

Professional English



Lecture 8

Elemental composition of dust aerosols (by the example of Tomsk city)

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Outline

1. Material and methods.
2. Trace elements concentration in dust aerosol.
3. Radioactive elements concentration in dust aerosol.

1. Material and methods

Map of sampling sites in Tomsk city

Scale of snowgeochemical surveying is 1:50 000



1. ООО «Континенть».
2. ОАО «Томский инструмент».
3. ОАО «Томский электроламповый завод».
4. Томская «ГРЭС-2».
5. ООО «Завод крупнопанельного домостроения ТДСК».
6. «Эмальпроизводство ЗАО «Сибкабель».
7. ОАО «Манотомь».
8. ОАО «Сибэлектромотор».
9. ФГУП «Томский электротехнический завод» и НПО «Полюс».
10. Золоотвал Томской «ГРЭС-2».
11. ЗАО «Карьероуправление».
12. ОАО «Завод ЖБК-100» и ООО «Керамзит-Т».
13. ОАО «Томский шпалопропиточный завод».
14. ООО «Томский завод резиновой обуви».
15. ЗАО «Сибкабель».
16. ЗАО «Томский подшипник».

1-16 - plants

17-19 – monitoring points: 17 – campus TPU,

18 – Academgorodok,

19 – village Timiryazovo.

The scheme of processing and analysis of snow samples



**Snow sampling
(pit method)**



**Snow samples
(15-20 kg)**



Melting (18-22°C)



Desilting



Weighting



Sifting



Drying the filter



Filtering

Innovation Scientific-Education Centre “Uranium Geology” (TPU, Department of geoecology and geochemistry)



Laboratories:

- Nuclear-geochemical laboratory
- Electron-optic laboratory
- Isotope spectrometry laboratory
- Microelement Analysis Laboratory
- Geotechnology

Nuclear-geochemical laboratory

Neutron activation analysis is used to determine the concentration of heavy metals (As, Cr, Zn, Co, Sb, Br, Ba, Sr), macro elements (Ca, Na, Fe), rare, rare earth elements (Rb, Cs, Hf, Ta, Sc, Tb, Sm, Eu, La, Ce, Yb, Lu, Nb), radioactive elements (U, Th) and Br, Au, Ag.



research nuclear
reactor of TPU

Power of reactor is 6 MWt
Flow of thermal neutron is
 $1.2 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ n} \cdot \text{sm}^2/\text{sec}$

Quantity of canals is 24,
including 10 horizontal, 14
vertical ones

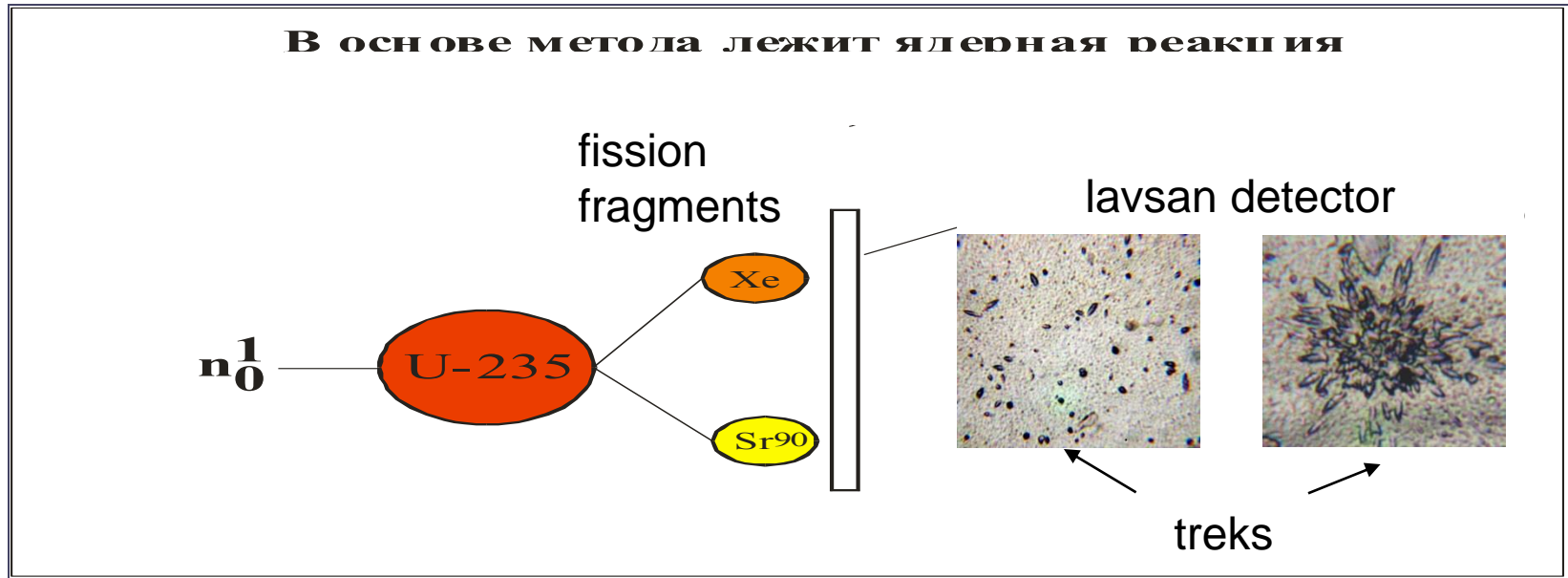
Wight of samples for
analysis – 100 mg

Analysts – Sudyko A.F., Bogutskaya L.F.

The lower detection limits of element concentration in natural environments using INAA method

Element	Detection limit, mg/kg	Element	Detection limit, mg/kg
Na	20	Ta	0,05
Ca	300	Sc	0,02
Fe	100	Tb	0,05
As	1	Sm	0,01
Co	0,1	Eu	0,01
Cr	0,2	La	0,03
Sb	0,2	Ce	0,05
Ba	8	Yb	0,1
Br	0,3	Lu	0,01
Rb	0,6	U	0,1
Cs	0,3	Th	0,2
Sr	7	Au	0,01
Hf	0,01	Ag	0,5

The *f-radiography* method is a unique method of the fissionable radionuclides (^{235}U , ^{239}Pu , ^{241}Am) analysis.



The method allows to determine with high accuracy the quantitative contents of fissionable radionuclides, their modes of occurrence (dispersed or concentrated) in researched object.

Microelement Analysis Laboratory

Atomic absorption method is used to determine mercury concentration.



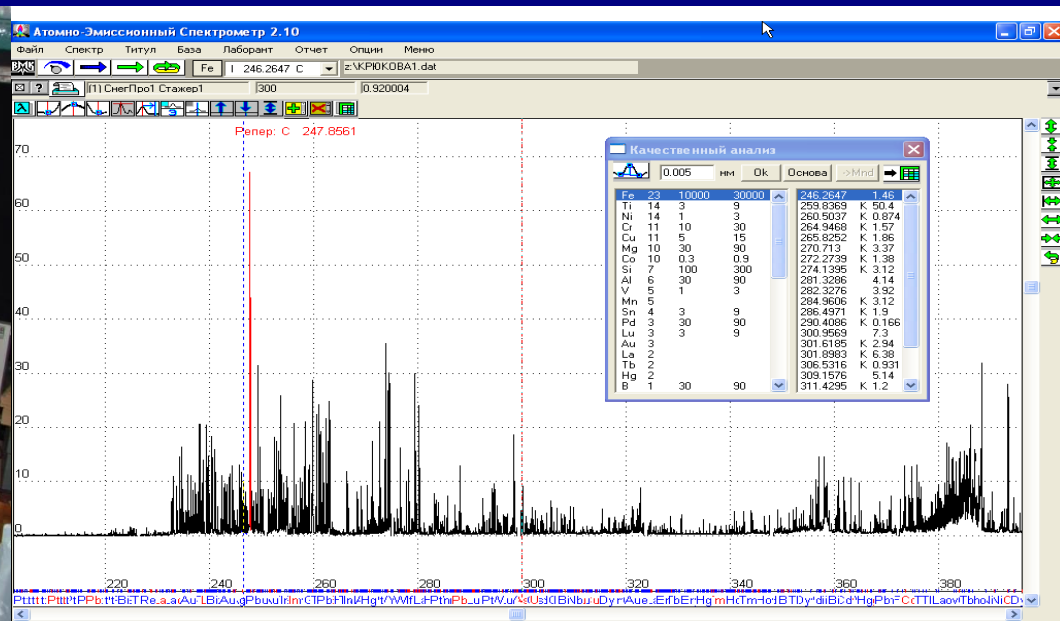
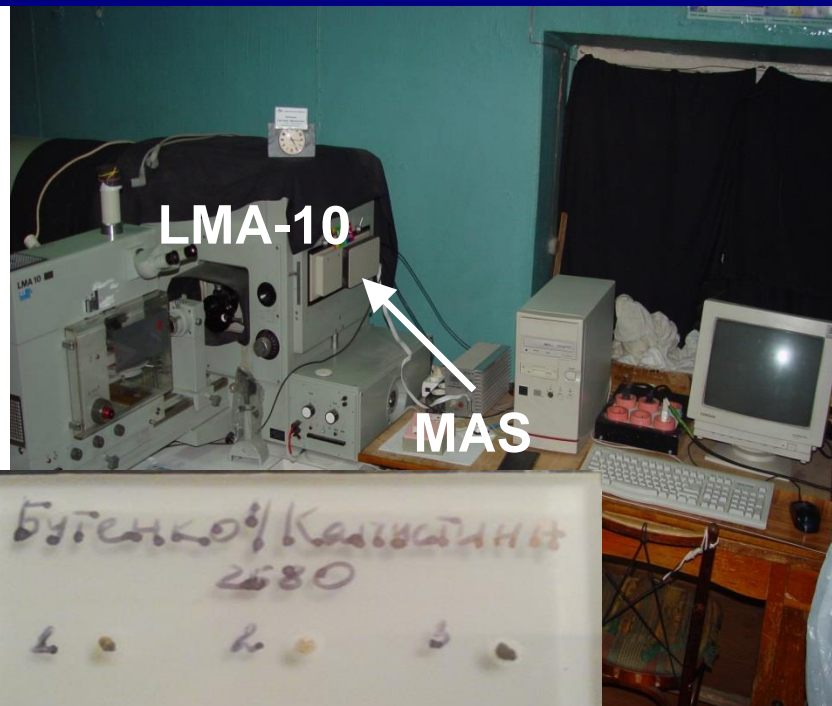
mercury analyzer RA-915+

- ultra low detection limit;
- high selectivity of analysis;
- direct continuous mercury detection (without preliminary mercury concentration on a sorbent);
- capability of the operation in the field using a built-in battery;
- user-friendly computer interface;
- background monitoring of mercury vapour;
- direct analysis of complex gas mixtures;
- on-line measurements;
- wide dynamic range of the direct measurements;
- measurements from moving objects;
- data logger.

