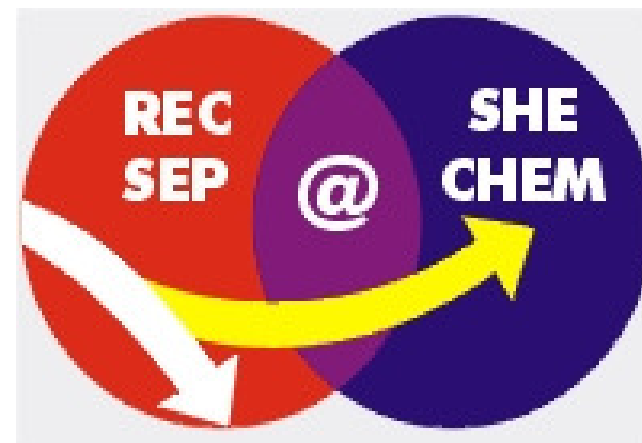


TASCA Target Group Status Report

K. Eberhardt for the TASCA Target Group

- TASCA target group
- Target and backing materials
- Target group activities
- Outlook



Target group members



D. Ackermann, W. Bröchle, E. Jäger, B. Kindler, B. Lommel,
M. Schädel, E. Schimpf



A. Türler, A. Yakushev

A. Semchenkov



H.-J. Maier, J. Szerypo



Berkeley Lab

K. Gregorich, R. Sudowe



K. Eberhardt, J.V. Kratz, D. Liebe, P. Thörle

New members are always invited to join the group!



Target group meetings

Workshop on Recoil Separator for Superheavy Element Chemistry

March 20 - 21, 2002, GSI, Darmstadt, Germany

BGS / ChemSep Workshop

LBNL/Berkeley, November 21, 2003

3rd Workshop on Recoil Separator for Superheavy Element Chemistry

(TASCA 04): August 27, 2004, GSI, Darmstadt, Germany

Working groups started on specific tasks \Rightarrow **TASCA target group:**

- **Targets (preparation, rotation, safety, control, cooling),**
- **Window**
- **Collimator**

Dec. 10, 2004:	<u>1st TASCA Target Group Meeting</u>	
March 2, 2005:	<u>2nd TASCA Target Group Meeting</u>	
July 20, 2005:	<u>3rd TASCA Target Group Meeting</u>	

4th Workshop on Recoil Separator for Superheavy Element Chemistry

(TASCA05) October 6, 2005, Oslo, Norway



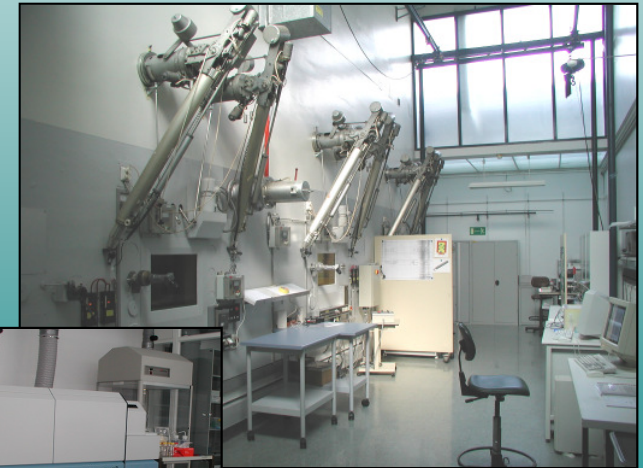
Target production techniques



Thermal- and electron gun evaporation, sputtering, cold rolling, cutting and polishing. No radioactive material (except nat. U)



Hot cell facilities for handling high activities of α -particle emitters. Analytical capabilities to measure concentration and purity of actinide elements (also Pu and Cm) in solution prior to target production. Preparation of ^{226}Ra -targets in the mg/cm^2 range



Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

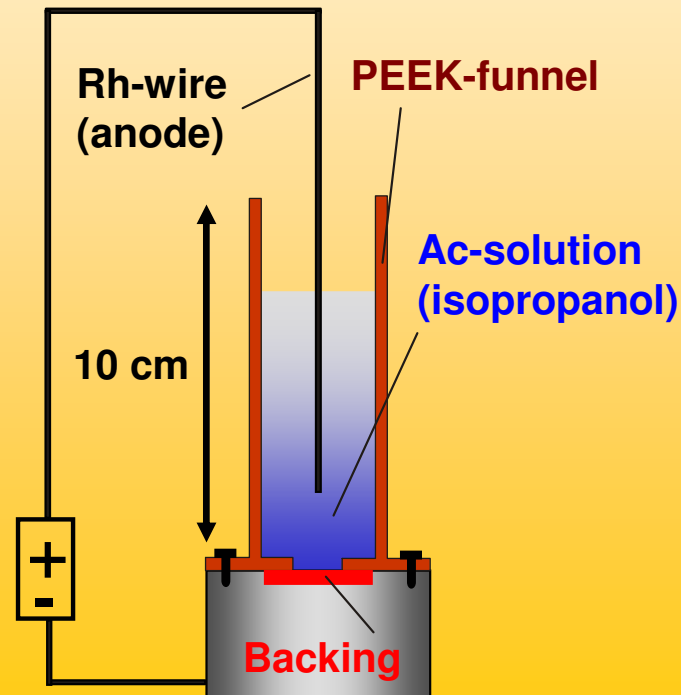
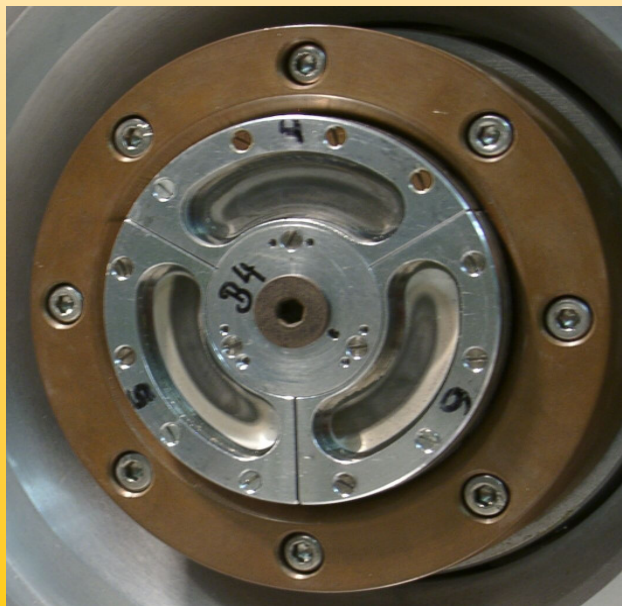
Plasma vapour deposition (PVD), micro-evaporation for rare materials. Stable isotopes but also radioactive material, like ^{210}Pb , ^{226}Ra , ^{227}Ac , ^{229}Th , ^{244}Pu , ^{248}Cm .



Target production techniques



Preparation of rare earth element and actinide targets (e.g. Th, U, Pu, Cm, Cf) using electrochemical deposition techniques. Target thicknesses up to the mg/cm^2 range possible. Chemical purification of target material prior to deposition. Recovery of target material from used targets



Target- and backing materials

TASCA will be used for physical studies as well as for chemical investigations of the transactinide elements.

- Mass asymmetry influences transmission through TASCA
- Recoil energy of the compound nucleus must be high enough to pass exit window
- Availability of target material might be limited
- Chemistry: half-life > 1 s ; production cross section in the nb-region

Production of Rf and Db:

- $^{208}\text{Pb}(^{50}\text{Ti}, 1n)^{257}\text{Rf}$
- $^{209}\text{Bi}(^{50}\text{Ti}, 1n)^{258}\text{Db}$

Production of heavier transactinides:

- $^{248}\text{Cm}(^{22}\text{Ne}, 5n)^{265}\text{Sg}$
- $^{244}\text{Pu}(^{27}\text{Al}, 5n)^{266}\text{Bh}$
- $^{248}\text{Cm}(^{26}\text{Mg}, 5/4n)^{269/270}\text{Hs}$
- $^{232}\text{Th}(^{48}\text{Ca}, 5/4/3n)^{275/276/277}\text{Ds}$
- $^{238}\text{U}(^{48}\text{Ca}, 3n)^{283}\text{112}$

Target- and backing materials

Target material	Current availability	Target production
^{208}Pb	unlimited	GSI/LMU
^{209}Bi	unlimited	GSI/LMU
^{230}Th	to be checked	Mainz
^{232}Th	unlimited	LMU/Mainz
^{238}U	unlimited	GSI/LMU/Mainz
^{243}Am	20 mg	Mainz
^{244}Pu	20 mg	Mainz
^{248}Cm	10 mg	Mainz

Backing materials: 2-5 μm Al / 5 μm Ti / 10 μm Be / C (50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$)

Target geometry / Al as target backing

Ion optical calculations (A. Semchenkov): Transmission through the TASCAM-magnet depends – among other parameters - strongly on beam size and the target material.

