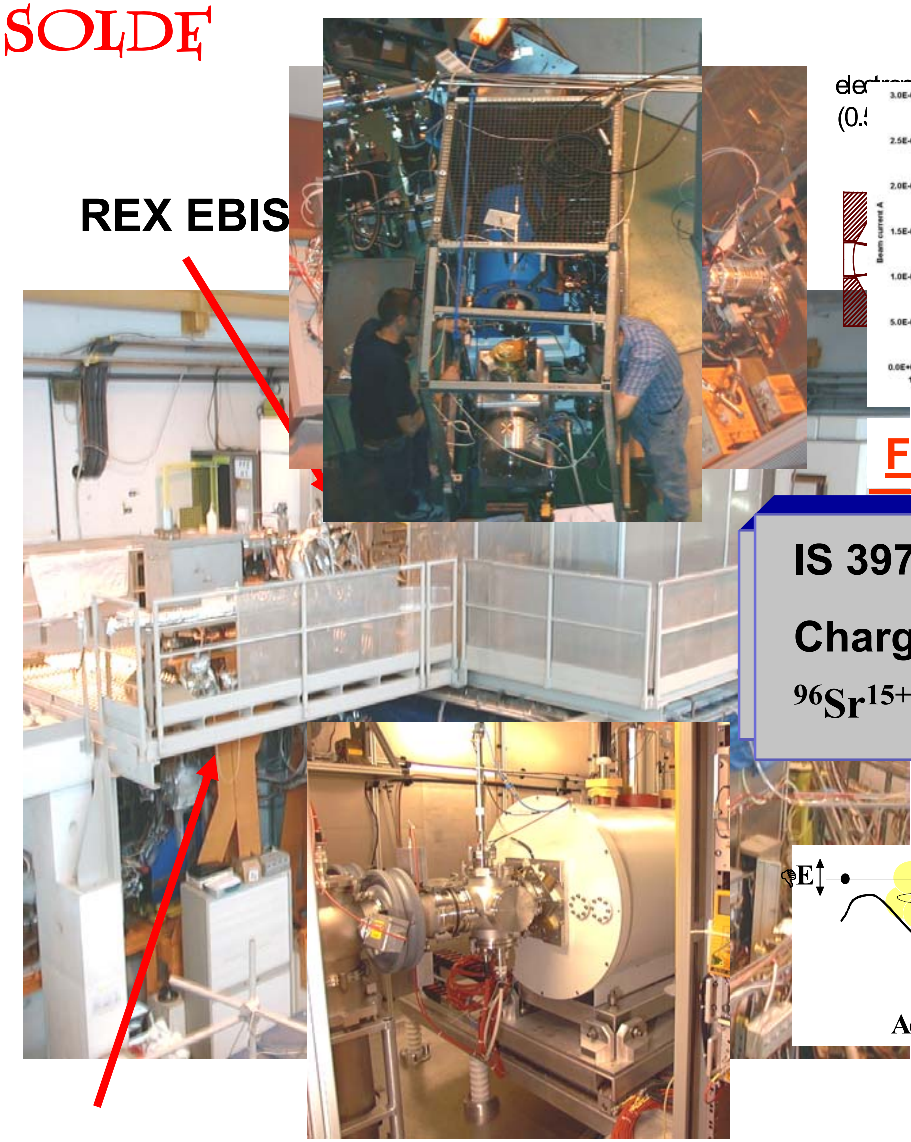


- Challenges when accelerating radioactive ions:
  - Low intensity
  - Short half lives
  - Charge state



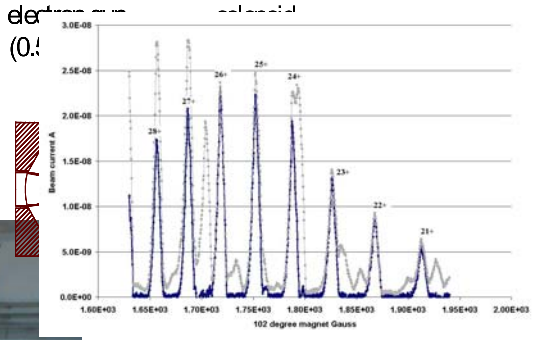
ISOLDE

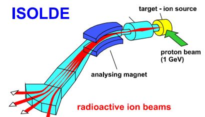
REX EBIS

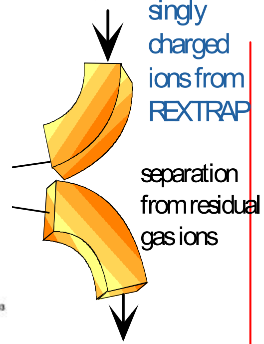


q/A-selector

REXTRAP





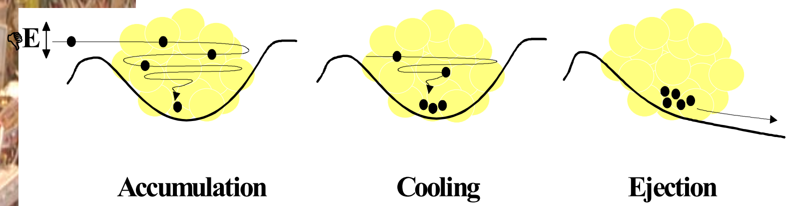


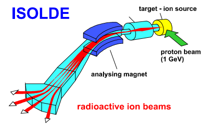
For A > ?:

