

Electrodeposition or Micro-Precipitation? With or Without Hydrofluoric Acid? ~Consideration of Alpha Source Preparati

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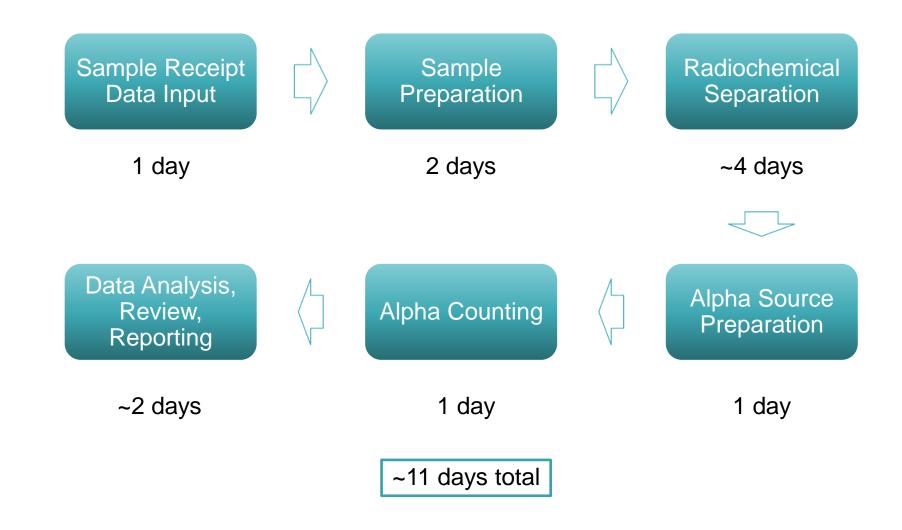


In-Vitro Radiobioassay Program at ORNL

- Routine Analysis ~4000 analytes per year
 - 24 Hour Void Urine
- Incident (Emergency) Analysis
 - Urine
 - Fecal, Nasal Swabs, Air Filters, etc.
- Analytes of Interest
 - Alpha (^{225, 227}Ac, ^{241, 243}Am, ^{242, 244, 248}Cm, ²⁵²Cf, ²³⁷Np, ²¹⁰Po, ^{238, 239+240, 242, 244}Pu, ^{223, 226}Ra, ^{228, 229, 230, 232}Th, ^{232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 238}U)
 - Beta (³H, ¹⁴C, ³⁶Cl, ⁶³Ni, ^{89/90}Sr, ⁹⁹Tc, ²⁴¹Pu, ²⁴⁹Bk)
 - Gamma Emitters
 - ICP-MS (^{235, 238}U, Ratio)



Routine Analysis for Alpha Emitters (Before)



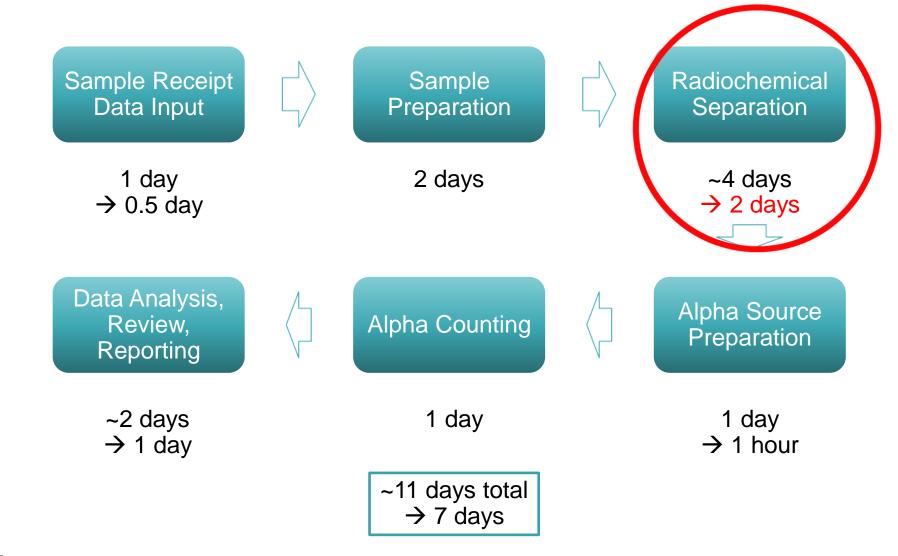


Routine Analysis for Alpha Emitters (After Improvement)

Sample Receipt Radiochemical Sample **Data Input** Preparation Separation 2 days 1 day ~4 days → 0.5 day → 2 days Data Analysis, Alpha Source Alpha Counting Review, Preparation Reporting ~2 days 1 day 1 day → 1 day \rightarrow 1 hour ~11 days total → 7 days

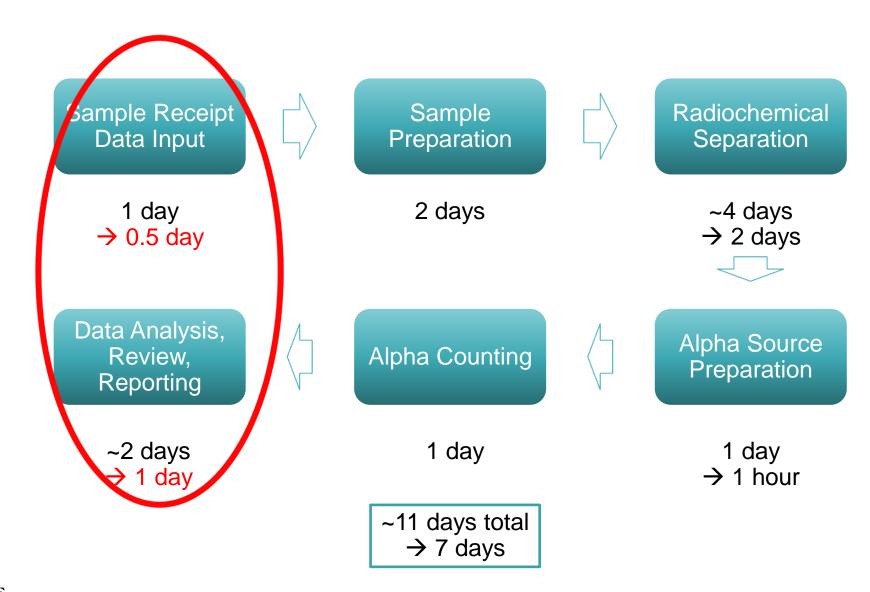


Ion Exchange to Extraction



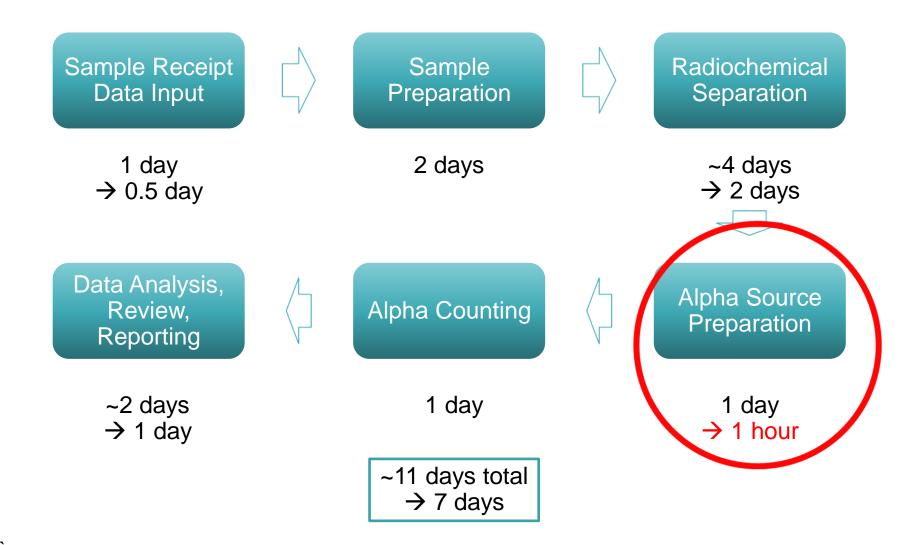


Introduction of LIMS





Electrodeposition to Micro-Precipitation





Source Preparation for Alpha Spectrometry

Electrodeposition

- Well developed
- Good resolution
- Time consuming (8 hours)
- Tedious procedure

Micro-precipitation

- Well developed
- Simple procedure
- Quick (1 hour)
- Use of HF



Source Preparation for Alpha Spectrometry

Electrodeposition

- Well developed
- Good resolution
- Time consuming (8 hours)
- Tedious procedure

