Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions

LABORATORY FOUNDER

Georgiy Nikolaevich FLEROV

1913 – 1990

1940	Discovery of spontaneous fission of uranium
1942-1950	Participation in Russian atomic project
1955	First beams of accelerated heavy ions
1957	Foundation of Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions (Dubna)
1962-1975	Synthesis of new elements: 102, 103, 104, 105 (Dubnium), 106, 107
2012	Element 114 named Flerovium

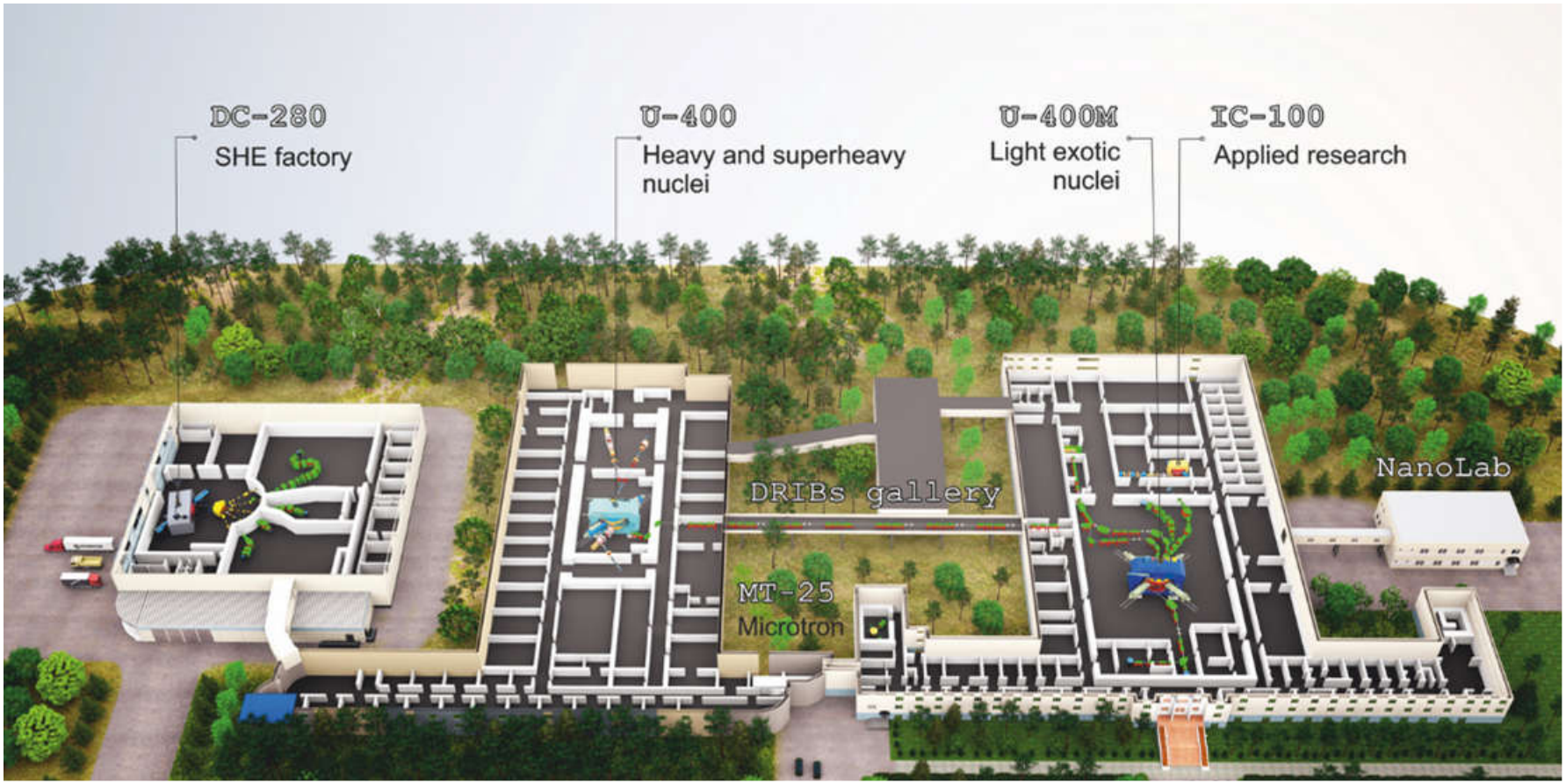
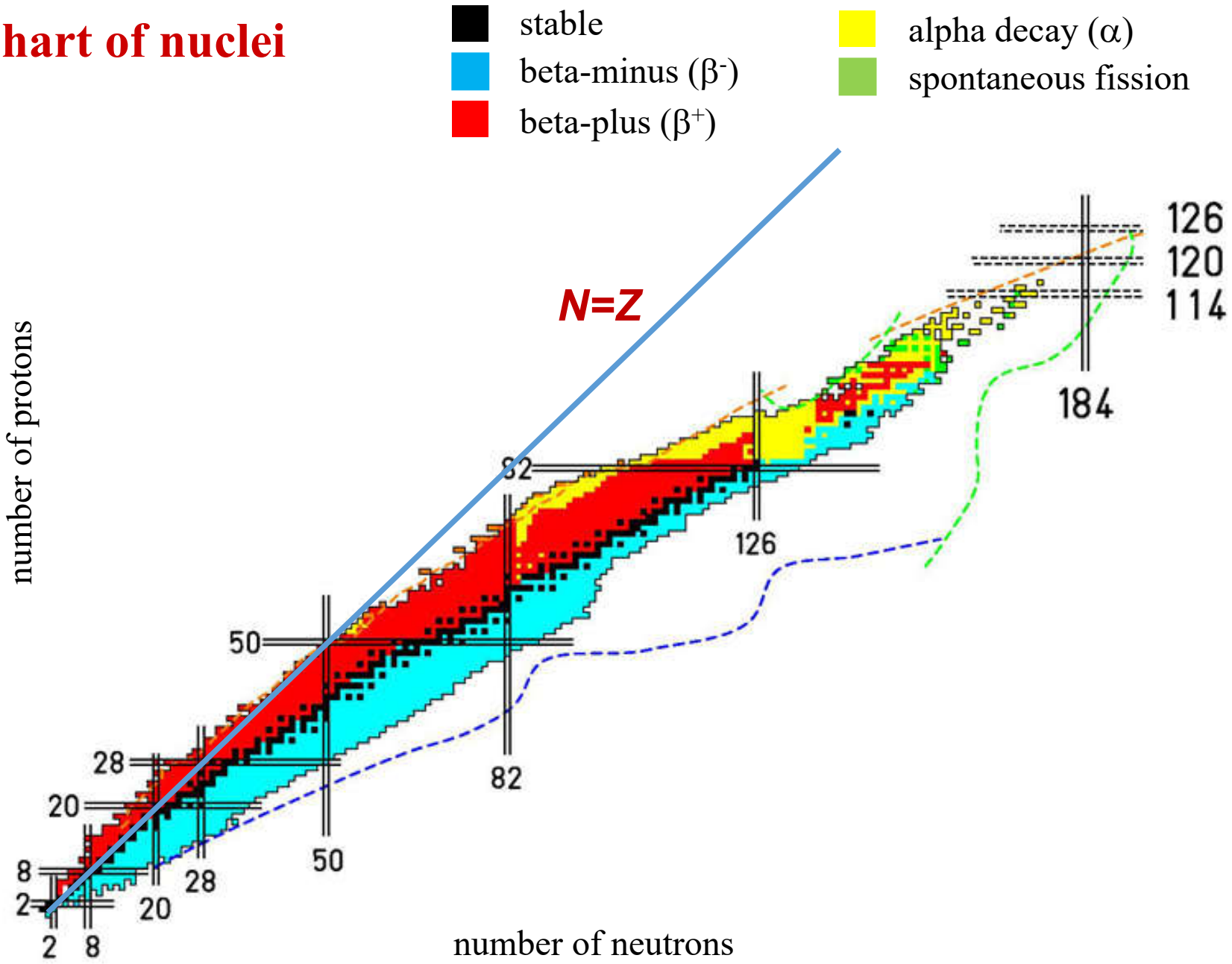

DC-280
SHE factory
U-400
Heavy and superheavy nuclei
U-400M
Light exotic nuclei
IC-100
Applied research
DRIBs gallery
MT-25
Microtron
NanoLab

Chart of nuclei



FLNR's Basic Directions of Research

1. Heavy and superheavy nuclei:

- synthesis and study of properties of superheavy elements
- chemistry of new elements
- fusion-fission and multi-nucleon transfer reactions
- nuclear- , mass-, & laser-spectrometry of SH nuclei.

