



# **Preliminary investigations of zirconium behaviour with extraction chromatography and other media**

**Peter Ivanov, Simon Jerome, Ben Russell**

National Physical Laboratory, UK

28<sup>th</sup> October 2014 – EiChrom User Workshop: RRMC 2014,  
Tennessee

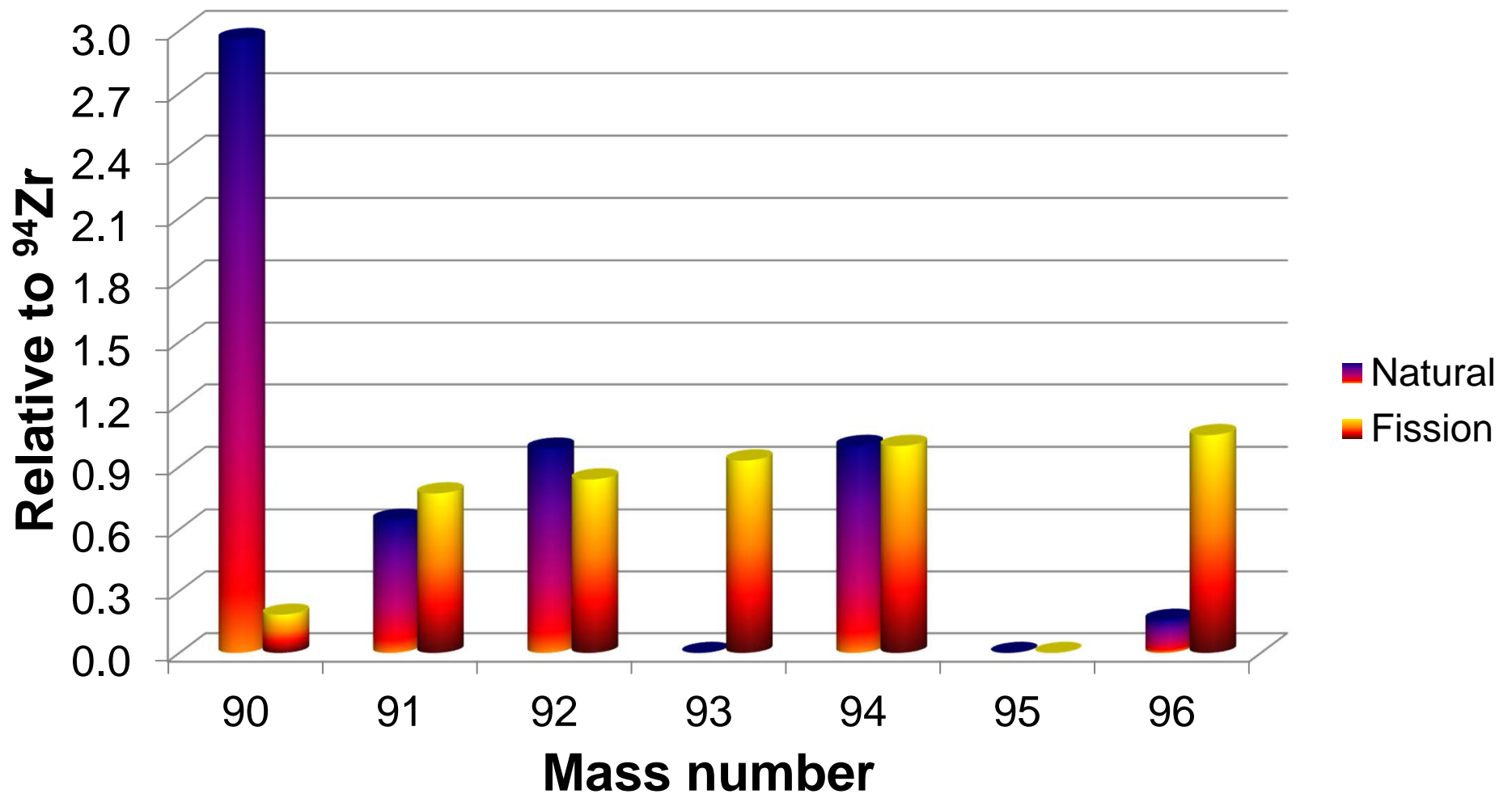
# Introduction

- Zirconium as an element
- Production of  $^{88}\text{Zr}$  and  $^{89}\text{Zr}$
- Planned standardisation of  $^{93}\text{Zr}$
- Recovery and purification of  $^{95}\text{Zr}$  from fission product mixtures

