

# The Rapid Determination of Strontium-89 and Strontium-90 in Environmental Samples

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Eichrom Technologies and PGRF

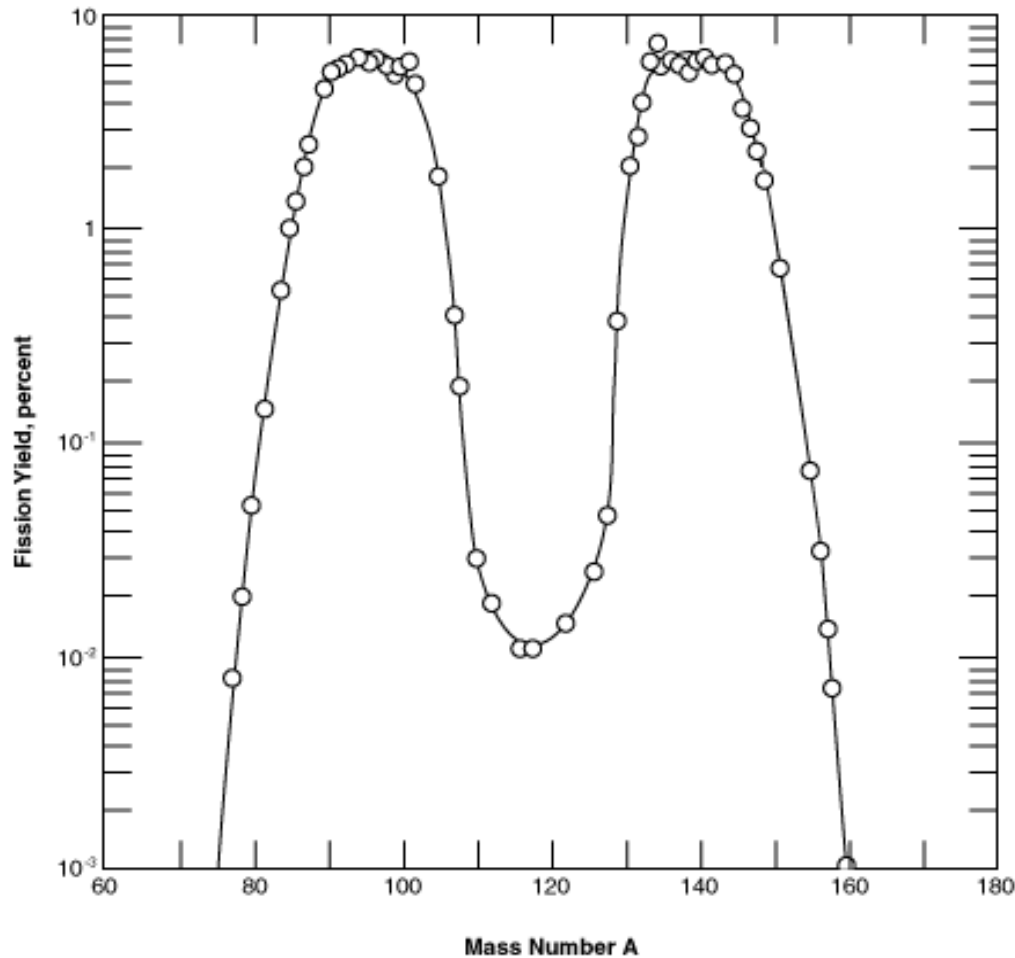
Presented at the MARC IX: Conference

Monday, December 6<sup>th</sup>, 2011: Japan Today

Some 45 tons of highly radioactive water  
The utility is testing seawater samples  
leaked Sunday from desalination  
taken off the coast near the plant to see  
equipment used to decontaminate the  
if it is contaminated with strontium.  
radioactive water in Tokyo Electric Power  
It will know the results in about  
Co.'s Fukushima No. 1 nuclear plant and  
two to three weeks, Tepco said.  
it is unclear if any made it to the sea, a  
Tepco official said Monday...

# Strontium-89 & Strontium-90

Thermal Neutron Fission of U-235



# Strontium-89 & Strontium-90

## Strontium-89

$T_{1/2} = \mathbf{50.53 \text{ days}}$

Mean Beta energy = 584.6 keV

Mean beta-dose = 0.5846 MeV/Bq-s

Daughter Yttrium-89 Stable

## Strontium-90

$T_{1/2} = \mathbf{28.90 \text{ years}}$

Mean Beta Energy = 195.8 keV

Mean beta-dose = 0.196

MeV/Bq-s

Daughter

Yttrium-90

$T_{1/2} = \mathbf{64.0 \text{ hours}}$

Mean Beta Energy = 933.6 keV

Mean beta-dose = 0.9336

MeV/Bq-s

Daughter Zirconium-90

Stable

# The Issues

Some methods for the determination of radioactive strontium take one of the following approaches.

1. Rapid Radiochemical Method for Total Radiostrontium (Sr-90) in Water for Environmental Restoration Following Homeland Security Events:

2.2.1 This test assumes that it is reasonable to assume the absence of  $^{89}\text{Sr}$  in the sample.

2. Eichrom SRW01 – Strontium 89, 90 in Water

7.9.3 “After yttrium ingrowth of approximately 1 week”

# The Issues

3. Rapid separation of actinides and radiostrontium in vegetation samples

If  $^{89/90}\text{Sr}$  differentiation is needed, there are Čerenkov counting techniques for more rapid determination of  $^{89}\text{Sr}$  and  $^{90}\text{Sr}$ .  $^{89}\text{Sr}$  can be measured directly by Čerenkov counting, employing methodology that takes advantage of the high Čerenkov counting efficiency of  $^{89}\text{Sr}$  relative to  $^{90}\text{Sr}$  [11].

# Assumptions

1. Strontium-89 and Strontium-90 could be present in a sample.
2. Strontium-90 and Yttrium-90 will likely be in equilibrium.
3. Rapid sample turnaround required. – 8 Hrs
4. Many samples to be analyzed. – Multi-Detector

