



Overview of ISOLTRAP's mass measurements (the 2017 edition)

Dinko Atanasov

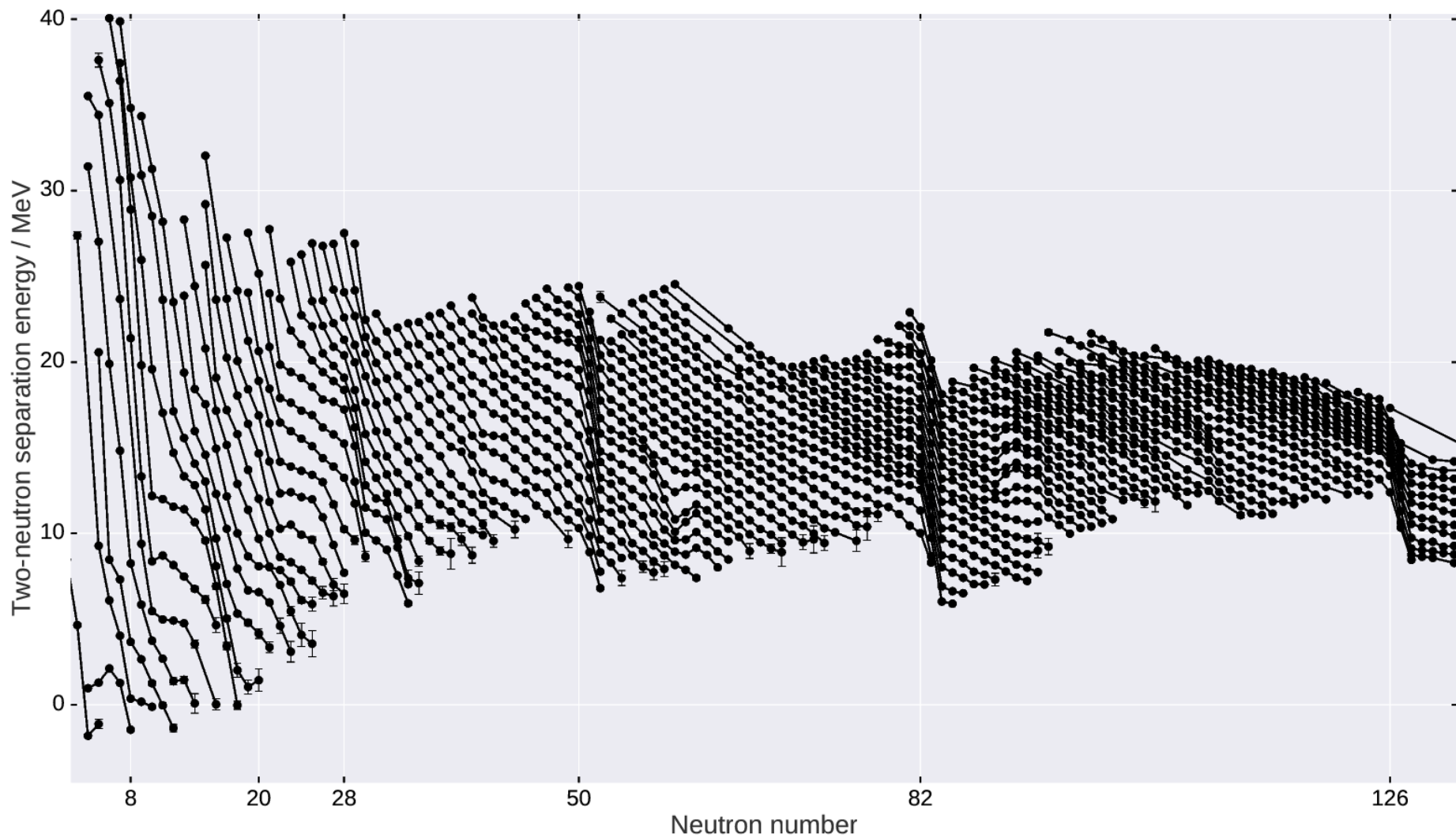
TU Dresden, Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Germany

Contents

ISOLTRAP beam times throughout 2017:

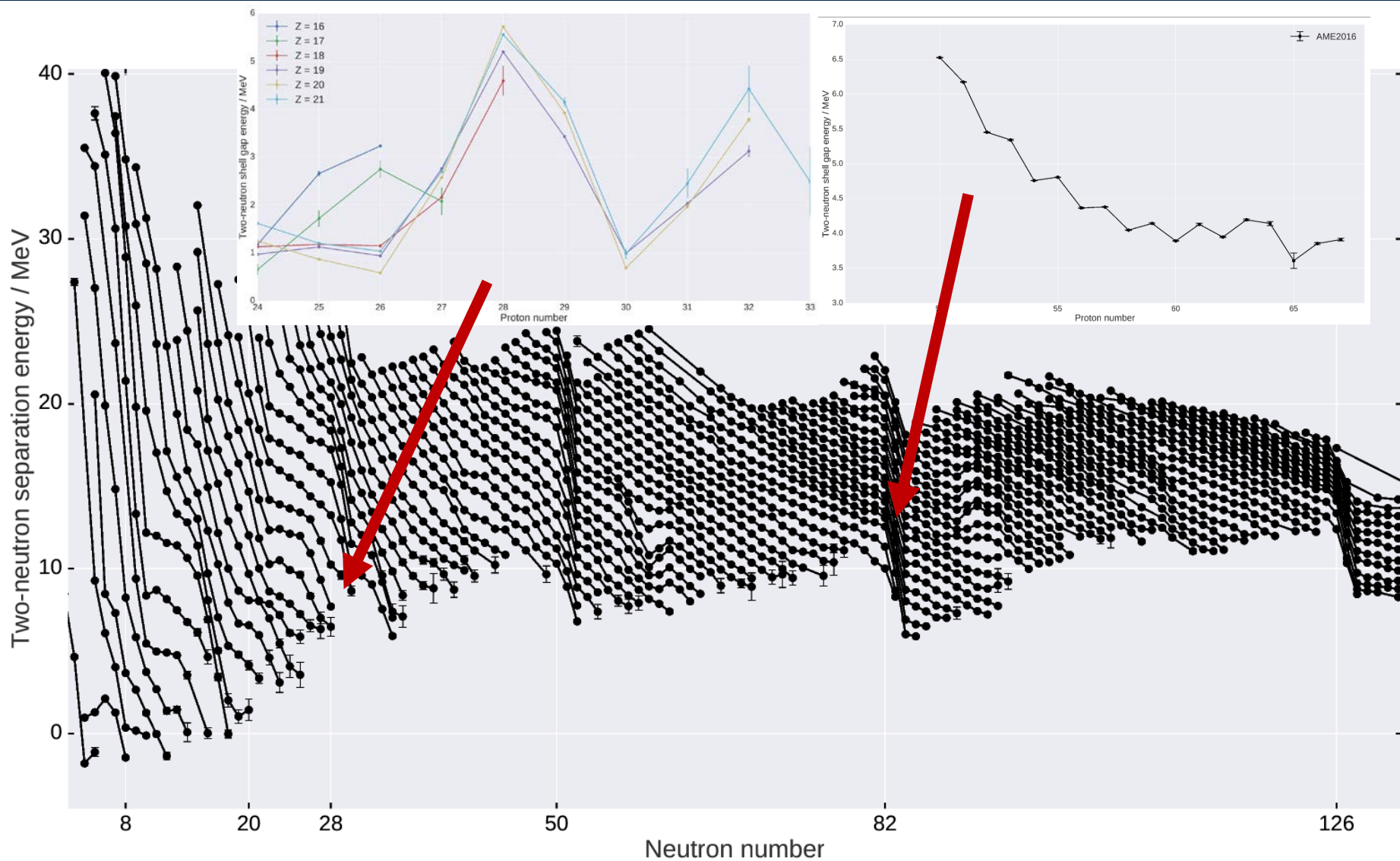
- *Precision Mass Measurements at $N = 82$ (IS574) and $N = 28$ (IS490)*
- *Nuclear deformation in the $A \approx 100$ region (IS490)*
- *$Q(\beta^-)$ value for isotopes with $A = 88$*
- *TISD with MR-TOF MS*

Introduction



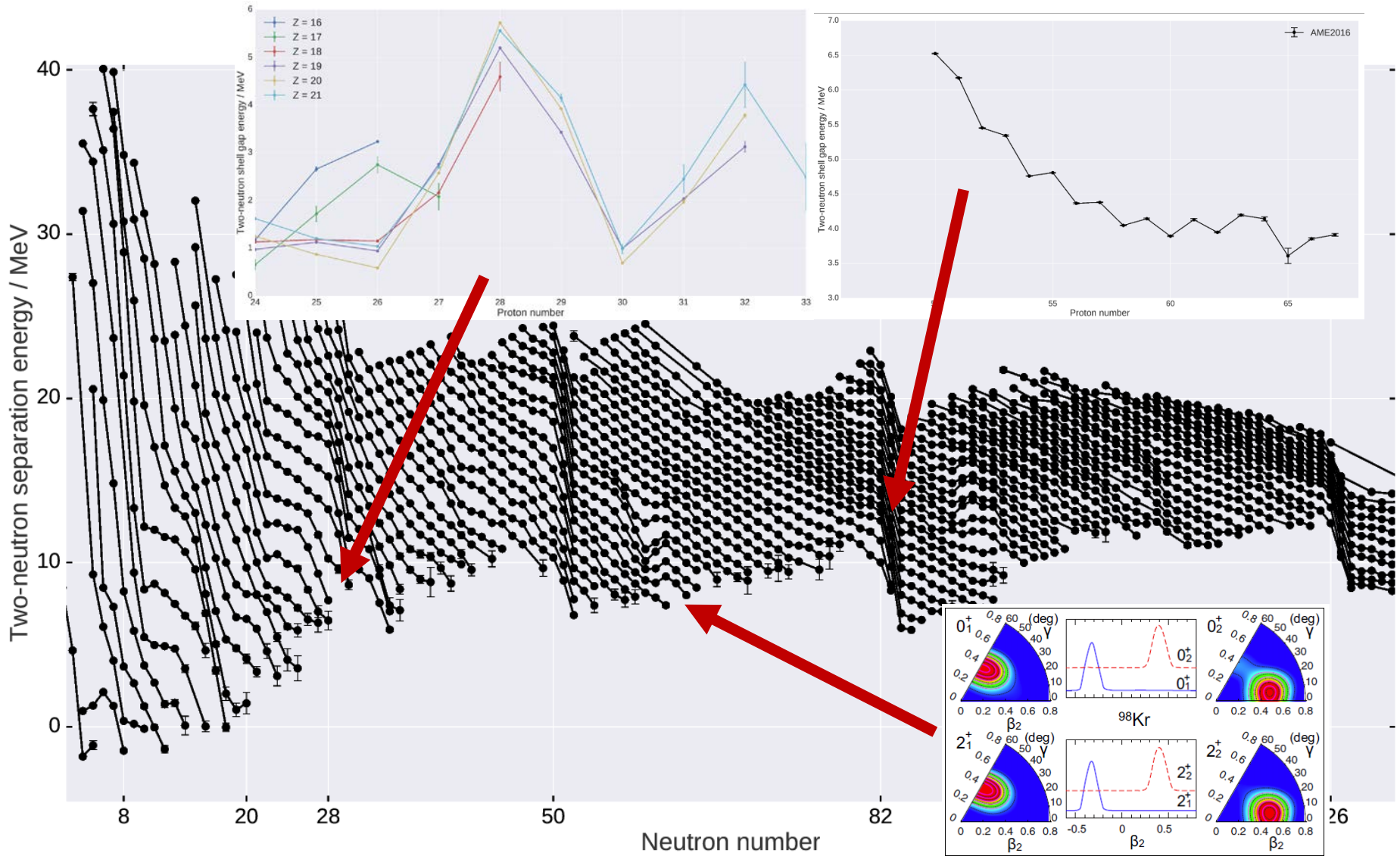
$$S_{2n}(Z, N) = B(Z, N+2) - B(Z, N)$$

Introduction



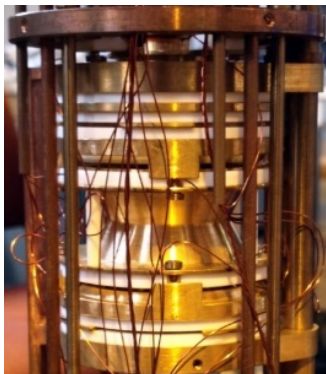
$$S_{2n}(Z, N) = B(Z, N+2) - B(Z, N)$$

Introduction

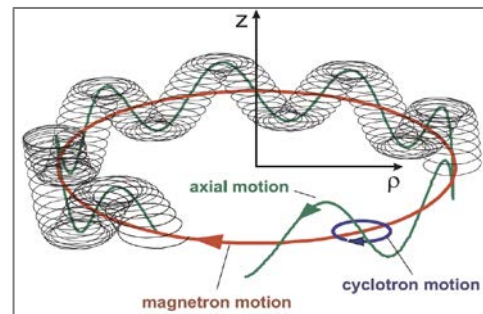


$$S_{2n}(Z, N) = B(Z, N+2) - B(Z, N)$$

Introduction - Techniques



$$v_c = \frac{qB}{2\pi m}$$

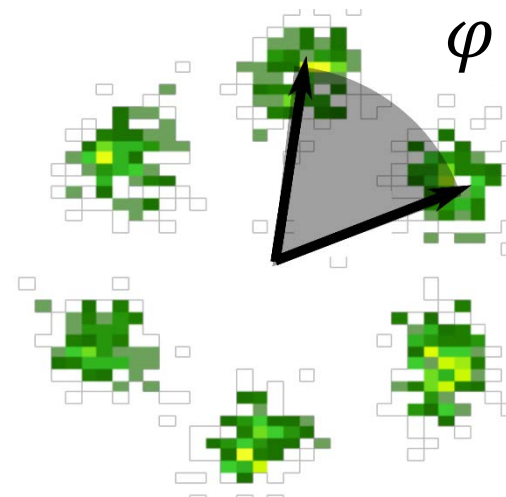
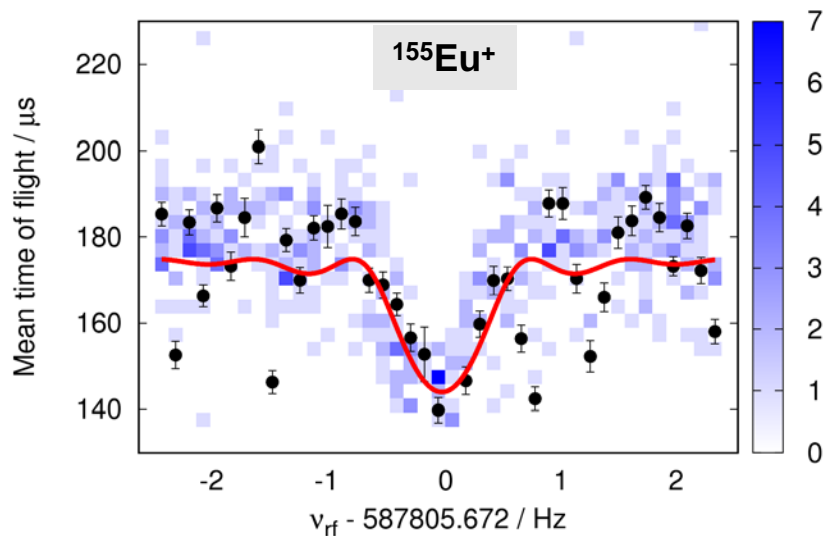


Time-Of-Flight Ion-Cyclotron Resonance

Phase-Imaging Ion-Cyclotron Resonance

$$v_+ + v_- = v_c$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi n + \varphi}{\Delta t}$$

