



Origin of the Elements and “RI Beam Factory”

H Sakurai

RIKEN Nishina Center for Accelerator-Based Science

What is your favorite element ?

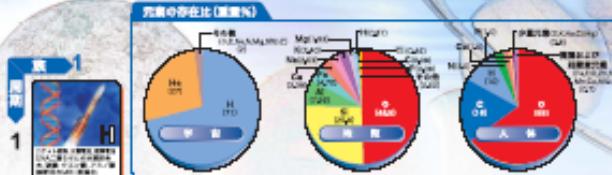
Gold . . .



元素周期表

Periodic Table of the Elements

自然も暮らしもすべて元素記号で書かれている



メンテレースフ (Dmitri Venetslav Mendeleev, 1834-1907)

七

The figure shows a Japanese periodic table where each element is represented by a card. Each card contains the element's name, symbol, atomic number, mass number, and a photograph illustrating its properties or applications. A red box highlights element Nh (Nhastium), which was discovered at RIKEN. The table includes elements from Hydrogen (H) to Lawrencium (Lr).

**New Element of Z=113
produced and discovered at RIKEN**

New Element of Z=113 produced and discovered at RIKEN

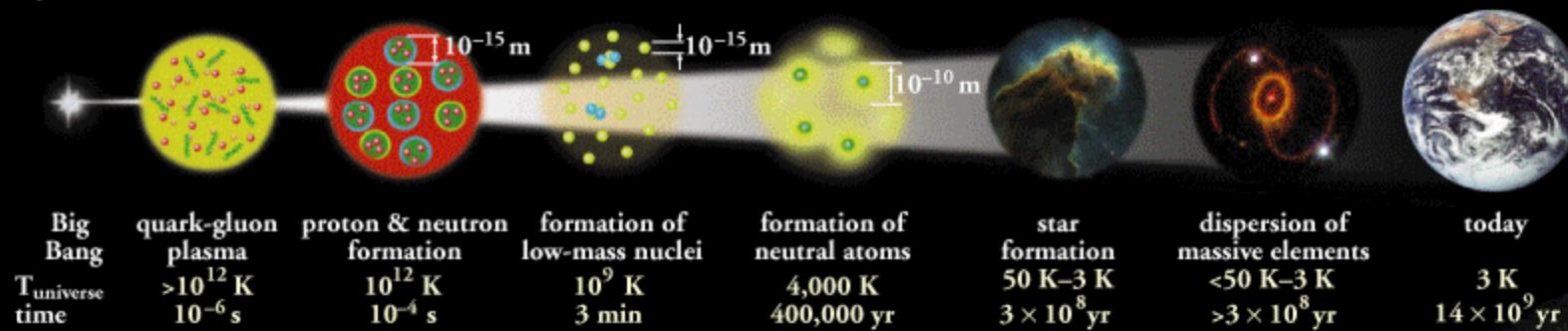
一家に1枚周期表

留学美国经验
http://www.youdao.com/w/zh_en/
境内-境外-北美留学网
回国-境外-海外归国者之家
2008年3月28日
2008年4月28日

Where was it created ?

Expansion of the Universe

After the Big Bang, the universe expanded and cooled. At about 10^{-6} second, the universe consisted of a soup of quarks, gluons, electrons, and neutrinos. When the temperature of the Universe, T_{universe} , cooled to about 10^{12} K, this soup coalesced into protons, neutrons, and electrons. As time progressed, some of the protons and neutrons formed deuterium, helium, and lithium nuclei. Still later, electrons combined with protons and these low-mass nuclei to form neutral atoms. Due to gravity, clouds of atoms contracted into stars, where hydrogen and helium fused into more massive chemical elements. Exploding stars (supernovae) form the most massive elements and disperse them into space. Our earth was formed from supernova debris.

