



# APPLICATION OF ION BEAM AND RADIOCHEMICAL TECHNIQUES IN MATERIALS SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT

**Fotini NOLI**

**Department of Chemistry, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki  
GREECE**

- **Ion-Beam Analysis (IBA) techniques**

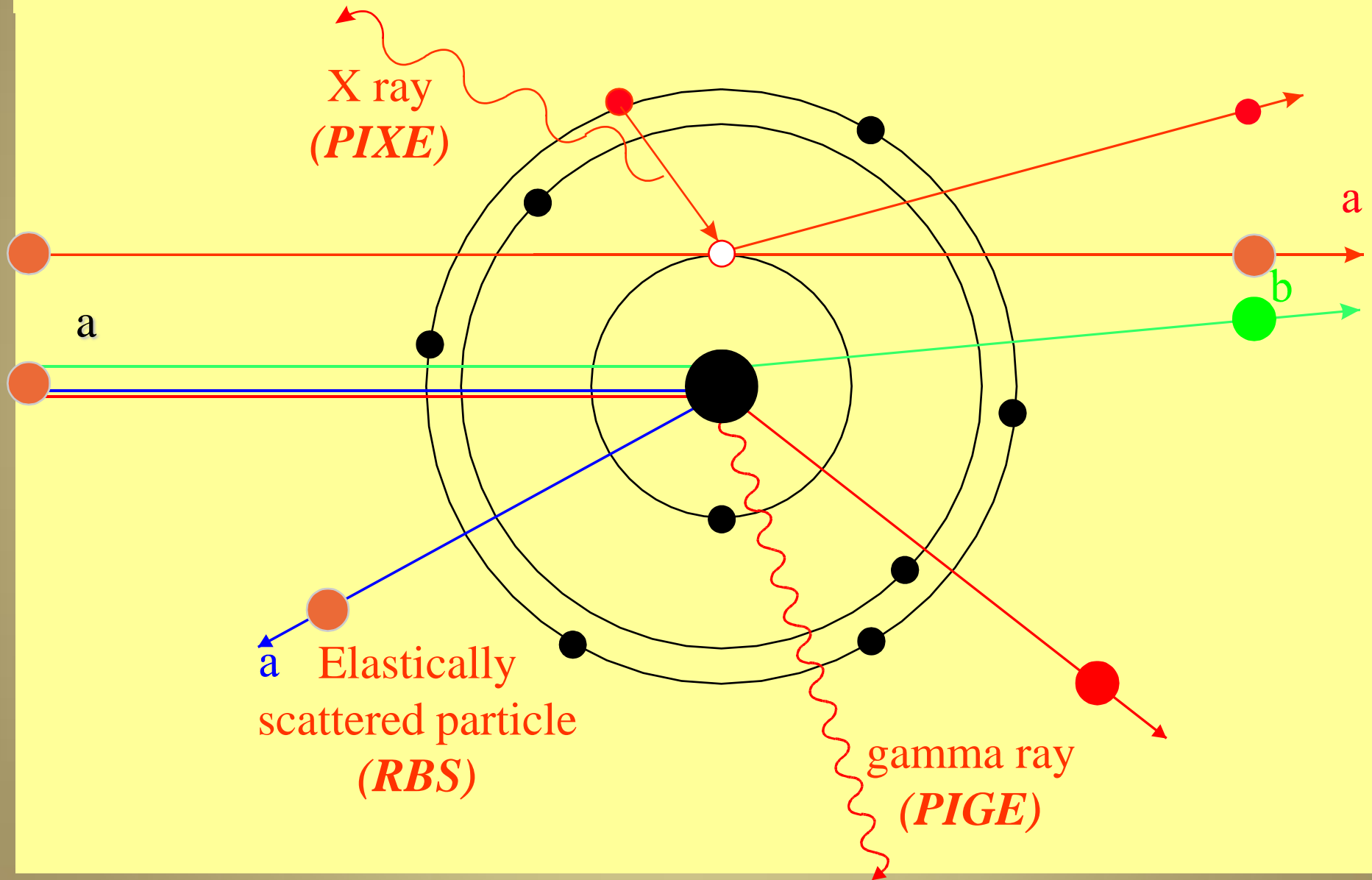
**Our aim:**

- the characterization of near surface layers of biomaterials in order to investigate their corrosion resistance and biocompatibility
- the characterization and the investigation of the oxidation and corrosion resistance of materials used for industrial applications.

