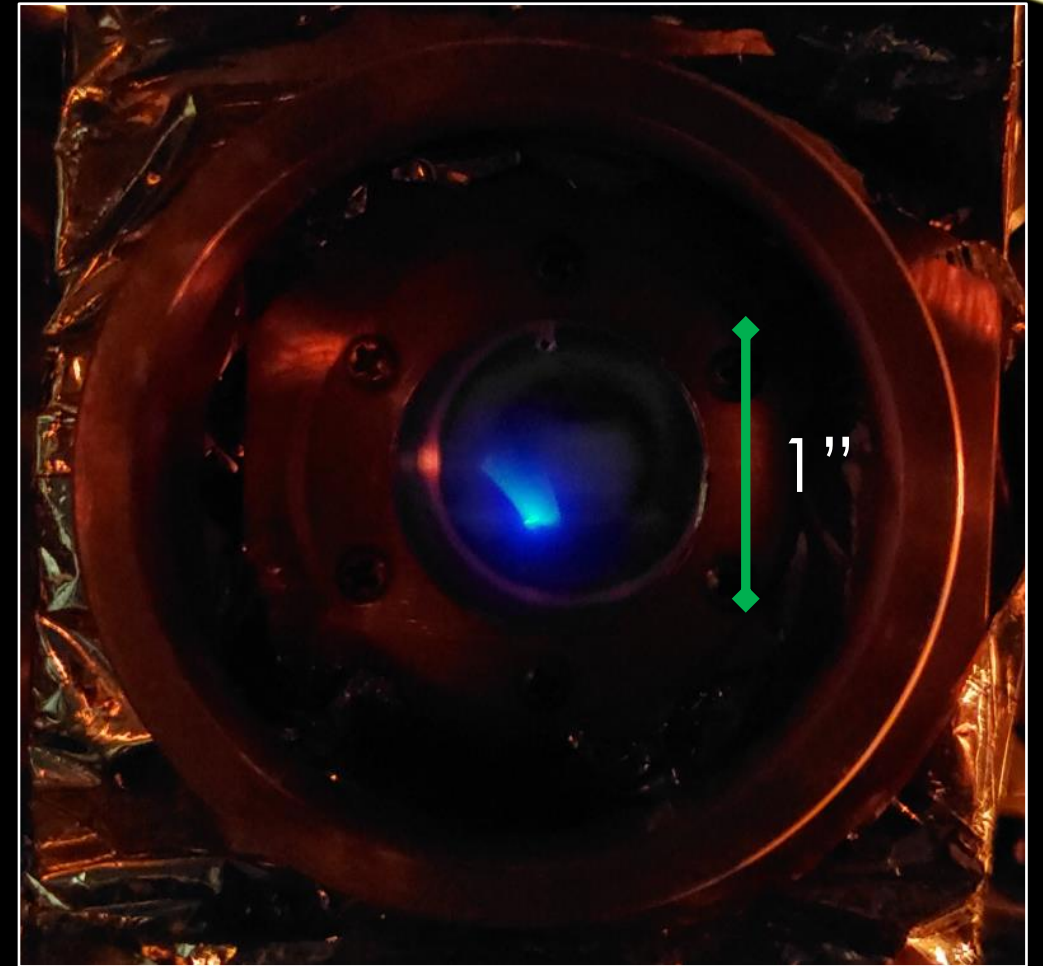


Progress Towards a Single Atom Microscope for Nuclear Astrophysics

Erin White, whiteer@frib.msu.edu
17th Russbach School on Nuclear
Astrophysics
9:30a.m. March 17, 2022



Work presented here is supported by Michigan State University, and the National Science Foundation CAREER award grant, contract number 1654610.
Additionally, my work is supported as a 2020 NSF GRFP recipient via grant DGE-1848739.



SAM's Motivation

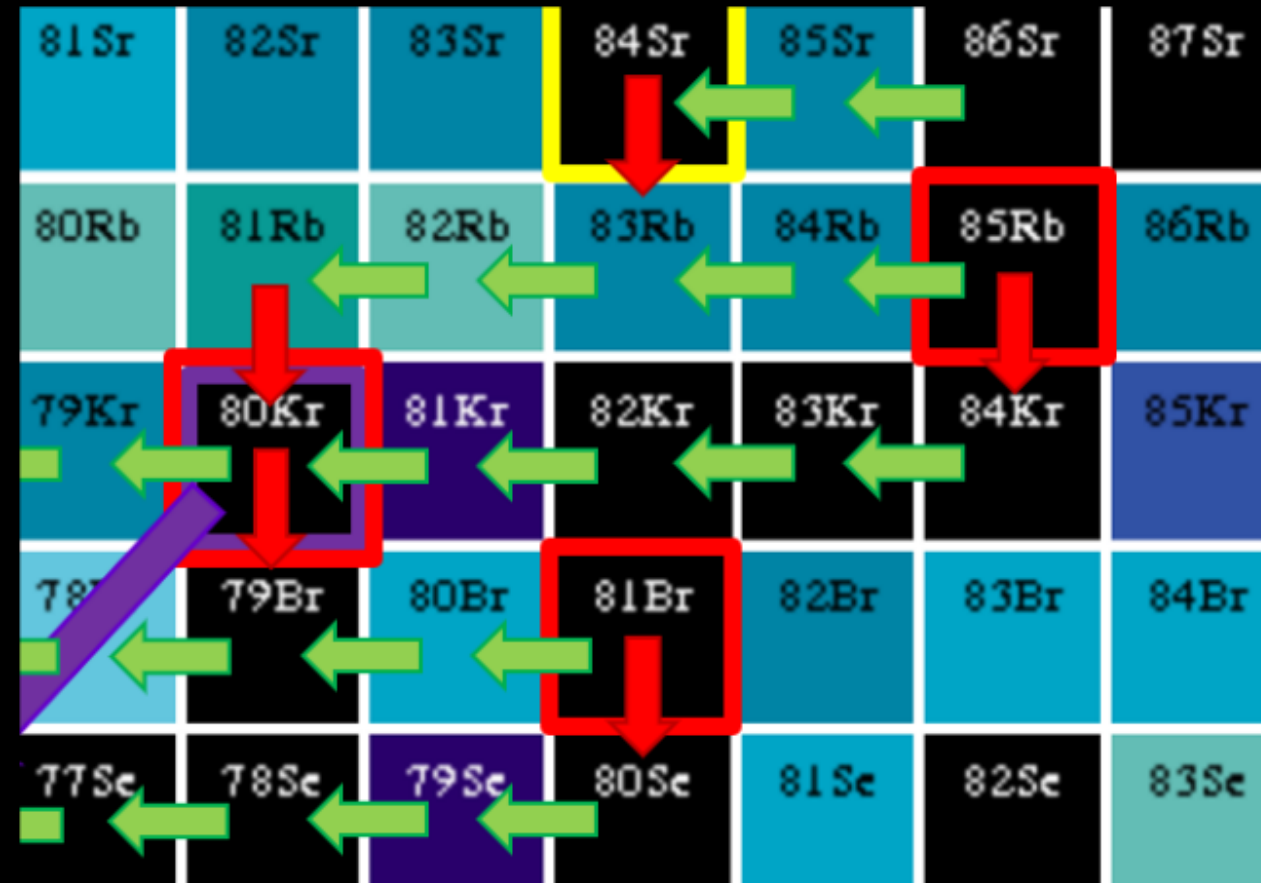
Novel detector technique for
nuclear astrophysics



- Determines reaction flow of p process, A. Palmisano (MSU 2020)
- Proof of principle measurement



- Key source of neutrons for s-process

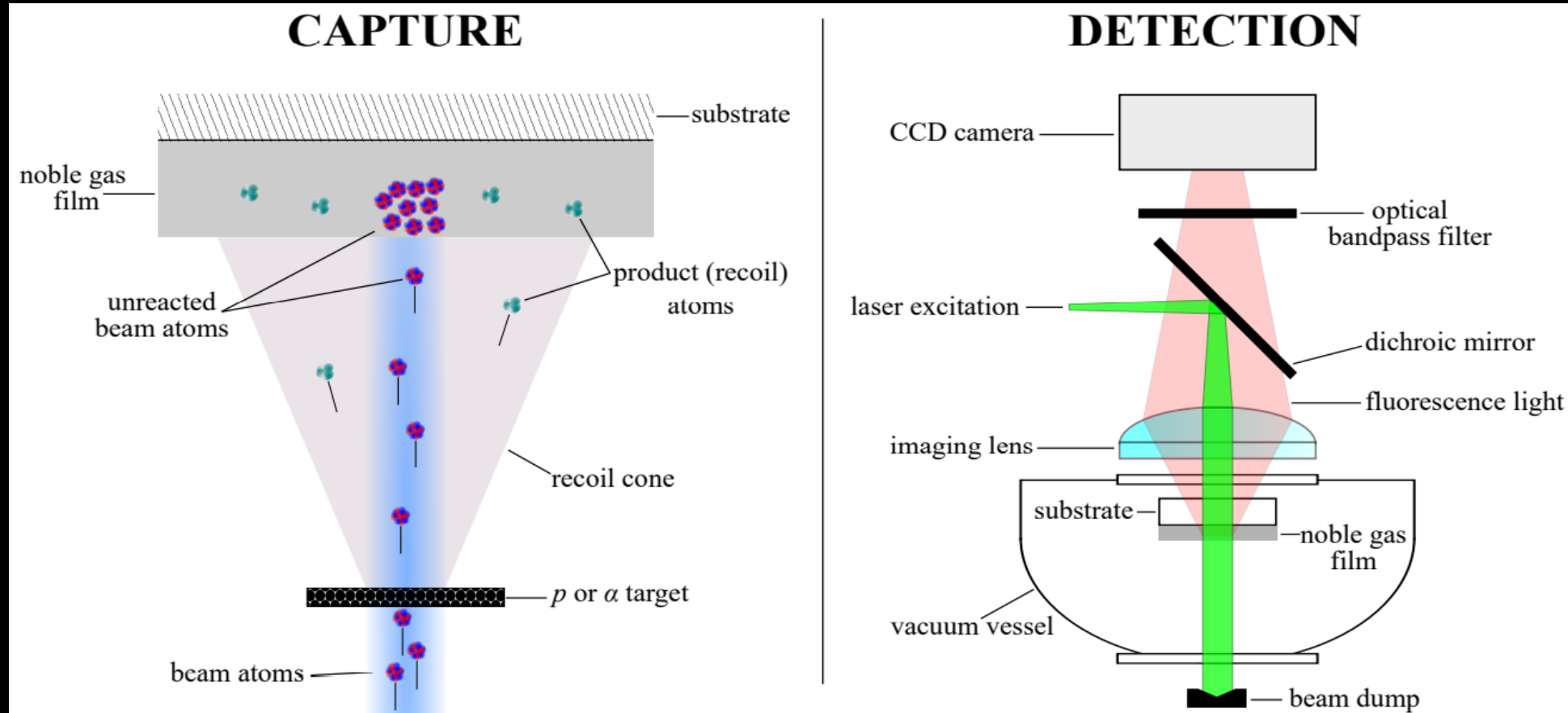


A. Palmisano, MSU 2021 PhD

Loeth, et. al. Phys. Rev. C 99:065805 (2019)