Micro-precipitation

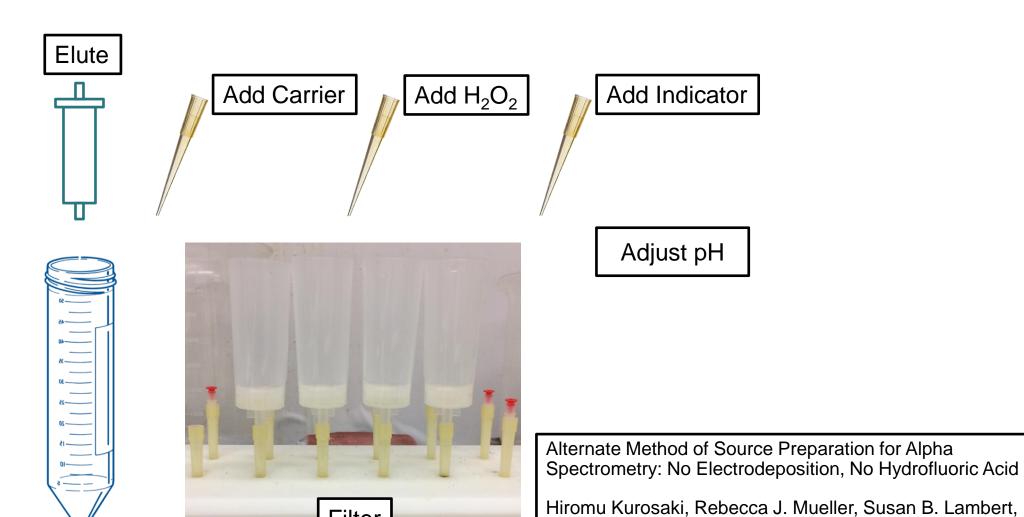
- Well developed
- Simple procedure
- Quick (1 hour)

Use of HF

How about micro-precipitation without HF?



Lanthanide Hydroxide Micro-Precipitation



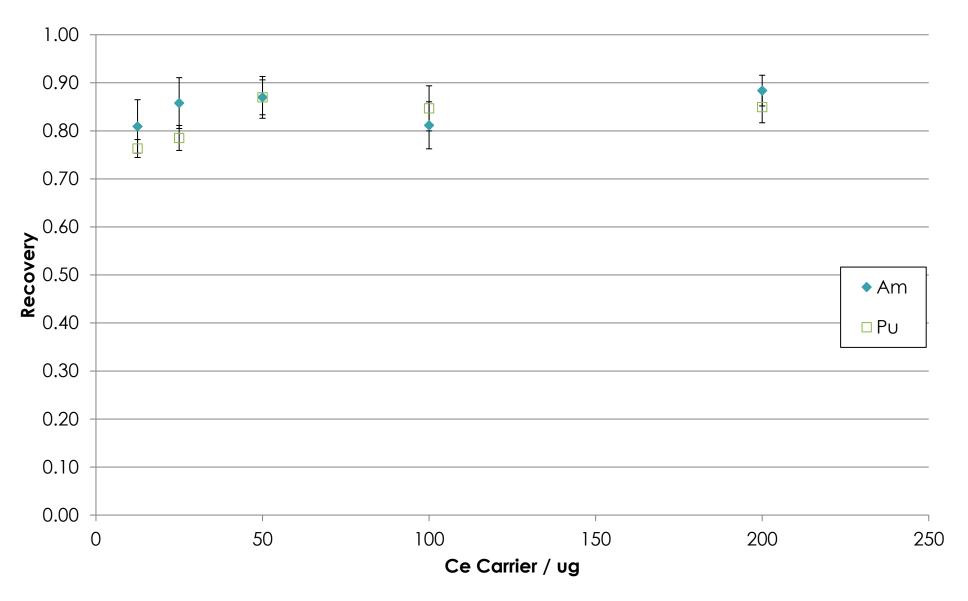
and Govind R Rao

J Radioanal Nucl Chem (2017) 311:323-329

Filter

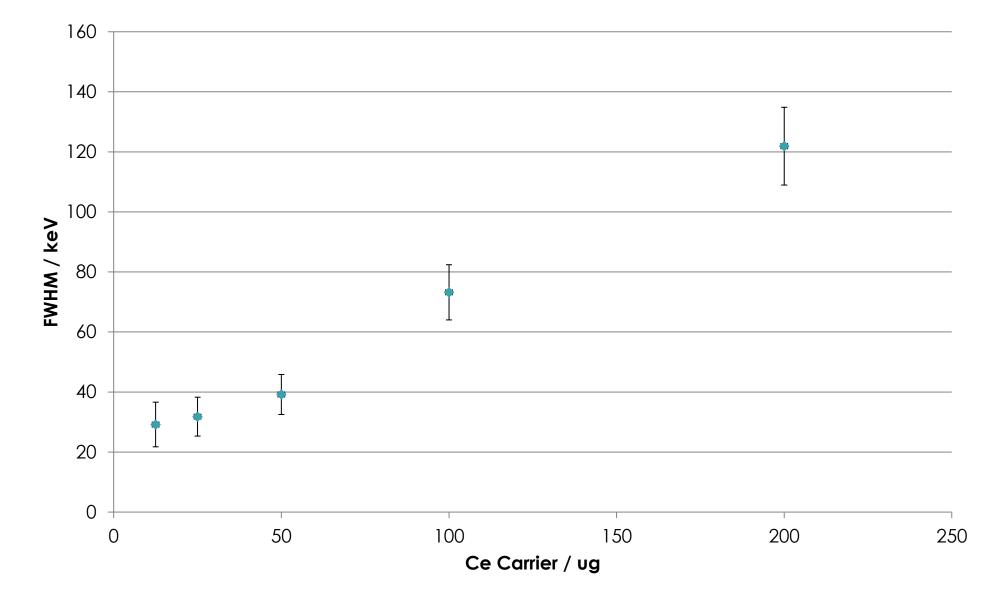


Carrier Amount vs Recovery

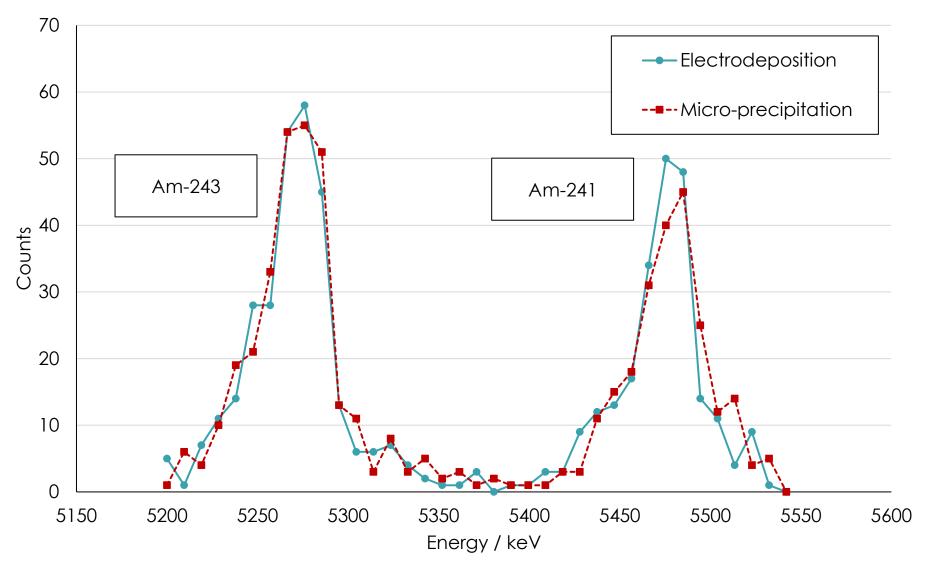




Carrier Amount vs Resolution (Am)



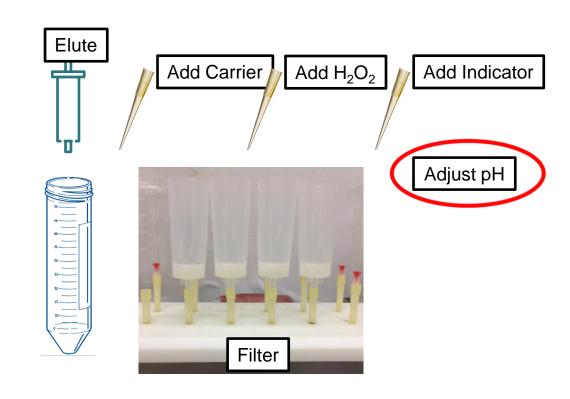
Electrodeposition vs Micro-Precipitation (50 ug carrier)



How to Adjust the pH?

