

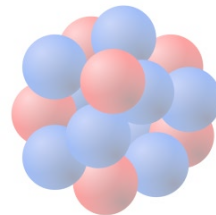
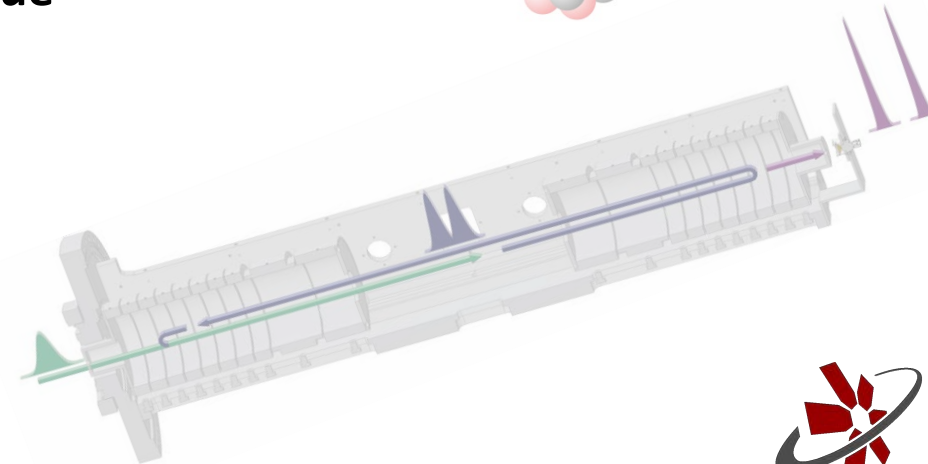
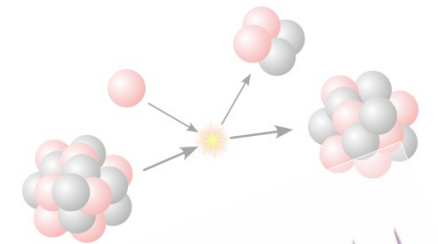
New high-precision nuclear mass studies by the first MRTOF mass spectrometer at the BigRIPS facility

Marco Rosenbusch for the WNSC-IPNS-KEK and SLOWRI/RIKEN

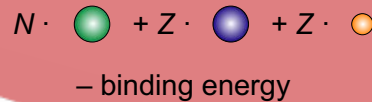
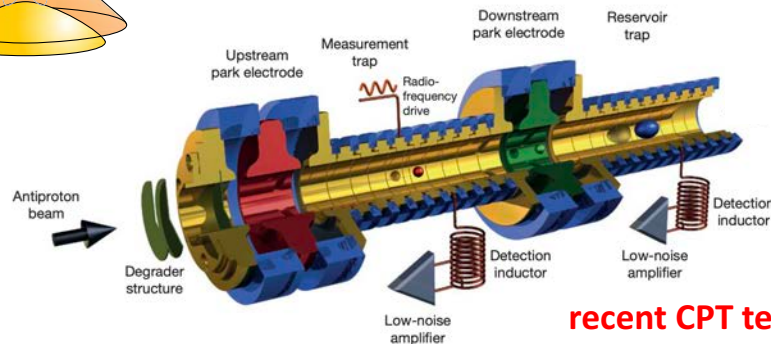
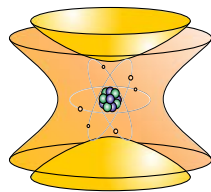
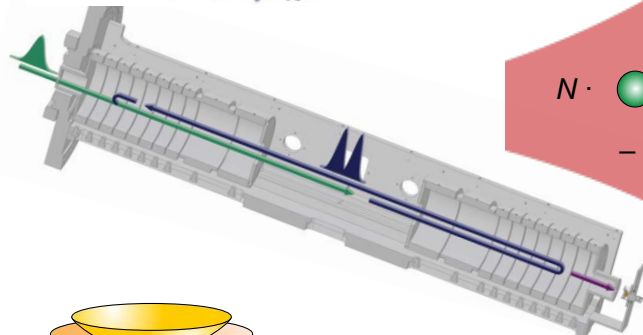
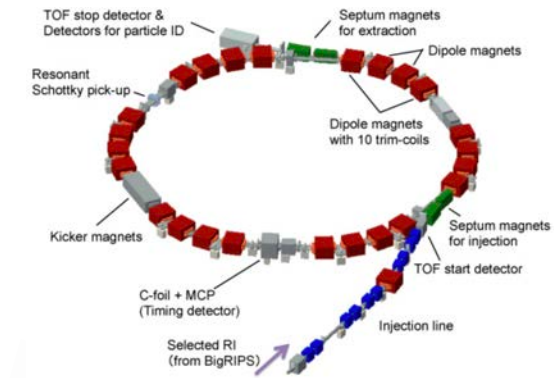
Wako Nuclear Science Center

2-1 Hirosawa, Wako, Saitama 351-0198, Japan

- Nuclear mass spectrometry
- Multi-reflection time-of-flight technique
- The SLOWRI-ZD MRTOF experiment
- Technological advances
- 2020 online commissioning



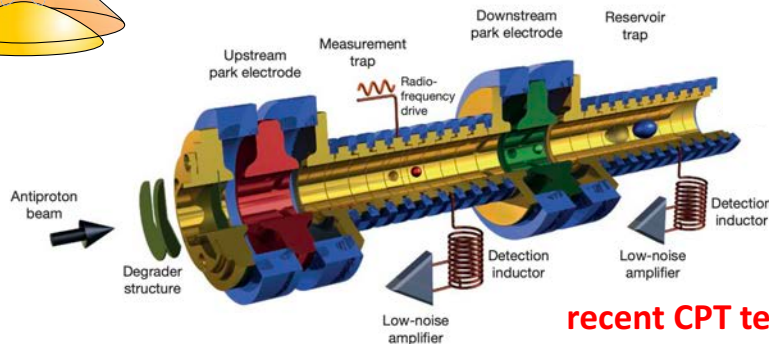
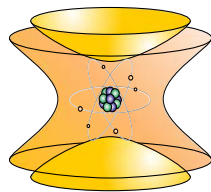
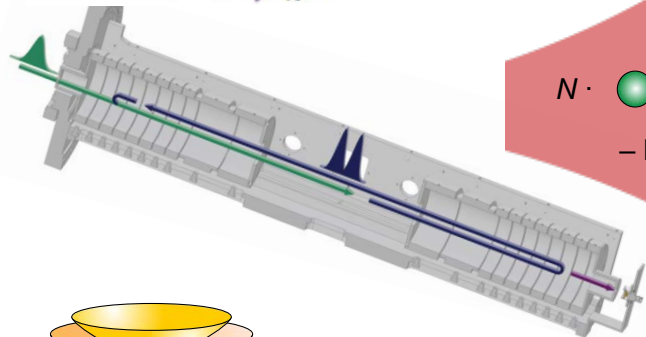
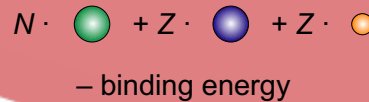
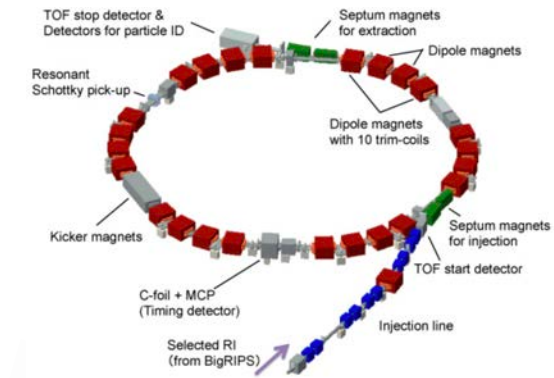
Physics using mass spectrometry



Physics application	$\delta m/m$
General physics & chemistry	$\leq 10^{-5}$
Nuclear structure and Astrophysics - separation of isobars	$\leq 10^{-6}$
Isomer studies and Astrophysics - separation of isomers	$\leq 10^{-7}$
Weak interaction studies	$\leq 10^{-8}$
Metrology - fundamental constants	$\leq 10^{-9}$
CPT tests	$\leq 10^{-10}$
QED in highly-charged ions - separation of atomic states	$\leq 10^{-11}$

recent CPT tests on 10^{-12} level: S. Ulmer *et al.*, Nature 524, 196 (2015)

Physics using mass spectrometry



Physics application	$\delta m/m$
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MRTOF at present

MRTOF future goal

recent CPT tests on 10^{-12} level: S. Ulmer *et al.*, Nature 524, 196 (2015)

Shell evolution studies

What can we learn from ground-state masses about the nuclear shell evolution?


$$S_p \quad S_n$$

Odd-Even Staggering

$$S_n(Z, N) = E(Z, N - 1) - E(Z, N)$$



Estimators for the pairing gaps

$$\Delta^3(N) = \frac{(-1)^N}{2} [E(N - 1) - 2E(N) + E(N + 1)]$$




$$S_{2p} \quad S_{2n}$$

Two-nucleon separation energies

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

$$S_{2p}(Z, N) = E(Z, N) - E(Z - 2, N)$$



Shell gaps, test of magicity

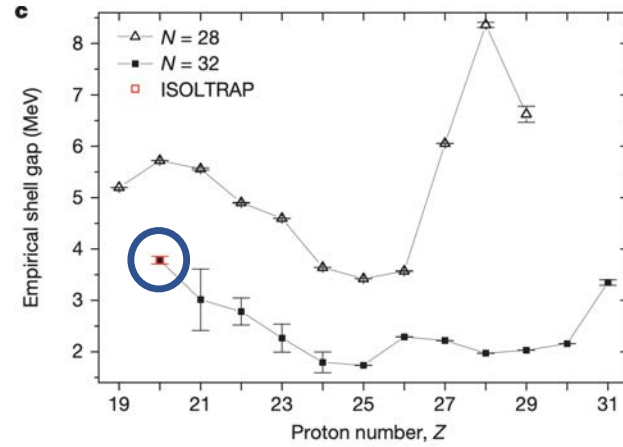
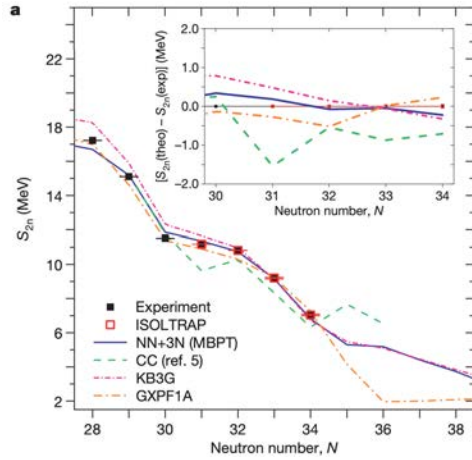
$$\delta_{2p}(Z, N) = S_{2p}(Z, N) - S_{2p}(Z + 2, N)$$

$$\delta_{2n}(Z, N) = S_{2p}(Z, N) - S_{2p}(Z, N + 2)$$



Input for theory to reveal possible nuclear valence orbit configurations, collectivity and deformations. **New extrapolations into the terra incognita**

Mass measurements of exotic nuclei

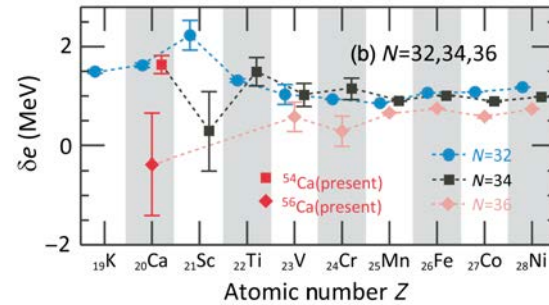
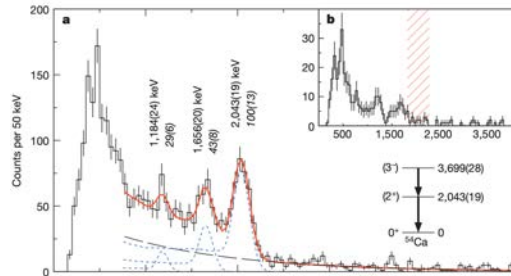


Nuclear structure example:

Study of nuclear tensor force

T. Otsuka, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* 92, 015002 (2020)

N = 32

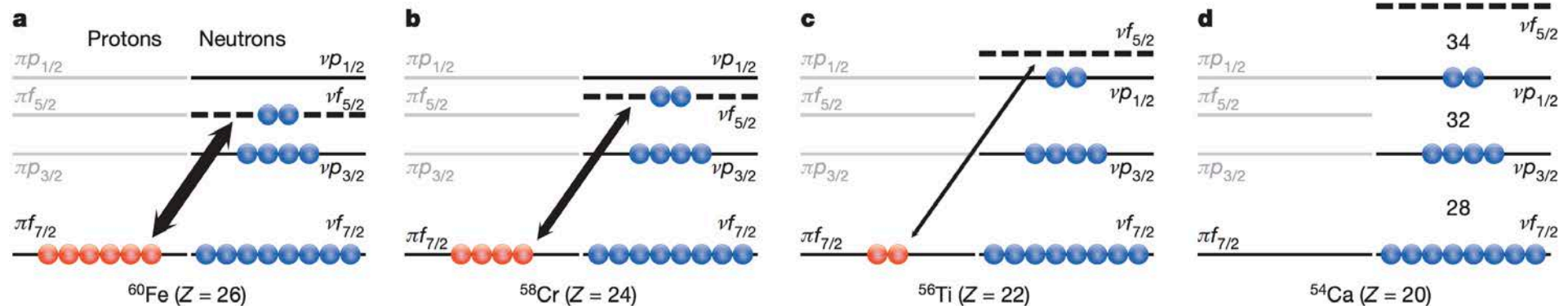


N = 34

F. Wienholtz *et al.*, *Nature* 498,346 (2013)

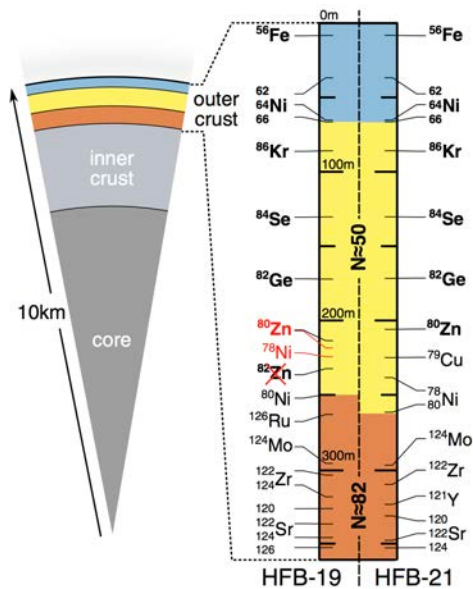
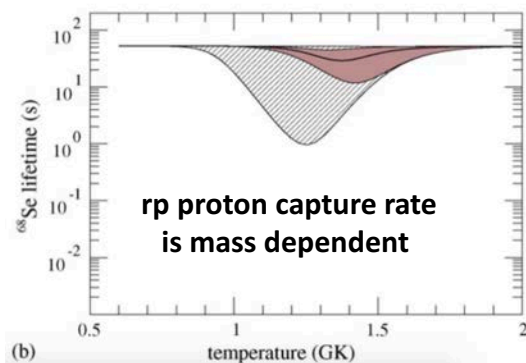
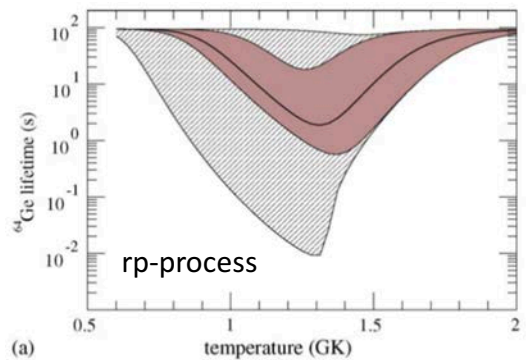
D. Steppenbeck *et al.*, *Nature* 502, 207 (2013)

