Project SPIRAL2-CZ in NPI CAS

Jaromir Mrazek



EUROPEAN UNION European Structural and Investment Funds Operational Programme Research, Development and Education



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What is GANIL/SPIRAL2

1975 - Decision to build "GANIL"

1983 – first experiment

GANIL -

Grande Accélérateur National d'Ion Lourdes



GANIL

Two cyclotrons CSS1 CSS2

- stable beams
- beams by fragmentation

One post-acceleration cyclotron for radioactive species at low energies "SPIRAL"





SPIRAL2/NFS presented by X.Ledoux

Primary goal – neutron beams



Since

- close to LINAC
- intensive beams (limit 50uA / 5mA)
- 1st equipment to be commissioned

Secondary goal

- charged particle experiments

Czech Republic interests

Program of Activation by charged particles

- E.Simeckova, NPI CAS, M+V Avrigeanu, IFIN HH

Radioisotopes for medicine

- O.Lebeda, G. de France

Nuclear astrophysics

- J.Mrazek, F.de Oliveira, B.Bastin

SPIRAL2-CZ





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SPIRAL2-CZ





Czech Republic contribution to SPIRAL2

NPI CAS

SPIRAL2-CZ

has appeared on the roadmap of large research infrastructures of Czech Republic 2016-2022

Plan of support from MEYS (plan 7 years)

LM SPIRAL2-CZ (4 y., to 7 y)

 infrastructure development

SPIRAL2-CZ-OP (3.r)

Operational program EU

- Investments
- research





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Activation by charged particles in NFS - experimental equipment: irradiation chamber`+ PTS

Experiments at low energies in NFS - nuclear astrophysics context

Activation by charged particles: motivation

presentation of M.Avrigeanu

- NPI CAS Rez
- deuterons in up to 20 MeV
- half-lives limited by stack handling

• SPIRAL2/NFS

- deuterons up to 40 MeV
- short-lived isotopes





Activation by charged particles - mechanical concept 1



See E.Simeckova presentation



Activation by charged particles - mechanical concept 2



Detail of the irradiation system – R.Behal

rotating **degrader** – 12 positions

one more **electrode** between degrader and Faraday system

Faraday in **contact** with the **rabbit** - **thermal** - **electrical**

degrader and Faraday are cooled











Irradiation Chamber in SPIRAL2/NFS





PTS – Pneumatic Transfer System from KIT for Irradiation Chamber



Delivered by A.Klix, U.Fischer from KIT Karlsruhe,

based on system of TU Dresden

PTS – Pneumatic Transfer System from KIT for Irradiation Chamber



Delivered by A.Klix, U.Fischer from KIT Karlsruhe, **TU Dresden:** n – activation photo



PTS – Pneumatic Transfer System from KIT for Irradiation Chamber

Fortunate situation for NPI

but modifications needed:

- sample foil placement from side
- rabbit orientation at
 - HPGe station
 - Irradiation Chamber
- rabbit (Aluminium) is heavier
 new braking system at all points

- PTS coupling to a complex control system

Delivered by A.Klix, U.Fischer from KIT Karlsruhe, based on system of TU Dresden

rabbit orientation by magnets

PTS – Pneumatic Transport System from KIT

air brake system for heavy weight rabbits



PTS in SPIRAL2/NFS - TOF hall end



Activation by charged particles in NFS - experimental equipment: irradiation chamber`+ PTS

Experiments at low energies in NFS

- nuclear astrophysics context

p-process

35nuclei



Scenario : (gamma,n) reactions, after (gamma,p) and (gamma,alpha) continue

Lol: B. Bastin, G. Randisi, C. Ducoin, I. Companis, S. Harissopulos *et al.* GANIL, INPL, NCSR "Demokritos", Subatech, LPC Caen, CEA-DAM, IFIN-HH, ATOMKI, University of Jyvaskyla, NPI CAS and IPN Orsay.

Reviews :



slide courtesy of Beyhan Bastin, GANIL

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FIG. 3: ${}^{74}Ge(p,\gamma){}^{75}As$ cross section. Symbols : experimental data from [22]. Curves : Talys calculations, varying three input parameters : gamma strength (left), level density (middle) and optical potential (right). The shadowed region indicates the Gamow window for $T_9 = 1.5 - 3.5$.



