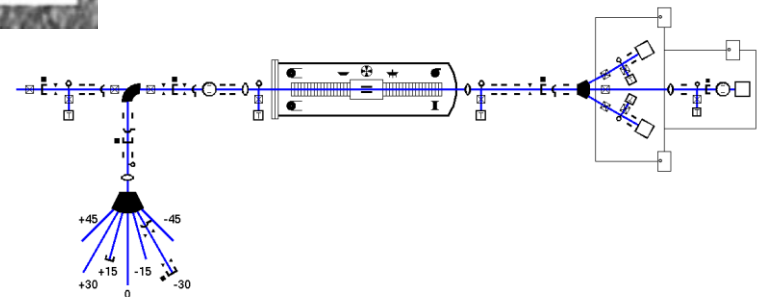
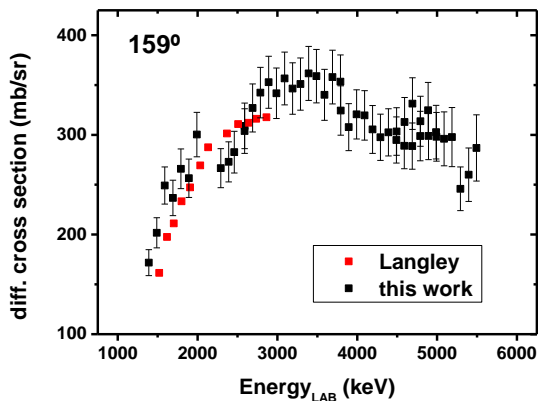
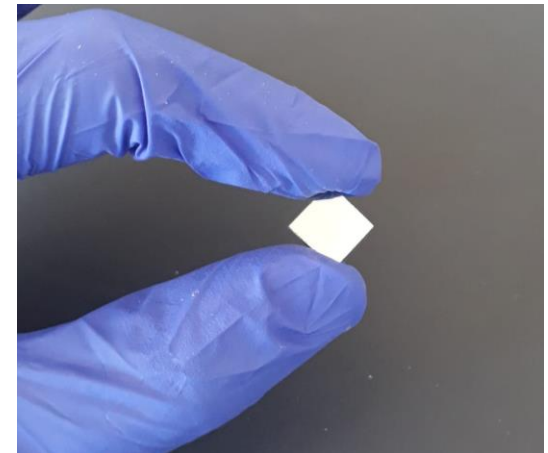
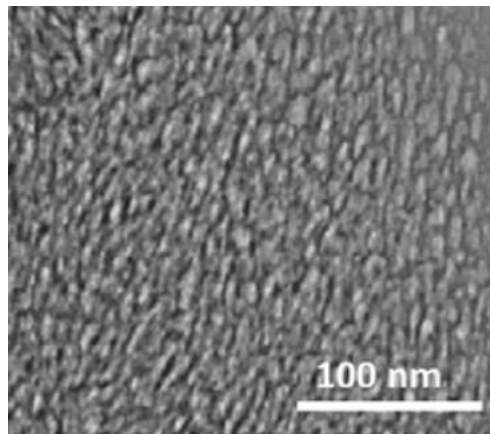
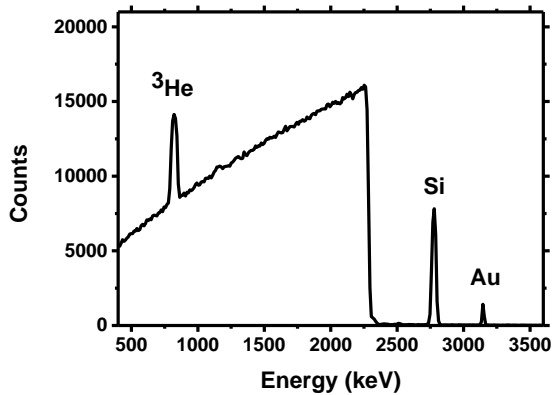


# Solid $^3\text{He}$ target for nuclear reactions: differential cross-section of $\text{H}+^3\text{He}$ elastic scattering from 1.0 to 5.5 MeV

F.J. Ferrer, A. Fernández, Joao Cruz, J.P. Fernández-García, D. Hufschmidt, B. Fernández-Martínez



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### ➤ Goal

### ➤ Targets

- Helium targets problems
- Sample preparation
- Morphological characterization
- Elemental characterization

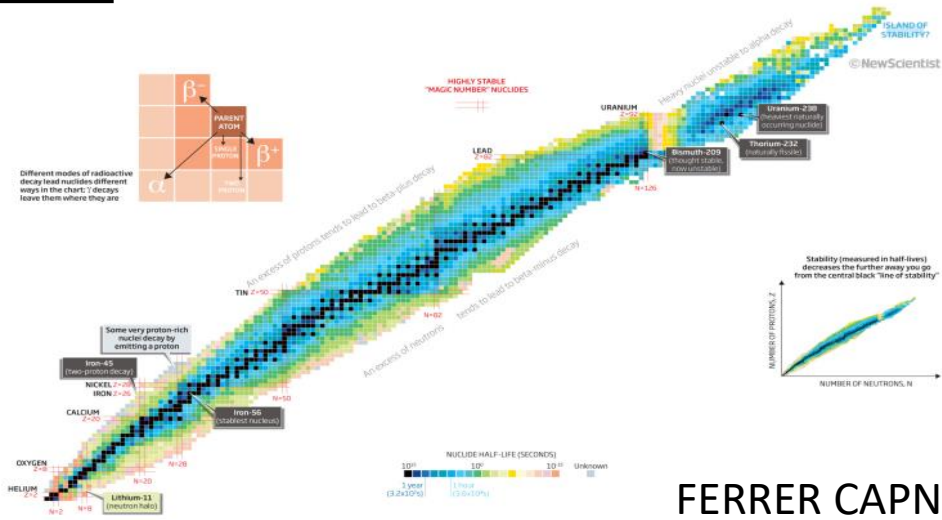
### ➤ Cross section measurements

- Results:  $^3\text{He}(^1\text{H},^1\text{H})^3\text{He}$  Elastic scattering (Backscattering,  $\theta > 90^\circ$ )
- Perspectives: Next future

