

Introduction to Extraction Chromatography Resins and their Use in Rapid Methods

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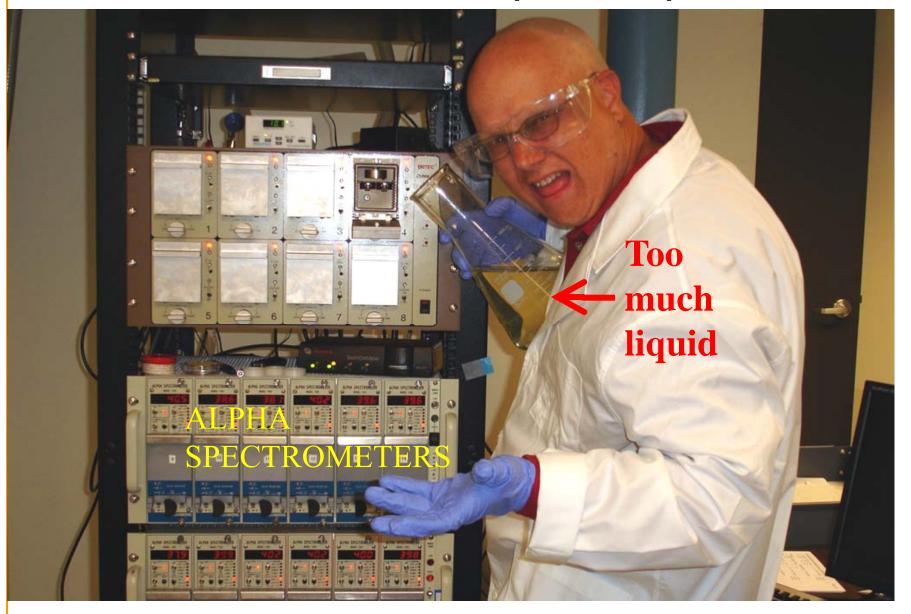
At the FERN National Training Conference June 30th, 2010

Variety is the spice of life



However, it is a **nightmare** in the Lab

eichrom We Need Sample Preparation









Your separation resin drawer!



Hows

Versatility

Results

Stops in the Lab/Kitchen along the way

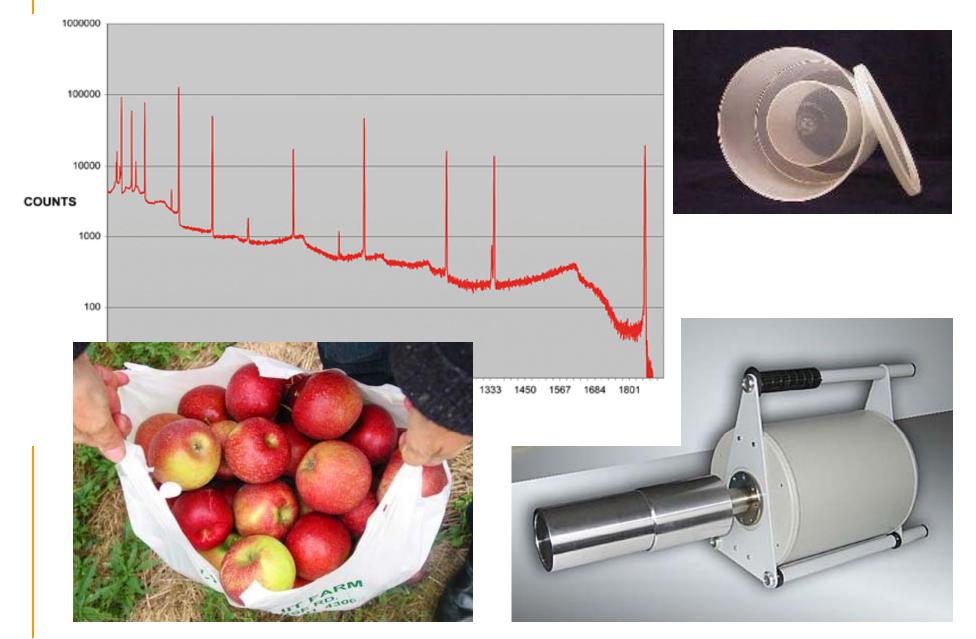
- Sample Preparation Concepts
- Extraction Chromatography (EXC) Fundamentals
- Separation Tools EXC Uptake Curves
- Some example separations and RESULTS
- Questions ?



