



# 基于RIBLL2及HFIRS的高能放射性束物理研究



王世陶

中国科学院近代物理研究所

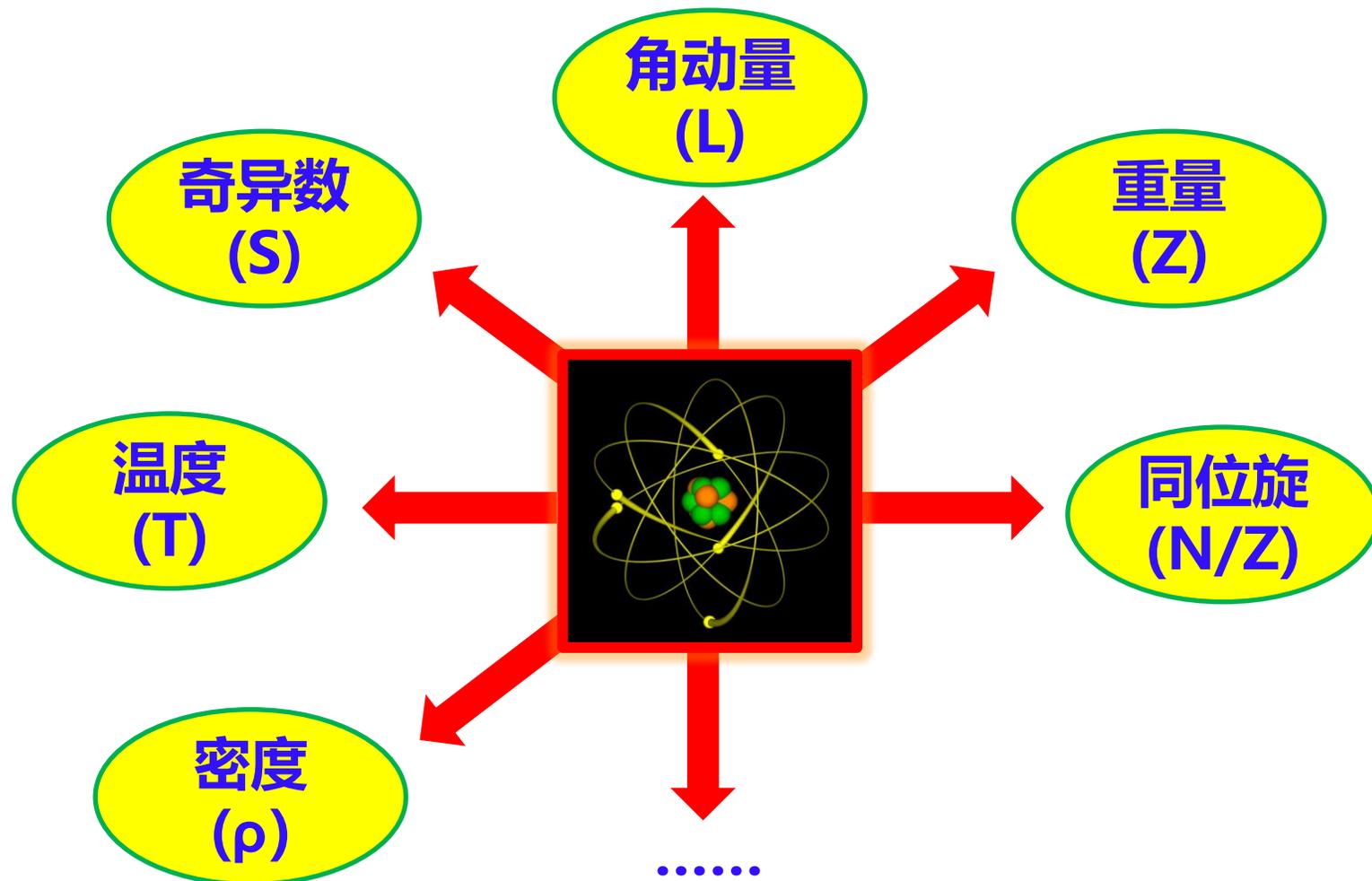
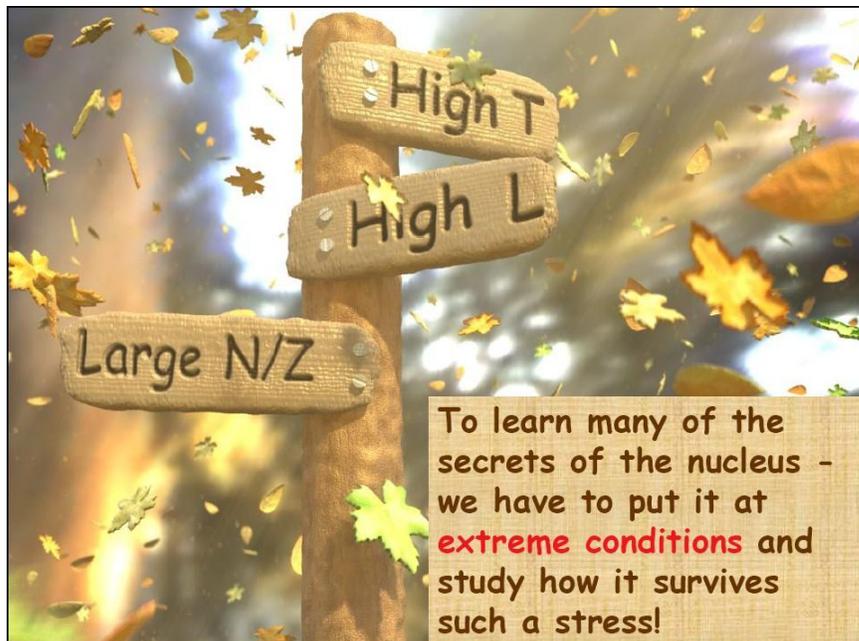
2022.07

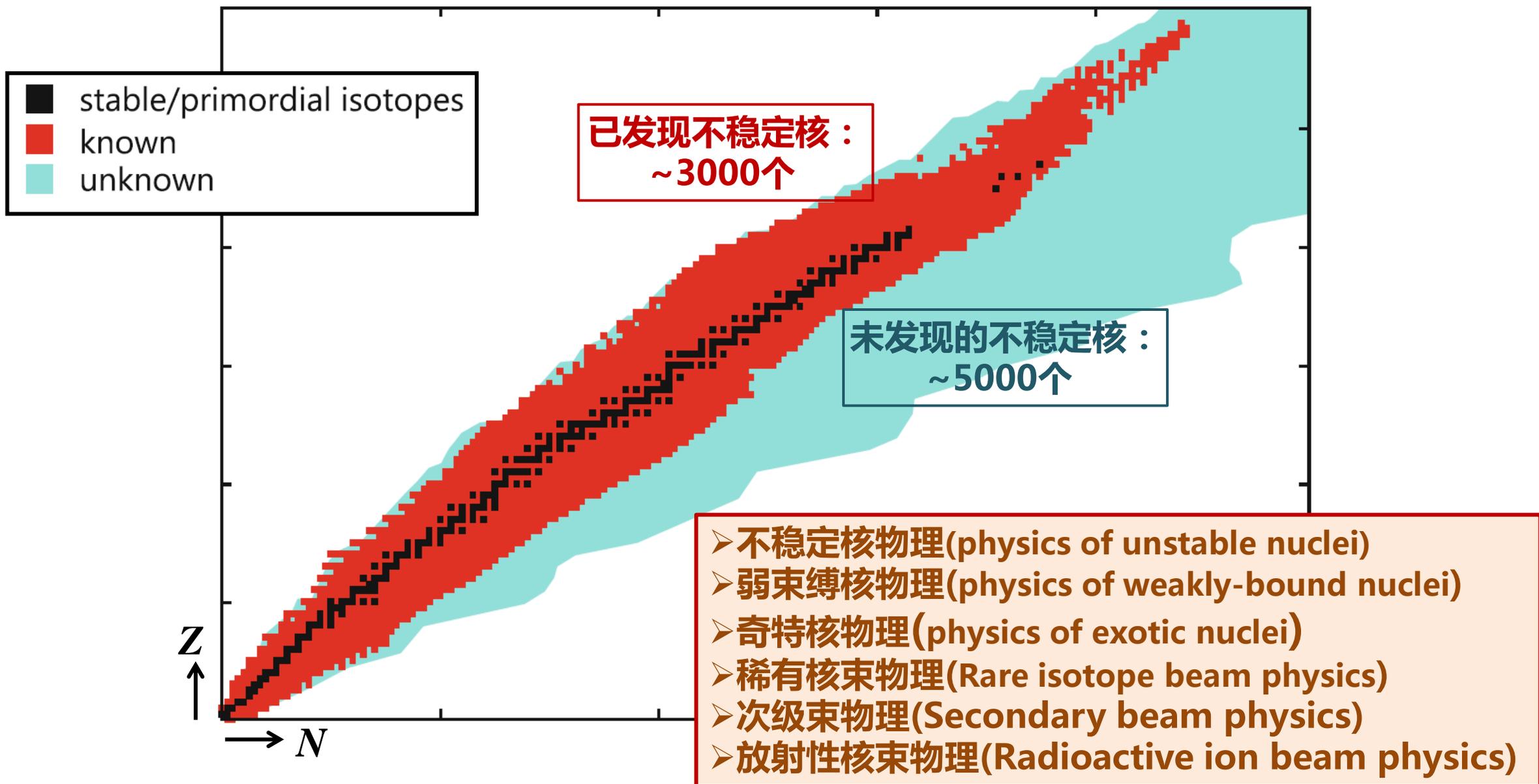


- 一 高能放射性束特点
- 二 RIBLL2及其物理研究
- 三 HFRS及可开展的物理研究
- 四 总结

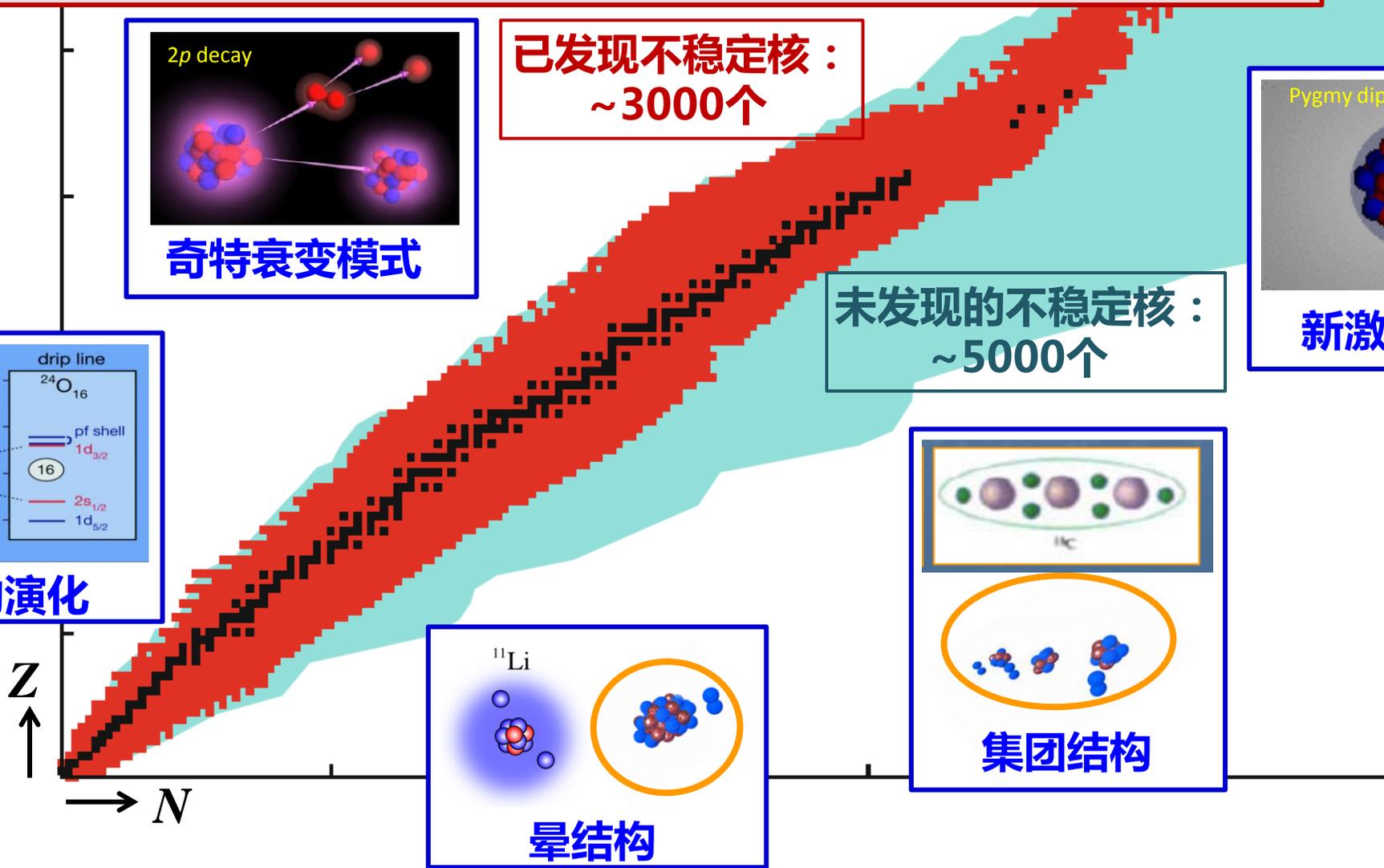


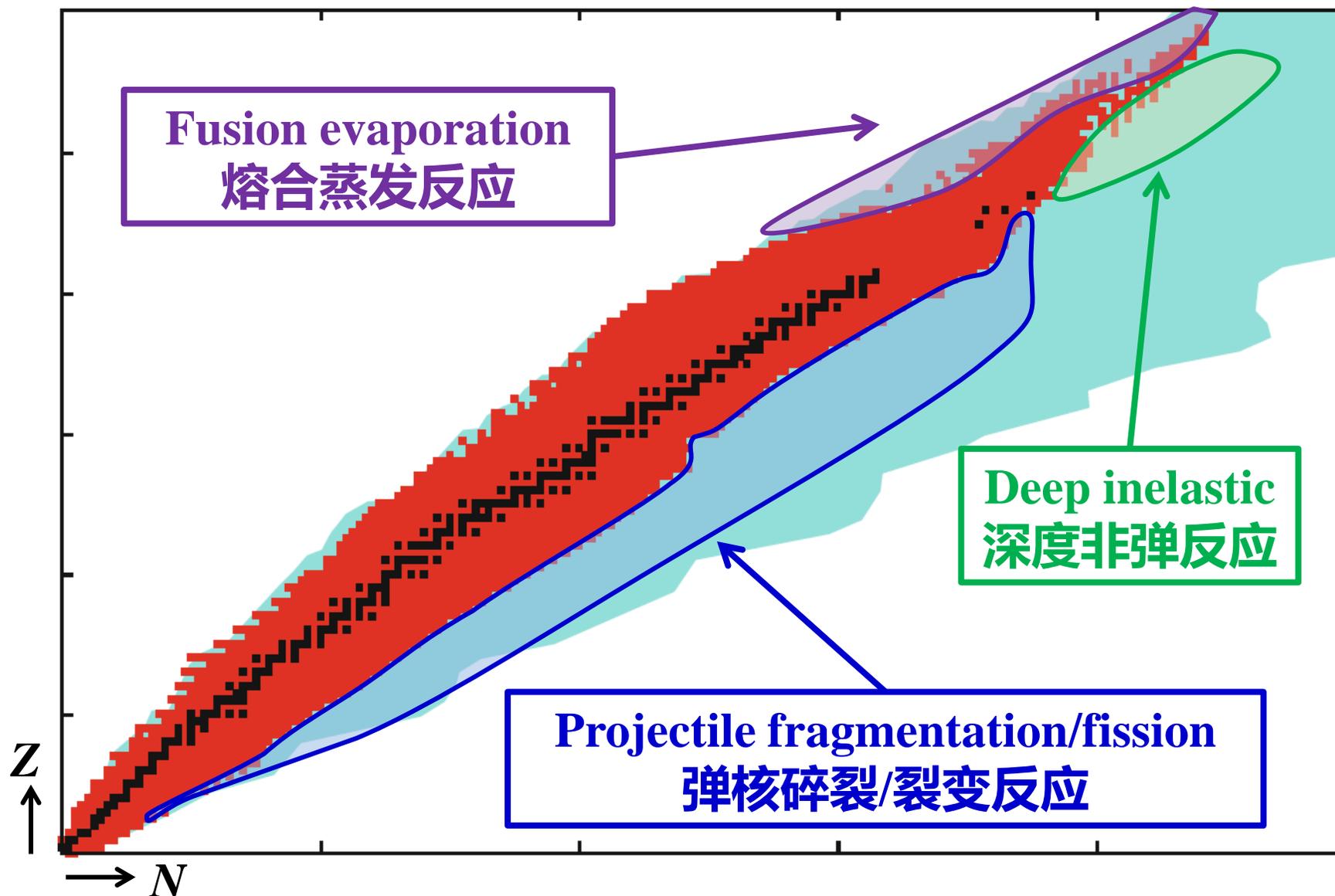
- 一 高能放射性束特点
- 二 RIBLL2及其物理研究
- 三 HFRS及可开展的物理研究
- 四 总结

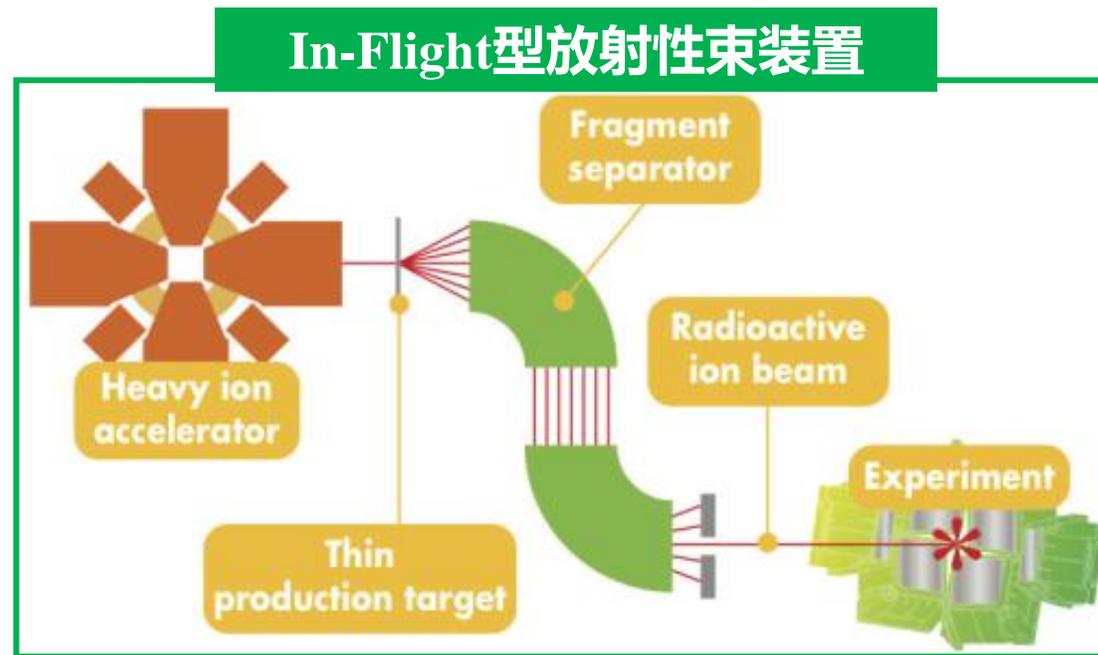
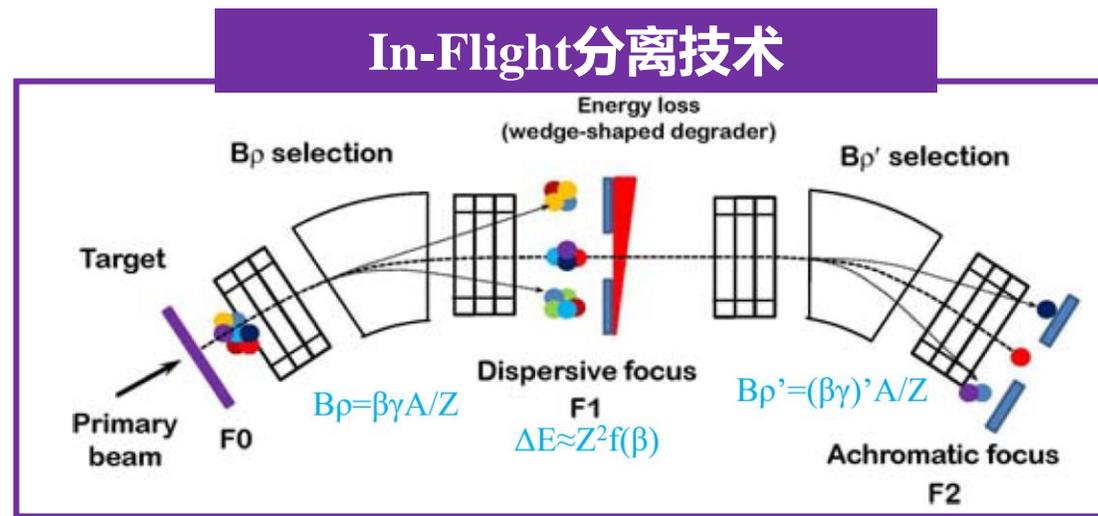
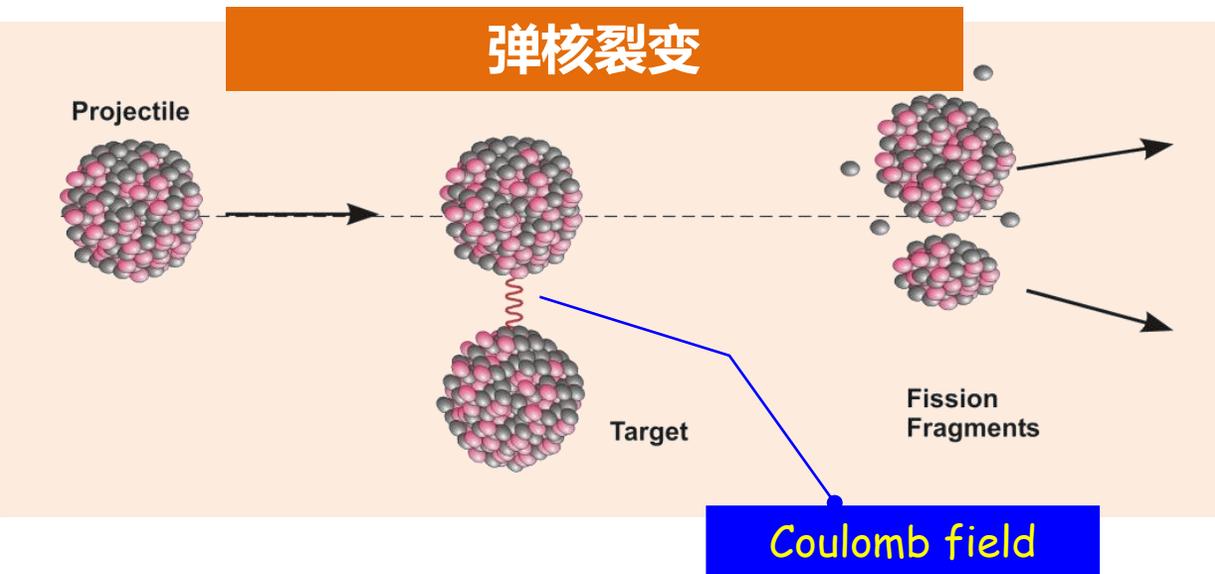
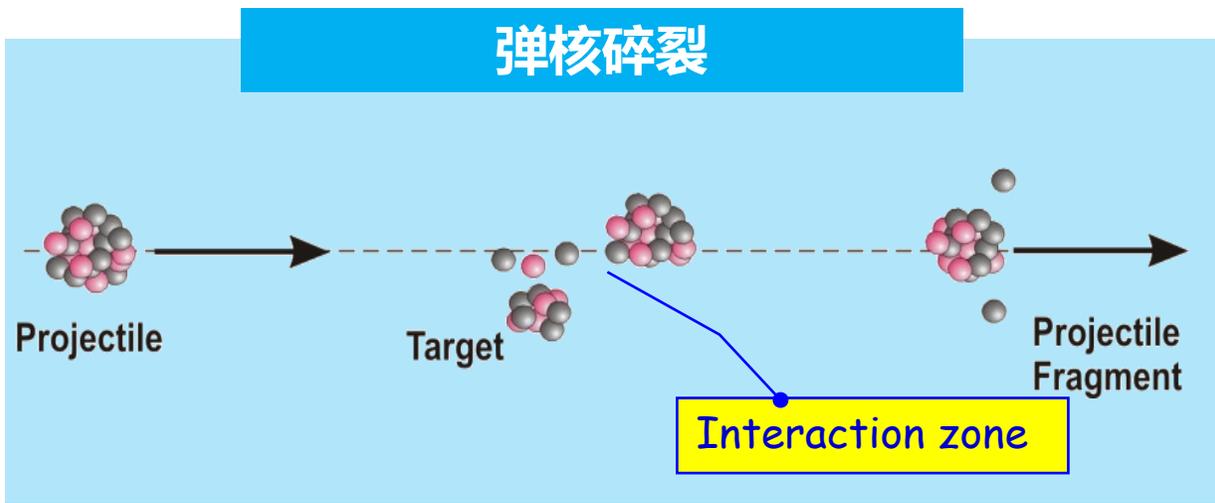