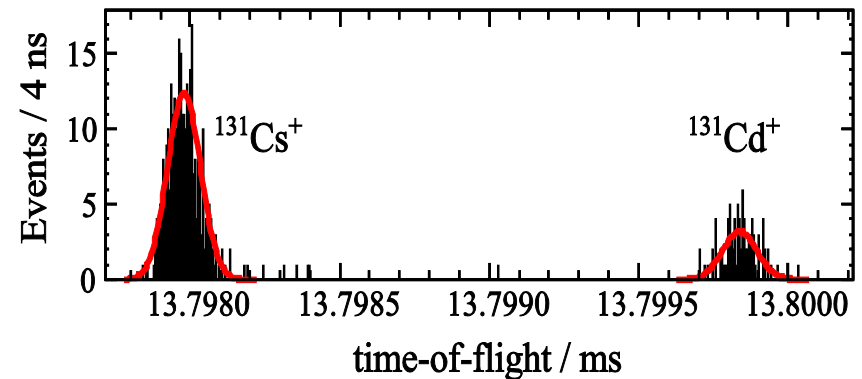


Introduction - Techniques

Multi-Reflection Time-Of-Flight Mass Spectrometry (MR-TOF MS)



$$t = a \cdot \sqrt{m/q} + b$$



Precision mass measurements at $N=82$ and $N=28$

Precision mass spectrometry of $^{131,132}\text{Cd}$

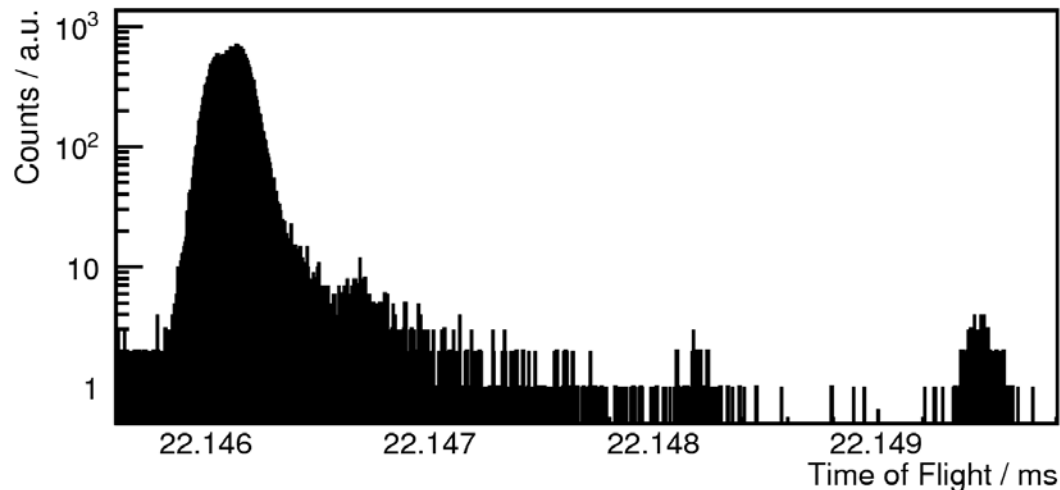
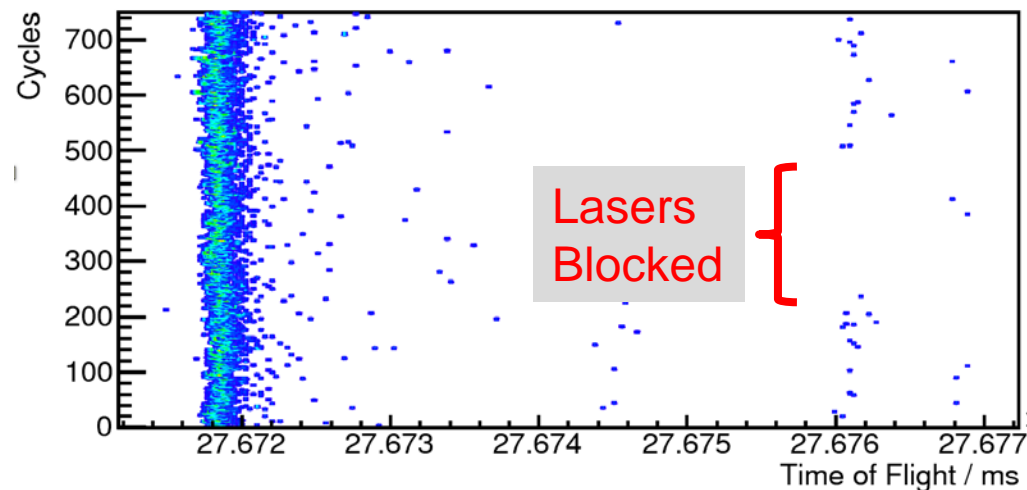
MR-TOF MS allows first mass measurement of ^{132}Cd .

1. High-quality cadmium beams:

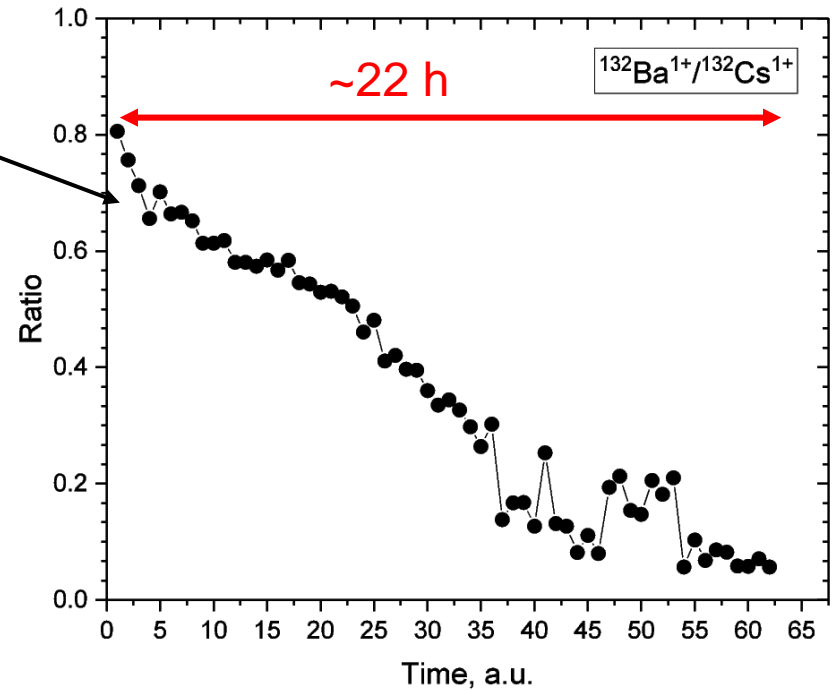
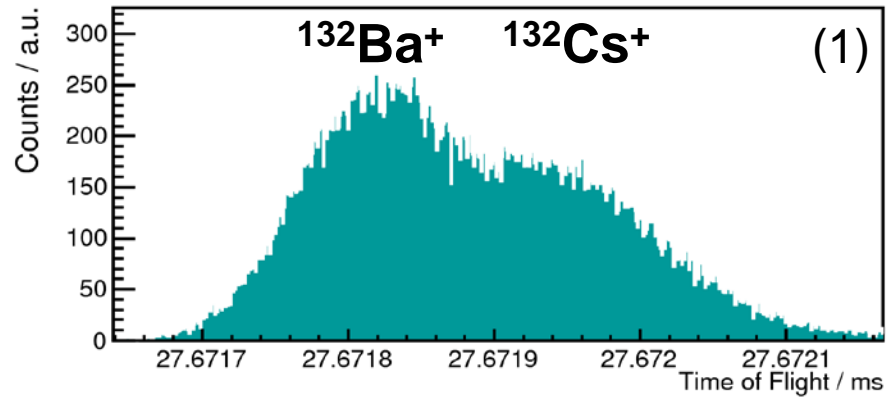
- UC_x target
- neutron converter
- quartz insert
- RILIS ion source

2. Low background

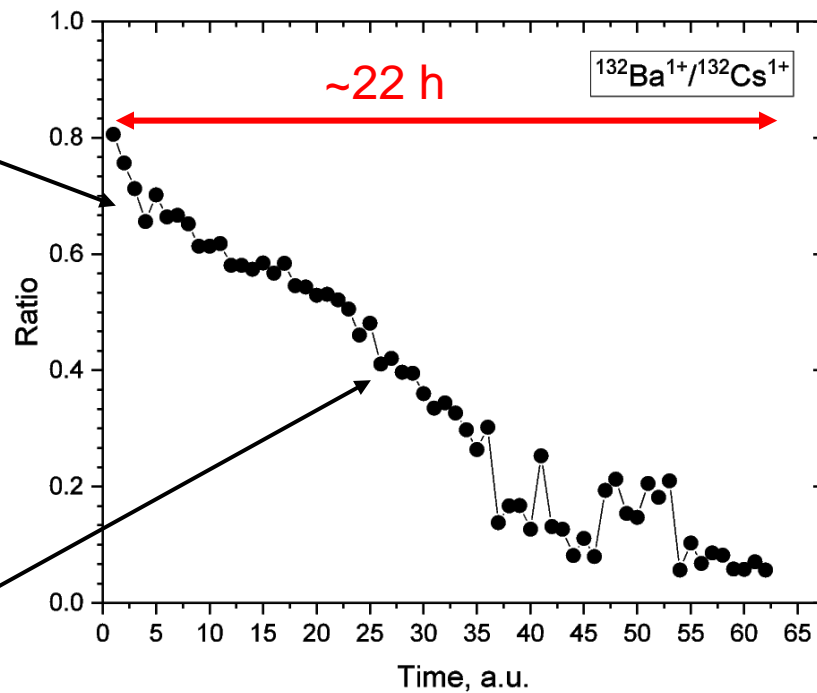
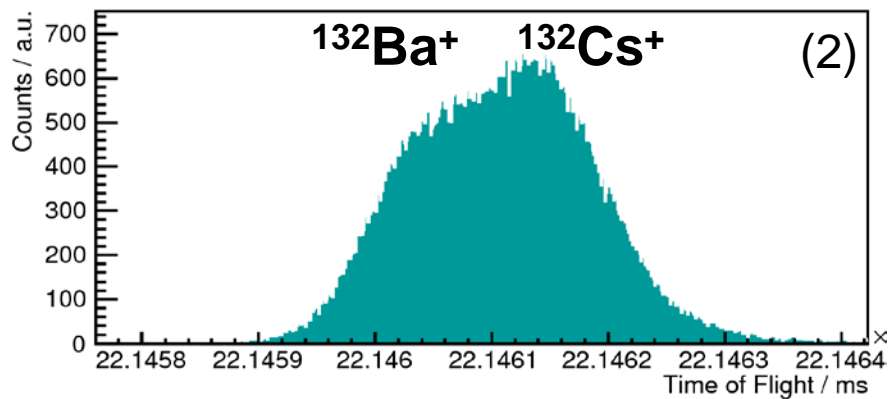
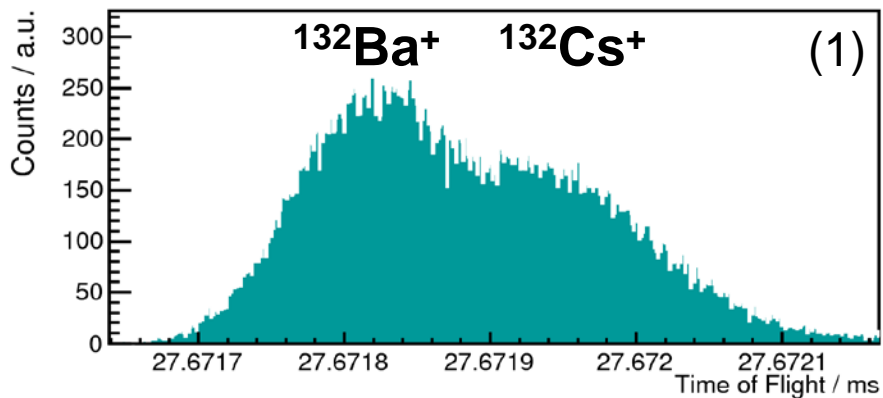
3. Clear Identification



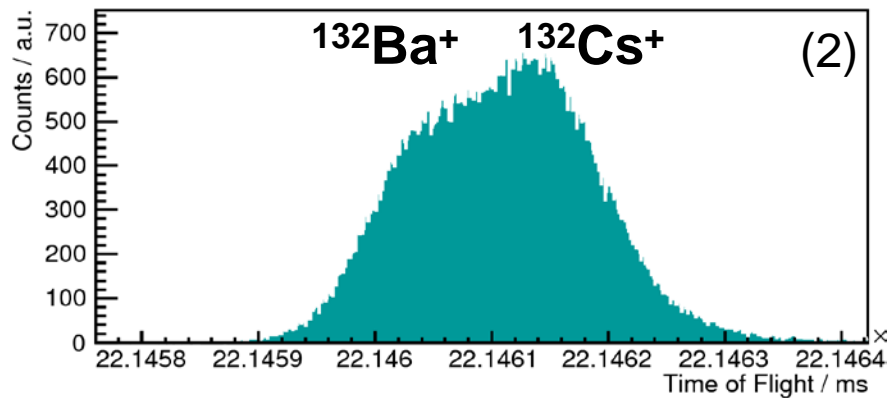
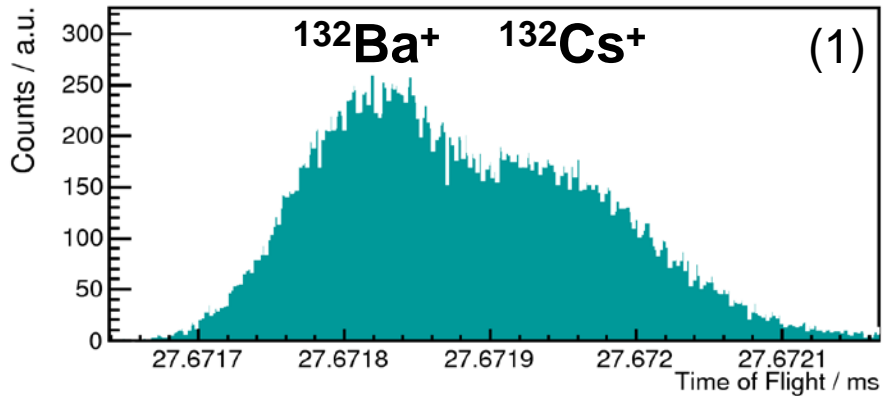
Precision mass spectrometry of $^{131,132}\text{Cd}$



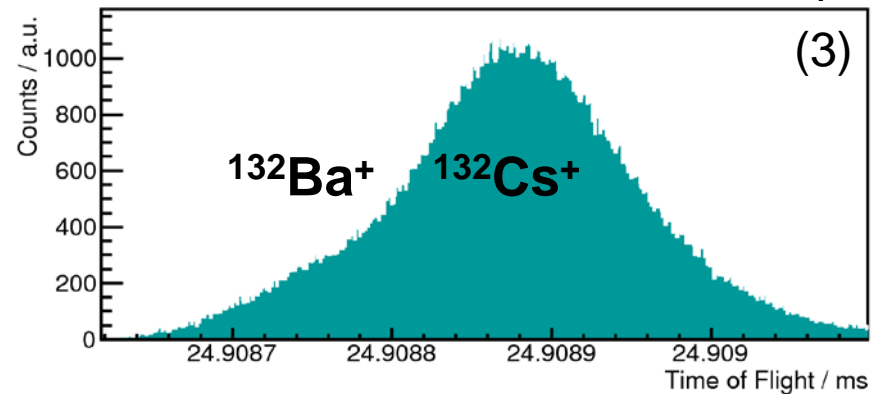
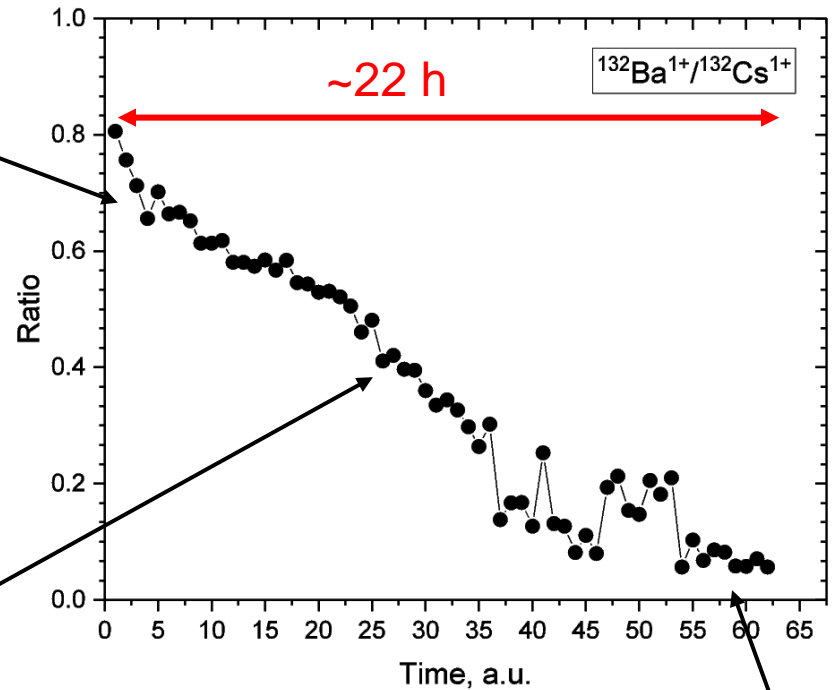
Precision mass spectrometry of $^{131,132}\text{Cd}$



