30th anniversary of the Heavy Ion Laboratory of the University of Warsaw and its contribution to the production of medical radioisotopes

Jarosław Choiński

Heavy Ion Laboratory, University of Warsaw





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THE IDEA OF HAVING A CYCLOTRON AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW

HISTORICAL OUTLINE





IN THE 1930S

THE FIRST WAS A LETTER FROM VERY EMINENT POLISH PROFESSORS ANDRZEJ SOŁTAN AND STEFAN PIEŃKOWSKI ABOUT THE NEED TO HAVE A CYCLOTRON AT THE FACULTY OF PHYSICS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW.





Professor Jerzy Pniewski wrote in one of his publications:

"The Second World War interrupted Pieńkowski's advanced efforts to raise funds for the construction of a cyclotron."





In 1972, a decision was made at the government level to build a heavy ion acceleration cyclotron in Warsaw.

The decision was preceded by several years of discussion in the physics community.





THE FIRST CYCLOTRON COMPONENTS WERE MADE IN DUBNA, CCCP, NOW RUSSLA

DECEMBER 1972





1 Józef Sura2 Czesław Wejchert

Preliminary formation of the magnetic field







CÝCLOTRON COMPONENTS BROUGHT FROM DUBNA WERE STORED IN A TEMPORARY FACILITY IN WARSAW

DECEMBER 1977











THE BUILDING OF THE HEAVY ION LABORATORY







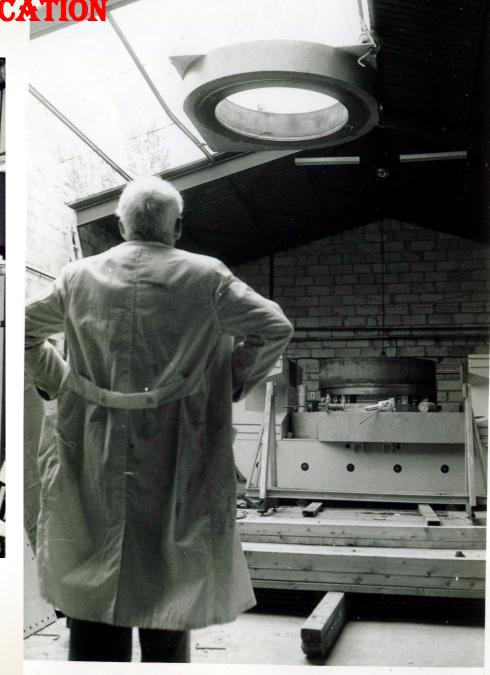






MOVING THE CYCLOTRON U-200P TO ITS FINAL LOCATION





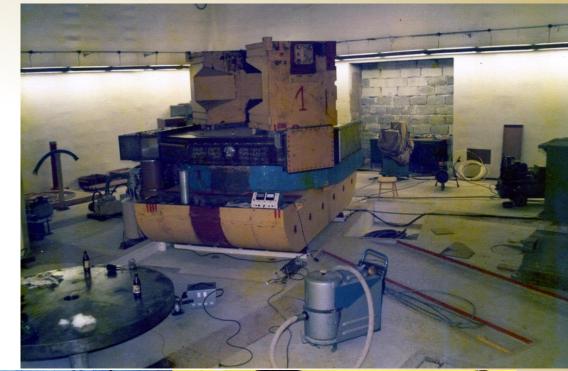






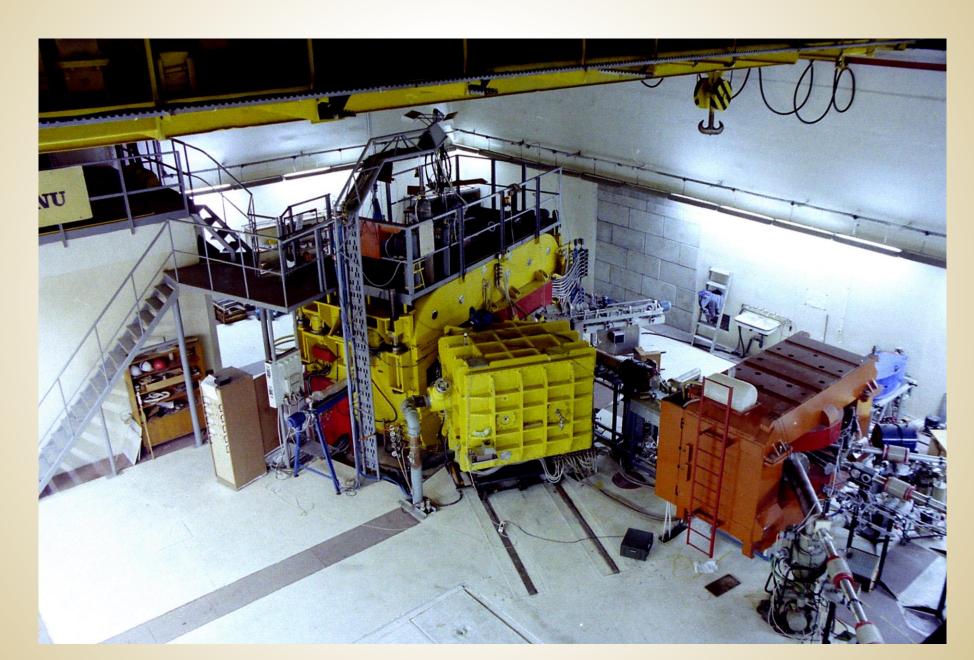








CYCLOTRON VAULT



April 1992



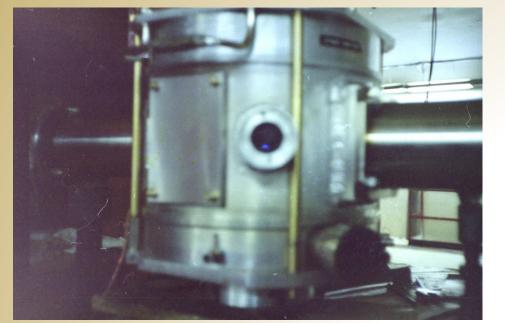


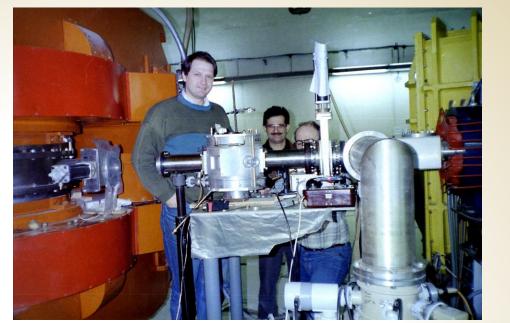
November 22, 1993





















First extracted ¹⁴N⁺² 31 MeV ion beam from a cyclotron, April 8, 1994

HIL OPENING CEREMONY MAY 20, 1994









