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Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) for Life Science

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The Sector of NAA and Applied Research
Frank Laboratory of Neutron Physics

11th to 29th September 2017



The NAA Participants 2017

South Africa

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Nomcebo Dhlalani

Belarus

Veronica Gorskaya

Ruslan Titkov



Profile of Participants



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University of Stellenbosch
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Content

- Introduction and history of NAA
- Principles of NAA
- Applications of NAA
- Types of NAA
- Environmental sampling and preparation
- Irradiation using IBR-2 reactor
- Analysis of Spectrum
- Advantages and limitations of NAA
- Joint projects with RSA and Belarus
- Outcome
- Acknowledgement

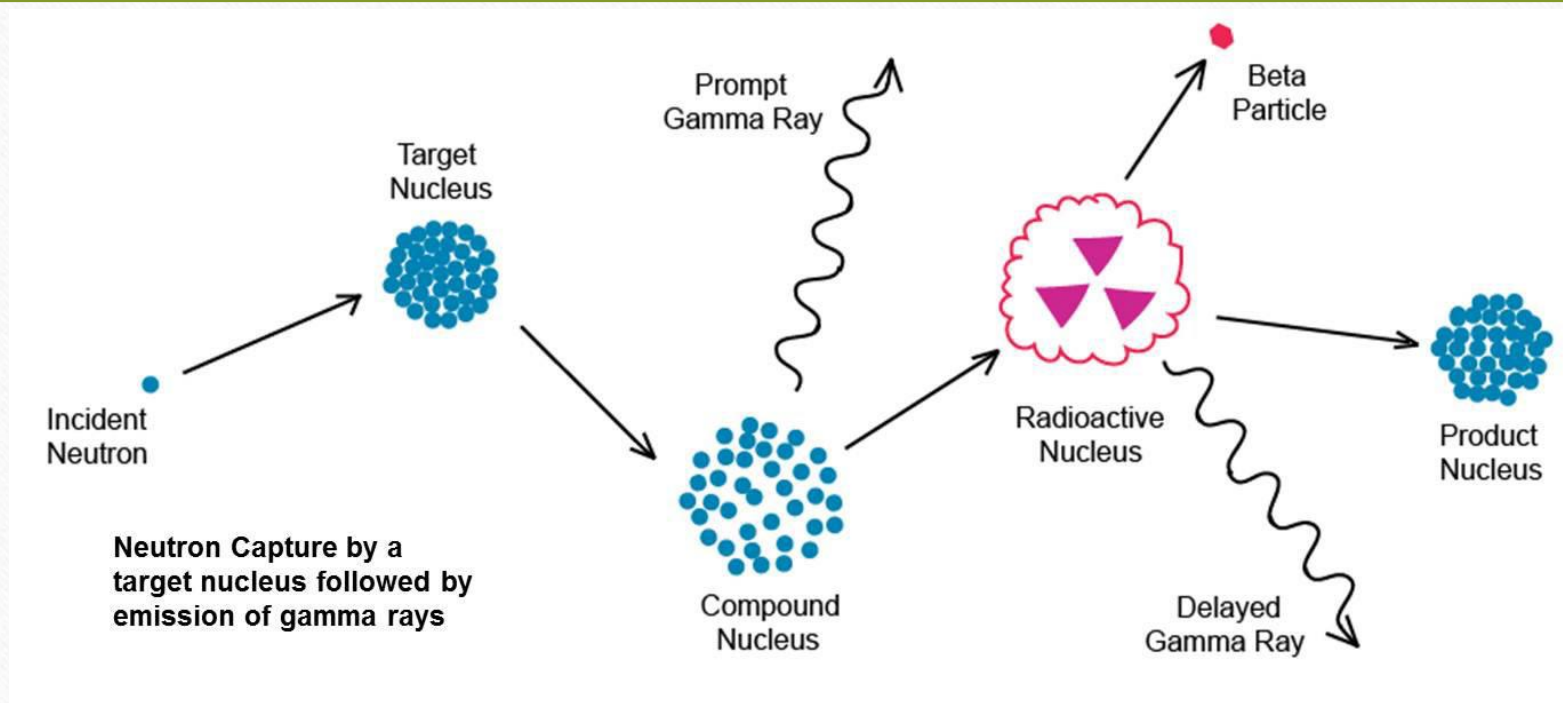


Introduction and history of NAA



- Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA): is an isotope specific analytical technique for the qualitative and quantitative determination of elemental content.
- In 1936, G. Hevesy (Hungary) and H. Levi (Denmark) discovered NAA when they found that samples containing certain rare earth elements became highly radioactive after exposure to a source of neutrons.