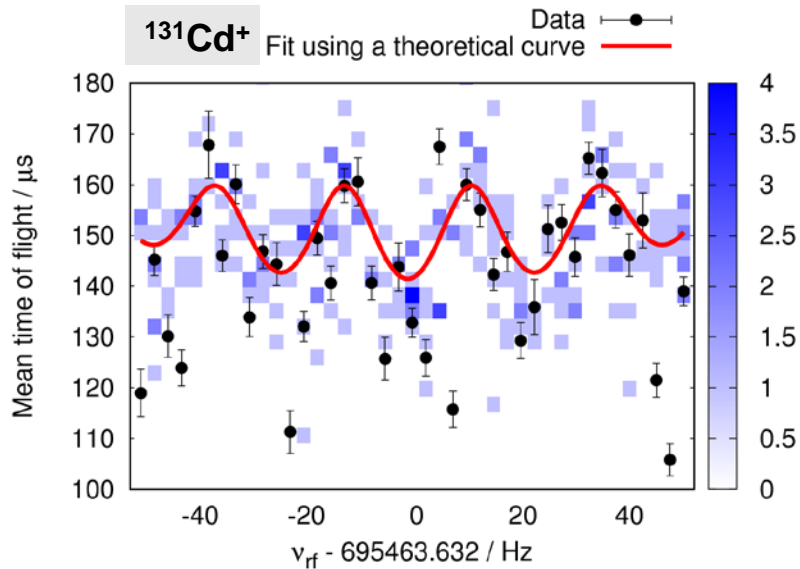
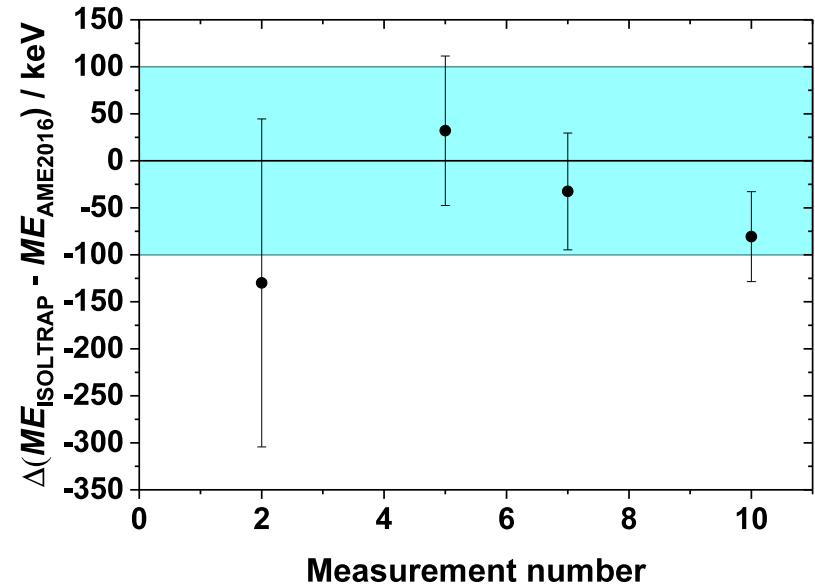
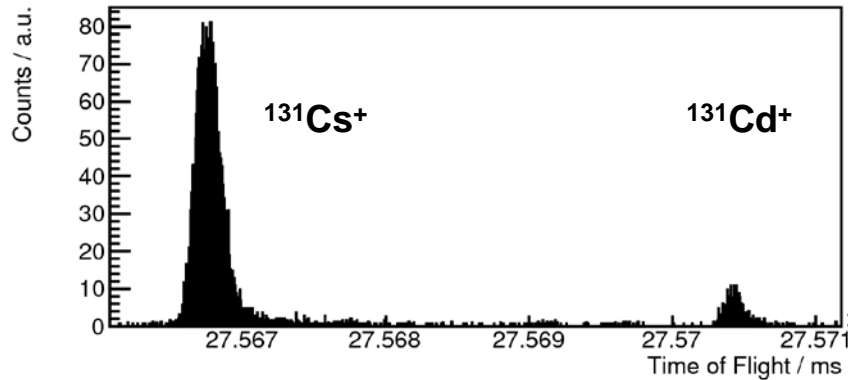
Precision mass spectrometry of $^{131,132}\text{Cd}$



Saturation of the quartz insert



Precision mass spectrometry of $^{131,132}\text{Cd}$

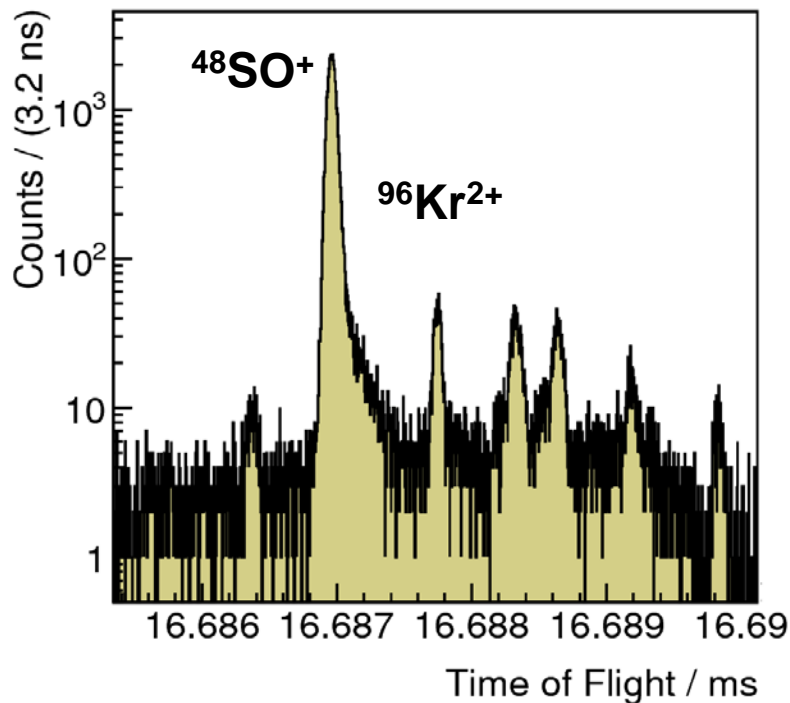


Penning trap confirms and improves the MR-TOF mass of ^{131}Cd from 2014.

Precision mass spectrometry of ^{48}Ar

UC_x target with cold plasma: a challenge for the MR-TOF MS sensitivity.

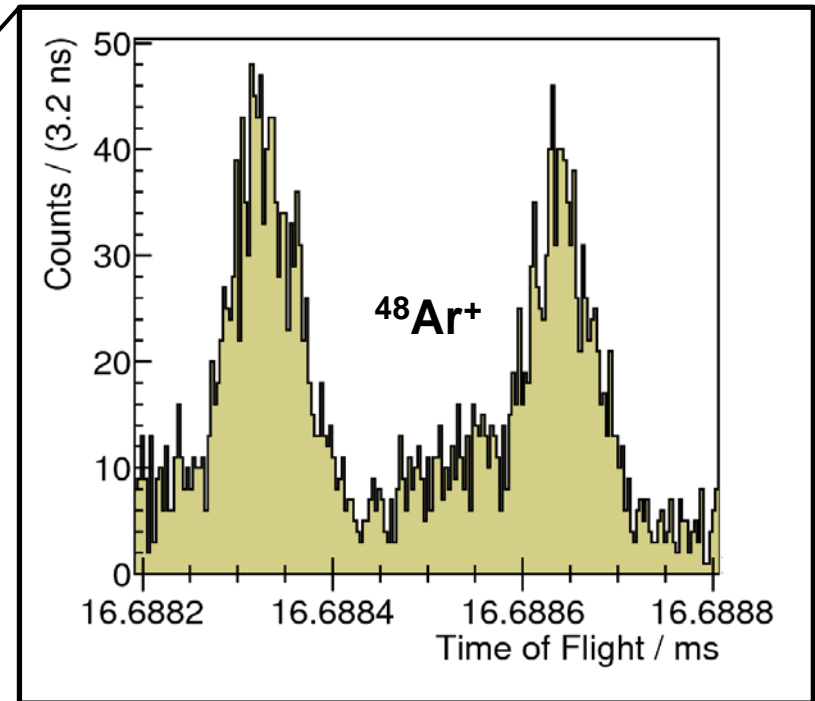
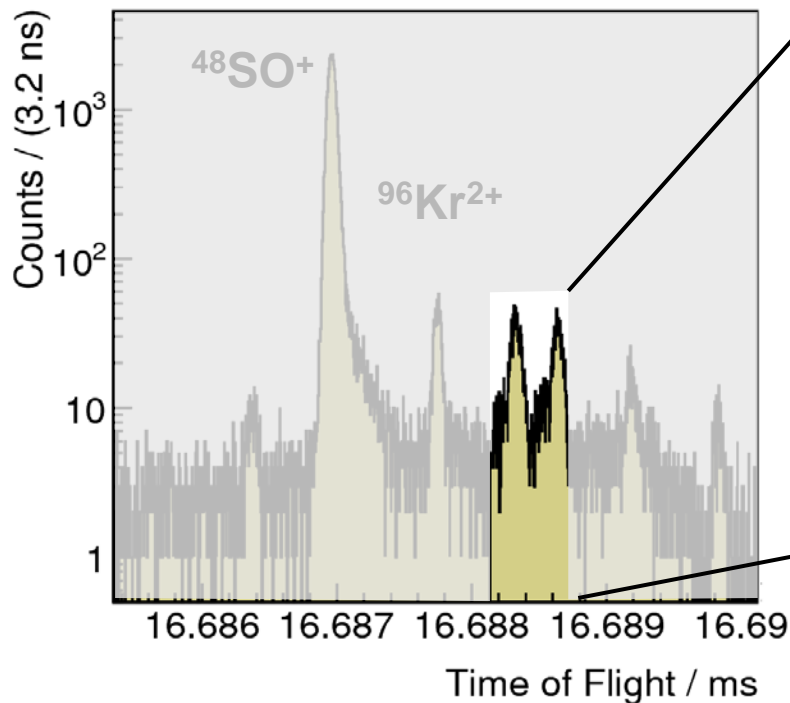
Rich spectrum of masses with $^{32}\text{S}^{16}\text{O}^+$ being the most abundant peak at $A = 48$ identified by TOF-ICR



Precision mass spectrometry of ^{48}Ar

UC_x target with cold plasma: a challenge for the MR-TOF MS sensitivity.

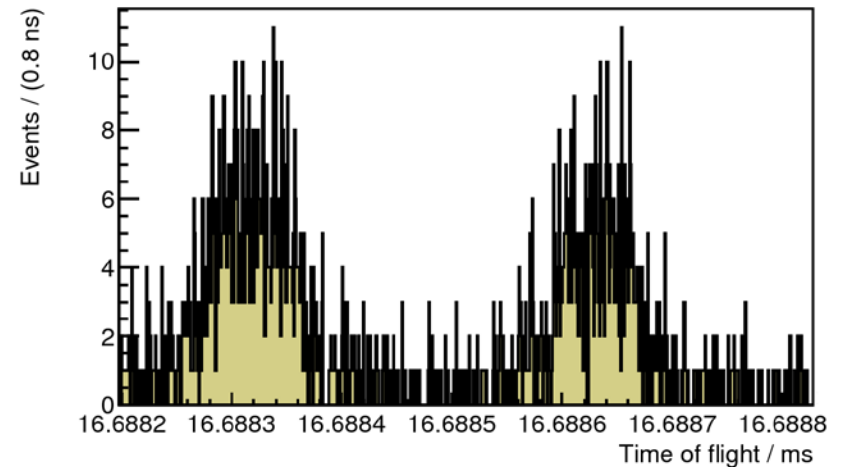
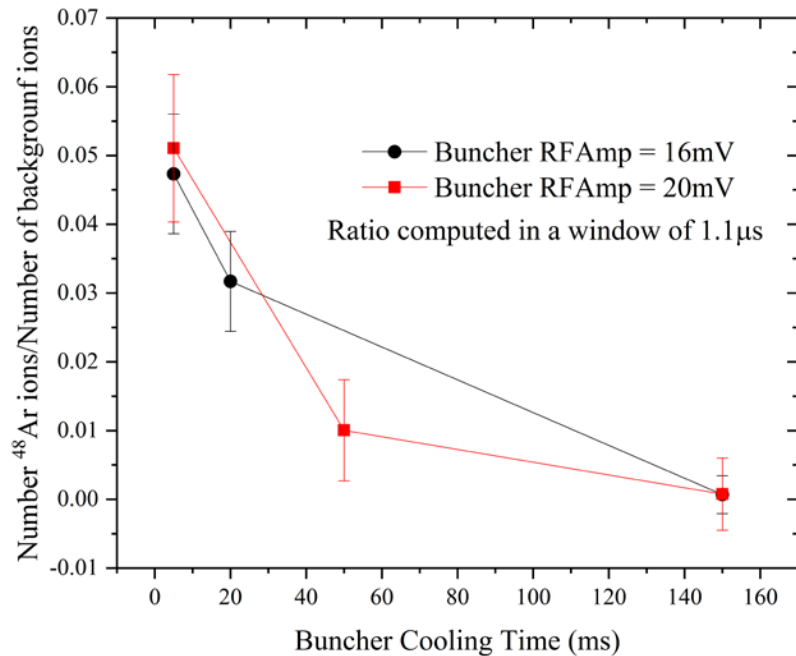
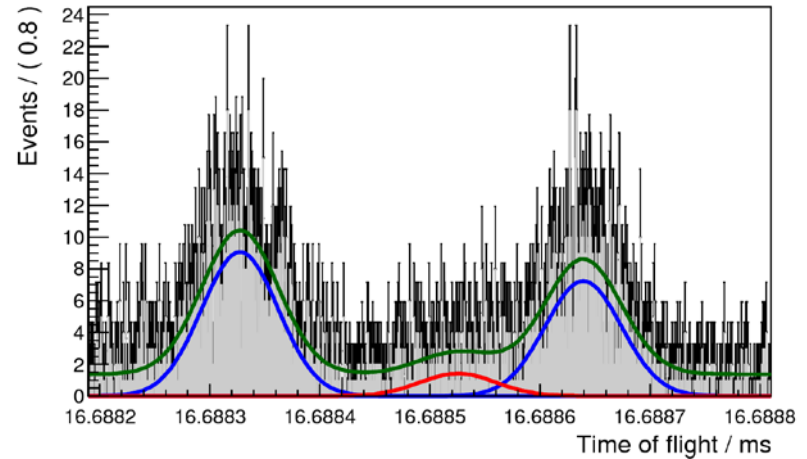
Rich spectrum of masses with $^{32}\text{S}^{16}\text{O}^+$ being the most abundant peak at $A = 48$ identified by TOF-ICR



