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Biomedical and environmental applications of SR-TXRF and SR-TXRF-XANES

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Biomedical and environmental applications of SR-TXRF and SR-TXRF-XANES

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Total Reflection XRS

E D X R F

Standard XRF | Micro XRF μ-XRF | Total Reflection XRF TXRF | Absorption Spectroscopy in fluorescence mode (XAS

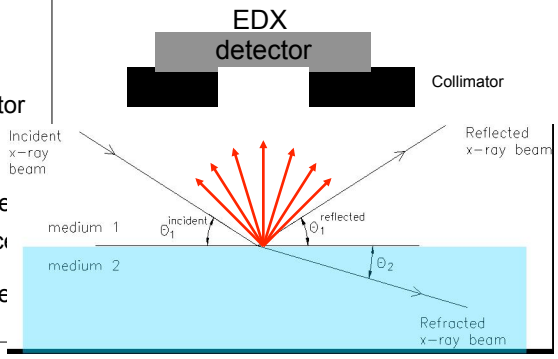
Advantages

- background reduction
- double excitation of sample
- small distance sample ⇔ detector (~1mm) ⇨ large solid angle

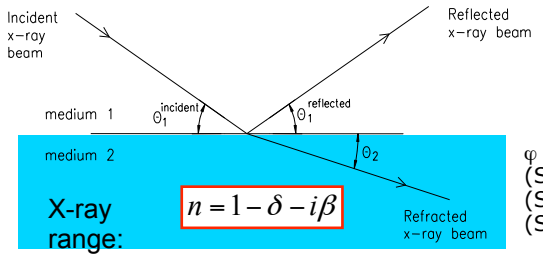
⇨ Low detection limits

- low sample mass require
- angle dependence of fluorescenc signal

⇨ information about type of sample (bulk, particle, film, implantation)



Total (external) reflection of X-Rays

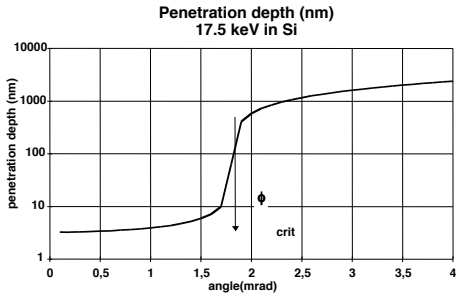


$$\Phi_{crit} \approx \sqrt{2 \cdot \delta} \approx \frac{20.7}{E} \cdot \sqrt{\rho}$$

ϕ_{crit} [mrad], E [keV], ρ [g·cm^{-3}]

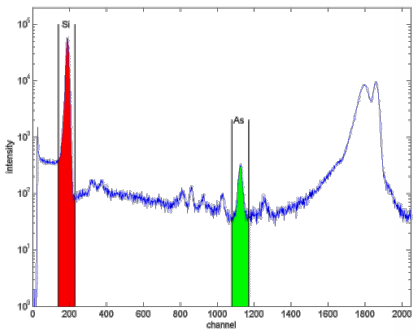
φ critical
(Si, 17.5 keV) ≈ 0.1° ≈ 1.75 mrad
(Si, 500 eV) ≈ 3.7° ≈ 64.6 mrad
(Si,12.2 keV) ≈ 0.15° ≈ 2.6 mrad

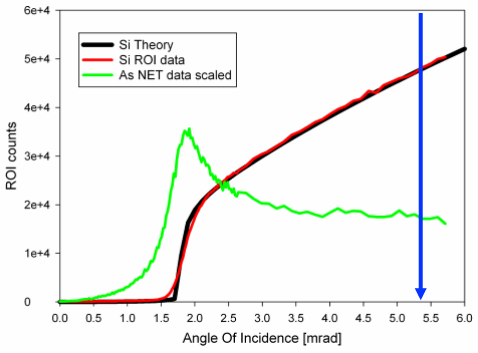
$\delta \sim 10^{-6}$ … dispersion:
$\beta \sim 10^{-8}$ … absorption:



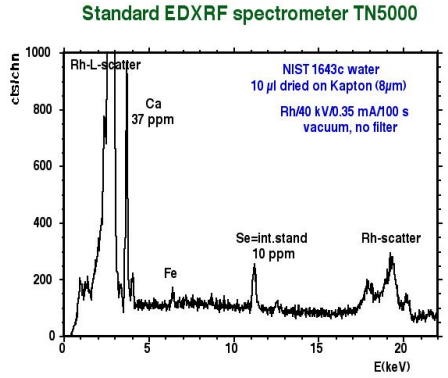
Advantages of TXRF

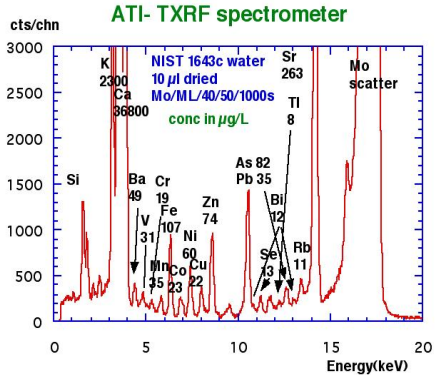
- **small sample amounts required (ng, some µl)**
- **detection limits in the pg range with X-ray tube excitation**
- **detection limits in the fg range with Synchrotron radiation excitation**
- **Simple quantification (thin film approximation) by adding internal standard**
- **angle dependence of fluorescence signal : particle – film - implantation**





Comparison of water standard reference sample





Applications of TXRF

Environment:

water:	rain, river, sea, drinking water, waste water.
air:	aerosols, airborne particles, dust, fly ash.
soil:	sediments, sewage sludge.
plant material:	algae, hay, leaves, lichen, moss, needles roots, wood.
foodstuff:	fish, flour, fruits, crab, mussel, mushrooms nuts, vegetables, wine, tea.
various:	coal, peat.

Medicine / Biology / Pharmacology:

body fluids:	blood, serum, urine, amniotic fluid.
tissue:	hair, kidney, liver, lung, nails, stomach, colon.
various:	enzymes, polysaccharides, glucose, proteins, cosmetics, bio-films.

Industrial/Technical applications:

surface analysis:	Si-wafer surfaces, GaAs-wafer surfaces
implanted ions	depth and profile variations
thin films	single layers, multilayers
oil:	crude oil, fuel oil, grease.
chemicals:	acids, bases, salts, solvents.
fusion/fission research:	transmutational elements in Al + Cu, Iodine in water

Mineralogy:

ores, rocks, minerals, rare earth elements.

Fine Arts / Archeological / Forensic:

pigments, paintings, varnish.
bronzes, pottery, jewelry.
textile fibers, glass, cognac, dollar bills, gunshot residue, drugs, tapes, sperm, finger prints.

Why Synchrotron Radiation?

- High Intensity
- High collimation vertical to the orbital plane (little angular divergence)
- Continuos energy distribution ⇨ monochromators can be used over a wide range of energies
- Photons are highly polarized in the orbital plane ⇨ significant background reduction in EDXRF

Detection Limits in the fg range for medium Z Elements

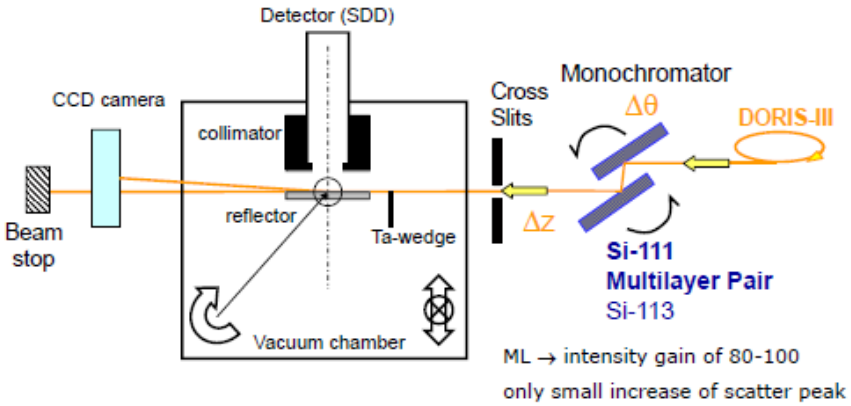
$$LLD = \frac{3}{S} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{I_B}{t}}$$

Influence of radiation source upon S and I_B:

- Intensity (larger S and I_B)
- Spectral distribution (monochromatic excitation ⇨ smaller I_B)
- Linear polarization (smaller I_B)