### ➤ Conclusions

# Solid $^3\text{He}$ target for nuclear reactions: differential cross-section of $\text{H}+^3\text{He}$ elastic scattering

## GOAL



Using nuclear reactions for investigating properties of nuclei far from the stability line ("exotic" nuclei).

FERRER CAPN 2023 **unstable exotic nucleus**

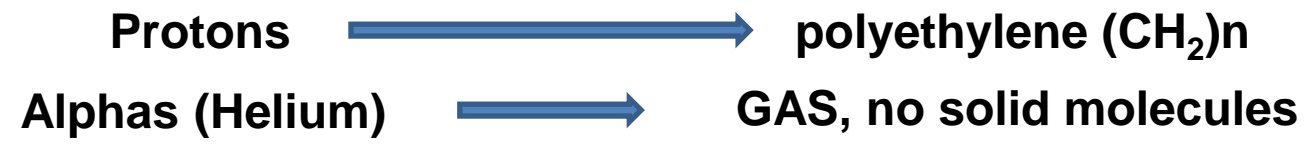
Protons		Alphas	
$(^1\text{H}, ^1\text{H})$	Elastic scattering	$(^4\text{He}, ^4\text{He})$	
$(^1\text{H}, ^3\text{H})$	Two neutron transfer	$(^4\text{He}, ^6\text{He})$	
$(^1\text{H}, ^5\text{H})$	Four neutron transfer	$(^4\text{He}, ^8\text{He})$	

↓  
exotic nucleus = proyectil  
H or He = target

**INVERSE KINEMATIC**

# Solid $^3\text{He}$ target for nuclear reactions: differential cross-section of $\text{H}+^3\text{He}$ elastic scattering

## He problems

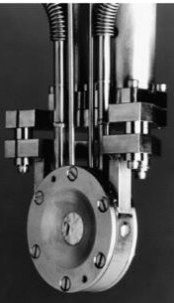


### Gas jet target



*Image from Oak Ridge National Laboratory web page*

### Gas cell

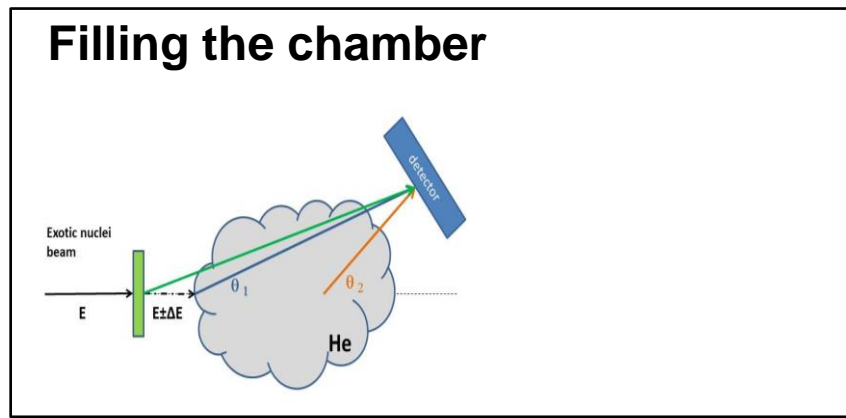


*Image from K.E. Rehm, et al., Nucl. Instr. and Meth. Phys. Res. A, 647, (2011) 3-9.*

### Implanted target foils

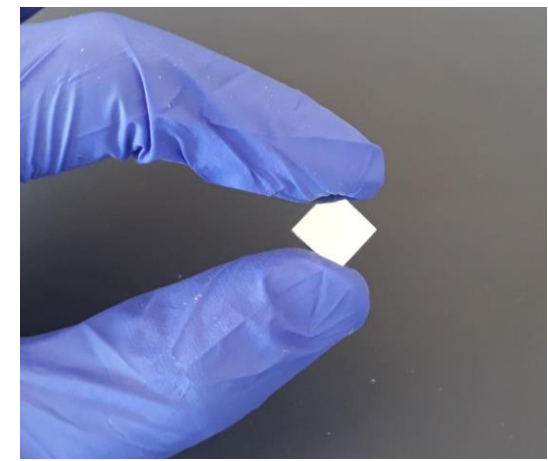
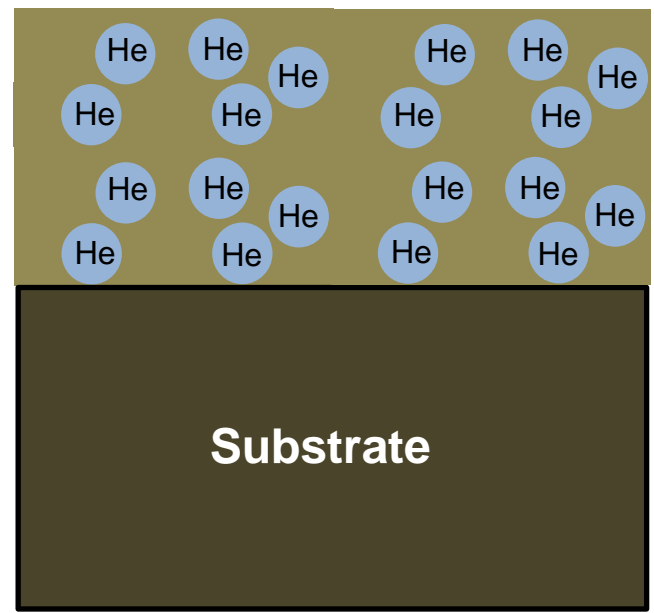