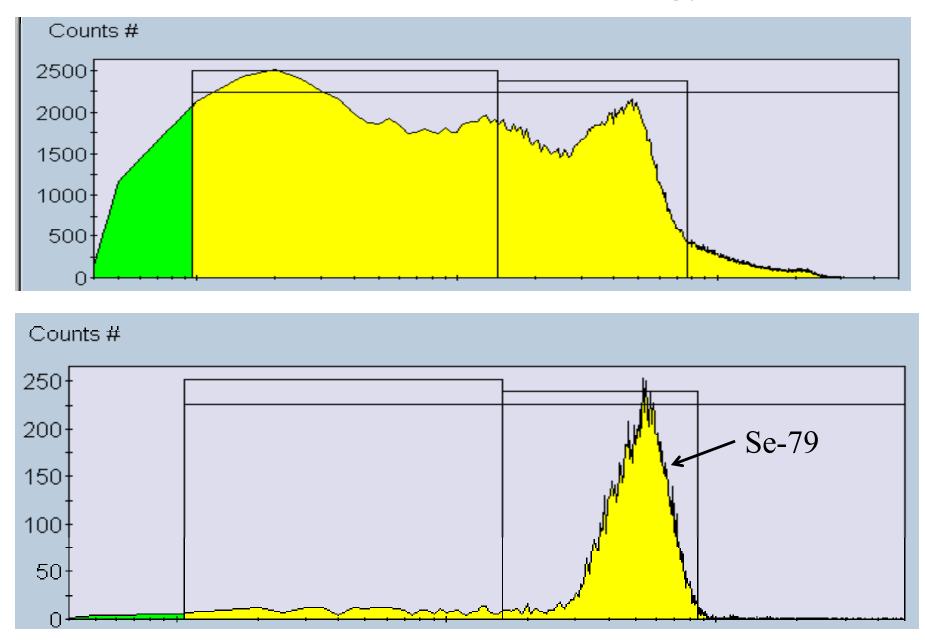
Your goals for Sample Preparation

- Minimize sample prep time and waste generation
- Trade offs between
 - sample size, detection level, sample preparation rigor
- Data quality objectives
- Detection instrument selection
- Instrument's capabilities

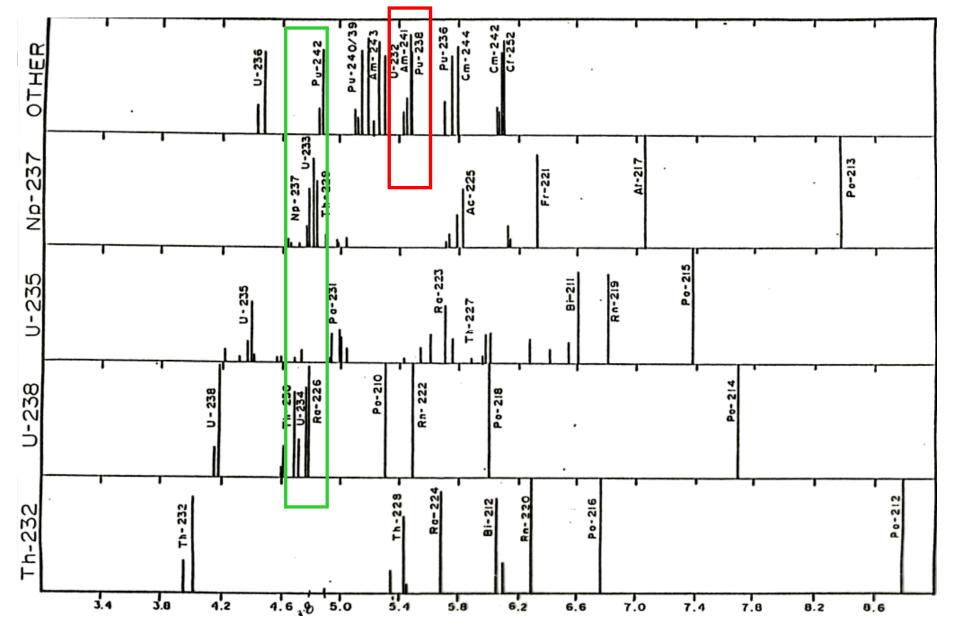
eichrom Measurement of Gamma Energy



eichrom Measurement of Beta Energy (LSC)