Capturing and Counting Product Atoms

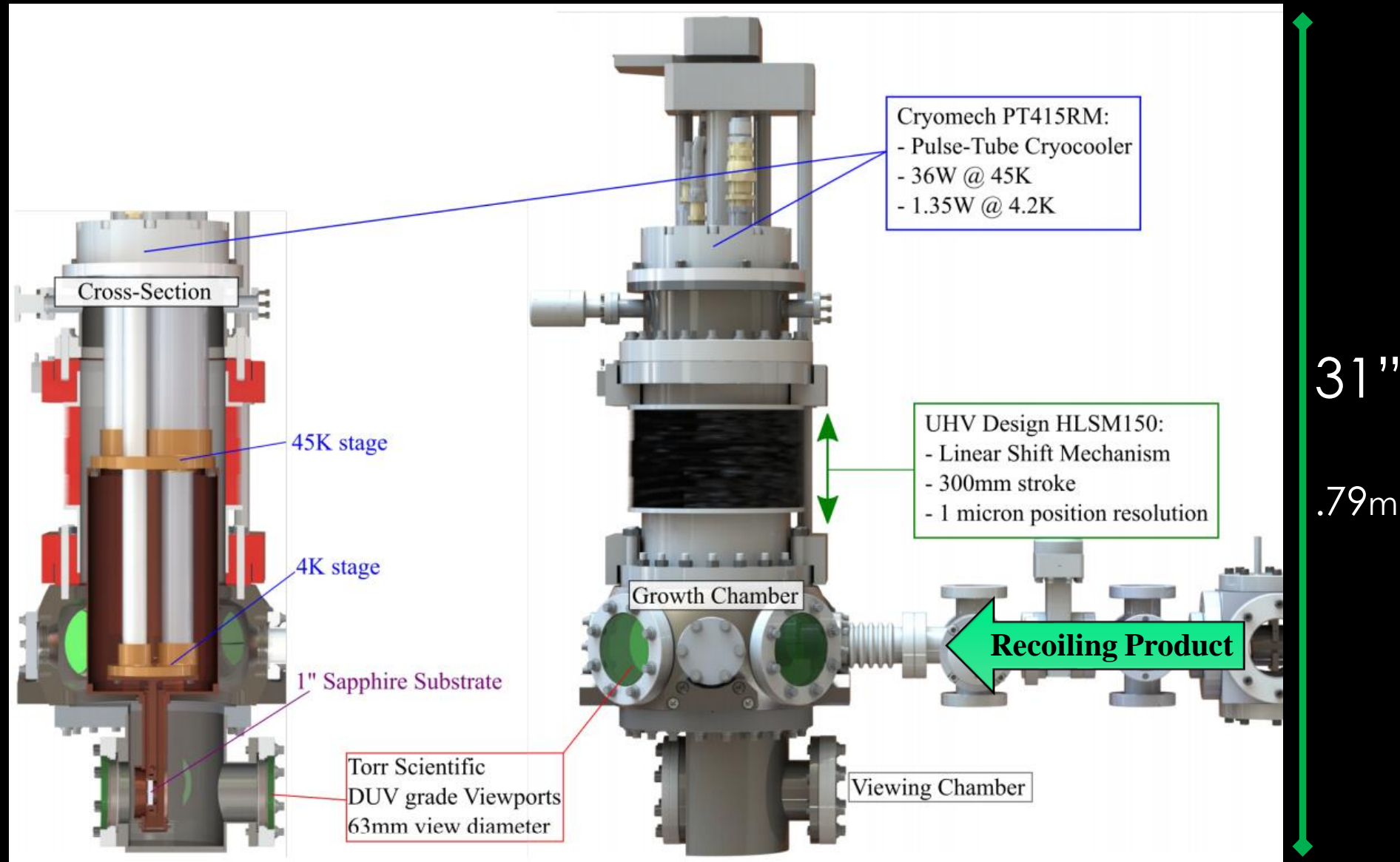
- Reaction products are captured in a solid noble gas film
- Product atoms are detected via fluorescence imaging



B. Loseth *et al.* Physical Review C 99, 065805 (2019). (arXiv:1903.01278)

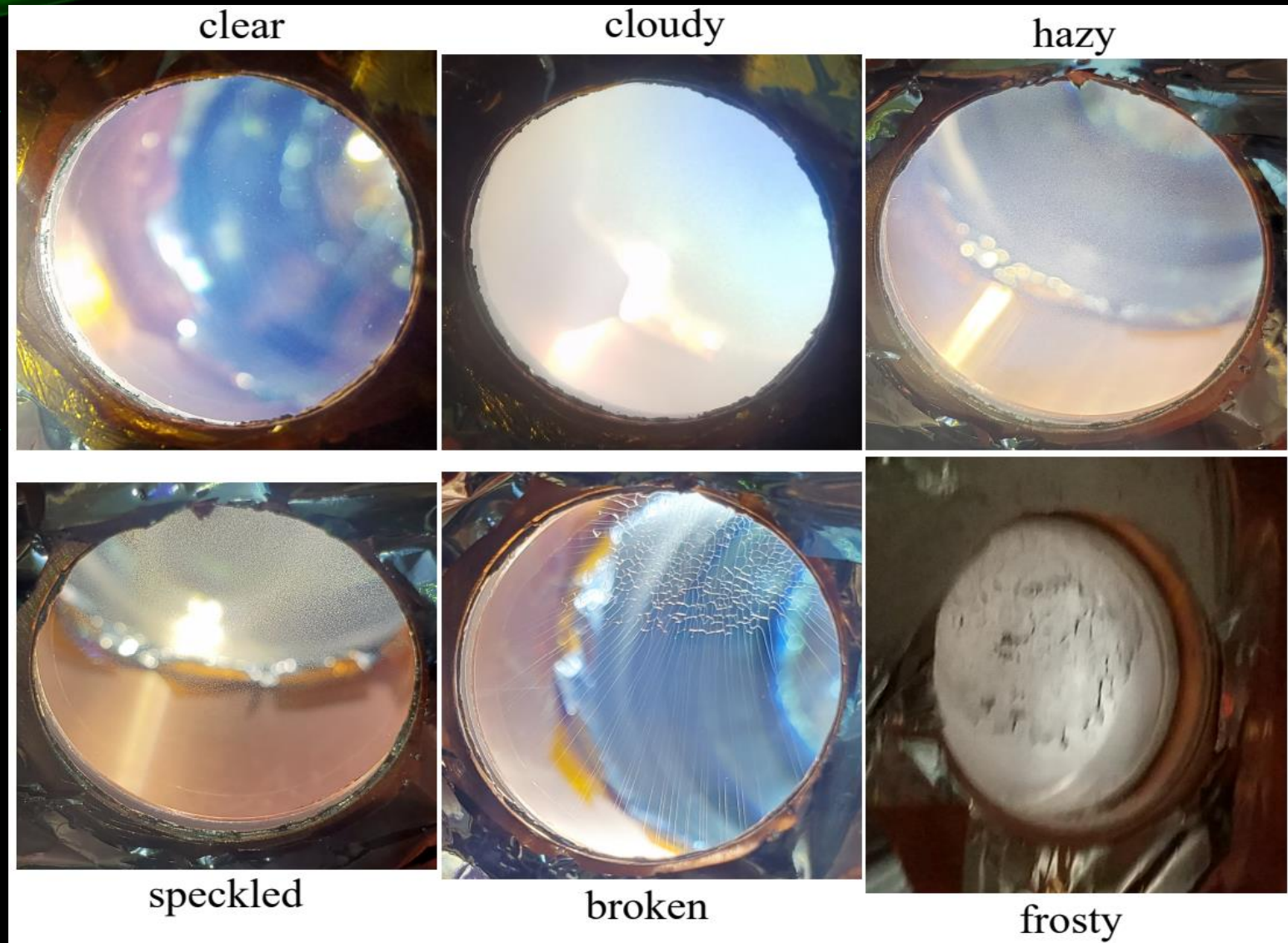
Prototype Single Atom Microscope

- Cryogenically freeze noble gas onto sapphire substrate
- Embed recoiling product ions into the film
- Use lasers to make the atoms fluoresce