Precision mass spectrometry of ^{48}Ar

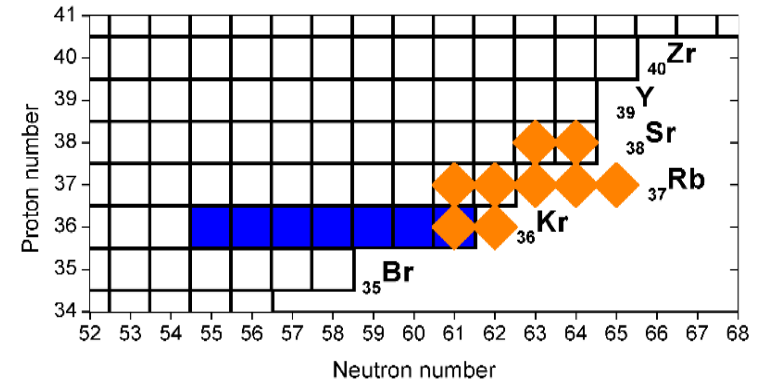
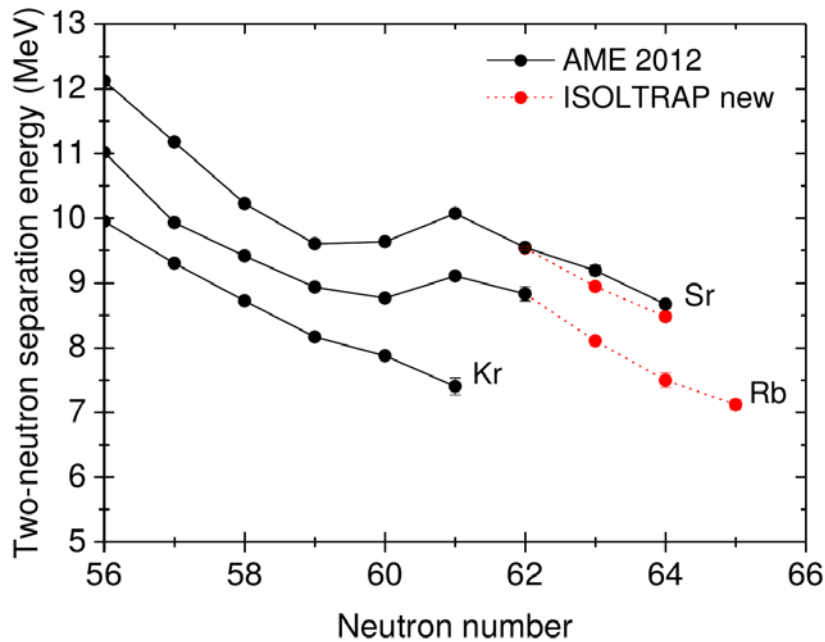
Analysis ongoing:

- Construct a combined model taking into account background and three Gaussian peaks
- Investigate possible TOF shifts due to contamination
- Observed signal does evolve with the cooling time in the Buncher trap



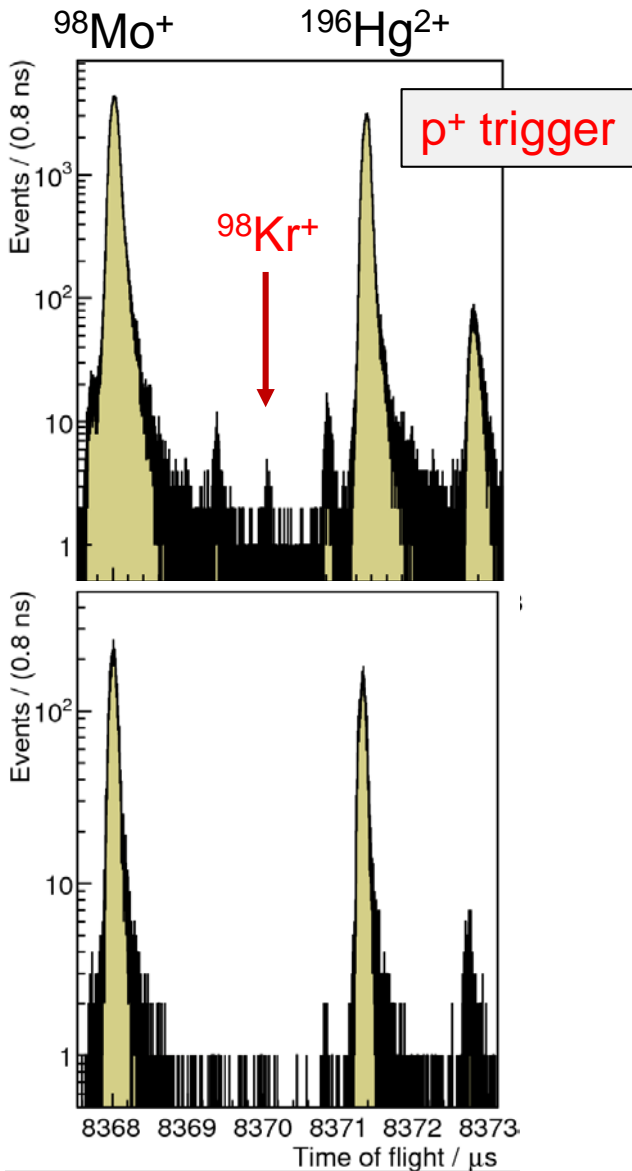
Background measurement

Precision mass measurements at $A=100$

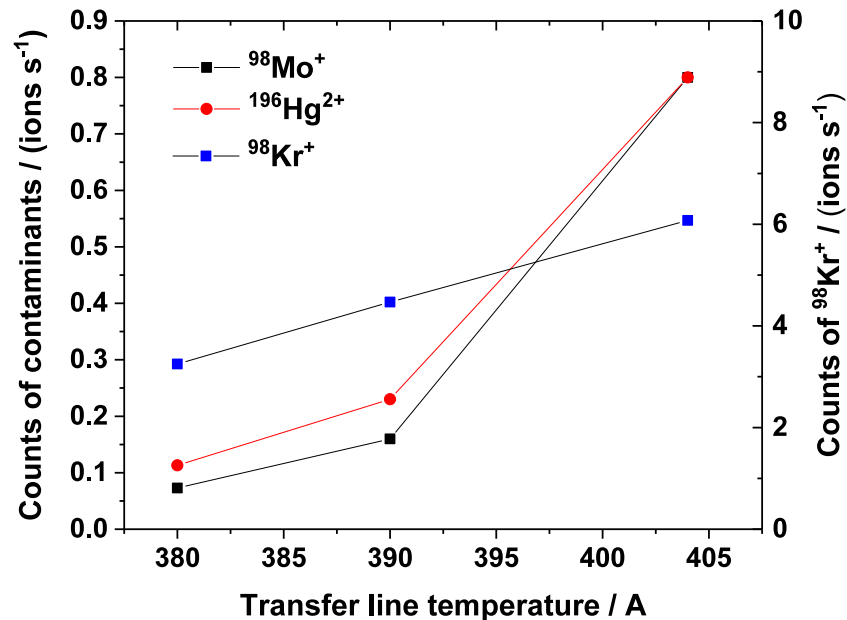


- Fourth campaign at ISOLTRAP in the $A \approx 100$ region during the last 5 years.

Precision measurements of ^{98}Kr



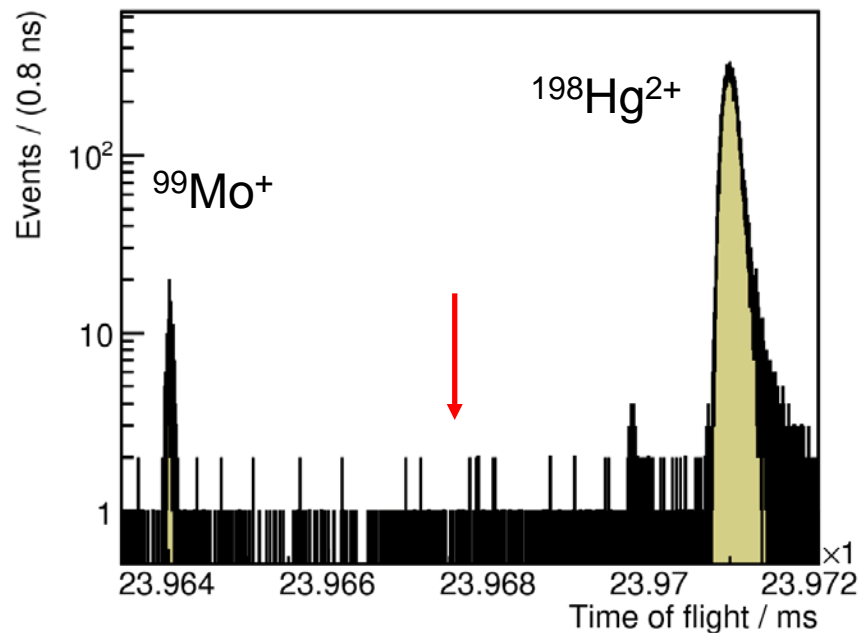
1. Uniformly distributed background
2. Main contamination being $^{196}\text{Hg}^{2+}$ and $^{98}\text{Mo}^+$
3. Target and Ion-source optimisations:
 - Ion-source anode current and voltage
 - Temperature of the transfer line
4. However $^{196}\text{Hg}^{2+}$ increased at a rate of 230 ions/h



Precision measurements of ^{99}Kr

- ^{99}Kr expected yield was in the order of the observed background
- Switching to doubly-charged ions \rightarrow reduction of contamination
- Tune HRS separator for doubly-charge ions
- Check yields with $^{95}\text{Kr}^{2+}$ and $^{97}\text{Kr}^{2+}$ isotopes

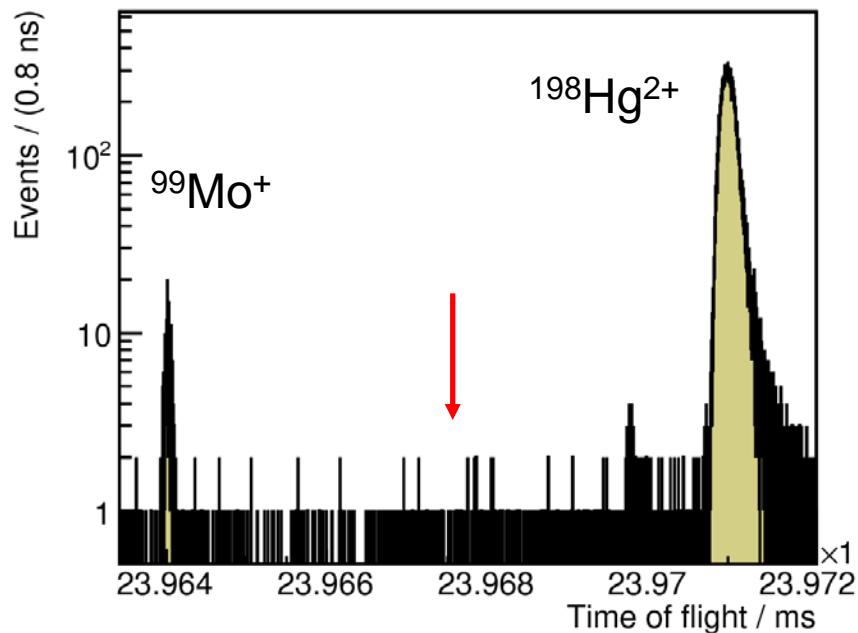
Singly-charge $A = 99$



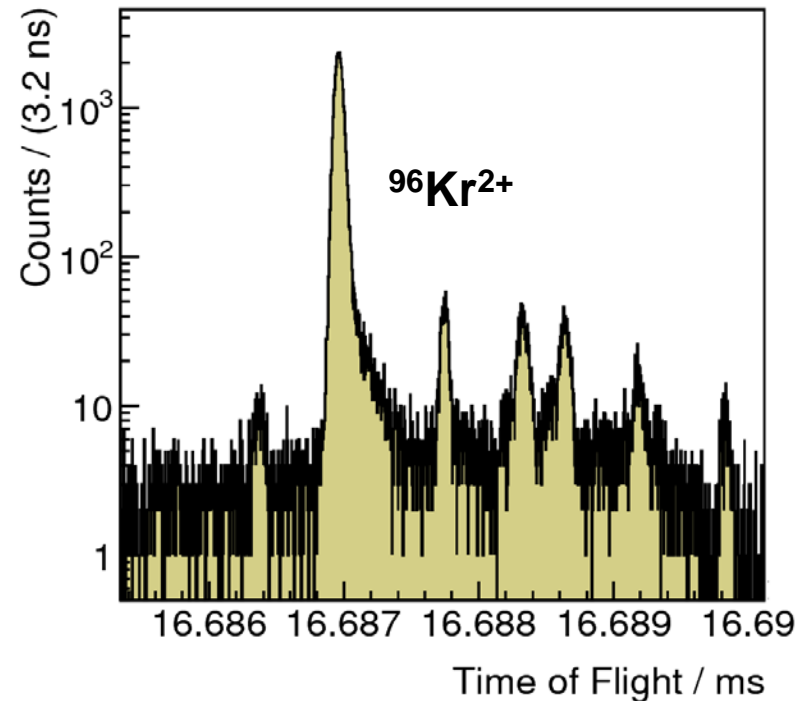
Precision measurements of ^{99}Kr

- ^{99}Kr expected yield was in the order of the observed background
- Switching to doubly-charged ions \rightarrow reduction of contamination
- Tune HRS separator for doubly-charge ions
- Check yields with $^{95}\text{Kr}^{2+}$ and $^{97}\text{Kr}^{2+}$ isotopes

Singly-charge $A = 99$



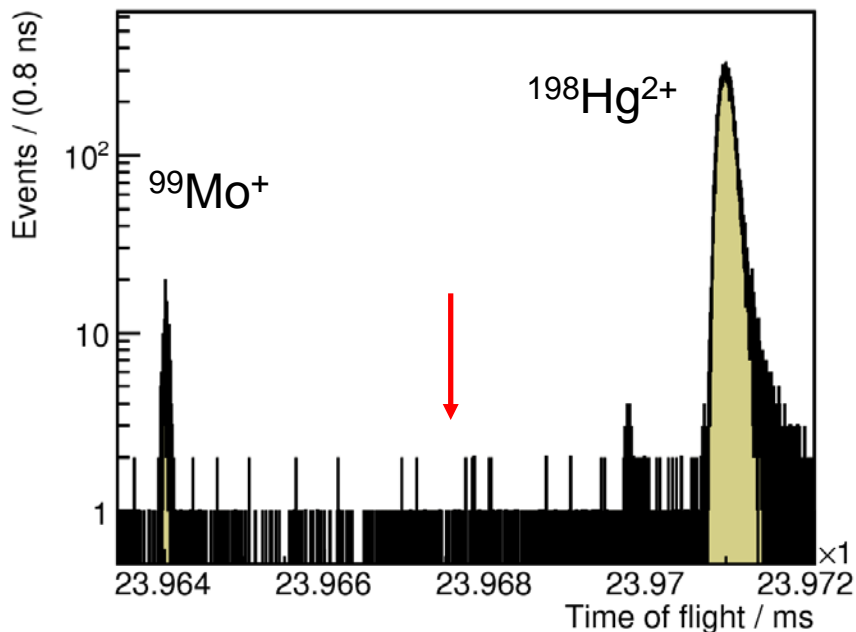
Singly-charge $A = 48$



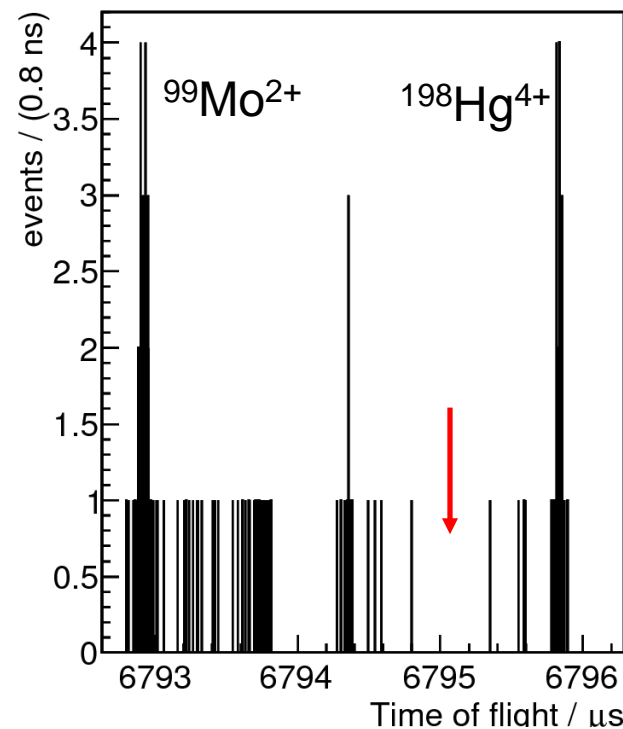
Precision measurements of ^{99}Kr

- Reduction in contamination when switching to doubly-charged ions
- Tune HRS separator for doubly-charge ions
- Check yields with $^{95}\text{Kr}^{2+}$ and $^{97}\text{Kr}^{2+}$ isotopes
- Observed $^{198}\text{Hg}^{4+}$

