



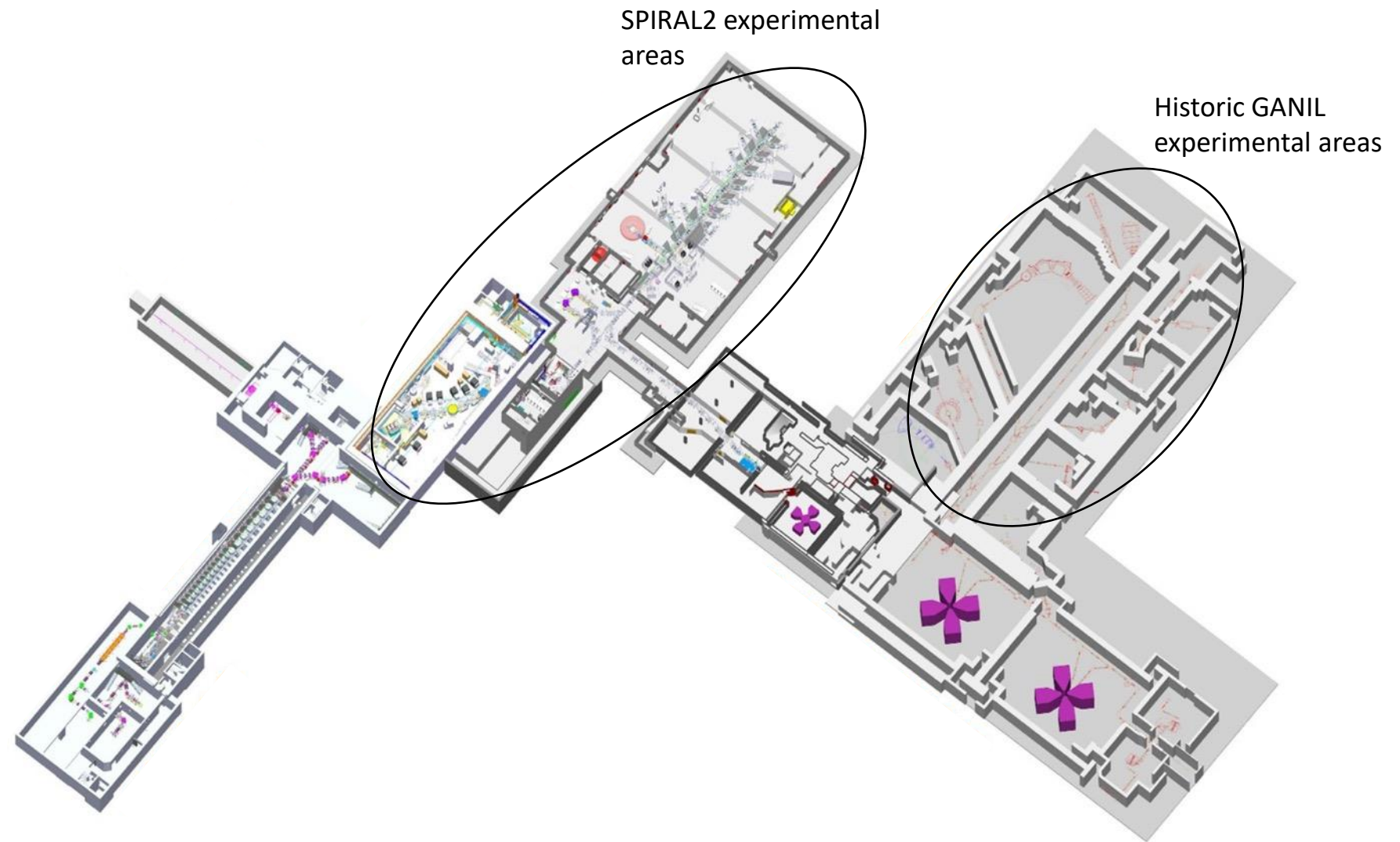
GANIL

RIB development at SPIRAL1-GANIL:

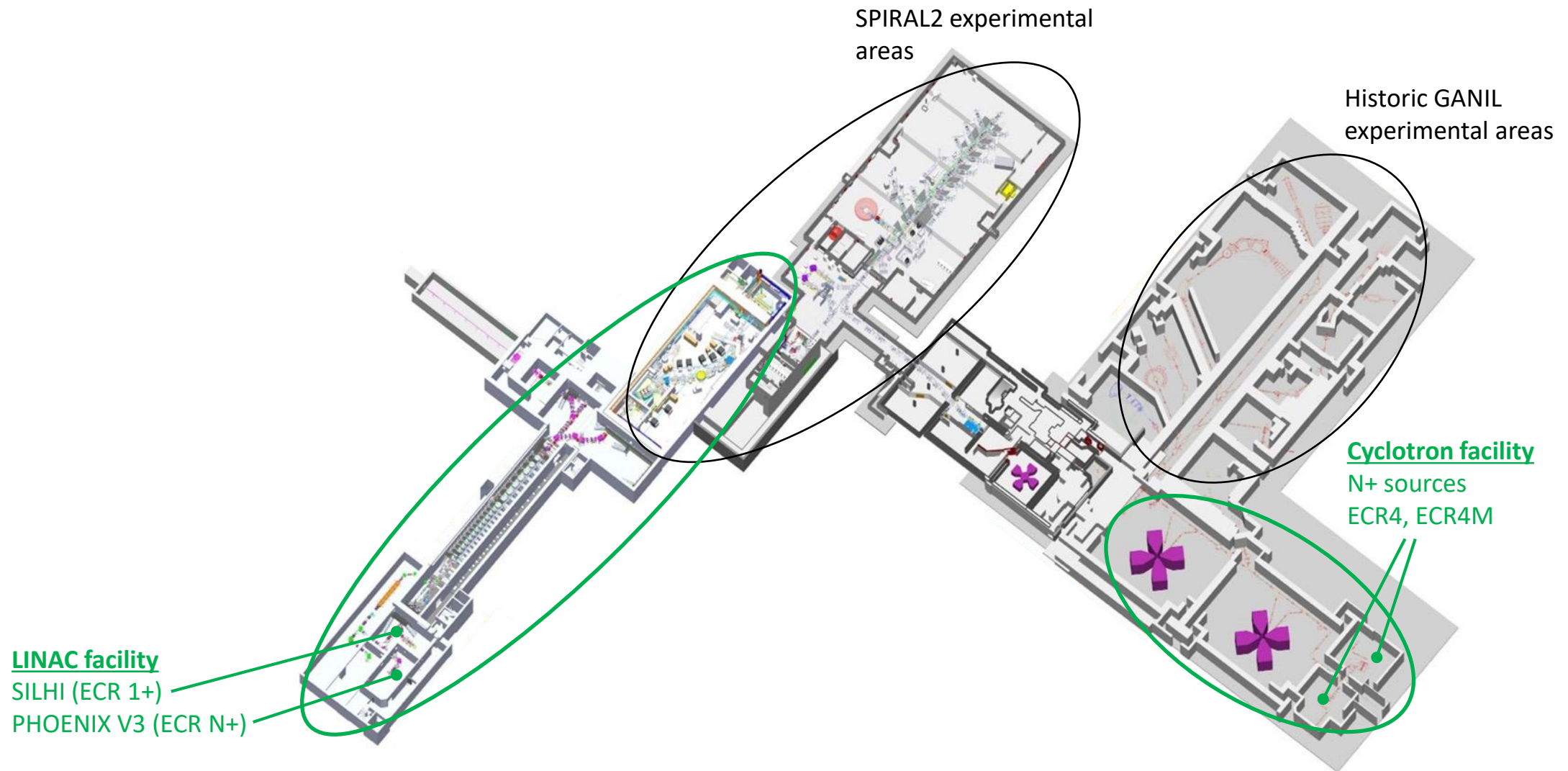
Recent progress and future developments

Pierre Chauveau

Introduction

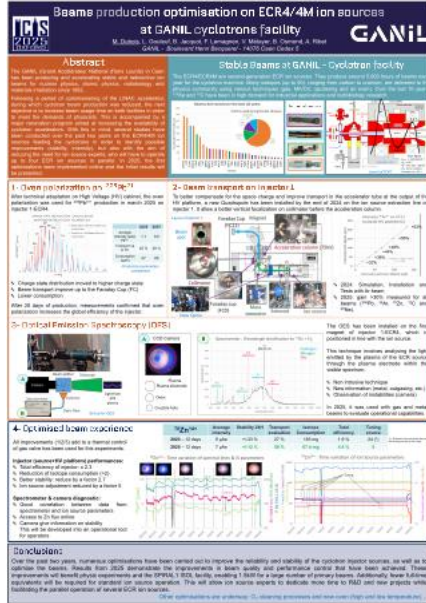


Introduction



Introduction

Faisceaux stables



Poster #159 – Tuesday session
Mickaël Dubois et al, Beams
production optimisation on ECR4/4M
ion sources at GANIL cyclotrons facility

