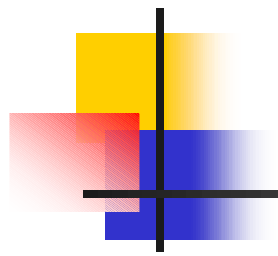


Masses of tripline nuclei

Frank Herfurth, ISOLDE/CERN



Mass measurements

INDIRECT

■ Reaction



$$Q = M_A + M_a - M_B - M_b$$

■ Alpha-decay



$$Q = M_A - M_B - M_\alpha$$

DIRECT (mass spectrometry)

■ Time of flight

- TOFI (LANL)
- SPEG/CSS2 (Ganil)
- SARA (ISN)
- ESR (GSI)

■ Cyclotron frequency

- Penning traps
- MISTRAL (ISOLDE)

■ Schottky noise analysis

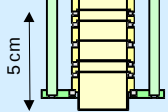
- ESR (GSI)

ISOLTRAP

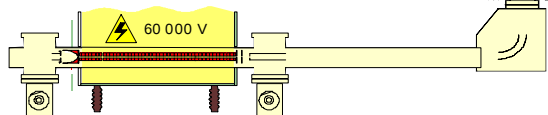
$B = 6 \text{ T}$



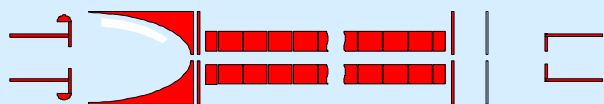
$B = 4.7 \text{ T}$



60keV ISOLDE-
ion beam



Bunches,
3keV energy



Linear RFQ trap

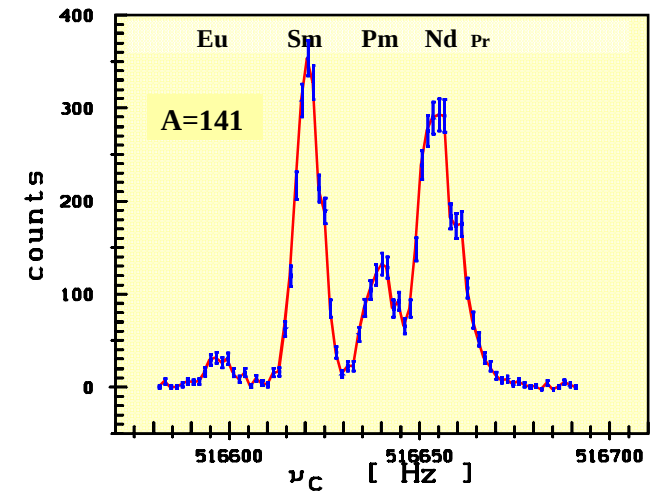
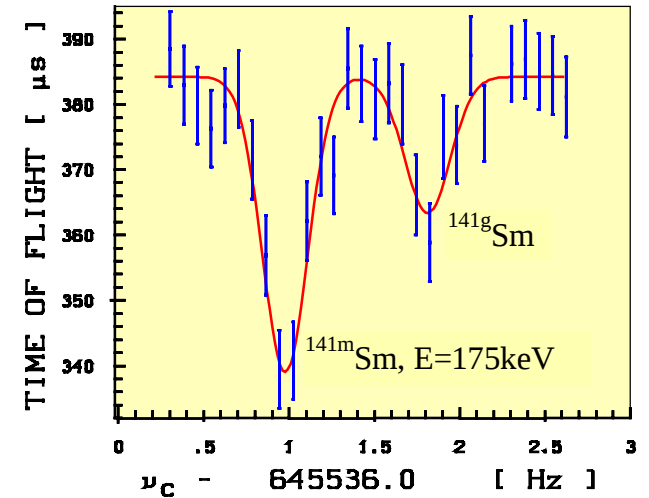
determination of
cyclotron frequency