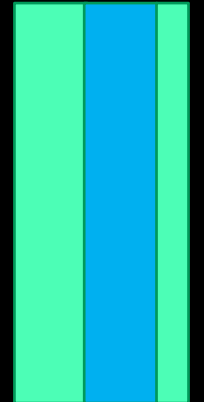


Deposition Temperature Controls Film Quality

1"
(2.54cm)
Sapphire
Substrate

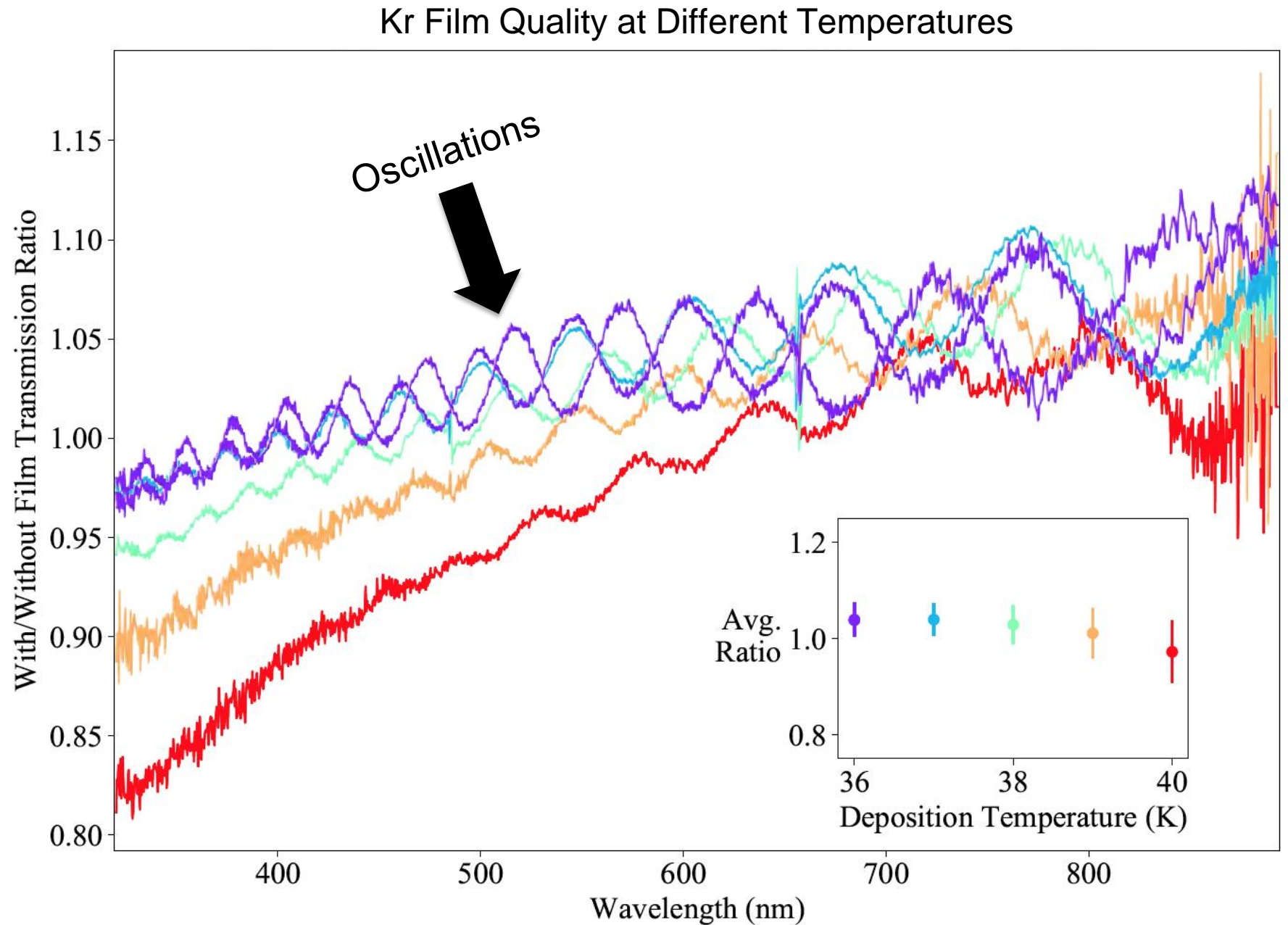


Film
Substrate
"Back-film"



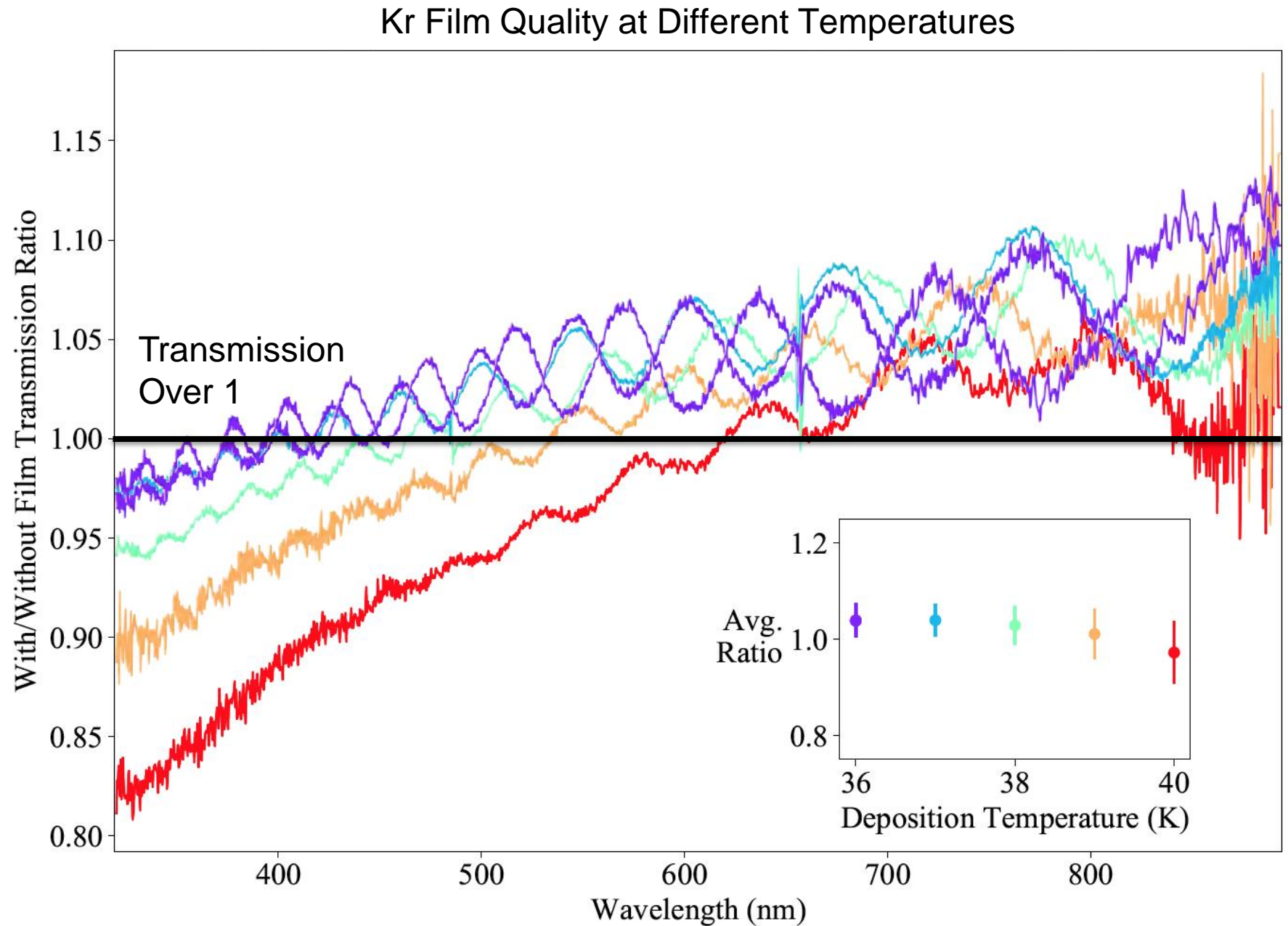
FILM TRANSPARENCY VS WAVELENGTH AT VARIED DEPOSITION TEMPERATURES

The presence of a “back-film” leads to these interference patterns created by constructive and destructive interference.



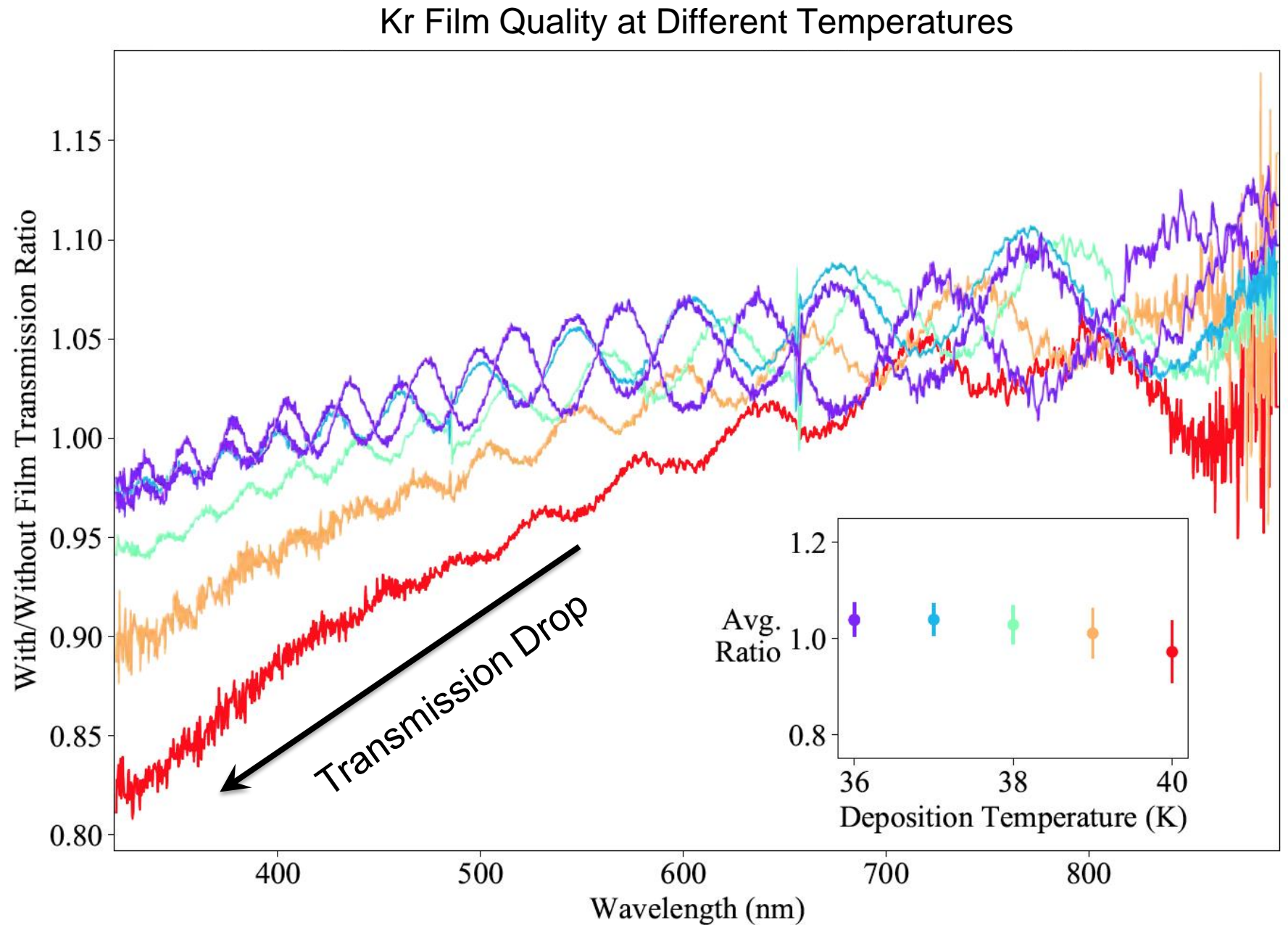
FILM TRANSPARENCY VS WAVELENGTH AT VARIED DEPOSITION TEMPERATURES

The “back-film” creates an anti-reflective coating effect in which reflections at the surface boundaries can lead to more light transmitting through the film than through the substrate alone before the film’s growth.



