

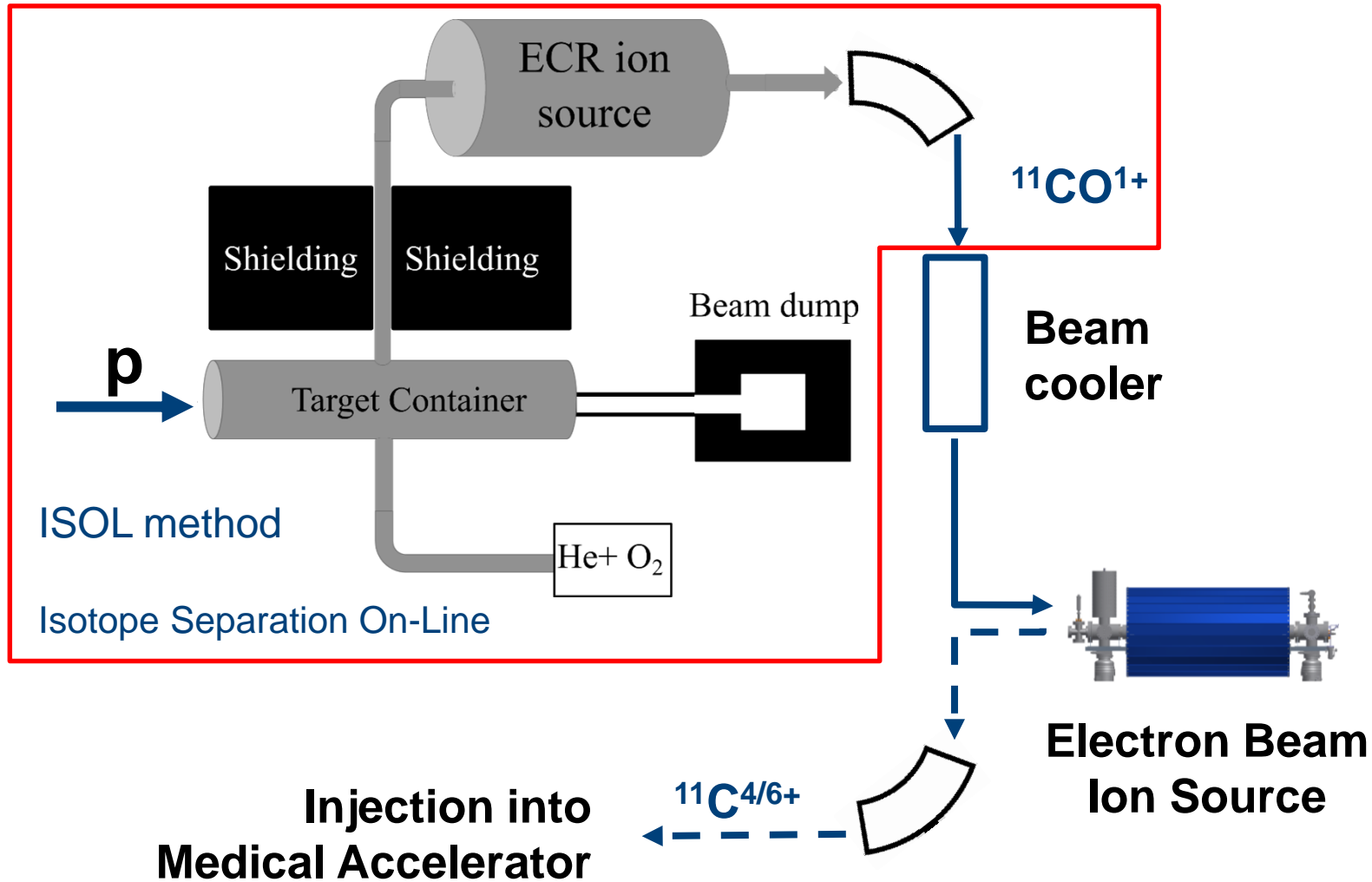


Production of intense mass separated ^{11}C beams – current status

S. Stegemann,

MEDICIS-Promed Workshop on
CARBON-11 FOR ION BEAM THERAPY
16/01/2019, Wiener Neustadt, Austria

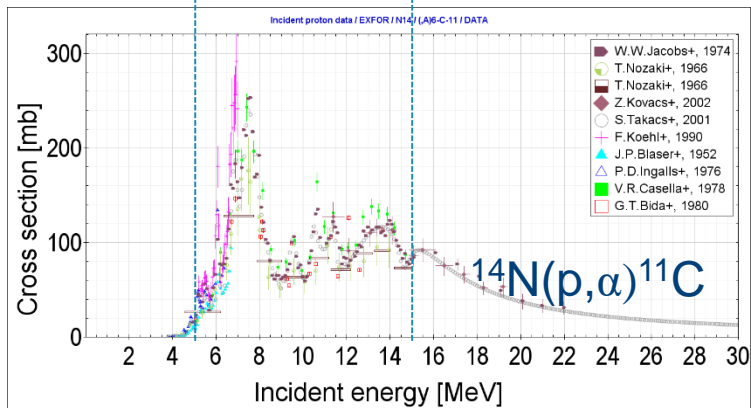
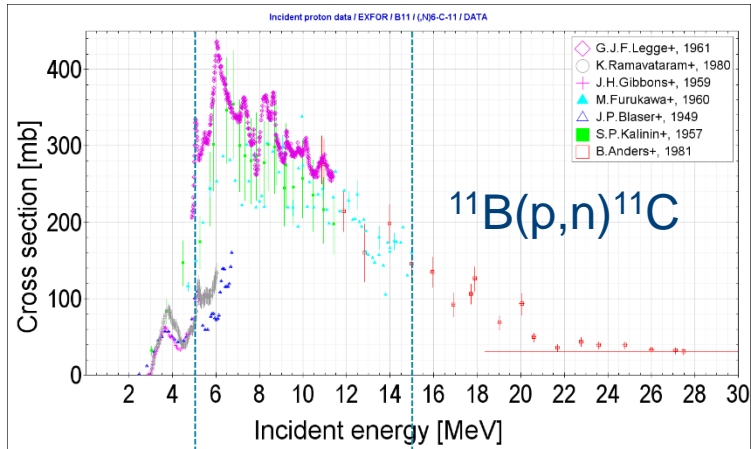
^{11}C based hadron therapy facility (MEDICIS-Promed)



