



## Ultra-trace analysis of anthropogenic long-lived radionuclides in the environment with AMS

#### Karin Hain

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# ACCELERATORS FOR RESEARCH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

From good practices towards socioeconomic impact



### **MIGRATION BEHAVIOUR**

Oxidation state



Study migration behaviour in environmental systems at trace level

Radioecology, Nuclear Waste Management, Environmental Sciences (use as tracers)

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#### AMS @ VERA



 Routine actinide measurement at VERA

- Sensitivity limit: <sup>236</sup>U/<sup>238</sup>U < 10<sup>-12</sup>
- Overall detection efficiency: 5-10<sup>-4</sup>
- Isotopic spike for normalisation

**Detection Limit:** ag (10<sup>-18</sup>g)

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#### Irish Sea: nuclear reprocessing

- Dated Sellafield Sediment core
- IAEA-381: Irish Sea Water (1993)



$$^{233}$$
U/ $^{236}$ U = 0.13 ± 0.02 %

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### Peat bog: global fallout

Core from Black Forest (Germany)



$$^{233}$$
U/ $^{236}$ U = 1.5 ± 0.2 %





### MARKERS FOR THE ANTHROPOCENE

## Karlsplatz, Vienna, Wien Museum

Sample mass:  $\approx$  10g (sieved and ground)





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### SIGNALS OF THE ANTHROPOCENE

#### U ratios for source identification

WWTF ARCHÄOLOGIE





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### ANALYSIS OF <sup>237</sup>Np

➢ Normalized to internal <sup>242</sup>Pu spike

➢ Ext. Standard with known <sup>237</sup>Np/<sup>242</sup>Pu



Lovett et al (1990): **c(Fe<sup>3+</sup>) > 10 mg/L** for quantitative co-precipitation of An(+V)



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### SPIKE PRODUCTION FOR <sup>237</sup>Np









No experimental data available!

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A. Sakaguchi, University of Tsukuba

### **IRRADIATION @ RIKEN**





No.	Thickness (mg / cm <sup>2</sup> )			
R2 - 9	9.75			
R2 - 12	10.15			
R2 - 5	10.12			
R2 - 6	10.58			

A. Yokoyama, Kanazawa University

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### **RESULTS FROM IRRADIATION**



#### > Mass 236 above BG level produced

Only statistical uncertainties included  $\succ$ 



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### **RESULTS FROM IRRADIATION**



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#### Mass 236 above BG level produced

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Only statistical uncertainties included

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### **RESULTS FROM IRRADIATION**



- Mass 236 above BG level produced
- Only statistical uncertainties included

Problem: considerable  $^{233}$ U productionMeasured neutron flux (Au monitor)thermal n flux: $6.5 \cdot 10^5/(scm^2)$ fast n flux: $2 \cdot 10^7/(scm^2)$ 





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#### Np SPIKE CHARACTERISATION

A. Wiederin

Der Wissenschaftsfonds.



#### Higher Actinides prefer the formation of $AnF_4^-$ (reported in Cornett et al, NIMB, 2015)

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Np SPIKE CHARACTERISATION

A. Wiederin

Der Wissenschaftsfonds.



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#### Nuclear reprocessing plants



