

# **Status of the new separator project at JYFL**

Matti Leino

University of Jyväskylä  
Department of Physics

# Background

Gas-filled separator RITU in operation since 1993

Heavy workload on RITU

3000 h of beam time in 1997

(90 papers in refereed journals)

Having two recoil separators would

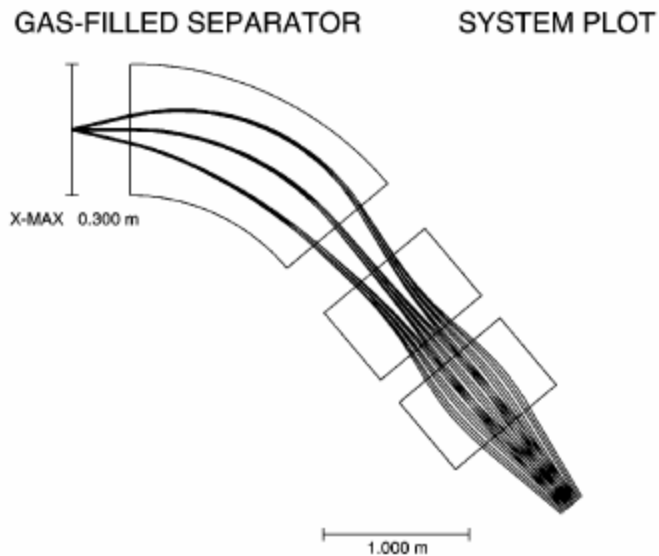
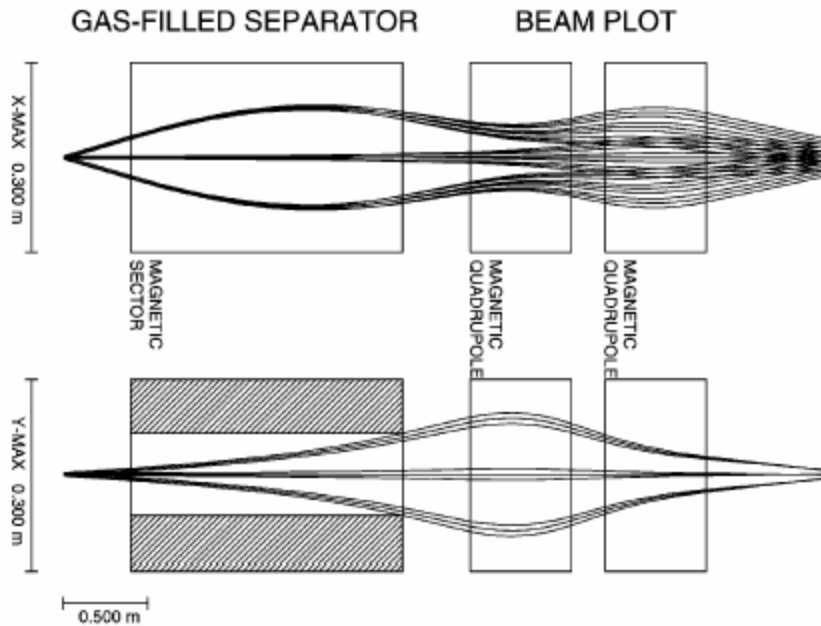
- reduce the need for switching between detector systems
- Possibly open up new fields of research at JYFL  
(Most notably in the region  $A \sim 100$ )

# Starting point

RITU works very well in the region of the heavy and the heaviest elements; **Keep it as is**