Singly-charge $A = 99$



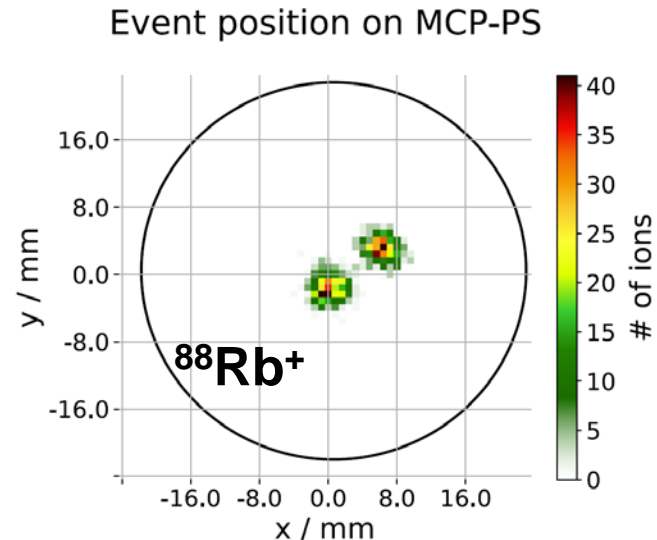
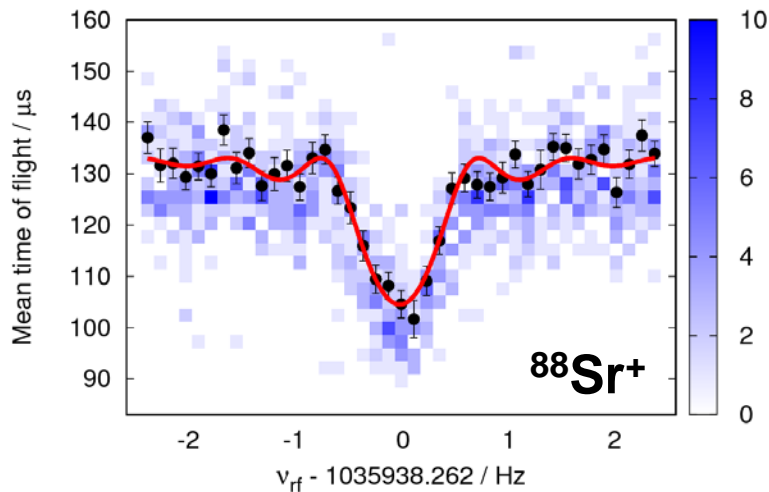
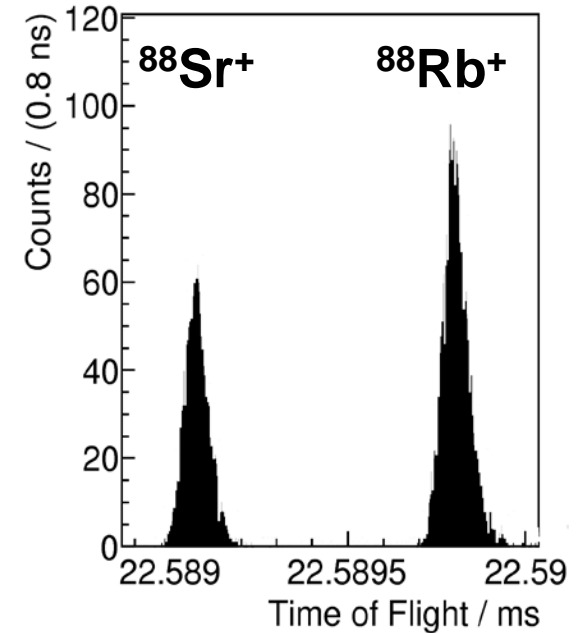
Doubly-charge $A = 99$



High-precision mass measurements by using PI-ICR

$^{88}\text{Rb} - ^{88}\text{Sr}$ Q-value measurements

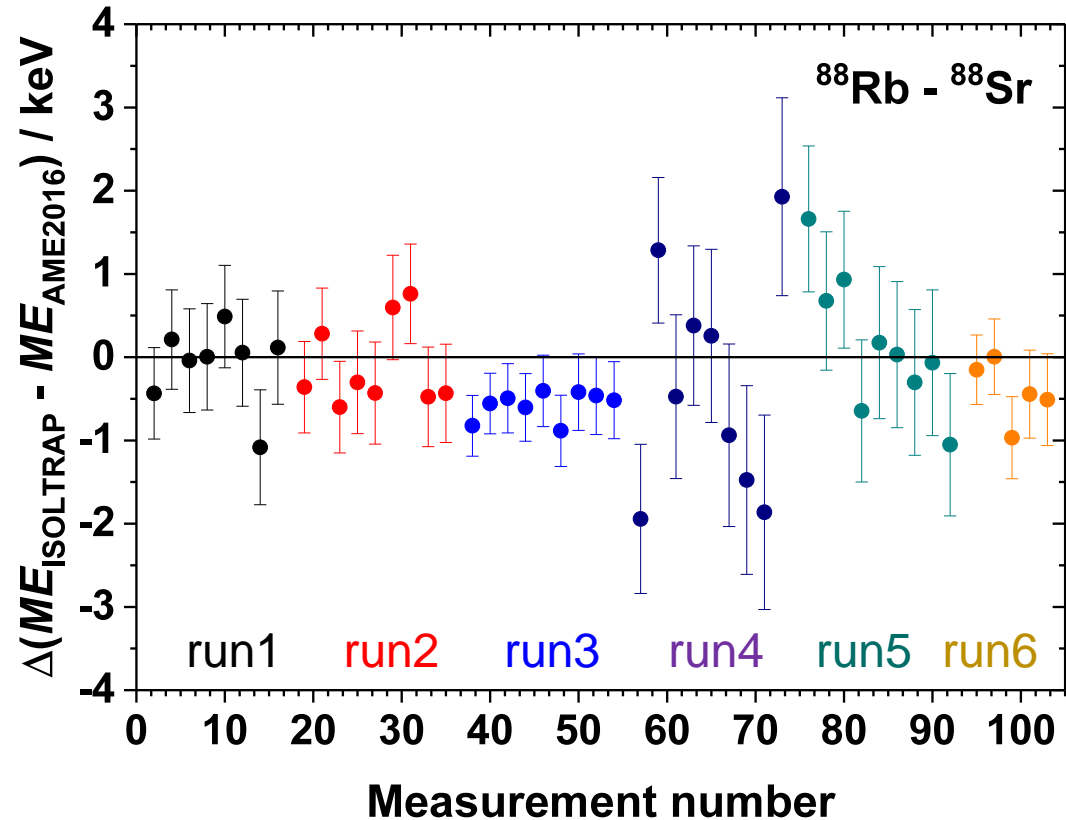
- Understand and control the systematic uncertainty of the PI-ICR technique
- Determine a well-known Q-value by using PI-ICR and compare to already established techniques (TOF-ICR and/or MR-TOF MS)



$^{88}\text{Rb} - ^{88}\text{Sr}$ Q-value measurements

Systematic study of PI-ICR parameters :

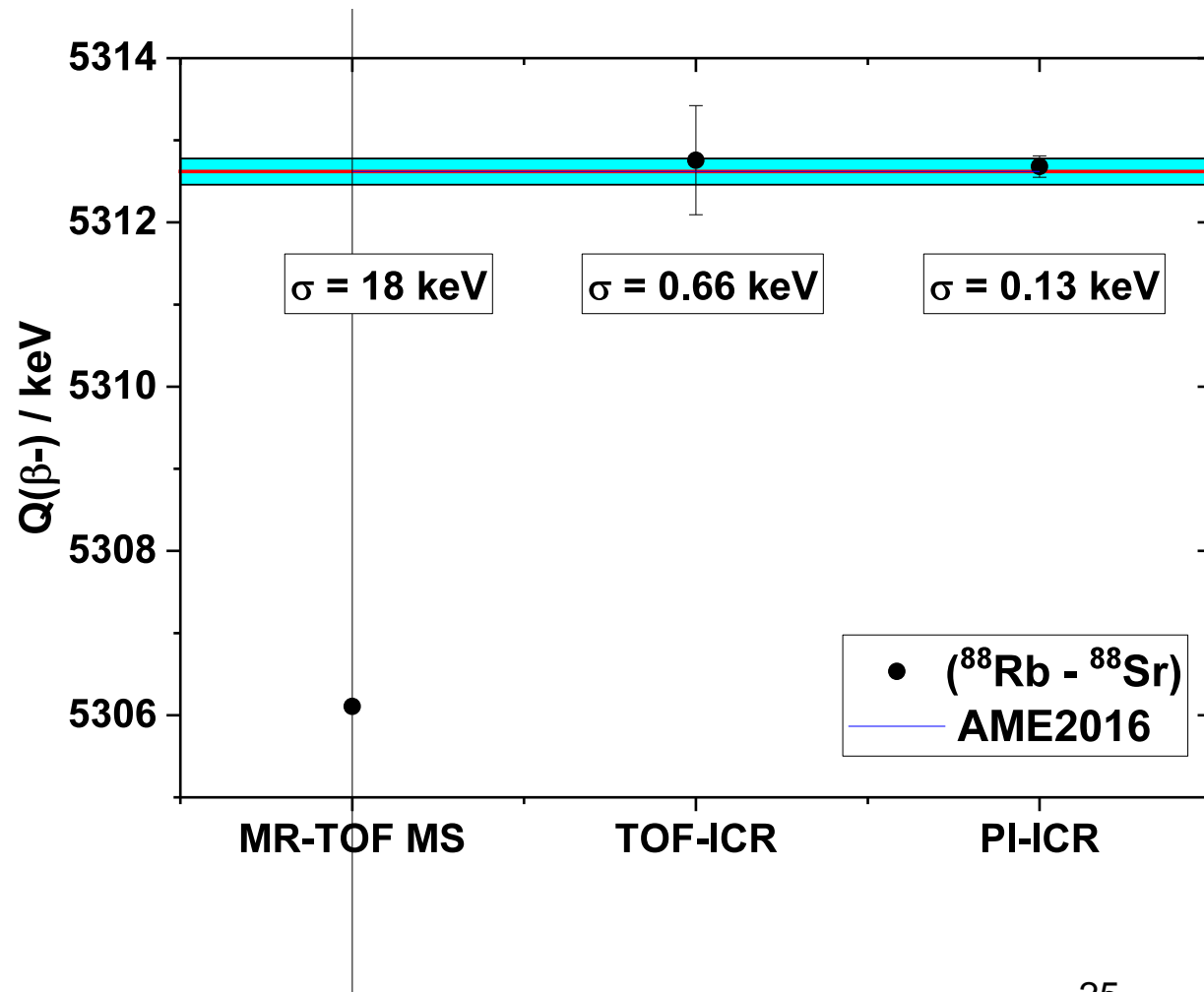
- Image quality
- **Accumulation time:** 600ms (run1-run3), 300 ms (run4-run5), 1000ms (run6)
- **None-overlapping spots:** (run2)
- **Variation of the dipole excitation:** (run3), (run5)
- **Phase variation to conversion pulse:** (run3), (run6)
- Saturation



$^{88}\text{Rb} - ^{88}\text{Sr}$ Q-value measurements

$$Q = (R - 1) * (m_{\text{daughter}} - m_e)$$

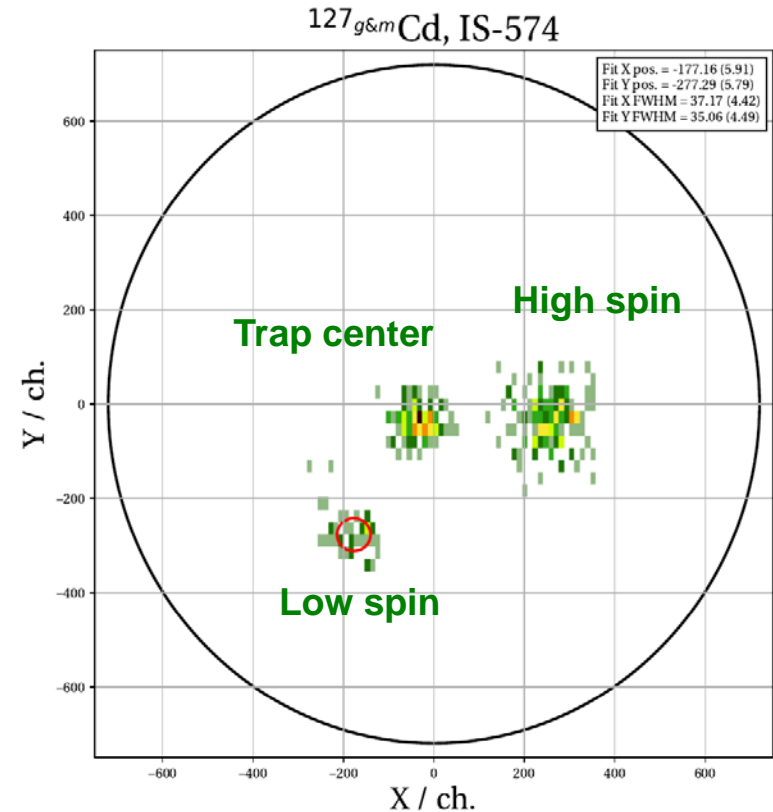
- Consistent results between each measurement techniques
- The uncertainty reached by PI-ICR improves the accepted values in the literature



