

Present status and perspectives of superheavy element research at RIKEN

Nishina Center for Accelerator-Based Science, RIKEN



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for nSHE Research Group Collaboration
and for SHE Nuclear Chemistry Collaboration



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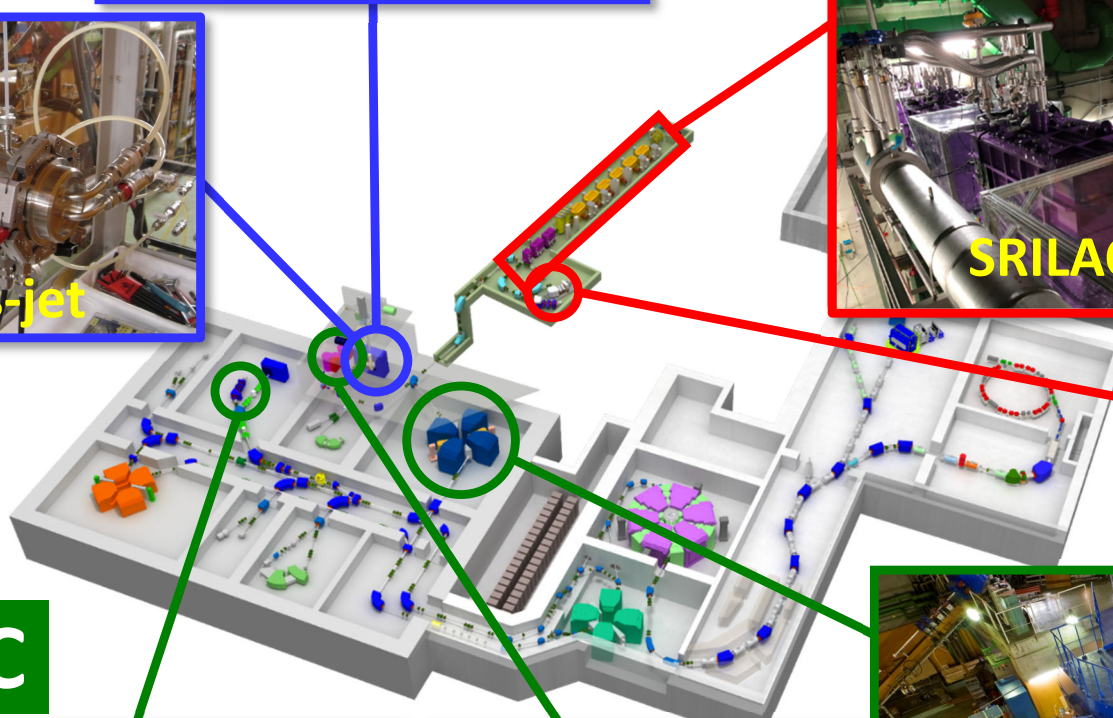
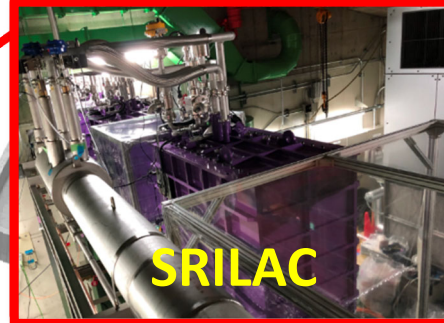
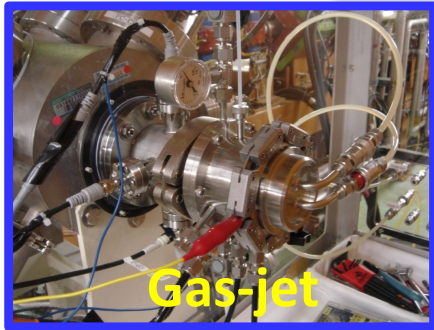
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2. Search for element 119 in the $^{248}\text{Cm}(^{51}\text{V},xn)^{299-x}\text{119}$ reaction
3. Production and decay studies of ^{261}Rf , ^{262}Db , ^{265}Sg , and ^{266}Bh
4. Summary

1. Facilities for SHE research in RIKEN RI Beam Factory

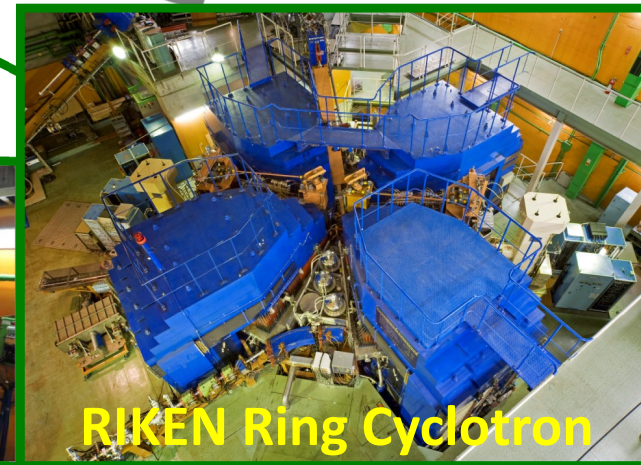
Facilities for SHE research in RIKEN RIBF

SRILAC

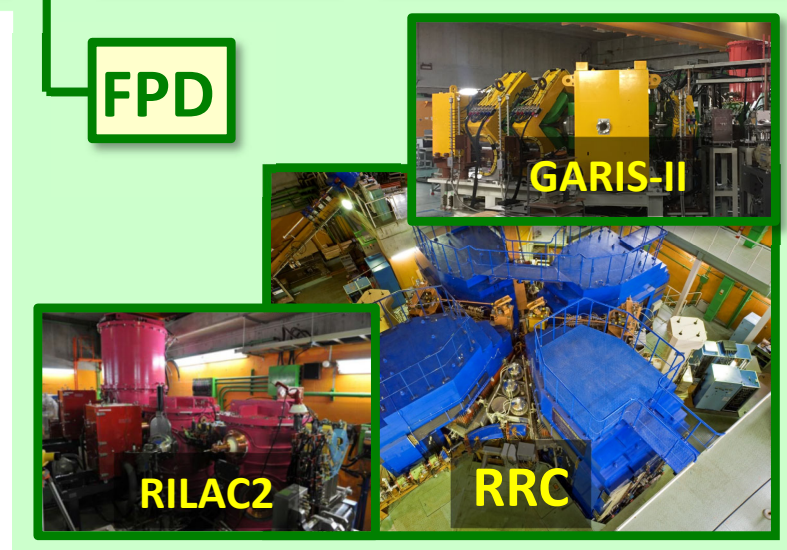
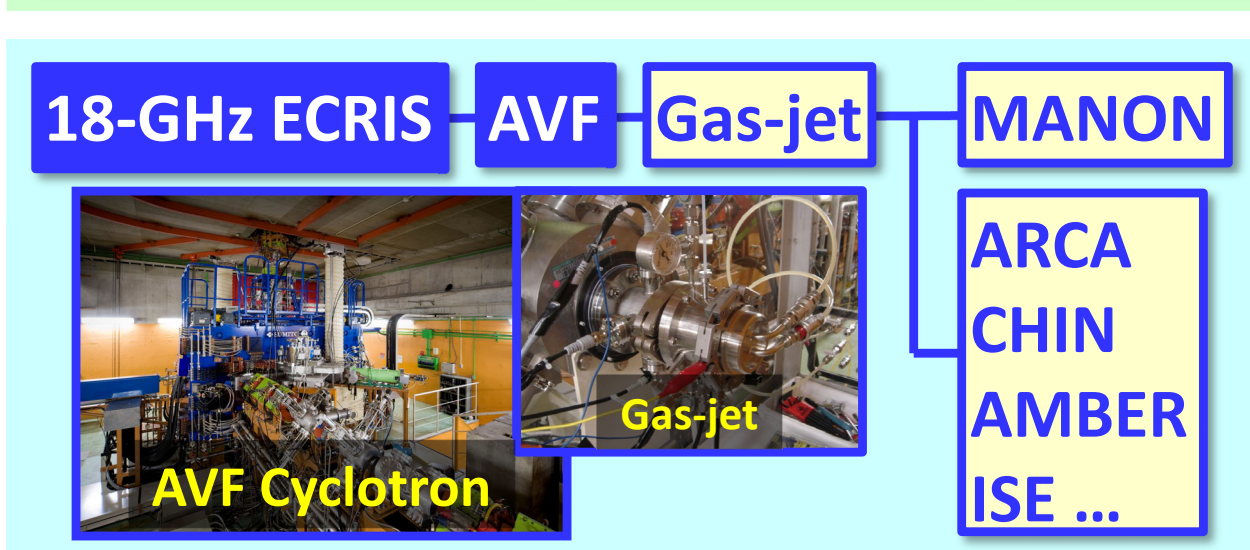
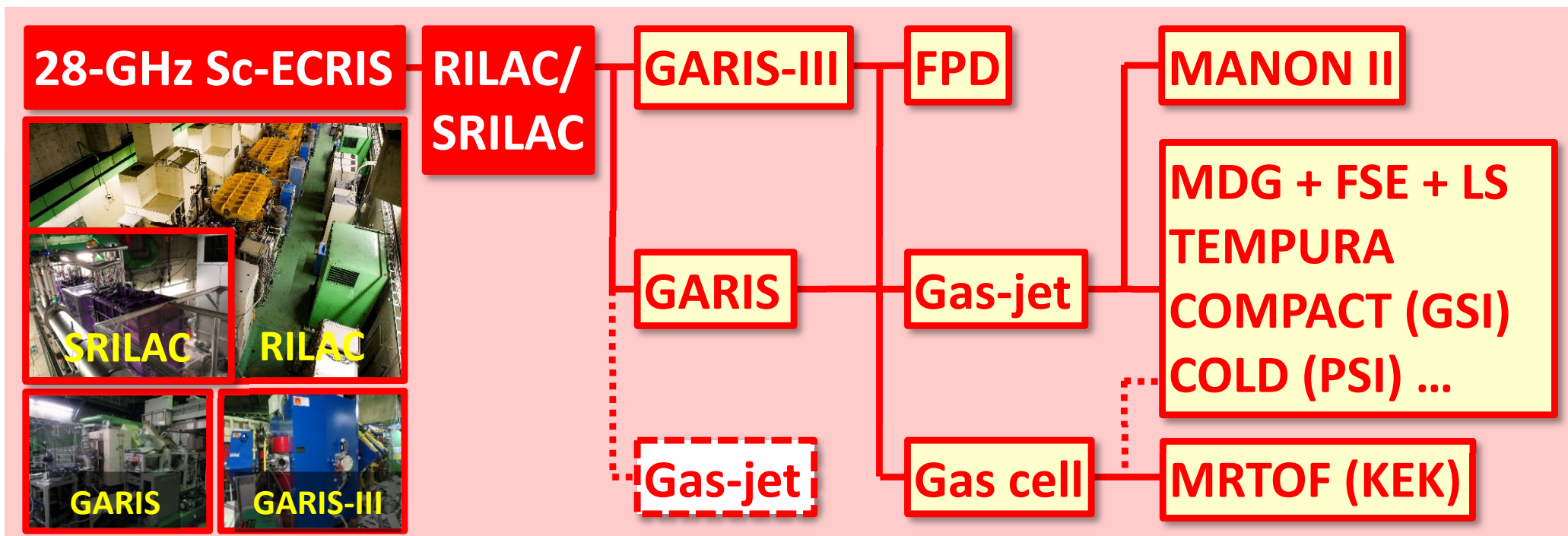
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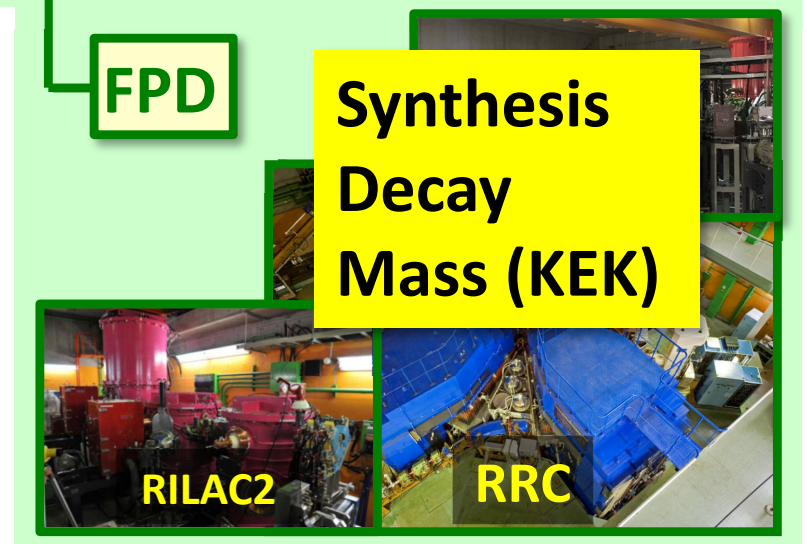
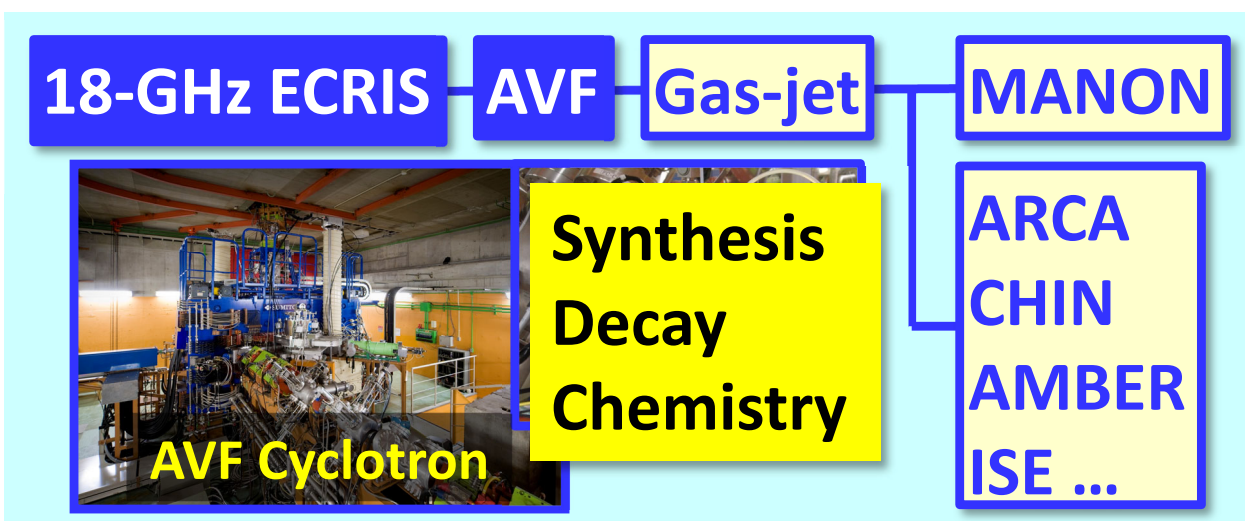
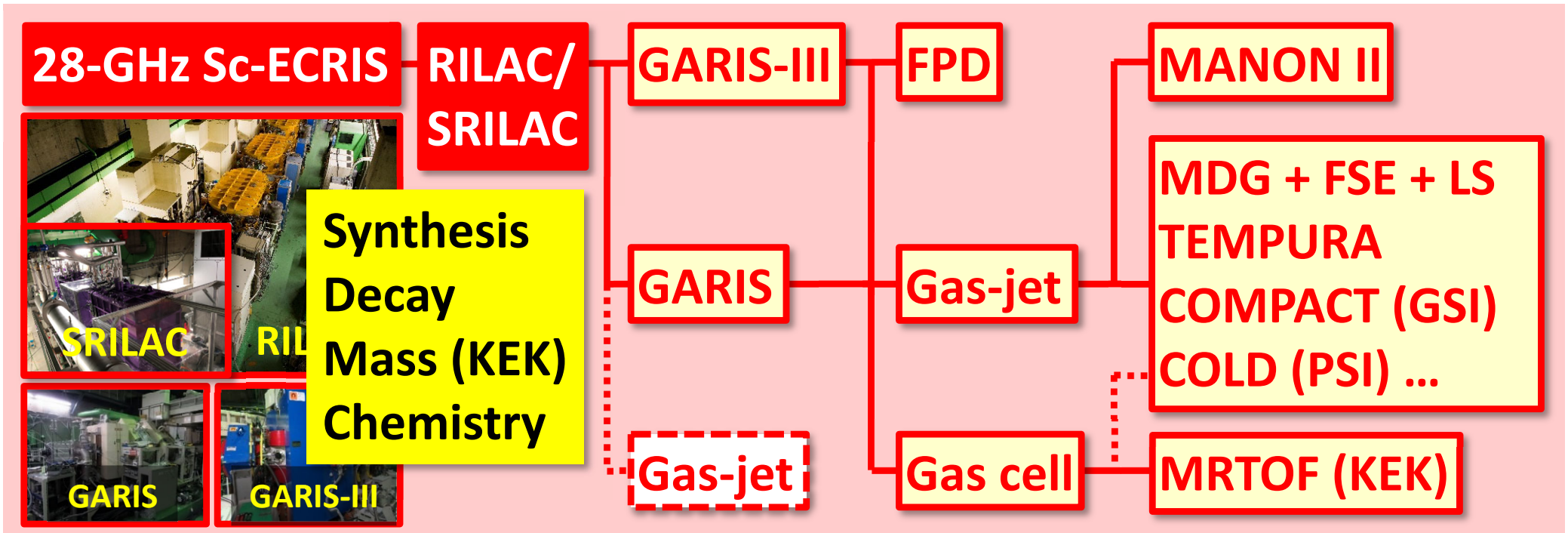
RRC