放射性束物理是核物理新领域，它研究的对象是已经或即将产生的**数千个不稳定的核素**，发现了众多新的现象和新的规律，极大地改变了人们对原子核的认识。





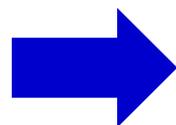


## 当代装置

## 新一代装置

美国

MSU  
回旋加速器+A1900  
中能加速器(~100MeV/u)

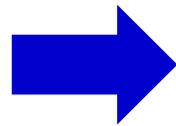


MSU  
直线加速器+ARIS  
高能加速器(~200MeV/u)

✓已运行

日本

RIKEN  
回旋加速器+RIPS  
中能加速器(~100MeV/u)

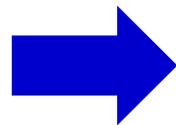


RIKEN  
超导回旋加速器+BigRIPS  
高能加速器(~350MeV/u)

✓已运行

德国

GSI  
同步加速器+FRS  
高能加速器(~1GeV/u)



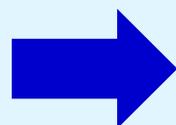
GSI  
同步加速器+SuperFRS  
高能加速器(~1GeV/u)

□建设中

中国

IMP  
回旋加速器+RIBLL1  
中能加速器(~100MeV/u)

IMP  
同步加速器+RIBLL2  
高能加速器(~500MeV/u)



IMP  
同步加速器+HFRS  
高能加速器(~1GeV/u)

□建设中

下一代装置特点：

强流  
+  
高能

## 高能放射性束装置的优势

高能束流

初级靶优势

厚靶

更高产额的放射性束流

新机制优势

裂变

更丰中子的放射性束流

运动学优势

前冲性

更高品质的放射性束流

电荷态优势

全剥离

更加纯净的放射性束流

## 高能放射性束实验的优势

### Experimental methods

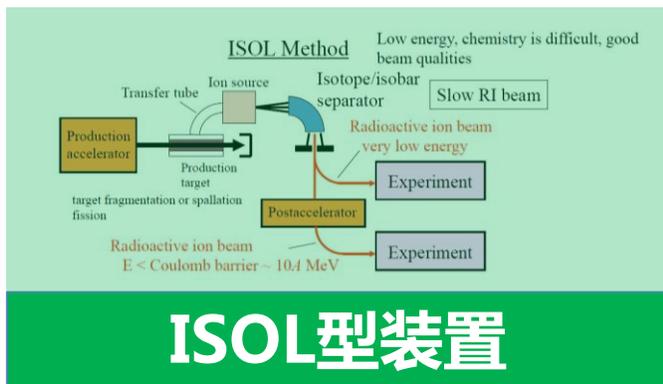
- interaction cross section
- elastic/inelastic scattering
- knockout/quasi-free knockout
- electromagnetic excitation
- charge-exchange reactions
- fission
- spallation
- fragmentation/cascade fragmentation
- .....

### 实验上的优势

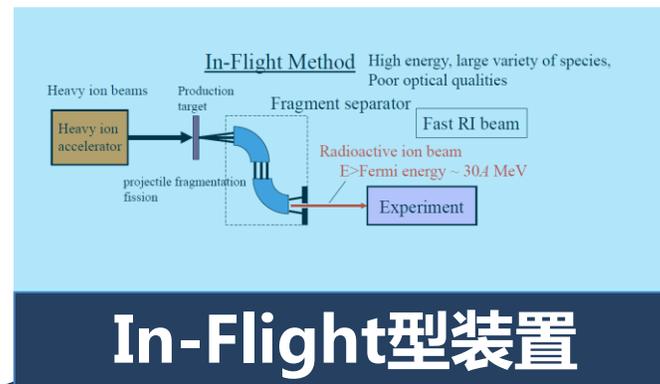
粒子能量高 → 厚靶 → 实验亮度高

### 理论上的优势

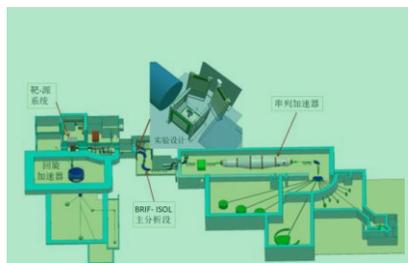
粒子能量高 → 波长短 → 极大简化理论处理



## ISOL型装置



## In-Flight型装置



### BRIF

低能放射性束流  
(~ 10 MeV/u)



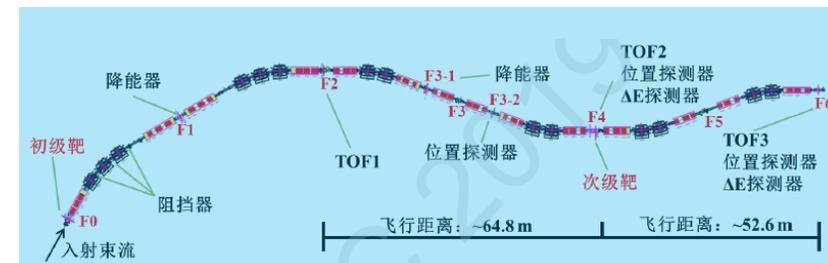
### RIBLL1

中能放射性束流  
(~ 50 MeV/u)



### RIBLL2

高能放射性束流  
(~ 500 MeV/u)



### HFRS (建设中)

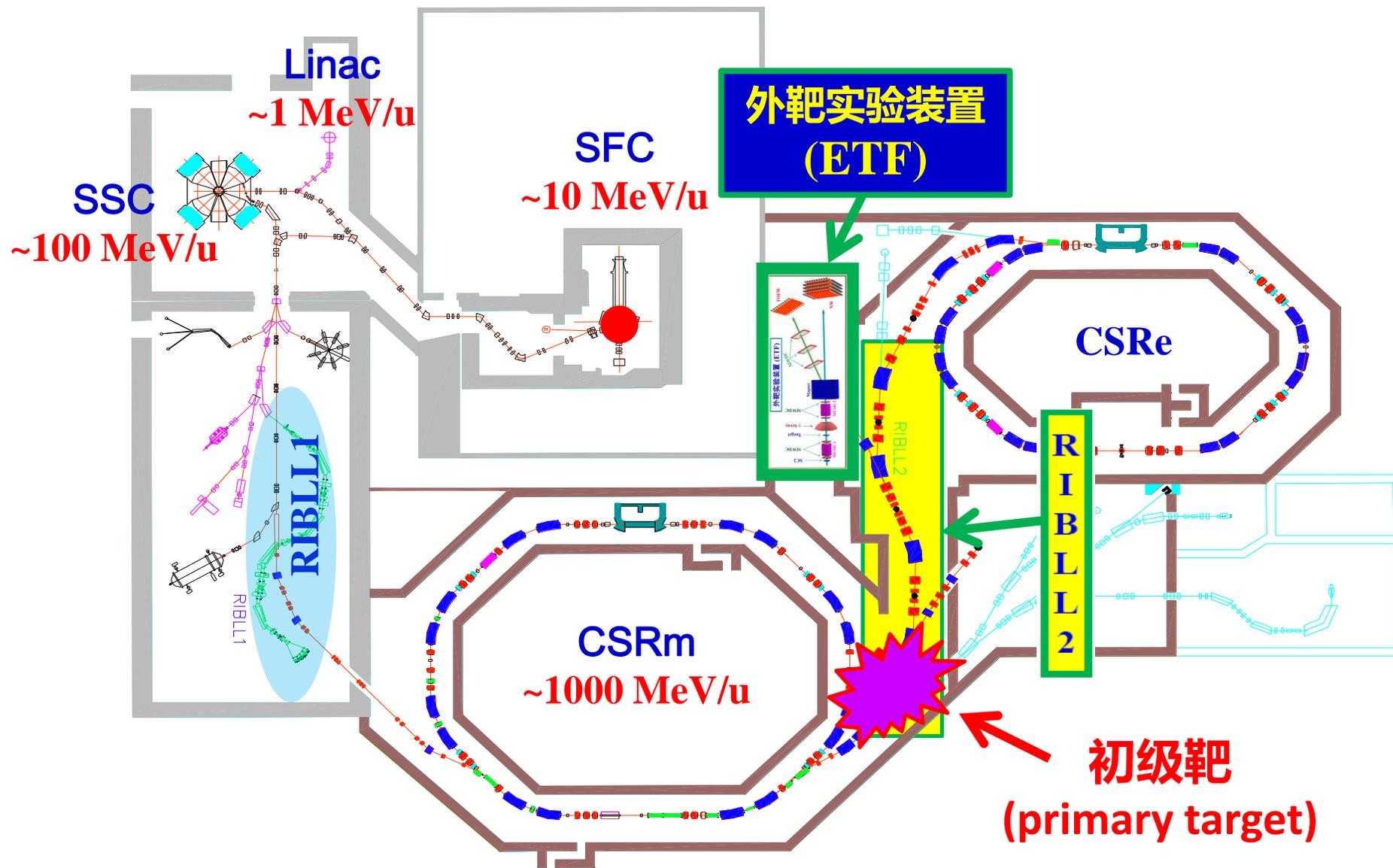
高能放射性束流  
(~ 1000 MeV/u)



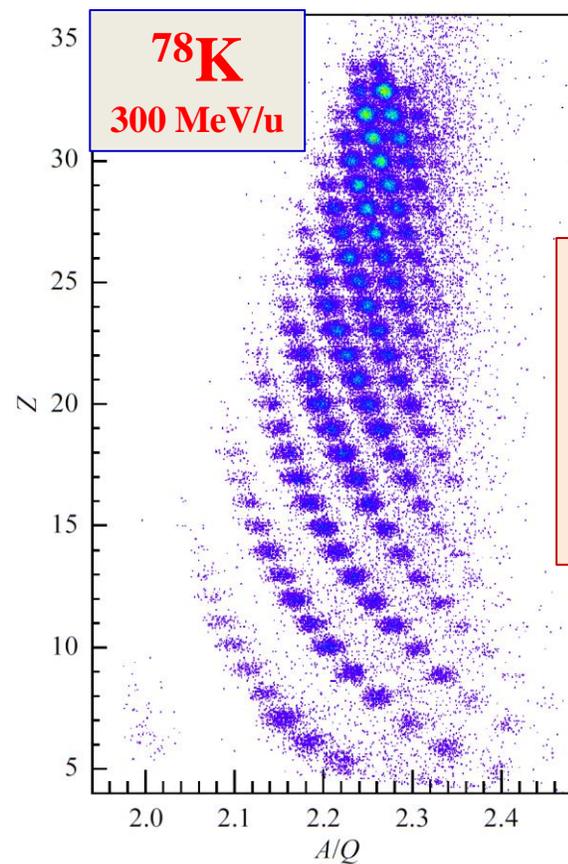
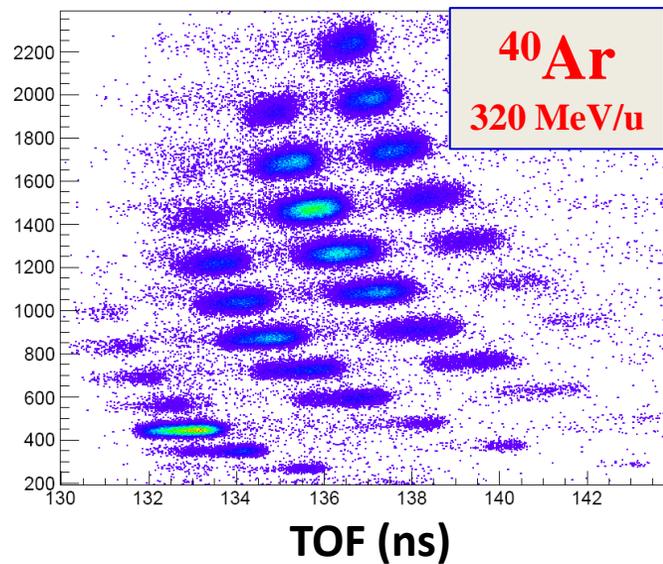
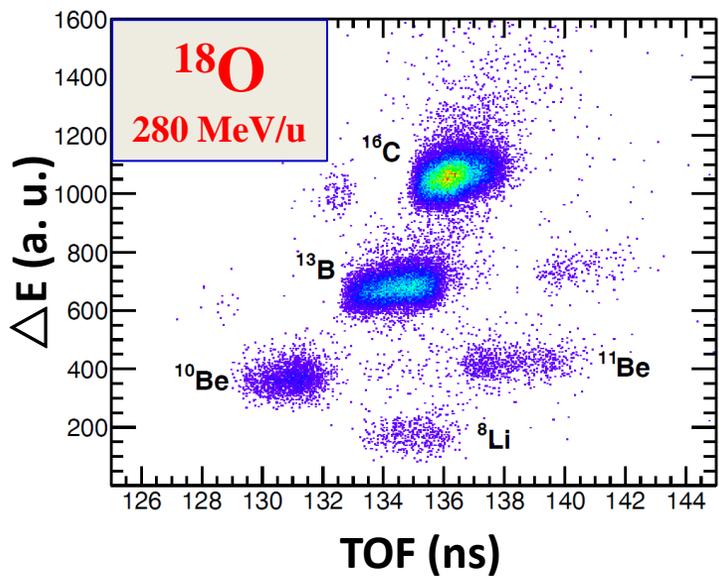
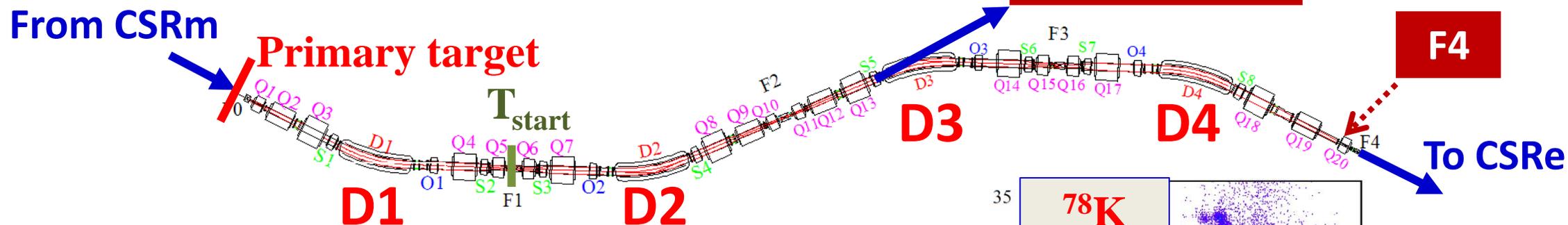
# 提纲



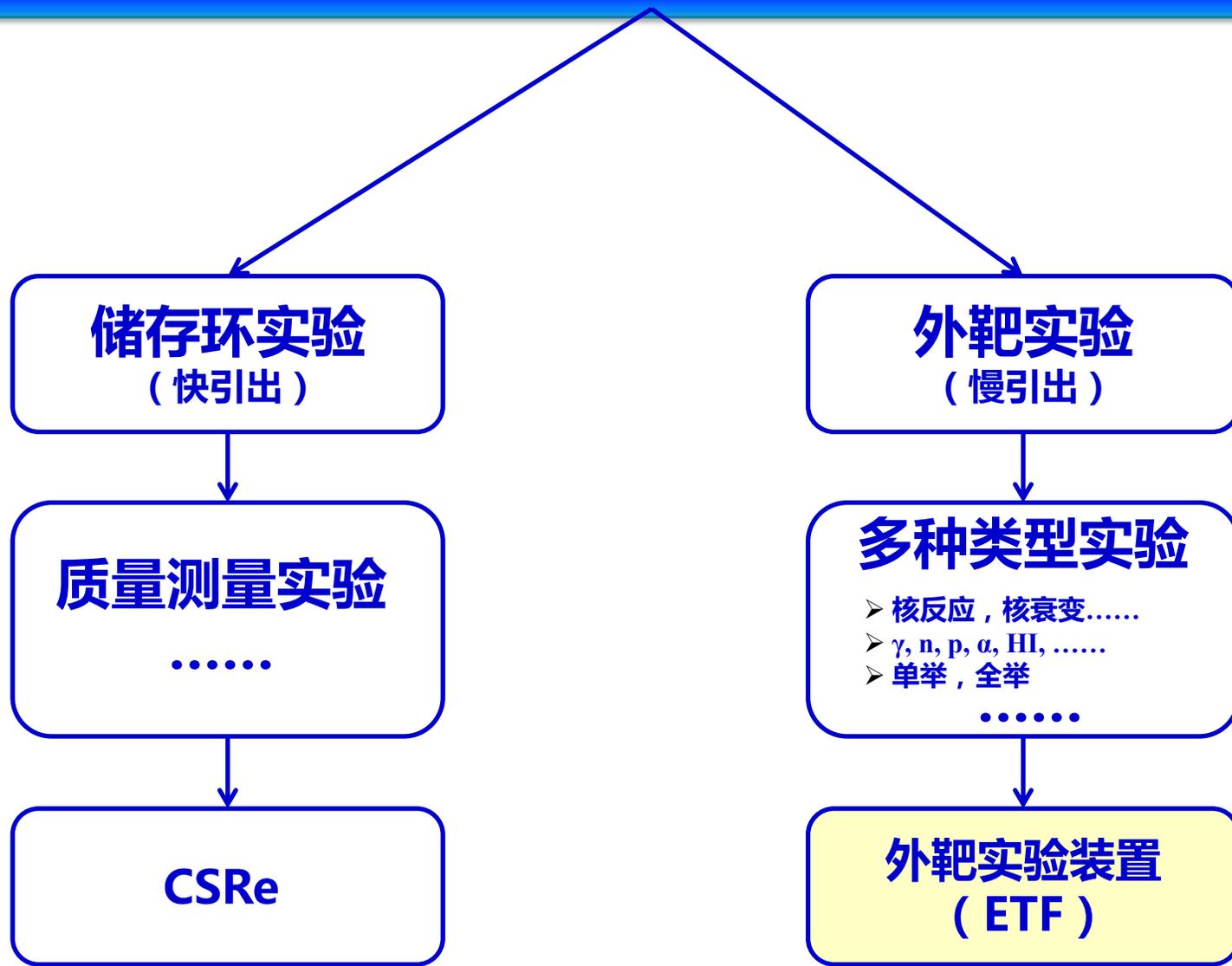
- 一 高能放射性束特点
- 二 RIBLL2及其物理研究**
- 三 HFRS及可开展的物理研究
- 四 总结

