

# CRYRING @ ESR

## heavy, highly-charged Ions stored at low Energy

- Why?
- Details of Installation
- Some Physics Aspects
- Schedule

N. Angert<sup>1</sup>, A. Bräuning-Demian<sup>1</sup>, H. Danared<sup>2</sup>, W. Enders<sup>1</sup>, M. Engström<sup>3</sup>, B. Franzke<sup>1</sup>, A. Heinz<sup>4</sup>, F. Herfurth<sup>1</sup>, A. Källberg<sup>3</sup>, O. Kester<sup>1,5</sup>, M. Lestinsky<sup>1</sup>, Yu. A. Litvinov<sup>1</sup>, D. Reistad<sup>3</sup>, A. Simonsson<sup>3</sup>, J. Sjöholm<sup>3</sup>, Ö. Skeppstedt<sup>3</sup>, M. Steck<sup>1</sup>, Th. Stöhlker<sup>1,6,7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>2</sup>European Spallation Source ESS, Lund, Sweden

<sup>3</sup>Fysikum, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

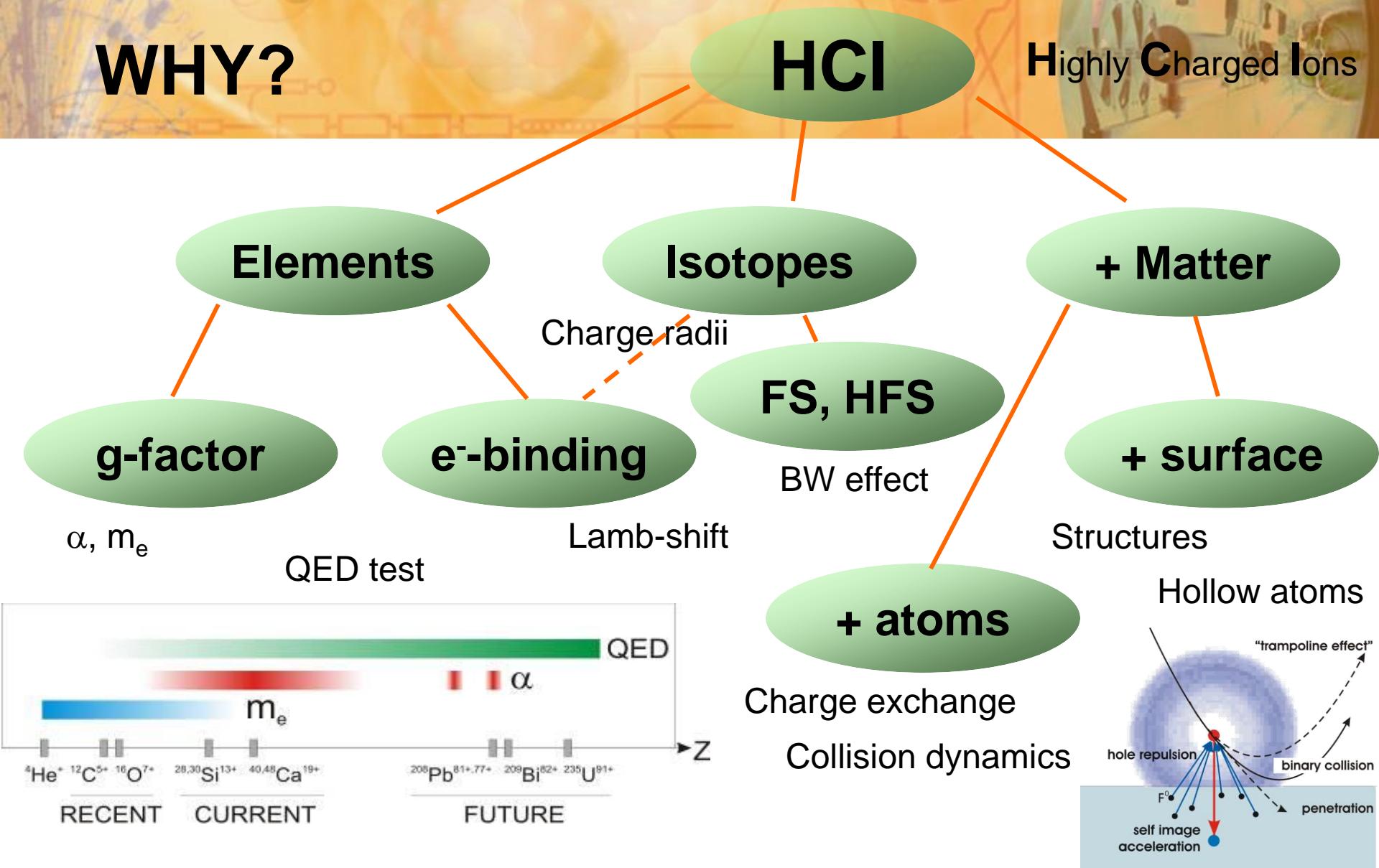
<sup>4</sup>Fundamental Physics, Chalmers University, Gothenburg, Sweden

<sup>5</sup>Institut für Angew. Physik, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, Frankfurt a. M., Germany

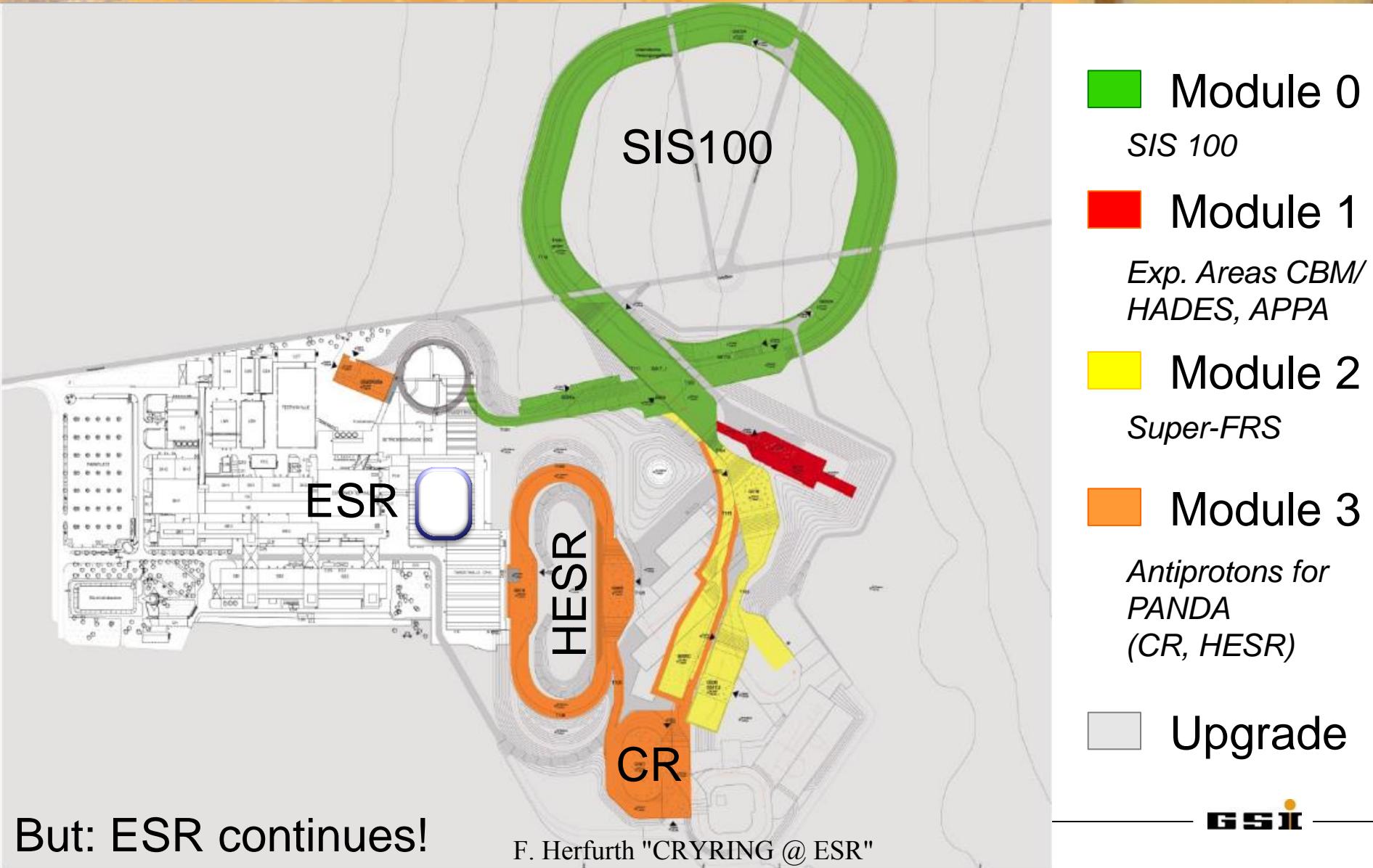
<sup>6</sup>Helmholtz-Institut Jena, Germany

<sup>7</sup>IOQ, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Germany

# WHY?



# The “Green Paper” – Stepwise to FAIR



But: ESR continues!

F. Herfurth "CRYRING @ ESR"

# CRYRING @ ESR

## FAIR Research & Development

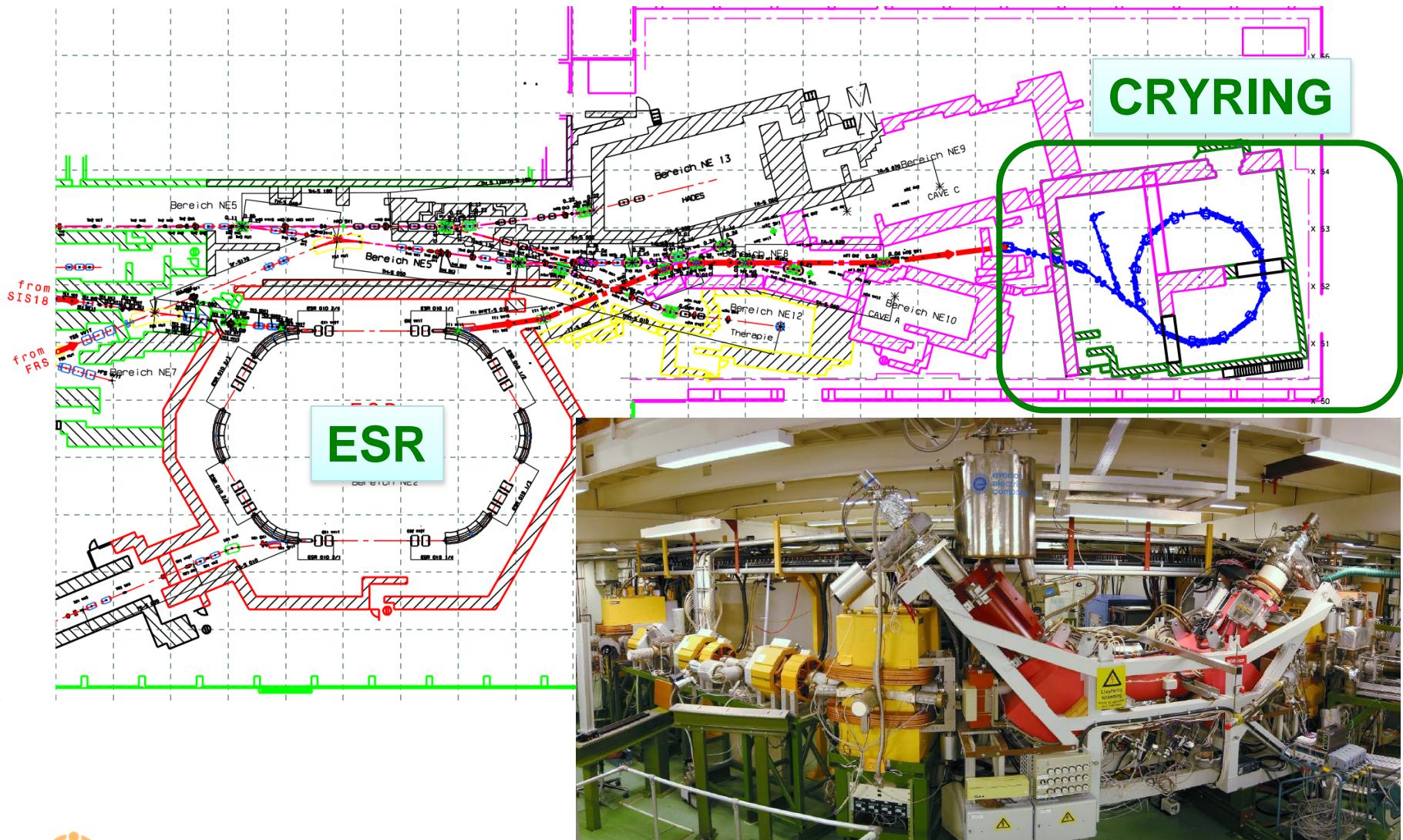
- Detectors and diagnostic systems
- FAIR type control system
- Training of operators on FAIR type system
- FAIR type safety and radiation monitoring/access system

All this with real beam!

