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Radiochemical separation of Si-32 from proton-irradiated vanadium: Towards an accurate half-life determination

Virtual Conference on Applied Radiation Metrology (vCARM)

Wednesday, 24th of November 2021 :: TrisKem User Group Meeting

Agenda

Introduction

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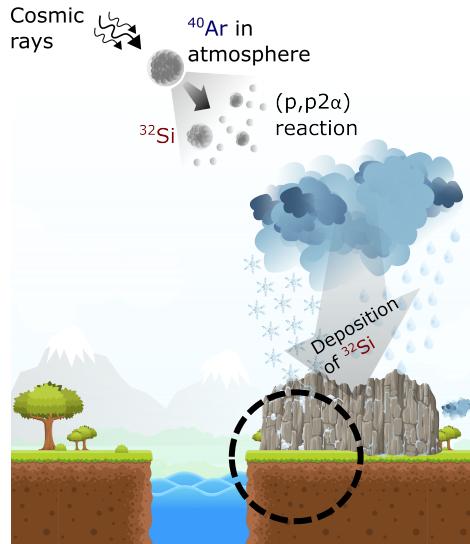
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Slide: #12

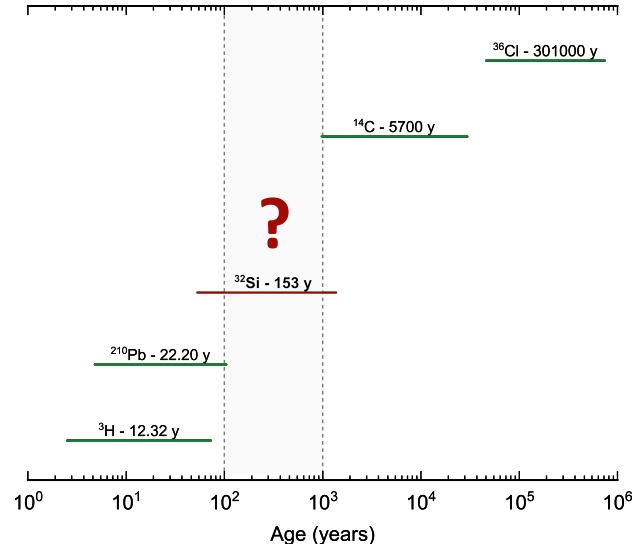
Introduction

Radioactive silicon-32: Why is it of great interest?

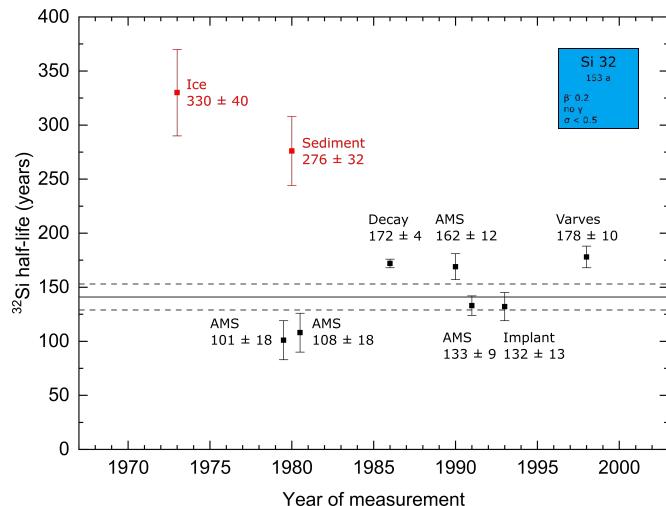


- **Cosmological origin**
- **Deposition:** terrestrial sediments, snow, and ice
- **Radiometric dating^[1]**

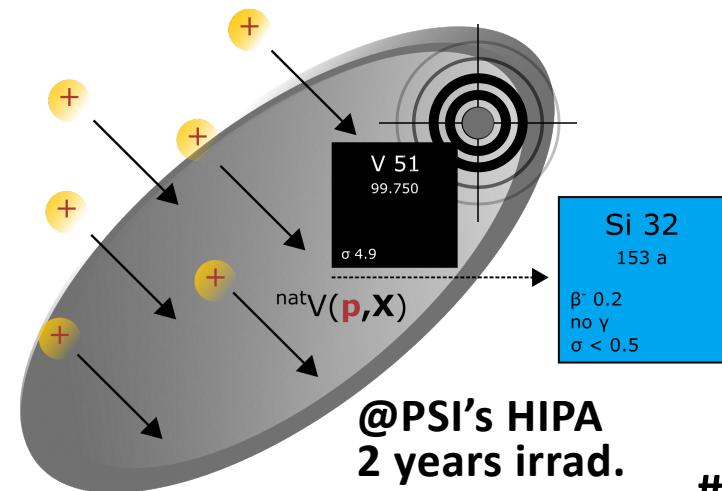
= very little sample material:
countable atoms



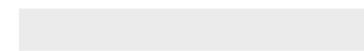
Challenge: Lack of Sample Material



Artificial Production: V Target



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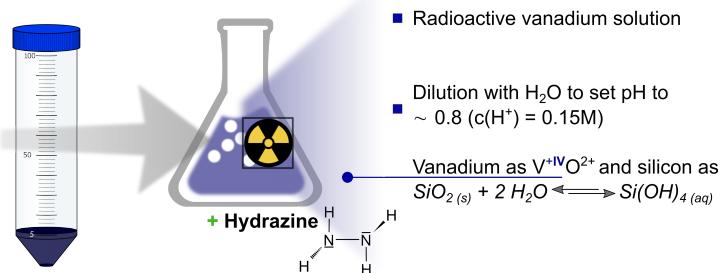
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Results

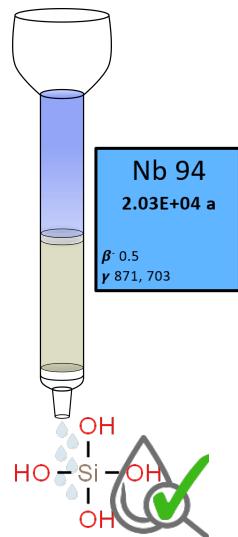
Dissolution of an p-irradiated vanadium disc ($m_{\text{disc}} = 400 \text{ mg}$) in 2.5 mL 8M HNO_3 / 2.5 mL 8M HCl: Initial vanadium solution



