



**Novel assays for 'difficult-to-measure'
radionuclides involved in decommissioning
activities**

Inés Llopart Babot
18-04-2024

sck cen



Vasile, M., Dobney, A., Boden, S., Leermakers, M.,
Qiao, J.



Which type of
waste?



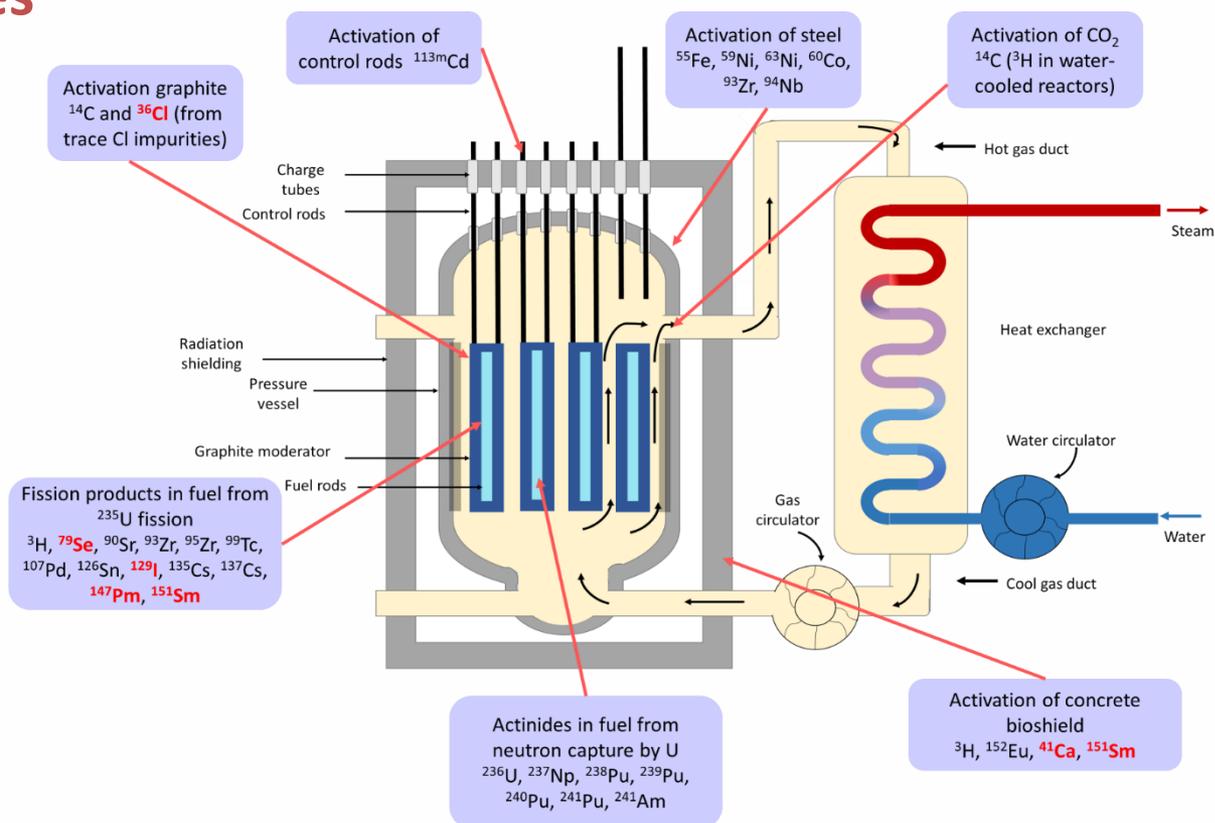
<https://www.sckcen.be/nl/deco>



Stefan Nijst, 2014, Master Thesis



Which radionuclides can be expected?



Based on (Warwick et al., 2022)



How can the activity be quantified?

ETM

Non-destructive
assay

“easy to measure”
radionuclides

γ -ray emitters



DTM

Destructive
assay

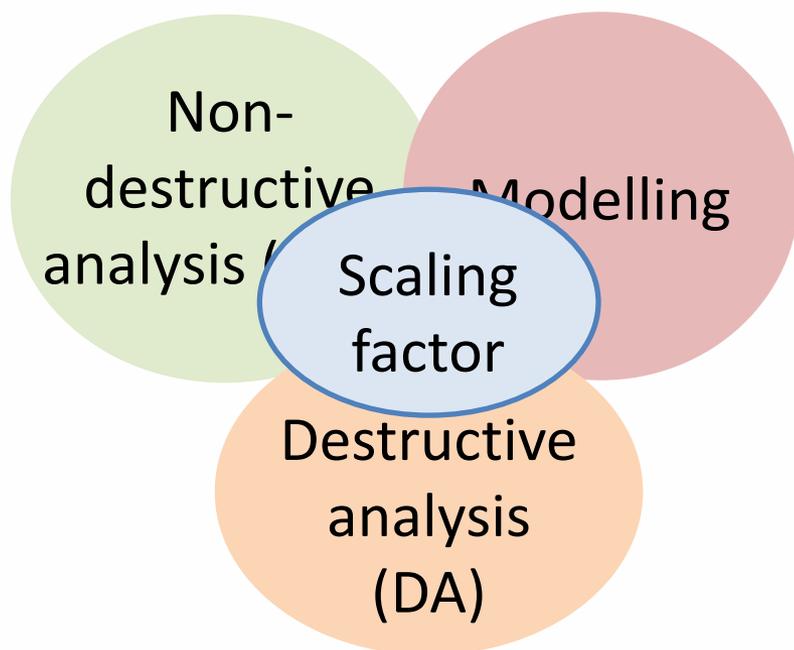
“difficult to measure”
radionuclides

α and β particle
emitters



*“a radionuclide whose radioactivity is difficult to measure **directly from the outside** of the waste packages by non-destructive assay means”*

How is the activity of DTM radionuclides estimated?



Activity **ETM** radionuclides

γ -ray emitters

Activity **DTM** radionuclides

α and β particle emitters

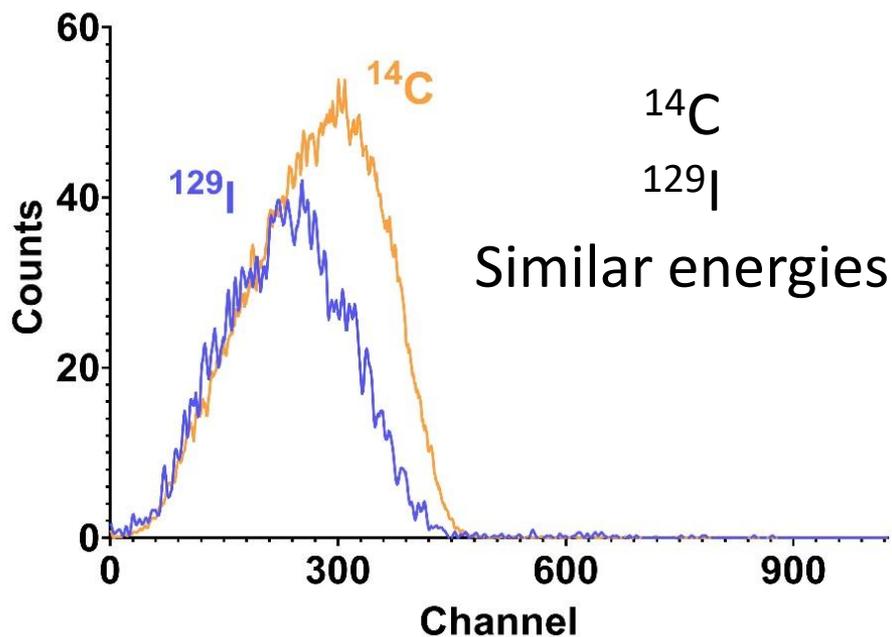
Mathematical correlation

REQUIRED

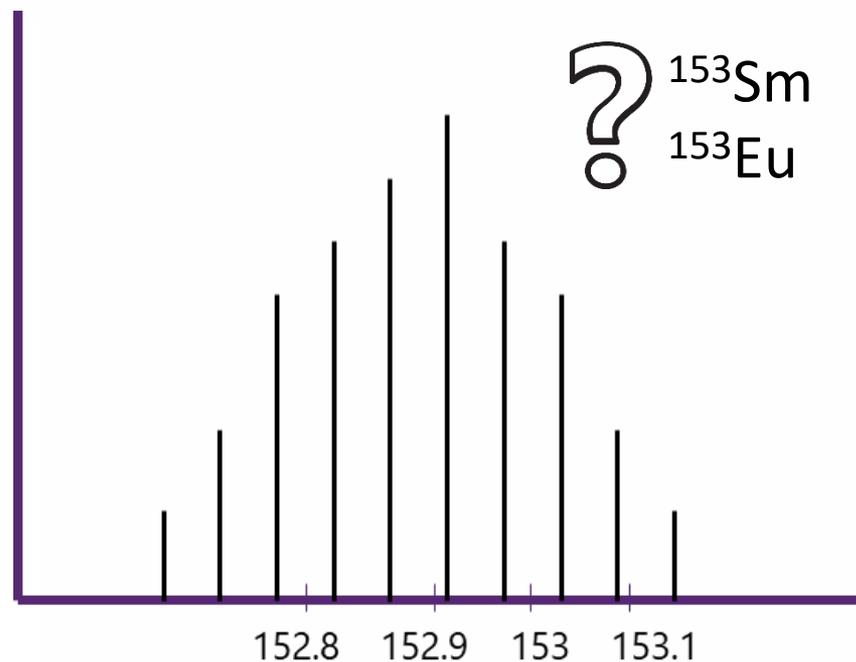
Validation using **experimental data**

Lack of analytical methods suitable to determine DTM radionuclides

- Interferences influencing the quantification of the activity



**Radiometric
(spectral)**



**Mass spectrometric
(isobaric)**

Lack of analytical methods suitable to determine DTM radionuclides

- Interferences influencing the quantification of the activity
- Low detection limit (DL) required

