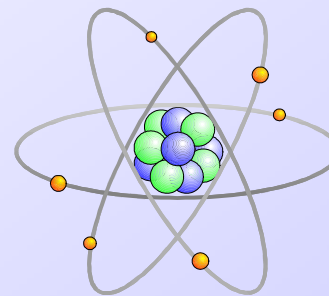
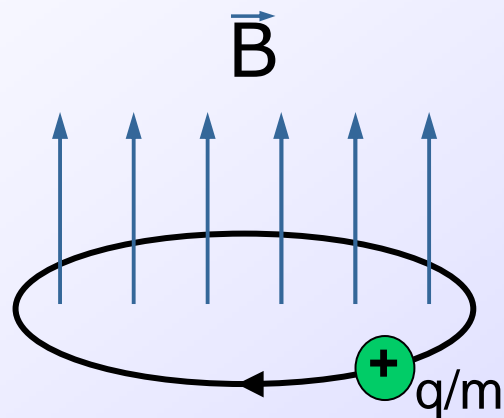


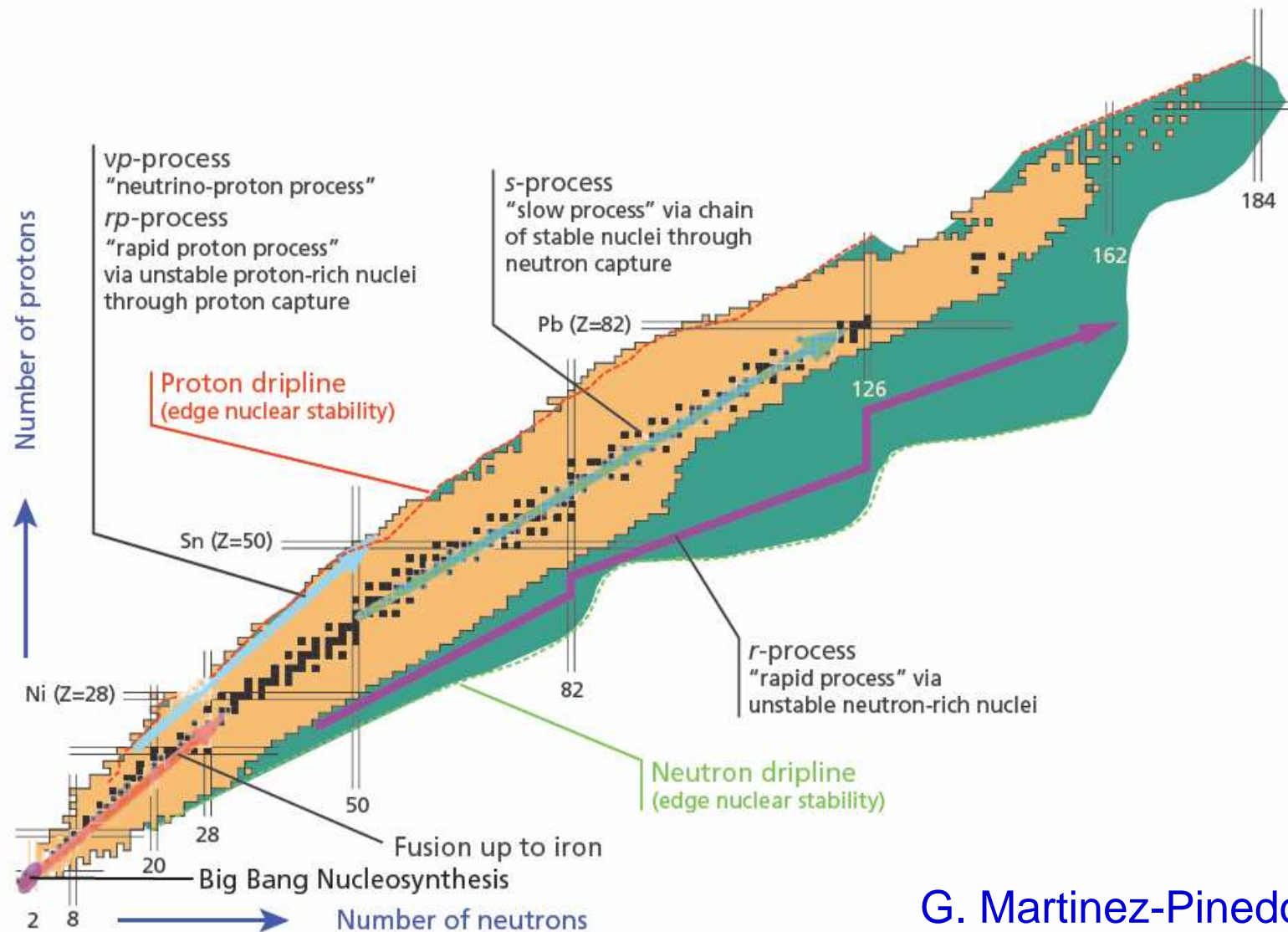
# Exploring the r-process path with mass measurements on neutron-rich nuclei at MLLTRAP

Alexander Herlert, CERN



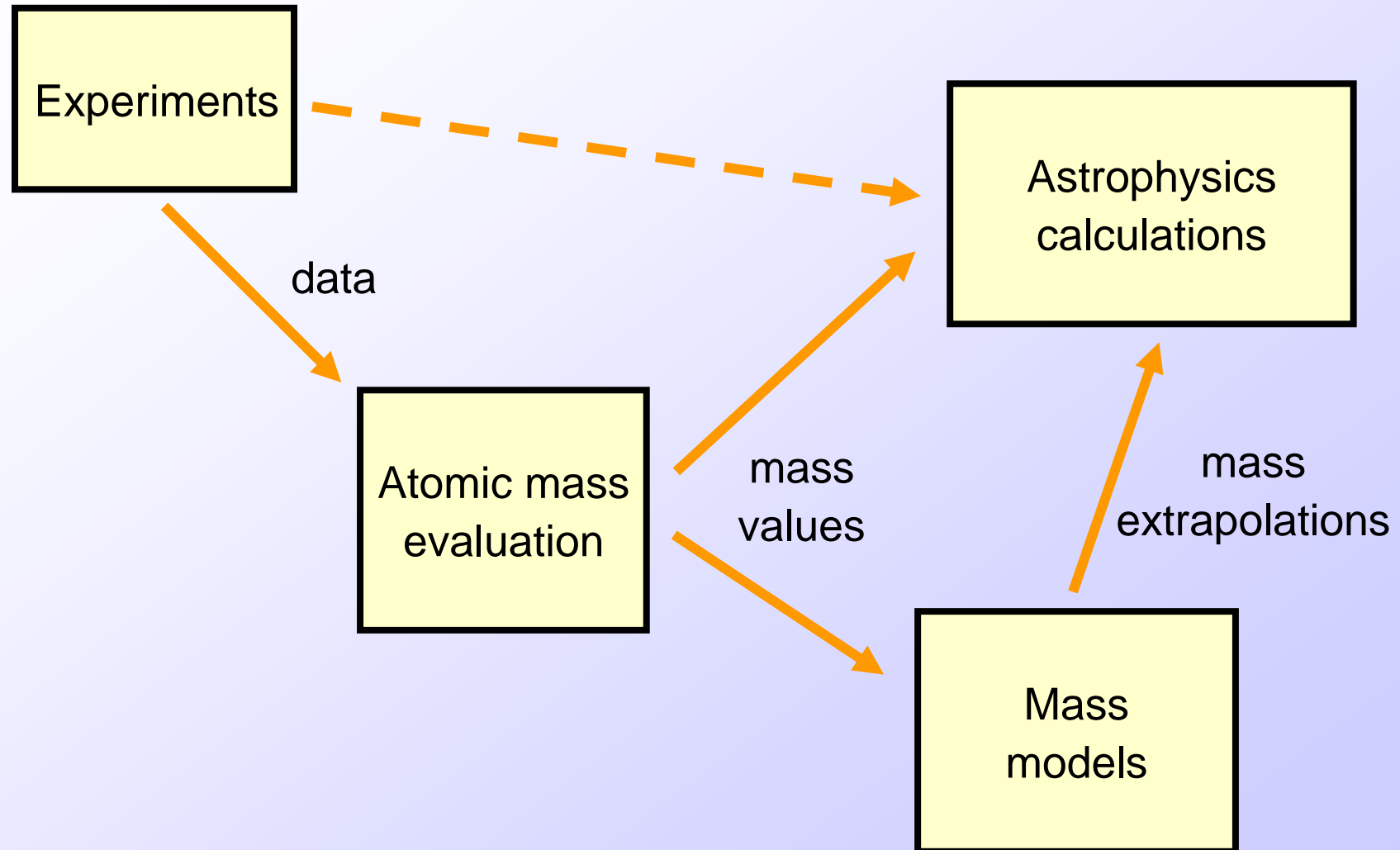
$$= N \cdot \text{green circle} + Z \cdot \text{red circle} + Z \cdot \text{yellow circle} \\ - \text{binding energy}$$

