

Actinide targets for superheavy element production

Klaus Eberhardt

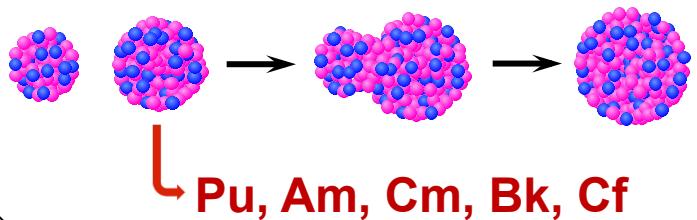
University of Mainz, Germany

- Target production
- Target characterization
- New developments
- Future tasks



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SHE production with actinide targets



- E114 \Rightarrow $^{244}\text{Pu}(^{48}\text{Ca},\text{xn})$
- E115 \Rightarrow $^{243}\text{Am}(^{48}\text{Ca},\text{xn})$
- E116 \Rightarrow $^{248}\text{Cm}(^{48}\text{Ca},\text{xn})$
- E117 \Rightarrow $^{249}\text{Bk}(^{48}\text{Ca},\text{xn})$
- E119 \Rightarrow $^{249}\text{Bk}(^{50}\text{Ti},\text{xn})$
- E120 \Rightarrow $^{248}\text{Cm}(^{54}\text{Cr},\text{xn})$
- E120 \Rightarrow $^{249}\text{Cf}(^{50}\text{Ti},\text{xn})$

Target thickness: 500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$

Requirements:

- Chemical purification prior to deposition (if necessary)
- Recovery of used target material (sooner or later.....)
- Small and simple set-up
- High deposition yield

Target production techniques:

- Painting
- Sputtering (^{238}U)
- Molecular Plating

Rotating target wheels for high beam intensities

Backing:

- Ti-foils (2 μm) or C-foils
- Foils are glued onto Al-frame



Target wheel @ GANIL

TASCA target wheel @ GSI:

- Target area: 6 cm^2
- 4 targets per wheel
- 12 mg per wheel @ 500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$