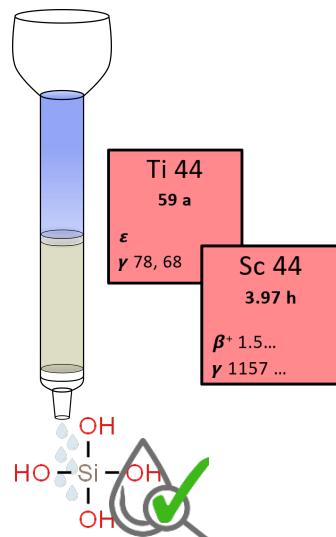
Developed to process (!) 150x V-discs

3. Extraction + Chelating Resins: PURIFICATION

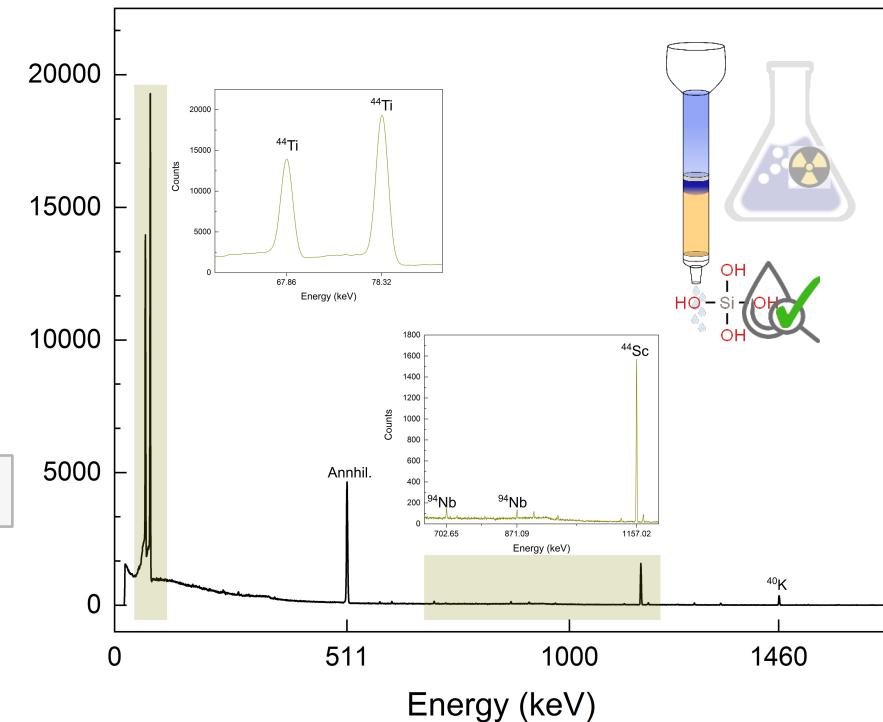
Monophos



LN



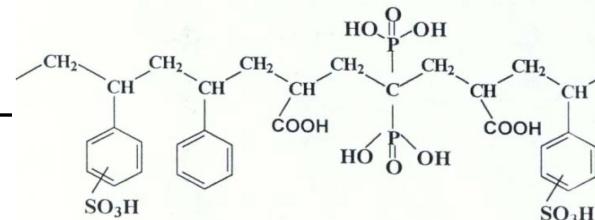
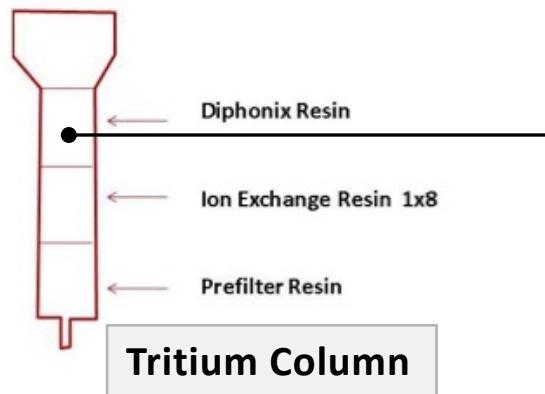
2. Ion Exchange Chromatography: BULK



Key aspects for the reliable separation scheme:

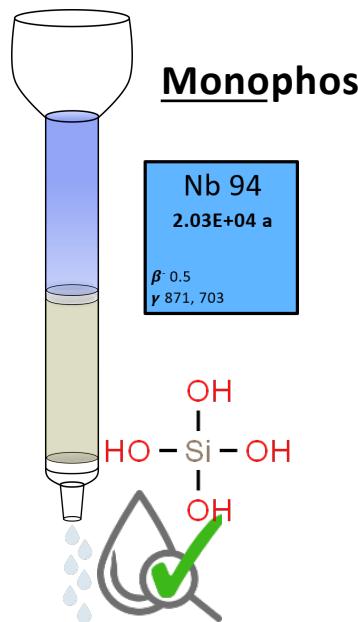
- ✓ Remove majority of the matrix (=vanadium)
- ✓ Specifically targeting impurities: specific resins
→ Purification process

Results



Polymeric support: functionalized w/ **diphosphonic** and sulphonic acid groups.

Table 1: Radionuclide removal of samples from a pressurized water reactor.



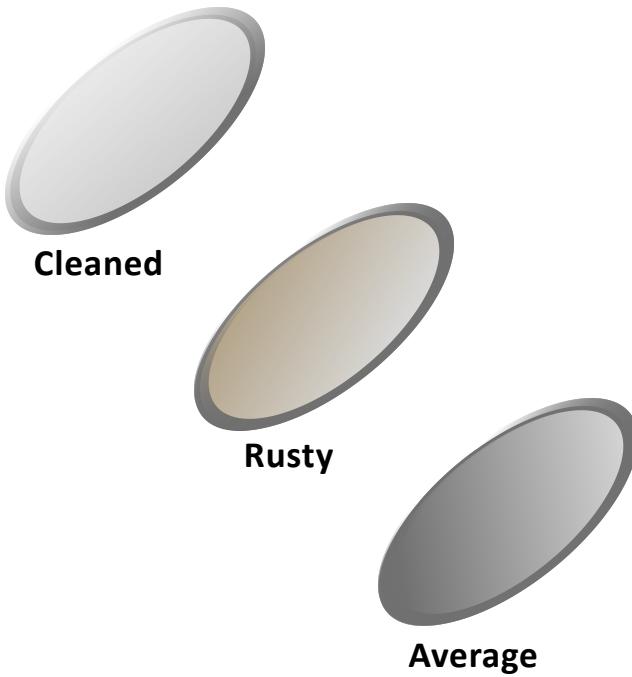
Isotope	Ox. State	A before Column (Bq/L)	A after column (Bq/L)
Cr-51	+III, +IV	2900	
Mn-54	+II	518	
Co-58	+II	4740	
Fe-59	+II, +III	109	
Co-60	+II	392	< Detection Limit (< DL)
Sn-113	+IV	230	
Nb-95	+V	4220	
Zr-95	+II, +IV	2210	
Cs-134	+I	1120	
Cs-137	+I	1320	