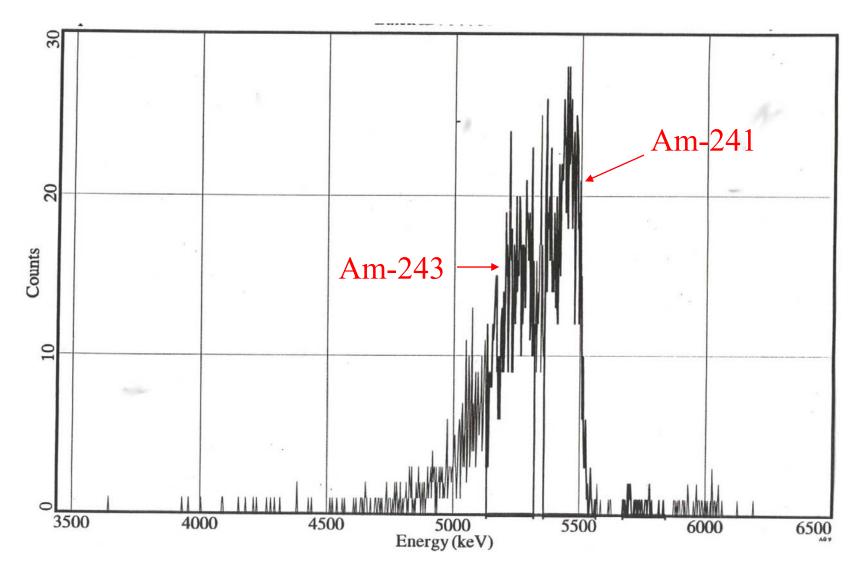


Measurement of Alpha Energy



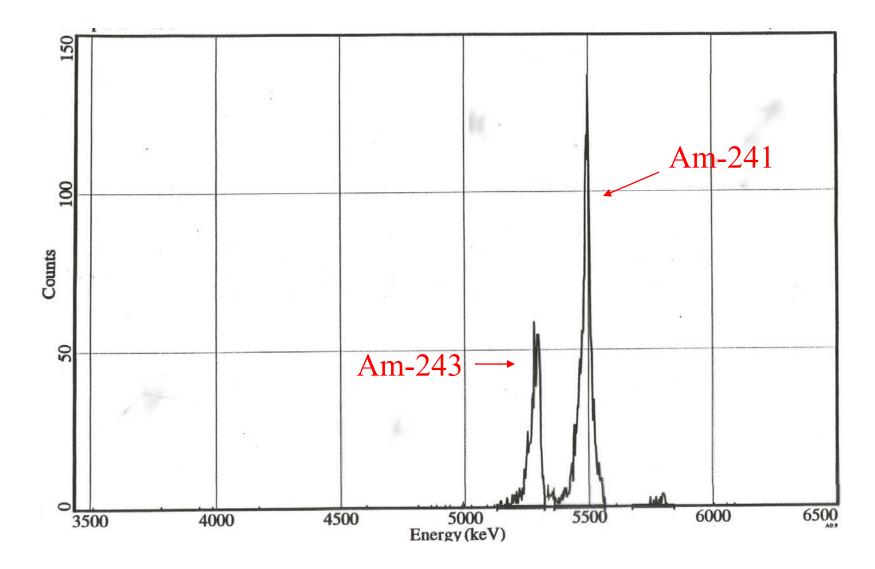
Americium Spectrum after TRU Resin Separation

presence of rare earths degrades spectrum- self absorption issues



eichrom Am Spectrum after TEVA Resin Separation

Lanthanide elements removed - cleaner spectrum



Radiologic Screening Counters

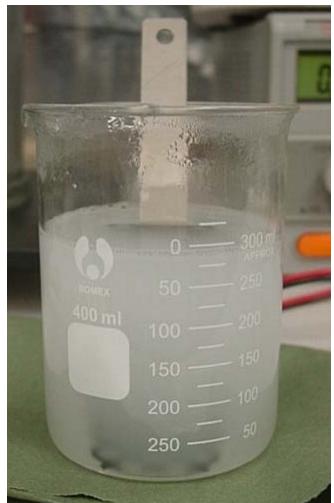
- Gas-Flow Proportional Counters
 - Alpha/Beta Weight Attenuation Curves
 - Alpha/Beta Cross Talk Calibration Curves
 - Alpha/Beta Isotope Calibration
- Liquid Scintillation Counters
 - Alpha/Beta Efficiency Determination
 - Alpha/Beta Cross Talk
 - Alpha/Beta Quench/Color Correction





Bulk Sample Preparation Steps

- Volume Reduction
 - Precipitation
 - Evaporation
 - Ion Exchange
- Sample Modification
 - Digestion
 - Leach
 - Fusion



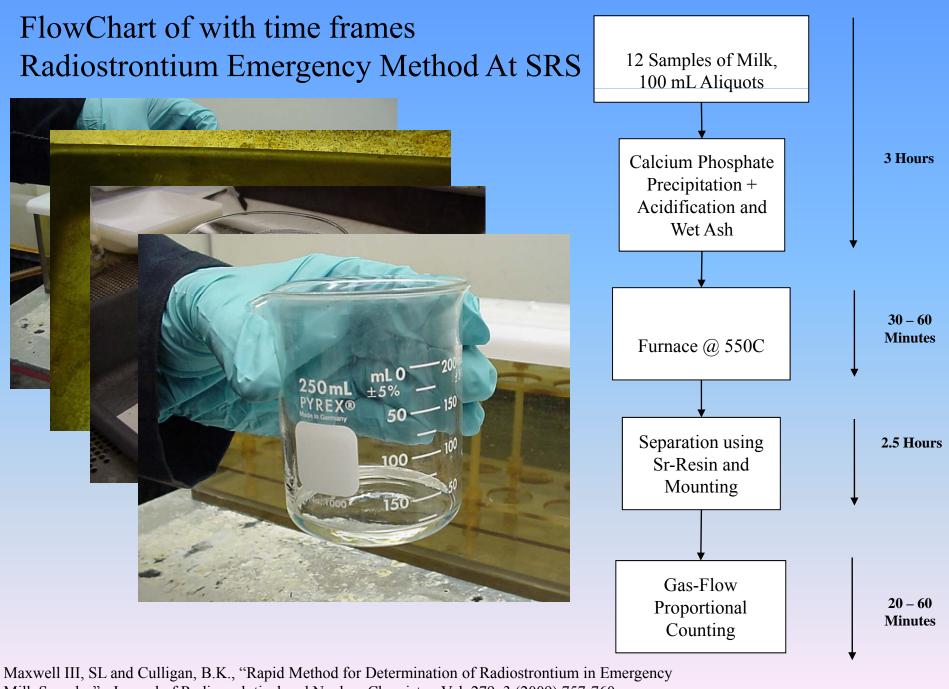
Actinides/Sr in Fish Method

- 200 g fish
- Wet ash
 - aqua regia/HNO₃/H₂O₂
- Furnace
 - 550°C



• Dissolve in 12 ml 6M HNO₃ +12 ml 2M Al(NO₃)₃ + 3M HNO₃ as needed (~40-45 ml load solution)



