

The NP Low-Energy User Facilities

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Overview

- The physics
- The NP LE user facilities
 - The HRIBF (ORNL)
 - ATLAS (ANL)
 - The future FRIB (MSU)
- Examples of experimental equipment
- MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR

The Physics

Nuclear Structure: Properties of nucleonic matter

- Many-body quantum problem (mesoscopic quantum science)
- Structure far from stability (neutron- or proton-rich; super-heavy)
- Structure at high excitation energy and/or high angular momentum
- Competition and interplay between collective & single-particle behaviors
- Exotic nuclear shapes

Nuclear Astrophysics: Nuclear processes in the universe

- Energy generation in stars
- Nucleosynthesis in stars, novae, and supernovae
- Properties of neutron stars; EOS of asymmetric nuclear matter

Tests of fundamental symmetries

- Effects of symmetry violations are amplified in certain nuclei

Societal applications and benefits

- Bio-medicine, energy, material sciences, national security

Examples of techniques & measurements

Nuclear Structure and Reactions

- Coulomb excitation in regions of magic and doubly magic nuclei
- In-beam gamma spectroscopy
- Decay spectroscopy (many kinds)
- Identification and detailed studies of crucial single-particle states
- Systematics: The evolution of single-particle states and nuclear shells
- Synthesis and study of heavy elements

Nuclear Astrophysics

- Masses, decay properties, and reactions for r-process nuclei
- Direct reactions on rp-process nuclei
- Structure studies of specific states that affect reaction rates

Societal applications and benefits

- Surrogate reactions for astrophysics, energy, and stockpile stewardship
- Isotope production for medicine and industry
- Detection techniques for medicine, homeland security
- Accelerator Mass Spectrometry

What We Need for a typical experiment

An accelerator facility to provide a beam of ions

- Beam may be composed of unstable (radioactive) ions
- Beam energy can be low (~ 100 keV) or high (~ 3 to 100 MeV per nucleon)

A target (for higher-energy beams)

- A small fraction of the beam ions react with target nuclei to make something of interest

Detectors and associated electronics to study that “something”

- Gamma-rays, light charged particle, fragments, heavy residuals, ...
 - HPGe detectors
 - Double-sided strip detectors (Si or Ge)
 - Scintillators, with either PMTs or photodiodes
 - Magnetic spectrometers
 - Gas counters
 - Ion traps
 - Many more

