

Towards the carbonyl chemistry of Bh ($Z = 107$) – studies of carbonyl complexes with ^{259}Sg

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for the TASCA carbonyl chemistry collaboration

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Outline

- ❑ Motivation
- ❑ Previous studies of carbonyl complexes with 4d- and 5d- elements
- ❑ First synthesis of the $^{265}\text{Sg}(\text{CO})_6$ carbonyl complex, its adsorption and stability
- ❑ Preparations for Bh carbonyl complex studies
- ❑ Recent study on carbonyl complexes with ^{259}Sg
- ❑ Outlook – study of carbonyl complexes with ^{262}Bh

Current status of SHE gas-phase chemistry

Volatile compounds
have been studied:

- (oxo)chlorides
- (oxo)bromides
- (hydro)oxides
- carbonyls

SHE – SuperHeavy Elements ($Z > 103$)

1																	18						
H																	He						
Li	Be															B	C	N	O	F	Ne		
Na	Mg															Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar		
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr						
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe						
Cs	Ba	La*	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn						
Fr	Ra	Ac†	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	Fl	Mc	Lv	Ts	Og						
		Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu								
		Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr								

*Lanthanides

†Actinides

No chemical studies

Chemical studies
with metals in
elemental state

Goals for the
next future

Chemical systems for superheavy element studies

Table I.1 Place of the Transactinoid/Superheavy Elements in the Mendeleev Periodic Table of the Elements. Emphasized are the calculated and just expected ground state electronic configurations

Group 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd
4d ⁵ s ²	4d ² 5s ²	4d ⁴ 5s	4d ⁵ 5s	4d ⁷ 5s	4d ⁸ 5s ²	4d ⁵ 5s ²	4d ¹⁰
Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt
5d ⁶ s ²	5d ² 6s ²	5d ³ 6s ²	5d ⁴ 6s ²	5d ⁶ 6s ²	5d ⁵ 6s ²	5d ⁷ 6s ²	5d ⁹ 6s
Lr 103	Rf 104	Db 105	Sg 106	Bh 107	Hs 108	Mt 109	Ds 110
7s ² p	6d ⁷ s ² n	6d ³ 7s ²	6d ⁴ 7s ²	6d ⁵ 7s ²	6d ⁶ 7s ²	6d ⁷ 7s ²	6d ⁸ 7s ²
Transactinoids ----->							
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
4d ¹⁰ 5s	4d ¹⁰ 5s ²	5s ² p	5s ² p ²	5s ² p ³	5s ² p ⁴	5s ² p ⁵	5s ² p ⁶
Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
5d ¹⁰ 6s	5d ¹⁰ 6s ²	6s ² p	6s ² p ²	6s ² p ³	6s ² p ⁴	6s ² p ⁵	6s ² p ⁶
Rg 111	Cn	Nh	Fl	Mc	Lv	Ts	Og
6d ⁹ 7s ²	6d ¹⁰ 7s ²	7s ² p	7s ² p ²	7s ² p ³	7s ² p ⁴	7s ² p ⁵	7s ² p ⁶
Superheavies ----->							

1966- 2000:

RfCl₄, DbOCl₃, SgO₂Cl₂, BhO₃Cl

2001-2008: **HsO₄**

2001-2022: **Cn, Nh, Fl, Mc**

2013-2015: **Sg(CO)₆**

new: Carbonyls

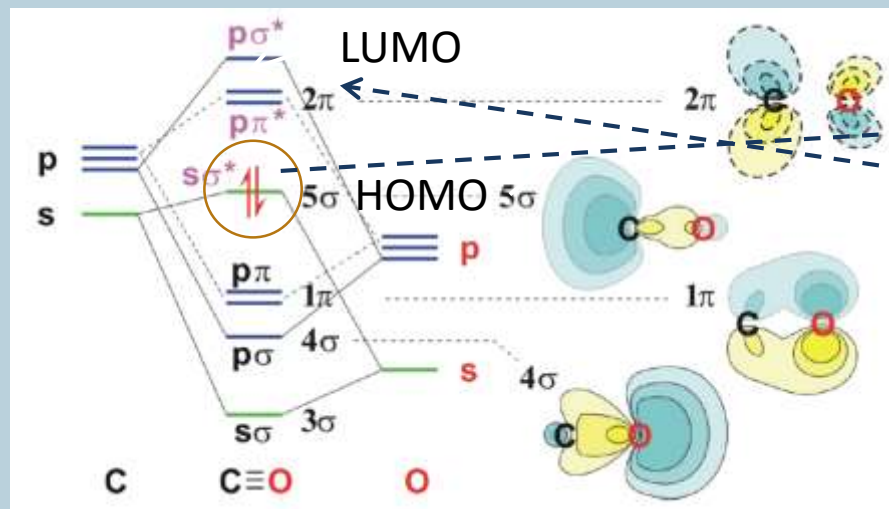
Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd
Ln	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg
An	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
Binary halides HfCl₄ TaCl₅ Oxides ReO₃ OsO₄ Oxyhalides TaOCl₃ WO₂Cl₂ ReO₃Cl Hydroxides WO₂(OH)₂ ReO₃(OH) Pt(Os,Ir)O₂(OH)₂ Metals Hg Tl Pb									

A few chemical compound classes are known for SHE

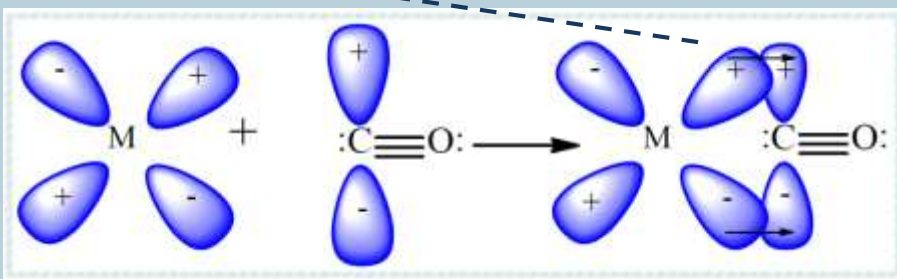
Carbonyls – the new SHE compound class

Stable carbonyl complexes are predicted for Sg (Z=106), Bh (Z=107), Hs (Z=108) and Mt (Z=109)

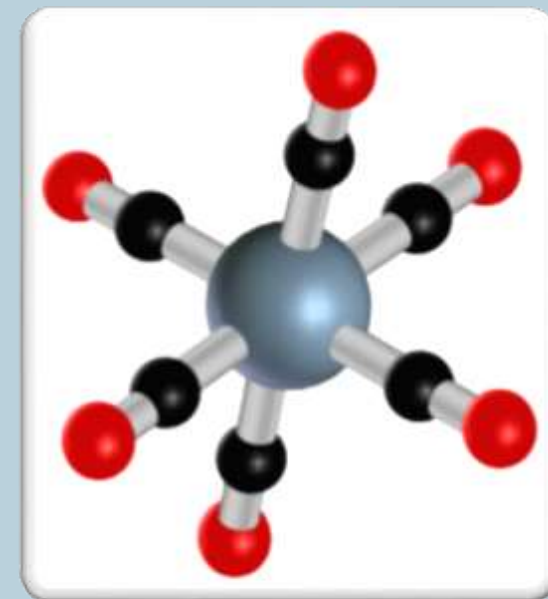
Carbonyl complexes – compounds with zero valence