S. Michimasa *et al.*, *PRL* 121, 022506 (2018)

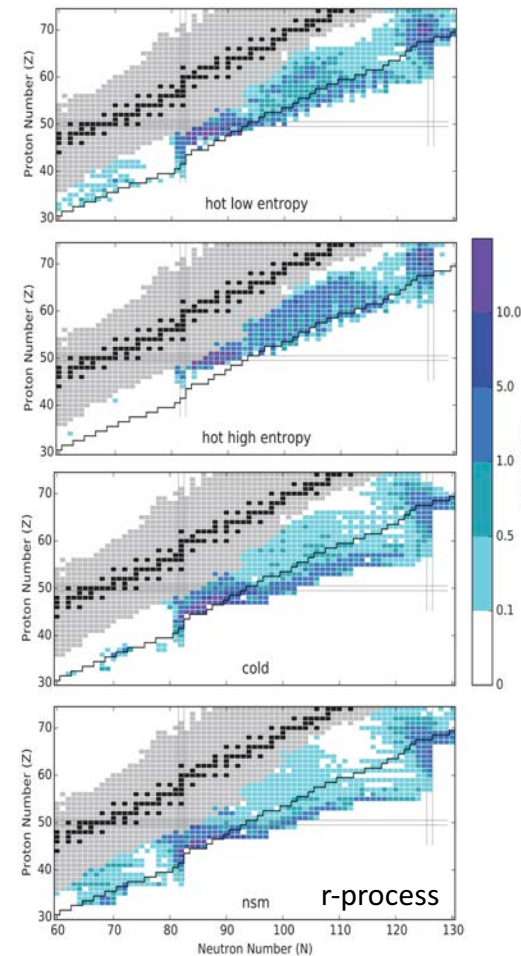


Mass measurements of exotic nuclei

Astrophysical examples



R. N. Wolf *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 041101 (2013)



H. Schatz, Int J. Mass spectrom. 251, 293 (2006),
Int J. Mass spectrom. 349-350, 181 (2013)

$$\frac{Y(Z, N + 1)}{Y(Z, N)} \propto \frac{G(Z, N + 1)}{2G(Z, N)} \frac{N_n}{(kT)^{3/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{S_n(Z, N + 1)}{kT}\right]$$

M. R. Mumpower *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 92, 035807 (2015)

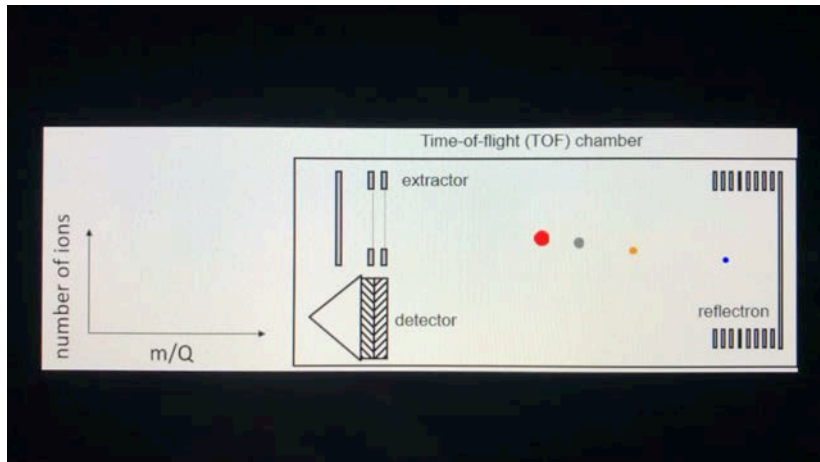
High precision and accuracy needed!

Time-of-flight mass spectrometry

Mass resolving power:

- linear TOF-MS: $m/\Delta m > 100$
- reflector-TOF-MS: $m/\Delta m > 5,000$
- MRTOF-MS: $m/\Delta m > 100,000$

$\Delta m = 2\Delta t = \text{FWHM of ion TOF distribution}$



(a) Linear TOF-MS



(b) Reflector-TOF-MS



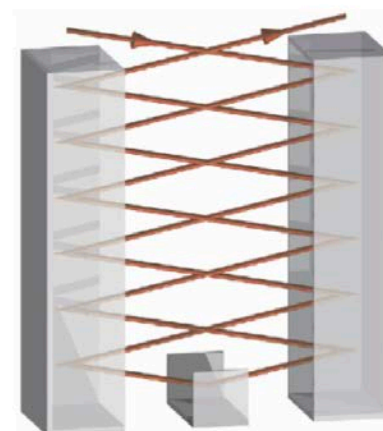
(c) Multiple-Reflection TOF-MS (closed Path)



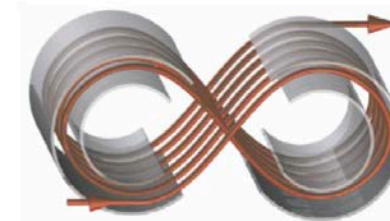
(d) Multiple-Turn TOF-MS (closed path)



(e) Multiple-Reflection TOF-MS (open Path)



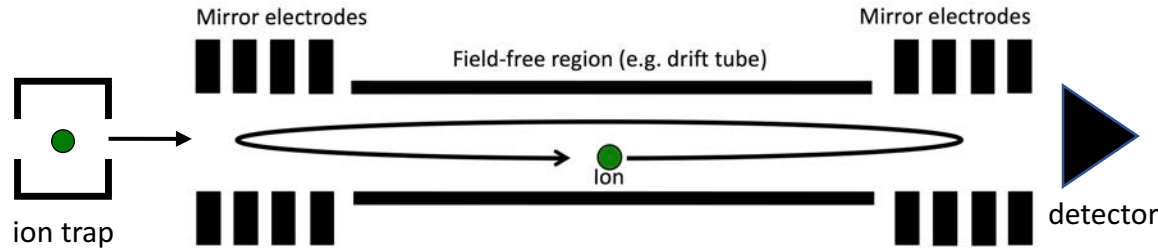
(f) Multiple-Turn TOF-MS (open path)



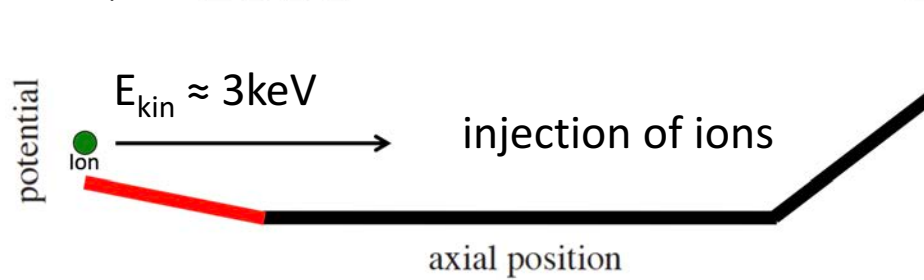
W.R. Plass *et al.*, *IJMS* 349-350, 134 (2013)

The multi-reflection time-of-flight (MRTOF) technique

H. Wollnik and M. Przewlaka, Int. J. Mass Spectrom. Ion Proc. 96, 267 (1990)



Total time of flight predominantly determined by the **electrostatic term** of the system



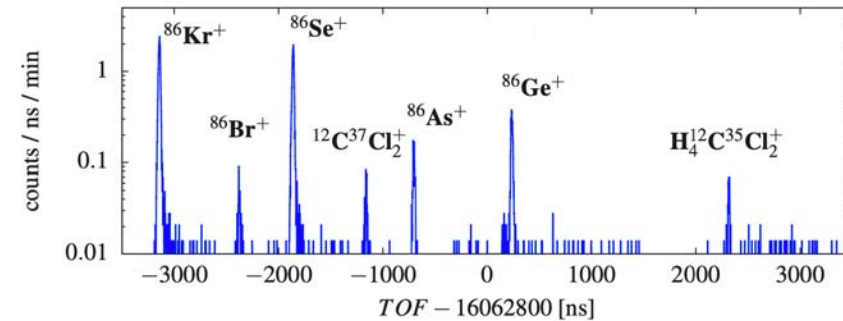
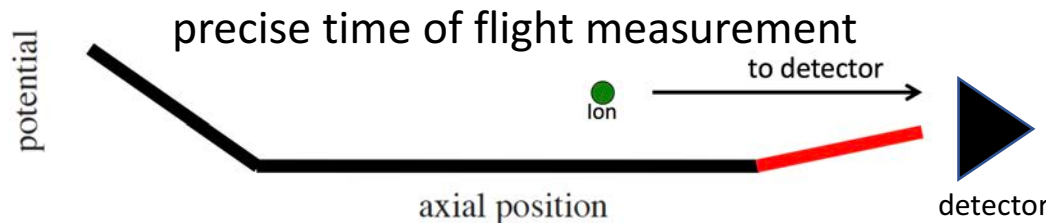
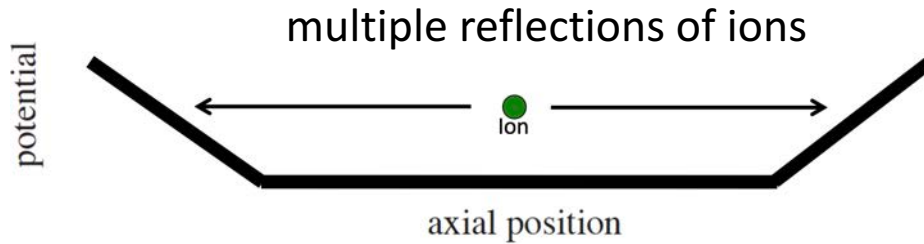
$$\overline{t(q, m)} =$$

average from ion distribution

$$A \cdot \sqrt{\frac{m}{q}}$$

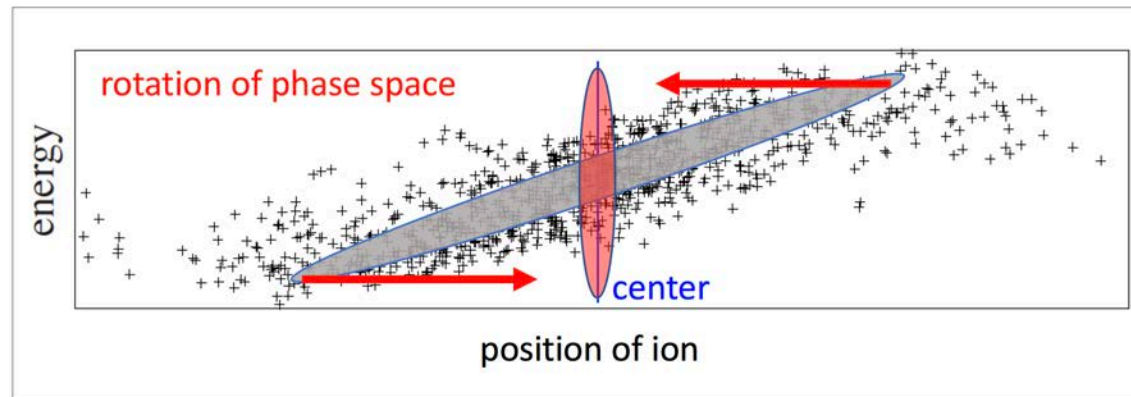
device constant

electrostatic contribution

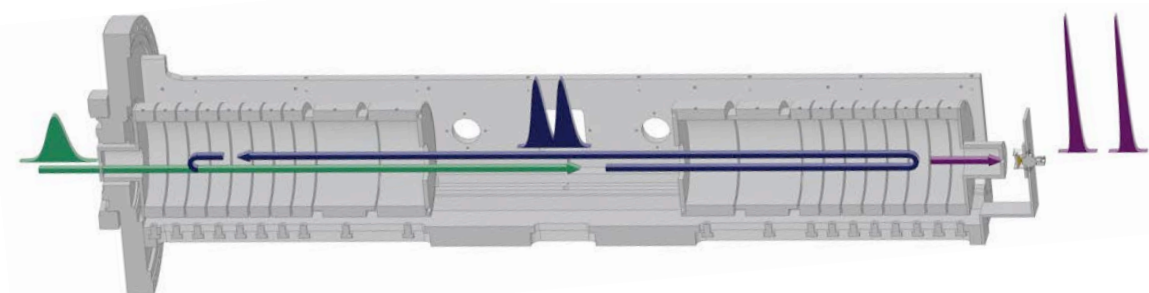


Ion focusing

- Axial potential shape allows to modify the phase space of the ions via the penetration depth into the ion mirror
- Narrow time-of-flight focus achieved at the detector
 → high resolution by long flight path

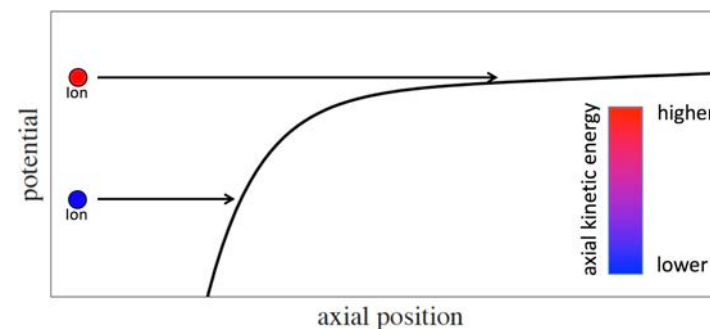
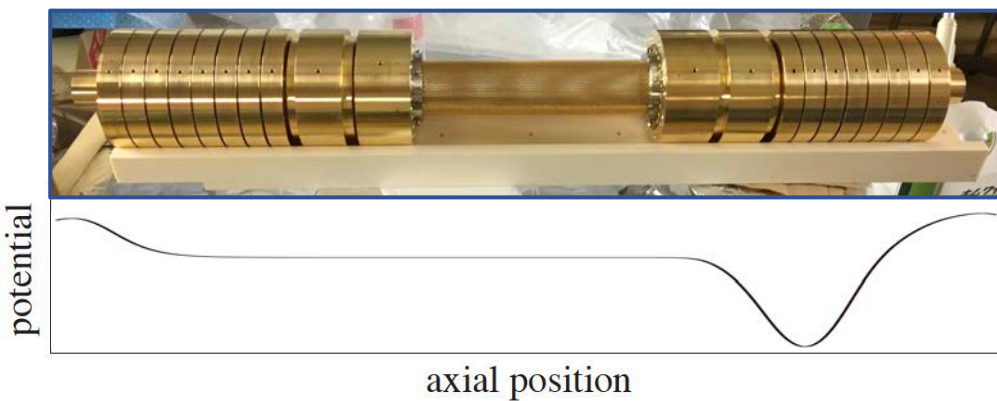