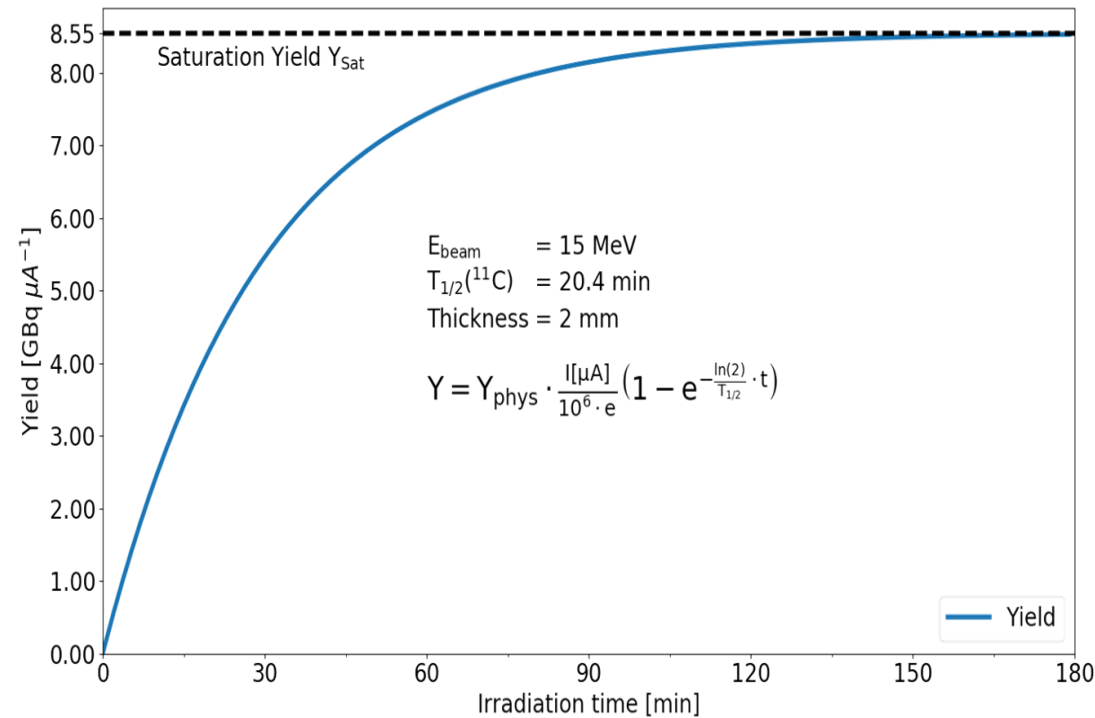
Target developments

Target material

Boron nitride (BN)



Calculated in-target production yield



Isotope release

Diffusion:

$$D = D_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{E}{RT}} \quad (\text{Arrhenius eq.})$$

$$\epsilon_{diff} = \frac{3}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\lambda}} \quad \mu = \frac{\pi^2 \cdot D}{G^2}$$