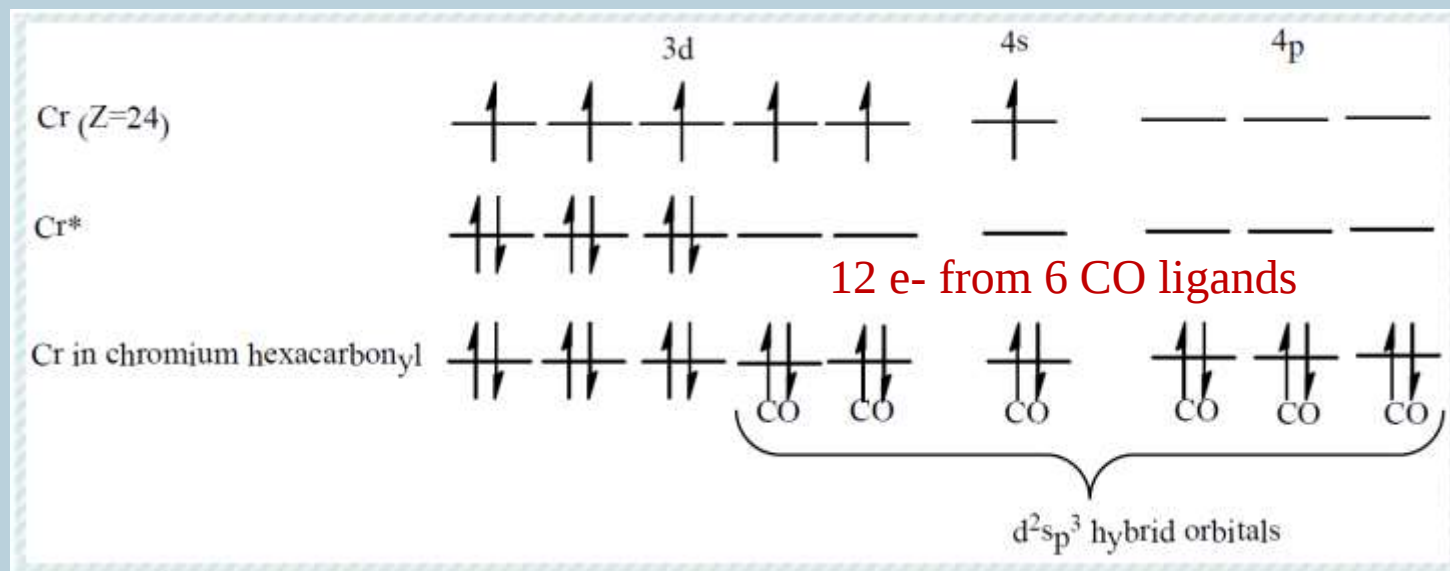
σ -bonds between M and CO



π -backbonding



O_h – octahedral geometry

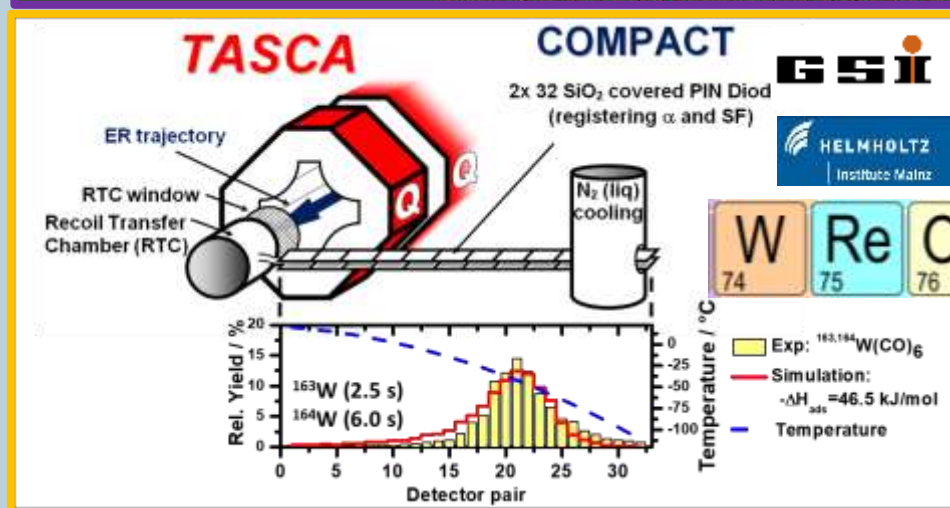
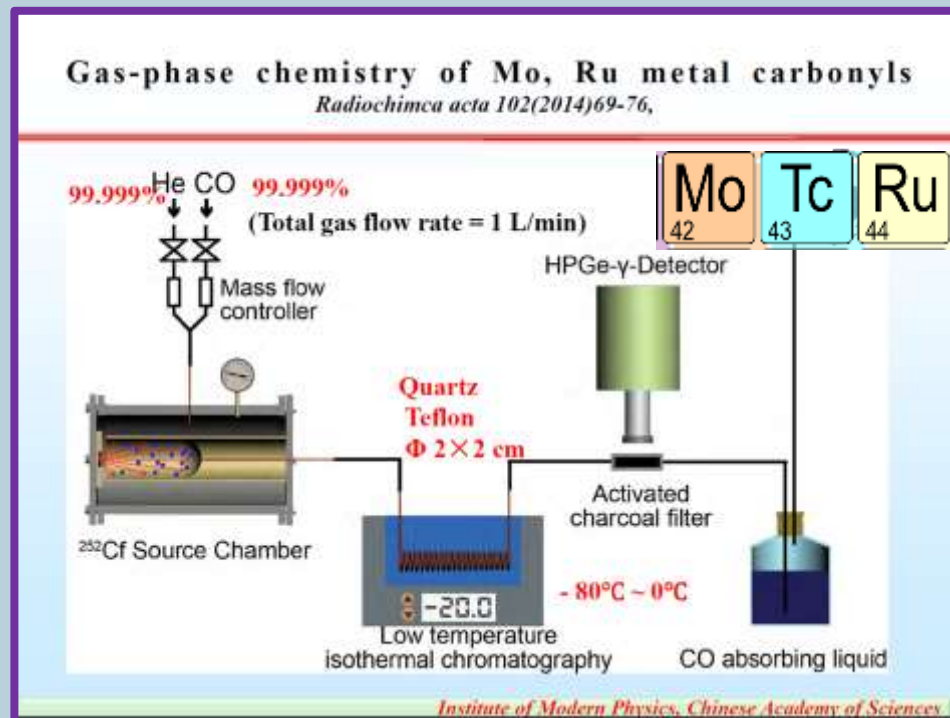
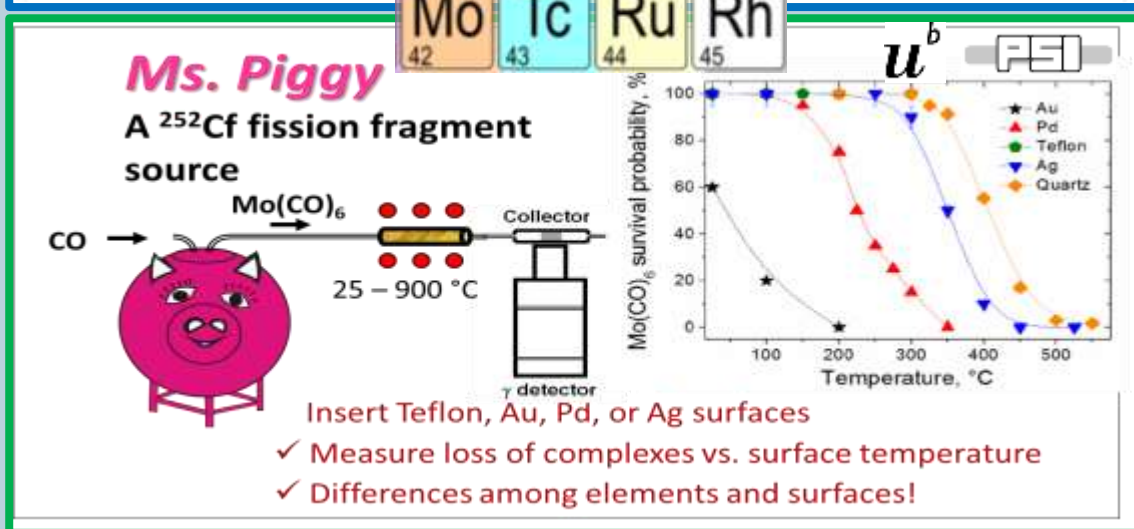
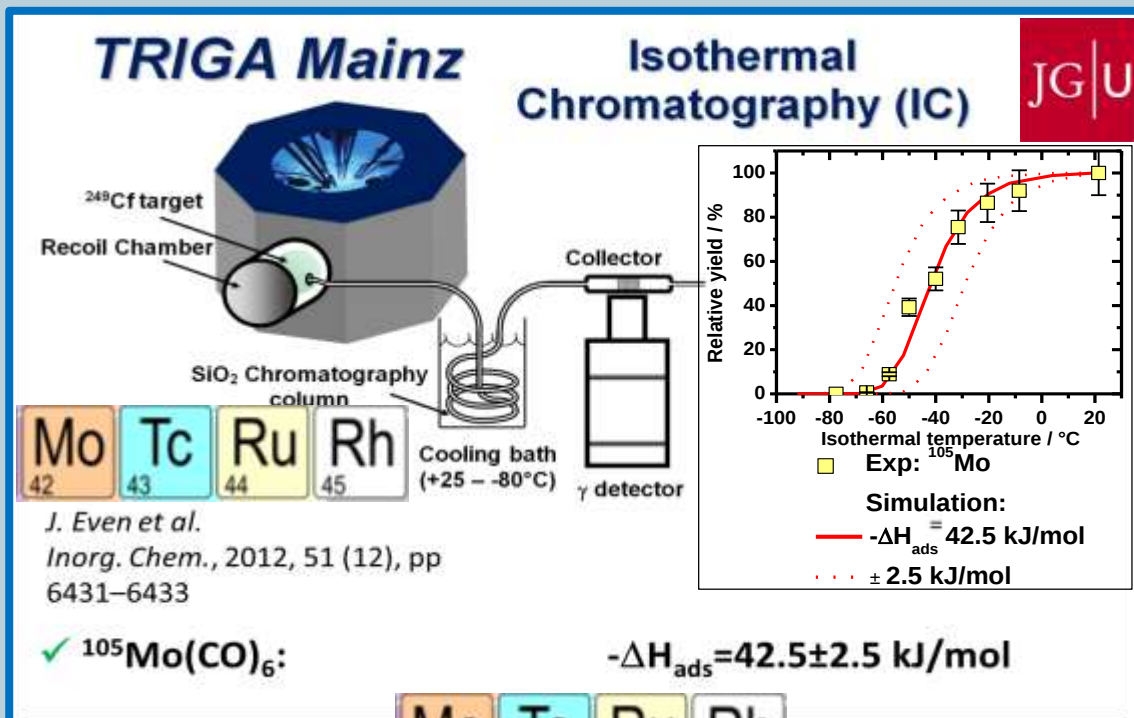


Neutral metal atom is surrounded with neutral CO molecules –
Carbonyl complexes are unique compounds for understanding the relativistic effects

