

# Extraction Chromatography Separation of Zirconium-93

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# Overview

- Importance of zirconium-93
- Measurement of zirconium-93
- Batch separation results
- Chromatographic separation results
- Conclusions and future work

# Zirconium-93

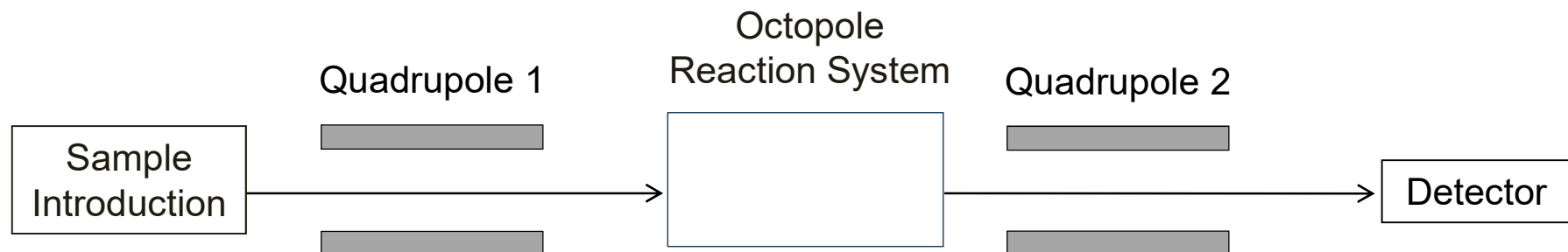
- High yield fission product (6.35 %), and activation of stable Zr in zircalloy fuel cladding
- Significant contributor to total waste inventory over longer timescales
- Half-life =  $1.64 \times 10^6$  years
- Beta-emitter (maximum decay energy 60 keV)
- Measurable by LSC and ICP-MS
- Interference separation required prior to measurement
  - Mass spectrometric interference from  $^{93}\text{Nb}$  and  $^{93}\text{Mo}$

# Zirconium-93 Standardisation

Technique	Activity (Bq/g)
CIEMAT/NIST	1046 ± 24
TDCR	1030 ± 23
DCC	1028 ± 17
<b>Average</b>	<b>1035 ± 24 (k=1)</b>

- $^{93m}\text{Nb}$  impurity of  $6.4 \pm 1.3$  Bq/g
- $^{93}\text{Zr}$  dilutions measured by LSC down to 1 Bq/g