Microelement Analysis Laboratory

Laser spectral analysis on installation LMA-10

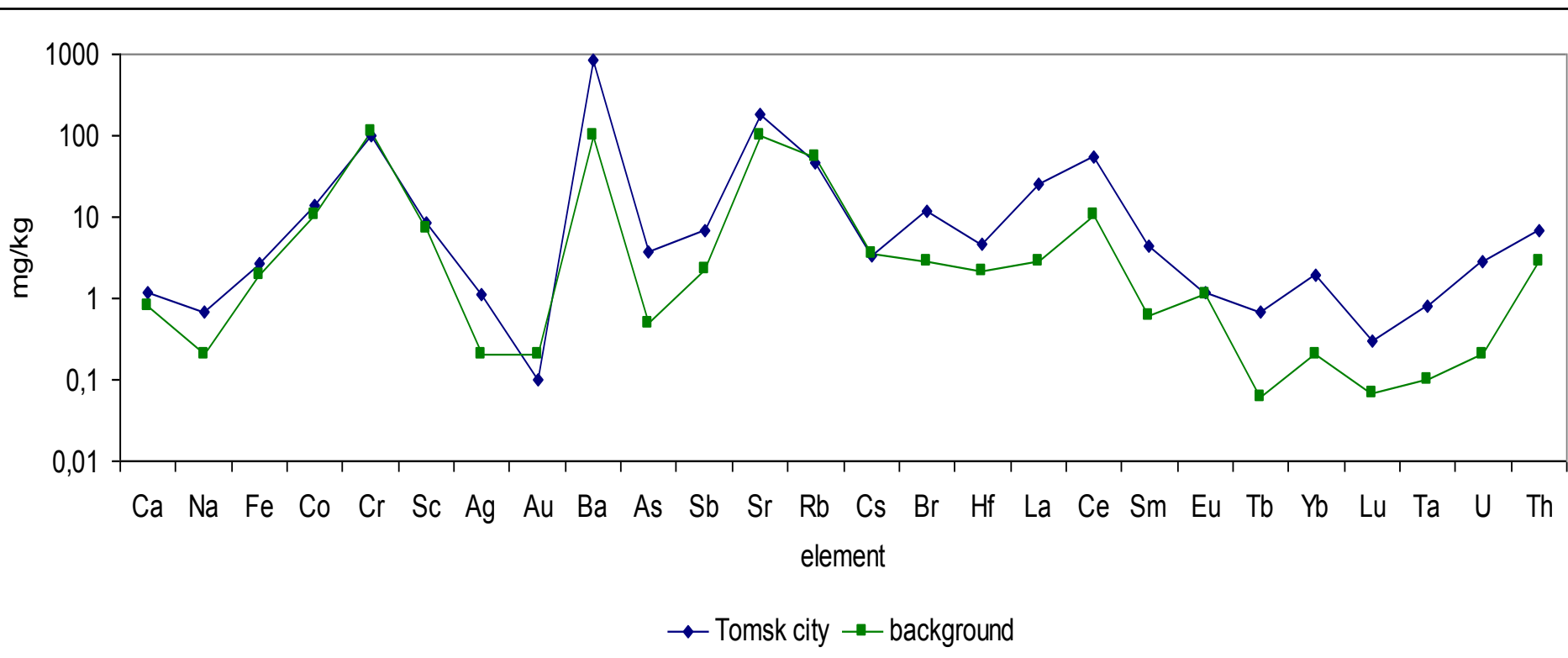
Allows to investigate the chemical composition of the particles in samples.



the specimen for LMA analysis

***2. Trace elements
concentration in dust aerosol***

The average contents of element in dust aerosols of Tomsk city

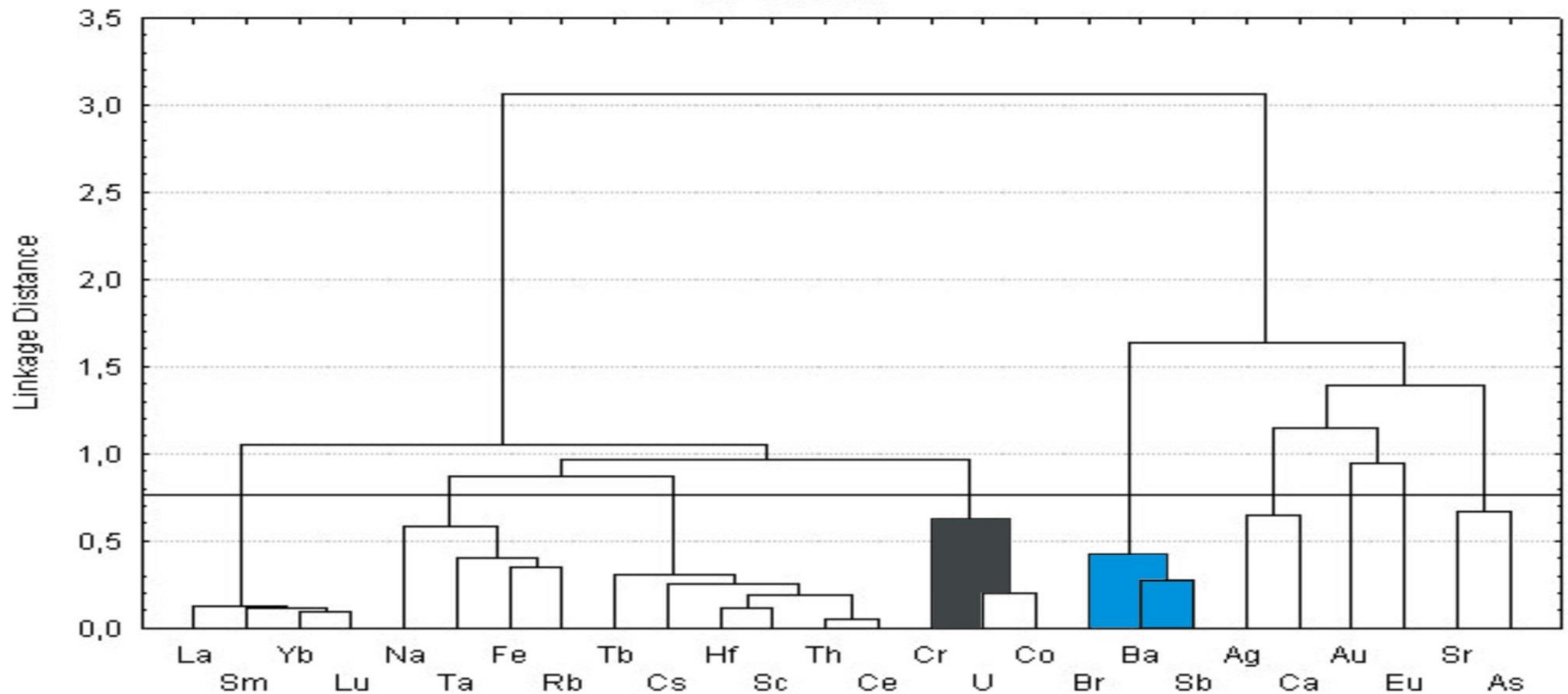


According to data of neutron activation analysis. Ca, Ne, Fe - %

Association links of trace elements in dust aerosols of Tomsk-city

г. ТОМСК

Ward's method
1-Pearson r



$$(1-r_{0,05} = 0,77, n = 69)$$

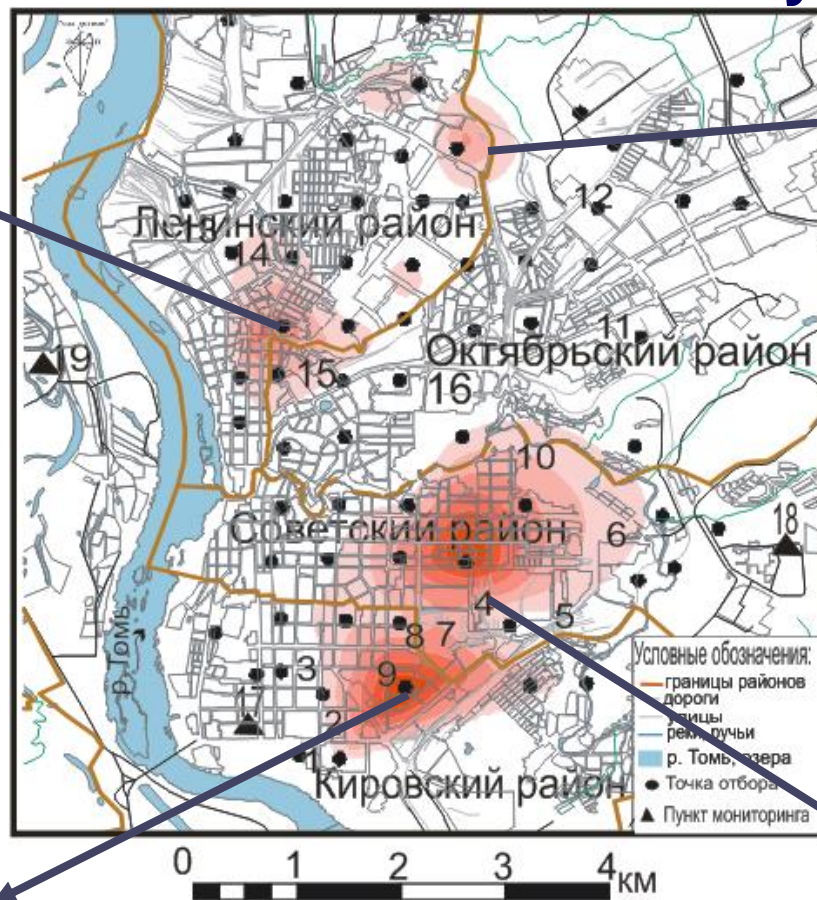
The scheme of Hg concentration distribution in dust-aerosols of Tomsk city



