## Cross Section measurements at LANL: <sup>232</sup>Th + p

#### **Meiring Nortier**

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Slide 1

#### Outline

### Basic measurement approach

### Cross sections for <sup>232</sup>Th + p

- Energies: 800 MeV and 40-200 MeV
- Primary Isotopes of interest: <sup>225</sup>Ra, <sup>225</sup>Ac and <sup>227</sup>Ac, <sup>227</sup>Th, <sup>223</sup>Ra

### Comparison with theory

- Efforts at ORNL and Fermi Lab
- > Ongoing efforts at LANL

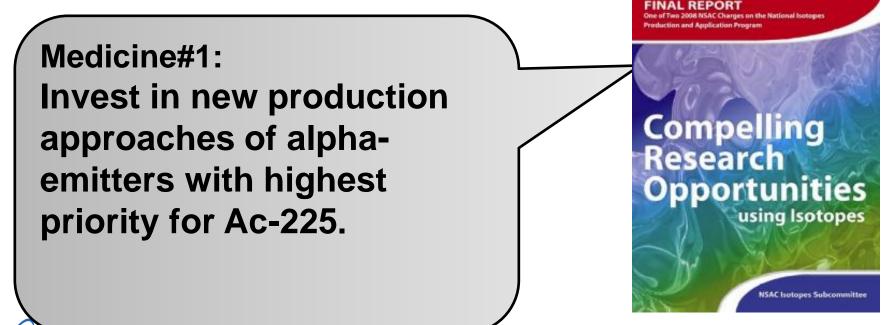


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#### Why Ac-225 and Ra-223?

First of 6 Recommendations to the DOE by the *Isotopes Subcommittee* of the *Nuclear Science Advisory Committee* (NSAC)



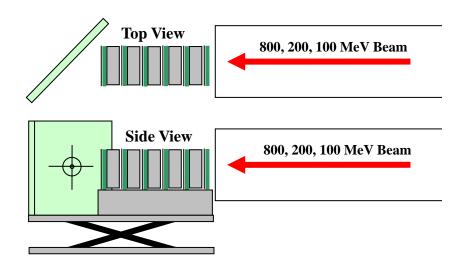


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### **Basic Measurement Approach at LANL**



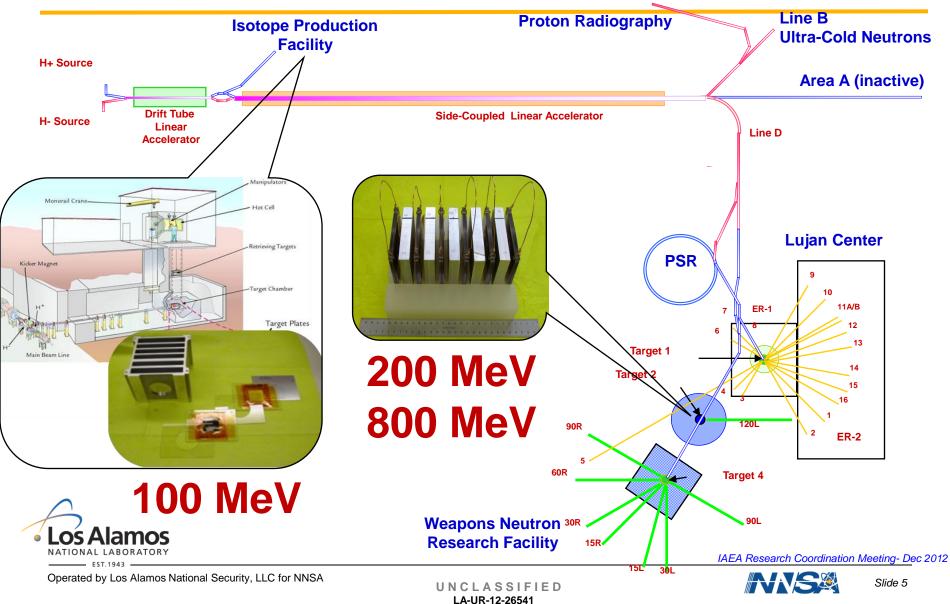
- Apply the well-known stacked foil technique
- Target foils and proton fluence monitor foils are irradiated with proton beams having primary energies of 100, 200 and 800 MeV
- Measurements cover the energy range up to 800 MeV



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## Irradiations are conducted at WNR and IPF 100 nA, 30-60 min

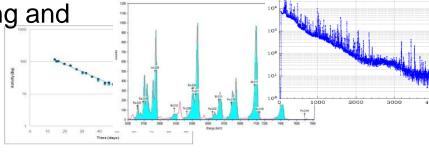


# Radio-assay and Chemistry - Samples are assayed via various counting methods

- □ Use primarily non destructive  $\gamma$  counting and data analysis as well as  $\alpha$  counting capabilities of Chemistry Division's world-class Count Room
- Sometimes the γ-γ coincidence counting capability of LANCE's GEANIE detector is utilized in parallel with other nondestructive counting
- When required, chemical separations are performed using Chemistry Division's radiochemistry expertise