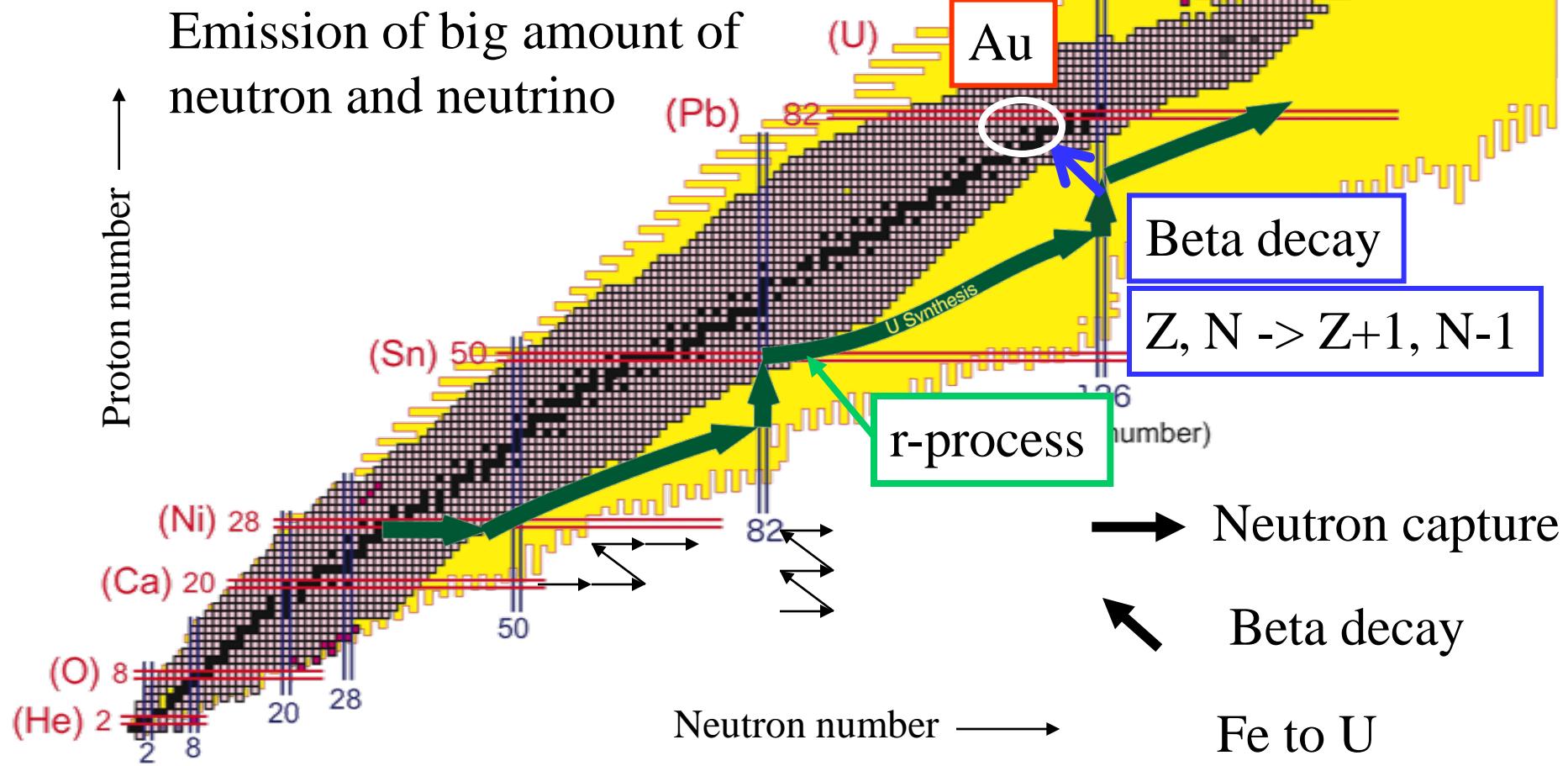


r-process path in supernova explosion

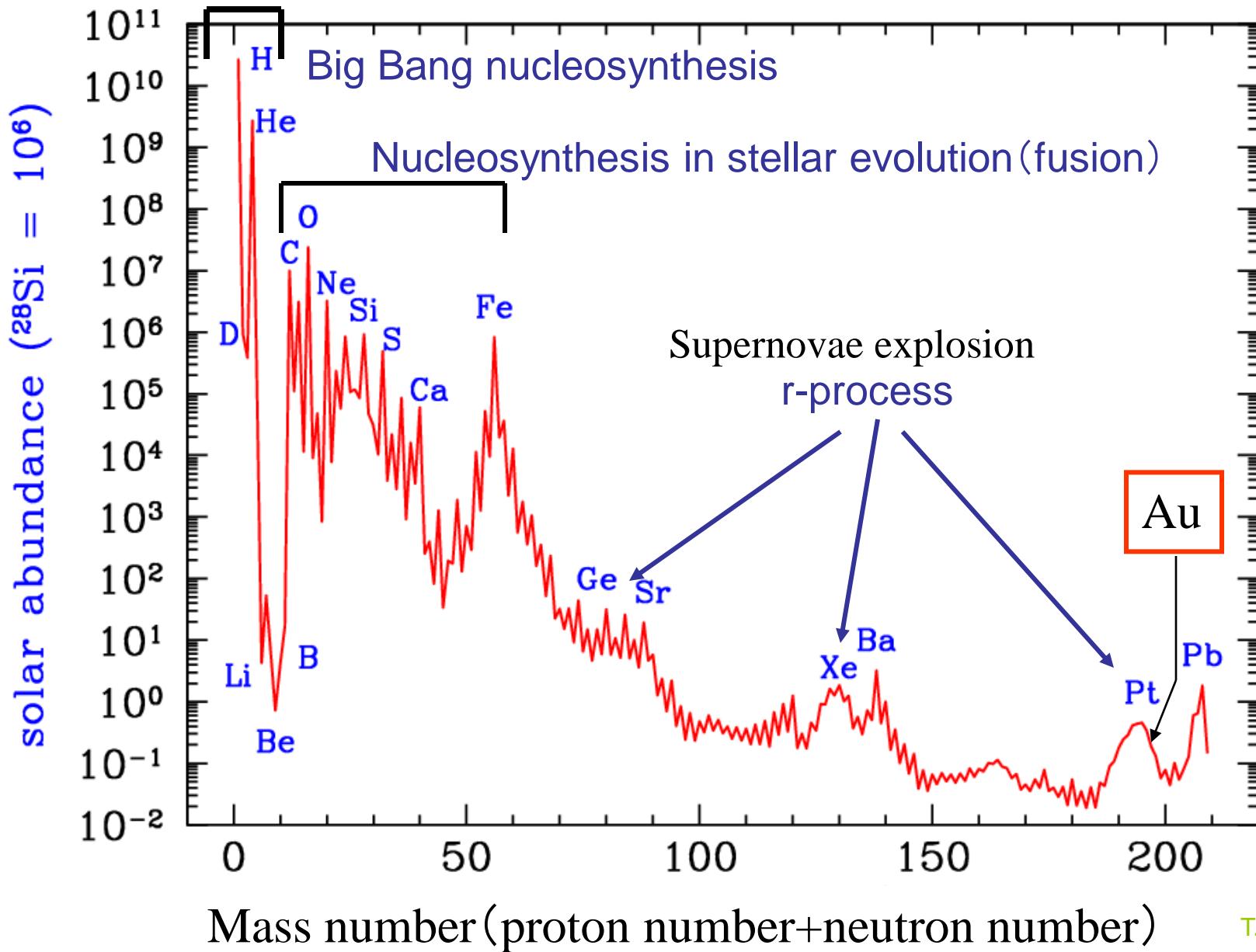
Photo-disintegration of ion nuclei Electron capture reaction

B²FH Hypothesis 50 years ago

Emission of big amount of neutron and neutrino (Ph)



Solar Abundance



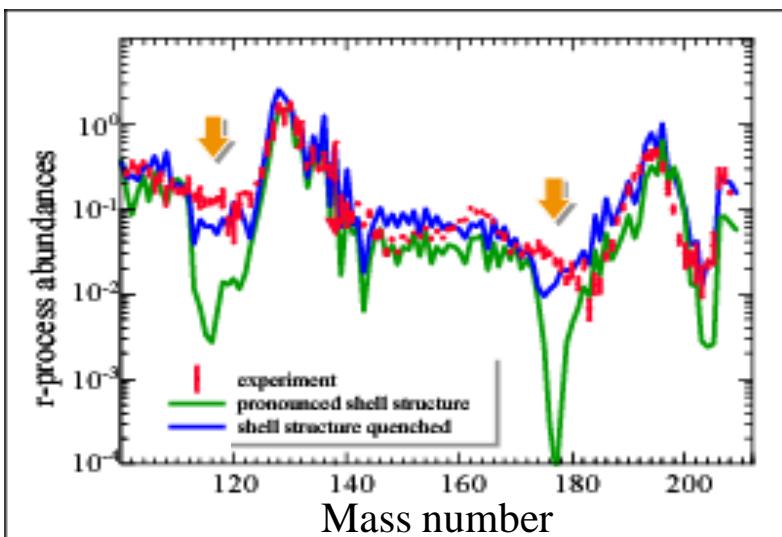
Challenge to understand nucleosynthesis up

Synthesis up to U (r-process) to U

unknown neutron-rich nuclei
theoretical predictions only

Necessary of experimental investigation
for nuclear properties of heavy and
neutron-rich nuclei

Mass, life-time, decay mode



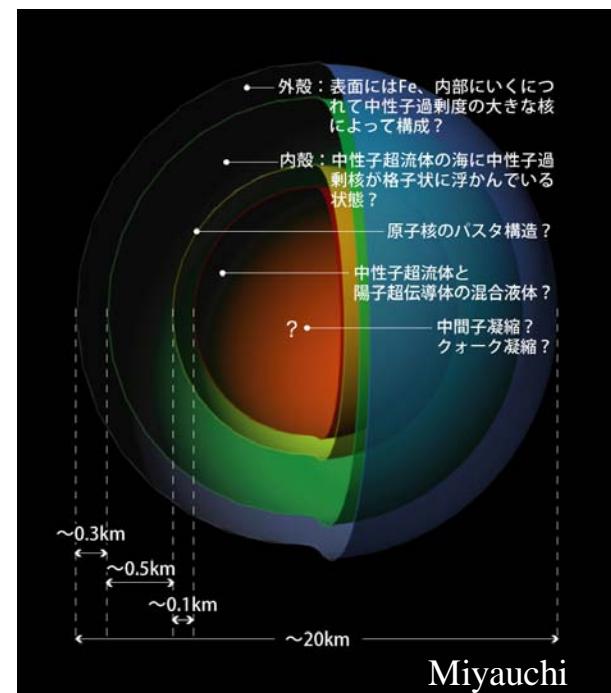
Explosion mechanism of supernova

Inner structure of neutron star

No explosion in theoretical works

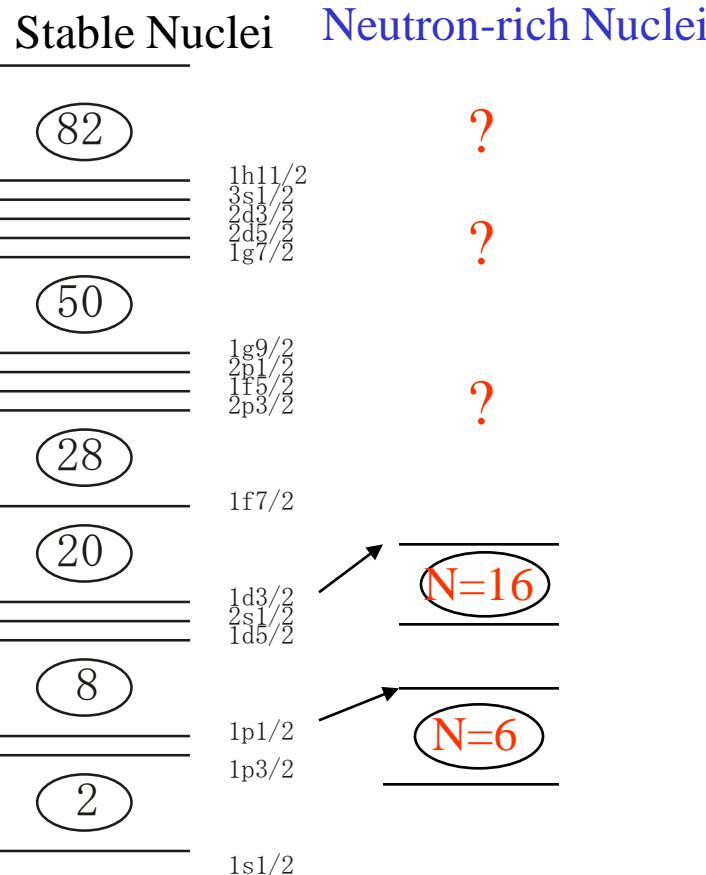
Outer clast of neutron star

Necessary of experimental study for
Equation-of-State for nuclear matter



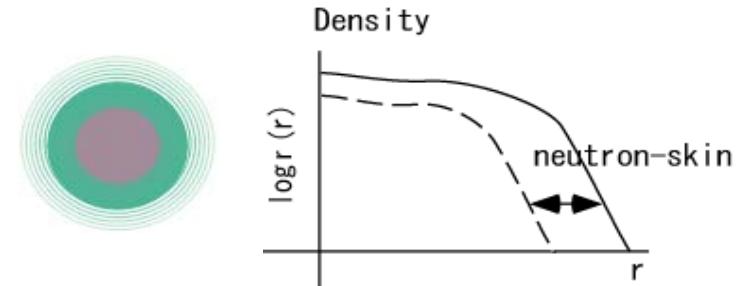
New frameworks for the new region of nuclear chart

