

Yb- 168

Isotope Separation of Yb- 168 for Low Energy γ - Ray Sources

150

Yb- 168
 Yb- 169
 0.135 % 15 %
 , Yb 1m 3
 가 , Yb- 168
 0.135 % 25.3 % 190 가 , 20.5 mg

Abstract

We developed laser isotope separation technology of stable isotopes of low melting point metals. Yb- 168 can be effectively used in non-destructive testing (NDT) after it is transformed to Yb- 169 by neutron irradiation in a nuclear reactor. For this application of Yb- 168, the isotope purity of it should be enhanced to more than 15 % from the natural abundance of 0.135%. Our isotope separation system consists of laser system, Yb vapor generating system, and photoionized particle extraction system. For the laser system, we developed a diode-pumped solid-state laser of high-repetition rate and 3-color dye lasers. Yb vapor was generated by heating solid Yb sample resistively. The photo-ion produced by resonance ionization were extracted by a devised extractor. We produced enriched Yb metal more than 20 mg with the abundance of 25.8% of Yb- 168 in the form of $\text{Yb}(\text{NO}_3)_3$.

1.

70 Yb 1 7 가 .
Yb- 168 가 Yb- 169 .

1. Yb

	168	170	171	172	173	174	176
(%)	0.135	3.03	14.31	21.82	16.13	31.38	12.73

Yb- 169 가 32 가 93 keV
가 .

[1].

Yb- 169 Yb- 168 1
가 0.135 % 15 % Yb- 168
가 . Yb- 168
Yb₂O₃ , (8 mg) 가
Yb- 169 .
Yb Yb- 168
Yb- 168 , Yb
Yb .
Yb- 168 ,
Yb- 168 ,

2. Yb- 168

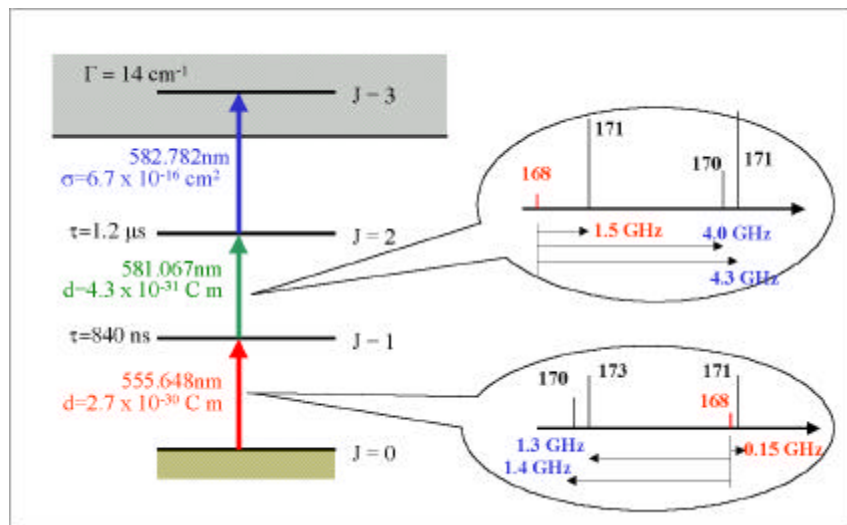
[2].

(1) Yb- 168

Yb- 168

1

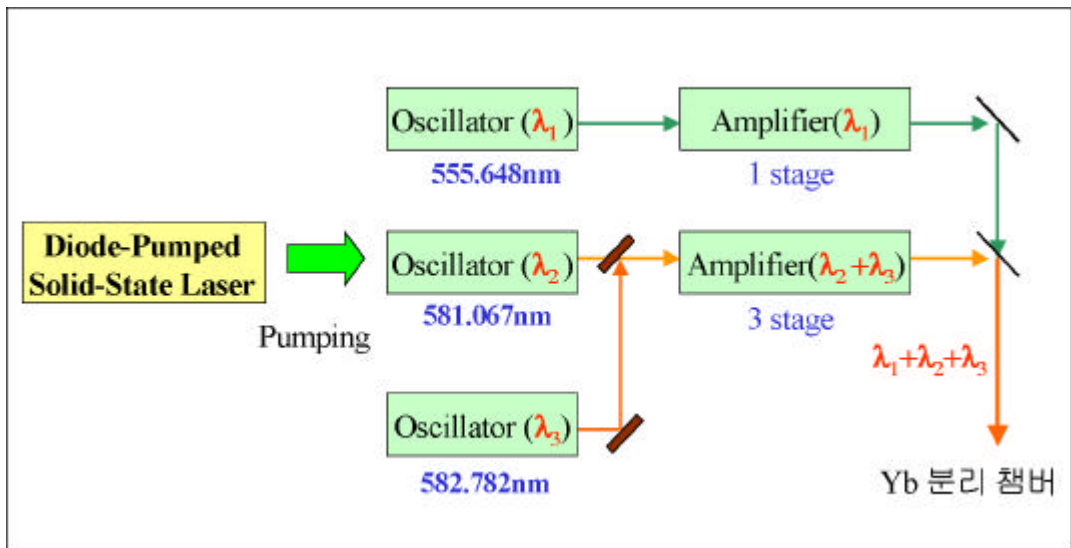
[3]. $J=0$ $4f^{14} 6s^2 \ ^1S_0$ 가
 가 가 555.648 nm $6s6p \ ^3P_1$.
 (Triplet State) (metastable state)
 (Singlet State) 가 가 ,
 가 .
 840 ns [4] 2.7×10^{-30} C.m 1
 . Yb- 168 가 Yb- 171
 150 MHz 300 MHz
 . 2 1
 581.067 nm $4f^{13} 6s^2 6p \ (7/2, 3/2)_2$ 가 . $4f^{13} 6s^2 6p \ (7/2, 3/2)_1$
 1.2 us 1 Yb- 168
 Yb- 171 1.5 GHz
 2 . $6s6p \ ^3P_1 - 4f^{13} 6s^2 6p \ (7/2, 3/2)_2$
 4.3×10^{-31} C.m 1
 .
 Yb- 168
 가 . 52349.89 cm^{-1}
 가 가 [5]. 2
 582.782 nm $6.7 \times 10^{-16} \text{ cm}^2$.



