

Production of neutron deficient short-lived isotopes using an innovative ISOL configuration (fusion evaporation reactions + in-target cavity ionization)



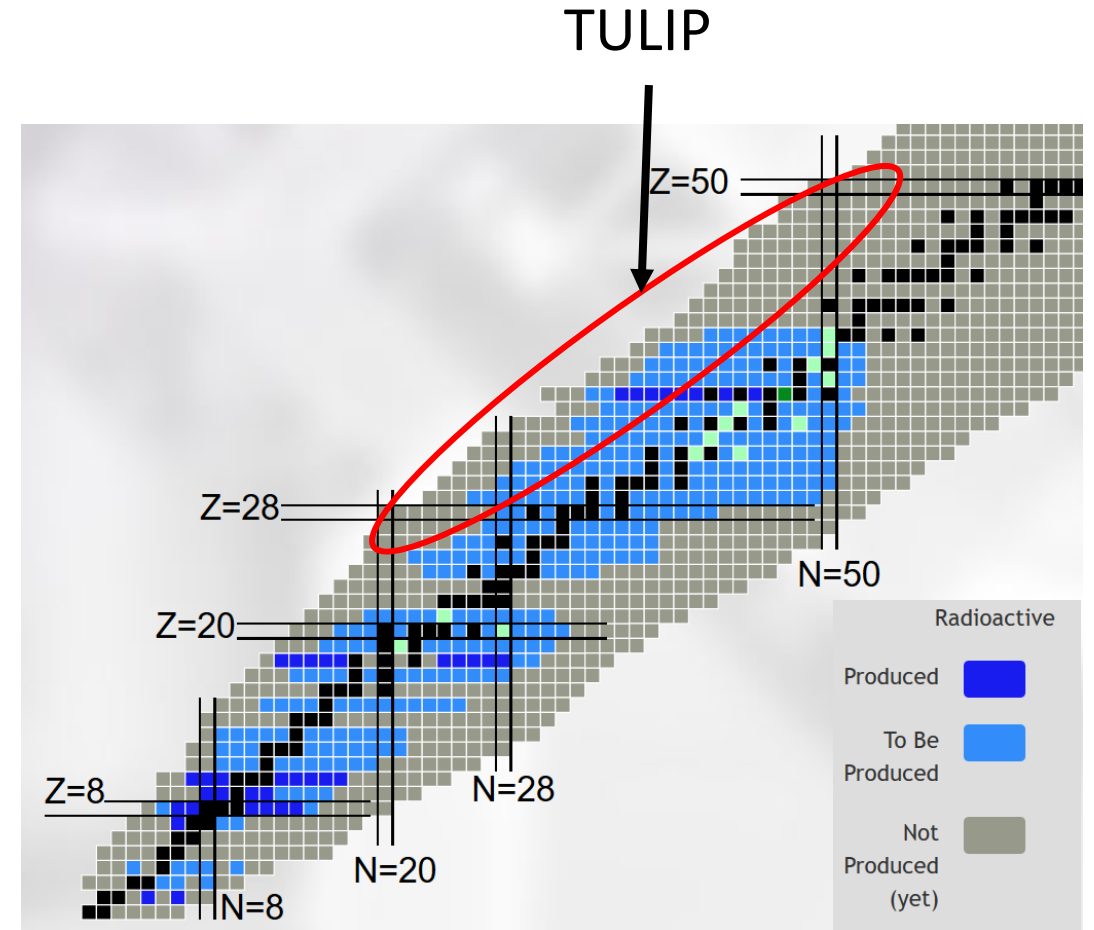
Goals of TULIP

Production of Neutron Deficient Short Lived Ion Beams for SPIRAL1

Two main on-line experiments :