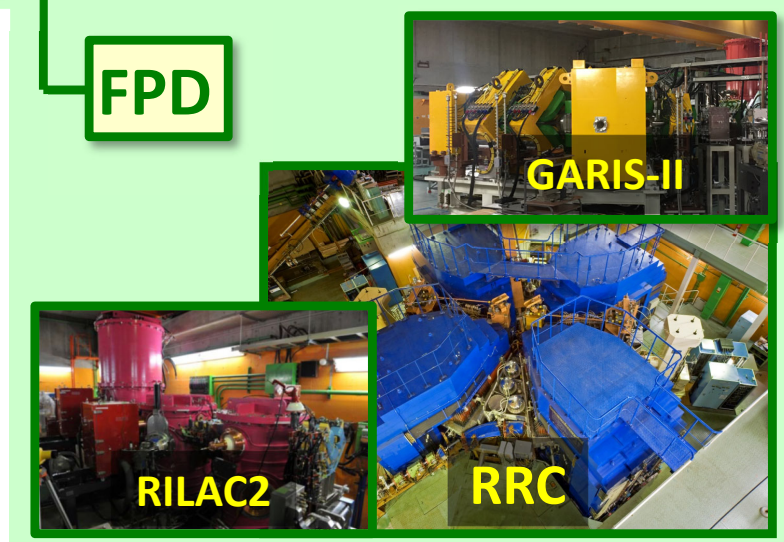
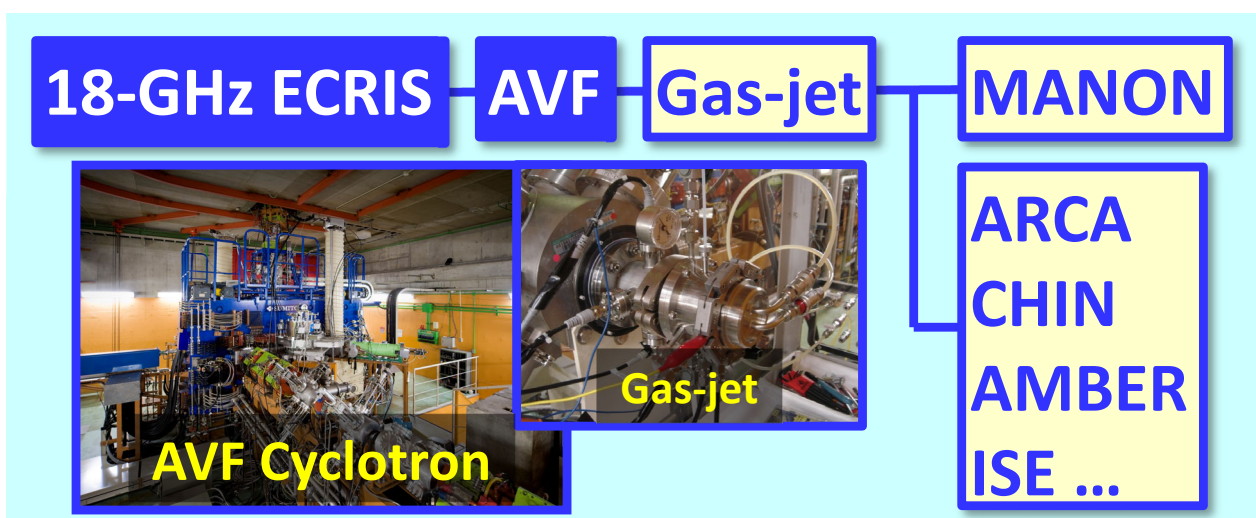
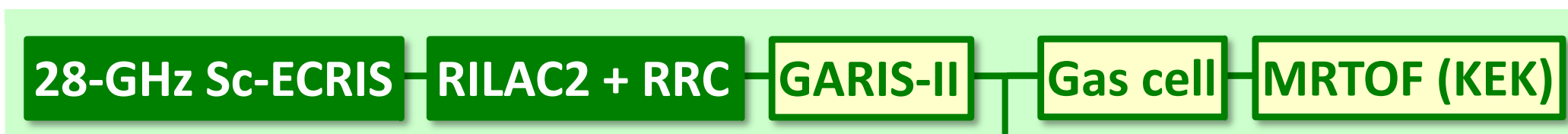
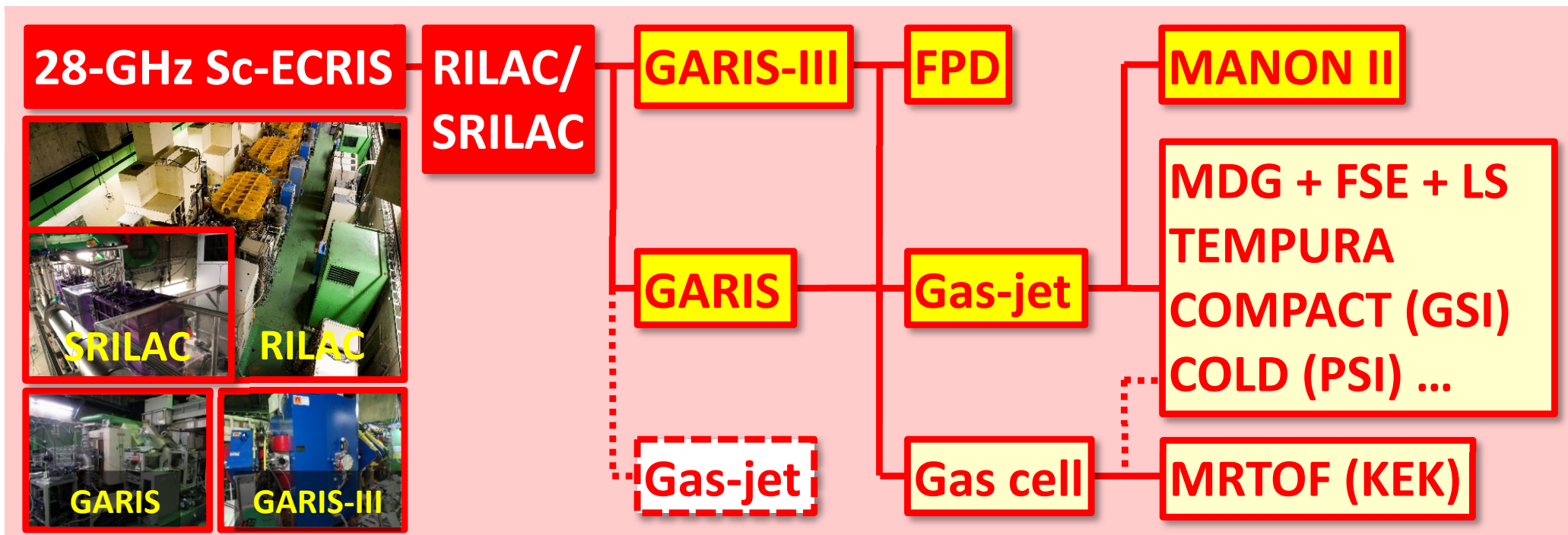
Facilities for SHE research in RIKEN RIBF



Facilities for SHE research in RIKEN RIBF



Facilities for SHE research in RIKEN RIBF

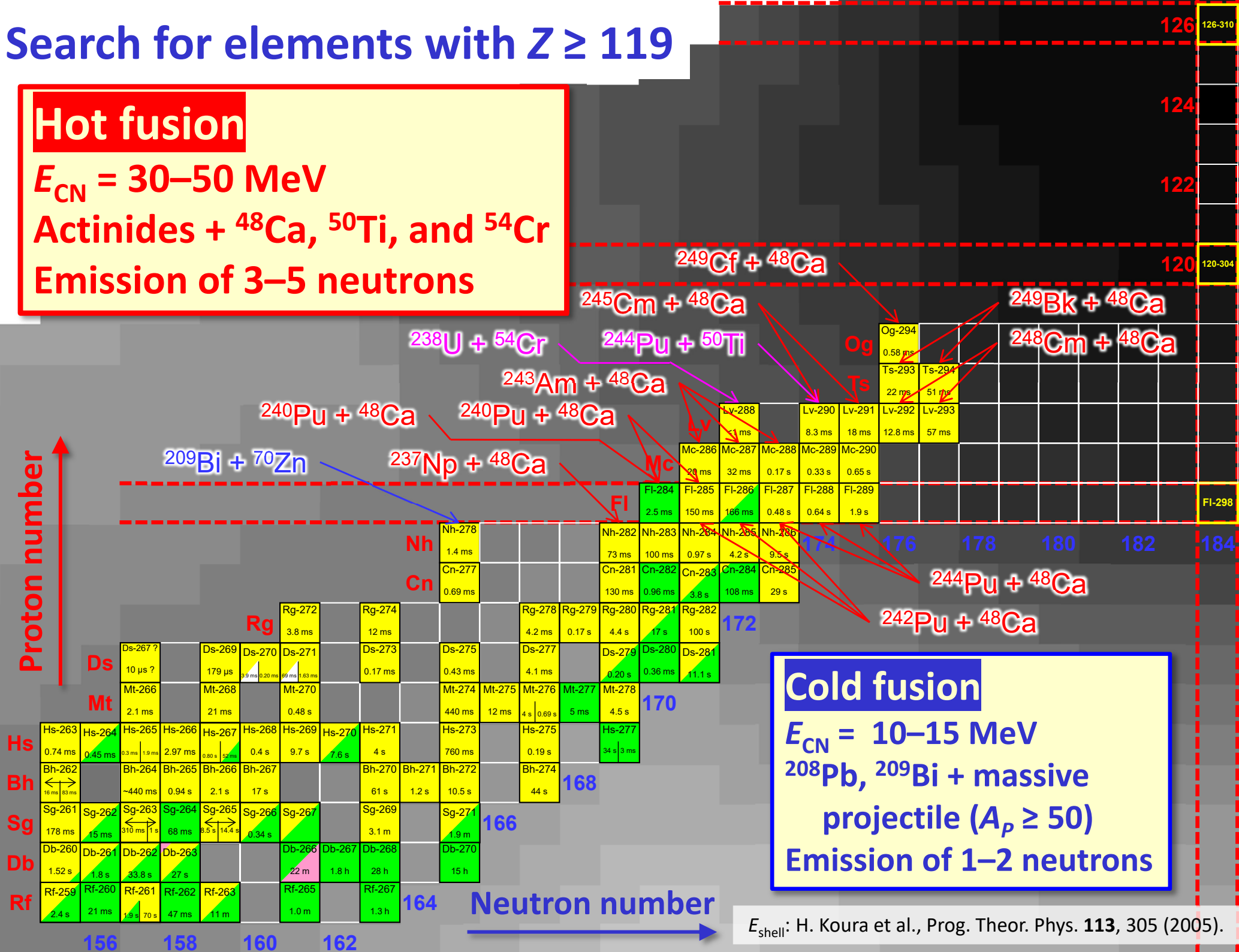


**2. Search for element 119 in the
 $^{248}\text{Cm}(^{51}\text{V},xn)^{299-x}\text{119}$ reaction**

Search for elements with $Z \geq 119$

Hot fusion
 $E_{CN} = 30\text{--}50$ MeV
 Actinides + ^{48}Ca , ^{50}Ti , and ^{54}Cr
 Emission of 3–5 neutrons