Local boiler plant



mechanical engineering plants with foundry and plants producing manometers

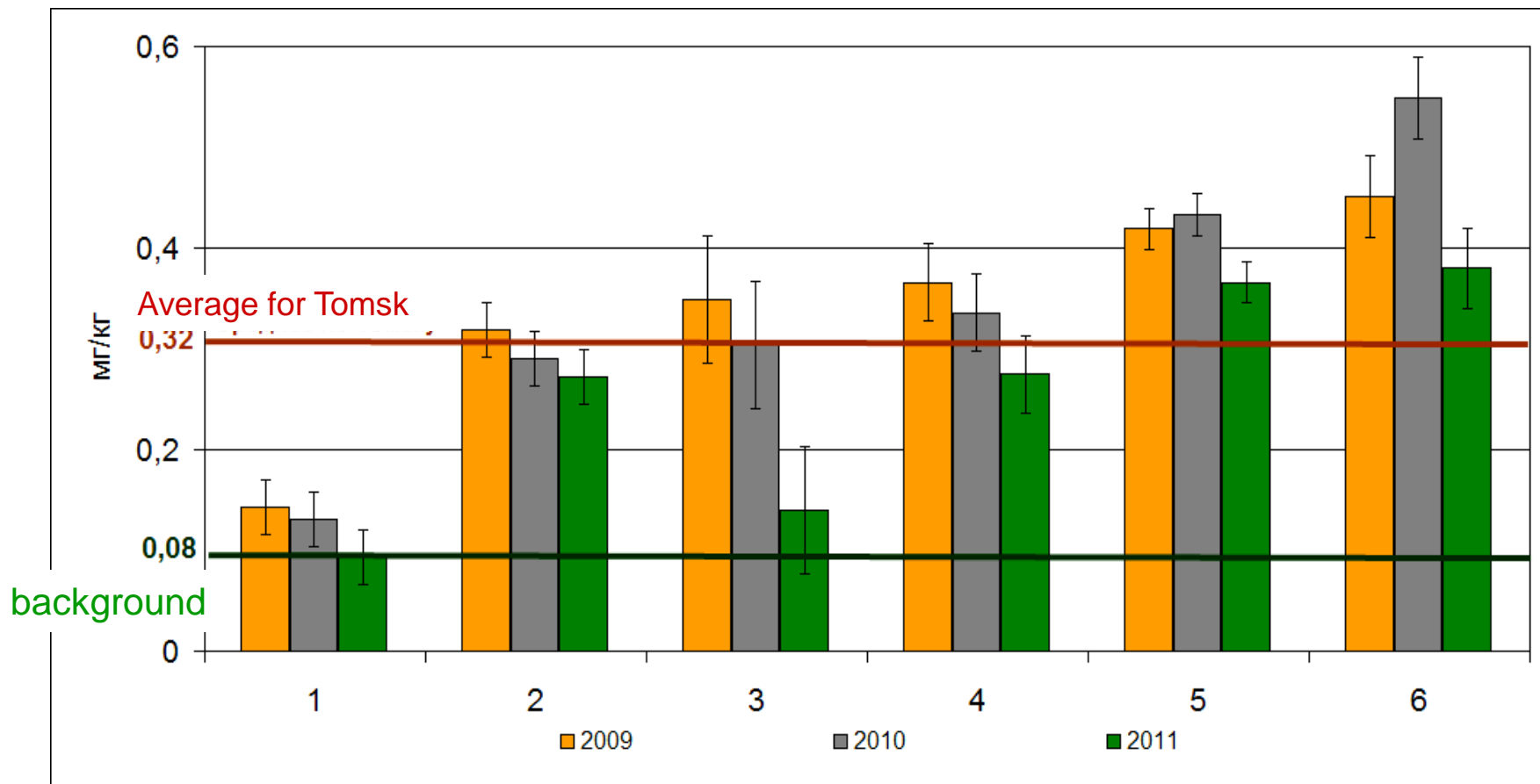


reinforced concrete plant



power thermo electrical station ГРЭС-2

Hg concentration in dust aerosols plants impact zone in Tomsk city, mg/kg



1 – construction plants, 2 – v. Kaltai, 3 – power thermo electrical station ГРЭС-2, 4 – reinforced concrete plant, 5 – campus TPU, 6 – petrochemical plant ООО «Томскнефтехим»



Concentration coefficient (KK)

$$KK = C / C_b$$

C – element concentration, mg/kg;

C_b – background value of element concentration, mg/kg.

Geochemical row of element association from the highest value to the lowest value

Impact zone	<i>concentration coefficient</i>			
	More than 10	10..5	5..3	3..1
Construction plants	Tb _{16.2} - U _{16.1} - Yb _{15.2} - As _{12.7} - La _{11.5}	Sm _{9.9} - Ta _{9.7} - Na _{7.9} - Ce _{6.9} - Ba _{6.4} - Lu _{5.9}	Hf _{3.5} - Th _{3.1}	Sc _{1.8} - Fe _{1.5} - Ca _{1.5} - Hg _{1.2}
reinforced concrete plants	U ₂₂ - As _{16.8} - Tb _{13.1} - Yb _{12.5} - La _{12.1}	Ta _{9.6} - Sm _{9.1} - Ba _{7.5} - Ce _{6.7} - Na _{5.1}	Lu _{4.6} - Hg _{3.9} - Sr _{3.8} - Ca _{3.1} - Sb _{3.1} - Th ₃	Hf _{2.6} - Co _{1.9} - Fe _{1.5}
Power station Tomskaya GRES-2	U _{21.2} - Tb _{13.9} - As _{13.8} - Yb ₁₃ - La _{11.6}	Ta _{9.5} - Sm _{9.3} - Ba _{7.4} - Ce ₆	Lu _{4.7} - Sr ₄ - Hg _{3.5} - Na _{3.4} - Th ₃	Sb _{2.1} - Hf _{1.9} - Co _{1.8} - Ca _{1.7} - Fe _{1.6} - Br _{1.5}
Petrochemical plant	U _{26.2} - Tb _{16.6} - Yb _{16.2} - La _{15.3} - Ta ₁₃ - Sm _{11.3}	As _{9.7} - Ba _{8.5} - Ce _{8.3} - Lu _{5.9} - Hg _{5.1}	Th _{4.7} - Na _{4.1} - Hf _{3.3} - Br ₃	Sr _{2.1} - Fe _{1.9} - Sb _{1.6} - Cs _{1.4}
Tomsk city	U _{13,8} -Tb _{11,5}	Yb _{9,5} -La ₉ -Ba _{8,6} - Ta _{8,1} -As _{7,6} - Sm _{7,6} -Ce _{5,2}	Na _{4,5} -Ag _{4,3} - Br _{4,2} -Lu _{4,1} - Hg _{4,2} -Sb ₃	Th _{2,3} -Hf _{2,1} - Sr _{1,8} -Ca _{1,5} - Fe _{1,4} -Co _{1,3} - Sc _{1,2} -Eu _{1,1} - Cs ₁ -Cr _{0,9} - Rb _{0,8} -Au _{0,3}

Total pollution environment factor (Z_c)

$$Z_c = \sum KK - (n - 1)$$

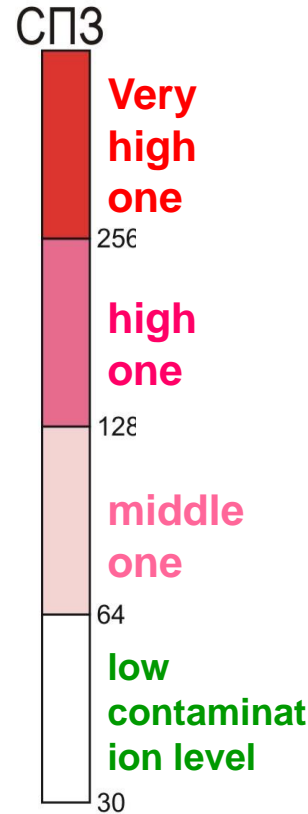
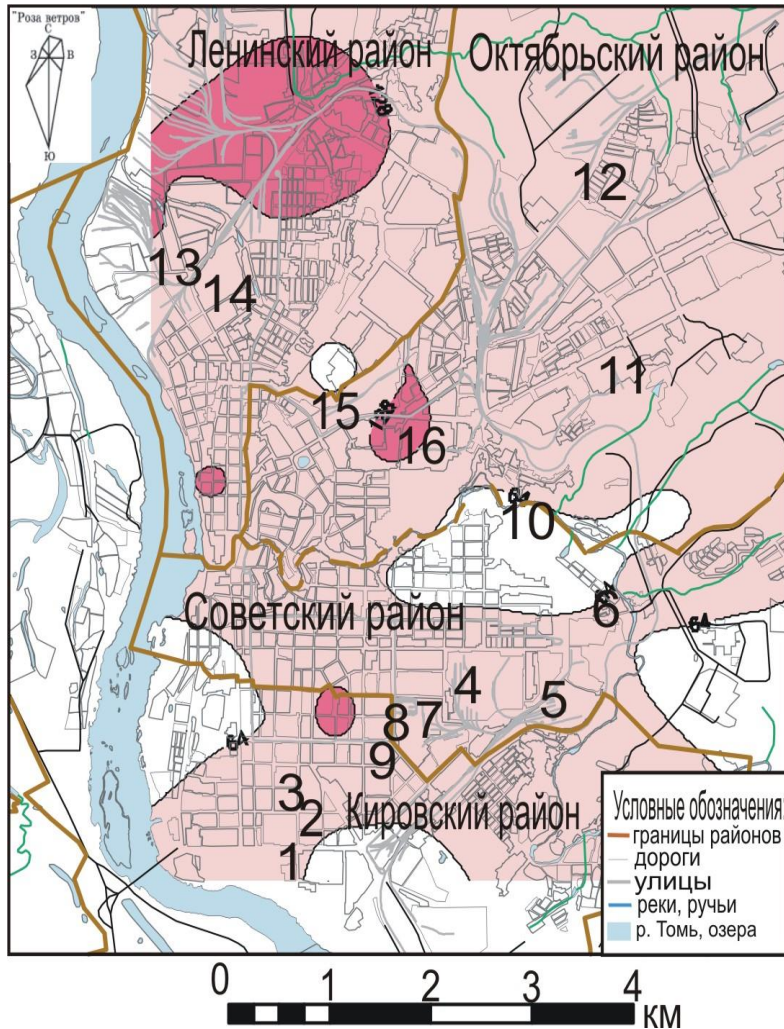
KK – factor of element concentration

n – a number of elements having the KK values more than 1

contamination levels of total pollution factor

- less than 64 – low contamination level;
- 64-128 – middle one;
- 128-256 – high one;
- more than 256 – very high one

