

Accelerator Mass Spectrometry of heavy radioisotopes at energies below 1 MeV

Jürgen A. Scheer¹, Stefan A. W. Jacob¹, Martin Suter¹,
Hans-Arno Synal², Patrick Dondl³

¹ Institut für Teilchenphysik, ETH Zürich, Schweiz

² Paul Scherrer Institut (PSI), Zürich, Schweiz

³ Technische Universität München, Deutschland

“Tandy”, small AMS System

Structure

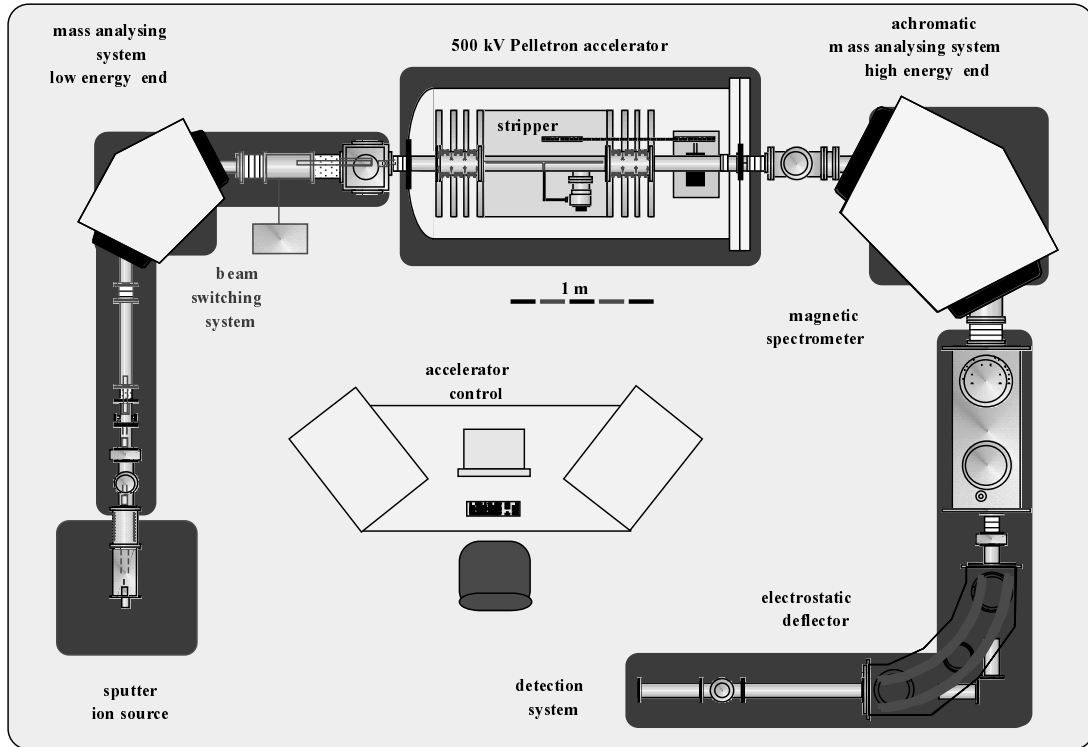
- Brief explanation of Accelerator Mass Spectroscopy
- Introduction of a new, small AMS-facility which already works fine with ^{14}C
- Aluminium: What we did, what we want
- Calcium, Iodine, Beryllium: first measurements

Accelerator Mass Spectroscopy (AMS)

What it is

- Sample-size: 1 mg - 200 ng
- Principle: Measurement of isotopic ratios with help of an accelerator
- Sensitivity: up to 10^{-15}

