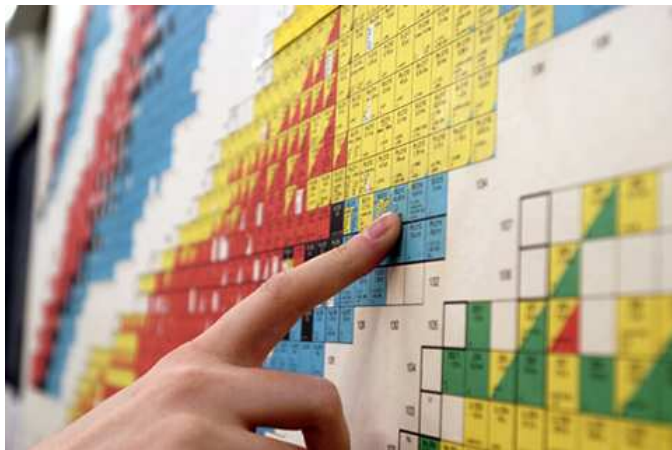
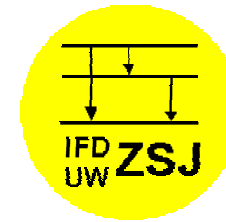


50 lat Mapy Nuklidów z Karlsruhe - wrażenia z rocznicowej minikonferencji

zorganizowanej przez Instytut Pierwiastków Transuranowych
na zamku w Karlsruhe 9 grudnia 2008

Marek Pfützner



- Złota księga pamiątkowa
- Historia *Karlsruher Nuklidkarte* w zarysie
- Wybór z referatów "rocznicowych"

Wspólne seminarium Fizyki Jądra Atomowego i Struktury Jądra Atomowego, 18 lutego 2009

Minikonferencja w Karlsruhe



Instytut Pierwiastków Transuranowych (ITU) jest jednym z instytutów wchodzących w skład tzw. **Joint Research Center**, który jest agendą Komisji Europejskiej

"The mission of ITU is to provide the scientific foundation for the protection of the European citizen against risks associated with the handling and storage of highly radioactive material. ITU's prime objectives are to serve as a reference centre for basic actinide research, to contribute to an effective safety and safeguards system for the nuclear fuel cycle, and to study technological and medical applications of radionuclides/actinides."

→ Jednym z zadań ITU jest kontynuacja prac nad Mapą Nuklidów z Karlsruhe i dalszy rozwój tego projektu

W 50 rocznicę ukazania się pierwszego wydania *Karlsruher Nuklidkarte* ITU zorganizował jednodniową konferencję poświęconą mapie nuklidów, jej historii, a także rozwojowi fizyki jądrowej.

Na tę okazję przygotowano specjalna "**Złota Księgę**" pamiątkową.

→ Doskonały materiał popularyzujący fizykę jądrową!

Księga zawiera szereg b. ciekawych artykułów w 8 rozdziałach:

- Historia
- Rozwój technik doświadczalnych
- Kwarki i oddziaływania silne
- Przemiany beta i neutrino
- Nuklidy i promieniotwórczość
- Zbiory danych jądrowych
- Biofizyka i zastosowania medyczne
- Datowanie i jądrowa medycyna sądowa

Na rocznicowej konferencji, 9 grudnia 2008, wygłoszono szereg referatów nawiązujących do artykułów ze *Złotej Księgi*.

- Nuclid Chart History – C. Normand (ITU)
 - Evolution of the Universe – F.K. Thielemann (Basel)
 - Antiparticles & Antimatter – A. Zichichi (CERN)
 - Application of α -Emitters for Cancer Therapy – A. Morgenstern (ITU)
 - Application of Nuclear Science to Cultural Heritage – W. Kutchera (Vienna)
 - Beta-Delayed Charged Particles – M.J. Borge (Madrid)
 - Chemistry of Superheavy Elements – A. Türler (Munich)
 - Super- and Hyperdeformed Isomeric States – A. Marinov (Jerusalem)
 - Heaviest Nuclei – A. Popeko (Dubna)
 - Beta Decay and Stellar Nucleosynthesis – F. Bosch (Darmstadt)
 - Katrin: Hunting Neutrino Masses – G. Drexlin (Karlsruhe)
- Patrz: <http://www.KarlsruheNuclideChart.net/>

Historia Mapy Nuklidów

Pierwsze przedstawienie nuklidów na płaszczyźnie N , Z - Giorgio Fea, 1935

Rozszerzenie - Emilio Segrè, 1945 (Segrè chart)



Enrico Fermi i Emilio Segrè



G.T. Seaborg, 1951

Popular Science, March 1948

→ **Pierwsza edycja *Karlsruher Nuklidkarte* - 1958**

W. Seelman-Eggebert, G. Pfenig, Karlsruhe Radiochemical Institute

102 pierwiastki, 267 trwałych izotopów, 1030 - nietrwałych nuklidów

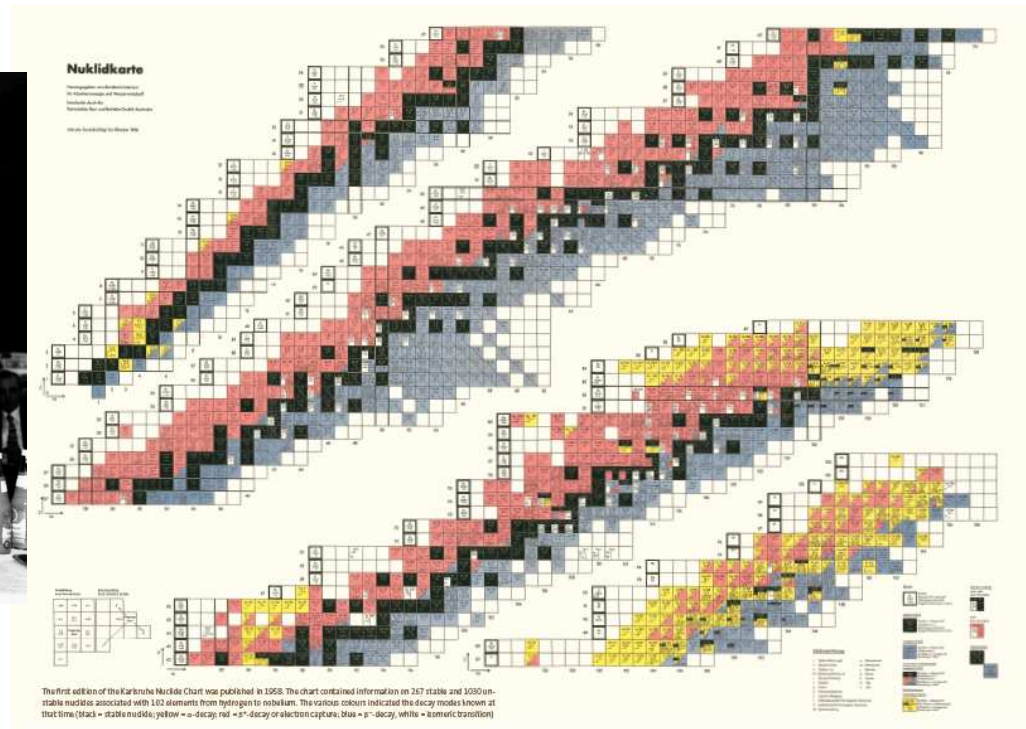
4 typy rozpadów (α , β^+ , β^- , γ)

Tablica naścienna (A0) w wersji kolorowej i czarno-białej

Format zeszytowy (A4) tylko czarno-biały



Seaborg, Seelman-Eggebert, Pfenig



1 wydanie, 1958



Mozaika ceramiczna na ścianie w Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe, 1960

→ Następne wydania

- **Drugie wydanie - 1961**

Od drugiego wydania drukowano tylko mapy kolorowe.

Doszedł jeden pierwiastek i 70 nuklidów nietrwałych.

Wprowadzono kolorowe narożniki informujące o alternatywnych drogach rozpadu. Opis w trzech językach.

- **Trzecie wydanie - 1968**

Opis w 4 językach. Wprowadzono kolor **zielony** dla rozszczepienia spontanicznego.

- **Czwarte wydanie - 1974**

Energie linii γ wyrażono w keV (wynik wzrostu dokładności pomiarów dzięki detektorom Ge)

- **Piąte wydanie - 1981**

Pojawił się podwójny rozpad beta (^{82}Se) oraz kolor **pomarańczowy** dla oznaczenia emisji protonu ($^{53\text{m}}\text{Co}$). Katastrofa w Czarnobylu zwiększyła popyt i sprzedano ponad 50 000 map ściennych i 88 000 zeszytów.

- **Szóste wydanie - 1995**

Dodano kolor **granatowy** na oznaczenie promieniotwórczości klastrowej. Pierwiastki do numeru 111.

Rozszerzony **reprint - 1998/2001** - dodano pierwiastek 112.

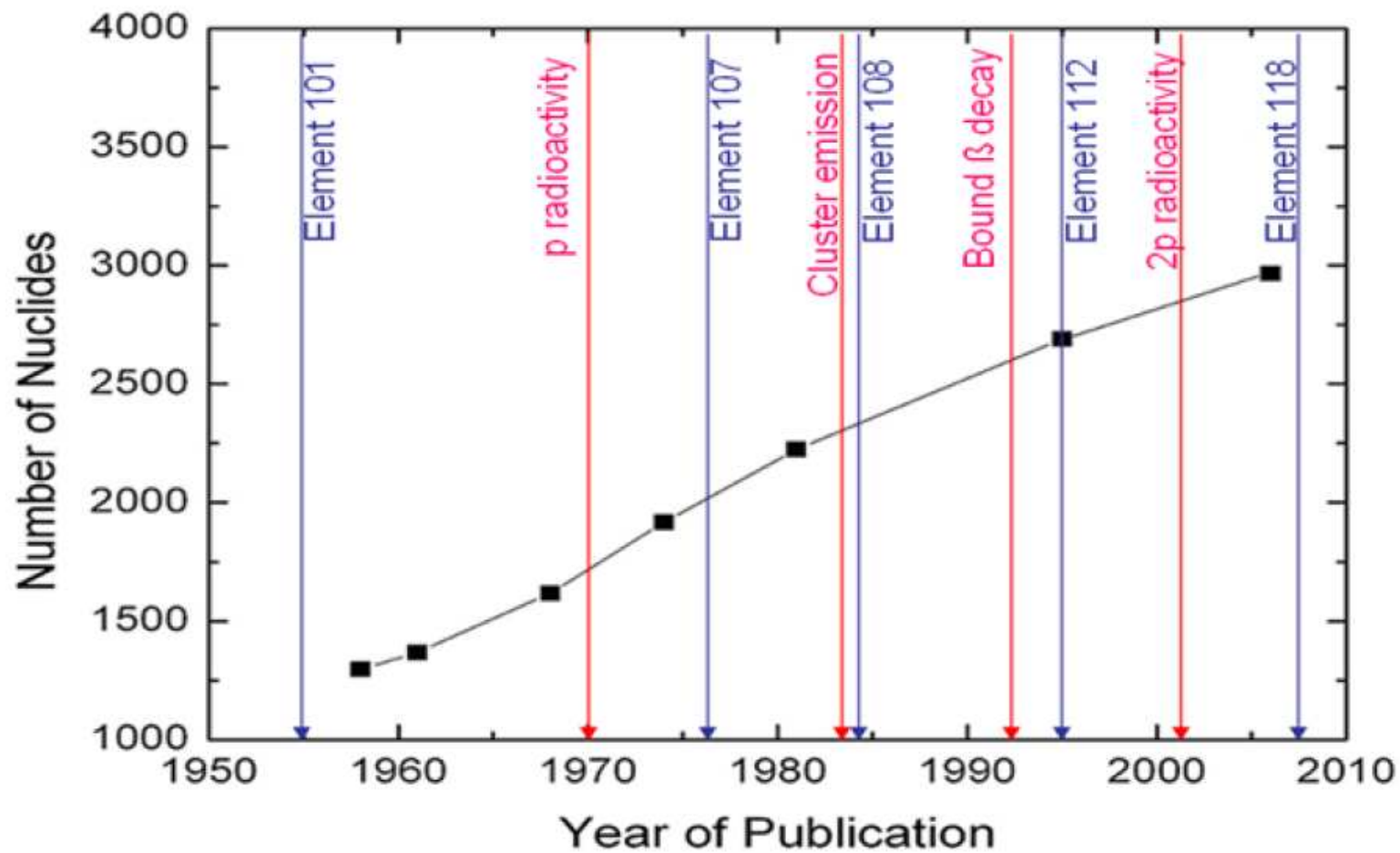
- **Siódme wydanie - 2006**

Forschungszenter Karlsruhe podpisał kontrakt z Komisją Europejską i przekazał materiały oraz know-how do ITU, który przejął wydawanie KNK. Siódme wydanie zawiera 2961 nuklidów, 692 izomery, pierwiastki 113-116 i 118. Wersję zeszytową zredagowano od nowa.