*Image from Shellback Semiconductors Technology webpage*



**SOLID TARGETS**

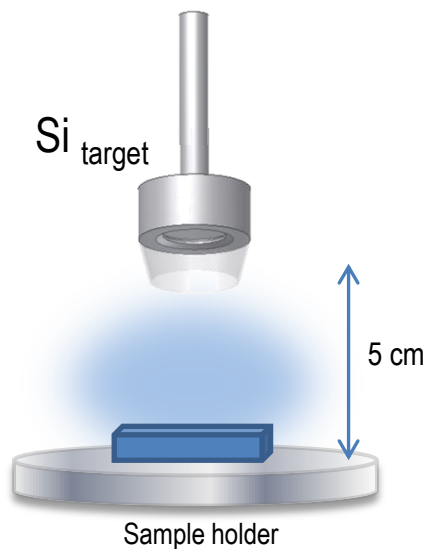
- Homogeneously distributed pores structure



**10x10x0,5 mm<sup>3</sup> target**

## Sample preparation

### *Magnetron Sputtering*



#### Adjustable parameters:

- RF/DC Power
- Substrate bias
- Gas type and Pressure
- Target material

#### Magnetron sputtering:

- Wide extended technique in industry
- Very versatile allowing to deposit on large areas
- Deposition on different kinds of substrates like glass or even sensible and flexible like polymers
- Controlling deposition parameters is possible to control the microstructure and composition

Dynamic flux conditions  
High gas consumption



very EXPENSIVE for  $^3\text{He}$   
(100s \$/l)

# Solid $^3\text{He}$ target for nuclear reactions: differential cross-section of $\text{H}+^3\text{He}$ elastic scattering

A **quasistatic** procedure has been developed at the Materials Science Institute in Seville (ICMS-CSIC) [WO/2020/099695] to carry out the magnetron sputtering deposition procedure under the conditions of a **very low consumption of the working gas**.

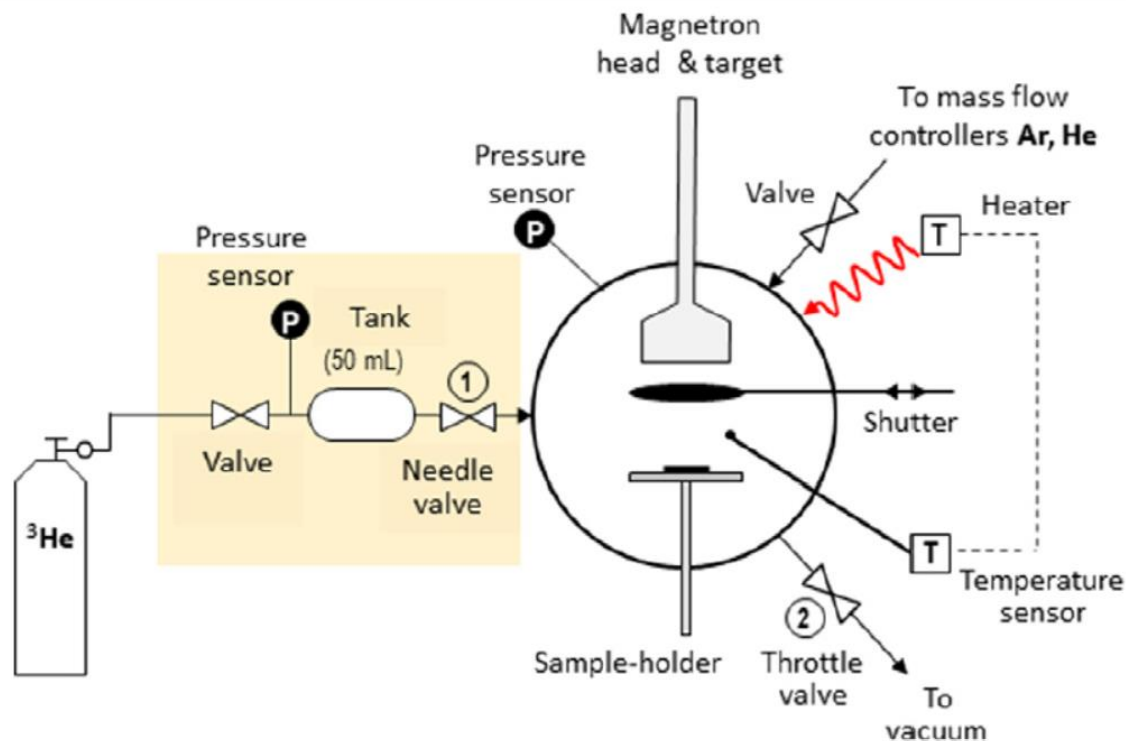
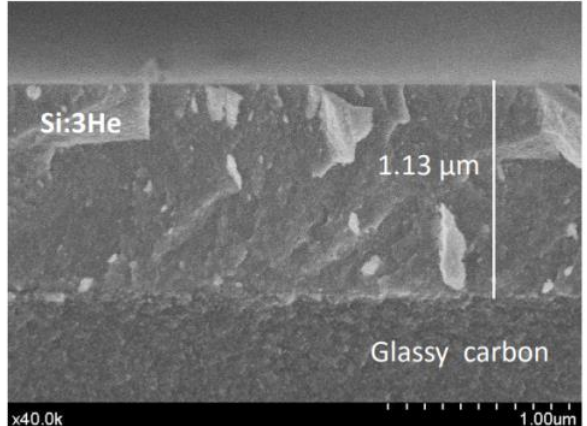


