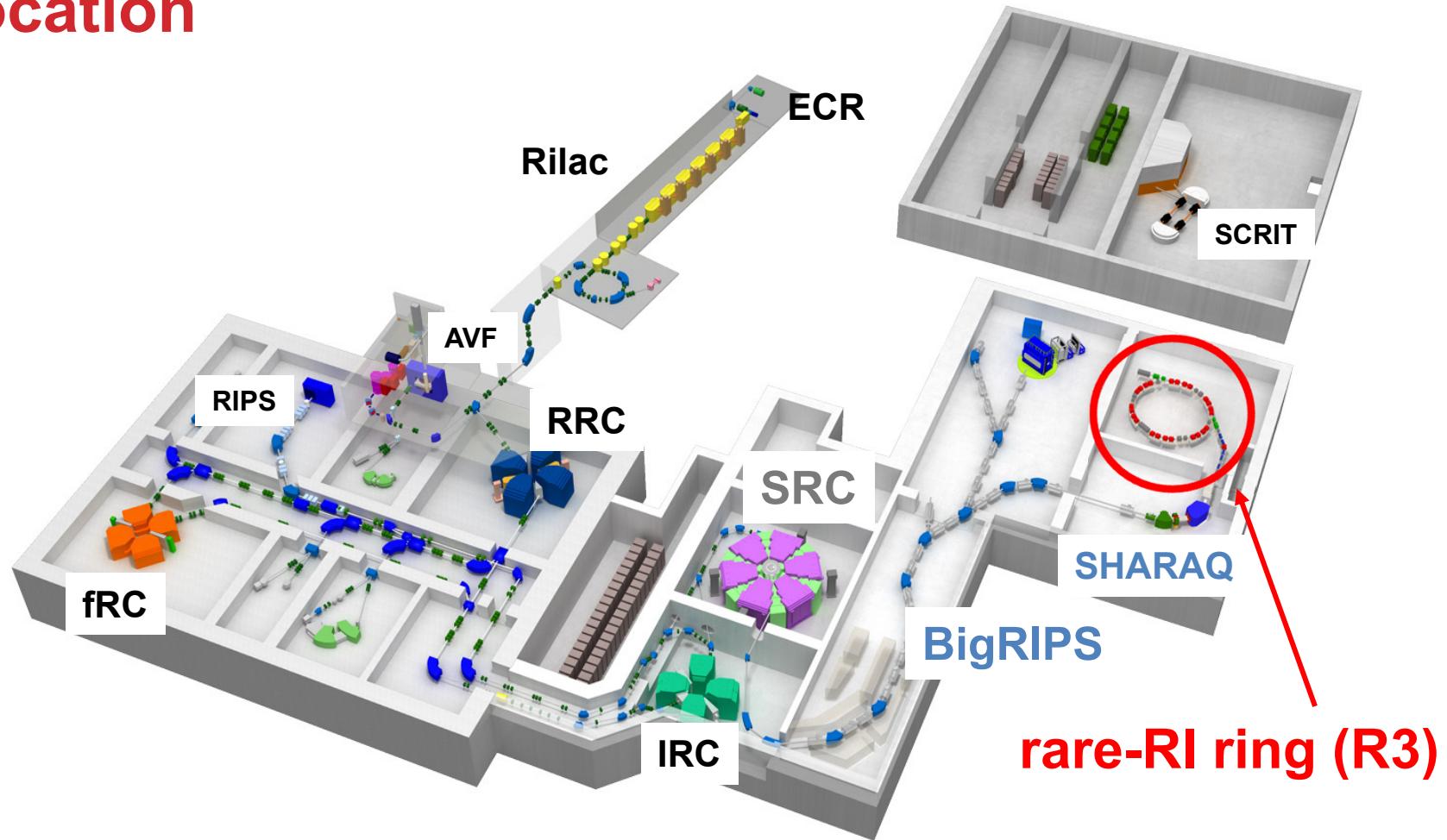


# The Rare-RI Ring at RIKEN RI Beam Factory

**Y. Yamaguchi** for rare-RI ring collaboration



# Location



A storage ring dedicated to mass measurements of exotic nuclei based on Isochronous Mass Spectrometry (IMS)

- Measurement time is as short as 1 ms
- Expected mass resolution is in an order of ppm
- Self-trigger mechanism with a fast-kicker system is adopted

# Progress of construction and machine study

2012 - 2013

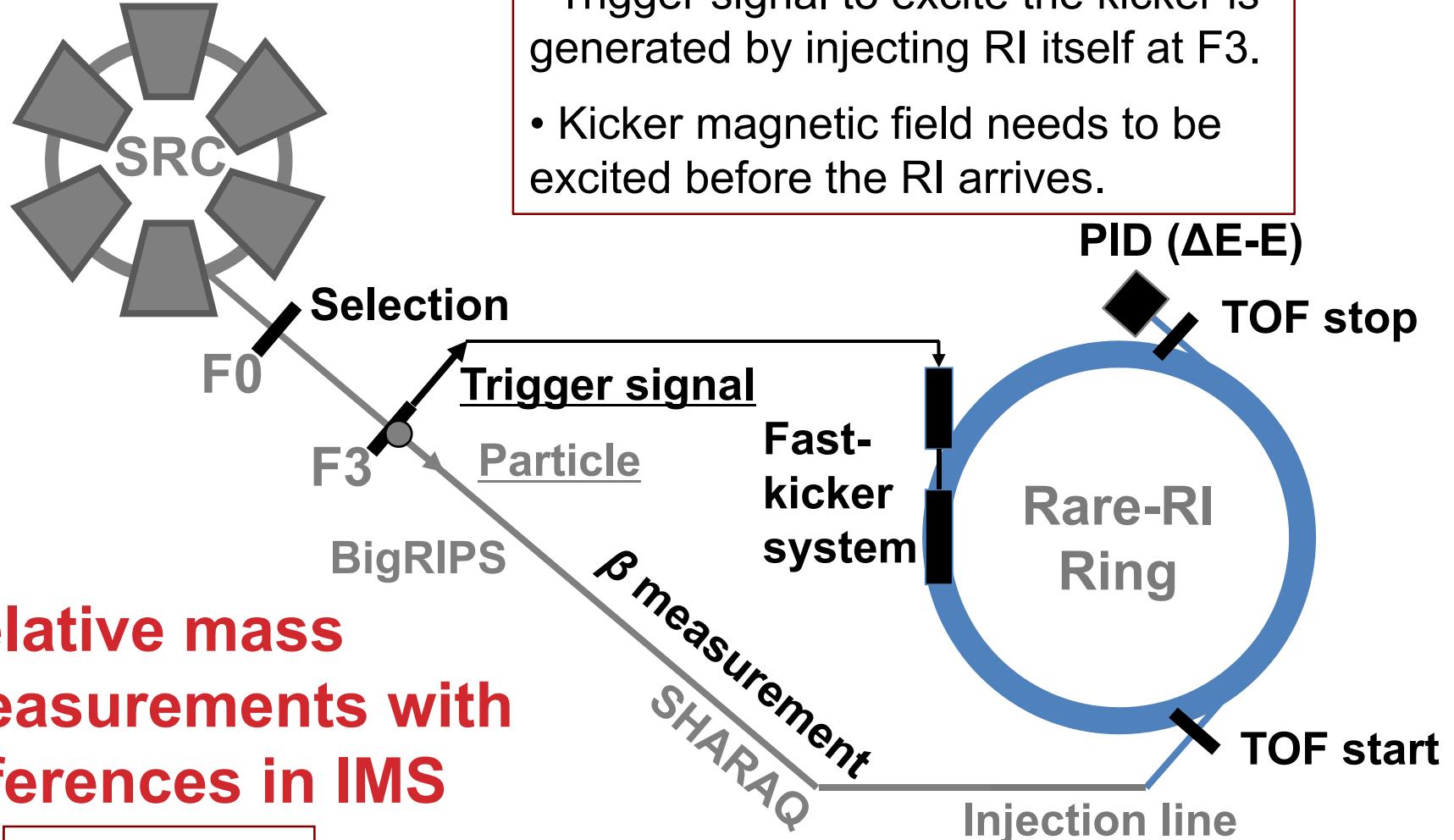
- Installation of all magnets were completed at the end of fiscal year 2012.
- We prepared the related equipment and carried out the excitation tests of the magnets in 2013.



2014 - 2015

- Basic performance test of R3 using the  $\alpha$ -source in 2014.
  - Trim-coils can adjust the isochronism.
  - Successful in the individual injection and extraction.
- We developed a fast-kicker system (fast-response, fast-recharging) and the beam diagnostic devices. (Resonant Schottky pick-up, C-foil + MCP)
- First commissioning of R3 using  $^{78}\text{Kr}$  beam was performed in June 2015 and off-line analysis is in progress.

