

Other experimental activities at CERN



World leading ISOL-type facility for basic and applied research with radioactive isotopes

Dr. Janne Pakarinen, JY



State-of-the-art instrumentation to simulate every step of the particle formation processes in the laboratory

Prof. Markku Kulmala, HY



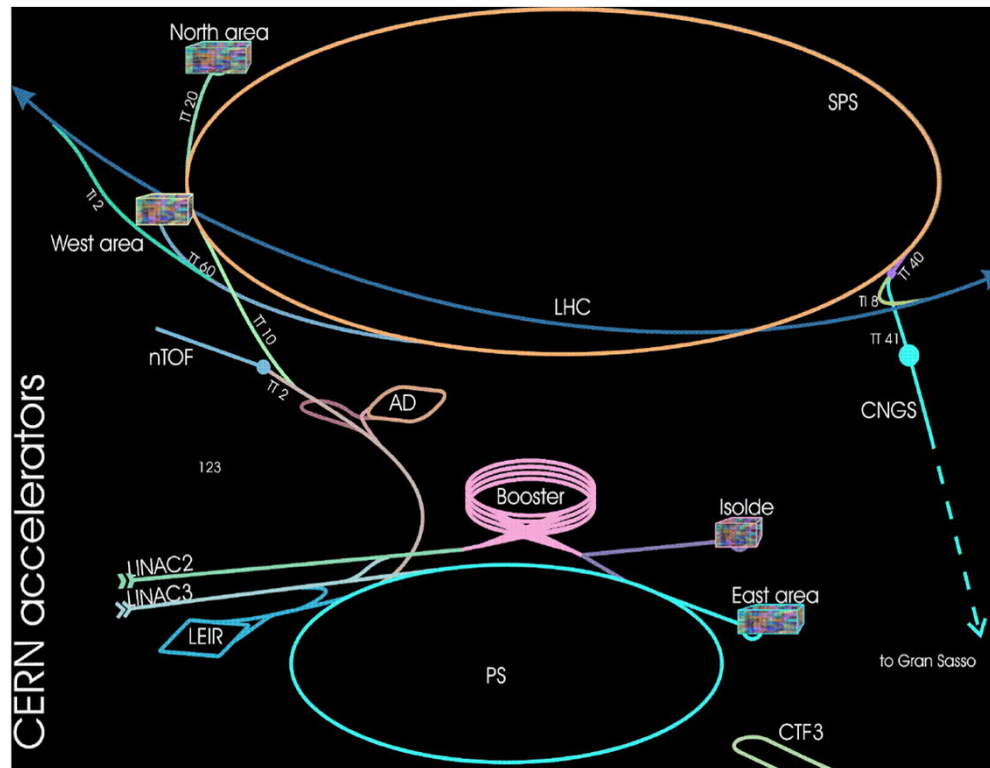
Ari Jokinen
Department of Physics

UNIVERSITY OF JYVÄSKYLÄ
JYVÄSKYLÄN YLIOPISTO

Other experimental activities at CERN

ISOLDE at PS-booster

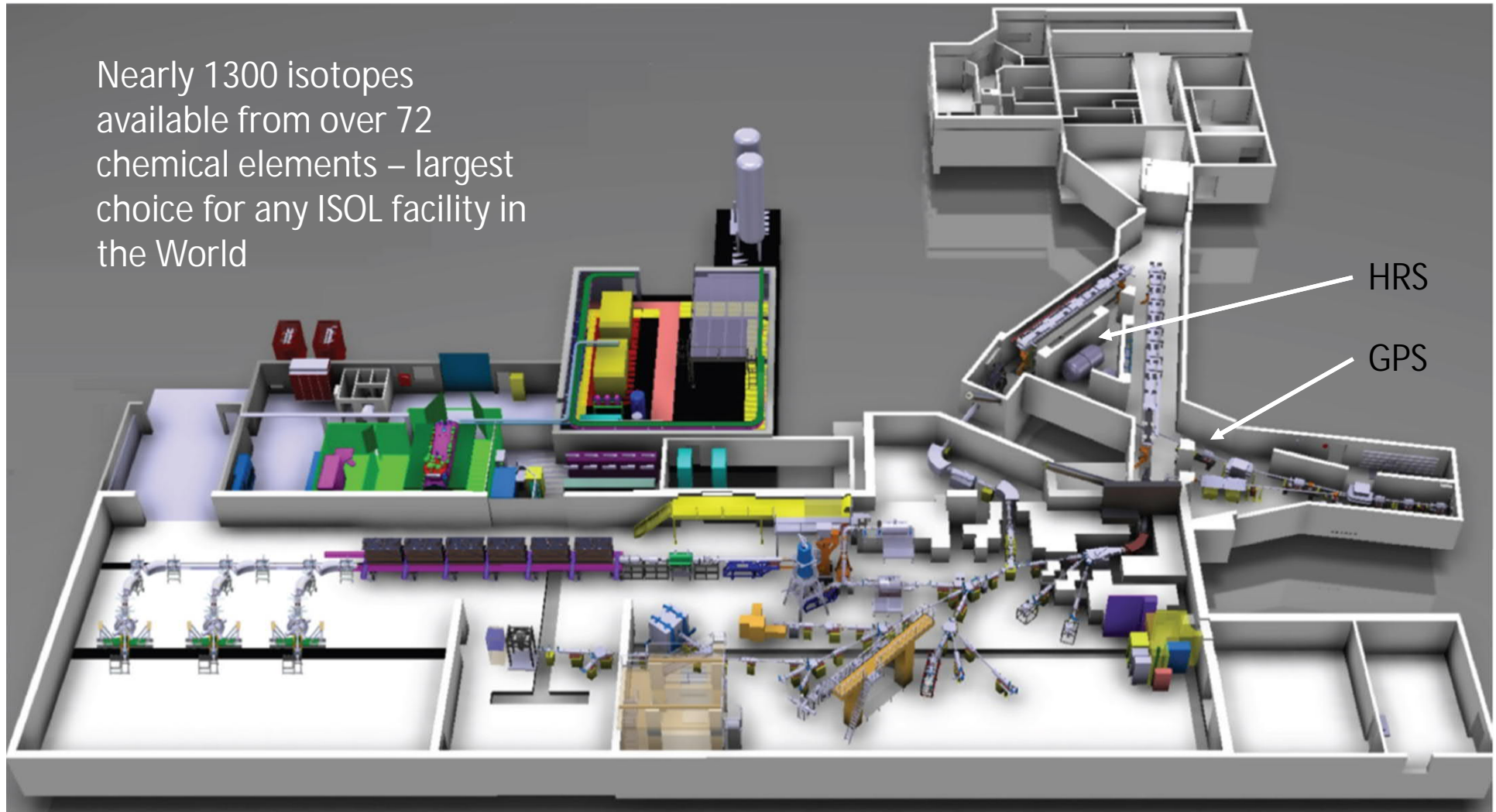
CLOUD using beam
from Proton
Synchrotron