# 1<sup>st</sup> Tool: Preconcentration

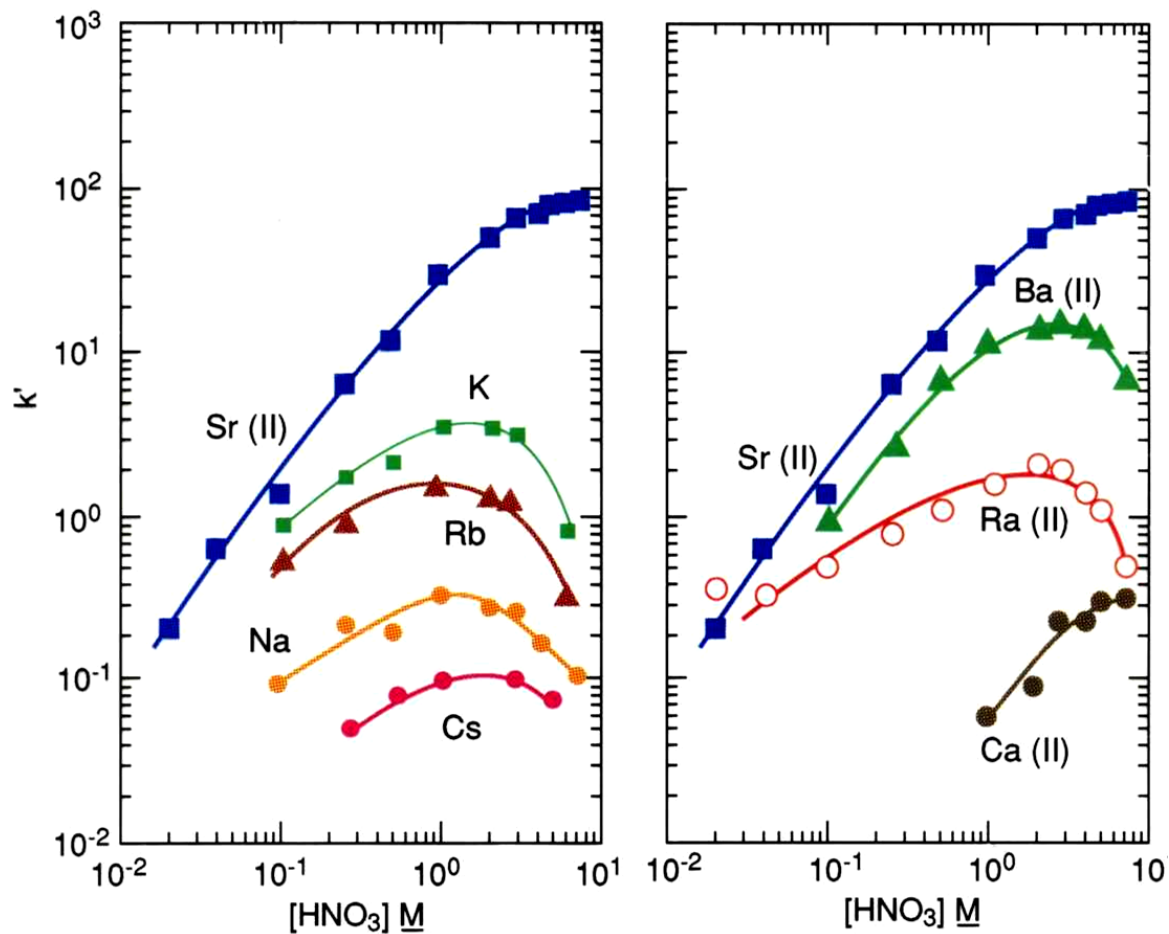
1. For Sr Resin – Sr  $k'$  around 80-90. Therefore sample volumes above 50 mL should be avoided to minimize Sr break through.
2. Water sample evaporation is an option but the clock is ticking.
3. Cation Exchange
4. A fast calcium phosphate precipitation can concentrate both Sr and Y.