Dodano dwa języki opisu (rosyjski i chiński).

Poprawione wydanie **edycji 7 - listopad 2007**

Przyrost liczby wytworzonych/zbadanych nuklidów w czasie



→ Trwają prace nad **Ósmym** wydaniem. Będzie ono oparte po raz pierwszy o dedykowane, relacyjne bazy danych, zawierające dane jądrowe, referencje, diagramy poziomów, etc.

Nowa mapa będzie połączona z portalem internetowym

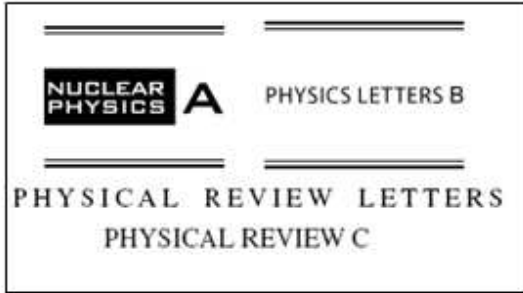
NUCLEONICA nuclear science portal → <http://www.nucleonica.net>

Rozpoczęto budowę witryny samej mapy nuklidów:

→ <http://www.KarlsruheNuclideChart.net/>

→ Planuje się także elektroniczną wersję KNK niezależnie od wersji tradycyjnej.

KNC "Reference" Database



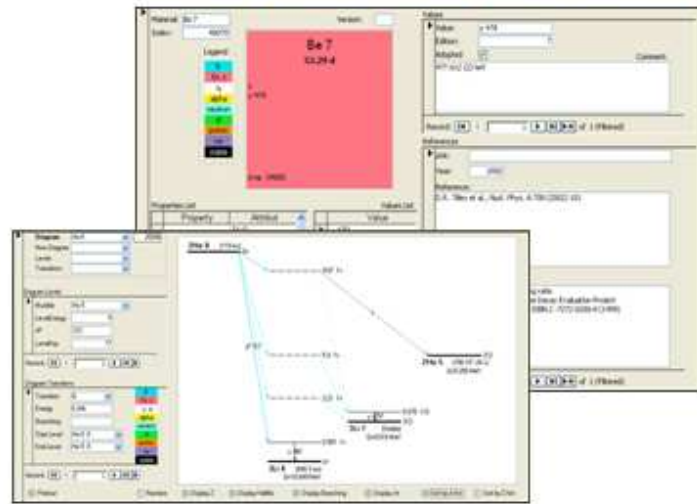
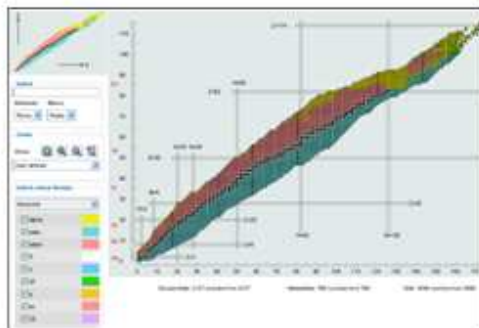
Scientific literature

Data Expertise

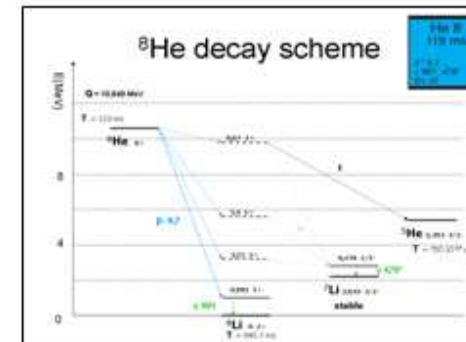


JEFF Collaboration

Future electronic edition with Nucleonica?



Paper Charts



Decay Diagrams

Help Karlsruhe Nuclide Chart

Explanation of the Nuclide Chart

Introduction

The 7th edition (2003) of the "Karlsruhe Nuclide Chart" contains new and updated radioactive decay data on more than 6200 nuclides not found in the previous (1993) edition. In total, nuclear data on 2862 experimentally observed nuclides and 693 isotopes is presented. First exact values of the atomic weights, nuclide abundances and cross sections are included together with the thermal fission yields for both ^{235}U and ^{239}Pu . The accompanying booklet has been conscientiously revised to include a history and overview of nuclear science. The multilingual "Explanation of the Chart of the Nuclides" has been extended from the original four languages (English, German, French, Spanish) and now includes Chinese and Russian.

For almost 50 years, the Karlsruhe Nuclide Chart has provided scientists and students with these documents provide a comprehensive explanation on how to use the Karlsruhe Nuclide Chart.

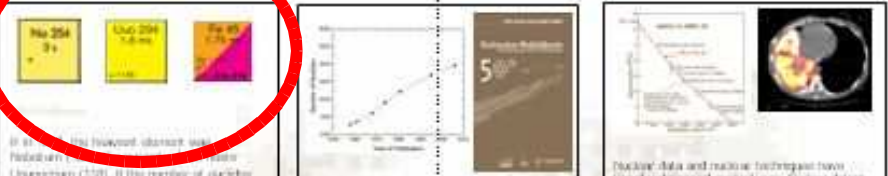
Additional translations? Are you interested in translating the "Explanation of the Chart of the Nuclides" into your own language? If so, please contact Joseph Magill (jmagill@knca.kit.edu)

www.karlsruhenuclidechart.net with



The „Karlsruher Nuklidkarte“: 50 years of scientific achievements

G. Pfennig, Ch. Normand, J. Magill, Th. Faehänel



No 254
3 s

Uuo 294
1.8 ms
 α 11.65

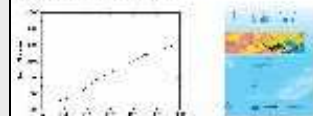
Fe 45
1.75 ms
2p 1.151
 β^+
 β^- , β^-_{2p} , β^-_{3p}

www.knucard.com

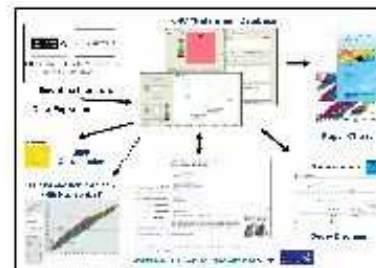
The Karlsruhe Nuclide Chart Database

Ch. Normand, G. Pfennig, J. Magill, R. Dreher, J. Galy

The Karlsruhe Nuclide Chart is a unique tool for the nuclear science community that presents structured and accurate information on the radioactive decay of nuclides. Through the successive editions dating back to 1959, the chart has evolved to reflect scientific progress and breakthroughs. The discovery of new modes of decay in the study of nuclides far from the stability region is reflected in the various chart editions. The 7th edition (2009/1) contains information on scientific progress over the last 50 years.



The current 7th edition (1) contains new and updated radioactive data on 813 nuclides not found in the previous (1993) edition. In total, nuclear data on more than 2800 experimentally observed decays and 692 modes is presented. We have consequently increased the number of data contained in the Karlsruhe Nuclide Chart that was updated. As it is shown in the graph, the amount of data becomes more and more important with every new edition. A database was created to manage the data for the 7th edition and as a first step towards an electronic edition including new features and additional nuclear characteristics.



The Karlsruhe Nuclide Chart collaboration shows that new features, including webpage, dedicated forum, additional database functionalities and local ideas leading to an electronic edition, benefit from synergies with Nucleonica, Common Tools and development are under study.

The collaboration with other nuclear data banks, as the Joint Evaluated Nuclear Data File (JENDL, NEA) are ongoing, and will be the future to have common solutions for the database.



Successful new data acquisition for ^{254}No
A strong collaboration has been observed over several years to study the decay of ^{254}No . The main reason consists in the possible long

Information on the Karlsruhe Nuclide Chart Database is available at the following URL: www.knucard.com

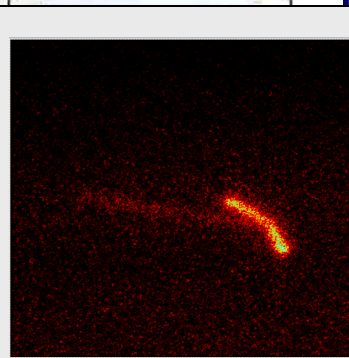
Information on the Karlsruhe Nuclide Chart Database is available at the following URL: www.knucard.com

Information on the Karlsruhe Nuclide Chart Database is available at the following URL: www.knucard.com

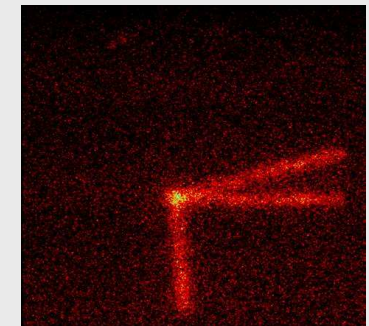


All the elements naturally occurring today produced in cosmological sites are superheavy. The standard one is made from, and the previous in general, are still not well known. Neutrons, Dark Matter, Antimatter are waiting here to solve these secrets.

Information on the Karlsruhe Nuclide Chart Database is available at the following URL: www.knucard.com



Fe 45
1.75 ms
2p 1.151
 β^+
 β^-



Editors: G. Pfennig, C. Normand, J. Magill, Th. Fanghänel



Commemorative publication, to mark the 50th Anniversary
"Karlsruher Nuklidkarte", provides a broad, state-of-the-art
overview of scientific research in the nuclear sciences. In
this volume there are 30 scientific articles written by experts in their
respective fields together with the historical Nobel lectures by
Ettore Majorana and Seth Lloyd. The chapters are arranged as follows:

- History
- Experimental developments
- Quarks and strong interaction
- Beta decay and neutrinos
- Isotopes and radioactivity
- Nuclear data
- Biophysics and medical applications
- Dating and nuclear forensics

Articles cover fundamental and theoretical aspects of nuclear
physics and chemistry including the discovery of new elements,
decay modes, neutrinos, quarks, antimatter, and dark matter.
Technological developments are described in a series of
articles ranging from space radiation biophysics and health
physics to archaeological dating, forensics and cultural heritage.