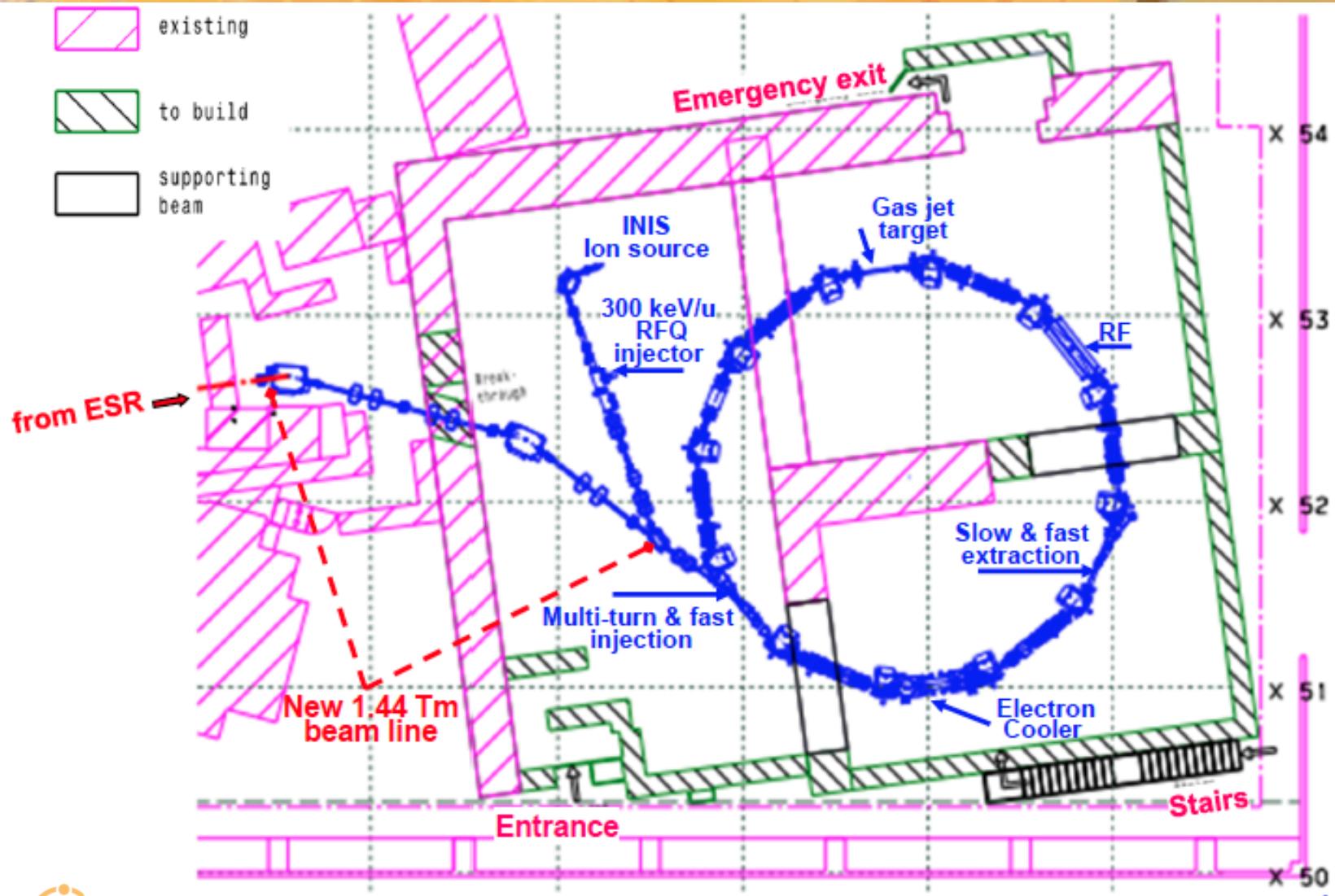
## Scientific Opportunities

- Heavy, highly-charged ions as available at GSI (up to  $U^{92+}$ ) at low energy  $\sim 100 \text{ keV/u} .. 10 \text{ MeV/u}$  – bridge the energy gap between the ESR ( $> 4 \text{ MeV/u}$ ) and HITRAP ( $< 10 \text{ keV/u}$ )

# CRYRING @ ESR



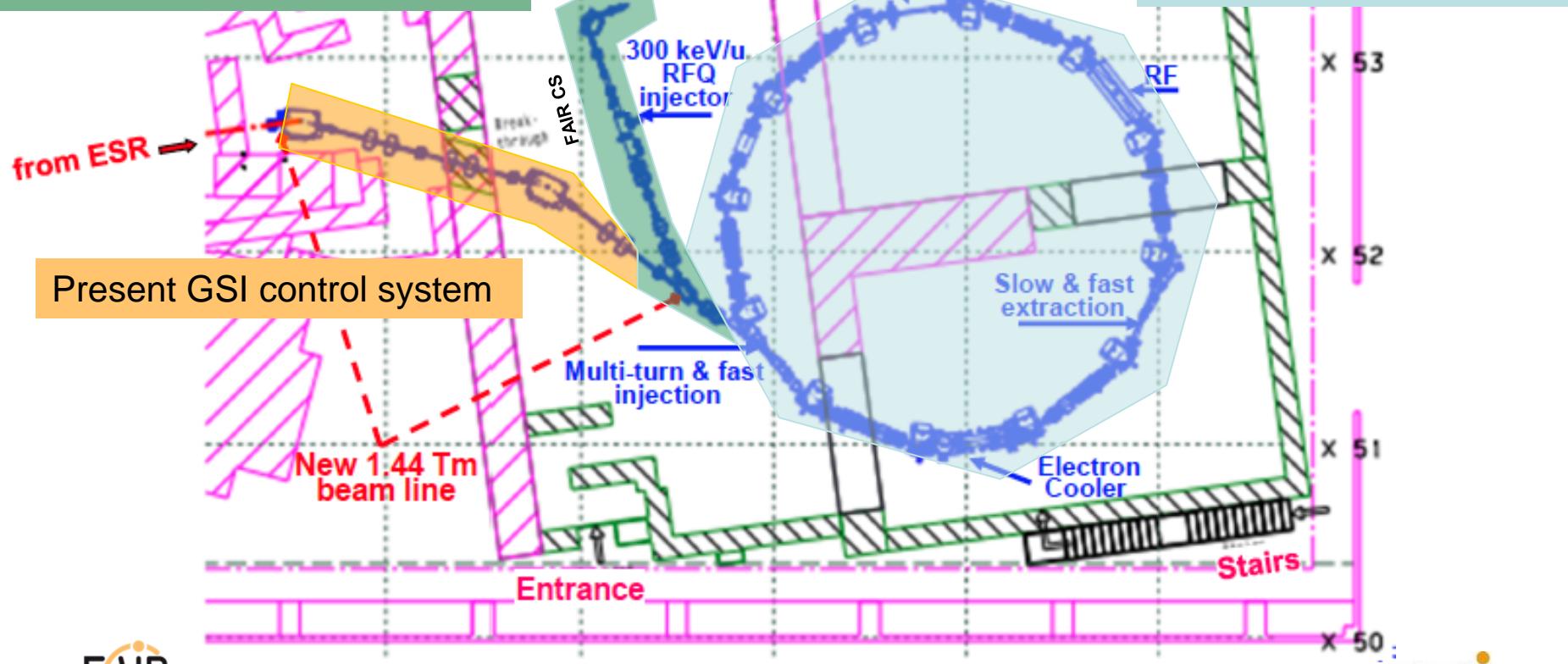
# CRYRING @ ESR in modified Cave B



# CRYRING @ ESR Control System

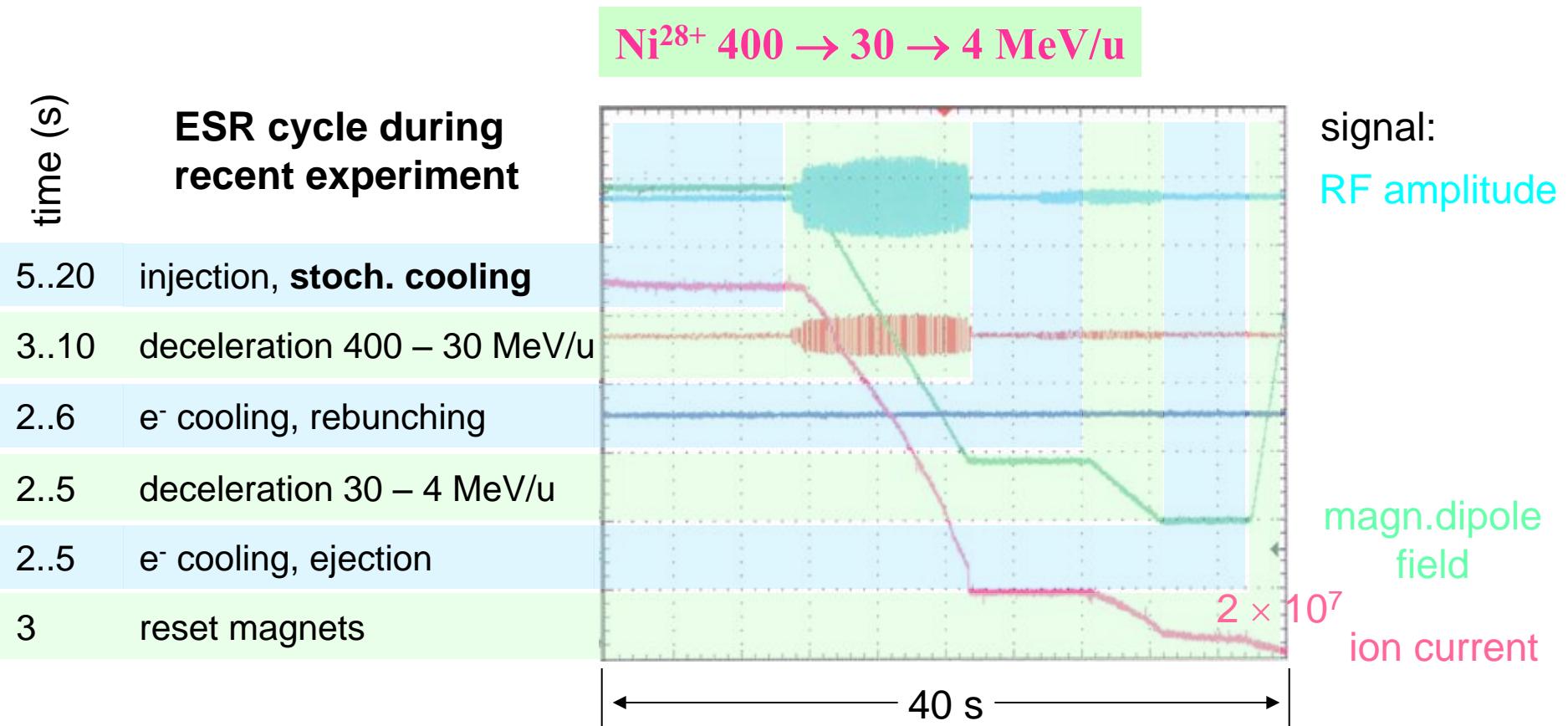
## Hybrid (MSL/FAIR) system

- Software
  - ConSys, FESA, LSA, Java Apps.
- Interfaces
  - G-64 units
  - CAEN SY127 HV supplies
  - Beckhoff Bus Terminals
- Timing system
  - White rabbit