LINAC facility
SILHI (ECR 1+)
PHOENIX V3 (ECR N+)

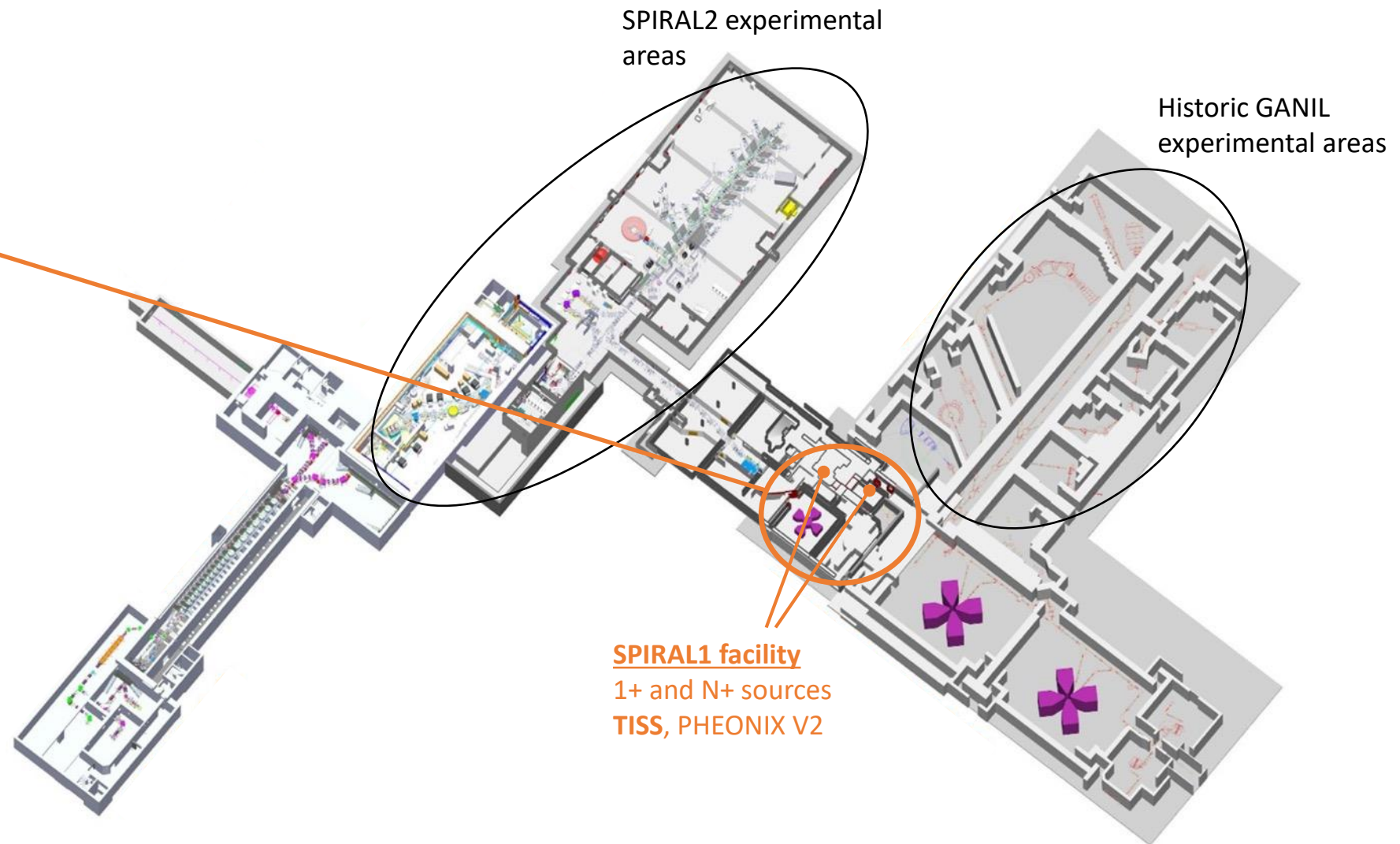
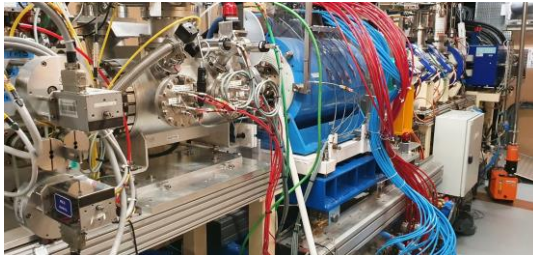
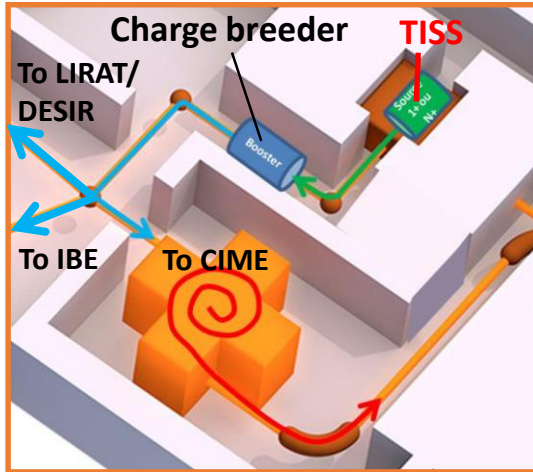
SPIRAL2 experimental
areas

Historic GANIL
experimental areas

Cyclotron facility
N+ sources
ECR4, ECR4M

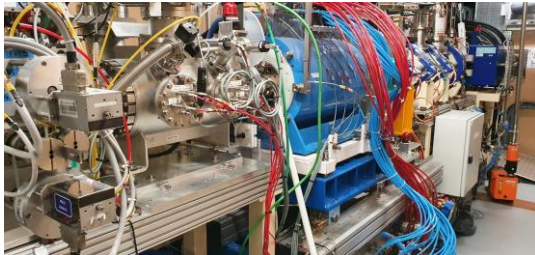
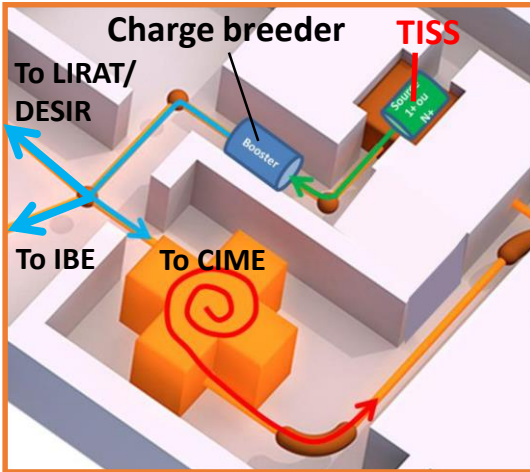
Introduction