2. Light exotic nuclei:

- properties and structure of light exotic nuclei
- reactions with exotic nuclei.

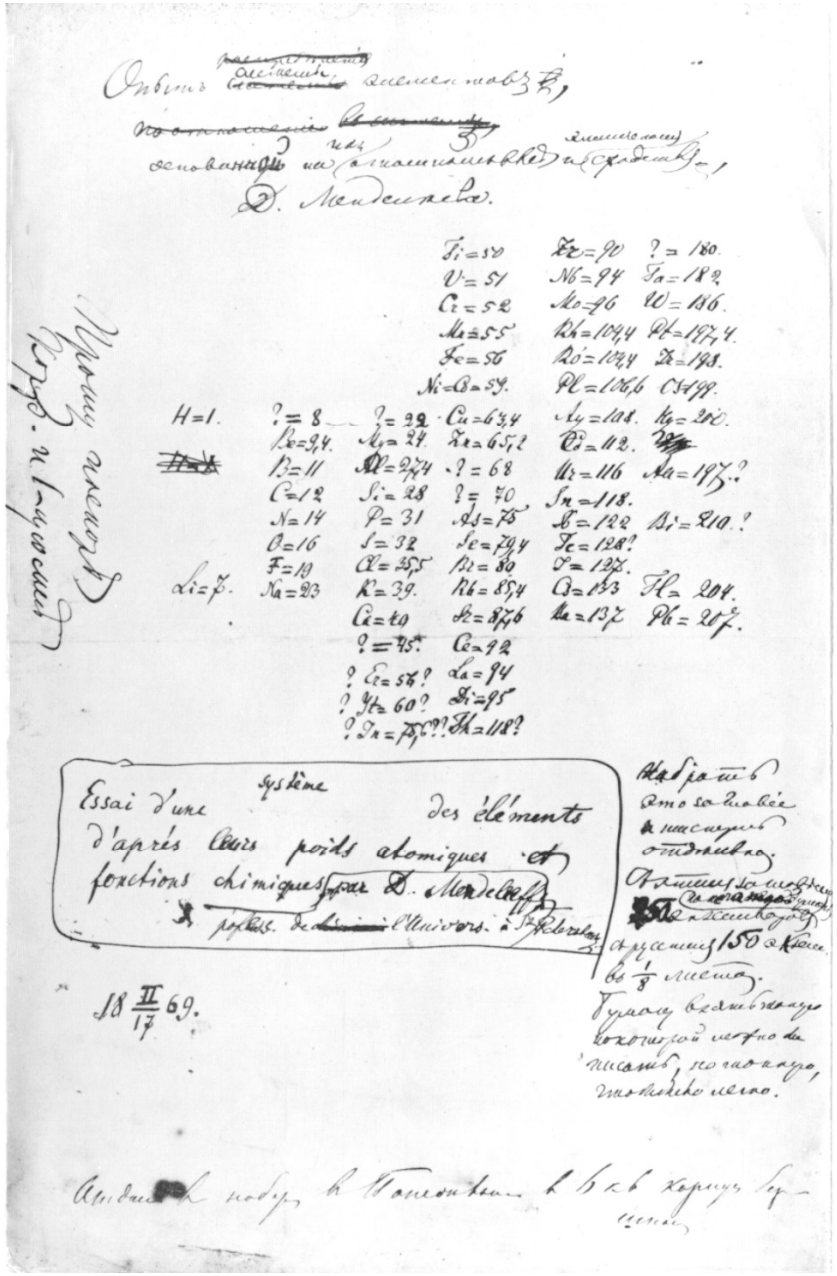
3. Radiation effects and physical groundwork of nanotechnology

4. Accelerator technologies

Staff : ~450 people

Heavy and superheavy nuclei

Mendeleev's Table (~150 years ago)

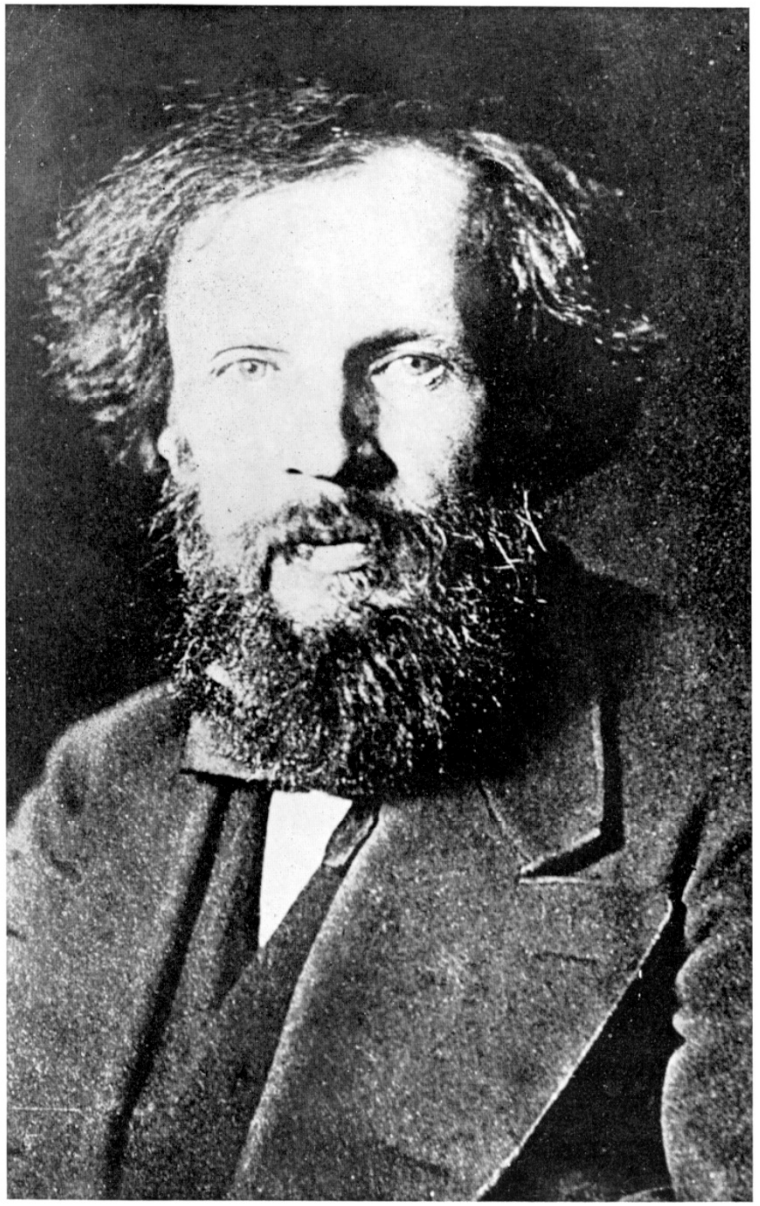


Опыт системы элементов, основанной на их атомном весе и химическом сходстве. Д. Менделеев.

				Ti=50	Zr=90	?=180.
				V=51	Nb=94	Ta=182.
				Cr=52	Mo=96	W=186.
				Mn=55	Rh=104,4	Pt=197,4.
				Fe=56	Ru=104,4	Ir=198.
				Ni=Co=59.	Pl=106,6	Os=199.
H=1.		?=8	?=22	Cu=63,4	Ag=108.	Hg=200.
		Be=9,4.	Mg=24.	Zn=65,2	Cd=112.	
		B=11	Al=27,4	?=68	U=116	Au=197?.
		C=12	Si=28	?=70	Sn=118.	
		N=14	P=31	As=75	Sb=122	Bi=210?
		O=16	S=32	Se=79,4	Te=128?	
		F=19	Cl=35,5	Br=80	J=127.	
Li=7.		Na=23	K=39.	Rb=85,4	Cs=133	Tl=204.
			Ca=40	Sr=87,6	Ba=137	Pb=207.
			?=45.	Ce=92		
			?Er=56?	La=94		
			?Yt=60?	Di=95		
			?In=75,6?	Th=118?		

Essai d'une système des éléments d'après leurs poids atomiques et fonctions chimiques par D. Mendeleeff professeur de l'Université à St. Pétersbourg

18 II/17 69.



Mendeleev's Table Today

10 of 18 elements discovered during last 60 years

were first synthesized in Dubna

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry

May 2012:

Official approval of the name *Flerovium* for element *114*
and the name *Livermorium* for element *116*

30th December 2015:

Approval of the discovery of new elements *113, 115, 117, and 118*

- element 113: RIKEN (Japan)
- elements *115* and *117*: JINR (Dubna) - LLNL (USA) – ORNL (USA) collaboration
- element *118:* JINR (Dubna) – LLNL collaboration.