- Target spot size of 8 mm (\pm 4 mm) possible
- $^{238}\text{U}(^{48}\text{Ca},3n)^{283}112$: Metallic U-target seems to be best suited

Backing materials: Be, Al, C, Ti (2-10 μm). Thin Al-backing not easy to handle



Rolling of 2-10 μm Al-foils (pinhole free!)

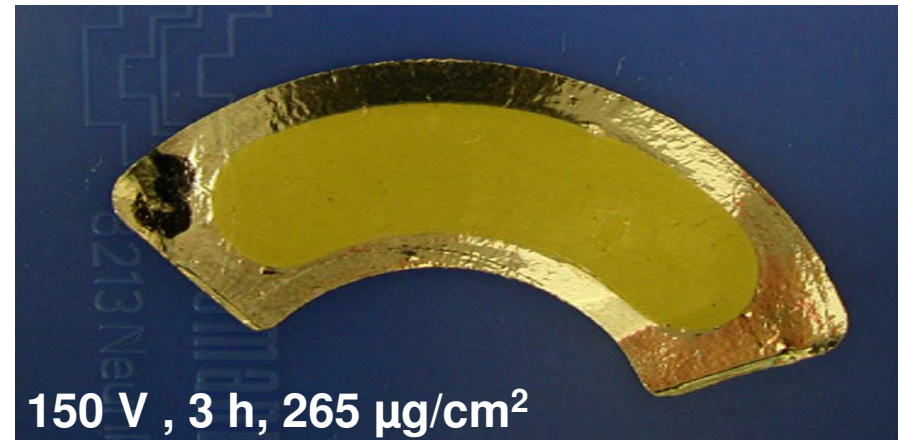
Foil glued to AlMg_3 -frames
Evaporation of UF_4 on Al
10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ carbon covering
Al/ UF_4 /C stable in C-beam
Further test in Mg-beam



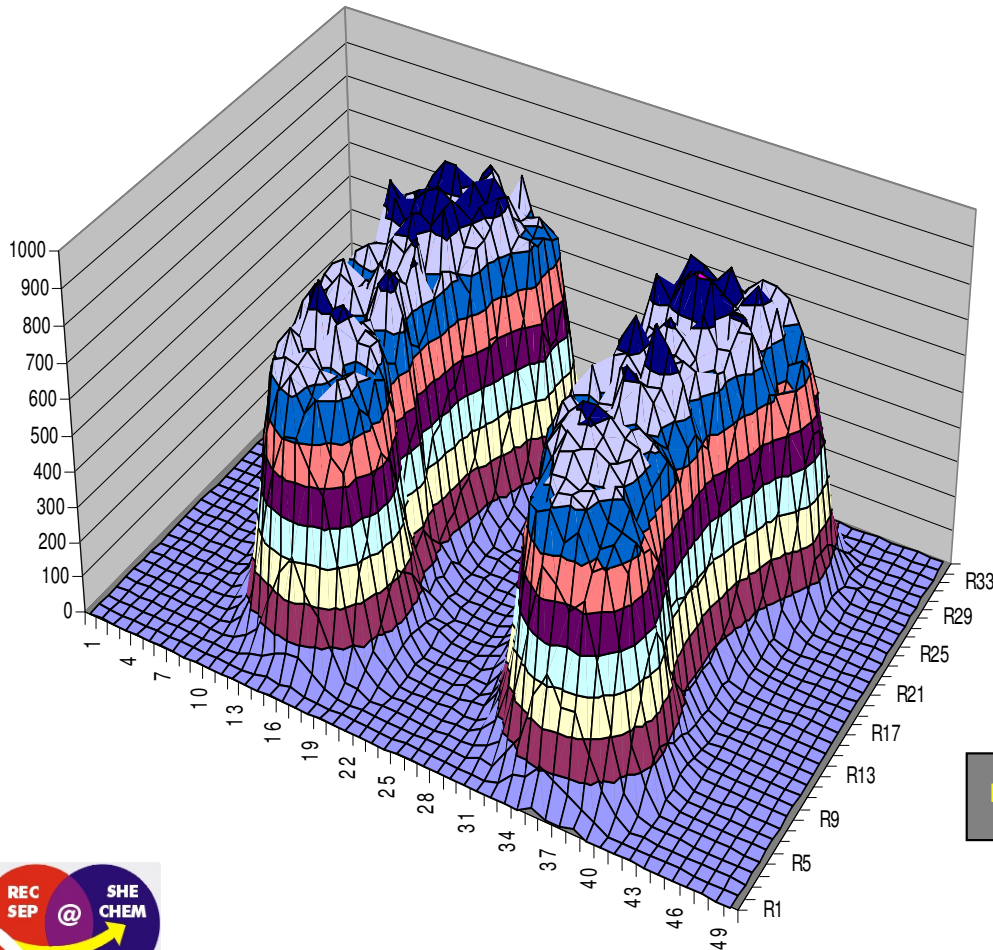
Electroplating of U on Al / Target Imaging