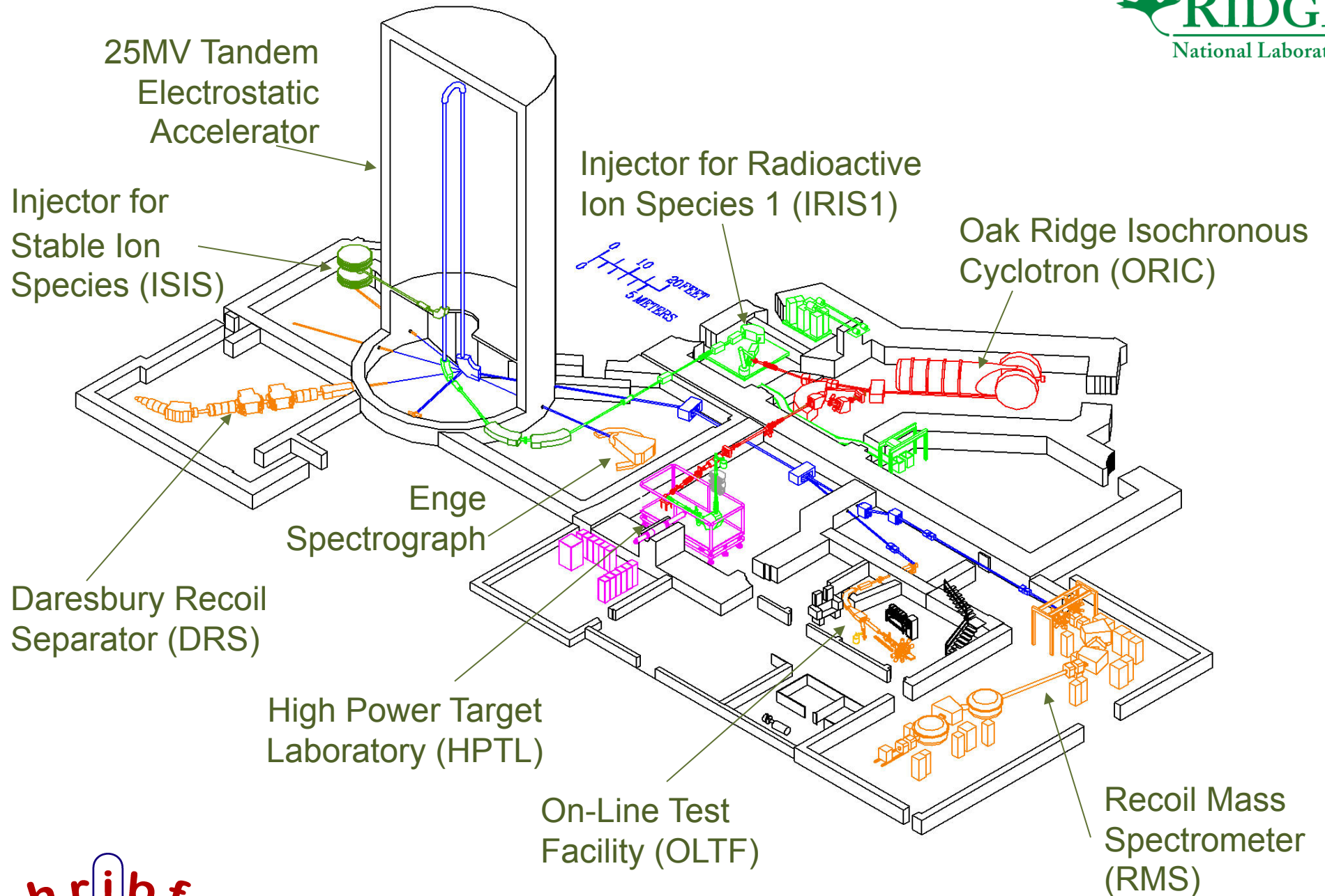
Computers, data storage, software

The Facilities

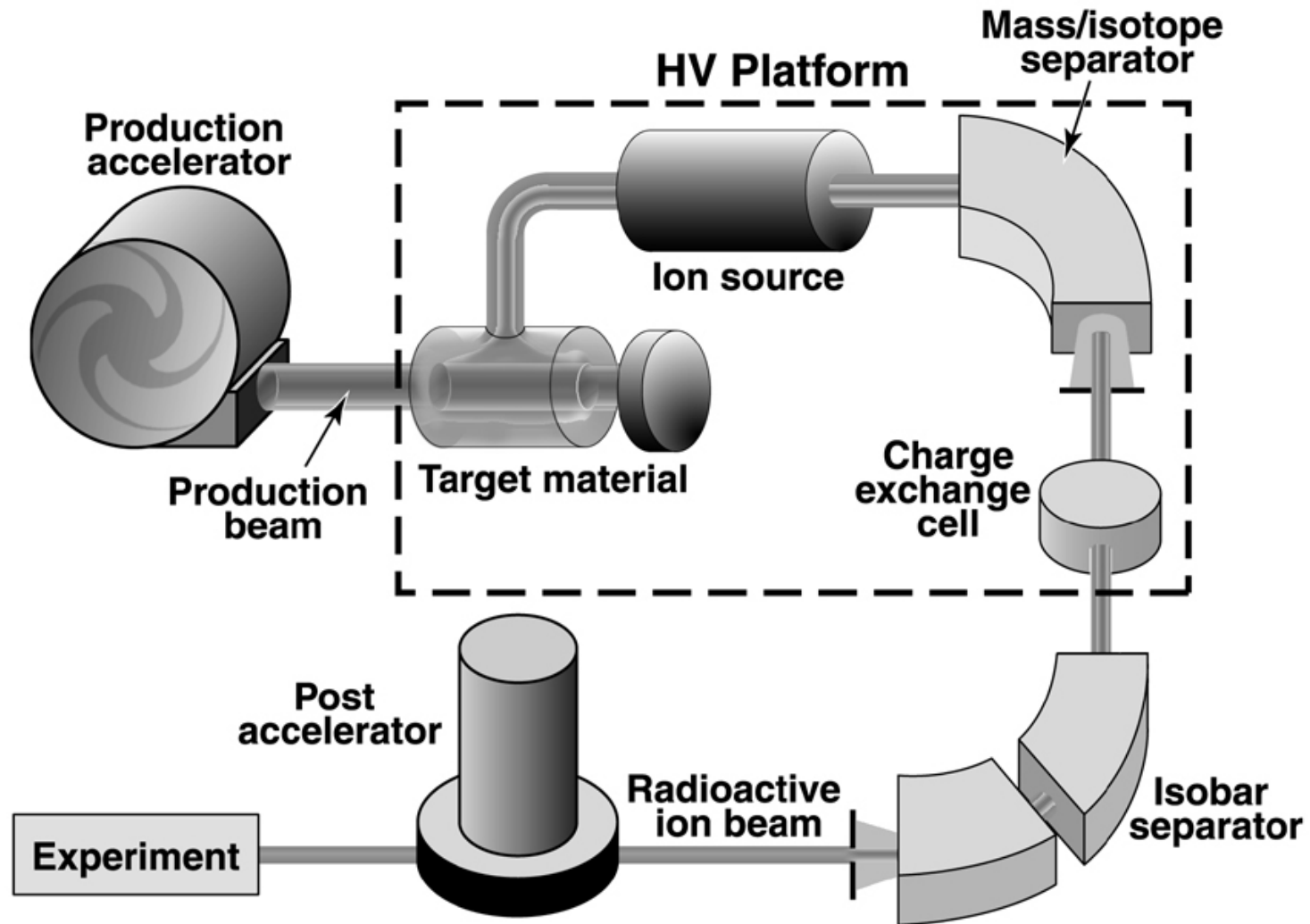
Three *User Facilities*

- Encourage and support experiments proposed by and/or involving outside users (labs, universities, international)
- Beam time is allocated based on proposals judged on scientific merit
- The Holifield Radioactive Ion Beam Facility (HRIBF) at Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- The Argonne Tandem-Linear Accelerator System (ATLAS) at Argonne National Laboratory
- The Facility for Rare Isotope Beams (FRIB) to be constructed at Michigan State University