Clearance level ^{36}Cl
– 1 Bq g⁻¹



DL > clearance level

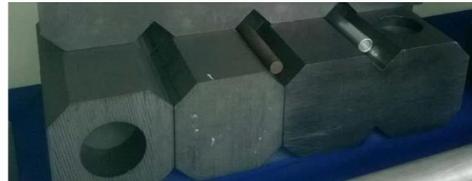


Procedure not applicable

- Variety of matrices



<https://www.sckcen.be/nl/deco>



Stefan Nijst, 2014, Master Thesis

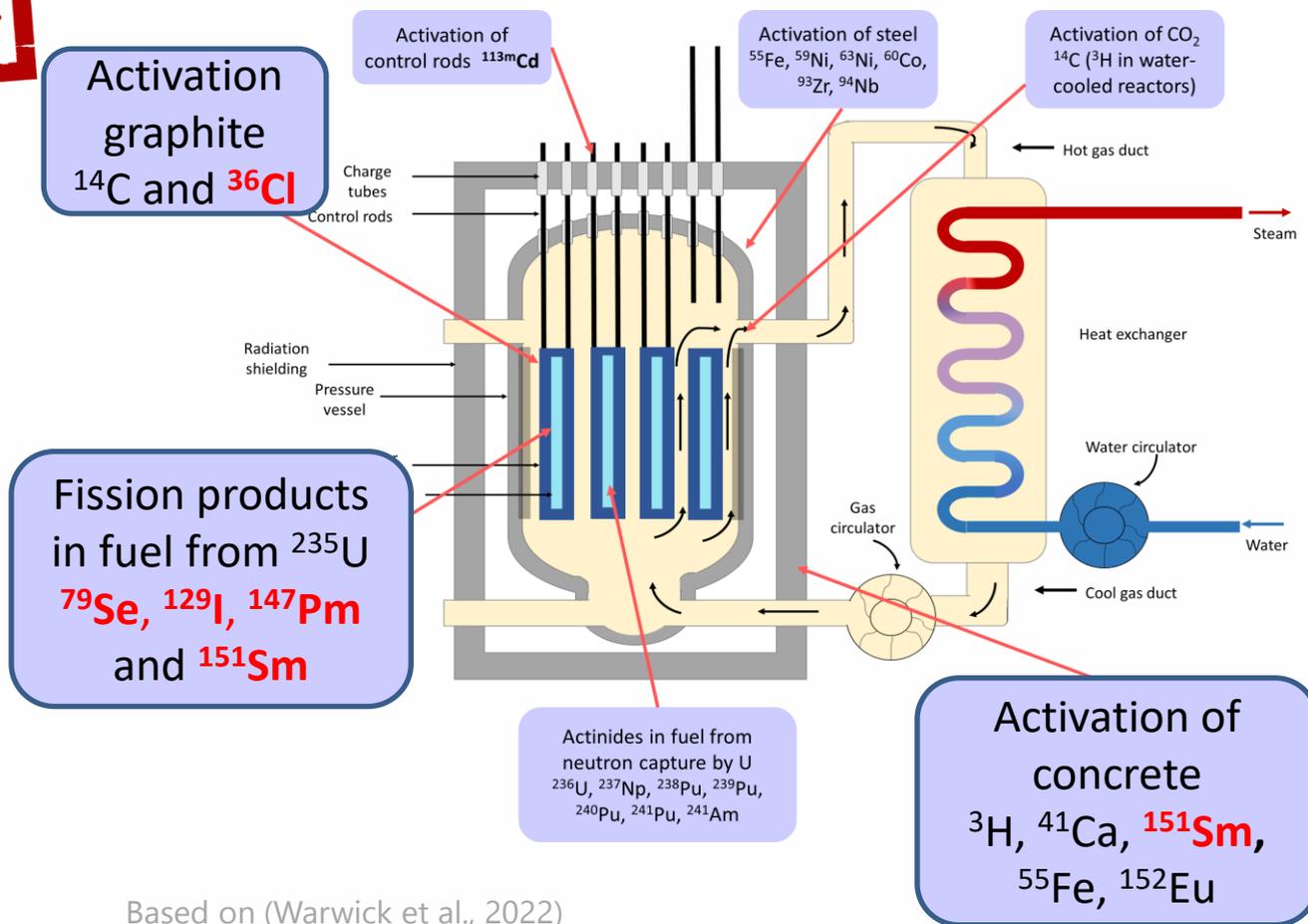


Sample preparation and homogenization

Selection of the target DTM radionuclides

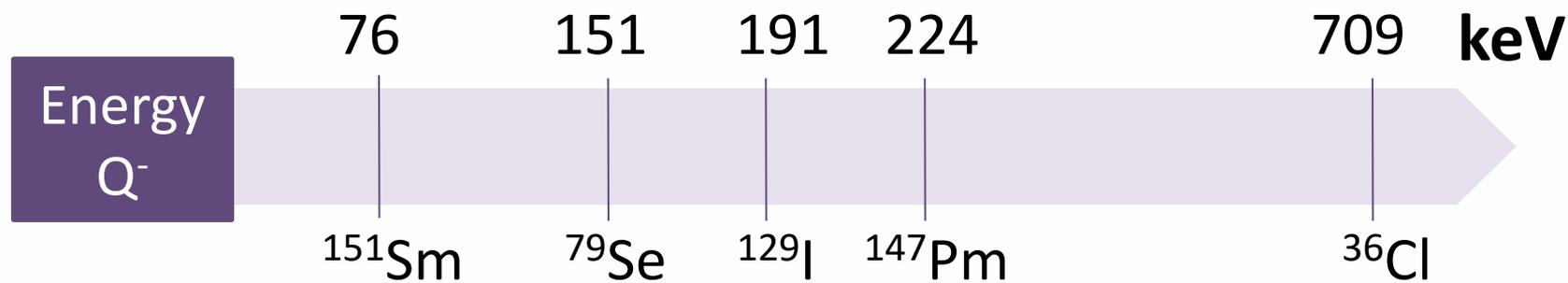
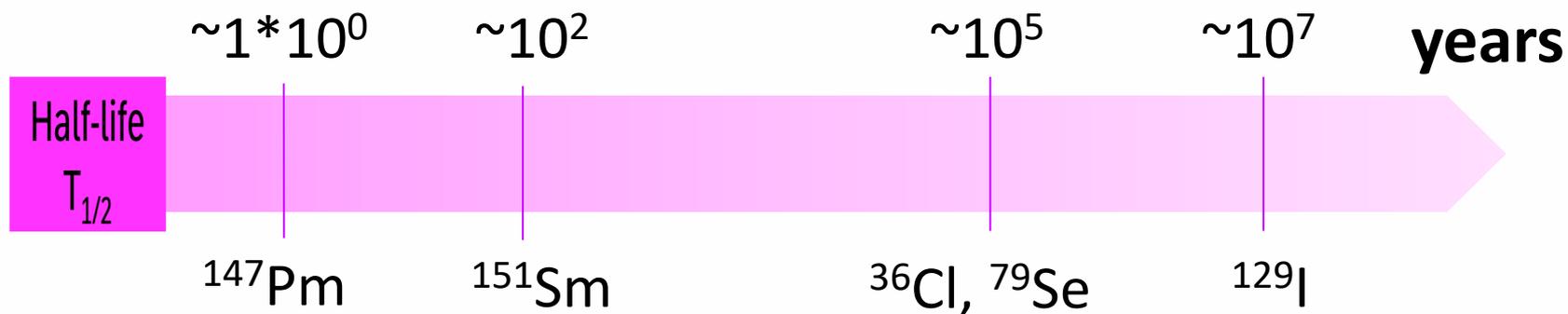
beta decay (β^-)

MISSING

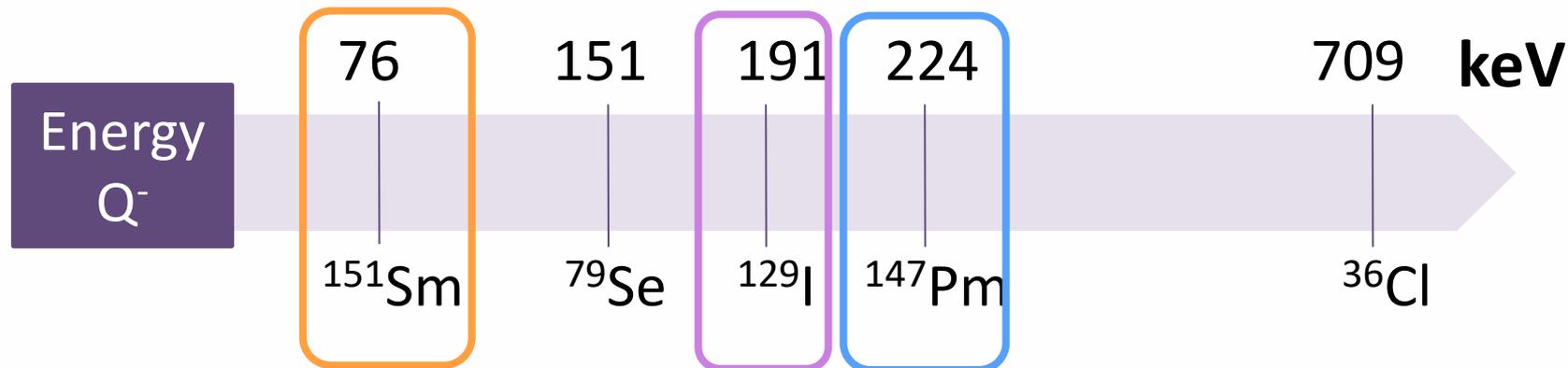
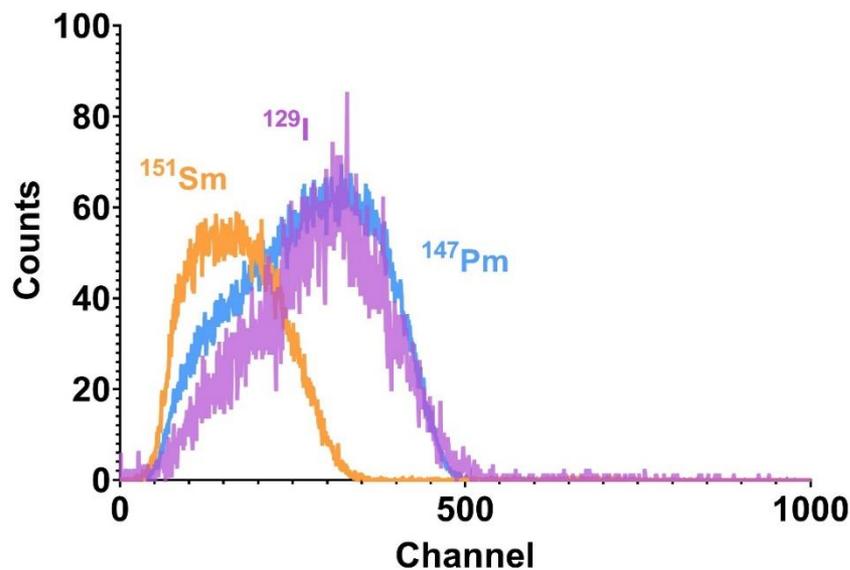


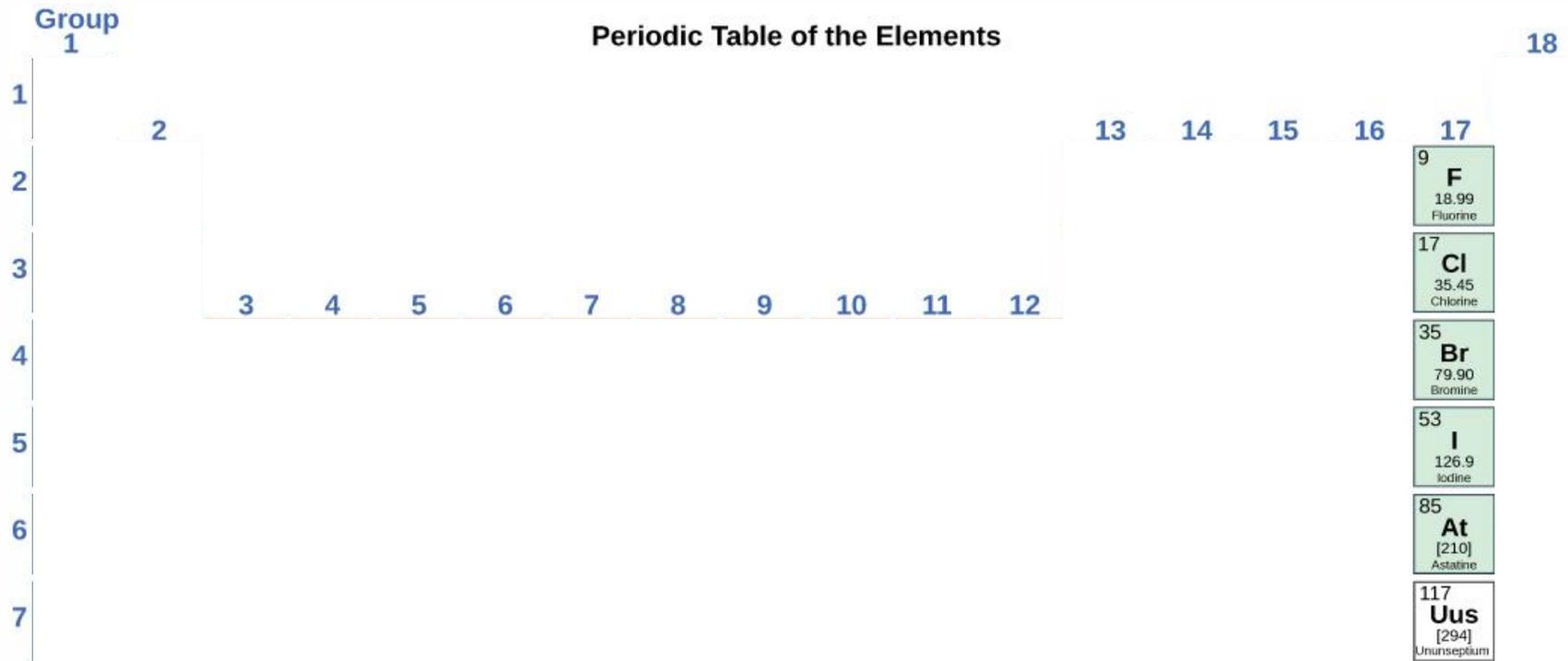
Based on (Warwick et al., 2022)

Properties of the target DTM radionuclides

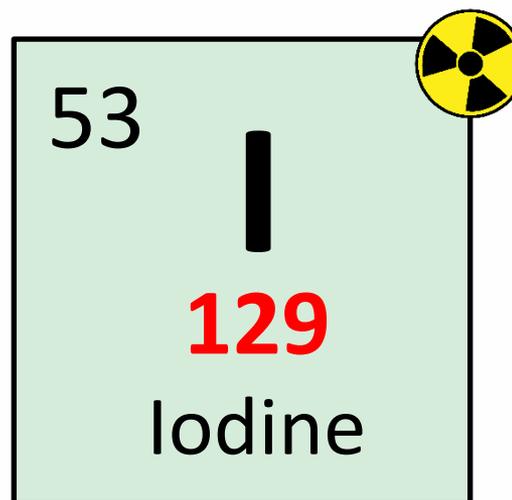
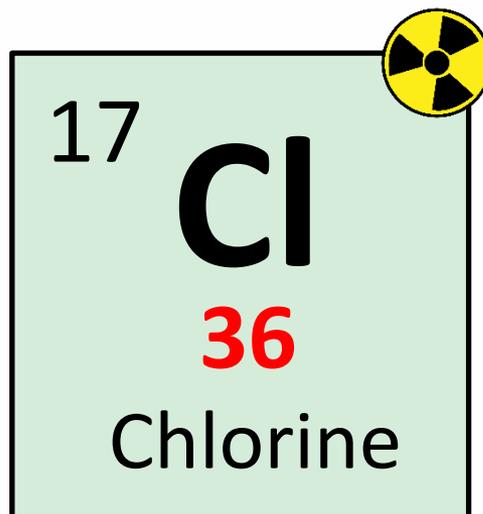
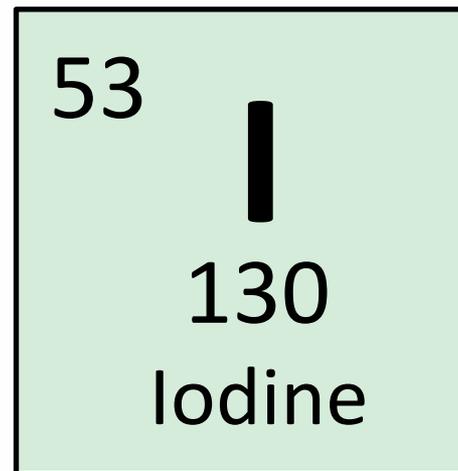
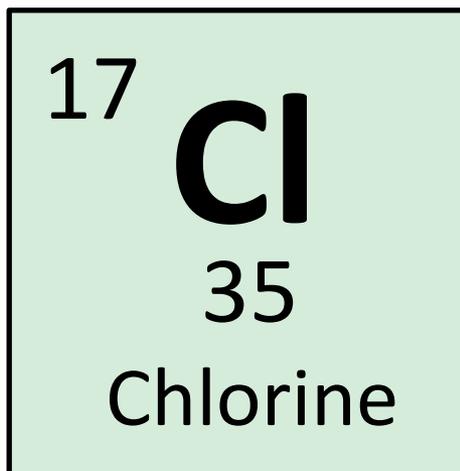


Properties of the target DTM radionuclides

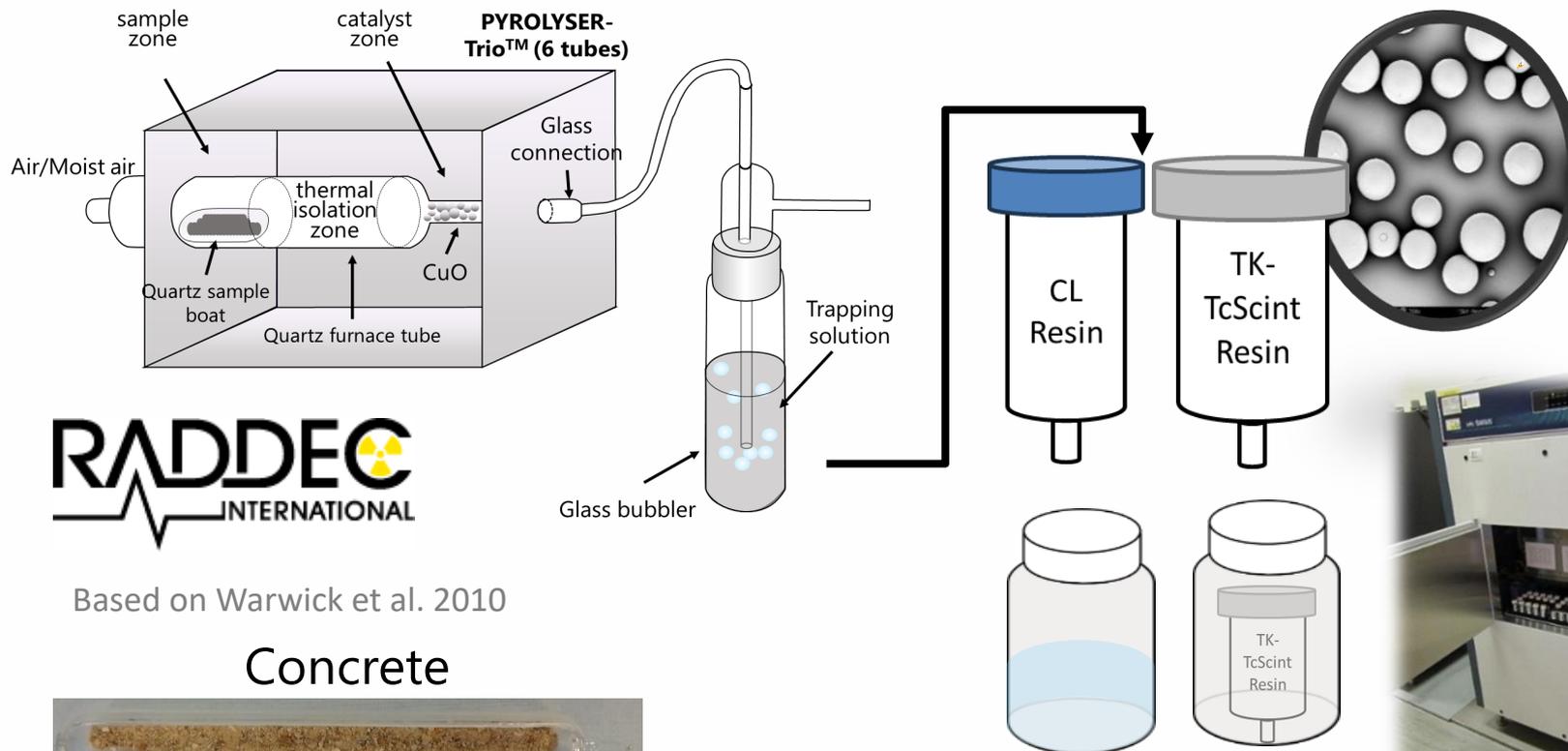




From CC BY



^{36}Cl and ^{129}I determination in solid samples

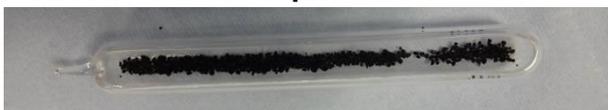


Based on Warwick et al. 2010

Concrete



Graphite



Wallac
Quantulus
1220™

LSC

^{36}Cl and ^{129}I determination in solid samples



2nd bubbler with 6 mM Na_2CO_3 (collection of ^{36}Cl not retained by the microspheres)