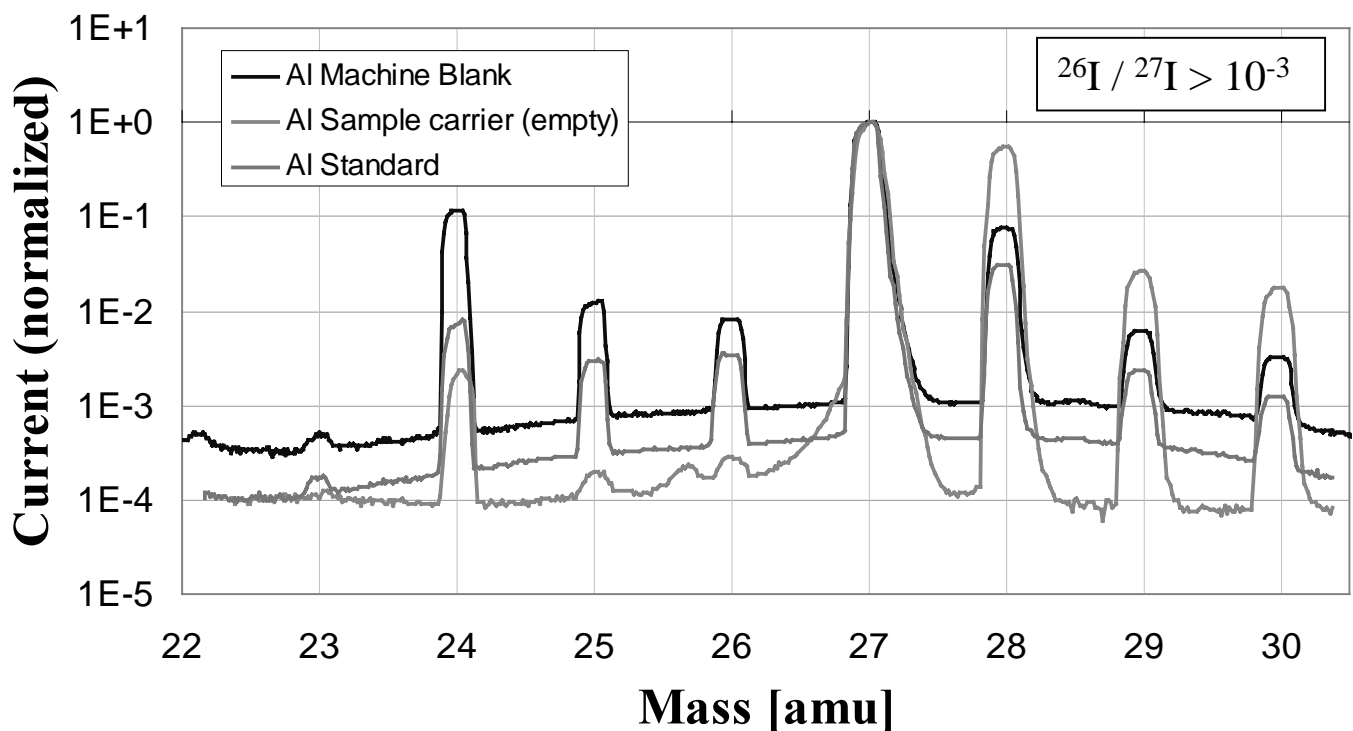
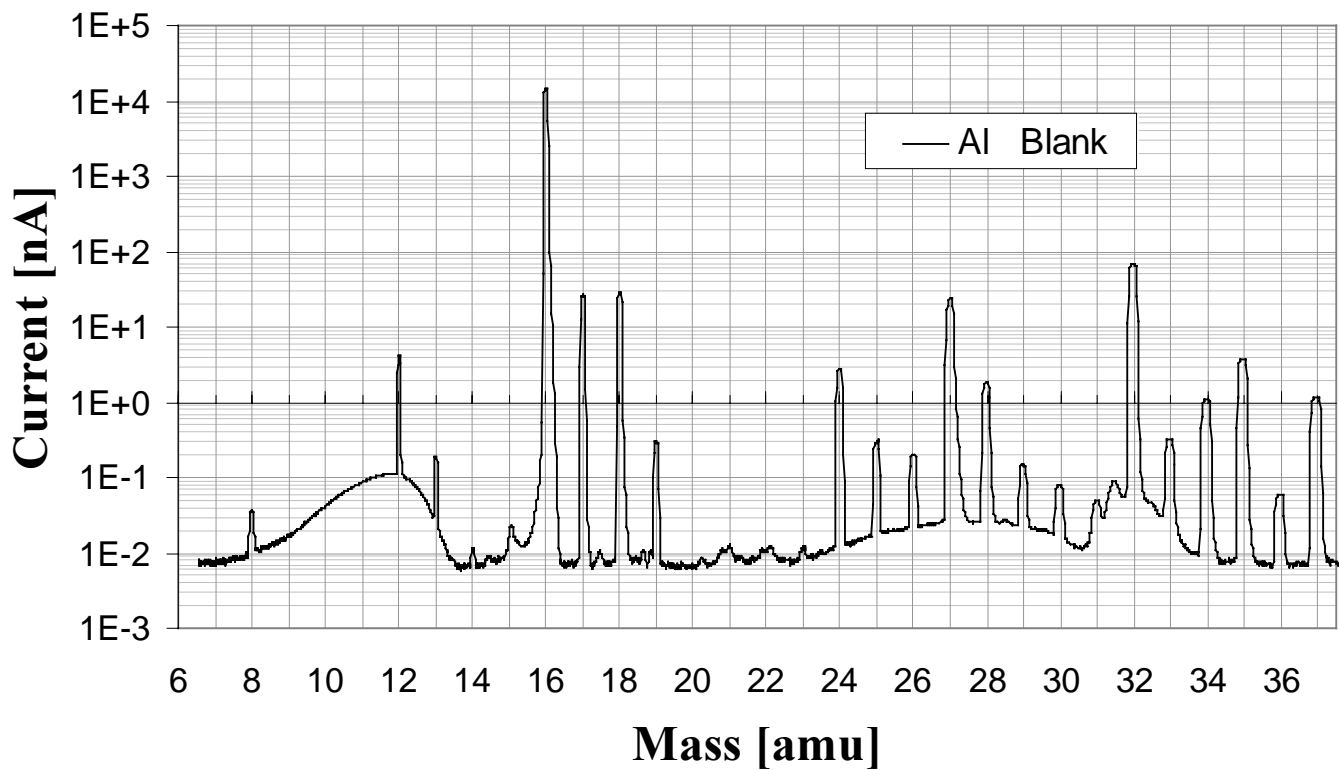
Experimental Setup