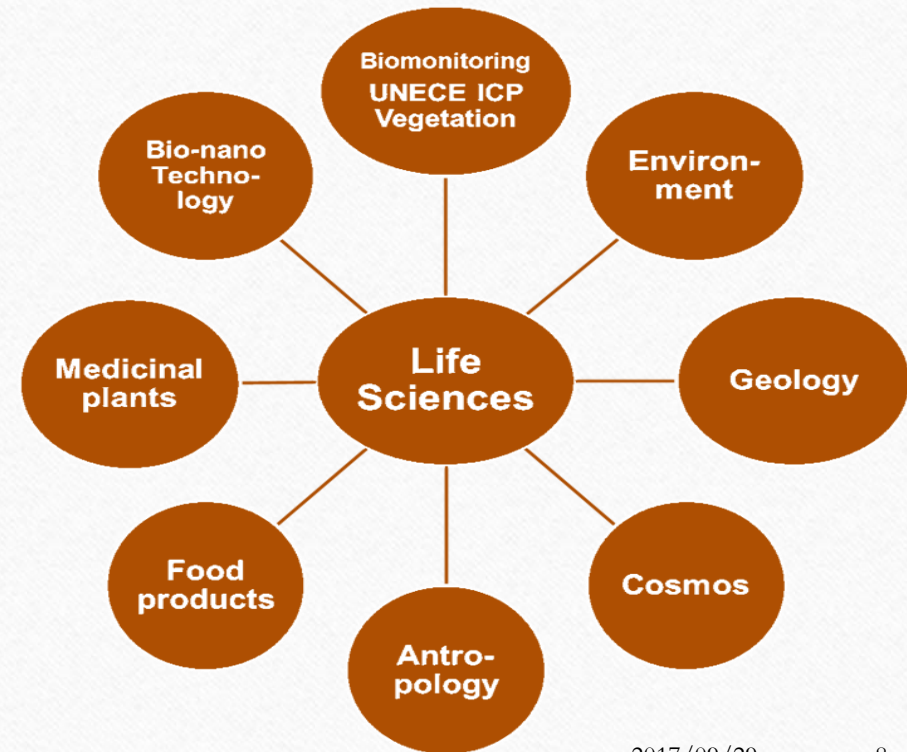
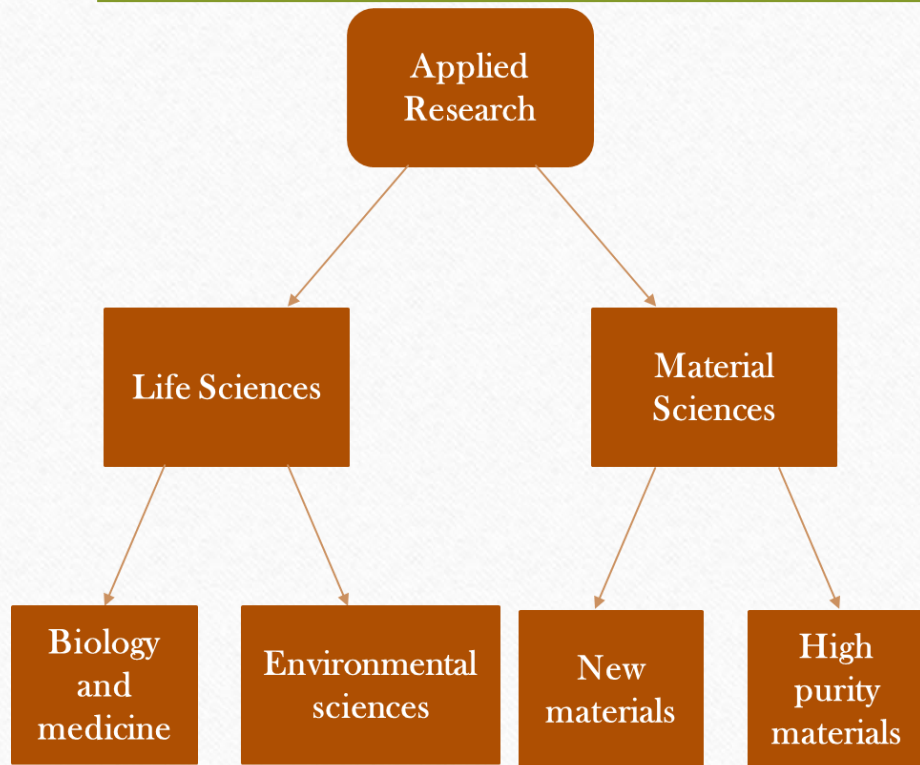
Principles of NAA



Types of NAA

- Destructive (radiochemical) RNAA – the resulting radioactive sample is chemically decomposed, and the elements are chemically separated
- Nondestructive (instrumental) INAA – the resulting radioactive sample is kept intact

Applications of NAA



Environmental sampling and preparation

1.Types of Samples

- Environmental samples
- Geological samples
- Biological samples
- Liquids
- Filters
- Foodstuffs

2. Sample preparation



3. Sample Packing

- Moss samples wrapped in polyethylene bag and aluminium pan for short- and long-lived irradiations respectively.
- Samples placed in transport capsules
- Short-lived isotopes - samples irradiated for 60 seconds
- Long-lived isotopes – samples irradiated for 4 days