Gas adsorption in PS materials

Based on Mitev, 2016

Few chlorine released as Cl_2
HCl collected in trapping solution

$\% ^{36}\text{Cl}$ collected 1 st bubbler	$\% ^{36}\text{Cl}$ in trapping solution
80,3 ± 2,7	-
6,0 ± 0,5	50,1 ± 2,2
10,8 ± 0,5	60,3 ± 2,5

^{36}Cl and ^{129}I determination in solid samples



PS material	Trapping solution	^{36}Cl in PS material (%)	^{36}Cl in trapping solution (%)
PSm	4 mM NaHCO_3	Not detected	97 ± 5
CPSm	4 mM NaHCO_3	Not detected	94 ± 3
PS resin	4 mM NaHCO_3	40 ± 1	58 ± 2

Chlorine retention in TK-TcScint resin

Longer interaction time needed

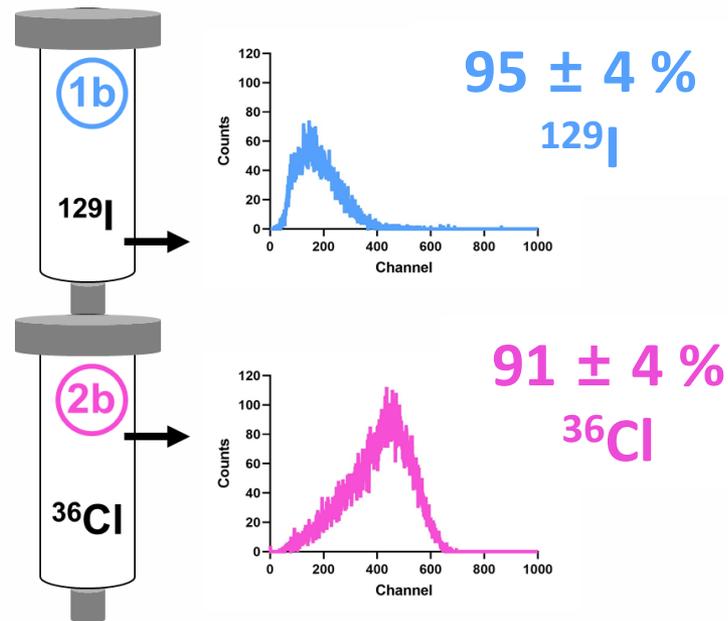
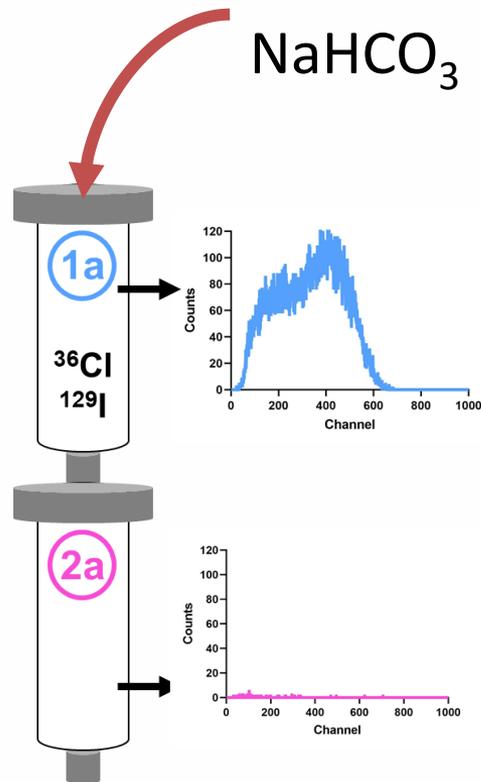
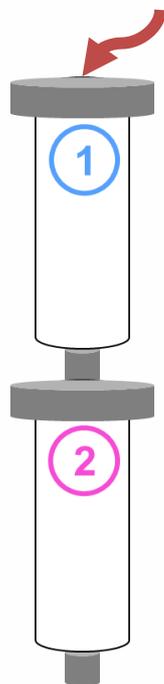
No chlorine in ionic (solution) form retained

^{36}Cl and ^{129}I determination in solid samples

30 mL 4 mM NaHCO_3

- 4 Bq ^{36}Cl
- 4 Bq ^{129}I

45 mL 4 mM
 NaHCO_3

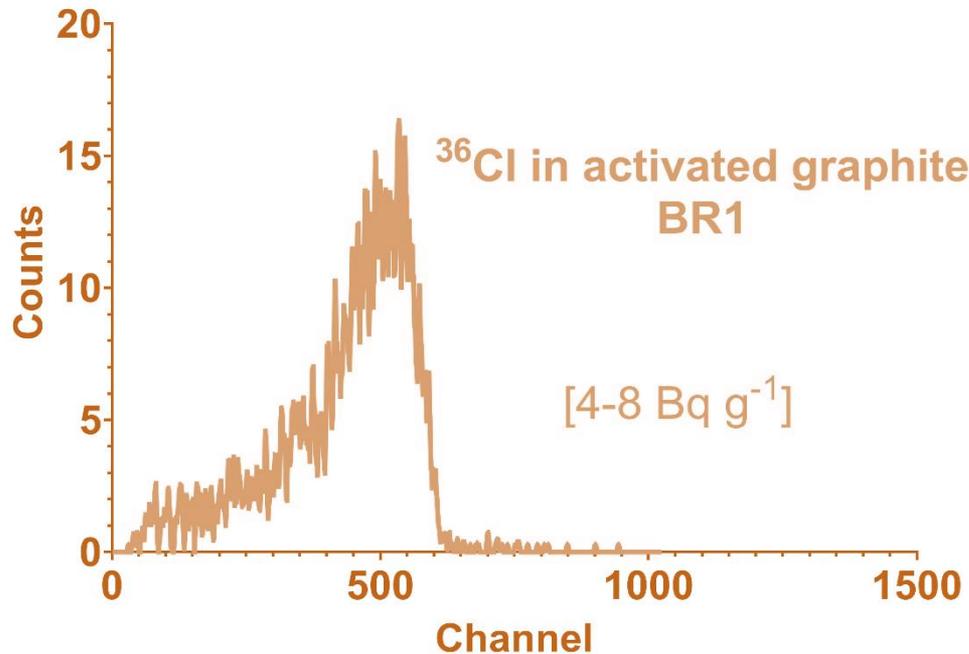


^{36}Cl and ^{129}I determination in solid samples

Application in activated graphite



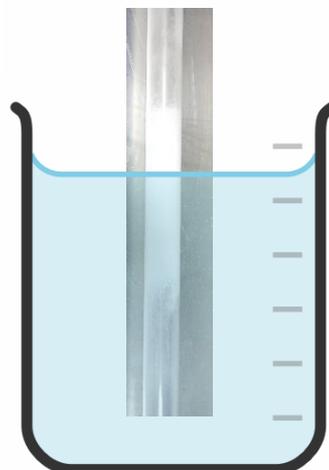
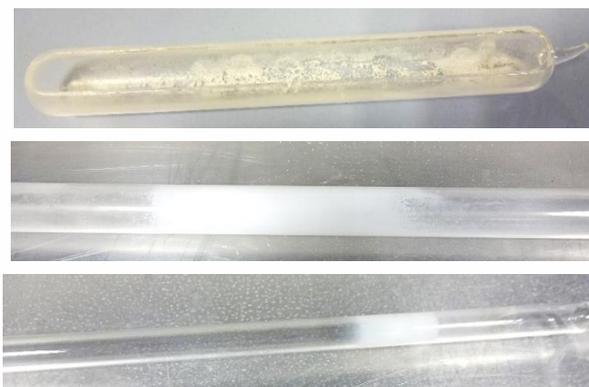
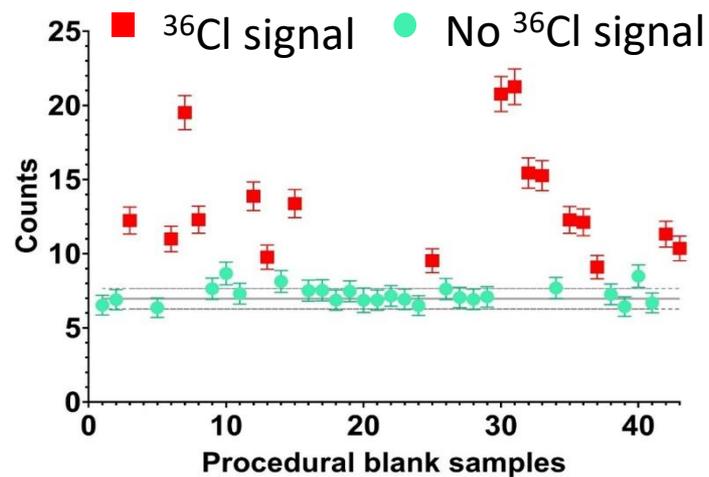
^{14}C , ^3H , ^{60}Co , ^{133}Ba , ^{134}Cs , $^{152,154}\text{Eu}$



Compared with
calculated values
through activation codes

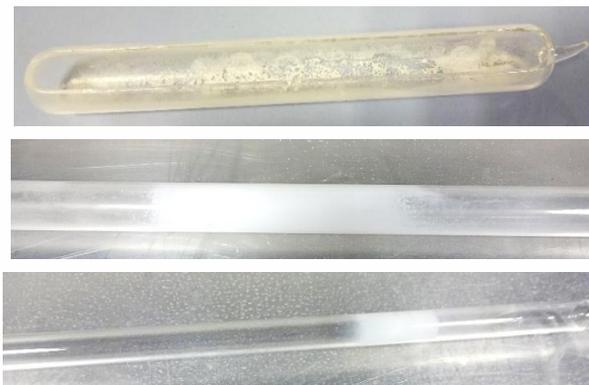
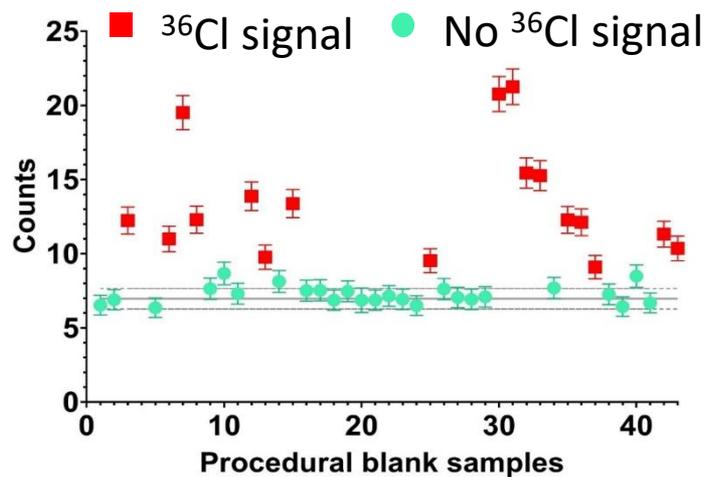
^{36}Cl and ^{129}I determination in solid samples

