



# Identification of MNT fragments produced by an energy-degraded $^{238}\text{U}$ beam on a $^{209}\text{Bi}$ target at the FRS Ion Catcher

A. Shraier<sup>1,a</sup>, P. Constantin<sup>2</sup>, T. Dickel<sup>3,4</sup>, I. Mardor<sup>5,6</sup>, A. Mollaebrahimi<sup>3,4,7</sup>, D. Amanbayev<sup>3,4</sup>, S. Ayet San Andrés<sup>13</sup>, J. Bergmann<sup>3</sup>, Z. Ge<sup>4,15,23</sup>, E. Haettner<sup>4</sup>, D. Kar<sup>8</sup>, G. Kripko-Koncz<sup>3,18</sup>, D. Kumar<sup>4,24</sup>, K. Mahajan<sup>3,7</sup>, D. J. Morrissey<sup>9</sup>, M. Narang<sup>4,10</sup>, W. R. Plaß<sup>3,4</sup>, C. Scheidenberger<sup>3,4,7</sup>, M. Simonov<sup>3,7</sup>, N. Tortorelli<sup>4,11</sup>, J. Yu<sup>4</sup>, J. Ahokas<sup>4,23</sup>, B. Amorim<sup>12</sup>, S. Bagchi<sup>8</sup>, M. Bajzek<sup>4</sup>, D. L. Balabanski<sup>2</sup>, K. Botsiou<sup>4</sup>, V. Charviakova<sup>14</sup>, T. Eronen<sup>15,23</sup>, S. Glöckner<sup>3,4</sup>, C. Hornung<sup>4</sup>, N. Hubbard<sup>4</sup>, A. Jaries<sup>15,23</sup>, N. Kalantar-Nayestanaki<sup>10</sup>, A. Kankainen<sup>15,23</sup>, A. Karmakar<sup>3,4</sup>, R. Lozeva<sup>16</sup>, J. L. Rodríguez-Sánchez<sup>17</sup>, I. Mitsiou<sup>4</sup>, M. P. Reiter<sup>18</sup>, E. Piasetzky<sup>1</sup>, V. Piau<sup>16</sup>, Zs. Podolyák<sup>19</sup>, R. Prajapat<sup>4,20</sup>, D. Prajapati<sup>4,20</sup>, S. Purushothaman<sup>4</sup>, M. Reponen<sup>15,23</sup>, E. Rocco<sup>4</sup>, J. Ruotsalainen<sup>15,23</sup>, D. Kostyleva<sup>4</sup>, S. K. Singh<sup>3,4</sup>, A. Spătaru<sup>2</sup>, A. State<sup>2</sup>, I. Ștefănescu<sup>21</sup>, Y. K. Tanaka<sup>22</sup>, L. Trache<sup>21</sup>, L. Welde<sup>3</sup>, J. Zhao<sup>4</sup>,  
for the Super-FRS Experiment Collaboration

<sup>1</sup> Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

<sup>2</sup> Extreme Light Infrastructure-Nuclear Physics, IFIN-HH, Magurele, Romania

<sup>3</sup> II. Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität, Giessen, Germany

<sup>4</sup> GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH, Darmstadt, Germany

<sup>5</sup> Soreq Nuclear Research Center, Yavne, Israel

<sup>6</sup> The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel

<sup>7</sup> Helmholtz Research Academy Hesse for FAIR (HFHF), GSI Helmholtz Center for Heavy Ion Research, Giessen, Germany

<sup>8</sup> Department of Physics, IIT-ISM Dhanbad, Jharkhand, India

<sup>9</sup> Department of Chemistry, Michigan State University, East Lansing, USA

<sup>10</sup> Nuclear Energy Group, ESRIG, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands

<sup>11</sup> Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, Munich, Germany

<sup>12</sup> Lisbon University, Lisbon, Portugal

<sup>13</sup> Instituto de Fisica Corpuscular, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain

<sup>14</sup> National Centre for Nuclear Research, Warsaw, Poland

<sup>15</sup> University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland

<sup>16</sup> IJCLab, Orsay, France

<sup>17</sup> CITENI, Industrial Campus of Ferrol, University of Coruña, Ferrol, Spain

<sup>18</sup> School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

<sup>19</sup> Department of Physics, University Of Surrey, Guildford, UK

<sup>20</sup> Astronomy and Physics Department, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Canada

<sup>21</sup> Department of Nuclear Physics, “Horia Hulubei” National Institute for Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Magurele, Romania

<sup>22</sup> High-Energy Nuclear Physics Laboratory, RIKEN, Hirosawa 2-1, Wako, Japan

<sup>23</sup> Helsinki Institute of Physics, Helsinki, Finland

<sup>24</sup> DNAP, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai, India

Received: 30 April 2026 / Accepted: 26 June 2026

© The Author(s) 2026

Communicated by Wolfram Korten

**Abstract** An experiment on multi-nucleon transfer (MNT) reactions was performed at the FRS Ion Catcher at GSI-FAIR, where an energy-degraded  $^{238}\text{U}$  beam reacted with a  $^{209}\text{Bi}$  target inside the Cryogenic Stopping Cell (CSC). Target-like fragments (TLF) produced in the CSC were extracted and identified using a Multiple-Reflection Time-of-Flight Mass

Spectrometer (MR-TOF-MS). The yields of eight mass-identified  $A = 210$  and  $A = 211$  nuclei were analyzed as a function of degrader thickness, which determines the incoming  $^{238}\text{U}$  beam energy, by comparing their dependence on degrader thickness with that of elastic-scattering products. The results indicated that they are produced in MNT reactions. This experiment is the first in which a broad range of MNT fragments was observed in an ion catcher following beam energy degradation from the relativistic realm to the

J. Yu: Deceased

<sup>a</sup> e-mail: [amirshraier@mail.tau.ac.il](mailto:amirshraier@mail.tau.ac.il) (corresponding author)

MNT range, just above the Coulomb barrier. It sets the stage for further MNT experiments that are planned at the FRS Ion Catcher with different targets and unstable secondary ion beams.

## 1 Introduction

One important area of development at radioactive ion beam (RIB) facilities is the search for a production mechanism for exotic, heavy (mass number  $A = 170\text{--}260$ ) neutron-rich (n-rich) isotopes [1]. Fission is the preferred production reaction of the medium-heavy n-rich ( $A = 70\text{--}170$ ) region [2,3]. Fragmentation provides significant contributions for heavier n-rich nuclei with  $A < 230$  [4]. However, the production cross sections for heavier n-rich isotopes fall off steeply when moving towards neutron-rich nuclei. Multi-nucleon transfer (MNT) reactions are a promising mechanism for the generation of neutron-rich RIBs in the  $A = 170\text{--}260$  region. An experimental comparison a decade ago demonstrated that MNT isotope production cross sections in this region are higher by several orders of magnitude than those of fragmentation [5].

