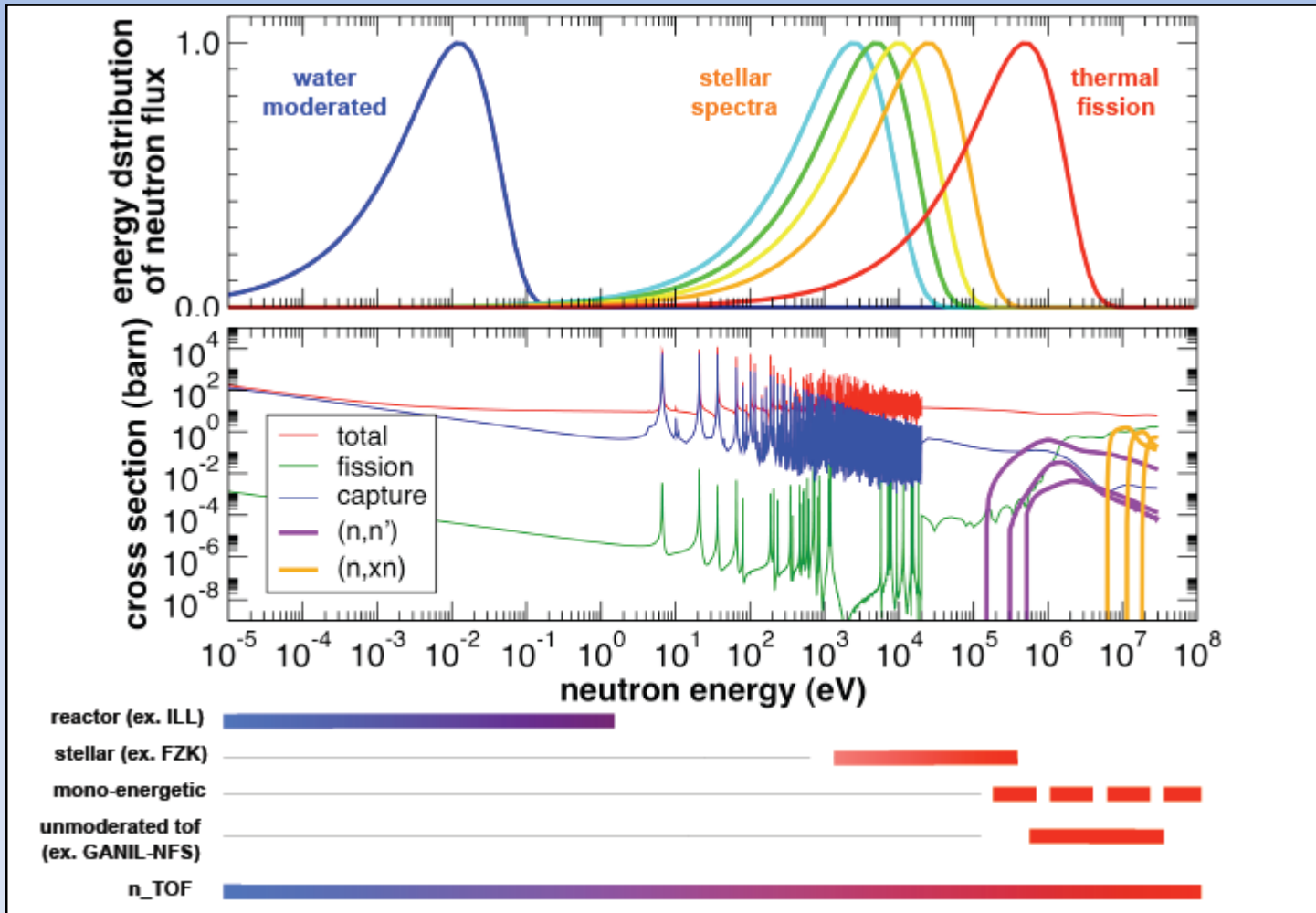


Summary: Physics Opportunities for ISOLDE and n_TOF

Peter Butler

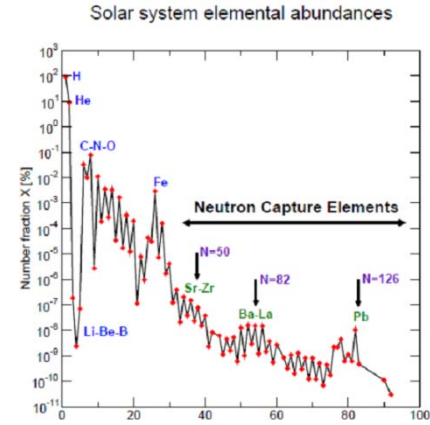
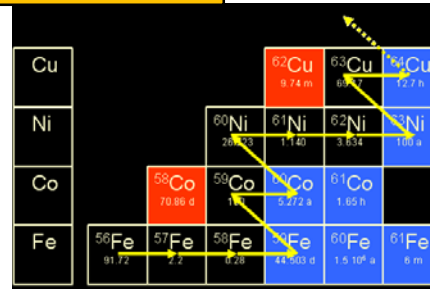