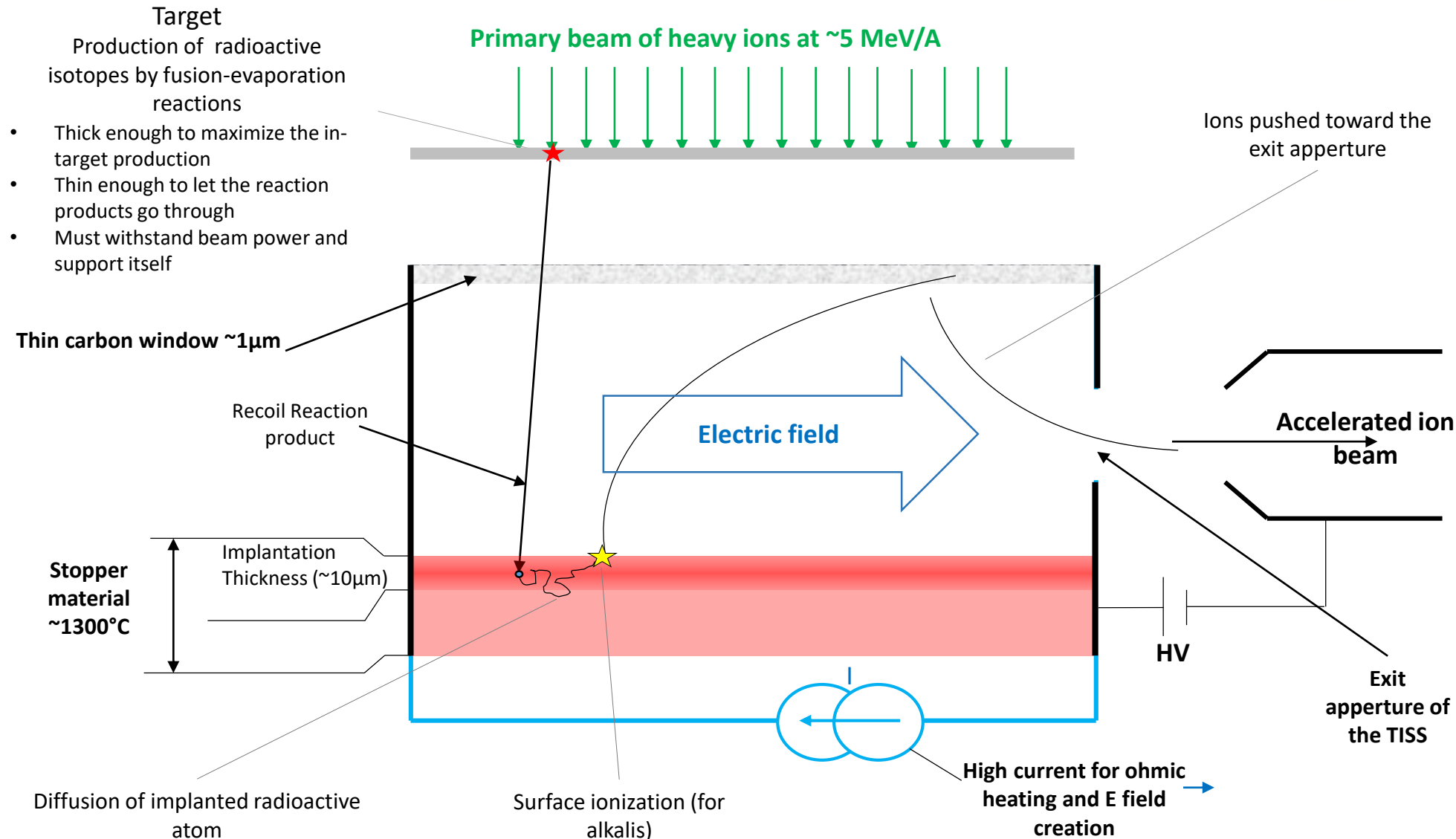
- $^{74-80}\text{Rb}^+$ production (1-2nd March, 2022) using surface ionization

- Production of ions around ^{100}Sn (2023), using electronic impact ionization



Beam available and to be produced at GANIL by the existing Target and ion source. In red the nuclei that can be created by fusion evaporation

TULIP : an innovative ion source



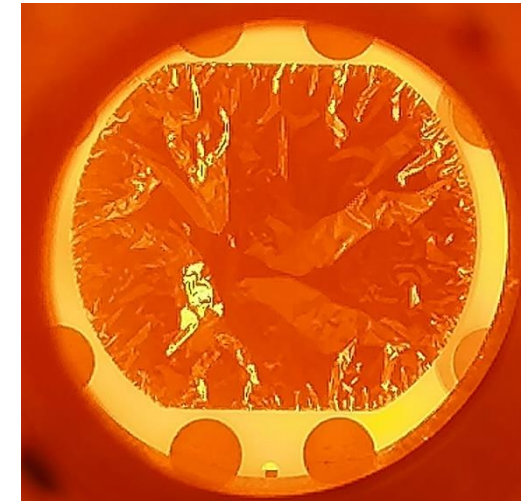
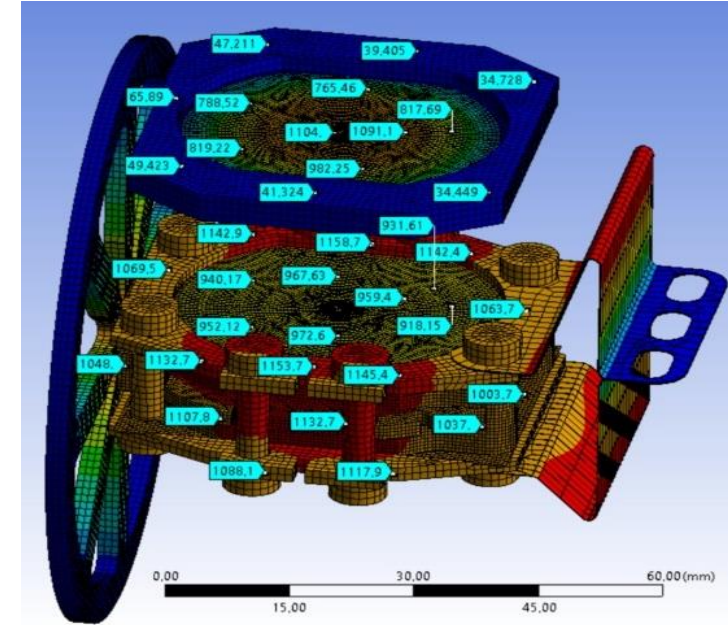
TULIP : design and off-line test