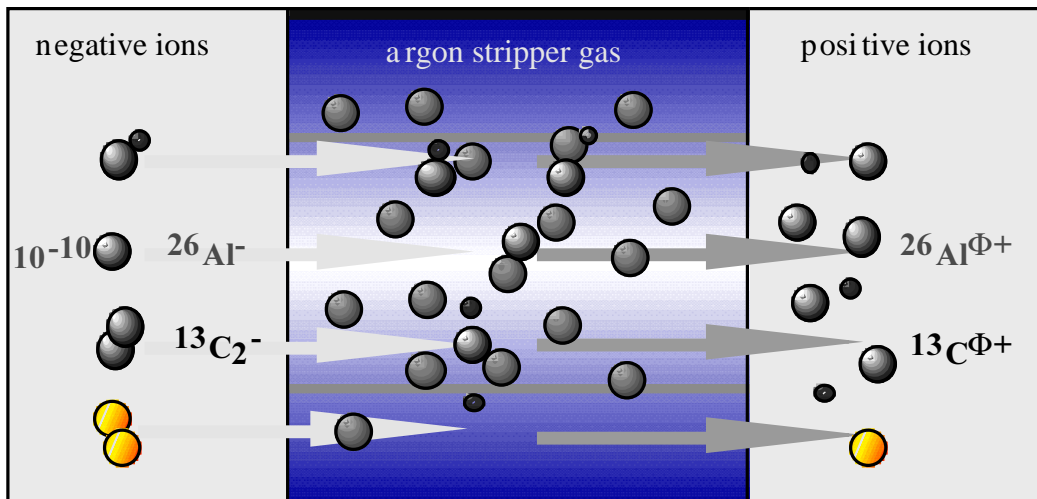
Aluminium

- radioactive isotope: ^{26}Al , half-life = 716000 a
- stable isotope: ^{27}Al
- no interfering isobars
- mainly used for geological samples

