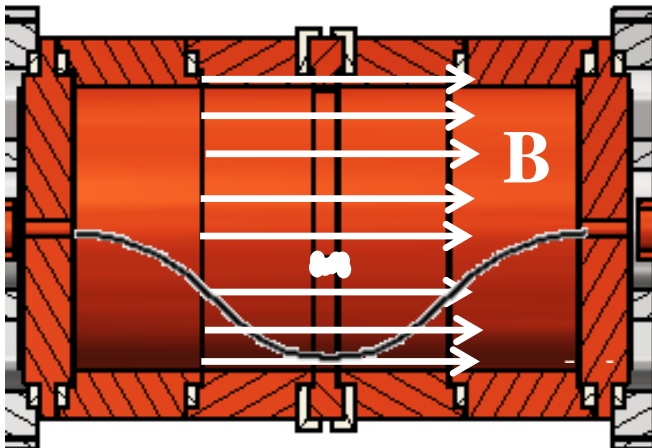


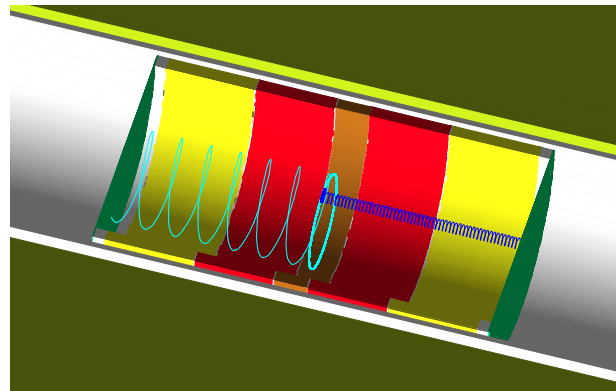
Gas cell for TAMUTRAP:
Texas A&M University Penning trap facility

P.D. Shidling
Cyclotron Institute,
Texas A&M University

Trap radioactive ions



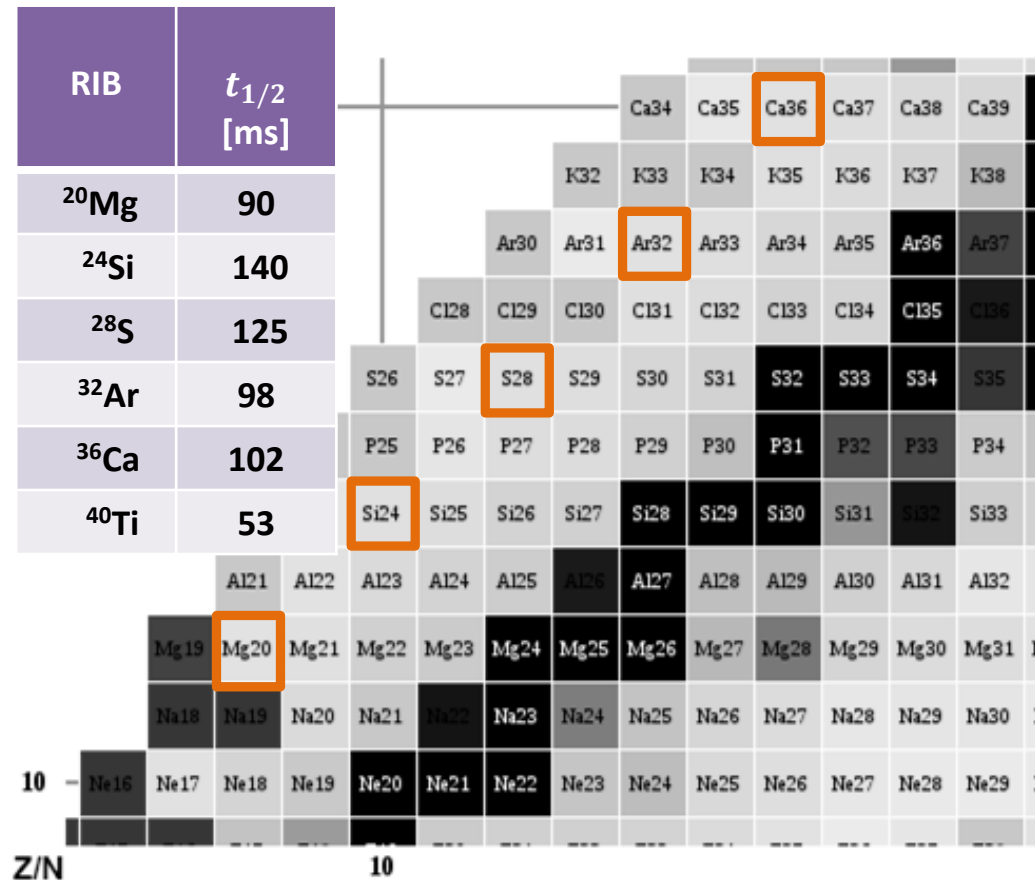
Measure the angle between
the decay products



Test of SM

$$a_{\beta\nu} \stackrel{?}{=} 1$$

Beta delayed proton emitters



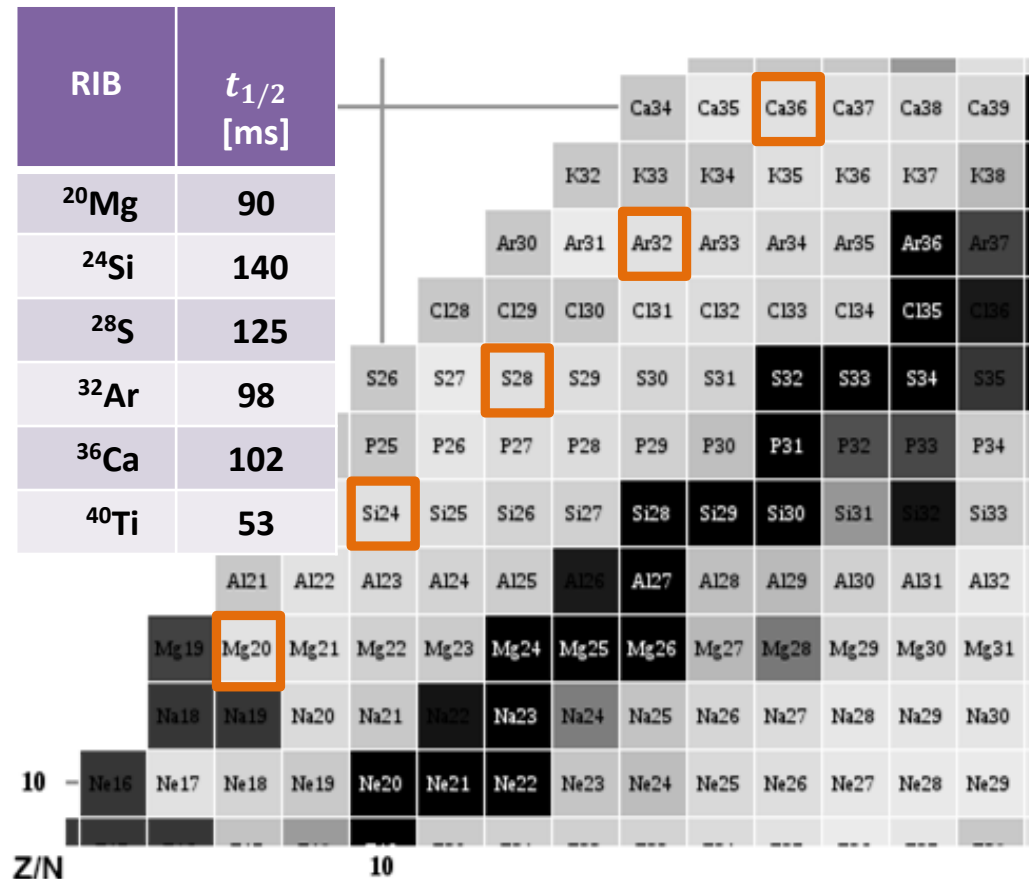
Beta delayed proton emitters

Production of ^{32}Ar

Projectile fragmentation

Primary beam: ^{36}Ar @ 100 MeV/u

Target: ^9Be (470 mg/cm²).



