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k_0 -INAA using comparator and neutron flux monitor at CDTN/CNEN, Brazil: advantages and disadvantages

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Many laboratories apply the k_0 -INAA and several of them use comparators and spread sheet instead of neutron flux monitors and software for analysis and calculations. At the Laboratory for Neutron Activation Analysis, CDTN/CNEN, two variations of the k_0 -INAA are used, one is called in house k_0 -“monostandard” method - using comparator - and the other is the well known k_0 -standardization method - with neutron flux monitor. The first one, k_0 -“monostandard”, is an alternative method and it is used in some specific situations. This method is carried out with sodium as comparator, the values for f and α are average values for the carousel facility of the TRIGA MARK I IPR-R1 reactor and each sample is irradiated in one irradiation channel. The calculations are carried out with spread sheet.

Concerning the k_0 -standardisation method, it is applied irradiating the samples pile in the irradiation vial and intercalated by neutron flux monitor Al-Au (0.1%) IRMM-530RA foil cut into 6 mm diameter and 0.1 mm thick. The irradiation is performed in one irradiation channel in which the values for f and α were determined in this specific channel. For the calculation of the elemental concentrations, a software package called Kayzero for Windows is used.

In this paper, advantages and disadvantages of both procedures are discussed basing on the results of the reference material GBW 07401 (soil) analysed by both procedures.

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