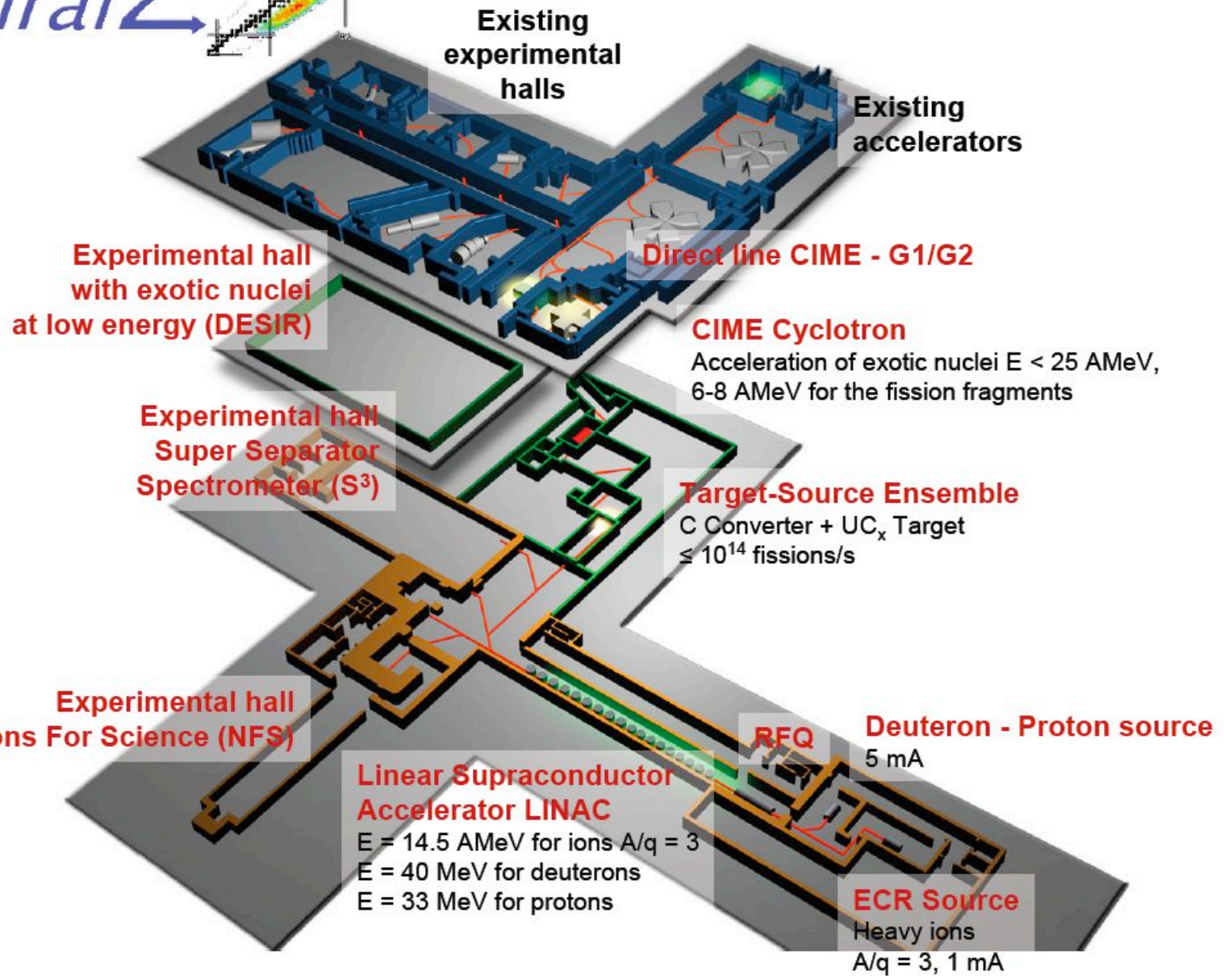
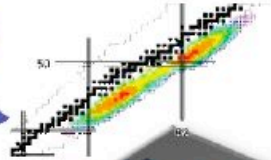




Completely new

Super separator spectrometer

Spiral 2



Physics objectives

Proton Dripline

- Single-Particle structure
- Development of Collectivity
- Ground-State Properties
- New isotopes

N=Z nuclei

- Tests of Shell Model
- Shape coexistence

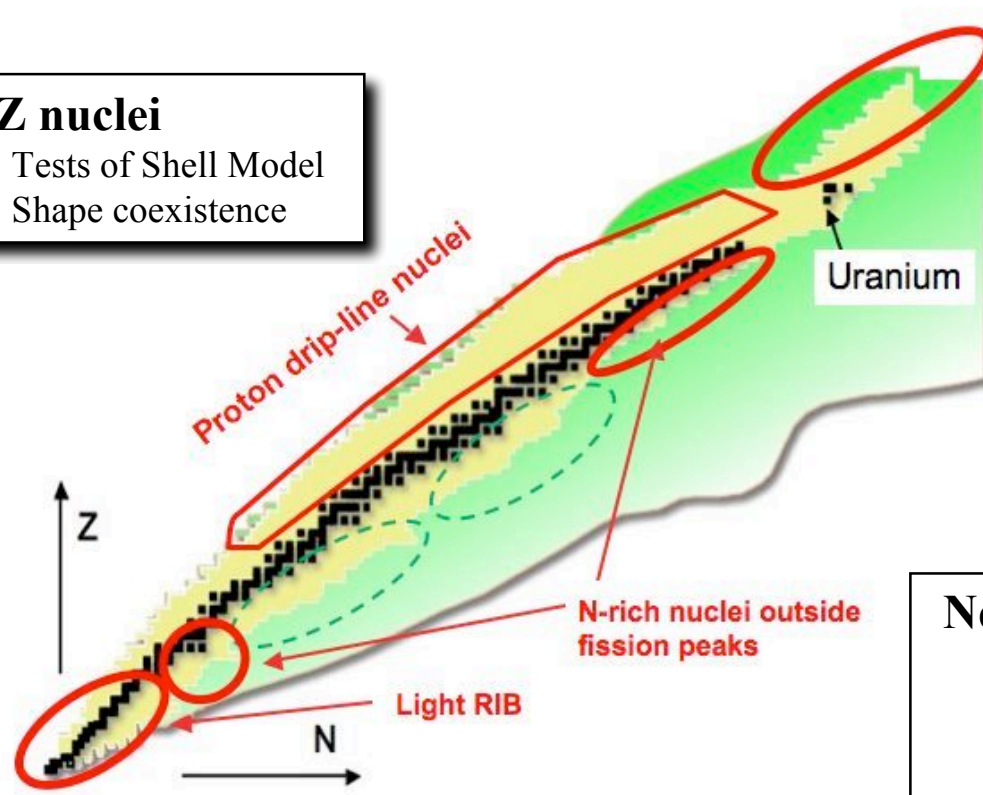
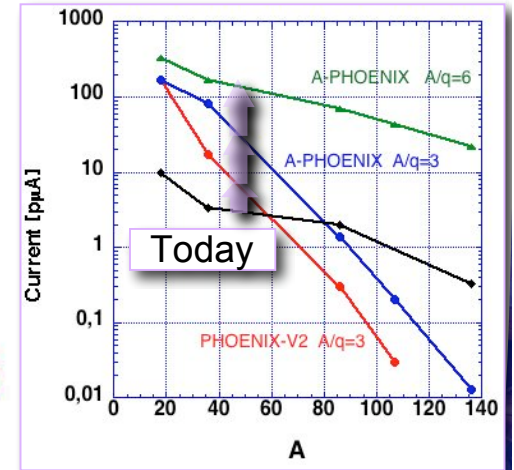
Heavy and Superheavy Nuclei

Heavy and Superheavy Elements

- Synthesis
- Spectroscopy and Structure
- Ground-State Properties
- Chemistry

Neutron-Rich Nuclei

- Single-Particle structure
- Quenching of Shell Gaps
- Ground-State Properties
- New isotopes



