



Design Study for a Recoil Separator for Superheavy Element Chemistry*

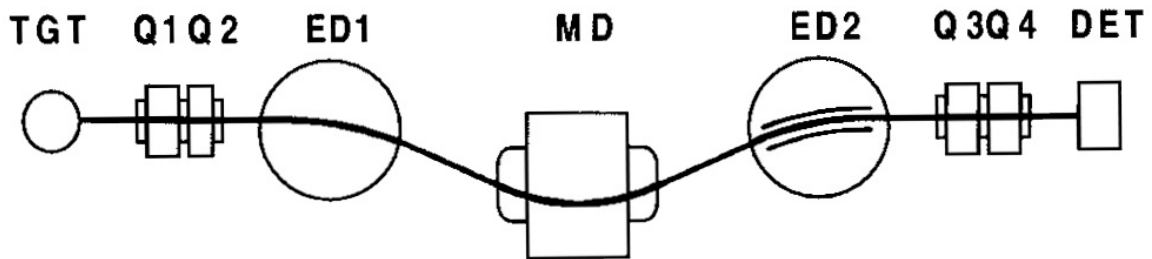
CHEMSEP Workshop, Darmstadt, Germany

March 21, 2002

- **Properties of energy-dispersionless recoil mass spectrometers**
- **Application to superheavy element research**
- **Preliminary transmission results**
- **Conclusions**

* Supported by the U.S. Dept. of Energy

Fragment Mass Analyzer (FMA)



- **Solid Angle Acceptance** **5 msr**
- **Energy Acceptance** **$\pm 20\%$**
- **M/q Acceptance** **$\pm 4\%$**
- **M/q Dispersion** **$0 \rightarrow 20 \text{ mm}/\%$**
- **Rotation Angular Range** **$-5^\circ \rightarrow +45^\circ$**
- **Length** **8.2 m**



Operating Principle of the FMA

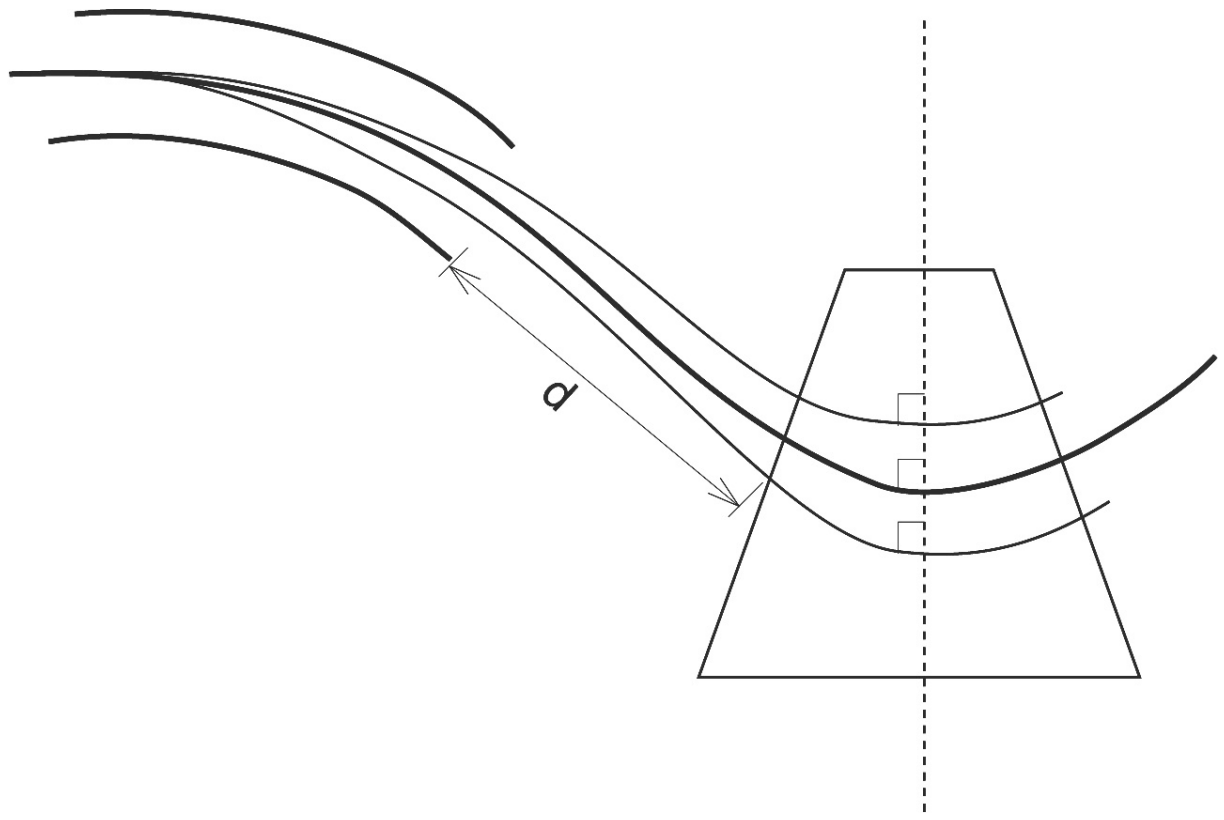
x = deviation from the central trajectory in the transverse (dispersion) direction.