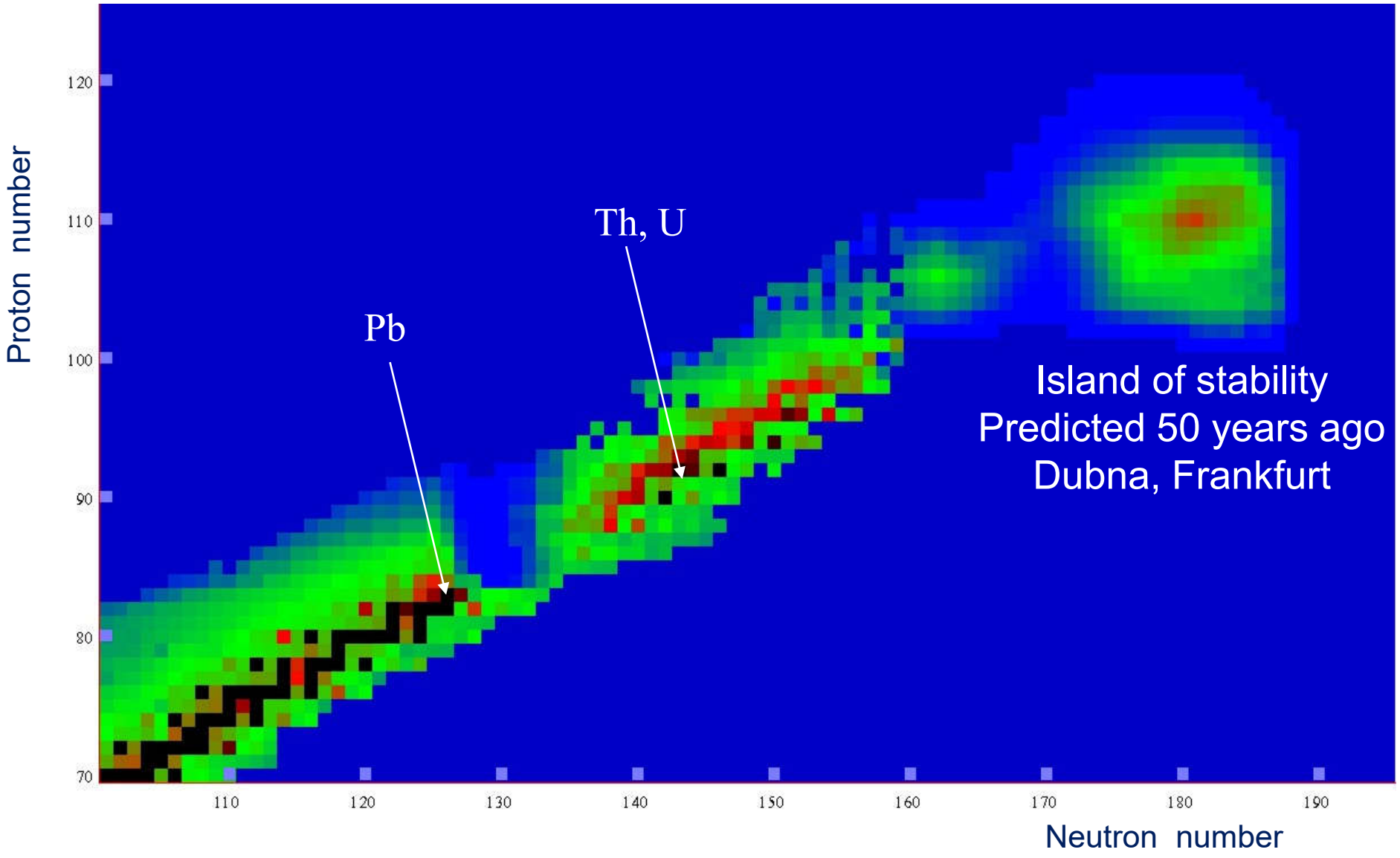
28th November 2016:

IUPAC formally approved names and symbols of new elements:

Nihonium (Nh) for element 113,
Moscovium (Mc) for element **115**,
Tennessine (Ts) for element **117,** and
Oganesson (Og) for element **118**.

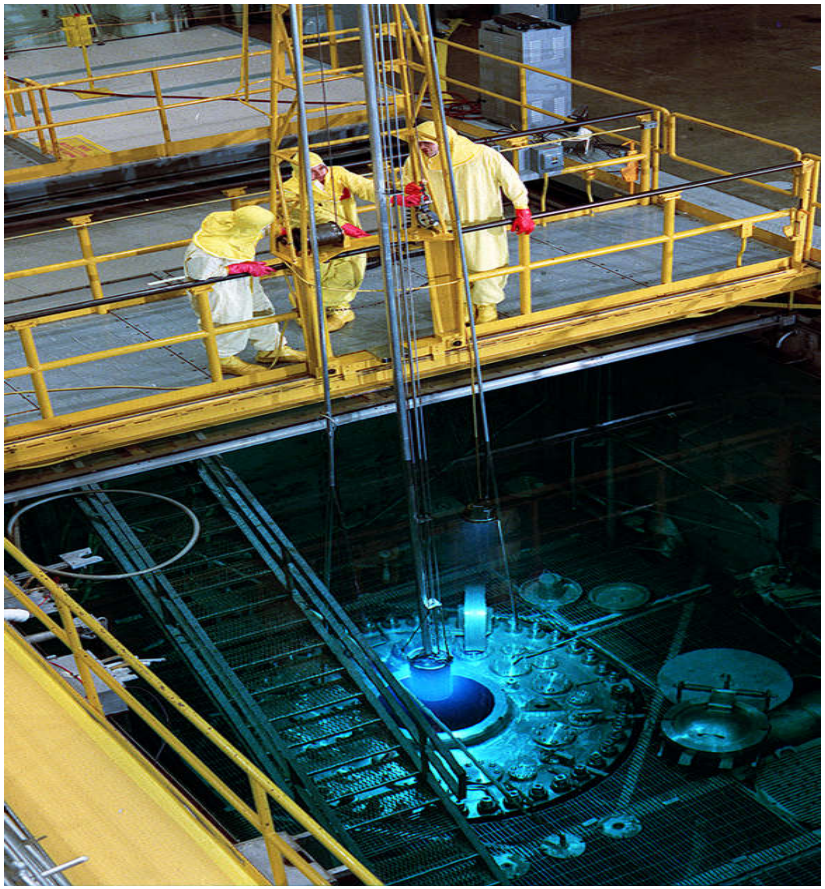
All these elements were synthesized for the first time at the U-400 accelerator complex of the Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions of JINR.