Results

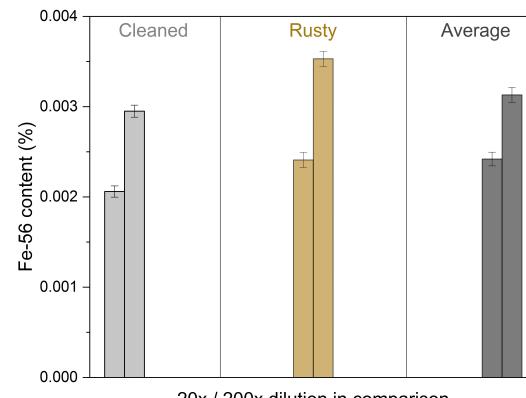
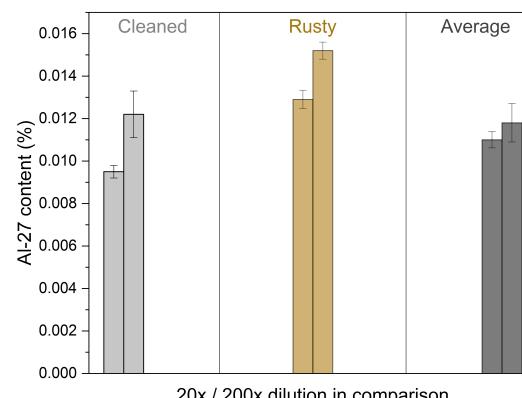
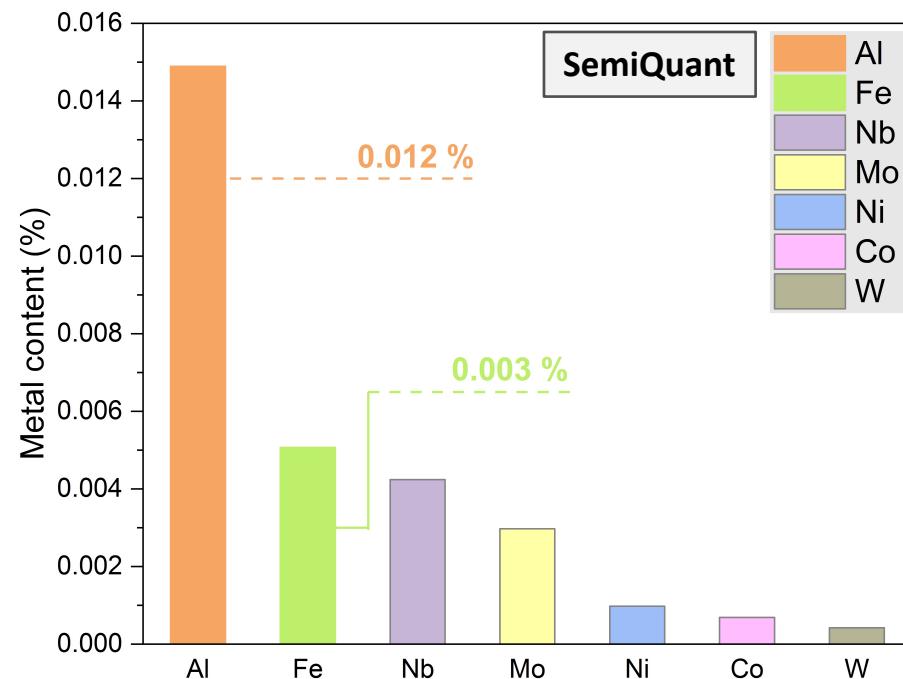


EPFL Valais | Wallis @ISIC-MSEAP

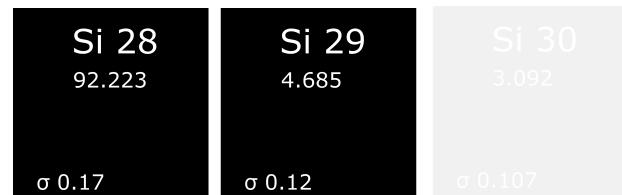
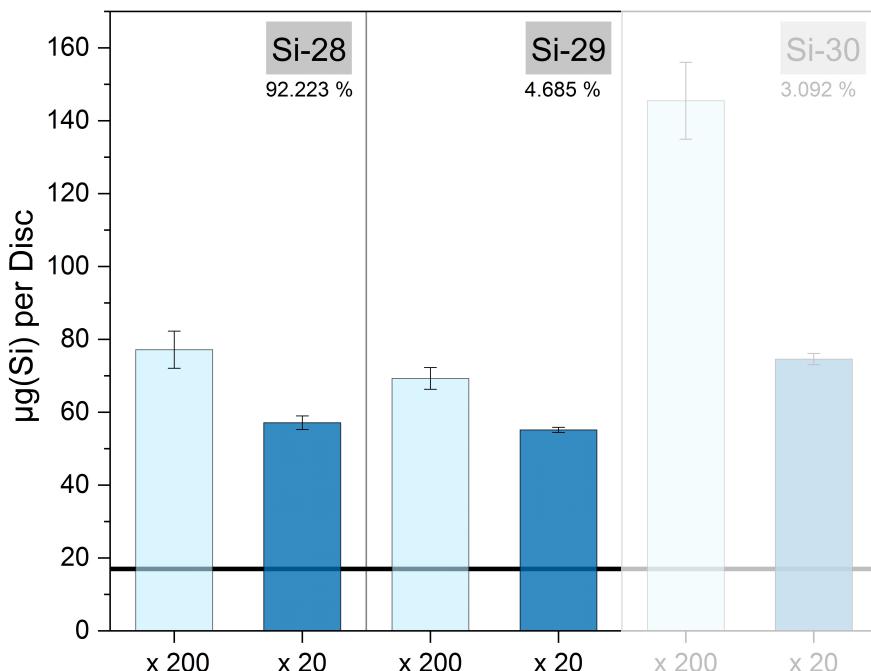
EPFL Thanks to Dr Natalia Gasilova