Faisceaux radioactifs



Introduction

Faisceaux radioactifs



I. Beam production and sources

II. FEBIAD

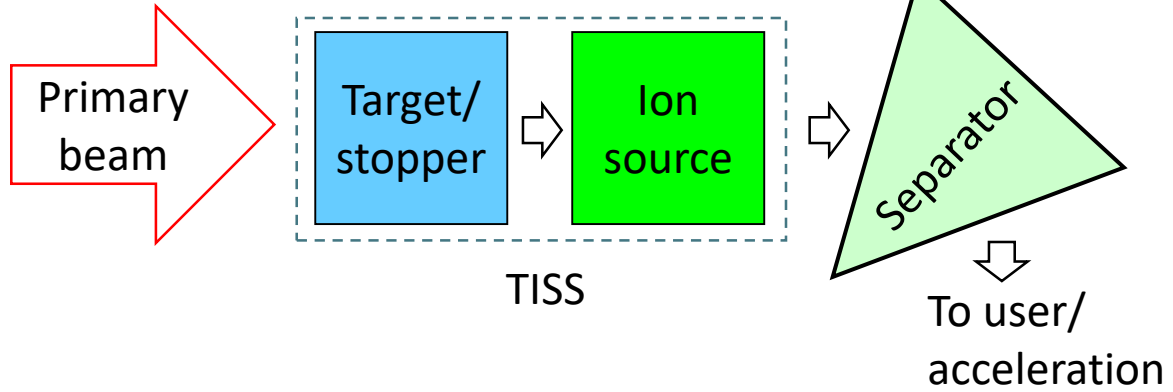
III. MonoNaKe

IV. TULIP

Conclusion and future works

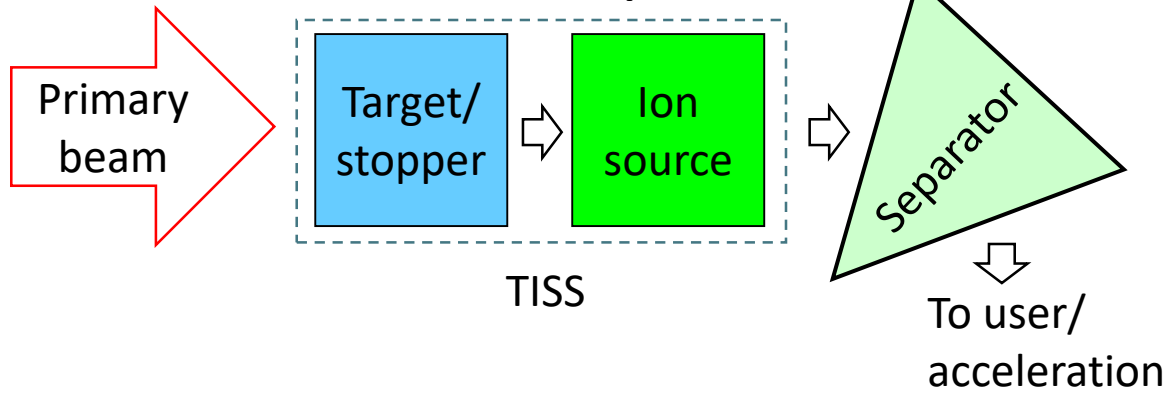
I. Beam production

The ISOL technique

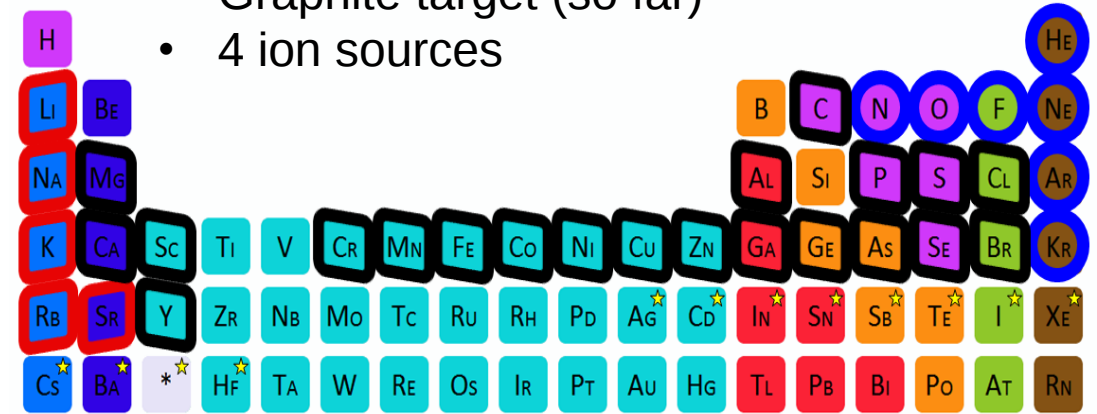


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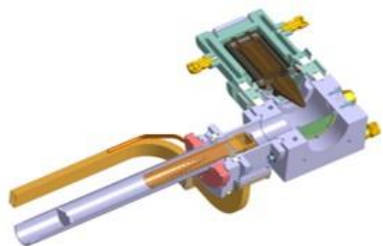
The ISOL technique



- 58 primary beams from ^{12}C to ^{238}U
- Graphite target (so far)
- 4 ion sources



N+



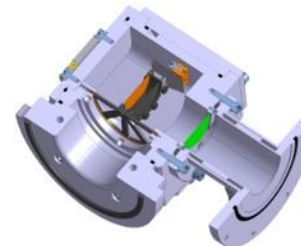
Nanogan
For gaz



1+



FEBIAD
For condensable



TULIP(-FEBIAD)
For proton-rich isotopes

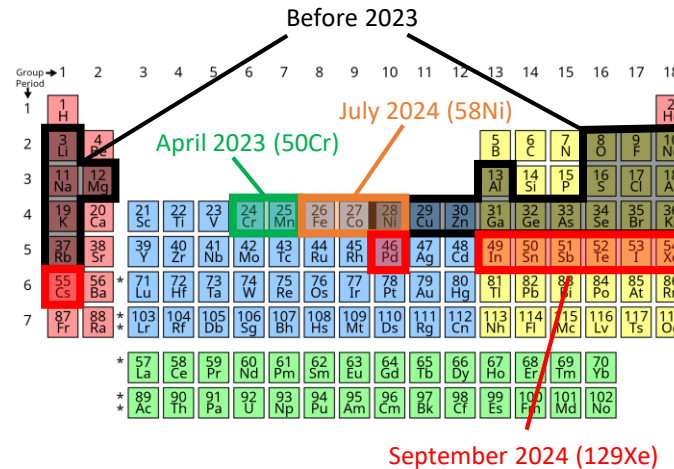
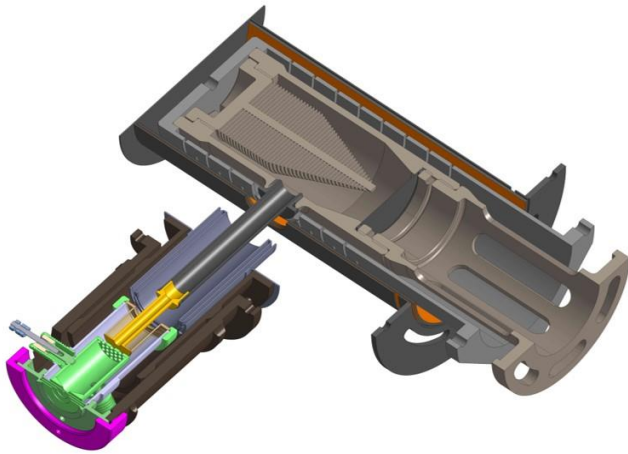
1+



MonoNaKe
For alkaline

II. FEBIAD (1/3) – recent experiments

Objective: production of radioactive metallic ions

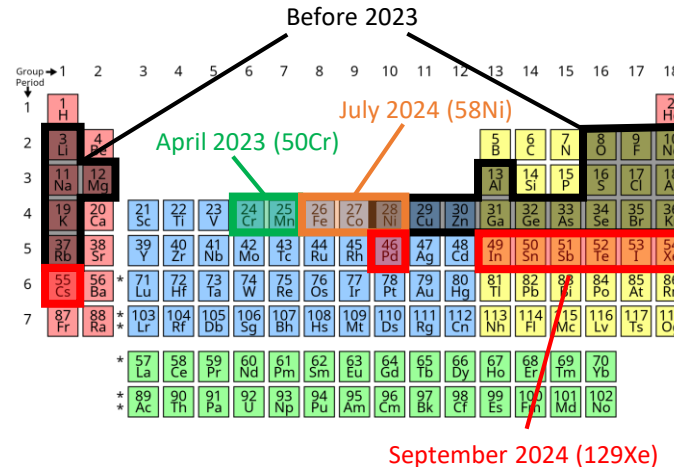
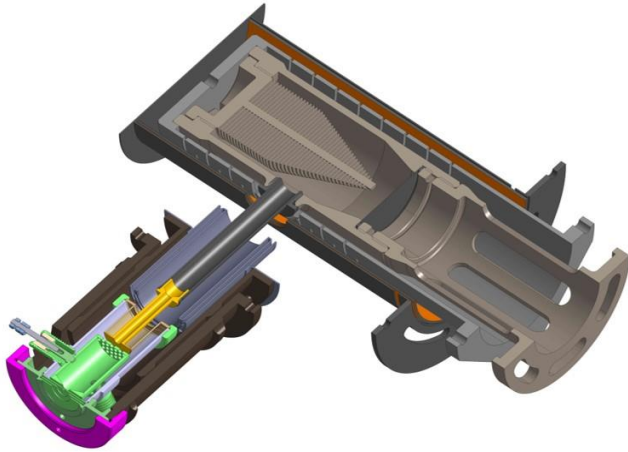


Since 2021

- Irradiated with ^{48}Ca (2021), ^{36}Ar , ^{84}Kr (2022), ^{50}Cr (2023), ^{58}Ni (2024), ^{129}Xe (2024)
- 100+ radioactive isotopes/isomers **seen**, including around 60 at post-accelerable intensities ($>1\text{E}5\text{pps}$).