LC No. 23420 EN/C

Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary

Karlsruher Nuklidkarte

Editors: G. Pfennig, C. Normand,
J. Magill, Th. Fanghänel

Karlsruher Nuklidkarte

Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary

50th

1958

2008



Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe
in der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft

1. Antycząstki i antymateria

Antonino Zichichi (CERN)

«Those who say that antihydrogen is antimatter should realize that we are not made of hydrogen and we drink water, not liquid hydrogen». (Dirac)

➔ Odkrycie antyelektronu, antyprotonu i antyneutronu nie wystarcza do stwierdzenia, że istnieje antymateria.



➔ Trzeba jeszcze wykazać, że siły jądrowe działające między nukleonami są takie same jak siły między antynukleonami. Eksperymentalnym dowodem istnienia antymaterii jest np. obserwacja antydeuteronu.

To constitute the nucleus, we need protons, neutrons and nuclear glue.

It's similar with bricks.

To build a house we need “glues”, for bricks alone are not enough. Matter corresponds to the house and not to the bricks alone.

If the world where we live tells us that houses exist, to ascertain that antihouses also exist we must formulate a law that establishes the existence of antiglues, exactly identical to the glues that allow the joining of bricks to build houses.

→ Antydeuterony po raz pierwszy wytworzono w CERNie w reakcji $p + Be$. Identyfikacja poprzez pomiar $B\rho$ i TOF. Wydajność reakcji $10^{-8} \bar{d}/\pi^-$

Massam et al., *Nuovo Cimento* 39 (1965) 10.

Dirac came out of his depression when he received a phone call from his friend Abdus Salam, saying «*Relax Paul, my friend Nino Zichichi has discovered the antideuteron*». Dirac called me and invited me for lunch at his place, and this is how we started a friendship which led us to the realization of the Erice Seminars on Nuclear Wars. The letter written by Mrs Dirac recalling this event is reported in Fig. 2.



Figure 5: Eugene P. Wigner, A. Zichichi and Paul Dirac (Erice, 1982).

Mocny akcent na zakończenie wykładu

T.D. Lee said:

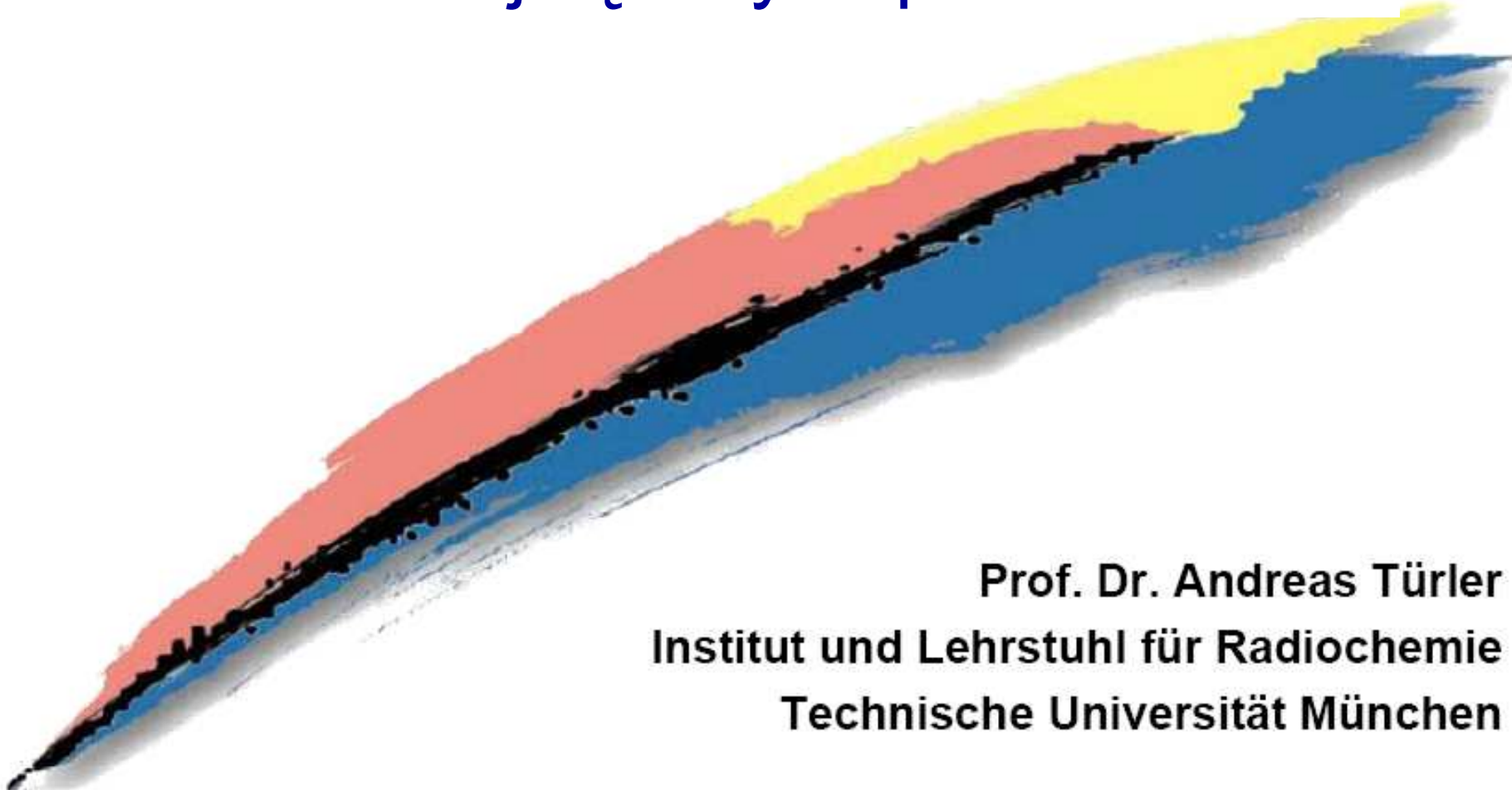
«in his book “The Physicist’s Conception of Nature” (1972), Werner Heisenberg writes: “I think that this discovery of antimatter was perhaps the biggest jump of all big jumps in physics in our century.”

Now, Heisenberg discovered quantum mechanics in 1925.

By 1972, he had witnessed almost all the big jumps in modern physics.

Yet he would rank the discovery of antimatter as the biggest jump of all».

2. Chemia najcięższych pierwiastków



Prof. Dr. Andreas Türler
Institut und Lehrstuhl für Radiochemie
Technische Universität München

Gdzie kończy się układ okresowy pierwiastków?

Czy istnieją superaktywnowce?

Czy transaktywnowce zachowują się jak gazy szlachetne?

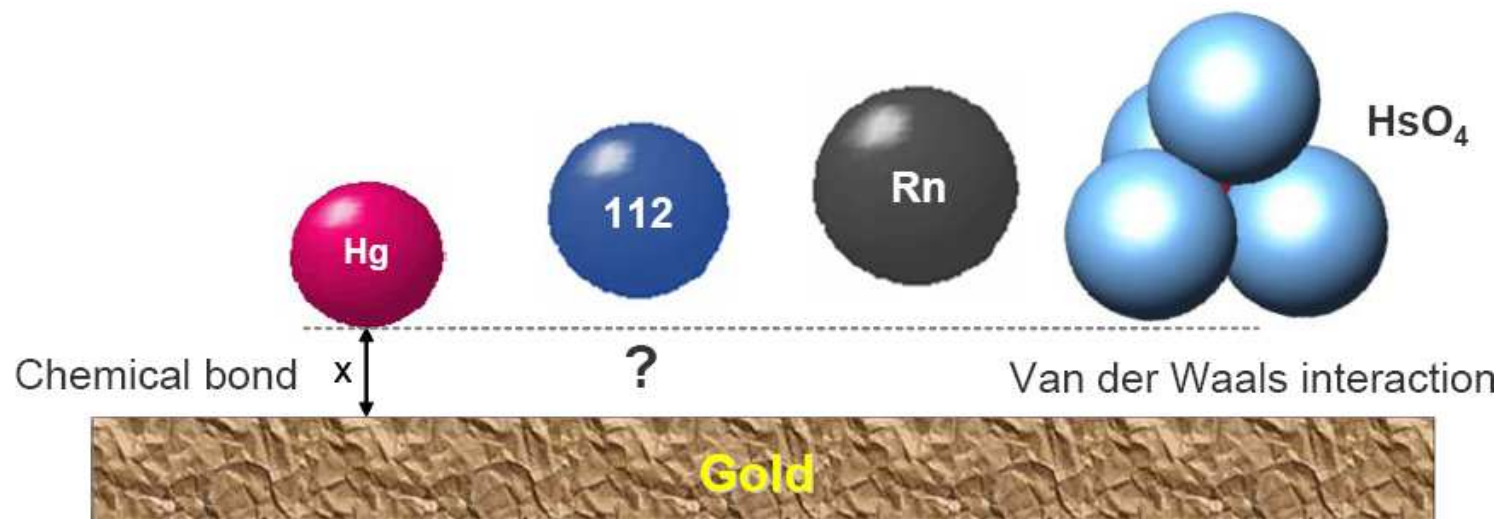
Testowanie przewidywań relatywistycznej chemii kwantowej

1																	18			
1 H	2														13	14	15	16	17	2 He
3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne			
11 Na	12 Mg	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar			
19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr			
37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe			
55 Cs	56 Ba	57-71 La	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn			
87 Fr	88 Ra	89-103 Ac	104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112	113	114	115	116	(117)	118			
(119)	(120)	(121-153)	(154)	(155)	(156)	(157)	(158)	(159)	(160)	(161)	(162)	(163)	(164)	(165)	(166)	(167)	(168)			

Lanthanides	57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu
Actinides	89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr
Super-Actinides	(121)	(122)	(123)	(124)											(153)