^{36}Cl memory effect



^{36}Cl and ^{129}I determination in solid samples

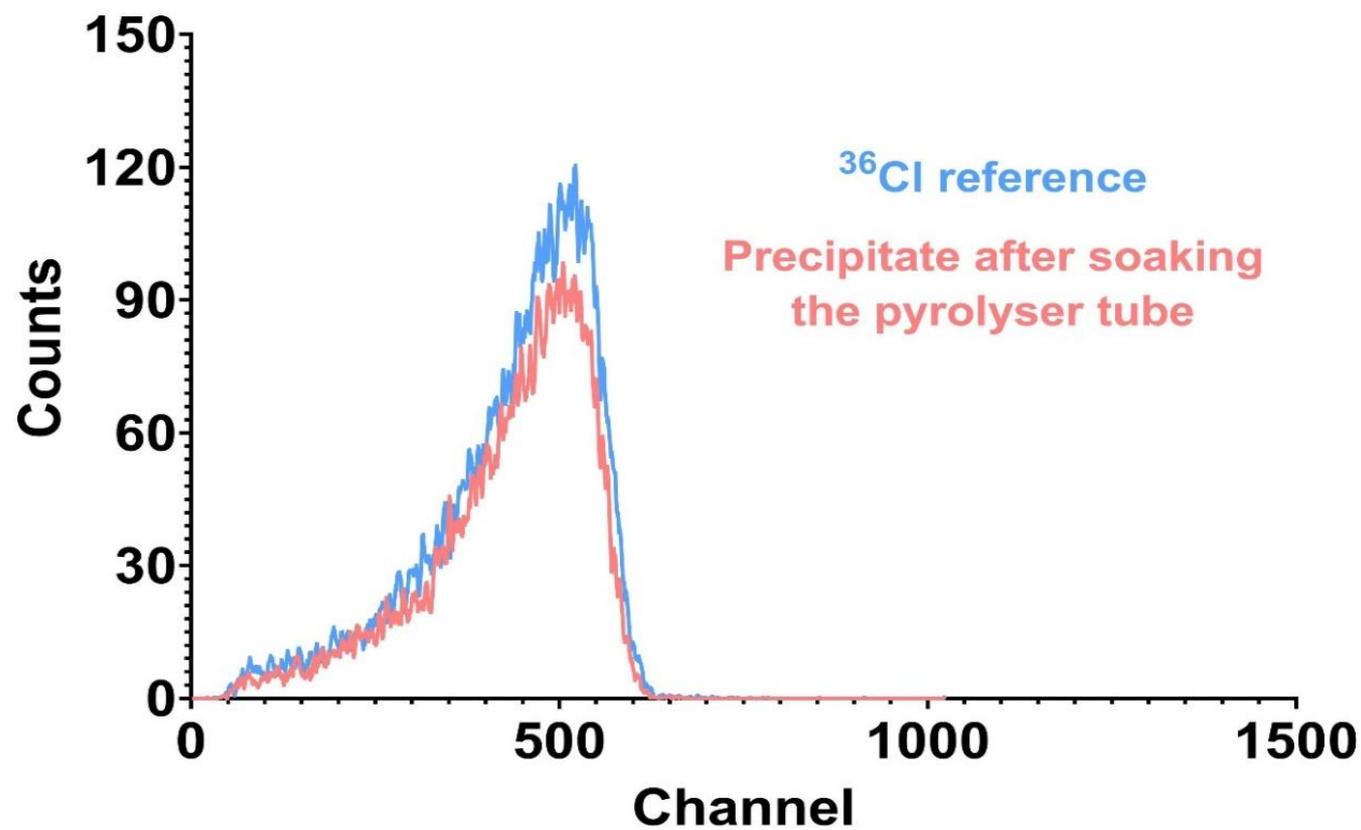
^{36}Cl memory effect



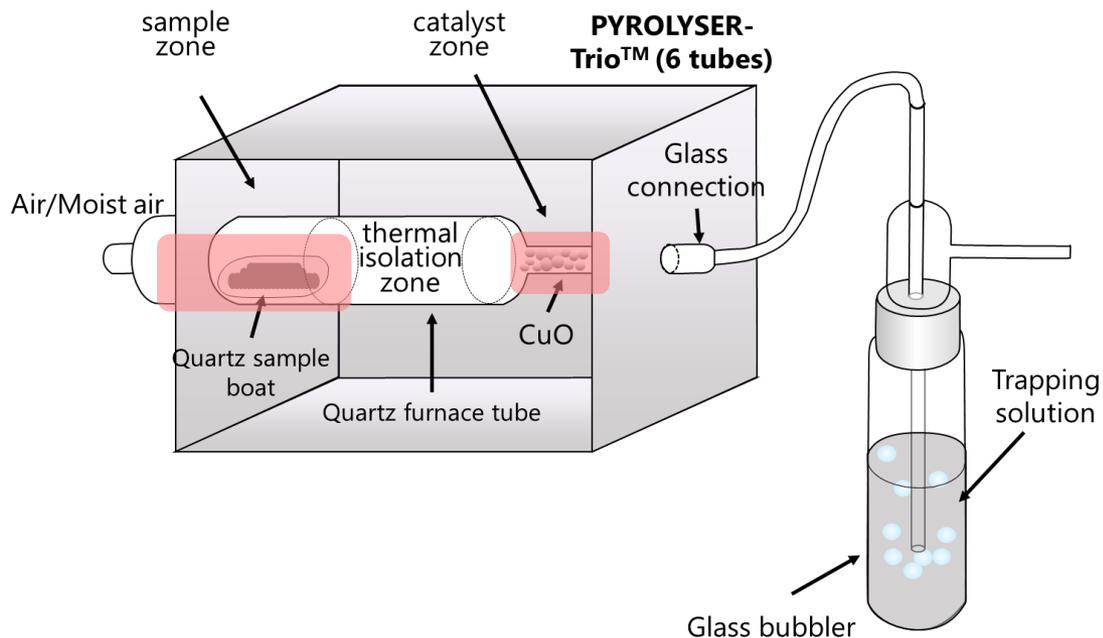
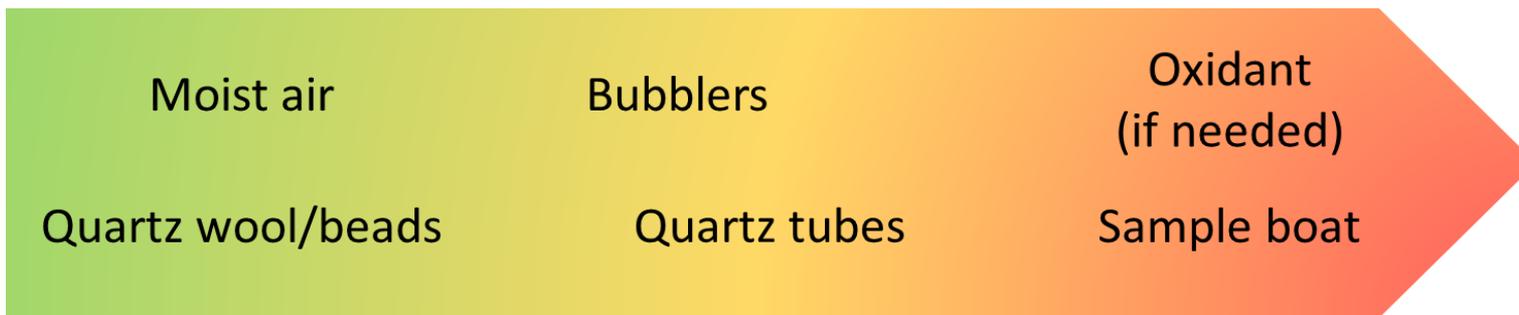
White
precipitate
?
 AgCl

^{36}Cl and ^{129}I determination in solid samples

^{36}Cl memory effect



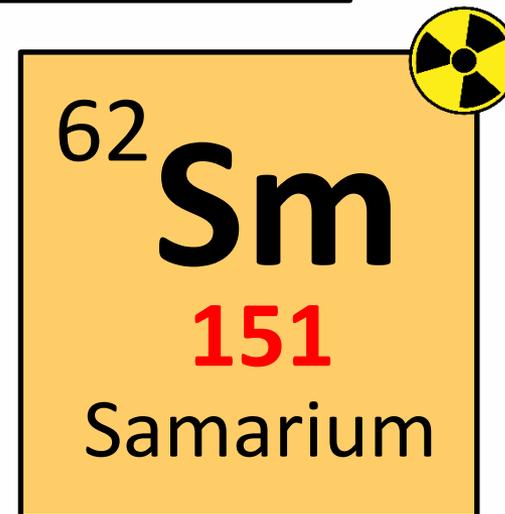
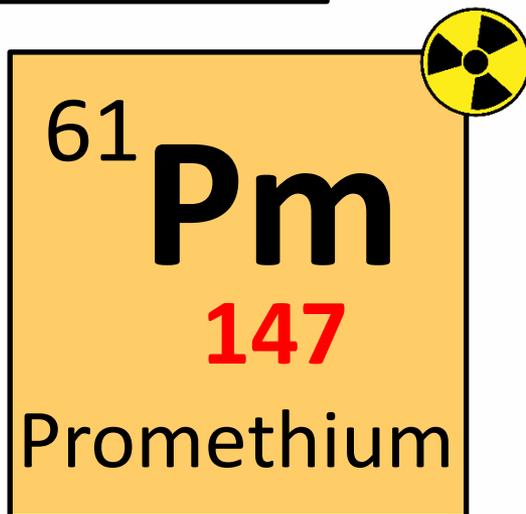
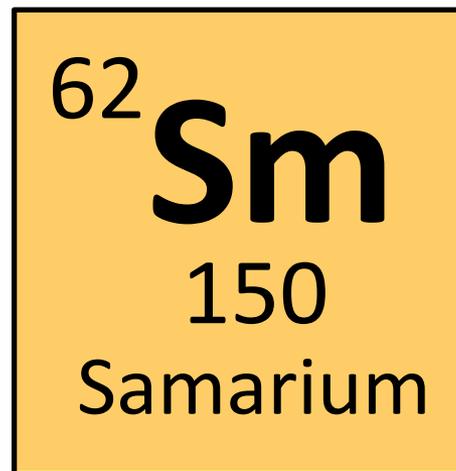
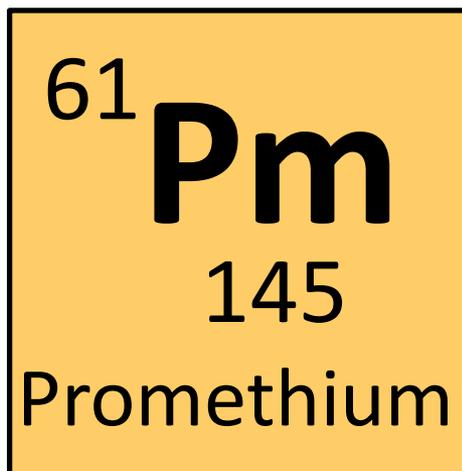
^{36}Cl and ^{129}I determination in solid samples



Periodic Table of the Elements

Group 1	Periodic Table of the Elements																18
1											13	14	15	16	17		
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6	57-71 La-Lu *	72 Hf 178.5 Hafnium	73 Ta 180.9 Tantalum	74 W 183.8 Tungsten	75 Re 186.2 Rhenium	76 Os 190.2 Osmium	77 Ir 192.2 Iridium	78 Pt 195.1 Platinum	79 Au 196.9 Gold	80 Hg 200.6 Mercury							
7	* 57 La 138.9 Lanthanum	58 Ce 140.1 Cerium	59 Pr 140.9 Praseodymium	60 Nd 144.2 Neodymium	61 Pm [145] Promethium	62 Sm 150.4 Samarium	63 Eu 151.9 Europium	64 Gd 157.3 Gadolinium	65 Tb 158.9 Terbium	66 Dy 162.5 Dysprosium	67 Ho 164.9 Holmium	68 Er 167.3 Erbium	69 Tm 168.9 Thulium	70 Yb 173.1 Ytterbium	71 Lu 174.9 Lutetium		

From CC BY



^{147}Pm and ^{151}Sm radiochemical separation



Complete separation of ^{147}Pm and ^{151}Sm from each other



Interference removal (similar lanthanides)

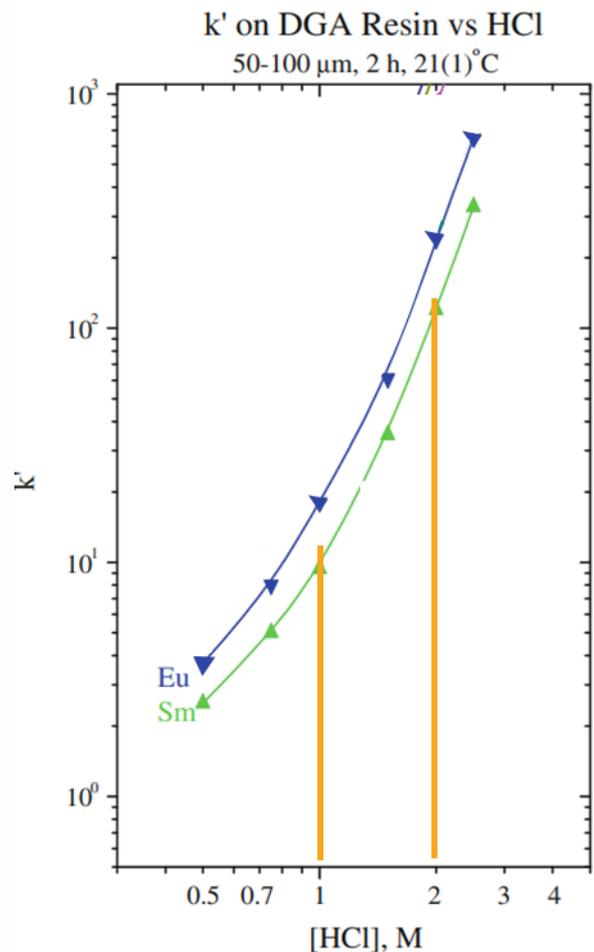
^{60}Nd 144 Neodymium	^{61}Pm 145 Promethium	^{62}Sm 150 Samarium	^{63}Eu 152 Europium
--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------



Carrier for ^{147}Pm chemical recovery quantification (no stable Pm)

^{60}Nd 144 Neodymium	^{61}Pm 145 Promethium	^{61}Pm 147 $T_{1/2}(\beta^-)$ 2.6 y	^{61}Pm 148 $T_{1/2}(\beta^-)$ 5.4 d
--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---	---

^{147}Pm and ^{151}Sm radiochemical separation



 Nd as a carrier for ^{147}Pm chemical recovery

 Eu as interference in ^{151}Sm fraction

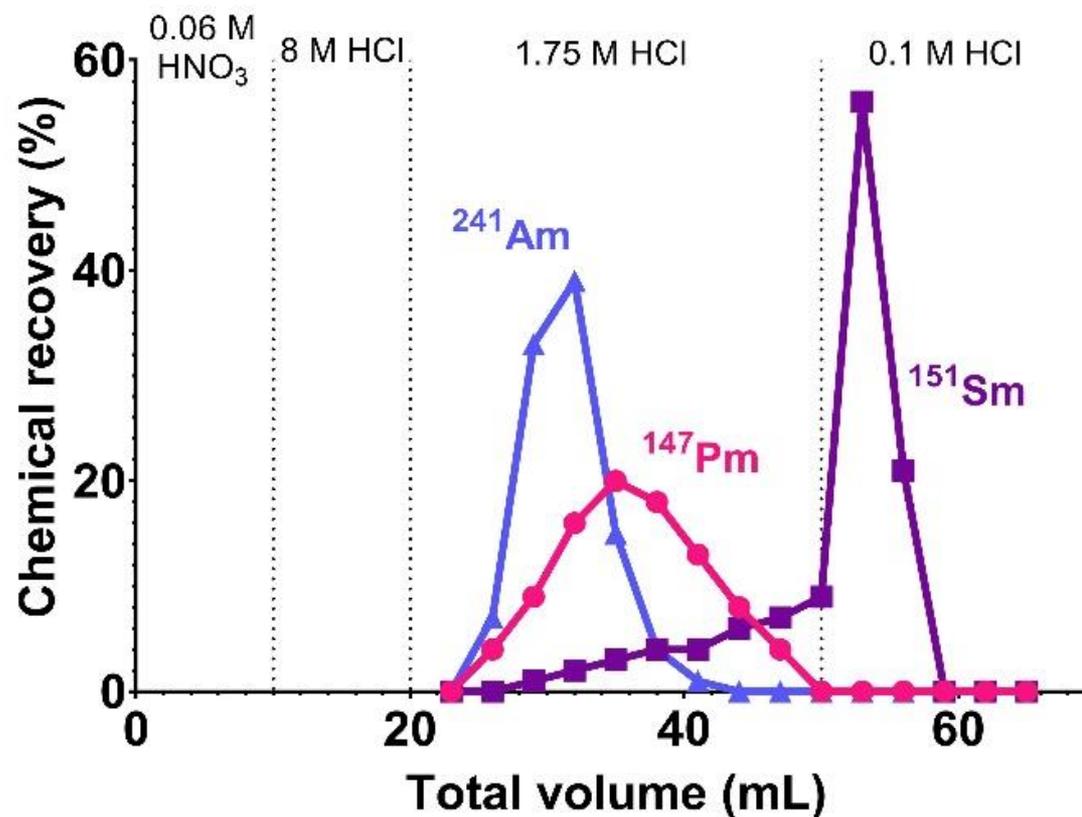
 1-2 M HCl higher retention of Sm compared to Pm/Nd