II. FEBIAD (1/3) – recent experiments

Objective: production of radioactive metallic ions



58Ni @ 74.5AMeV ≈600W		
Isotope	HL	measured rate (pps)
59Cu	82 s	5.03E+05
58Cu	3.205 s	1.60E+05
57Ni	35.6 h	2.52E+07
56Ni	6.081 d	1.99E+06
58Co	70.883 d	9.40E+07
57Co	271.8 d	2.21E+08
56Co	77.236 d	1.11E+08
55Co	17.53 h	2.33E+07
54mCo	1.48 min	2.39E+05
53Fe	8.51 min	7.80E+06
53mFe	2.54 min	2.39E+06
52Fe	8.273 h	4.80E+06
52mFe	45.9 s	6.47E+04
57Mn	85.4 s	4.10E+04
56Mn	2.5788 h	1.09E+06
52Mn	5.591 d	1.19E+08
52mMn	21.4 min	3.10E+07
51Mn	45.84 min	3.90E+07
50mMn	1.75 min	1.80E+06

129Xe @ 50AMeV ≈200W		
Isotope	HL	measured rate (pps)
117Xe	61 s	8.72E+03
117I	2.22 min	3.41E+05
117Te	62 min	1.64E+05
117Sb	2.8 h	7.42E+05
109Sn	18.1 min	4.30E+04
117In	43.2 min	1.05E+04
109In	4.159 h	7.00E+05
109mIn	1.34 min	3.33E+04
109mPd	4.694 min	8.86E+02

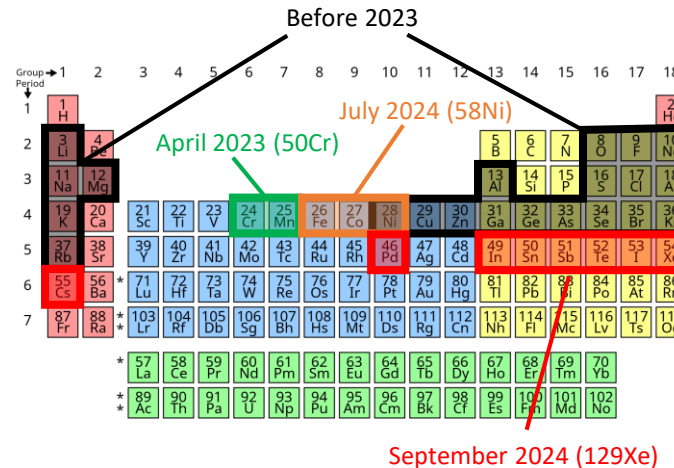
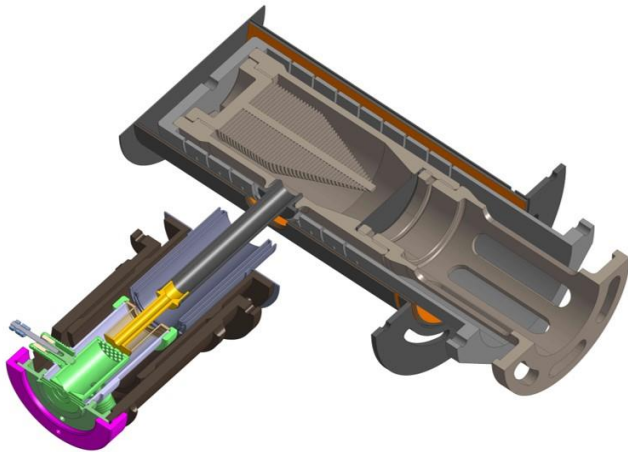
50Cr @ 72AMeV ≈25W		
Isotope	HL	measured rate (pps)
49Cr	42.3 min	5E+05
48Cr	21.56 h	3E+05

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- Fe/Co/Ni beams produced for the first time in 07/2024
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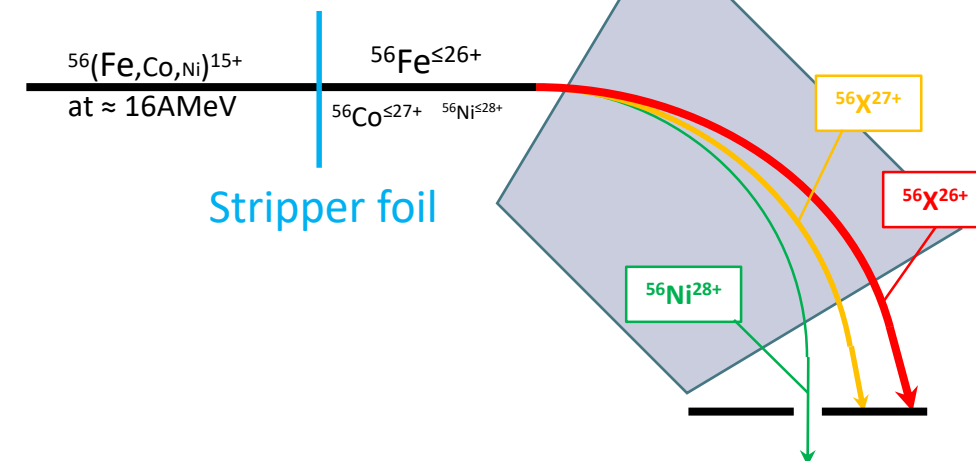
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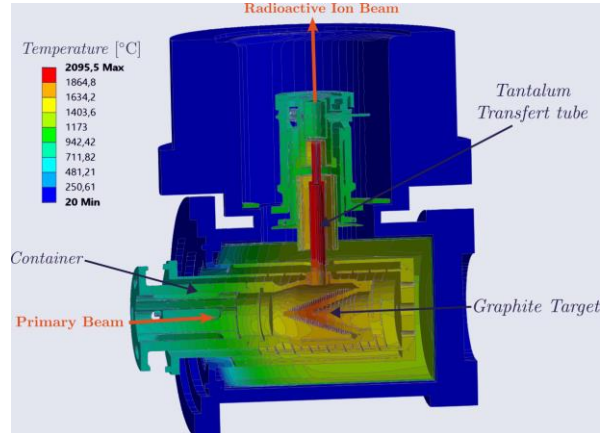
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Upcoming experiment (october 25?): post-acceleration and purification of ^{56}Ni !



II. FEBIAD (2/3) – ongoing R&D

Objective: optimized production of Fe-Co-Ni beams (PhD work of Erwan Le Villain)



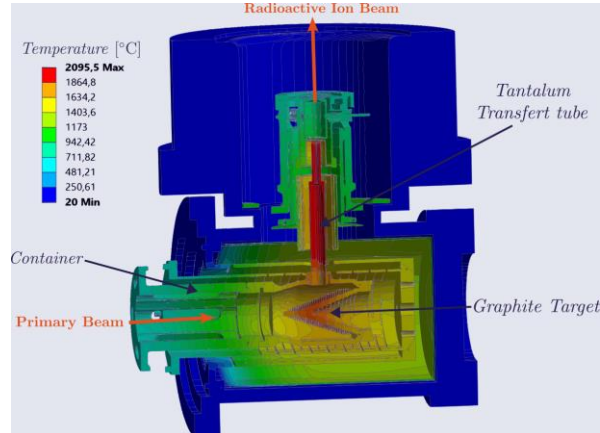
Measurements and thermal simulations revealed that the target temperature was:

- Relying too much on beam heating
- Low : max 1500°C without beam / 1900°C with 1kW beam)
- Inhomogeneous : >500°C ΔT in the target cavity

This impacts the release efficiency

II. FEBIAD (2/3) – ongoing R&D

Objective: optimized production of Fe-Co-Ni beams (PhD work of Erwan Le Villain)

