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# PUERTO RICO NUCLEAR CENTER

ABSTRACTS OF PROGRAMS SUPPORTED  
BY THE AEC DIVISIONS OF:

Nuclear Education and Training  
Physical Research  
Biology and Medicine  
Isotopes Development



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## Clinical Applications Division

### STAFF

Sergio Irizarry, M. D., Chief Scientist II, Head; Aldo E. Lanaro, M. D., Associate Scientist II; Pedro Juan Santiago, M. D., Associate Scientist I (Part-Time).

### PURPOSE

The main purpose of the program of this Division is teaching and training of Latin American physicians in the diagnostic and therapeutic uses of radioisotopes in humans.

### CURRENT STATUS

#### Courses Available:

1. Basic Course Clinical Applications of Radioisotopes. This course consists of formal lectures, demonstrations, periods of discussion and laboratory work. Its main purpose is to emphasize training in the use of clinical radioisotope techniques.
2. Orientation Course Clinical Applications of Radioisotopes for Medical Residents. This is a non credit semester course for Medical Residents designed for orientation only in the medical uses of radioisotopes.
3. Course in a Medical Specialty. This is a course emphasizing the application of nuclear techniques in a special field of Medicine. A two-week course in the field of Pediatrics will be offered following the Basic Course in Clinical Applications of Radioisotopes in February and June 1967.
4. Training in Clinical Research. This course stresses research aspects in Clinical Medicine, and is designed to provide research facilities to trainees interested in clinical radioisotope research work.

Special activities to increase the number of prospective candidates for the training courses have included several trips to South America by Dr. Lanaro during which he has visited hospitals, universities and other institutions and participated in scientific meetings.

Many prospective trainees would come to Puerto Rico provided maintenance expenses could be provided.

Clinical Research:

To complement the training program, research projects are active in the areas indicated:

1. Thyroid disorders
2. Cancer detection
3. Gastrointestinal absorption
4. Problems of clinical radiation
5. Liver and kidney disorders

## Radiotherapy and Cancer Division

### STAFF

Víctor A. Marcial, M. D., Chief Scientist II, Head; José M. Tomé, M. D., Chief Scientist I; Jeanne Ubiñas, M. D., Chief Scientist I; Antonio Bosch, M. D., Chief Scientist I; María P. de Lozano, M. S., Research Associate I; Zenaida Frías, M. S., Medical Research Statistician.

### PURPOSE

The main purpose of this Division is to train physicians and allied personnel in all aspects of the application of nuclear energy to cancer. A second purpose is to develop and carry out a research program to improve our knowledge in the cancer and radiation fields.

### CURRENT STATUS

This Division offers two programs in Radiotherapy Training:

(1) Radiotherapy Residency Program. The objective of this program is to prepare qualified radiation therapists. This is an approved program that fulfills the requirements of the American Board of Radiology. Physicians with a year's internship or equivalent clinical experience are accepted for this training. The total training period lasts three years, but trainees are required to take an additional fourth year of supervised practice (preceptorship) before admission to the specialty examinations. Trainees acquire a solid background in clinical cancer through supervised work with new, follow-up, and hospitalized cancer patients. They learn to diagnose the disease, determine the extent of the same, choose the appropriate treatment, and plan and conduct radiological therapy. Radiation therapy experience is acquired by working with röntgentherapy machines of various voltages and teletherapy units, which include cobalt and cesium, and with the application of radioactive material such as radium, strontium, cobalt, and iridium.

Trainees also become familiar with non-radiological cancer treatment methods, such as surgery and chemotherapy. In addition, they learn of cancer control activities in Puerto Rico; this includes the operation of a Central Cancer Registry, tumor clinic work, cancer detection, and public and professional education in cancer.

(2) Special Short Term Radiotherapy Training Course.

Special programs are prepared according to the needs of the person. Participants may engage in a research project and may participate in all teaching activities of the Radiotherapy and Cancer Division; but are not given patient responsibility.

An additional training activity is offered for Fourth Year Medical Students. Selected candidates receive one month of intensive in-service training, where they are exposed to cancer and radiotherapy clinical problems.

Experienced radiotherapists from Latin America are hired as visiting staff. This permits them to become acquainted with the work of this Division and to carry out research projects.

To complement the training programs, a number of research projects are active in this Division. These include: (1) Investigation of the Role of Surgical Sterilization in the Etiology of Cancer of the Uterine Cervix; (2) Study of Fractionation of Weekly Radiation Doses in Cancer Patients Under Radiotherapy; (3) Carcinoma of the Uterine Cervix Associated with Pregnancy; (4) Determination of Optimal Tumor-Dose in Radiation Therapy of Cancer of the Esophagus; (5) Controlled Study of the Split-Dose Technique in Radiotherapy of Cancer; (6) Study of Chromosome Changes in Patients Undergoing Radiation Therapy for Cancer; (7) Exfoliative Cytology as a Tool for Determining Prognosis in Cases with Cervical Carcinoma Submitted to Irradiation; (8) Surgical Adjuvant Breast Project; (9) Study of the Incidence of Leukemia in Patients with Cervical Cancer Treated with Radiation; (10) Clinical Dose-Time-Fractionation Relationships.

This Division is collaborating in various research projects conducted by other Divisions of PRNC; these are: study of thyroid function in patients with neoplasia, tumor localization studies, gastro-intestinal absorption studies, normal and neoplastic tissue cell-cycle studies, mice L.D.-50 studies, etc.

## Agricultural Bio-Sciences Division

### STAFF

Robert A. Luse, Ph. D., Chief Scientist, Head; José A. Ferrer Monge, Ph. D., Chief Scientist; Francis K. S. Koo, Ph. D., Associate Scientist II; David W. Walker, Ph. D., Associate Scientist II; Shreekant N. Deshpande, Ph. D., Associate Scientist I; José Cuevas, M. S., Research Associate I.

### PURPOSE

To train students at the graduate and the post-graduate level for research in agriculture or biology, emphasizing nuclear techniques.

To carry on continuing basic research programs which are concerned with problems in tropical agriculture that can be uniquely studied by nuclear techniques.

### STATUS

#### I. Education and Training

Eight students currently are working toward M. S. degrees in biology and agriculture--degrees which will be awarded by the University of Puerto Rico upon completion of course work and experimental thesis. In the last five years, several students have continued on for doctoral training in U. S. universities.

In the last year five persons have done post-graduate research in the Division, supported through fellowships from IAEA, ORINS, OAS, and the Peace Corps. These trainees spend from 1 to 15 months at PRNC taking courses and/or participating in research projects. They then return to their home country to develop scientific projects there (e.g., in Taiwan, Uruguay, Guatemala). An additional IAEA Fellow is in prospect.

Division staff are currently offering graduate level courses at the University, where they hold ad honorem appointments. This academic year courses in Nuclear Techniques in Agriculture, Nuclear Techniques in Biological Research, and in Cytogenetics (both campuses) are being presented.

Division staff members have served as Scientific Advisors with the AEC Exhibit "Atomos en Acción" in El Salvador and Guatemala in 1965 and in Costa Rica and Nicaragua in 1966. Re-visitation of previous Exhibit sites permits continued contact and cooperation with Central American scientists.

## II. Research

### A. Radiobotany of sugarcane

To increase the economic return from sugarcane (Puerto Rico's most important crop), the induction of plant mutants with high sucrose content is being attempted. Initial experiments to determine the radiosensitivity of seeds and buds to thermal neutrons produced in the PRNC megawatt reactor have been completed. Subsequently, thousands of seeds and vegetative buds have been irradiated, germinated, and planted in the field. Mass chemical screening for sugar content in the individual plants produced is being carried out via automated analytical techniques. Visible mutations such as wider stiffer leaves indicate that other favorable characteristics may be induced. Superior mutants will be propagated and evaluated in the University Agricultural Experiment Station's program of crop breeding and improvement.