1. Yb- 168

(2)

555.648 nm, 2
가 . Yb- 168
Yb- 168
1.5 GHz 가 Yb- 171, Yb- 173
16.1 % Yb- 168 100 가 Yb- 168 14.3 %, 2 Yb



2. Yb- 168

10 kHz (Diode
- Pumped Solid-State Laser, DPSSL) DPSSL
가

Littrow [6]
multiple- prism . 1 2
FSR (Free Spectral Range)가 10 GHz Finesse가 20
3 1 2 220 MHz

MHz

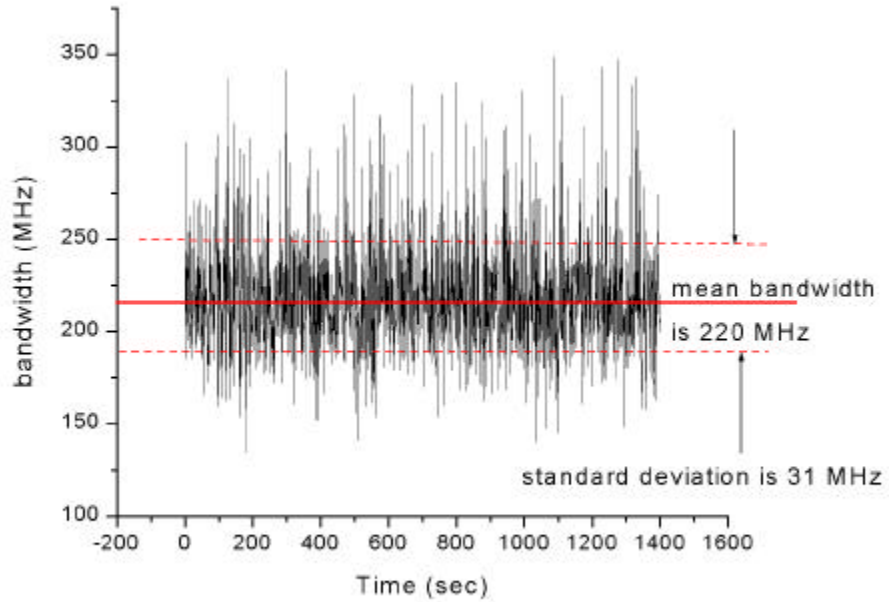
2

Yb- 168

Yb- 171

1.5 GHz

Yb- 168



3.

1

(λ_1) Yb 1

가

. 2

(λ_2)

(λ_3)

581.067 nm, 582.782 nm

Dichroic Mirror

가 가

1

2

3

2

3

(2400 lines/mm)

가

(3) Yb

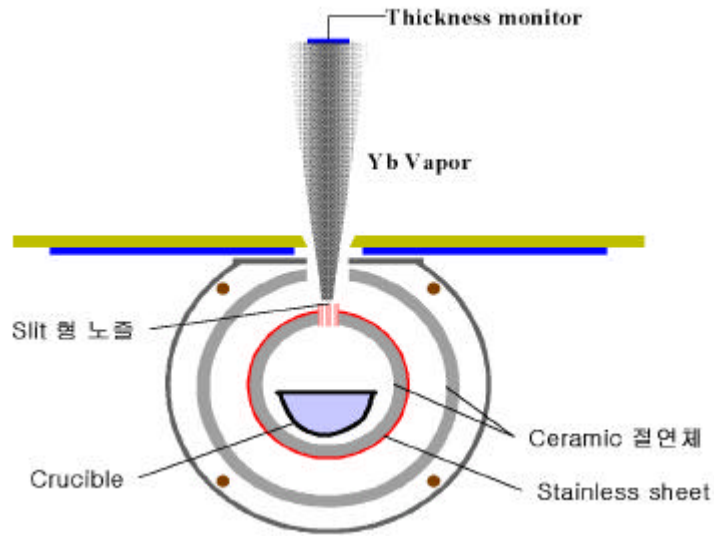
Yb

가 1097 °K

가

1 m

4



4. Yb

Yb sheet
 가 가 가 ceramic tube
 가 가 . 1000 °C
 가 가 500 °C

가 가 ceramic tube
 가 ,

PIC

(Particle- In- Cell)