# Nucleosynthesis

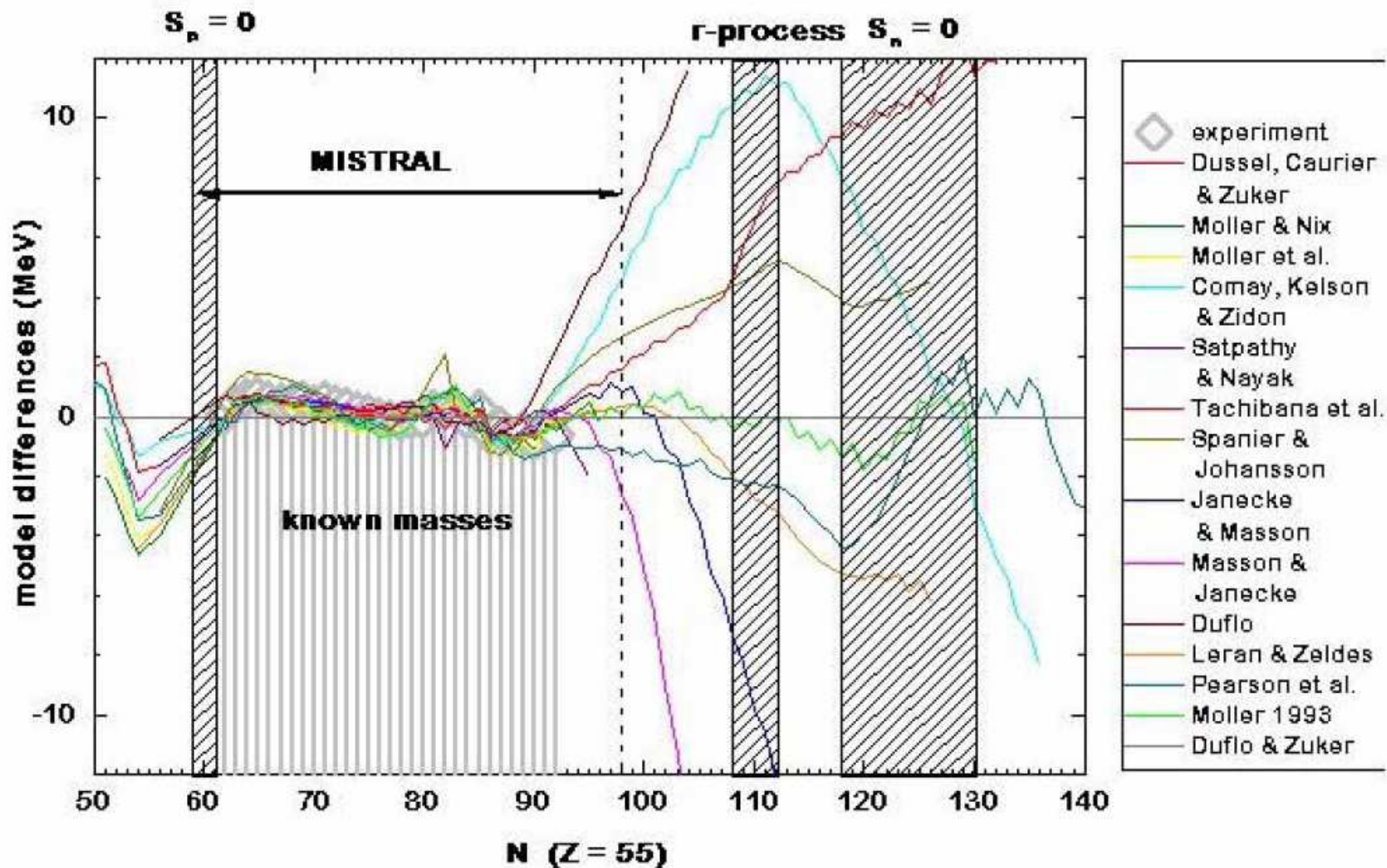


G. Martinez-Pinedo

# Mass values for astrophysics calculations

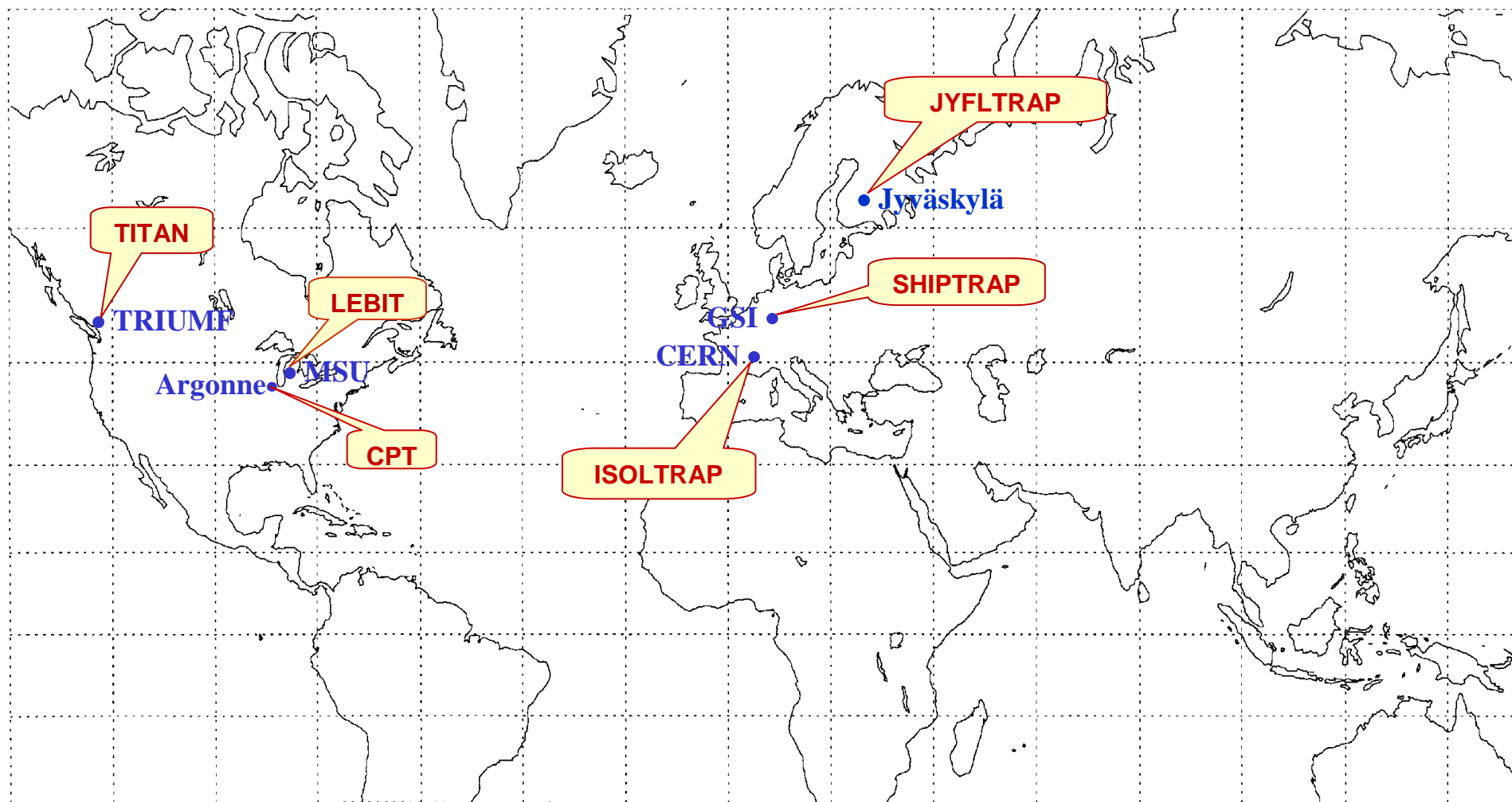


# Extrapolation – limitation of mass models?

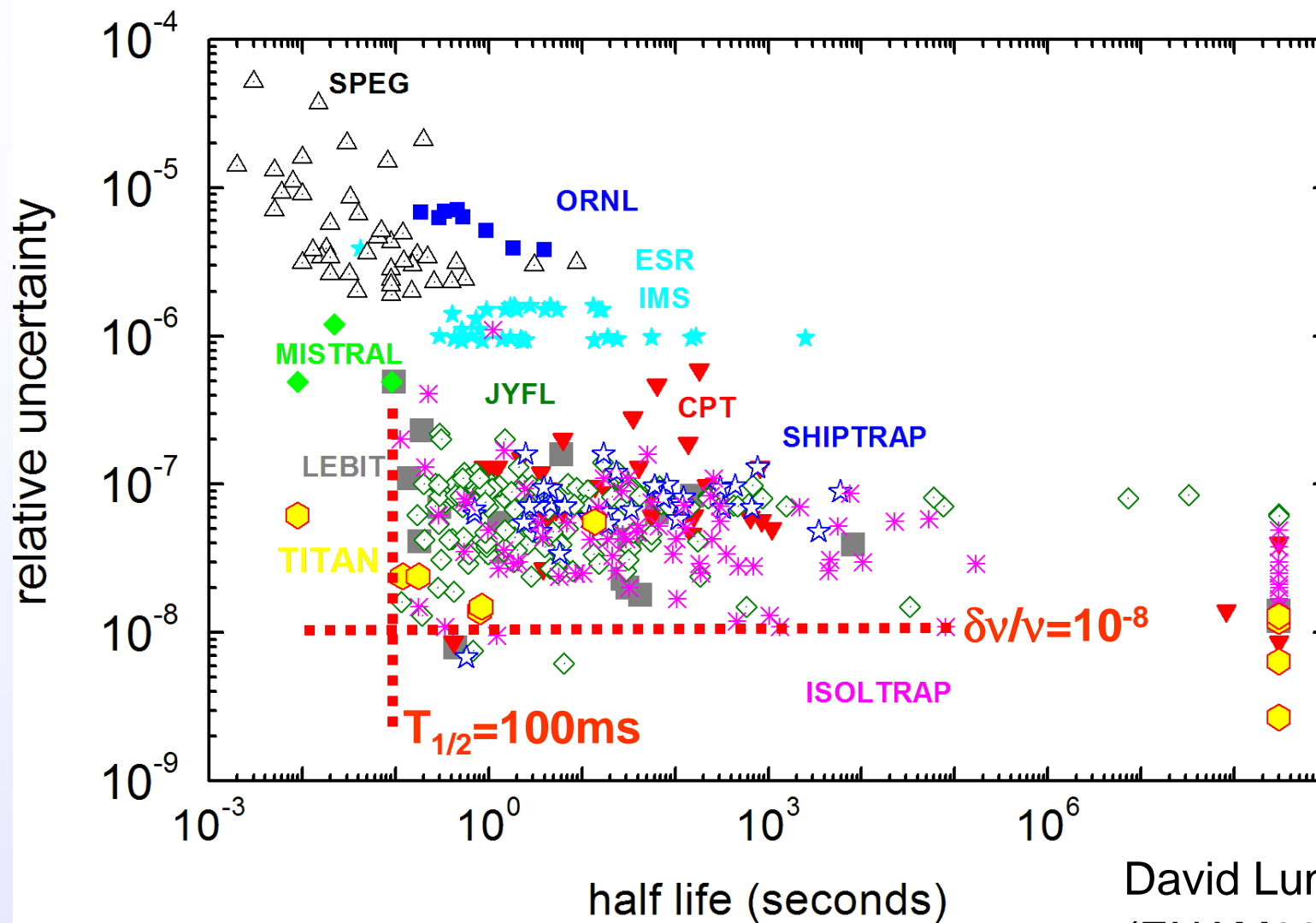


David Lunney (ENAM 1995)