**(This work was carried out by Peter Ivanov and Ben Russell)**

# Zirconium

## Zirconium mass distribution

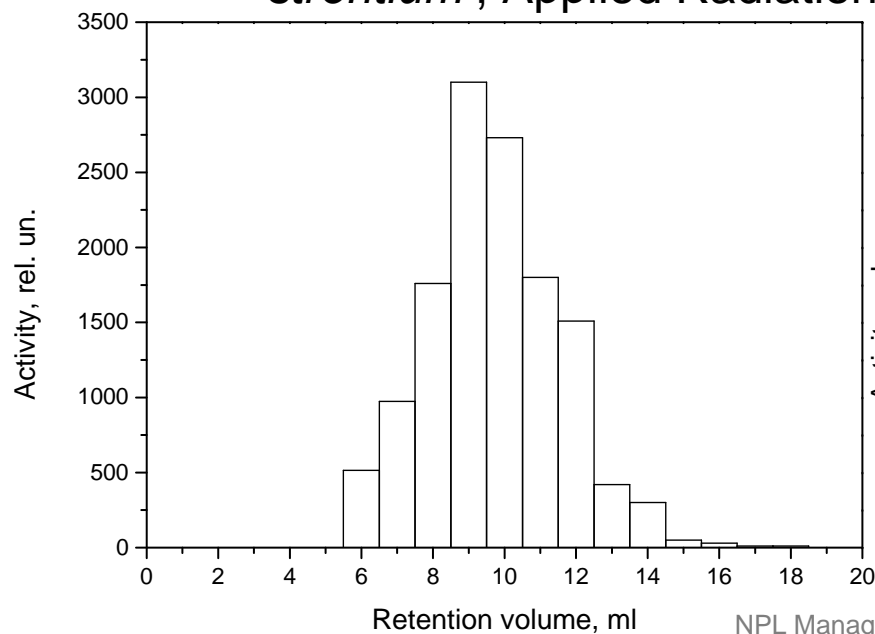


# Zirconium-88 and -89

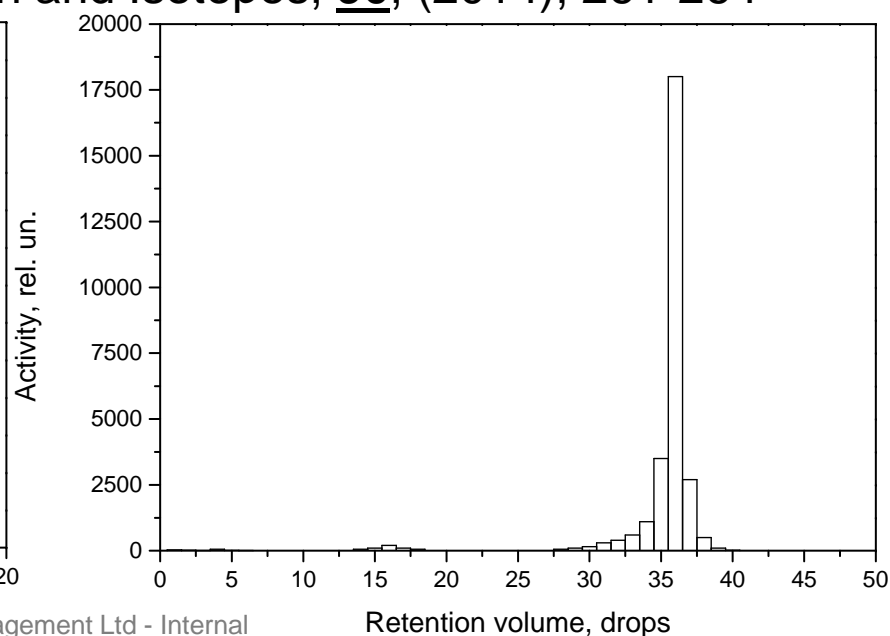
- Used medically

- Absorption of Zr on anion resin:
- Load solution: **12M HCl** Elution: **6M HCl**
- Load solution: **3M HF** Elution: **1M HNO<sub>3</sub>**

Ivanov, P.I et al, 'Cyclotron production and radiochemical purification of <sup>88,89</sup>Zr via  $\alpha$ -particle induced reactions on natural strontium', Applied Radiation and Isotopes, **90**, (2014), 261-264



NPL Management Ltd - Internal



# Zirconium-93

- Standardisation of  $^{93}\text{Zr}$ 
  - High yield (>6%), long lived ( $t_{1/2}$ :  $1.6 \times 10^6$  y) fission product
  - Also activation product from irradiation of zircaloy in fuel
  - Dominant nuclide 0.5-5 million years
- Relatively pure
  - Need to separate from residual fission products
  - Have to separate from  $^{93\text{m}}\text{Nb}$  daughter