# Self-trigger mechanism



## Relative mass measurements with references in IMS

$$\frac{m_1}{q} \gamma_1 \beta_1 = \frac{m_0}{q} \gamma_0 \beta_0$$
$$\beta_1 T_1 = \beta_0 T_0$$

$$\frac{m_1}{q} = \left( \frac{m_0}{q} \right) \frac{1}{T_0} T_1 \sqrt{\frac{1 - \beta_1^2}{1 - ((T_1/T_0)\beta_1)^2}} = \left( \frac{m_0}{q} \right) \frac{1}{T_0} T_{1\text{corr}}$$

# Expected mass resolution

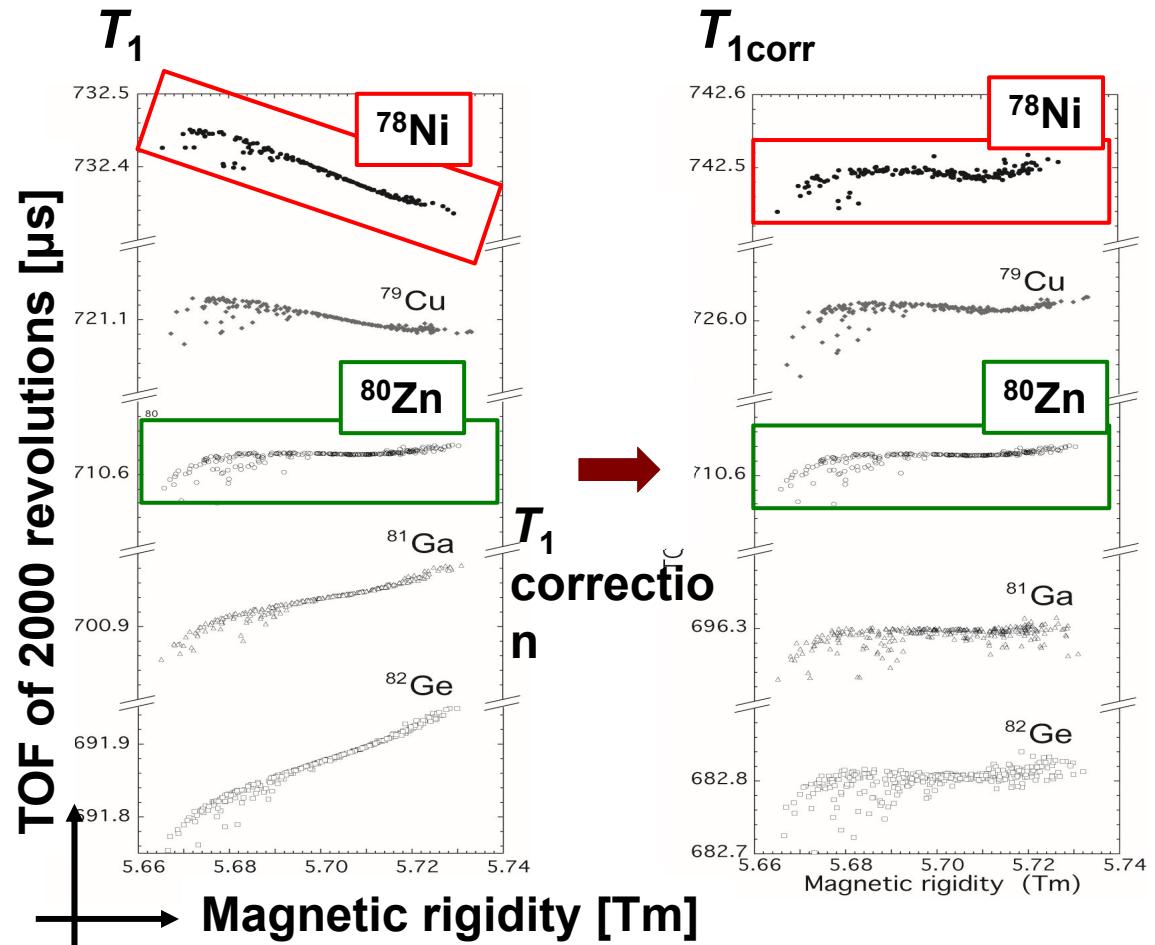
$$\frac{\delta(m_1/q)}{m_1/q} = \frac{\delta(m_0/q)}{m_0/q} + \frac{\delta(T_1/T_0)}{T_1/T_0} + k \frac{\delta\beta_1}{\beta_1}$$

$\downarrow$        $< 10^{-6}$        $\sim 10^{-6}$        $\beta_1 \sim 10^{-4}$   
**ppm order**      ( $k \sim 10^{-2}$ )

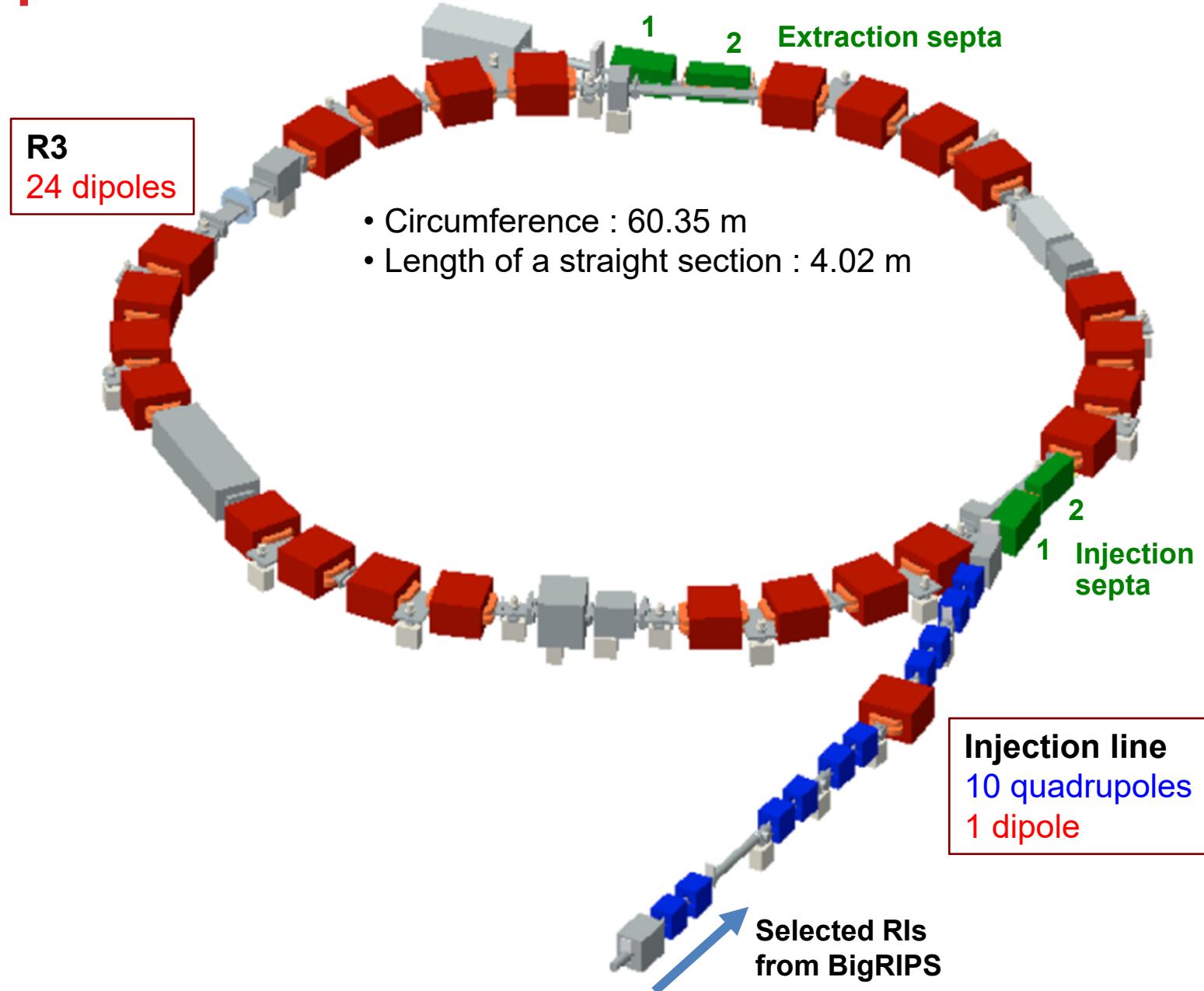
$$k = -\frac{\beta_1^2}{1-\beta_1^2} + \left(\frac{T_1}{T_0}\right)^2 \frac{\beta_1^2}{1-(T_1/T_0)^2 \beta_1^2}$$

## Simulation for $^{78}\text{Ni}$

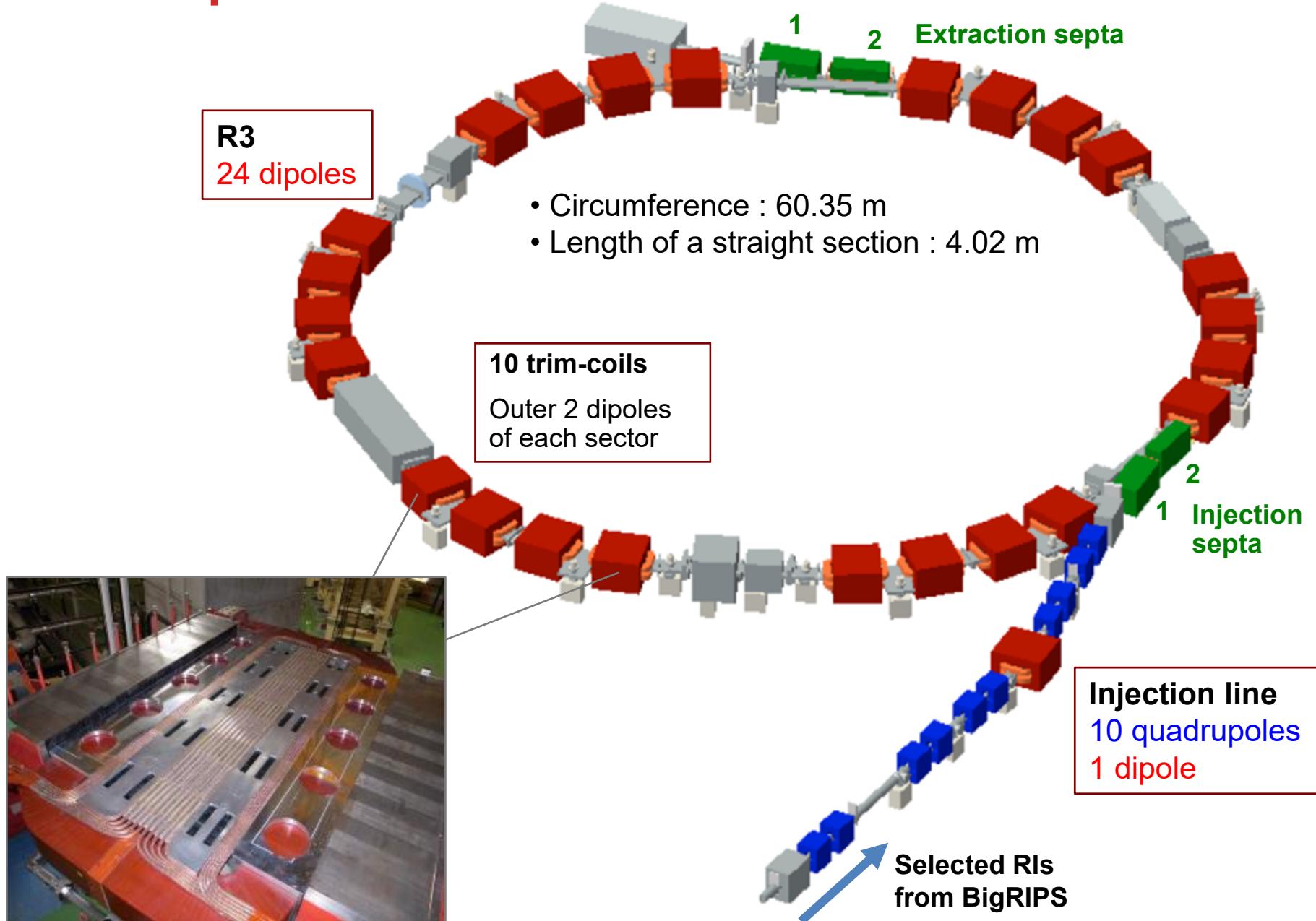
- Several particles are accepted in a given machine condition.
- Isochronism in R3 is tuned for  $^{80}\text{Zn}$ .
- Some of them are references for mass determination.