 \uparrow column length \rightarrow \uparrow peak resolution

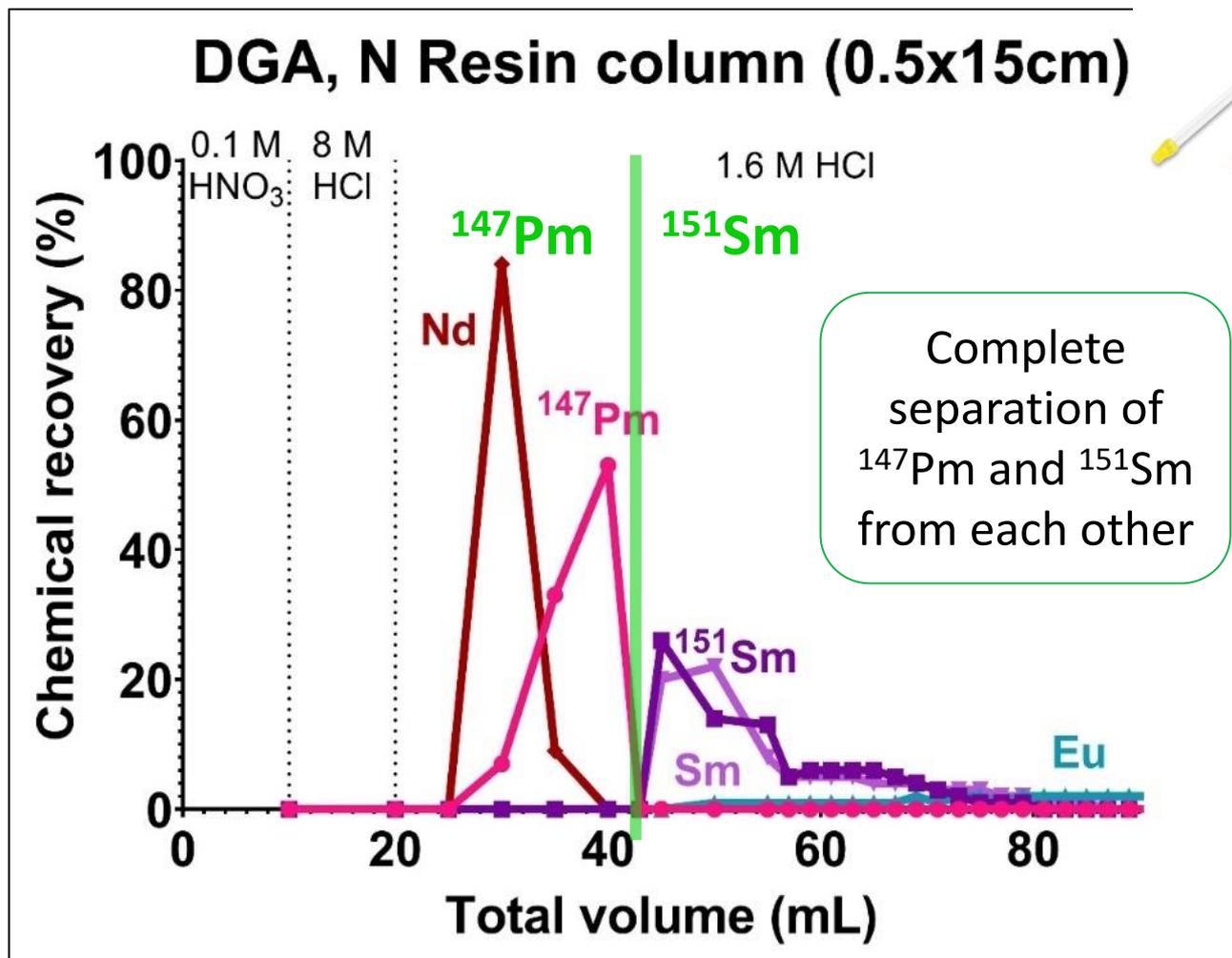


From Sherrod L. Maxwell et al. 2012

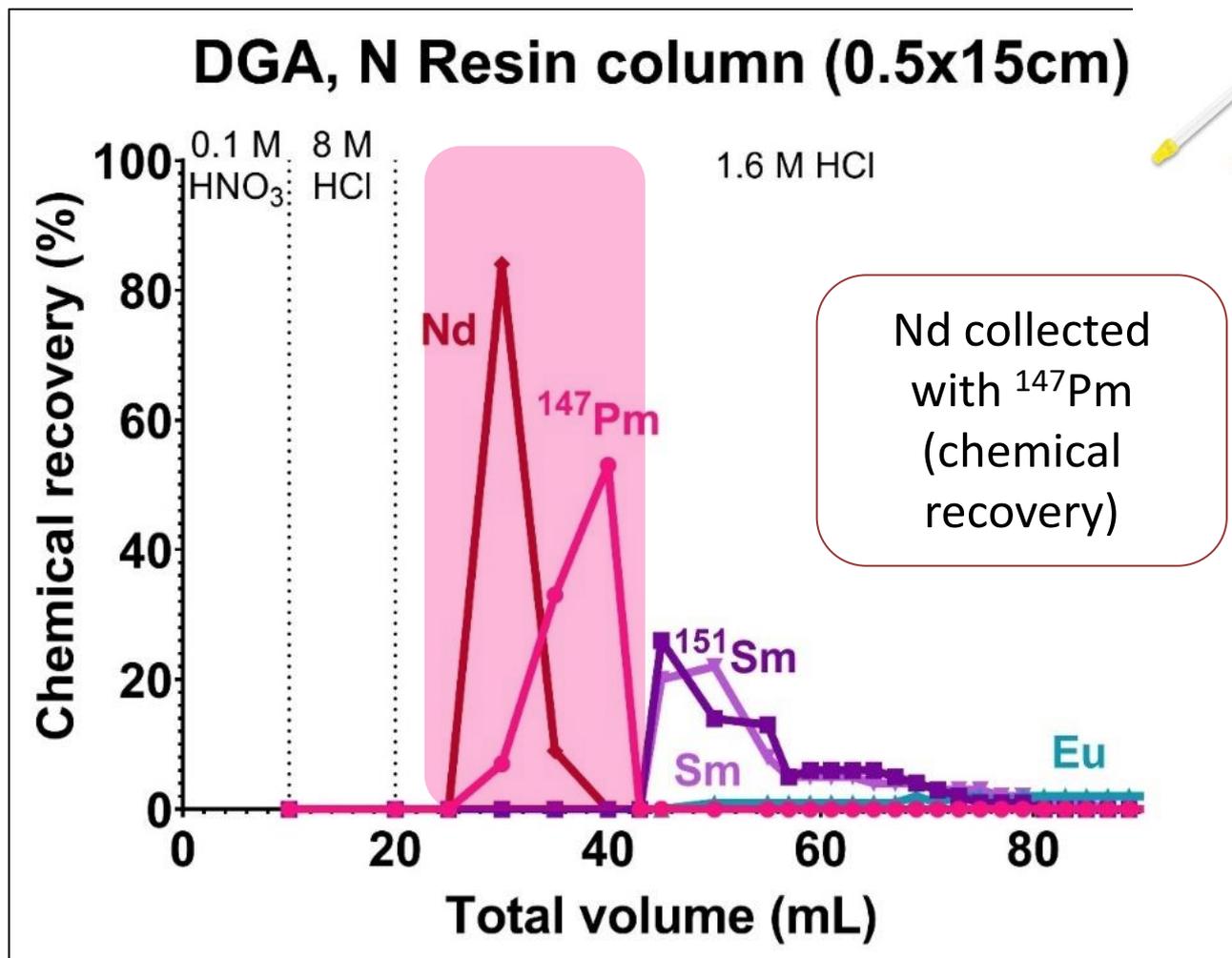
^{147}Pm and ^{151}Sm radiochemical separation



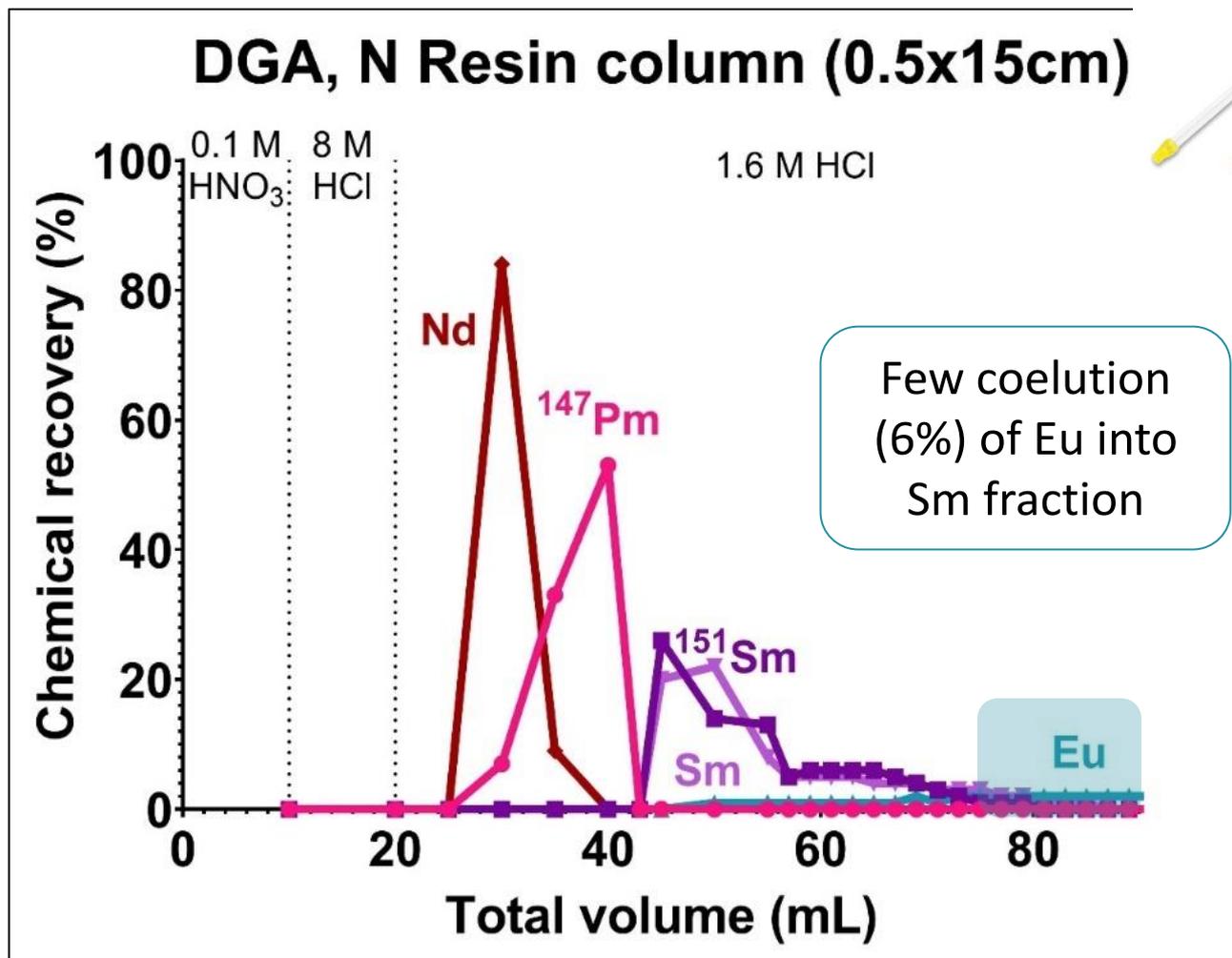
^{147}Pm and ^{151}Sm radiochemical separation



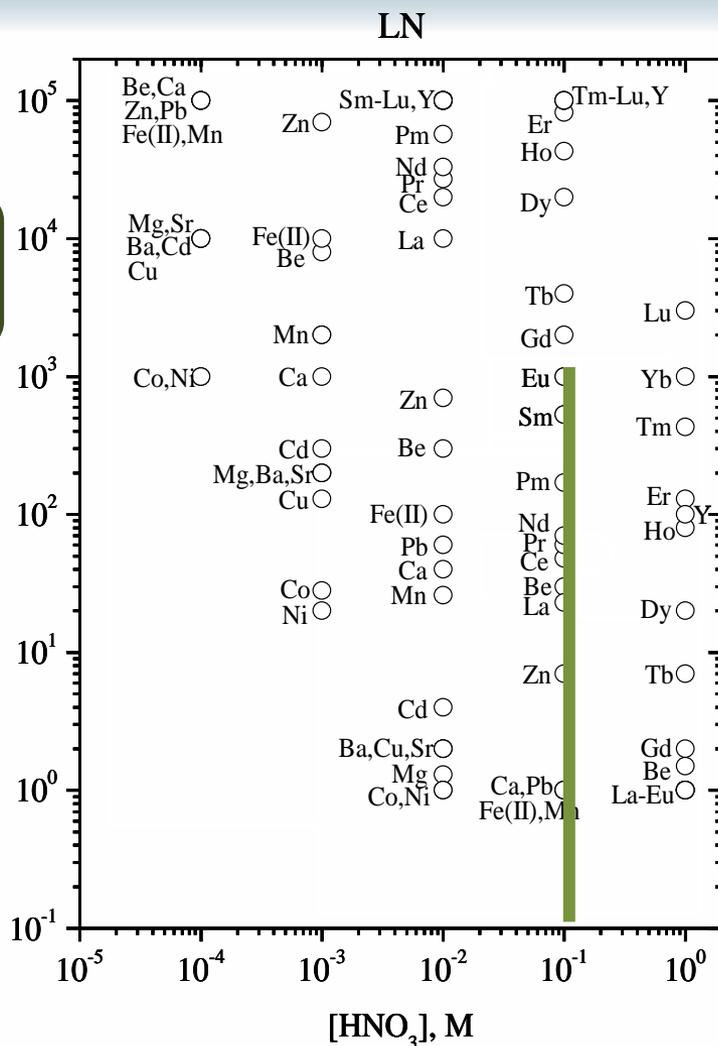
^{147}Pm and ^{151}Sm radiochemical separation



