



# 基于RIBLL2及HFRS的高能放射性束物理研究



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# 提纲



一

高能放射性束特点

二

RIBLL2及其物理研究

三

HFRS及可开展的物理研究

四

总结

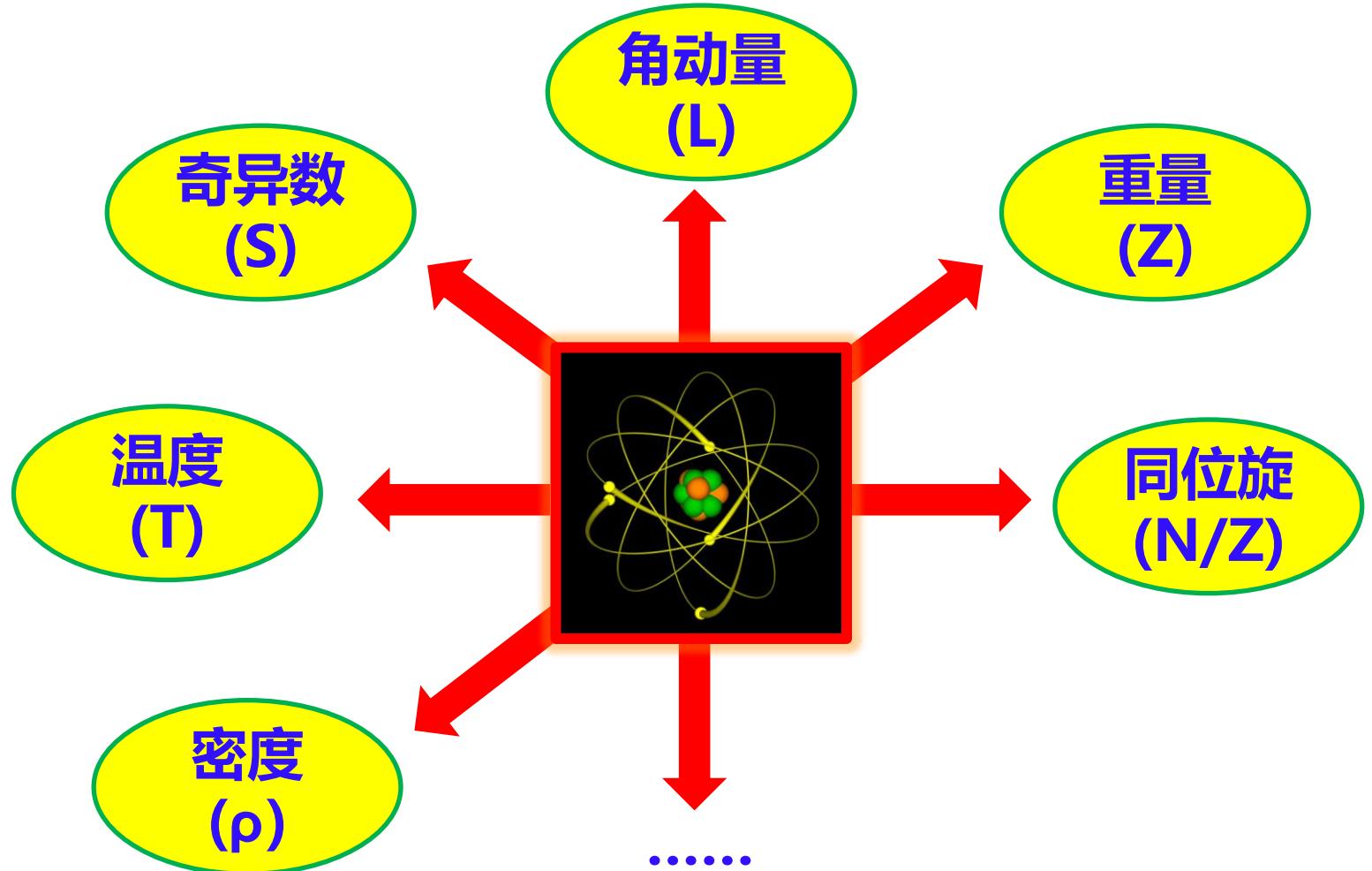
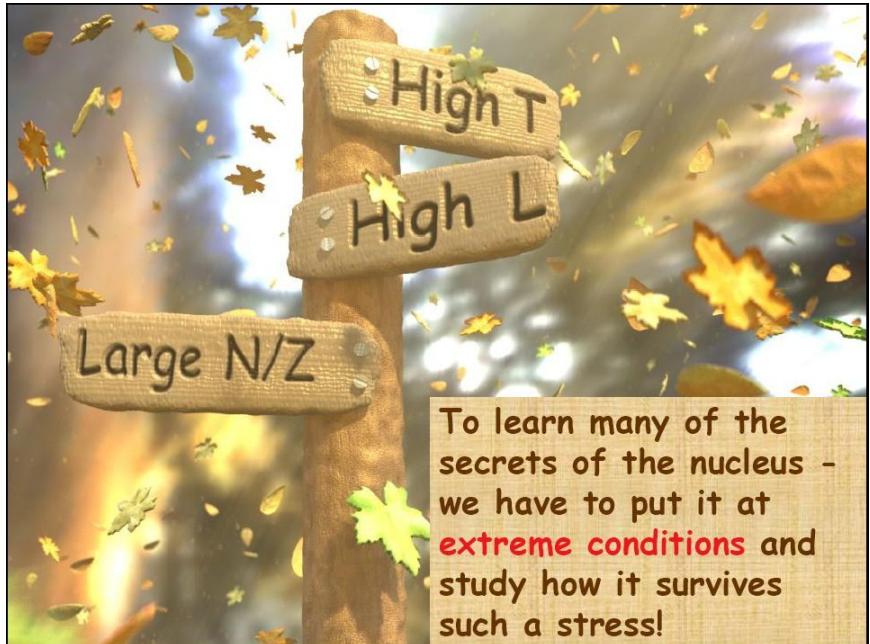