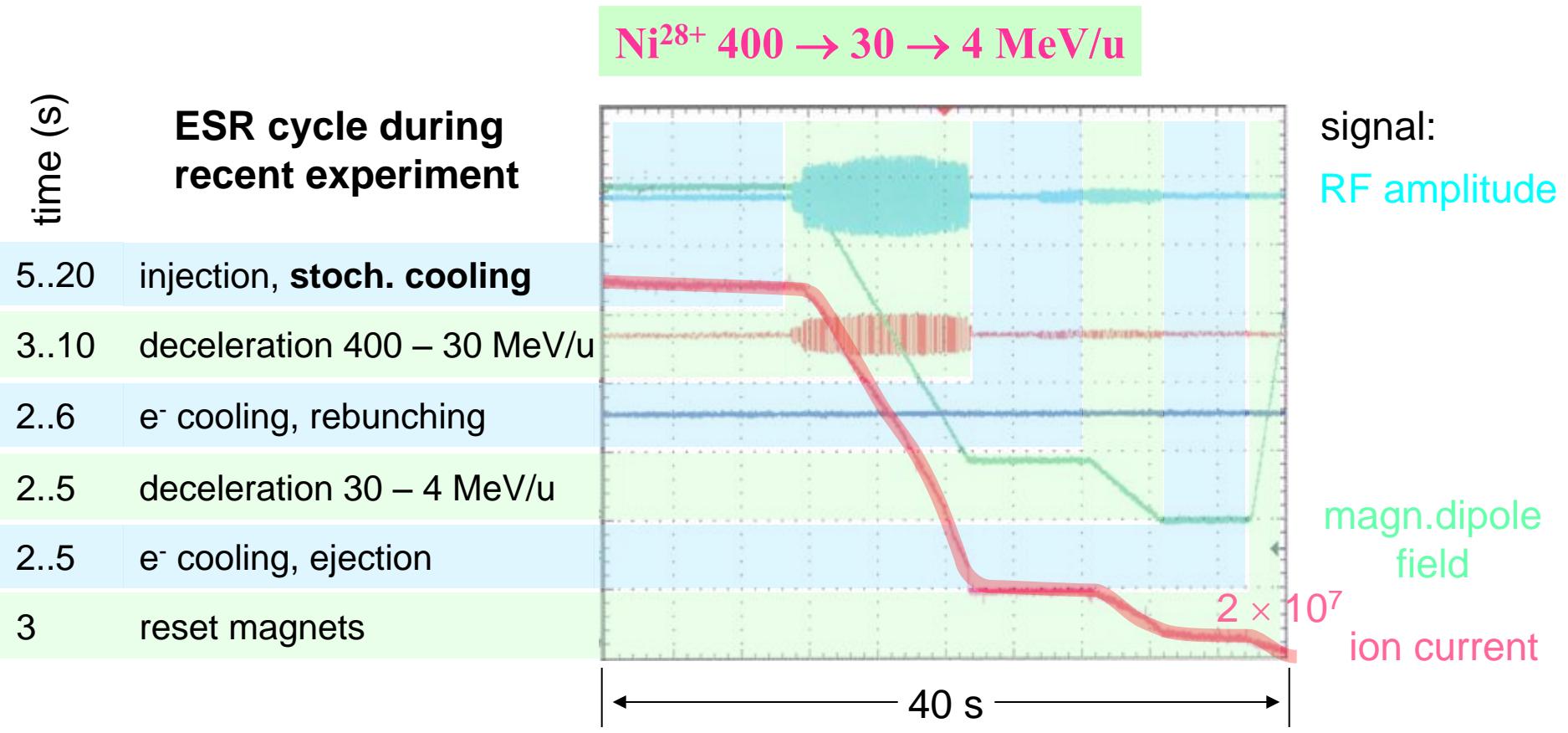
# ESR – From 400 to 4 MeV/u

ESR – Experimental Storage Ring at GSI with stochastic and electron cooling

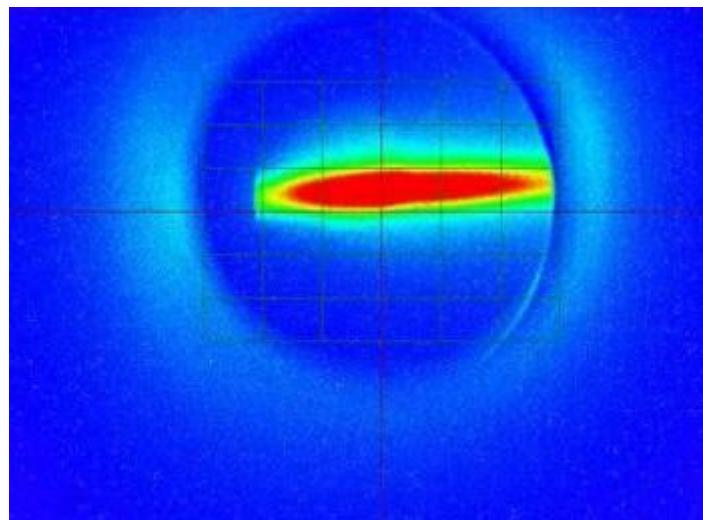


# ESR – From 400 to 4 MeV/u

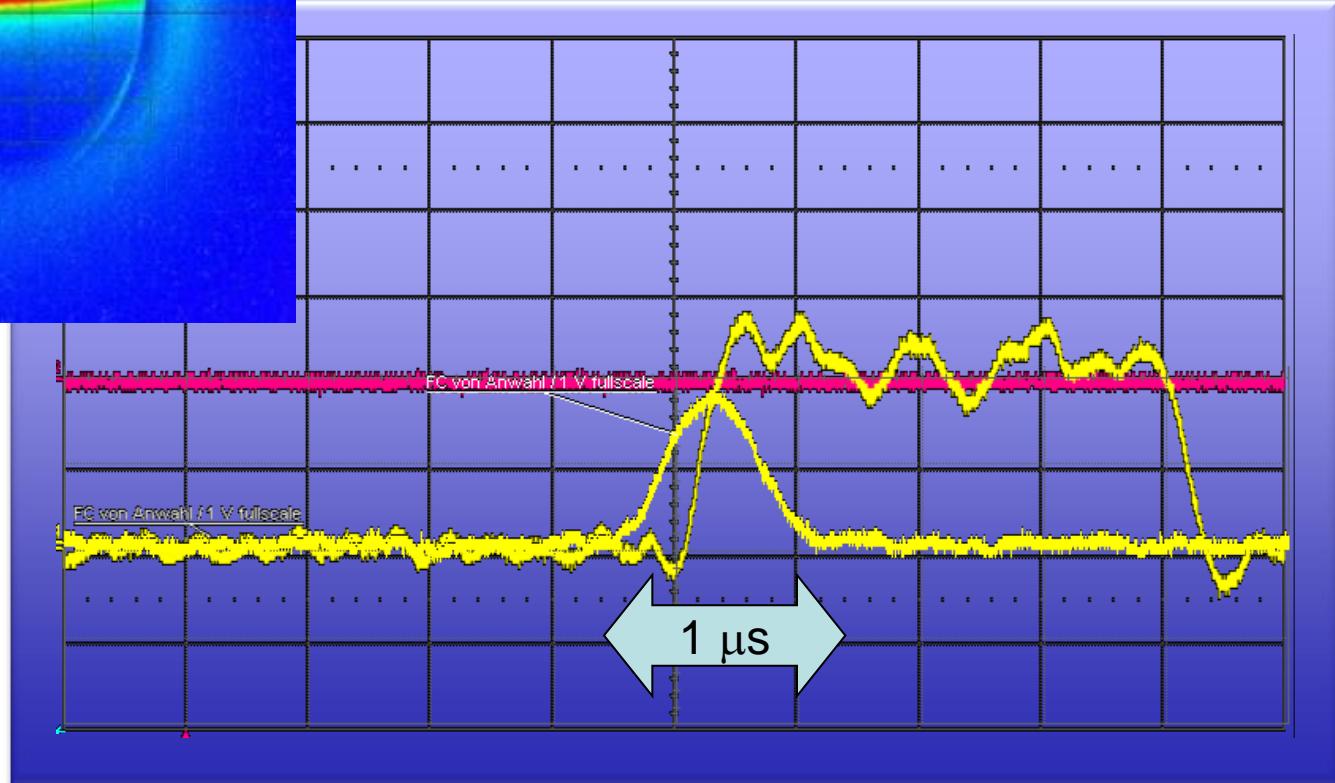
ESR – Experimental Storage Ring at GSI with stochastic and electron cooling



# 4 MeV/u ions from ESR

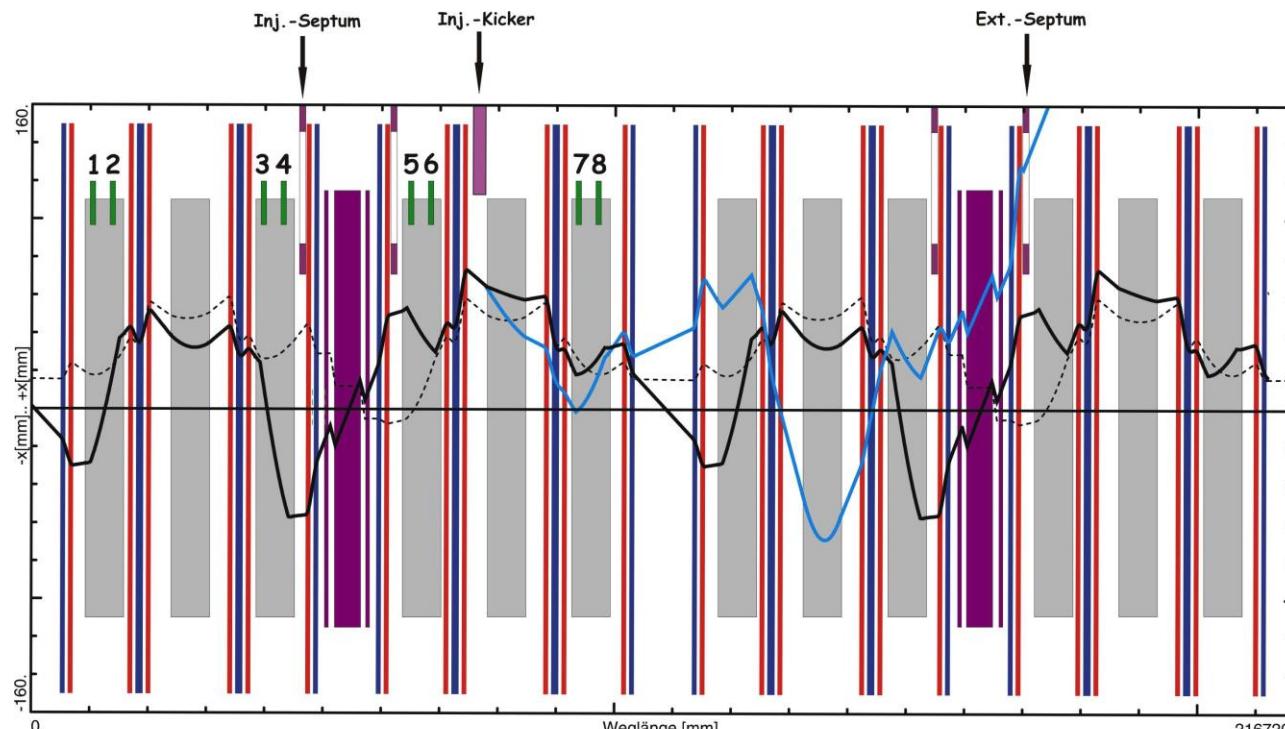


$2 \times 10^7$   $^{136}\text{Xe}^{50+}$  extracted from ESR



# Modification of ESR for CRYRING

- Additional Kicker  
but in the mean time ...