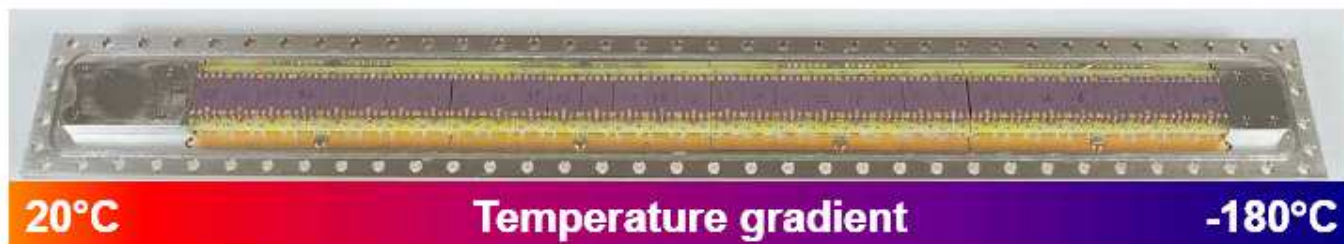
Experimental approach

Chemisorption ↔ Physisorption

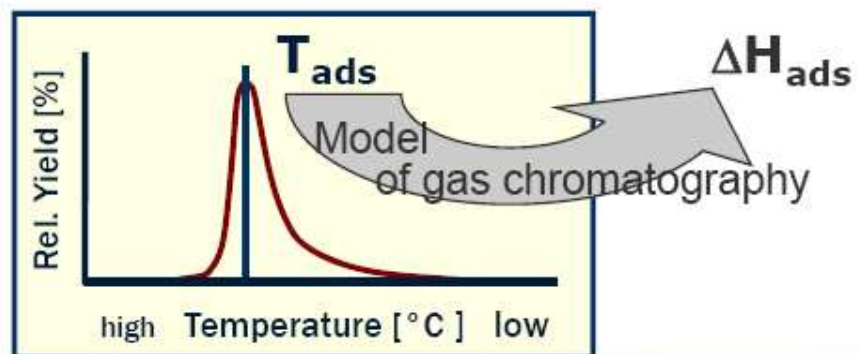


Thermochromatography with SHE

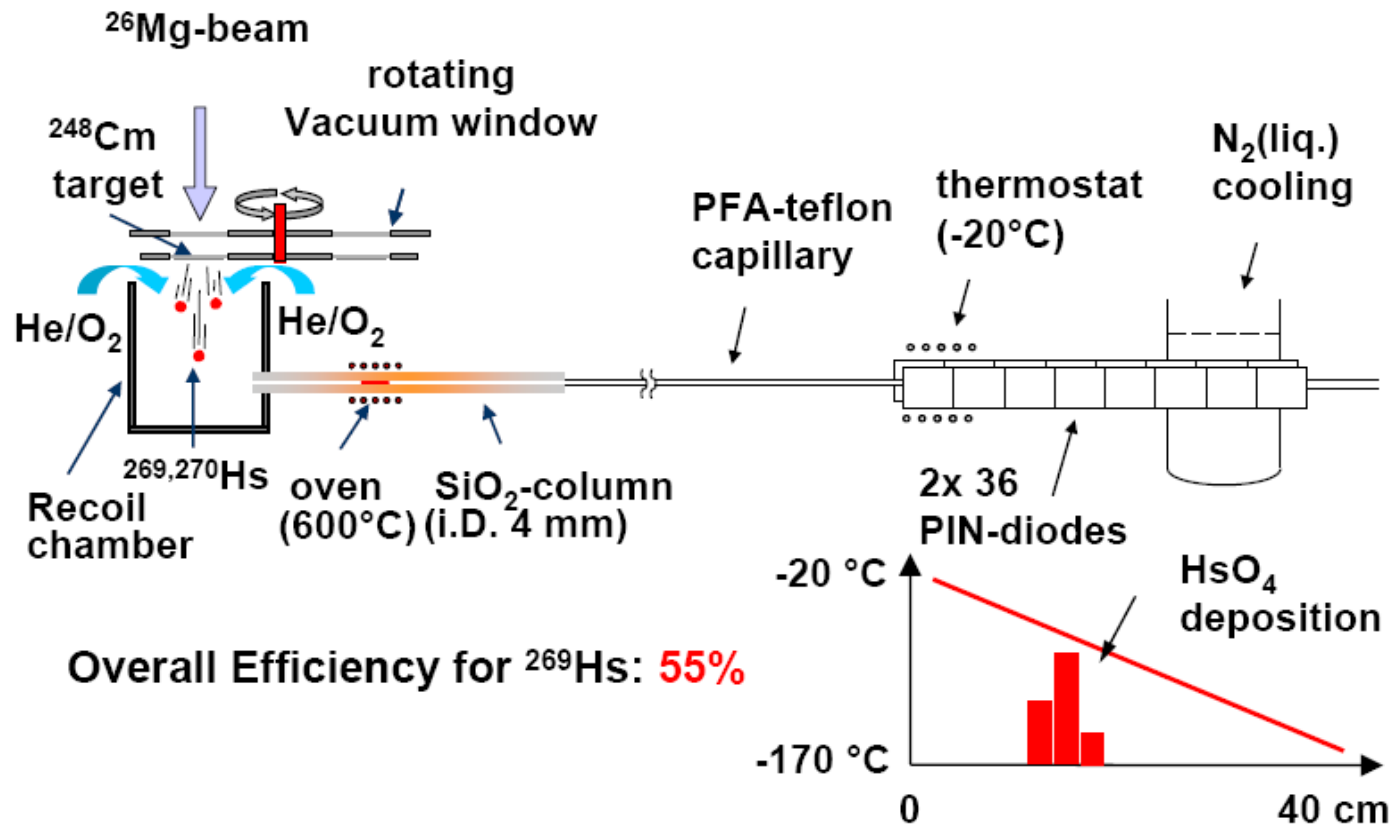
Cryo-On-Line Detector (COLD)

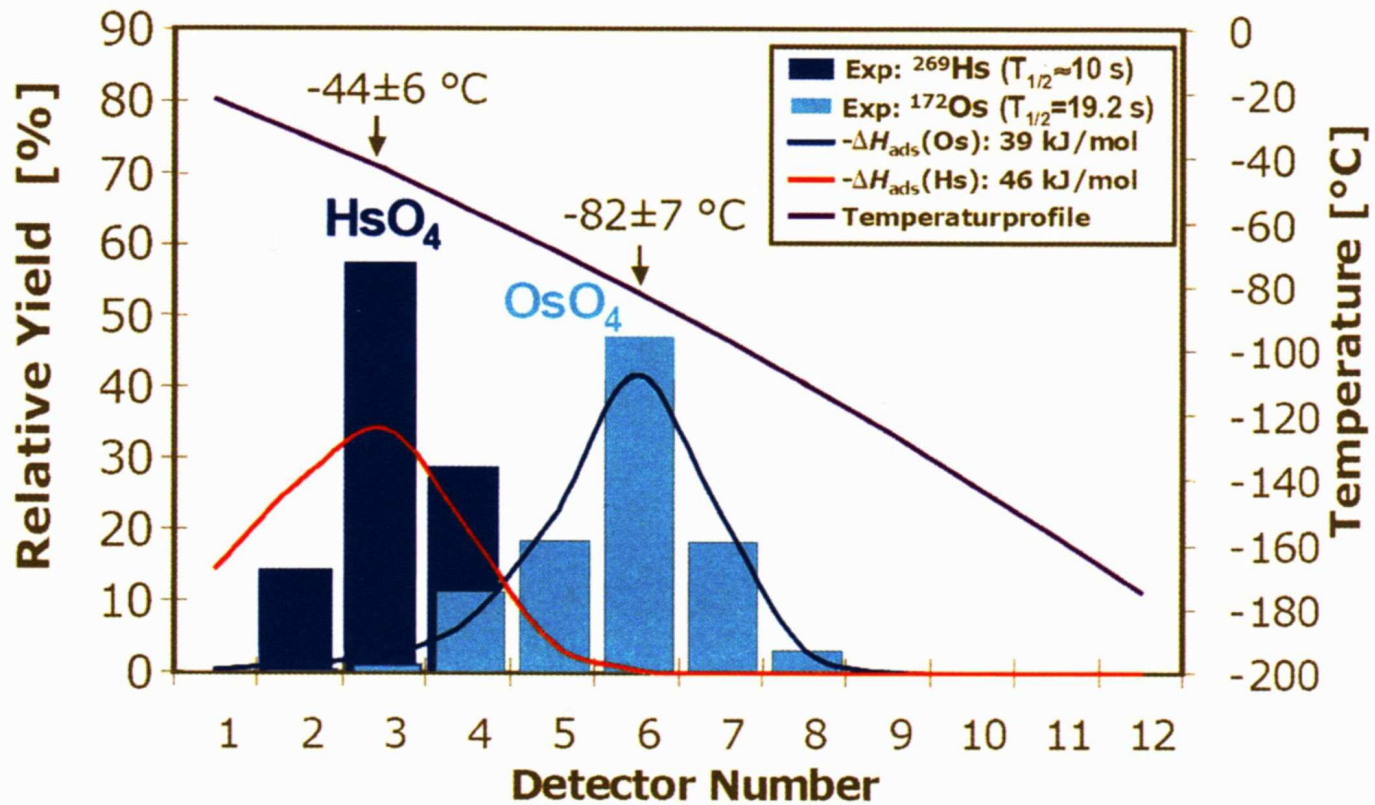


Internal Chromatogram



Chemistry: a highly efficient Hassium separator





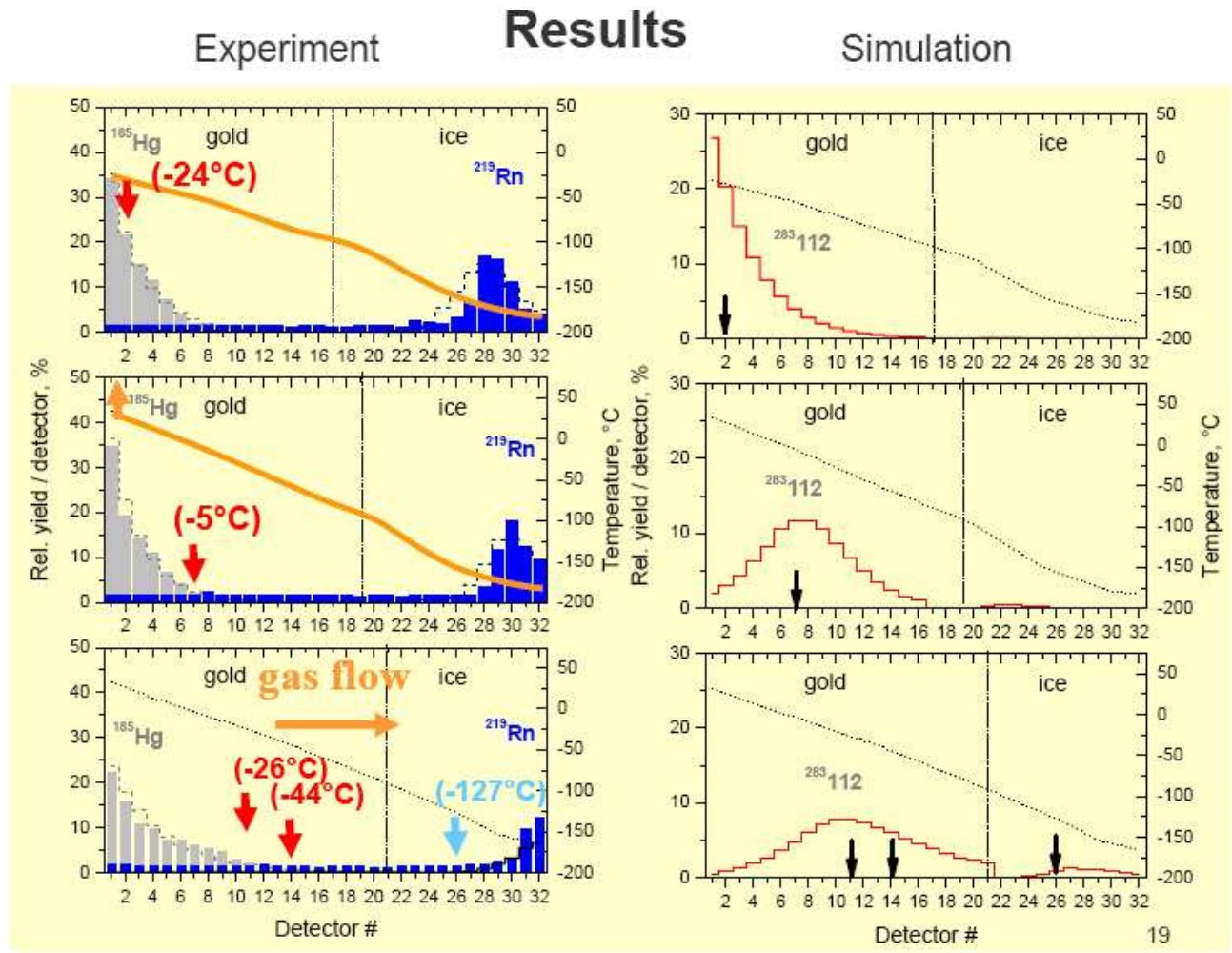
→ Eksperyment w GSI: zarejestrowano 7 atomów ²⁶⁹Hs !