Proton number ↑

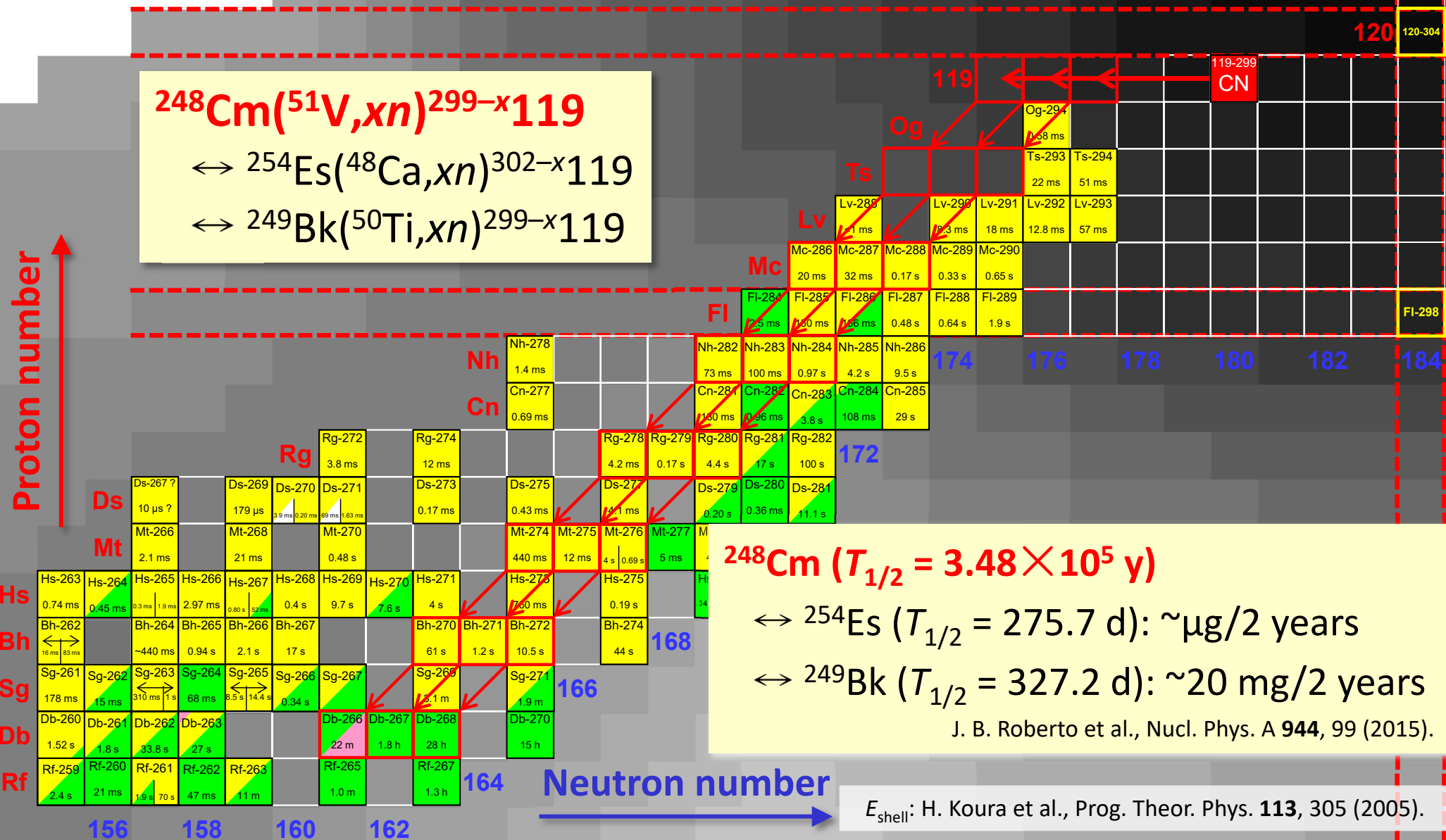


Cold fusion
 $E_{CN} = 10\text{--}15$ MeV
 ^{208}Pb , ^{209}Bi + massive projectile ($A_p \geq 50$)
 Emission of 1–2 neutrons

E_{shell} : H. Koura et al., Prog. Theor. Phys. **113**, 305 (2005).

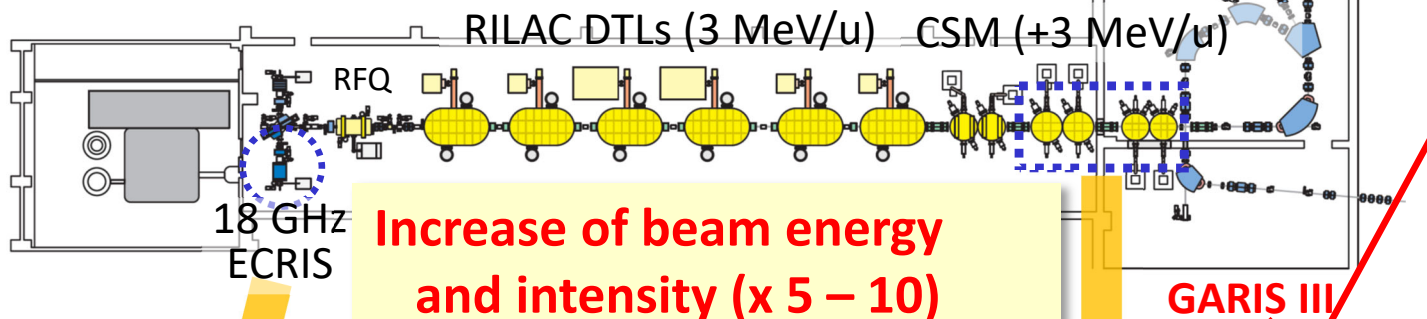
Search for element 119 at RIBF

RIKEN – ORNL – UTK - Kyushu Univ. – Niigata Univ. – Saitama Univ. –
 Osaka Univ. – Tohoku Univ. – JAEA – Yamagata Univ. – IPHC – IMP –
 ANU – NCBJ Collaboration

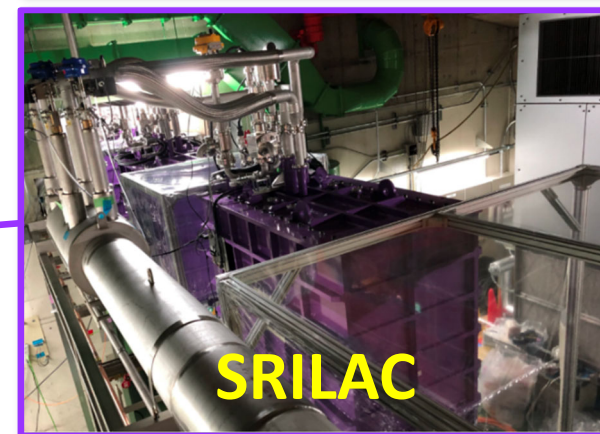
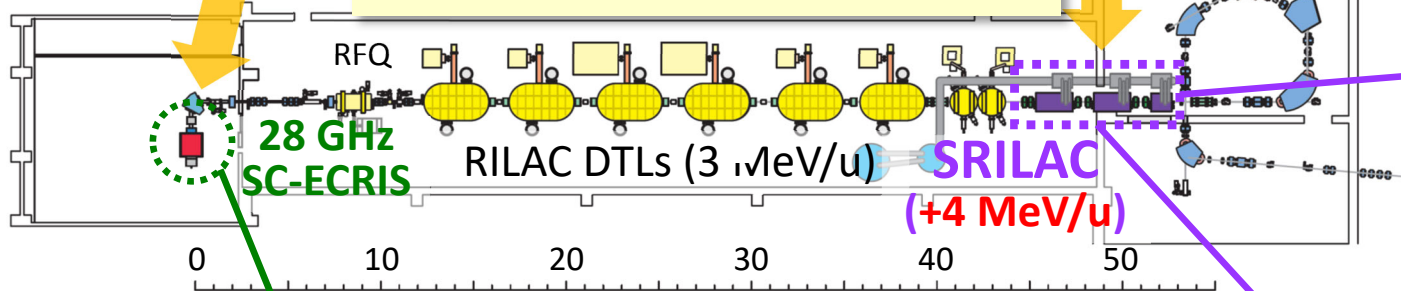


Upgrade of RILAC (June 2017–February 2020)

– Jun. 2017

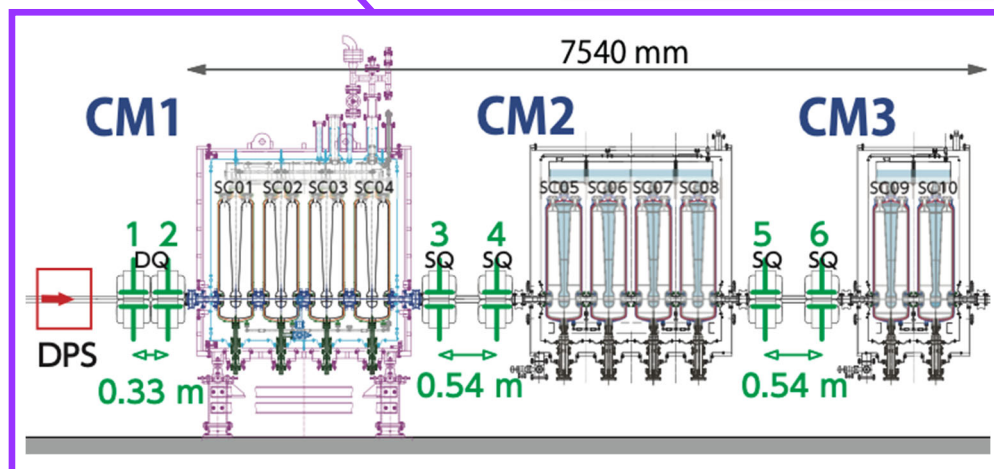
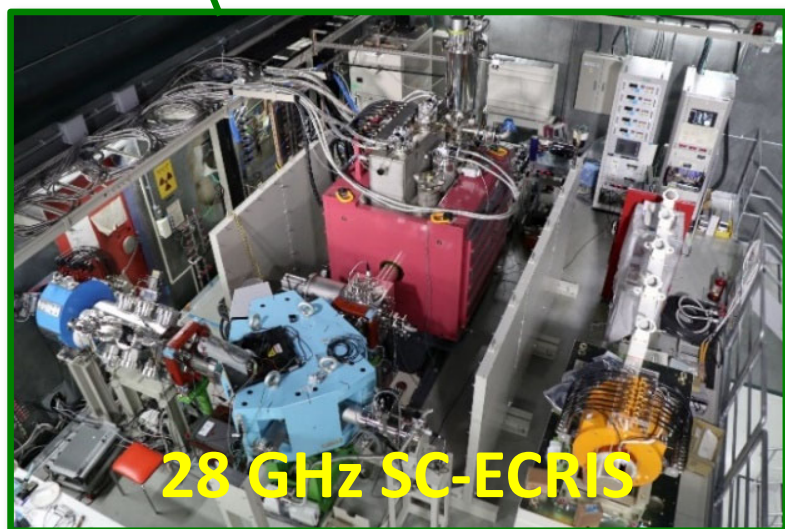