# Penning traps for mass measurements on short-lived nuclides

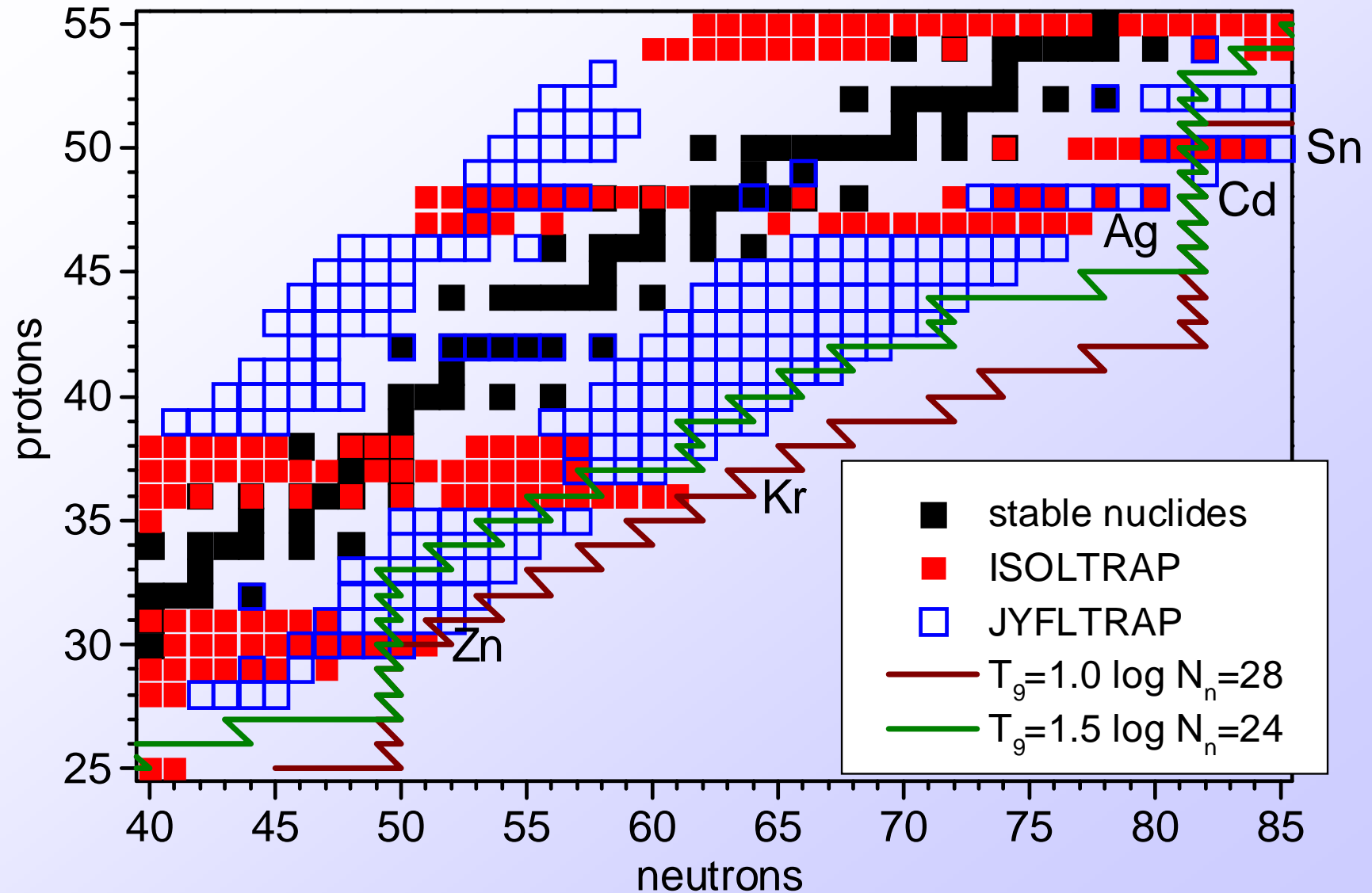


# Relative mass uncertainty vs. half life

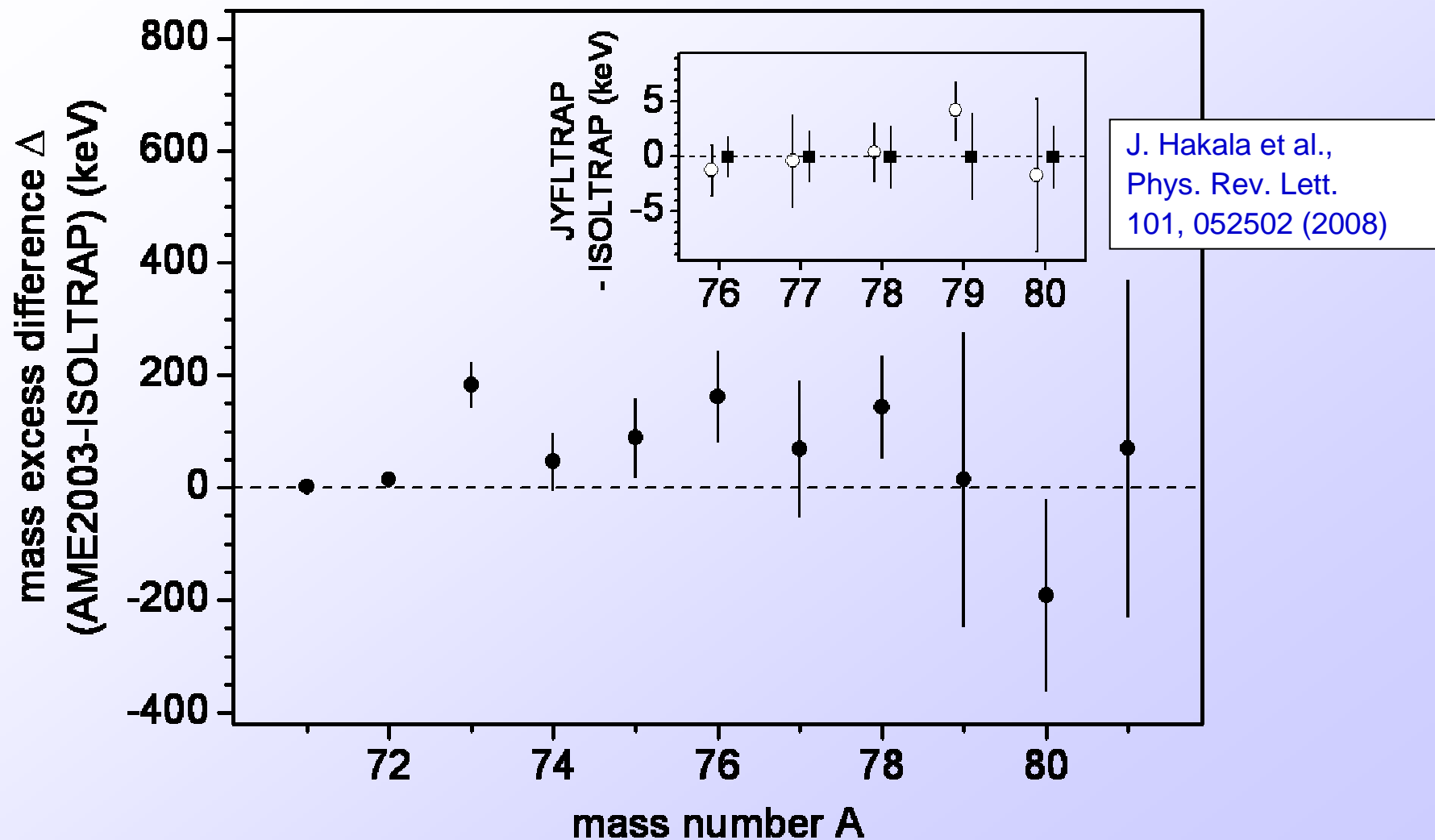


David Lunney  
(ENAM2008)

# Penning trap mass measurements close to r-process path



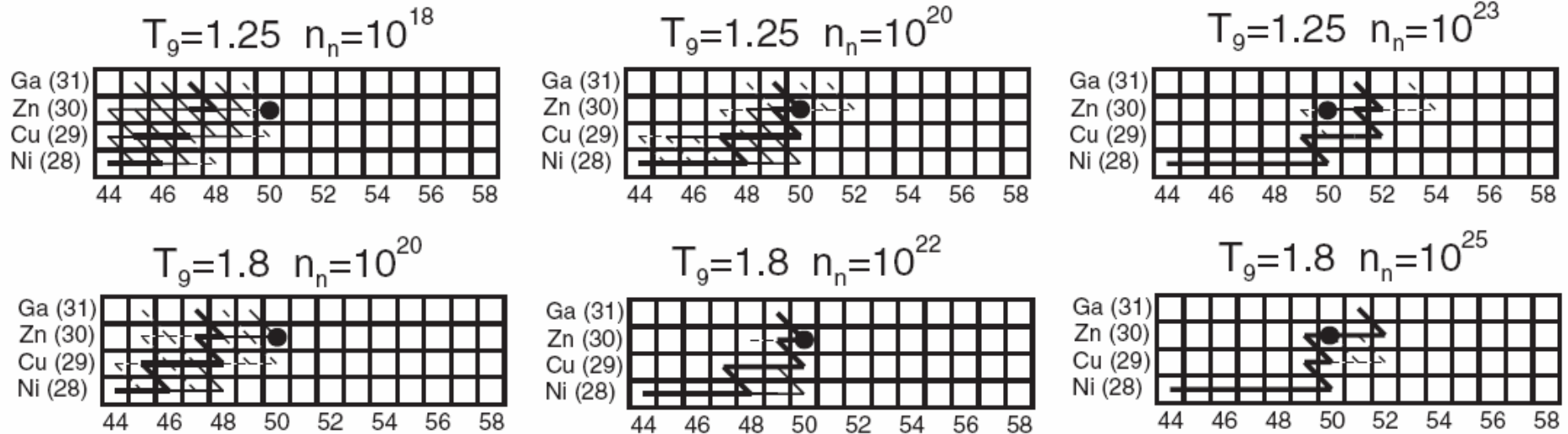
# Comparison: ISOLTRAP vs. JYFLTRAP



Baruah et al., PRL 101, 262501 (2008)



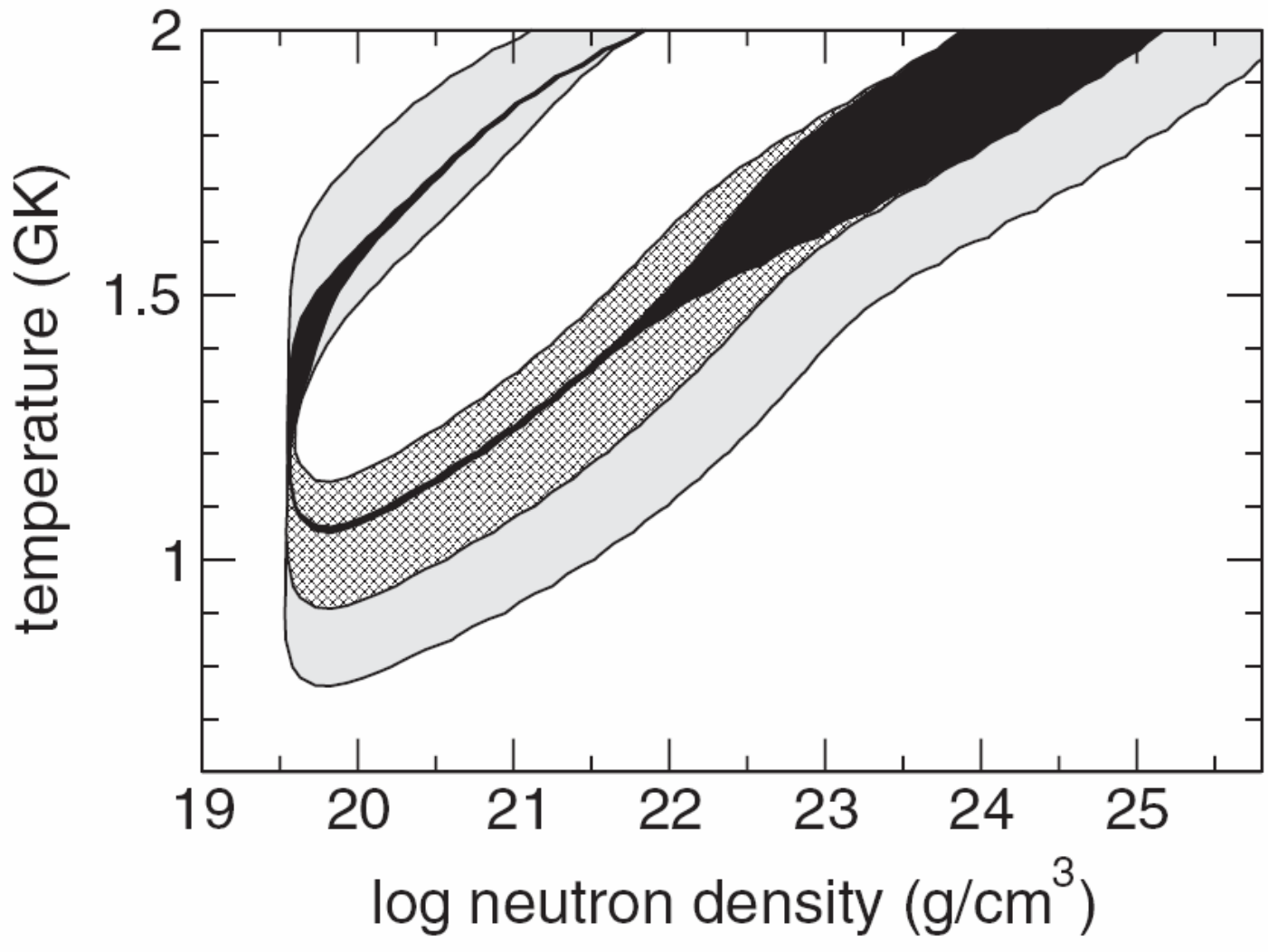
# Major waiting point $^{80}\text{Zn}$ (I)



Network calculations by Hendrik Schatz

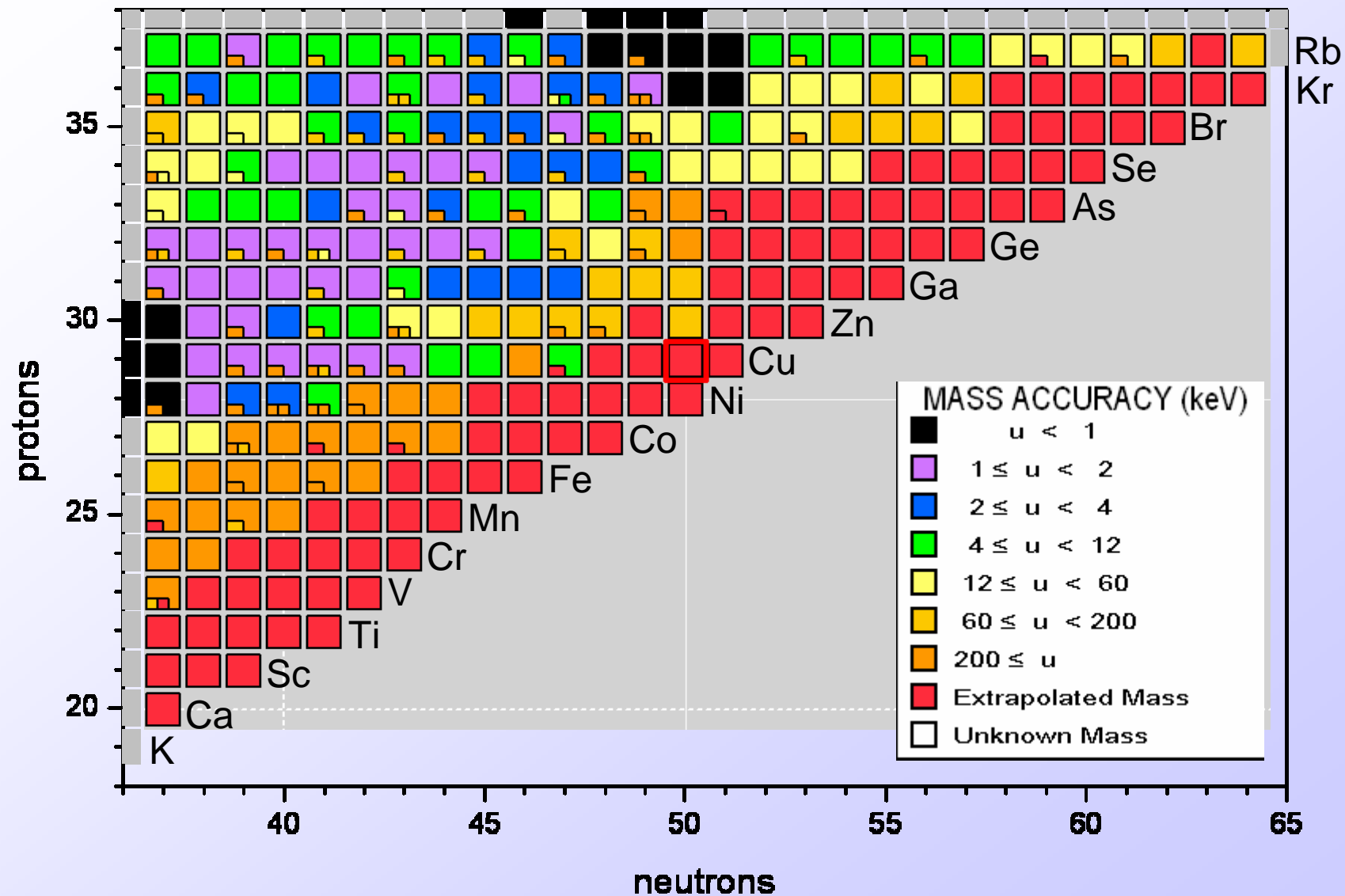
Baruah et al., PRL 101, 262501 (2008)