MNT reactions occur in deep-inelastic binary reactions at energies close to the Coulomb barrier, where projectile and target nuclei come into contact and form a transient, molecule-like dinuclear system (DNS) [6]. Within this configuration, the nuclei remain partially distinct while exchanging nucleons, energy, and angular momentum over a short interaction time on the order of  $10^{-21}\text{--}10^{-20}$  s. The reaction dynamics is governed primarily by the relative motion of the interacting nuclei and the transfer of mass and charge between them, along with additional degrees of freedom such as nuclear deformation and orientation. These determine whether the system evolves toward the formation of a compound nucleus (CN) or decays before full equilibration, producing two fragments after substantial nucleon exchange. During this interaction, multiple protons and neutrons can be transferred between the reaction partners, leading to projectile-like (PLF) and target-like (TLF) fragments with masses significantly different from the entrance channel. The primary fragments are typically produced in excited states and subsequently de-excite via particle emission and  $\gamma$  decay, resulting in the final nuclei observed [7].

Realizing this cross-section advantage in practice requires addressing several experimental challenges that remain for RIB facilities employing MNT reactions. The main issues are low extraction efficiency due to smaller acceptance caused by the MNT-specific wide emission angle, restricted isotope production when laser ionization is used to extract the reaction products, and gas cell extraction based on gas flow, forcing a compromise between fast extraction time (small gas volume) and high extraction efficiency (large gas volume). The

impact of these issues can be seen in existing MNT-driven RIB facilities, such as KISS at RIKEN [8,9] and IGISOL at Jyväskylä [10]. In the present work these challenges are addressed by performing MNT reactions with a heavy-ion beam that is initially produced and transported at relativistic energies and subsequently slowed down to the MNT regime just above the Coulomb barrier.

We report progress on a research program on MNT-driven secondary beams initiated with the FRS Ion Catcher (FRS-IC, see Fig. 1) at GSI [11], that will be continued with the Super-FRS Ion Catcher at FAIR [12] to address the shortcomings mentioned above [13–15]. A special configuration of the cryogenic stopping cell (CSC) in the FRS-IC has been developed for MNT reactions [16], and early measurements demonstrated its potential [17,18]. The ultimate goal of the program, utilizing the next-generation CSC at the Super-FRS [12,19], is to use n-rich secondary beams to induce MNT reactions and generate highly exotic tertiary beams. We note that the KISS facility is engaged in a staged upgrade that will implement similar technologies in the next few years [20], and that another similar setup, the  $N = 126$  Factory, is being developed at Argonne National Laboratory (USA) [21].

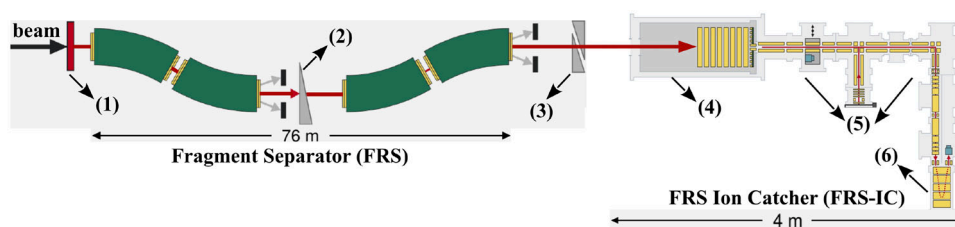
Along with the main objective to demonstrate the feasibility of using the MNT reactions inside the gas cell to produce RIBs at the FRS-IC, the experiment also addressed several important challenges. First, the mitigation of the space-charge effects inside the gas cell, which disrupts ion motion. A novel beam collection method has shown a large improvement in ion extraction efficiency and transport time of the reaction products inside the gas cell. The INCREASE (IN-Cell REAction SystEm) special configuration of the CSC was implemented [16], as previously described in [15]. This configuration is equipped with a primary space-charge containment system formed by a beam dump and a mini-cage placed at different electric potentials.

Here, we present results from the analysis of the first exploratory experiment of the MNT program at the FRS-IC. The identification and counting processes for the product ions in the Multiple-Reflection Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometer (MR-TOF-MS) [22] are described. In addition, we investigated the evolution of the number of counts as a function of the thickness of the degrader placed in front of the MNT production target, and thus the reaction energy.

## 2 Experiment

The experiment used a  $^{238}\text{U}$  beam delivered by the SIS18 accelerator at 500 MeV/u and with an intensity around  $10^8$  ions/spill with a typical beam-on time of 10 s and a beam-off time of 4 s. This mimics the conditions expected in future secondary beam experiments. The FRS was used in transmission mode, with a minimum amount of matter. The main

**Fig. 1** The main components of the experimental setup: (1) beam stripping foil; (2) monochromatic beam degrader; (3) variable beam degrader; (4) CSC with INCREASE setup [16]; (5) RFQ beamline; (6) MR-TOF-MS



components seen by the  $^{238}\text{U}$  beam, shown schematically in Fig. 1, are a  $90\text{ mg/cm}^2$  Cu stripping foil, a  $737\text{ mg/cm}^2$  monochromatic Al degrader, an air section at the mid-focal and final focal plane (FFP) plane, and a variable Al degrader with a thickness around  $1700\text{ mg/cm}^2$  at the FFP. The beam energy on the MNT target was tuned by adjusting the thickness of the variable degrader at the FFP. After entering the gas cell, the beam traversed a  $540\text{ mg/cm}^2$  Al plate before hitting the  $^{209}\text{Bi}$  MNT production target, which has a thickness of  $49\text{ mg/cm}^2$  with a polyester back holder upstream of it with  $17.3\text{ mg/cm}^2$ . This final beam slowdown was done close to the target to minimize angular straggling.

The challenge is to slow down the relativistic beam at the entrance of the FRS to a narrow energy range. This range lies a few MeV/u above the Coulomb barrier, where MNT reactions produce the maximum number of transferred nucleons [15]. This capability is also required for future experiments with secondary beams impinging on the MNT target, as these beams will be produced at similar high energies and thus need to be slowed down as well. At the same time, the incoming beam must be focused on the  $\simeq 1\text{ cm}$  (diameter) INCREASE MNT production target, over a distance of about 530 cm from the last FRS quadrupole. For comparison, experiments with the standard CSC configuration only require focusing the beam on  $20\times 10\text{ cm}^2$  windows over a similar distance.

Dedicated tests were performed to demonstrate the required beam energy range and transverse profile on the MNT target. These tests included beam spot identification directly in front of the gas cell using a fluorescence screen, evaluation of the ionization current on the INCREASE beam dump, and optimization of the beam range with stopped beam ions.

The reaction products and elastically scattered ions from the MNT production target are stopped in the gas cell filled with He at  $3\text{ mg/cm}^2$  (corresponding to a pressure of 130 mbar and a temperature of 102 K). They are then transported by DC fields to the RF Carpet, where they are guided to a nozzle for extraction by gas flow [23]. A Radio-Frequency Quadrupole (RFQ) beamline is used to apply a coarse mass filter and transport the filtered ions to the MR-TOF-MS [24, 25]. Finally, the MR-TOF-MS [26] is used to identify by mass and to count the ions that reach this stage. In the experiment presented here, this configuration was shown to work at beam intensities of  $10^6$  ions/s, which are expected

for the secondary beams available for MNT experiments at the Super-FRS [27].

For each event, the corresponding Time-Of-Flight (TOF) was recorded using a MagneTOF [28] detector and a FAST ComTec TDC (MCS6A) [29]. The spectra were obtained and processed using the TOFControl software [30], which included Time-Resolved Calibration to correct for temporal drifts [31].

