

Estimation the Radioactive Pollution by Uranium in the Soil of Al-Kut City/ Iraq

*Nidhala Hassan Kadhim**

*Ryadh Younis Kassim**

*Shurouq Jasim Jabbar**

Received 3, January, 2011

Accepted 20, May, 2011

Abstract:

The aim of the present work, was measuring of uranium concentrations in 25 soil samples from five locations of Al-Kut city. The samples taken from different depths ranged from soil surface to 60cm step 15 cm, for this measurement of uranium concentrations. The most widely used technique SSNTDs was chosen to be the measurement technique. Results showed that the higher concentrations were in Hai Al- Kafaat which recorded 1.49 ± 0.054 ppm. The uranium content in soil samples were less than permissible limit of UNSCEAR(11.7ppm).

Key words: uranium, Al-Kut, CR-39.

Introduction :

Natural radiation has always been part of the human environment. Its main components are cosmic and cosmogenic radiation, terrestrial gamma radiation from natural radionuclides in rocks and soil, and natural radioactive substances in our diet and in the air we breathe[1]. Radionuclides are found in the environment as naturally occurring elements and as products or by-products of nuclear technologies, one of the most common radionuclides is uranium (U), all isotopes of uranium are radioactive, so it is very important their quantity to be under control [2]. Nuclear fission in connection with atomic weapons testing and nuclear power generation provides some of the sources of soil contamination, the major part of radionuclides released into the environment will finally accumulate in either the upper layer of

soils or interstitial system of sediments in aquatic systems[3].

Once the uranium is in the organism, it is transferred to the extracellular fluids and transported through the blood to other organs. Uranyl(UO_2^{2+}) is the soluble form transported and it forms complexes with protein and anions. The risks related to exposure to uranium can be both chemical and radiological. The first is related to the binding of U to biological molecules. This risk is particularly high for kidneys because of peak concentrations during the excretion[4].

Materials and Methods:

Al-Kut city is the center of Wassit one of the southern east Iraqi governorate which is laying between ($44^\circ 30'$ and $40^\circ 20'$) longitude and ($32^\circ 1'$ and $33^\circ 30'$) altitude, the area of the city is about (17153 km²), it is far about (180 km) from Baghdad city fig(1) [5].