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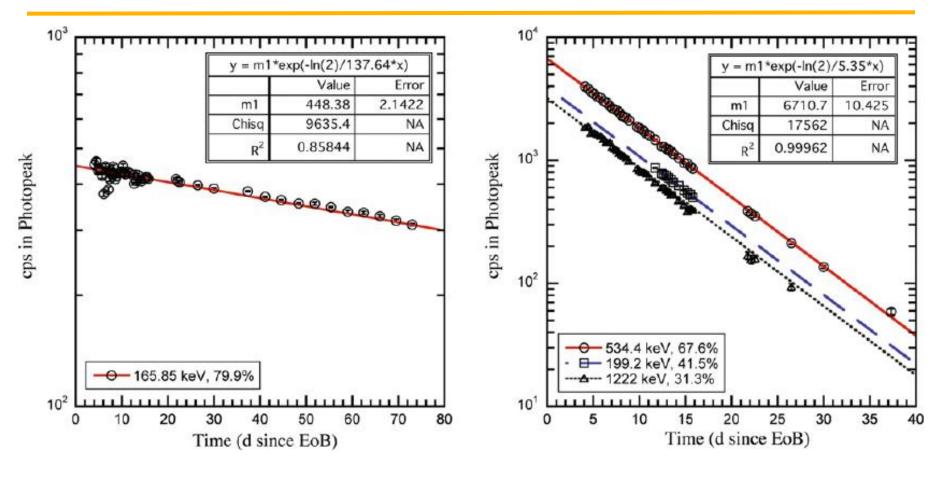






Slide 6

## Decay of isotopes is followed over time to identify residuals and extract accurate production cross sections



J.W. Engle et al. / Nuclear Physics A 893 (2012) 87–100

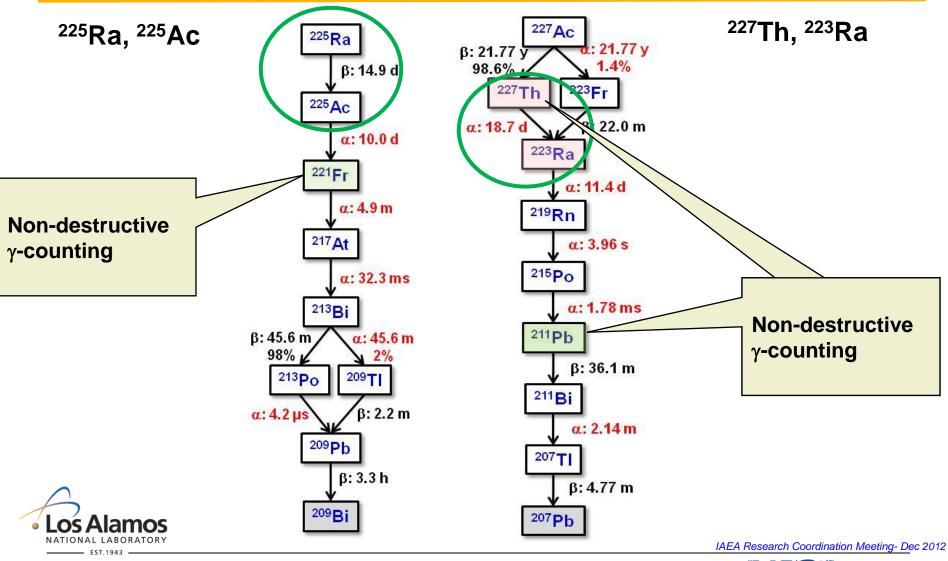


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#### **Isotopes of interest in recent measurements**



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#### **Production Cross Sections at 800 MeV**

Reaction	LANL Cross Section (mb)	Counting Method	Literature value (mb)	Theoretical values (CEM) (mb)
<sup>232</sup> Th(p,x) <sup>225</sup> Ac	14.4 ± 1	γ, α	20.3 ± 5.1*	15.0
<sup>232</sup> Th(p,x) <sup>225</sup> Ra	$3.4 \pm 0.4$	$\gamma_{ ext{indirect}}, \ lpha_{ ext{indirect}}$	None	1.54
<sup>232</sup> Th(p,x) <sup>227</sup> Ac	19.5 ± 0.7	α	None	11.0
<sup>232</sup> Th(p,x) <sup>227</sup> Th <sup>232</sup> Th(p,x) <sup>223</sup> Ra	12.8 ± 1.1 5.8 ± 0.6	γ, α γ, α	None None	18.6 3.1

\*Titarenko *et al.* (2002), INDC(CCP)-434

#### New data for <sup>223,225</sup>Ra, <sup>227</sup>Ac, and <sup>227</sup>Th

J.W. Weidner et al. / Applied Radiation and Isotopes 70 (2012) 2590–2595

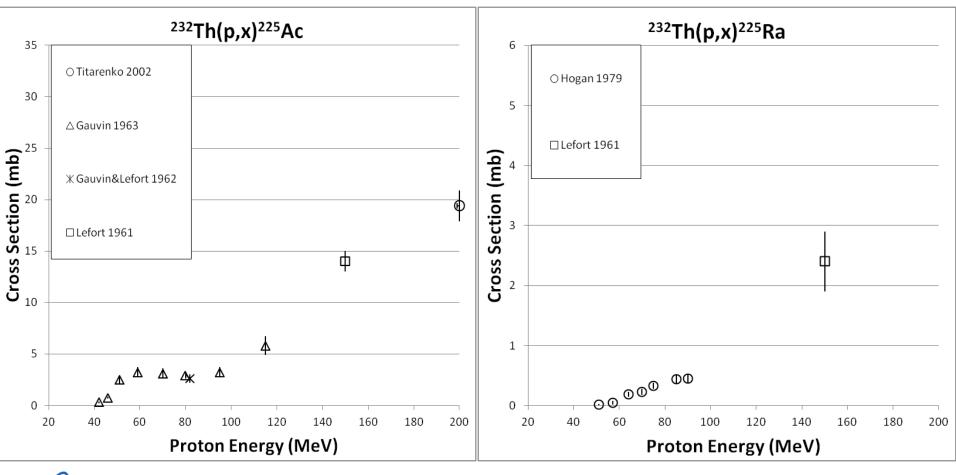


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#### Production Cross Sections below 200 MeV Existing Data for Ac-225 and Ra-225