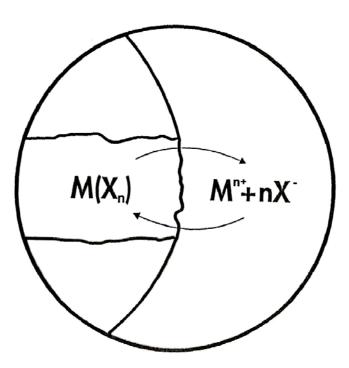


Milk Samples", Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry, Vol. 279, 3 (2009) 757-760

Separation of target analyte(s) from interferences

- Precipitation or Co-Precipitation
 - Adjustment of sample conditions that causes target analytes to fall out of solution
- Ion Exchange
 - Retention of target analytes on a activated support
- Solvent Extraction
 - Liquid to Liquid Extraction Separation
- Extraction Chromatography
 - Retention of target analytes in a supported liquid to liquid system.

Metal Anion Complex Formation



Metal + Anion ____ Complex Complex + Organic ____ Extracted

Absorption of elements from HCl solutions by Anion Resin

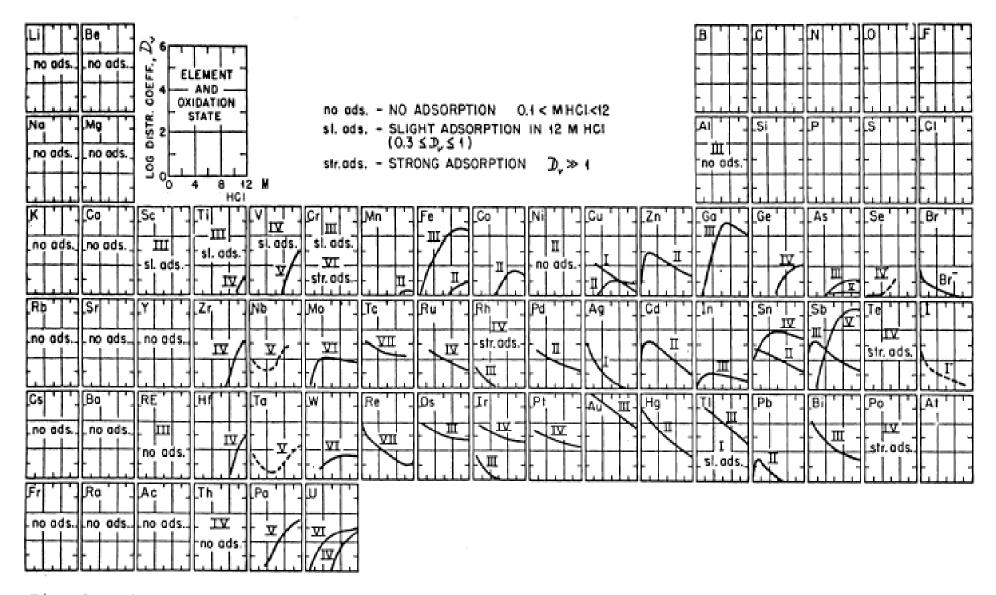


Fig. 6. Anion exchange distribution coefficients in HCl solutions.(Dowex 1-X10) (Ref. 3)

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		I		
NO ADS. NO ADS. B 3		NO ADS.		
		AI	P_ S	
		III	x	
NO ADS. NO ADS. S OUT 5 10 14 M	NO ADS NO ADSORPTION FROM 0.1-14 M HNO3	NO ADS.	NO ADS.	
	SL, ADS SLIGHT ADSORPTION			
K Co Sc Ti V Cr	Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn	Go Ge	As Se	
		π	X	
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	Re Os Ir Pi Au Hg	TI P6	Bi Po	
		Τ	π	
NO ADS. NO AOS. SL. ADS.	NO ADS.	SL ADS.		
		I		
Fr Ro				
NQ ADS.				
Lo Ce Pr Nd Pm Sm	Eu Gd To Dy Ho Er	Tm Yb		
		п п	H	
SL. ADS. NO ADS. NO ADS.		NO ADS. NO ADS		
AC Th Po U No Pu		Md No		
NO ADS	NO ADS. NO AOS.			
T T NO ADS				
Fig. 7. Anion exchange distribution coefficients in HNO2 solutions. (Dower 1-X10)				

Absorption of elements from HNO₃ solutions by Anion Resin

Fig. 7. Anion exchange distribution coefficients in HNO3 solutions.(Dowex 1-X10) (Ref. 4)



Extraction Chromatography



Solvent Extraction

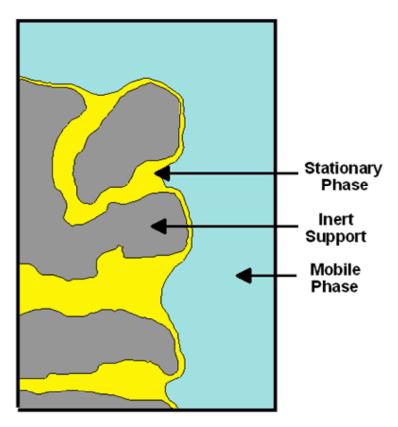


Column Chromatography



Extraction Chromatographic Resin

Surface of Porous Bead



Inert support =

Macroporous Acrylic Resin

Example Stationary Phases

•Crown Ether (Sr)

•CMPO (TRU)

