A Recoil Separator at Notre Dame for radiative capture studies



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Direct radiative capture measurements



- Suffer from:
 - Very low cross section \rightarrow Need high efficiency
 - Beam induced and room background \rightarrow Need clear signature
- Direct kinematics
 - Signature is the γ 's
 - Efficiency depend on the detectors (small compared to charge particles detectors)

→Inverse kinematics



Rejection required for 100 μ A > 10¹² assuming 1k in the detector.

Drawings from D. Schürmann

Manoël Couder

Frontier 2007 March 19, 2007

The Notre Dame recoil separator: Design parameters

Stable beam from the KN (4MV) Van de Graaff accelerator

Beam intensity up to 100 μA

Beam mass up to ~40

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Reaction	E _{beam} (MeV)	∆E/E (%)	$\Delta \theta$ (mrad)
¹⁸ Ο(α,γ) ²² Ne	2. MeV	7.4%	40 mrad
²² Ne(α,γ) ²⁶ Mg	3. MeV	6.5 %	32 mrad
³⁶ Ar(α,γ) ⁴⁰ Ca	2.7 MeV	3.5 %	17 mrad

Minimum counting rate 1 per hour

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Acceptance



Charge selection

- Multiple charge state after gas target
 - Mass selection device are charge state dependent
 - Selection of the most abundant one (~40%)
 - Clean rejection of the other beam charge state
 - $\Delta Q/Q_0 \text{ can be large} → \\Selection in two step$



Mass separation: Wien filter fringe fields - longitudinal

Typical Wien filter fringe field



Z (mm)

Mass separation: Wien filter fringe fields - longitudinal

Modified Wien filter fringe field





Wien filter







3D calculation to validate 2D result and decide on the end shape Simion + Geant4



Aberrations correction



Calculation up to 4th order Corrections up to 3rd order embedded in the magnetic dipoles pole faces.



Status and perspective

- Elements orde
 First shipment
- Scattering/bac
 Slits position c
- Detector and g
- Charge state d study
- Commissioning

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