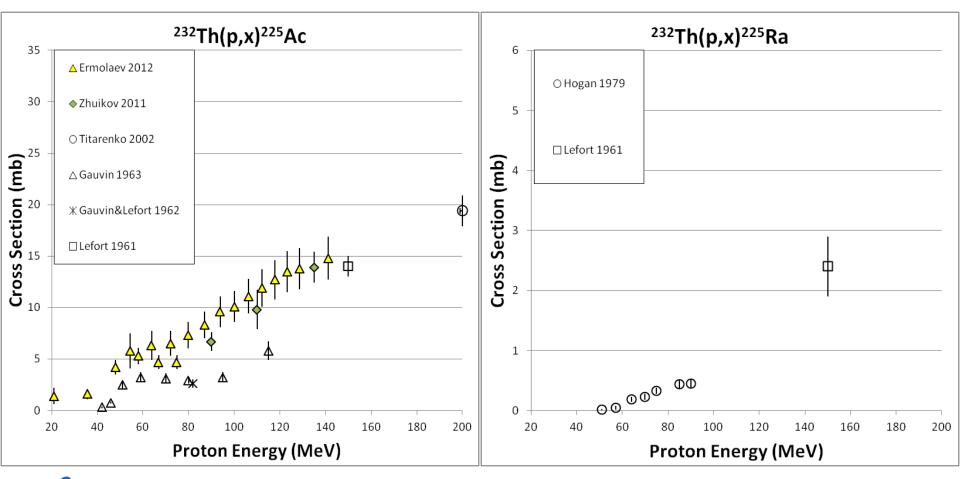


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#### Production Cross Sections below 200 MeV Existing Data for Ac-225 and Ra-225



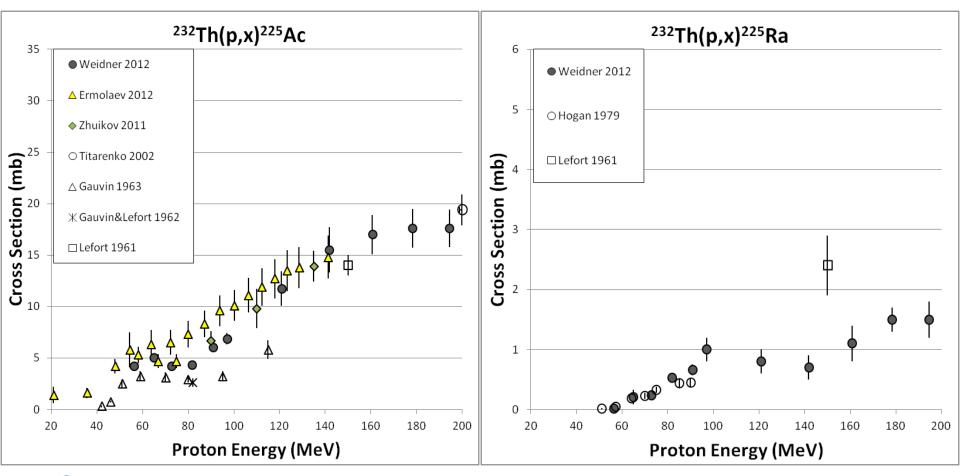


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#### Production Cross Sections below 200 MeV LANL Data for Ac-225 and Ra-225



J.W. Weidner et al. / Applied Radiation and Isotopes 70 (2012) 2602–2607

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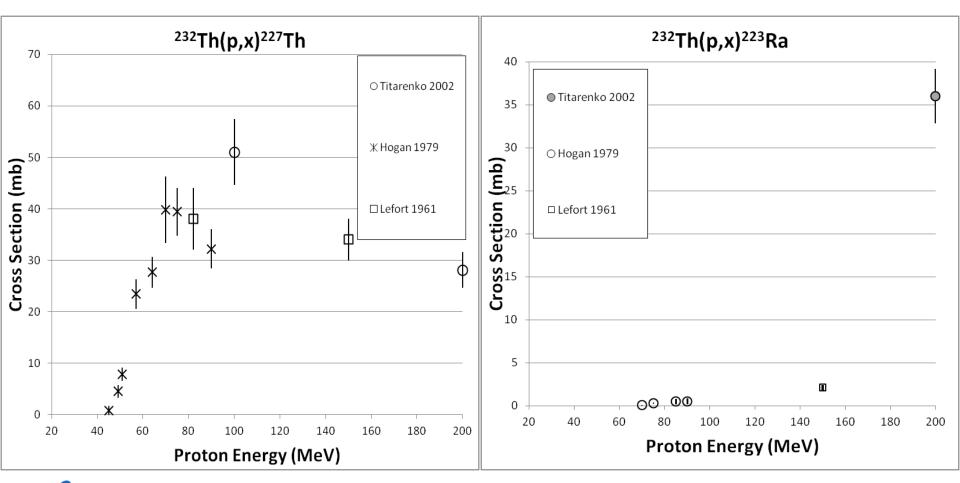
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#### Production Cross Sections below 200 MeV Existing Data for Th-227 and Ra-223