# ICP-MS/MS



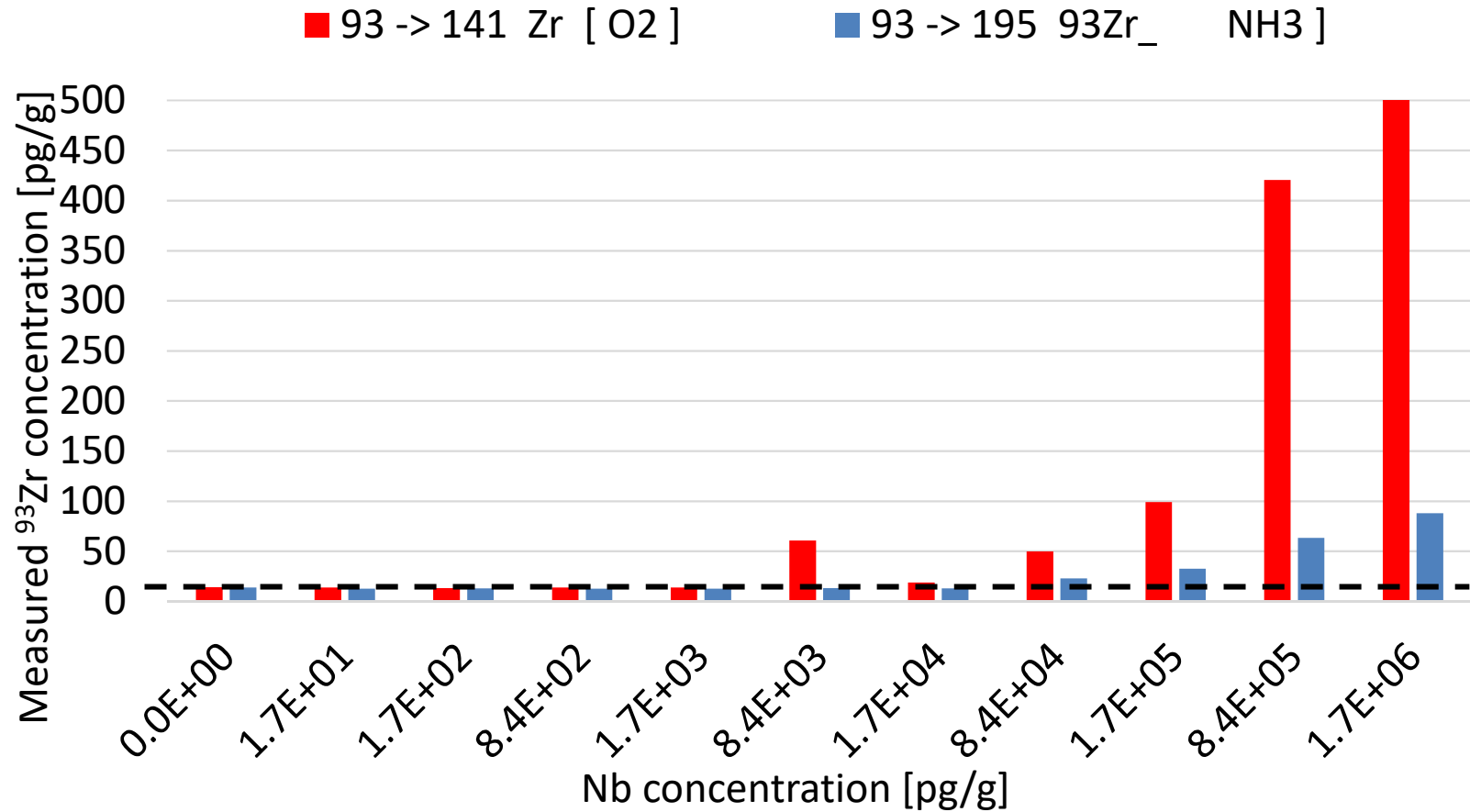
- Initial trials using stable element standards of Zr, Nb and Mo
- O<sub>2</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub> reaction gases investigated for Zr/Nb and Zr/Mo separation as rapid support to offline chemical separation

Q1=93		Q2				
		141	144	159	162	188
→		Nb/Zr <b>6.8×10<sup>-5</sup></b>	7.1×10 <sup>-3</sup>	2.7×10 <sup>-3</sup>	8.4×10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.0×10 <sup>-1</sup>
		Mo/Zr <b>7.5×10<sup>-3</sup></b>	9.8×10 <sup>-2</sup>	9.1×10 <sup>-2</sup>	3.0×10 <sup>-2</sup>	1.8×10 <sup>-1</sup>

Q1=93		Q2				
		142	143	144	178	195
→		Nb/Zr 1.5×10 <sup>-2</sup>	3.6×10 <sup>-3</sup>	1.9×10 <sup>-3</sup>	2.1×10 <sup>-3</sup>	<b>6.9×10<sup>-5</sup></b>
		Mo/Zr 3.7×10 <sup>-4</sup>	9.1×10 <sup>-4</sup>	2.9×10 <sup>-2</sup>	2.1×10 <sup>-5</sup>	<b>2.7×10<sup>-5</sup></b>