# 2<sup>nd</sup> Tool: Sr Resin

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

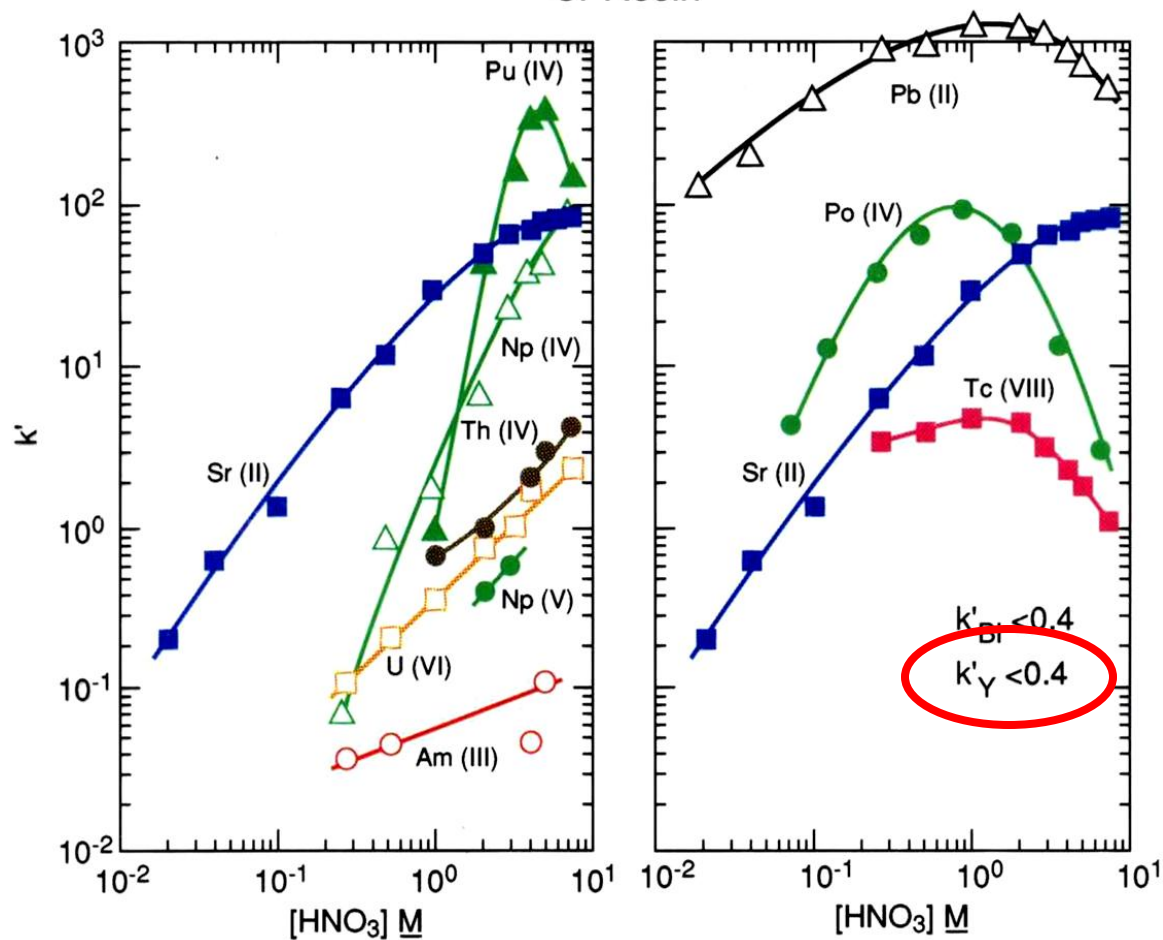
Sr Resin



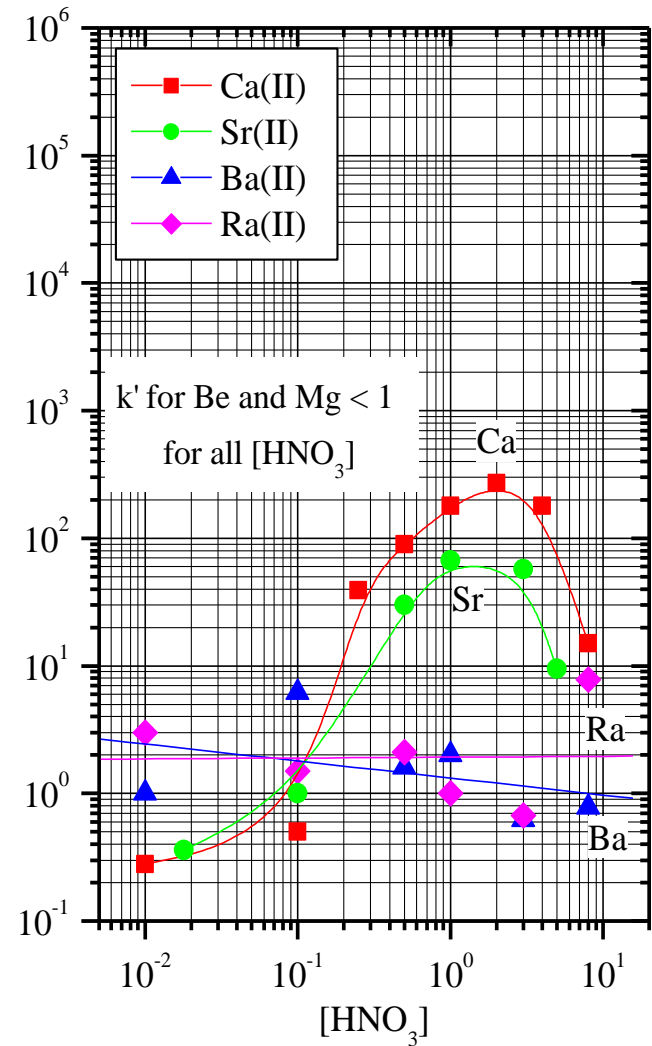
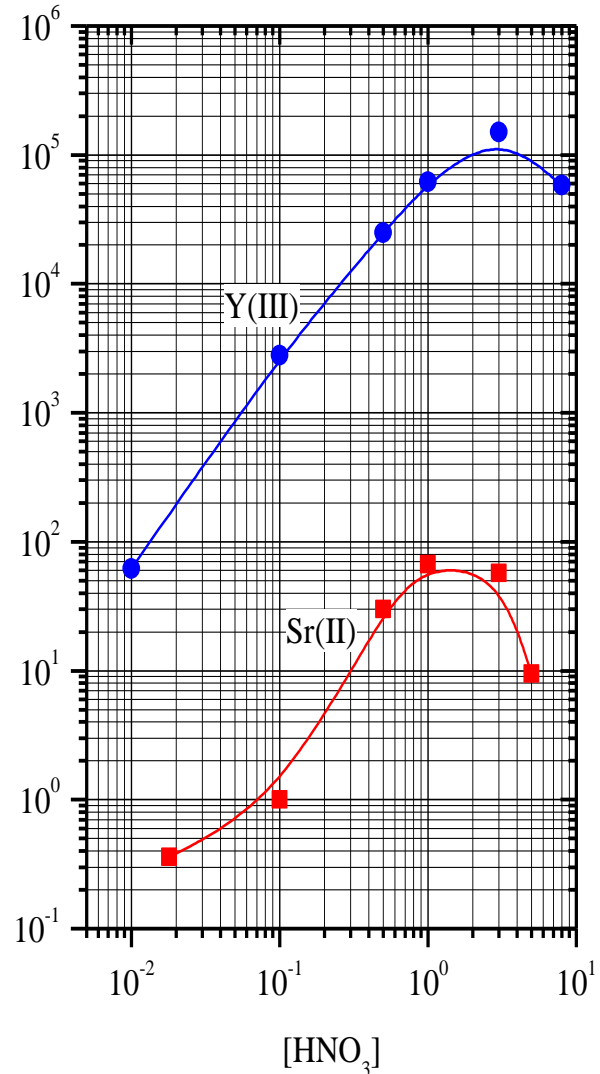
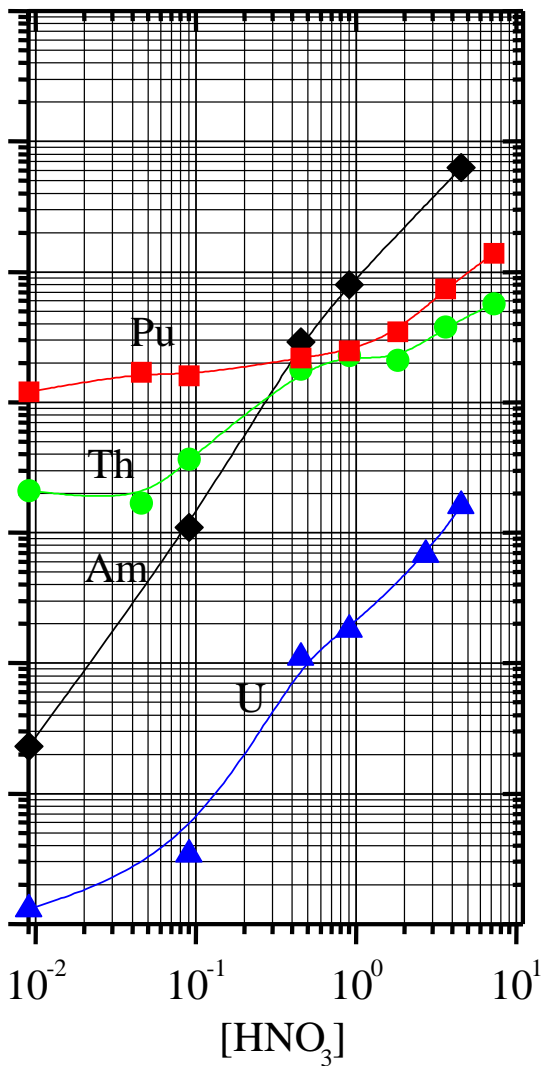
# Sr Resin

