

# Determination of Ra in environmental samples

# Scope

- Aqueous samples
  - Ra-226/8 Method
  - Ra-226 via Ra NucFilm Discs
- Rapid method for the determination of Ra-226 in environmental samples
- Rapid method for the determination of Ra-228 in environmental samples

# Determination of Ra-226/8 in water samples

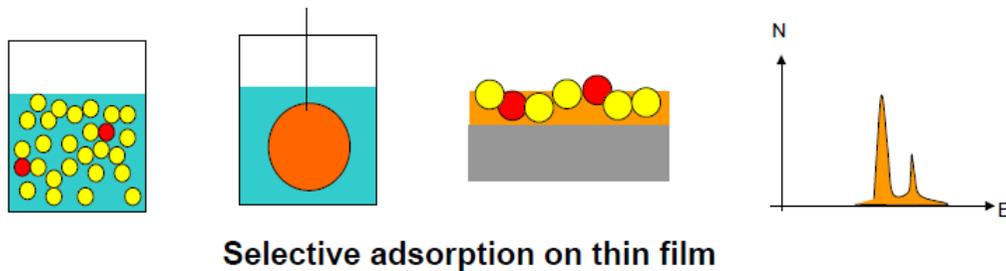
- Eichrom methods RAW03 (cation exchange and LN Resin) and RAW04 (MnO<sub>2</sub> Resin and DGA)
- MnO<sub>2</sub> Resin allows for analysis of Ca rich water samples
- Variation of the RAW04 method (optimized by Sherrod Maxwell)
  - 1,25g MnO<sub>2</sub> per 1L water (routine: 1 – 1,5L), pH 6 – 7
  - Addition of 25 mg Ca – minimum amount of Ca necessary for high yields
  - Addition of Ba-133
  - Sample load onto MnO<sub>2</sub> at 15 mL.min<sup>-1</sup>
  - Ra elution with 4M HCl/1.5% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (destruction of MnO<sub>2</sub> resin)
  - 36h wait in case Ra-228 to be determined (Ac-228 ingrowth)
  - Loading of the eluate onto stacked LN/DGA cartridges
    - LN: U and Th retention
  - Ba and Ra in eluate, Ac on DGA cartridge
    - Source preparation via microcoprecipitation, yield via Ba-133
  - Ac separation and elution on DGA
    - Direct measurement via LSC or Cerenkov, yield via Ce
    - Sourceprep for GPC: via CeF<sub>3</sub> coprecipitation, yield via Ce

# Determination of Ra-226/8 in water samples

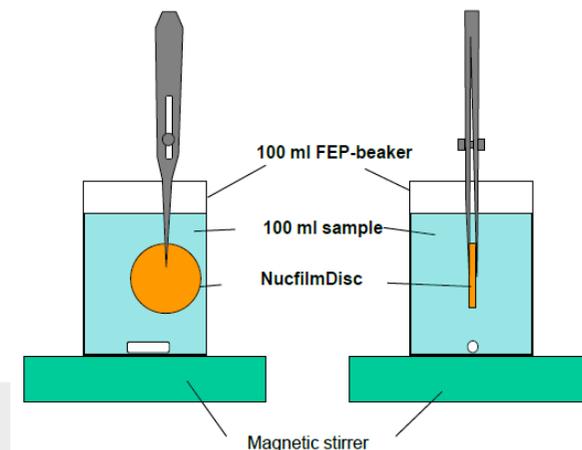
- Recent improvements:
  - Ce yield via ICP-MS instead of gravimetry
  - Microprecipitation from isopropanol solution
    - 23 mL 1.5 mL HCl
    - Addition of 3g ammonium sulphate, 50µg Ba carrier and 5 mL isopropanol
    - Ice bath / Vortex
    - No 'Seeding suspension' needed
  - MnO<sub>2</sub>-PAN Resin
    - MnO<sub>2</sub> fixed more strongly in resin matrix
    - Elution with 5M HCl, no complete destruction of the resin

# Ra-226 via Ra NucFilm Discs

- Thin  $\text{MnO}_2$  layer on nylon disc
  - Very smooth surface
- Direct Ra extraction from water samples
  - 100 mL
  - Min. 4 – 6h, pH 4 – 8
  - EDTA to lower matrix effects
- Yield via Ba-133
- After rinsing sample ready for  $\alpha$ -spectrometry
- Yield typically 75 – 90% (depending on matrix)
  - Ca, Ba



Surbeck 2010



## Ra-226 determination via MnO<sub>2</sub> discs accredited method (Subatech, France)

- Sample volume 50 - 100 mL (filtered water, acidified to pH = 0,5 – 2)
- Addition of Ba-133 (10 - 100 Bq) as internal standard
  - **Ba content of the sample < 10µg**
- Addition of EDTA to complex interferents



- pH adjustment to 7 - 8,5 with NaOH and addition of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (buffer)
- Measurement of original Ba-133 activity in the solution (γ-spectrometry)