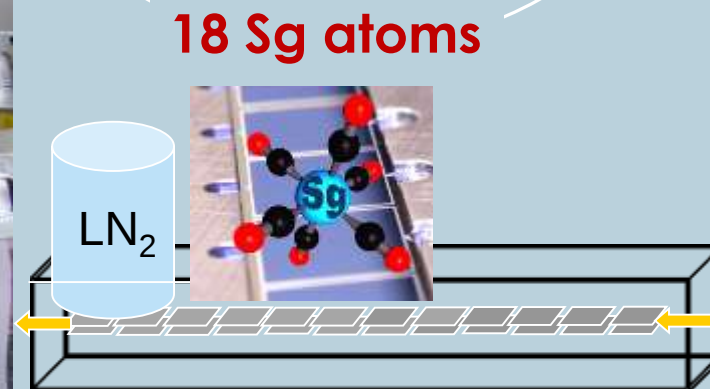
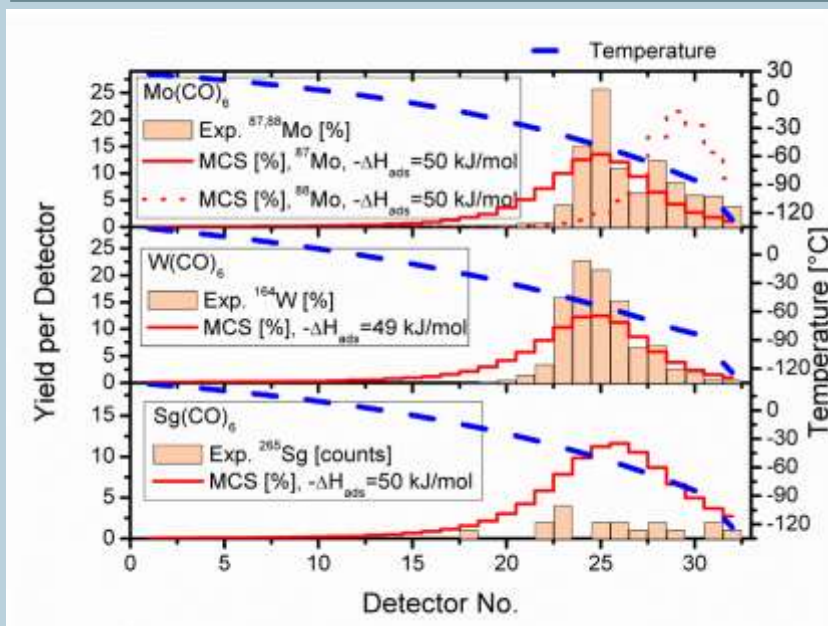
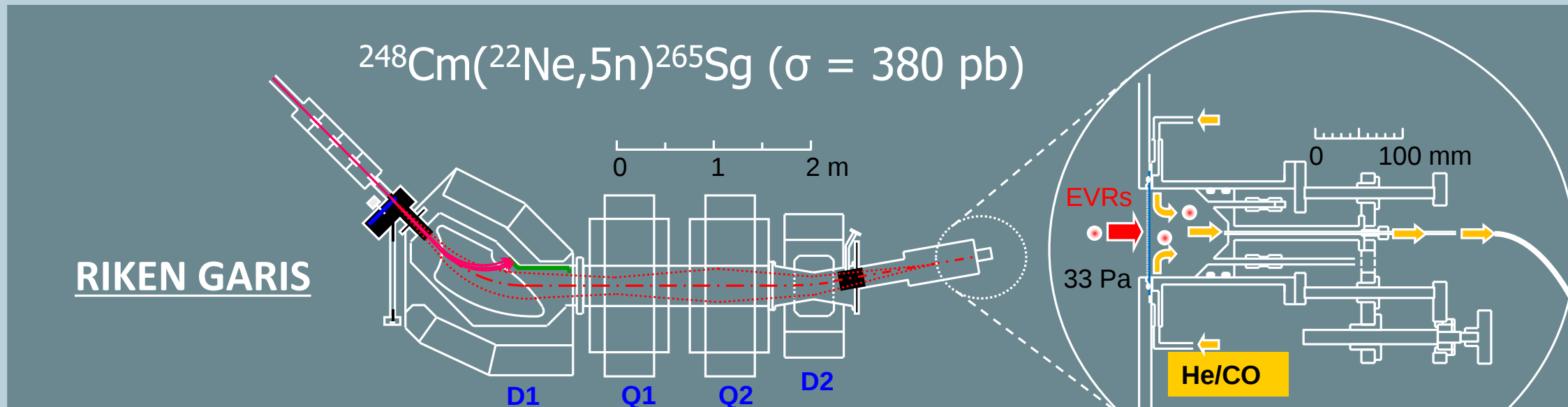
Carbonyl complex studies worldwide

- J. Even et al., *Inorg. Chem.* **51**, 6431 (2012)
- J. Even et al., *Radiochim. Acta* **102**, 1093 (2014)
- J. Even et al., *Science* **345**, 1491 (2014)
- J. Even et al., *J. Radioanal. Nucl. Chem.* **303**, 2457 (2015)
- Y. Wang et al., *Radiochim. Acta* **102**, 69 (2014)
- Y. Wang, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* **17**, 13228 (2015)
- Y. Wang, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* **21**, 7147-7154 (2019)
- S. Cao, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* **18**, 119-25 (2016)
- R. Eichler et al., *EPJ Web of Conferences* **131**, 07005 (2016)
- I. Usoltsev et al., *Radiochim Acta* **104**, Part I and Part II (2016)
- Y. Wittwer et al., *Radiochimica Acta* **109(4)**, 243-260 (2021)
- Y. Wittwer et al., *Radiochimica Acta* **109(11)**, 799-821 (2021)
- M. Götz et al., *Radiochimica Acta* **109(3)**, 153-165 (2021)
- M. Götz et al., *Radiochim. Acta* **110(2)**: 75–86 (2022)...