FILM TRANSPARENCY VS WAVELENGTH AT VARIED DEPOSITION TEMPERATURES

The transmission drops off at low wavelengths due to Mie Scattering off of small vacuum pockets contained within the film.

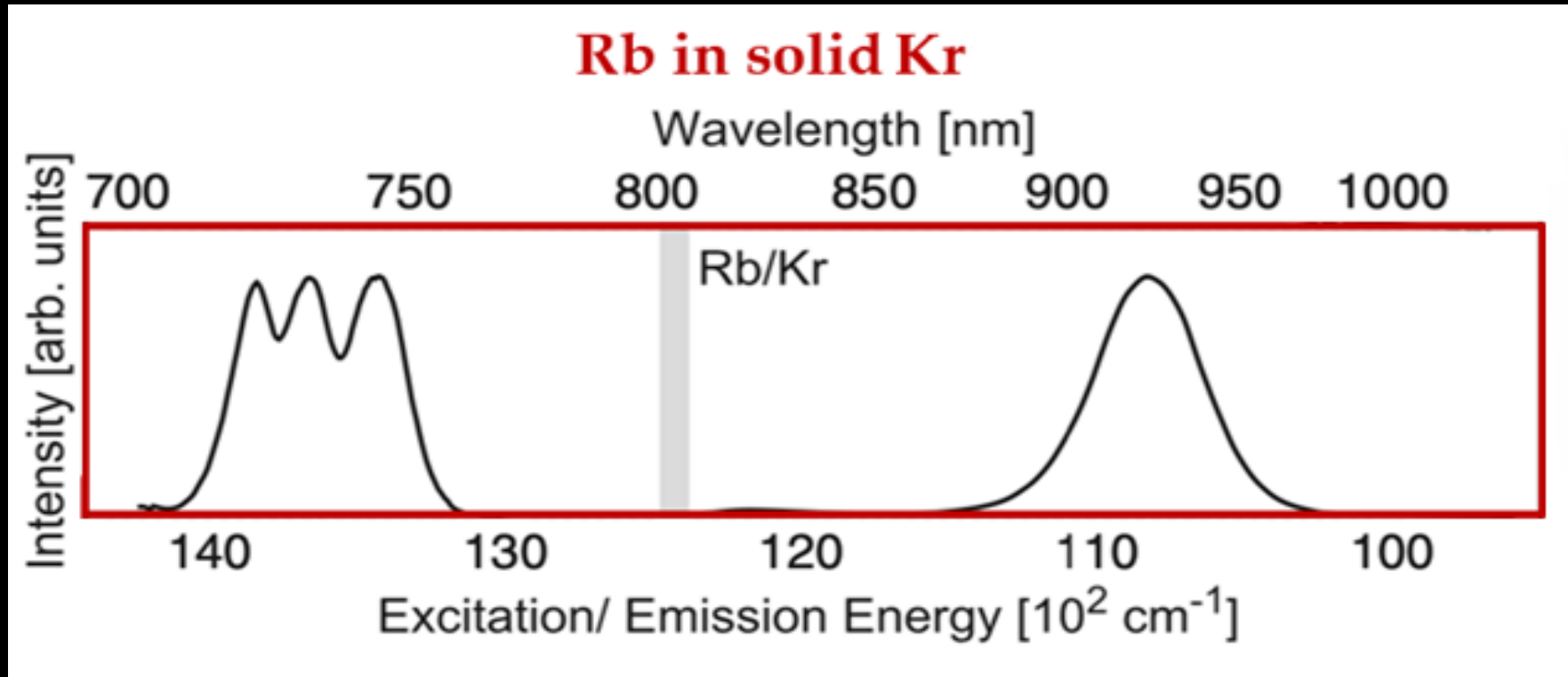


Limits & Requirements

- Limits:
 - No isotope selectivity—no clean way to determine which isotope we have w/o recoil separator
 - Need laser-friendly atoms—quick, efficient excitation-emission cycle
 - Stable or longish ($\tau > 1$ day) lifetime
 - Product species should be uncommon and different from the beam

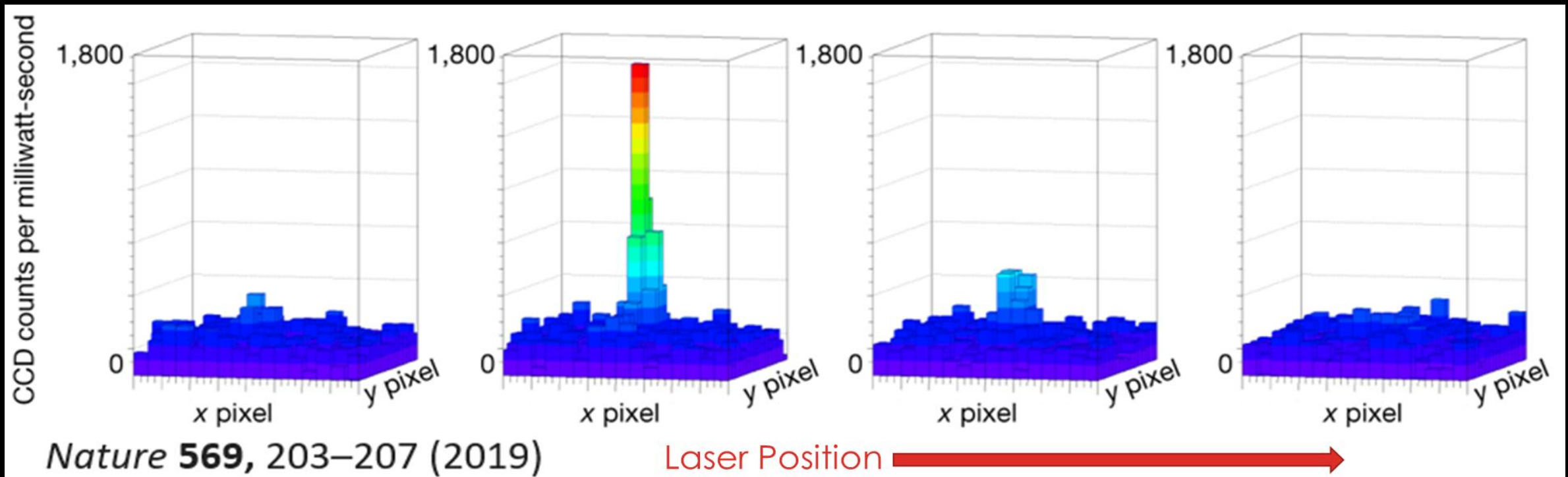
Limits & Requirements

- Requirements:
 - Efficient—capture all products
 - Selective—distinguish between products and unreacted beam
 - Sensitive—count individual atoms