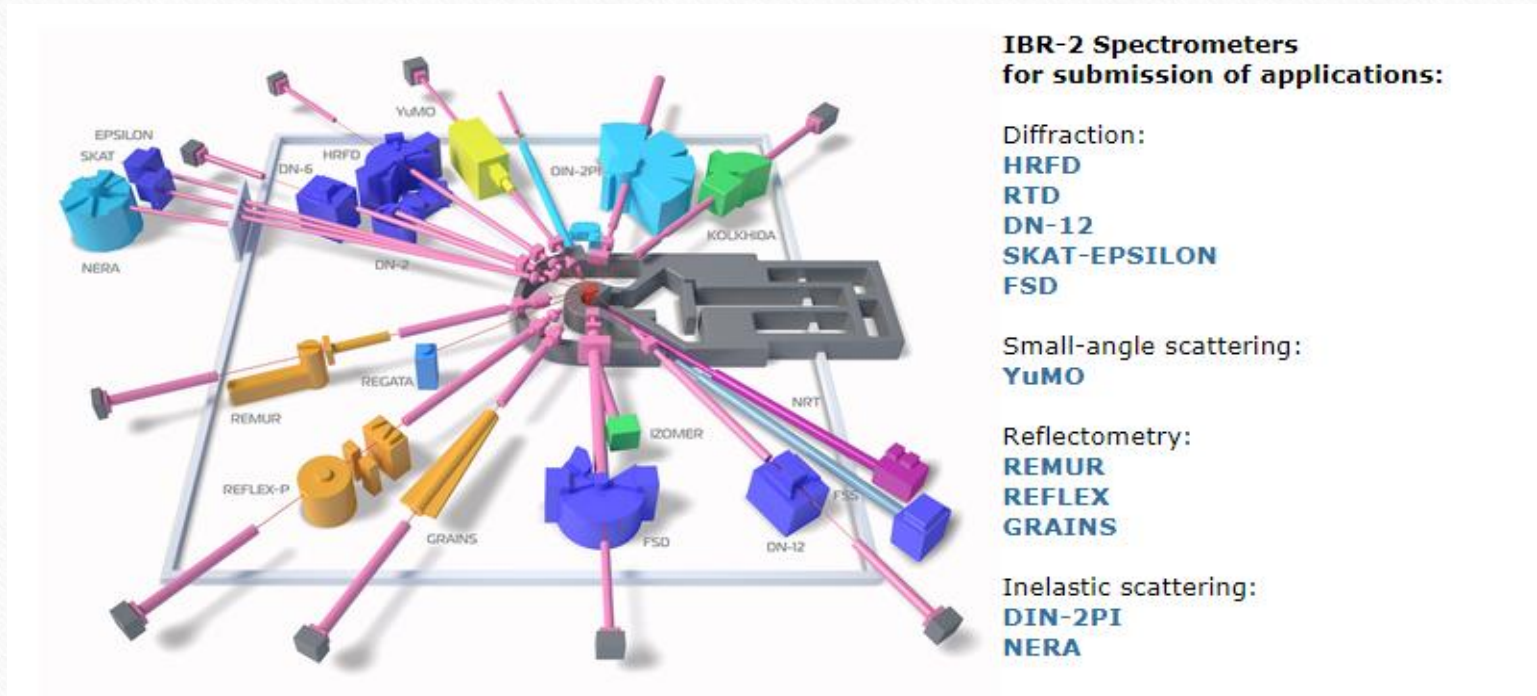


4. Other Sampling Methods

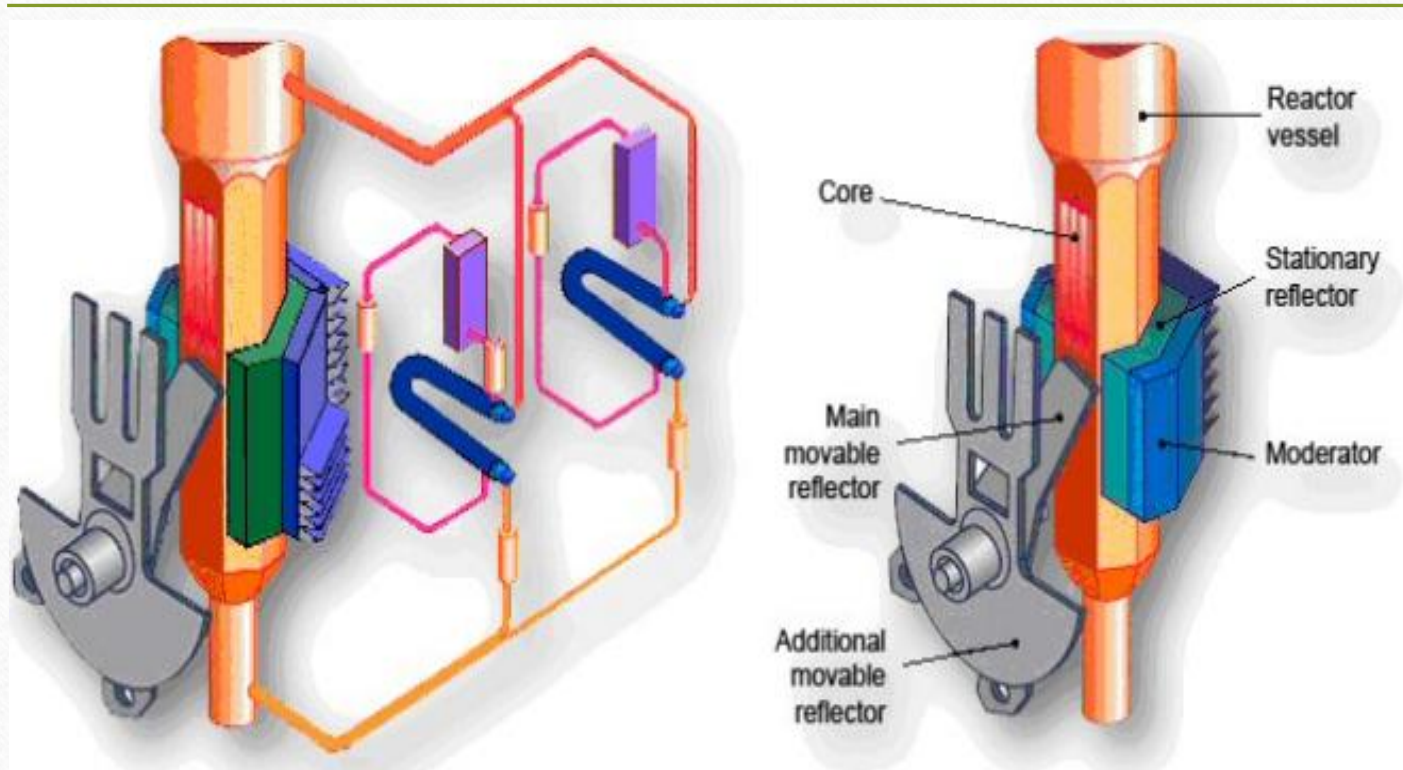


Irradiation using IBR-2 reactor

1. Irradiation using IBR-2 reactor



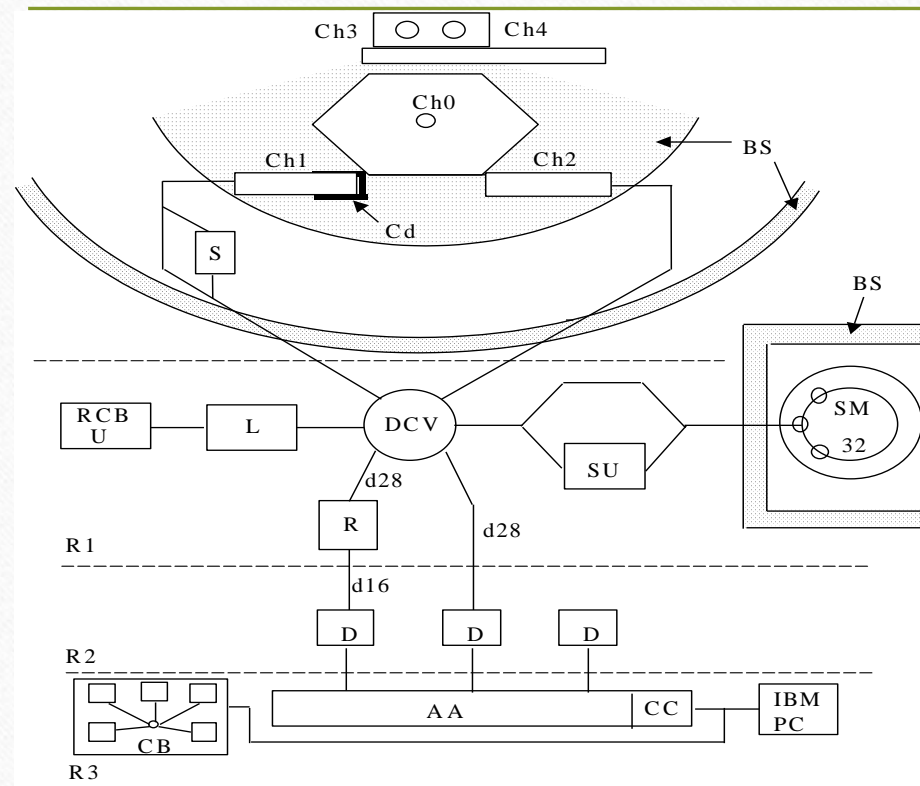
2. Principle of functioning



Parameters of IBR-2:

- Average power 2 MW
- PuO₂ fuel
- Rotation rate, rev/min:
main reflector 600
auxiliary reflector 300
- Neutron density flux