Has ma mniejszą lotność niż osm, ale należy do tej samej grupy (8)

Düllmann et al., Nature 418 (2002) 859

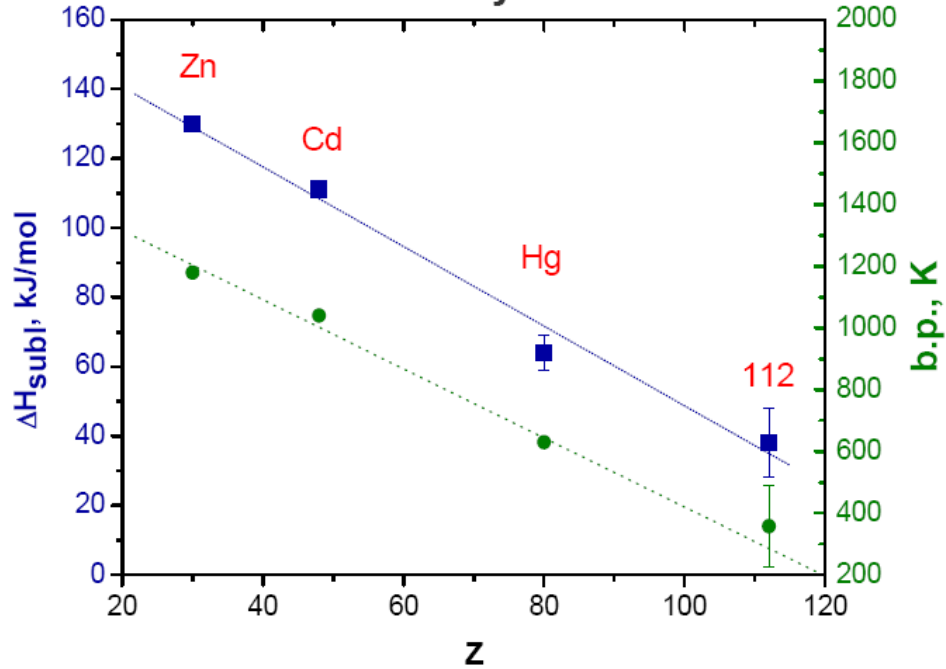
Badanie pierwiastka 112

→ Eksperyment w Dubnej: zarejestrowano 5 atomów $^{283}112$!

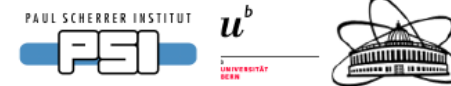
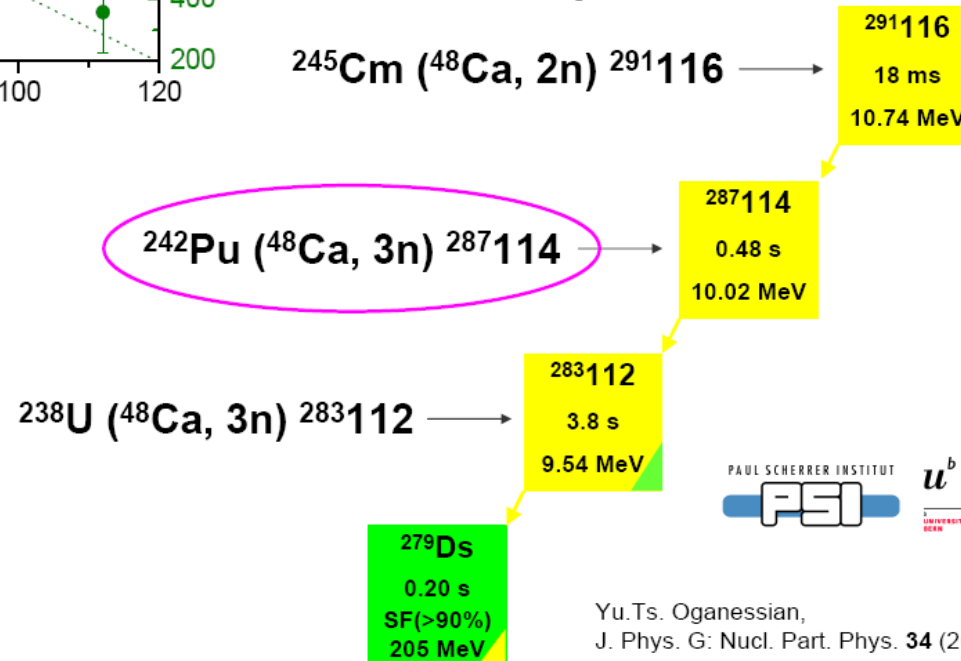


Eichler et al., Nature 447 (2007) 72

From experimental results deduced volatility of element 112



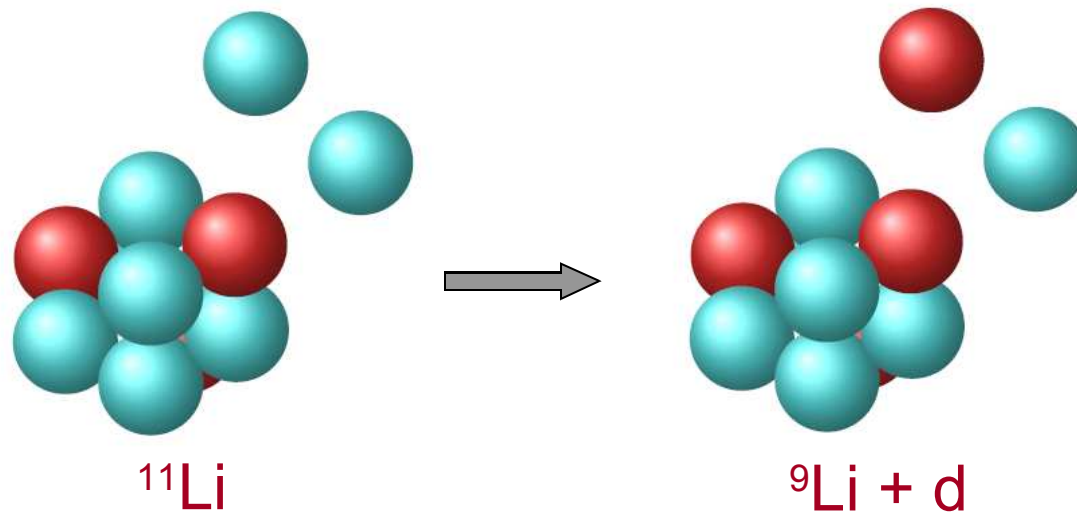
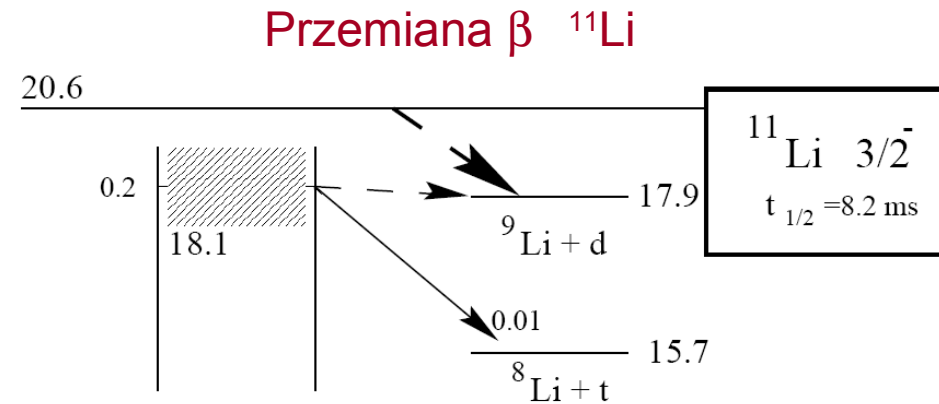
Element 112 production



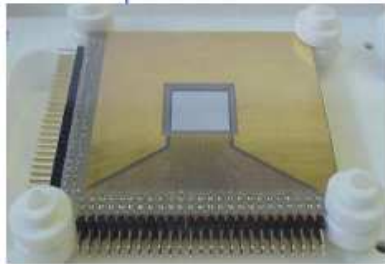
Yu. Ts. Oganessian,
J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. **34** (2007) R165–R242

3. Beta-delayed charged particles...

María José García Borge (Madryt)

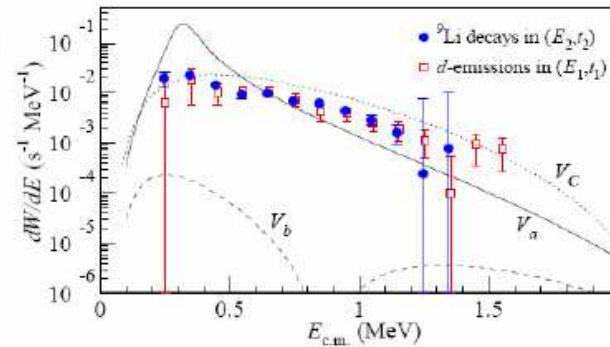
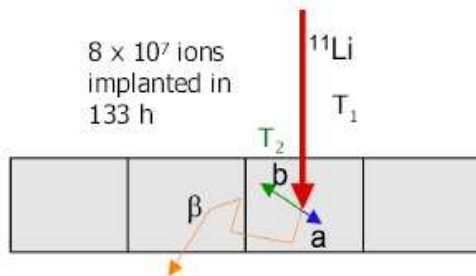


^{11}Li βd spectrum finally measured @ TRIUMF!!



