

**Summary of Method** A method for the preparation of  $^{228}\text{Th}$  ( $t_{1/2} = 1.913$  years) from  $^{232}\text{U}$  ( $t_{1/2} = 72$  years) source material or  $^{231}\text{Th}$  ( $t_{1/2} = 25.52$  hours) from  $^{235}\text{U}$  ( $t_{1/2} = 7.04\text{E}8$  years) is presented. The method employs 2mL cartridges of TEVA and UTEVA resins to obtain high purity  $^{228}\text{Th}$  or  $^{231}\text{Th}$  in small volumes of eluate while preserving valuable  $^{232}\text{U}$  or  $^{235}\text{U}$  source material. The source material in 4M  $\text{HNO}_3$ , is loaded onto stacked 2mL cartridges of TEVA and UTEVA resins.  $^{228}\text{Th}$  or  $^{231}\text{Th}$  is retained on TEVA Resin, while  $^{232}\text{U}$  or  $^{235}\text{U}$  is retained on UTEVA Resin. The  $^{232}\text{U}$  or  $^{235}\text{U}$  source is recovered from UTEVA Resin with a small volume of 1M HCl. Following a suitable ingrowth period, the  $^{232}\text{U}$  or  $^{235}\text{U}$  can be acidified to 4M  $\text{HNO}_3$  and used to produce additional  $^{228}\text{Th}$  or  $^{231}\text{Th}$ . The  $^{232}\text{U}$  or  $^{235}\text{U}$  is preserved nearly indefinitely and continuously purified from chemical and radiologic impurities run to run.  $^{228}\text{Th}$  or  $^{231}\text{Th}$  is recovered from TEVA

## Reagents

UTEVA Cartridges (Eichrom UT-R50-S)

TEVA Cartridges (Eichrom TE-R50-S)

$^{232}\text{U}$  or  $^{235}\text{U}$  Source

Deionized Water

HCl

$\text{HNO}_3$

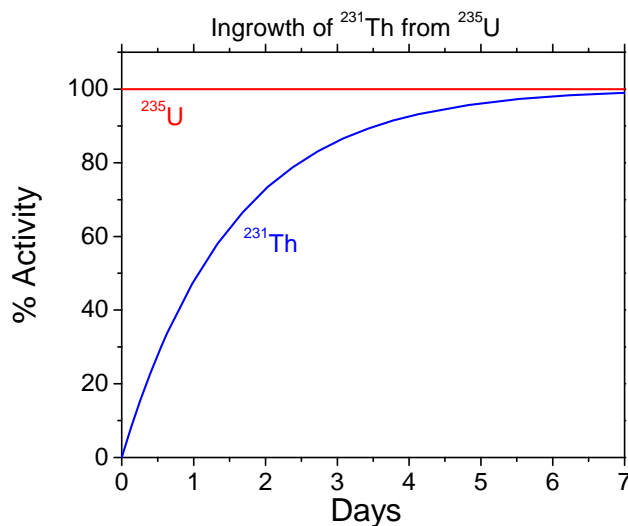
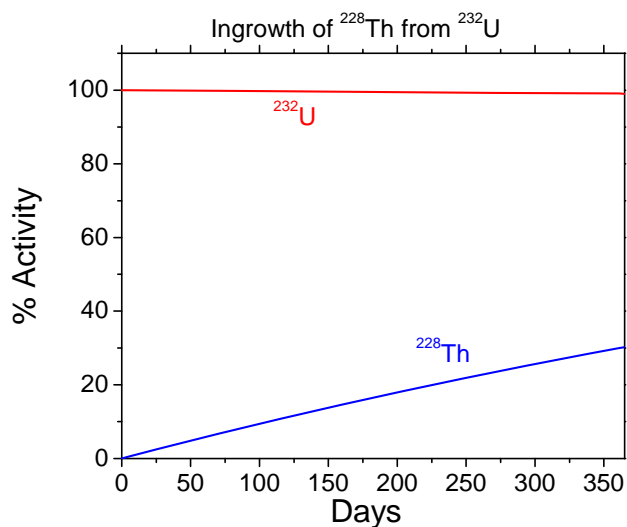
## Equipment

Glass vials for storage of  $^{232}\text{U}$  or  $^{235}\text{U}$  source.

Glass or plastic vials/bottles for collection of  $^{228}\text{Th}$  or  $^{231}\text{Th}$  and waste.