A similar program concerned with the induction of resistance in sugarcane to the mosaic virus disease is underway. Nearly a thousand plants have been grown from irradiated seed and these are in process of mass screening by artificial infection with the virus.

### B. Radioisotope studies in sugarcane

Important problems of both immediate and long-range application have been studied in sugarcane through the use of radioisotopes. Several field and greenhouse experiments which deal with agronomic practice were completed this year. For example, the effect of soil factors (pH, density, moisture content) on the nutrient uptake and utilization of phosphates, sulfates, and trace elements has been determined. Also, the enhancement of foliar absorption of phosphates by wetting agents was measured; results will be of use in the aerial spray application of fertilizers to sugarcane, an increasingly more common practice.

The enzymatic degradation of sucrose in the sugarcane plant by invertase has been the subject of biochemical investigation. Factors which control invertase formation have been determined by measuring the incorporation of added carbon-14 labeled amino acids into the protein fraction of sugarcane meristem tissue. Co-factors such as magnesium ion have been found essential for this incorporation; the protein formation is considerably reduced by presence of sulphydryl compounds.

### C. Radiation preservation mangoes

Several exotic tropical fruits have considerable market potential if their ripening could be delayed to permit shipment. To evaluate the process of radiation preservation, a series of experiments were done, involving 20 varieties of mangoes irradiated to different doses at three different stages of ripening and stored



at post-irradiation temperatures of 50 and 70°F. From these studies it was found that 250 Kr. doses of gamma radiation extend the shelf-life at 50°F by approximately twenty days for certain varieties of mangoes. Such results hold promise for the radiation preservation of this fruit.

Biochemical studies of softening of mangoes during and following irradiation also have been carried out by measuring the extent of depolymerization of the pectic constituents in irradiated fruit. Softening was found due both to radiation induced depolymerization of pectic acids and to the considerable polygalacturanase activity in the mango.

D. Other projects

Within its structure, the Agricultural Bio-Sciences Division currently houses three Projects supported through contracts with the USAEC: Radiation Sterilization of the Sugarcane Borer, Radiation Preservation of Tropical Foods, and Resonance in Radiation Effects. While these projects are reported elsewhere, it should be pointed out that these are an integral part of the Division's program and, in turn, rely for their senior investigators on Division personnel.

## Radioisotope Applications Division

### STAFF

H. Harry Szwant, Ph. D., Chief Scientist II, Head; Alec Grimison, Ph. D., Associate Scientist II (Part-time); José P. A. Castrillón, Ph. D., Associate Scientist I; Mariel M. Muir, Ph. D., Associate Scientist I (Part-time); George Simpson, Ph. D., Associate Scientist I; Gerardo Molina Vega, M. S., Research Associate II; Rosa Santana de Tirado, M. S., Research Associate I.

### PURPOSE

The main objective of the program is the offering of sufficient training to scientists in the application of radioisotopes and ionizing radiation to the physical sciences to provide technical competence for their future work. A second objective is the offering of introductory training to scientists, irrespective of their fields of interest, in radioisotopes and ionizing radiation as a background or as complementary preparation for their participation in other programs of PRNC.

### CURRENT STATUS

#### Courses with University credit:

1. Radiochemistry Course (Chemistry 465 - 4 credit hours). A one semester course offered once a year for advanced undergraduate and graduate students. Three one-hour lectures and one four-hour laboratory period per week. Approximate enrollment: 4 to 6.

2. Nuclear Techniques in Biological Research (Biology 372 - 4 credit hours). A one-semester course offered once a year for advanced undergraduate students. Three one-hour lectures and one hour-hour laboratory period per week. Approximate enrollment: 4 to 6.

3. Participation in Graduate and Undergraduate Research Courses. Research training in the fields of photo and radiochemical reactions and in the application of radioisotopes to chemical studies is offered to students pursuing the M. S. and B. S. degrees at the University of Puerto Rico. Each student carries out an individual research project in accord with the credits for which he registers in Chemistry 599 and Chemistry 397-398.

### Special Training Courses

1. Basic Course in Radioisotope Techniques - Four-week course now being offered four or five times a year. We have had a total of 272 participants (30 sessions) including 68 Latin Americans. The present rate of participants is approximately 30 per year. (This course was incorporated in the curriculum of the graduate programs of Biochemistry and Microbiology at the U. P. R. School of Medicine as Biochemistry and Nutrition 410, 2 credit hours).

2. Radiological Physics - A special course offered to M. D. Residents in Radiology when requested.

### ORGANIC CHEMISTRY PROGRAM

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of the program is to provide advanced chemical training in organic chemistry with special emphasis on its nuclear aspects. The projects cover a relatively wide range of subjects in order to offer a broad experience to all members of the group, and the diffusion of the varied aspects of organic chemistry is promoted by group seminars and discussions.

#### CURRENT STATUS

The research topics include the use of S-35 in exchange reactions, the use of tritium, Cl-36 and C-14 for the determination of reaction mechanisms, the synthesis of boron compounds of potential use in neutron activation therapy, and the gamma radiolysis of dimethyl sulfoxide.

The study of the gamma radiolysis of dimethyl sulfoxide is of recent origin, but correlative studies concerned with the physical properties of this substance have been in progress for some time. The boron project is currently inactive because of the departure of the research assistant who was involved in this work.

### PHOTOCHEMISTRY AND RADIATION CHEMISTRY PROGRAM

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of the program is to provide advanced chemical training in photochemistry and radiation chemistry, with special emphasis on the relations and distinctions between these. Also included are projects giving training in the use of quantum chemical calculations for evaluation of the experimental results.

#### CURRENT STATUS

The advanced chemical training in this area involves active participation in the experimental and theoretical projects detailed under "Matrix Isolation Studies of Products of Gamma Radiolysis of Heterocyclic Molecules", as well as participation in group seminars.

## Nuclear Science and Technology Division

### STAFF

Owen H. Wheeler, D. Sc., Ph. D., Chief Scientist I, Head (Part-Time); Eddie Ortiz, Ph. D., Chief Scientist I (Ad honorem); Rev. Ignacio Cantarell, Ph. D., Associate Scientist II (Part-Time); Julio A. Gonzalo, Ph. D., Associate Scientist II (Part-Time); Florencio Vázquez Martínez, Ph. D., Associate Scientist II (Part-Time); Rupert E. Lee, M. Sc., Research Associate III; J. Elisín Trabal, B. S., Research Associate I.

### SCOPE

The Division provides training and research facilities in fields of chemistry and physics related to nuclear science for students in the M. S. degree programs of the Departments of Chemistry, Physics and Nuclear Engineering of the University of Puerto Rico at Mayaguez.

The Division also offers research facilities for workers at the pre- and post-doctoral level and the staff members carry out independent research.

### CURRENT STATUS

#### EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Seven graduate students are carrying out research for their M. S. degree in chemistry and one in physics in the Division. Members of the Division are currently teaching three courses in the Departments of Chemistry and Physics of the University of Puerto Rico at Mayaguez, in nuclear physics and chemistry, radiochemistry, and solid state physics.

Mr. Rupert A. Lee is completing his thesis work for a Ph. D. in radiation chemistry from the University of Alberta.

#### CHEMISTRY PROGRAM

The fundamental mechanism of the radiolysis of hydrogen chloride and hydrogen bromide is being studied, using both gamma radiation and fission recoil particles. This study is part of a concept for the conversion of fission energy into electrical energy, via a cycle involving radiolysis of a hydrogen halide by fission fragments to provide feed material for a fuel cell.

Studies are also being carried out on radiation induced reactions of organic compounds in solution, and on the mechanisms of thermal rearrangements using isotopes.

A program of research in hot-atom chemistry is now supported by the Division of Research of the AEC. Two other research groups are financed by grants from the National Institutes of Health; one on the Synthesis of Thiasteroids (3 assistants) and the other on the Radiolysis of Peptides (2 assistants)

#### PHYSICS PROGRAM

Radiation damage in ferroelectrics is being investigated by means of hysteresis and dielectric studies, and of measurements of capacity and conductivity. The effect of temperature changes to  $+10^{-3}$  C in the region of the Curie temperature has been studied. The compounds studied include triglycine sulfate, and alkali trihydrogen selenites.

