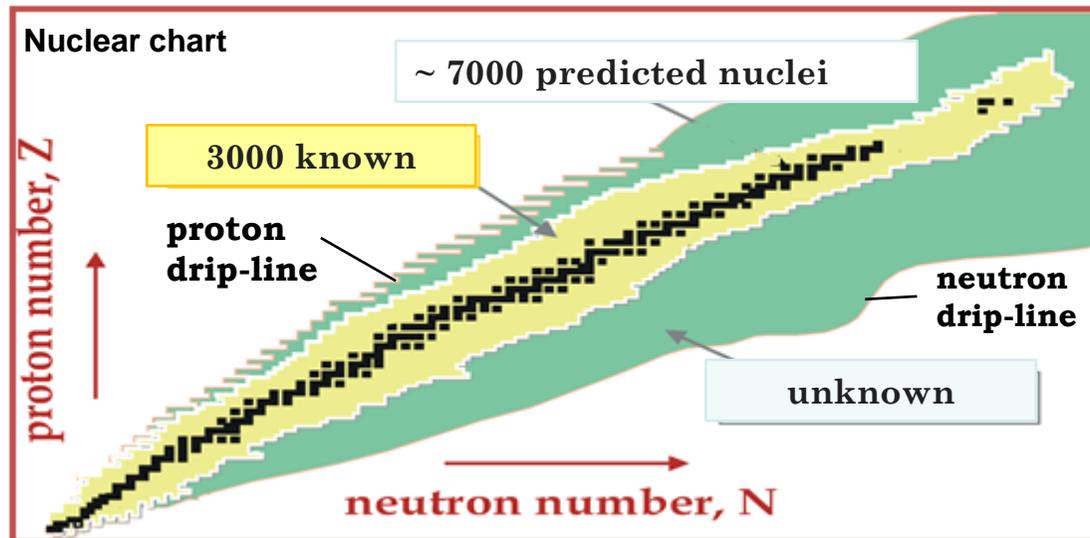




# The prime motivation for radioactive ion beams is study of **exotic nuclei** i.e. nuclei away from beta stability

Exotic nuclei : have different neutron to proton ratio than stable nuclei, show unusual properties like nuclear halo, new magic numbers not predicted earlier



There is a need for systematic study of a large number of nuclei for the refinement & better predictability of nuclear models

Exotic nuclei production difficulties

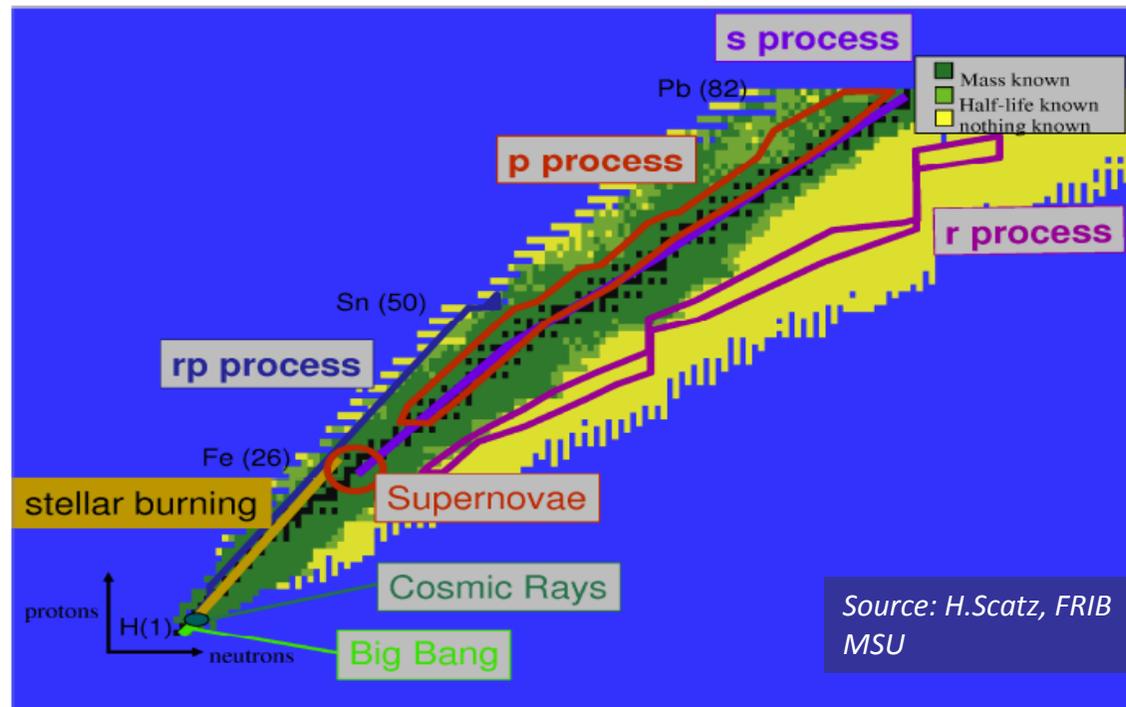
- Low production cross-sections
- Short half lives
- Unwanted species predominant

