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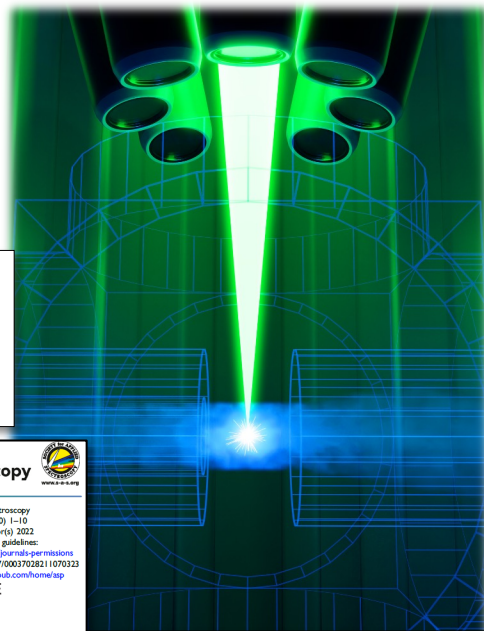
# Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy Isotope Ratio Measurements

Hunter B. Andrews  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Annual MSR Campaign Review Meeting 2-4 May 2023

# LIBS is being used to help progress molten salt reactor research

## LIBS off-gas sensor



Open Access Feature Paper Editor's Choice Article

**Monitoring Xenon Capture in a Metal Organic Framework Using Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy**

by Hunter B. Andrews<sup>1\*</sup>, Praveen K. Thallapally<sup>2</sup> and Alexander J. Robinson<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, WA 99352, USA

Special Issue

**Quantification of Lanthanides in a Molten Salt Reactor Surrogate Off-Gas Stream Using Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy**

Hunter B. Andrews and Kristian G. Myhre

Applied Spectroscopy  
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**Concept for an irradiation experiment to test a laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy off-gas sensor for molten salt systems**

Hunter B. Andrews\*, Kristian G. Myhre and Joanna McFarlane

Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN, United States

Special Issue: Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy

**Monitoring Noble Gases (Xe and Kr) and Aerosols (Cs and Rb) in a Molten Salt Reactor Surrogate Off-Gas Stream Using Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS)**

Hunter B. Andrews<sup>1</sup>, Joanna McFarlane<sup>2</sup> and Kristian G. Myhre<sup>1</sup>

Applied Spectroscopy  
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## LIBS to probe salt-material interaction

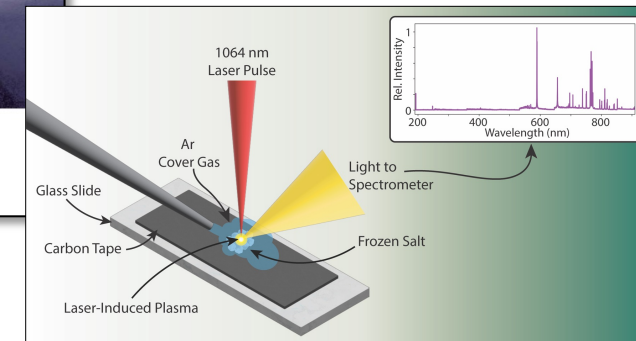
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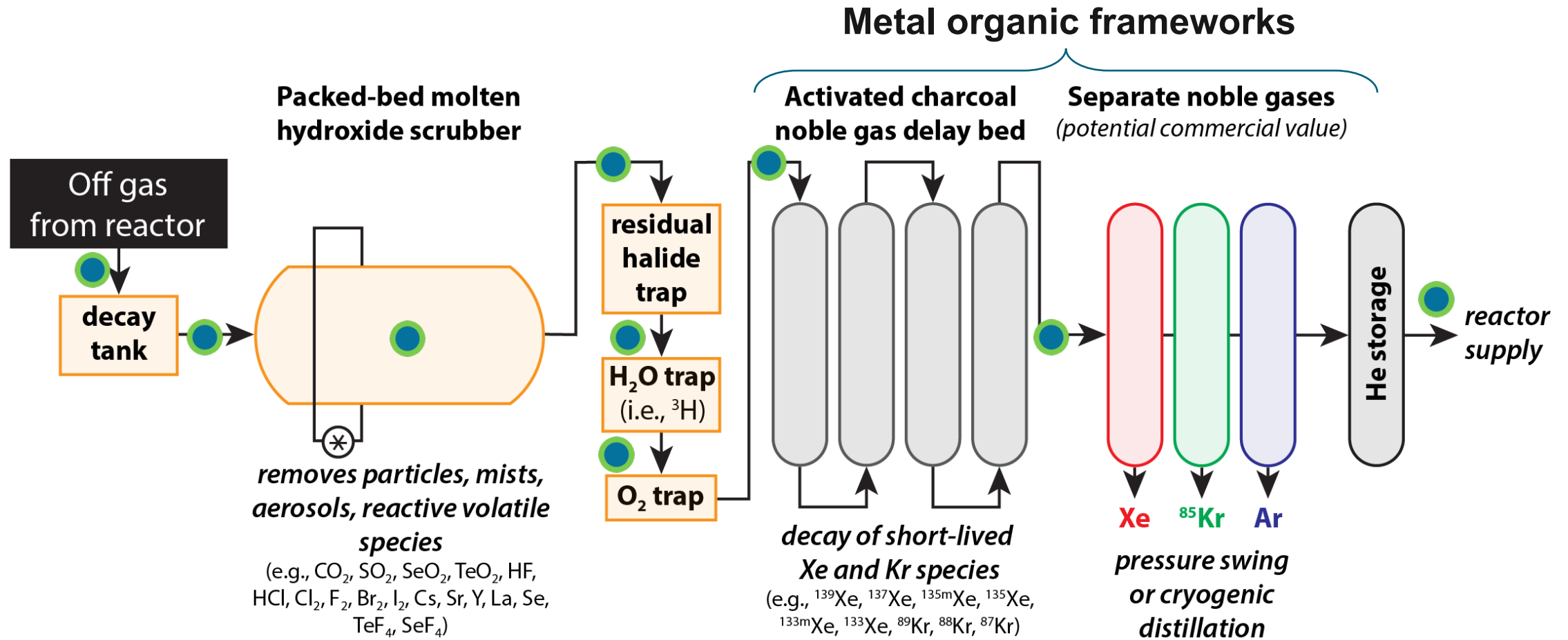
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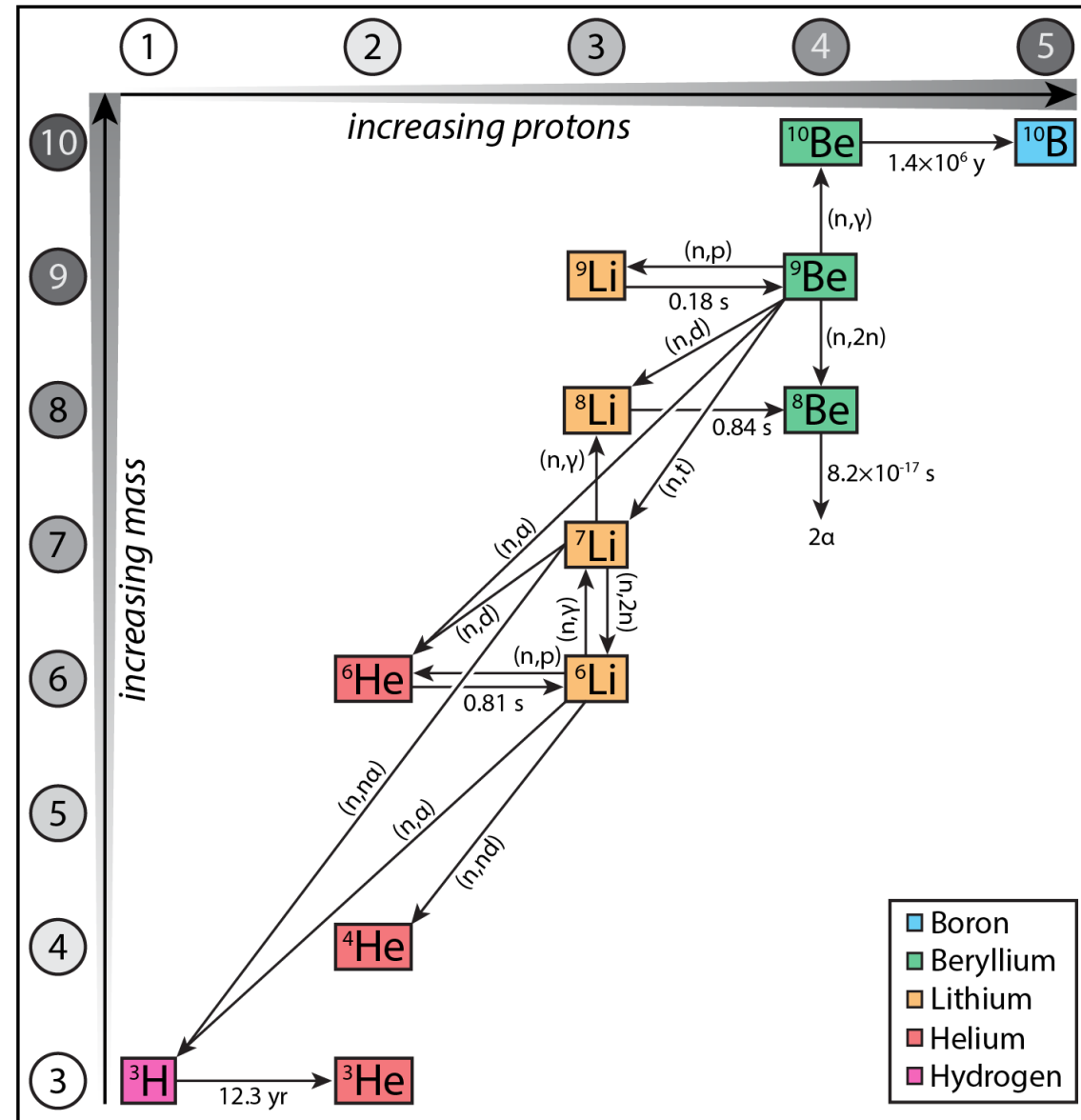
PAPER  
 Kristian G. Myhre, Hunter B. Andrews, Nidia C. Gallego et al.  
 Approach to using 3D laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy (LIBS) data to explore the interaction of FLiNaK and FLiBe molten salts with nuclear-grade graphite



