



**Target group:** J.P. Ramos, S. Rothe, D. Leimbach, J.

Ballof, F. B. Pamies, T. Stora, E. Barbero, B. Crepieux

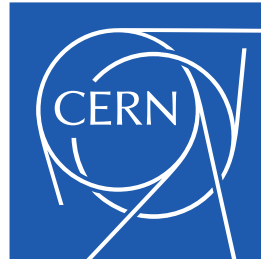
**Beam manipulation:** T. Giles, S. Warren

**RILIS:** B. Marsh, K. Chrysalidis, S. Wilkins, C. Granados

**ISOLTRAP:** M. Mongeot, J. Karthein

**SCK-CEN:** D. Hougbo, L. Popescu, M. Dierckx

**TRIUMF:** L. Egoriti, A. Gottberg



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**TRIUMF**



84<sup>th</sup> ISOLDE Collaboration  
Committee meeting  
19<sup>th</sup> of March 2019

**Results from tests with the new p2n converter**

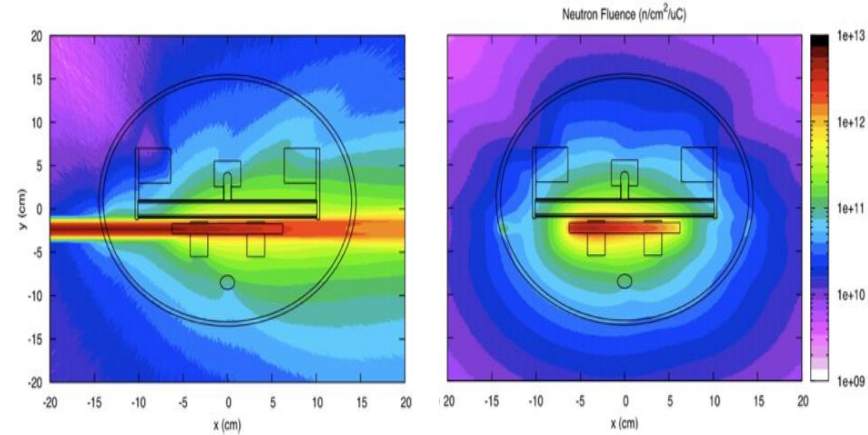
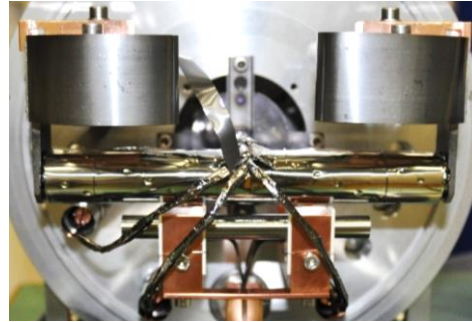
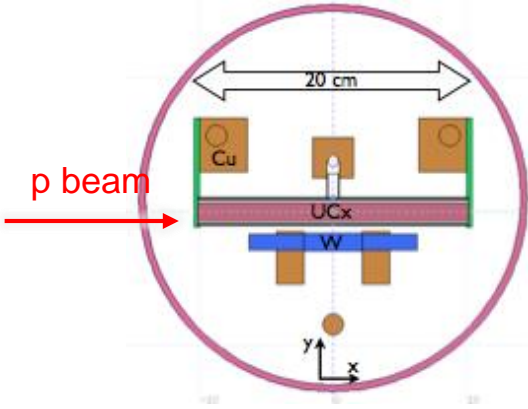
# Simulations and concepts

Offline developments

Online run



# p2n-converter



Brings relatively high purity  
neutron-induced fission fragments



500 MeV

100  $\mu$ A

cw

50 kW

1.4 GeV 2.0 GeV

2  $\mu$ A (4  $\mu$ A)

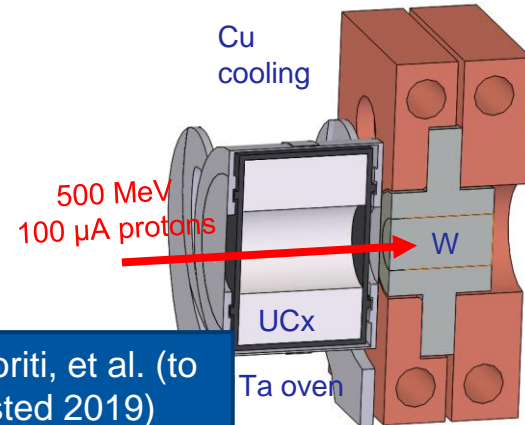
pulsed pulsed

2.8 kW (8 kW)

1.2 GW (3.5 GW)

Collaboration started to design  
two p2n-converters:

- Improve the one of ISOLDE
- Design one for TRIUMF ISAC



L. Egoriti, et al. (to  
be tested 2019)



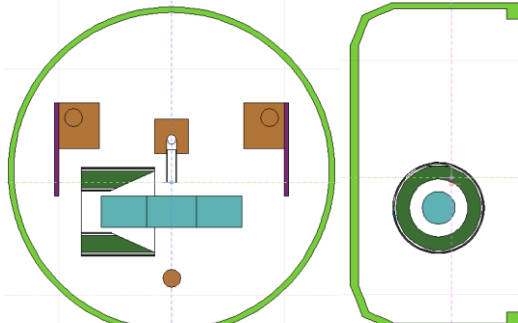
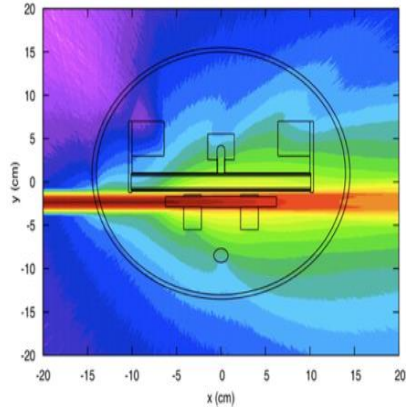
J. P. Ramos | 19<sup>th</sup> of March 2019

84<sup>th</sup> ISOLDE Collaboration Committee meeting

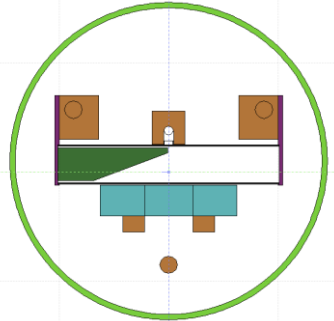


# Concept history

Problem: scattered protons  
isotope intensity loss (70-80%)

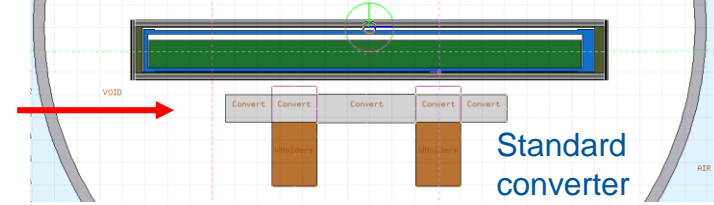


R. Luis, et al., , et al., EPJA 48 (2012) 90

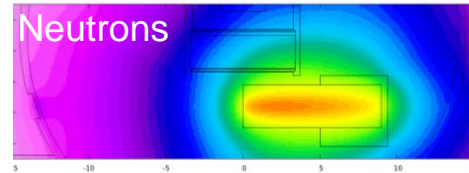
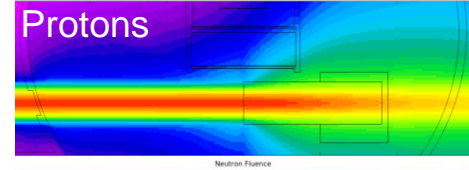
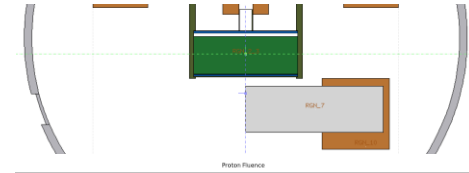


Main ideas:

- **Thick converter** – reduce “proton cone”
- **Short target and shifted (annular)** – avoid the proton scattering zone



Simple prototype was designed and tested



A. Gottberg, et al., NIMB 336 (2014) 143–148.

Low yields but  
very high purity  
Target oven could  
not reach 2000 °C

Converter optimization has two directions:

- Avoid as much as possible the scattered protons for **low proton flux**
- Have the converter as close as possible to the 2000 °C target for **high neutron flux**

# Project management

This project used:



Scientific project management framework



For development

Converter is very relevant:

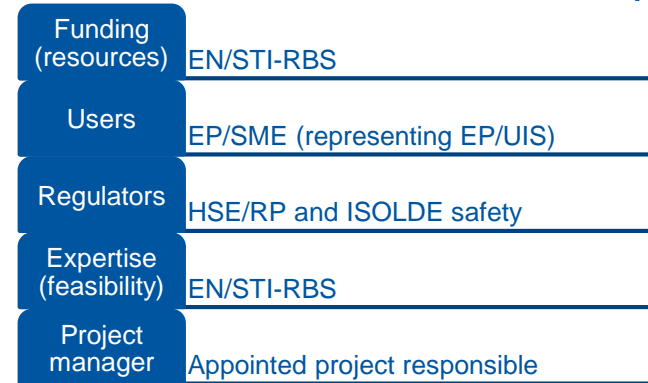
- 53 INTC documents where p2n-converter is mentioned (up to March 2018)
- 10/83 INTC documents for 2016/2017 where p2n-converter is requested