MRTOF mass spectrograph



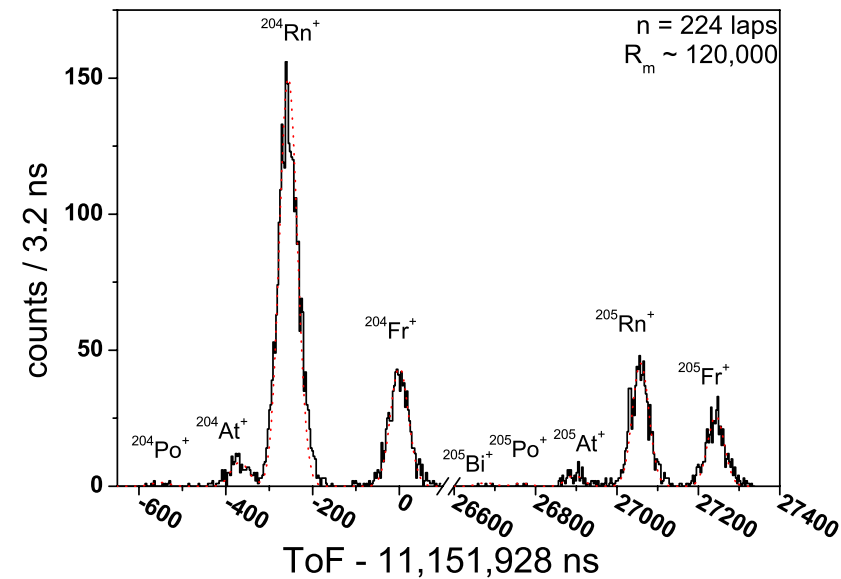
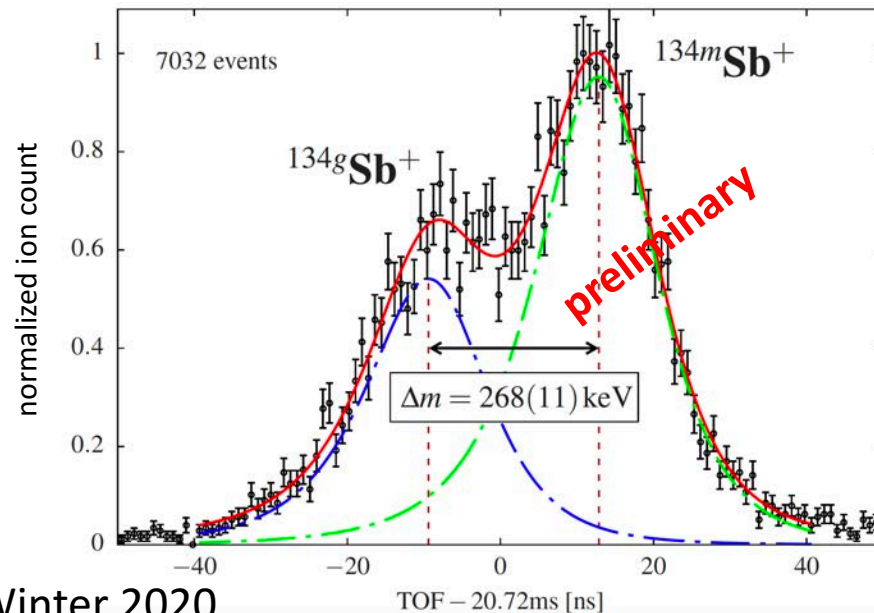
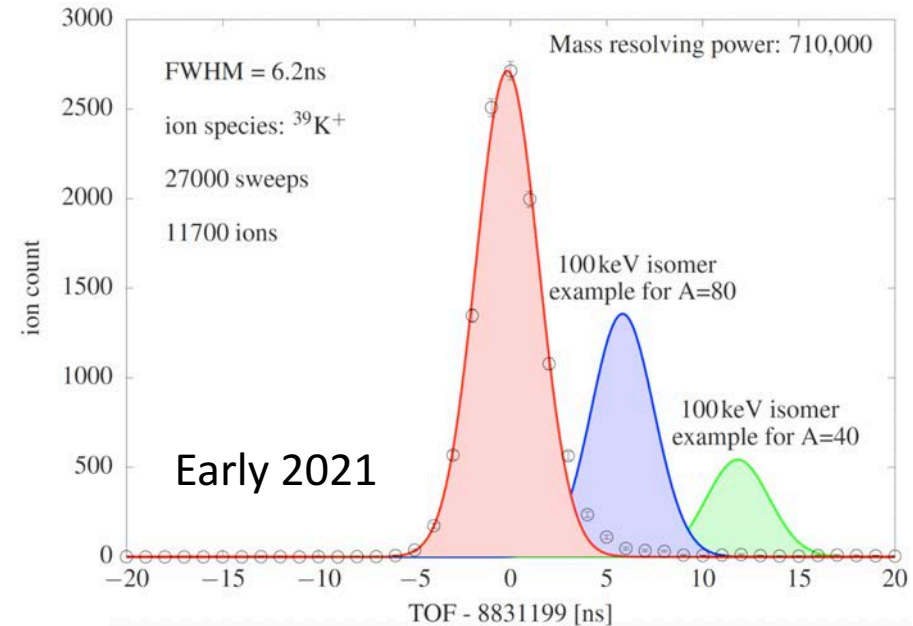
P. Schury et al., Nucl. Instr. Meth B 335, 39 (2014)

M. Rosenbusch et al., Nucl. Instr. Meth B 463, 184 (2020)



MRTOF-MS Advantages

- Measurement duration is short: < 10-20ms per cycle
 → short lived isotopes accessible
- Several isotopes can be measured at the same time
 → efficient use of expensive accelerator time
- High mass resolving power $m/\Delta m > 500,000$
 → nuclear isomer separation possible

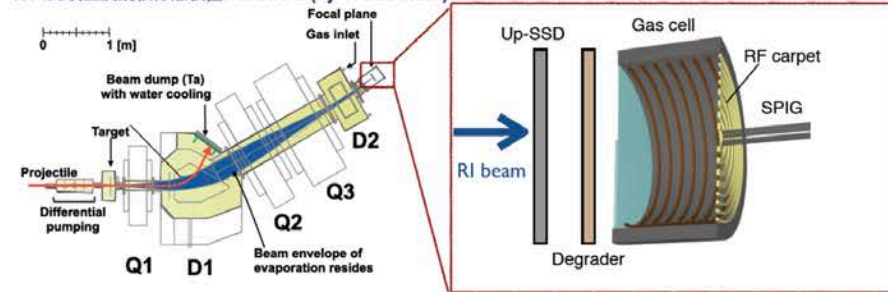


P. Schury et al., Phys. Rev. C 95, 011305(R) (2017)

Winter 2020

Current MRTOF facilities at RIBF

ガス充填型反跳核分離装置: GARIS-II (by GARIS team)

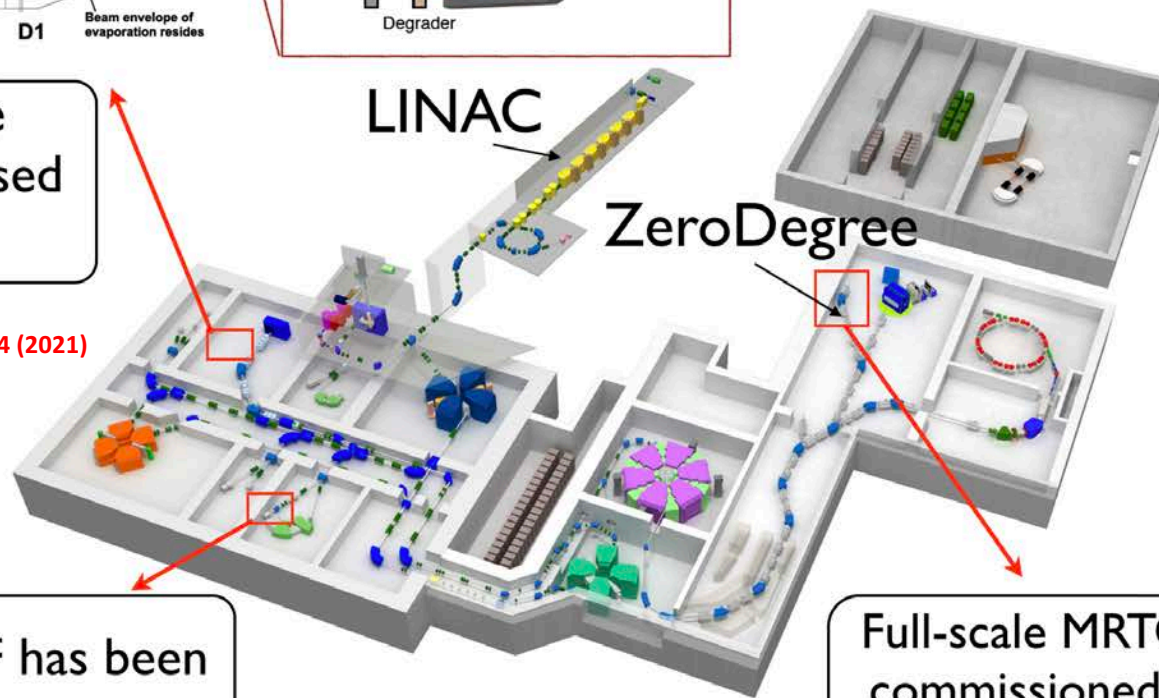


GARIS-III MRTOF
coming soon

Original full-scale
MRTOF primarily used
for SHE studies

First SHN recently measured!
P. Schury *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. C* 104, L021304 (2021)

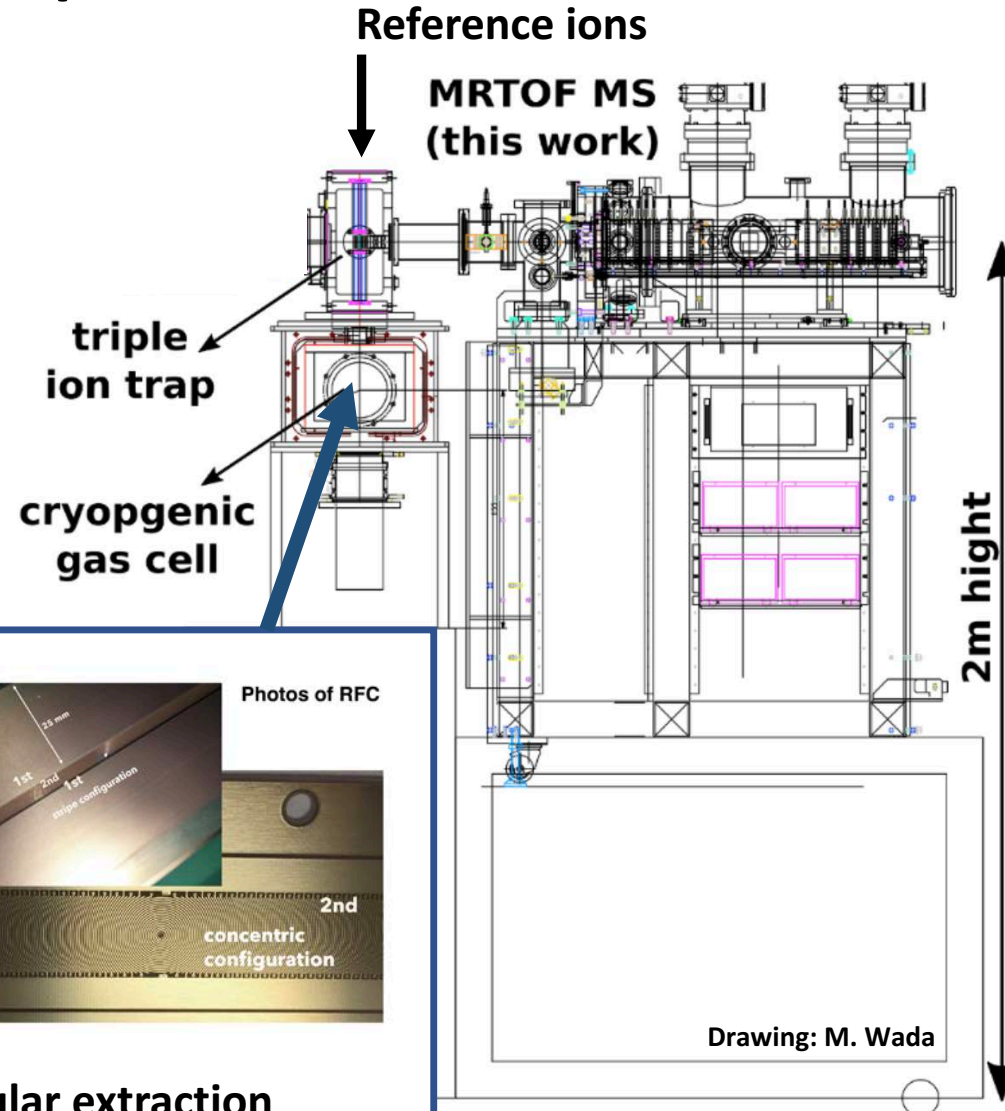
Half-scale MRTOF has been
useful in mass-spectroscopy-
assisted laser spectroscopy



Full-scale MRTOF has been
commissioned commensal
to in-beam gamma-ray
spectroscopy

The SLOWRI-ZD MRTOF experiment

- Ions stopped in a cryogenic gas cell
- Extraction and transport to a trap chamber with triple-trap system
- Preparation/cooling of ions in central flat ion trap
- Ions are forwarded to MRTOF-MS and injected
- After multiple reflections → ejection and time-of-flight detection