# The off-gas treatment system development is critical for continued MSR development

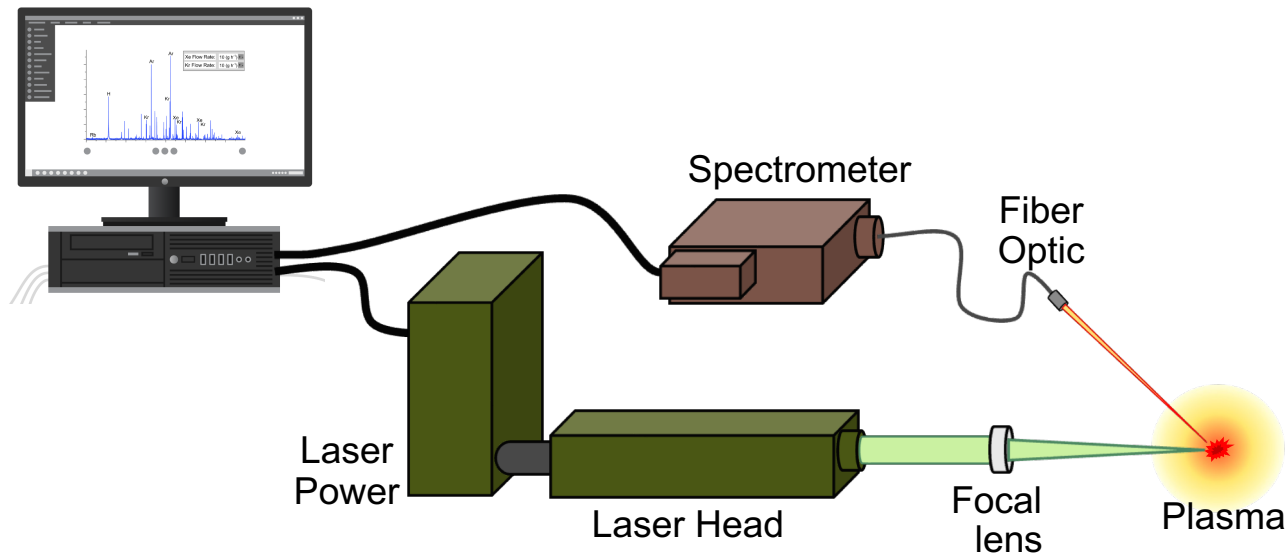


# Salt isotopes impact a reactor's $^3\text{H}$ generation

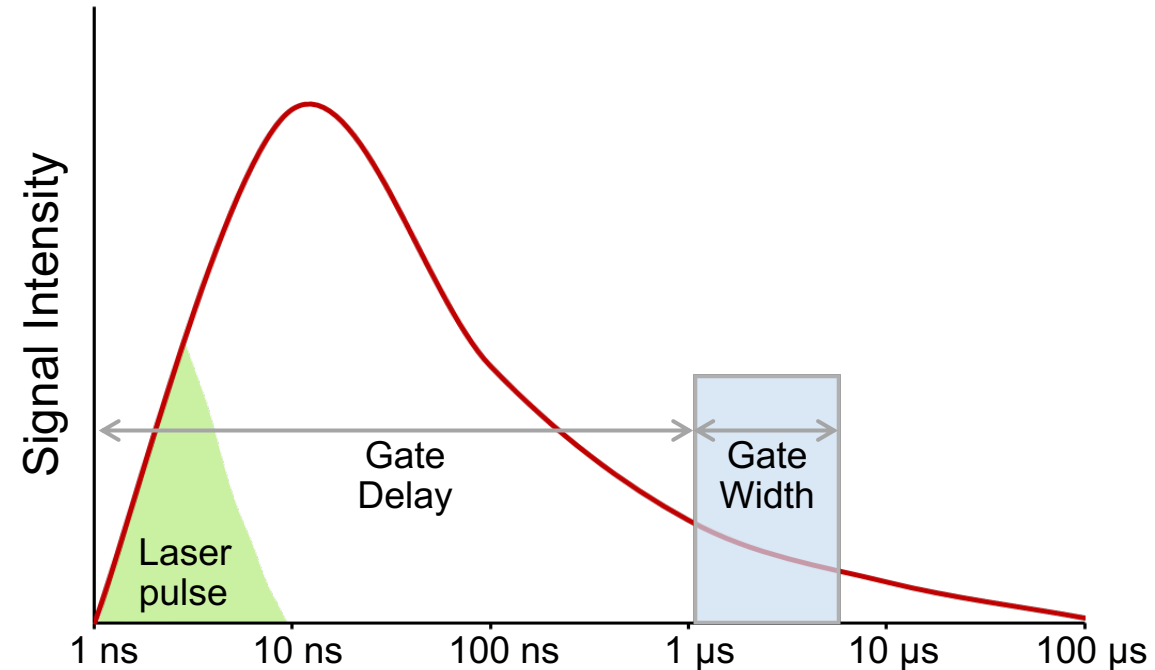


# Laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy (LIBS) can provide an elemental fingerprint in real-time

A high energy density laser pulse ablates a sample to form a micro plasma at  $T \sim 10,000$  K



The plasma light is collected with a gated spectrometer to measure an elemental signature



# How can LIBS measure isotopic signatures?

- **LIBS emissions come from transitions from upper to lower energy states in the excited species**
  - Small changes in these transition frequencies can be generated from minor differences in the nuclear structure of different isotopes
- **The main isotopic effects stem from changes in mass, nuclear spin, and nuclear charge distribution**

$$\delta\nu_i^{AA'} = \delta\nu_{i,MS}^{AA'} + \delta\nu_{i,FS}^{AA'}$$

Frequency shift between isotope A and A'      Mass shift contribution      Field shift contribution

# The main contribution to isotopic shifts changes based on the region of the periodic table

Mass shift dominant

Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1 H																	2 He
2	3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
3	11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
4	19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
5	37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
6	55 Cs	56 Ba	* 71 Lu	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
7	87 Fr	88 Ra	* 103 Lr	104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112 Cn	113 Nh	114 Fl	115 Mc	116 Lv	117 Ts	118 Og