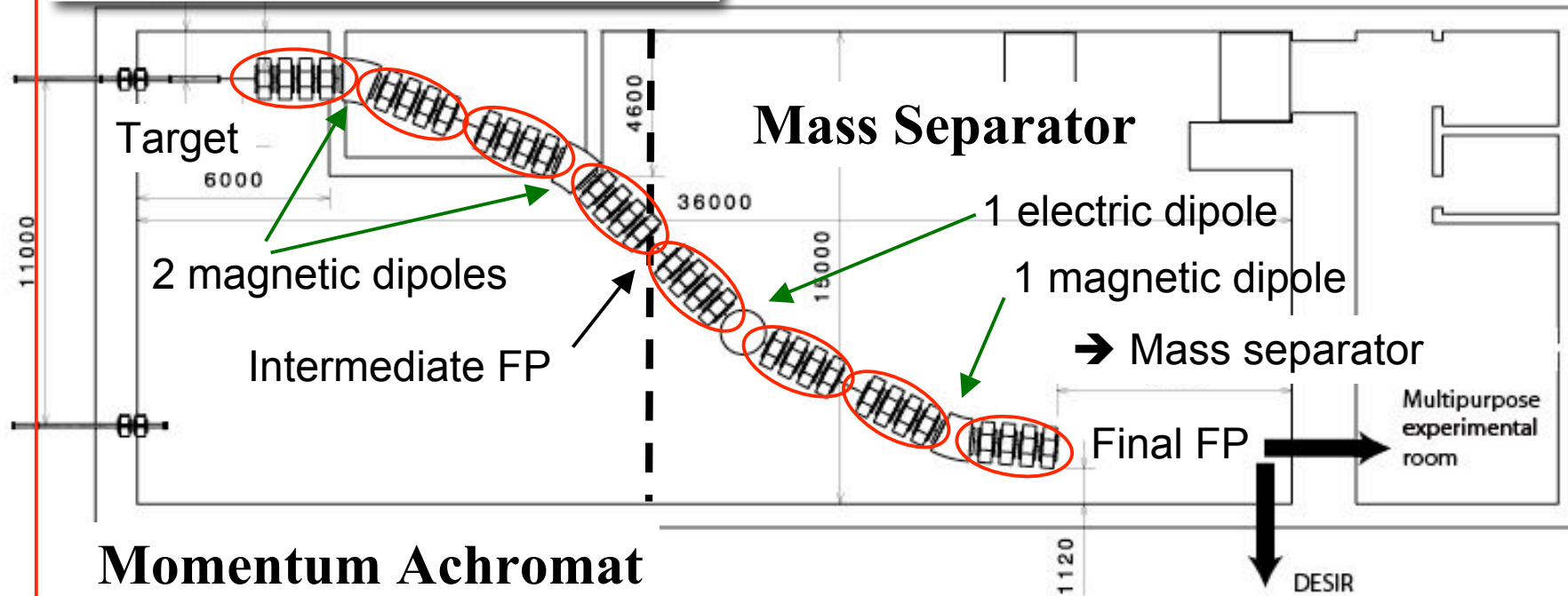
➔ S3 physics white book, June 2008

Optics : Basic design (Argonne NL)

Principle : fulfil most of the requirements with one device

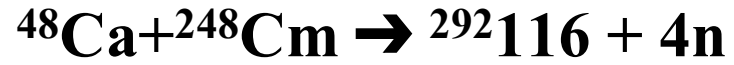
MAMS : Magnetic Achromat and Mass Separator

- 8 identical multiplets

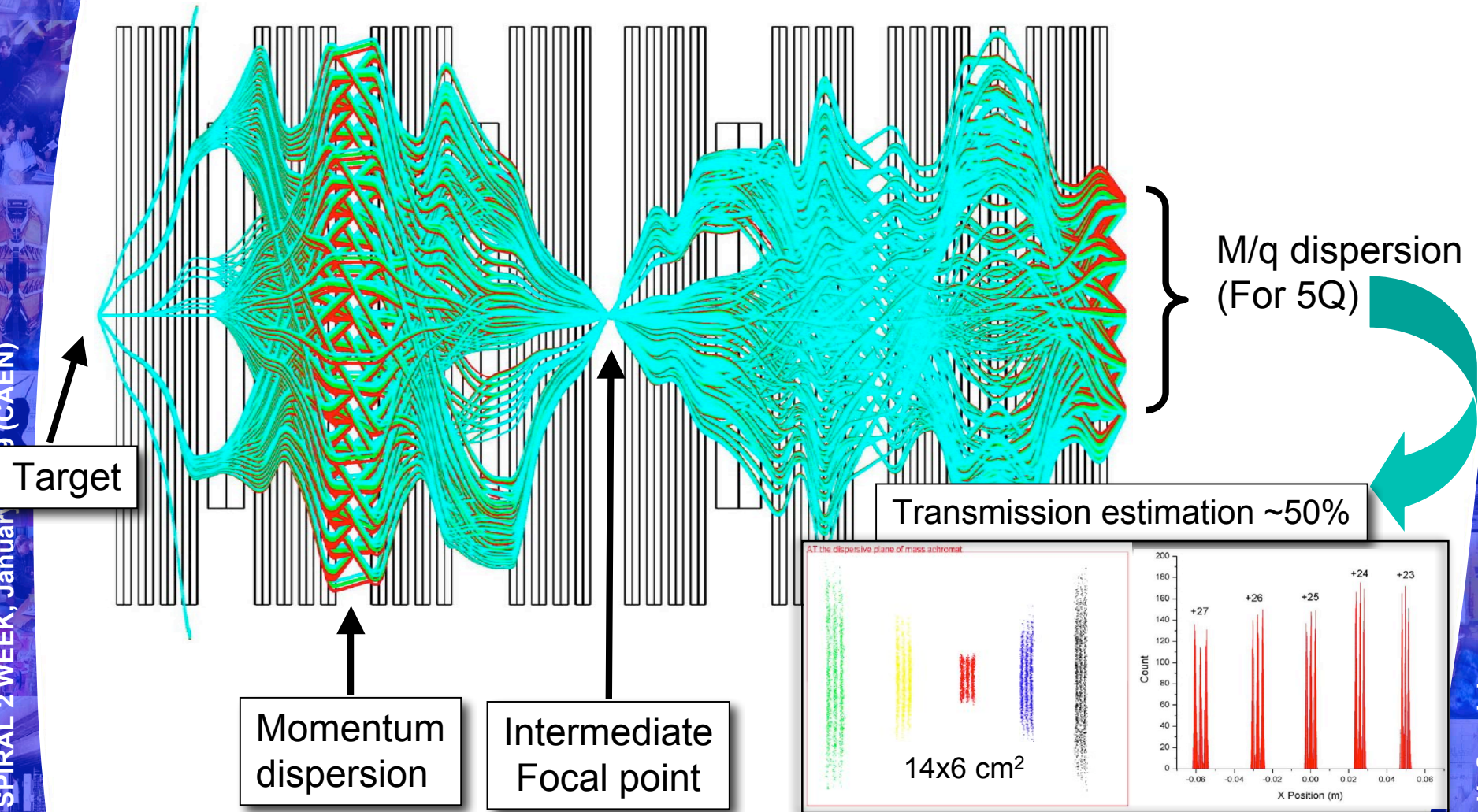


- Large angular acceptance : +/- 50 mrad X and Y
- Large Charge state acceptance : Bp acceptance: +/- 10%
- Rejection of the beam : $>10^{13}$
- M/q selection : 1/350 resolution

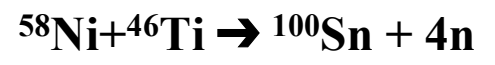
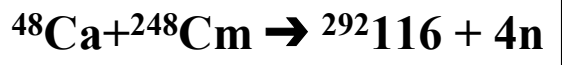
Transmission of the full system



	E [MeV/n]	 [Tm]	<Er> [MV]	<Q> [cm/ns]	<V> [cm/ns]	$\Delta q (\pm 2\sigma)$ [mrad]	dQ	dp/p [%] ($\pm 2\sigma$)
Beam parameters ^{48}Ca	4.92	0.88	27	+17	3.0	± 8		± 0.2
Recoil parameters $^{292}\text{116}$	0.131	0.58	3	+25	0.5	± 50 (Y) ± 50 (X)	± 2	± 2.3

