

# Study on the high energy proton linac-based production of theranostic radioisotope $^{67}\text{Cu}$ .

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Copper-67 (half-life, 61.83 h) is well known as a theranostic radionuclide, because of its simultaneous emission of a  $\gamma$ -ray (184 keV) and  $\beta$ -ray (mean energy, 141 keV). It is expected that  $^{67}\text{Cu}$  may have the same biological behavior due to the same chemical properties as  $^{64}\text{Cu}$  which is a positron emitter radionuclide showing excellent biological results in clinical studies. Thus, recently,  $^{67}\text{Cu}$  leads to increased interest in theranostics. Owing to this increasing interest in  $^{67}\text{Cu}$ , the coordinated research project of the international atomic energy agency selected  $^{67}\text{Cu}$  as new theranostic radionuclides together with  $^{47}\text{Sc}$  and  $^{186}\text{Re}$ . However, an insufficient supply of  $^{67}\text{Cu}$  limits the application in clinical and pre-clinical researches. By using a 100-MeV proton linac installed at the Gyeongju branch of Korea atomic energy research institute, we now develop the production technology of  $^{67}\text{Cu}$  thanks to a license for RI production from the Korea institute of nuclear safety. In this talk, I would like to present the results of the accurate measurement of cross-section  $^{68}\text{Zn}(p,2p)^{67}\text{Cu}$  in the energy range 40-100 MeV using a developed analytical peak-separation method that is a fundamental study to produce  $^{67}\text{Cu}$  isotope. Furthermore, I will address a plan to obtain the cross-section  $^{70}\text{Zn}(p,x)^{67}\text{Cu}$  data in the high energy range, because there is a possibility of getting a higher yield from the this reaction.

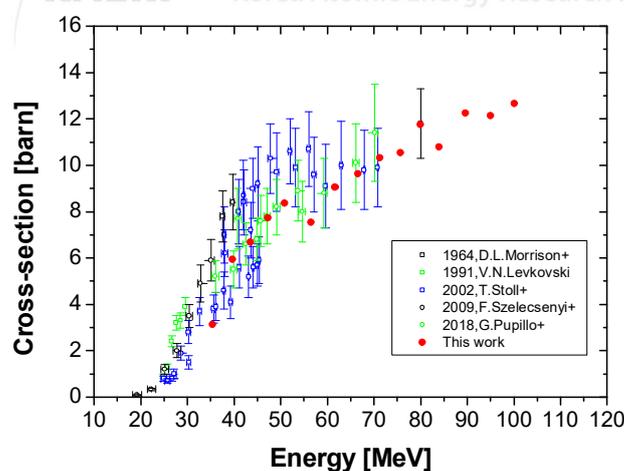


Fig. 1. Reaction cross section as a function of incident proton energy for the reaction of  $^{68}\text{Zn}(p,2p)^{67}\text{Cu}$ .

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