Field shift dominant

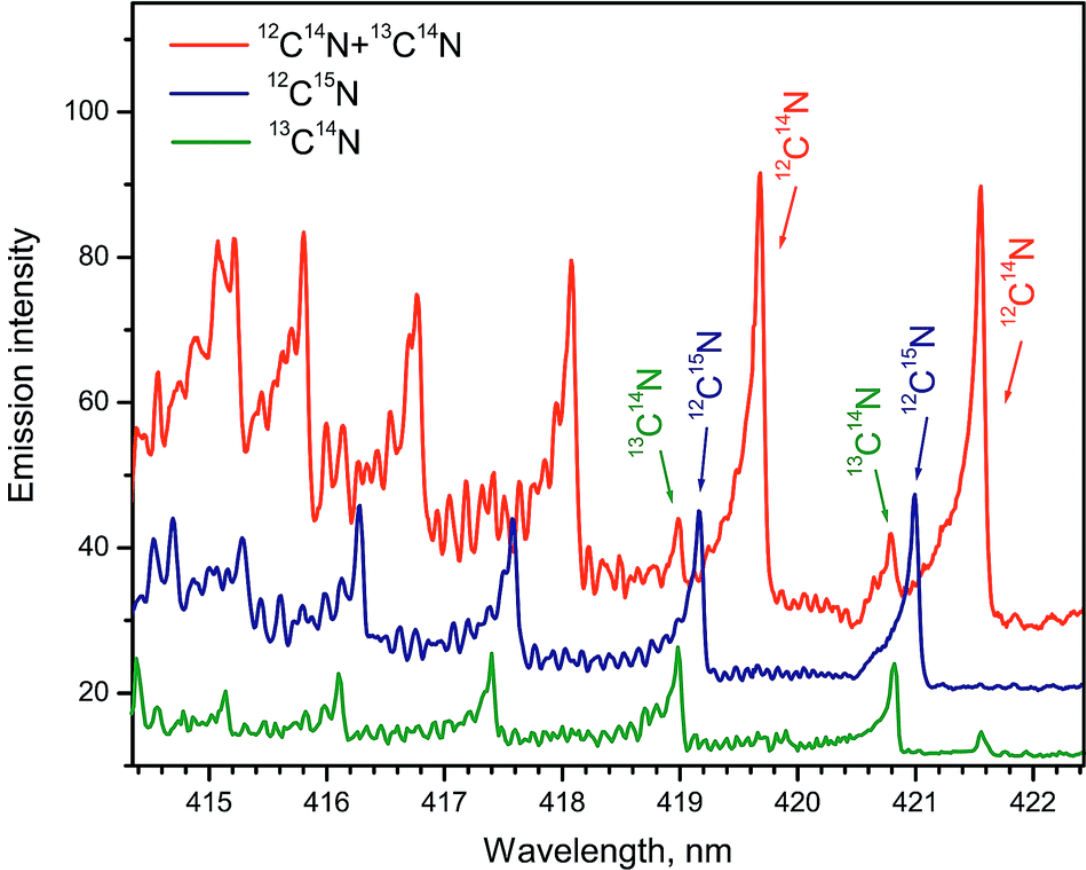
* 57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb
* 89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No

# Laser ablation molecular isotopic spectroscopy (LAMIS) extends the isotopic measurement abilities of LIBS

- **Molecular emissions form later in the plasma lifetime as species in the plasma plume recombine**
- **The formed isotopologues have larger isotopic shifts**
- **The vibrational and rotational contributions to the molecular energy levels are strongly dependent upon the mass difference between isotopes**



# Laser ablation molecular isotopic spectroscopy (LAMIS) extends the isotopic measurement abilities of LIBS



# The approach to isotopic measurement varies based on the region of the periodic table

Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1 H																	2 He
2	3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
3	11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
4	19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
5	37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
6	55 Cs	56 Ba	* 71 Lu	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
7	87 Fr	88 Ra	* 103 Lr	104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112 Cn	113 Nh	114 Fl	115 Mc	116 Lv	117 Ts	118 Og
			* 57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb		
			* 89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No		

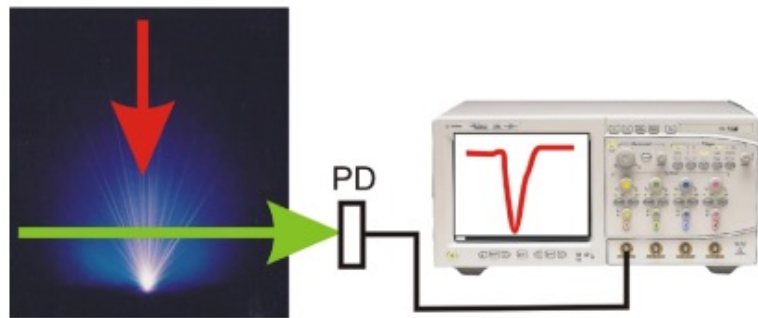
LIBS

LAMIS

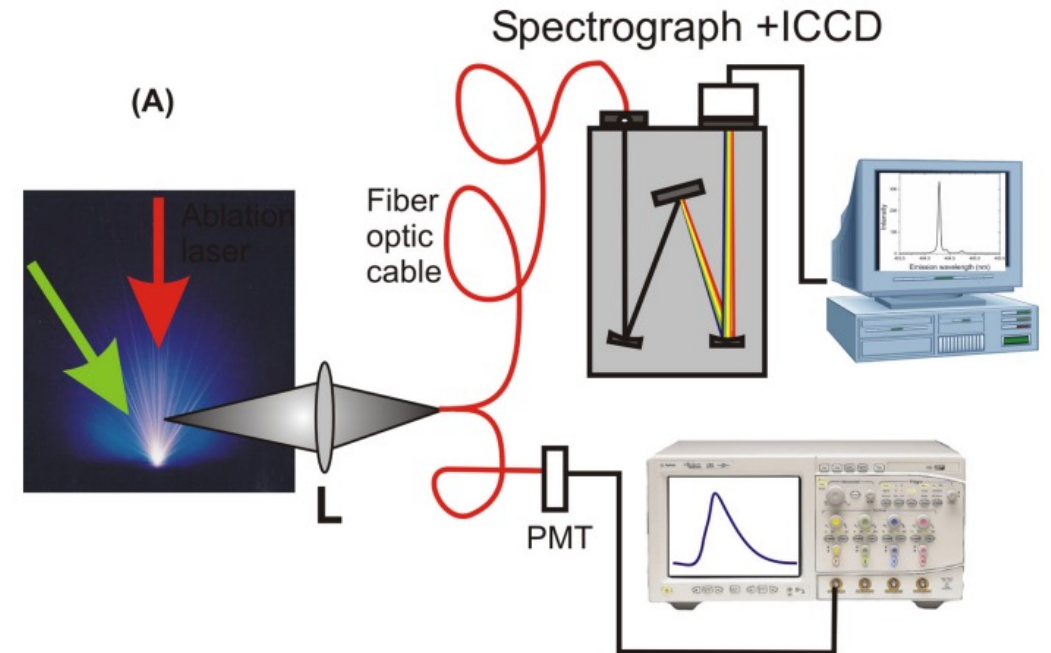
LIBS

# The third way to probe isotopics through laser ablation involves coupling tandem techniques

## Laser ablation – laser absorbance spectroscopy (LA-LAS)



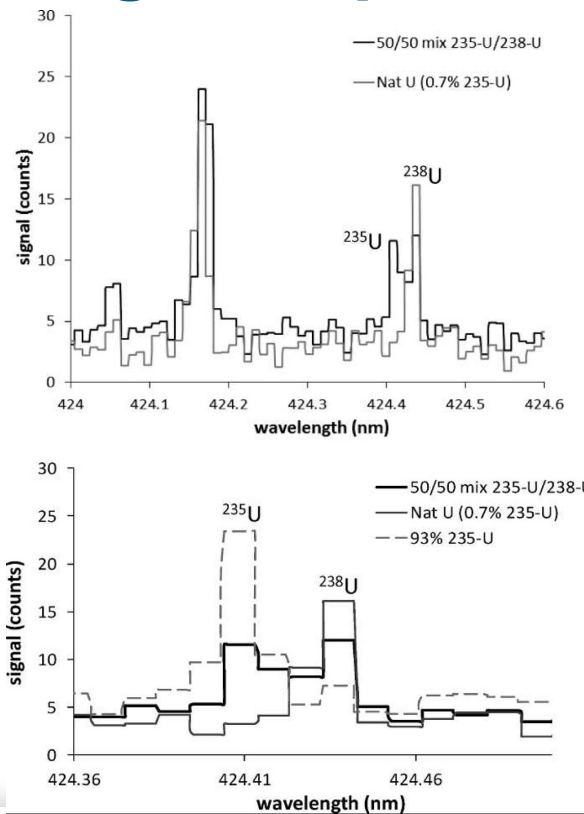
## Laser ablation – laser induced fluorescence spectroscopy (LA-LIFS)



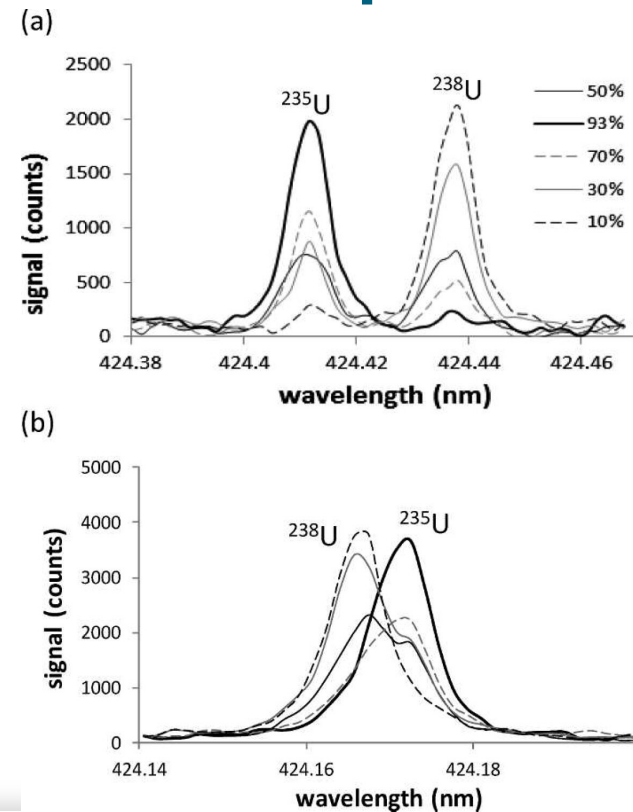
# FY23 work package targets establishing these capabilities within the MSR campaign