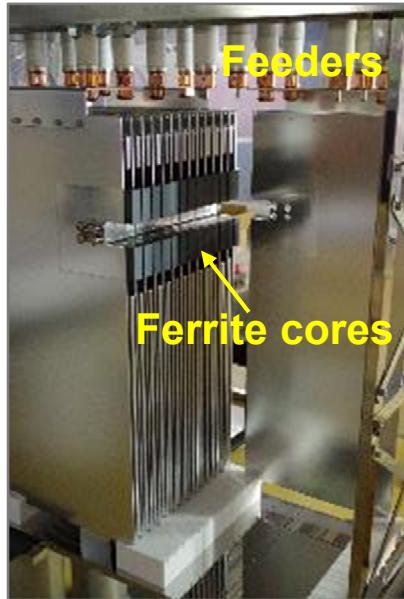
# R3 components



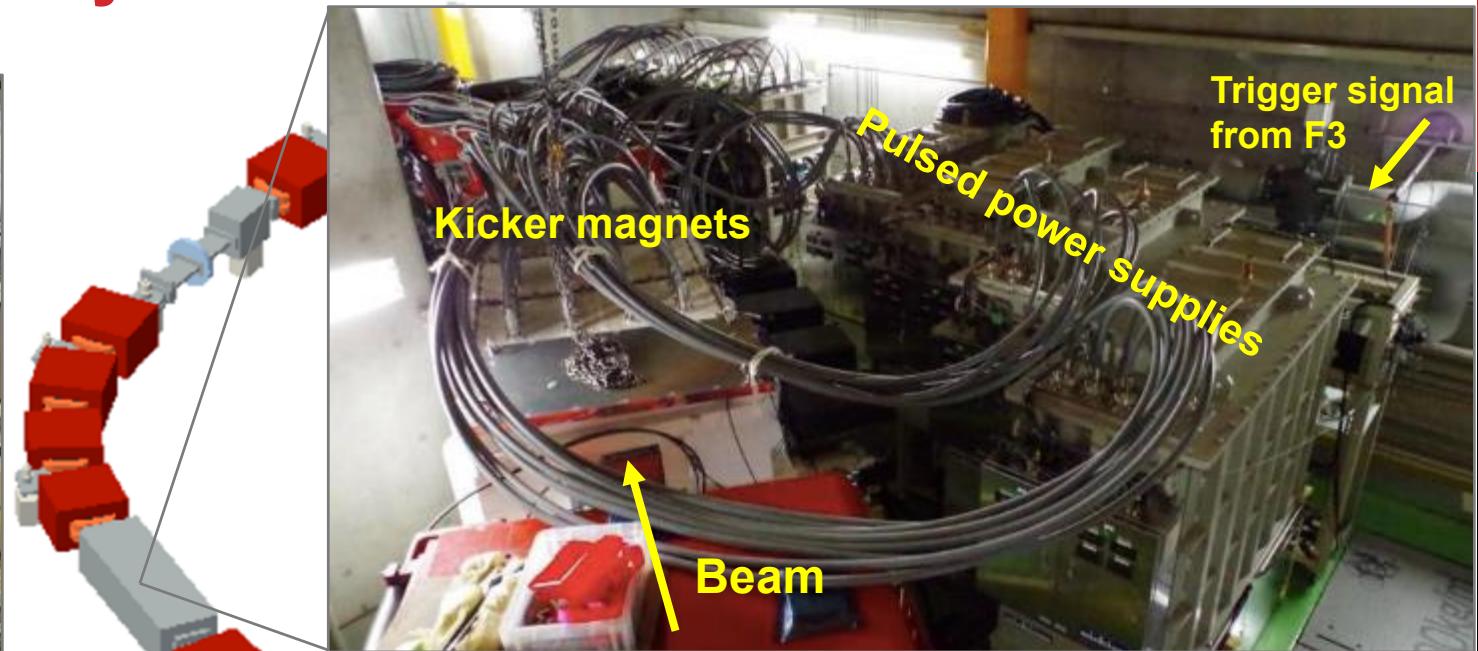
# R3 components



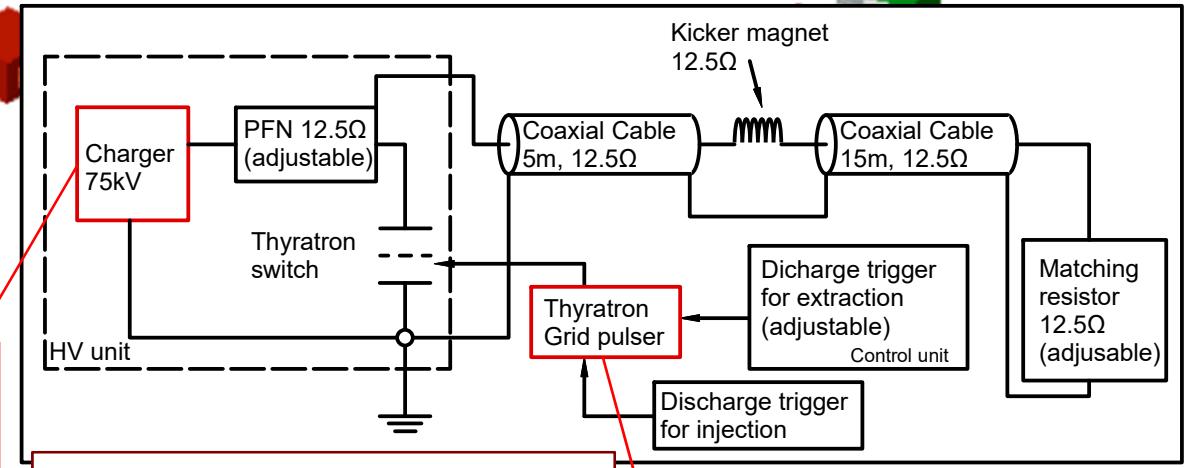
# Fast-kicker system



Twin-type kicker magnets  
13 cells for one side  
350 pF / cell, 100 nH / cell

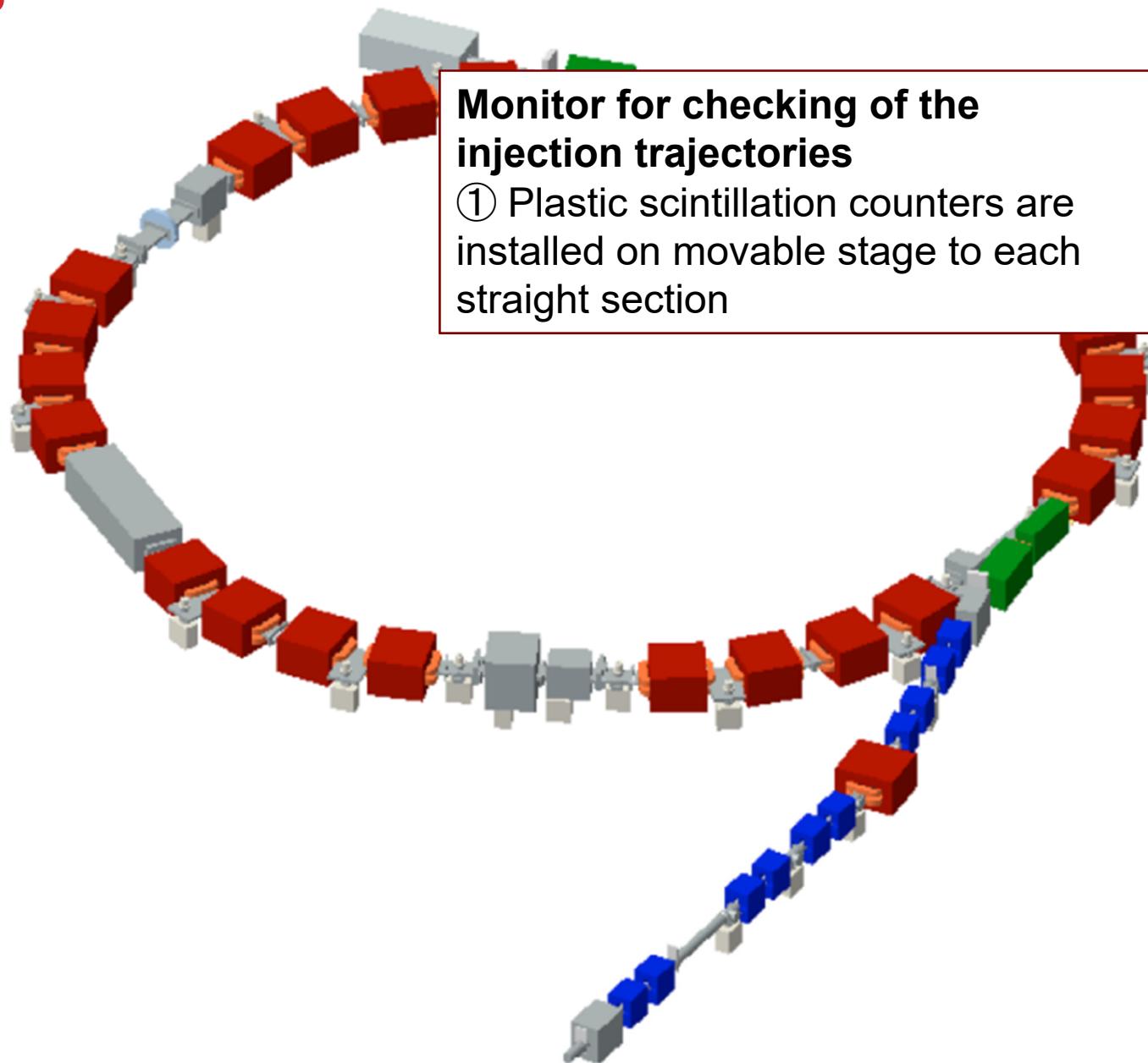


**Fast-recharging mechanism**  
new hybrid charging system  
to extract as soon as possible  
using same kicker magnet  
of injection.