HRIBF

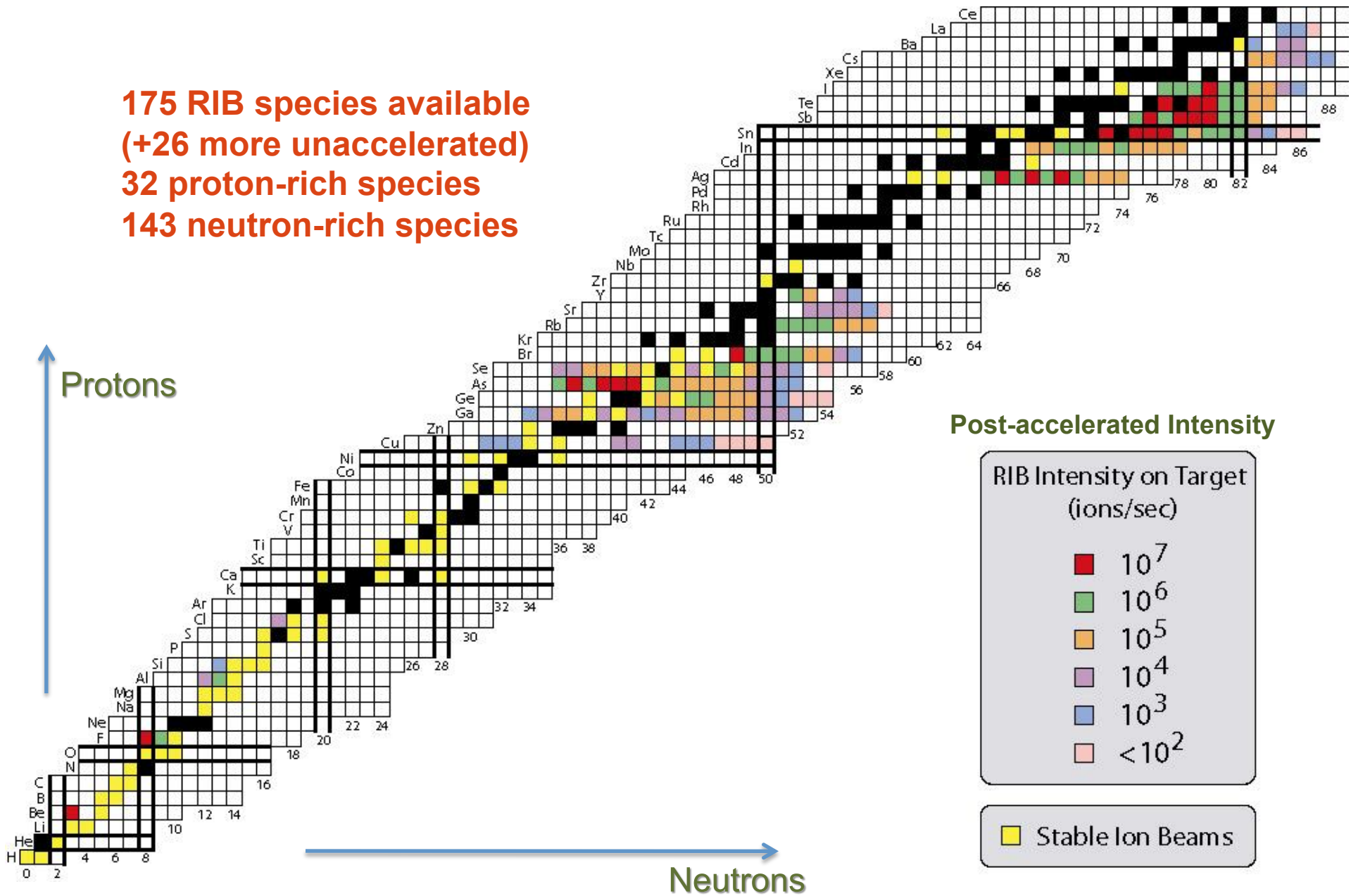


Schematic of RIB Production at the HRIBF

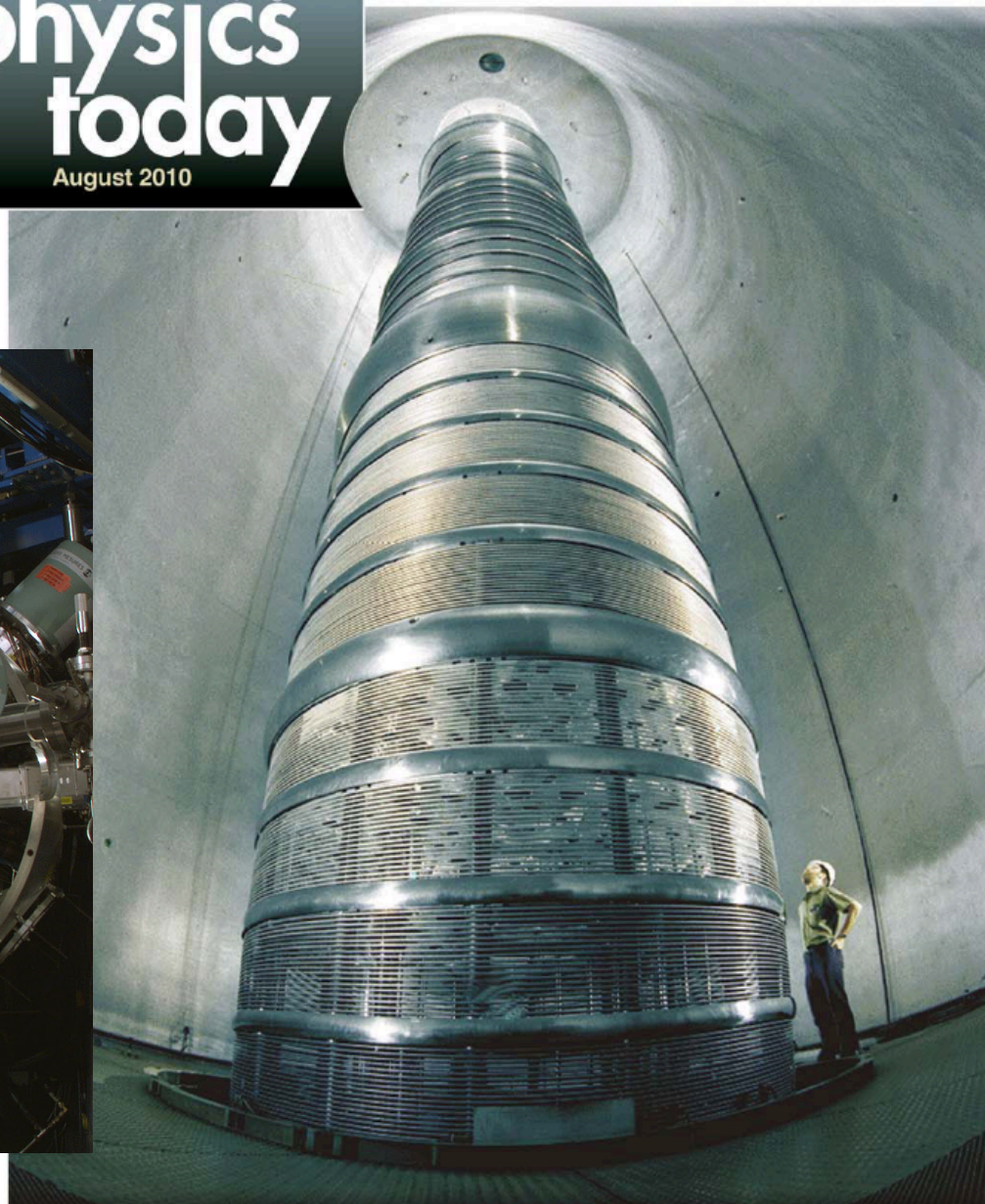


HRIBF Post-accelerated Beams

175 RIB species available
 (+26 more unaccelerated)
 32 proton-rich species
 143 neutron-rich species

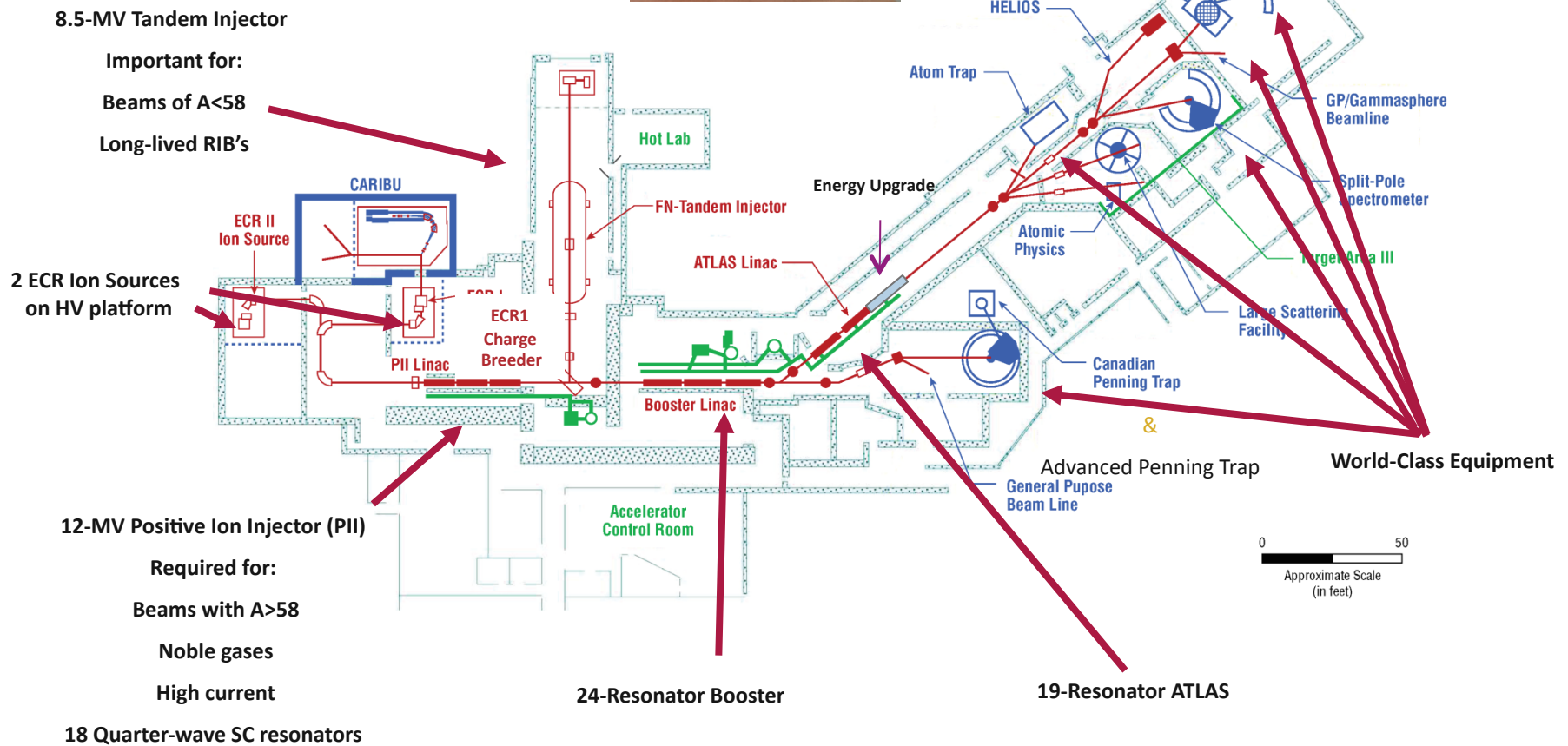
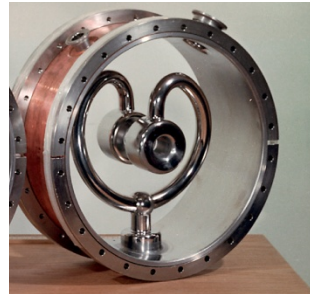


CLARION (HPGe Clover array)

