

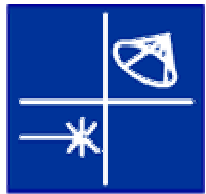
Applications for PIXE and other Ion Beam Analysis (IBA)

PIXE-PAN Summer Science Program

University of Notre Dame

June, 2007

Larry Lamm, Research Professor



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The Joint Institute for Nuclear Astrophysics

www.JINAweb.org

Many, many facilities worldwide

Hahn-Meitner-Institut

- Proton Therapy
- Ion Beam Analysis
- Ion Irradiation
- Research
- User Information
- Operation & Technique

Home - ISL
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Deutsch

ISL - BERLIN
1994-2006




ISL - Berlin

- a Center for Ion-Beam-Techniques -

Direction: [Dr. Andrea Denker](#)

From 1994 until 2006 ISL offered ion beams with energies ranging from some tens of eV to some hundred MeV dedicated to the application of ion beam techniques in **solid state physics, material science** and **biological science**. Hence, ISL provided a third tool for the investigation of condensed matter and surfaces along with the neutrons of BER II and the photons of BESSY II. Researchers at ISL used ion beam techniques in various fields: [eye tumor therapy](#), [analysis](#), [applications](#), and [research](#). About 70% of the beamtime was utilised by external users ([see user information](#)).



Nuclear Microprobe Analysis

CSIRO Exploration and Mining



The strong interaction of MeV energy ions with matter provide sensitive, non-destructive probes of major and trace element concentration and lattice residence. The Nuclear Microprobe (NMP) focuses these ions into spots of 1-2 µm in diameter to provide: **A powerful tool for quantitative analysis and trace element imaging.**

Site Map **Site Map and Summary:** - Navigation map and executive summary


Advanced Features of NMP Analysis at the CSIRO: - The high performance of the new CSIRO GEMOC NMP has particular advantages for high resolution, high sensitivity analysis of geological samples, due to its unique lens configuration, quantitative analysis methods and high efficiency detector systems.

Fluid Inclusion Analysis: - The penetrating, non-destructive nature of MeV proton beams makes the NMP ideally suited to *in situ* analysis of individual fluid inclusions in minerals. Techniques developed at the CSIRO enable the determination of the composition of the original trapped fluid, and the imaging of inclusion content.

Methods

[Time Differential Perturbed Angular Correlation \(TDPAC\)](#)



[Ion Beam Analytical Methods](#)

[X-ray Fluorescence Analysis \(XRF\)](#)

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Overview

General > Overview

Founded in 1987, Materials Analytical Services, Inc. (MAS) has become one of the foremost labs in the country. MAS offers Asbestos, Mold, Industrial Hygiene, Indoor Air Quality, Emissions, Consulting services, as well as Materials analysis. We have developed an impeccable reputation for experience, reliability, and accuracy, all while continuing to offer a compelling value proposition to our clients.

Our Lab Managers average over 12 years with the company. MAS employees have been on standards-writing committees and are widely regarded as experts in their fields. Our 20,000-square-foot lab in Atlanta features one of the most comprehensive arrays of equipment in the industry, capable of performing nearly any type of analysis, from NIOSH, OSHA and EPA methodologies to custom analyses.

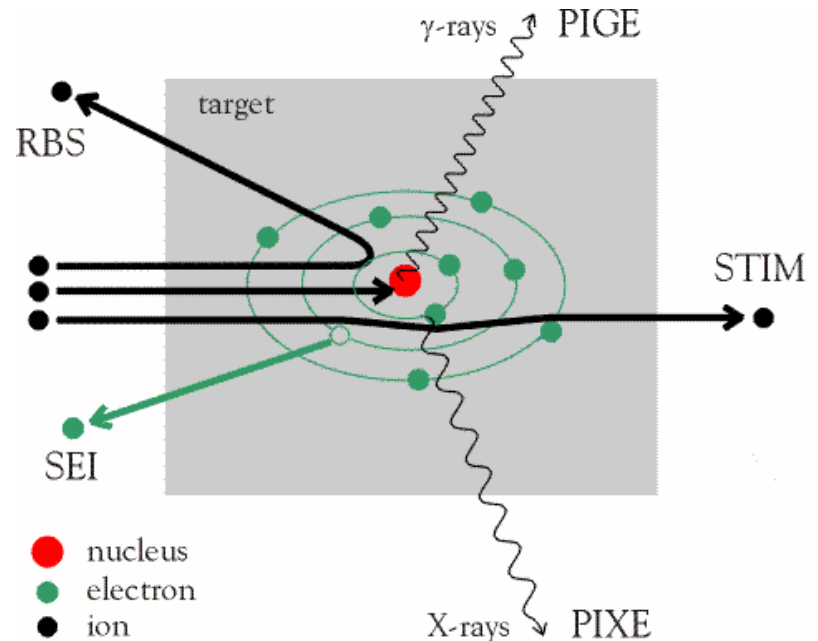
MAS is accredited by both the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) (Laboratory ID: 100635) and the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP Lab Code 101235-0). The lab also participates in quarterly and yearly Proficiency Analytical Testing (PAT) programs. We maintain a rigorous in-house QA/QC program to ensure the most accurate and reliable results possible.

Search



Some IBA Techniques

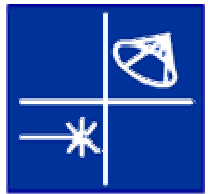
- Several IBA techniques are illustrated here, including RBS, PIGE, PIXE, STIM, and SEI.