**The materials**

- Ti-alloys (e.g. Ti-6Al-4V) and Co-based alloys (CoCrMo) used as orthopaedic, dental and cardiac implants
- stainless steels implanted with Al, Zr, Mg, Y for industrial applications
- Cu-alloys in environment and in cultural heritage

# ***Ion Beam Analysis***



A common biomaterial

**Ti-6Al-4V**

Advantages

biocompatibility, elasticity,  
corrosion resistance, low  
density

Disadvantages

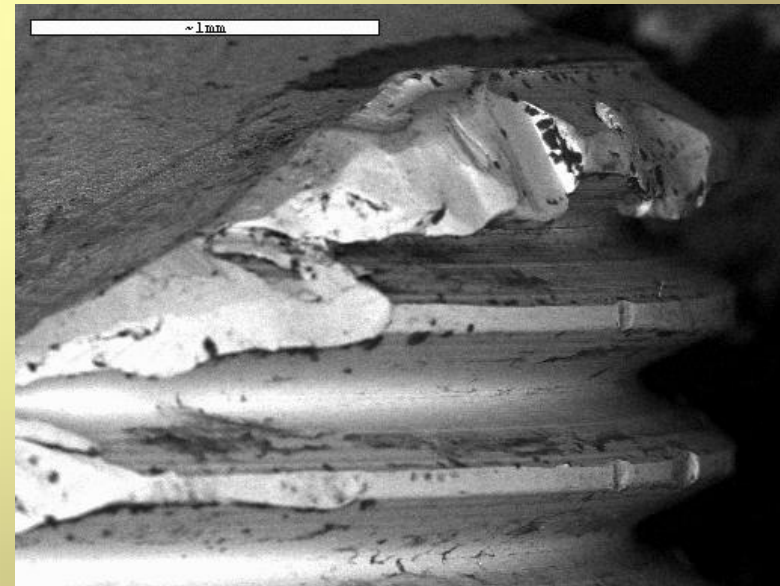
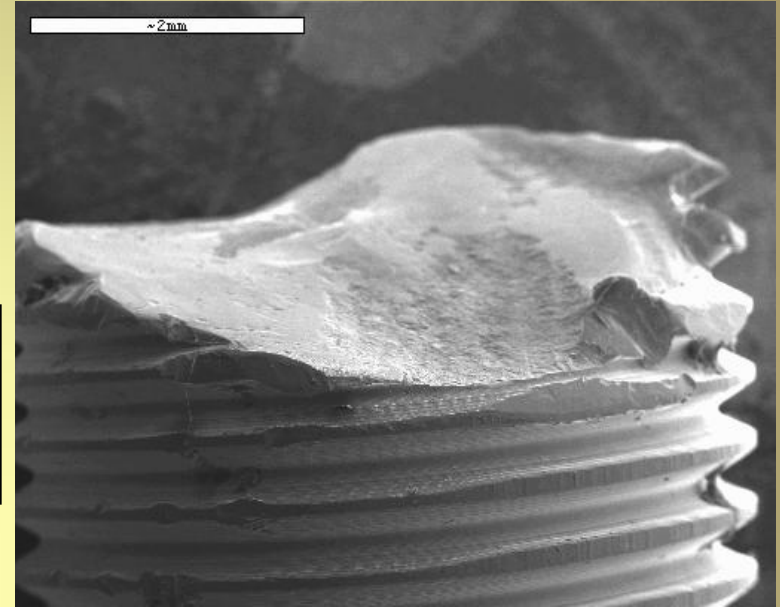
friction, hardness,  
wear

**Surface modification of  
the material**

Ion implantation ,  
plasma nitridation  
or oxidation

Coatings

SiC (ion beam sputtering)  
+ Ion Beam Mixing,  
CVD, PVD

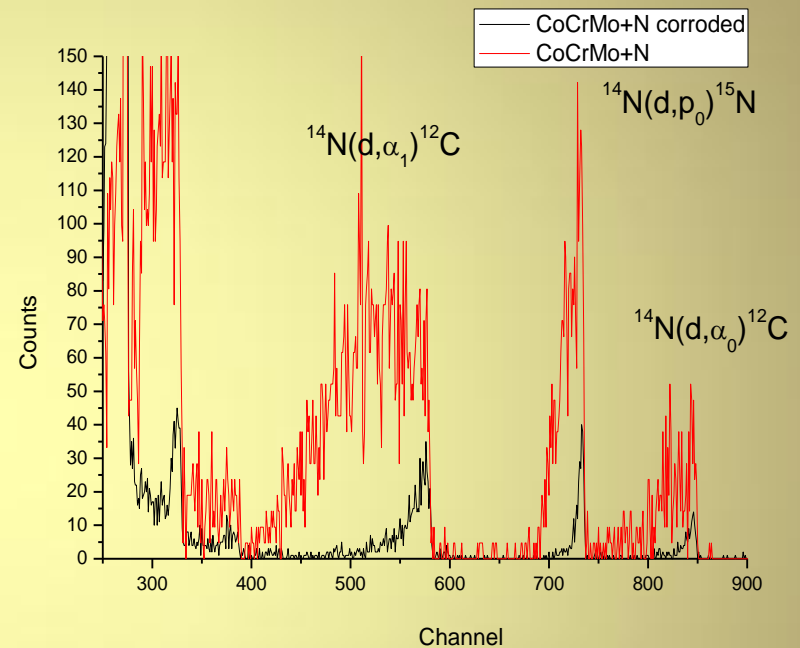
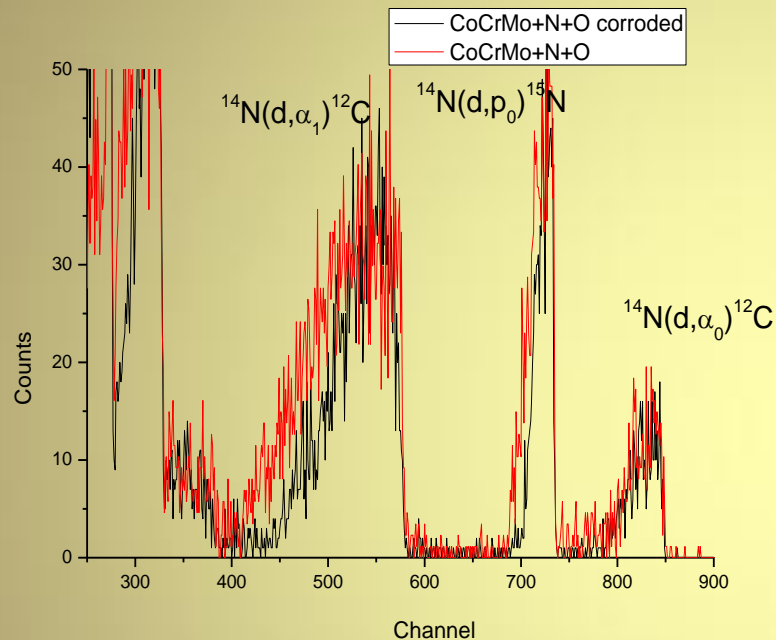