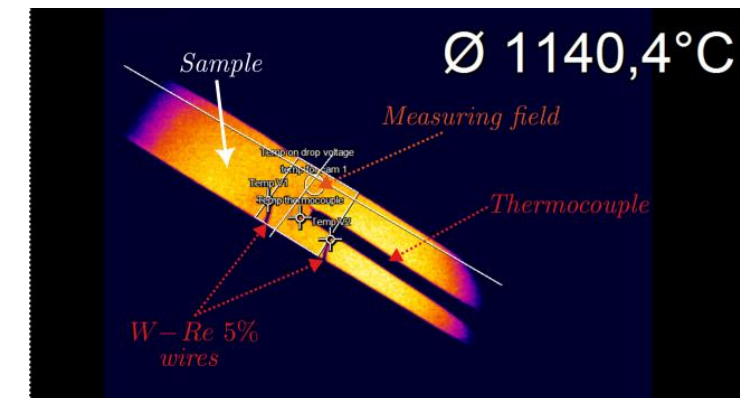
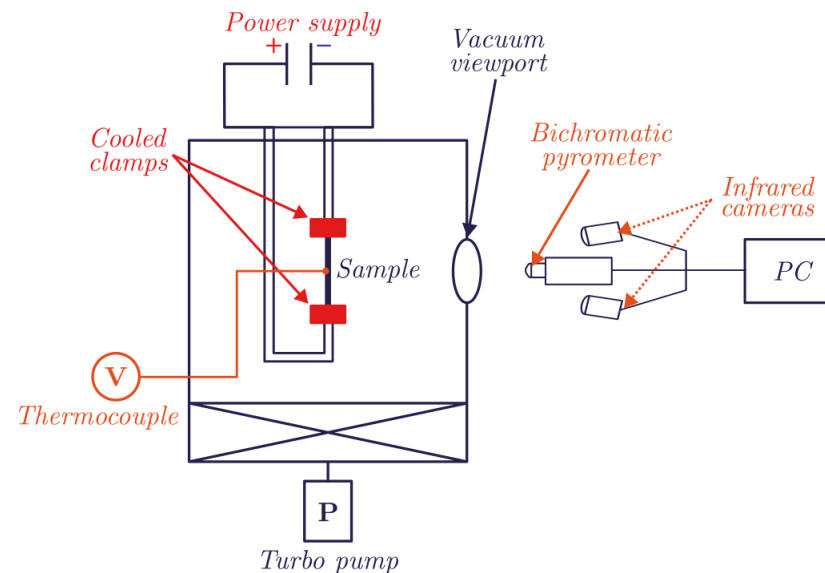


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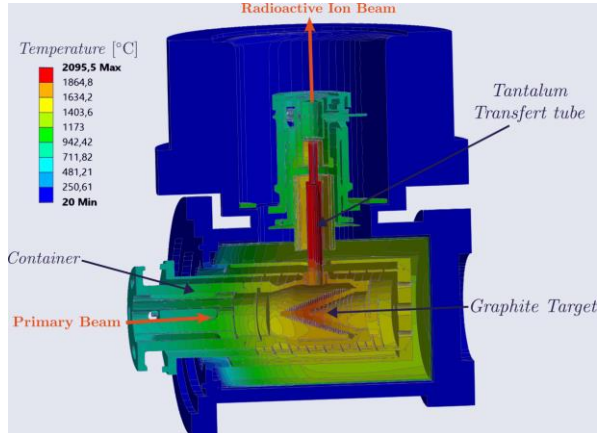
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- Gathering material data ✓



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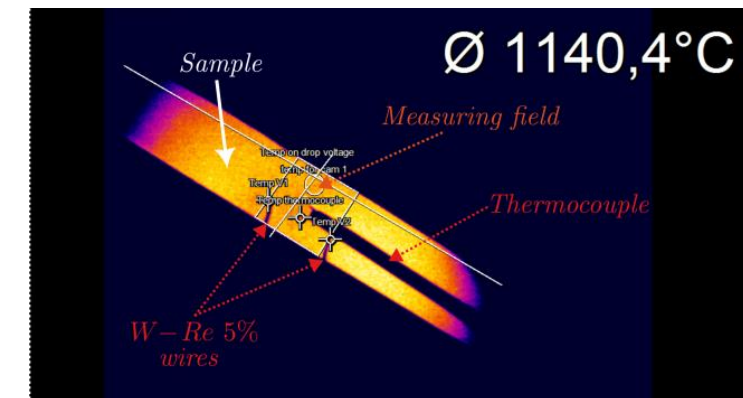
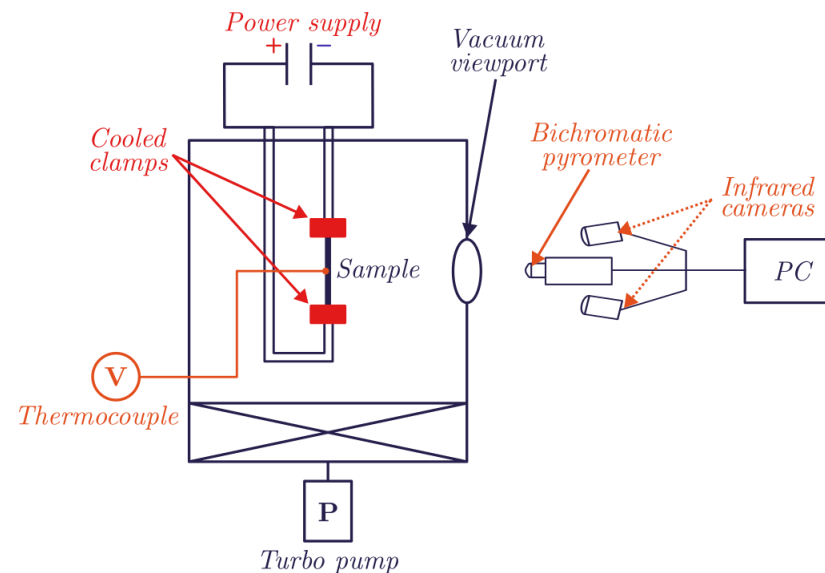


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This impacts the release efficiency

- Gathering material data ✓
- Building a parametric model ↻
- Optimizing the geometry for high and homogeneous temperature ✗
- Building and testing ✗



II. FEBIAD (3/3) – ongoing R&D



Objective: new target material for new beams (Post-doc work of Sophie Hurier)

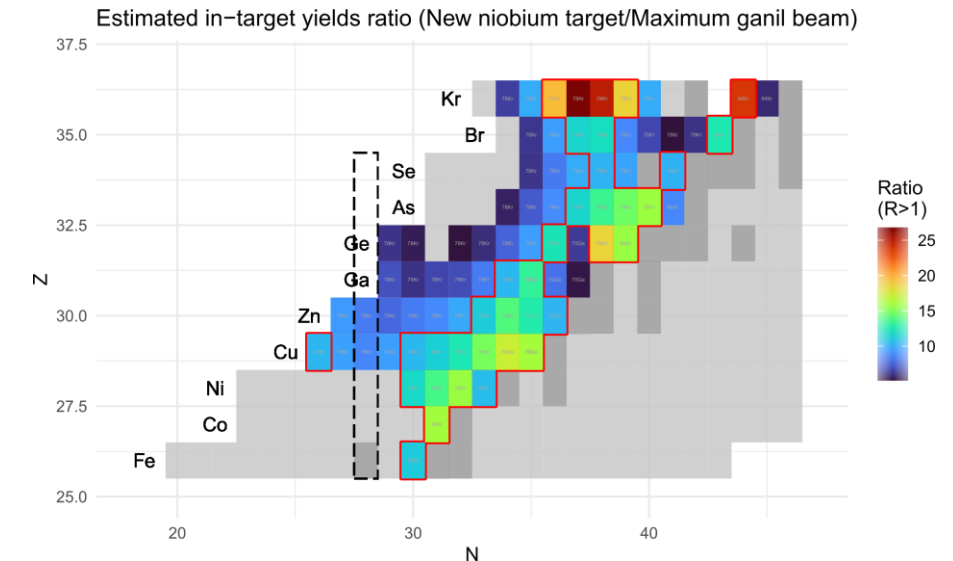
Beam fragmentation loses interest at higher masses (lower beam energy and intensity). Above Ni, target fragmentation could be better, **but never done in SPIRAL1**

II. FEBIAD (3/3) – ongoing R&D

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- Production calculations : GANIL beams → graphite VS Carbon beam → new material (<Nb) ✓
- Investigating and choosing materials (Nb, ZrO_2) ✓