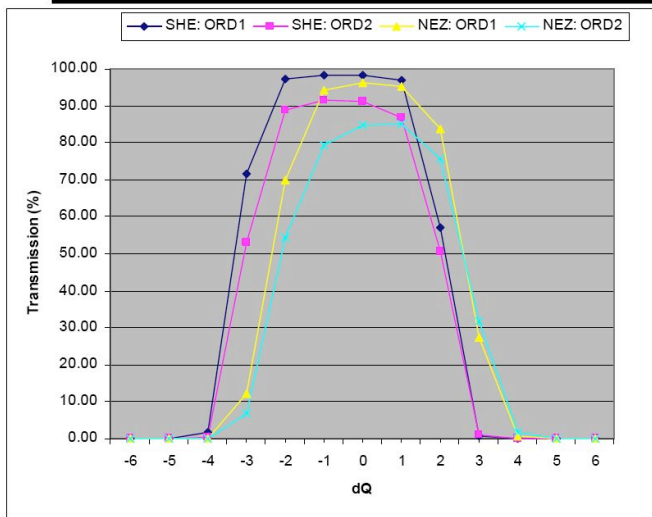


Transmission of the full system

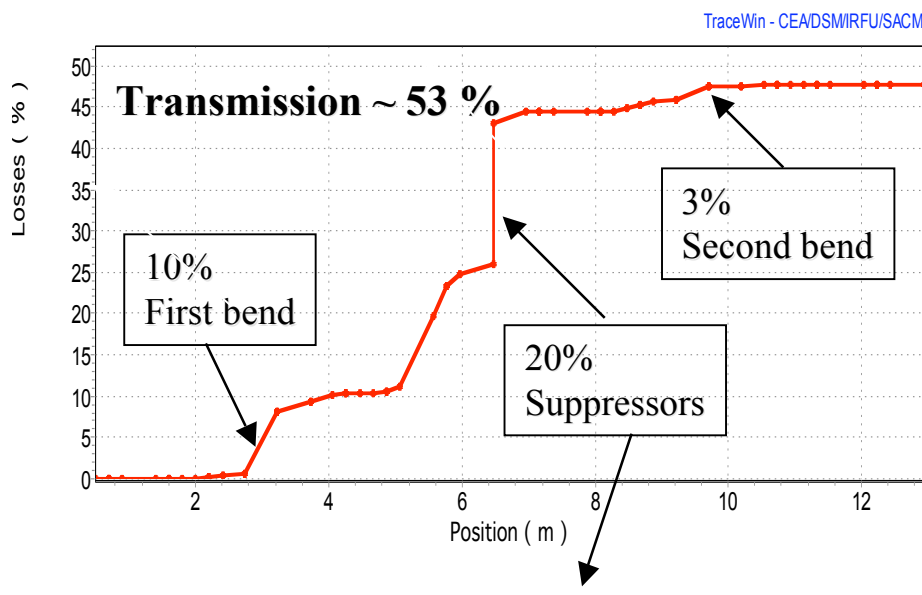


Δq		Transmission for SHE (%)				%
		48Ca+248Cm				
	%	Order 1	Order 2	Order 3	Order 5	
-6	0	0.00	0.00	0		0.00
-5	0	0.00	0.00	0		0.00
-4	0	1.60	0.31	0.545		0.00
-3	3.5	71.67	53.20	57.71		2.51
-2	6.6	97.44	88.74	85.58		6.43
-1	10.5	98.39	91.57	85.6		10.33
0	14.1	98.31	91.26	85.19	80.91	13.86
1	16.1	96.99	86.84	77.01		15.62
2	15.6	57.00	50.66	38.57		8.89
3	12.8	0.51	1.14	1.35		0.07
4	8.9	0.00	0.00	0		0.00
5	5.2	0.00	0.00	0		0.00
6	2.6	0.00	0.00	0		0.00

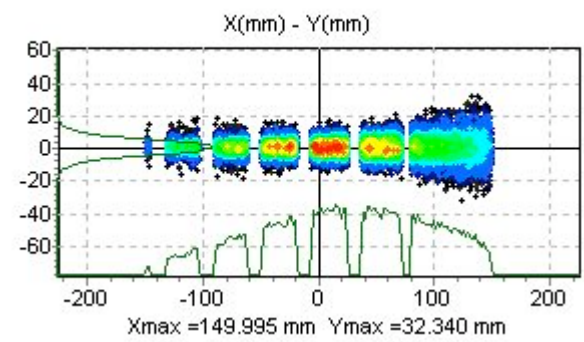
57.70



ANL Monte Carlo simulations



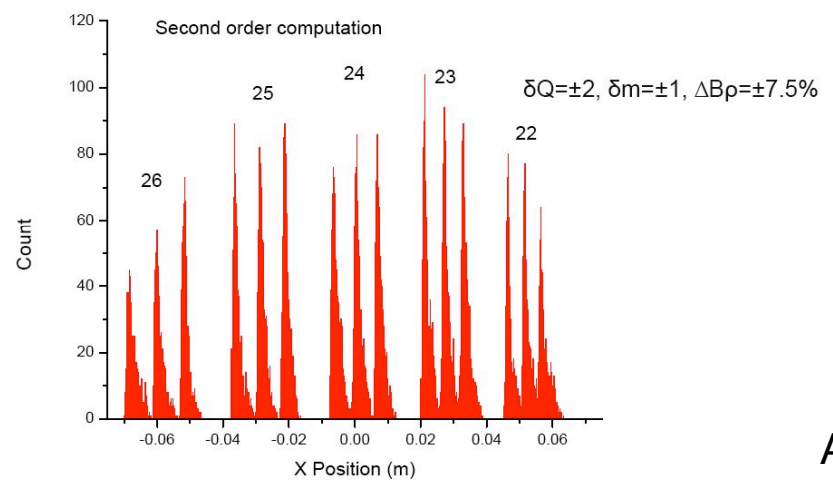
753 m] NGOOD : 28629 / 50317 TraceWin - CEA/DSM,



CEA/DSM/IRFU/DPhN Monte Carlo simulations

Transmission of the full system

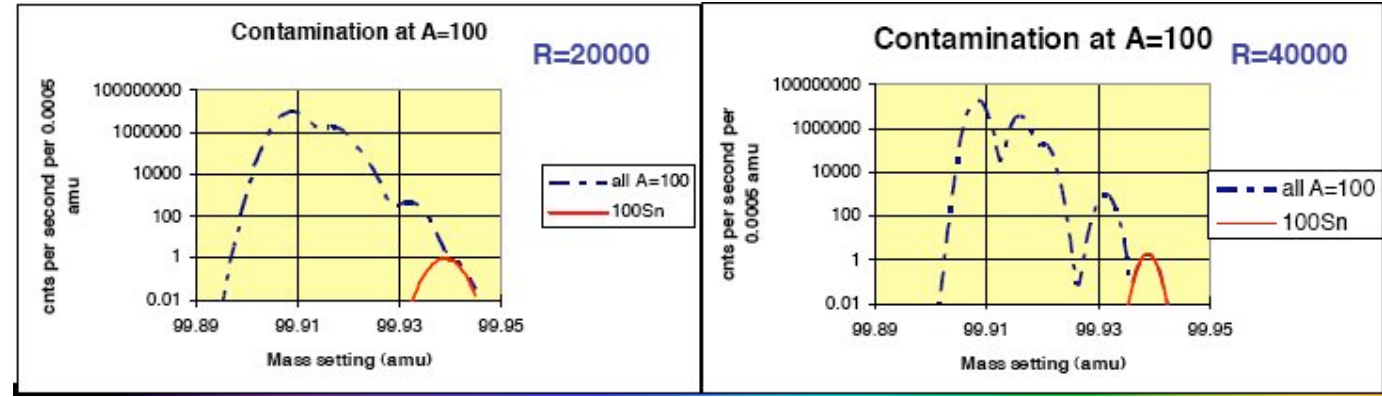
- ⇒ 5 charge states will be transmitted to the focal plane covering a 14Lx6H cm² area.
- ⇒ The expected transmission efficiency is of the order of 50%.



Isotope	Mass (amu)	Separation (M/ΔM)
Sn100	99.938954	-----
In100	99.931149	12800
Cd100	99.920230	5330
Ag100	99.916069	4370
Pd100	99.908505	3280