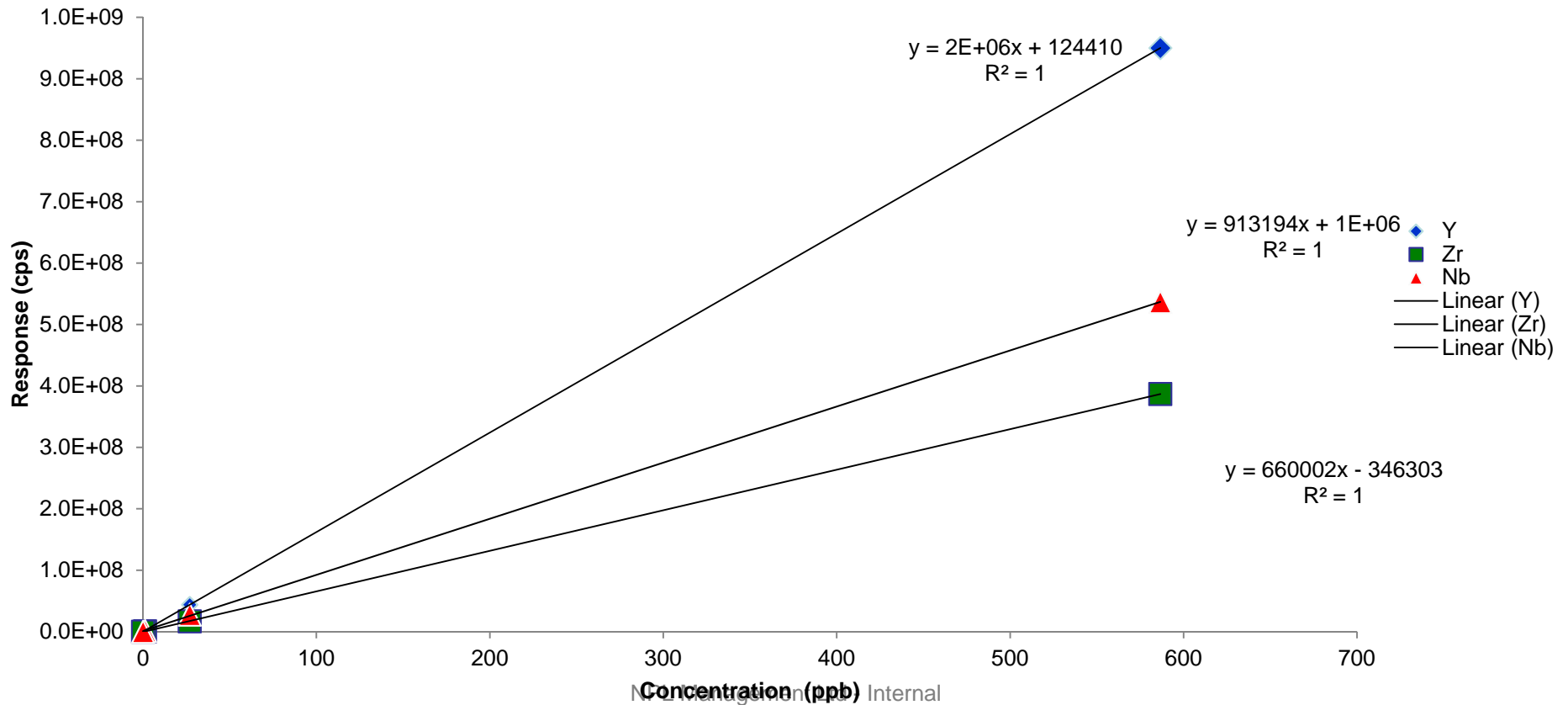
What else do we say here?