$$= (x|x)x_0 + (x|\theta)\theta_0 + (x|\delta_E)\delta_E + (x|\delta_M)\delta_M$$

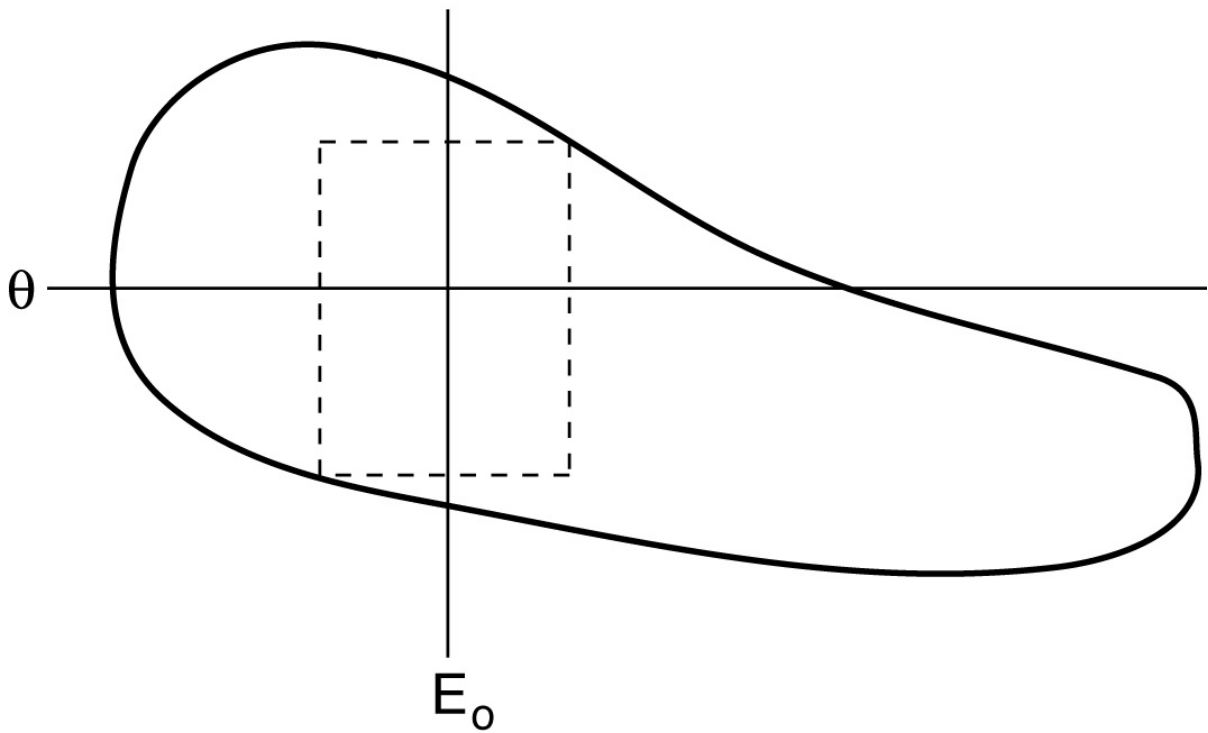
where $\delta_E = \Delta E/E_0$ and $\delta_M = \Delta M/M_0$