PIGE

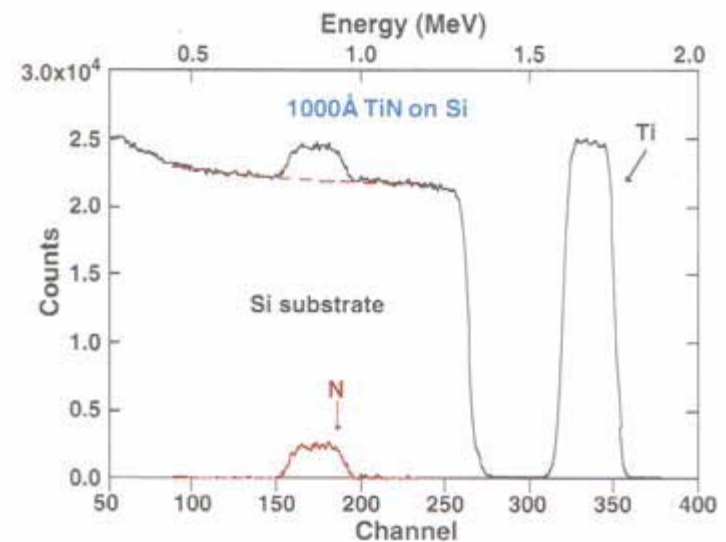
Proton Induced Gamma-Ray Emission

- Protons interact with nuclei in the target, with nuclear reactions taking place that emit high energy X-Rays from the nuclei (known as Gamma-Rays)
- Used in the determination of the elemental content, comparable to PIXE, often done in parallel with PIXE measurements, but only useful for light nuclei (low Z nuclei)

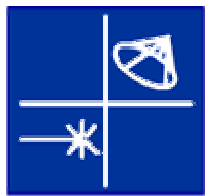


RBS – Rutherford Backscattering Spectrometry

- Uses MeV He ions to bombard the sample (in vacuum), with backscattered He ions detected.
- Yields depth profiles and information on lattice structures.



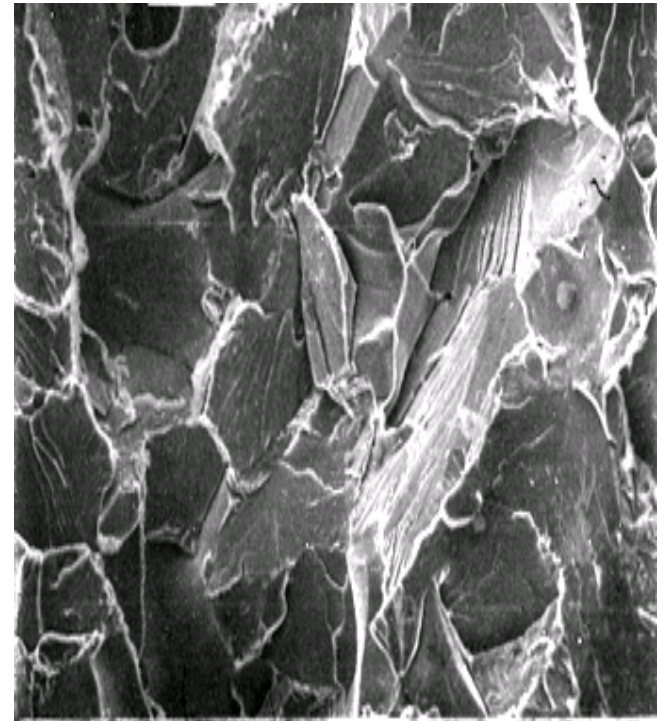
<http://www.mastest.com/rbs.htm#>



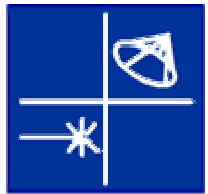
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SEI – Secondary Electron Imaging

- A technique to examine the surface of the sample, using low energy electrons ejected from outer orbits, typically detecting these electrons using a scanning electron microscope or similar detector.



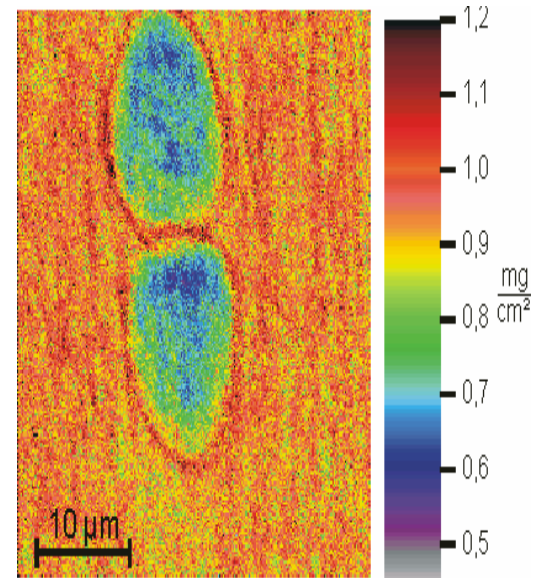
<http://mse.iastate.edu/microscopy/secondary.html>



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STIM – Scanning Transmission Ion Microscopy