Nuclear Structure: Shell evolution

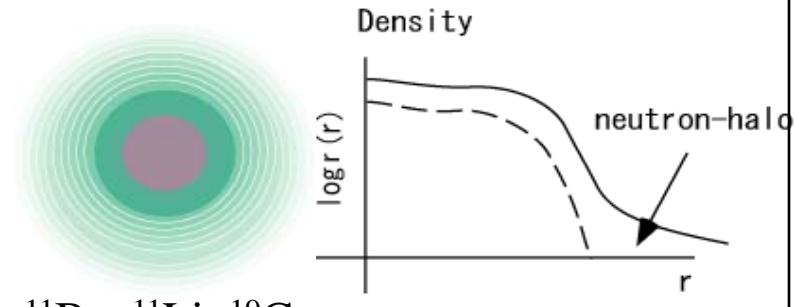


Nuclear Matter: New forms

neutron-skin nuclei



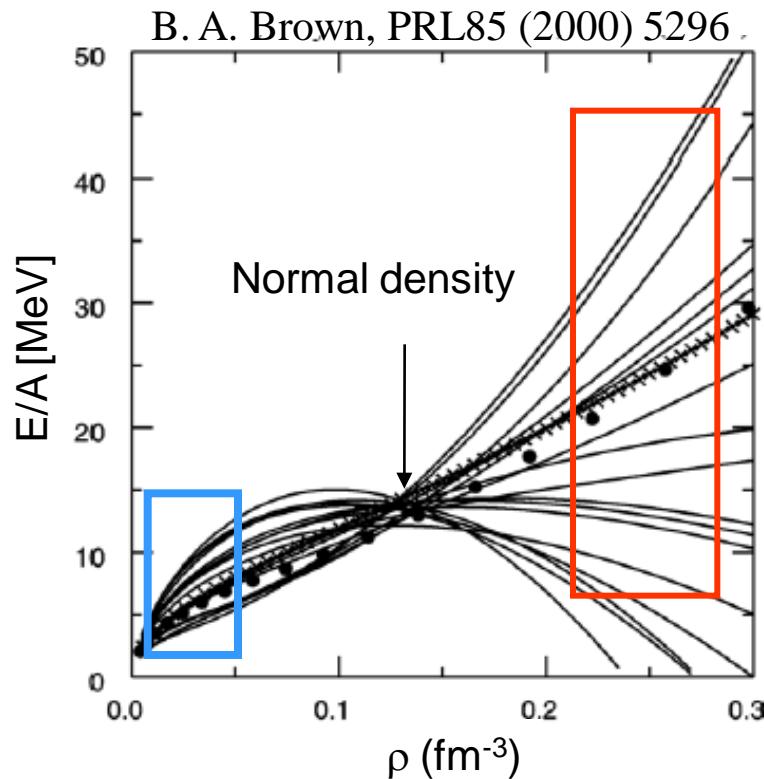
neutron-halo nuclei



To write up new text book : Exotic phenomena, Systematics, etc.

Isospin-, density-dependences of effective interactions, nucleon-corrections
Microscopic system (nuclei) to Macroscopic system (neutron stars)

Challenge to investigate EOS of neutron matter from nuclei to neutron stars



^1S correlation
BCS-BEC crossover
in dilute system ($\rho \sim 0.1\rho_0$) ?

3NF

T=3/2 channels?
density dependence?

Elastic d+p for T=1/2
Nuclear structure in
very neutron-rich nuclei for T=3/2?
Heavy-ion Collisions to achieve $\rho \sim 2-3\rho_0$?

$^3\text{P}_2$ correlation

pairing gap?
Density dependence?

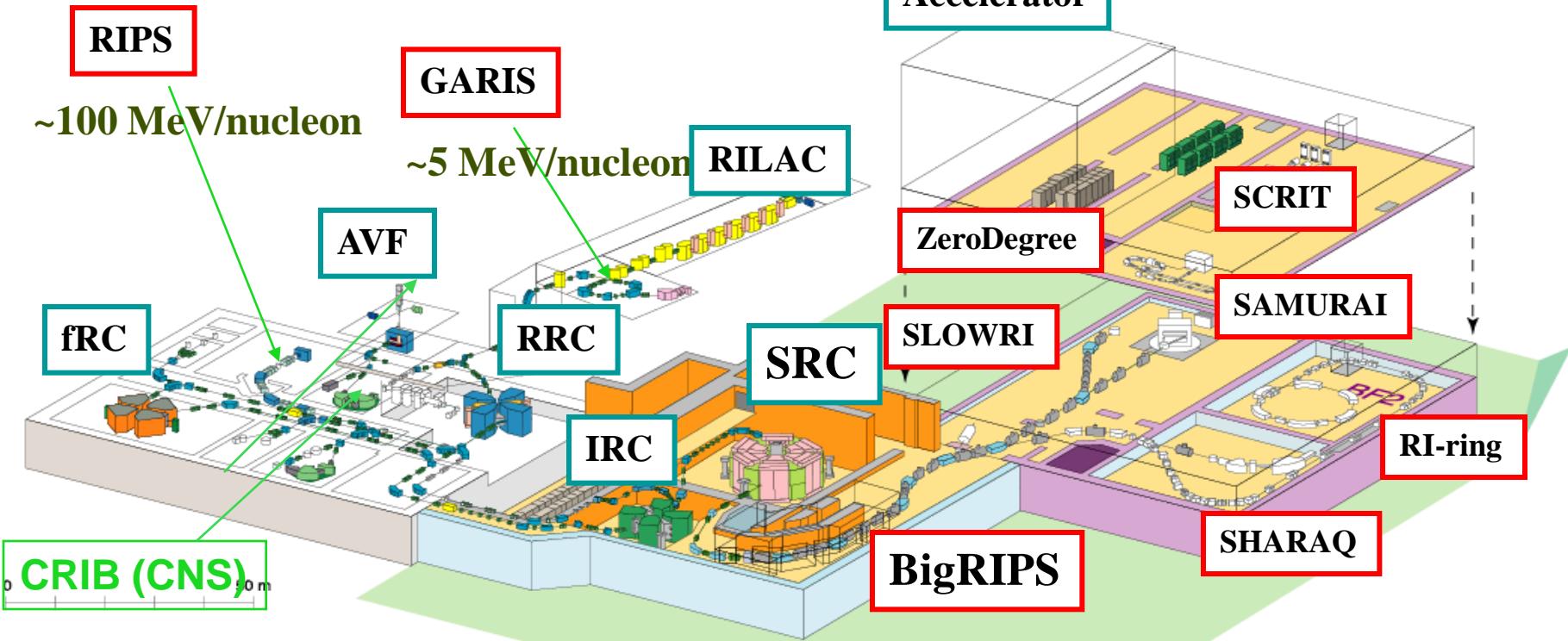
????

Role of di-neutron in skin? : collectivity, transfer reactions

How r-process nuclei are produced ?