*College of Science for Women-University of Baghdad/Department of Physics

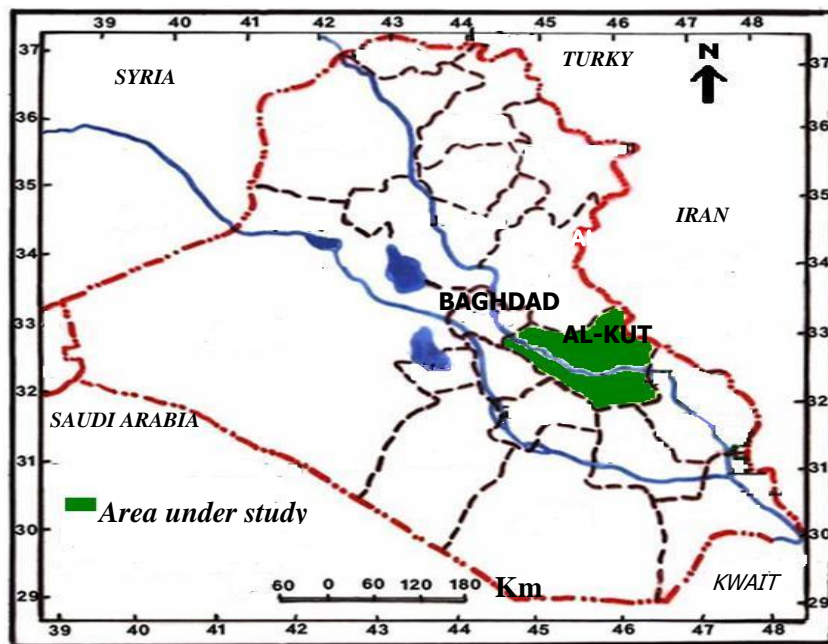


Fig (1) Location of Wassit governorate in Iraq

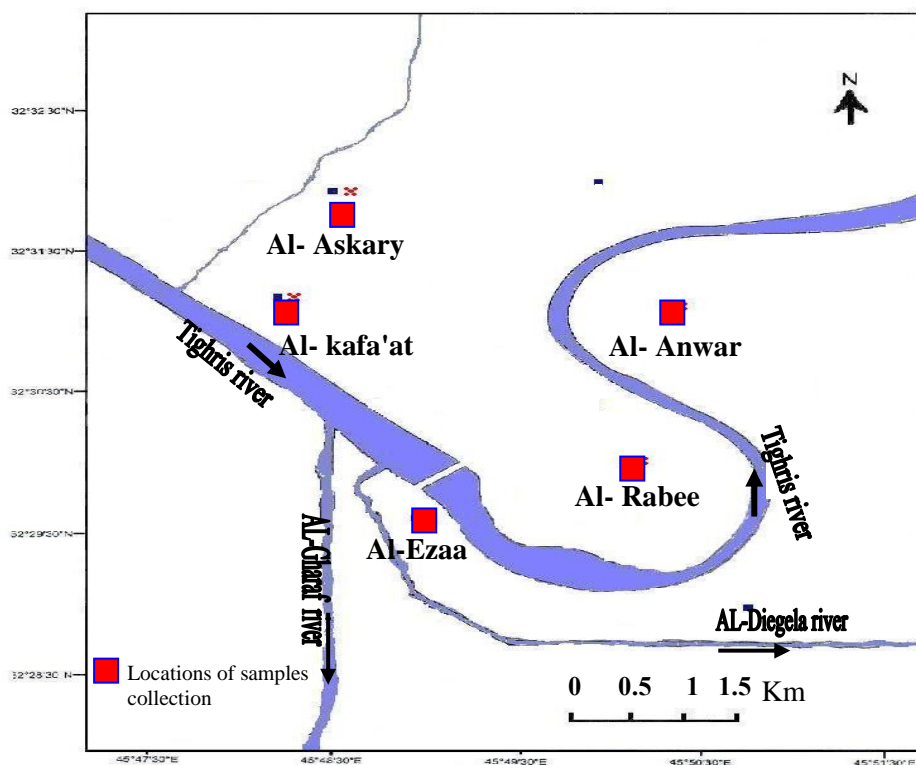


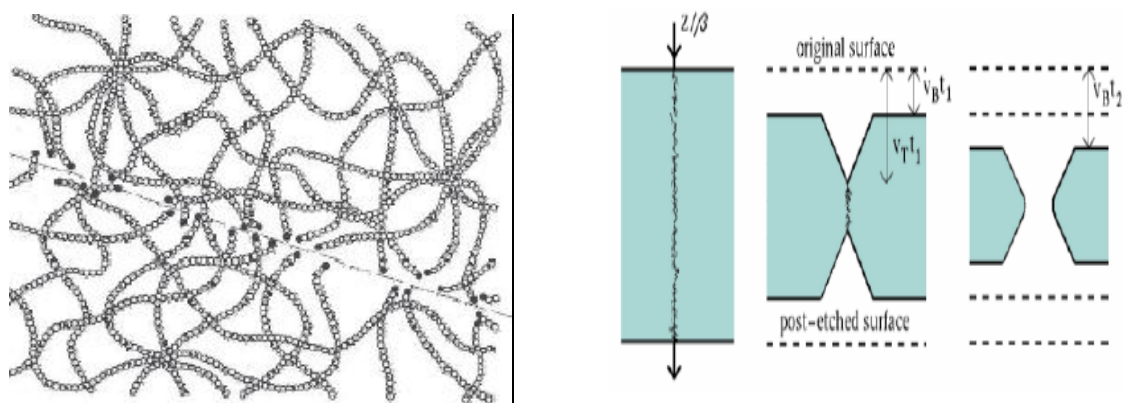
Fig (2) Samples locations in Al-Kut City