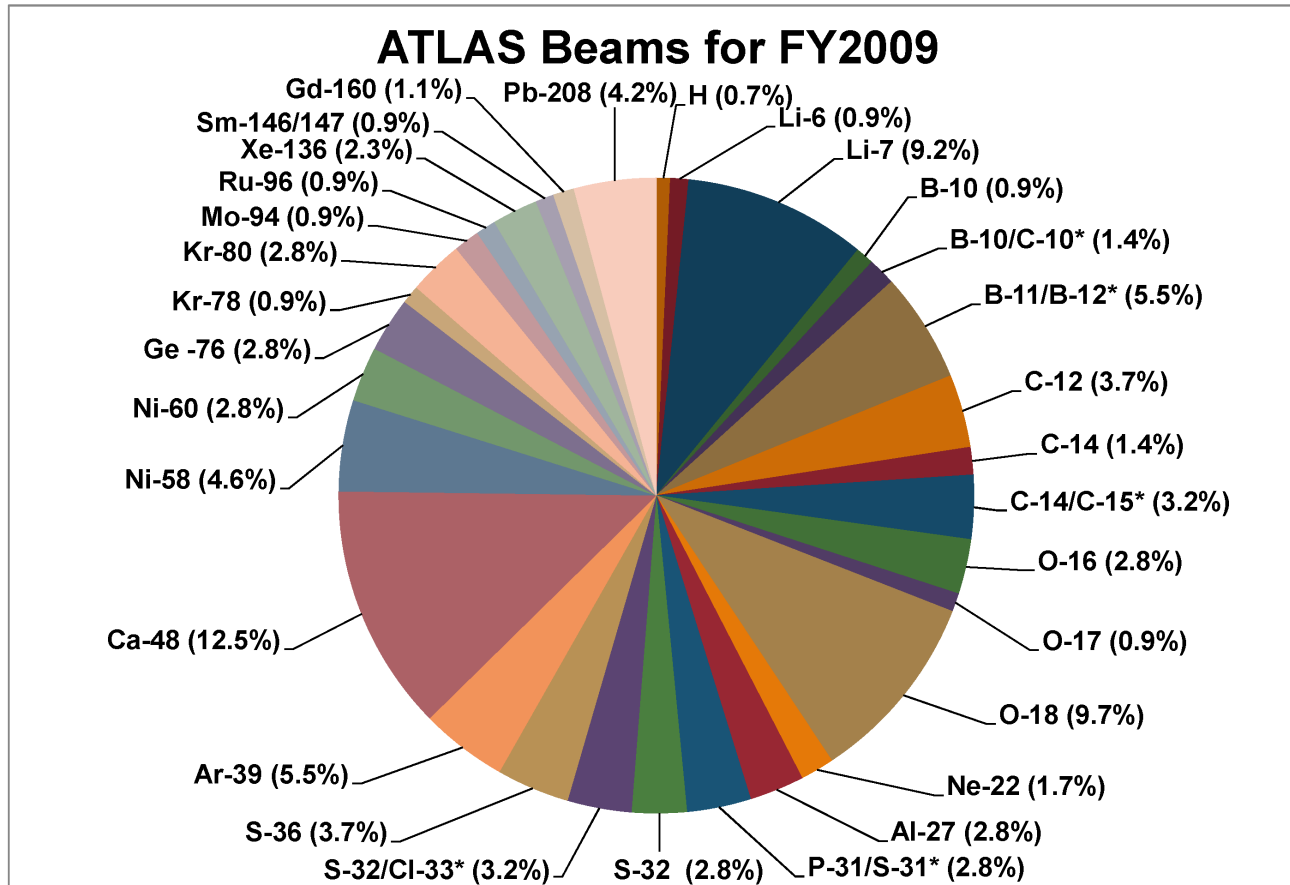


ATLAS: The world's first superconducting ion accelerator

Dedicated in 1985



ATLAS Beams

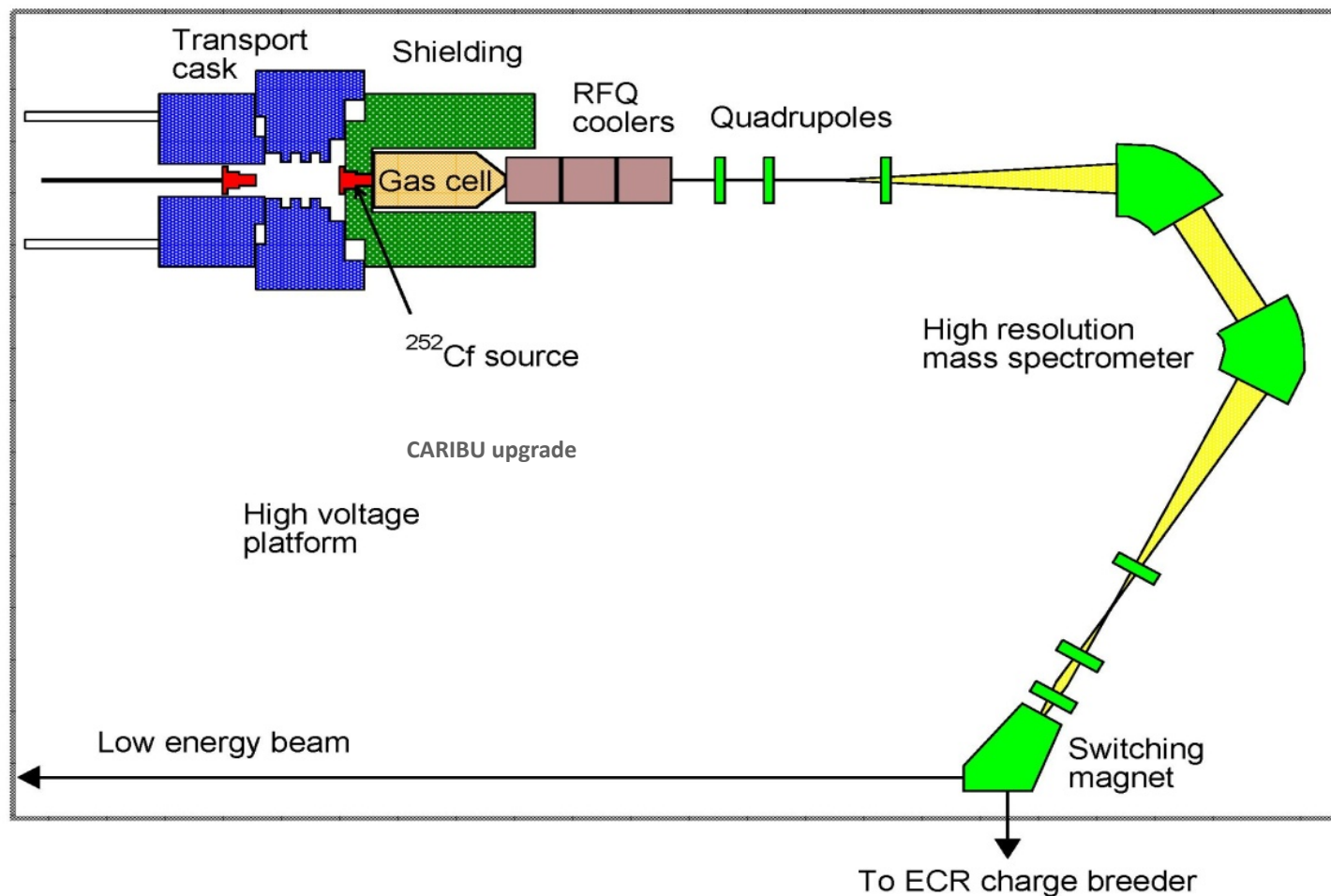


31 Different Isotopes
~ 18% beam time for Radioactive Beams

ATLAS: The CARIBU project

Californium Rare Ion Breeder Upgrade

- Will provide beams of neutron-rich radioactive ions (fission fragments)