Sample	Treatment	T (°C)	Thickness (μm)	Ti (%)	Ni (%)	N (%)	O (%)	N/Ti
TiNi0*	TiN	300	0.35	48	0	44	8	0.92
TiNi0-N	Nitridation + TiN coating	600-300	0.40	47	0	44	9	0.94
TiNi20	TiN-Ni coating	300	0.43	36	20	36	8	1.00
TiNi20-N	Nitridation + TiN coating	600-300	0.44	36	19	36	9	1.00

\*0, 20 correspond to the Ni-content, N corresponds to the nitrided sample.

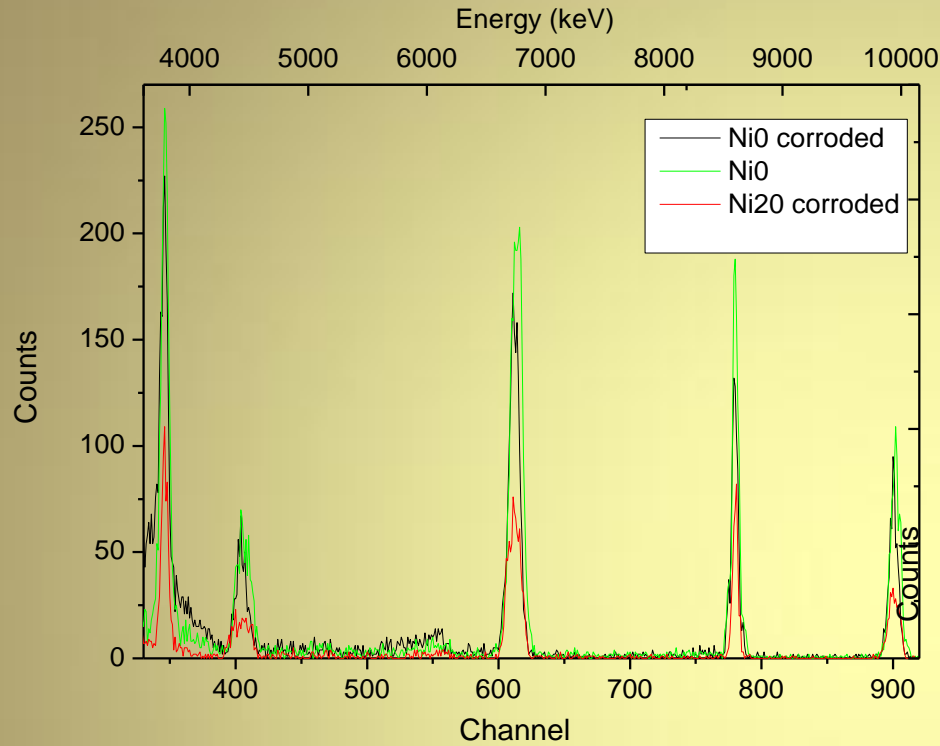
<b>Sample</b>	<b>Treatment</b>	<b>T (°C)</b>	<b>Thickness (<math>\mu\text{m}</math>)</b>	<b>Co(%)</b>	<b>Cr (%)</b>	<b>Mo (%)</b>	<b>O (%)</b>	<b>N (%)</b>
<b>CoCrMo</b>	<b>reference</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>CoCrMo+N</b>	<b>Nitridation</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>CoCrMo+O</b>	<b>oxidation</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>CoCrMo+N+O</b>	<b>Nitridation+ oxidation</b>	<b>395 and 400</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>

The samples were also investigated prior and after the corrosion tests by d-RBS and NRA ( $E_d = 1.35$  MeV).