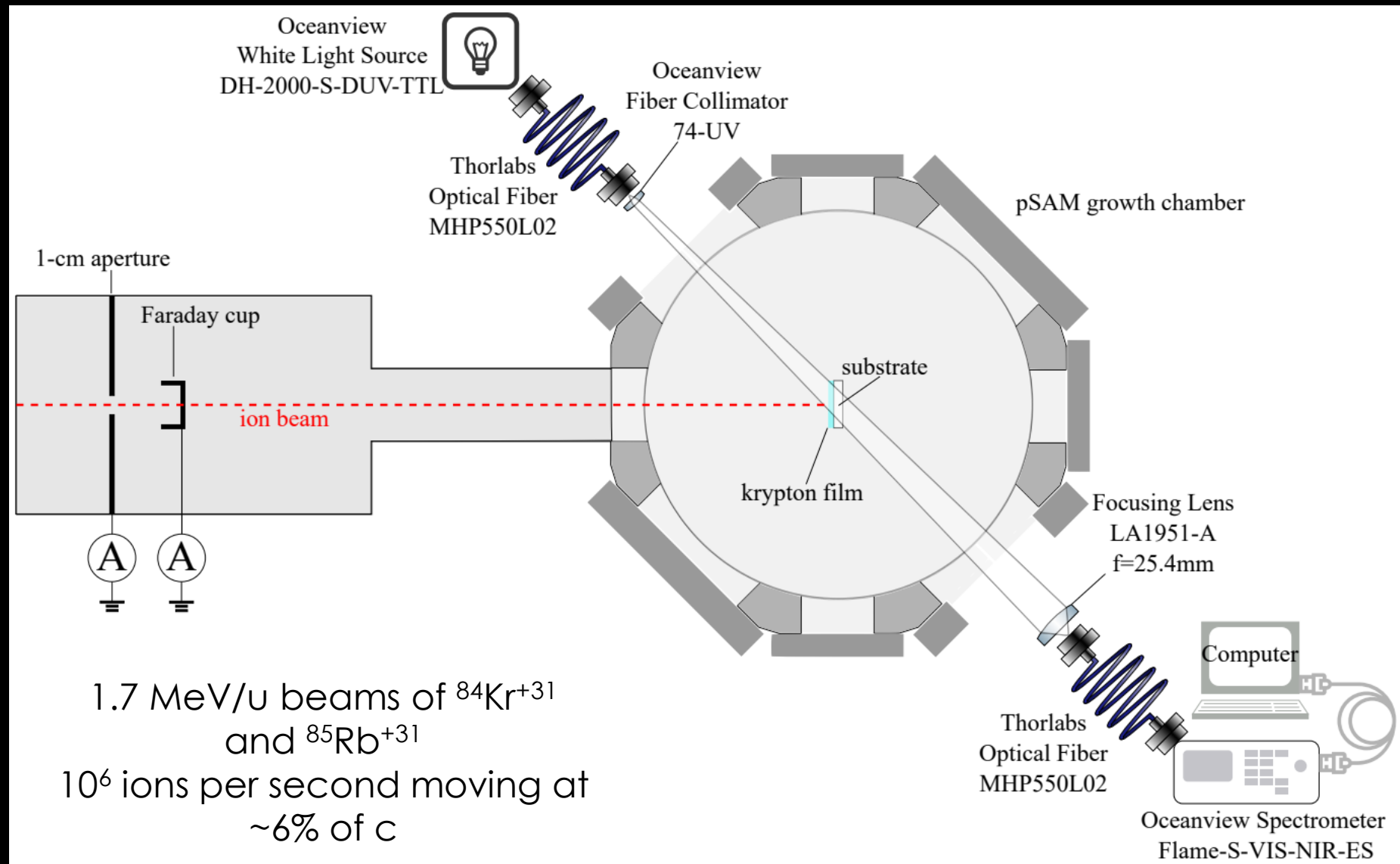
Limits & Requirements

- Requirements:
 - Efficient—capture all products
 - Selective—distinguish between products and unreacted beam
 - Sensitive—count individual atoms



E19501 COMMISSIONING OF SAM

- Goals:
 1. Determine if charged particle beam affects clarity
 2. Determine if implanted ions neutralize in film

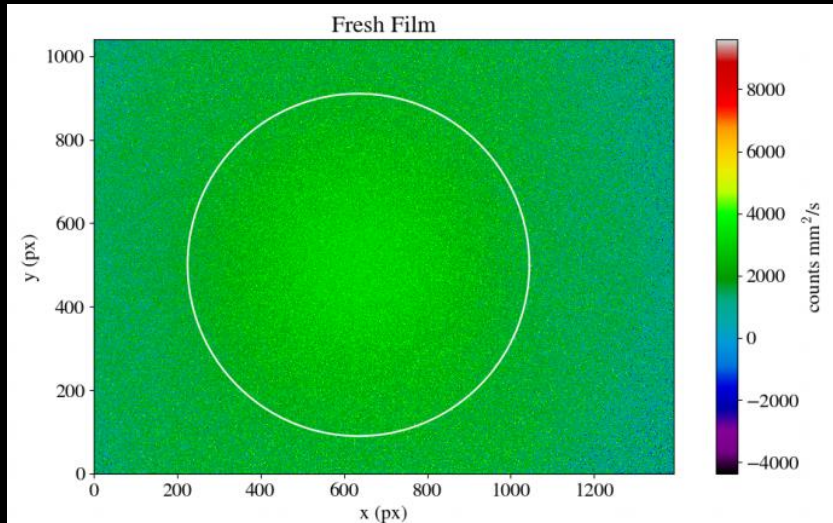


Laser Induced Fluorescence Images of Films

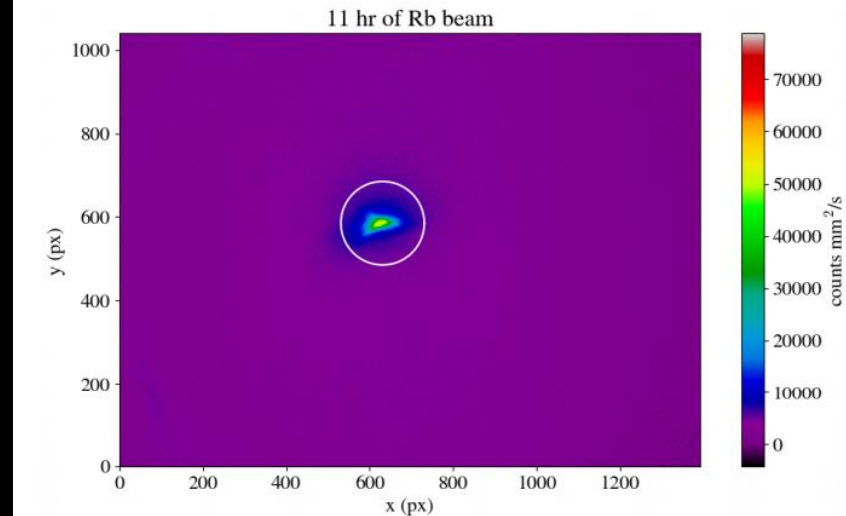
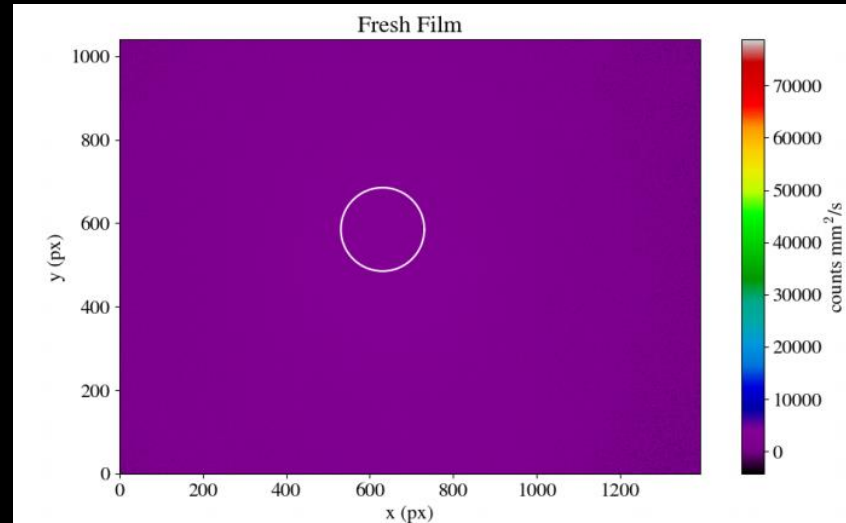
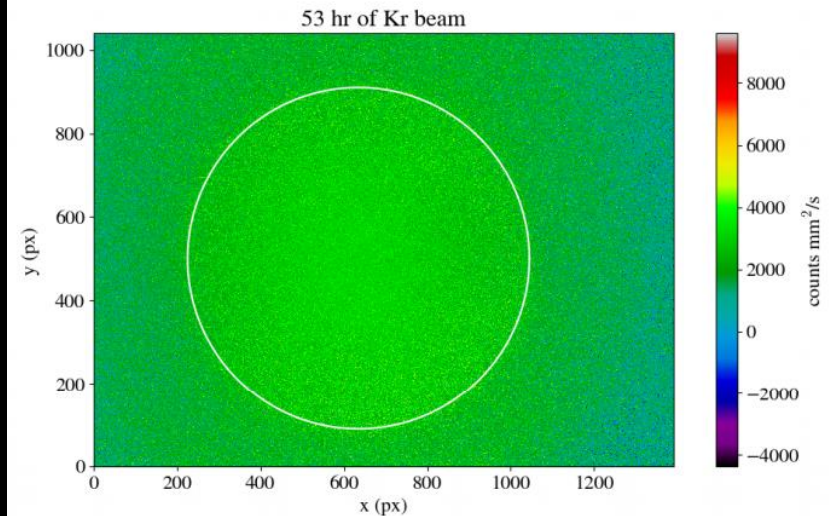
Kr^{+31} Beam on Kr Film