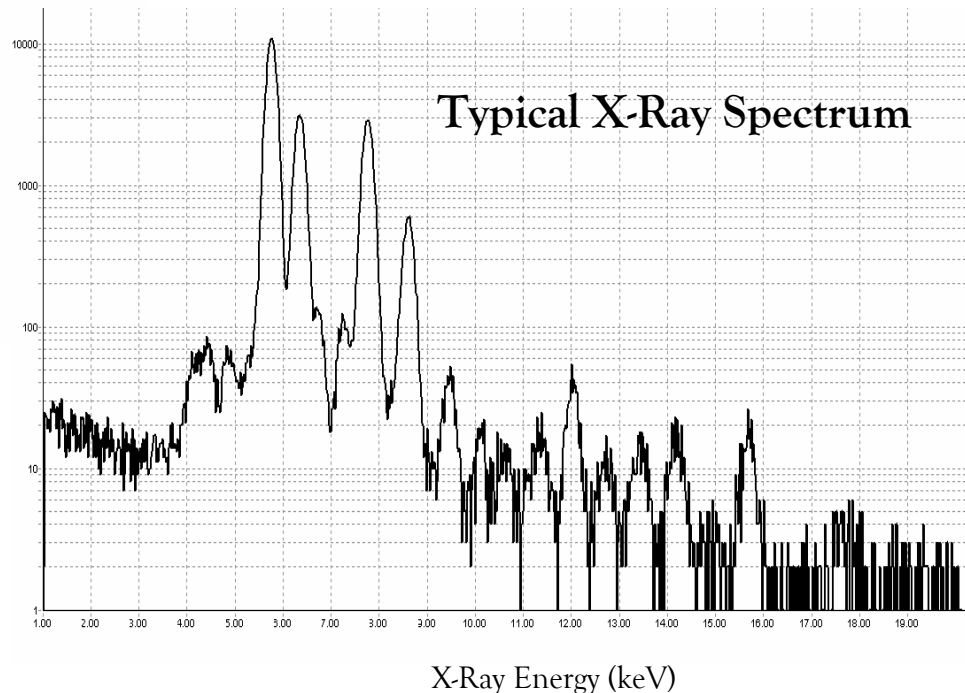
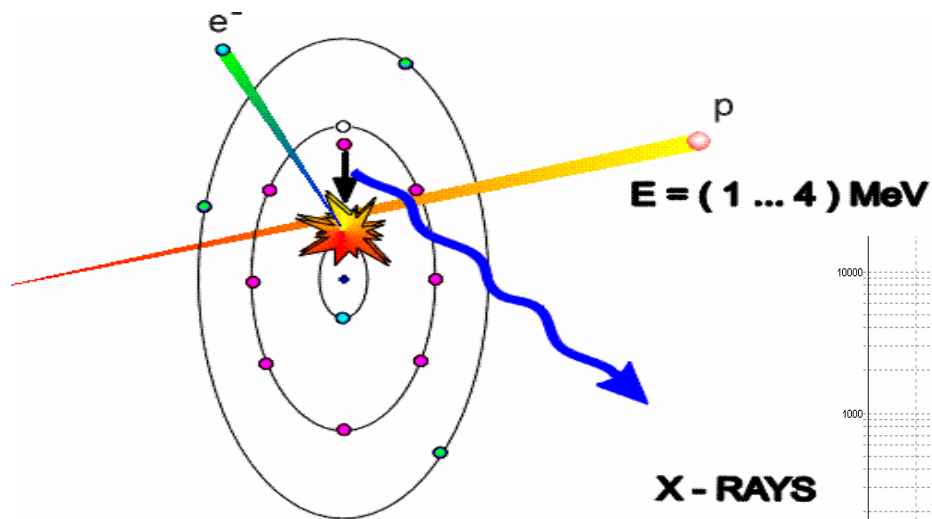
- Here the ion beam is tuned to VERY low intensity, and that portion which penetrates the sample is detected. The energy lost in transit is used to determine the local density of the sample.



Cartilage cells (*chondrocytes*) with surrounding matrix from a pig's knee joint.

http://www.uni-leipzig.de/%7Enfp/Research/Methods/Ion_Beam_Analysis/STIM/body_stim.html

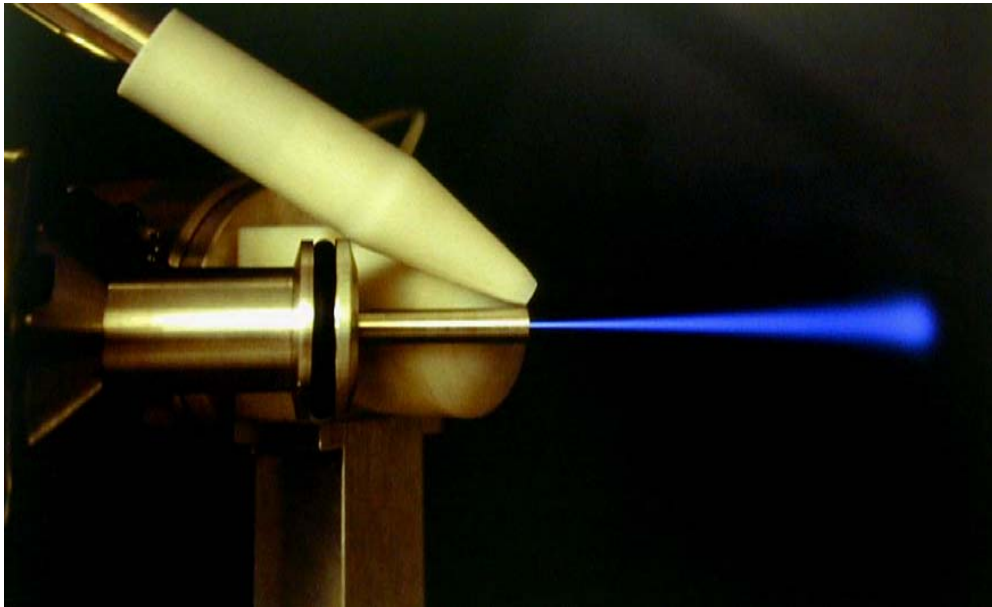
PIXE (Proton Induced X-Ray Emission)



from the Division of Nuclear Solid State Physics
at University of Leipzig

External Beam PIXE

Here is a view of the proton beam emerging into the air in the target room. The blue light is from the interaction of the proton beam with the atoms and molecules in the air.



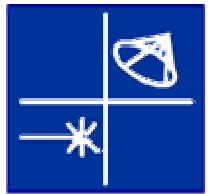
This allows us to examine materials which could not be explored in vacuum, as would be required with some other ion beam analysis techniques.