 $10^{16} \text{ n} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$

3. REGATA



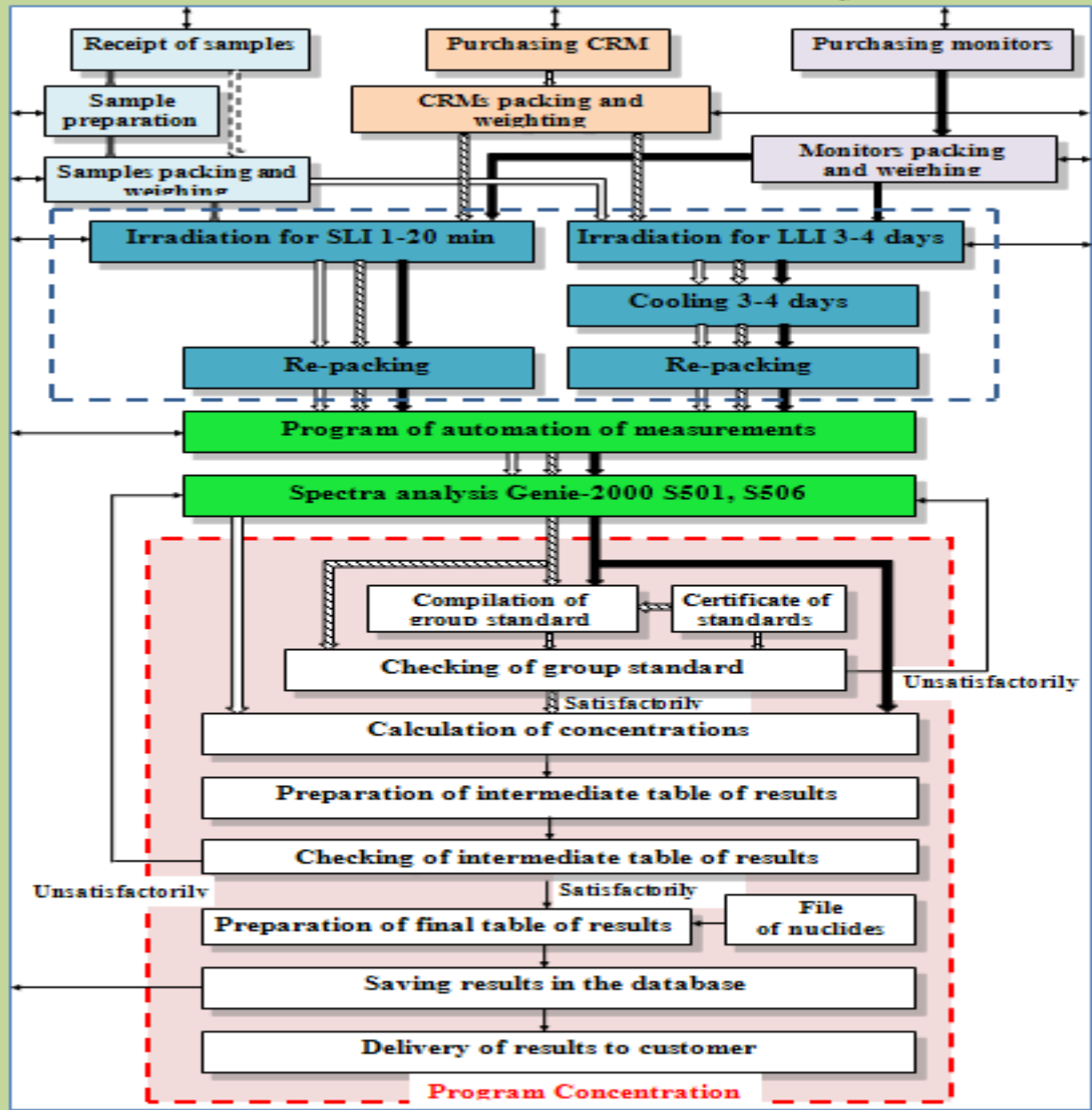
Ch1-Ch4 –irradiation channels, S- intermediate storage, DCV- directional control valves, L- loading unit, RCB- radiochemical glove-cell, U- unloading unit, SU- separate unit, SM- storage magazine, R- repacking unit, D- Ge(Li) detector, AA- amplitude analyser,

CB- control board, CC- CAMAC controller, R1-R3- the rooms where the system is located.