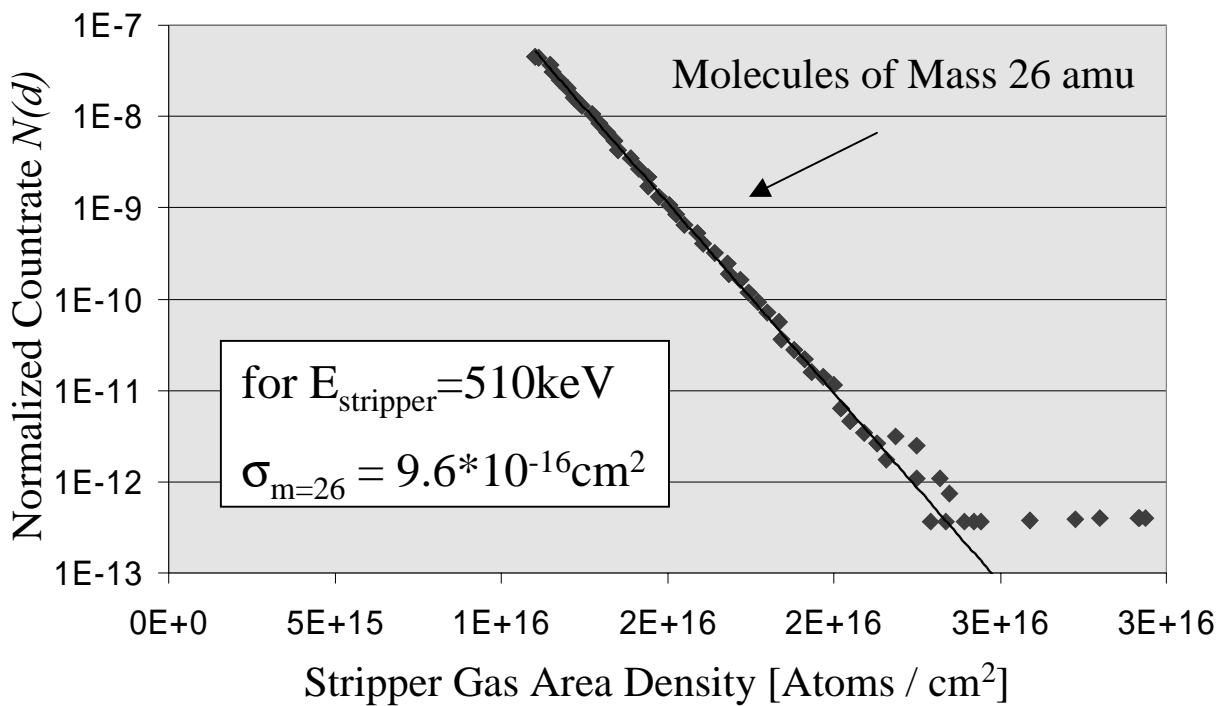
Low Energy Mass Spectra



Molecule Destruction Cross Section

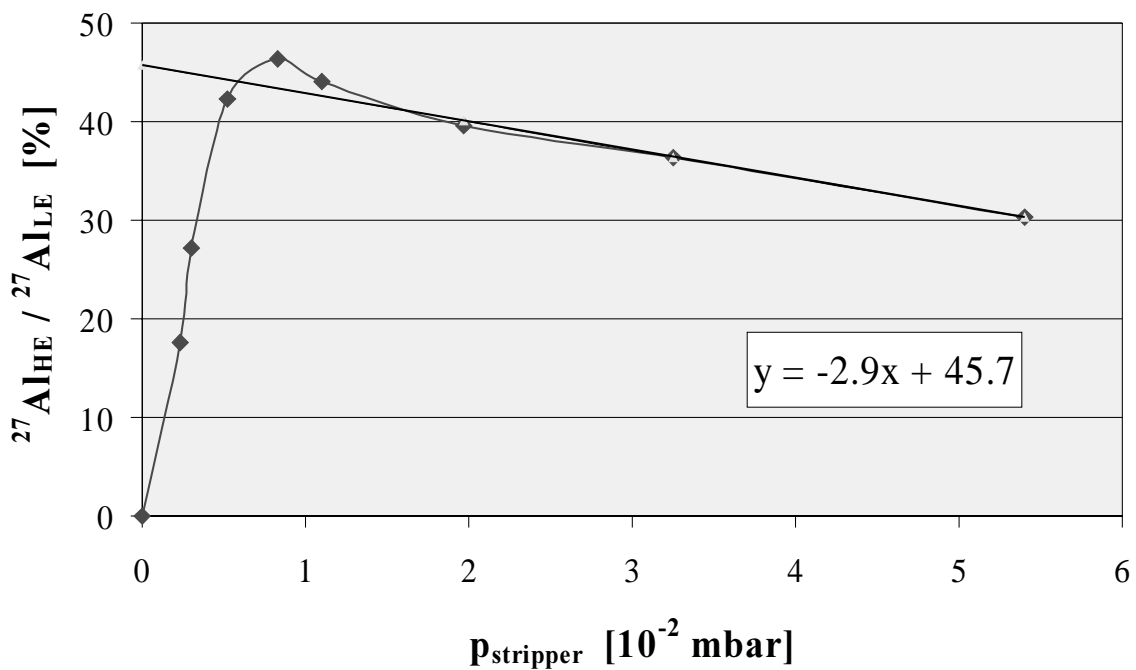


$$N(d) = N_0 * e^{-\sigma * d}$$



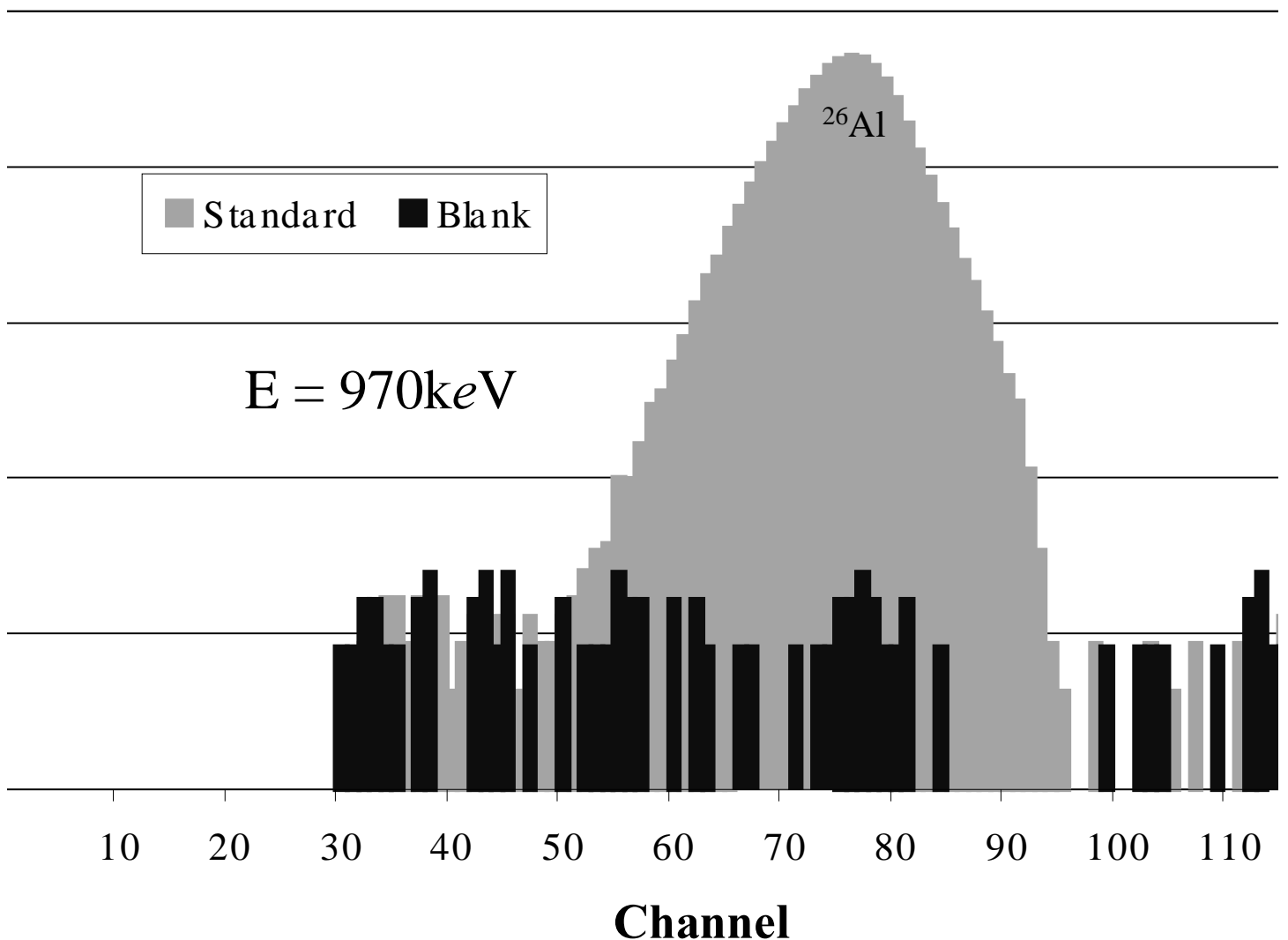
Yield