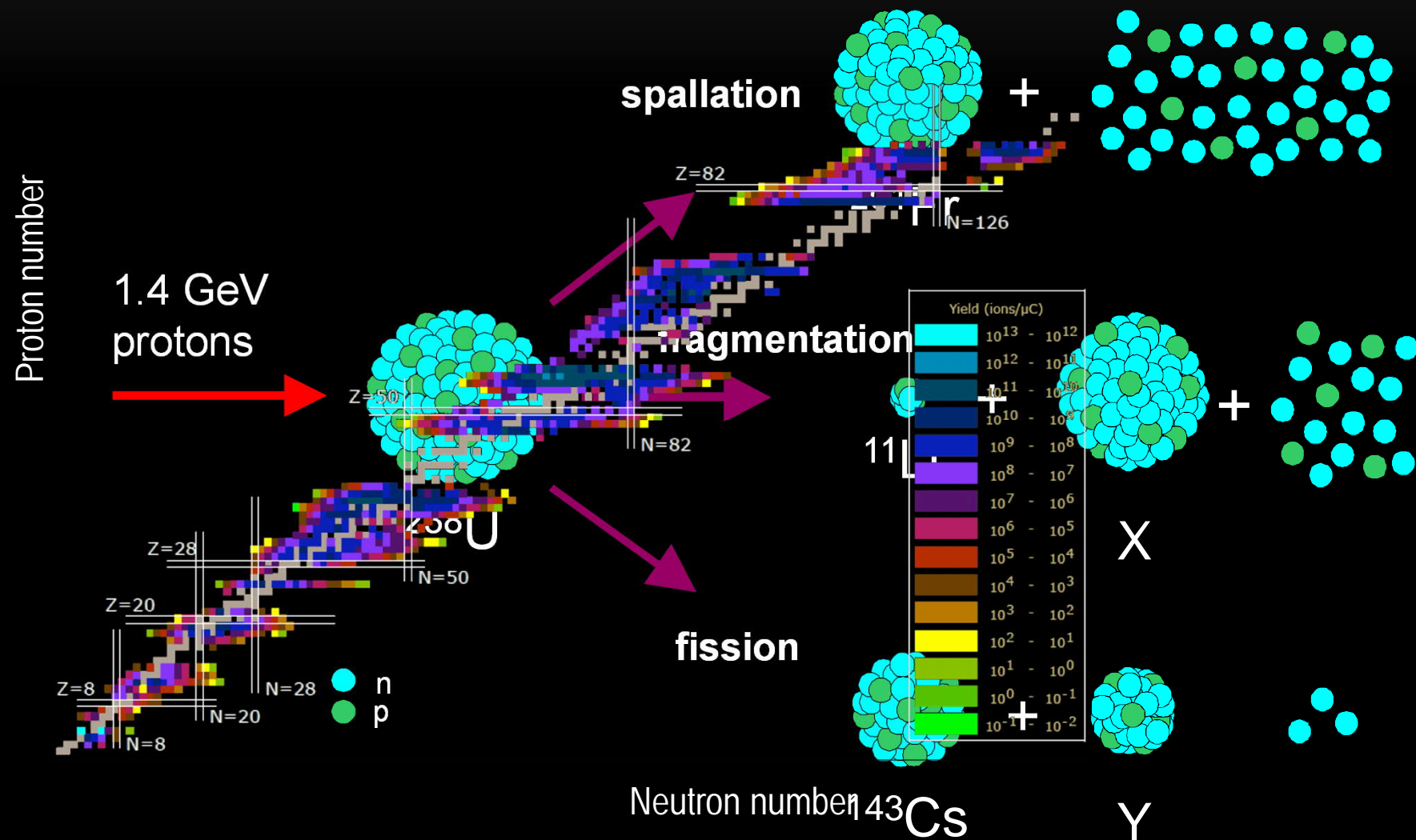
ISOLDE at CERN

Janne Pakarinen, JY

Nearly 1300 isotopes
available from over 72
chemical elements – largest
choice for any ISOL facility in
the World