# 提纲

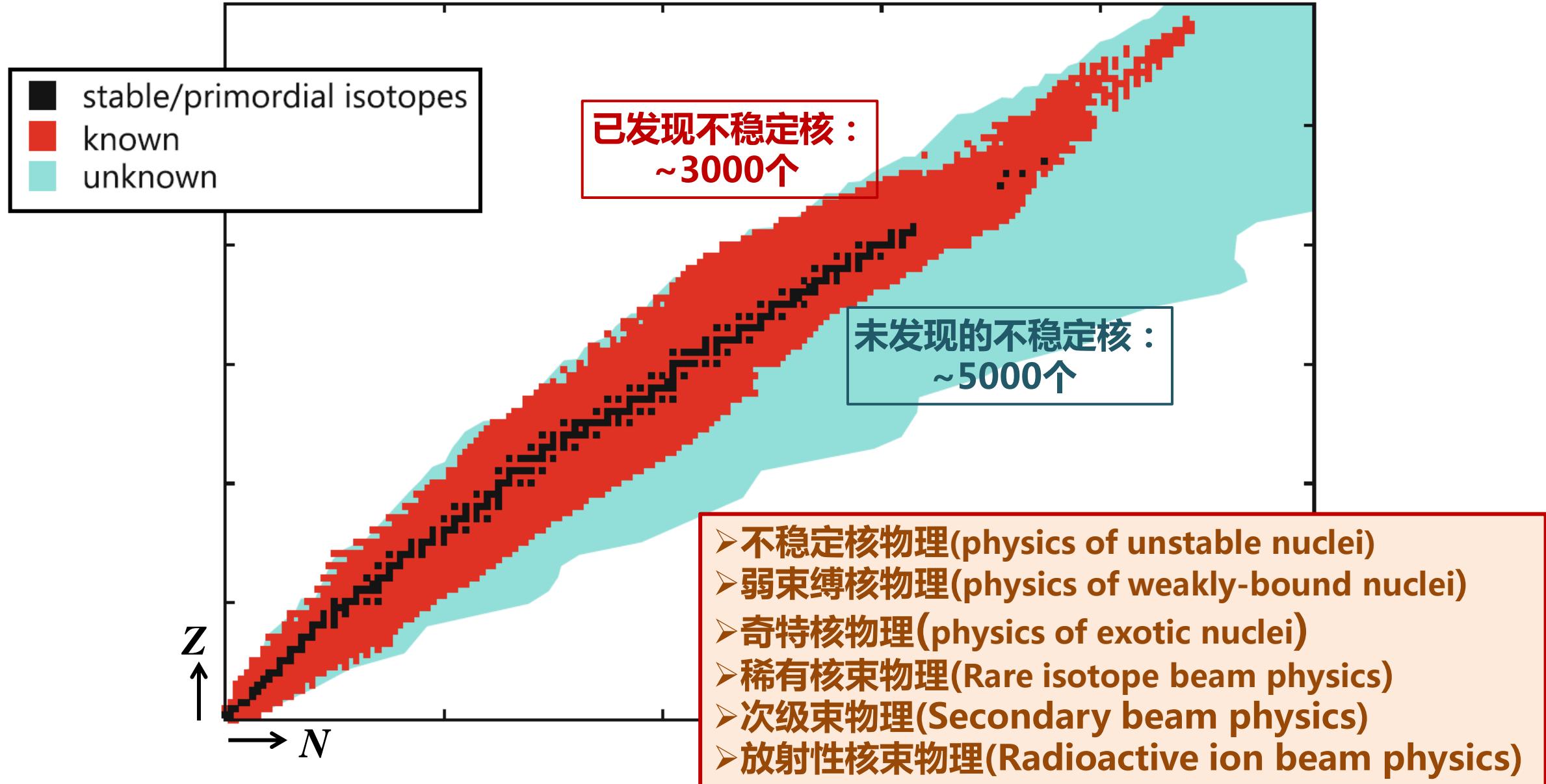


- 一 高能放射性束特点**
- 二 RIBLL2及其物理研究**
- 三 HFRS及可开展的物理研究**
- 四 总结**

# 核物理前沿—极限条件下的核物理

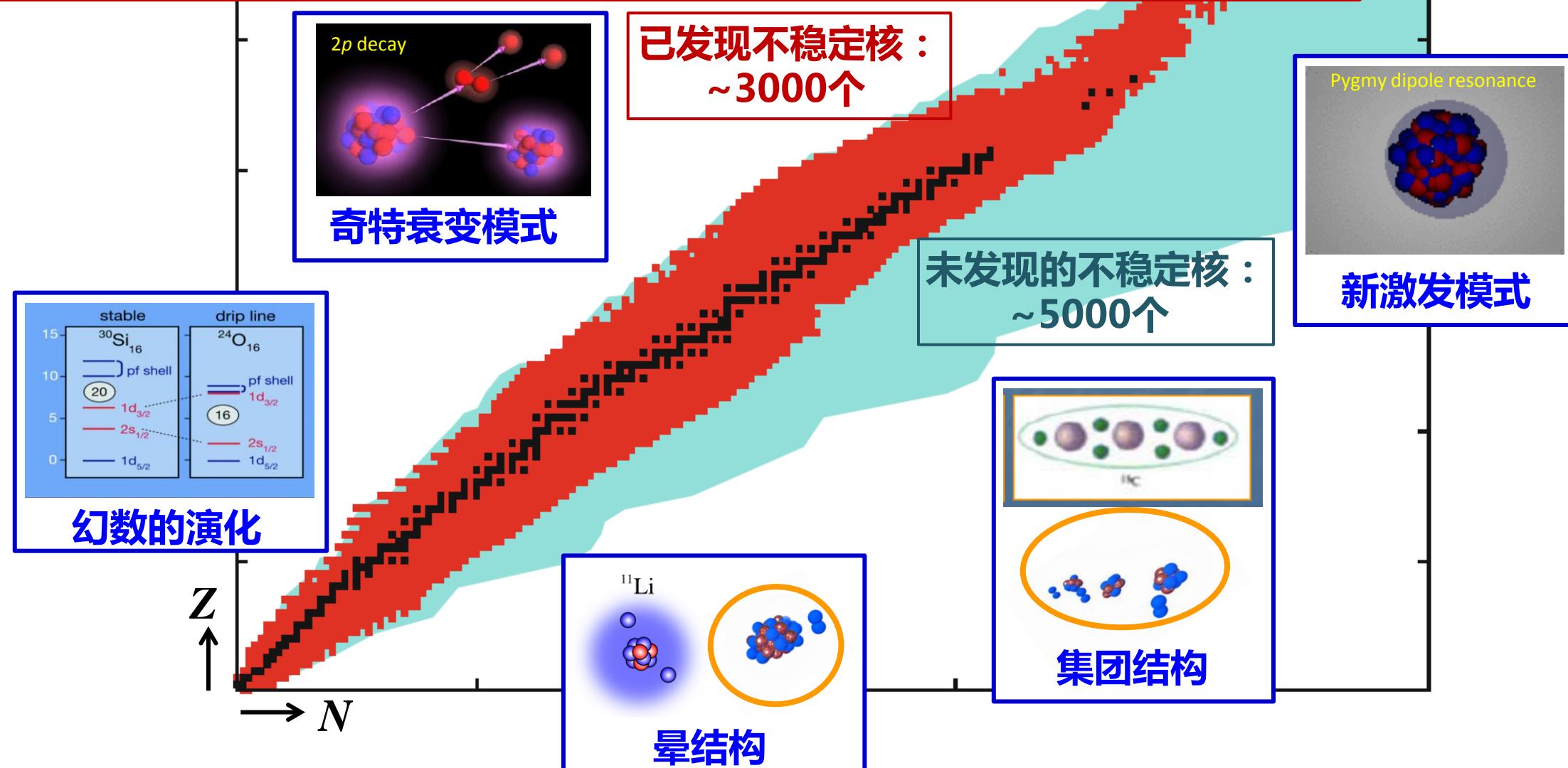


# 极限同位旋条件→放射性核束物理

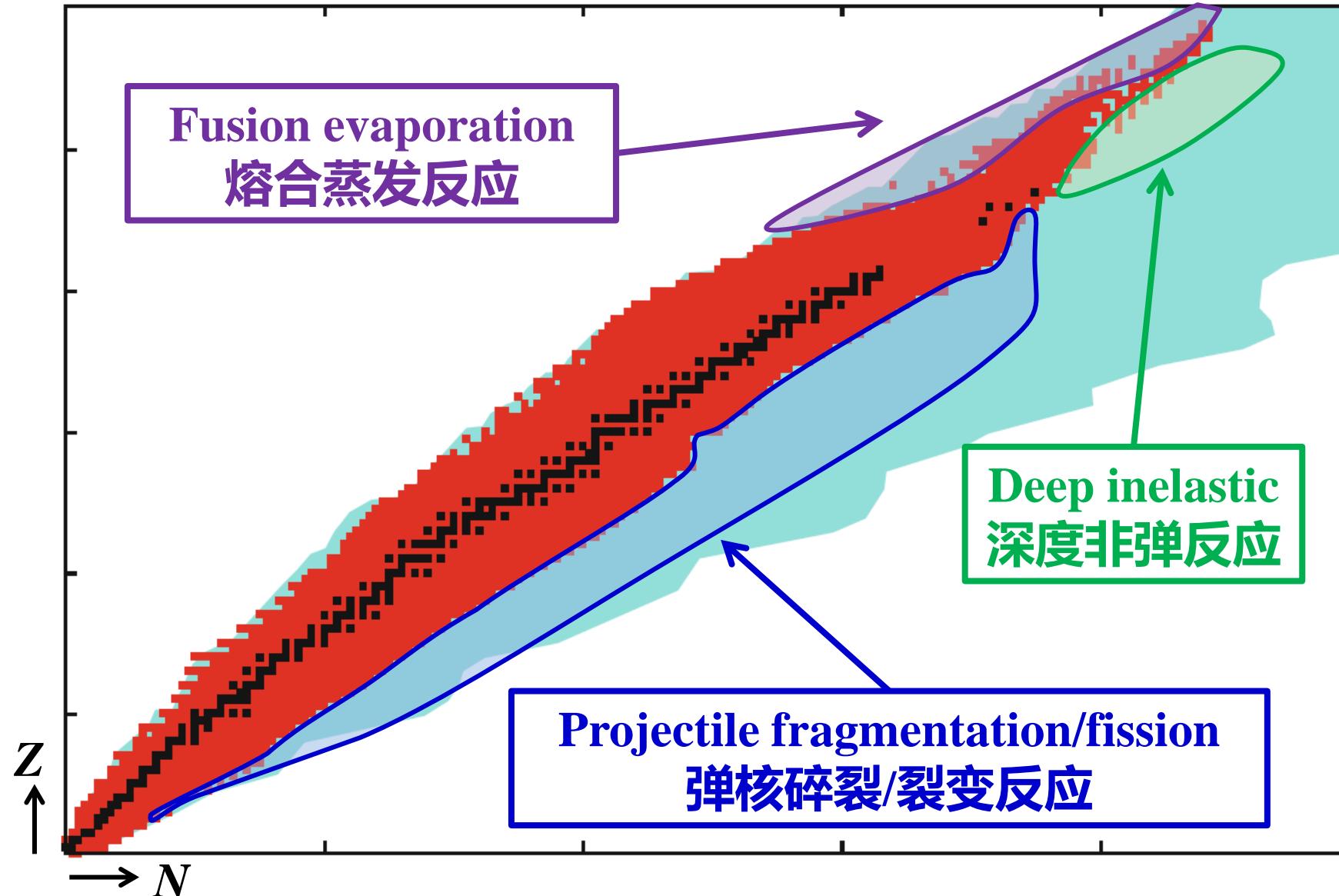


# 极限同位旋条件→放射性核束物理

放射性束物理是核物理新领域，它研究的对象是已经或即将产生的数千个不稳定的核素，发现了众多新的现象和新的规律，极大地改变了人们对原子核的认识。

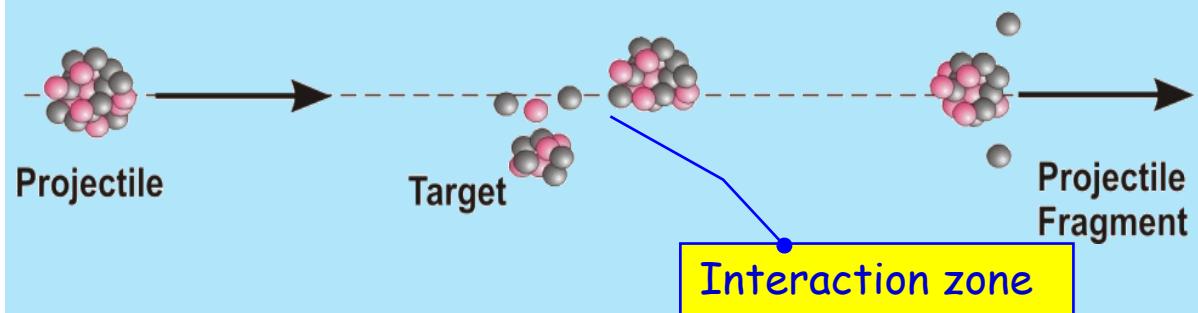


# 极远离稳定线核素的主要产生途径

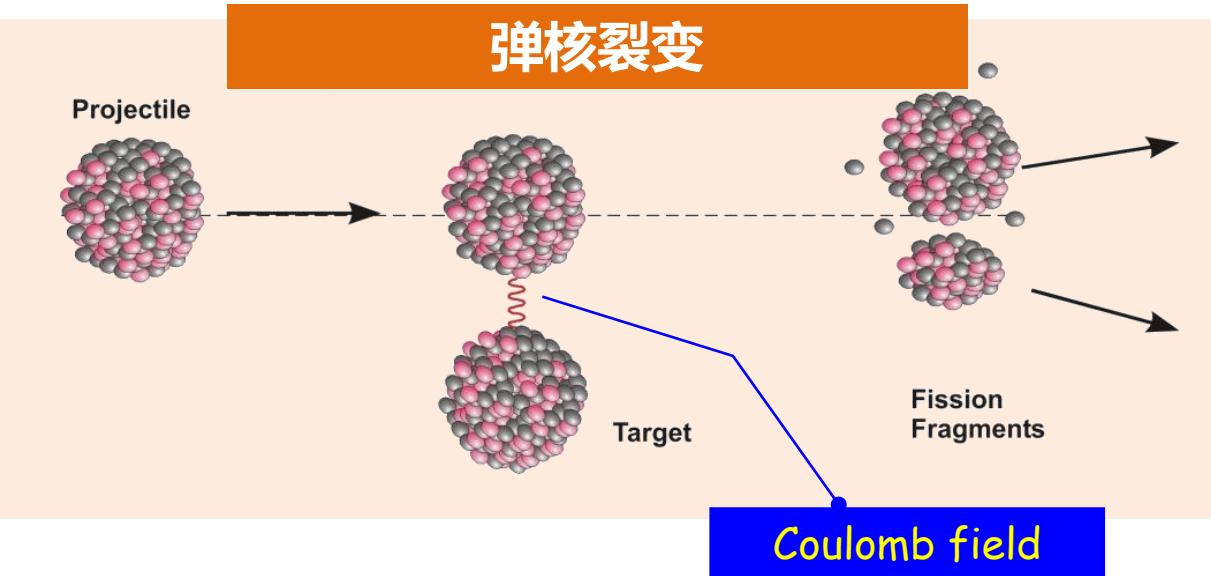


# 弹核碎裂/裂变反应 + In-Flight分离技术

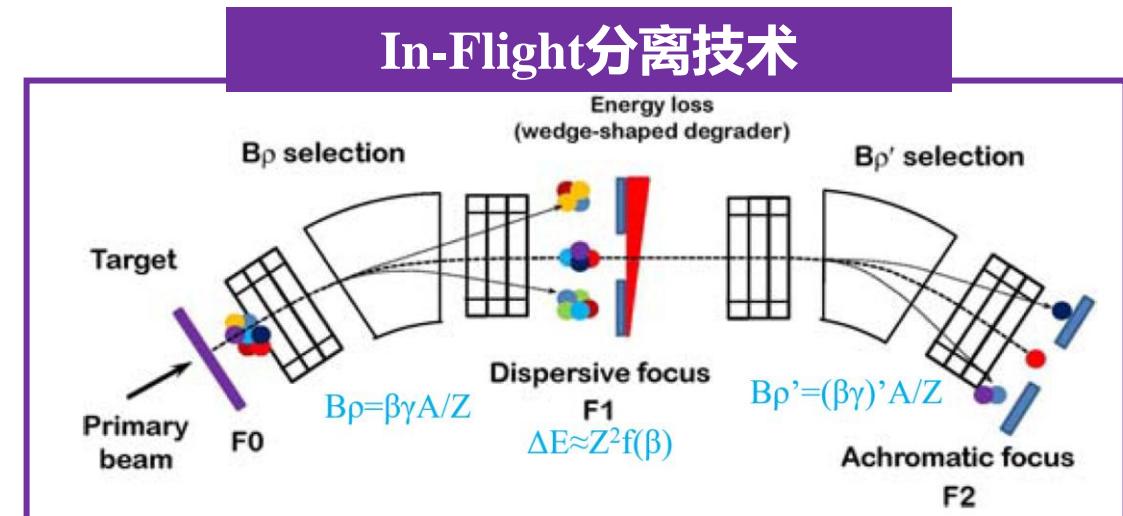
## 弹核碎裂



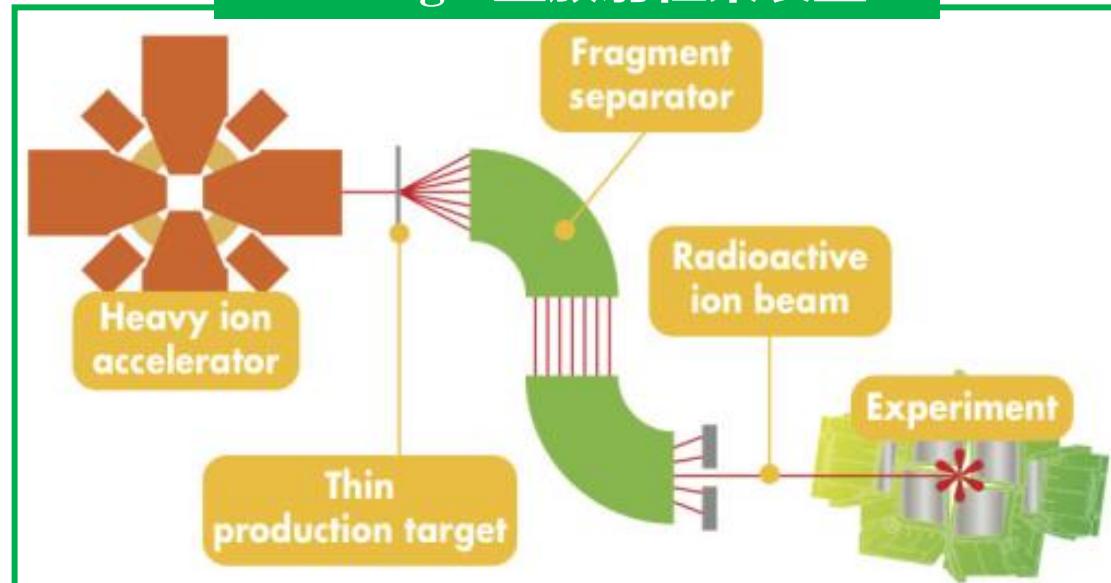
## 弹核裂变



## In-Flight分离技术



## In-Flight型放射性束装置



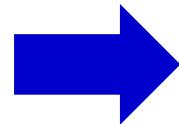


# In-Flight型放射性束装置

## 当代装置

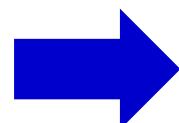
美国

MSU  
回旋加速器+A1900  
中能加速器(~100MeV/u)



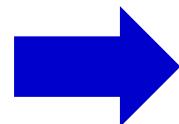
日本

RIKEN  
回旋加速器+RIPS  
中能加速器(~100MeV/u)



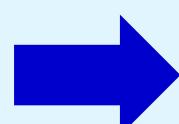
德国

GSI  
同步加速器+FRS  
高能加速器(~1GeV/u)



中国

IMP  
回旋加速器+RIBLL1  
中能加速器(~100MeV/u)



IMP  
同步加速器+RIBLL2  
高能加速器(~500MeV/u)

## 新一代装置

✓已运行

MSU  
直线加速器+ARIS  
高能加速器(~200MeV/u)

✓已运行

RIKEN  
超导回旋加速器+BigRIPS  
高能加速器(~350MeV/u)

口建设中

GSI  
同步加速器+SuperFRS  
高能加速器(~1GeV/u)

口建设中

IMP  
同步加速器+HFRS  
高能加速器(~1GeV/u)

下一代装置特点：

强流

+

高能



# why高能束流？

## 高能放射性束装置的优势

高能束流

初级靶优势

厚靶

更高产额的放射性束流

新机制优势

裂变

更丰中子的放射性束流

运动学优势

前冲性

更高品质的放射性束流

电荷态优势

全剥离

更加纯净的放射性束流



# why高能束流？

## 高能放射性束实验的优势

### Experimental methods

- interaction cross section
- elastic/inelastic scattering
- knockout/quasi-free knockout
- electromagnetic excitation
- charge-exchange reactions
- fission
- spallation
- fragmentation/cascade fragmentation
- .....

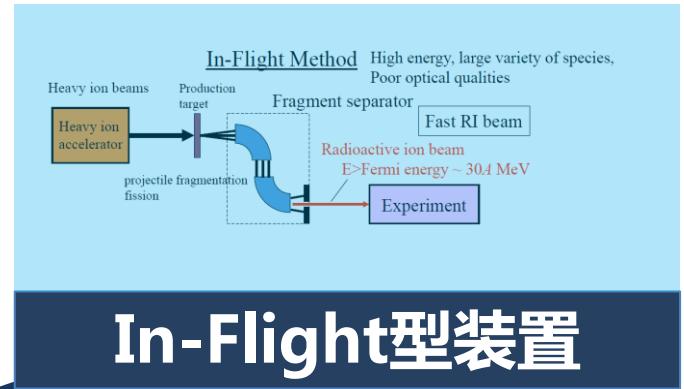
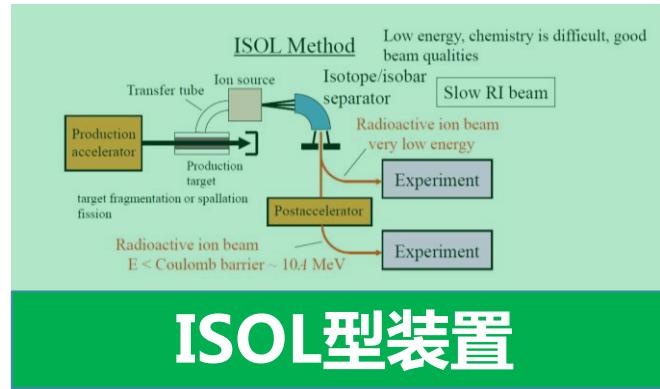
实验上的优势

粒子能量高→厚靶 → 实验亮度高

理论上的优势

粒子能量高→波长短 → 极大简化理论处理

# 国内放射性核束装置



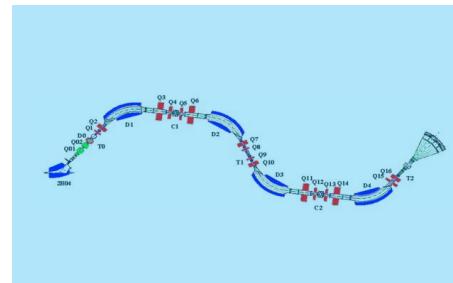
## ISOL型装置

## In-Flight型装置



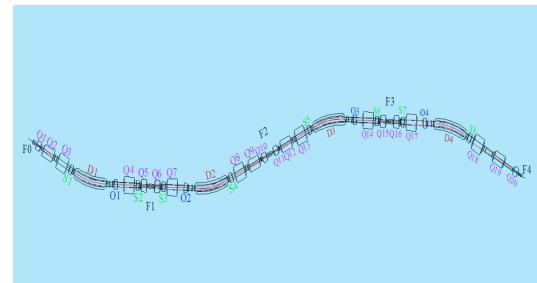
### BRIF

低能放射性束流  
(~ 10 MeV/u)



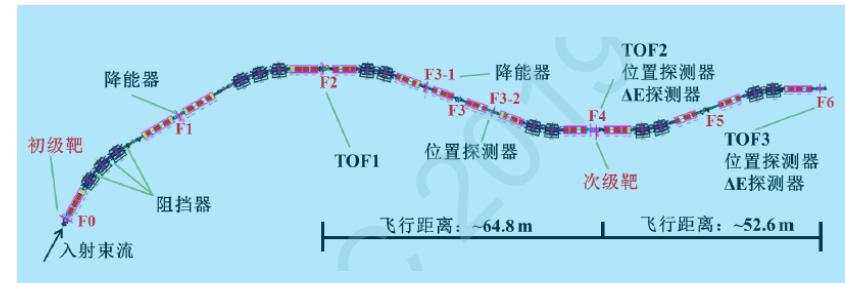
### RIBLL1

中能放射性束流  
(~ 50 MeV/u)



### RIBLL2

高能放射性束流  
(~ 500 MeV/u)



高能放射性束流  
(~ 1000 MeV/u)



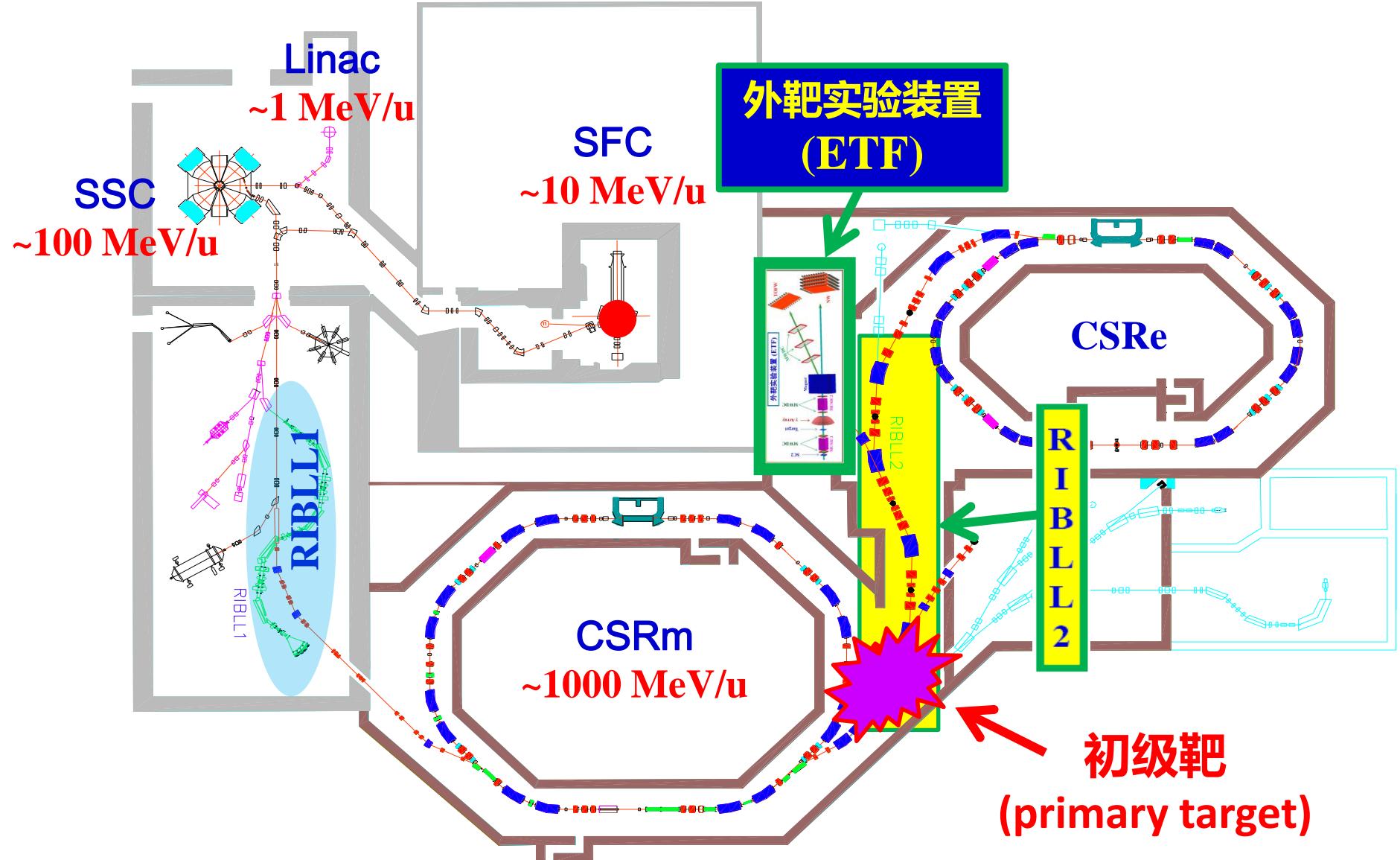
# 提纲



- 一 高能放射性束特点**
- 二 RIBLL2及其物理研究**
- 三 HFRS及可开展的物理研究**
- 四 总结**

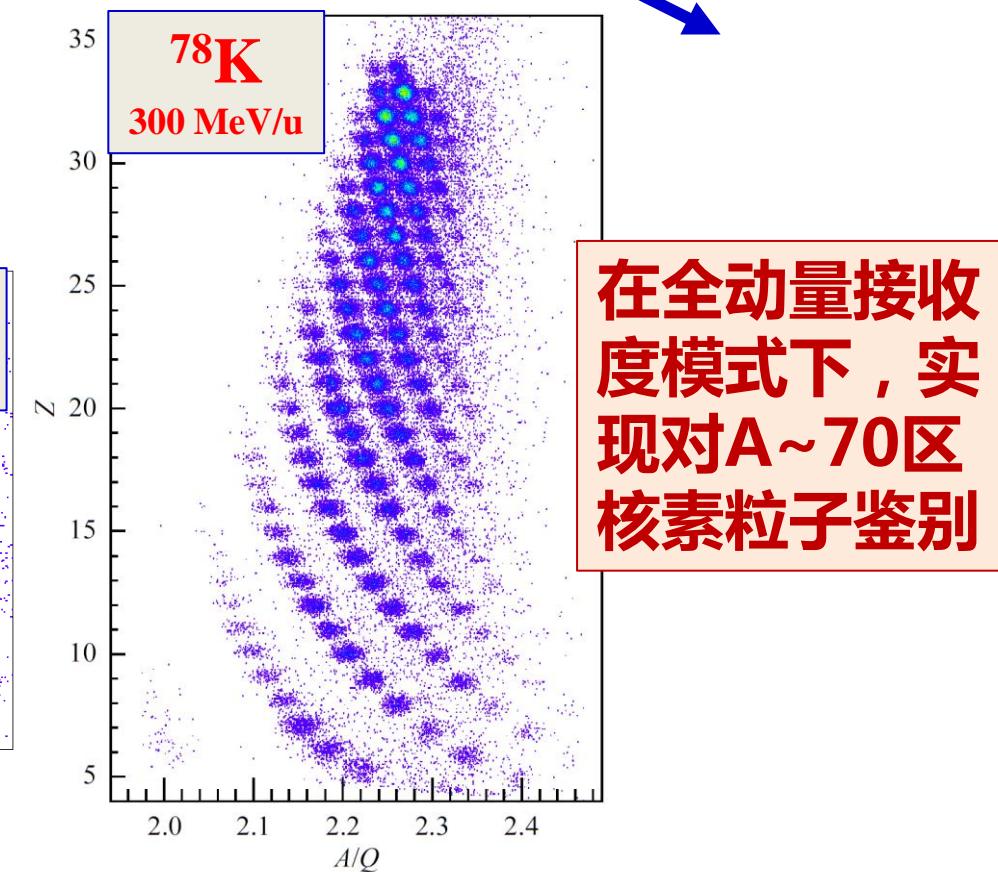
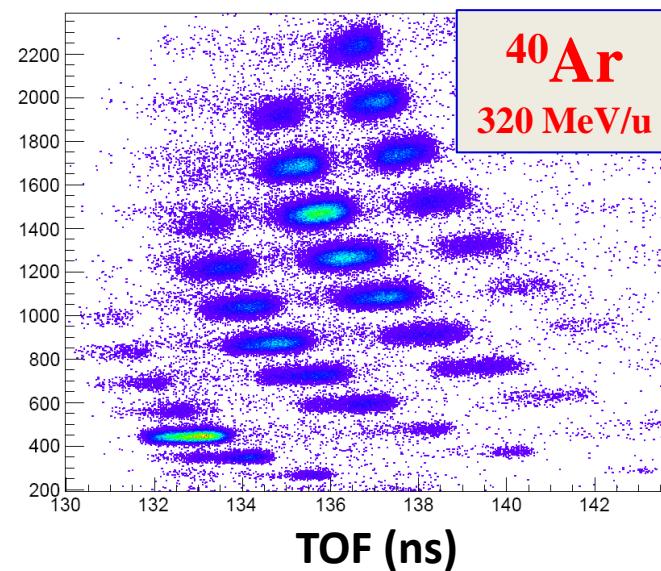
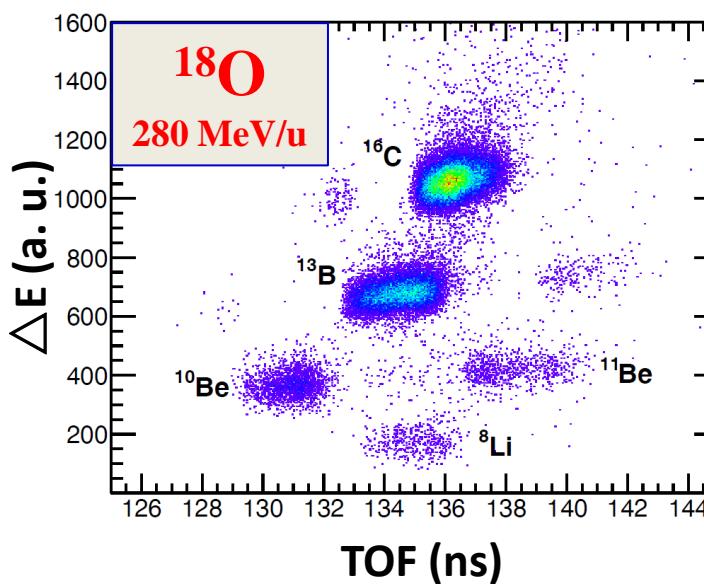
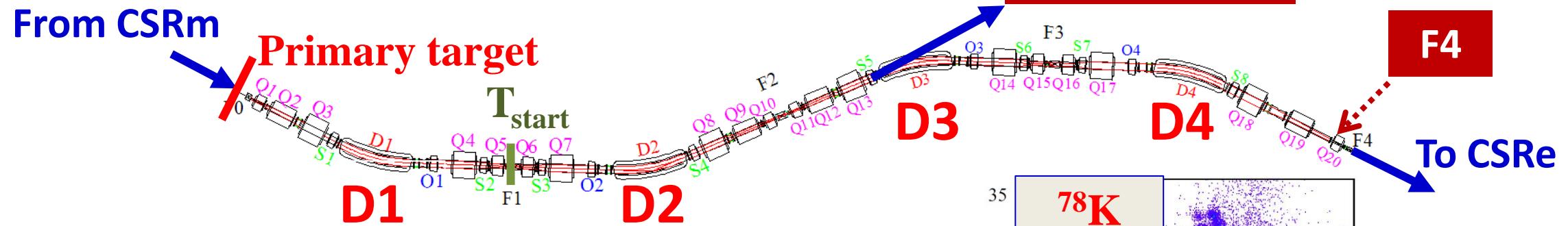


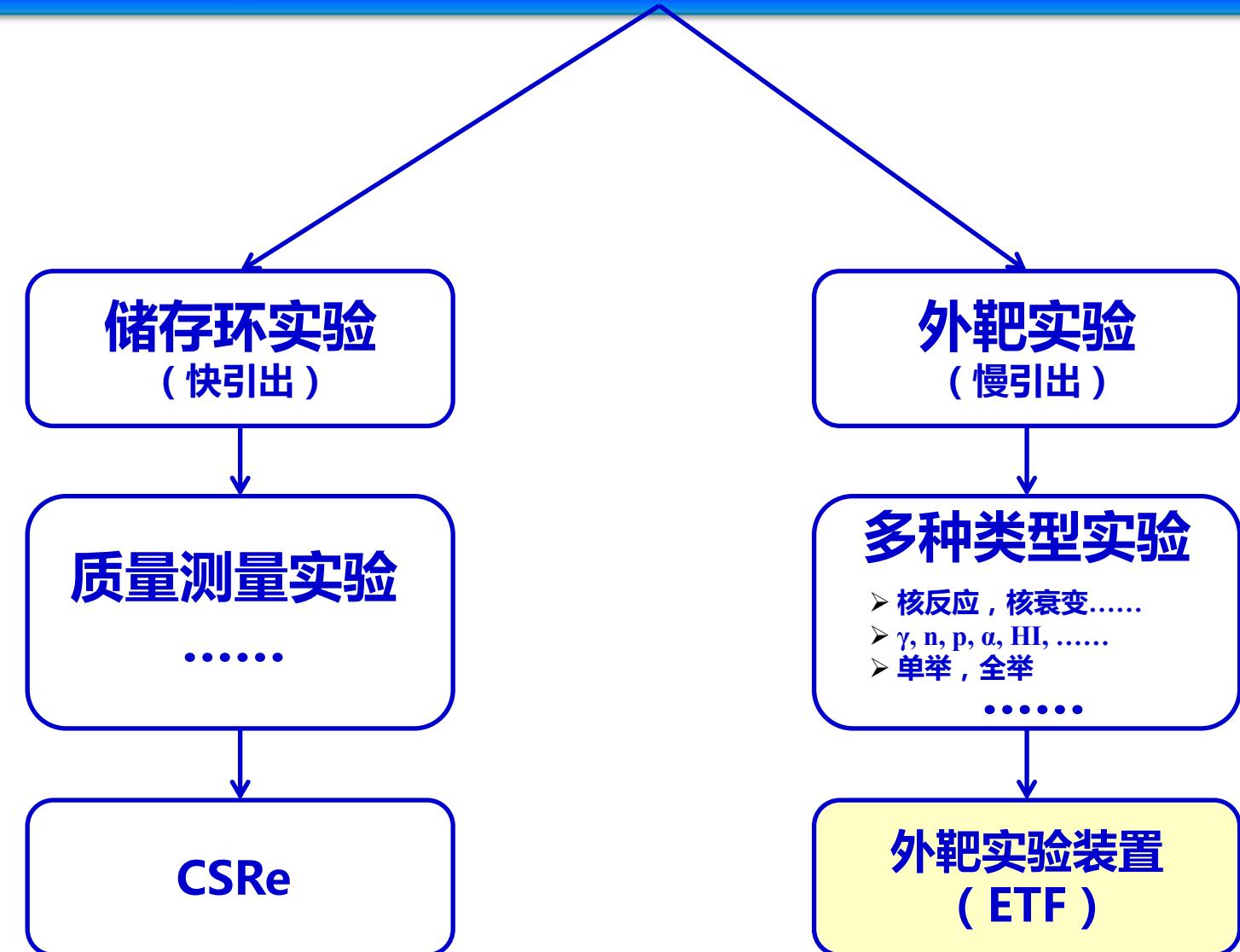
# 兰州重离子加速器



# RIBLL2

## Radioactive Ion Beam Line in Lanzhou-2 (RIBLL2)







# 高能放射性束外靶实验方法

测量粒子 :      类弹碎片      伽马射线      大散射角轻粒子      类弹速度轻粒子

测量方法 :

dE-E  
B $\beta$ -dE-TOF  
偏转磁铁+径迹探测器+飞行时间探测器

伽马阵列  
(高角分辨+高探测效率)

dE-E (DSSD+晶体)  
TOF+MWDC

中子探测阵列  
多丝漂移室

实验类型 :

➤ 相互作用截面  
➤ 敲出反应截面  
➤ 电荷交换截面  
➤ .....