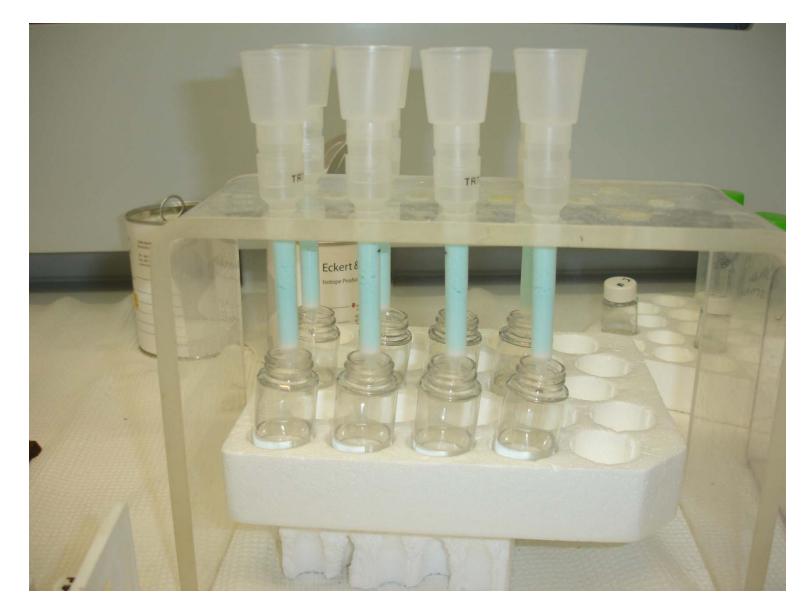
•DAAP (UTEVA)



eichrom Batch Reaction / MnO2 Resin for Ra Analysis





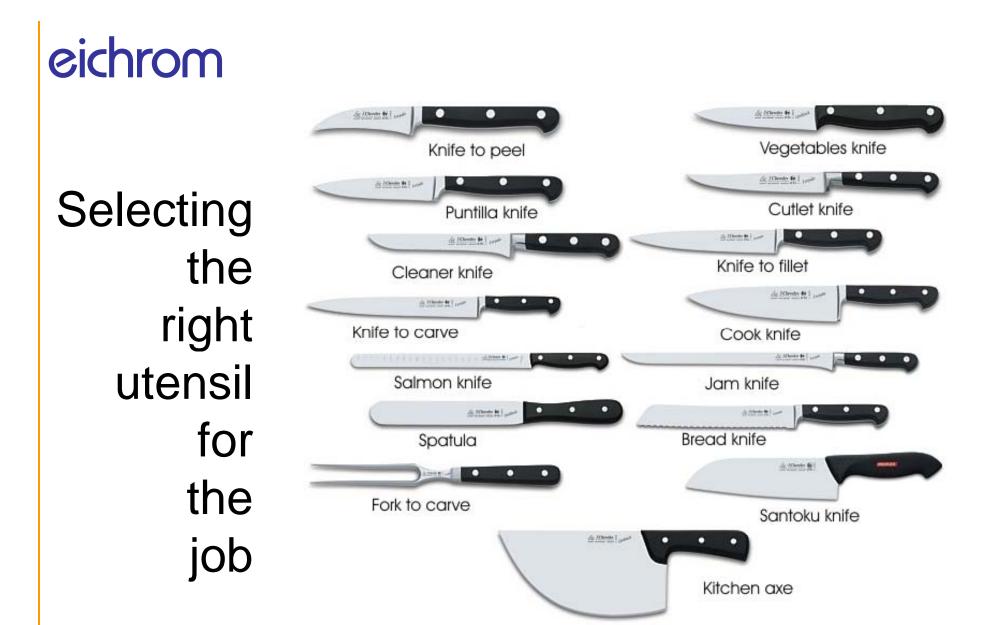


Gravity Flow vs. Vacuum Assisted



TEVA Discs/ Gravity or Vacuum Assisted Flow





Our Products

Eichrom commercialized its breakthrough chemical separation techniques in the 1990s. Today, accredited laboratories and regulatory agencies worldwide trust Eichrom's line of analytical-chemistry products, all developed through the expertise of our team of dedicated chemists.

Product Name	Color Code	Applications*		
Accessories		Plastic accessories for columns and cartridges	product info	part numbers
Resolve™ Filters		Alpha spectroscopy source preparation	technical info	part numbers
Resolve™ PTFE Filters		NEW Radiological Air Monitoring	technical info	part numbers
Actinide Resin	• Yellow	Group actinide separations/gross alpha measurements	technical info	part numbers
Beryllium Resin		Be	technical info	part numbers
DGA Resin		Actinids, Lanthanides, Y, Ra	technical info	part numbers
Diphonix® Resin		Actinides and transition metals	technical info	part numbers
Ion Exchange Resins		Analytical grade cation and anion exchange resins	technical info	part numbers
Ln Resin	• Purple	Lanthanides, Ra-228	technical info	part numbers
MnO ₂ Resin		Ra	technical info	part numbers
Nickel Resin	• Pink	Ni	technical info	part numbers
Pb Resin	Black	Pb	technical info	part numbers
Pre-filter Material		Organics removal	technical info	part numbers
RE Resin		Th, U, Np, Pu, Am, Cm, rare earth elements	technical info	part numbers
Sr Resin	• Red	Sr, Pb	technical info	part numbers
TEVA® Resin	• Green	Tc, Th, Np, Pu, Am/Ianthanides	technical info	part numbers
Tritium Column		۳H	technical info	part numbers
TRU Resin	• Blue	Fe, Th, Pa, U, Np, Pu, Am, Cm	technical info	part numbers
UTEVA® Resin	• Orange	Th, U, Np, Pu	technical info	part numbers

*Primary applications shown in blue.