10, 20 or 30mL plastic luer lock syringes

Gamma Spectrometry System and/or Alpha Spectrometry System for measurement of  $^{228}\text{Th}$  and  $^{232}\text{U}$  or  $^{231}\text{Th}$  and  $^{235}\text{U}$ .

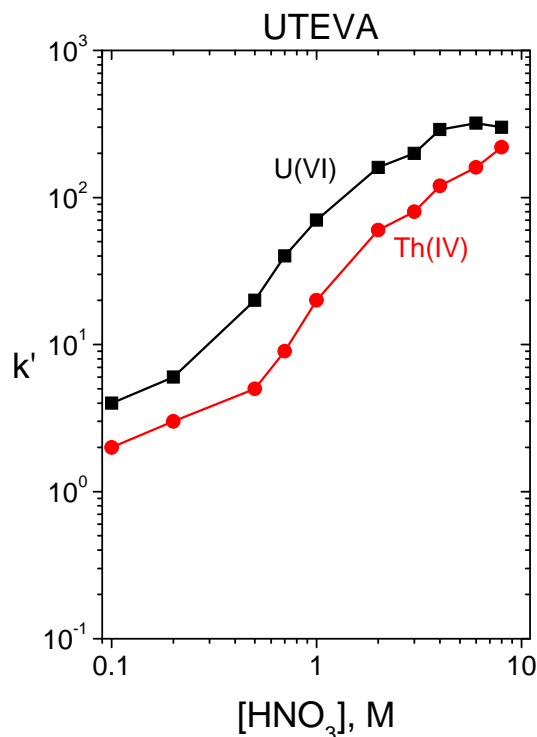
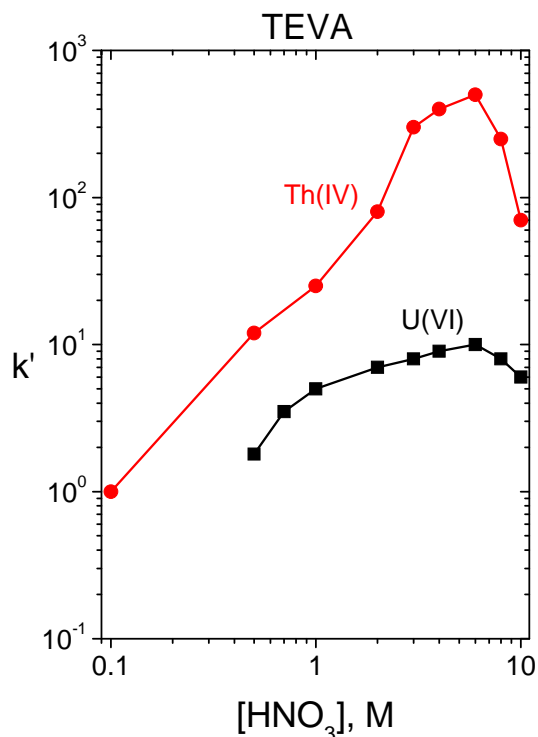
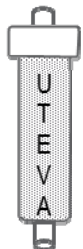


## $^{228}\text{Th}/^{232}\text{U}$ or $^{231}\text{Th}/^{235}\text{U}$ Separation

- (1) Precondition stacked 2mL cartridges of TEVA and UTEVA Resins with 10mL 4M  $\text{HNO}_3$ .
- (2) Acidify  $^{232}\text{U}$  or  $^{235}\text{U}$  eluate from previous separation with 5mL conc.  $\text{HNO}_3$ . (If new  $^{232}\text{U}$  or  $^{235}\text{U}$  source, dilute to 20mL with 4M  $\text{HNO}_3$ .)
- (3) Load  $^{228}\text{Th}/^{232}\text{U}$  or  $^{231}\text{Th}/^{235}\text{U}$  in 20mL 4M  $\text{HNO}_3$
- (4) Rinse TEVA/UTEVA with 10mL 4M  $\text{HNO}_3$ .
- (5) Discard syringe used for load/first rinse. Replace with clean syringe.
- (6) Rinse TEVA/UTEVA with 10mL 4M  $\text{HNO}_3$ .



- (7) Separate TEVA/UTEVA.
- (8) Rinse TEVA with 20mL 4M  $\text{HNO}_3$ .
- (9) Strip  $^{228}\text{Th}$  or  $^{231}\text{Th}$  with 10mL 0.5M  $\text{HCl}$ .
- (10) Strip  $^{232}\text{U}$  or  $^{235}\text{U}$  from UTEVA with 15mL 1M  $\text{HCl}$ . Save  $^{232}\text{U}$  or  $^{235}\text{U}$  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).