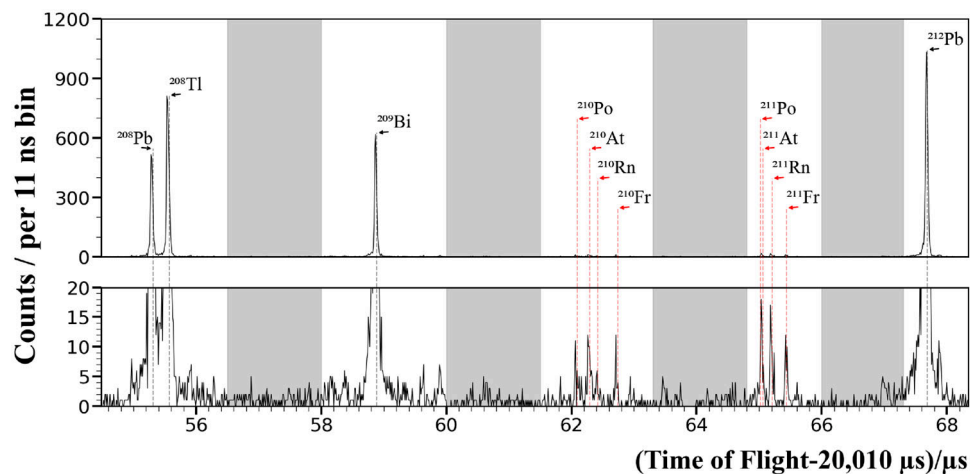
### 3 Results

The analysis is based on seven consecutive measurements performed under practically identical FRS-IC settings, the only parameter that varied between the measurements being the thickness of the variable degrader at the FFP.

To identify potential MNT fragments, we measured the mass range of TLF with  $A = 205\text{--}213$ . The mass numbers  $A = 208$  and  $212$  were dominated by decay products from the  $^{228}\text{Th}$   $\alpha$ -recoil source located within the CSC for calibration purpose and  $A = 209$  by the elastically-scattered target nuclei ( $^{209}\text{Bi}$ ). The long tails of these relatively abundant peaks prevented confident identification and counting of MNT products at these mass numbers.

The mass numbers  $A = 205$  and  $213$  lie at the edges of the transmitted mass range, where the spectrum is distorted and reliable identification is not possible. The mass numbers  $A = 206$  and  $207$  have low count rates even at the optimal beam energy. These mass numbers were therefore excluded from further consideration, and the remaining analysis focused on the MNT products identified at  $A = 210$  and  $211$ .

The time-of-flight spectrum shown in Fig. 2, compiled from measurements with several degrader thicknesses, covers this remaining mass range. Isotopes of Po, At, Rn, and Fr were identified. The successful observation of Fr nuclides, corresponding to 4-proton transfer and 2–3-neutron loss from the  $^{209}\text{Bi}$  target, demonstrates the capability to transfer many nucleons. Based on this,  $A = 210, 211$  nuclides of Bi, Pb, and Tl are expected. However, a high level of contamination was present in the stopping gas in the CSC throughout the measurement, due to an air leak. These highly reactive nuclides underwent chemical reactions in the CSC, which reduced their quantity to below the detection and identification limit.



**Fig. 2** Time-of-flight spectrum accumulated over several degrader settings during a total measurement time of 4 h. The most abundant peaks originate from the elastic channel ( $^{209}\text{Bi}$ ) and from daughter nuclei of the  $^{228}\text{Th}$   $\alpha$ -recoil source located inside the CSC. Upper panel: Full counts scale, highlighting the dominant peaks. Lower panel: Low count scale, revealing low-statistics areas where MNT fragments, indicated by red dashed lines, are expected based on their literature mass values

In order to prove that ions at  $A = 210$  and  $211$  shown in Fig. 2 are produced via the MNT reaction, the number of counts was analyzed as a function of the FFP degrader thickness, which defines the incoming beam energy. Based on MOCADI simulations [33], the degrader thickness scan corresponds to beam energies on the target, ranging from a few up to about 25 MeV/u. The Coulomb barrier energy for the  $^{238}\text{U} + ^{209}\text{Bi}$  interaction is approximately 6.8 MeV/u in the laboratory frame [34–36], setting the lower energy threshold below which MNT reactions are suppressed. The dominant peaks shown in Fig. 2 were used to define the width of the region of interest. The full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the dominant peaks was determined to be 30 ns by fitting a Gaussian function to the data. See Fig. 3 for a detailed view of the peak shape. The integration range for each species is  $\pm 30$  ns around the literature mass.

The measurement was set for 449 isochronous turns ( $t_{\text{it}}$ ), corresponding to the center of the mass analyzer at  $A = 207$ . Since the revolution period scales with the square root of the mass-to-charge ratio, the turn numbers for the neighboring isobars are scaled by the square root of their mass ratios, corresponding to 446 turns for  $A = 210$  and 445 turns for  $A = 211$  (see the captions of Figs. 2 and 4). The flight time of ions through the MR-TOF-MS for a given number of turns can be expressed as:

$$t_{\text{total}} = t_{\text{tfs}} + N_{\text{it}} \cdot t_{\text{it}} + t_0, \quad (1)$$

where  $t_{\text{total}}$  is the total TOF,  $N_{\text{it}}$  is the number of isochronous turns completed by the species of interest in the analyzer,  $t_0 =$

[32]. Shaded areas correspond to background estimation regions (see text for details). The horizontal axis is labeled **Time of Flight – 20,010 (μs)** to reflect that the plot describes the full flight time of the ions in the MR-TOF-MS. Note that ions of each mass number shown in the figure traveled a different number of turns in the MR-TOF-MS, from 448 for  $A = 208$  to 444 for  $A = 212$

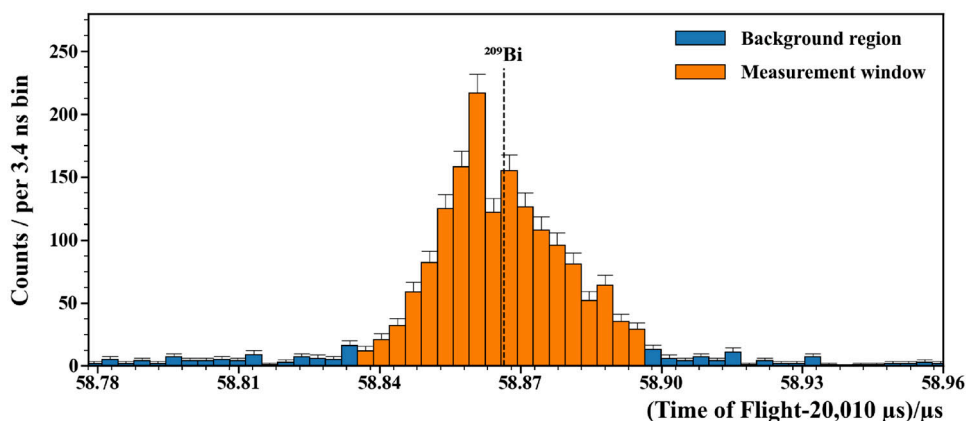
$0.355 \mu\text{s}$  is an electronic signal delay, and  $t_{\text{tfs}} = 42.43 \mu\text{s}$  is the TOF between the opening of the exit mirror and the ion detection in the MagneTOF, measured during a zero-turn calibration. The term  $t_{\text{it}}$  is the TOF per turn in the analyzer, calibrated using  $^{133}\text{Cs}$  ions, yielding  $t_{\text{it}} = 35.7 \mu\text{s}$ .