# Reaction cell separation of $^{93}\text{Zr}$ spiked with $^{93}\text{Nb}$



- ICP-MS/MS can be used to support chemical separation

# Chemical separation of Zr/Nb: previous methods

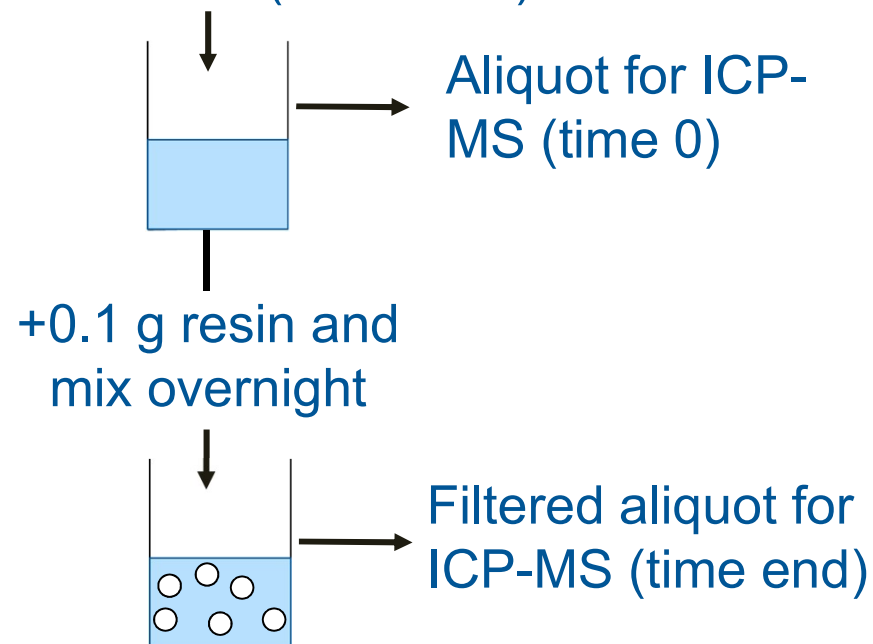
Reference	Resin	Zr elution	Nb elution
Triskem	UTEVA	0.1-0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	9 M HNO <sub>3</sub> /100μL H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
Busse et al. (2002)	AG1-X8	8M HCl	3 M HCl or 7M HCl + 0.1 M H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>
Oliveira (2010 and 2014)	TRU	2M HCl (12 mL)	
	TEVA	DI water (12 mL)	
Radchenko et al. (2014)	AG-1	2 M HCl 0.5 % H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	
	UTEVA	5.5 M HCl	2.2 M HCl
Shimada et al. (2014)	TEVA	10 M HCl/0.1 M HF	8-10 M HNO <sub>3</sub> /0.1 M HF
Dulanska et al. (2012)	AG-1	20 mL 35 % HCl with 20 mL 0.5 M HF	
Remenec et al. (2014)	TEVA	7 M HCl	

# Batch separation

- Triskem resins investigated in HCl and HNO<sub>3</sub>
- Mixed stable Zr and Nb measured by ICP-MS

- TEVA
- UTEVA
- TRU
- TBP
- Zr-resin
- TK100
- TK101

Acid+Zr/Nb mix (2 mL total)