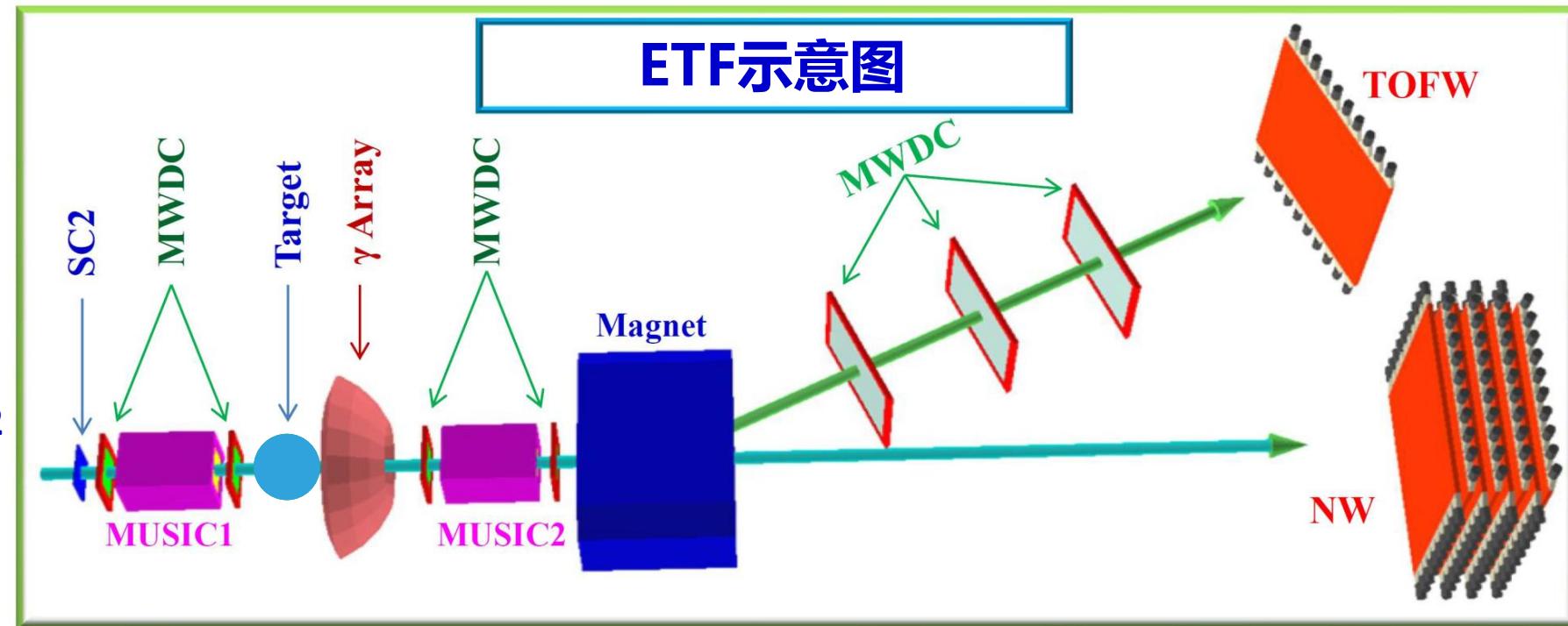
➤ 在束伽马谱学  
(敲出+非弹+...)

➤ Missing mass  
重构非束缚态

➤ Invariant mass  
重构非束缚态

## CSR外靶实验装置

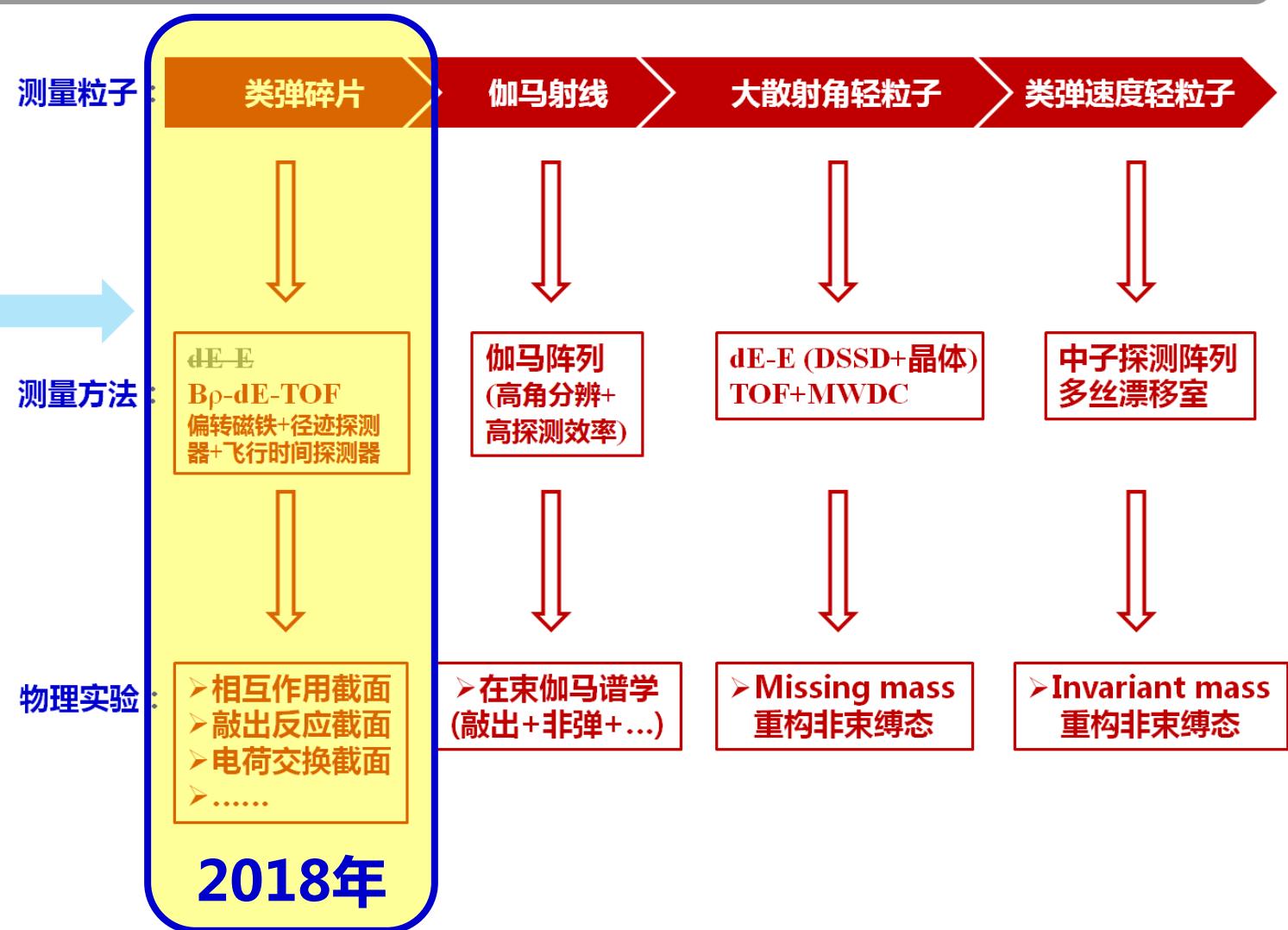
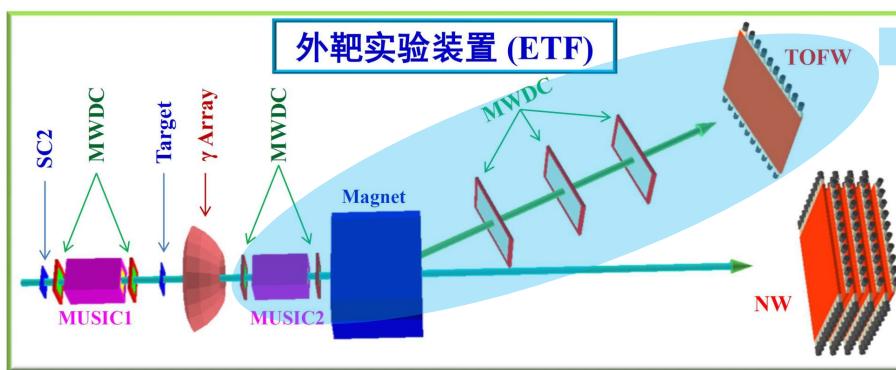
## ( External Target Facility, ETF )



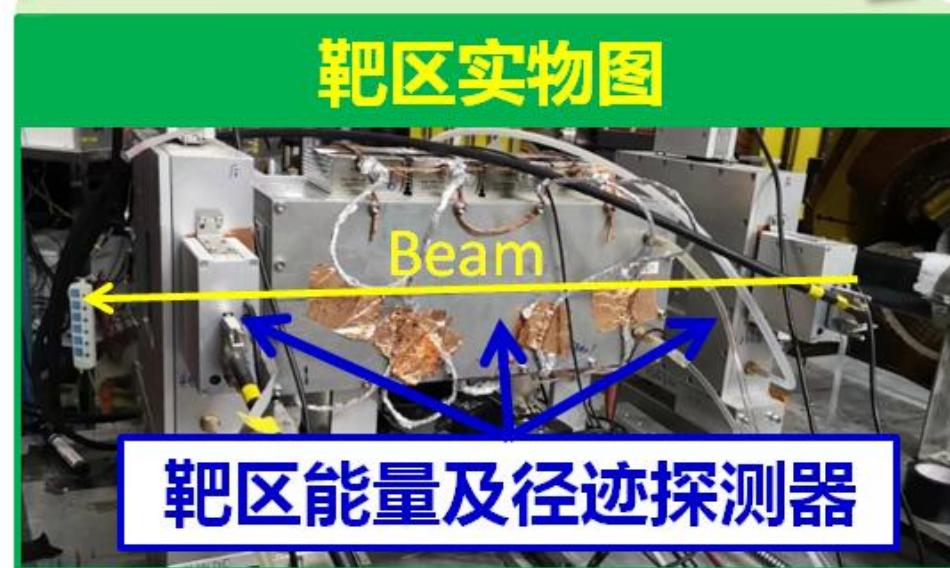
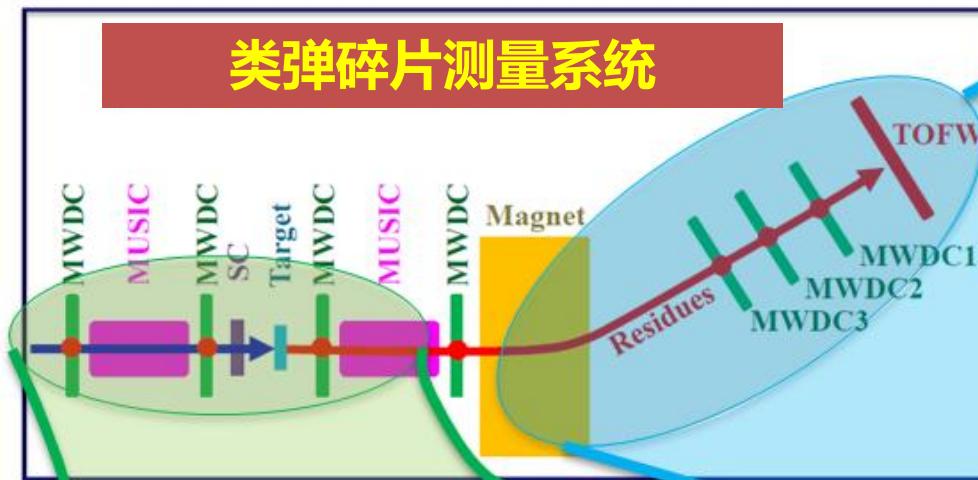
Y. Z. Sun, et al., *Nucl. Inst. Meth. A* 927 (2019) 390

# CSR外靶实验装置

CSR外靶实验装置类弹碎片测量系统已于2018年投入物理实验运行



# CSR外靶实验装置





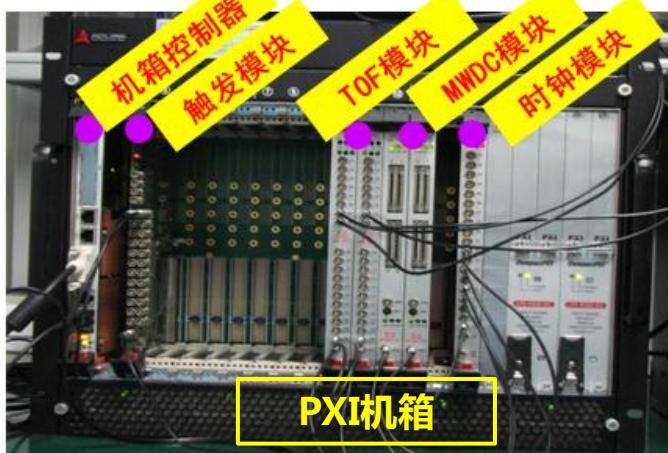
# CSR外靶实验装置—基于PXI的电子学系统

## 特点

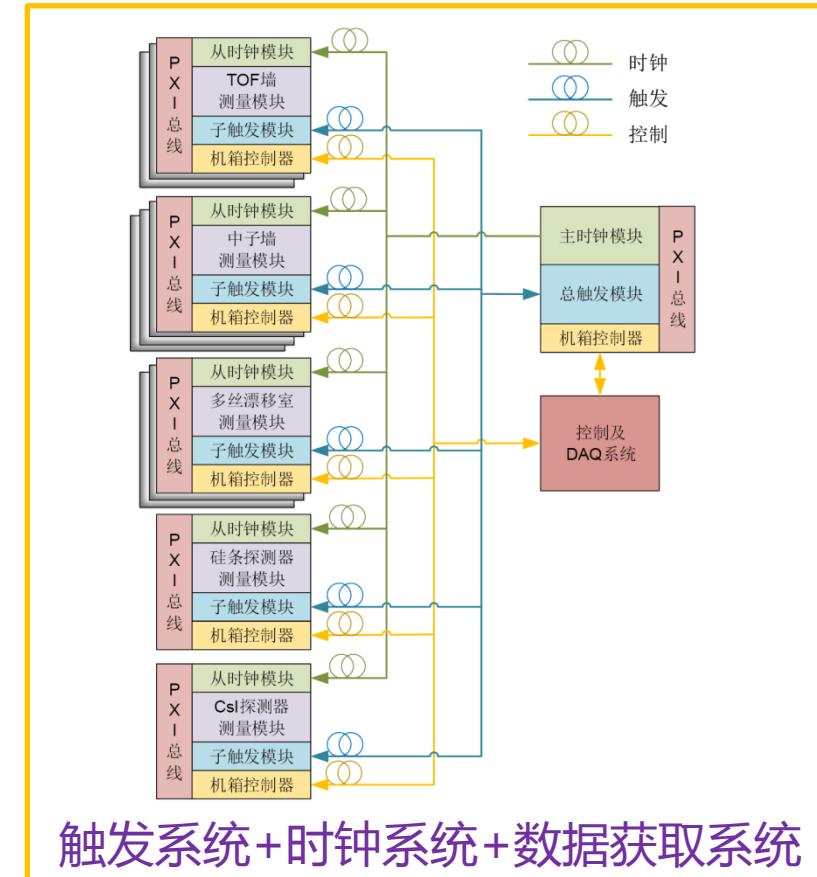
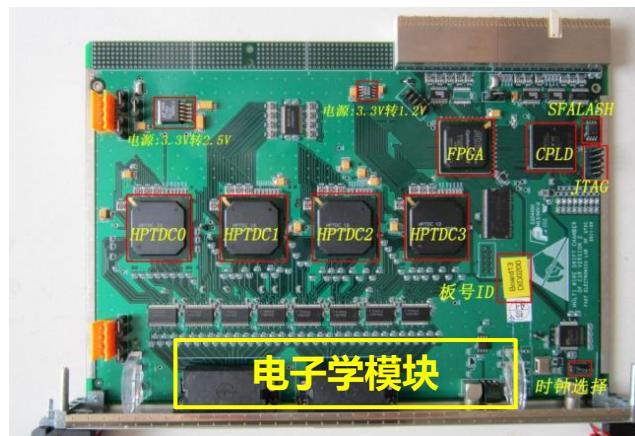
- 读出路数多(~10000路)
- 信号种类多(PMT,MWDC, Gamma,Si)
- 触发逻辑复杂