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

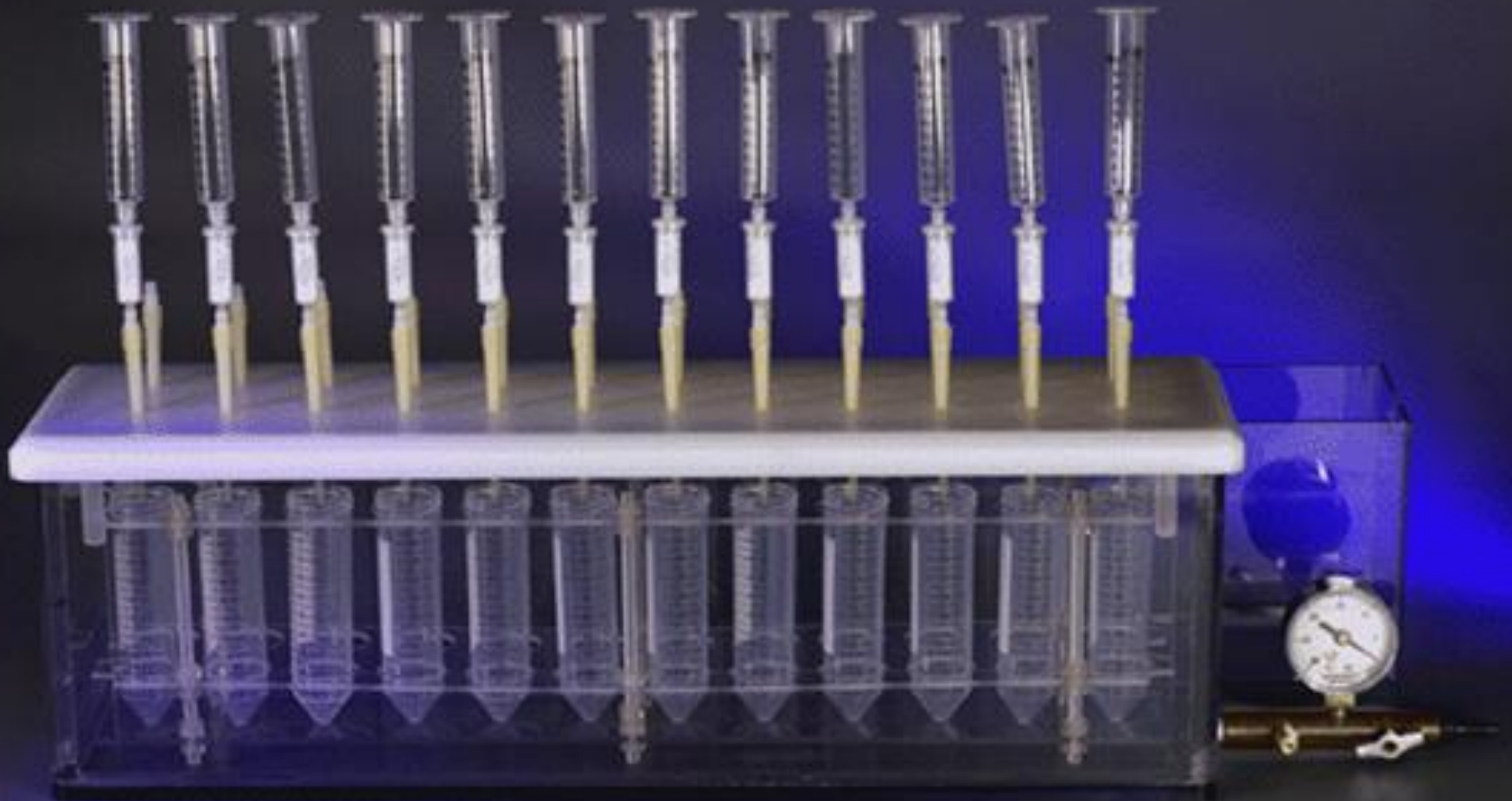
Sr Resin



# 3<sup>rd</sup> Tool: DGA Resin



# 4<sup>th</sup> Tool Vacuum Box

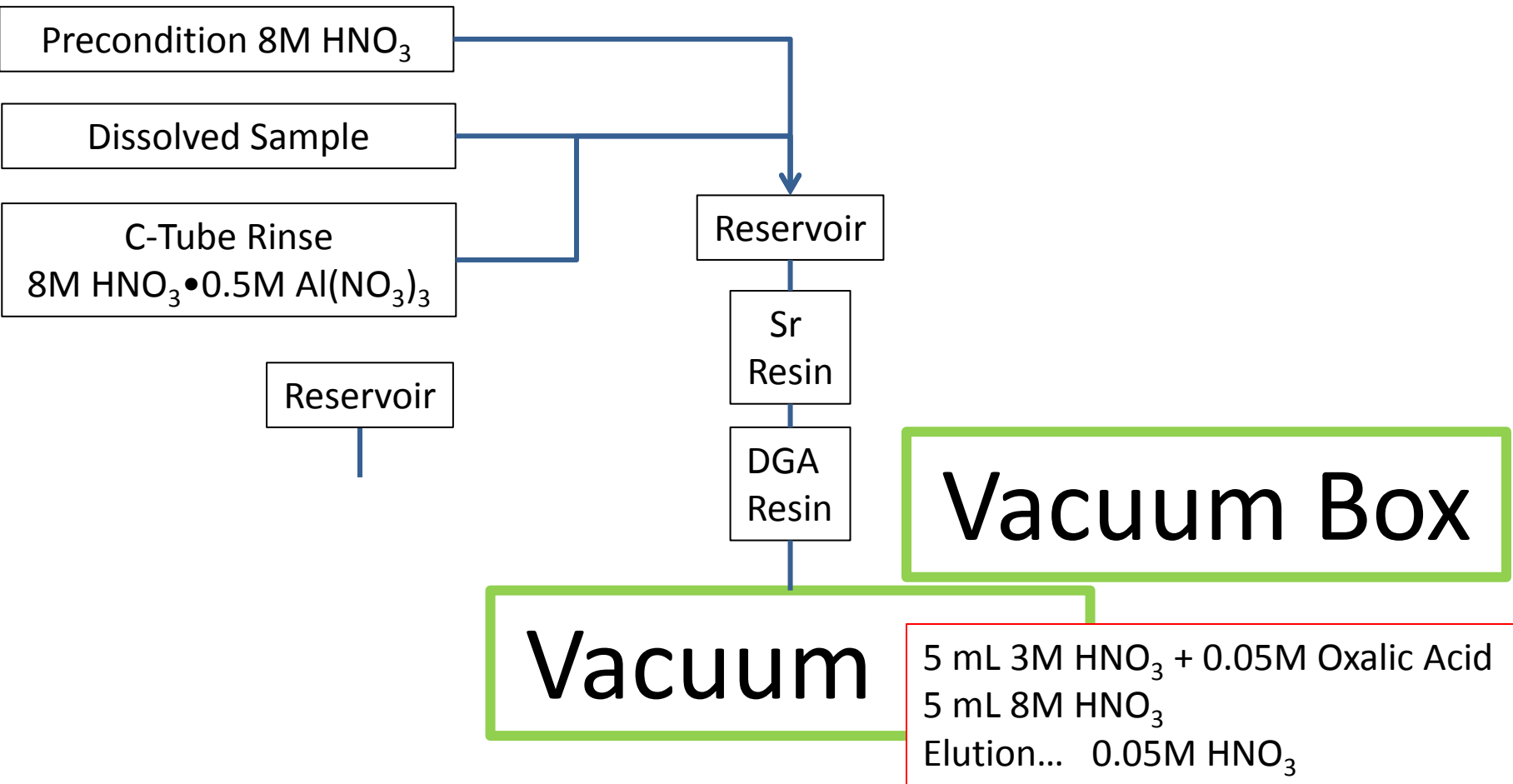


# Sample flow rates

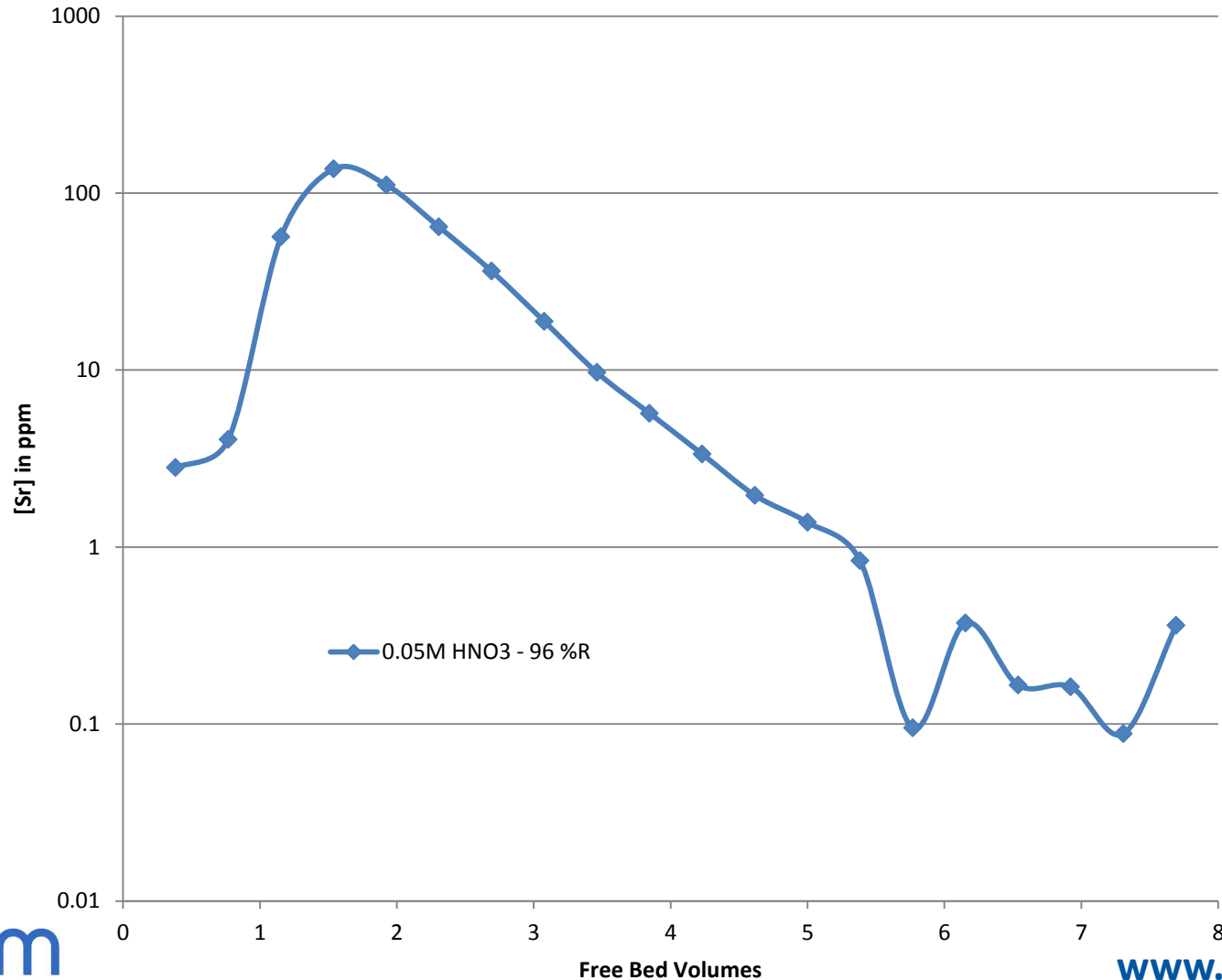
1. Recommended: Load/Elution 1 mL / min  
Rinse rates of 3 mL / min
2. 2007 RRMCC - Julie Gostic reports work with flow rates of 6-7 mL/min with good recoveries for Am-241 on TRU and DGA
3. 2009 Maxwell publishes the use of 2-4 mL/min for rapid / emergency sample analysis.