# Recovery and purification of $^{95}\text{Zr}$ from fission products

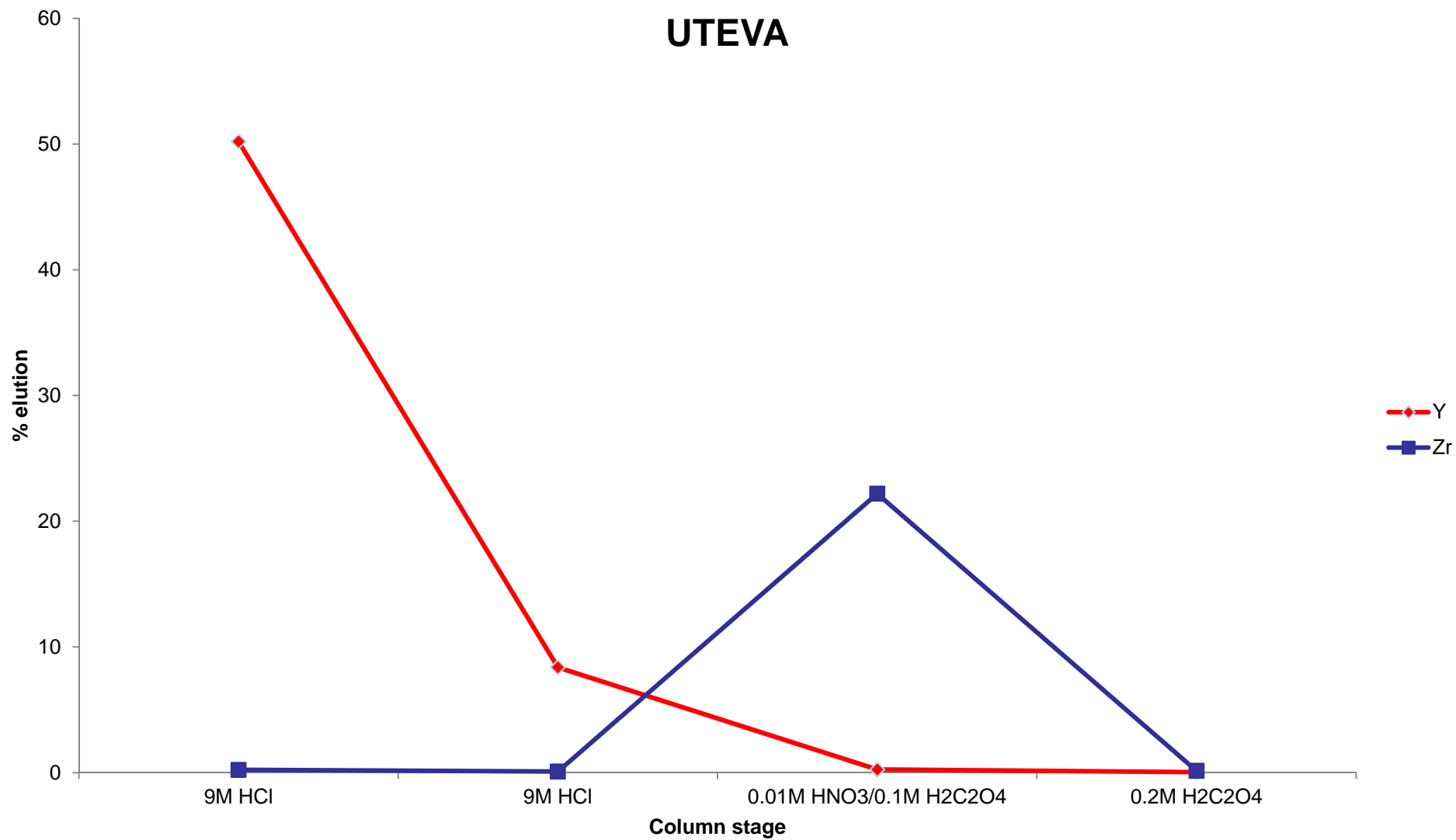


