

RIKEN GARIS for Superheavy Element Chemistry



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1. Introduction

RIKEN GARIS as a pre-separator for SHE chemistry

 **Startup of the SHE chemistry in RIKEN**

Model experiments with a prototype gas-jet transport system

$^{169}\text{Tm}(^{40}\text{Ar},3n)^{206}\text{Fr}$ (15.9 s)

$^{208}\text{Pb}(^{40}\text{Ar},3n)^{245}\text{Fm}$ (4.2 s)

$^{238}\text{U}(^{22}\text{Ne},5n)^{255}\text{No}$ (3.1 min)

Powerful tool for SHE chemistry

Extremely low background condition

Beam-independent high gas-jet efficiency

For the future SHE chemistry

→ ^{248}Cm -based hot fusion reactions

Z	Reaction	σ (pb)
104	$^{248}\text{Cm}(^{18}\text{O},5n)^{261}\text{Rf}$	13000
105	$^{248}\text{Cm}(^{19}\text{F},5n)^{262}\text{Db}$	1500
106	$^{248}\text{Cm}(^{22}\text{Ne},5n)^{265}\text{Sg}$	240
107	$^{248}\text{Cm}(^{23}\text{Na},5n)^{266}\text{Bh}$	40*
108	$^{248}\text{Cm}(^{26}\text{Mg},5n)^{269}\text{Hs}$	7

* from the $\sigma(5n)$ vs. Z systematics

In this presentation

1. Present status of GARIS

Developments in 2008

Rotating ^{248}Cm target

New gas-jet chamber

Chemistry laboratory

→ ***Production of ^{261}Rf and ^{265}Sg***

2. Chemistry programs at RIKEN

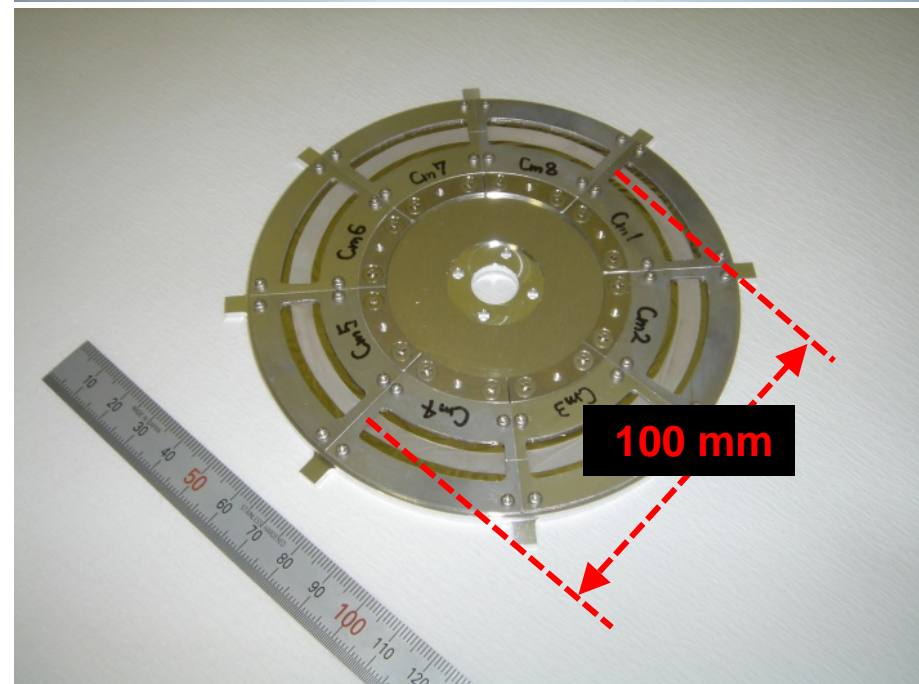
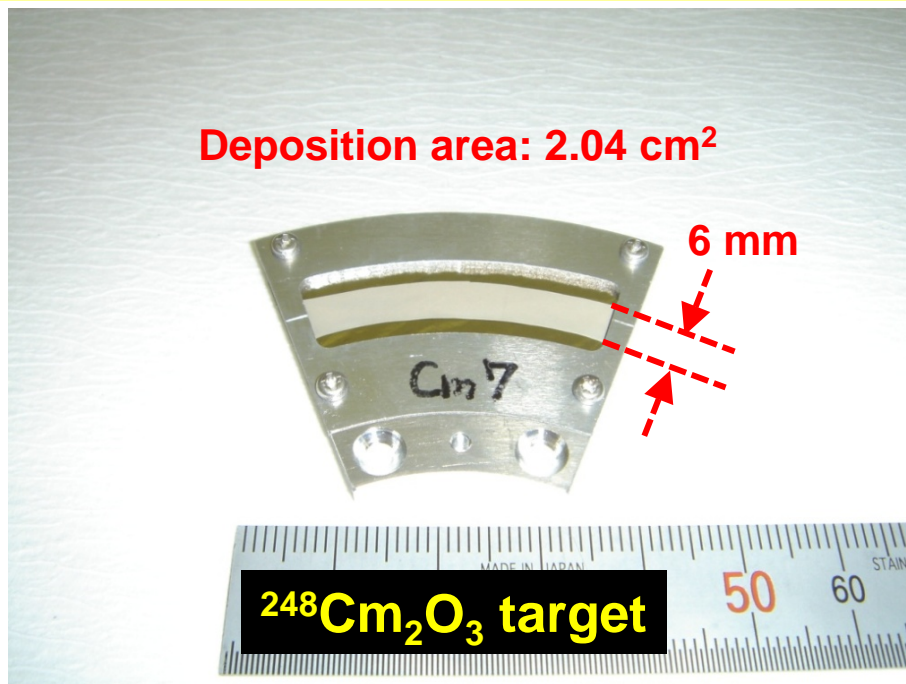
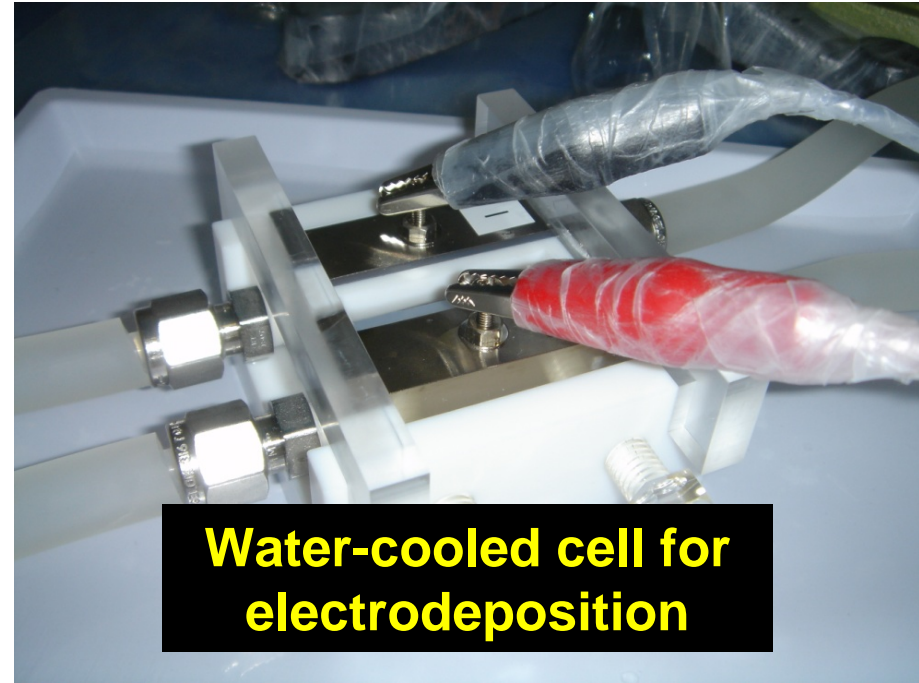
3. Future plans