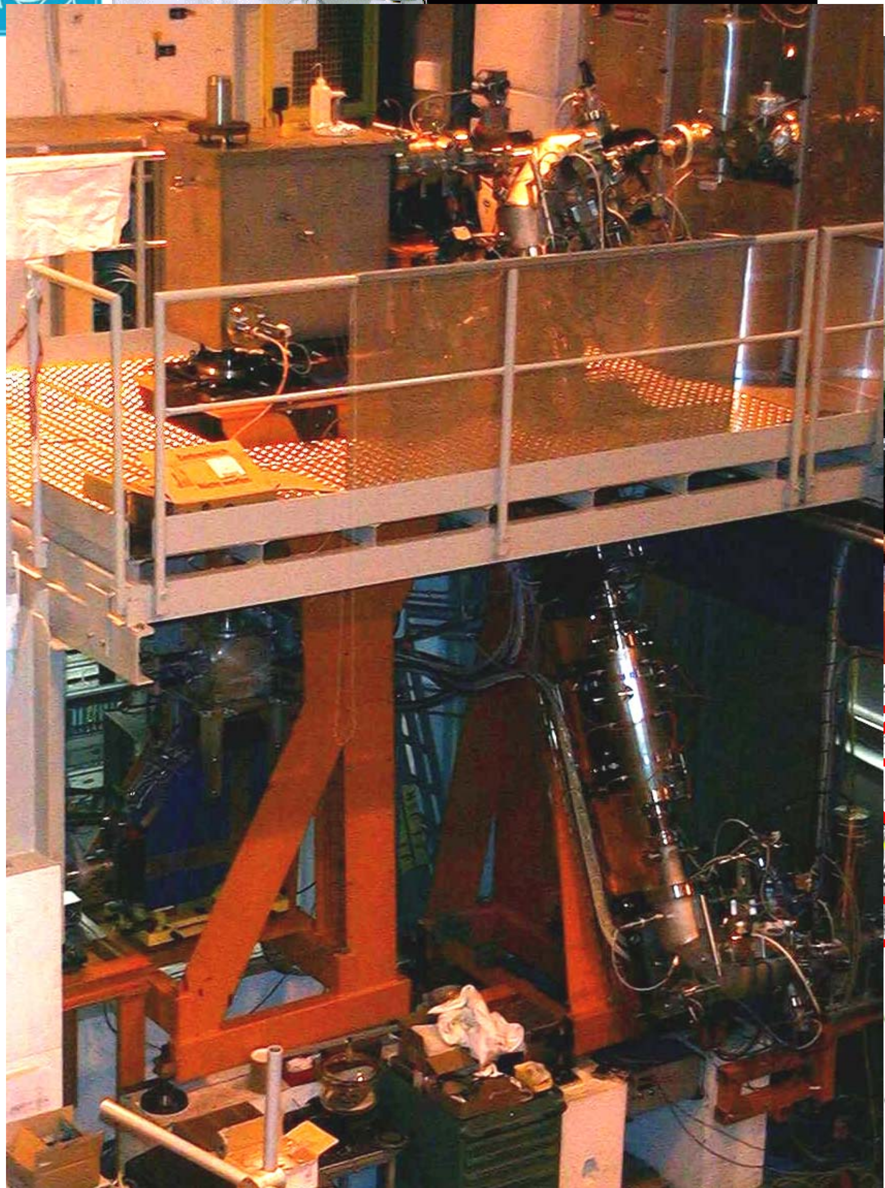
IS 397 team

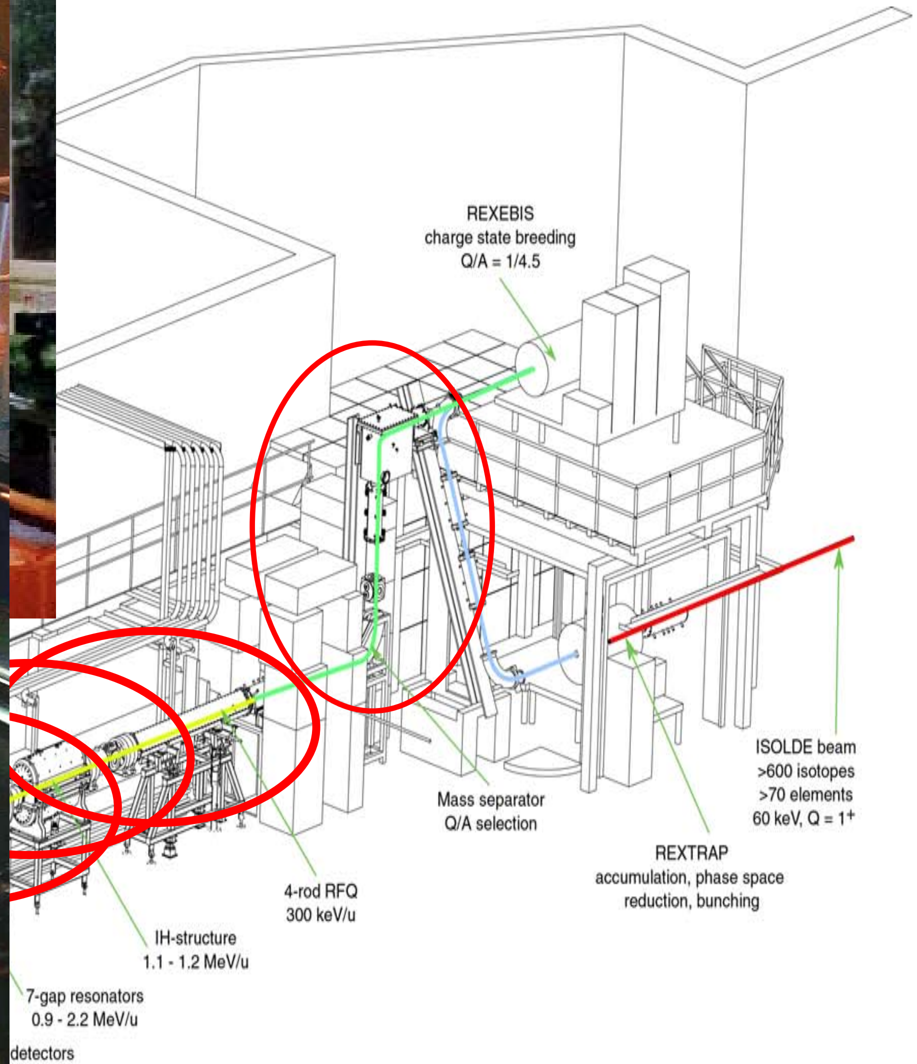
Charge breeding of Uranium and

$^{96}Sr^{15+}$, $^{94}Rb^{15+}$







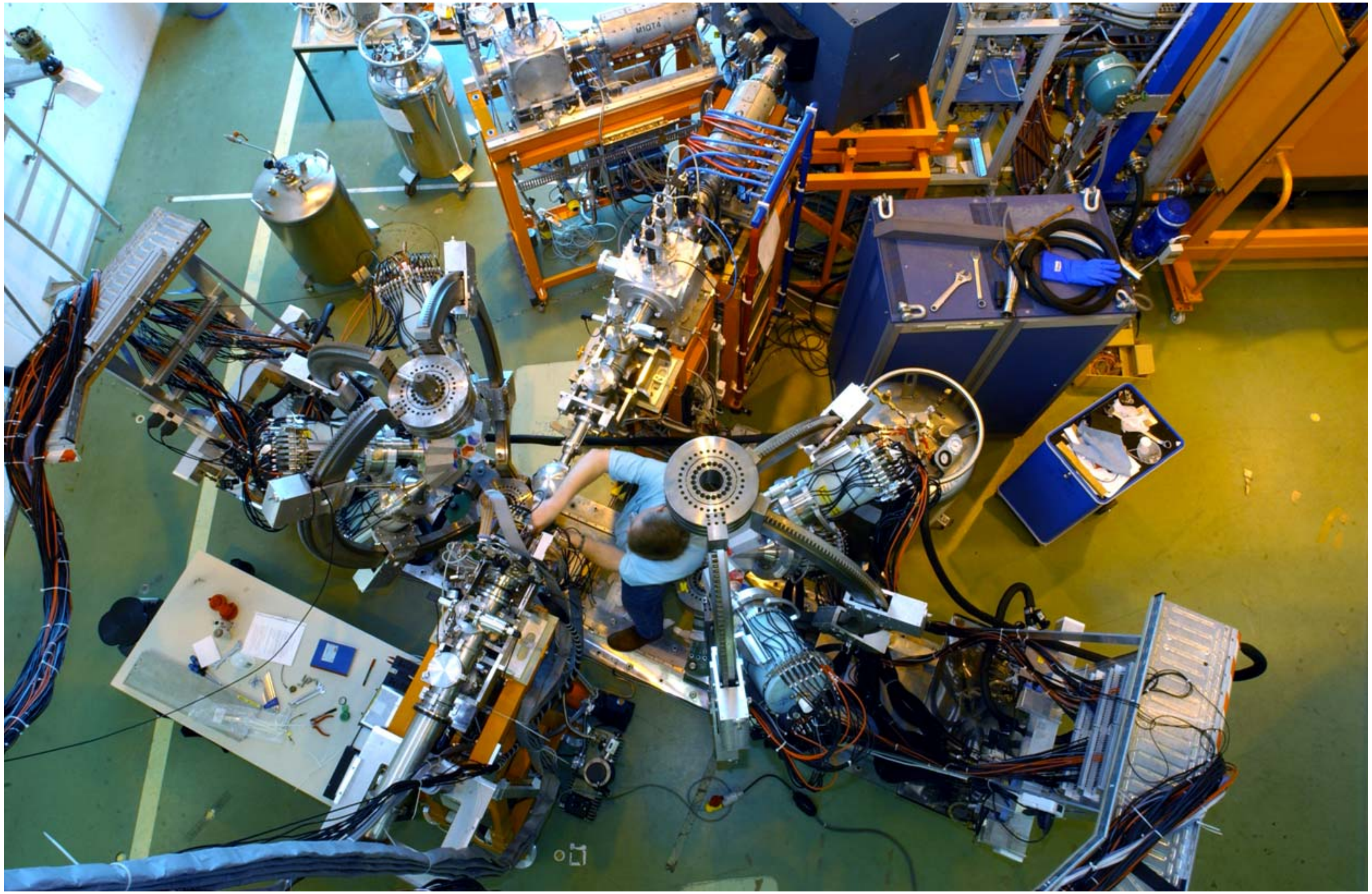


REX-ISOLDE

Summer 2004

ISOLDE team

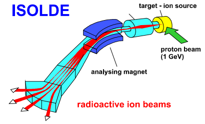
REX MINI BALL

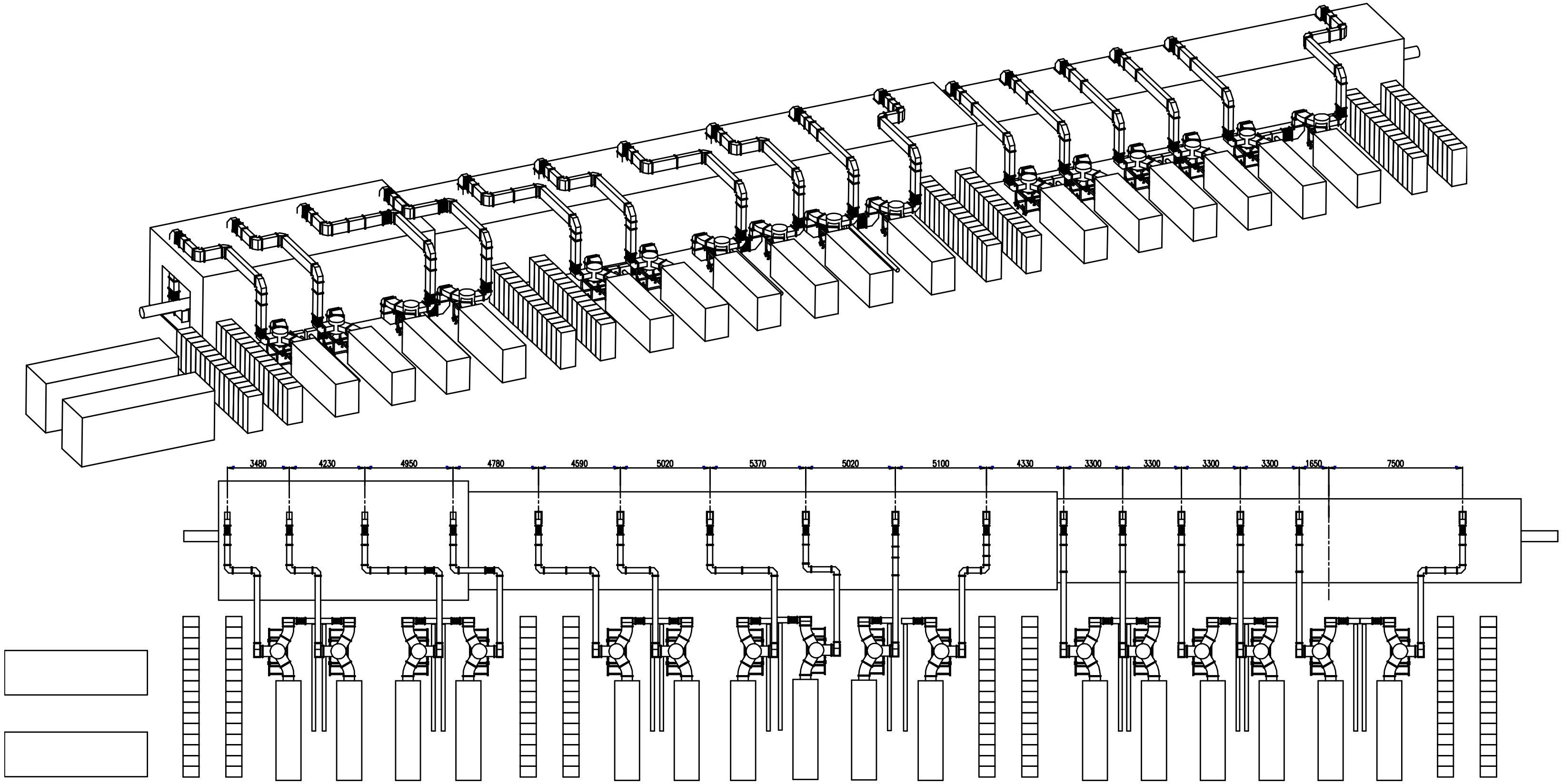


Summer students
2004

Mats Lindroos on behalf of the