- Place MnO<sub>2</sub> disc in sample holder
- Stir for 10 h



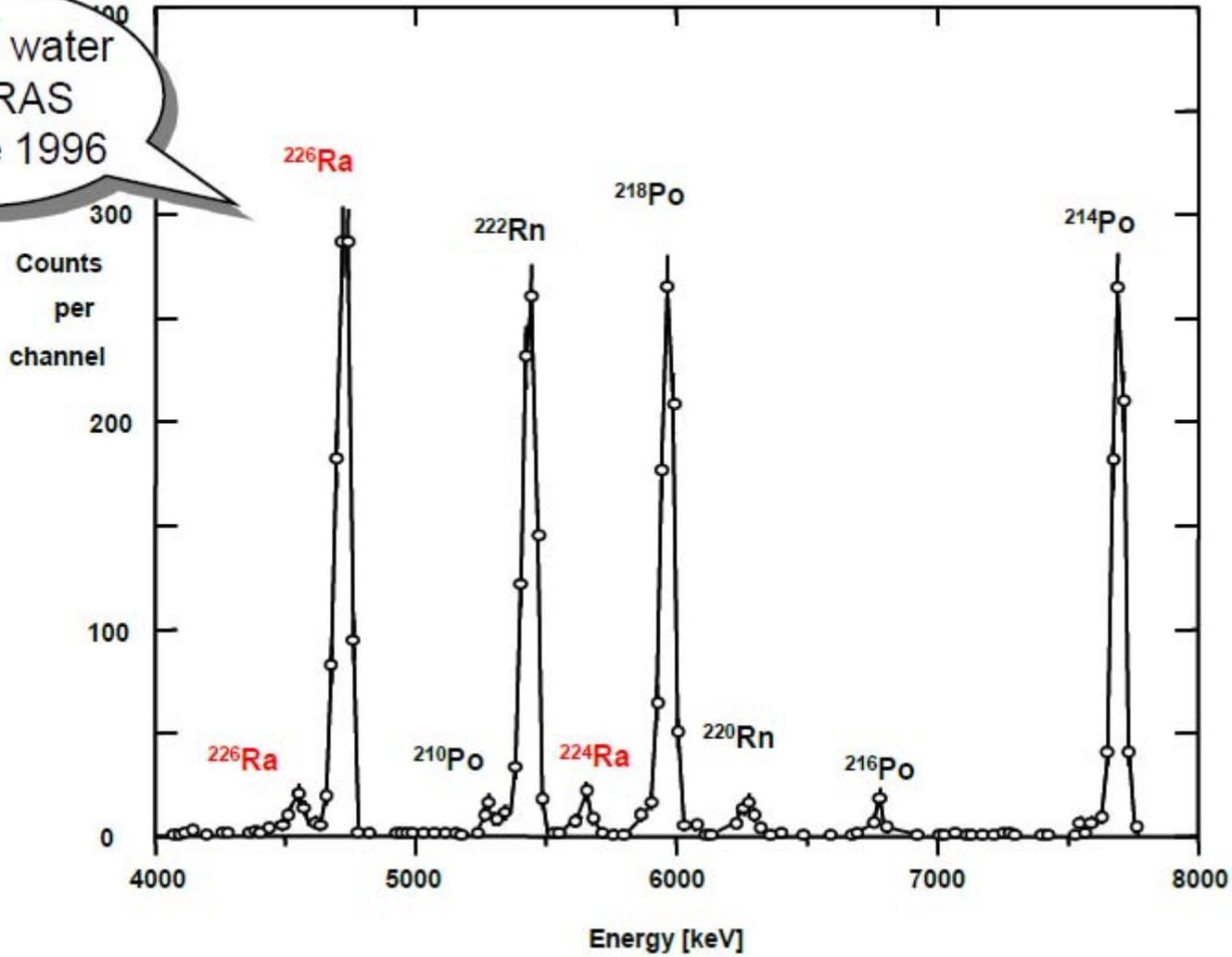
- Withdraw MnO<sub>2</sub> disc, rinse and dry
- Measurement of Ba-133 activity in the solution after extraction (γ-spectrometry)