2. Present status of GARIS

2.1. Developments in 2008

Rotating ^{248}Cm target

- Purification with ion exchange
- Electrodeposition
0.54 mg of ^{248}Cm in 20 μL of 0.2 M HNO_3 + 5.5 mL 2-propanol
1000 V x 11 mA/cm² for 10 min
→ **280 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ $^{248}\text{Cm}_2\text{O}_3$ on 2.0 μm Ti backing foil**

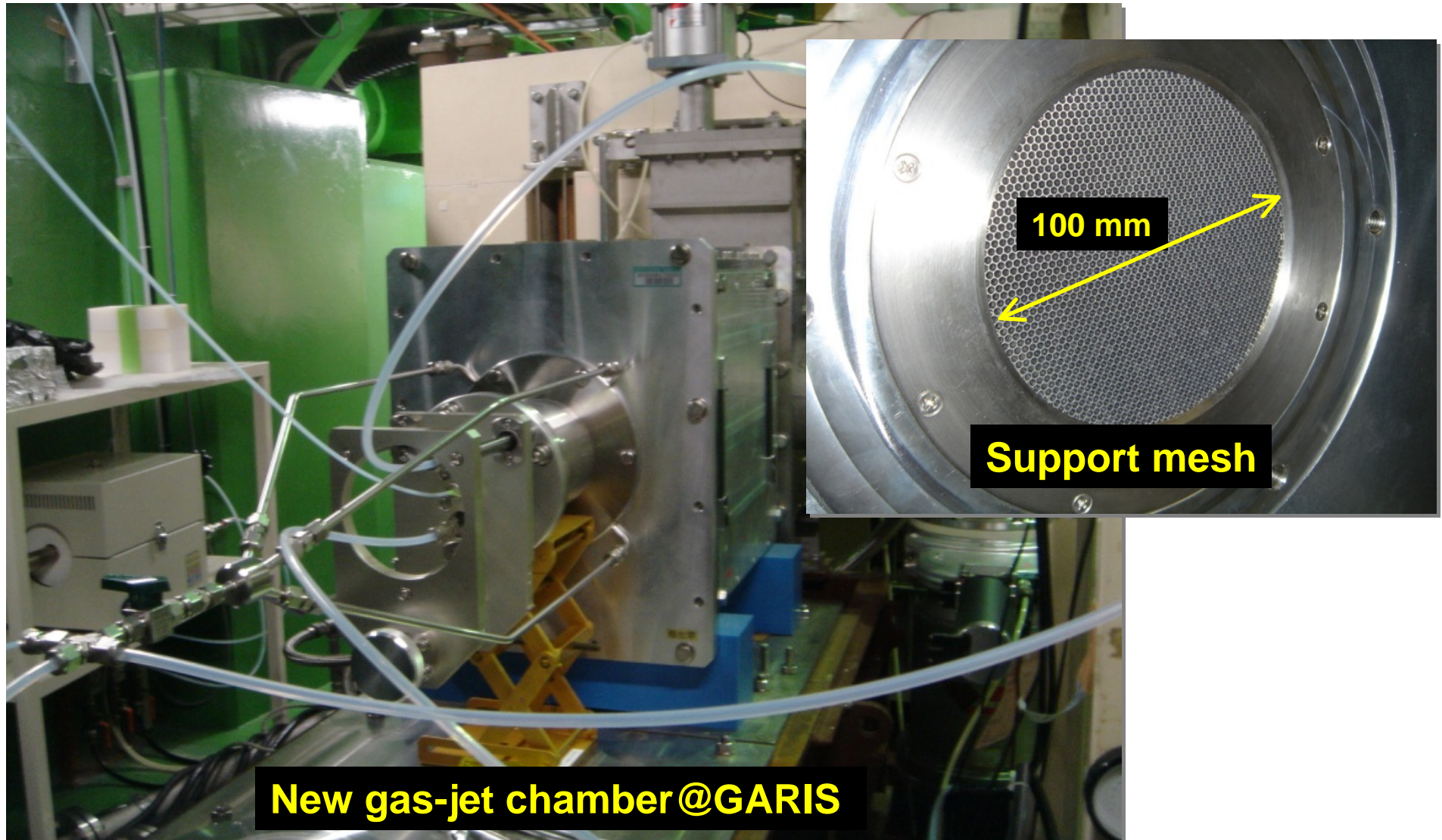


New gas-jet chamber

Size of the focal plane: $\Phi 60$ mm \rightarrow $\Phi 100$ mm

Support mesh: $\Phi 4$ -mm circular holes (72%) \rightarrow $\Phi 2$ -mm circular holes (78%)

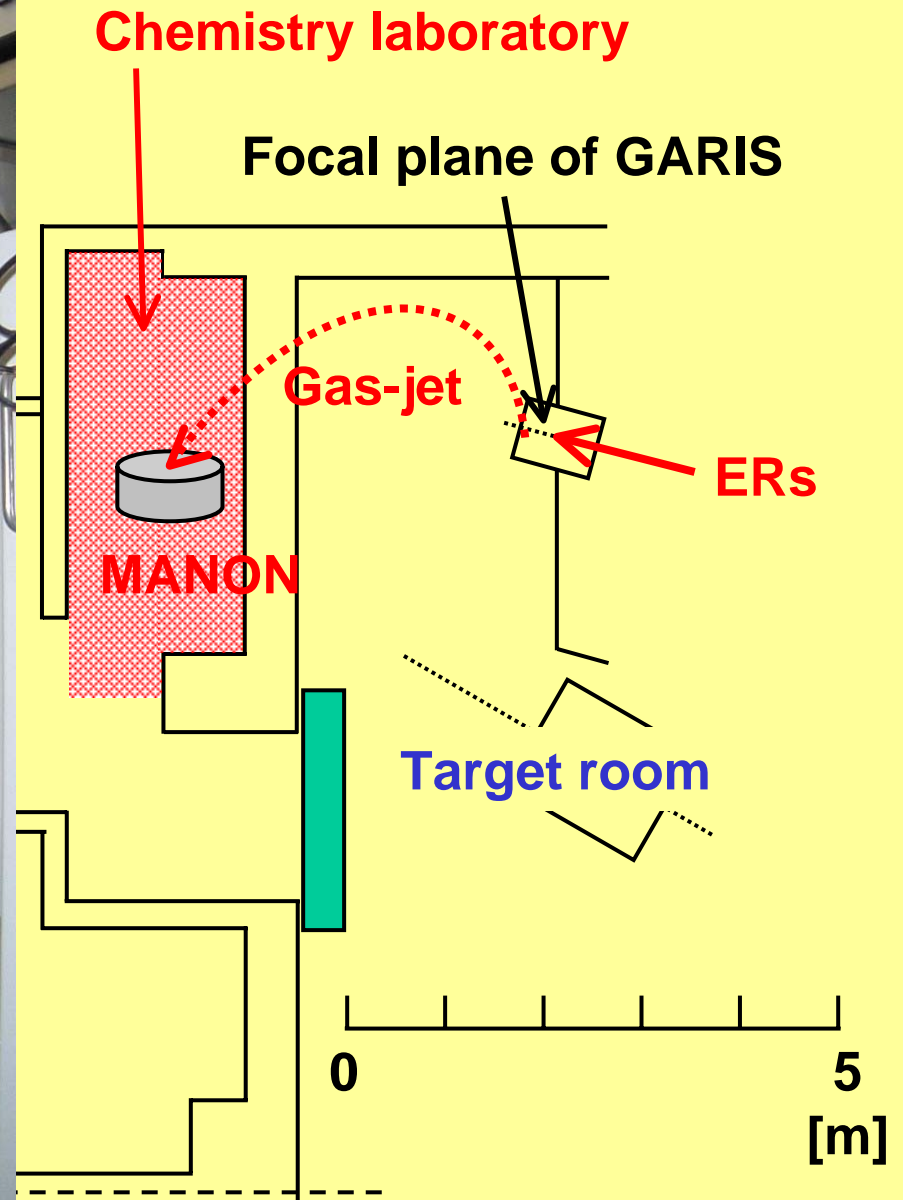
Mylar window: 1.1 μ m \rightarrow 0.5 μ m thickness



