



- Heavy Element Chemistry with long-lived isotopes only accessible using actinide targets
- Determination of the chemical properties of the elements is the most fundamental goal in all of chemistry. 102 ≤ Z ≤ 114 represents 12% of the periodic table





- Isotopes of elements from Z=102 through Z=114, with half-lives long enough for chemical separations can be produced in reactions with long-lived actinide targets:
  - <sup>244</sup>Pu(<sup>30</sup>Si,5n)
    <sup>244</sup>Pu(<sup>27</sup>Al,4n)
    <sup>244</sup>Pu(<sup>26</sup>Mg,5n)
    <sup>244</sup>Pu(<sup>23</sup>Na,5n)
    <sup>244</sup>Pu(<sup>22</sup>Ne,5n)
    <sup>244</sup>Pu(<sup>19</sup>F,5n)
    <sup>242</sup>Pu(<sup>26</sup>Mg,5n)
  - <sup>248</sup>Cm(<sup>26</sup>Mg,5n)
     <sup>248</sup>Cm(<sup>23</sup>Na,5n)
     <sup>248</sup>Cm(<sup>22</sup>Ne,5n)
     <sup>248</sup>Cm(<sup>19</sup>F,5n)
     <sup>248</sup>Cm(<sup>18</sup>O,5n)
     <sup>238</sup>U(<sup>23</sup>Na,5n)
     <sup>238</sup>U(<sup>22</sup>Ne,5n)
- 10-s <sup>269</sup>108
- 15-s <sup>267</sup>107
- **15-s** <sup>265</sup>106
- 34-s <sup>262</sup>105
- 78-s <sup>261</sup>104
- 26-s <sup>256</sup>103
- 3.1-m <sup>255</sup>102

## "MISSING ELEMENTS" <sup>249</sup>Bk(<sup>48</sup>Ca,xn)<sup>297-x</sup>117; <sup>254</sup>Es(<sup>48</sup>Ca,xn)<sup>302-x</sup>119; <sup>249</sup>Cf(<sup>50</sup>Ti,xn)<sup>299-x</sup>120

**NEED OF CONFIRMATION** 

- 2.6 s <sup>289</sup>114
  0.48 s <sup>284</sup>113
- <sup>244</sup>Pu(<sup>48</sup>Ca,3n) <sup>243</sup>Am(<sup>48</sup>Ca,3-4n)<sup>288,287</sup>115→α→<sup>284,283</sup>113
- 87ms <sup>288</sup>115

61ms <sup>293</sup>116

- <sup>248</sup>Cm(<sup>48</sup>Ca,3n)
  <sup>243</sup>Am(<sup>48</sup>Ca,3n), <sup>287</sup>115 <sup>243</sup>Am(<sup>48</sup>Ca,4n)
- 1 ms <sup>294</sup>118 <sup>249</sup>Cf(<sup>48</sup>Ca,3n)





## **OUR ISOTOPE NEEDS** <sup>242</sup>Pu, <sup>244</sup>Pu, <sup>243</sup>Am, <sup>245</sup>Cm, <sup>249</sup>Bk, <sup>249</sup>Cf, <sup>254</sup>Es <sup>48</sup>Ca

- 3.6-s <sup>280</sup>111 <sup>243</sup>Am(<sup>48</sup>Ca,3n)<sup>284</sup>113 $\rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow$ • 11.1-s <sup>281</sup>110
- 29-s <sup>285</sup>112 <sup>244</sup>Pu(<sup>48</sup>Ca,3n)<sup>289</sup>114→α→



 $^{244}$ Pu( $^{48}$ Ca,3n) $^{289}$ 114 $\rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow$ 

**Heavy Element Chemistry and Physics** 

**CHEMISTRY POSSIBLE** 





- This encompasses selected isotopes that are of interest to the Stockpile Stewardship or Threat Reduction (nuclear forensic) Programs. Improved knowledge of their properties (such as neutron-induced cross sections, fission yields, etc.) are needed to improve our understanding, modeling, and certification of nuclear weapon systems in the US arsenal. In some cases these isotopes are needed as tracers.
- 1. Selected actinide species including: <sup>232-238</sup>U, <sup>235-239</sup>Np, <sup>236-245</sup>Pu, <sup>240-244</sup>Am and their decay products. In most cases isotope enriched. Short-lived isotopes such as <sup>237</sup>U (6.75 d, can be produced in HFIR), <sup>240</sup>Am(2.12 d, can be produced at ICF) are of currently of high interest.





- Selected fission products, activation products, and neutron-deficient isotopes. A partial, list of isotopes includes the following:
- <sup>7,10</sup>Be <sup>73,74</sup>As, <sup>83</sup>Rb, <sup>88</sup>Y, <sup>88,95</sup>Zr, <sup>101,102</sup>Rh, <sup>105</sup>Ag, <sup>135,137</sup>Cs, <sup>144</sup>Ce, <sup>151</sup>Sm, <sup>149-155</sup>Eu, <sup>148-153</sup>Gd, <sup>157,158</sup>Tb, <sup>166</sup>Ho, <sup>168-171</sup>Tm, <sup>173-174,177</sup>Lu, <sup>178m</sup>Hf, <sup>179</sup>Ta, <sup>181,185,188</sup>W, <sup>194</sup>Os, <sup>189-194</sup>Ir, <sup>195</sup>Au, <sup>204</sup>Tl, <sup>210</sup>Bi





- IPF Produces: Na-22, Ge-68, As-73, Sr-82, Y-88, Cd-109
- LANL Uses: H-3, C-14, CI-36, Ge-76, Sr-90, I-129, Cs-137, Ba-133, Pm-149, Eu-152,154,155, Gd-153, Tm-170,171, Lu-173, TI-204, Ra-226,228, Th-228,229, Ac-225, Cf-252, Np-237, all Th, U, Np, Pu and Am isotopes
- A continued growth in the use of all tracers is expected. Milligram quantities of actinide isotopes will be needed to study neutron induced fission. H-3, Pm-149, Ac- 225 and high purity actinides are listed as a high priority
- The main issue among the various LANL users is the availability of isotopes in sufficiently high purity levels.
   Purity of isotope dilution tracers is critical for making highquality actinide measurements with minimal uncertainties.
- For stable isotopes cost is a major factor





Available online at www.sciencedirect.com



annals of NUCLEAR ENERGY

Annals of Nuclear Energy 33 (2006) 700-733

www.elsevier.com/locate/anucene

## Nuclear data sensitivity, uncertainty and target accuracy assessment for future nuclear systems

G. Aliberti <sup>a,\*</sup>, G. Palmiotti <sup>a</sup>, M. Salvatores <sup>a</sup>, T.K. Kim <sup>a</sup>, T.A. Taiwo <sup>a</sup>, M. Anitescu <sup>a</sup>, I. Kodeli <sup>b</sup>, E. Sartori <sup>b</sup>, J.C. Bosq <sup>c</sup>, J. Tommasi <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Argonne National Laboratory, 9700 S. Cass Ave, Argonne, IL 60439, USA
 <sup>b</sup> NEA Databank, Paris, France
 <sup>c</sup> CEA-Cadarache, DER/SPRC Bât. 230, 13108 St-Paul-Lez-Durance, France

Received 5 December 2005; accepted 2 February 2006 Available online 5 May 2006