

Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development

Determination of ⁹⁰Sr and ⁸⁹Sr in water and urine samples by chemical separation and Cherenkov counting with LSC system

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Radiostrontium features

Strontium-90 and -89

- Origin: fission product.
- Intake: ingestion (for example by water) and ihalation
- Control analyses:
 - before internal contamination: on food (water)
 - after internal contamination: on excreta (urine)
- Differences between two types of radiostrontium:
 - 90 Sr: long-lived radioisotope (t_{1/2} = 28.80 years)
 - ⁸⁹Sr: short-lived radioisotope ($t_{1/2}$ = 50.57 days)



Aim in developping a radioanalytical method

- Precise and accurate
- Suitable for routine analyses
- Chemical separation needing few modifications for different matrices
- Valid for using an external standard for chemical yield (no need of other supplementary techniques): a sample aliquot is marked by a high activity of a certified solution of ⁹⁰Sr



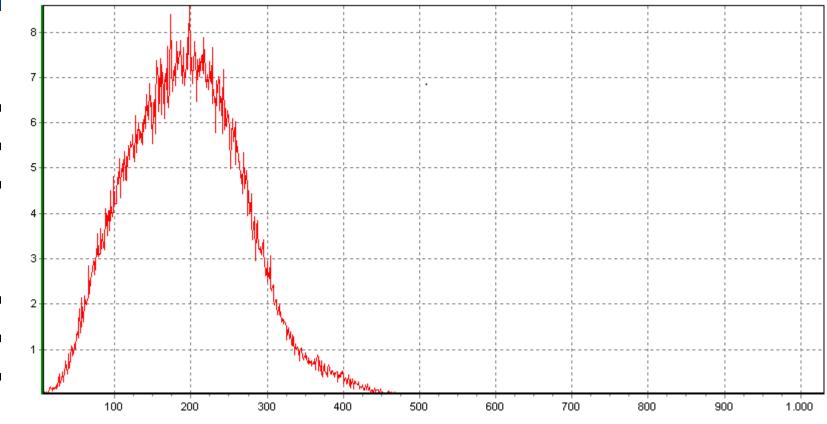
Chemical treatment

- Mineralization with conc. HNO₃
- Precipitation of phosphates at pH=8.5-9.0
- Isolation of precipitate by centrifugation
- Mineralization of precipitate with conc. HNO₃ and H₂O₂
- Dissolution in 8M HNO₃ for elution



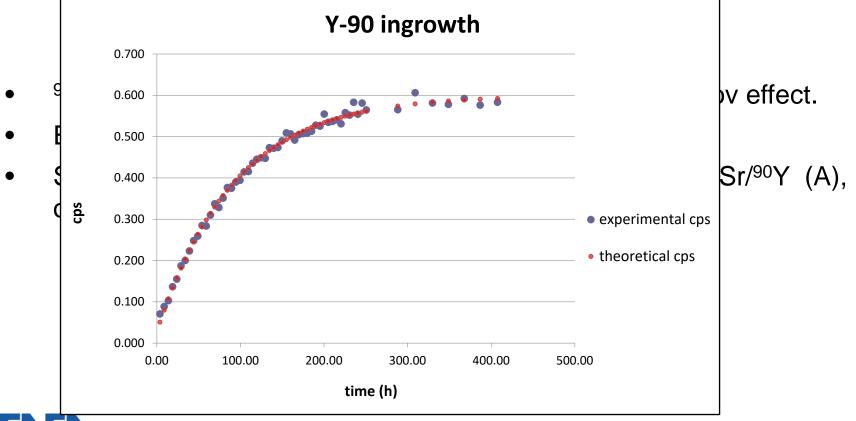
Chromatographic elution

Y-90 LSC spectrum

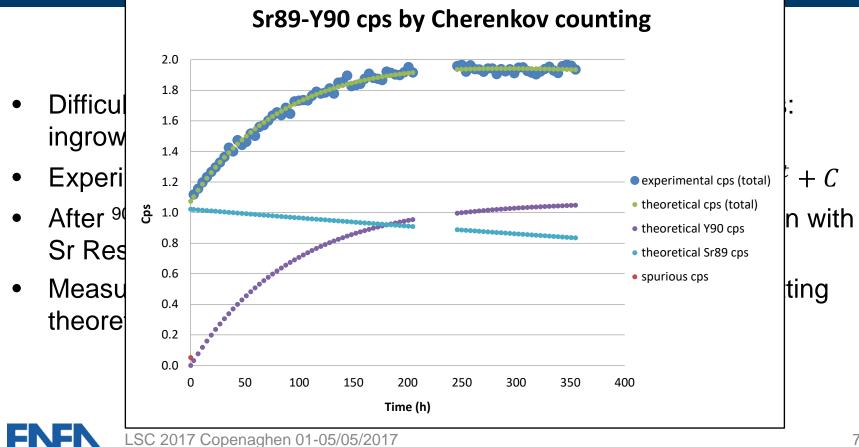




⁹⁰Y ingrotwh



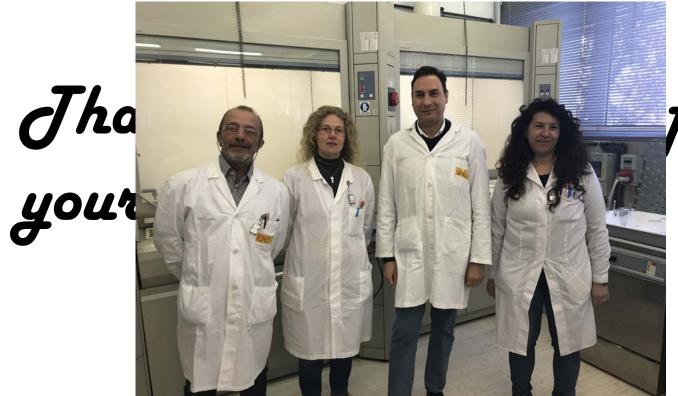
In case of presence of ⁸⁹Sr



Conclusions

Rel. bias
%
-
+5.63





for