Chemistry laboratory



Chemistry laboratory



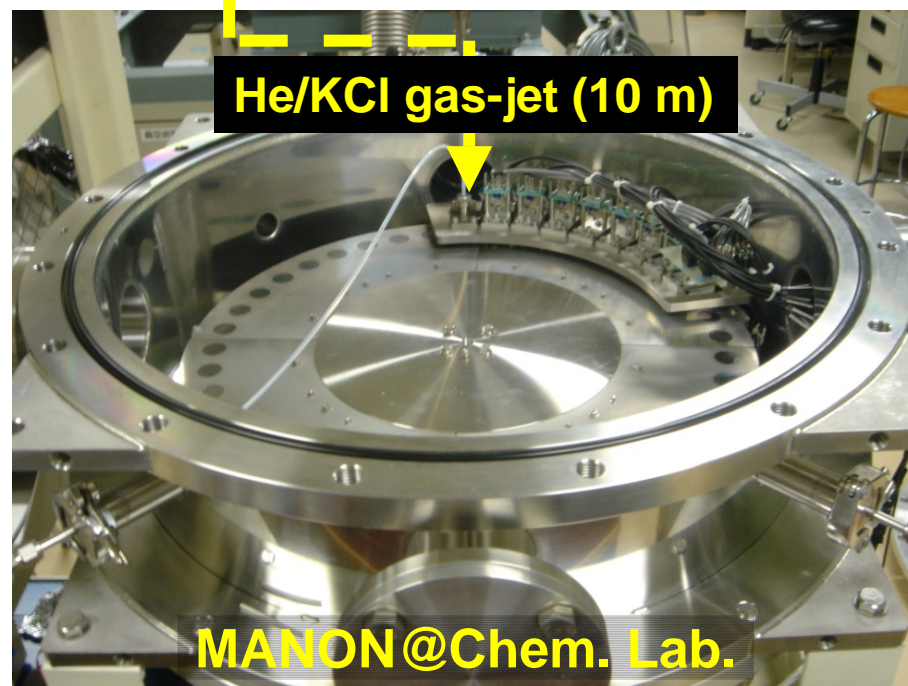
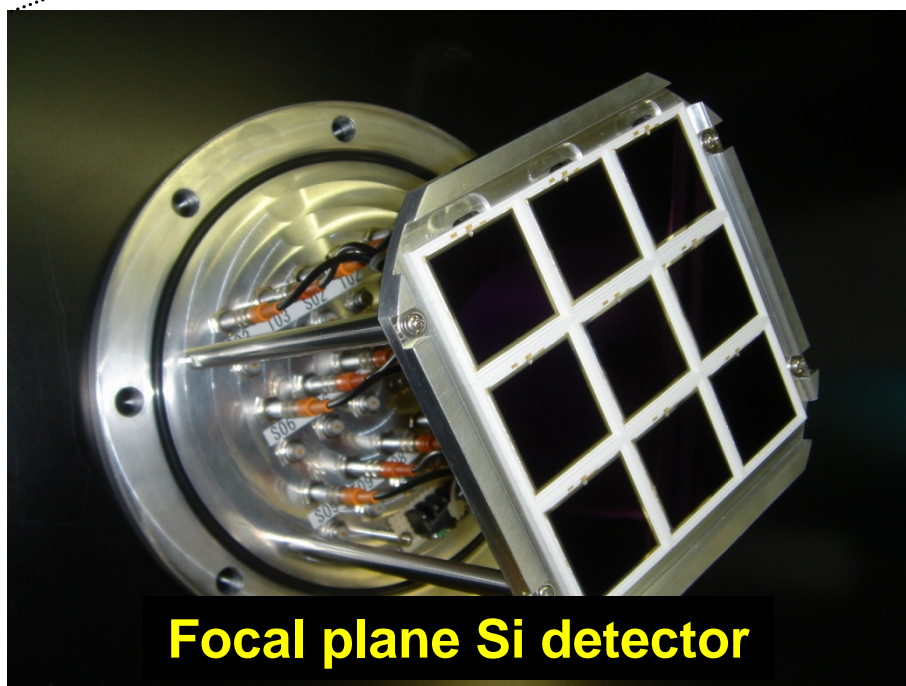
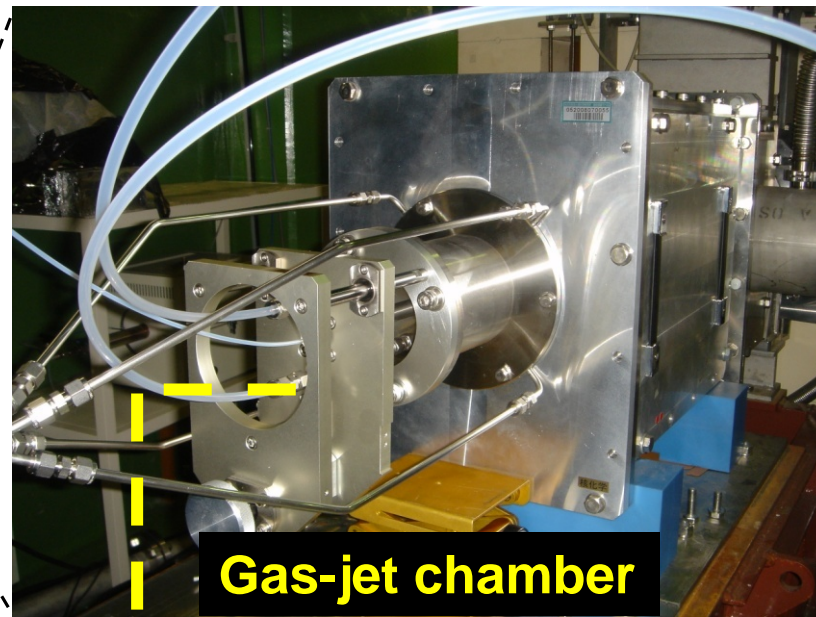
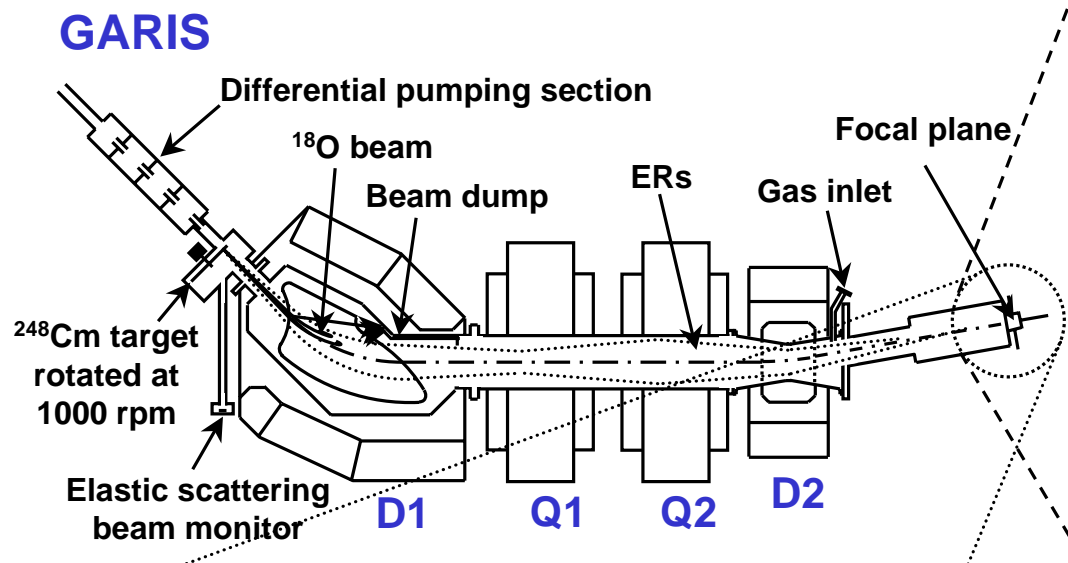
2.2. Production of ^{261}Rf and ^{265}Sg