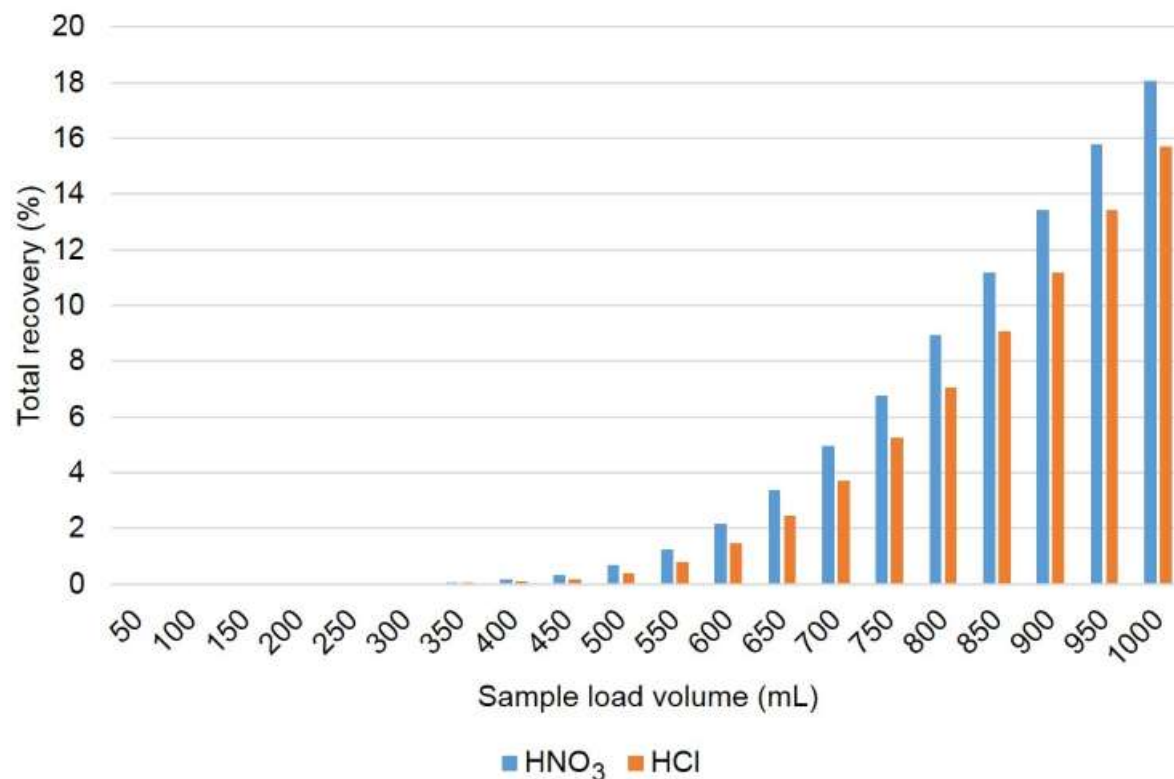




# Batch separation results

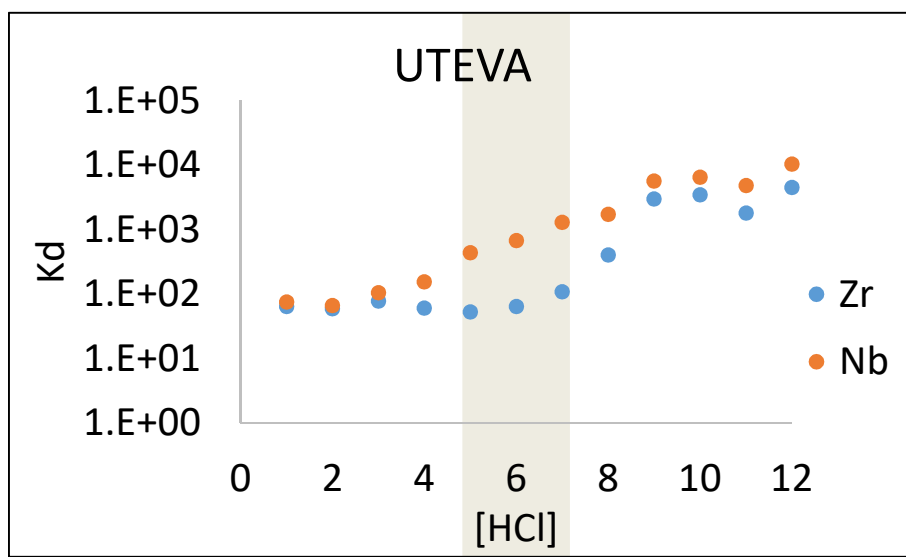
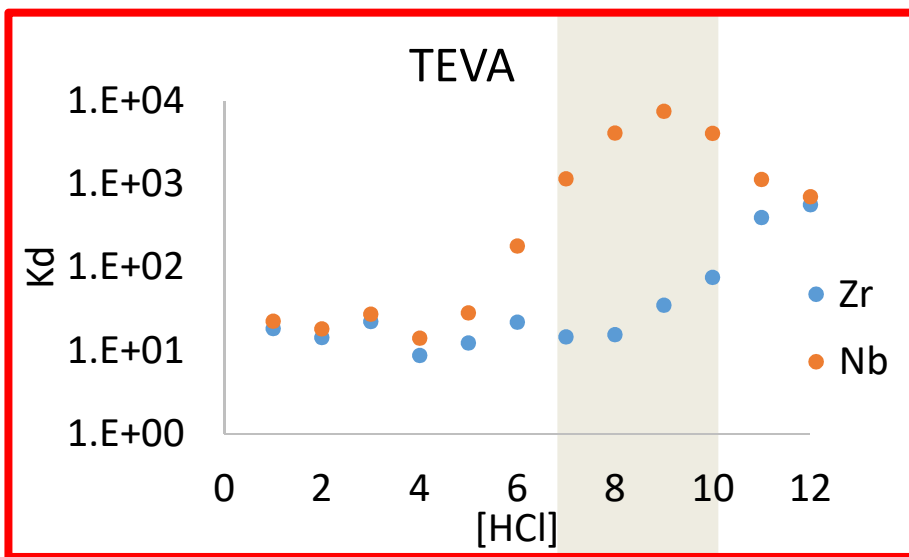
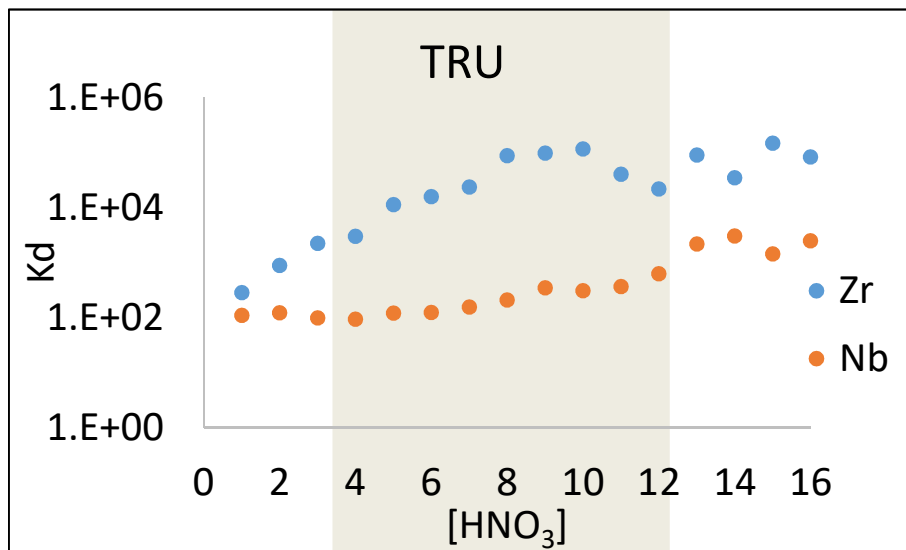
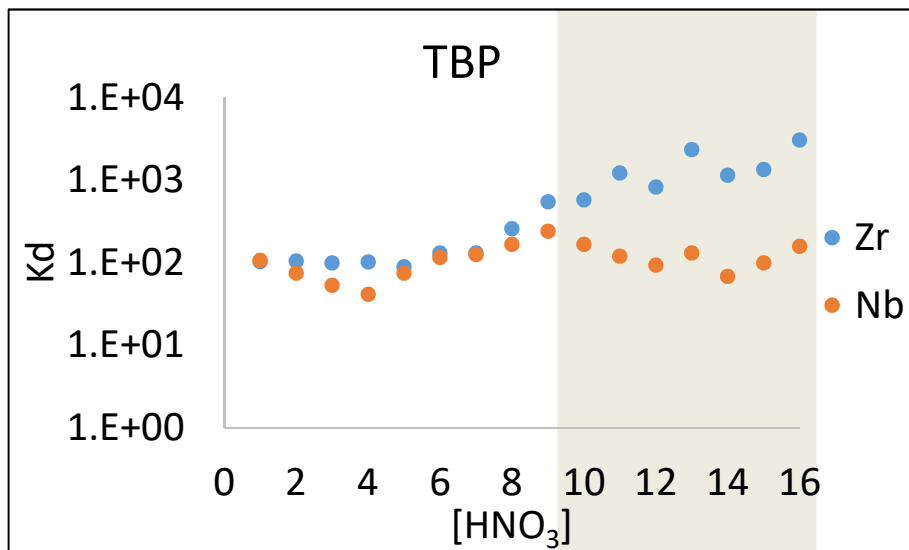
- Similar distribution coefficients for Zr and Nb for multiple resins:
  - **TK100** ( $10^4$ - $10^5$  achievable)
  - TK101
  - TEVA ( $\text{HNO}_3$ )
  - TBP (HCl)
  - **Zr-resin** ( $10^4$ - $10^5$  achievable)
  - TRU (HCl)