ISOLDE team

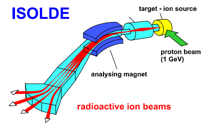
Future Plans
More protons: Linac 4



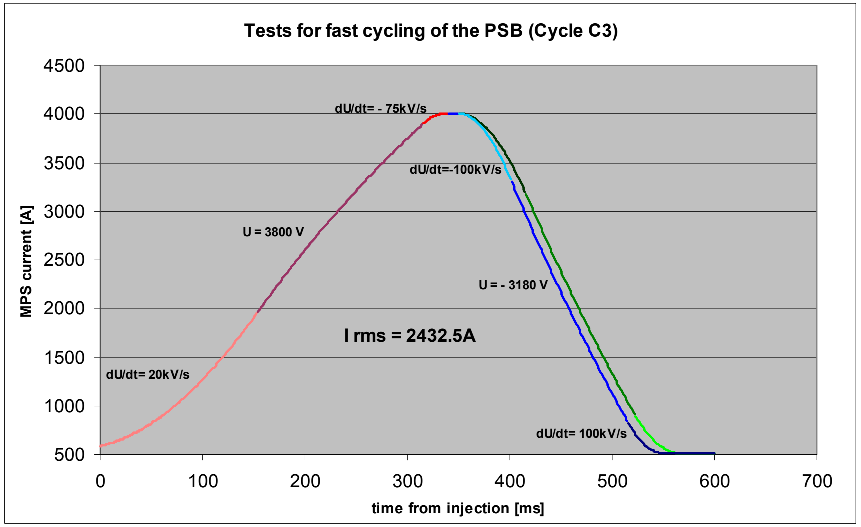


From M. Vretenar

600 ms cycling of the PS Booster



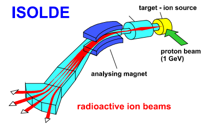
- Present PSB cycle 1.2 s
- Increase PSB capacity to cope with increased demands for protons at CERN
- Major proton users to benefit: LHC, ISOLDE, CNGS