Seite 7

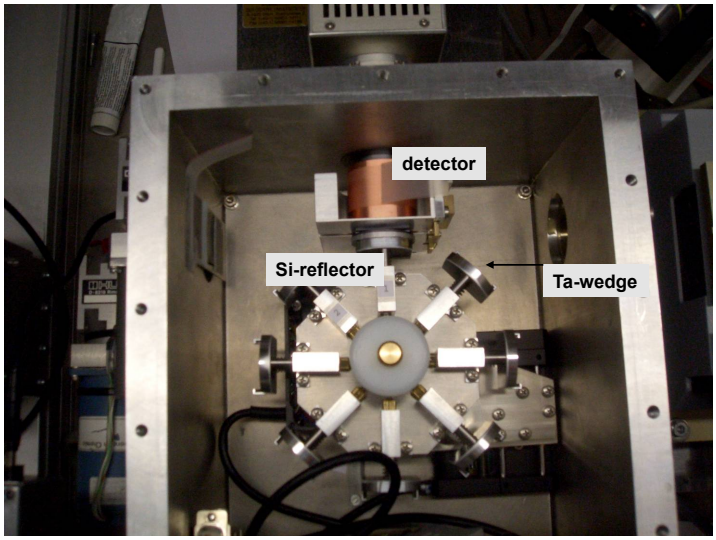
Experimental Setup @ HASYLAB beamline L



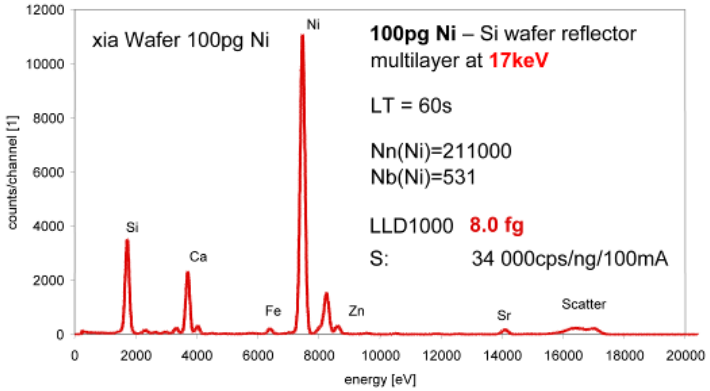
ML → intensity gain of 80-100

only small increase of scatter peak

sample changer 8 stages

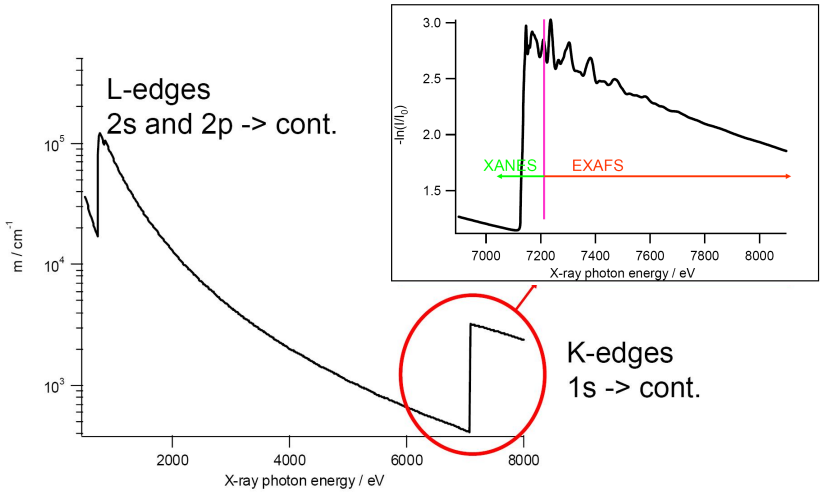


SR-TXRF measurements HASYLAB, Beamline L (bending magnet)

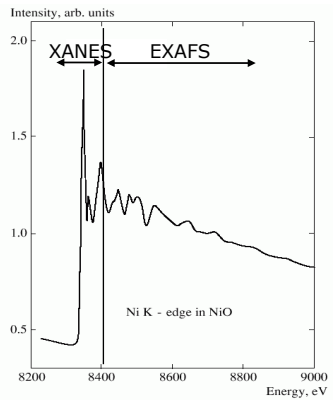


SR-TXRF:
8 fg detection limits in 1000s at 17keV
assuming an inspected area of 1cm² this value corresponds to 8E7 atoms/cm²

Example: The X-ray Absorption Fine Structure (XAFS) of an Fe-foil



XANES: **X**-Ray **A**bsorption **N**ear **E**dge **S**tructure, ends 50-100 eV above the edge
EXAFS: **E**xtended **X**-Ray **A**bsorption **F**ine **S**tructure, starts 50 - 100 eV above the edge



The x-ray absorption spectrum shows a fine structure if it is sampled with a high resolution.

absorption involves electronic transitions

fine structure affected by energy and density of electronic states and transition probabilities

influence of the environment: neighbouring atoms (EXAFS), bond type (XANES)

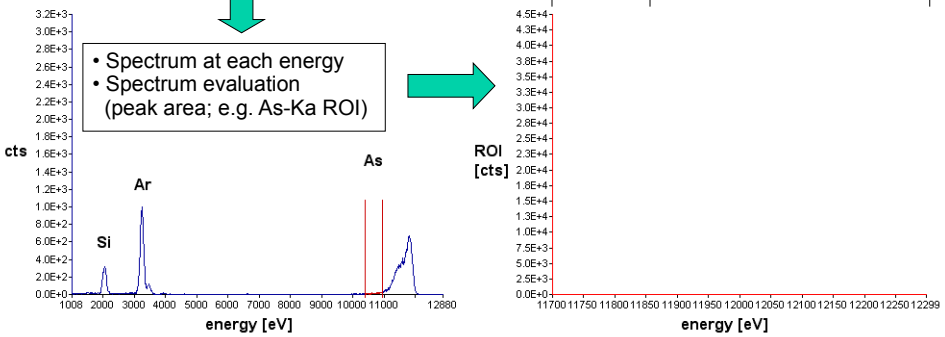
$$W_{if} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \left| \langle \Psi_i | \hat{H}_I | \Psi_f \rangle \right|^2 \rho(E_f)$$

EXAFS XANES

XANES: **X**-Ray **A**bsorption **N**ear **E**dge **S**tructure, ends 50-100 eV above the edge
EXAFS: **E**xtended **X**-Ray **A**bsorption **F**ine **S**tructure, starts 50 - 100 eV above the edge

Introduction - The EXAFS Experiment

Variation of excitation energy



- Spectrum at each energy
- Spectrum evaluation (peak area; e.g. As-Ka ROI)

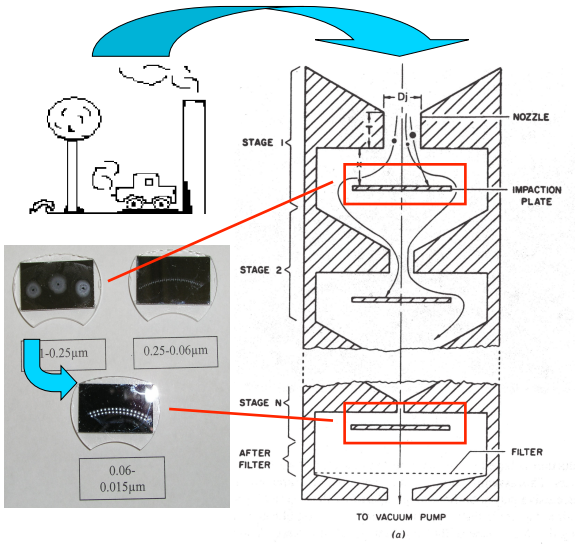
- XANES: bond type
- EXAFS: neighboring atoms

EXAFS XANES

$$W_{if} = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \left| \langle \Psi_i | \hat{H}_I | \Psi_f \rangle \right|^2 \rho(E_f)$$

EXAFS equation, Fingerprint method (XANES)

Application: analysis of aerosols: coop Dr. Fittschen



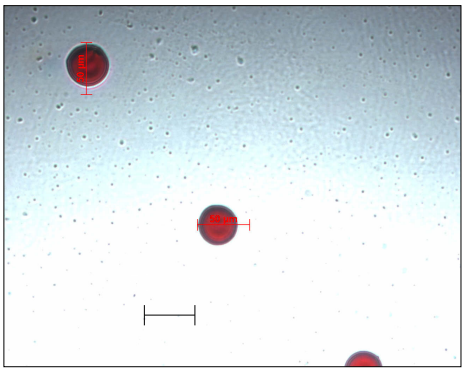
Motivation:

To understand the effect of aerosols on global climate a detailed understanding of sources, transport, fate and the physical and chemical properties of atmospheric particles necessary.

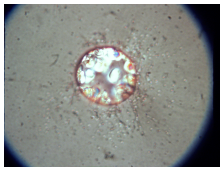
Aerosol particle sampling device, 12-stage, round nozzle **Berner low-pressure impactor** for particle sizes of 0.06-12 µm (aerodynamic particle size);

picodroplets

Coop: U.Fittschen, J.Broekaert, Univ, Hamburg



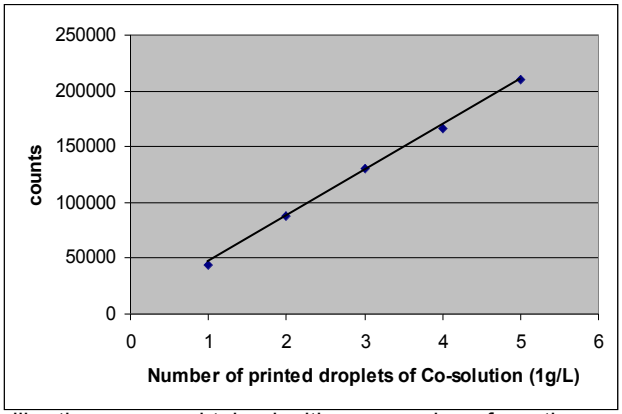
Light microscope image of ink pico-droplets printed by HP PSP 1000 printer (~ 5 pL) on a silicone coated quartz reflector



Droplet size 20 µm

Calibration curve

Coop: U.Fittschen, J.Broekaert, Univ, Hamburg



Calibration curves obtained with mean values from three series for: five times 1 droplet of a 1 g/L cobalt standard solution spotted successively with a HP 500C printer on a quartz reflector

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Vienna University of Technology

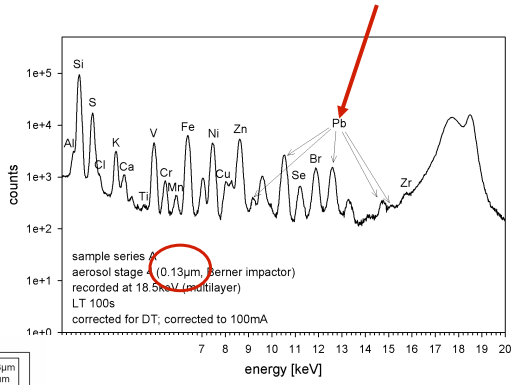
SR-TXRFanalysis of aerosols

Universität Hamburg

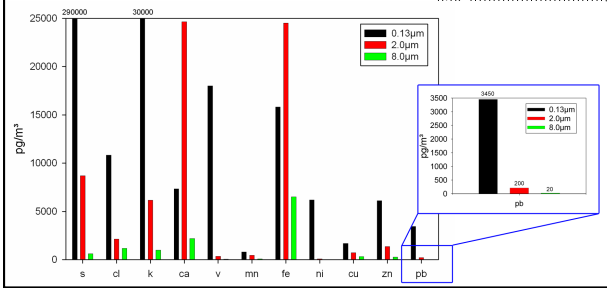
HASYLAB

Advantages of SR-TXRF:

- only small sample mass required
- sampling time can be diminished
  ⇨ time resolved investigation of atmosphe
- simple sample preparation
  (aerosols directly collected on reflectors)



20 min sampling time !



Pb high in very small particles < 130 nm!