# Strontium / Yttrium Separation and Retention

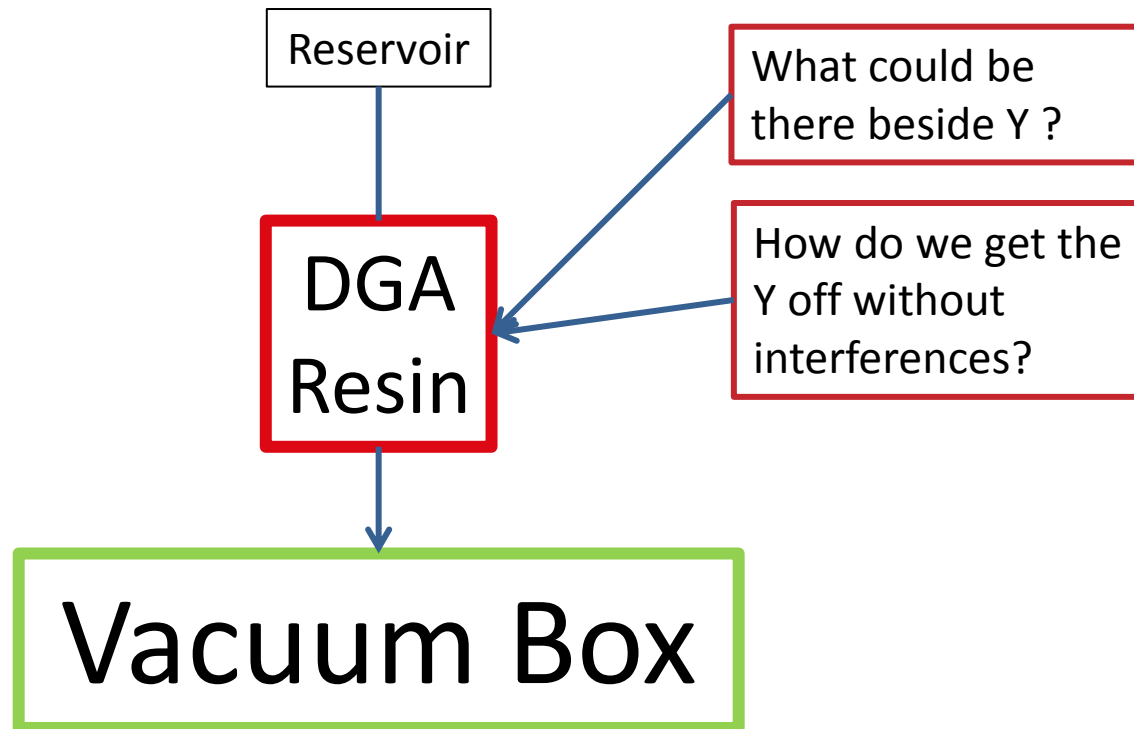


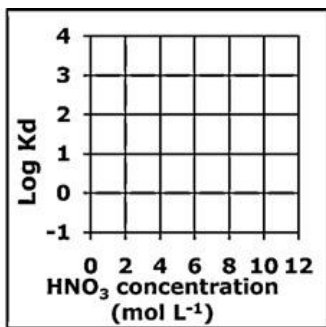
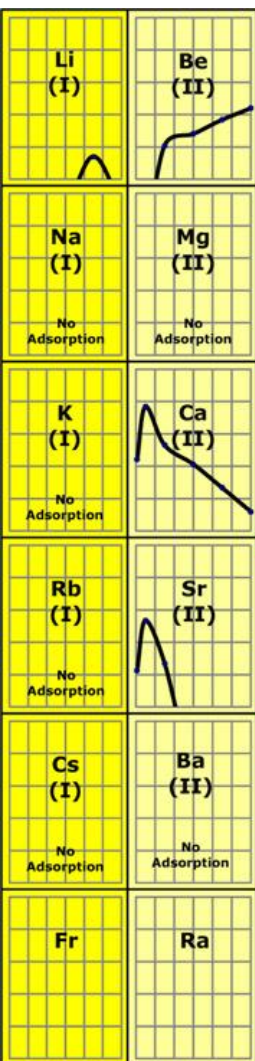
# Strontium Elution



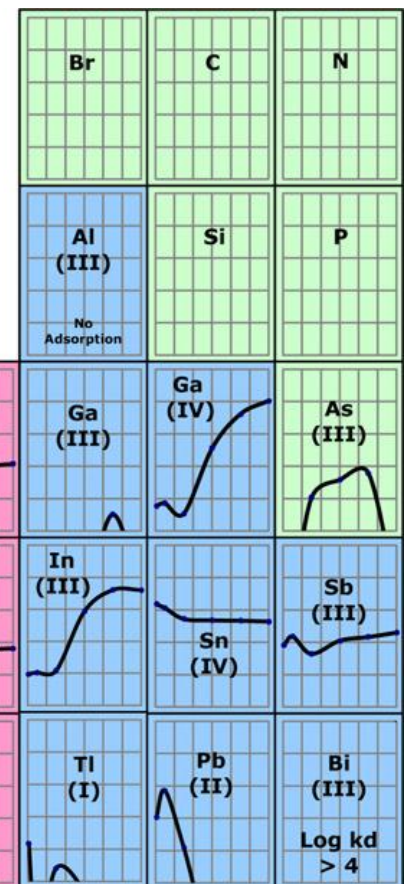


# Yttrium on DGA...

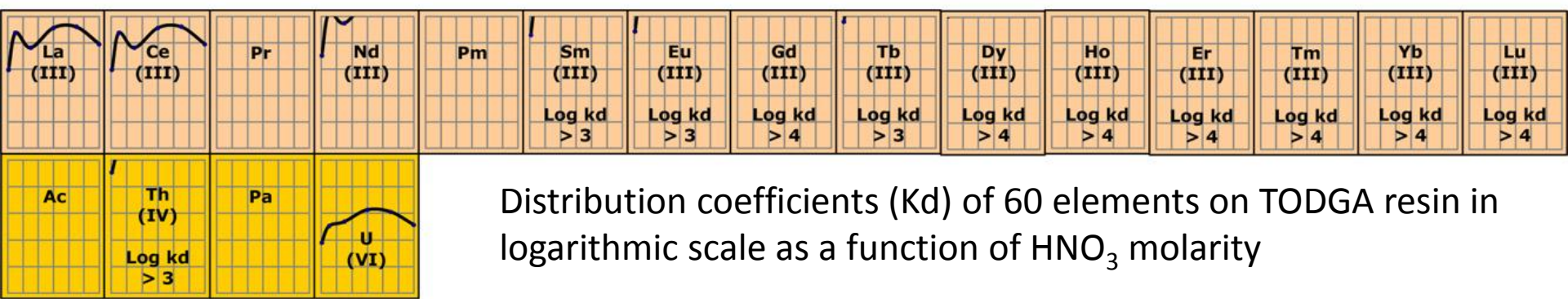




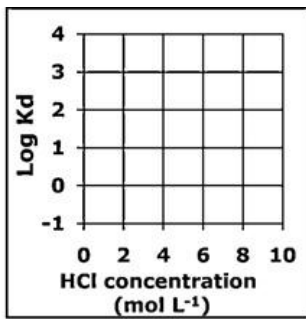
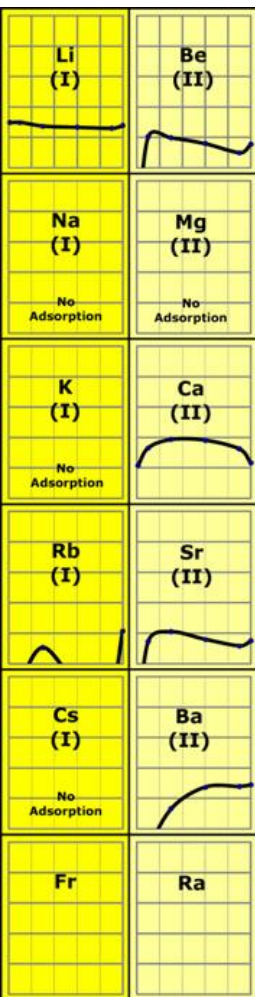
- Alkali metals
- Alkaline earth metals
- Transition metals
- HFSE
- Platinum group Transition metals
- Poor metals
- Nonmetals
- Lanthanide series
- Actinide series