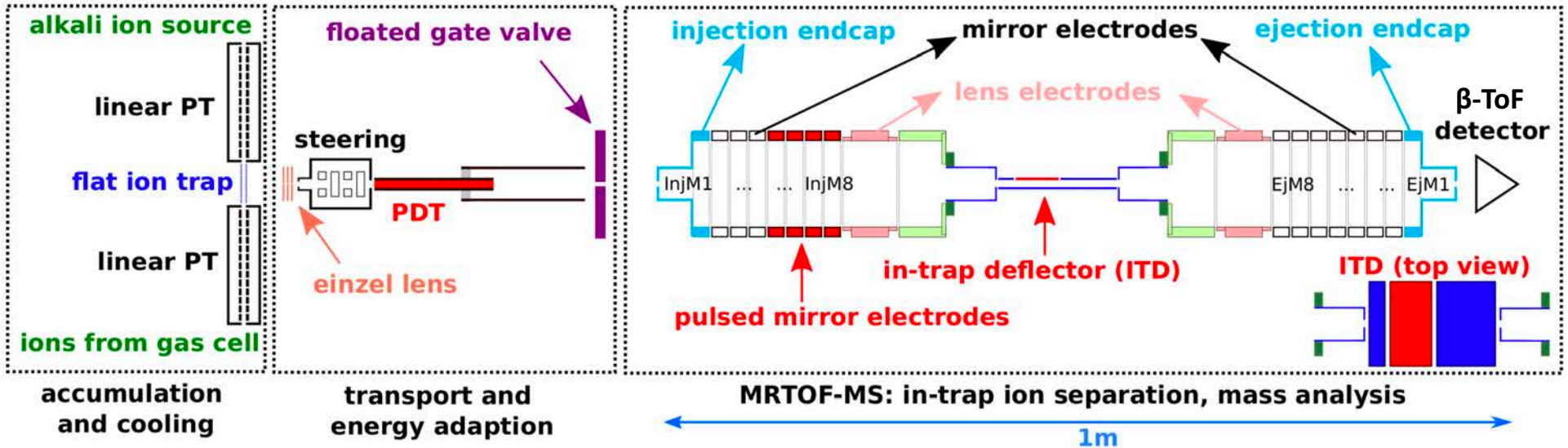


New gas cell design for perpendicular extraction

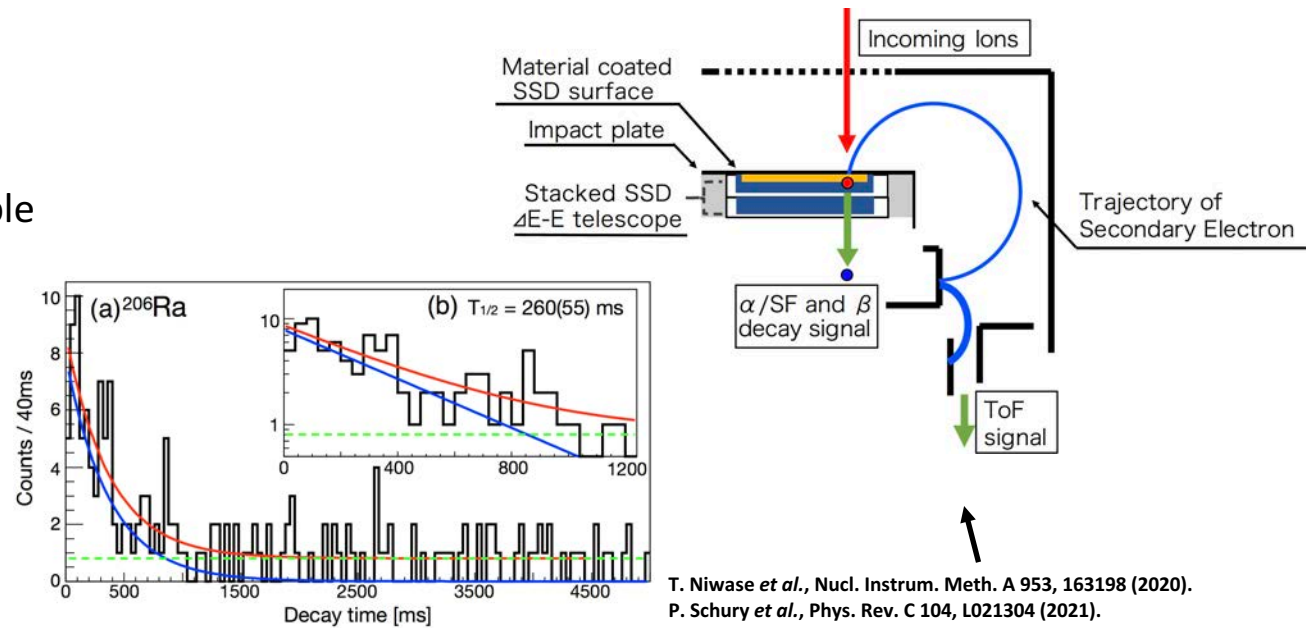
A. Takamine, S. Imura, D. Hou

M. Rosenbusch *et al.*, Nucl. Instr. Meth B 463, 184 (2020)

The SLOWRI-ZD MRTOF experiment



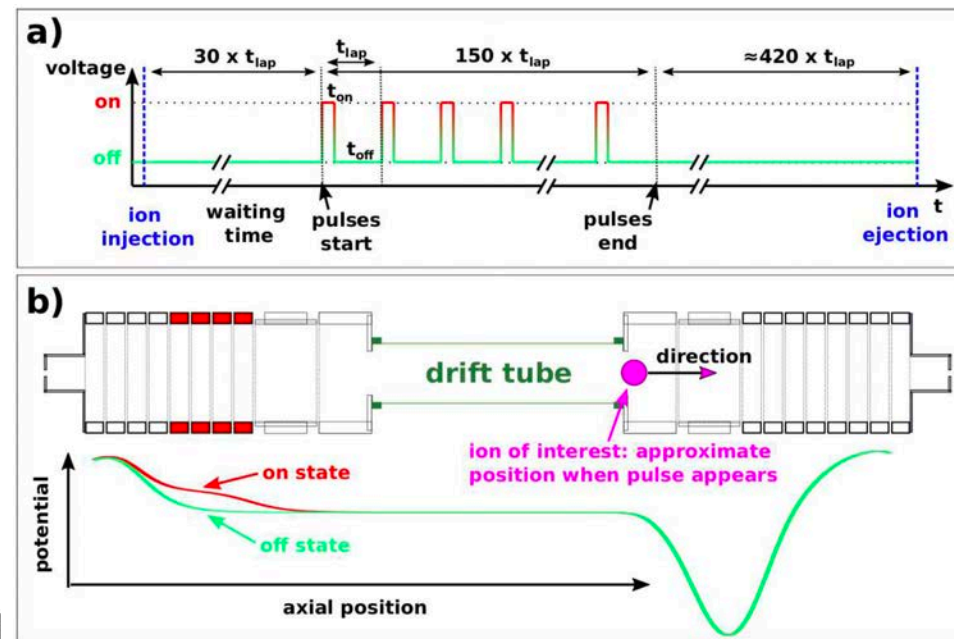
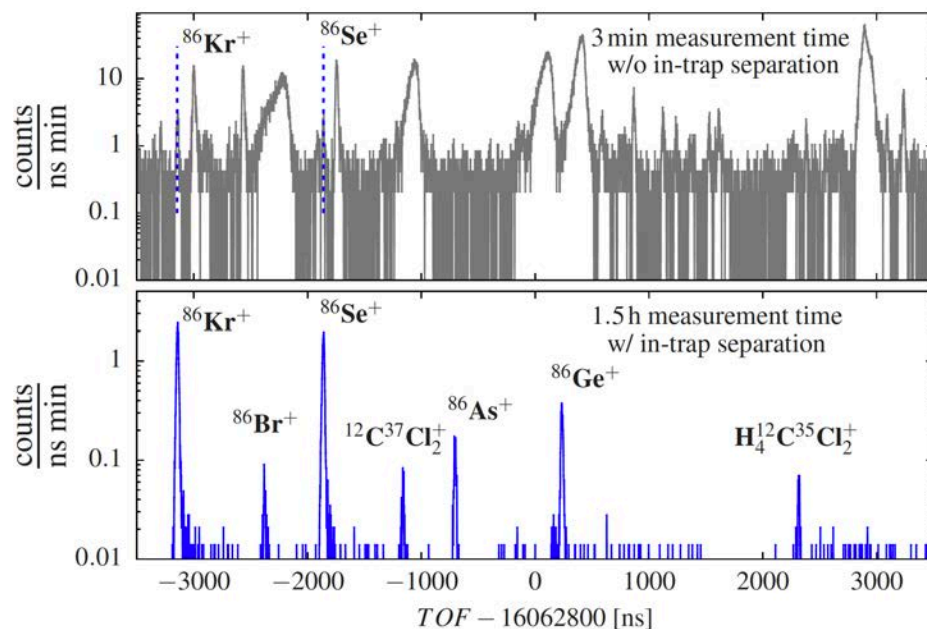
- Energy adaption available by pulsed drift tube
- In-trap ion separation available (two methods tested)
- Beta-ToF detection available



T. Niwase *et al.*, Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A 953, 163198 (2020).
P. Schury *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 104, L021304 (2021).
T. Niwase *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C, under review (2021). (arxiv 2108.06245)

Technological advances: CGITS

- Molecular contaminants from gas cell ionized by high-energy beam
- In-trap ion separation essential to isolate ions of interest
- Concentric-Geometry In-Trap Separation (CGITS) was successfully employed



used during commissioning 2020

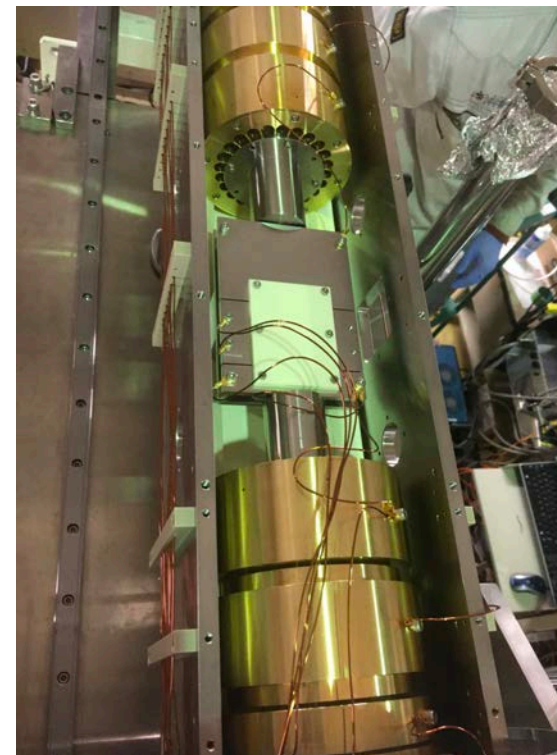
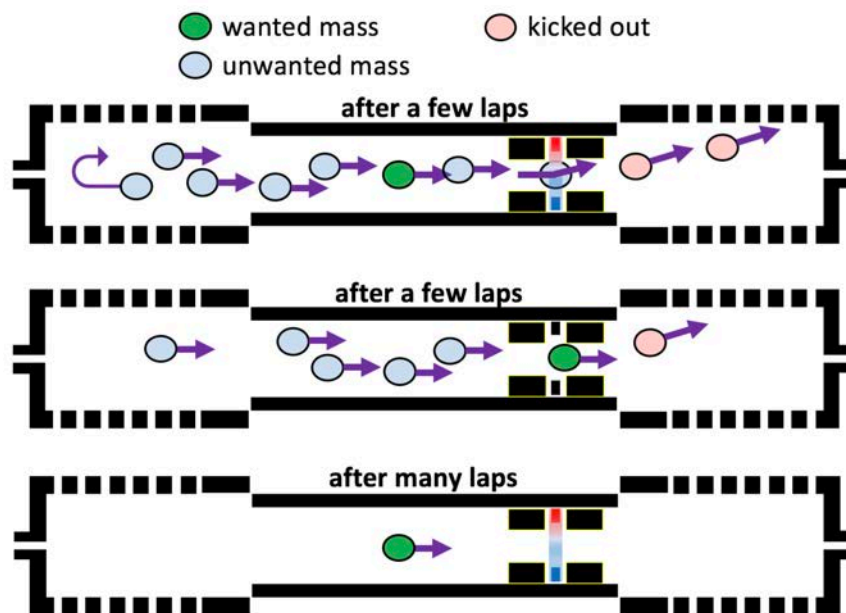
First MRTOF in-trap cleaning with deflector:
Y. Toker *et al.*, J. Instrum. 4, P09001 (2009).

Usage of mirror endcaps:
J. T. Johnson *et al.*, Anal. Chem. 91, 8789 (2019).

Further application and development of deflector:
T. Dickel *et al.*, Nucl. Instrum. Meth. 777, 172 (2015).
P. Fischer *et al.*, Rev. Sci. Instrum. 89, 015114 (2018).

Technological advances: In-trap deflector

- Selective kick-out now possible
- Selective protection of several masses now possible
- Proper design: Kick out of unwanted ions with weak 30V pulse

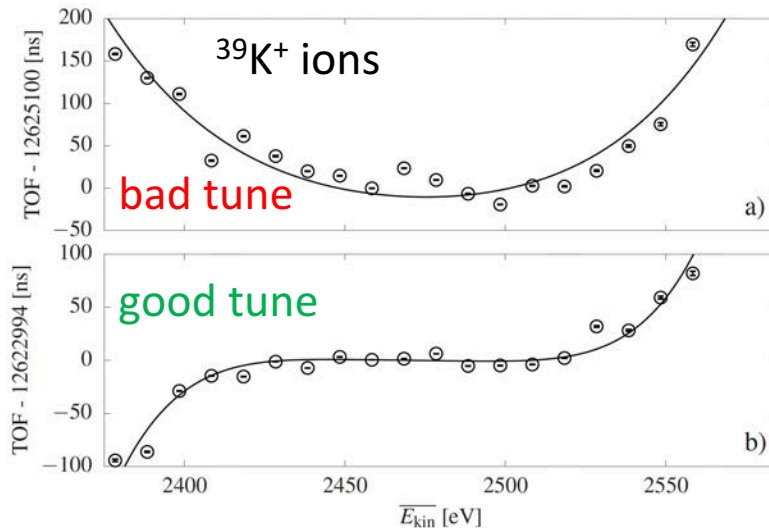
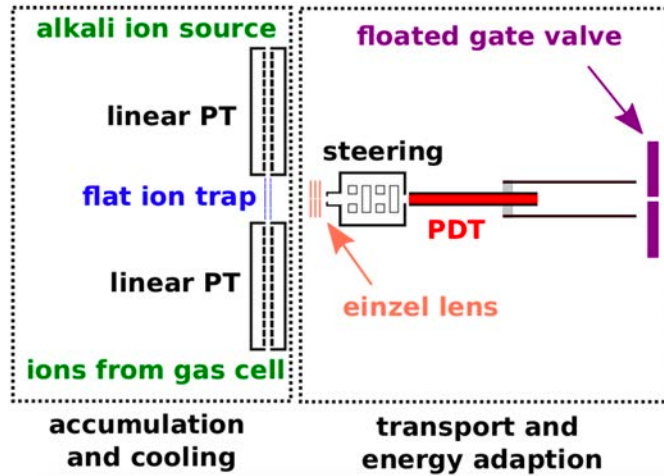