A=100 Isobar mass contamination @ FP

Plot showing position of mass line



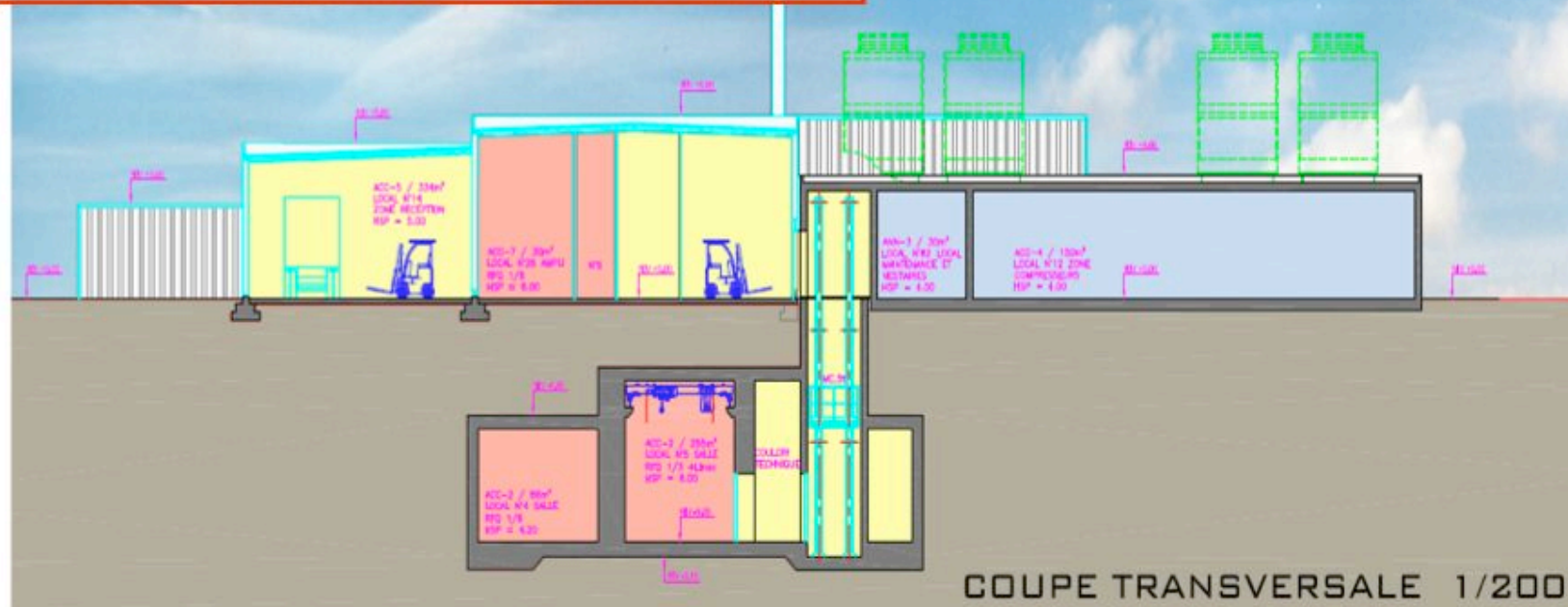
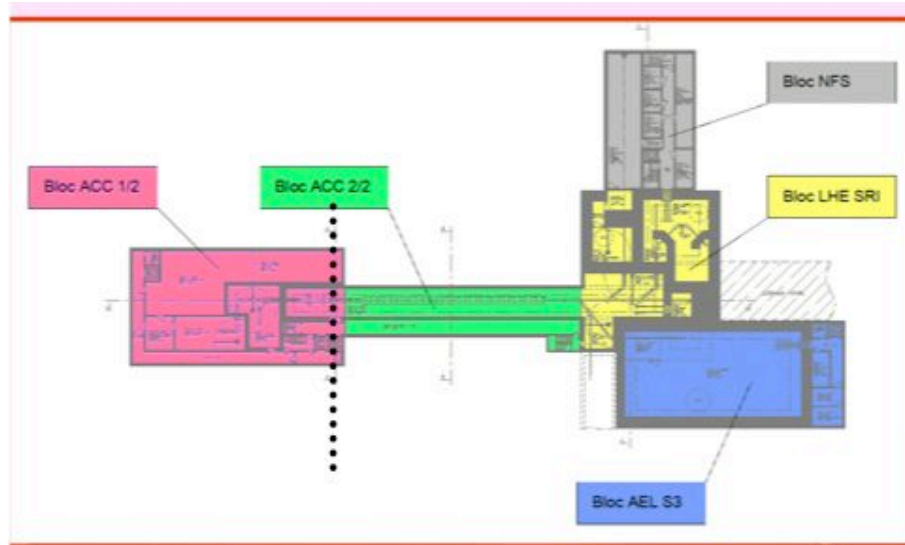
Infrastructure



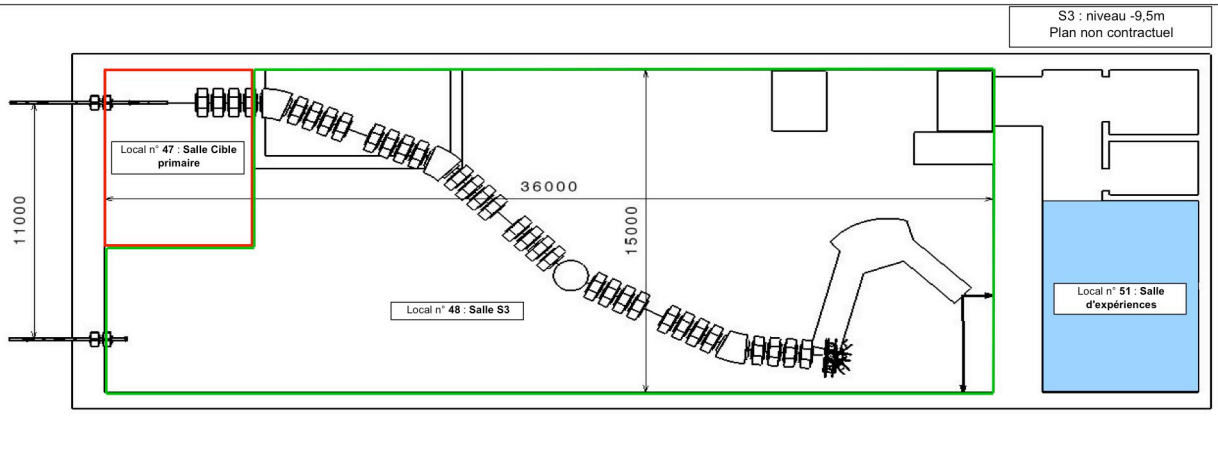
September 08 : Choise of the Project Management Team (“MOE”)
May 08 : request for the building permit