4. The flow chart of NAA at IBR-2 reactor

- All data about of all stages of analysis are stored in the database
- The database allows to use the electronic document circulation, gives a broad opportunities of search, sorting and the analysis of the collected data.
- There is the program and equipment for automation of spectra measurement
- There is the program for automation of concentration calculation and final result receiving
- Several service programs bring additional opportunities to automation of NAA

Database of neutron activation analysis



double NAA database

Analysis of Spectrum

1. Processing of Gamma-Ray Spectra

The minimum requirements:

- Determine the position of peaks in the spectrum
- Estimate the areas of the peaks (together with uncertainties)
- Calculate the energy of the gamma-ray each peak represents
- Correct for counting losses due to dead time and random summing
- Make corrections for decay from a reference time

2. Genie-2000

Набор - 5104943.cnf

Файл МКА Калибровка Дисплей Анализ Правка Разное Источник данных Справка

Готов Канал: 164 : 62.8 keV Отсчёт: 80 Уст: 1800/1800.00

Измерение

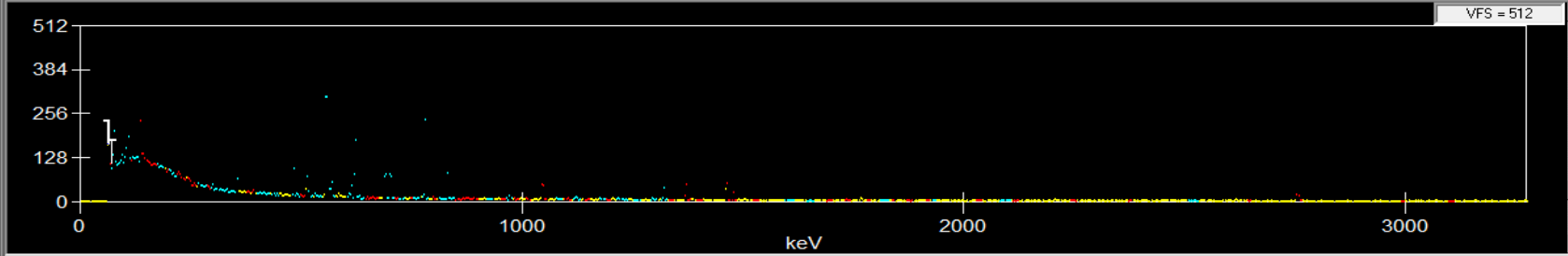
Старт Стоп

Растянуть

Очистить

Зона - +

Источник << >>



Время

Старт	16.02.2017	0:35:22	Прошло	Задано
Мёртвое t	0.12%		1800.000	1800
Область			1802.152	0
0 - 0 кан.			Всего (имп.)	0.00

 ***** ОТЧЁТ О ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИИ НУКЛИДОВ С КОРРЕКЦИЕЙ НА ИНТЕРФЕРЕНЦИЮ *****

Нуклид	Достоверность идентификации	Средневзвешенная активность, uCi /gram	Погрешность
NA-24	0.785	2.935881E+002	2.256004E+000
K-42	@ 0.689	6.922369E+001	1.872556E+000
SC-46	@ 0.984	4.962883E+000	7.142008E-002
CR-51	0.996	1.402687E+000	1.170136E-001
MN-54	1.000	9.051843E+000	4.598378E-001
FE-59	@ 0.951	4.341729E+000	1.393614E-001
CO-60	@ 0.982	2.453820E+001	1.344859E+000
ZN-65	0.995	3.213791E+000	2.772894E-001

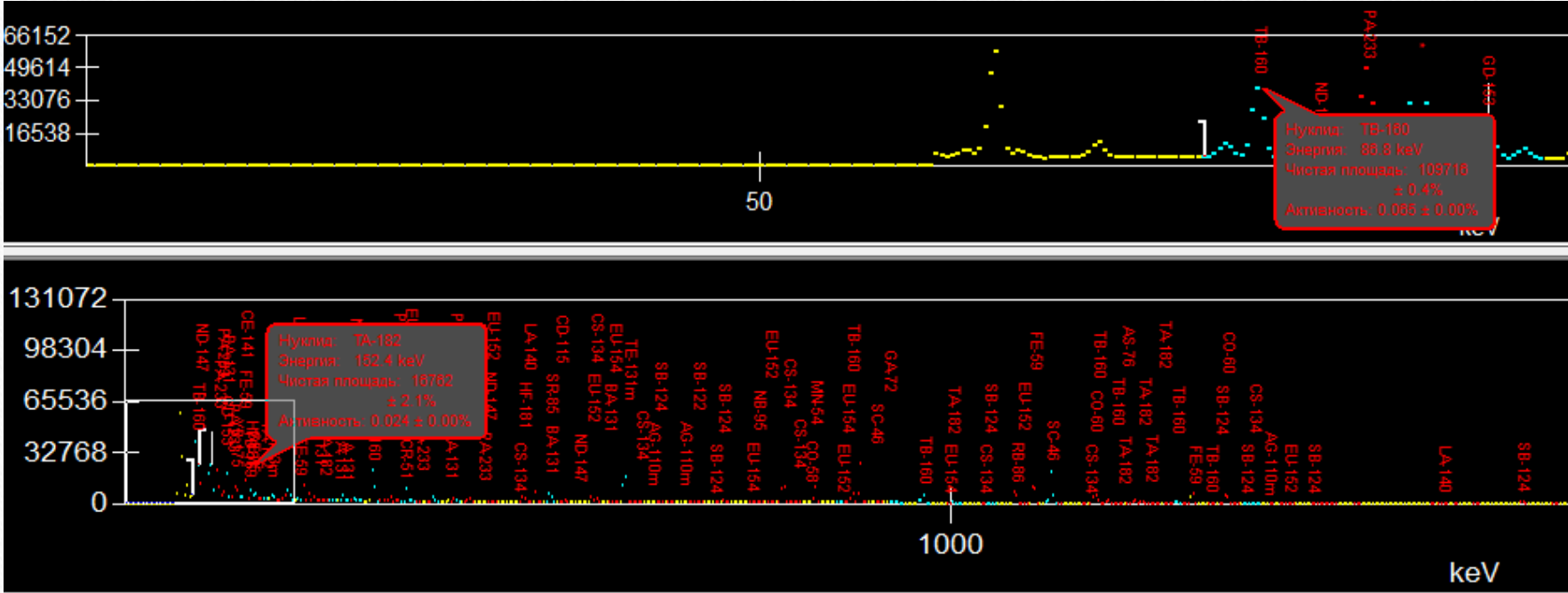
Нажмите F1 для справки.