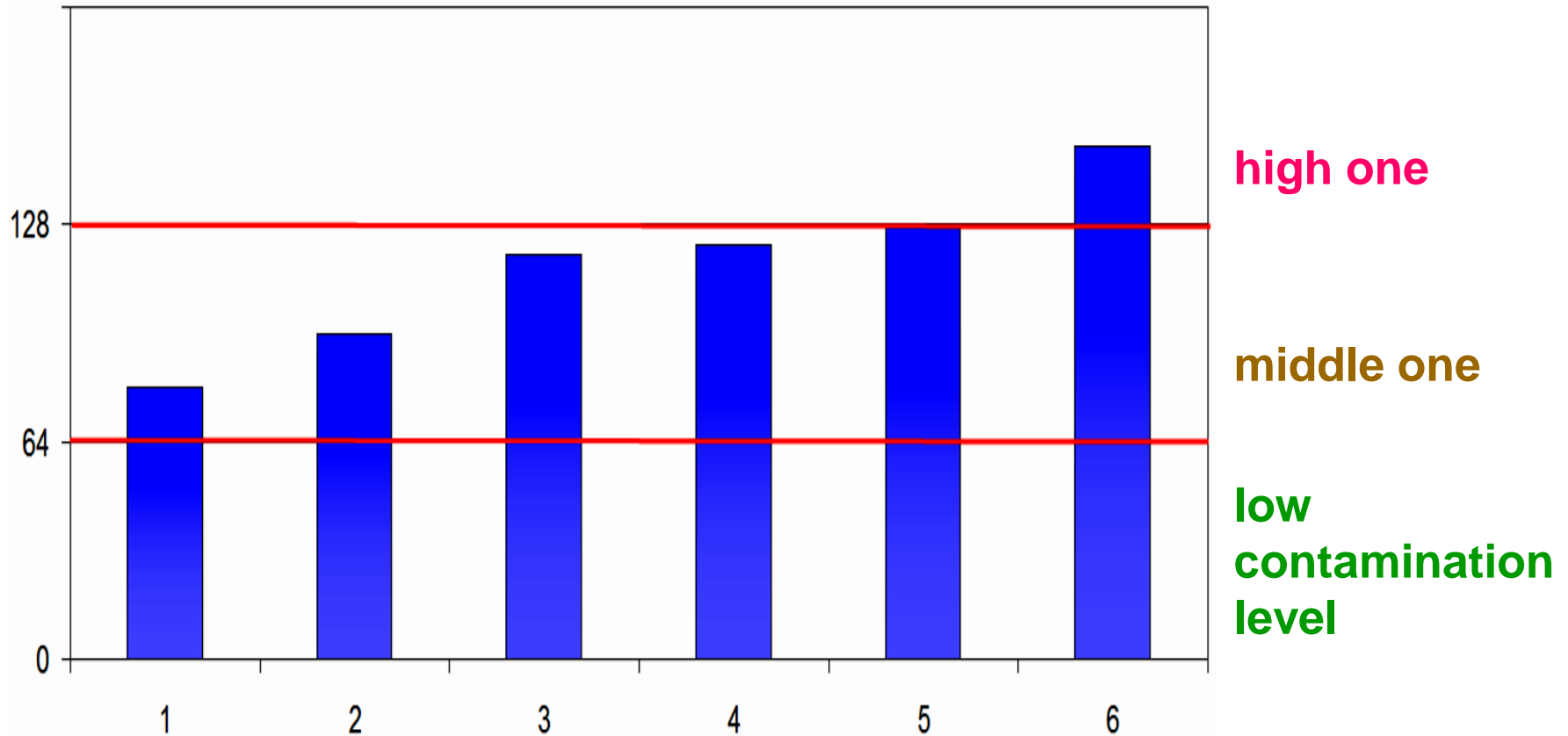
The scheme of total pollution environment factor value distribution in Tomsk city



1. ООО «Континенть».
2. ОАО «Томский инструмент».
3. ОАО «Томский электроламповый завод».
4. Томская «ГРЭС-2»
5. ООО «Завод крупнопанельного домостроения ТДСК».
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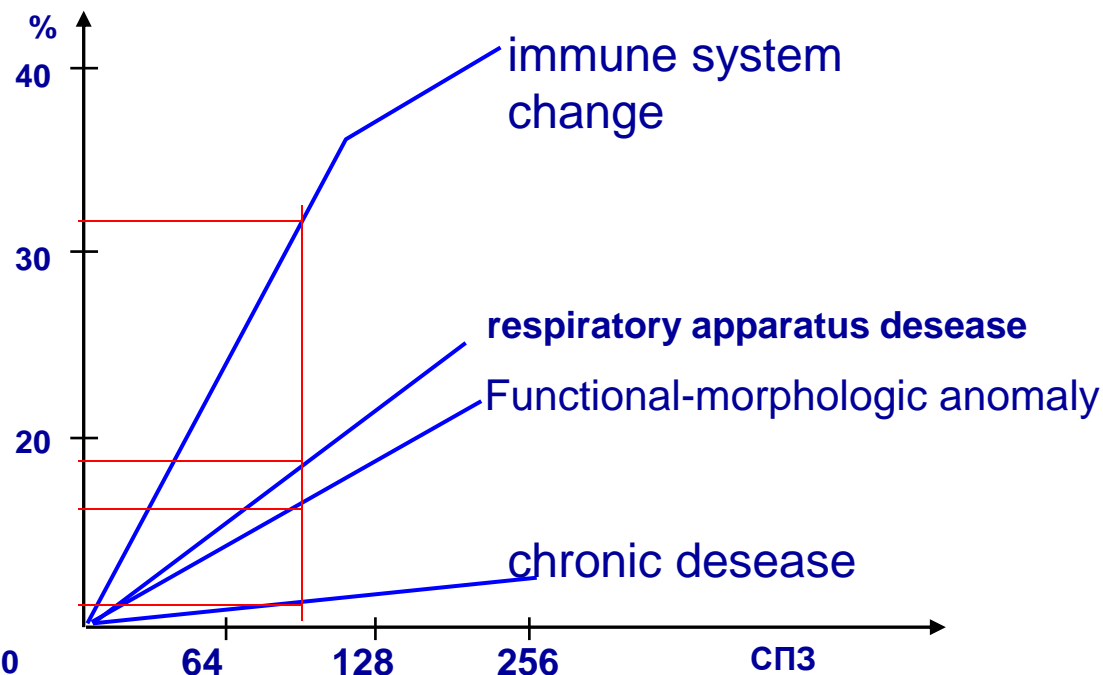
Average - 93

Total pollution factor value in plants impact zone in Tomsk city



1 – south part of Tomsk region, **2** – Tomsk city, **3** – Construction plants, **4** – power thermo electrical station ГРЭС-2, **5** – reinforced concrete plants, **6** – petrochemical plant ООО «Томскнефтехим»


Forecast children morbidity according to the value of total pollution factor



total pollution factor in Tomsk city - 93.

In the impact zone of
 -construction plants – 115
 -petrochemical plant – 140
 -power station - 115

- less than 64 – safety morbidity level; lower change of children’s health;
- 64-128 – mildly unsafe one; increase in total morbidity;
- 128-256 – unsafe one; increase in total morbidity and number of illness children;
- more than 256 – immensely unsafe one; very high level of morbidity, there are many children with chronic diseases and abnormalities in physical abilities.



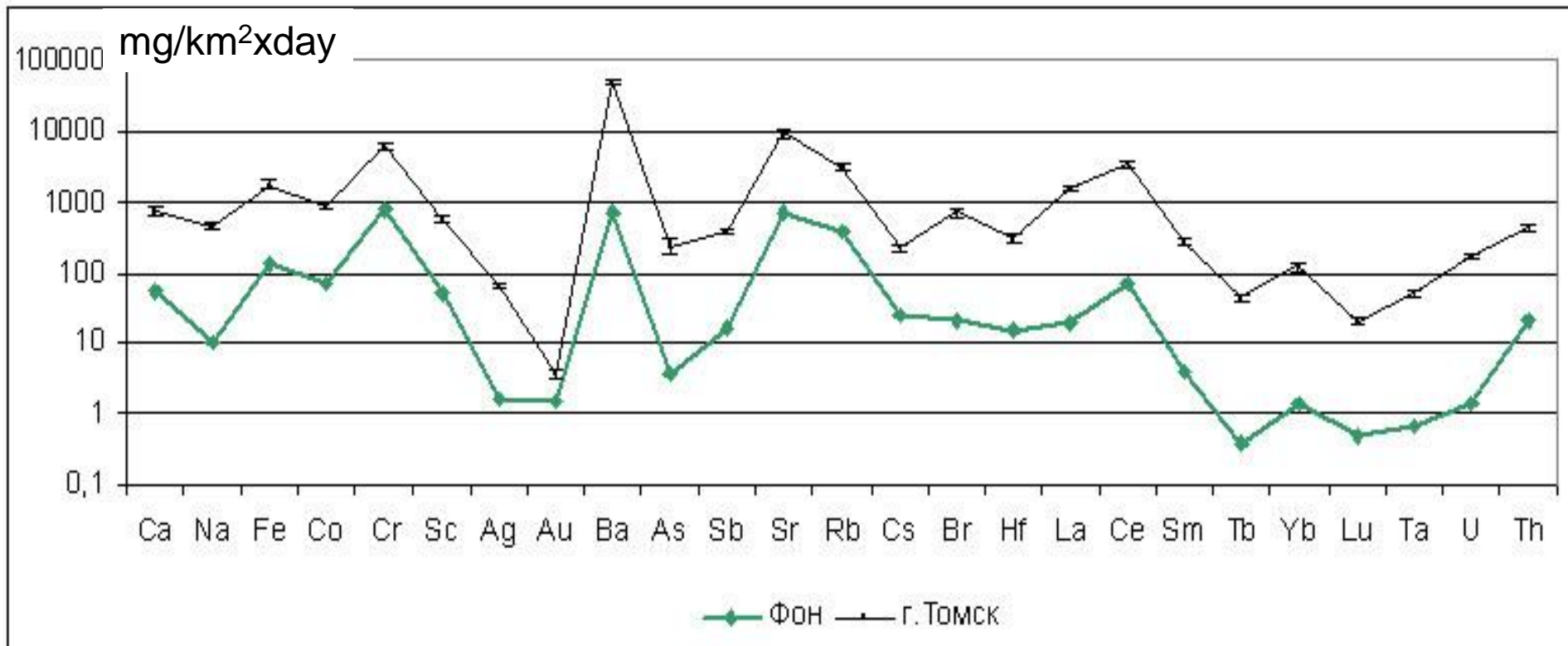
Factor of pollutant (element) load on the environment (P_{total}) (average daily fallout of elements on the city territory)

$$P_{total} = C \times P_n \quad \text{mg/km}^2 \text{ per day}$$

C – element concentration, mg/kg;