Figure from A. Fernández et al. *Mater. Des.*, 186 (2020), p. 108337

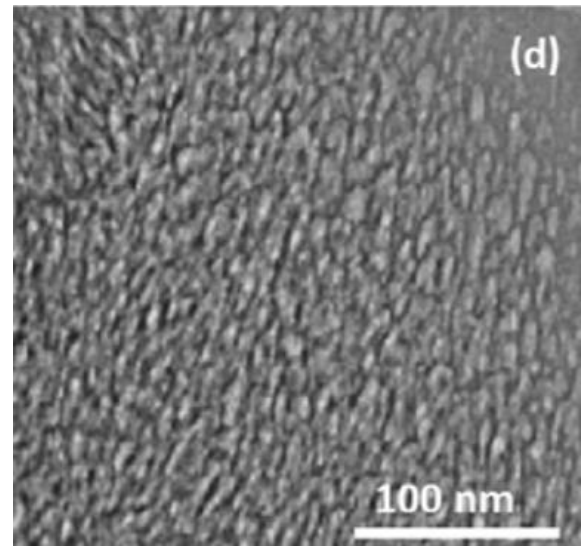
**DRASTIC REDUCTION  
(>99.5%)  
OF THE GAS CONSUMPTION**

# Solid $^3\text{He}$ target for nuclear reactions: differential cross-section of $\text{H}+^3\text{He}$ elastic scattering

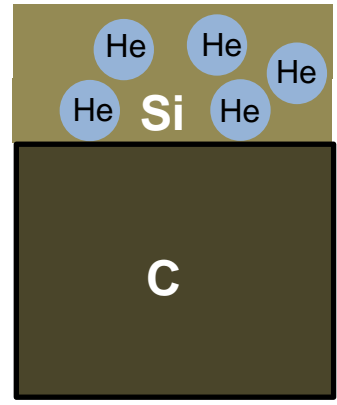
## Morphological Characterization *SEM and TEM*



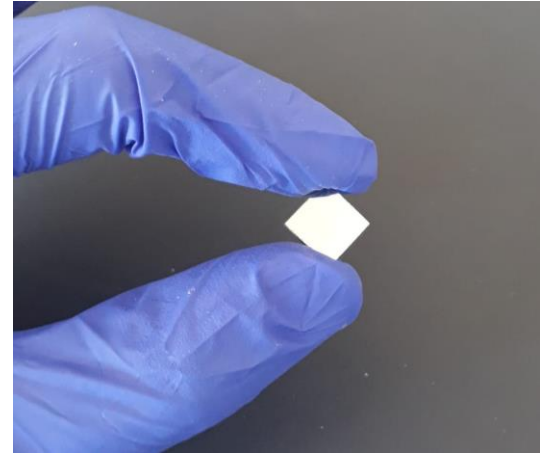
SEM cross-sectional view



TEM cross-sectional view



Homogeneously distributed pores structure



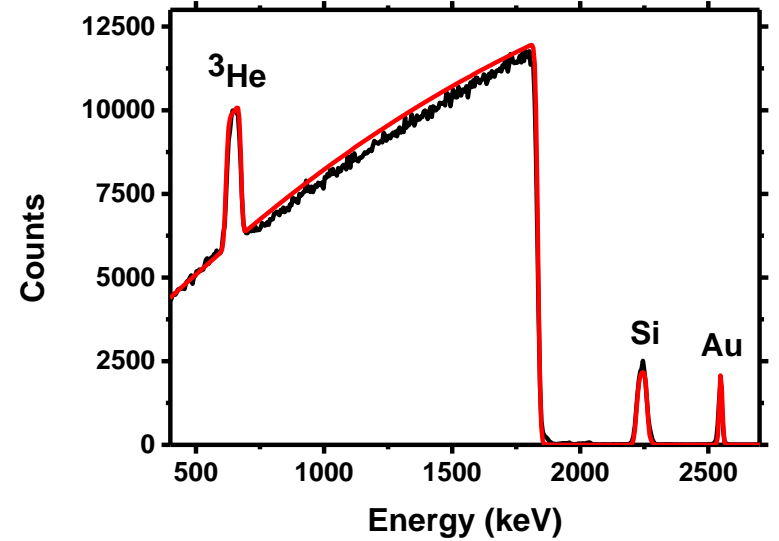
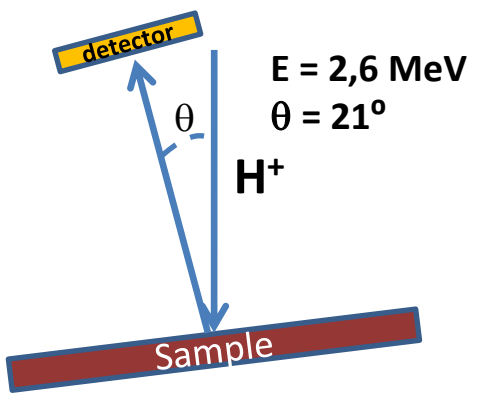
10x10x0,5 mm<sup>3</sup> target