Transmission of ^{27}Al in $q=1$ at $U_T=460\text{kV}$



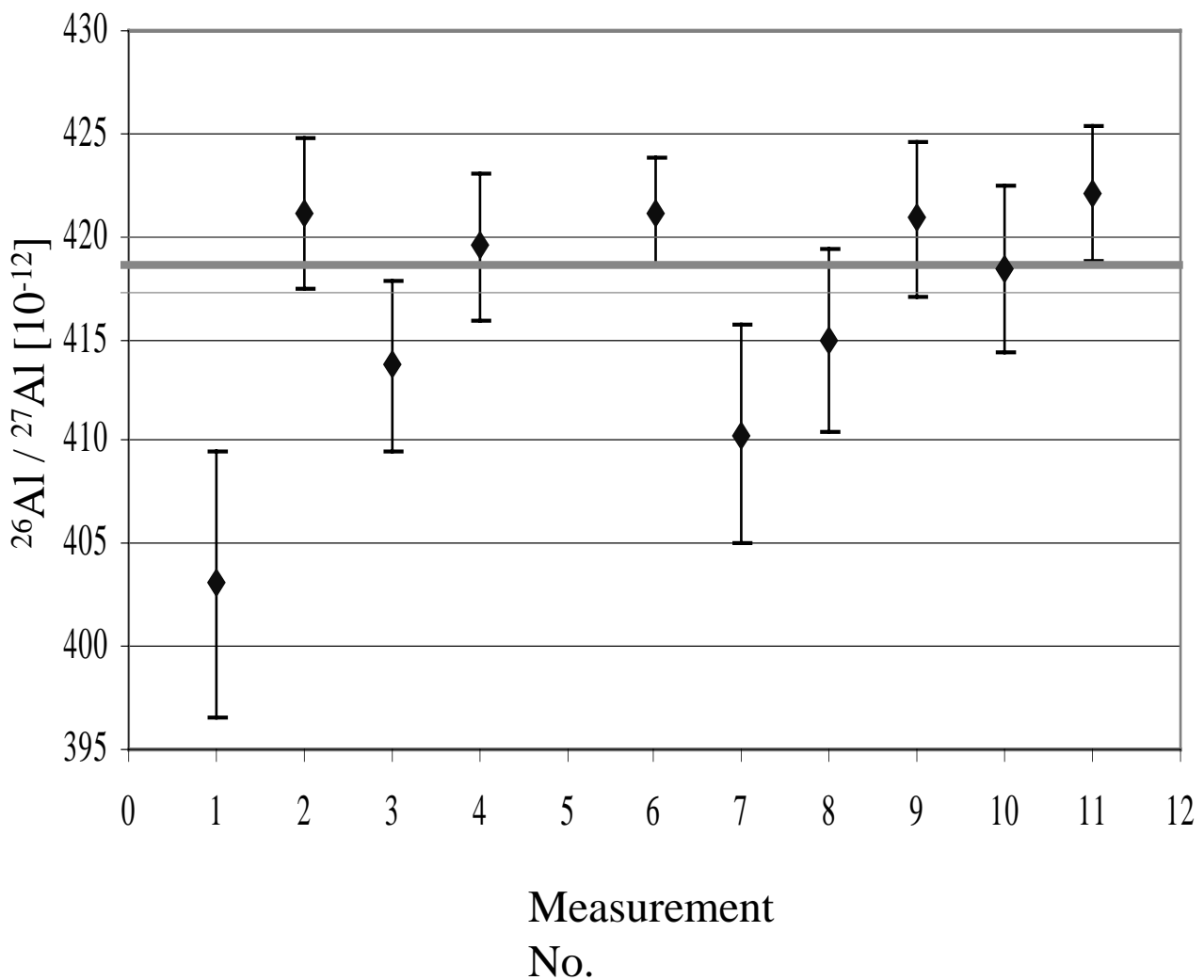
	Tandy (0.46 MV, $q=1^+$)	Tandem (4.7 MV, $q=3^+$)
Charge State Distribution	>45%	
Transmission	30%	20%
Ion Optical Losses	30%	

