OpenAGS: an Online Analysis Program for Prompt & Delayed Gamma Activation Spectra

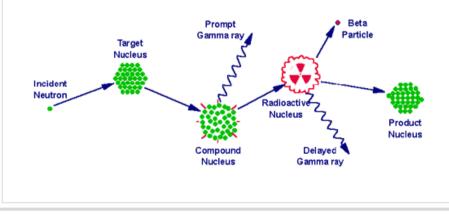
Christopher Stallard Mentor: Dr. Heather Chen-Mayer

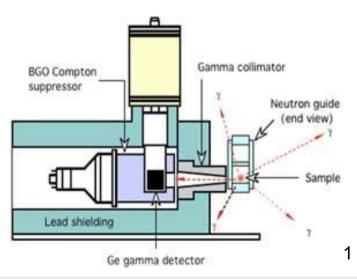


Why PGAA?

Detecting boron at concentrations ~10ppb

- Only method with this level of precision for boron
- Detecting chlorine within concrete
 - Can pose failure risks even at small conc.
- So how does it work?





Data Analysis for PGAA

- Peak area is directly related to elemental mass
- Calculate a sensitivity value using a known mass (Counts per Second / mg)
- Use this sensitivity to determine an unknown mass based on area of new peak

Example:

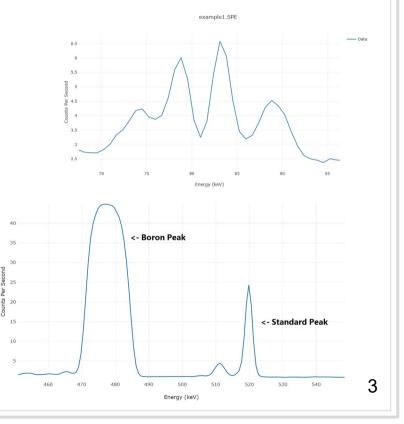
- Irradiate 100mg of Calcium-41
- \circ Find peak area, say 10 cps
- Sensitivity = .1 cps/mg.
- Irradiate unknown sample
- \circ Find peak area, say 15cps
- 15cps/(.1 cps/mg) = 150 mg
- Create Sensitivity Table

	Α	В	С	D
1	Isotope	Energy (keV)	Sensitivity	(cps/mg)
2	Yb-175	41.218	1.2907	
3	As-76	44.425	1.702192	
4	Eu-152	48.31	301.5848	
5	Rh-104	51.5	42.12355	
6	I-128	58.11	0.662855	
7	Re-186	59.01	8.974821	
8	Sb-122	61.413	1.924258	
9	Re-188	63.582	13.71547	
10	Tb-160	63.686	2.935628	
11	Th-233	63.81	14.76416	
12	Tb-160	64.11	2.424496	
12	\\/ 107	72 002	2 122223	

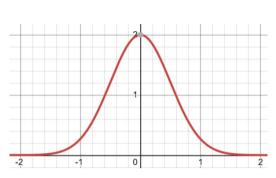
Complexities with Data Analysis

The Boron Peak

- Different decay path
- $\circ \quad \text{B-10} + n \rightarrow \text{B-11}^* \rightarrow \text{Li-7}^* + a$
- $\circ \quad \text{Li-7*} \rightarrow \text{Li-7} + \gamma$
- No analytical solution
- Overlapping Peaks
- Low SNR
- Compton Scattering
 - Background must compensate

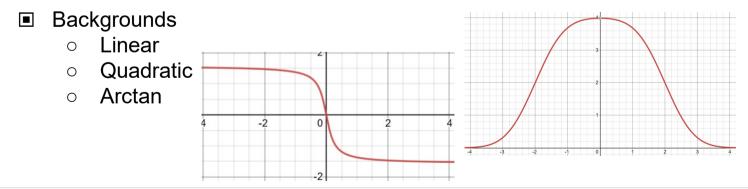


Model Function Choices



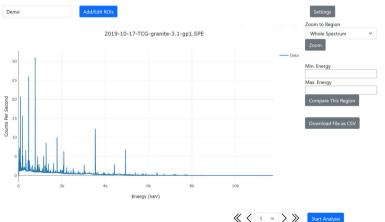
4

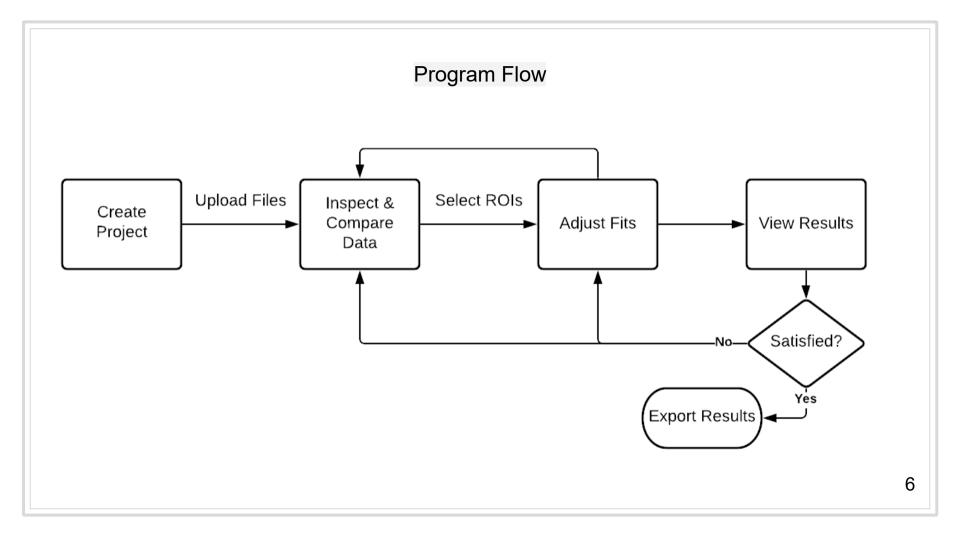
- Peaks
 - Simple Gaussian
 - Complex Gaussian-like model (accounts for charge carrier build-up)
 - Boron peak approximation (difference of 2 error functions)
 - Physical Boron peak model (requires numerical convolution)