**Fast-response mechanism**  
new gate board for Thyatron  
to excite a kicker magnet as fast as possible.

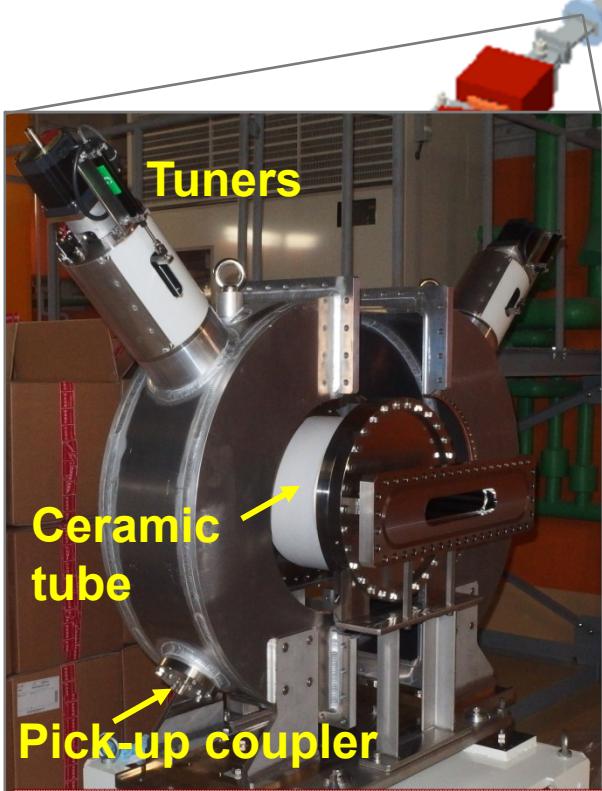
# Beam diagnostic devices



# Beam diagnostic devices

## Monitor for tuning of isochronism

② Resonant Schottky pick-up



Resonance frequency :

173MHz ( $\text{TM}_{010}$ )

Tuning range :

$\pm 1.5\text{MHz}$

Shunt Impedance  $R_{sh}$  :

161k $\Omega$

Quality factor  $Q_0$  :

1880

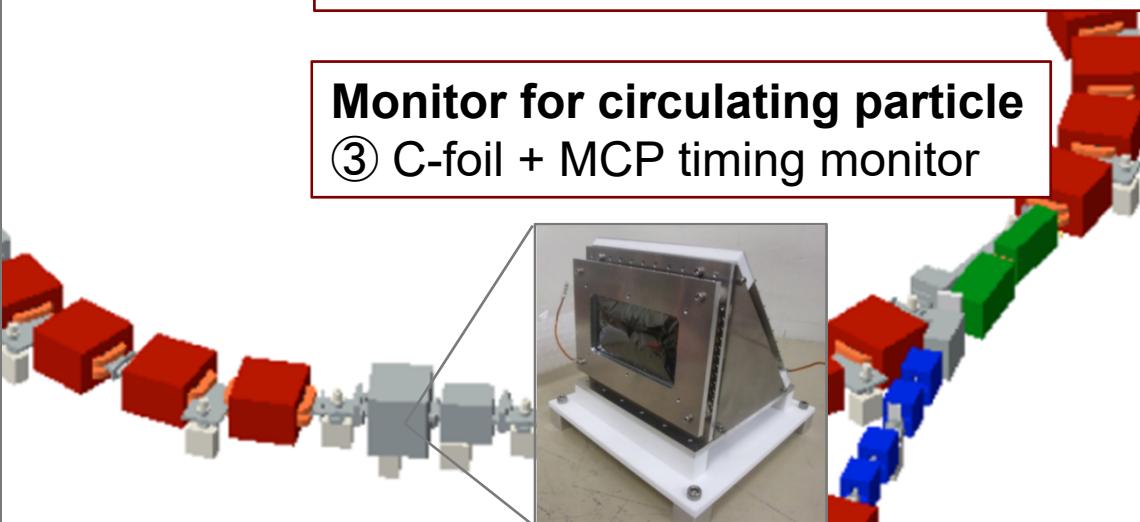
Ceramic tube size : 290mm $\Phi$ , 15mm thickness

## Monitor for checking of the injection trajectories

① Plastic scintillation counters are installed on movable stage to each straight section

## Monitor for circulating particle

③ C-foil + MCP timing monitor



C-foil ( $60\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ )

MCP secondary electron detector

Window size :  $100 \times 50 \text{ mm}^2$

Position sensitivity : less than 10mm

Efficiency : 75 %

Time resolution : 340ps

with  $^{84}\text{Kr}$  200MeV/u

# Commissioning of R3 using $^{78}\text{Kr}$ beam

## Items

- ① Establishment of individual injection using self-trigger mechanism
- ② Confirmation of circulating particles using C-foil + MCP
- ③ Confirmation of extraction the circulating particles from the ring
- ④ Check the ring conditions using the information of TOF vs. F6x
- ⑤ Check the signal of resonant Schottky pick-up with single  $^{78}\text{Kr}$  ion

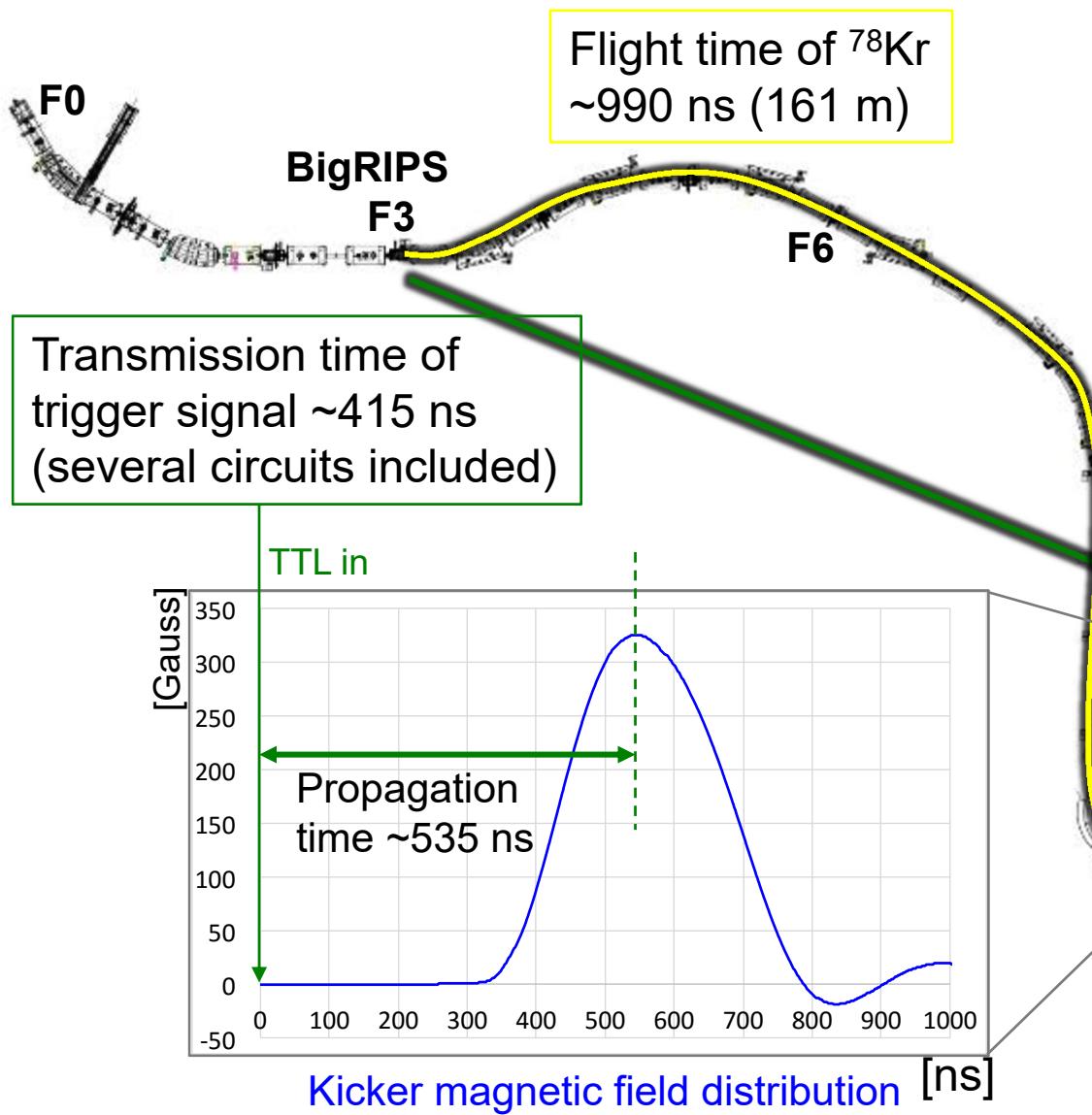
## Beam conditions

- Energy : 345 MeV/u → 168 MeV/u @R3
- Intensity : ~1 kcps @BigRIPS-F3
- Injection repetition rate : 90 Hz (@F3 circuit)