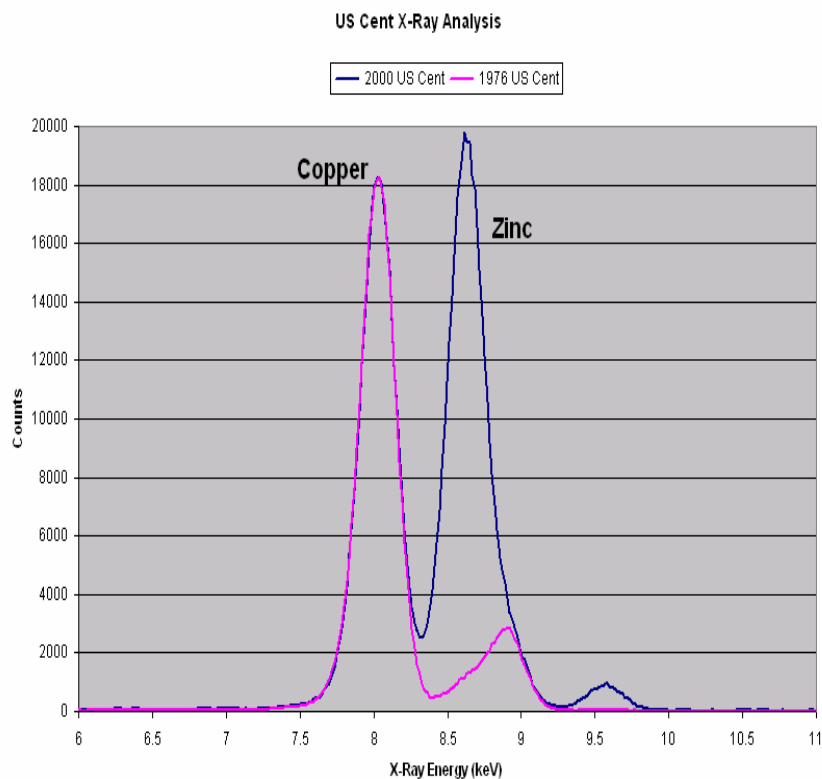
From Pier Andrea Mandò, Dipartimento di Fisica and Sezione INFN, Florence, Italy

PIXE Analysis

- Every element has a unique X-Ray “fingerprint”, a unique pattern consisting of a combination of K, L, and M X-Rays, due to the variation in atomic structure for each element.
- The challenge is to “unfold” the information about the elemental concentrations from the resulting spectrum.



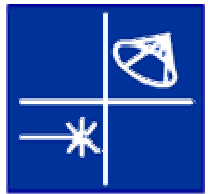
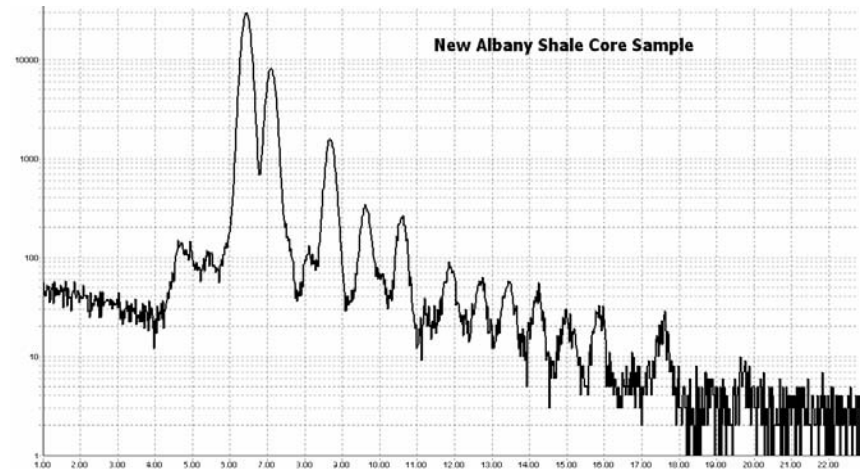
US Cent Analysis



- Composition of the US Cent changed in 1982 from solid bronze (95% Cu, 5% Zn and Sn) to copper plated Zn (95% Zn, 5% Cu plating). With enough energy, the PIXE protons can penetrate the Cu plating to the Zn core.

Often, More Complicated

- This is a sample of the work we are doing to examine core samples.
- We are working to determine the elemental concentrations as a function of depth.
- Many elements to unfold.

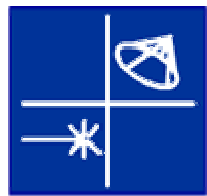


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Applications of PIXE

Because PIXE is relatively easy to do, and because it can be done in a non-invasive manner, the technique has been and is currently being applied to a wide range of material analysis problems.

It should be noted that PIXE is nearly always used as a tool to analyze materials, and generally not as a tool to explore for new physics.



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PIXE Applications

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Brazilian Journal of Physics, vol. 35, no. 3B, September, 2005

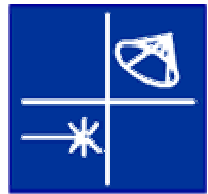
Multielemental Analysis of Genetically Modified Food using ANAA and PIXE Techniques

Ilca Marli Moitinho Amaral Medeiros, Cibele Bugno Zamboni, José Agostinho Gonçalves de Medeiros,
Instituto de Pesquisas Energéticas e Nucleares, Caixa Postal 11049, 05422-970, São Paulo, SP, Brazil

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Received on 12 August, 2005

This paper describes the application of two techniques, ANAA and PIXE, used in the analyses of some available commercial food containing regular and genetically modified ingredients, as well as soybeans cultivated with regular and genetically modified seeds (GMS). The aim of this work is determine their elemental composition to perform a comparative analysis. The elemental composition results of both types of food, obtained by the two techniques, were in agreement for all elements. Our results show the same elemental composition for all food samples but the quantitative analysis between soybeans seeds (regular and GM) suggested that the product made with GMS have higher concentration values, mainly for Cl, P and Zn, while for industrialized food, made with genetically modified products, a low concentration values were measured for most of the elements.



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Some PIXE applications

Earthworm transport of heavy metals from sewage sludge: a micro-PIXE application in soil science

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^a Department of Land Resource Science, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1

^b Department of Physics, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1

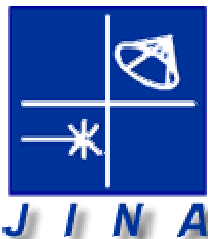
Available online 16 October 2002.

Abstract

Micro-PIXE was used to analyze earthworm fecal material and the linings of earthworm channels in the soil below a land area on which sewage sludge had been applied. Metals present in the sludge were identified both in fecal pellets and in the linings of the channels, at concentration markedly higher than in the soil matrix. PIXE elemental data in raster format were spatially analyzed during image analysis demonstrating in a quantitative manner the spatial correlations among elements transported by the earthworms.

Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section B: Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms

Volume 77, Issues 1-4, 1 May 1993, Pages 509-516



PIXE Applications



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Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research B 109/110 (1996) 218–226

NIM B
Beam Interactions
with Materials & Atoms

Elemental analysis by PIXE and other IBA techniques and their application to source fingerprinting of atmospheric fine particle pollution

David D. Cohen*, Grahame M. Bailey, Ramesh Kondepudi

ANSTO, PMBI, Menai, NSW 2234, Australia

Abstract

The PIXE technique in conjunction with PIGME, PESA and RBS has been used to routinely measure over 20 different elements present in fine particle atmospheric samples. PIXE provided data for selected elements from Al to U while the other techniques provided information on elements lighter than Al such as H, C, N, O, F and Na. Detection limits for the ion beam techniques on Teflon filter papers were typically between 0.02 and 0.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ for a few minutes of accelerator running time. The multi-elemental capability of PIXE enabled us to use these 20 or so different elemental measurements to define fingerprints for various fine particle sources. These fingerprints included anthropogenic sources such as motor vehicles, industry and coal combustion as well as natural sources such as seaspray and soil.



PIXE Applications



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Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research B 150 (1999) 484–490

NIM B
Beam Interactions
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Geogas prospecting – an ideal industrial application of PIXE

L. Malmqvist ^a, K. Kristiansson ^b, P. Kristiansson ^{b,*}

^a *Department of Physics, LTH, Lund University, Lund, Sweden*

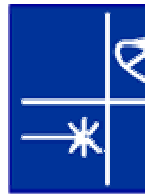
^b *Department of Nuclear Physics, LTH, Lund University, P.O. Box 118, S-221 00 Lund, Sweden*

Abstract

In geogas prospecting the extremely small concentrations of trace elements, in an upward gas stream, are measured with high sensitivity using the PIXE technique. The measured elemental composition in the geogas across geological formations reveals much about the bedrock composition and the possible presence of concealed mineralizations and ore bodies. The possible origin and transportation of the geogas matter through the bedrock are discussed. The sampling procedure, the data analysis and the normalisation procedures are described. Finally, the possibility to extract three-dimensional information from a two-dimensional measurement is demonstrated as an example from a field experiment. © 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

PACS: 2970; 9165; 9365; 9385

Keywords: Geogas; Geogas prospecting; PIXE; Mineral prospecting



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PIXE Applications

Application of PIXE and RBS methods in the analysis of thin films of high- T_c superconductors

R. Sandrik¹, A. P. Kobzev and D. M. Shirokov

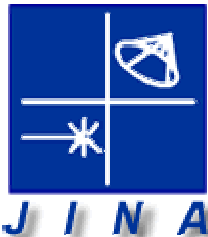
V. Kliment

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russian Federation
Institute of Physics, SAS, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

Available online 17 October 2002.

Abstract

The possibilities of the PIXE method in combination with the RBS method in the analysis of the high- T_c superconducting thin films are discussed. The results obtained applying ^4He ions with energies up to 3.1 MeV in the bombardment of Y---Ba---Cu---O layers on selected substrata are presented. The heavy element concentrations are determined by the PIXE method using the yields of K_α for Cu as well as Y and L_α for Ba. The quantitative analysis based on fundamental parameters as well as external standards have been applied. The content of heavy elements can be determined with an accuracy of about 2–3 rel.%. The oxygen content was determined using 3.045 MeV resonance in $^{16}\text{O}(^4\text{He}, ^4\text{He})^{16}\text{O}$ elastic scattering with an accuracy of even 1 rel.%. The RBS method was used to determine the layer thickness as well as the chemical composition. Finally, the comparison with ICP-AES, XRF and AAS methods is given.



Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section B: Beam Interactions with Materials and Atoms
Volume 75, Issues 1-4, 3 April 1993, Pages 392-396

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PIXE Applications



Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research B 109/110 (1996) 658–661

NIM B
Beam Interactions
with Materials & Atoms

Application of the external PIXE analysis to ancient Egyptian objects

S. Nagashima^{a,*}, M. Kato^a, T. Kotani^a, K. Morito^a, M. Miyazawa^a, J. Kondo^b,
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^cLab. for Materials Sci. & Tech. Waseda Univ., Shinjuku, Tokyo 169, Japan

Abstract

Mural paintings with $\sim 20 \times 25 \text{ cm}^2$ in size excavated in Egypt were analyzed by the external PIXE technique. Colored layers were stacked with white, yellow, red and black pigments in sequence, which were composed of $\text{Mg}_3\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)_4$ (white), $\alpha\text{FeO} \cdot \text{OH}$ and As_2S_3 (yellow), $\alpha\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ (red) and soot (black), respectively. A single particle of As_2S_3 was also found from the yellow colored part, which glinted in the sun. A thin paraffin layer did not disturb the PIXE analysis, which was a part of reinforcement materials for ancient remains and was flowed out from a back side to a surface region.



PIXE Applications

Archaeometry 45, 2 (2003) 333–339. Printed in Great Britain

THE IMPROVED LNS PIXE-ALPHA PORTABLE SYSTEM: ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS*

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J. DE SANOIT

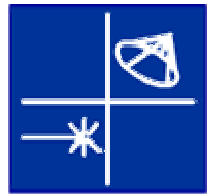
CEA-DIMRI, Laboratoire National Henri Becquerel, 91193 Gif-sur Yvette Cedex, France

C. MARCHETTA and G. PAPPALARDO

INFN, Laboratori Nazionali del Sud, LANDIS, Via S. Sofia 44, 9123 Catania, Italy

The possibilities presented by the improved portable PIXE system are discussed. Examples are given of applications in the cultural heritage field, and in particular in the characterization of pigments and silver patina on ancient Roman coins. The limitations of the system are also discussed.