Work is being initiated on the formation of color centers in magnesium oxide and alkali halides, and on field emission from highly clean surfaces.

Related studies, in conjunction with the Physics Department, University of Puerto Rico at Mayaguez (H. J. Gomberg and E. Cruz-Vidal) are concerned with the efficiency of color center formation in alkali halides as a function of the energy of incident monochromatic x-rays near the K absorption edge of the halide.

# Nuclear Engineering Division

## STAFF

Donald S. Sasser, Ph. D., Chief Scientist I, Head; Aviva E. Gileadi, Ph. D., Chief Scientist I; Phillip W. Osborne, Ph. D., Chief Scientist I; Kenneth Soderstrom, M. S. Research Associate III; Carlos Wheeler, B. S., Research Associate II; Erick Méndez Veray, M. S. Research Associate I.

## PURPOSE

The main purpose of the Division program is to teach, train and do research in the basic sciences and engineering contributing to development of the use of nuclear energy. University of Puerto Rico students in the program must be enrolled for graduate studies and be accepted in a program leading toward one of the Master of Science degrees in engineering, usually nuclear engineering. Students from other universities in the United States or in Latin America may be accepted for participation in research for completion of thesis requirements. PRNC participates in the ORINS Graduate Fellowship Program for support of U. S. citizens doing thesis research. There are now 15 students working toward M. S. degrees in Nuclear Engineering.

In addition to the primary purpose, the Division also provides special non-degree training programs for technicians and for engineers and scientists.

## CURRENT STATUS

The primary effort is on the educational program in Nuclear Engineering carried out in cooperation with the Department of Nuclear Engineering of the College of Engineering. Courses being taught are:

### Core Courses:

1. Elements of Nuclear Engineering. (Nu Eg 605) Four credit hours. Four lectures per week. Characteristics of the atomic nucleus. Radioactive decay. Interaction of radiation and matter. Basic neutronics.

2. Reactor Theory (Nu Eg 621) Three credit hours. Three lectures per week. Neutron balance equation. Diffusion theory. Slowing down theory. Bare homogeneous reactor. Reflected reactor. Heterogeneous reactor. Time dependent reactor. Perturbation theory. Transport theory.

3. Mathematics of Modern Science I (Nu EG 675) Three credit hours. Three lectures per week. A more advanced study of some topics covered in Math 475-476. Complex variables, partial differential equations, special functions, transform calculus.

4. Nuclear Measurements and Instrumentation (Nu EG 603) Three credit hours. One lecture and two three-hour laboratories each week. Prerequisite: Phys 456. Characteristics of operation and thorough familiarization used in the application of specialized techniques such as: coincidence and anticoincidence counting, pulse analysis, neutron spectrometry, gamma ray spectrometry, etc.

5. Advanced Reactor Theory (Nu Eg 622) Three credit hours. Three lectures per week. Prerequisite: Nu Eg 621. Advanced transport theory. Reactor Kinetics. Heterogeneous reactor theory. Prerequisites: Nu Eg 675, Nu Eg 605, Nu Eg 621. Corequisite: Nu Eg 676.

6. Mathematics of Modern Science II (Math 676) Three credit hours. Three lectures per week. A more advanced study of some topics covered in Math. 475-476. Sturm Liouville systems, calculus of variations, integral equations, tensors, finite differences.

7. Reactor Laboratory (Nu Eg 626) Two credit hours. Two three-hour laboratories each week. Prerequisite: Nu Eg 621. Laboratory problems involving the nuclear reactor.

8. Graduate Seminar (Nu Eg 616) One credit hour. Two hours per week. Reports and discussions on special topics in Nuclear Science and Engineering.

9. Nuclear Reactor Technology (Nu Eg 602) Four credit hours. Three lectures and one three-hour laboratory demonstration period each week. Prerequisite: Nu Eg 605 and Nu Eg 621. Steady-state and transient thermal conduction in fuel elements; thermal convection in heat-exchanger design; liquid metal systems; breeding and conversion; an introduction to the economics of reactor operation; reactor engineering design problems.

10. Thesis (Nu Eg 699) One to six credit hours. One to six research periods each week. Research in the field of Nuclear Engineering and presentation of a thesis.

Supplementary Courses:

1. Nuclear Reactor Metallurgy (Nu Eg 612) Three credit hours. Two lectures and one three-hour laboratory each week. Corequisite: Nu Eg 601.

An introduction to elementary physical metallurgy of the principal reactor materials such as aluminum, zirconium, uranium, and high temperature alloys; mechanical properties; fabrication of nuclear fuels; radiation damage to reactor components.



2. Introduction to Nuclear Engineering (Nu Eg 551) Three credit hours. This course is offered for advanced undergraduate and non-nuclear engineering graduate students. Three lectures each week. Fission and chain reactions, elements of reactor design, utilization of nuclear energy for power and radiation problems.

### Research

The staff of the Nuclear Engineering Division and members of other PRNC Divisions are carrying out research through projects designed for student participation. These include:

1. Method of reactor shutdown minimizing the after shutdown Xenon peak.
2. Measurement of the transfer function on the L-77 homogeneous reactor by the modulation technique.
3. Study of the variation of the neutron characteristics occurring during the reactor operation due to the changes in isotopic composition of the core.
4. Effects of irradiation on the fracture characteristics of plexiglass.
5. Determination of mass flow rates in pipes by use of the nuclear Doppler effect.
6. Determination of metal to metal diffusion coefficients by diffusion of radioactive nuclei.
7. The effect of nuclear irradiation on the emissivity of graphite.
8. Determination of the heat-transfer coefficient for free convection of air between plate-type fuel elements.
9. Monochromatization of reactor beam-port neutrons by multiple critical angle scatter.

## Reactor Division

### STAFF

Héctor Barceló, M. S., Chief Scientist I, Head; Richard Brown Campos, M. S., Associate Scientist I, Reactor Supervisor; Ernesto Guerra, B. E. E., Reactor Supervisor; Six Reactor Operators.

### PURPOSE

The main objective of this Division is the operation, maintenance, and protection of the two PRNC reactors: an L-77 homogeneous reactor and an A. M. F. pool-type research reactor currently operating at a one-megawatt power level. The Division staff also operates and maintains pneumatic tubes, hot cells, a gamma irradiation room, fuel element irradiators, a gamma pool, and all equipment necessary for the operation of these facilities and participates in the training of reactor operators and supervisors.

### STATUS

The Reactor Division supports all other divisions and programs associated with the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center.

In the pool-type research reactor, two six-inch beam tubes are being utilized by the neutron diffraction program for two neutron spectrometers. A shielded room has been built around another six-inch beam tube for future experiments in biology and medicine. A borated water shutter has been built for this beam tube. A neutron monochromator, based on critical angle reflection techniques, is being built to be installed in a fourth beam tube. The fifth beam tube is scheduled for the experiments by Lee on fission product radiolysis of hydrogen halides.

Presently, the one megawatt research reactor is operated on a sixteen-hours-a-day basis, at a continuous power of one megawatt. Studies are in progress for an increase of power to two megawatts and an increase in operation time to twenty-four hours, five days a week. Ultimate plans are to increase the power level to five megawatts continuous with pulsing capability with peak power of two thousand megawatts.

The L-77 reactor is used for teaching and experiments suitable for a water boiler homogeneous type of source. An oscillator for dynamic experiments is being built.

The demand for two different modes of operation of the pool reactor, namely, continuous, steady state, full power for researchers, versus variable flux, changes of configuration and intermittent operation required for any training programs moved this Division to present a proposal for the construction of another reactor to be installed at the other end of the pool. This low power reactor is to be built and put into operation by members of the Division. This reactor will be operated on an on-off basis with the primary purpose to provide a flexible facility where nuclear engineering and other graduate students may perform laboratory experiments and research projects related to Division work.