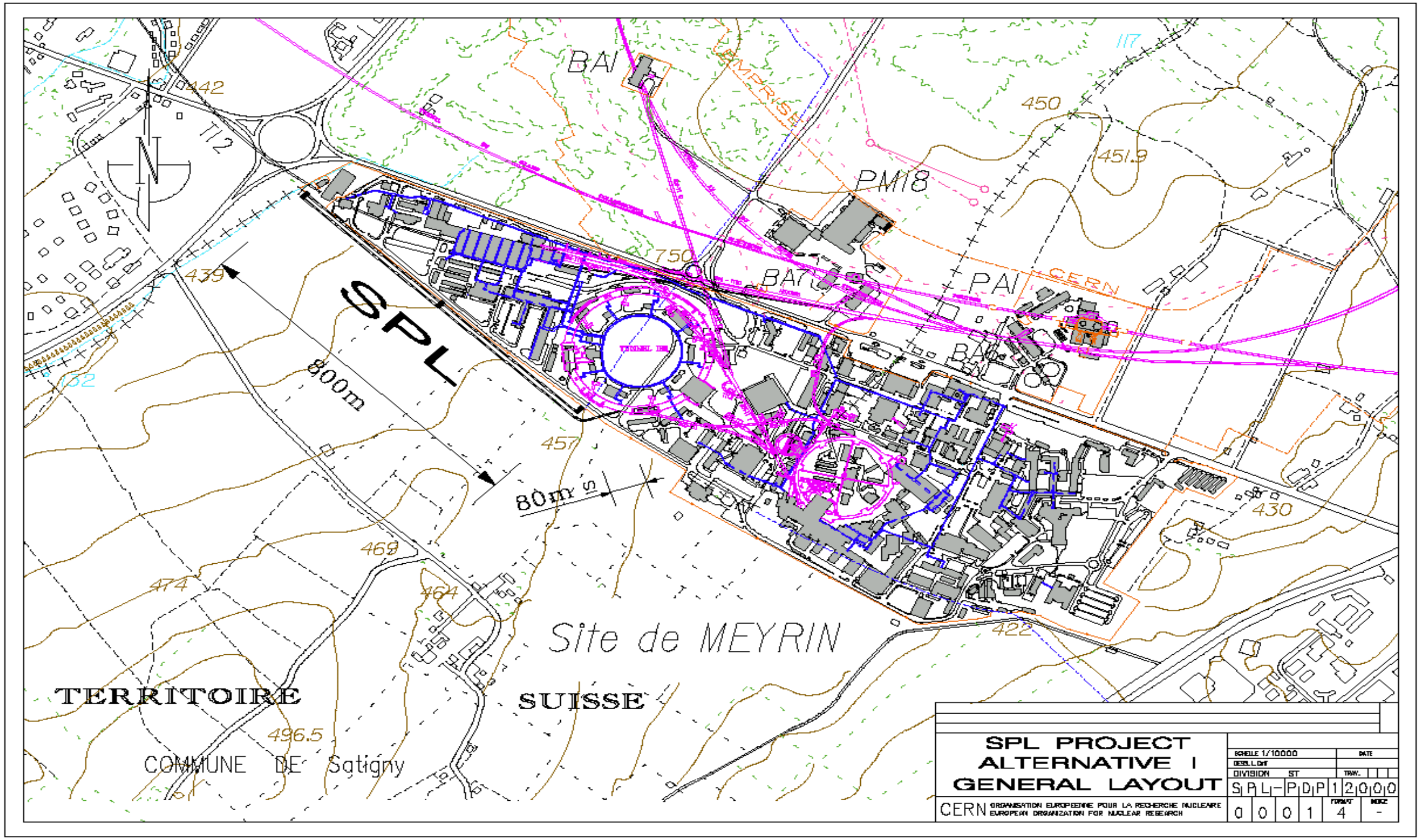


From M. Benedikt, AB, CERN

Future Plans

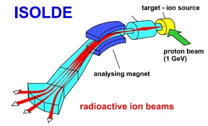
The SPL

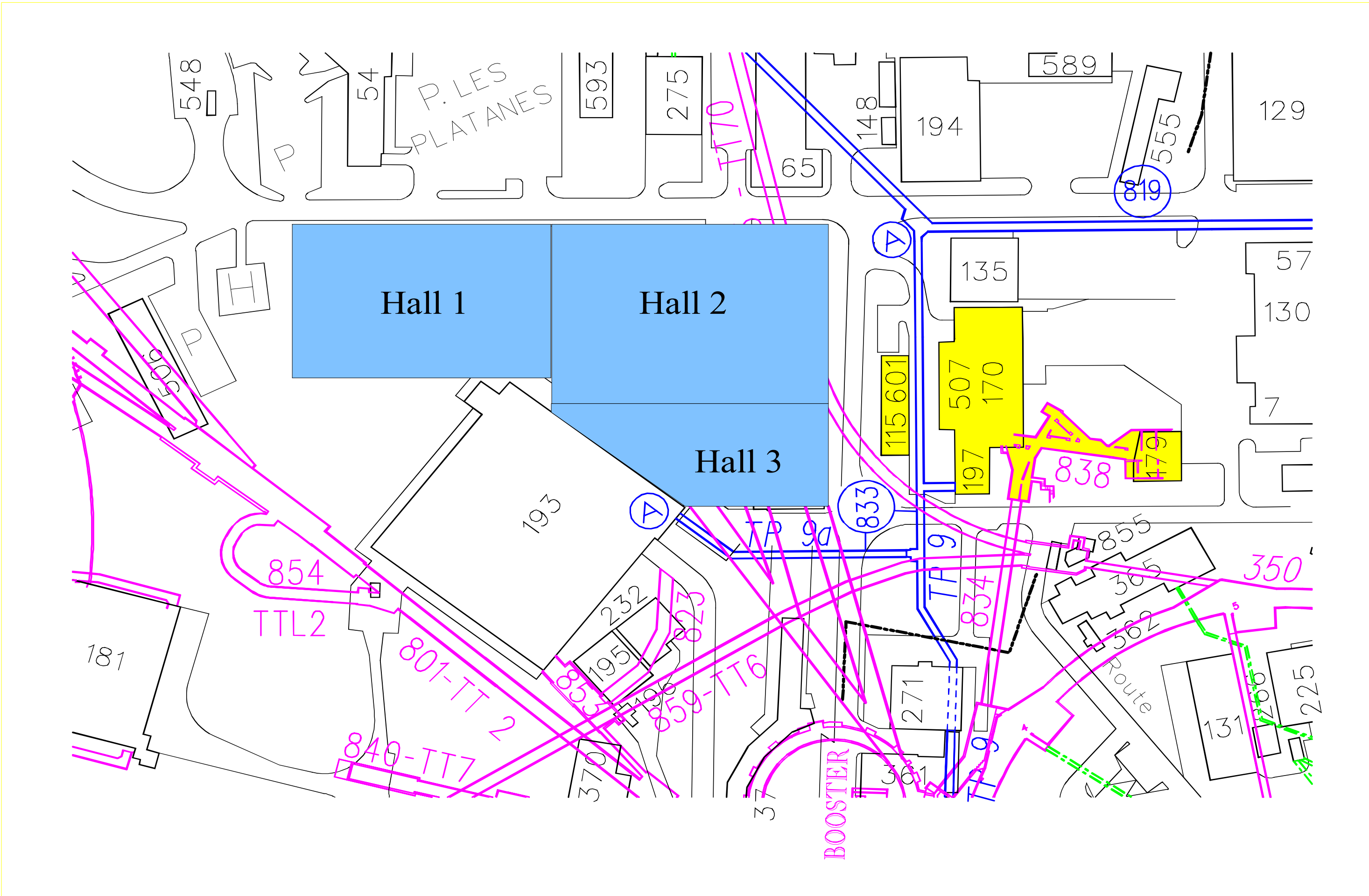




Future plans