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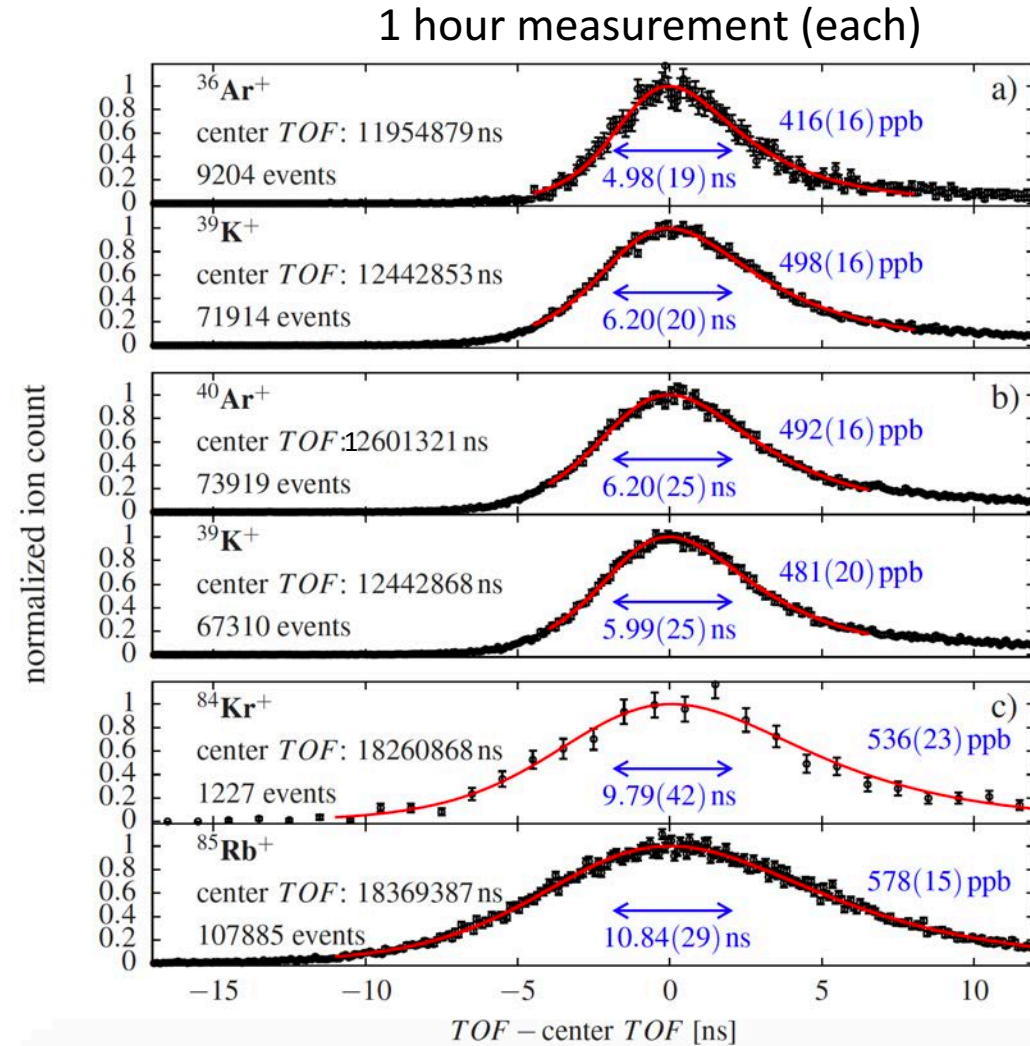
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Development of deflector:
T. Dickel *et al.*, Nucl. Instrum. Meth. 777, 172 (2015).
P. Fischer *et al.*, Rev. Sci. Instrum. 89, 015114 (2018).

Technological advances: Tuning method and high MRP



wide energy range

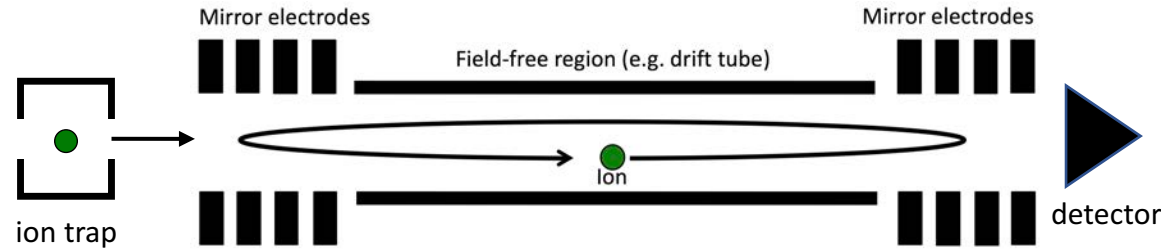


$m/\Delta m > 1,000,000$ for $A=40$

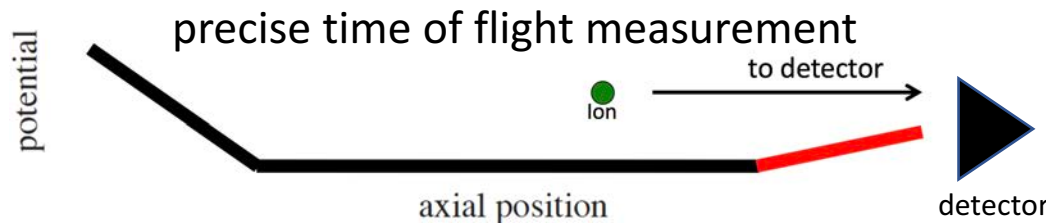
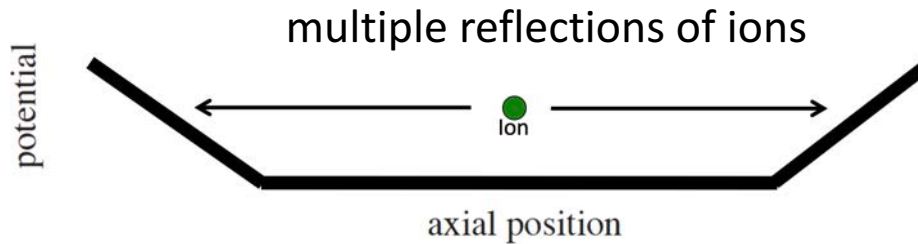
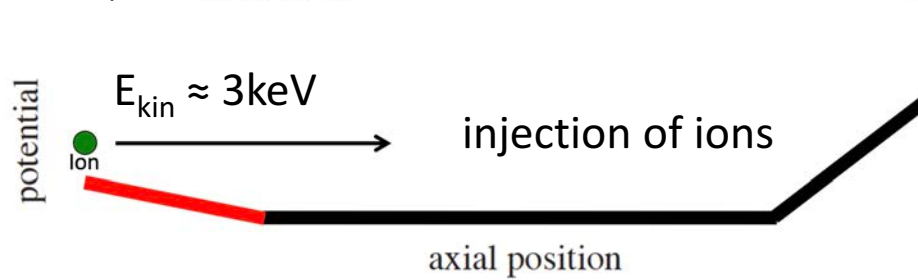
$m/\Delta m > 900,000$ for $A=80$

The multi-reflection time-of-flight (MRTOF) technique

H. Wollnik and M. Przewłoka, Int. J. Mass Spectrom. Ion Proc. 96, 267 (1990)



Total time of flight predominantly determined by the **electrostatic term** of the system



$$\overline{t(q, m)} = A \cdot \sqrt{\frac{m}{q}} + t_0 + t_{NS}(q, m) + t_{other}(q, m)$$

average from ion distribution

device constant

electrostatic contribution

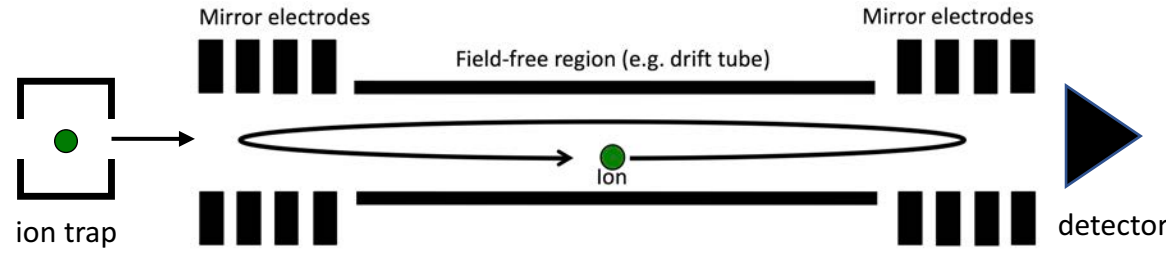
offset time

non-static fields

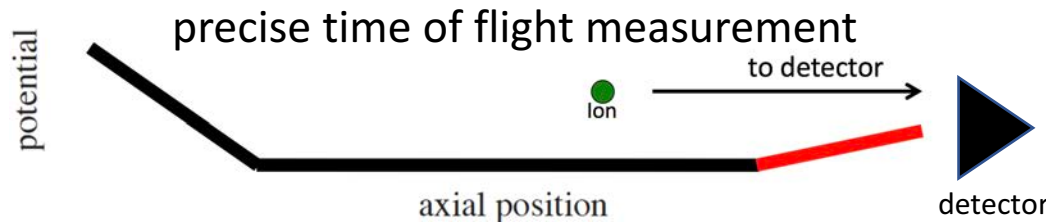
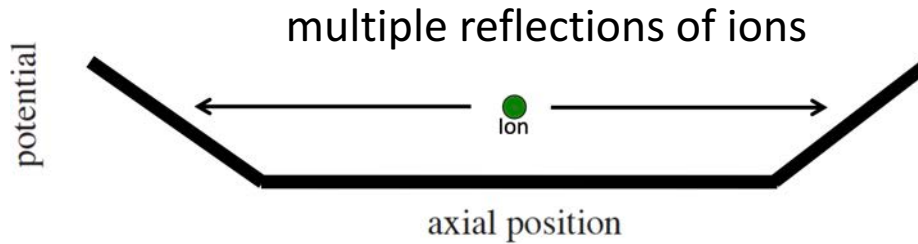
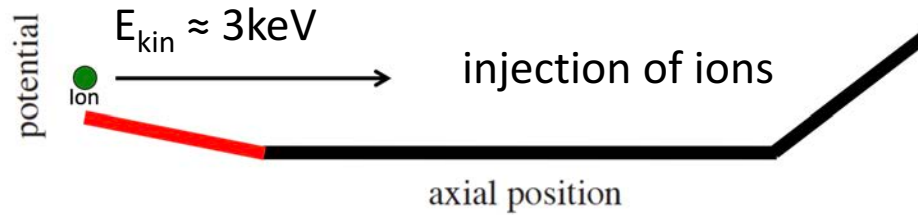
ion-trap physics and ToF detect.

The multi-reflection time-of-flight (MRTOF) technique

H. Wollnik and M. Przewlaka, Int. J. Mass Spectrom. Ion Proc. 96, 267 (1990)

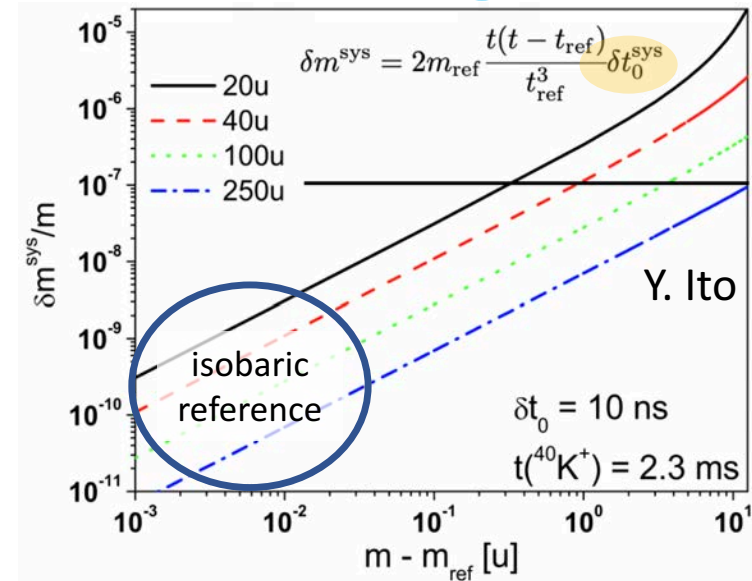


Ions of well known mass and exotic ions
 → comparison of times-of-flight for the same number of laps



electrostatic contribution
 offset time

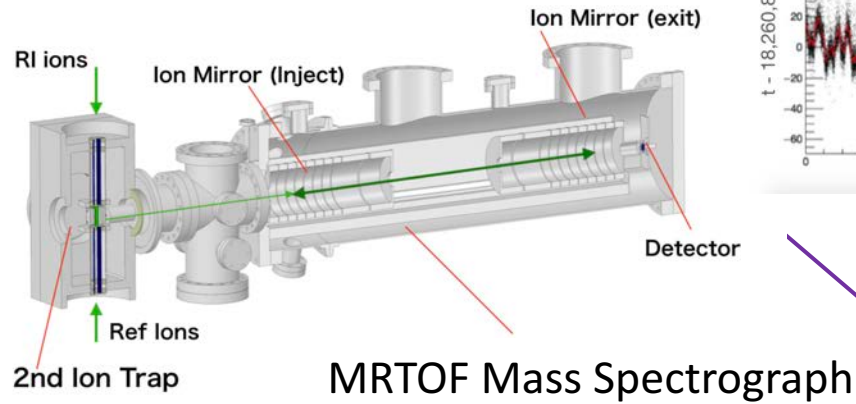
$$\frac{m}{m_{ref}} = \frac{q_{ref}}{q} \left(\frac{t}{t_{ref}} + \frac{t_0}{t_0} \right)^2$$



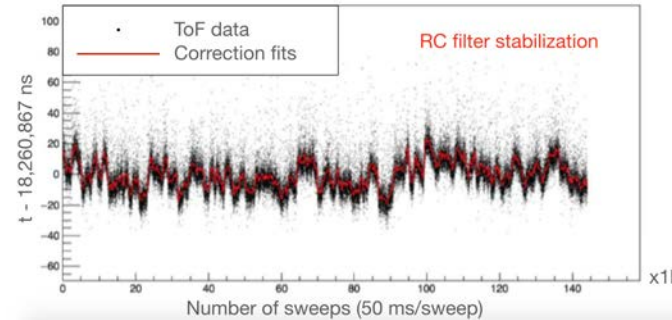
relative precision below 10^{-7} achieved

Technological advances: Wideband accuracy

MRTOF voltage fluctuations/drifts
(solved)