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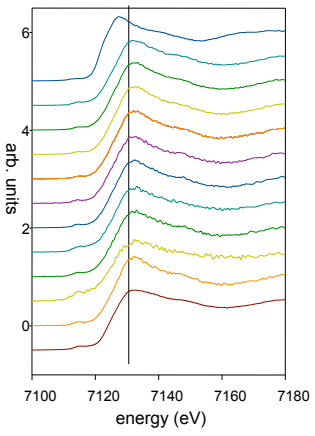
HASYLAB

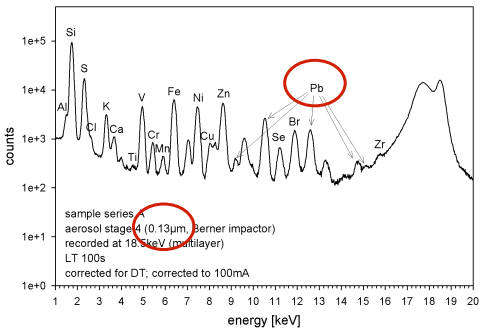
Fe K-edge Aerosols



All stage showed Fe(II)!

Advantages of SR-TXRF:

- only small sample mass required
- sampling time can be diminished
  ⇨ time resolved investigation of atmospheric events
- simple sample preparation
  (aerosols directly collected on reflectors)
- TXRF offers good sensitivity for XANES speciation of traces



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Characterization of atmospheric aerosols using Synchroton radiation total reflection X-ray fluorescence and Fe K-edge total reflection X-ray fluorescence-X-ray absorption near-edge structure☆

U.E.A. Fittschen [a,*], F. Meirer [b], C. Streli [b], P. Wobrauschek [b], J. Thiele [a], G. Falkenberg [c], G. Pepponi [d]

Trace element analysis and zinc speciation in size-fractionated aerosol samples using SR-TXRF and XANES

J. Osán,[1] V. Groma,[1] F. Meirer,[2] E. Börcsök,[1] S. Török,[1] C. Streli,[2] P. Wobrauschek[2] and G. Falkenberg[3]

[1]KFKI Atomic Energy Research Institute, P.O. Box 49, H-1525 Budapest, Hungary
[2]Atominstitut der österreichischen Universitäten, TU Wien, Vienna, Austria
[3]HASYLAB at DESY, Hamburg, Germany

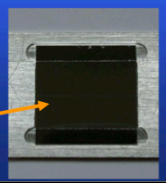
Methods

- SR-TXRF for elemental analysis in minute amounts of samples in each size fraction
- Direct sampling on Si wafer reflectors to avoid contamination caused by sample pre-treatment
- Speciation information of heavy metals in minute amount of size-fractionated aerosol using TXRF-XANES
- Sampling with cascade impactor on polluted and background sites

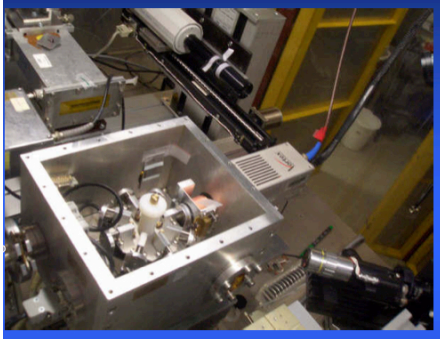
Size fractioned aerosol sampling

- 7-stage May-type cascade impactor
- cut-off diameters: 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, 0.5, 0.25 μm for stages 1-7 at 20 lpm flow rate
- sampling 20-3200 l air depending on stages and aerosol concentration

The deposited aerosol particles form a 200-500 μm wide strip in the middle of the Si wafer of 20x20 mm^2



SR-TXRF(-XANES) measurements



- new vacuum chamber [1] at HASYLAB beamline L
- automatic sample loader, easy sample change
- various sizes and shapes of samples can be measured

[1] *Streli C., Pepponi G., Wobrauschek P., Jokubonis C., Falkenberg G., Zaray G., 2005:. A new SR-TXRF vacuum chamber for ultra-trace analysis at HASYLAB, Beamline L. X-Ray Spectrom., 34, 451–455*

- SR beam dimensions 1.4 mm (vertical) x 0.2 mm (horizontal)
- SDD with 1.4 mm wide Mo slit collimator (sample geometry)
- **TXRF:** E_0=18.4 keV, ΔE/E=0.02 (multilayer monochromator) sample was scanned over a length of 6 mm in 6 steps, with beam perpendicular to the strip
- **TXRF-XANES:** Si(111) monochromator tuned around Zn-K edge (9659 eV), sample strip parallel to the beam

Standards

A. Resuspension of solid particles of known composition, sampling with the same equipment as used for ambient aerosols
→ Geometry and size distribution of standard samples is the same as for unknown samples at each impactor stage
ZnO standard for XANES

B. Nanoliter injector
$Zn(NO_3)_2$ standard for XANES (1-10 ng)
Single- and multielemental calibration standards for TXRF

C. Cr strip on Si wafers exactly on the same position as particles from the air sample – external standard for TXRF, prepared by MFA [2]

[2] *Watjen U., Bársony I., Dücső C., 2000: A Novel Micro-Structured Reference Material for Ion and X-Ray Microbeam Analysis, Mikrochim. Acta, 132, 521–525*

SR-TXRF detection limits

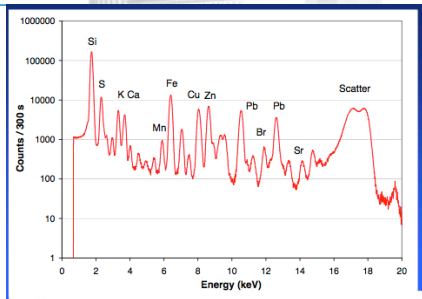
Element	Detection limit (pg/m3) Regular	Ultimate
S	451.3	164.0
Cl	282.8	102.7
Ca	70.2	25.5
Ti	48.7	17.7
Cr	23.4	8.5
Fe	12.4	4.5
Cu	4.5	1.6
Zn	3.5	1.3
Se	2.6	0.9
Br	2.4	0.9
Sr	3.4	1.2
Pb	5.3	1.9

Sample volume: 1000 l
Measurement time: 100 s
Ring current: 100 mA

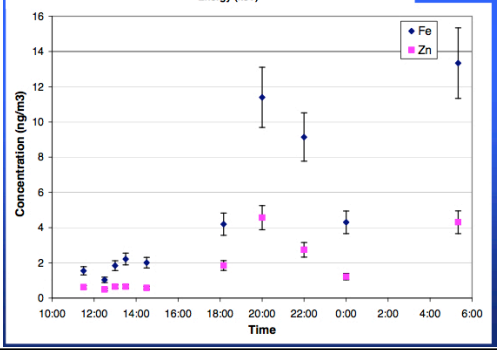
Regular:
sample strip perpendicular to the beam
Ultimate:
sample strip parallel to the beam

V. Groma, J. Osán, S. Török, F. Meirer, C. Streli, P. Wobrauschek, G. Falkenberg Trace element analysis of airport related aerosols using SR-TXRF Időjárás 112 (2008) in press

TXRF results



Typical SR-TXRF spectrum of an aerosol sample collected at Budapest, 0.5–1 μm size fraction



Temporal variation of Fe and Zn in the 0,5-1 μm aerosol fraction at Mátra (400 l air per sample)

Fe and Zn values show anticorrelation with the mixing layer height that was expected

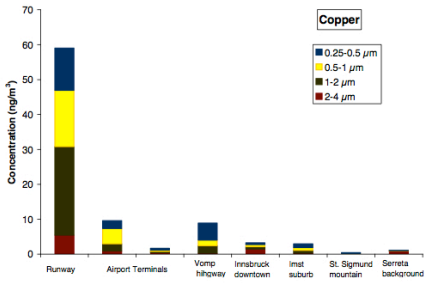
Sampling sites

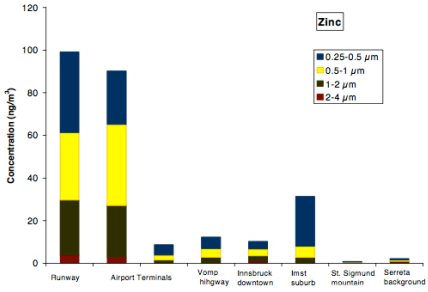
Aerosol samples were collected at various sites:
Inn-valley (Austria): urban (Innsbruck), highway, suburban (Imst),
Hungary: airport (Budapest), mountain
Background: (Mátra, H; Alps, A), Atlantic background station (Serreta, Acores, P)

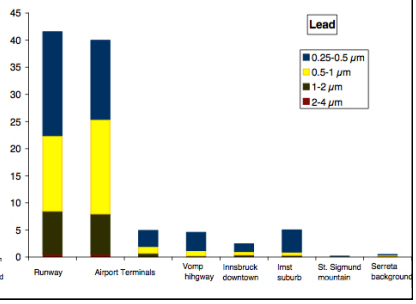
TXRF results

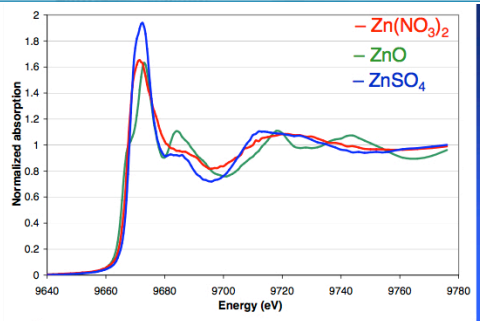
Heavy metals dominant in the submicrometer fractions → indicator of anthropogenic origin

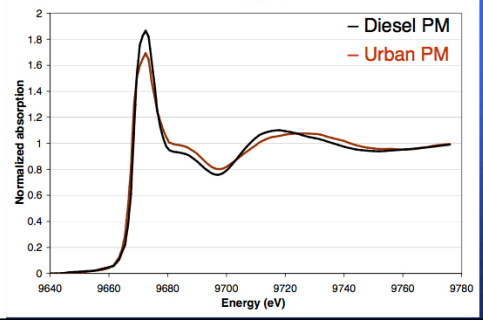
Zn and Pb are related to areas where traffic sources dominate











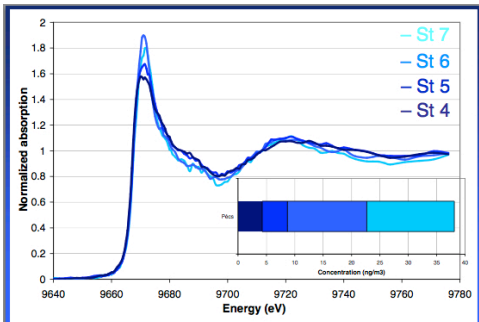
TXRF-XANES spectra

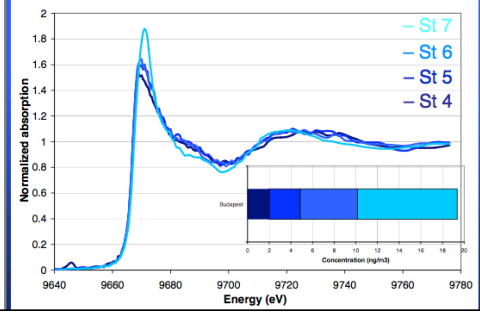
TXRF-XANES spectra of zinc nitrate, zinc oxide and yinc sulfate standards