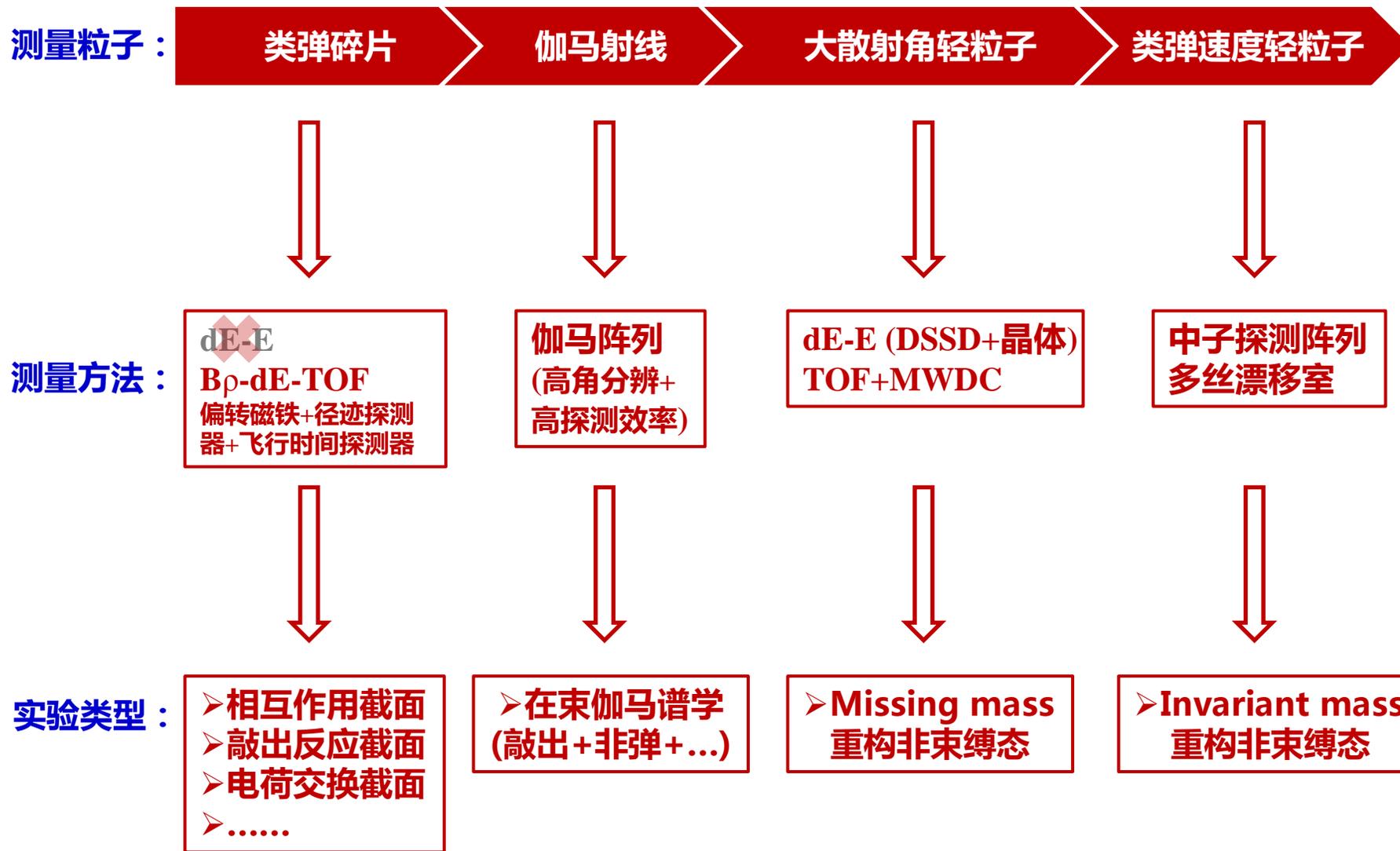


## Radioactive Ion Beam Line in Lanzhou-2 (RIBLL2)

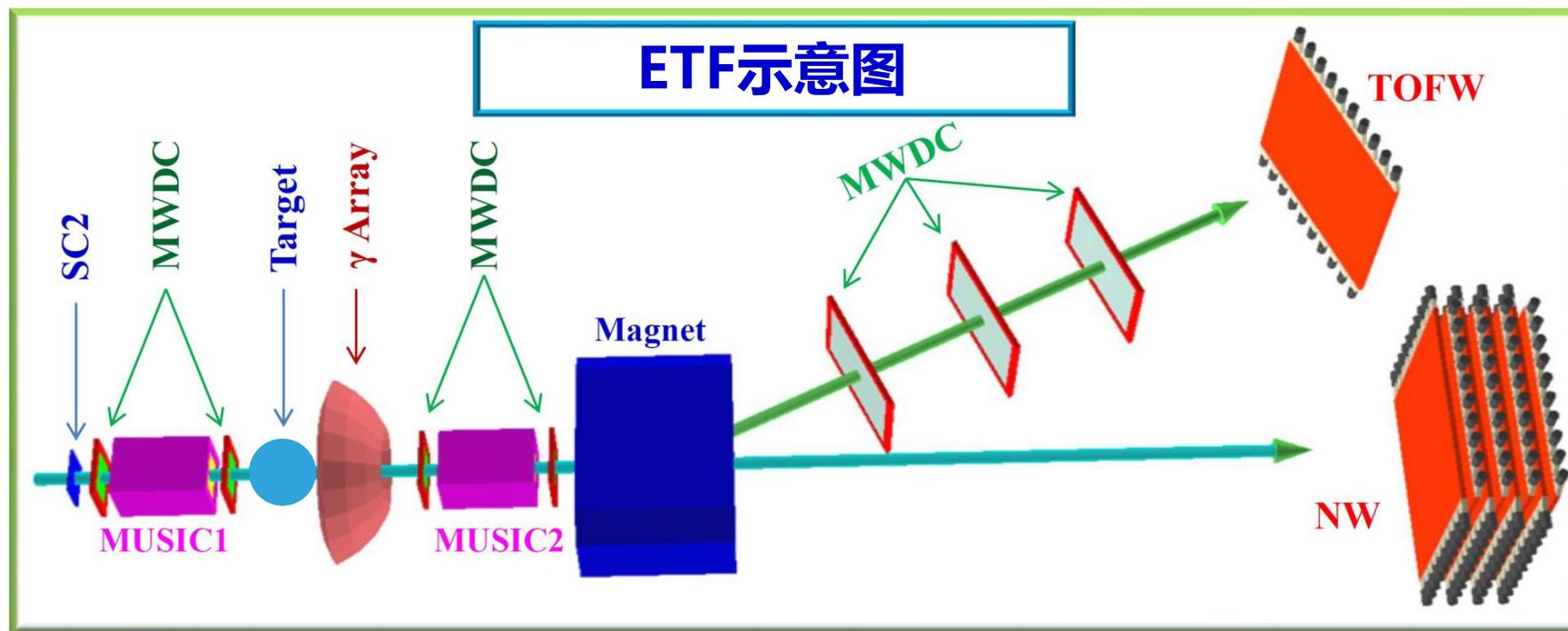


在全动量接收度模式下，实现对A~70区核素粒子鉴别



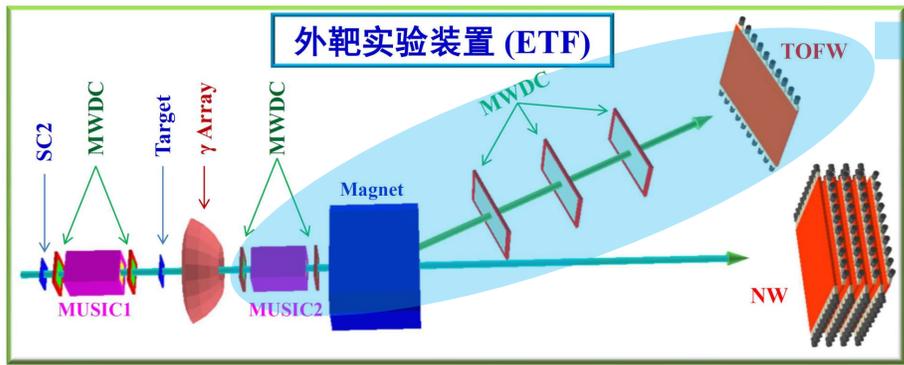


## ( External Target Facility, ETF )



Y. Z. Sun, et al., *Nucl. Inst. Meth. A* 927 (2019) 390

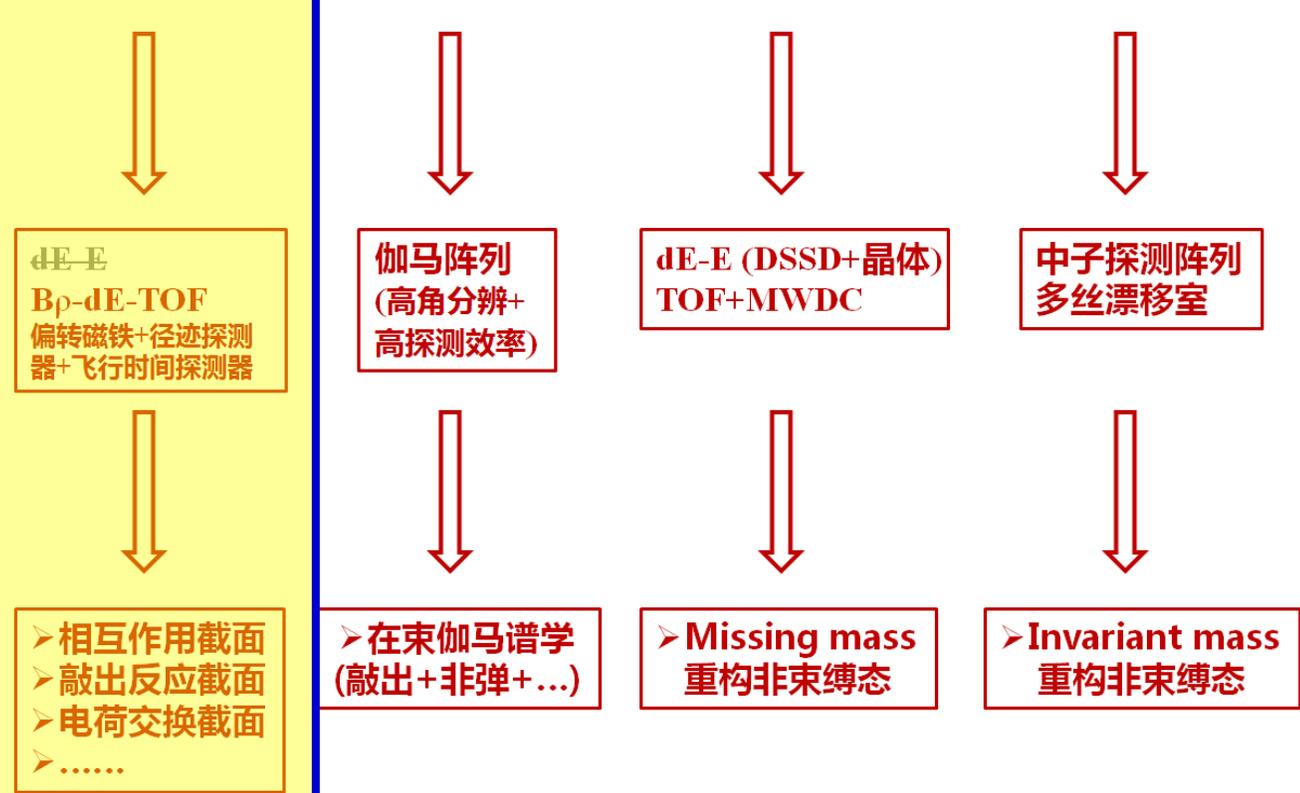
CSR外靶实验装置类弹碎片测量系统已于2018年投入物理实验运行



测量粒子



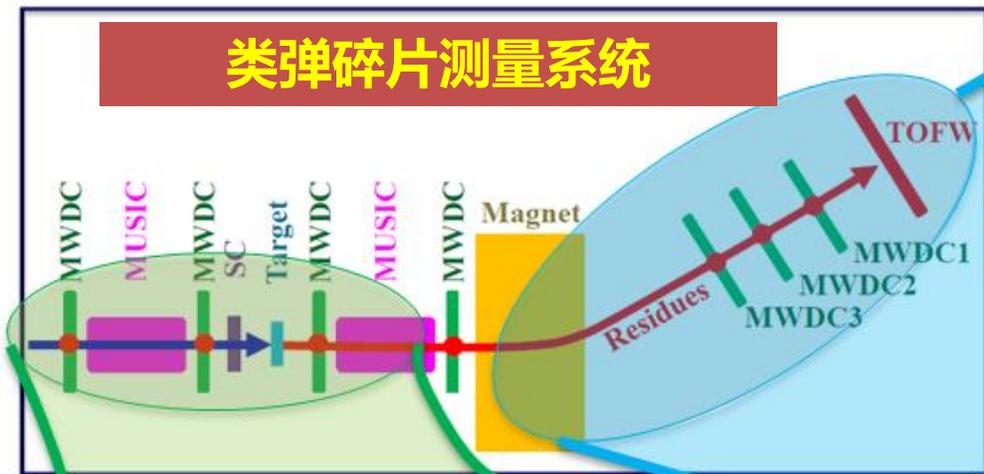
测量方法



物理实验

2018年

## 类弹碎片测量系统



## 靶区实物图



## 磁铁下游实物图



## 特点

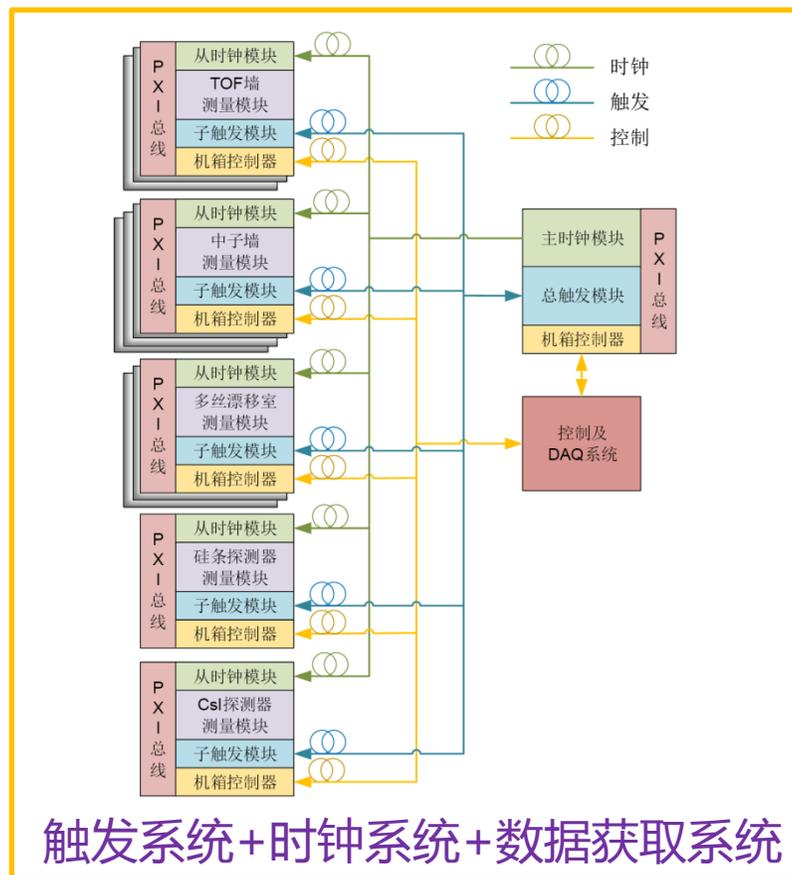
- 读出路数多 (~10000路)
- 信号种类多 (PMT, MWDC, Gamma, Si)
- 触发逻辑复杂



- 特殊研制
- 高集成度

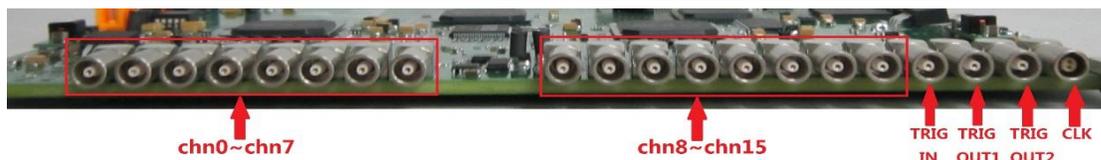


>10套 (机箱+电脑) 同时工作

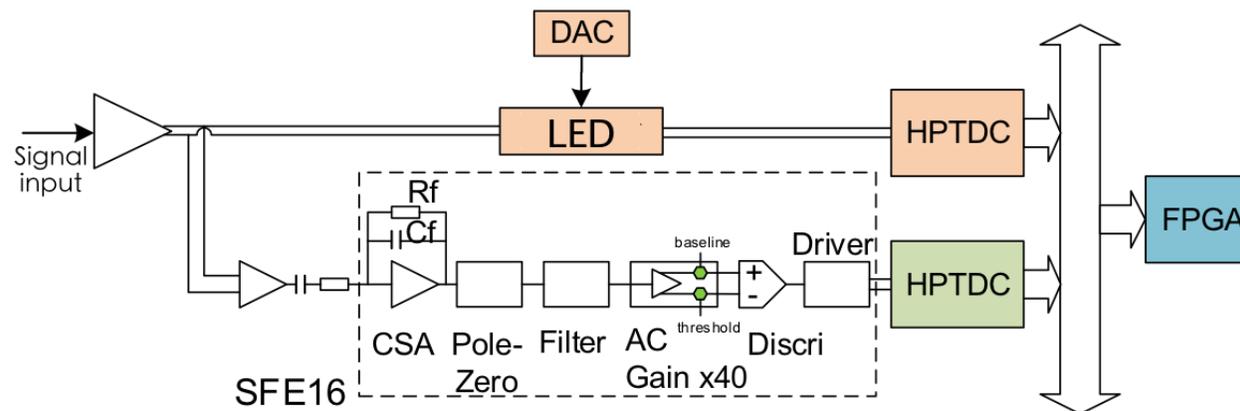
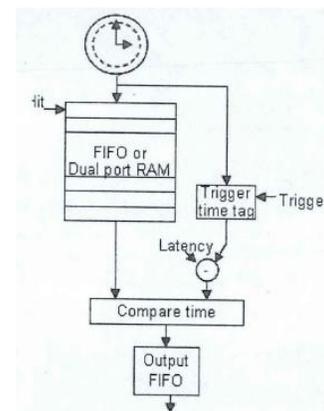
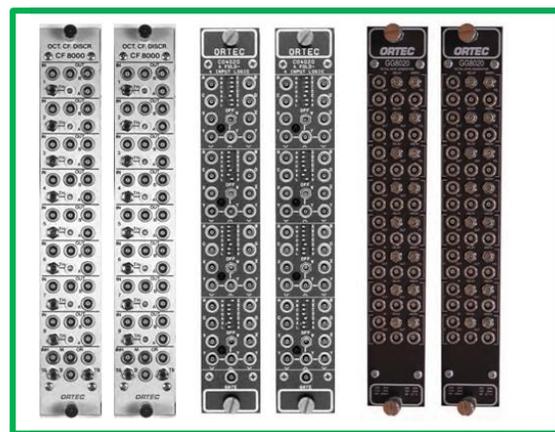