$$R = \frac{m}{\Delta m} = 5 \cdot 10^6$$

cooling
isobar separation

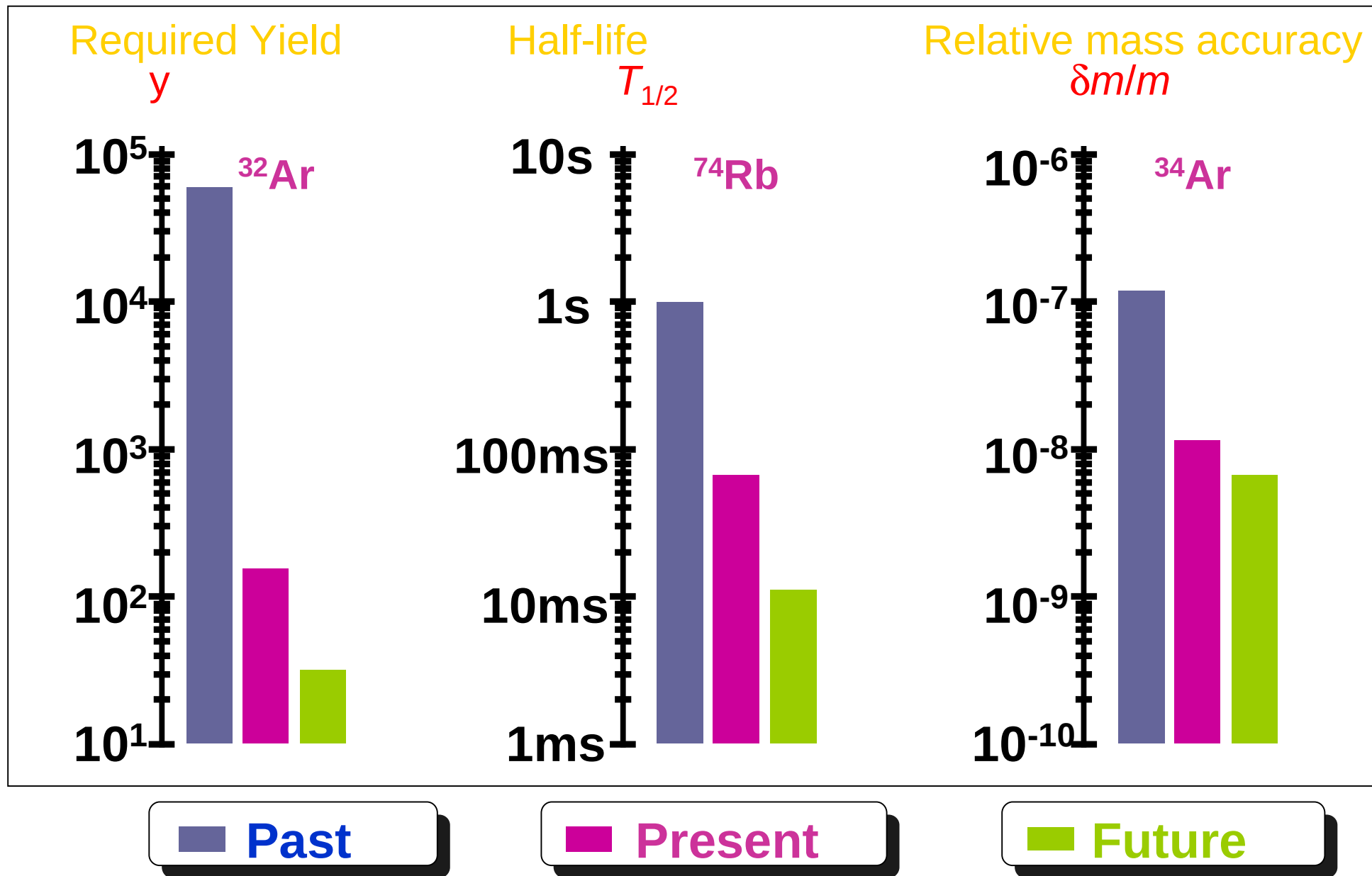
$$R = \frac{m}{\Delta m} = 1 \cdot 10^5$$

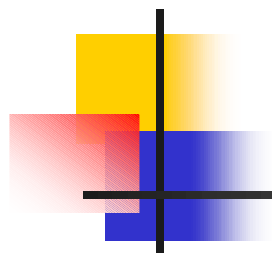
accumulation &
bunching of
ISOLDE 60 keV
beam



G. Bollen et al., NIM A 368 (1996) 675
H. Raimbault-Hartmann, NIM B 126 (1997) 378
F. Herfurth et al., NIM A 469 (2001) 254

