

## Photonuclear method of $^{161}\text{Tb}$ production

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$^{161}\text{Tb}$  is a medical isotope that is considered in therapy as an alternative to the widely used  $^{177}\text{Lu}$ . Currently, the main way of production of this radionuclide is the reactor method based on the neutron capture reaction followed by  $\beta$ -decay:  $^{160}\text{Gd}(n,\gamma)^{161}\text{Gd} \rightarrow ^{161}\text{Tb}$ . However, in this case it is necessary to use expensive enriched targets. This disadvantage is the reason why the development of alternative methods for production of the radioisotope  $^{161}\text{Tb}$  is an important issue.

Theoretical analysis of the possibility of producing the radioisotope  $^{161}\text{Tb}$  by the photonuclear method was performed. Using cross sections calculated on the basis of a combined model of photonuclear reactions, the yields and activities of reactions  $^{162}\text{Dy}(\gamma,p)$  and  $^{163}\text{Dy}(\gamma,pn)$  on electron beam at energies up to 70 MeV were estimated. The side reaction activities of  $^{161}\text{Dy}(\gamma,p)$ ,  $^{162}\text{Dy}(\gamma,pn)$ ,  $^{163}\text{Dy}(\gamma,p2n)$  and  $^{163}\text{Dy}(\gamma,p)$  were also analyzed. The optimal conditions for the production of  $^{161}\text{Tb}$  were chosen on the assumption that the activity of the main reaction should be more than 1MBq, and the activity of the side reactions should be 4 orders of magnitude less than it. The obtained results indicate the possibility of using the monoisotopes  $^{162}\text{Dy}$  and  $^{163}\text{Dy}$  at energies of 19-21 MeV and 25-27 MeV, respectively, to produce  $^{161}\text{Tb}$  radionuclide.

### The speaker is a student or young scientist

Yes

### Section

1. Nuclear technology and methods in medicine, radioecology

**Primary authors:** FURSOVA, Nadezhda (Faculty of Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia); ALIEV, Ramiz (Faculty of Chemistry, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia. National Research Center "Kurchatov Institute", Moscow, Russia); BELYSHEV, Sergey (Faculty of Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia. Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia.); KUZNETSOV, Alexander (Faculty of Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia. Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia.); KHANKIN, Vadim (Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia)

**Presenter:** FURSOVA, Nadezhda (Faculty of Physics, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia)

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