- We are procuring an ultra high-resolution spectrometer for measuring isotope shifts on the scale of picometers

EMU-65:

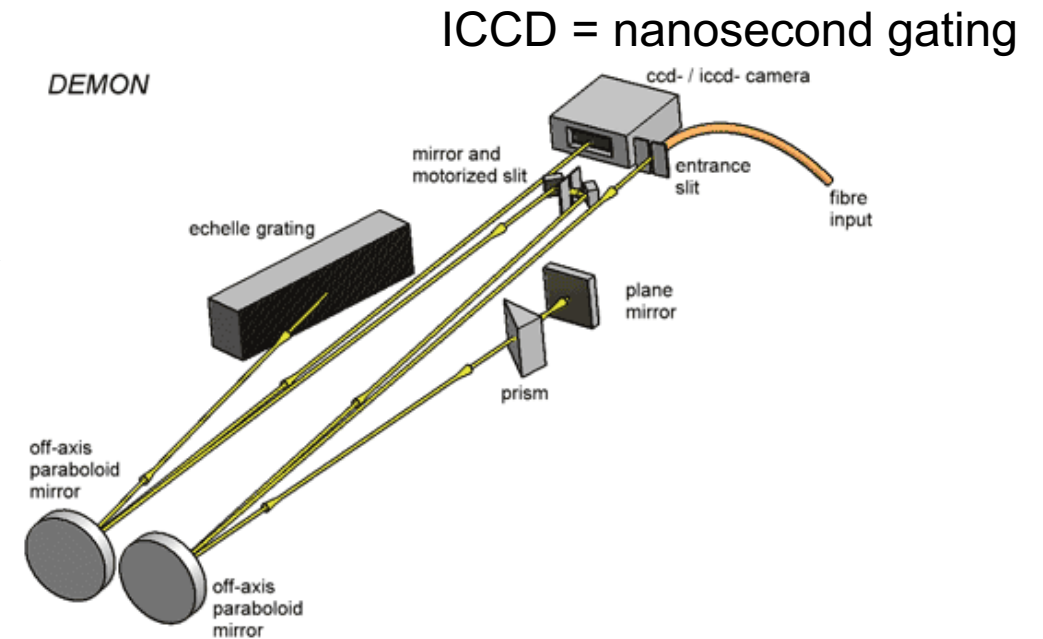


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FY23 work package targets establishing these capabilities within the MSR campaign

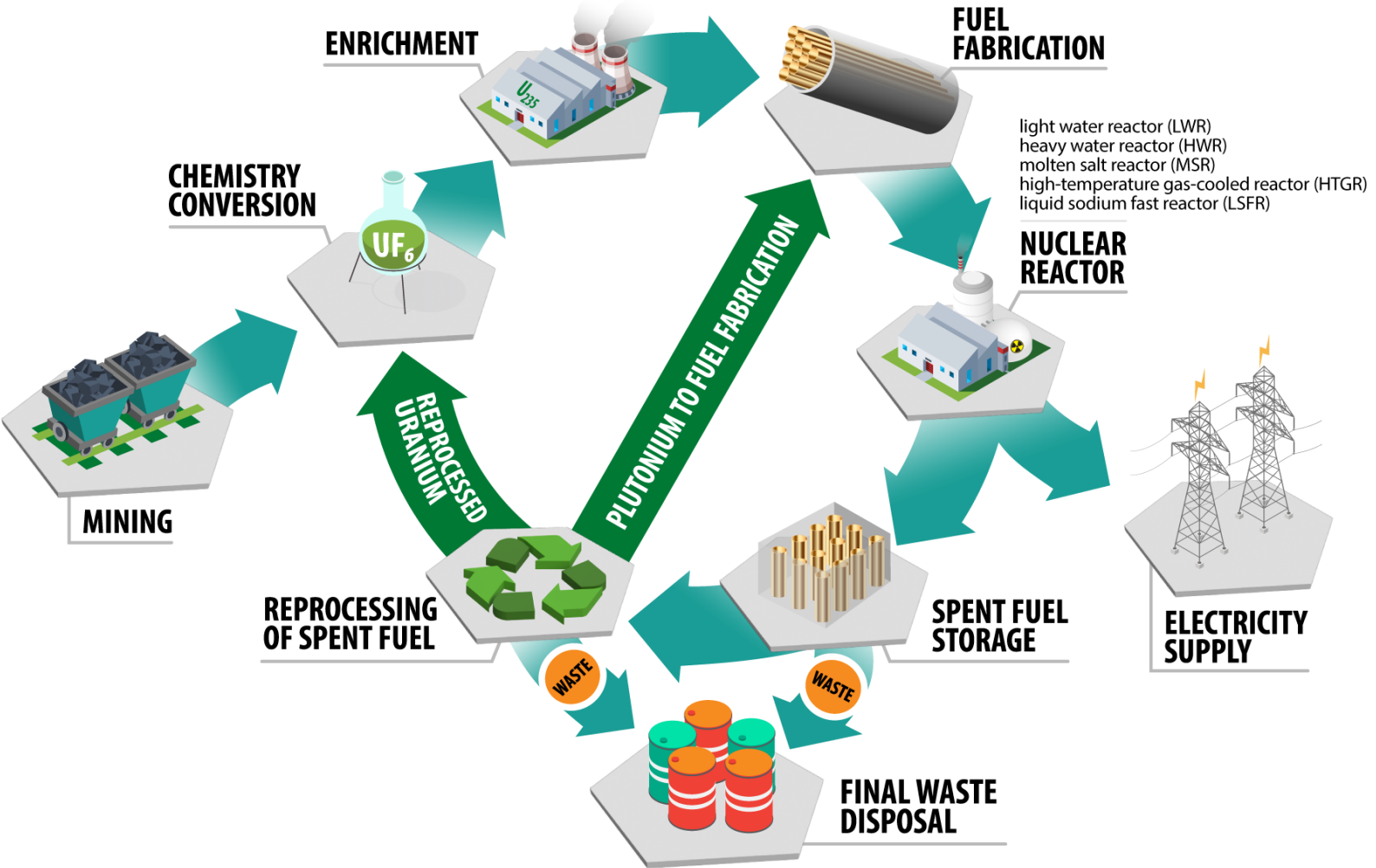
- We are procuring an ultra high-resolution spectrometer for measuring isotope shifts on the scale of picometers



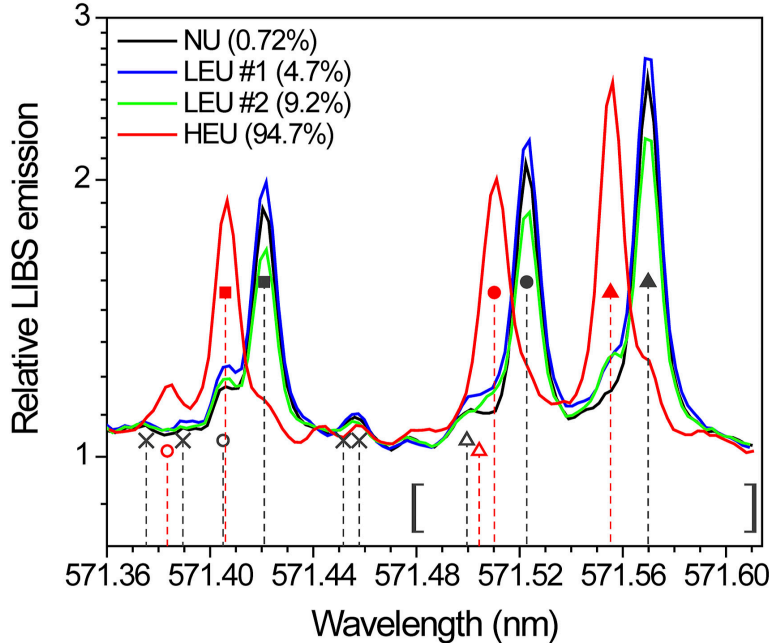
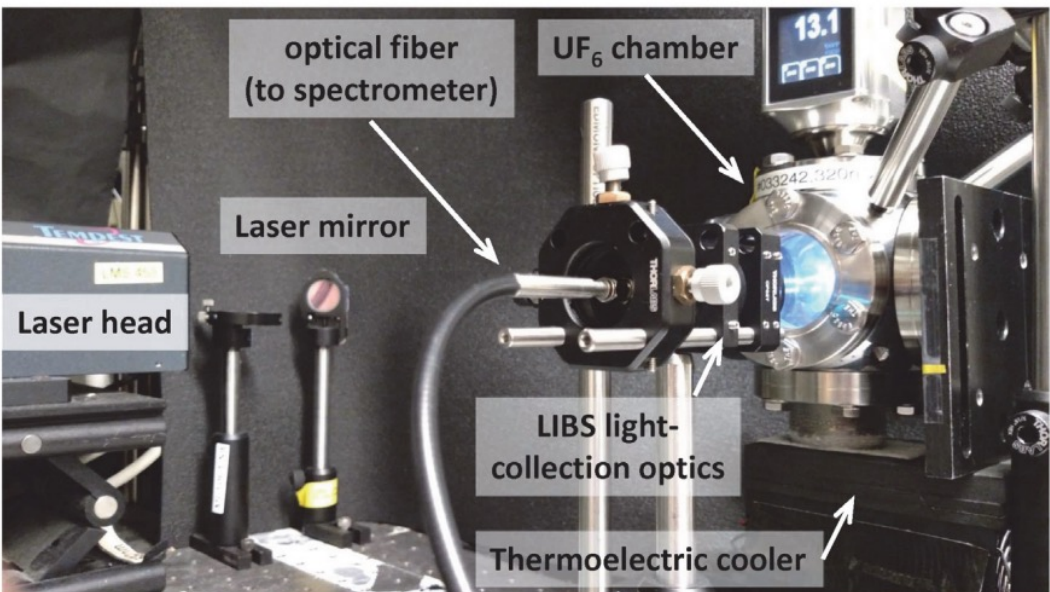
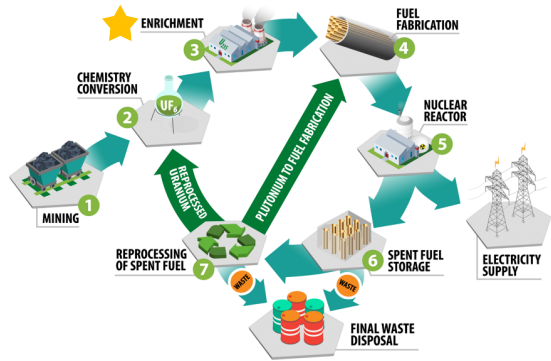
During procuring this new spectrometer, we have been collaborating to put out a comprehensive review of LIBS for nuclear applications