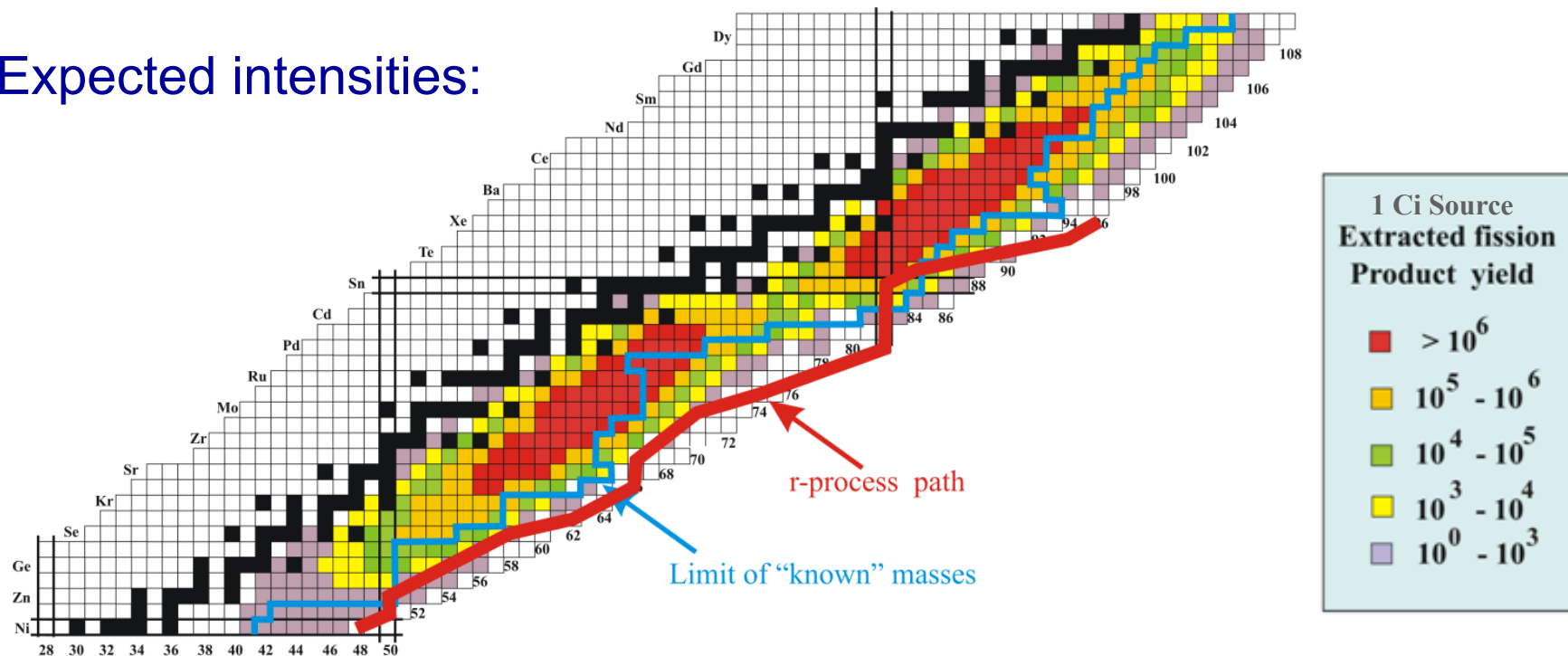


CARIBU: A Californium Fission Source for ATLAS

^{252}Cf spontaneous fission

$T_{1/2} = 2.6$ years 3.1% fission branch

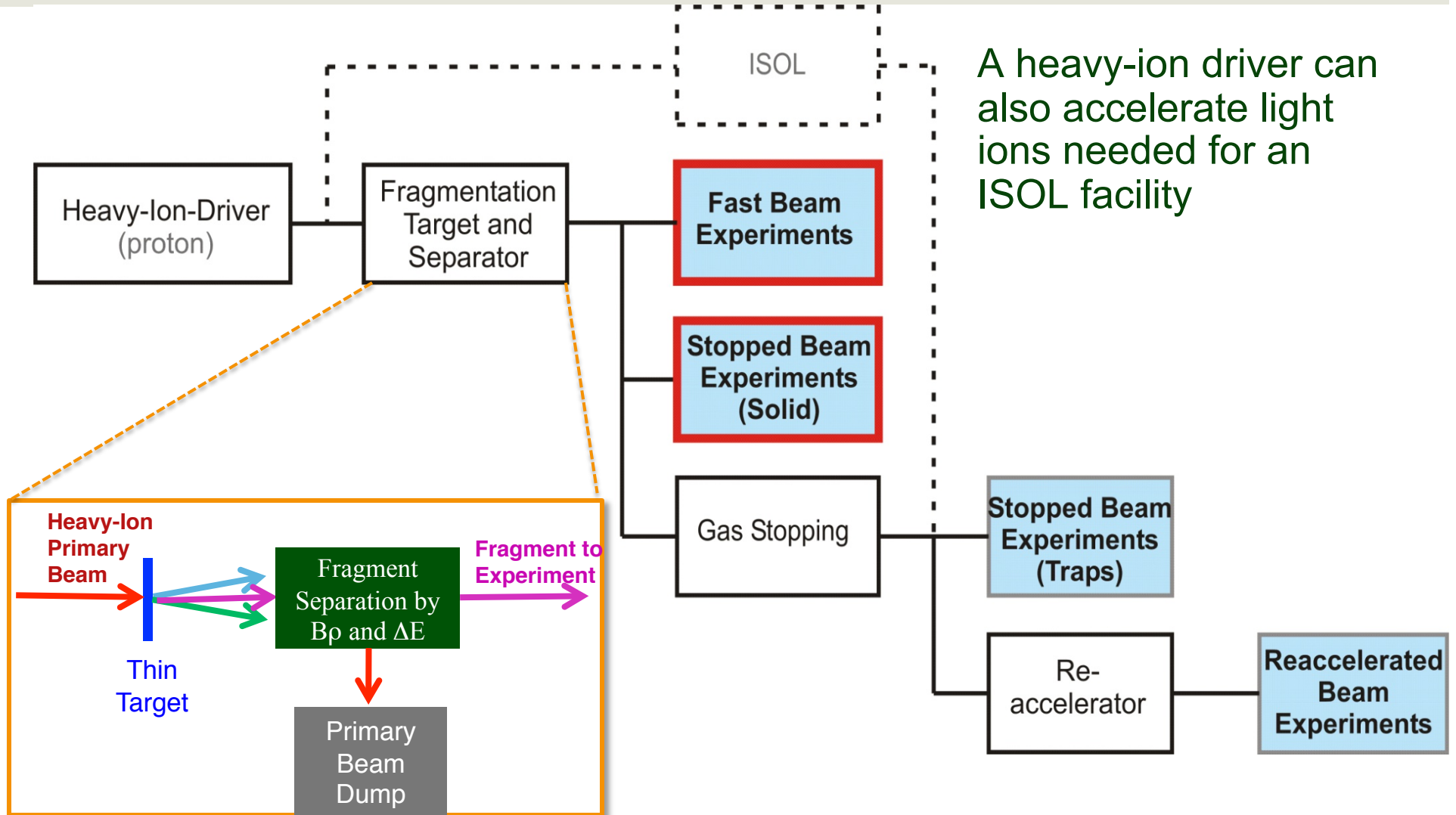
Expected intensities:



Facility for Rare Isotope Beams (FRIB)

- A DOE-SC National User Facility to be built at MSU
- Scheduled for construction starting in 2013, completion in 2018-2020
- Rare isotope production via projectile fragmentation and in-flight fission
- Driver accelerator: Heavy-ion linac
 - $E/A \geq 200$ MeV for all ions
 - Beam power = 400 kW
 - Use of existing NSCL; enables pre-term science, fast start of FRIB science
- Fast, stopped, and reaccelerated beams