2. Solid State Nuclear Track Technique(CR-39)Detector

Solid state nuclear track detectors are insulating materials have the capabilities for measuring

concentration and spatial distribution of isotopes if they emit heavy nuclear particles, either directly or as a result of specific nuclear reactions [6]. Operation of the solid-state nuclear track detector is based on the fact that a heavy charged particle will cause extensive ionization of the material when it passes through a medium. An alpha particle ionizes almost all molecules close to its path. Along the path of the alpha particle, a zone enriched with free chemical radicals and other chemical species is then created. This damaged zone is called a latent track. If a piece of material containing latent tracks is exposed to some chemically aggressive solution, chemical reactions would be more intensive along the latent tracks. Aqueous solutions of NaOH or KOH are the most frequently used chemical solutions in this regard. The overall effect is that the chemical solution etches the surface of the detector material, but with a faster rate in the damaged region. In this way, a "track" of the particle is formed figure (3), which may be seen under an optical microscope. This procedure is called "detector etching" or track visualization, and the effect itself is called the "track effect". However,

only dielectric materials show the track effect. In conductive materials and in semiconductors, the process of recombination occurs and the latent tracks are not stable. One of the most commonly used nuclear track detectors is the CR-39 detector, which was discovered by artwright et al. is based on polyallyldiglycol carbonate. The basic physical processes after the initial charged particle loses its energy are the ionization and excitation of molecules of the material. This first "physical" phase in which the initial particle delivers its energy to the atoms surrounding its path is very short in time; stopping of the particle occurs within a time of the order of picoseconds. The free electrons created in these primary interactions will slow down through a series of ionizations and excitations, and will create more and more free electrons.. A large number of free electrons and damaged molecules are created close to the particle track. In the second physiochemical phase, new chemical species are created by interactions of the damaged molecules. During etching, the interactions of these new chemical species with the etching solution are stronger than that with the undamaged detector material. [7].



Fig(3). (left) The breaking of polymeric chains of plastic NTD(nuclear track detector) by a crossing particle; (right) cross-view of the formation of the track after etching for two different times [8].

Uranium Measurements

soil samples were collected from the location of study (Al-Kut city) ,as shown in fig (2) ,the samples were taken for (5) depths (0,15,30,45,60)cm. The samples were cleaned, dried at (100) °C for 2 hours ,milled and bolt , (0.5)g of the sample was mixed with (0.1)g of methylcellulose powder (C₆H₁₀O₅) as binding material .The mixture was pressed into a pellet with (13mm) diameter and (1.5mm) thickness. The pellets were covered with (CR-39) detector with area about (1x1)cm² and thickness (1350μm) and put in a plate of paraffin wax at a distance of (5)cm from the neutron source (Am-Be),with thermal neutron flux (5x10³) n.cm⁻².s⁻¹.After the irradiation time (7 days) [9] CR-39 detector was etched in 6.25N (NaOH) solution at temperature of (60) °C for (17)hours . The induced fission track density was recorded by using an optical microscope with (400X)

.Uranium concentration in the soil samples was measured by comparison between track densities recorded on the detectors around the samples pellets and that of the standard geological sample pellets from the relation :