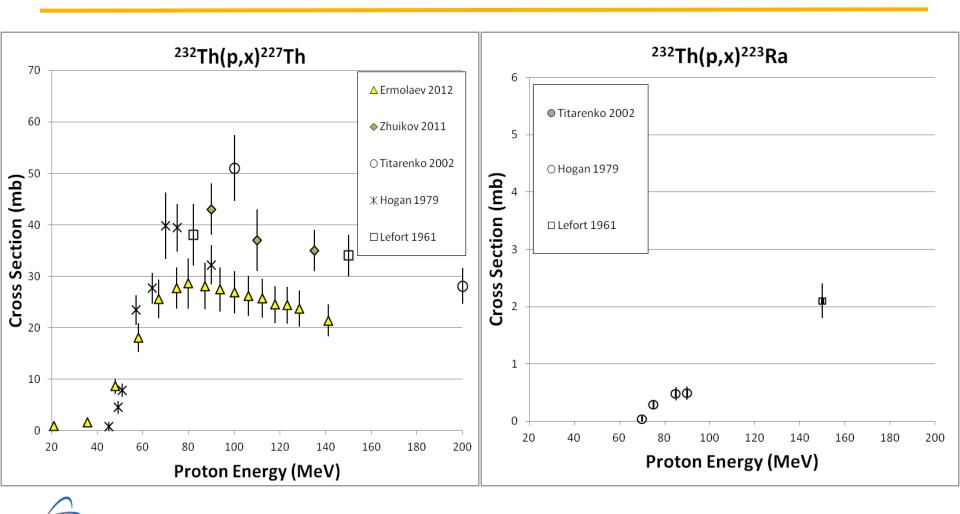


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#### Production Cross Sections below 200 MeV Existing Data for Th-227 and Ra-223



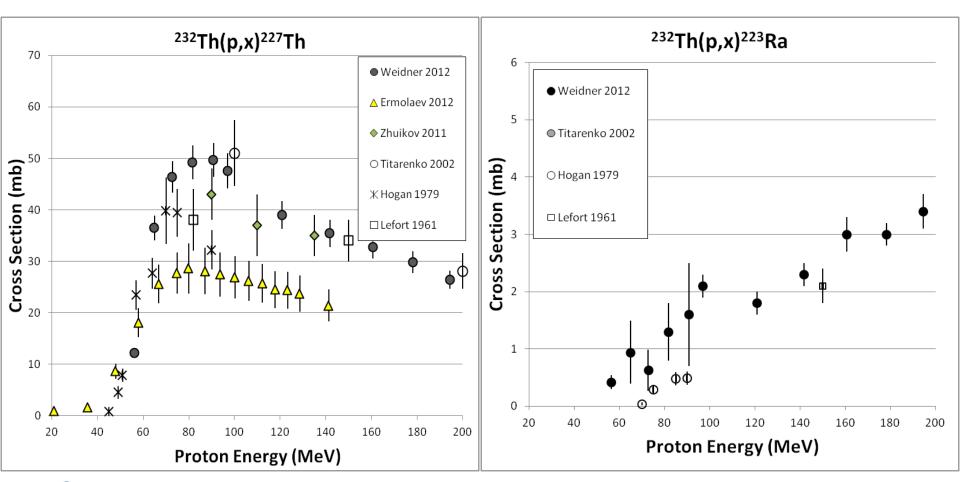
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#### Production Cross Sections below 200 MeV LANL Data for Th-227 and Ra-223



J.W. Weidner et al. / Applied Radiation and Isotopes 70 (2012) 2602–2607

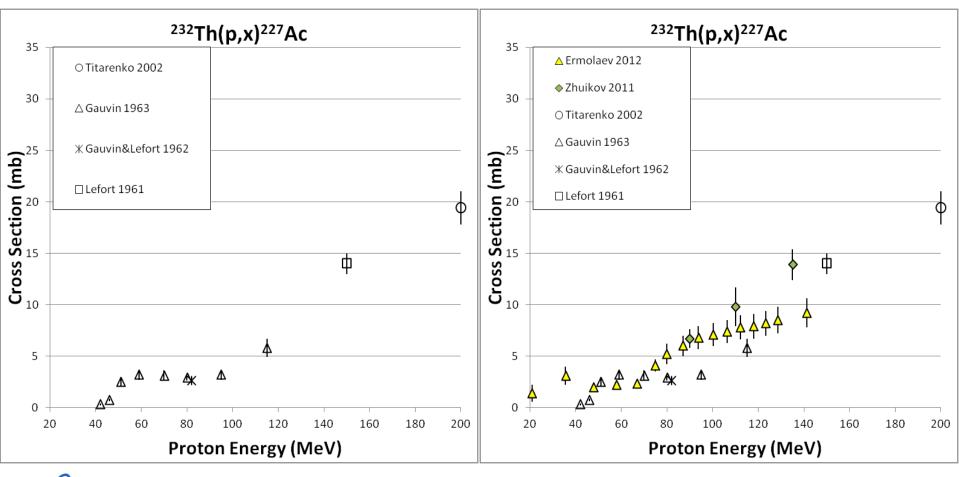
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#### Production Cross Sections below 200 MeV Existing Data for Ac-227