- 特殊研制
- 高集成度



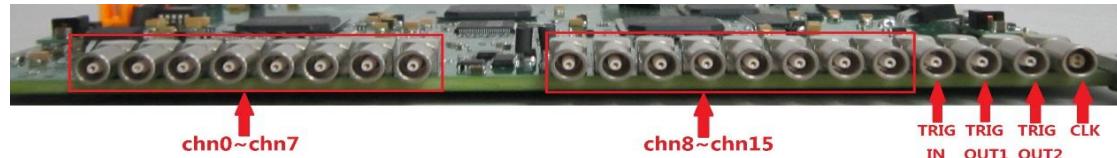
>10套(机箱+电脑)同时工作



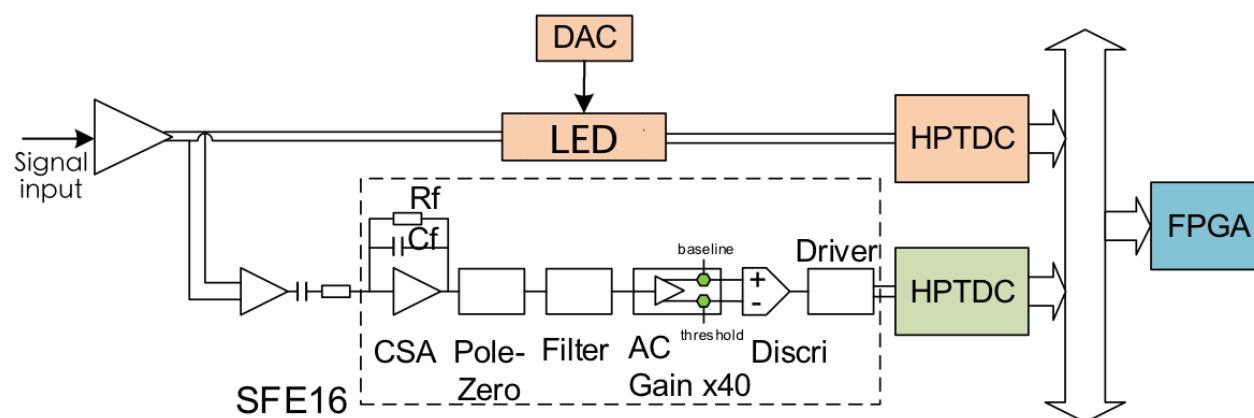
触发系统+时钟系统+数据获取系统

近物所联合中科大研制

# CSR外靶实验装置—时间信号测量模块

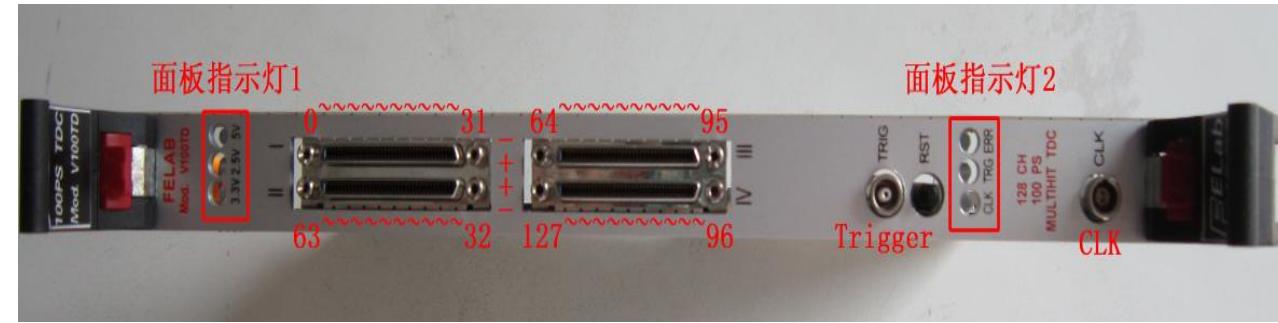


16通道：前沿甄别+逻辑运算+时间测量+幅度测量

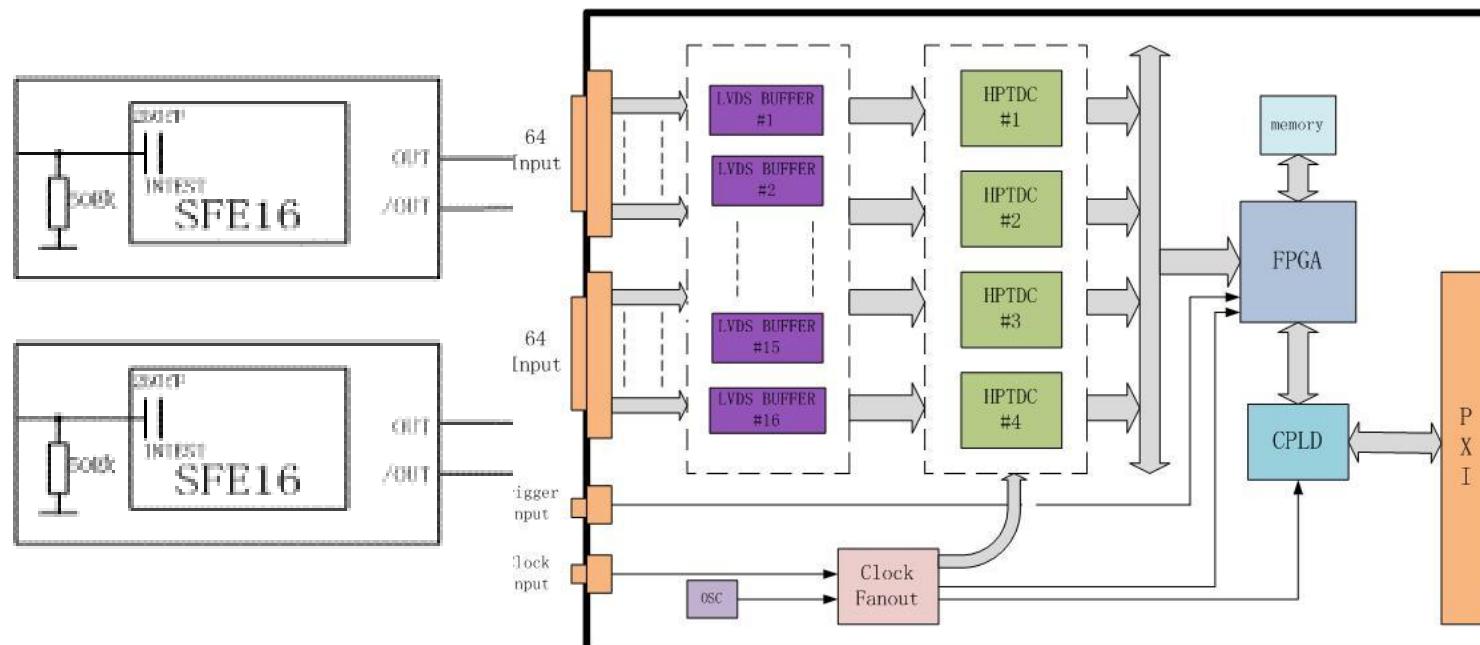




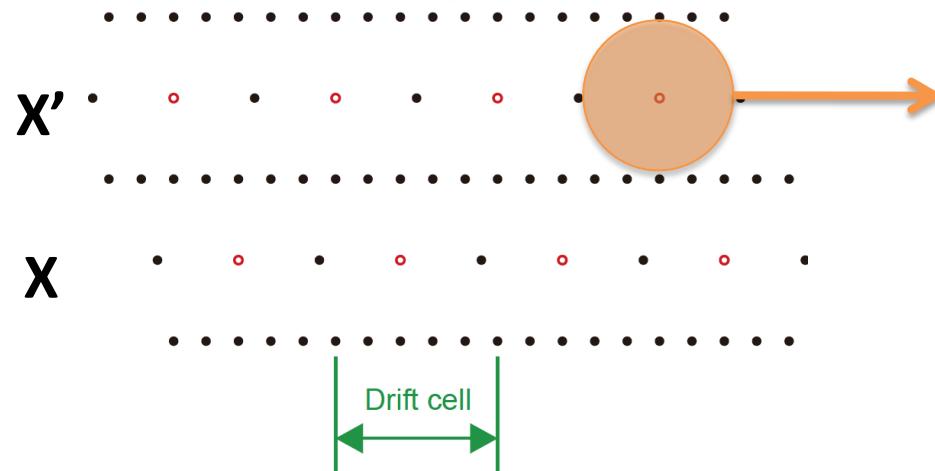
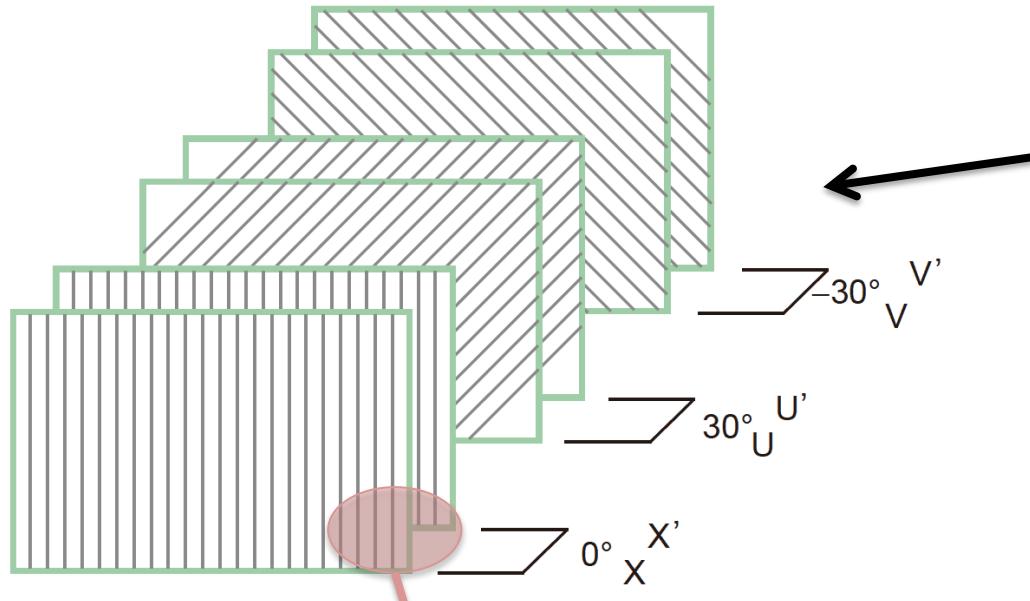
# CSR外靶实验装置—多丝漂移室信号测量模块



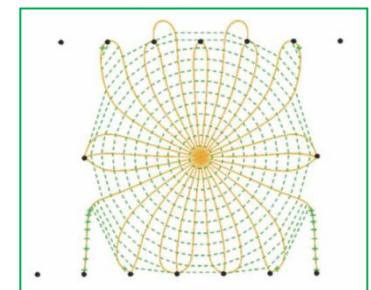
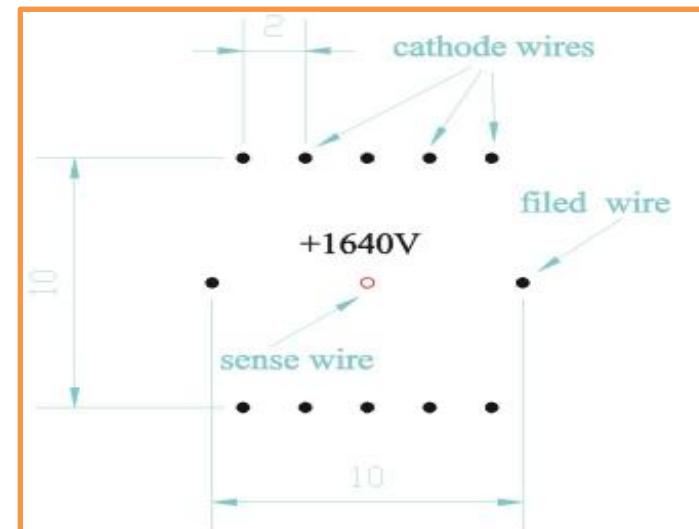
128通道



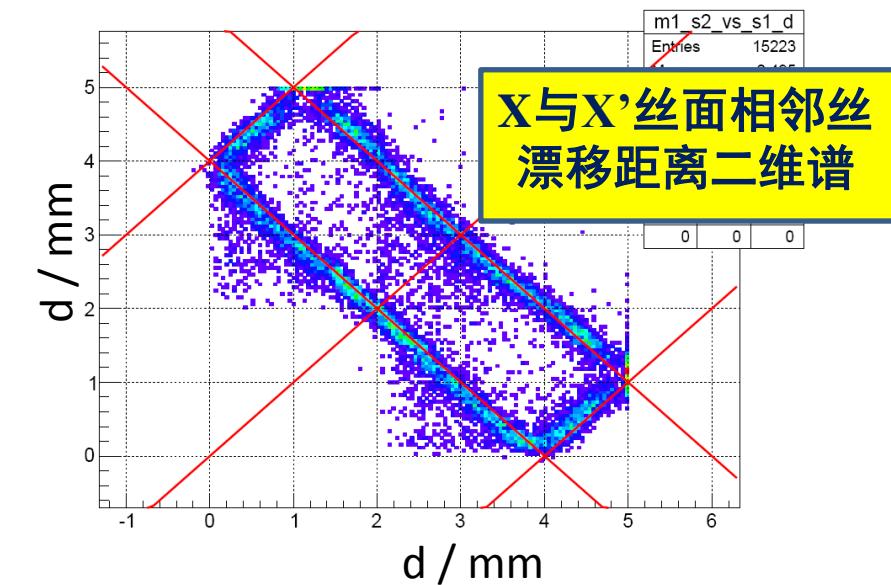
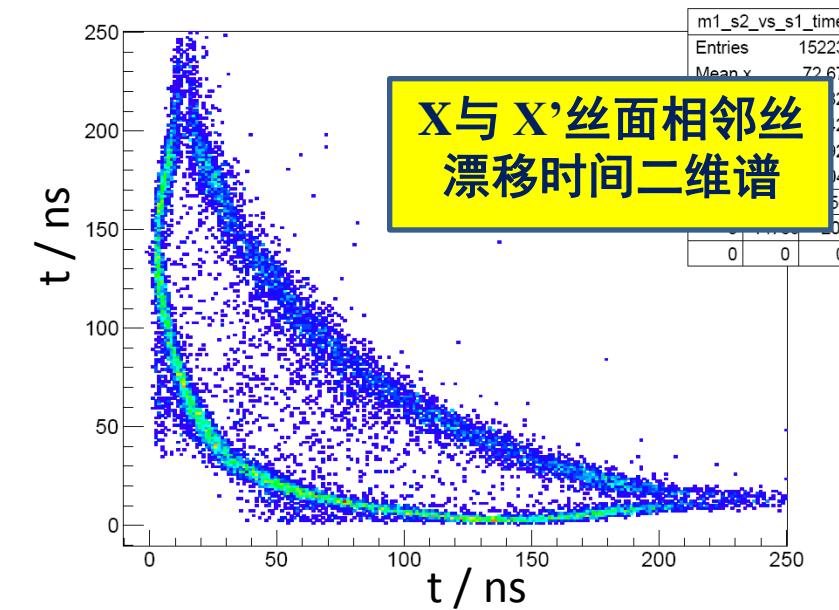
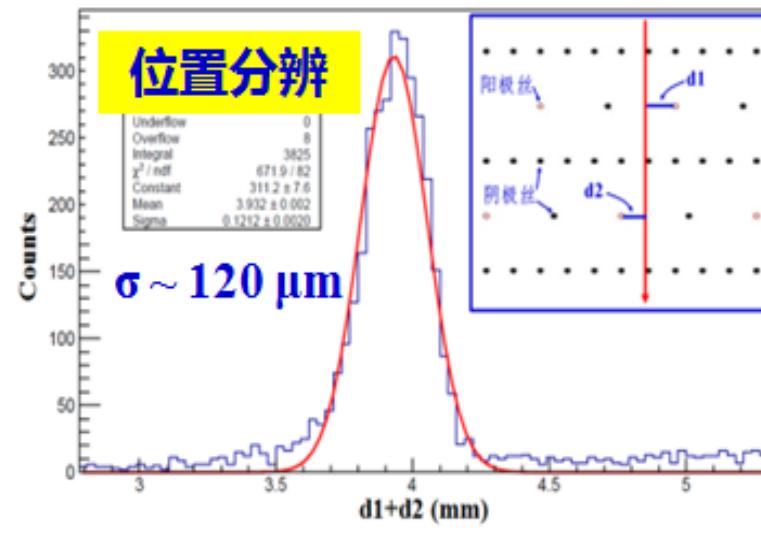
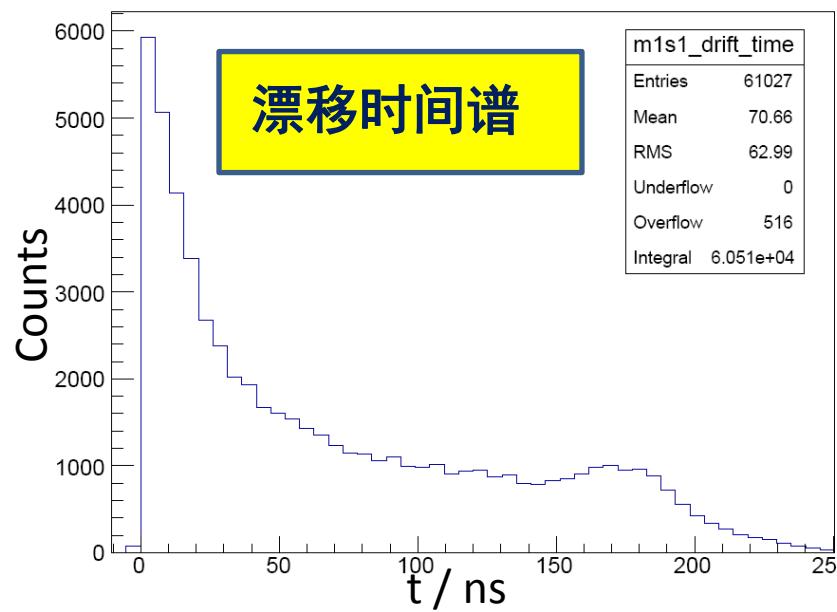
# CSR外靶实验装置—多丝漂移室



Y. Z. Sun, et al., NIMA 894 (2018) 72

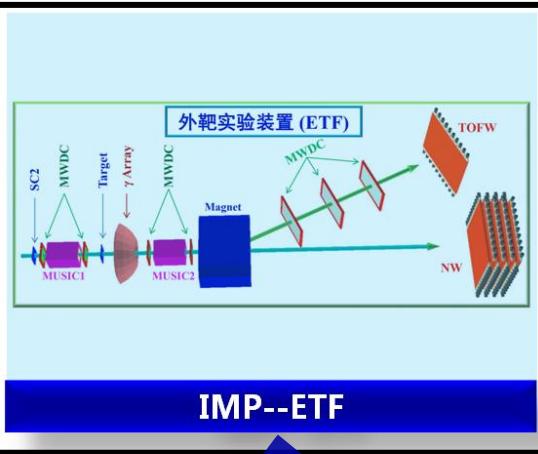


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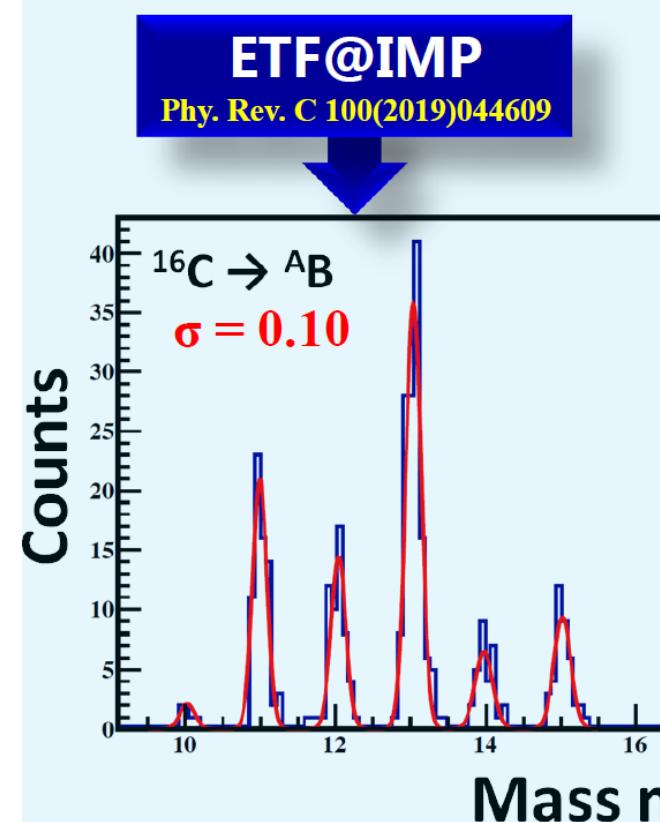




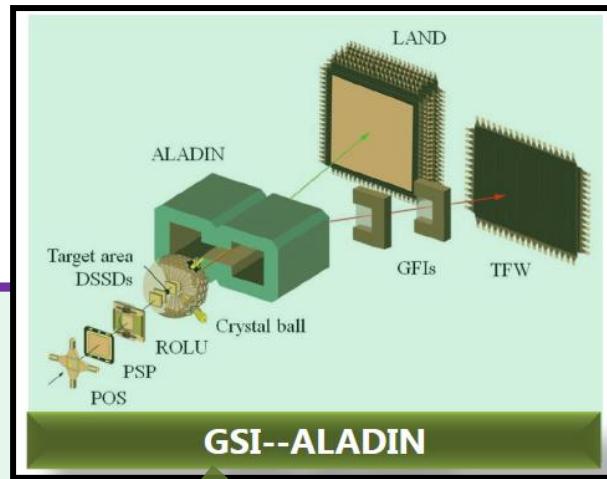
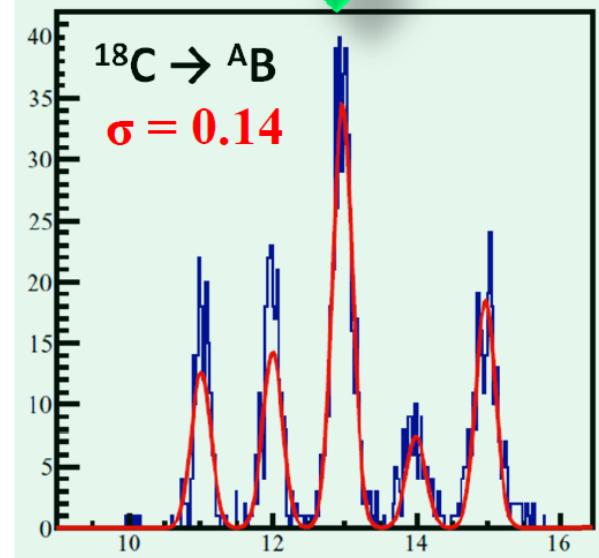
# CSR外靶实验装置—粒子鉴别能力