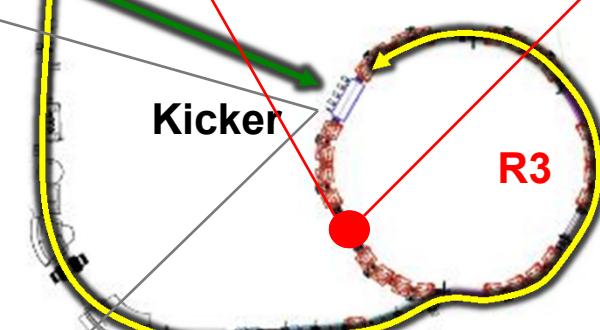
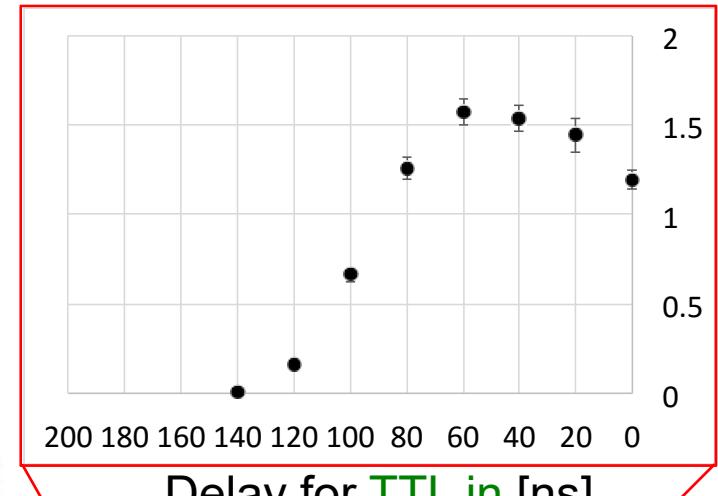
## Ring conditions

- Transition  $\gamma_{\text{tr}}$  : 1.18
- Betatron tune :  $Q_x = 1.18$ ,  $Q_y = 0.93$
- $\beta$  function :  $\beta_x = 8.4$  m,  $\beta_y = 11.9$  m
- Dispersion : 7.0 m
- Kick angle : ~11 mrad

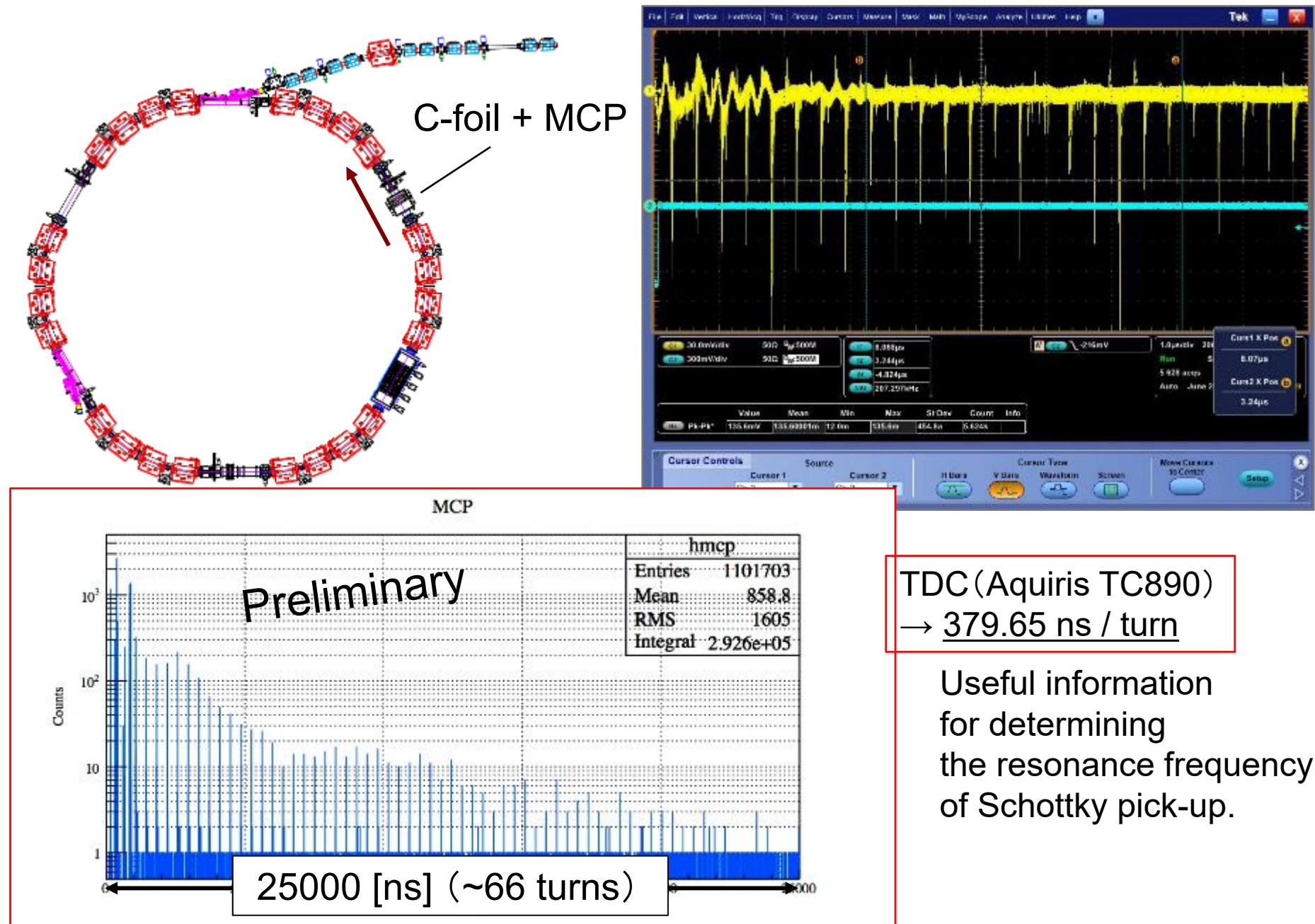
# 1. Individual injection



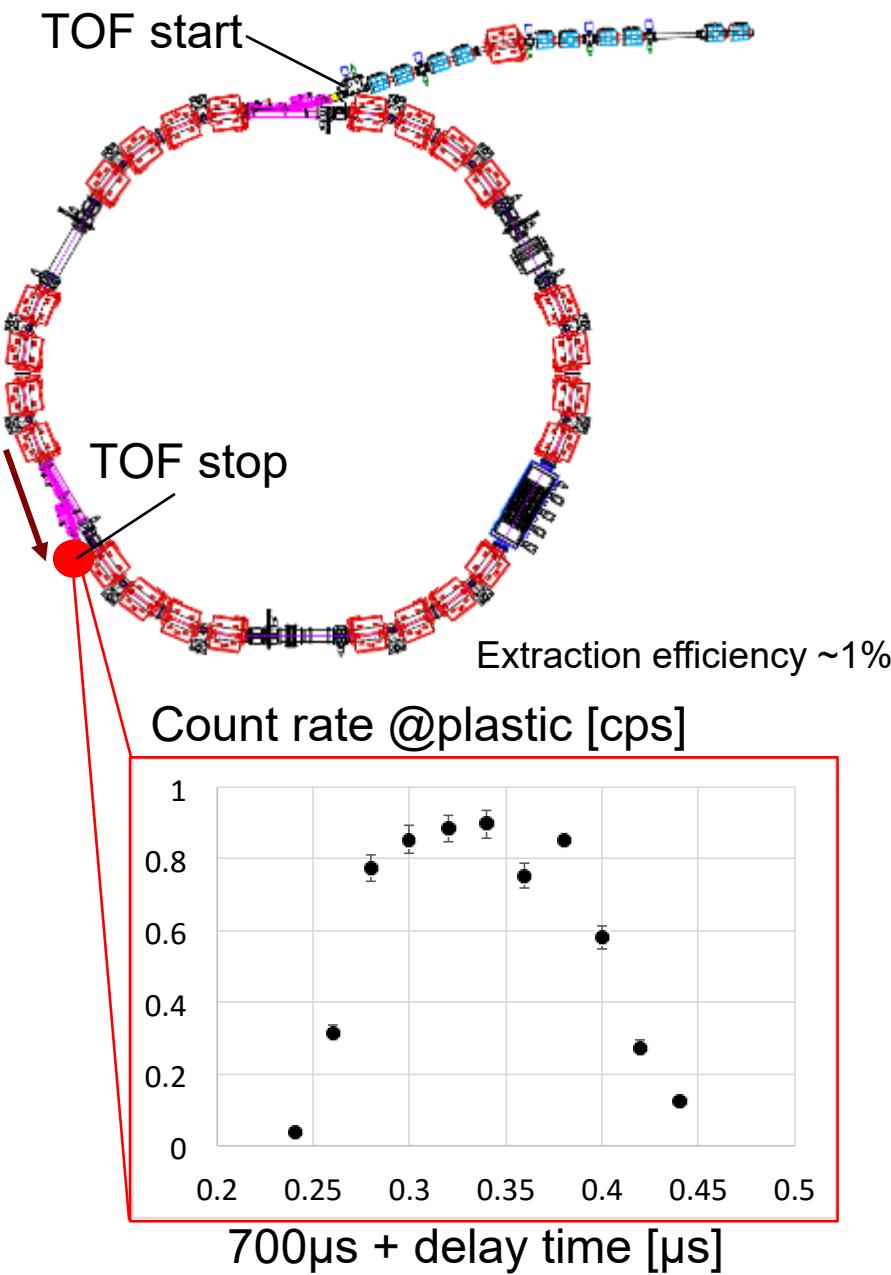
Count rate @plastic [cps]