- α-spectrometry

➤ LD: 5 - 10 mBq.L<sup>-1</sup> for 50 – 100 mL samples and 24 – 48h counting

Mineral water  
PEDRAS  
vintage 1996

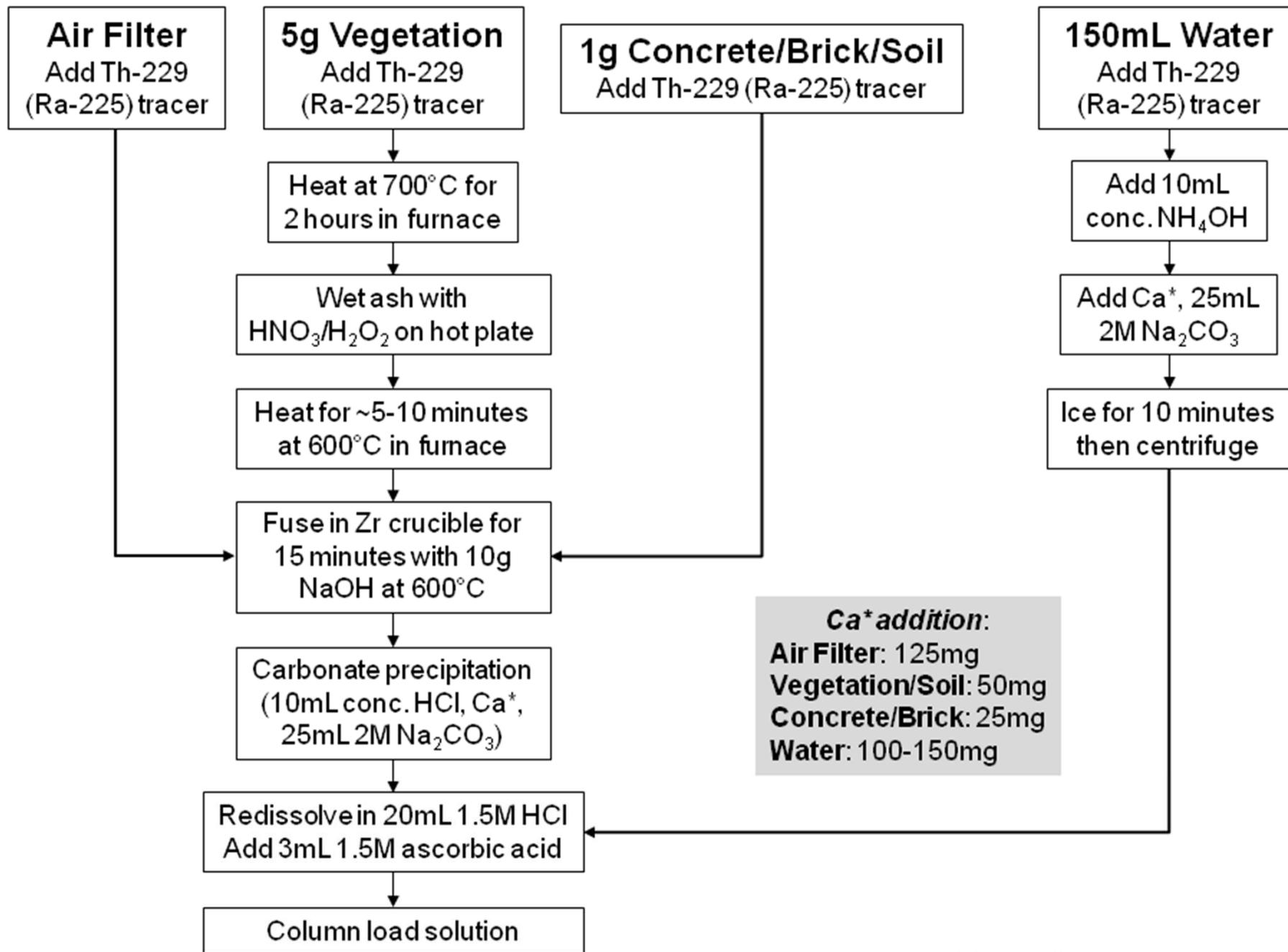


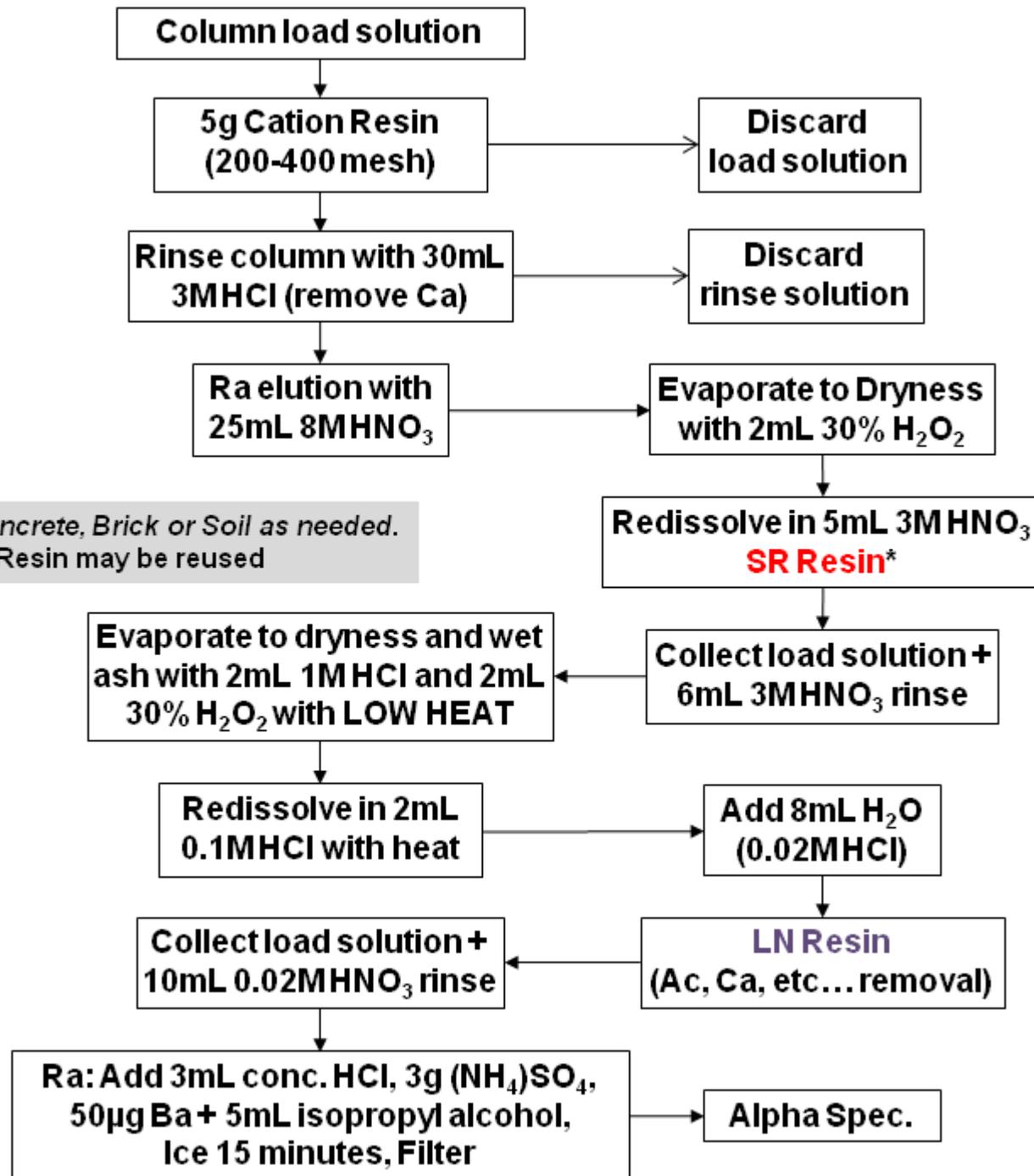
# Rapid determination of Ra-226 in environmental samples

- For solid samples use of MnO<sub>2</sub> resin not possible
  - High matrix load after sample dissolution, precipitation at pH 7
- Solid samples frequently contain elevated amounts of Ba
  - Problematic for preparation of source for  $\alpha$ -spectrometry
  - Polyatomic Interferences at ICP-MS measurements
- Ba removal necessary
  - Ba/Ra separation (e.g. SR Resin)
  - Ba-133 can not be used as internal standard
  - Alternative: Ra-225/At-217 (from Th-229), advantage:  $\alpha$ -Spectrometry