Injection orbit ( $\Delta p/p = 1\%$ ) -----

Bumped Orbit \_\_\_\_\_

Extraction Orbit (kicker -3.5 mrad) \_\_\_\_\_

1. E01KX1 = 7 mrad

2. E01KX2 = -14 mrad

3. E01KX5 = -18 mrad

4. E01KX6 = 9.5 mrad

5. E02KX1 = -8 mrad

6. E02KX2 = 10.5 mrad

7. E02KX5 = 6.4 mrad

8. E02KX6 = -5.7 mrad

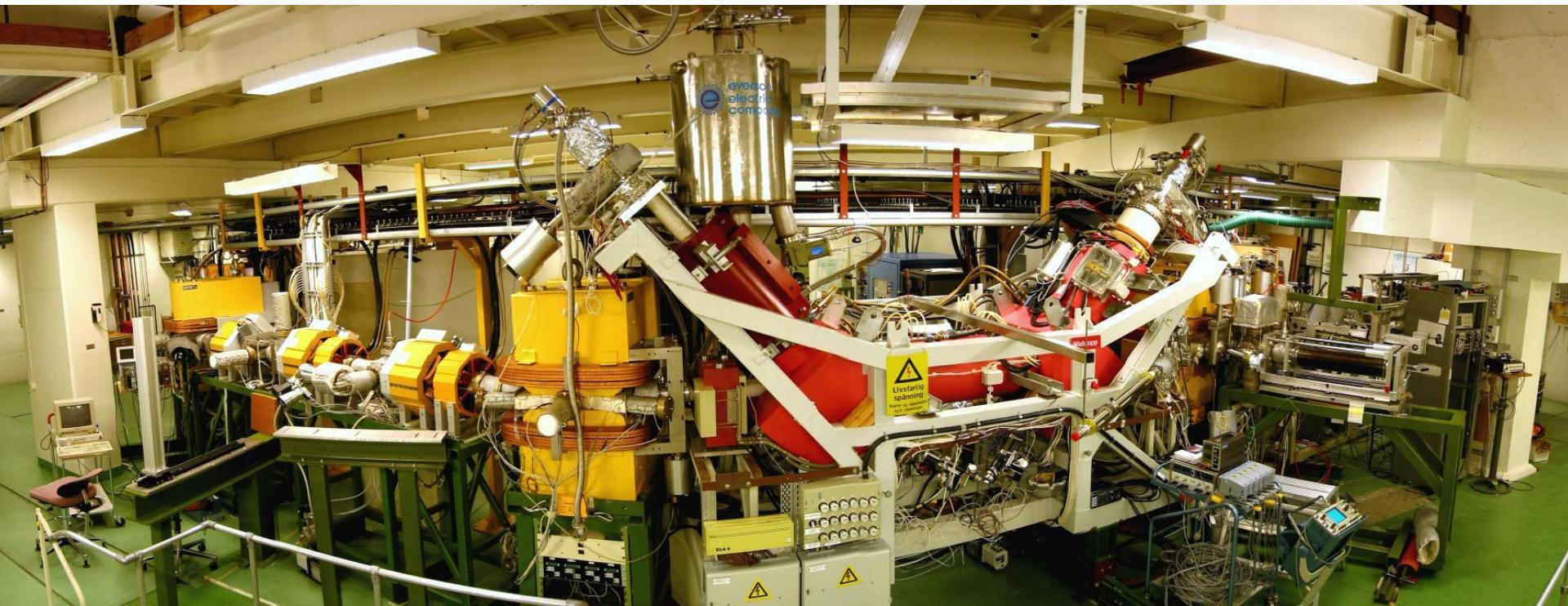
# Modification of ESR for CRYRING

- Additional Kicker  
in the mean time ... creative use of existing kicker
- Beam line upgrade (ESR – Cave B)  
added steering, dipoles; additional diagnostics
- Synchronization ESR/CRYRING Kickers/RF  
got easier by increasing the diameter of CRYRING to ESR/2

Towards a reduced cycle time

- Requires faster cooling and more flexible control system

# CRYRING in Stockholm



- Successful operated from 1992 to 2010
- Dismantled and shipped to FAIR/GSI in 2012/13

# CRYRING History

1985	CRYRING funded by K. and A. Wallenberg foundation
1991	First beam (deuterons)
1992-2010	CRYRING at MSL in Stockholm produces ~400 papers, 43 dissertations, 39 licentiate theses
2006	FAIR Technical report on APPA, SPARC, and FLAIR: CRYRING proposed as LSR
2009	Modularized Start Version (MSV) of FAIR: NESR, FLAIR...
Nov. 2011	Proposal for an early installation of CRYRING@ESR to GSI Science Council
Jun. 2012	"CRYRING@ESR: A study group report" submitted

# Ions in CRYRING

Singly charged positive atomic ions:

$H^+$ ,  $D^+$ ,  $^{3}He^+$ ,  $^{4}He^+$ ,  $^{7}Li^+$ ,  $^{9}Be^+$ ,  $^{11}B^+$ ,  $^{12}C^+$ ,  $^{14}N^+$ ,  $^{16}O^+$ ,  $^{40}Ar^+$ ,  $^{40}Ca^+$ ,  $^{45}Sc^+$ ,  $^{48}Ti^+$ ,  $^{56}Fe^+$ ,  
 $^{83}Kr^+$ ,  $^{84}Kr^+$ ,  $^{86}Kr^+$ ,  $^{88}Kr^+$ ,  $^{129}Xe^+$ ,  $^{131}Xe^+$ ,  $^{132}Xe^+$ ,  $^{138}Ba^+$ ,  $^{139}La^+$ ,  $^{142}Nd^+$ ,  $^{151}Eu^+$ ,  $^{197}Au^+$ ,  
 $^{208}Pb^+$

Multiply charged atomic ions:

$^{4}He^{2+}$ ,  $^{11}B^{2+}$ ,  $^{12}C^{2+}$ ,  $^{12}C^{3+}$ ,  $^{12}C^{4+}$ ,  $^{12}C^{6+}$ ,  $^{14}N^{2+}$ ,  $^{14}N^{3+}$ ,  $^{14}N^{4+}$ ,  $^{14}N^{7+}$ ,  $^{16}O^{2+}$ ,  $^{16}O^{3+}$ ,  $^{16}O^{4+}$ ,  
 $^{16}O^{5+}$ ,  $^{16}O^{8+}$ ,  $^{19}F^{6+}$ ,  $^{19}F^{9+}$ ,  $^{20}Ne^{2+}$ ,  $^{20}Ne^{5+}$ ,  $^{20}Ne^{6+}$ ,  $^{20}Ne^{7+}$ ,  $^{20}Ne^{10+}$ ,  $^{28}Si^{3+}$ ,  $^{28}Si^{11+}$ ,  $^{28}Si^{14+}$ ,  
 $^{32}S^{5+}$ ,  $^{36}Ar^{9+}$ ,  $^{36}Ar^{10+}$ ,  $^{36}Ar^{12+}$ ,  $^{36}Ar^{13+}$ ,  $^{40}Ar^{7+}$ ,  $^{40}Ar^{9+}$ ,  $^{40}Ar^{40}$ ,  $^{40}Ar^{11+}$ ,  $^{40}Ar^{13+}$ ,  $^{40}Ar^{15+}$ ,  $^{48}Ti^{11+}$ ,  
 $^{58}Ni^{17+}$ ,  $^{58}Ni^{18+}$ ,  $^{84}Kr^{33+}$ ,  $^{126}Xe^{36+}$ ,  $^{129}Xe^{36+}$ ,  $^{129}Xe^{37+}$ ,  $^{136}Xe^{39+}$ ,  $^{136}Xe^{44+}$ ,  $^{207}Pb^{53+}$ ,  $^{208}Pb^{53+}$ ,  
 $^{208}Pb^{54+}$ ,  $^{208}Pb^{55+}$

Positive molecular ions:

$H_2^+$ ,  $HD^+$ ,  $H_3^+$ ,  $D_2^+$ ,  $H_2D^+$ ,  $^3HeH^+$ ,  $^3HeD^+$ ,  $^4HeH^+$ ,  $D_3^+$ ,  $He_2^+$ ,  $LiH_2^+$ ,  $D_5^+$ ,  $BH_2^+$ ,  $CH_2^+$ ,  
 $NH_2^+$ ,  $OH^+$ ,  $CH_5^+$ ,  $NH_4^+$ ,  $H_2O^+$ ,  $H_3O^+$ ,  $HF^+$ ,  $ND_3H^+$ ,  $CD_5^+$ ,  $ND_4^+$ ,  $D_3O^+$ ,  $C_2H^+$ ,  $CN^+$ ,  
 $C_2H_2^+$ ,  $HCN^+$ ,  $C_2H_3^+$ ,  $HCNH^+$ ,  $C_2H_4^+$ ,  $CO^+$ ,  $N_2^+$ ,  $N_2^{2+}$ ,  $^{13}CO^+$ ,  $N_2H^+$ ,  $C_2H_5^+$ ,  $H^{13}CO^+$ ,  
 $NO^+$ ,  $D^{13}CO^+$ ,  $CH_3O^+$ ,  $CF^+$ ,  $O_2^+$ ,  $CH_3NH_3^+$ ,  $CH_3OH^+$ ,  $CH_3OH_2^+$ ,  $H_2S^+$ ,  $CD_3O^+$ ,  $PD_2^+$ ,  
 $N_2H_7^+$ ,  $D_2^{32}S^+$ ,  $CD_3OH_2^+$ ,  $CD_3OD^+$ ,  $H_5O_2^+$ ,  $D_2^{34}S^+$ ,  $D_3^{32}S^+$ ,  $CD_3OD_2^+$ ,  $^{13}CD_3OD_2^+$ ,  
 $D_3^{34}S^+$ ,  $C_3H_4^+$ ,  $D_2^{37}Cl^+$ ,  $D_5O_2^+$ ,  $CH_3CNH^+$ ,  $C_3D_3^+$ ,  $N_2D_7^+$ ,  $N_3^+$ ,  $C_3H_7^+$ ,  $NaD_2O^+$ ,  $CO_2^+$ ,  
 $HCS^+$ ,  $C_2H_5O^+$ ,  $DN_2O^+$ ,  $C_2H_5OH^+$ ,  $CO_2D^+$ ,  $CD_3CDO^+$ ,  $NO^+H_2O$ ,  $O_3^+$ ,  $DCOOD_2^+$ ,  
 $CD_3OCD_2^+$ ,  $C_3D_7^+$ ,  $CF_2^+$ ,  $NO^+D_2O$ ,  $DC_3N^+$ ,  $CD_3OCD_3^+$ ,  $N_3H_{10}^+$ ,  $DC_3ND^+$ ,  
 $CD_3ODCD_3^+$ ,  $H_7O_3^+$ ,  $COS^+$ ,  $N_2O_2^+$ ,  $CH_3OCOH_2^+$ ,  $D_7O_3^+$ ,  $N_3D_{10}^+$ ,  $C_4D_9^+$ ,  $S^{18}O_2^+$ ,  $ArN_2^+$ ,  
 $H_9O_4^+$ ,  $CD_3COHNHCH_3^+$ ,  $CD_3CONHDCH_3^+$ ,  $C_6D_6^+$ ,  $PO^{37}Cl^+$ ,  $H_{11}O_5^+$ ,  $C_2S_2H_6^+$ ,  
 $C_2S_2H_7^+$ ,  $H_{13}O_6^+$ ,  $PO^{35}Cl_2^+$

Negative atomic ions:

$H^-$ ,  $Li^-$ ,  $F^-$ ,  $Si^-$ ,  $S^-$ ,  $Cl^-$ ,  $Se^-$ ,  $Te^-$

Negative molecular ions:

$CN^-$ ,  $C_4^-$ ,  $Si_2^-$ ,  $Cl_2^-$

Range of energies per nucleon: 38 eV/u – 92 MeV/u

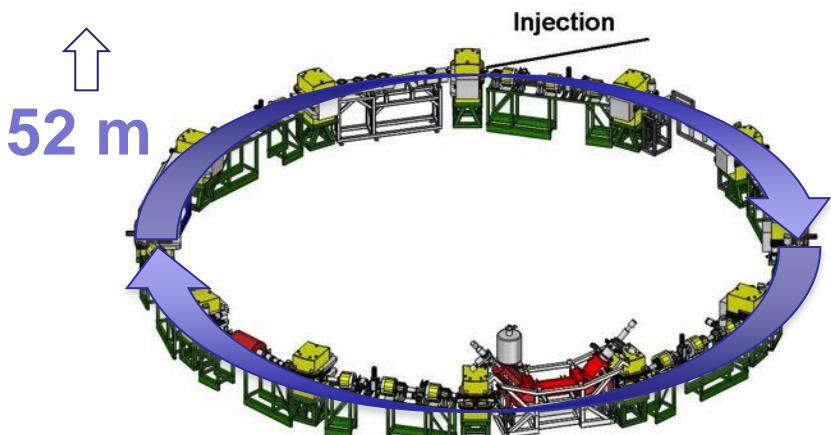
Range of total energies: 5 keV – 1.4 GeV