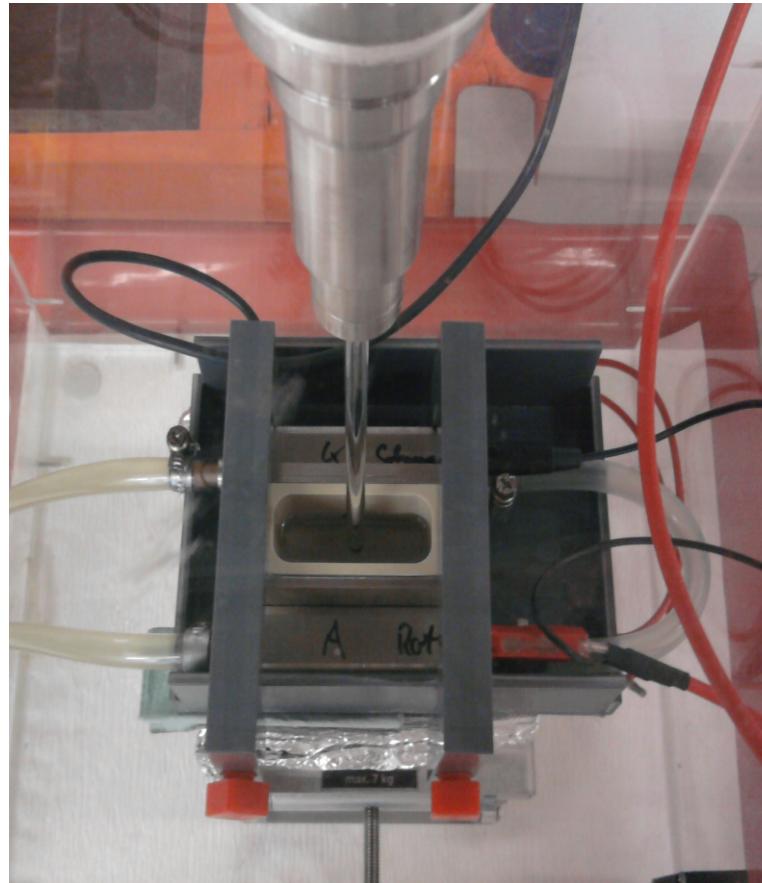
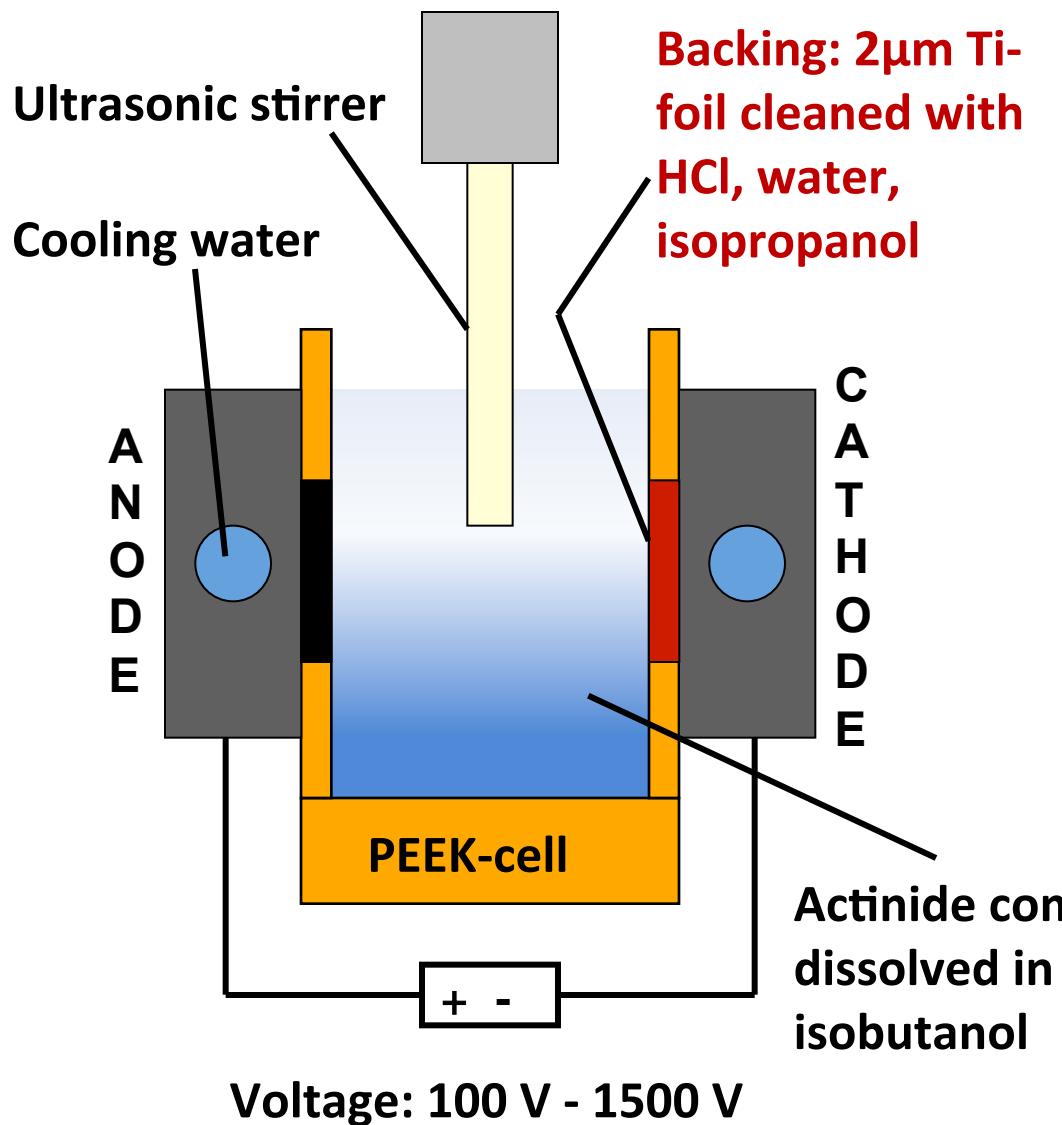
Beam intensities:

DC-beam: 1-2 $\text{p}\mu\text{A}$

Pulsed beam (25% duty cycle): 1
 $\text{p}\mu\text{A} \approx 4 \text{ p}\mu\text{A (Maximum)}$



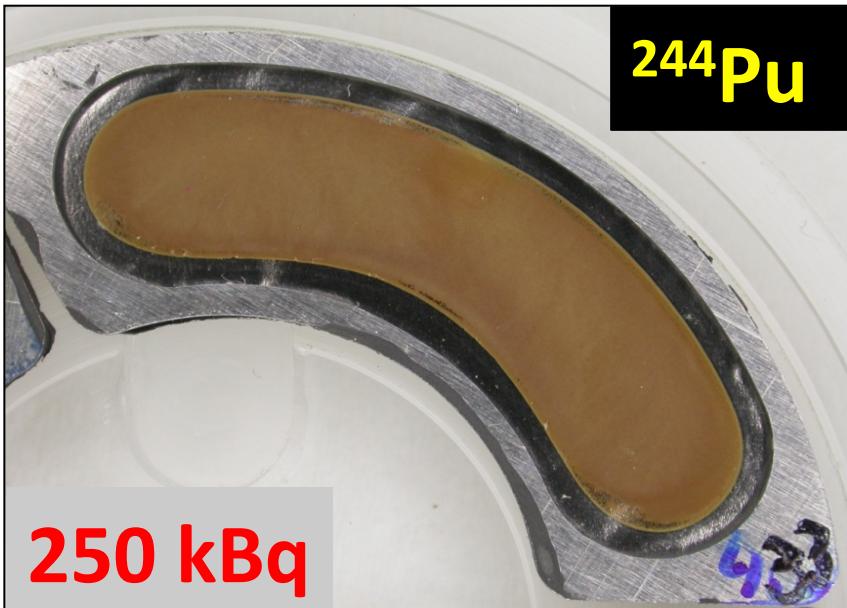
Actinide deposition by Molecular Plating



Deposition time:
3-6 hours



Deposition of actinides by MP



Deposition of actinides by MP



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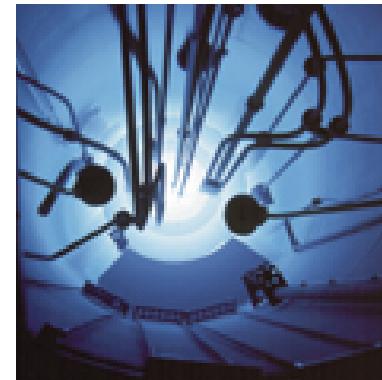
Molecular Plating

- Deposition Yield: up to 90% for actinides
- Thickness: 500-1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ possible in a single deposition step

Standard target characterization techniques

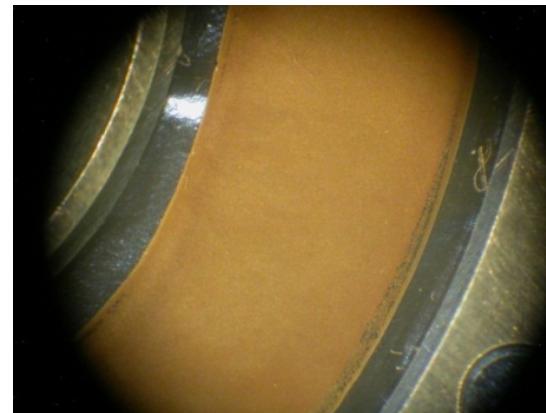
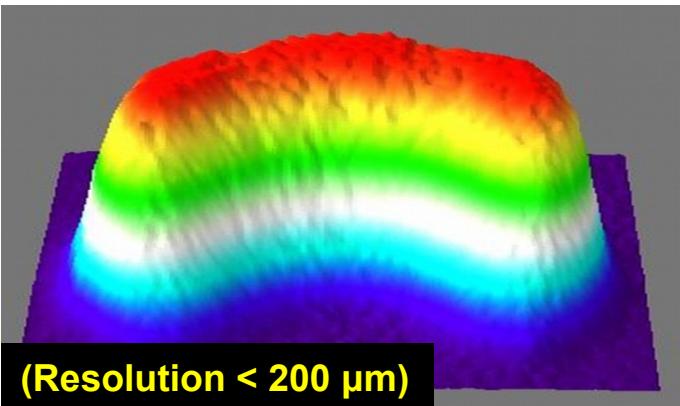
Deposition yield:

- α -particle spectroscopy
- γ -spectroscopy
- Neutron Activation Analysis



Layer homogeneity:

- α -particle spectroscopy
- Radiographic Imaging



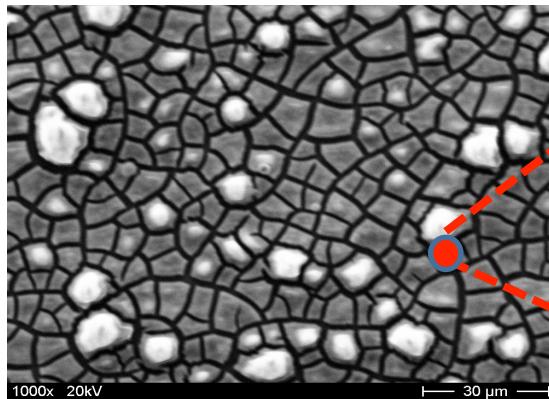
[D. Liebe et al., Nucl. Instr. and
Meth.
A 590 (2008) 145]

Properties of actinide layers produced by MP

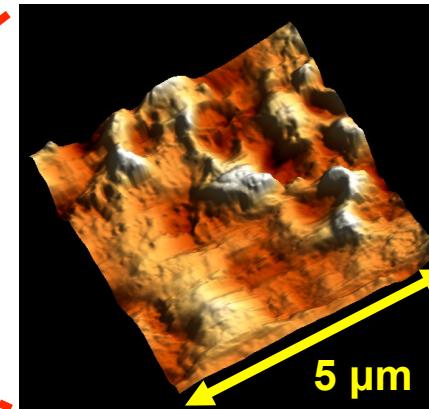
Studies on layer growth mechanism:

- Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) $\Rightarrow \mu\text{m}$ -resolution
- Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) $\Rightarrow 10\text{-}100 \text{ nm}$ -resolution

SEM



AFM



[A. Vascon et al., Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A 655 (2011) 72]

Chemical composition:

- X-ray Fluorescence (XRF)
- Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS)

Alternative target production techniques I

- **Polymer-assisted deposition (PAD):**

Metal-oxide mixed with polymer solution. Spin-coating of silicon substrate with metal-organic film. Target thickness up to $600 \mu\text{g/cm}^2$ possible. No irradiation tests with actinide elements so far.

[M. Garcia *et al.*, Nucl. Instrum. Methods A 613 (2010) 396]



- **Electrodeposition using Ionic Liquids (IL):**

Ionic organic salts that are liquid at room temperature and serve as solvent for metal ions. Electrodeposition of U from IL already performed.

Alternative target production techniques II

- **Superhydrophobic surfaces:**

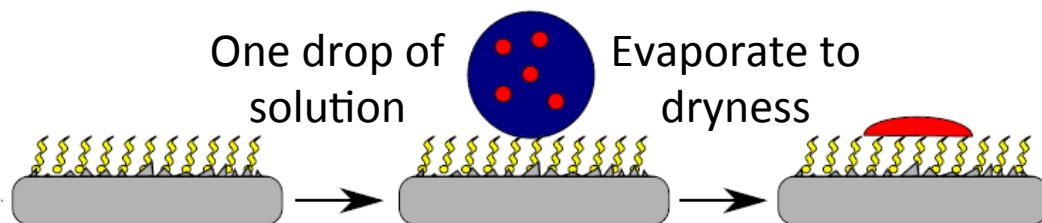
Modification of a substrate with self-assembled monolayer (SAM) of alkyl chains. Homogenous deposition of metal-oxide/nitrate from aqueous solution by simple evaporation of single drops. No irradiation tests with actinide elements so far.