Energy Spectra of ^{26}Al Standard & Blank Samples



Measured Background: $^{26}\text{Al} / ^{27}\text{Al} < 1.5 \cdot 10^{-13}$

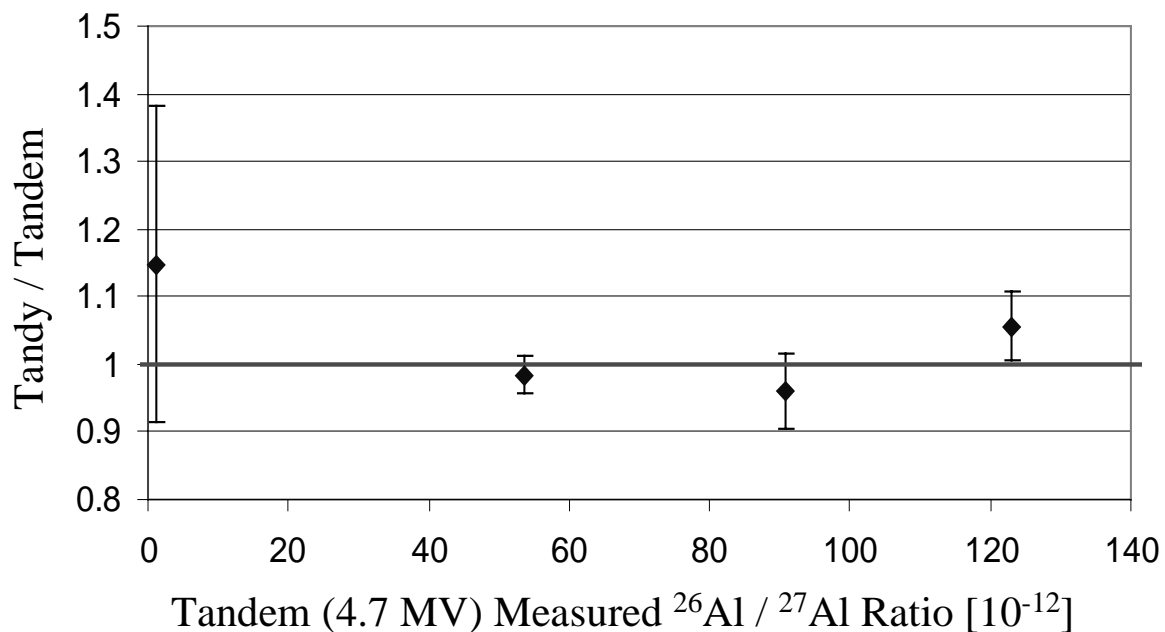
Reproducibility of Standard Sample Measurements



$$^{26}\text{Al} / ^{27}\text{Al} = 419 \cdot 10^{-12} \\ \pm 0.34\%$$

Measured Results Compared

Tandy (0.46 MV) ↔ Tandem (4.7 MV)



Sample: Nr.	Tandem.: [10^{-12}]	Std. Dev.: [%]	Tandy: [10^{-12}]	Std. Dev.: [%]	Δ [%]
SA 1037	1.3	6.80	1.5	19.22	14.76%
SA 1125	53.5	2.70	52.7	0.96	-1.53%
SA 1127	90.8	5.70	87.2	1.36	-3.92%
SA 1039	123.0	1.90	130.0	4.43	5.67%