RIBF Facility Layout

Old facility

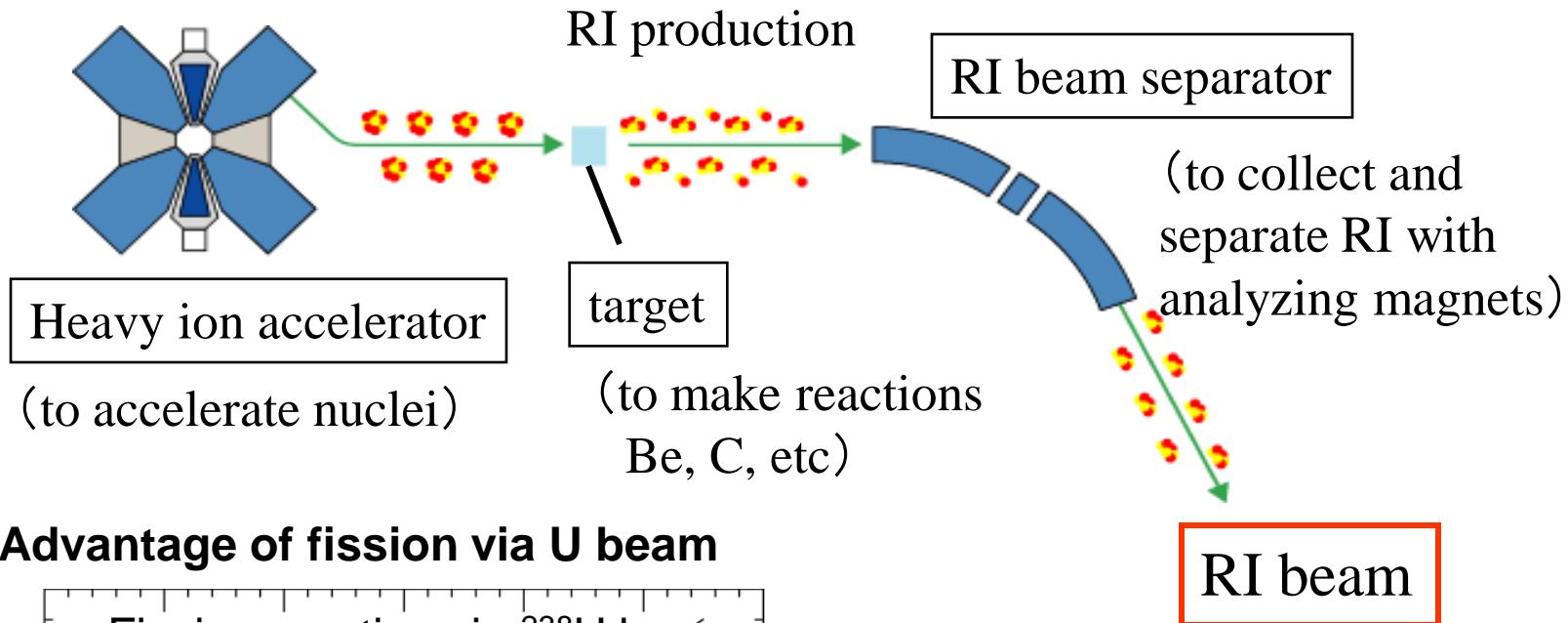


New facility

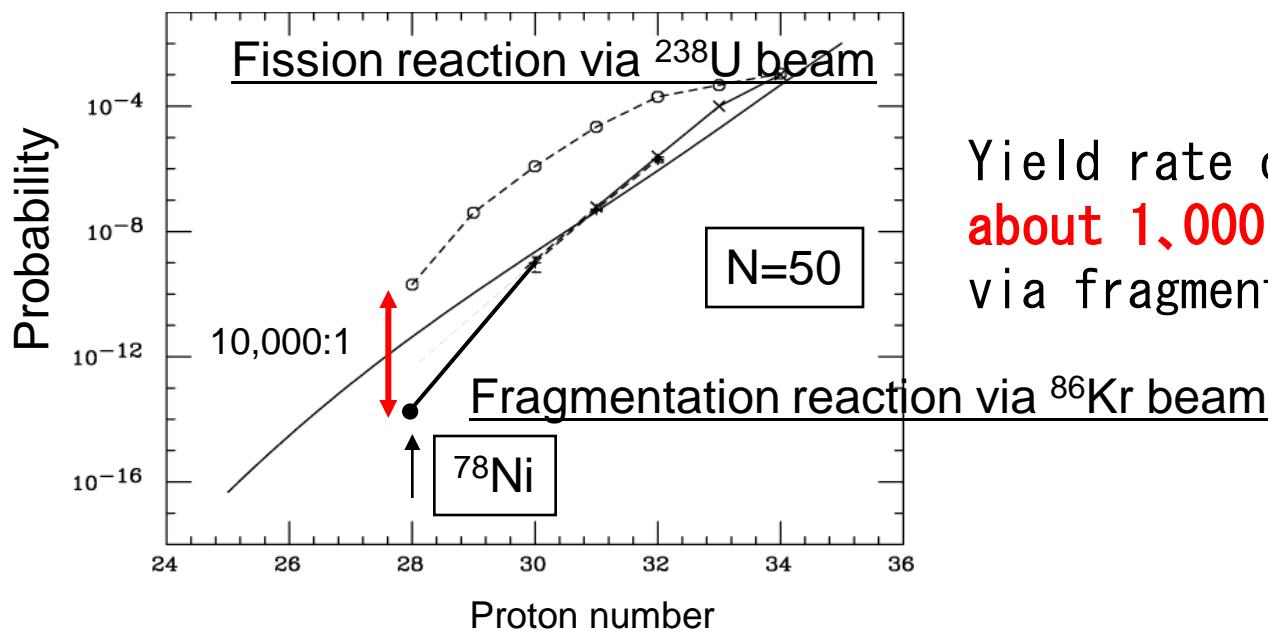
350 MeV/nucleon
up to U

1st beam in 2006

RI beam production via in-flight method

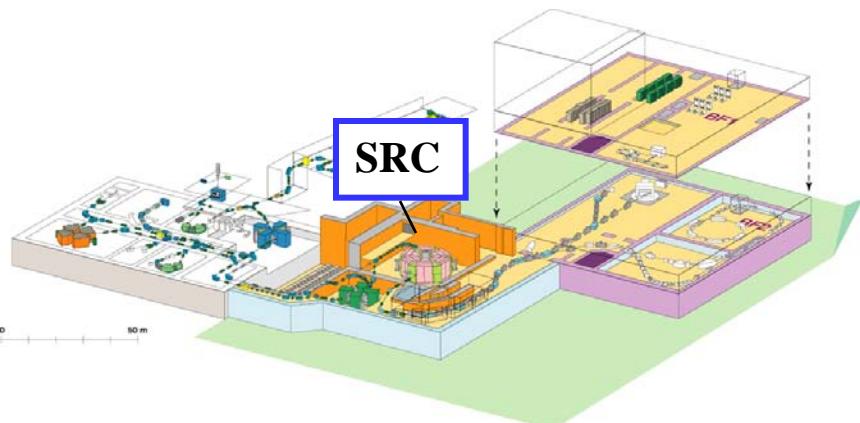


Advantage of fission via U beam



Yield rate of ^{78}Ni via fission
about 1,000 times higher than
via fragmentation.

Super-conducting Ring Cyclotron (SRC)



Cyclotron accelerator

—> beam intensity is very high

Acceleration of U up to 70% of speed of light

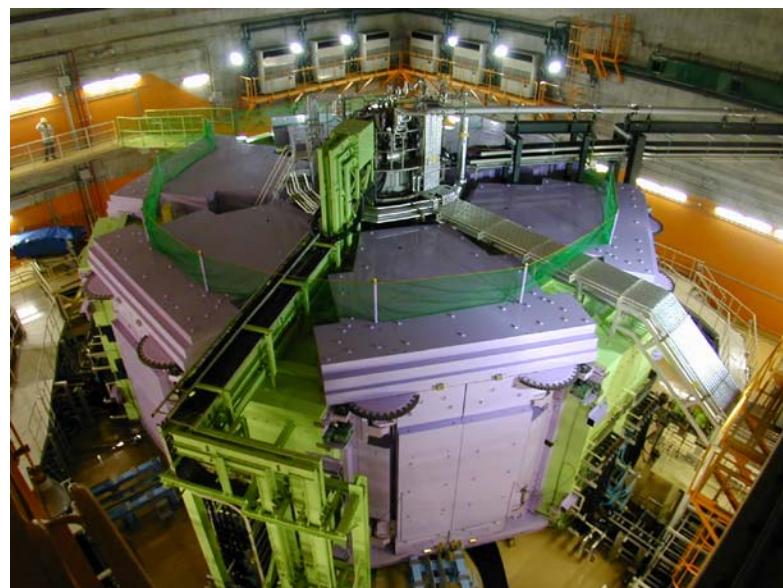
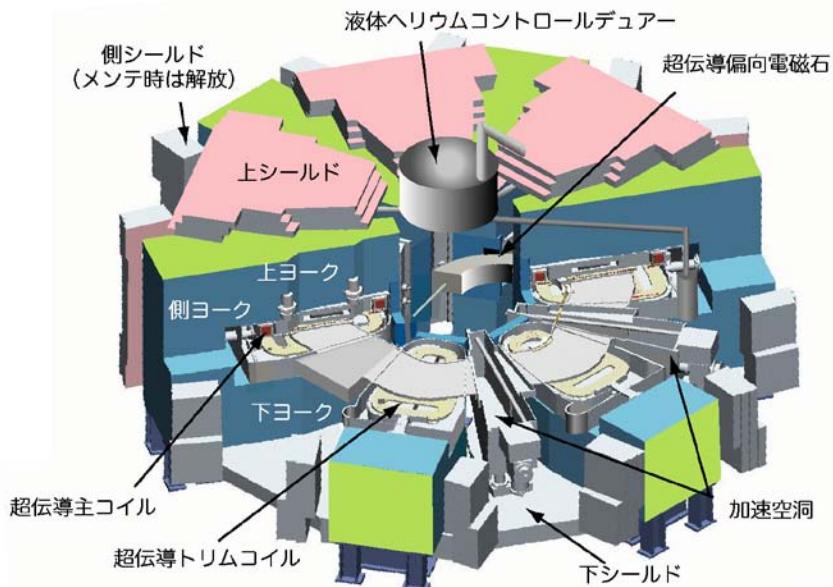
—> thick target can be used

—> world-highest intensity for RI beam

Total weight 8300 ton

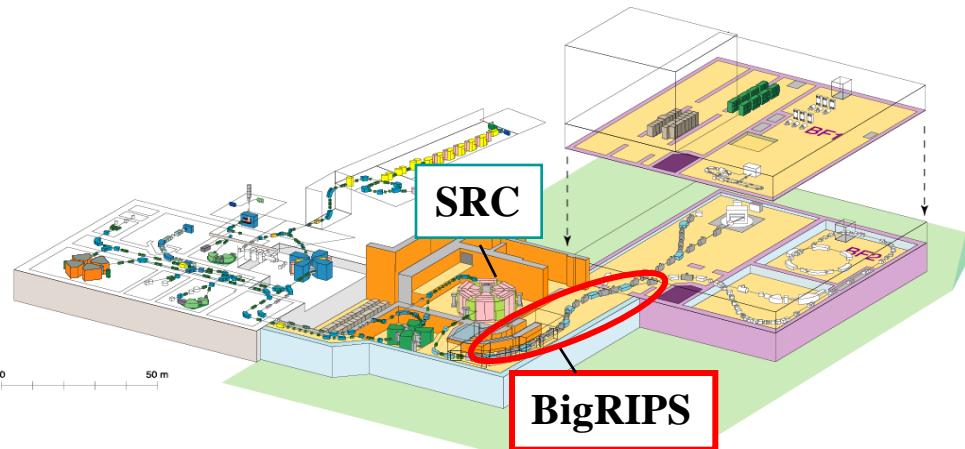
Highest bending power (8Tm)