- Using pH meter
 - Possible to adjust pH precisely
 - Time consuming

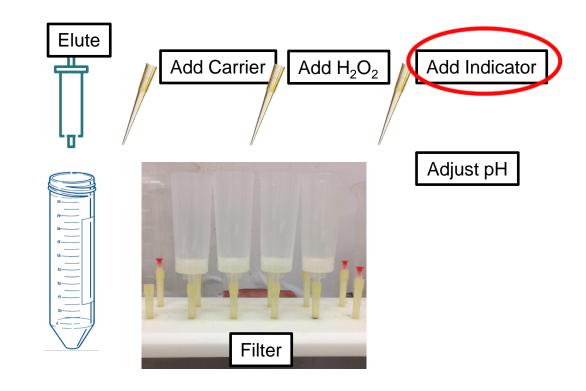
- Using pH indicator
 - pH end point may have larger uncertainty
 - Quick



How to Adjust the pH?

- Using pH meter
 - Possible to adjust pH precisely
 - Time consuming

- Using pH indicator
 - pH end point may have larger uncertainty
 - Quick



Thymol Blue : Yellow → Blue at pH9



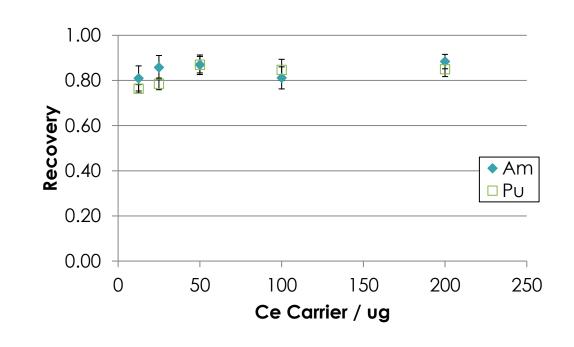
Lanthanide Hydroxide Micro-Precipitation

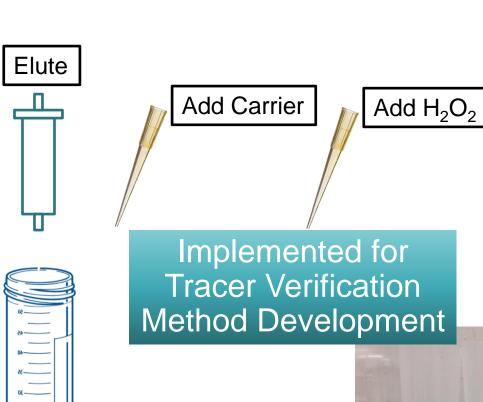
- Faster than ED
 - (8 hours \rightarrow 1 hour)
- Simpler than ED
- Safer than fluoride micro-precipitation
 - No need of hazardous HF

Lanthanide Hydroxide Micro-Precipitation

- Faster than ED
 - (8 hours \rightarrow 1 hour)
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 - No need of hazardous HF

- Sample Shelf Life?
- Lower Recovery?
 - Will talk later





Add Indicator

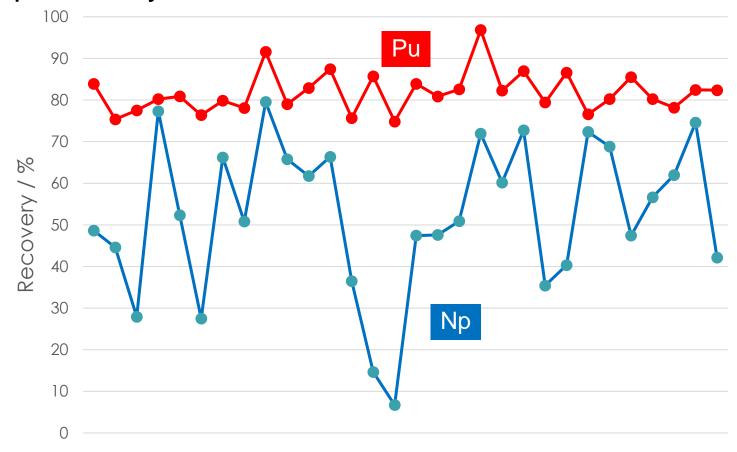
Adjust pH

Filter



Problem Found

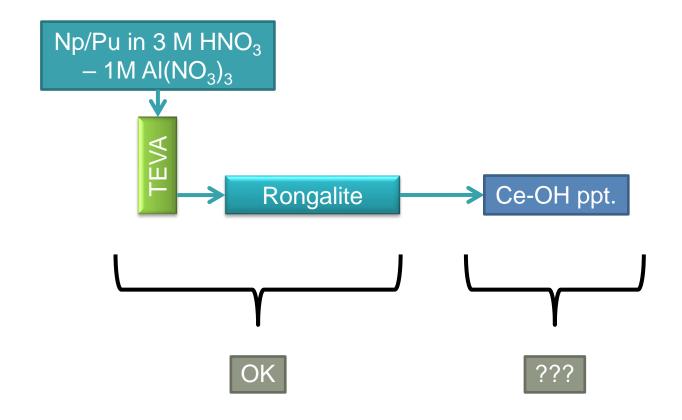
- Development of Np-237 procedure using TEVA
 Tracer: Np-239 → Pu-236
- Np recovery lower than Pu





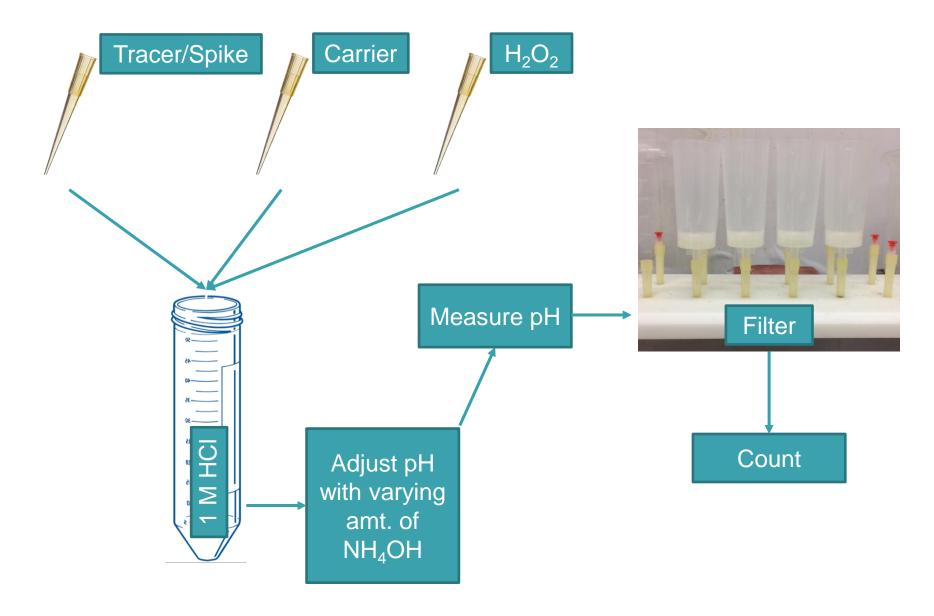
Problem Found

 Assuming Pu follows Np during radiochemical separation, could this be during the micro-precipitation step?