KEYWORDS: PIXE, PORTABLE SYSTEM, PIGMENTS, SILVERED COINS



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PIXE Applications

The improved LNS PIXE-alpha portable system

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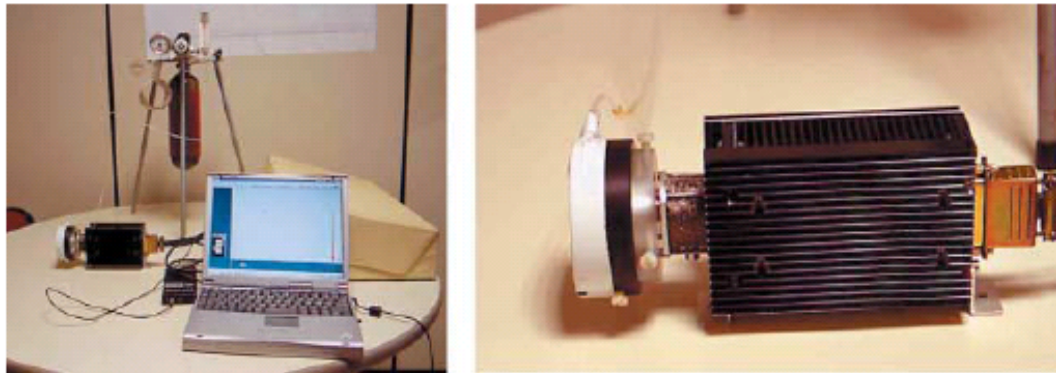


Figure 1 *The new version of the PIXE-alpha system. The photograph on the right shows the alpha source coupled to the Si-drift detector.*

- This is portable PIXE system, suitable for field work with archeological sites. Allows for field analysis, as a sort of “triage” to determine which samples might require more in-depth analysis.

Very Active Field of Study



10th International Conference on Particle-induced X-ray Emission and its Analytical Applications
4-8 June 2004, Portorož, Slovenia.

PROCEEDINGS

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Experimental Methodology	Physics of Fundamental PIXE Processes
Environmental and Atmospheric Science	Higher-Order Processes in Ion-Atom Collisions Takeshi Mukoyama
Archaeometry and Conservation	The Energy Loss of swift Ions in Matter Helmut Paul
Material Sciences	
Biomedical Sciences	
PIXE Facilities and Commercialization	Chemical State Analysis Using High Resolution Measurement of Ka Diagram Line, the Case of Sulfur Matjaž Kavčič, Andreas-Germanos Karydas, Ch. Zarkadas
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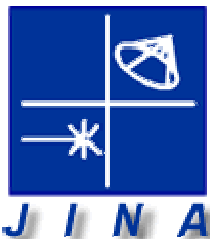
For Urgent attention of Foreign Delegates

18th International Conference on Ion Beam Analysis, 23rd-28th September 2007

IBA 2007 is the 18th conference of biennial International series to be held in Hyderabad, India from 23rd to 28th Sept 2007. It is the major international forum to discuss recent research and future prospects in Ion Beam Analysis. The conference brings together physicists, materials scientists, biologists and also those who are interested in the analysis of any material using ion beams.

PIXE
MEXICO
2007

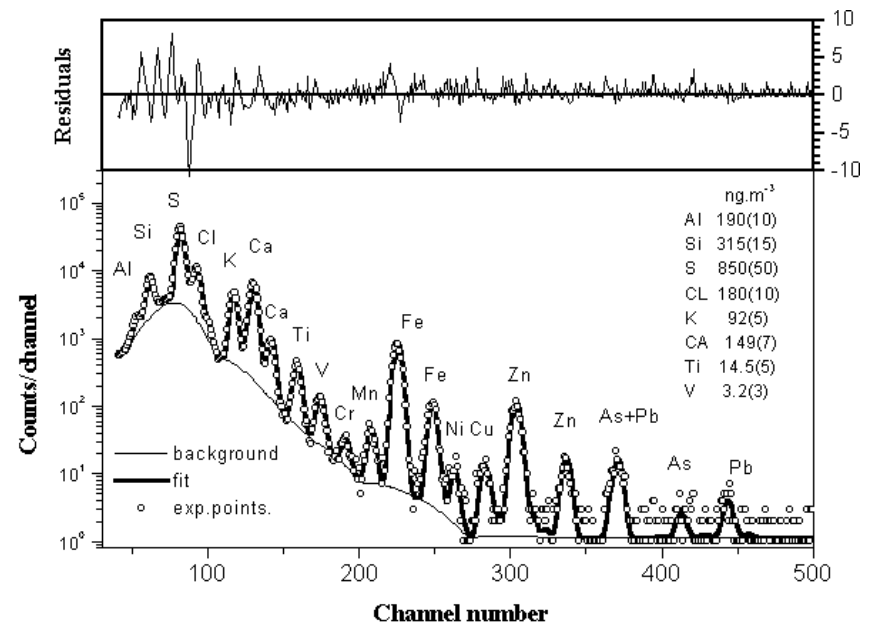
11th International Conference on Particle-Induced X-Ray Emission and its Analytical Applications
25-29 May 2007, Puebla, Mexico.



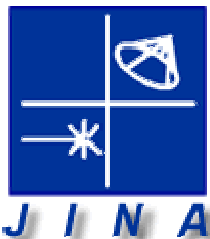
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Trace Element Analysis

PIXE is used (often provided as a commercial service) to perform trace element analysis of the environment to study pollution. PIXE can measure the presence of minute quantities, a key advantage to this technique.



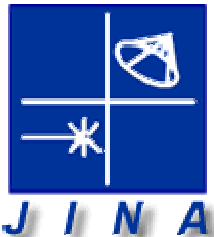
<http://omega.ujf.cas.cz/CFANR/pixe.html>



PIXE for Environmental Research



“**Applications:** The PIXE technique can be applied to a wide variety of sample materials. At ANSTO, PIXE is often used for quantitative analysis in geology, archaeology, biology, materials science and environmental pollution. To find more about specific applications in various areas follow these links: [Air Pollution](#), [Archaeometry](#) and [Materials Science](#), or for more general information go to [Projects](#), [Capabilities](#), or [Publications](#). ”

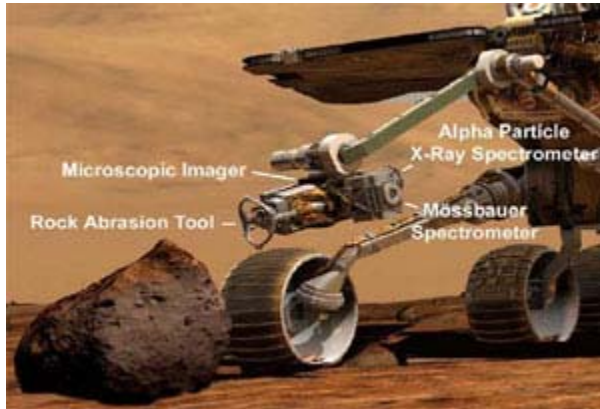


Sulfide Mineral Analysis

Evaluation of ore bodies and subsequent exploitation to recover silver, gold, platinum-group, and other elements, demand knowledge of the distribution of minor and trace elements in the various sulfide mineral species of the ore. The need to analyze well-characterized individual grains demands an in-situ microprobe technique. Analysis of co-existing minerals e.g. silicates may also be necessary in arriving at a complete understanding of elemental distribution.