➔ $\epsilon_{diff} \propto \frac{1}{G}$

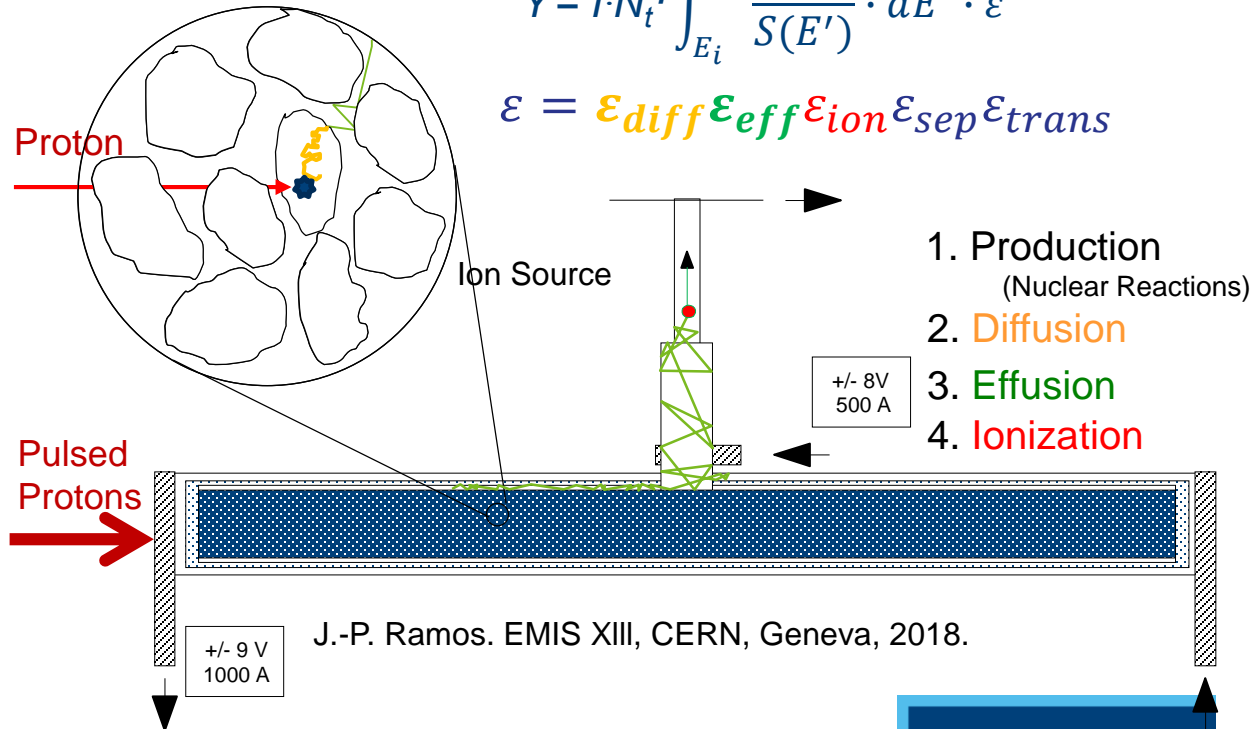
D: Diffusion coefficient

μ : Diffusion time

λ : Decay constant

G: Grain size

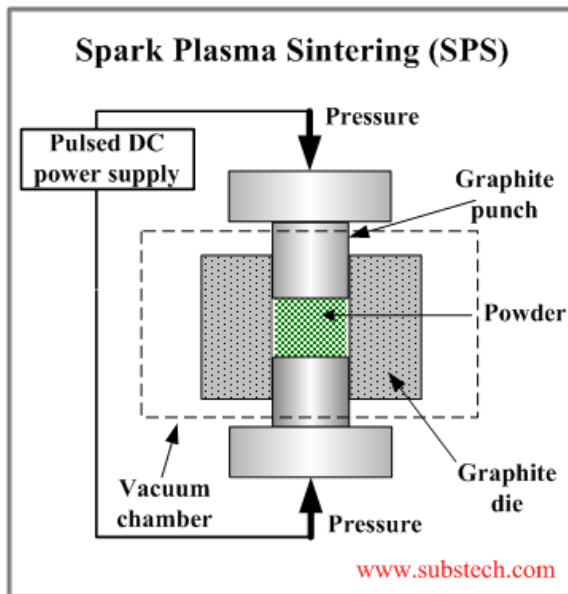
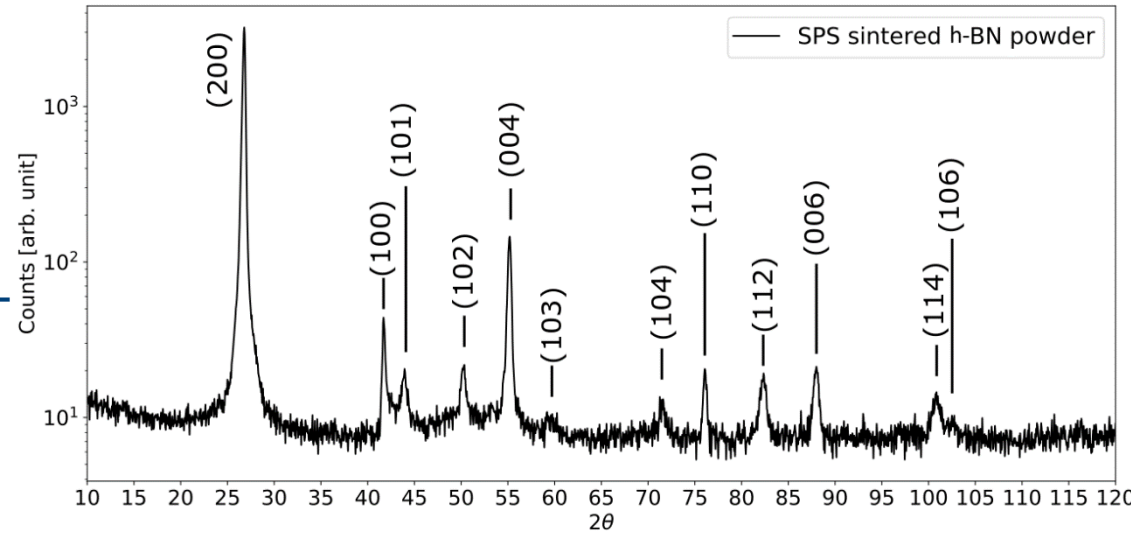
Control microstructure to enhance release properties



Target processing

Spark Plasma Sintering

- High pulsed DC currents into powder compact
- High heating/cooling rates
- Minimizes grain growth at low T
- Maintaining of micro,- (nano-) structures



- 100 °C/min heating rate
- 1700 °C final sintering-temperature
- Sintering-pressure 25 MPa at 1700 °C for 5 min

- $\rho_{\text{bulk}} = 1.3(1) \text{ g cm}^{-3}$
- $\Phi_{\text{tot}} = 0.40(1)$ total porosity
- $\Phi_{\text{open}} = 0.21(2)$ open porosity



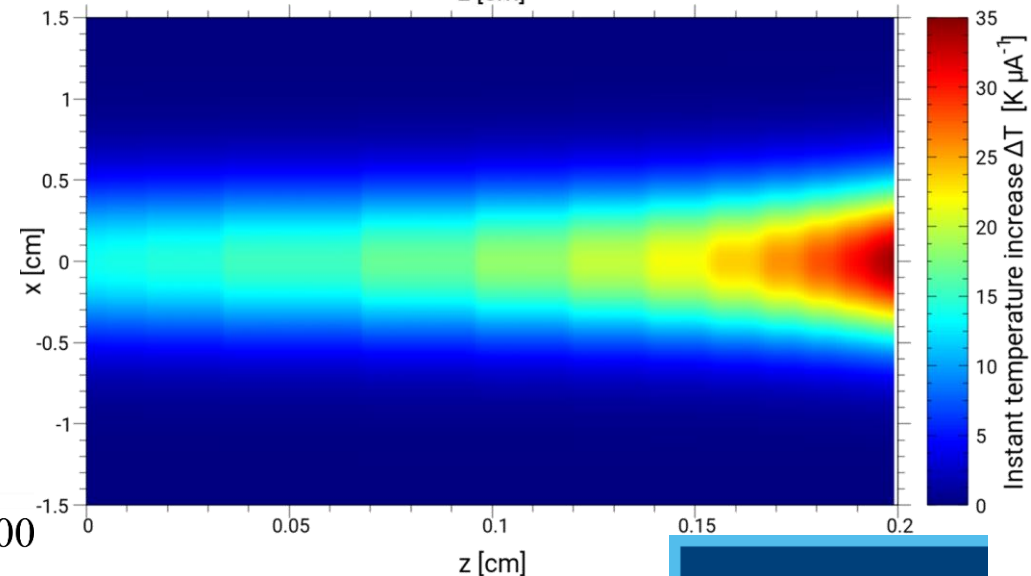
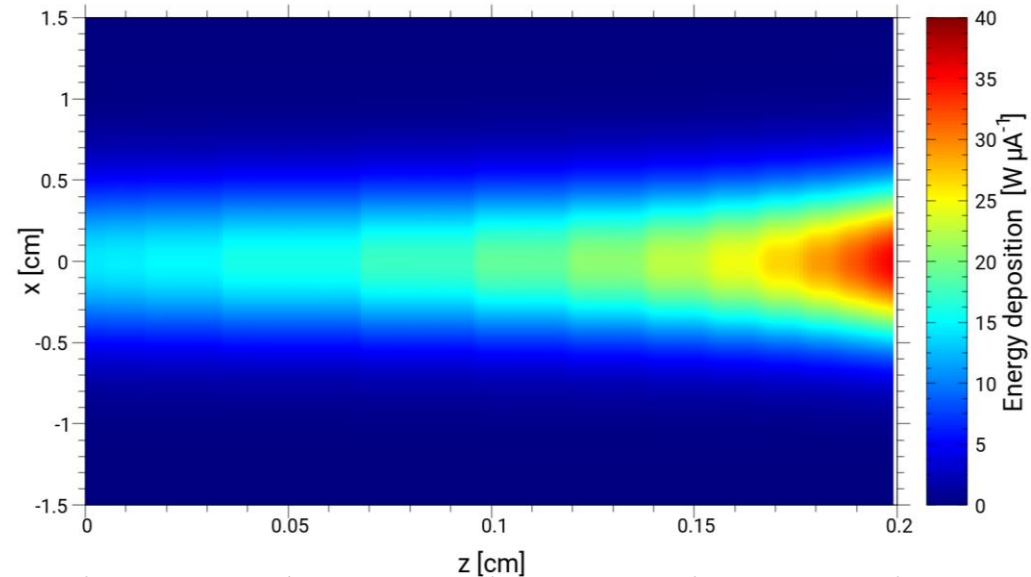
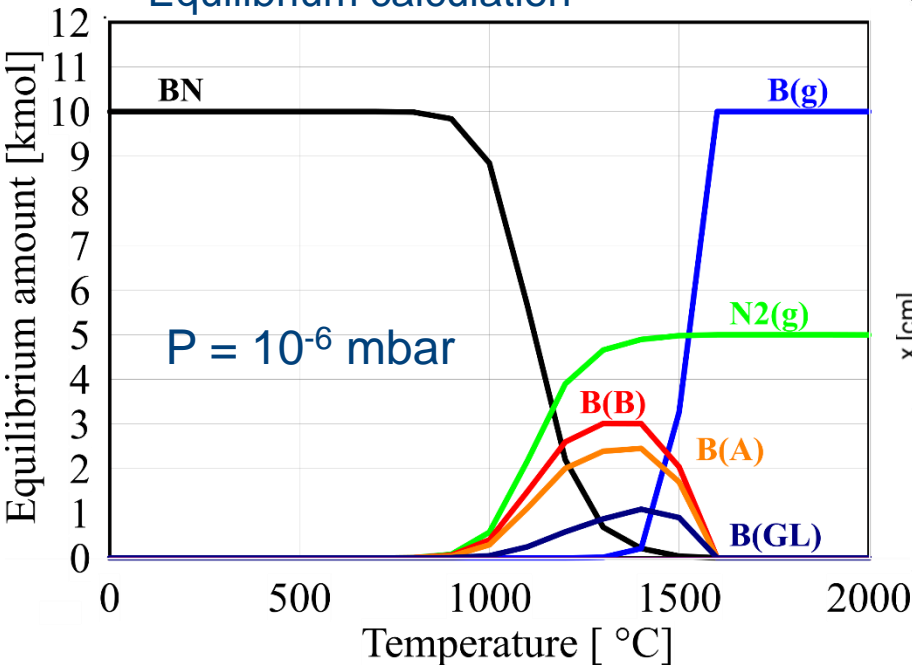
Heat management