n_TOF

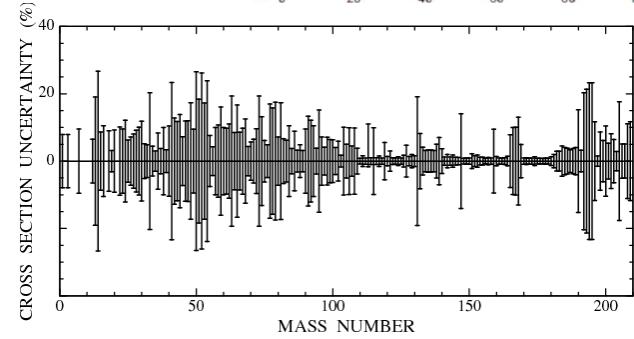
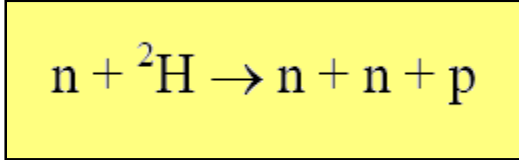


n_TOF current goals

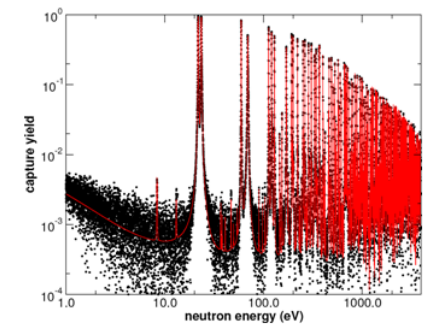
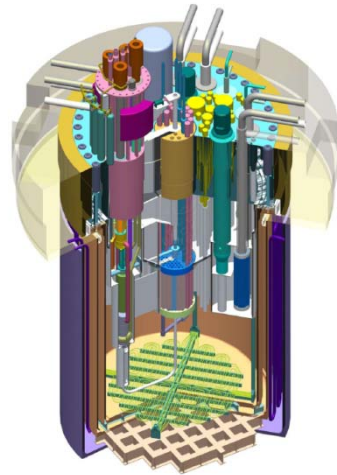
s-process and stellar cross-section rates



neutron-neutron interaction

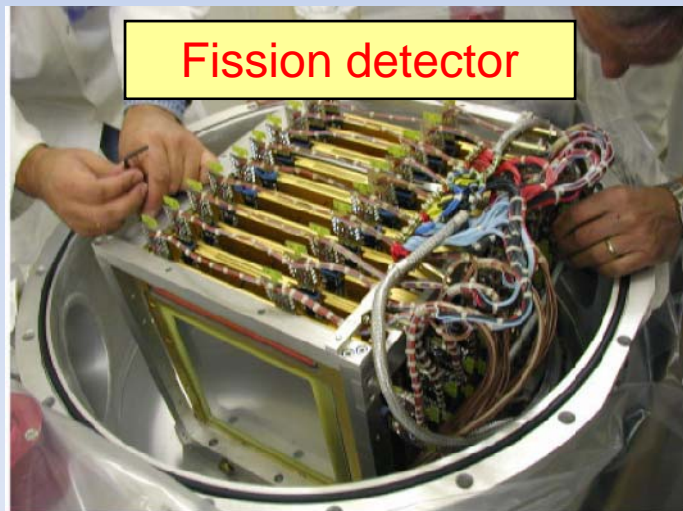
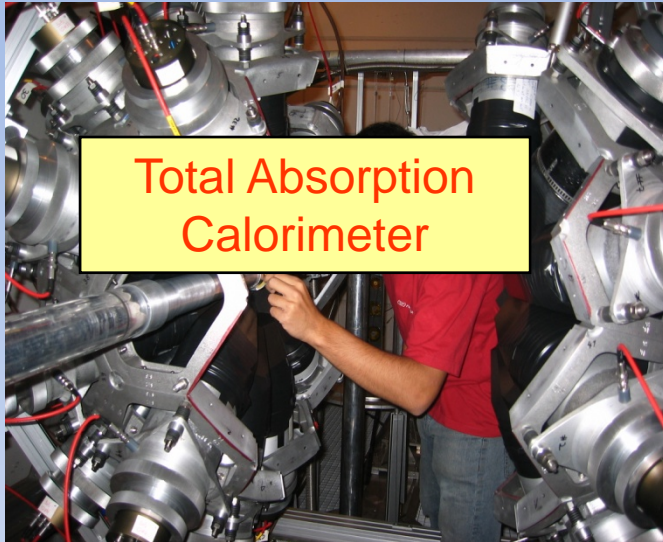


σ_a , σ_f , of actinides, fission, structure, of ADS/EA



77 participants in 5 active experiments

Experimental tools



external contributions ~5 MCHF

Strategy for n_TOF

EU programmes

Existing VIth framework (-2010) NUDATRA (EUROTRANS) and EFNUDAT (TNA)
new proposal ANDES (2010-)

Complementarity (Europe)