His Magnificence the Rector Włodzimierz Siwiński

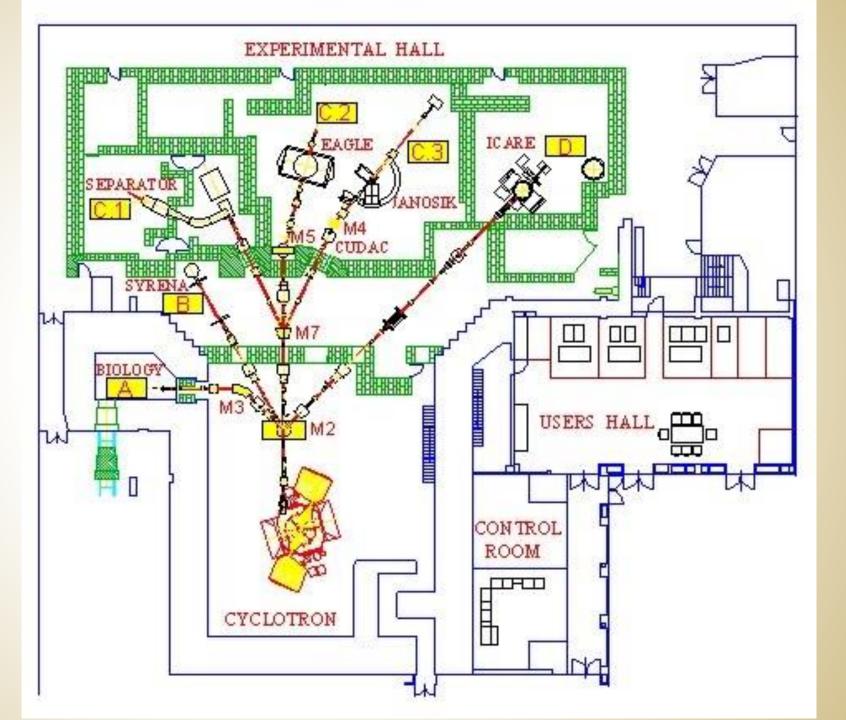








View of the experimental hall and the cyclotron vault

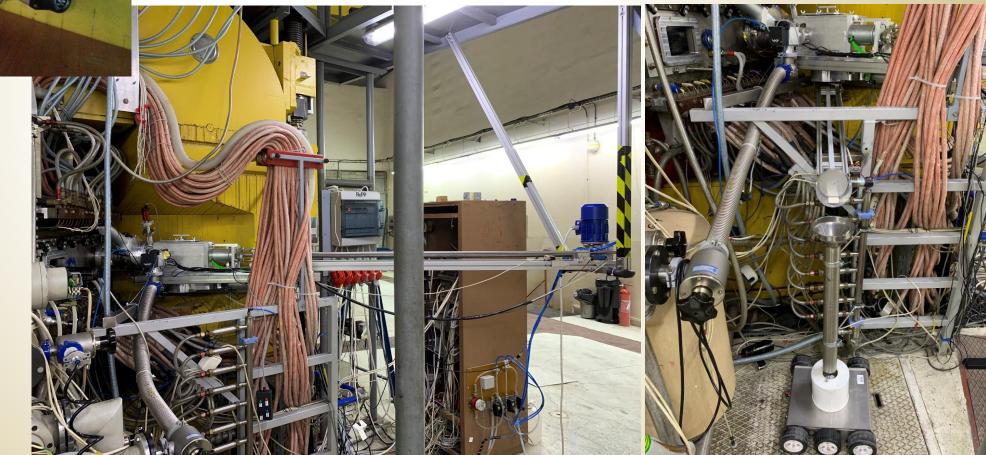








Cyclotron vault – a station for irradiating targets with an internal ion beam





A standalone target system for internal beam irradiation

Since several years ago, the Heavy Ion Laboratory has been involved in medical radioisotope production, mainly Astatine-211 element utilizing alfa beam from the U-200P cyclotron 209 Bi($\alpha, 2n$) 211 At ...

... but also isotopes:

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^{40}Ca(α,n)^{43}Sc,

^{42}Ca(α,2n)^{44}gdSc, (

^{42}Ca(α,2n)^{44}Ti/^{44}Sc)

^{70}Ge(α,2n)^{72}Se/^{72}As
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RADIOPHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTION AND RESEARCH CENTER (RPRC)

