Development of automated separation system for determination of strontium-90 in soil and fish bone samples

HIROFUMI TAZOE¹, TAKEYASU YAMAGATA², ZIN'ICHI KARUBE³, AND MASATOSHI YAMADA¹

 ¹ Institute of Radiation Emergency Medicine, Hirosaki University, Aomori, 036-8564, Japan (*correspondence: tazoe@hirosaki-u.ac.jp)
² College of Humanities and Sciences, Nihon

University, Tokyo 156–8550, Japan

³ Center for Water Environment Studies, Ibaraki University, Ibaraki, 311-2402, Japan

There is an increasing demand for monitoring strontium-90 (90Sr) in terrestrial and aqueous environments near nuclear facilities, especially after the accident of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant in 2011. However, analysis of ⁹⁰Sr requires the chemical complicated and time-consuming separation. Chelating resin, DGA Resin, showed the superior selectivity and useful for direct separation of ⁹⁰Y in secular equilibrium to ⁹⁰Sr, which is powerful tool to determine the ⁹⁰Sr concentration in environmental sample. Tazoe et al. (2016) [1] proposed high throughput analytical procedure by using DGA Resin chromatography coupled with Fe ⁹⁰Sr hydroxide coprectipitaion to determine concentration in seawater. The advantages of this procedure are robust to matrix elements, such as Al, Fe, Ca, and Mg and the performance of separation (decontamination factor of interference elements and chemical yield for Y) capable of being maintained by even rough partition of eluate. Separation system can be replaced to automated separation system.

Eluents for chromatography using DGA Resin are 8 M HNO3, 8 M HCl, a mixture of 3 M HNO3/ 0.3 M HF, 0.2 M HNO3 and 0.1 M HCl. Ceramic and PEEK materials should be avoided the used for liquid contact member for HF and highly concentrated HNO3. Separation system consists of PFA tube and 12-ports PTFE rotary selector valve and 3-way PTFE valves, peristaltic pump, and fraction collector (CHF1225SC, Advantec Toyo). These devises are controlled by I/O remote timer (RT731, GL Science).

Certified reference material of soil (NIST SRM-4354) and fish bone (JSAC 0785) samples were examined to validate for developed system. This automated separation system can be also apply to analysis of REEs, Th, and U for geological samples.

[1] Tazoe et al. (2016) Talanta **152**, 219-227