- (i) GELINA (Geel) – electron linac
- (ii) NFS (GANIL) – cold fission

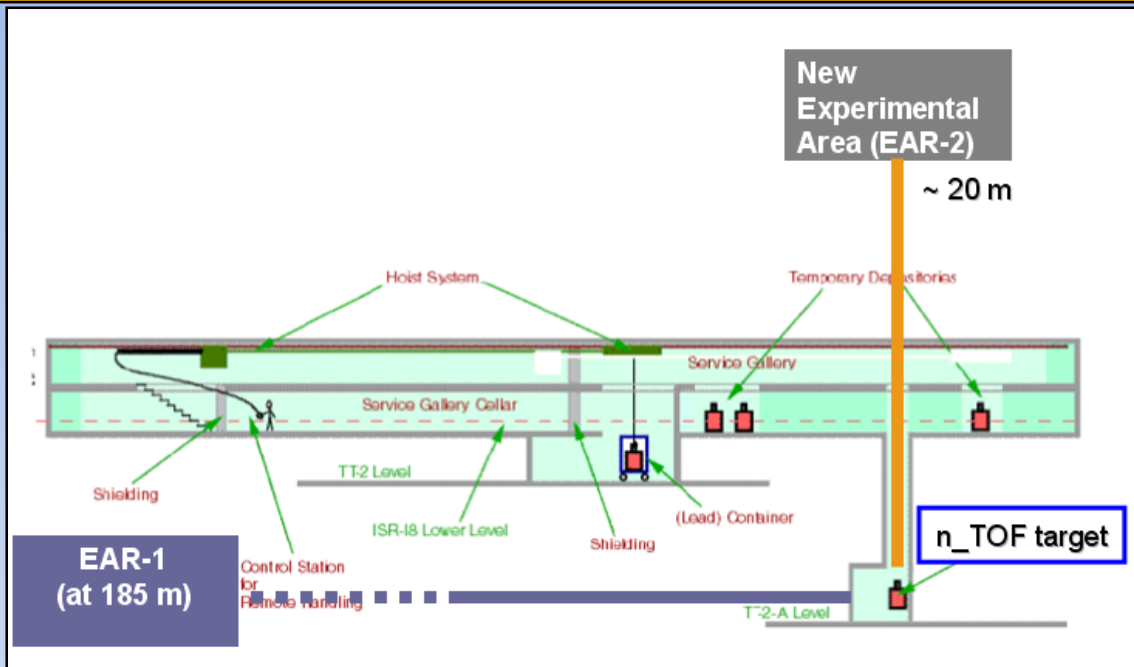
Competition (North America & Japan)

LANSCe (Los Alamos) spallation source
ORELA (Oak Ridge) electron linac
JPARC – spallation source

n_TOF has better brightness and energy resolution

The second n_TOF beam line

(proposed by NuPAC Oct 2005)



EAR-1 class A laboratory

EAR-2

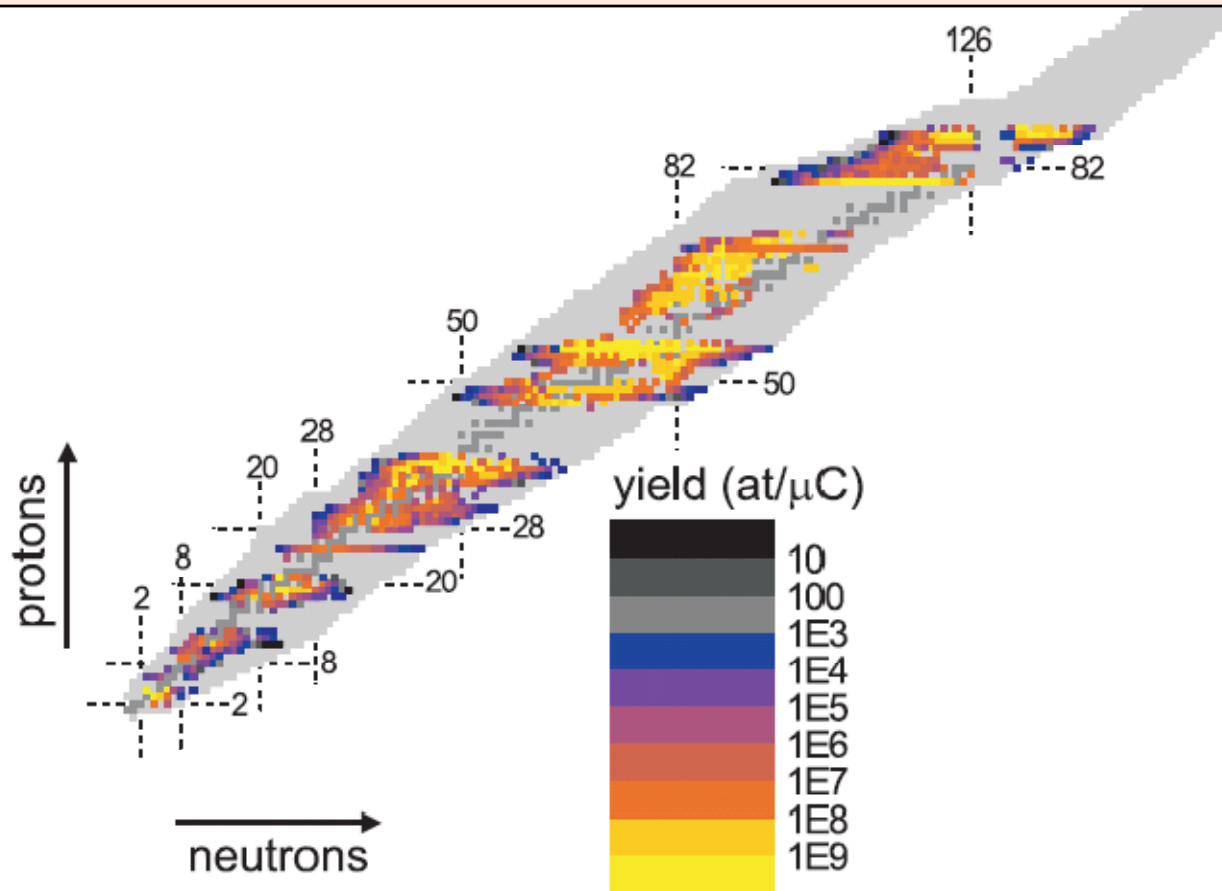
< 1 mg targets

$T_{1/2}$ of targets 10-200 years

SPL+PS2

ISOLDE

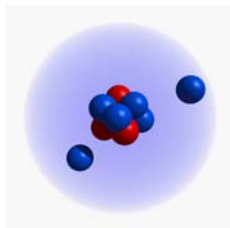
- Energy range 10^{-6} eV (10 mK) to 3 MeV/u
- Intensity $1 - 10^{10}$ ions/s
- Isotope range ${}^6\text{He}$ to ${}^{232}\text{Ra}$ (Z 2-88 N 4-144)