Deposition of U on thin Al-foils

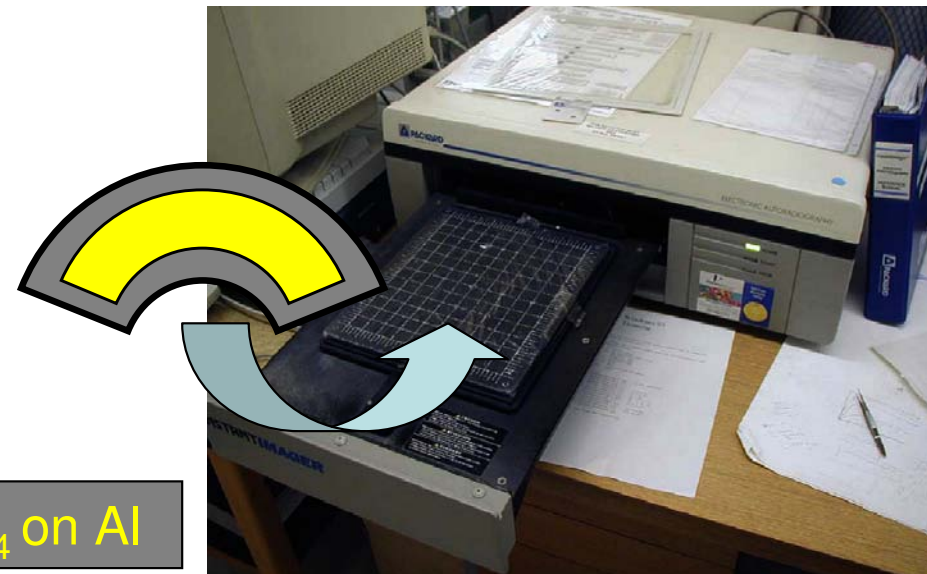
- Switch from **Isopropanol** to **Isobutanol**
- **1 h plating time at 1 kV** $\Rightarrow \leq 14$ h at **150 V**