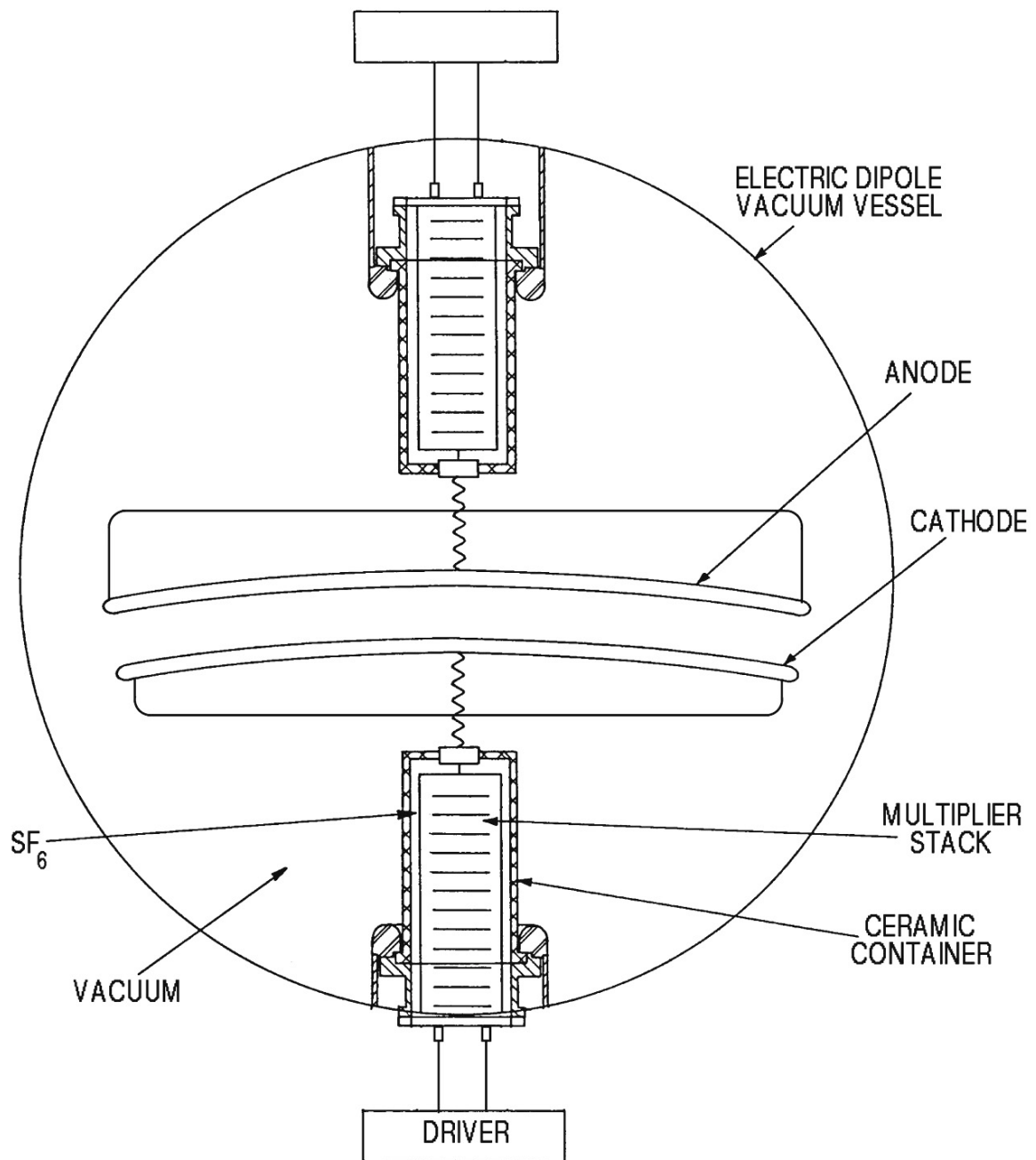
- We want a focus in x , so $(x|\theta)$ must = 0
- We want mass dispersion, so $(x|\delta_M) \neq 0$
- $(x|x)$ is the image magnification (usually 1 – 2)