IMP--ETF



**ALADIN@GSI**  
Phy. Rev. C 93(2016)054601



GSI--ALADIN

# CSR外靶装置上的核物理研究—敲出反应

**基于中高能放射性束的敲出反应：  
研究非稳定原子核结构的最常用手段之一**

- 在束 $\gamma$ 谱测量
- 反应截面测量
- 剩余核纵向动量分布 $P_{\parallel}$ 测量

能级纲图  
谱因子  
轨道角动量

## 理论上的优势

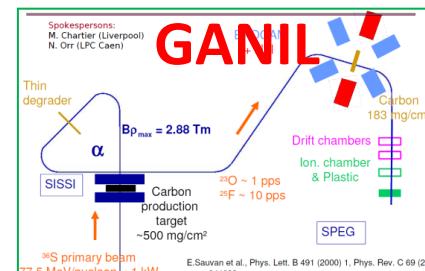
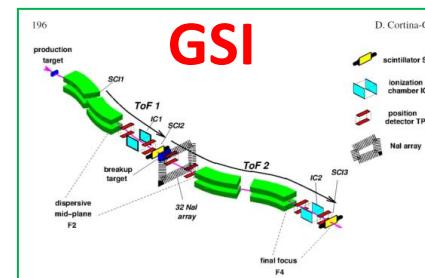
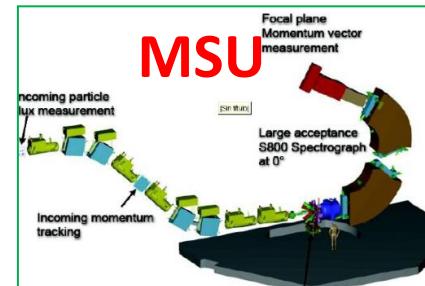
采用eikonal近似：极大简化了理论计算

$$\sigma_{\text{exp}} = C^2 S \times \sigma_{\text{sp}}$$

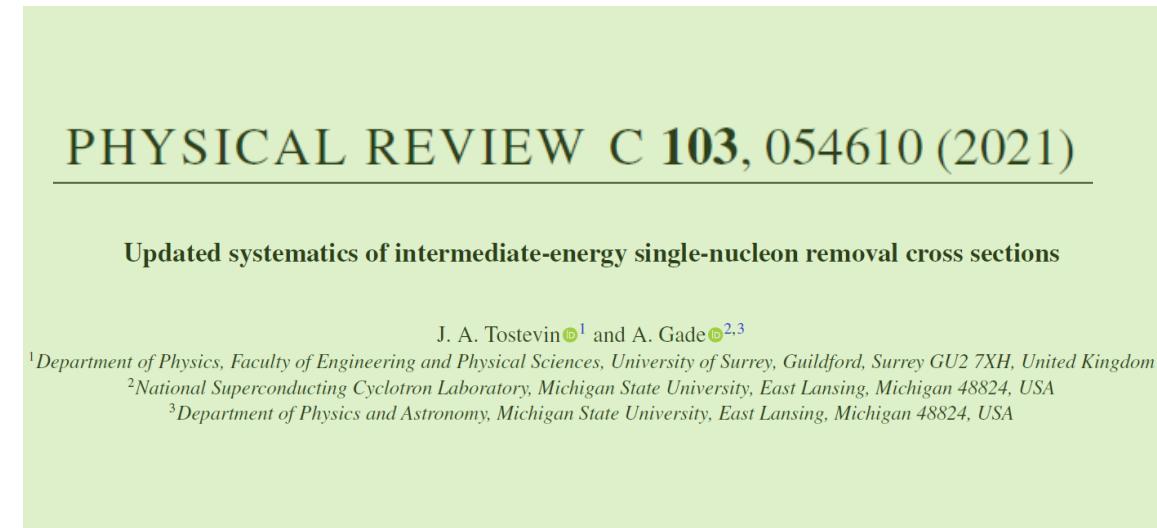
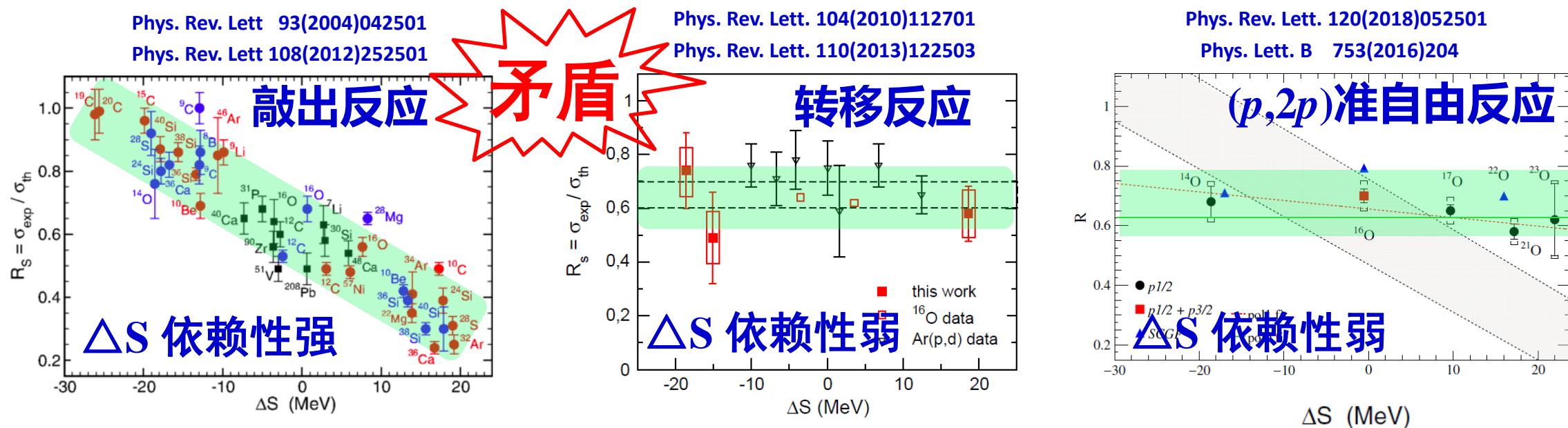
## 实验上的优势

- (i) 反应截面大( $\sim 10 \text{ mb}$ )
- (ii) 反应靶较厚( $\sim 1 \text{ g/cm}^2$ )
- (iii) 高能 $\rightarrow$ 运动学前冲

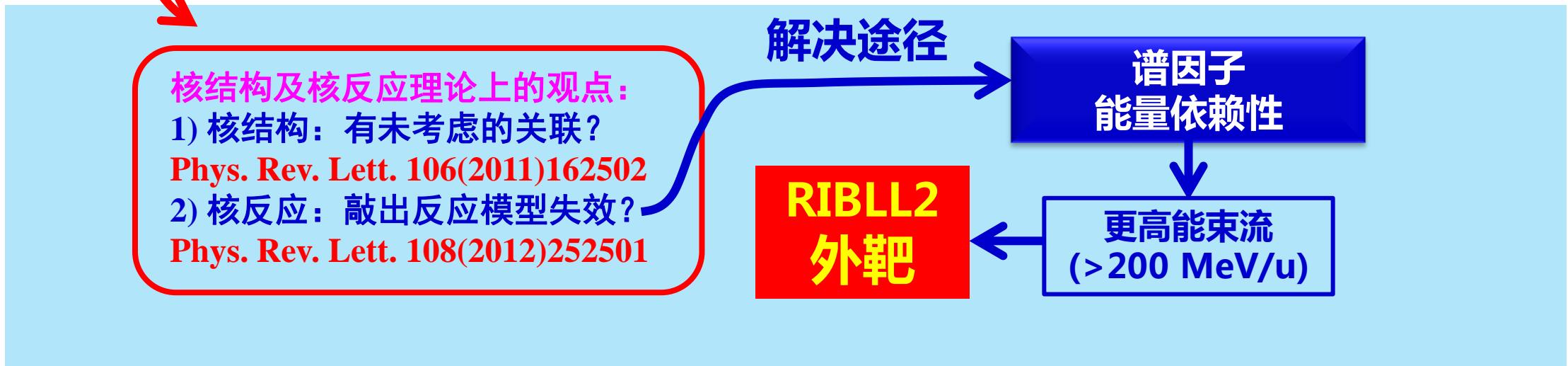
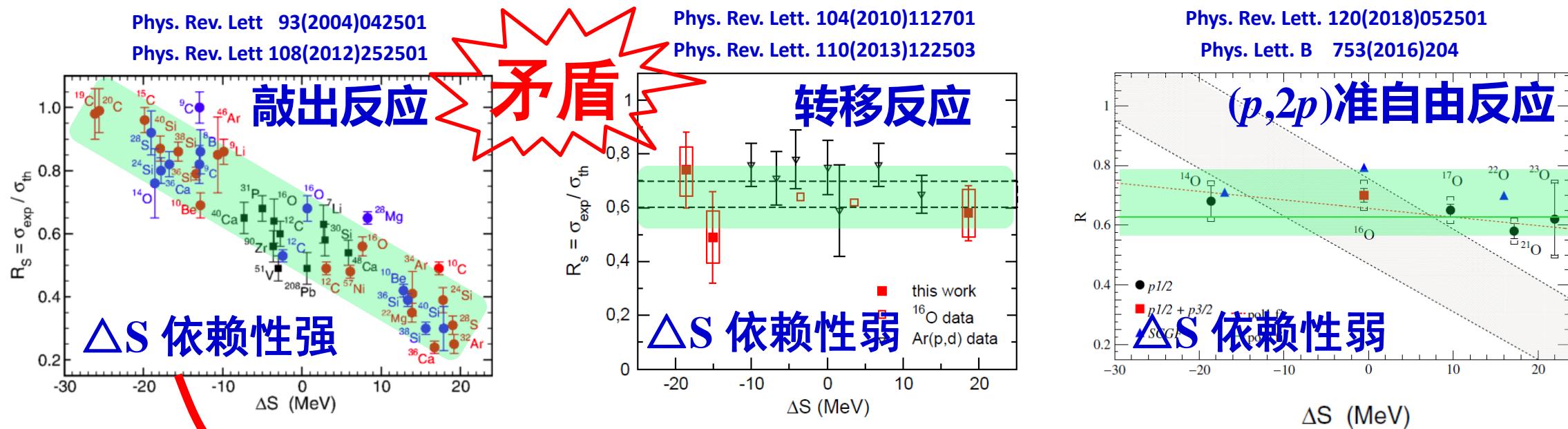
实验亮度高  
探测器立体角小



# CSR外靶装置上的核物理研究—敲出反应

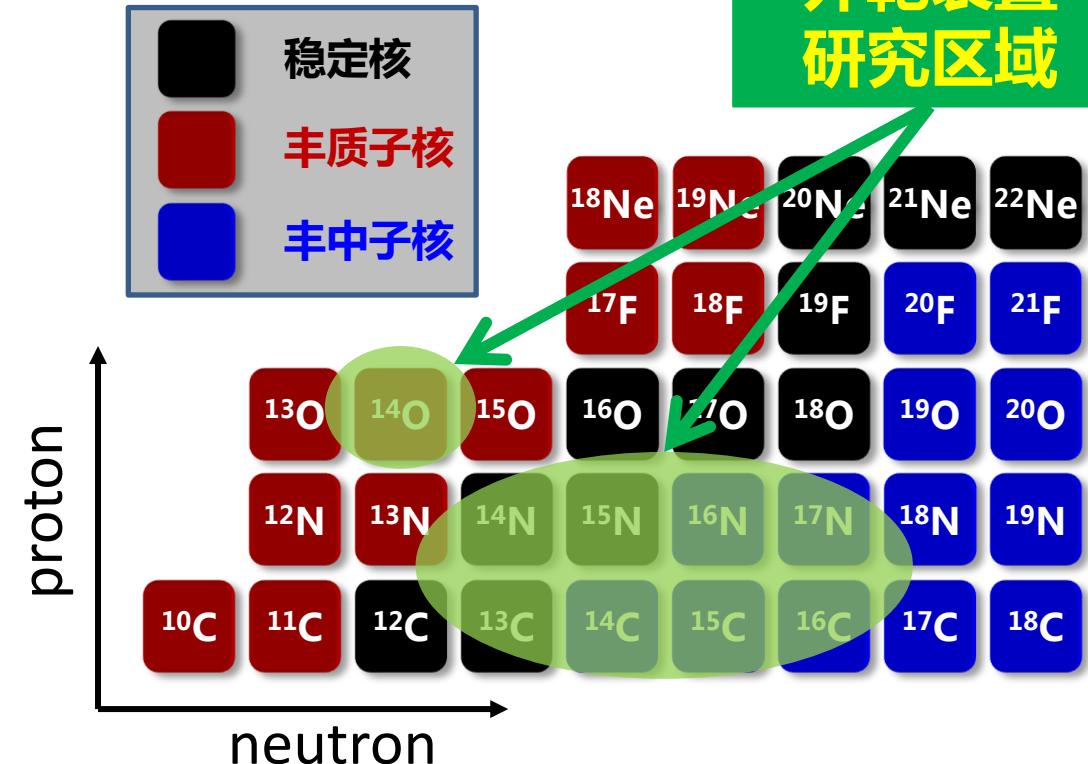
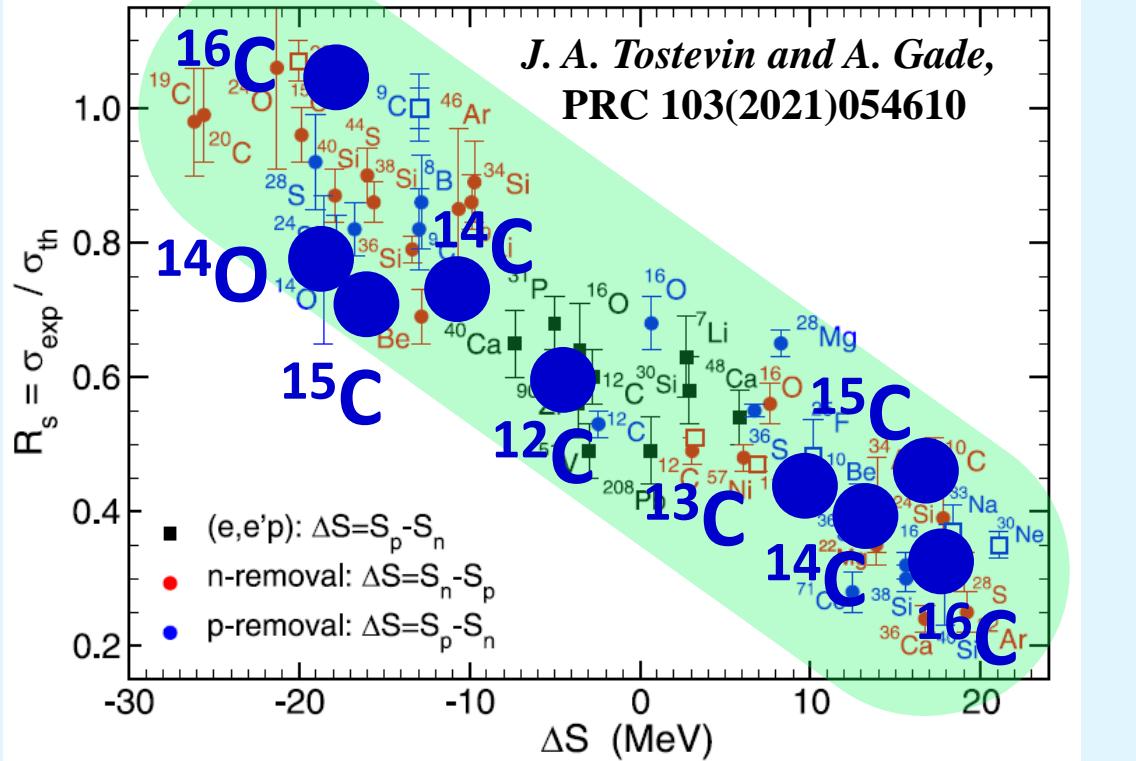


# CSR外靶装置上的核物理研究—敲出反应



# CSR外靶装置上的敲出反应实验结果

外靶结果：240 - 300 MeV/u

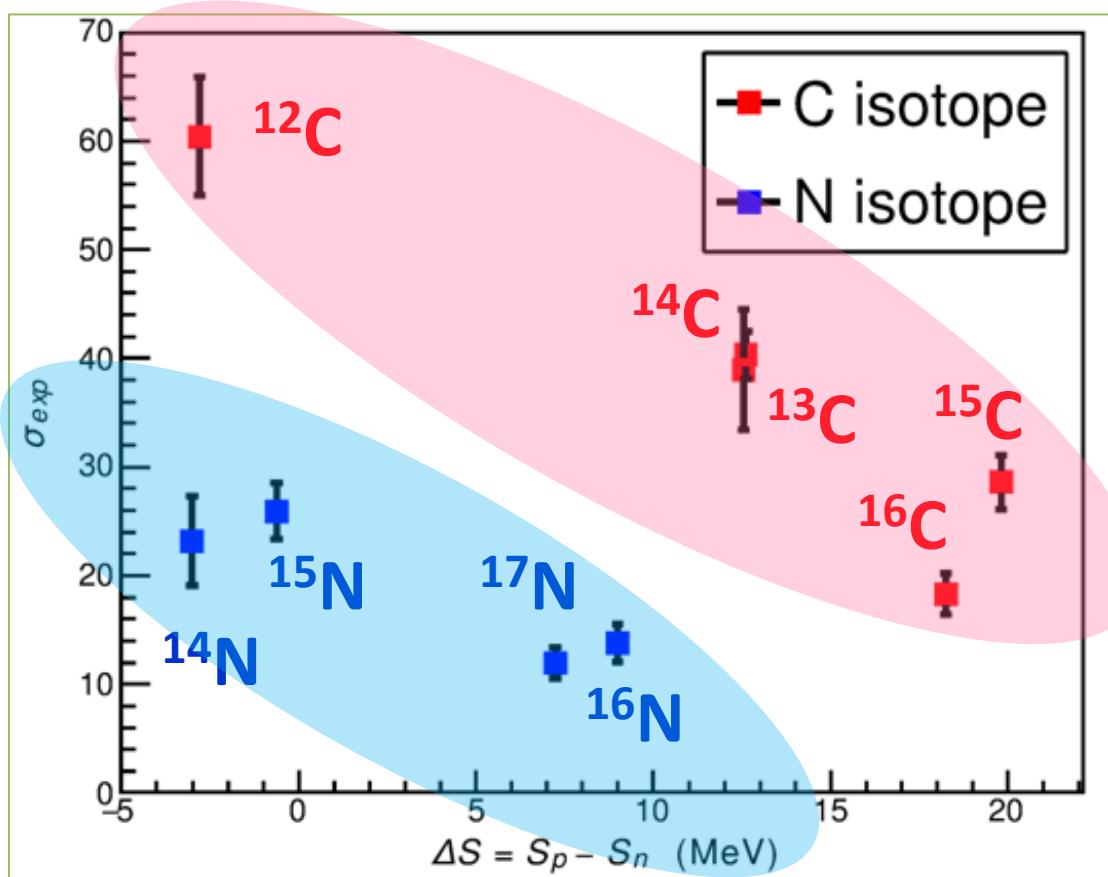


外靶装置  
研究区域

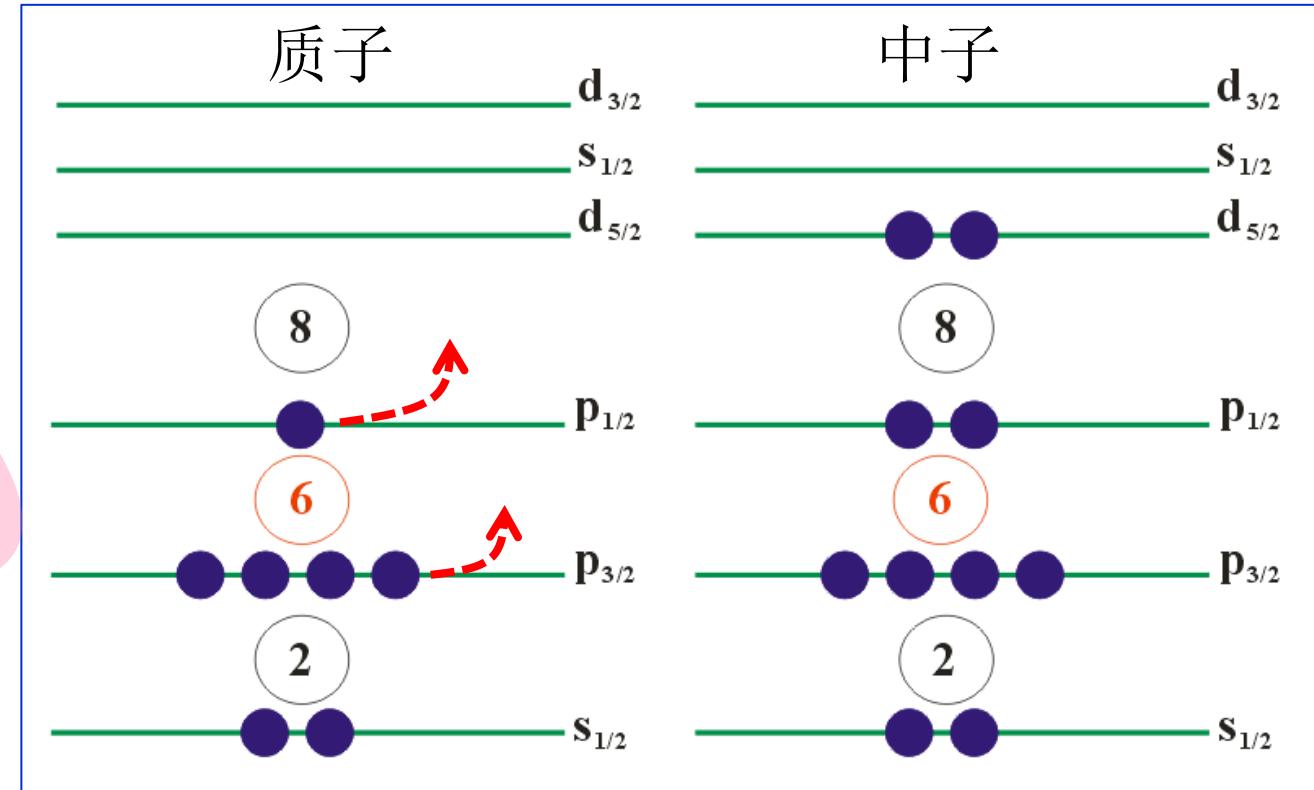
- $^{14}\text{O}$  (-p), *Phys. Rev. C* 90 (2014) 037601  
 $^{16}\text{C}$  (-p), *Phys. Rev. C* 100 (2019) 044609  
 $^{14-16}\text{C}$  (-n), *Phys. Rev. C* 104 (2021) 014310  
 $^{12-15}\text{C}$ ,  $^{14-17}\text{N}$  (-p), Paper in preparation