## Major waiting point $^{80}\text{Zn}$ (II)

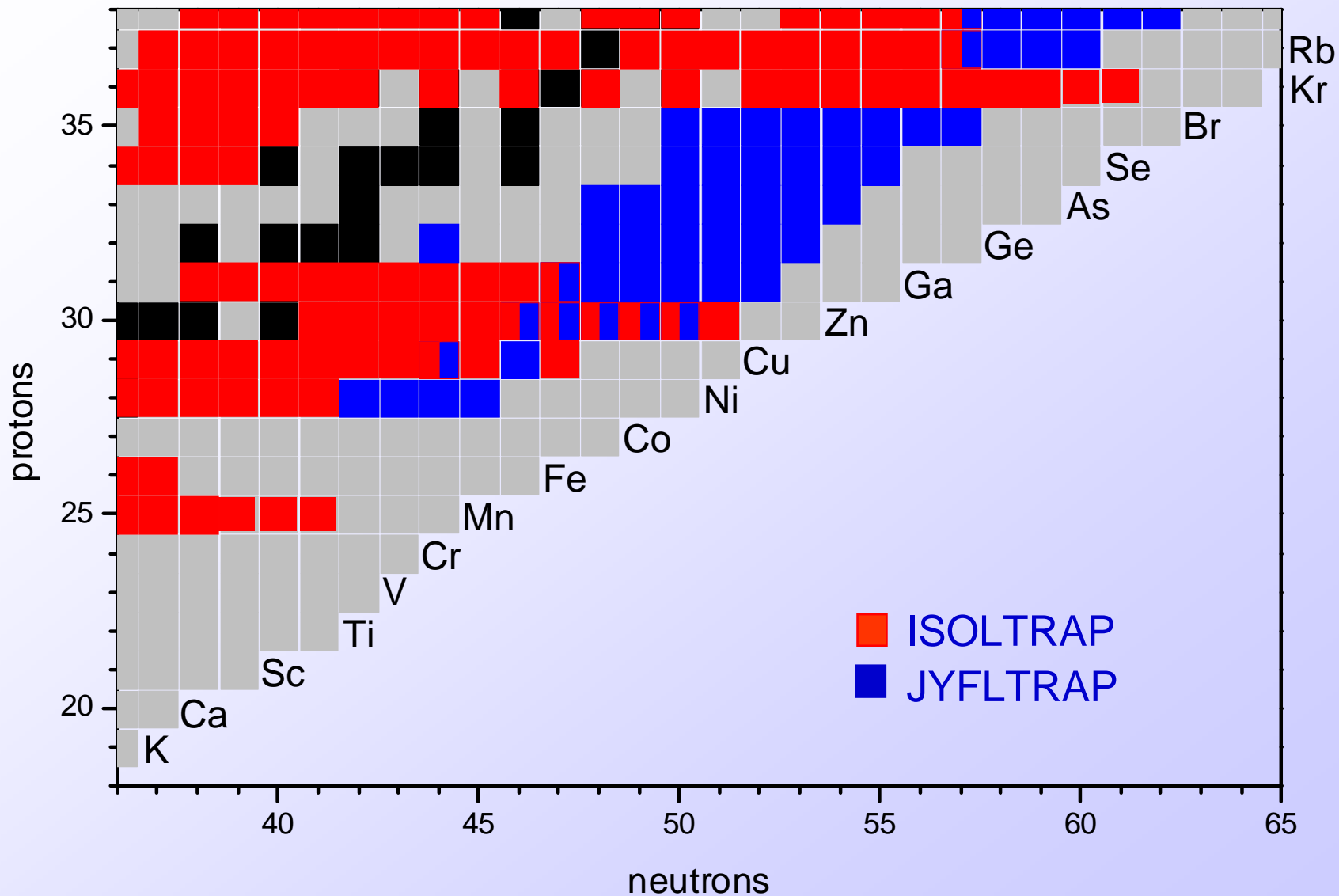


Baruah et al., PRL 101, 262501 (2008)

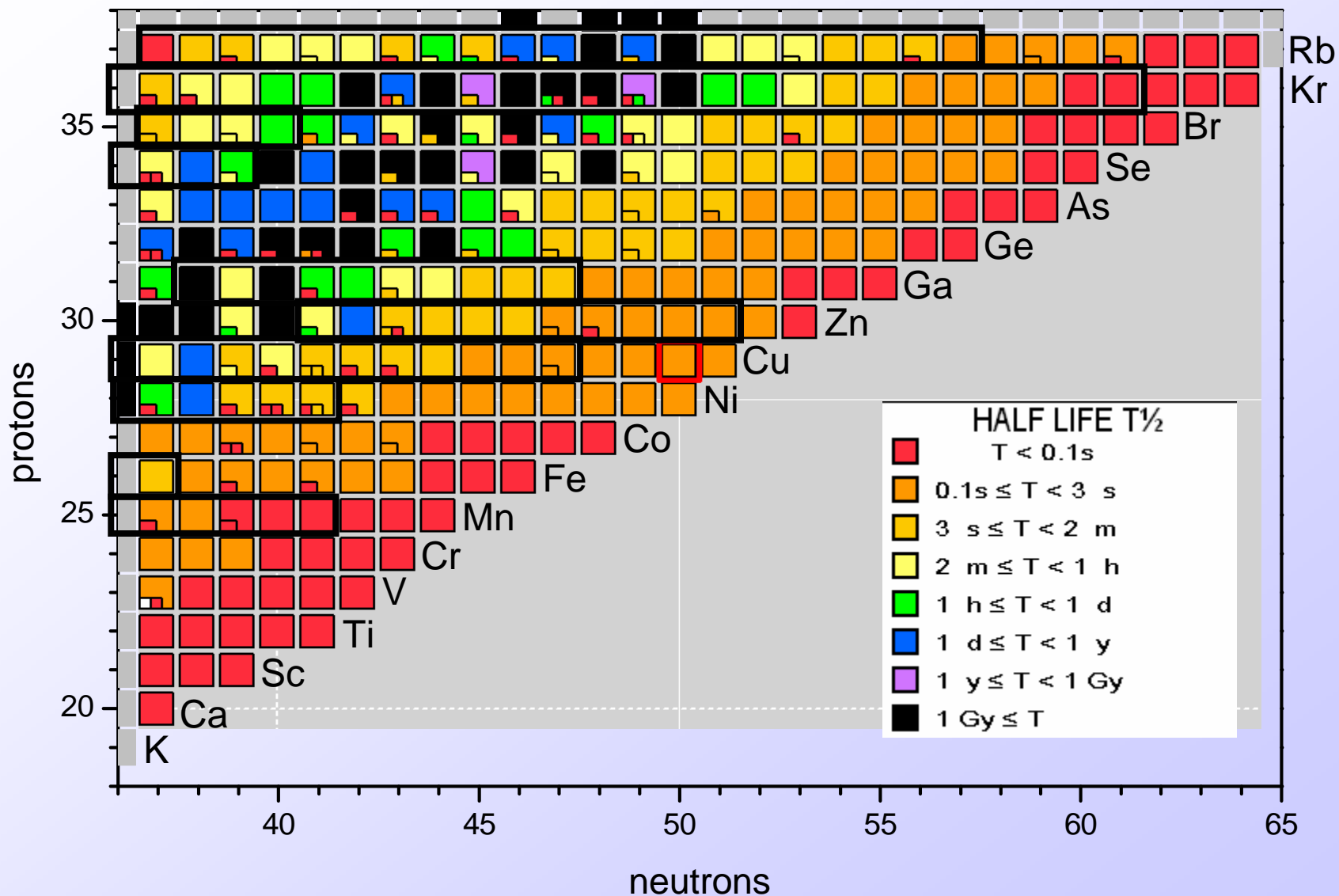
# Mass accuracy – AME2003 ...