Infrastructure

Infrastructure

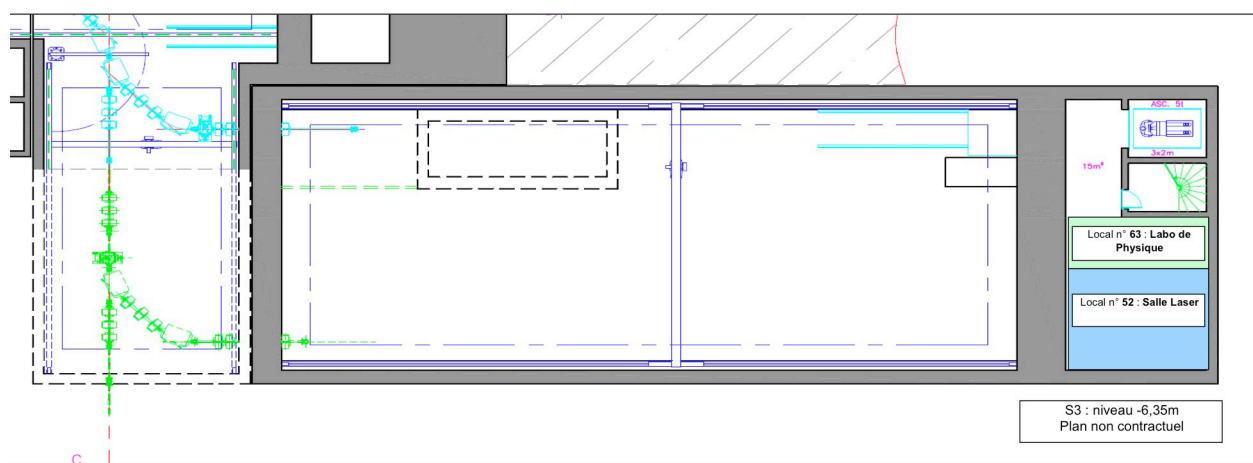


COUPE TRANSVERSALE 1/200

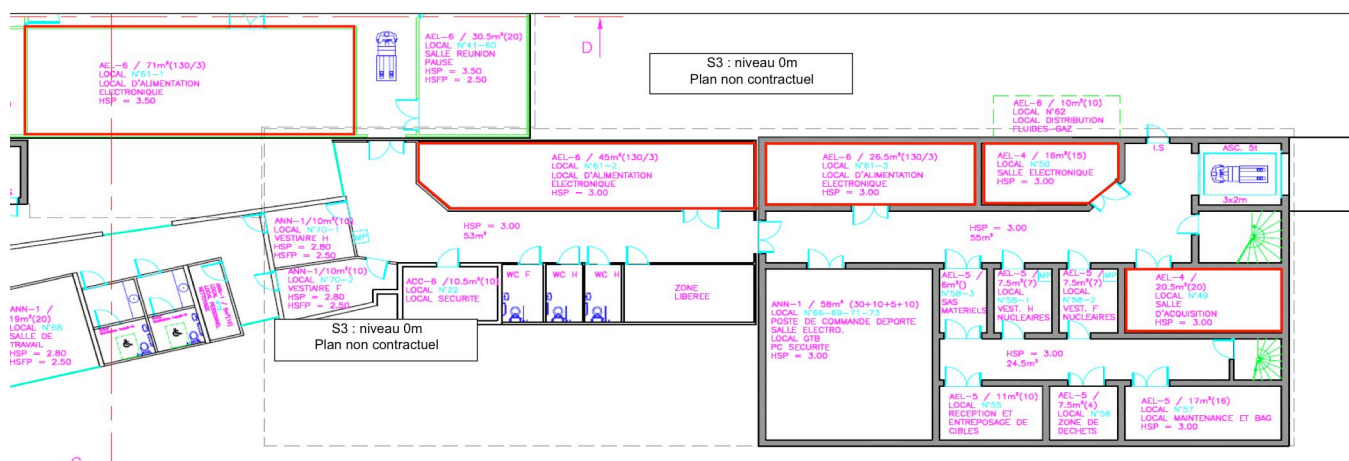


phase 1

-9m



-6m

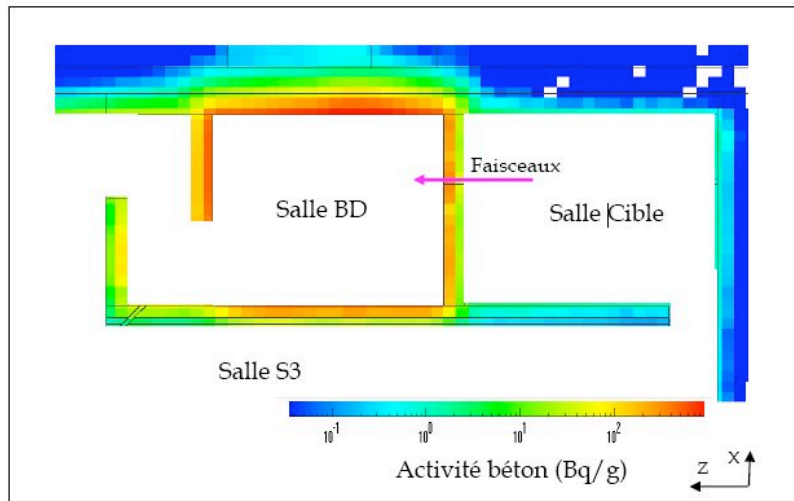


Ground
level

Heavy ion beams from LINAG

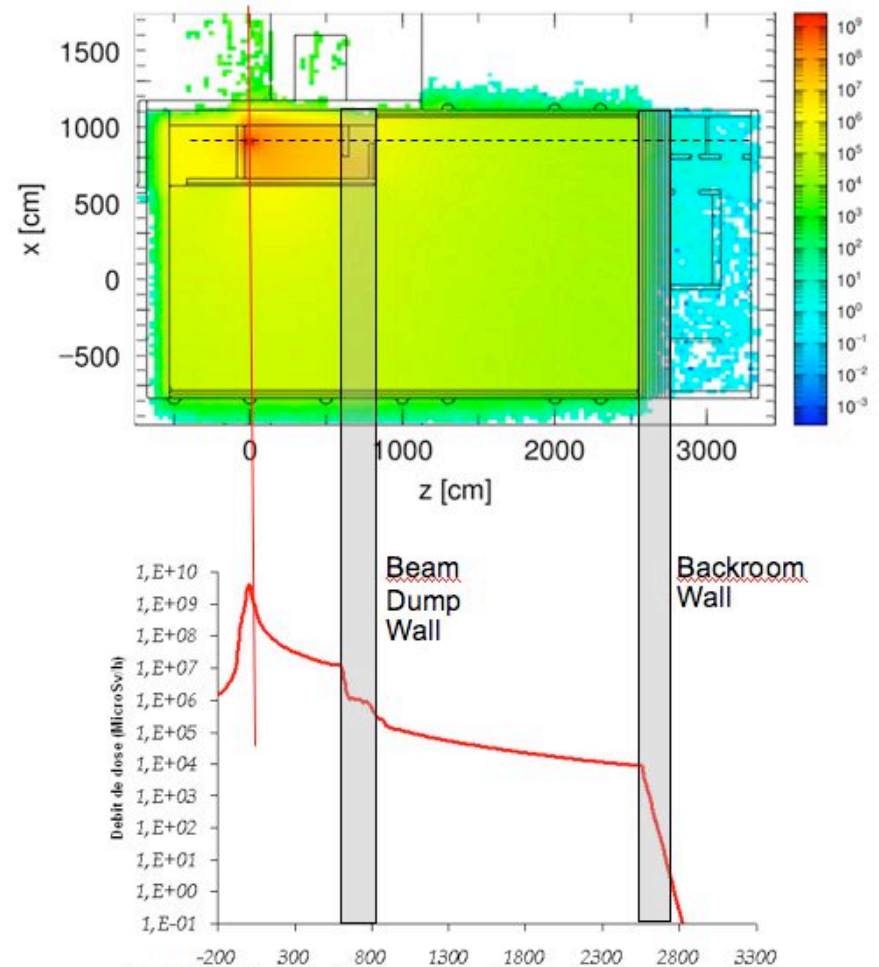
- ⇒ from C to U
- ⇒ 2 to 15 A.MeV
- ⇒ up to 10^{15} ions/sec
- ⇒ up to 50kW
- ⇒ during 6 months/year (for 20 years!)

Reference beam ⇒ ^{12}C @ 14.5 MeV/u
Intensity = 1mA (1.6×10^{15} pps)



Concrete activation

Neutrons fluxes in the S³ cave vicinity

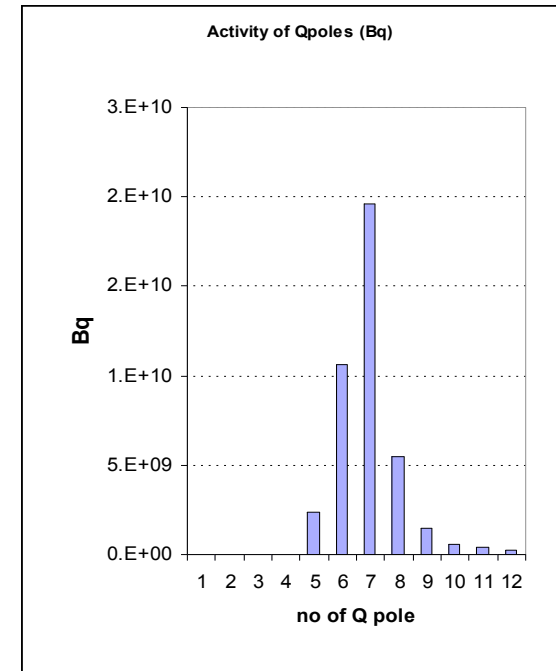
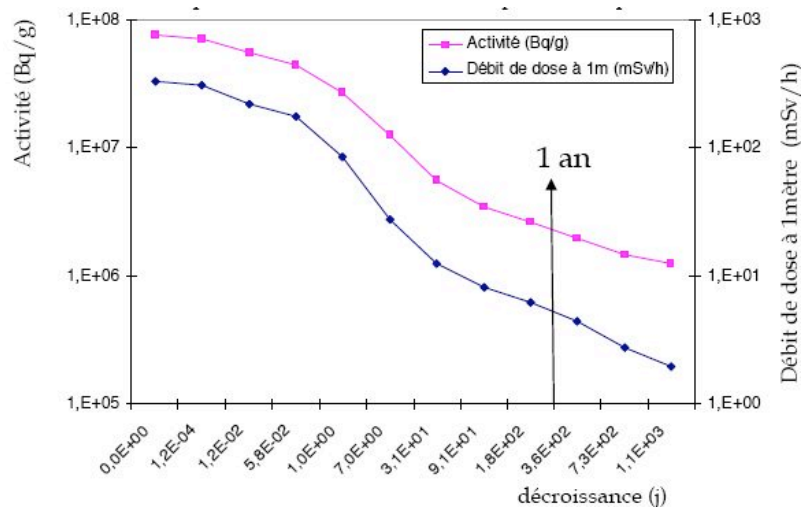
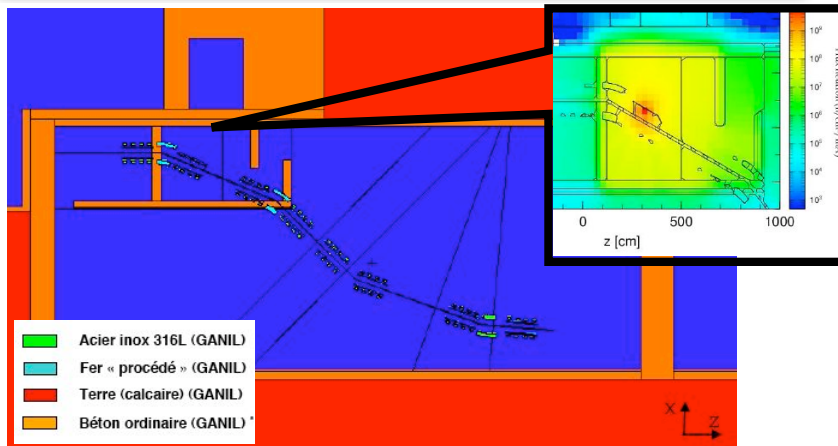


Up: 2D distribution of the number of neutrons
Down: Dose ($\mu\text{Sv/h}$) due to the neutrons on the 0° (beam) direction (corresponding of the dashed line)

Nuclear Design

⇒ activation & radiation damage

Calculations A. van Lauwe (SENAC)



The 5th to 8th Qpoles are strongly activated (Warm Qpoles, iron+copper)

Dose rate from the beam dump is not negligible !
 → Limit any human intervention in the zone
 → Shielding is required