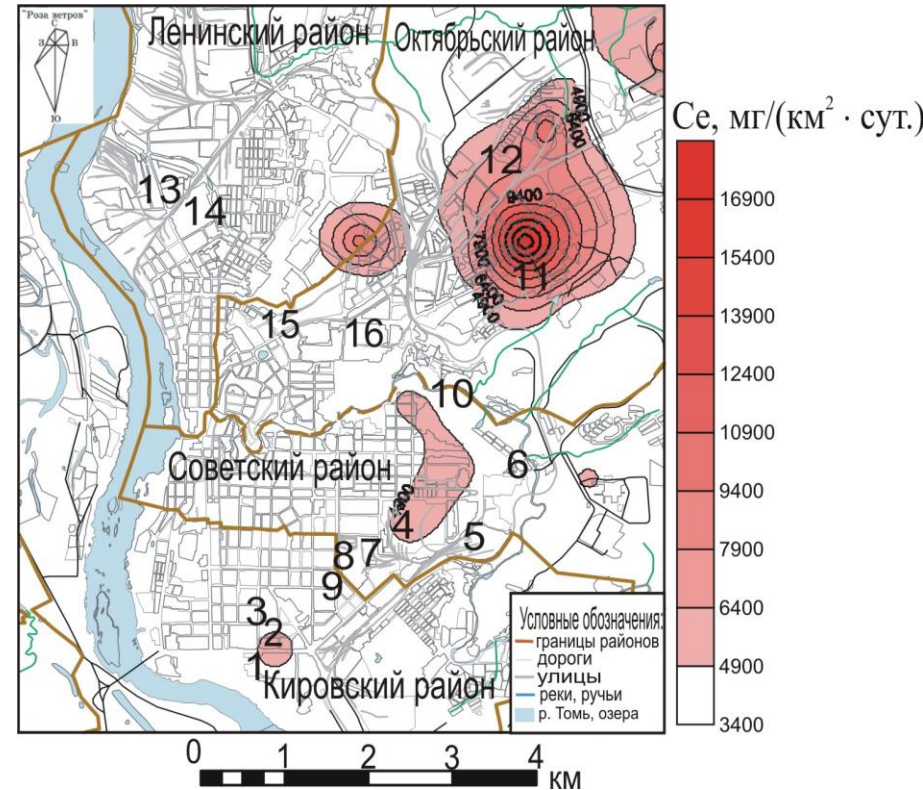
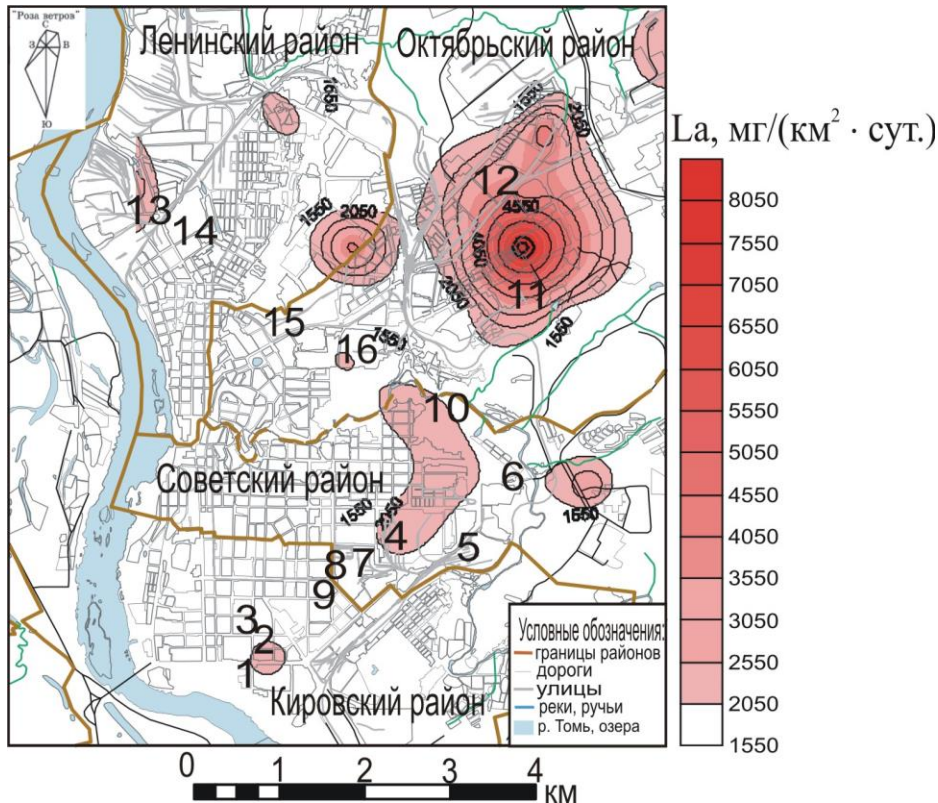
P_n – dust load, mg/m² per day

The value of mean daily fallouts of elements on snow in Tomsk city

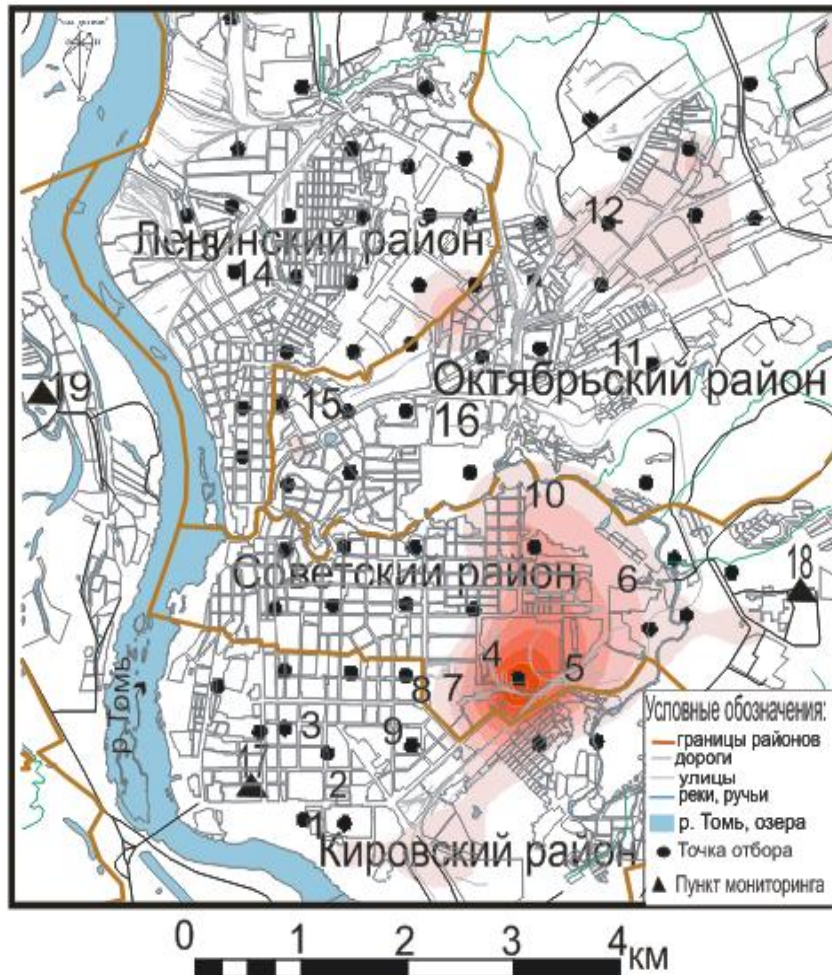


Background value according to А.Ю. Шатилова (2001 г.) с доп. Е.Г. Язикова (2006 г.), Ca, Na, Fe g/km²xday.

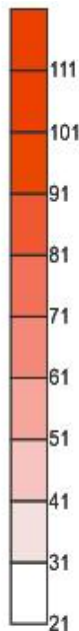
The scheme of the value of mean daily fallouts of some elements distribution, mg/km²xday



The scheme of value of mean daily fallouts of mercury distribution



Hg, мг/км²*сут



1. ООО «Континенть».
2. ОАО «Томский инструмент».
3. ОАО «Томский электроламповый завод».
- 4. Томская «ГРЭС-2».**
5. ООО «Завод крупнопанельного домостроения ТДСК».
6. «Эмальпроизводство ЗАО «Сибкабель».
7. ОАО «Манотомь».
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11. ЗАО «Карьероуправление».
12. Асфальтобетонный завод ЗАО «Томский цемент».
13. ОАО «Томский шпалопропиточный завод».
14. ООО «Томский завод резиновой обуви».
15. ЗАО «Сибкабель».
16. ЗАО «Томский подшипник».



Factor of relative increase in total elements load (K_p)

$$K_p = P_{total} / P_b$$

P_b – background value of total element load. It is calculated by the formula:

$$P_b = C_b \times P_{nb}$$

P_{nb} – background value of dust load, it is 7 kg/km² per day for the Tomsk region

Factor of total element load (Z_p)

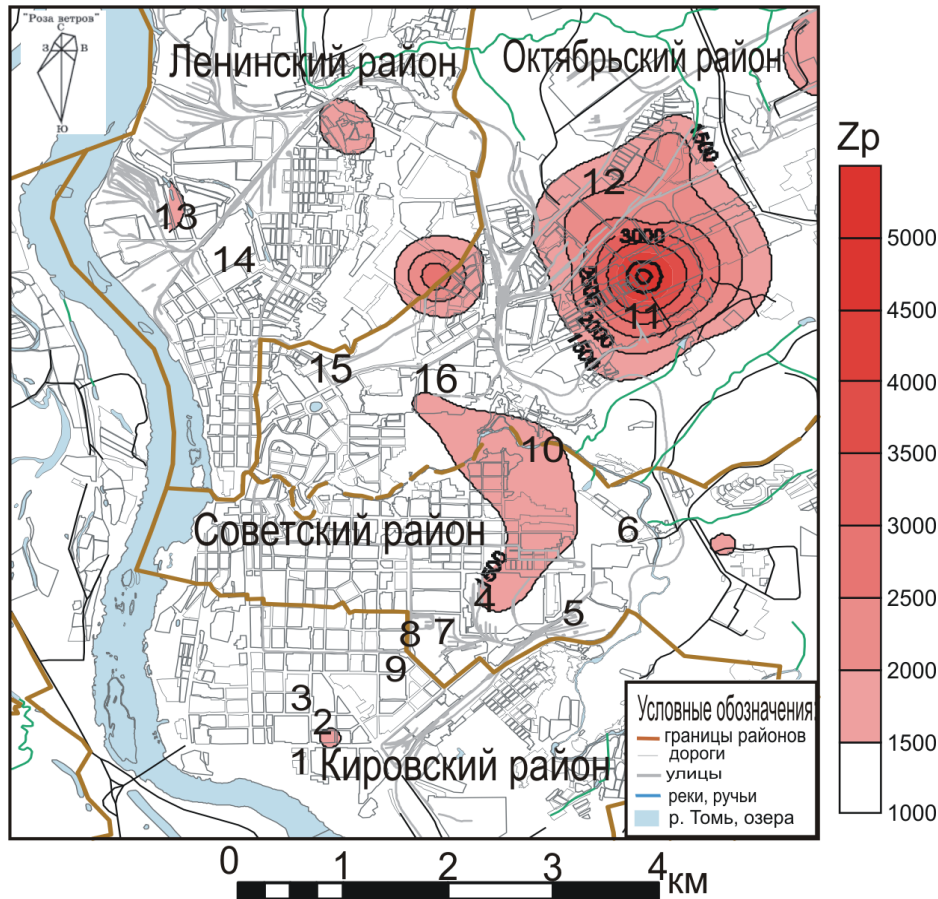
$$Z_p = \sum K_p - (n - 1)$$

n – a number of elements having K_p values more than 1.

contamination levels of factor of total element load

- less than 1000 – low contamination level;
- 1000-5000 – middle one;
- 5000-10000 – high one;
- more than 10000 – very high one.