~200 different ion species



# CRYRING Parameters

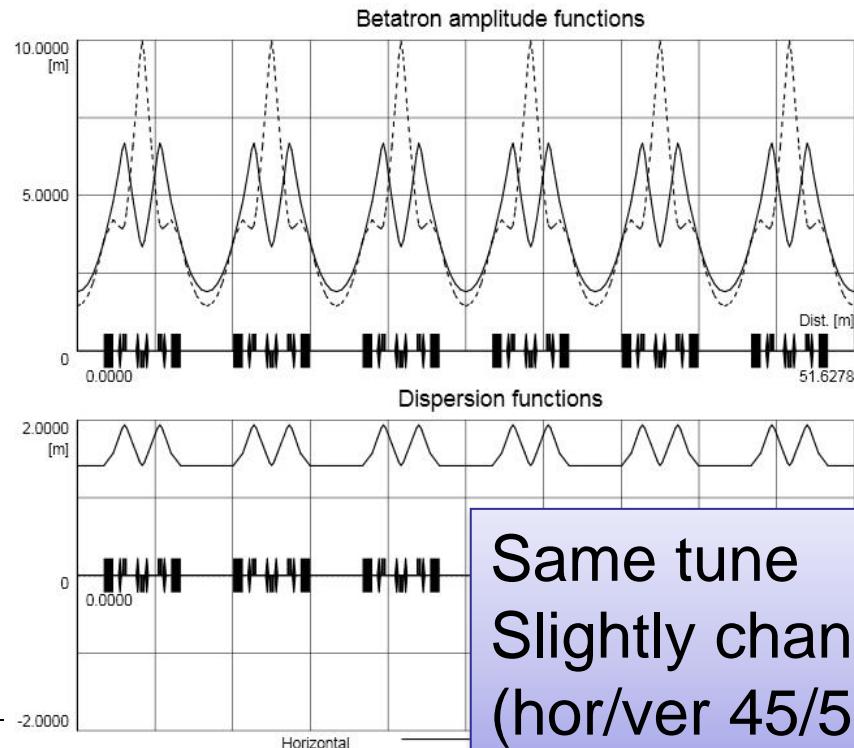
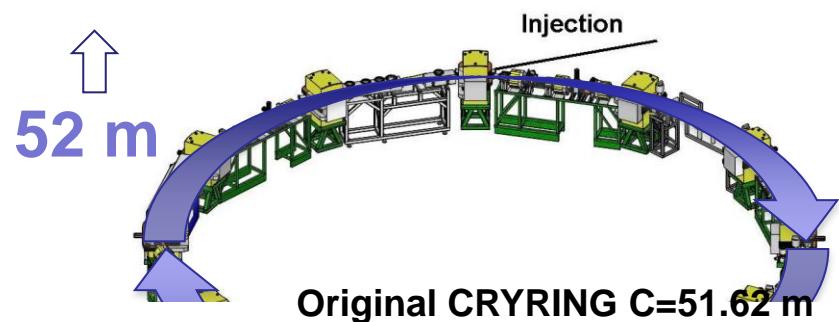
54 m = ESR/2



- Max. rigidity 1.44 Tm
  - 15 MeV/u  $\text{U}^{92+}$
  - 96 MeV/u protons
- Min. rigidity  $\sim 0.054$  Tm
  - 150 keV/u protons
- Ramping speed 1 T/s; 7 T/s

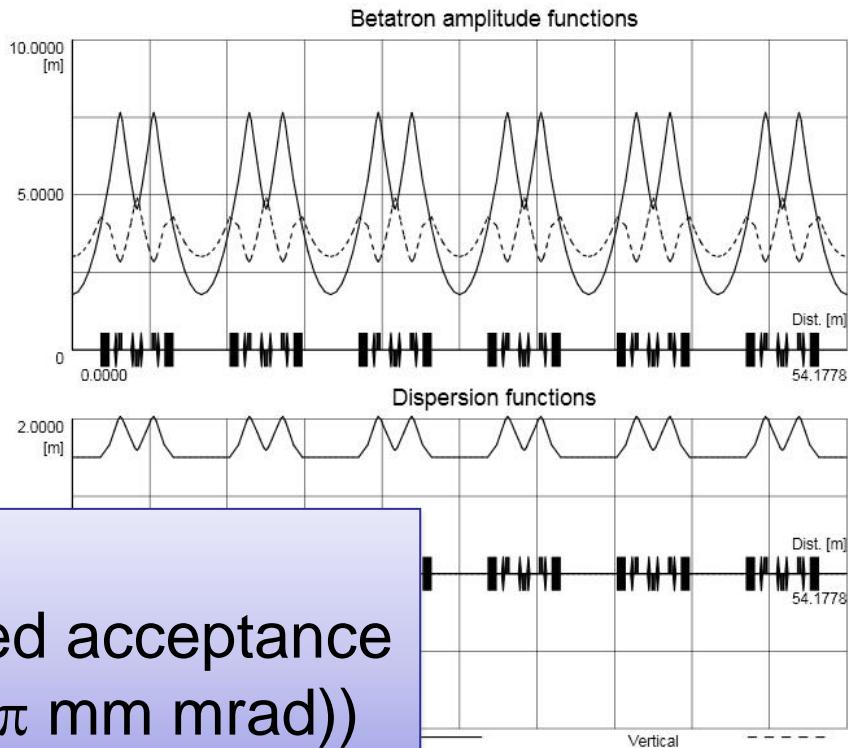
# CRYRING Parameters

54 m = ESR/2



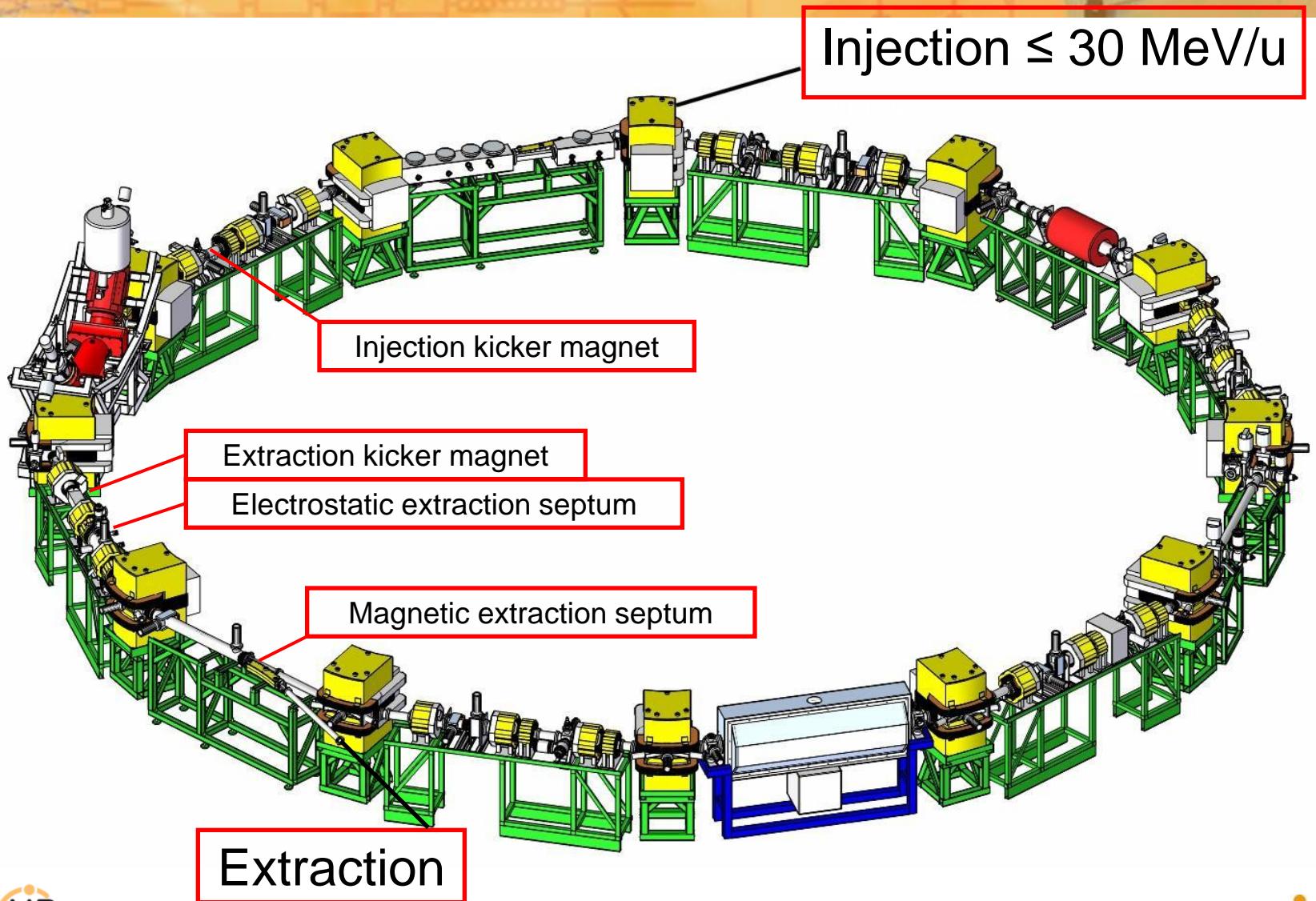
- Max. rigidity 1.44 Tm
- Min. rigidity  $\sim 0.054$  Tm
- Ramping speed 1 T/s; 7 T/s

New circumference  $C=54.18\text{ m}$



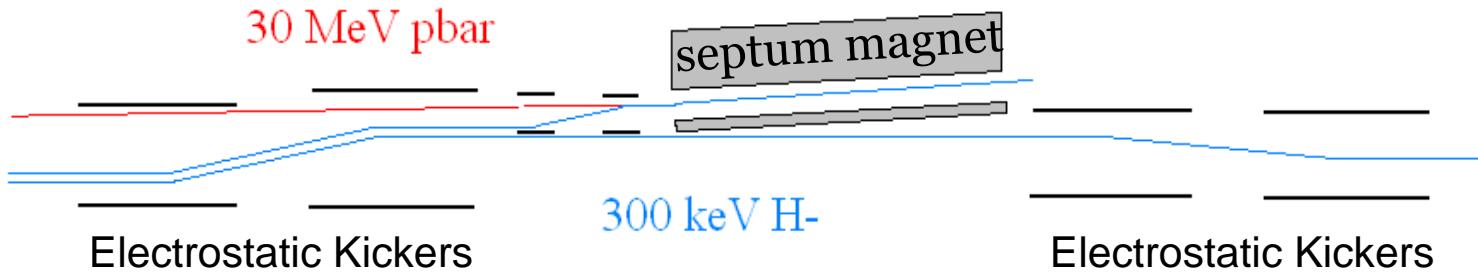
Same tune  
Slightly changed acceptance  
(hor/ver 45/55  $\pi$  mm mrad))

# CRYRING modifications toward FAIR/GSI

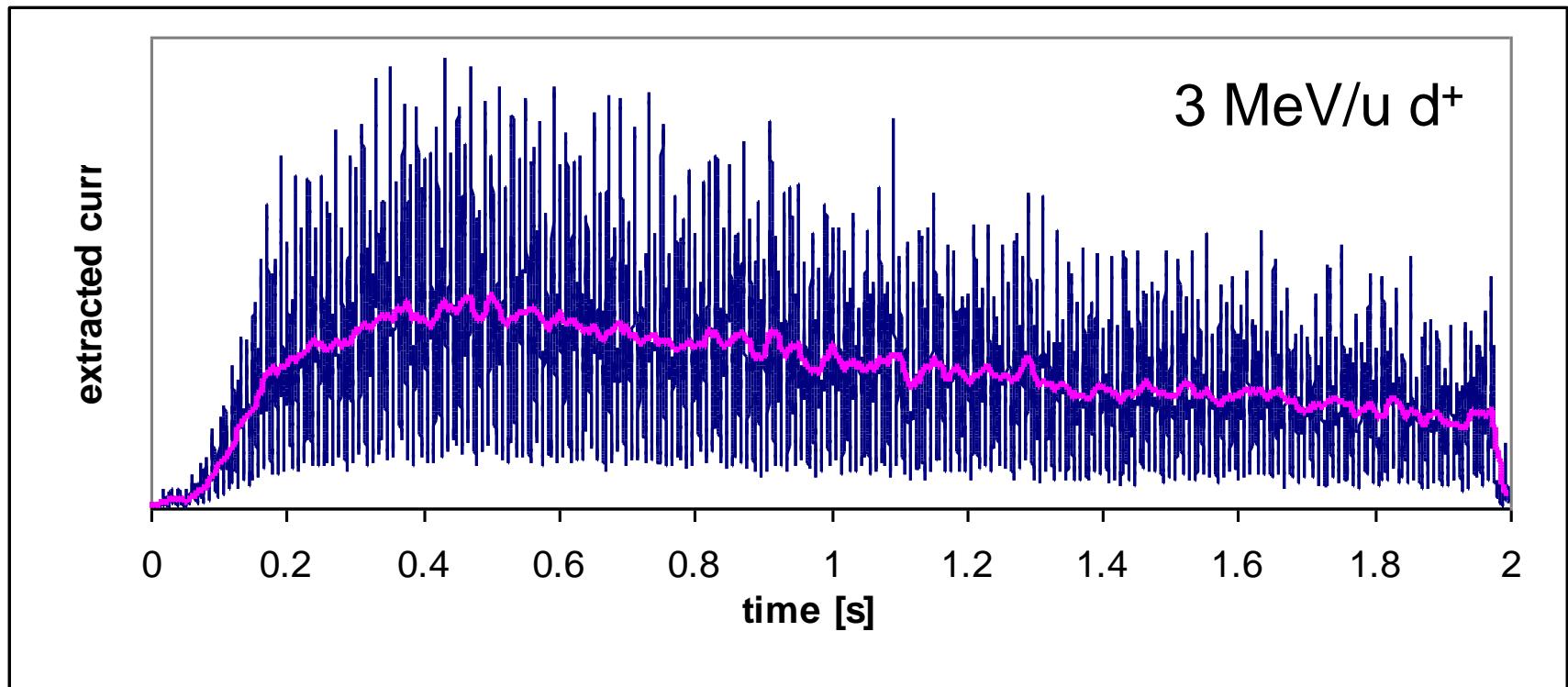


# New “dual” Injection System

- Multiturn injection of slow ions ( $0.3 \text{ MeV/u}$  for ions with  $q/m \geq 0.25$ ,  $40q \text{ kV}$  for ions with  $q/m < 0.25$ )
- Single turn injection of fast ions ( $B_p 0.79 \text{ Tm}$ , e.g.  $30 \text{ MeV pbar}$ ) uses a *kicker magnet with switching time 280 ns in the next straight section*
- Some tweaking to reach  $1.4 \text{ Tm}$ 
  - Use design limits on kicker magnet
  - Pulse the septum magnet