- **Collaboration with University of Florida and Virginia Commonwealth University**
- **To be submitted as a focal point review in *Applied Spectroscopy***

# LIBS throughout the nuclear fuel cycle



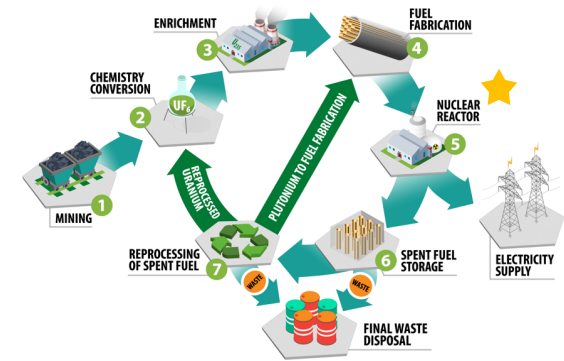
# LIBS used to monitor uranium enrichment



Chan et al. *Applied Spectroscopy*. 2022  
 Chan et al. *Proceedings of the INMM & ESARDA*. 2021.



# LIBS in traditional nuclear reactors



- Fiber optics LIBS focused on impurities in alloys

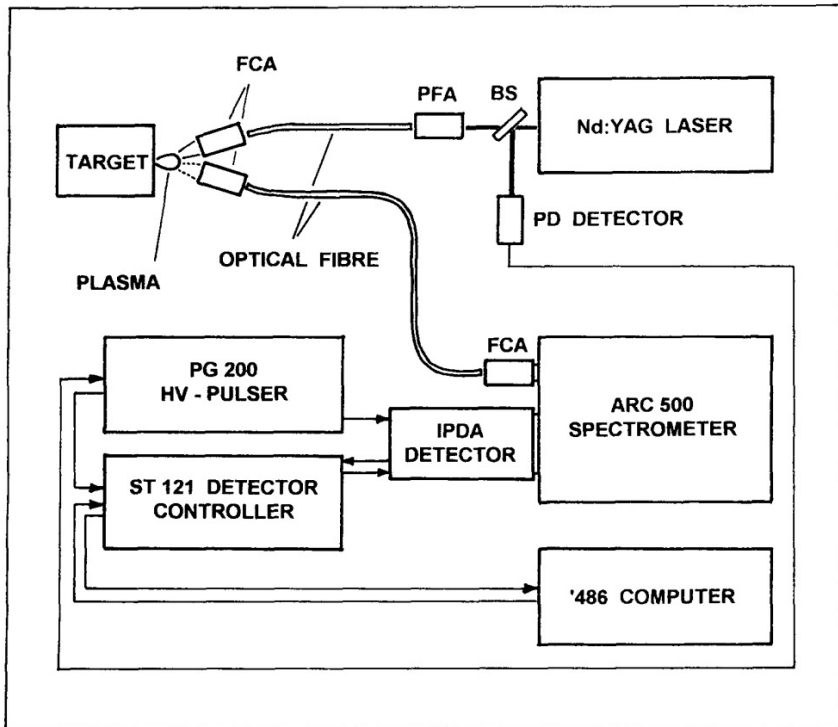


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of experimental set-up for remote-LIBS analysis system: BS, beam splitter; FCA, fibre coupling assembly; PFA, power focusing assembly; PD, PIN photo diode; IPDA, intensified photo diode array.

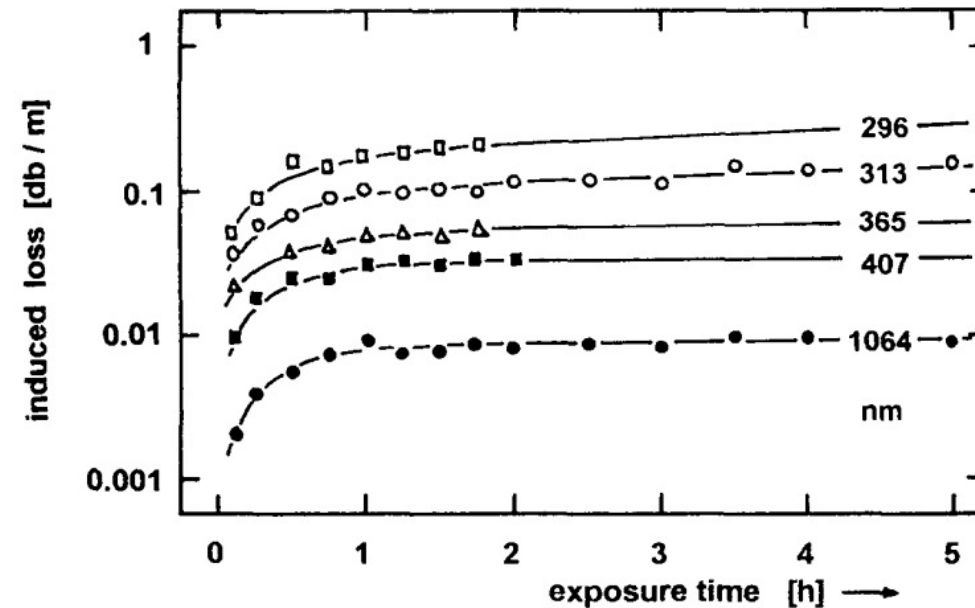
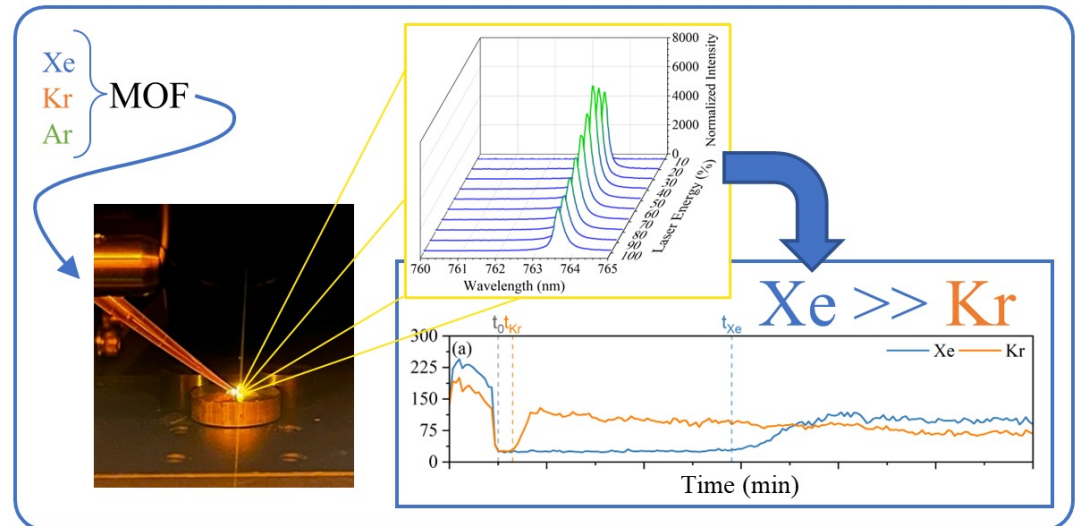
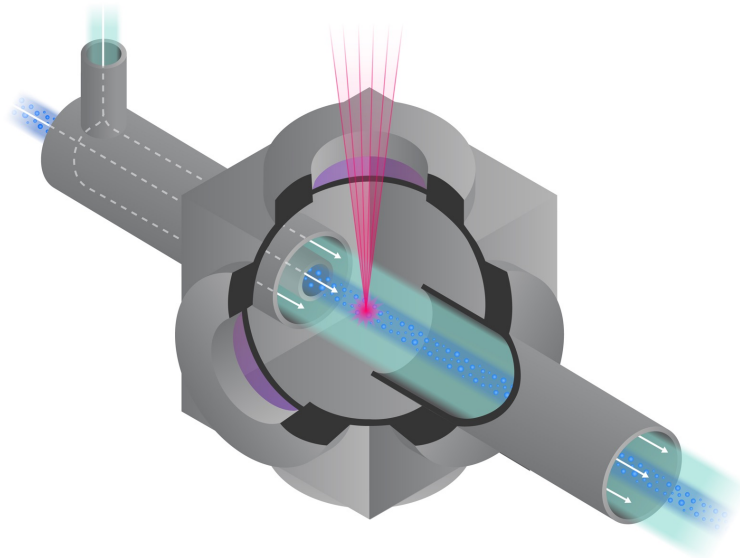
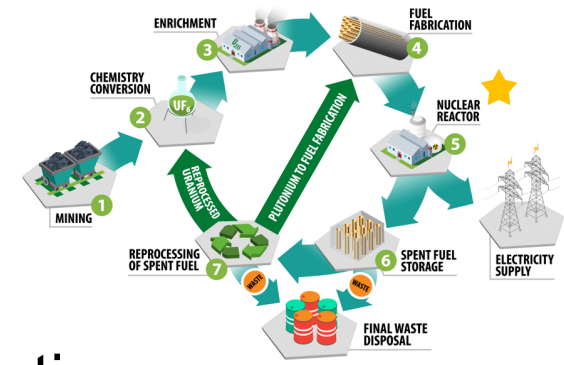


