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RADIATION LABORATORY - UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA - BERKELEY

JOB NUMBER PAGE

ENGINEERING NOTES

205-10 M20A 11

POLONIUM PRODUCTION BY PROTONS ON BISMUTH

NAME C. M. Van Atta
DATE Nov. 9, 1950

* Revised:

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THIS DOCUMENT CONSISTS OF 3 PAGES
NO. 1 OF 13 COPIES, SERIES A

In LRL-1 Howard Crandall has estimated the activities of the polonium isotopes produced by protons on bismuth. These estimates are based upon the cross section data of Kelly and Segre. The following is an independent check on these estimates for MTA Mk I operating with average current of 0.050 amperes of .30 Mev protons.

$$\text{No. atoms bismuth/cm}^2 = \frac{\text{gm}}{\text{cm}^2} \times 2.87 \times 10^{21}$$

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Energy Range Mev	Differential Thickness gm/cm ² Bi	Differential Thickness atoms/cm ² Bi	Cross Section (barns) (p, 2n) Po ²⁰⁸	Differential Production Atoms Po/proton Po ²⁰⁸
30-28	.233	6.70 x 10 ²⁰	0.2	1.3 x 10 ⁻⁴
28-26	.221	6.34 x 10 ²⁰	0.2	1.3 x 10 ⁻⁴
26-24	.210	6.03 x 10 ²⁰	0.3	1.8 x 10 ⁻⁴
24-22	.196	5.62 x 10 ²⁰	0.55	3.1 x 10 ⁻⁴
22-20	.185	5.31 x 10 ²⁰	0.9	4.8 x 10 ⁻⁴
20-18	.171	4.91 x 10 ²⁰	1.1	5.4 x 10 ⁻⁴
18-16	.158	4.53 x 10 ²⁰	1.0	4.5 x 10 ⁻⁴
16-14	.145	4.16 x 10 ²⁰	0.8	3.3 x 10 ⁻⁴
14-12	.131	3.76 x 10 ²⁰	0.5	1.9 x 10 ⁻⁴
12-10	.116	3.33 x 10 ²⁰	0.15	0.5 x 10 ⁻⁴
10-8	.101	2.90 x 10 ²⁰	0.05	0.15 x 10 ⁻⁴
8-6	.085	2.45 x 10 ²⁰	-	

From the above table and from

$$\text{No. of protons/day (.050 ampere)} = 2.7 \times 10^{22} \checkmark$$

the production of Po²⁰⁸ is calculated by summing from low energy up to the indicated

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proton energy. As is stated in LRL-1, the results of Kelly, Ghiorso, et al indicate for a thick target with 30 Mev protons the ratio $208/209$ is 5.7 and for a thin target reducing the proton energy from 30 to 20 Mev the ratio is about 18. The figures shown for Po^{209} are chosen so as to be compatible with these observations.

The half life given for Po^{208} is 2.93 yrs. Therefore

$$\tau = 9.24 \times 10^7 \text{ sec.}$$

$$\text{and } \lambda = 7.5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ sec}^{-1}$$

The activity of Po^{208} is then $\lambda N / 3.7 \times 10^{10}$ curies. The half life of Po^{209} is so long (~ 200 yrs) that the activity in curies will be negligible as compared with that of Po^{208} . The following table gives the production figures for an ideal target in terms of mg/day and curies/day of Po^{208} and mg/day of Po^{209} .

If one assumes 30 Mev protons and a jacket of 0.020" stainless steel, then the loss in proton energy will be about

$$(7.8)(\text{gm/cm}^3) \times .020 \times 2.54 \times 11 (\text{Mev/gm cm}^{-2}) = 4.3 \text{ Mev}$$

so that the production rate for 0.050 amp at 30 Mev should be about 23 mg/day or 13.6 curies/day of Po^{208} with a contamination of about 4.3 mg/day of Po^{209} .

At 30 Mev there will be about as much (p,3n) Po^{207} produced as (p,2n) Po^{208} . However, since the half life of Po^{207} is only 5.7 hours, the amount present in the target will reach an equilibrium value fairly early and its presence in the extracted product will soon disappear.

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Integrated Production from Zero Energy
up to Full Energy

Proton Energy	Atoms Po/proton		Atoms Po/day		mgm Po/day		Curies Po ²⁰⁸ /day at .050 amp.
	Po ²⁰⁸	Po ²⁰⁹	at .050 amp Po ²⁰⁸	Po ²⁰⁹	at .050 amp Po ²⁰⁸	Po ²⁰⁹	
	x 10 ⁻⁴	x 10 ⁻⁴	x 10 ¹⁹	x 10 ¹⁹			
8	0		0				
10	0.15		0.04		0.14		0.08
12	0.65		0.18		0.6		0.37
14	2.55		0.69		2.4		1.4
16	5.8		1.56		5.3		3.2
18	10.3	4.0	2.78		9.5		5.6
20	15.7	4.2	4.24 ✓	(1.14)	14.5	(3.9)	8.6
22	20.5	4.4	5.55	(1.19)	19.0	(4.1)	11.2
24	23.6	4.5	6.40	(1.23)	21.9	(4.2)	13.0
26	25.4	4.7	6.87	(1.26)	23.6	(4.3)	13.9
28	26.7	4.8	7.20	(1.30)	24.8	(4.5)	14.6
30	28.0	4.9	7.57 ✓	1.33	25.9	4.6	15.4

Handwritten notes:
 12.3 x 10⁻⁴ (bracketed next to 15.7-28.0)
 0.7 x 10⁻⁴ (bracketed next to 4.2-4.9)