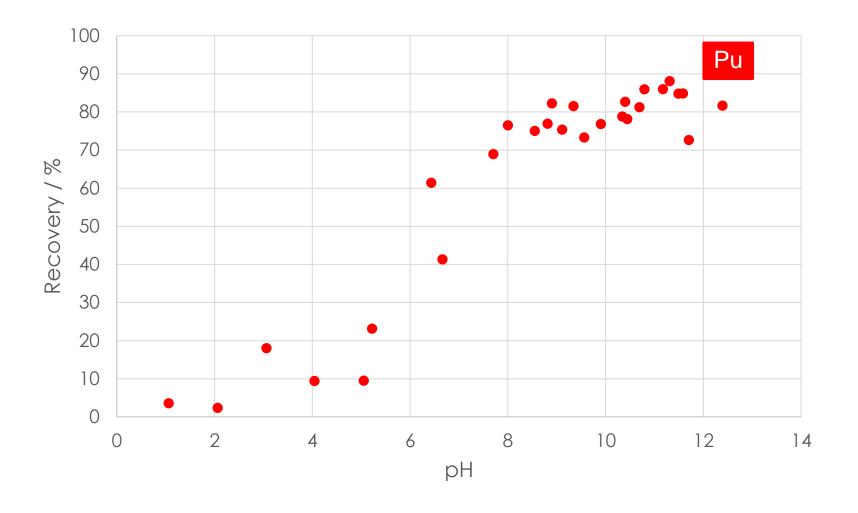




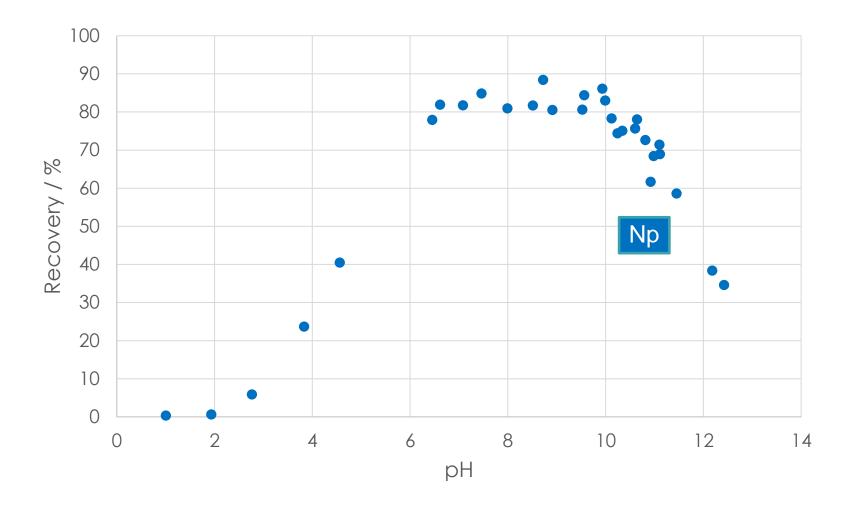
Experimental Set Up



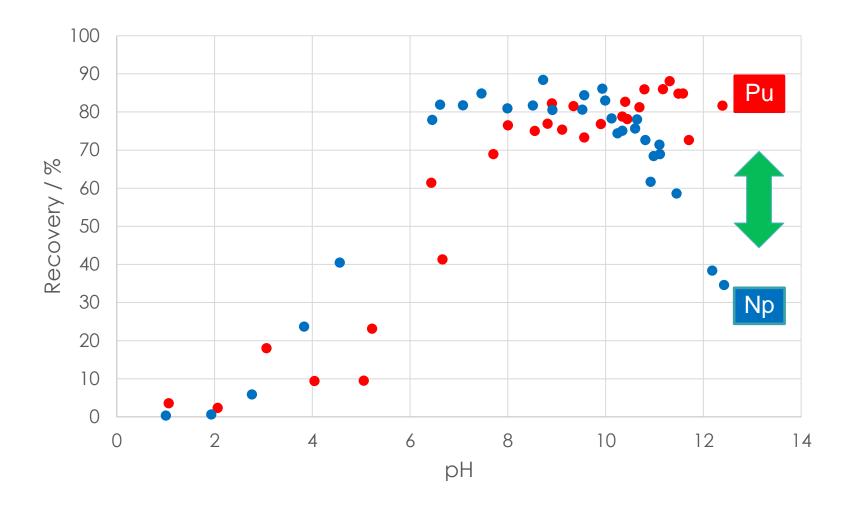
Pu Recovery Stays High at > pH 8

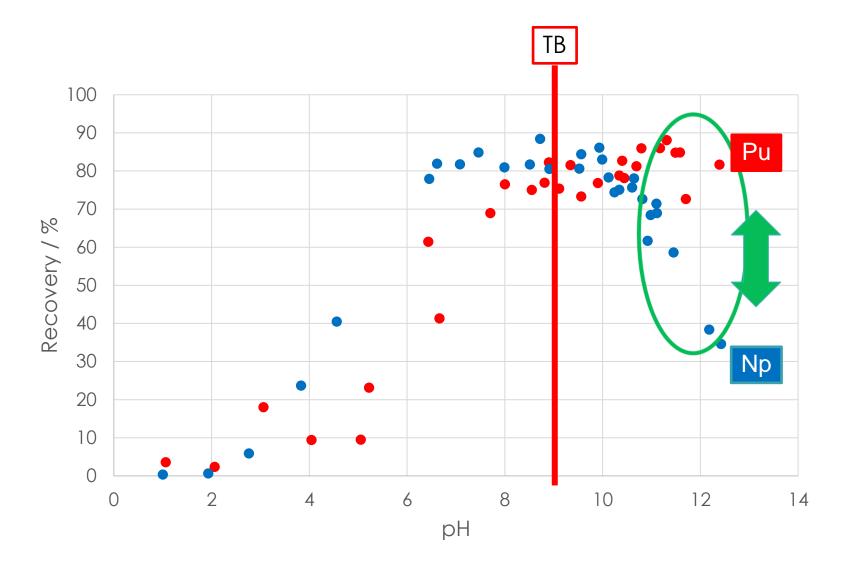


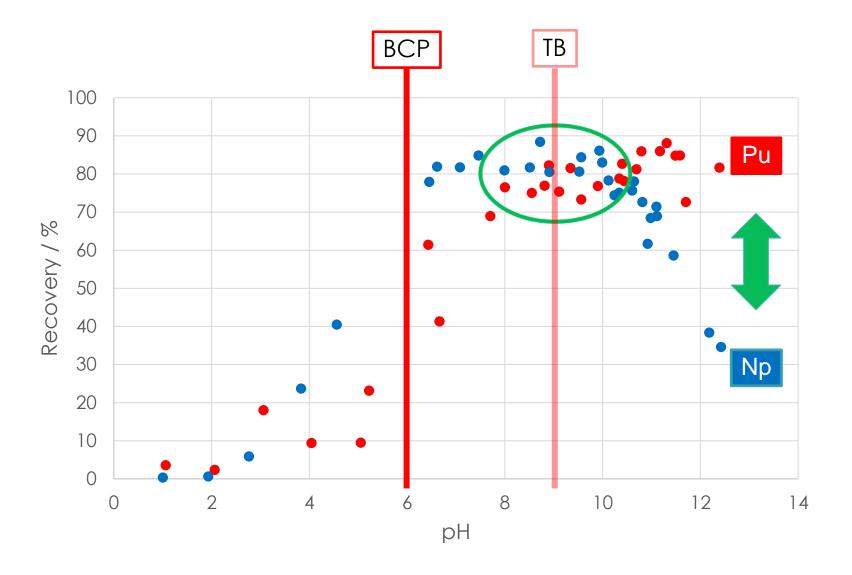
Np Recovery Decreases at > pH 10



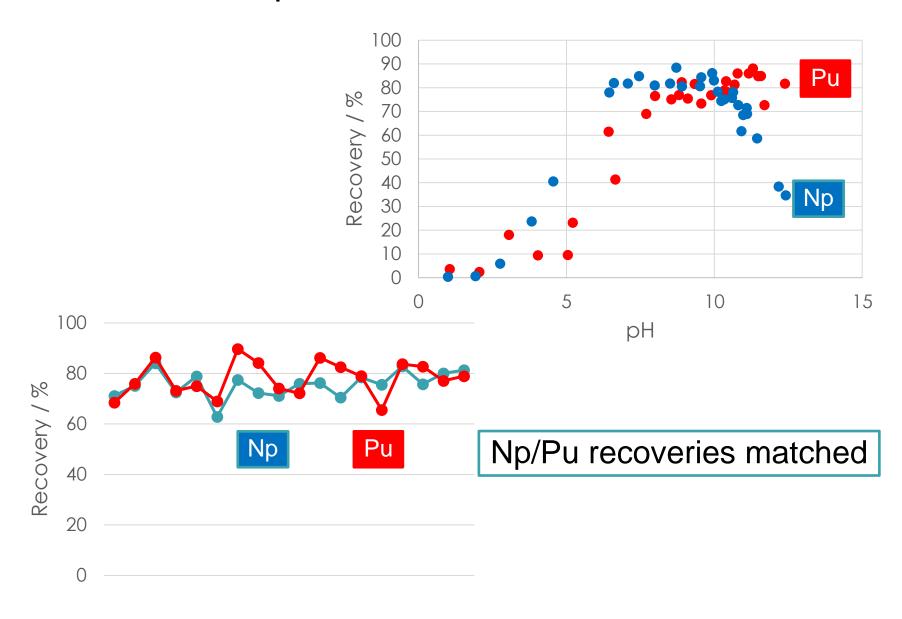
Micro-Precipitation that Needs Caution



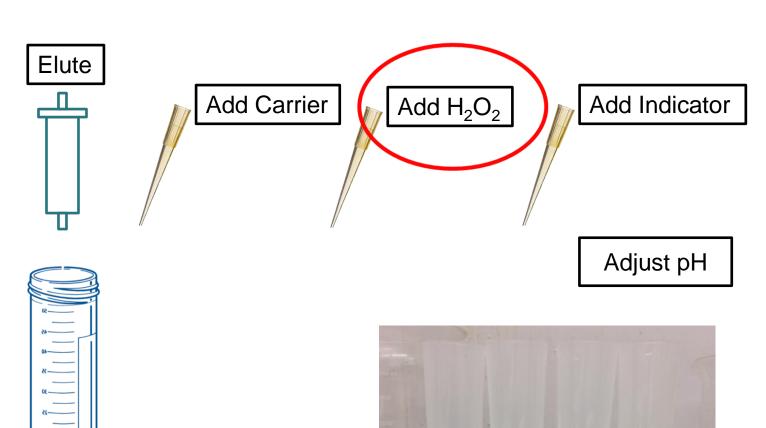




Consistent recoveries for Np and Pu



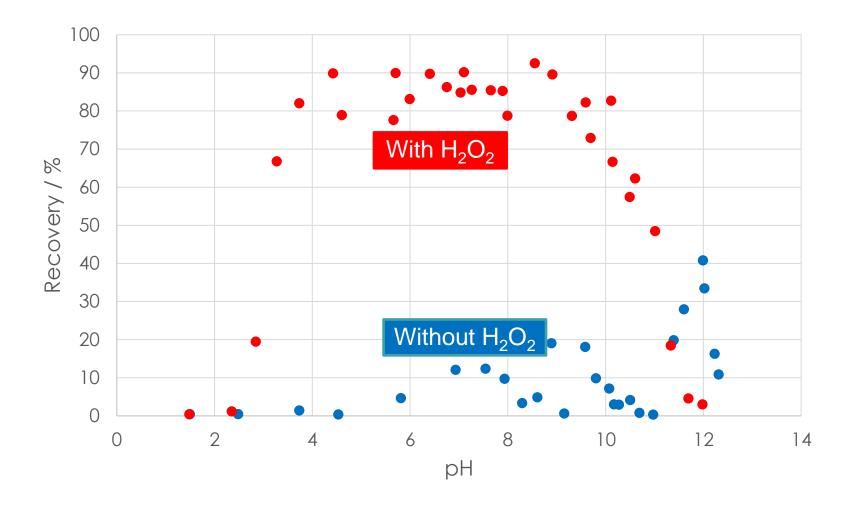
Why H₂O₂ ??



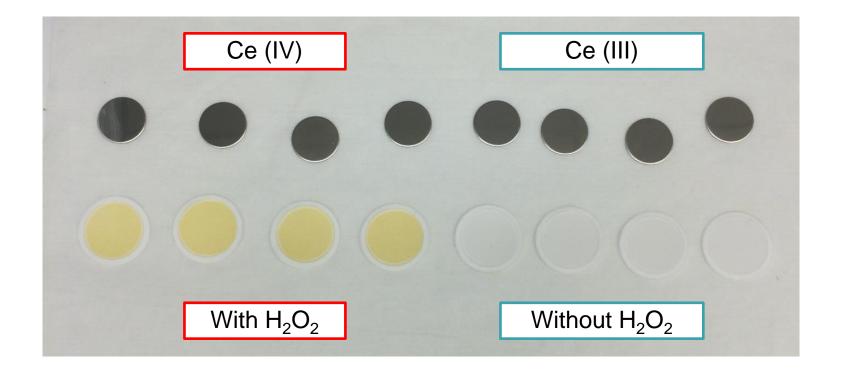