The scheme of factor of total element load value distribution in Tomsk city

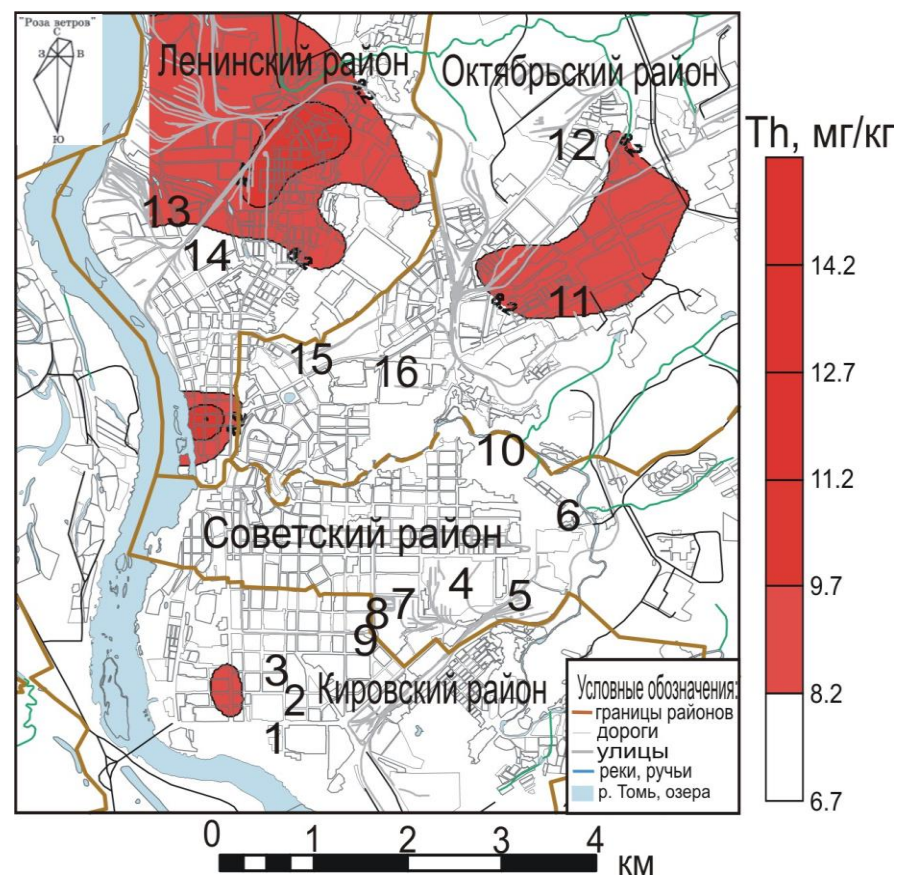
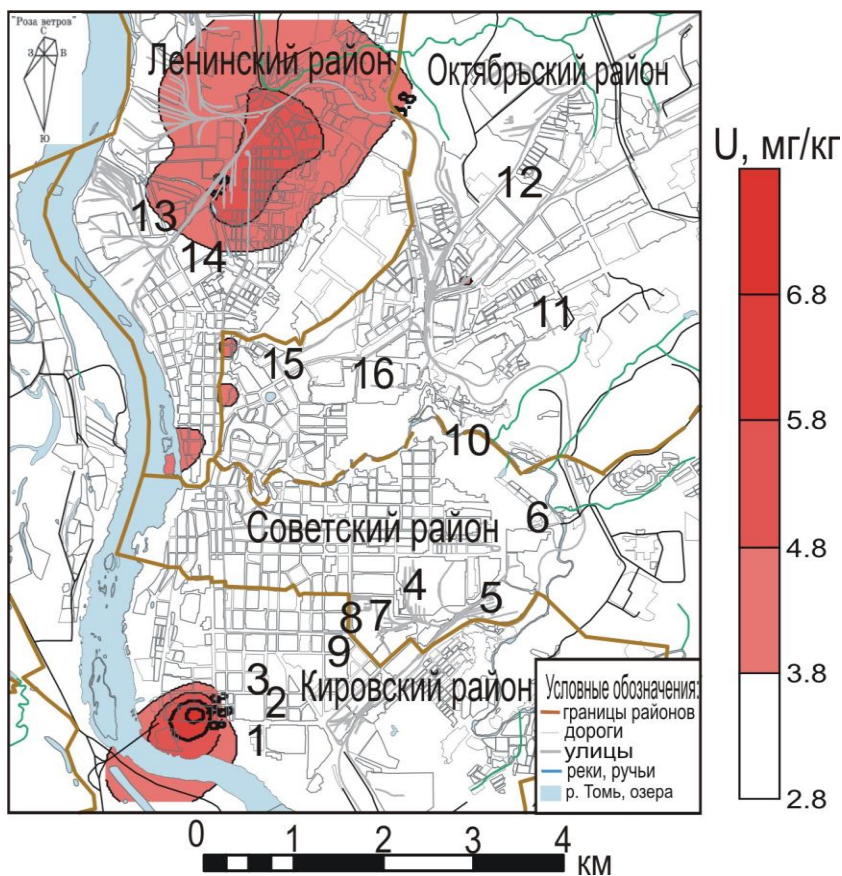


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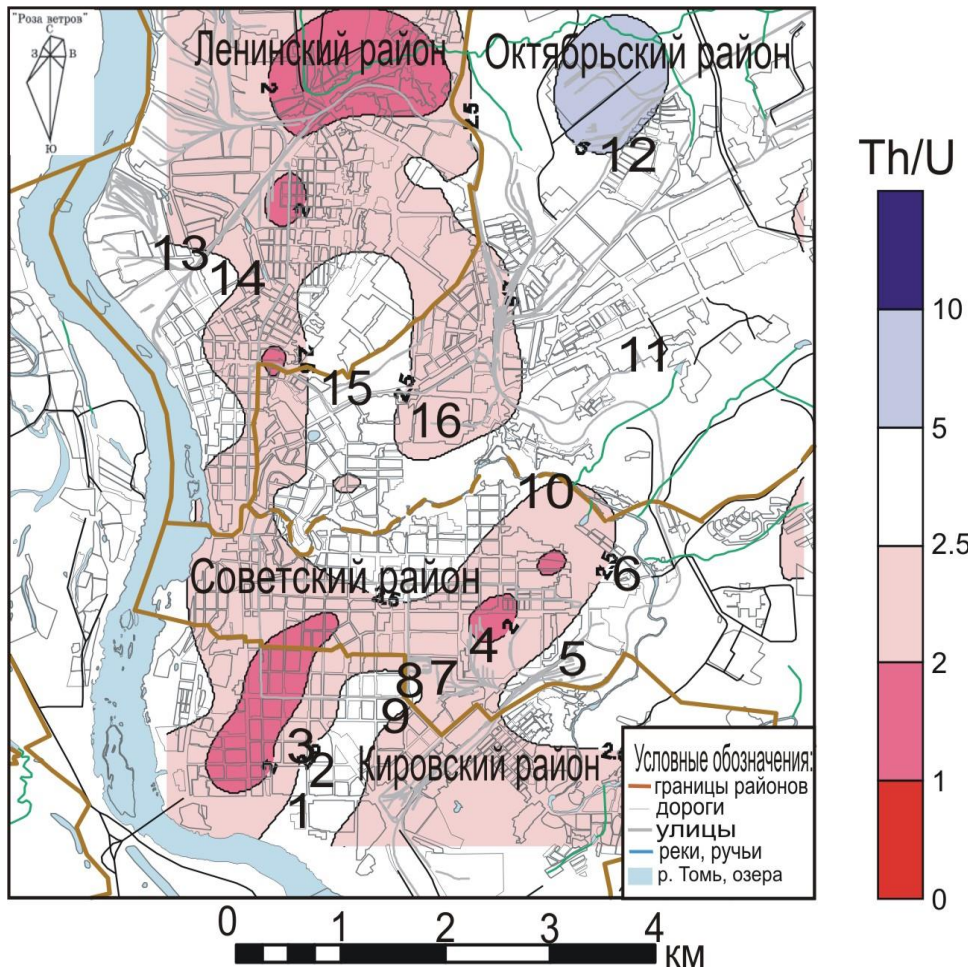
Background value 28 (Шатилов, 2001 с доп. Язикова, 2006), average value is 1005 .