FIG. 4: Sensitivity of the ¹⁰²Pd(α, γ) cross section to different (a) optical model potentials [20, 21, 23], (b) nuclear level densities [24] and (c) gamma strengths [25–28]. Several phenomenological and semi-microscopic models implemented in the TALYS code [29] are compared. The shadowed area indicates the relevant energy range for (α, γ) reactions at 1.5 $\leq T_9 \leq$ 3.5 [30].

slide courtesy of Beyhan Bastin, GANIL

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Different GLOBAL α -OMP available: Demetriou et al. (2002); Avrigeanu et al. (2014), etc...fitted on many low-energy cross sections (α , γ), (α ,n), (n, α), (α ,p), scattering, ...

Relatively different predictions of (α, γ) reaction rates $(2 \le T_g \le 3)$







- New α -OMP (S. Gorieli, V. Demetriou, C. Ducoin...)
- Experiments with ⁴He beams @ Rez

presentation of V.Avrigeanu

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3 experimental campagnes foreseen : Activation and 2 in-beam



Critical p-process Reaction Rates (list of day one experiments-easy cases)

(will be updated)

(p, γ)	(p,n)	(α, γ)
$^{72}\mathrm{Ge}(p,\gamma)^{73}\mathrm{As}$	${ m ^{76}Ge}(p,n){ m ^{76}As}$	$^{70}\mathrm{Ge}(lpha,\gamma)^{74}\mathrm{Se}$
$^{74}\mathrm{Ge}(p,\gamma)^{75}\mathrm{As}$	$^{75}{ m As}(p,n)^{75}{ m Se}$	92 Mo $(\alpha, \gamma)^{96}$ Ru
$^{77}\mathrm{Br}(p,\gamma)^{78}\mathrm{Kr}^*$	${}^{85}{ m Rb}(p,n){}^{85}{ m Sr}$	$^{102}\mathrm{Pd}(\alpha,\gamma)^{106}\mathrm{Cd}$
$^{83}\mathrm{Rb}(p,\gamma)^{84}\mathrm{Sr}^{*}$	${}^{86}\mathrm{Kr}(p,n){}^{86}\mathrm{Rb}$	$^{106}\mathrm{Cd}(\alpha,\gamma)^{110}\mathrm{Sn}$

note : (p,γ) : 1.5 - 5.0 MeV (α,γ) : 3.5 - 11.0 MeV

Very intense low energy beams A/Q≈6 & SC ECR Phoenix V2 P⁺ D^+ ions ions beam O/A 1/21/3 1/6 1 Max. I (mA) 5 5 1 33 Max E (MeV/A) 20 14.5 8 < 200 beam power (kW) ≤ 165 < 44 < 48 R. Ferdinand et al., Proceedings of IPAC2013 Note E_{min} = 0,75 MeV/u (RFQ)



Experiment challenge under study : use of radioactive targets!

contact person : B. Bastin

Lol: B. Bastin, G. Randisi, C. Ducoin, I. Companis, S. Harissopulos et al. measurement methods foreseen

Activation (GANIL)	In-beam spectroscopy	
γ decay	γ from de-excitation IN BEAM (point cible)	
Irradiation setup + OFF LINE	<u>"γ-summing"(Demokritos)</u>	Angular distributions (IPNL)
Advantages Direct measurement Low Background Good resolution	Advantages Covers 4π	Advantages High resolution (compared to γ-summing)
Constraints/Disadvantages Required enriched targets Difficult if $T_{1/2}$ such that $t_{offline} \ge 1$ mois	Constraints/Disadvantages Beam purity DM in case of huge count rate Low resolution	Constraints/Disadvantages Difficulty to cover 4π (compton) DM in case of huge count rate
IRRADIATION SETUP		



SuN Detector (MSU)

45 mm







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- new (2016) research infrastructure in Czech Republic **SPIRAL2-CZ**
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LoI : B. Bastin, G. Randisi, C. Ducoin, I. Companis, S. Harissopulos *et al.* **measurement methods foreseen**

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IRRADIATION SETUP	16" 45 mm	BRAM

HPGe

or

Si(Li)