Filter



Adding H₂O₂ is Necessary for U Recovery



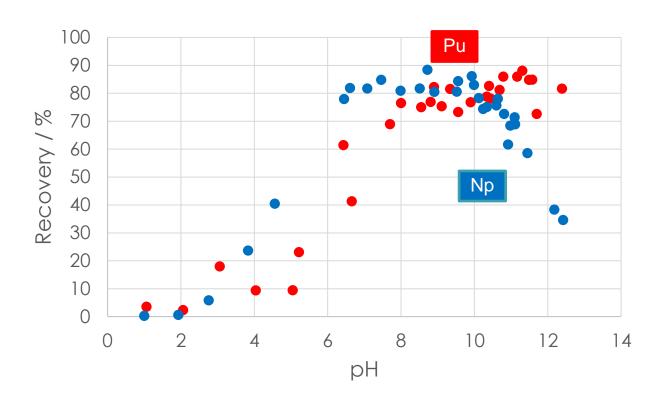
Adding H₂O₂ to Ce has Color Advantage



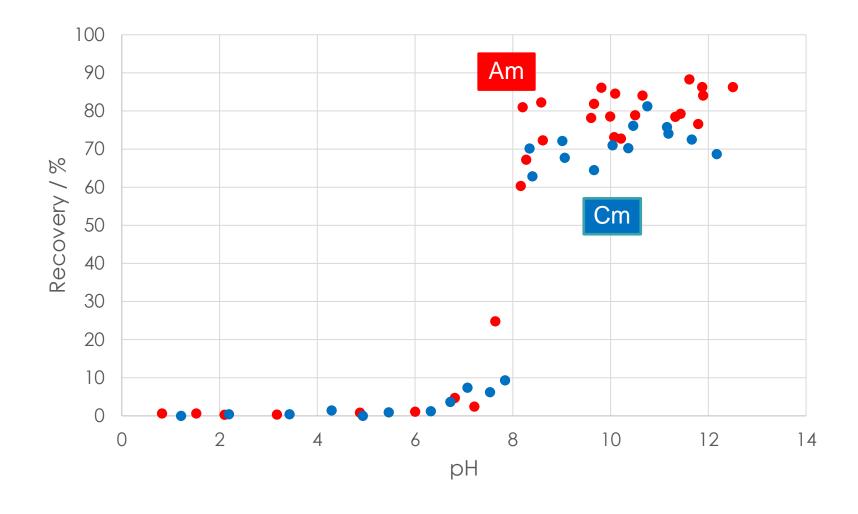
Using Different Elements as Tracers: More Options

Np traced with Pu requires pH 8 – 10

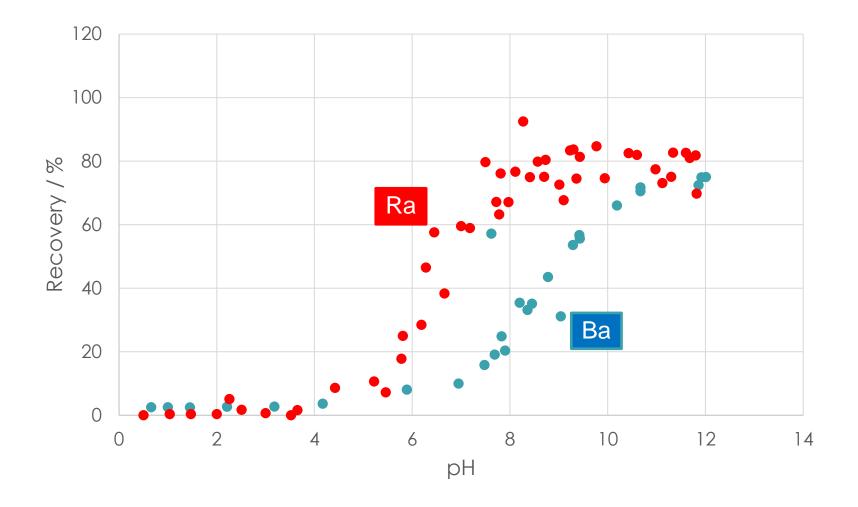
- How about
 - -Cm/Am
 - Ra/Ba



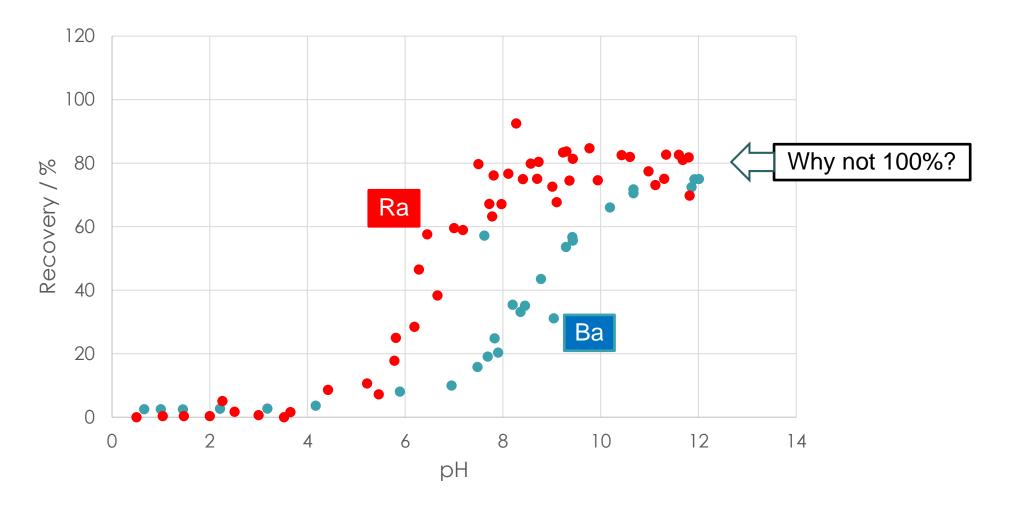
Am Follows Cm (pH 8 or higher)

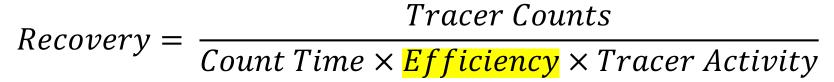


Ba Lower than Ra



Why are Recoveries NOT 100%?







How do we determine alpha counting efficiencies?