- 1mm thick,
Ø = 9 mm
- m(disc):
≈ 400 mg



Results



Dilution	Si-28 (μg)	Si-29 (μg)	Average per disc (μg)
x 200	77	69	73
x 20	57	55	56
			64.5

Interferences

^{28}Si : $^{14}\text{N}_2^+$ and $^{12}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}^+$

^{29}Si : $^{14}\text{N}^{15}\text{N}^+$. $^{14}\text{N}_2^1\text{H}^+$. $^{13}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}^+$. $^{12}\text{C}^{17}\text{O}^+$. $^{12}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}^1\text{H}^+$

^{30}Si : $^{15}\text{N}_2^+$. $^{14}\text{N}^{15}\text{N}^1\text{H}^+$. $^{14}\text{N}^{16}\text{O}^+$. $^{12}\text{C}^{18}\text{O}^+$. $^{13}\text{C}^{17}\text{O}^+$. $^{13}\text{C}^{17}\text{O}^+$. $^{13}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}^1\text{H}^+$. $^{12}\text{C}^{17}\text{O}^1\text{H}^+$. $^{14}\text{N}_2^1\text{H}_2^+$. $^{12}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}^1\text{H}_2^+$

Results

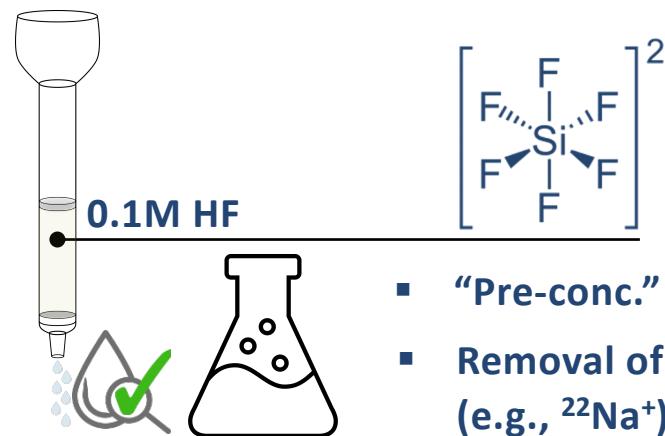
4. Remove gaseous radioactive elements

H 3 12.312 a β^- 0.018 no γ		Ar 39 269 a β^- 0.6 no γ		Ar 42 32.9 a β^- 0.6 no γ	
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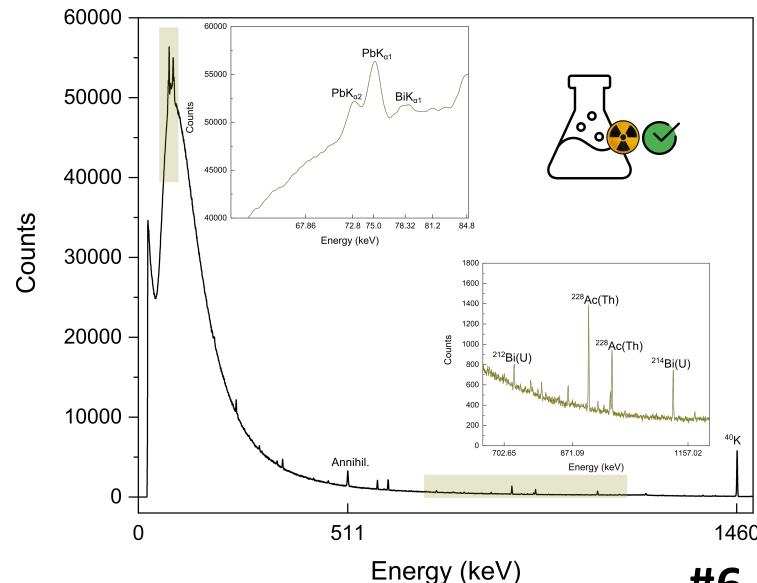
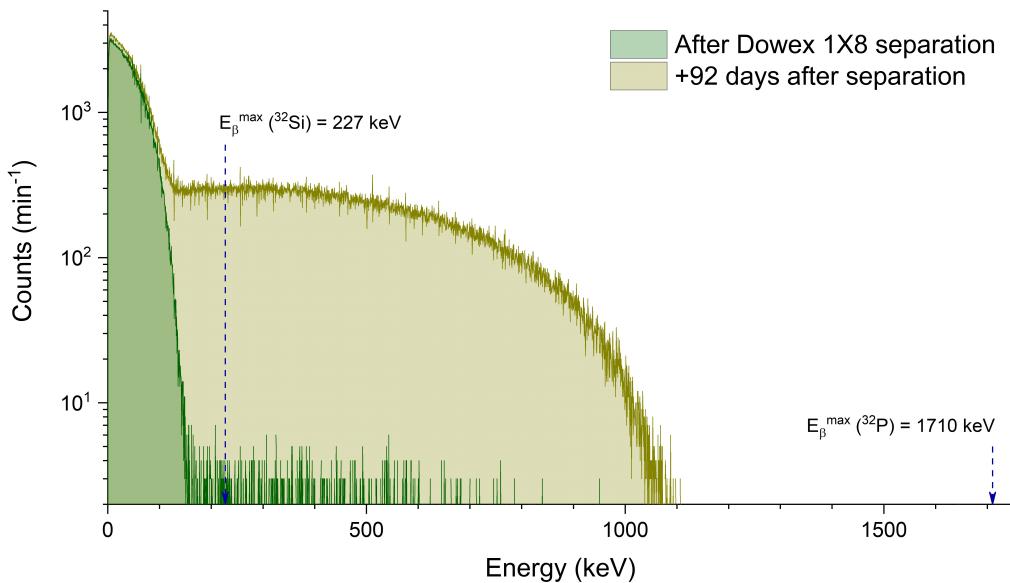
Evaporation to dryness (PTFE dishes)

Recovery of SiO_2 with hydrofluoric acid (HF)
Each V-disc => one fraction (20mL 0.1M HF)

5. Ion Exchange Chromatography: Final

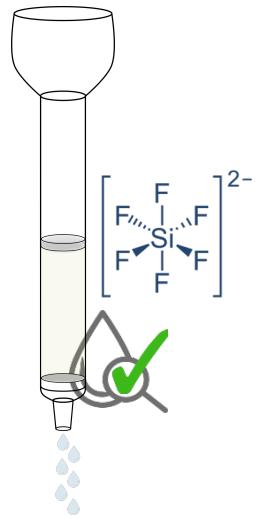


QC in-house: Liquid Scintillation Counting (LSC) & (repeat.) long-term γ -measurements