ISOLDE current nuclear physics goals

Light exotic nuclei

ab-initio from nucleon-nucleon forces



shell evolution

shell model interaction

nuclear shapes at low spin

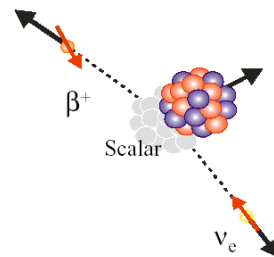
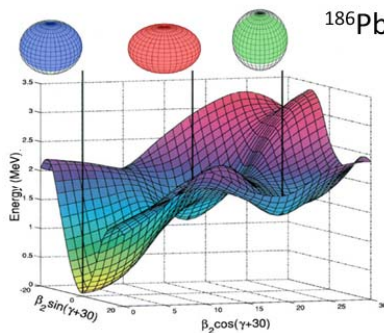
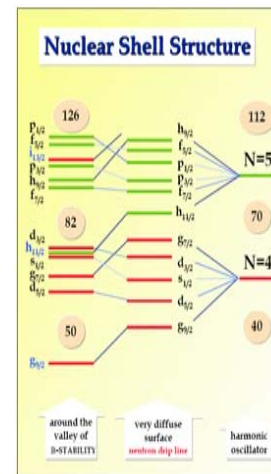
density-functional theories

r-process and rp-process

nucleosynthesis and stellar energy generation

V_{ud} , e- ν correlations, etc.

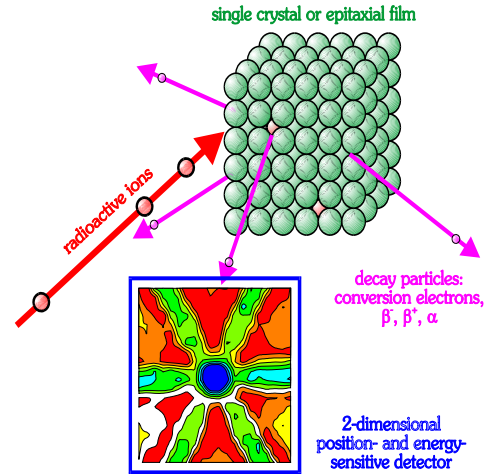
tests of SM



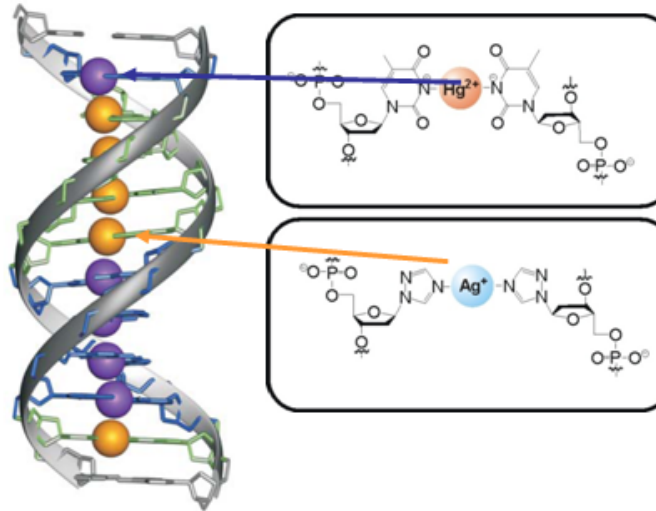
580 participants in 73 active experiments