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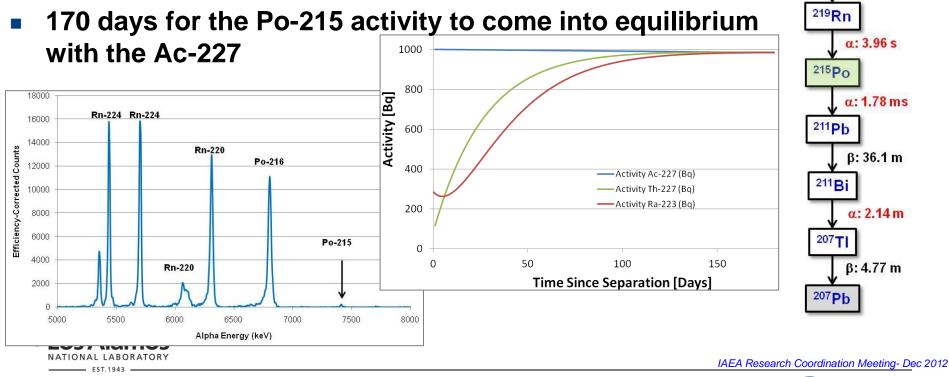
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#### Ac-227 (21.7 y ) Cross Sections Below 200 MeV α-counting and analysis

- LANL measurements are still in progress
- Ac-227 activity at EOB is based upon the measured Po-215 activity obtained from alpha spectroscopy
- Requires chemical separation prior to counting



227 Ac

223**Ra** 

β: 21.77 v

98.6%

a: 18.7

227

21.77 y

1.4%

B: 22.0 m

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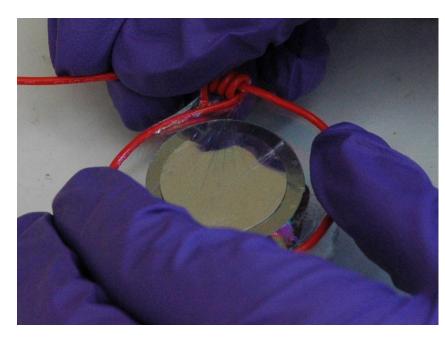
223Fr

. α: 11.4 d

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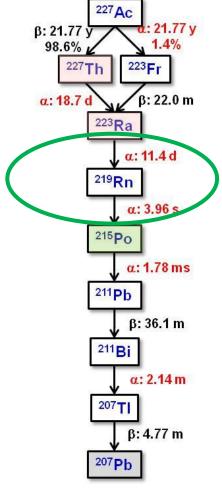
#### Ac-227 (21.7 y ) Cross Sections Below 200 MeV α-counting and analysis

- Extra care must be taken in quantifying Po-215
- Po-215 forms via decay of gaseous Rn-219
- To prevent the loss of Rn-219, a very thin polymer membrane is applied to the counting sample





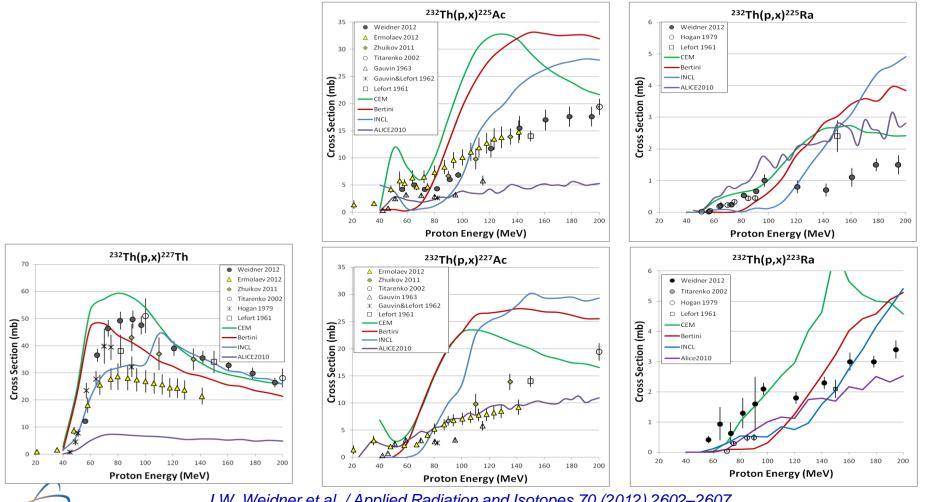
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#### **Comparison of Theory with Experiment (<200 MeV)**



J.W. Weidner et al. / Applied Radiation and Isotopes 70 (2012) 2602-2607

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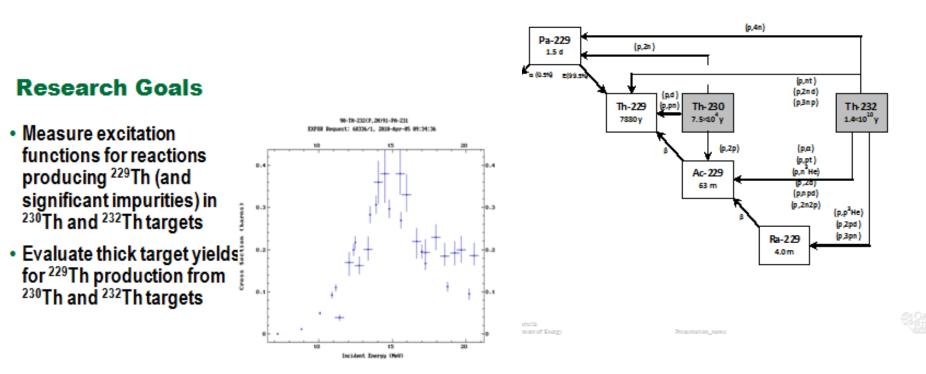
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#### Other Measurement Efforts <sup>229</sup>Th production at ORNL (<40 MeV)