Beta delayed proton emitters

Production of ^{32}Ar

Projectile fragmentation

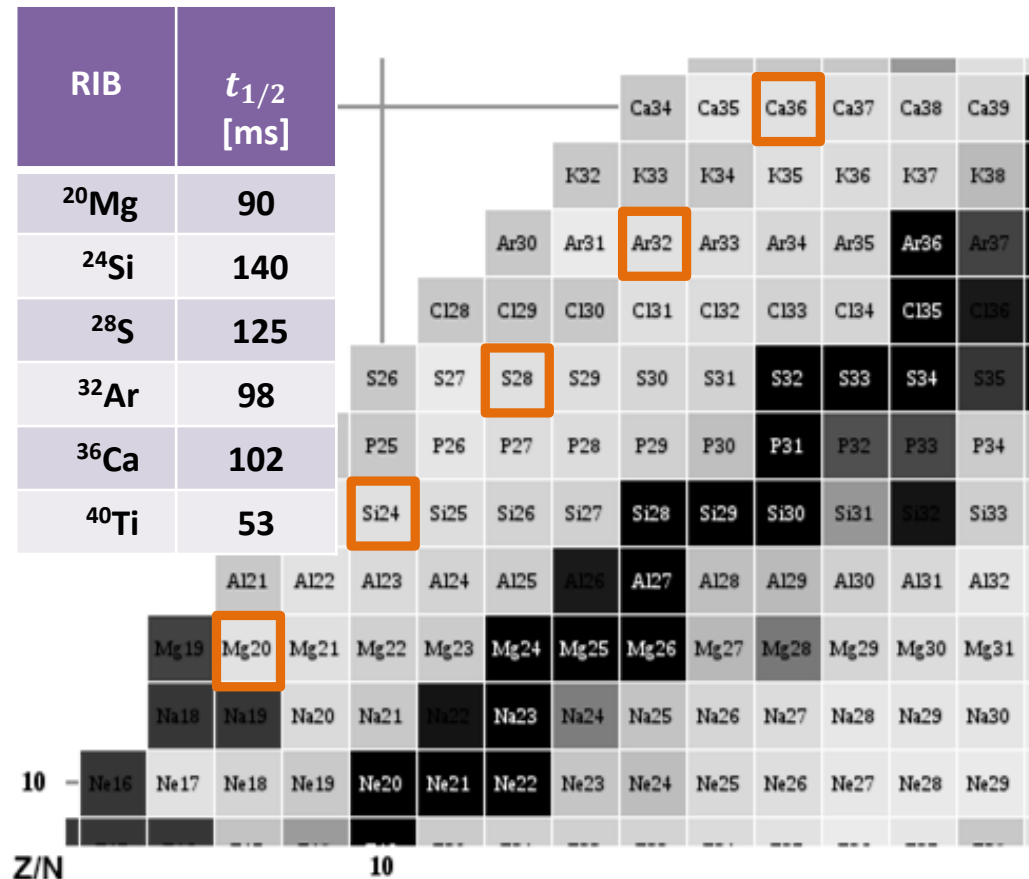
Primary beam: ^{36}Ar @ 100 MeV/u

Target: ^9Be (470 mg/cm²).

Fusion-Evaporation reaction

Primary beam: ^{32}S @ 23 MeV/u

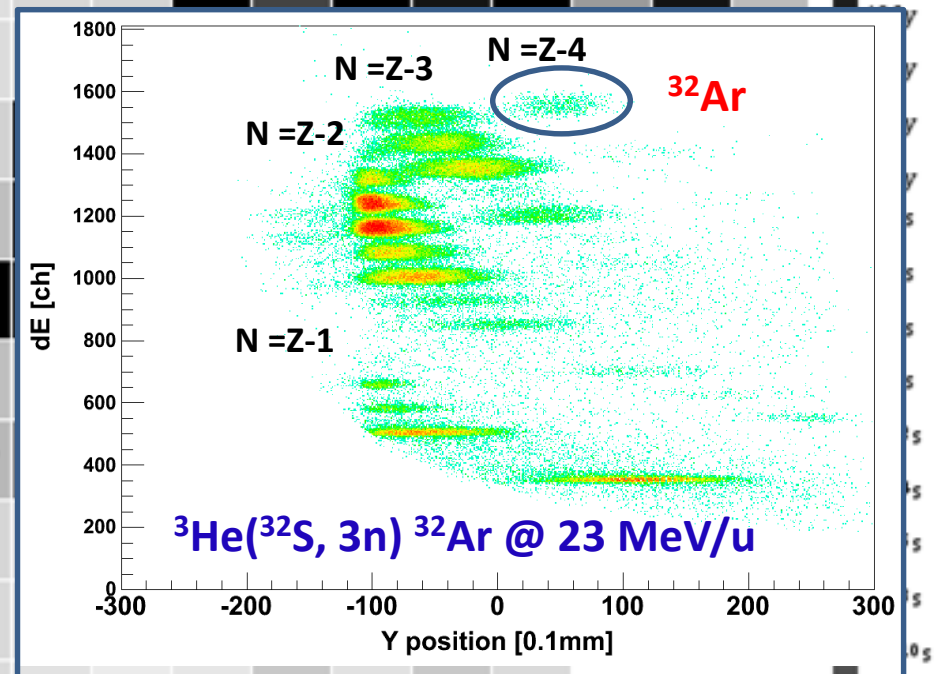
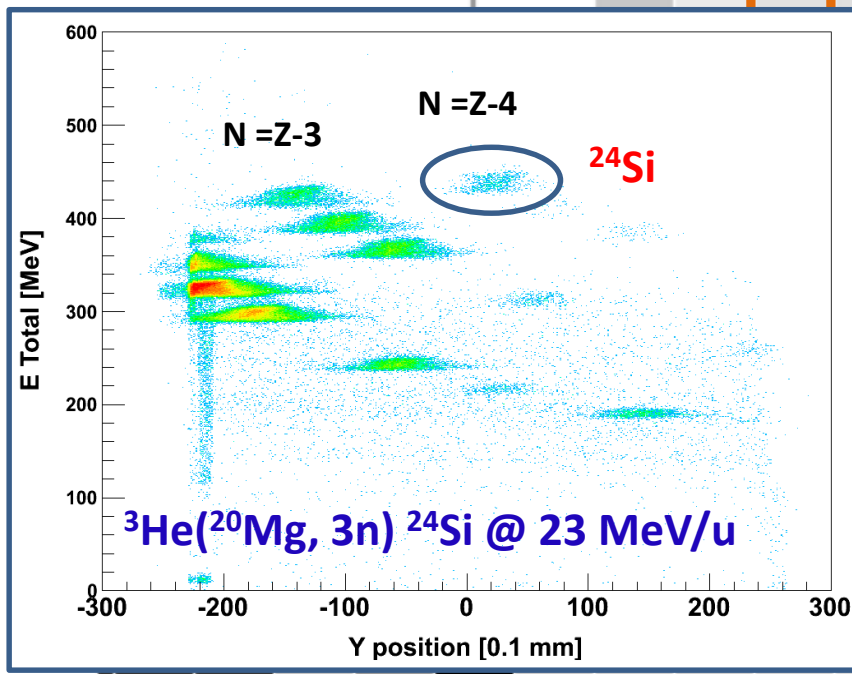
Target: ^3He (gas target).



Beta delayed proton emitters

Production Mechanism:

Fusion Evaporation reaction using ^3He gas target.
Performed test run using MARS Spectrometer
(March, 2014).

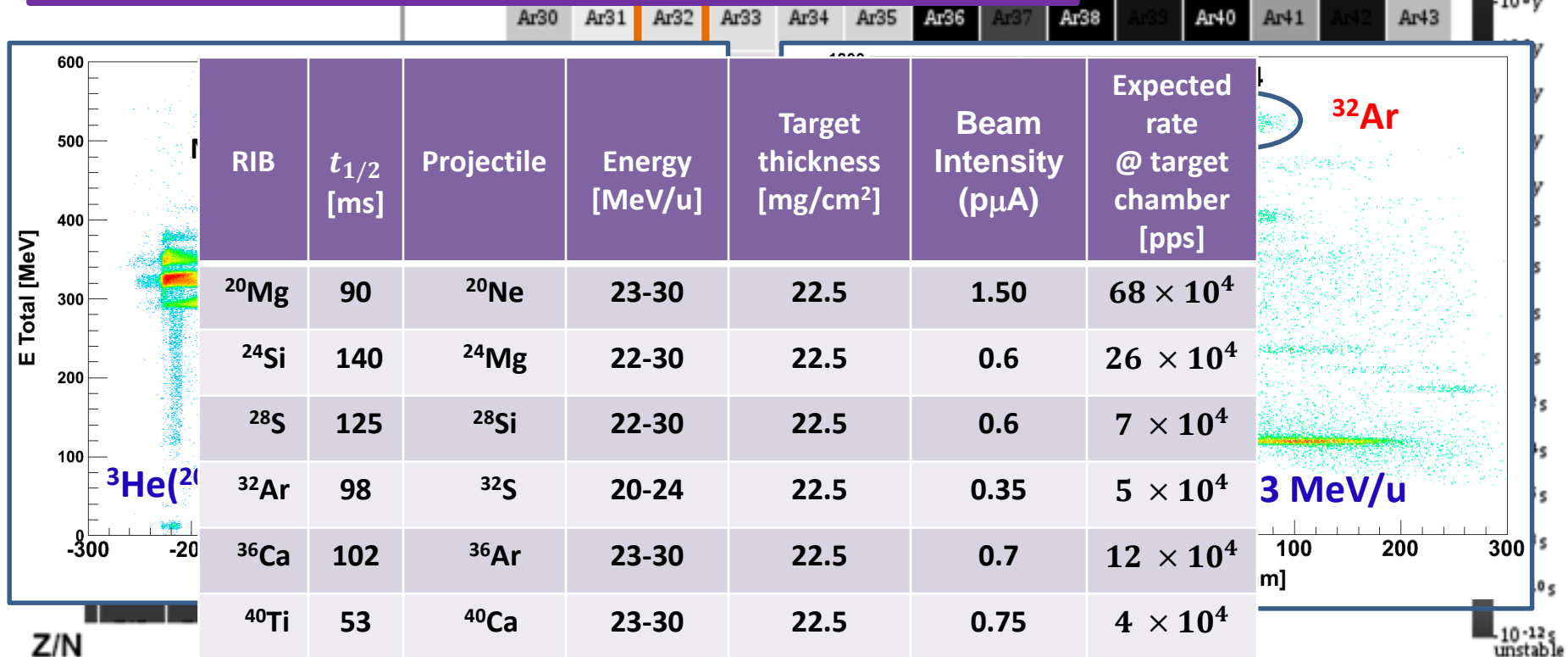


In collaboration with B. Roeder

Beta delayed proton emitters

Production Mechanism:

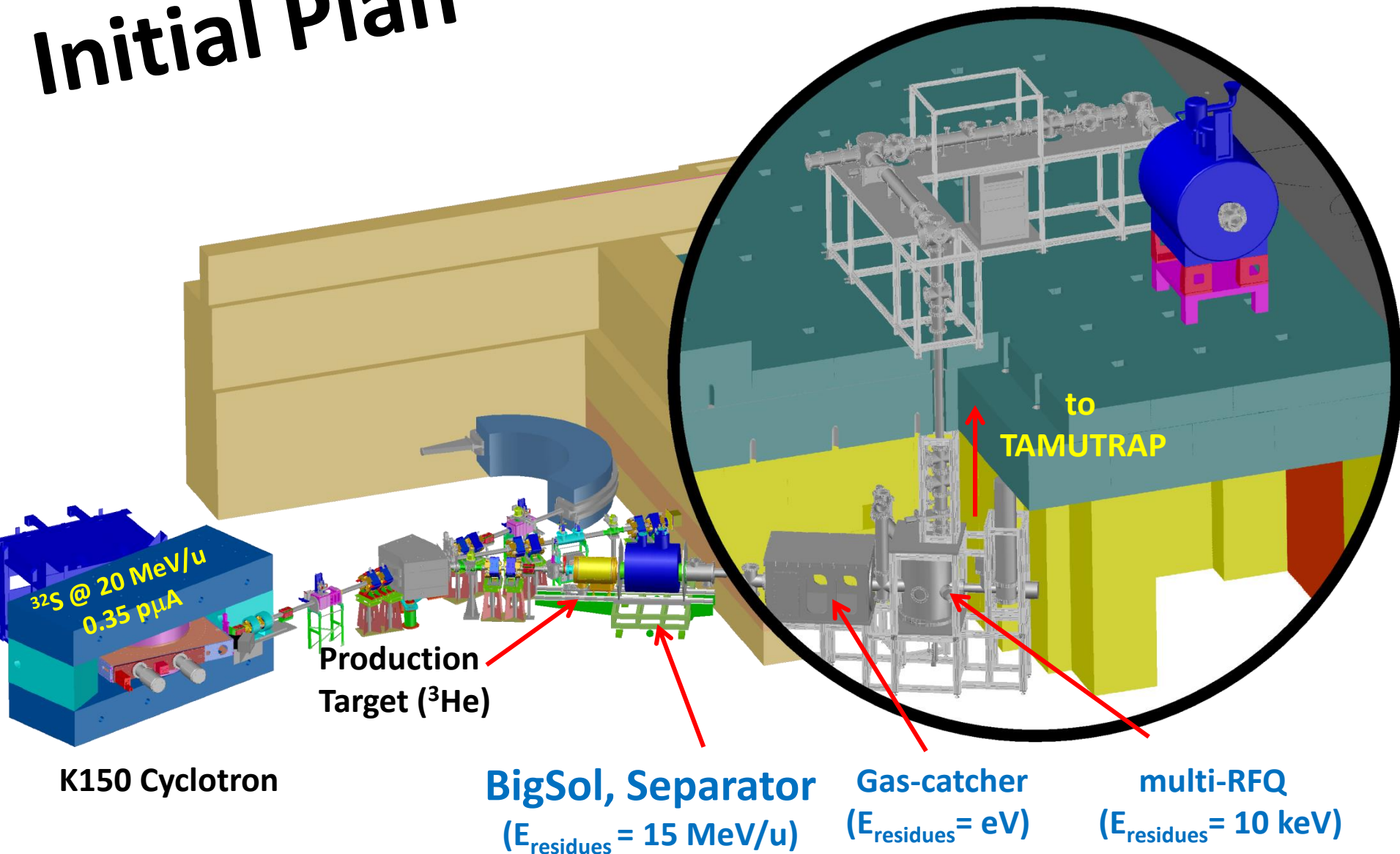
Fusion Evaporation reaction using ^3He gas target.
Performed test run using MARS Spectrometer
(March, 2014).



In collaboration with B. Roeder

RIB Source for TAMUTRAP facility

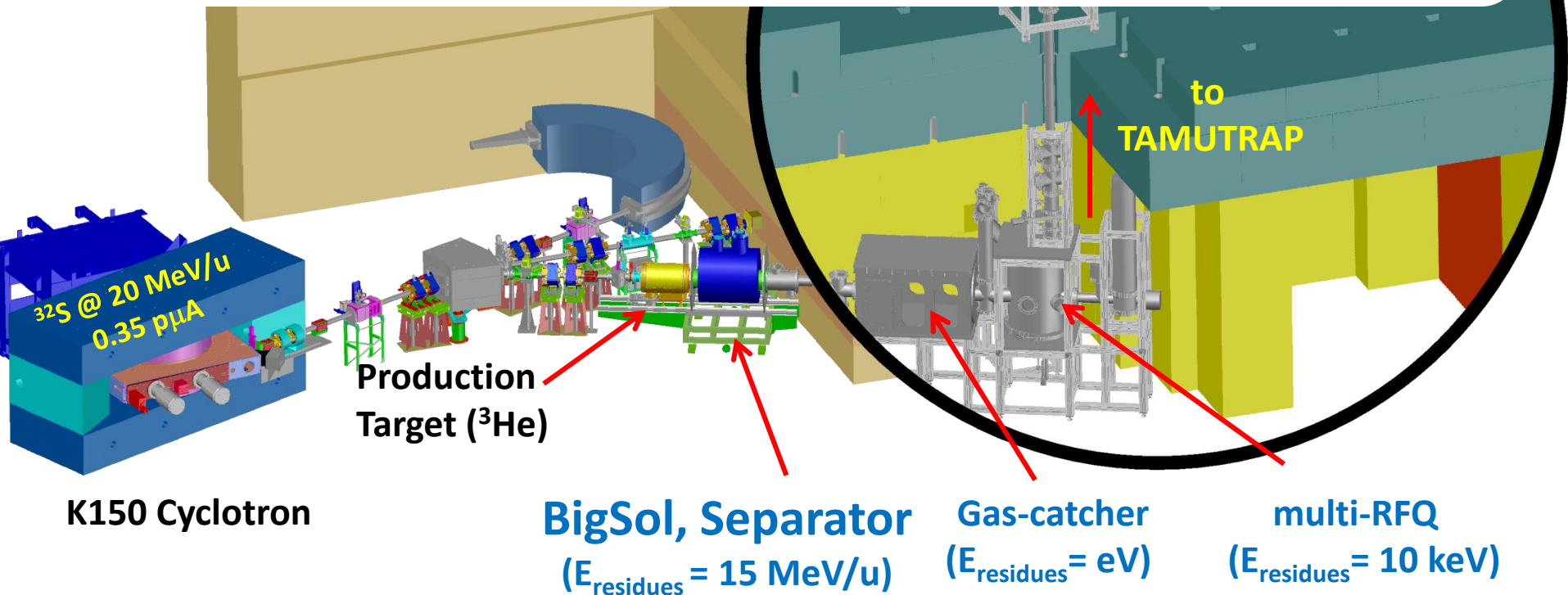
Initial Plan



RIB Source for TAMUTRAP facility

Initial Plan

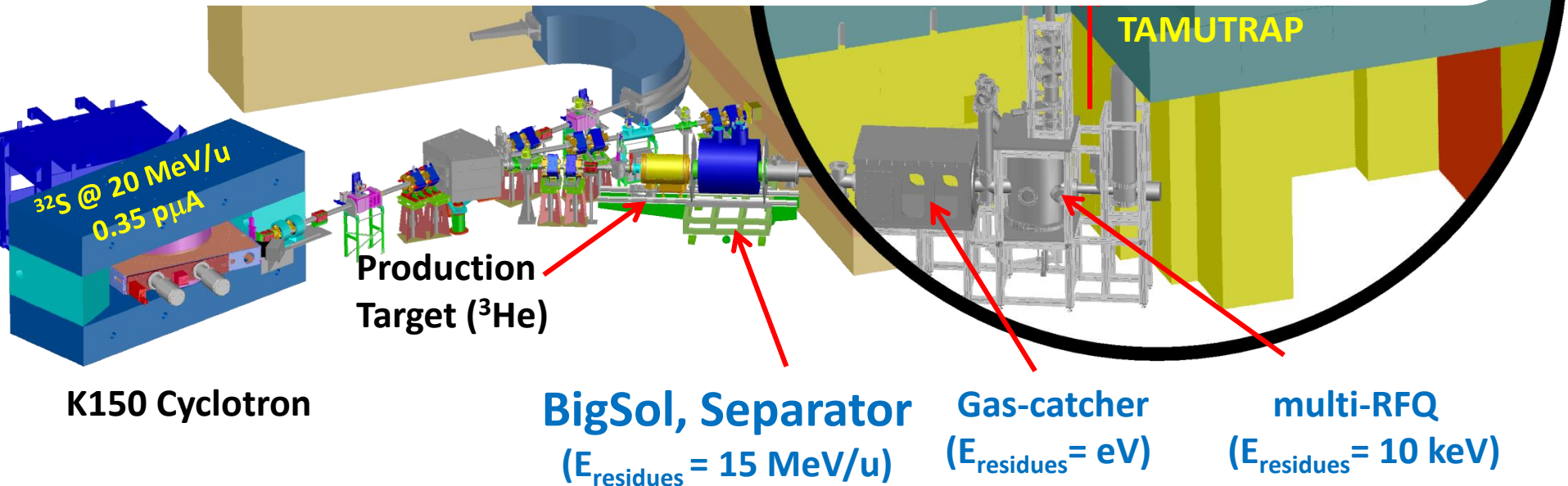
- High intensity beams from K150 in *20-40 mass region* are currently not available.
- Gas catcher need to be tested.