$$C_x / C_s = T_x / T_s$$

$$C_x = (T_x / T_s) * C_s$$

slope = T_s / C_s ,where

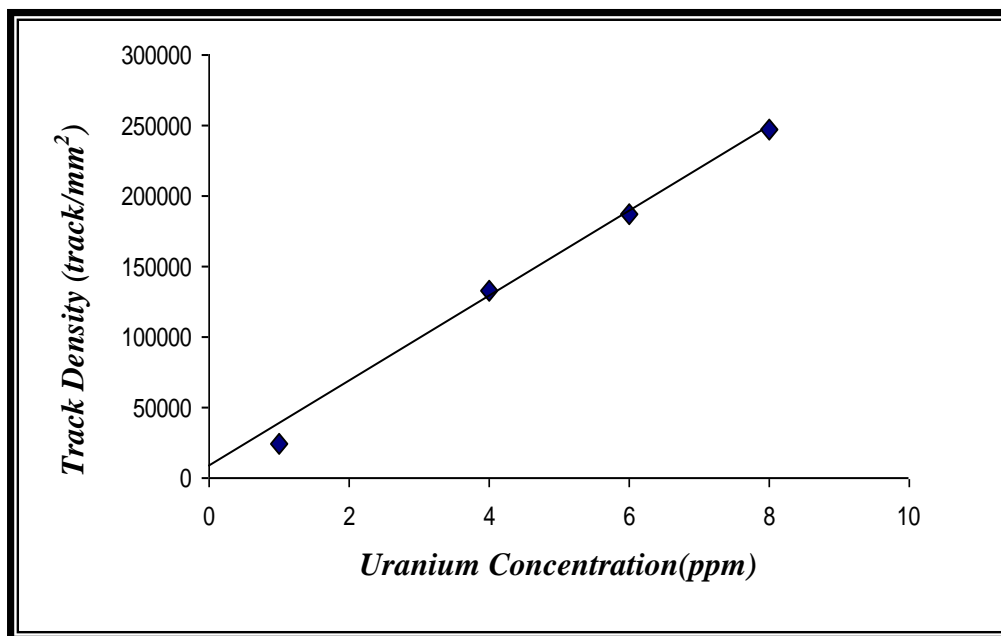
C_x:the uranium concentration in unknown sample

C_s: the uranium concentration in standard sample

T_x: Track density in unknown sample.

T_s: Track density in standard sample.

fig (3) shows the relation between track density and uranium concentration (ppm) for standard geological samples using (CR-39) track detector.



Fig(3) the relation between track density and uranium concentration (ppm) for standard geological samples using (CR-39) track detector.[10]

Results and Discussion :

-Uranium concentration

Uranium concentrations were ranged from (1.491±0.054)ppm in

Hai Al-Kafaat to (0.744±0.049)ppm in Hai Al-Anwar .Hai Al-Kafaat is the nearest to the city center which is effected by the bombardment of the

last wars ,so as Hai-Al Rabee & Hai Al-Ezaa, while both of Hai-Al-Askary & Hai-Al-Anwar are less effected because the first is from the modern regions in the city and the other is laying in the other side from the city . The total average of uranium concentrations was (1.255 ± 0.0728) ppm, all the high concentrations were found at the soil surface as showing in Table(1) ,this is

because that the radioactive content is laying on the surface of the soil and effecting by irrigation and rain fall the radioactive nucleus run away to the depths. The uranium content in soils samples are less than the allowed limit (11.7 ppm) from UNSCEAR[11],the little amount of uranium in the soil of Al- Kut city results from effecting the region by wars in the period from (1991-2003).

Table(1) Uranium concentrations in soil samples of Al-Kut city

Location	Depth(cm)	Track Density (track/mm ²)	Uranium concentration(ppm)
	soil surface	67241.379±1285.097	2.324±0.044
	15	49482.758±1685.388	1.710±0.058
Hai Al-Kafaat	30	41810.344±1094.22	1.445±0.037
	45	32327.586±2610.043	1.117±0.090
	60	24827.586±1272.181	0.858±0.043
	average		1.491±0.054
	soil surface	61465.517±1350.88	2.125±0.046
	15	49224.137±1544.791	1.701±0.053
Hai Al-Ezaa	30	39310.344±1957.401	1.359±0.067
	45	34655.172±1665.675	1.198±0.057
	60	26810.344±1648.233	0.927±0.056
	average		1.462±0.056
	soil surface	69396.551±5047.175	2.399±0.174
	15	51724.137±5043.083	1.788±0.174
Hai-Al Rabee	30	30258.62±3211.456	1.046±0.111
	45	23189.655±3133.37	0.801±0.108
	60	15948.275±1235.966	0.551±0.042
	average		1.317±0.135
	soil surface	57241.379±1871.129	1.979±0.064
	15	40862.068±2791.944	1.412±0.096
Hai-Al-Askary	30	36724.137±1531.369	1.266±0.052
	45	28189.655±2190.326	0.974±0.075
	60	19568.965±1951.063	0.676±0.067
	average		1.261±0.070
	soil surface	29482.758±1714.533	1.019±0.059
	15	24655.172±1090.441	0.852±0.037
Hai-Al-Anwar	30	21379.31±2218.421	0.739±0.076
	45	17500±1153.012	0.605±0.039
	60	14655.172±1075.189	0.506±0.037
	average		0.744±0.049
		Total average	1.255±0.0728

Conclusion:

From the results obtained in the present research , the following were concluded

- 1.The higher uranium concentration was in Hai Al-Kafaat.
- 2.The less uranium concentration was in Hai Al-Anwar.