Chart of Nuclei

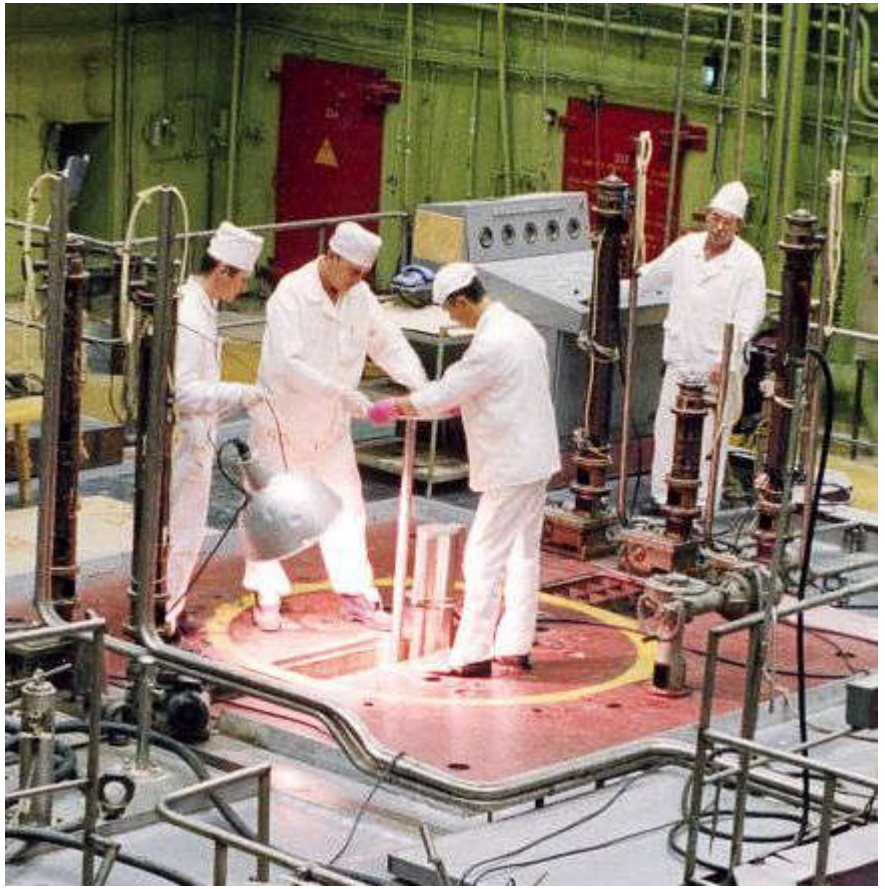


Isotope reactors

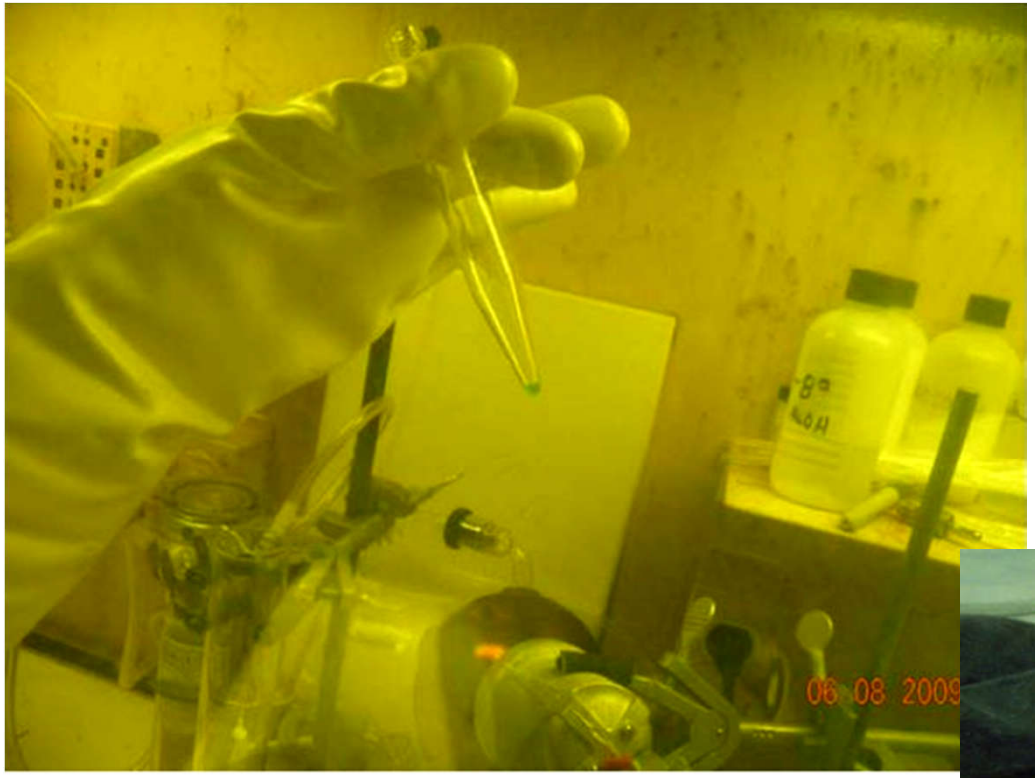
HFIR, ORNL, Oak Ridge, USA, 85 MW



CM-3, IAR, Dimitrovgrad, RF, 100 MW

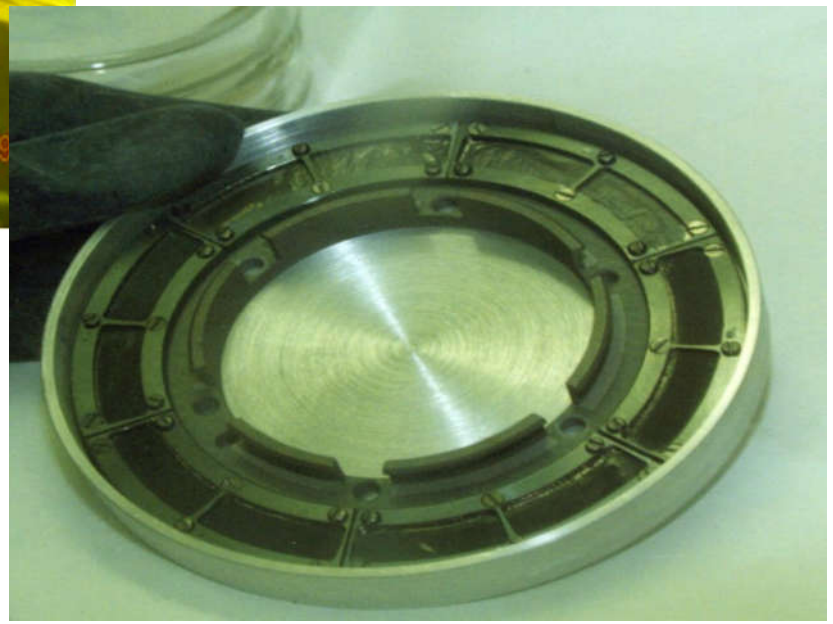


22 mg of ^{249}Bk have been produced in HIFR ORNL