Zn-K XANES spectra of NIST urban and diesel particulate matter standards [3]

→
diesel: more similar to $ZnSO_4$
urban: more similar to $Zn(NO_3)_2$

[3] *Huggins FE, Huffman GP, Robertson JD. Speciation of elements in NIST particulate matter SRMs 1648 and 1650, J Hazard Mater 2000, 74, 1-23*





TXRF-XANES spectra

Pécs, city center

impactor stages 7,6,5,4 (0.25-0.5, 0.5-1, 1-2, 2-4 μm)

St 7,6,5: mixture of Zn sulfate and nitrate

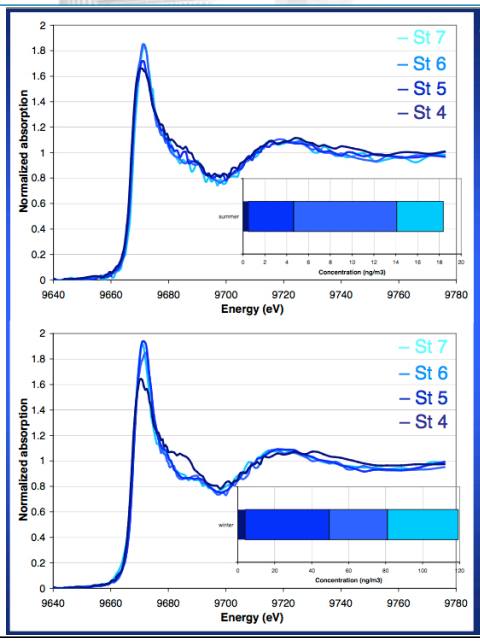
St 4: mostly soil-originated Zn (e.g. $ZnCO_3$)

White line decrease with increasing particle diameter – not from self-absorption effect

Budapest, near bus garage

Zinc sulfate only in St 7

St 6,5,4: increased amount of soil-originated Zn (resuspension)



TXRF-XANES spectra

Budapest, summer

impactor stages 7,6,5,4 (0.25-0.5, 0.5-1, 1-2, 2-4 μm)

St 7,6,5: Zn connected mostly to nitrates

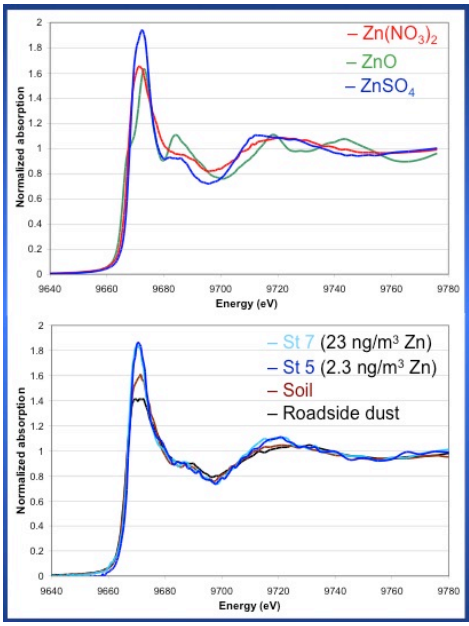
St 4: Zn nitrate and Zn carbonate

Budapest, winter

Zn concentrations 6 time higher than in summer – extremely low MLH

St 7,6,5: Zn connected mostly to sulfates

St 4: mostly soil-originated Zn ($ZnCO_3$)



TXRF-XANES spectra

Zn-K absorption edge

TXRF-XANES spectra of zinc nitrate, zinc oxide and zinc sulfate standards

Imst, winter

St 7–5: Zn connected to nitrates and sulfates

Soil and roadside dust

Zn connected to carbonates and silicates

Conclusions

- Short time collection can allow one to study temporal variation of elemental concentrations in size-fractionated aerosol
- Detection limits in the pg/m^3 range can be reached for a 20-min sampling time
- Further potential
  1. Time resolved trace element analyses in havaria/emergency situation using portable TXRF
  2. Potential to use in industrial/traffic processes where the time scale of the event is similar to the typical sampling durations
- Information on Zn speciation using TXRF-XANES from air Zn concentrations as low as 100 pg/m^3
- Zn connected to sulfates and nitrates in submicron particles

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Spectrochimica Acta Part B

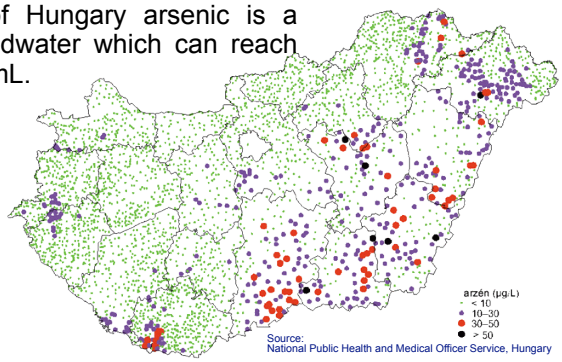
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/sab

Speciation of copper and zinc in size-fractionated atmospheric particulate matter using total reflection mode X-ray absorption near-edge structure spectrometry

János Osán [a,*], Florian Meirer [b,c], Veronika Groma [a], Szabina Török [a], Dieter Ingerle [c], Christina Streli [c], Giancarlo Pepponi [b]

Cooperation with Prof.Zaray and Dr. Mihucz, Eötvös Univ, Budapest

In the south-eastern part of Hungary arsenic is a known contaminant in groundwater which can reach concentrations up to 150 ng/mL.



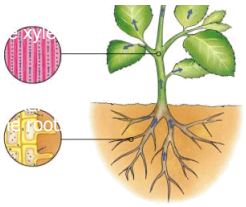
The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends an upper limit of 10 ng/mL for arsenic in drinking water.

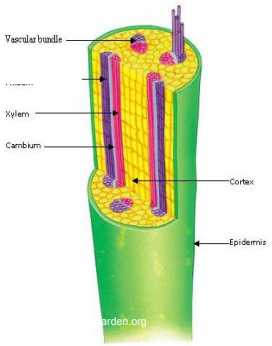
Concerning plants arsenate acts as an analogue of phosphate, competing for the same uptake carriers in the root.

Plants have the capability to change the oxidation state of arsenic.

The toxicity of arsenic differs considerably dependent on the oxidation state and chemical form.

Speciation of arsenic in xylem of plants





Motivation 1:
- understand how plants metabolise and transform As
- assess the health risk caused by As entering the food chain (different As species have different toxicity)

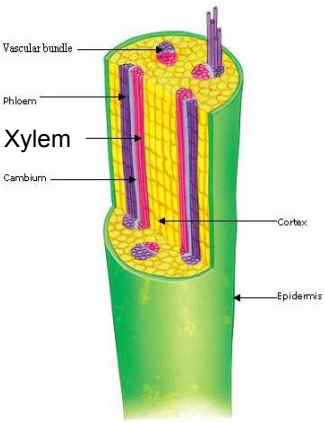
⇨ Speciation of arsenic (As[III] or As[V]) in xylem

Problem:
Previous investigation of the cucumber xylem saps with flow injection analysis (FIA) and HPLC-HRICP-MS revealed arsenic concentrations in the 30–50 ng/ml (ppb) range.
⇨ Concentrations too low for standard XAS setup

Motivation 2:
- investigate competitive capability of SR-TXRF-XANES analysis for this application (vs. HPLC-HRICP-MS)

Speciation of arsenic in xylem of plants

Coop: Eötvös Univ. Budapest, Prof. Zaray, Dr. Mihucz



Source: www.fairchildgarden.org

Motivation:

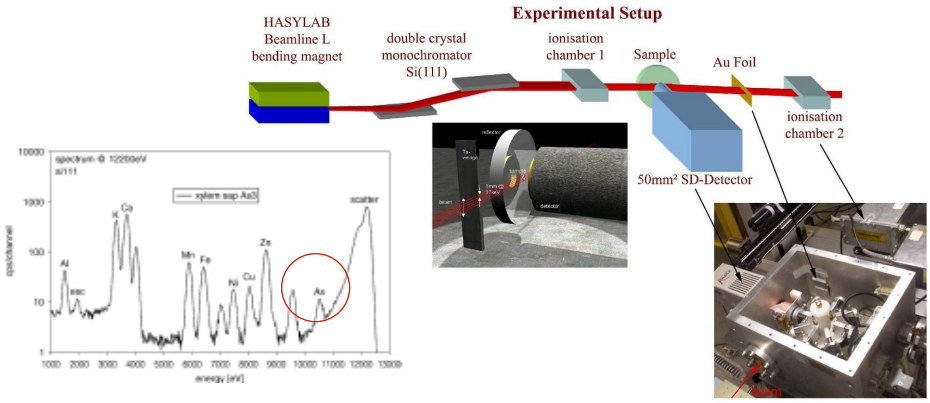
Arsenic is contained in groundwater in Eastern Hungary (up to 2µmol). Speciation of As in xylem is important to:

- understand how plants metabolise and transform As
- assess the health risk caused by As entering the food chain (different As species have different toxicity; e.g. As(III) and As(V))

Experimental:

- At two leaf stage: transferred in solution with arsenic compounds and reduced phosphate concentration
- After 30 days from germination (17 d arsenic):
  - stem cut 2 mm above root neck
  - sap collected with micropipettes
  ⇨ for 1 hour into PE vials immersed in ice salt bath

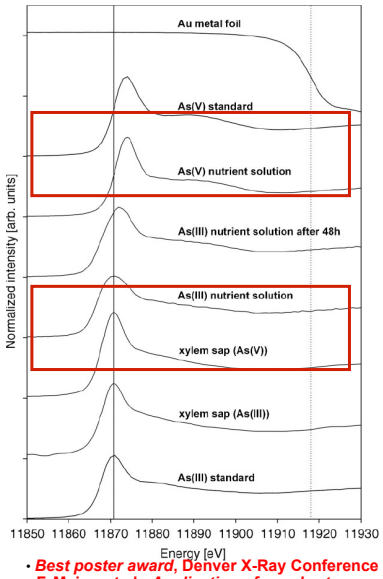
Speciation of arsenic in xylem of plants