Autoradiographic imaging of target surface

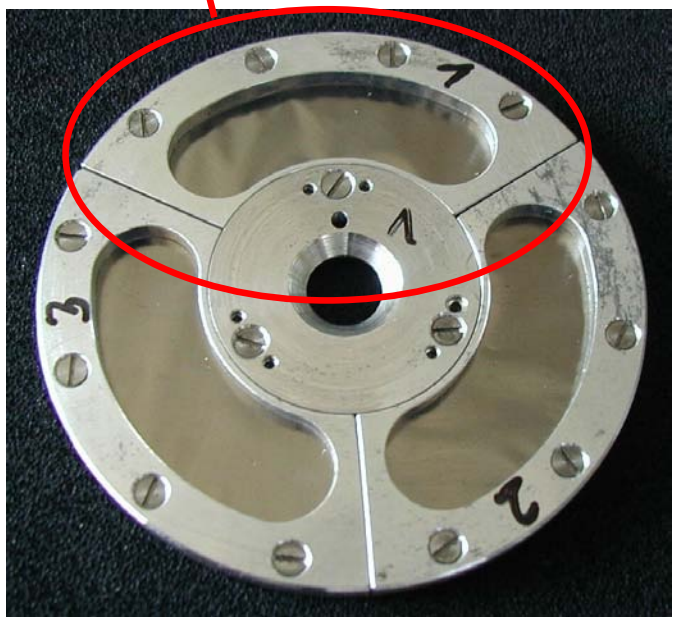
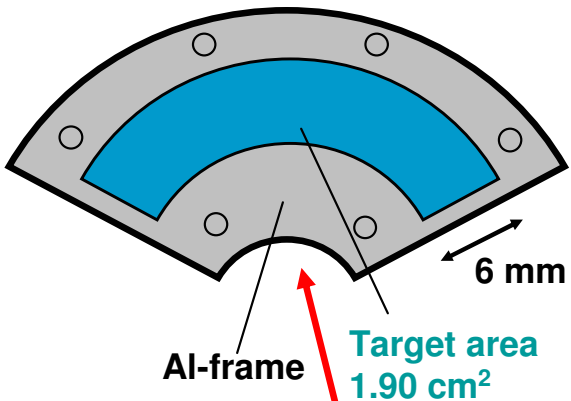


natUF₄ on Al

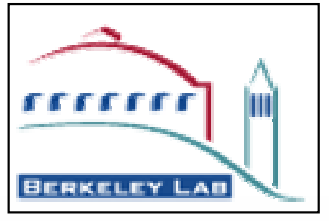


Rotating target wheels

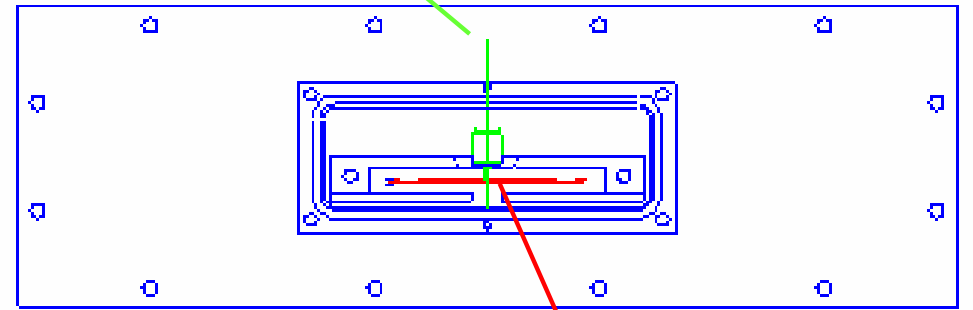
ARTESIA at



Targetstation at BGS

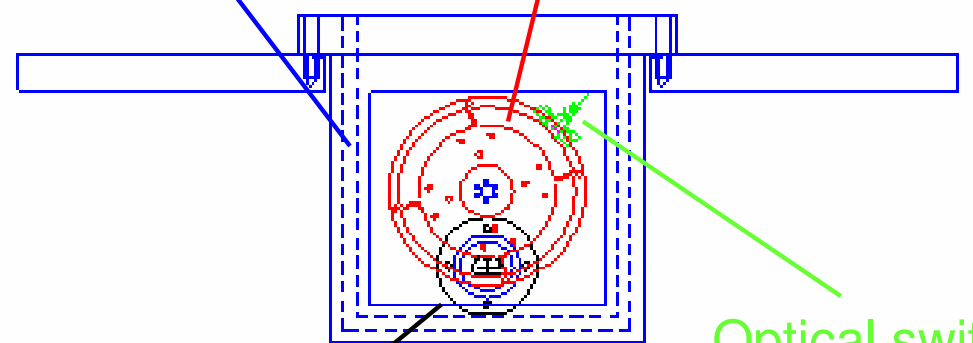


Motor (12 DC)



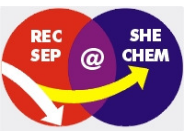
Target wheel (3.75" hard disk)

Cooling channel (water, alcohol)