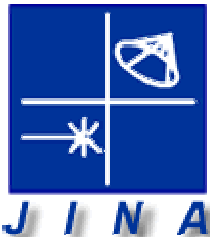
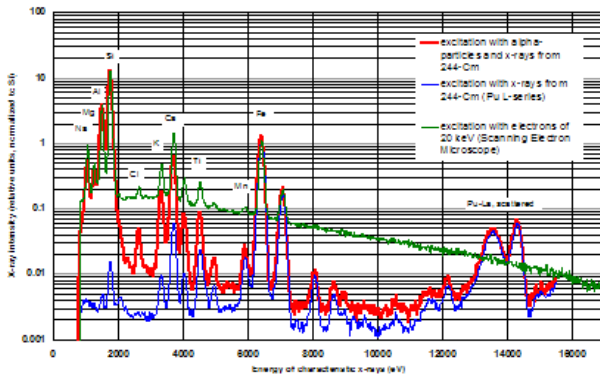


Martian PIXE



Guelph PIXE Group

Each of the Mars Exploration Rovers which attracted worldwide attention for their exploits in 2004/5 carries an Alpha-particle X-Ray Spectrometer (APXS). GUPIX subroutines are being used to analyze the data.

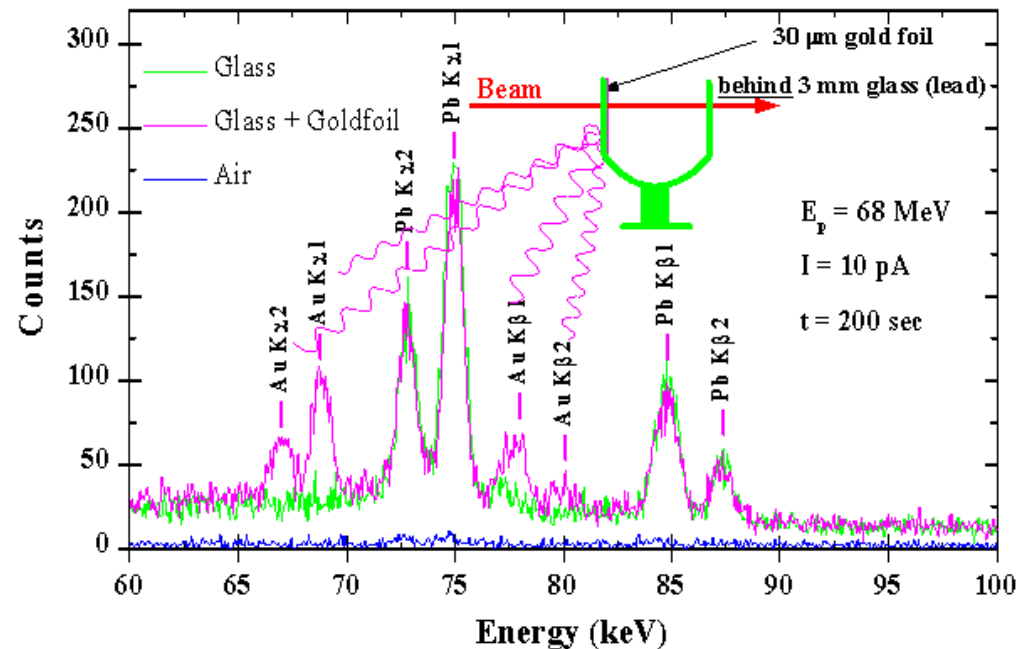


<http://pixe.physics.uoguelph.ca/home/>

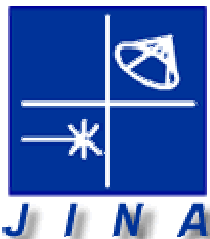
Material Studies with PIXE

Some facilities use very high energy beams to allow them to probe materials to greater depths. Care must be taken with such measurements to prevent damage to the sample and to protect against beam induced radiation.

Test on Modern Glass with Thin Gold Foil



http://www.hmi.de/isl/ana/pixe-2_en.html



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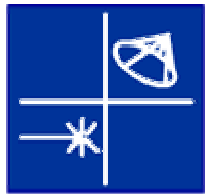
Artwork Analysis

PIXE can be used to examine sculptures, looking at the pigments in paint. We have already examined some Meso-American figurines and used PIXE to help understand the nature of the paints used to decorate the figurines.



Artwork Analysis

PIXE is often used to examine artwork. Provenance can often be established by examining the pigments used in the paints. Forgeries can easily be distinguished by the modern components in the pigments.