Using the relation  $m/\Delta m = \text{TOF}/(2 \cdot \Delta\text{TOF})$  [31], where  $m$  is the ion mass,  $\Delta m$  is the smallest resolvable mass difference, and  $\Delta\text{TOF}$  is the corresponding peak width (FWHM), a mass resolving power (MRP) of  $\approx 330,000$  was achieved with the measured  $\Delta\text{TOF}$  at FWHM of  $0.03 \mu\text{s}$ , providing an optimal mode of operation for a wide mass range measurement and robust isotope identification. The mass spectra zoomed for the MNT candidates are shown in Fig. 4. Note, the peaks of  $^{211}\text{Po}$  and  $^{211}\text{At}$  have overlapping regions of interest. The ions of interest were detected as singly charged species. Molecular ions with the same nominal mass-to-charge ratio constitute the background, which is estimated and subtracted as described below.

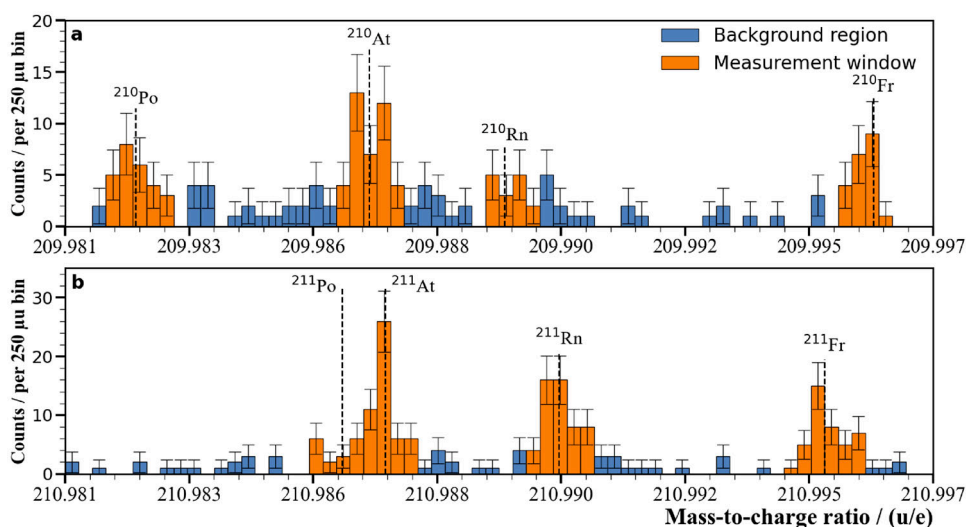
An investigation of the background regions outside the regions of interest revealed that the background increased as the degrader thickness decreased. At the thickest degrader settings, a few elastically scattered  $^{238}\text{U}$  ions are still detected. Besides elastically scattered targets and projectiles, lighter fragments produced during the slowing-down process can have ranges too large to be stopped in the beam dump; they generate ionization of the stopping gas in the CSC. The resulting ionization leads to the formation of a variety of unknown molecular ion species. These molecular ions appear in the mass spectrum clustered around integer mass numbers, coinciding with the positions where our ions of interest are



**Fig. 3** Time-of-flight spectrum around  $^{209}\text{Bi}$ . Events within the predefined 60 ns integration range are shown in orange and labeled “Measurement window,” while those outside this range are shown in blue and labeled “Background region”. The vertical dashed line marks the position of  $^{209}\text{Bi}$  based on its literature mass value [32]



**Fig. 4** Mass spectrum obtained from the same measurements as in Fig. 2. **a** Corresponds to mass number  $A = 210$  and **b** to  $A = 211$ . As in Fig. 2,  $A = 210$  and  $A = 211$  ions traveled 446 and 445 turns in the MR-TOF-MS, respectively



expected. The events in the shaded regions in Fig. 2 are also due to these molecular ions.

The molecular ion background in the CSC has two contributions: a baseline component present throughout the spectrum, and a beam-induced component that increases with the beam energy deposited in the CSC. The baseline component arises from contamination due to residual gas impurities and an air leak in the CSC during the measurements. The beam-induced ionization elevates the molecular ion background broadly across the spectrum; however, since molecular ion formation produces species whose combined mass sums to near-integer values, this enhancement is most pronounced at integer mass positions, precisely where our ions of interest appear. We assumed that their amount is proportional to the number of elastically scattered ions in the spectrum.

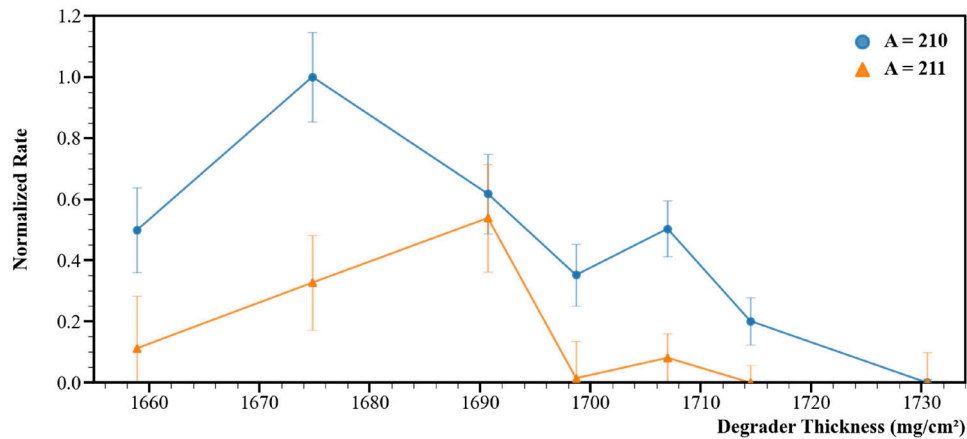
To estimate the baseline component, we sampled the inter-mass regions of the spectrum, indicated by the shaded areas in Fig. 2. These regions fall between integer mass positions where no nuclides are expected. For each shaded region, the number of observed counts  $N_{\text{bg}}$  was divided by the width of the region  $\Delta t$  and scaled to the width of the integration

window used for the ions of interest. This yields a per-region estimate of the baseline component expected under one integration window:

$$B = \left( \frac{N_{\text{bg}}}{\Delta t} \right) 2 \langle \text{FWHM} \rangle \quad (2)$$

where  $\langle \text{FWHM} \rangle$  is the mean peak width determined from the dominant peaks in the same measurement. The estimates of five sampled regions were averaged to obtain a single measurement-specific baseline component  $\langle B \rangle_i$ , where the index  $i$  denotes the measurement corresponding to a specific degrader thickness. Its uncertainty was obtained by propagating the Poisson statistical uncertainties of the individual region estimates.