Isomer separation in $^{127,129}\text{Cd}$ with PI-ICR

- The PI-ICR technique allowed fast and optimal separation of the isomeric states in the odd-A cadmium isotopes.
- Preliminary results confirm the values obtained at TITAN/TRIUMF

$$R = \frac{v_c}{\Delta v_c} \sim \frac{v_+ tr_+}{\Delta r_+} \sim 10^6$$

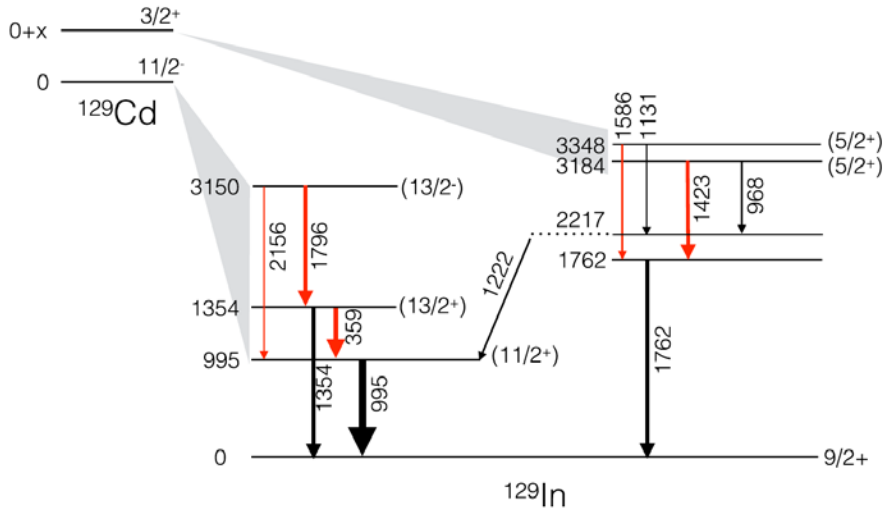


Measurement time: 209 ms

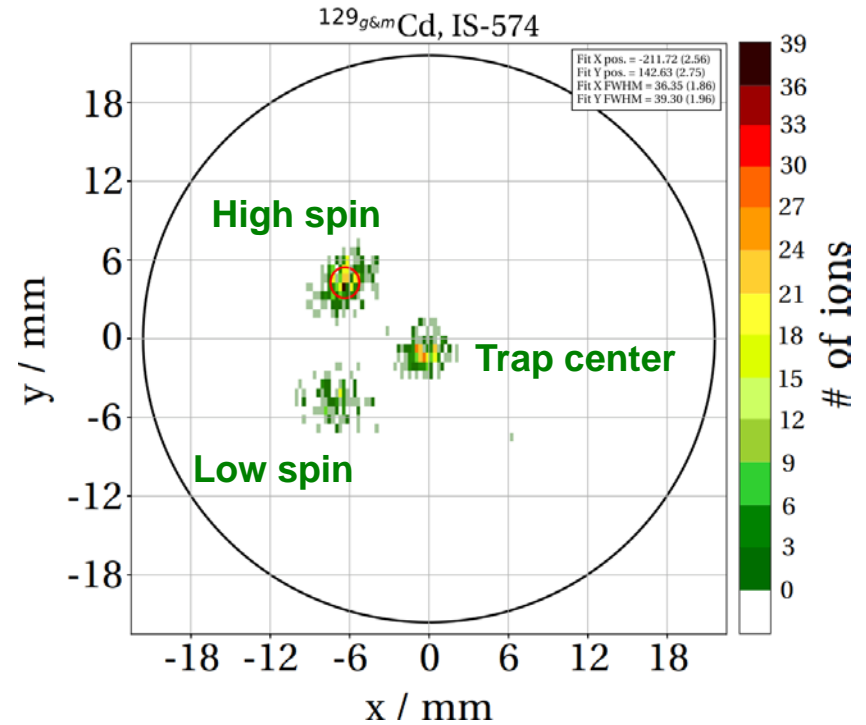
Further details at Poster #10 of J. Karthein

Isomer separation in $^{127,129}\text{Cd}$ with PI-ICR

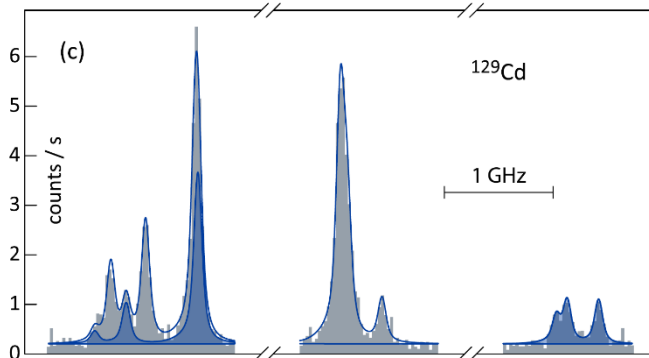
R. Dunlop et al. PRC 93 062801(R) (2016)



- Spins $3/2^+$ and $11/2^-$

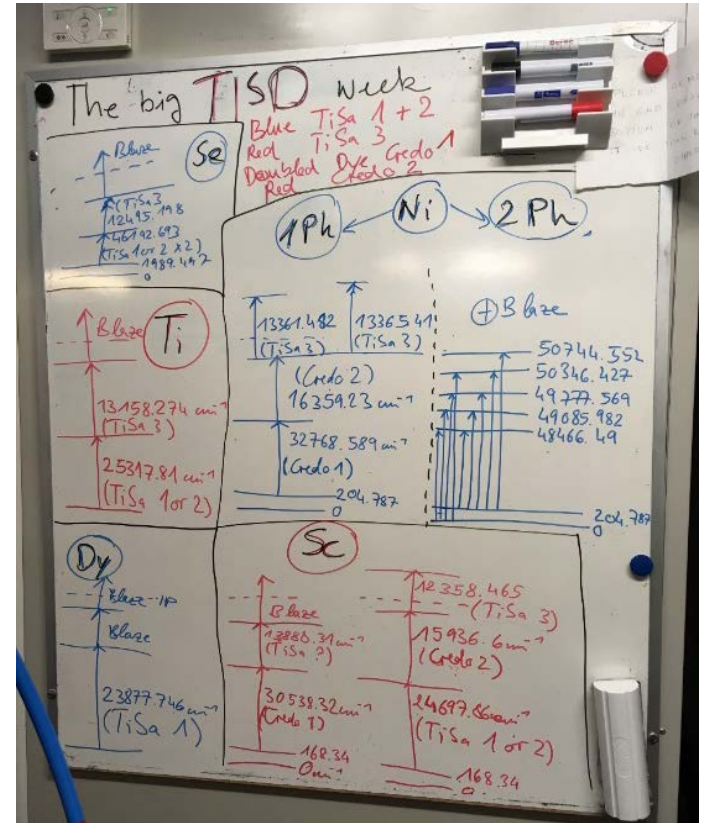
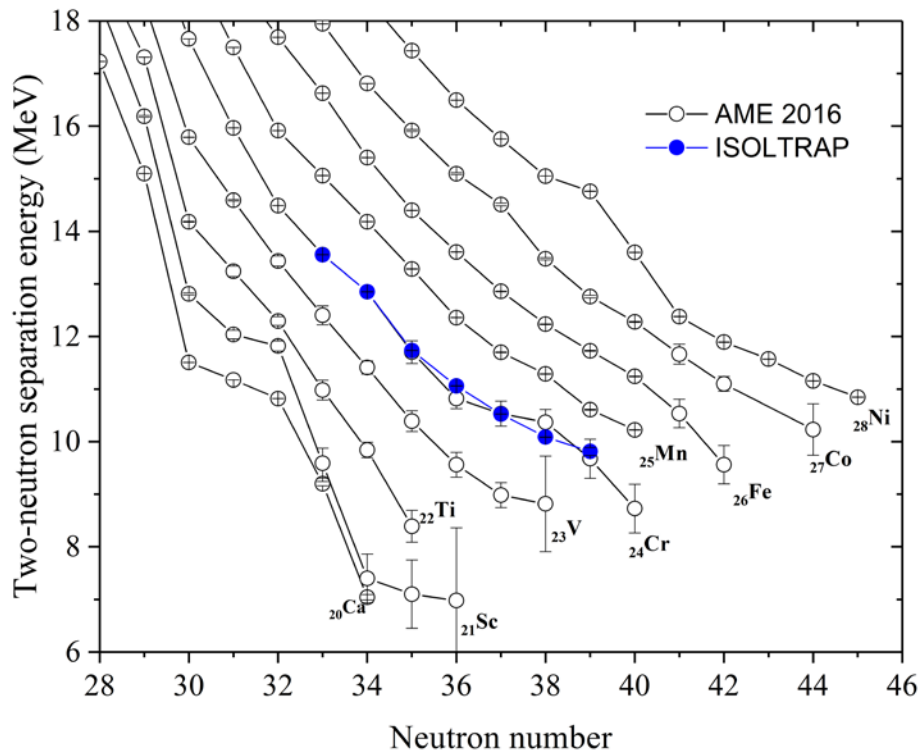


D. Yordanov et al. PRL 110 192501 (2013)



Measurement time
106 ms

Yield studies of neutron-rich titanium and scandium

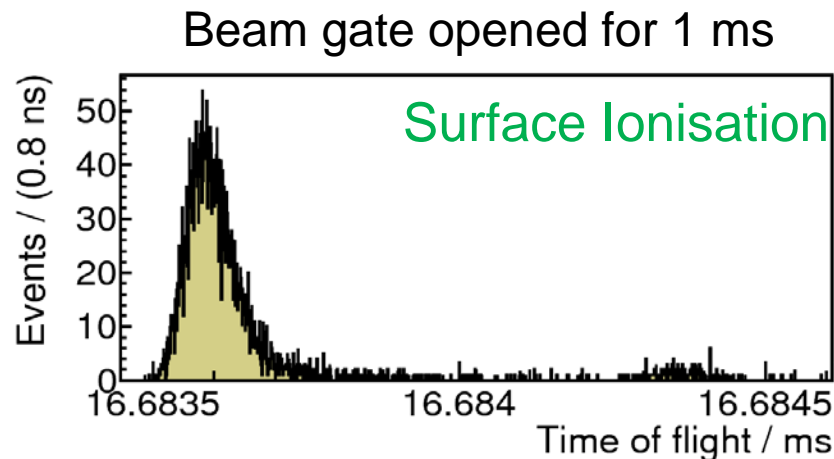
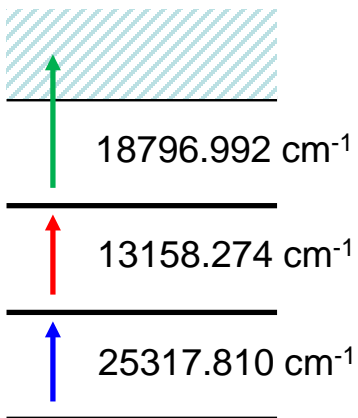
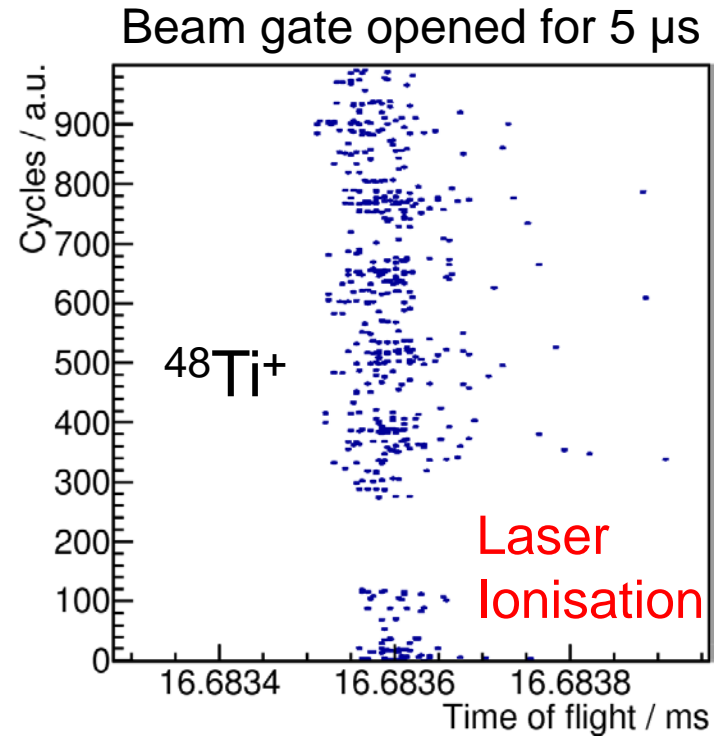


Credits: K. Chrysalidis

Titanium isotopes

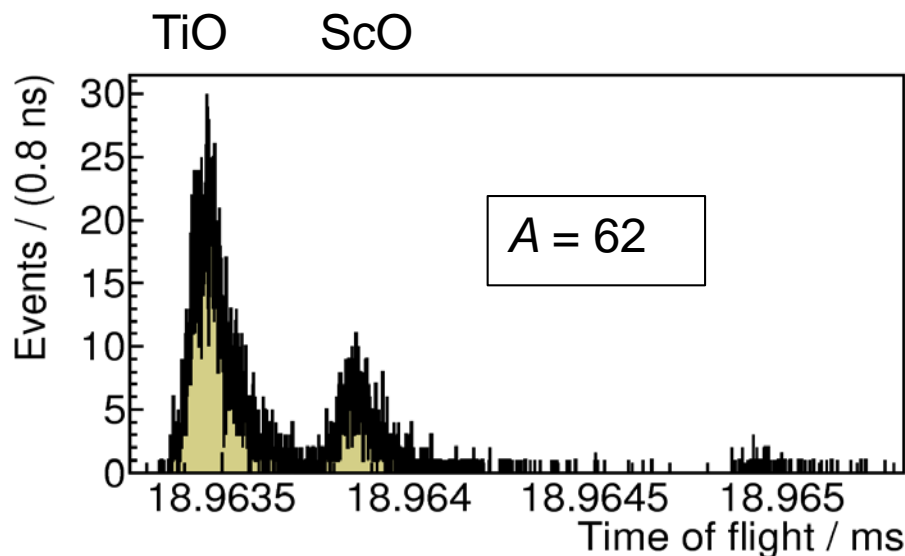
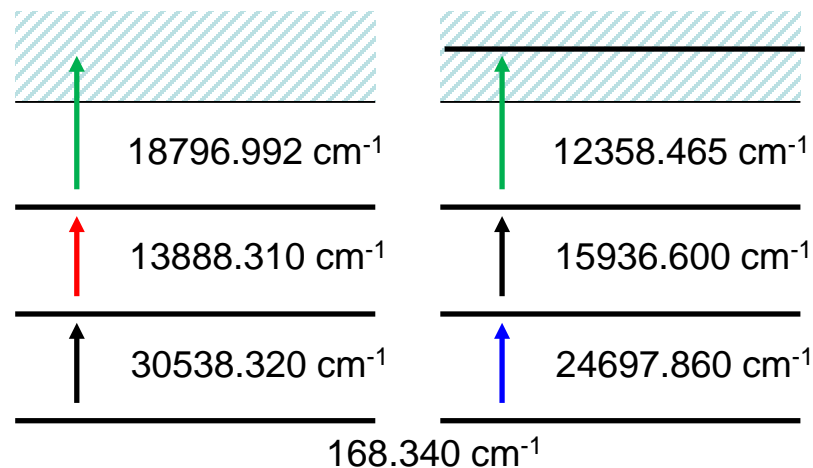
48 Ti 26 stable 0^+ M = 48492.71 (0.11) Abundance=73.72 (3)%	49 Ti 27 stable $7/2^-$ M = 48563.79 (0.11) Abundance=5.41 (2)%	50 Ti 28 stable 0^+ M = 51431.66 (0.12) Abundance=5.18 (2)%	51 Ti 29 5.76 m $3/2^-$ M = 49732.8 (0.5) $\beta^- = 100\%$	52 Ti 30 1.7 m 0^+ M = 49470 (7) $\beta^- = 100\%$	53 Ti 31 32.7 s $(3/2^-)$ M = 46830 (100) $\beta^- = 100\%$
--	---	---	---	--	---

- Target material: tantalum foil
- Observed laser On-Off effects
- Enhancement factor determined to be in the order of 120 on ^{48}Ti
- Other masses of titanium were not observed