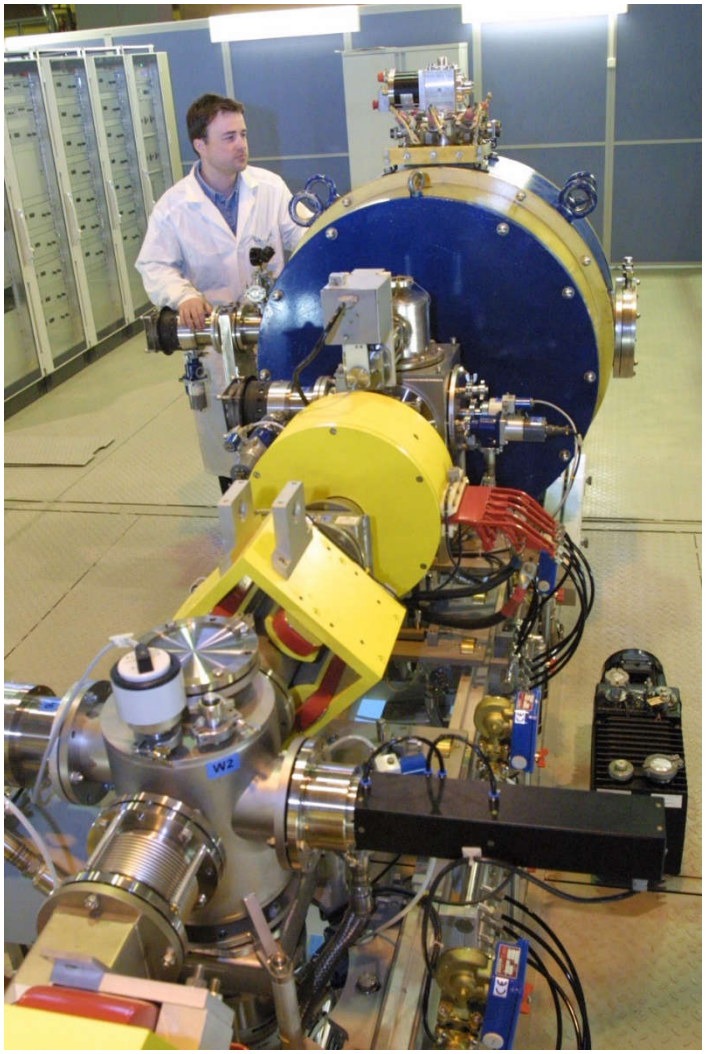
$Bk(NO_3)_3$Product

Target wheel

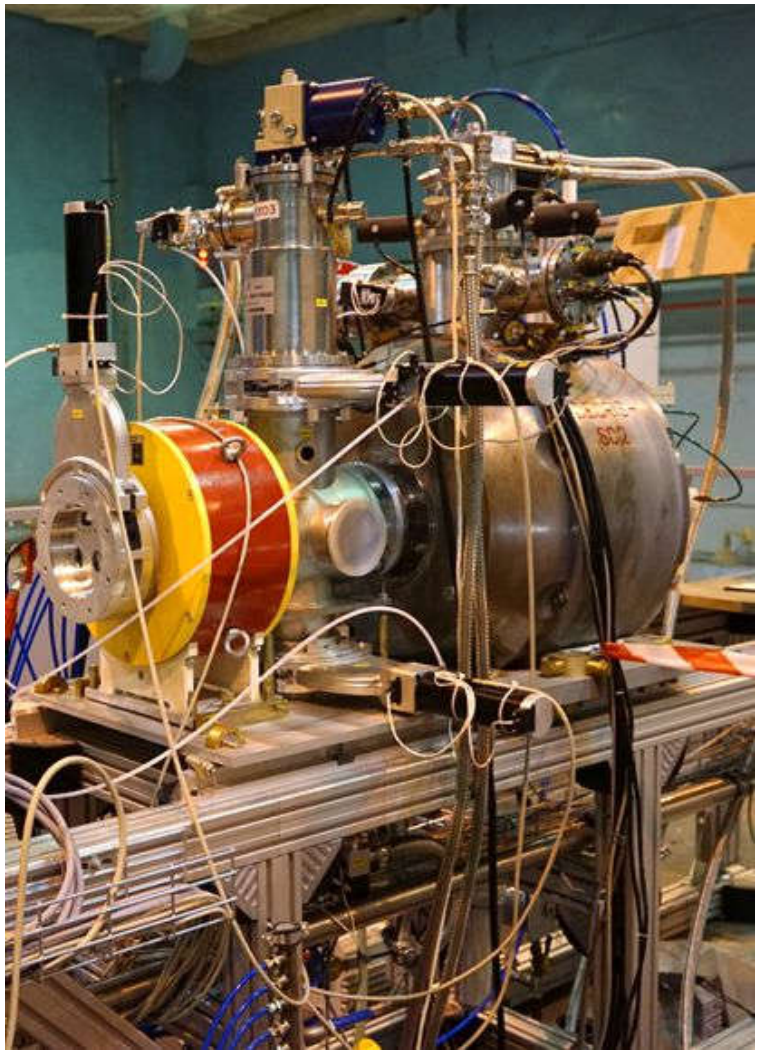


Superconducting 18 GHz ECR ion sources

DECRIS-SC1



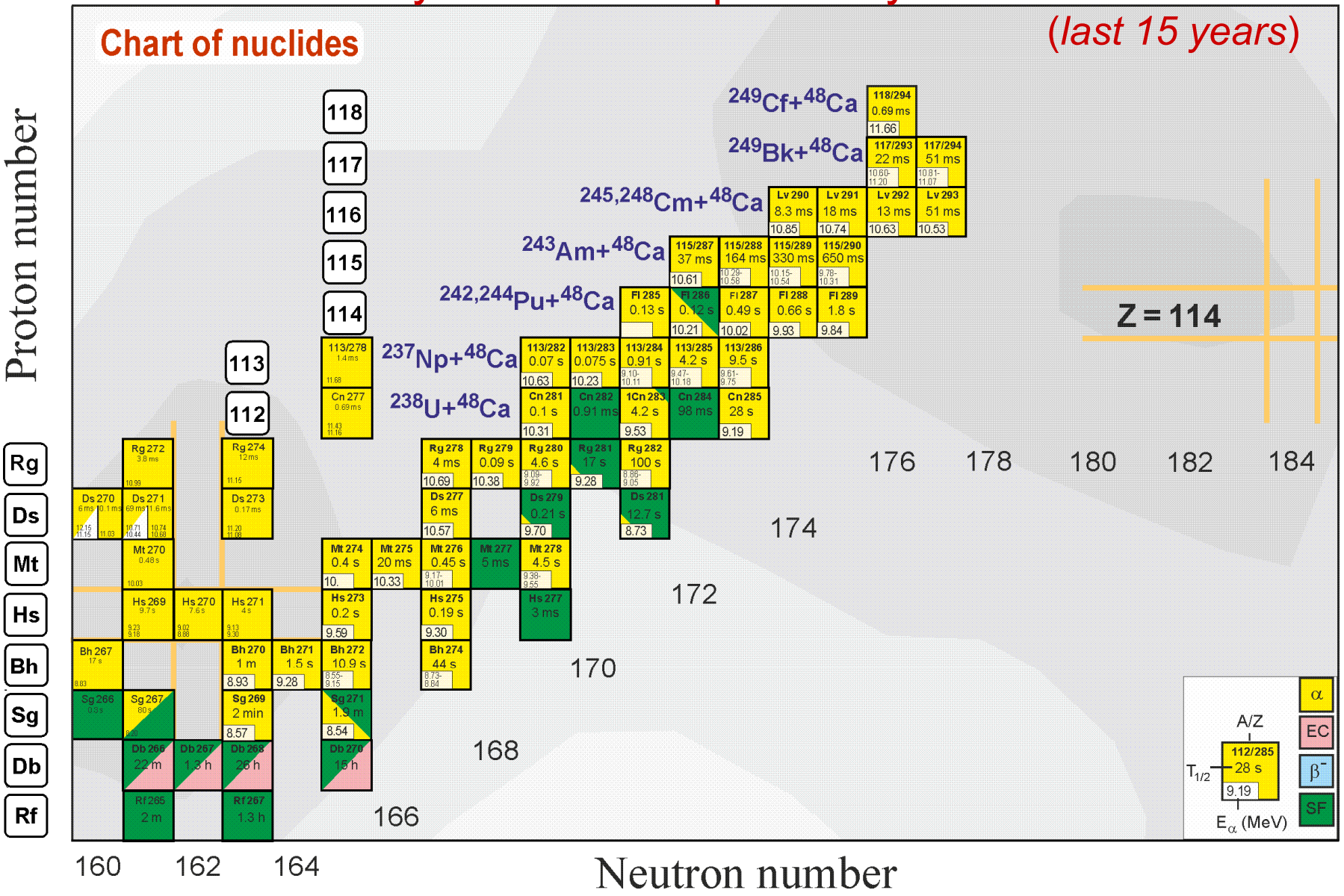
DECRIS-SC2



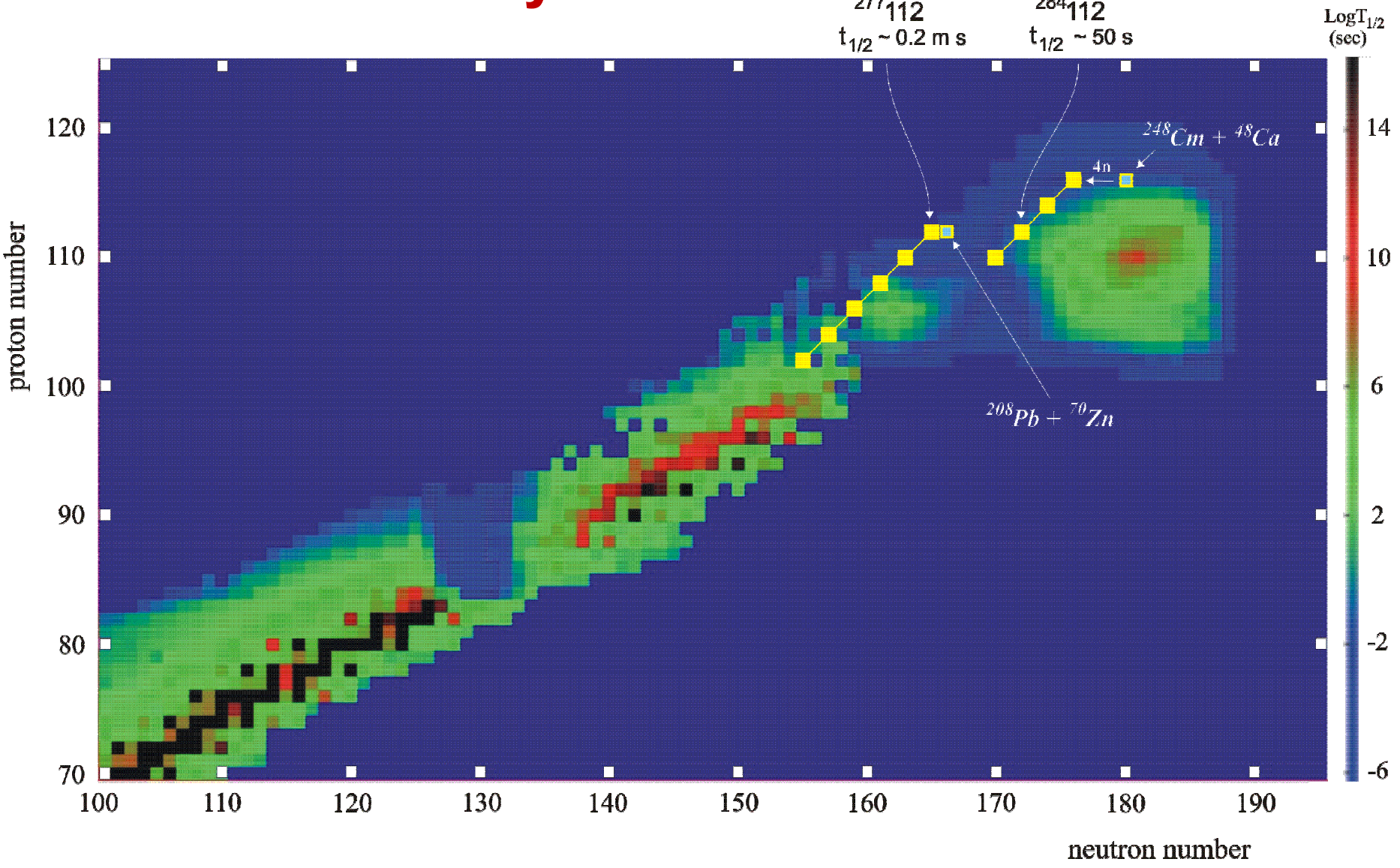
Synthesis of Superheavy Elements (U-400)