The baseline component  $\langle B \rangle_i$  captures the molecular ion contribution sampled between mass positions, but does not account for the beam-induced enhancement at integer mass positions. To correct for this, a mass-position-specific correction factor  $\alpha_j$  is derived from the reference measurement, taken at the thickest degrader setting ( $1730.5 \text{ mg/cm}^2$ ). In



**Fig. 5** Normalized rates of nuclides with mass numbers  $A = 210$  (blue circles) and  $A = 211$  (orange triangles) as a function of degrader thickness. A common normalization is applied using the maximum rate observed in the  $A = 210$  distribution, allowing a direct comparison of

the relative yields. Each data point represents the summed contributions of the isotopes shown in Fig. 4. Connecting lines between points are included for visual guidance and do not represent interpolated values between data points

this setting, the beam barely begins to exit the target and, therefore, the extraction of MNT TLFs is expected to be negligible. Any counts observed at nuclide  $j$ 's mass position in the reference measurement therefore originate purely from background, and the correction factor is defined as:

$$\alpha_j = \frac{N_{j,\text{ref}}}{\langle B \rangle_{\text{ref}}} \quad (3)$$

where  $N_{j,\text{ref}}$  is the number of counts at nuclide  $j$ 's position in the reference measurement, and  $\langle B \rangle_{\text{ref}}$  is the baseline component of the reference measurement. The rescaled background for nuclide  $j$  in measurement  $i$  is then:

$$\langle B \rangle_{\text{rs},j,i} = \alpha_j \langle B \rangle_i \quad (4)$$

This correction was applied to all identified nuclides using the same procedure. For the  $A = 211$  species, counts were observed at their mass positions in the reference measurement, yielding well-defined values of  $\alpha_j > 1$ , indicating a measurable beam-induced enhancement above the baseline. For the  $A = 210$  species, no counts were observed at their positions in the reference measurement, consistent with no significant beam-induced enhancement at those mass positions; accordingly,  $\alpha_j = 1$  was adopted and the baseline component  $\langle B \rangle_i$  was used directly.

For each nuclide  $j$  and measurement  $i$ , the rate  $R_{j,i}$  is determined by subtracting the rescaled background from the observed counts and normalizing by the acquisition time  $T_i$  and beam intensity  $I$ :

$$R_{j,i} = \frac{N_{j,i} - w_j \langle B \rangle_{\text{rs},j,i}}{T_i I} \quad (5)$$

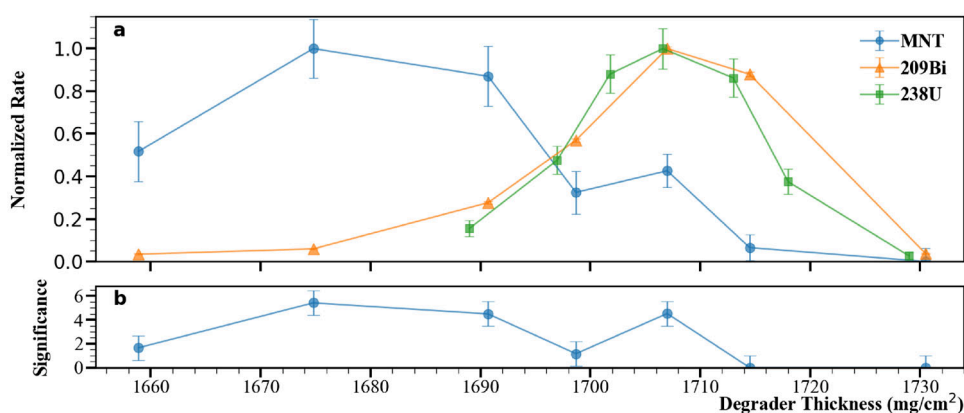
Where  $w_j$  is a window multiplicity factor accounting for cases where the integration windows of adjacent nuclides overlap. For all species  $w_j = 1$ , except for  $^{211}\text{Po}$  and  $^{211}\text{At}$ , whose 60 ns integration windows are centered 40 ns apart and therefore partially overlap. These two windows are treated as a single combined window of 100 ns, giving  $w_j \approx 1.67$ , and their counts are taken as a single joint contribution  $^{211}\text{Po} + ^{211}\text{At}$ . The beam intensity  $I$  was measured by the Secondary Electron TRANSMISSION Monitor (SEETRAM) in the FRS [37]. The uncertainty in  $R_{j,i}$  was estimated by propagating the statistical uncertainties of  $N_{j,i}$  and  $B_{j,i}$ , while the uncertainties in  $T_i$  and  $I$  were neglected.

The total MNT rate is obtained by summing  $R_{j,i}$  over the identified species shown in Fig. 4, with  $^{211}\text{Po}$  and  $^{211}\text{At}$  entering as a single combined contribution:  $^{210}\text{Po}$ ,  $^{210}\text{At}$ ,  $^{210}\text{Rn}$ ,  $^{210}\text{Fr}$ , ( $^{211}\text{Po} + ^{211}\text{At}$ ),  $^{211}\text{Rn}$ , and  $^{211}\text{Fr}$ .

Since MNT production peaks at a few MeV/u above the Coulomb barrier [38], Fig. 5 serves to demonstrate this behavior by showing the rates of  $A = 210$  and  $A = 211$  as a function of degrader thickness. Both distributions exhibit a broad maximum in a similar thickness region, highlighting their clear dependence on the beam energy. With increasing degrader thickness, incident beam energy is reduced and eventually falls below the Coulomb barrier, leading to suppression of the MNT channel [18]. The fact that both plots follow the same trend provides strong evidence that these groups are produced by the same mechanism. The individual isotopes within each mass group follow the same trend as their summed distribution, with minor differences in the degrader thickness at which their rates peak.

To ensure that the trend observed in Fig. 5 is not an artifact of our experimental system and is unique to MNT processes, we investigated the rate of the primary  $^{238}\text{U}$  beam

**Fig. 6** **a** Background-subtracted rates of  $^{238}\text{U}$  (green squares),  $^{209}\text{Bi}$  (orange triangles), and the MNT candidates (blue circles), each normalized to their respective maximum values. The MNT candidates represent the summed yields of the mass numbers shown in Fig. 5. **b** The statistical significance of the MNT counts, calculated using Eq.(6). Connecting lines between points in all panels are included for visual guidance



and the elastically-scattered  $^{209}\text{Bi}$ , shown in Fig. 6 alongside the MNT yields. The MNT and  $^{209}\text{Bi}$  normalized rates were extracted from the same experimental measurements. In contrast, the  $^{238}\text{U}$  rate was obtained from separate measurements of the PLF spectrum, using slightly different degrader thicknesses. In these measurements, the average FWHM of the integration window was determined from six natural Xenon isotope peaks ( $^{128,129,130,131,132,134}\text{Xe}$ ) present in the spectrum, following the same procedure described above for the TLF case [39]. These xenon peaks served only to define the integration window and are not reaction products; their measured FWHM of 14–16 ns set the integration range for the  $^{238}\text{U}$  analysis. The TLF and the PLF measurements differed in beam intensity, by nearly two orders of magnitude, and in beam time structure (beam-on and beam-off periods). Since the rates in Fig. 6 are normalized to their respective maxima, these differences do not affect the comparison of their dependence on degrader thickness.