# Rapid determination of Ra-226 in environmental samples

- Rapid method Sherrod Maxwell (SRS)
  - Filter, 5g vegetation, 1g soil, brick or concrete, 150 mL water samples
  - Ashing (2h 700°C, wet ashing, 5 – 10 min 600°C)
  - NaOH fusion in Zr crucible
  - Carbonate precipitation
  - Cation exchange (Ca removal)
  - Optional: SR Resin (for Ba-rich samples)
  - LN Resin (Ac, Ca,... removal)
  - Microprecipitation and  $\alpha$ -Spectrometry



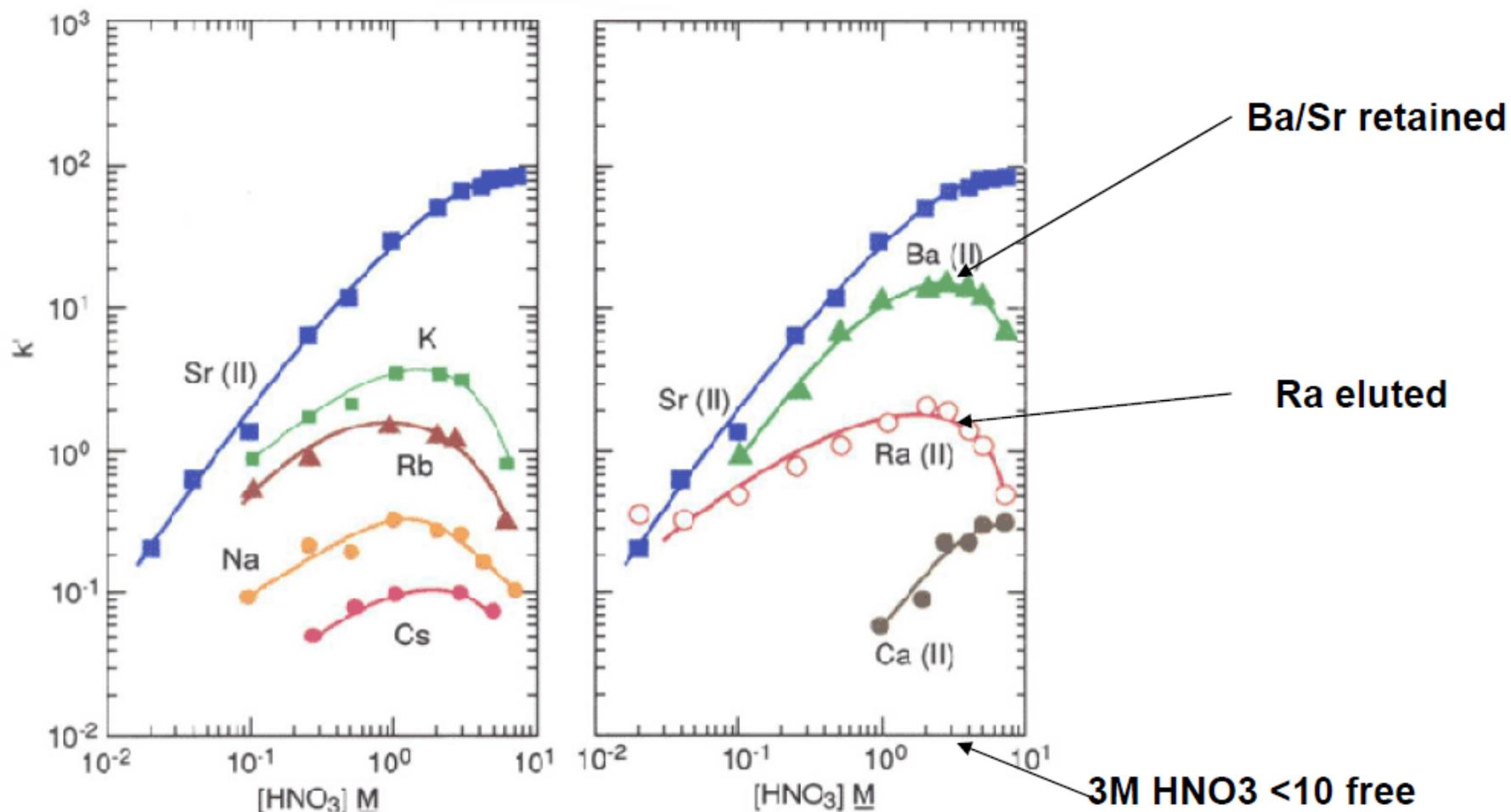


Maxwell, 2012

Figures 2 and 3

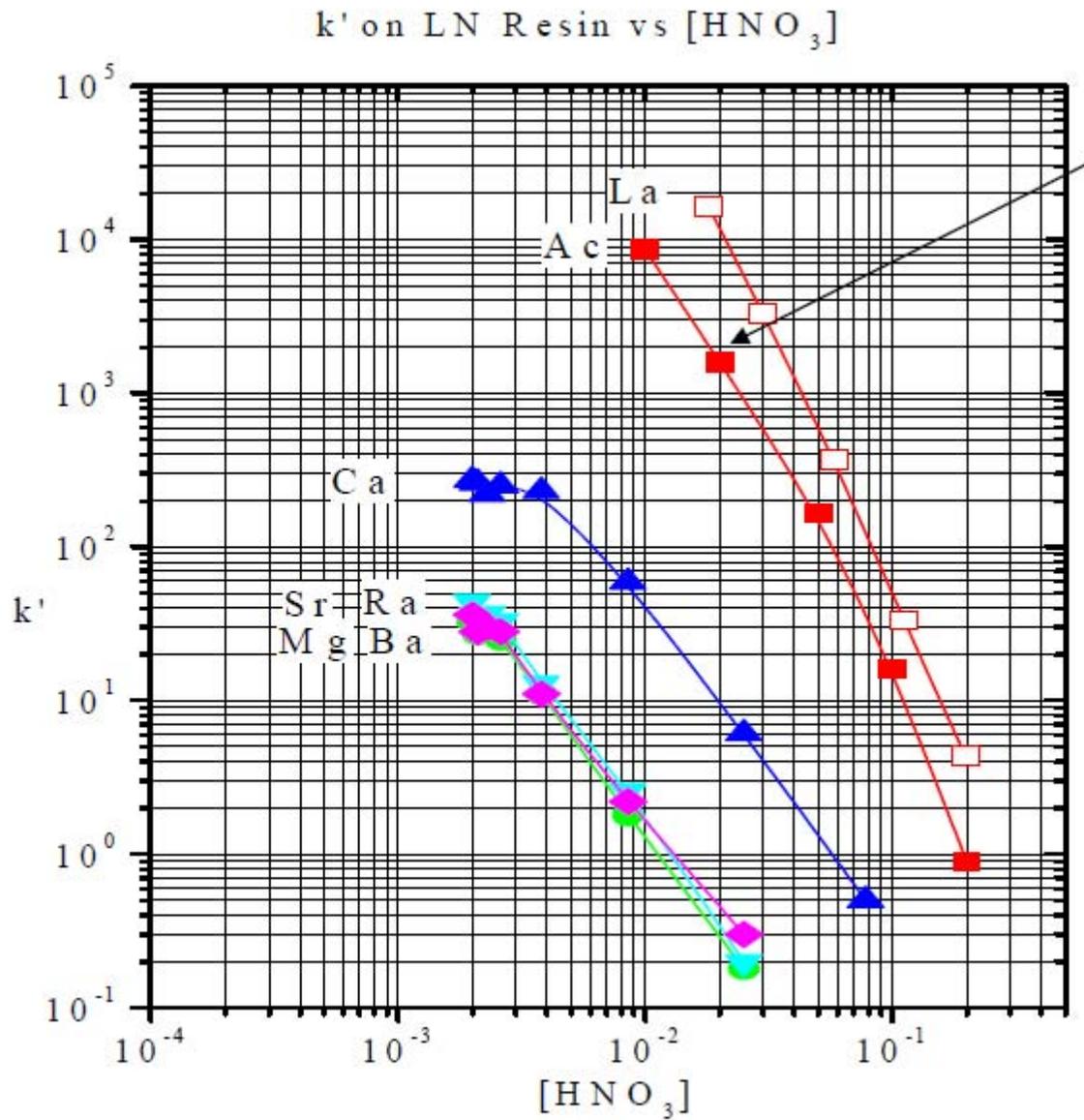
Acid dependency of  $k'$  for various ions at 23-25°C.