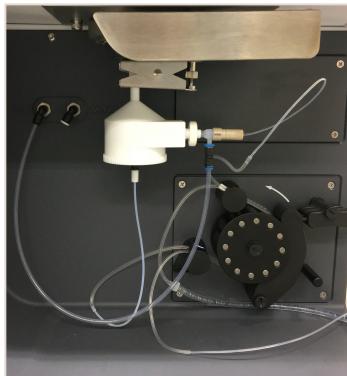


Results

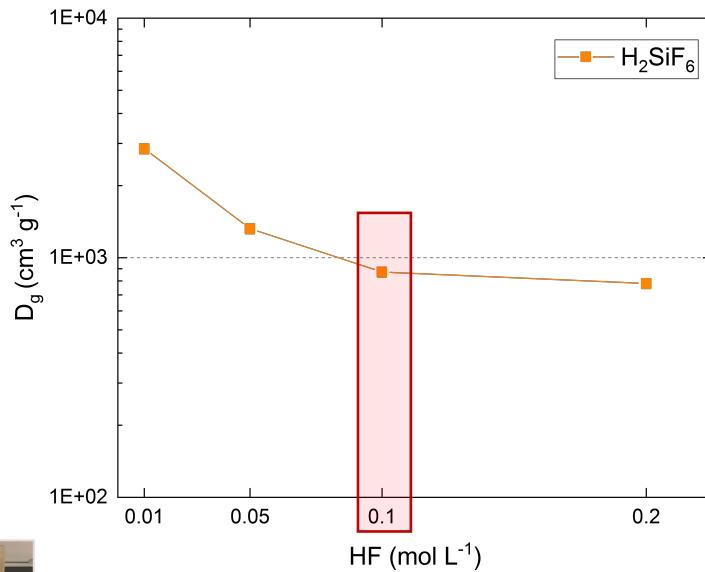
5. Ion Exchange Chromatography: K_d studies



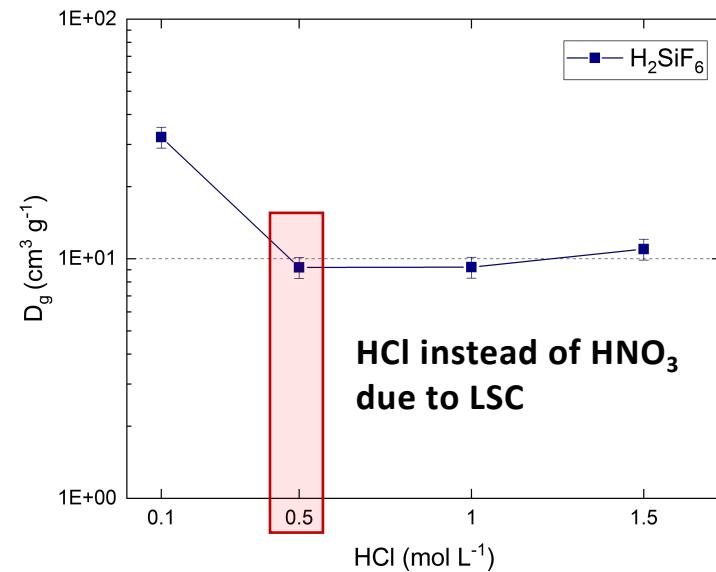
✓ Si K_d studies



Retention



Elution

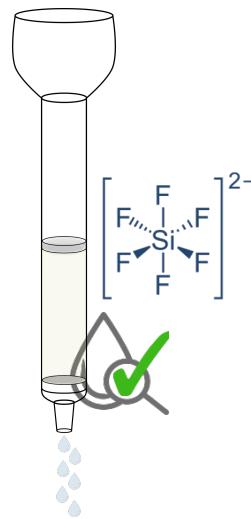


Chosen Experimental Conditions

Agilent 5110: PTFE-sample introduction (+PTFE torch)