系统的实验测量表明：敲除反应在不同能区均具有很强的适用性！

# CSR外靶装置上的敲出反应实验结果



N同位素单质子敲出截面系统地  
小于C同位素的单质子敲出截面



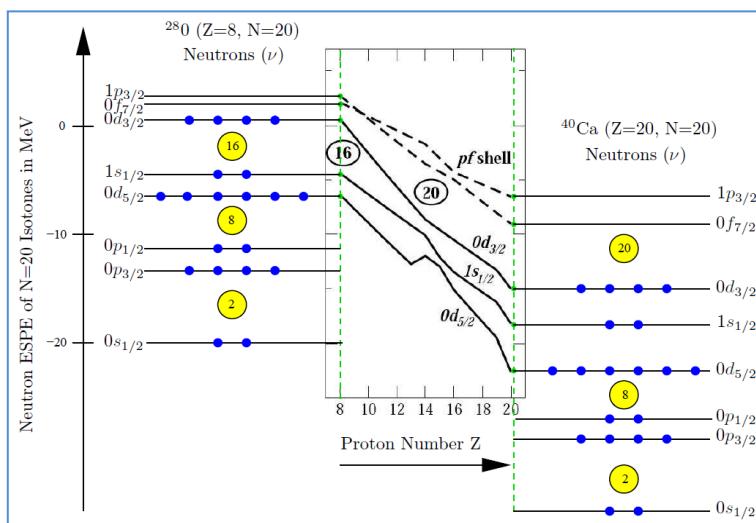
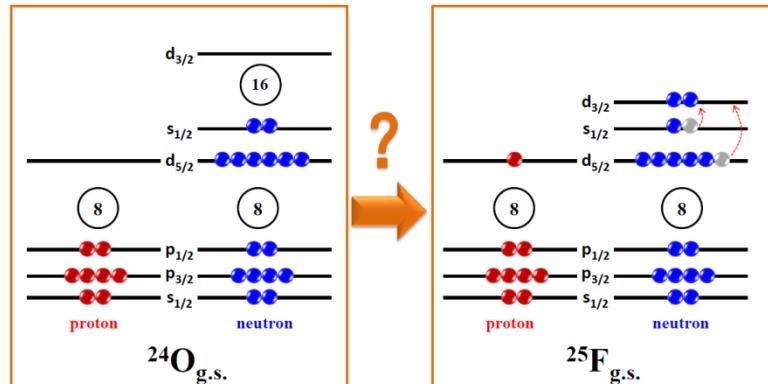
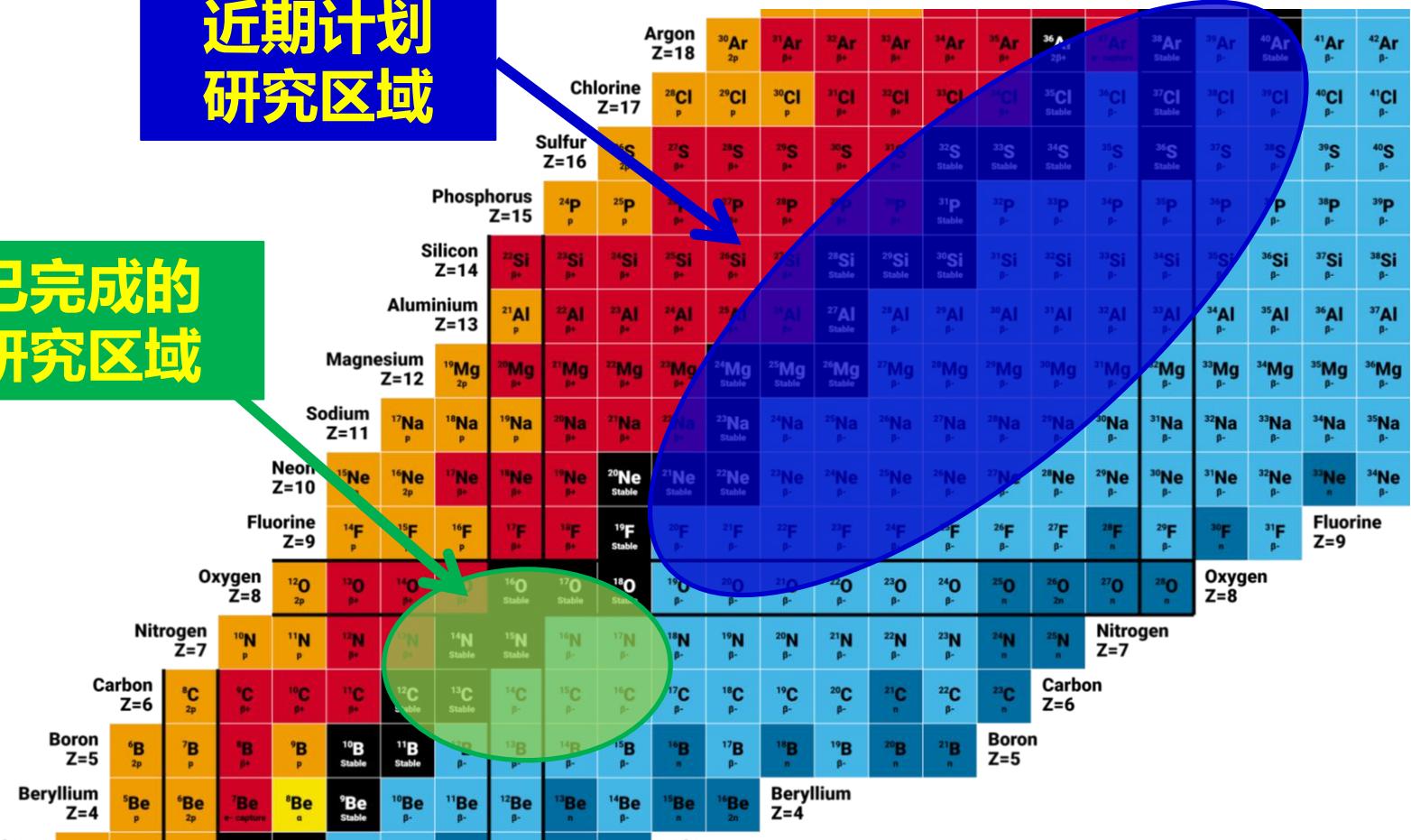
Z = 6 壳

# CSR外靶实验装置下一步实验计划

未来3-5年内，开展丰中子sd壳核的反应机制及结构演化研究

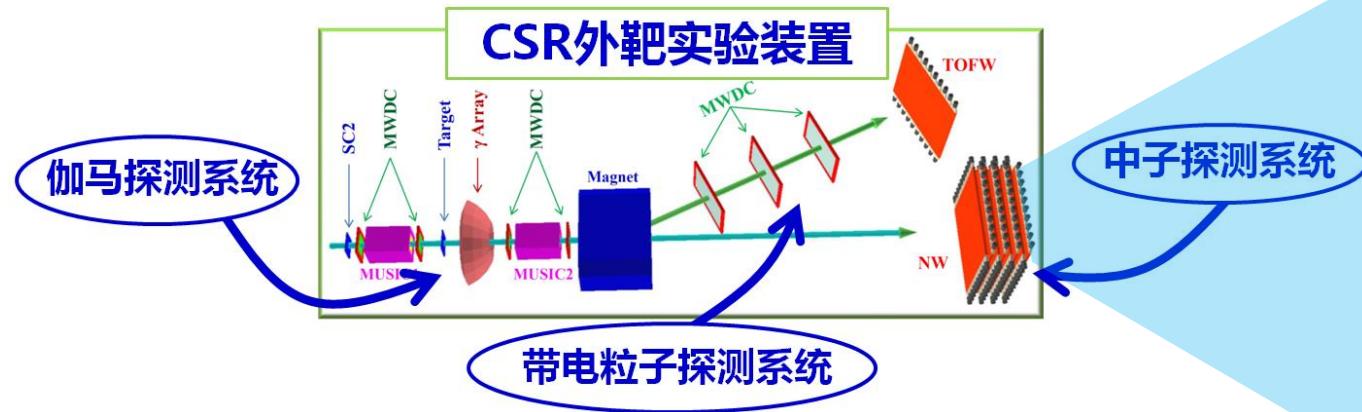
近期计划  
研究区域

已完成的  
研究区域



# CSR外靶实验装置下一步实验计划

## 启用中子探测系统



### 中子探测系统：

- 数据获取系统调试完毕
- 宇宙射线测试已经完成



**中子探测系统的投入物理运行后，将极大地拓展外靶实验研究内容！**



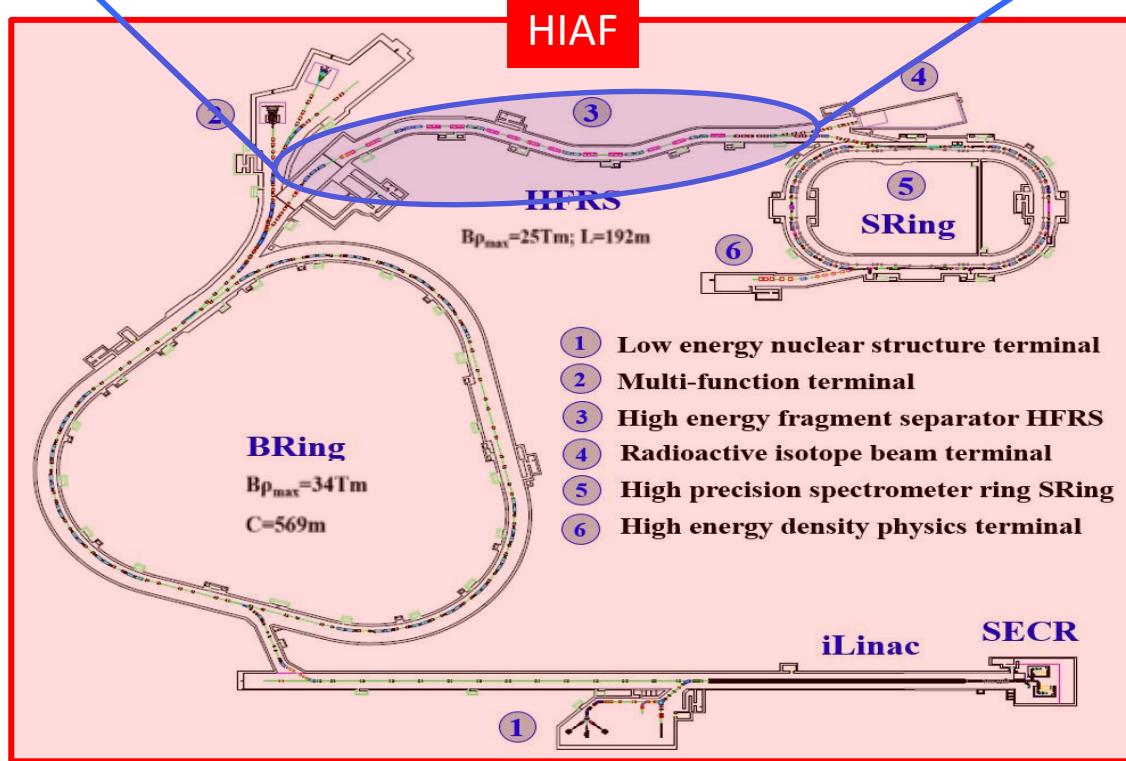
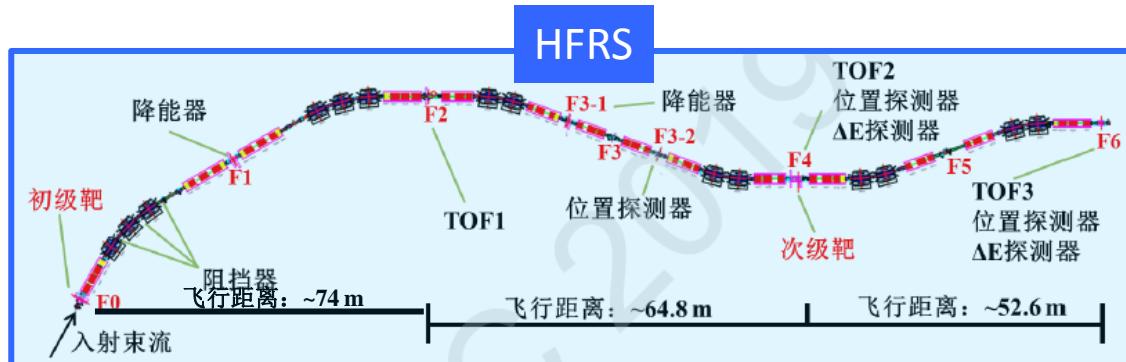
# 提纲



- 一 高能放射性束特点**
- 二 RIBLL2及其物理研究**
- 三 HFRS及可开展的物理研究**
- 四 总结**



# HIAF及HFRS



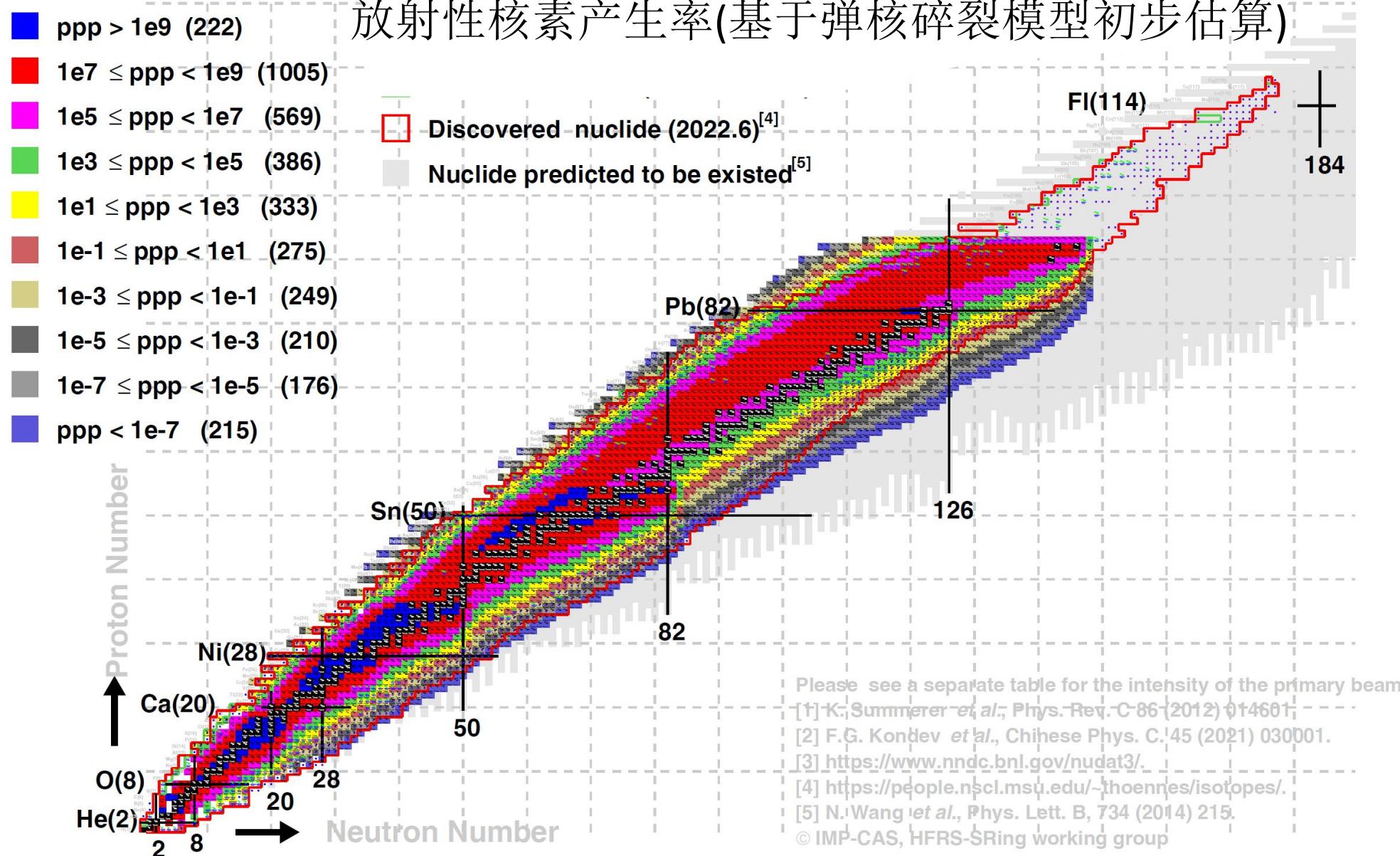
## 高能放射性束流线(HFRS) High energy Fragment Separator

流强(pps)	能量(GeV/u)	粒子鉴别能力
1 ( $^{78}\text{Ni}$ )	2.9 (A/Z=2 )	up to Z ~ 90
$10^6$ ( $^{132}\text{Sn}$ )	1.7 (A/Z=3 )	
粒子流强高	粒子速度快	鉴别能力强

## 强流重离子加速器装置(HIAF) High Intensity heavy-ion Accelerator Facility

Ion species	Energy (GeV/u)	Intensity (ppp)
proton	9.3	$2.0 \times 10^{12}$
$^{18}\text{O}^{6+}$	2.6	$6.0 \times 10^{11}$
$^{78}\text{Kr}^{19+}$	1.7	$3.0 \times 10^{11}$
$^{209}\text{Bi}^{31+}$	0.85	$1.2 \times 10^{11}$
$^{238}\text{U}^{34+} (80+)$	0.8 ( 2.6 )	$1.0 ( 0.3 ) \times 10^{11}$

# HFRS上可产生的放射性核素



# HFRS上可开展的放射性束物理研究

## Nuclear Structure and Dynamics

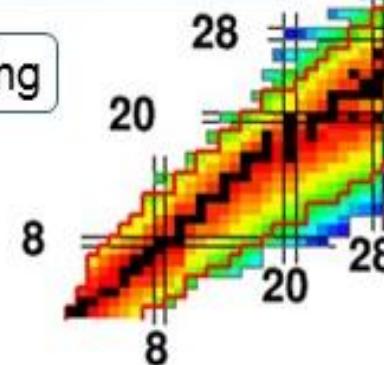
Proton-drip line for the even  $Z$  elements