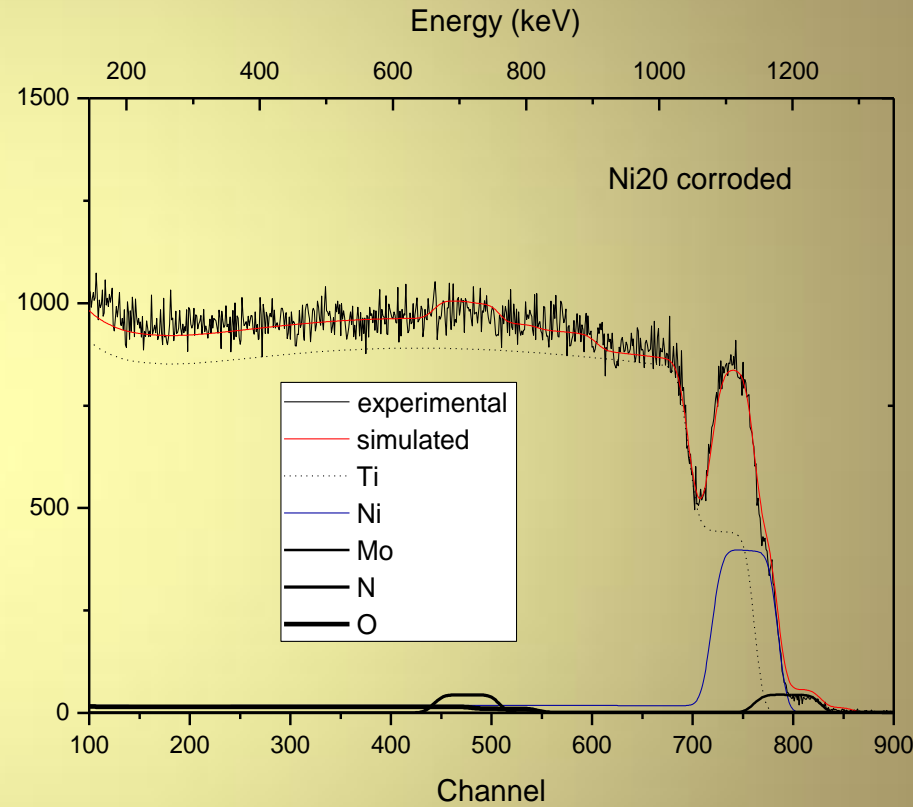


The NRA data also proved that the CoCrMo+N+O showed the lowest deterioration and the best corrosion resistance.

# TiN-Ni nano-coating on TAV



**Nitrogen determination by NRA ( $^{14}\text{N}(\text{d},\alpha)$   
and  $^{14}\text{N}(\text{d},\text{p})$  nuclear reactions)**

