



Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions



LABORATORY FOUNDER Georgiy Nikolaevich FLEROV



1913 – 1990

1940	Discovery of spontaneous fissio 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						











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)

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Mendeleev's Table Today

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инций В7 ₁₅ (1003 - 3] 27	Радий 88 <u>Ra</u> 327642 226,025 ти Вабиат 14	Актикей 89 9/75 АС 5/7 [227] 1079 Астівіцт 3079	Резерфордий 104 Rf ad [261] Butherfordium	Дубний 105 Db ⁶⁶ [262] Биријан	Сиборгий 106 Sg 96 [266] Seobargium	Борий 107 Bh ^{64°} [262] Воргіцт	Хассий 108 На (* [269] Назвіцт	Мейтнерий 109 Мt 44 [268] Мейлегіит	Japonuragran 110 Ds (d [269] Darmstadtium	Рентсений 111 Rg ^{сг} [272] Roentgenium	Консренкий 112 Cn [285] Copernicium	Nihonium	Флеровий 114 Fl Flerovium	Mocxonna 115 MC Moscovium	ливерморий 11 LV Livermorium	Tennessine	Oranecon 118 Og Oganesson

Актиноиды Actinoides



H - curiado / symbol 1.00794 - attorimes inaccia / atomic mass 131 - saercponana kondynypaujus / electron configuration 13.39844 - Sin foremusan konkvaujun, 36 / Jati ionization potential, eV 0.0889 - nonconcis, kr. Vr. 4 density, kg/ m²¹ - 252.37 - transparypa nasakenike, 9C / melting temperature, 9C - - 252.37 - transparypa santeaunie, 9C / boling temperature, 9C

10 of 18 elements discovered during last 60 years were first synthesized in Dubna



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, andOganesson(Og) for element 118.

Флеровий 114	Московий 115	Ливерморий 116	Теннессин 117	Оганесон 118		
Fl	Мс	Lv	Ts	Og		
Flerovium	Moscovium	Livermorium	Tennessine	Oganesson		

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

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry

Chart of Nuclei



Isotope reactors

HFIR, ORNL, Oak Ridge, USA, 85 MW

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





22 mg of ²⁴⁹Bk have been produced in HIFR ORNL



 $Bk(NO_3)_3Product$

Superconducting 18 GHz ECR ion sources

DECRIS-SC1



DECRIS-SC2



Synthesis of Superheavy Elements (U-400)



GREAT PROGRESS

in Synthesis of Superheavy Nuclei



Neutron number



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 Gas-Filled Recoil Separator. (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



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









Applied research

Nano Laboratory



Production of track membranes (IC-100)



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!