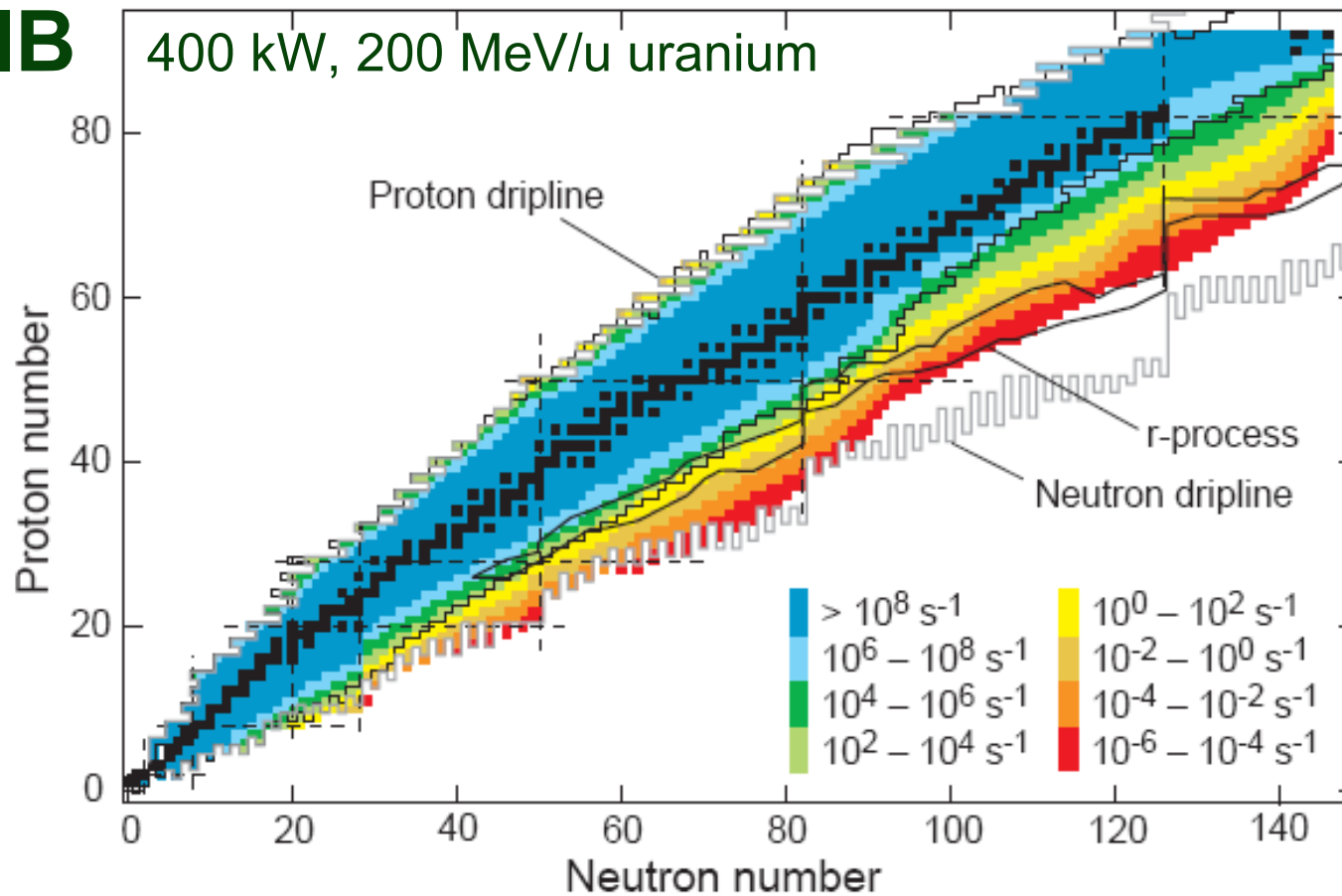
FRIB concept



A heavy-ion driver can also accelerate light ions needed for an ISOL facility

FRIB Beams

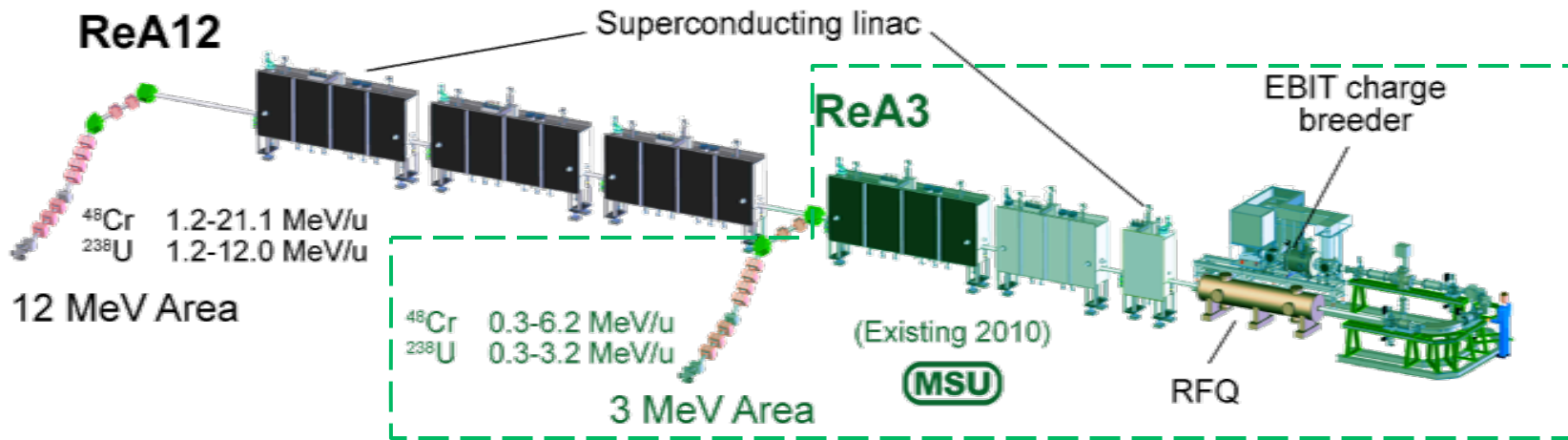
FRIB



Gain factors of 10-10000 over operational facilities

Reaccelerated Beams at FRIB

ReA3 is under construction by MSU



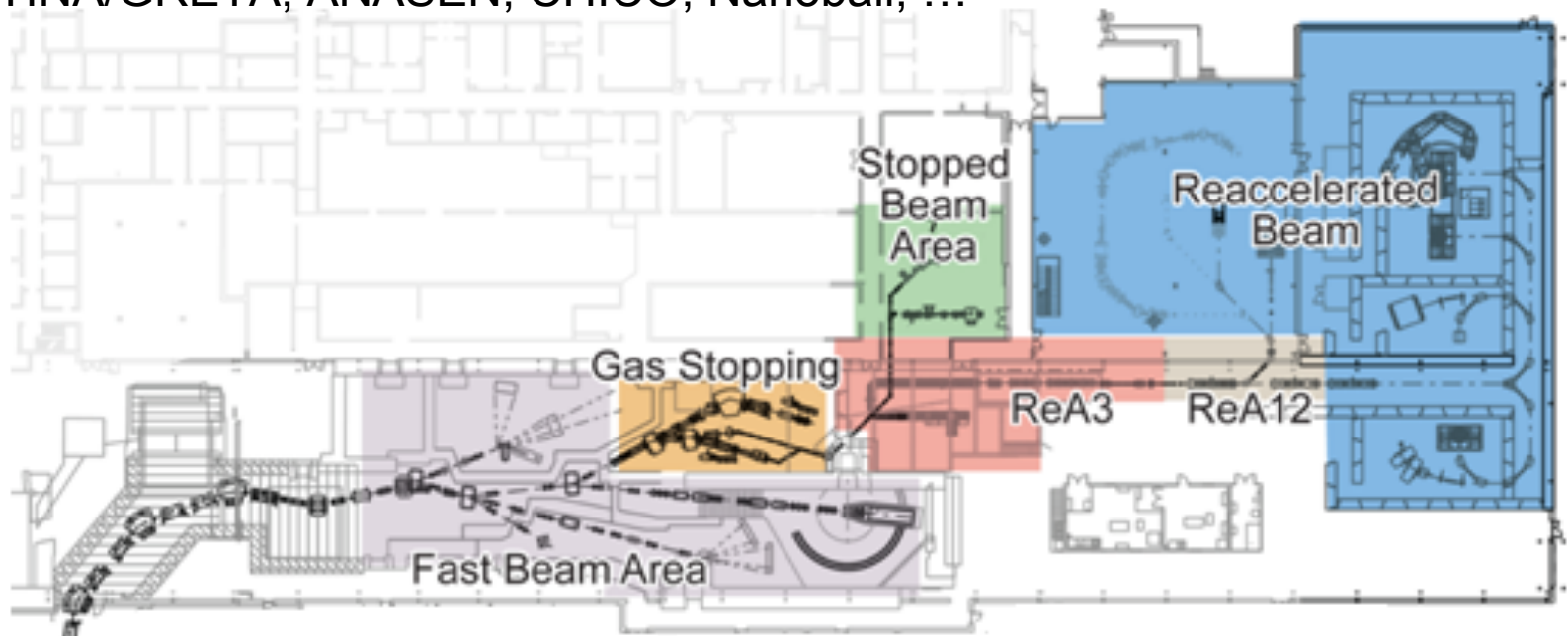
ReA3 in operation by 2011

- 0.3-3.2 MeV/u for uranium
- 0.6-6.2 MeV/u for ^{48}Cr
- Option to upgrade to 12 MeV/u for uranium, >20 MeV/u for light ions

Experimental Areas and Equipment

Experimental Equipment

- None in FRIB scope
- Equipment at NSCL (existing or under development)
 - » S800, SeGA, MoNA-LISA, LENDA, ...
- Equipment available in the community and movable
 - » GRETINA/GRETA, ANASEN, CHICO, Nanoball, ...



Examples of Experimental Equipment

Gamma detectors

- Usually *arrays* of HPGe detectors or scintillators
- *In-beam* or *out-of-beam*

Recoil and light-ion detectors

- Magnetic spectrometers and separators
- Gas counters
- Si detectors (usually DSSD or position-sensitive)
- Scintillators

Electronics

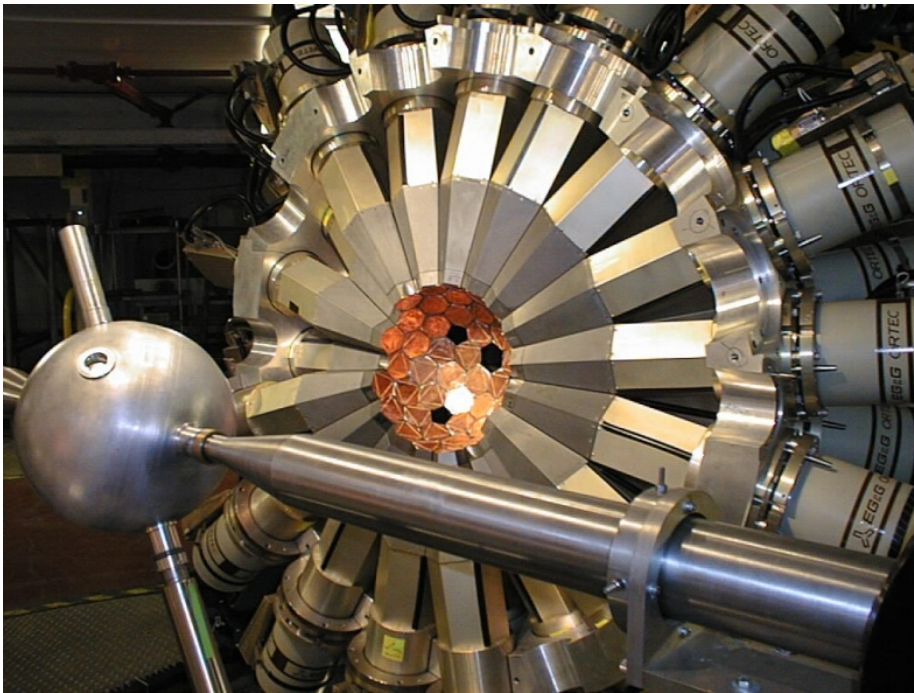
- Waveform digitizers, ASICs, preamps
- Digital pulse processing

All of these have benefitted greatly from DOE-SC SBIR/STTR program. Improvements in instrumentation can greatly extend the physics reach of the facilities.