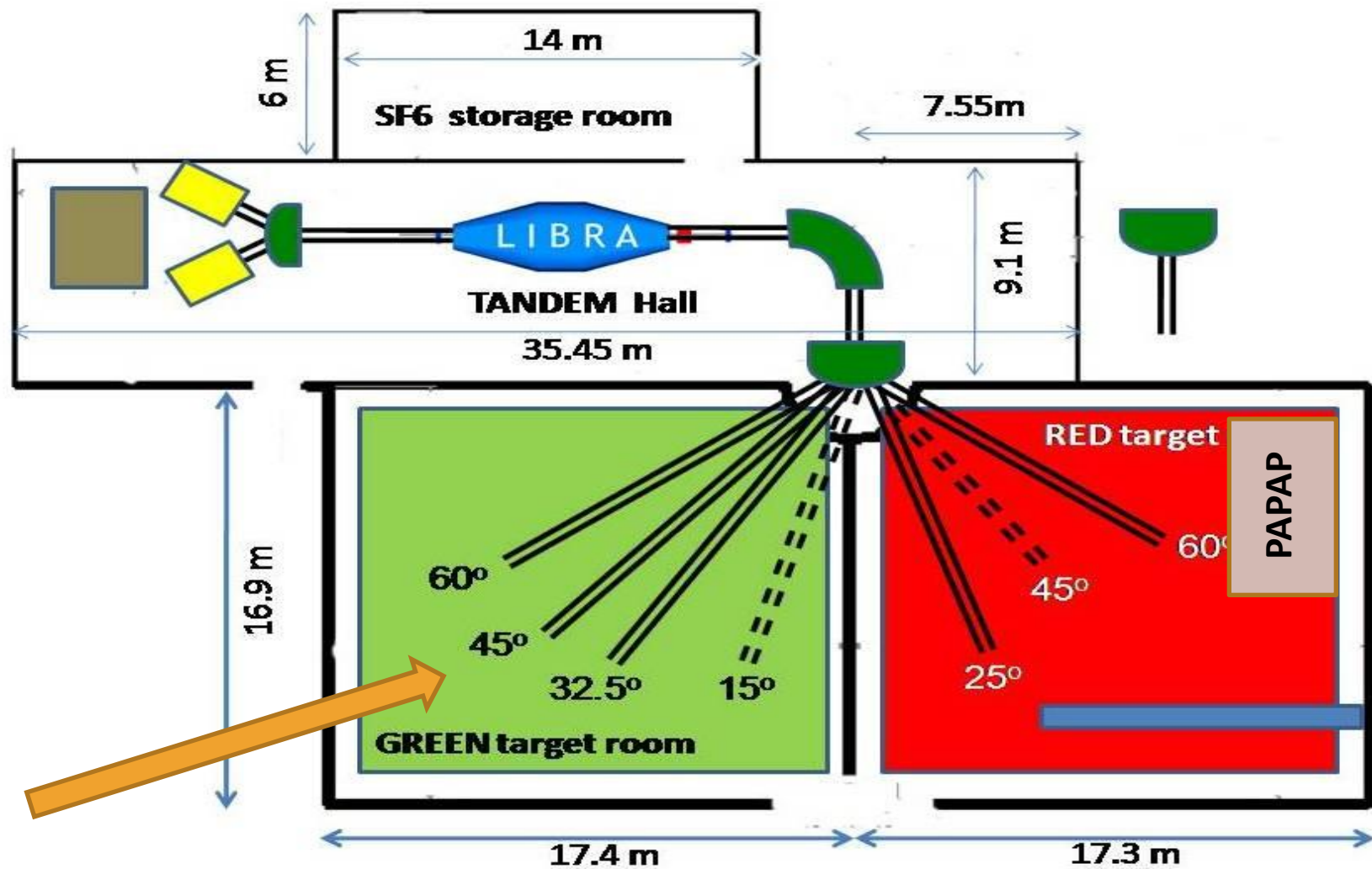


**Rutherford Backscattering  
Spectrometry**



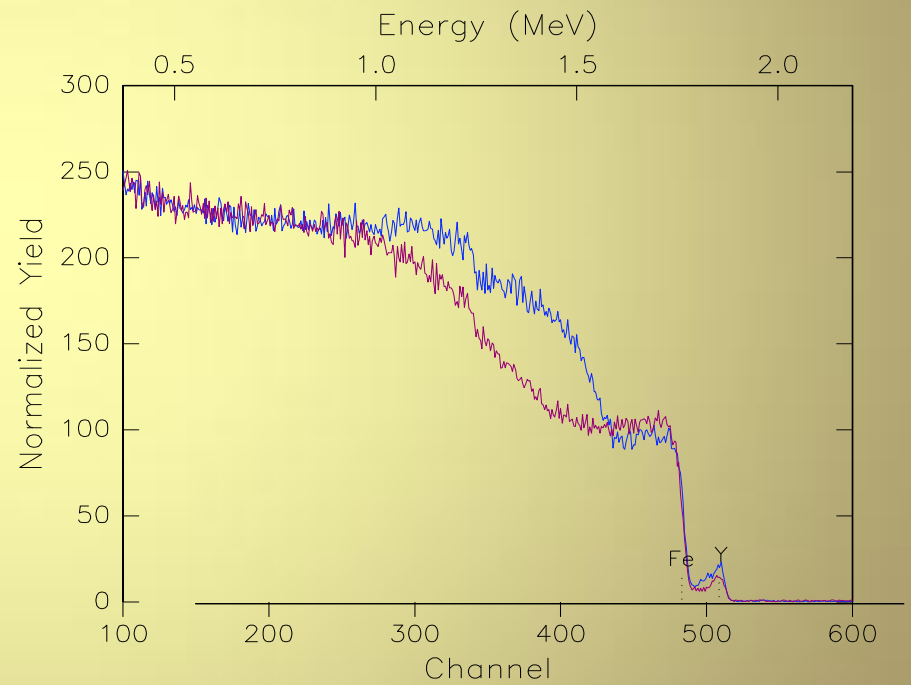
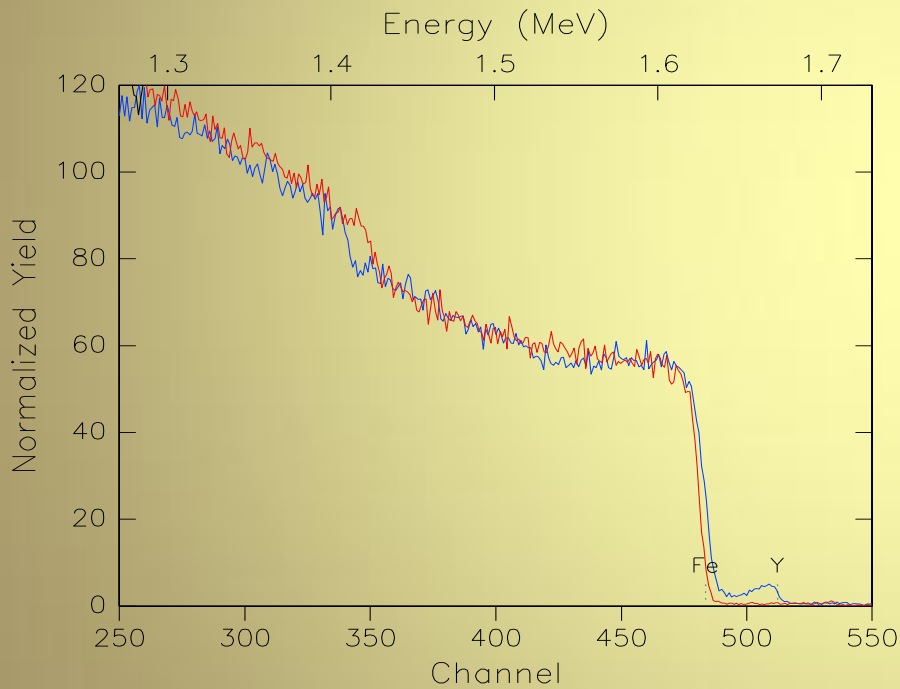