Experimental conditions for ^{261}Rf

	$^{248}\text{Cm}(^{18}\text{O},5n)^{261}\text{Rf}$	$^{\text{nat}}\text{Gd}(^{18}\text{O},xn)^{169}\text{Hf}$
Cross section	13 nb ¹⁾	170 mb ²⁾
Beam energy (MeV)	95.4	←
Beam intensity (pμA)	6	←
Target on 2 μm Ti (μg/cm ²)	250	300
ER recoil energy (MeV)	6.3	9.6
Magnetic rigidity (Tm)	1.58-2.16	1.48-1.63
GARIS He (Pa)	32	←
Mylar window (μm)	0.54	←
Support mesh (%)	78	←
Gas-jet He (kPa)	49	←
He flow rate (L/min)	2	←
KCl generator (°C)	620	←

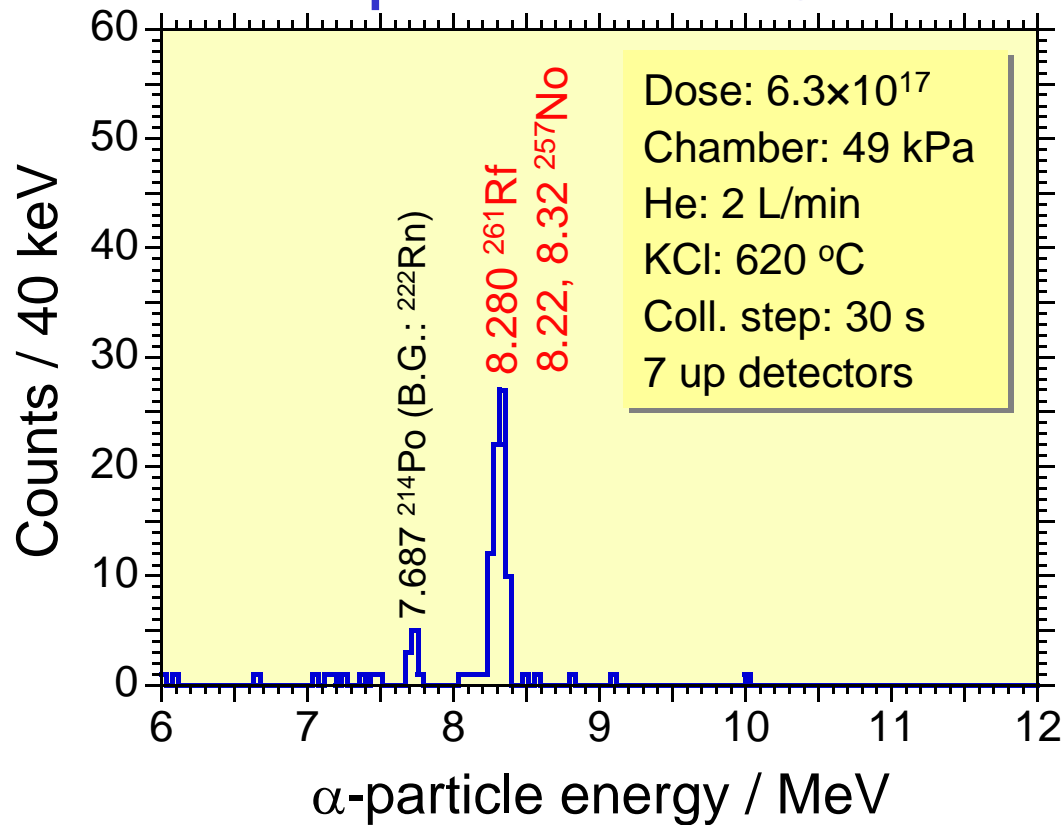
1) Nagame et al.: J. Nucl. Radiochem. Sci. **3**, 85 (2002).
2) Calculated with PACE4.