The Gammasphere Array

108 Compton suppressed HPGe spectrometers

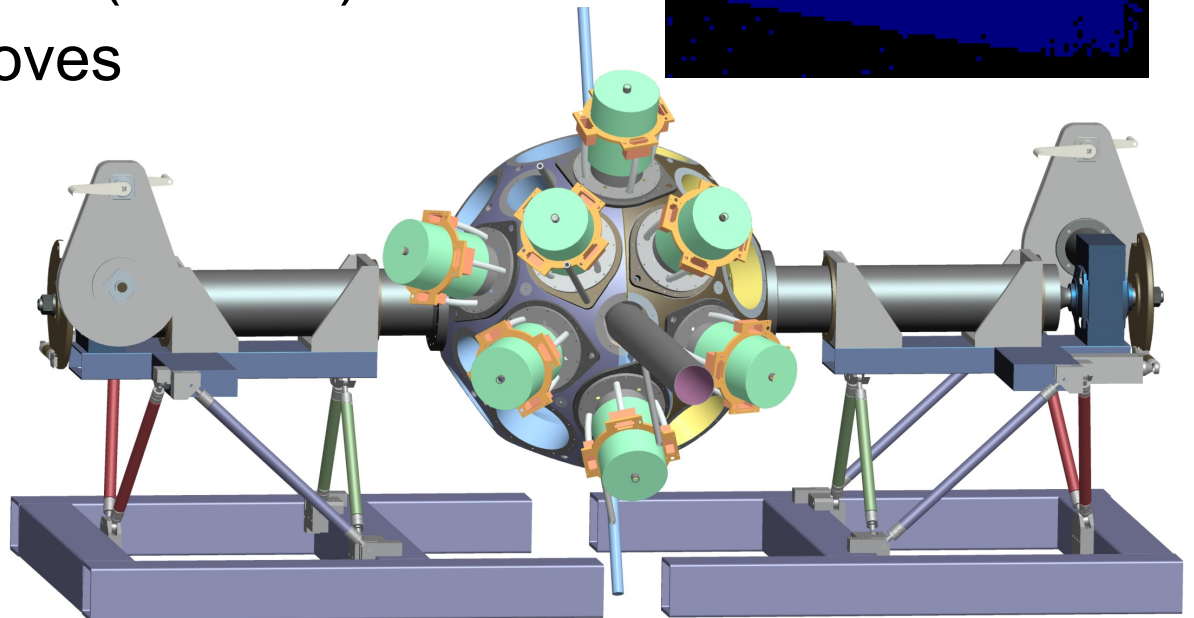
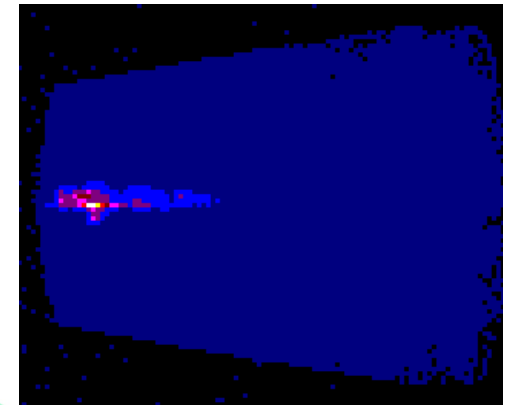
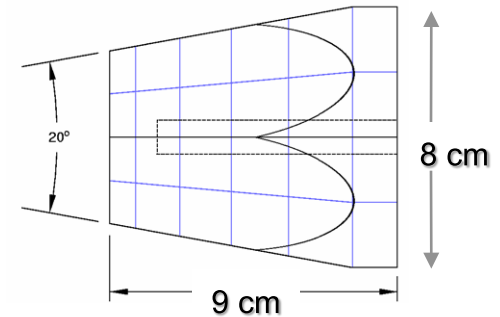
Dedicated Dec 1995



Absolute photopeak efficiency ~ 0.09 at 1.33 MeV
Peak-to-total ratio ~ 0.55

GRETINA: Gamma-ray tracking detector array

- For in-beam nuclear structure studies
- 28 highly segmented Ge detectors
 - 36-fold segmentation
 - Tapered irregular hexagons
 - 2mm position resolution (RMS)
- Under construction at LBNL
- Scheduled for completion in March 2011
- One-fourth of full sphere (GRETA)
- Tracking greatly improves
 - efficiency
 - resolution
 - overall sensitivity



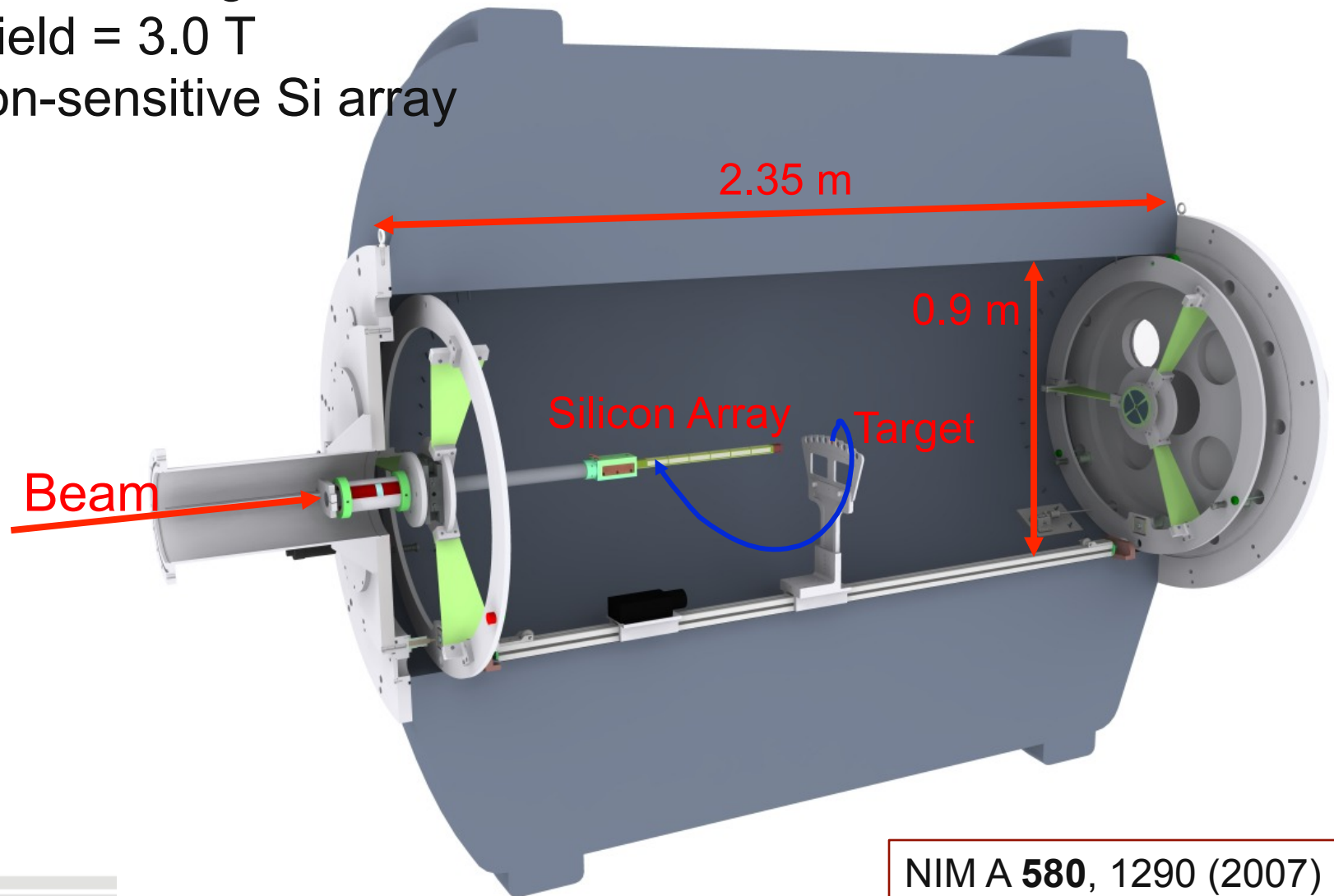
The HELIOS spectrometer for light-ion reactions