High power target stations

Stable

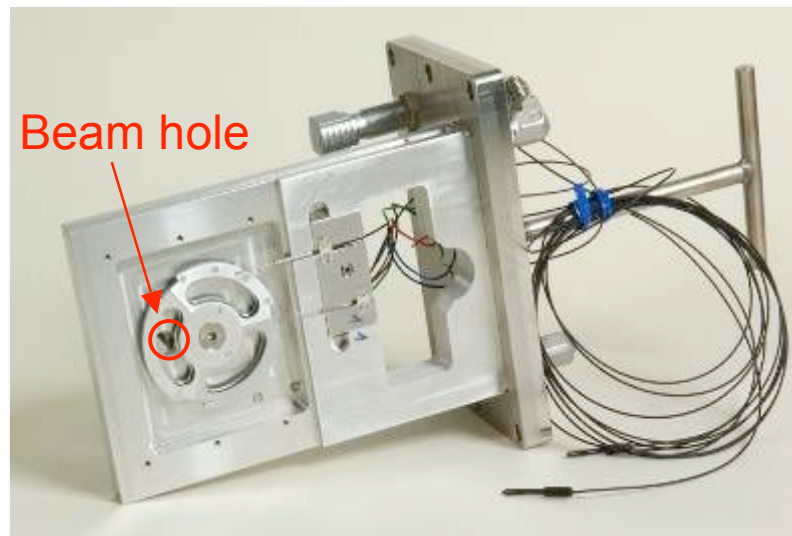
^{208}Pb , ^{209}Bi , Ni, Ca, C
(R \approx 25 cm)



Prototype ready for test, sept 2009

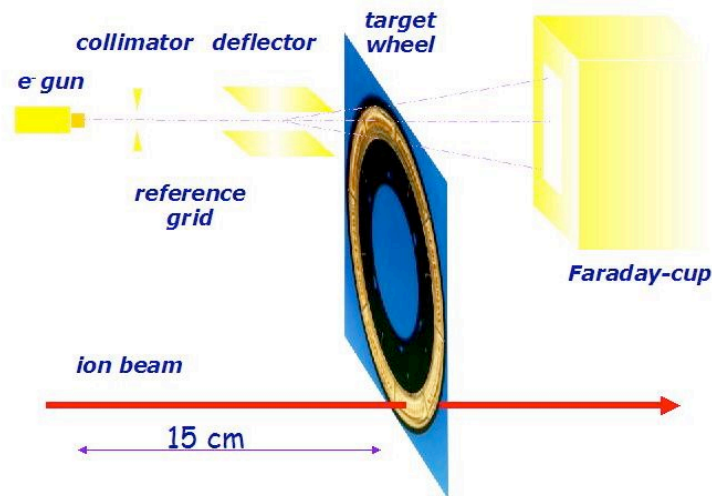
Actinides

^{232}Th , ^{238}U , ^{239}Pu , ^{242}Pu , ^{244}Pu , ^{248}Cm , ^{249}Cf (?)
 \approx 45 mg \approx $10^2 - 7 \cdot 10^9$ Bq
(R=6-15 cm)



Target thickness and homogeneity

- RBS method
- Electron gun
- Pyrometer
- Infrared cameras
- Scintillators ...



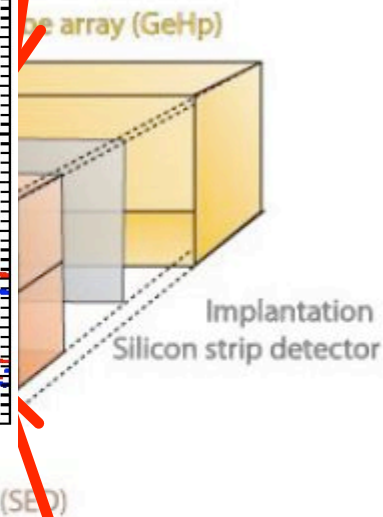
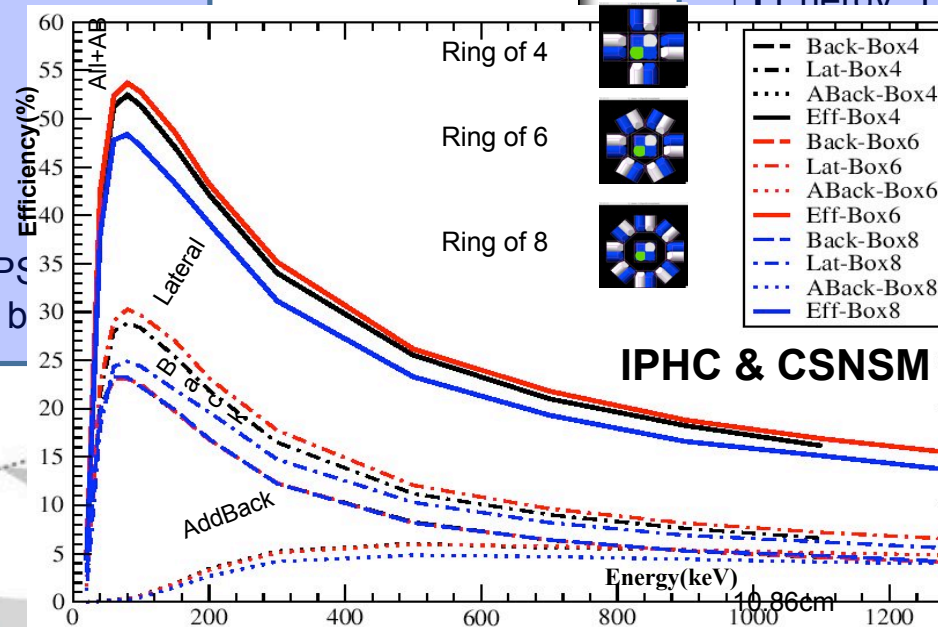
e- Beam Diagnosis
R. Mann (patent # DE 102 42 962 A1)

Base detection system

- Number of channels ~ 650
- Counting rate = 1kHz/channel
- Charge pre-amps
- 20 keV @ 5 MeV α
- 5-10 MeV Heavy ions
- 2 gains
- ✓ High gain for α
- ✓ low gain for HI
- 16384 channels ADC
- Energy, Time Stamp, PSA
- Sampling 100 MHz 14 bits

scopy setup :
tection

- Number of channels = 32
- Counting rate = 1kHz/core
- 2.3 keV @ 1.3 MeV
- Energy Time Stamp, PSA
- 100 MHz, 14 bits



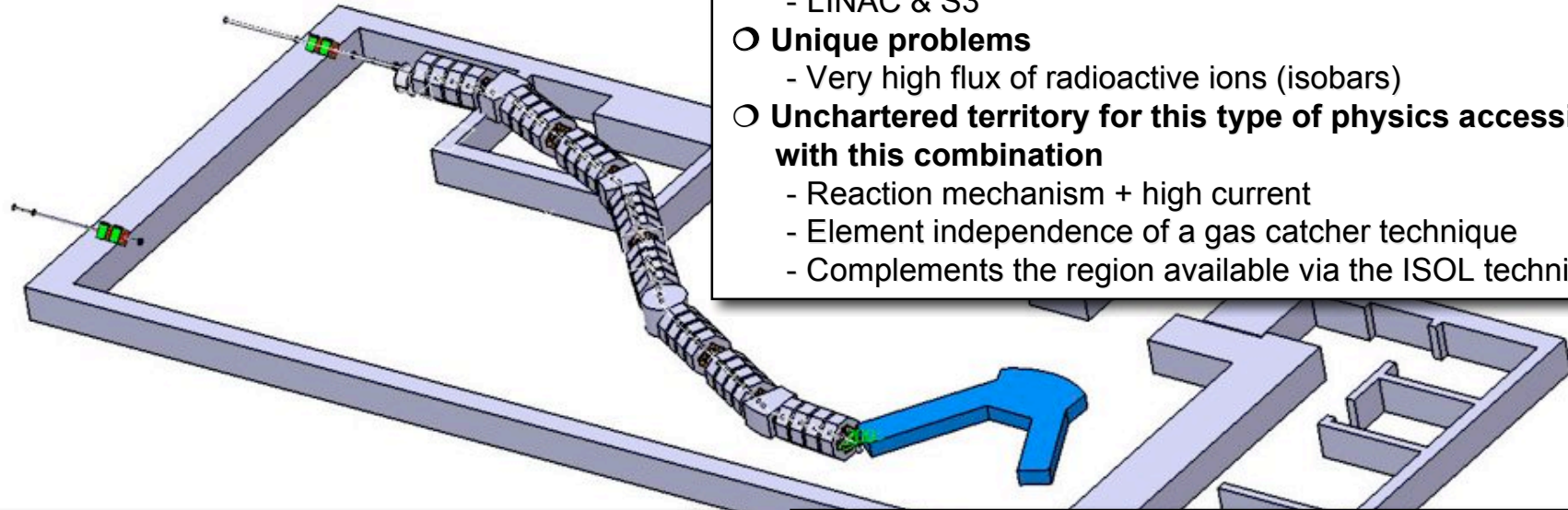
Planning:
2009-2010 : Detail design study
2011: Fabrication