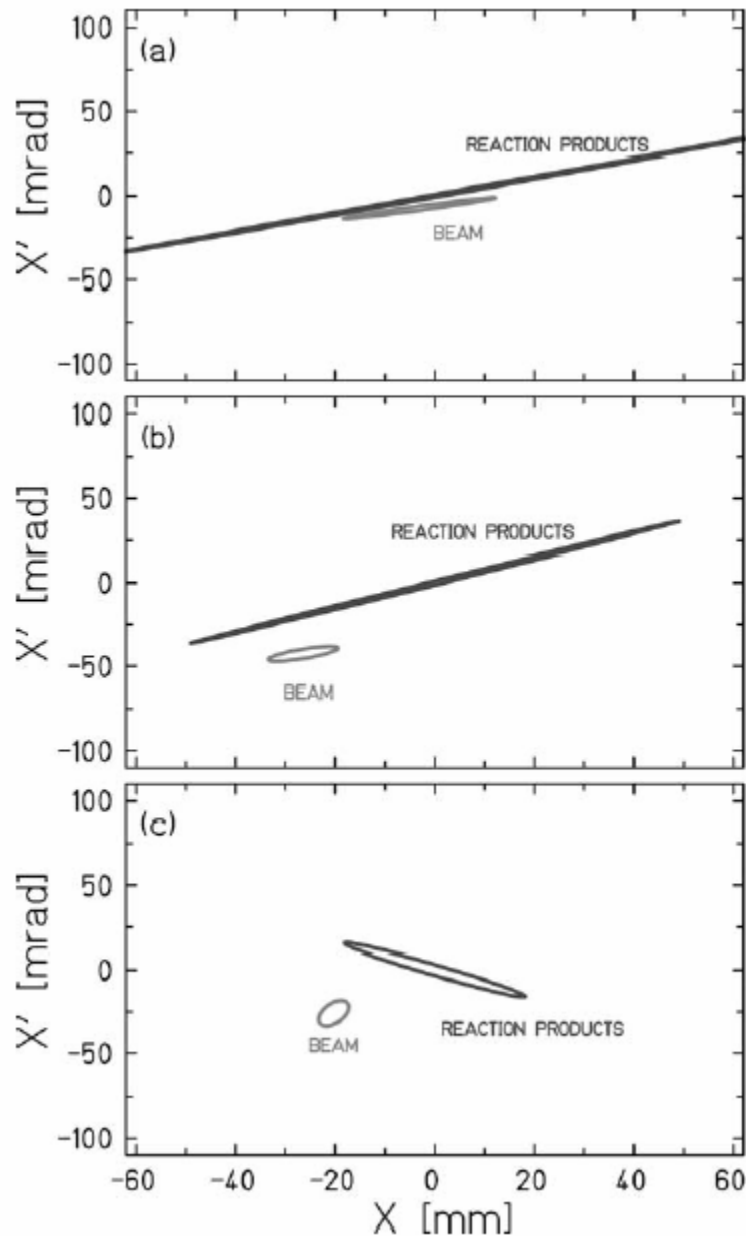
Alternatives for a second separator:

- a second RITU
- Gas-filled separator for the medium-mass region  
(EMIS-14 T. Enqvist *et al.* NIM B **204**, 138 (2003))
- A vacuum device



## Second gas-filled separator for JYFL (not realized)

$D_h Q_v Q_h$	
radius	1.85 m
bending angle	$50^\circ$
field index	$\sim 3$
gap	130 mm
dispersion	15
mm/%	
length	4.8 m



Separation in  $(x, x')$  plane  
between beam and  
evaporation residues  
(after the dipole magnet)

a) RITU

b) new separator with  $B_n = 0$

c) new separator with  $B_n = -4$

**Difference in  $B\rho$  4%**

# Vacuum device - benefits

- Possibility to go down in mass:  $A \sim 80-100$ ,  $Z \sim N$   
(Enthusiastic response from the nuclear structure community)
- Local support from the IGISOL community
- Possibility to introduce new know-how to JYFL

# Main characteristics

- Mass resolving power significantly better than 100 in the  $A = 100$  region
- Angular acceptance 5-10 msr
- Energy acceptance  $\pm 7\%$
- Possibility to do RDT with Ge arrays
- Moderate length, cost