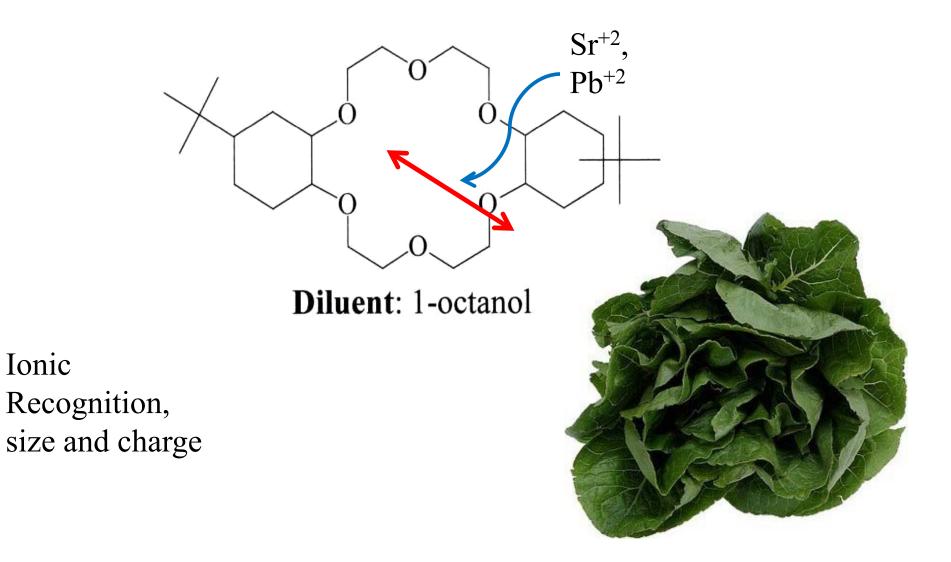
EXC Resin Extractant Choice

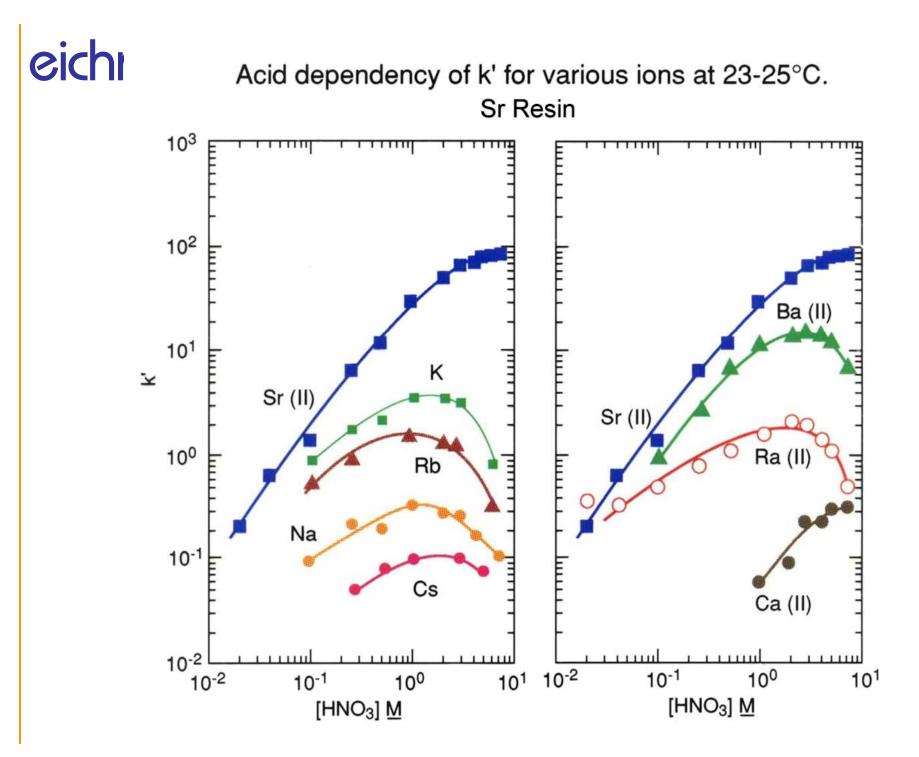
- Ionic Recognition Extractant based resin
 - Analyte retention related to charge and ionic radii
- Neutral and Anionic Extractant based resin
 - Analytes are directly hydrogen ion dependant, although anionic extractant based resins tend to show reduced analyte uptake as the acid competes
- Acidic Extractant based resin
 - Analyte retention is inverse hydrogen ion dependant