Carbonyl studies with SHE homologues – some examples

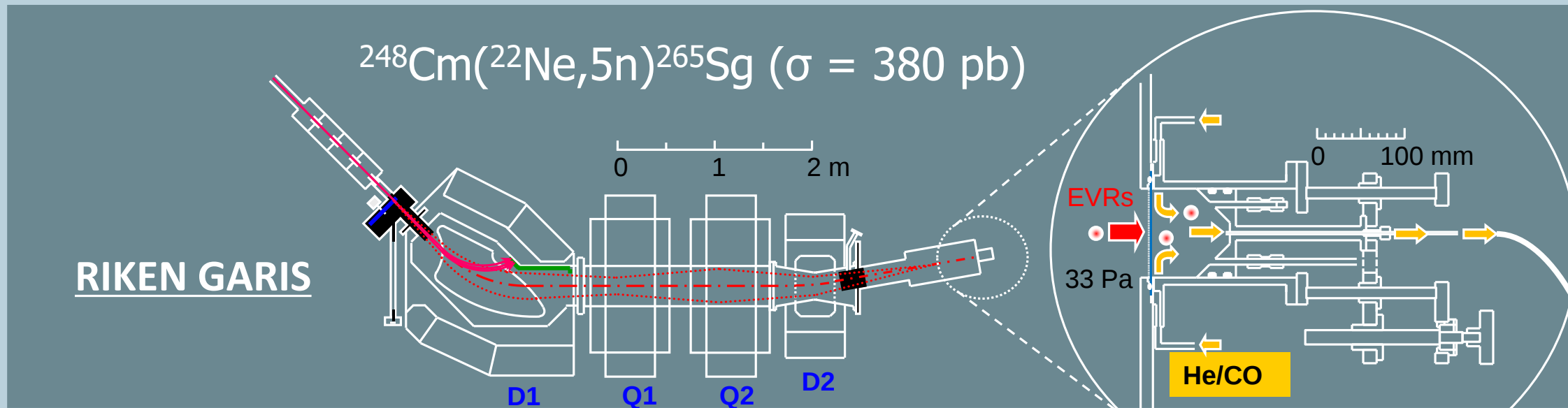


The first synthesis and adsorption study of $\text{Sg}(\text{CO})_6$

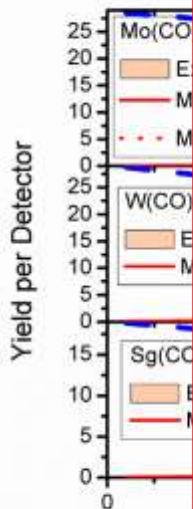


J. Even et al. Synthesis and detection of a seaborgium carbonyl complex
Science Vol. 345 no. 6203 pp. 1491-1493

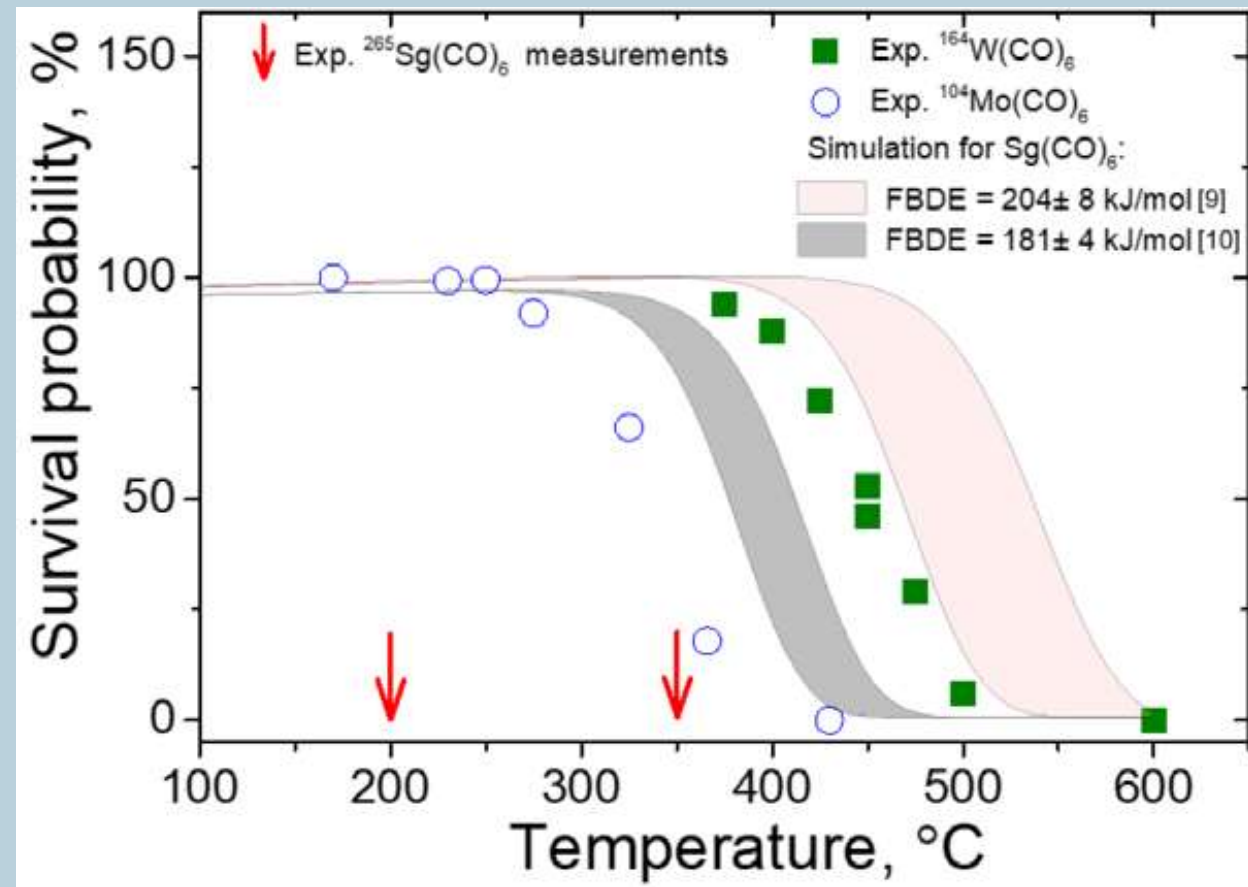
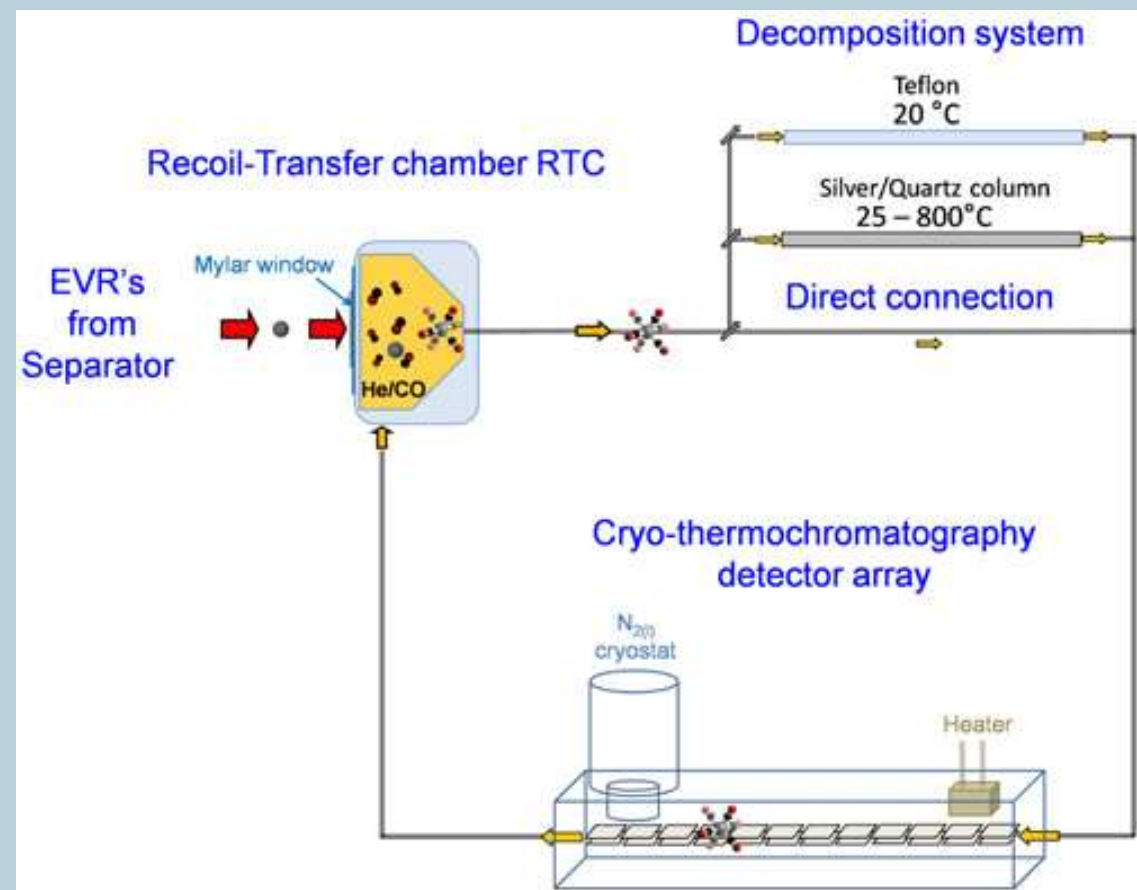
The first synthesis and adsorption study of $\text{Sg}(\text{CO})_6$



Since 2014, the next goal is synthesis of the Bh carbonyl complex, but it was not yet achieved due to rather low production rate and efficiency



Measurements of the stability of $\text{Sg}(\text{CO})_6$

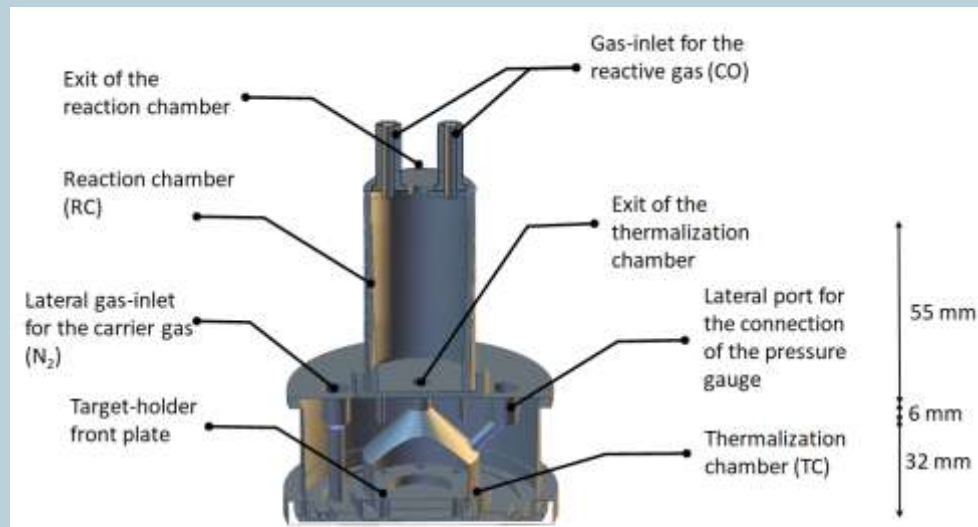


Unpublished experiment: Determination of the First Bond Dissociation Energy (FBDE) for $\text{Sg}(\text{CO})_6$

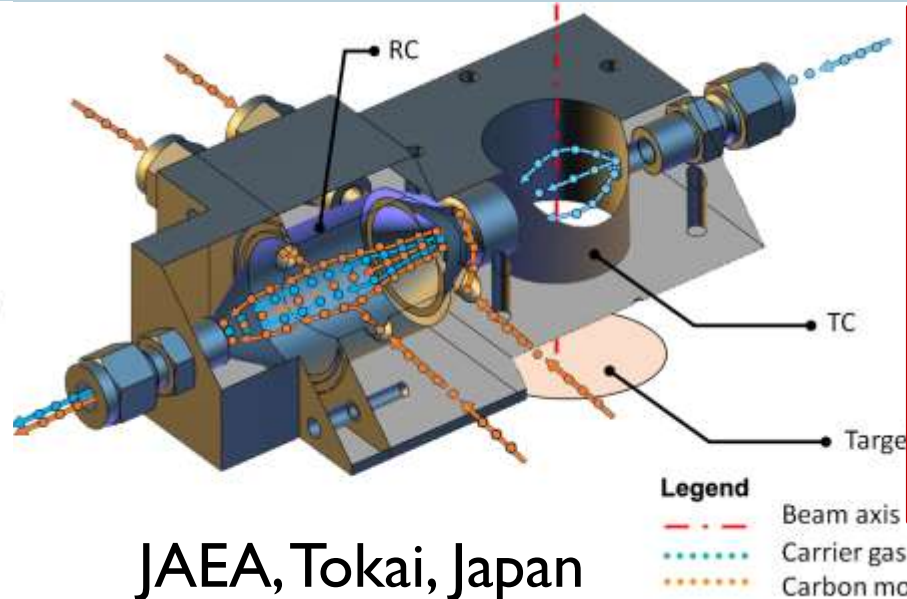
The $\text{Sg}(\text{CO})_6$ FBDE value was not given due to low statistics

The chemical yield for $\text{Sg}(\text{CO})_6$ is determined on a level of a few percent in both studies

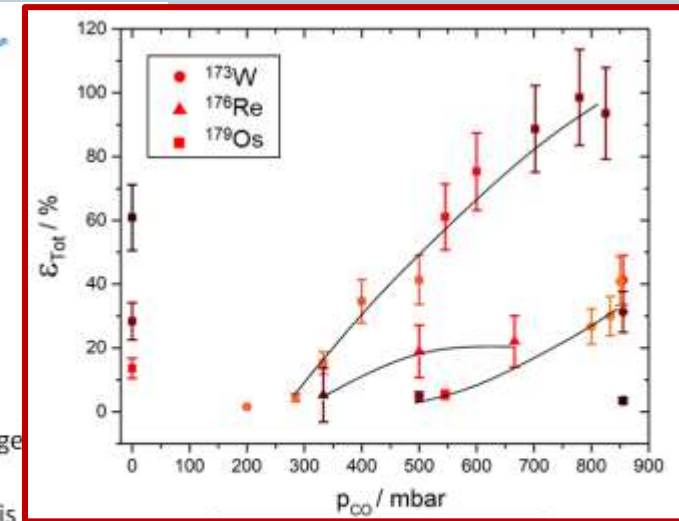
Attempts for carbonyl complex studies w/o preseparation



TRIGA Mainz, Germany



JAEA, Tokai, Japan



Reaction	ϵ_{Flush} / %	ϵ_{Chem} / %	ϵ_{Tot} / %
$^{159}\text{Tb}(^{19}\text{F}, 5n)^{173}\text{W}$	46(5)	85(16)	39(6)
$^{165}\text{Ho}(^{19}\text{F}, 5n)^{179}\text{Os}$	98(10)	96(14)	94(10)
$^{\text{nat}}\text{Dy}(^{19}\text{F}, 5n)^{175-178}\text{Re}$	(-)	(-)	(>20)
$^{235}\text{U}(n, f)^{101}\text{Mo}$	57(5)	83(8)	49(2)

Transmission in a separator for products of asymmetric reactions is low

→ double-chamber approach

M. Götz et al., Radiochim. Acta, 110, 2022; PhD thesis, Mainz 2020

New carbonyl complex studies with Sg and Bh

GSI Research Proposals G-22-00034 and G-24-00248

Chemical studies of carbonyl complexes of the superheavy elements Sg (Z = 106) and Bh (Z = 107)

Spokesperson: Alexander Yakushev

Co-spokespersons H. Haba (RIKEN, Wako-shi, Japan; haba@riken.jp); Ch. E. Düllmann (U. of Mainz, HI Mainz, GSI; duellman@uni-mainz.de)