Diversity of ISOLDE current science programme

solid state physics



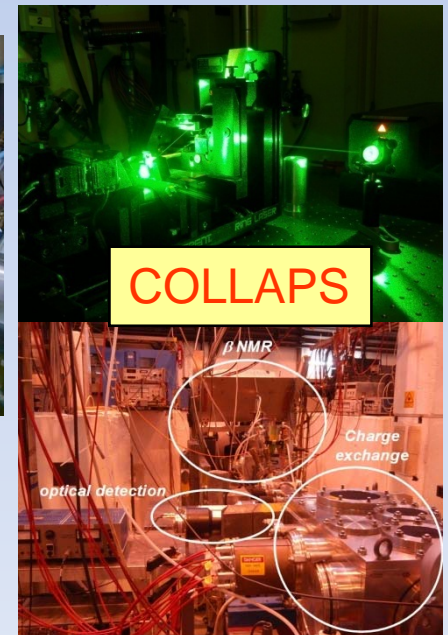
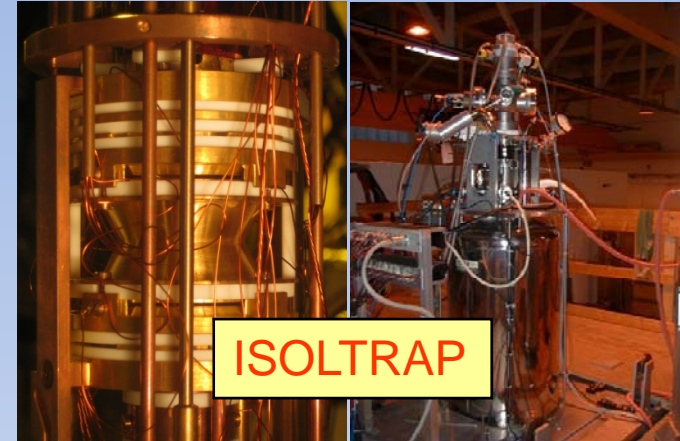
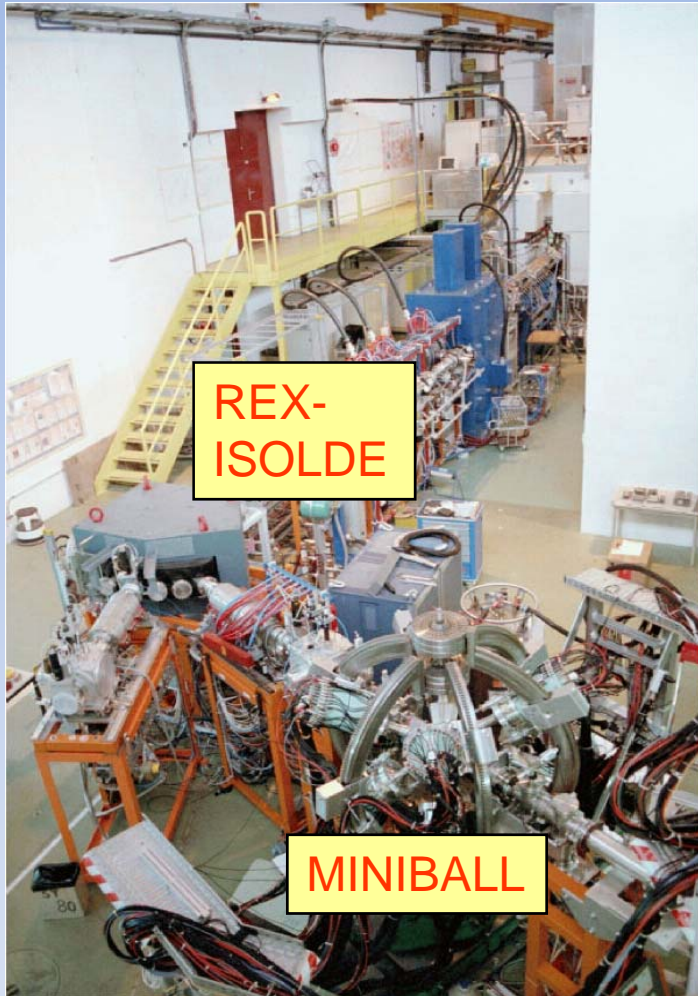
biophysics



radio-pharmacology



Many different experimental tools



external contributions ~ 30MCHF

Future physics with HIE-ISOLDE

32 out of 95 abstracts

Better beam quality

shell evolution from s.p. states

(7,14, 20, 33, 53, 65, 75)

higher energy

nuclear shapes at extremes

(6, 18, 31, 52, 62, 65, 74, 83, 89, 96)

higher energy, higher intensity

nucleosynthesis (spectroscopy, reactions)

(53, 85, 93)

variable energy, higher intensity

tests of SM from EDM measurements, neutrino

properties, V_{ud}

(45, 52, 59, 66, 67, 69)

higher intensity

solid state physics, biophysics, radiopharmacy

(44, 63, 64, 86, 88, 90, 93, 94, 95)

variable energy, higher intensity

Strategy for ISOLDE and European NP

~ 2000 researchers in low-energy NP require both in-flight and ISOL facilities (NuPECC LRP)

Complementarity (Europe)

- (i) SPIRAL-2 – range of radionuclides
- (ii) FAIR – in-flight facility

Competition (North America & Japan)

HIE-ISOLDE + SPIRAL2 well placed to compete:

ISAC-2 (TRIUMF) and FRIB (MSU) –

timeline for technological development

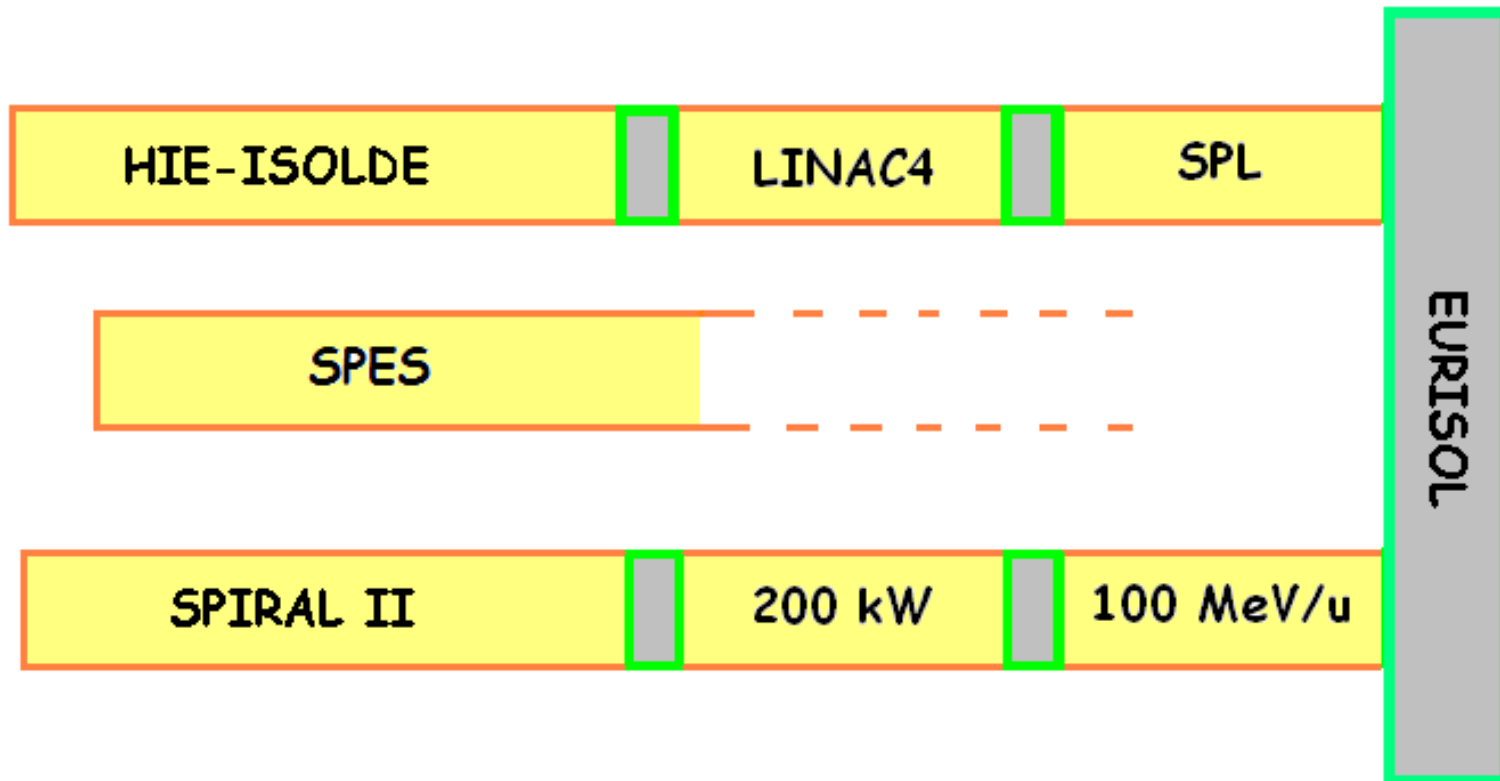
RIBF(RIKEN) – in-flight facility


proposed EUROPEAN ISOL ROADMAP

2009

2014

2019



 phases

HIE-ISOLDE project

(proposed by NuPAC Oct 2005, presented to RB June 2006, 2 yellow reports)

• HIE-ISOLDE 1

- Energy upgrade to 10 MeV/u with a SC linac
- Design study of the intensity upgrade
 - R&D activity, part of LINAC **funded** from Belgium (**4.3 MCHF**)
 - Beam lines partially **funded** by collaboration (**1.2 MCHF**)
 - Request from UK STFC for part of LINAC (**6 MCHF**)
 - Other bids (**5 MCHF**)
 - **Request from CERN (~12 MCHF up to 2013)**
- Other beam quality investments (new RILIS, RFQ cooler, charge breeding) – funded from Sweden, UK, D, ... (**4 MCHF**)

• HIE-ISOLDE 2 (EURISOL pre-cursor)

- Intensity upgrade for LINAC4 (10 kW), L-SPL (30 kW): targets, high resolution separator and charge breeder
 - **To be requested (up to 2018)**

SUMMARY

Both n_TOF and ISOLDE are unique and world-leading facilities (e.g. ISOLDE publishes 8 letters/year)

Planned upgrades

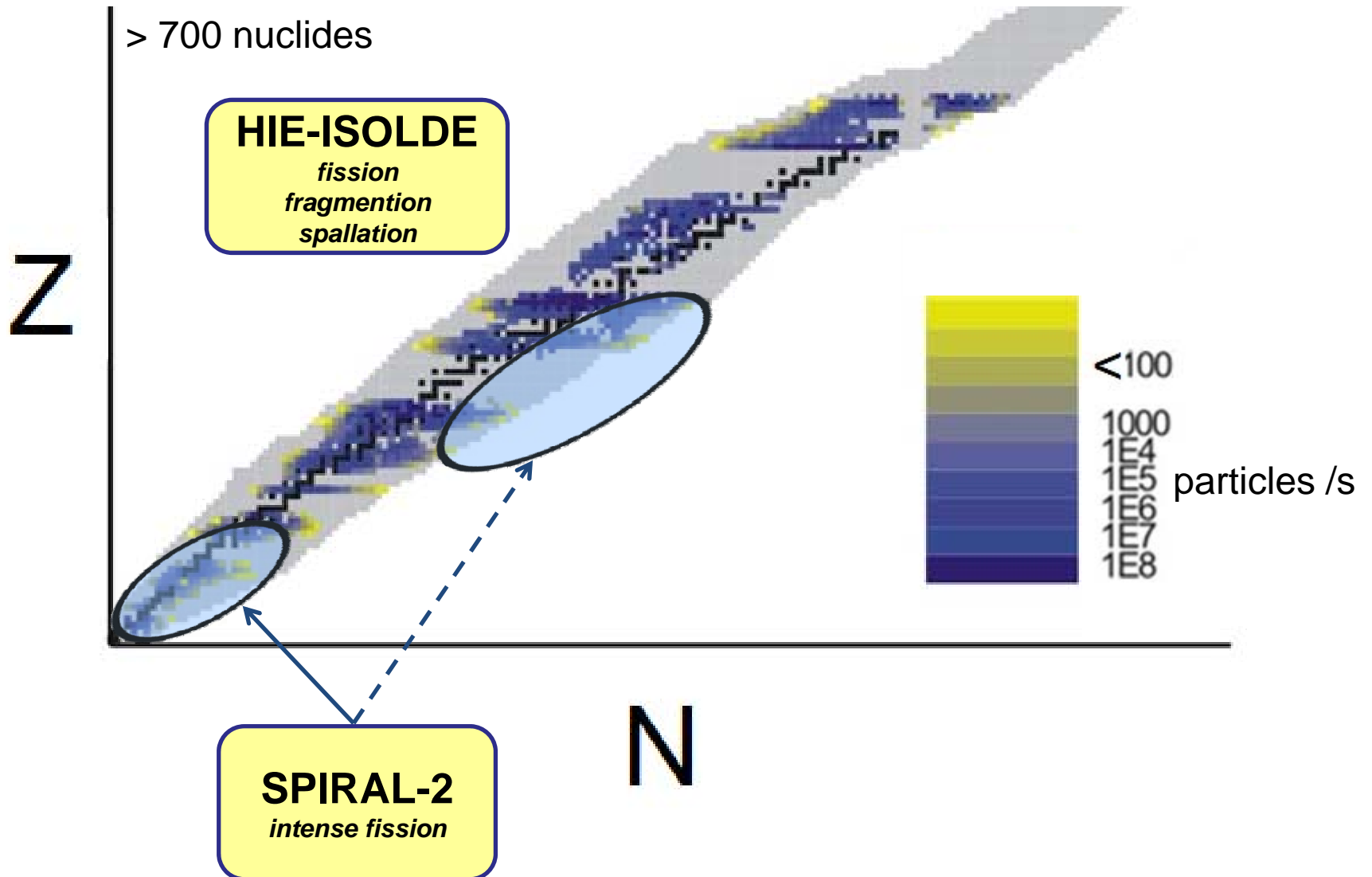
n_TOF - EAR-2 (new experimental area)