The H.V.E. 5.5 MV Tandem vdG accelerator of the NCSR *Demokritos* (Athens) and the utilized Charles Evans & Assoc. scattering chamber

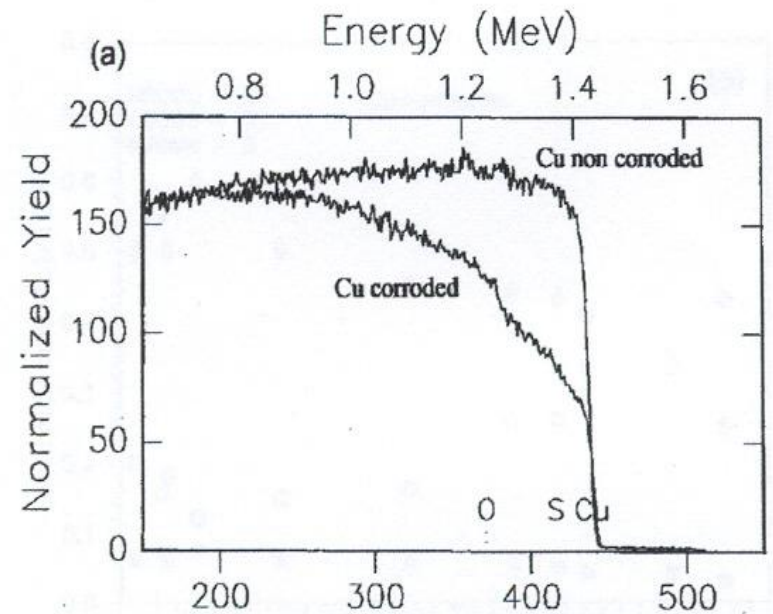
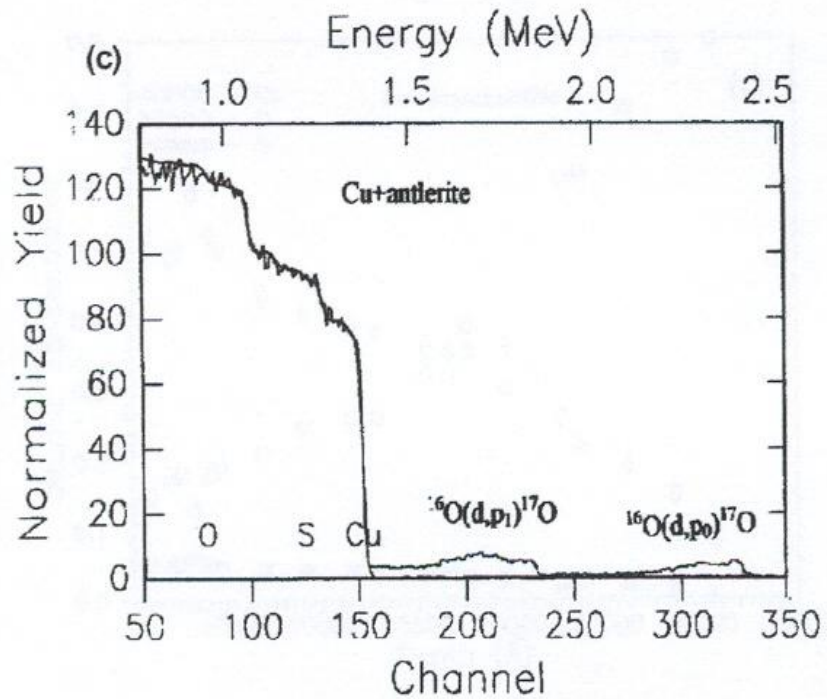


Microbeam  
Line

RBS-spectra; a) Y-implanted steel (40keV) and non implanted steel oxidised at 900 °C, b) Y-implanted steel (55 and 80 keV respectively) oxidised at 900 °C