Design

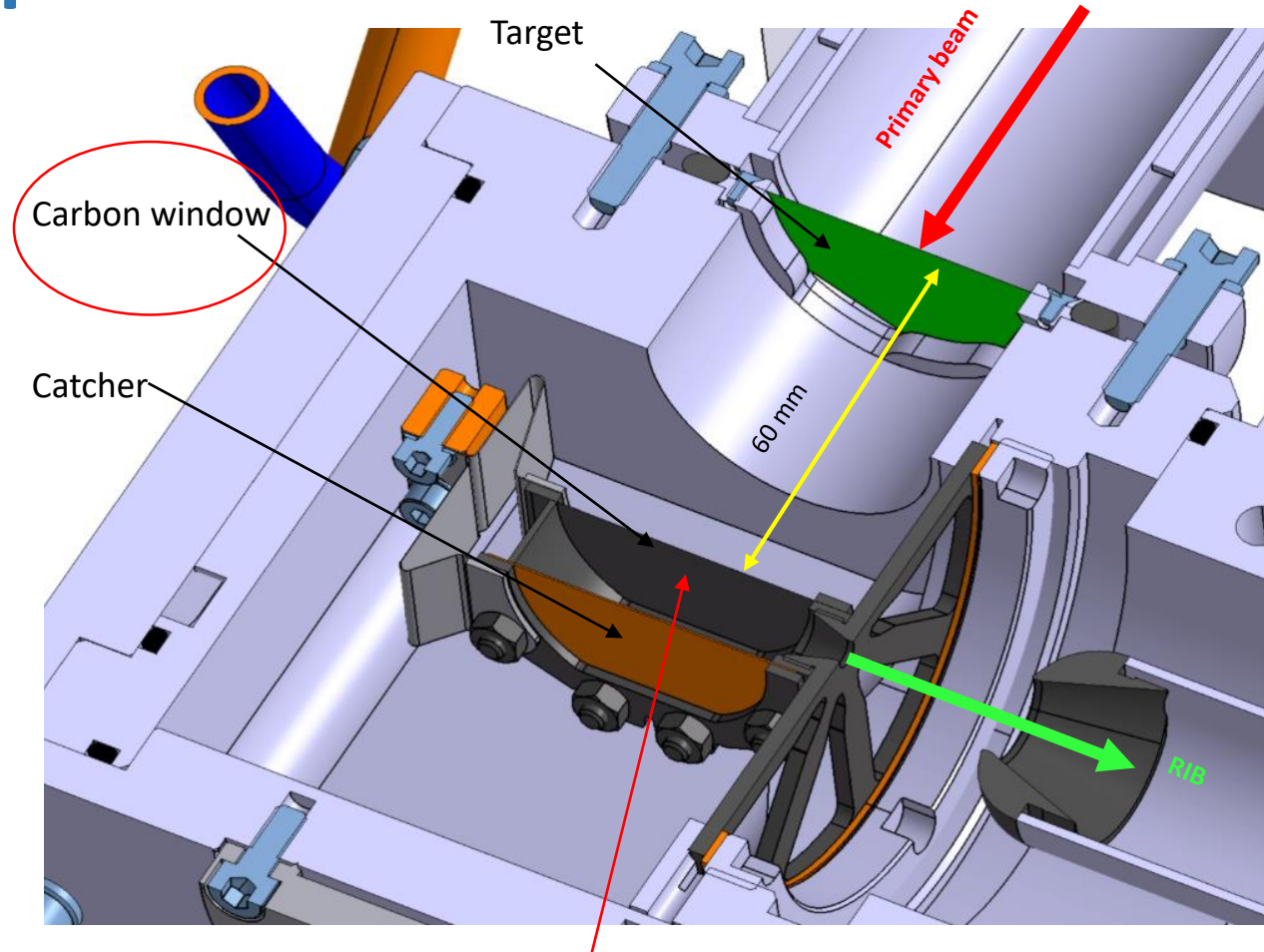
- ElectroThermal Ansys simulation
- Lise++ in-target production and transmission of nuclei

Fully tested off-line (except radiation damage)

- 100 h thermal endurance test at nominal temperature (1300°C) of every components : Target, source cavity, entrance window
- Atom-to-ion transformation time : 18ms (for $^{85}\text{Rb}^+$)
- Rb Diffusion in different catcher material was measured (ALTO/IJCLab)



1-2nd March 2022 : Radioactive Rb production



Suspected to be broken. Diagnosis will be done by april 22.

Beam-Target combination :
 $^{22}\text{Ne}^{+4}$ @4,5MeV/A on $4\mu\text{m}$ $^{\text{nat}}\text{Ni}$
Up to 4,7 μA of beam current

Results :

$^{78}\text{Rb}^{+}$: $5 \cdot 10^4$ pps

$^{76}\text{Rb}^{+}$: $4 \cdot 10^3$ pps

$^{74}\text{Rb}^{+}$: probably, not clearly observed

Next steps:

- improve reliability
- test of metallic ion production with an upgraded TULIP (already built)

Thank you!