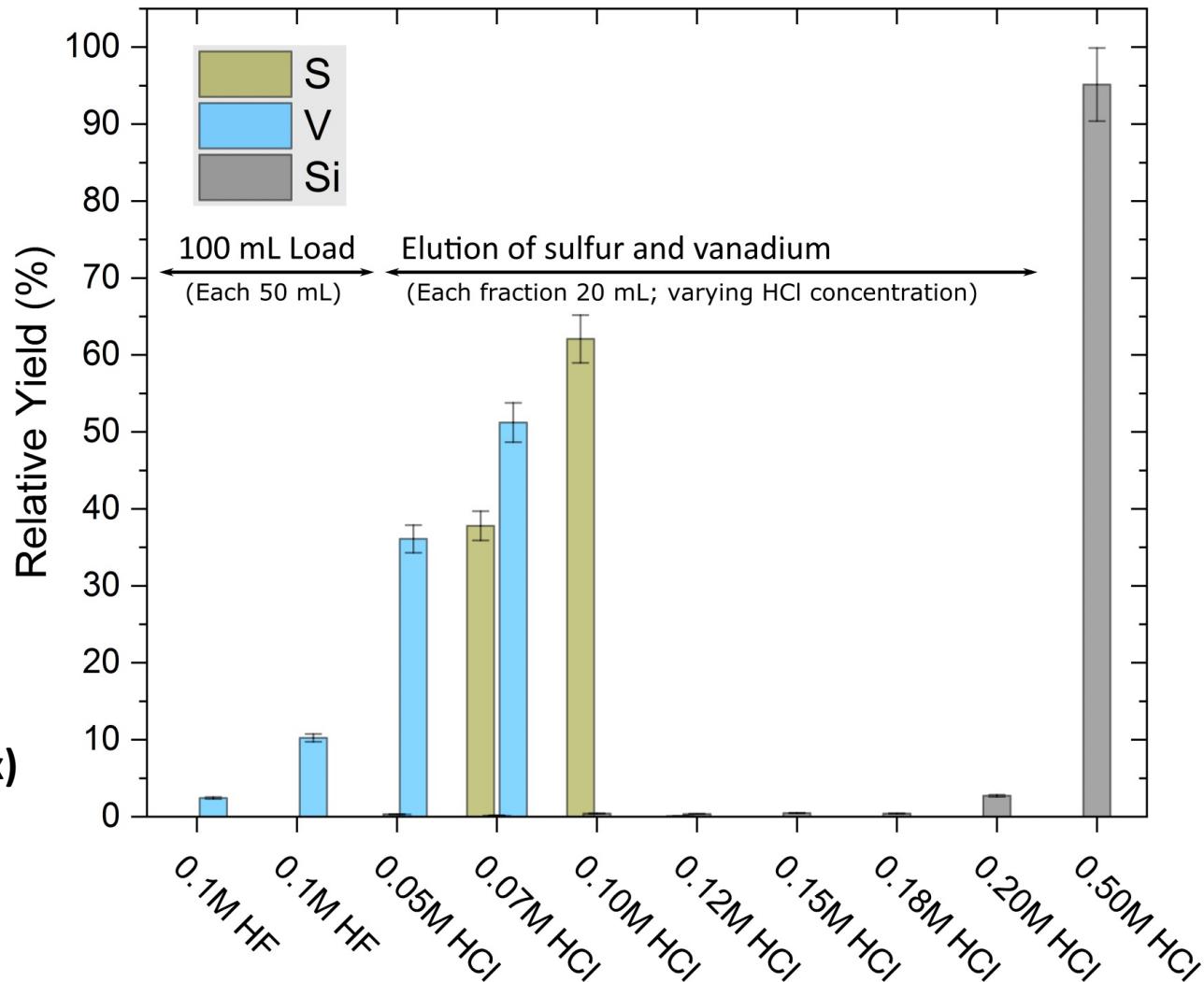
Results

5. Ion Exchange Chromatography: Removal of matrix ($=^{nat}V$) trace amounts + sulfur treatment



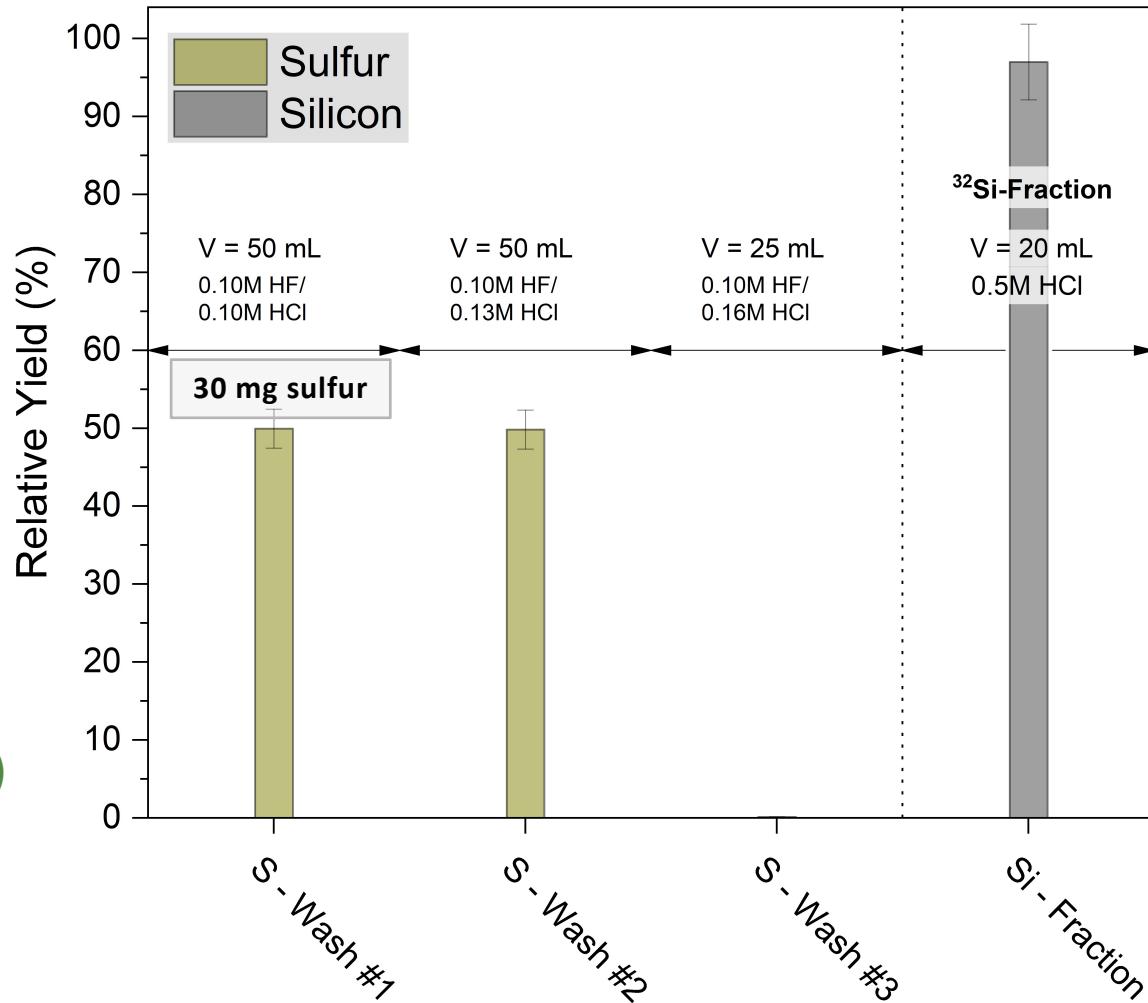
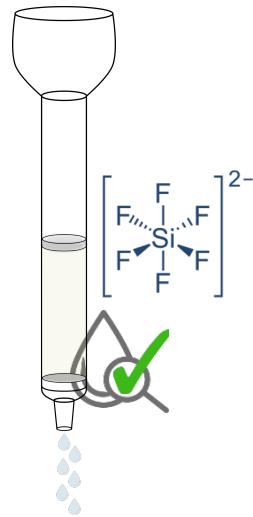
✓ Si K_d studies

✓ Removal of trace impurities (= Matrix)