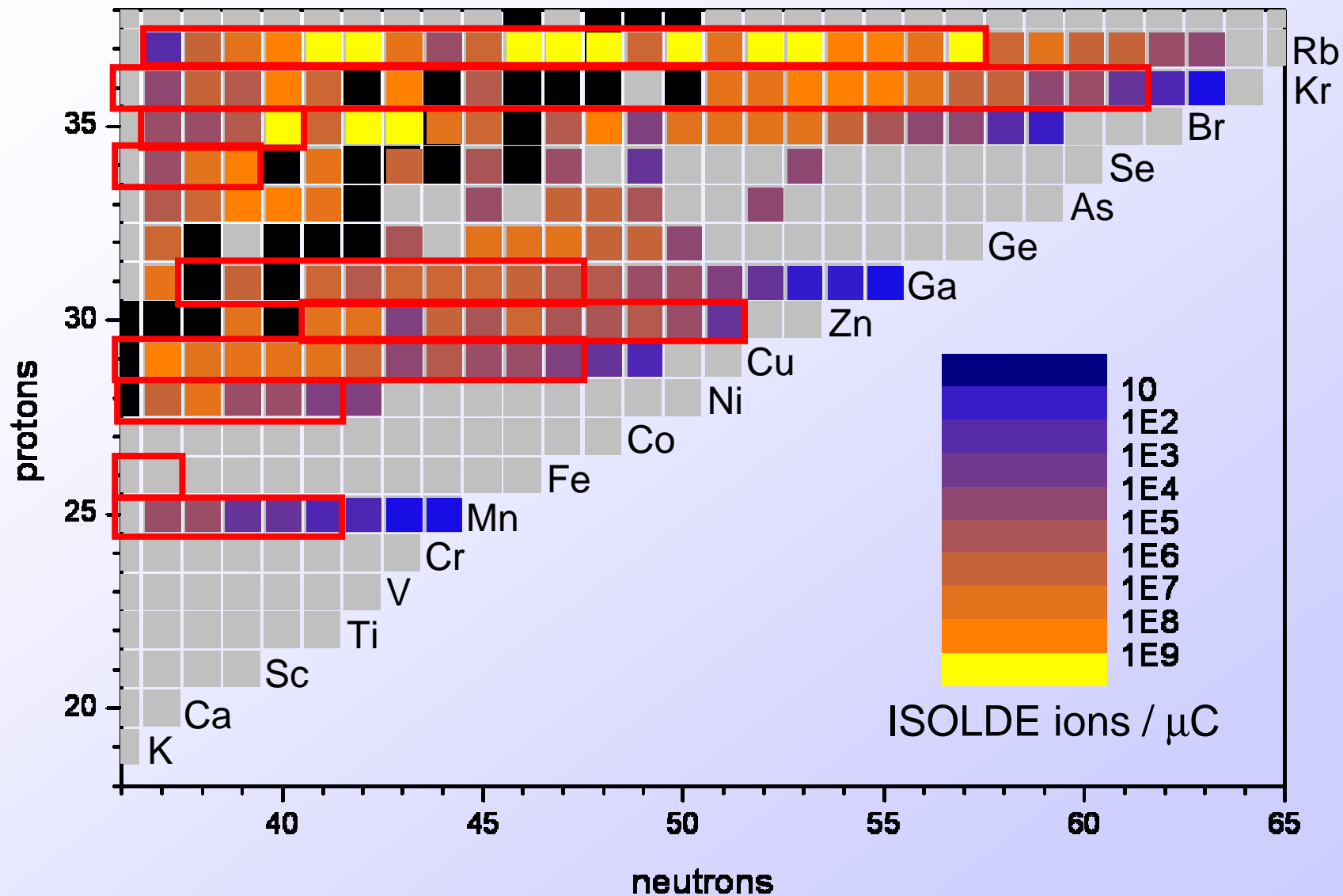
# ... and mass measurements



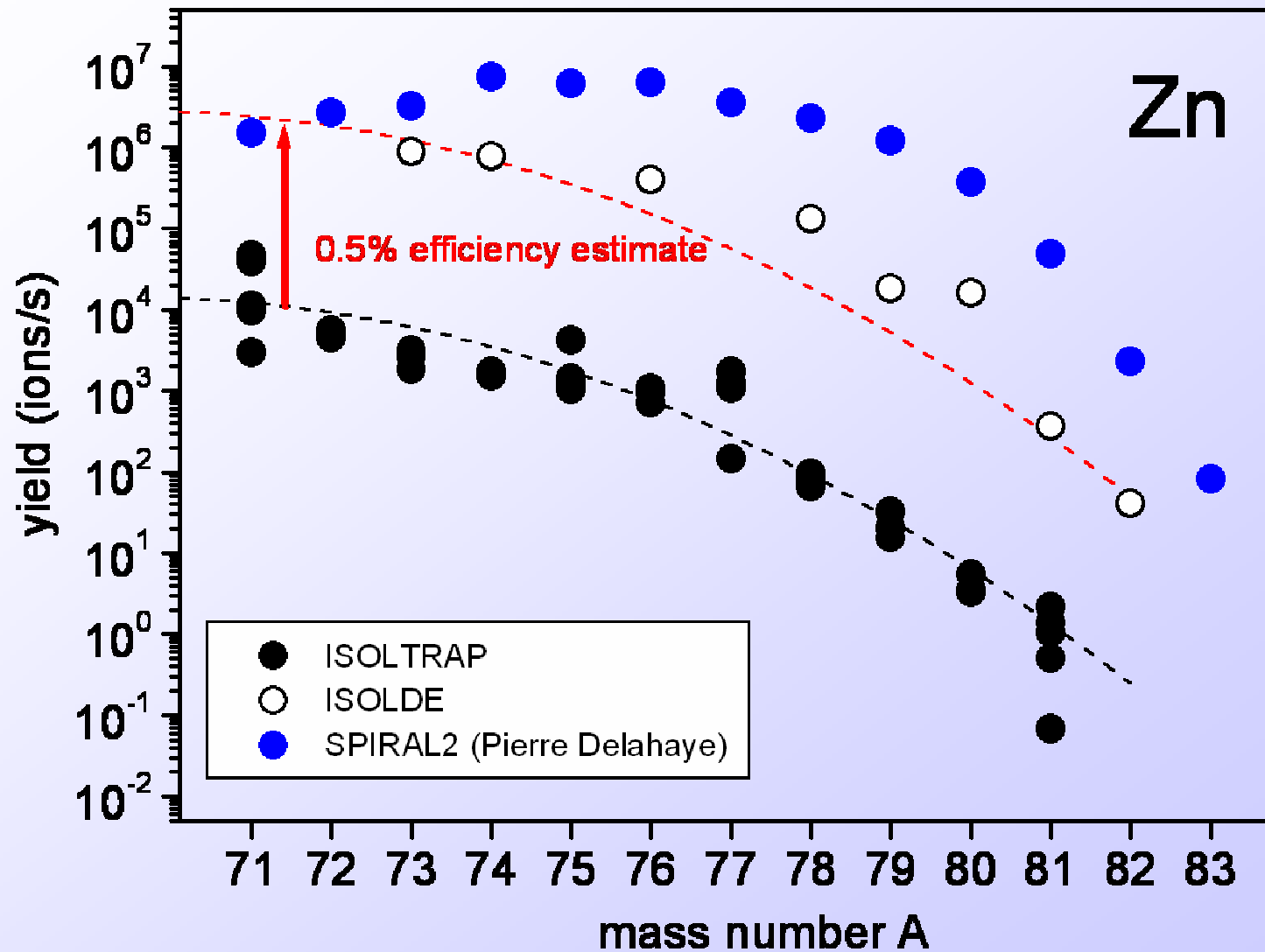
# Limitation: Half-life of short-lived nuclides