- Jimura Shun is developing improved drift correction algorithm to compensate for remaining drifts



reference ions / online ions

$$\overline{t(q, m)} = A \cdot \sqrt{\frac{m}{q}}$$

average
from ion
distribution

$$+ t_0$$

Time-dependent ejection field
of ion trap

Radiofrequency trapping field
of ion trap

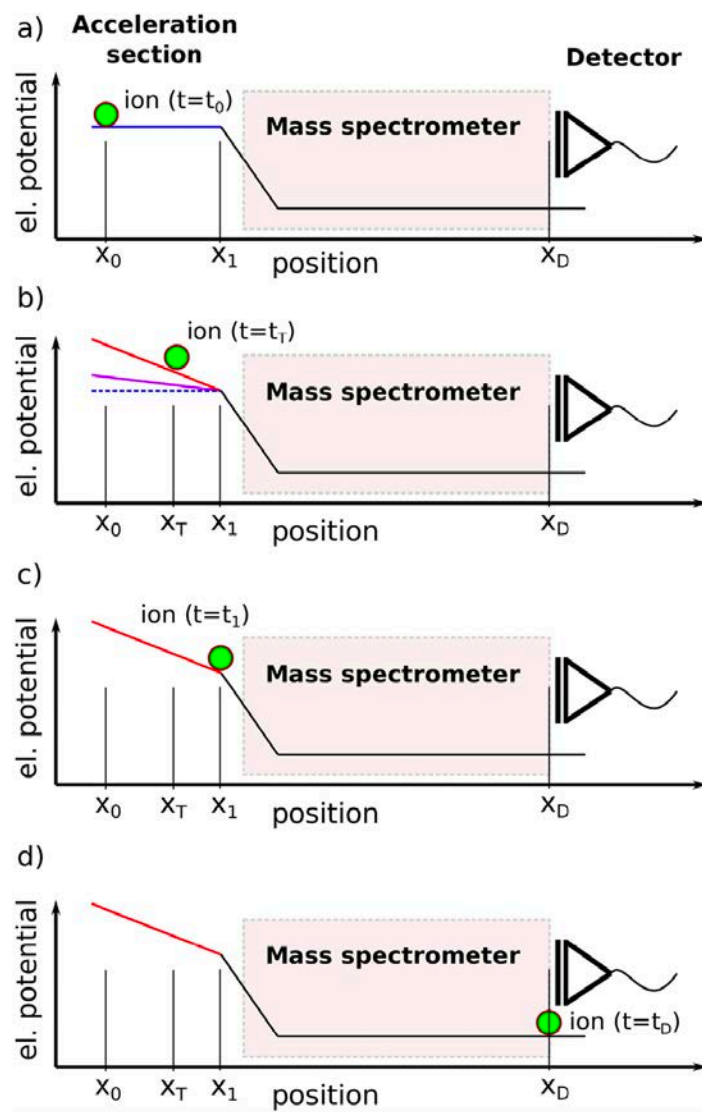
Micro-ramping of MRTOF mirrors

$$+ t_{NS}(q, m)$$

non-static
fields

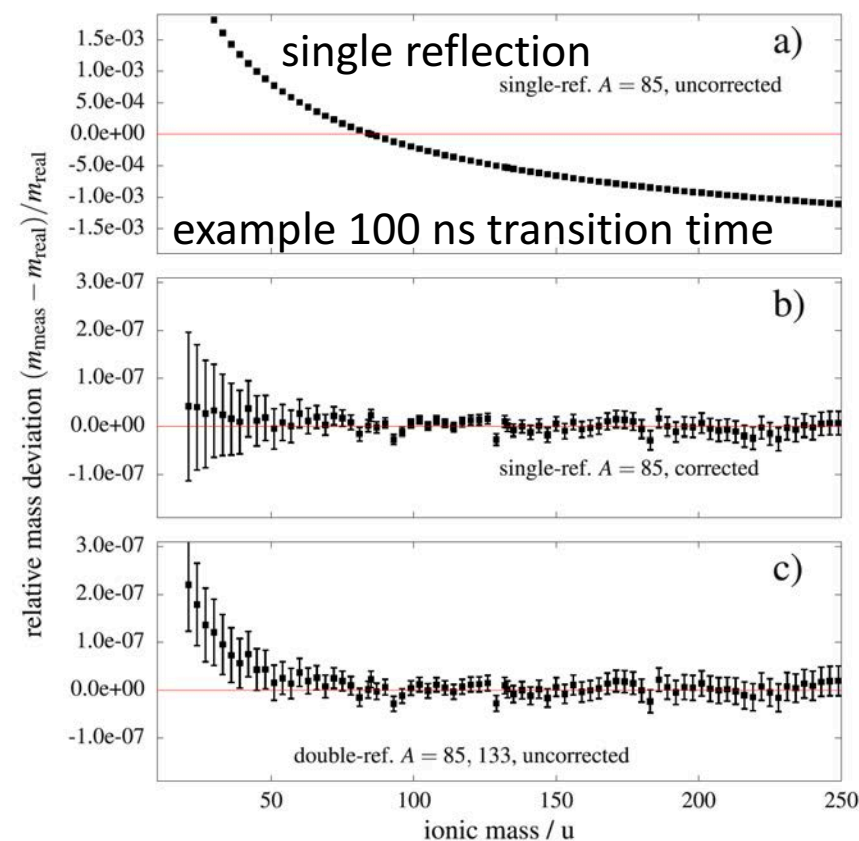
$$+ t_{\text{other}}(q, m)$$

Technological advances: Time-dependent ejection



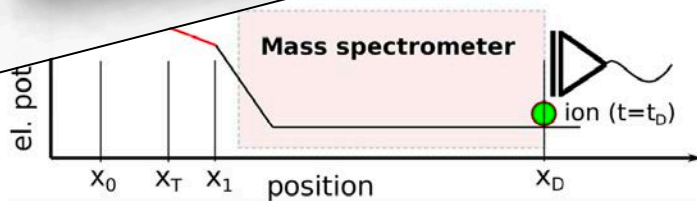
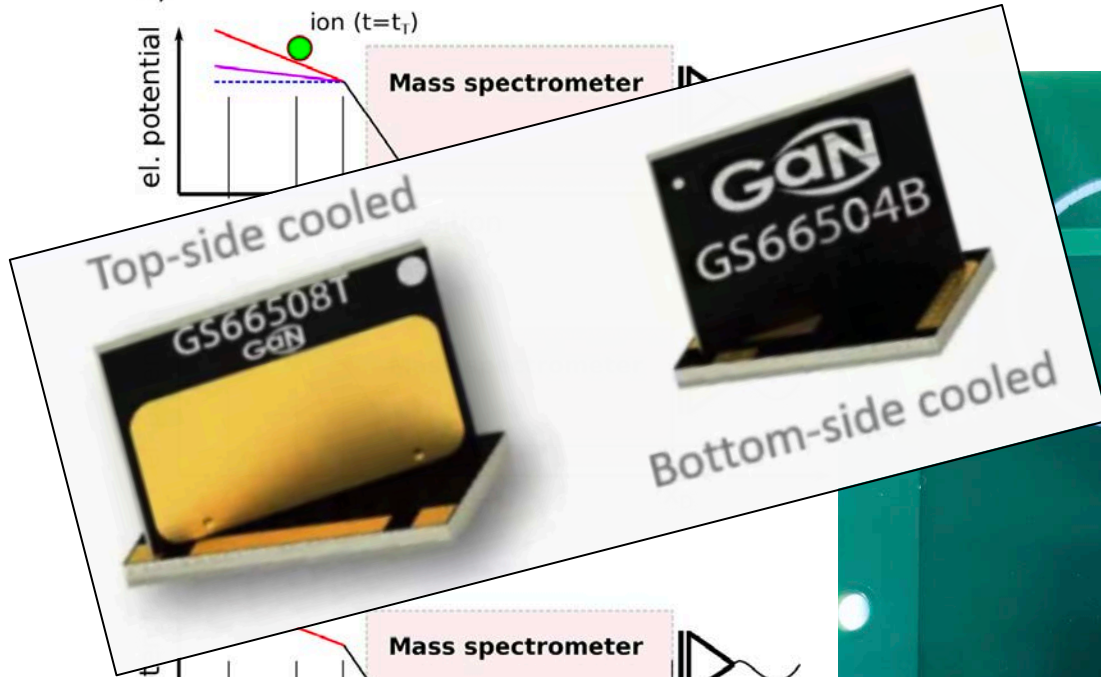
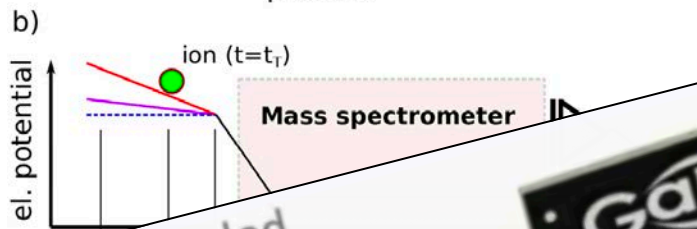
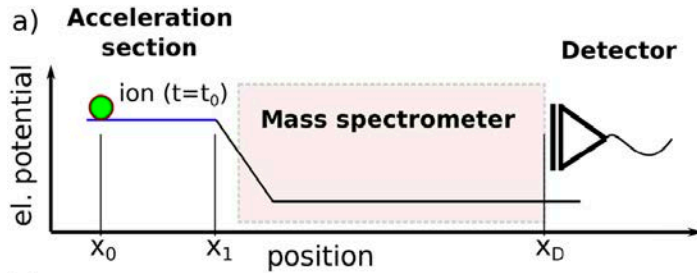
non-static fields

$$t_D = t_0 + \frac{t_T}{2} + \alpha \sqrt{\frac{m}{q}} + \beta \sqrt{\frac{q}{m}}$$



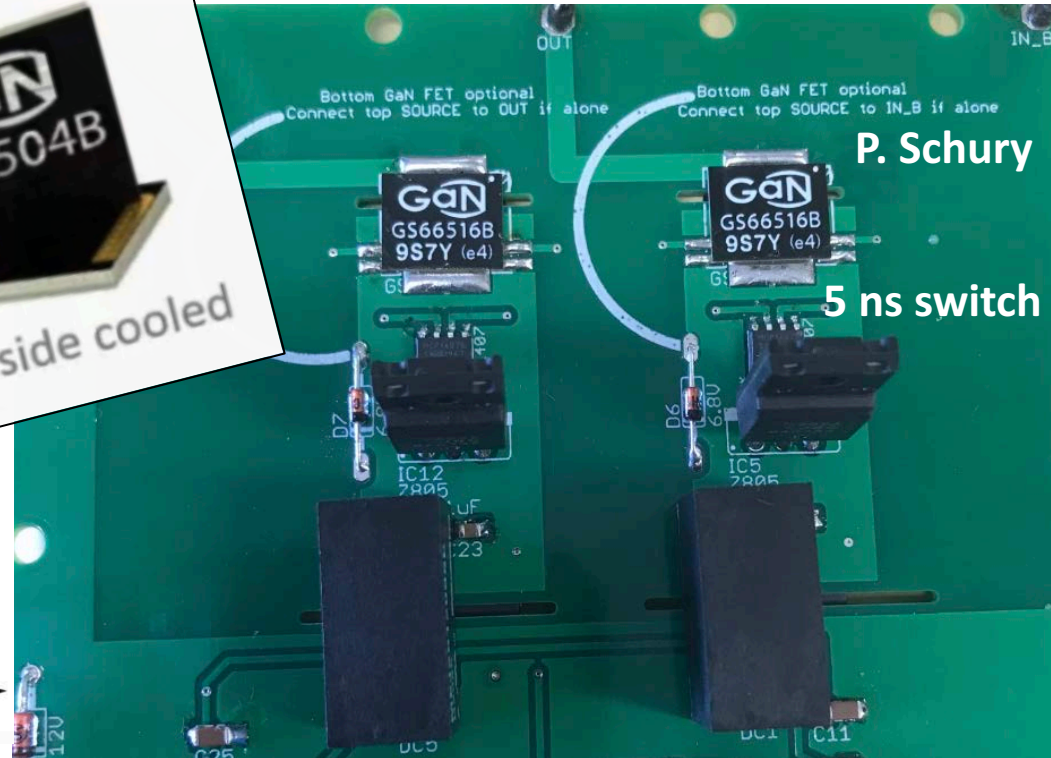
M. Rosenbusch *et al.*, *Int. J. Mass Spectrom.* 456, 116346 (2020)

Technological advances: Time-dependent ejection

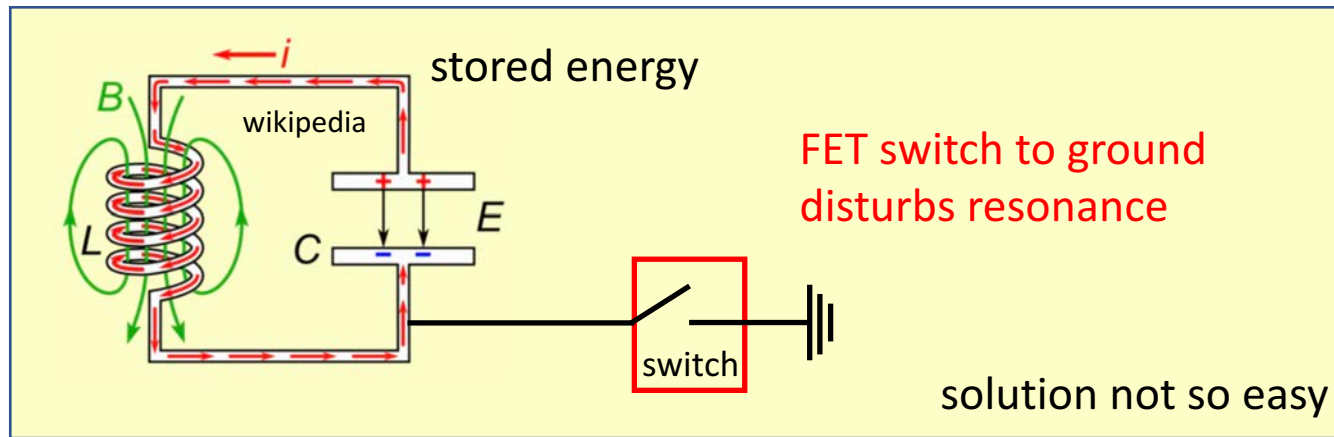
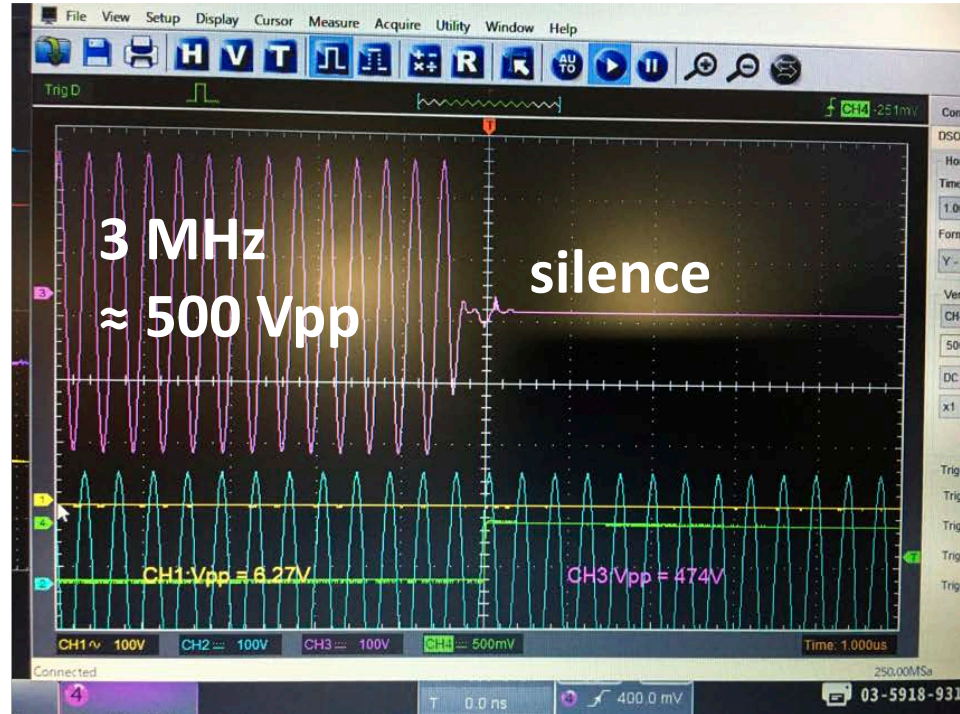
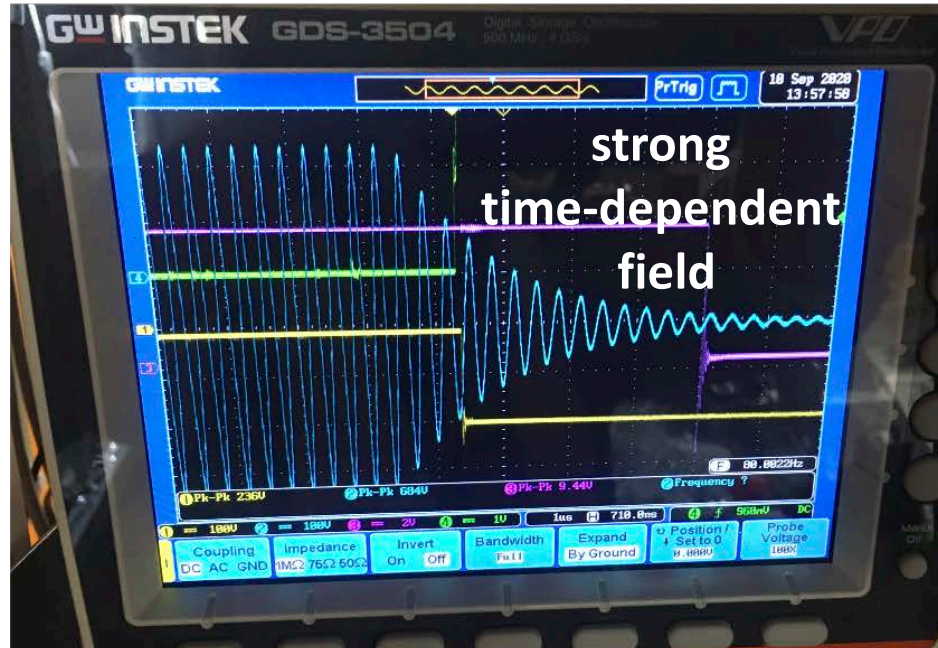


non-static
fields

$$t_D = t_0 + \cancel{\frac{t_T}{2}} + \alpha \sqrt{\frac{m}{q}} + \beta \sqrt{\frac{q}{m}}$$