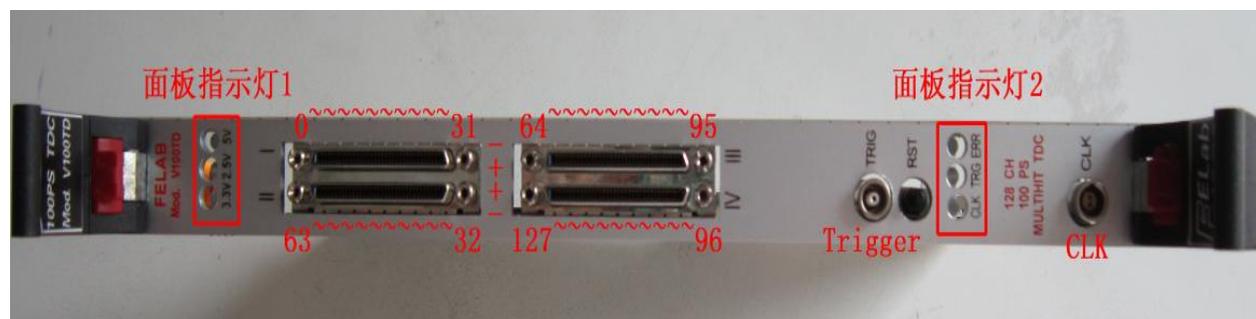
触发系统+时钟系统+数据获取系统

近物所联合中科大研制

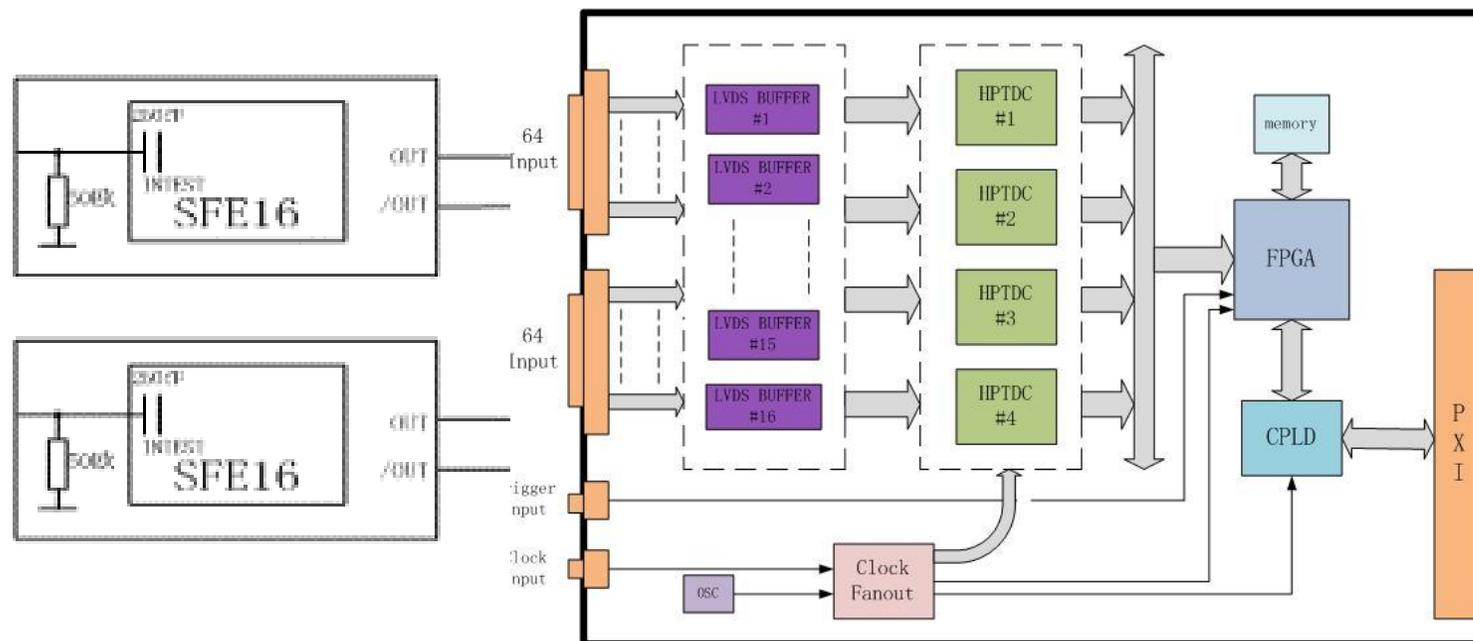


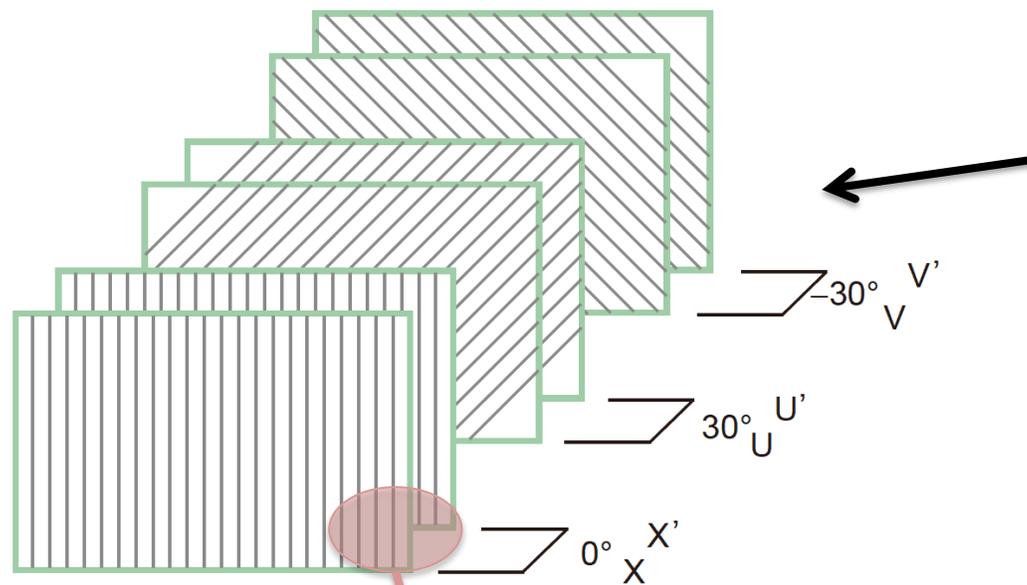
16通道： 前沿甄别+逻辑运算+时间测量+幅度测量



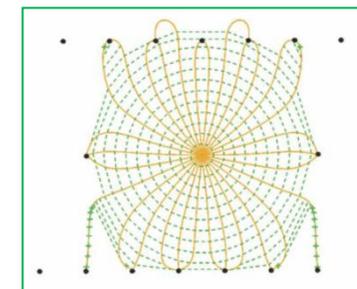
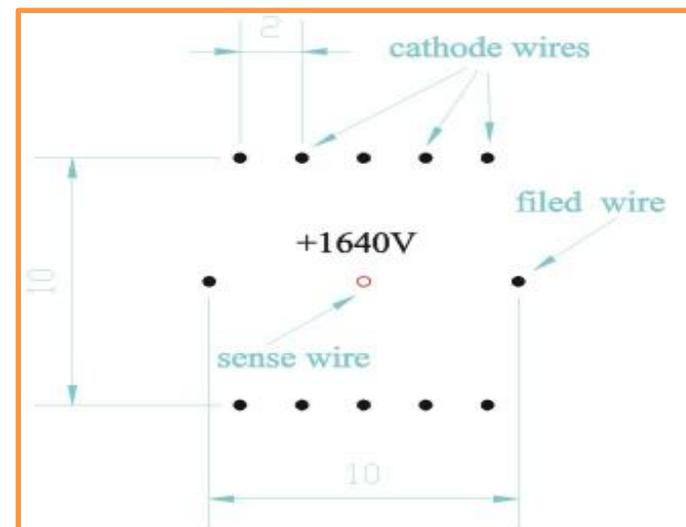
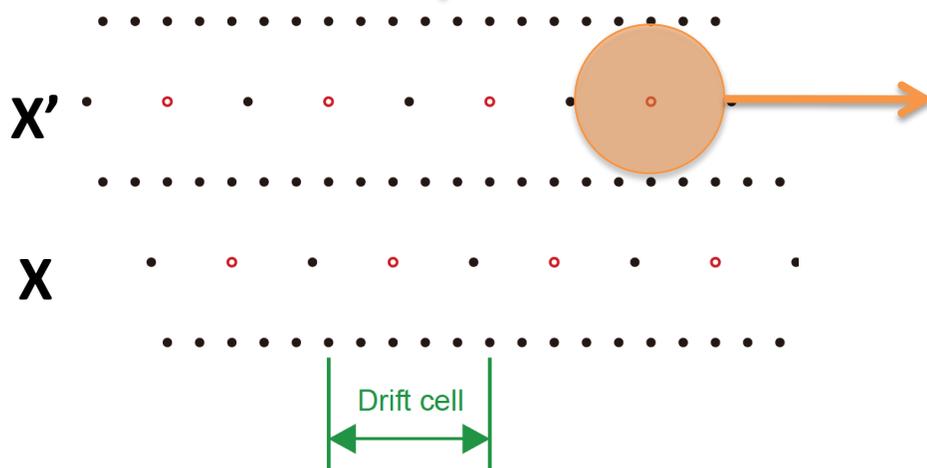


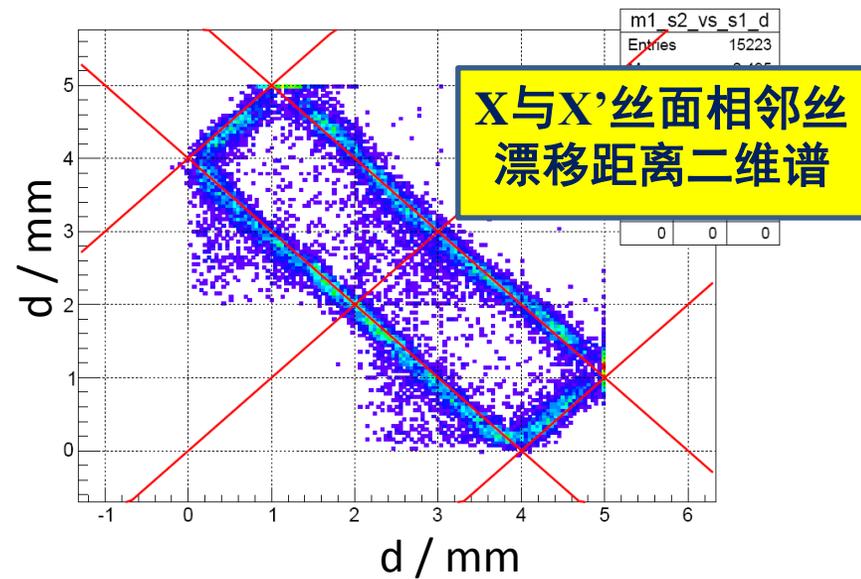
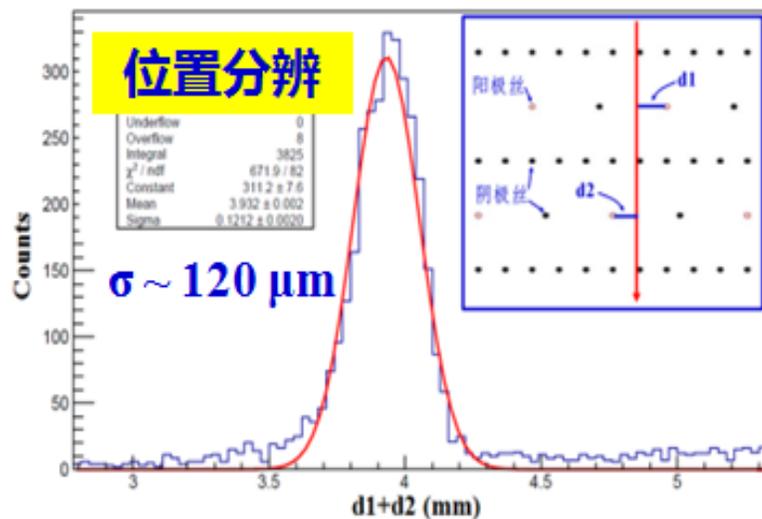
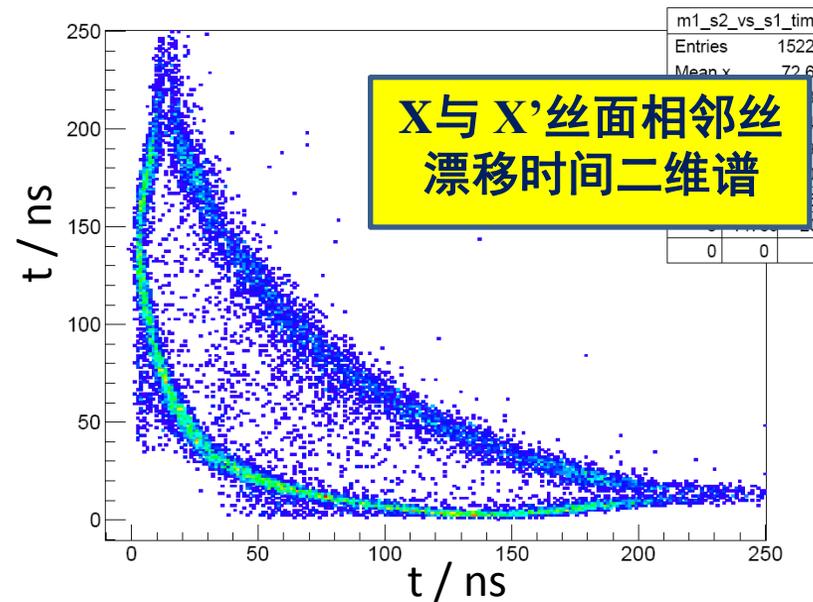
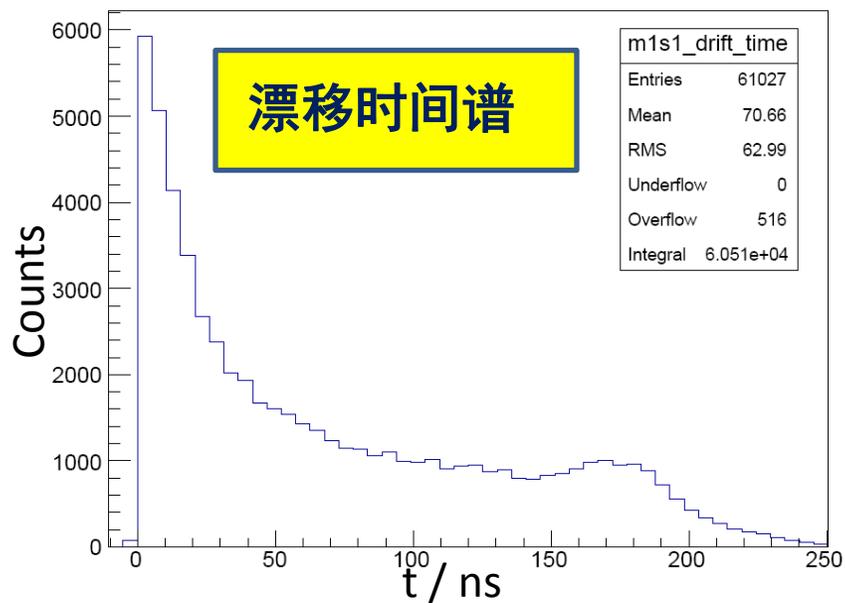
## 128通道

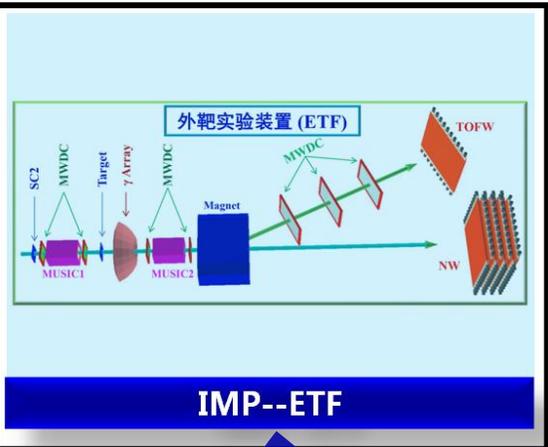




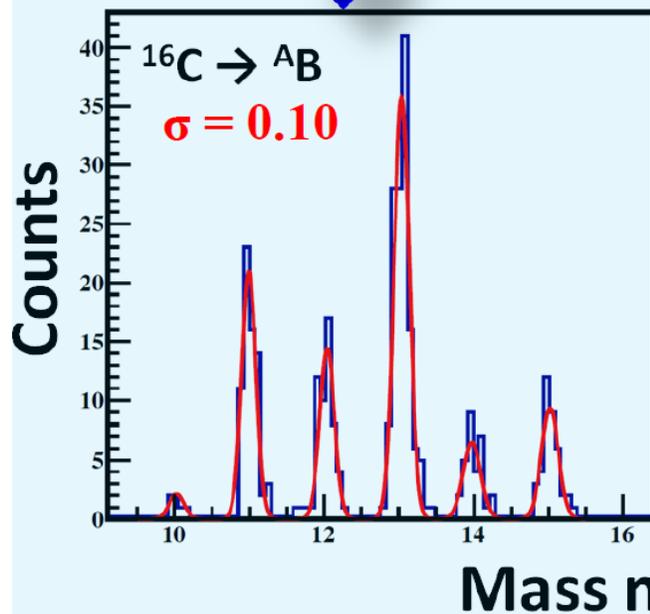
Y. Z. Sun, et al., *NIMA* 894 (2018) 72



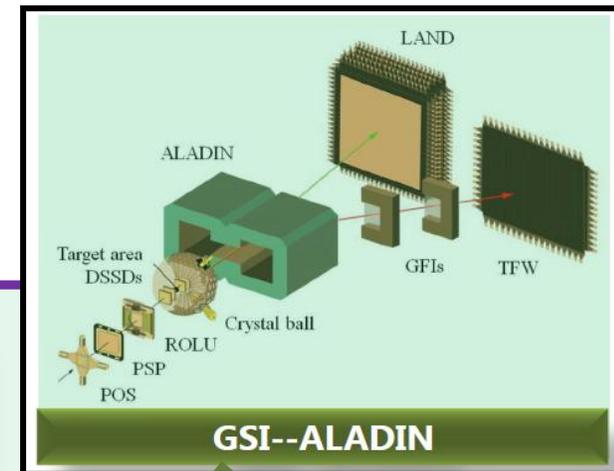
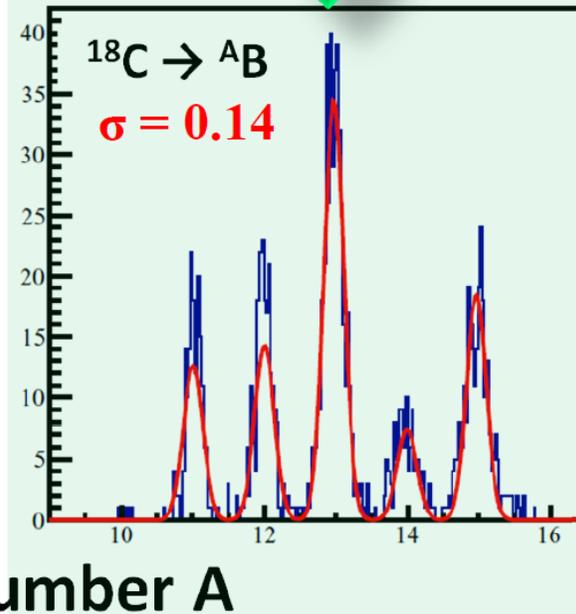




**ETF@IMP**  
Phy. Rev. C 100(2019)044609

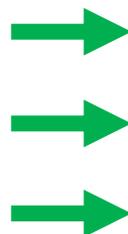


**ALADIN@GSI**  
Phy. Rev. C 93(2016)054601



## 基于中高能放射性束的敲出反应： 研究非稳定原子核结构的最常用的手段之一

- 在束 $\gamma$ 谱测量
- 反应截面测量
- 剩余核纵向动量分布 $P_{||}$ 测量



- 能级纲图
- 谱因子
- 轨道角动量

### 理论上的优势

采用eikonal近似：极大简化了理论计算

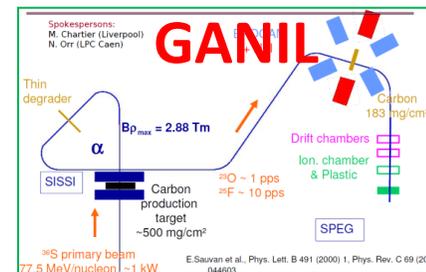
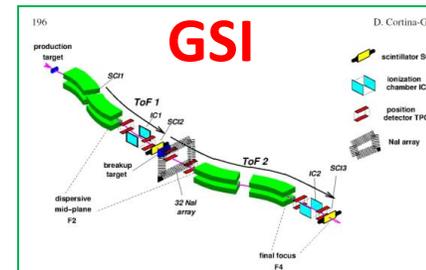
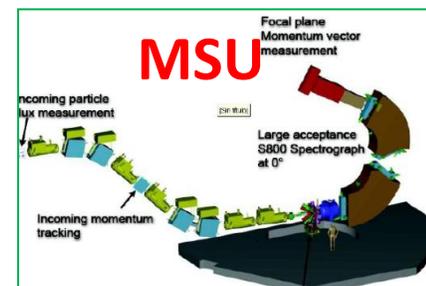
$$\sigma_{\text{exp}} = C^2 S \times \sigma_{sp}$$