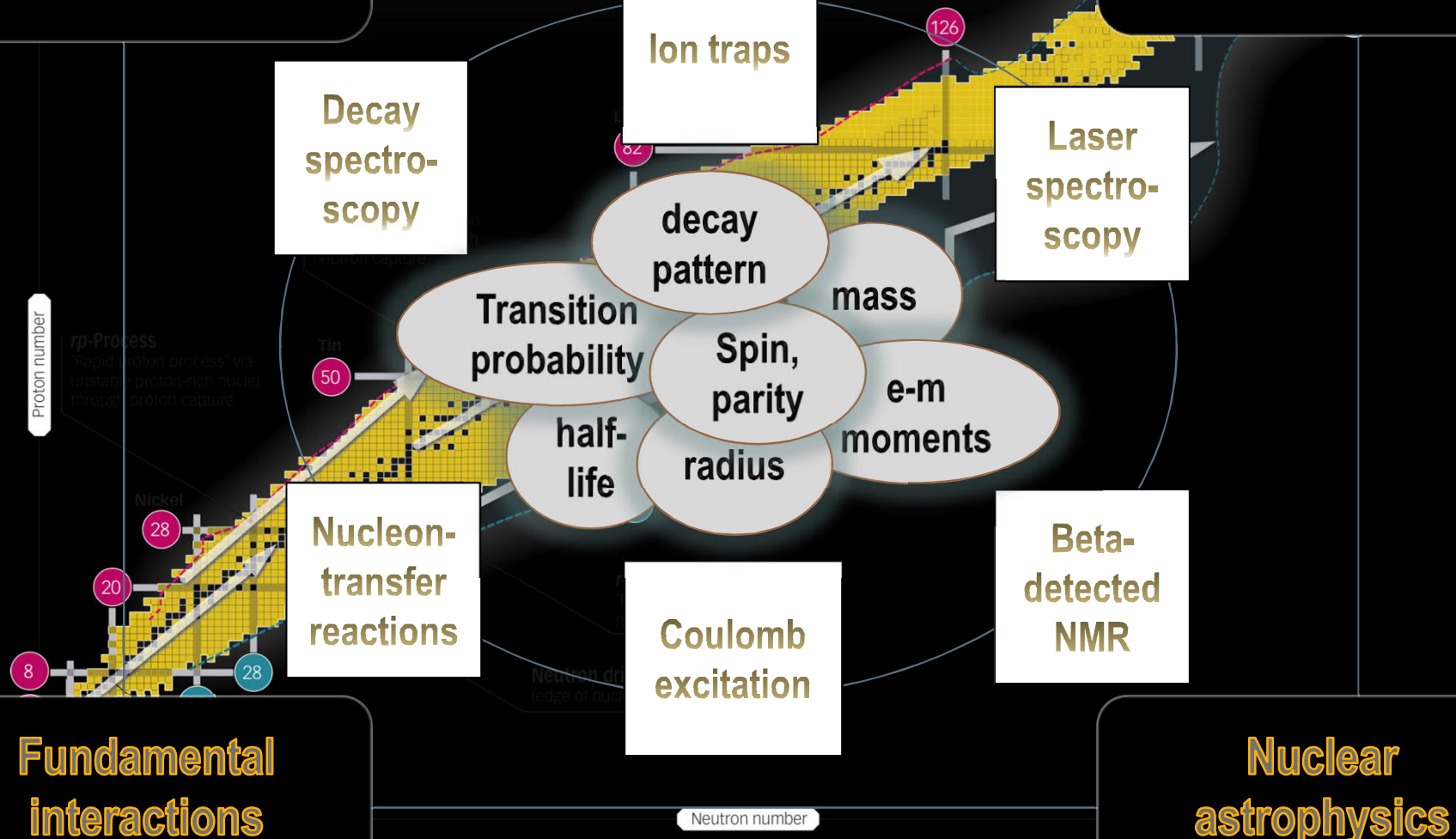
Isotope production at ISOLDE



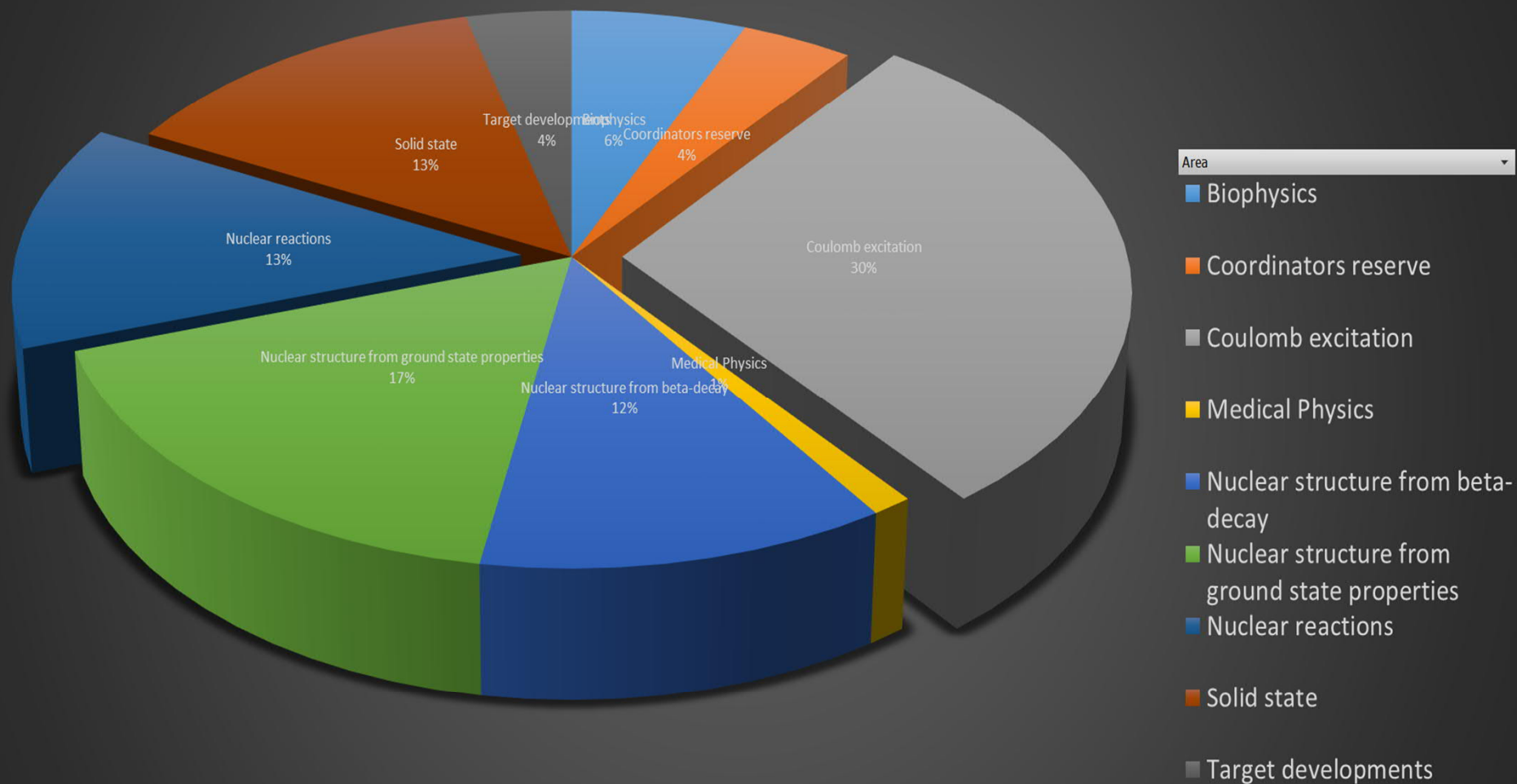
Techniques: all available at ISOLDE

Experimental programme
**Nuclear and
atomic physics**

**Material and
life sciences**



Shift counting 2017



Finnish participation

- Janne Pakarinen (UJ)
 - HIP-ISOLDE project leader, ISCC representative, SISIN project leader, IDS and MINIBALL steering committee member, ISS collaboration member
- Prof. Iain Moore (UJ)
 - INTC member