RIB Source for TAMUTRAP facility

Initial Plan

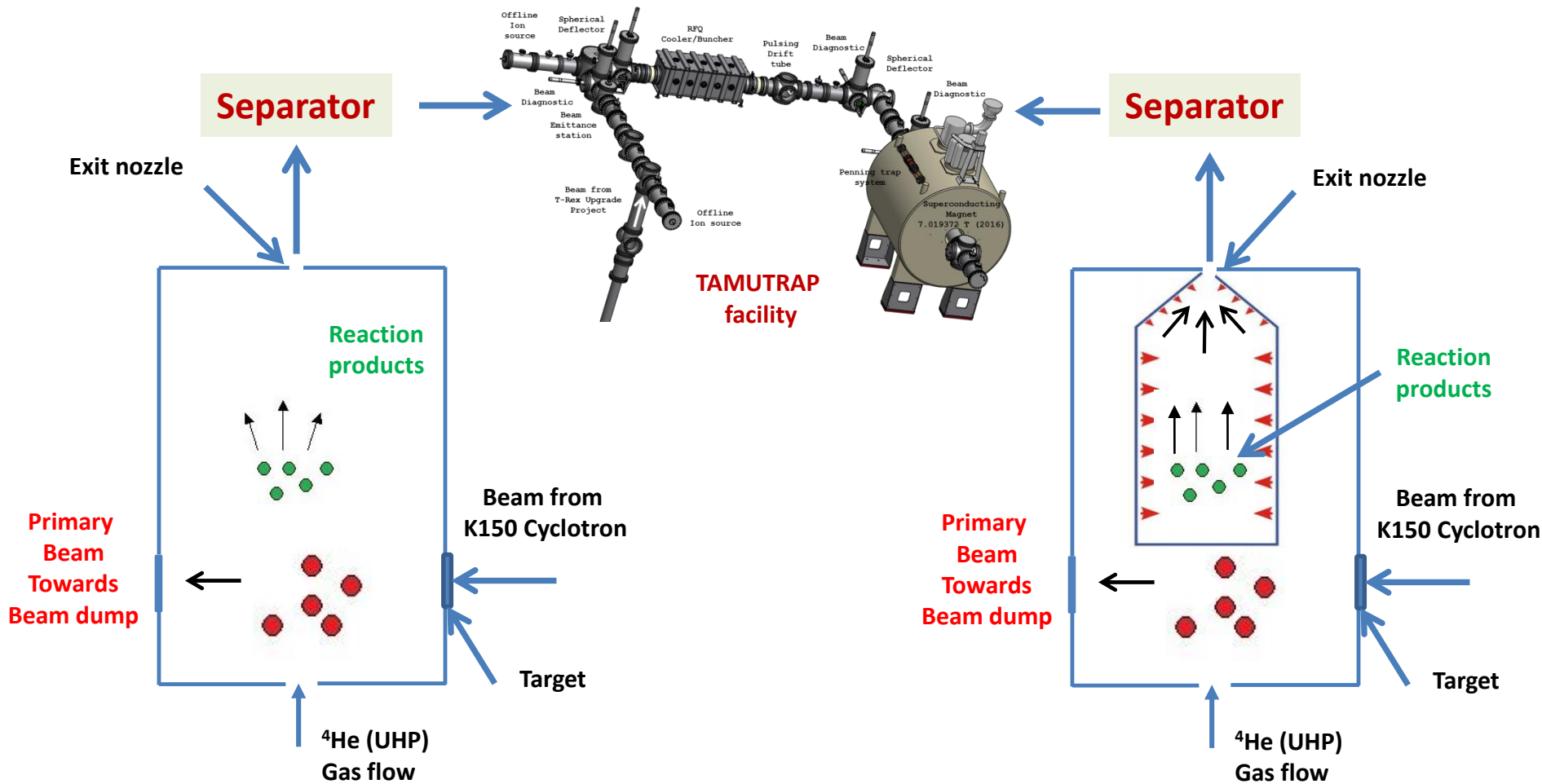
- High intensity beams from K150 in *20-40 mass region* are currently not available.
- Gas catcher need to be tested.
- Lighter beams from K150 are currently being delivered with very high intensity (for e.g., p , ${}^3\text{He}$, ${}^4\text{He}$; close to $4\text{ p}\mu\text{A}$ @ 20 MeV/u).



Alternative Approach: Light Ion Guide



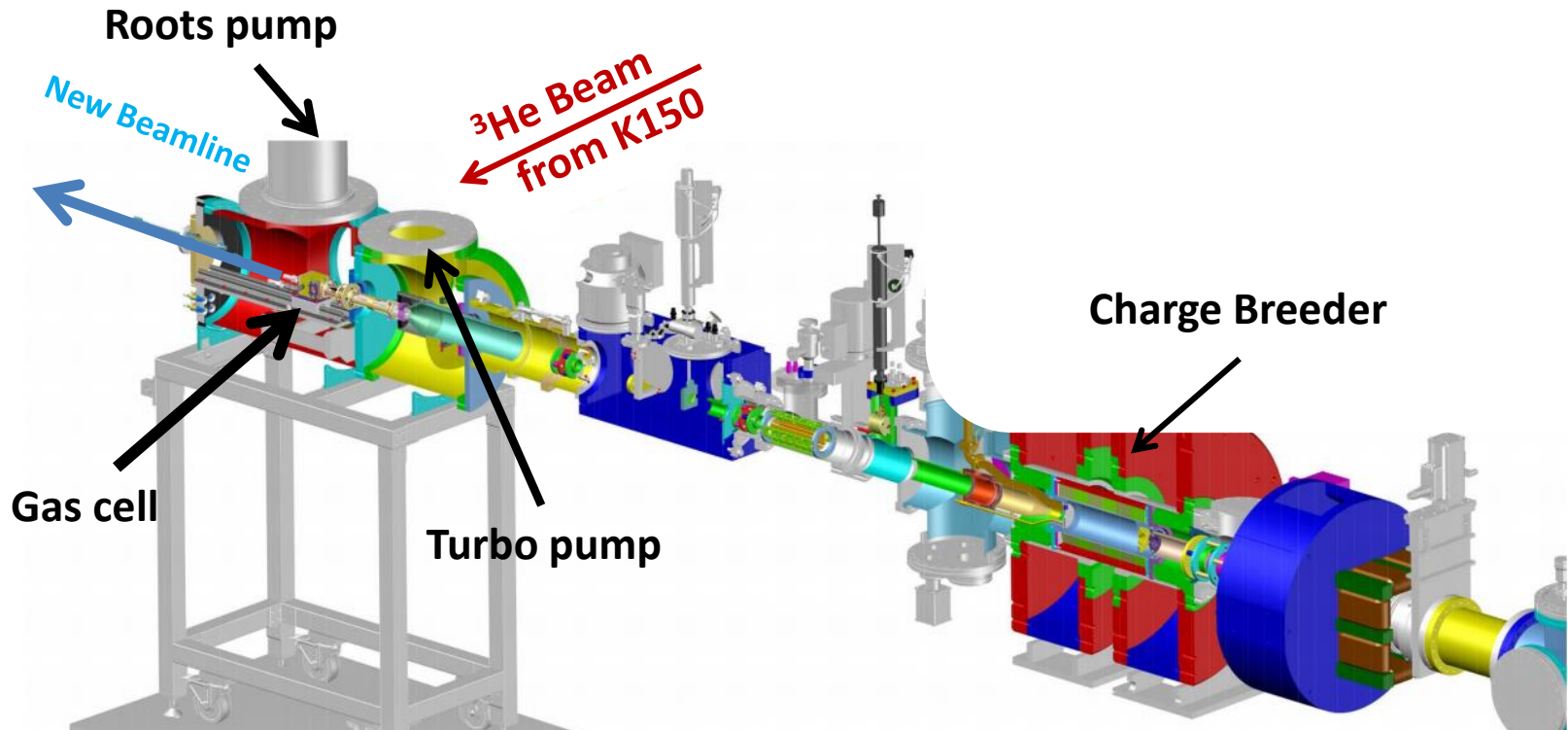
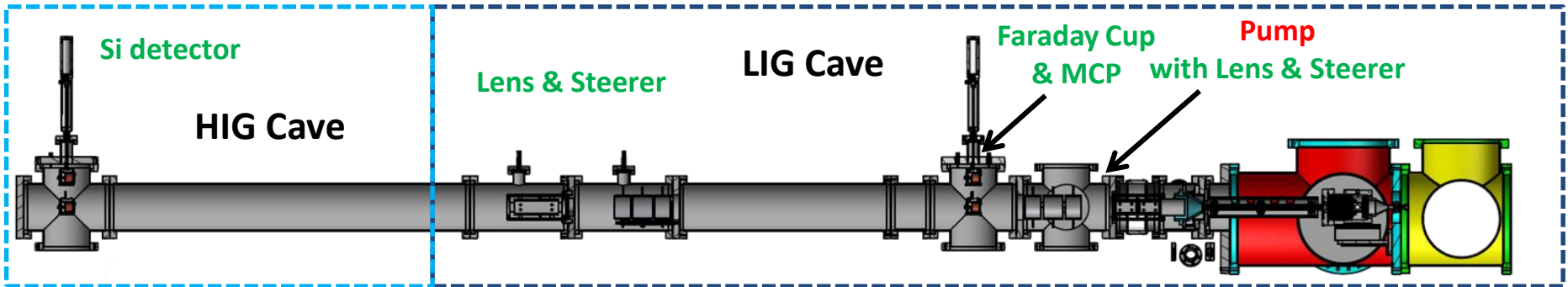
(p,n), (d,p) and (He,n) reaction.