Advantage with RIB

- Large number & kind of beams
- Since RIB is n-rich or p-rich, exotic nuclei are expected to be produced with better S/N ratio

# Exotic nuclei play a crucial role in explosive nucleosynthesis of heavy-elements beyond iron

Half of nuclear species beyond iron produced in rapid neutron-capture r-process  
Fusion stops at iron ; slow capture process up to  $^{209}\text{Bi}$  - beyond Bi, r-process

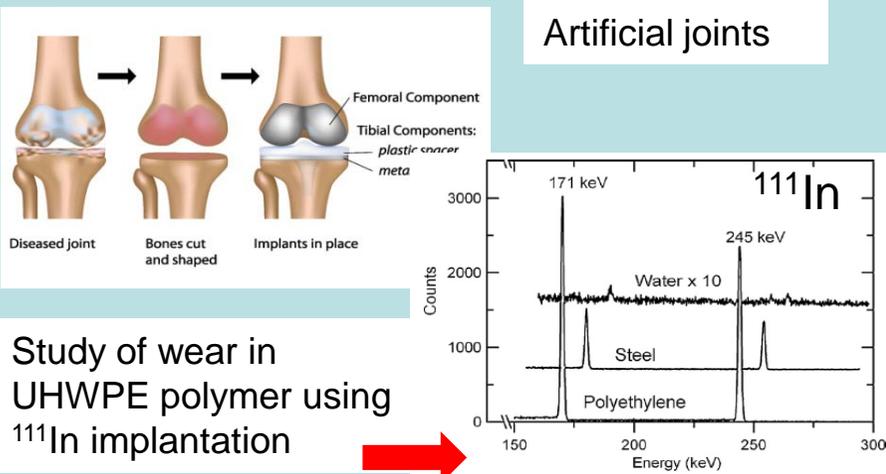


Data on short-lived exotic nuclei needed for nuclear astrophysics models :  
Mass; limits of existence, Half-lives, Matter distribution, Shell closures, Excited States,  
Decay modes,  $(n, \gamma)$  ;  $(p, \gamma)$  cross-sections

# RIB is a tool for research in applied sciences

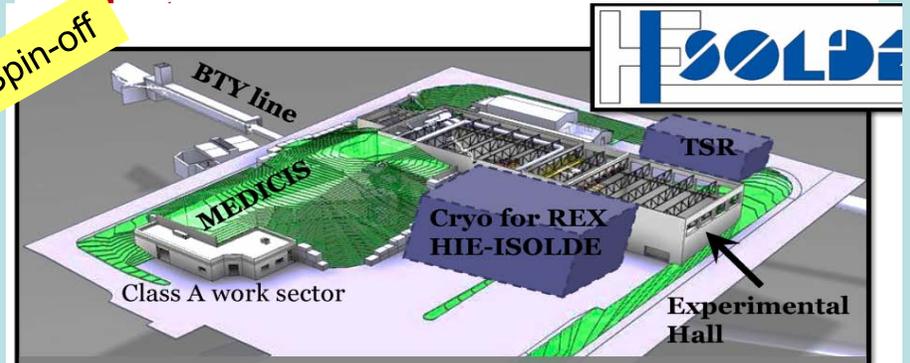
- Wide variety of radioactive probes become available
- One can tune implantation energy & intensity ; implant in chemically incompatible lattice
- One can precisely study local environment of the substrate at atomic scale using hyperfine interaction between the implanted radio-isotope and substrate atoms
- Chemical changes due to decay of the implanted radio-isotope can be studied in-situ
- Non-destructive implantation in polymers , ceramics, biological samples becomes possible with wide applications

## Wear studies on bio-medical implants



## Isotope harvesting : CERN MEDICIS

Spin-off



85% proton beam passes the target without interaction  
Bio-medical isotopes on industrial scale