Maximum magnetic field 3.8 T



Dec. 2005

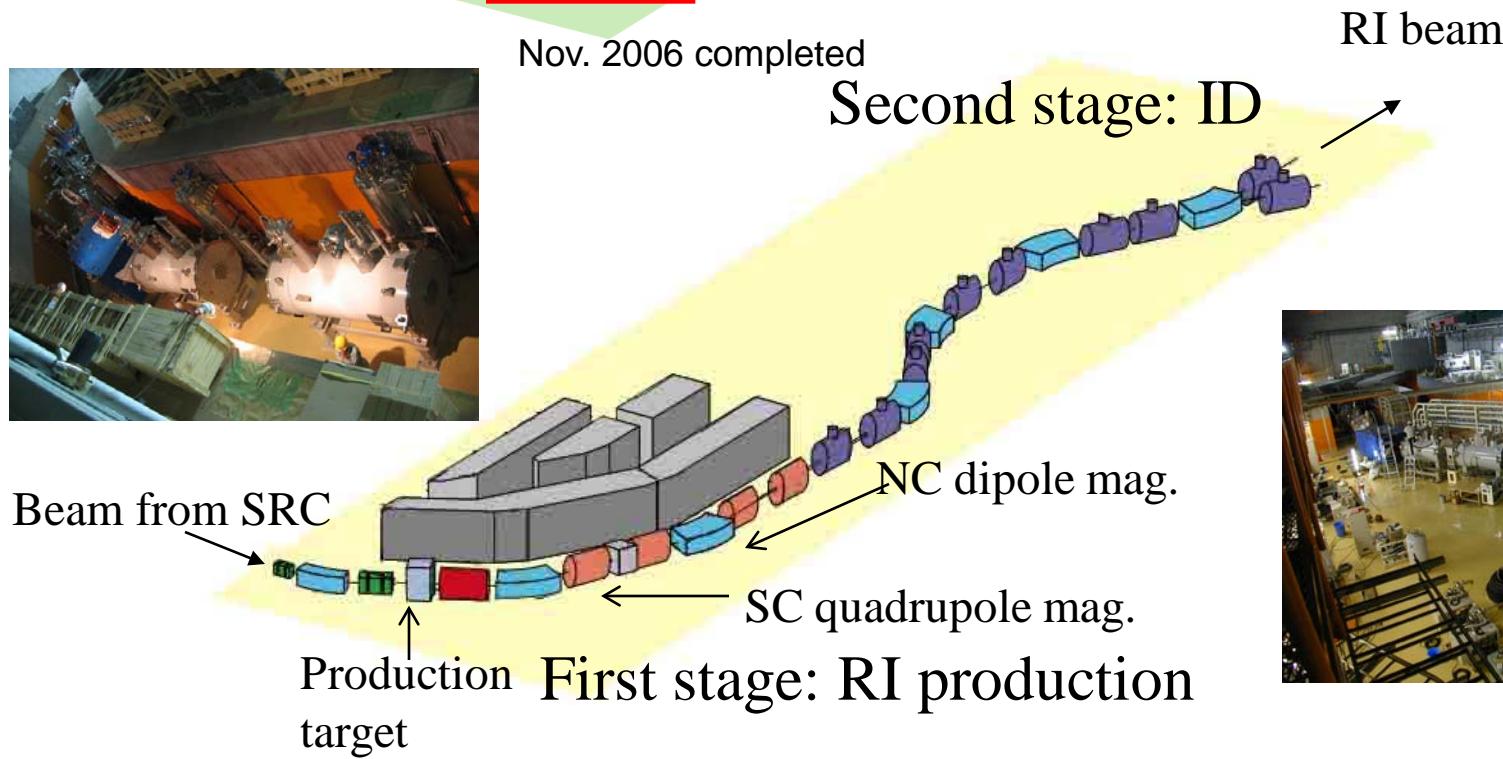
RI beam separator BigRIPS



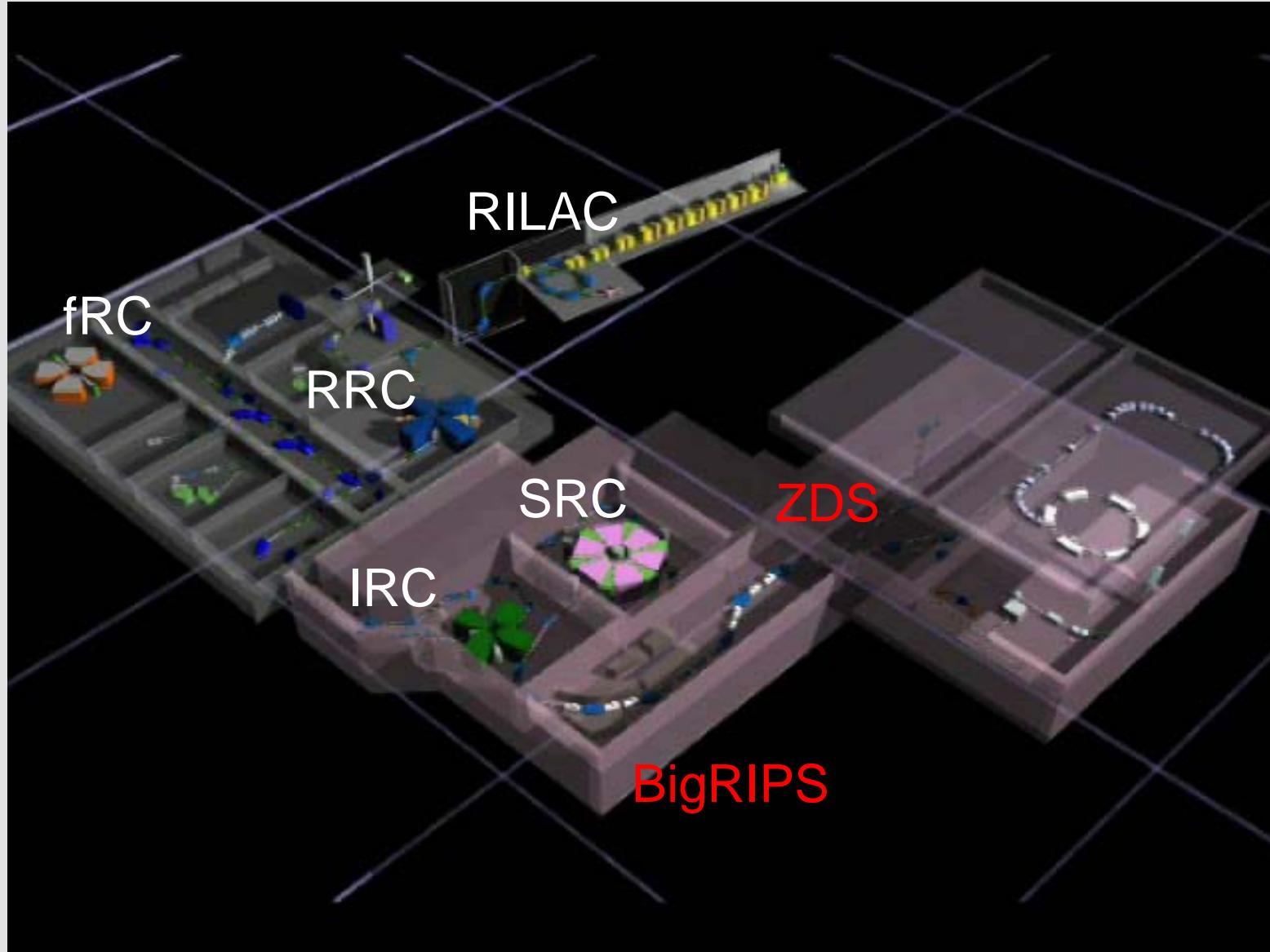
Large acceptance for fission fragments
superconducting quadrupole magnets
High transmission for RI beams
Tandem-type separator with two stages