Статус выполнения: готов

2017/09/29

22

Genie 2000



3. Concentration Program

Concentration - 5.8 (ed. TMO).

Recalculation of SRMs activity Group standard Concentration Table of nuclides Clear form Help

Recalculation of SRMs activity

Base file of SRM flux monitor activity: not selected

File of SRM flux monitor activity: not selected

File(s) of SRM activity: not selected

Recalculate and save SRMs activity

Group standard

Files of SRM activity: not selected

Create a summary table of SRMs activity

Data for a table of SRMs check

Calculated uncertainty Z-scores Reference uncertainty

File(s) of SRM activity: not selected

File of group standard: not selected

Calculate SRM(s) on a group standard and save a table of SRMs check

Concentration

File(s) of analyzed sample activity: not selected

File of group standard: not selected

Base file of SRM flux monitor activity: not selected

File of sample flux monitor activity: not selected

Deselect flux monitors file

Coefficient of neutrons flux change: 1.0

Source of SLI data: SLI-1 and SLI-2

Systematic error, %: 0

Calculate and save concentrations

Files of elements concentration of analyzed samples: not selected

Create an intermediate table of elements concentration

Create a final table of elements concentration

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4. Elements measured using NAA

NAA + AAS

H																	He
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	La*	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac**											Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs
		* Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu		
		** Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lw		