Rb^{+31} Beam on Kr Film

Fresh Film



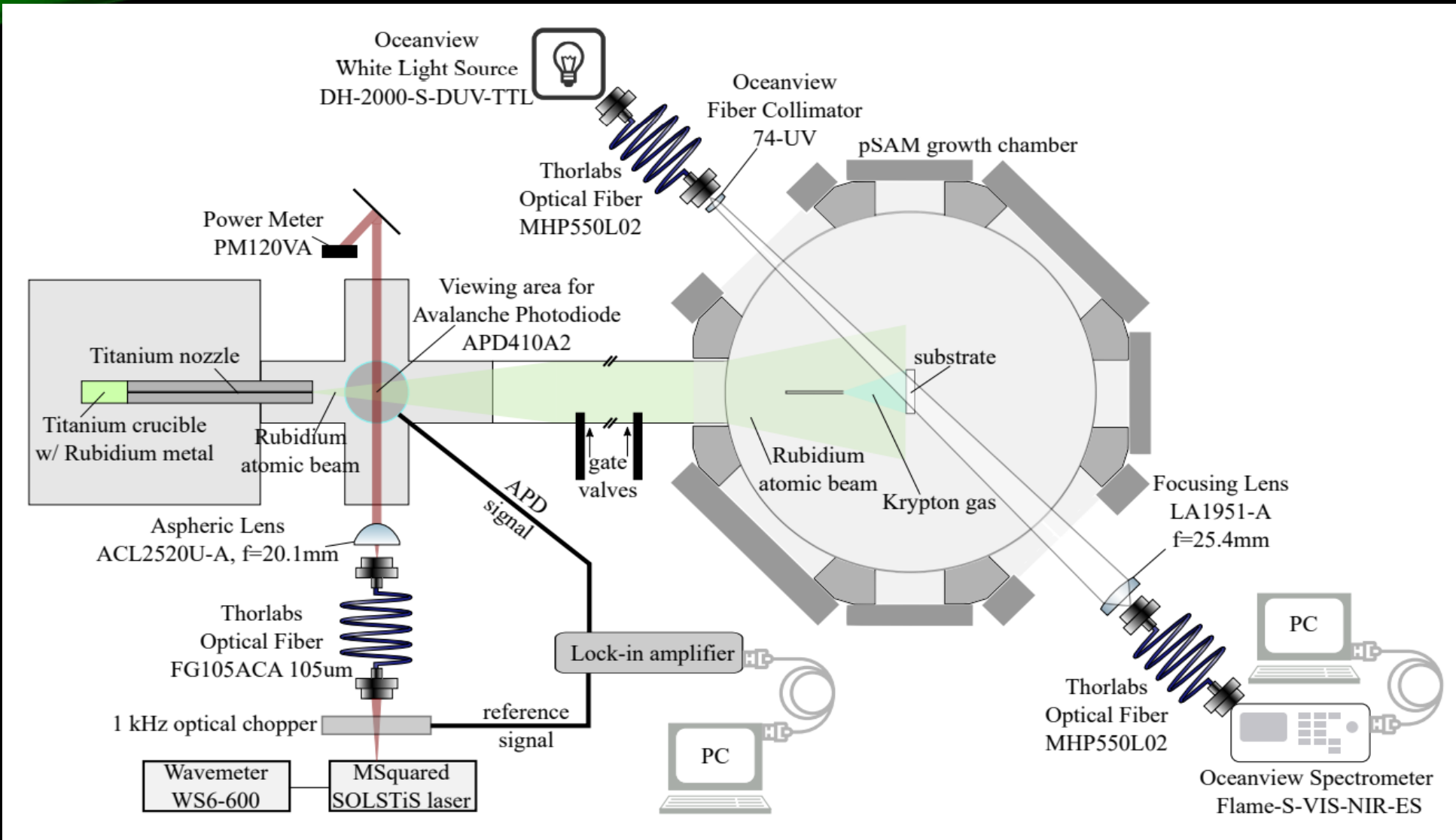
After Beam



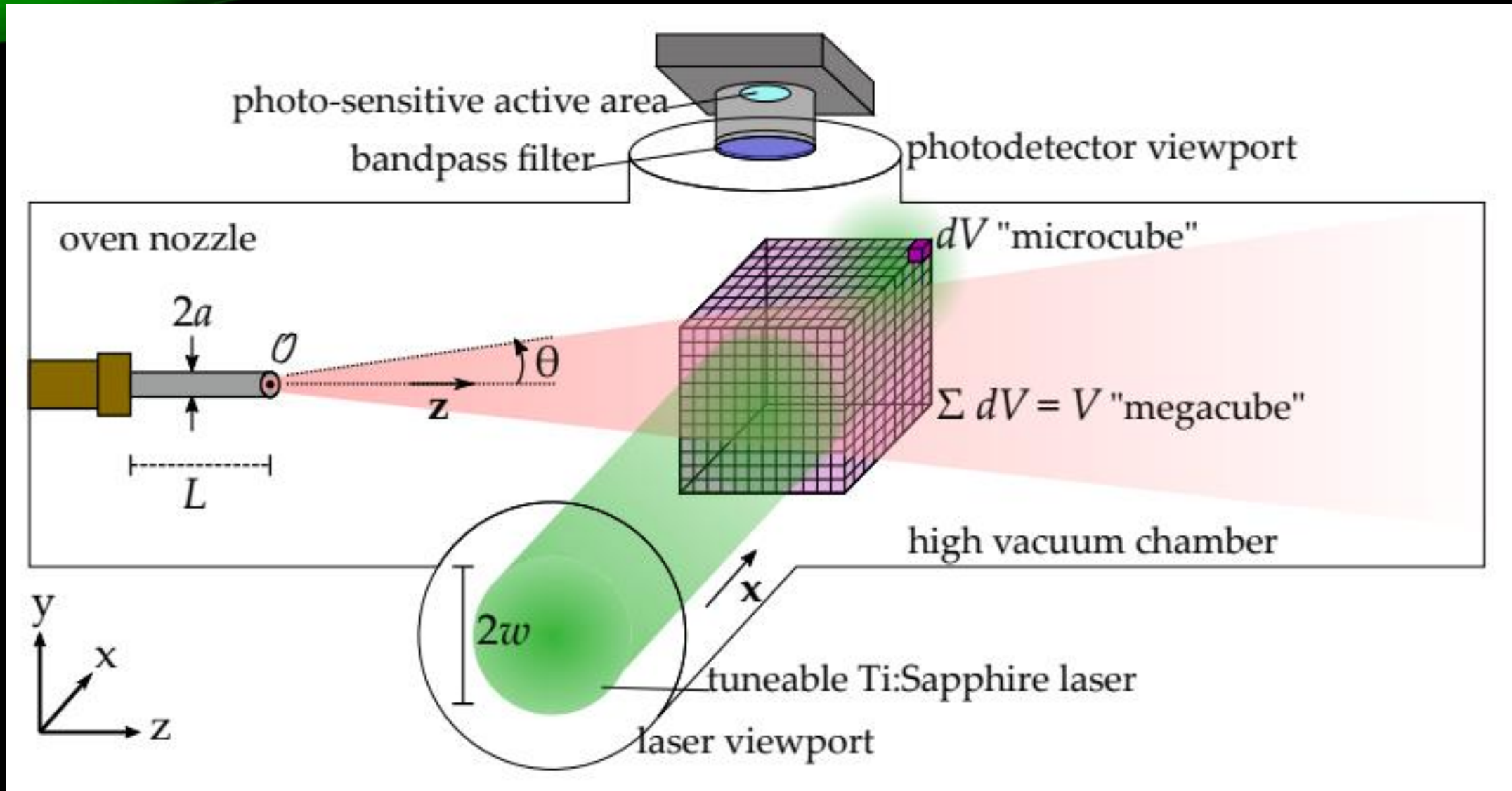
White circle indicates area of interest that shows fluorescence from neutralized Rubidium.

BTL PhD
Thesis 2019

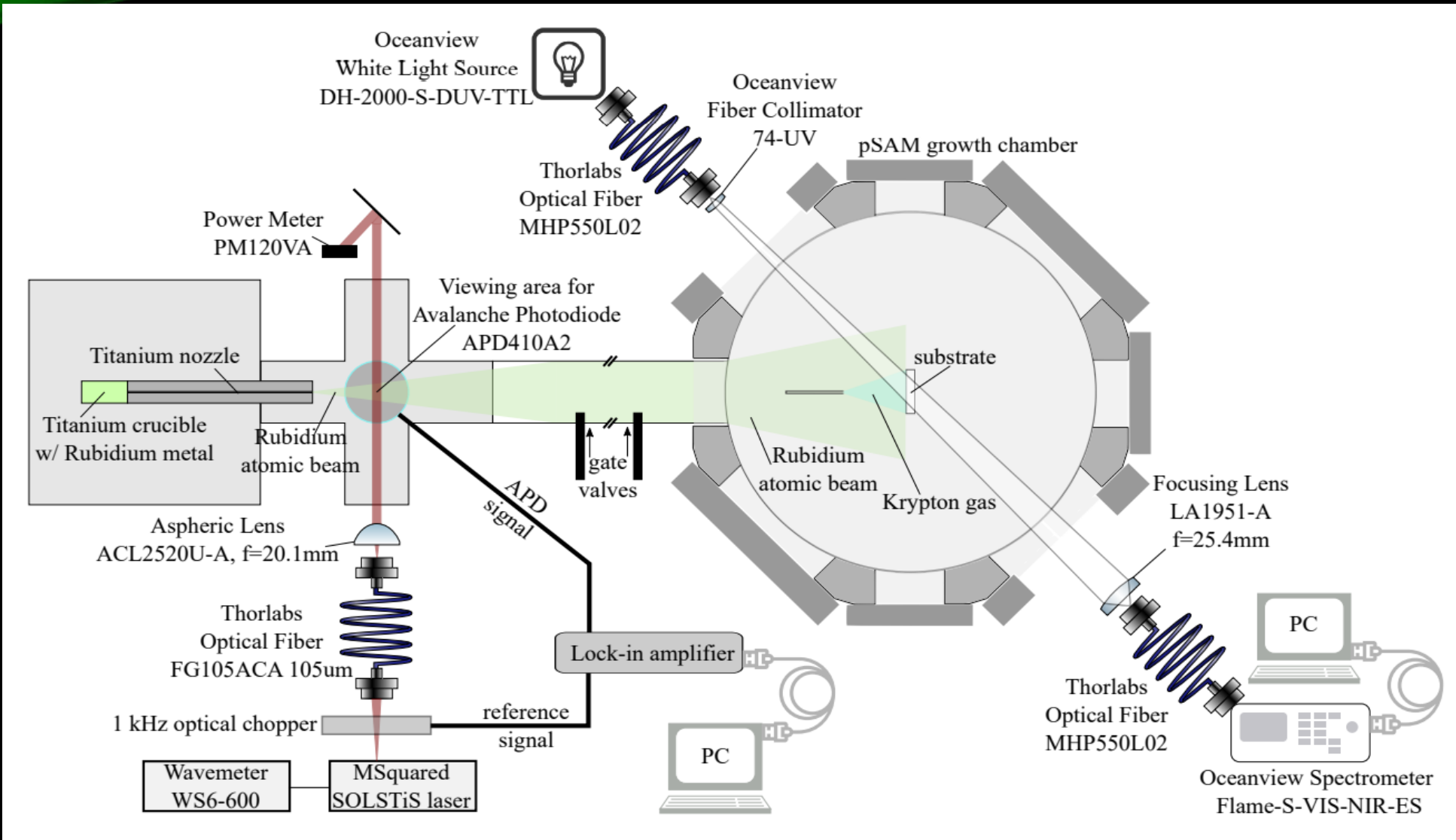
Calibrating Brightness of Rubidium in Krypton