- Recovered as useful radionuclide from irradiated uranium targets

ICP-MS response to Y, Zr and Nb

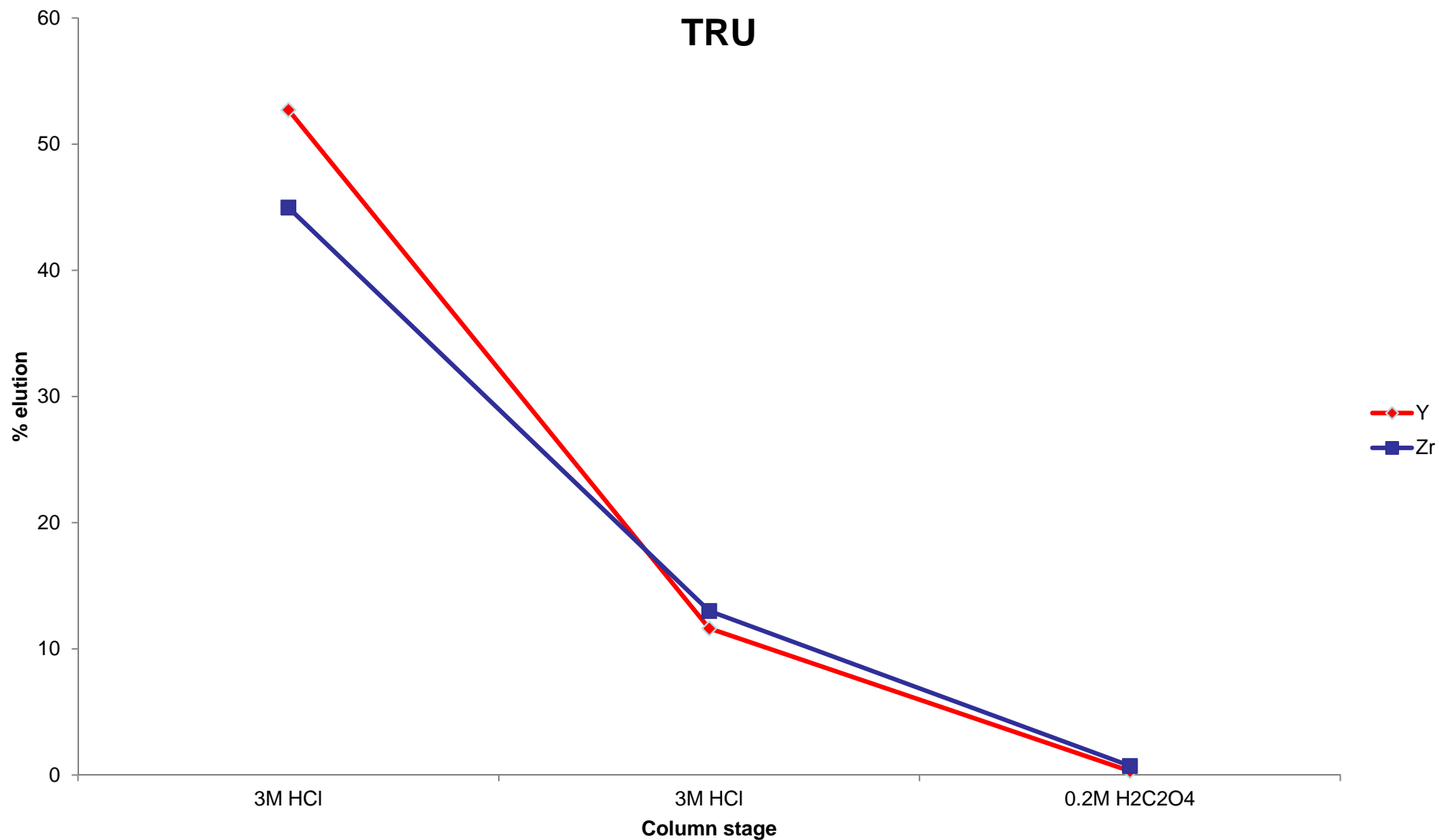


# Zr behaviour



# Zr behaviour