Fig. 3. Radiation-induced attenuation of transmission through HCG fibre at different wavelengths, as a function of exposure to  $\gamma$ -radiation ( $^{60}\text{Co}$  source, irradiation dose  $30 \text{ Gray h}^{-1}$ ).

# LIBS in advanced reactors


- **LIBS being used to monitor gases in reactors**

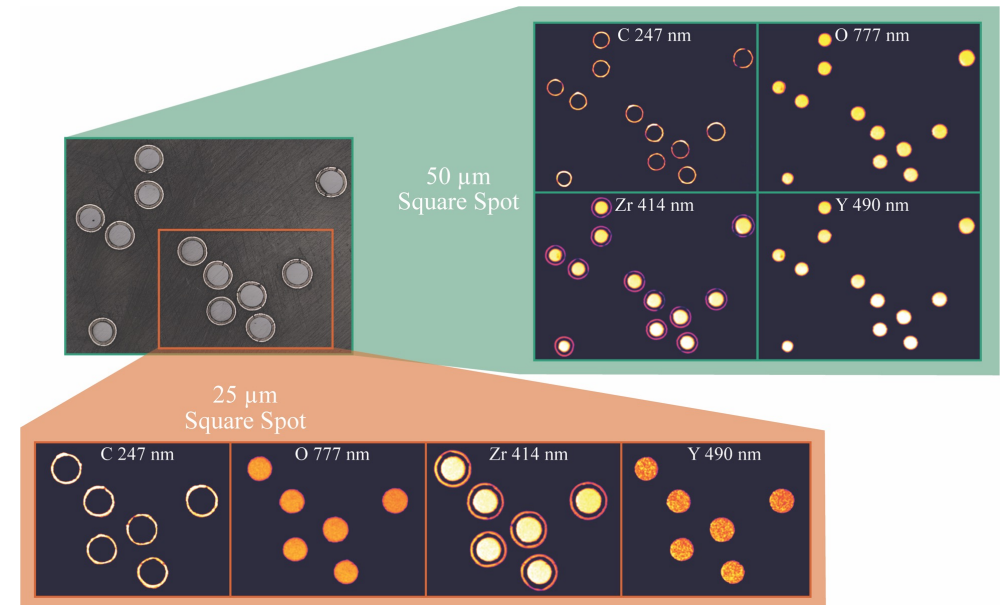
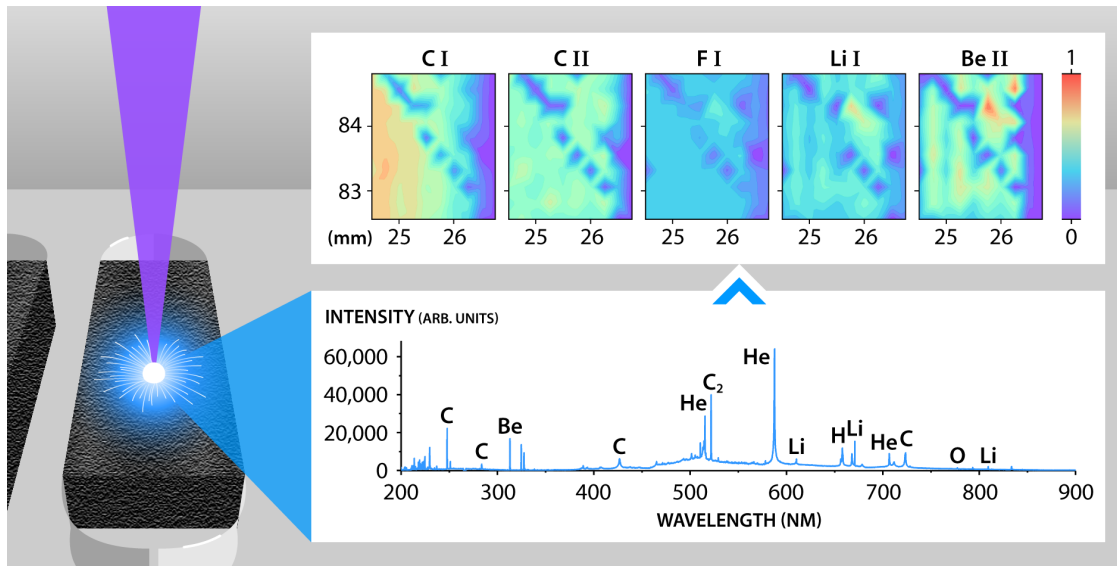
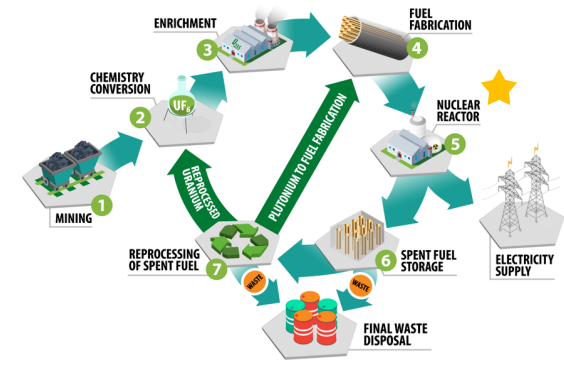
- C particles in gas-cooled reactors to detect graphite degradation
- Xe/Kr in LSFs to detect fuel pin failure
- Xe/Kr + aerosols to monitor off-gas system