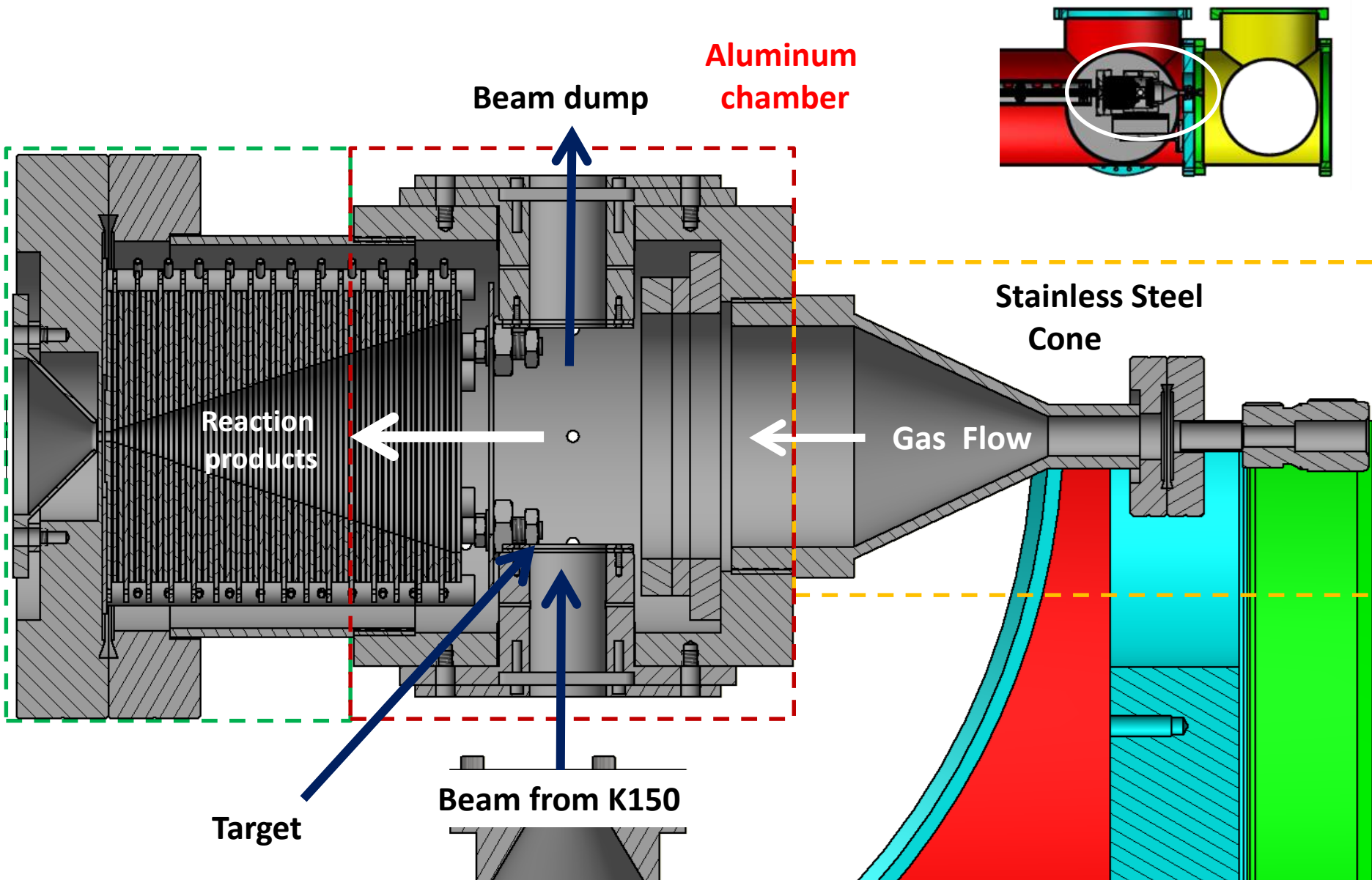
Extraction of the ions : Gas flow

Extraction of the ions :
Gas flow + RF + DC

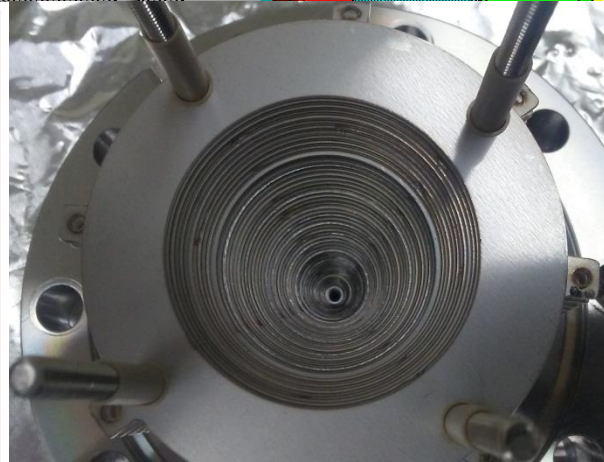
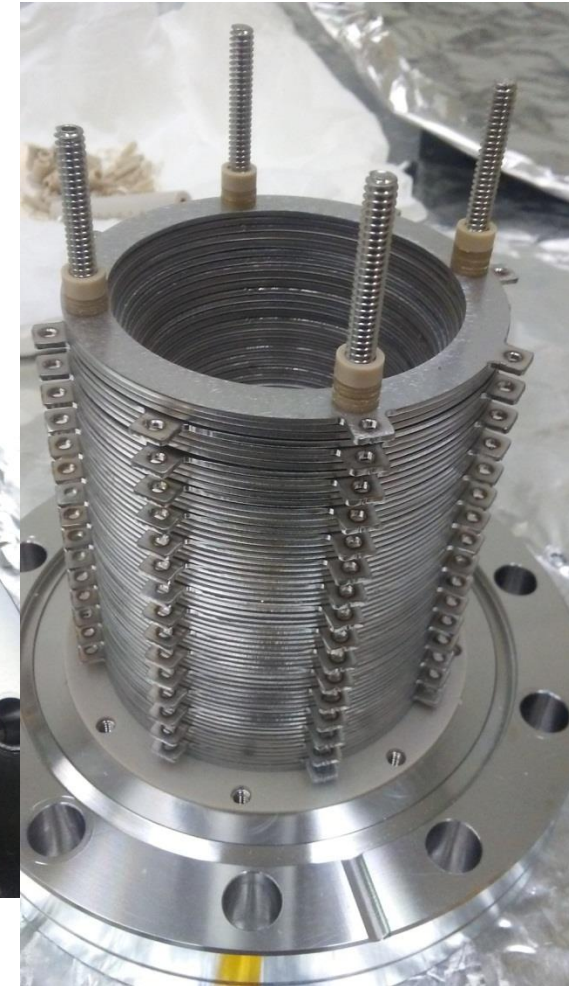
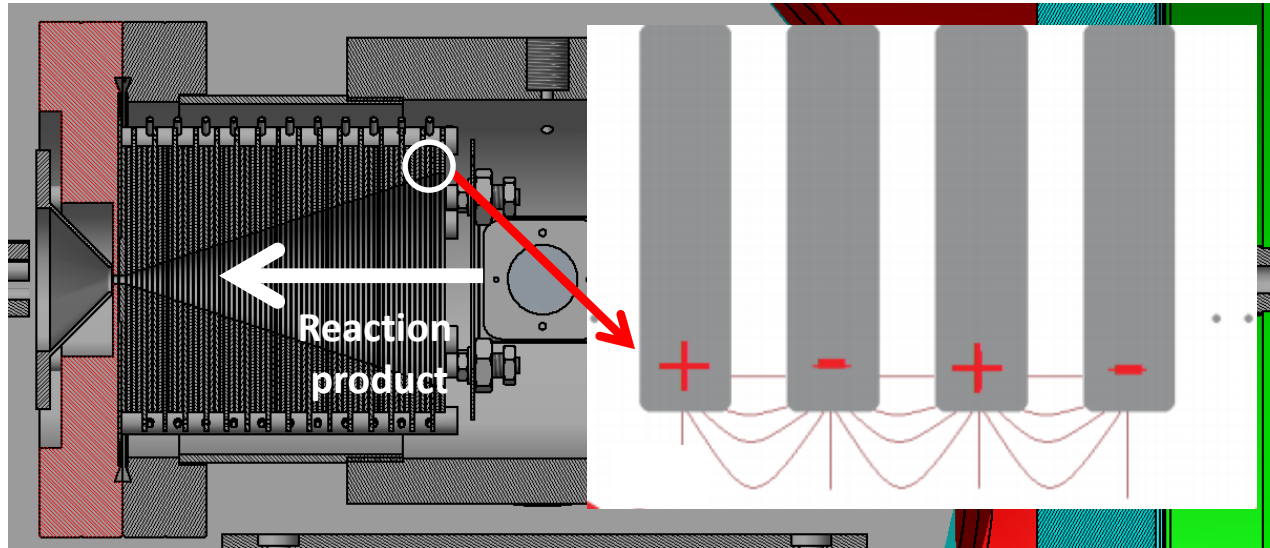
Alternative Approach: Light Ion Guide



