





### Neutron activation to determine degree of <sup>76</sup>Ge enrichment

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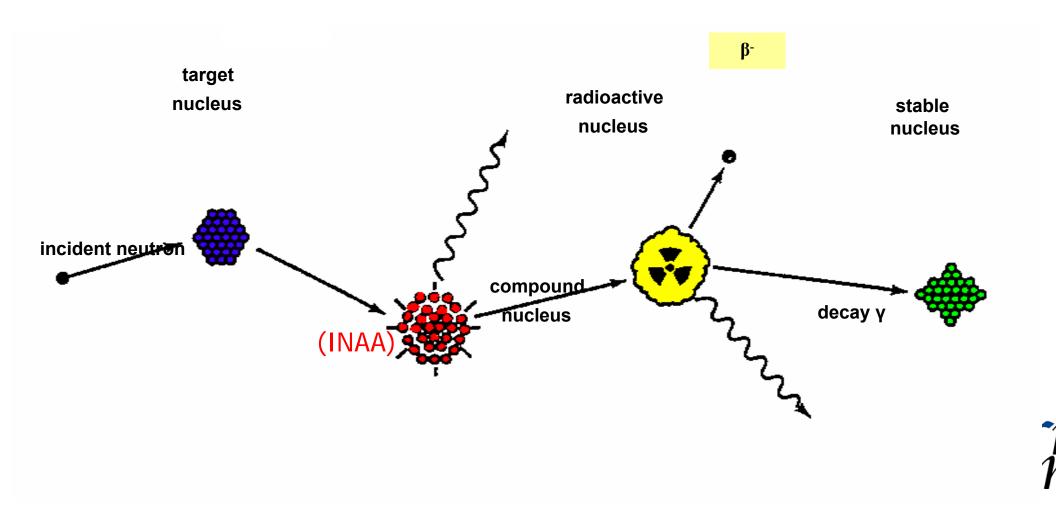




## **NAA – The principle**



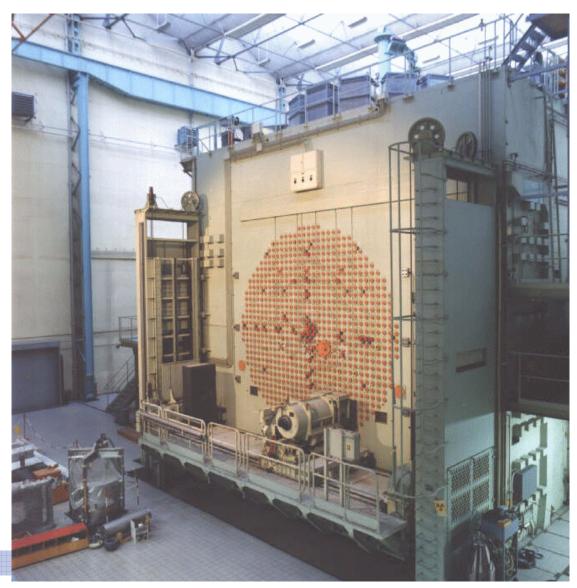
- •Incident neutron collides with the target nucleus;
- •Compound nucleus forms, very high activity;
- •Compound nucleus settles into a less active state (decay);
- •Gives off radiation, specific to its element.



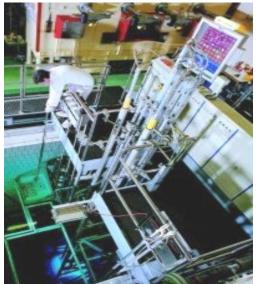


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## Belgian Reactor 1 (BR1) Low flux, but very stable and well characterised







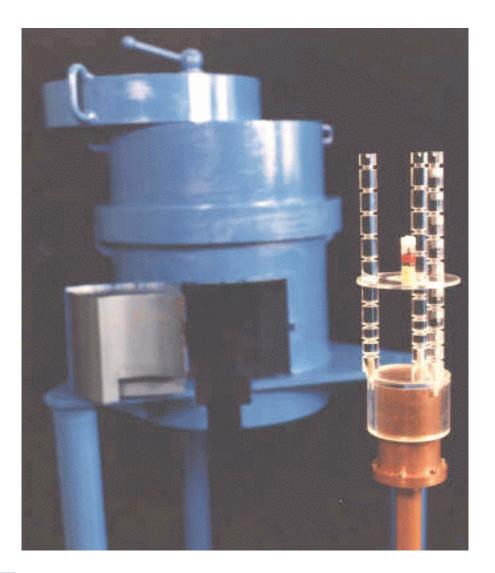


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# Facilities: 2. HPGe γ-ray spectrometer