A. Yakushev^{1,2}, Ch. E. Düllmann^{1,2,3}, J. Khuyagbaatar¹, H. Haba⁴, M. Block^{1,2,3}, R. A. Cantemir¹, D. Dietzel^{1,3}, F. Giacoppo^{1,2}, J. Krier¹, N. Kurz¹, P. Mosat¹, S. Raeder^{1,2}, J. Runke^{1,3}, B. Schausten¹, M. Schädel¹, M. Asai⁵, K. Auranen⁶, P. Bartl⁷, C. M. Folden III⁸, R.-D. Herzberg⁹, J. John⁷, D. Judson⁹, L. Lens¹⁰, M. Maiti¹¹, Y. Nagame⁵, J. P. Omtvedt¹², P. Papadakis¹³, T. K. Sato⁵, U. Scherer¹⁰, E. Tereshatov⁸, K. Tsukada⁵, J. J. W. van de Laar¹⁰, J. Uusitalo⁶, Y. Wei^{1,3}

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⁶University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland

⁷Czech Technical University, Prague, Czech Republic

⁸Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, USA

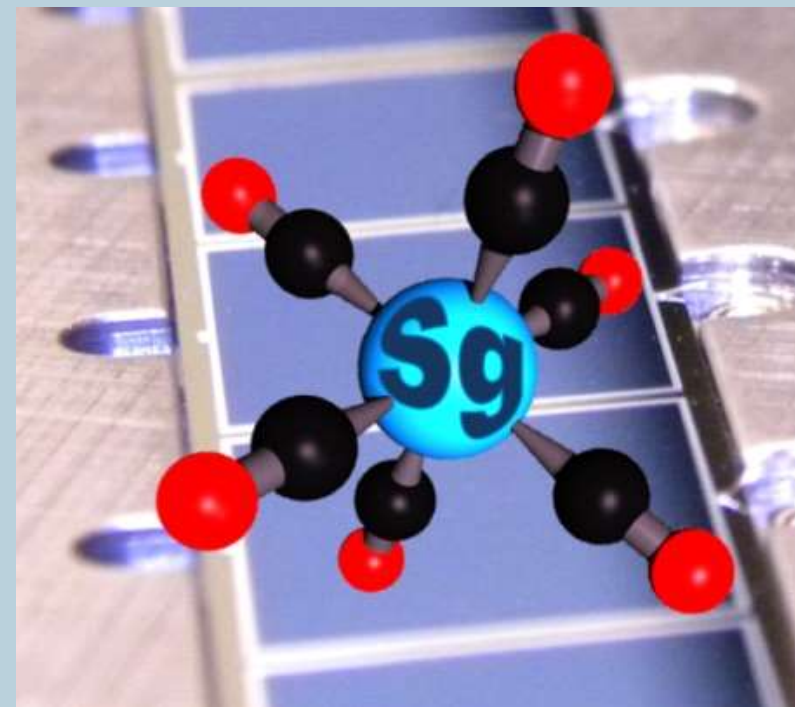
⁹University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK

¹⁰Hochschule Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany

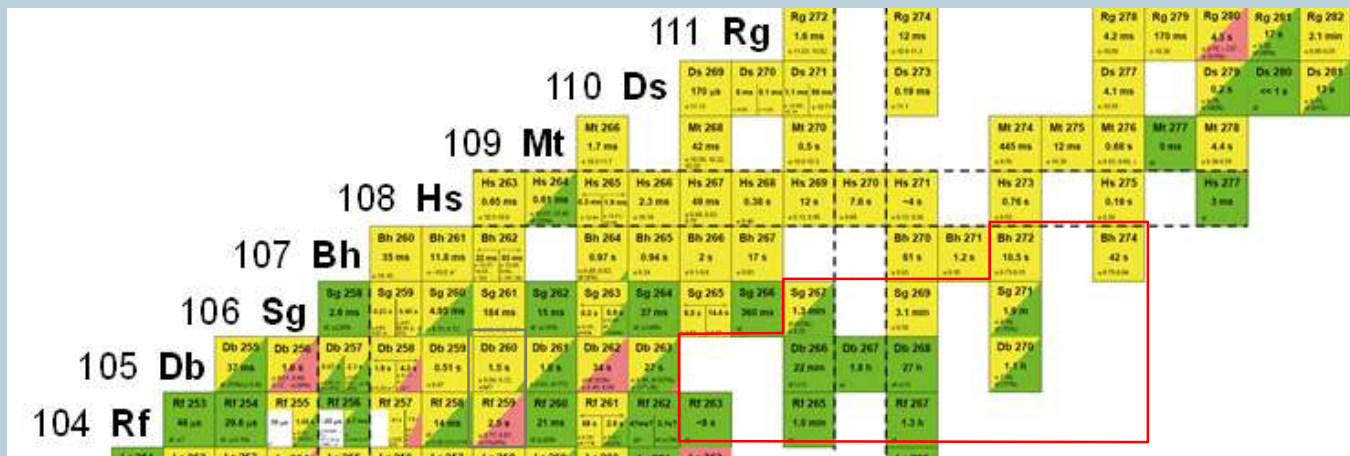
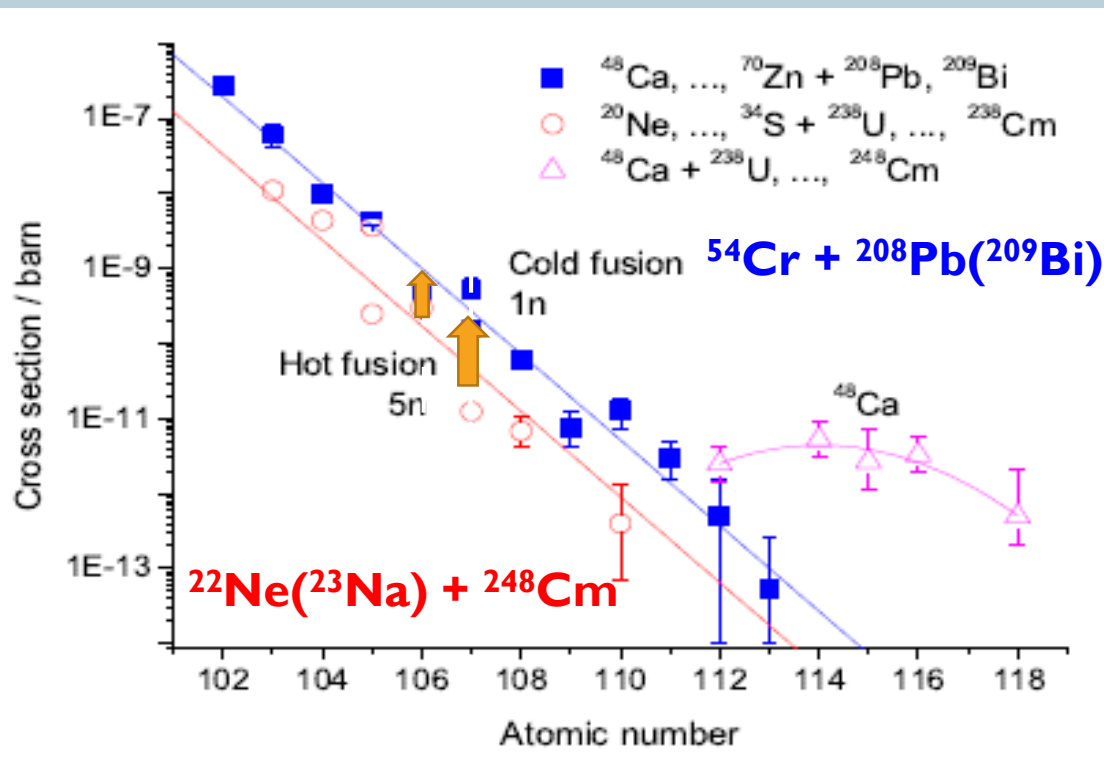
¹¹Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, India

¹²University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

¹³STFC Daresbury Laboratory, Warrington, UK



Production of Sg and Bh isotopes in hot and cold fusion



Gain in production rate: $\times 5$ $\times 6$

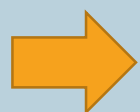
Gain in separation efficiency: $\times 5$ $\times 5$

Losses due to short half-lives: $\times 0.25$ $\times 0.15$

Total gain: $\times 6$ $\times 4.5$

Hot fusion

^{266}Bh	50 pb
2 s	
^{265}Sg	
15 s	380 pb



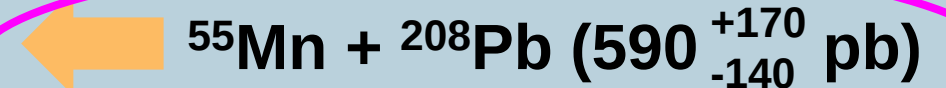
Cold fusion

^{262g}Bh	290 pb
135 ms	
^{261}Sg	
178 ms	2190 pb

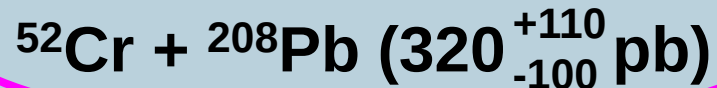
☹ Technical problem @ UNILAC:
a low beam intensity of ^{54}Cr ion beam

Production of Sg and Bh isotopes – alternatives

106 Sg Seaborgium [269]	107 Bh Bohrium [270]	Bh 260 35 ms	Bh 261 11.8 ms	Bh 262 16 ms 83 ms α 10.373 α 10.008 10.197 9.943 9.826 9.809 9.826 9.689 γ 102 γ 157.39
	Sg 258 2.5 ms sf α ?	Sg 259 0.29 s α 9.55, 9.61 9.05 γ 593 sf? ϵ ?	Sg 260 4.95 ms α 9.75, 9.72 sf	Sg 261 178 ms α 9.41 γ 157, 107 $\alpha \rightarrow g$ sf?