The Division participated in the training of reactor operators and supervisors, and supervises thesis work related to reactor physics. Among others, the Reactor Division has trained two reactor supervisors from Colombia, who are now in charge of reactor operations at the Colombia nuclear research reactor. The Division gave operator training to the BONUS startup team. The training consisted of providing practical experience in reactor startup and shutdown. It also participated in the training of twelve BONUS reactor operators in a ten-week summer course. In addition, two thesis problems of BONUS students studying for the degree in Nuclear Engineering at the University of Puerto Rico at Mayaguez, were supervised by personnel of the Reactor Division.

In the field of technical help to other organizations, members of this Division have been in close contact with the Colombia reactor. The director of the Division is a member of the BONUS Safety Committee, and also participated in a study group meeting in Caracas, organized by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

## Health Physics Division

### STAFF

Peter Paraskevoudakis, Ph. D., Associate Scientist II, Acting Head; Pedro Cruz, M. S., Research Associate II; Heidi Pabón, M. S., Associate in Health Physics; and five Health Physics Assistants.

### SCOPE

The Division has two general responsibilities: (1) services associated with radiation and industrial safety, and (2) training and education.

### CURRENT STATUS

In the area of services, Health Physics conducts the following programs:

1. Personnel Monitoring - This is the most extensive program. Dose assessment mainly by way of sensitive film is provided to the Nuclear Center, Bonus Power Plant and the Cancer Hospital at Río Piedras. During fiscal year 1966 more than 13,000 film packets were processed.
2. Area Monitoring - This program is limited to PRNC controlled areas and provides information on operation of the different facilities of the installation in their relation to the use of radioactive material.
3. Environmental Surveillance - This program involves the collection and analysis of environmental samples such as soil, water and vegetation beyond the area of the PRNC site.
4. Waste Disposal - The Health Physics Division has the responsibility for management and control of radioactive wastes generated by PRNC.
5. Radioactive and Non-Radioactive Hazardous Material Handling - The Division carries out routine inspections and checks to ensure safe handling of this type of material. Part of the program includes indoctrination of the personnel using the material in proper safety procedures.
6. General Laboratory Safety - This program is in essence an extension of the previous one. Emphasis is given to the supervision

of operations not covered under item 5 such as compliance with fire, electrical construction codes, etc. Periodic inspections and indoctrination of personnel form an integral part of this program.

In addition to these programs Health Physics is in charge of supervising and directing decontamination operations.

The Division operates two facilities, one for the calibration of radiation monitoring equipment and the other for a nuclear accident dosimetry center based on a dosimeter system originally developed by Hurst.

In the area of training and education the staff participates in the teaching and training of students and staff members in the principles and practice of radiation safety. This includes academic courses, seminars and thesis research. In cooperation with the University of Puerto Rico, the Division offers a curriculum leading to an M. S. degree in Health Physics. This is an approved program for the Atomic Energy Commission Special Fellowship in Health Physics. A graduate course in Health Physics is offered, for students not specializing in this field, with academic credit granted through the Biology Department of the University of Puerto Rico in Mayaguez. The Division also carries out research to support investigations in other divisions and programs.

A recent development is the provision of dosimetry standards for researchers throughout PRNC. Using known techniques and developing new ones, as needed, Health Physics provides energy and dose information for all neutron and gamma ray radiation facilities such as the reactor beam tubes, pneumatic tubes, thermal column, pool area, the neutron and the gamma irradiation rooms, the cobalt-60 sources, and other major sources as they are introduced.

## Medical Sciences and Radiobiology Division

### STAFF

Jorge M. Chiriboga, M. D., Assistant Director for Scientific Programs, Acting Head; Ramiro Martínez Silva, M. D., Associate Scientist I; Julio I. Colón, Ph. D., Associate Scientist (Ad honorem); José Noel Correa, M. D., Associate Scientist (Ad honorem); Ivelisse Rodríguez de Oquendo, M. S., Research Associate I; Ana Sylvia Quesada de Rodríguez, M. S., Research Associate (Ad honorem); Conrado Asenjo, Ph. D., Chief Scientist (Ad honorem); José A. del Castillo, Ph. D., Chief Scientist (Ad honorem); Luis Otero Villagerbó, Ph. D., Associate Scientist.

### PURPOSE

1. To teach and conduct research at different levels within the field of Radiation Biology.
2. To establish projects which have a bearing on the problems of Tropical Medicine (Field and Laboratory Studies on the Effects of Radiation on Host-Parasite Relationships).
3. To maintain a tissue culture facility to serve as a medium for training and research.

### CURRENT STATUS

Training - A four week course in Tissue Culture and Radioisotopic Techniques at Cellular and Subcellular Level was offered from October 17 to November 10, 1966. The Course is designed to give emphasis to the basic aspects of tissue culture such as the applications of this technique to virology, radiobiology, etc. Microautoradiographic techniques, chromosomic preparations, labeling and liquid scintillation counting of nucleic acids at a cellular level, and other techniques are included.

Research - Work is being done on various research projects. The following will be a brief resumé of the more important ones:

1. Two cell lines derived from a Danish chondrosarcoma are under study with special interest in karyotypes and metabolic functions. It is hoped that the radiobiological effects in vivo and in vitro can be compared.

2. Diploid human cells are under culture and the effects of radiation on the aging process are being studied.

3. A group under the direction of Dr. del Castillo is trying to maintain living muscle cells of Ascaris in the tissue culture medium.

4. The effect of radiation on the host-parasite relationships in latent arthropod borne viruses has been started utilizing tissue culture and host animals.

6. The Schistosomiasis studies conducted in this Division are reported in a separate abstract.

## Participation of the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center in the USAEC Atoms in Action Exhibit in Latin America

### STAFF

Fausto J. Muñoz Ribadeneira, B. Ch. E, Research Associate II, Program Director; Eugenia P. de Ramírez, Administrative Assistant; PRNC scientific staff participates as needed.

### PURPOSE

PRNC has been assigned responsibility for conducting a program of scientific research as part of the USAEC Atoms in Action Exhibit. Research projects are selected on the basis of possible economic interest, the present status of scientific development in the host countries, similarity of projects to current PRNC research, and availability of PRNC staff to serve as consultants. A subsequent follow-up and evaluation of the experimental results is carried out by the PRNC scientists who participate in the Exhibit.

### CURRENT STATUS

The Atoms in Action Exhibit has now visited four Central American countries. In February and March 1965 the Exhibit visited San Salvador, El Salvador, and in August and September 1965 the Exhibit was held in Guatemala City, Guatemala. In February and March 1966 the Exhibit was in San José, Costa Rica and in October and November 1966 the Exhibit was in Managua, Nicaragua.

Salvadorean researchers used gamma radiation to determine the mortality sterilization dosages for *Leucoptera coffeella*, an insect pest in coffee, and *Heliothis zea*, a cotton and corn pest. Preliminary results on radiation preservation of shrimp and canteloupe melons were satisfactory. Genetic studies in beans have shown in the first crop a total weight increase of 25 per cent and in rice a stiffer straw has been obtained. Gamma radiation also improved coffee flavor and taste. Four graduate students of the University carried out thesis research with exhibit equipment.

In Guatemala entomology studies were focussed on *Tomaspinas postica*, a citronella and lemon grass plantation insect pest. In genetics, the maximum survival dose for corn was determined. Experiments to determine radiation effect on coffee flavor and taste, beer, and essential oils



were performed. Researchers from the Central American Institute for Industry (ICAITI) carried out investigations on canned pineapple sterilization by gamma radiation and investigators of the Nutritional Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP) used Incaparina to study the degradation of vegetable protein under gamma radiation. Twelve hundred undergraduate students voluntarily attended a special program prepared by the PRNC personnel, and six graduate students of the University of San Carlos performed thesis research under the guidance of PRNC lecturing scientists. Salvadorean researchers came to Guatemala to continue genetic studies on beans and rice and entomological studies on Heliothis zea. PRNC personnel played an important role in the donation of the gamma irradiation facility of the exhibit from the Regional Office for Central America and Panama Affairs (ROCAP, U. S. Department of State), to ICAITI.