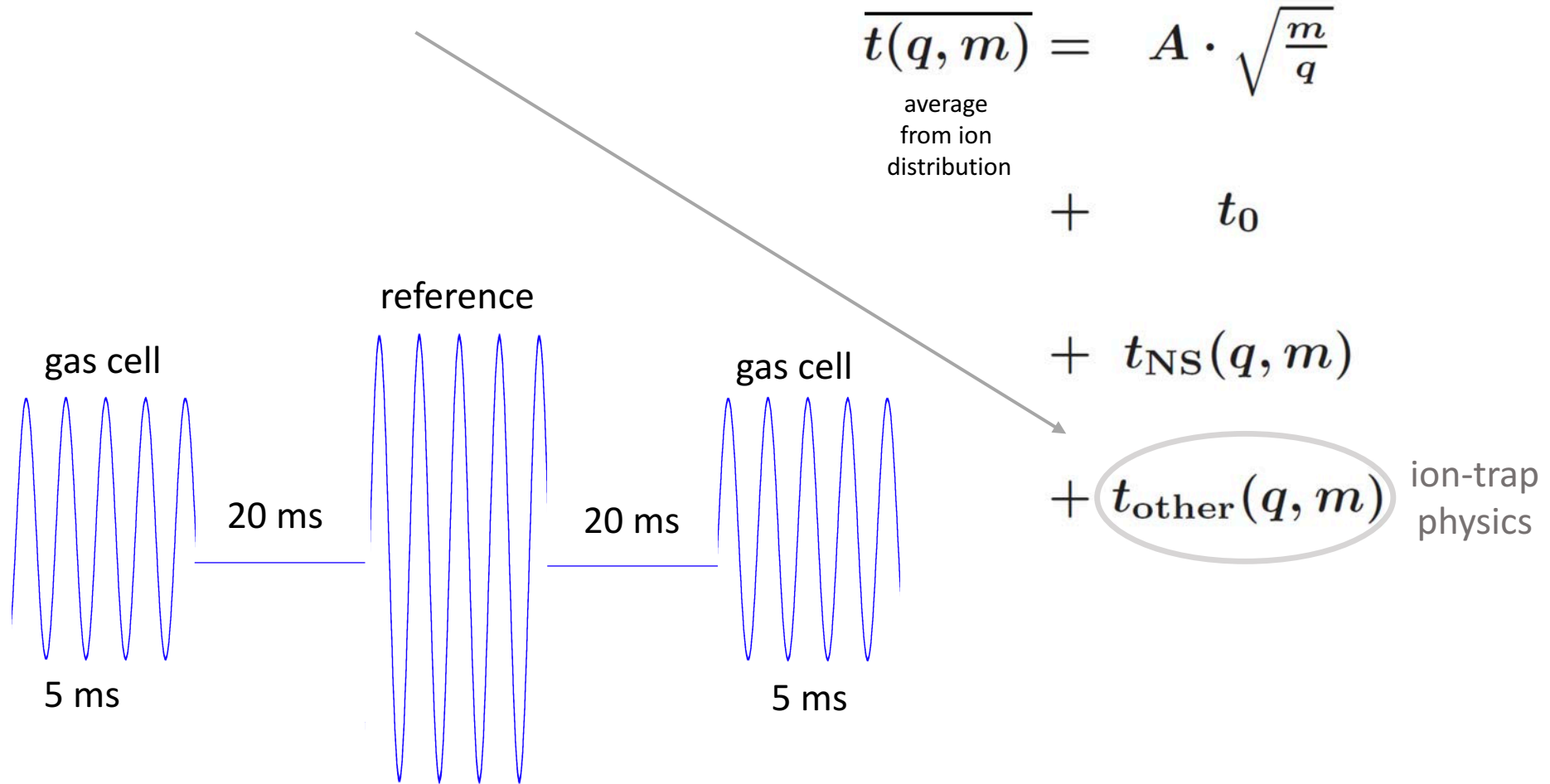


Technological advances: RF shunting



Technological advances: Ion trap RF adaption

RF amplitude switch for GC/reference ions

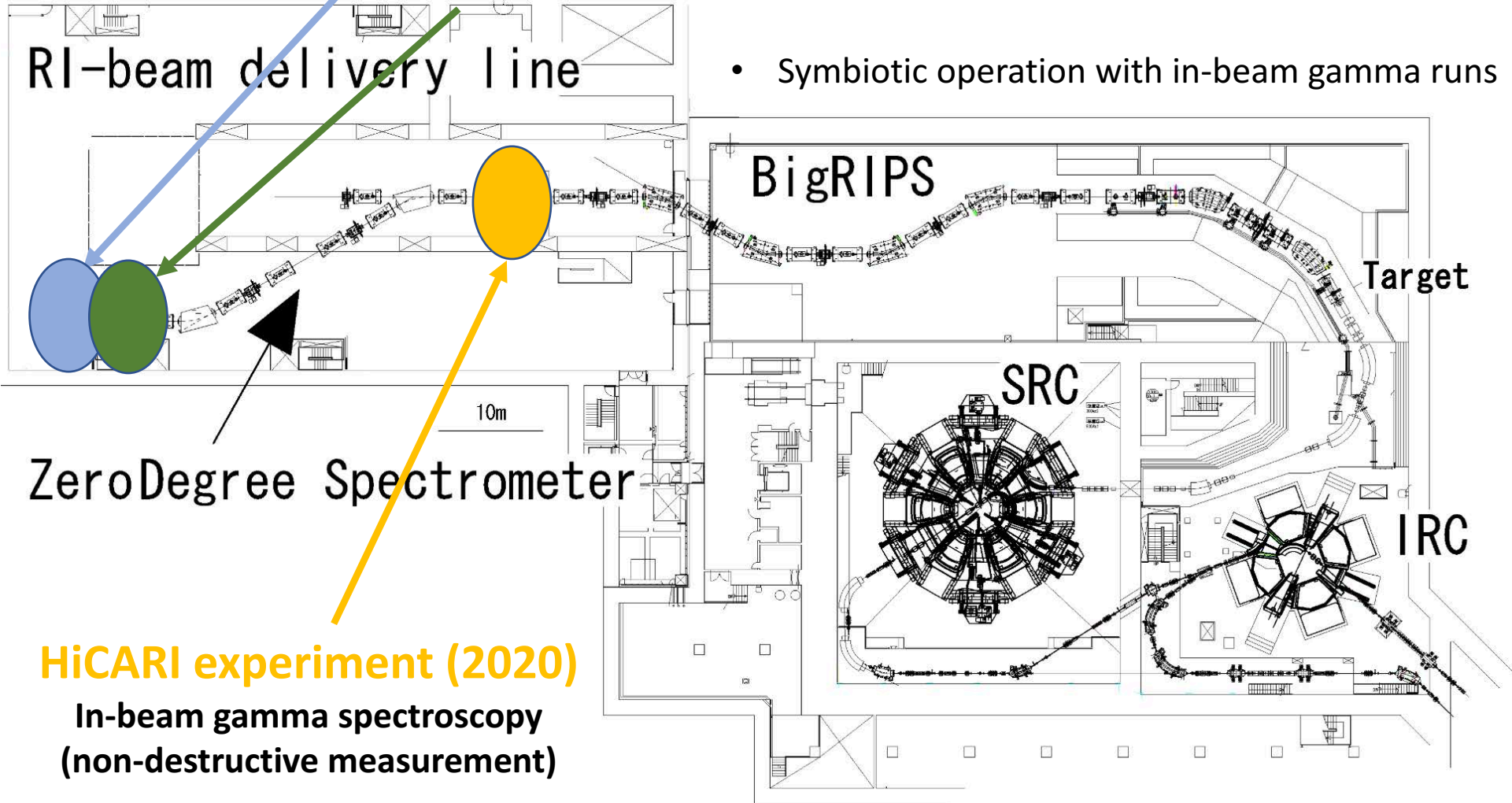


2020 online commissioning

MRTOF experiment

BRIKEN (2021)

- Gas cell with MRTOF MS to use BigRIPS beams
- Installed behind Zero Degree spectrometer
- Symbiotic operation with in-beam gamma runs

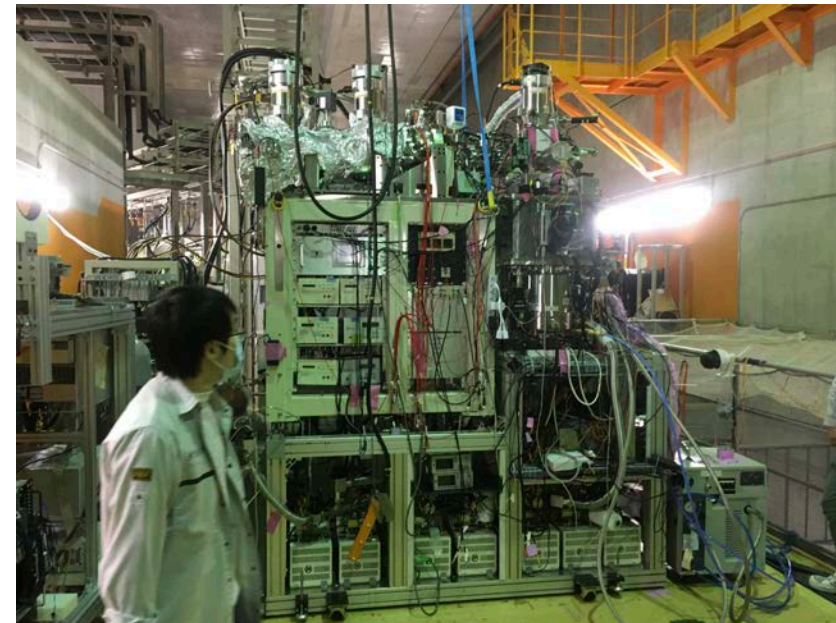
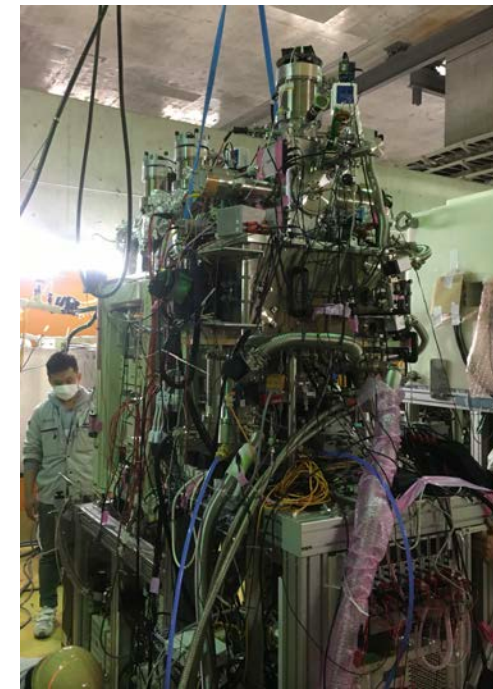


HiCARI experiment (2020)

In-beam gamma spectroscopy
(non-destructive measurement)

2020 online commissioning

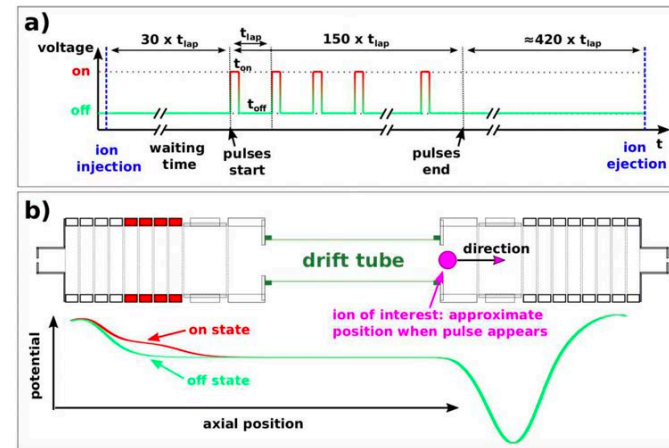
- Transport to the BigRIPS F11 position in October 2020
- Test of apparatus in online condition beginning of November, identification of chemical compounds obtained from the gas cell
- Taking part in different experiments of the HiCARI group by receiving parasitic beam during November and December 2020



