

 Δ E-TOF-Bp method with track reconstruction \rightarrow Improve Bp and TOF resolution Measure ΔE , TOF, Bp @ 2nd stage + isomeric γ -ray $Z \leftarrow -dE / dx = f(Z, \beta)$ $A/Q = \frac{B\rho}{\gamma\beta m_{\mu}}$ Z, A/Q $\Delta E: MUSIC, Si$ Isomer γ -ray: Ge **B**ρ: Track reconstruction Target F0 Wedge Beam dump PPAC x2 Wedge PPAC x2 STQ1 F6 F2 F3 STQ10 D4 55 STQ11 STQ9 **STQ12** STQ8 STQ1 FQ2 ST Q3 STQ4 STQ5 00 STQ6 D3 D2 STQ15 PPAC x2 2nd stage 1st stage

β: TOF



- ✓ $B\rho$ measurement is made by trajectory reconstruction at the 2nd stage.
- ✓ Velocity β of RI beams are derived from TOF(F3-F7) in combination with Twofold measurement of $B\rho_{35}$ and $B\rho_{57}$ in order to include energy loss in F5 materials, which provides high accuracy in β determination.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{B\rho_{35}}{B\rho_{57}} = \frac{(\gamma\beta)_{35}}{(\gamma\beta)_{57}} & \frac{A}{Q} = \frac{B\rho_0(1+\delta_{57})}{(\gamma\beta)_{57}} \cdot \frac{c}{m_u}, \\ TOF_{37} = \frac{L_{35}}{\beta_{35}c} + \frac{L_{57}}{\beta_{57}c} & m_u = 931.49432 \text{ MeV/c}^2 \end{cases}$$

- ✓ The A/Q resolution is high enough to identify both A and Q without measuring total kinetic energy.
- ✓ Nuclear charge Z is derived from ΔE measured at F7 and β_{57} .

$$\Delta E \propto \frac{4\pi e^4 Z^2}{m_e v_{57}^2} Nz \left[\ln \frac{2m_e v_{57}}{I} - \ln \left(1 - \beta_{57}^2 \right) - \beta_{57}^2 \right], \quad v_{57} = \beta_{57} c$$

✓ PID is confirmed by detecting delayed γ -rays emitted from short-lived isomeric states of the fragments.



by using the position and angle measured at the focuses (such as F5x, F5a, F3x) and the experimentally determined transfer matrices as follows:

