MAT science Week



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Beryllium-7 at DREsden Accelerator Mass Spectrometry

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Half-lives of routine accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) nuclides typically range from thousands to millions of years.

We measured short-lived ⁷Be (T1/2 = 53.2 d) at the DREsden AMS-facility (DREAMS) [1] as low as 90 mBq, which can be challenging for rapid γ -counting.

Simultaneous determination of ⁷Be and ¹⁰Be ($T_{1/2}$ = 1.387 Ma) via AMS is advantageous for improved understanding of production, transport, and deposition of atmospherically produced ^{7,9,10}Be [2].

Data was normalized to a ⁷Be sample produced via ⁷Li(p,n)⁷Be, measured by γ -counting and chemically processed to BeO after adding low-level ⁹Be carrier (⁷Be/⁹Be $\approx 10^{-12}$).

The isobar ⁷Li is completely eliminated by chemistry and the degrader foil technique (at detector ${}^{7}\text{Be}^{4+}$, 10.2 MeV, no ${}^{7}\text{Li}^{4+}$ possible).

The blank ratio of 5×10^{-16} ⁷Be/⁹Be (0.8 mBq) and simple and fast chemistry allows for the measurement of rainwater samples, collected in Germany, as small as 10 mL corresponding to a few times 10^{-14} ⁷Be/⁹Be [3,4].

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[1] G. Rugel et al., *NIMB* 370 (2016) 94. [2] A.M. Smith et al., *NIMB* 294 (2013) 59. [3] R. Querfeld et al., *JRNC* 314 (2017) 521. [4] C. Tiessen et al. *JRNC* (to be submitted).

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