Stopping models estimate a minimum beam energy to penetrate the target around 9 MeV/u (specifically, SRIM [40] gives 8.4 MeV/u and ATIMA [41] gives 9.6 MeV/u), which corresponds to the degrader thickness around 1730 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> in Fig. 6, where the  $^{238}\text{U}$  beam ions and  $^{209}\text{Bi}$  elastically scattered ions start to escape from the target into the gas. The dependence of their stopping rates on the degrader thickness reflects the wide angular distribution of the beam and target ions stopped inside the ion catcher, driven by multiple elastic scattering inside the target and the setup angular acceptance [15]. Finally, the higher beam energies observed for the MNT rates are due to the need to additionally overcome the Coulomb barrier and compensate for the reaction energy and final state evaporation.

The main background source for the TLFs identified in Fig. 4 could come from beam fragmentation inside the variable degrader. LISE++ simulations [42] show that these isotopes would arrive at the  $^{209}\text{Bi}$  target with a mean energy higher than the  $^{238}\text{U}$  beam by 20–25 MeV/u. Hence, their stopping inside the ion catcher requires a thicker degrader, corresponding to these higher energies, and would appear in

Fig. 6 to the right of the  $^{238}\text{U}$  peak. Another argument against this possible source comes from the fragmentation cross sections. Estimates with the EPAX 3 model [4] give a strong isotopic decrease Fr:Rn:At:Po = 9.41:3.72:0.96:0.17 mb. Such a rate variation by a factor more than 50 is not supported by the rates in Fig. 4, which are approximately constant. The only element-dependent efficiency in our setup is the chemical efficiency, but it is not expected to vary so strongly over four charge units.

The statistical significance of the measured counts relative to the background was evaluated using the  $Z_{\text{Bi}}$  method, following [43]. In this approach, the problem is formulated as a test of the background-only hypothesis in the presence of background uncertainty. By conditioning on the total number of counts, the Poisson counting problem is reduced to a binomial distribution, from which the probability  $P_{\text{Bi}}$  is calculated for the background to produce a fluctuation equal to or larger than the measured counts. This probability is then expressed as a Z-value:

$$Z_{\text{Bi}} = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{erfc}^{-1}(2P_{\text{Bi}}) \quad (6)$$

The significance was calculated using the total counts obtained by summing all nuclides that contribute to the MNT yield, as shown in Fig. 4. The corresponding background and its uncertainty were obtained by summing the individual background contributions of the same nuclides. The uncertainty in  $Z_{\text{Bi}}$  was estimated via standard error propagation.

Figure 6b presents the resulting significance as a function of degrader thickness. In the thickest degrader setting, the observed yields are consistent with background, resulting in a significance compatible with zero. As the degrader thickness is varied in the region where MNT production is observed, the significance increases, reaching values of  $Z_{\text{Bi}} \approx 4.5$ , 4.4 and up to 5.4, indicating a clear excess of counts above the background. For thinner degrader settings, the significance decreases again, consistent with the reduction of the MNT yield outside the optimal energy range. This behavior follows the expected threshold and energy dependence of the MNT

process and supports the identification of the observed signal as originating from MNT reactions.

#### 4 Summary and conclusions

A  $^{238}\text{U}$  beam was bombarded on a  $^{209}\text{Bi}$  target inside the CSC at the FRS Ion Catcher at GSI, with beam energies just above the Coulomb barrier that enable MNT reactions using the INCREASE device [16]. The resulting fragments were extracted and identified using an MR-TOF-MS. Results from the analysis of data focused on TLFs at the mass region  $A = 210$  and  $211$  are presented. The data analysis procedure included time-resolved calibration, mass calibration, normalization to beam intensities, mass identification, and background characterization. The data analyzed here included seven measurements with similar conditions except for variation of the FFP degrader, which altered the incoming beam energy.

The rate of MNT candidates was found to be centered at significantly lower degrader thicknesses (namely, higher beam energy) than those of elastically scattered  $^{238}\text{U}$  and  $^{209}\text{Bi}$  ions. This proves that these candidates are indeed products of MNT reactions. The statistical significance of the MNT yields was found to be more than 4 standard deviations above background, ensuring that they are not a result of background statistical fluctuations.

The analysis of the data in this work sets the stage for a detailed analysis of the entire data set from this experiment. The subsequent analysis will include the identification of more MNT fragments. Furthermore, in order to extract MNT production cross sections we will follow an approach similar to that used for isotopic fission yield measurements at the FRS Ion Catcher [44]. Additional MNT experiments at the FRS Ion Catcher include a measurement with a secondary  $^{236}\text{U}$  beam, which has already been performed and is currently under analysis. A second experiment, using a  $^{238}\text{U}$  primary beam on a  $^{238}\text{U}$  target, is scheduled to take place in the near future.

**Acknowledgements** The authors gratefully acknowledge the FRS-IC facility at GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, Darmstadt, where the experiments were performed (Proposal Nos. G-22-00117 and G-22-00179).

**Funding** Open access funding provided by Tel Aviv University. Funding support was provided by the European Union's Horizon Europe Research and Innovation program (Grant Agreement No. 101057511) the Romanian Ministry of Research, Innovation and Digitalisation (projects FAIR-RO/RD/2024\_008 and ELI-RO/RDI/2024-007) the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation) through grants AY 155/2-1 and 422761894 by HGS-HIRE and by Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen and GSI under the JLU-GSI strategic Helmholtz partnership agreement the Israel Science Foundation (Contract No. 2575/21) the German Federal Ministry of Research, Technology and Space (BMFT) (Contracts No. 05P19RGFN1, 05P21RGFN1,

and 05P24RG4) the Research Council of Finland (Grants No. 347509 and 354968) the Xunta de Galicia under the program *Proyectos de excelencia* (Grant No. ED431F-2023/43) the Ramón y Cajal program (Grant No. RYC2021-031989-I) and the Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC, UK) (Grant No. ST/Y00358/1).

**Data Availability Statement** Data will be made available on reasonable request. [Authors' comment: The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.]

**Code Availability Statement** Code/software cannot be made available for reasons disclosed in the code availability statement. [Authors' comment: The code/software generated during and/or analysed during the current study is not publicly available due to it being built on an internal, collaboration-specific analysis framework but is available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.]

#### Declarations

**Conflict of Interest** The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

**Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

#### References

1. V. Saiko, A. Karpov, Multinucleon transfer as a method for production of new heavy neutron-enriched isotopes of transuranium elements. *Eur. Phys. J. A* **58**(3), 41 (2022)
2. A. Jaries, M. Stryczyk, A. Kankainen, T. Eronen, O. Beliuskina, T. Dickel, M. Flayol, Z. Ge, M. Hukkanen, M. Mougeot et al., Prominent bump in the two-neutron separation energies of neutron-rich Lanthanum isotopes revealed by high-precision mass spectrometry. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **134**(4), 042501 (2025)
3. R. Orford, N. Vassh, J.A. Clark, G.C. McLaughlin, M.R. Mumpower, D. Ray, G. Savard, R. Surman, F. Buchinger, D.P. Burdette, M.T. Burkey, D.A. Gorelov, J.W. Klimes, W.S. Porter, K.S. Sharma, A.A. Valverde, L. Varriano, X.L. Yan, Searching for the origin of the rare-earth peak with precision mass measurements across Ce-Eu isotopic chains. *Phys. Rev. C* **105**, 052802 (2022)
4. K. Sümmner, Improved empirical parametrization of fragmentation cross sections. *Phys. Rev. C* **86**, 014601 (2012)
5. Y. Watanabe, Y. Kim, S. Jeong, Y. Hirayama, N. Imai, H. Ishiyama, H. Jung, H. Miyatake, S. Choi, J.S. Song et al., Pathway for the production of neutron-rich isotopes around the  $N=126$  shell closure. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **115**(17), 172503 (2015)
6. V.V. Volkov, Deep inelastic transfer reactions – the new type of reactions between complex nuclei. *Phys. Rep.* **44**(2), 93–157 (1978)
7. S. Heinz, H.M. Devaraja, Nucleosynthesis in multinucleon transfer reactions. *Eur. Phys. J. A* **58**(6), 114 (2022)