A next generation RNB facility

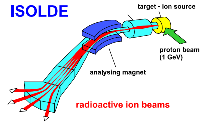


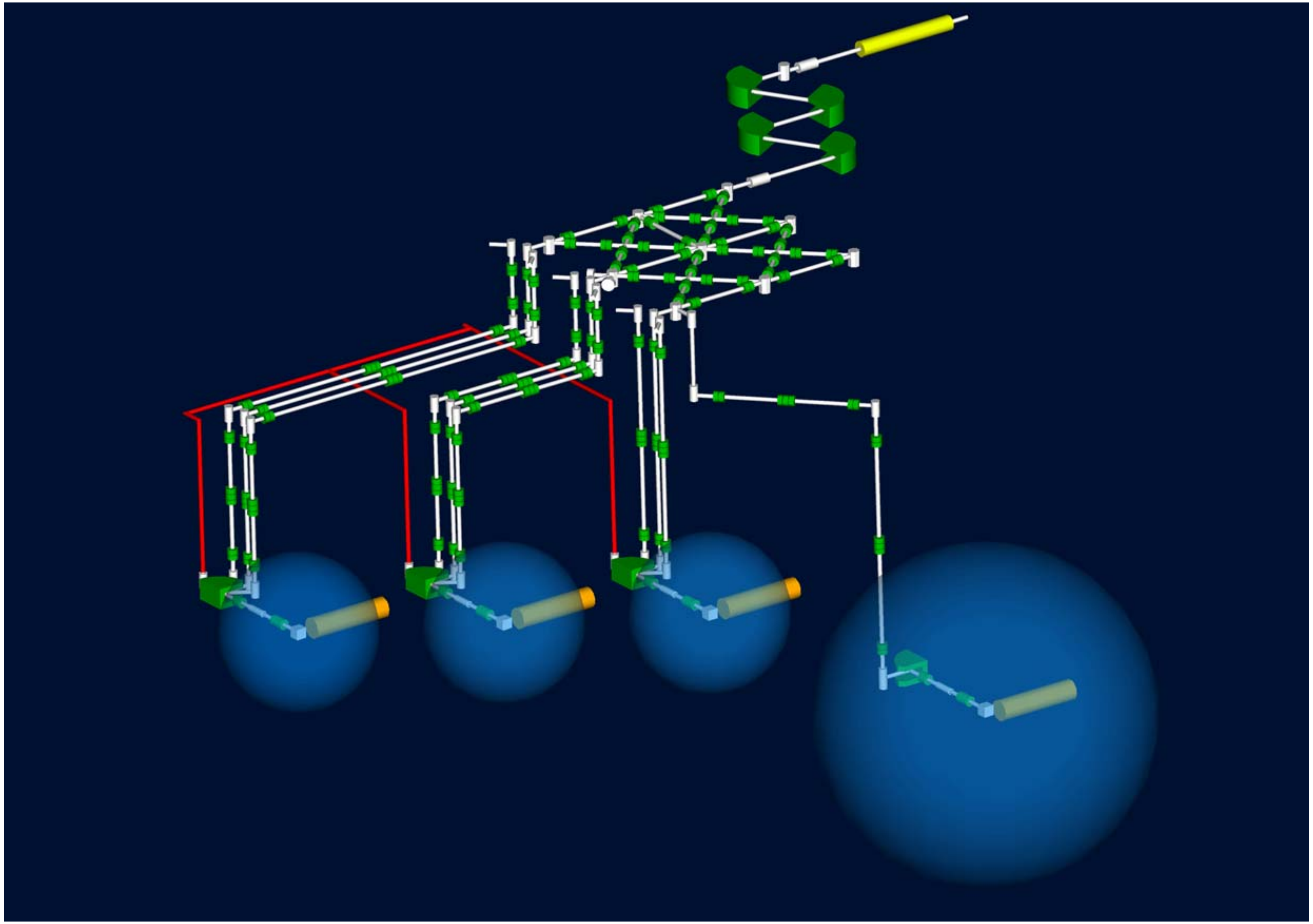


Summer students
2004

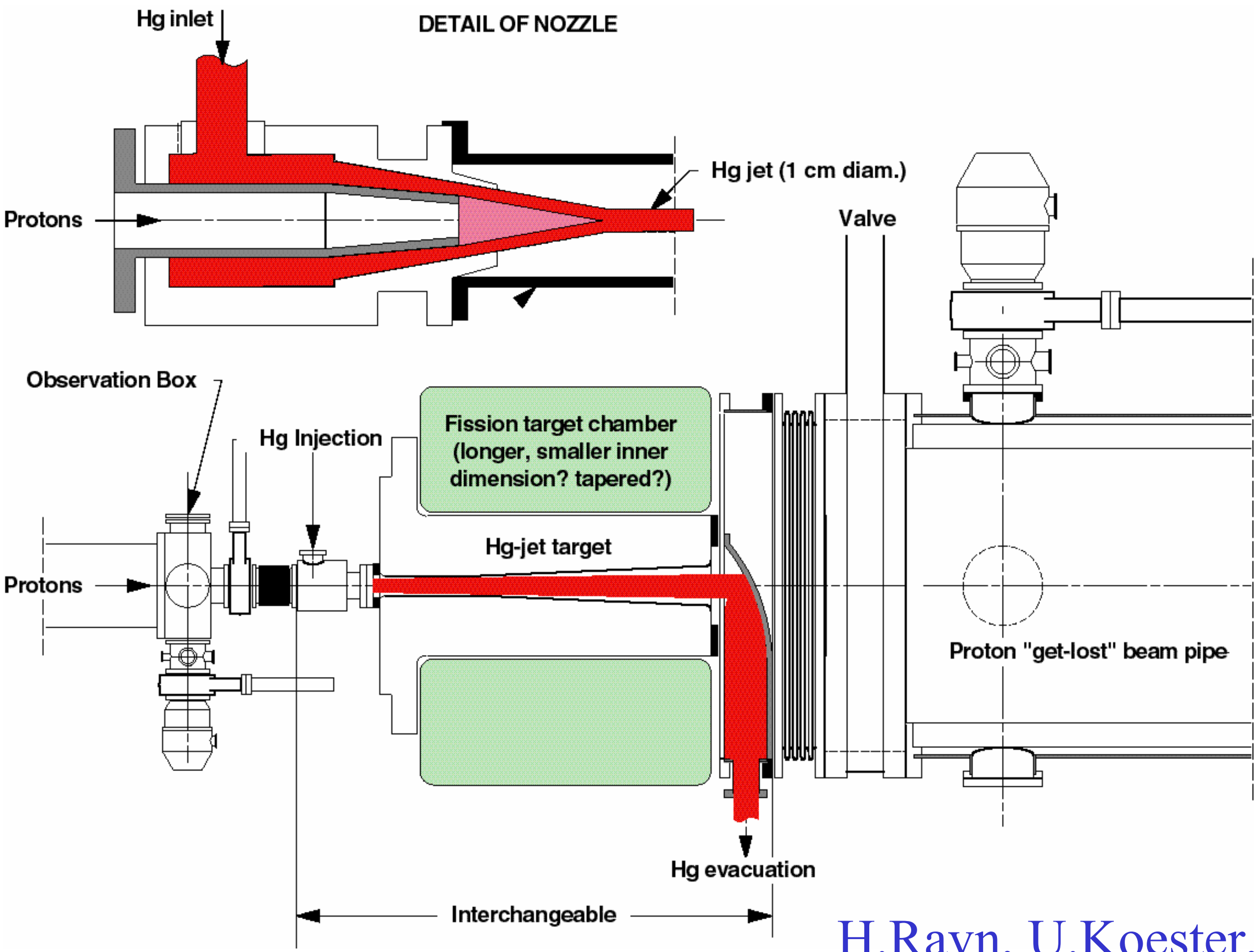
Mats Lindroos on behalf of the
ISOLDE team