Use NIST traceable source (Typically electroplated)

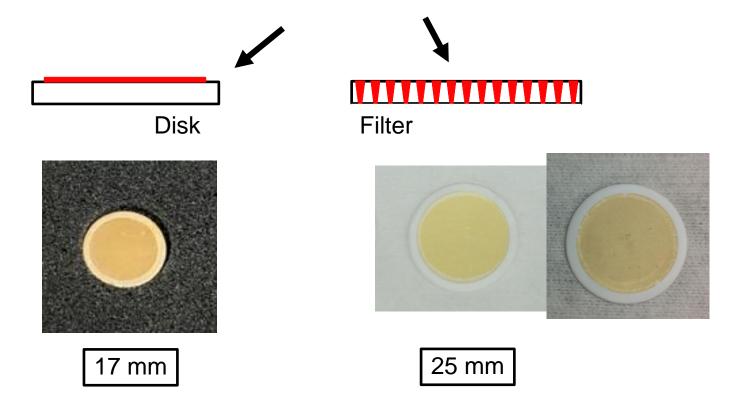
• Efficiency defined as $\frac{cpm}{dpm}$



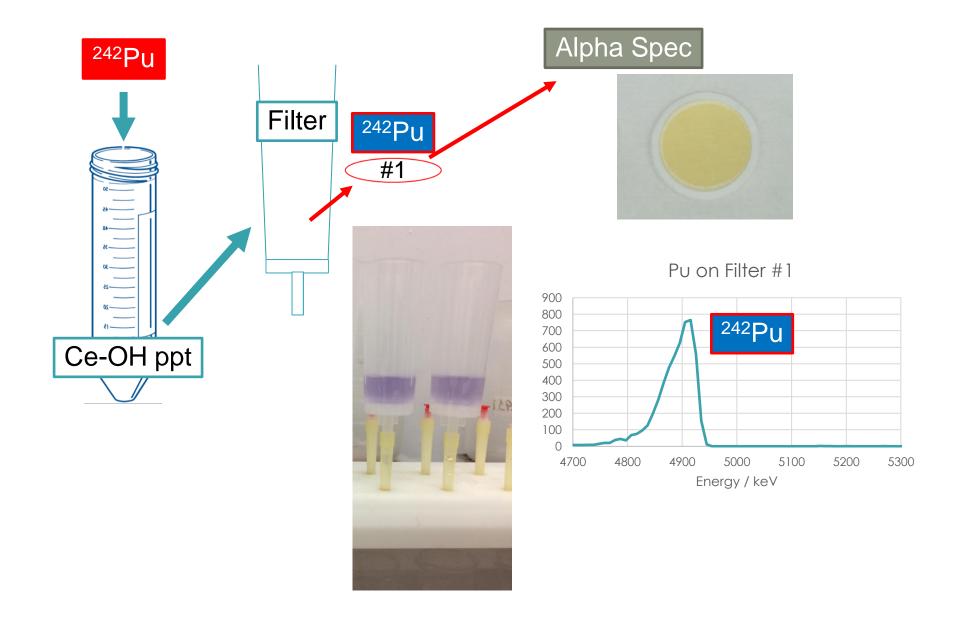
What if samples are prepared by Micro-PPT?

Can we use the same efficiency?

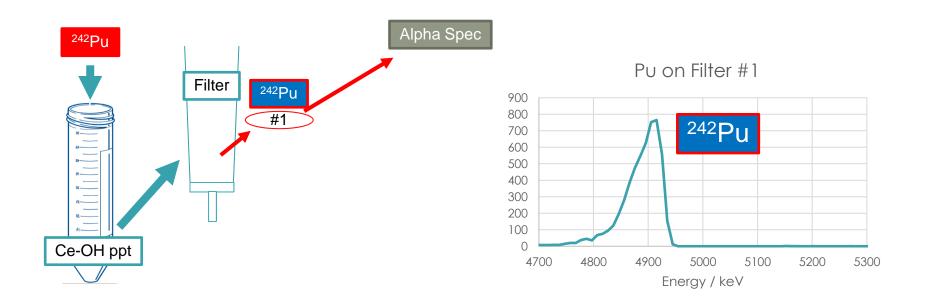
Are the efficiencies the same for ED and micro-PPT?



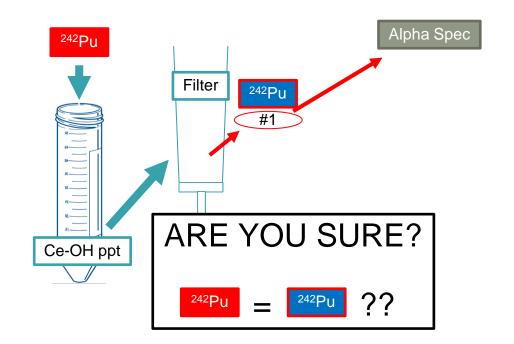
Prepare Efficiency Standard by Micro-PPT



Added Activity	5.72 dpm
Micro-PPT Efficiency	23.1%
ED Efficiency	27.5%
Difference	-16.0%

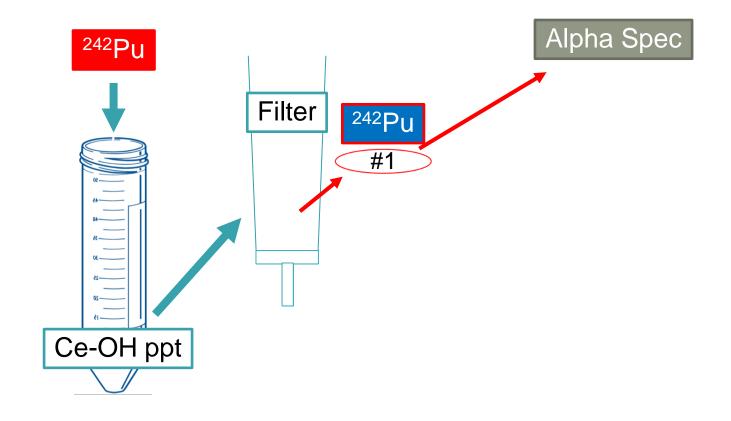


Added Activity	5.72 dpm
Micro-PPT Efficiency	23.1%
ED Efficiency	27.5%
Difference	-15.9%

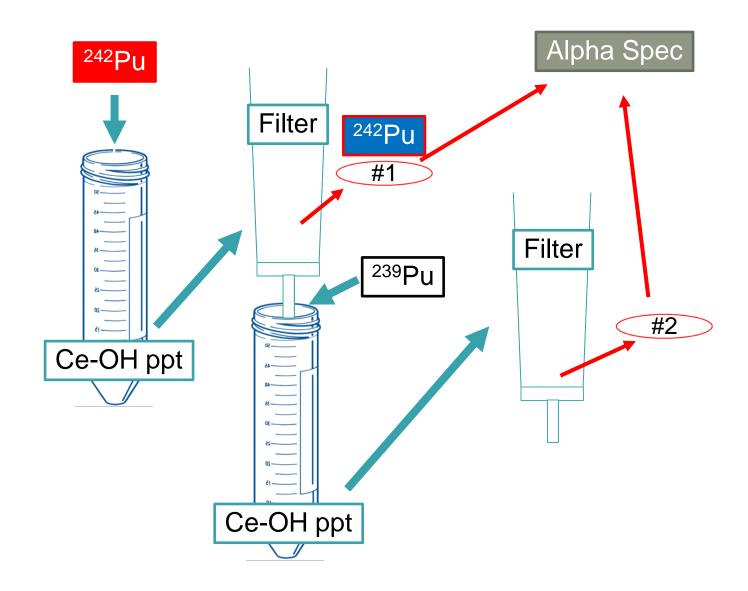




How much ²⁴²Pu is on the filter #1?

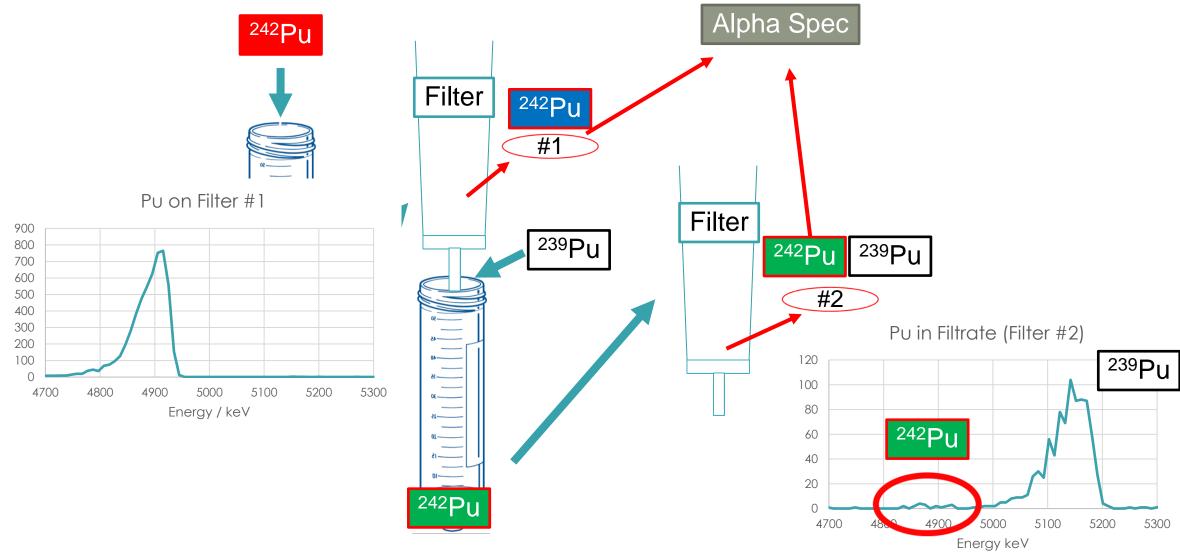


How much ²⁴²Pu is on the filter #1?