Sr Resin



Horwitz, et al., (HP292)

Maxwell, 2012



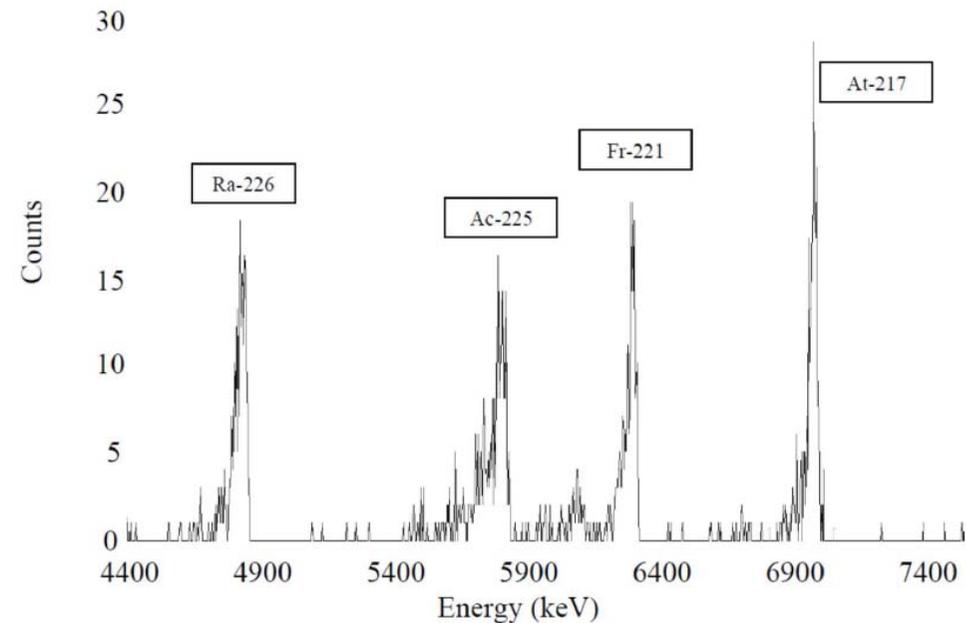
Removal fo Ac-225

# Results spiked real samples

Matrix	Chemical yield / %	Obtained result / mBq per sample	Reference value / mBq per sample	Bias to ref. value / %
Vegetables	87.1 (5.7)	72.8 (5.1)	73.8	-1.2
Concrete	84.6 (6.8)	180.6 (8.0)	184.5	-2.1
Brick	86.5 (6.6)	77.8 (4.6)	73.8	5.5
Air filter	76.7 (4.2)	77.1 (6.2)	73.8	4.5
Soil	75.3 (1.9)	184.9 (6.2)	184.5	0.2
Water	91.8 (6.7)	70.9 (3.7)	73.8	-3.9

Maxwell, 2012

- Yields between 75 and 90%
- Good agreement with reference values
- Clean spectra