# Design

Many alternatives

Our starting point: Suggestion from Dubna - QQQEM

## Main characteristics:

### Deflector

radius	4.00 m
gap	12 cm
Max V	$\pm 200$ kV

### Magnetic dipole

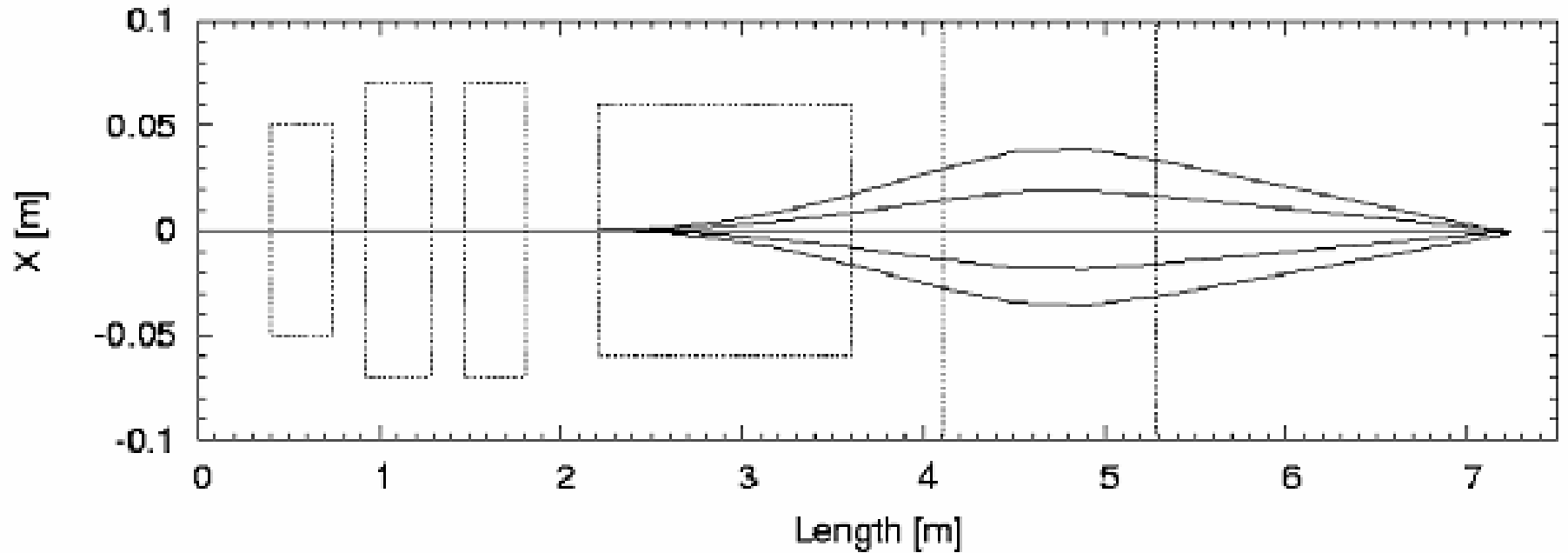
radius	1.50 m
Defl. angle	$45^\circ$
Entr. angle	$8^\circ$
Exit angle	$8^\circ$
EFB radii	2.80 m
gap	10 cm
Max B	1.0 T



# Further characteristics

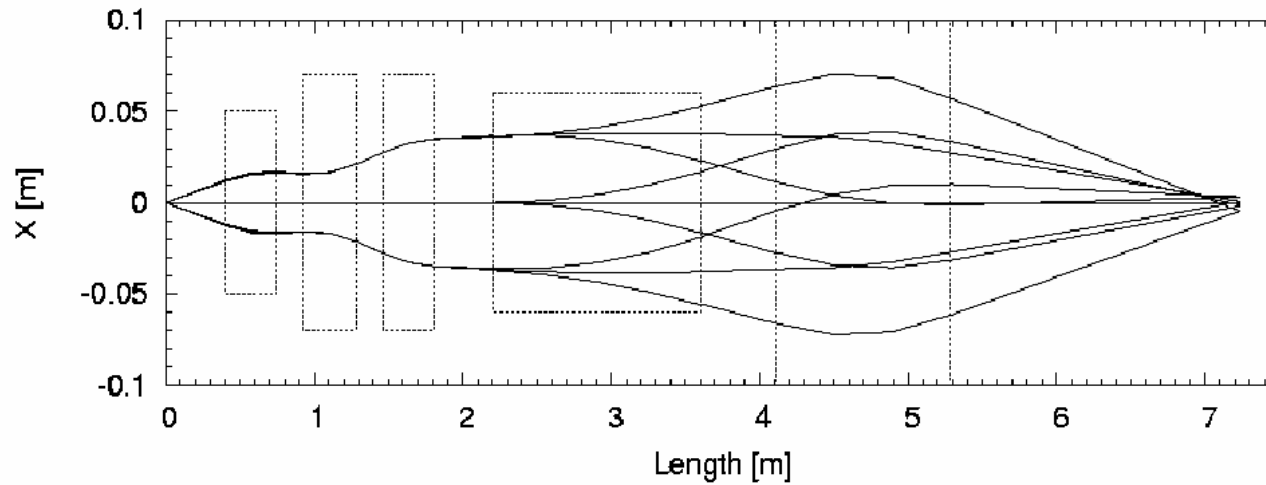
Angular acceptance	y $\pm$ 30 mrad
Angular acceptance	x $\pm$ 30 mrad
Energy acceptance	$\pm$ 7%
Momentum dispersion	10 mm/%
Mass resolving power	250
Beam spot size	x = $\pm$ 1 mm
	y = $\pm$ 1 mm
3 charge states accepted	