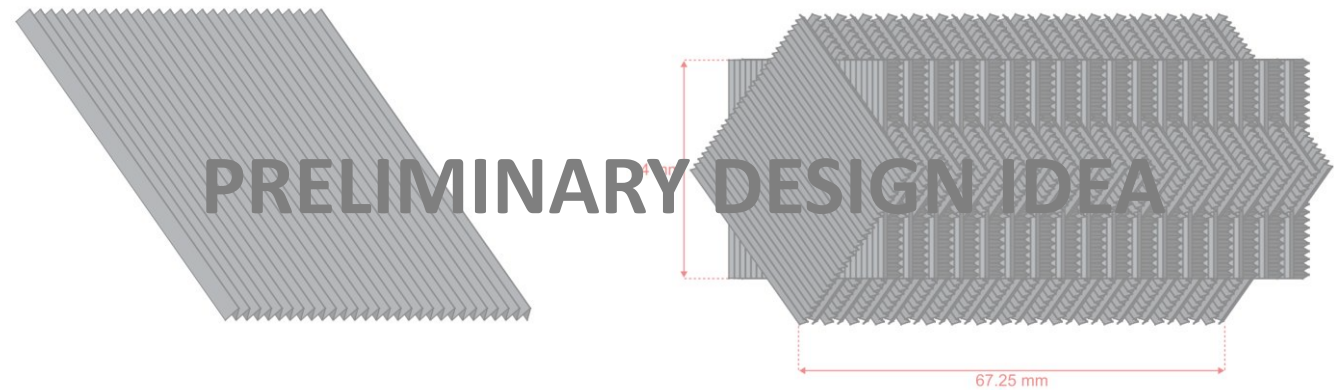
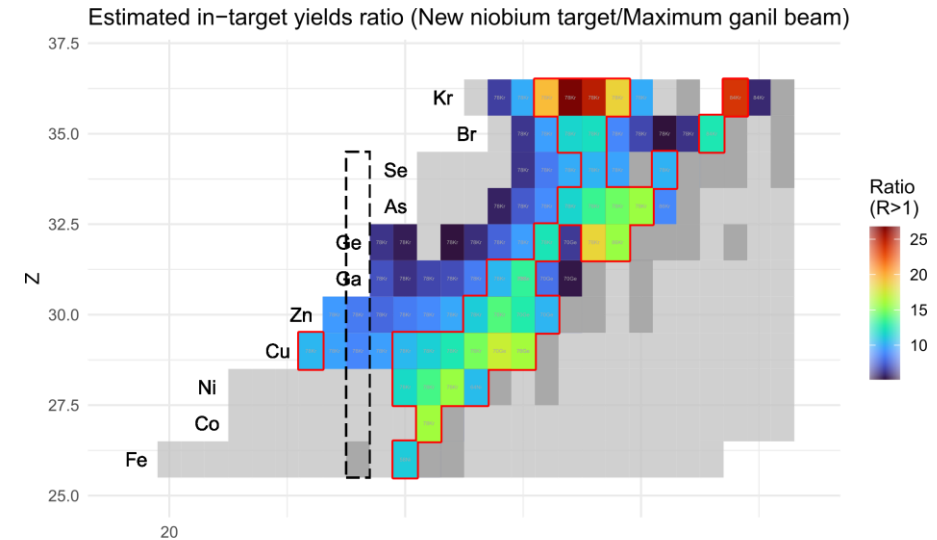


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- Production calculations : GANIL beams → graphite VS Carbon beam → new material (<Nb) ✓
- Investigating and choosing materials (Nb, ZrO²) ✓
- Testing material properties ✗
- Designing and simulating a target ✗
- Testing the target ✗



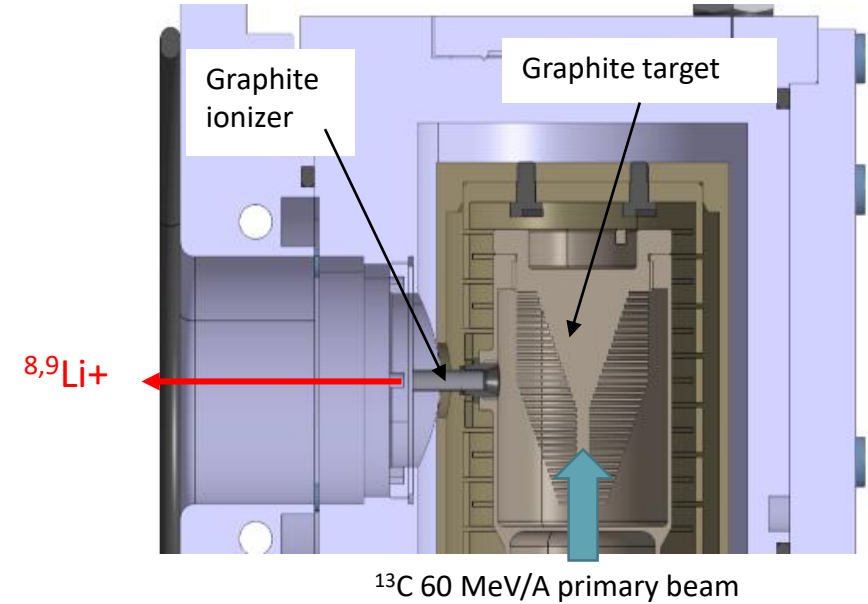
III. MonoNaKe

Objective: production of radioactive alkali ions (slide credit Pascal Jardin)

H			
Li	Be		
Na	Mg		
K	Ca	Sc	Ti
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr
Cs	Ba	*	Hf

Low ionization potential atom
+
High work function surface

= Surface ionization



+

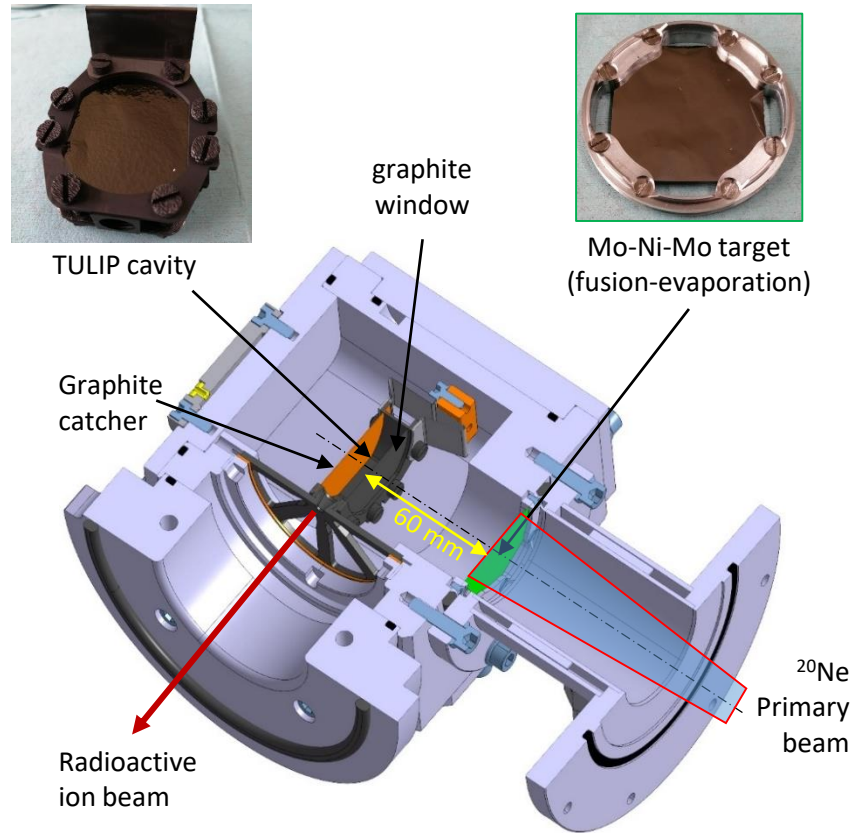
= Surface ionization

This schematic diagram illustrates the graphite ionization region of the ARIEL spectrometer. It shows a central graphite target (labeled 'Graphite target') positioned within a chamber. A graphite ionizer (labeled 'Graphite ionizer') is located to the left of the target. A red arrow points from the ionizer towards the target, indicating the direction of ionization. A blue arrow points upwards from the target, indicating the direction of ion transport. The diagram also shows the surrounding structure of the spectrometer, including the entrance and exit slits.