How much ²⁴²Pu is on the filter #1?



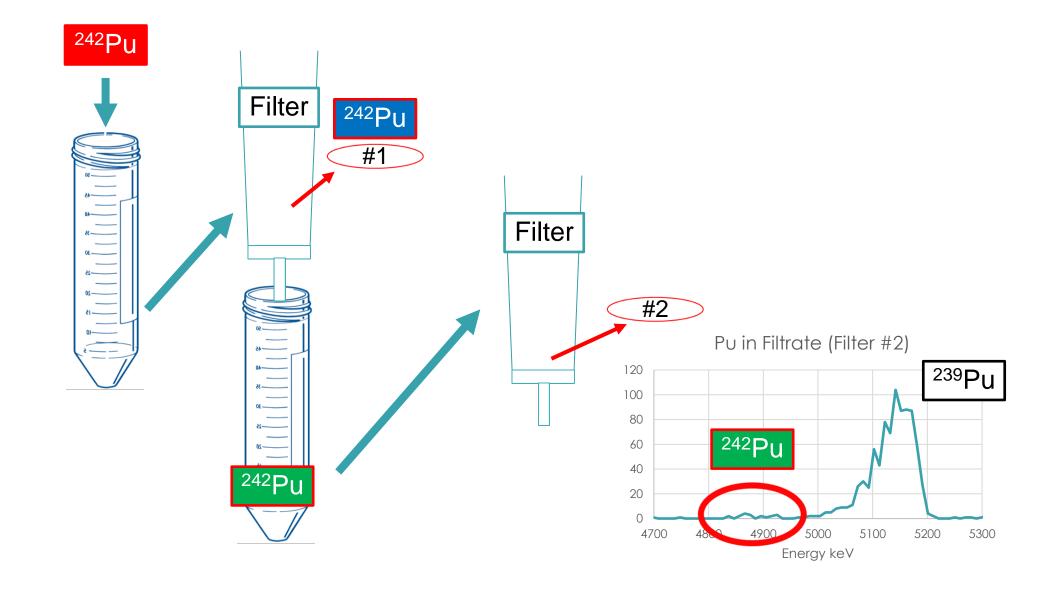


#1

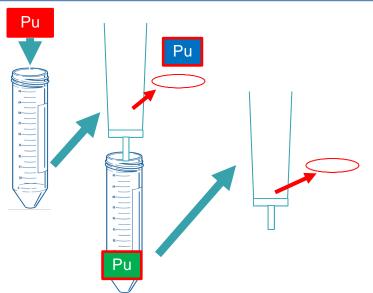


calculated by #2

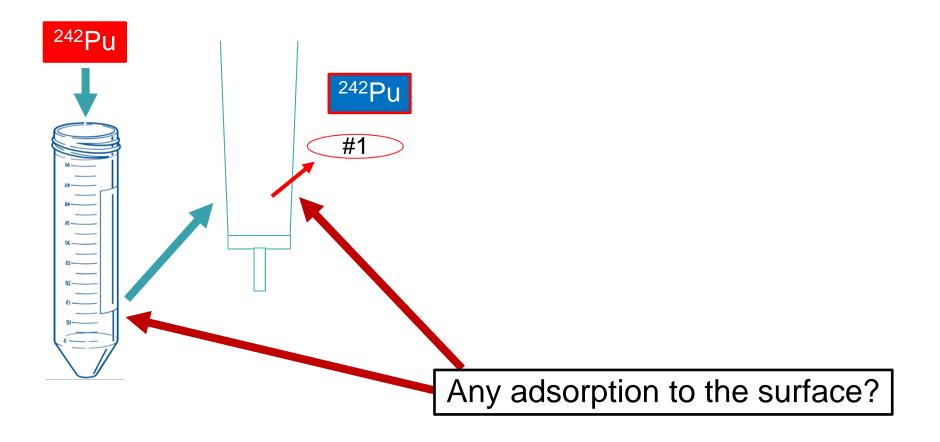




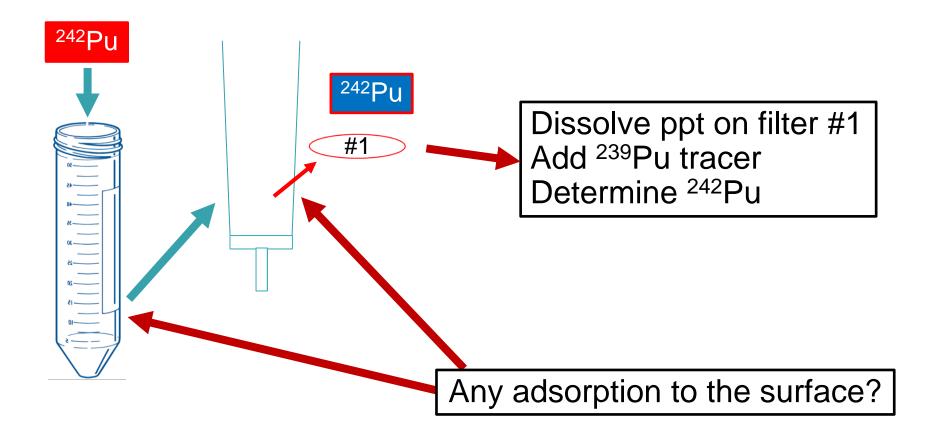
Added Activity	Pu	5.72 dpm
Activity in Filtrate	Pu	0.06 dpm
Activity on the Filter	Pu	5.66 dpm
Micro-PPT Efficiency		23.3% ← 23.1%
ED Efficiency		27.5%
Difference		-15.0% ← -16.0%