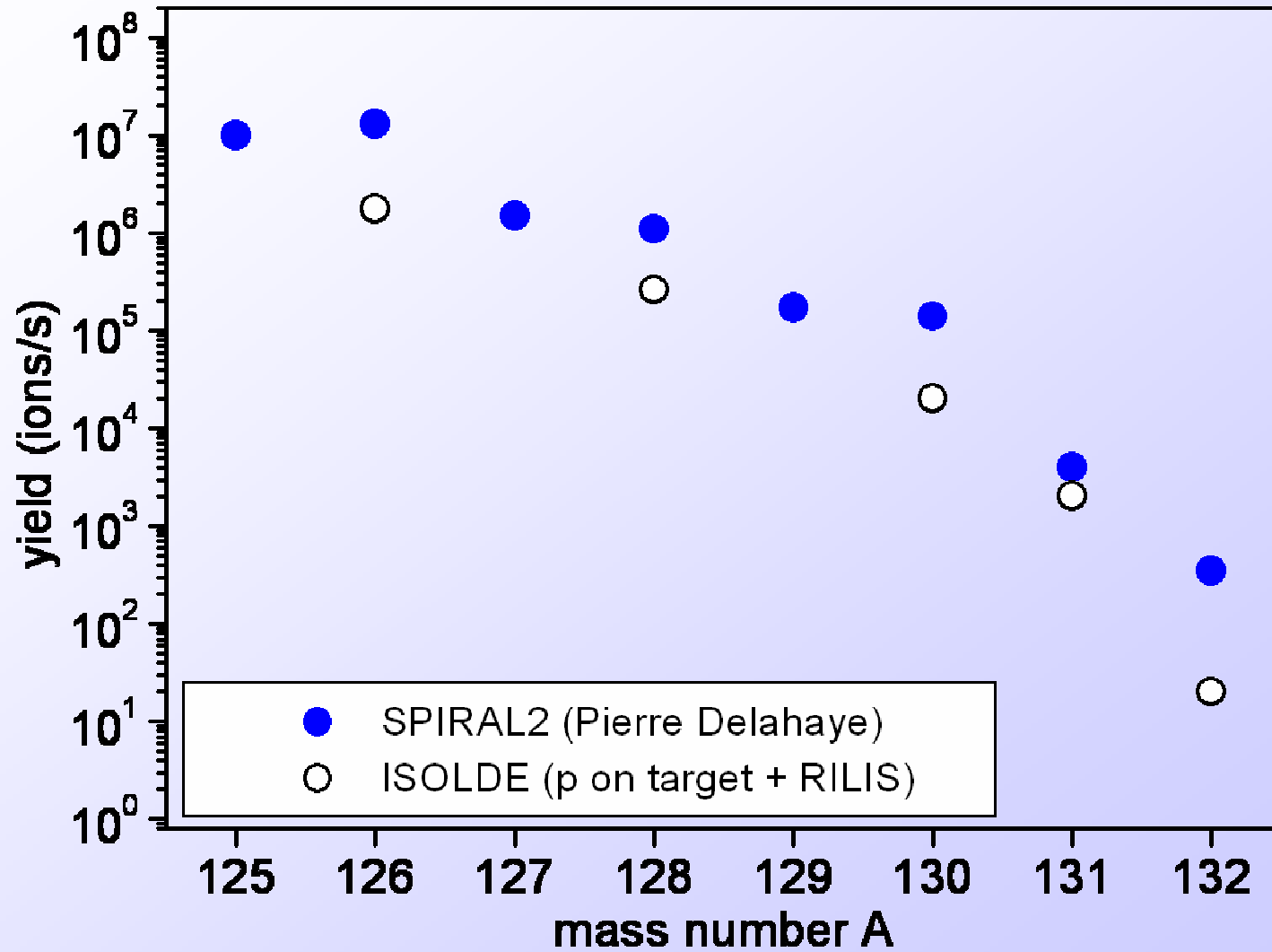
# Limitation: Ion yields



# Zn yield using neutron converter ISOLTRAP vs. ISOLDE vs. SPIRAL2

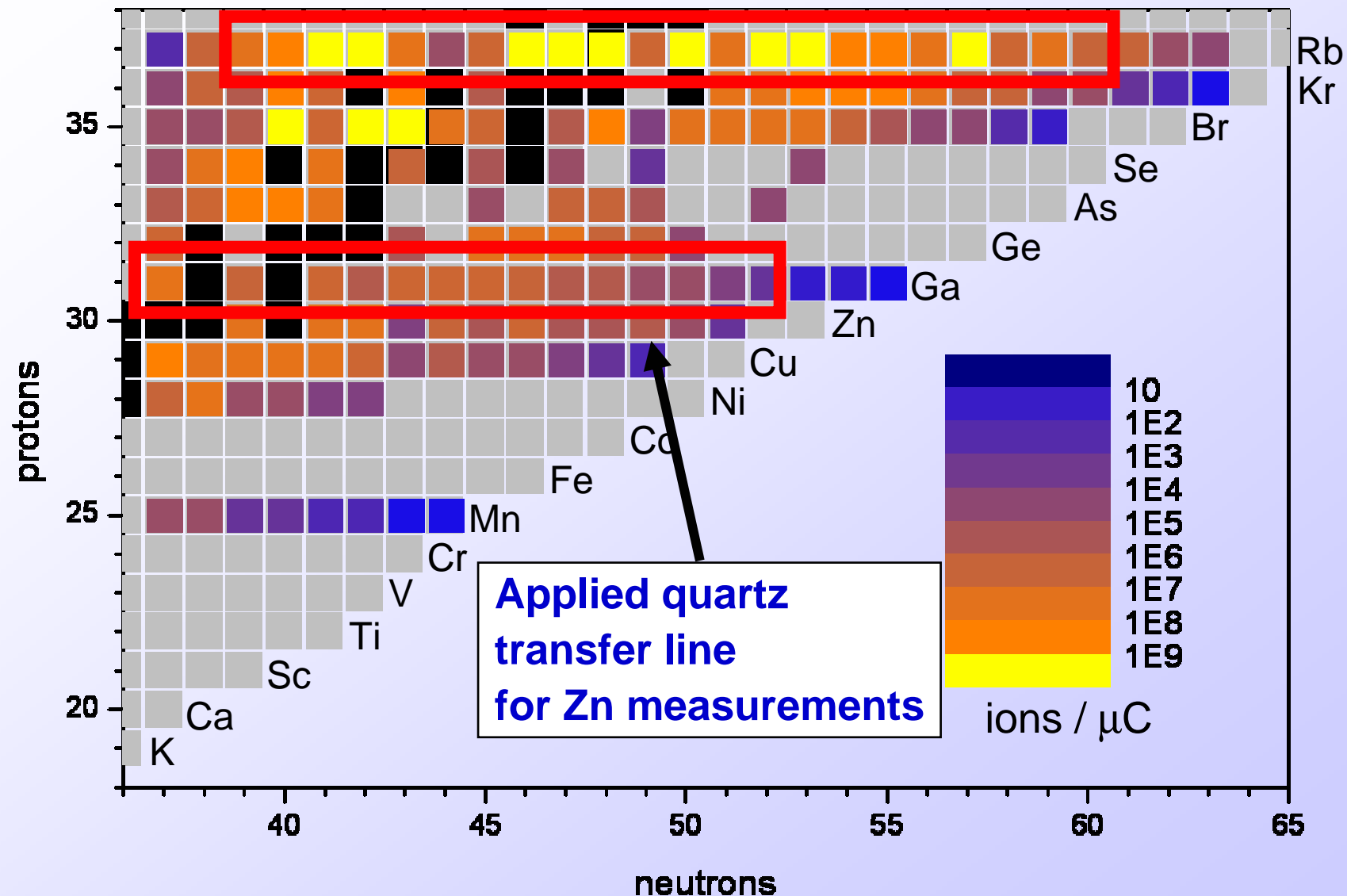


# Cd yield

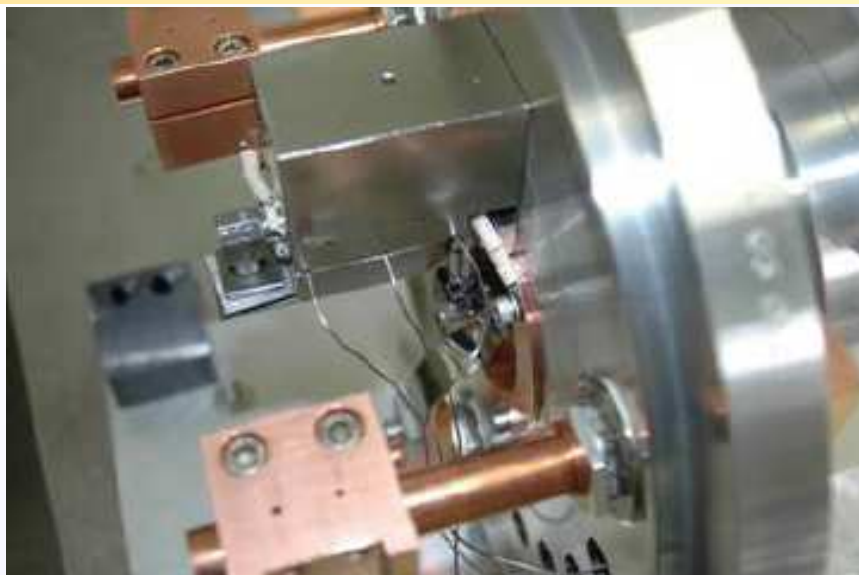




# Limitation: Isobaric contamination

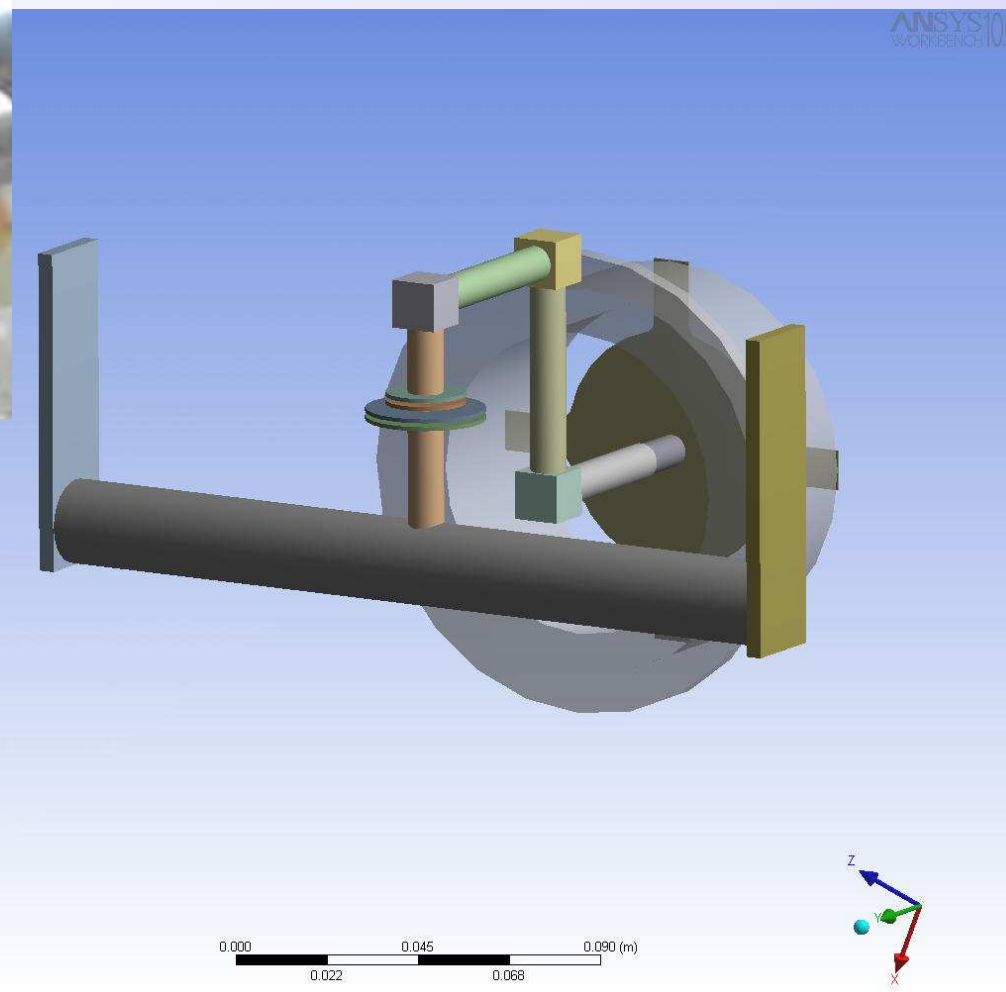


# Need new techniques: Quartz transfer line

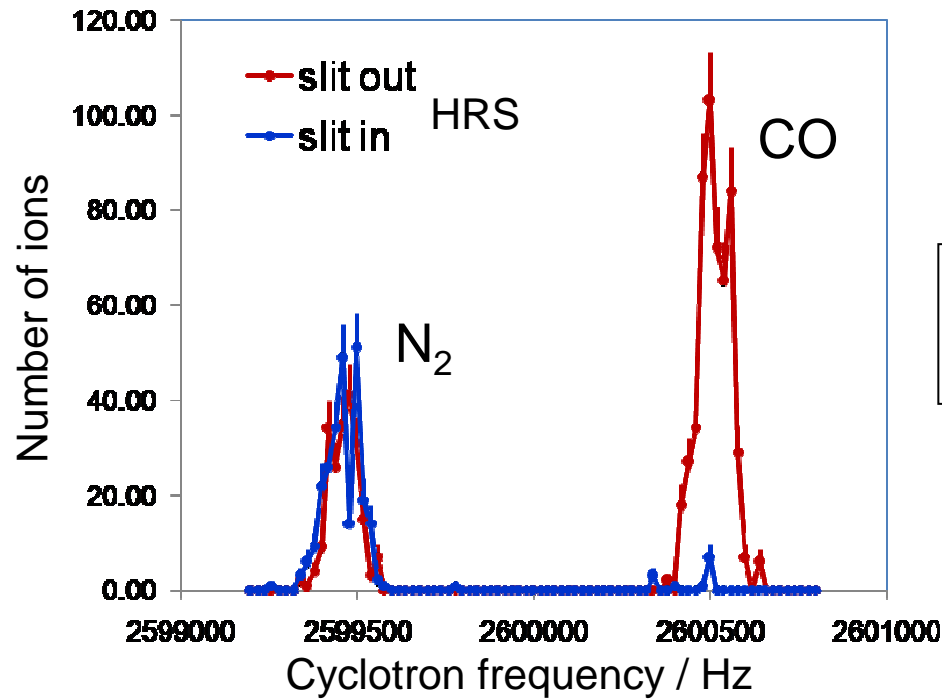


- cooled transfer line
- temperature controlled
- suppression of alkali ions

E. Bouquerel et al.

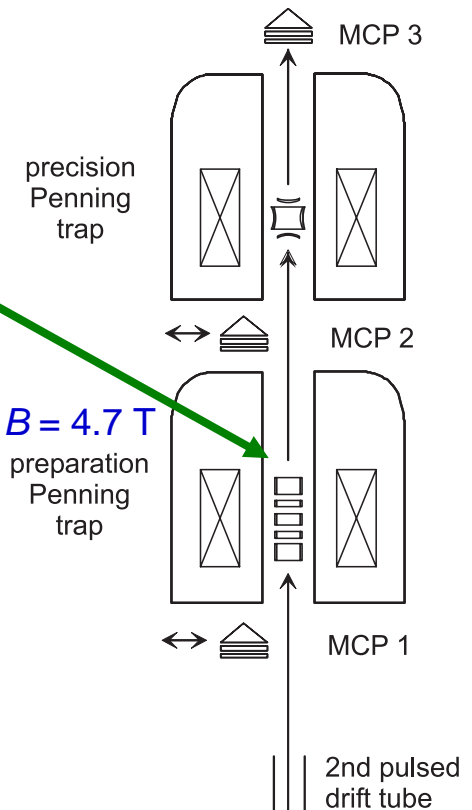


# Mass separation in Penning trap



removal of  
contaminant ions  
( $R = 10^5$ )

$B = 4.7$  T  
preparation  
Penning trap



Buffer gas cooling with QP excitation:  
Savard et al., Phys. Lett. A 158, 247 (1991)