3 boards (project steering and reporting):

- 20th March 2018
- 12th June 2018
- 25th October 2018
- Last board (soon)

Project board:

Person	Affiliation	Role
R. Catherall	CERN (EN/STI)	Chairperson/funding/expertise
G. Neyens	CERN (EP/SME)	Users representative
K. Johnston	CERN (EP/SME)	Users representative
T. Stora	CERN (EN/STI)	Technical expert
A.P. Bernardes	CERN (EN/STI)	Safety expert
A. Dorsival	CERN (HSE/RP)	Radioprotection expert
J.P. Ramos	CERN (EN/STI)	Project responsible/secretary

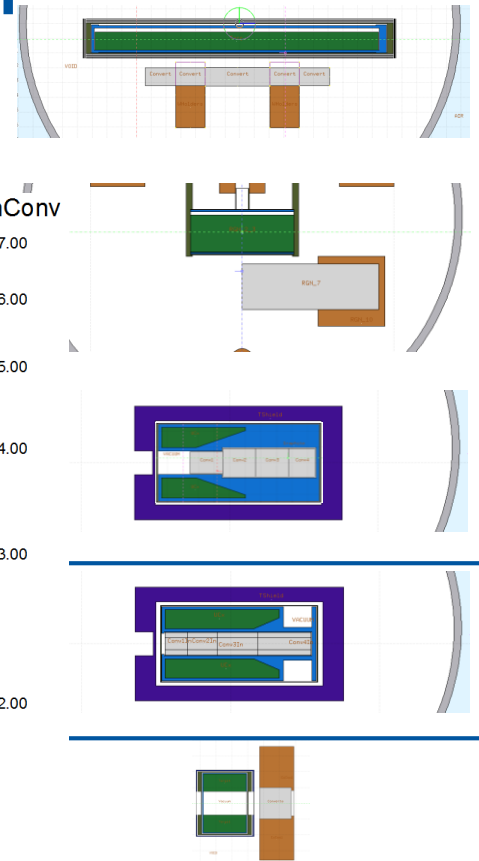


Strategic decisions

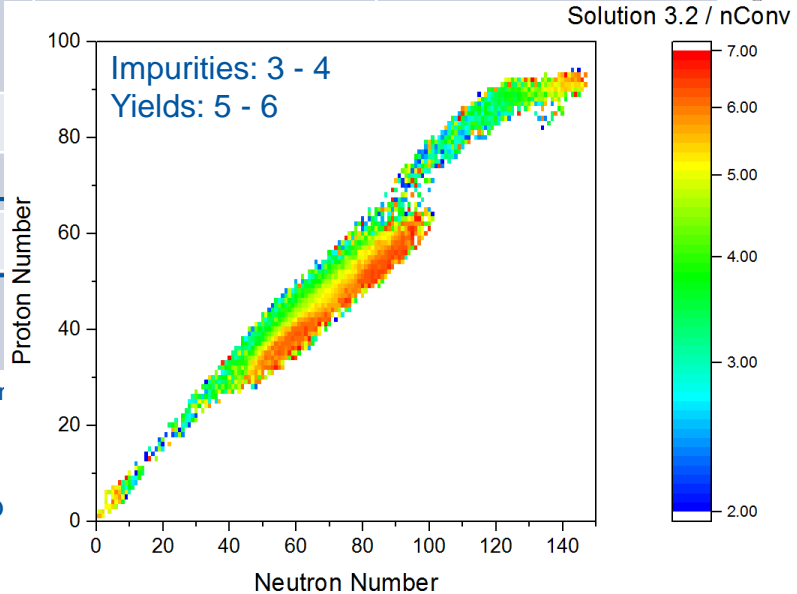


# Analysis – preferred solution

FLUKA Data – In-target fissions



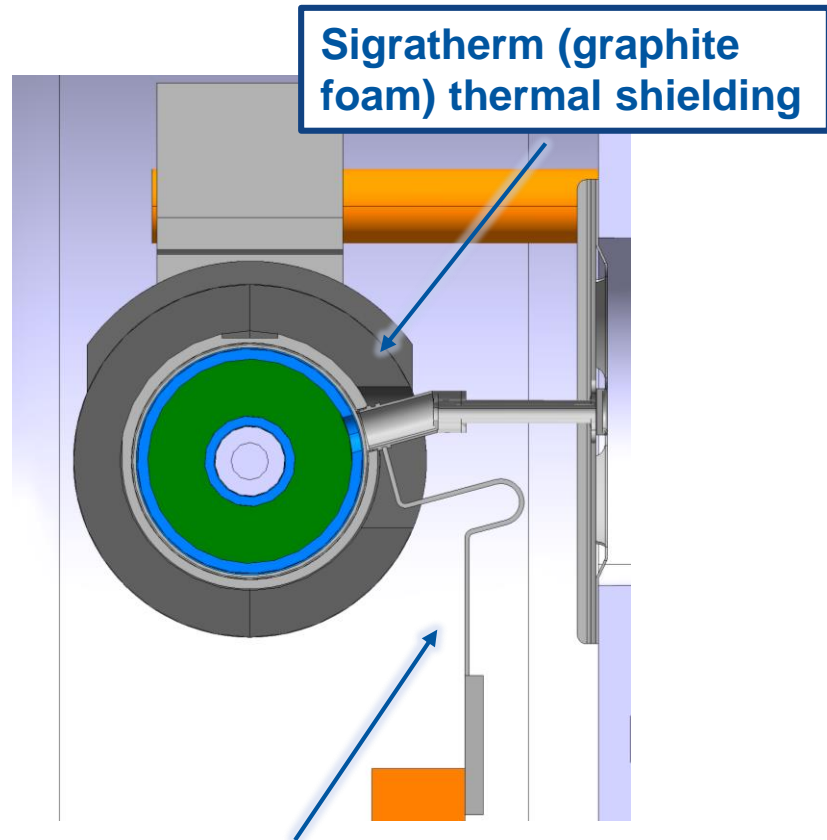
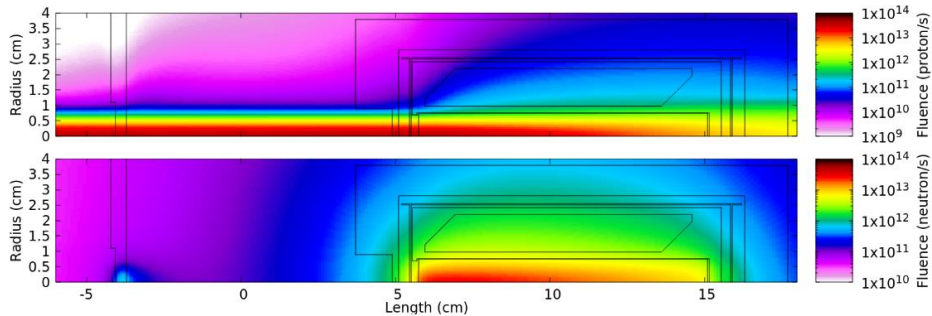
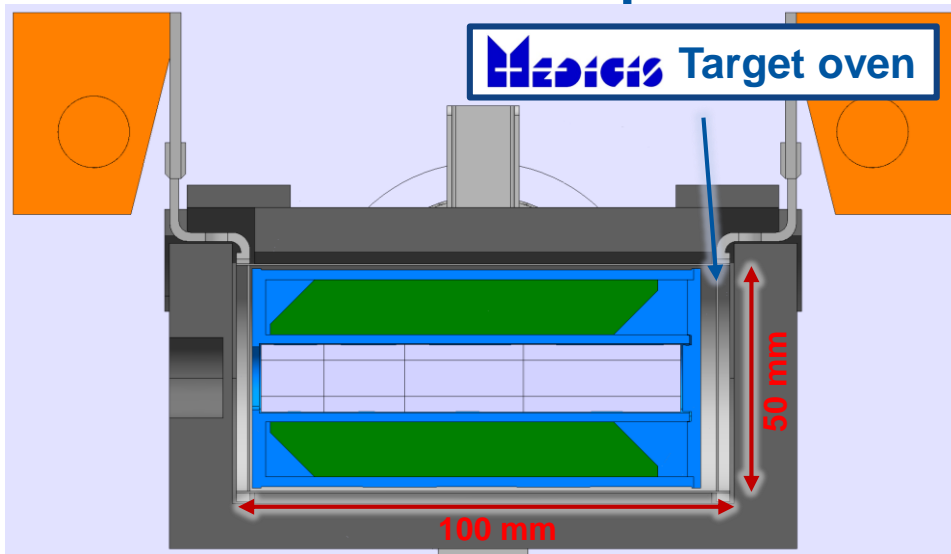
	n-ind fissions (/s)	p-ind fissions (/s)	% p-ind fissions (from T)
Standard converter	7.05E10		
Raul	5.01E10 (0.71)		
Compromise*	1.57E11 (2.23)		
High Intensity*	4.19E11 (5.94)		
(TRIUMF concept)	3.85E11 (5.46)		