Gas Cell



RF electrode structure



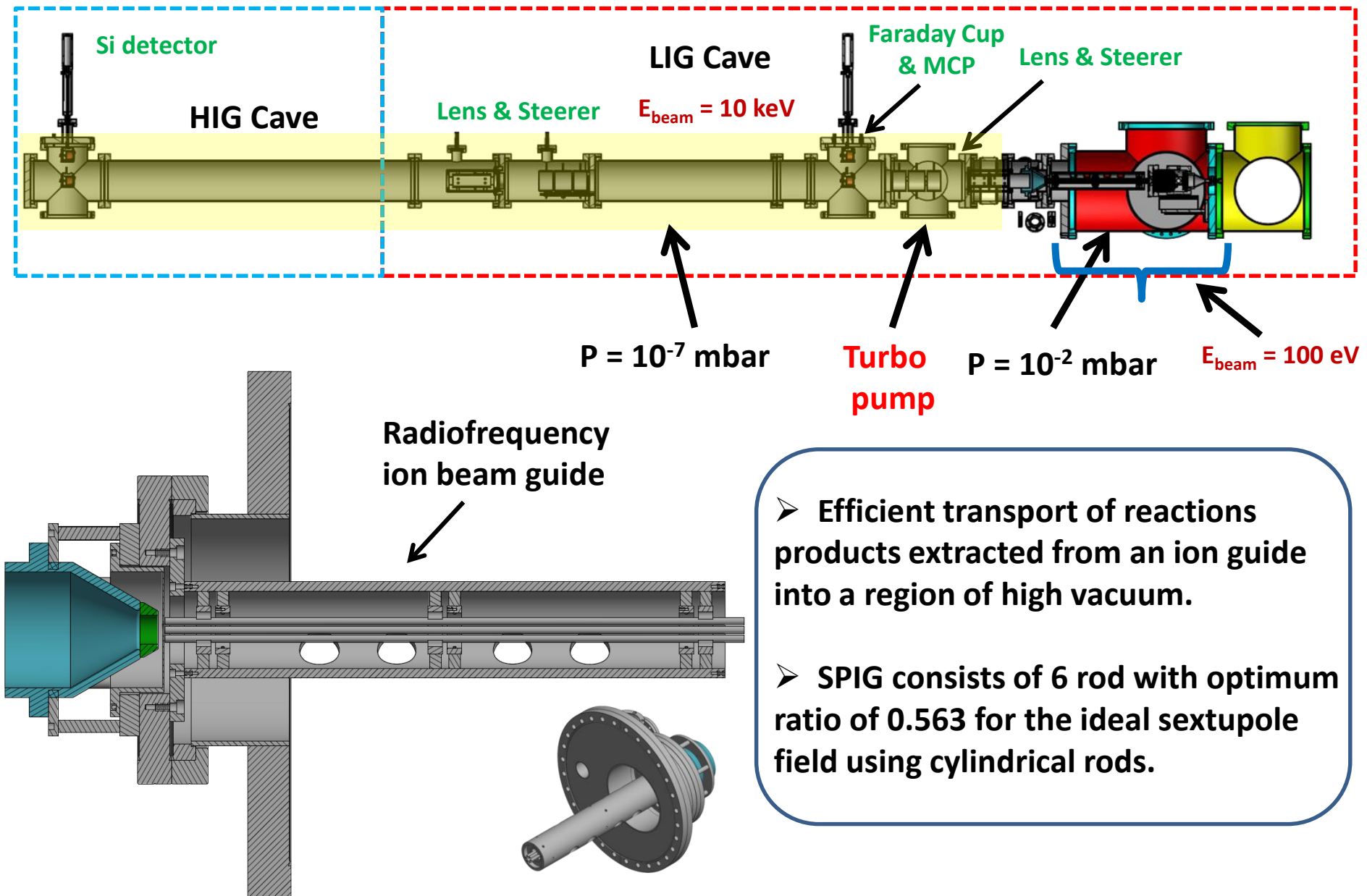
63 stainless steel ring electrodes.

0.25 mm separation between the faces of neighboring electrodes.

Alternating electric potential of opposing phases are applied to the even and odd electrodes.

Pressure in gas cell 130 mbar.

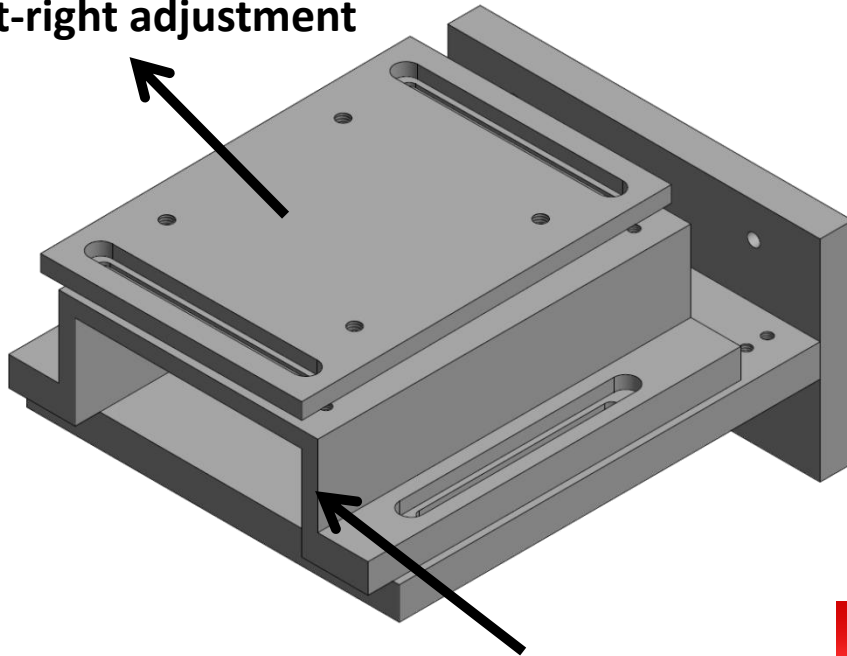
Extraction section



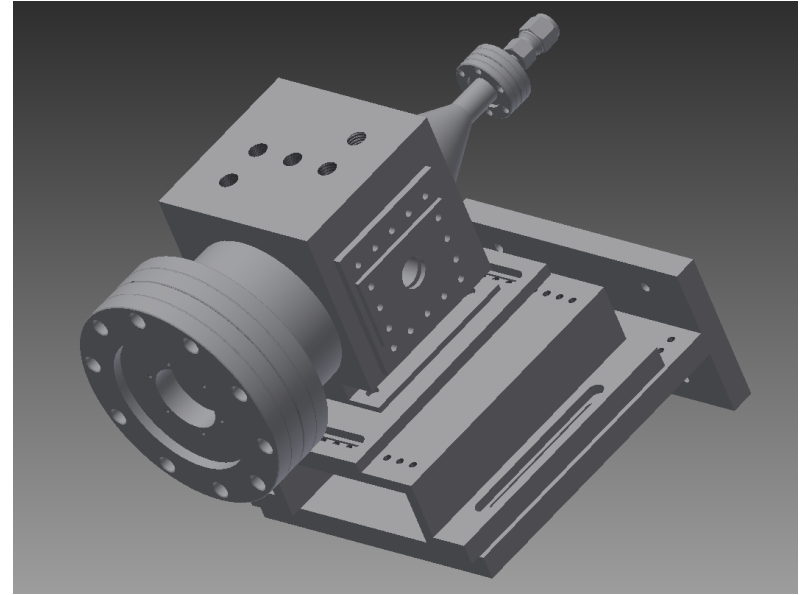
- Efficient transport of reactions products extracted from an ion guide into a region of high vacuum.
- SPIG consists of 6 rod with optimum ratio of 0.563 for the ideal sextupole field using cylindrical rods.

