

**Summary of Method** A method for the preparation of  $^{227}\text{Th}$  ( $t_{1/2} = 18.72$  days) and  $^{223}\text{Ra}$  ( $t_{1/2} = 11.43$  days) from  $^{227}\text{Ac}$  ( $t_{1/2} = 21.77$  years) source material is presented. The method employs 2mL cartridges of UTEVA and DGA resins to obtain high purity  $^{227}\text{Th}$  and  $^{223}\text{Ra}$  in small volumes of eluate while preserving valuable  $^{227}\text{Ac}$  source material. The source material, containing  $^{227}\text{Ac}/^{227}\text{Th}/^{223}\text{Ra}$  in 4M  $\text{HNO}_3$ , is loaded onto stacked 2mL cartridges of UTEVA and DGA resins.  $^{227}\text{Th}$  is retained on UTEVA Resin, while  $^{227}\text{Ac}$  is retained on DGA Resin and  $^{223}\text{Ra}$  is not retained. The  $^{227}\text{Ac}$  source is recovered from DGA Resin with a small volume of 0.1M HCl. Following a suitable ingrowth period, the  $^{227}\text{Ac}$  can be acidified to 4M  $\text{HNO}_3$  and used to produce additional  $^{227}\text{Th}$  and  $^{223}\text{Ra}$ . The  $^{227}\text{Ac}$  is preserved nearly indefinitely and continuously purified from chemical and radiologic impurities run to run.  $^{227}\text{Th}$  is recovered from UTEVA resin with 0.5M HCl.

## Reagents

UTEVA Cartridges (Eichrom UT-R50-S)

DGA, Normal Cartridges (Eichrom DN-R50-S)

$^{227}\text{Ac}$  Source

Deionized Water

HCl

$\text{HNO}_3$

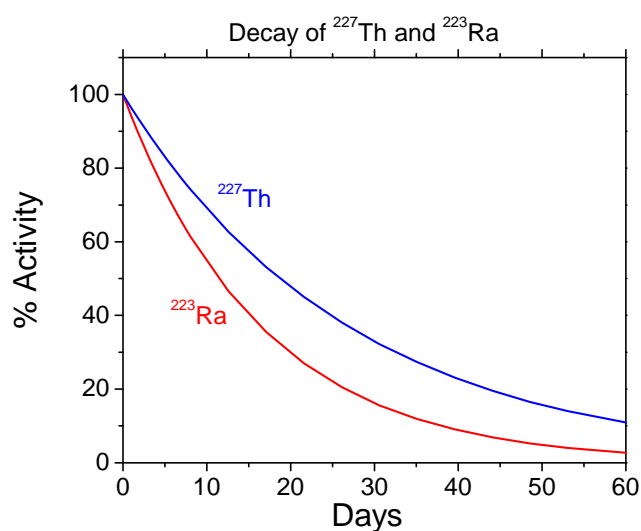
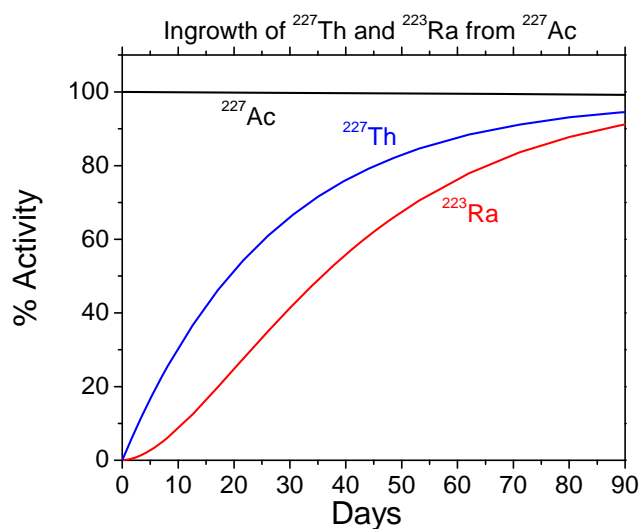
## Equipment

Glass vials for storage of  $^{227}\text{Ac}$  source.

Glass or plastic vials/bottles for collection of  $^{223}\text{Ra}$ ,  $^{227}\text{Th}$  and waste.

10, 20 or 30mL plastic luer lock syringes

Gamma Spectrometry System for measurement of  $^{227}\text{Th}$  and  $^{223}\text{Ra}$ .