# Application of RBS to Corrosion Studies

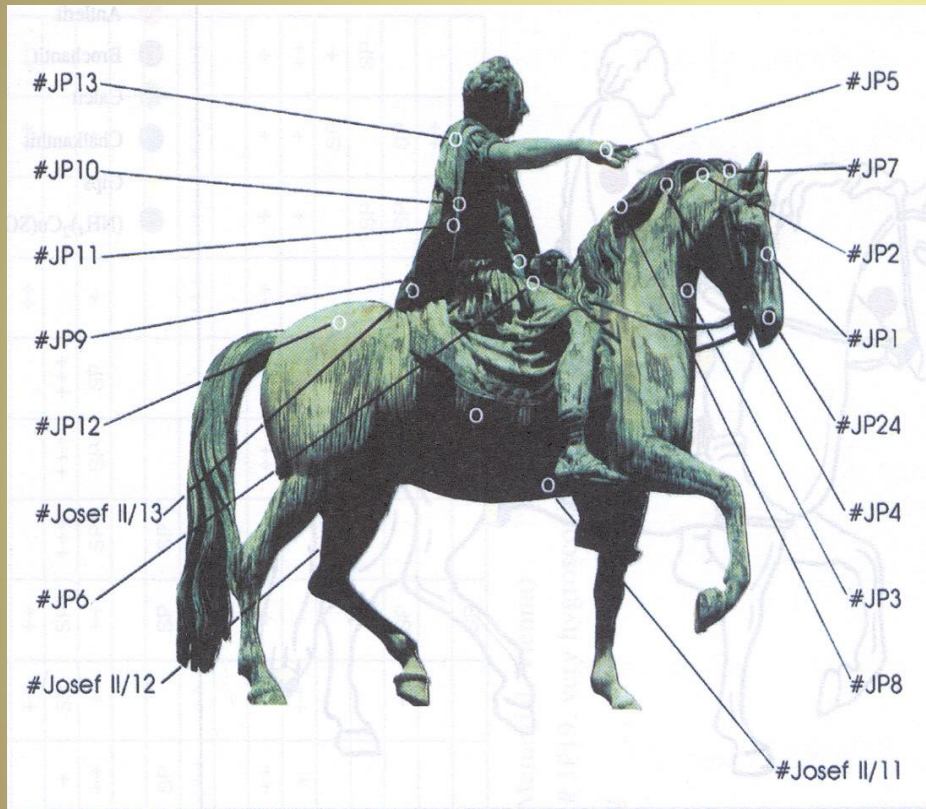


From:

F. Noli, P. Misaelides, A. Hatzidimitriou, E. Pavlidou and M. Kokkoris, Investigation of artificially produced and natural copper patina layers, J. Mat. Chem. 13(2003)114



# Investigation of Cu-Patinas (natural and synthetic)

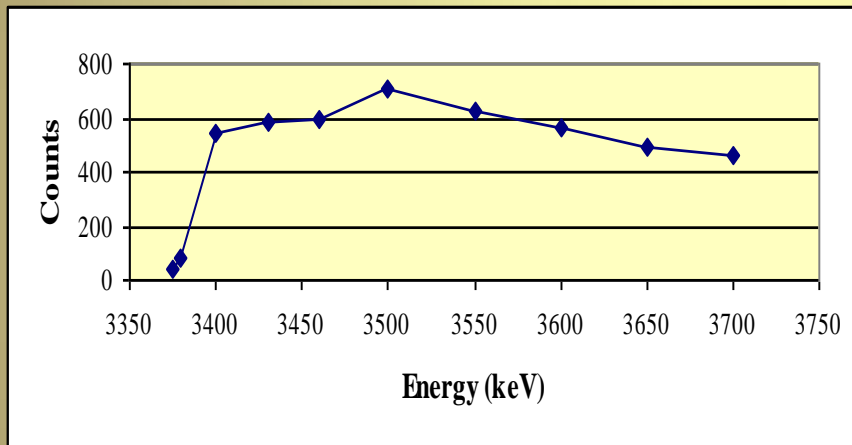


Work performed within the frame of  
the ENV4-CT95-0098 Project

# Sulfur distribution in patina layer determined by means of $^{32}\text{S}(p,p'\gamma)^{32}\text{S}$ nuclear reaction

( $E_{\text{res}} = 3716 \text{ keV}$ ,  $E_{\gamma} = 2230 \text{ keV}$ ,  $d\sigma(E, 90^\circ)\Gamma/d\Omega = 48.10 \text{ mb/sr}$  from C. Tsartsarakos, P. Misaelides and A. Katsanos, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. B45(1990)33)

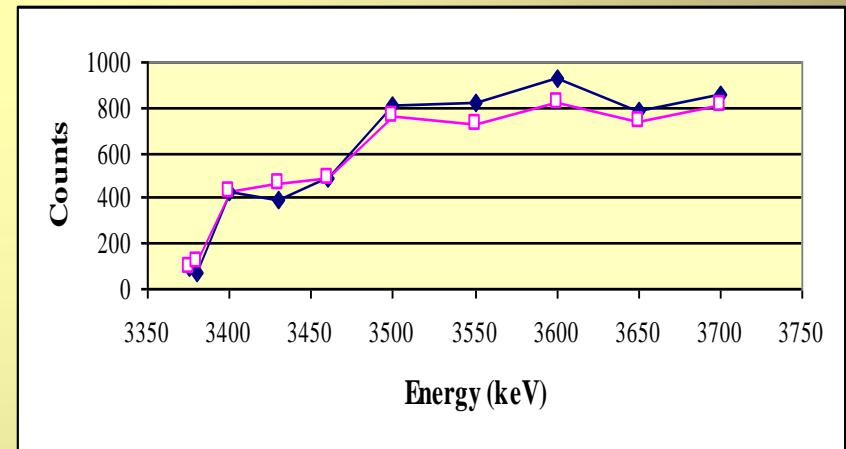
## Natural patina (Vienna Hofburg)



From

F. Noli, P. Misaelides, M. Kokkoris, Investigation of natural and artificially produced copper patina layers using ion-beam analysis techniques, Proc. of the Nuclear and Related Techniques Conference, La Habana, Cuba, October 2003