Novel spectrometer design, recently completed at ANL

Superconducting solenoid with on-axis Si detectors

Max. field = 3.0 T

Position-sensitive Si array

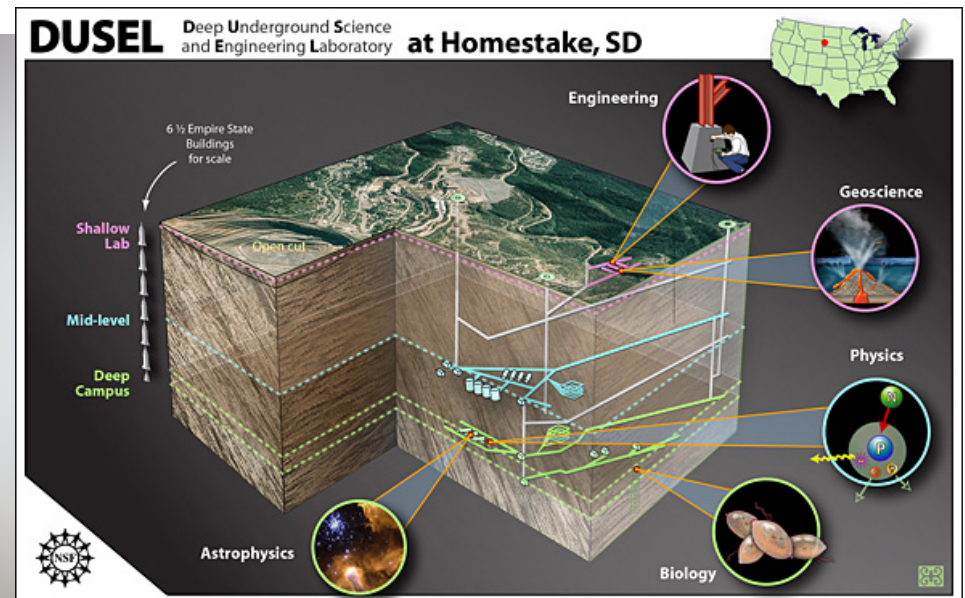
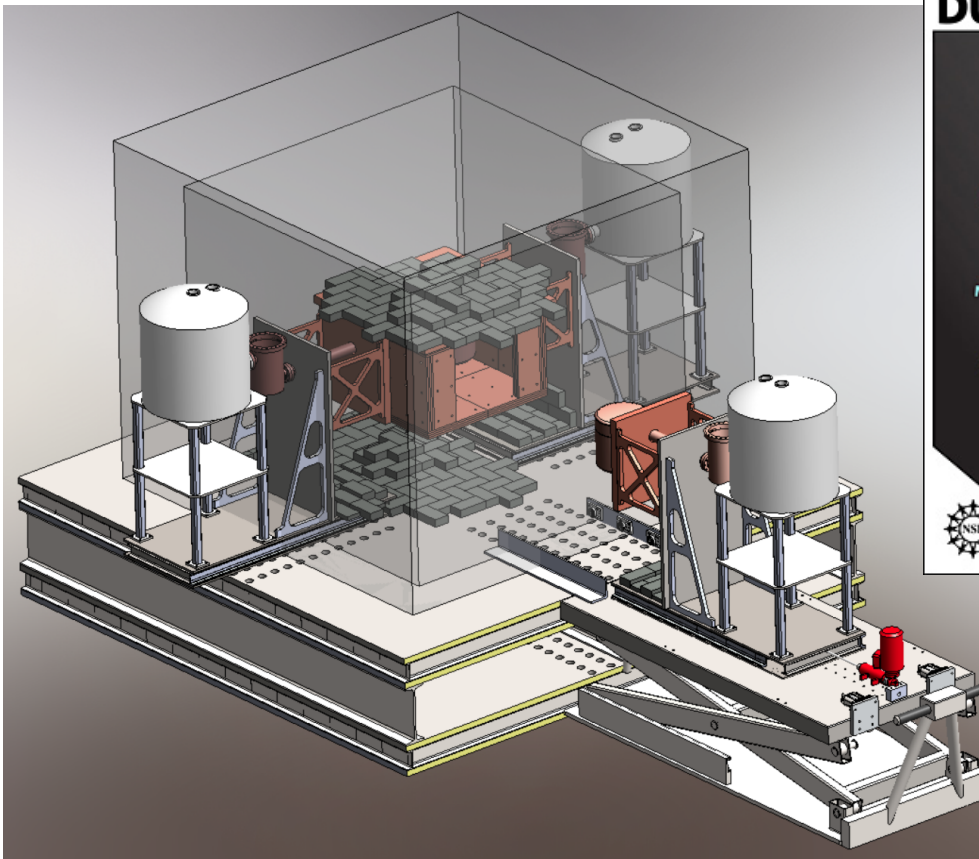


NIM A **580**, 1290 (2007)



MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR

- An R&D project aimed at a ~1 tonne scale ^{76}Ge neutrinoless double beta decay ($0\nu\beta\beta$) experiment
- To be sited at DUSEL at the Homestake mine in SD



MAJORANA Science and Challenges

Science goals include:

- Determine the nature of the neutrino : Majorana or Dirac particle?
- Test the fundamental symmetry of lepton number conservation
- Probe the absolute neutrino mass scale

Some of the many challenges:

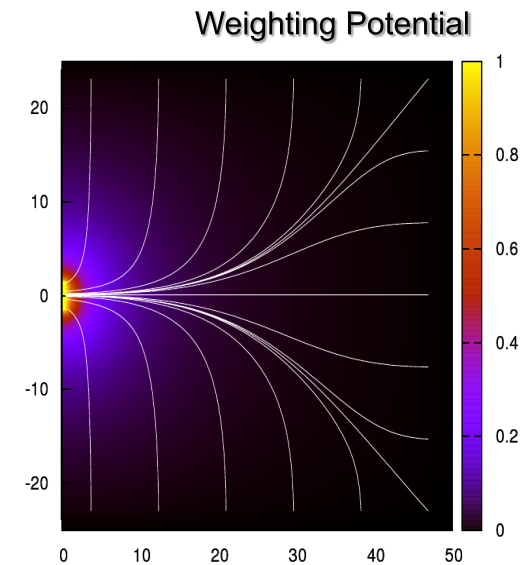
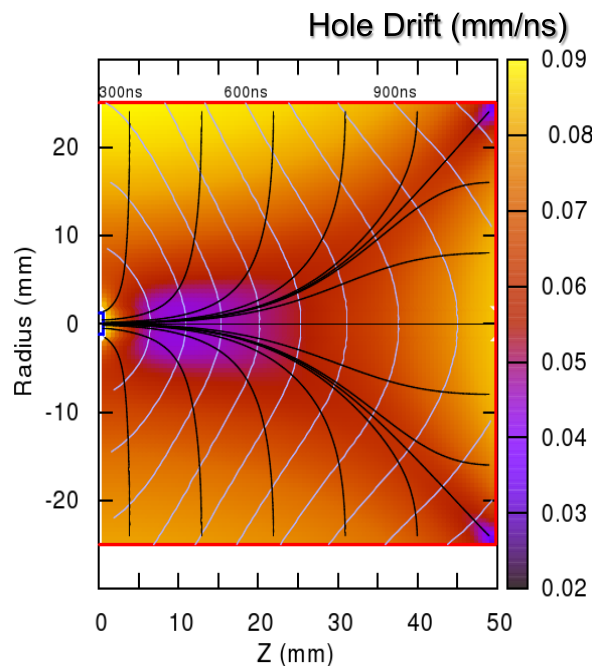
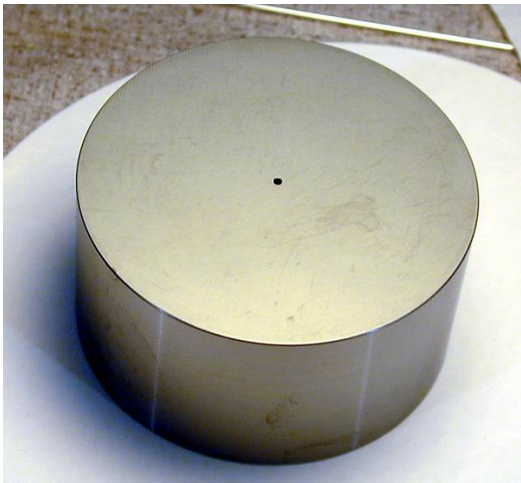
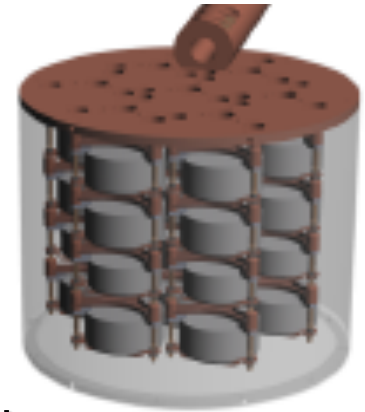
- Enriched ^{76}Ge detectors; requires large quantity of enriched material
- Background goal of 1 count/tonne-year in a 4-keV ROI
 - *Extreme radio-purity requirements* for all materials.

Cryostats and small parts made from underground electro-formed copper, $\sim 10^{-7}$ Bq/kg

MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR Detectors

P-type Point Contact detectors

- Superb pulse-shape sensitivity
 - Distinguish single-/multi-site events
- Very low capacitance ($\sim 1\text{pF}$)
 - Gives excellent low-energy resolution, low threshold
- Thick ($\sim 0.5\text{ mm}$) outer Li contact absorbs alpha background



SBIR/STTR Program

Some of the many crucial contributions of the SBIR/STTR program to low-energy user facilities are illustrated by talks at this meeting:

- Accelerator Technology
 - Niowave, Innosense, Far-Tech
- Instrumentation, Detection Systems and Techniques
 - RMD, PHDs, Tech-X, Integrated Sensors
- Electronics Design and Fabrication
 - XIA
- Software and Data Management
 - Tech-X

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