\*for new prototypes assumed smaller density (mater pressed but powder manually compacted)

Brings roughly 2 – 4x more yield in all isotop

# The final concept





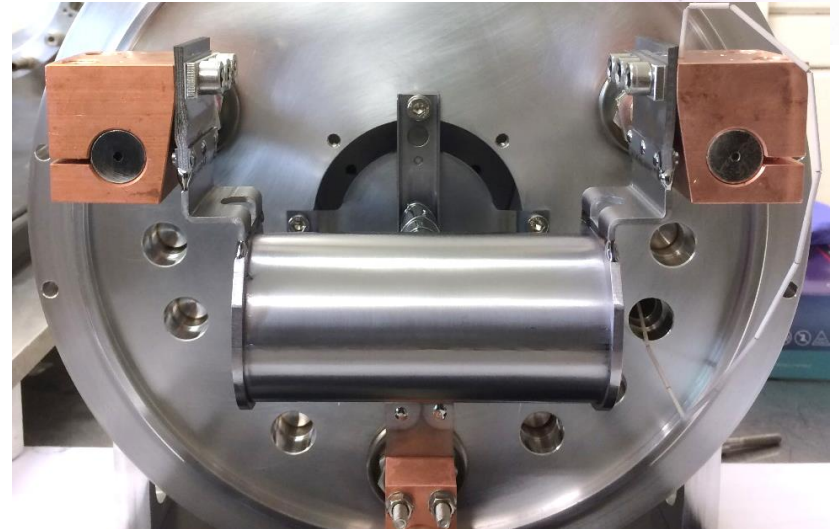
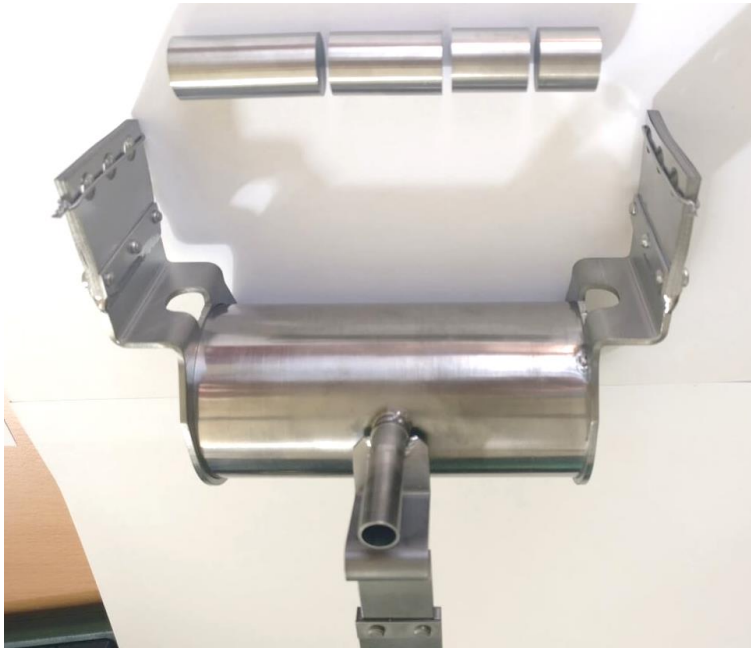
Simulations and concept

# Offline developments

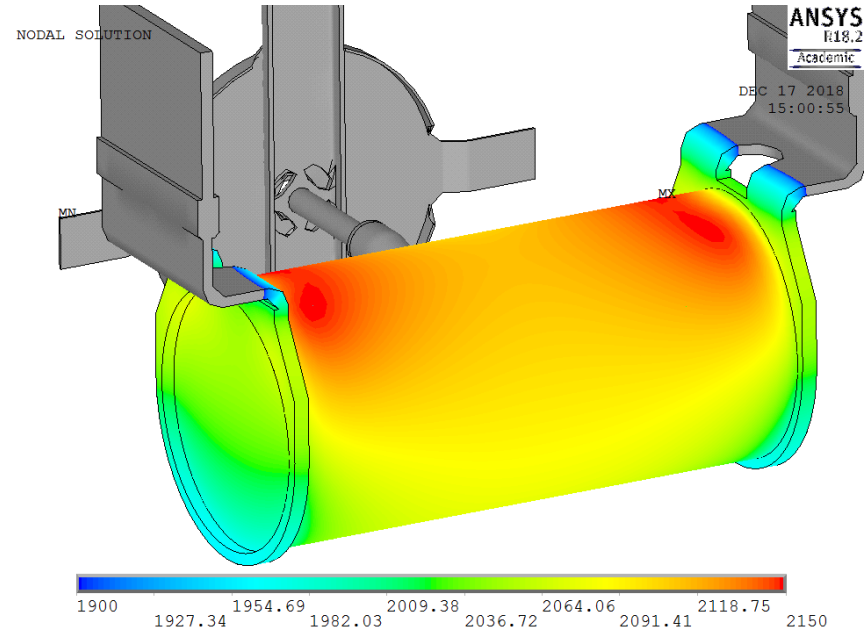
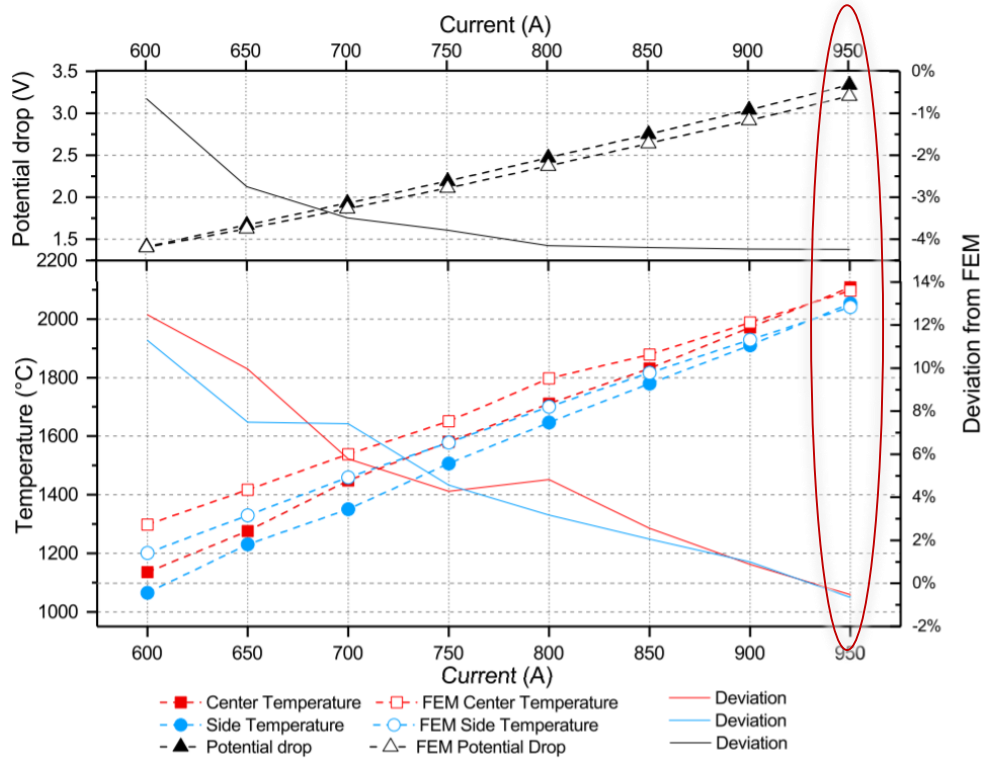
Online run



# Material acquirement

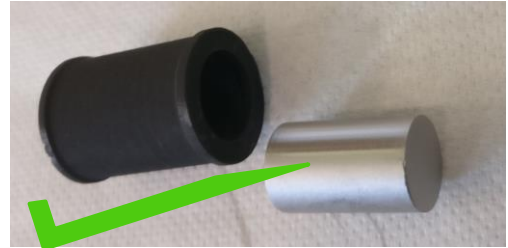


# Oven tests



# Material compatibility

W not water cooled, but at  $>2000\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )



After (2200 °C – 16 h) – no change



Use standard (tilted) UCx pellets 12



With sigratherm dust

Dust cleaned

Before –  $\text{UC}_2 + 4\text{C}$

After –  $\text{UC}_2 + 2\text{C}$



# Online target ready

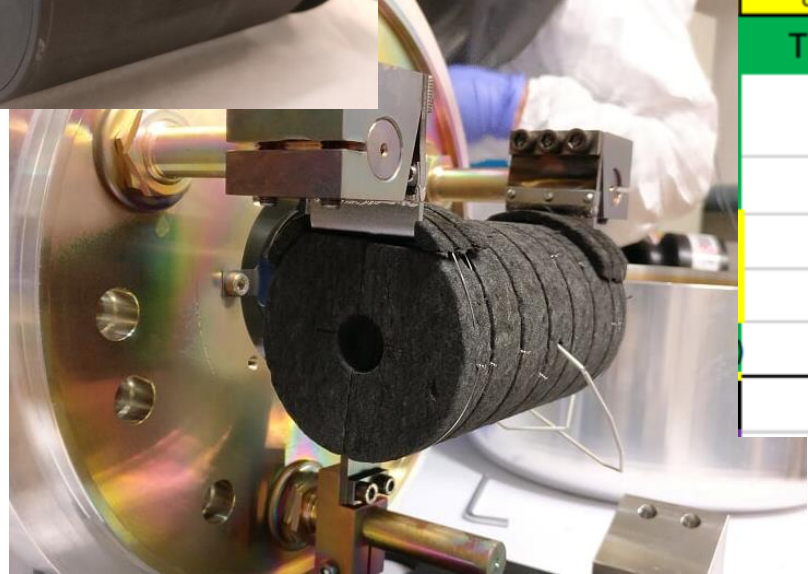
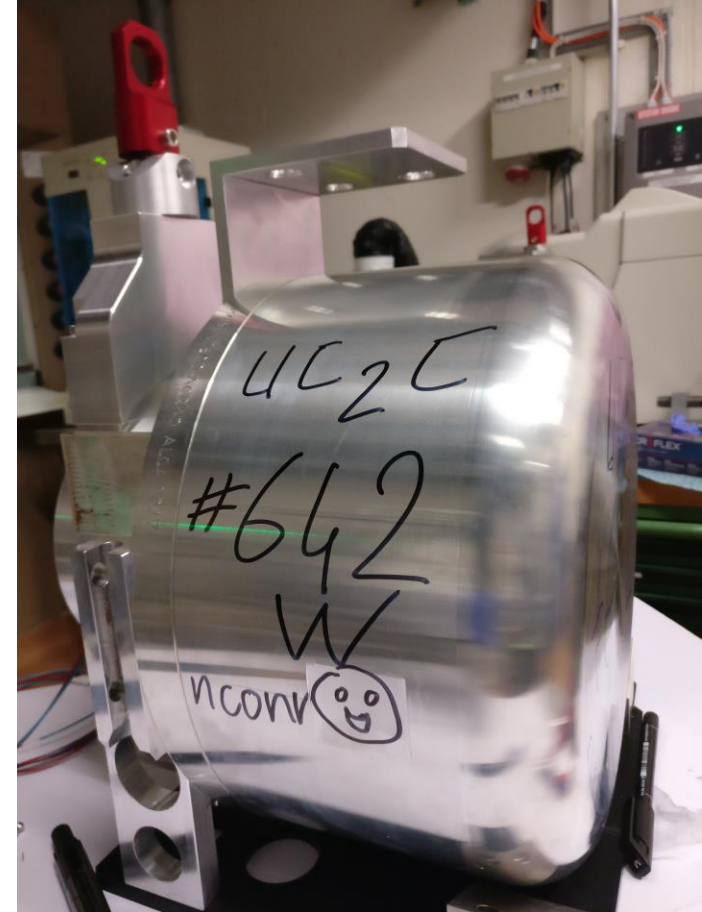


Offline tests  
successful



HRS

44	45
#642 UC n(ew)-conv	TISD 5
TISD	TISD
	#672 CaO VD7
	WISArD
	LOI172
	RILIS: for TISD



W ion source installed

Online run

Simulations and concept

# Online run



# Online run

## Run split in two

### First part:

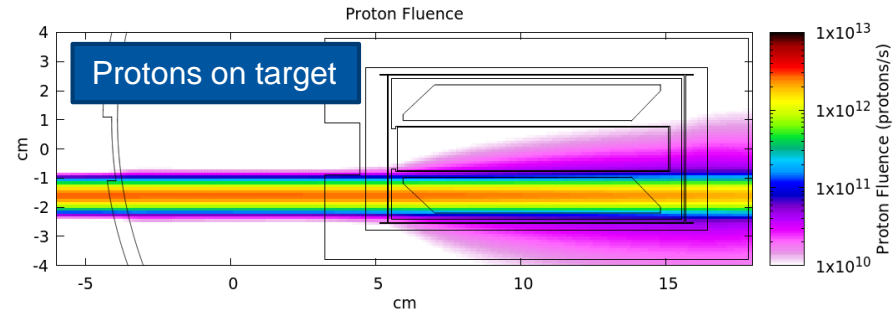
- Proton scan
- Cs yields
- Rb yields

### Second part (laser ionized)

- Zinc
- Gallium
- Indium
- High proton intensity tests

Gamma detector was broken – only beta detector was available

FCup and ISOLTRAP



Measure full isotope chains

Protons on target and on converter

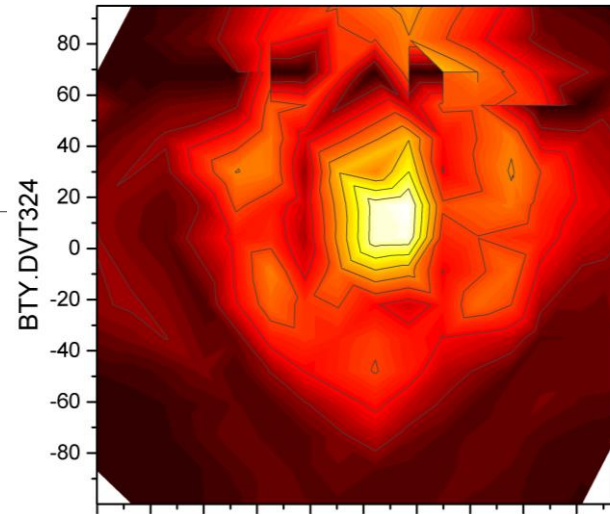
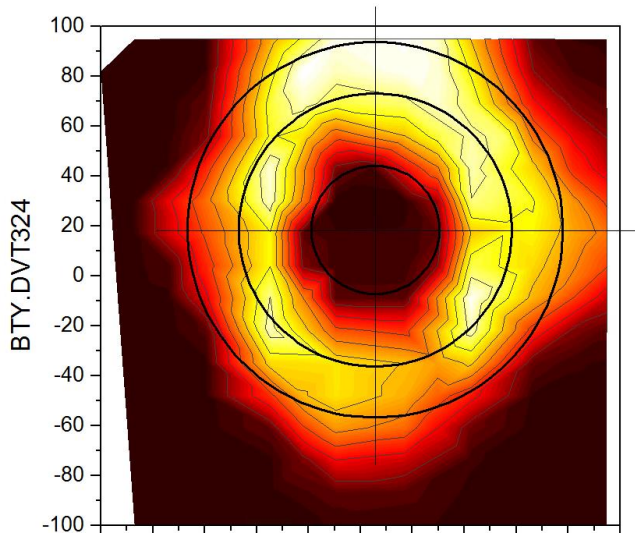
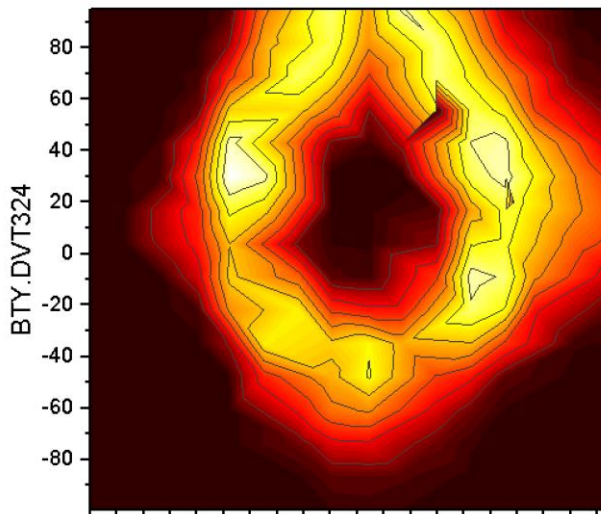
Laser on/off

> 100 yields

# Proton scan

Converter  
H: 20, V: 0

Target  
H: 60, V: 0



Mg 26 11.01	Mg 27 9.458 m
$\beta^-$ 1.8...	$\beta^-$ 1.8...
$\gamma$ 844, 1014...	$\gamma$ 844, 1014...
$\alpha$ 0.038	$\alpha$ 0.07
Na 25 59.6 s	Na 26 1.07128 s
$\beta^-$ 3.8...	$\beta^-$ 7.5...
$\gamma$ 975, 390, 585 1612...	$\gamma$ 1809, 1129...

BTY.DHZ323

Mg 27 9.458 m	Mg 28 20.915 h
$\beta^-$ 1.8...	$\beta^-$ 0.5, 0.9...
$\gamma$ 844, 1014...	$\gamma$ 31, 1342, 942
$\alpha$ 0.07	$\alpha$ 0.01
Na 26 1.07128 s	Na 27 301 ms
$\beta^-$ 7.5...	$\beta^-$ 8.0...
$\gamma$ 1809, 1129...	$\gamma$ 985, 1698...
	$\beta_n$ 0.46...