3. Radioactive elements concentration in dust aerosol

The scheme of U and Th concentration distribution in dust aerosols of Tomsk city



Distribution of ratio Th/U in dust aerosols of Tomsk city



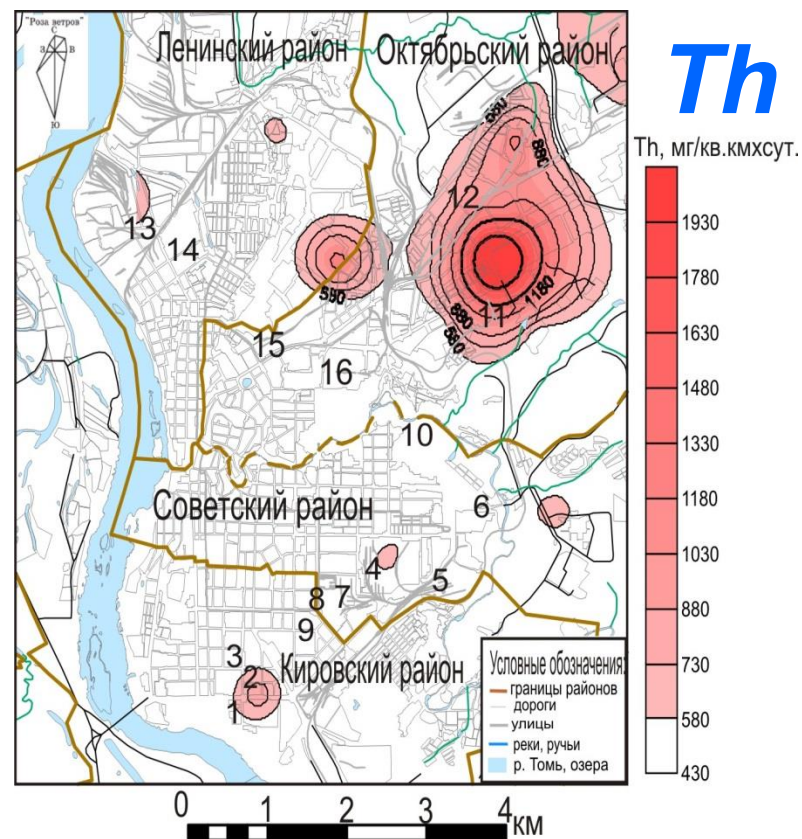
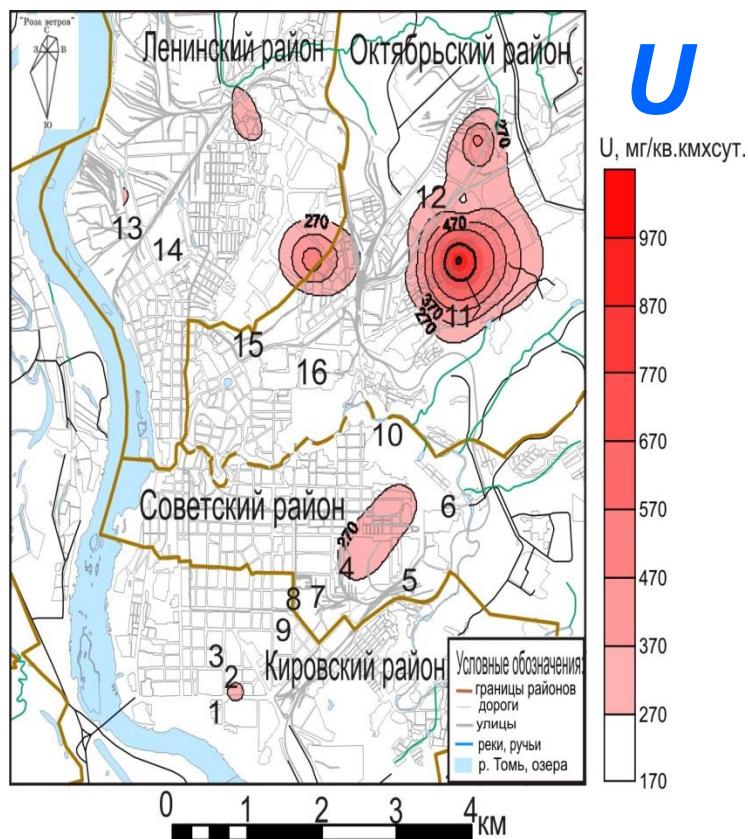
According to the data of ratio Th/U aerosols origin is identified (Язиков, 2006):

Less 2 – uranium origin (mostly anthropogenic origin)

From 2 to 5 – mixture origin

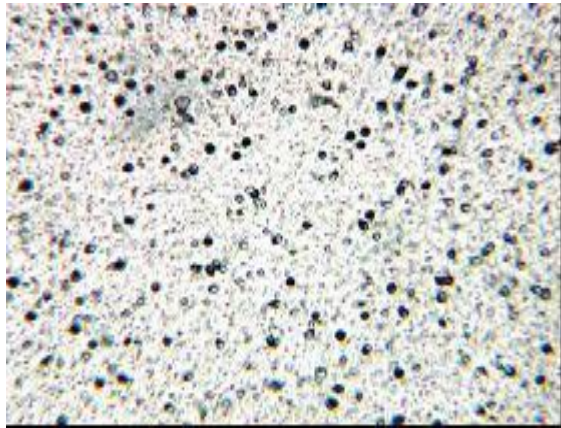
More than 5 - thorium origin (mostly natural origin)

The scheme of value of mean daily fallouts of U and Th distribution

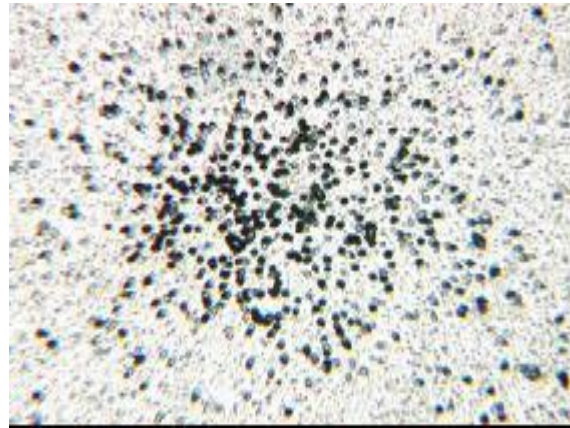


1. ООО «Континентъ», 2. ОАО «Томский инструмент», 3. ОАО «Томский электроламповый завод», 4. Томская ГРЭС-2, 5. ООО «Завод крупнопанельного домостроения ТДСК», 6. «Эмальпроизводство ЗАО «Сибкабель», 7. ОАО «Манотомь», 8. ОАО «Сибэлектромотор», 9. ФГУП «Томский электротехнический завод» и НПО «Полюс», 10. золоотвал Томской ГРЭС-2, 11. ЗАО «Карьероуправление», 12. ОАО «Завод ЖБК-100» и ООО «Керамзит-Т», 13. ОАО ТрансВудсервис, 14. ООО «Томский завод резиновой обуви», 15. ЗАО «Сибкабель»; 16. ЗАО «Томский подшипник».

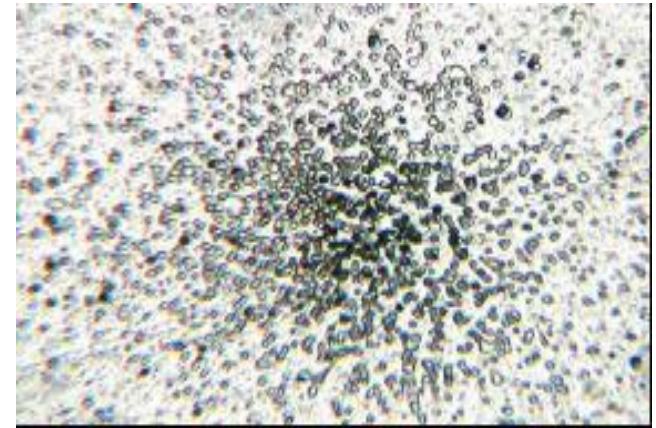
The modes of occurrence of radioactive fissionable elements in the snow residue



