

Nuclear physics Back to the ROOTs





The ISOL recipe

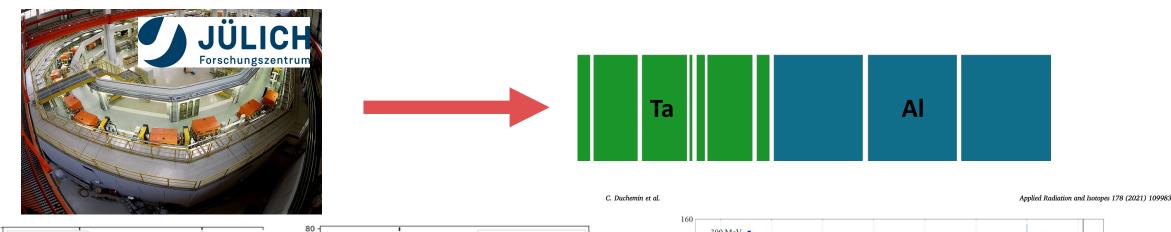
- 1. Mix the ingredients
- 2. Cook on high temperature (~2000°C)
- 3. Serve

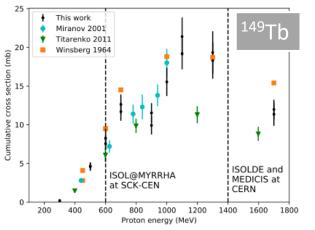


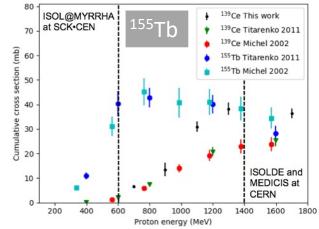


Back to start: nuclear cross sections

It all starts with the nuclear reaction and its cross sections.







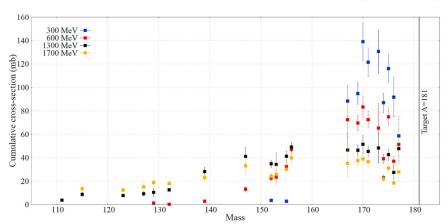


Fig. 7. Cumulative cross-sections for the last radionuclide of the decay chain as a function of mass and beam energy.



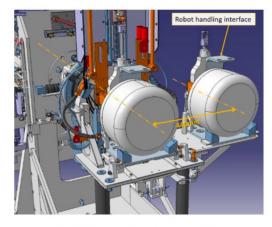
- C. Duchemin et al., Frontiers in Medicine 8 (2021) 625561.
- C. Duchemin et al., Applied Radiation & Isotopes 178 (2021) 109983.



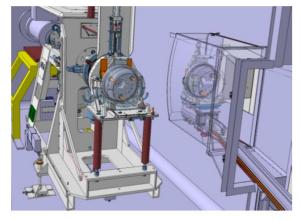


Shooting on target...

It is all in the aim...



(a) GPS irradiation position.



(b) HRS irradiation position (trolley low position shown)







Next ingredient: the target

 ISOLDE has a big pantry of targets where we can 'shop', but we can also make something new...





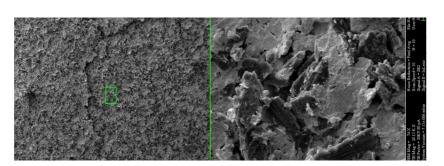










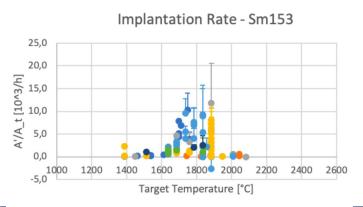


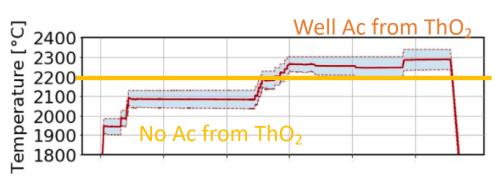


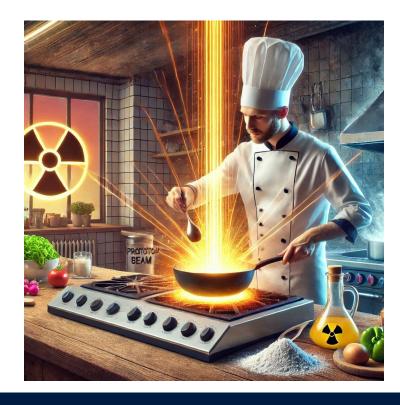


Releasing all the flavours at high T

- From the target material to the ion source, there are two steps: diffusion & effusion
- It is full of chemistry and weird stuff: true cooking skills are required.
- From sublimating Sm to AcO ceramics, we have faced many forms of unexpected!