#### <sup>230,232</sup>Th Proton Bombardment



## Slides Courtesy of Saed Mirzadeh

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#### Other Measurement Efforts <sup>225</sup>Ac production at Fermi Lab (8 GeV)

#### NorthStar

High Energy Proton Spallation of Th232



"Enabling the flaure of nuclear weddate"

## Slides Courtesy of Jim Harvey, NorthStar

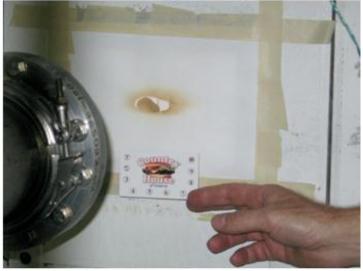


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NorthS\*ar

High Energy Proton Spallation of Th232 FNAL beam dump irradiation position

NorthS\*ar



"Enabling the flature of maclear medicine"

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High Energy Proton Spallation of Th232

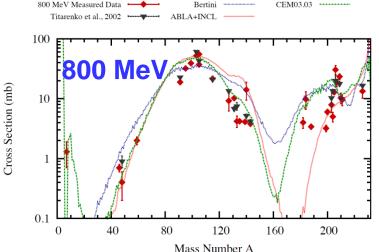
Copper Th232 target holder



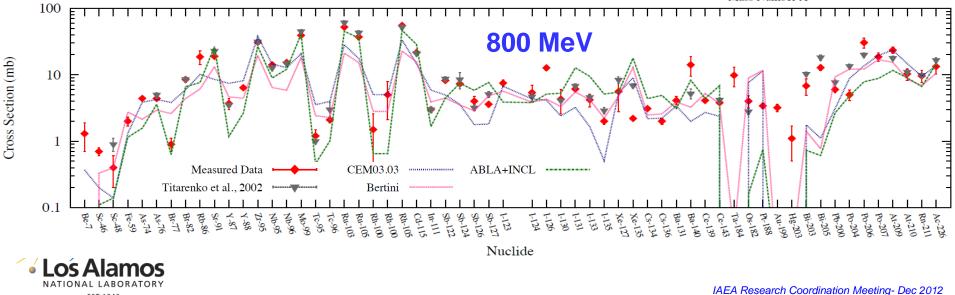
Slide 21

#### Continuing analysis of <sup>232</sup>Th +p (800 MeV and <200 MeV)

- Extraction of fission product cross sections for code verification, validation and development
- Analysis work performed by Dr. Jonathan Engle

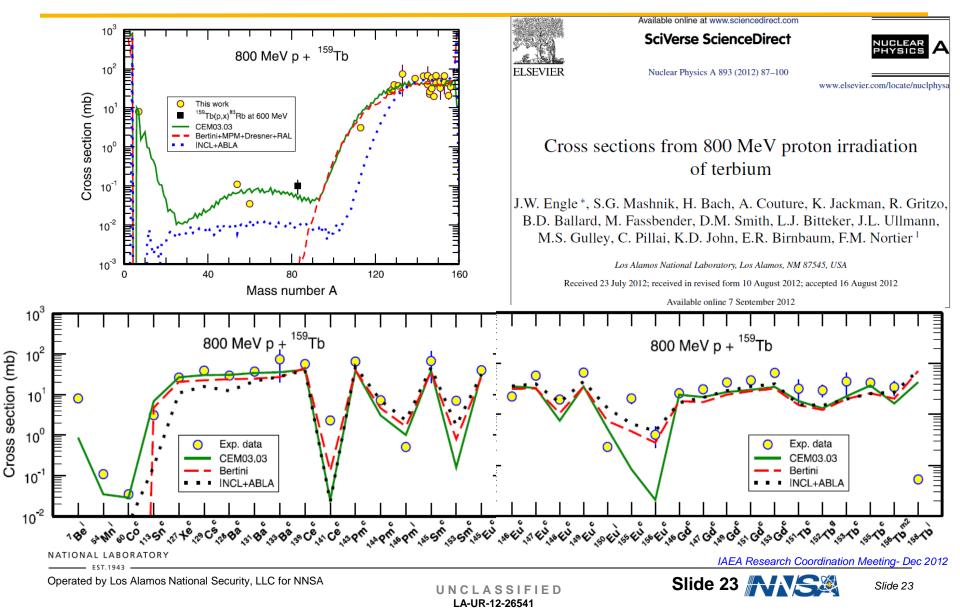


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#### Recent <sup>159</sup>Tb+p measurements at 800 MeV Analysis of <200 MeV measurements in progress - Engle



#### Summary

- LANL has re-established a cross section measurement capability for charged particle induced nuclear reactions
- First LANL measurements were aimed at evaluating production potential of <sup>225</sup>Ac and <sup>223</sup>Ra in natural Th targets using 100, 200, 800 MeV beams – for IPF, BLIP and spallation production routes
- Results include new cross section data which were published in two separate papers
- Measurement of <sup>227</sup>Ac in the energy range <200 MeV is still in progress</p>
- Complimentary measurements at ORNL (<30 MeV) and FermiLab (8 GeV)</li>
- Extraction of many more cross sections continues in support of theoretical model verification and validation