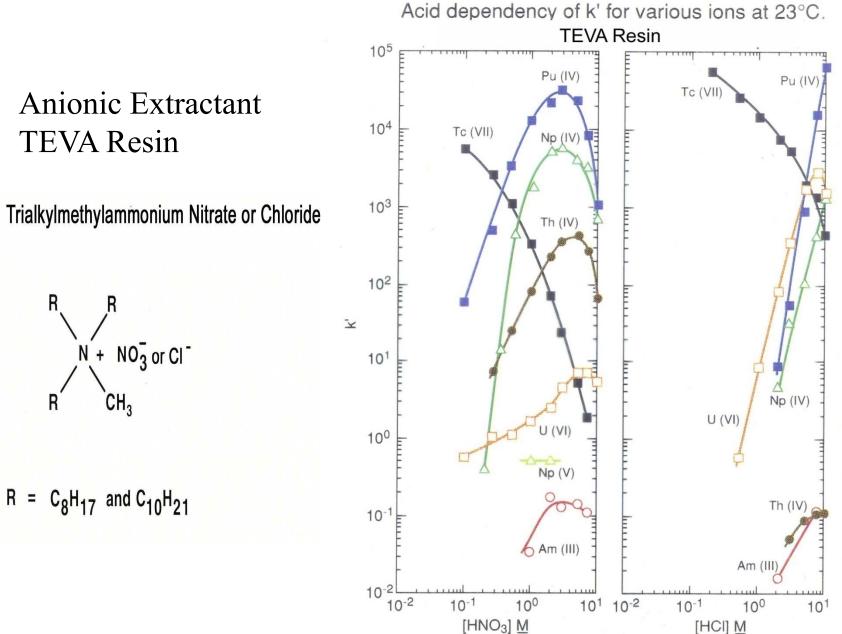
Sr Resin

di-t-butylcyclohexano 18-crown-6





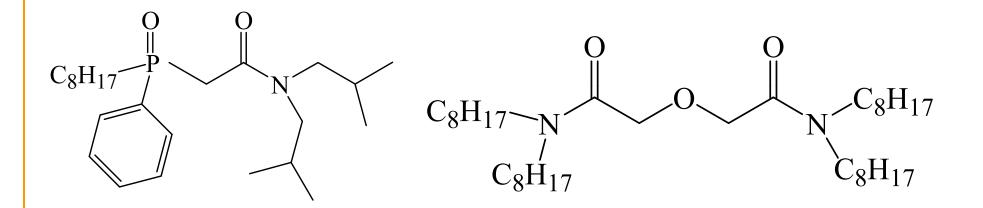






TRU Resin: Neutral Extractant

DGA Resin: Neutral extractant/ ionic recognition

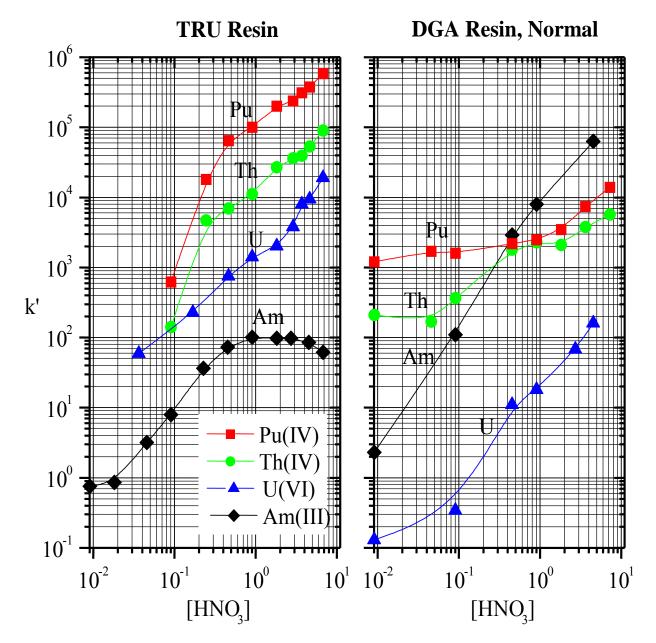


TRU (CMPO)

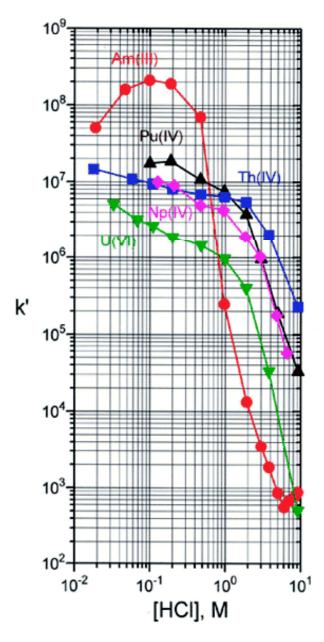
DGA

 $Am^{3+} + 3X^{-} + \overline{3E} \leftrightarrow \overline{AmX_3E_3}$ $X = Cl^{-} \text{ or } NO_3^{-}$