The research activities in Costa Rica dealt primarily with agricultural problems with additional topics in the physical sciences. Radioactive tracers were utilized to study organic chemical reactions.

Projects carried out included work on fish, potato, and coffee preservation by radiation; bean softening by radiation, radiation effects on corn, rice, and bean seed viability, effects of gamma radiation on the hysteresis cycle of triglycine sulfate crystals, effects of formic acid concentration on the Fricke dosimetry system, radiation chemistry of titanium sulfate solutions in sulfuric acid, and other chemical studies.

In Nicaragua research projects have been started in food preservation using bananas, bean softening, sorghum seed viability and sorghum genetics. Experiments are also being carried out in neutron dynamics.

## Solid State Physics Program

### STUDY OF RADIATION DAMAGE IN ORGANIC CRYSTALS USING ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY

#### STAFF

Amador Cobas, Ph. D., Associate Director; Shmvel Zvi Weisz, Ph. D., Chief Scientist, Alfredo J. Torruella, Ph. D., Associate Scientist (Ad honorem); George M. Simpson, Ph. D., Associate Scientist; Jesús M. Tharrats, Ph. D., Associate Scientist (Ad honorem); James A. Muir, Ph. D., Associate Scientist I.

#### PURPOSE

The effects of radiation on organic crystals is the primary interest in this project. It is felt that such studies on well defined crystalline structures can provide a firm foundation for a later study of more complex materials, including those of direct biological interest. Anthracene has been chosen as the initial material for study because this substance has been studied more than any other organic material.

#### CURRENT STATUS

The damage induced by radiation is studied by measuring the changes in the electrical and optical properties before and after irradiation. The measurements at present are performed on anthracene single crystals.

The electrical properties are studied by measuring the steady state and transient current voltage characteristics. By applying an injecting electrode to the crystals (either highly absorbed light or iodine in a sodium-iodide solution) the current through the anthracene is space charge limited. From the transient and steady state behavior of the space charge limited current (SCLC) - voltage characteristics carrier transport and trapping properties, such as mobility, trap density, trap depth, trapping lifetime, and capture cross section can be deduced. In this lab it was found that the measurement of the SCLC through anthracene is a very sensitive tool for the detection of damage induced by radiation.

Our results indicate that by irradiating anthracene crystals with gamma or x-rays, hole traps are introduced in the crystals. The presence of these traps was detected using steady state space charge limited current techniques using a NaI-I<sub>2</sub> solution as the hole injecting electrode.

From the changes in the steady state space charge limited current voltage characteristics for a crystal before and after irradiation the density of the introduced traps was calculated. The density of these was found to vary linearly with the absorbed radiation dose. The lifetime of the injected free carriers was measured using the transient space charge limited current technique and the results indicate that the capture cross section of these traps for hole trapping is approximately of molecular size.

The current voltage characteristics of irradiated anthracene crystals were compared with the current voltage characteristics of crystals grown from irradiated anthracene powder and very little difference was found. This result indicates that the defects introduced by irradiation are molecular rather than crystalline.

In order to try to get a better understanding of the mechanism involved in the space charge limited currents in insulators, which we use as the detection method in our investigation of radiation damage in anthracene crystals, a thorough theoretical study of injection of carriers into insulators has been done. Solutions for the time dependence of the current have been obtained for the case where the reservoir of the free carriers at the injecting electrode is time dependent. In this analysis the transient space charge limited current, where the carrier density at the reservoir is infinite and constant in time, becomes a special case of the problem.

The optical properties are studied by measuring the radiation induced changes in absorption spectrum, in instantaneous fluorescences, and in delayed fluorescence. The delayed fluorescence is measured in scintillation grade anthracene crystals. They are exposed to radiation doses from  $10^2$  to  $10^6$  R. The excitation is by a high intensity red flash. The triplet excitons are produced by direct absorption in the triplet band and the singlet excitons are produced by two photon absorption and by triplet-triplet annihilation. The temporal response of the blue emission is continuously monitored both during and subsequent to the excitation. Gamma radiation creates centers in the crystal that quench the singlets and the triplets. The centers are paramagnetic and reduce the lifetime of the triplets, however, they do not affect the bimolecular triplet interaction rate constant. The density of the triplet quenching centers induced by one roentgen corresponds to the density of the hole traps measured by the s.c.l.c. method. By calculating the density of the singlet quenching centers using the value of the bimolecular singlet interaction rate constant obtained from photoconductive measurements, it is found that this density is larger by three orders of magnitude than the density of the triplet quenching centers. Measurements are in progress to determine the bimolecular singlet interaction rate constant by optical methods. These measurements will permit determining the yield by which free carriers are produced in the singlet-singlet annihilation process.

By use of multiple techniques an individual single crystal of anthracene can be used as a wide range dosimeter, triplet-triplet annihilation in the range  $10^2$  to  $10^4$ R, space-charge limited current in the range  $10^3$  to  $10^6$ R, fluorescence quenching in the range  $10^5$  to  $10^8$ R, and absorption spectroscopy above  $10^7$ R.

## Neutron Diffraction Program

### STAFF

Mortimer I. Kay, Ph. D., Chief Scientist I, Principal Investigator; Seymour F. Kaplan, Ph. D., Associate Scientist II; Robert Kleinberg, Ph. D., Associate Scientist II; Ismael Almodóvar, Ph. D., Associate Scientist II (part-time).

### PURPOSE

The Neutron Diffraction Program is concerned with ideal and imperfect arrangements of atomic nuclear and magnetic spin systems in solids. Of particular interest to the program are magnetic structures of inorganic salts and the determination of the role of hydrogen in structures having important physical and chemical properties.

### CURRENT STATUS

In collaboration with Dr. K. Okada, who returned to Japan in August after a two-year stay at PRNC, the hydrogen positions in copper formate tetrahydrate have been determined at room temperature and some electrical measurements made on the compound in the vicinity of the phase transition at  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Since antiferroelectricity was discovered, future work will consist of determining atomic positions in the presence of an electric field with the objective of demonstrating the atomistic basis for the electrical properties.

Manganous formate dihydrate has been studied and the hydrogen positions determined. A comparison of the disordered tetrahydrate with the dihydrate structure shows clearly the reason for the greater stability of the latter.

Dr. D. T. Cromer spent a year at PRNC on leave from Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. While he was here, data was collected on the three types of alums  $\text{A}^+\text{B}^{+3}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The combination of PRNC neutron data with LASL x-ray data has led to a complete elucidation of the  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  alum structures. The role of +1 cation size, hydrogen bonding, and disorder on the structure has been elucidated. Interesting non-harmonic thermal motions have been noted.

Neutron diffraction data was combined with x-ray diffraction data taken by Okaya and Stemple at IBM to produce a refined structure of d-tartaric acid.

Data has been taken on  $\text{NaH}_2(\text{SeO}_3)_2$  (room temperature) and  $\text{NaNO}_2$  at (150°C) to study the ferroelectric transitions of interest to the solid state physicists in Mayaguez.

The magnetic structure determinations of  $\text{CoCl}_2$  and  $\text{NiCl}_2$  Hexahydrates have been completed using data collected by Dr. R. Kleinberg at the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory. Other transition metal salts will be examined in the future. Work on the structure of molten  $\text{SnCl}_4$  by neutron diffraction using isotopic replacement of the Sn to help separate terms in the radial distribution function is being carried out by Dr. Howard L. Ritter. Dr. Ritter is Research Professor of Chemistry at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio and is currently spending one year as an Oak Ridge Research Participant in this Program.

## Hot-Atom Chemistry Program

### STAFF

Owen H. Wheeler, D. Sc., Ph. D. Chief Scientist I, Principal Investigator; Carmen L. González, M.S., Research Associate I.