GREAT PROGRESS

in Synthesis of Superheavy Nuclei

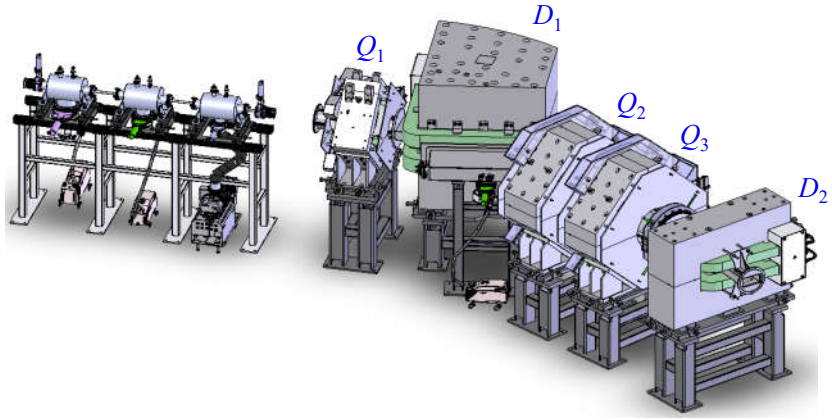


Island of Stability Exists!



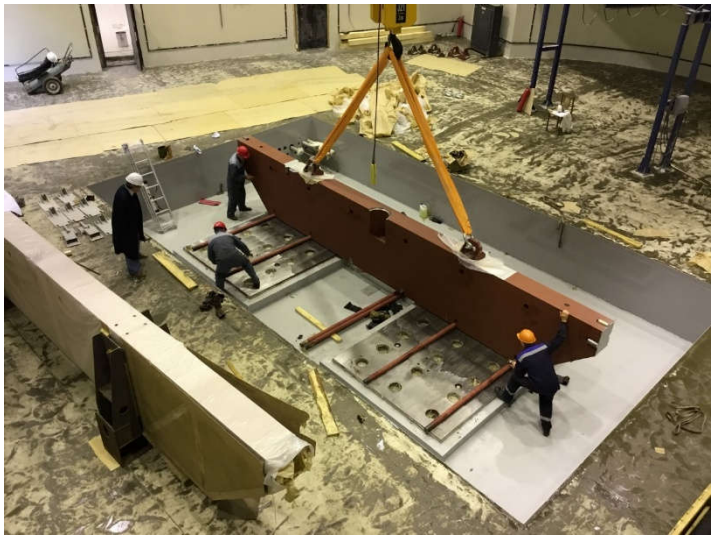
SuperHeavy Elements (SHE) Factory

- Completion of the **SHE Factory building** and its **engineering systems** (*2016 – June 2017*)
- Assembling the **DC-280** cyclotron. Installation of new **G**as-**F**illed **R**ecoil **S**eparator. (*September 2016 – December 2017*)
- **First experiments** (*2018*)



DC-280 cyclotron: main magnet assembling

15 September 2016: started



18 October 2016

18 January 2017

Magnet of DC280 cyclotron is assembled and ready for testing!

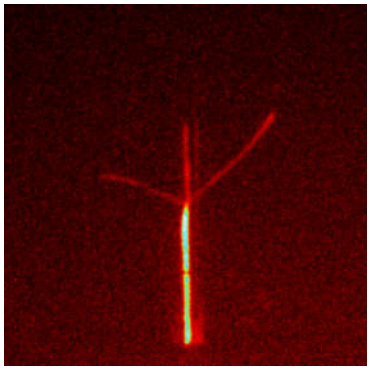
Study of exotic nuclei close and beyond the nucleon stability limits

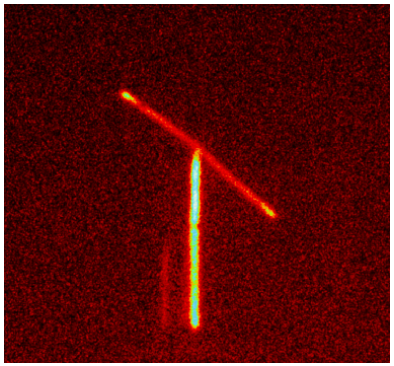
January 2015

ACCULLINA-2

New separator
for study light exotic nuclei
and reactions with them

2015/16: *commissioning tests, 1st runs*
2016: *zero angle spectrometer*
2018/19: *unique cryogenic tritium target*

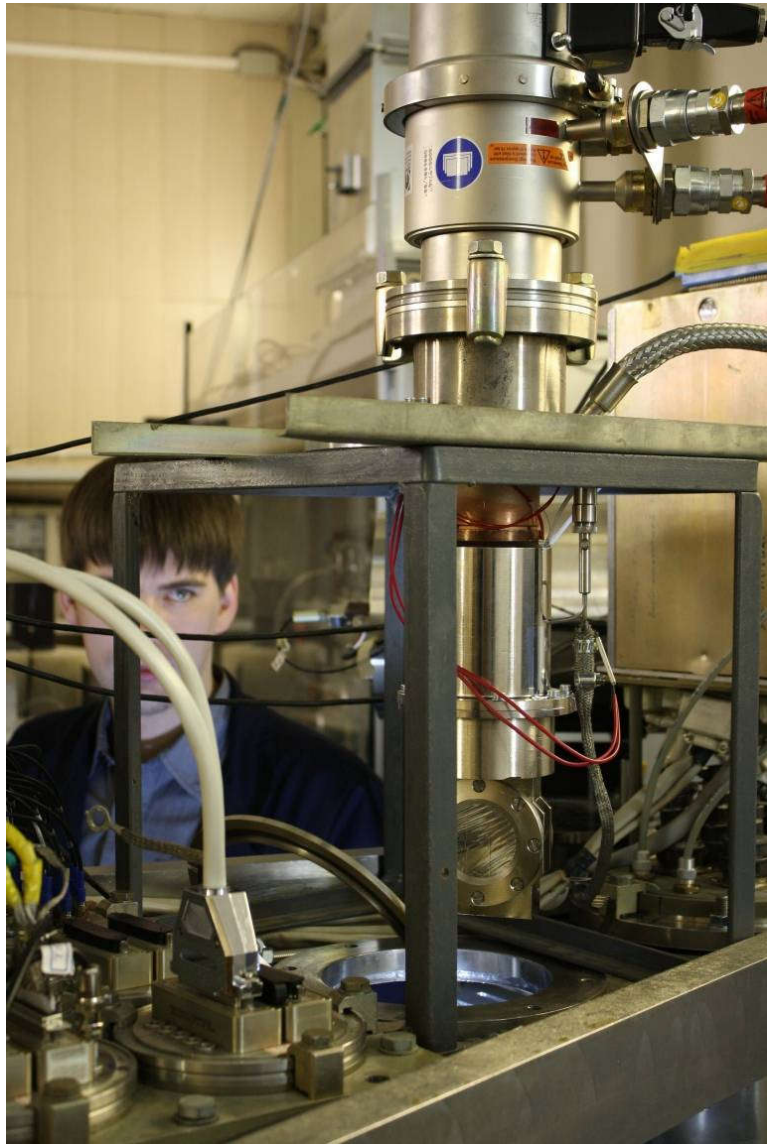


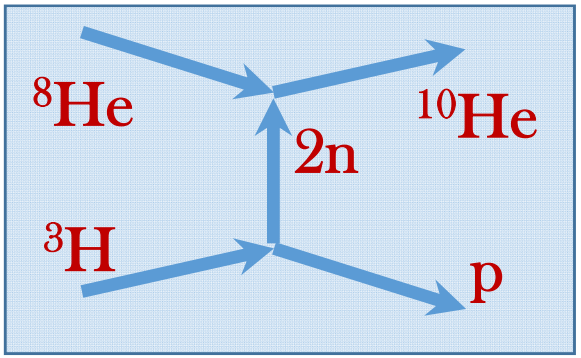


Directions of the future researches:

- structure of light exotic nuclei
- reactions with exotic nuclei
- study of rare decay modes

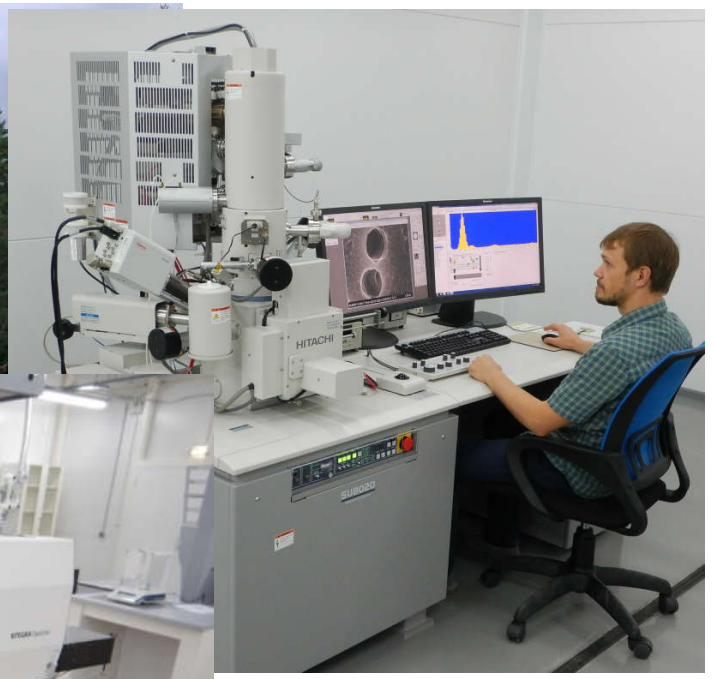
^{10}He: 2n-transfer

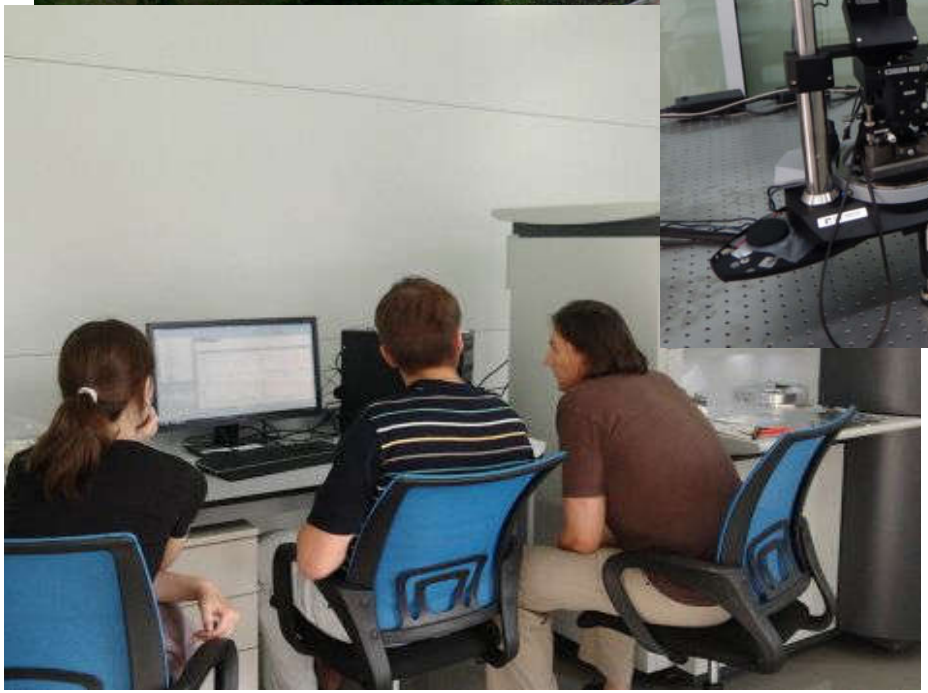




Applied research

Nano Laboratory

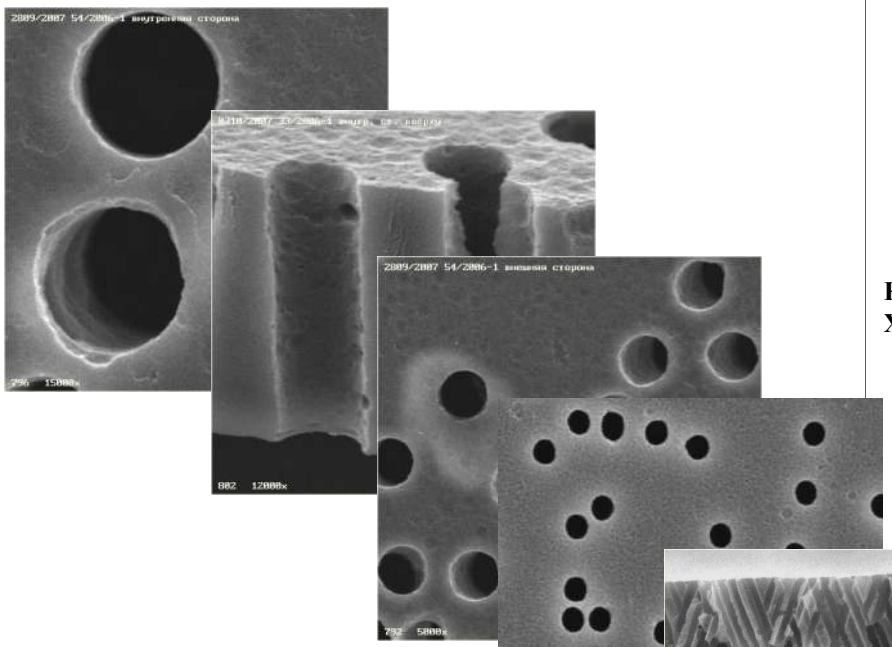


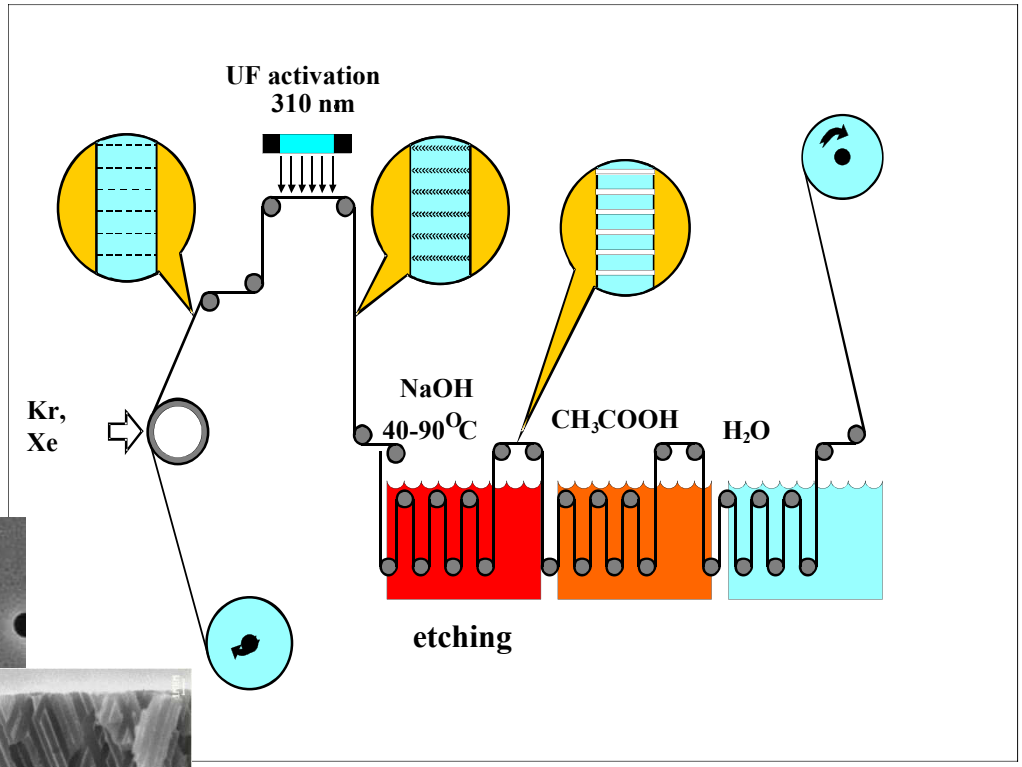


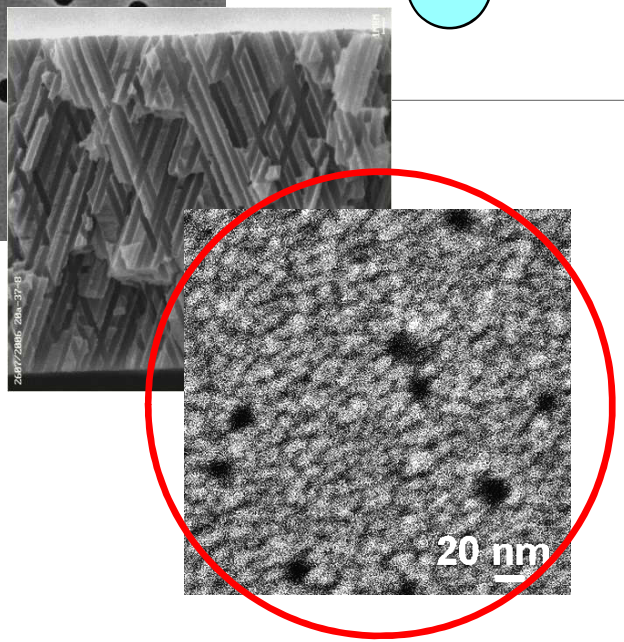
- Scanning electron microscopes
- Atomic force microscopy
- X-Ray photoelectron spectroscopy
- Equipment for sample preparation
- …

Production of track membranes (IC-100)

Micrometers

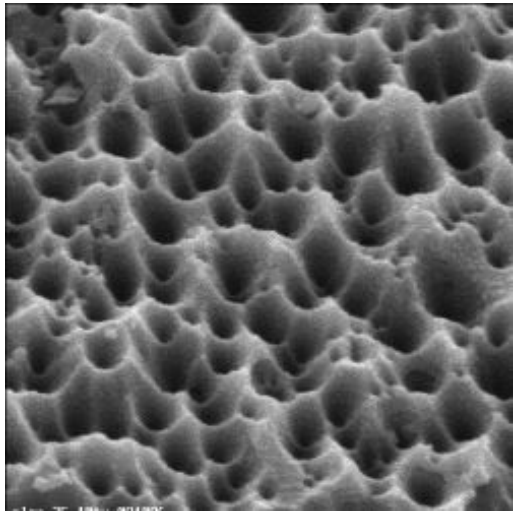


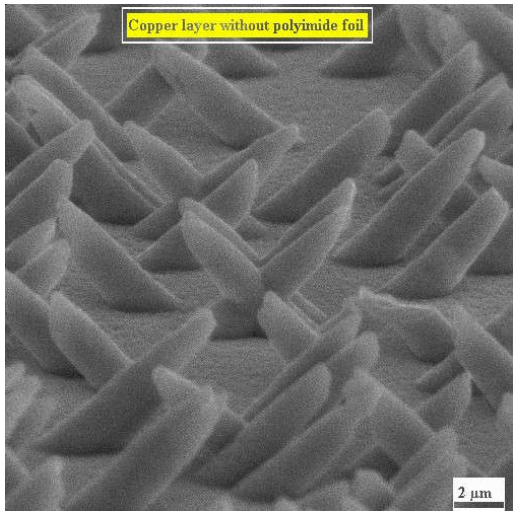




Nanometers

Accelerators-born nanostructures



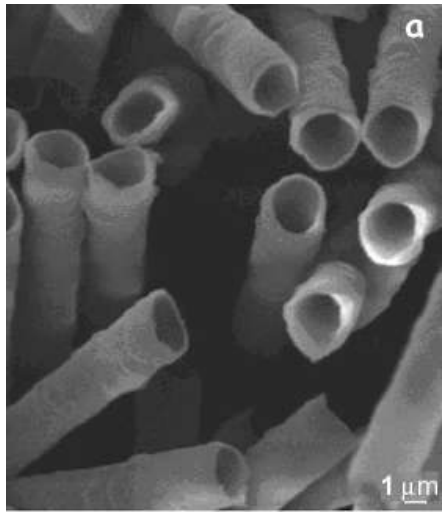