Results

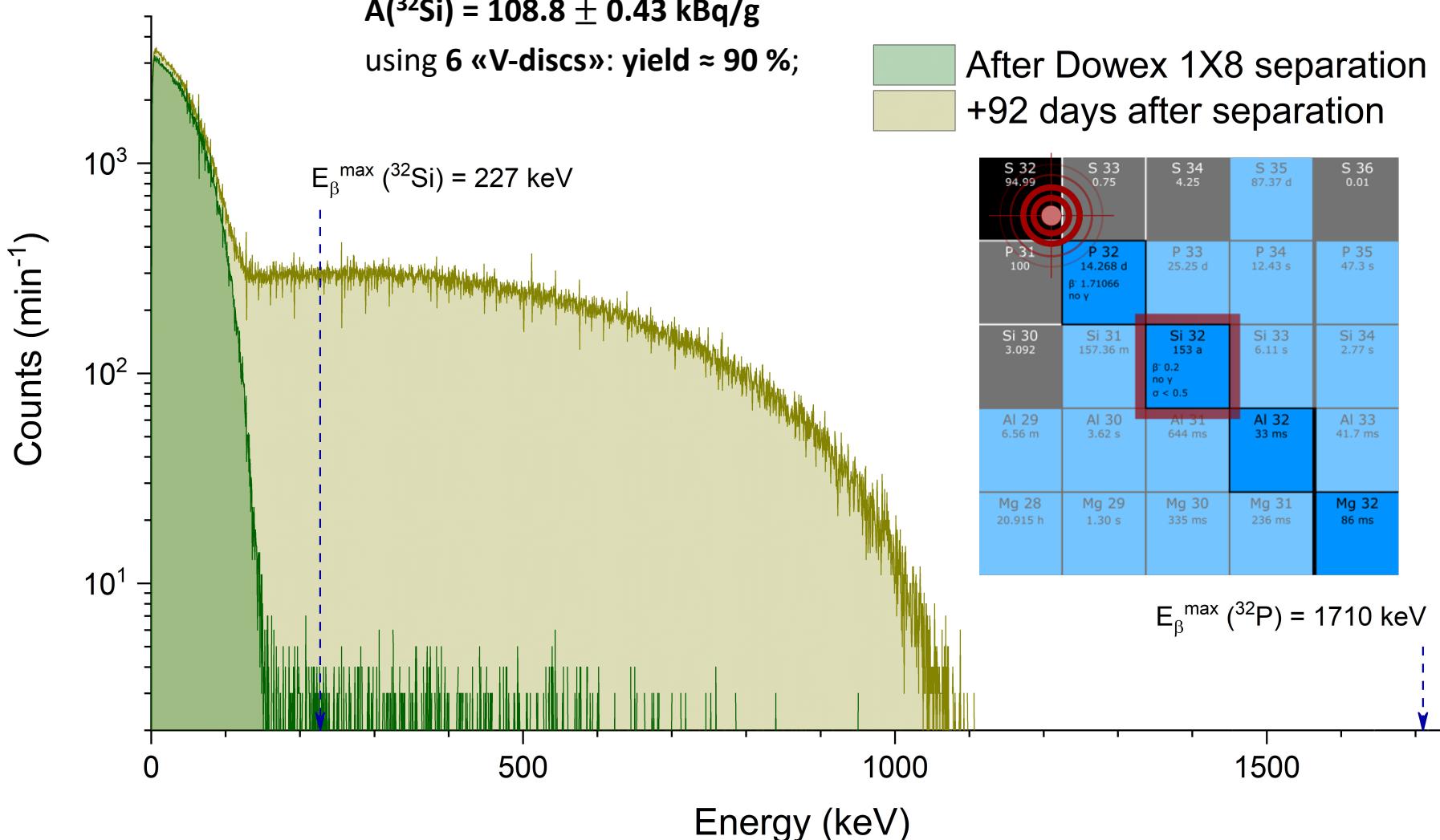
5. Ion Exchange Chromatography: Addition and subsequent removal of sulfur



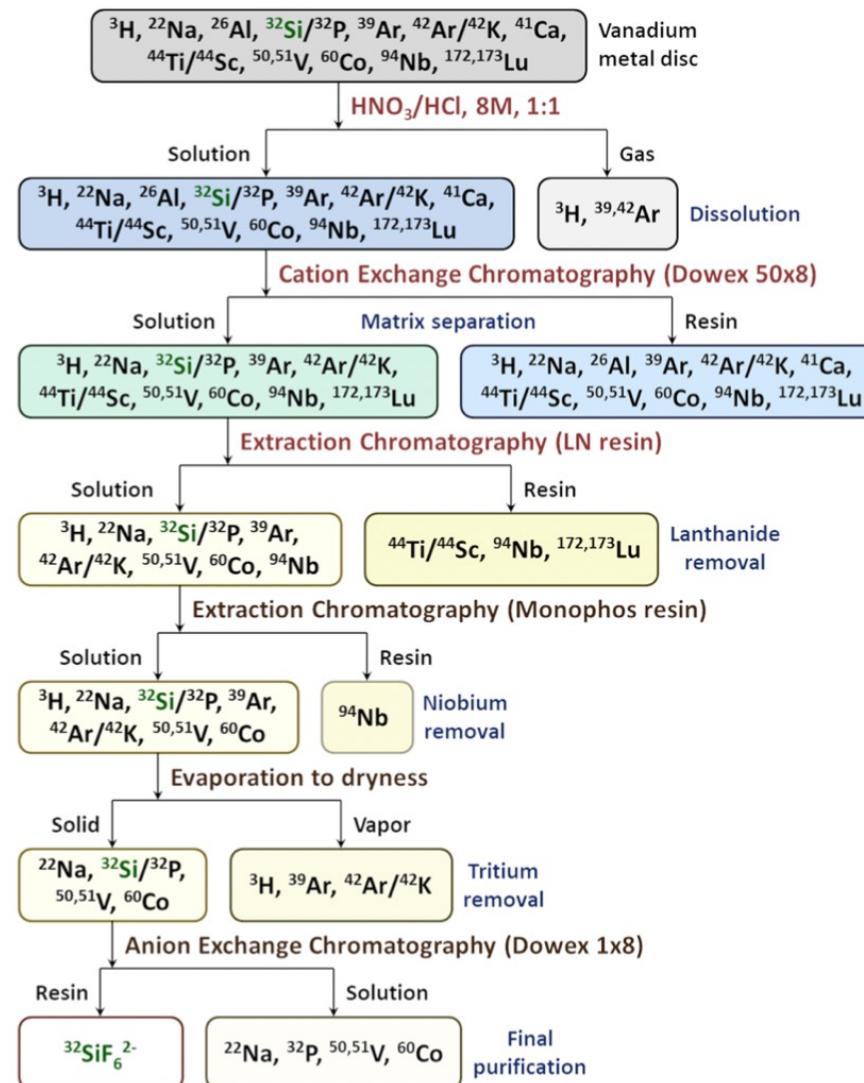
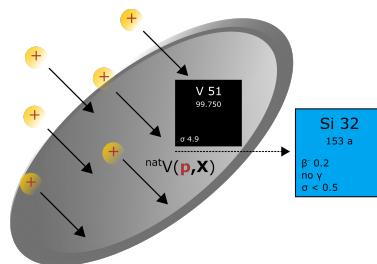
- ✓ Si K_d studies
- ✓ Removal of trace impurities (= Matrix)
- ✓ Nat. isotopic abundance of S:
if detected