C.M. Folden III et al.,
Phys. Rev. C **73**, 014611 (2006)



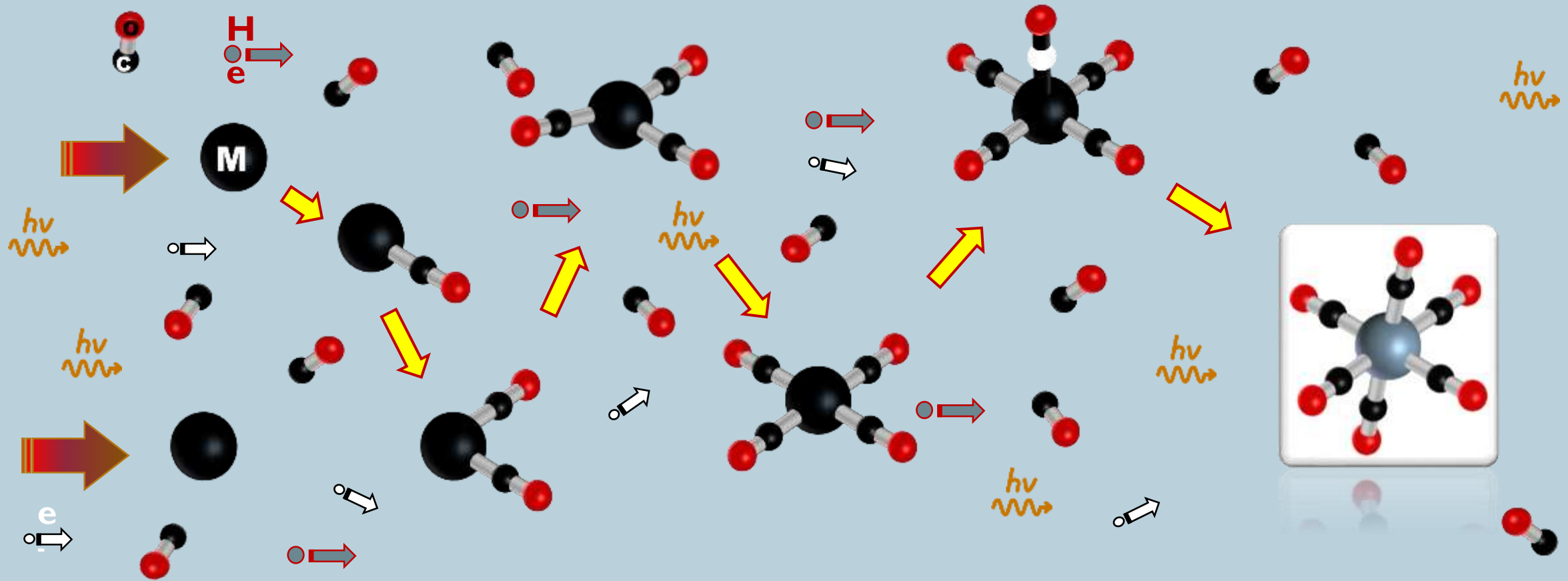
C.M. Folden III et al.,
Phys. Rev. C **79**, 027602 (2009)



B. Streicher et al.,
Eur. Phys. J. A **45**(3), 275 (2010)

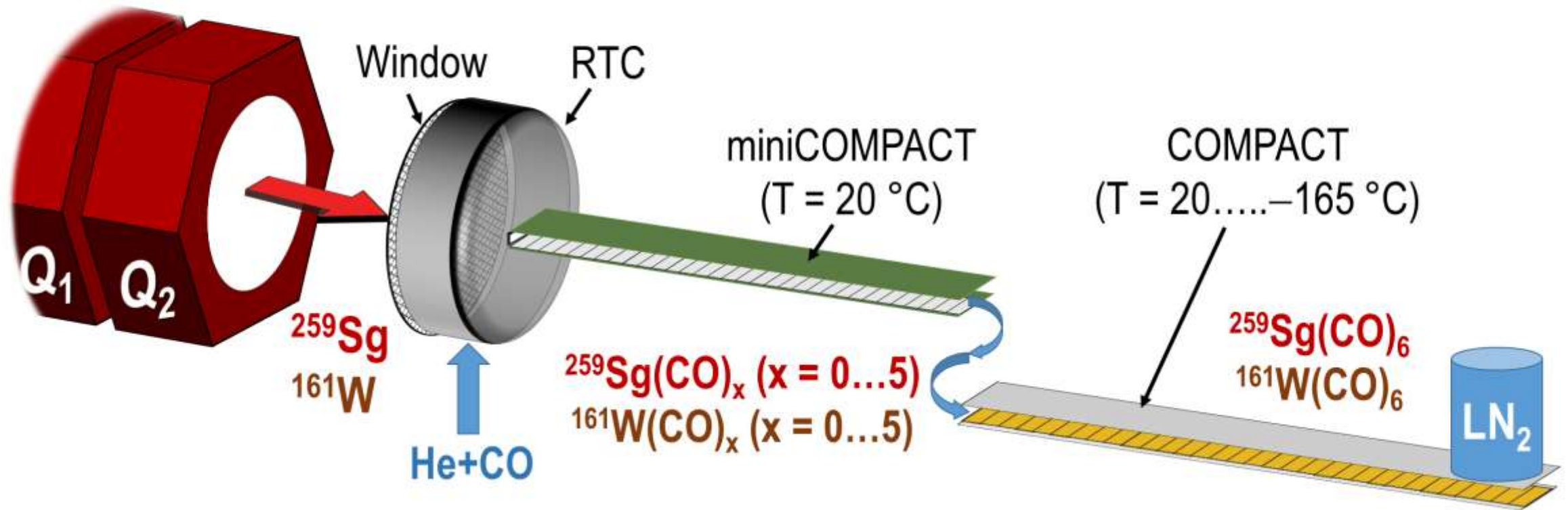
		Mn 55 100 PIG σ 13.36
Cr 52 83.789 PIG σ 0.86	Cr 53 9.501 σ 18.6	Cr 54 2.365 ECR σ 0.41

Carbonyl complex formation



- Carbonyl complex formation is a multi-step process
- The final products and all intermediate products exist in the reaction mixture
- All steps are reversible

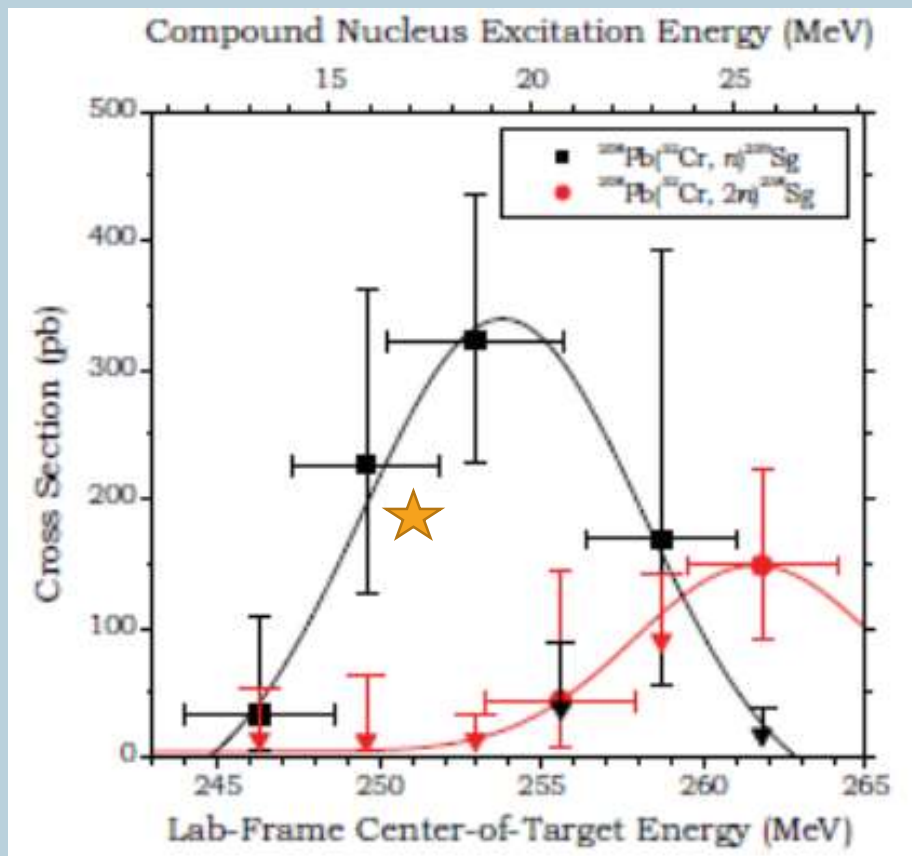
$^{259}\text{Sg}(\text{CO})_6$ study – experimental setup



The experimental setup is similar to that used for Mc/Nh studies

$^{259}\text{Sg}(\text{CO})_6$ study – experimental results

$^{52}\text{Cr}^{14+}$ (4.95 MeV/amu) + ^{208}Pb (800 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$), Beam dose $\approx 4 \text{ EI8}$ (2 weeks)