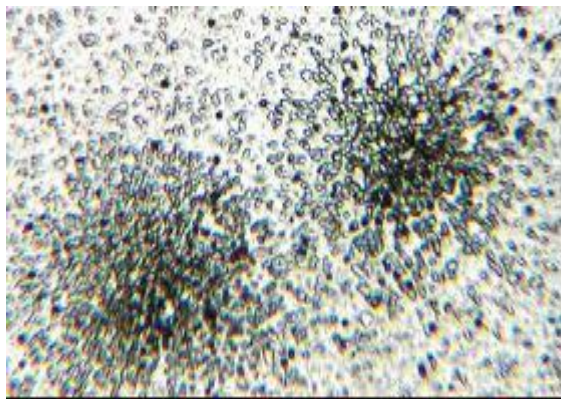
a) dispersed



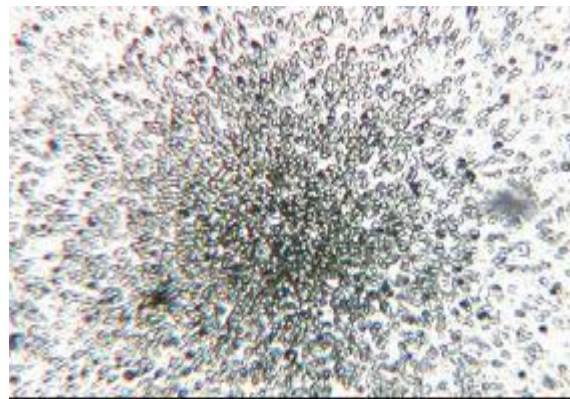
b) accumulations



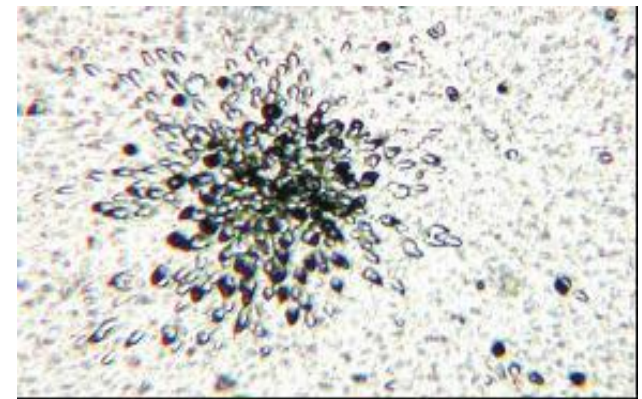
c) micro-inclusions



d) micro-inclusions



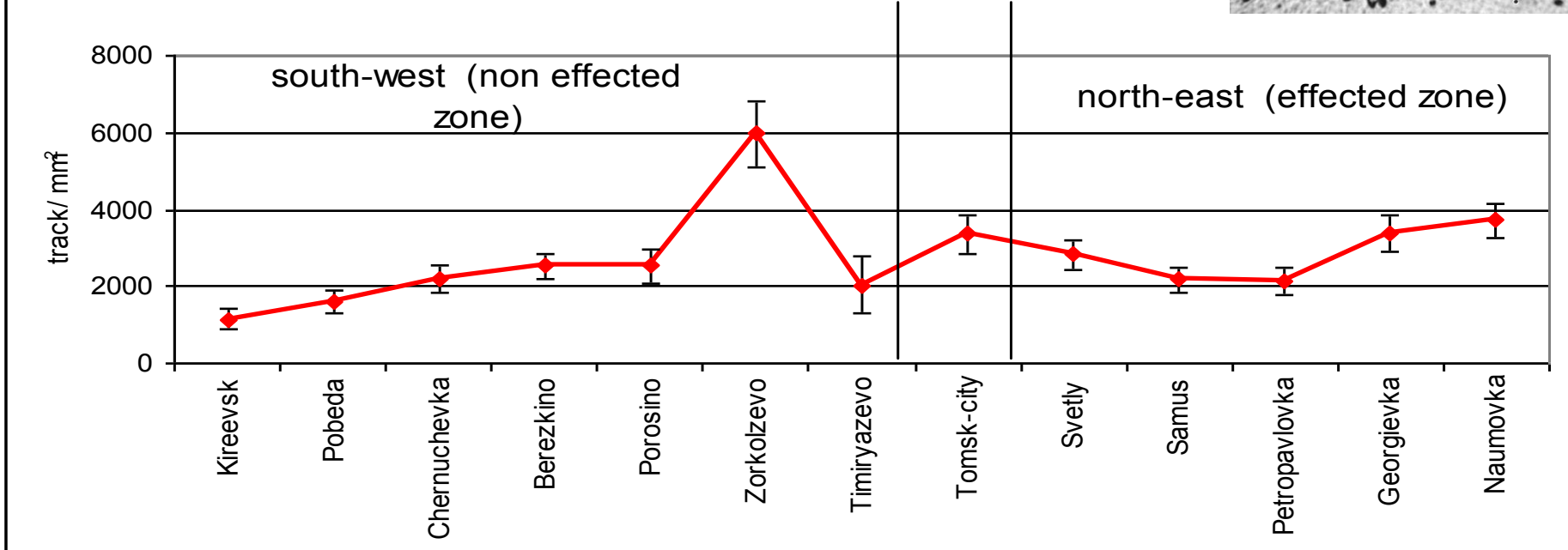
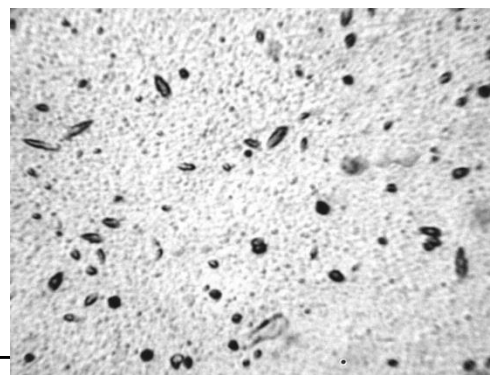
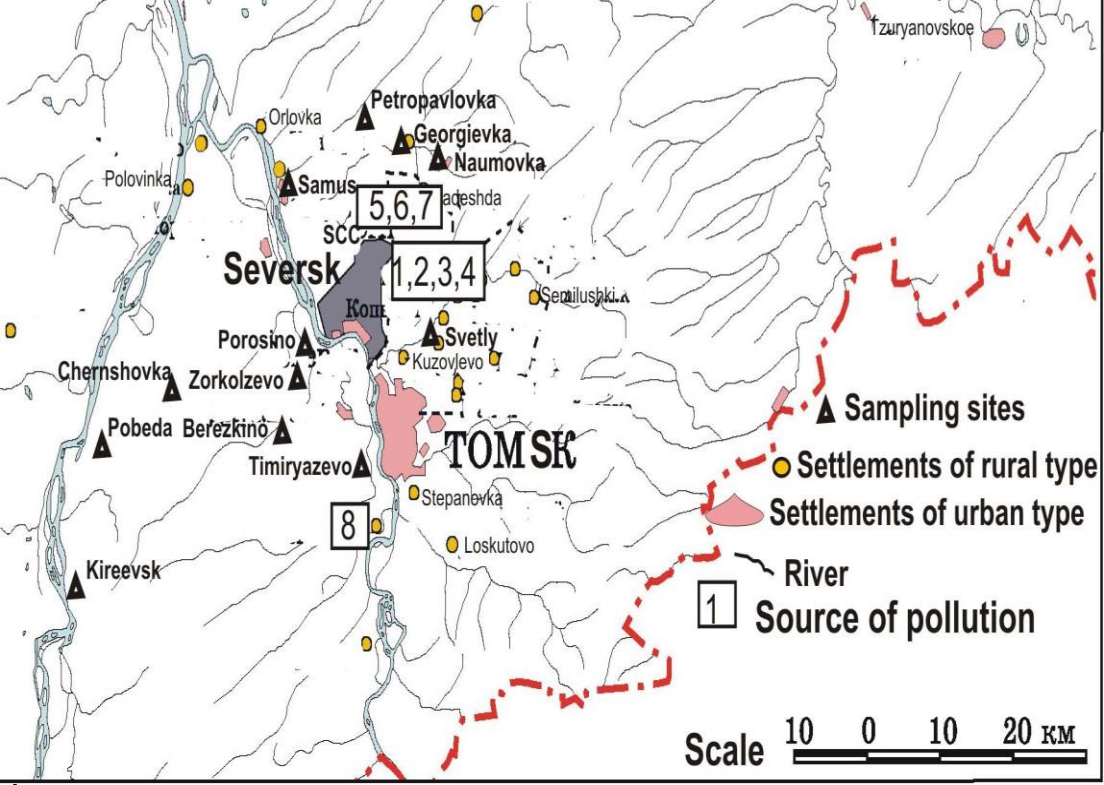
e) micro-inclusions



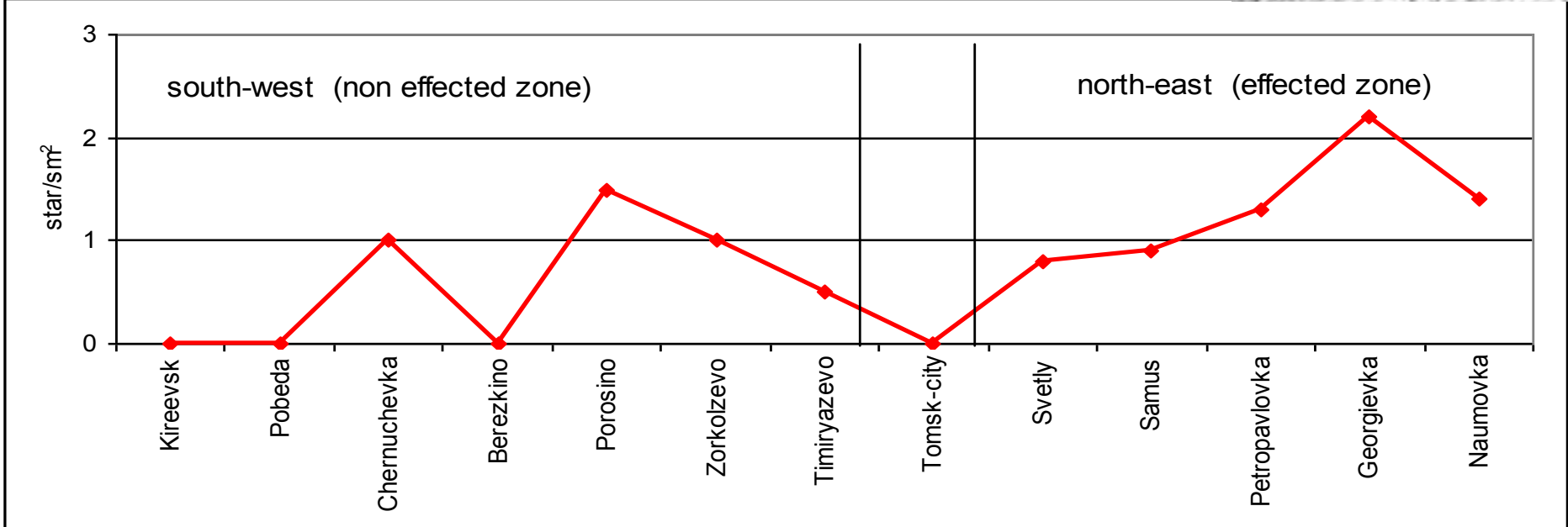
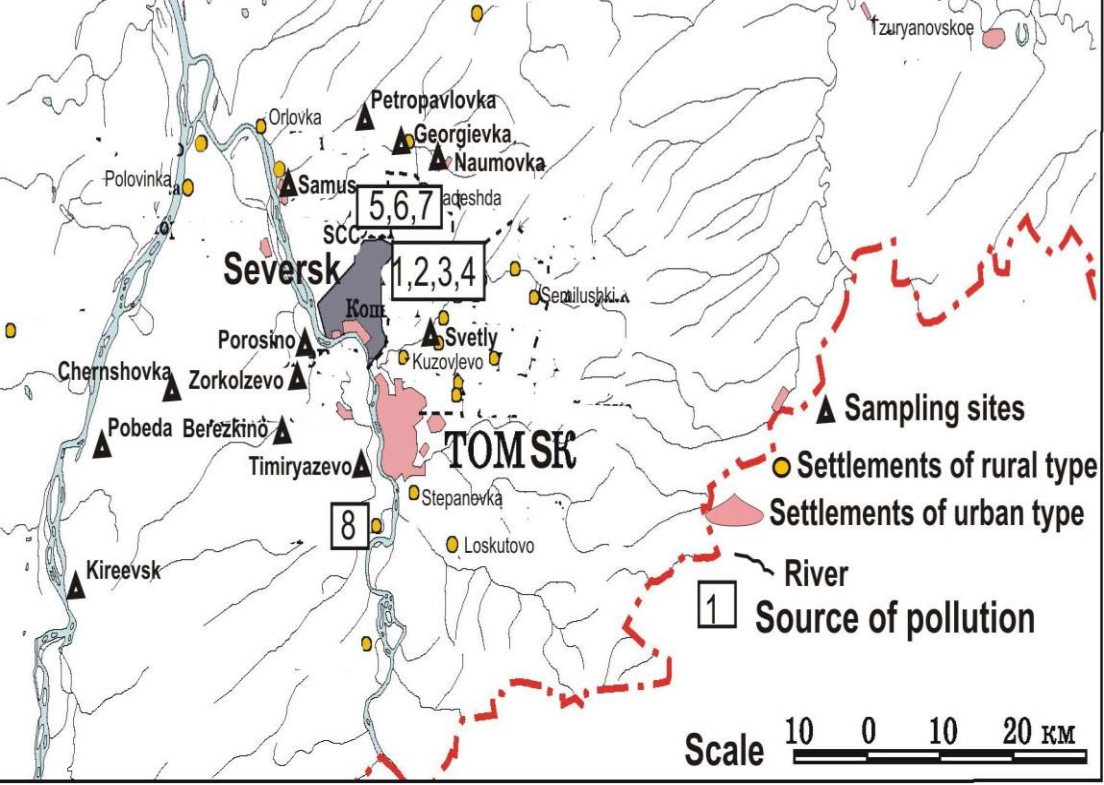
f) micro-inclusions

Detector: lavsan. Magnification X160-180
micro-inclusions are called "stars"

Tracks density of dispersed modes distribution of radioactive fissionable elements



Density of micro-inclusions modes distribution of radioactive fissionable elements





Conclusion

- One uses the modern and high sensitivity analyses to determine trace elements concentration.
- Treatment the analytical data includes calculation of the concentration coefficient, concentration coefficient, daily fallout of elements, factor of relative increase in total elements load and total element load.
- Geochemical associations of trace elements in dust aerosols should be determined by the method of multivariate correlation analysis (Ward's method) using the software Statistica.



Conclusion

- According to micro-element content in dust aerosols it is possible to map the anthropogenic transformation zones on the area and the sources of the elements.
- Investigations of dust aerosols in the impact zones of nuclear-fuel plant are given certainty that f-radiography method makes it possible to identify “hot” particles in dust aerosols and perform radio ecological assessment of the territory.

Thank you for your attention!