EURISOL


ISOLDE
target - ion source
proton beam (1 GeV)
analysing magnet
radioactive ion beams



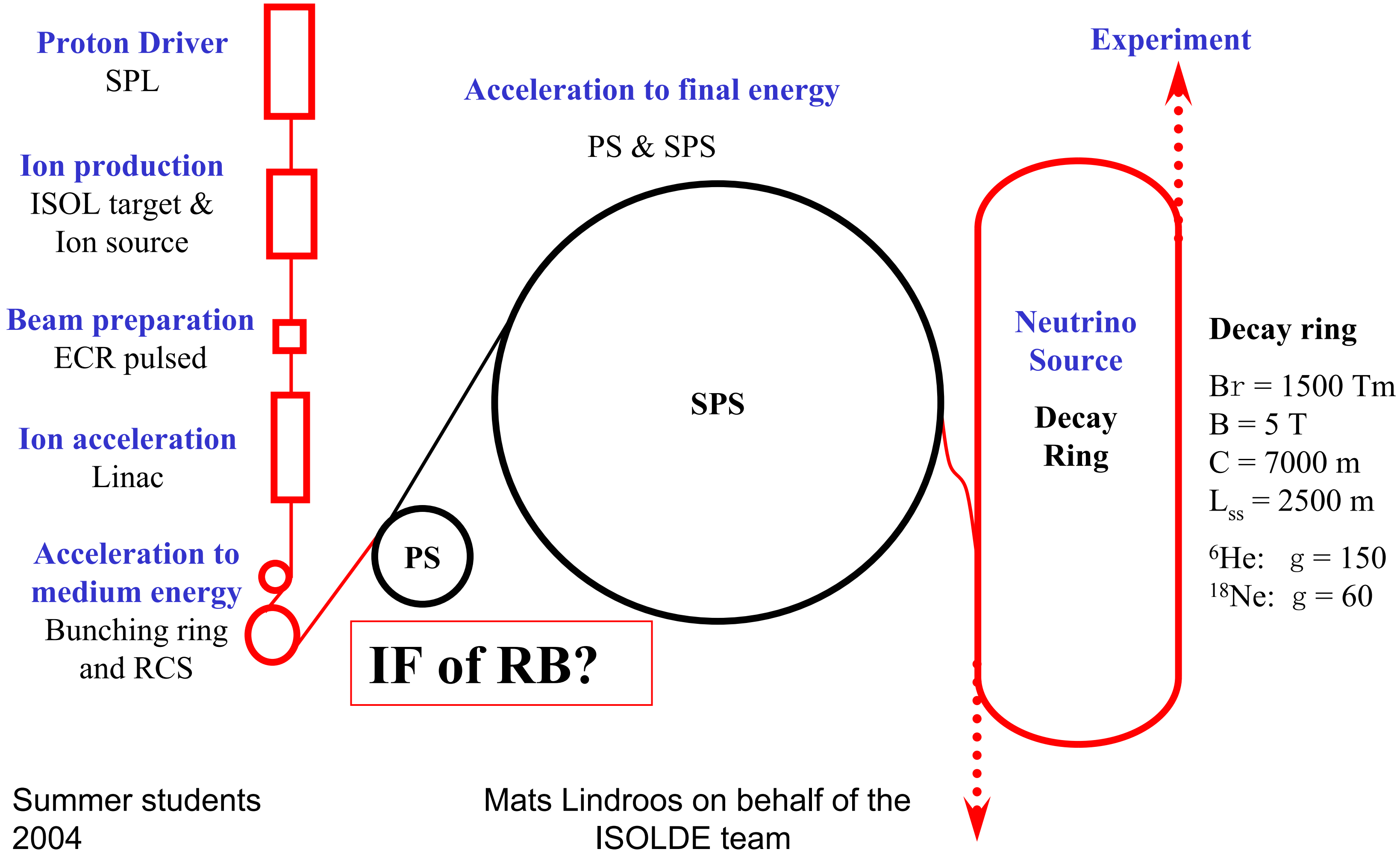
Target Development



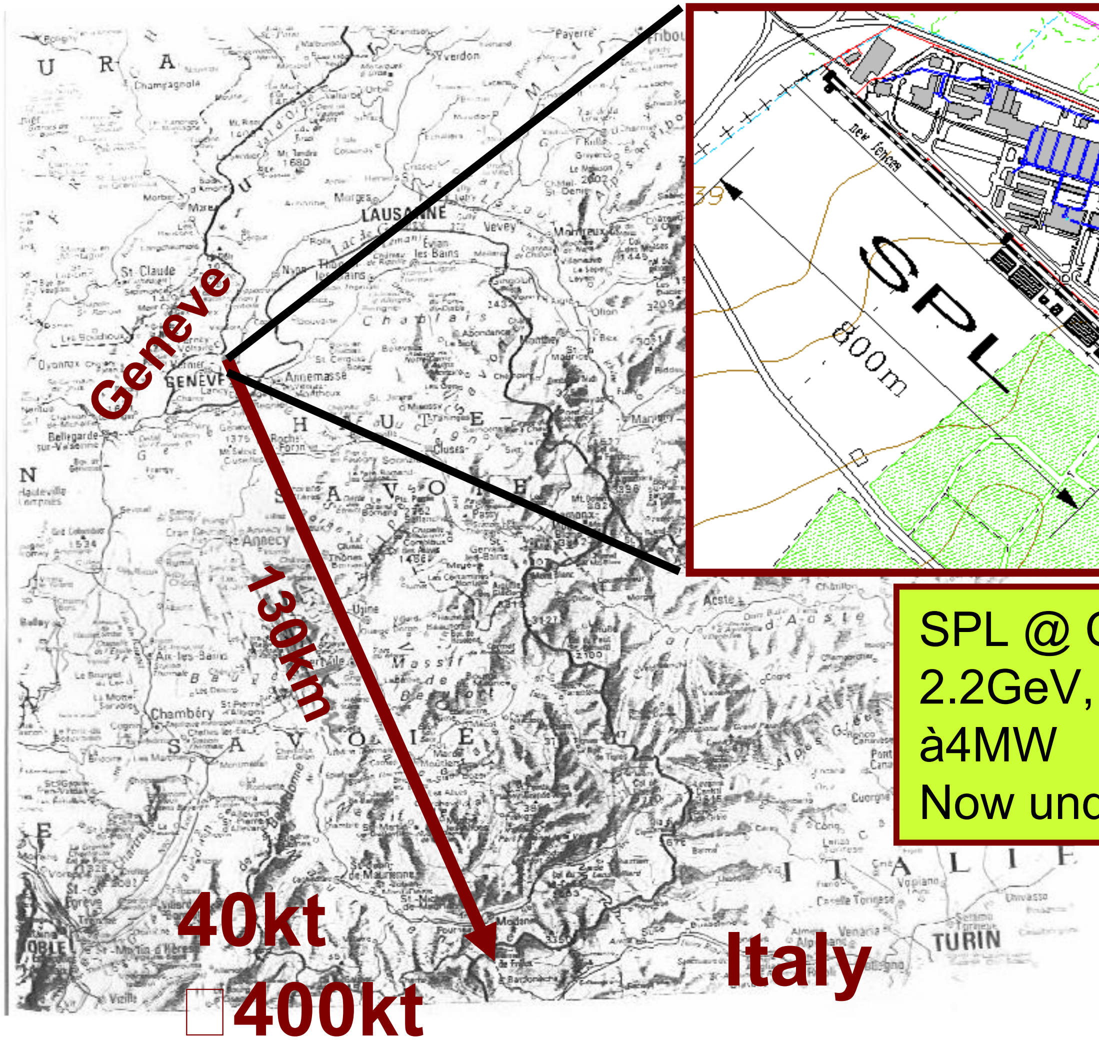
H.Ravn, U.Koester, J.Lettry, S.Gardoni, A.Fabich