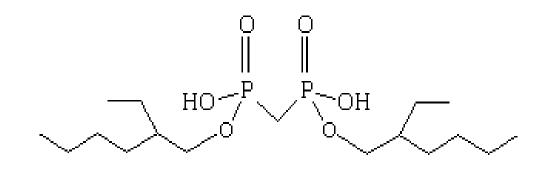
Actinides on TRU vs DGA out of HNO₃





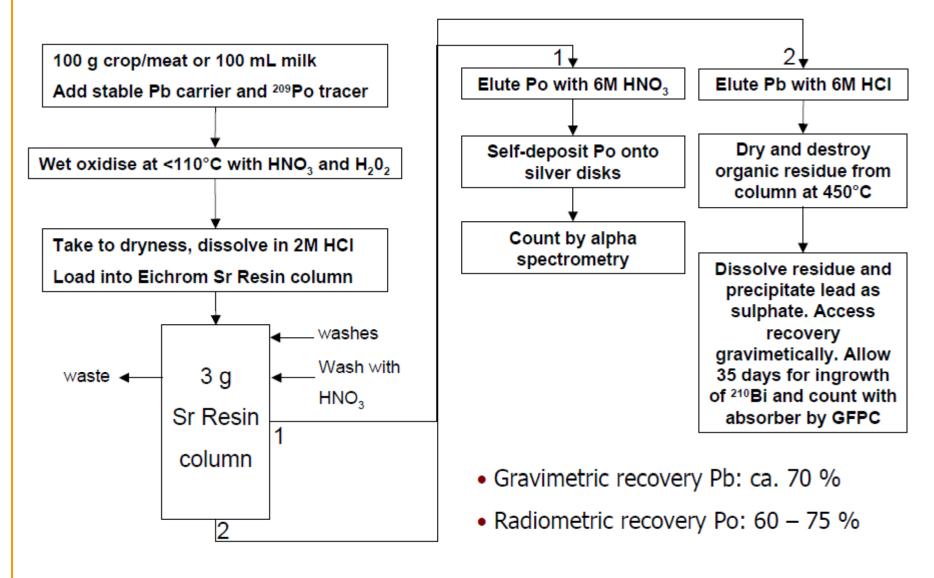


Actinide Resin uptake of various actinides with DIPEX® extractant (Liquid Chelating Exchanger)



Data developed at Argonne National Laboratory, USA

Pb and Po in milk, crop and animal samples (Dell)



Actinides/Sr in Fish Method



Load to TEVA+TRU+DGA

- after valence adjustment
 - using sulfamic acid, iron (if Np-237 needed), ascorbic acid, followed by sodium nitrite
- Collect load/rinse (evaporate and redissolve later in 8M HNO3 for Sr Resin)



Actinides and Sr-90 in Fish Data

Tracer/carrier Recovery	Avg. Recovery	MS
Pu-236	99.8%	100% (Pu-238) 90.0% (Np-237)
Am-243	109%	94.1% (Am-241) 94.3% (Cm-244)
U-232	97.1%	91.1% (U-235)
Sr carrier	84.9%	97.7% (Sr-90)

Typical Actinide Tracers and Sr Carrier Recoveries for Animal Tissue Matrices

Matrix	Pu-236	Am-243	<u>U-232</u>	Sr Carrier
Beef (N=6)	98.7% ±5.7%	97.1% ± 8.4%	93.4% ±4.7%	96.3% ±0.5%
Deer (N=59)	99.3% ±12%	93.4% ±10%	90.4% ±8.0%	83.4%±3.5%
Fish-Bass (N=72)	96.2% ±14%	101.8%±13%	95.1% ±8.1%	89.0% ±16%
Fish-Bream (N=57)	96.6% ±12%	98.4% ±7.7%	91.1% ±6.3%	91.7% ±10%
Fish-Catfish (N=69)	98.3% ±12%	103.7% ±7.6%	89.4% ±12%	89.4% ±17%
Fish-Mullet (N=6)	96.2% ±6.8%	100.4% ±8.9%	91.0% ±8.1%	85.6% ±17%
Fish-Red Fish (N=6)	99.5% ±11%	105.2% ±8.6%	95.7% ±3.2%	77.7% ±21%
Fish-Sea Trout (N=6)	100.5% ±5.0%	102.2% ±7.6%	83.5% ±20%	74.4% ±25%
Hog (N=17)	93.0% ±20%	96.4% ±9.7%	86.4% ±15%	86.0%±7.1%
Shellfish (N=5)	101.3 ±2.2%	97.4% ±7.1%	81.7 ±3.2%	97.5% ±0.89%

Composite tissue samples 100 gram-deer, hog, bream, shellfish 200 gram-catfish, bass, red drum, mullet, sea trout 25 gram- nonedible fish samples including bones

Sr-89/90 in Milk Column Extraction

- Redissolve in 10 ml 8M HNO₃-1M AI(NO₃) ₃
- Perform typical Sr Resin Separation using 3 ml Sr resin
 - (2 ml +1 ml cartridges)
- Rinses:
 - 15 mL of 8M HNO3
 - 5 ml 3M HNO3-0.05M oxalic acid
 - 7 ml 8M HNO3
- Sr Elution: 13 ml 0.05M HNO3



Performance of New Radiostrontium in Milk - 60 minute Count

⁹⁰ Sr Added	⁹⁰ Sr Measured	Uncertainty	Difference
(Bq/L)	(Bq/L)	(%, K=2)	(%)
0	0.11	130	N/A
0	0.27	59	N/A
2.86*	3.09	13.2	+8.0
2.86*	3.11	16.7	+8.7
2.86*	2.67	13.6	-6.6
2.86*	2.67	11.3	-6.6
5.70	5.85	10.4	+2.6
5.70	5.75	8.3	+0.9
5.70	6.04	8.2	+5.9
14.3	13.6	6.1	-4.9
14.3	14.0	6.1	-2.1
14.3	14.2	6.1	-0.7

* Added using NRIP water standard

Average +0.52

eichrom Your separation resin drawer!



Hows Versatility

Results



¿ Questions ?