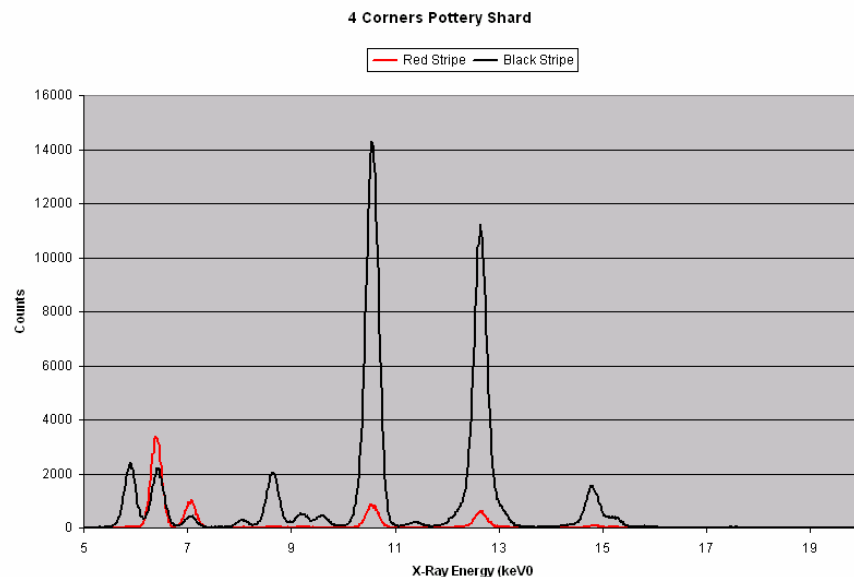


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Pigment Analysis



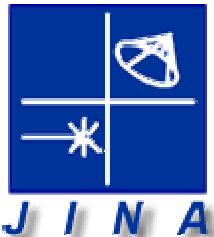
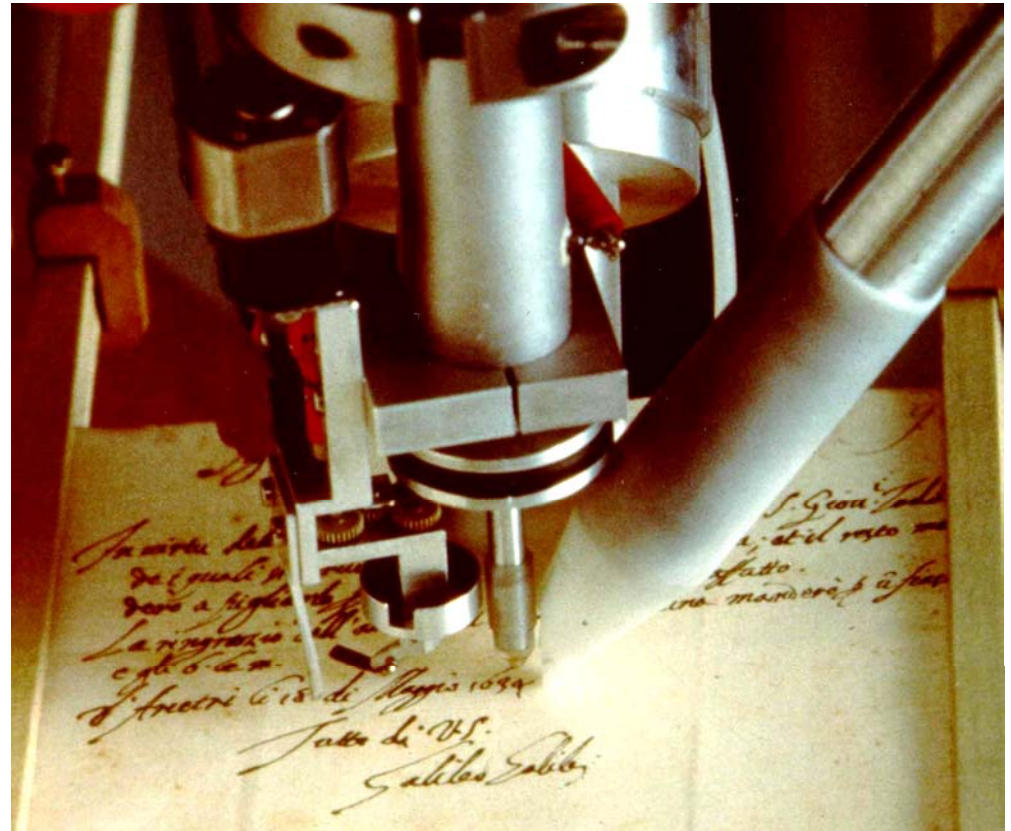
Pottery shard courtesy of Ms. Mary DeWitt



- Here are our results on a pottery shard from the 4 Corners region of the U.S. Note the clear differences between the black pigment and the red pigment.

Historic Document Analysis

PIXE analysis of the inks used in Galileo's documents can be used to establish a chronology of historic events.



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Dürer Silver Pen PIXE Studies



Fig. 1.A. Dürer, *A young and an old woman of Bergen-op-Zoom*, Chantilly, inv. 891v^o.



Fig. 2.A. Dürer, *Sitting bishop and portrait of a man with a fur cap*, Berlin, KdZ 34r^o.

- Sketches attributed to Albrecht Dürer, made using the silver pen technique, were analyzed using PIXE to establish provenance.

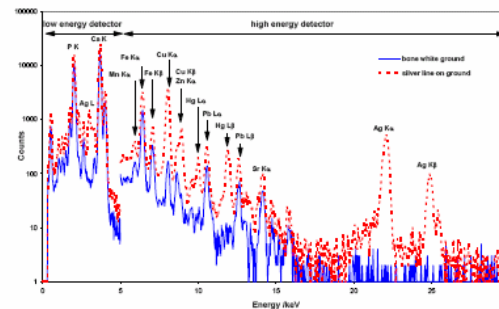


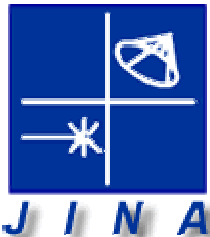
Fig. 4. 3 MeV PIXE spectra of a silver point stroke and of the preparation layer drawing on “*A young and an old woman of Bergen-op-Zoom*” (Chantilly, musée Condé, inv. 891r^o).

More Applications?

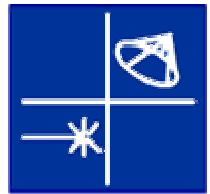
Applications for PIXE as a tool to analyze materials are probably only limited by our imaginations.

We hope to develop PIXE here as a teaching tool, and perhaps, to provide some limited materials analysis services to outside entities.

But, we would also like to build interdisciplinary research efforts, with archaeology, anthropology, geo-sciences, etc...



Dinosaur Samples to study



J I N A

The Joint Institute for Nuclear Astrophysics

www.JINAweb.org

Anthropological Samples to Study