H 1,01																	He 4,00
Li 6,94	Be 9,01															B 10,81	
Na 22,99	Mg 24,31															Al 26,98	
K 39,10	Ca 40,08	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga					
Rb 85,47	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In					
Cs 132,91	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl					
Fr 223	Ra	**	Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh				
															Po 209		
															At 210		
															Bi 208		
															Pb 207		
															Tl 204		
															Sn 118,71		
															Sb 121,76		
															Te 127,60		
															I 126,90		
															Xe 131,29		
															Br 79,90		
															Kr 83,80		
															Se 78,96		
															As 74,92		
															Ge 72,64		
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															S 32,06		
															Cl 35,45		
															Ar 39,95		
															Ne 20,18		
															F 18,99		
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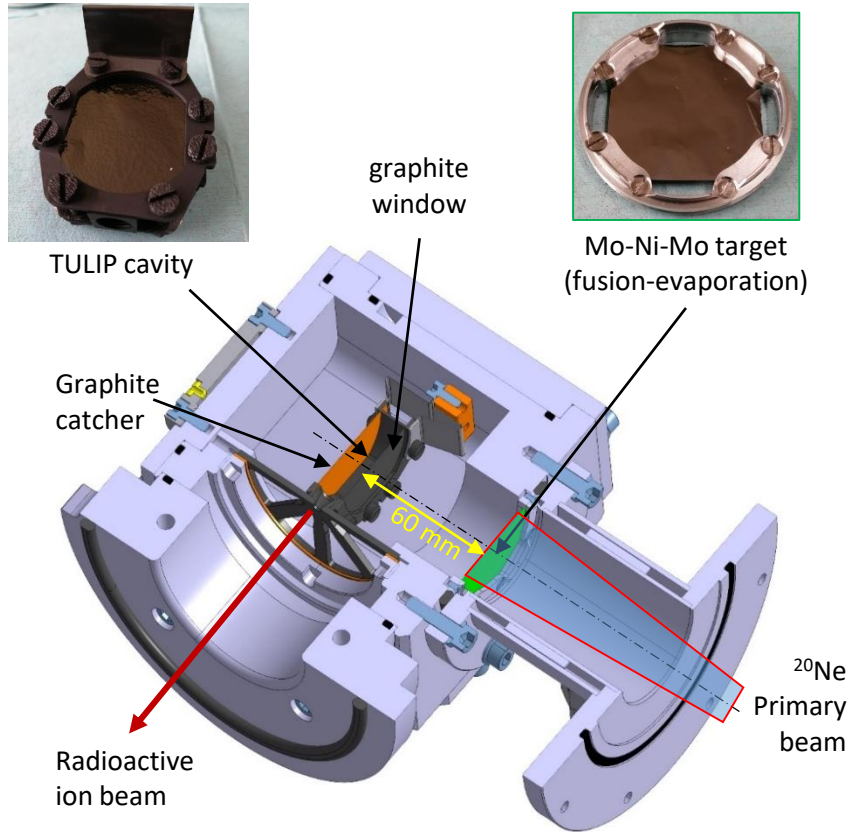
IV. TULIP (1/2) concept and first results

Objective: production of short-lived neutron deficient isotopes (slide credit Pascal Jardin)



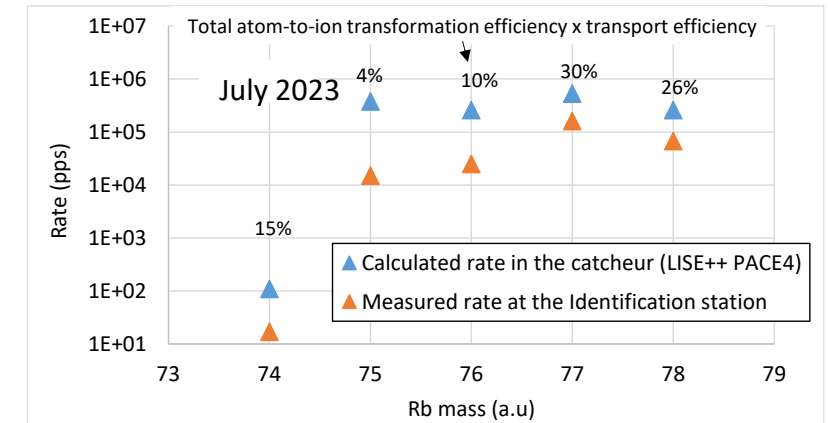
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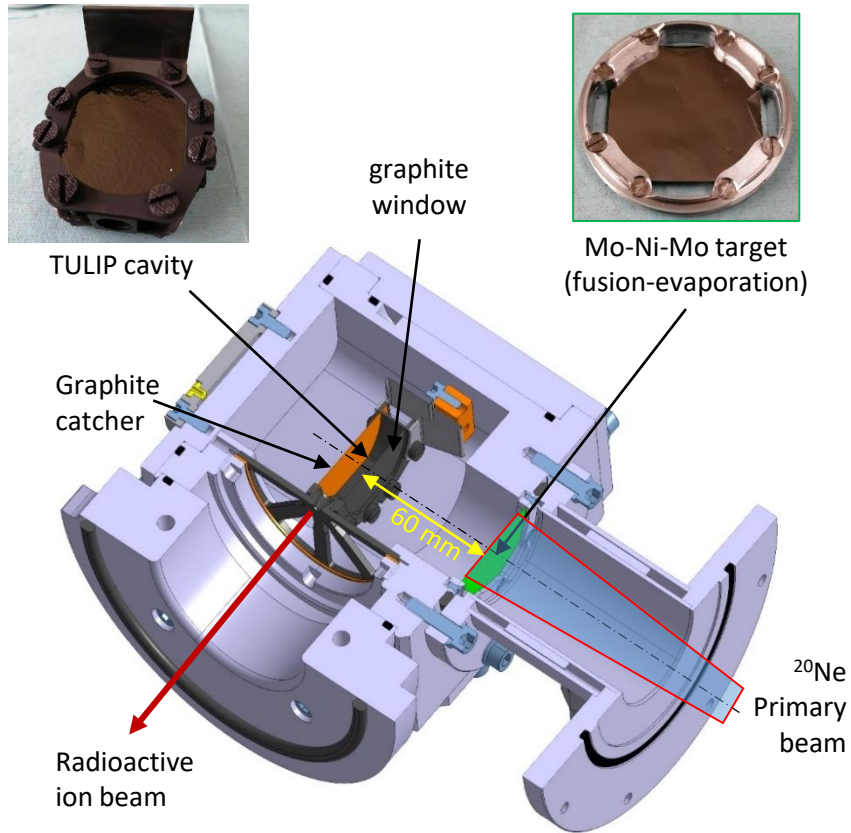
On-line test in 2023: production of $^{74-78}\text{Rb}^+$ ions ($\approx 10\%$)

Rb Mass	$T_{1/2}$	ID station rate (pps)	
		March 22 $^{22}\text{Ne} + ^{\text{nat}}\text{Ni}$	July 23 $^{20}\text{Ne} + ^{\text{nat}}\text{Ni}$
74	64,76 ms		1,7E+01
75	19 s		1,5E+04
76	36,8 s	3,80E+03	2,5E+04
77	3,78 m		1,6E+05
78	5,74m/ 17,7 m	5,80E+04	6,8E+04