- Number of channels = 200
- Counting rate = 1kHz/channel
- Resolution : 10%

5 charge states are expected in $14 \times 6 \text{ cm}^2$

- Number of channels = 40
- High gain pour α
- Low gain pour HI

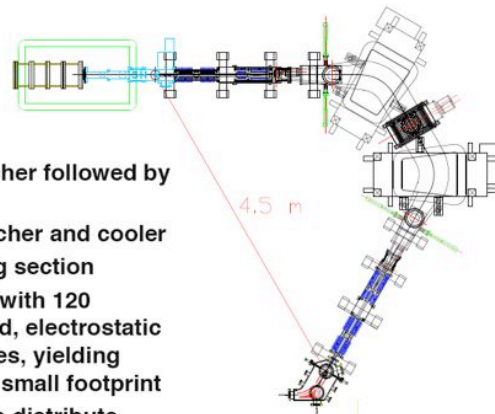
S³ Low energy branch



- **Unique combination**
 - LINAC & S3
- **Unique problems**
 - Very high flux of radioactive ions (isobars)
- **Uncharted territory for this type of physics accessible with this combination**
 - Reaction mechanism + high current
 - Element independence of a gas catcher technique
 - Complements the region available via the ISOL technique

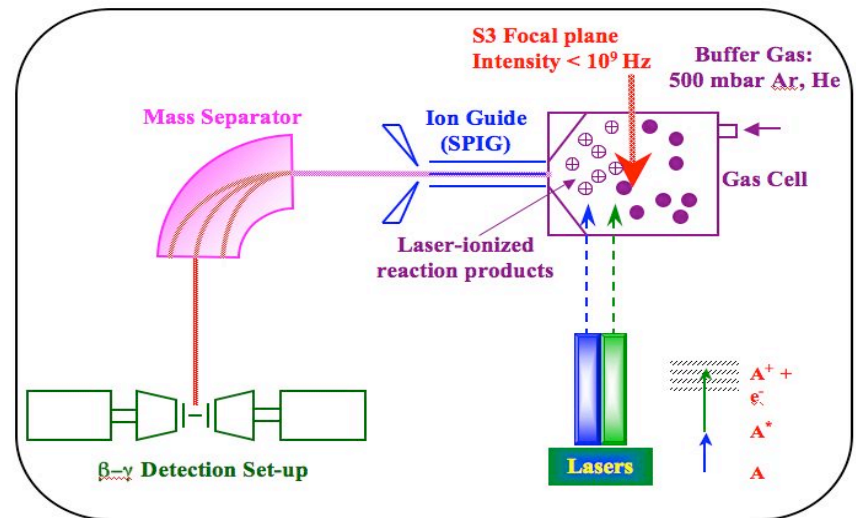
Gas Catcher + high-resolution mass separation

Possible gas catcher and mass separator layout for S³



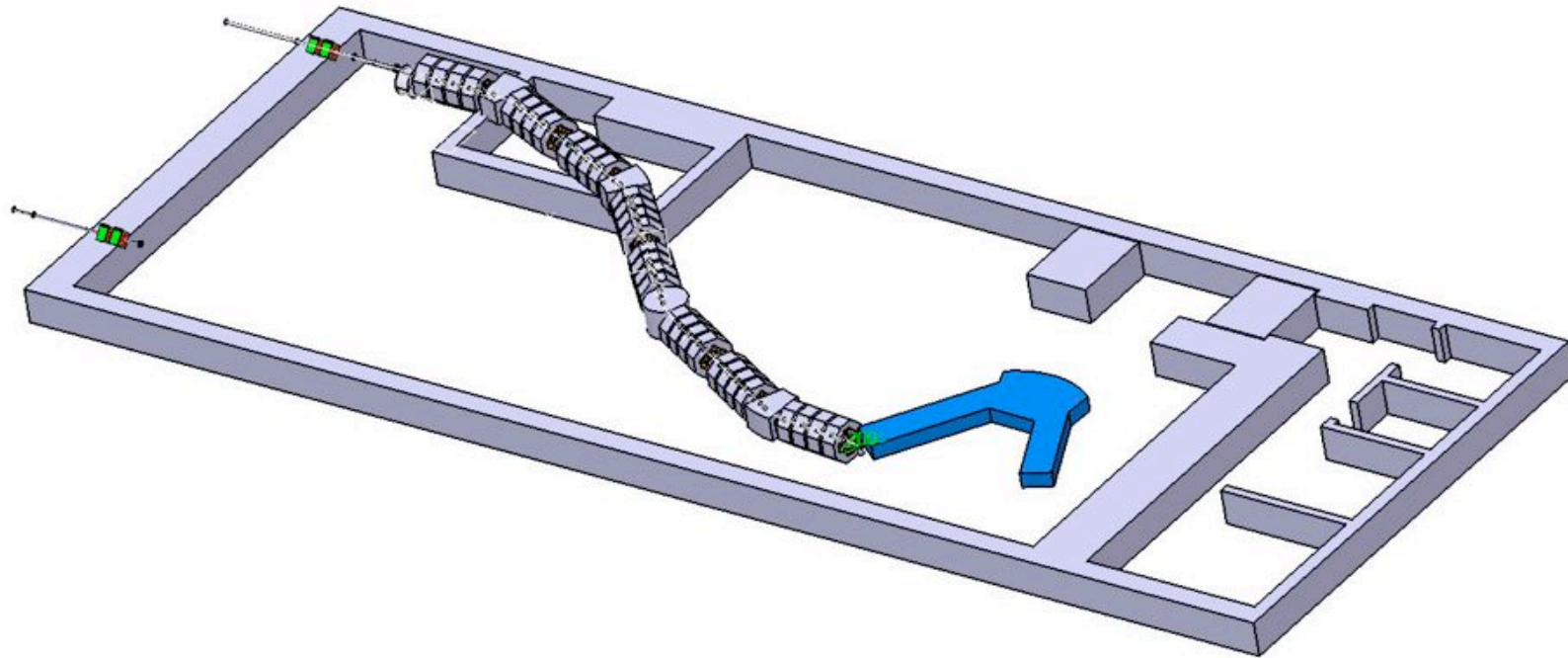
- High intensity RF gas catcher followed by gas cooler
- 50 kV platform for gas catcher and cooler
- Acceleration and matching section
- High resolution separator with 120 degree total magnetic bend, electrostatic quadrupoles and multipoles, yielding 20000 mass resolution on small footprint
- Electrostatic switchyard to distribute beam to experiments in S3 hall, or in DESIR hall, or to post-accelerator

Laser ion source + mass separation



LISOL (Leuven)

S³ Low energy branch

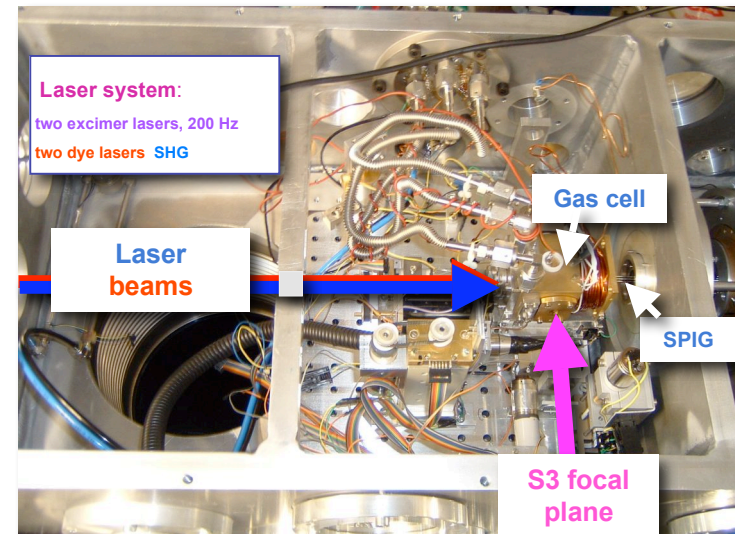
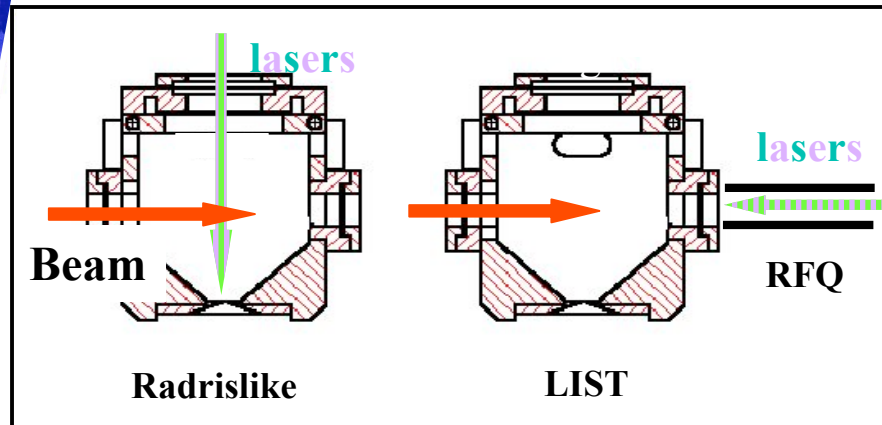


Construction and operation of a gas catcher optimized for a ¹⁰⁰Sn research program. Argonne group: G. Savard, J. Clark, A. Levand, plus a new post-doc and a student.

a. We propose to construct and install a high-rate helium gas catcher to deliver low energy beams of rare isotopes for precision lifetime and mass measurements in the ¹⁰⁰Sn region following S3. This facility will remain available for delivery of low energy beams to the apparatus at DESIR following the commissioning of that facility. Budget ~\$1.9M.

