Structure Studies of Unstable Nuclei by Electron Scattering

Toshimi Suda RIKEN, JAPAN

1. Electron scattering and nuclear structure

- 2. a novel RI trap for electron scattering experiment SCRIT (Self-Confining RI Target)
- 3. R&D studies
- 4. Summary

SCRIT collaboration:
RIKEN : T. Emoto, S. Ito, T. Koseki, S. Nakamura, T. Ohnishi, H. Takeda, M. Wakasugi and Y. Yano
Rikkyo Univ. : K. Kurita, H. Morikawa Size and Shape of short-lived nuclei Fundamental quantities such as m, τ

Nuclear (rms) radius : interaction cross section Charge (rms) radius : isotope shift

Nucleon distribution : hadron (proton) scattering Charge distribution : electron scattering



Electron Scattering from unstable nuclei

Most precise probe for structure studies
No electron scattering experiments from short-lived nuclei, due to lack of their target.

elastic scattering => charge form factor



Momentum transfer (MeV/c)

Form factor and required luminosity

Diffraction radius and surface diffuseness

At least the measurement must cover the first maximum of the form factor

high resolution spectrometer $\Delta\Omega$ ~30 mSr

L ~ 10²⁷ ~ 10²⁸ /cm²/s



How to realize eRI scattering ?



e

2. Electron + RI collider (GSI project)

Ee ~ a few 100 MeV

3. RI-beam on "fixed" electron target

(reltivistic) RI beam

 $\gamma_{RI} \sim a \text{ few } 100$



 R

A novel method for eRI scattering SCRIT (Self-Confining RI Target)

lon trapping : a well-known phenomena at e-storage ring. shorter beam life time, instability



Ion trapping + mirror potential for longitudinal trapping Spatially confined RI target



Numerical simulation



expected luminosity



eRI facility based on the SCRIT concept

Electron storage ring Slow RI beam generator

1. In-flight facility + gas catcher 2. ISOL (γ +U fission) : A~100,130 n-rich nuclei

RI lon generator ISOL and/or Gas catcher

Scattered electron

SCRIT

SCRIT Prototype



SCRIT Prototype

SCRIT : ~ a few π mm mrad Surface ionizing Cs : < 10 π mm mrad

Ion Source (Cs¹⁺)



cattered electron



e-beam

SCRIT electrodes for longitudinal trapping





42 electrodes to form various potential shape

Cs ion : 10 kV Trapping potential : 10 kV - δ



Feasibility study of the SCRIT scheme at KSR, Kyoto University

KSR, Kyoto Univ.

Ee = 100 MeV Ie = 100 mA $L \ge 10^{26} / cm^2$ for N =10⁷ /s

2m

RA

From e-linac

 γ -det

QuickŢimeý Dz TI∩FÅià èkÇ »ÇµÅj êLí£ĒvÉçÉOÉâÉÄ ǙDZÇÃÉs≘NÉ`ÉÉÇ%å©ÇÈǞǽÇ…ÇÕïKóvÇ-Ç ÅB

Detector Setup

Luminosity Monitoring

Bremsstrahlung : a set of BaF2 detector ~100b Characteristic X-ray (30keV) : a Ge detector ~30b Ultra-forward elastic scattering ~1000b

Electron detector

Ee = 100 MeV $\theta e \ge 30$ deg. Elastic scattering dominates.

> drift chamber plastic scintillator calorimeter



First result Ion trapping by electron beam

Injection

Detection

Gate ∧ switching √



Summary

- Electron scattering will be a really unique tool to study the internal structure of unstable nuclei.
- SCRIT will be one of ways to realize eRI scattering experiment at next generation RIB facilities.
- SCRIT R&D is now underway. The trapping of externally injected ions has been confirmed.
- Next step is the accurate determination of luminosity. The detection of elastically scattered electrons from Cs will be also carried out..



BaF2 (bremss.)





R&D studies at KSR

Ee = 100 MeV θe ≥ 30 deg. Elastic scattering dominates. Expected luminosity at KSR



QuickTimeý Dz TIFFÅià èkÇ≫ǵÅj êLi£EvÉçÉOÉâÉÄ ǙDZÇÄÉsÉNĚ ÉÉÇ%á©ÇÉÇžÇ%Ç…ÇÕïKóvÇ-ÇÅB





Electron - RI collider Planned in the GSI project



From H. Simon

SCRIT at RIBF (conceptual)

Slow RI beam generator
1. Fragment separator + gas catcher
2. ISOL (γ + U)



DREPHA results Distorted wave calculation

Sn 10-24 Sn d₀/dΩ (cm²/Sr) 10-25 Ee=300 MeV Ee=300 MeV 10-26 10-27 a 10-28 r_0 10-29 10-30 10-31 100 200 300 400 100 200 300 0 400

Momentum transfer (MeV/c)