EXPANDING HIL RESEARCH CAPABILITIES

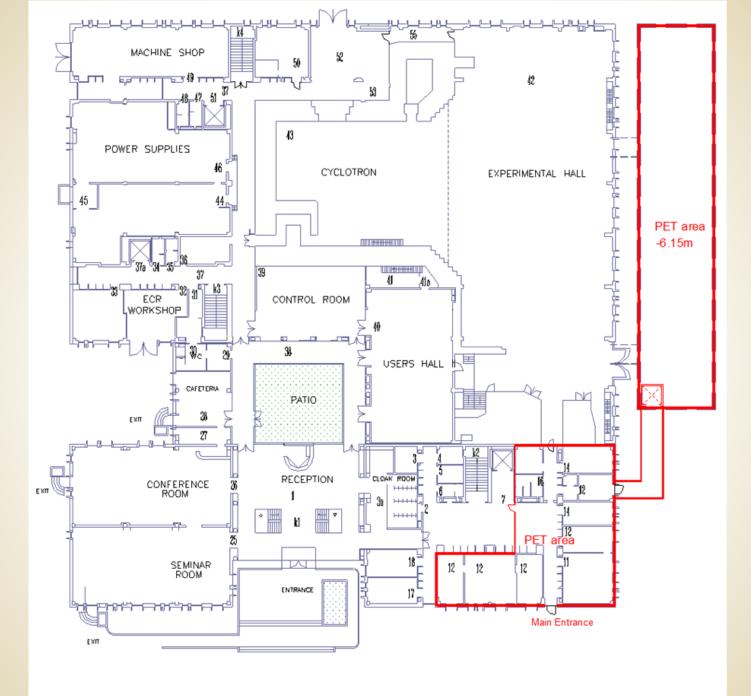












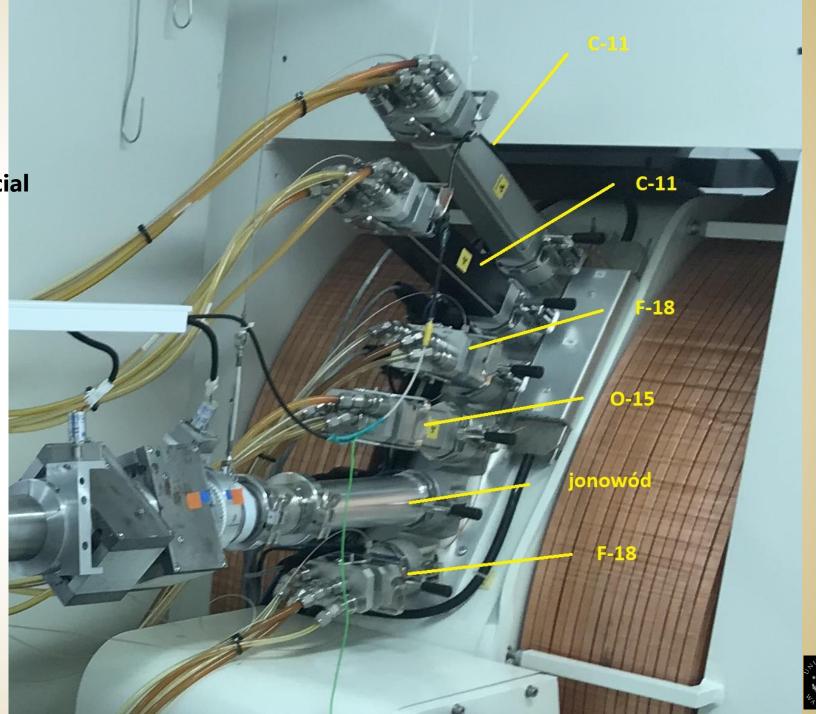




with high current PETtrace commercial cyclotron dual beam,

p – 16.5 MeV 80 μA and d – 8.4 MeV 40 μA

INAUGURATION 2012















Alternative Methods for the ^{99m}Tc Production

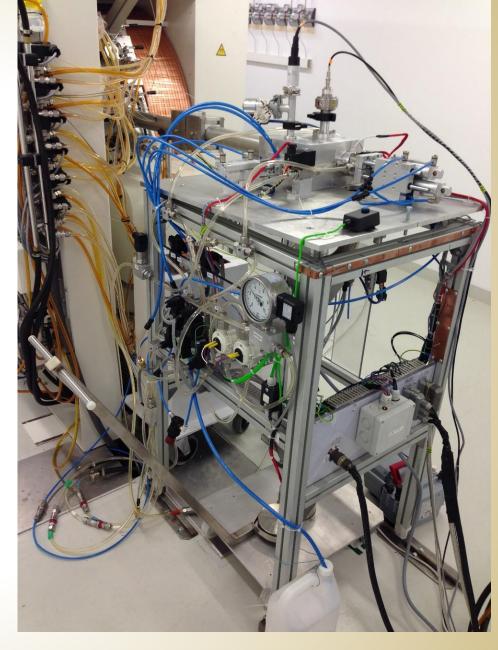
Agreement No PBS1/A9/2/2012 funded by the National Centre for Research and Development

- The consortium of:
- the Polatom National Centre for Nuclear Research the Institute of Nuclear Chemistry and Technology the University of Warsaw
 01.11.2012 – 31.10.2015

¹⁰⁰Mo(p,2n)^{99m}Tc

2015

A standalone external target system







The grant "The development of methods for production of new radiopharmaceuticals based on Sc radionuclides used in positron tomography (PET)" [PET-SKAND] agreement no PBS3/A9/28/2015 awarded to a consortium,

2018

Konsorcjum:







Production of:

⁴³Ca(p,n)⁴³Sc

42Ca(d,n)43Sc

44Ca(p,n)44Sc

44Ca(d,2n)44m,gSc

It is protected by RP **patent No. 227402**







We have been implementing the grant since 2022

"Development of three-photon emitting radiotracers for positronium imaging", Nr DEC-2021/43/B/ST2/02150, NCBR

Production of:

⁴⁴Sc, ⁵⁵Co and ⁷²As

for the need of a novel three-photon tomography system developed at the Jagiellonian University (J-PET)

consortium of

- the Jagiellonian University
- the University of Warsaw
- the Institute of Nuclear Chemistry and Technology











Between 2016 and 2025 we produced isotopes:

⁴³Sc, ⁴⁴Sc, ⁴⁸V, ⁵⁵Co, ⁵⁶Co, ⁷²As, ⁸⁹Zr, ^{99m}Tc, ¹³⁵La, ¹⁹⁷Hg





THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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