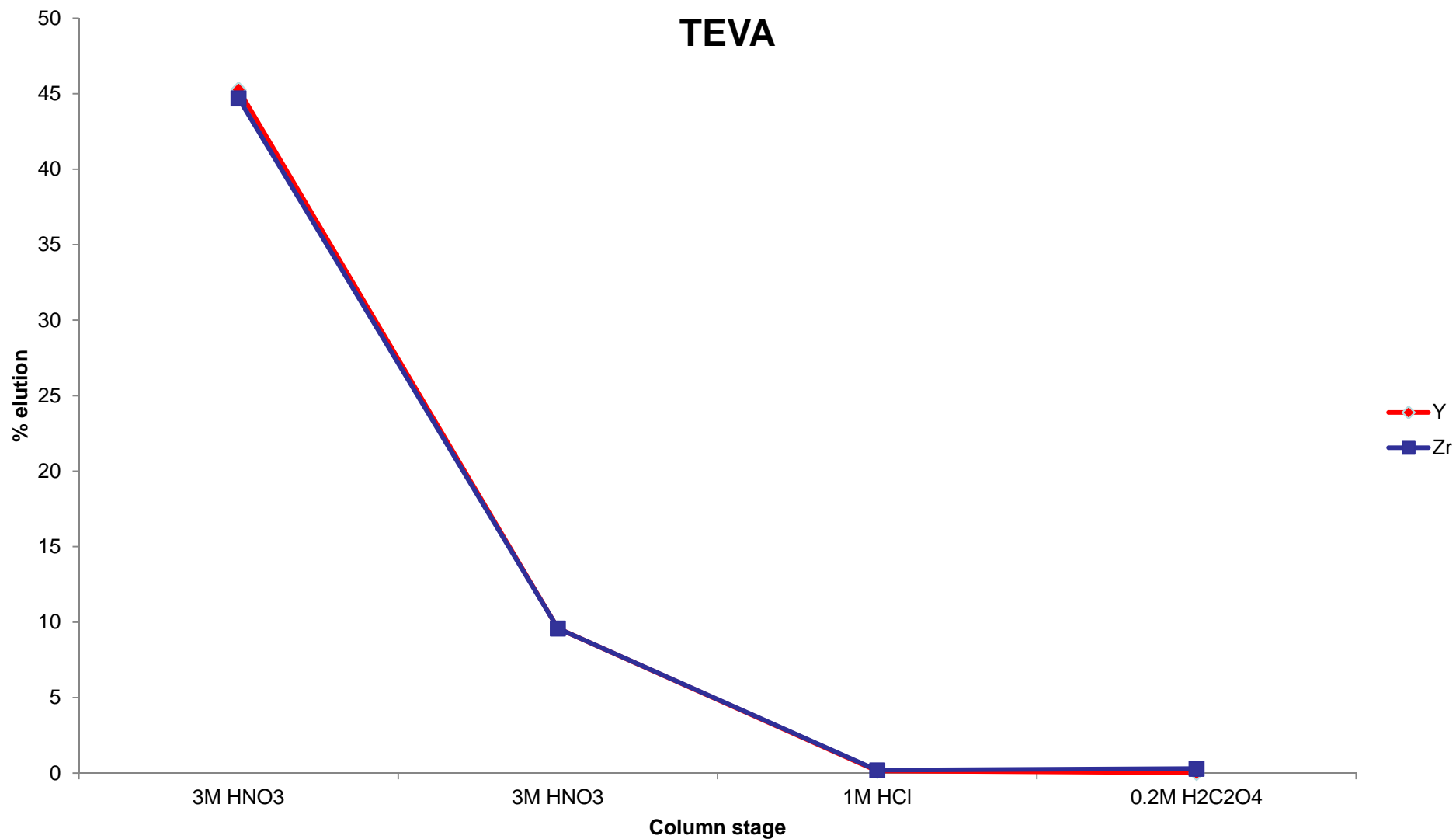
TRU



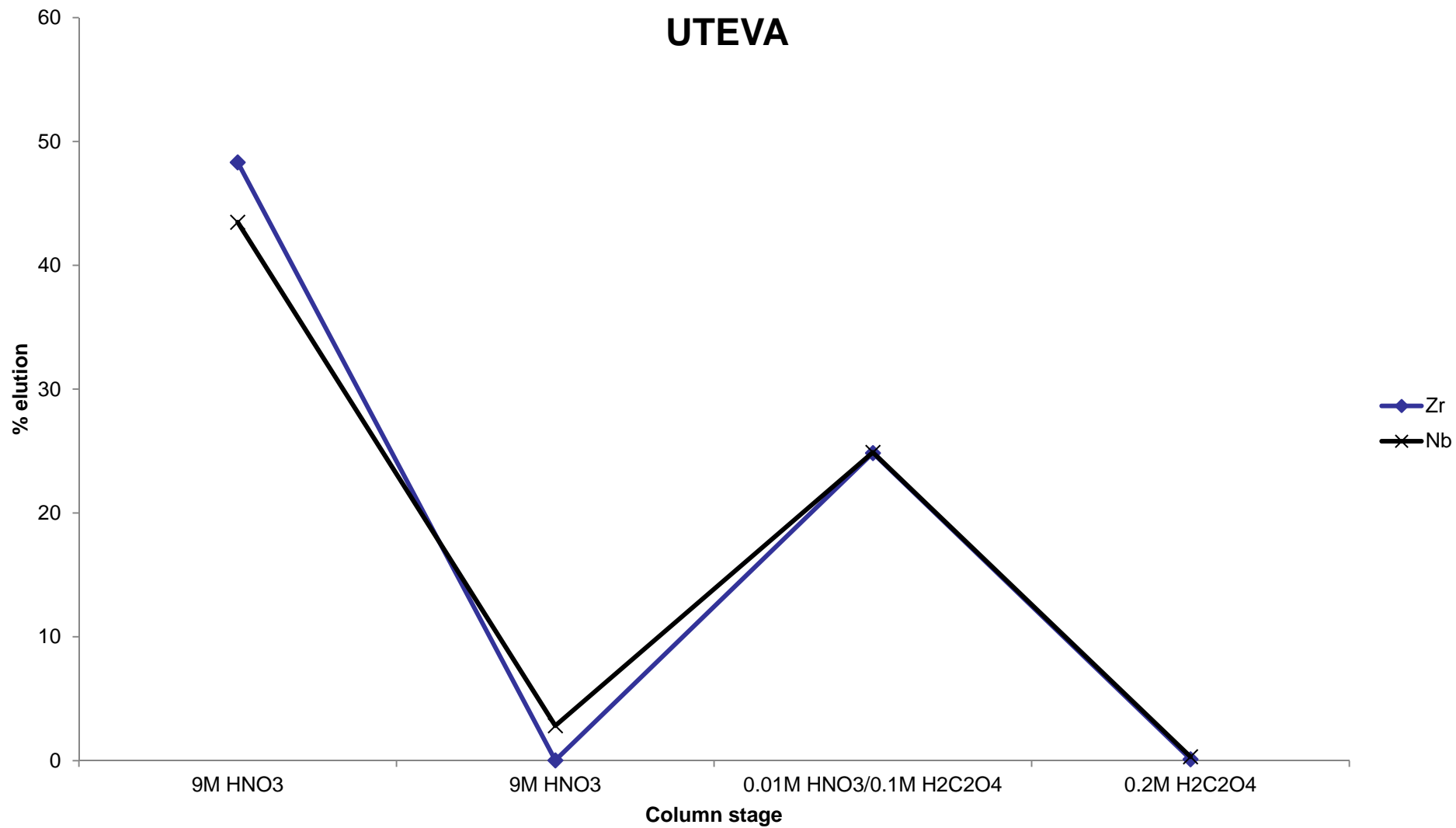


# Zr behaviour