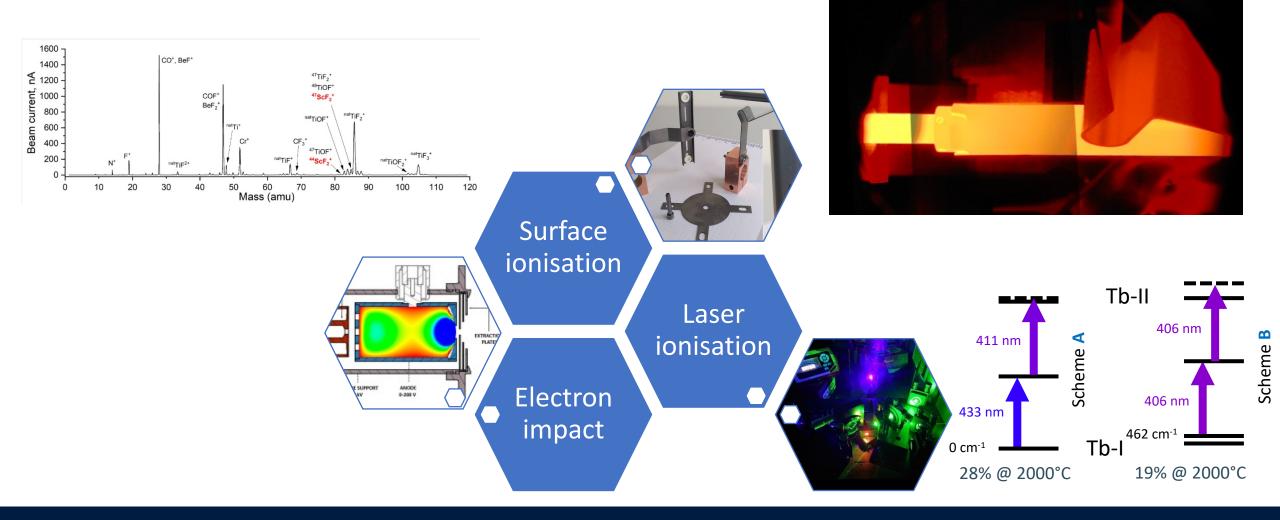




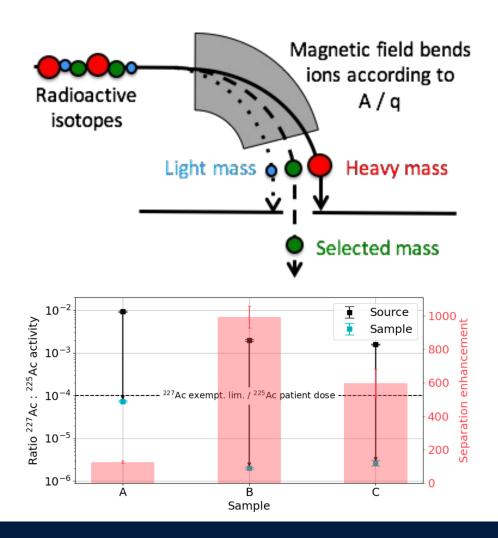


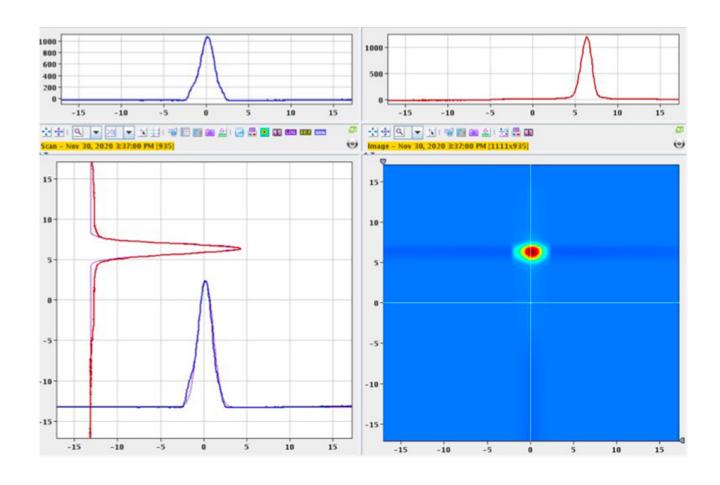


Shooting it away: the ion source



Pick & choose: mass separation



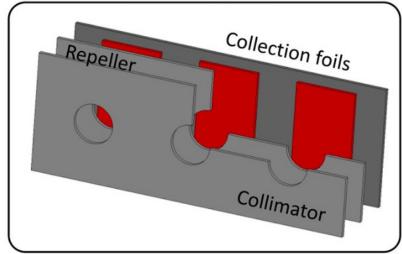


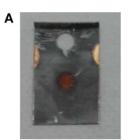




Ready to serve?

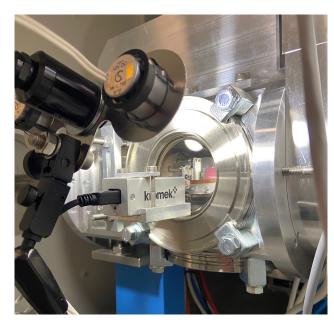
Implantation is not trivial!

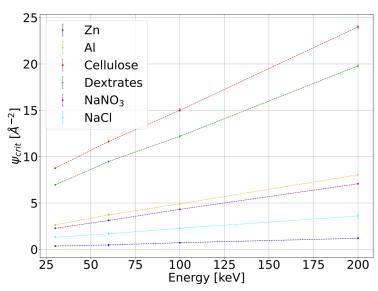


