

THE NEW NAGOYA RADIOCARBON LABORATORY

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ABSTRACT. A liquid scintillation counting apparatus that enables highly accurate measurements of ^{14}C has been constructed at the Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory, Nagoya University. The main aim of the project is high precision year-by-year measurements of the ^{14}C content in tree rings of an old cedar tree from Yaku Island, Japan. We present the results of ^{14}C measurements on tree rings from the Agematsu region for recent decades to confirm the validity of the system.

INTRODUCTION

The cosmic ray group of the Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory (STEL) at Nagoya University has plans to measure the year-by-year solar activity, over a 2000-yr period, based on radiocarbon measurements on Japanese Yaku cedar trees. Previously, Kocharov *et al.* (1995) and Stuiver and Braziunas (1993) found that, during the solar activity minimum known as the Maunder Minimum, solar activity was not null but followed a *ca.* 22-yr periodicity, in contrast to the normal 11-yr cycle of solar activity. The Maunder Minimum is usually interpreted as a period of global cold climate, although this has not yet been accepted by the meteorological community. In order to carry out the study described above including other periods of minima (the Spörer and the Wolf Minima), and to determine whether or not solar activity really plays important role in climatic phenomena, we have developed our own ^{14}C counting system based on the liquid scintillation method for precise measurements. In this paper we report the construction of our system and the results of the first measurement of recent tree rings showing the bomb effect.

METHODS

When we planned the project mentioned above a few years ago, the accelerator mass spectroscopy (AMS) facility of Nagoya University did not yet have enough accuracy for precise measurements of radiocarbon in tree rings. So we decided to use a method developed in Russia that uses a large amount of liquid scintillator. Hopefully, the Nagoya facility will soon (end of 1997) have a new AMS with an accuracy of 0.3% (Nakamura 1997), but sharing machine time will be a problem.

An appropriate system must produce a large amount of benzene (~10 mL) at once and must also have several detectors to enable many sample measurements to be made in parallel. We must prepare several benzene synthesizing systems and ^{14}C measurement systems under a limited budget, without losing stability and accuracy. Our benzene synthesizing system is based on a method developed at the Geographical Research Institute of St. Petersburg University (Arslanov 1987; Arslanov, Tertychnaya and Chernov 1993).

Sample Pretreatment and Benzene Synthesis System

Sliced tree-ring samples were extracted for 6 h with a benzene-ethyl alcohol mixture (in a 1:1 proportion) in the Soxhlet apparatus to remove resin and dried in a vacuum oven at 105°C for 90 min.

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Then the samples were immersed in hot (80°C) 1% NaOH and 1% HCl solutions for 30 min, respectively, washed with distilled water and dried for 10 h at 105°C.

We chose the method of lithium carbide (Li_2C_2) synthesis based on charcoal samples. To produce charcoal, the pretreated tree-ring samples are heated up to 600°C for 30 min in a stainless-steel container without supplying fresh air. Then coarse-grained charcoal reacts with lithium pellets (10% Li excess) at 800°C for 1 h in an evacuated stainless-steel reactor.

The acetylene production and benzene synthesis was carried out using the system shown in Figure 1. Acetylene gas (C_2H_2) was produced by dripping distilled water inside the vessel containing Li_2C_2 after evacuating. The acetylene gas was purified with a solution of $\text{CuCl}_2 + \text{FeCl}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$, dried with KOH pellets and accumulated in glass containers with a volume of 10 L, a production process requiring several hours. Then, the acetylene gas was transferred to a Pyrex® glass vessel containing catalyst pellets, through a column of KOH pellets and P_2O_5 mixed with glass fiber for drying the gas. The acetylene was converted to benzene in the vessel with the $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ catalyst (Arslanov, Tertychnaya and Chernov 1993; Enerson *et al.* 1998), which allows production of high-purity benzene at room temperature with a yield >90%. The resulting benzene was distilled by means of vacuum sublimation.