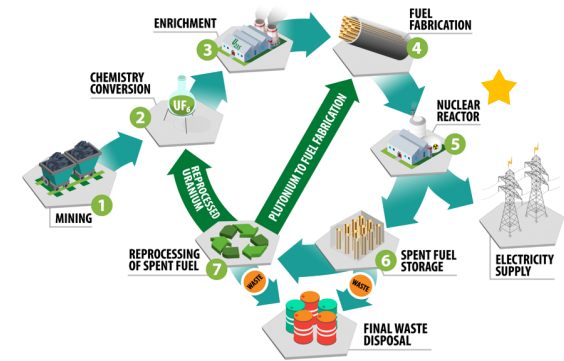
# LIBS in advanced reactors

- **LIBS being used to evaluate nuclear reactor mater**

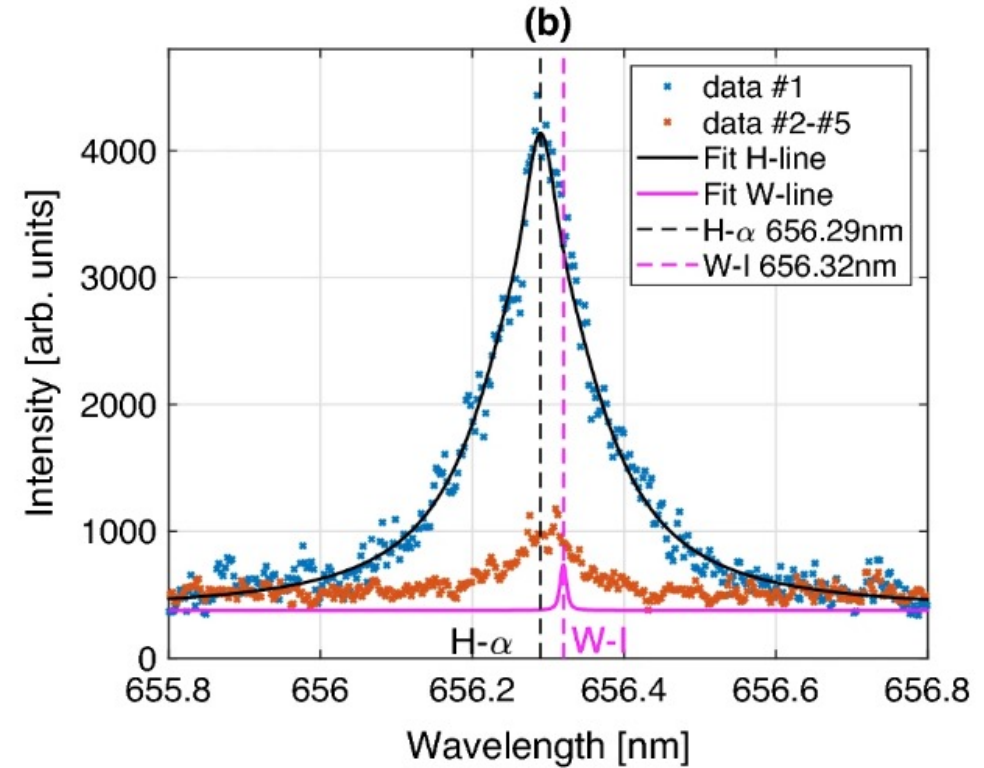
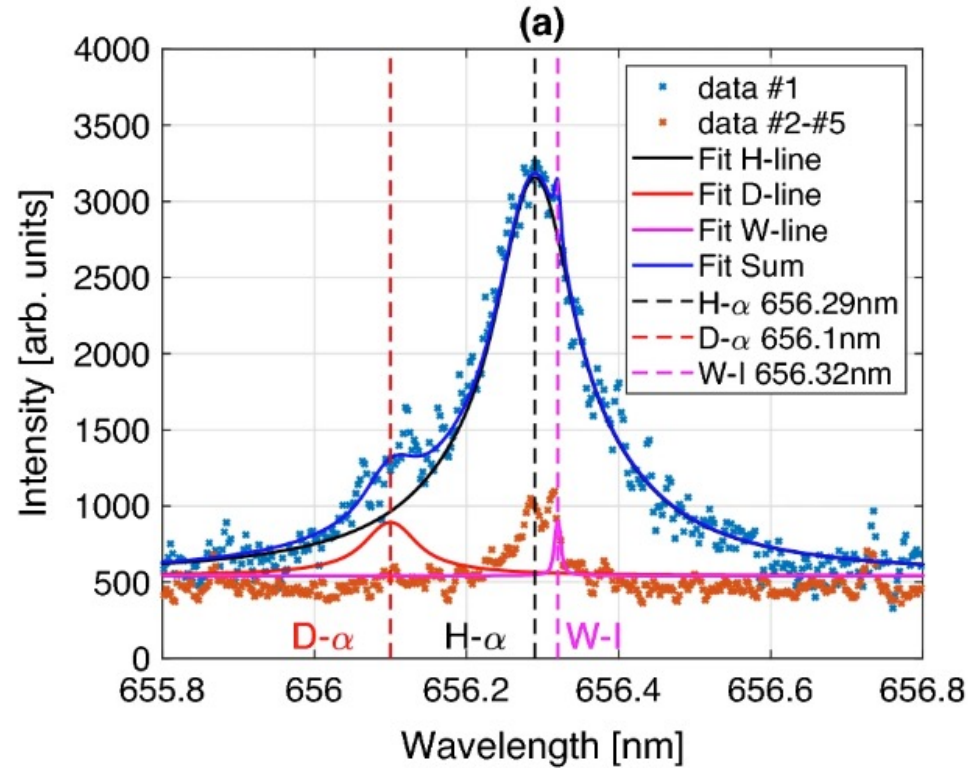
- Penetration of salts into graphite 
- Elemental mapping of TRISO particles



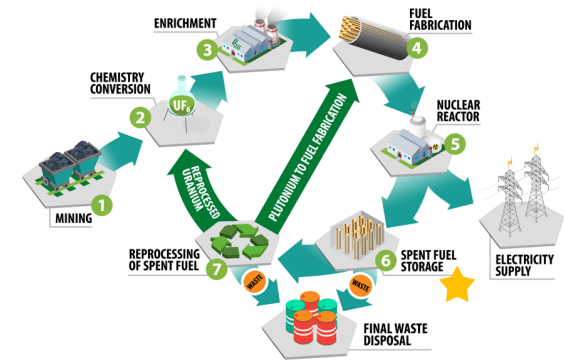
# LIBS for fusion reactor research



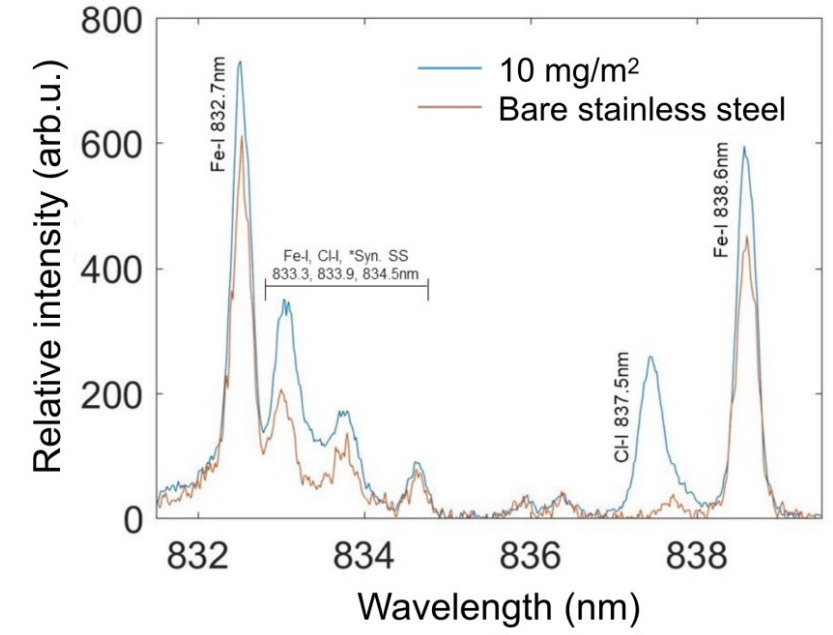
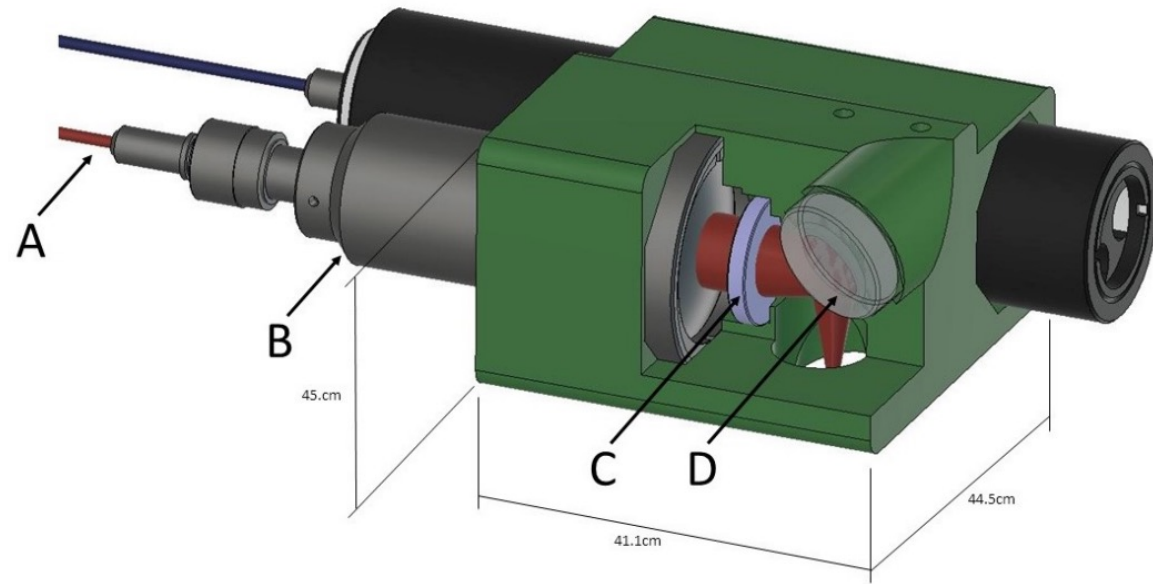
- Evaluating D intrusion into plasma facing components