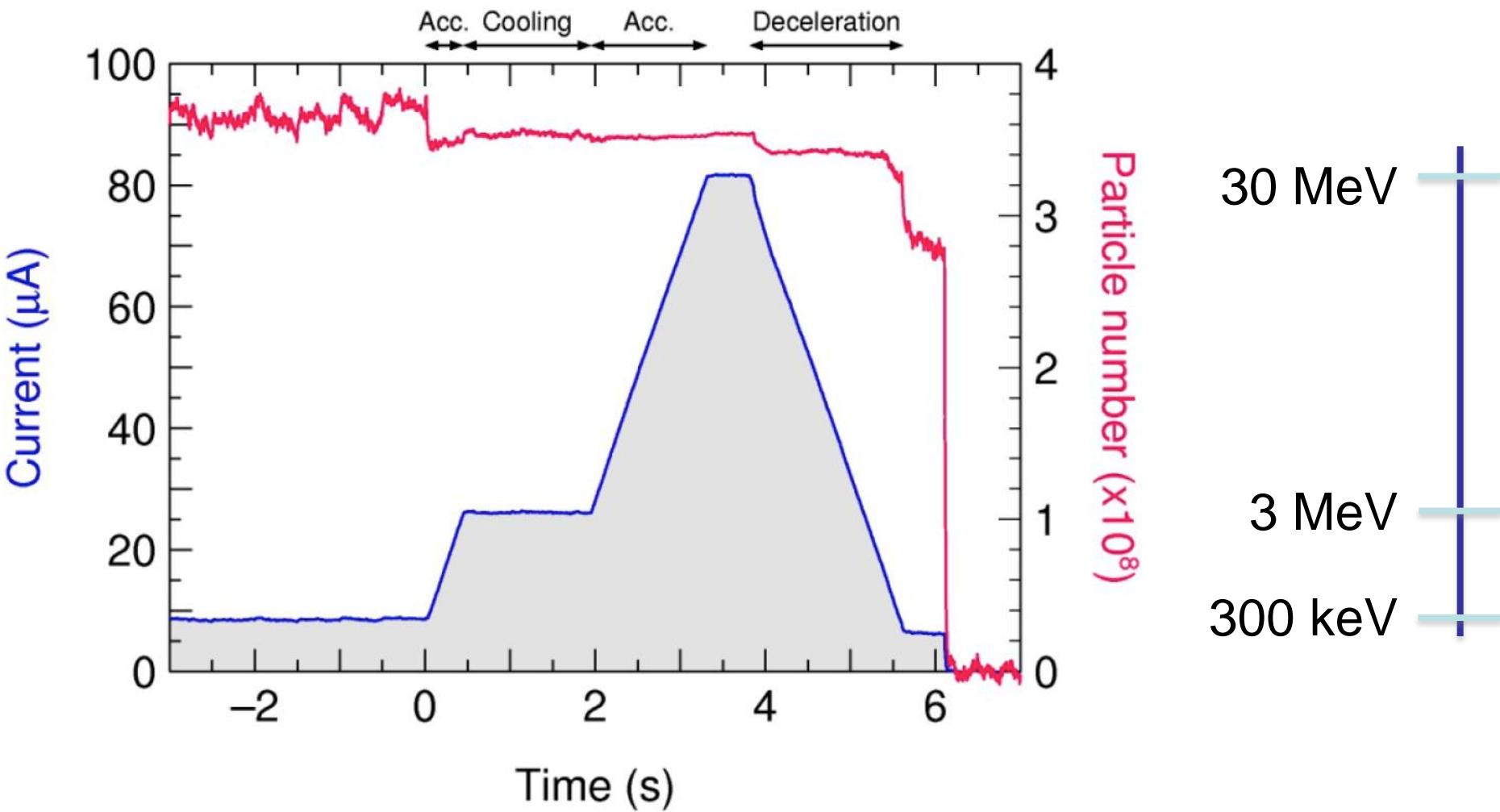
# Test of Extraction



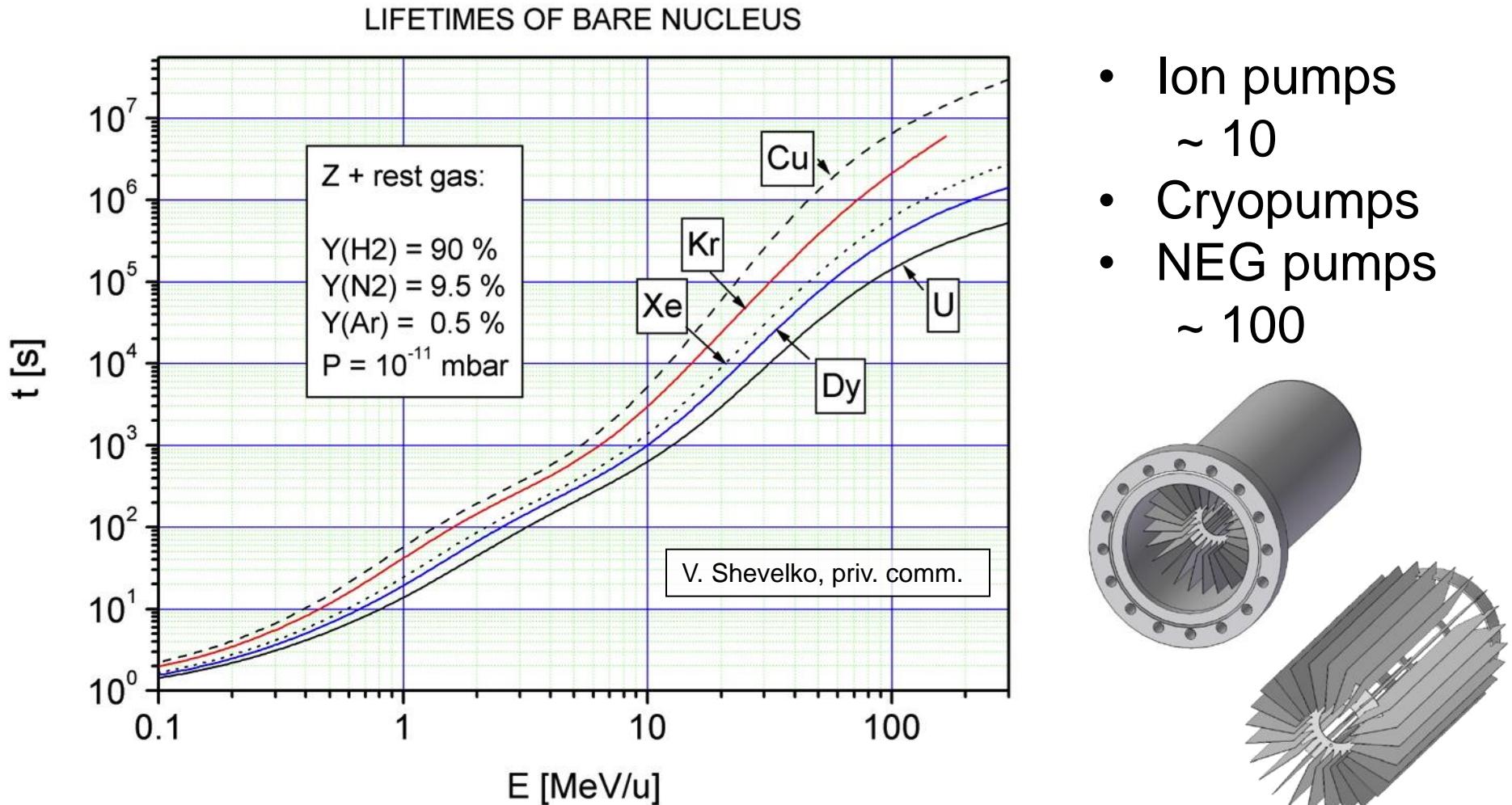
**Blue - current measured on the MCP anode of the REX viewer**