Yb
 thickness monitor

520 °C 가 $2 \times 10^{11} / \text{cm}^3$

collector

가

collector

Yb- 168

0.135 %

15 %

가

Yb

1 m

(STS)

collector

Yb- 168

collector

가

가

, sputtering
(comb)

가

가

, 가

-5 kV

Yb

3. Yb- 168

3

, Yb

Yb- 168

3

5 W

50 g

Yb

Wavemeter

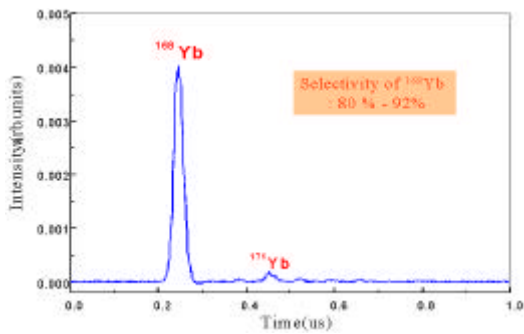
, Yb- 168

TOF

TOF

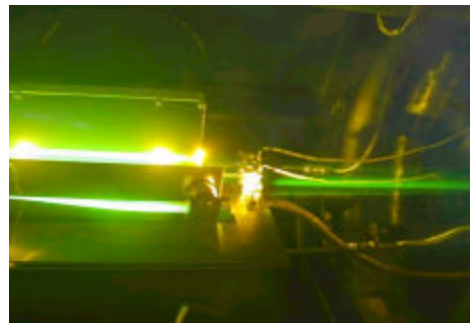
5

80-92%



5.

TOF



1.

1

. Yb- 168

10

Yb- 168

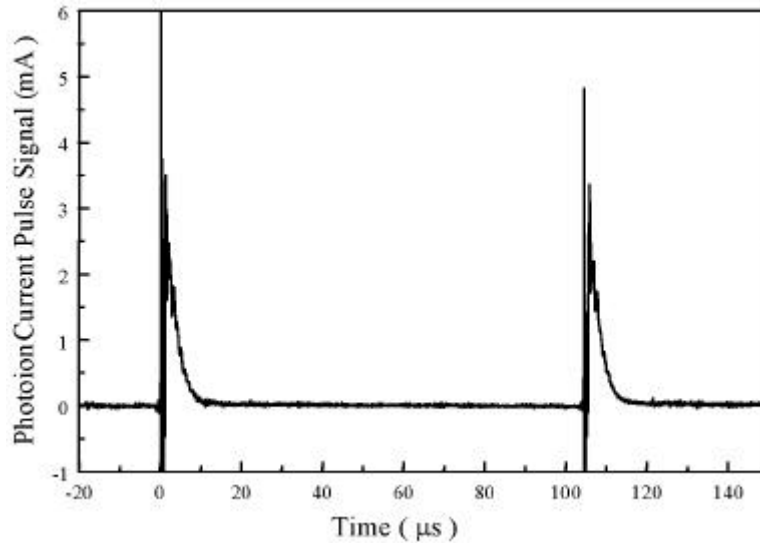
가

6

0.05 mA

0.3 mg/hr

3 us



6. Yb- 168

collector

Yb

10 %

, Yb

2

2. Yb- 168

	168	170	171	172	173	174	176
(%)	25.3	1.9	28.5	11.3	9.7	16.8	6.5

Yb- 168

가 25.3%

0.135%

190

가

(S)

[7]

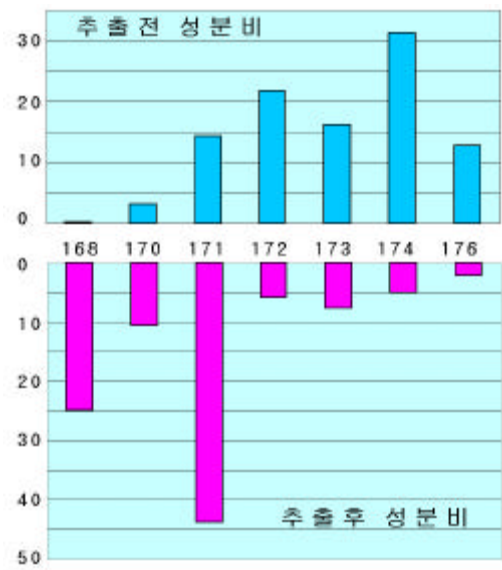
$$S \equiv \frac{X_{168}^f}{1 - X_{168}^f} / \frac{X_{168}^i}{1 - X_{168}^i}$$

$(X_{168}^f = \dots, X_{168}^i = \dots : 0.00135)$

가 15-20% Yb- 168
 20.5 mg 70
 0.3 mg/h
 70 20.5 mg (Yb- 168 : 25.3
 %) 2 7 Yb- 168



2. Yb- 168



7. Yb- 168

4.

가 0.135% Yb- 168

Yb

0.135% Yb- 168 25.3%
 190 가