8. Y. Hirayama, Y. Watanabe, M. Mukai, M. Oyaizu, M. Ahmed, H. Ishiyama, S. Jeong, Y. Kakiguchi, S. Kimura, J. Moon et al., Doughnut-shaped gas cell for KEK isotope separation system. *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. B* **412**, 11–18 (2017)
9. T. Niwase, Y. Watanabe, Y. Hirayama, M. Mukai, P. Schury, A. Andreyev, T. Hashimoto, S. Iimura, H. Ishiyama, Y. Ito et al., Discovery of new isotope  $^{241}\text{U}$  and systematic high-precision atomic mass measurements of neutron-rich Pa-Pu nuclei produced via multinucleon transfer reactions. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **130**(13), 132502 (2023)
10. D. Kumar, T. Dickel, A. Zadornaya, O. Beliuskina, A. Kankainen, P. Constantin, S. Purushothaman, A. Spataru, M. Stryczyk, L. Al Ayoubi et al., First investigation on the isomeric ratio in multinucleon transfer reactions: Entrance channel effects on the spin distribution. *Phys. Lett. B* **853**, 138654 (2024)
11. W. Plaß, T. Dickel, S. Purushothaman, P. Dendooven, H. Geissel, J. Ebert, E. Haettner, C. Jesch, M. Ranjan, M. Reiter et al., The FRS Ion Catcher – a facility for high-precision experiments with stopped projectile and fission fragments. *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. B* **317**, 457–462 (2013)
12. D. Amanbayev, W.R. Plaß, T. Dickel, S. Ayet San Andrés, P. Dendooven, H. Geissel, E. Haettner, M.N. Harakeh, I. Miskun, S. Purushothaman, M. Ranjan, M.P. Reiter, A.-K. Rink, C. Scheidenberger, Z. Andelkovic, S. Bagchi, D. Balabanski, S. Beck, J. Bergmann, M. Block, P. Constantin, S. Danaila, J. Ebert, F. Greiner, L. Gröf, F. Heiße, F. Herfurth, C. Hornung, C. Jesch, N. Kalantar-Nayestanaki, I. Mardor, M. Merisanu, I.D. Moore, M. Petrick, S. Pietri, I. Pohjalainen, A. Spataru, A.N. State, H. Weick, J.S. Winfield, M. Winkler, M.I. Yavor, Super-FRS Experiment Collaboration: Technical design report for the cryogenic stopping cell of the Super-FRS at FAIR. *Eur. Phys. J. Spec. Top.* **234**(5), 861–917 (2025)
13. W.R. Plaß, T. Dickel, I. Mardor, S. Pietri, H. Geissel, C. Scheidenberger, D. Amanbayev, S. Ayet San Andrés, J. Äystö, D.L. Balabanski, The science case of the FRS Ion Catcher for FAIR Phase-0. *Hyperfine Interact.* **240**(1), 73 (2019)
14. T. Dickel, A. Kankainen, A. Spataru, D. Amanbayev, O. Beliuskina, S. Beck, P. Constantin, D. Benyamin, H. Geissel, L. Gröf, C. Hornung, A.V. Karpov, I. Mardor, G. Münzenberg, D. Nichita, W.R. Plaß, I. Pohjalainen, S. Purushothaman, M. Reponen, A. Rotaru, V.V. Saiko, C. Scheidenberger, J.S. Winfield, A. Zadornaya, Multi-nucleon transfer reactions at ion catcher facilities – a new way to produce and study heavy neutron-rich nuclei. *J. Phys: Conf. Ser.* **1668**(1), 012012 (2020)
15. P. Constantin, T. Dickel, A. Karpov, D. Amanbayev, D. Balabanski, H. Geissel, K. Mahajan, I. Mardor, A. Mollaebrahimi, W. Plaß et al., In-cell multi-nucleon transfer reactions at the FRS Ion Catcher. *Phys. Scr.* **99**(7), 075313 (2024)
16. A. Rotaru, D. Amanbayev, D.L. Balabanski, D. Benyamin, P. Constantin, T. Dickel, L. Gröf, I. Mardor, I. Miskun, D. Nichita et al., INCREASE: an in-cell reaction system for multi-nucleon transfer and spontaneous fission at the FRS Ion Catcher. *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. B* **512**, 83–90 (2022)
17. J. Zhao, D. Amanbayev, T. Dickel, I. Miskun, W. Plaß, N. Tortorelli, S.A. San Andrés, S. Beck, J. Bergmann, Z. Brenic et al., Increasing the rate capability for the cryogenic stopping cell of the FRS Ion Catcher. *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. B* **547**, 165175 (2024)
18. A. Mollaebrahimi, P. Constantin, T. Dickel, D. Amanbayev, S. Glöckner, E. Haettner, D. Kar, G. Kripko-Koncz, D. Kumar, K. Mahajan et al., First observation of MNT isotope beams at the FRS Ion Catcher. *Nucl. Phys. A* **1057**, 123041 (2025)
19. T. Dickel, W.R. Plaß, H. Geissel, F. Heiße, I. Miskun, S. Purushothaman, M.P. Reiter, A.-K. Rink, C. Scheidenberger, Conceptual design of a novel next-generation cryogenic stopping cell for the Low-Energy Branch of the Super-FRS. *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. B* **376**, 216–220 (2016)
20. Y. Hirayama, K. Collaboration, Progress of Isotope separators and KISS facility for the study of exotic nuclei. *Eur. Phys. J. Spec. Top.* **233**(5), 1209–1223 (2024)
21. G. Savard, M. Brodeur, J. Clark, R. Knaack, A. Valverde, The N = 126 Factory: a new facility to produce very heavy neutron-rich isotopes. *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. B* **463**, 258–261 (2020)
22. T. Dickel, W.R. Plaß, A. Becker, U. Czok, H. Geissel, E. Haettner, C. Jesch, W. Kinsal, M. Petrick, C. Scheidenberger, A. Simon, M.I. Yavor, A high-performance multiple-reflection time-of-flight mass spectrometer and isobar separator for the research with exotic nuclei. *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. A* **777**, 172–188 (2015)
23. S. Purushothaman, M. Reiter, E. Haettner, P. Dendooven, T. Dickel, H. Geissel, J. Ebert, C. Jesch, W. Plaß, M. Ranjan et al., First experimental results of a cryogenic stopping cell with short-lived, heavy Uranium fragments produced at 1000 MeV/u. *Europhys. Lett.* **104**(4), 42001 (2013)
24. E. Haettner, W.R. Plaß, U. Czok, T. Dickel, H. Geissel, W. Kinsal, M. Petrick, T. Schäfer, C. Scheidenberger, A versatile triple radiofrequency quadrupole system for cooling, mass separation and bunching of exotic nuclei. *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. A* **880**, 138–151 (2018)
25. J. Yu, C. Hornung, T. Dickel, W.R. Plaß, D. Amanbayev, J. Bergmann, Z. Ge, F. Greiner, H. Geissel, L. Gröf, G. Kripko-Koncz, M. Narang, A.-K. Rink, C. Scheidenberger, J. Zhao, A laser ablation carbon cluster ion source for the FRS Ion Catcher. *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. A* **1064**, 169371 (2024)
26. T. Dickel, W.R. Plaß, S. Ayet San Andres, J. Ebert, H. Geissel, E. Haettner, C. Hornung, I. Miskun, S. Pietri, S. Purushothaman, M.P. Reiter, A.-K. Rink, C. Scheidenberger, H. Weick, P. Dendooven, M. Diwisch, F. Greiner, F. Heiße, R. Knöbel, W. Lippert, I.D. Moore, I. Pohjalainen, A. Prochazka, M. Ranjan, M. Takechi, J.S. Winfield, X. Xu, First spatial separation of a heavy ion isomeric beam with a multiple-reflection time-of-flight mass spectrometer. *Phys. Lett. B* **744**, 137–141 (2015)
27. H. Geissel, H. Weick, M. Winkler, G. Münzenberg, V. Chichkine, M. Yavor, T. Aumann, K.H. Behr, M. Böhmer, A. Brünle, K. Burkard, J. Benlliure, D. Cortina-Gil, L. Chulkov, A. Dael, E. Ducret, H. Emling, B. Franczak, J. Friese, B. Gastineau, J. Gerl, R. Gernhäuser, M. Hellström, B. Jonsson, B. Kindler, N. Kurz, B. Lommel, W. Mittag, G. Moritz, C. Mühle, J.A. Nolen, G. Nyman, P. Roussel-Chomaz, C. Scheidenberger, K.-H. Schmidt, G. Schrieder, B.M. Sherrill, H. Simon, K. Sümmerner, N.A. Tahir, V. Vysotsky, H. Wollnik, A.F. Zeller, The Super-FRS project at GSI. *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. Sect. B Beam Interact. Mater. Atoms* **204**, 71–85 (2003). (14th International Conference on Electromagnetic Isotope Separators and Techniques Related to their Applications)
28. E.E. Multipliers, MagneTOF a new class of robust subnanosecond TOF detectors with exceptional dynamic range. *dm167. PD-0257-A RevB.* (2013)
29. AMETEK: Commercial time-to-digital converter (TDC), model Ortec-9353. 9353 manual (2003)
30. J. Bergmann, Entwicklung und Anwendung einer integrierten systemsteuerung und datenaufnahme für flugzeitmassenspektrometer. PhD thesis, Justus Liebig University Gießen (2015)
31. S. Ayet San Andrés, C. Hornung, J. Ebert, W.R. Plaß, T. Dickel, H. Geissel, C. Scheidenberger, J. Bergmann, F. Greiner, E. Haettner, et al., High-resolution, accurate multiple-reflection time-of-flight mass spectrometry for short-lived, exotic nuclei of a few events in their ground and low-lying isomeric states. *Phys. Rev. C* **99**(6), 064313 (2019)