ISOLDE beam  
(continuous)  
60 keV

stable alkali  
reference ion  
source

rf trap

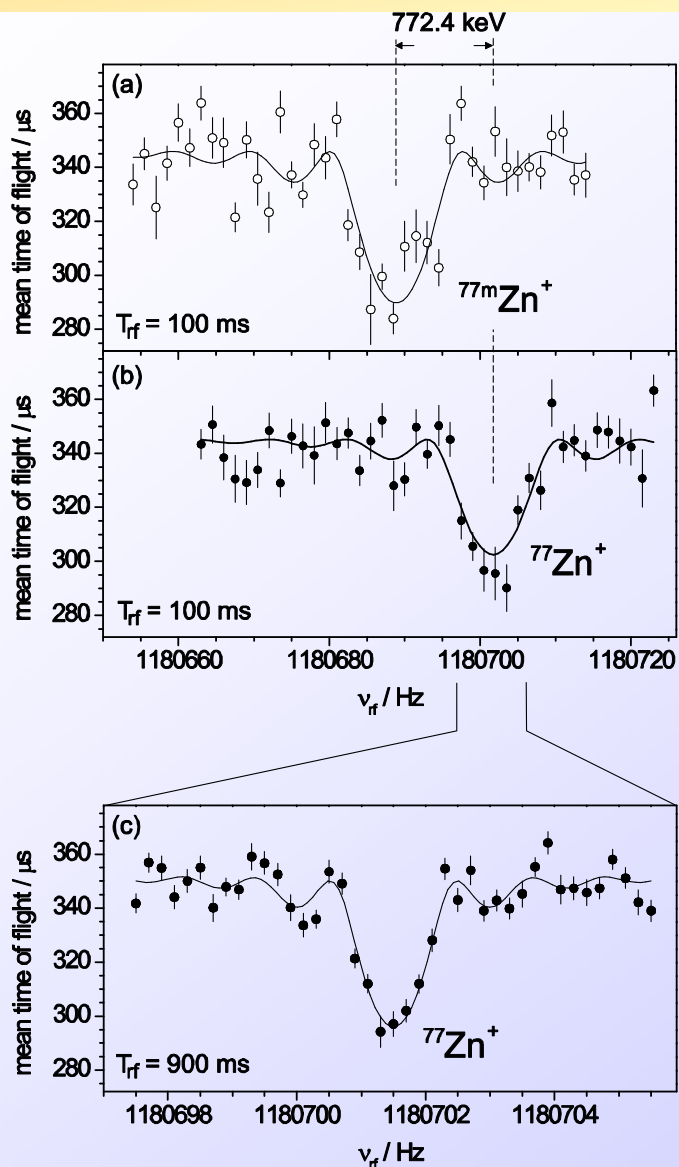
HV platform

1st pulsed  
drift tube

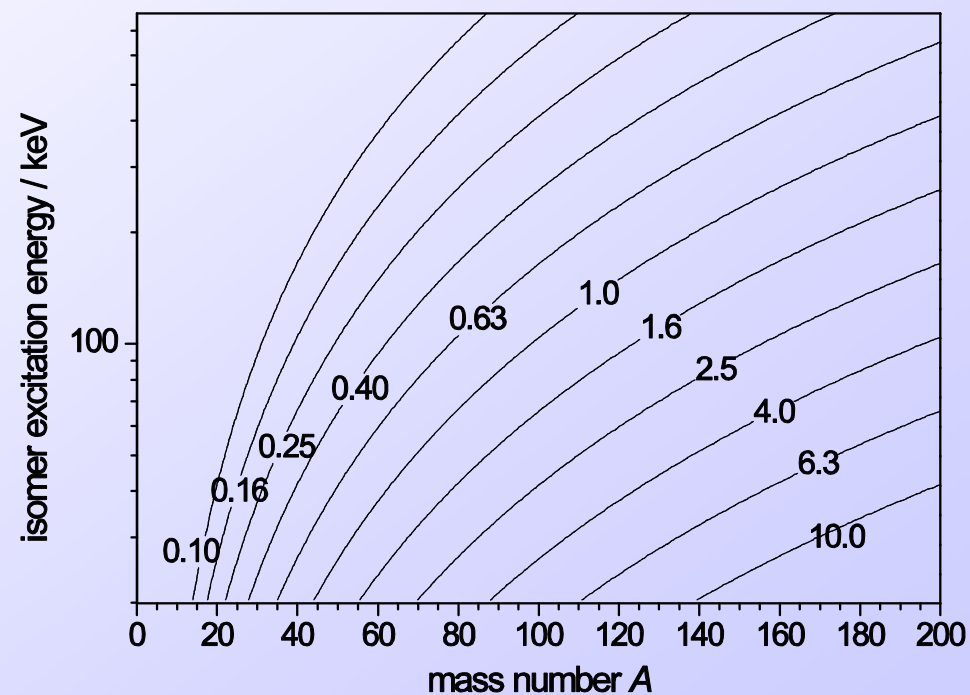
2.8 keV ion  
bunches

G. Bollen, et al., NIM A 368, 675 (1996)  
F. Herfurth, et al., NIM A 469, 264 (2001)

# Limitation: Isomer selection/cleaning

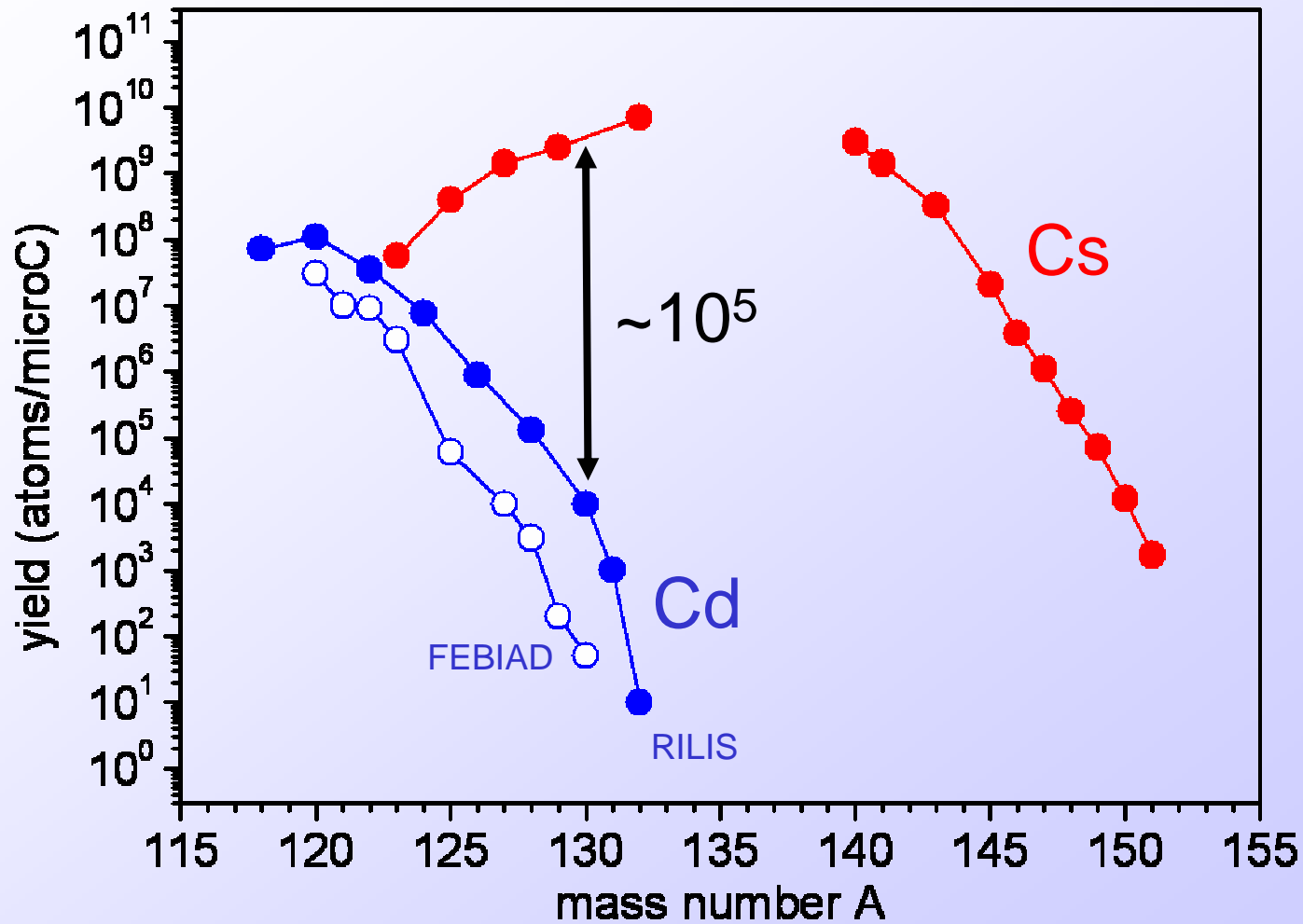


Excitation duration required / s

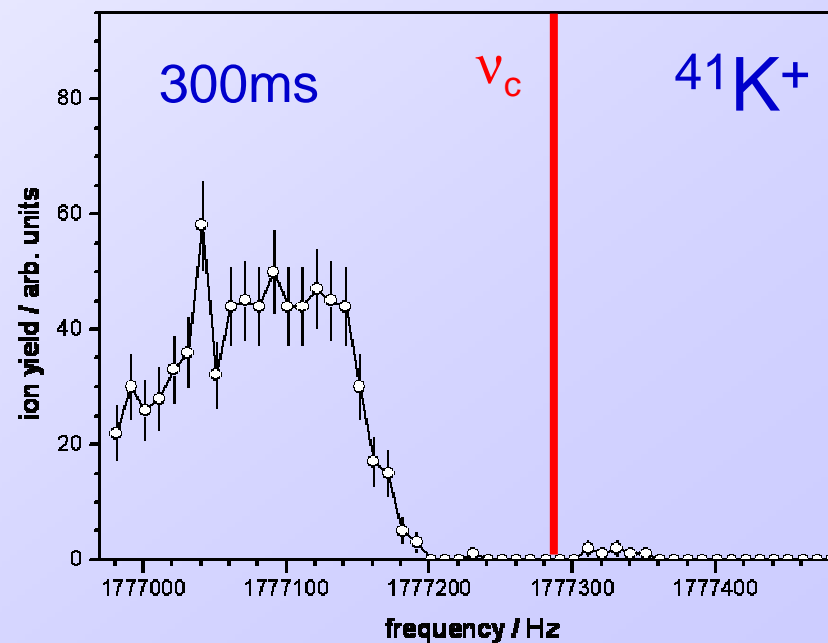
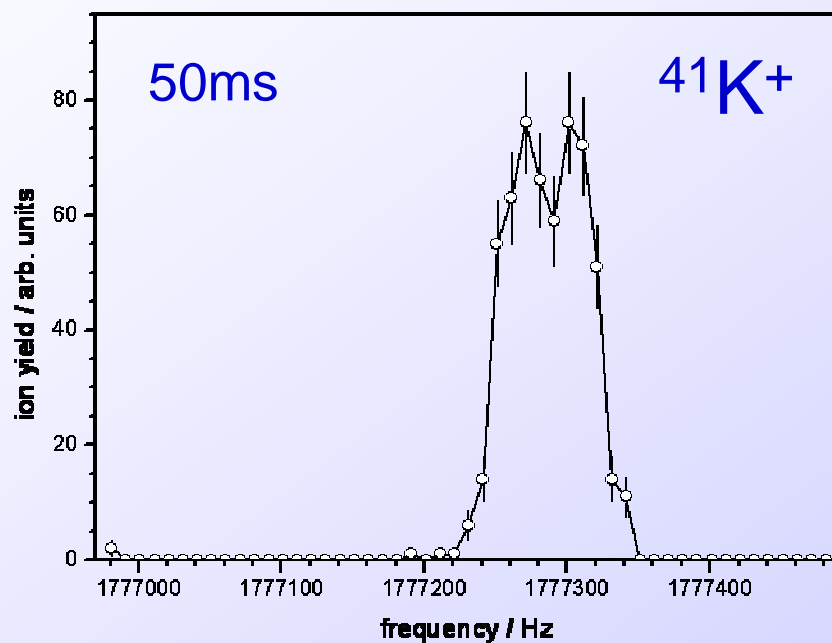
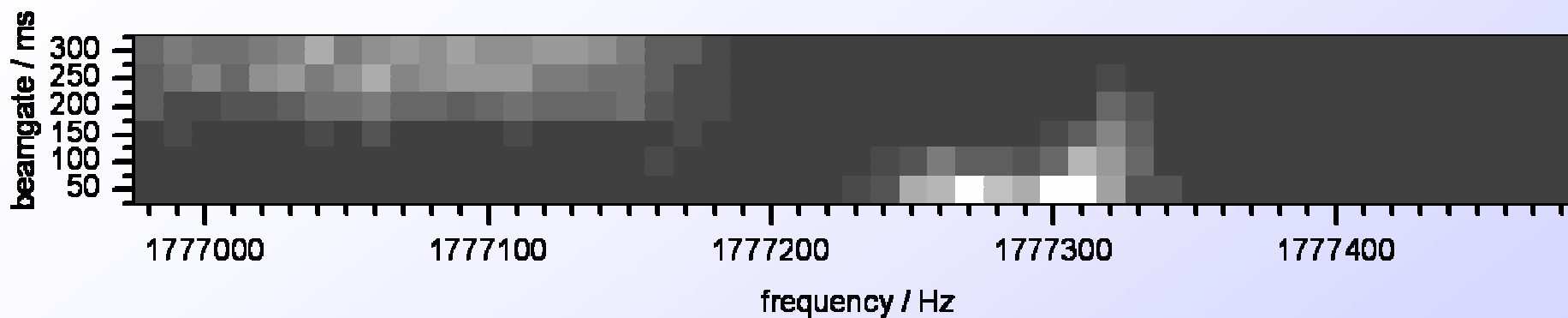


A. Herlert et al., Czech. J. Phys. 56, F277 (2006)

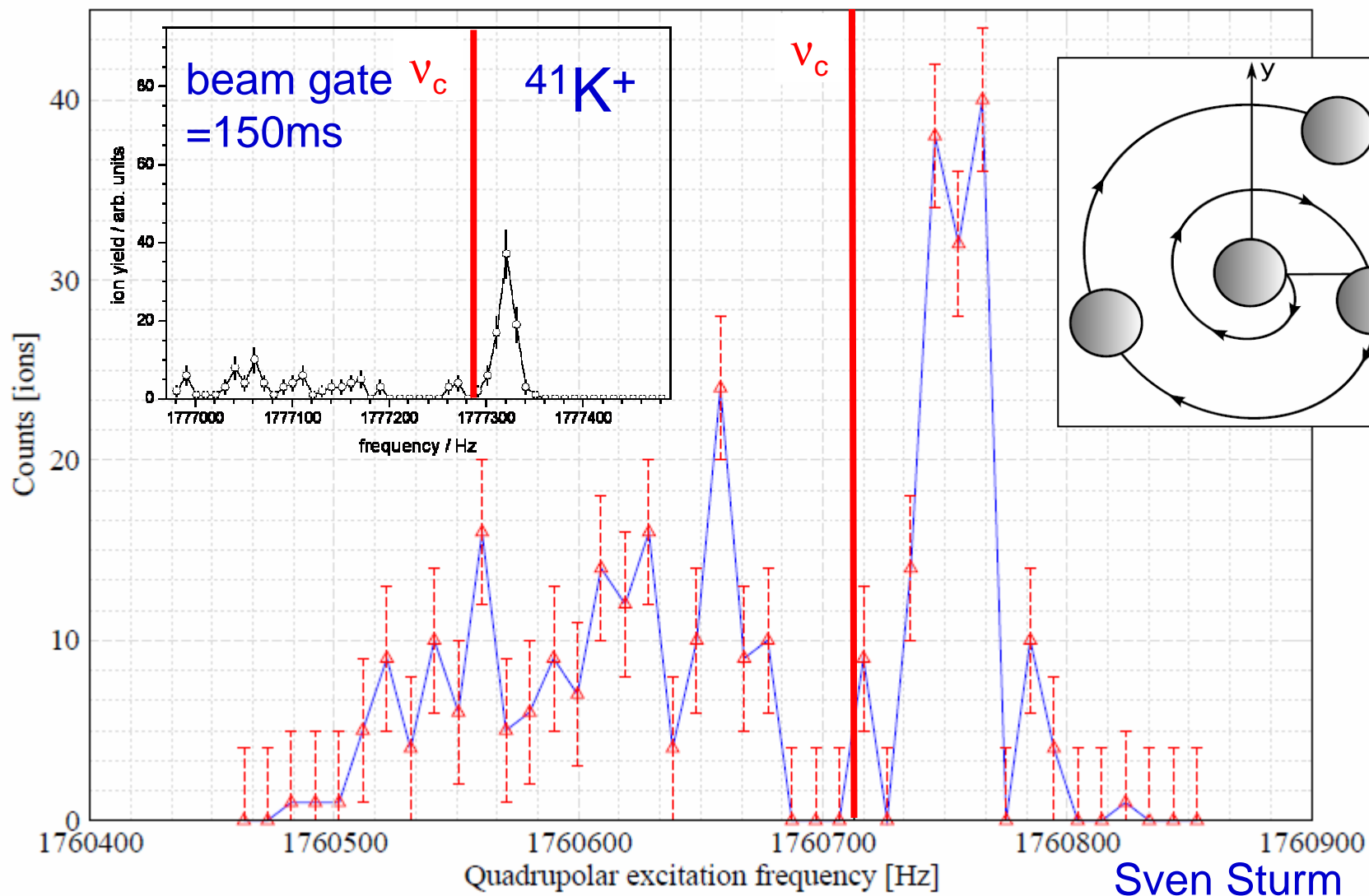
# ISOLDE production yields Cd vs. Cs (p on target)