Nov. 2006 completed

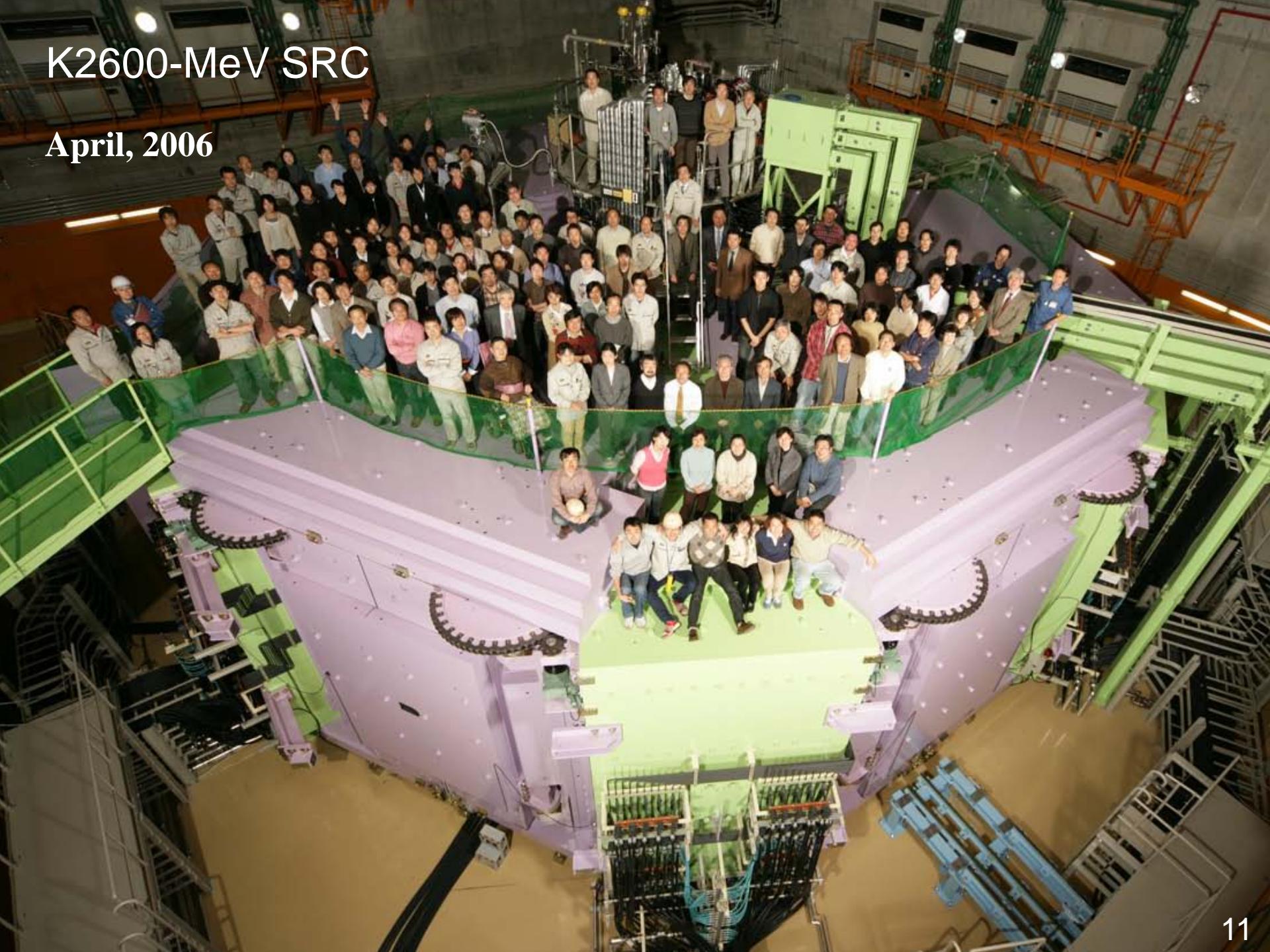


Acceleration Flow in RI Beam Production



K2600-MeV SRC

April, 2006





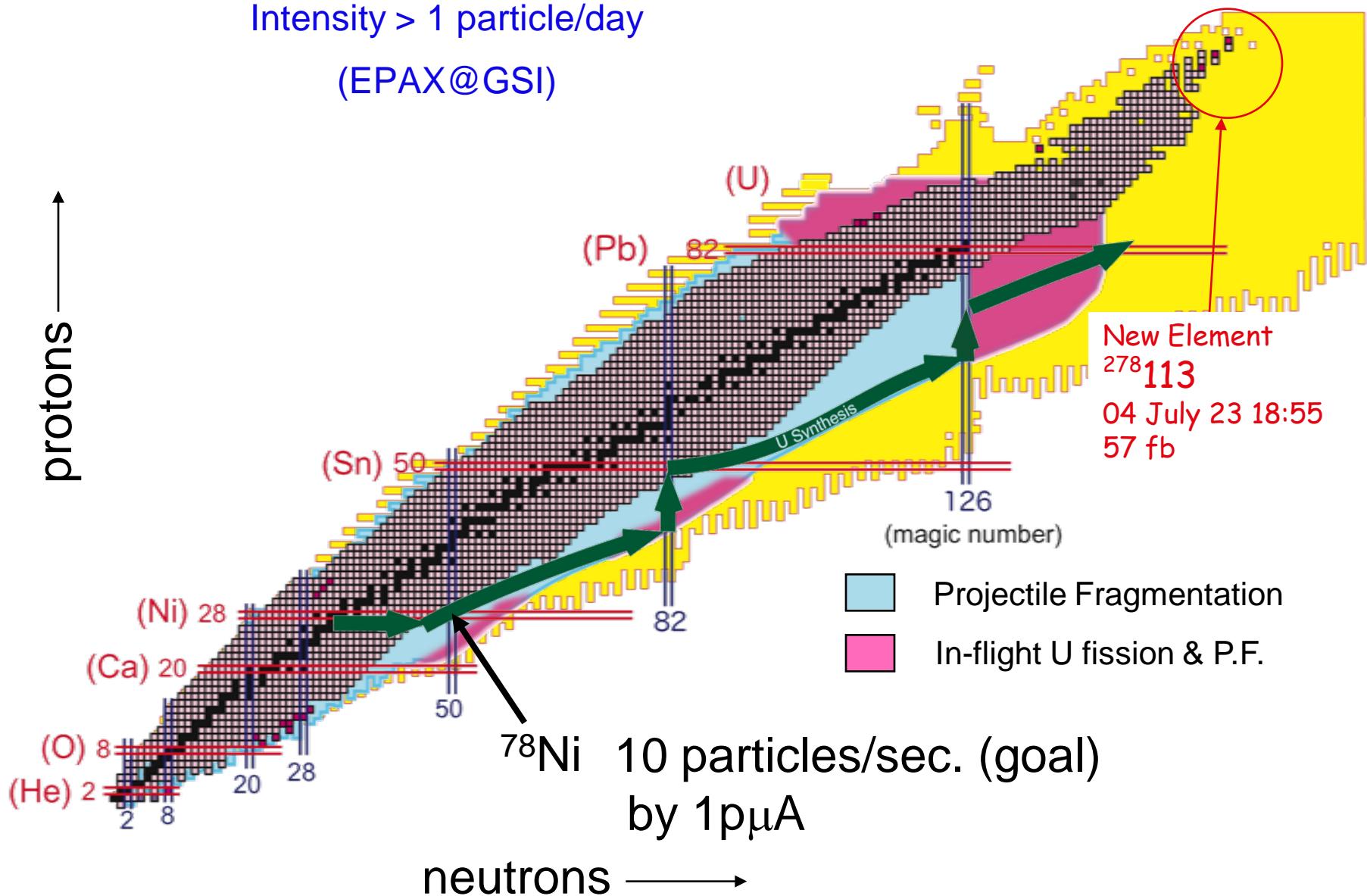
3rd October, 2006. The Emperor and Empress visited the RIBF facility in RIKEN.

Exploration of the Limit of Existence

Great expansion of nuclear world by RIBF

Intensity > 1 particle/day

(EPAX@GSI)