$$Y_{Prod} = I \cdot N_t \cdot \int_{E_i}^{E_f} \frac{\sigma(E')}{S(E')} \cdot dE'$$

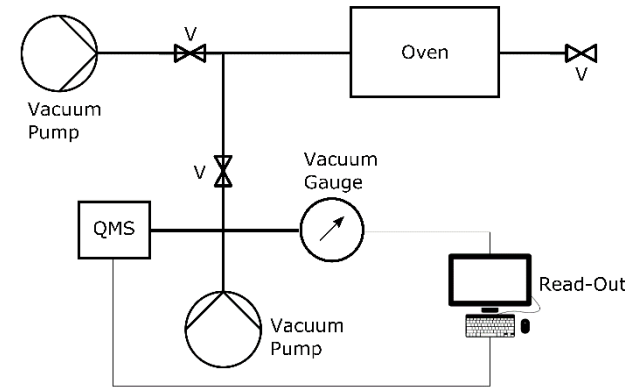
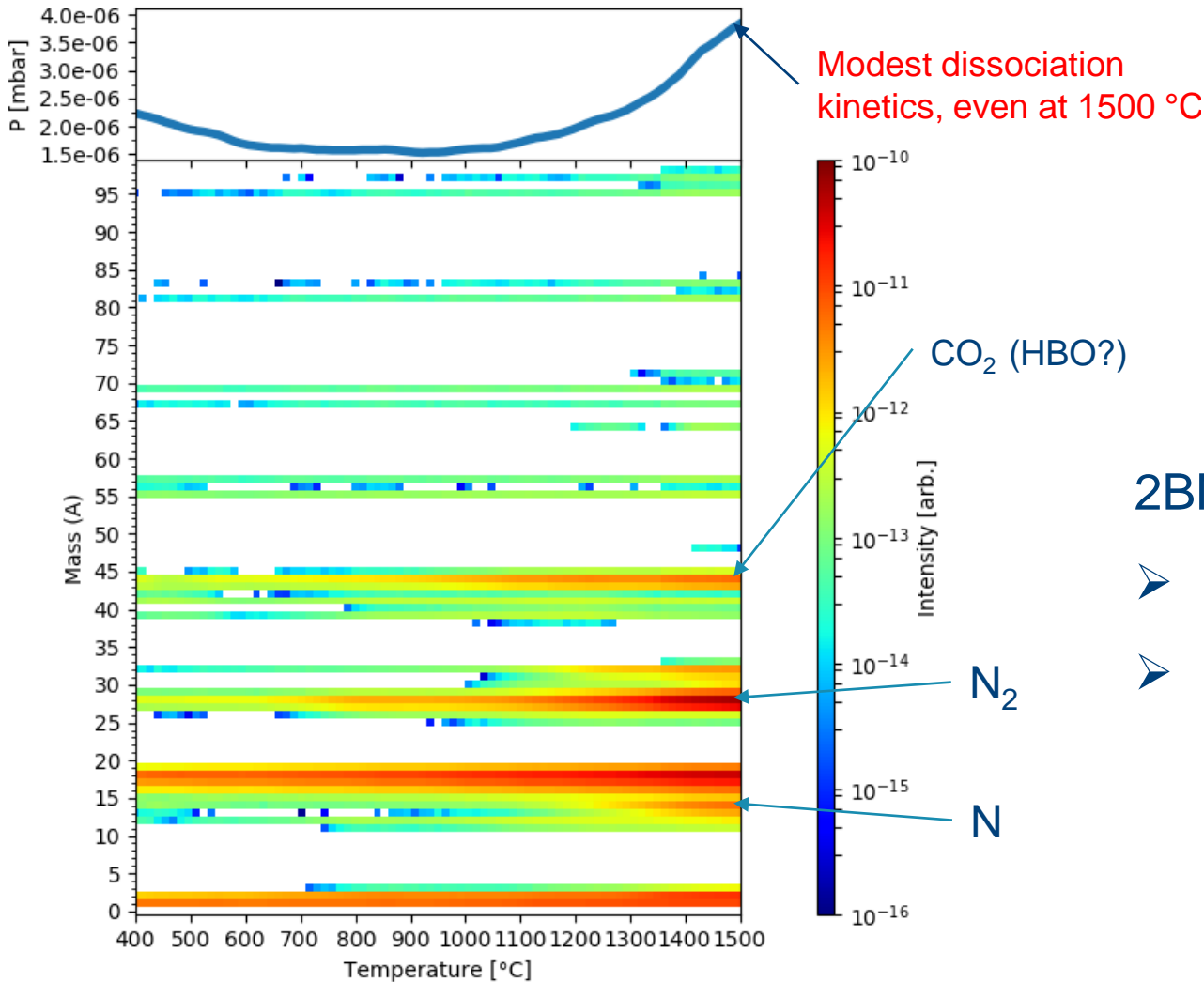
$$E_{dep} \propto I$$