### 实验上的优势

- (i) 反应截面大(~10 mb)
- (ii) 反应靶较厚(~1 g/cm<sup>2</sup>)
- (iii) 高能→运动学前冲

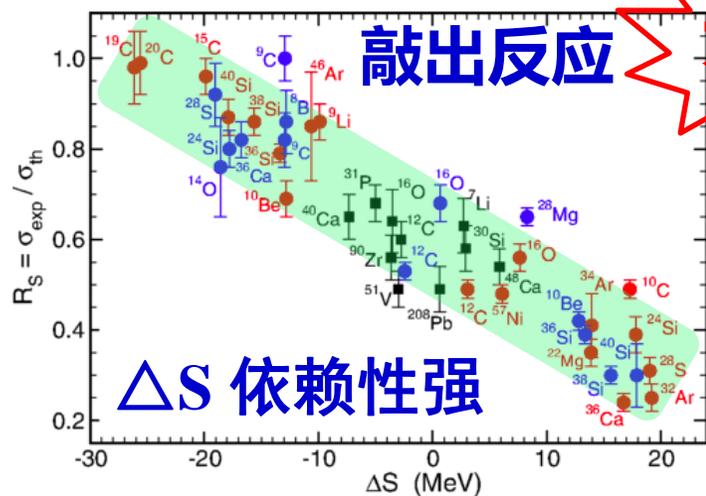


- 实验亮度高
- 探测器立体角小



Phys. Rev. Lett 93(2004)042501

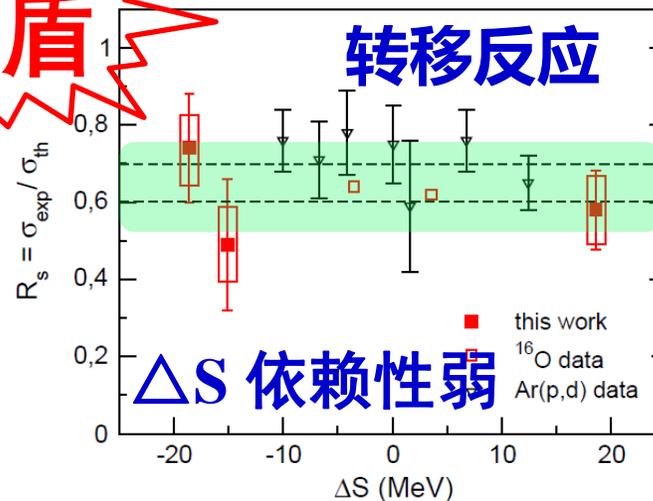
Phys. Rev. Lett 108(2012)252501



**矛盾**

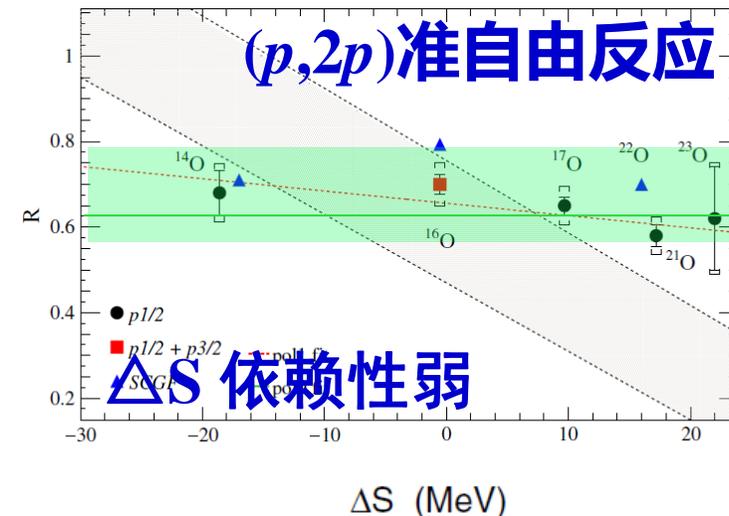
Phys. Rev. Lett. 104(2010)112701

Phys. Rev. Lett. 110(2013)122503



Phys. Rev. Lett. 120(2018)052501

Phys. Lett. B 753(2016)204



Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics 118 (2021) 103847



Review

Quenching of single-particle strength from direct reactions with stable and rare-isotope beams

T. Aumann<sup>a,b</sup>, C. Barbieri<sup>c,d,e</sup>, D. Bazin<sup>f,g</sup>, C.A. Bertulani<sup>h</sup>, A. Bonaccorso<sup>i</sup>, W.H. Dickhoff<sup>j</sup>, A. Gade<sup>f,g</sup>, M. Gómez-Ramos<sup>a,k</sup>, B.P. Kay<sup>l</sup>, A.M. Moro<sup>k,m</sup>, T. Nakamura<sup>n</sup>, A. Obertelli<sup>a,\*</sup>, K. Ogata<sup>o,p</sup>, S. Paschalis<sup>q</sup>, T. Uesaka<sup>r</sup>

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 103, 054610 (2021)

Updated systematics of intermediate-energy single-nucleon removal cross sections

J. A. Tostevin<sup>1</sup> and A. Gade<sup>2,3</sup>

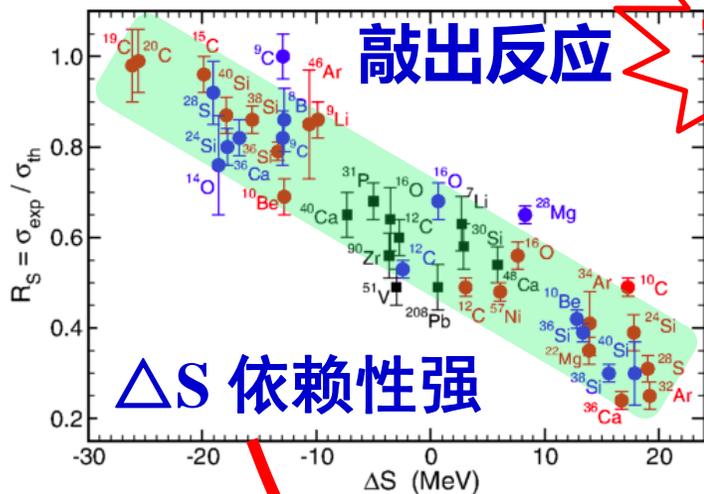
<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Faculty of Engineering and Physical Sciences, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 7XH, United Kingdom

<sup>2</sup>National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA

<sup>3</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA

Phys. Rev. Lett 93(2004)042501

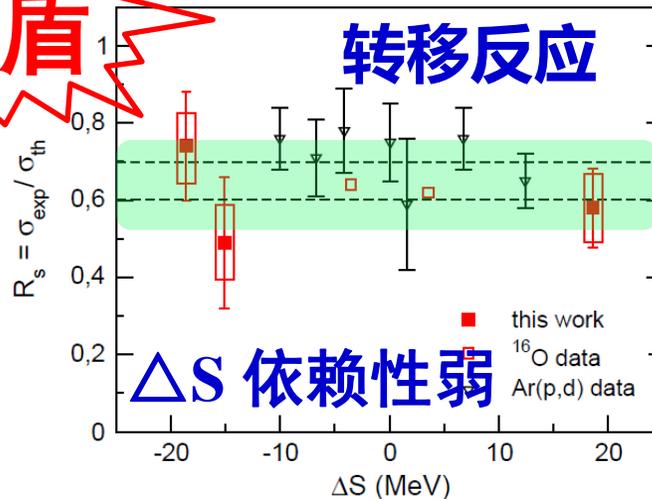
Phys. Rev. Lett 108(2012)252501



**矛盾**

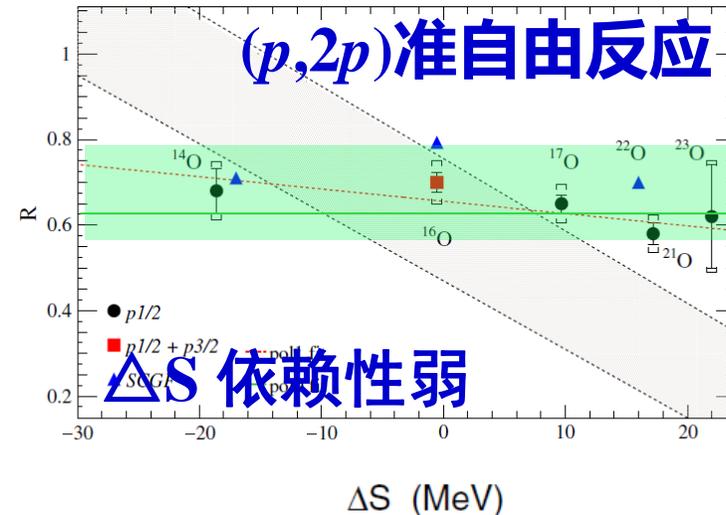
Phys. Rev. Lett. 104(2010)112701

Phys. Rev. Lett. 110(2013)122503



Phys. Rev. Lett. 120(2018)052501

Phys. Lett. B 753(2016)204



核结构及核反应理论上的观点:

1) 核结构: 有未考虑的关联?

Phys. Rev. Lett. 106(2011)162502

2) 核反应: 敲出反应模型失效?

Phys. Rev. Lett. 108(2012)252501

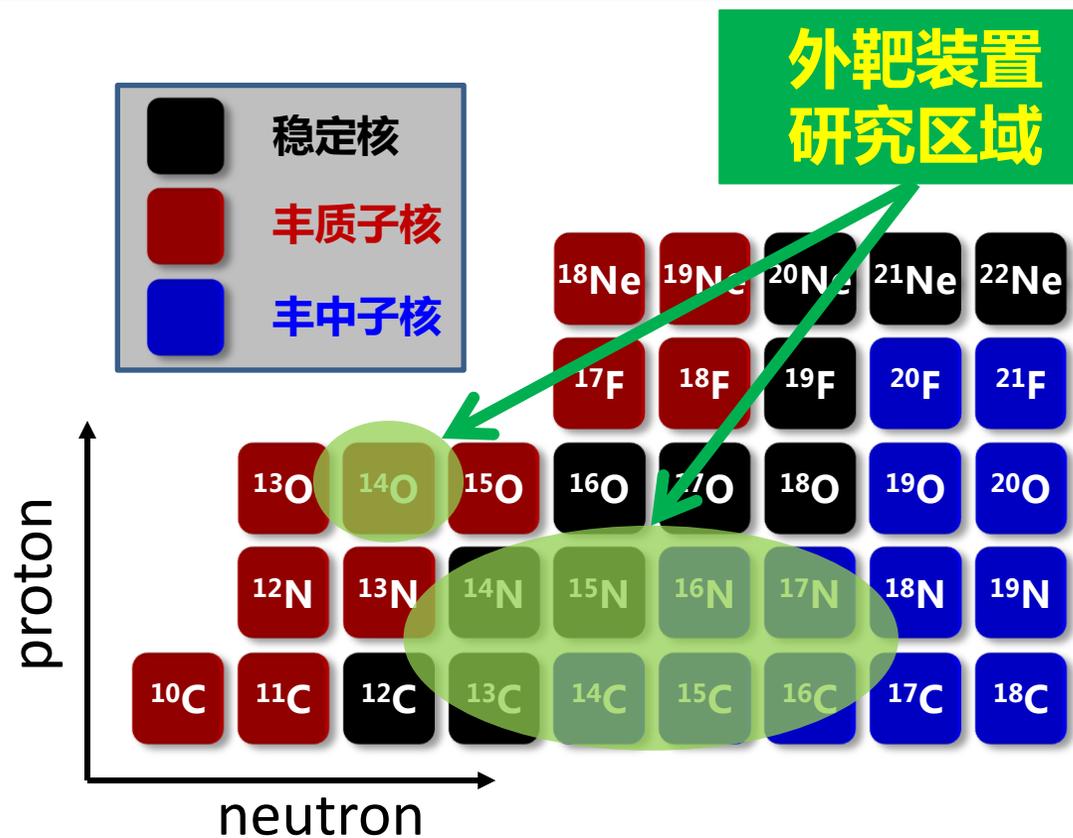
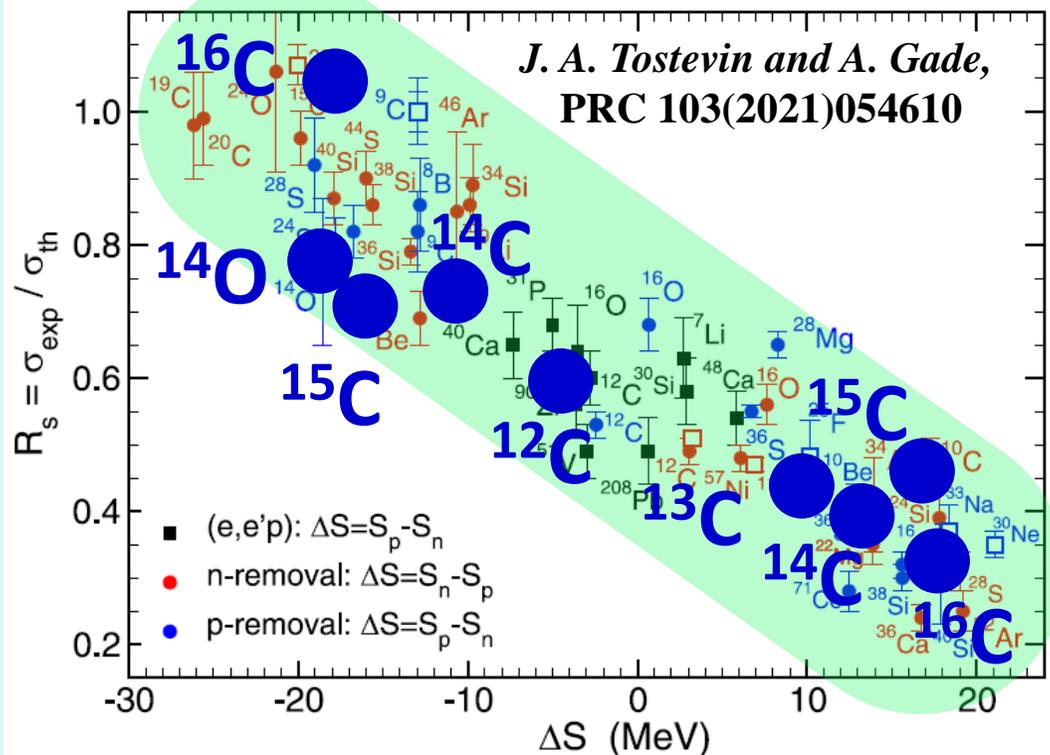
**解决途径**

**谱因子  
能量依赖性**

**更高能束流  
(> 200 MeV/u)**

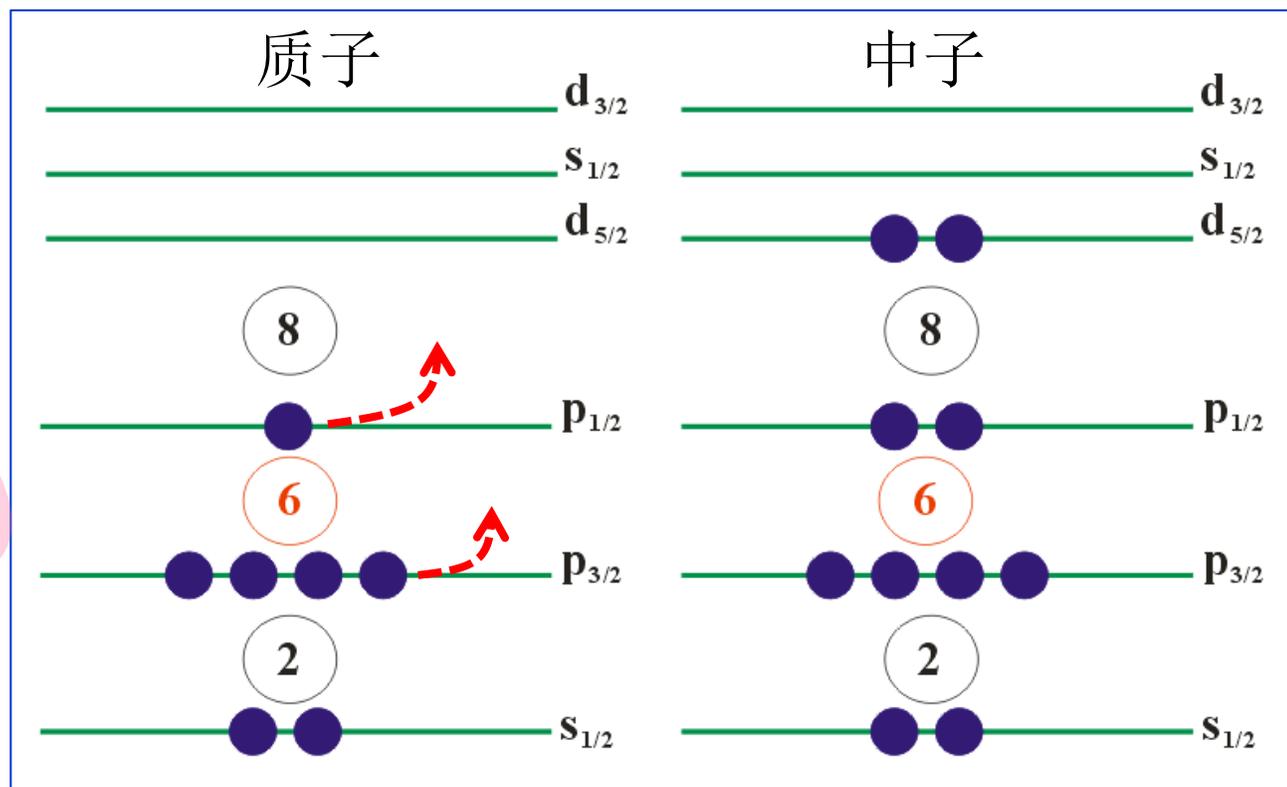
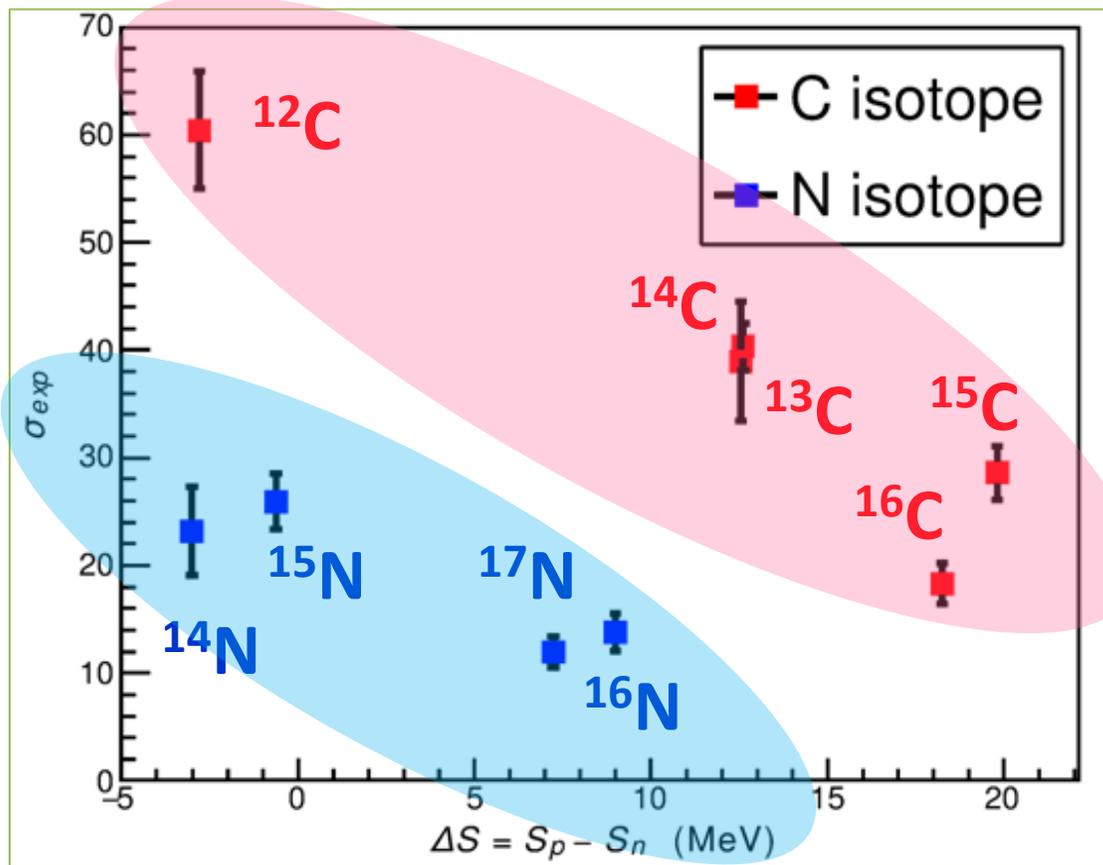
**RIBLL2  
外靶**

## 外靶结果：240 - 300 MeV/u



$^{14}\text{O}$  (-p), *Phys. Rev. C* 90 (2014) 037601  
 $^{16}\text{C}$  (-p), *Phys. Rev. C* 100 (2019) 044609  
 $^{14-16}\text{C}$  (-n), *Phys. Rev. C* 104 (2021) 014310  
 $^{12-15}\text{C}$ ,  $^{14-17}\text{N}$  (-p), Paper in preparation