### SCOPE

The mechanism of the formation of radioactive products in the neutron activation of organo-metallic compounds containing carbon-metal bonds is being investigated. Studies include work with short half-life isotopes.

### CURRENT STATUS

Studies have been completed on triphenylphosphone and its oxide and on tetraphenylphosphonium chloride, and also on diphenyl sulfide, sulfoxide and sulfone. Other work on cobaltocene and nickelocene has been completed and several publications are being prepared.

Research in progress covers studies on similar compounds of mercury, thallium, iodine, selenium, bismuth and tin. The effect of radical scavengers is being studied.

A gas-chromatographic counting system is being constructed for vapor phase studies.

# Terrestrial Ecology Program, Part 1

## The Rain Forest

### STAFF

Jerry R. Kline, Ph.D., Chief Scientist I, Principal Investigator; Carl F. Jordan, Ph. D., Associate Scientist I; George Drewry, M. A., Associate Scientist I; and visiting investigators.

### PURPOSE

- (1) To study effects of gamma irradiation from 10,000 Curies Cesium on the Rain Forest system at El Verde.
- (2) To study some mineral cycles of the rain-forest in relation to fall-out, atomic excavation, and plant nutrition.
- (3) To characterize the circuits and metabolic energy pulses of a complex terrestrial ecological system so as to understand the consequence of irradiation and fallout storage.

### CURRENT STATUS

#### A. Radiation Effects Studies

The Rain Forest Project at El Verde involves irradiation of a plot of lower montane forest with gamma radiation from a 10,000 Curies Cesium source. After 15 months of pre-irradiation studies and preparations at the radiation and control areas, irradiation began January 19, 1965. The main site was irradiated for 3 months, the innermost zones receiving one million R. Post irradiation measurements are in progress showing effects of radiation according to dosage received, according to species, and according to various categories of ecological and cytological structure and function. Data emerging provide some factual basis for predicting effects of radiation on rainforests and the rates of regeneration of the living system.

#### B. Recovery and Succession Studies

The radiation center is now in an active process of recovery from the effects of the gamma radiation. Studies are in progress to document the invasion of the area by new plants and to observe the recovery of old damaged plants. The radiation center has been subdivided into a grid of one meter squares which are being studied individually for the occurrence



of new plants and their rates of growth. Such studies will be repeated at regular intervals and the information gained will be used to construct a series of maps which will show a continuous record of the changes which occur during the recovery stage. Another method of documentation of the recovery process involves photographic comparisons of the irradiated area with other areas in the forest which have been damaged. Observations of this type indicate that the character of recovery in the irradiated area is no different from that in areas of the forest which have had catastrophic damage from cutting or herbicides.

### C. Mineral Cycles

Quantitative understanding of the mineral circuits through tropical systems is essential to understanding of the nature of such machinery, the soils, and the ways such systems may process radioactivity entering in relation to AEC related activities. Understanding mineral cycling will be the primary objective of raw measurements in the rain forest project.

#### 1. Radionuclide Balance in the Rain Forest

The experience of investigators in the temperate zones indicates that a substantial proportion of fission products found in plant communities is in the form of surface contamination on leaves and that only a minor part of these isotopes ever enter the metabolic pathways of the plants. Nevertheless, such observations at El Verde as the extensive surface root development, and root invasion of organic litter and logs suggests that this forest might be well adapted to the conservation of minerals by maintaining them in reasonably closed cycles. This view is reinforced by preliminary observations of soils which indicate low levels of fission products while the decaying litter at the soil surface contains a large amount of radioactive isotopes. An experiment in progress was designed to test whether fall-out isotopes were recycled from the forest floor through roots into understory plants. In this experiment  $^{134}\text{Cs}$ ,  $^{54}\text{Mn}$ , and  $^{85}\text{Sr}$  were sprayed in carrier free aqueous solution directly on the forest floor. The results after one year indicate that most of the original radioactivity remained where it was first placed and much of the original organic litter was still highly radioactive. The rate of uptake of the isotopes by the understory trees was almost undetectably slow.

#### 2. Effect of Gamma Irradiation on Fission Product Retention by Forest Trees

Samples were taken before and after the irradiation from forest trees in the irradiated control centers. Measurement of Cs-137 and Mn-54 in these samples by gamma-ray spectrometry indicated no detectable effect of irradiation on the leaching of these elements in the forest system by rain water.

### 3. Neutron Irradiation Studies

Thermal neutron irradiations of soils from various points in Puerto Rico and from Panama have been carried out. The most prominent isotopes which can be observed in these soils regardless of origin are:  $^{59}\text{Fe}$ ,  $^{46}\text{Sc}$ ,  $^{24}\text{Na}$ ,  $^{56}\text{Mn}$ , and  $^{153}\text{Sm}$ . Samples of plant ash are also being prepared for study by thermal neutron irradiation.

Plans have been completed and equipment constructed for an attempt to carry out fast neutron activation studies of soils and plants utilizing a special nuclear reaction which may generate fast (14Mev) neutrons in the presence of thermal neutrons.

### 4. Natural Radioactivity in the Environment

Preliminary surveys of soil specimens from various locations in Puerto Rico have revealed certain sites of unusually high levels of radium daughters. These sites which contain a factor of 6 more natural radioactivity than the El Verde site may be of considerable value in future studies of the behavior of radioisotopes of the Uranium decay series in natural environments.

A suggested preliminary use for these sites is to study the possibility of radon transpiration by plant by examining wood from the trees of these locations for equilibrium mixtures of lead-210 and polonium-210.

### 5. Radioisotope Persistence in the Rain Forest

The radionuclides  $^{144}\text{Ce}$ ,  $^{95}\text{Zr}$ - $^{95}\text{Nb}$ ,  $^{54}\text{Mn}$ , and  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  were observed to have extremely high persistence in the tropical forest at El Verde. Measurements made on samples collected from the forest on a monthly basis indicated that the rate of removal of the above nuclides from the forest system was controlled primarily by the physical half life of the nuclide and that a biological half life could not be experimentally defined. Such measurements were made at a time when the input of nuclides into the forest was negligibly small. They were interrupted by the arrival of fresh nuclear debris between 11 and 24 days after the Chinese atmospheric weapons test of May 1966. The sampling program is continuing.

### D. Circuits and Metabolism

A special PRNC proposal was prepared outlining an electrical analog circuit that might be prepared if authorized and budgeted. The system on the passive principle allows for flows in 36 compartments for which there are data available to set storage constants and rates. This system is under construction at the University of North Carolina by Howard T. Odum who is a consultant to the project.

The giant cylinder experiment was used to provide water budget and carbon metabolism data on the rain forest. The water budget data was of particular interest for predictions of the fate of tritium in a tropical forest since this isotope is likely to be produced in large quantities by nuclear excavations. Attempts are being made to use the giant cylinder to study an annual cycle of metabolism and water use in the forest.

## Marine Biology Program

### STAFF

Frank G. Lowman, Ph. D., Chief Scientist II, Program Director; Donald K. Phelps, Ph. D., Chief Scientist I; Robert Y. Ting, Ph. D., Associate Scientist I; John H. Martin, Ph. D., Associate Scientist I; and Raúl McClin, M. S., Research Associate I.

### PURPOSE

The Marine Biology Program at the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center was started in January 1962 and is composed of six major research projects and supporting areas of research all of which are interrelated into an integrated research activity.

The program was designed to provide measurements of the distribution and movement of trace elements in restricted but complete ecological and biogeochemical systems. The research includes investigation of the lithosphere and the marine bio-and hydrospheres. Specifically, the distributions and movements of selected trace elements are being followed from the rocks, minerals and soils of three river water sheds into the river waters, organisms and sediments, thence into the marine water at depths and distances off shore, through the marine biosphere and into the marine sediments.