## $^{223}\text{Ra}/^{227}\text{Th}/^{227}\text{Ac}$ Separation

(1) Precondition stacked 2mL cartridges of UTEVA and DGA Resins with 10mL 4M  $\text{HNO}_3$ .

(2) Acidify  $^{227}\text{Ac}$  eluate from previous separation with 5mL conc.  $\text{HNO}_3$ . (If new  $^{227}\text{Ac}$  source, dilute to 20mL with 4M  $\text{HNO}_3$ .)

(3) Load  $^{227}\text{Ac}/^{227}\text{Th}/^{223}\text{Ra}$  in 20mL 4M  $\text{HNO}_3$ . Collect  $^{223}\text{Ra}$ .

(4) Rinse UTEVA/DGA with 10mL 3M  $\text{HNO}_3$ . Collect  $^{223}\text{Ra}$ .

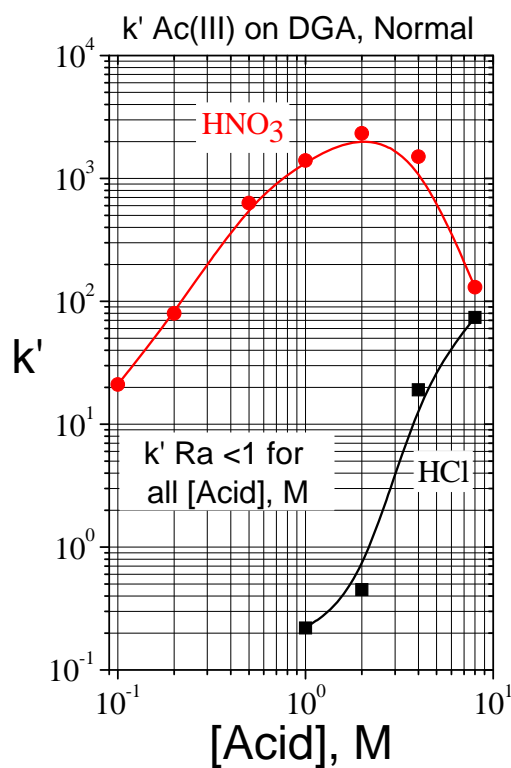
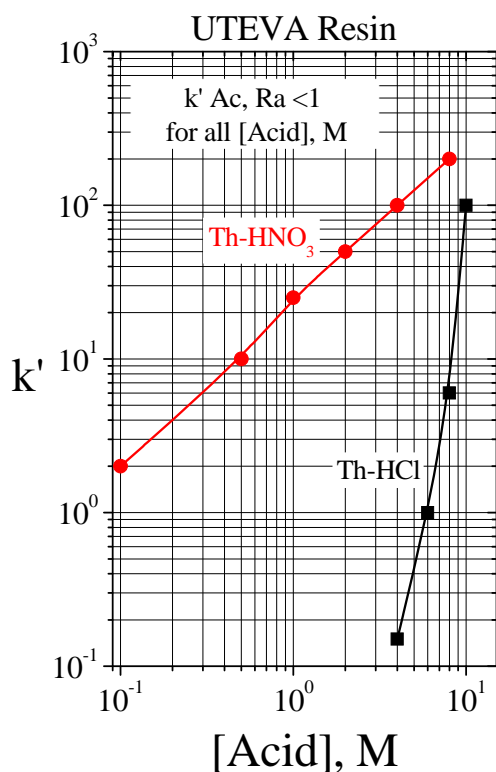
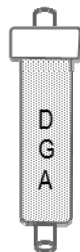
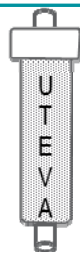
(5) Separate UTEVA/DGA.



(6) Rinse UTEVA with 10mL 4M  $\text{HNO}_3$ . Discard as waste.

(7) Strip  $^{227}\text{Th}$  from UTEVA with 10mL 0.5M  $\text{HCl}$ .  $^{227}\text{Th}$  may be recovered in higher yield in less volume by stripping in opposite direction of load.

(8) Strip  $^{227}\text{Ac}$  from DGA with 15mL 0.5M  $\text{HCl}$ . Save  $^{227}\text{Ac}$  for future use.



### References

1) McAlister and Horwitz, "Chromatographic Generator Systems for the actinides and natural decay series elements," *Radiochimica Acta*, 99:1-9 (2011).