**Pink - 20 ms average (no  $n \times 50$  Hz)**

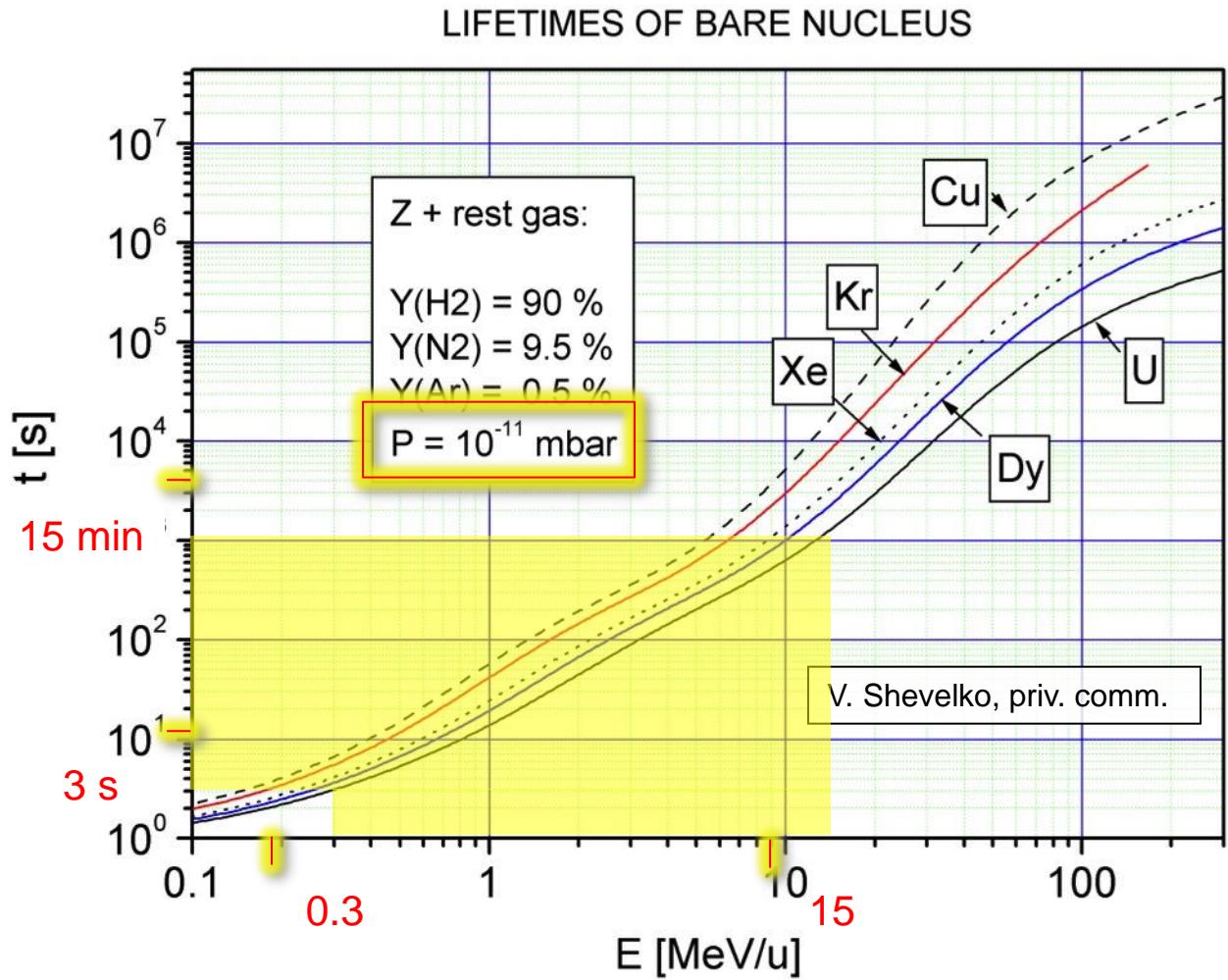
# Deceleration in CRYRING



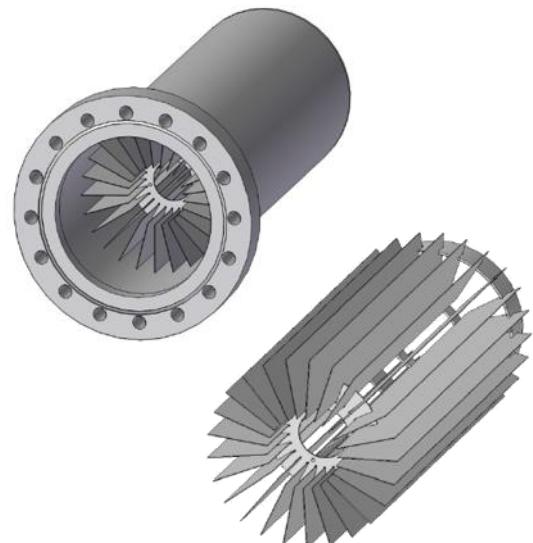
# Vacuum & Beam Life Time



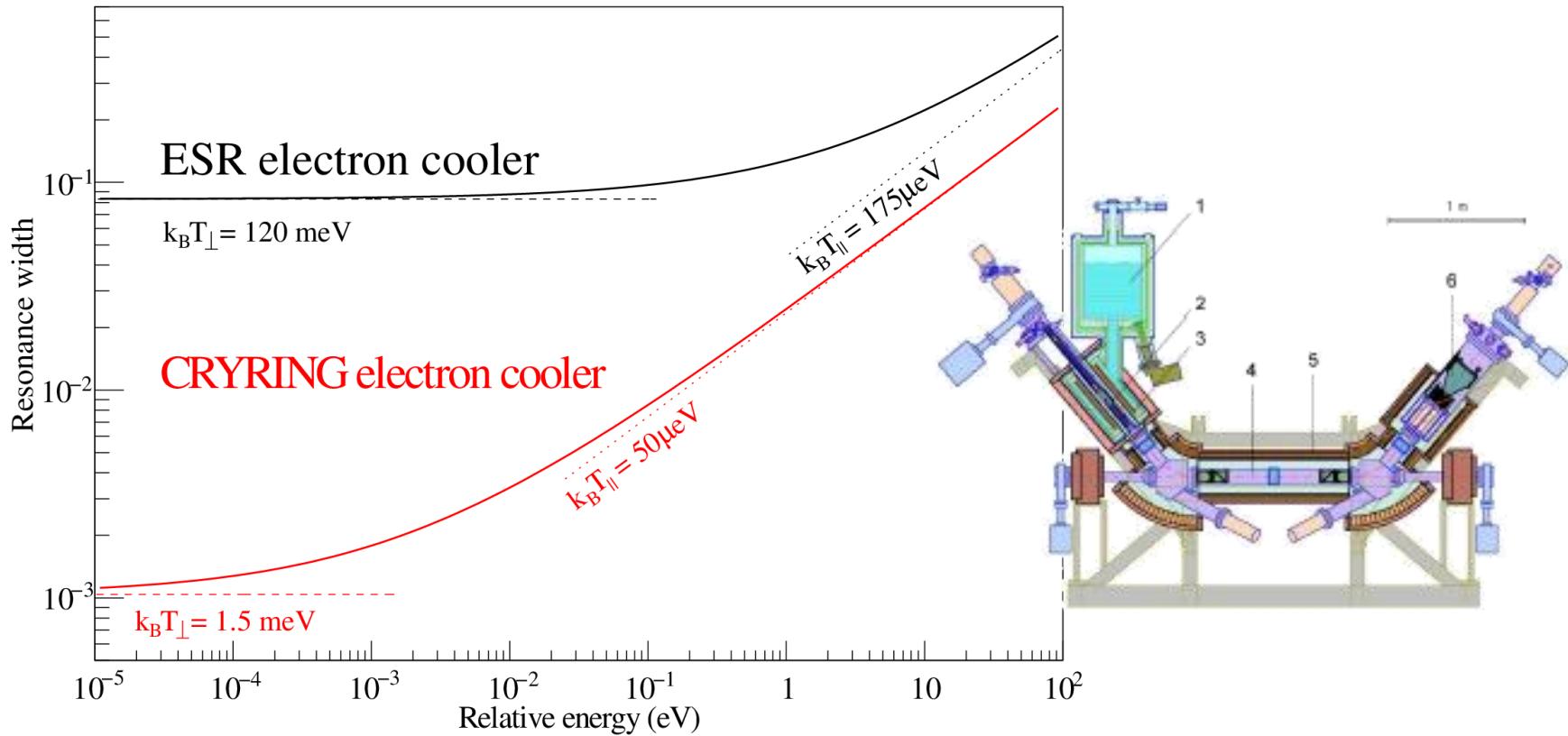
# Vacuum & Beam Life Time



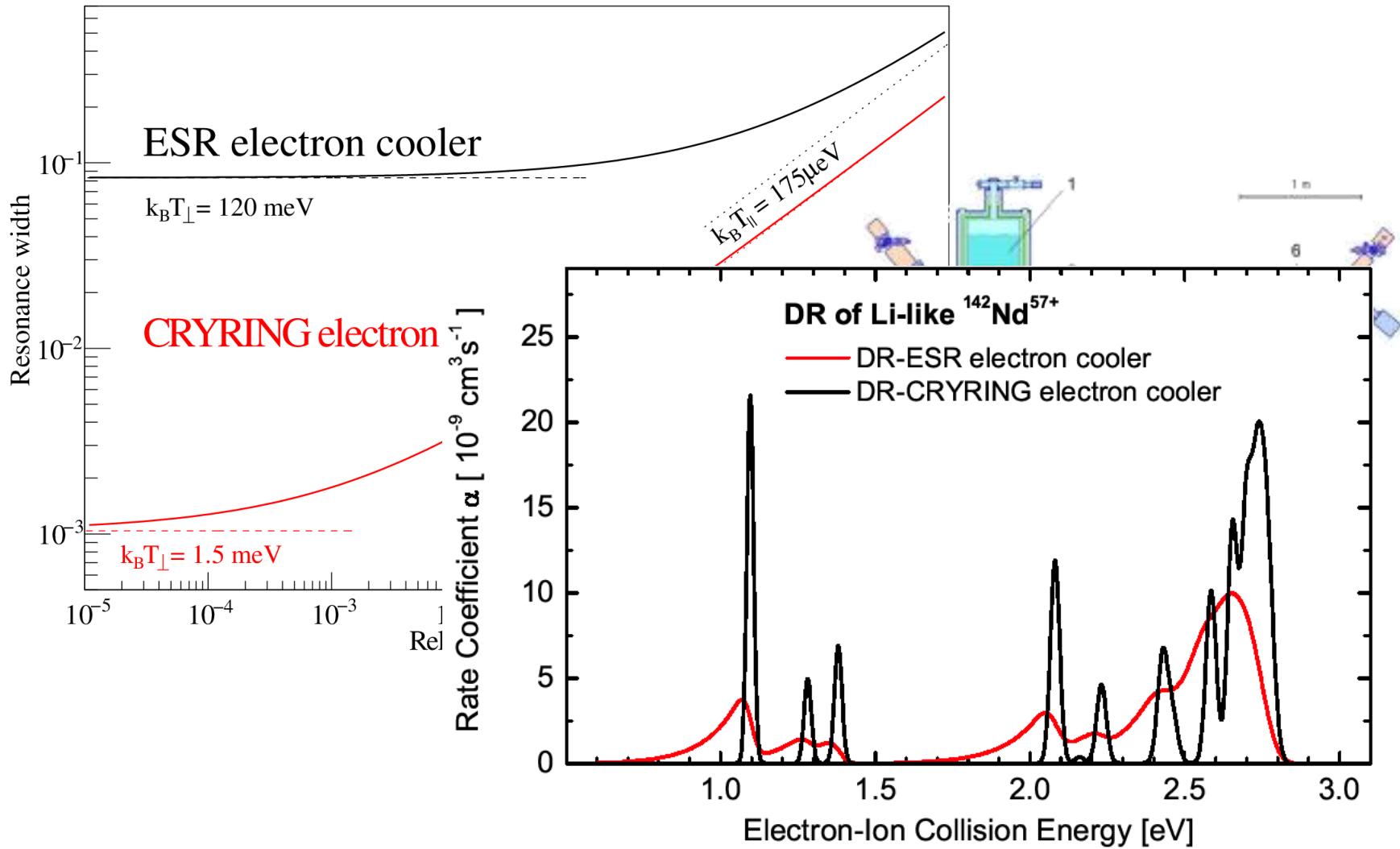
- Ion pumps  
~ 10
- Cryopumps
- NEG pumps  
~ 100



# Electron Cooling ESR - CRYRING



# Electron Cooling ESR - CRYRING



# Experimental Equipment to be installed

- Schottky beam diagnostics
- Electron cooler / electron-ion merged beam experiments
- Atomic targets (**gas target**, MOTReMi)
- Transverse electron targets
- Particle, X-Ray photon, recoil ion detectors
- Cryogenic current comparator
- Slow extraction beam line



Physics books  
CRYRING@ESR

This file is currently under review and is not yet certified by the responsible committee.

H. Beyer,<sup>1</sup> S. Bisbing,<sup>2</sup> C. J. Bratton,<sup>3</sup> C. Cianchiello,<sup>4</sup> A. Breitling-Benito,<sup>1</sup> U. Drey,<sup>1</sup> T. Elbers,<sup>5</sup> P. Epelbaum,<sup>6</sup> M. Fazekas,<sup>7</sup> C. Flory,<sup>8</sup> N. Frerichs,<sup>9</sup> D. Fritsch,<sup>10</sup> A. Gieseler,<sup>11</sup> E. Goettz,<sup>12</sup> S. Grönfeld,<sup>13</sup> J. Hahn,<sup>14</sup> J. Heinz,<sup>15</sup> A. Gambetta,<sup>16</sup> S. Higemoto,<sup>17</sup> M. Holt,<sup>18</sup> A. Heinz,<sup>19</sup> R. Hinde,<sup>20</sup> P. Hollmann,<sup>21</sup> C. Karchakov,<sup>22</sup> A. Kalberg,<sup>23</sup> M. Leibholz,<sup>24</sup> D. Linnemann,<sup>25</sup> J. Lohmann,<sup>26</sup> R. Marin,<sup>27</sup> J. Madsen,<sup>28</sup> A. Müller,<sup>29</sup> T. Nielsen,<sup>30</sup> G. Pootas,<sup>31</sup> K. Rehfurth,<sup>32</sup> M. Reinhard,<sup>33</sup> B. Schäppi,<sup>34</sup> K. Schatz,<sup>35</sup> M. Schulz,<sup>36</sup> V. Shabestany,<sup>37</sup> A. Smirnov,<sup>38</sup> O. Stoyeck,<sup>39</sup> D. Stoyeck,<sup>40</sup> R. Sonnabend,<sup>41</sup> U. Spilmanis,<sup>42</sup> K. Stöhlting,<sup>43</sup> D. Strickland,<sup>44</sup> A. Sudarshan,<sup>45</sup> E. Taborek,<sup>46</sup> M. Trusinali,<sup>47</sup> S. Tretiakov,<sup>48</sup> L. Uzhurianskiy,<sup>49</sup> M. Walker,<sup>50</sup> C. Weber,<sup>51</sup> D. A. Wieden,<sup>52</sup> R. J. Wieden,<sup>53</sup> et al.