ISOLTRAP performance

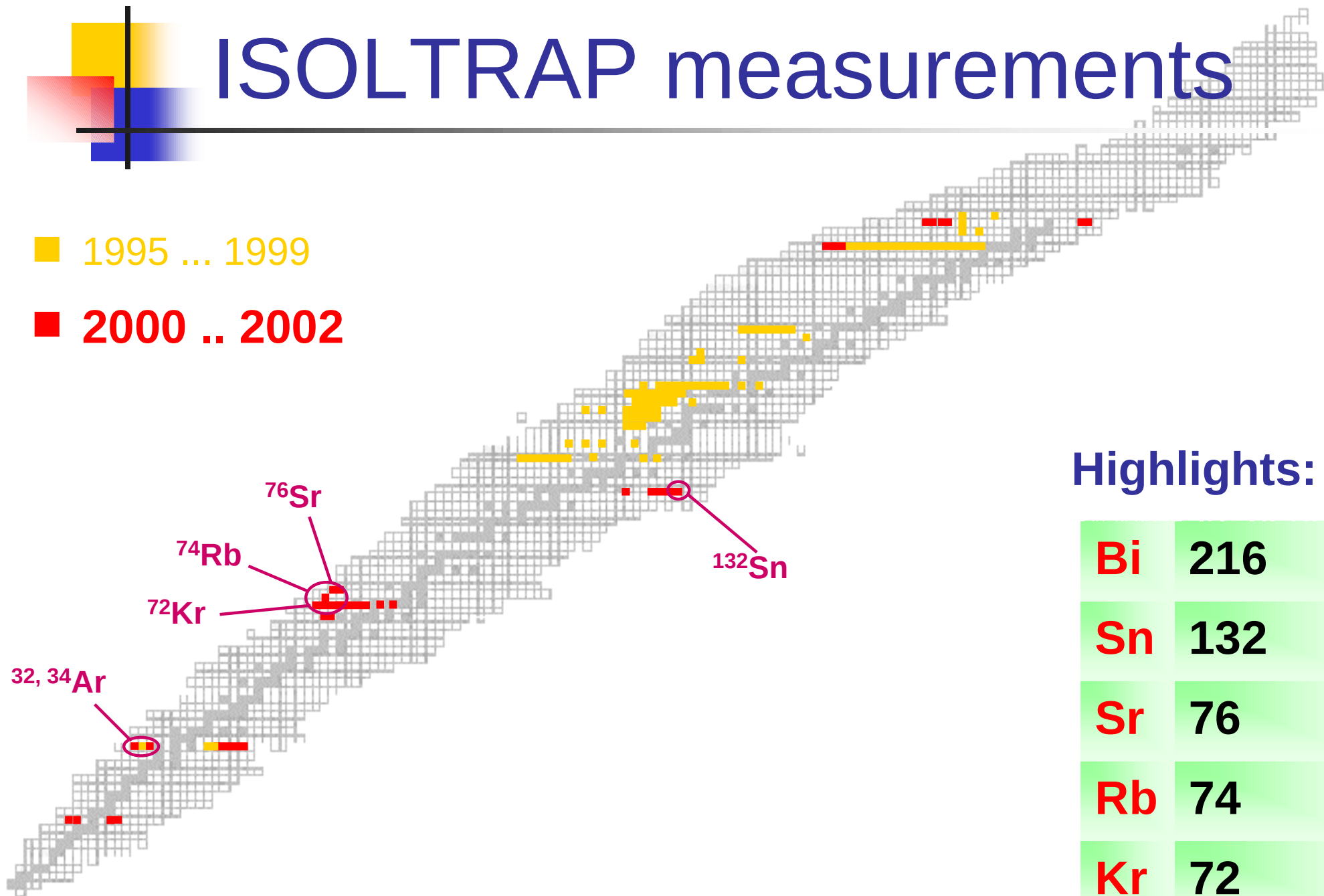




ISOLTRAP measurements

■ 1995 ... 1999

■ 2000 .. 2002

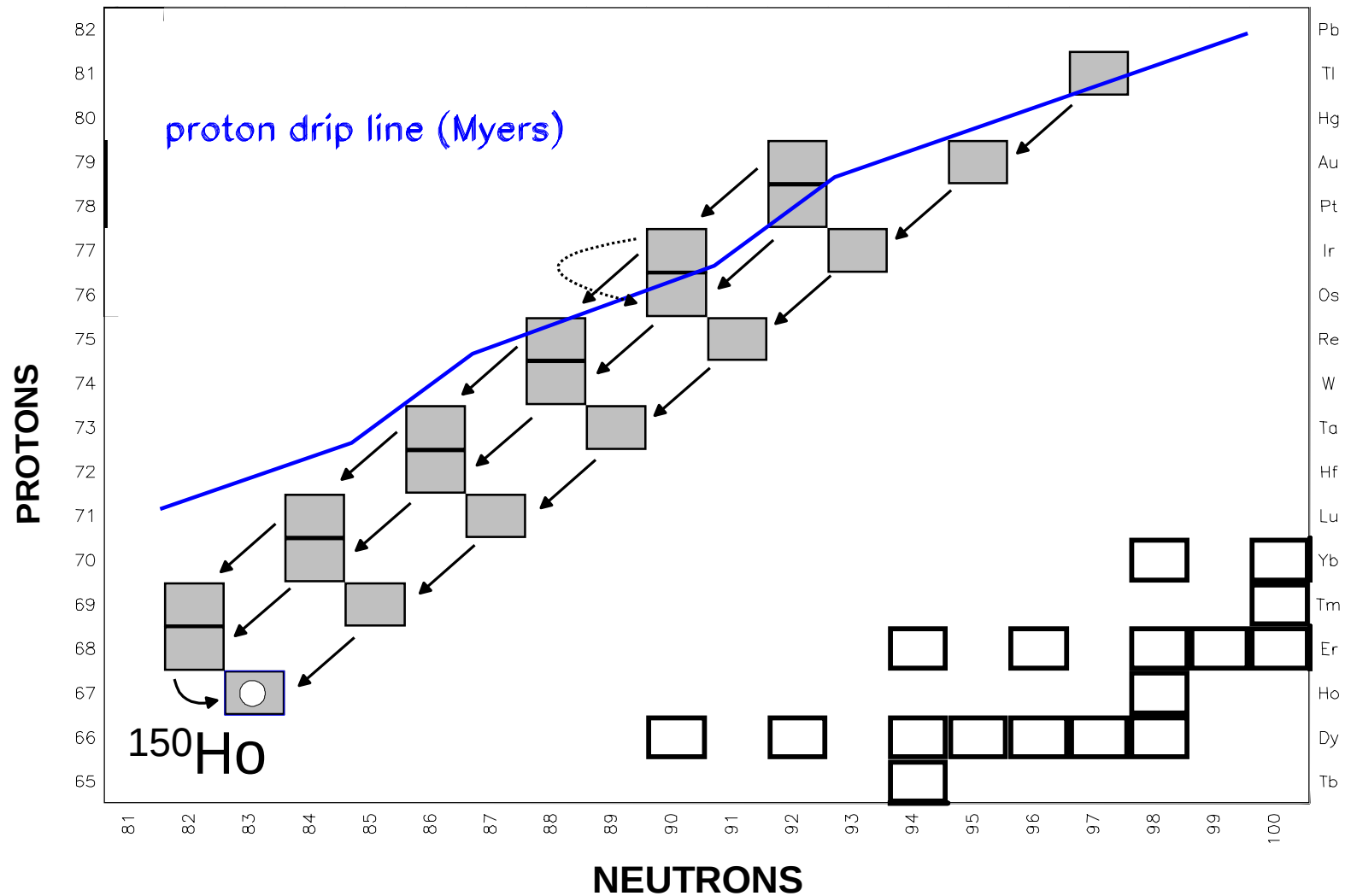


Highlights:

Bi	216
Sn	132
Sr	76
Rb	74
Kr	72
Ar	32, 34

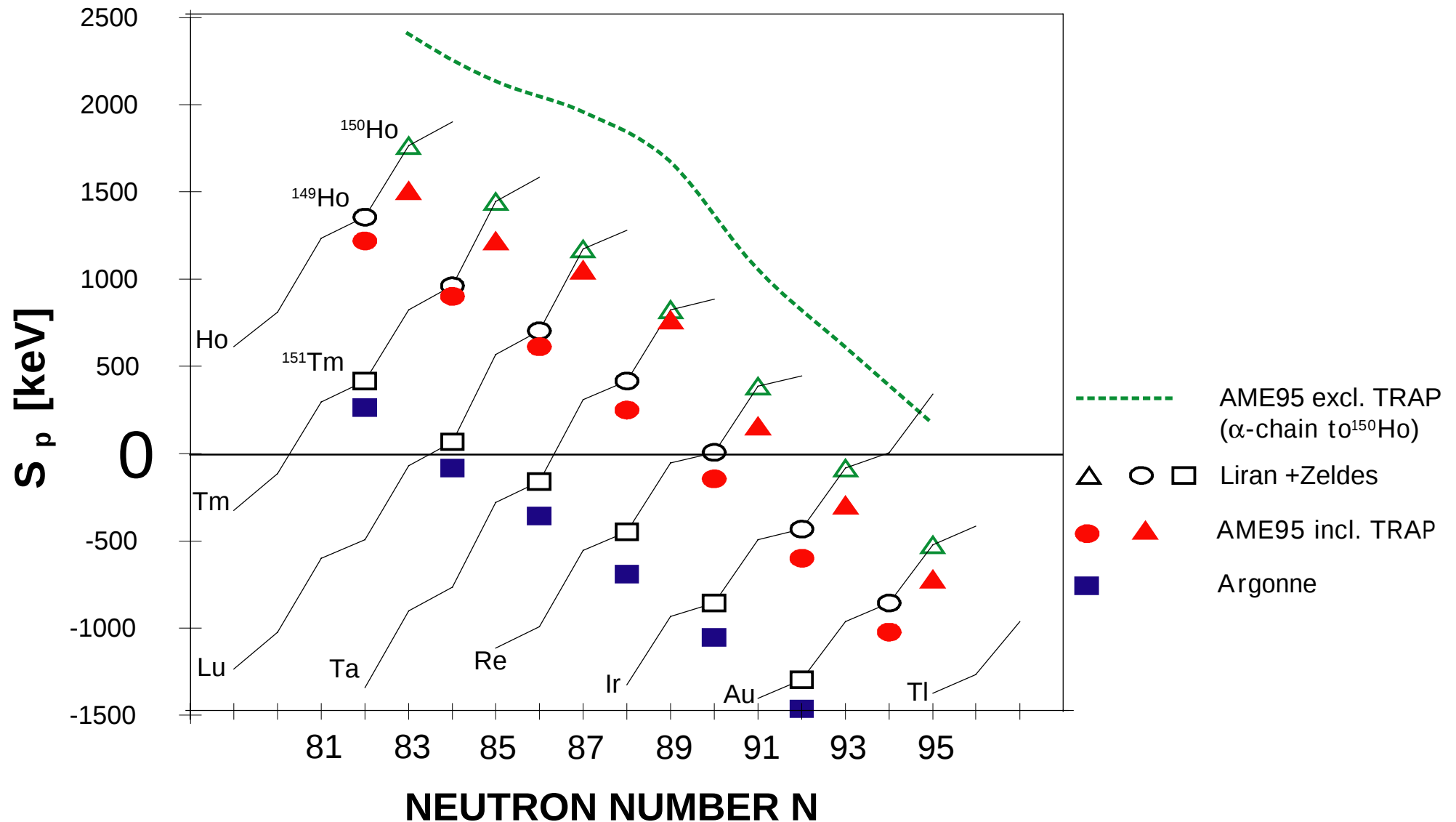
^{150}Ho and the dripline

^{150}Ho is an anchor point for long decay chains

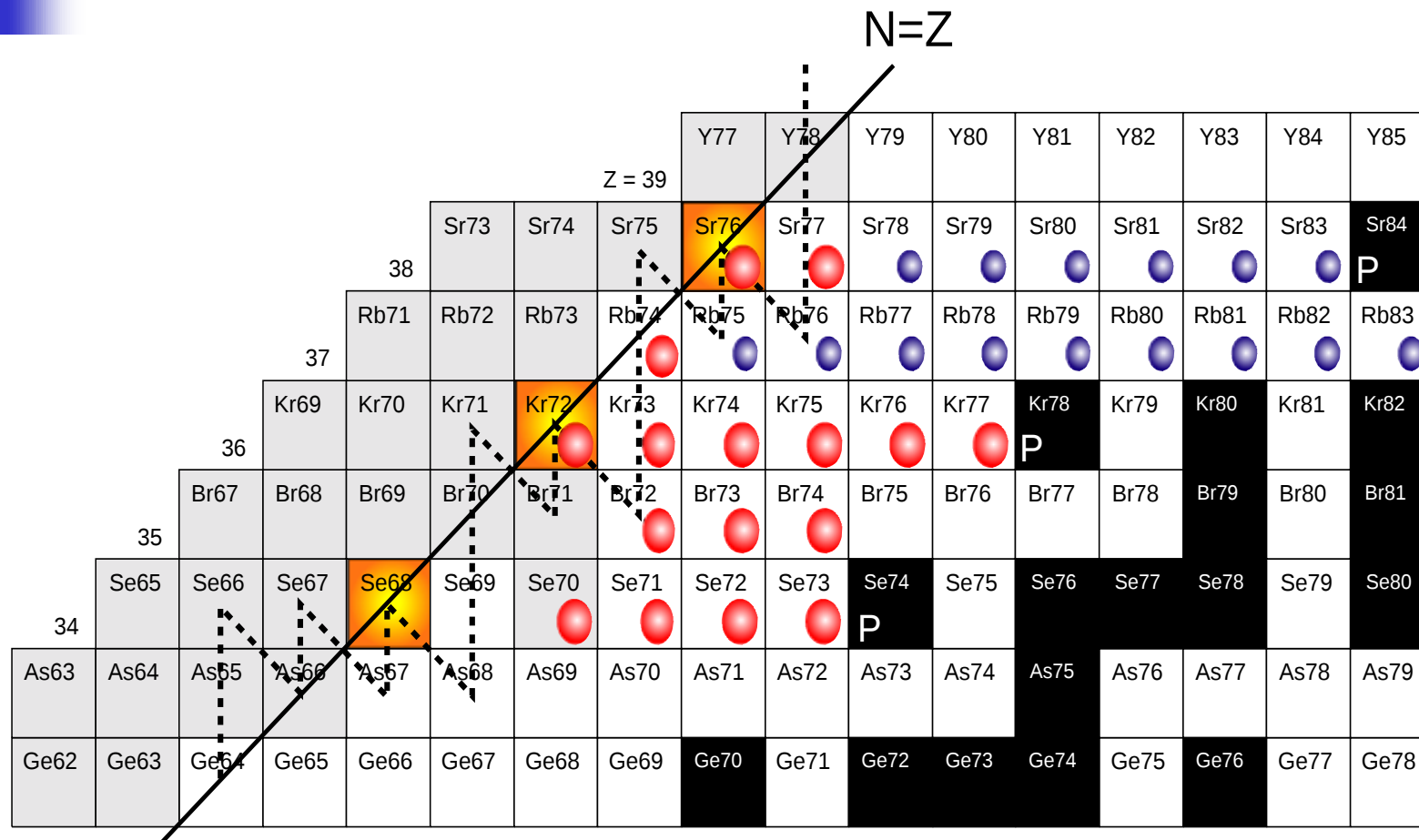


Influence of ISOLTRAP data

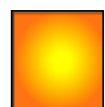
Dripline changed by the ISOLTRAP measurement of ^{150}Ho



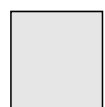
rp-process above $Z = 32$



..... possible rp - process main path
(H. Schatz et al. Phys. Rep. 294 (1998) 167)



possible waiting points



mass excess not yet measured
(AME95)