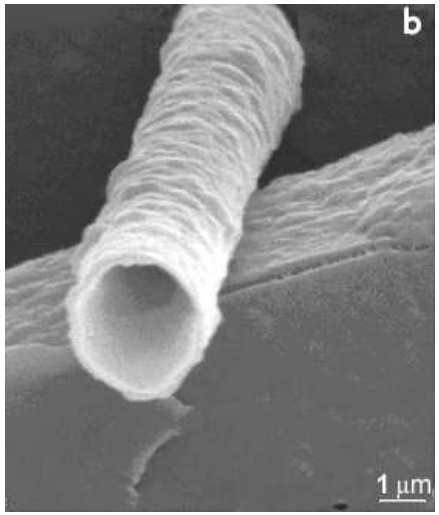
new composite materials:

- extended layers adhesion strength
- increased thermal resistance
- flexible printed circuit boards

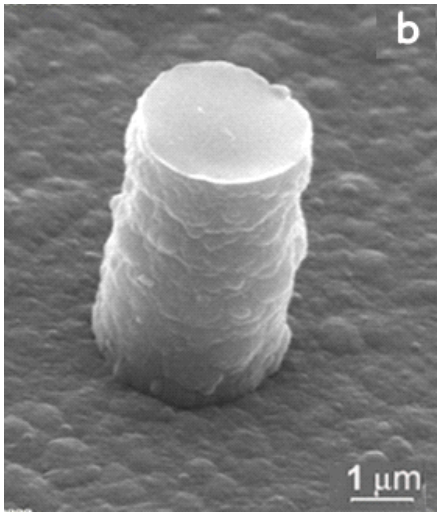
Polymer composites produced with the use of track membranes

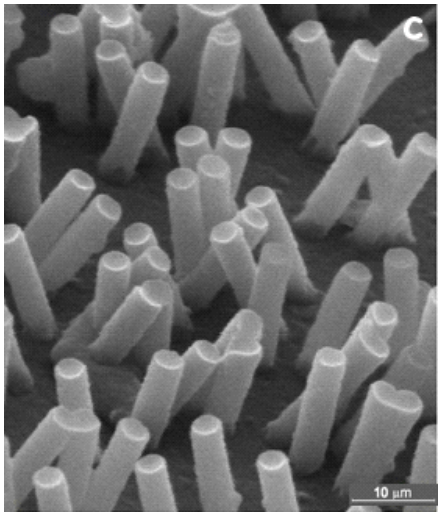
nanotubes





nanowires

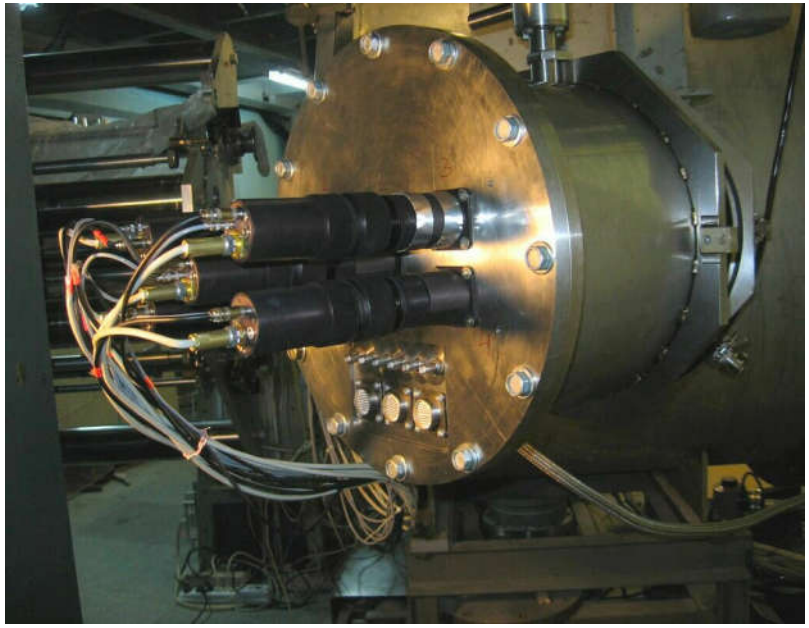




Radiation Hardness Tests For Electronic Components

Development of radiation-proofed electronic components is the first priority task of the modern high-class electronic industry.

Long-distance space flights, long-lived sputniks, etc. are extremely critical to the quality of electronic chips.



Welcome to DUBNA!