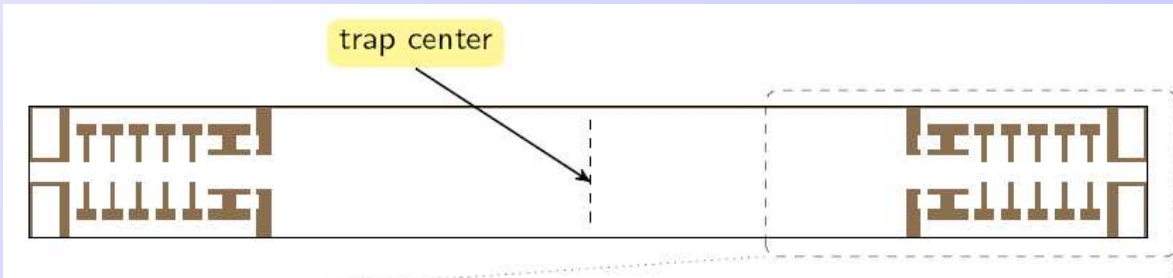
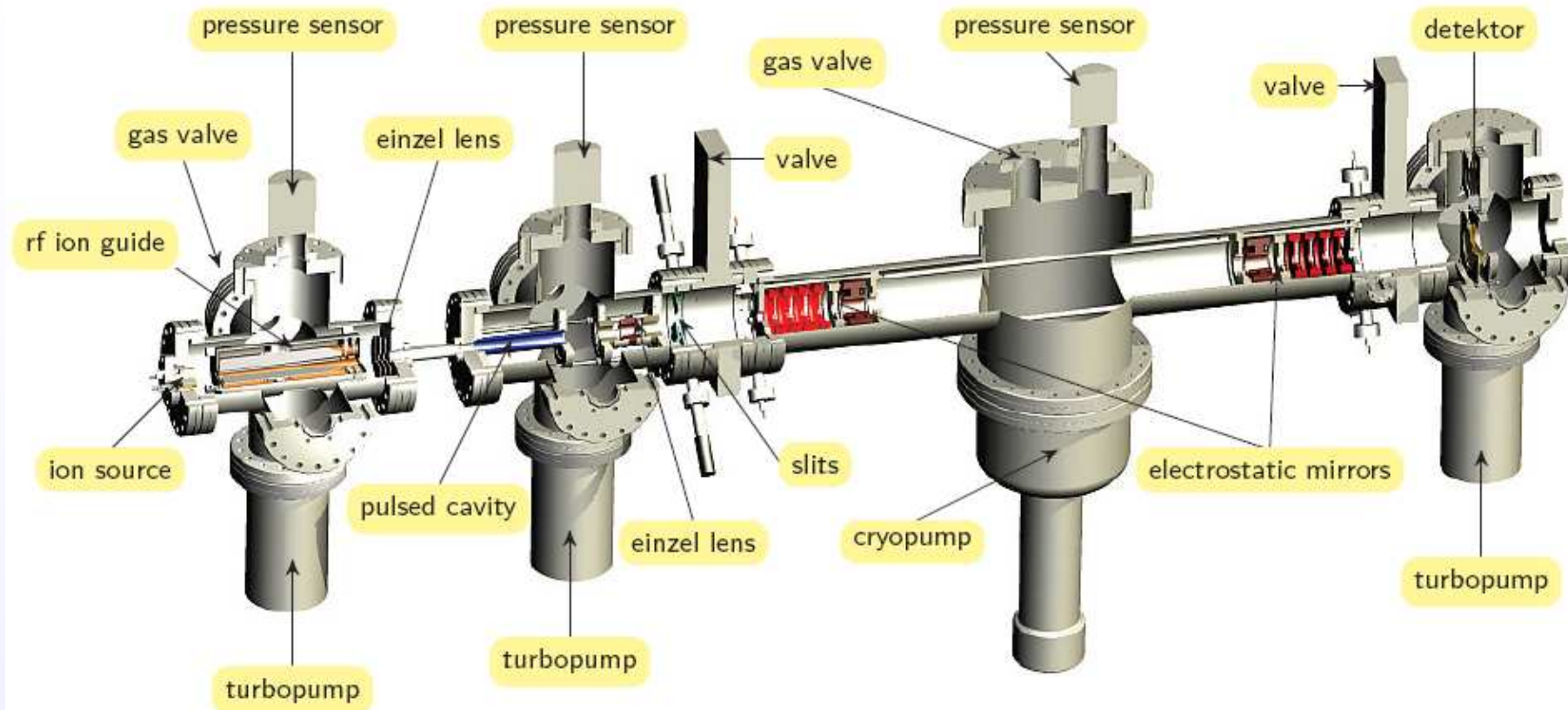
# Space-charge effects: Simultaneous storage of $^{39,41}\text{K}^+$



# Simulation of space-charge effect



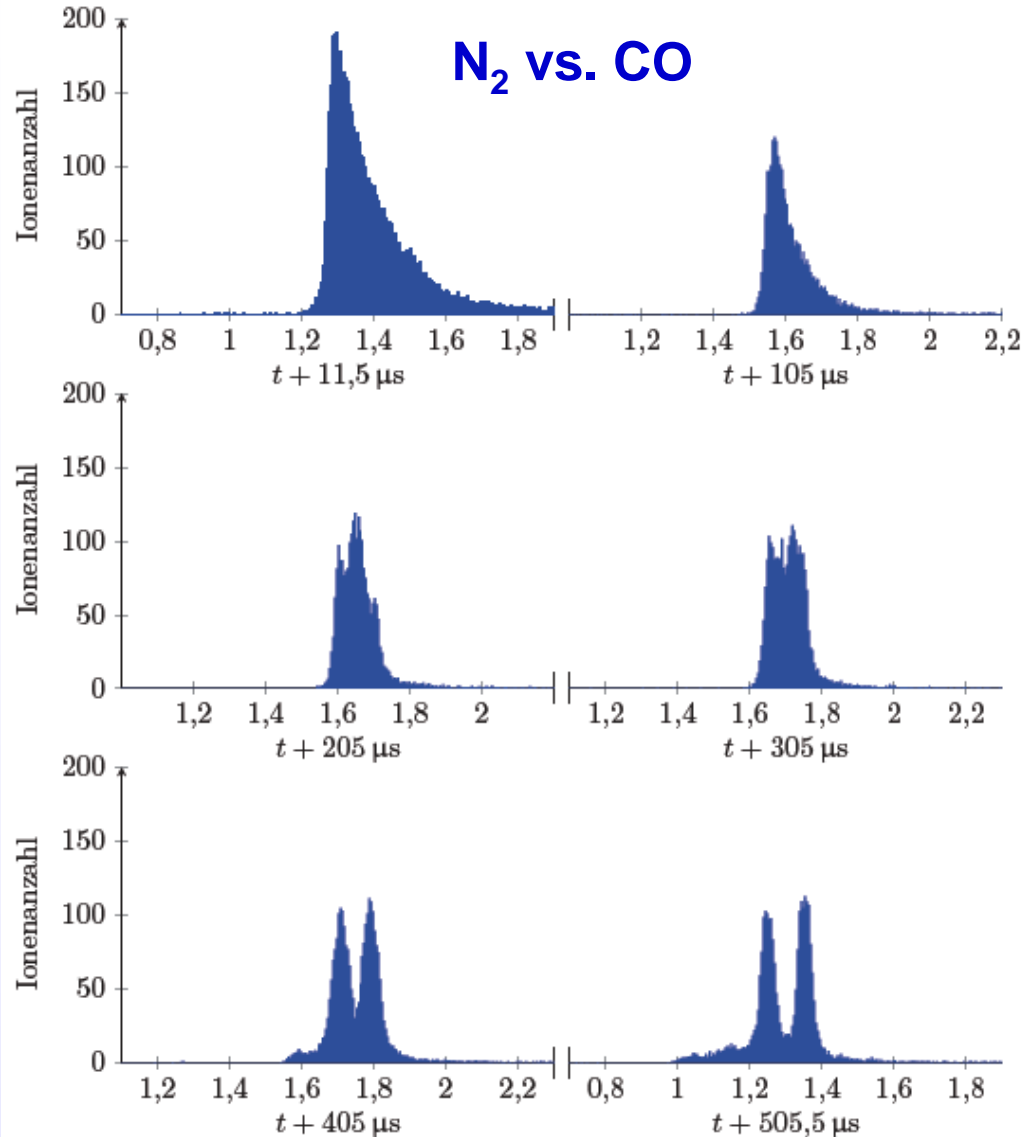
# Possible solution: Electrostatic ion trap (MR-TOF)



Robert Wolf



# Time-of-flight gating and ion removal

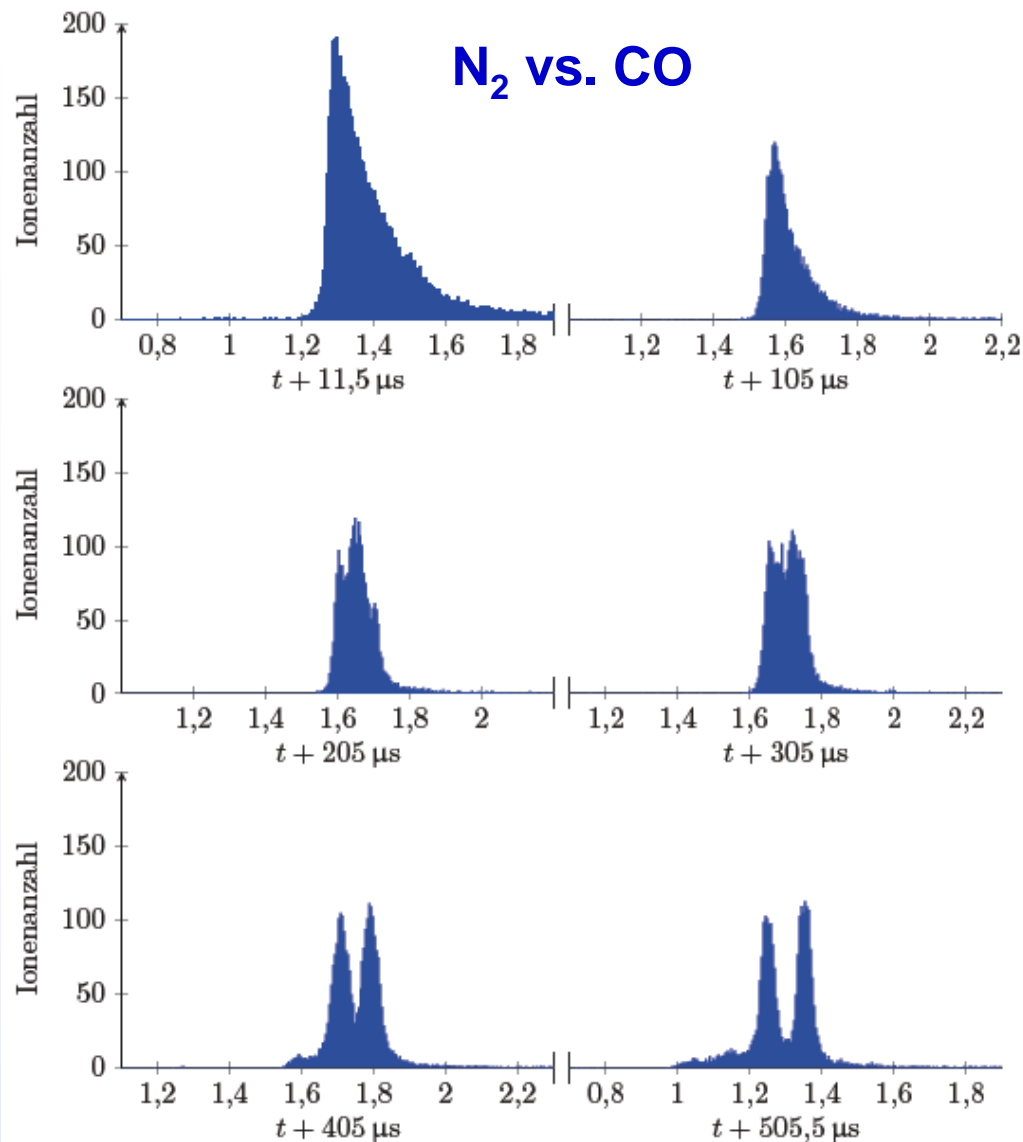


Bradbury-Nielsen-Beamgate

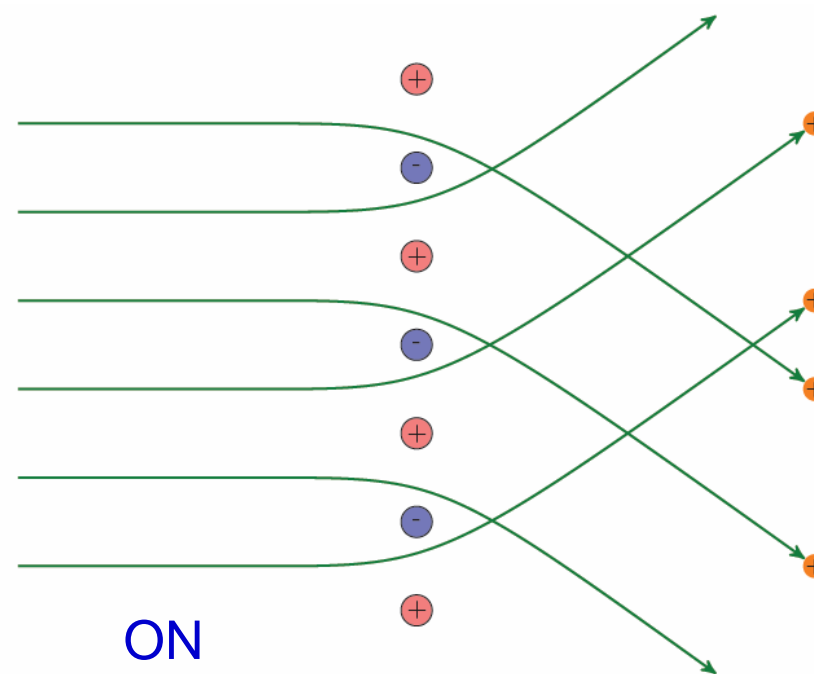


OFF

# Time-of-flight gating and ion removal



## Bradbury-Nielsen-Beamgate



# Summary

- Penning traps allows one to obtain accurate and precise mass values of short-lived isotopes
- Limitation due to purity, yield, and half-life
  - need good HRS – reduce isobaric contamination and space charge
  - application of MR-TOF – fast reduction/removal of contamination
  - efficient RFQ cooler and buncher – reduce ion loss
- Possible mass measurements with MLLTRAP at DESIR:
  - $^{82}\text{Zn}$  (+  $^{83}\text{Zn}$ ?)
  - $^{129,130,131,132}\text{Cd}$
  - and many other neutron-rich isotopes ...