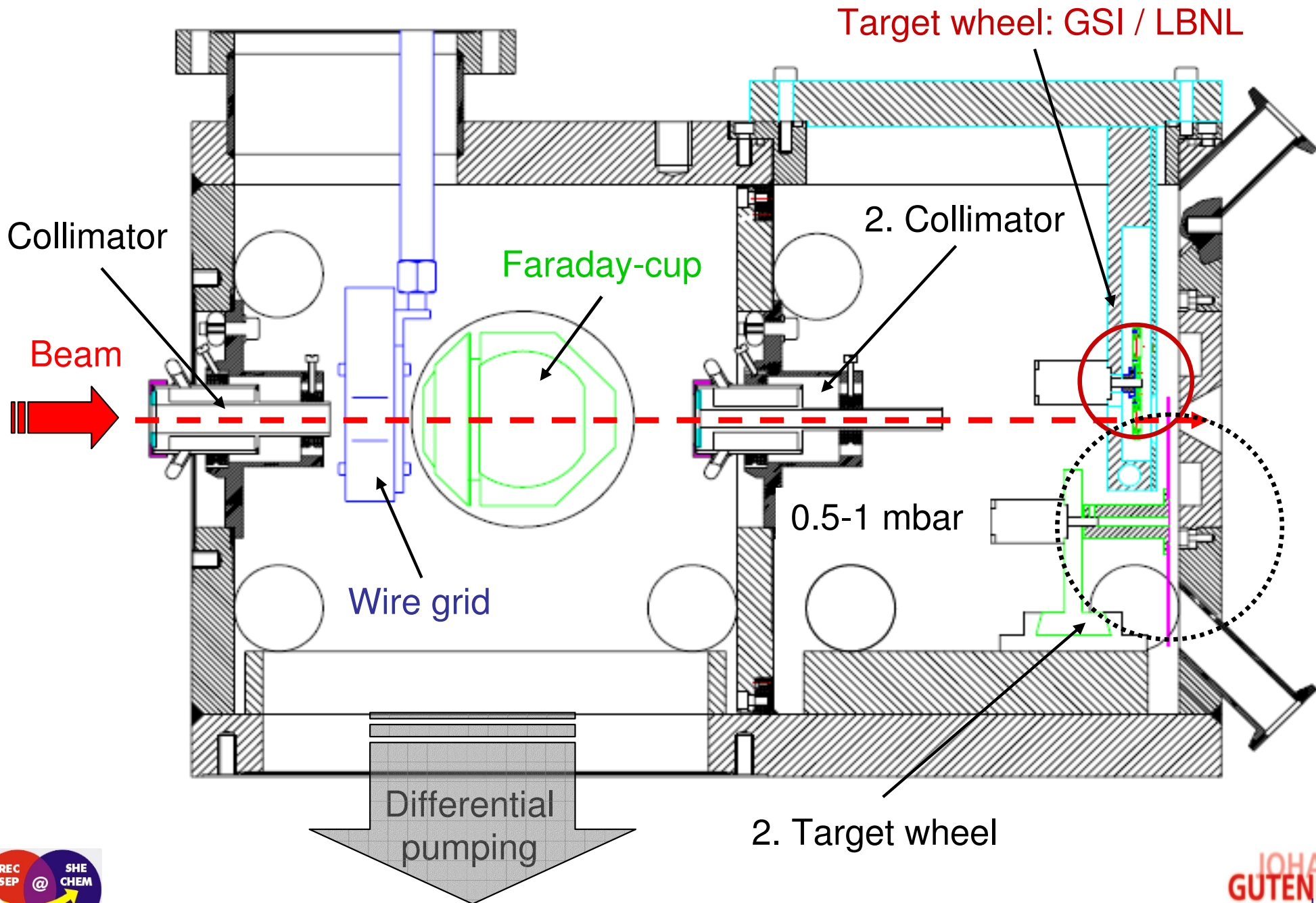


Optical switch

Ta-collimator

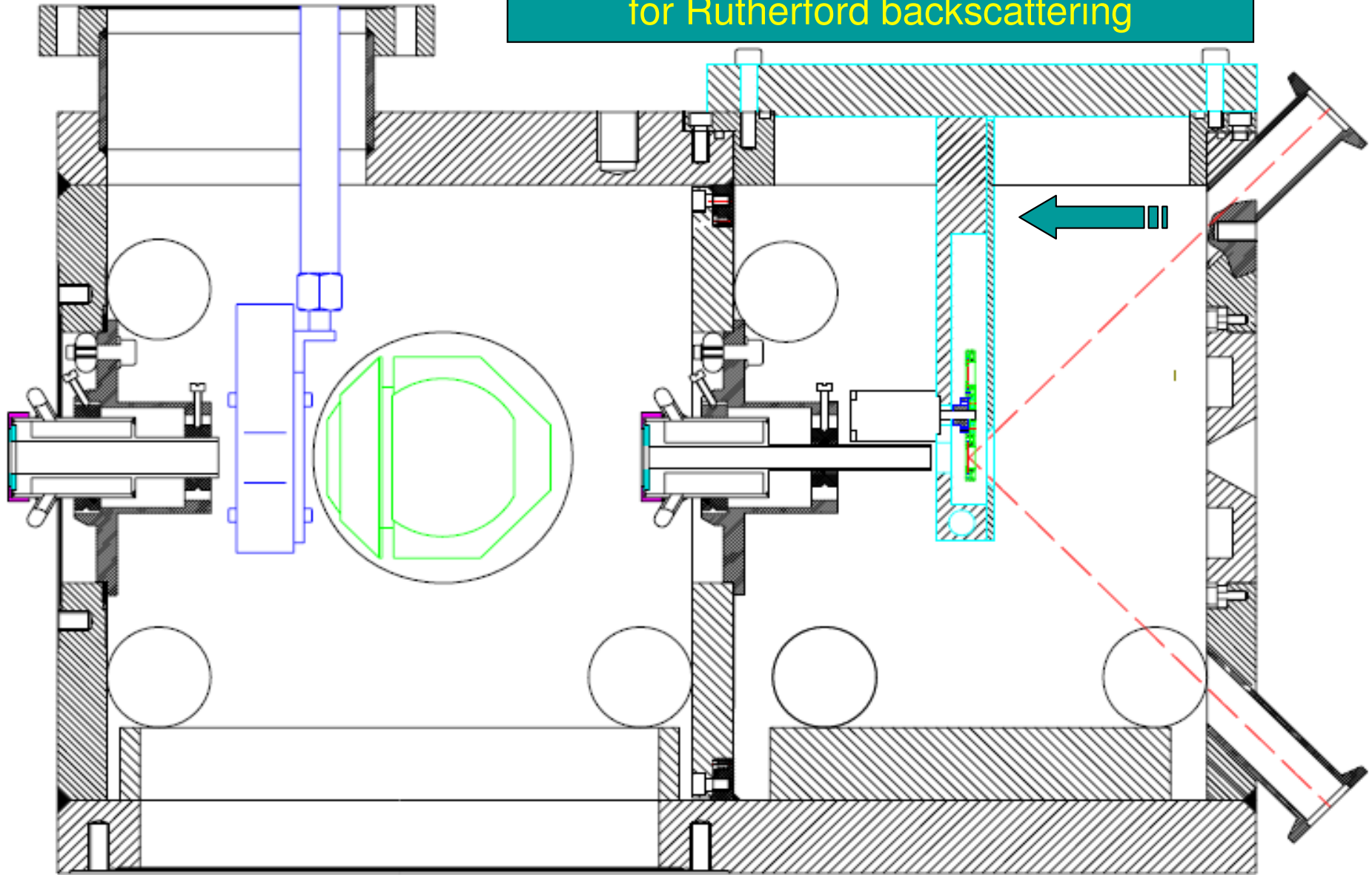


New target station for TASCA



New target station for TASCA

Target wheel can be moved to allow for Rutherford backscattering



Outlook



Th-Oxide targets ($400 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$) on Al-backings of different thickness and on C as backing material.
Rolled Al-backings from GSI target laboratory



Design and construction of target station for TASC/BGS

The block contains the logos for Berkeley Lab (a stylized building with a red roof and blue base) and GSI (the letters 'GSI' in black with a red dot above the 'I'). Below the logos is the text 'Design and construction of target station for TASC/BGS'.

Production of thin Al backing foils. Preparation of U/UF₄ targets (Al-backing)



Isotopic analysis of the UF₄ material used for target production by means of ICP-MS



Electroplating of Th-Nitrate on $5 \mu\text{m}$ ($2 \mu\text{m}$?) Al-backings. Optimize plating procedure for U, Th, Gd. Gd serve as model element for the trivalent Actinides. Autoradiographic imaging of U- and Th-targets before and after irradiation.