Advantages of XAS in TXRF geometry:

- TXRF offers good sensitivity for XANES speciation of traces (ppb range)
- only small sample volumes are required
- simple sample preparation (just pipetting some µl on reflectors)
  ⇨ prevents unwanted oxidation of sample during preparation

Speciation of arsenic in xylem of plants

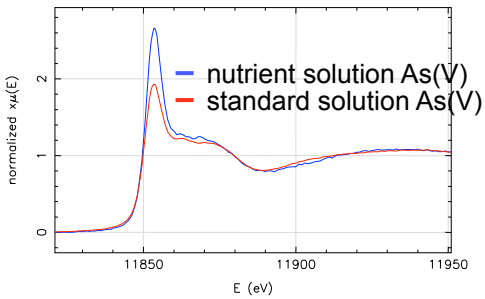


Results:

- Speciation of As was possible down to the 30ppb level
- As(III) in nutrient solutions oxidises easily to As(V)
- **Cucumber roots convert As(V) to As(III)**

- ***Best poster award*, Denver X-Ray Conference 2006**
- **F. Meirer et al., *Application of synchrotron-radiation-induced TXRF-XANES for arsenic speciation in cucumber (Cucumis sativus L.) xylem sap*, X-Ray Spectrometry 36 (2007) 408-412.**

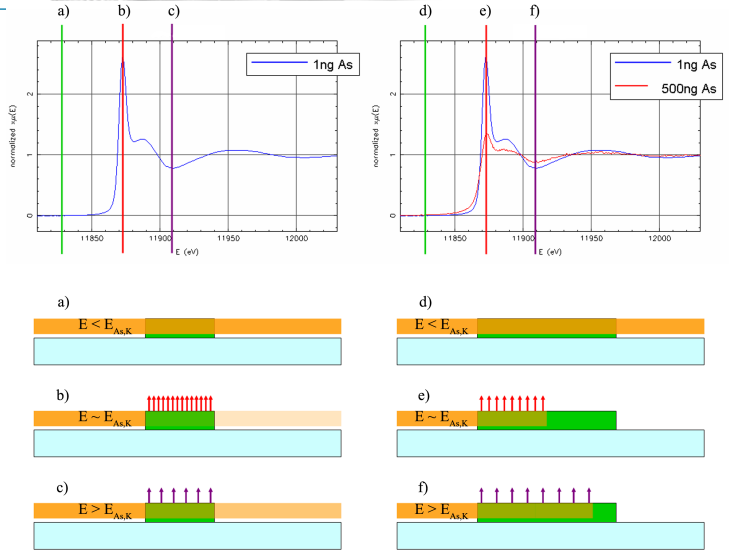
Self absorption effect



Example:
Speciation of arsenic in xylem of plants
standard solution As(V):
20µl of 10000ppb ⇨ 200ng
nutrient solution As(V):
20µl of 150ppb ⇨ 3ng

Self absorption seems to be responsible for the differences in the white line height

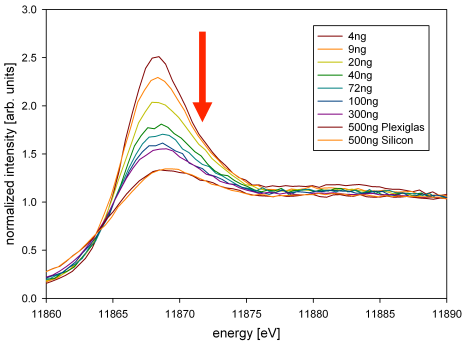
The Self-Absorption Effect

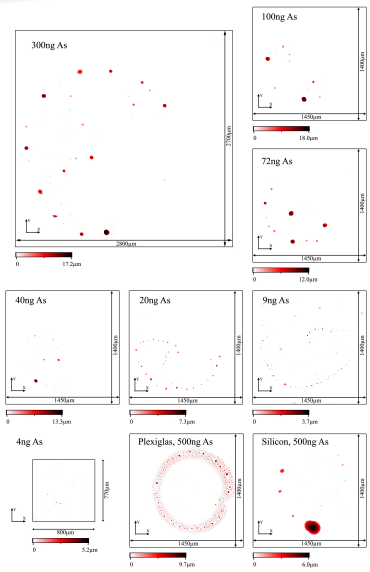


Self-absorption effects in TXRF-XANES

Investigation of the absorption effect depending on:

- the total mass deposited
- the three-dimensional shape of the sample
- the density of the element investigated

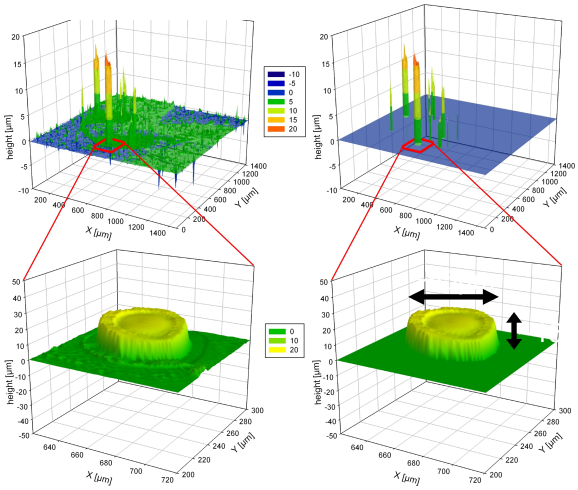




Self-absorption effects in TXRF-XANES

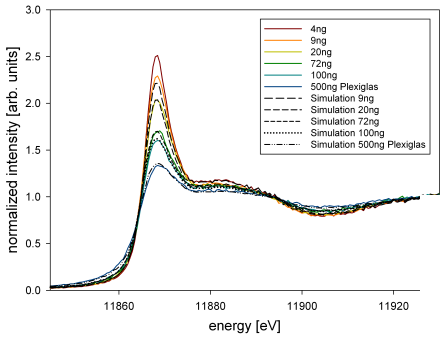
Investigation of the sample geometry by confocal microscopy:

Data of the 3 dimensional distribution of the droplet residue was used for a simple Monte Carlo simulation.

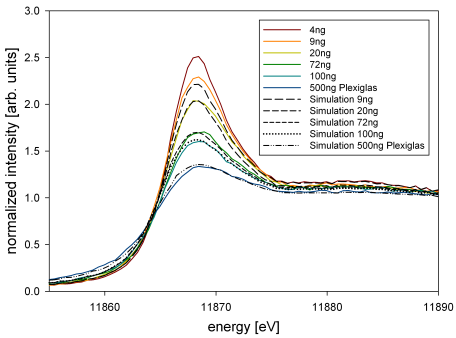


Zoom of the largest droplet of the 100ng As sample before (left) and after (right) threshold filtering.

Self-absorption effects in TXRF-XANES

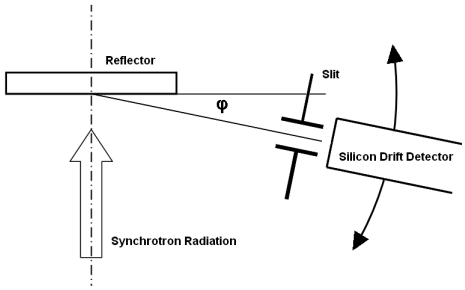


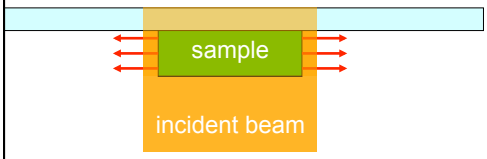
Monte Carlo simulation of the fluorescence considering sample geometry and density:



Results of simulations showed good agreement with measurements.

GE vs. TXRF geometry for XANES analysis





- GE experiment provides the same information as the GI experiment according to the optical reciprocity theorem
- Much smaller solid angle seen by the detector => lower DLs
- Incident beam can be focused (optics) => mapping capability

Assumption:

- No self-absorption effects in XAS experiments

Self-absorption effects in TXRF-XANES

Results:

- The damping of the oscillations of TXRF-XANES spectra are linearly correlated with the total mass of the samples
- Self absorption effects can be observed for sample amounts > 1 ng (for Arsenic)
- Sample density and geometry seems to play an important role (simulations considering these parameters showed good agreement with measurements)

Conclusions:

- EXAFS measurements for larger sample amounts will be very difficult
- Influences on sample parameters (e.g. sample preparation, carrier material, …) should be further investigated

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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/sab

Parameter study of self-absorption effects in Total Reflection X-ray Fluorescence–X-ray Absorption Near Edge Structure analysis of arsenic☆

F. Meirer [a,*], G. Pepponi [b], C. Streli [a], P. Wobrauschek [a], P. Kregsamer [a], N. Zoeger [a], G. Falkenberg [c]

Iron speciation in human cancer cells by K-edge TXRF-XANES

N. Szoboszlai[1], F. Meirer[2], Zs. Polgári[1], D. Ingerle[3], G. Pepponi[2], A. Réti[4], Gy. Záray[1], K. Appel[5], C. Streli[3]

[1]Institute of Chemistry of Lorand Eötvös University, Budapest, Hungary
[2]MiNaLab, CMM-irst, FBK, Povo (Trento) Italy
[3]Atominstitut, Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, Austria
[4]2nd Institute of Pathology, Budapest, Hungary
[5]Hamburger Synchrotronstrahlungslabor at DESY, Hamburg, Germany

Poster presented at the EXRS2012 Conference in Vienna

Motivation

- X-Ray Absorption Near Edge Structure (XANES) analysis in combination with Synchrotron Radiation induced Total reflection X-Ray Fluorescence (SR-TXRF) acquisition was used to determine the oxidation state of Fe in human cancer cells.
- Main aim was to gain information about the iron compound inside the cells after iron treatments. High concentrations of different forms of iron were used to get iron overloaded cells.