Feb. 2020 –



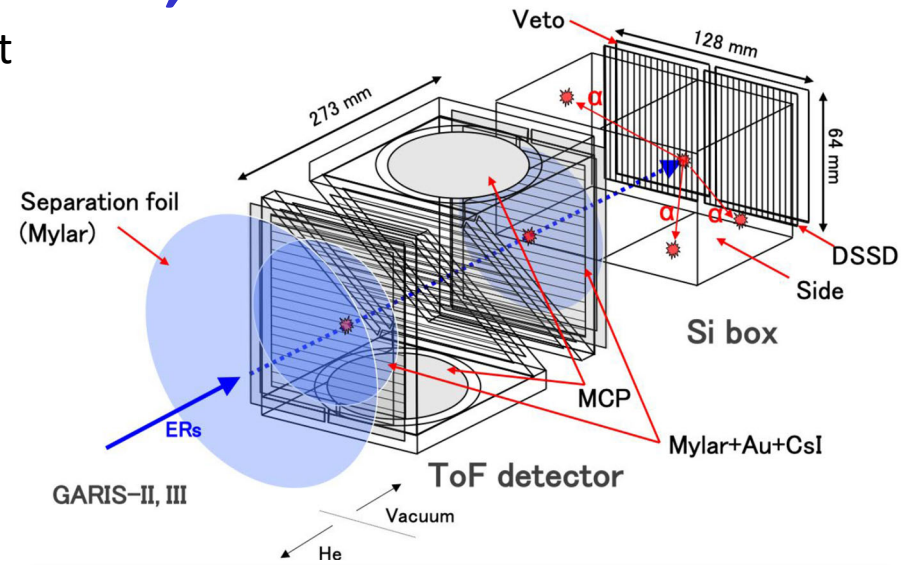
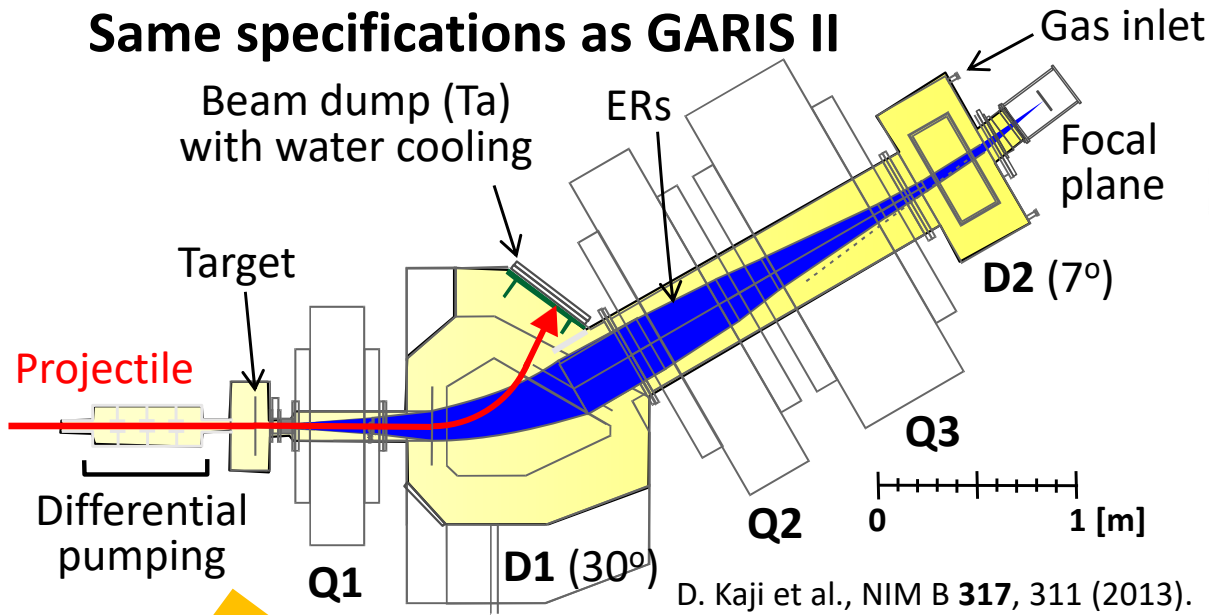
Increase of beam energy and intensity (x 5 – 10)

Increase of collection efficiency of SHE ions (x 2)

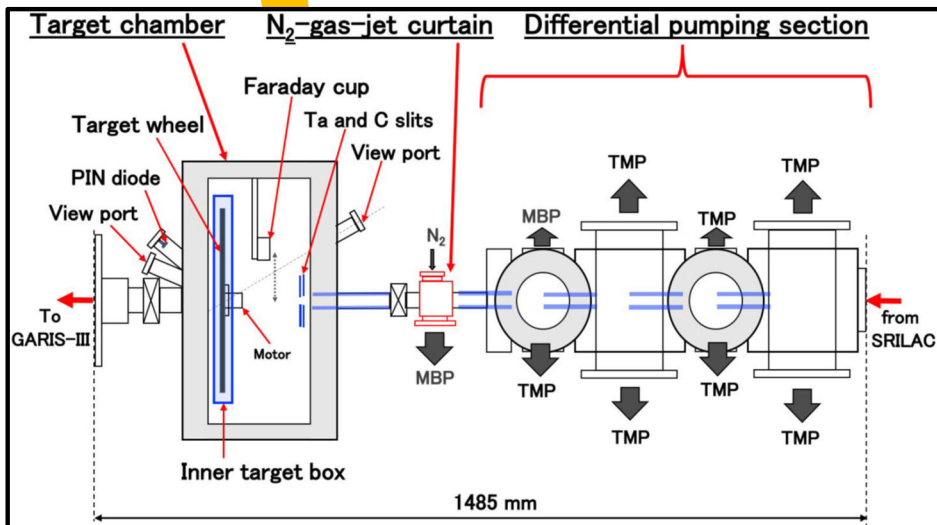


Gas-filled recoil ion separator, GARIS III, for hot fusions

Same specifications as GARIS II



	GARIS	GARIS II&III
$\Delta\theta$ (mrad)	± 67	± 55
$\Delta\phi$ (mrad)	± 58	± 120
$\Delta\Omega$ (msr)	≈ 12	≈ 20



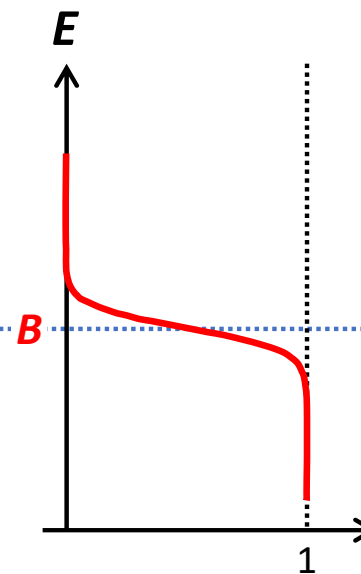
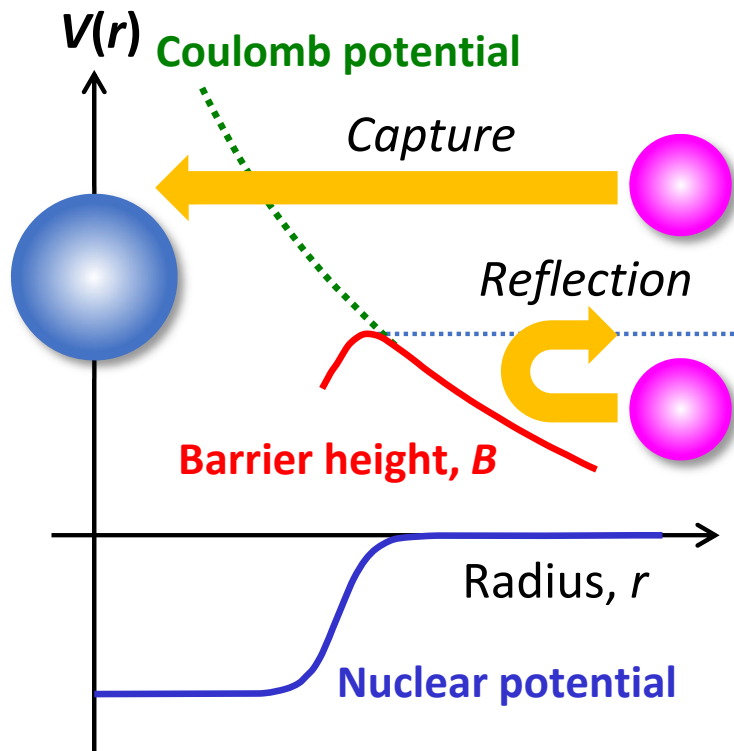
Hamamatsu Photonics K. K.

- DSSD: 320 μm , 60 x 123 mm², 64 x 64 strips
pixel size: $\sim 1 \times 2$ mm²
- Side detector: 320 μm
Small: 60 x 60 mm²; Large: 60 x 123 mm²
- Veto detector: 650 μm , 60 x 123 mm² (4 pads)

What is the optimal reaction energy ?

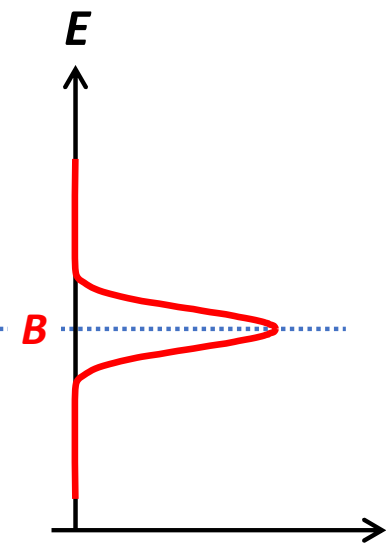
$$\sigma_{\text{ER}} = \underbrace{\sigma_{\text{cap}}}_{\text{Capture}} \times \underbrace{P_{\text{CN}}}_{\text{CN formation}} \times \underbrace{P_{\text{surv}}}_{\text{Survival of ER}}$$

Measurement of excitation function of quasielastic backscattering to Rutherford scattering ($d\sigma_{\text{QE}}/d\sigma_{\text{Ruth}}$) by detecting non-captured projectiles
 → Optimal reaction energy for capture process



Reflection probability, $R(E)$

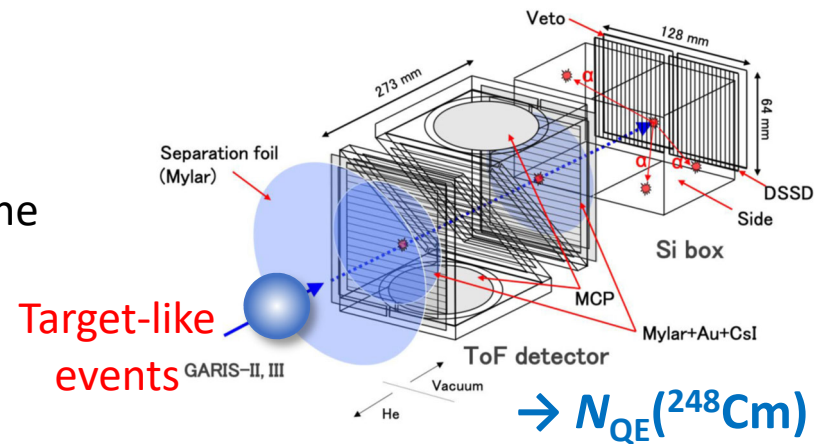
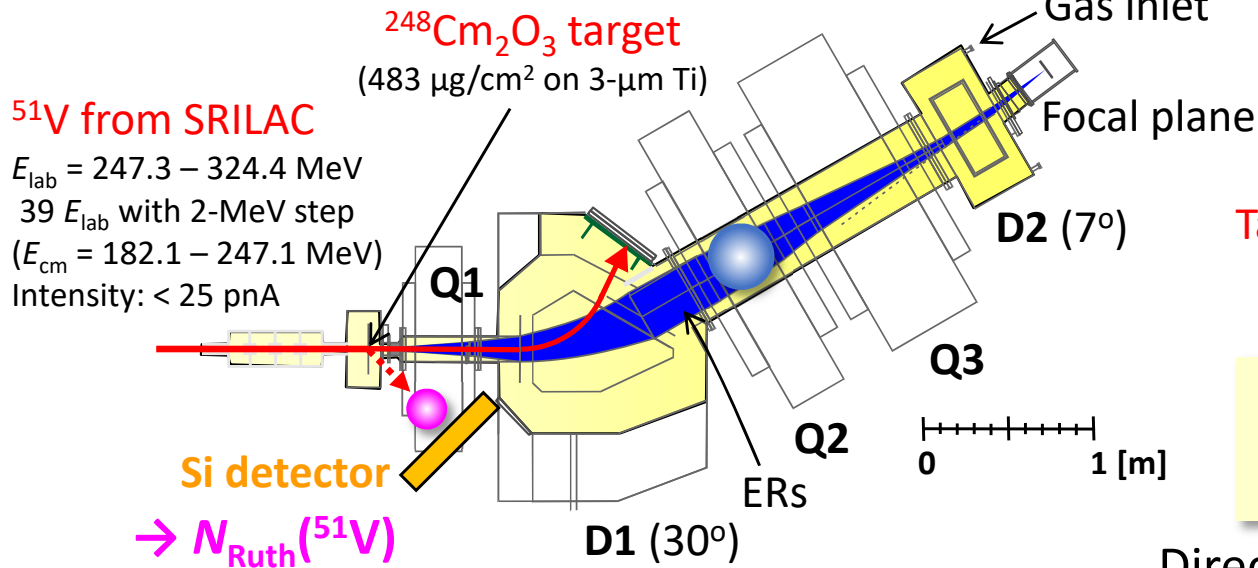
$$R(E) = \frac{d\sigma_{\text{QE}}}{d\sigma_{\text{Ruth}}}$$