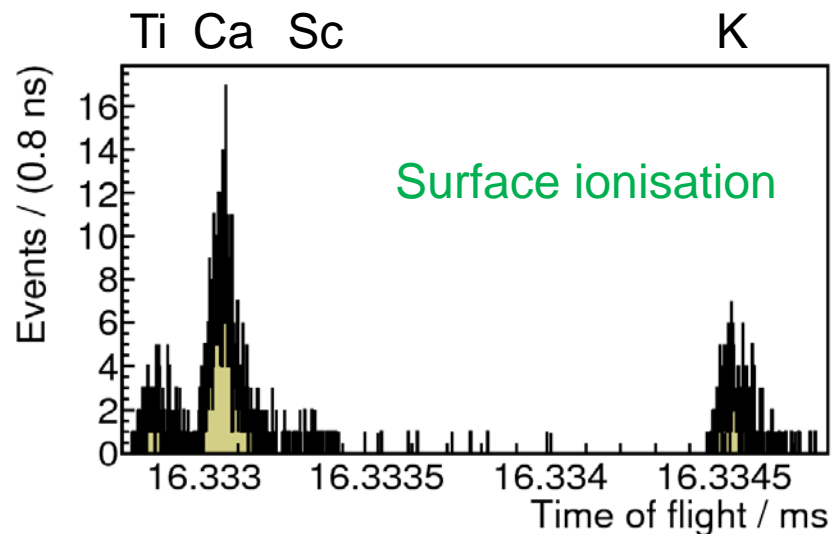
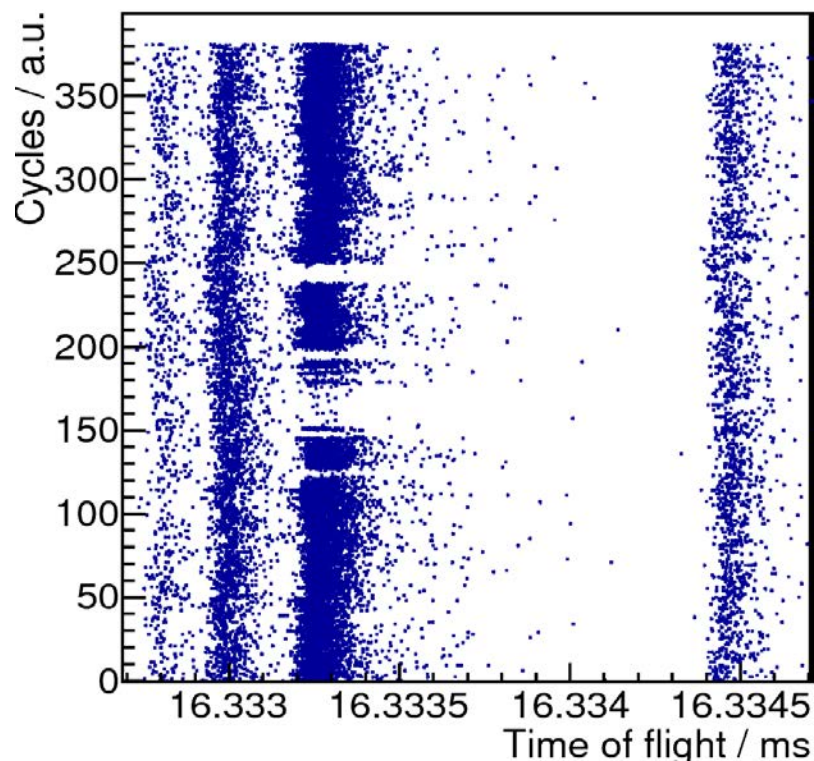
Scandium isotopes

- Surface ionised stable scandium was observed
- Oxide sideband showed factor 3 higher yield compared to atomic scandium
- Two laser scheme to test

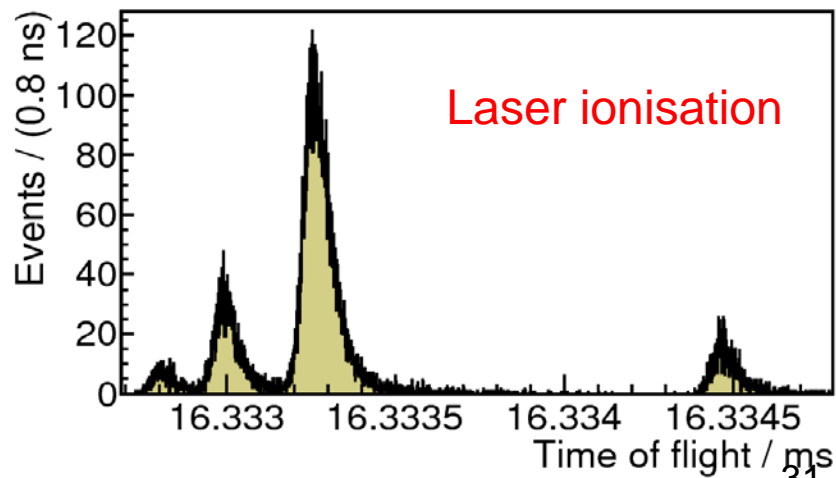


Scandium isotopes

- Laser enhancement by a factor 50-60
- No effect from lasers seen on oxide scandium

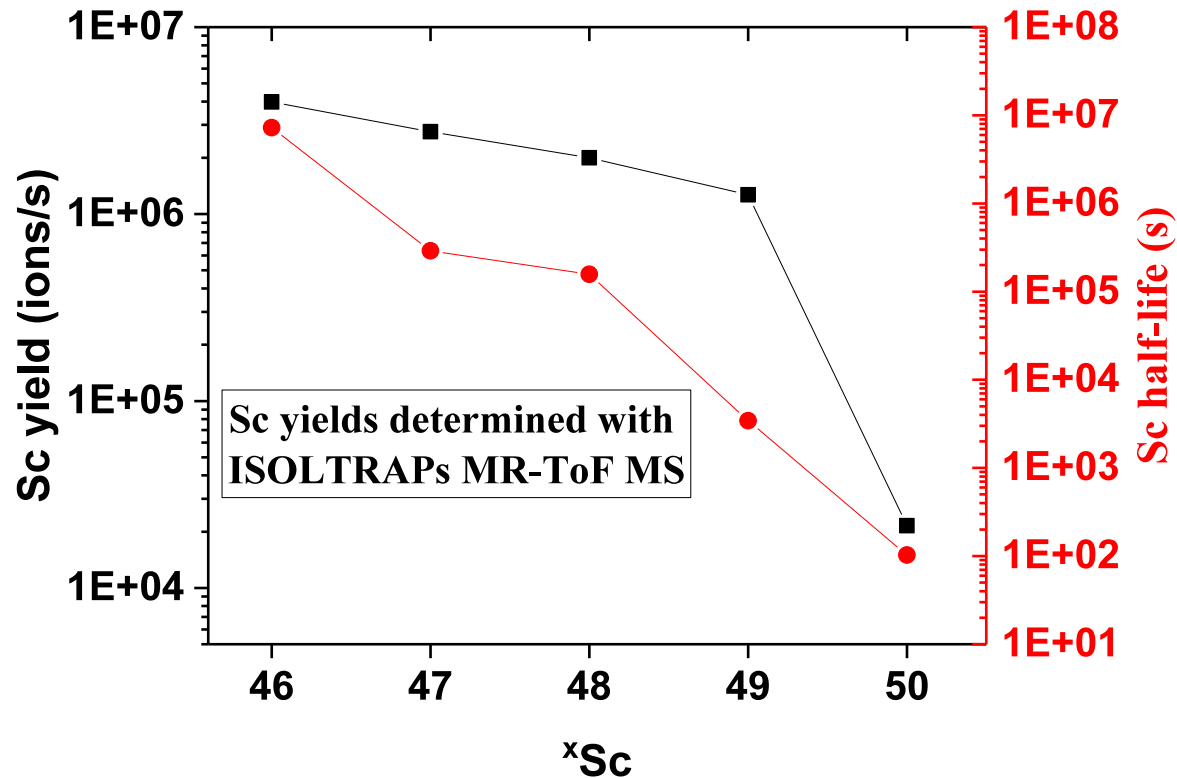


A = 46



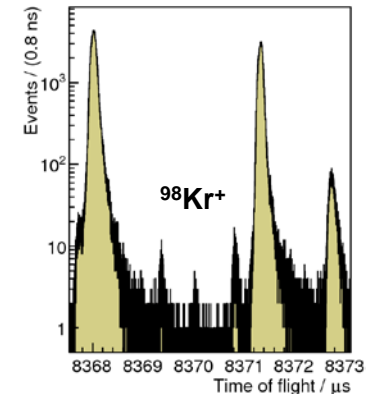
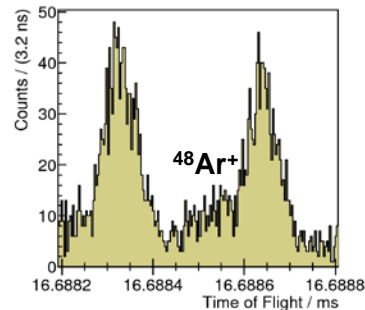
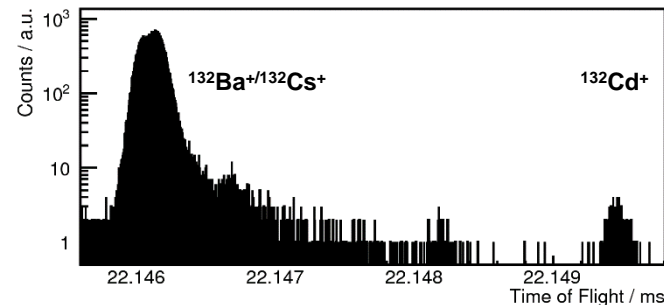
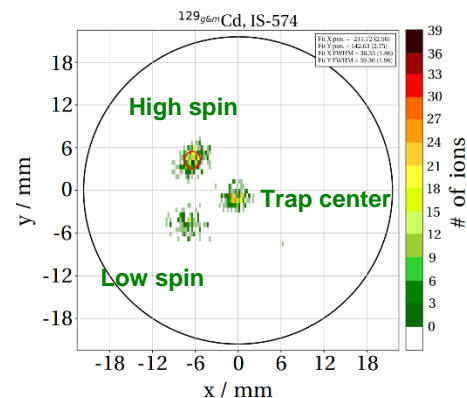
Yields of scandium

⁴⁵ ₂₁ Sc 24	⁴⁶ ₂₁ Sc 25	⁴⁷ ₂₁ Sc 26	⁴⁸ ₂₁ Sc 27	⁴⁹ ₂₁ Sc 28	⁵⁰ ₂₁ Sc 29	
318 ms 3/2 ⁺ Eex 12.40 (0.05) IT=100%	stable 7/2 ⁻ M ⁻ 41071.9 (0.7) Abundance=100%	18.75 s 1 ⁻ Eex 12.50 (0.00) IT=100%	9.4 us 6 ⁺ Eex 32.01 (0.00) IT=100%	83.80 d 4 ⁺ M ⁻ 41692 (0) β ⁻ =100%	272 ns (3/2) ⁺ Eex 798.83 (0.09) IT=100%	3.3492 d 7/2 ⁻ M ⁻ 44398.8 (1.9) β ⁻ =100%
			43.67 h 6 ⁺ M ⁻ 44504 (5) β ⁻ =100%	57.18 m 7/2 ⁻ M ⁻ 46561.3 (2.7) β ⁻ =100%	350 ms (2 ⁺ , 3 ⁺) Eex 266.895 (0.010) IT>97.5% β ⁻ <2.5%	102.5 s 5 ⁺ M ⁻ 44547 (15) β ⁻ =100%



2017 in short

- First time measurements of ^{132}Cd , ^{48}Ar and ^{98}Kr completed by using MR-TOF MS
- TOF-ICR measurements of ^{131}Cd confirm the MR-TOF MS value
- Precise determination of the excitation energy of the isomers in $^{127,129}\text{Cd}$
- Successful determination $Q(^{88}\text{Rb}-^{88}\text{Sr})$ with uncertainty of 0.13 keV
- First yield measurements of Scandium isotopes at ISOLDE



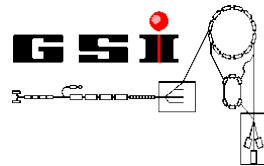
Acknowledgements

N. Althubiti, P. Ascher, G. Audi, **D. Atanasov**, D. Beck, K. Blaum, G. Bollen, M. Breitenfeldt, R. B. Cakirli, T. Cocolios, S. Eliseev, S. George, F. Herfurth, A. Herlert, **J. Karthein**, J. Kluge, M. Kowalska, S. Kreim, Yu. A. Litvinov, D. Lunney, **V. Manea**, E. Minaya-Ramirez, **M. Mougeot**, D. Neidherr, Ryan Ringle, M. Rosenbusch, A. de Roubin, L. Schweikhard, M. Wang, **A. Welker**, **F. Wienholtz**, R. Wolf, K. Zuber

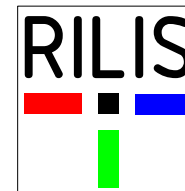


Federal Ministry of Education and Research

Grants No.:
05P15HGCI A
05P15ODCIA
05P12HGC I1
05P12HGFNE



ISOLDE Target and Technical Group

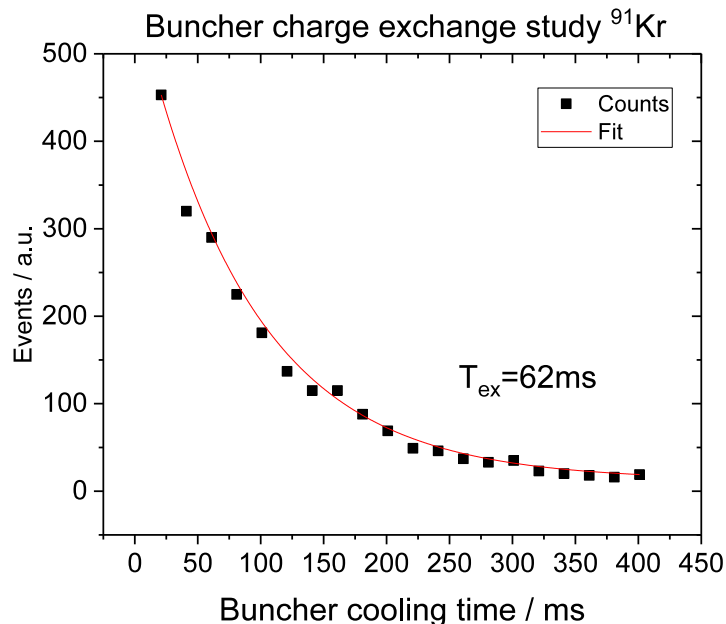
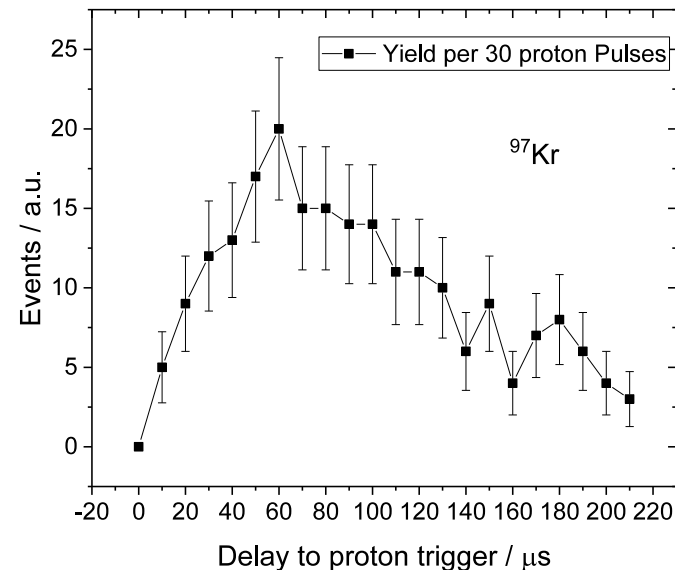
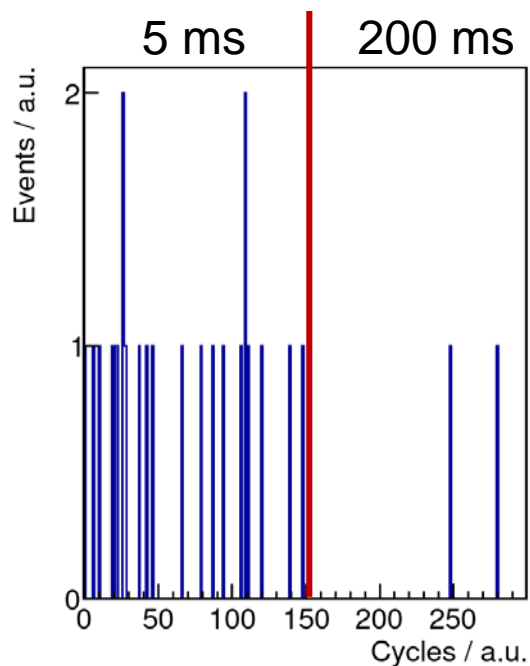