II. Experimental setup

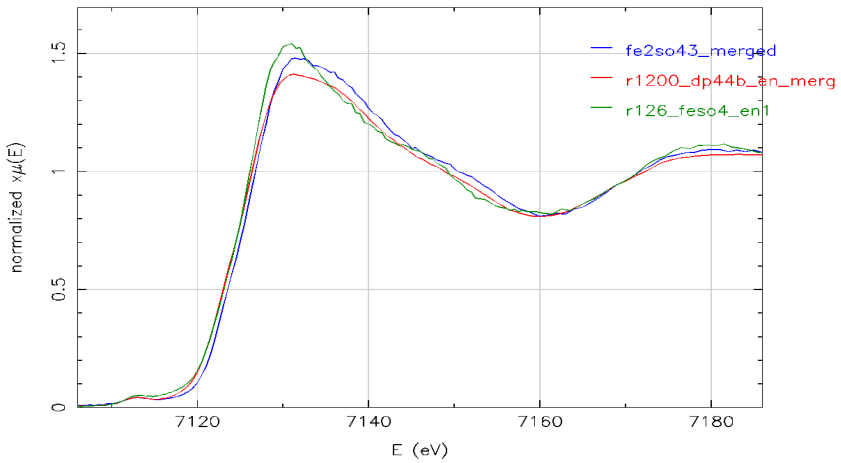
- The Fe K-Edge XANES measurements in fluorescence mode and grazing incidence geometry were carried out using the TXRF vacuum chamber setup at the beamline L at the Hamburger Synchrotronstrahlungslabor (HASYLAB) at DESY.
- The excitation energy was tuned from 7015 eV to 7500 eV in varying steps (10 eV to 0.5 eV) across the iron K-edge at 7112 eV.
- For the reproduciblity and accuracy of the measuremets during all XANES scans the absorption of an iron foil was recorded in transmission mode simultaneously.

Samples

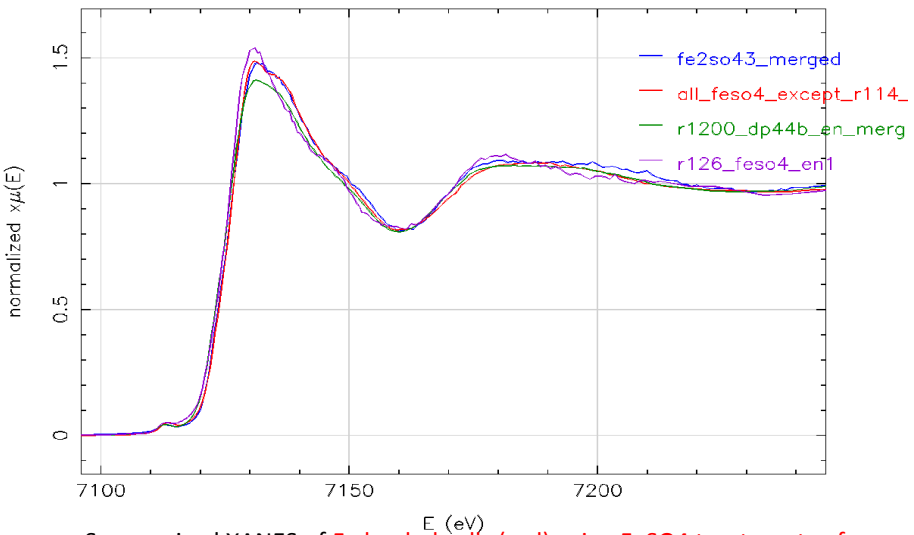
- Cell lines:
  - HT-29 (human colon cancer cell line) – Cell A
  - HCA-7 (human colon cancer cell line)- Cell B
- Cells were treated with different transferrin or non-transferrin type Fe^{2+} or Fe^{3+} salts for 4h or 24h long:
  - Transferrin (TF)
  - Iron(III)-citrate (Fe-citrate)
  - Iron(III)-chloride ($FeCl_3$)
  - Iron(II)-sulphate ($FeSO_4$)

IV. Sample preparation

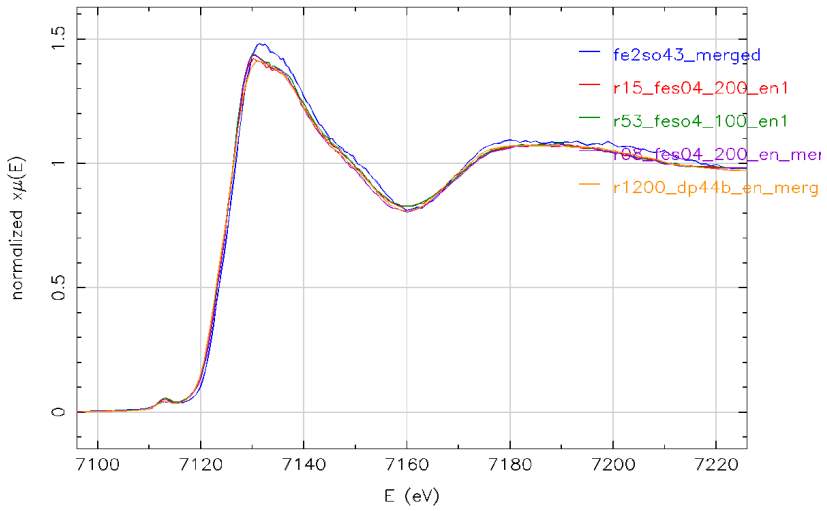
- In most cases cells were cultured to 80% confluency, harvested by trypsin, washed two times with isotonic NaCl solution and centrifuged at 7000 rpm. Then the cells were resuspended in 100 isotonic NaCl solution and 5 µL drops of cell suspension were pipetted onto quartz plates. The estimated cell concentration was 10000-20000 cells/ µL. The excess of isotonic NaCl solution was removed. After this procedure the cell monolayer was controlled microscopically.
- The samples were prepared at the 2nd Institute of Pathology, Budapest, Hungary.
- All quartz carrier plates were transferred to measurement in protective atmosphere (e.g. in Ar containing vessels).



XANES of selected Fe standards.
$Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ standard (blue), $Fe(H_2O)_6)_2(SO_4)_3$ (green), $Fe(H_2O)$xDMSOy (red)



Summarized XANES of Fe loaded cells (red) using FeSO4 treatments of Cell A compared to selected standards. The sample spectra is very similar to the standard of $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$



XANES of samples Cell B treated by high concentration of FeSO4. Log Fe/S ratio higher, than 0.5. Spectra are basically identical to standard $Fe(H_2O)xDMSOy$ (yellow).

Conclusions

- SR-TXRF XANES analysis is feasible for the analysis of Fe oxidation state in cancer cell lines loaded by different iron compounds.
- All samples showed Fe in the oxidation state of Fe^{3+}.
- Cell A treated by TF resulting Ferritin type spectra.
- Cell A treated by Fe-citrate, or $FeCl_3$ or $FeSO_4$, similar spectra can be found, a shoulder arising corresponding to the Fe content. The higher the Fe content, the higher the shoulder.
- Cell B treated by Fe-citrate or TF are very similar, and not Ferritin type.
- .

Conclusions

Advantages of XANES in TXRF geometry:

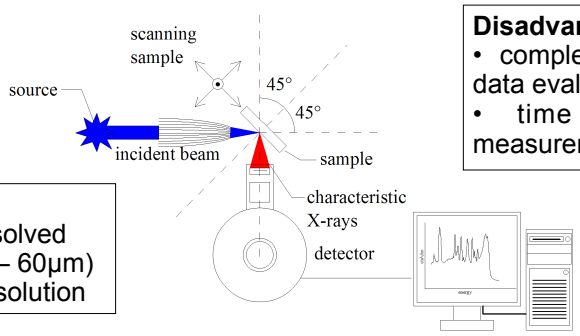
- TXRF offers good sensitivity for XANES speciation of traces
- only small sample volumes are required
- simple sample preparation (just pipetting some µl on reflectors)

⇨ prevents unwanted oxidation of sample during preparation

EDXRS

E D X R F

Standard XRF | Micro XRF µ-XRF | Total Reflection XRF TXRF | Absorption Spectroscopy in fluorescence mode (XA



Disadvantages
- complex setup and data evaluation
- time consuming measurements

Advantages
- spatially resolved analysis (10 – 60µm)
- 2D & 3D resolution

Trace Element Distribution in Human Bone

B. Pemmer[1], A. Roschger[2], J. G. Hofstaetter[2,3], P. Wobrauschek[1], P. Roschger[2], K. Klaushofer[2], C. Streli[1]

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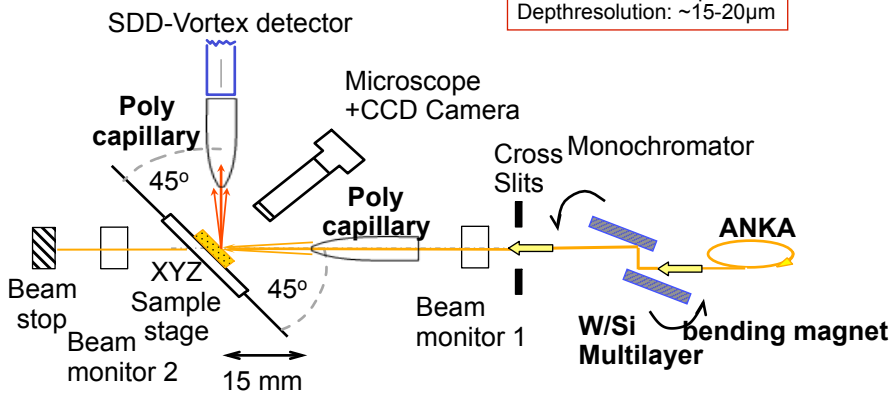
[2] Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Osteology at the Hanusch Hospital of WGKK and AUVA Trauma Centre Meidling, 1st Med. Dept., Hanusch Hospital, 1140 Vienna, Austria
[3] Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Vienna General Hospital, Med. Univ. of Vienna, Austria

MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT WIEN

XRF - Fundamentals

Setup at ANKA Fluo Beamline:

Focal size: ~10-20 µm
Depthresolution: ~15-20µm

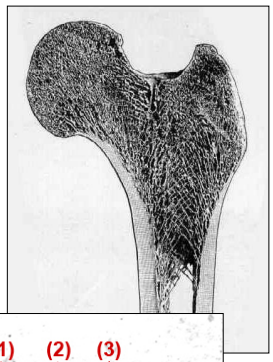


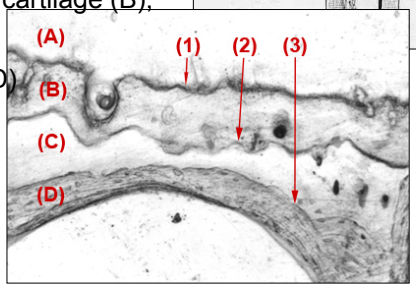
High flux: up to 10E8 photons/s/µm² (ESRF) → short measuring times
- Monochromatic & use of polarisation: → LLD ~10ng/g (ppb) in biological matrix → trace elemental capabilities
- resolution: ~15µm spot size → 2D imaging