First beam accelerated at SRC K2600MeV

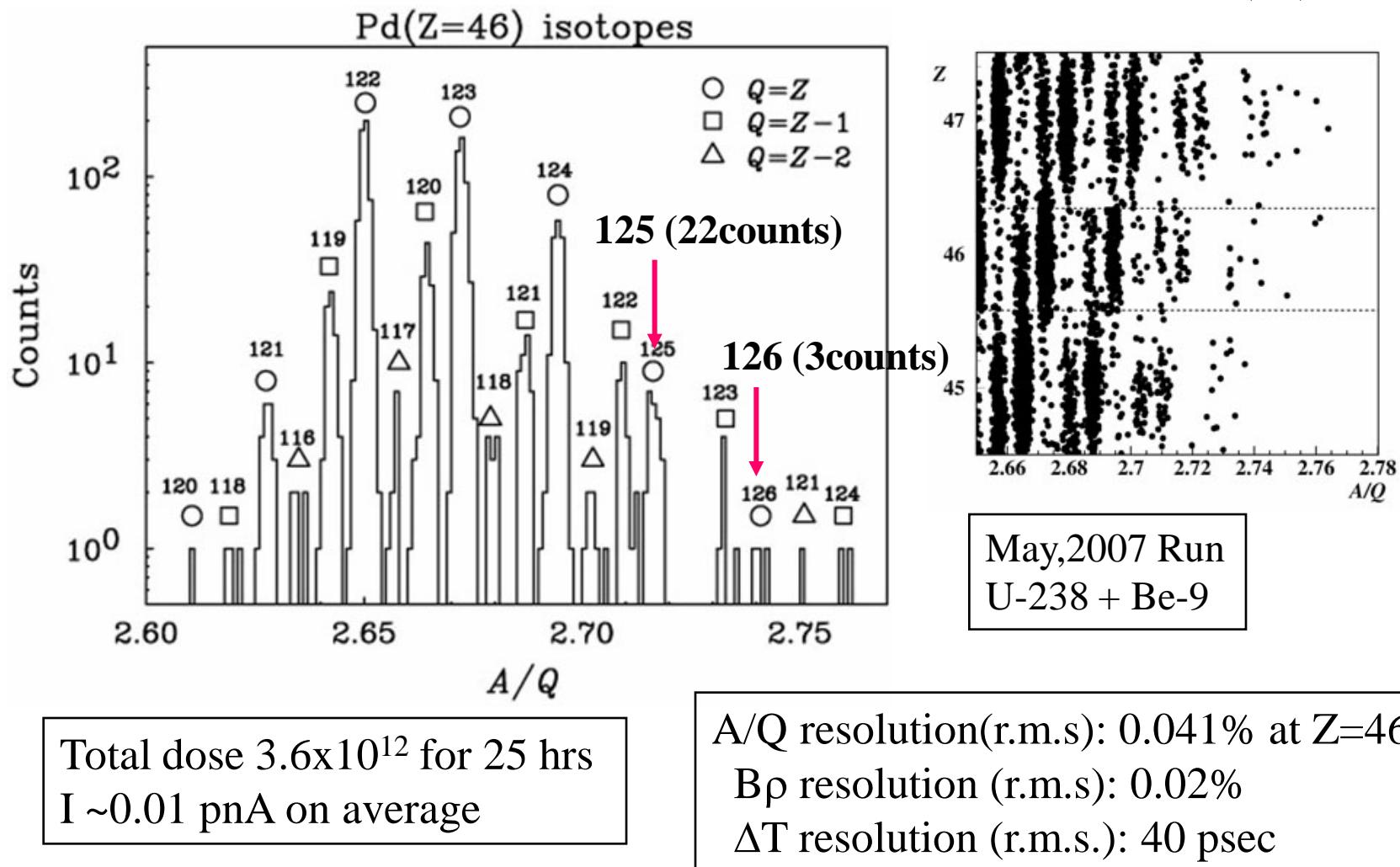
16:00 28th Dec., 2006

$^{27}\text{AL}^{10+}$ 345MeV/u



Identification of new isotopes $^{125,126}\text{Pd}$

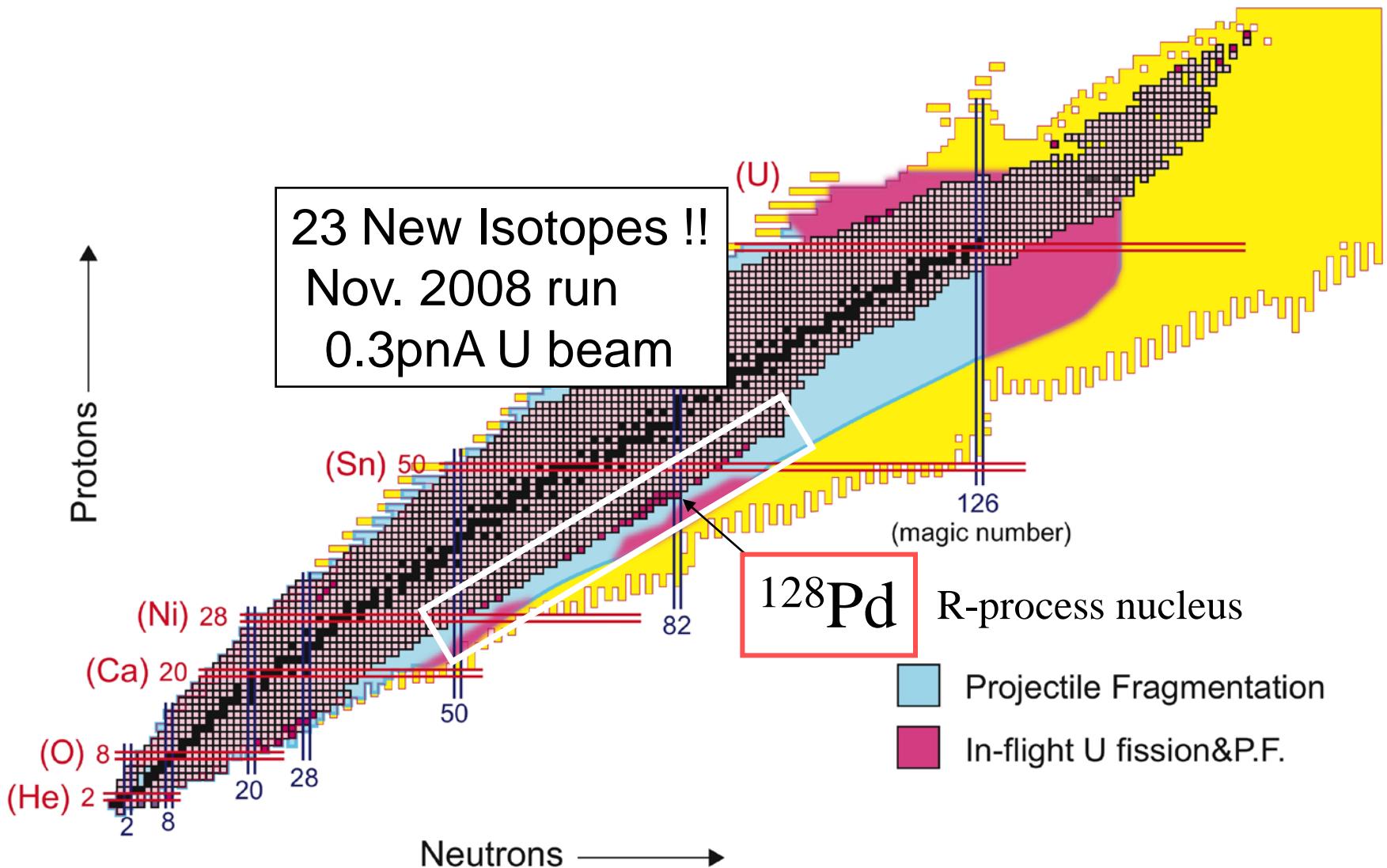
T. Onishi et al, JPSJ 77 (08)083201.



Cf. ^{124}Pd 19 counts, $^{125}\text{Pd}(\text{cand.})$ 1count at GSI, 1997

PLB 415, 111 (97); total dose $\sim 1 \times 10^{12}$

Production of r-process nuclei



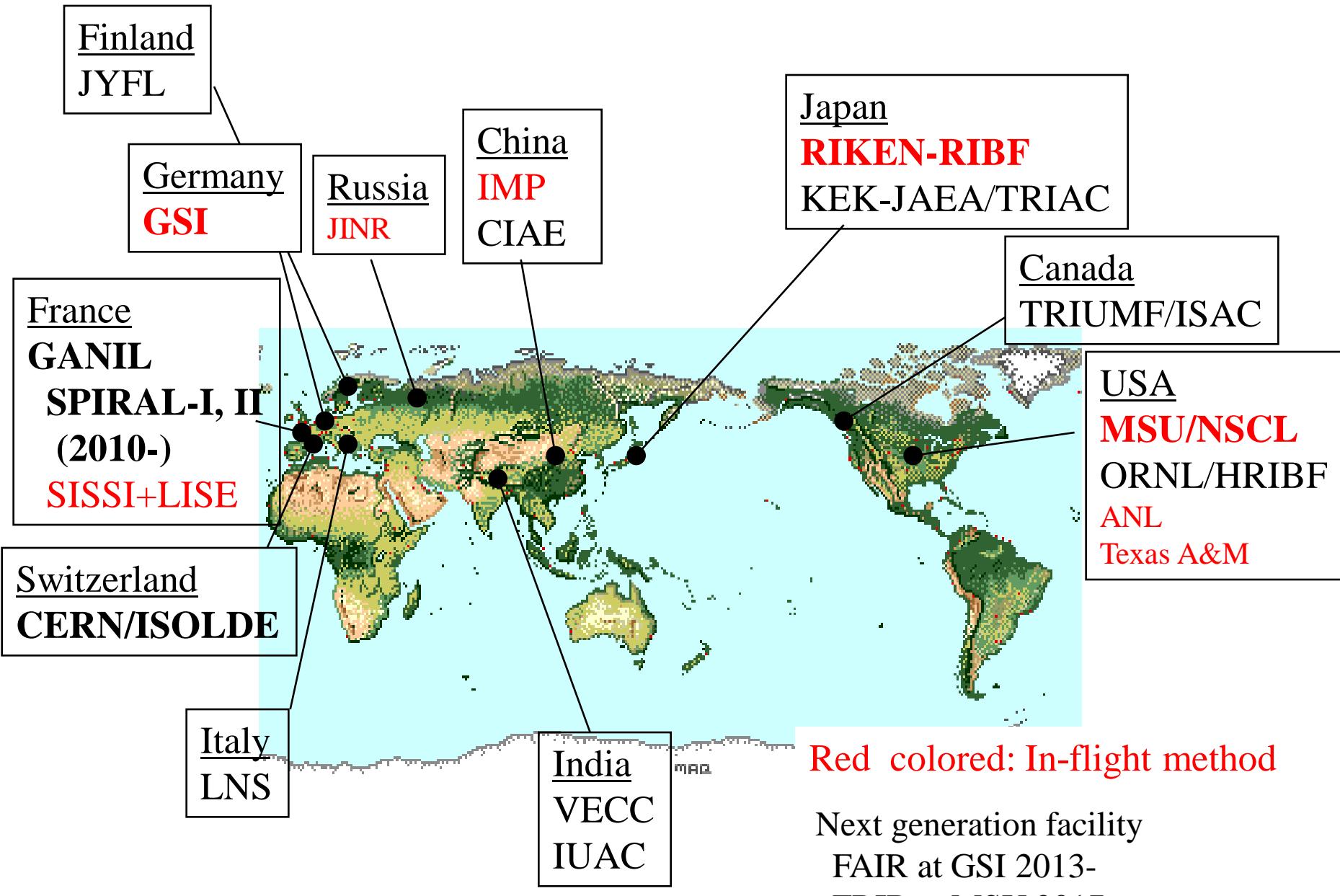
DayOne experiments with Ca-48 beam
Search for new halo nuclei and new magicity-loss nuclei
12/09/2008 -09:00—12/21 03:00