Experimental setup

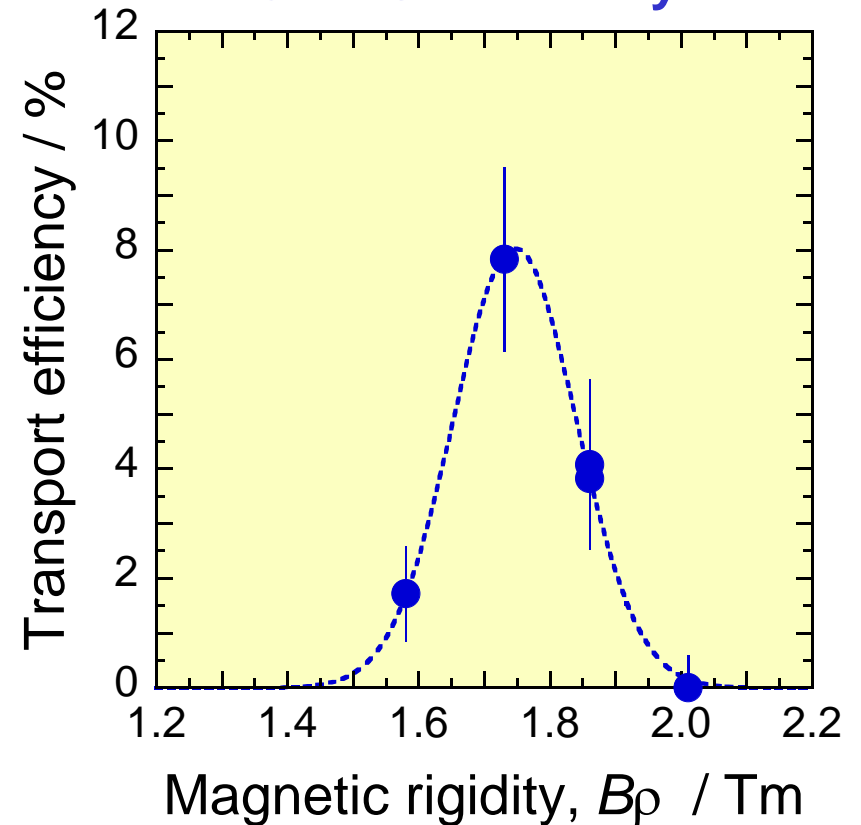


$^{248}\text{Cm}(^{18}\text{O},5n)^{261}\text{Rf}$

α spectrum of MANON



GARIS efficiency



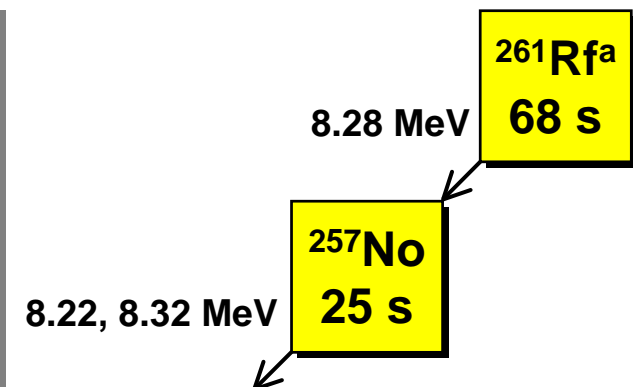
No background peaks at > 8 MeV

161 α (58 α - α) / 8.2-h meas.

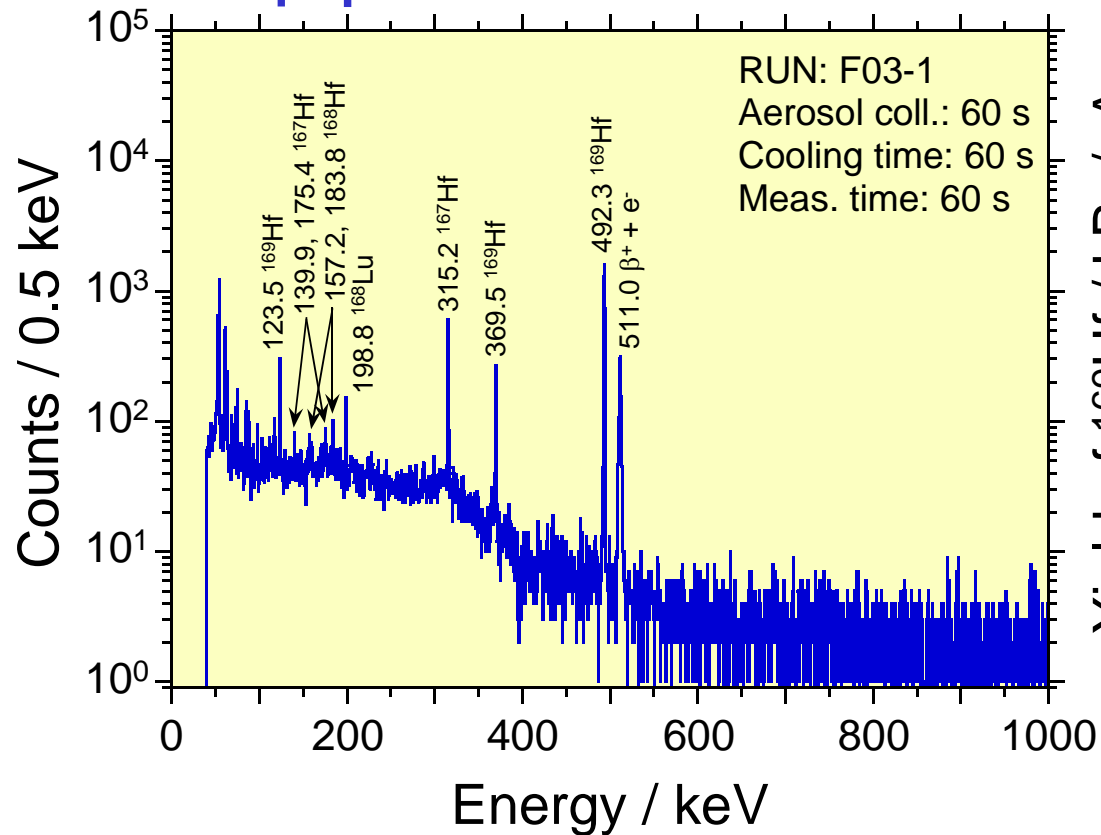
$B\rho = 1.75 \pm 0.02$ Tm, $\Delta B\rho / B\rho = 12.7 \pm 1.9\%$