Trace Elements in Double Tidemark

Samples:

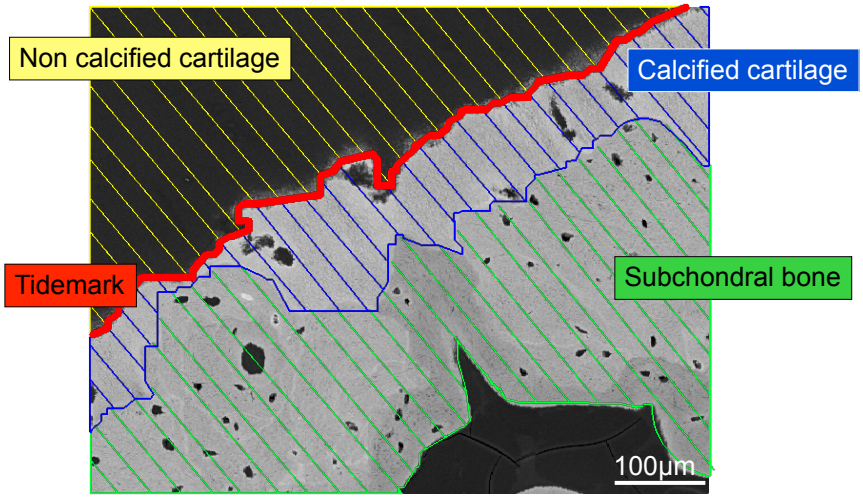
- **2 patellae and 3 hip heads**
  - (1-5 Areas per sample)
- **Patients:**
  - Osteoarthritic & no Pb exposition
- **Analysis of:**
  - Mineralized articular cartilage (B), (C)
  - Subchondral bone (D)
  - Tidemarks (1),(2)





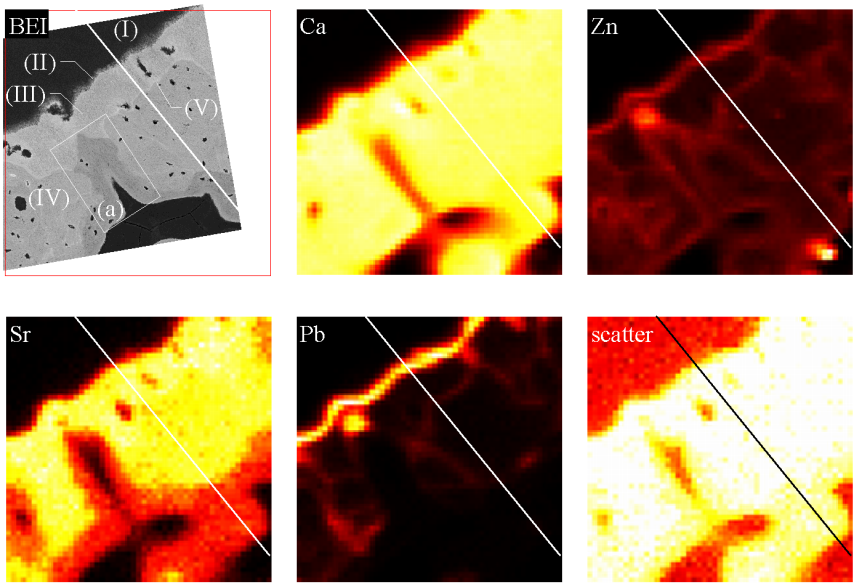
Structure of Calcified Tissue

Cross section of articular cartilage region - qBEI Close Up:



62

2D imaging :Element Maps



OsteoArthritis and Cartilage (2006) **14**, 906–913

doi:10.1016/j.joca.2006.03.001

Osteoarthritis and Cartilage | ICRS International Cartilage Repair Society | OARSI Osteoarthritis Research Society International

Lead accumulation in tidemark of articular cartilage

N. Zoeger Ph.D.†*, P. Roschger Ph.D.‡, J. G. Hofstaetter M.D.‡§, C. Jokubonis†, G. Pepponi Ph.D.‖, G. Falkenberg Ph.D.¶, P. Fratzl Ph.D.††, A. Berzlanovich M.D.‡‡§§, W. Osterode M.D., Ph.D.‖‖, C. Streli Ph.D.† and P. Wobrauschek Ph.D.†

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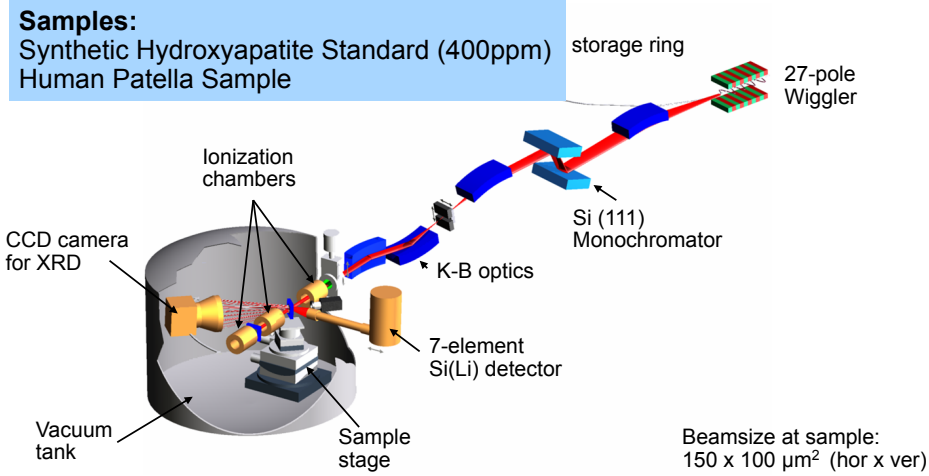
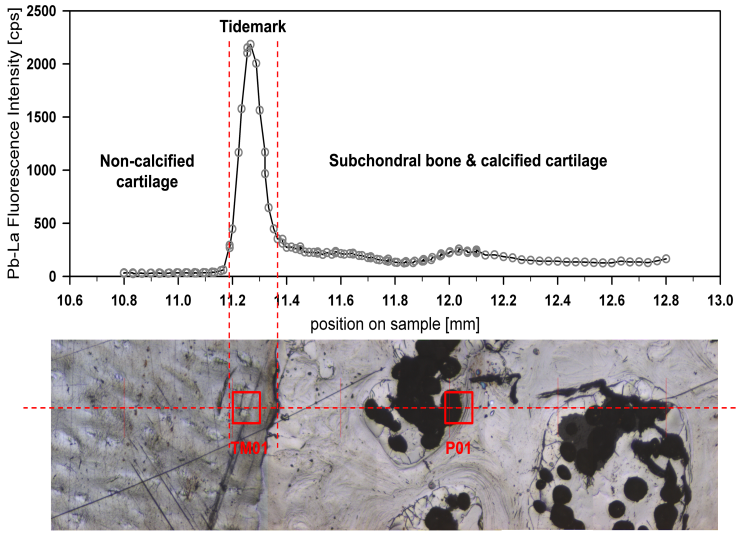
‖‖ *Universitätsklinik für Innere Medizin IV, Vienna General Hospital, Medical University of Vienna, A-1090 Vienna, Austria*

Micro XANES @ ANKA, SUL-X

Samples:
Synthetic Hydroxyapatite Standard (400ppm)
Human Patella Sample



Beamsize at sample:
150 x 100 µm^2 (hor x ver)



Recent investigation

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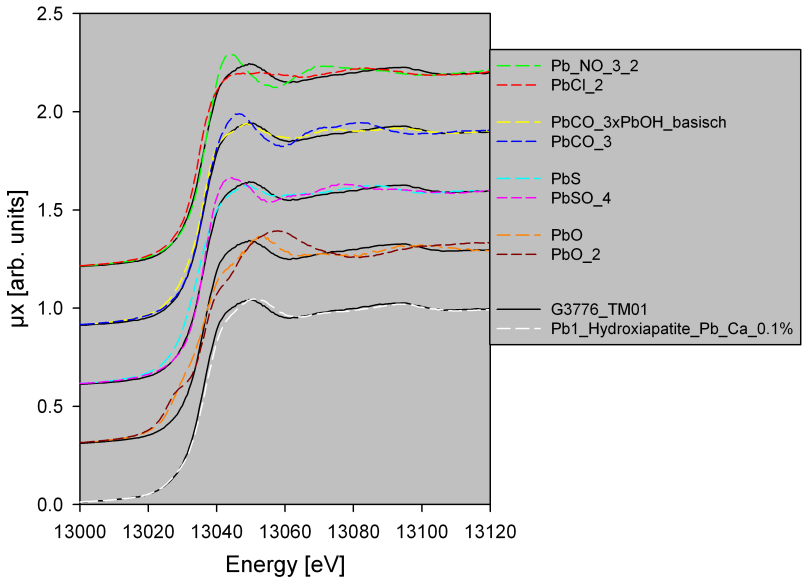
Vienna University of Technology