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# Additional slides

### Various <sup>225</sup>Ac/<sup>229</sup>Th Production Routes

Facility	Nuclear Reaction
Reactor (thermal neutrons)	<b>226Ra</b> (3n,γ) <sup>229</sup> Ra → <sup>229</sup> Ac→ <sup>229</sup> Th
Reactor (fast neutrons)	<b>226Ra</b> (n,2n) <sup>225</sup> Ra→ <sup>225</sup> Ac
Accelerator (low energy particles)	226 <b>Ra</b> (p,2n) <sup>225</sup> Ac 226 <b>Ra</b> (α,n) <sup>229</sup> Th 232 <b>Th</b> (p,x) <sup>229</sup> Th 230 <b>Th</b> (p,x) <sup>229</sup> Th
Accelerator (high energy protons)	$232 Th_{(p,x)^{225}Ac}$ $232 Th_{(p,x)^{225}Ra \rightarrow ^{225}Ac}$ $232 Th_{(p,x)^{229}Th}$
Accelerator (electrons)	<b>226Ra</b> (γ,n) <sup>225</sup> Ra→ <sup>225</sup> Ac



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#### **Evaluate Higher Energy Accelerator Production Routes** using thorium targets

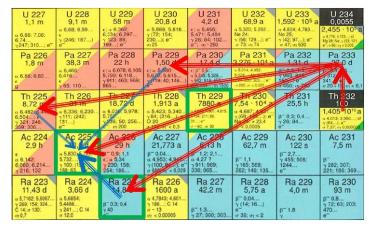
## Th-229 production

<sup>232</sup>Th(p,4n)<sup>229</sup>Pa<sup>99.5%</sup>→<sup>229</sup>Th <sup>232</sup>Th(p,p3n)<sup>229</sup>Th

### Ra-225/Ac-225 production

<sup>232</sup>Th(p,x) <sup>225</sup>Ac <sup>232</sup>Th(p,x)<sup>225</sup>Ra<sup>100%</sup>→<sup>225</sup>Ac <sup>232</sup>Th(p,x)<sup>229</sup>Th<sup>10%</sup>→<sup>225</sup>Ac <sup>232</sup>Th(p,4n)<sup>229</sup>Pa<sup>0.5%</sup>→<sup>225</sup>Ac

U 227 1,1 m <u>a</u> 6,86; 7.06; <u>6,74</u> <u>y</u> 247; 310; e <sup></sup>	U 228 9,1 m α 6,68; 6,59 <sup>ϵ</sup> γ (246; 187) e <sup>-</sup>	U 229 58 m 6.34(6.297 7 123: 88: 199; e <sup>-</sup>	U 230 20,8 d α 5,888; 5,818 γ (72; 154; 230); e <sup>-</sup> σ <sub>1</sub> 25	U 231 4,2 d ε: α 5,456; 5,471; 5,404 γ 26; 84; 102 ε <sup>-</sup> ; σ <sub>1</sub> -250	U 232 68,9 a α 5,320; 5,262 Ne 24; γ (58; 129); e <sup></sup> σ 73; σ; 74	U 233 1,592 · 10 <sup>5</sup> a α 4.824; 4,783 № 25; γ (42; 97); θ <sup></sup> σ 47; σ; 530	U 234 0,0055 2,455 • 10° a 4775 4723 - st Mg 28: Ne ; (53: 121 • • 98: q; < 0.005
Pa 226 1,8 m	Pa 227 38,3 m 4,466; 6,416 7 65; 110	Pa 228 22 h ¢; a 6.078; 6,105; 5.799; 6,118 y911; 463; 969; 965	Pa 229 1,50 d 6; n 5,55 5,670; 5,64 7(119; 40; 13 e <sup>-</sup>	Pa 230 17.4 d •: p 0.5. a 5.345: 5.326 y 952: 919: 455: 899: 444; m 1500	Pa 231 3.276 - 104 a 0.5.014; 4.952; 5.028No 24; F 237 727; 300; 303; e <sup></sup> 0.200; m < 0.020	Pa 232 1.31 d β <sup>-</sup> 0.3, 1.3; ε γ 969: 894: 150	Pa 233 27.0 d 1312 341 920+1 07<0,1
Th 225 8,72 m α 6.482: 6.445: 6,504; γ 321: 246: 359: 306	Th 226 31 m α 6,336; 6,230 γ111; (242; 131) e <sup>-</sup>	Th 227 18,72 d α 6.038; 5.978; 5.757 γ 236; 50; 256 σ σ 200	Th 228 1,913 a α 5,423; 5,340 γ84; (216); e Ο 20 σ 123; σι < 0,3	229 30 4.845 401 9.194.211:06 31e <sup></sup> 0-60; or 30	<b>Th</b> 30 1,54 · 10 <sup>4</sup> a α 4,687; 4,621	Th 231 25,5 h β <sup>-</sup> 0,3; 0,4 γ 26; 84 e <sup>-</sup>	Th 232 100 1,405 <sup>0</sup> 10 <sup>10</sup> a 9 (64); 8 7 (64); 8 7 (0000000
Ac 224 2,9 h 6,6142: 6,060; 6,214 y 216; 132	Ac 225 10,0 d a 5,830; 5,793; 5,732; C 14 y 100; (150; 188; 63); F	Ac 226 29 h β <sup>-</sup> 0.9; 1,1 ϵ; a 5,34 γ 230; 158; 254; 186	Ac 227 21,773 a β <sup>-</sup> 0.04 α 4.953; 4.941 γ (100; 84); e <sup>-</sup> α 880; σ <sub>1</sub> < 0.029	Ac 228 6,13 h β <sup>-</sup> 1,2; 2,1 α 4,27 ? γ911; 969; 338; 965	Ac 229 62,7 m <sup>β<sup>-</sup></sup> 1.1 7 165: 569: 262: 146: 135	$\begin{array}{c} Ac \ 230 \\ 122 \ s \\ \beta^- 2.7 \\ \gamma \ 455; \ 508; \\ 1244 \\ e^- \end{array}$	Ac 231 7,5 m <sup>β-</sup> <sup>γ 282; 307;</sup> 221; 186; 369
Ra 223 11,43 d a 5,7162; 5,5067 y 269; 154; 324 C 14; o 130; or 0,7	Ra 224 3,66 d <sup>a 5,6854;</sup> <sup>5,4486</sup> <sup>y 241; C 14</sup> <sup>o</sup> 12,0	Ra 225 14,8 d <sup>β<sup>−</sup>0,3; 0,4</sup> <sup>γ40</sup>	Ra 226 1600 a a 4,7843; 4,601 7 186; C 14 a ~ 13 et < 0.00005	Ra 227 42,2 m <sup>β<sup>-</sup>1.3</sup> γ 27; 300; 303	Ra 228 5,75 a β <sup>- 0.04</sup> γ (14; 16) e <sup>-</sup> σ 36; σ <sub>1</sub> < 2	Ra 229 4,0 m β <sup>-</sup> 1.8 γ	Ra 230 93 m β <sup>-</sup> 0.8 γ 72; 63; 203; 470 e <sup>-</sup>