Barrier distribution, $D(E)$

$$D(E) = - \frac{dR(E)}{dE}$$

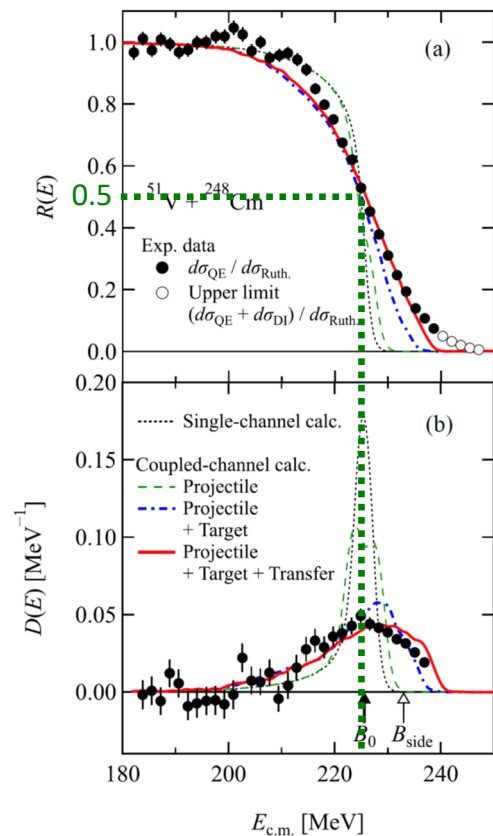
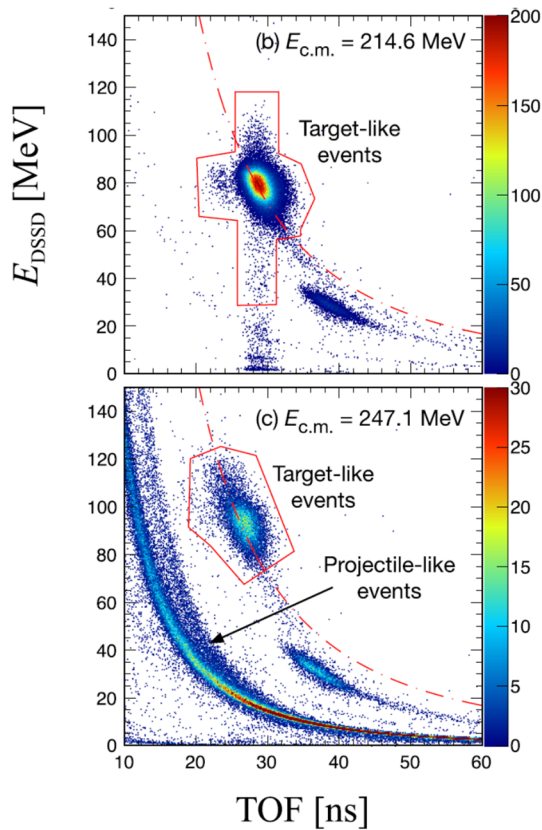
Experimental method



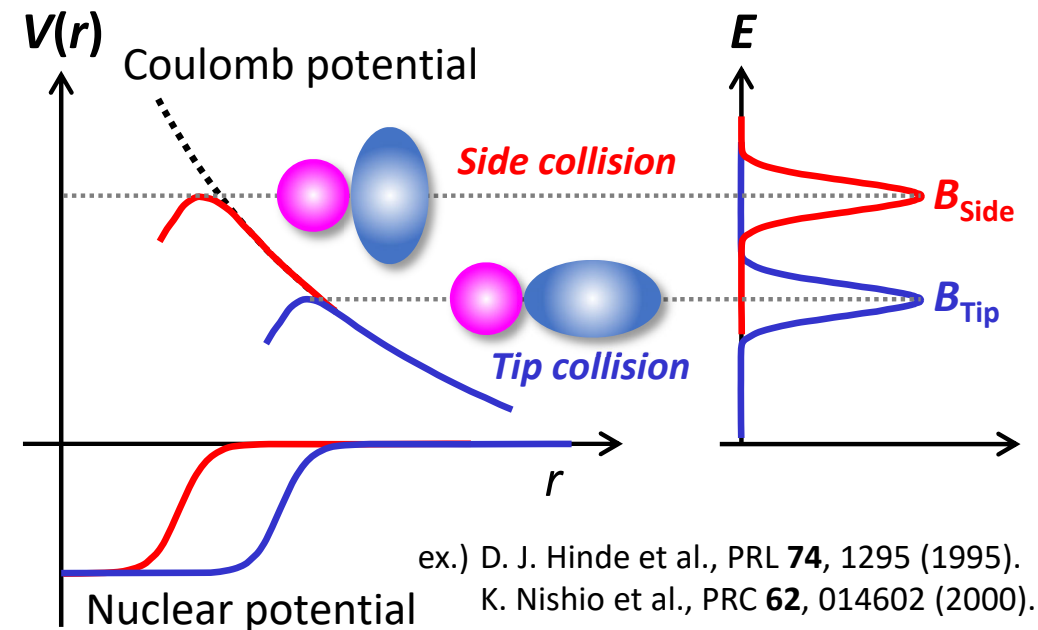
$$R(E) = \frac{d\sigma_{\text{QE}}}{d\sigma_{\text{Ruth}}} \propto \frac{N_{\text{QE}}(^{248}\text{Cm})}{N_{\text{ruth}}(^{51}\text{V})}$$

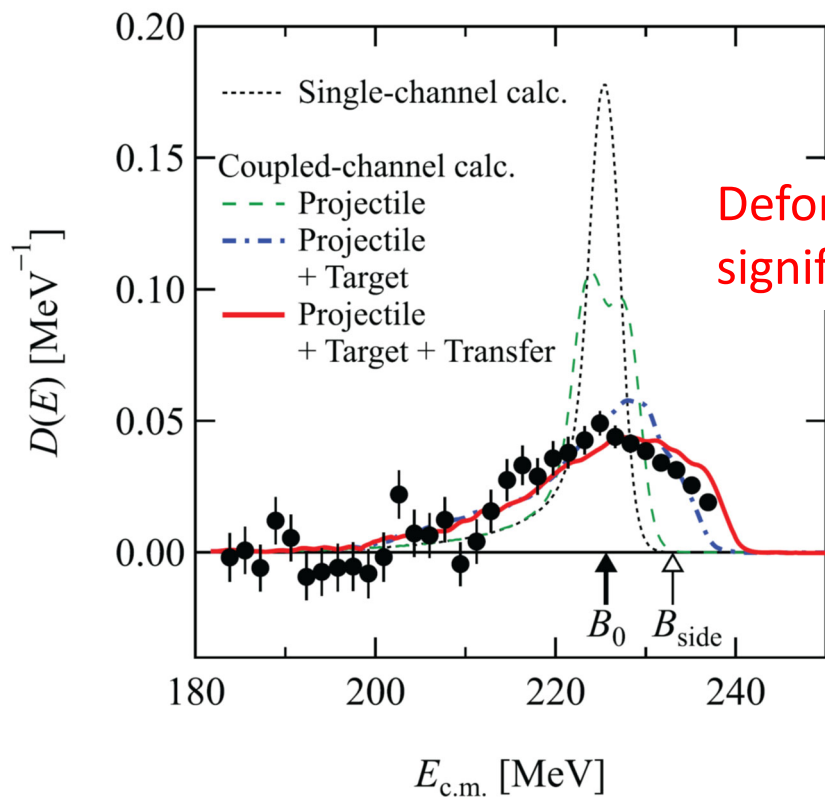
Direct measurement of QE barrier at $L \sim 0$

- T. Tanaka et al., J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. **87**, 014201 (2018).
- T. Tanaka et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **124**, 052502 (2020).
- M. Tanaka et al., J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. **91**, 084201 (2022).



Favorable side collision in hot fusion





Deformed ^{248}Cm target significantly affects $D(E)$.

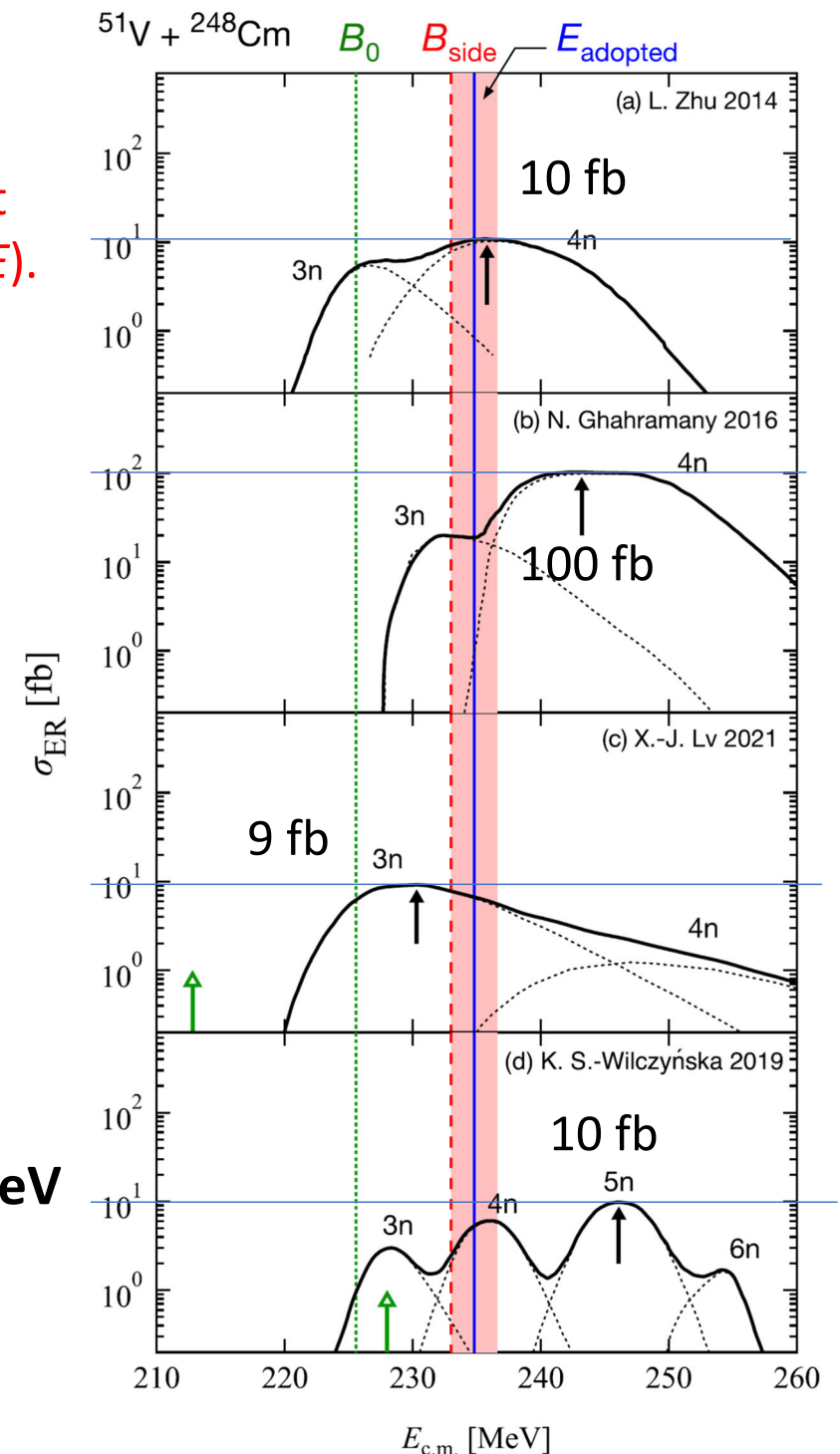
CCFULL code:

K. Hagino et al., Comput. Phys. Commun. **123**, 143 (1999).

- Average barrier height: $B_0 = 225.6(2) \text{ MeV}$
- Side-collision energy: $B_{\text{side}} = 233.0(2) \text{ MeV}$
from optical potential $V(r, \vartheta)$ in CC calculation
- Uncertainty between E_{opt} & B_{side} : $\Delta E_{\text{opt}} = +3.5 \text{ MeV}$
from the $^{48}\text{Ca} + ^{248}\text{Cm}$ system (+1.5% for B_{side})
T. Tanaka et al., PRL **124**, 052502 (2020).

→ Adopted energy for the $^{51}\text{V} + ^{248}\text{Cm}$ system

$$E_{\text{adopted}} = B_{\text{side}} + 0.5 \times \Delta E_{\text{opt}} = 234.8 \text{ MeV}$$



M. Tanaka et al., JPSJ **91**, 084201 (2022).

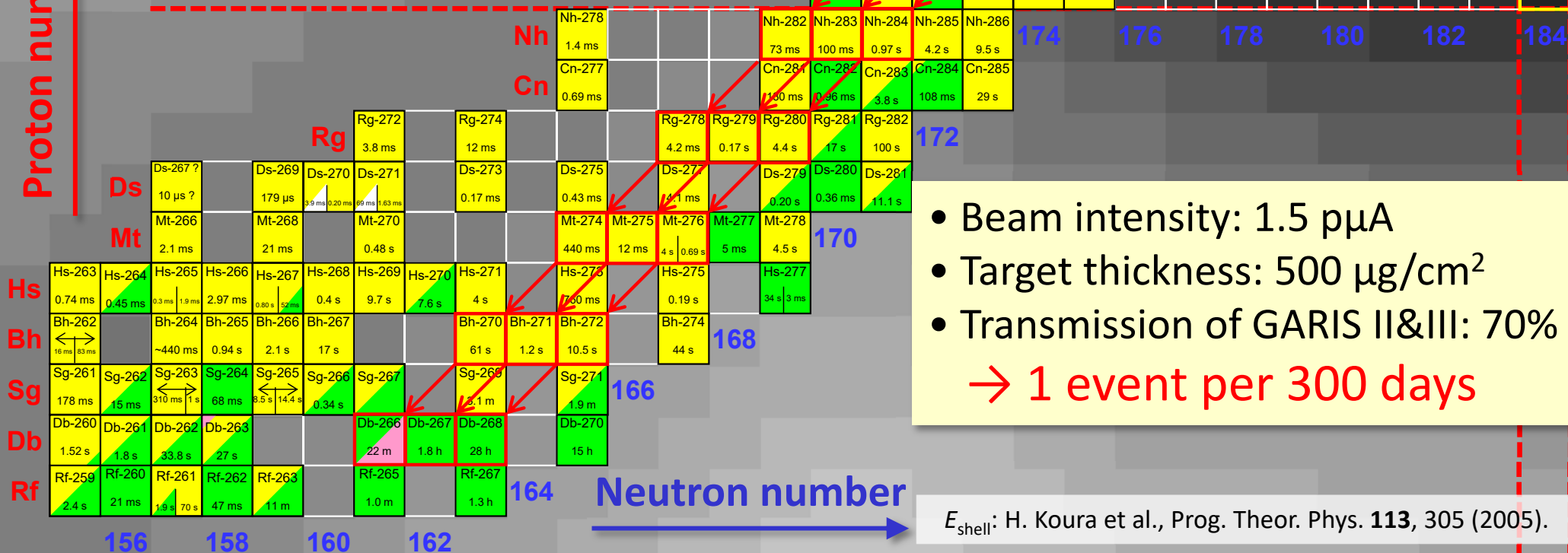
Search for element 119 at RIBF

RIKEN – ORNL – UTK - Kyushu Univ. – Niigata Univ. – Saitama Univ. –
 Osaka Univ. – Tohoku Univ. – JAEA – Yamagata Univ. – IPHC – IMP –
 ANU – NCBJ Collaboration



Target cross section: $\sigma = 5 \text{ fb}$

Proton number ↑

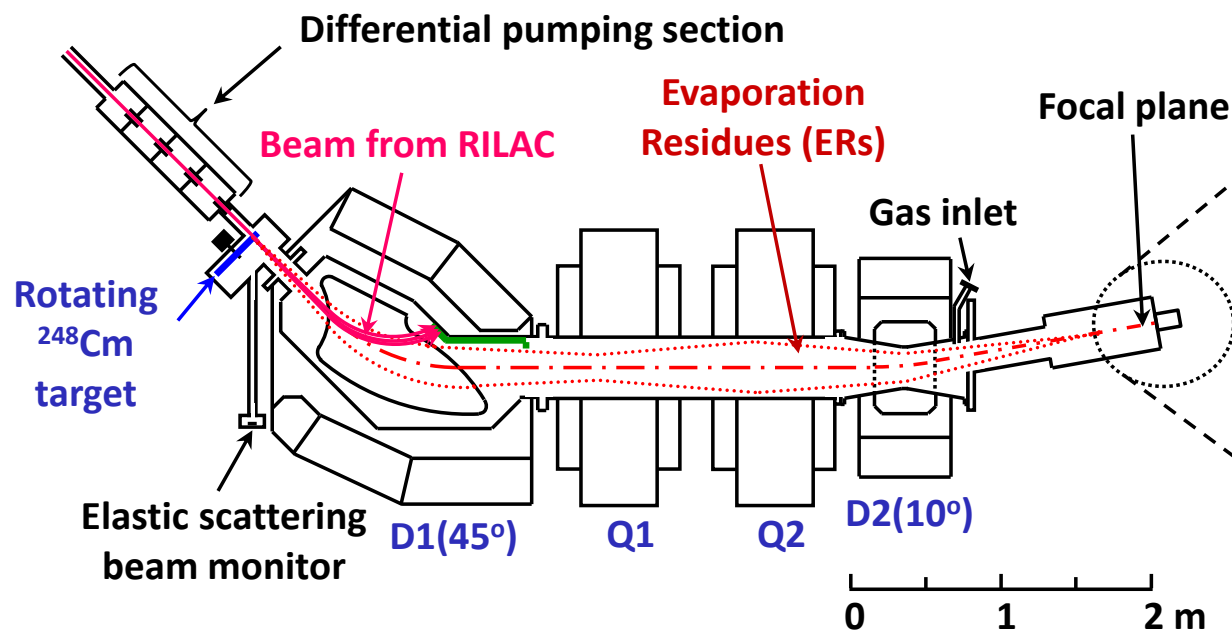


- Beam intensity: 1.5 μA
 - Target thickness: 500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$
 - Transmission of GARIS II&III: 70%
- 1 event per 300 days

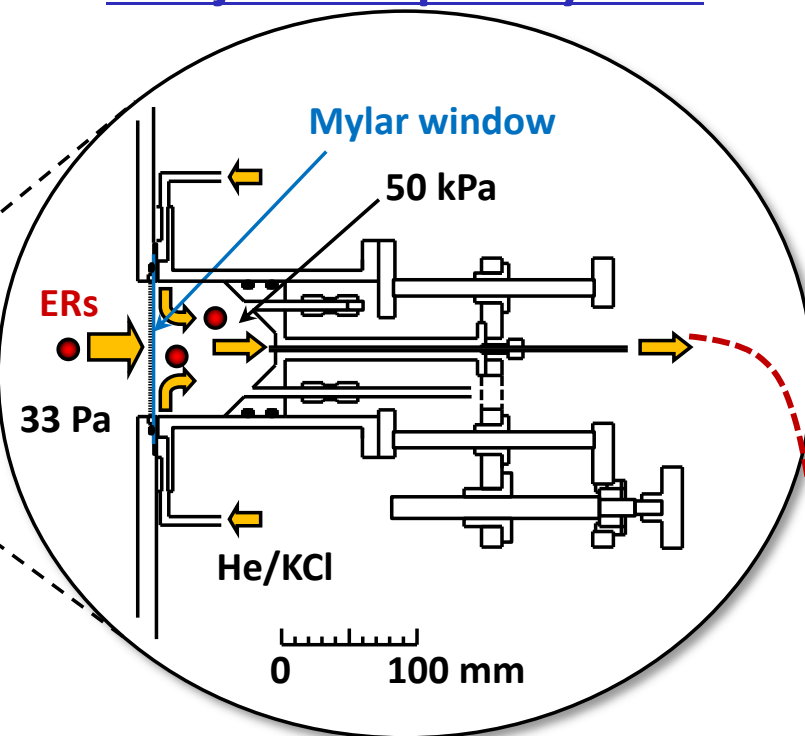
3. Production and decay studies of ^{261}Rf , ^{262}Db , ^{265}Sg , and ^{266}Bh

GARIS + gas-jet + MANON

RIKEN GARIS



Gas-jet transport system

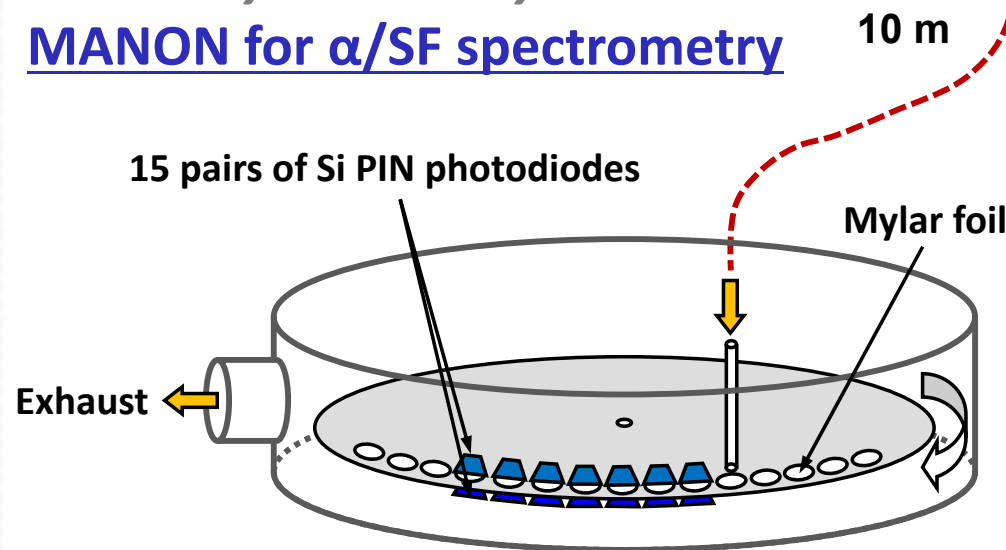


Breakthroughs in SHE chemistry

- Chemistry experiments under low background radiation
- Stable and high gas-jet transport yield
- New chemical reactions

Chemistry laboratory

MANON for α /SF spectrometry



Production and decay studies of ^{261}Rf , ^{262}Db , ^{265}Sg , and ^{266}Bh

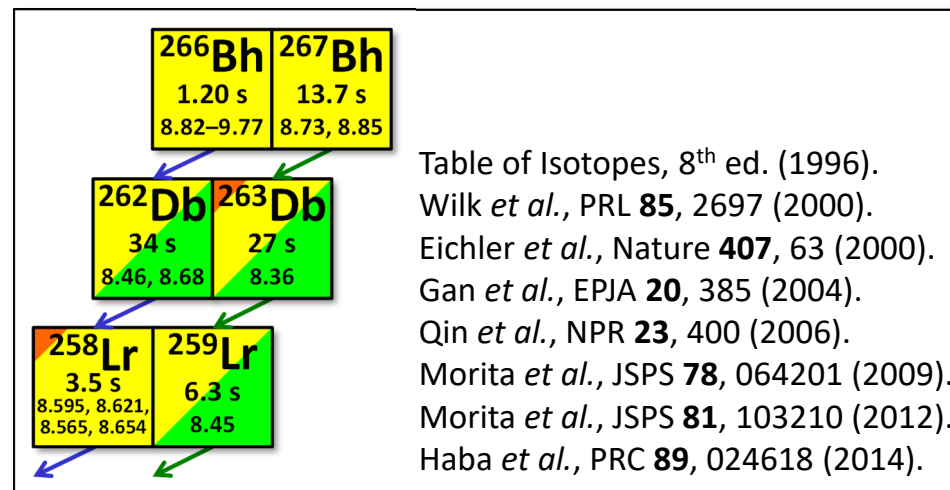
Nuclide	$^{261}\text{Rf}^{a,b}$ (Z=104)	$^{262,263}\text{Db}$ (Z=105)	$^{265}\text{Sg}^{a,b}$ (Z=106)	$^{266,267}\text{Bh}$ (Z=107)
Half-life	68, 3 s ¹⁾	34 s, 27 s ²⁾	8.9, 16.2 s ¹⁾	1.7 s, 17 s ⁴⁾
Reaction	$^{248}\text{Cm}(^{18}\text{O},5n)$	$^{248}\text{Cm}(^{19}\text{F},5;4n)$	$^{248}\text{Cm}(^{22}\text{Ne},5n)$	$^{248}\text{Cm}(^{23}\text{Na},5;4n)$
Cross section (nb)	12 ³⁾ , ?	1.5 ³⁾ , ?	0.2–0.3 ¹⁾ ?	0.05 ⁵⁾ ?
Beam energy (MeV)	95	103, 97.4	118	135, 131, 126, 121
Beam intensity (pμA)	7	4	3	3
$^{248}\text{Cm}_2\text{O}_3$ target (μg/cm ²)	280, 230	230, 290, 330	230, 280	290, 260, 270
Magnetic rigidity (Tm)	1.58–2.16	1.73–2.09	1.73–2.16	2.12
GARIS He (Pa)	33	32	33	33
GARIS transmission (%)	7.8 ± 1.7	8.1 ± 2.2	13	15
RTC Mylar window (μm)	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
Honeycomb grid (%)	78/84	84	72/84	78
Gas-jet He (kPa)	49	47	49	80
Chamber depth (mm)	20	20	40	20
He flow rate (L/min)	2.0	2.0	2.0	5.0
KCl generator (°C)	620	620	600/605	620
MANON step interval (s)	30.5, 2.0	15.5	20.5, 10.5	5.0, 8.5, 15.0

1) Düllmann and Türler, PRC **77**, 064320 (2008). 2) Firestone and Shirley, *Table of Isotopes*, 8th ed. (Wiley, New York, 1996).

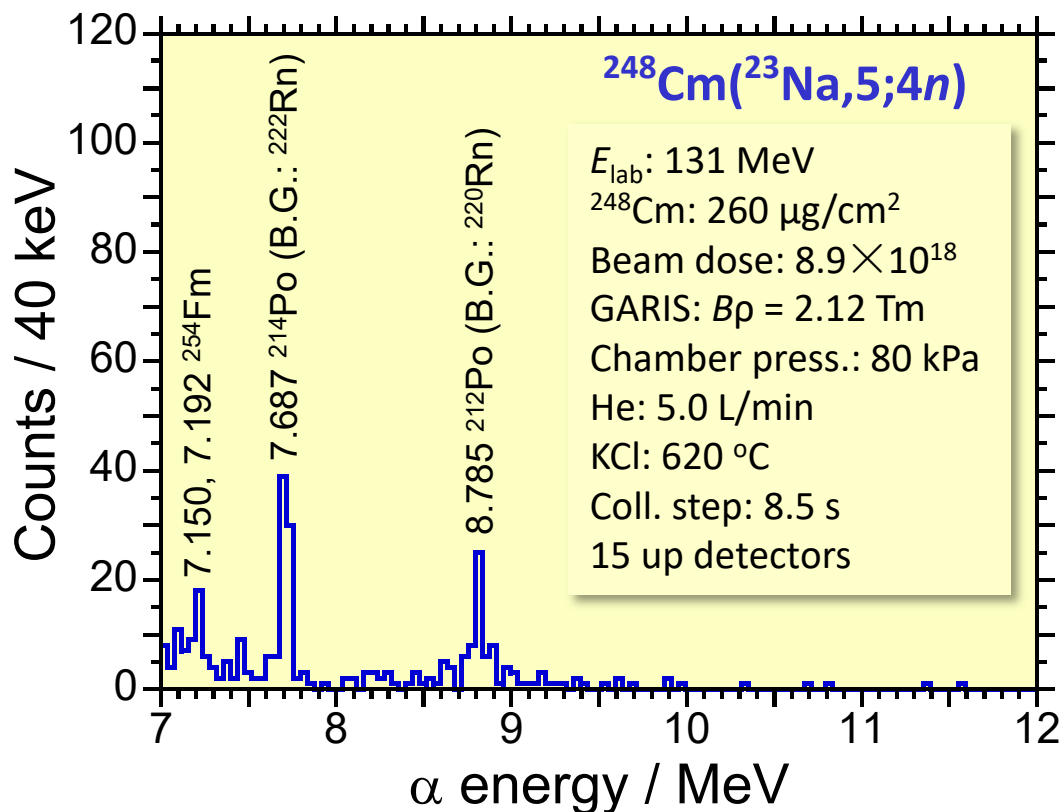
3) Nagame et al., JNRS **3**, 85 (2002). 4) Wilk et al., PRL **85**, 2697 (2000). 5) Morita et al., JSPS **78**, 064201 (2009).