HIE-ISOLDE (higher energy & intensity)

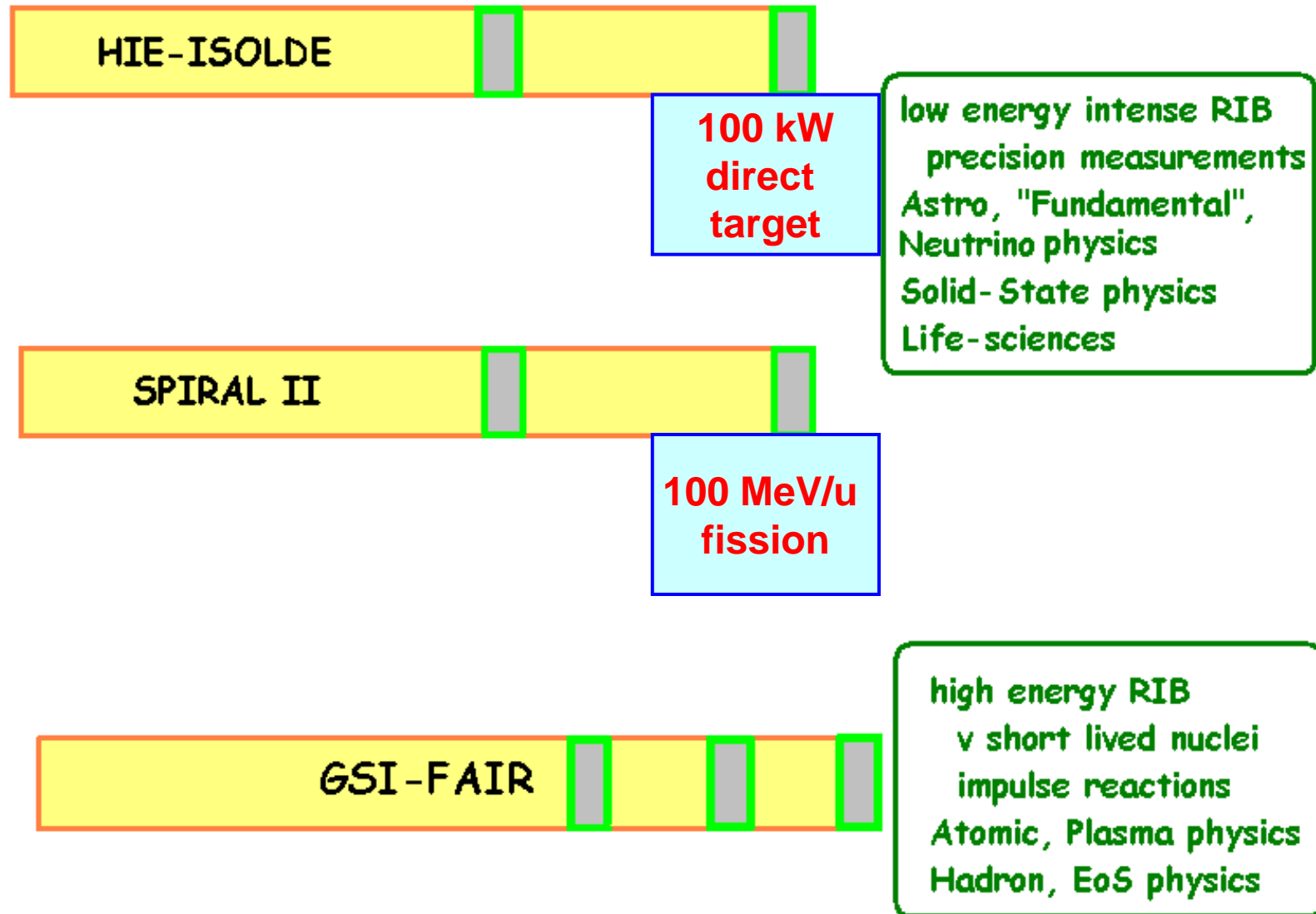
EUROPEAN ISOL

~ 65 elements

> 700 nuclides



European Roadmap for RIB facilities



Radioactive Ion Beams: In-Flight versus ISOL

In-Flight

Isotope Separator On Line (ISOL)