<sup>1</sup> GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, 64291 Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>2</sup> Fysik Department, ESS, Technische Universität Berlin, 10587 Berlin, Germany

<sup>3</sup> Forschungsanstalt für Atomare Strukturen (FAAS), 80469 Munich, Germany

<sup>4</sup> School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3JZ, UK

<sup>5</sup> Institute für Physik und Astronomie, Universität Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>6</sup> Institut für Physik und Materialwissenschaften, 95447 Bayreuth, Germany

<sup>7</sup> Institut für Physik und Materialwissenschaften, 95447 Bayreuth, Germany

<sup>8</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>9</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>10</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>11</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>12</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>13</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>14</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>15</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>16</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

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<sup>19</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>20</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>21</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

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<sup>23</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>24</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>25</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>26</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>27</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>28</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>29</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>30</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>31</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>32</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>33</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>34</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>35</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>36</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>37</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>38</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>39</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>40</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>41</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>42</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>43</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>44</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>45</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>46</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>47</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>48</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

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<sup>50</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>51</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>52</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

<sup>53</sup> Institut für Physik, University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany

# Project Timeline

	2012				2013								2014															
	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Clearing Cave B																												
Reconstruction of Cave																												
Disassembly of CRYRING at MSL																												
Transport to GSI																												
Preparation of Components for reassembly																												
Reassembly at ESR																												
Fast beam ejection at ESR																												
Commissioning with RFQ injector																												
First tests of FAIR Diag. & Controls																												
Commissioning with ESR beam																												
First Experiments																												

- All ring components have been delivered
- Cave and component preparation ongoing



# Documents related to CRYRING @ GSI and FAIR



Version 1.2

Manue Siegmann Laboratory  
Physics Department  
Stockholm University  
8 Mar 2011

CRYRING@ESR:  
A study group report

Thamrin@6, July 26, 2011

<sup>1</sup>CCS Institute for Chemical Sciences, Taramani, Chennai-600113, India  
<sup>2</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of Bayreuth, D-9544 Bayreuth, Germany  
<sup>3</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of Bayreuth, D-9544 Bayreuth, Germany  
<sup>4</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of Bayreuth, D-9544 Bayreuth, Germany  
<sup>5</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of Bayreuth, D-9544 Bayreuth, Germany  
<sup>6</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of Bayreuth, D-9544 Bayreuth, Germany  
<sup>7</sup>Institute of Materials Science, University of Bayreuth, D-9544 Bayreuth, Germany

<sup>1</sup>Habichtswald Institute Jena, 07743 Jena, Germany

## Infrastructure Proposal

## Installation of CRYRING at GSI/FAIR for atomic experiments

## **Executive summary**

**CRYRING** is a Swedish storage ring for molecular and atomic beam that has been financed by the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation. It is proposed to couple CRYRING to an existing storage ring, ESR (Experimental Storage Ring), and the INTRINSIC beam facility FBS (Festigkeitssymposium) at the German CERN Rechenzentrum für Schwerionenbeschleunigung and laser to FAIR (Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research), which is currently under construction at the same location as ESR. This scenario provides access to a very large number of stable and short-lived stored highly-charged ions at low kinetic energies. Such conditions are world-wide unique and offer unparalleled scientific opportunities for precision experiments in atomic, nuclear, and astrophysics by exploiting the capabilities of an outstanding Spanish storage ring project.

## Introducción

The most central to this proposal is to merge the radioactive beam facility PBS [1] of GSI-DTFR, its ESR [2], and the Superconducting storage ring CERN-PSR [3] into a combined facility. The East and Alice Collaboration Foundations has financed, among its LP's, the construction of CYCLOPS at the Max-Planck-Laboratory in Garching. In the following the general ideas and principles of storage rings are outlined, before the advantages and disadvantages of the current project are discussed in greater detail.

The building blocks of visible matter in the universe are atoms, consisting of negatively charged electrons, positively charged protons and neutral neutrons. The latter two form atomic nuclei. If electrons are present, the formation of

atoms and molecules visible under electrically neutral light. Rather, in the universe, such atoms in a plasma and ions — and electrons — to be in equilibrium.

of water becomes easier of electron to become electrically charged and ionized. Using magnetic field, well-defined trajectory, ion source and infinite growth times are realized. The residual gas atmosphere is radon-free.

In addition electric or magnetic fields can also be selected molecules can be trapped in the ring for storage rings. In addition, with fundamental quantum

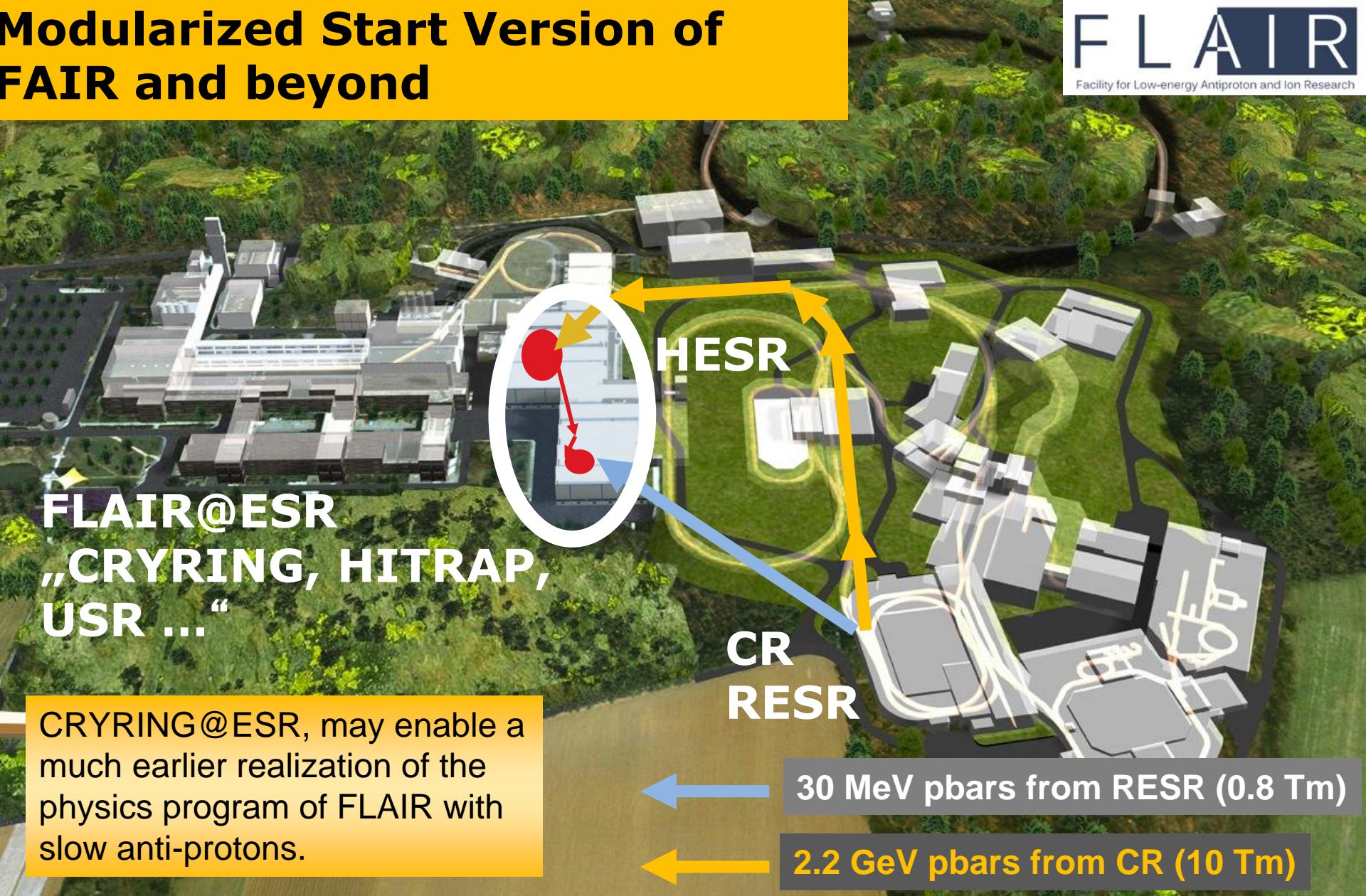
acceleration, and cooling.

Physics book  
CRYSTALLOGRAPHY

This section is an early reading sample and is not representative of the complete test.

<sup>1</sup>GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, D-6140 Darmstadt, Germany  
<sup>2</sup>Fachbereich Physik, Technische Universität München, D-8046 Garching, Germany  
<sup>3</sup>Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), 7631 Karlsruhe, Germany  
<sup>4</sup>Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, 4814 Münster, Germany  
<sup>5</sup>Scholl of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3JZ, UK  
<sup>6</sup>Chairman of Physics of Condensed Matter, 321-21000 Madrid, Spain  
<sup>7</sup>Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany  
<sup>8</sup>Institute for Atomic and Molecular Physics, 1062 Gorla, Germany  
<sup>9</sup>Institute für Kernphysik I, Johannes-Wilhelm-Gesamtschule-Viersen, D-4789 Viersen am Markt, Germany  
<sup>10</sup>Physikalisch-Chemisches Institut, Universität Bayreuth, D-9544 Bayreuth, Germany  
<sup>11</sup>Hochschule Ingolstadt, Institut für Physik, D-8504 Ingolstadt, Germany  
<sup>12</sup>Astronomisches Institut, Fachrichtung 1.4, 4814 Bonn, Germany  
<sup>13</sup>Department of Physics, University of Surrey, Guilford, GU2 5XH, UK  
<sup>14</sup>CERN, CH-1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland  
<sup>15</sup>Fakultät für Physik, Universität Regensburg, D-9304 Regensburg, Germany  
<sup>16</sup>Department of Physics, Saint Petersburg State University, St. Petersburg 199004, Russia  
<sup>17</sup>Fysiski dep., og LAMDA, Wayne State University, 656 Beaubien, Suite 3000, MI 48202, USA  
<sup>18</sup>Physikalisches Institut, Universität Heidelberg, 6912 Heidelberg, Germany  
<sup>19</sup>Department of Physics, University of Ghent, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium  
<sup>20</sup>Kurchatov Institute, 123 Profsoyuznaya, 103000 Moscow, Russia  
<sup>21</sup>Laboratoire Kastler Brossel, École Normale Supérieure, CNRS, Université Pierre et Marie Curie-Paris 6, F-75252 Paris CEDEX 05, France  
<sup>22</sup>Institut National de la Physique Nucléaire et de l'Informatique Nucléaire (IN2P3) Paris, France  
<sup>23</sup>Institute of Experimental Physics, Czech Academy of Sciences, 250 68 Brno, Czech Republic

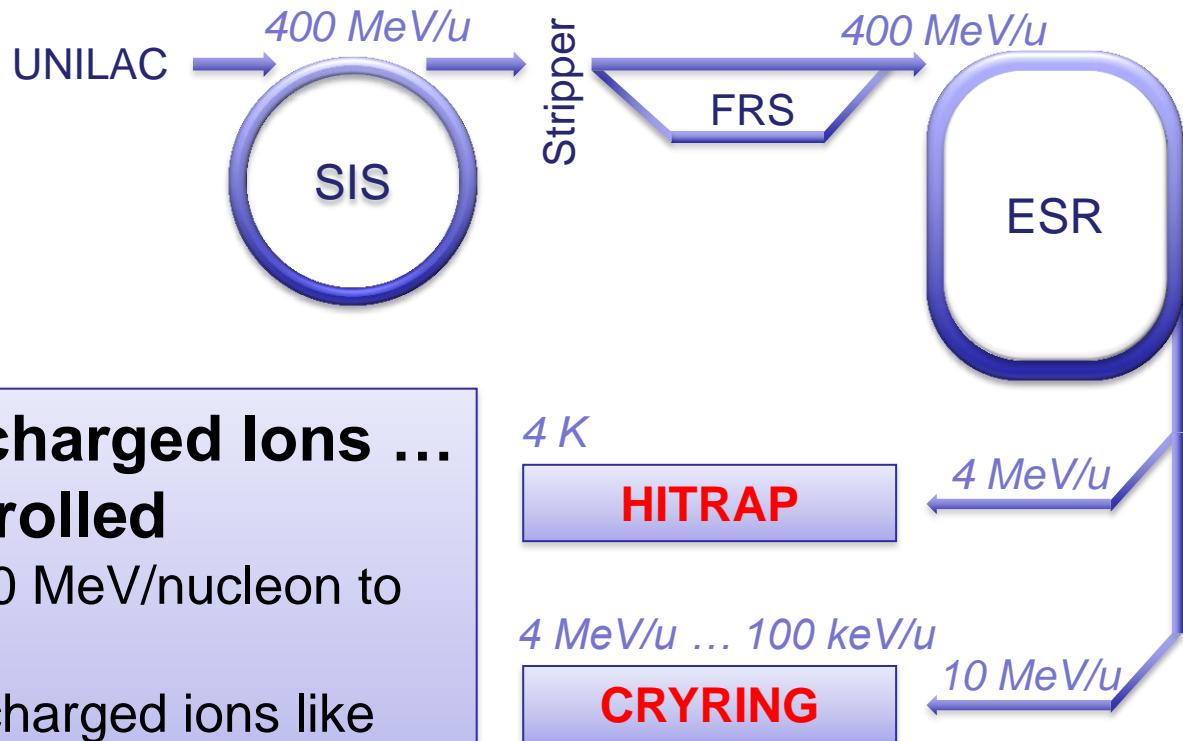
# Modularized Start Version of FAIR and beyond



CN DE ES FI FR GB GR IN IT PL RO RU SE



# Slow, Heavy, Highly Charged Ions @ GSI/FAIR



## Slow, heavy, highly charged ions ... stored and well controlled

- Energy range between 10 MeV/nucleon to sub eV/ion
- $10^5$  to  $10^7$  heavy, highly charged ions like  $\text{U}^{91+}$
- Low energy antiprotons in the future