NAA ~ 55 elements
~ 55 elements

5. The most commonly used programs

- ArcGIS
- Statistica
- Origin-Lab
- CorelDraw

ArcGIS

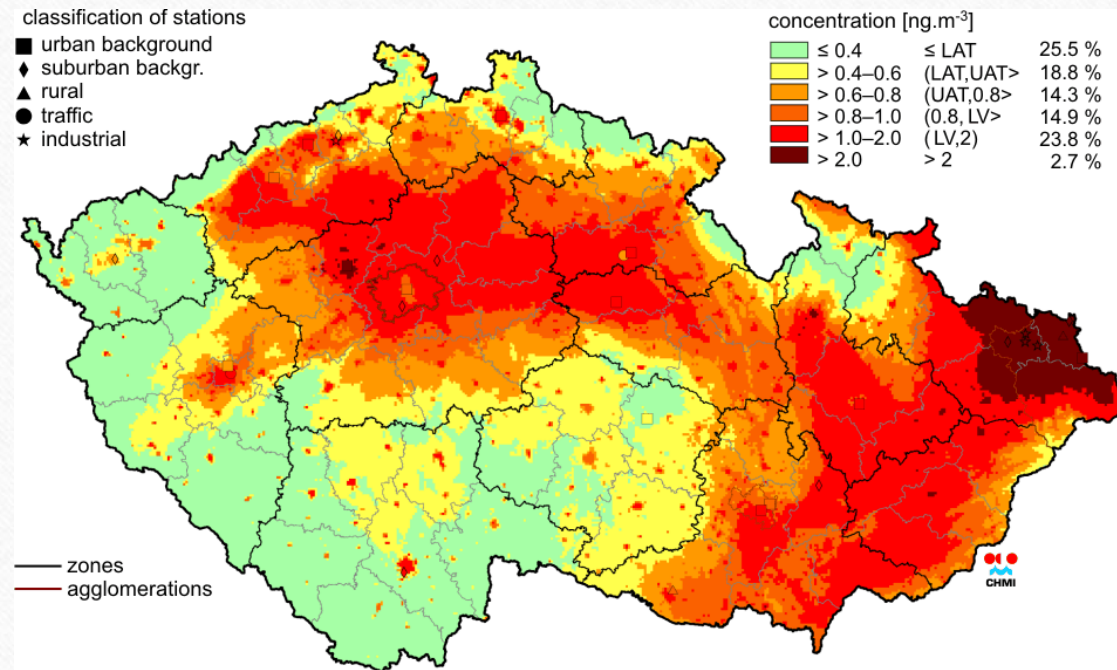
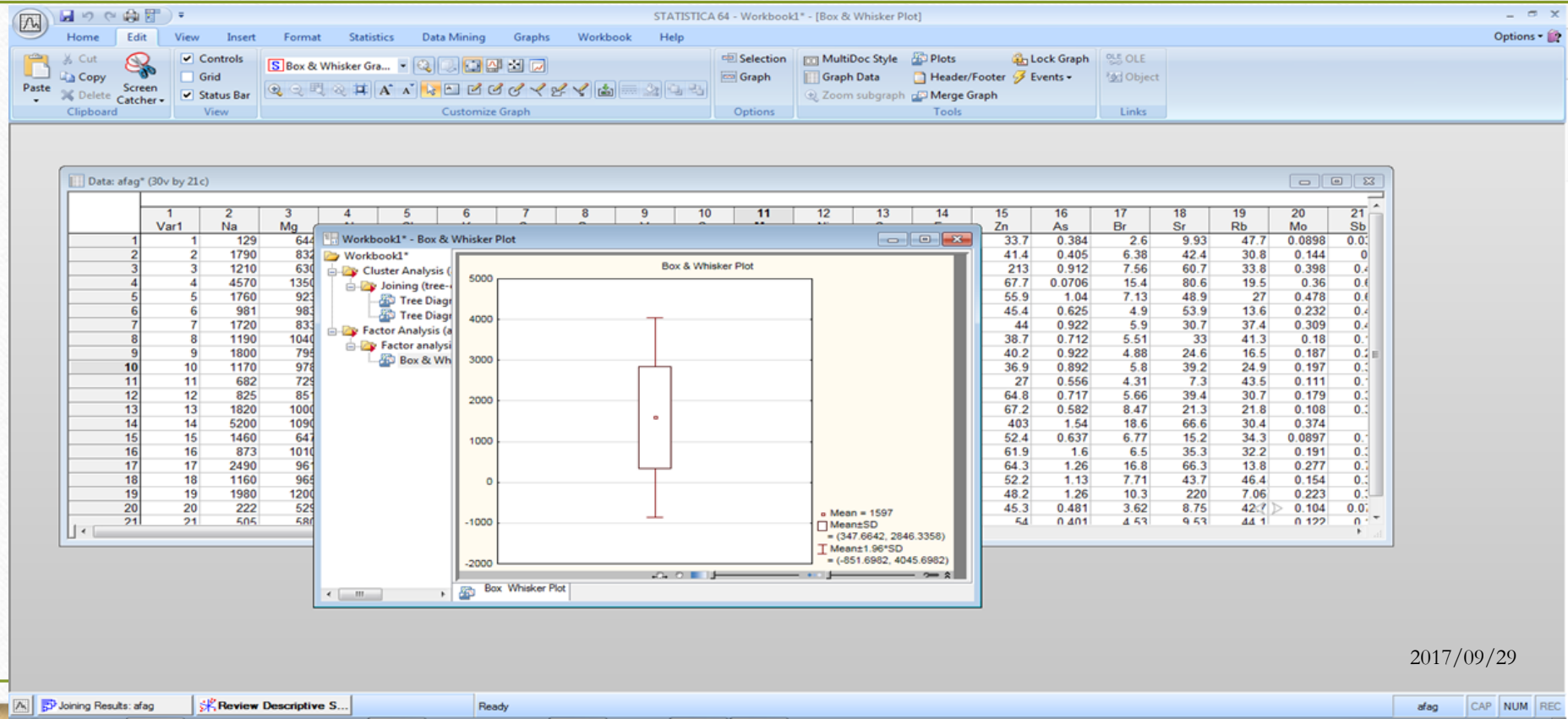
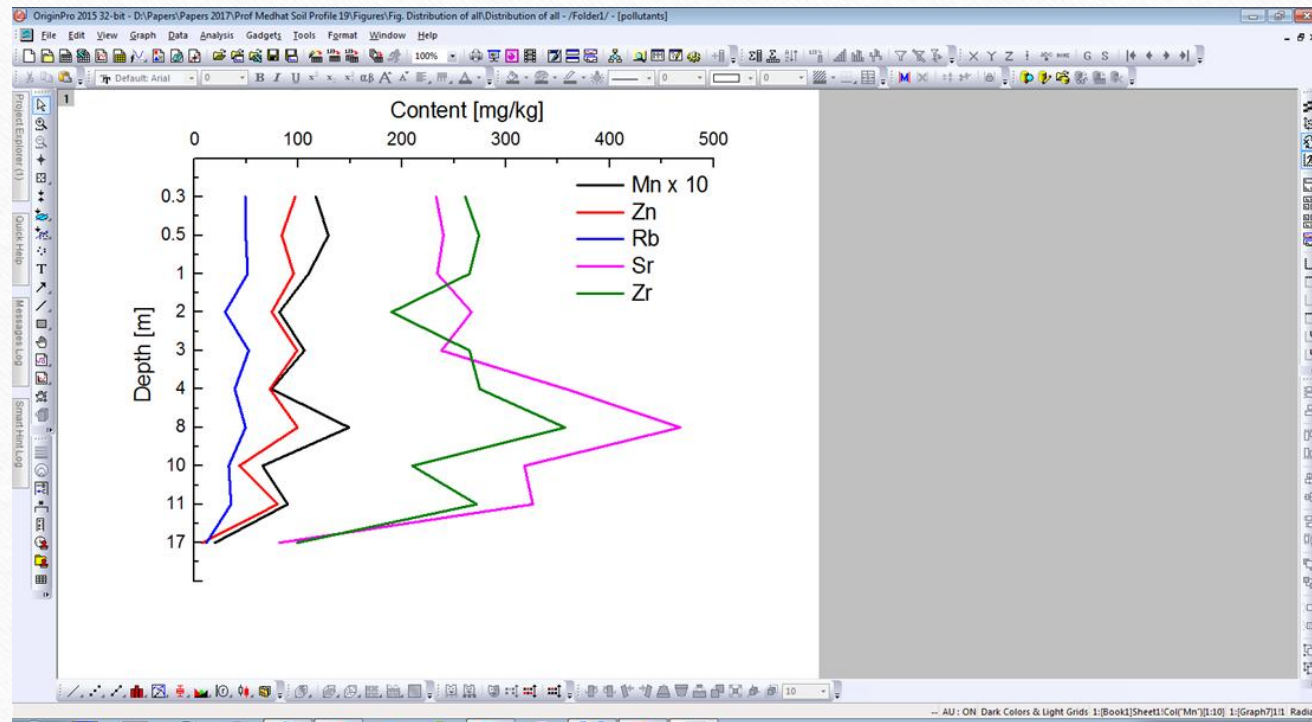


Fig. II.4.2.42 Field of annual average concentration of benzo(a)pyrene in the ambient air in 2012