Preliminary Summary

- Background: ca. 10^{-13}
- Aim: 10^{-14}

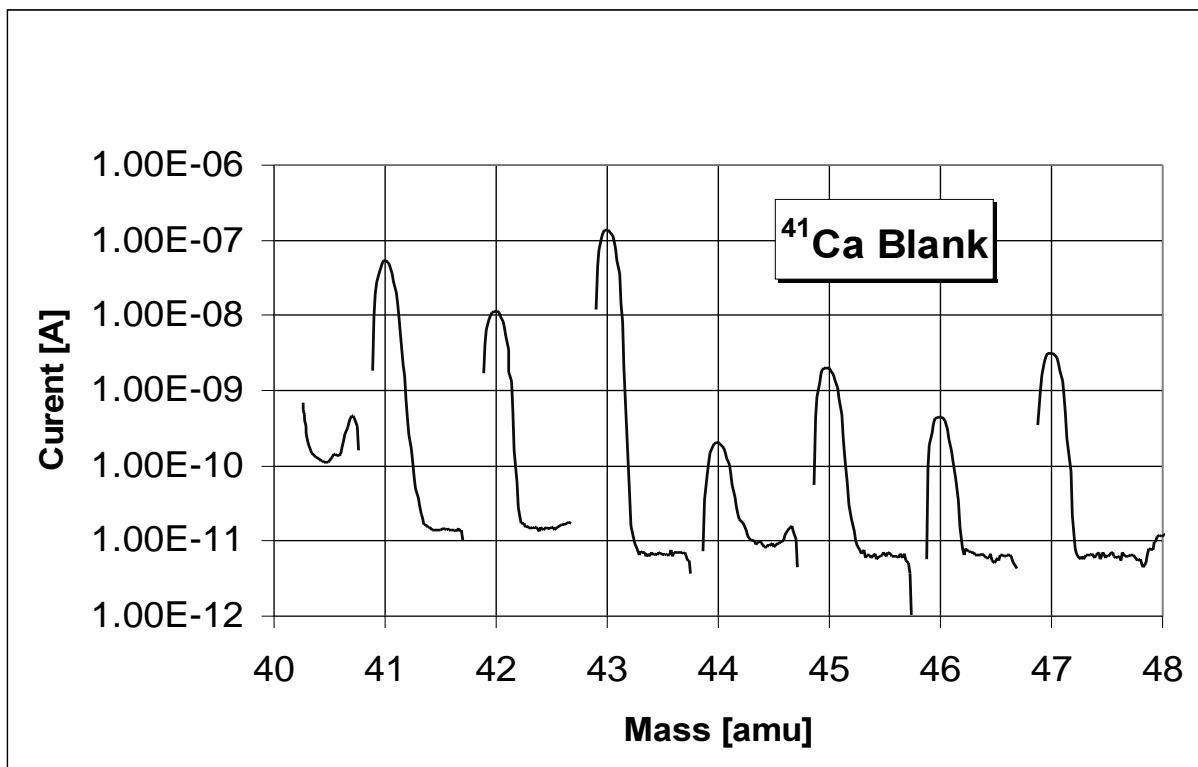
- Idea: background results from ^{27}Al

- further suppression of ^{27}Al
- Identification of wrong particles via Time of Flight (TOF)

Calcium

- radioactive isotope: ^{41}Ca , half-life = $104000 \text{ a} \pm 5000 \text{ a}$
- stable isotope: ^{40}Ca
- interfering isobar: ^{41}K , therefore extraction of CaH_3^-
- high interest for use as tracer for bio-medical applications

Low Energy Mass Spectra



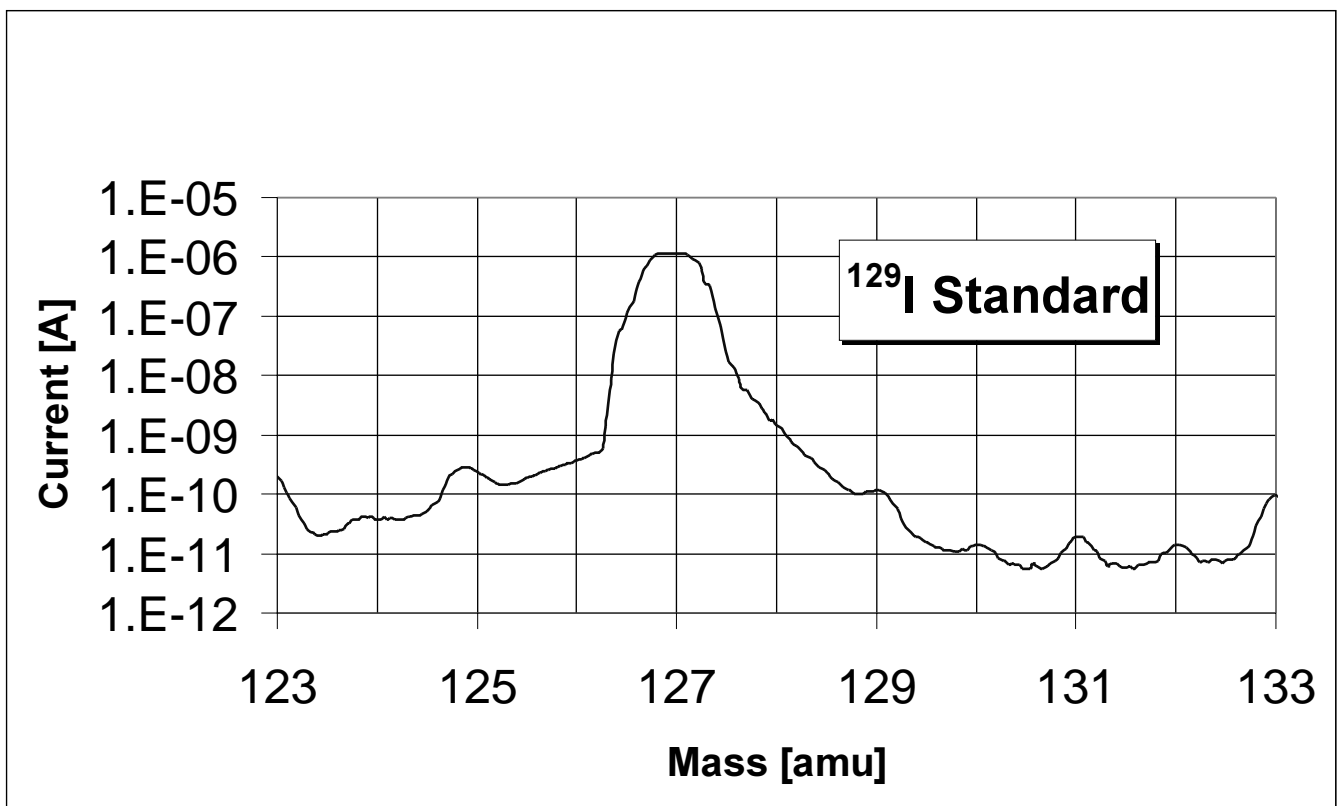
First Results:

Ratio for a standard sample: $^{41}\text{Ca} / ^{40}\text{Ca} = 49.5 * 10^{-10}$

Background: $2 * 10^{-11}$

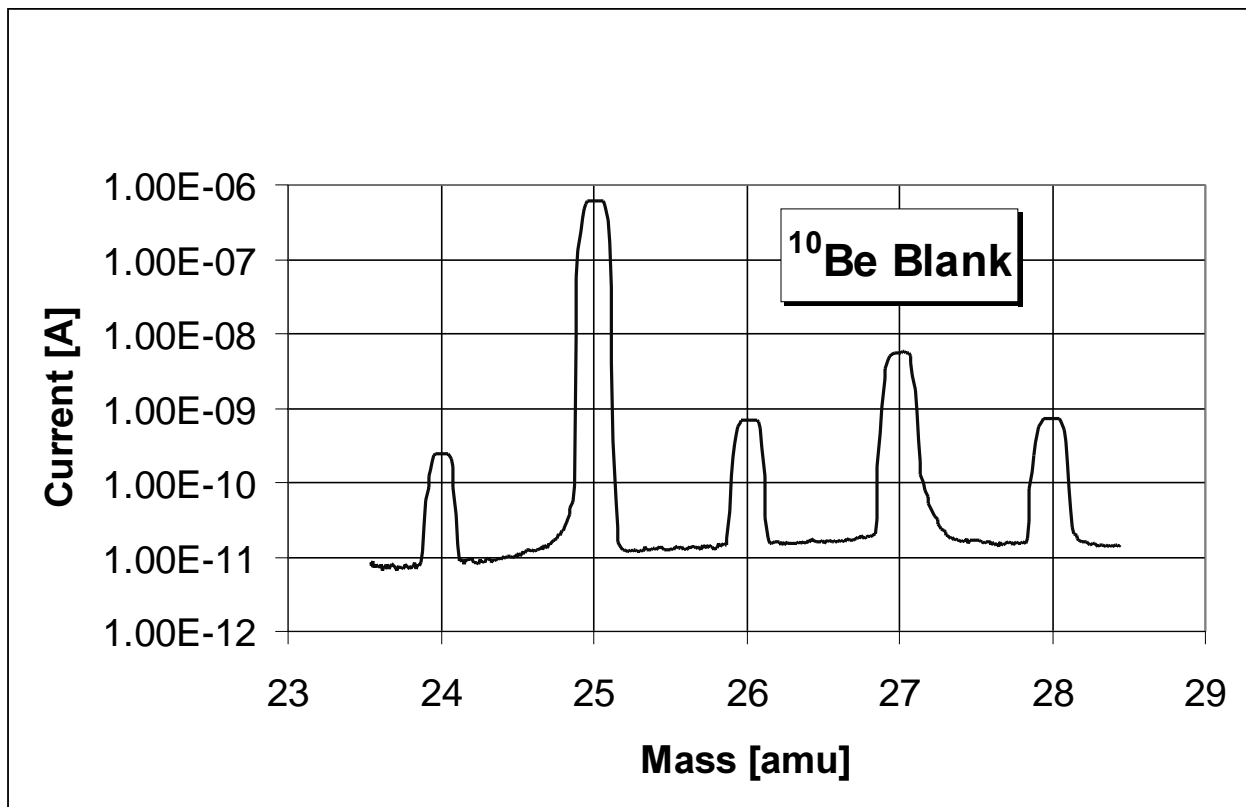
Transmission: 25 %

Low Energy Mass Spectra



Transmission for I^{3+} : 2.8 %

Low Energy Mass Spectra



Transmission for Be^{2+} : 13 %

Tandem

<http://ihp-power1.ethz.ch/IPP/tandem/nuclides.html>

Tandy

Isotope	Extracted Ion	Neg. Ion Current [uA]	Terminal Voltage [MV]	Stripper	Charge State	Transmission [%]	Ion Energy [MeV]	Back-ground
¹⁰ Be	BeO ⁻	0.77	0.46	Ar-Gas	2 ⁺	13	0.863	?
¹⁴ C	C ⁻	15-30	0.46	Ar-Gas	1 ⁺	> 40	0.969	2*10 ⁻¹⁵
²⁶ Al	Al ⁻	0.15	0.46	Ar-Gas	1 ⁺	26	0.969	10 ⁻¹³
⁴¹ Ca	CaH ₃ ⁻	0.03	0.39	Ar-Gas	1 ⁺	25	0.816	2*10 ⁻¹¹
¹²⁹ I	I ⁻	0.1	0.24	Ar-Gas	3 ⁺	2.8	0.981	?