On the development of a rapid method for the concentration and separation of radiostrontium from water samples based on a modified Sr resin

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Context

Rapid extraction and separation of Sr from water samples (pH5–8)

- - Use in DGT (Diffusive gradients in thin-films) units
 - Monitoring e.g. of ground waters and wells
- Rapid method
 - Direct load of Sr from 100 1000 mL
 - Separation on same resin/column
 - Batch or column approach





Modified Sr Resin



- Keep Sr Resin selectivity (crown ether), increase pH range
- 1st approach: Replace 1-Octanol by HDEHP
- Screening of several test resins (varying HDEHP contents)
- Characterisation of best suited resin prototype
- Elution studies and first tests













Application tests

- First experiments
 - > Batch
 - Sr-90 spiked water sample, pH 7, 1L
 - > 1h extraction, vortex
 - Transfert to column, separation/elution
 - LSC measurement
 - Elution study (column experiment)
 - ➢ pH7, 1 mg Sr, 100 mg Ca, 5 mg K, 0.1 mg Pb, Y, U
 - > 1L sample, 100 mL aliquots
 - Vacuum supported separation, 5 mL/min
 - ICP-MS measurement



Batch experiments - I

- > 0.7 g of resin added to 1 litre of DI water spiked with ⁹⁰Sr, shaken for 1 hour
- Supernatant and resin separated, resin loaded onto a column
- Column washed with 15 ml 8M HNO₃ and 20 ml 2M HCI
- Fractions dried down, redissolved in 3 ml 1M HCl and counted by LSC
- ➢ Rapid method but Sr yield only 43%



Batch experiments - II

- > 0.5 g of resin added to 1 litre of DI water spiked with ⁹⁰Sr, shaken for 1 hour
- Supernatant and resin separated, resin loaded onto a column with a 0.4 g 'guard layer' of fresh resin to lower Sr breakthrough
- Column washed with 15 ml 8M HNO₃ and 20 ml 2M HCI
- Fractions collected and counted by LSC
- ➢ Sr yield improved to 73%



Column breakthrough study - direct load



- ≥ 2 mL column
- > 1L water samples, pH 7, 1 mg Sr, 100 mg Ca, 5 mg K, 0.1 mg Pb, Y, U 5 mL/min
- > 100 mL fractions
- Sr breakthrough starts at 600 mL
- ➢ For 1L sample volume Sr yield ~58%
- Pb fraction also contains U



2nd Option: RTILs

Use of room temperature liquids (RTILs) instead of HDEHP



1-Butyl-3-methylimidazolium bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imide (**BMIM**) 1-Ethyl-3-methylimidazolium bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)imide (**EMIM**)









- Load: 5 mL pH 7, multielement solution
- > Rinse with $3x5 \text{ mL 8M HNO}_3$,
- Sr elution with 4x5 mL 2M HCI
- Pb elution with 4x5 mL 6M HCI
- Similar elution characteristics
- Improved purity of Pb fraction
- Breakthrough experiments ongoing
- Additional extractants (synergistic systems)



Conclusion

- On-going work
- Modified Sr resin
 - Use of HDEHP and RTILs results in extended uptake pH range (pH 8 to high nitric acid)
- Sr selectivity remains good, Sr separation possible
- Very good potential for Pb separation
- First batch and column tests on 1L samples
 - Improvement necessary
- Discs for increased flow
- DGT tests



Thank you for your attention!



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