BTY.DHZ323

Ba 145 4.3 s	Ba 146 2.21 s
$\beta^-$ 4.9...	$\beta^-$ 3.7, 4.1...
$\gamma$ 97, 92, 379 66, 418...	$\gamma$ 141, 251 121...
Cs 144 994 ms	Cs 145 0.59 s
$\beta^-$ 7.9...	$\beta^-$ 7.8, 7.9...
$\gamma$ 199, 639, 759 560...	$\gamma$ 175, 199, 112 436, 241...
$\beta_n$	$\beta_n$

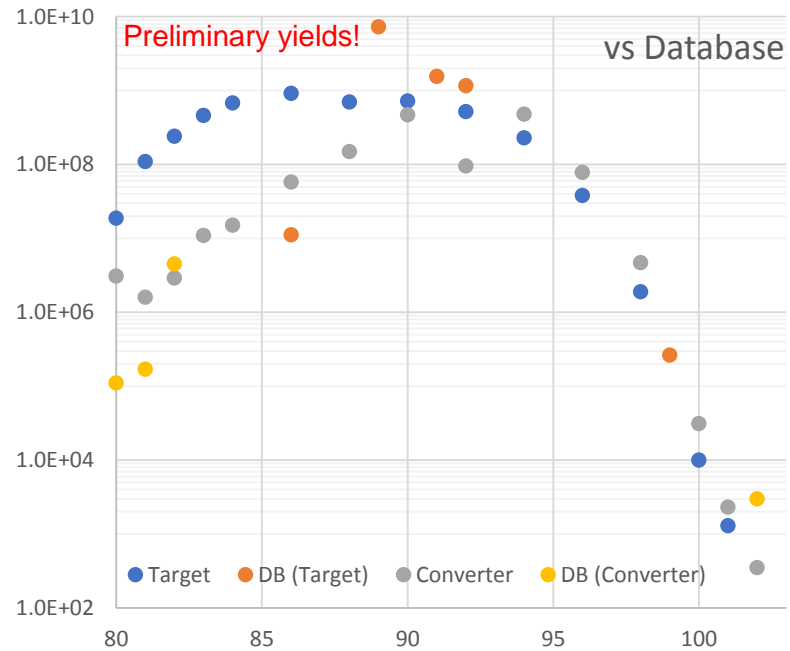
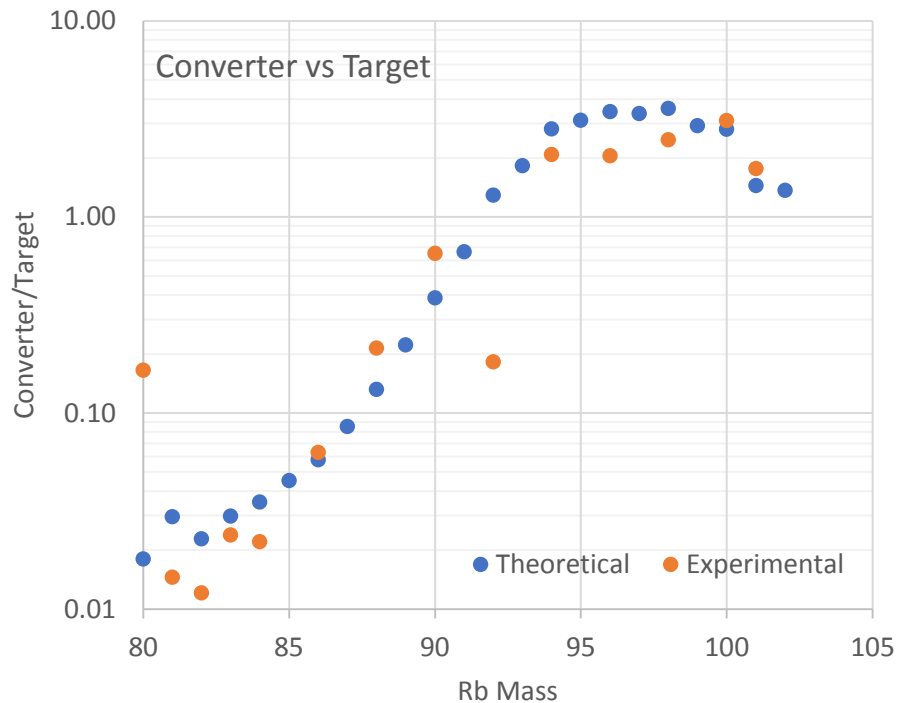
BTY.DHZ323



# Rb yields

Target  
2000 °C (850A)

W ion source  
~2150 °C (255A)



ISOLTRAP – Rb/Sr > 10

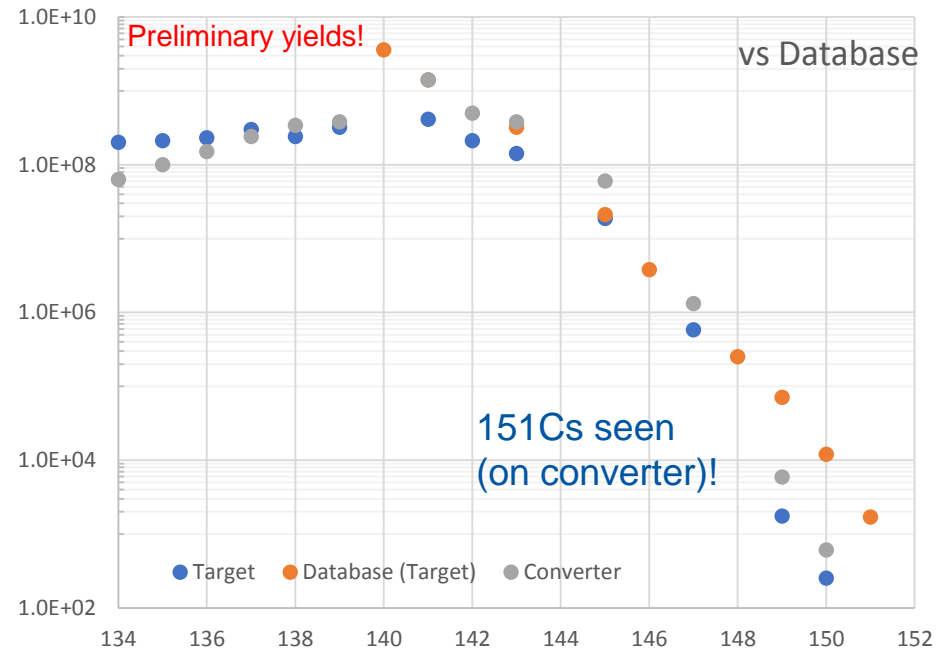
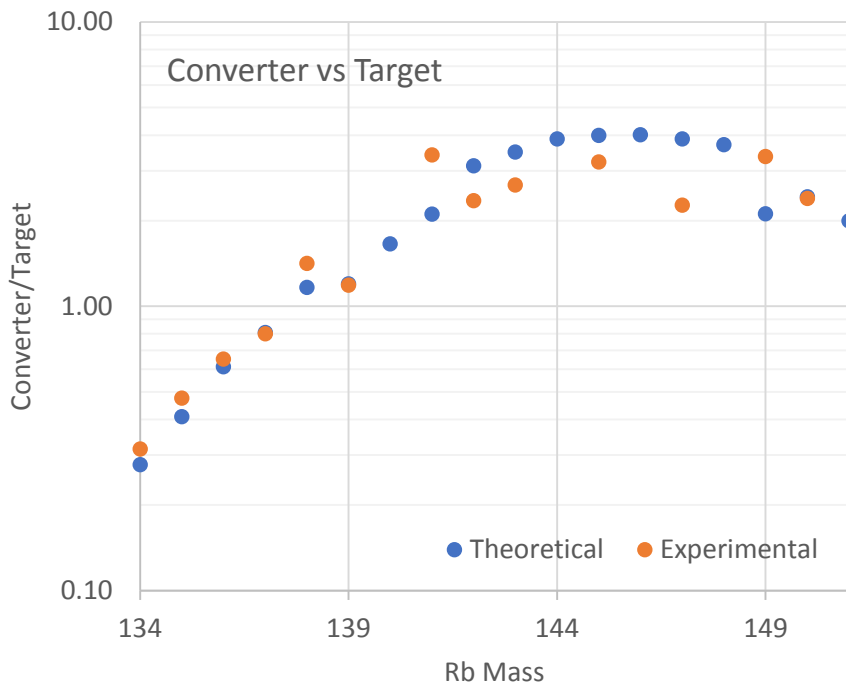
$T_b = 688 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $T_{P=1\text{Pa}} = 161 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



# Cs yields

Target  
2000 °C (850A)

W ion source  
~2150 °C (255A)