### CURRENT STATUS

In order to obtain information on the interactions of the marine biosphere and hydrosphere, measurements are being made to determine the influences of biological productivity, biological half-lives of trace elements, food webs, characteristics of trophic levels, and physical and chemical oceanographic factors upon the distribution of trace elements in the marine waters off shore from the west coast of Puerto Rico. The effects of physical and chemical oceanographic conditions upon the distribution of organisms are being studied, with special emphasis on observations of the effects of varying amounts of mineral-rich silt upon the distribution patterns of marine organisms.

The research projects include: (1) Measurements of Biological Productivity, (2) Analysis for selected trace elements, (3) Measurements of concentration factors of selected organisms for given radioisotopes, (4) Measurements of radioactivity and radioisotopes now

present in the marine organisms, waters and sediments off the west coast of Puerto Rico, (5) Background measurements in physical and chemical oceanography, and (6) Distribution of rare earths in the Añasco System.

Supporting areas of research include investigations of the effects of interactions of river and sea water upon the precipitation of trace elements in estuarine environments, chemical and physical characteristics of marine sediments deposited from three rivers which drain water sheds containing limestone, serpentine or rocks of volcanic origin, the characteristics of variability in trace element content of populations of organisms from a given environment, and the development of methods for analyzing trace elements in a variety of sample types.

## Estuarine and Marine Ecology Study - Specific Activity Approach

### STAFF

Frank G. Lowman, Ph. D., Chief Scientist II, Program Director; Donald J. P. Swift, Ph. D., Associate Scientist I; Raúl McClin, M.S., Research Associate I; Henry Besselievre, Research Associate III; plus technical staff.

### PURPOSE

The program is part of a feasibility study for a sea-level isthmian canal in Central America under the management of Battelle Memorial Institute and is designed to develop and carry out investigations of stable element distributions throughout the marine and estuarine environments in the Darien area of Panama including the Gulf of Panama and the waters off the continental shelf in the Caribbean Sea from Punta Mosquito, Panama to Barranquilla, Colombia. The degree of potential hazard to man through contamination of these environments by radionuclides may then be predicted from these data.

### CURRENT STATUS

This program is an extension of the Marine Biology Program at PRNC which is supported by the Environmental Sciences Branch of the USAEC Division of Biology and Medicine. A unique feature of the program is the "specific activity" approach-- a procedure of sampling and analysis which holds promise of successful application to marine contamination problems. This method is based upon two premises:

1. That the distribution patterns of biologically-available stable elements in the organisms and their environment may be used to predict approximately the distribution patterns of introduced radioisotopes of the same elements.
2. That if the specific activities ( Ci of radioisotope/gram of corresponding stable element or carrier element) in the estuarine or marine environment are maintained below the allowable specific activities for radioisotopes in the human body, then no individual can obtain greater than the allowable amount of radioactivity from food derived from these sources.

On the basis of the preliminary assessment of potentially critical radionuclides a field collection program has been developed and two research vessels with an eight man operating crew and seven scientific investigators will be sent to Panama in February 1967. The field team will remain in the Panama area for three months making the collections which will include soils, river waters, sediments and organisms, marine water and sediments, and marine organisms including molluscs, plankton, seston, crustacea, and fish. At the end of the first three-month survey, which will be conducted during the "dry" season, the research vessel "Shimada" will return to Puerto Rico. In August the collections for the "rainy" season will be made in Panama. The "Shimada" and the crews will return to the site at that time.

Stable element analysis for 10 elements will be done on approximately 1250 samples in the Mayaguez laboratory. The distribution patterns of the stable elements for which corresponding potentially dangerous radioisotopes may occur, will be determined. From these data the expected specific activities in human food items may be calculated and compared with those published in radiological safety guides and regulations.

# Schistosomiasis Project

## EFFECT OF IRRADIATION ON HOST-PARASITE RELATIONSHIP IN SCHISTOSOMA MANSONI

### STAFF

Jorge Chiriboga, M. D., Assistant Director for Scientific Programs, Acting Program Director; Julio I. Colón, Ph. D., Associate Scientist (Ad honorem); Ramiro Martínez Silva, M. D., Associate Scientist.

### SCOPE

Schistosomiasis is a worldwide parasitic disease with a complex life cycle for which there is not yet a known method of control. This project attempts to use all methods available through atomic energy to learn the basic mechanisms of the individual phases of the life cycle with the ultimate objective of finding a way to break the cycle. The principal aspects of this program may be divided into two: effects on the relationship between mice and Schistosoma mansoni, and effects on the relationship between snails and Schistosoma mansoni. One of the goals in the first part is to develop an effective vaccine with the mice which could later be used for man and one of the goals of the second part is to effect a mutation in the snail host that would lead to a generation of snails immune to the parasite.

### CURRENT STATUS

A method of assessing the degree of infection which is based on the number of S. mansoni ova which can be recovered from the feces of infected mice, using standardized observation procedures has been demonstrated. The optimum amount of radiation for cercarial exposure, to induce the greatest degree of resistance to challenge, has been determined with this method. An analysis of these results show that the degree of variability is very high. A new method for determination of this parameter utilizing whole body radiation of the mouse is now under study. Preliminary results indicate that this method can be used for the following:

- a. determination of the optimal number of cercariae for immunization
- b. determination of a different schedule for immunization.

Preliminary studies to determine the LD-50 of the snail Australorbis glabratus, show that the value is in the range of 10,000-100,000R. Experiments are underway to learn about the effects of radiation on the development of snail embryos, to perfect the LD-50 determination, and to attempt to produce snail mutants.



## Sugarcane Borer Program

Induced Sterility for Population Control of  
the Sugarcane Borer (Diatraea  
saccharalis) in Puerto Rico

### STAFF

David W. Walker, Ph. D., Associate Scientist II, Principal Investigator.

### PURPOSE

This program was begun in 1963 to determine the potential for control by radiation sterilization of the sugarcane borer (Diatraea saccharalis) (Fab.), Crambidae, Lepidoptera), and to study the bionomics of this species as it relates to a mass-release program.

### STATUS

Gamma radiation doses suitable for sterilization of the sugarcane borer have been determined. Adults are sterilized at 35 Kilorad doses without affecting their life-span, oviposition rate, or mating behavior. Immature stages are much more radiosensitive, with 9 Kilorad causing over 90% lethality.

Factors involved in the mass-rearing of the Puerto Rican strain of this species have been studied. These include the following:

1. Artificial diet: vigorous adults of high fertility can be produced on a diet containing carrot powder, liquid corn stalk extract, corn stalk fiber, ascorbic acid, agar, casein, sodium benzoate and methyl parahydroxybenzoate. Survival on this diet is eighty per cent or higher, and adequate numbers are being produced to conduct small-scale field tests. Assuming fifty per cent survival, food cost is approximately one-fifth of a cent per adult.

2. Optimum rearing conditions: Light, temperature, and humidity are controlled during laboratory rearing. Under these conditions six days is required for egg maturation, thirty days for larval development, and seven to eight days for pupation. Adults produced from this diet live longer and produce more viable eggs than comparable individuals grown on sugarcane and other host plants. Eggs are collected daily and are placed on the food immediately before hatching. Pupae are removed from the food as they form. Sex is determined in the pupal stage. Adults are collected as they emerge from the pupal case.

3. Mating conditions Mating takes place in the dark (less than 1 lumen) and is initiated by temperature reduction and light decrease. Males are attracted to females by a sex attractant and by the specific wing beat frequency. Mated females begin laying fertile eggs within one hour after mating. Peak oviposition occurs on the second and fourth days after mating. Three hundred fifty eggs are laid per female (average) and under normal conditions egg hatch is one hundred per cent from fertilized females except during the period from December to March.

A large field cage has been constructed to permit determination of population decline under field conditions using corn as the host plant. Corn planted in the cage has been infested by a known number of normal adults collected from nature. Population overflooding by irradiated males and/or females has been done to measure population reduction. Larval populations are measured by direct visual observation of larval tunnels in stalks, and adult male population is determined by trapping at night during nuptial flight.