**系统的实验测量表明：敲除反应在不同能区均具有很强的适用性！**



**N同位素单质子敲出截面系统地小于C同位素的单质子敲出截面**

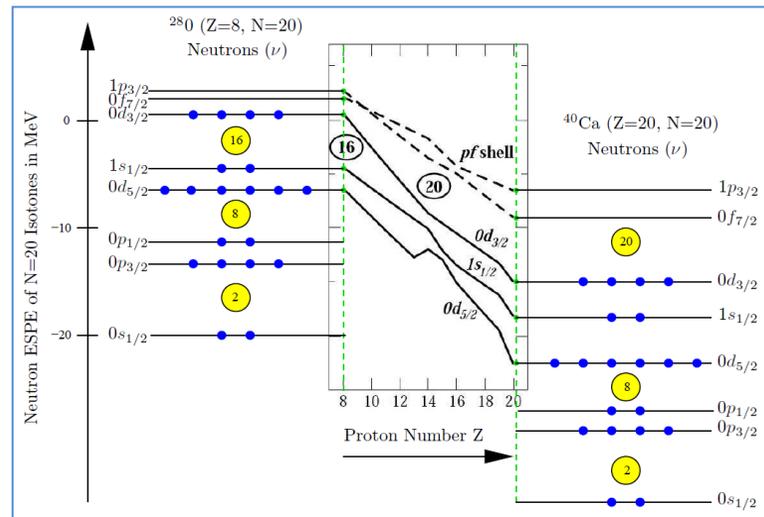
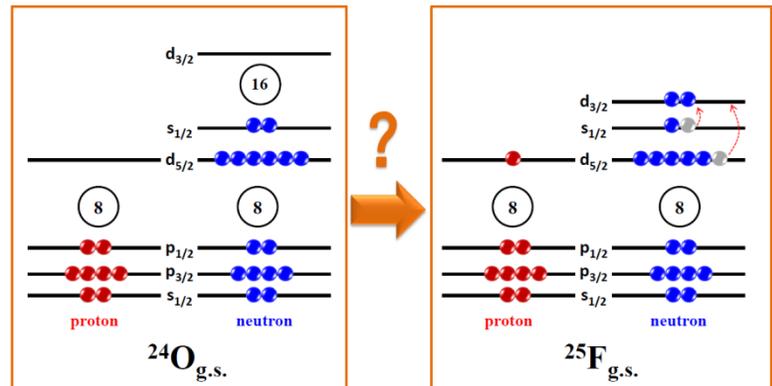
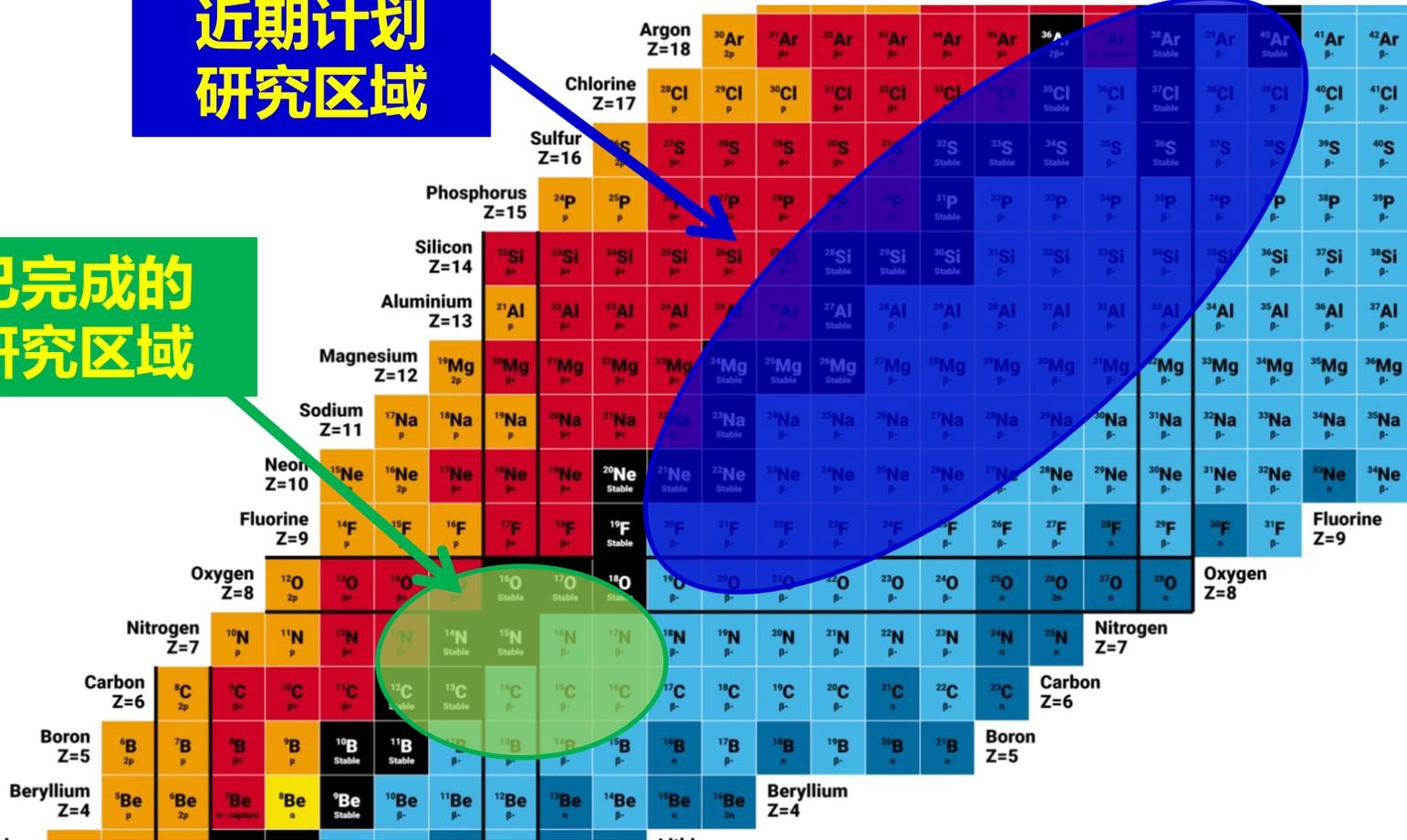


**Z = 6 壳**

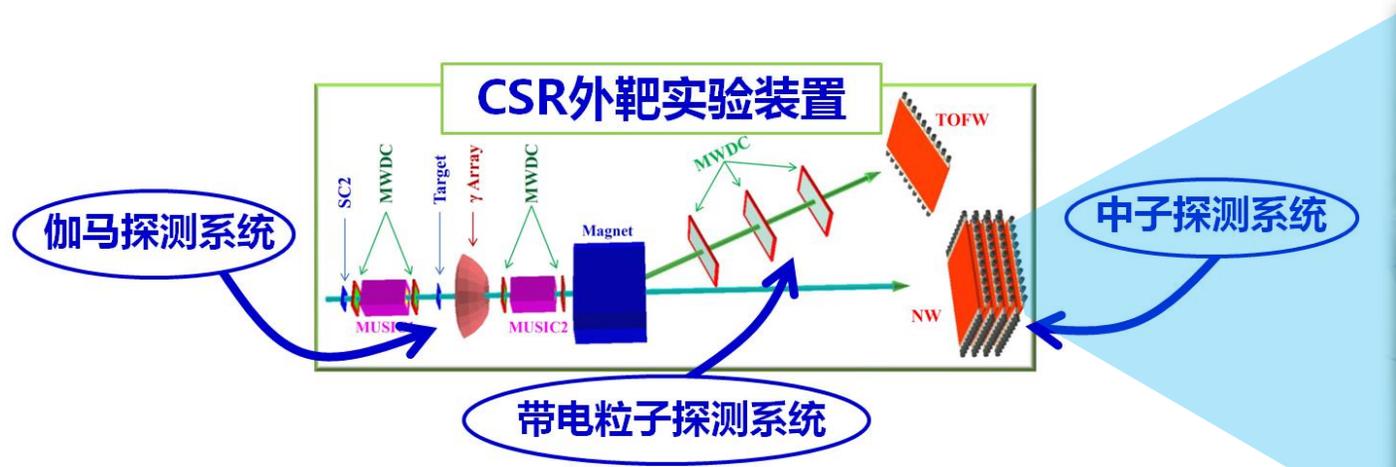
## 未来3-5年内，开展丰中子sd壳核的反应机制及结构演化研究

近期计划  
研究区域

已完成的  
研究区域



## 启用中子探测系统



**中子探测系统：**

- 数据获取系统调试完毕
- 宇宙射线测试已经完成

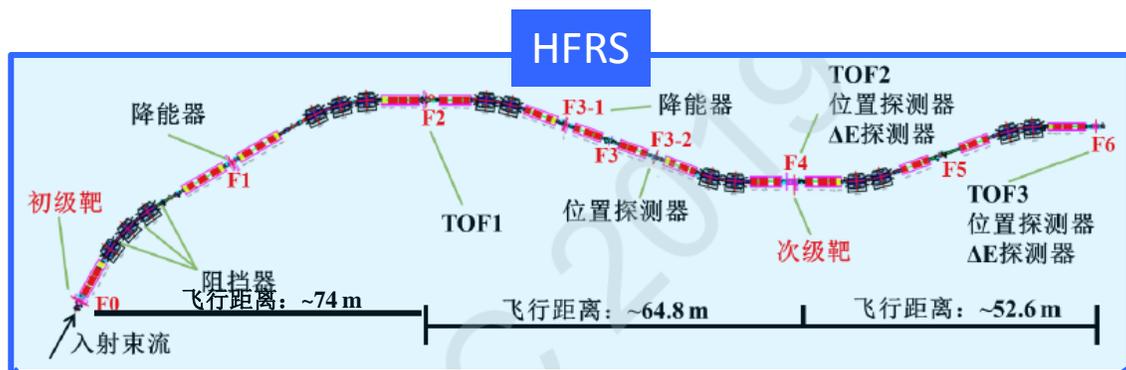
**中子探测系统的投入物理运行后，将极大地拓展外靶实验研究内容！**



# 提纲



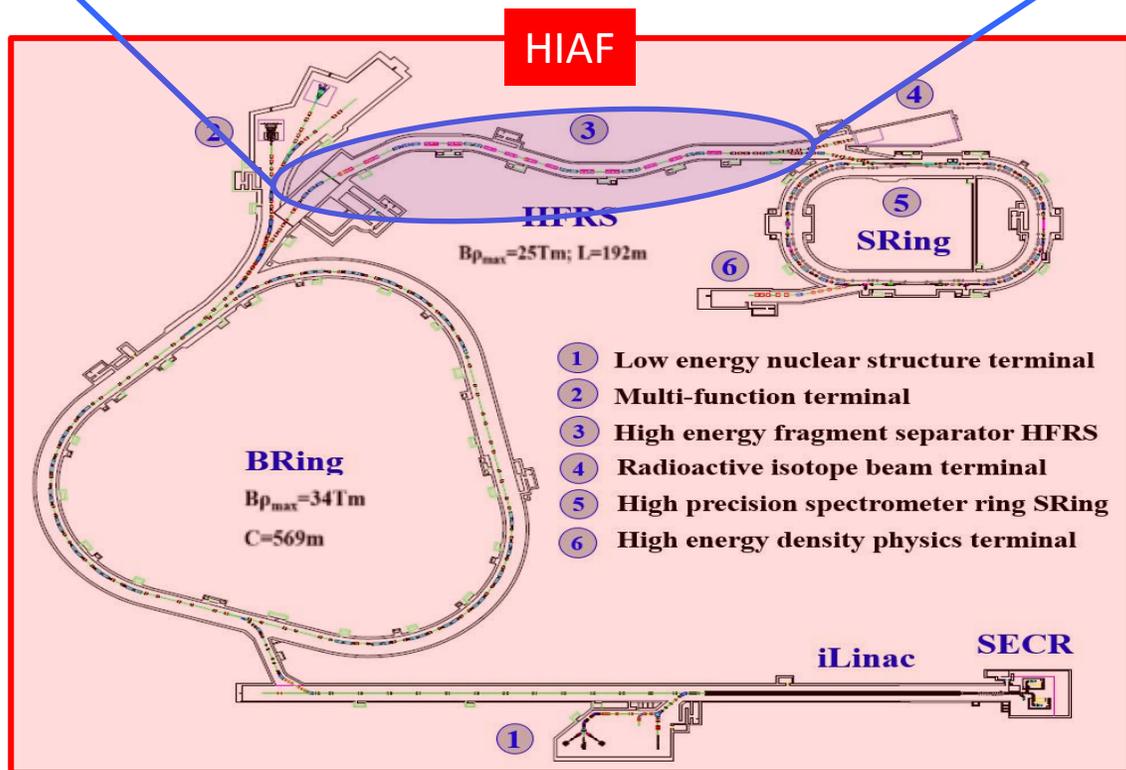
- 一 高能放射性束特点
- 二 RIBLL2及其物理研究
- 三 HFRS及可开展的物理研究**
- 四 总结



## 高能放射性束流线(HFRS)

High energy Fragment Separator

流强(pps)	能量(GeV/u)	粒子鉴别能力
1 ( <sup>78</sup> Ni) 10 <sup>6</sup> ( <sup>132</sup> Sn)	2.9 (A/Z=2) 1.7 (A/Z=3)	up to Z ~ 90
粒子流强 <b>高</b>	粒子速度 <b>快</b>	鉴别能力 <b>强</b>



## 强流重离子加速器装置(HIAF)

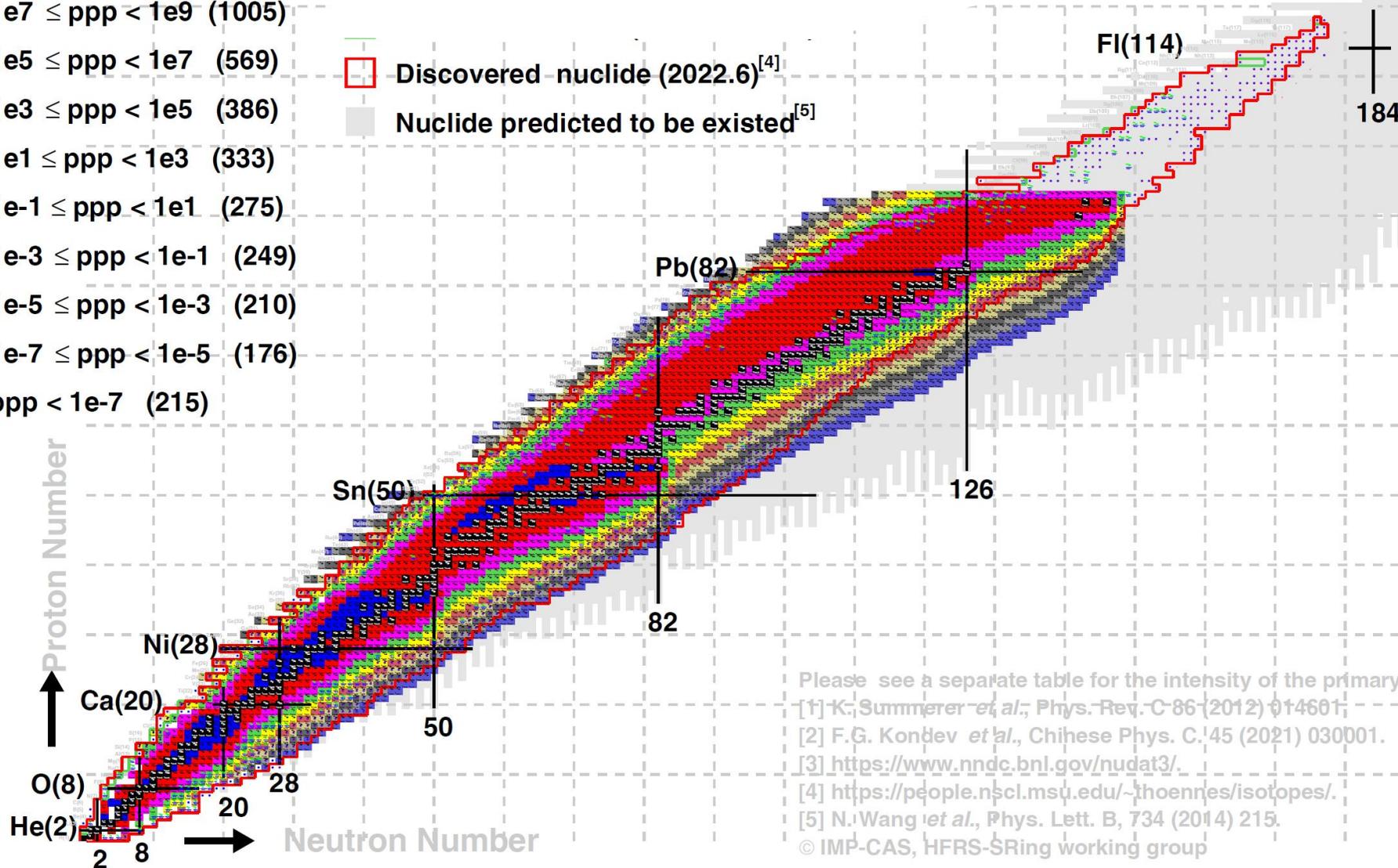
High Intensity heavy-ion Accelerator Facility

Ion species	Energy (GeV/u)	Intensity (ppp)
proton	9.3	2.0×10 <sup>12</sup>
<sup>18</sup> O <sup>6+</sup>	2.6	6.0×10 <sup>11</sup>
<sup>78</sup> Kr <sup>19+</sup>	1.7	3.0×10 <sup>11</sup>
<sup>209</sup> Bi <sup>31+</sup>	0.85	1.2×10 <sup>11</sup>
<sup>238</sup> U <sup>34+</sup> (80+)	0.8 (2.6)	1.0 (0.3) ×10 <sup>11</sup>

放射性核素产生率(基于弹核碎裂模型初步估算)

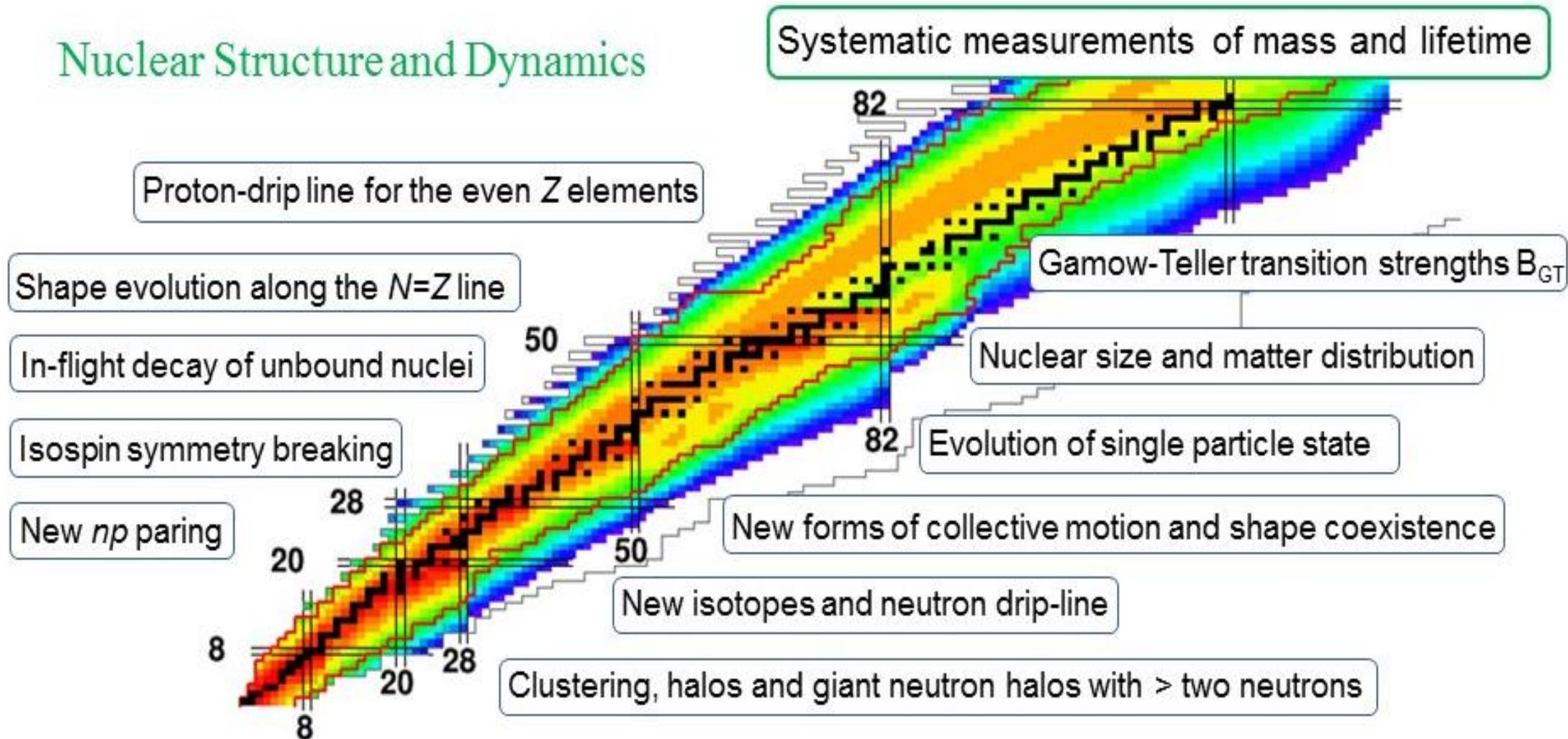
- $ppp > 1e9$  (222)
- $1e7 \leq ppp < 1e9$  (1005)
- $1e5 \leq ppp < 1e7$  (569)
- $1e3 \leq ppp < 1e5$  (386)
- $1e1 \leq ppp < 1e3$  (333)
- $1e-1 \leq ppp < 1e1$  (275)
- $1e-3 \leq ppp < 1e-1$  (249)
- $1e-5 \leq ppp < 1e-3$  (210)
- $1e-7 \leq ppp < 1e-5$  (176)
- $ppp < 1e-7$  (215)

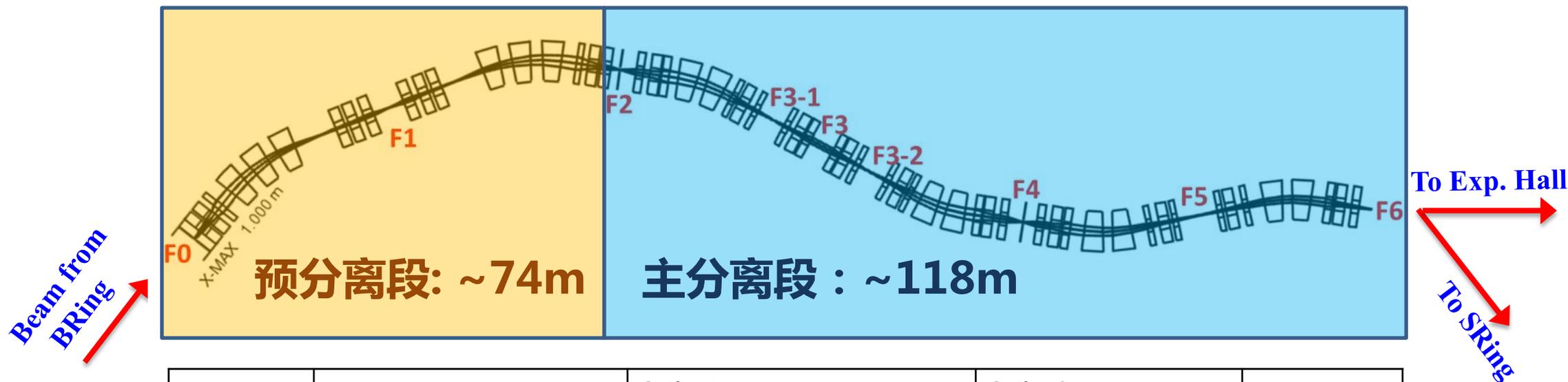
- Discovered nuclide (2022.6)<sup>[4]</sup>
- Nuclide predicted to be existed<sup>[5]</sup>