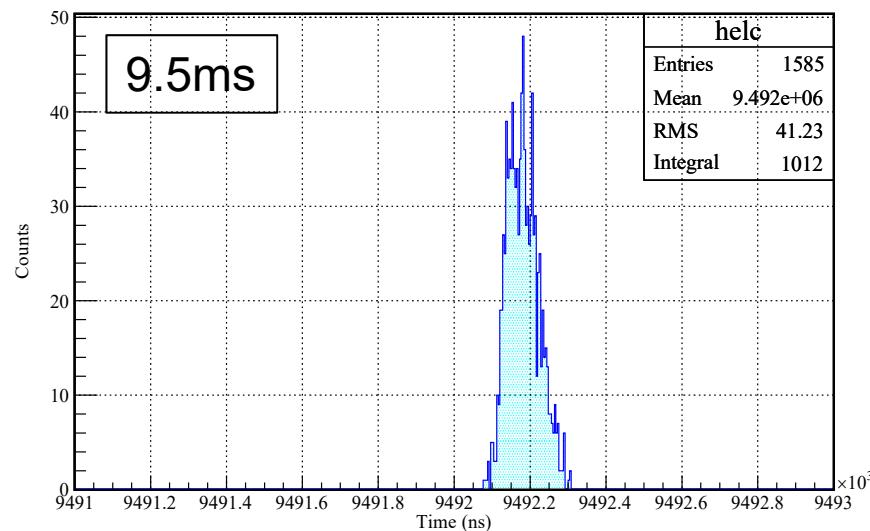
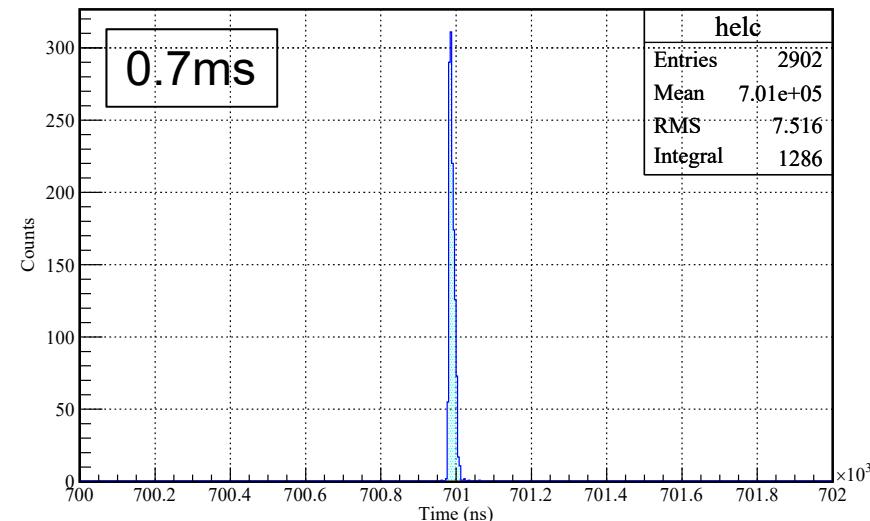
## 2. C-foil + MCP can detect the circulating particles