[D. Renisch *et al.*, Nucl. Instrum. Methods A 676 (2012) 84]

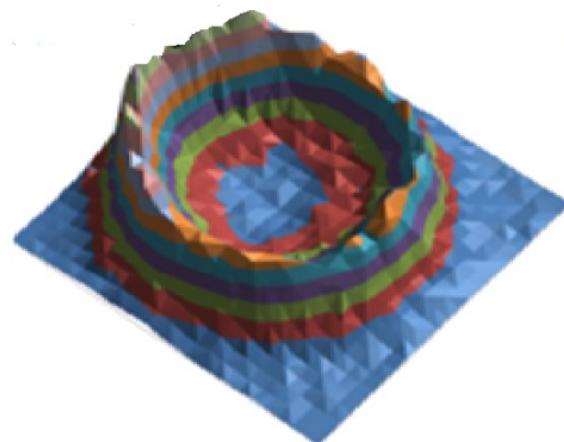


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Evaporation of a single drop of Am-241(nitrate) solution.
Activity distribution by RI:



Untreated Ti-surface



Modified Ti-surface

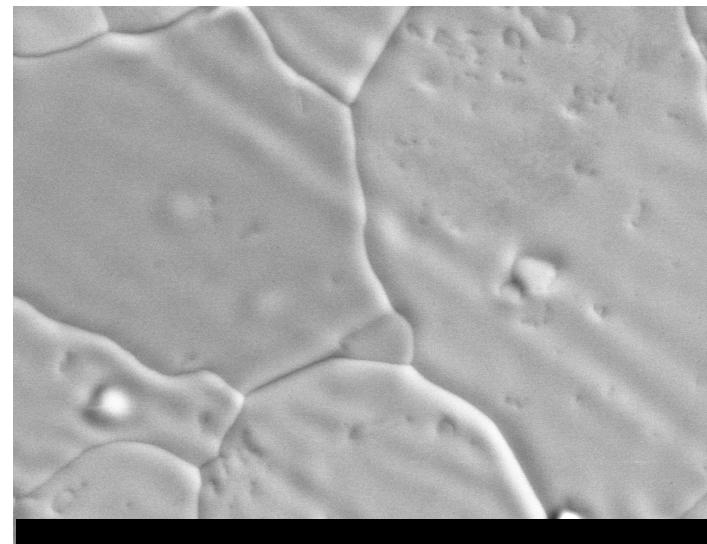
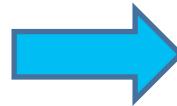
Alternative target production techniques III

- **Intermetallic targets:**

Molecular Plating of a lanthanide/actinide compound on a Pd backing. Subsequent reduction by heating the target in a hydrogen atmosphere. Formation of intermetallic Ac-Pd phases.
First in-beam irradiation tests performed.

[I. Usoltsev *et al.*, contribution to TAN 11]

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Tasks

- **Target development for high intensity beams:**
 - Explore limits of current target technology
 - Search for alternative backing materials
 - Develop new methods target production
⇒ Beam time needed
- **Study interaction of target material with backing (Ti) under long irradiation conditions with high intensity beams**
⇒ Beam time needed
- **Availability of facilities where targets (non-irradiated and irradiated) can be characterized with modern analytical techniques e.g. XRF, XRD, XPS, SEM, AFM**
- **Design of standard target wheel that can be applied at different accelerator facilities**



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Topics:

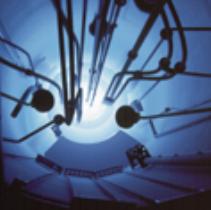
- Preparation Techniques for Thin Films and Foils
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- Isotopic Enrichment and Materials
- Target Characterization
- Targets and Coatings for Medical Radioisotope Production

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....and you for your attention