ISOLTRAP measurements



2000 - 2002

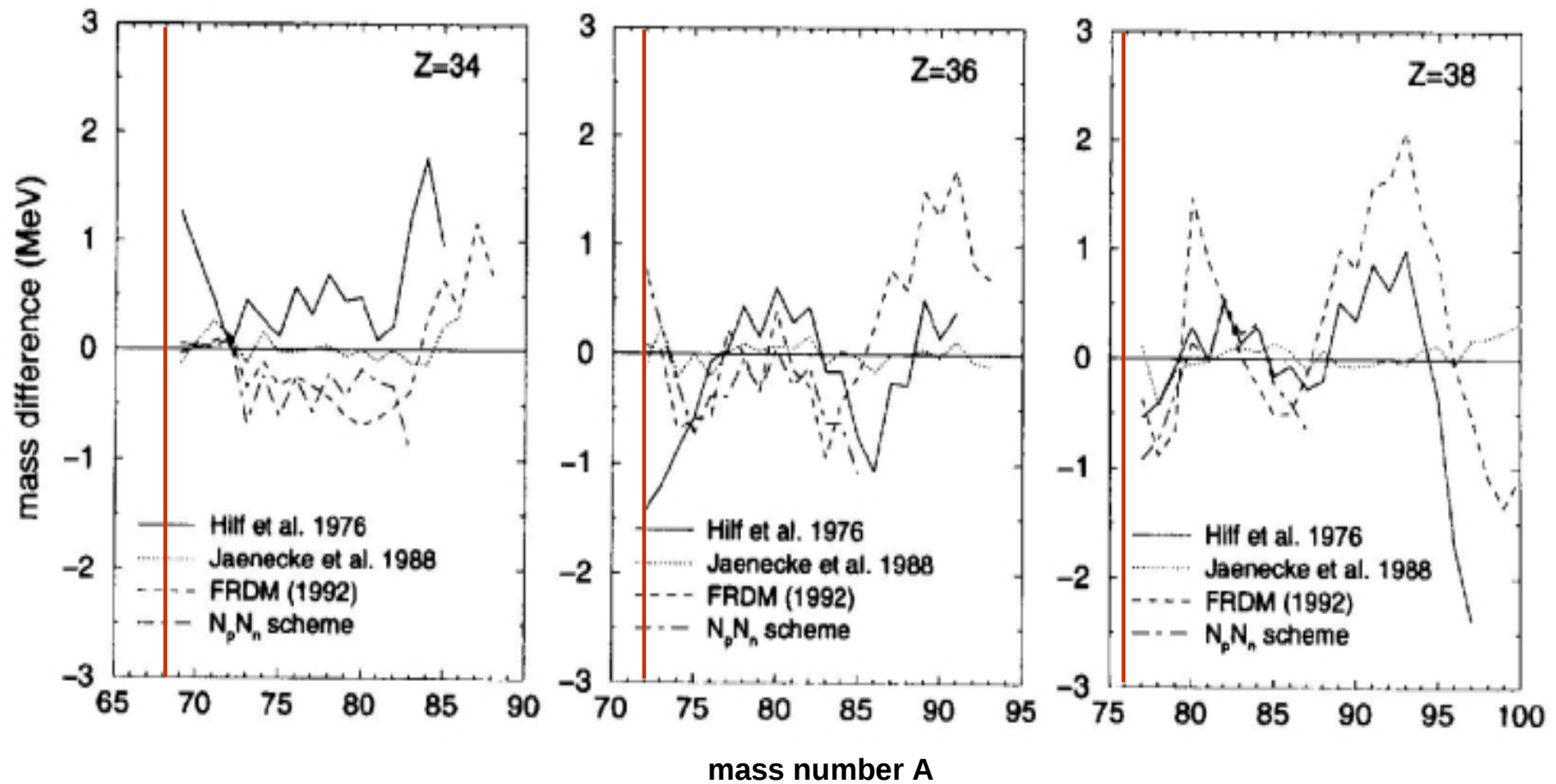


before 2000

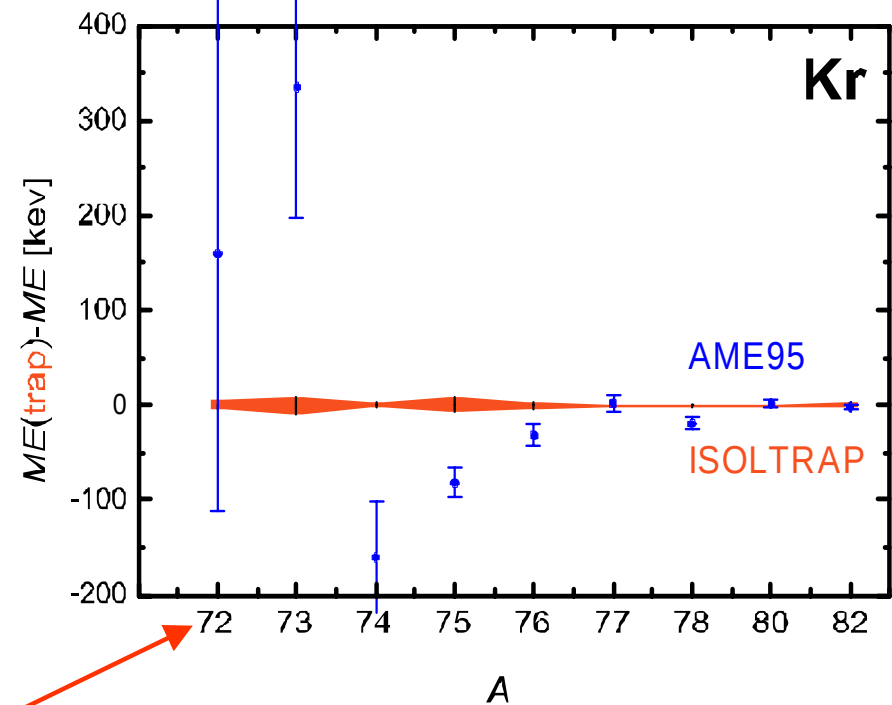
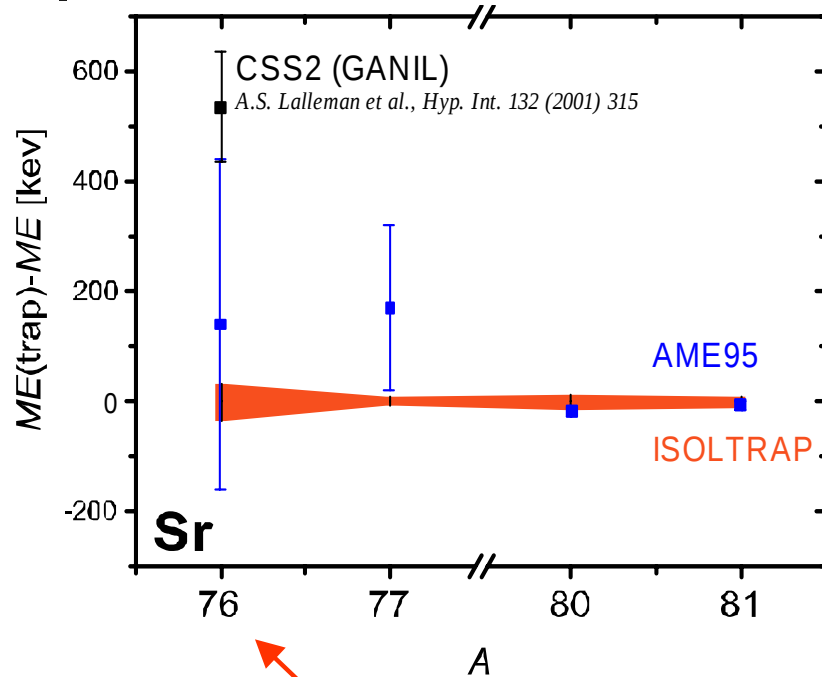
Mass model – experiment comparison

H. Schatz et al. Phys. Rep. 294 (1998) 167

— possible waiting point

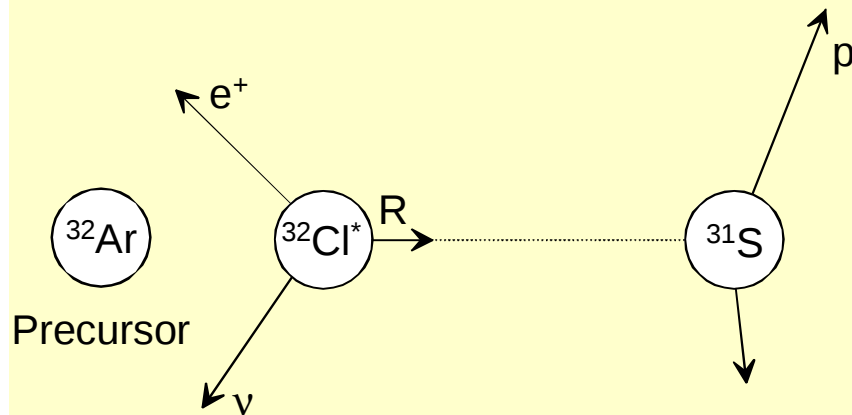
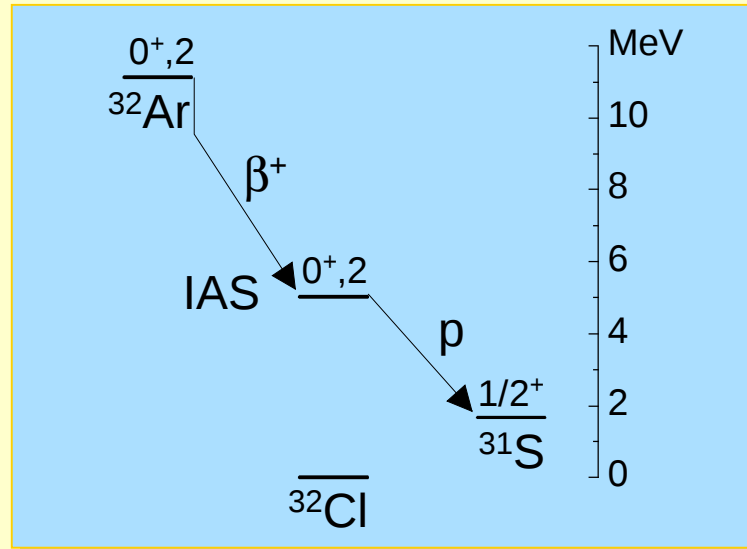


Sr and Kr results

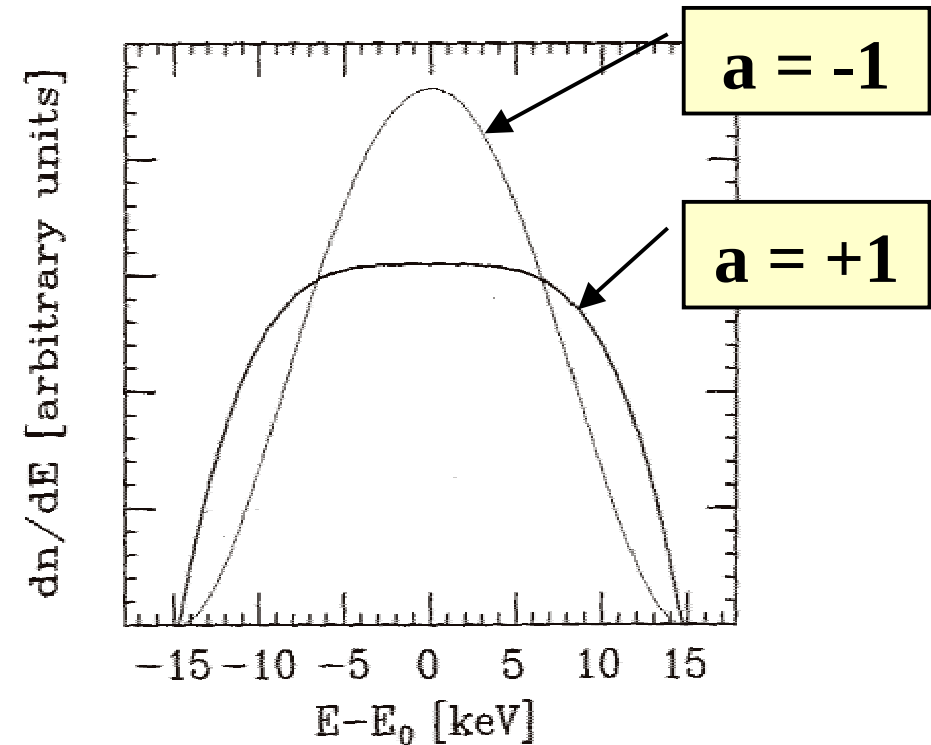


possible waiting point

β - ν correlation – ^{32}Ar decay



Intrinsic shape of the proton-group



E.G. Adelberger et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 83 (1999) 1299

^{32}Ar – search for scalar currents

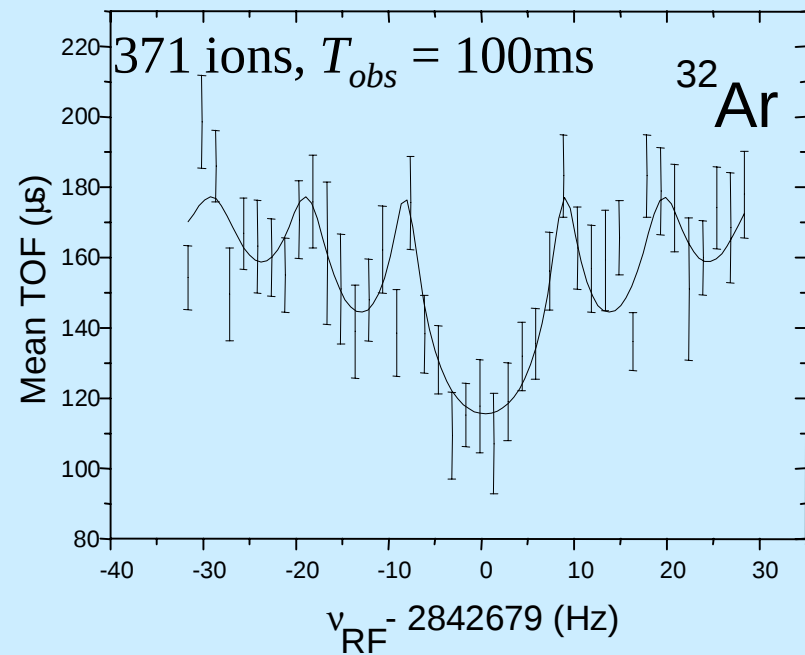
present limit:

$$a = 0.9989 \pm 0.0052(\text{stat}) \pm 0.0039(\text{sys})$$

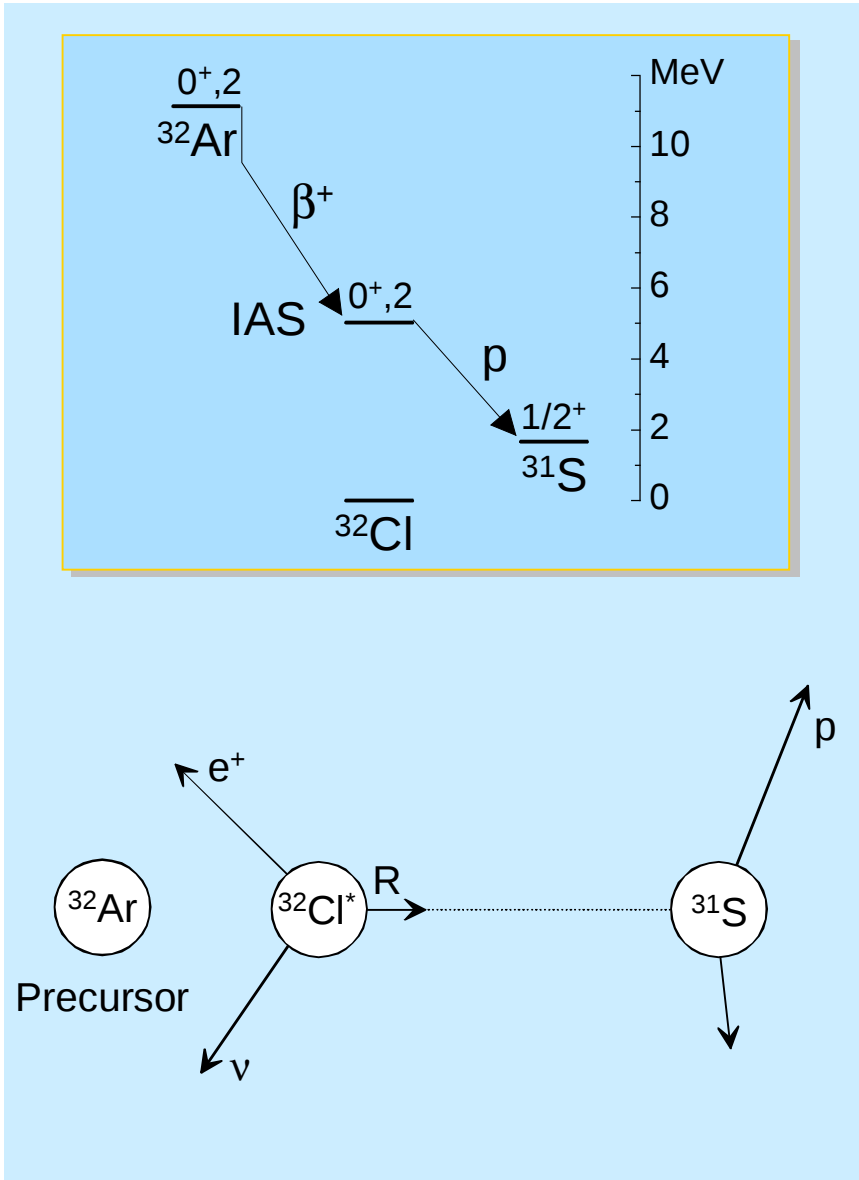
but Q from IMME and:

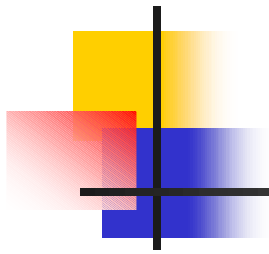
$$\delta a / \delta Q = -1.2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ keV}^{-1}$$

ISOLTRAP



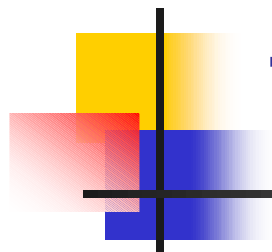
$$\delta m / m \sim 1 \cdot 10^{-7}, \text{ i.e. } \delta m \sim 3 \text{ keV}$$





Summary

- Direct and indirect techniques are needed to access dripline nuclei
- ISOLTRAP provides both
 - very precise measurements to anchor long decay chains
 - direct access to nuclei very close to the dripline



The ISOLTRAP collaboration

GSI Darmstadt

Dietrich Beck

Klaus Blaum

Jürgen Kluge

Daniel Rodríguez

Christoph Scheidenberger

Günther Sikler

Christine Weber

CERN Geneva

Alban Kellerbauer

Markku Oinonen

Frank Herfurth

Emanuel Sauvan

CSNSM Orsay

Georges Audi

David Lunney

LMU Munich

Friedhelm Ames

Michael Kuckein

Sylvain Henry

Jurek Szerypo

McGill Univ. Montreal

Robert B. Moore

Univ. of Jyväskylä

Veli Kolhinen

NSCL/MSU EastLansing

Georg Bollen

Stefan Schwarz

and the **ISOLDE** collaboration