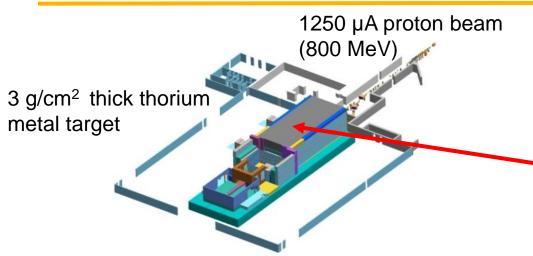


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#### 800 MeV production potential at the future MTS



## Measured production cross sections translate into a production potential of :

- 1.6 Ci of directly-produced <sup>225</sup>Ac per day (0.17% <sup>227</sup>Ac impurity level)
- 250 mCi of <sup>225</sup>Ra per day, which translates into 140 mCi of pure <sup>225</sup>Ac



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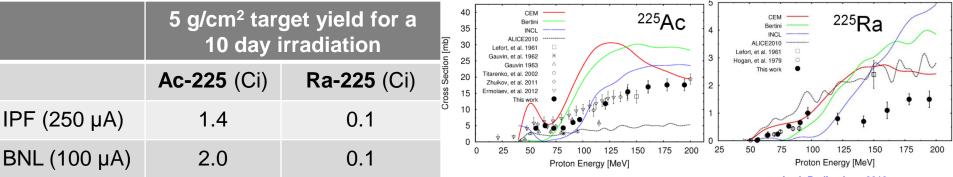


Isotope	T <sub>1/2</sub>	Expected Yields
<sup>225</sup> Ra	14.8 d	250 mCi/day (~140 mCi of pure <sup>225</sup> Ac)
<sup>225</sup> Ac	10 d	1.6 Ci per day (0.17% <sup>227</sup> Ac)
<sup>223</sup> Ra	11.4 d	550 mCi per day
<sup>227</sup> Th	18.7 d	780 mCi per day
<sup>227</sup> Ac	21.7 у	1.0 Ci per year

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### Targetry Advances – Ac-225 production - Cross section measurements

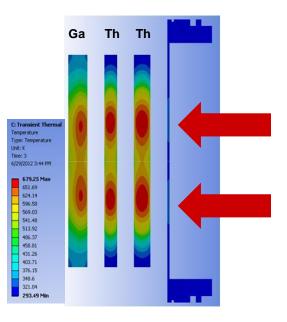


- Data show that large scale production is feasible at IPF and BLIP
- Predicted co-production of <sup>227</sup>Ac is non-zero but low (<0.2%)</li>
- Small scale proto production foil irradiations proceed at BNL to support ORNL chemical recovery development
- High current targetry is being developed by LANL for full-scale production at both facilities



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Weidner et al. Appl. Radiat. Isot. 2012





#### **Production Potential**

a Instantaneous production rate, which does not account for decay

b Values calculated from 227Ac cross section measurements by Ermolaev, et al. and ALICE2010 predictions

	IPF (250 µA, 93-72 MeV)		BLIP (100 µA 195-183 MeV)	
	Production Rate <sup>a</sup> [μCi/μA·h]	Yield [Ci]	Production Rate <sup>a</sup> [μCi/μA·h]	Yield [Ci]
<sup>225</sup> Ac	33.1	1.4	115.6	2.0
<sup>223</sup> Ra	6.8	0.3	18.8	0.3
<sup>225</sup> Ra	2.6	0.1	6.7	0.1
<sup>227</sup> Th	173.1	8.7	95.7	1.9
$^{227}\mathrm{Ac}^{\mathrm{b}}$	0.04	0.003	0.09	0.002

Production rates and projected yields from a 10-day irradiation of a 5 g/cm2 natural thorium target at the Los Alamos National Laboratory Isotope Production Facility and Brookhaven National Laboratory. The energy range of the protons within the 5 g/cm2 thick thorium target is shown.



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