DSSSD 16x16 mm², 70 μ m thick
48x48 strips, 300 μ m, 2304 pixels
J. Büscher et al., NIM B in press

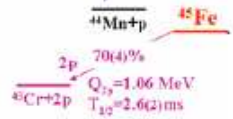
- Implantation of ^{11}Li beam on DSSSD Detector
- Very precise B.R.
- Low detection threshold
- Low beta background
- History of each decay



B.R. = 1.30(13) $\times 10^{-4}$
 $E_{\text{cm}} > 200$ keV
 Deuteron Spectrum
 Decay to the continuum confirmed
 Raabe et al, PRL 101 (2008)
 212501

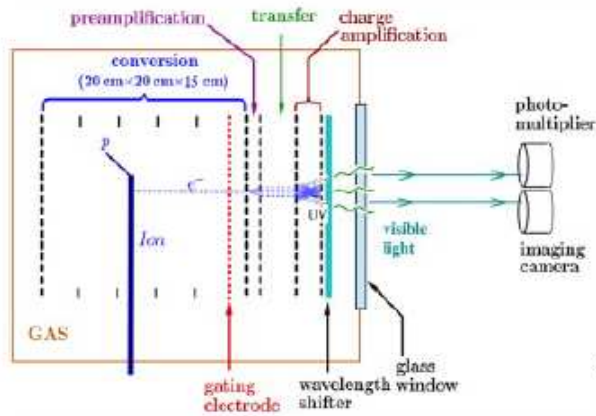
Względnie duże B.R. wskazuje na to, że przemianie ulega neutron z halo.
 Widmo energetyczne sugeruje bezpośrednie przejście do kontinuum.

Two proton Radioactivity



Predicted in the 60's by Goldanskii as consequence of the pairing force \Rightarrow easier to eject the pair that break it apart

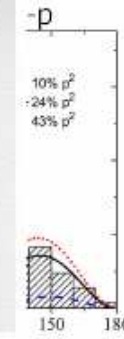
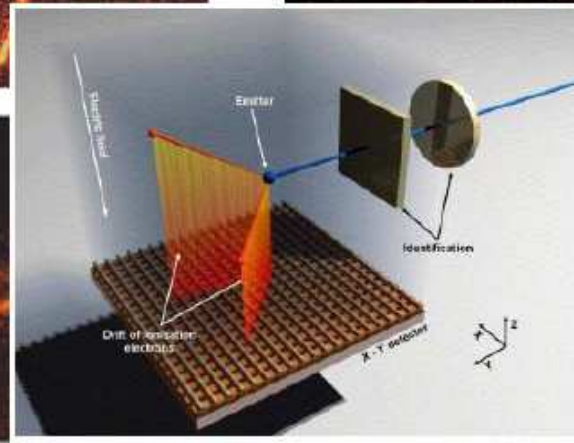
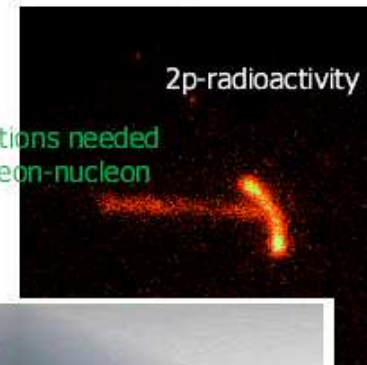
Found 2002
 By Bordeaux & Warsaw



50th Anniversary Karlsruher NuklidKarte

Miernik et al,
 NIM A 581 (2007) 194
 PRL 99 (2007) 192501
 PRC 76 (2007) 041304R

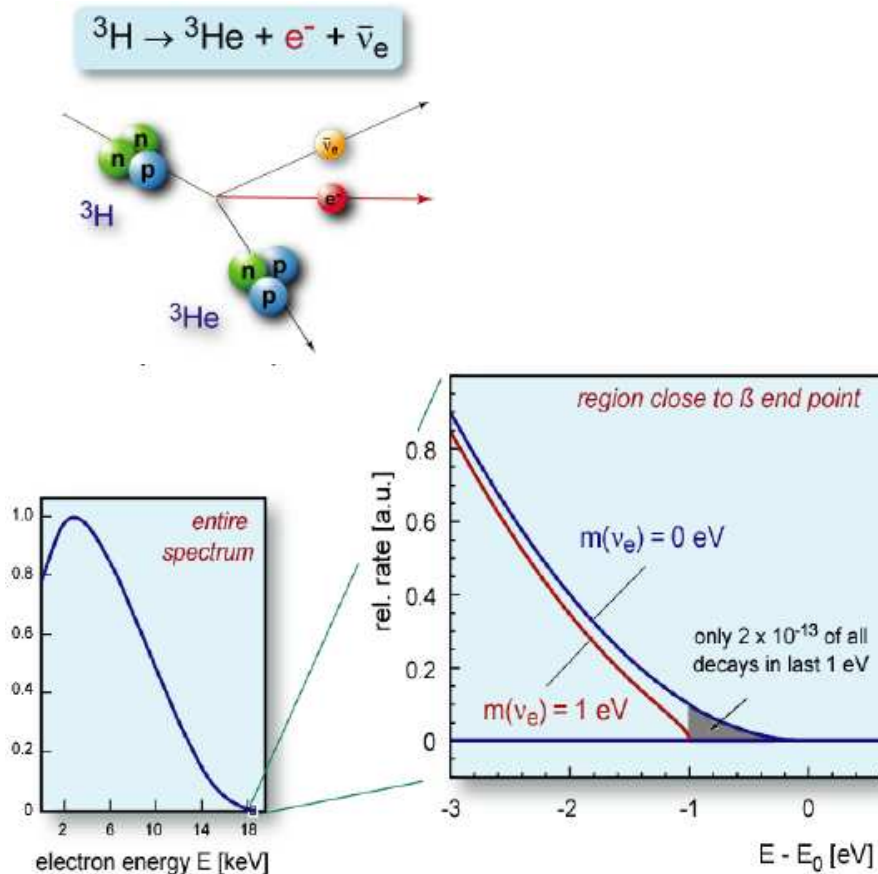
2p-correlations observed in 2007



María José G^a Borge, IEM, CSIC, Madrid

4. Karlsruhe TRitium Neutrino experiment

Guido Drexlin (Karlsruhe)



history of tritium β -decay

ITEP

T_2 in complex molecule
magn. spectrometer (Tret'yakov)

m_ν

17-40 eV

Los Alamos

gaseous T_2 - source
magn. spectrometer (Tret'yakov)

< 9.3 eV

Tokio

T - source
magn. spectrometer (Tret'yakov)

< 13.1 eV

Livermore

gaseous T_2 - source
magn. spectrometer (Tret'yakov)

< 7.0 eV

Zürich

T_2 - source impl. on carrier
magn. spectrometer (Tret'yakov)

< 11.7 eV

Troitsk (1994-today)

gaseous T_2 - source
electrostat. spectrometer

< 2.3 eV

Mainz (1994-today)