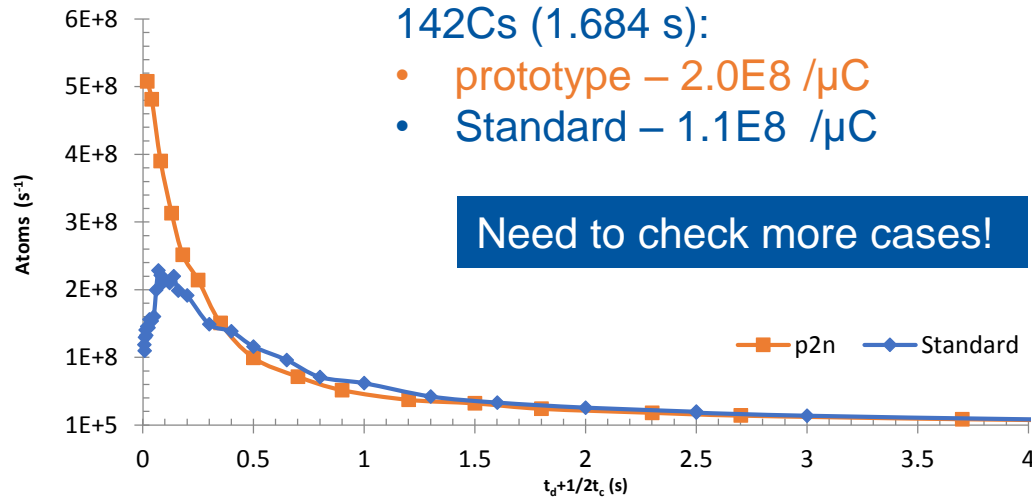
ISOLTRAP – Cs/Ba ~ 10, Cs/La > 100

$T_b = 671 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$T_{P=1\text{Pa}} = 145 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

J.P. Ramos, et al., to be published.

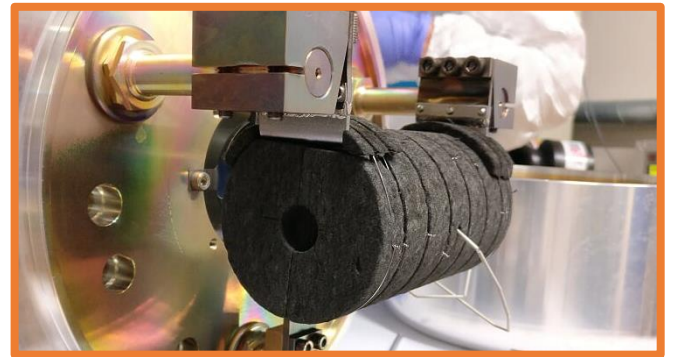
# Release properties



- Diffusion should not be affected (same material, same pellets)
- Effusion is affected (larger volume, annular shape)






- Temperature inhomogeneities of 200 to 300 °C
- Target volume is 60 cm<sup>3</sup>



- No cold spots
- Large target volume (200 cm<sup>3</sup>)
- Annular target

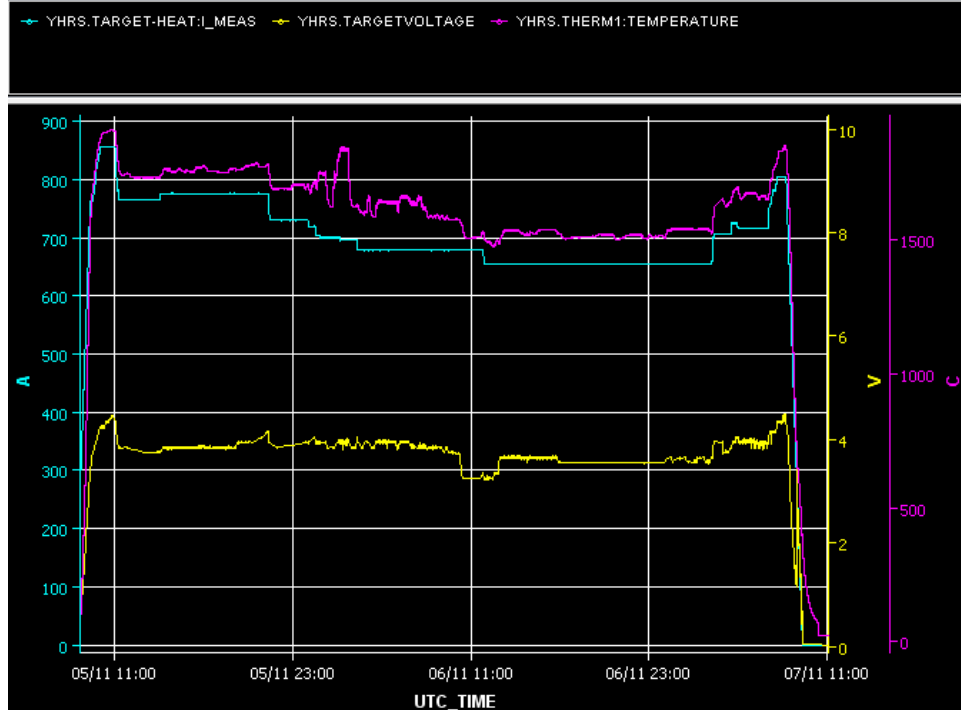
# 2nd part of the run

Target heating issues:

-  Voltage increased continuously (container failure sign)
-  Decreased target current to keep voltage stable (same power)
-  Target temperature was heavily influenced

Another large target was irradiated and tested at MEDICIS

- Failure of the target oven (brought to  $>2300\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

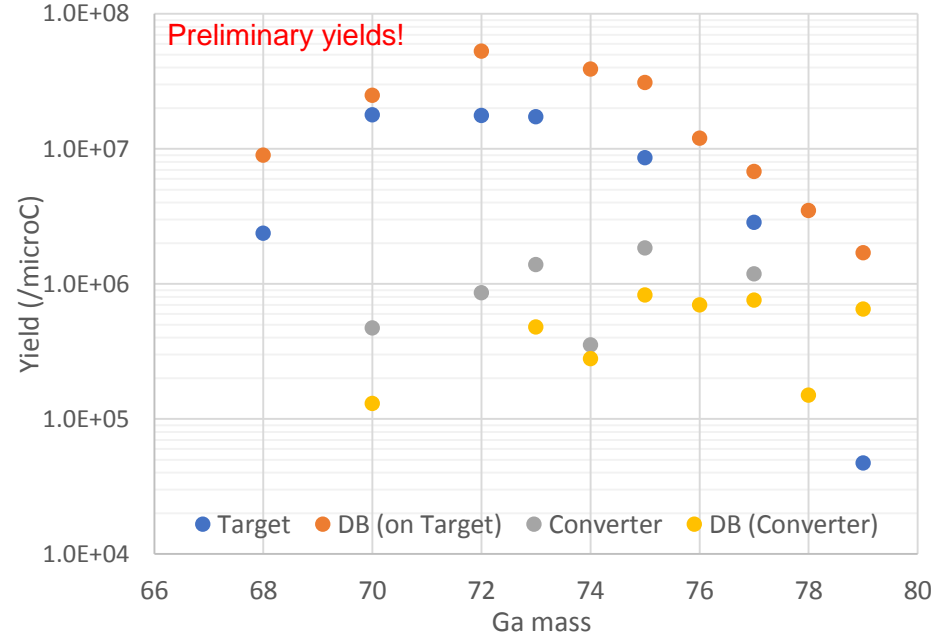
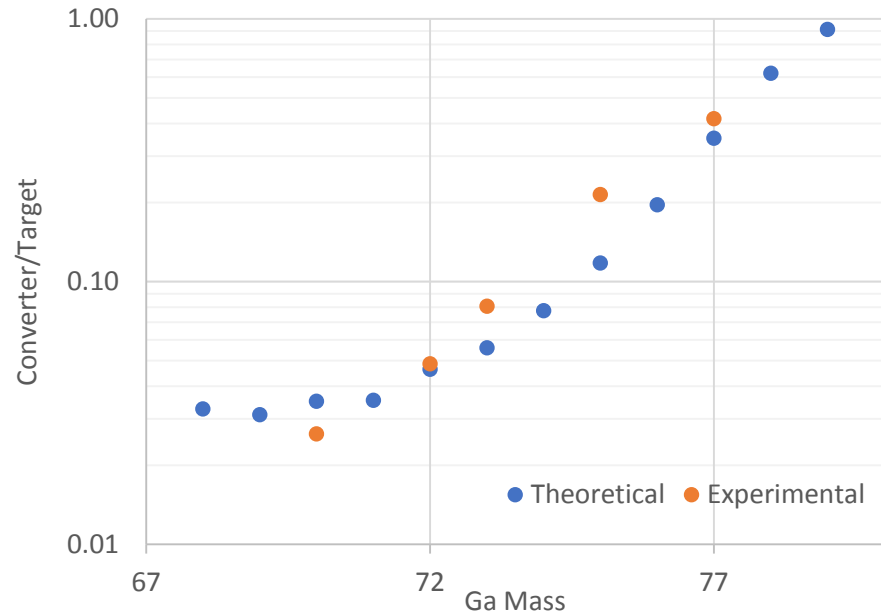


Can affect the reliability of the yields taken after (laser ionized Ga, In, Zn)

# Ga yields

Target  
1444 to 1764 °C (665 to 775A)

W ion source  
~2150 °C (255A)



Laser enhancement was only x4.3 (expected 40-50)!  
Optimization done on radioactive (peak)!