MR-TOF MS measurements of ^{98}Kr

Additional tests to confirm ^{98}Kr observation

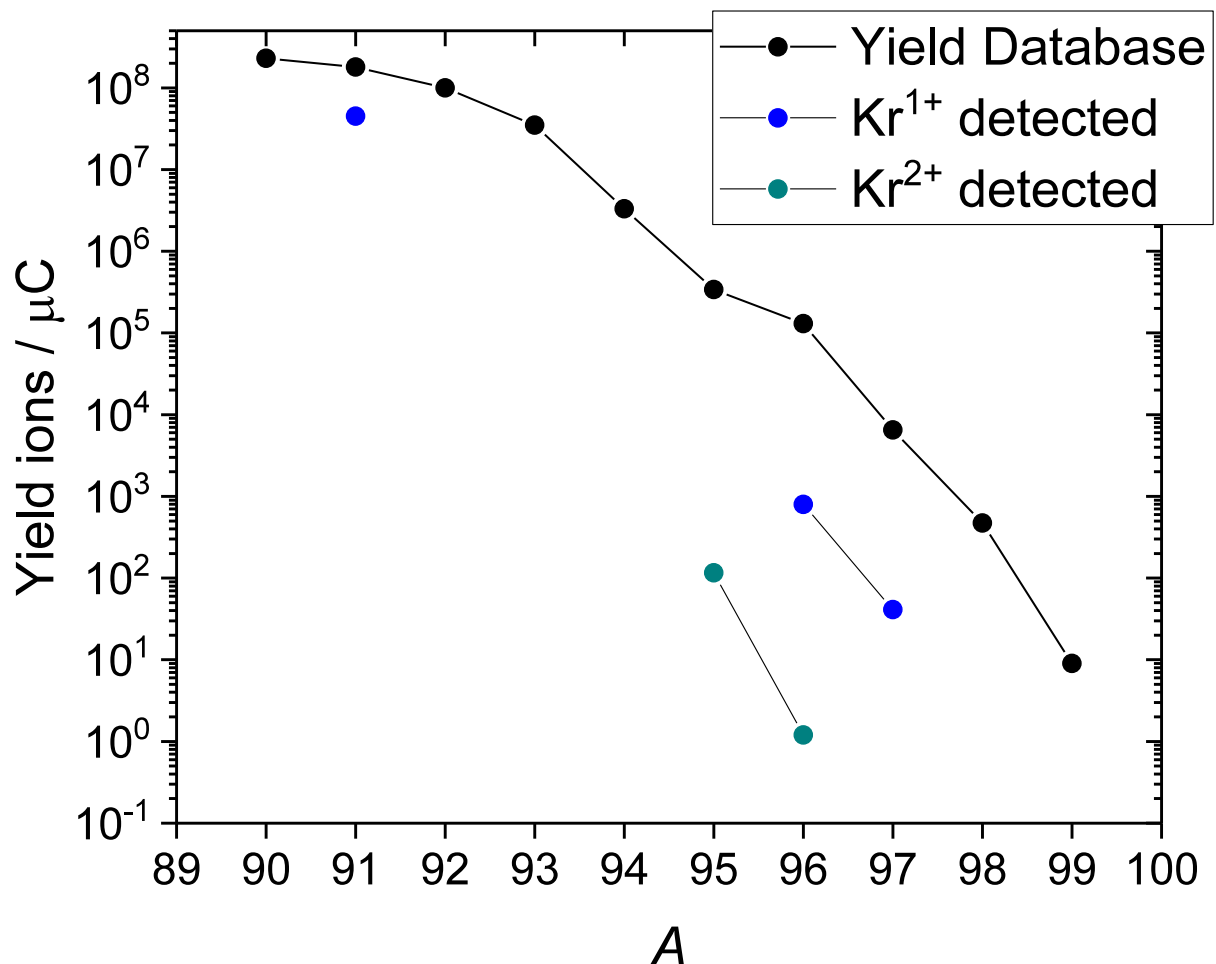
- Release curve $^{97}\text{Kr}^+$
- Charge exchange in the Cooler-Buncher trap for $^{91}\text{Kr}^+$

Buncher Cooling Time



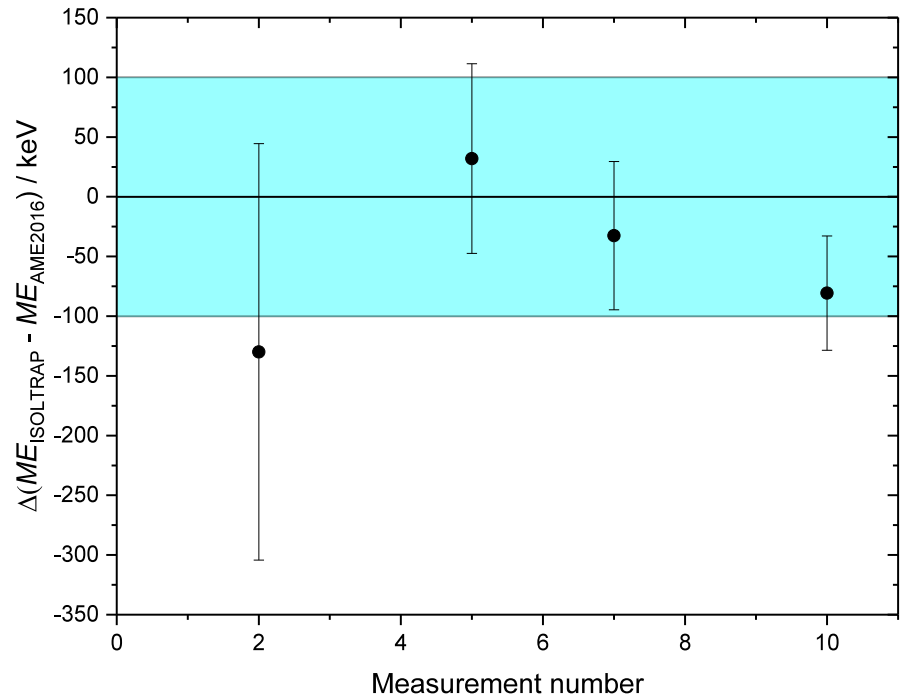
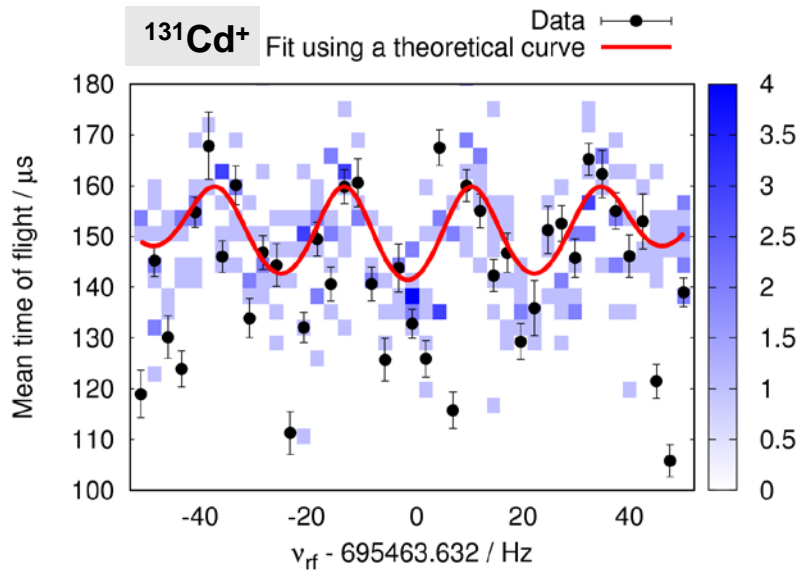
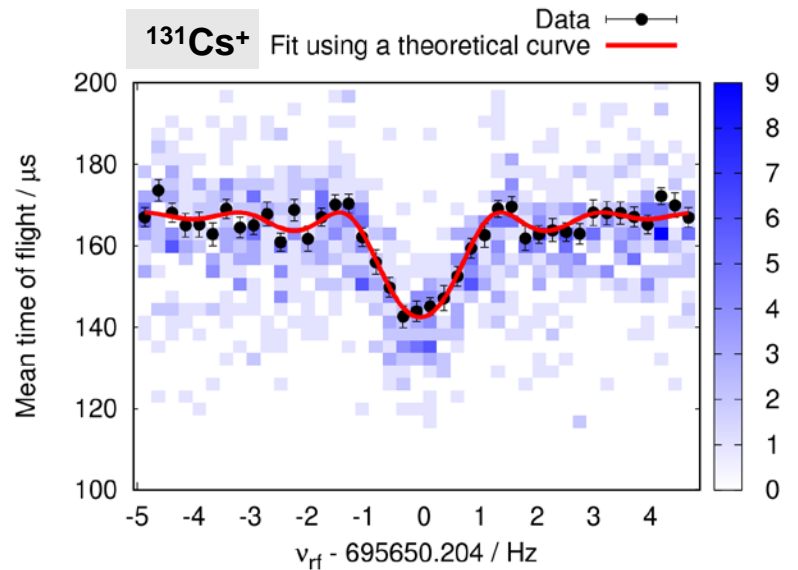
Precision measurements of ^{99}Kr

Comparison of yield for singly- and doubly-charged ions as detected after the MR-TOF



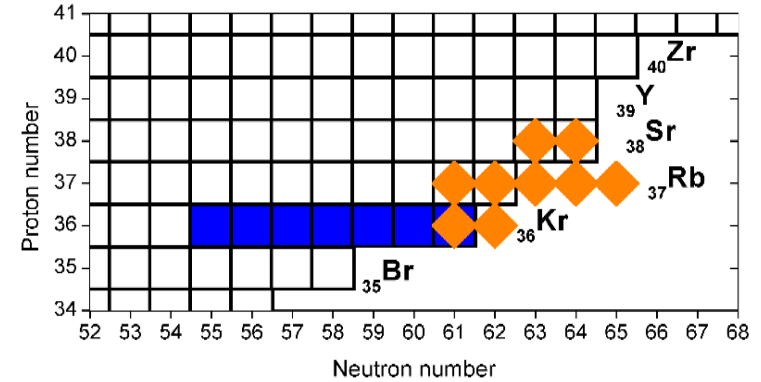
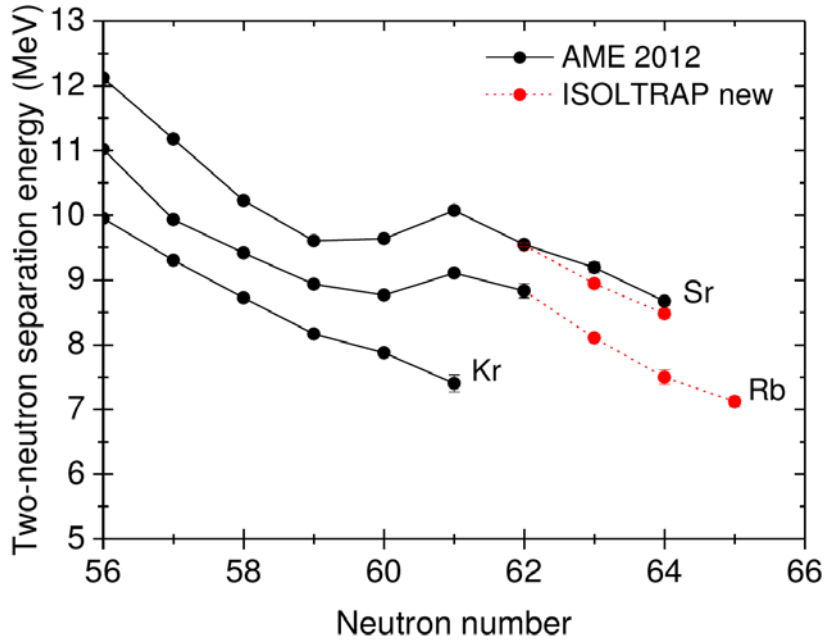
Values not corrected
for efficiency losses

Precision mass spectrometry of $^{131,132}\text{Cd}$



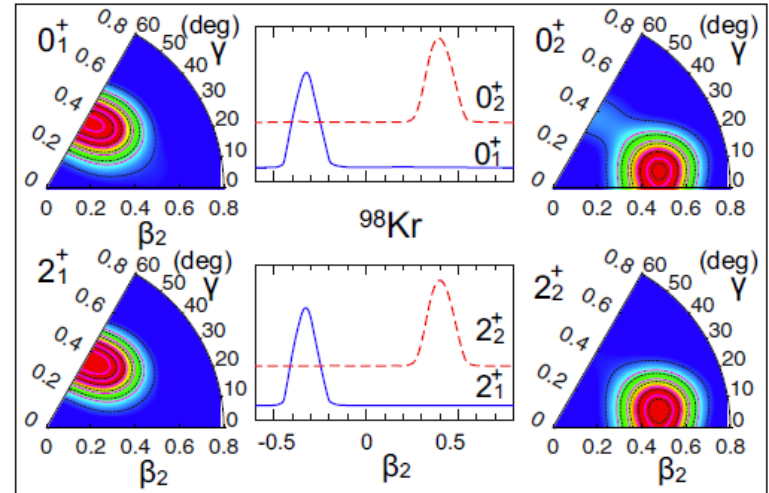
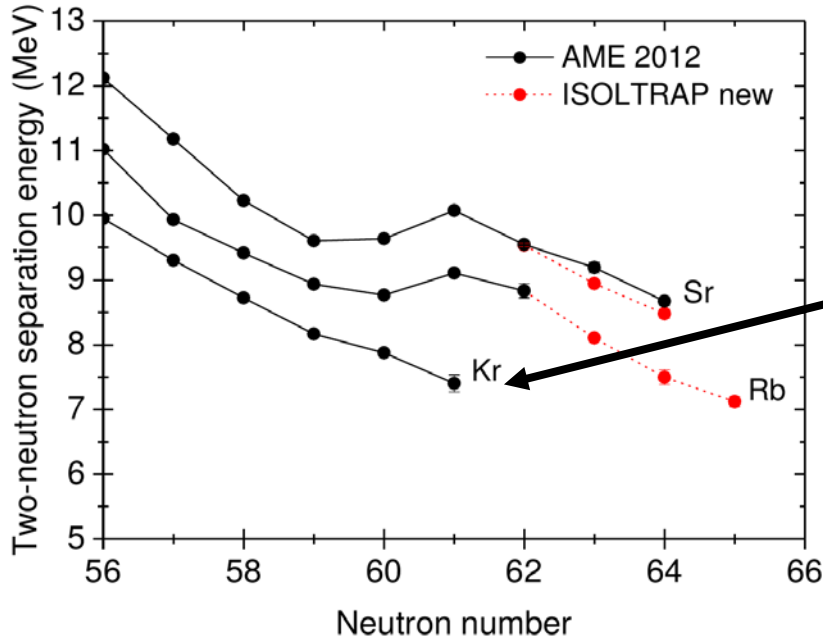
Penning trap confirms and improves the MR-TOF mass of ^{131}Cd from 2014.

Onset of deformation at $N = 60$



- Fourth campaign at ISOLTRAP in the $A \approx 100$ region during the last 5 years.

Onset of deformation at $N = 60$



- Fourth campaign at ISOLTRAP in the $A \approx 100$ region during the last 5 years.
- Beyond-mean-field calculations show that the Kr configurations don't mix strongly in the ground state.