# Solid $^3\text{He}$ target for nuclear reactions: differential cross-section of $\text{H}+^3\text{He}$ elastic scattering

## Elemental Characterization

### Proton Elastic Backscattering Spectroscopy



SIMNRA software and Langley cross section

## High amount of He!!! $^3\text{He}/\text{Si} = 0,20$

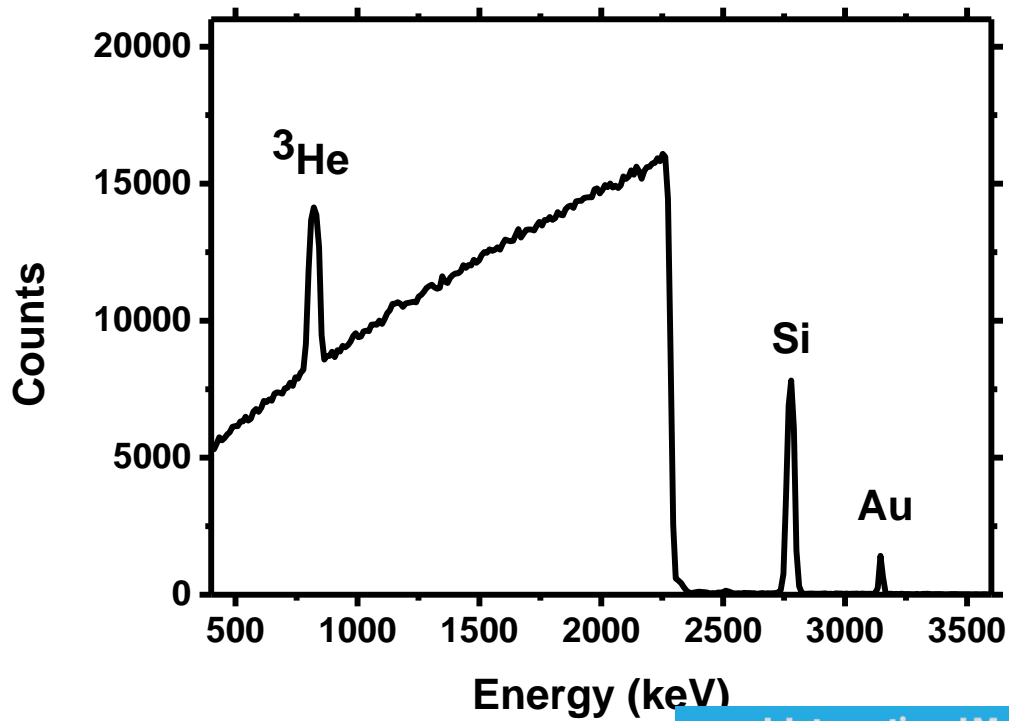
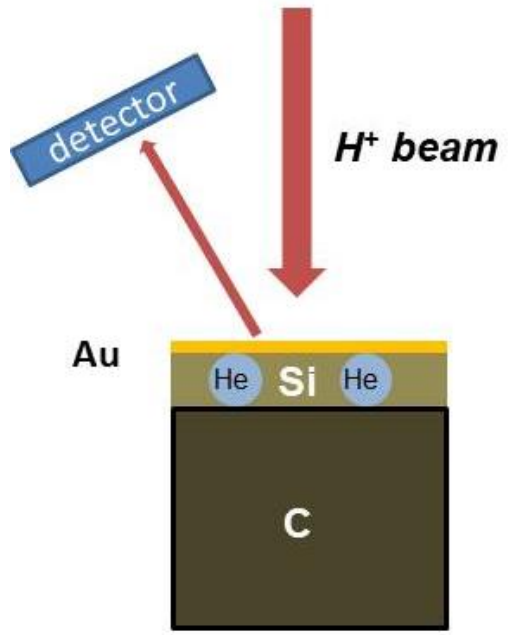
Sample	thickness ( $10^{15}\text{at}/\text{cm}^2$ )	Au (%at)	Si (%at)	$^3\text{He}$ (%at)	Au ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ )	Si ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ )	$^3\text{He}$ ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ )
1st layer	$30,0 \pm 1,5$	100	--	--	$8,92 \pm 0,45$	--	--
2nd layer	$5300 \pm 250$	--	$82,6 \pm 1,1$	$17,3 \pm 0,8$	--	$204,5 \pm 10,2$	$4,48 \pm 0,25$

Solid  $^3\text{He}$  target for nuclear reactions:  
 differential cross-section of  $\text{H}^+ + ^3\text{He}$  elastic scattering

$^3\text{He}(^1\text{H}, ^1\text{H})^3\text{He}$  Elastic scattering  
Backscattering ( $\theta > 90^\circ$ )

$Nt_{\text{Au}} = 30 \times 10^{15} \text{ at/cm}^2$   
 $Nt_{\text{He}} = 900 \times 10^{15} \text{ at/cm}^2$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dE_{\text{He}}}(E, \theta) = \frac{d\sigma}{dE_{\text{Au,Ruth}}}(E_0, \theta) \cdot \left(\frac{A_{\text{He}}}{A_{\text{Au}}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{Nt_{\text{Au}}}{Nt_{\text{He}}}\right)$$