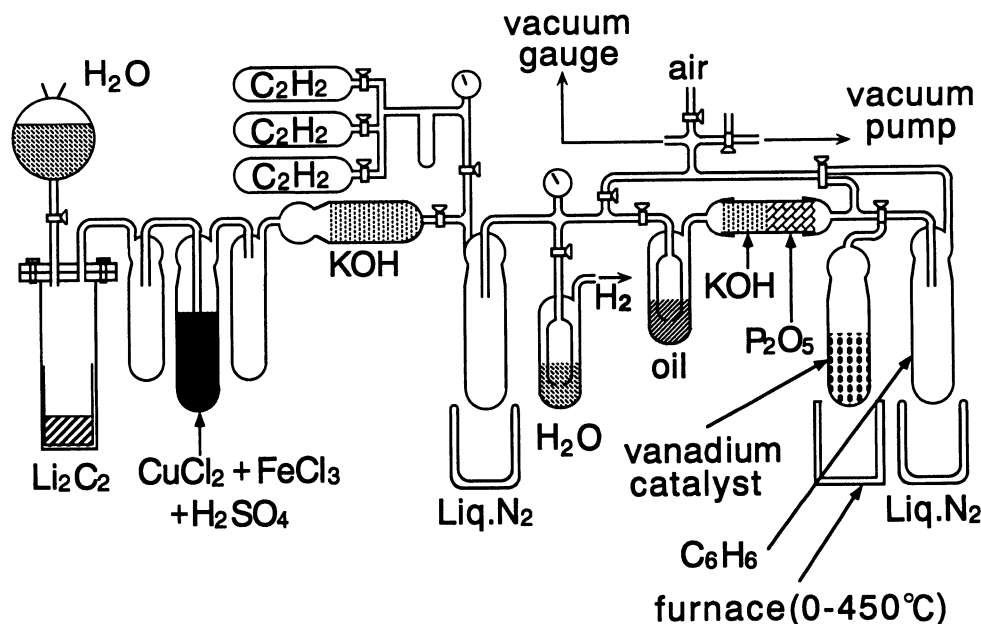


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of installation for acetylene and benzene synthesis

We rendered the benzene into liquid scintillator by adding 2,5-diphenyloxazole (PPO) and POPOP in concentrations of 4 g L⁻¹ and 0.1 g L⁻¹, respectively. The liquid scintillator is poured into a cylindrical Teflon® vial.

Radiocarbon Counting System

A coincidence scintillation counter system developed at STEL during 1995–1996 is used for ¹⁴C measurements. The apparatus includes two independent measuring systems, each of which consists of two 3-inch photomultipliers (Hamamatsu R594, S1/S2 and S3/S4) for samples and two 5-inch

photomultipliers (Hamamatsu R1512, A1/A2 and A3/A4) coupled to a plastic scintillator for anti-coincidence measurements, separated by shielding (Fig. 2). Such a system permits simultaneous measurement of two different samples. Two vials are located between the two 3-inch photomultipliers to increase the sample volume for high-precision measurement. The anticoincidence system surrounds the complete inner system (4π geometry). This system rejects cosmic ray background and reduces the natural background. The massive shield box consists of iron with a thickness of 1 cm, lead with a thickness of 5 cm and oxygen-free high-conductivity copper (OFHC) plates with a thickness of 5 mm. The OFHC is installed to absorb X-rays and soft γ -rays from the lead blocks.