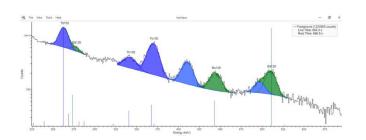


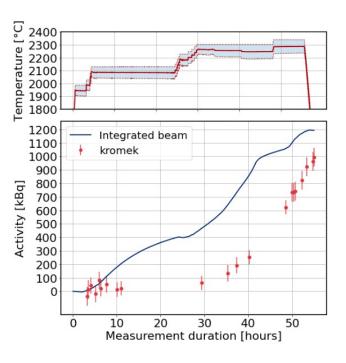








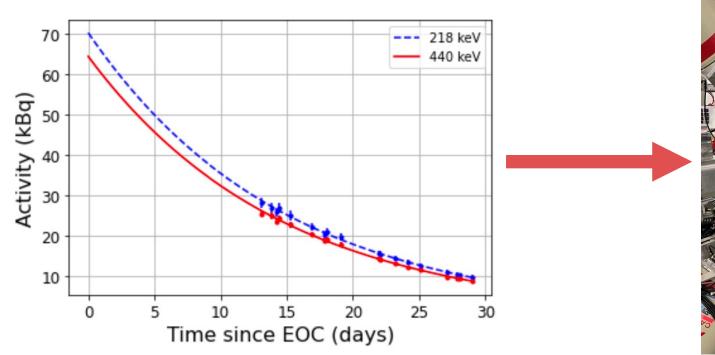


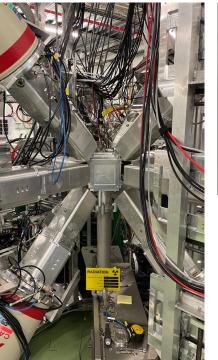




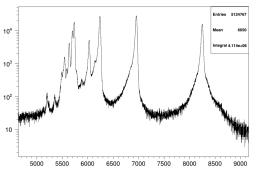
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 The nuclear data on many of these medical radionuclides are actually insufficiently known for use in clinical settings!













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