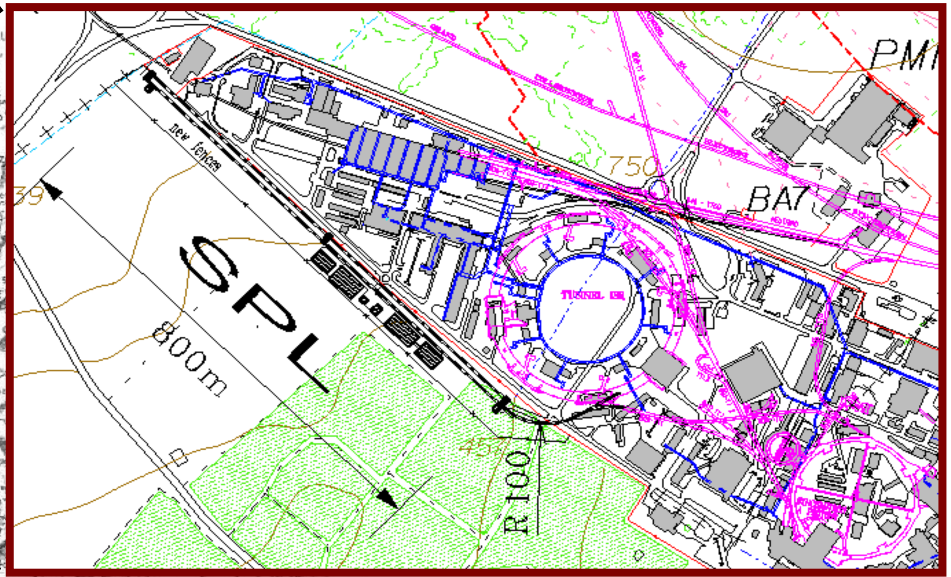
THE BETA-BEAM

AIM: provide beams of electron (anti) neutrinos by decay of beta active ions.