$$D = D_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{E}{RT}}$$

Equilibrium calculation



High-temperature measurements



- Low dissociation rate!
- BN can be applied with 1500 °C!

To further improve ^{11}C release

...

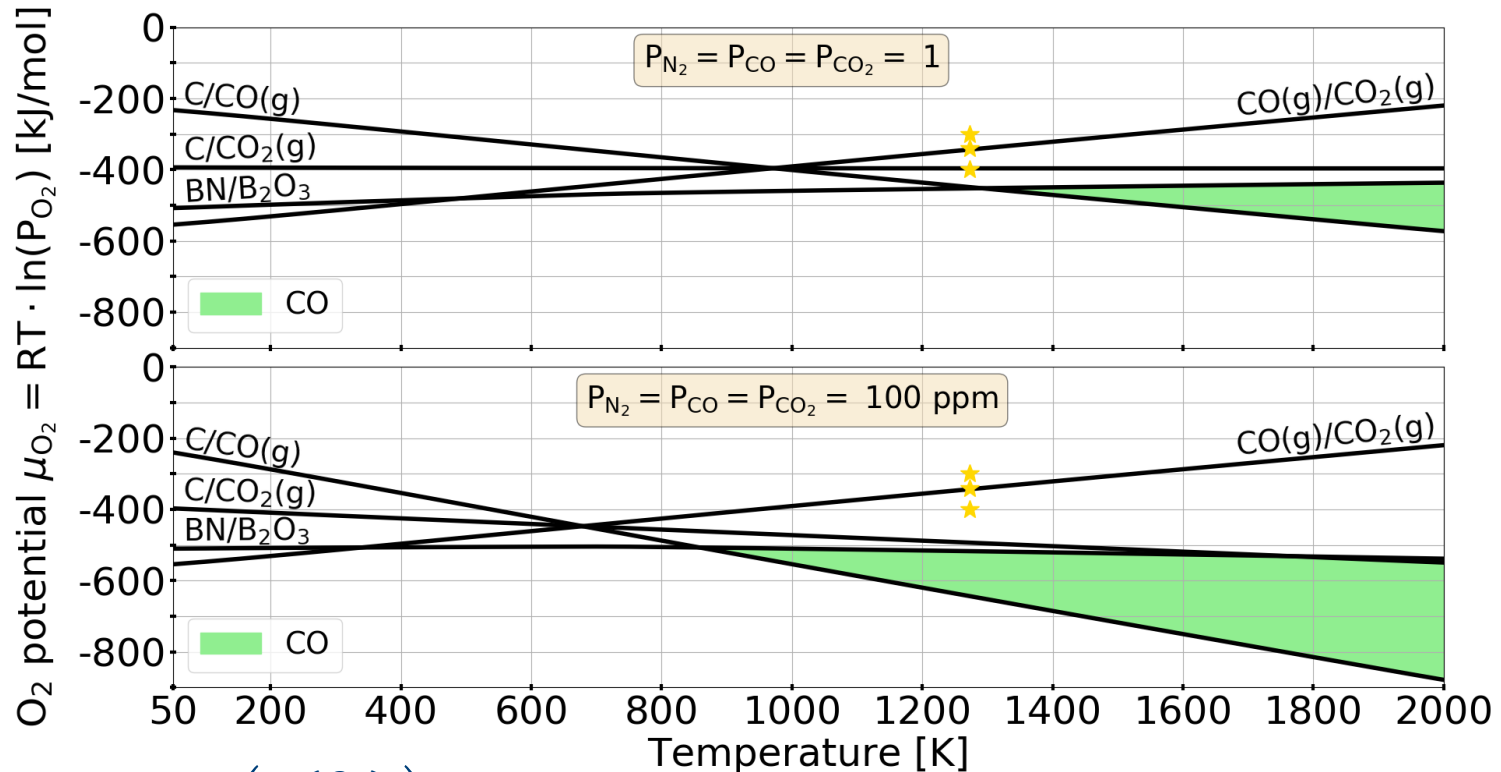
Molecular ^{11}C release

- C is refractory and forms strong bonds with hot metal surfaces
 - Release in molecular form (CO)

But: BN is sensitive to oxidation!

- Need operation conditions where formation of carbon oxides is favored.

Ellingham diagram

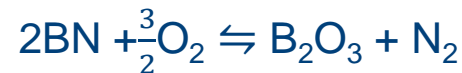


$$\Delta G = R * T * \ln \left(\frac{p(O_2)}{p(O_2)^*} \right)$$

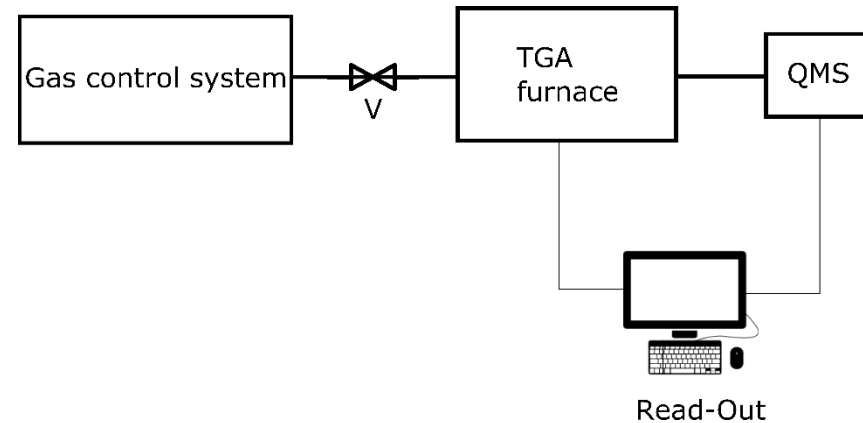
⇒ Control gas composition

ΔG : Oxygen potential
 $p(O_2)$: Oxygen partial pressure
 $p(O_2)^*$: Standard-state pressure