frozen T_2 - source
electrostat. spectrometer

< 2.3 eV

MAC-E filter – principle

E Filter – Electrostatic filter

energy analysis by an electrostatic retarding field

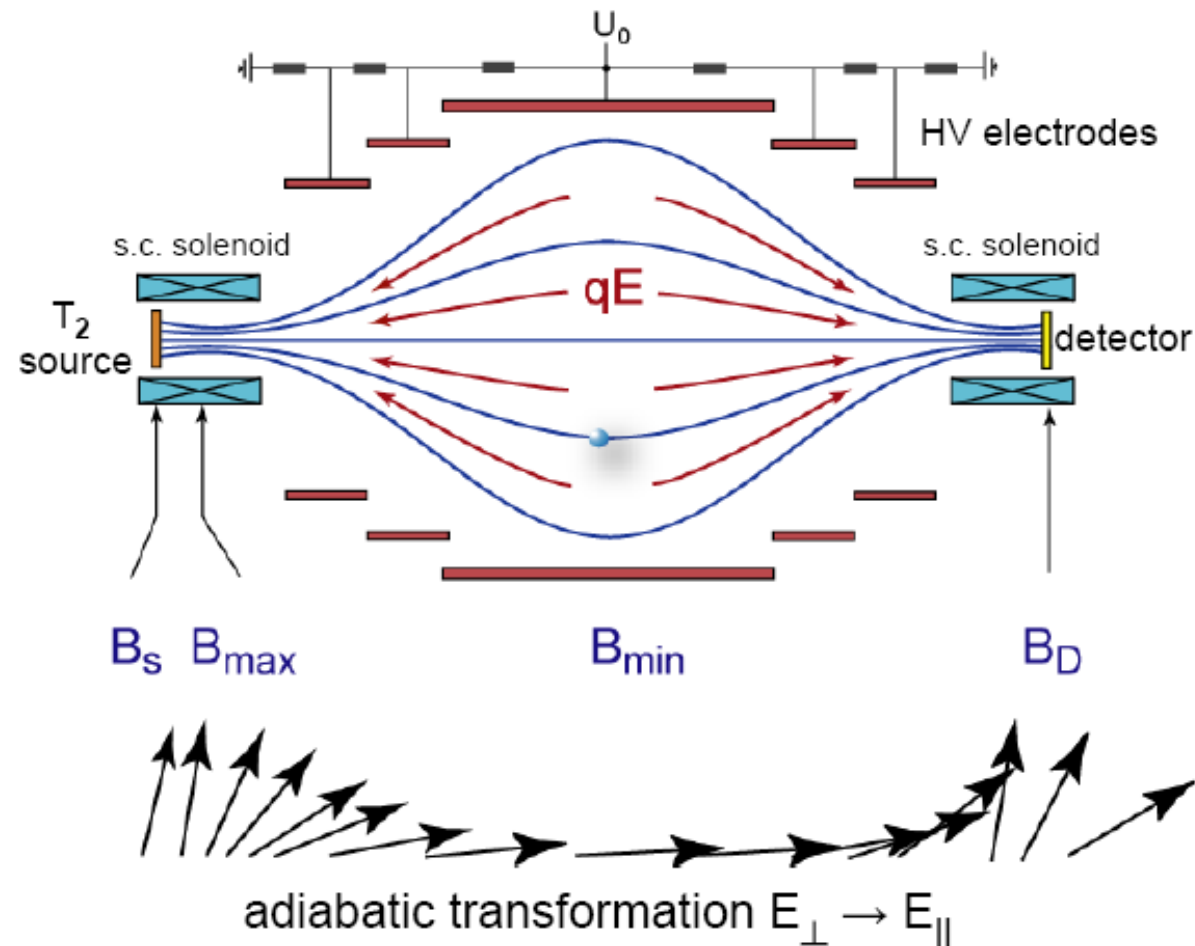
variable E-field:
inner electrodes

$U_0 = 18.5 - 18.7$ kV

integral transmission
for $E > U_0$
high pass filter

E Feld || B-Feld

conversion \rightarrow retarding



KATRIN – a MAC-E filter system

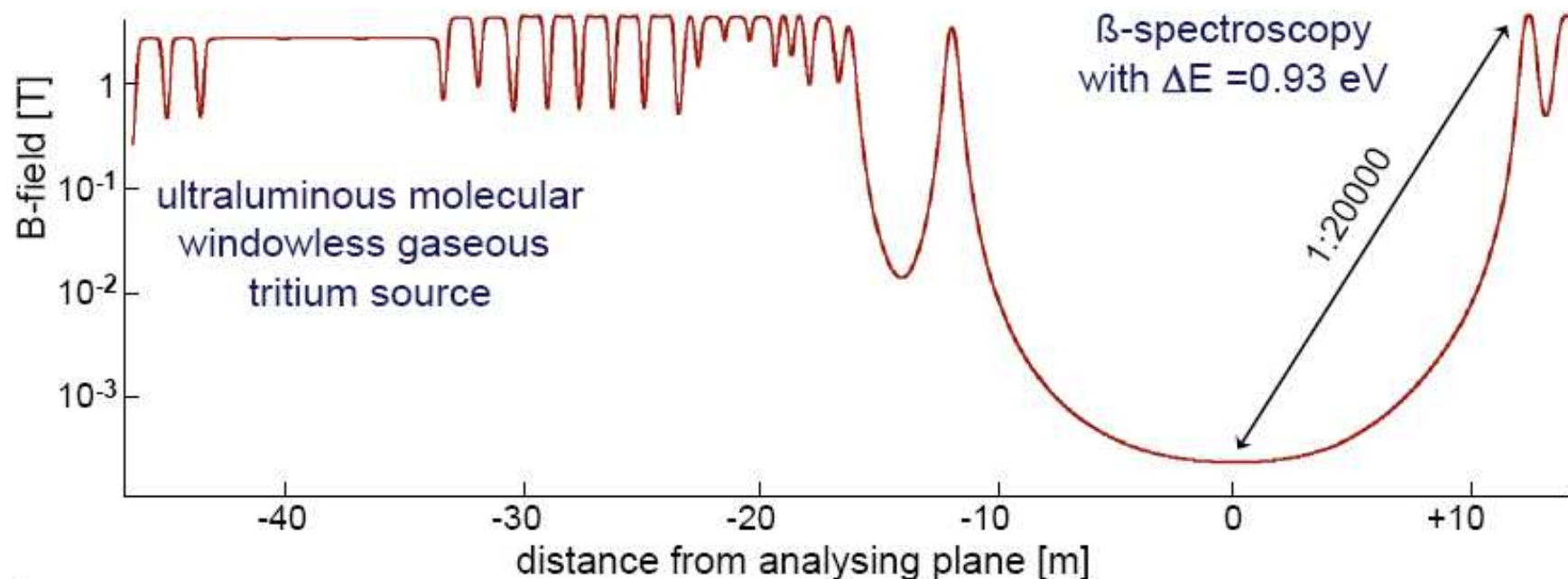


tritium source

adiabatic particle transport over 70 m

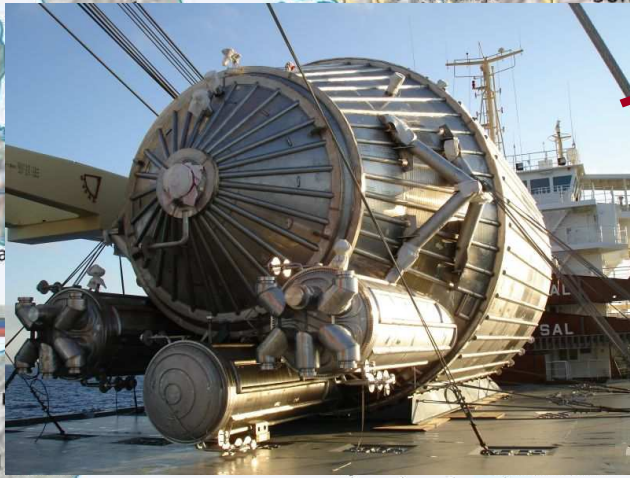
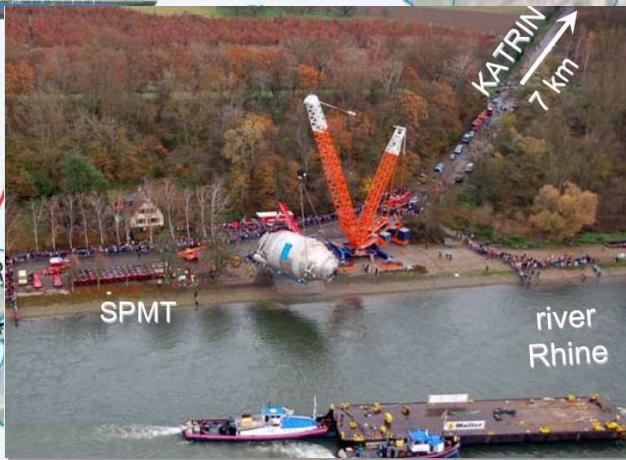
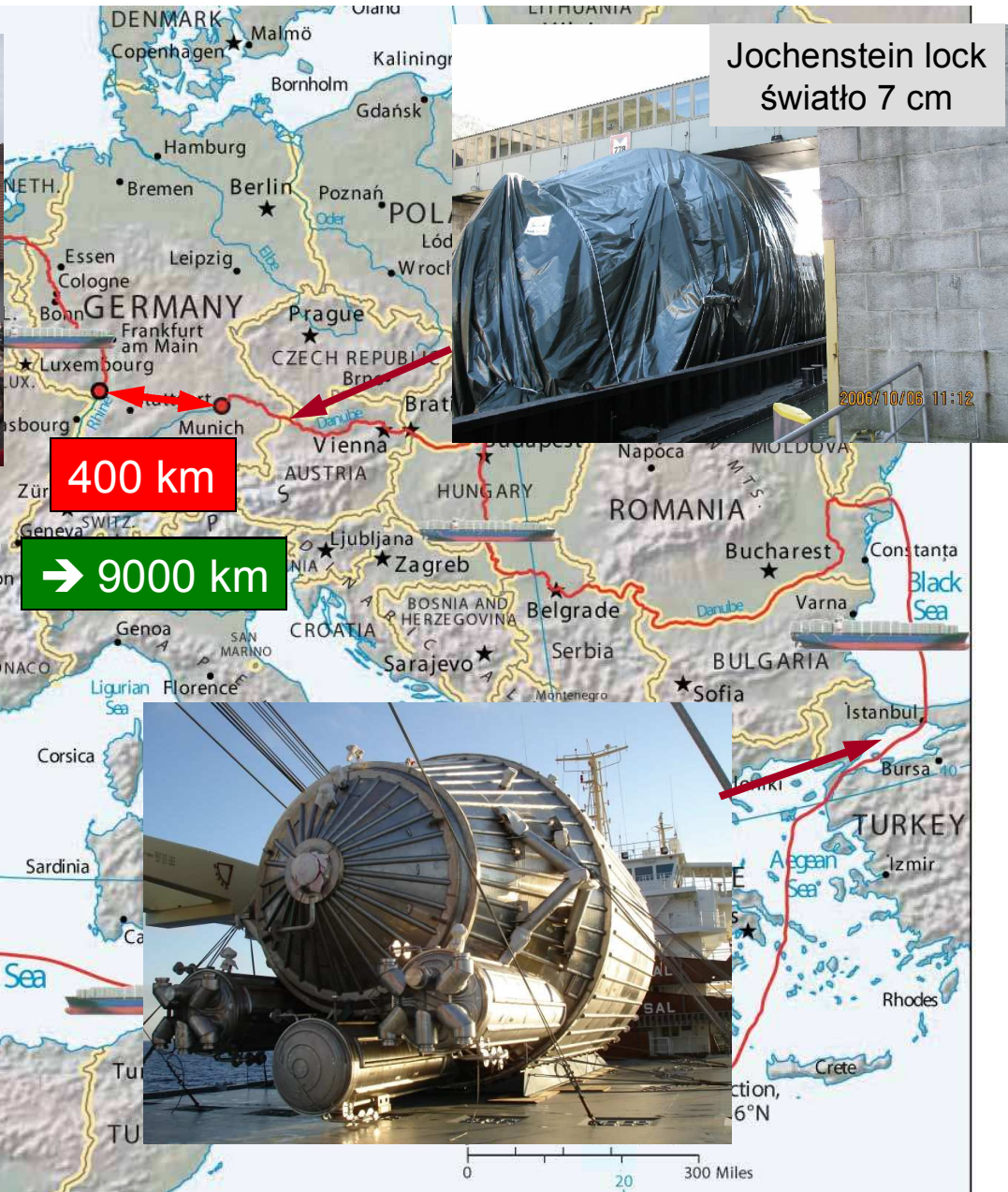
spectrometer

detector



Spodziewana czułość: 0.2 eV (90% CL), początek pomiaru 2012

Transport głównej komory



5. Badanie dziedzictwa kulturowego

Walter Kutchera (Wiedeń)

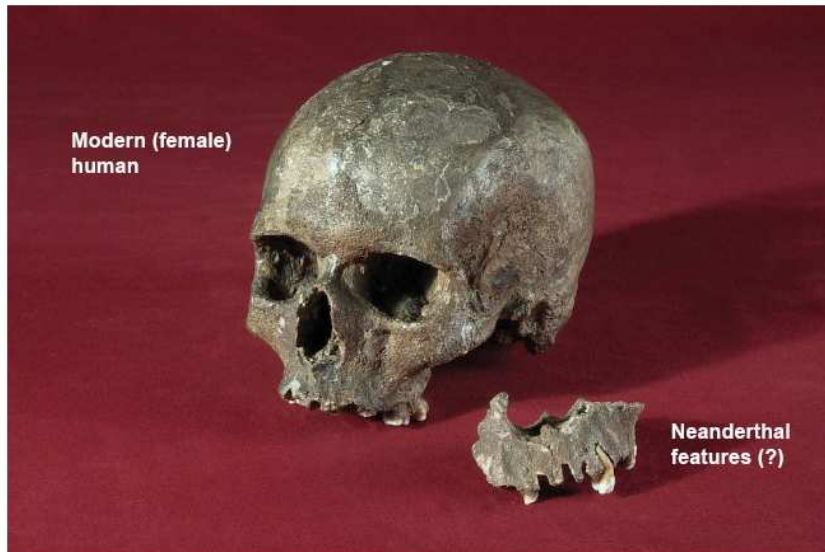
VERA - Vienna Environmental Research Accelerator

Methods of Nuclear Science

non-destructive is the key

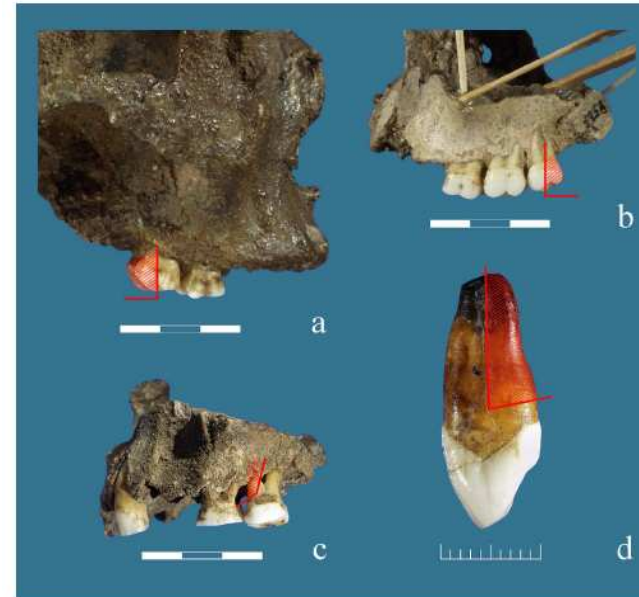
Dating (last 50 000 years)	^{14}C Dating with AMS (0.1-1 mg C) Thermo (Opto) Luminescence Electron Spin Resonance Amino Acid Racimization
Material Analysis	Neutron Activation Analysis Proton Induced X-ray Emission Proton Induced γ -ray Emission Rutherford Back Scattering Synchrotron X-ray Fluorescence
Migration & Paleodiet	Mass Spectrometry of Stable Isotopes $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}$, $^{15}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$, $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$, $^{34}\text{S}/^{32}\text{S}$, $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$, $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$, ^{204}Pb