Production and decay studies of $^{266,267}\text{Bh}$

^{22}Na beam energy (MeV)	Thickness of $^{248}\text{Cm}_2\text{O}_3$ target ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$)	Beam integral ($\times 10^{18}$)	MANON Step interval (s)
121	257	10.20	8.5
126	256	9.26	8.5
	290	4.96	5.0
131	290	3.99	15.0
	257	8.90	8.5
	257	9.02	8.5
135	256	11.21	8.5

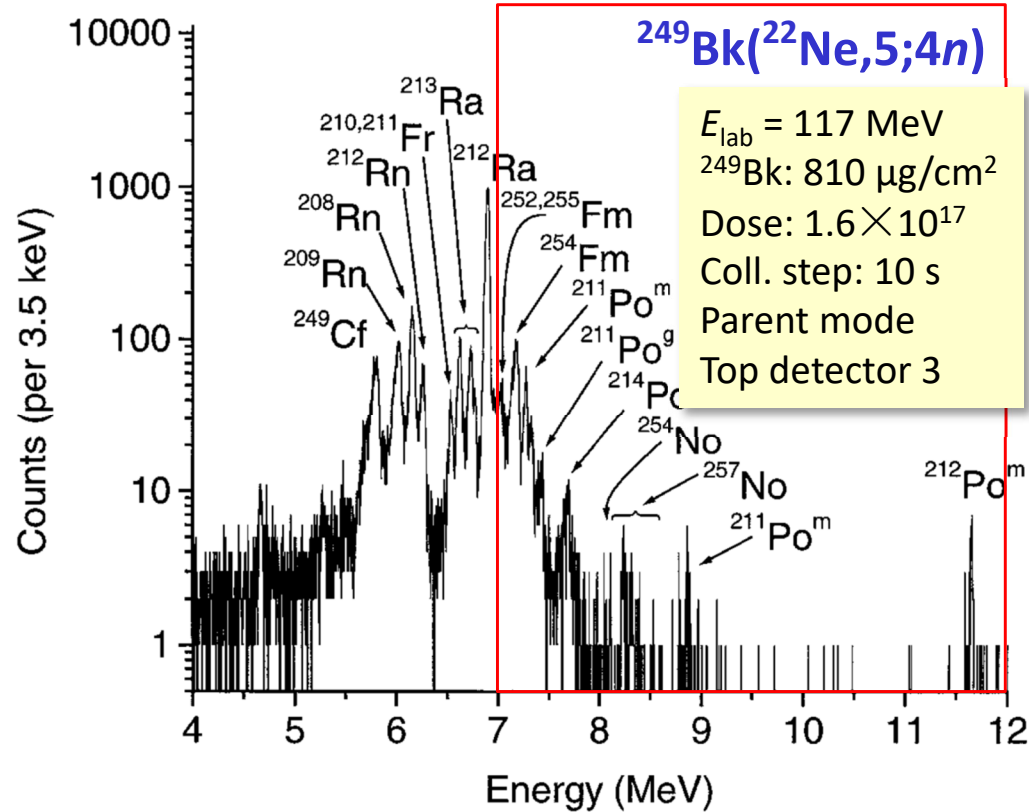


GARIS + gas-jet + MANON II



H. Haba *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **102**, 024625 (2020).

Gas-jet + MG



P. A. Wilk *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **85**, 2697 (2000).

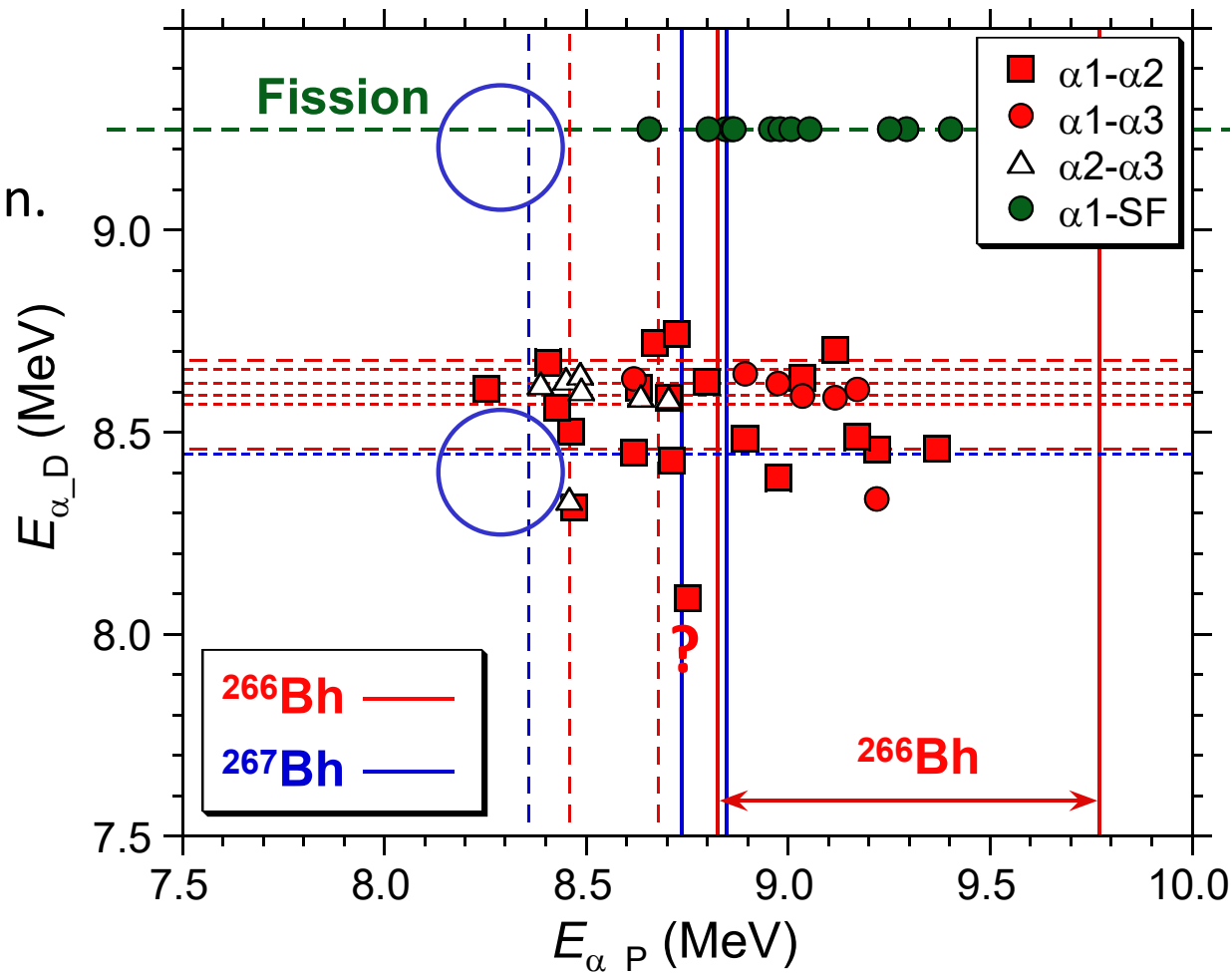
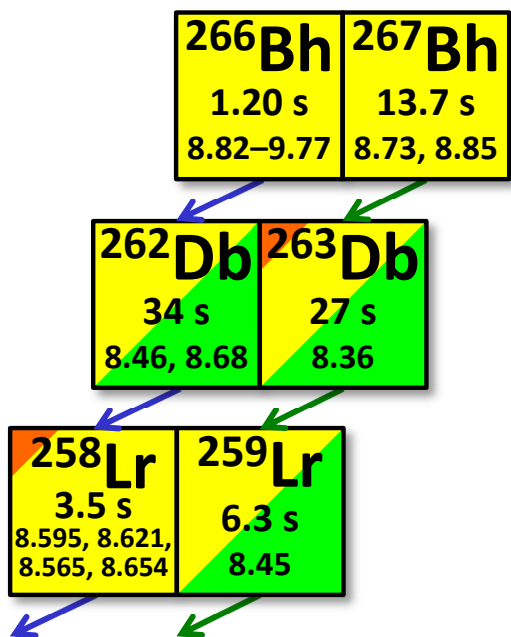
Search for α - α /SF correlations

$$E_{\alpha_1} = 8.00\text{--}10.00 \text{ MeV}$$

$$E_{\alpha_2; \alpha_3} = 8.00\text{--}8.77 \text{ MeV}$$

$$E_{\text{SF}} \geq 20 \text{ MeV; Si top \& bottom coin.}$$

$$\Delta T \leq 340 \text{ s [= } 10 T_{1/2}({}^{262}\text{Db)}]$$



Energy (MeV)	$\alpha\text{-}\alpha\text{-}\alpha$		$\alpha\text{-}\alpha$		$\alpha\text{-SF}$		$\alpha\text{-}\alpha\text{-SF}$	
	Obs.	RDM	Obs.	RDM	Obs.	RDM	Obs.	RDM
121	0	<0.00	0	<0.15	0	<0.02	0	<0.00
126	0	<0.00	1	<0.16	3	<0.03	0	<0.00
131	5	<0.00	21	<1.09	10	<0.13	0	<0.00
135	2	<0.00	9	<0.15	0	<0.02	0	<0.00
Total	7	<0.00	31	<1.55	13	<0.19	0	<0.00

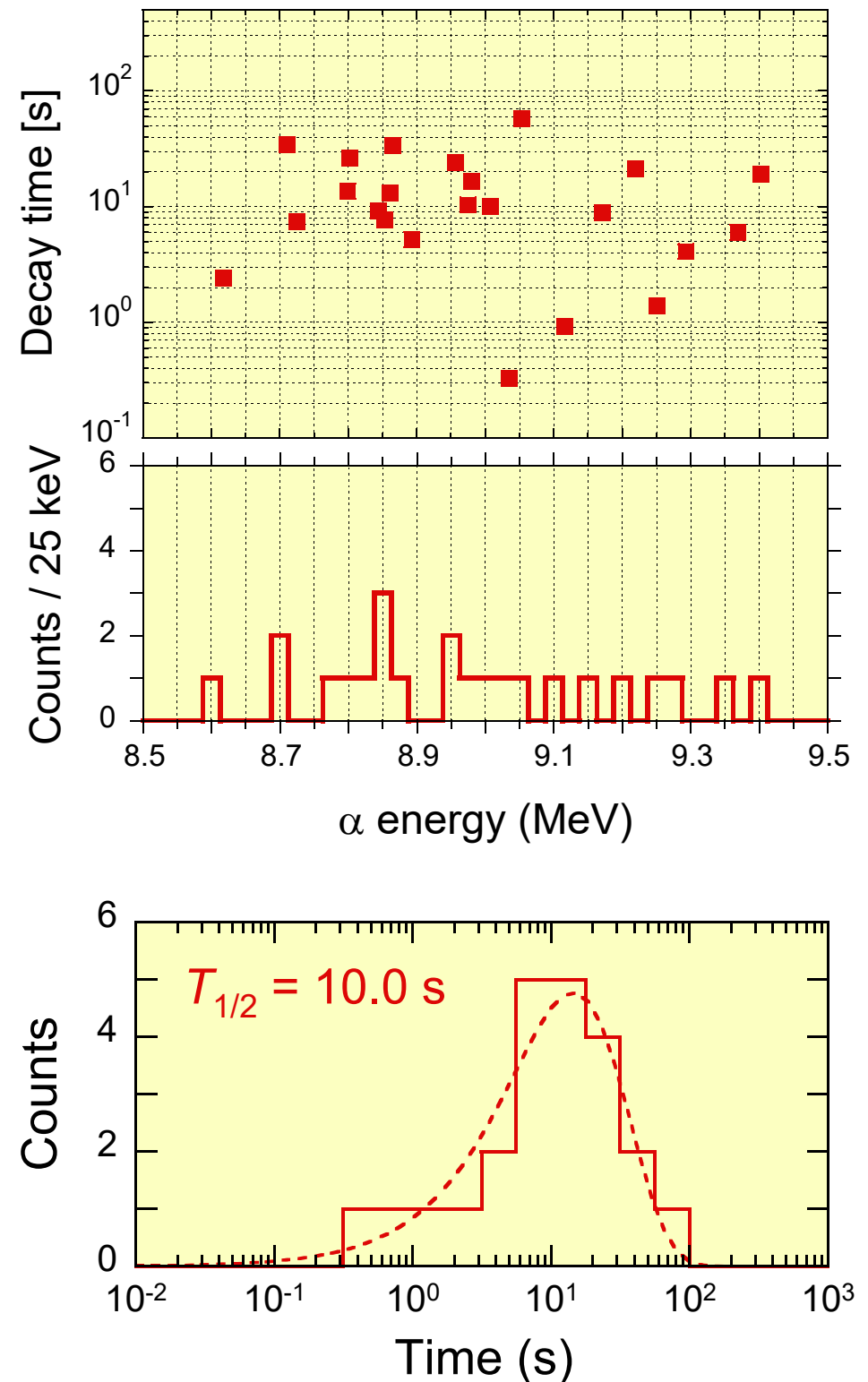
Decay properties of ^{266}Bh

- E_α of ^{266}Bh : $E_\alpha = 8.62\text{--}9.40$ MeV.
 $\leftrightarrow E_\alpha = 8.82\text{--}9.77$ MeV in Refs.
- $T_{1/2} = 10.0$ s in this work is longer than those of ^{266}Bh in Refs.