Shape evolution along the  $N=Z$  line

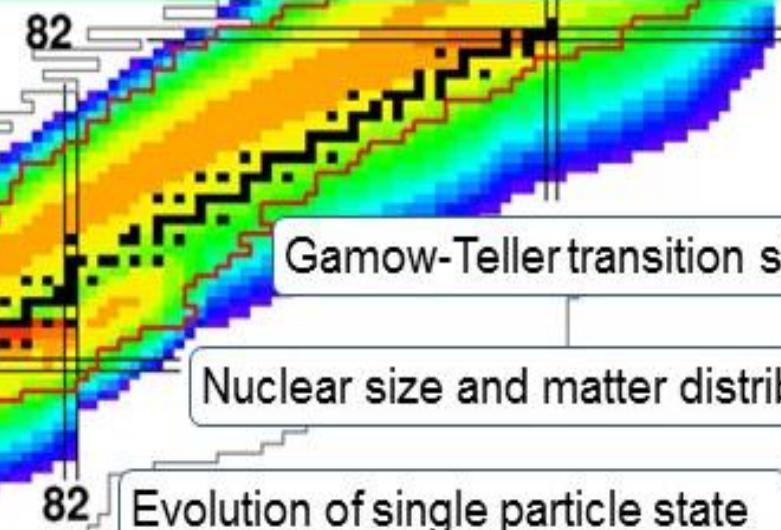
In-flight decay of unbound nuclei

Isospin symmetry breaking

New  $np$  paring



Systematic measurements of mass and lifetime



Gamow-Teller transition strengths  $B_{GT}$

Nuclear size and matter distribution

Evolution of single particle state

New forms of collective motion and shape coexistence

New isotopes and neutron drip-line

Clustering, halos and giant neutron halos with > two neutrons

# HFRS束线探测设备



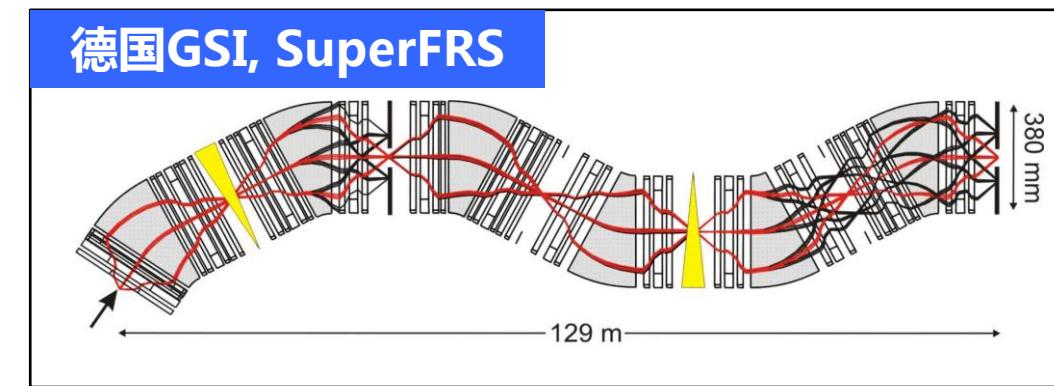
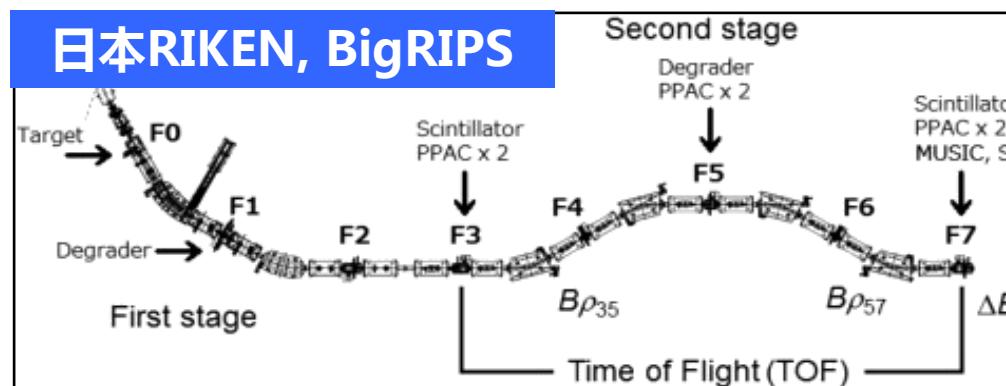
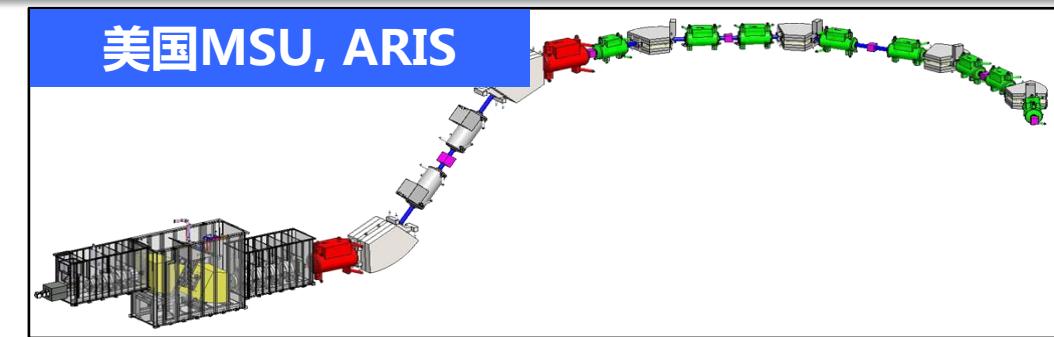
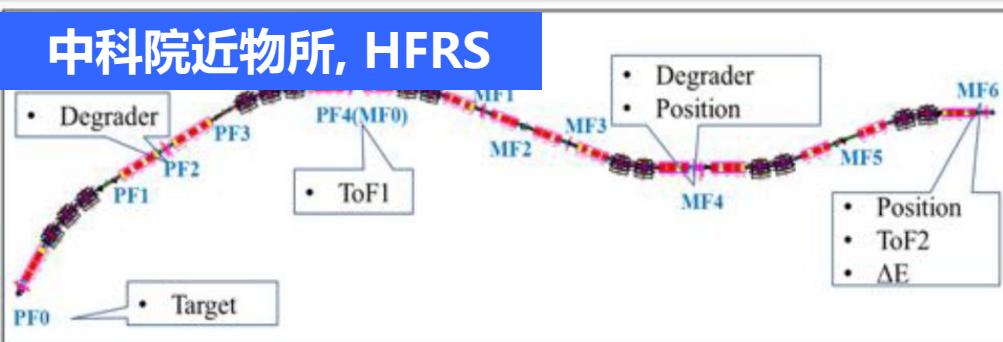
Detector	Requirements	Option 1 (guaranteed)	Option 2 (Expected)		
Small TOF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>\sim 30(x) \times 30(y) \text{ mm}^2</math></li> <li>&lt;50 ps, <math>\sim 5.0 \text{e}+7 \text{ pps}</math></li> </ul>	Plastic Scint+PMT(SiPM)	Diamond	Electronics and DAQ	
Large TOF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>\sim 250(x) \times 5(y) \text{ mm}^2</math></li> <li>&lt;50 ps, <math>\sim 2.3 \text{e}+7 \text{ pps}</math></li> </ul>	Plastic Scint+PMT(SiPM)			
Tracking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>\sim 250(x) \times 5(y) \text{ mm}^2</math></li> <li>&lt;0.5 mm, <math>\sim 2.3 \text{e}+7 \text{ pps}</math></li> </ul>	PPAC or MWPC (Delay-line) KDC	GEM-TPC、MCP		
$\Delta E$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>\sim 250(x) \times 5(y) \text{ mm}^2</math></li> <li>&lt;0.5%, <math>\sim 2.3 \text{e}+7 \text{ pps}</math></li> </ul>	MUSIC PreAmp+Amp+Flash ADC	Gasous Xenon		
F2 Tracking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>\sim 30(x) \times 30(y) \text{ mm}^2</math></li> <li>&lt;1 mm, <math>\sim 5.0 \text{e}+7 \text{ pps}</math></li> </ul>	Fiber + SiPM			
F5 Tracking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>\sim 250(x) \times 5(y) \text{ mm}^2</math></li> <li>&lt;5 mm, <math>\sim 2.3 \text{e}+7 \text{ pps}</math></li> </ul>	Plastic Scint+PMT(SiPM)			



# HFRS束线设备研制时间表

	任务	参与人	时间节点				
			2022. 06	2022. 12	2023. 06	2023. 12	2024. 6
1	各靶室设计	章学恒	完成设计	完成招标		完成加工	
2	初级靶系统	章学恒、马少波		完成性能测试			
3	降能器系统	章学恒、杨振		验证加工工艺	完成设计	完成招标	完成加工
4	狭缝及次级靶系统						
5	金刚石探测器	马少波、章学恒		完成大面积研制		完成样机性能测试，判断是否满足应用要求	
6	快时间塑闪探测器（小面积、大面积）	郑勇、王凯龙		完成样机研制		完成样机性能测试，判断是否满足应用要求	
7	KDC位置探测器	寺岛知、王惠仁					
8	GEM-TPC位置探测器	余玉洪					
9	延迟线读出多丝正比室	郑勇		完成样机研制		完成样机性能测试，判断是否满足应用要求	
10	MUSIC	唐述文					
11	氙闪烁光探测器	章学恒、马少波	完成样机加工	完成样机性能初步测试		完成样机性能测试，判断是否满足应用要求	
12	MCP位置探测器	马少波、章学恒		完成样机加工		完成样机性能测试，判断是否满足应用要求	
13	光纤位置探测器						
14	数据获取	余玉洪、马少波					
15	高纯锗探测器	郑勇		完成设计		完成预言测试	
16							

# 国际上新一代高能放射性束流装置



装置	长度 (m)	角接收度 (mrad)	动量接收度 (%)	分辨本领	最大磁刚度 (Tm)
HFRS	191.8	±30 (X); ±15 (Y)	±2.0	850/1100	25
SuperFRS	182.2	±40 (X); ±20 (Y)	±2.5	750/1500	20
BigRIPS	78.2	±40 (X); ±50 (Y)	±3	1260/3420	9.5
ARIS	86.8	±40 (X); ±40 (Y)	±5	1720/3000	8



# HFRS的独特之处

具有最高的磁刚度，可传输分离最高能量放射性束流

$$B\rho_{\max} = 25 \text{ Tm} \quad \Delta P/P = \pm 2\% \quad 30 \pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$$

- Synthesis of neutron rich hypernuclei
- Nucleon excitations in nuclei
- Giant resonance of neutron rich nuclei
- Spectroscopy of meson-nucleus bound system
- ...

$B\rho=25\text{Tm}$

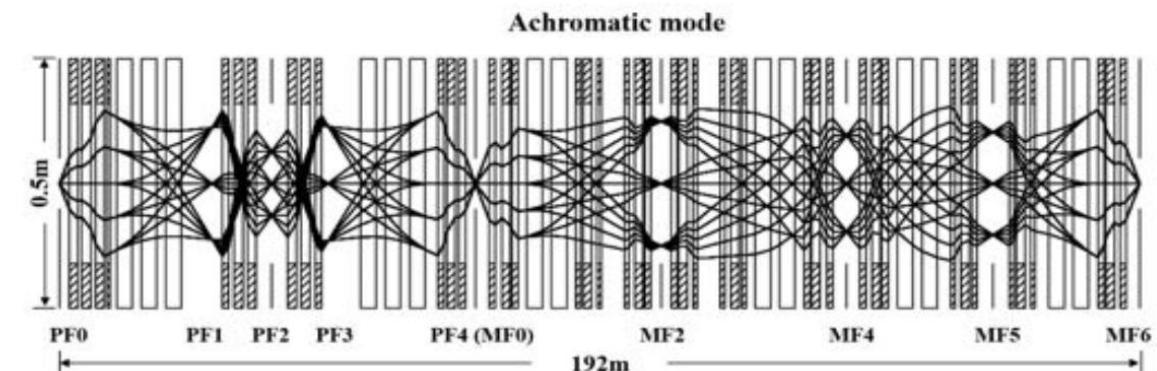
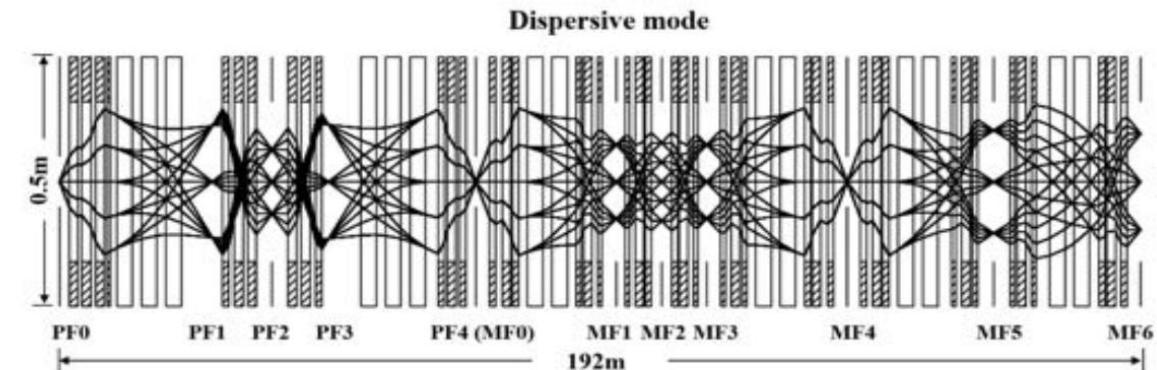
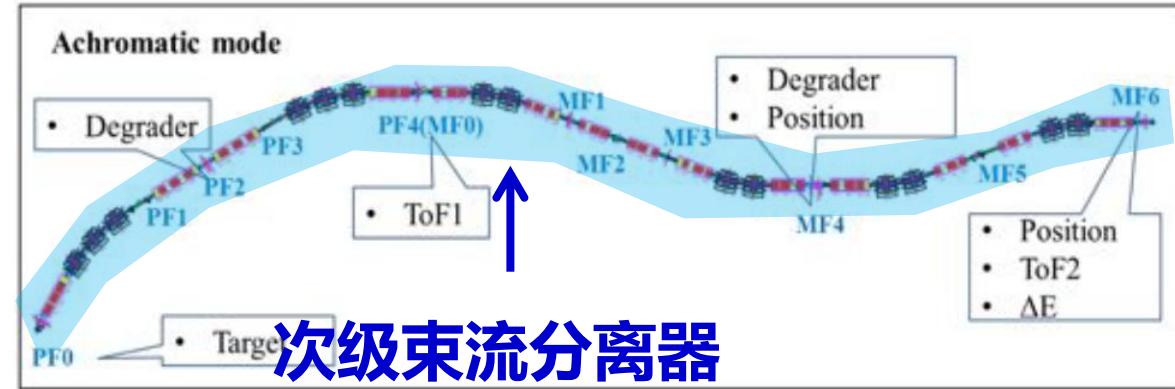
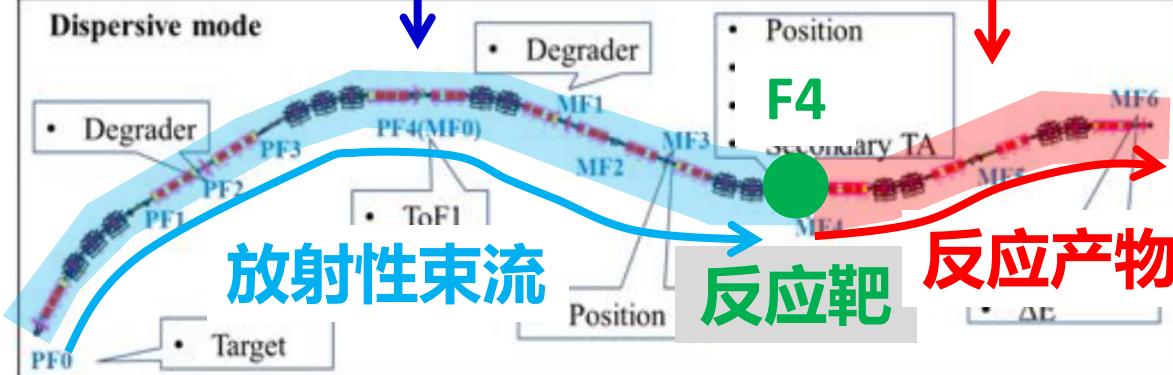
***Unique Experiments at HIAF!***

# HFRS的独特之处

具有双运行模式，主分离器后半段可用作次级反应谱仪

次级束流分离器

零度磁谱仪



# HFRS上的放射性束物理实验分类

## F0打靶实验

放射性束产生、基本性质研究

- RIB production mechanism
- New isotope
- Mass measurement using HFRS
- .....

## F4打靶实验

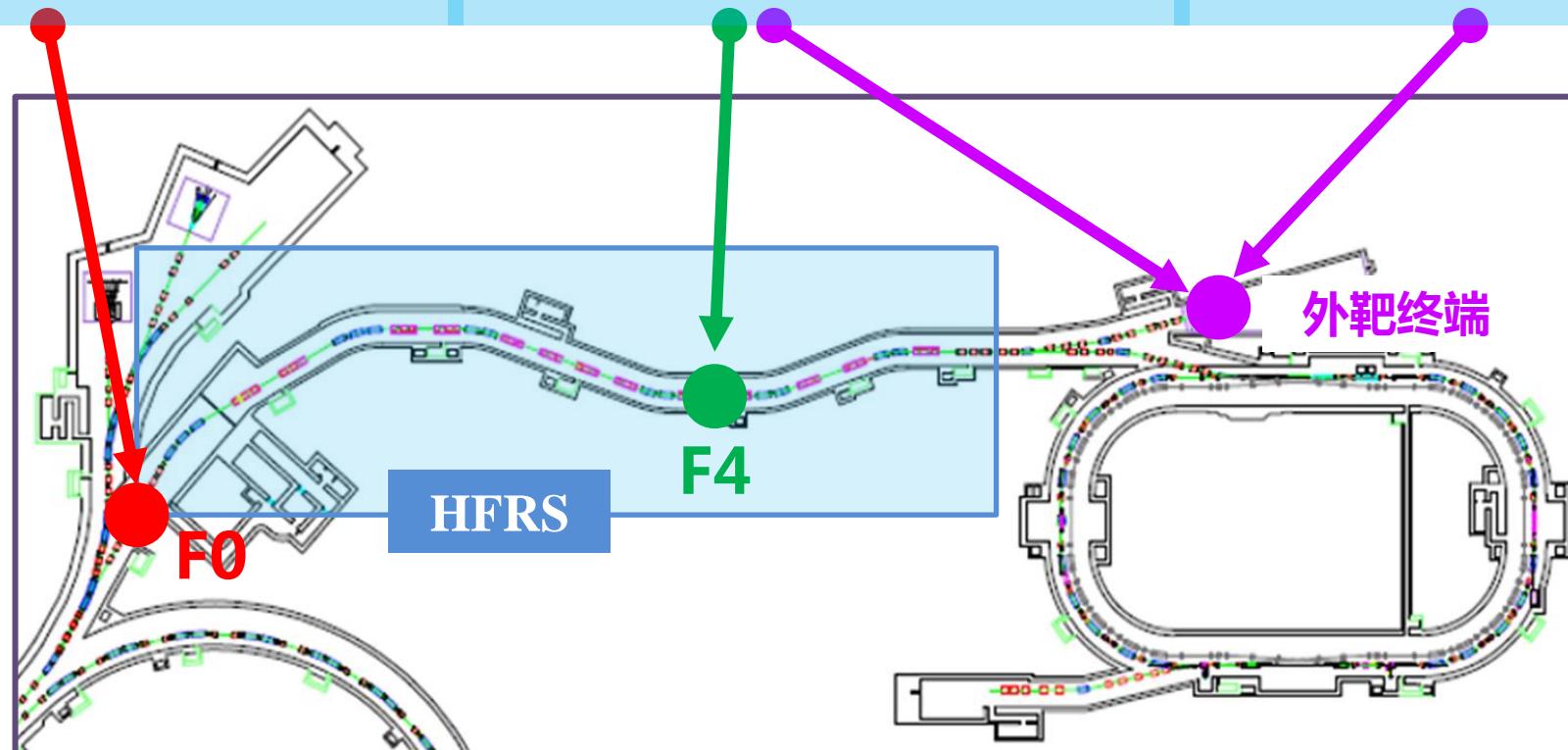
奇特核结构及反应研究

- Interaction cross section
- Knockout reaction
- In-beam gamma
- Charge change/exchange
- .....

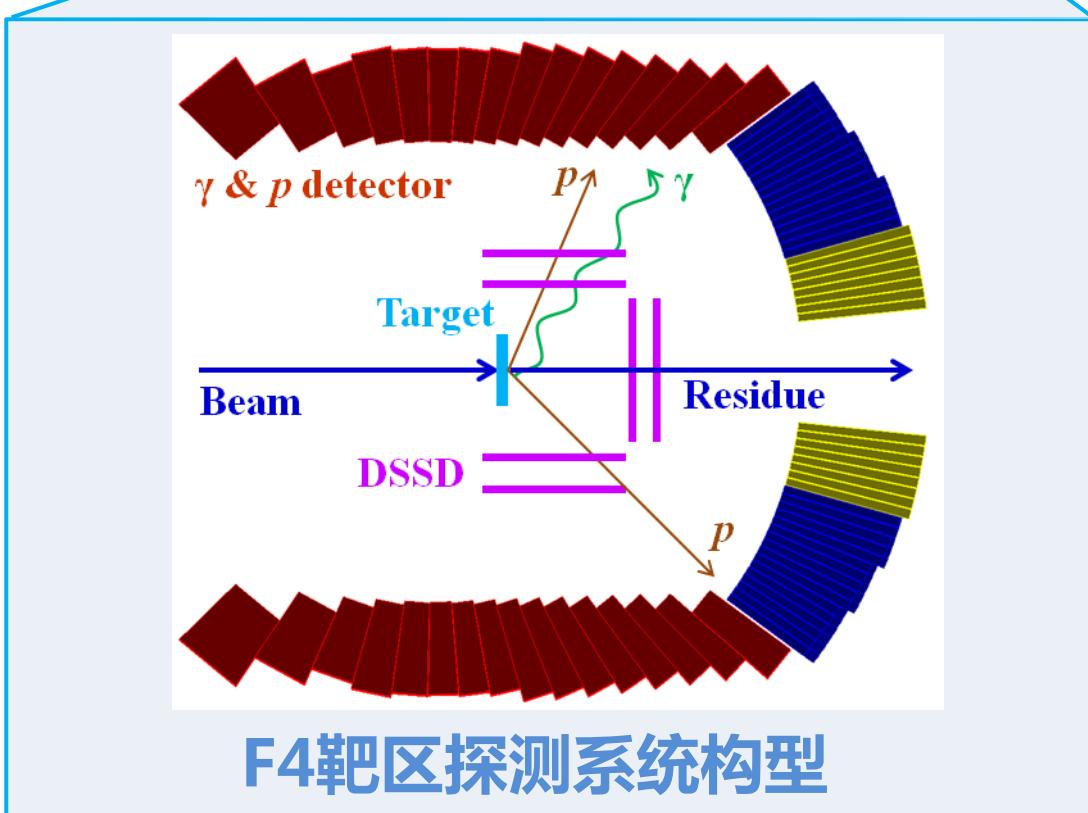
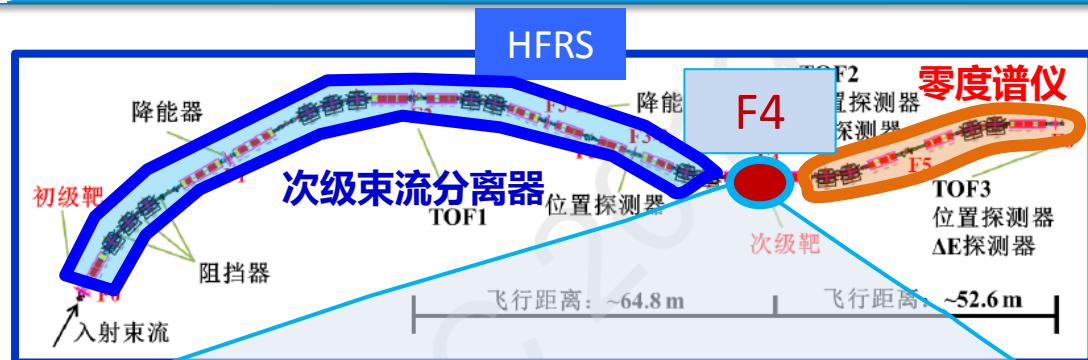
## 外靶终端实验

放射性束慢化实验、衰变研究

- $\beta$  delayed  $\gamma$ , p, n, ... emission
- Isomer / Proton decay
- Low energy experiment
- Mass/Laser spectroscopy
- .....