¹⁴C dating of the first appearance of modern humans in Europe



Direct dating of Early Upper Paleolithic human remains from the Mladeč Caves in Moravia (Czech Republic)

Eva Maria Wild et al., *Nature* 435 (2005) 322



Sampled areas for ¹⁴C measurements at VERA

Lab Number	Sample Name	Sample material	¹⁴ C-age (years BP)
VERA-2736	Mladeč 25c	Ulna	26,330 ± 170
VERA-3073	Mladeč 1	Right molar M2 distal half of the crown	31,190 ± 400
VERA-3074	Mladeč 2	Left molar M3 distal half of the crown	31,320 ± 400
VERA-3075	Mladeč 8	Left molar M2 mesial-buccal root	30,680 ± 380
VERA-3076A	Mladeč 9a	Right maxillary canine, Lingual half of the root (white-coloured collagen)	31,500 ± 410
VERA-3076B	Mladeč 9a	Right maxillary canine, Lingual half of the root (brown-colored collagen)	27,370 ± 230

Analysing original silverpoint drawings of Albrecht Dürer with Proton-Induced X-ray Emission (PIXE)

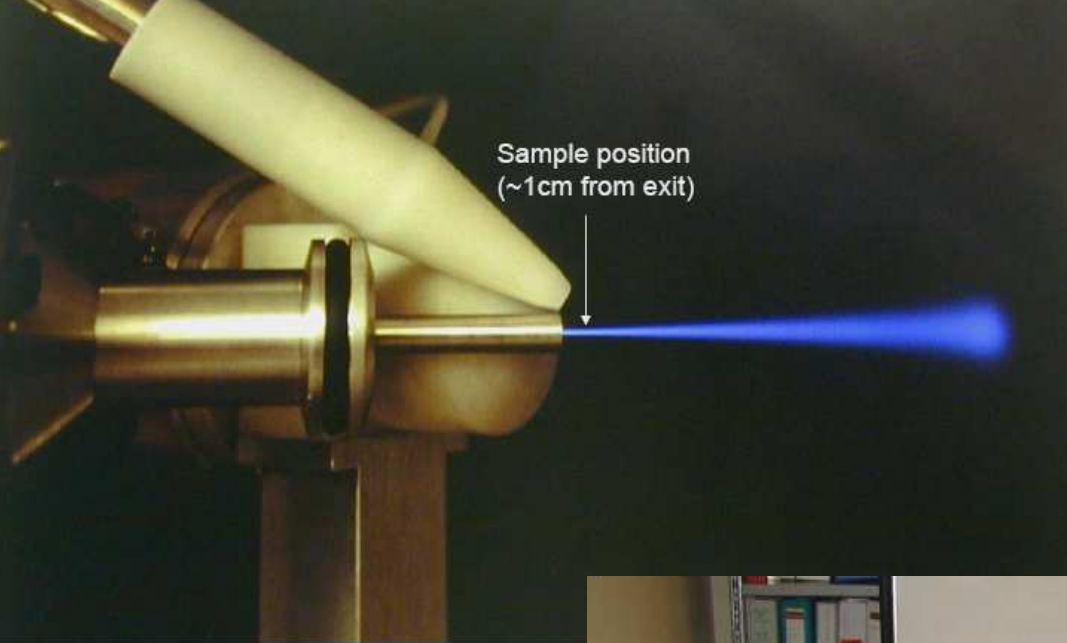
time range ~500 years ago



Self portrait of Albrecht Dürer at
13, 1484



Portrait of the Artist's Father, Goldsmith
Albrecht Dürer the Elder, 1486



Sample position
(~1cm from exit)

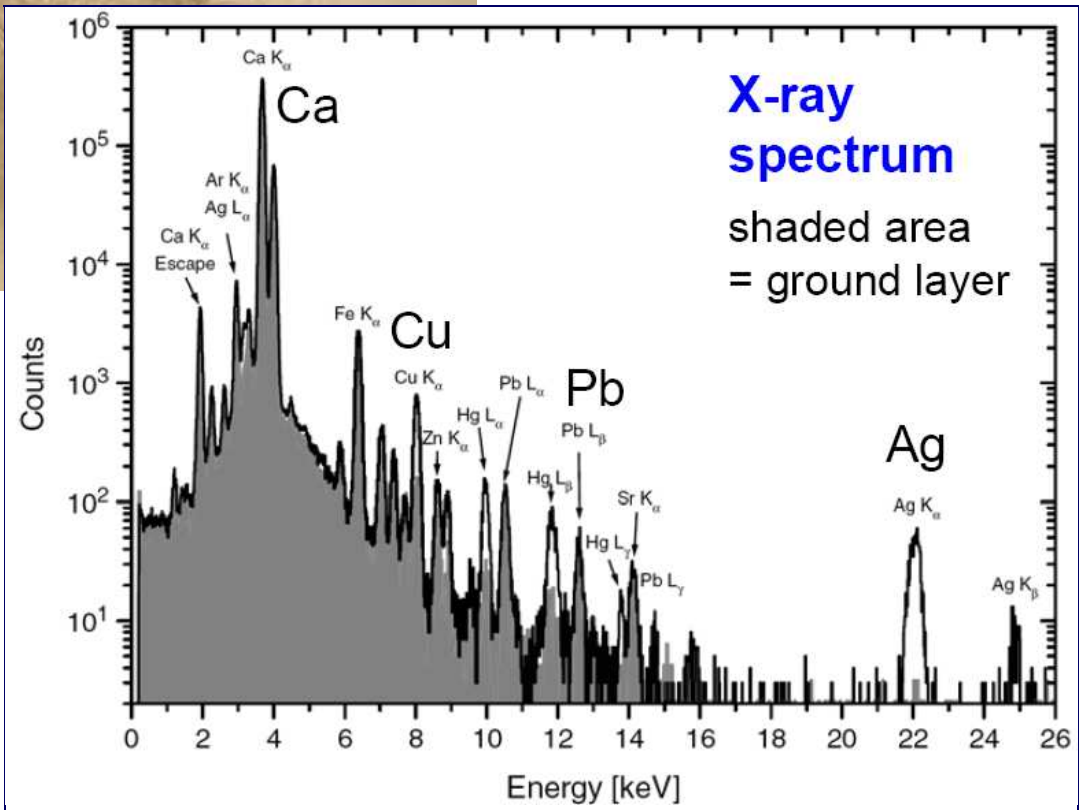
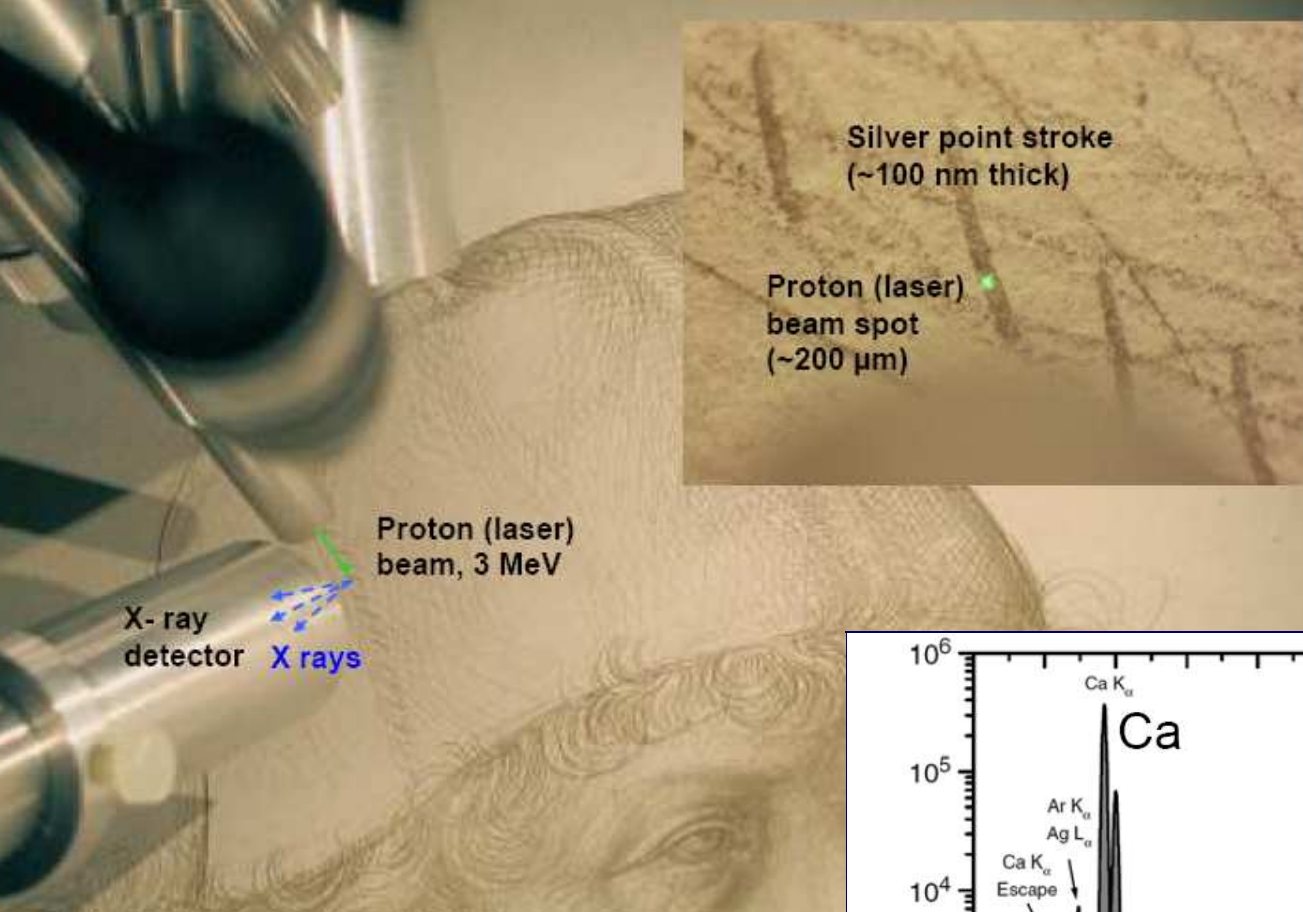
External 3-MeV Proton beam; ...
(picture by Piero Mando, U...



Petra Milota
VERA

Robin Golser, VERA

Austrian TV





**Girl in Costume of Cologne;
Agnes Dürer (1521)**

Silverpoint on Paper, Albertina



Lying Lion (1521)

Silverpoint on Paper, Albertina

W dużym skrócie:

- Istnienie antimaterii można wywieść z twierdzenia CPT, które z kolei wynika z relatywistycznej kwantowej teorii pola (RQFT).
 - Nie jest jednak pewne, że symetria CPT jest ścisła. Są wskazówki, że symetria ta załamuje się w skali Plancka (10^{19} GeV)
 - Relatywistyczna kwantowa teoria strun, która może okazać się teorią bardziej podstawową niż RQFT, nie wykazuje symetrii CPT.
 - Ostatecznie, rozstrzygnięcie pytania o istnienie antimaterii należy do eksperymentu.
- Antydeuterony po raz pierwszy wytworzono w CERNie w reakcji $p + \text{Be}$. Identyfikacja poprzez pomiar $B\rho$ i TOF. Wydajność reakcji $10^{-8} \bar{d}/\pi^-$
- Massam et al., Nuovo Cimento 39 (1965) 10.