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# **INAA – GeO<sub>2</sub> (enriched)**



1000000 Energy Isotope (keV) <sup>74</sup>Ge (n,  $\gamma$ ) <sup>75</sup>Ge  $\rightarrow$  <sup>75</sup>As 75Ge 198,6 Ge-75 <sup>76</sup>Ge (n,  $\gamma$ ) <sup>77</sup>Ge  $\rightarrow$  <sup>77</sup>As 77Ge Ge-75 264,6 Ge-77 211 1000000 Ge-77 367,4 Ge-77 416,3 Ge-77 558 Ge-77 631,8 714,4 Ge-77 100000 Ge-77 1085.2 Ge-77 1193.3 10000 1000 100

im





# SCK: k0-INAA standardization

- Absolute method: completely determined by the physical parameters of the irradiation and the measurement (Ge-detector, measurement container, ...) but k<sub>0</sub>-values for Ge are not very well characterized
- Therefore: reference method versus natural GeO<sub>2</sub>

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# The pro's



- Complementary to most chemical techniques because the fundamentals and the processes are completely different
- Largely matrix independent;
- Large dynamical range from ppb to several % and this for samples from a few mg – so in the same run trace elements could be determined
- The sample is analysed in bulk, so there is no sample preparation or the sample needs not to be dissolved (so good for powders, solid material, plastics, ...)
- "Non-destructive" (Ge-sample was given back after a few weeks)
- But, ... no results in a day









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 $C = T_{irr} T_{dec} T_{meas} N_{76Ge} \varepsilon P_{\gamma} \Phi \sigma$ 

 $N_{76Ge} = \frac{m\theta N_{Avo}}{M}$ 

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$$\theta = \theta^{std} \frac{C}{C^{std}} \frac{M}{M^{std}} \frac{m^{std}}{m} \frac{T_{dec}^{std}}{T_{dec}} \frac{T_{meas}^{std}}{T_{meas}}$$

Assuming: <sup>70</sup>Ge: 0%, <sup>72</sup>Ge: 0.03%, <sup>73</sup>Ge: 0.13%

To calculate M.

Iterative procedure that converged very quickly.

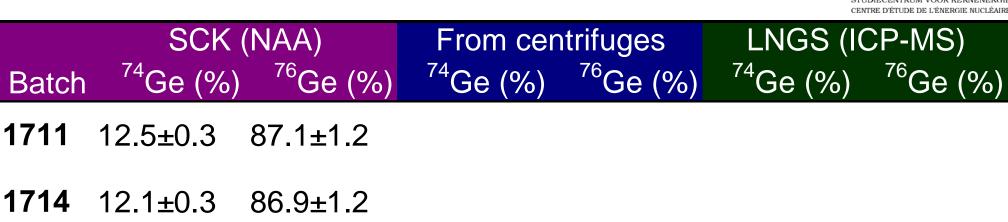
Low uncertainties in all parameters

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(0.5% in LFC, 0.7% overall)
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k=2 (95% coverage factor)

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Assuming: <sup>70</sup>Ge: 0%, <sup>72</sup>Ge: 0.03%, <sup>73</sup>Ge: 0.13%









#### **Trace elements**

- Fe: 6 mg/kg
- Co: 6 mg/kg
- Zn: 2.2 mg/kg
- Se: 0.2 mg/kg
- Sb: 40 mg/kg
- Ce: 130 mg/kg

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#### EUROPEAN COMMISSION DIRECTORATE-GENERAL Joint Research Centre Various measurement info



- Half-life <sup>75</sup>Ge ~ 1h
- Half-life <sup>77</sup>Ge ~ 4h
- Low statistical uncertainty due to use of many (<sup>75</sup>Ge: 2, <sup>77</sup>Ge: 8) gamma-lines (same results from all of them)
- Two sub-samples were used => in total: 4 enriched samples and 2 of normal isotopic abundance
- m ~ 0.8 g