So we MUST have $(x|\delta_E) = 0$ (energy dispersion cancellation). In the FMA it is achieved by the distance between electric and magnetic dipoles.

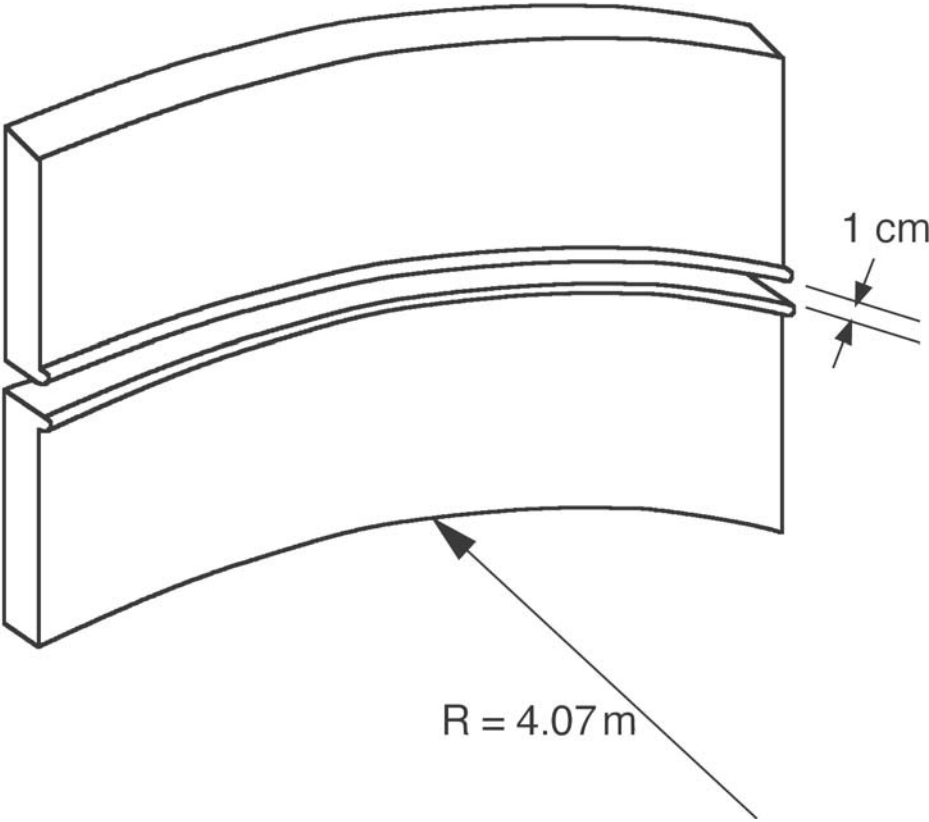


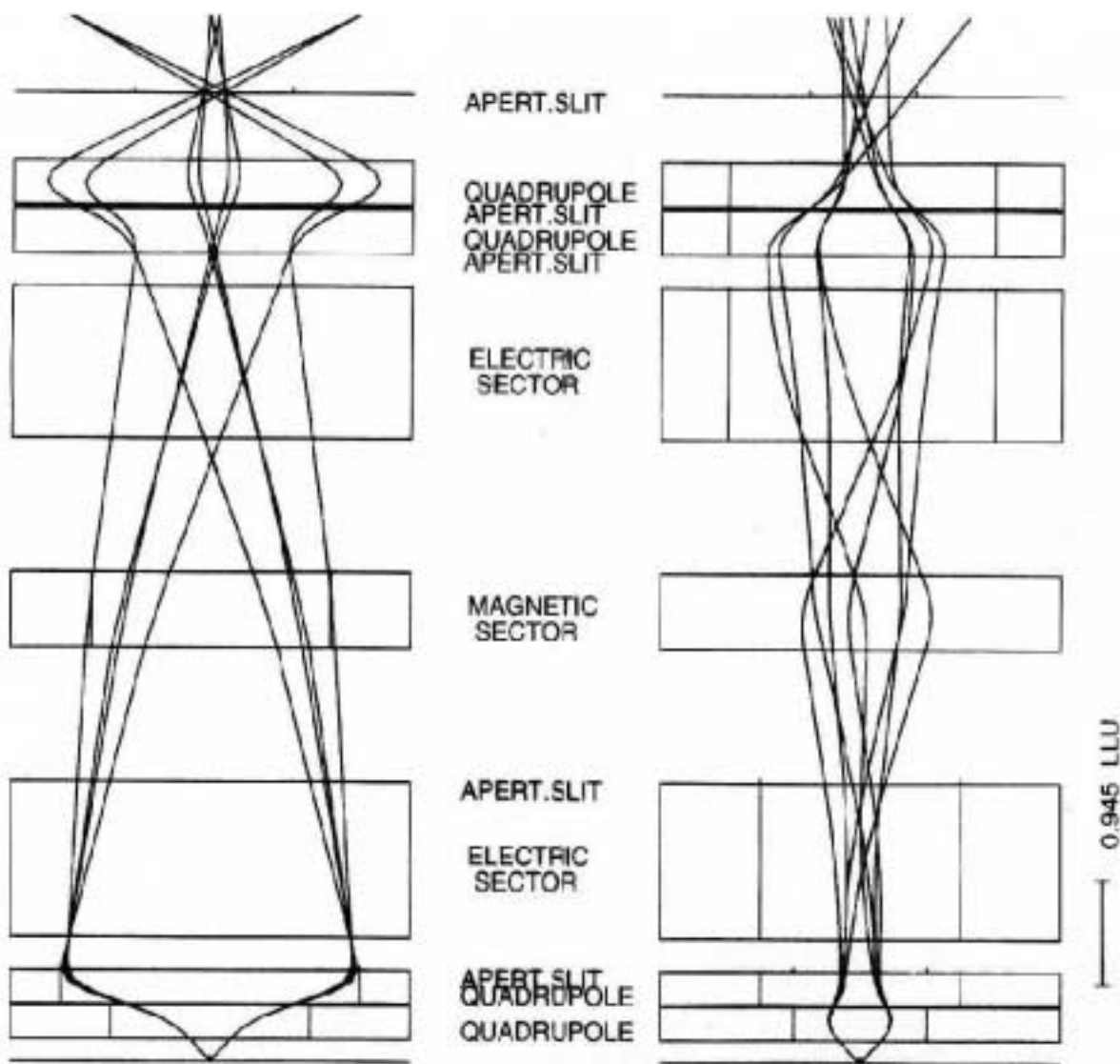
Phase Space Acceptance





SPLIT ANODE FOR EDI OF THE FMA





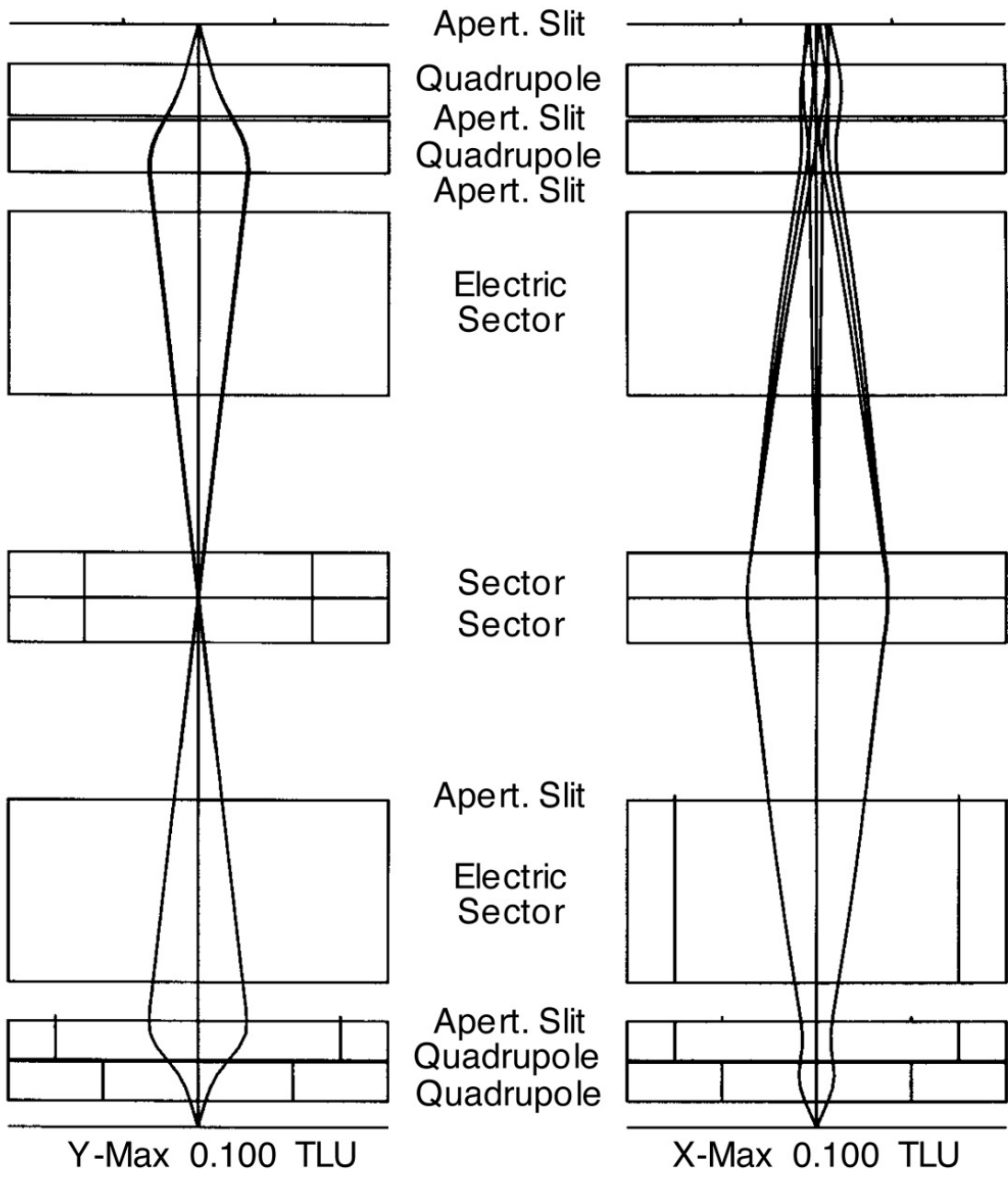
Y-MAX 0.100 TLU

$L = 8.7 \text{ m}$