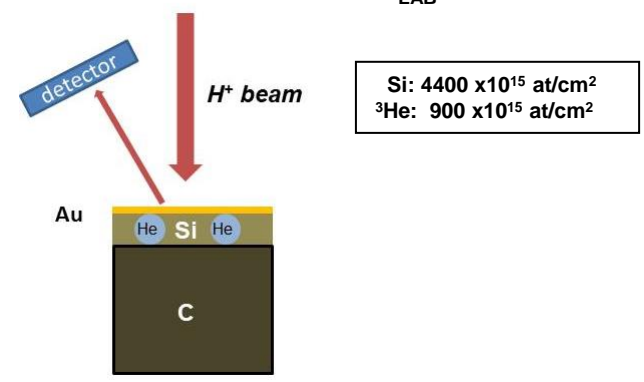
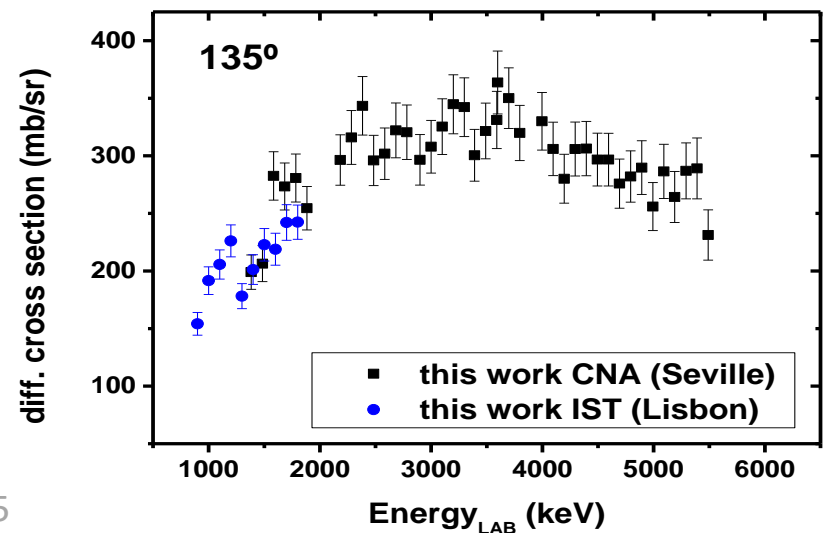
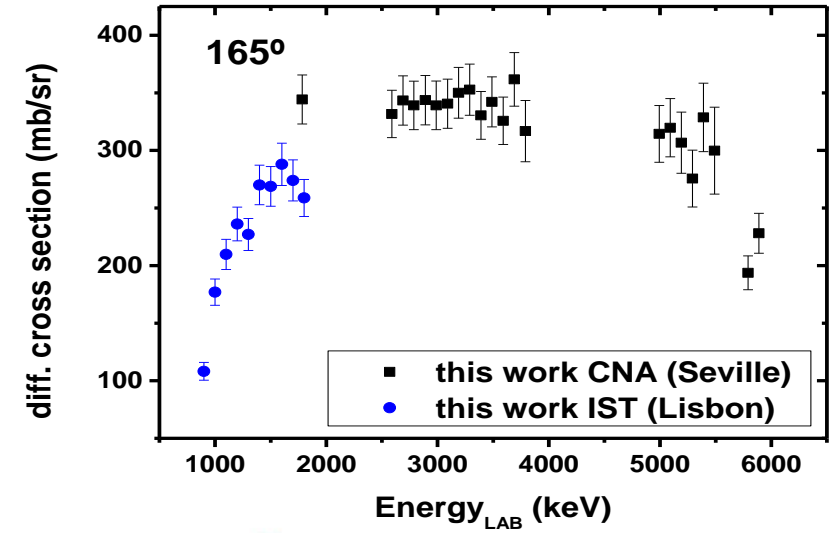
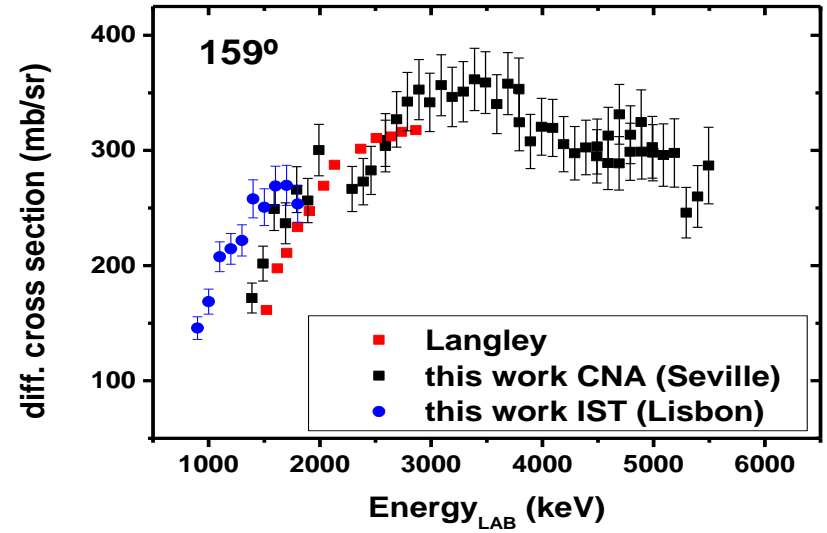


$E_p = 3200 \text{ keV}$   
 $\theta = 165^\circ$

# Solid $^3\text{He}$ target for nuclear reactions: differential cross-section of $\text{H}+^3\text{He}$ elastic scattering

