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ORAL PRESENTATION - RIKEN GARIS as a promising interface for superheavy element chemistry –Production of ^{261}Rf , ^{262}Db , and ^{265}Sg for chemical studies using the GARIS gas-jet system–

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Chemical characterization of superheavy elements (SHEs, atomic numbers $Z \geq 104$) is an extremely interesting and challenging subject in modern nuclear and radiochemistry. We have been developing a gas-jet transport system coupled to the RIKEN gas-filled recoil ion separator GARIS as a novel technique for SHE chemistry. This system is a promising approach for exploring new frontiers in SHE chemistry: (i) the background radioactivities of unwanted reaction products are strongly suppressed, (ii) the intense beam is absent in the gas-jet chamber and hence high gas-jet transport efficiency is achieved, and (iii) the beam-free condition also allows for investigations of new chemical systems. In this work, we investigated the performance of the system using ^{261}Rf ($Z = 104$), ^{262}Db ($Z = 105$), and ^{265}Sg ($Z = 106$) produced in the $^{248}\text{Cm}(^{18}\text{O},5n)^{261}\text{Rf}$, $^{248}\text{Cm}(^{19}\text{F},5n)^{262}\text{Db}$, and $^{248}\text{Cm}(^{22}\text{Ne},5n)^{265}\text{Sg}$ reactions, respectively. The evaporation residues of interest were first separated in flight from the beam and the majority of the nuclear transfer products by GARIS and were guided to the gas-jet chamber at the focal plane of GARIS. The evaporation residues were thermalized in helium gas in the gas-jet chamber, were attached to KCl aerosol particles, and were transported through a Teflon capillary to a chemistry laboratory. Alpha and spontaneous fission decays of $^{261}\text{Rf}_{a,b}$, ^{262}Db , and $^{265}\text{Sg}_{a,b}$ were then investigated with the rotating wheel apparatus MANON under extremely low background conditions. In the conference, productions and decay properties of those nuclides will be discussed in detail. A chemistry program using the GARIS gas-jet system will be also presented.

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