# Energy focus

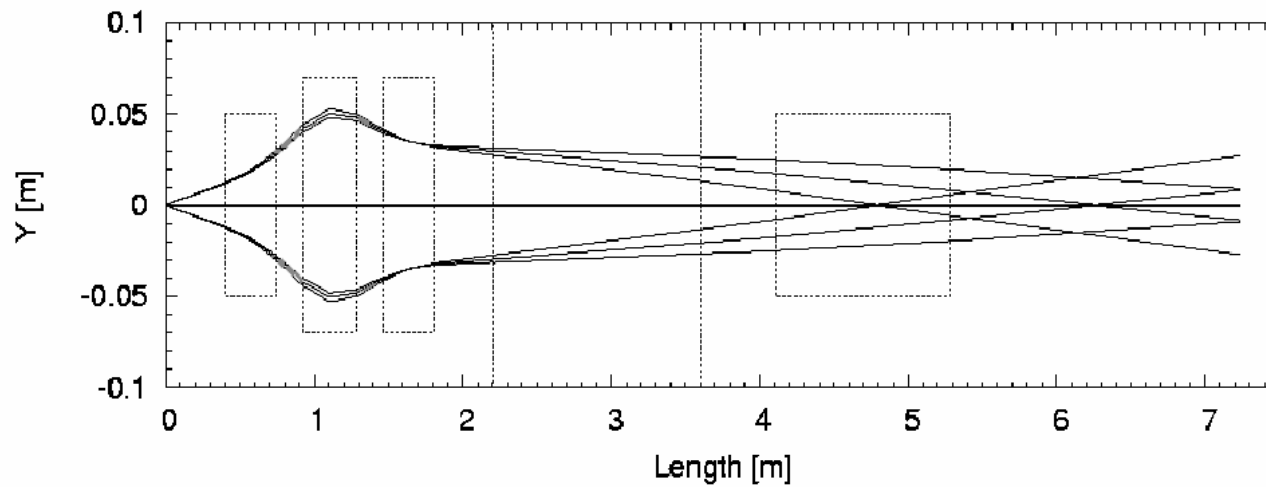


$$\delta_E = 0, \pm 3.5\%, \pm 7\%$$

# Trajectories



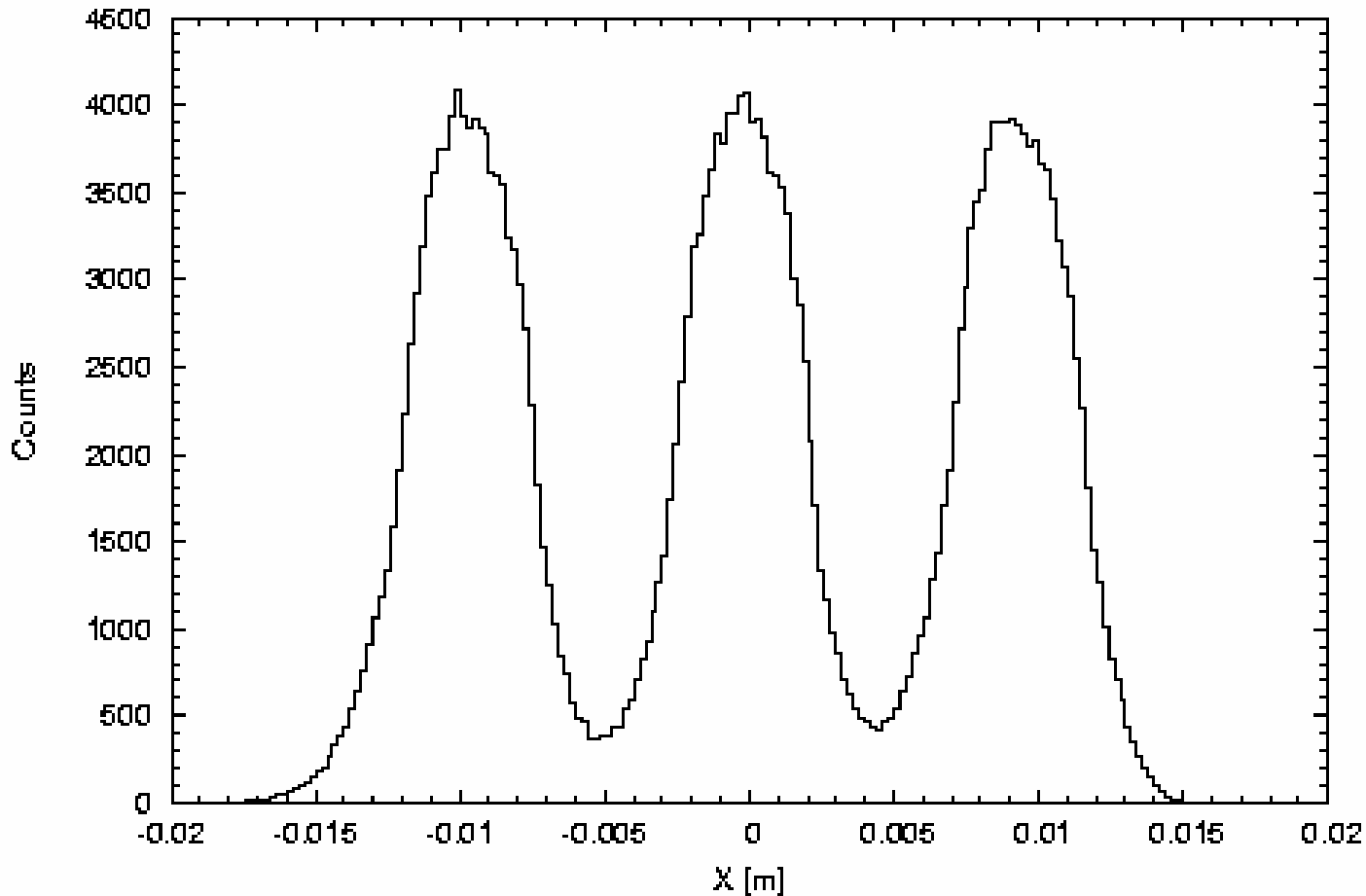
angles  $0, \pm 30$  mrad



$\delta_E = 0, \pm 7\%$

# Mass resolving power

Rectangular distribution.  $\Delta E=0.07$ ,  $\Delta X = \Delta Y = 0.001$  m,  $\Delta A = \Delta B = 0.03$  rad



A =  
99, 100, 101

Ref. particle

A = 100

q = 26e

E = 100 MeV

$\delta_E \leq 0.07$

$\delta_x \leq 0.001$  m

$\delta_y \leq 0.001$  m

$|\delta\alpha| \leq 0.03$  rad

$|\delta\beta| \leq 0.03$  rad

# Manpower

## Local group

- C. Scholey
- J. Uusitalo
- (P. Kuusiniemi)
- J. Sarén
- M. Leino
- Gamma and RITU groups

Additional help: GSI, ANL, JINR, U.K. institutes  
and universities

# Time and money

Construction period: 2004-2006

100 k€ available to get started in 2004

150 k€/y available from JYFL Accelerator  
Laboratory's budget in 2005-2006

External funding additional