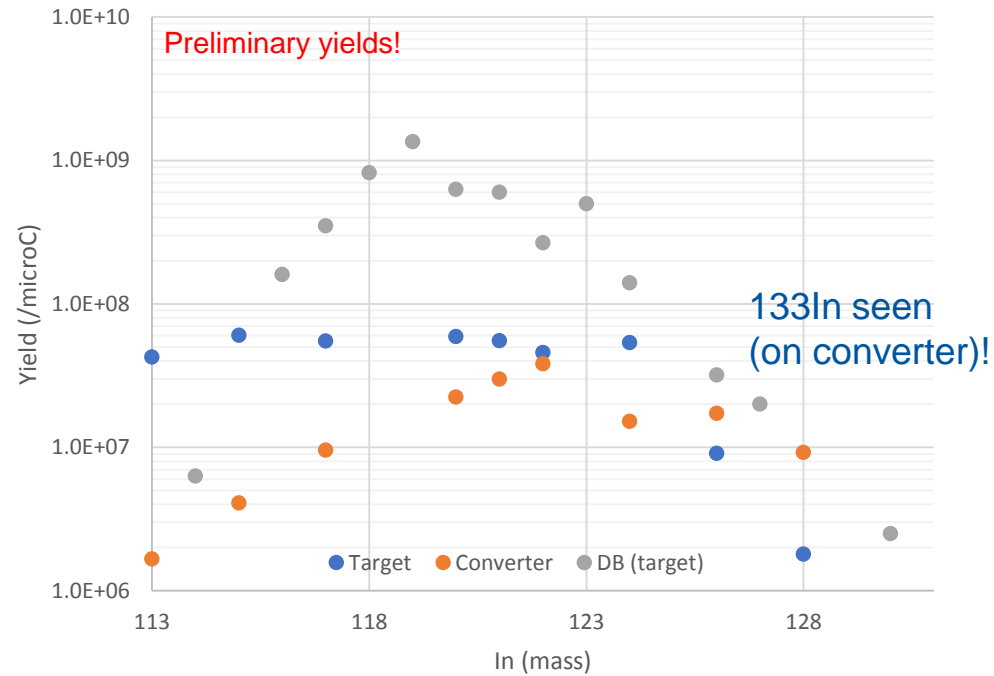
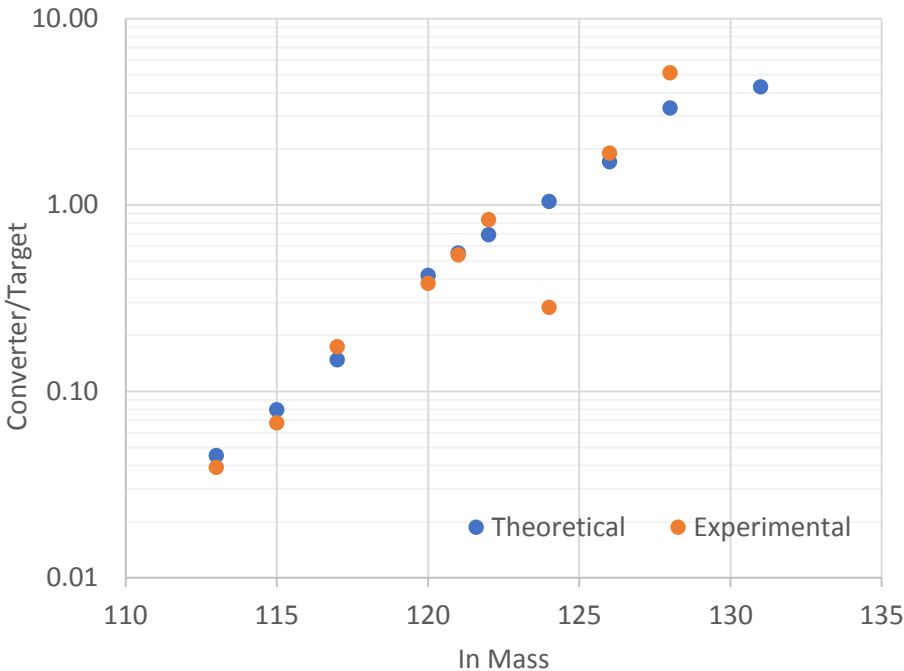
$$T_b = 2400 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{P=1\text{Pa}} = 1037 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

# In yields

Target  
1406 -1476 °C (655 - 680A)

W ion source  
~2150 °C (255A)



Laser enhancement was x4.9 from 113 In!  
Optimization done on radioactive (peak)!

$$T_b = 2072 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$
$$T_{P=1\text{Pa}} = 923 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

# Zn yields

Target  
1432 °C (655A)

W ion source  
~2150 °C (255A)

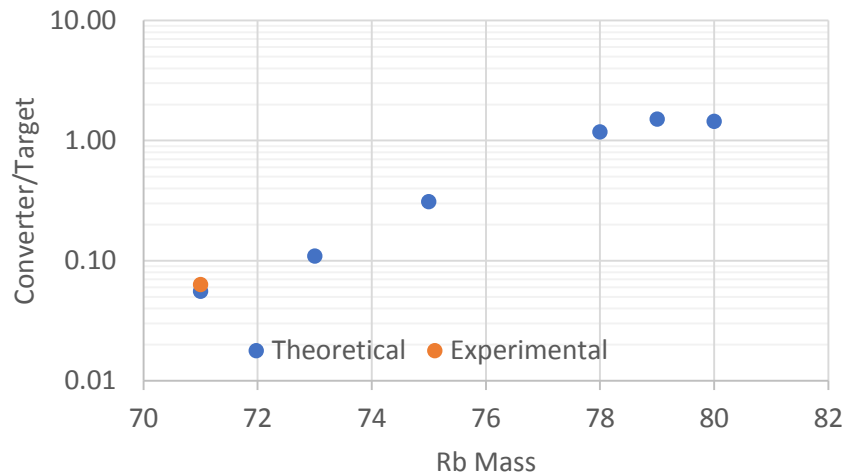
Data still in analysis...

Only 4 data points taken  
Target was much degraded by then...

Example  $^{75}\text{Zn}$  (ISOLTRAP)  
 $3.6\text{E}5 / \mu\text{C}$   
(DB  $5.6\text{E}7 / \mu\text{C}$ )

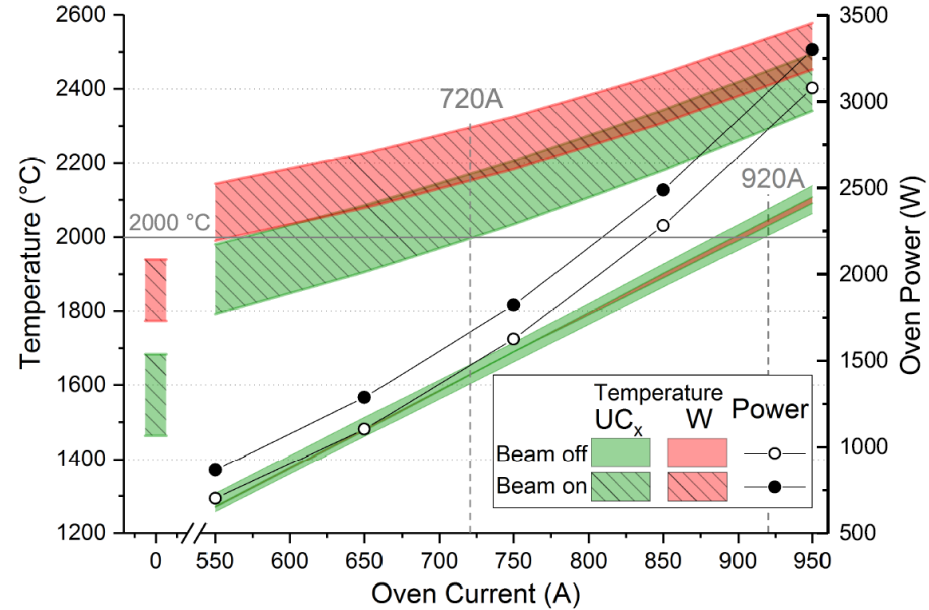
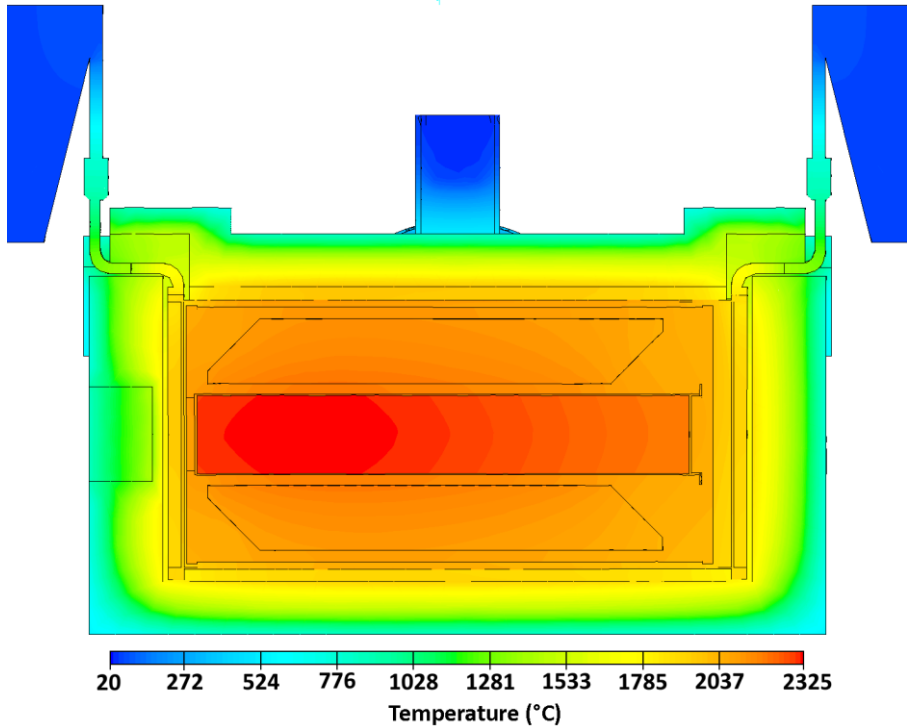
Low yields on Zn