#### (Nuclear Medicine)



Rh 97 44 m 31 m <sup>8</sup> / <sub>1626</sub> 9 <sup>+</sup> 21. <sup>9</sup> / <sub>169</sub> ; <sup>9</sup> / <sub>442</sub> ;	Rh 98 3.5 m   8.7 m	Rh 99 47.h 16.d *p*0.7 \$*0.7. 7341; 11	Rh 100 4.7 m 20.8 h hy 32; 74 p* 28. b* 1590;	Rh 101 4.4 d 3.3 a 1,507, 1,127.	Rh 102 2.9 s 207 d 475; p+13 631; p+12	Rh 103 56.1 m 100
442. 17 259 879 Ru 96 5.54	7552; p* 3.5 745 745 7652 7652 7652 7652	818: 1588: 1261	Ru 99 12.76	Ru 100 12.60	Ru 101 17.06	Ru 102 31.55
TC 95 60 d 20 h (; ) +	9 TC 96 52 m 4.3 d 1y (34) 9" 778: 9" 7778: 900; 9130; 913	TC 97 92.2 d 4.0 · 10 <sup>8</sup> s	Tc 98 4.2 · 10 <sup>6</sup> a <sup>β<sup>-</sup>0.4</sup> <sup>γ745:652</sup> <sub>σ0.9 + ?</sub>	TC 99 6.0 h 211 10 <sup>5</sup> a h <sup>1147</sup> e <sup>-</sup> y <sup>-</sup> y <sup>-</sup> y <sup>-</sup> y <sup>-</sup> y <sup>-</sup> y <sup>-</sup> y <sup>-</sup> y	Tc 100 15.8 s β <sup>-</sup> 3.4 <sup>6</sup> γ 540; 591	Tc 101 14.2 m γ307; 545
Mo 94 9.23	Mo 95 15.90	Mo 96 16.68	Мо 97 9.56 # 2.5 Фл. к. 45-7	Mo 98 24.19	Mo 99 66.0 h β <sup>-</sup> 1.2 γ740; 182; 778 m; g	Mo 100 9.67 1.15 • 10 <sup>19</sup> 26 <sup>-</sup> 9 0.19
Nb 93 16,13 a 100 (r 0.05 + o 20	Nb 94 6.28 m 2·10 <sup>4</sup> a (y(41) 0 <sup>7</sup> 0 <sup>7</sup> 0 <sup>7</sup> 0 <sup>7</sup> 0 <sup>7</sup> 0 <sup>7</sup> 0 <sup>7</sup> 0 <sup>7</sup>	Nb 95 86.6 h 34.97 d h 238 e <sup>-</sup> 10_ y 204_d v<7	Nb 96 23.4 h <sup>β<sup>-</sup> 0.7</sup> γ778: 569: 1091	Nb 97 53 s 74 m 1y 743 y 558	Nb 98 51 m 2.9 s 51 c 29 787; 725; 7787; 7787; 1168 1024	Nb         99           2.6 m         15 s           β <sup>-3.2</sup> γ 95; 254;           γ 95; 254;         β <sup>-3.1</sup> 2854         γ 138;           1γ 305 7         99

This project



Estimated total deposition: 140 TBq (220 kg)

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- Several proof-of-principle publications by TIMS, RIMS and AMS
- But hardly any studies on environmental concentrations far away from the contamination sources (100L, ICP-MS)

Rh 97           44 m         31 m           β* 2.6         β* 2.1           γ 189;         γ 422;           422         842;           947         847;	Rh 98 3.5 m 8.7 m <sup>3+</sup> 7 552; p <sup>+</sup> 3.5 745 7 552.	Rh 99 4.7 h 16 d 4.7 h 16 d 4 p*0.7 p*0.7; 7.341; 1.1. 618; 7.528; 1261 353; 80	Rh 100 4.7 m 20.8 h 1 y 32; 74 1 1 20.8 h 1 y 32; 74 1 1 20.0 1 y	Rh 101 4.4 d 3.3 a <sup>4</sup> 7 307; 545 196; 196; 325	Rh 102 2.9 s 207 d 9 475; 6 <sup>4</sup> 13 631; 97 12 697, 975; 17 142; 6 626	Rh 103 56.1 m 100
Ru 96 5.54	Ru 97 2.9 d	Ru 98 1.87	Ru 99 12.76	Ru 100 12.60	Ru 101 17.06	Ru 102 31.55
TC 95 60 d 20 h 4; 3 <sup>+</sup>	Tc         96           52 m         4.3 d <sup>1</sup> γ (34) <sup>4</sup> σ σ σ <sup>3</sup> <sup>4</sup> γ778;           γ778;         850;           1200,         813	Tc 97 92.2 d 4.0 · 10 <sup>8</sup> =	Tc 98 4.2 · 10 <sup>6</sup> a <sup>β<sup>-</sup>0.4</sup> 7745; 652 σ 0.9 + 7	Tc 99 6.0 h 21- 10 <sup>5</sup> a h <sub>1</sub> 141 e <sup>-</sup> y <sub>1</sub> 22 y <sub>1</sub> 22 y <sub>1</sub> 22 y <sub>1</sub> 22 y <sub>1</sub> 22	Tc 100 15.8 s β <sup></sup> 3.4 <sup>6</sup> γ540; 591	Tc 101 14.2 m <sup>β<sup>-</sup>1.3</sup> γ307; 545
Mo 94 9.23	Mo 95 15.90	Mo 96 16.68	Мо 97 9.56 # 2.5 Фа. с. 46-7	Mo 98 24.19	Mo 99 66.0 h β <sup>-</sup> 1.2 γ740; 182; 778 m; g	Mo 100 9.67 1.15 · 10 <sup>19</sup> a 26 <sup>-</sup> 9.0.19
Nb 93 16,13 a 100 (r (01) e <sup>-0.06</sup>	Nb 94 6.26 m (y(41)) (y(4))	Nb 95 86.6 h 34.97 d h 238 e <sup>-</sup> y 204_4 y 76 y 766 y 204_4 y 767 y 767 y 204_4 y 776	Nb 96 23.4 h <sup>β<sup>-</sup> 0.7 γ778: 569: 1091</sup>	Nb 97 53 s 74 m by 743 9 1.3 - , 558	Nb 98         2.9 s           51 m         2.9 s           β <sup>-</sup> 2.0,         2.9 s           γ 787;         β <sup>-</sup> 4.6           γ 787;         γ 787;           1024         1024	Nb         99           2.6 m         15 s           γ 98; 254; 2942;         β <sup>-</sup> 3.1           2054         γ 138; γ 138;           λγ 305 7         98

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Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

- Several proof-of-principle publications by TIMS, RIMS and AMS
- But hardly any studies on environmental concentrations far away from the contamination sources (100L, ICP-MS)



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interfering isobar <sup>99</sup>Ru

no stable isotopes for normalization

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interfering isobar <sup>99</sup>Ru

use isotopic spike: <sup>97</sup>Tc

Produced e.g. via <sup>93</sup>Nb(<sup>7</sup>Li,3n)<sup>97</sup>Tc @ 9.5 MV terminal voltage (MLL, Munich)

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ILIAMS @ VERA

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#### **Ru SUPPRESSION**

#### Sample with 7-10<sup>14</sup> atoms <sup>99</sup>Ru added

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#### **Ru SUPPRESSION**

#### Sample with 7-10<sup>14</sup> atoms <sup>99</sup>Ru added



#### Sample with 4-10<sup>10</sup> atoms <sup>99</sup>Tc added





#### Green laser on (5W transmitted power)



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factor



#### **Ombrotrophic peat bog (Austria):** surface water (V = 10L)

Green laser on (5W transmitted power)







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M. Martschini, J. Pitters

FUF Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

Helium as buffer gas

	Formation ion source	532 nm E = 2.33 eV	355 nm E = 3.40 eV	479 nm E = 2.79 eV
$TcF_5^-$		U ≈ 1	U ≈ 150 (?)	1
$RuF_5^-$	little	U ≈ 10 <sup>5</sup>	U > 100*	U ≈ 4·10 <sup>4</sup>
MoF <sub>5</sub>	strong	U ≈ 20	U ≈ 250	U < 2.5
NbF <sub>5</sub>	20 nA	U ≈ 1	U ≈ 1.2	1

\* Upper limit: no counts detected

- Normalization on <sup>97</sup>Tc will be challenging focus on Mo suppression (chemistry, other reactive gases, cooler settings)
- Normalization on Nb adds large uncertainties temporal behaviour of TcF<sub>5</sub><sup>-</sup> differs from NbF<sub>5</sub><sup>-</sup>
   Nb suppresses formation of TcF<sub>5</sub><sup>-</sup>



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