Target thickness 2 EI8

TASCA transmis. to RTC window 0.4

Window grid 0.8

Flush-out efficiency 0.35

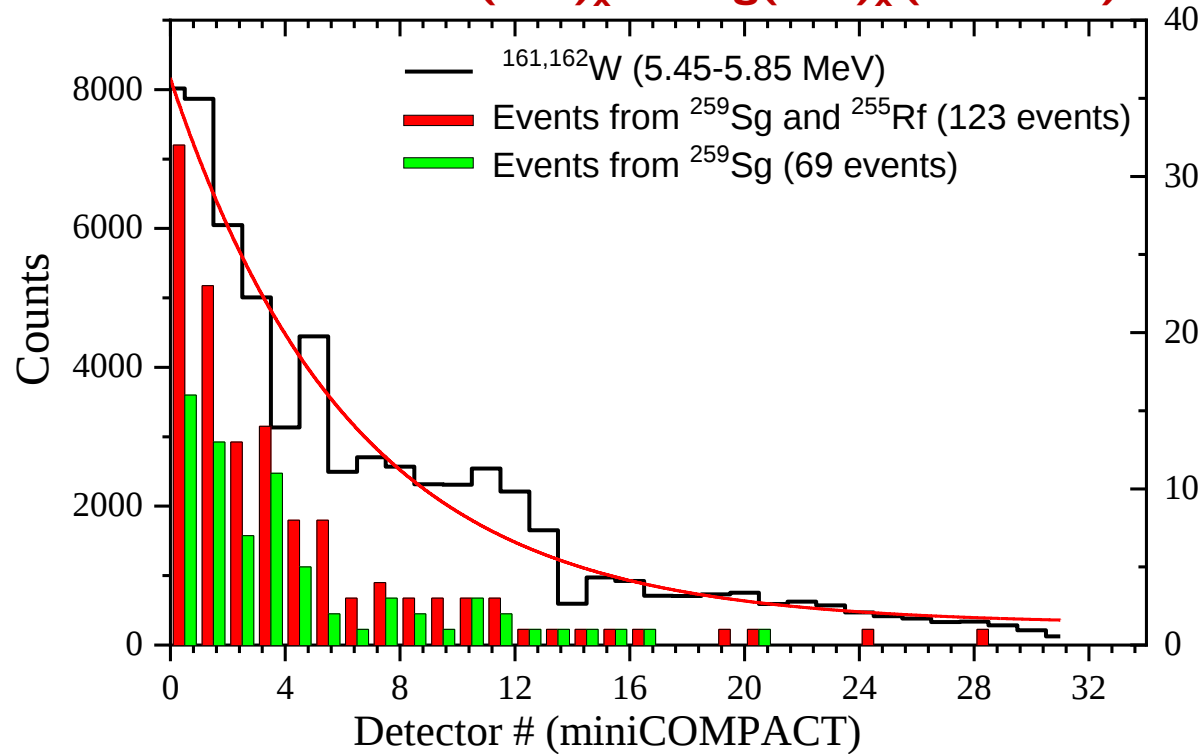
Number of Sg/Rf events 126

Detection efficiency 0.8

Cross section estimation $\sim 200 \text{ pb}$

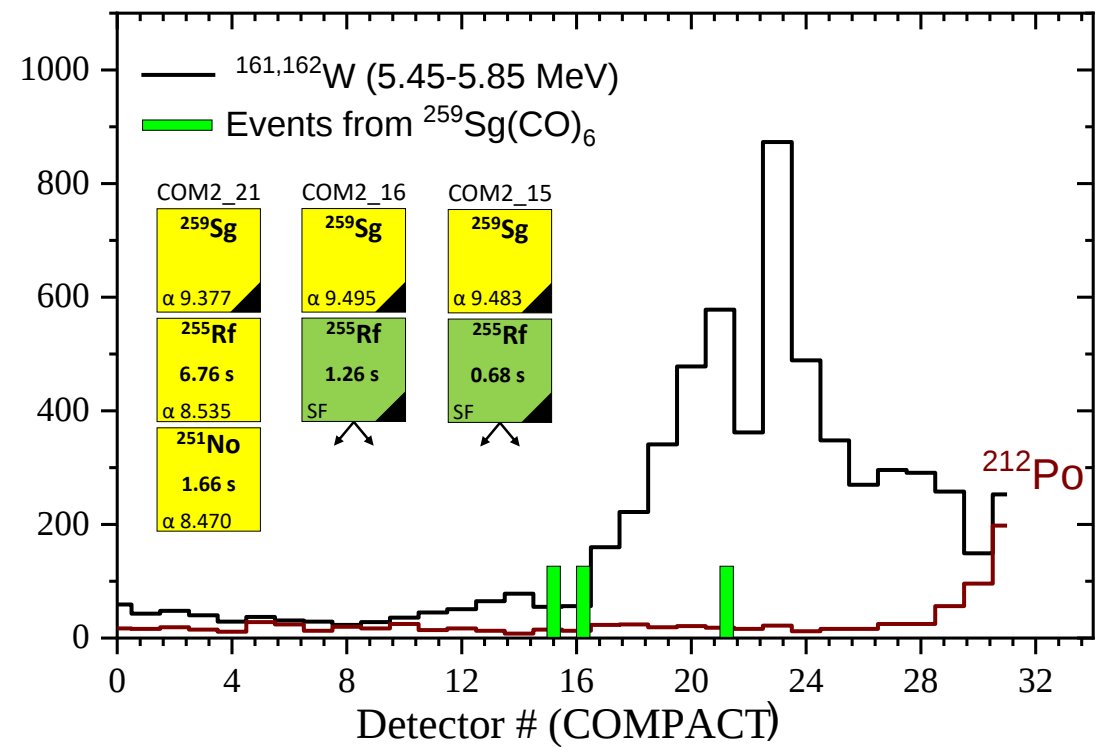
$^{259}\text{Sg}(\text{CO})_6$ study – experimental results

$^{161,162}\text{W}(\text{CO})_x / ^{259}\text{Sg}(\text{CO})_x (x = 0 \dots 5)$



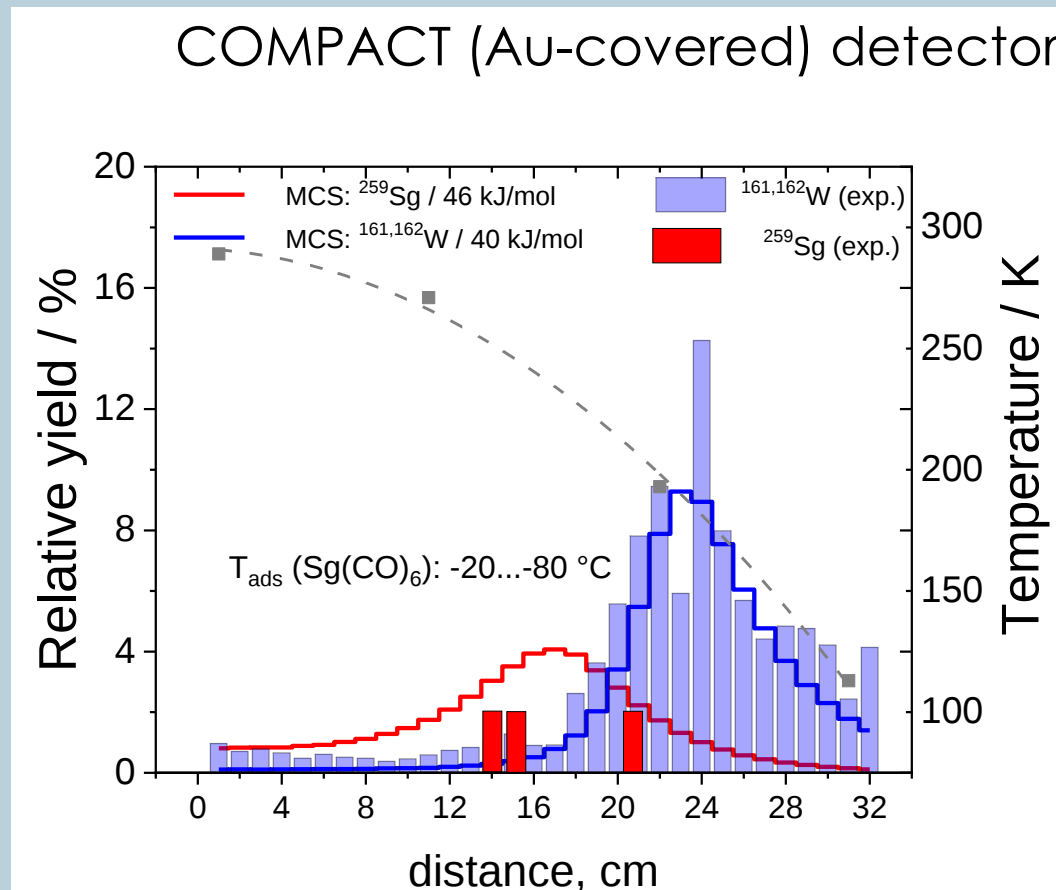
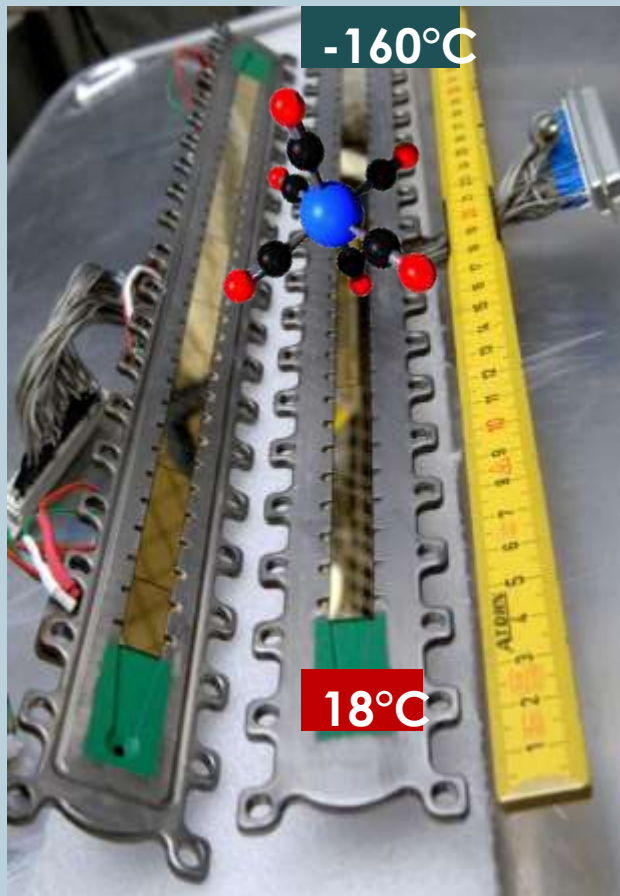
Diffusion-controlled deposition of non-volatile species in miniCOMPACT

$^{161,162}\text{W}(\text{CO})_6 / ^{259}\text{Sg}(\text{CO})_6$



Adsorption of volatile $\text{M}(\text{CO})_6$ complex (M = W or Sg) at a low temperature on Au

$^{259}\text{Sg}(\text{CO})_6$ study – experimental results



Monte Carlo Simulations

$\text{Sg}(\text{CO})_6$
 $-\Delta H_{\text{ads}} = 46 \text{ kJ/mol}$

$\text{W}(\text{CO})_6$
 $-\Delta H_{\text{ads}} = 40 \text{ kJ/mol}$

(preliminary)