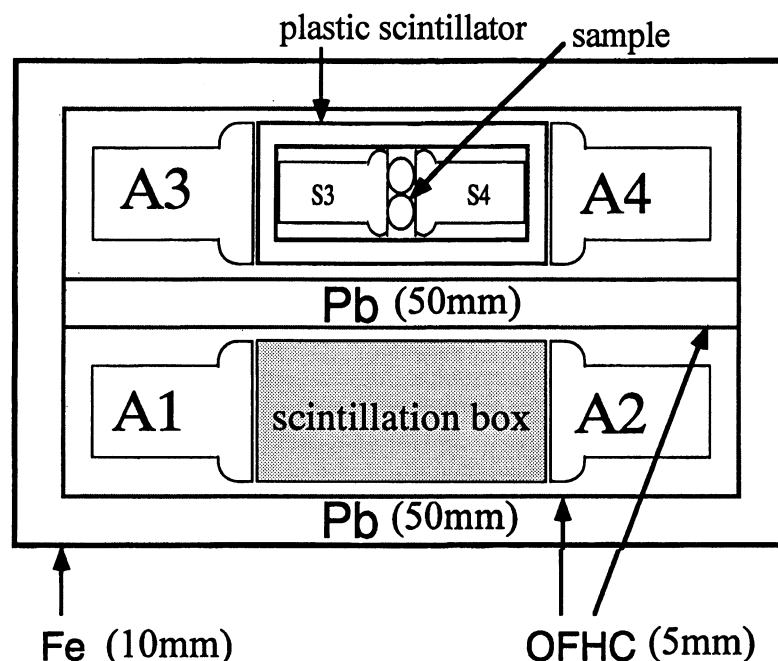


Fig. 2. Scintillation detector system for ^{14}C measurements. A1–A4: photomultipliers for anticoincidence; S3–S4: photomultipliers for ^{14}C counting

The individual pulse height from each photomultiplier is measured by an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) module (LeCroy 2249W operated by a CAMAC system) and recorded in a computer. The output pulses of the photomultipliers are amplified using an amplifier (EG&G ORTEC FTA820) that has a typical gain of 200. One signal of the two outputs is sent to an ADC and the other is used for making a trigger pulse after coincidence of both photomultiplier signals. As shown in Figure 3, our system can record pulse heights of ^{14}C decay electron signals with an efficiency as high as 65%. Our counting room is shielded against electric noise. The detector is located inside an air-conditioned room. The gain variation with temperature is about 0.1 % per $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As the first experiment with our system, we measured the bomb effect using annual pine tree samples collected from the Agematsu region (~100 km northeast of Nagoya, elevation ~1000 m above sea level). As shown in Figure 4 and Table 1, the bomb effect is clearly observed by our system. We also measured the same samples at the St. Petersburg University Radiocarbon Laboratory for some single-year rings (1963–1967), obtaining nearly identical results. In addition, 2-yr samples of a pine

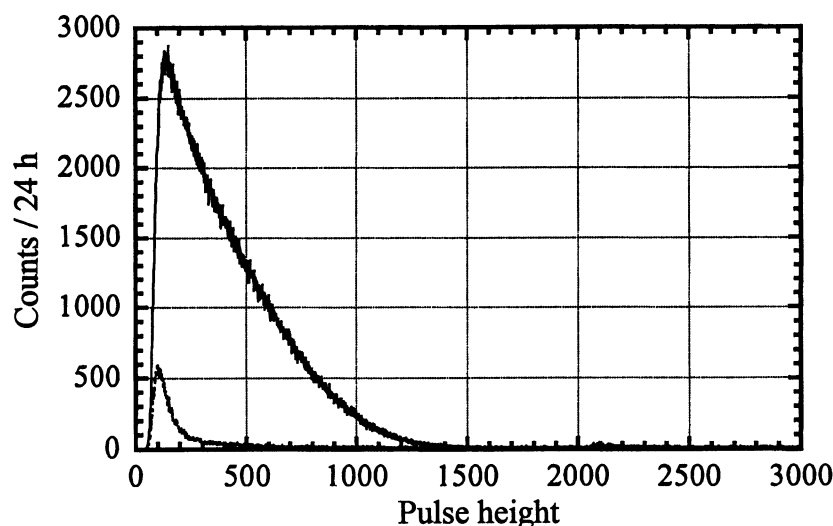


Fig. 3. Beta-ray spectrum of 5-fold ^{14}C benzene standard and background spectrum of dead benzene