## $^3\text{He}(^1\text{H}, ^1\text{H})^3\text{He}$ Elastic scattering Backscattering ( $\theta > 90^\circ$ )

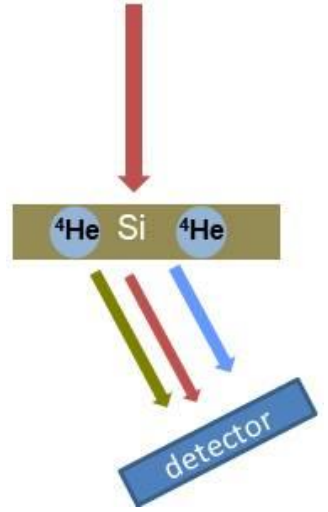
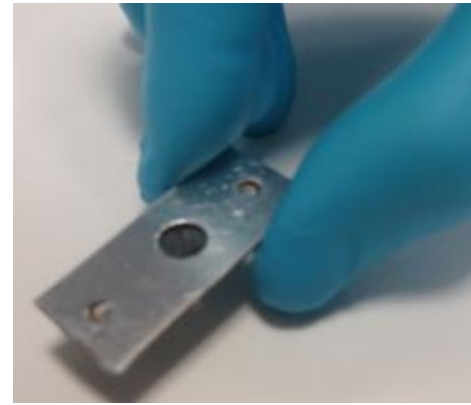
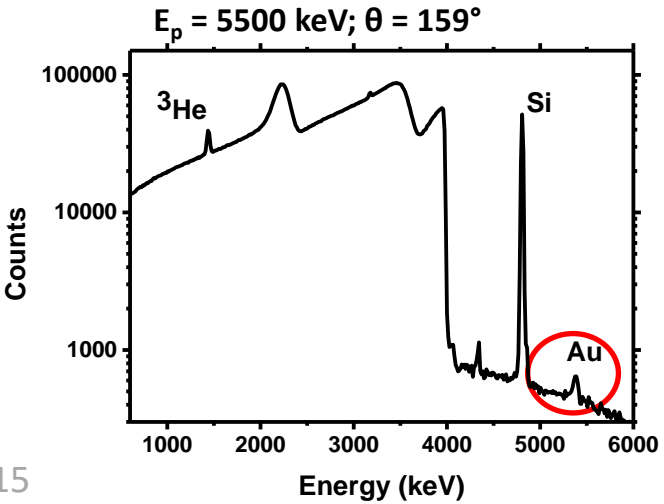
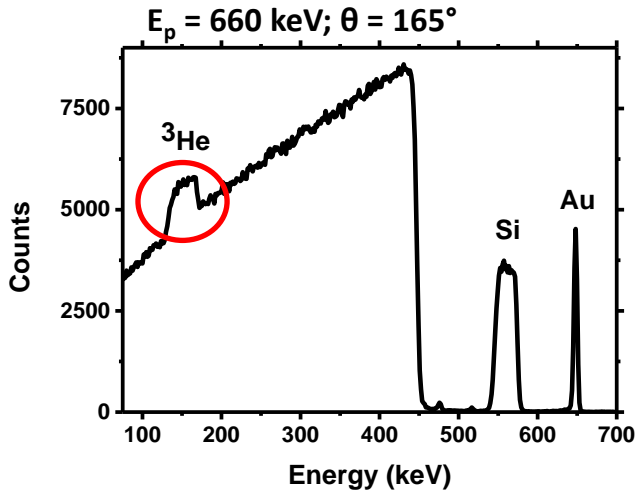
## PRELIMINARY RESULTS



**Perspectives: Next future**

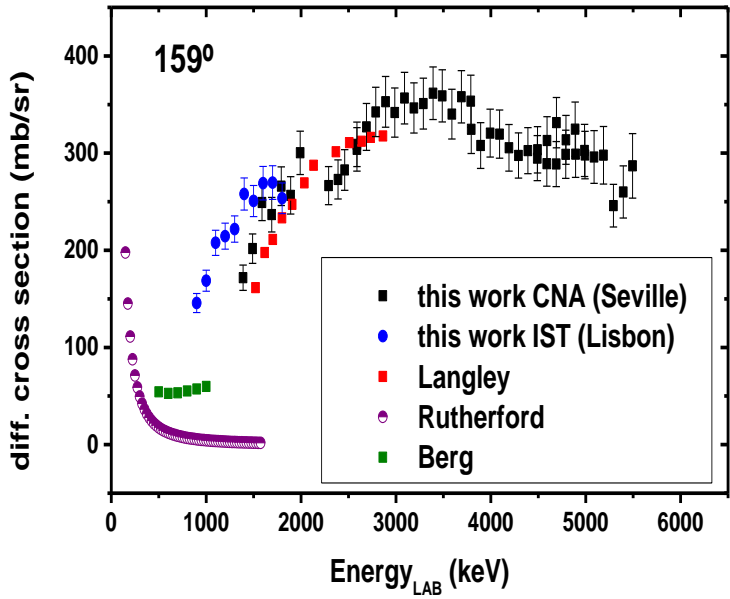
➤ *Tailoring of the targets depending on the used proton energy.*

➤ *Testing self-supported targets (as  $^4\text{He}$  targets); forward scattering*