### 3. Extraction

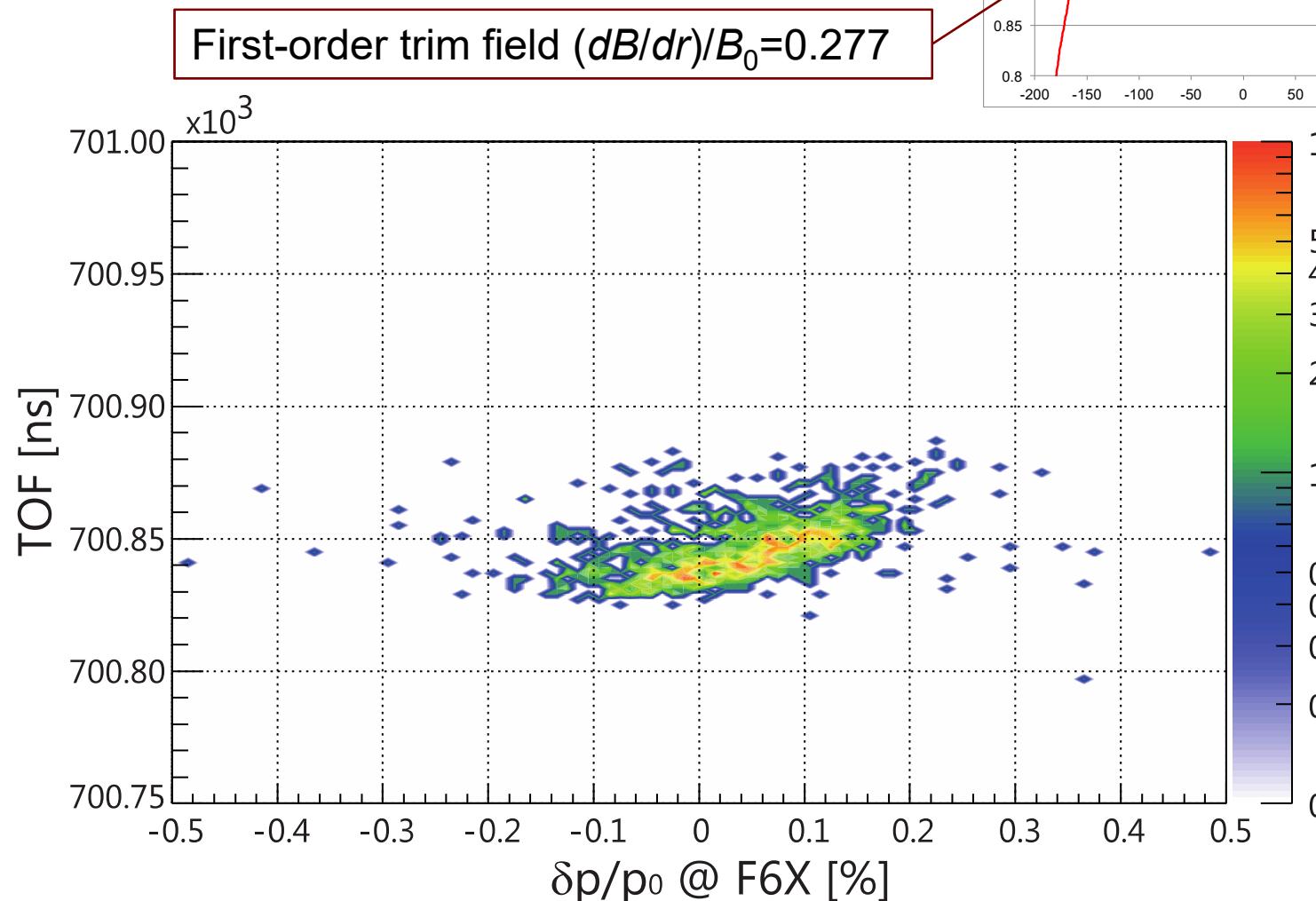


TOF spectra  
for the difference extraction timing

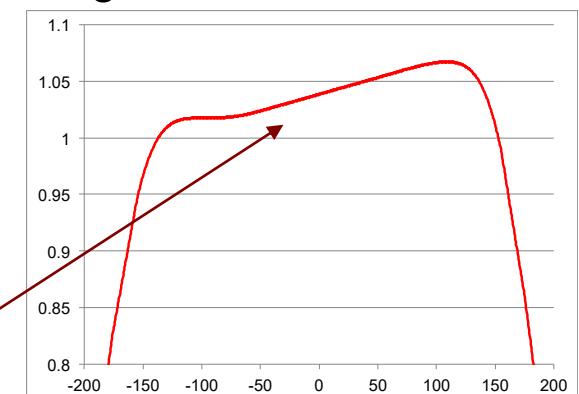


## 4. Information of TOF vs. F6x

Tested on the effect of trim-coils  
for adjusting the isochronism

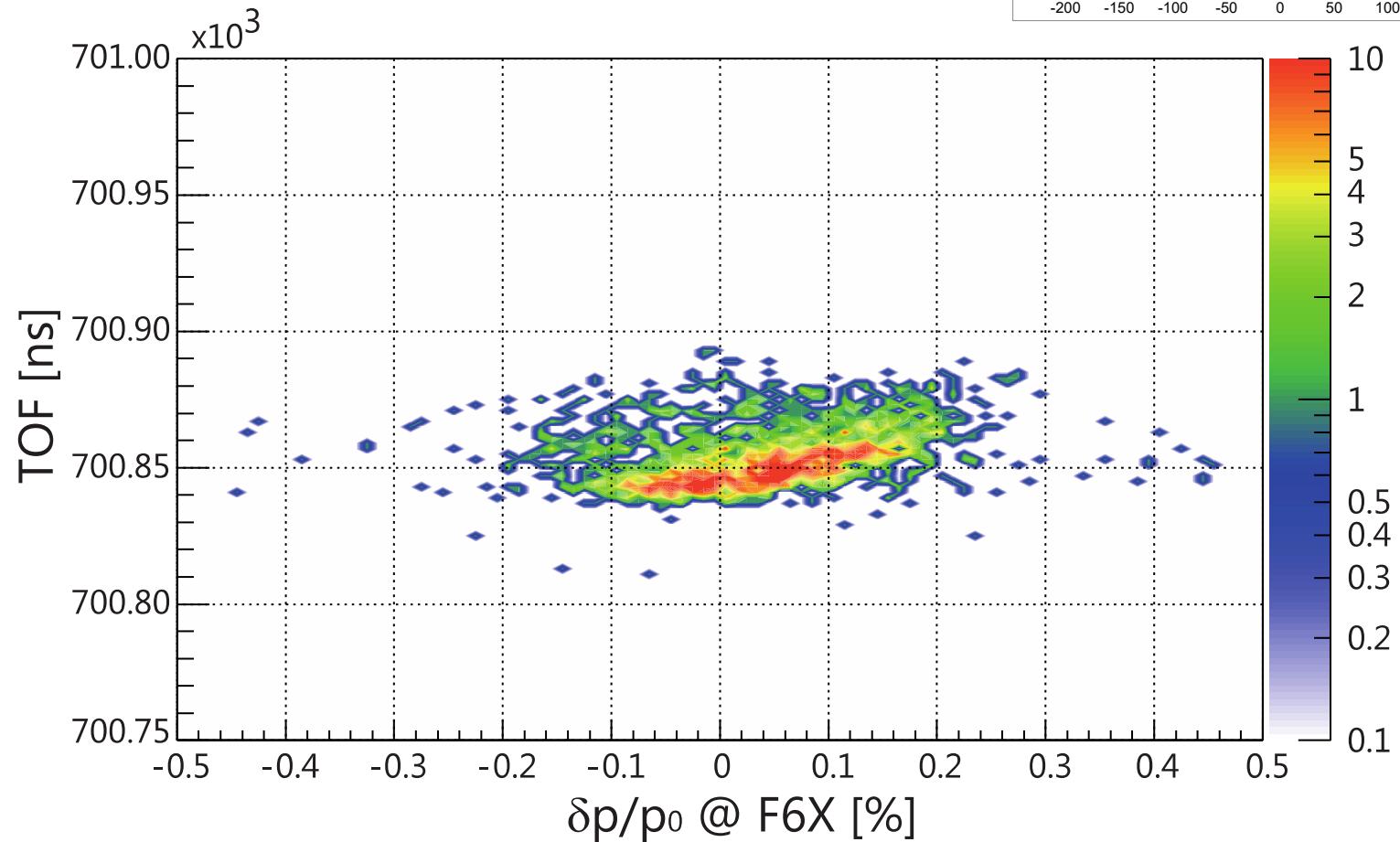


Magnetic field distribution

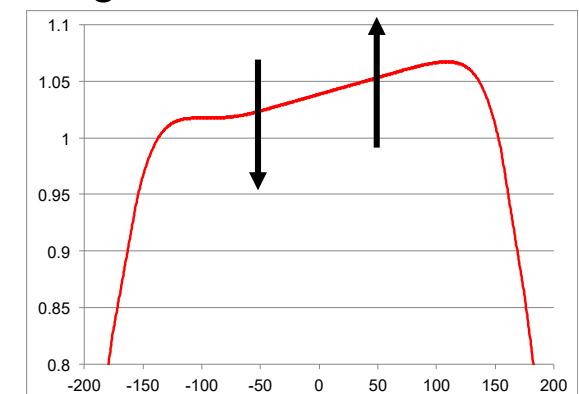


## 4. Information of TOF vs. F6x

First-order trim field  
 $(dB/dr)/B_0 = 0.277 \rightarrow 0.279$



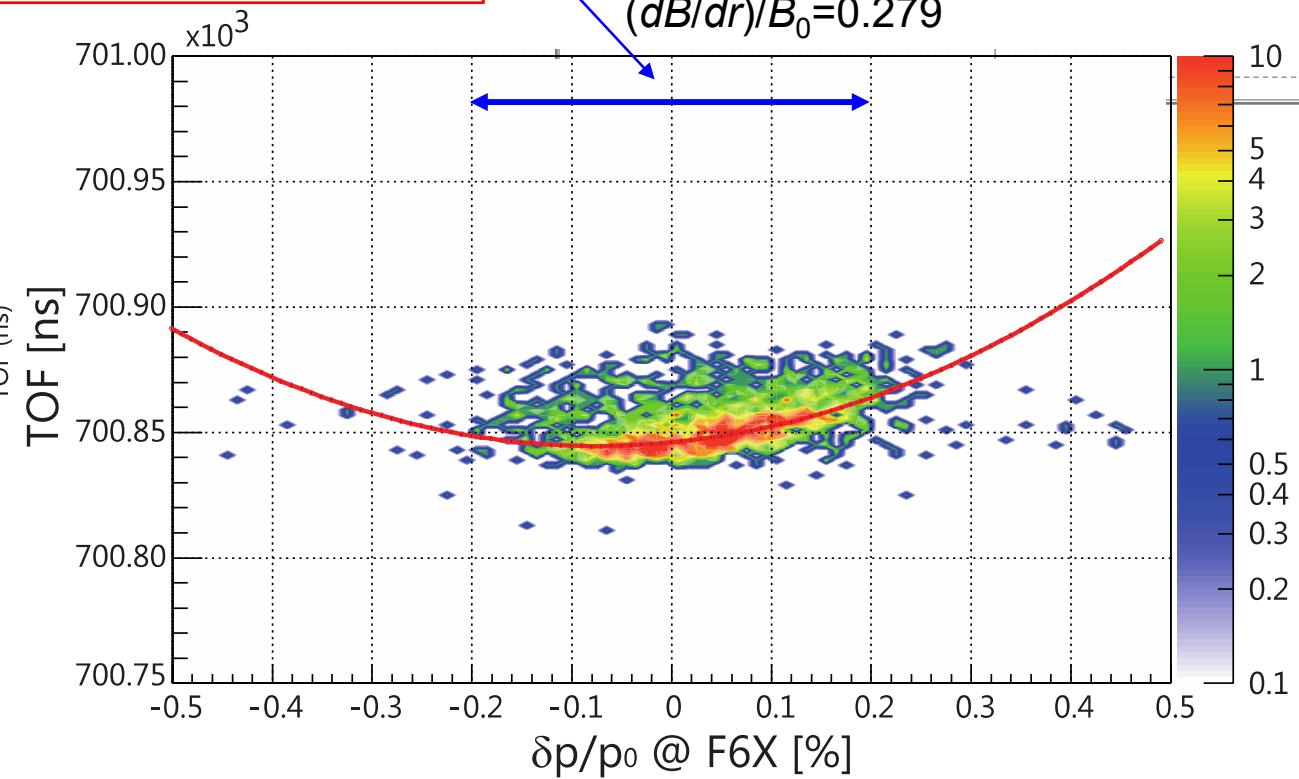
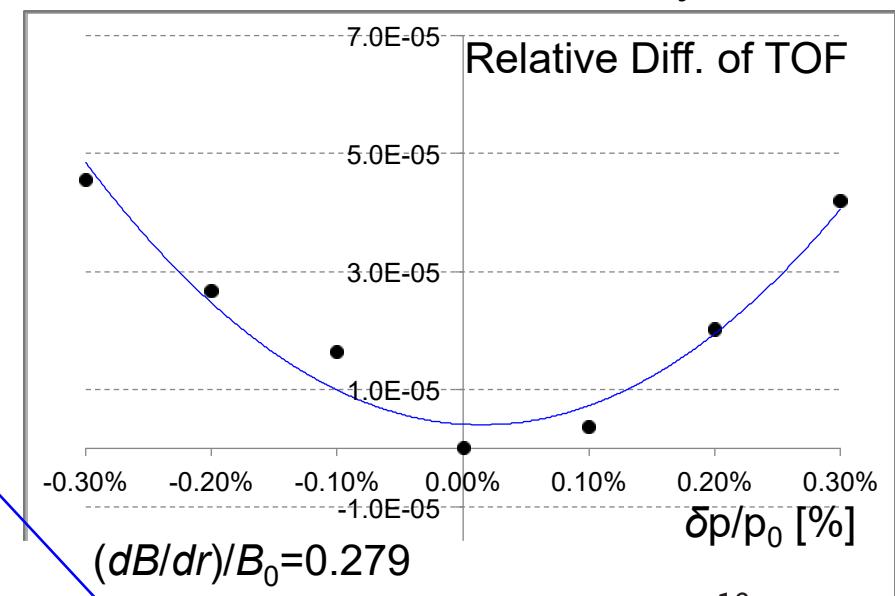
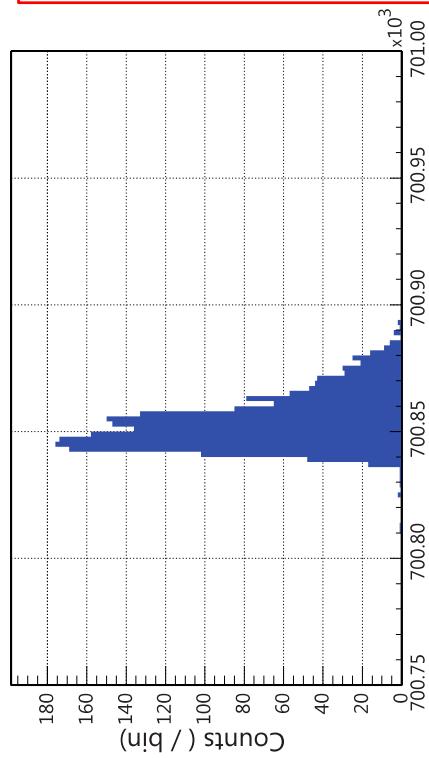
Magnetic field distribution