^{147}Pm and ^{151}Sm radiochemical separation



^{147}Pm and ^{151}Sm radiochemical separation



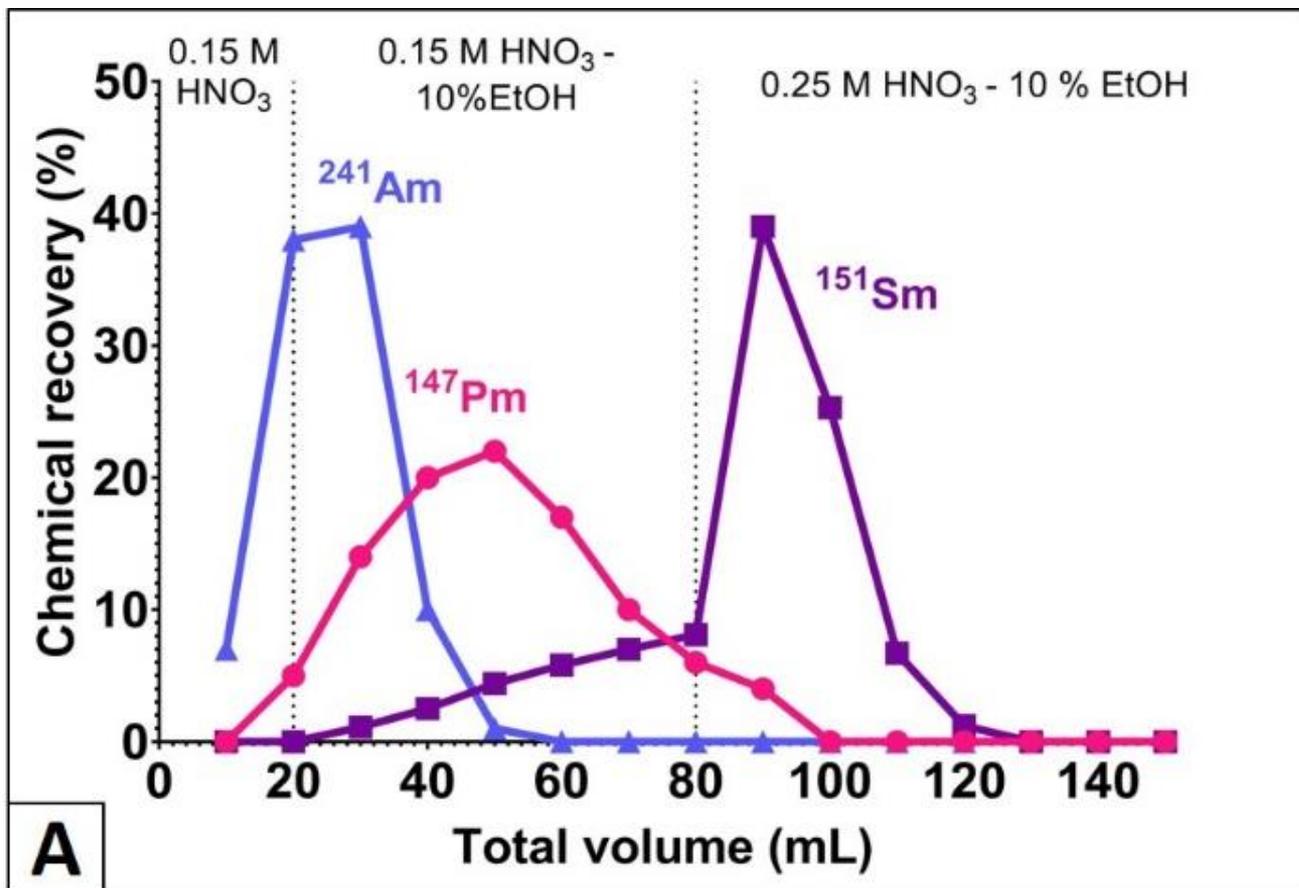
From LN / LN2 / LN3 resins product sheet, Triskem, 2020

- ▶ Nd as a carrier for ^{147}Pm chemical recovery
- ▶ Eu as interference in ^{151}Sm fraction
- ▶ 0,1 M HNO₃ higher retention of Sm compared to Pm/Nd
- ▶ ↑ column length → ↑ peak resolution