Other HIP affiliated active members

- P. Greenlees, prof., adj. senior scientist (UJ)
- A. Jokinen, prof., adj. senior scientist (UJ)
- W. Gins adj. senior scientist (UJ)
- T. Grahm, adj. senior scientist (UJ)
- R. de Groote, adj. scientist (UJ)
- A. Illana-Sison, adj. scientist (UJ)
- M. Reponen, adj. scientist (UJ)
- P. Rahkila, adj. scientist (UJ)
- P. Ruotsalainen, adj. scientist (UJ)
- J. Ojala, adj. grad. Student (UJ)
- K. Helariutta, adj. senior scientist (UH)

CERN fellows with strong JY link:

J. Konki, Applied Fellow 2018 - 2020

M. Vilén, Applied Fellow 2019- 2021

HIP physics program

- The SPEDE spectrometer
 - successfully exploited at IDS prior to LS2, to be used at MINIBALL after LS2
- SISIN project (AoF, PI Janne Pakarinen)
 - day one experiment identified and proposal prepared
- Pending MINIBALL experiments
 - JY involved in many experiments, currently spokesperson in two proposals: ^{188}Pb and $^{182,184}\text{Hg}$
- Ground-state properties and decay studies
 - Laser spectroscopy and precision atomic mass measurements

Recent highlights – probing EDMs

- Short-lived radon and radium atoms candidates for measuring electric dipole moment in atomic nuclei
- Radon atoms provide less favourable conditions for the enhancement of a measurable atomic EDM



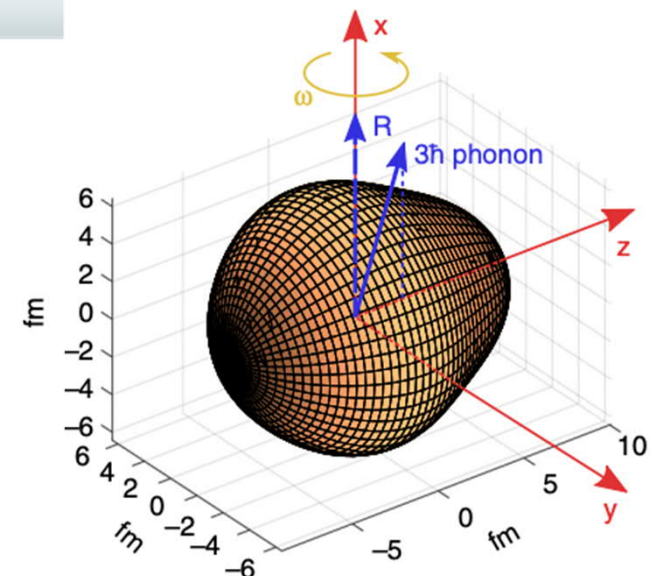
ARTICLE

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-10494-5>

OPEN

The observation of vibrating pear-shapes in radon nuclei

P.A. Butler¹, L.P. Gaffney^{1,2}, P. Spagnoletti³, J. Konki², M. Scheck³, J.F. Smith³, K. Abrahams⁴, M. Bowry⁵, J. Cederkäll⁶, T. Chupp⁷, G. de Angelis⁸, H. De Witte⁹, P.E. Garrett¹⁰, A. Goldkuhle¹¹, C. Henrich¹², A. Illana⁸, K. Johnston², D.T. Joss¹, J.M. Keatings³, N.A. Kelly³, M. Komorowska¹³, T. Kröll¹², M. Lozano², B.S. Nara Singh³, D. O'Donnell³, J. Ojala^{14,15}, R.D. Page¹, L.G. Pedersen¹⁶, C. Raison¹⁷, P. Reiter¹¹, J.A. Rodriguez², D. Rosiak¹¹, S. Rothe², T.M. Shneidman¹⁸, B. Siebeck¹¹, M. Seidlitz¹¹, J. Sinclair³, M. Stryczyk⁹, P. Van Duppen⁹, S. Vinals¹⁹, V. Virtanen^{14,15}, N. Warr¹¹, K. Wrzosek-Lipska¹³ & M. Zielinska²⁰



Recent highlights – Coulex of ^{132}Sn

- The first publications from HIE-ISOLDE
- "...the confirmation that the tin-132 nucleus belongs to the doubly magic group of nuclei" – CERN courier

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS **121**, 252501 (2018)

Enhanced Quadrupole and Octupole Strength in Doubly Magic ^{132}Sn

D. Rosiak,¹ M. Seidlitz,^{1,*} P. Reiter,¹ H. Nădja,^{2,3,4} Y. Tsunoda,⁵ T. Togashi,⁵ F. Nowacki,^{2,3} T. Otsuka,^{6,5,7,8,9} G. Colò,^{10,11} K. Arnsward,¹ T. Berry,¹² A. Blazhev,¹ M. J. G. Borge,^{13,†} J. Cederkäll,¹⁴ D. M. Cox,^{15,16} H. De Witte,⁸ L. P. Gaffney,¹³ C. Henrich,¹⁷ R. Hirsch,¹ M. Huyse,⁸ A. Illana,⁸ K. Johnston,¹³ L. Kaya,¹ Th. Kröll,¹⁷ M. L. Lozano Benito,¹³ J. Ojala,^{15,16} J. Pakarinen,^{15,16} M. Queiser,¹ G. Rainovski,¹⁸ J. A. Rodriguez,¹³ B. Siebeck,¹ E. Siesling,¹³ J. Snäll,¹⁴ P. Van Duppen,⁸ A. Vogt,¹ M. von Schmid,¹⁷ N. Warr,¹ F. Wenander,¹³ and K. O. Zell¹

(MINIBALL and HIE-ISOLDE Collaborations)

The Future of (HIE-)ISOLDE

The **EPIC** project:

Exploiting the **P**otential of **I**SOLDE at **C**ERN

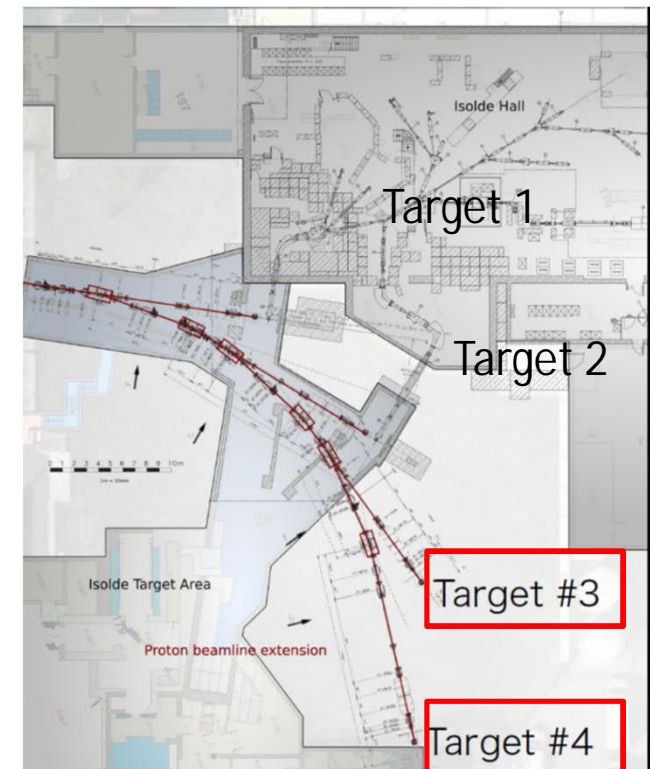
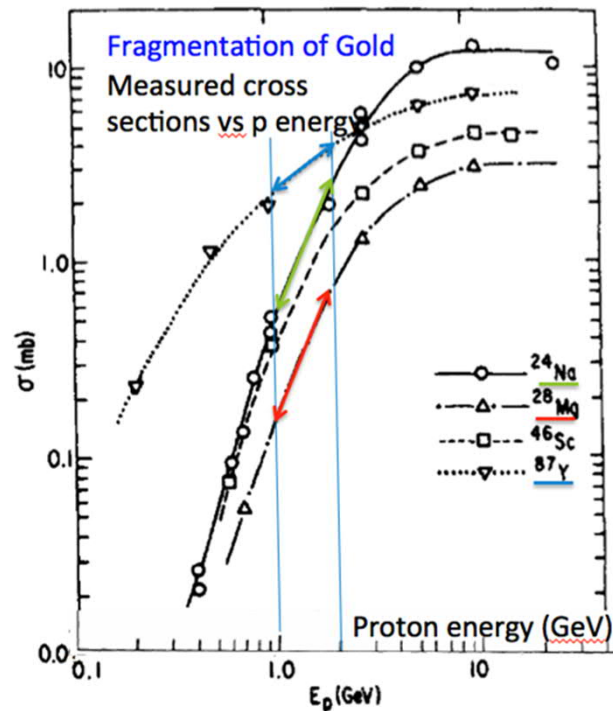
(the ISOLDE Collaboration input to the European Particle Physics Strategy update)

<http://europeanstrategyupdate.web.cern.ch/process-0>

The EPIC project Workshop
December 3-4, 2019

EPIC objectives

- Improve the exploitation of the existing infrastructure
 - With all SC cavities running after LS2 → 10 MeV/u RIB's
- Profit from increased driver beam energy and intensity (2 GeV, 4 μ A)
- A new storage ring for short-lived light and heavy ions
- Have multiple simultaneous beams for users
- Meet modern radioprotection standards.





CLOUD experiment at CERN

Prof. Markku Kulmala

Ass. Prof. Katrianne Lehtipalo

HIP and INAR



CLOUD

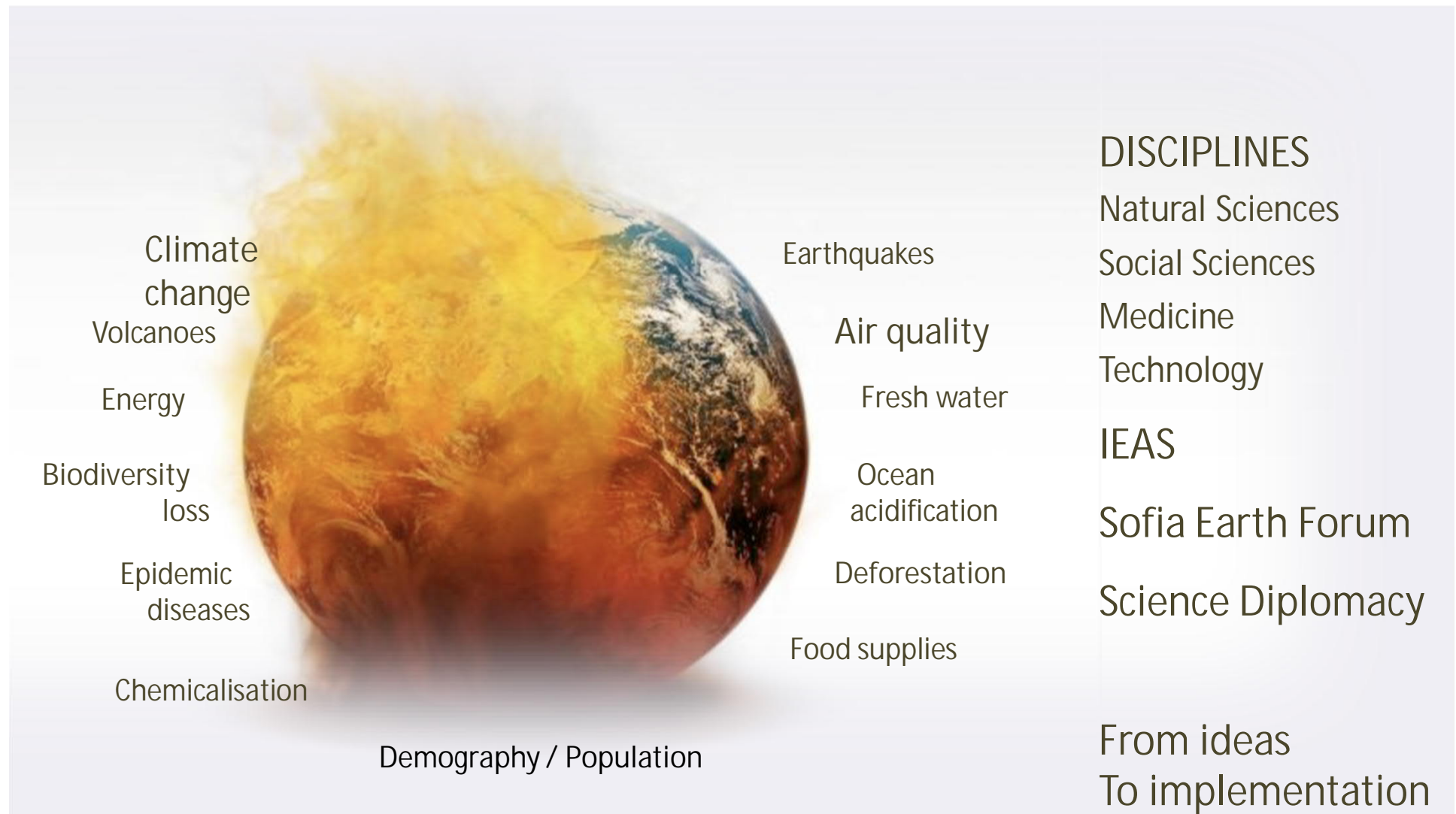
Cosmics Leaving Outdoors Droplets

Main purpose:

study the influence of cosmic rays on clouds and climate

- Study new particle formation and growth in a highly controlled manner
- Study ice nucleation and aqueous phase processes in cloud droplets
- Collaboration of 17 institutes in 9 countries
- 3 Horizon 2020 MSCA Initial Training Networks: CLOUD-ITN (2008-2012), CLOUD-TRAIN (2012-2016), CLOUD-MOTION (2017-2021), connected also to several Finnish Academy and ERC projects

CONTRIBUTION TO Solving GRAND CHALLENGES



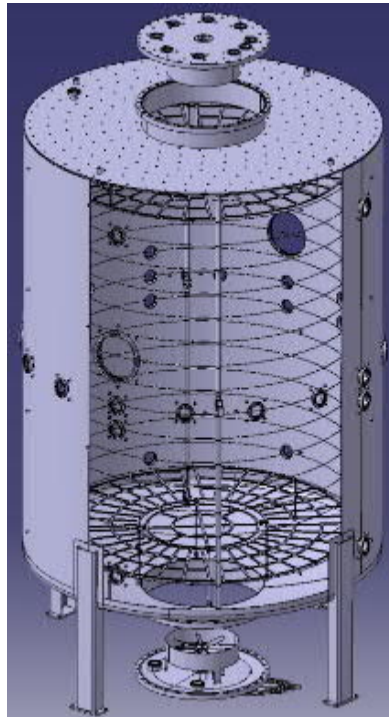
CLOUD Aerosol chamber



- 27 m³
- Pressure: Atmospheric \pm 0.3 bar
- Only metallic seals
- Electropolished inner surfaces

CLOUD, A. Onnela & J. Duplissy

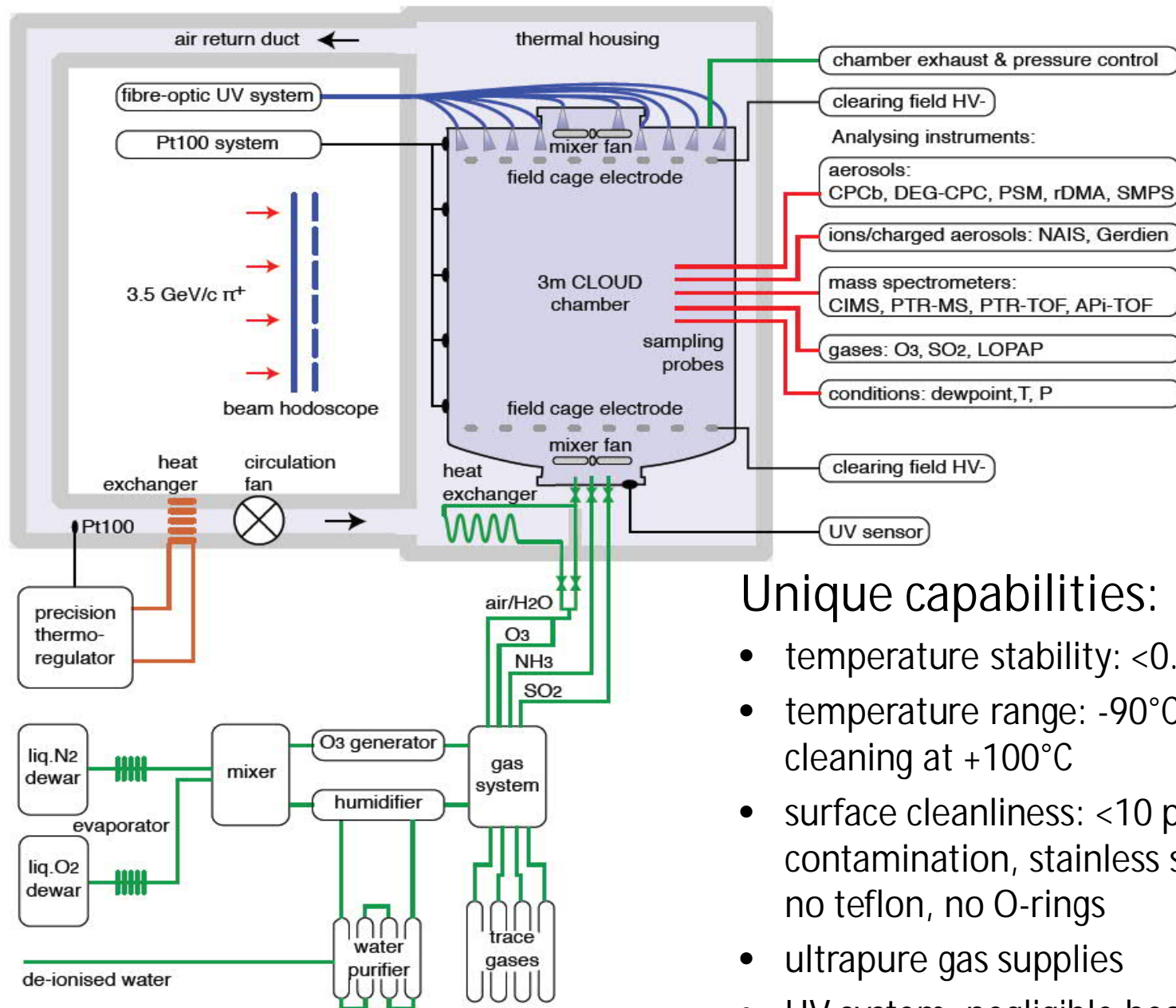
The CLOUD chamber allows studying the effect of ionization on aerosol formation