Please see a separate table for the intensity of the primary beam.  
 [1] K. Summerner *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 86 (2012) 014601.  
 [2] F.G. Kondev *et al.*, Chinese Phys. C 45 (2021) 030001.  
 [3] <https://www.nndc.bnl.gov/nudat3/>.  
 [4] <https://people.nslc.msu.edu/~thoennes/isotopes/>.  
 [5] N. Wang *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B, 734 (2014) 215.  
 © IMP-CAS, HFRS-SRing working group

## Nuclear Structure and Dynamics





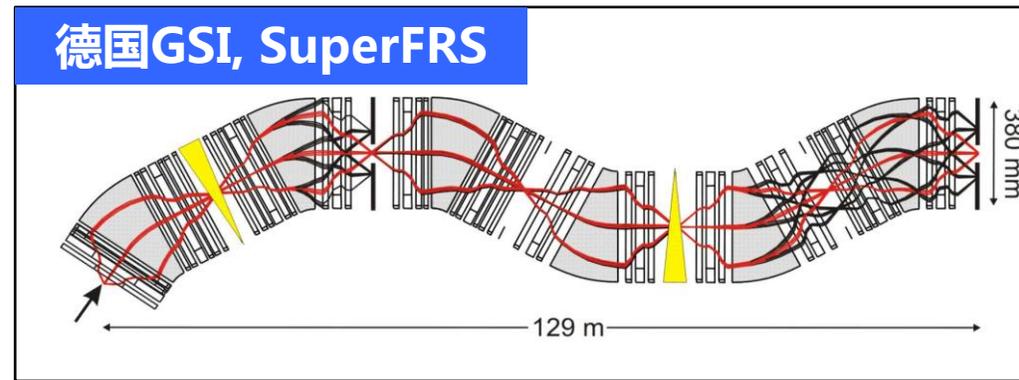
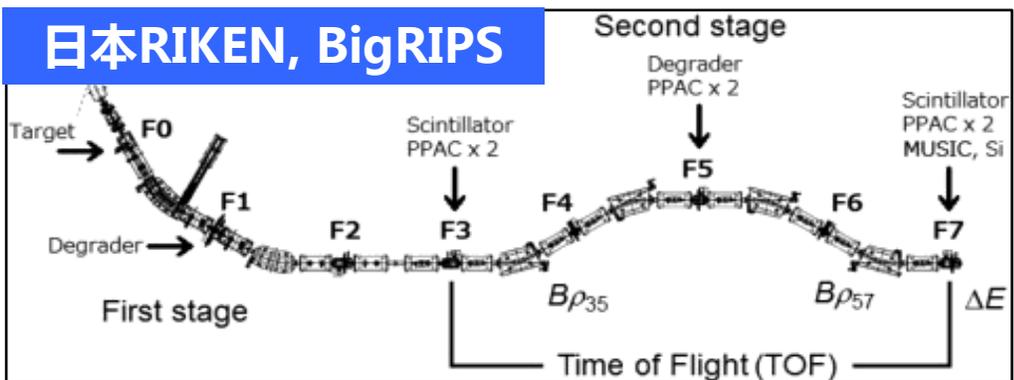
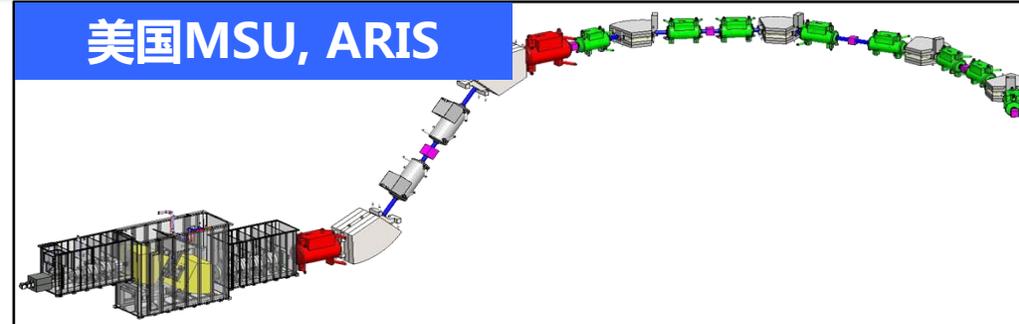
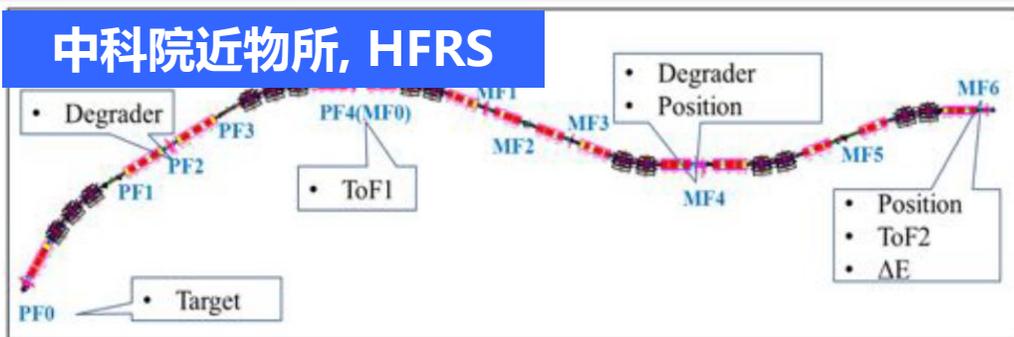
Detector	Requirements	Option 1 (guaranteed)	Option 2 (Expected)	
Small TOF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~30(x) × 30(y) mm<sup>2</sup></li> <li>&lt;50 ps, ~5.0e+7 pps</li> </ul>	Plastic Scint+PMT(SiPM)	Diamond	Electronics and DAQ
Large TOF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~250(x) × 5(y) mm<sup>2</sup></li> <li>&lt;50 ps, ~2.3e+7 pps</li> </ul>	Plastic Scint+PMT(SiPM)		
Tracking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~250(x) × 5(y) mm<sup>2</sup></li> <li>&lt;0.5 mm, ~2.3e+7 pps</li> </ul>	PPAC or MWPC (Delay-line) KDC	GEM-TPC、MCP	
ΔE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~250(x) × 5(y) mm<sup>2</sup></li> <li>&lt;0.5%, ~2.3e+7 pps</li> </ul>	MUSIC PreAmp+Amp+Flash ADC	Gasous Xenon	
F2 Tracking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~30(x) × 30(y) mm<sup>2</sup></li> <li>&lt;1 mm, ~5.0e+7 pps</li> </ul>	Fiber + SiPM		
F5 Tracking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~250(x) × 5(y) mm<sup>2</sup></li> <li>&lt;5 mm, ~2.3e+7 pps</li> </ul>	Plastic Scint+PMT(SiPM)		



# HFRS束线设备研制时间表



	任务	参与人	时间节点				
			2022. 06	2022. 12	2023. 06	2023. 12	2024. 6
1	各靶室设计	章学恒	完成设计	完成招标		完成加工	
2	初级靶系统	章学恒、马少波		完成性能测试			
3	降能器系统	章学恒、杨振		验证加工工艺	完成设计	完成招标	完成加工
4	狭缝及次级靶系统						
5	金刚石探测器	马少波、章学恒		完成大面积研制		完成样机性能测试，判断是否满足应用要求	
6	快时间塑闪探测器（小面积、大面积）	郑勇、王凯龙		完成样机研制		完成样机性能测试，判断是否满足应用要求	
7	KDC位置探测器	寺岛知、王惠仁					
8	GEM-TPC位置探测器	余玉洪					
9	延迟线读出多丝正比室	郑勇		完成样机研制		完成样机性能测试，判断是否满足应用要求	
10	MUSIC	唐述文					
11	氩闪烁光探测器	章学恒、马少波	完成样机加工	完成样机性能初步测试		完成样机性能测试，判断是否满足应用要求	
12	MCP位置探测器	马少波、章学恒		完成样机加工		完成样机性能测试，判断是否满足应用要求	
13	光纤位置探测器						
14	数据获取	余玉洪、马少波					
15	高纯锗探测器	郑勇		完成设计		完成预言测试	
16							



装置	长度 (m)	角接收度 (mrad)	动量接收度 (%)	分辨本领	最大磁刚度 (Tm)
HFRS	191.8	$\pm 30$ (X); $\pm 15$ (Y)	$\pm 2.0$	850/1100	25
SuperFRS	182.2	$\pm 40$ (X); $\pm 20$ (Y)	$\pm 2.5$	750/1500	20
BigRIPS	78.2	$\pm 40$ (X); $\pm 50$ (Y)	$\pm 3$	1260/3420	9.5
ARIS	86.8	$\pm 40$ (X); $\pm 40$ (Y)	$\pm 5$	1720/3000	8



具有最高的磁刚度，可传输分离最高能量放射性束流

$$B\rho_{\max} = 25 \text{ Tm} \quad \Delta P/P = \pm 2\% \quad 30 \pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$$

- Synthesis of neutron rich hypernuclei
- Nucleon excitations in nuclei
- Giant resonance of neutron rich nuclei
- Spectroscopy of meson-nucleus bound system
- ...

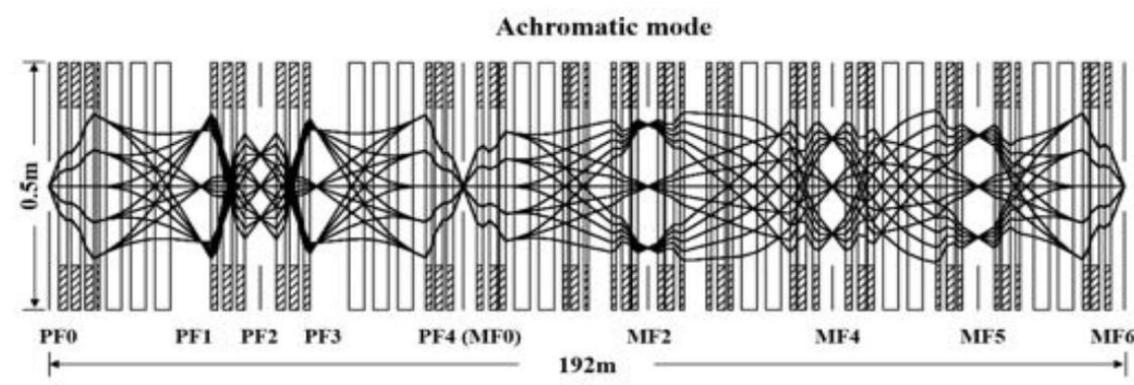
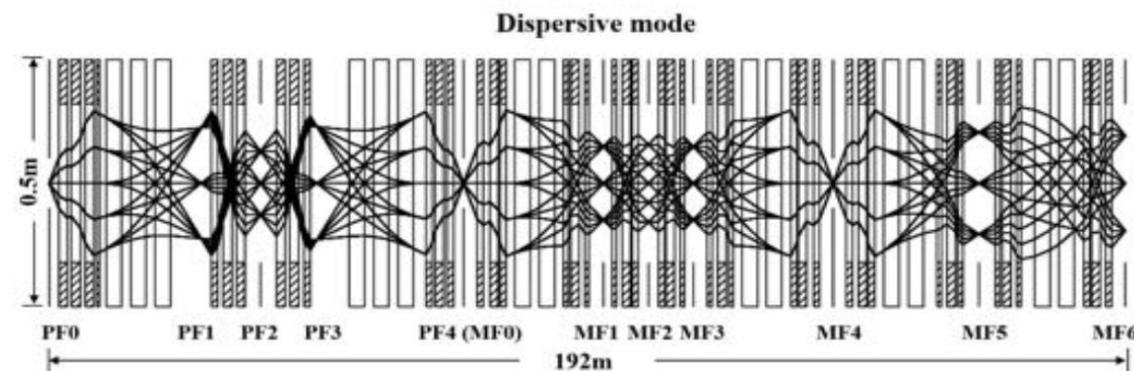
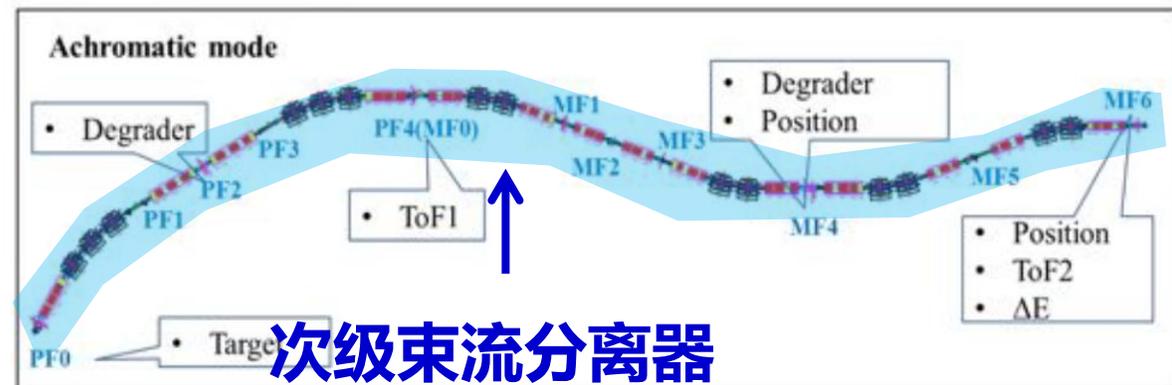
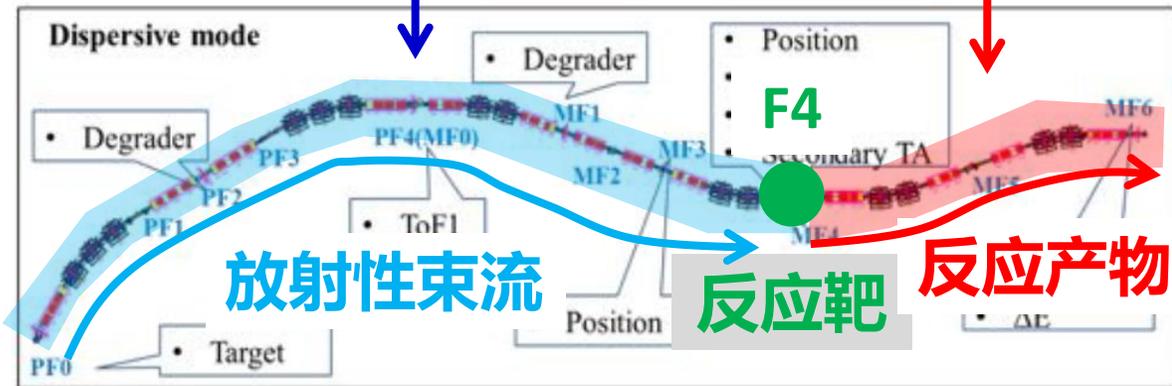
$B\rho=25\text{Tm}$

*Unique Experiments at HIAF!*

具有双运行模式，主分离器后半段可用作次级反应谱仪

次级束流分离器

零度磁谱仪



## F0打靶实验 放射性束产生、基本性质研究

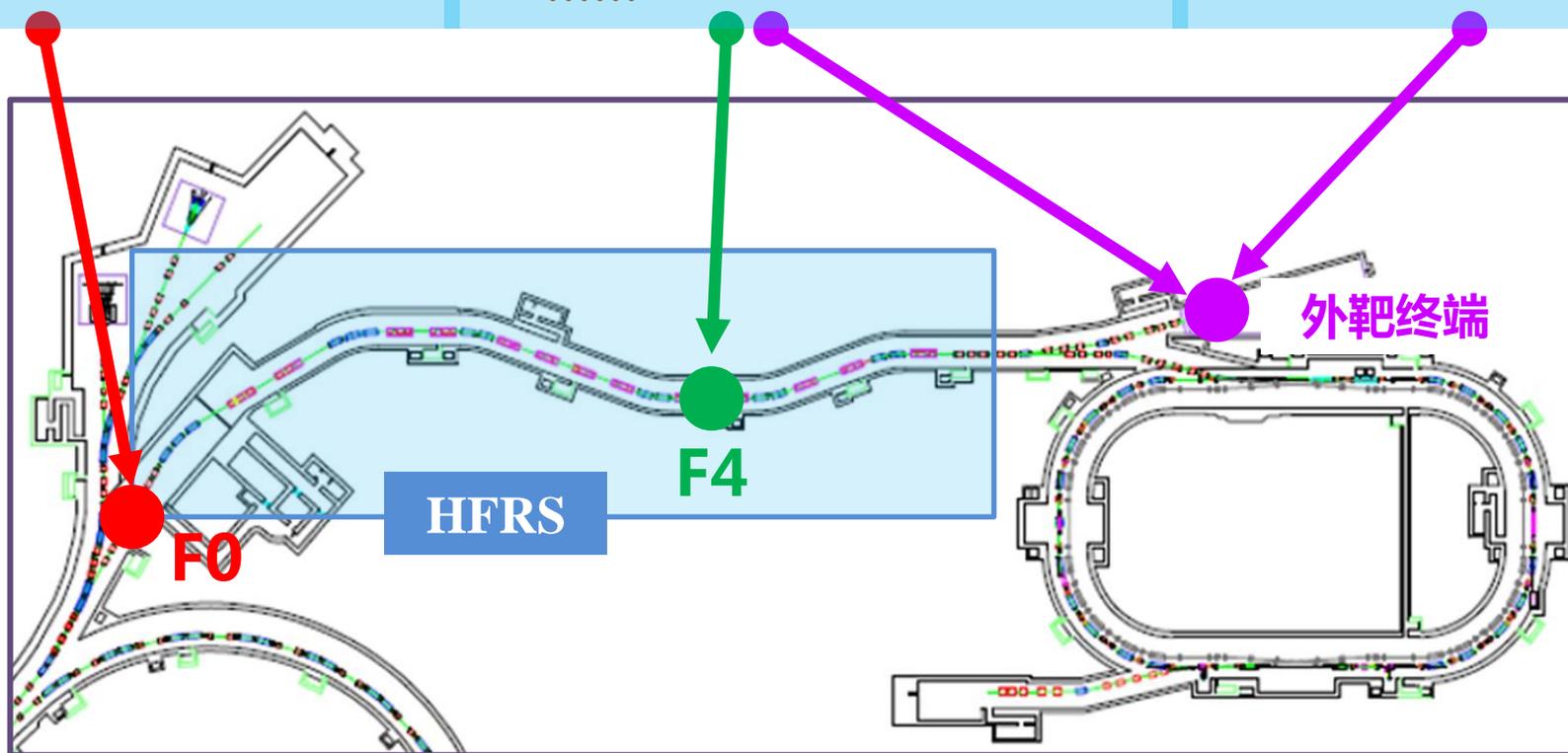
- RIB production mechanism
- New isotope
- Mass measurement using HFRS
- .....

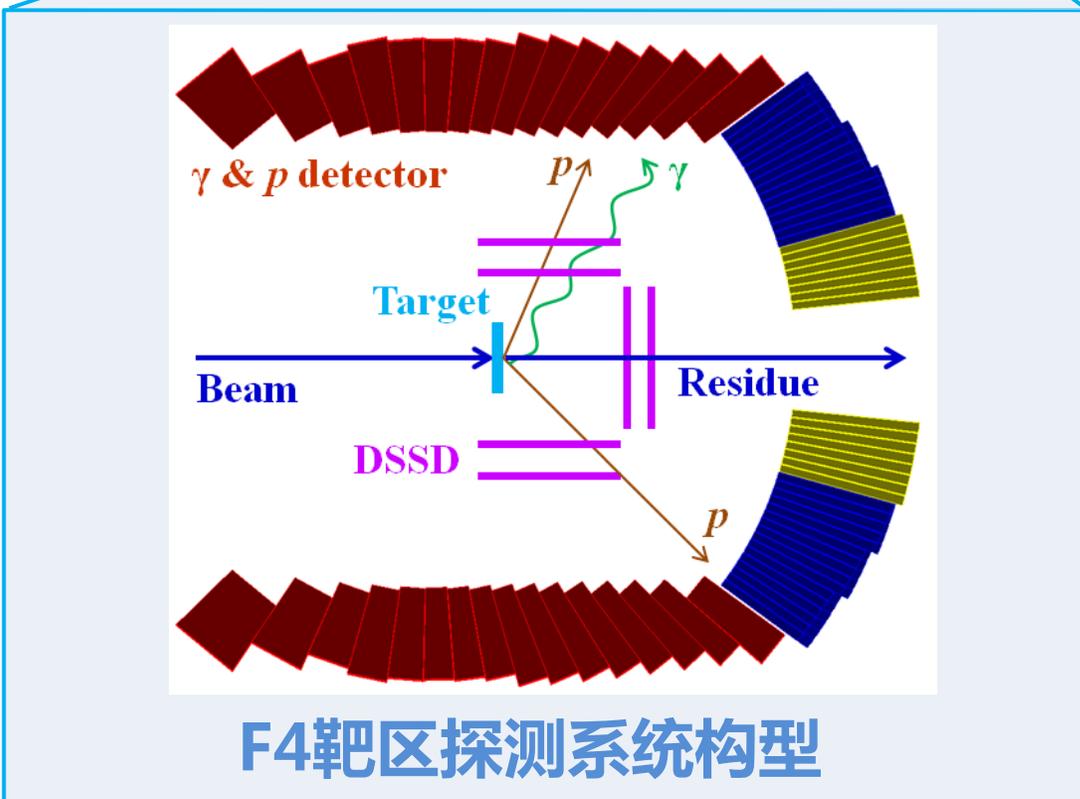
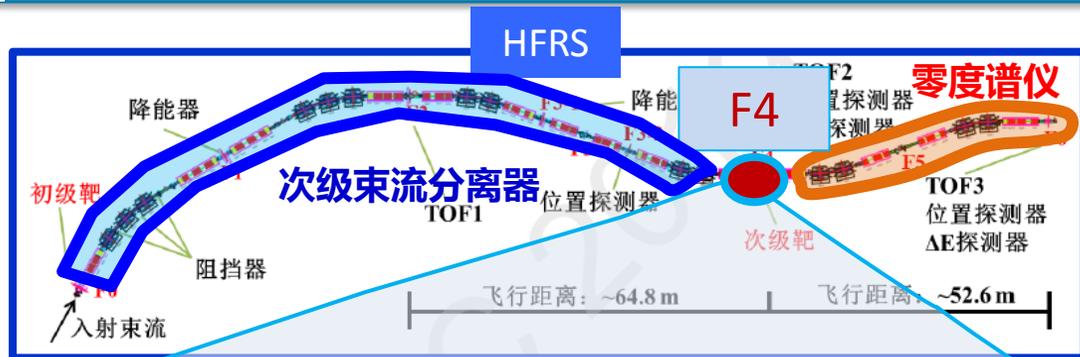
## F4打靶实验 奇特核结构及反应研究

- Interaction cross section
- Knockout reaction
- In-beam gamma
- Charge change/exchange
- .....