32. M. Wang, W.J. Huang, F.G. Kondev, G. Audi, S. Naimi, The AME 2020 atomic mass evaluation (ii). Tables, graphs and references. *Chin. Phys. C* **45**(3), 030003 (2021)
33. N. Iwasa, H. Geissel, G. Münzenberg, C. Scheidenberger, T. Schwab, H. Wollnik, MOCADI, a universal Monte Carlo code for the transport of heavy ions through matter within ion-optical systems. *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. B* **126**(1), 284–289 (1997)
34. A.V. Karpov, A.S. Denikin, M.A. Naumenko, A.P. Alekseev, V.A. Rachkov, V.V. Samarin, V.V. Saiko, V.I. Zagrebaev, NRV web knowledge base on low-energy nuclear physics. *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. A* **859**, 112–124 (2017)
35. A. Denikin, A. Karpov, M. Naumenko, V. Rachkov, V. Samarin, V. Saiko, Synergy of nuclear data and nuclear theory online. *EPJ Web Conf.* **239**, 03021 (2020)
36. A.V. Karpov, A.S. Denikin, A.P. Alekseev, V.I. Zagrebaev, V.A. Rachkov, M.A. Naumenko, V.V. Saiko, NRV web knowledge base on low-energy nuclear physics. *Phys. At. Nucl.* **79**, 749–761 (2016)
37. A. Junghans, H.-G. Clerc, A. Grewe, M. de Jong, J. Müller, K.-H. Schmidt, A self-calibrating ionisation chamber for the precise intensity calibration of high-energy heavy-ion beam monitors. *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. A* **370**(2), 312–314 (1996)
38. F. Niu, P.-H. Chen, Y.-F. Guo, C.-W. Ma, Z.-Q. Feng, Multinucleon transfer dynamics in heavy-ion collisions near Coulomb-barrier energies. *Phys. Rev. C* **96**, 064622 (2017)
39. A. Mollaebrahimi, D. Amanbayev, S.A.S. Andrés, S. Beck, J. Bergmann, T. Dickel, H. Geissel, C. Hornung, N. Kalantar-Nayestanaki, G. Kripko-Koncz, I. Miskun, D. Nichita, W.R. Plaß, I. Pohjalainen, C. Scheidenberger, G. Stanic, A. State, J. Zhao, Recent upgrades of the gas handling system for the cryogenic stopping cell of the FRS Ion Catcher. *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. A* **1055**, 168554 (2023)
40. J.F. Ziegler, J.M. Manoyan, The stopping of ions in compounds. *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. B* **35**, 215 (1988)
41. H. Weick et al., Slowing down of relativistic few-electron heavy ions. *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. Sect. B Beam Interact. Mater. Atoms* **164/165**, 168 (2000)
42. O. Tarasov, D. Bazin, M. Hausmann, M. Kuchera, P. Ostroumov, M. Portillo, B. Sherrill, K. Tarasova, T. Zhang, LISE cute++, the latest generation of the LISE++ package, to simulate rare isotope production with fragment-separators. *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. B* **541**, 4–7 (2023)
43. R.D. Cousins, J.T. Linnemann, J. Tucker, Evaluation of three methods for calculating statistical significance when incorporating a systematic uncertainty into a test of the background-only hypothesis for a poisson process. *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. A* **595**(2), 480–501 (2008)
44. Y. Waschitz, D. Amanbayev, A. Spătaru, I. Mardor, T. Dickel, E.O. Cohen, O. Aviv, S. Ayet San Andrés, D.L. Balabanski, S. Beck, J. Bergmann, Z. Brencic, P. Constantin, M. Dehghan, H. Geissel, L. Gröf, C. Hornung, N. Kalantar-Nayestanaki, G. Kripko-Koncz, I. Miskun, A. Mollaebrahimi, D. Nichita, W.R. Plaß, S. Pomp, C. Scheidenberger, A. Solders, G. Stanic, M. Wasserheß, M. Vencelj, J. Zhao, Independent isotopic fission yields of  $^{252}\text{Cf}$  spontaneous fission via mass measurements at the FRS Ion Catcher. *EPJ Web Conf.* **284**, 04005 (2023)