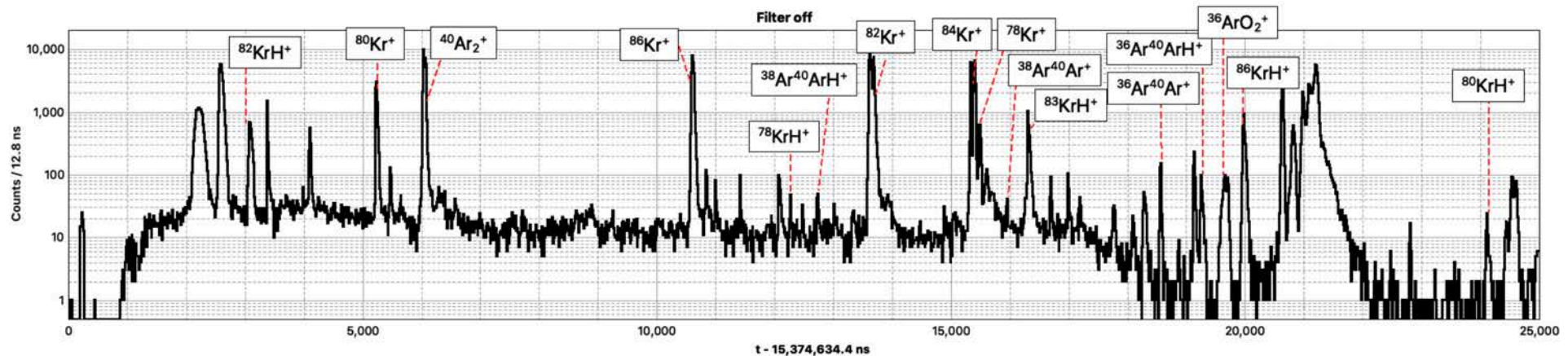
2020 online commissioning

Challenges:

- Molecular contamination in general
- Discharges in Gas Cell
- Chemical reactions in the Gas Cell (unstable efficiency)

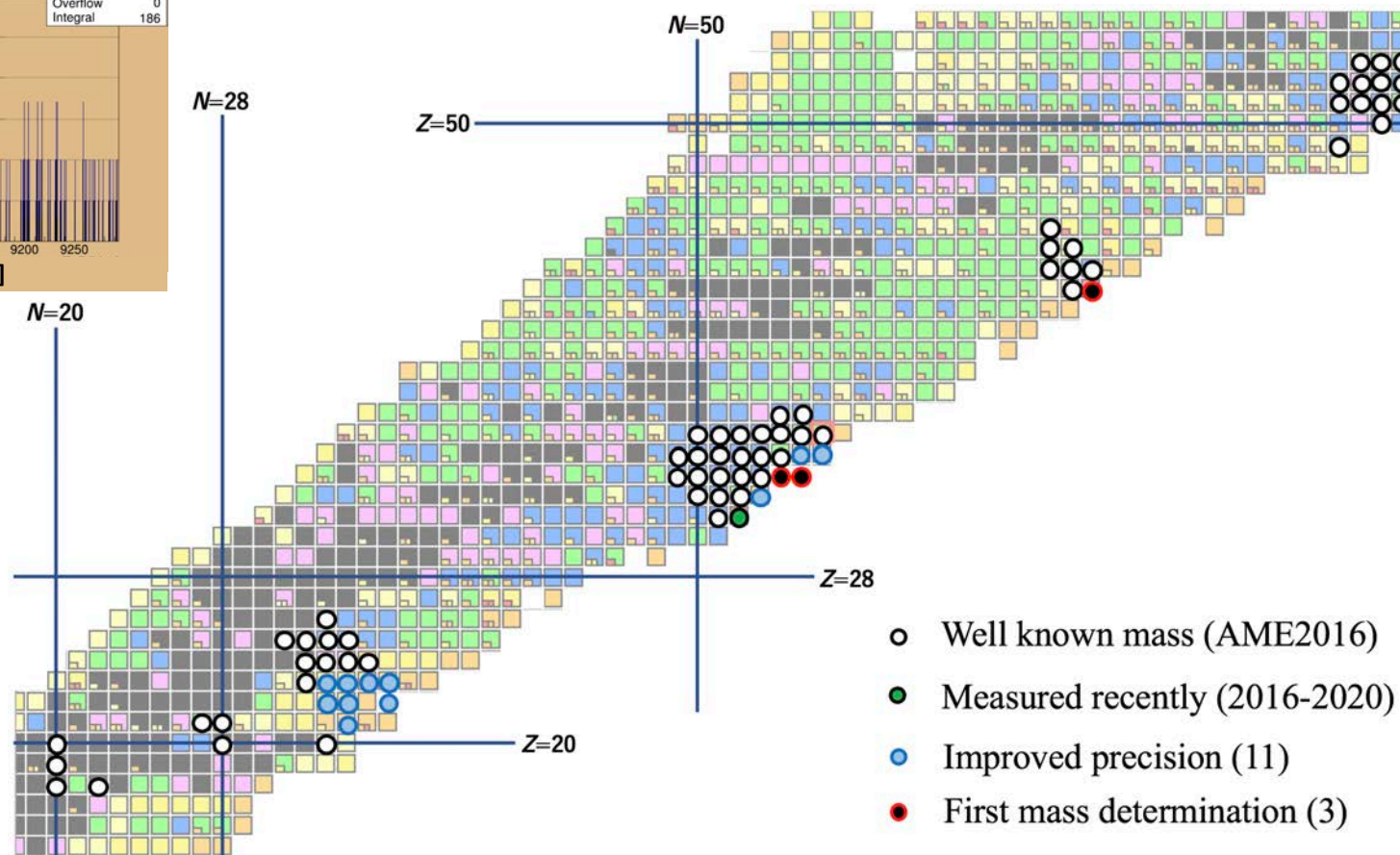
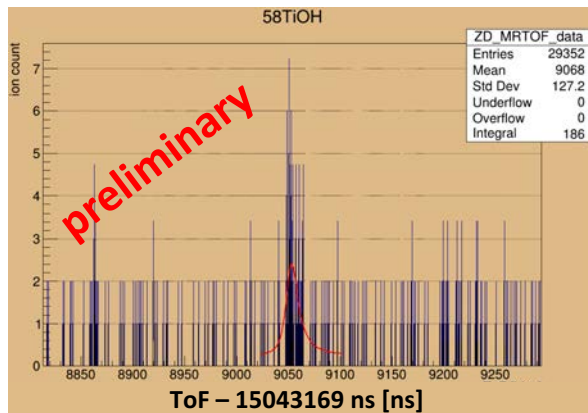


- Quite strong pulses from CGITS cleaning
- Decision: we trust only isobars



ZD MRTOF system: 2020 online commissioning

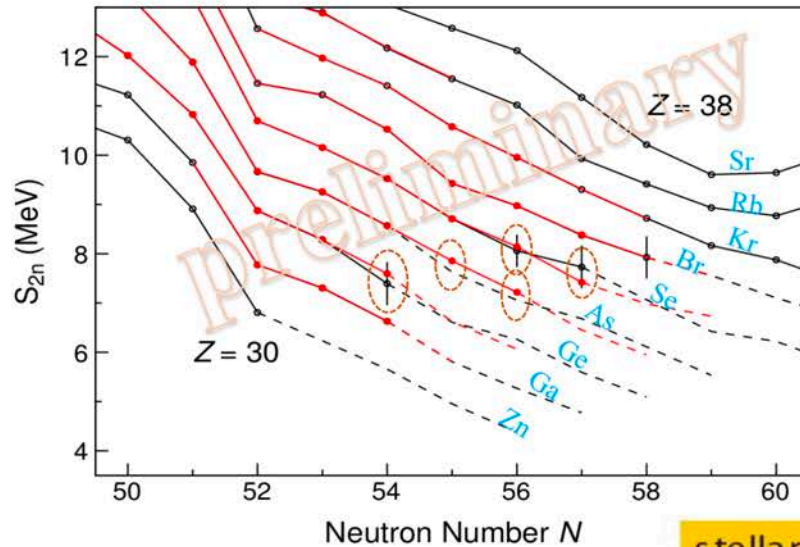
- Mass measurements in four different regions of the nuclide chart
- Three nuclear masses measured for the first time
- Eleven nuclear masses improved in precision
- Total system efficiency measured (0.3% - 1.5%)



2020 online commissioning

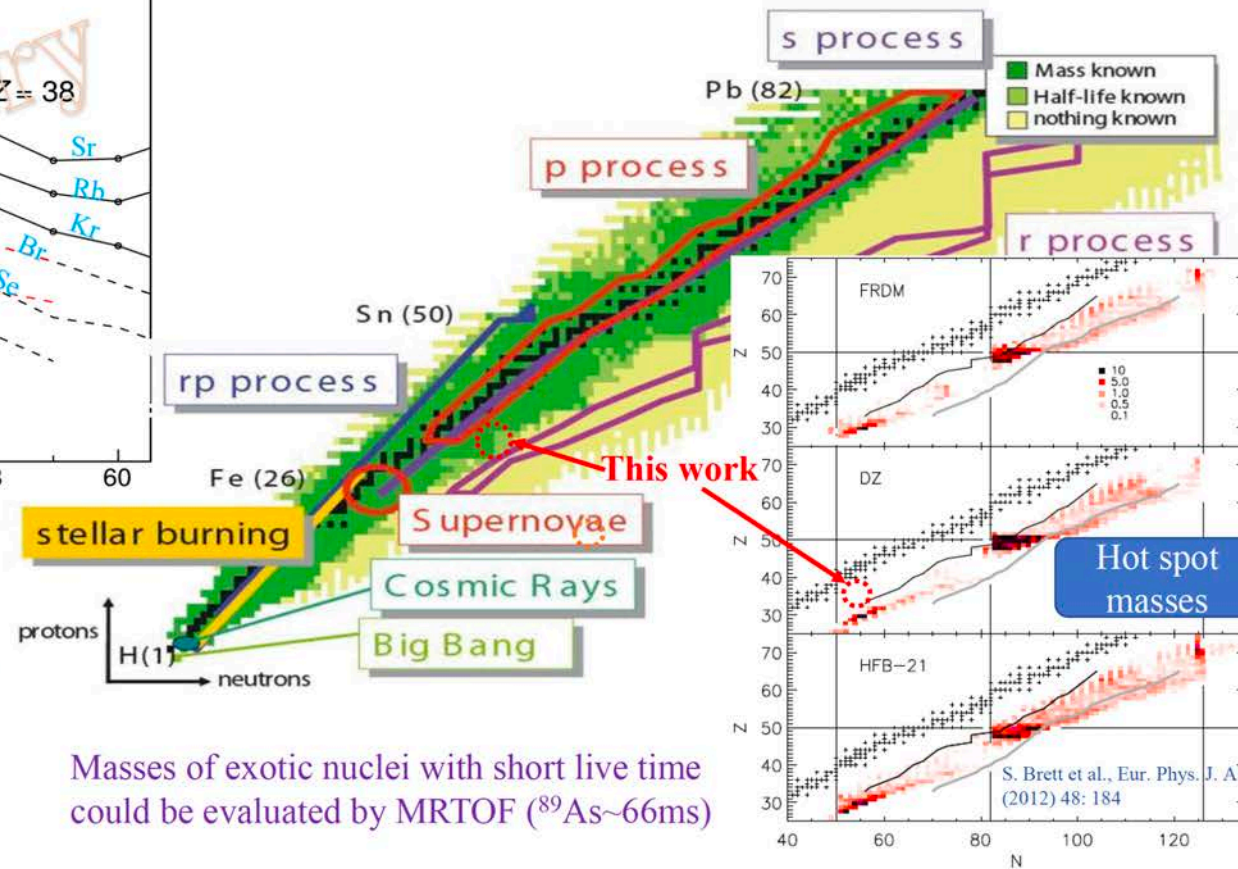
^{88,89}As measured for the first time!

Mass reveals Nuclear structure



- Uncertainty could be reduced by more than a factor of ten
- S_{2n} curves are confirmed to be smooth

Mass as a key input in Astrophysics

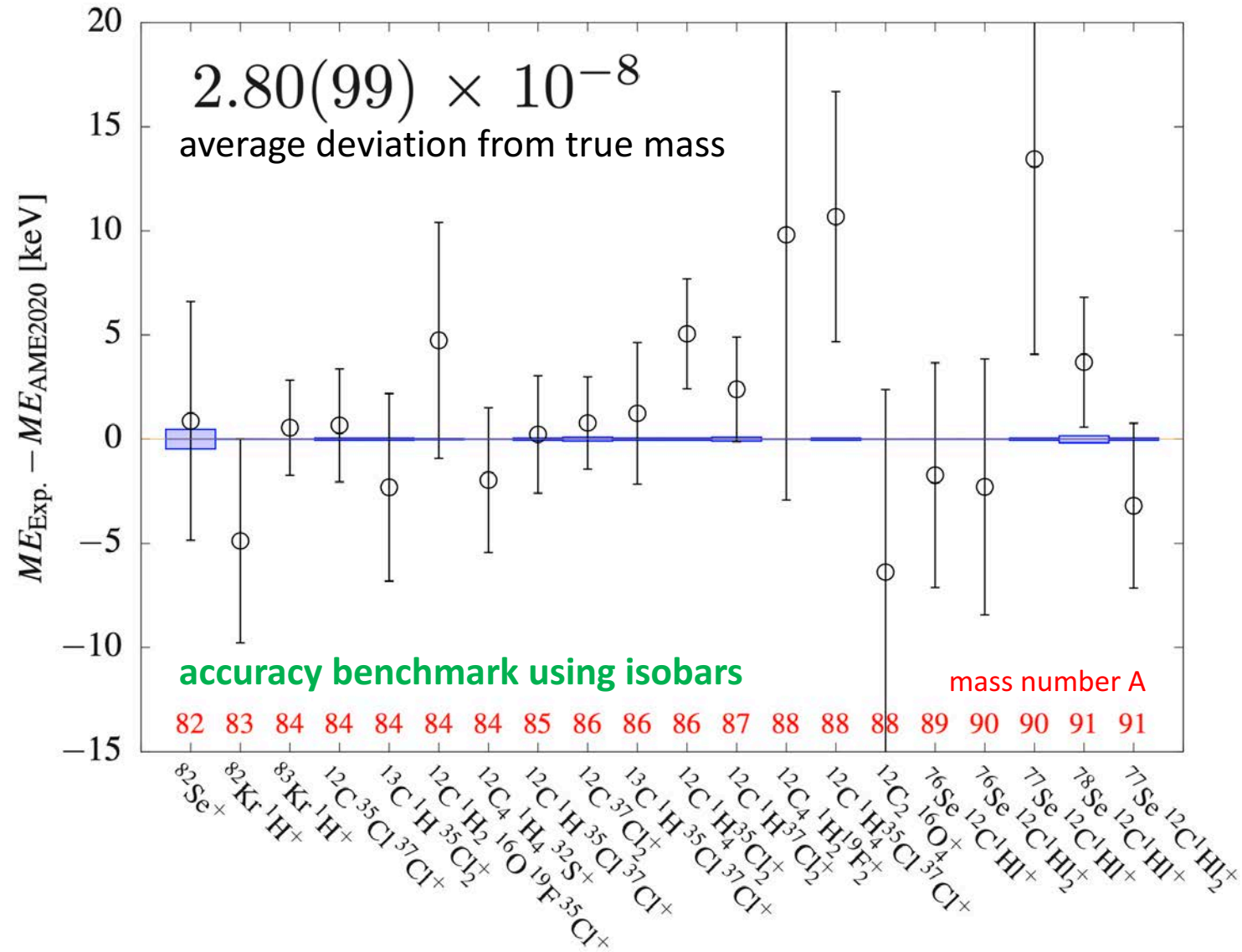


Masses of exotic nuclei with short live time could be evaluated by MRTOF (⁸⁹As~66ms)

S. Brett *et al.*, *Eur. Phys. J. A* (2012) 48: 184

slide by W. Xian

2020 online commissioning





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