T. Ohtsubo, S. Takeuchi, H. Scheit, T. Nakamura,

**N. Aoi, H. Baba, D. Bazin, S. Deguchi, P. Doornenbal, D. Fang, M. Fukuda, N. Fukuda, H. Geissel,
R. Gernhaeuser, J. Gibelin, Y. Hara, Y. Hashidume, C. Hinke, N. Imai, N. Inabe, S. Ishimoto, K. Itahashi,
S. Itoh, N. Iwasa, T. Izumikawa, D. Kameda, S. Kanno, Y. Kawada, N. Kobayashi, T. Kobayashi,
Y. Kondo, T. Kroell, R. Kruecken, T. Kubo, T. Kuboki, K. Kusaka, M. Lantz, K. Li, P. Maierbeck,
R. Matsumiya, K. Matsuta, S. Michimasa, M. Mihara, Y. Miyashita, S. Momota, T. Moriguchi,
T. Motobayashi, S. Nakajima, T. Nakao, Y. Nakayama, D. Nishimura, S. Nishimura, Y. Ohkuma,
T. Ohnishi, M. Otake, N. Orr, H. Otsu, A. Ozawa, H. Sakurai, Y. Satou, T. Shimamura, Y. Shimbara,
S. Shimoura, T. Suda, T. Sumikama, S. Suzuki, T. Suzuki, H. Suzuki, M. Takechi, H. Takeda,
E. Takeshita, N. Tanaka, K. Tanaka, K. Tanaka, Y. Togano, H. Wang, R. Watanabe, Y. Watanabe,
M. Winkler, T. Yamaguchi, Y. Yanagisawa, K. Yoneda, A. Yoshida, K. Yoshida, K. Yoshinaga**

RI Beam Facilities in the world



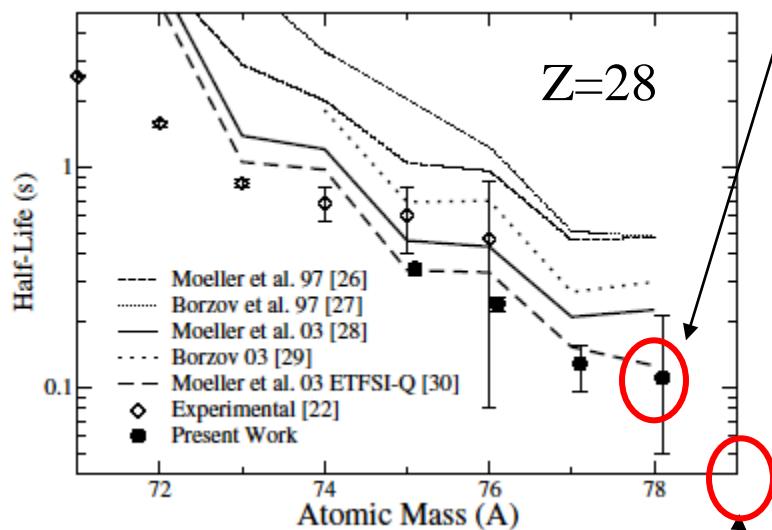
Half-lives of nuclei beyond ^{78}Ni at RIBF

Magicity at Z=28 and N=50 ?

more accurate measurement for ^{78}Ni at RIBF

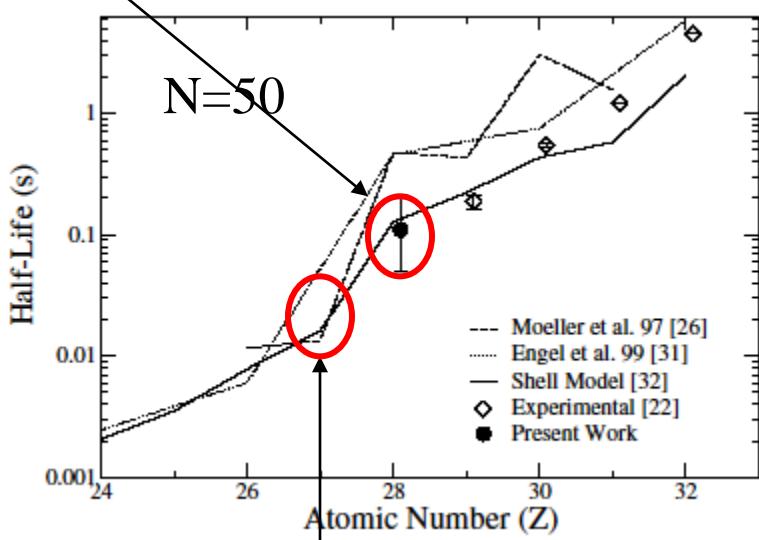
P.T.H, PRL 94, 112501(2005)

$^{78}\text{Ni} \sim 10$ particles/week at MSU



^{79}Ni at RIBF

$^{78}\text{Ni} \sim 3000$ particles/day at RIBF in this year



^{77}Co at RIBF

Phase-II construction 2007-2012

To maximize the potentials of intense RI beams available at RIBF

<http://rarfaxp.riken.go.jp/RIBF-TAC05/>

SAMURAI - large acceptance
Kobayashi et al.

SCRIT - e-RI collision
Wakasugi, Suda et al.

SLOWRI- slow beams
Wada et al.

SHARAQ - high resolution
Shimoura et al. in 2008

Rare RI Ring – mass
Ozawa et al.

RI Spin Lab. at RIPS –pol. RI beam Ueno et al.

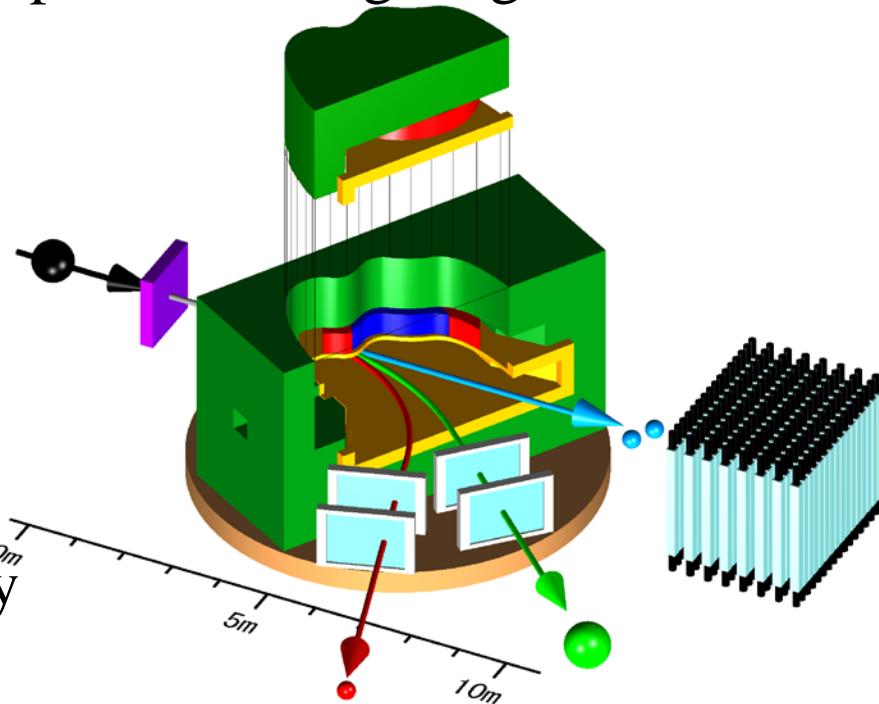
SAMURAI Spectrometer Kobayashi et al 2011-

versatile spectrometer with a large superconducting magnet

a large acceptance
exclusive measurements
neutron measurements
 80cm gap, $\text{BL} \sim 7\text{Tm}$, $\text{Bmax}=3\text{T}$
PID limited to $A \sim 100$

Invariant/missing mass spectroscopy
giant resonances
single particle states via $(p,2p)$ etc

EOS in asymmetric nuclear matter : SAMURAI-TPC
Particle correlations in a few-body system 3NF
Coulomb breakup for radiative capture c.s. (p,γ) , (n,γ)



SAMURAI Kick-off Meeting 27th-Dec. 2007

Construction Budget for FY2008 – FY2011 15M\$

Participants

Tohoku Univ.

Kobayashi(Leader), Iwasa

TiTech

Nakamura*, Satou

Kyoto Univ.

Murakami*

RIKEN

Yoneda*, Otsu, Sekiguchi

Kubo, Okuno

Yano, Motobayashi, Sakurai



Summary

The new facility of RIBF is starting up very smoothly.

This year we will challenge to measure properties of
r-process nuclei with a more intense U beam.

People in Tohoku Univ. are getting
more and more dominant in the research area of exotic nuclei
both theoretically and experimentally !!