Converter vs Target



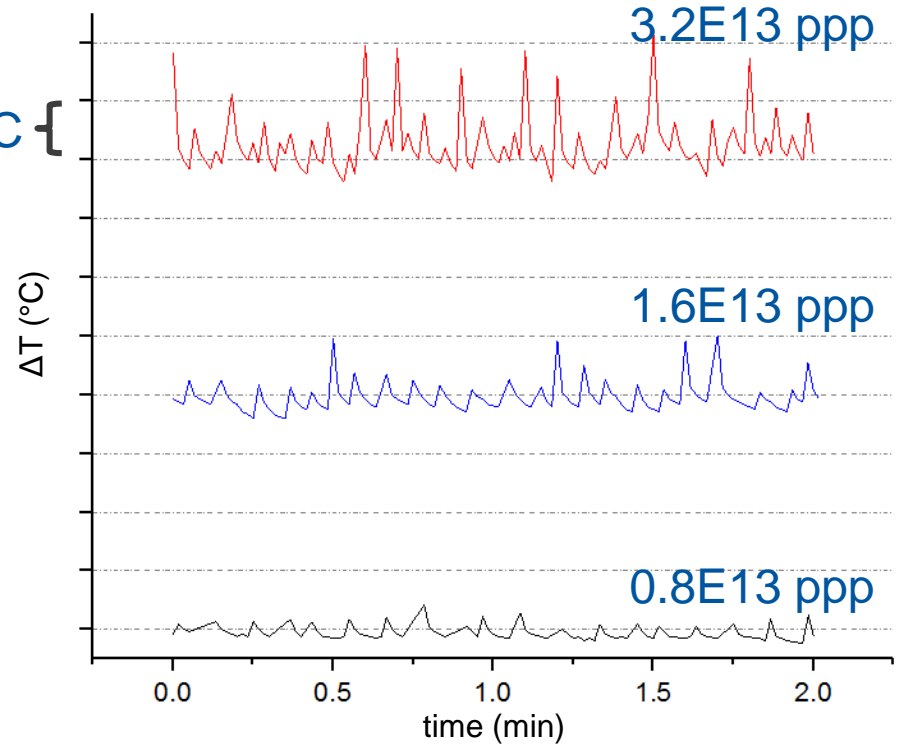
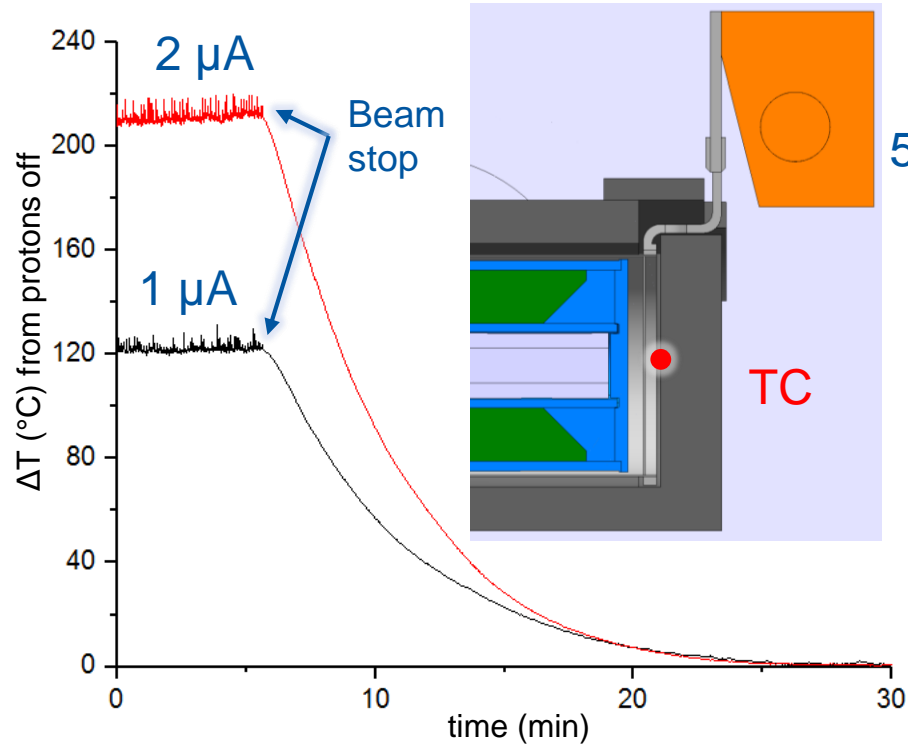
$$T_b = 907 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$
$$T_{P=1\text{Pa}} = 337 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

# First high power target - simulations





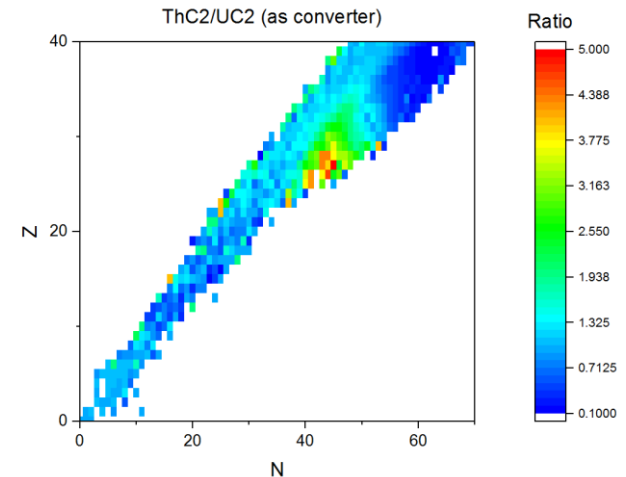
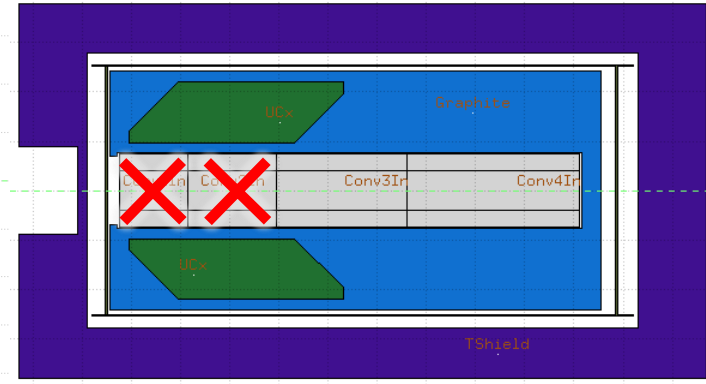
# First high power target - data



# Conclusions (Outlook)

- Cs and Rb yields are high and match predictions
- In, Ga and Zn were taken at low temperatures (and less optimized RILIS conditions)
- The target oven needs additional development
  - Post-mortem analysis will be done (at PSI)
  - Already on-going by V. Samothrakis)
- First high power target of ISOLDE
  - Temperature needs to be adjusted if beam intensity changes
- Outlook:
  - Modular target personalized for user – can maintain target yield but get a factor 4-10 in purity
  - Usage of ThC2 with converter material (for Cu, Ni, Fe, Co)

Modular converter – personalized for user.  
Example of purity driven converter:



# Thank you!

This project used:



Scientific project  
management  
framework

**Target group:** J.P. Ramos, S. Rothe, D. Leimbach, J. Ballof, F.

B. Pamies, T. Stora, E. Barbero, B. Crepieux, V. Samothrakis

**Beam manipulation:** T. Giles, S. Warren

**RILIS:** B. Marsh, K. Chrysalidis, S. Wilkins, C. Granados

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**SCK-CEN:** D. Hougbo, L. Popescu, M. Dierckx

**TRIUMF:** L. Egoriti, A. Gottberg

**MEDICIS-Promed (SPES):** M. Ballan, S. Marzari



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J. P. Ramos | 19<sup>th</sup> of March 2019

84<sup>th</sup> ISOLDE Collaboration Committee meeting