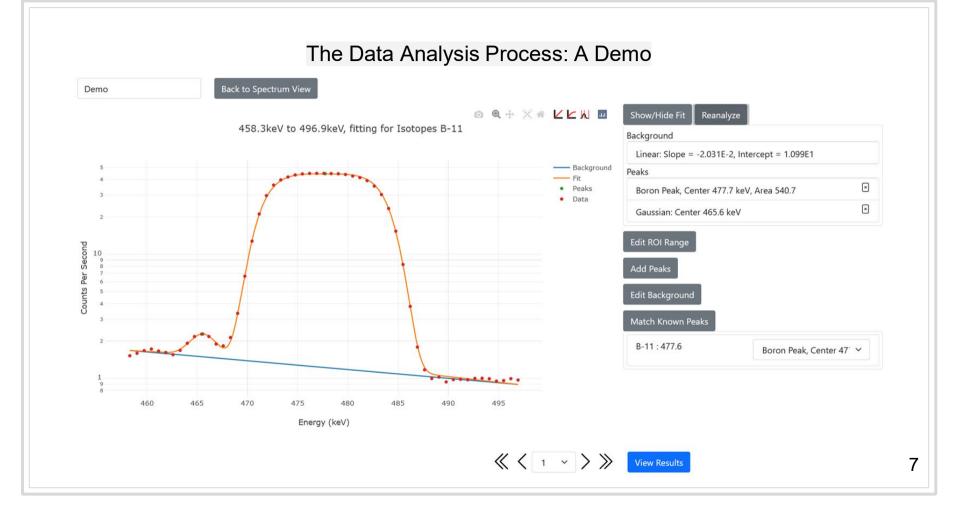


My Approach

- Nonlinear least squares (LM) fitting
- User chooses peak/background models to use
 - This lets them balance # of fitter params and physical accuracy of models
- User then selects regions to fit
- Program finds and fits peaks
- User adjusts fit
- Program outputs results
 - \circ .xlsx and .csv formats





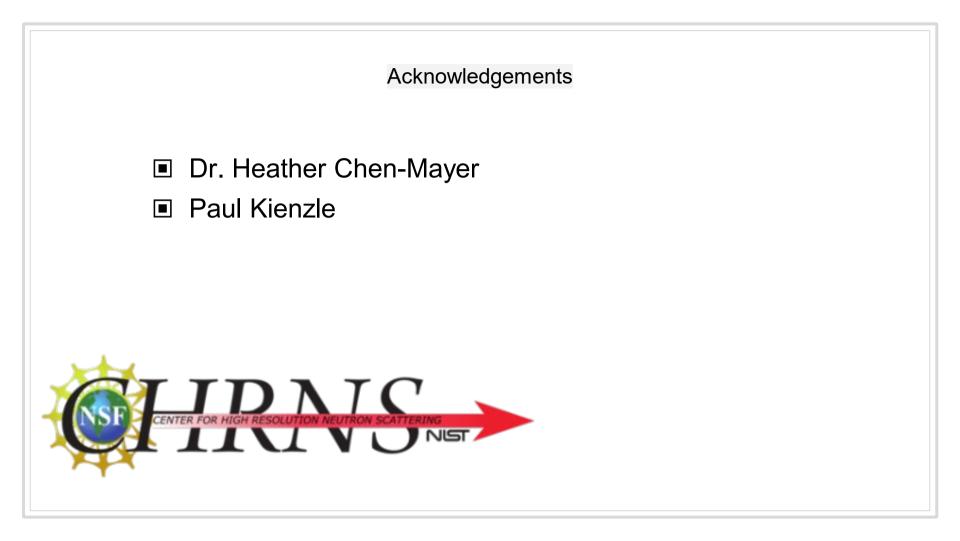


Comparison to Existing Solution

Program	Availability	Peak Fitting	ROI Editing	Batch Processing	Collaborative
OpenAGS	Free & Open-Source	Fit with multiple peaks, user chooses type	Simultaneous, can manually adjust region and peaks	Yes	Yes (link sharing)
PeakEasy	Proprietary, only available to US Gov.	Predetermined fit with 1-2 Gaussians	Silmultaneous, can manually adjust region	Yes	Files must be emailed back and forth

Both programs support reading proprietary spectrum file formats

Both also support several output formats (including CSV)



Questions?

References

- Paul, R. L., & Lindstrom, R. M. (2000). Prompt Gamma-Ray Activation Analysis: Fundamentals and Applications. Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry, 243(1), 181–189. https://doi.org/10.1023/a:1006796003933
- Szentmiklósi, L., Gméling, K., & Révay, Z. (2007). Fitting the Boron peak and resolving interferences in the 450–490 KEV region Of PGAA spectra. Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry, 271(2), 447–453. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10967-007-0229-7
- https://www.nist.gov/laboratories/tools-instruments/prompt-gamma-ray-activationanalysis-pgaa
- https://www.nist.gov/laboratories/tools-instruments/instrumental-neutron-activationanalysis-inaa
- https://numpy.org/
- https://www.scipy.org/
- <u>https://pgjones.gitlab.io/quart/</u>
- https://github.com/wojdyr/xylib