driver accelerator

heavy ions

- fusion
- fragmentation
- fission

light & heavy ions, neutrons, electrons

- spallation
- fission
- fragmentation

thin target

high-temperature thick target

fragment separator

ion source

~ ms to s

μs

mass separator

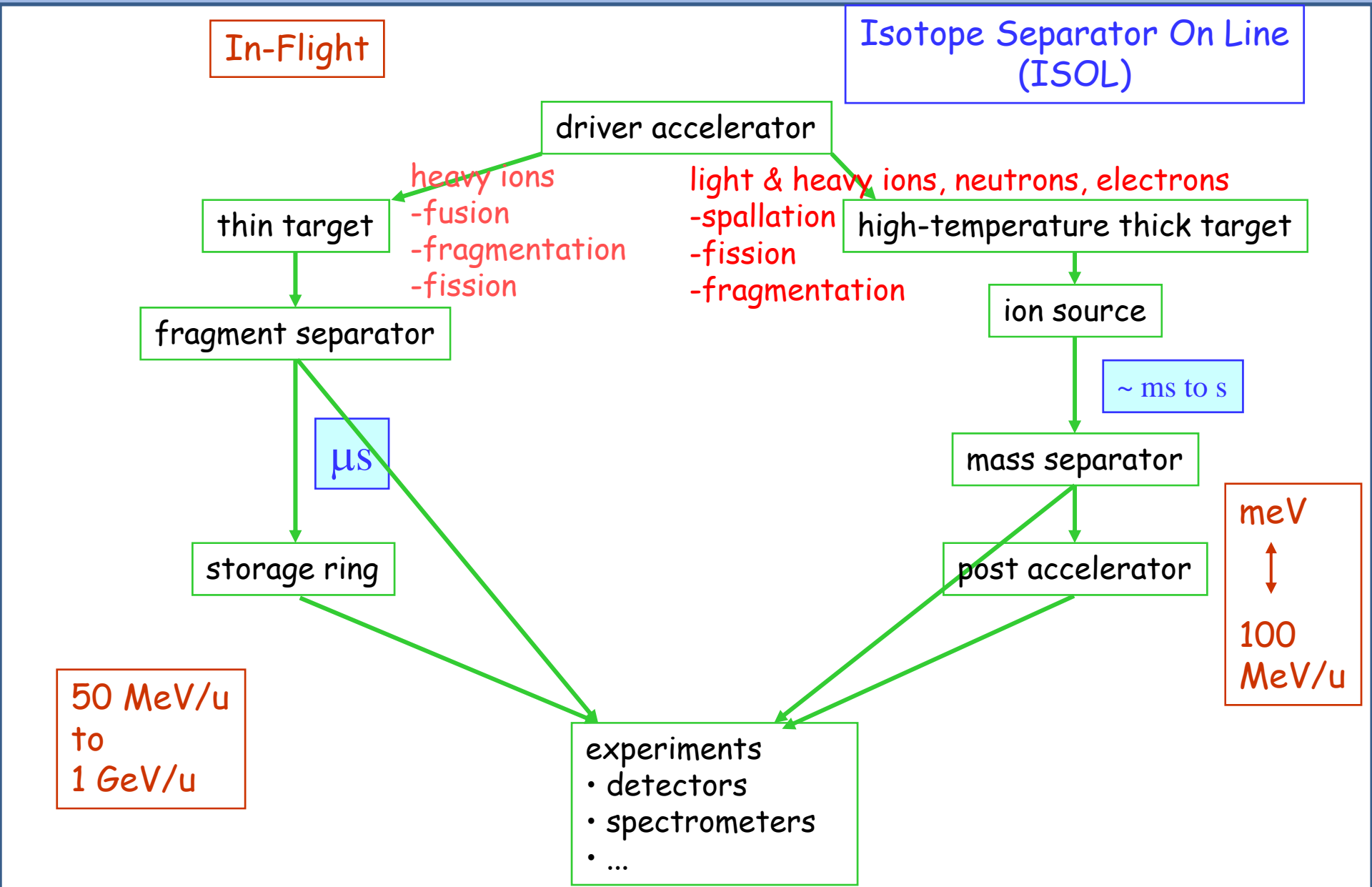
storage ring

post accelerator

experiments
• detectors
• spectrometers
• ...

50 MeV/u
to
1 GeV/u

meV
↕
100 MeV/u



Qu.6	Physics	HIE-ISOLDE	NuSTAR
	<p>Variable 1.2 – 10 MeV/u beams of good definition</p> <p>Detailed spectroscopy nearer stability</p>	<p>200 MeV/u- 1 GeV/u beams of any chemistry</p> <p>Can reach further from stability</p>	
Shell evolution	Particle, hole studies	Hole studies for lighter nuclei	
Exotic collectivity	<p>Sign of deformation</p> <p>Multiple excitation</p>	Single step excitation of highly excited states	
Nucleosynthesis, energy generation	<p>Direct and surrogate</p> <p>s.p. structure</p>	Coulomb dissociation, masses, etc.	
np-pairing, nn correlations	<p>d transfer to T=0, T=1</p> <p>2n transfer</p>	Correlations from knock-out reactions	
Isospin mixing	Precise B(E2) values	Energy levels	
Halo nuclei	<p>Study of resonances</p> <p>E1 response by (p,p')</p>	<p>Mass radii</p> <p>Momentum distributions</p>	
High spin structure at extreme T_z	High spin states in p-rich nuclei	Isomers in n-rich nuclei	

Research with Radioactive Ion Beams