## 4. Information of TOF vs. F6x

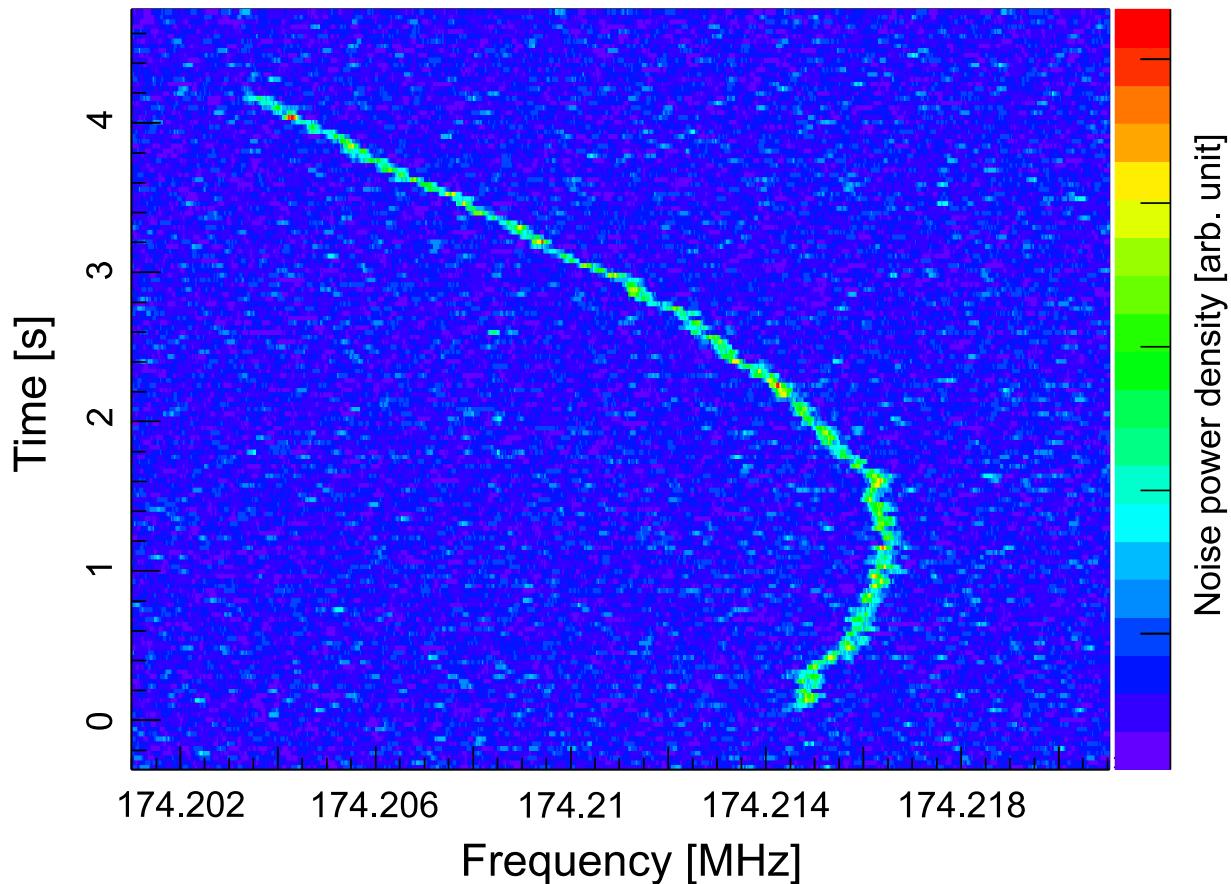
Result of numerical analysis

- Extractable momentum width :  $\pm 0.2\%$
- TOF width :  $\sim 25\text{ns}$  (FWHM)
- Degree of isochronism :  $\sim 3.5 \times 10^{-5}$   
(10-ppm order including the tail)

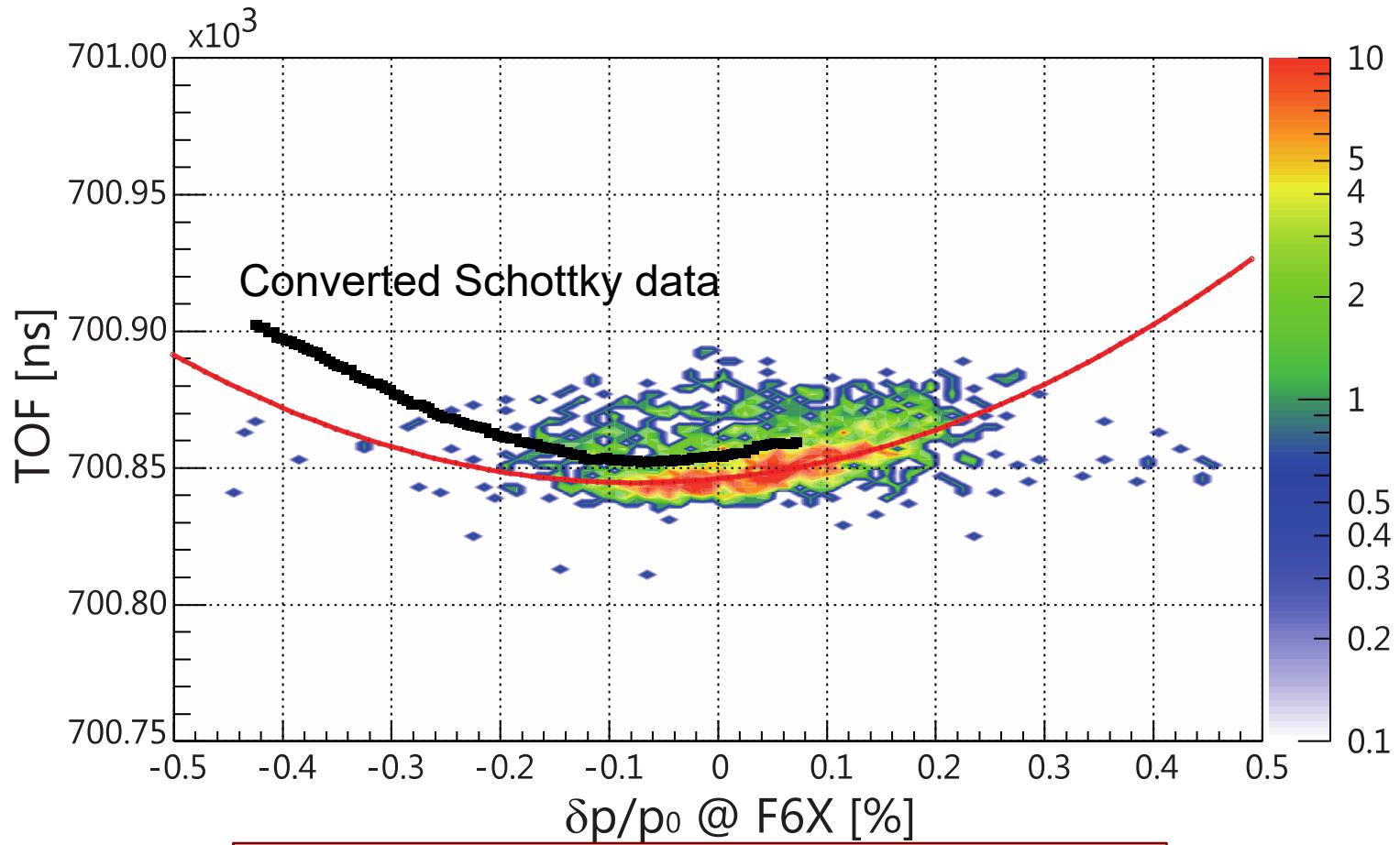


## 5. Resonant Schottky pick-up

- Succeeded in detecting the single  $^{78}\text{Kr}^{36+}$  ion → high sensitivity
- Frequency resolution :  $\sim 1.3 \times 10^{-6}$  (FWHM) → enough resolution
- Stored in the ring about 4 seconds while changing its frequency due to the poor degree of vacuum in the ring.
- The shape of curve indicates the isochronous condition.



# Under consideration



Harmonics : 66

Turn number : 1850

Main residual gas : H<sub>2</sub>O vapors (assumption)

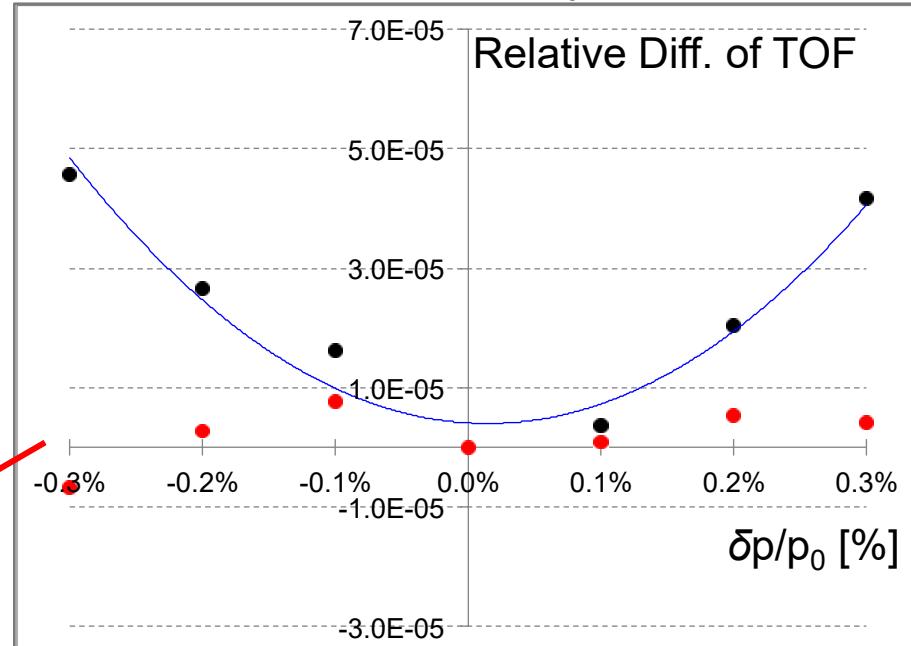
Pressure : ~4 x 10<sup>-5</sup> Pa (fixed the worst case)

# Conclusion and Prospect

- First commissioning using  $^{78}\text{Kr}$  beam was finished successfully.
- First-order trim field can adjust the isochronism in an order of 10-ppm.
- Second-order trim field should be taken into account for adjusting the isochronism in an order of ppm.



Result of numerical analysis



Resonant Schottky pick-up can be used for checking it.

Next beam commissioning is scheduled in Dec. 2015.

- We'd like to verify the principle of relative mass measurements by using several secondary particles

Primary beam :  $^{48}\text{Ca}$  345 MeV/u

Secondary particles :  $^{38}\text{K}$ ,  $^{40}\text{Ca}$ ,  $^{36}\text{Ar}$ ,  $^{39}\text{Ca}$ ,  $^{37}\text{Ar}$ , etc...

# Thank you for your attention

Project reader : T. Uesaka chief scientist

Nishina Center

Operation & Maintenance

Accelerator  
Group.

BigRIPS  
Team

M. Wakasugi  
Y. Yamaguchi  
Y. Abe, D. Nagae  
F. Suzuki, S. Omika  
H. Miura

Spin  
isospin lab.

University & Institute

- Univ. of Tsukuba
- Saitama Univ.
- Nagaoka Univ.  
of Tech.
- PPJ Ltd.
- CNS
- GSI in Germany
- IMP in China