High-T oxidation of BN:



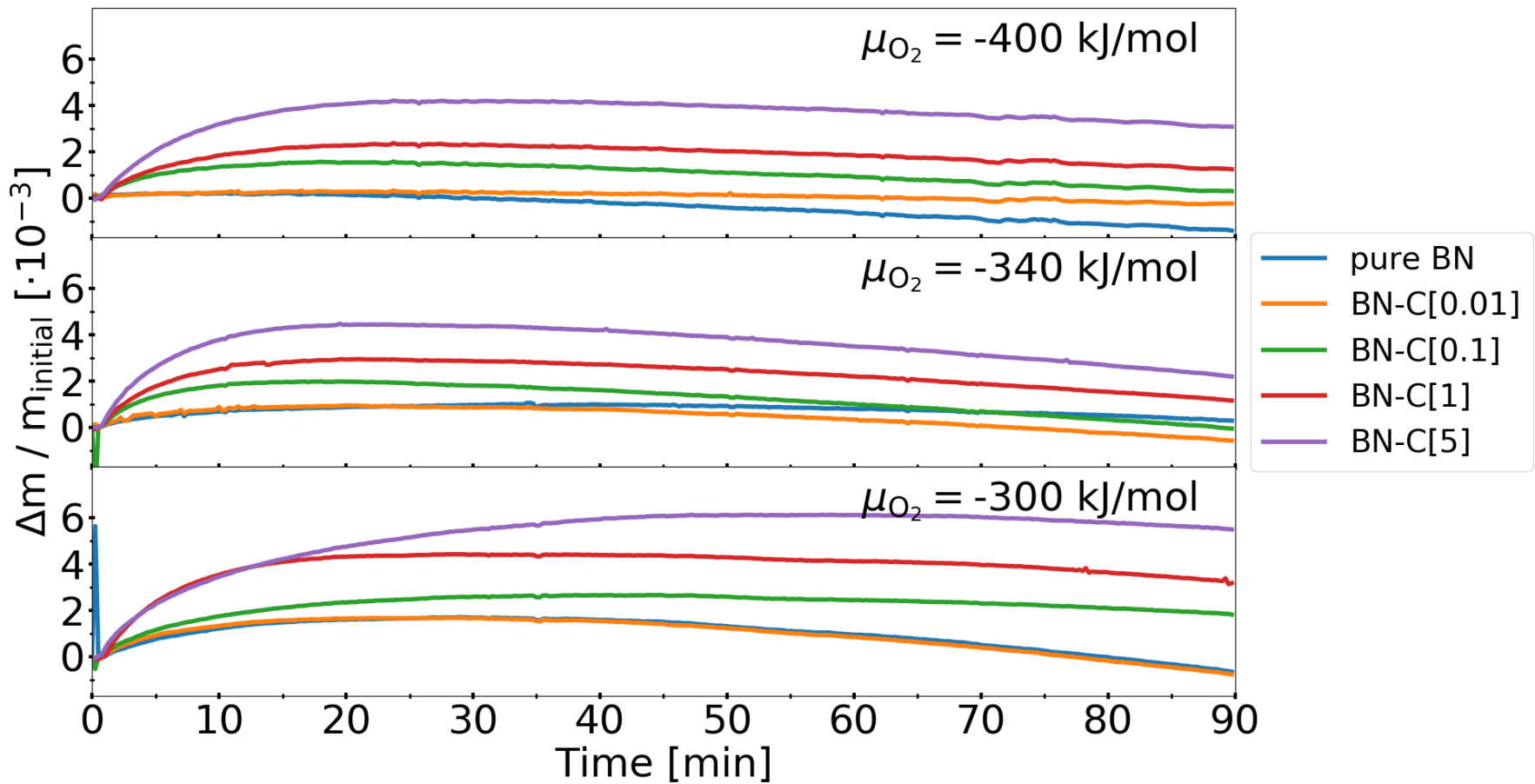
High-T oxidation kinetics (TGA-MS)



Examined high-T oxidation kinetics of BN and BN-C ($[C] = 0.01, 0.1, 1, 5\%$)

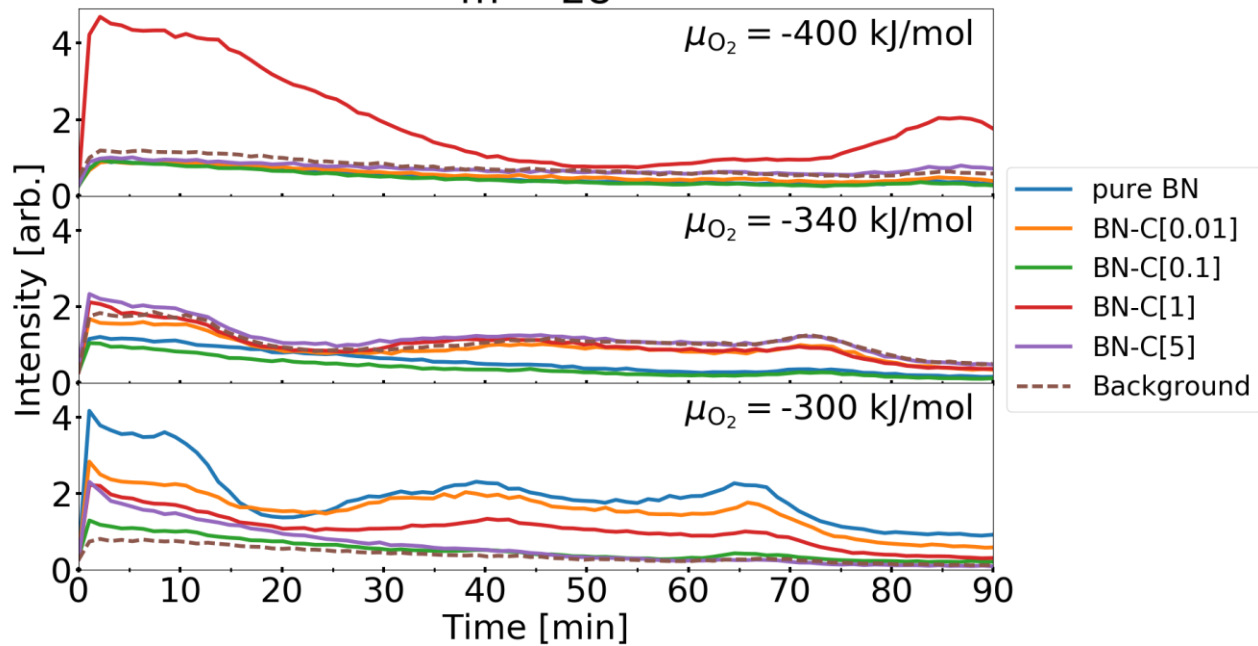
TGA coupled with QMS (thermogravimetric analysis)