GARIS eff.: $7.8 \pm 1.7\%$ for $\Phi 100$ mm ($\sigma = 13$ nb)

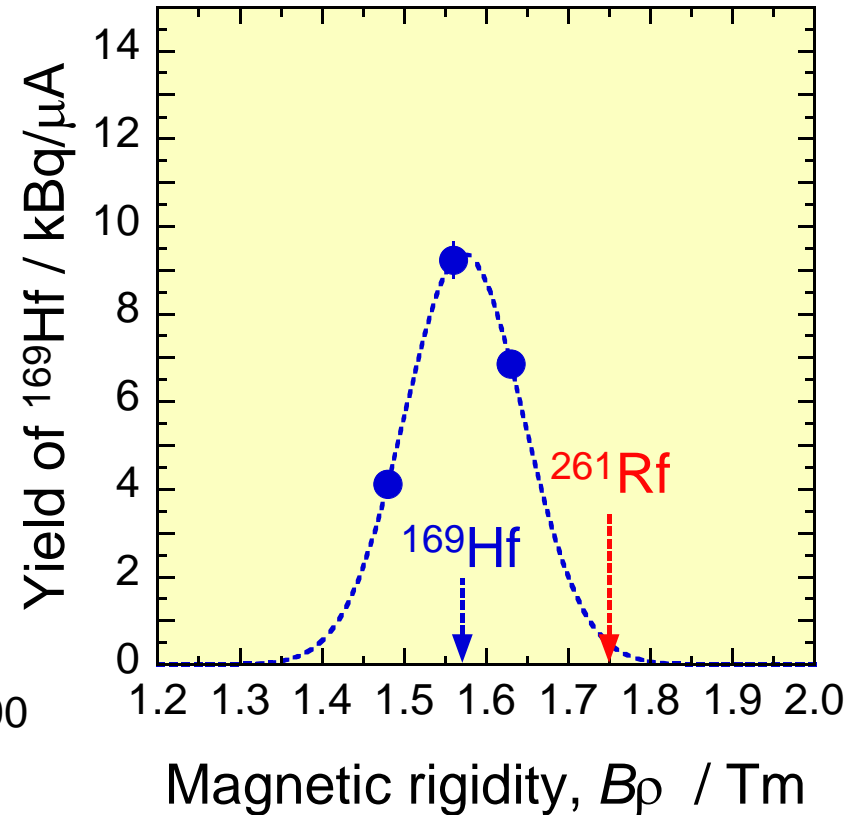
Gas-jet eff.: $52 \pm 12\%$



γ spectrum of Ge detector



Yield of ¹⁶⁹Hf vs. Bρ



Mixed ²⁴⁸Cm/natGd target

→ Simultaneous chemical experiments with ²⁶¹Rf and ¹⁶⁹Hf

Bρ = 1.57 ± 0.01 Tm for ¹⁶⁹Hf

Change of the magnet settings of GARIS: ~1 min for ²⁶¹Rf ↔ ¹⁶⁹Hf

Production of ^{265}Sg with the GARIS/gas-jet system

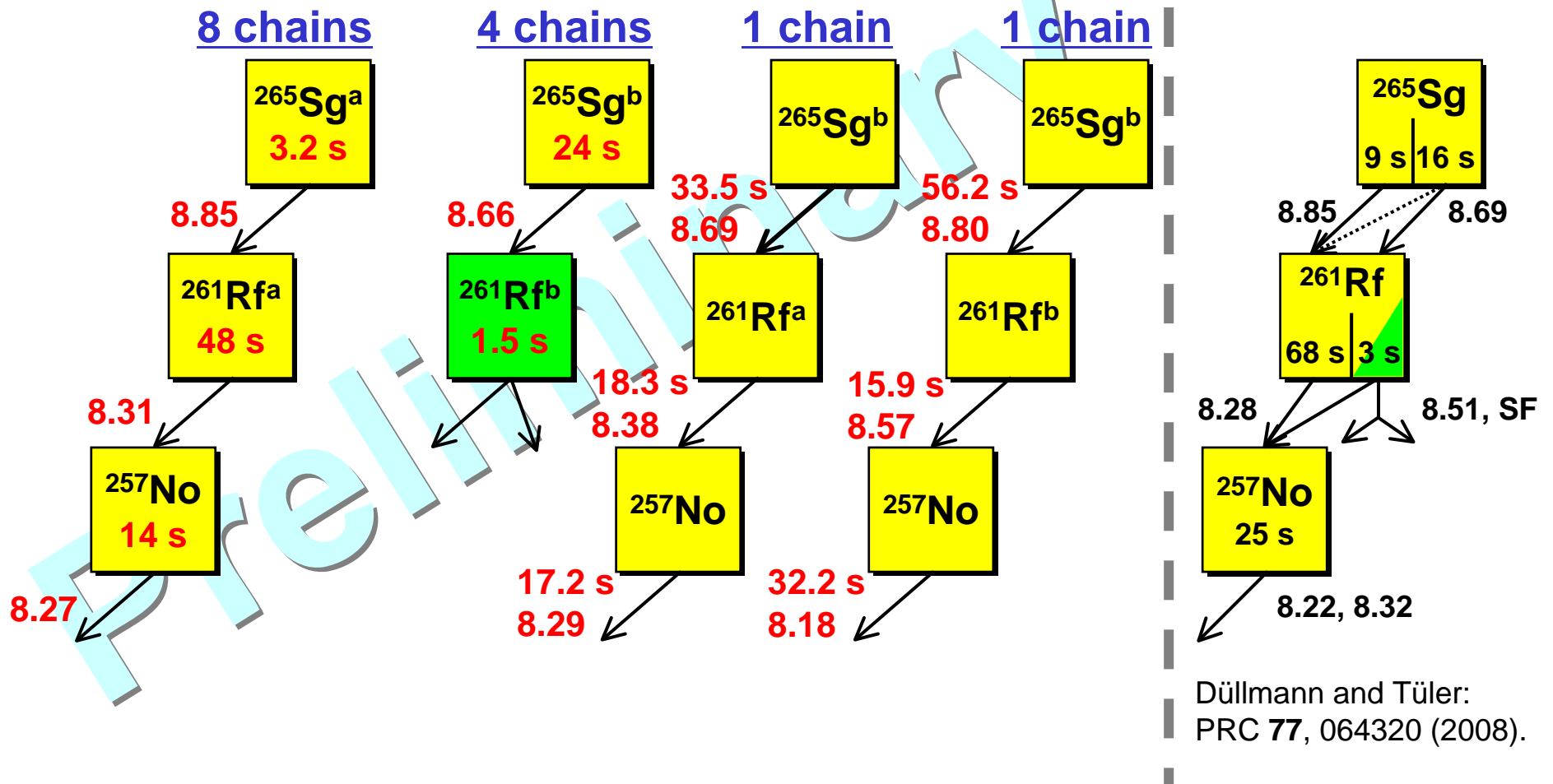
Oct. 1–6, 2008

Experimental conditions for ^{265}Sg

Reaction	$^{248}\text{Cm}(^{22}\text{Ne}, 5n)^{265}\text{Sg}$
Cross section	200-300 pb*
Beam energy (MeV)	117.9
Beam intensity (pμA)	3
Target on 2 μm Ti (μg/cm ²)	250
Recoil energy (MeV)	9.4
Magnetic rigidity (Tm)	1.73, 1.94, 2.05, 2.16
GARIS He (Pa)	32
Mylar window (μm)	0.65
Support grid (%)	78
Gas-jet He (kPa)	48
He flow rate (L/min)	2
KCl generator (°C)	600

*Düllmann and Tüler: Phys. Rev. C **77**, 064320 (2008).

$^{248}\text{Cm}(^{22}\text{Ne},5n)^{265}\text{Sg}$



14 correlations (35 α /fission events) on ^{265}Sg , ^{261}Rf , and ^{257}No
 $B_p = 2.07 \pm 0.01 \text{ Tm}$, $\Delta B_p/B_p = 8.4 \pm 1.1\%$

3. Chemistry programs

Workshop on SHE Chemistry at RIKEN (Dec. 11–12, 2007, KUR)

What chemistries should be studied at RIKEN?

GARIS@RILAC

1. Decay studies of Rf and Sg isotopes for chemical investigations