Results

5. Ion Exchange Chromatography: Final ^{32}Si solution in 0.5M HCl



Results



**0.5M HCl
 ^{32}Si solution**

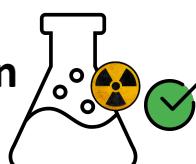


Figure 5: Step-wise separation of nca ^{32}Si from proton-irradiated vanadium matrix.

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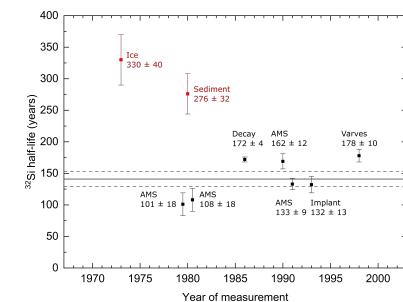
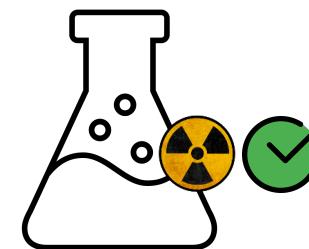
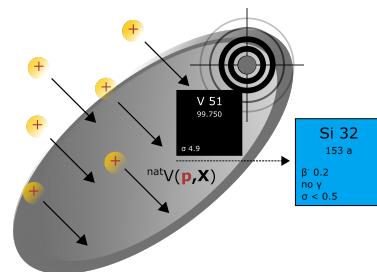
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- ✓ **^{32}Si : A New Chronometer for Nuclear Dating**
- ✓ **Application^[1]: Environmental sciences (dating 100 to 1000 years)**

- ✓ **Artificially Produced:** Proton irradiation of metallic vanadium discs
(= yielded world-wide unique amount; currently 20 MBq of ^{32}Si)
- ✓ **Chemical Separation Process^[2]:** Highly selective and robust

O

Half-life determination ongoing (various measurements)



References

[1] Morgenstern, U., et al. (2001)
Radiocarbon, **43**(2B), 909-916.

[2] Veicht, M., et al. (2021)
Radiochimica Acta

Special thanks go to:

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- Stephan Heinitz, PhD

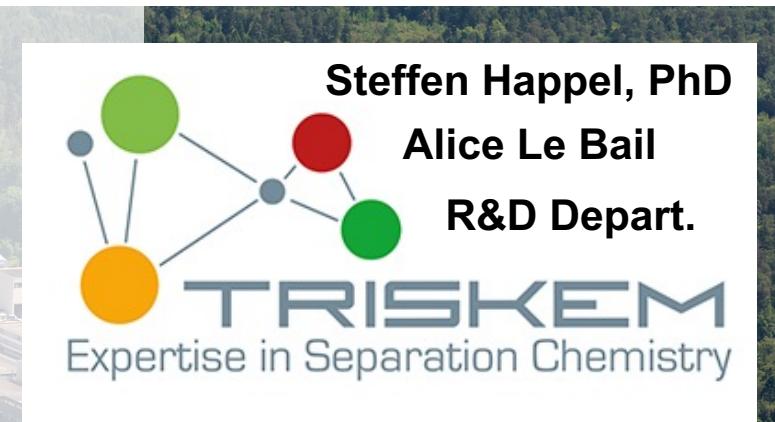
Thanks go to:

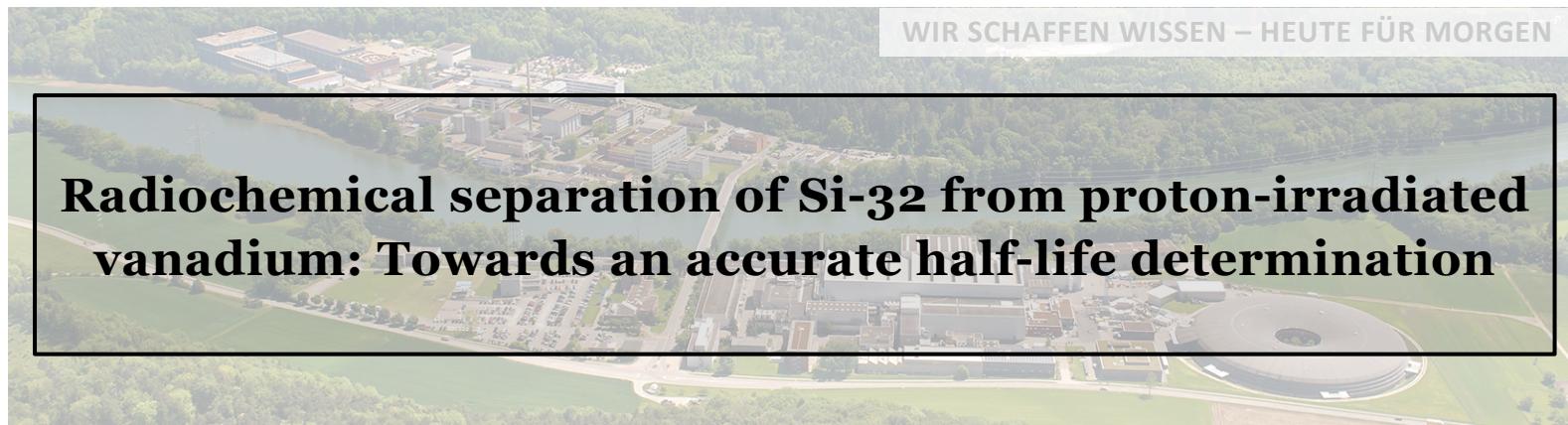
- Robert Eichler, PhD
- Muhamet Djelili
- Pascal Grundler, PhD
- Hans Leu
- Collaboration Partners of the SINCHRON-Project



Thank you!

FNSNF
FONDS NATIONAL SUISSE
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SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION





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