High-voltage clearing field



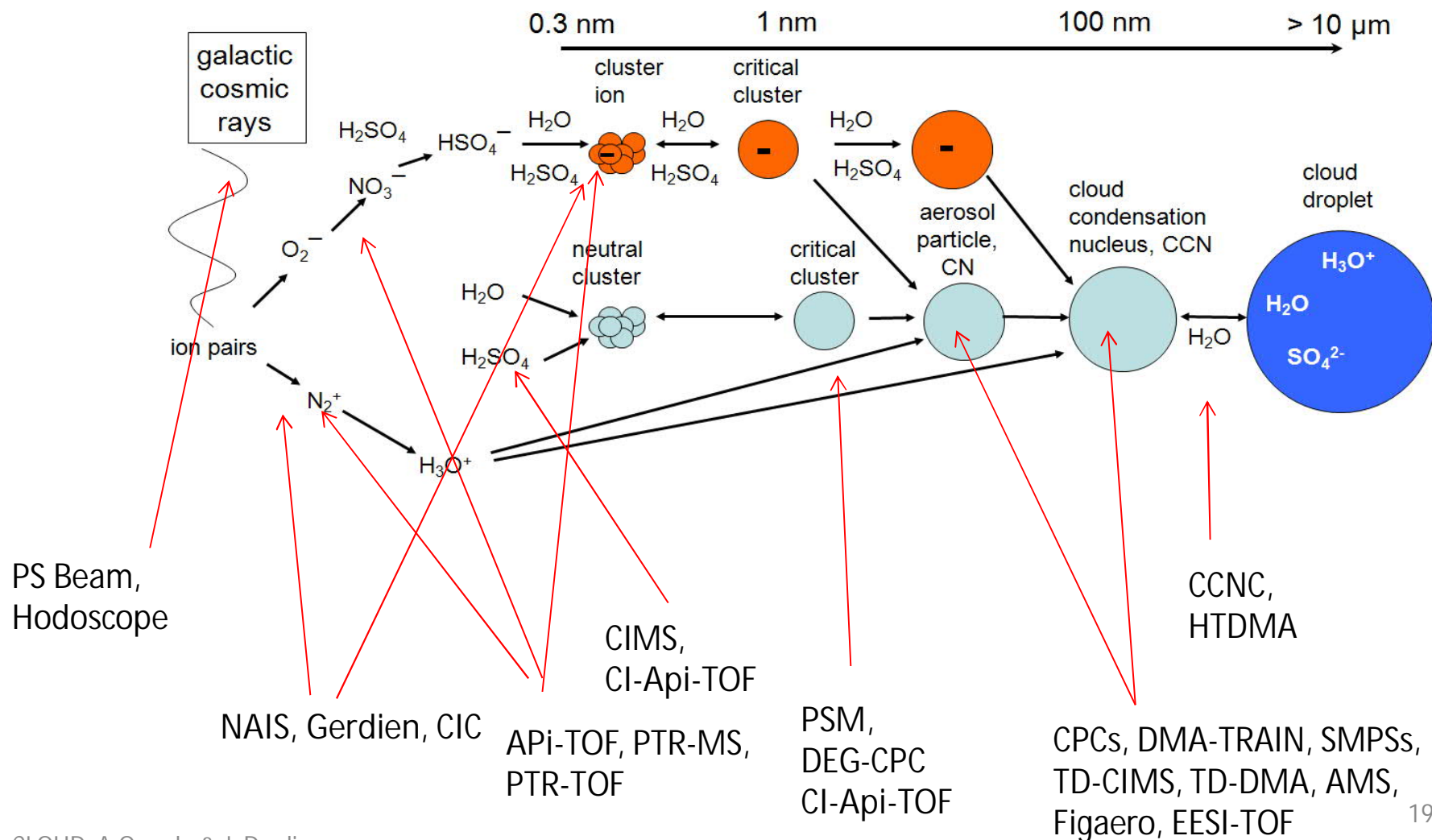
- Ions are created in the chamber naturally due to galactic cosmic rays (GCR) ($\sim 500/\text{cm}^3$)
- Additional ionization from proton synchrotron beam ($< 3000/\text{cm}^3$)
- High-voltage clearing field can be used to remove all the ions ($\sim 0/\text{cm}^3$)
- → neutral, gcr and beam runs to simulate ionization at different altitudes of the atmosphere



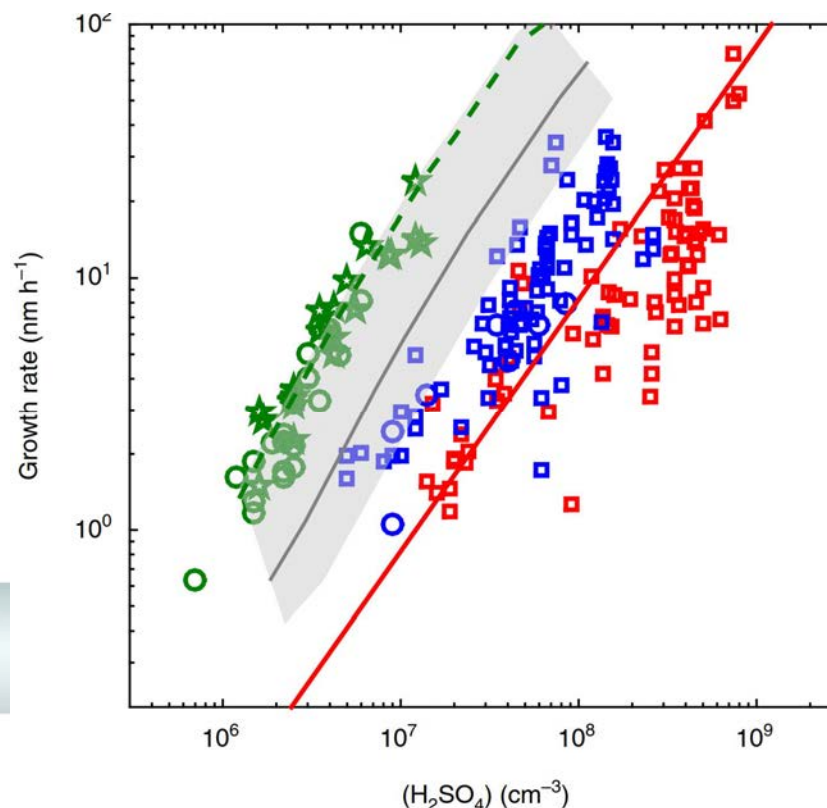
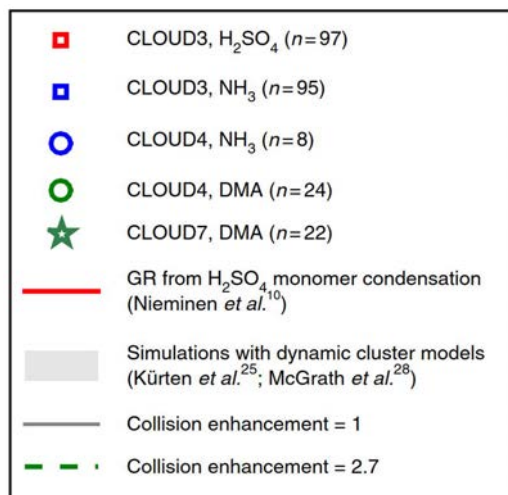
Unique capabilities:

- temperature stability: $<0.1^\circ\text{C}$
- temperature range: -90°C to $+30^\circ\text{C}$; cleaning at $+100^\circ\text{C}$
- surface cleanliness: <10 pptv organics contamination, stainless steel (and gold), no teflon, no O-rings
- ultrapure gas supplies
- UV system: negligible heat load by use of fibre optics.
- field cage 30 kV/m

State-of-the-art instrumentation for following every step of the particle formation process



First results on initial particle growth



ARTICLE

Received 21 Sep 2015 | Accepted 12 Apr 2016 | Published 20 May 2016

DOI: 10.1038/ncomms11594

OPEN

The effect of acid-base clustering and ions on the growth of atmospheric nano-particles

Katrianne Lehtipalo *et al.*[#]

NH_3 and amines accelerate growth due to acid-base clustering
→ significantly increase the survival of the recently formed clusters to aerosol particles and further to cloud condensation nuclei.

Hyytiälä simulation in CLOUD: interaction of H_2SO_4 - NH_3 and organics

ScienceAdvances

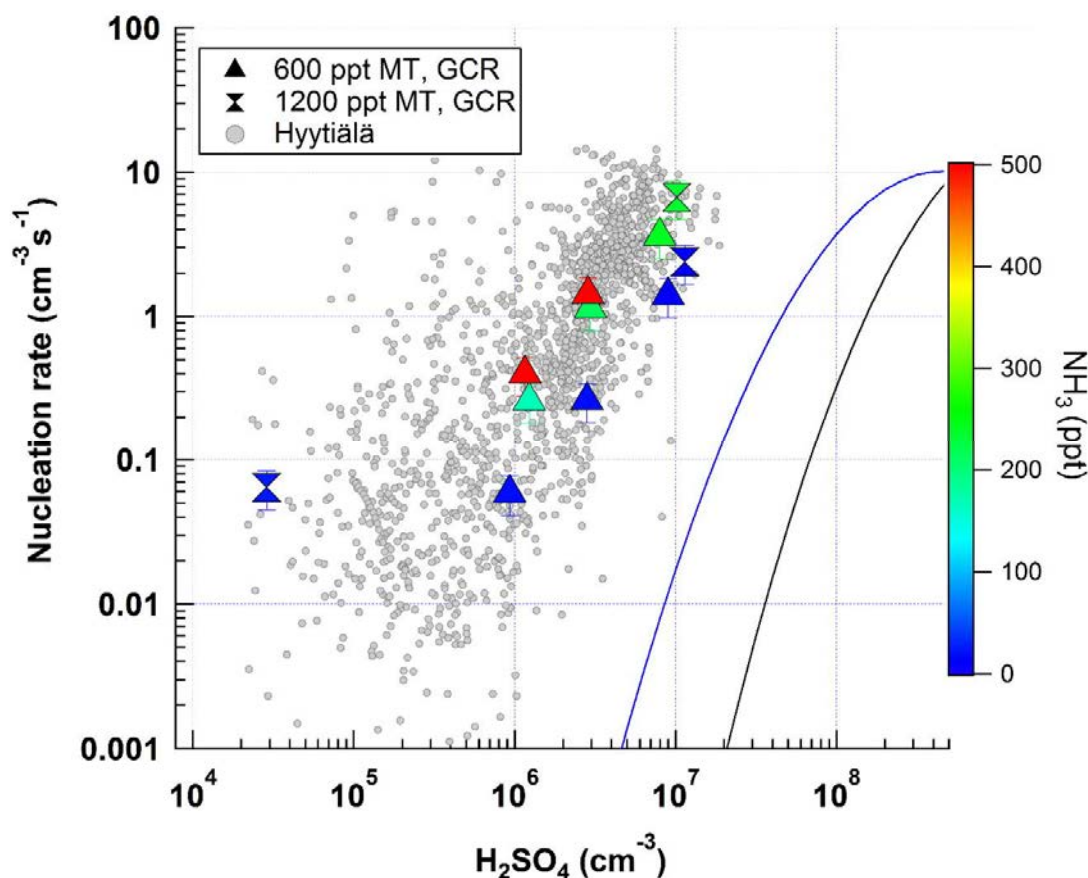
AAAS's open-access journal

"Multicomponent new particle formation from sulfuric acid, ammonia, and biogenic vapors"

K. Lehtipalo et al.

eaau5363

December 12, 2018



Recent and next CLOUD campaigns

- CLOUD10 &11 (Sep-Dec 2015, 2016)
 - Pure biogenic nucleation in different conditions
 - Effect of NO_x on particle formation
 - Hyytiälä simulation
 - Amazon
- CLOUD12 & 13 (Sep-Dec 2017, 2018)
 - Marine new particle formation
 - Biogenic-anthropogenic mixture
 - Urban new particle formation
- CLOUD14 (Sep-Dec 2019)
 - Particle growth from clusters to cloud condensation and ice nuclei
 - Ice nucleation and cloud droplet activation
- CLOUD 15 (fall 2021)

Red: led by Univ. Helsinki

Summary



- One ca. 10 week intensive campaign/year
 - Thousands of successful runs
 - UHEL had a leading role in specific parts of each campaign
 - New CLOUD-MOTION ITN (2 new PhD students started at UHEL last year)
- CLOUD has produced a lot of high-level publications
 - 6 in 2015
 - 21 in 2016 (2 Nature, 1 Science, 1 Nature Comm., 1 PNAS)
 - 9 in 2017
 - 7 in 2018 (1 PNAS, 1 Science Advances) + 2 submitted
- 2-3 Annual data analysis work shops + summer and winter schools
- 3-5 days consortium meeting annually