^{147}Pm and ^{151}Sm radiochemical separation

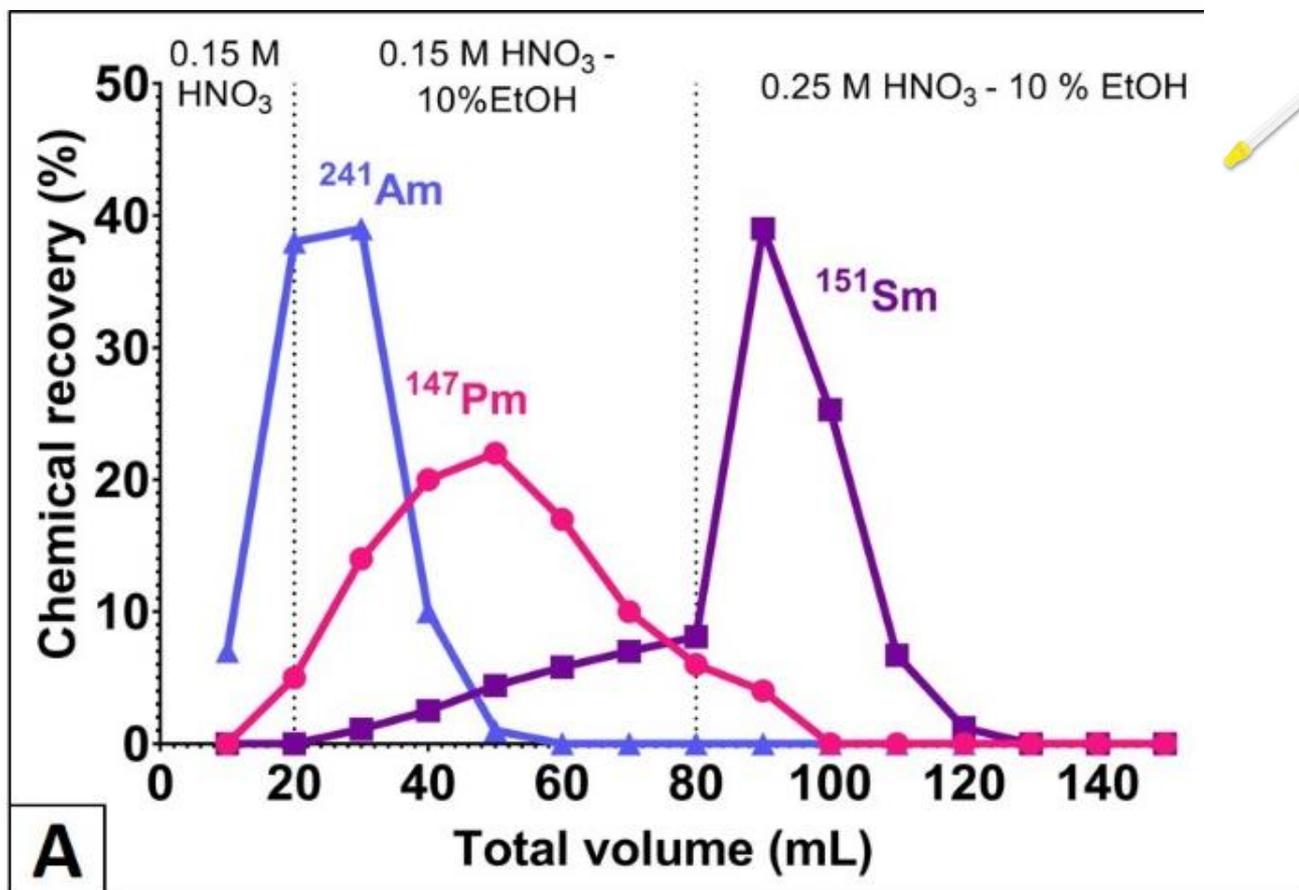
Procedure based on Warwick et al. 2022



^{147}Pm and ^{151}Sm radiochemical separation



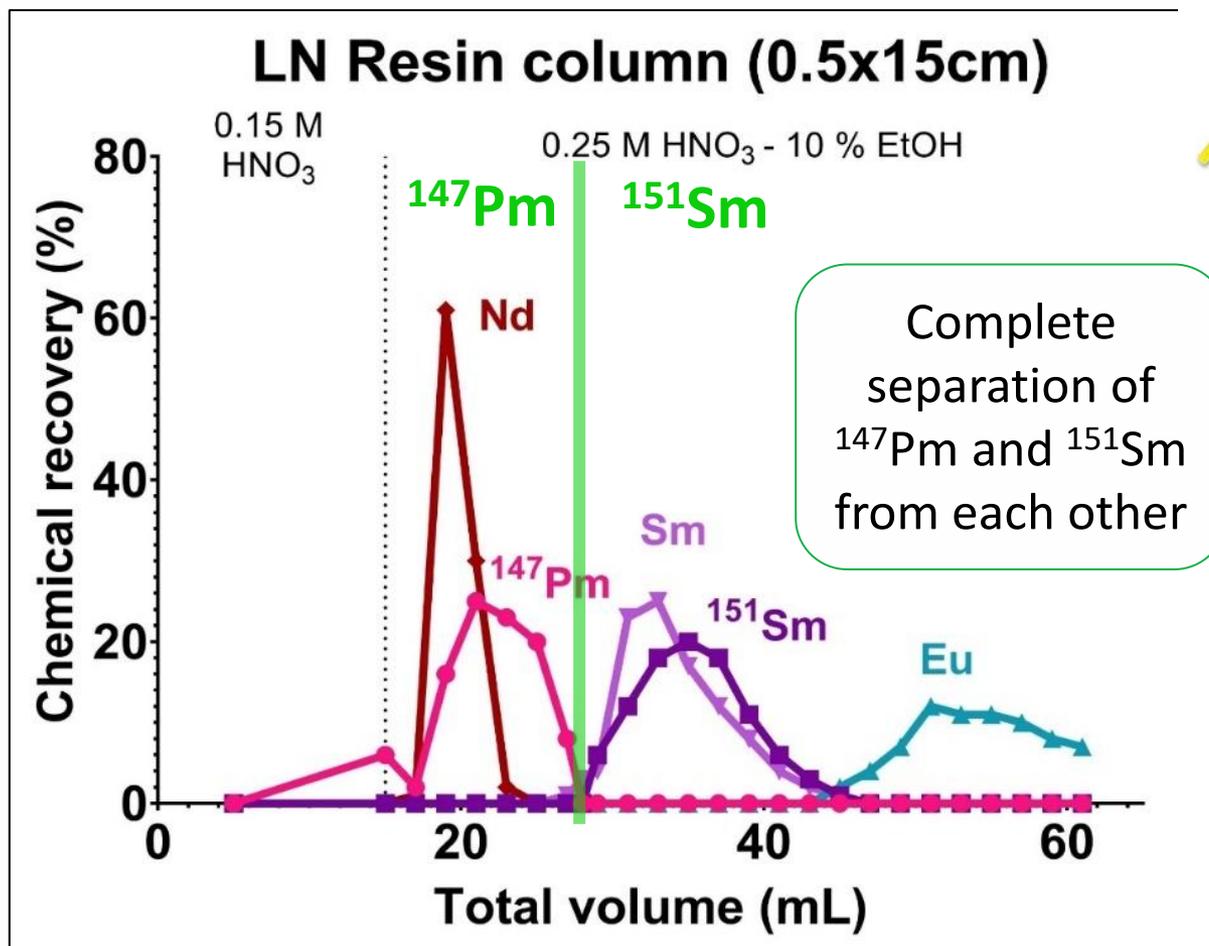
Procedure based on Warwick et al. 2022



^{147}Pm and ^{151}Sm radiochemical separation



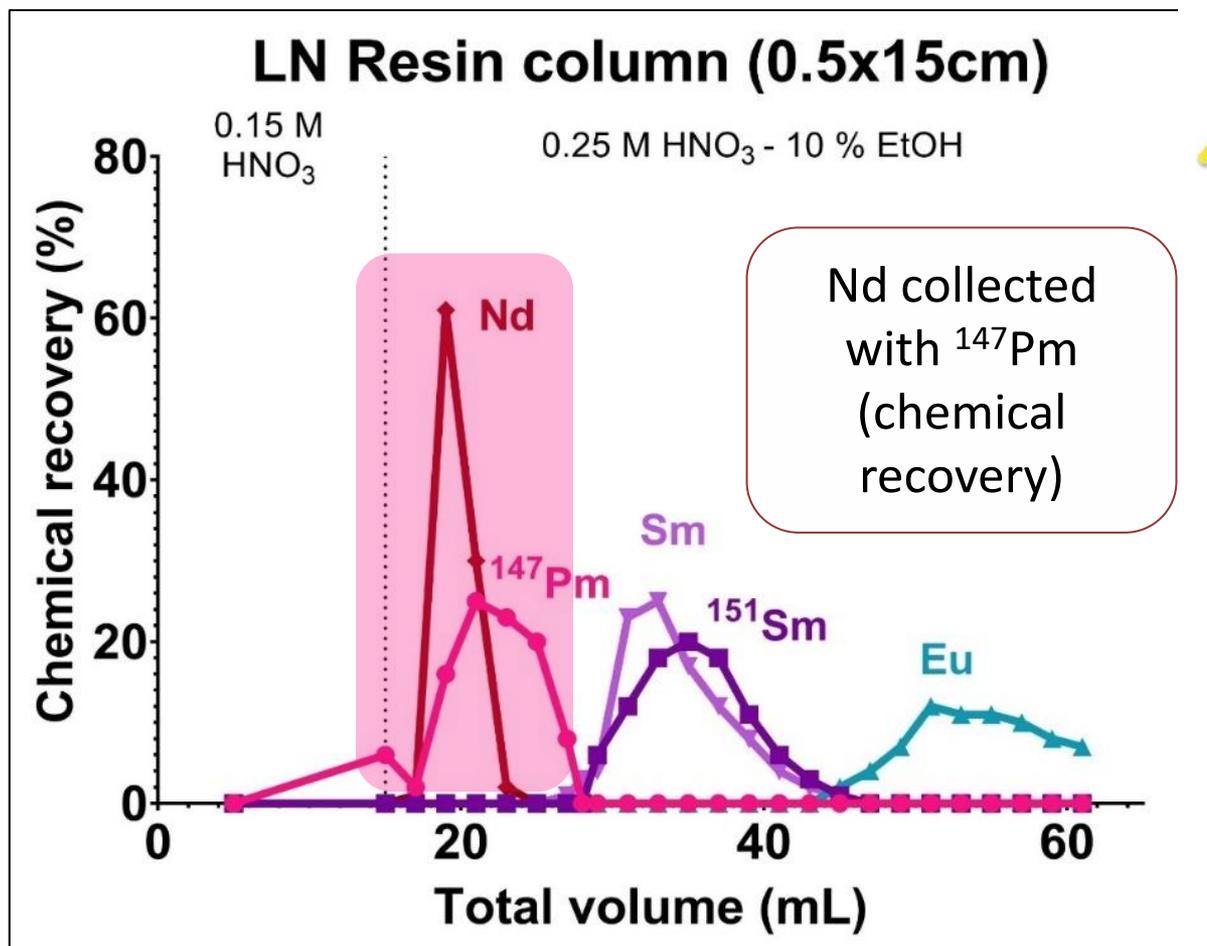
Procedure based on Warwick et al. 2022



^{147}Pm and ^{151}Sm radiochemical separation



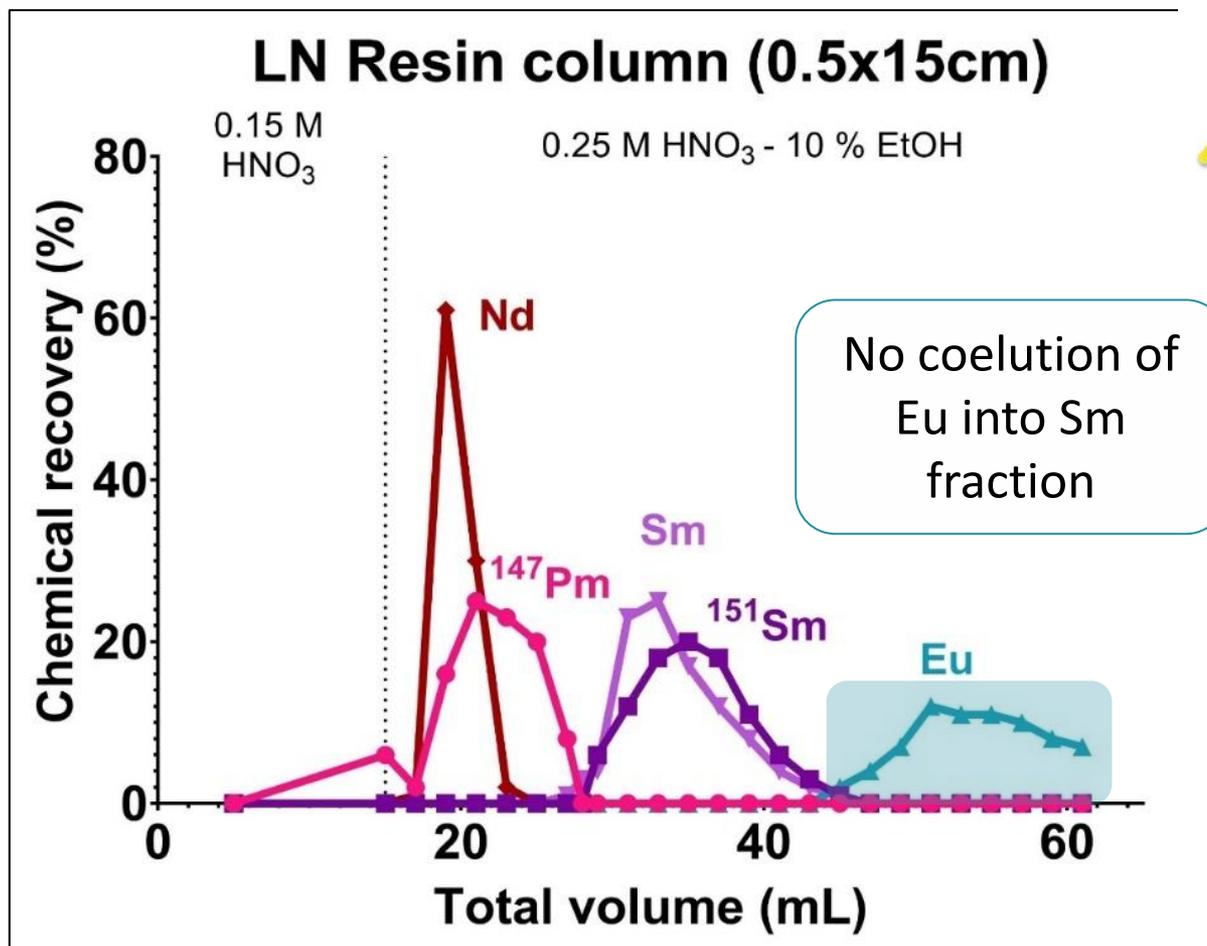
Procedure based on Warwick et al. 2022

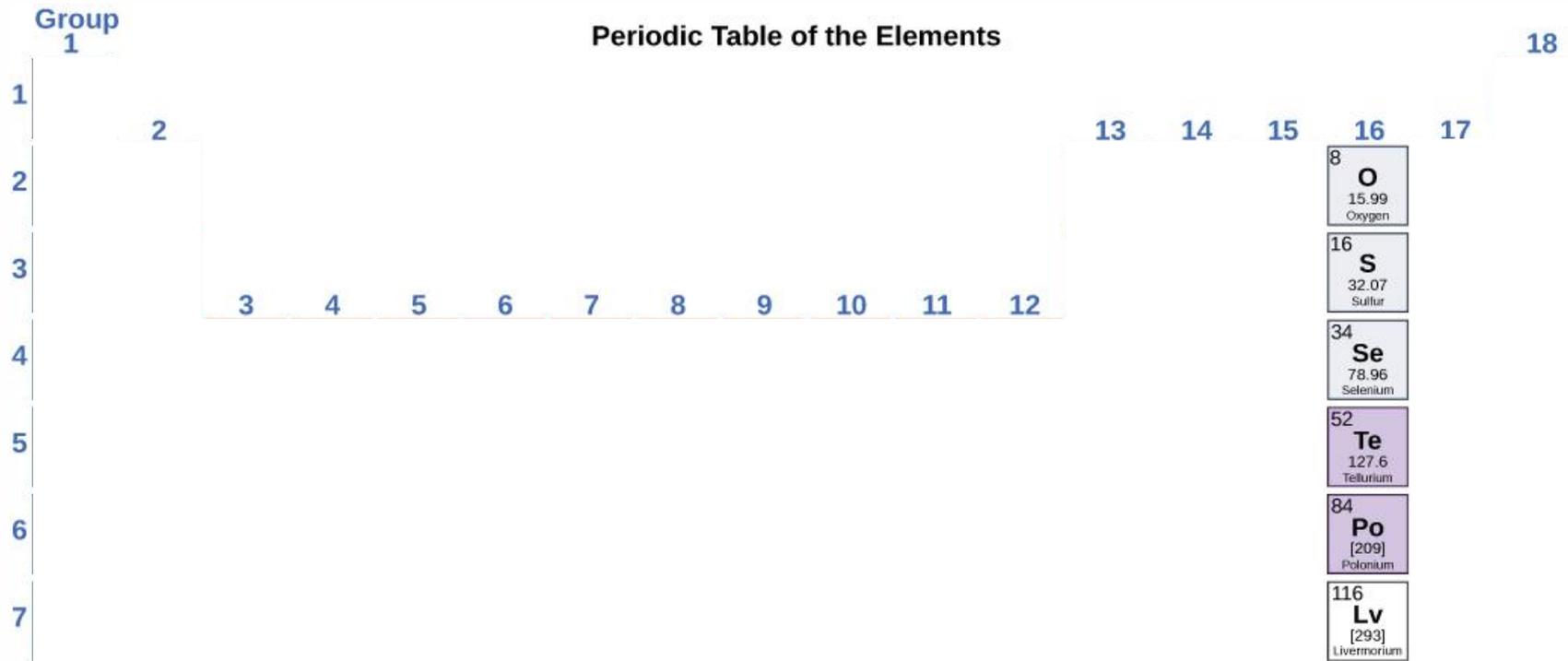


^{147}Pm and ^{151}Sm radiochemical separation

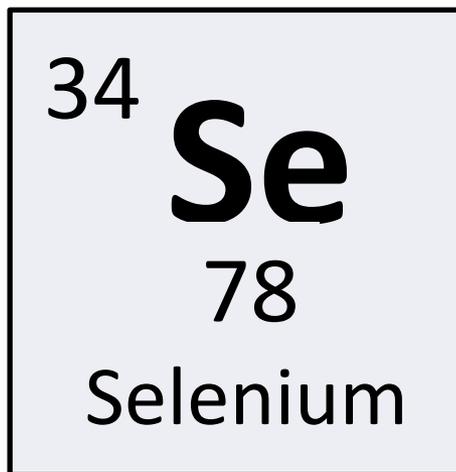
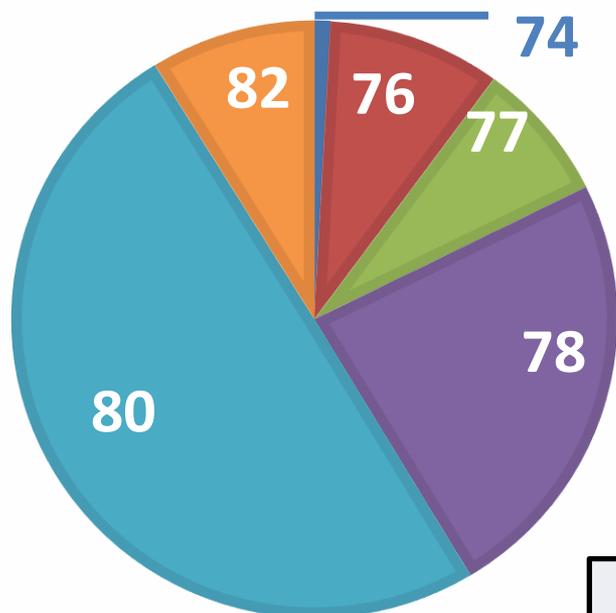


Procedure based on Warwick et al. 2022

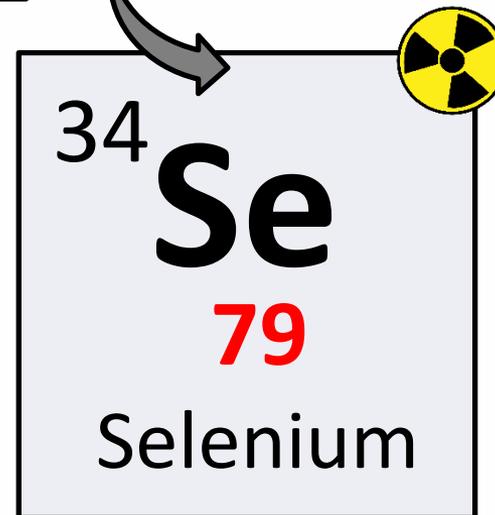
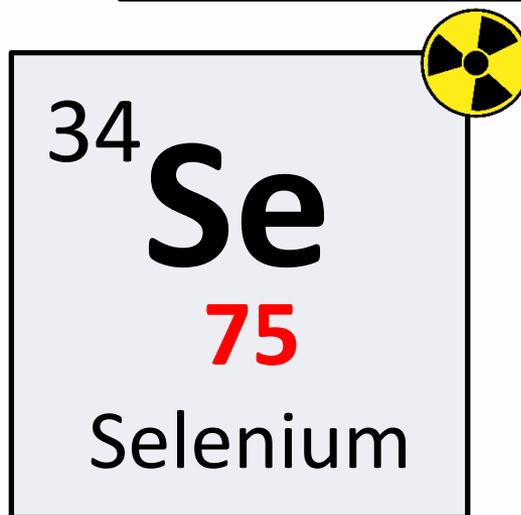




From CC BY



**No
reference
material**



WARNING

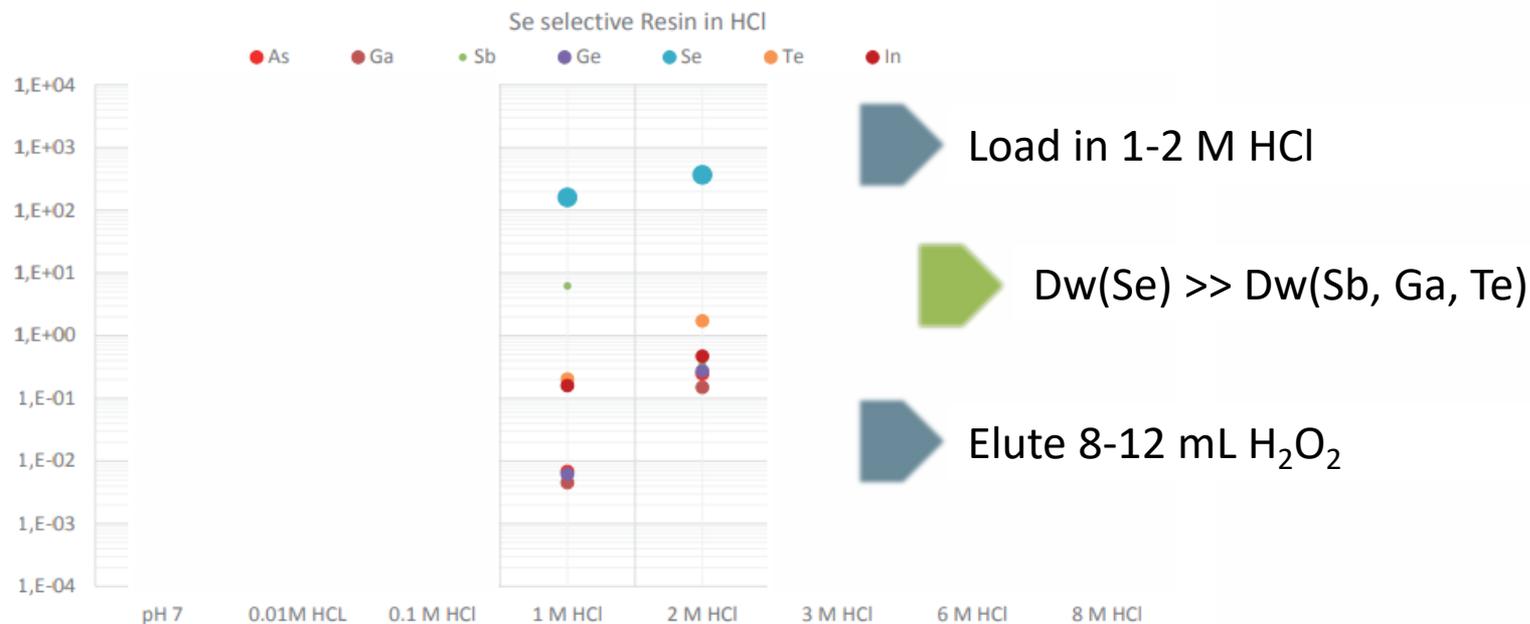
Se^(II-)
Se⁽⁰⁾
Se^(IV)
Se^(VI)

Preliminary study for the determination of ^{79}Se \rightarrow Radiochemical separation



SE Resin

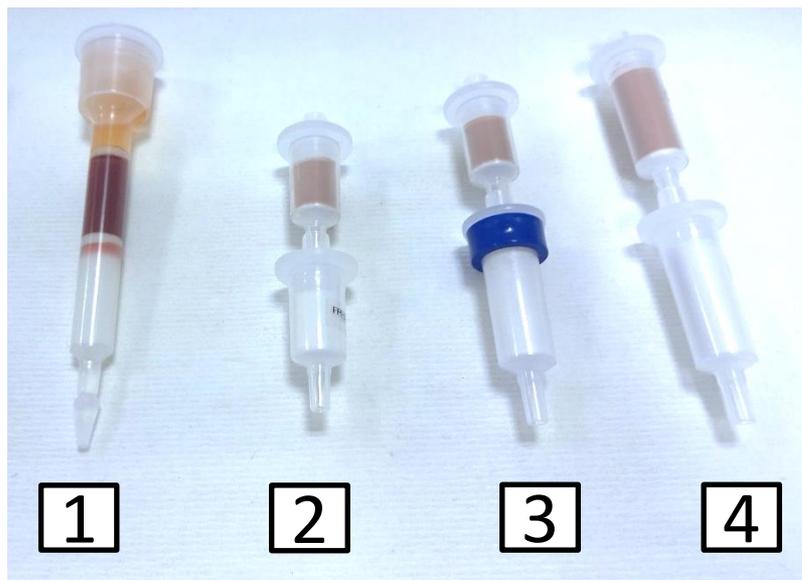
Se selectivity \rightarrow Amino compound in ionic liquid