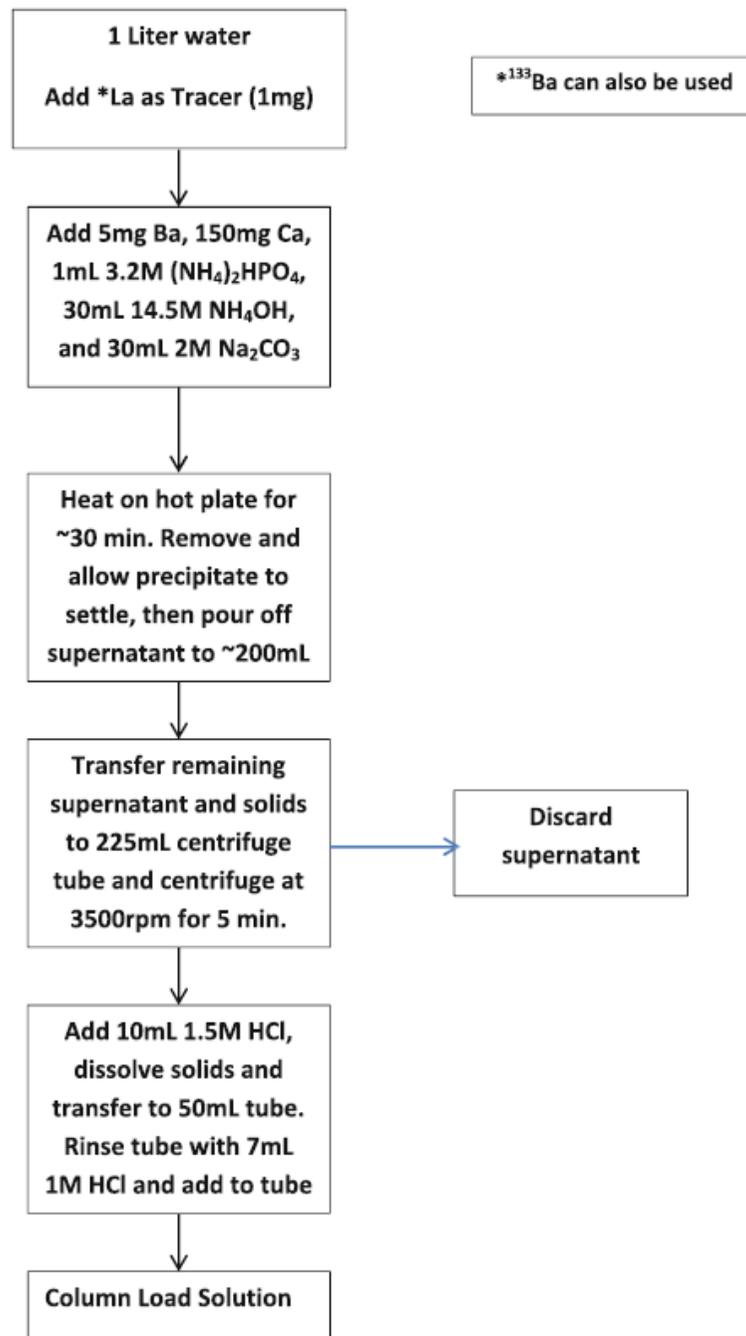


Maxwell, 2012

# Rapid determination of Ra-228 in water samples

Maxwell S.L. et al., Rapid method for determination of  $^{228}\text{Ra}$  in water samples, J. Radioanal Nucl Chem, DOI 10.1007/s10967-012-2257-1 (2012)

- Method similar to Ra-226 method
- Calcium carbonate precipitate
  - Addition of phosphate
  - Chemical yield > 90%
- Cation exchange
  - Removes Ca, Pb, Bi, U, Th, Pa
- DGA Resin
  - Ac purification
  - Removes Pb, Bi, Sr, Y,...
- Yield via La (ICP-MS)
  - Ba-133 ( $\gamma$ -Spectrometry) also possible
- Source preparation via Ce/LaF<sub>3</sub> precipitation
- Separation in 4h, results can be obtained in < 6h

