文章摘要

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纳克级铅同位素分析中硅胶-高铼酸发射剂体系的建立

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Application of a New Silica Gel Ionization Intensifier on Nanogram Lead Isotope **Analysis**

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英文关键词: Thermo Ionization Mass Spectrometry nanogram lead lead isotope silica gel-perrhenic acid emitter ionization efficiency

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中文摘要:

核取证分析中需要实施纳克级 (ng) 铅的同位素全谱分析,质谱测量中要求铅的电离效率较高(大于 10^{-3})。传统硅胶-磷酸技 术多用于微克级(μ g)铅分析,电离效率一般为 $10^{-4^{\sim}}10^{-3}$;尽管后来发展的硅胶-硼酸技术可以得到 10^{-3} 以上的发射效率,但是由于铅 在电离过程中存在离子流反复升高-衰减的过程,导致离子流发射不稳定,质谱测量条件难以掌握。本文改进了传统的硅胶发射剂,建立 了一种新型硅胶加载体系——硅胶-高铼酸体系。与硅胶-硼酸技术相比,采用硅胶-高铼酸体系可显著提高铅的发射效率并获得稳定的 离子流。对于1 ng铅的同位素质谱全谱测量, 204Pb/206Pb、207Pb/206Pb、208Pb/206Pb的相对标准偏差分别为0.4%、0.2%和0.1%, 测试 精度优于采用其他硅胶技术。通过实验比较了硅胶-高铼酸体系与多种传统硅胶发射剂体系对铅离子流的发射效果,优化了硅胶试剂用量 为 $0.5^{\sim}3.0$ µL,采用"夹心饼干"的涂样顺序,对 $1^{\sim}100$ ng铅样品的发射效率达到 $6.0 \times 10^{-3^{\sim}}4.6 \times 10^{-2}$,比传统硅胶-磷酸体系的发 射效率($10^{-4^{\sim}}10^{-3}$)高了近10倍,与硅胶-硼酸技术的发射效率相当($10^{-3^{\sim}}10^{-2}$),但铅离子发射更为稳定。本文建立的硅胶-高铼酸 体系在测量精度上可满足核取证研究中铅作为地域指示剂的需求。

英文摘要:

In nuclear forensics the amount of Pb to be analyzed is usually in the order of several nanograms; that is >10⁻³ of ionization efficiency is required for mass spectrometry measurements. The traditional silica-gel-phosphoric acid loading technique is typically used to measure microgram amounts of Pb, and the ionization efficiency is in the order of 10⁻⁴-10⁻³. Although the boron-silica gel technique could increase the ionization efficiency to 10⁻³ or higher, it is also difficult to handle measurement conditions as the ion flow repeatedly increased and decay process in the ionization of Pb resulting in the ion emission instability. A new silica gel-perrhenic acid loading reagent method has been developed and

exhibits a significant enhancement in the ionization efficiency of Pb. Compared with the boron-silica gel technique, the emission of Pb ions is very stable with this new technique. The measurement Relative Standard Deviation of ²⁰⁴Pb/²⁰⁶Pb, ²⁰⁷Pb/²⁰⁶Pb, ²⁰⁸Pb/²⁰⁶Pb was 0.4%, 0.2% and 0.1%, respectively from 1 ng of pb, which is an improvement over the precision with other silica gel techniques. The enhancement effect on the ion emission of Pb was compared with the silica gel-perrhenic acid and some other traditional silica gel techniques. The reagent amount of the silica gel was optimized to 0.5-3.0 µL and the 'sandwich biscuit' loading sequence was used. The ionization efficiency of the Pb reached 6.0×10⁻³- 4.6×10^{-2} for 1100 ng Pb. The ionization efficiency was close to the boron-silica gel technique, whereas it was about ten times higher than the traditional silica gel-phosphoric acid technique. A stable ion current was obtained by use of the silica gel-perrhenic acid technique, and the measurement accuracy meets the requirements for region indicators on nuclear forensic analysis.

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