Corroded ( $\blacklozenge$ ) and non-corroded ( $\square$ ) mixed patina consisting of antlerite ( $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ ) + brochantite ( $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 3\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ ) + chalcantite ( $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )



# • Radiochemical techniques

## Our aim:

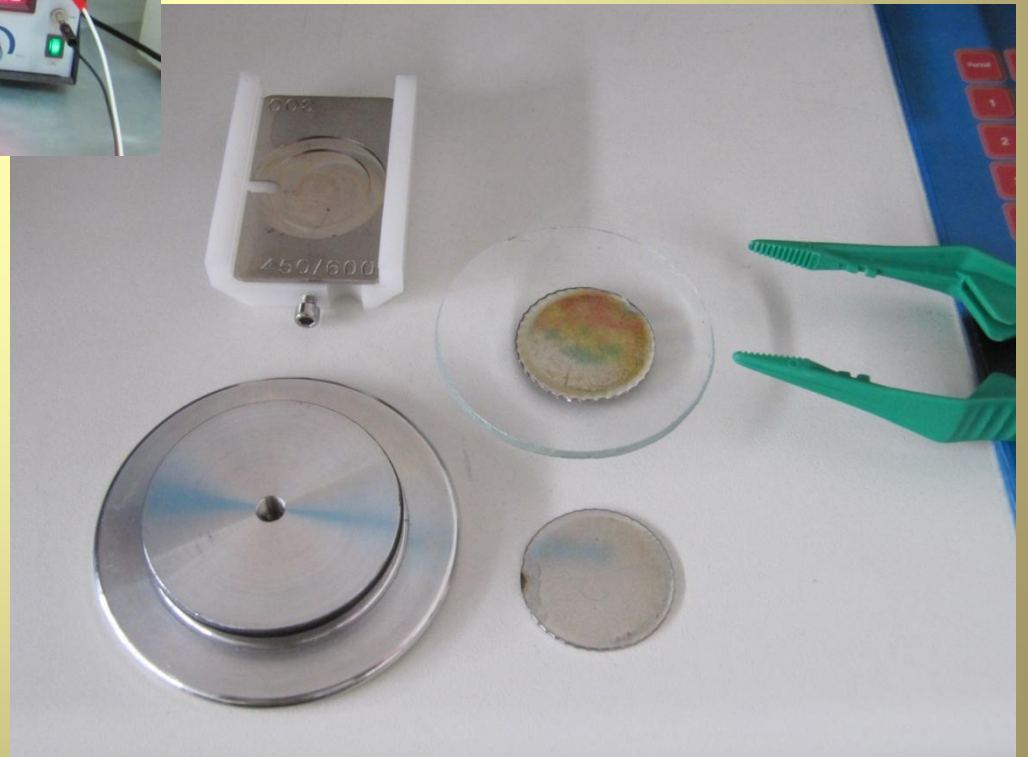
- measurement of the natural radioactivity using  $\gamma$ -ray spectroscopy
- determination of alpha-emitters (radionuclides: U-238, U-235, U-234, Ra-226, Ra-224) using  $\alpha$ -ray spectroscopy

## The materials

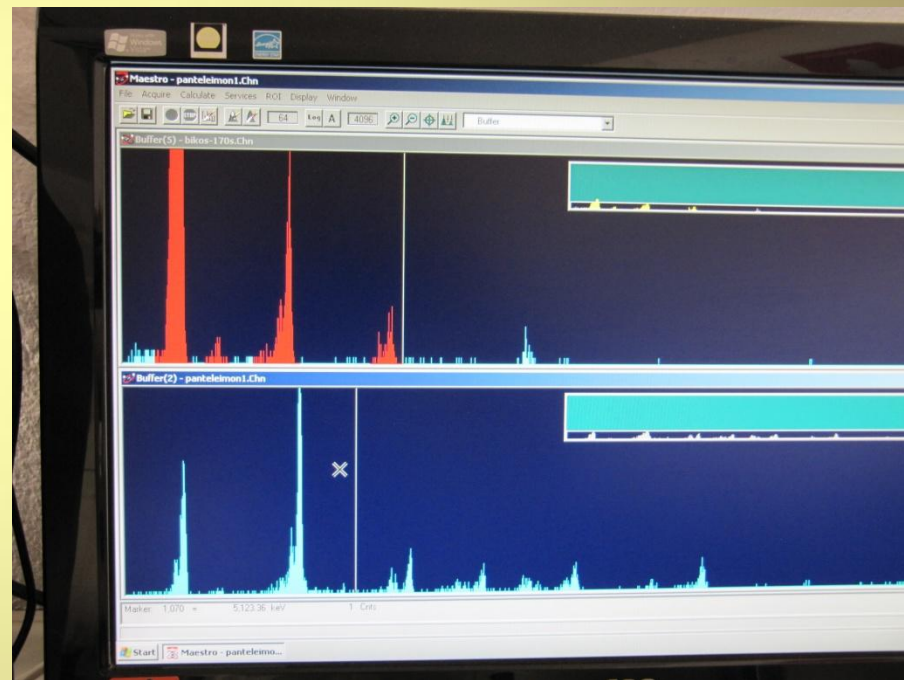
-Environmental samples (waters, soils, sediments, air filters etc.)











*Thank you*