Support structure

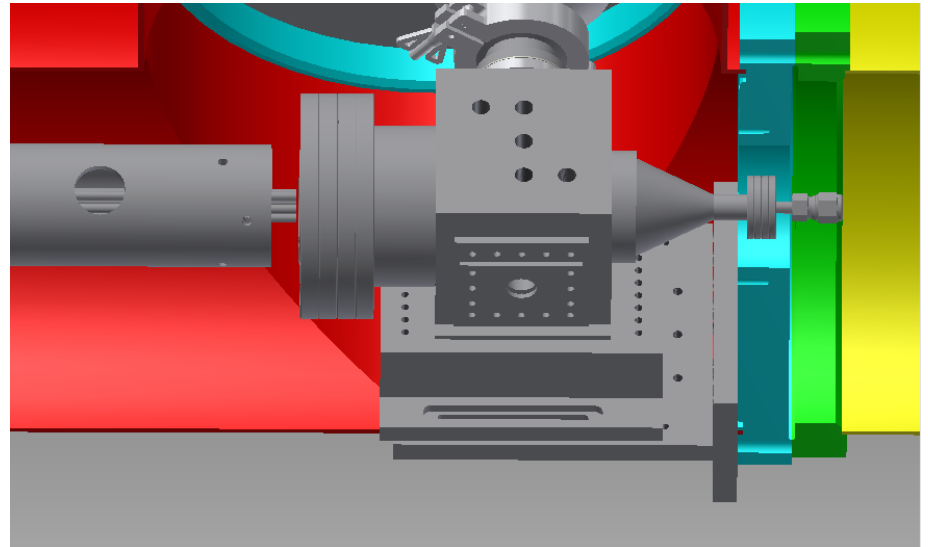
Left-right adjustment



Front-Back adjustment

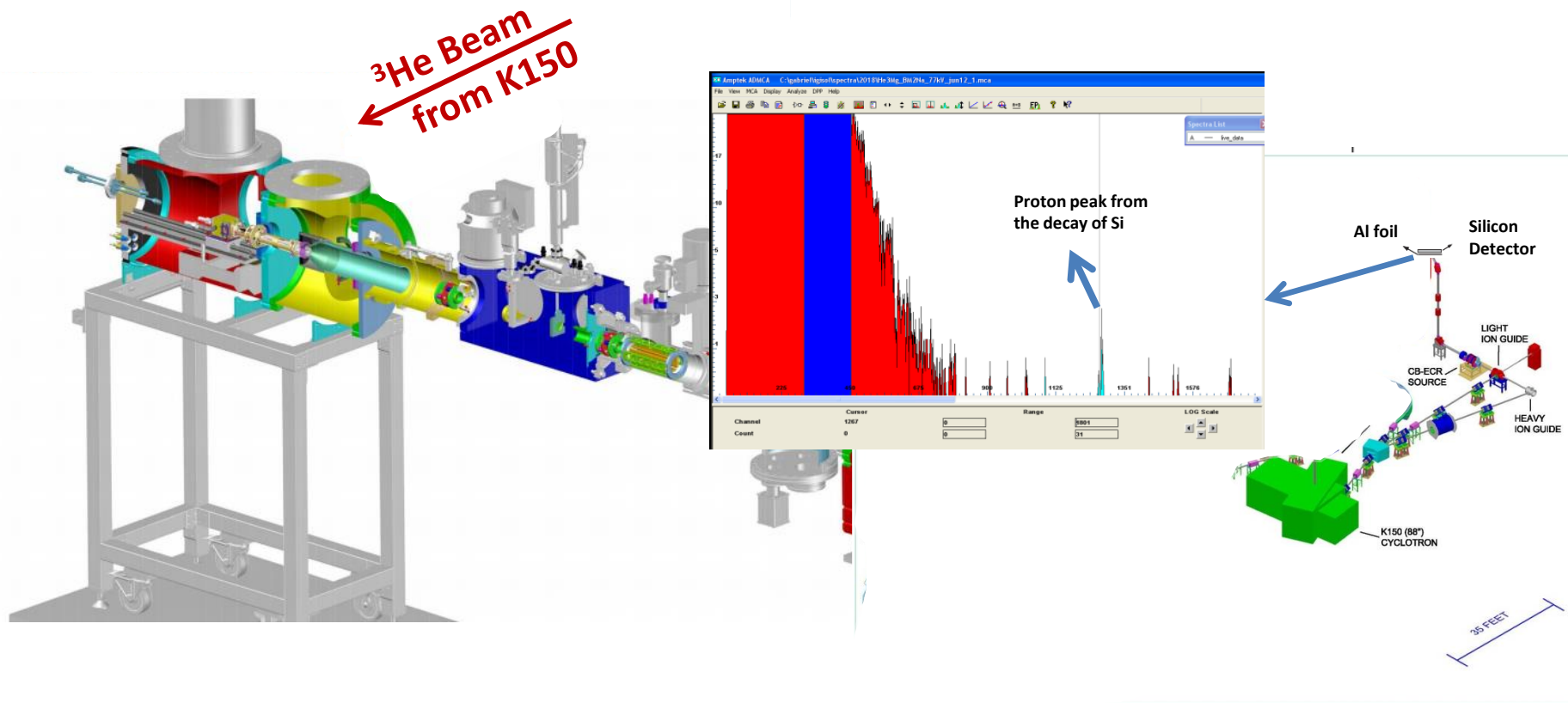


*Thank you **S. Molitor** for helping
with the design of the gas cell.*



LIG for producing proton rich nuclei

- Test run for producing ^{24}Si using existing gas cell ($^{\text{nat}}\text{Mg} (^3\text{He}, 3n)^{24}\text{Si}$ @ 20 MeV/u).
- Observed proton peak from the decay of Silicon isotopes.



Future plan & Current status

Testing gas cell (with & without RF structure)

Production of Silicon isotopes : $^{24,25}\text{Si}$.

Primary Beam: ^3He @ 22 MeV/u ; Intensity = 1-2 pμA

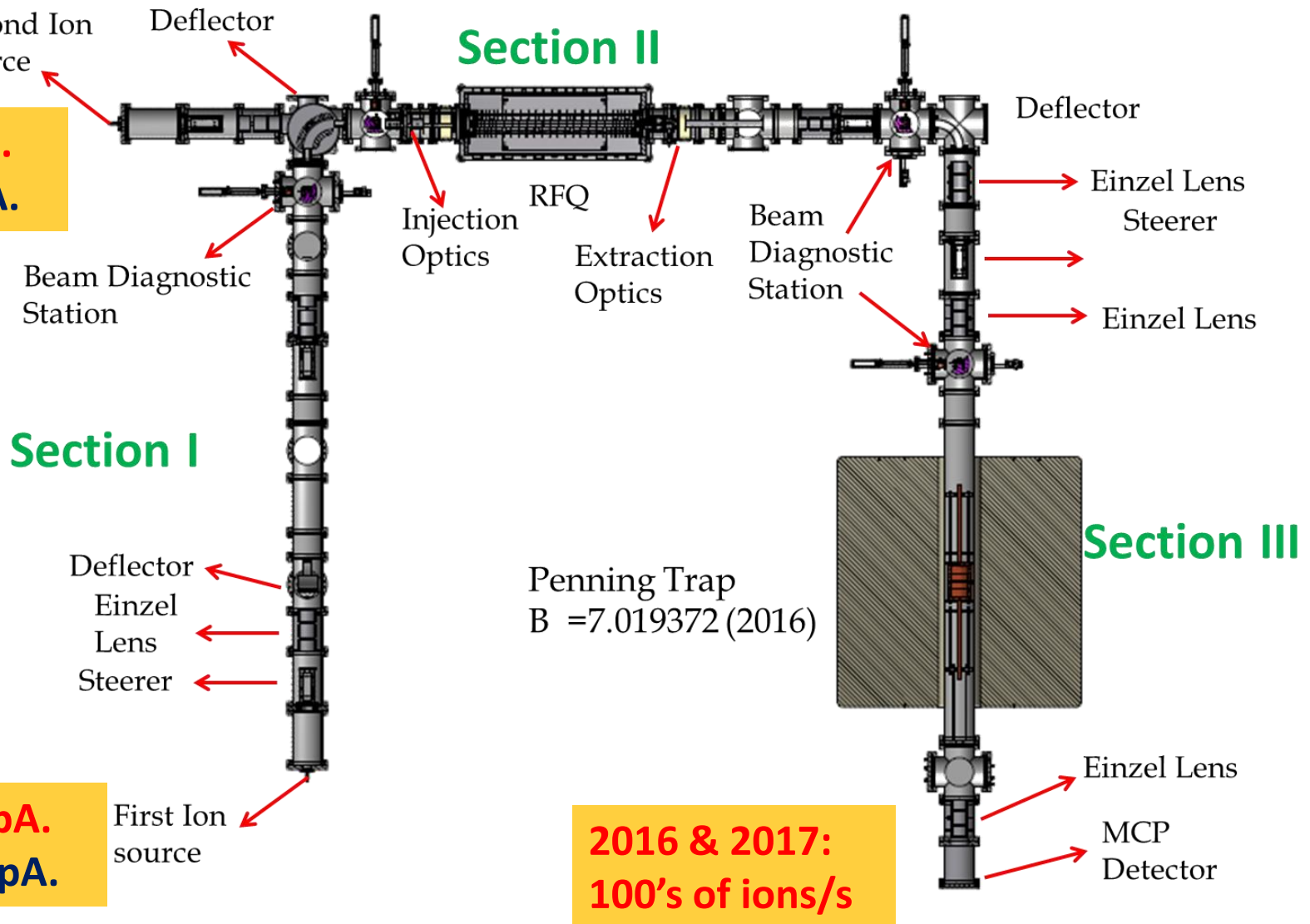
Target: ^{24}Mg target (1 mg/cm²)

- Design of all the components for transporting the beam from gas cell to the detector station is completed.
- All the parts should be ready by June 15th, 2019.
- Currently working on the RF electronics.
- Plan to do first test in last week of June, 2019.

Thank you

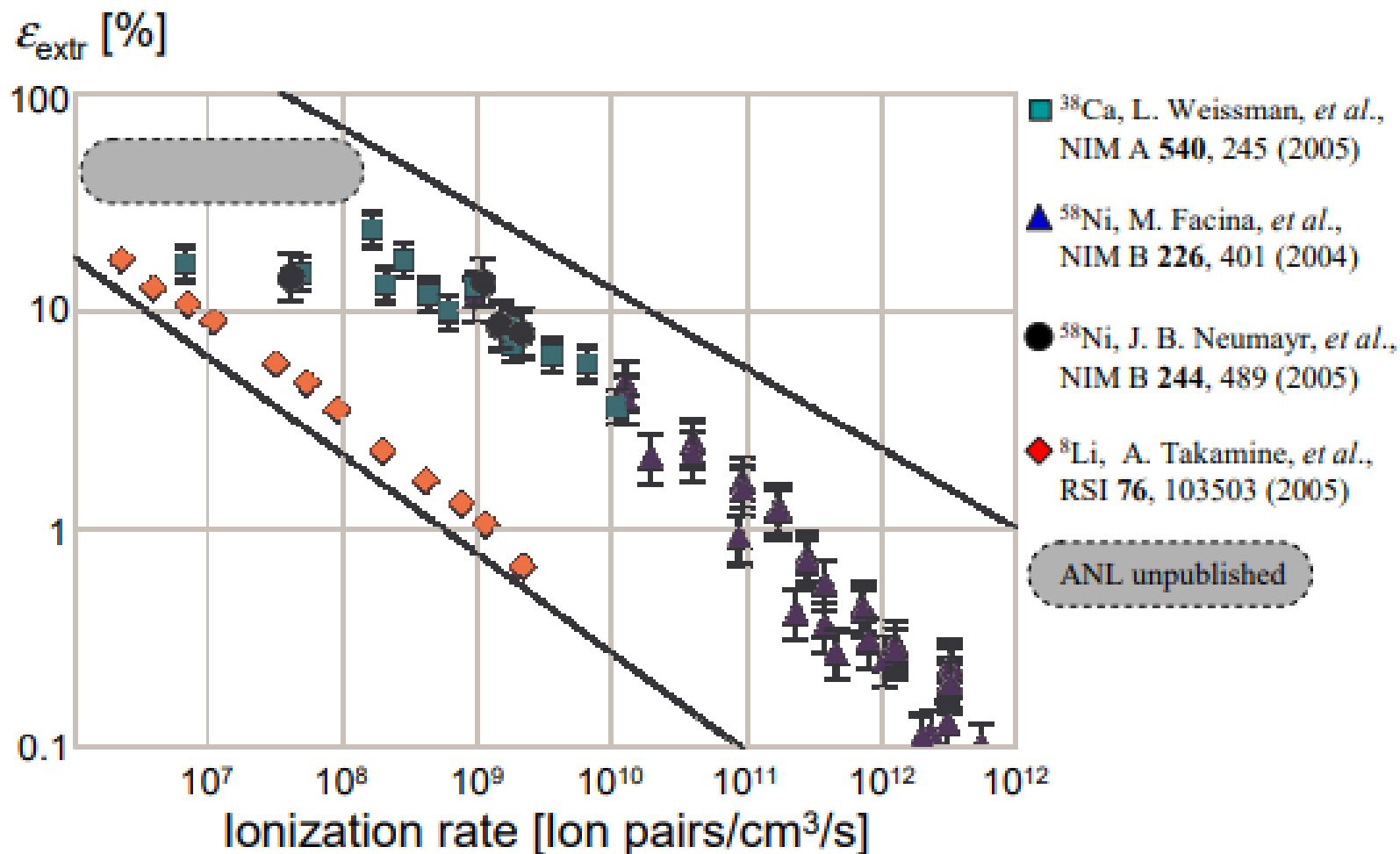
Transport Efficiency

2016: 120 pA.
2017 : < 1 pA.