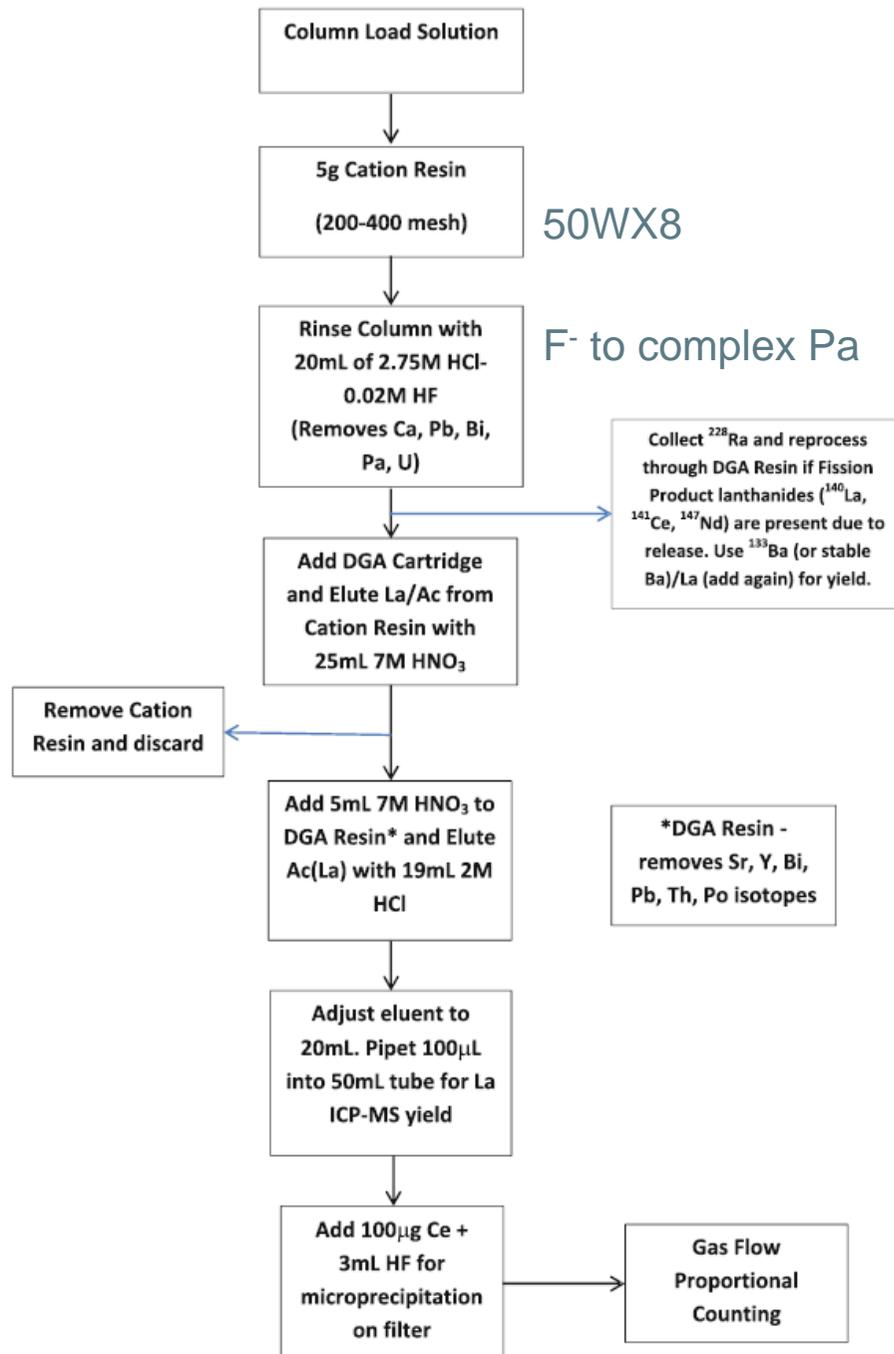


- Addition of phosphate to increase yield

Maxwell, 2012



Fig. 3 Rapid <sup>228</sup>Ra sample preparation for water samples



Maxwell, 2012

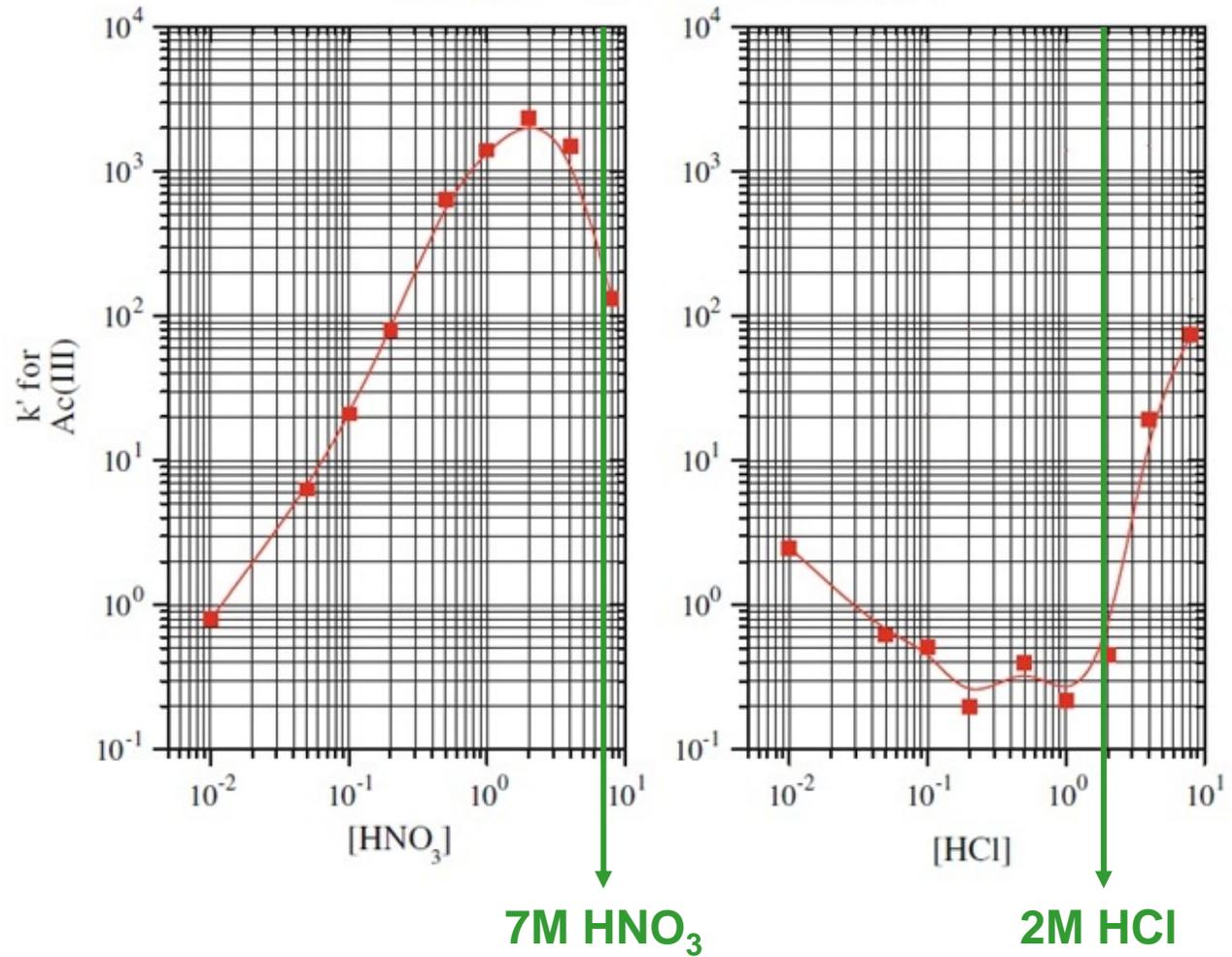


Fig. 4 Rapid <sup>228</sup>Ra column separation for water samples

### $k'$ <sup>225</sup>Ac vs. [HNO<sub>3</sub>] or HCl on DGA Resin, Normal

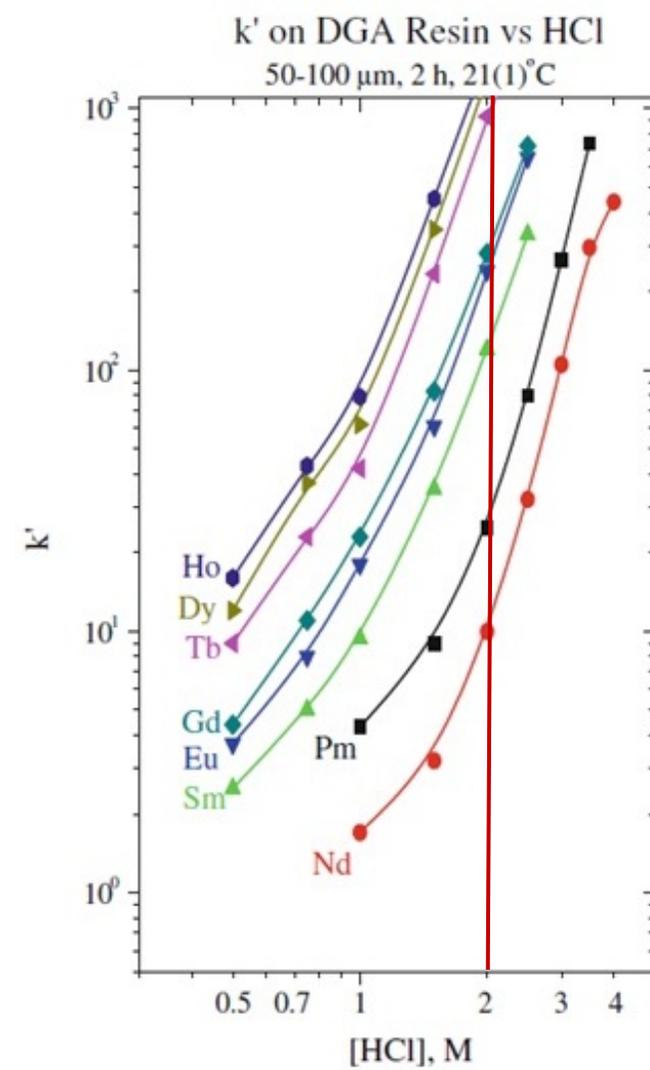
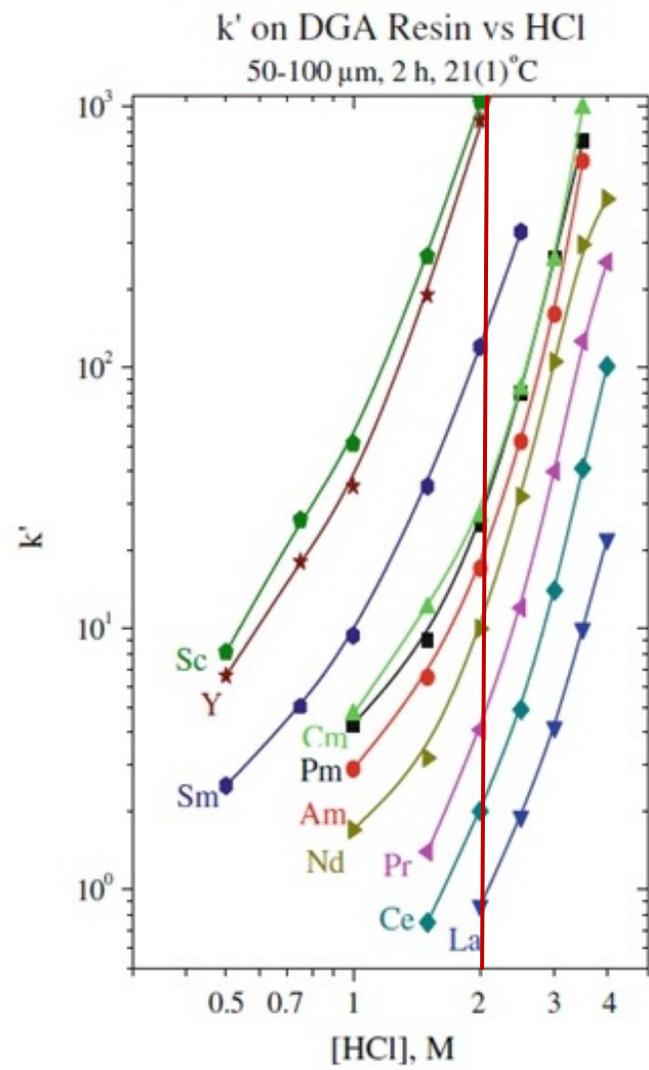
50-100 μm resin, 1 h contact time, 22(2) °C

Fig. 1 Retention of Ac(III) on DGA resin courtesy PG Research Foundation, Lisle, IL, USA



Maxwell, 2012

Fig. 2 Retention of lanthanides and yttrium on DGA resin in HCl courtesy PG Research Foundation, Lisle, IL, USA



Maxwell, 2012

# Results

- Analysis of three sets of spiked samples
  - Three activity levels (177, 355 and 1046 mBq.L<sup>-1</sup>)
  - 1L samples
  - Counting time: 60 – 90 min
  - Yield via La / ICP-MS
  - Yields > 90%, good agreement with reference activities

N	Yield / %	RSD / %	Activity / mBq.L <sup>-1</sup>	RSD. / %	Reference activity / mBq.L <sup>-1</sup>	Difference / %
7	94.3	2.3	177.5	11.6	177.2	0.2
7	92.1	1.5	347.2	7.1	354.5	-2.1
6	95.3	0.9	1008.3	2.8	1046.4	-3.6

Maxwell, 2012

- Decontamination experiments
  - Decontamination factor for Sr-90 > 4000
  - Ra-228 recovery after addition of 29.6 Bq Sr-90, 3.7 Bq U-238 or 4.8 Bq Ra-226 between 93 and 97% :
    - No interference
    - No positive bias



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