Group	Complex	IC SiO ₂	COMPACT SiO ₂	COMPACT Au
6	Mo(CO) ₆	42.5±2.5		
6	W(CO) ₆		46.5±2.5	41 ⁺³ ₋₄
7	Re(CO) ₅ X	43±3		
8	Os(CO) ₅		43.5 ^{+3.5} _{-2.5}	
9	Ir(CO) ₃ X	37±3		

J. Evenet al., Radiochim. Acta, 102, 2014

Chemical yield: $^{161,162}\text{W}(\text{CO})_6$ ~ 20%
 $^{259}\text{Sg}(\text{CO})_6$ ~ 4%

$^{262}\text{Bh}(\text{CO})_x$ study – a new proposal

$^{55}\text{Mn} + ^{208}\text{Pb}$
(590^{+170}_{-140} pb)
(PIG)

Bh 262	
16 ms	83 ms
α 10.373	α 10.008
10.197	9.943
9.826	9.809
γ 102	γ 157, 39

^{55}Mn beam (105 shifts)
(~ 4.9 MeV/amu, 0.8 particle μA)

Beam time request and expected results:

12 shifts of main ^{55}Mn beam -

measurements of the of ^{262}Bh in the focal plane detector

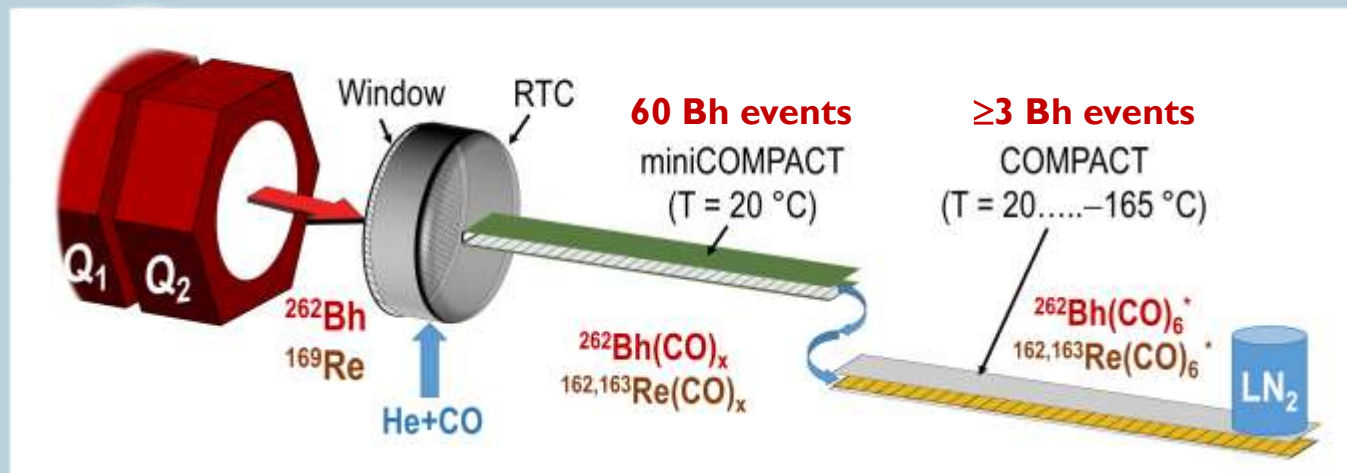
9 shifts of main ^{55}Mn beam - study of the Re carbonyl complex formation with short-lived $^{162,163}\text{Re}$ isotopes

84 shifts of main ^{55}Mn beam (short half-life of ^{262}Bh is a biggest challenge)

First study of the formation of a Bh carbonyl complex, its surface interaction and stability

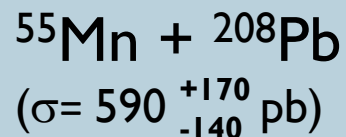
70 shifts of parasitic beams (^{50}Ti , ^{52}Cr , ^{55}Mn , ^{56}Fe)

for optimization of the experimental setup and flush-out time with short-lived $^{213,214}\text{Th}$ isotopes

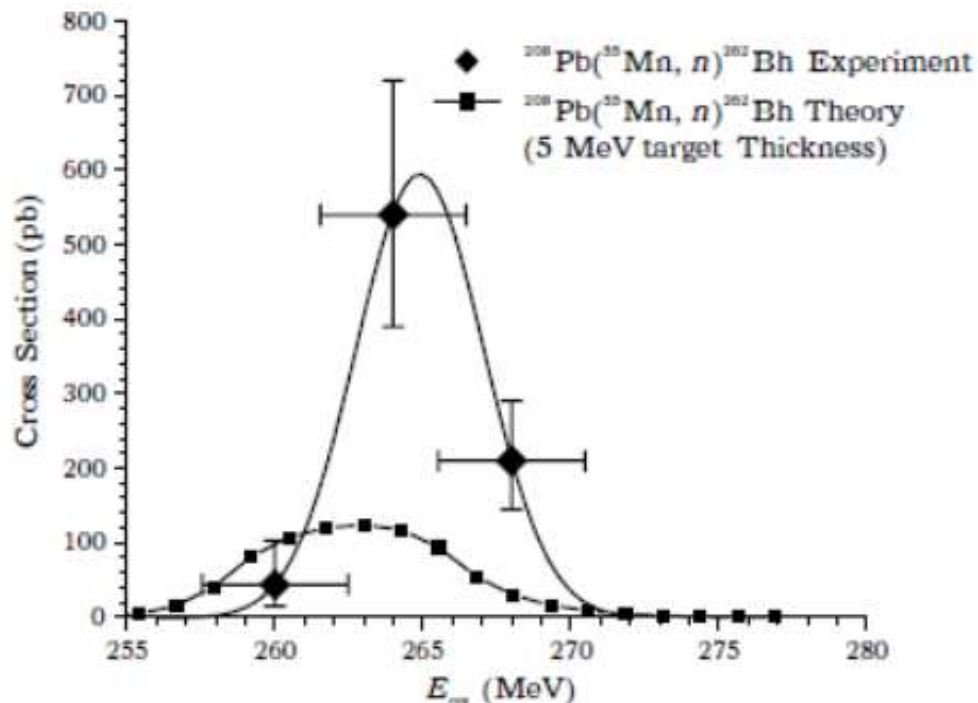


G-PAC decision: 21(main) + 21 (parasitic) shifts for the cross section measurement and optimization of chemistry with Re

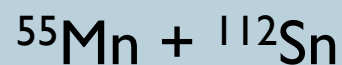
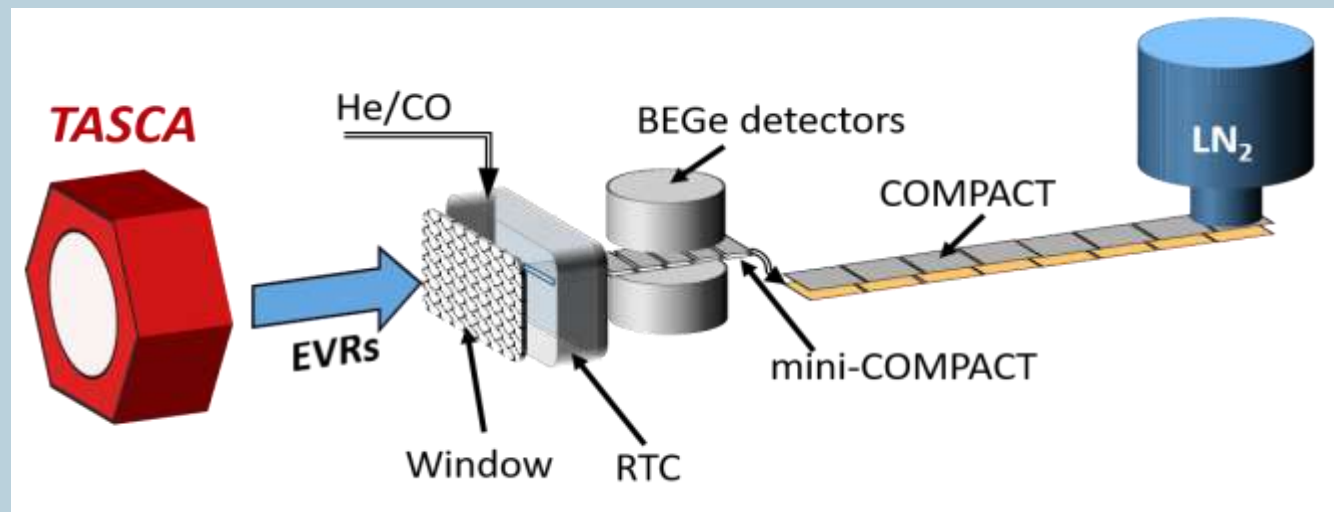
$^{262}\text{Bh}(\text{CO})_x$ study – a new proposal



Bh 262	
16 ms	83 ms
α 10.373	α 10.008
10.197	9.943
9.826	9.809
γ 102	γ 157, 39



C.M. Folden III et al., Phys. Rev. C 73, 014611 (2006)



Re 162		Re 163	
77 ms	107 ms	214 ms	390 ms
α 9.118	α 6.086	α 5.918	α 5.870
$\alpha \rightarrow m$	$\alpha \rightarrow g$	$\alpha \rightarrow m$	$\alpha \rightarrow g$

A faster gas flow rate in the gas loop will allow for a transport time ~ 100 ms

Chemical yield optimization

Determination of adsorption enthalpy value

The new focal plane detector will be used

Summary and Outlook

- ❑ „Fast“ gas-chromatography setup allows for chemical studies with $^{259,261}\text{Sg}$ and ^{262}Bh
- ❑ Study of carbonyl complex formation with ^{259}Sg produced in a cold fusion reaction
- ❑ Comparative studies of carbonyl formation for W and Sg
 - $\text{Sg}(\text{CO})_6$ carbonyl has a higher adsorption enthalpy value
 - Chemical yield for $\text{Sg}(\text{CO})_6$ is lower, on the same level as in the first study
- ❑ Study of carbonyl complexes with ^{262}Bh is visible, just needs a month of beam time

Thanks to all collaborators
Thank you for attention