Taken from Dirks et al. 2016

Preliminary study for the determination of ^{79}Se → Radiochemical separation

SE Resin new prototype



SE Resin new prototype:

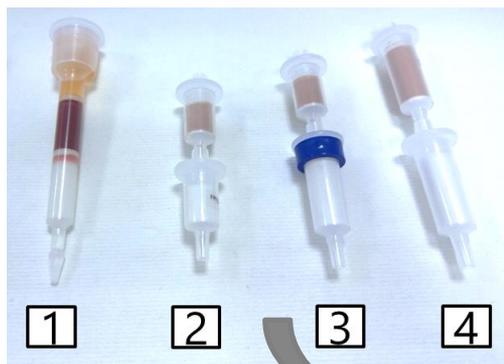
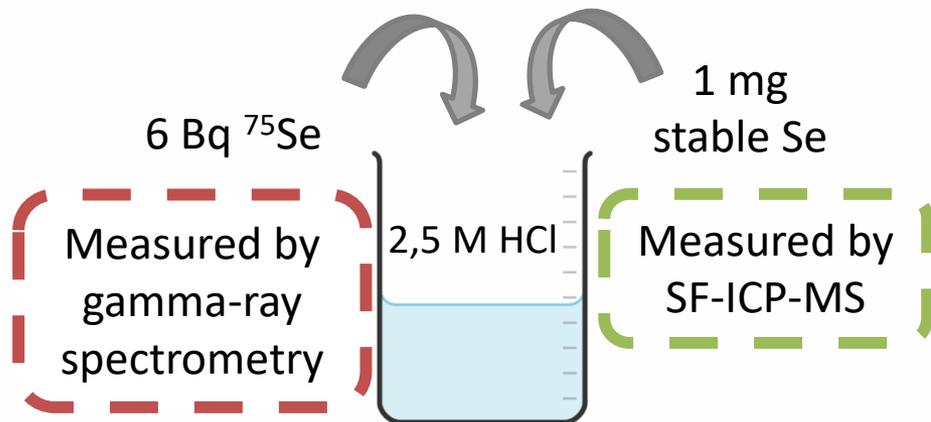
- 1-2 mL SE Resin
- 1-2 mL Prefilter Resin

WARNING

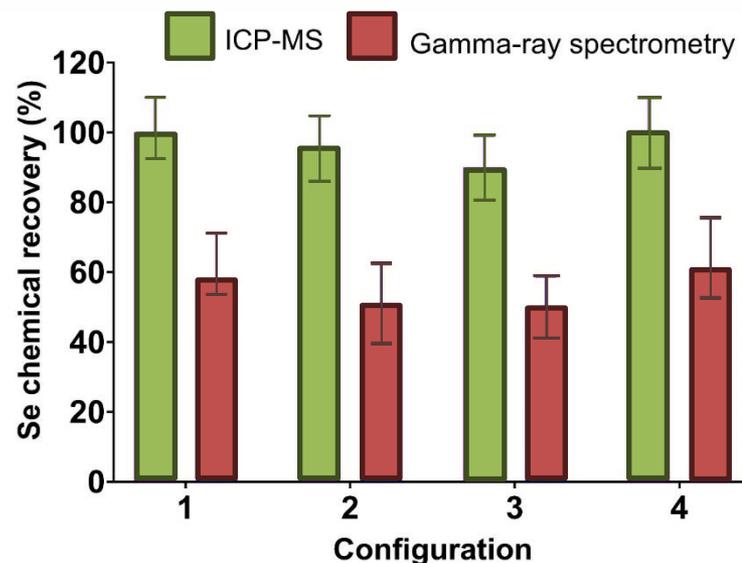
Vacuum
box
needed



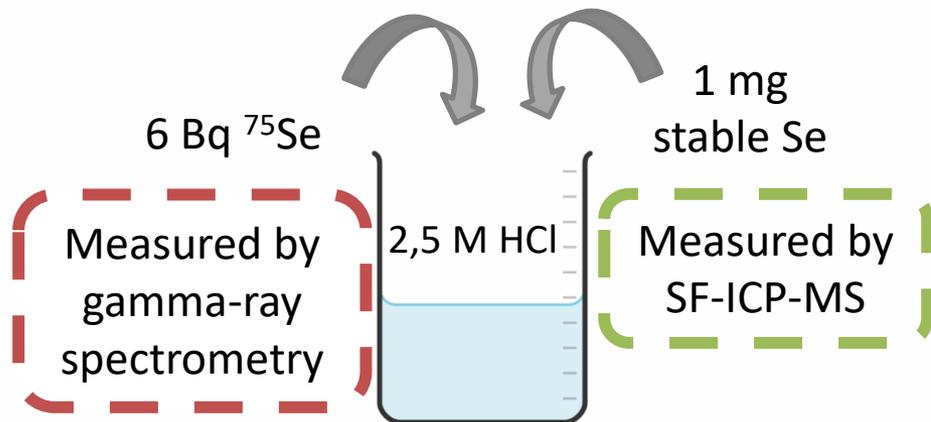
Preliminary study for the determination of ^{79}Se → Radiochemical separation



Elution 1 M NaOH



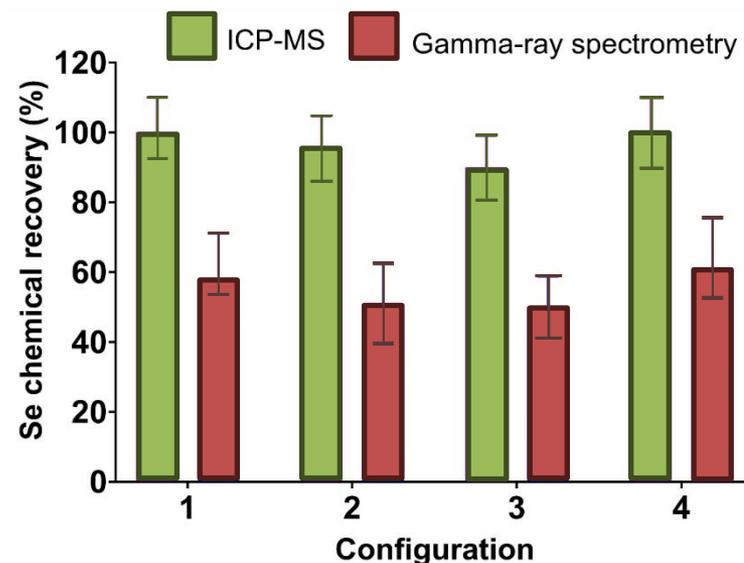
Preliminary study for the determination of ^{79}Se → Radiochemical separation



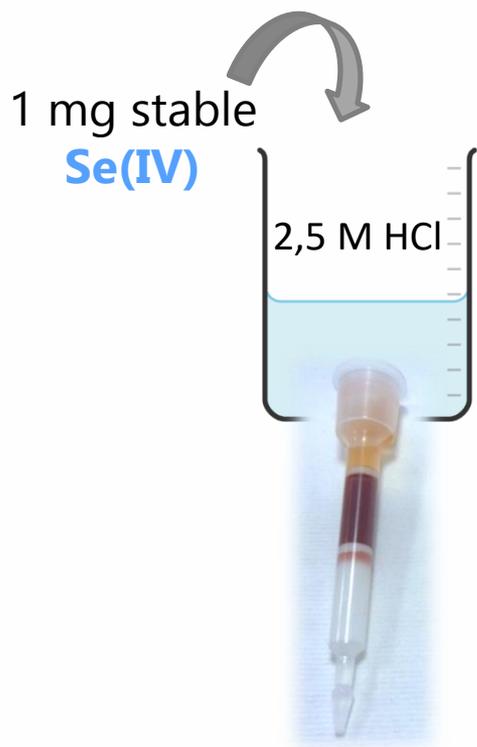
Disagreement between gamma-ray spectrometry and ICP-MS



OXIDATION STATE OF SE



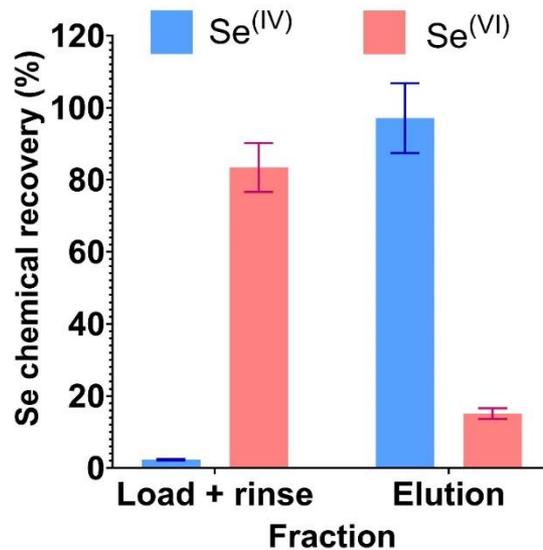
Preliminary study for the determination of ^{79}Se → Radiochemical separation



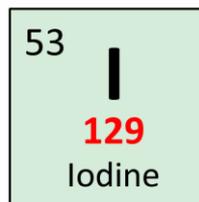
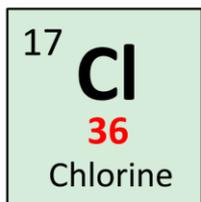
Se(IV) highly retained



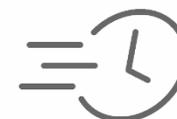
Reduction – oxidation cycle needed



Se(VI) suitable for elution



Shorter procedure (~1 working day) and fewer chemicals consumed



Detection limit below clearance level



New analytical method

Mixed waste

Turnaround time

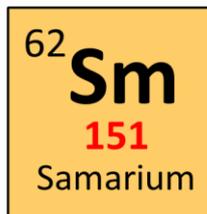
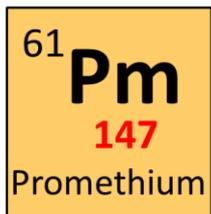


Cleaning and new glassware materials



Choice of resins for ^{36}Cl determination

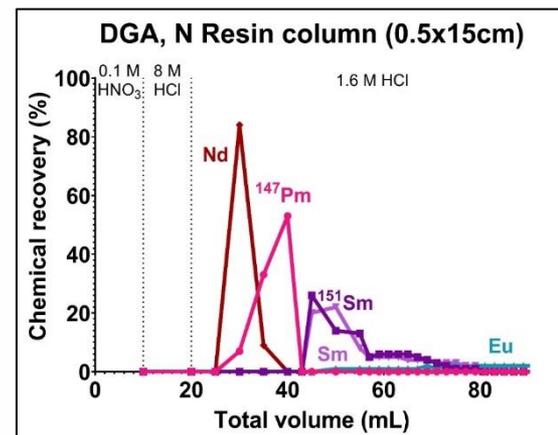
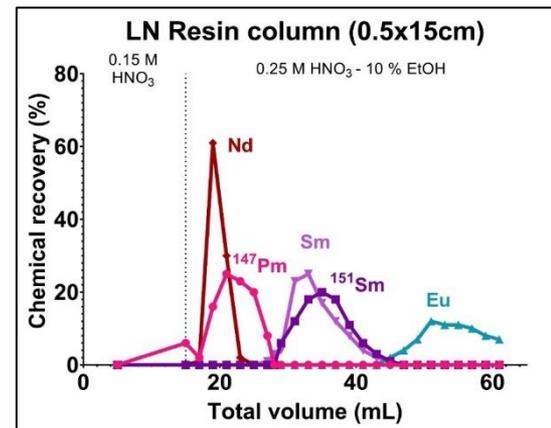
Conclusions



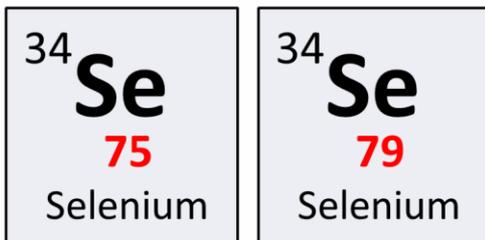
Complete radiochemical separation using **2** different resins (longer columns)

Nd used to quantify chemical recovery of ^{147}Pm

Eu does not strongly interfere in Sm fraction



Conclusions



Only **Se(IV)** suitable for retention on SE Resin

Elution on SE Resin suitable when **Se(VI)** is the oxidation state

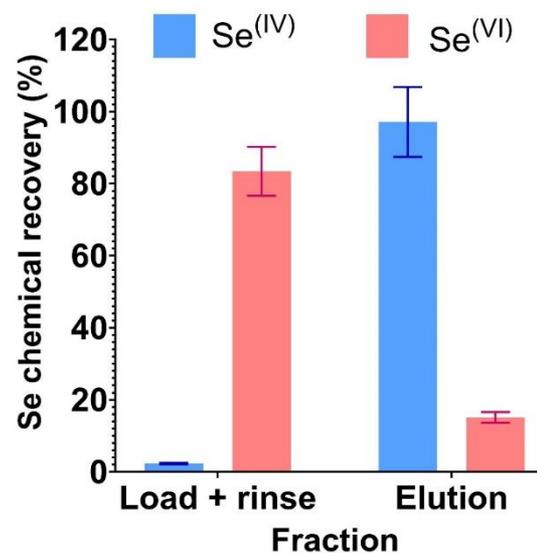
Currently



Loading medium → Se(IV) in solution

Elution medium → removal of Se as Se(VI)

Compatible for LSC



- I. Llopart Babot, et al. On the determination of ^{36}Cl and ^{129}I in solid materials from nuclear decommissioning activities. *J. Radioanal. Nucl. Chem.* 331 (2022) 3313–3326. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10967-022-08327-92>.
- II. I. Llopart Babot, et al. Investigating the ^{36}Cl memory effect in pyrolysis of solid samples from nuclear decommissioning activities, *J. Radioanal. Nucl. Chem.* 331 (2022) 4239–4249. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10967-022-08492-x3>.
- III. I. Llopart Babot, et al. Investigation of a new approach for ^{36}Cl determination in solid samples using plastic scintillators, *Appl. Radiat. Isot.* 193 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apradiso.2022.1106464>.
- IV. I. Llopart Babot, et al. A comparison of different approaches for the analysis of ^{36}Cl in graphite samples, *Appl. Radiat. Isot.* 202 (2023). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apradiso.2023.111046>



Thank you for your attention!



 **SUBSCRIBE TO OUR NEWSLETTER**

To keep updated with our latest developments, news and agenda for a year, subscribe to the TrisKem Infos [here](#)