3.The uranium concentration at the soil surface recorded the higher concentration than other depths.

4.All results obtained are less than the allowed limits by UNSCEAR .

References :

1. Bochicchio.F., McLaughling, J.P.and Piermattei. S., 1995"

- Radon in indoor air", European Collaborative Action(Report No 15),pp50.
2. Todorov, P. and Ilieva, E. N.; 2006," Contamination with uranium from natural and anthropological sources", Rom. Journ. Phys.,51(1-2) : 27-34.
 3. Igwe, J.C; Nnorom,I.C.; and Gbaruko, B. C., 2005 " Kinetics of radionuclides and heavy metals behavior in soils : implications for plant growth " , Afr. J. Biotechnol. , 4 (13) :1541-1547.
 4. Busby,C. and Schnug,E. 2007" Advanced biochemical and biophysical aspects of uranium contamination" In, De Kok, L.J.ed"Loads and Fate of Fertilizer Derived Uranium", pp. xx-xx, Backhuys Publishers, Leiden, The Netherlands.
 5. Jasem, A. A., 2007" Relationship Analysis Between Landuse And Urban Movement System Using G.I.S (Case Study Kut City)",M.Sc Thesis, the Higher Institute of Urban and Regional Planning , Baghdad University.
 6. Hassan ,S. F., 2006"Determination of Uranium concentration in human blood samples in some governorate of Iraq by using CR-39 track detector" M. Sc. Thesis, Al-Nahrain University, College of Science.
 7. Nikezic ,D. & Yu, K.N. 2004" Formation and growth of tracks in nuclear track materials", A review journal , Materials Science and Engineering, Report 46: 51-123
 8. Fleischer R.L., Price P. B. and Walker R.M.,1975"Nuclear Tracks in Solids", Principle & Applications, Univ. of California Press, Ltd.
 9. Tawfiq, N.F. , 1996 "Study Comparssion in Some of Organic and Inorganic Track Detectors and Applications in Environment", Ph.D thesis, University of Al-Mustansiriyah, College of Education.
 10. Al-Baidhani, M. A., 2006" Determination of the Radioactivity in Soil and Water in Baghdad, Karbala and Basrah Samples", M.Sc. Thesis, Al-Nahrain University, College of Science.
 11. United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, UNSCEAR,1993 "Sources, Effect, and Risks of Ionizing Radiation", Report to the general Assembly with Scientific Annexes, United Nations .

تقويم التلوث الإشعاعي باليورانيوم في تربة مدينة الكوت/العراق

شروق جاسم جبار*

رياض يونس قاسم*

نضالة حسن كاظم*

*كلية العلوم للنبات-جامعة بغداد /قسم الفيزياء

الخلاصة :

تم في هذه الدراسة قياس تراكيز اليورانيوم في تربة مدينة الكوت وذلك باستخدام 25 عينة ترابية أخذت من خمسة مواقع في المدينة. لغرض حساب تراكيز اليورانيوم أخذت العينات من عدة أعماق امتدت من سطح التربة إلى 60 cm بفاصلة 15cm. استخدمت تقنية كواشف الأثر النووي للحالة الصلبة (SSNTDs) لكونها من بين التقنيات الأكثر شيوعاً. أظهرت ورقة النتائج أن أعلى تراكيز اليورانيوم كانت في منطقة حي الكفاءات إذ سجلت (1.491±0.054) ppm وقد كان محتوى اليورانيوم في عينات الترب اقل من الحد الموصى به من اللجنة العلمية للأمم المتحدة لتأثيرات الإشعاع الذري (UNSCEAR).