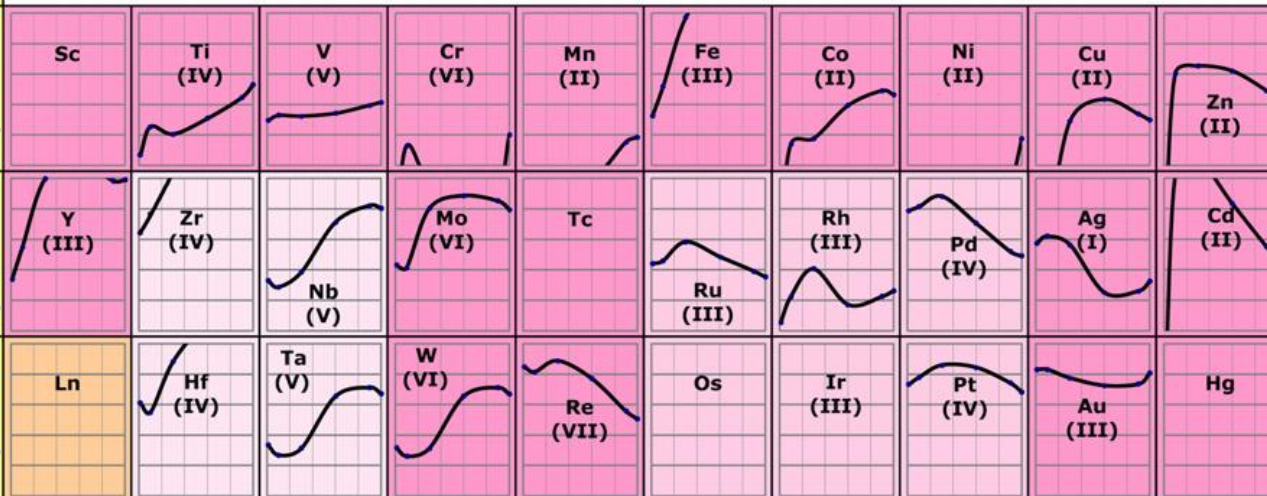
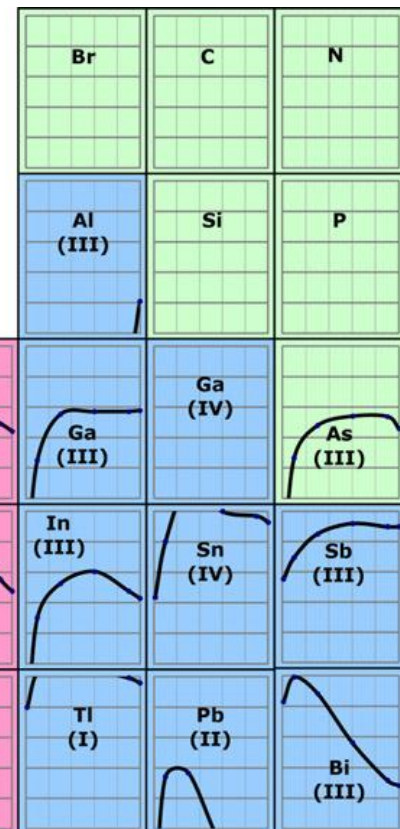
Load/Rinse 8 M HNO<sub>3</sub> with 0.5M Aluminum Nitrate  
 Rinse with 0.1M HNO<sub>3</sub>



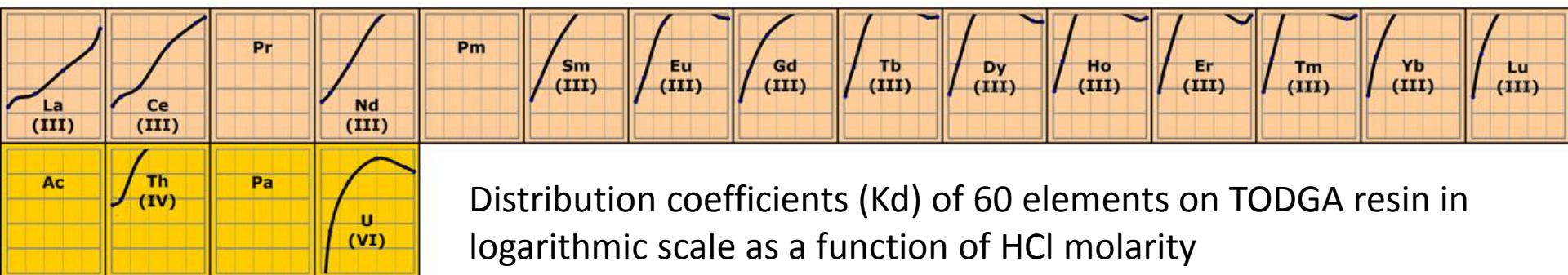
Distribution coefficients (Kd) of 60 elements on TODGA resin in logarithmic scale as a function of HNO<sub>3</sub> molarity