# F4靶区探测系统研制及可开展的物理研究规划



- New magic numbers      ● Shell evolution
- Shape coexistence      ● halos .....

## ① F4-F6谱仪：类弹产物测量

- Interaction/Fragmentation cross section
- Knockout (inclusive cross section + momentum distr.)
- Charge exchange
- .....

## ② CsI阵列：在束 $\gamma$ 谱测量

- Spectroscopy of nuclei at limits  $\rightarrow E(2^+), E(4^+), \dots$
- Knockout (exclusive cross section + momentum distr.)
- Inelastic/Coulomb excitation  $\rightarrow B(E2)$
- .....

## ③ CsI阵列+DSSD阵列：轻带电粒子 $\Delta E, E$ , 径迹

- Quasi-free scattering
- Missing mass  $\rightarrow$  unbound states
- Reaction mechanism of knockout/quasi-free/...
- .....

# CsI阵列的研制

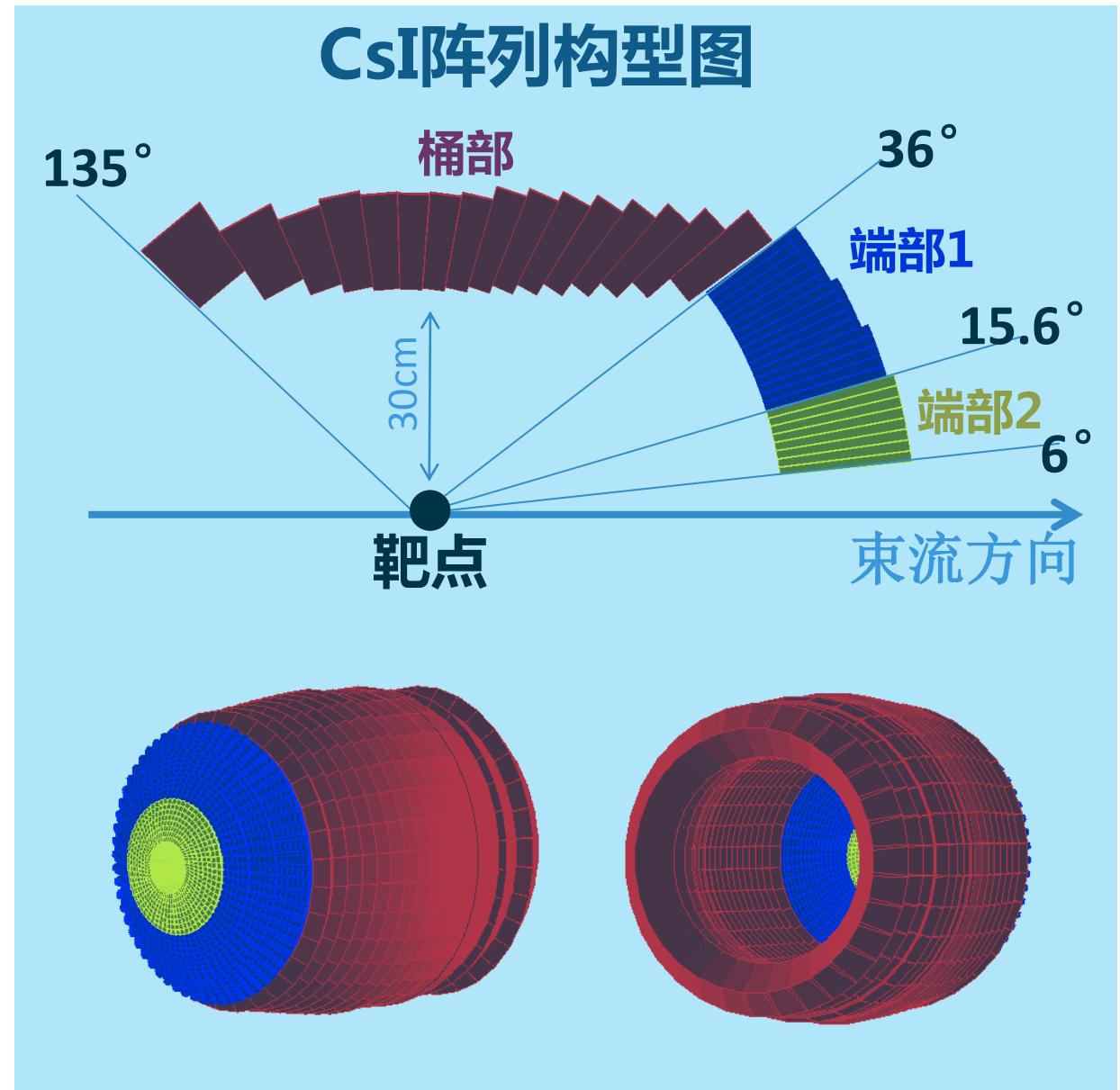
## 物理需求

测量高能放射性束打靶后产生的

- 在束伽马射线
- 质子等轻粒子

## 指标要求 ( $E_{beam} \sim 500\text{MeV/u}$ )

- $\gamma$ 能量分辨 :  $\sim 10\% \text{ FWHM} @ 1 \text{ MeV}$
- $\gamma$ 探测效率 :  $> 50\% @ 1 \text{ MeV}$
- 轻粒子能量测量范围 : Up to 300 MeV



# CsI阵列构型设计及模拟结果

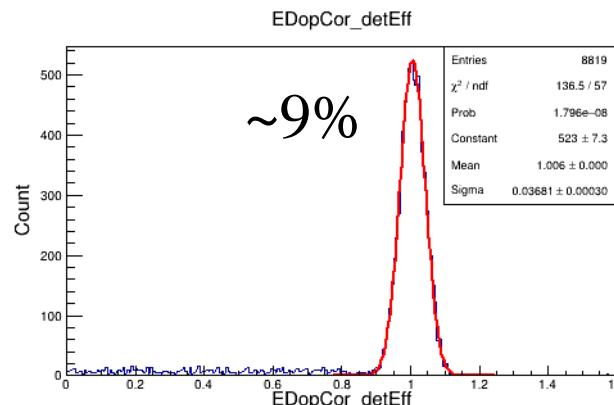
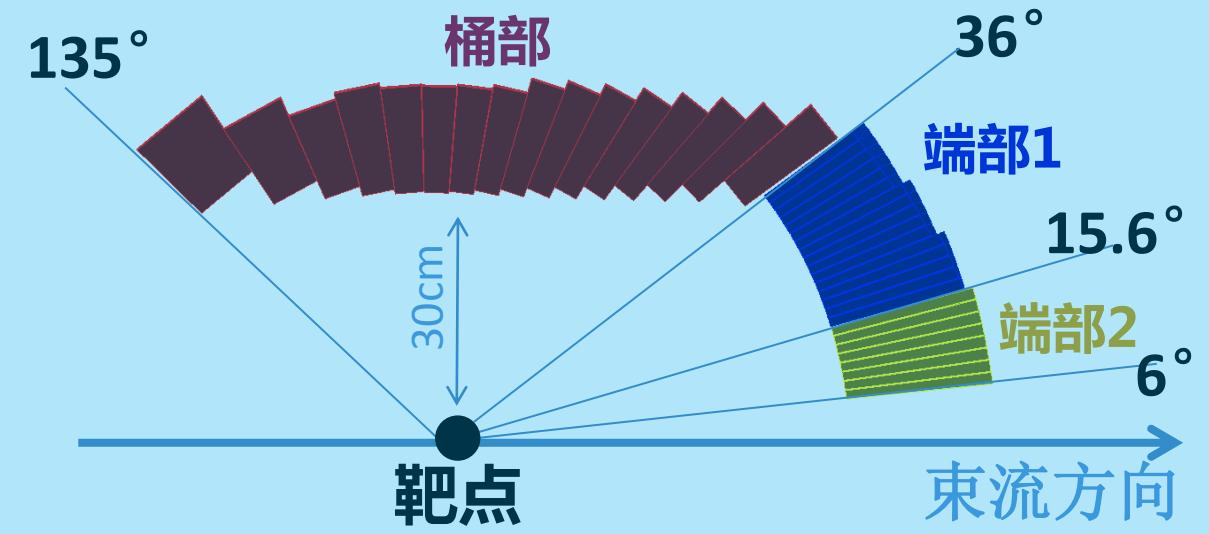
## 设计参数

- CsI(Tl)晶体数量：  
**640(桶部)+1024(端部1)+512(端部2)=2176**
- 覆盖极角范围：6°~135°
- 晶体长度：110~180mm

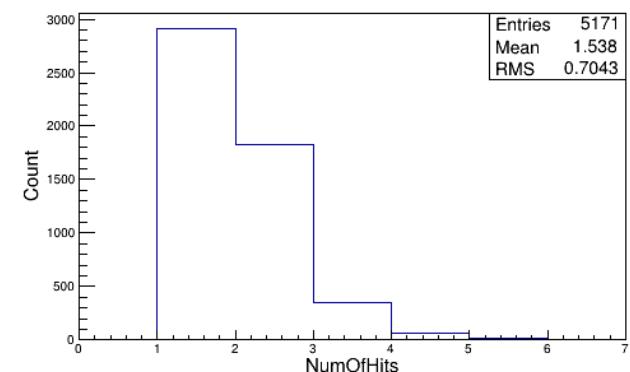
## 模拟结果 ( $E_{beam} \sim 500\text{MeV/u}$ )

- $\gamma$ 能量分辨： $\sim 9\%$  FWHM @ 1 MeV
- $\gamma$ 全能峰探测效率： $\sim 70\%$  @ 1 MeV

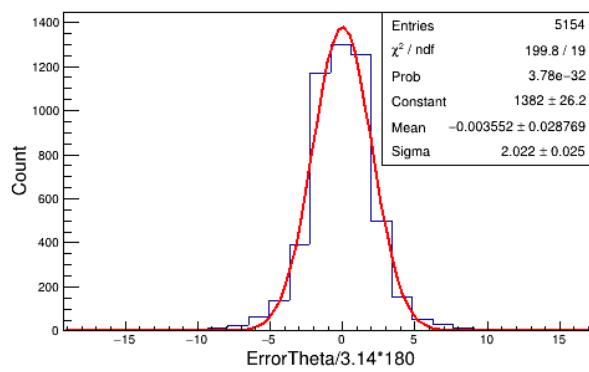
## CsI阵列构型图



$\gamma$ 能谱(多普勒修正+addback)

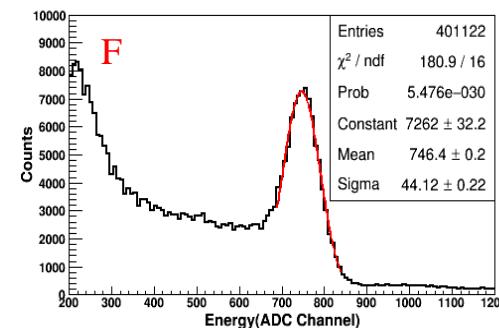
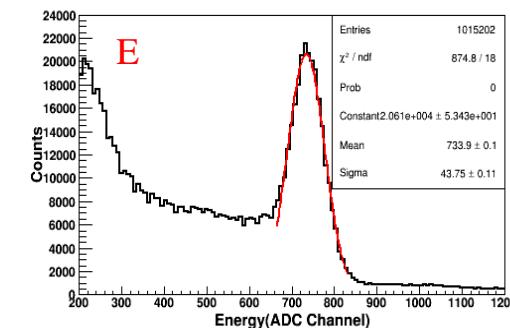
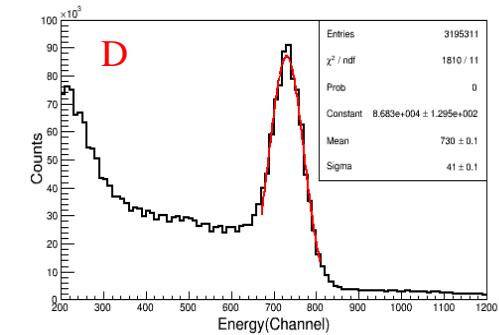
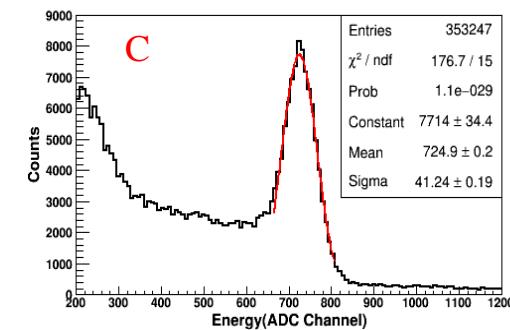
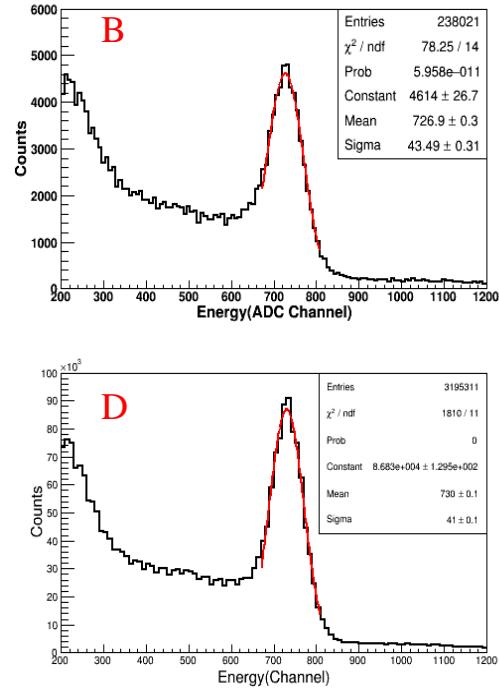
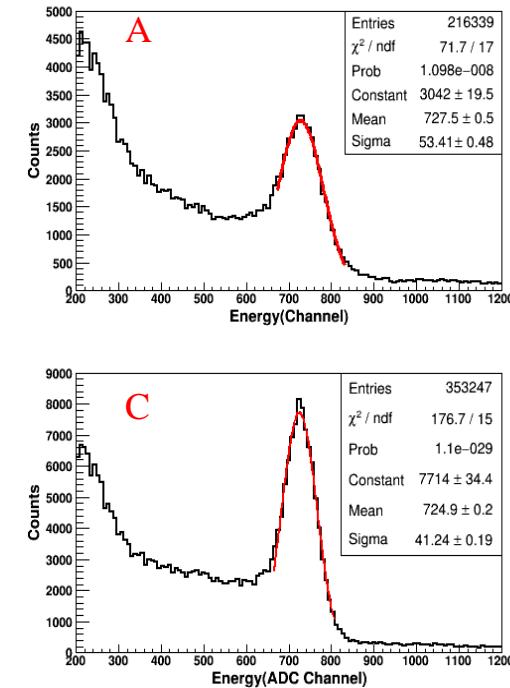
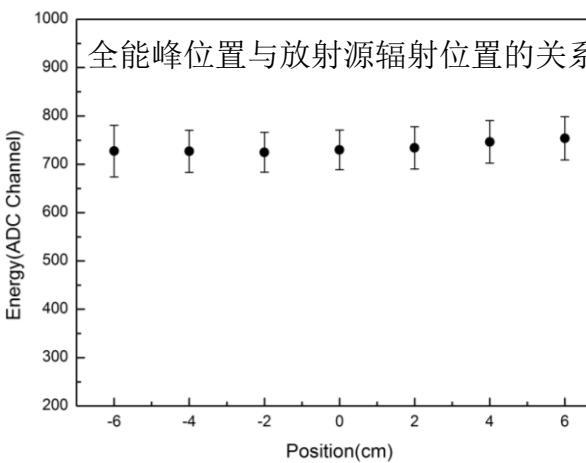


晶体点火重数分布



晶体点火位置分辨

# CsI晶体包装测试进行中



# CsI阵列读出电子学研制

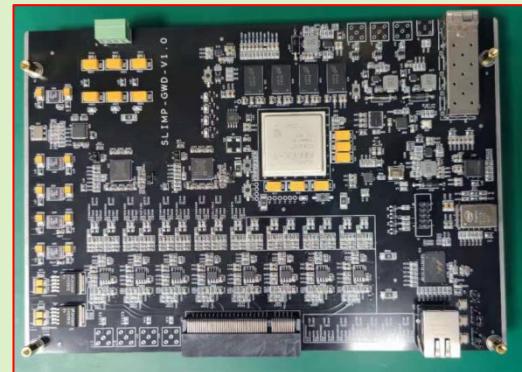
## 技术路线：波形数字化技术

### 设计指标：

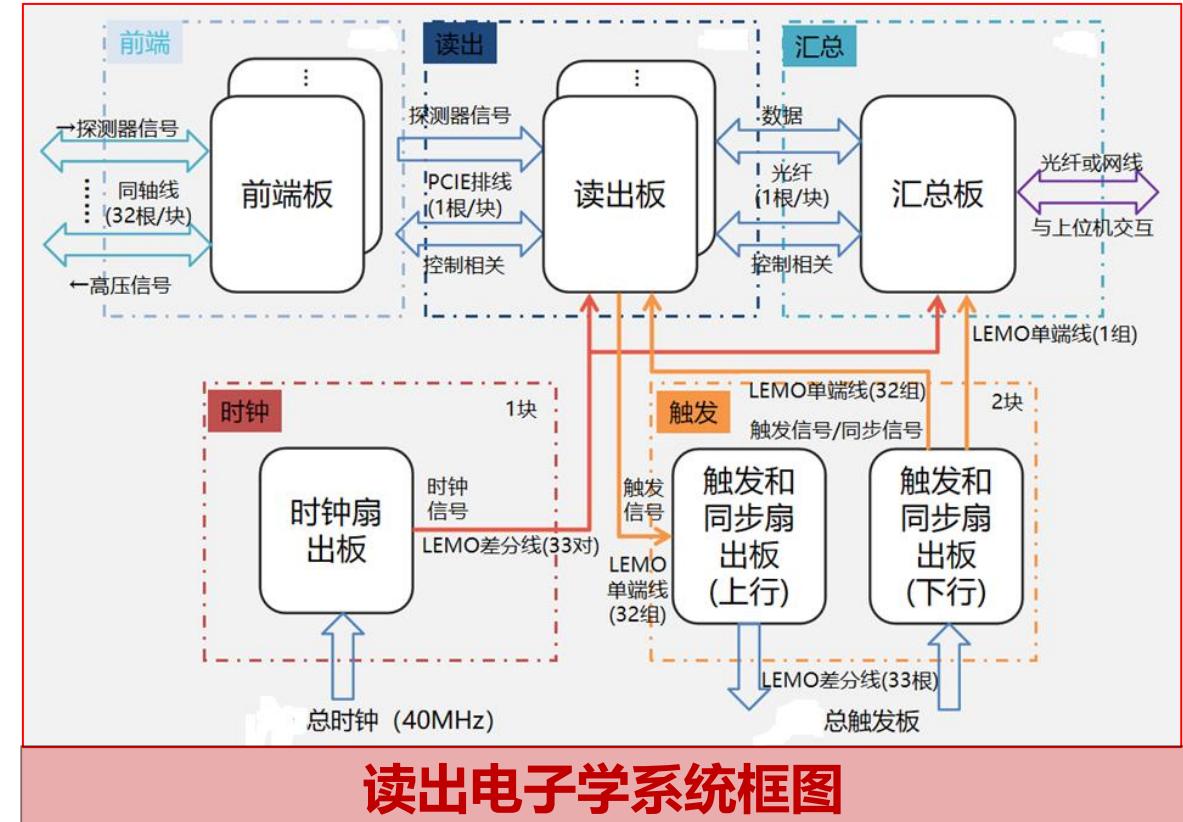
- ✓ 信号采集动态范围：  
**100keV ~ 10MeV / 1MeV ~ 500MeV**
- ✓ ADC精度：每通道14位
- ✓ 采样率：~50 MSPS
- ✓ 其他：FPGA内在线数字滑动平均、基线恢复、数字成形、  
在线粒子鉴别等算法集成



前端板实物图↑



读出板实物图→



已完成电子学原理样机设计、上位机控制程序编写以及关键功能测试。  
正在进行电子学系统的复制与FPGA算法的优化。



# 提纲



- 一 高能放射性束特点**
- 二 RIBLL2及其物理研究**
- 三 HFRS及可开展的物理研究**
- 四 总结**



# 总结



- 强流和高能是国际上新一代In-flight型放射性束装置的共同特点。
- 位于兰州的高能放射性束流线RIBLL2可以提供数百MeV/u的放射性束流，RIBLL2外靶实验装置也已经投入物理运行，基于外靶装置首先开展了系列不稳定核的反应研究。
- 位于惠州的新一代放射性束流装置HIAF-HFRS正在兴建当中，HFRS可产生极远离稳定线的放射性束流，将为探索不稳定核中的新现象新规律提供新机遇。

感谢大家！