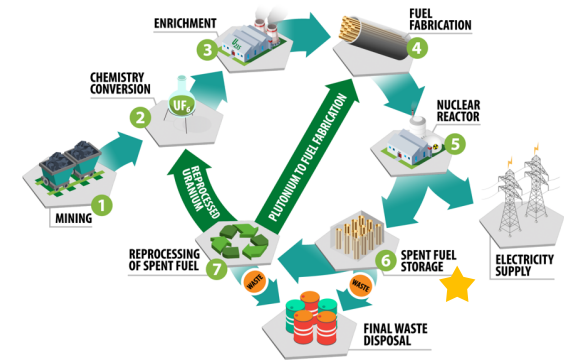
# LIBS for monitoring spent fuel storage



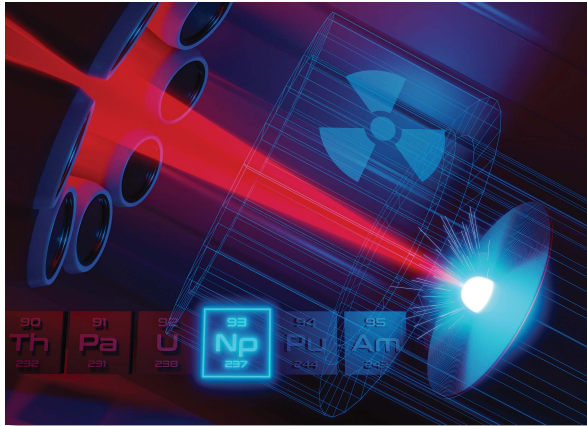
- Robotic delivered FO-LIBS probe to monitor dry cask storage



# LIBS for monitoring reprocessing/chemical separations



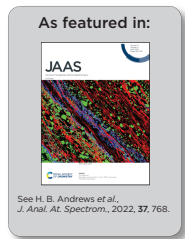
- LIBS is being used for impurity analysis in radioactive samples
- FO-LIBS is pursued here to facilitate remote work in hot cells
- Handheld LIBS is used here as well



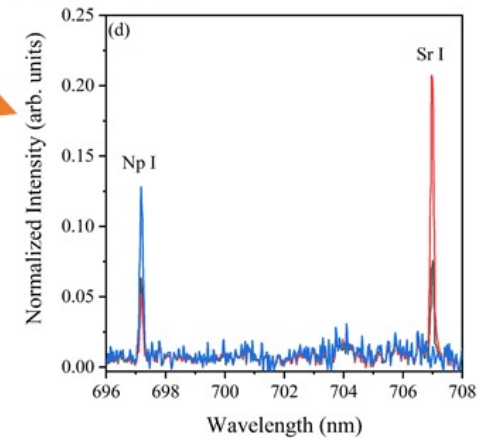
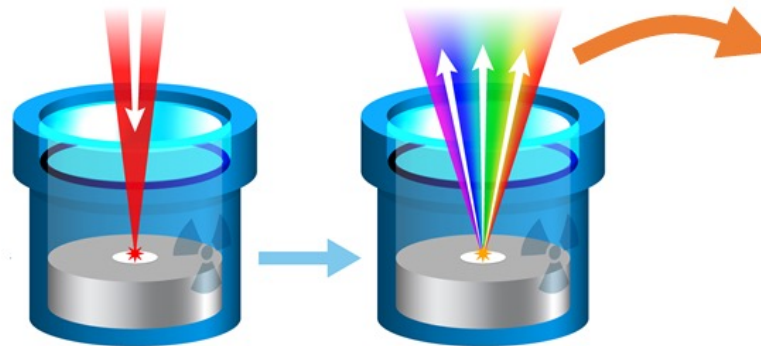
Showcasing research from The Radioisotope Science and Technology Division, part of The Isotope Science and Engineering Directorate at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, USA.

Neptunium transition probabilities estimated through laser induced breakdown spectroscopy (LIBS) measurements

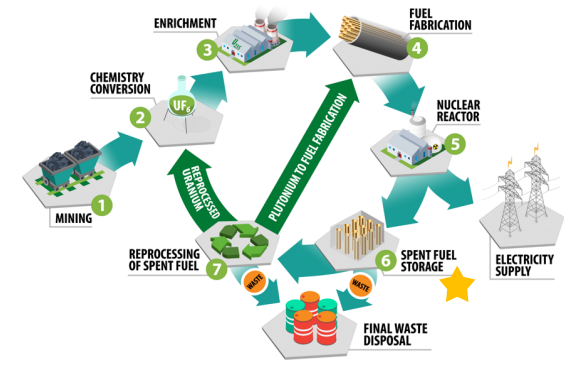
Spectra of laser induced plasmas containing Np and Sr, along with Saha-Boltzmann methods, were used to estimate the first reported transition probabilities of Np. These transition probabilities enabled the first demonstration of calibration free-LIBS analysis for radioactive samples to predict Np/Sr ratios. The presented methodology will be applied to the study of other rare actinides and allow broader applications of CF-LIBS in the nuclear field and radioisotope production.



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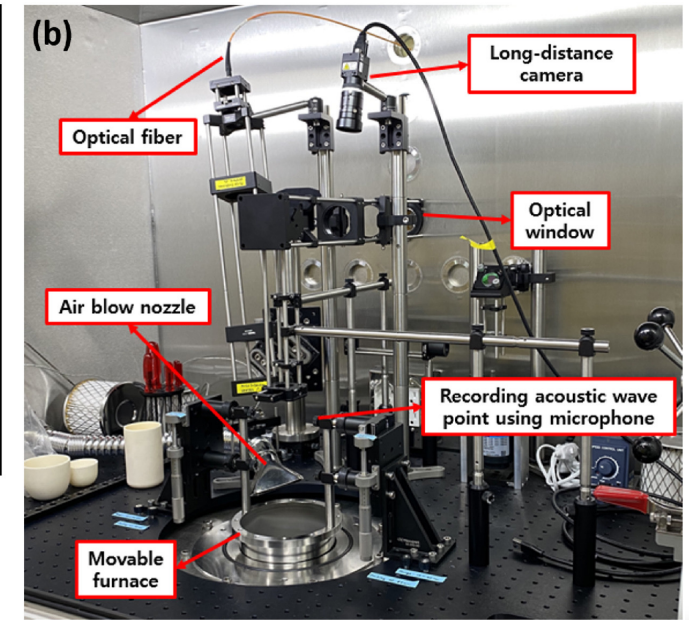
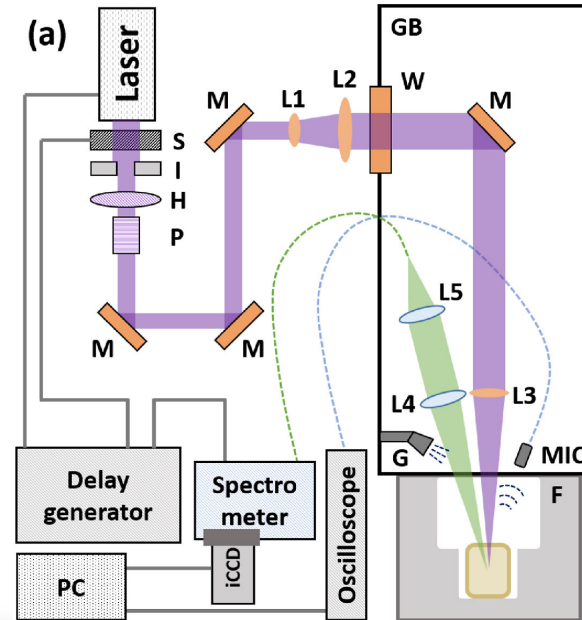


# LIBS for pyroprocessing monitoring

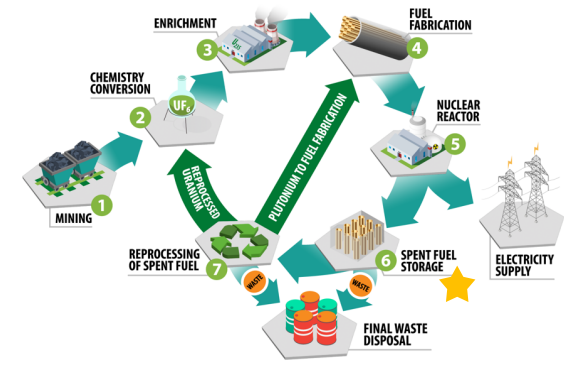


- **LIBS for compositional information on electrorefiner salts**

- Frozen, liquid, and aerosolized salts
- Combined techniques such as
  - Acoustic signal + LIBS
  - Electrochemistry + LIBS



# The robust applicability of LIBS is highlighted in this review



- There are a plethora of lessons learned in the LIBS literature
- This review provides a baseline of isotopic signatures that can be probed via LIBS
- Upon arrival of new spectrometer proof of principal measurements will be performed and summarized in end of year report





**Thank you**

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