## Resonance in Radiation Program

### STAFF

Henry J. Gonberg, Ph. D., Deputy Director and Robert A. Luse, Ph. D., Chief Scientist (part time), Principal Investigators; Francis K.S. Koo, Ph. D.; Florencio Vázquez, Ph. D.; and Peter Paraskevoudakis, Ph. D., Associate Scientists (all part time).

### PURPOSE

To answer the question "What are some of the unique effects of ionizing radiation on matter?" To this end, the project has studied x-radiation effects in the 5 to 20 Kev energy range upon biological systems. This energy region is of considerable importance since it contains the K-absorption edges of the constituent atoms of most living systems.

### STATUS

Evaluation continues of the hypothesis that radiation damage in a molecule can be a function of the site at which the photon is initially absorbed. It is postulated that absorption of an x-ray photon in the K shell of an atom will produce a highly ionized atom and that the high state of ionization will lead to major disruption of the molecule at the site of photon absorption.

Using monochromatic x-rays, biological molecules were irradiated at energies above and below the K-absorption edge of selected target atoms. Damage was judged on the basis of effect observed per unit energy absorbed, or per photon absorbed, in the molecular system. Experiments in the energy range 6.4 to 8.3 Kev have shown increased inactivation of the metalloenzyme catalase at or near the K-absorption edge of iron (7.11 Kev), which is located at the active site of this enzyme. In another biological system, chromosomes in onion root tip cells treated with 5 bromodeoxyuridine have exhibited an increase in breakages caused by monochromatic x-rays at photon energies equal to or slightly greater than the K-absorption edge of bromine (13.48 Kev). In contrast, there is no such effect in cells containing no added BUdR. Hence, in these two important types of molecule--enzyme and nucleic acid-- it has been shown that the efficiency of damage production is a sensitive function of the photon energy. The significance of this finding in more complex biological systems (bacterial cells, HeLa cells) is at present being explored.

Current project activity has been directed to several biological systems in an attempt to find optimal systems for demonstrating the Resonance phenomenon. At this point, the effect has been shown in both the metalloenzyme catalase and BUDR-labeled chromosomes. Efforts now will be directed to developing mechanisms of the effect based on more quantitative studies. Initially this will involve biochemical studies on structural changes in the catalase molecule irradiated at or near the K-absorption edge of iron.

Supplementing the irradiation studies of biological molecules is the development of special equipment which permits absolute measurement of the very low photon fluxes generated in our highly monochromated ( $\pm 50$  ev) x-ray beams. In addition, design and construction of high intensity field emission type x-ray sources have been carried out and the effect of various parameters (vacuum, cathode material, applied voltage, and cathode-anode spacing) on electron emission has been tested.

# Radiation Chemistry and Photochemistry Program

## MATRIX ISOLATION STUDIES OF PRODUCTS OF GAMMA RADIOLYSIS OF HETEROCYCLIC MOLECULES

### STAFF

Alec Grimison, Ph. D., Associate Scientist; George Simpson, Ph. D., Associate Scientist, Mariel M. Muir, Ph. D., Associate Scientist, and 4 Research Assistants.

### PURPOSE

This program is concerned with the effects of gamma radiolysis on simple heterocyclic molecules, which can be considered as models for more complex substances of biological importance. Unstable species formed in this gamma radiolysis are trapped by carrying out irradiations in solid matrices at 77°K, and are studied under these conditions to elucidate their structure.

### CURRENT STATUS

Optical dewars have been designed and tested for the examination of optical spectra at liquid nitrogen temperatures. Current projects include the investigation of color centers formed by gamma irradiation of heterocyclic solutes in methyltetrahydrofuran and carbon tetrachloride matrices. These two solvents have been chosen to enhance radical anion and radical cation formation, respectively. Good agreement has been obtained on the literature values for the efficiency of production of color centers in the pure solvents. Systems which have proved particularly interesting are purine and pyrazine in methyltetrahydrofuran, and pyrrole in carbon tetrachloride. This last system is currently being investigated also by photochemical irradiation of rigid solutions.

Theoretical work includes the prediction of the u. v. and Electron Spin Resonance spectra of likely radical species, using Molecular Orbital and Valence Band Techniques. A set of valence band calculations on triplet states of simple heterocyclic compounds is being done in collaboration with Dr. Zauli at the Instituto di Chimica Fisica, University of Bologna.

## Radiation Preservation of Tropical Foods

### STAFF

Horace D. Graham, Ph. D., and Robert A. Luse, Ph. D., Chief Scientists (Part time), Principal Investigators; Soreekant N. Deshpande, Ph. D., Associate Scientist I (Part time).

### PURPOSE

To determine the feasibility of radiation preservation of bananas and mangoes, through examination of two aspects of the general problem:

1. Determination of those factors of pre-irradiation condition, radiation dose, and post-irradiation treatment which delay ripening and maximize the shelf life of the food product. Here qualitative or semi-quantitative criteria of ripening, such as softening, changes in color, spotting, and taste are utilized. These are supplemented by measurement of those characters associated with ripening, e.g. starch to sugar conversion and pulp acidity.

2. Measurement by appropriate biochemical assay of changes in various nutritional factors that accompany radiation pasteurization. This part is amenable to quantitative assay of vitamin levels and how they are affected by radiation dose and treatment.

### STATUS

Bananas of the variety Monte Cristo and mangoes of the varieties Native, Hafu, Seedling 1109 and Native-Mayaquezano have been irradiated to determine if relatively low doses of gamma irradiation can be used for the preservation of these tropical fruits. Major emphasis is placed on the influence of irradiation on the retardation of ripening in these fruits and on the levels of nutritionally important biochemical components such as ascorbic acid, carotenoids, sugars, starch and on titratable acidity. Studies also are made of the effect of gamma irradiation on the depolymerization of some of the pectic constituents of mangoes.

Bananas of known history and 90-120 days old at the time of cutting have been irradiated at 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 kilorads and then, along with non-irradiated samples (controls), stored at 60°F, 75°F, and 80°F. Every seven days samples are withdrawn and analyzed for the components named above. At 68°F, using bananas 96-104 days, no retardation of ripening has been noticed. On the contrary, some stimulation was evident, but the pattern was erratic. At 50 kilorads, intense blackening of the fruits

occurred; hence all subsequent work was limited to 40 kilorads. Retardation of ripening occurred at 75° and at 20-40 kilorads, but there was no consistent relationship between the radiation dose and the extent of retardation. At this temperature and at an irradiation dose of 40 kilorads, there was little or no effect on the levels of sugar carotenoids but the titratable acidity increased and ascorbic acid decreased by about 25%. At 80°F retardation of ripening was more pronounced, but the fruits ripened much faster than at 75°F.

Mature or almost ripe mangoes have been irradiated at 50, 100, 150 and 200 kilorads and stored at 50°F; non-irradiated controls were also included. Biochemical analyses were done on representative samples as described above for bananas. All fruits stored at 50°F kept well. The irradiated fruits remained green for 30 days. Fruits of the "Native" variety irradiated at 150 kilorads or above showed severe blackening of the pulp. This blackening progressed from the seed outwards and was not noticed in the other varieties. Burning or blackening of the skin occurred in all varieties when irradiated at 150 and 200 kilorads. The wide natural variations from fruit to fruit and from batch to batch hinder making any valid conclusions as to the effect of irradiation on the biochemical components assayed.

Pectic constituents of mangoes of the variety Sandaresha irradiated at 500, 1,000, 1,500 and 2,000 kilorads have shown a consistent decrease in the molecular weights of their highly methylated water soluble pectinic acid fractions with increasing radiation dose. However, increase in radiation dose did not cause a severe degradation of the low methoxyl pectins or the protopectins extracted from these fruits. Fractionation of pectins from control fruits with molecular sieve chromatography indicated the occurrence of at least two major fractions of distinct molecular size. It was inferred that the radiation-depolymerized pectins constitute sub-fractions of these major fractions. Study of their molecular weight distribution patterns therefore is contemplated, in order to determine the relationship between pectin depolymerization and fruit softening.