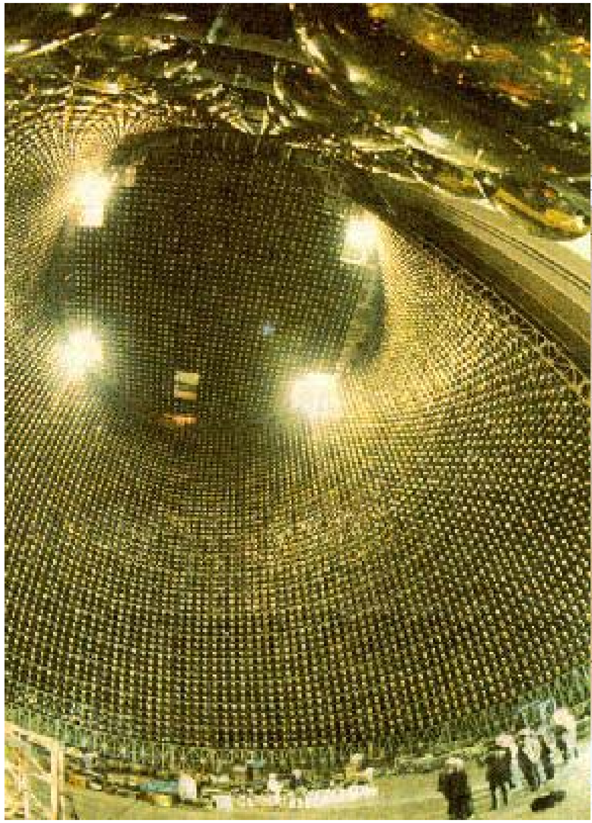
CERN to FREJUS

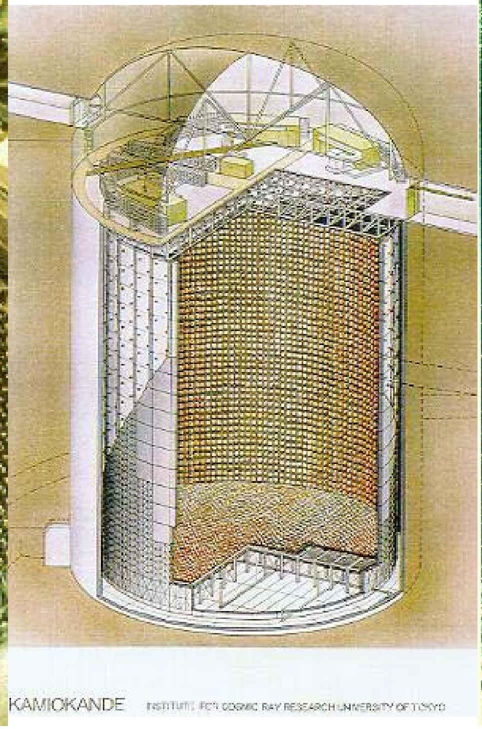


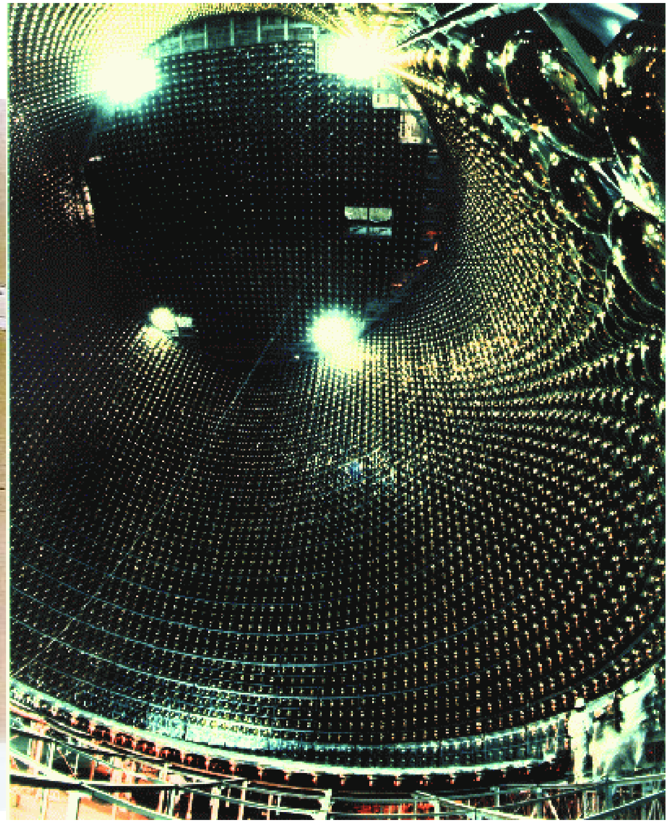


SPL @ CERN
2.2GeV, 50Hz, 2.3x10^{14} p/pulse
à4MW
Now under R&D phase

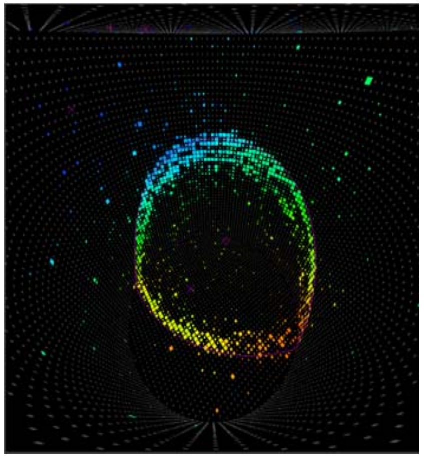
Water Cherenkow
Super Kamiokande

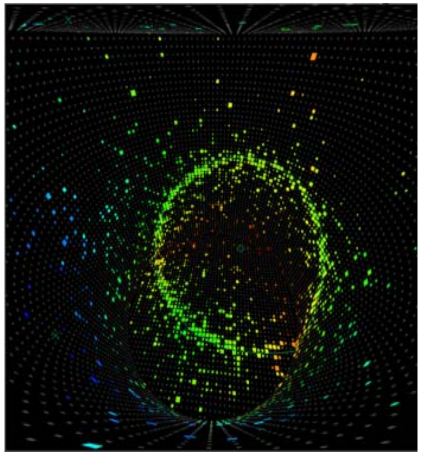






MultiUSER detector: Astrophysics, Beta-beam, Super Beam, Proton Decay





Unique to CERN:

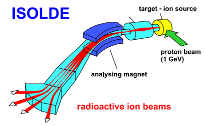
combines CP and T violation tests

$\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu$ (β+) ⇔ **T** ⇔ $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ (π^+)

⇕ **CP** ⇕ **CP**

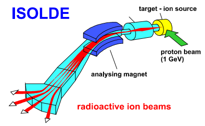
$\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu$ (β-) ⇔ **T** ⇔ $\bar{\nu}_\mu \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$ (π^-)

A. Blondel

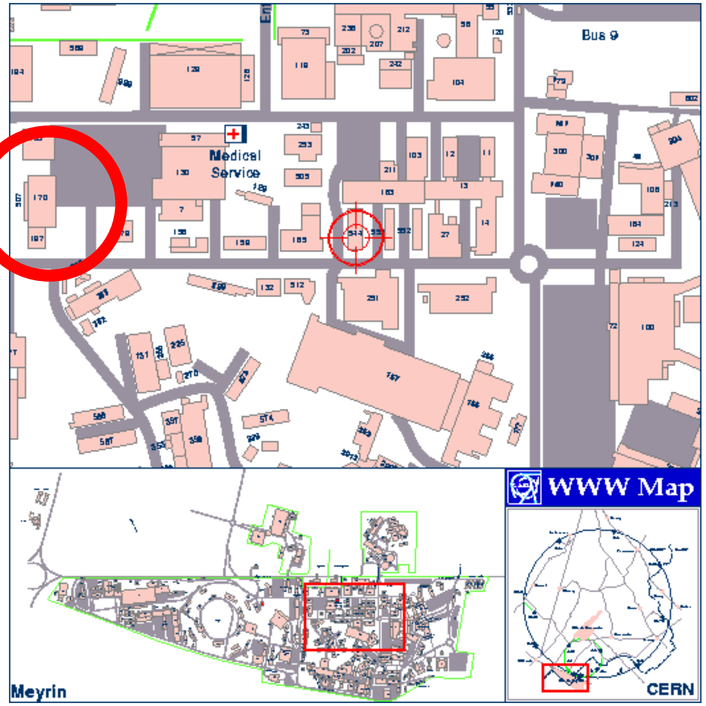


CONCLUSIONS

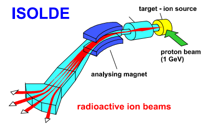
- Nuclear physics and its applications:
  - are fascinating subjects
  - have an exciting future at new large scale facilities
  - holds exciting research opportunities for you; for a Ph.D. and a future research career
- Thank you for your attention!

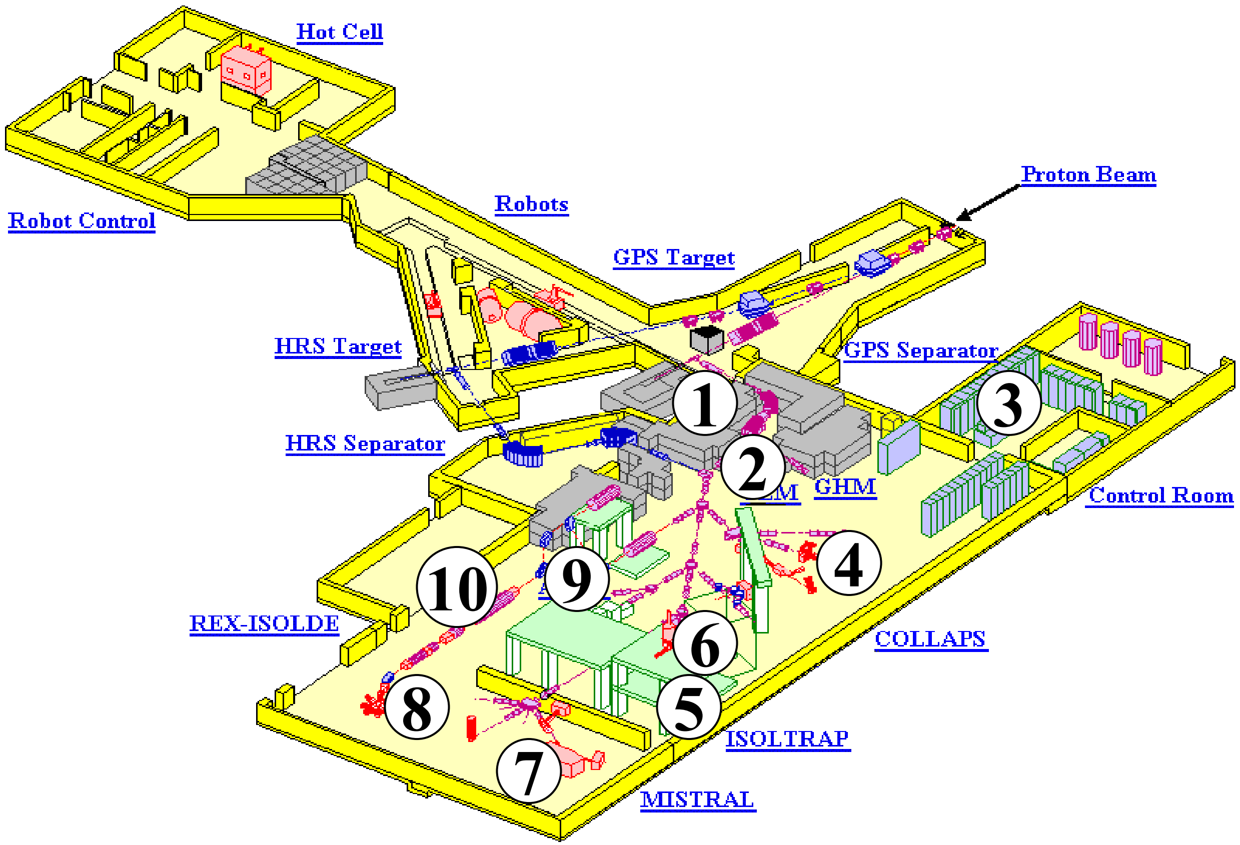


- Today at 15.00!
- Bring your filmbadge
- We are meeting outside the ISOLDE hall



ISOLDE visit





1. RILIS
2. Collections (medical physics, solid state physics)
3. Control room and targets
4. COLLAPS, COMPLIS and Tilted foil
5. ISOLDE Posters
6. ISOLTRAP
7. MISTRAL and NICOLE
8. MINI-BALL
9. ASPIC
10. REX