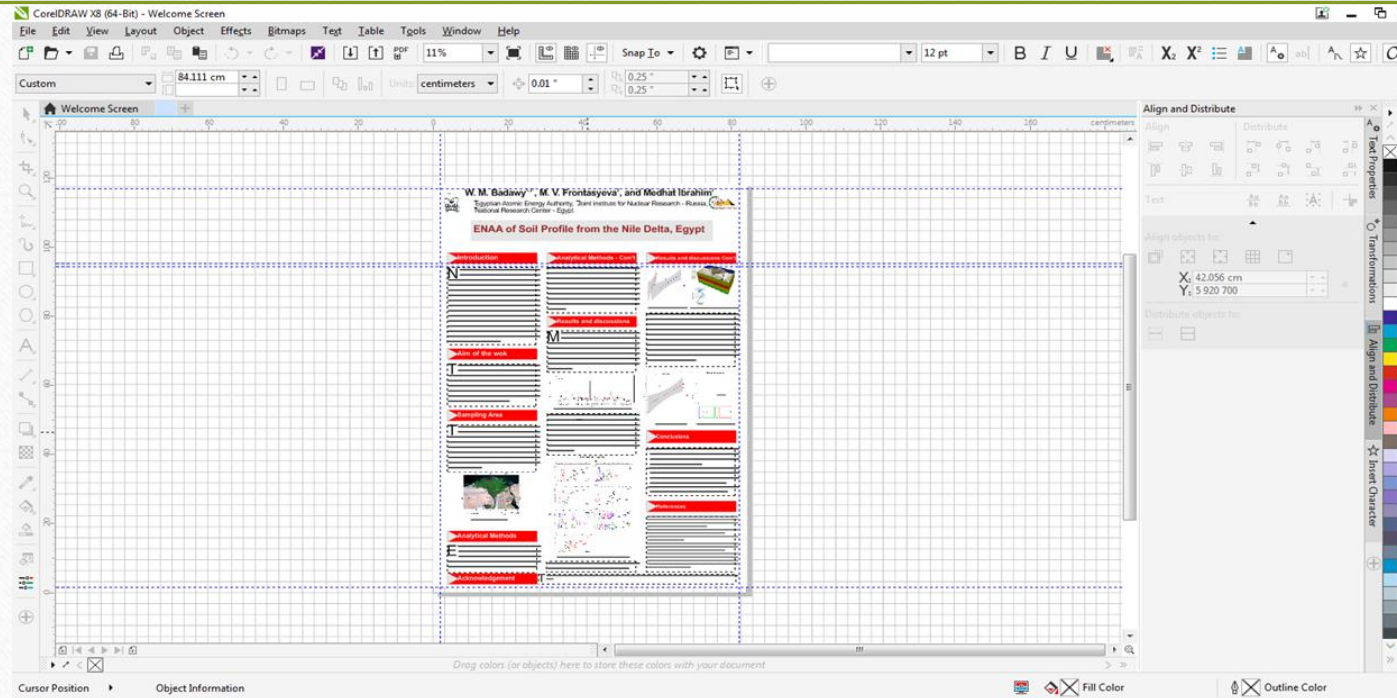
Statistica



Origin-Lab



CorelDraw



Advantages and limitations of NAA

Advantages

- **Primary Analytical Technique**
- **Wide possibilities of applications**
- **Non-destructive Analysis**
- **Multi-element Analysis**
- **High Sensitivity and Precision**
- **Limited sample handling**
- **Simultaneous identification of elements**
- **Low temperature operation (30-70°C)**
- **The Chemical form and Physical State of the Elements do not Influence the Activation and decay Process**

Limitations

- Samples irradiated in NAA will remain radioactive for a period of time
- Radioactive samples require special handling and disposal protocols
- The need for neutron source as reactor or neutron generator

Joint projects with Republic of South Africa(RSA)

- Atmospheric Deposition of Trace Elements in the Western Cape, South Africa, Studied with the Biomonitoring Technique, NAA, ICP-MS and GIS Technology
- Study on Levels of Priority Aquatic Pollutants in South African Cultivated Bivalve Mollusks (“The South African Mussel Watch”)
- Use of INAA to Determine Rare Earth Element Contents in Different Fresh and Weathered South African Fly Ash
- Elemental Composition of Fly Ash: A Comparative Study Using Nuclear and Related Analytical Techniques



Joint projects with Belarus

- Investigation of the crystallization processes and characteristics of the diamonds obtained in the C-Mn-Ni-Fe system
- Study of the phase formation processes and physical characteristics of compounds in the Cu-Fe-S system under the influence of high pressures and temperatures
- Study of the phase formation processes and physical characteristics of composite materials in the system of B-N-Al-Ti obtained under the influence of high pressures and temperatures
- Investigation of the crystallization processes of cubic boron nitride in the Li_3N -BN system in high-pressure devices of the “toroid” type

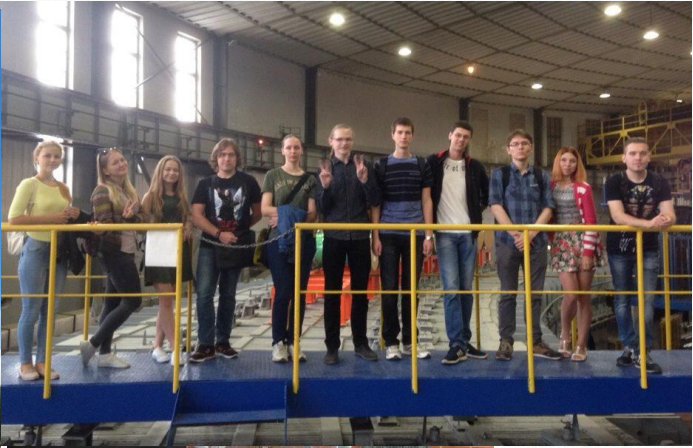
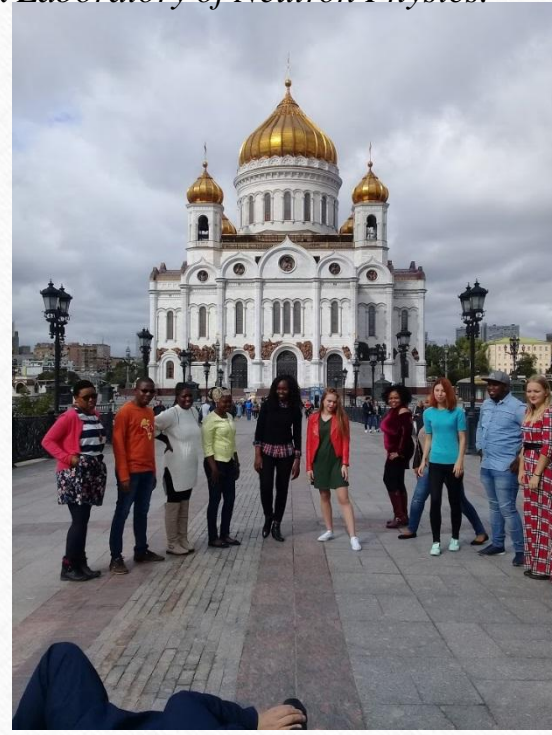
Outcome

- The aim of this practice is to expose students from member state countries to scientific research and facilities of world class standard, managed by JINR.
- The practice provides students with knowledge that will improve their respective country's nuclear technology, to support the development of the entire country.



Acknowledgement

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Thank you for your time

We hope for
no questions