# TK100 resin for high volume water samples



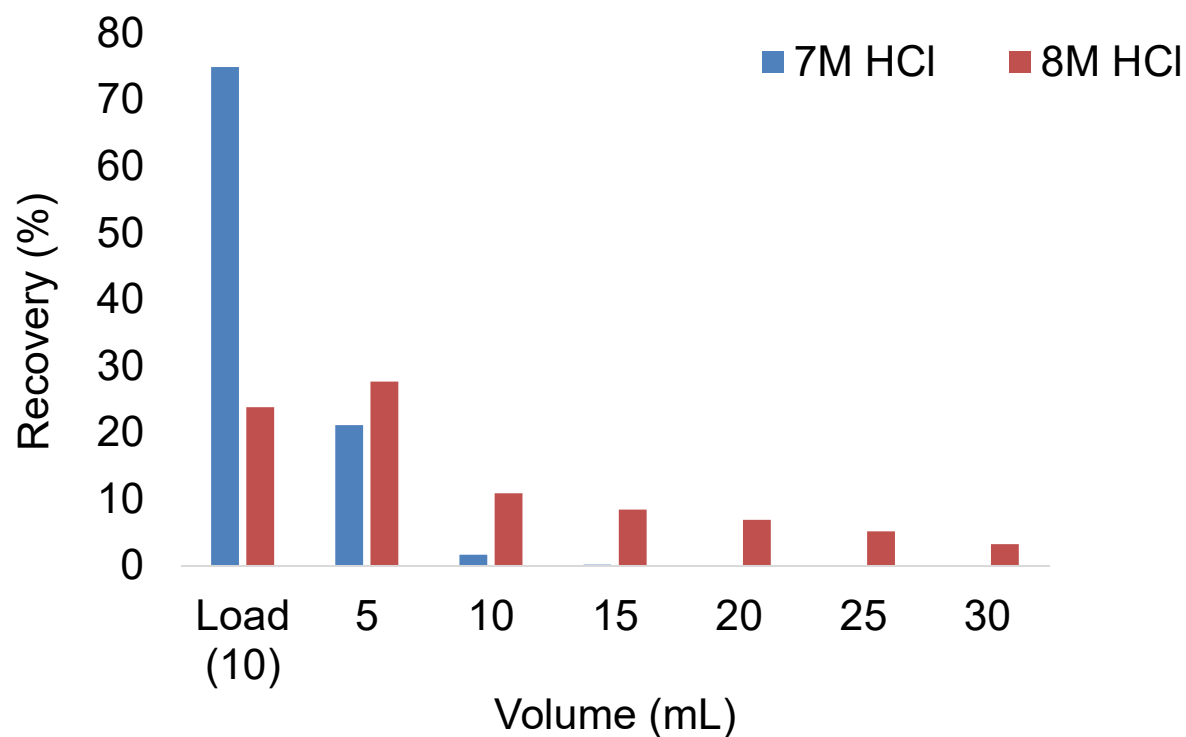
- No <sup>90</sup>Sr loss up to 400 mL, or <sup>226</sup>Ra up to 1 L
- No elution of Zr

# Batch separation results



# Chromatographic separation

- TEVA based on lower distribution coefficient for Zr compared to Nb in 7-9 M HCl
- 2 mL pre-packed column using a vacuum box



Total Zr recovery:

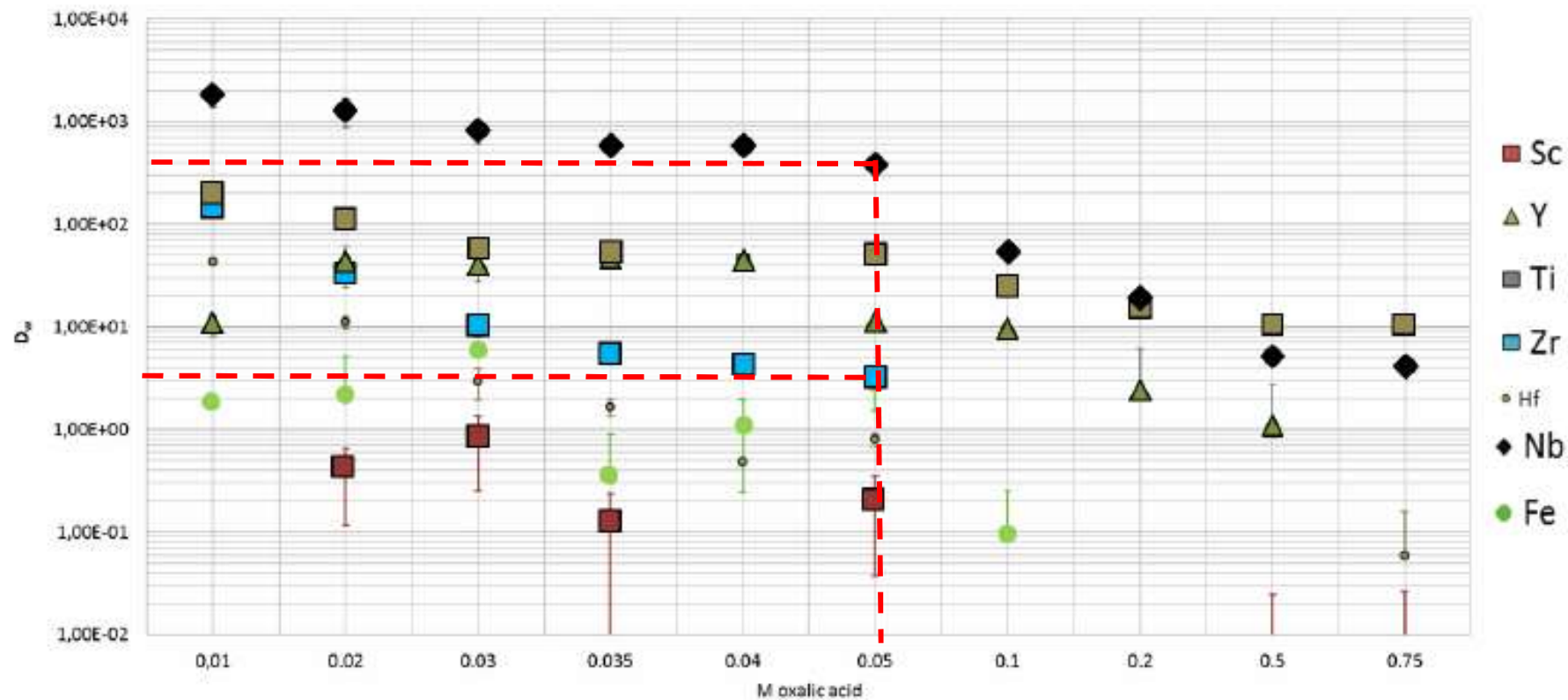
7M = 98.0%

8M = 86.1%

9M = <1%

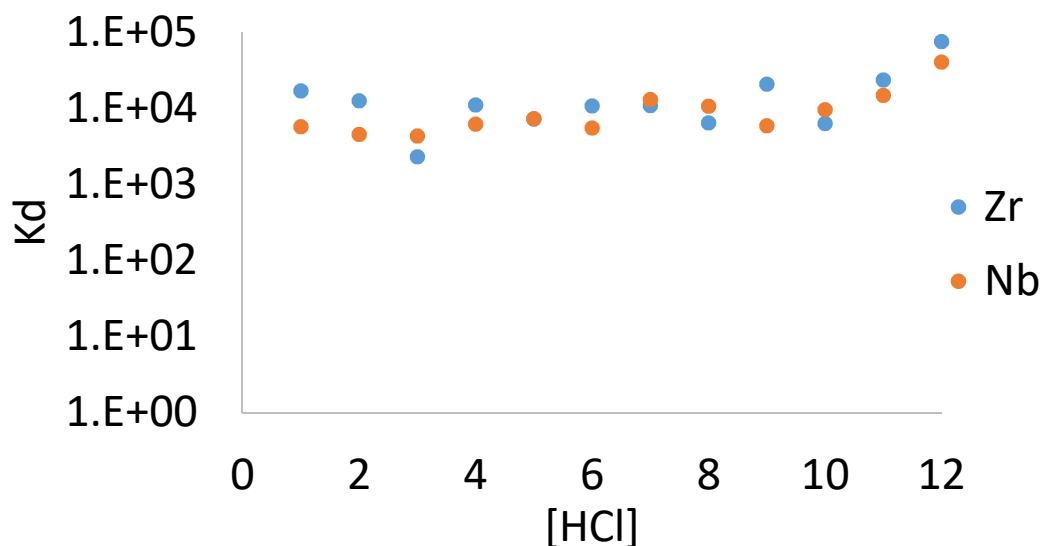
Nb < 1% for all conditions tested

# Zr-resin



# Zr-resin

- Good retention of Zr and Nb in HCl
- Zr more readily eluted in oxalic acid
- Load in 7 M HCl
- 10 mL water wash
- 10 mL 0.01 – 0.1M oxalic acid
- Optimal conditions not yet determined



Oxalic acid concentration (M)	Recovery in 10 mL	
	Zr recovery (%)	Nb recovery (%)
0.01	26.6	1.2
0.05	26.5	4.0
0.1	41.4	34.6

# Conclusions and future work

- Zirconium-93 a key long-lived fission and activation product for decommissioning and long term monitoring of nuclear waste
- Multiple extraction chromatography resins tested- TEVA and Zr-resin most promising
- Additional resins to be tested e.g. TK400 to establish optimal procedure
- Procedure will then be applied to  $^{93}\text{Zr}$  in dissolved steel

# Acknowledgements



## Chemical separation

Aude Bombard and Steffen Happel (Triskem)

## ICP-MS

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