S³ Low energy branch

K.U. Leuven ⇒ design a gas catcher for S³ and move its related laser equipment and mass separator to Ganil (MoU in preparation)



K.U. Leuven, IPNO & GANIL

- Project description (*S. Franchoo IPNO*)
 - ⇒ first draft for Spiral2 week January 2009
 - ⇒ Integration with ANL proposed setup
- Design for an ion catcher (*K.U. Leuven*)
 - ⇒ concept & drawings
 - ⇒ ion flow simulations
 - ⇒ electrical extraction fields
 - ⇒ coupling to RFQ
- Integration study (*GANIL*)
 - ⇒ assessment of equipment at Leuven
 - ⇒ safety in particular gas exhaust
 - ⇒ coupling to mass separator & DESIR

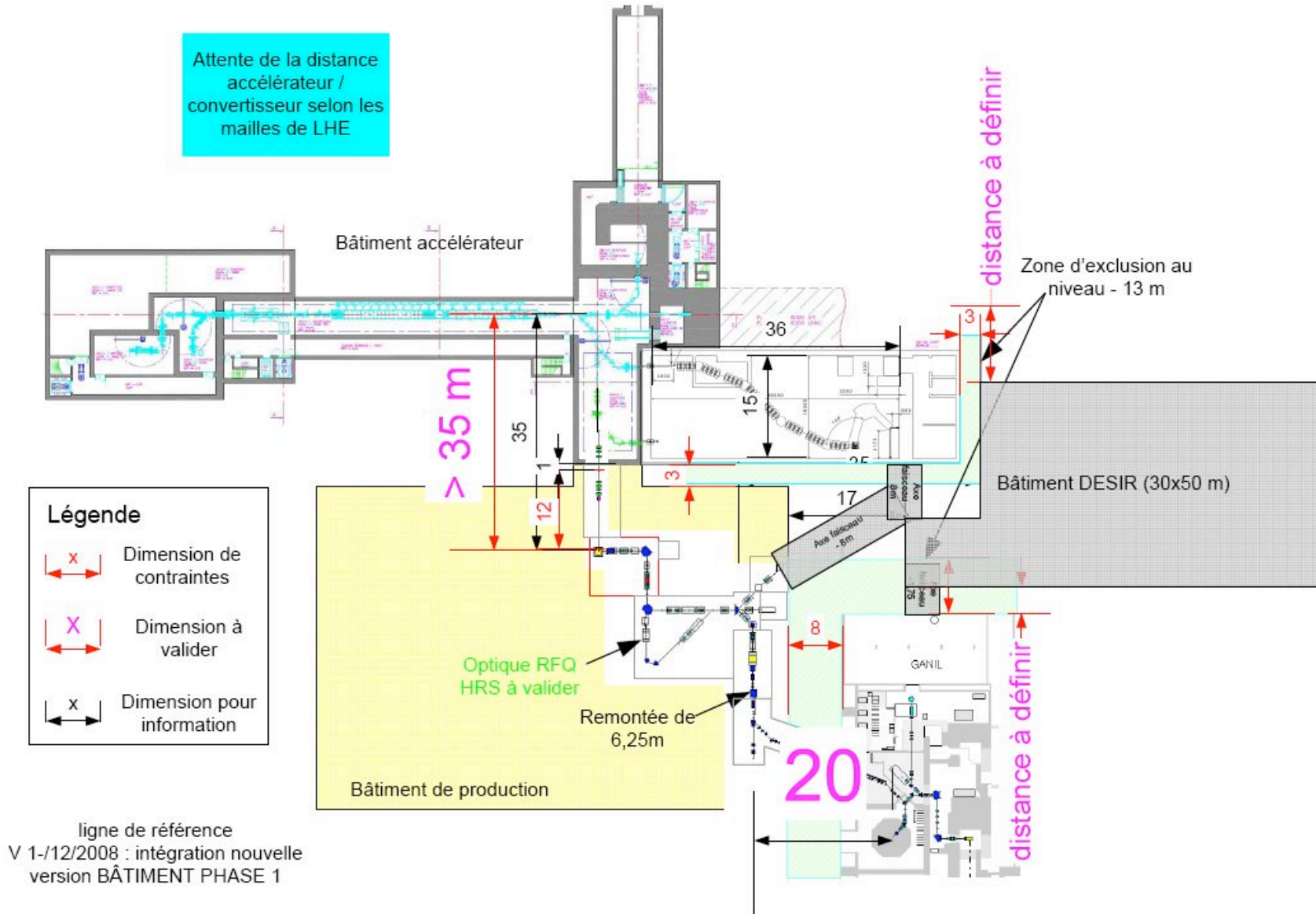
S³ Low energy branch

○ **Implentation of low energy branch**

- Need layout and output beam properties of recoil spectrometer to make more realistic design
- Decide on key experiments
- Complete layout compatible with gas catcher and Leuven ion source
- Decide on first low-energy experimental experiment and location
- where else should be send those beams
- ...

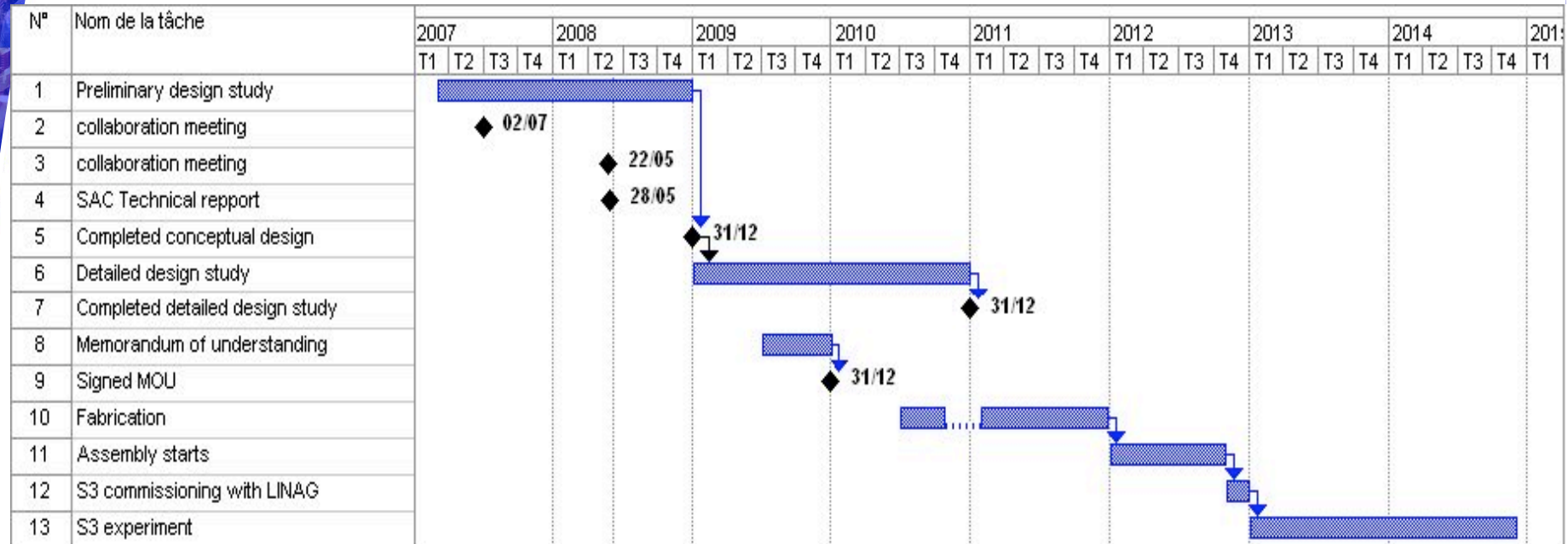
○ **Desirable early implentation of low energy experimental equipment**

- Decay station Needed for both physics and diagnostics / tuning
- Penning trap system for mass measurements
- Laser spectrocopy system ... either with beam or in source, or both
- Total absorption spectrometer
- ...



S3 schedule

- Design & Construction of Superconducting multiplets could be done within 3 years



- Evaluation by SPIRAL2 Scientific Advisory Committee (June 2008)
S3 recommended for construction with high priority
- Signatures of the MoU expected 2009-2010
- **Cash flow will be an issue initially with lots of spending in 2010 already**