OFF-LINE SETUP

HPGe

Si(Li)

or

1

SuN Detector (MSU) Stuttgart HPGe Array Courtesy of Beyhan Bastin, GANIL

HPGe

BGO

Isotopic abundances



Carbonaceous chondrites

SiC

Solar system contains material from multiple dead stars in Solar system – isotopic ratios are equilibrated due to mixing during formation Inclusions in meteorites are of interest - old (not undergone a complete mixing)

- extrasolar - information on variations





E719 : Precise direct measurements of the key ²⁸Si(p,γ)²⁹P and ²⁹Si(p,γ)³⁰P reaction rates to **understand the origin of presolar nova grains**

(F. Boulay, B. Bastin, J. Mrazek)

GANIL, CEA-DAM, NPI CAS, LPC Caen, IPN Orsay, CSNSM, IPN Lyon, JYFL, Instituto de Fisica Corpuscular (Valencia), NCSR "Demokritos" and Subatech



Necessity to constrain the reaction rates ${}^{28}Si(p,\gamma){}^{29}P$ and ${}^{29}Si(p,\gamma){}^{30}P$ which have currently 21 % and 30 % uncertainties.

Aim : reduce the uncertainties on the reaction rates ${}^{28}Si(p, \gamma){}^{29}P$ and ${}^{29}Si(p, \gamma){}^{30}P$ as much as possible in the Gamow window (GW) (60 ->560 keV). Courtesy of Beyhan Bastin, GANIL

Presolar SiC grain

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State of art

- No measurement from 1990
- Current measurement at low energy at LENA facility for ${}^{29}Si(p, \gamma){}^{30}P =>$ International competition.



$Y = \frac{N_r}{N_r}$	$-=\frac{M_p+M_t}{2}$	$\chi^2_r = \omega \gamma$
$\eta(E)N_{p}$	M_{t}	2 $\varepsilon_{\mathbf{r}}(E)$
	Graff et al. (1990) @653 keV	
Efficiency detection (η)	5 %	
Statistics (Nr)	30 %	
Current measurement (Np)	5 %	Can be improved
Total Yield	31 %	
Beam energy	0.5 %	
Stopping power	10 %	
Total gamma strength	31 %	

Severals measurements at different energies in the most intense proton beam facilities in the world has to be done

SPIRAL 2 facility will provide the most intense proton beam at 0.733 MeV in Europe Courtesy of Beyhan Bastin, GANIL

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NeoPtolemos: The $4\pi \gamma$ -summing deterctor at the TANDEM Accelerator Lab. of "Demokritos"

A 14"x14" cylindrically-shaped NaI(TI) crystal segmented in two parts







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p-process

35nuclei

from 74Se to 196Hg



discrepancies: Mo, Ru, Sn, La, Gd underproduced

Scenario : (gamma,n) reactions, after (gamma,p) and (gamma,alpha) continue

Isotopic abundances



Carbonaceous chondrites

SiC

Solar system contains material from multiple dead stars in Solar system – isotopic ratios are equilibrated due to mixing during formation Inclusions in meteorites are of interest - old (not undergone a complete mixing)

- extrasolar - information on variations





Aktivace nabitými částicemi na NFS responsible Eva Šimečková

První experiment byl schválen na Progam Advisory Committee

Excitační funkce krátko-žijících izotopů na ^{nat} Fe

- krátkožijící izotopy a izomery Fe, Co, Mn, Cr

- možná vůbec první experiment na SPIRAL2

SPIRAL2-CZ-OP další plány: alfa + Zn, alfa + ¹²⁴I

Radioizotopy – výzkum pro medicínu

responsible Ondřej Lebeda



Značené molekuly ²⁰⁹ Bi(α ,2n) ²¹¹At, kandidát na theranostikum ⁶⁸Ga

ORF ÚJF AVČR – dlouholeté zkušenosti s výzkumem

Investice + výzkum SPIRAL2-CZ-OP

Jaderná astrofyzika responsible Jaromir Mrázek

Produkční terč ROBOT (Řež - Other Beams Other Targets) produkce izotopů ^{14,15}O, které hrají roli např. při hot CNO cyklu a jejichž svazky jinak na SPIRAL2 nebudou.



SPIRAL2-CZ-OP investice



Outlooks