



Contribution ID: 94

Type: Poster

## Pd-based intermetallic targets for high intensity irradiations

Wednesday, 19 September 2012 18:00 (1h 50m)

I. Usoltsev<sup>1,2</sup>, R. Eichler<sup>1,2</sup>, J.P. Omtvedt<sup>4</sup>, O. V. Petrushkin<sup>3</sup>, D. Piguet<sup>1</sup>, A. V. Sabel'nikov<sup>3</sup>, A. Türler<sup>1,2</sup>, G. K. Vostokin<sup>3</sup>, A. V. Yerebin<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Paul Scherrer Institut, CH-5232 Villigen PSI, Switzerland

<sup>2</sup>University of Bern, CH-3012 Bern, Switzerland

<sup>3</sup>Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions, Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, 141980 Dubna, Russian Federation

<sup>4</sup>University of Oslo, 0316 Oslo, Norway

The stability of actinide targets during the irradiation with intense heavy ion beams is a prerequisite to successful experiments with super heavy elements [1]. Due to higher thermal conductivity, electrical conductivity and mechanical stability metallic targets are suggested to be superior to the widely used nowadays solely electroplated ones. Recently we proposed a simple method which allows producing Pd-based intermetallic targets for high intensity irradiations [2]. Based on the molecular plating technique [3] followed by coupled reduction [4] this method was successfully applied to different lanthanide and actinide isotopes. 3 µm Pd backing foils were found to be the most suitable for preparing pinhole-free targets [5].

First irradiation experiments with intermetallic targets were carried out in November 2011 at the Oslo Cyclotron Laboratory, University of Oslo, Norway. 0.73 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> <sup>238</sup>U/Pd target was irradiated at the MC-35 Scanditronix cyclotron using a 0.5 nA proton beam with cyclotron energy of 30 MeV.

Two <sup>243</sup>Am/Pd intermetallic targets (0.85 and 1.7 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>) have been prepared and irradiated at the U-400 cyclotron at the Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions in March 2012 for several days with intense beams of <sup>48</sup>Ca. Both <sup>243</sup>Am targets were characterized by alpha-particle spectroscopy and light microscopy before and after irradiation. For direct comparison, the performance of a 'classical' electroplated <sup>243</sup>AmO<sub>2</sub>/Ti target was examined.

This research project was supported by Swiss National Science Foundation grant 200020\_126639.

[1] R. Eichler, et al., Nature, 447 (2007) 72.

[2] I. Usoltsev, Attempts to produce intermetallic targets for heavy ion irradiations, 4th International Conference on the Chemistry and Physics of the Transactinide Elements, 5-11 September 2011, Sochi, Russia.

[3] W. Parker, et al., Nucl. Instr. and Meth. 26 (1964) 61.

[4] S. Möbius, L. Hellwig, C. Keller, J. Less-Common Met., 121 (1986) 43.

[5] I. Usoltsev, et al., Preparation of Pd-based intermetallic targets for high intensity irradiations, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A (2012), 10.1016/j.nima.2012.06.060.

**Primary author:** Mr USOLTSEV, Ilya (Paul Scherrer Institut, Switzerland)

**Co-authors:** TÜRLER, Andreas (P); EICHLER, Robert (Paul Scherrer Institute)

**Presenter:** Mr USOLTSEV, Ilya (Paul Scherrer Institut, Switzerland)

**Session Classification:** Poster Session

**Track Classification:** Nuclear Chemistry, Radionuclide Production, High-Power Targetry