2016: 120 pA.
2017 : < 1 pA.

2016 & 2017:
100's of ions/s



Calculating ³² Ar requirements		DOWN
Element	Efficiency (%)	Rate After Element (p/s)
Measurement trap	100	250
Beamline	95	250
Purification Trap	100	263
Beamline	95	263
RFQ (bunched mode)	50	277
Beamline	95	554
Magnet (coarse selection)	100	583
Multi-RFQ	80	583
Gas catcher	15	729
Big Sol	35	4,860
Production	100	13,886

Table 1. – Expected 88” beam intensities and energies assuming ECR2 type source, K=140 and 25% transmission.

<i>Isotope</i>	<i>Energy</i>	<i>Intensity</i>		<i>Isotope</i>	<i>Energy</i>	<i>Intensity</i>
	<u>MeV/u</u>	<u>pμA</u>			<u>MeV/u</u>	<u>pμA</u>
<i>p</i>	55	27 (14)		²⁰ Ne	28	3.0 (1.5)
<i>d</i>	35	21 (10.5)		²² Ne	29	0.5 (0.25)
³ He	45	11 (5.5)		³⁴ S	20	0.7 (0.35)
⁴ He	35	10 (5.0)		⁴⁰ Ar	17	1.4 (0.7)
⁶ Li	35	7 (3.5)		⁴⁰ Ca	17	1.5 (0.75)
⁷ Li	25	8 (4.0)		⁵⁹ Co	11	0.9 (0.45)
¹⁰ B	35	4 (2.0)		⁷⁸ Kr	10	0.6 (0.3)
¹¹ B	29	4.7 (2.35)		⁸⁶ Kr	8.3	0.6 (0.3)
¹⁶ O	35	2.3 (1.15)		¹²⁹ Xe	5.6	0.5 (0.25)

How do we plan to test the Standard Model (SM) ?

In Standard Model (SM)
weak interaction is
V-A

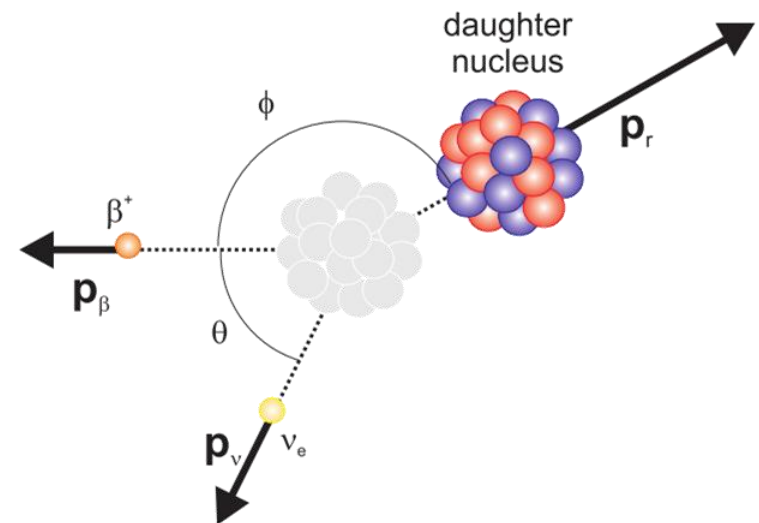
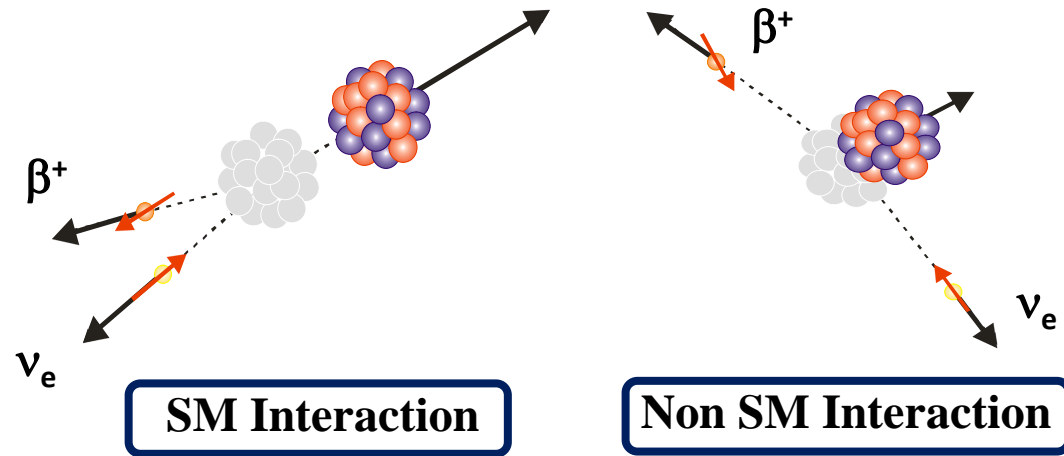
Correlation parameter

$$W(\theta) \cong \left(1 + a_{\beta\nu} \frac{p_e}{E_e} \frac{p_\nu}{E_\nu} \cos \theta + b \frac{m_e}{E_e} \right)$$

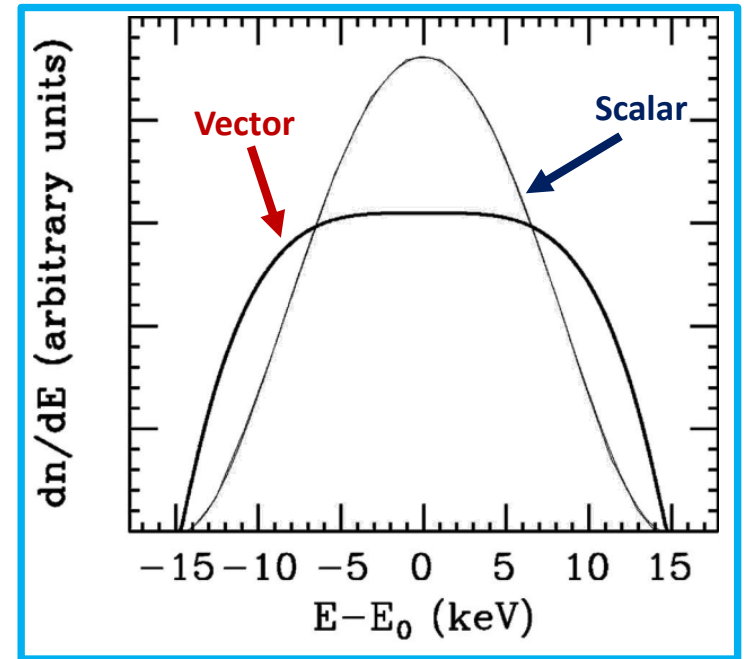
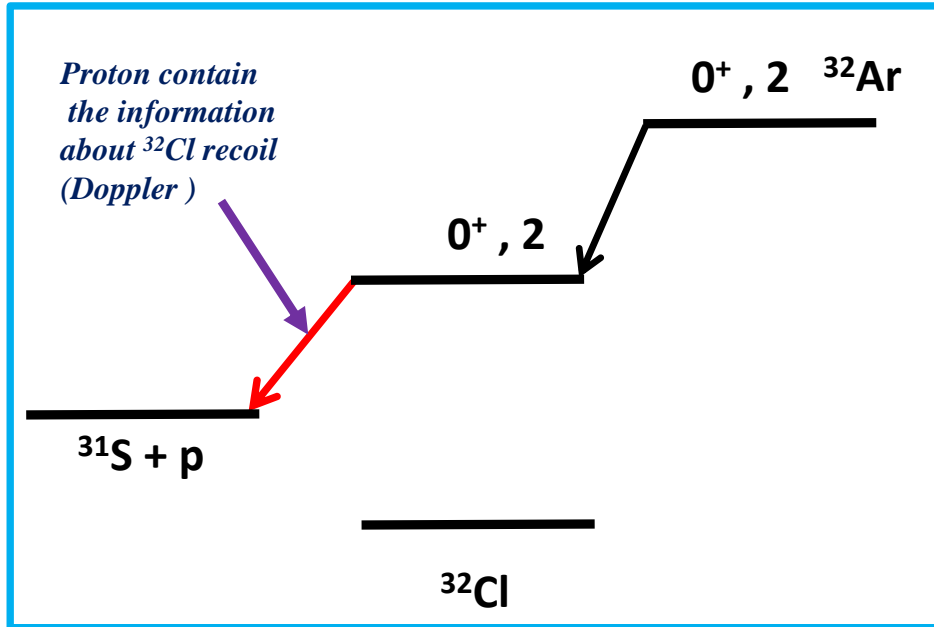
$$a_{\beta\nu} \stackrel{?}{=} 1$$

Test of SM

Pure Fermi transition



Beta delayed proton emitters



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