Nuclide	This work		Refs. [1–4]	
	N	$T_{1/2}$ [s]	N	$T_{1/2}$ [s]
^{266}Bh	23	$10.0^{+2.6}_{-1.7}$	8	$1.20^{+0.66}_{-0.31}$
^{267}Bh	0	–	11	$13.7^{+5.9}_{-3.2}$

- [1] $^{249}\text{Bk}(^{22}\text{Ne},5;4n)^{266,267}\text{Bh}$ ($N = 1, 5$): Wilk *et al.*, PRL **85**, 2697 (2000).
 [2] $^{249}\text{Bk}(^{22}\text{Ne},4n)^{267}\text{Bh}$ ($N = 6$): Eichler *et al.*, Nature **407**, 63 (2000).
 [3] $^{243}\text{Am}(^{26}\text{Mg},3n)^{266}\text{Bh}$ ($N = 4$): Qin *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. Rev. **23**, 400 (2006).
 [4] $^{209}\text{Bi}(^{70}\text{Zn},n)^{278}113 \rightarrow ^{266}\text{Bh}$ ($N = 3$): Morita *et al.*, JPSJ **81**, 103201 (2012).

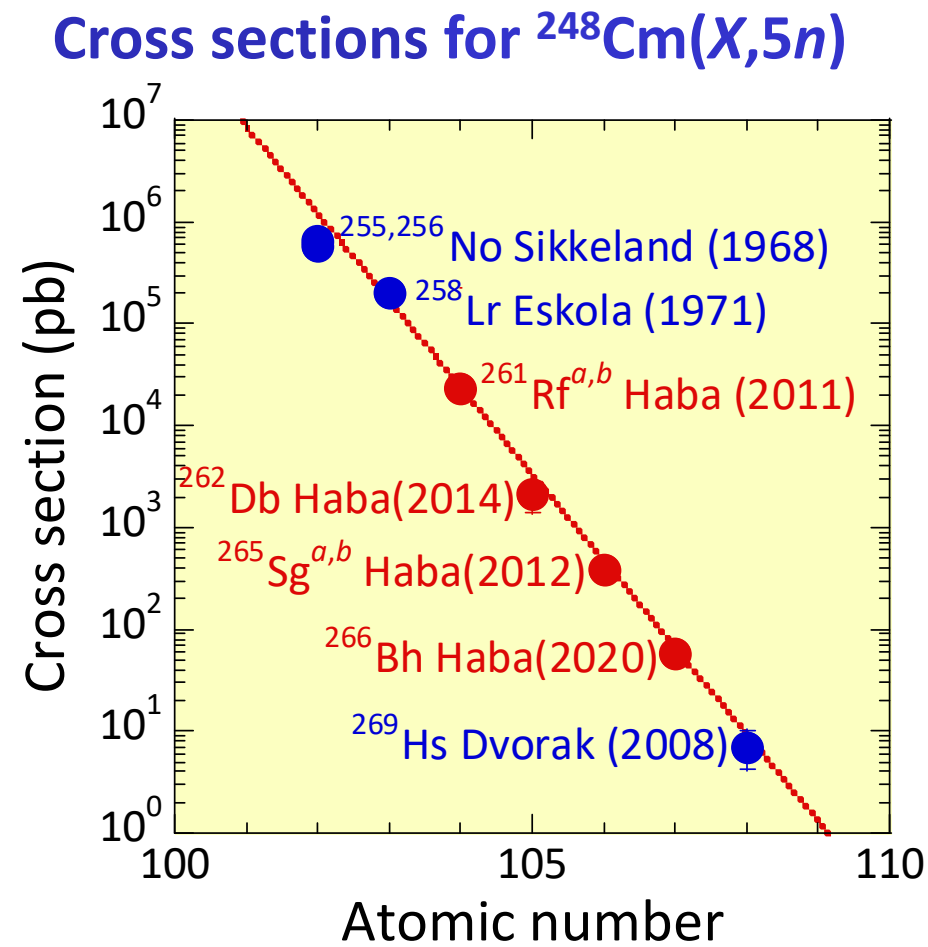
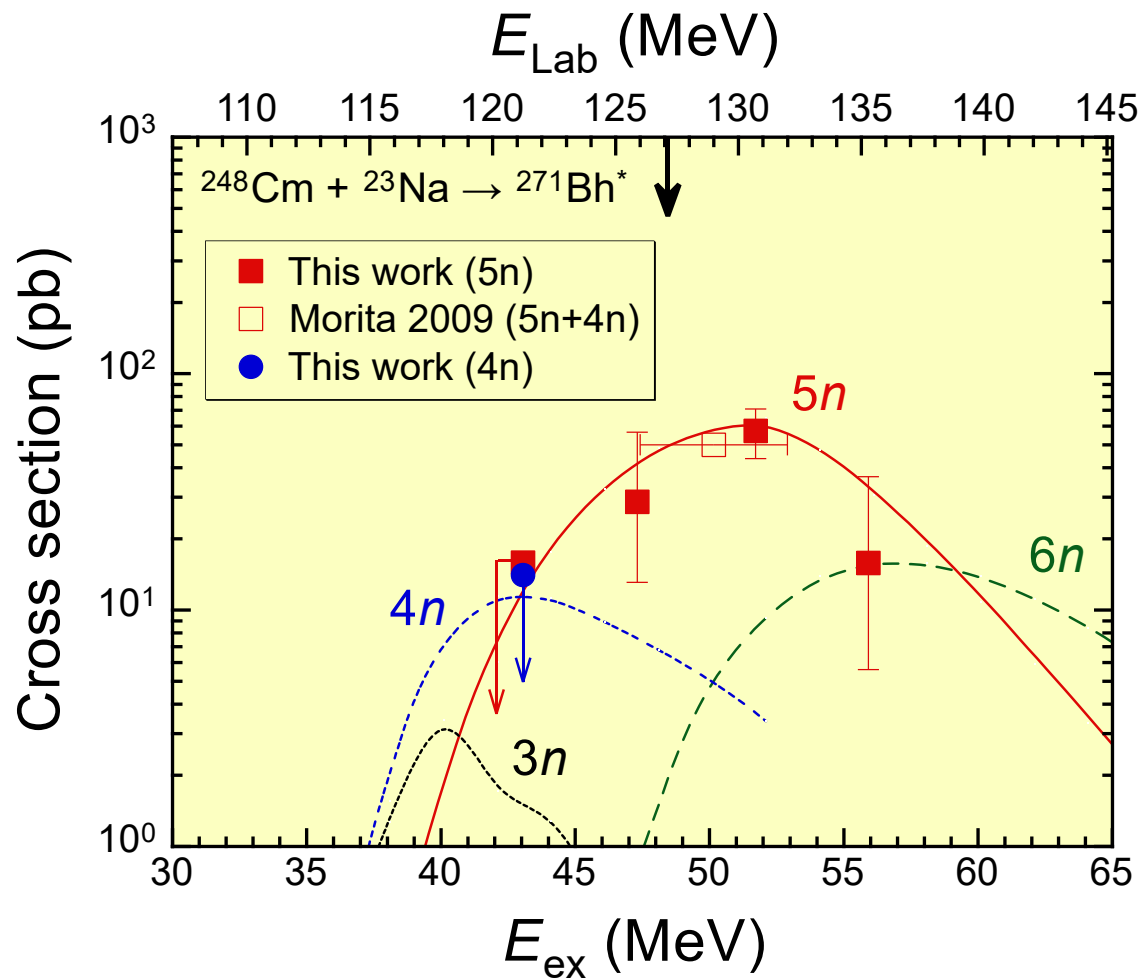
- Existence of an isomeric state in ^{266}Bh ?
 Miss assignment of ^{266}Bh to ^{267}Bh in the previous experiments?
- The long half-life of ^{266}Bh is good for Bh chemistry.



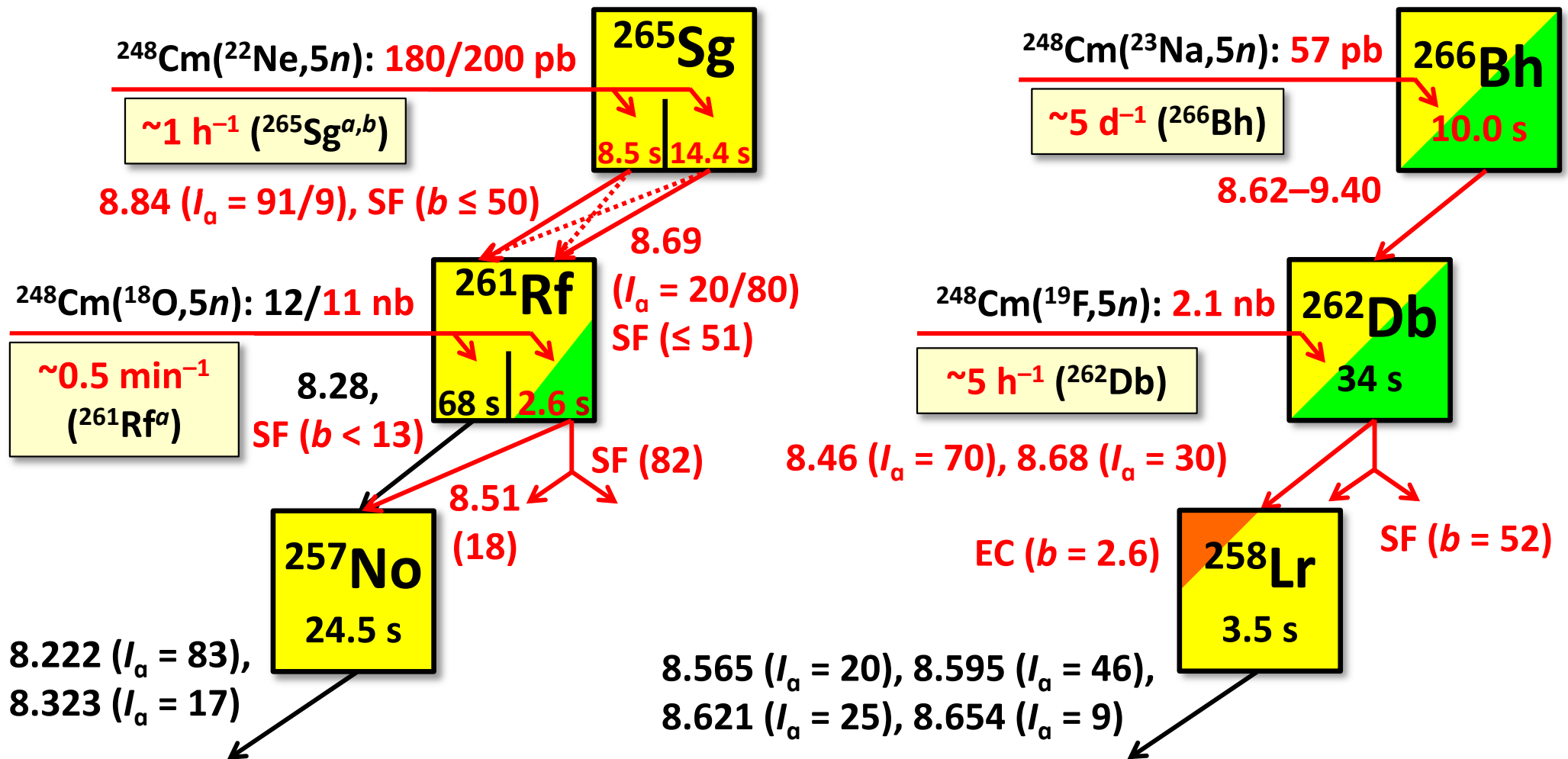
Cross section of $^{248}\text{Cm}(^{23}\text{Na},5n)^{266}\text{Bh}$

Reaction	Cross section at 131 MeV	Reaction*	Cross sections* at 117/123 MeV
$^{248}\text{Cm}(^{23}\text{Na},5n)^{266}\text{Bh}$	57 ± 14 pb	$^{249}\text{Bk}(^{22}\text{Ne},5n)^{266}\text{Bh}$	-/25–250 pb
		$^{249}\text{Bk}(^{22}\text{Ne},4n)^{267}\text{Bh}$	$58^{+33}_{-15}/96^{+55}_{-25}$ pb

*Wilk *et al.*, PRL **85**, 2697 (2000).



Production and decay studies of ^{261}Rf , ^{262}Db , ^{265}Sg , and ^{266}Bh



H. Haba et al., Chem. Lett. **38**, 426 (2009).
 H. Haba et al., Phys. Rev. C **83**, 034602 (2011).
 H. Haba et al., Phys. Rev. C **85**, 024611 (2012).
 M. Murakami et al., Phys. Rev. C **88**, 024618 (2013).

H. Haba et al., Phys. Rev. C **89**, 024618 (2014).
 H. Haba, EPJ Web Conf. **131**, 07006 (2016).
 H. Haba et al., Phys. Rev. C **102**, 024625 (2020).

Pre-separated SHE RIs are ready for chemistry experiments.

4. Summary

- Present status of RIKEN RIBF facilities for SHE research was introduced.
- RILAC was upgraded as SRILAC to search for elements with $Z \geq 119$.
- A synthesis experiment of element 119 is ongoing in the $^{248}\text{Cm}(^{51}\text{V}, xn)^{299-x}119$ reaction using GARIS III at SRILAC.
- Production and decay properties of ^{261}Rf , ^{262}Db , ^{265}Sg , and ^{266}Bh were investigated using the GARIS gas-jet system coupled to the rotating wheel apparatus for α and SF spectrometry.