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- Poor metals
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- Lanthanide series
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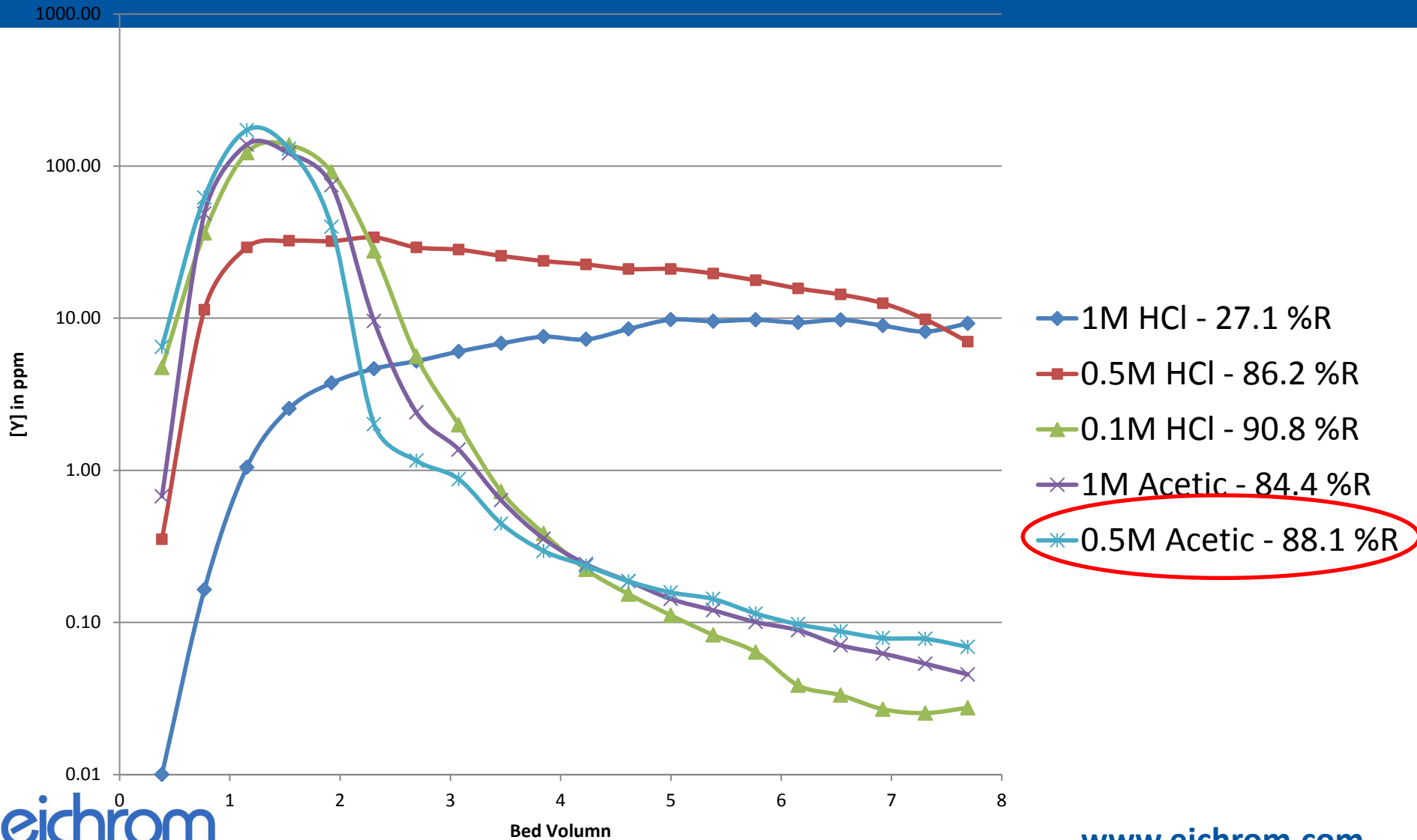


Secondary Rinse with 3M HCL



Distribution coefficients ( $K_d$ ) of 60 elements on TODGA resin in logarithmic scale as a function of HCl molarity

# Yttrium elution from DGA



# Beta Detection

LSC/Cherenkov



GPC Low Background Counters



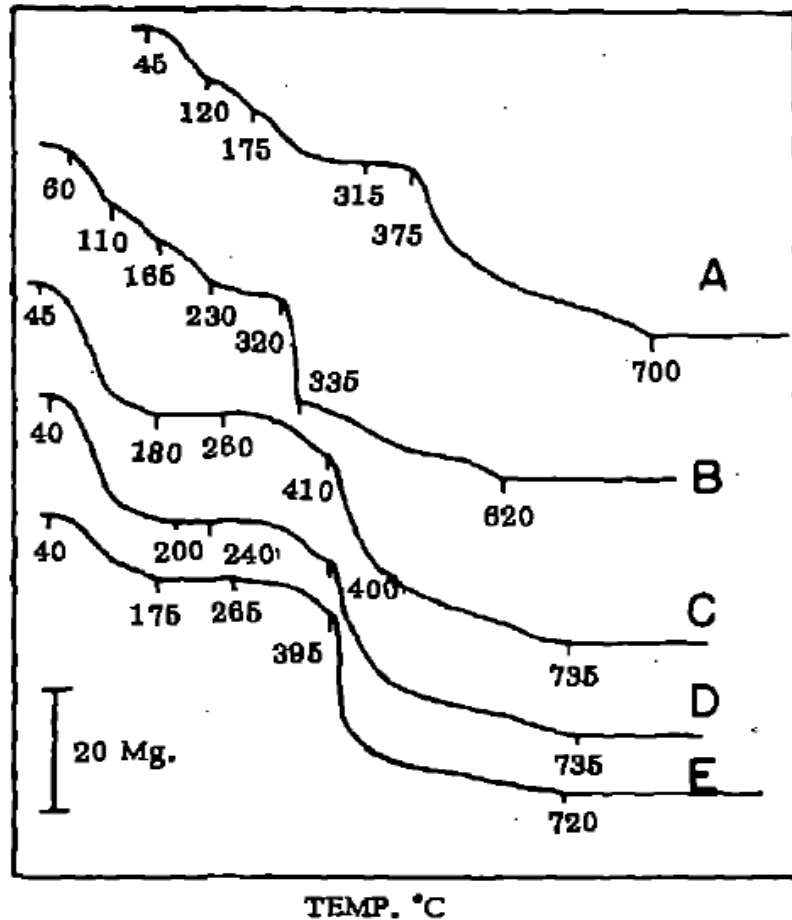
# Carrier Recoveries

Matrix/Carrier	Avg.Recovery	RSD%
De-ionized Water		
Strontium	84.9%	4%
Yttrium	--	--
Tap Water:		
Strontium	75.0%	7%
Yttrium	--	--

Waters; n=4

# Yttrium and REEs Waters of Hydration

## Thermal Gravimetric Analysis



The issue:

C: Yttrium Oxalate has many waters of Hydration

The solution:

Conversion to Yttrium Oxide at 800

	Sr-89			Sr-90		
Sample	Certified Value	Measured Value	Difference ±%	Certified Value	Measured Value	Difference ±%
Blank		-0.35±0.37			0.30±0.23	
De-ionized Water-A	2.39 ±0.05	2.8±1.2	+18	1.20 ±0.02	0.72±0.27	-40
De-ionized Water-B		2.4±1.0	+2		0.97±0.33	-19
De-ionized Water-C		2.0±.81	-16		1.21±0.38	+1
Tap Water-A	2.39 ±0.05	2.7±1.1	+13	1.20 ±0.02	1.12±0.38	-7
Tap Water-B		2.5±1.0	+5		1.24±0.39	3
Tap Water-C		3.1±1.3	+30		1.18±0.38	-2

Sample count time was 20 minutes and results are in Bq/L



# Estimated Time Line (10 samples)

Step	Minutes	Elapsed Time (hrs)
Sample Aliquot & Spiking	30	0:30
Sample Pre-Concentration	45+	1:15
Sample Separation Sr & DGA	30	1:45
Sr Purification	30	2:15
Y Purification (Concurrent with Sr Purification)	30	--
Sample Mounting (Sr & Y)	45	3:00
Counting Time Sr-89 – 3.5 Bq/L MDA Sr-90 – 3.0 Bq/L MDA	20+	3:20
Data Reduction	20	4:00

# Future Work

1. Yttrium Yield Measurement Technique
  - a) Oxalates and Hydroxides
  - b) Gravimetric vs AA/ICP
2. Interference Rejection
3. Additional Matrix Preparation

# Acknowledgments

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Thank you for your attention and your questions.