## 外靶终端实验 放射性束慢化实验、衰变研究

- $\beta$  delayed  $\gamma$ , p, n, ... emission
- Isomer / Proton decay
- Low energy experiment
- Mass/Laser spectroscopy
- .....





- New magic numbers
- Shell evolution
- Shape coexistence
- halos
- .....

## ① F4-F6谱仪：类弹产物测量

- Interaction/Fragmentation cross section
- Knockout (inclusive cross section + momentum distr.)
- Charge exchange
- .....

## ② CsI阵列：在束γ谱测量

- Spectroscopy of nuclei at limits → E(2<sup>+</sup>), E(4<sup>+</sup>), ...
- Knockout (exclusive cross section + momentum distr.)
- Inelastic/Coulomb excitation → B(E2)
- .....

## ③ CsI阵列+DSSD阵列：轻带电粒子ΔE, E, 径迹

- Quasi-free scattering
- Missing mass → unbound states
- Reaction mechanism of knockout/quasi-free/...
- .....

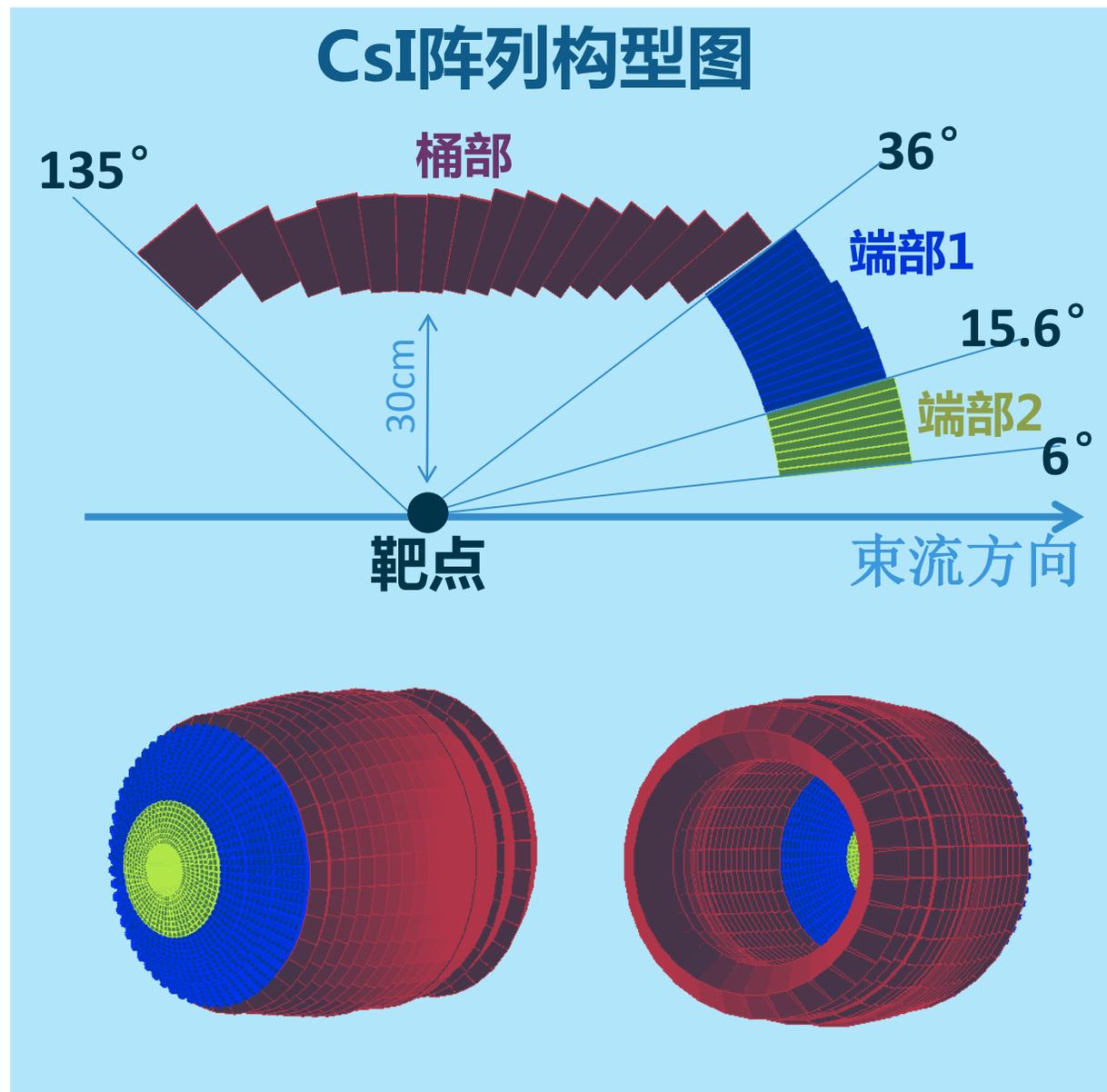
## 物理需求

测量高能放射性束打靶后产生的

- 在束伽马射线
- 质子等轻粒子

## 指标要求 ( $E_{\text{beam}} \sim 500\text{MeV/u}$ )

- $\gamma$ 能量分辨：~10% FWHM @1 MeV
- $\gamma$ 探测效率：>50% @1 MeV
- 轻粒子能量测量范围：Up to 300 MeV

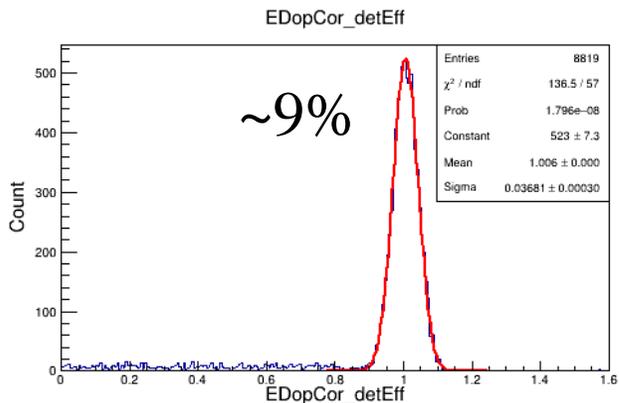
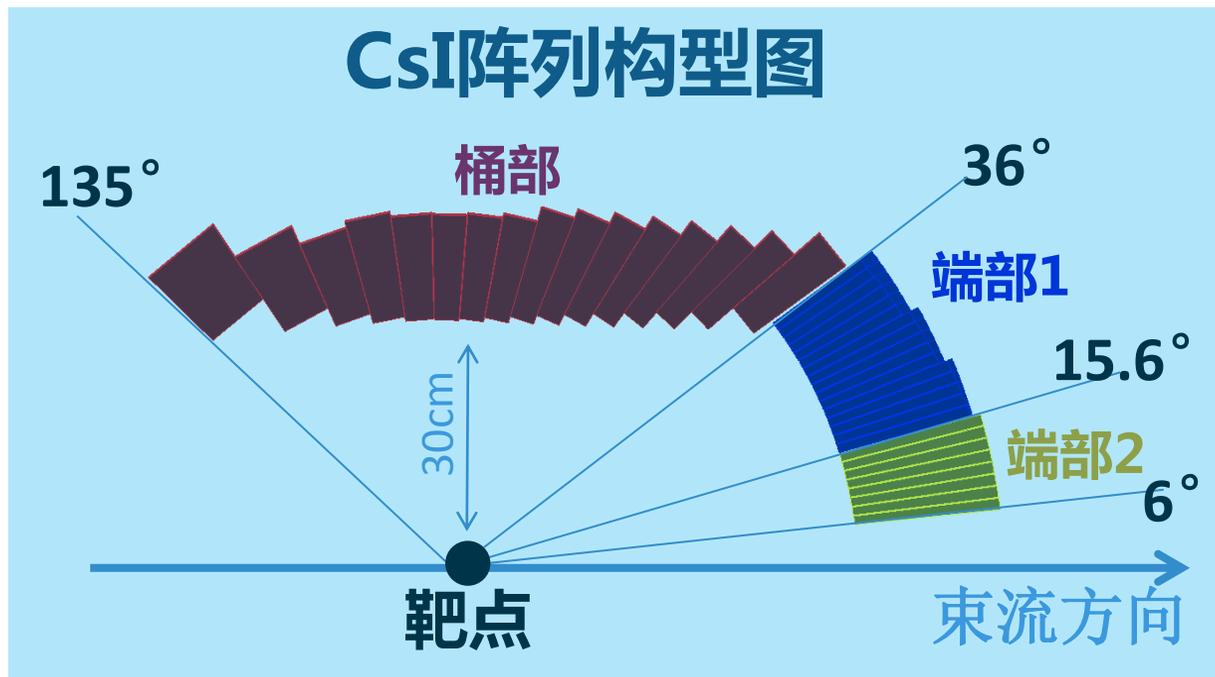


## 设计参数

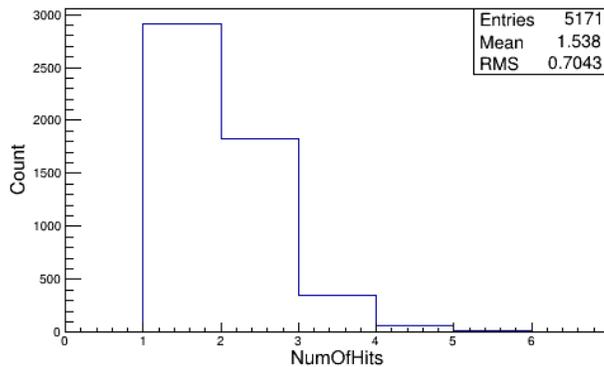
- CsI(Tl)晶体数量：  
 $640(\text{桶部}) + 1024(\text{端部1}) + 512(\text{端部2}) = 2176$
- 覆盖极角范围： $6^\circ \sim 135^\circ$
- 晶体长度： $110 \sim 180\text{mm}$

## 模拟结果 ( $E_{\text{beam}} \sim 500\text{MeV/u}$ )

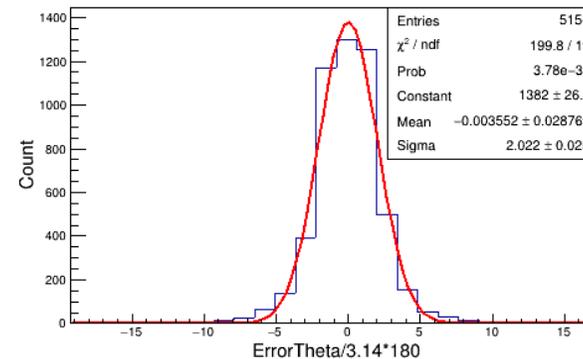
- $\gamma$ 能量分辨： $\sim 9\%$  FWHM @1 MeV
- $\gamma$ 全能峰探测效率： $\sim 70\%$  @1 MeV



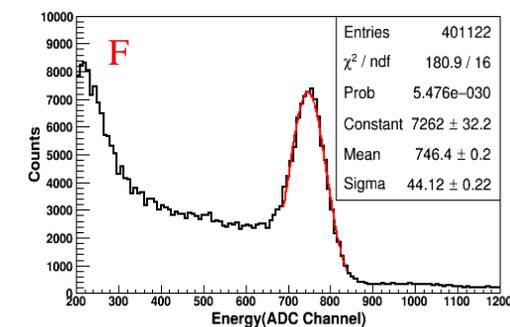
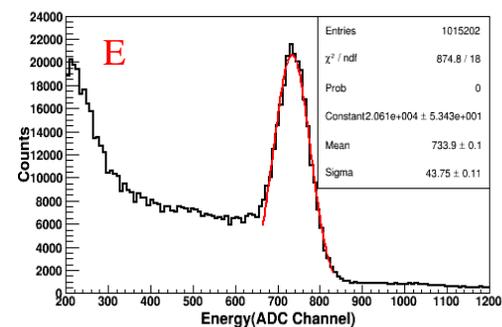
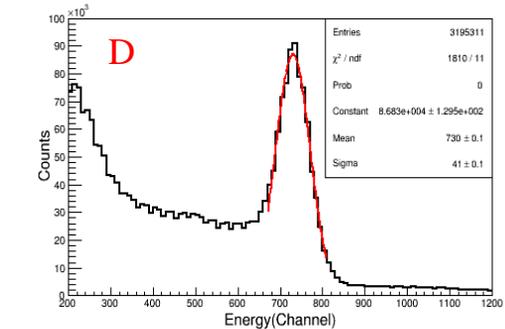
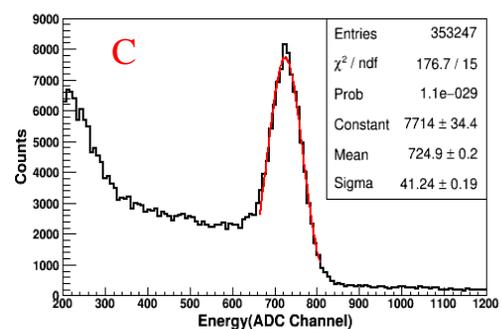
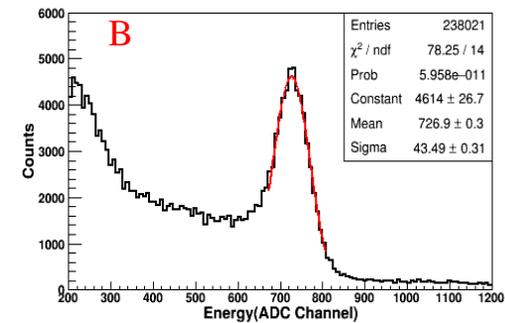
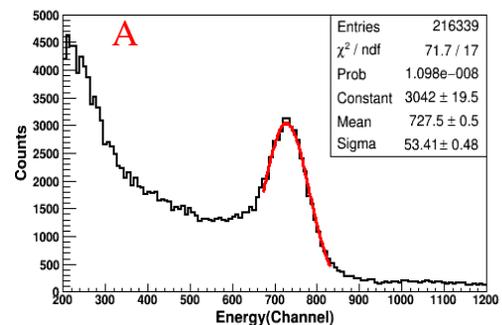
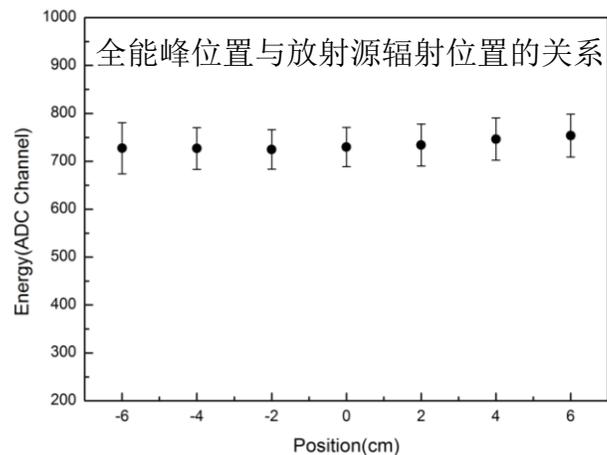
$\gamma$ 能谱(多普勒修正+addback)



晶体点火重数分布



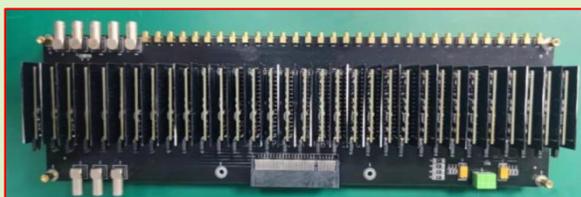
晶体点火位置分辨



## 技术路线：波形数字化技术

### 设计指标：

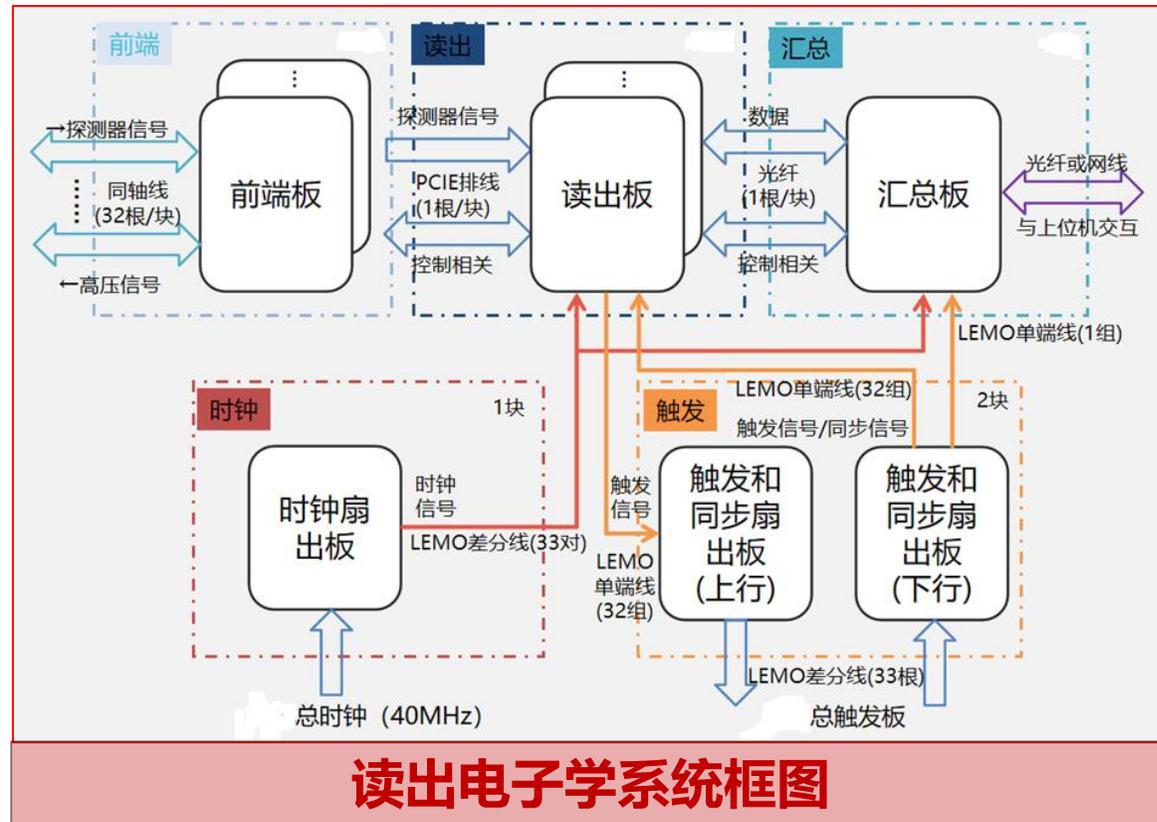
- ✓ 信号采集动态范围：  
100keV ~ 10MeV / 1MeV ~ 500MeV
- ✓ ADC精度：每通道14位
- ✓ 采样率：~50 MSPS
- ✓ 其他：FPGA内在线数字滑动平均、基线恢复、数字成形、在线粒子鉴别等算法集成



前端板实物图↑



读出板实物图→



读出电子学系统框图

已完成电子学原理样机设计、上位机控制程序编写以及关键功能测试。  
正在进行电子学系统的复制与FPGA算法的优化。



# 提纲



- 一 高能放射性束特点
- 二 RIBLL2及其物理研究
- 三 HFRS及可开展的物理研究
- 四 总结



# 总结



- **强流和高能是国际上新一代In-flight型放射性束装置的共同特点。**
- **位于兰州的高能放射性束流线RIBLL2可以提供数百MeV/u的放射性束流，RIBLL2外靶实验装置也已经投入物理运行，基于外靶装置首先开展了系列不稳定核的反应研究。**
- **位于惠州的新一代放射性束流装置HIAF-HFRS正在兴建当中，HFRS可产生极远离稳定线的放射性束流，将为探索不稳定核中的新现象新规律提供新机遇。**

中科院  
近代  
物理  
所

谢谢大家！