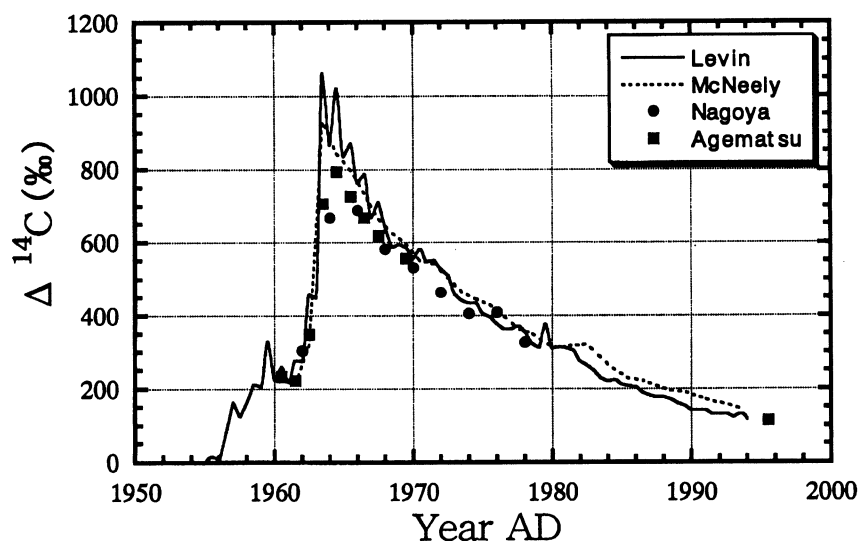


Fig. 4. ^{14}C measurements on Agematsu region pine tree rings and Nagoya pine tree rings. The continuous curves represent the data for the atmospheric samples (Levin, Münnich and Weiss 1980; Levin, Graul and Trivett 1995) and the data for maple leaves near Ottawa (McNeely 1994).

tree from the vicinity of Nagoya University was measured at St. Petersburg Radiocarbon Laboratory for intercomparison. The results are consistent with those of single-year rings from Agematsu.

We have plotted the data obtained by Levin, Graul and Trivett (1995) for atmospheric CO_2 and McNeely (1994) for maple leaves for comparison. Our results are also consistent with other measurements for tree rings (*e.g.*, Nakamura *et al.* 1987; Dai, Qian and Fan 1992).

TABLE 1. ^{14}C Measurements on Japanese Tree-Ring Samples, AD 1960–1995

Lab code*	Year AD	$\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ (‰)
<i>Agematsu pine rings</i>		
UN-10	1960	232.3 ± 5.0
UN-9	1961	222.7 ± 5.8
UN-8	1962	349.5 ± 3.7
UN-7	1963	706.3 ± 3.2
UN-6	1964	794.1 ± 3.9
UN-5	1965	726.5 ± 6.4
UN-4	1966	668.3 ± 4.2
UN-3	1967	618.6 ± 2.6
UN-2	1969	556.7 ± 3.4
UN-1	1995	114.5 ± 3.9
<i>Nagoya pine rings</i>		
LU-3716	1961–1962	304.8 ± 7.3
LU-3744	1963–1964	668.4 ± 11.2
LU-3745	1965–1966	689.2 ± 10.6
LU-3746	1967–1968	582.4 ± 9.9
LU-3747	1969–1970	531.3 ± 9.8
LU-3748	1971–1972	464.5 ± 8.7
LU-3749	1973–1974	405.5 ± 7.5
LU-3750	1975–1976	409.6 ± 9.1
LU-3751	1977–1978	326.5 ± 9.3

*UN = STEL, Nagoya University Radiocarbon Laboratory;
 LU = St. Petersburg University Radiocarbon Laboratory

The results show that the maximum ^{14}C excess in tree rings from the Agematsu region ($\Delta^{14}\text{C} \approx 800\text{‰}$) occurred in 1964, whereas the maximum excess in biosphere and atmosphere at the polar and middle latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere ($\Delta^{14}\text{C} \approx 900\text{--}1050\text{‰}$) was observed during 1963 and 1964 (Levin, Münnich and Weiss 1980; McNeely 1994). Disparities in time and amplitude may be attributed to differences in vertical and horizontal mixing rates both within and between the troposphere and the stratosphere, and also to differences in the carbon dioxide exchange rate between the atmosphere and sea at different latitudes.

Reduction of ^{14}C excess in Agematsu tree-rings is seen between 1965 and 1995 and is consistent with an exponential decay. The ^{14}C excess of Agematsu tree-rings for 1995 amounts to 115‰ . This figure is also consistent with the ^{14}C excess of atmospheric CO_2 ($= 120\text{‰}$) for the whole of 1995 at Schauinsland station, Germany (Levin and Kromer 1997).

CONCLUSION

The chemical system developed at STEL allows us to produce an amount of benzene (10–15 mL) at once that is large enough for precise ^{14}C measurements of tree-ring samples. The validity of the chemical and ^{14}C -counting techniques employed at STEL was confirmed by ^{14}C measurements of Japanese tree-ring samples formed between AD 1960 and 1995.

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