Measured: for $T = 1000\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $\Delta G = -400, -340, -300\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

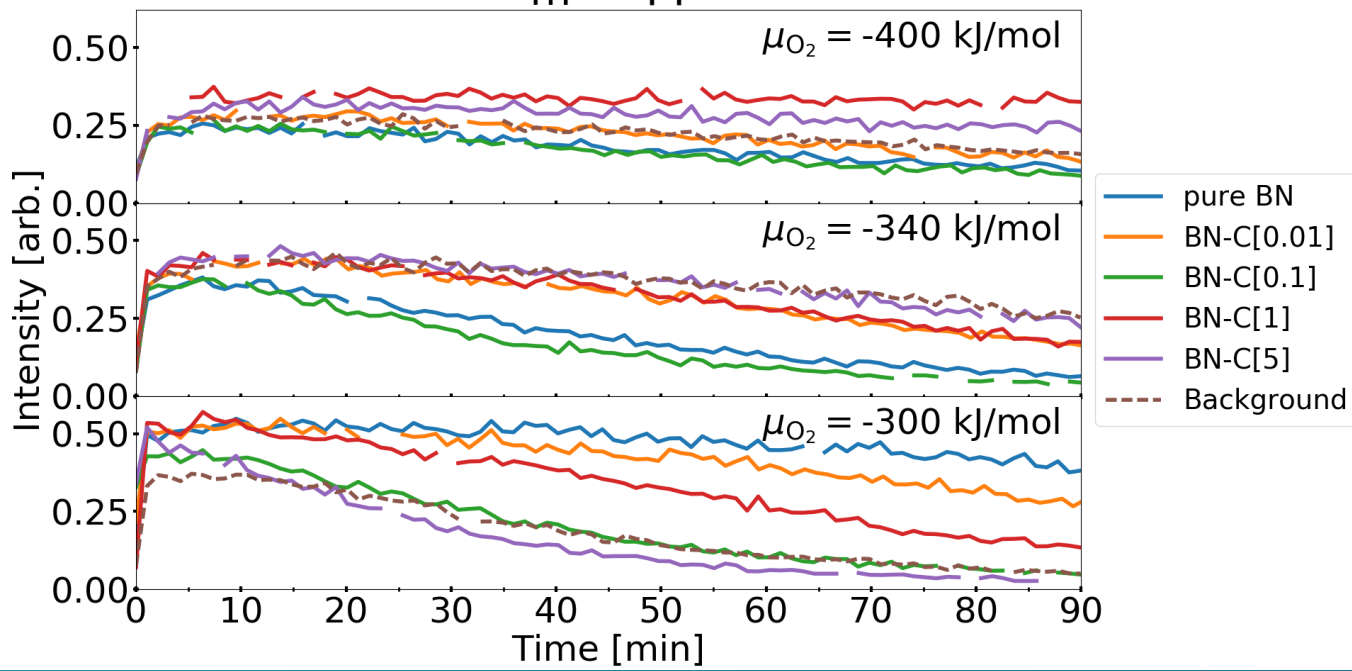


- No, or very modest oxidation of BN
- Samples obey parabolic kinetics
- Uptake O_2 (parabolic);
volatilization HBO_2 (linear)
- Increasing [C] → Increasing O_2 uptake
- But: No conclusive information from MS data
- C enhances O_2 uptake, but CO could not be measured

m = 28



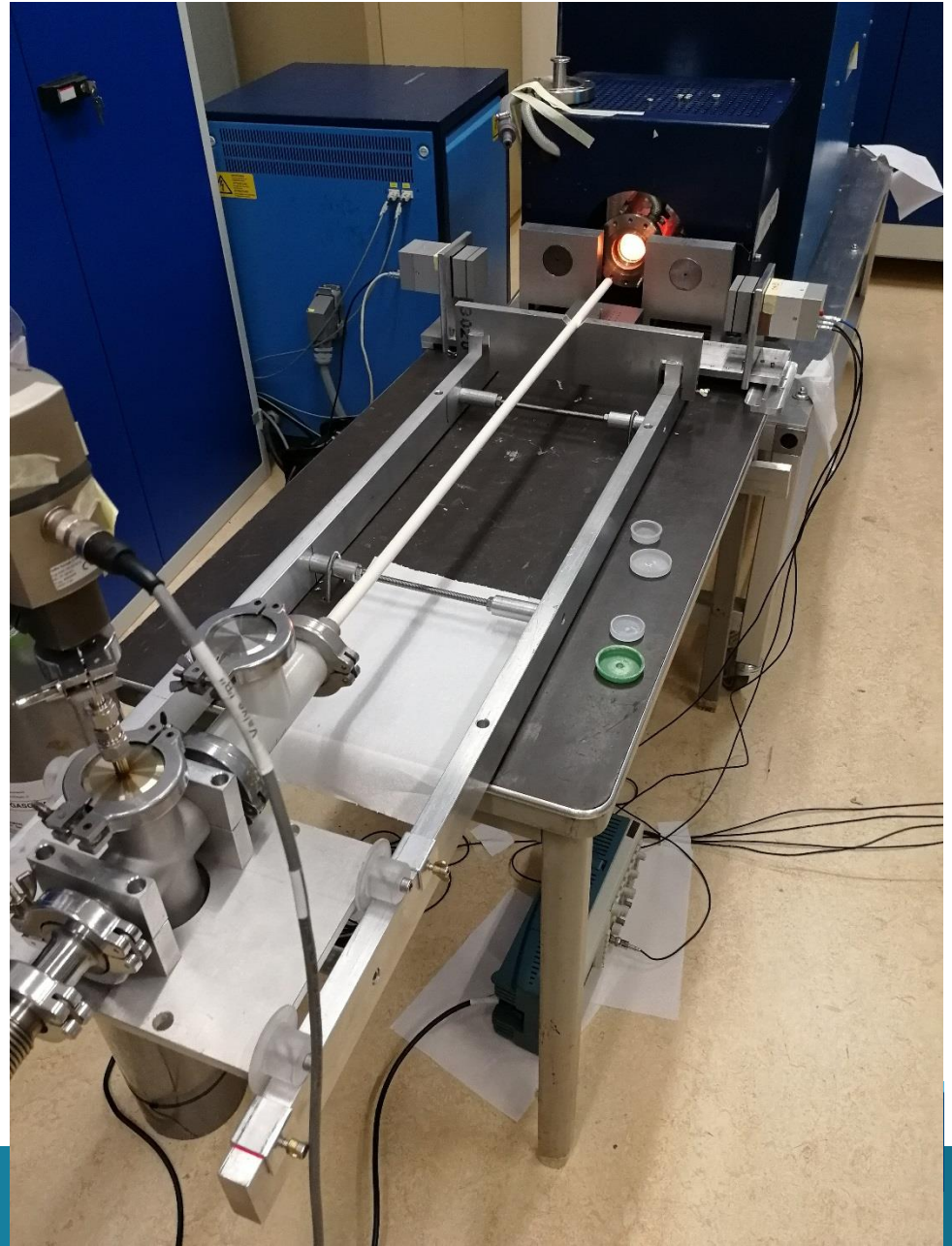
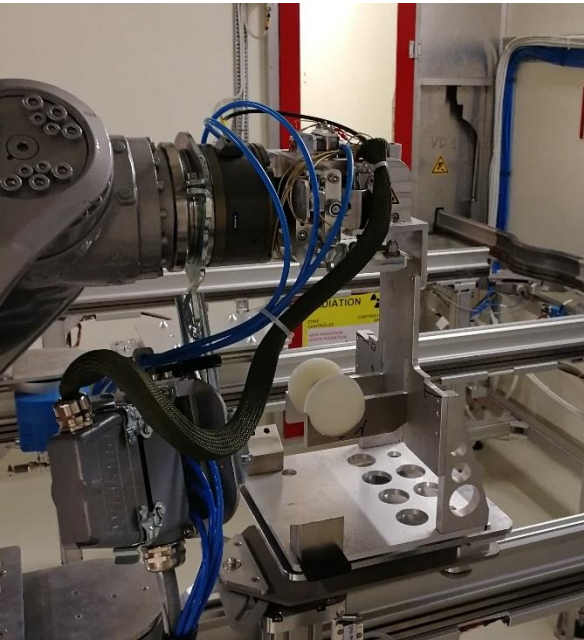
m = 44