Pb compounds



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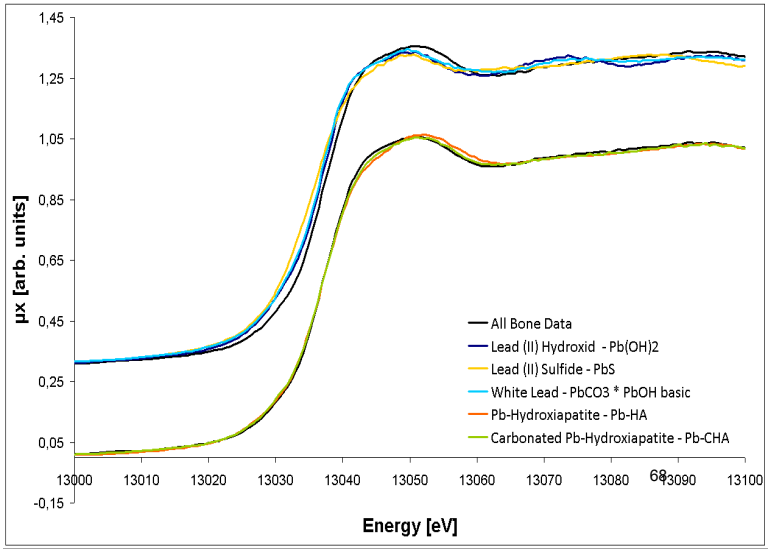
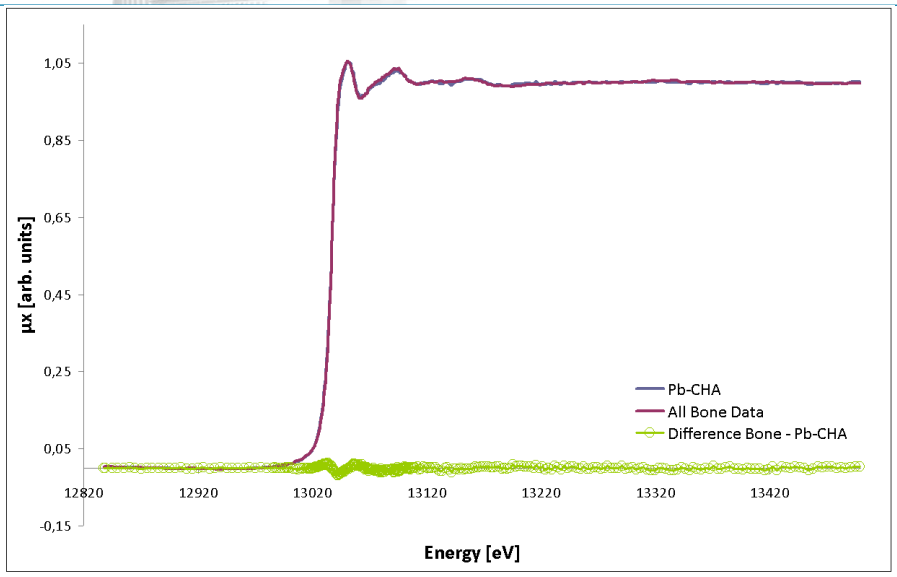
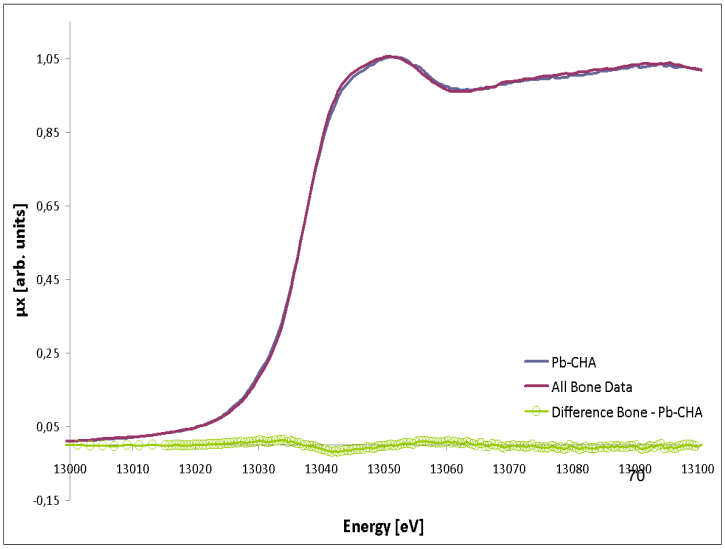
Comparison with standards



Pb-LIII XANES

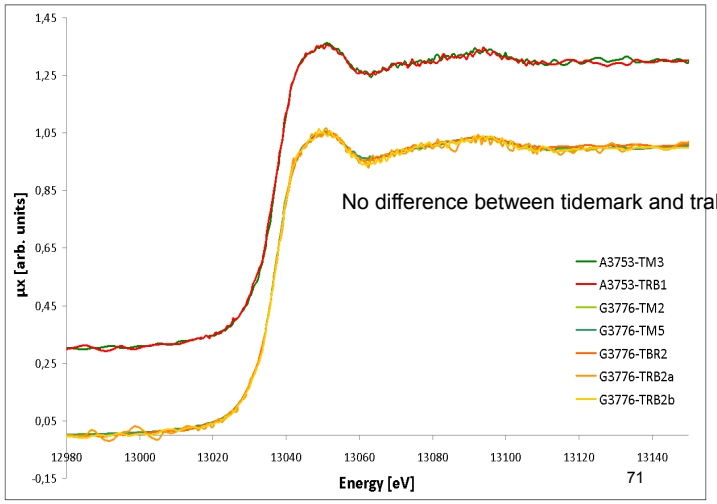


Comparison bone –Pb-CHA



Pb-CHA fits to all bone data

Comparison tidemark-trabecular bone



No difference between tidemark and trabecular bone

71

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Assessment of chemical species of lead accumulated in tidemarks of human articular cartilage by X-ray absorption near-edge structure analysis

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A highly specific accumulation of the toxic element lead was recently measured in the transition zone between non-calcified and calcified normal human articular cartilage. This transition zone, the so-called 'tidemark', is considered to be an active calcification front of great clinical importance. However, little is known about the mechanisms of accumulation and the chemical form of Pb in calcified cartilage and bone. Using spatially resolved X-ray absorption near-edge structure analysis (μ-XANES) at the Pb L_3-edge, the chemical state of Pb in the osteochondral region was investigated. The feasibility of the μ-XANES set-up at the SUL-X beamline (ANKA synchrotron light source) was tested and confirmed by comparing XANES spectra of bulk Pb-reference compounds recorded at both the XAS and the SUL-X beamline at ANKA. The μ-XANES set-up was then used to investigate the tidemark region of human bone (two patella samples and one femoral head sample). The spectra recorded at the tidemark and at the trabecular bone were found to be highly correlated with the spectra of synthetic Pb-doped carbonated hydroxyapatite, suggesting that in both of these very different tissues Pb is incorporated into the hydroxyapatite structure.

Keywords: X-ray absorption spectroscopy; Pb L_3-edge XANES; human bone; tidemark; trabecular bone.

1. Introduction

Exposure to the toxic element lead is associated with chronic diseases of the nervous, hematopoietic, skeletal, renal and endocrine systems (Järup, 2003). Pb is predominantly stored in the human skeleton, where approximately 95% of the total body burden is present (Wittmers *et al.*, 1988). Bone is a composite material consisting of an organic component of the matrix, which is predominantly of type-I collagen molecules, which assemble in a regularly staggered manner to form fibrils of several hundred nanometres diameter. These collagen fibrils are impregnated with and surrounded by small nanocrystallite particles of carbonated apatite (Pratzl *et al.*, 2004).

The tibia and patella have been widely used in epidemiologic studies to determine bone Pb levels by *in vivo* *K*-line X-ray fluorescence (XRF). However, owing to the large information depth (~2 cm) when considering Pb *K*-lines (75 keV photons) in *in vivo* XRF analysis, signals are detected from a large bone volume and lack spatial resolution.

In recent studies we investigated the spatial distribution of Pb in the osteochondral region of normal human joints (Zoeger *et al.*, 2006, 2008) using Pb *La* fluorescence lines

Distribution of trace elements in human osteosarcoma - a malignant bone tumor

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Denver X-ray Conference
Denver, August 2012

Elemental Distribution in human bone cancer

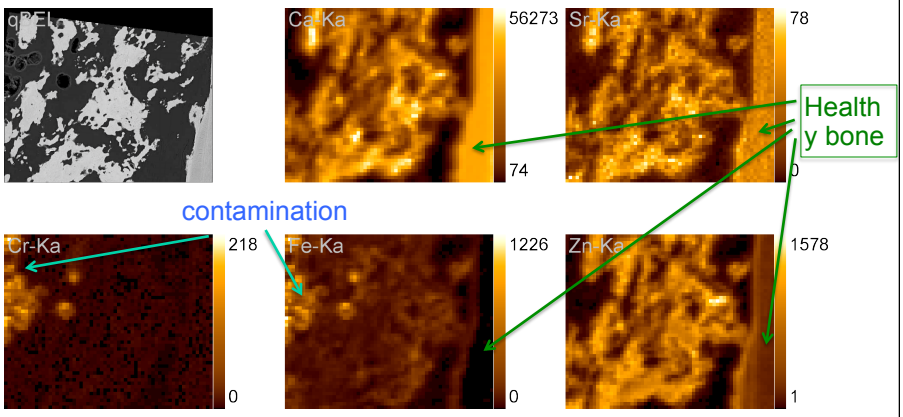
- Localization of Fe, Zn and other trace elements is unknown
- Previous studies: other cancer types - increased levels of Fe, Zn and Cu reported

1. Distribution and levels of Ca, Fe, and Zn within
malignant bone matrix
vs.
healthy bone matrix

2. Comparison: Osteoblastic vs. condroblastic osteosarcoma
Influences bone cancer type on trace element distribution

Elemental Distribution in human bone cancer

Elemental maps - Osteoblastic Osteosarcoma:



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Pixelsize: 10µm x 10µm
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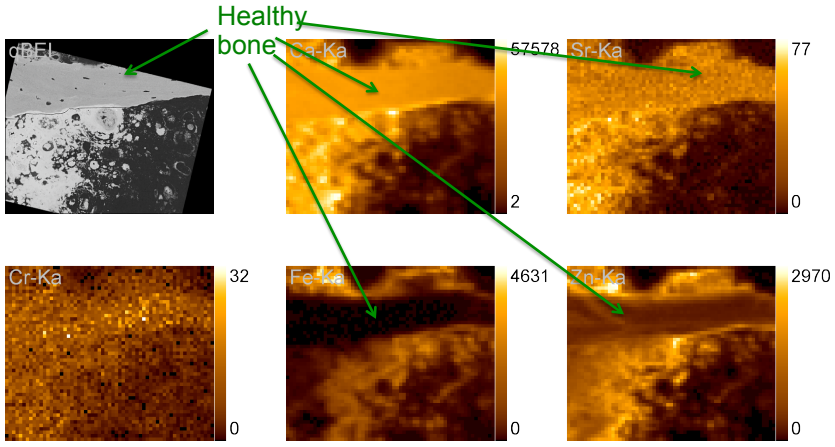
Normalization: cps & 100mA R-C

Fe & Zn accumulation in Cancer Tissue

75

Elemental Distribution in human bone cancer

Elemental maps - Condroblastic Osteosarcoma:



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Normalization: cps & 100mA R-C

Fe & Zn accumulation in Cancer Tissue

76

Elemental Distribution in human bone cancer

- Accumulation of Fe & Zn in malignant Tissue:
  - condroblastic OS
  - osteoblastic OS
- Fe Contaminations:
  - use of steel tools during sample preparation
  - Identification through Cr & Ni