 $E = 38 \text{ MeV}$
 $M = 288$

$\theta_x = \pm 80 \text{ mrad}$
 $\varphi_y = \pm 50 \text{ mrad}$

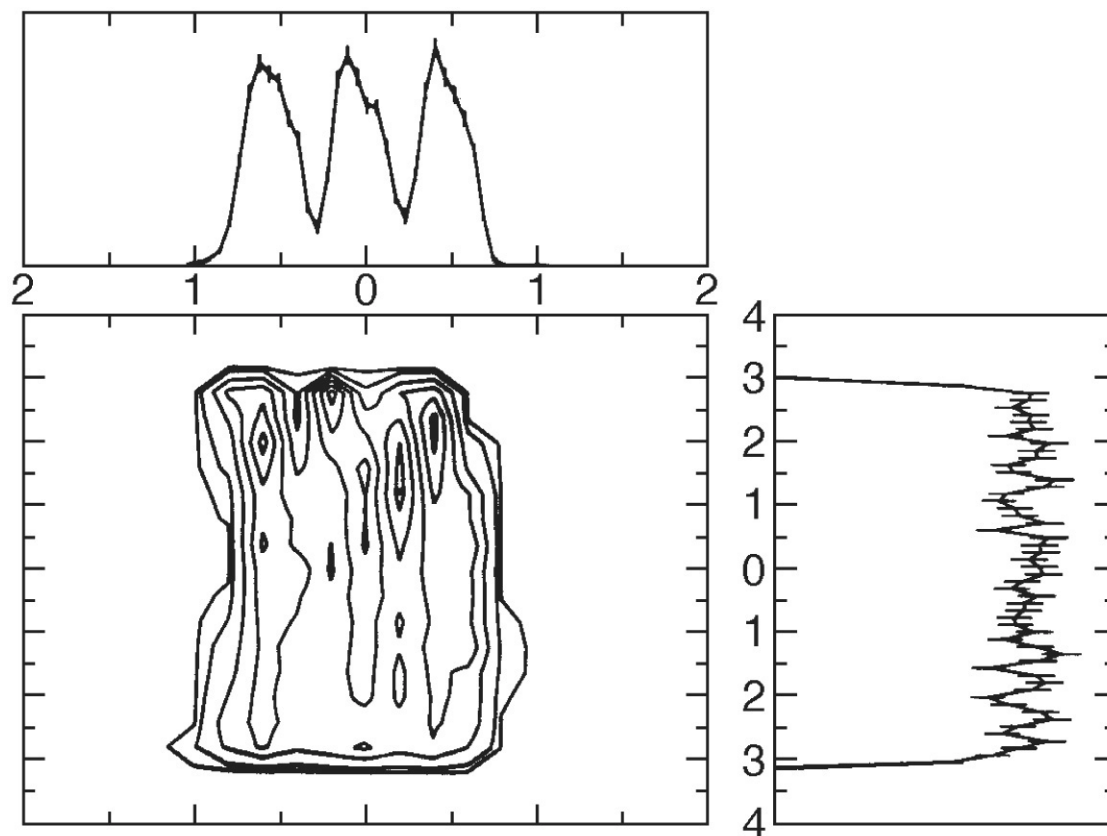
X-MAX 0.150 TLU

$Q = 19, 20, 21$
 ($Q=20$ not shown)



$\theta_x = \pm 30\text{mr}$
 $\phi_y = \pm 40\text{mr}$

3 Masses 287, 288, 289



Superheavy Target @ 0.20, 3/02 Mass Disp.
Z = 0.846E+01

Preliminary Transmission Calculations

- Used the $^{244}\text{Pu}(^{48}\text{Ca},4n)^{288}114$ reaction at 236 MeV (central recoil energy 38 MeV).
- Used rectangular angle, energy, and charge state distributions.
- Angles: ± 105 mr ($\pm 6^\circ$ vertical and horizontal).
- Energy: $\pm 5\%$.
- Charge states: $\pm 15\%$ (Q = 17 – 23 inclusive).
- Transmission = 30%.

Conclusions

- **We report on a preliminary design for a recoil separator to be used for superheavy element chemistry. It has a high acceptance and an image size of $1 \times 4 \text{ cm}^2$.**
- **It can also be operated with mass dispersion, allowing a measurement of M/Q .**
- **Target- and beam-like transfer products will be outside the transmission range because the first element is an electric dipole.**
- **Cost: in the neighborhood of €3M.**