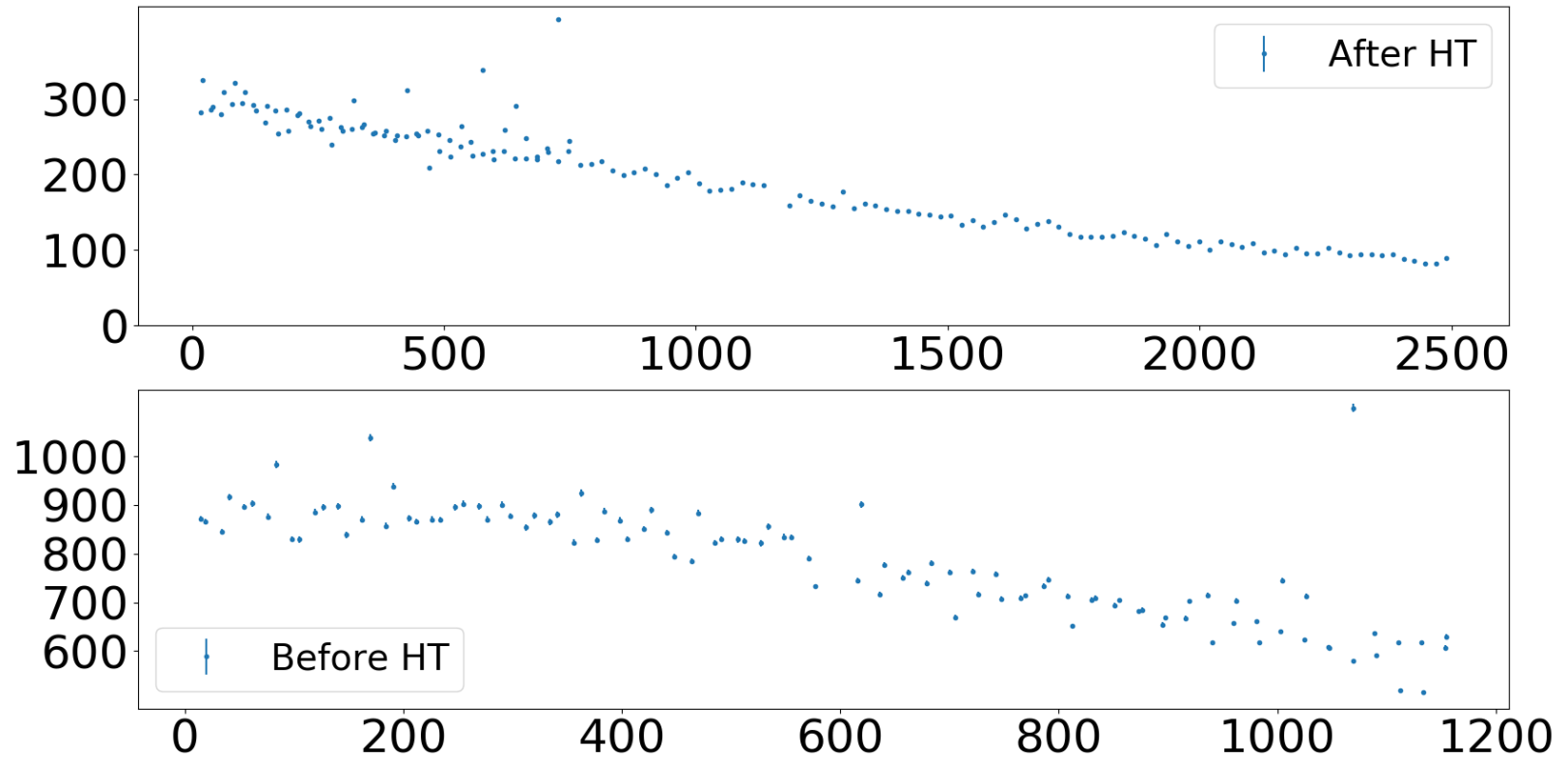


No conclusive information from TGA-MS study on C-doped BN targets

Most recently

^{11}C release study at CERN MEDICIS





Thank you.
Questions, comments?

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KU LEUVEN

Outlook

- Release efficiency study