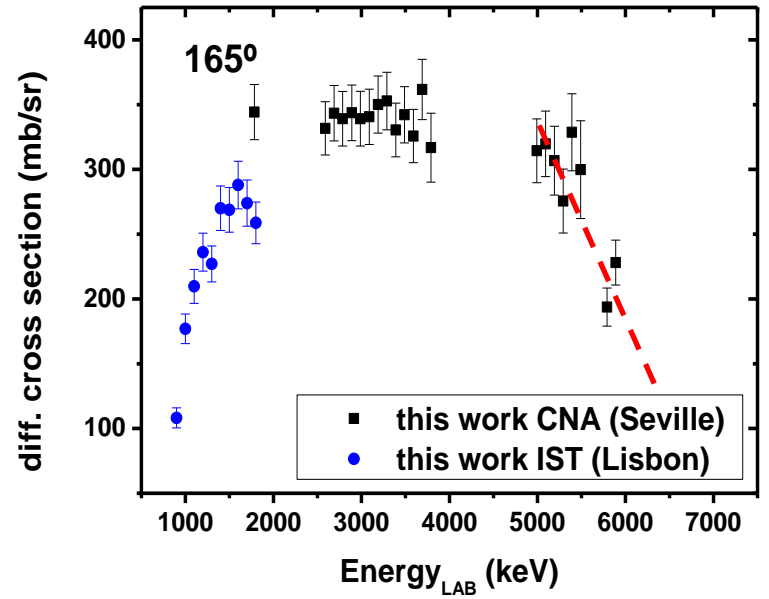


**Perspectives: Next future**

➤ **Lower Energy ( $E < 500$  keV)**  
**Rutherford contribution Cross Section**

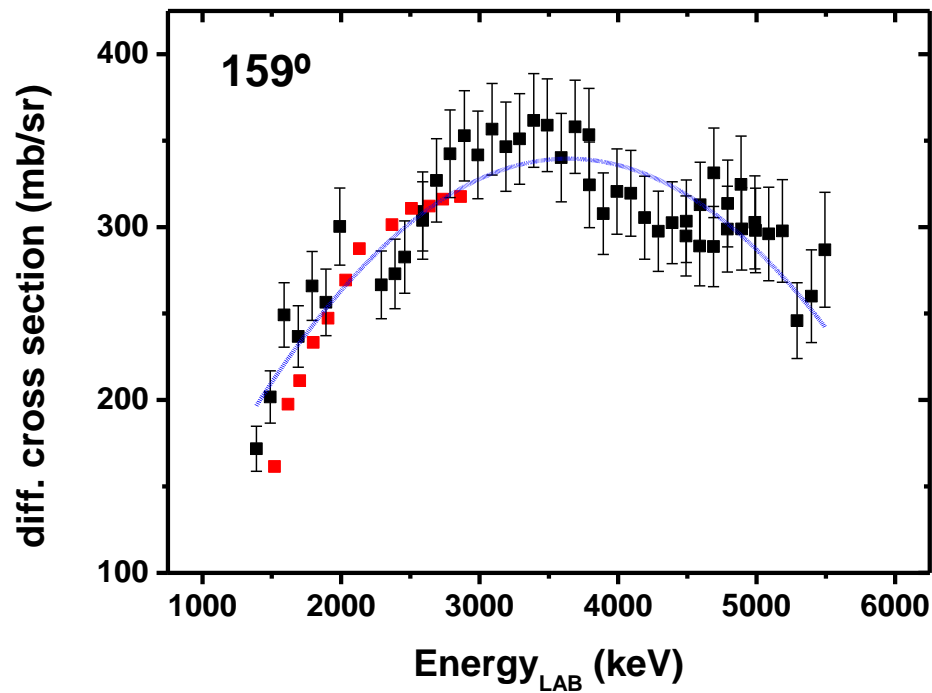


➤ **Higher Energy ( $E > 6000$  keV)**  
**Possible decrease of the Cross Section**



Perspectives: Next future

*R-matrix calculation to study the  
resonant states of  $^4\text{Li}$   
(checking capability of the targets)*



## CONCLUSIONS

- ***The  $\text{H}+^3\text{He}$  reaction at energies between 1,5 and 5,5 MeV at different angles using a  $^3\text{He}$  solid target was measured for the first time at CNA.***
- ***The measured differential cross sections are in good agreement with the only results of found in literature (Langley).***
- ***The specially prepared  $\text{Si}-^3\text{He}$  thin solid film has demonstrated its capability as a suitable target for experimental studies on nuclear reactions involving  $^3\text{He}$  targets.***

## Some bibliography

- **“Novel solid  $4\text{He}$  targets for experimental studies on nuclear reactions:  $6\text{Li}+4\text{He}$  differential cross-section measurement at incident energy of 5.5 MeV”, F.J. Ferrer, B. Fernández, J.P. Fernández-García, F.G. Barba, A. Fernández, D. Galaviz, V. Godinho, J. Gómez-Camacho, A.M. Sánchez-Benítez, *Eur. Phys. J. Plus* 135 (2020) 465 (1-8).**
- **“Characterization and validation of a-Si magnetron sputtered thin films as solid He target with high stability for nuclear reactions”, V Godinho, F. Ferrer, B. Fernández, J. Caballero-Hernandez, J. Gómez-Camacho, A. Fernández, *ACS Omega*, 1 (2016) 1229–1238.**
- **“Low gas consumption fabrication of  $^3\text{He}$  solid targets for nuclear reactions”, A. Fernández, D. Hufschmidt, J.L. Colaux, J.J. Valiente-Dobón, V. Godinho, M.C. Jiménez de Haro, D. Fera, A. Gadea, S. Lucas, *Mater. Des.*, 186 (2020) 108337**
- **“Method for obtaining a solid material with gaseous aggregates by means of magnetron cathode sputtering in static or quasistatic conditions to reduce the use of gas”, A. Fernández, D. Hufschmidt, V. Godinho, M.C. Jiménez de Haro, ,2020, Patent WO2020099695A1**
- **“Solid target of noble gases for nuclear reactions”, V. Godinho, J. Caballero, A. Fernández, F.J. Ferrer, J.Gómez-Camacho, B. Fernández-Martínez, 2017, Patent WO2017207848A1**



# Thank you for your attention