Simulating the Brightness of Rubidium in Krypton

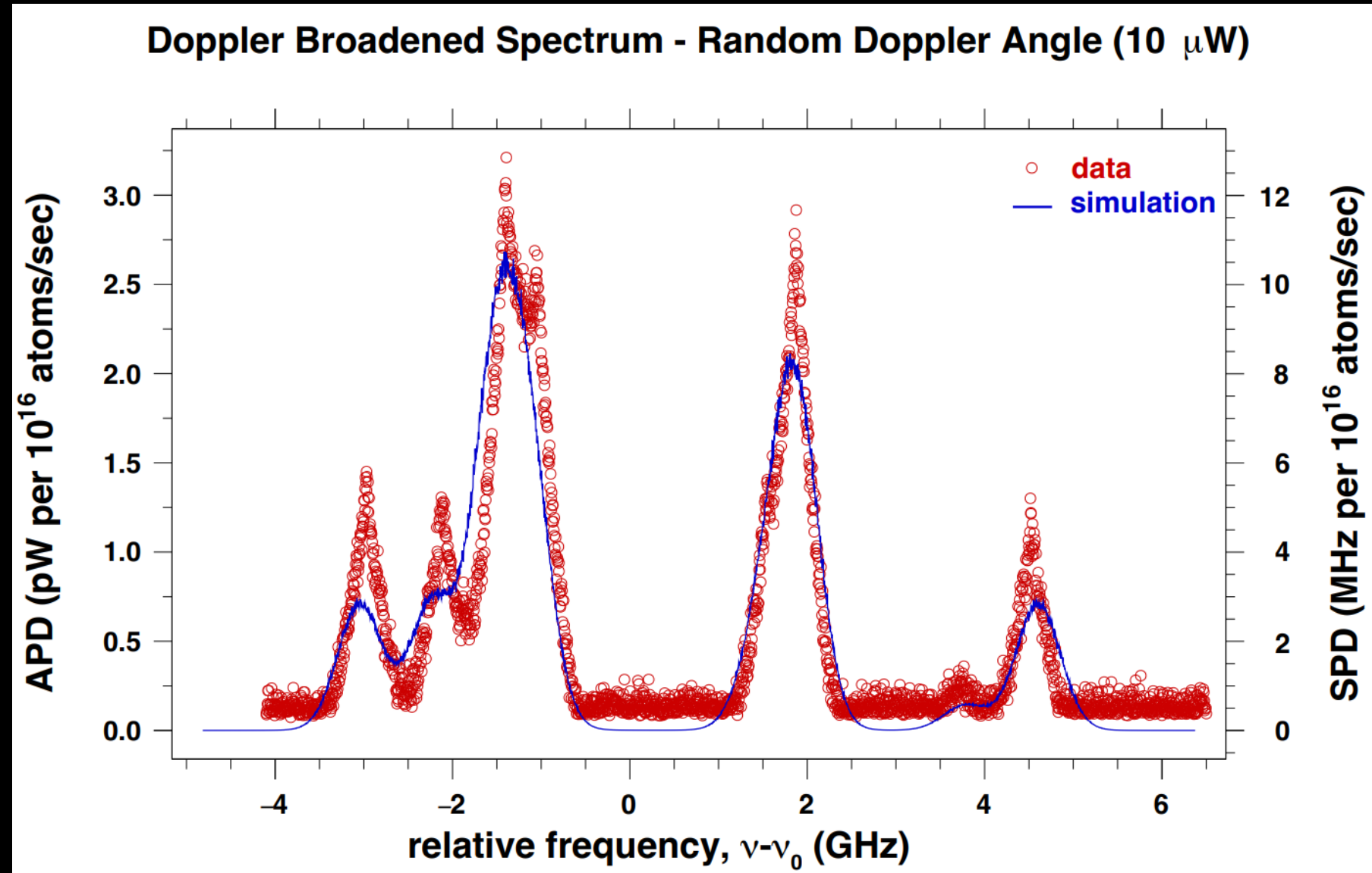


Calibrating Brightness of Rubidium in Krypton



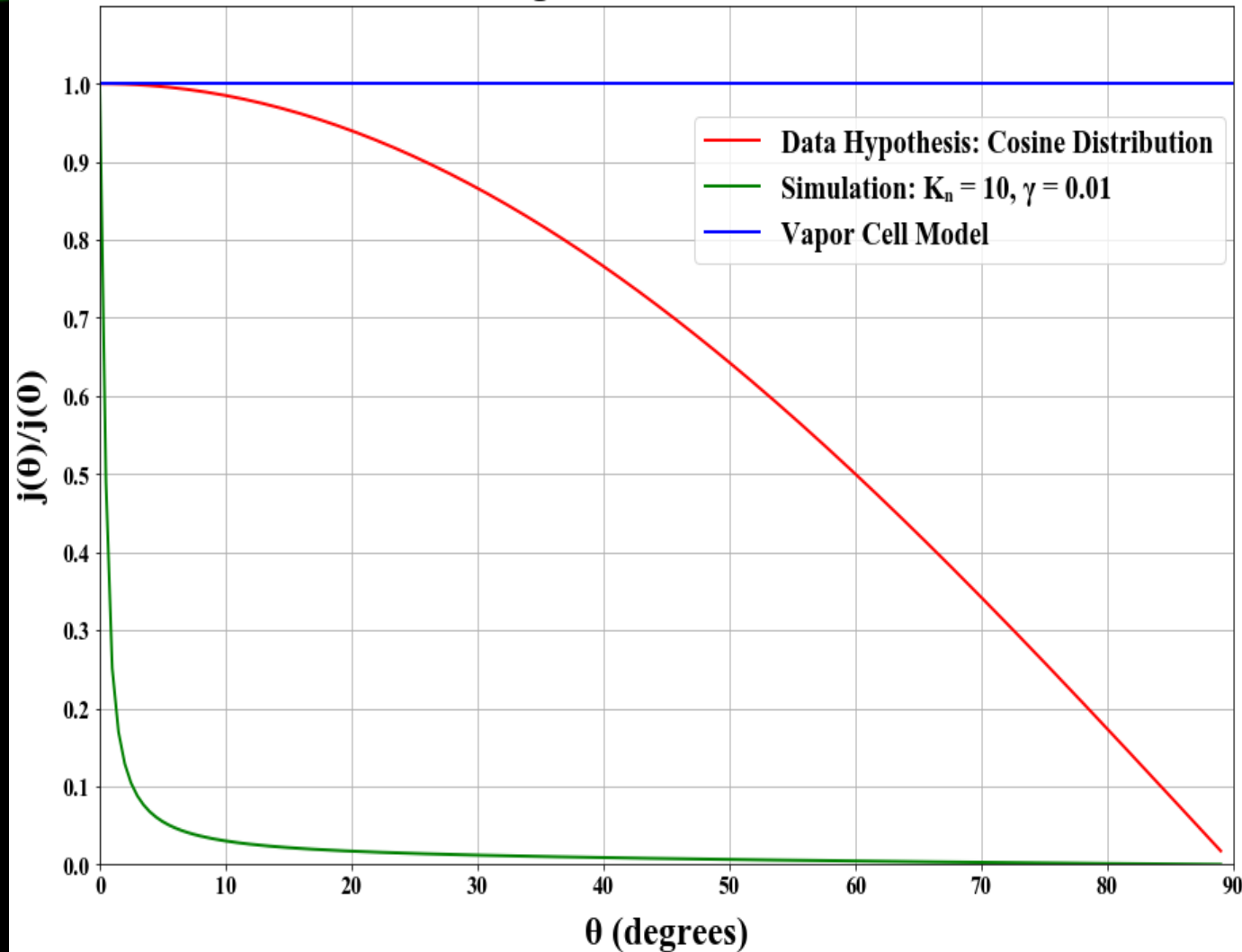
Status of ABF Measurement

- Iterative process of improving experimental set-up and simulation
- Accounting for atom-nozzle collisions
- Doppler Broadening related to angular distribution

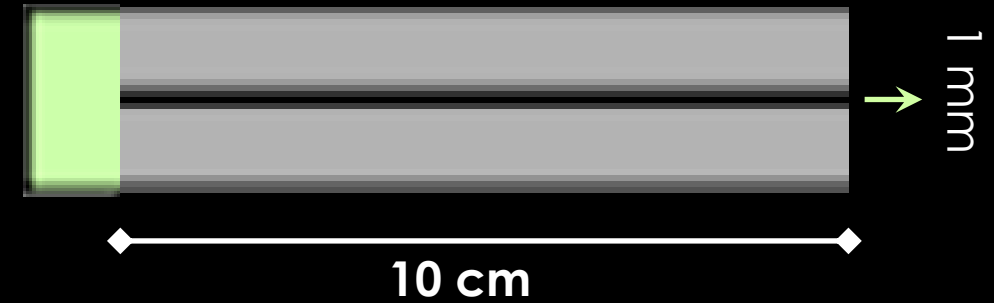


Status of Simulating the Atomic Beam

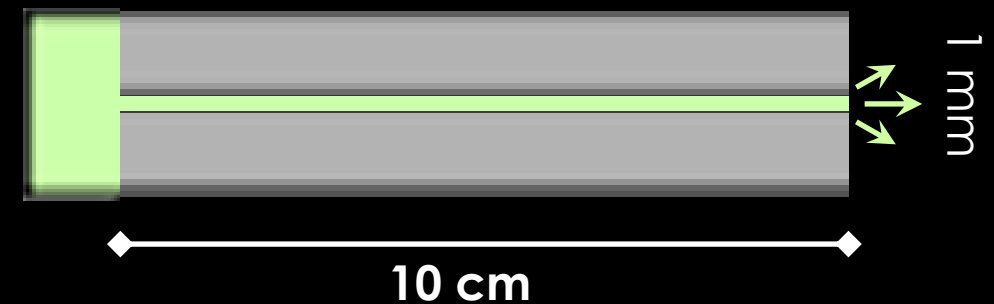
Intermediate Flow Angular Distributions for Three Scenarios



Simulated, Rb flows as vapor down nozzle out in one direction:

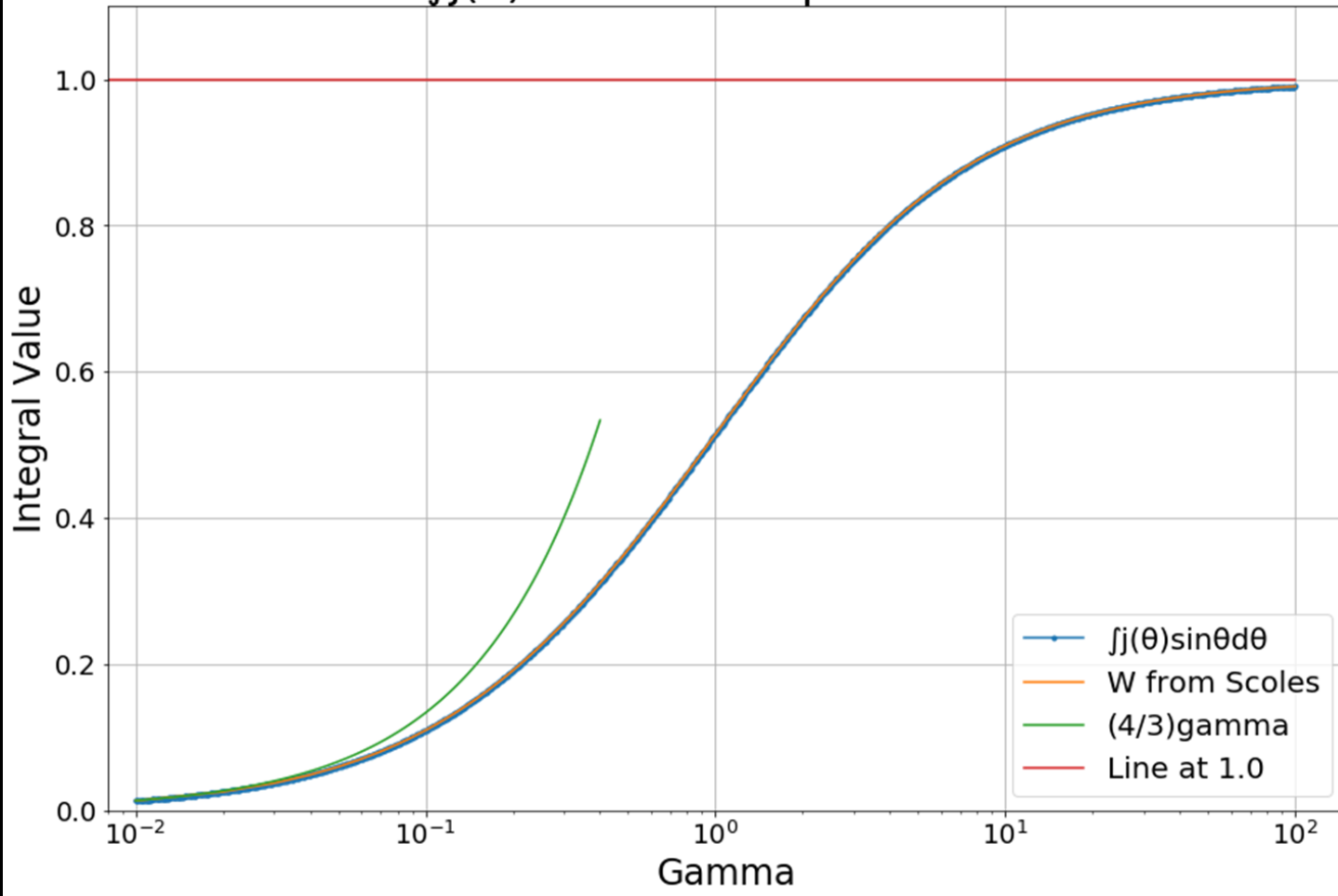


Working Hypothesis: during measurement Rb leaked and liquid filled up nozzle, vapor emitted in various directions:

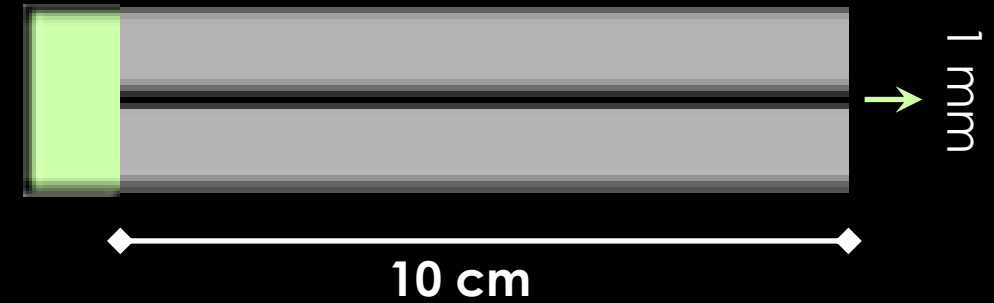


Status of Simulating the Atomic Beam

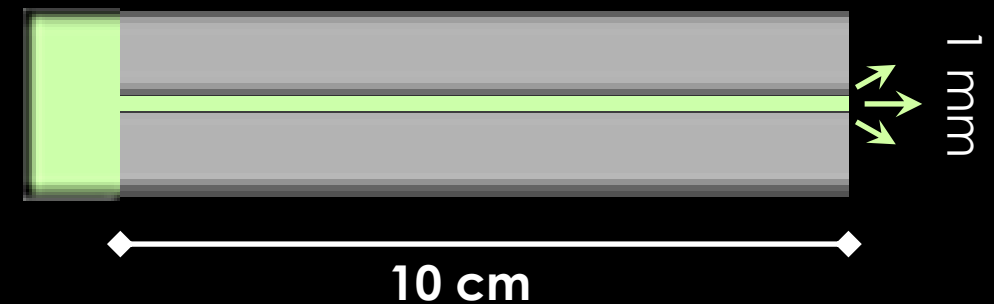
$\int j(\theta) \sin\theta d\theta$ vs Aspect Ratio



Simulated, Rb flows as vapor down nozzle out in one direction:

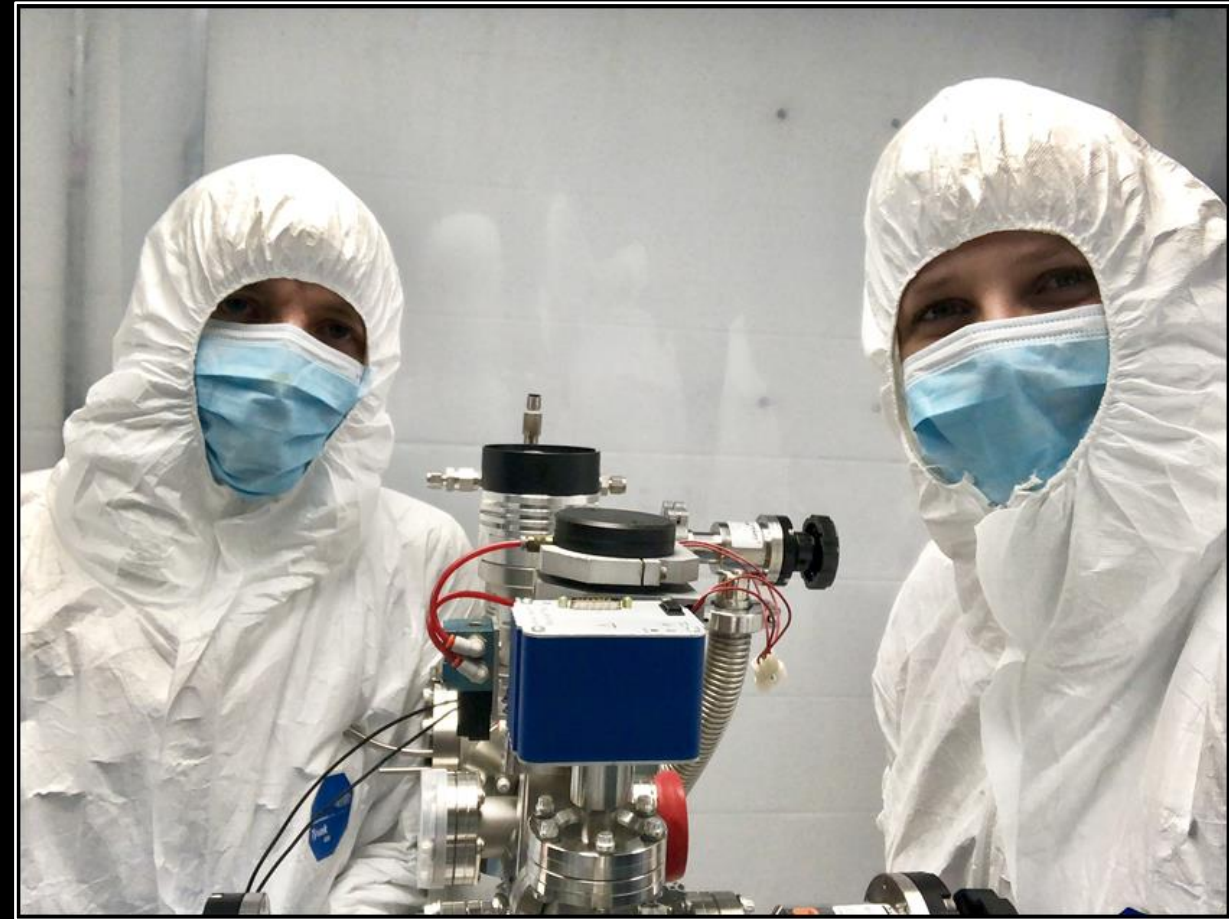


Working Hypothesis: during measurement Rb leaked and liquid filled up nozzle, vapor emitted in various directions:



Conclusion & Outlook

- Accomplishments:
 - Assembled and Tested pSAM
 - Manuscript in preparation for RSI
 - Observed Rb ion neutralization
 - Manuscript in preparation for NIMB
- Short Term:
 - Calibration of Implanted Atom Number
 - Demonstrate Single Atom Sensitivity
- Mid-Term:
 - Proof of principle
 $^{84}\text{Kr}(p, \gamma)^{85}\text{Rb}$ measurement
- Ultimate Goal:
 - $^{22}\text{Ne}(\alpha, n)^{25}\text{Mg}$ measurement



Thank you for your time!

Spinlab Team

- Jaideep Singh
- Ben Loseth
- Fry Fang
- Joseph Noonan
- Roy Ready

- Payton Walton
- Gordon
Arrowsmith-Kron
- Eric Delgado
- Abby Baratta

- Thu Gibson
- Keara Hayes
- Julia Egbert
- Ben Mellon
- Nick Koester

■ National Science Foundation

- Work presented here is supported by Michigan State University, and the National Science Foundation CAREER award grant, contract number 1654610.
- Additionally, my work is supported as a 2020 NSF GRFP recipient via grant DGE-1848739.

■ Joint-Institute for Nuclear Astrophysics (JINA-CEE)