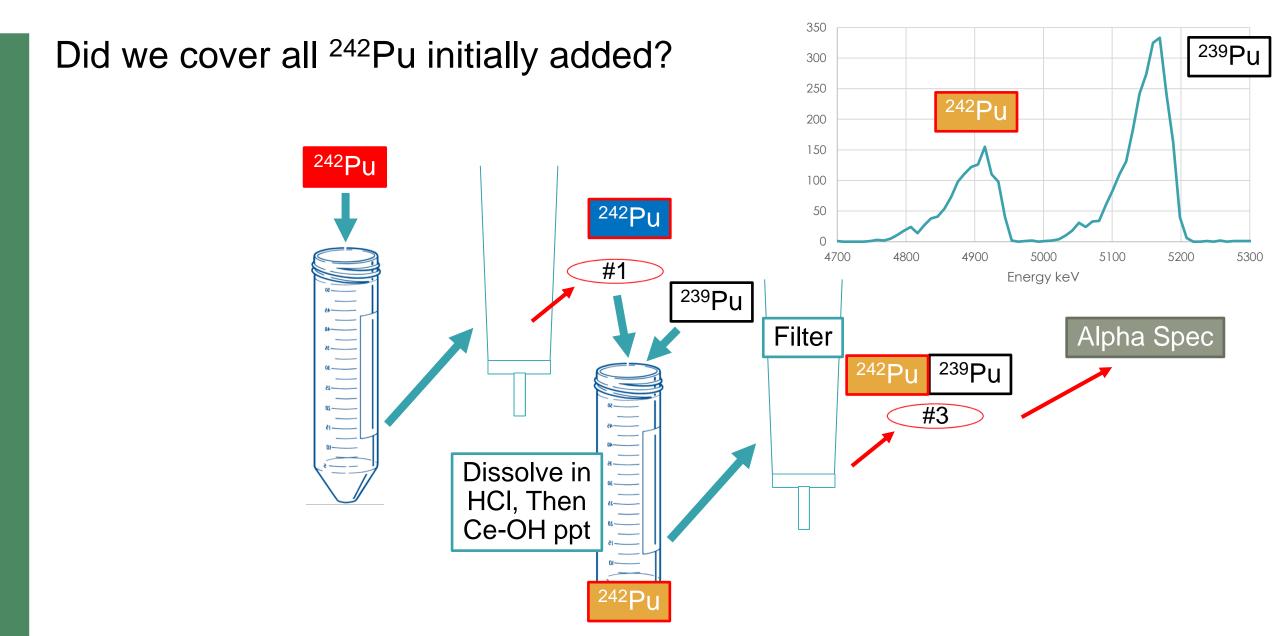


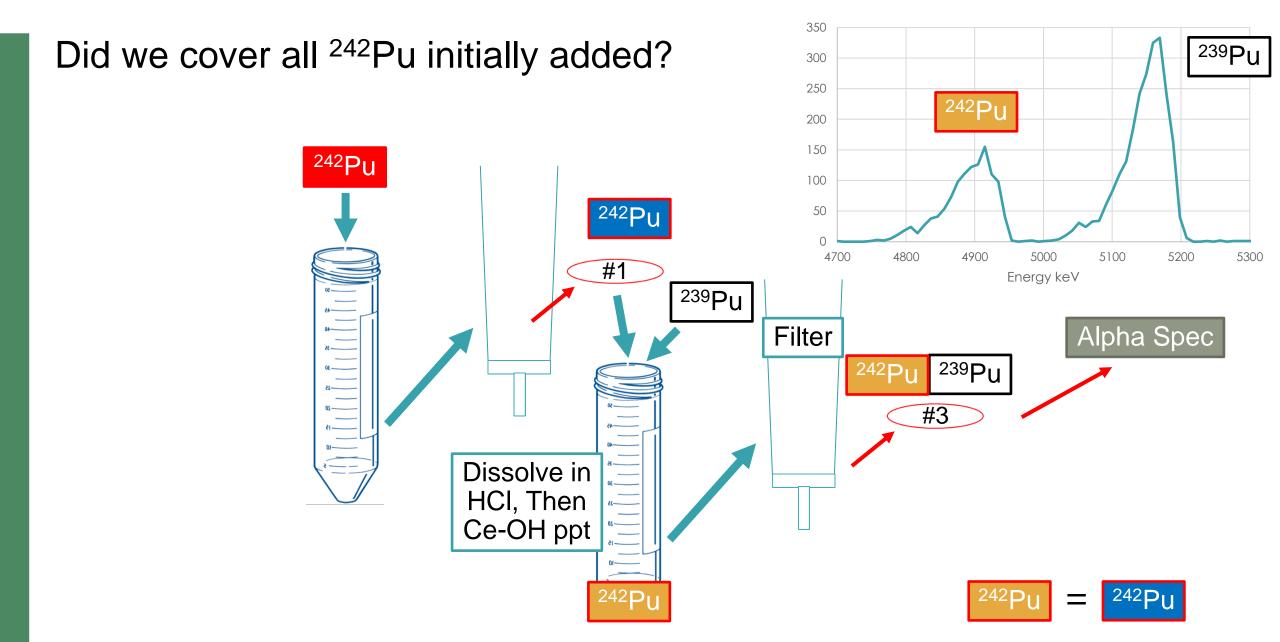
Is all the added ²⁴²Pu accounted for?



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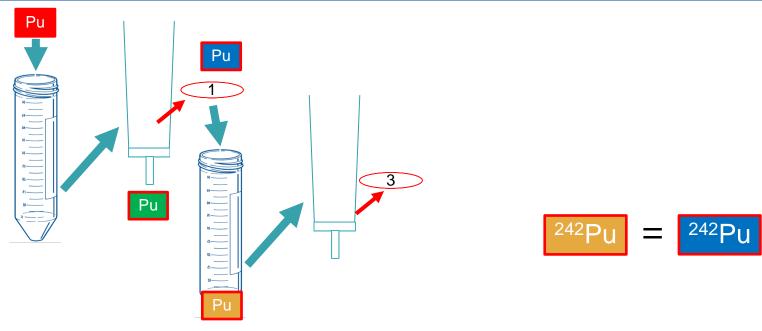








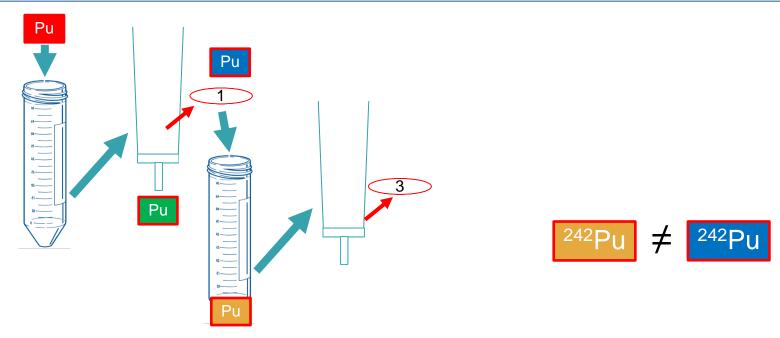
Added Activity	5.72 dpm
Activity in Filtrate	0.06 dpm
Activity on the Filter Pu	5.66 dpm
Activity Recovered from the Filter	5.66 dpm
Micro-PPT Efficiency	23.3% ← 23.3% ← 23.1%
ED Efficiency	27.5%
Difference	-15.0% ← -15.0% ← -15.9%





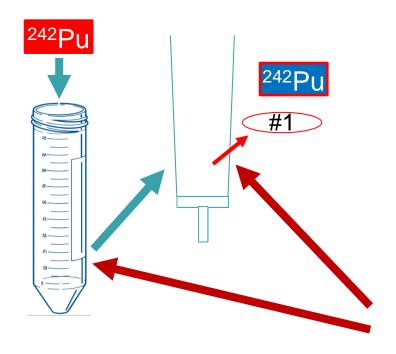
Sometimes things do not work as hoped for.

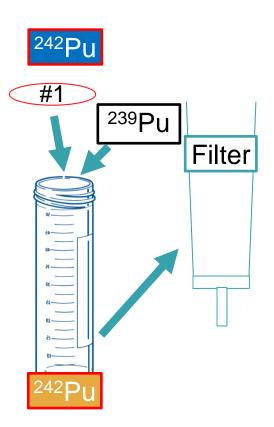
Added Activity Pu	5.75 dpm
Activity in Filtrate	0.06 dpm
Activity on the Filter Pu	5.69 dpm → 23.4% efficiency
Activity Recovered from the Filter	5.39 dpm → 24.7% efficiency
ED Efficiency	28.0%
Difference	-16.1% or -11.5%



Where did 0.30 dpm of ²⁴²Pu go?

- Lost Pu on the surface of plasticware by adsorption?
- Pu did not re-dissolve in HCI?







$$Recovery = \frac{Tracer\ Counts}{Count\ Time \times \underline{Efficiency} \times Tracer\ Activity}$$

$$Activity = \frac{Analyte\ Counts}{Tracer\ Counts} \times Tracer\ Activity$$



$$Recovery = \frac{Tracer\ Counts}{Count\ Time \times \underbrace{Efficiency}_{} \times Tracer\ Activity}$$

For Alpha Tracer

$$Activity = \frac{Analyte\ Counts}{Tracer\ Counts} \times Tracer\ Activity$$

$$Recovery = \frac{Tracer\ Counts}{Count\ Time \times \underbrace{Efficiency}_{} \times Tracer\ Activity}$$

$$Activity = \frac{Analyte\ Counts}{Tracer\ Counts} \times Tracer\ Activity$$

$$Activity = \frac{Analyte\ Counts}{Count\ Time \times \underbrace{Efficiency}_{} \times Recovery}$$

From Beta Counting

$$Recovery = \frac{Tracer\ Counts}{Count\ Time \times \underline{Efficiency} \times Tracer\ Activity}$$

For Alpha Tracer
$$Activity = \frac{Analyte\ Counts}{Tracer\ Counts} \times Tracer\ Activity$$

For Beta Tracer
$$Activity = \frac{Analyte\ Counts}{Count\ Time \times Efficiency} \times Recovery$$

Correct efficiency is required when beta tracers are used.



Summary

- Electrodeposition
 - Sharp Resolution, Longer Procedure, Labor Intensive
- Fluoride Micro-Precipitation
 - Simpler Procedure, Hazardous HF
- Hydroxide Micro-Precipitation
 - Simpler / Safer Procedure, Non-Selective Precipitation

• Efficiency needs to be established for micro-precipitation.



Acknowledgements

April Tucker Lab Manager

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Joe Conner
 Counting Room Technical Lead

Susan Lambert Counting Room Technician

Rob Jones Group Leader

Govind Rao Ex Group Leader

Rebecca Mueller Summer Student

Joey Michaud Summer Student

Hiromu,

I saw your title for the CIRMS meeting. It looked interesting. Would you share it with me?

Please pass my best wishes to all for me.

Best wishes to you and your family,

Ken







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