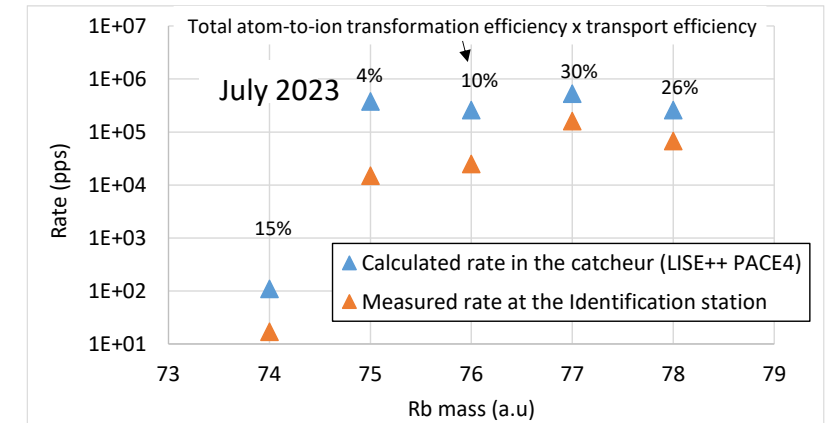
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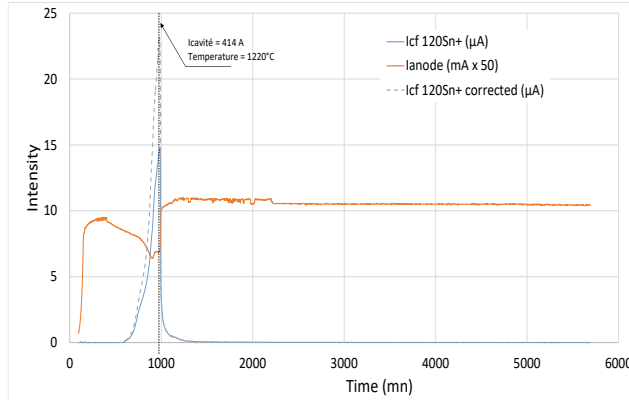
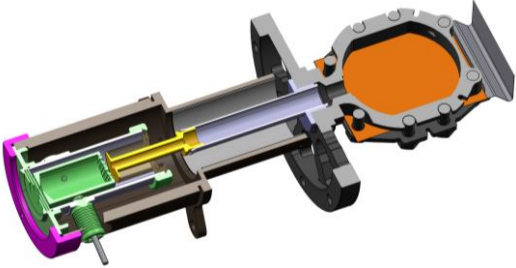
On-line test last week

- At least 100pps of ^{74}Rb (65ms)
- The source survived ($>5\text{kW}$ for $>48\text{H}$) but maybe not the window
- Release time in the ms range

IV. TULIP (2/2) ongoing R&D

Objective: expand the concept to other elements (slide credit Pascal Jardin)

TULIP FEBIAD



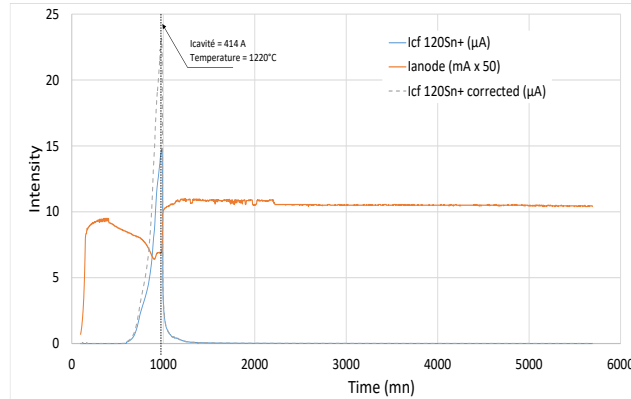
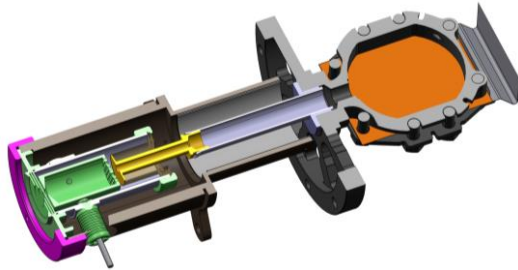
Tested offline in 2024-2025

- Calibrated Ar leak : $\text{Eff}_{\text{Ar}} > 6\%$ (stable) and up to 17%
- Ag, In, Sn tracers : $\text{Eff} = 9\text{-}15\%$

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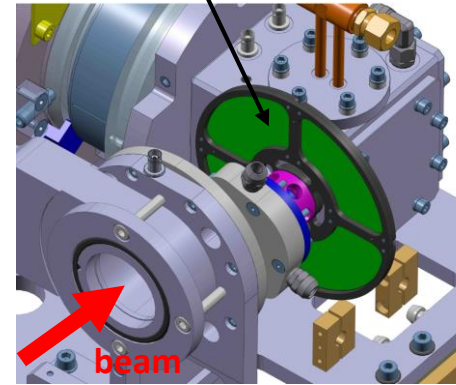
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Rotating target



To increase the maximum primary beam power x7. Must be simple and radiation hard.

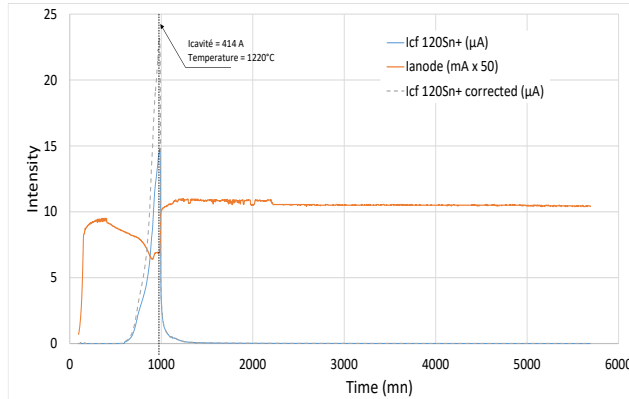
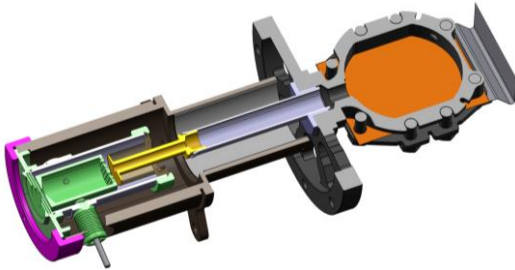
- Graphite bearing
- waterwheel drive
- magnetic coupling

Works but rotating speed limited by eddy current. New design ongoing.

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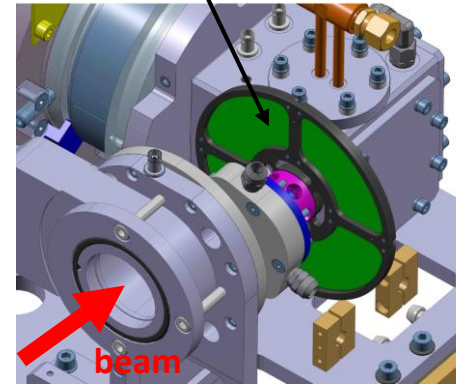
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« Intense » production of metallic isotopes in the ^{100}Sn region.

Expanding the number of **primary beam/target/source** combinations to produce new RIBs

Conclusion and future works

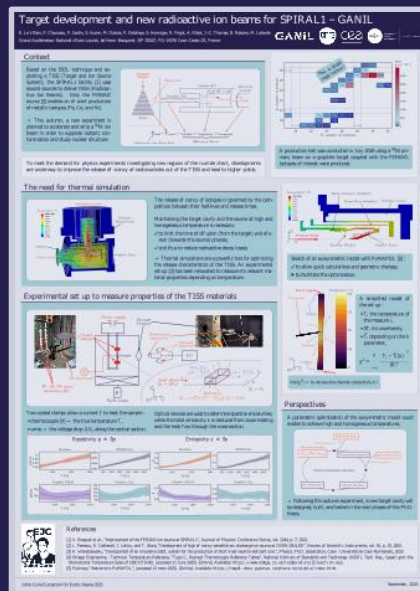
- Recent progress with the FEBIAD, MonoNaKe and TULIP TISS
 - Improvement of performances, reliability
 - Test/development of specific beams (${}^7\text{-}{}^8\text{Li}$, neutron-deficient Cr and Fe-Co-Ni, **very-neutron-deficient Rb**)
- Ongoing development on the FEBIAD and TULIP
 - Upcoming post-acceleration/purification experiment
 - New graphite target design for optimized Fe-Co-Ni beams
 - New target materials for Cu $\rightarrow$ Rb beams
 - High intensity TULIP-FEBIAD TISS for short-lived neutron-deficient metallic isotopes

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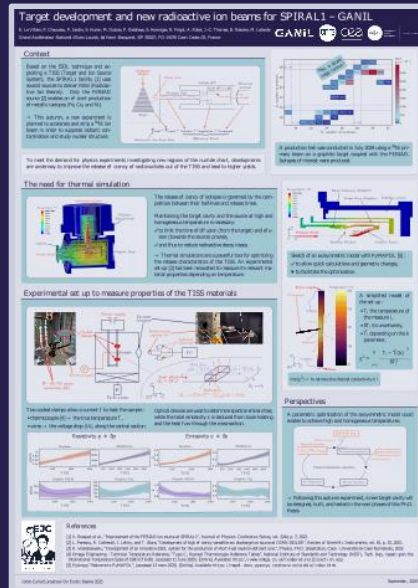
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Thank you for your attention