(H. Kudo of Niigata Univ.)
2. Solvent extraction of Sg with micro-chemical chip and LS
(A. Shinohara of Osaka Univ.)
3. Electrochemistry of Sg and Bh with flow electrolytic cell
(A. Toyoshima of JAEA)

@AVF Cyclotron

1. Electrochemistry of Md with flow electrolytic cell (A. Toyoshima of JAEA)
2. Decay studies of Sg isotopes using gas-phase chemistry
(T. Sato of JAEA).
3. Reversed-phase extraction chromatography of Rf with AIDA
(A. Yokoyama of Kanazawa Univ.)

Workshop on SHE Chemistry@RIKEN in 2008 (Nov. 12, 2008)

4. Summary and perspectives

Present status of RIKEN GARIS

- Developments in 2008
 - Rotating ^{248}Cm target
 - New gas-jet chamber
 - Chemistry laboratory
- Production of SHEs for chemistry experiments
 - $^{248}\text{Cm}(^{18}\text{O},5n)^{261}\text{Rf}$ and $^{248}\text{Cm}(^{22}\text{Ne},5n)^{265}\text{Sg}$

Future plans

- New separator GARIS II for hot fusion reactions
 - $Q_v D(30^\circ) Q_h Q_v D(7^\circ)$, 20-msr solid angle, $B\rho_{\text{max}} = 2.3 \text{ Tm}$, 5.1-m length
 - Installation in 2009 and commissioning from 2010
- Chemistry experiments
 - Workshop on SHE Chemistry@RIKEN in 2008 (Nov. 12, 2008)
 - The 4th PAC Meeting at RIBF (Jan., 2009)

Collaborators

RIKEN

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Kanazawa Univ.

M. Araki, T. Nanri, and A. Yokoyama

Thank you!