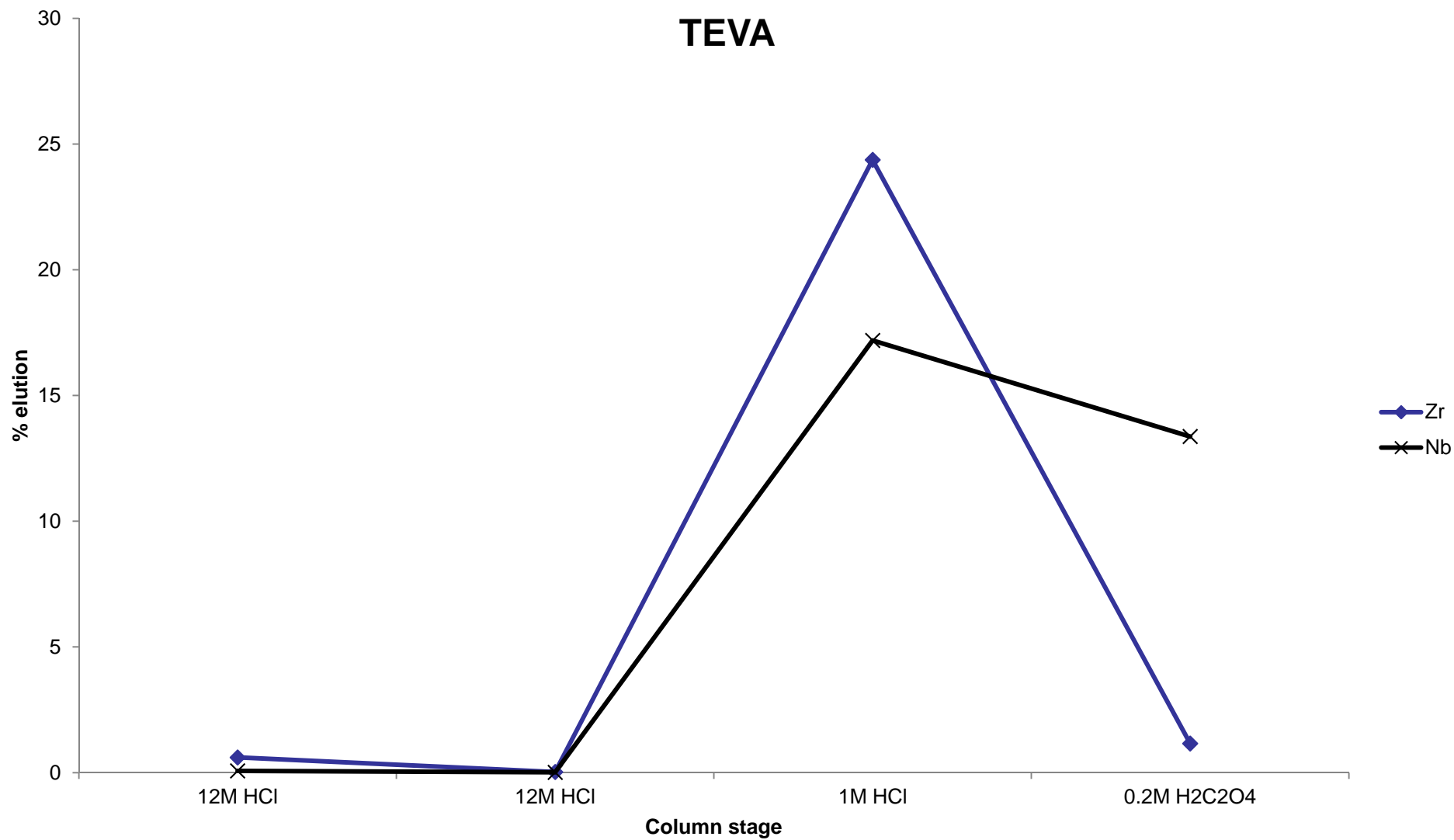
TEVA



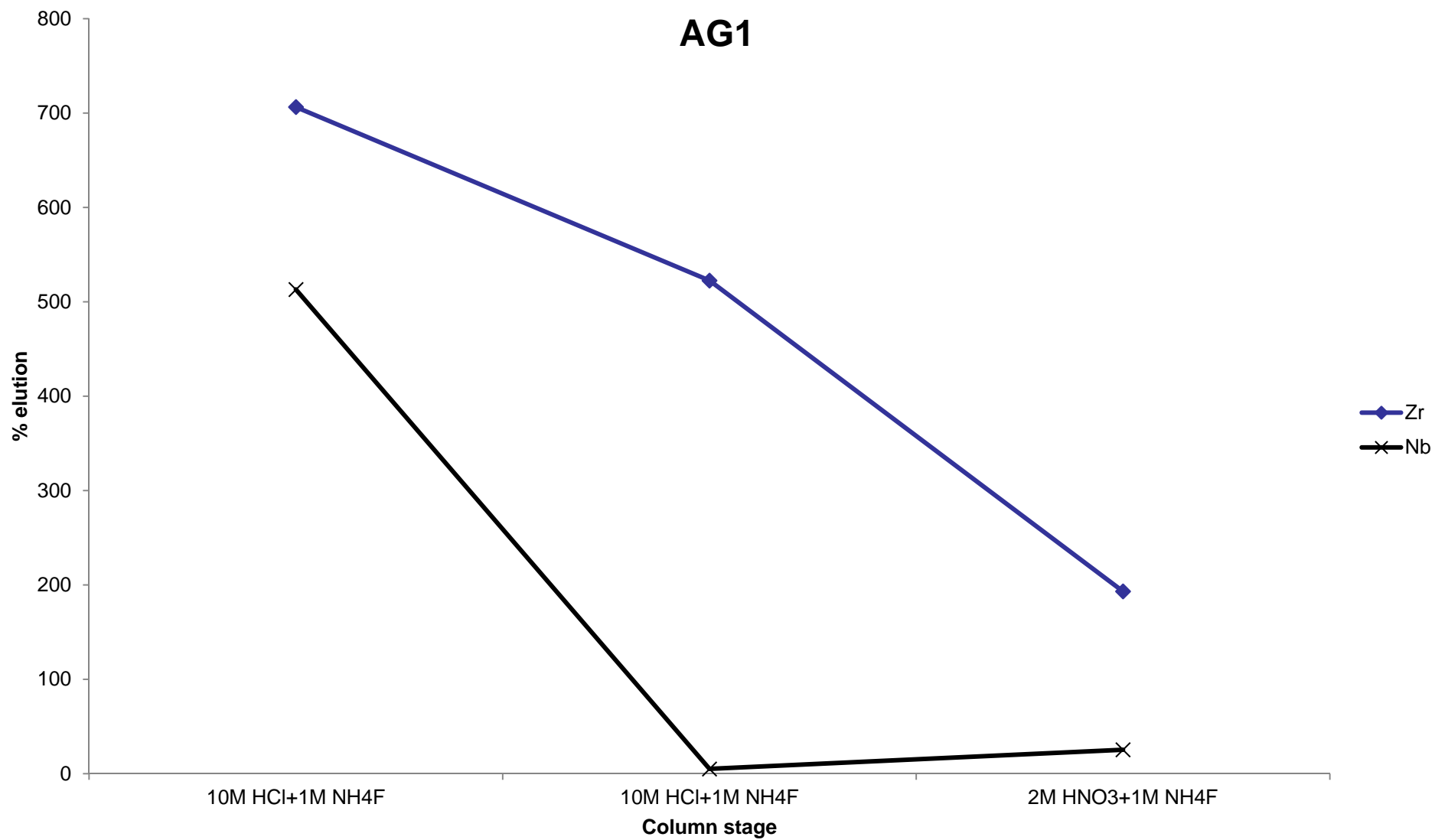
# Zr behaviour



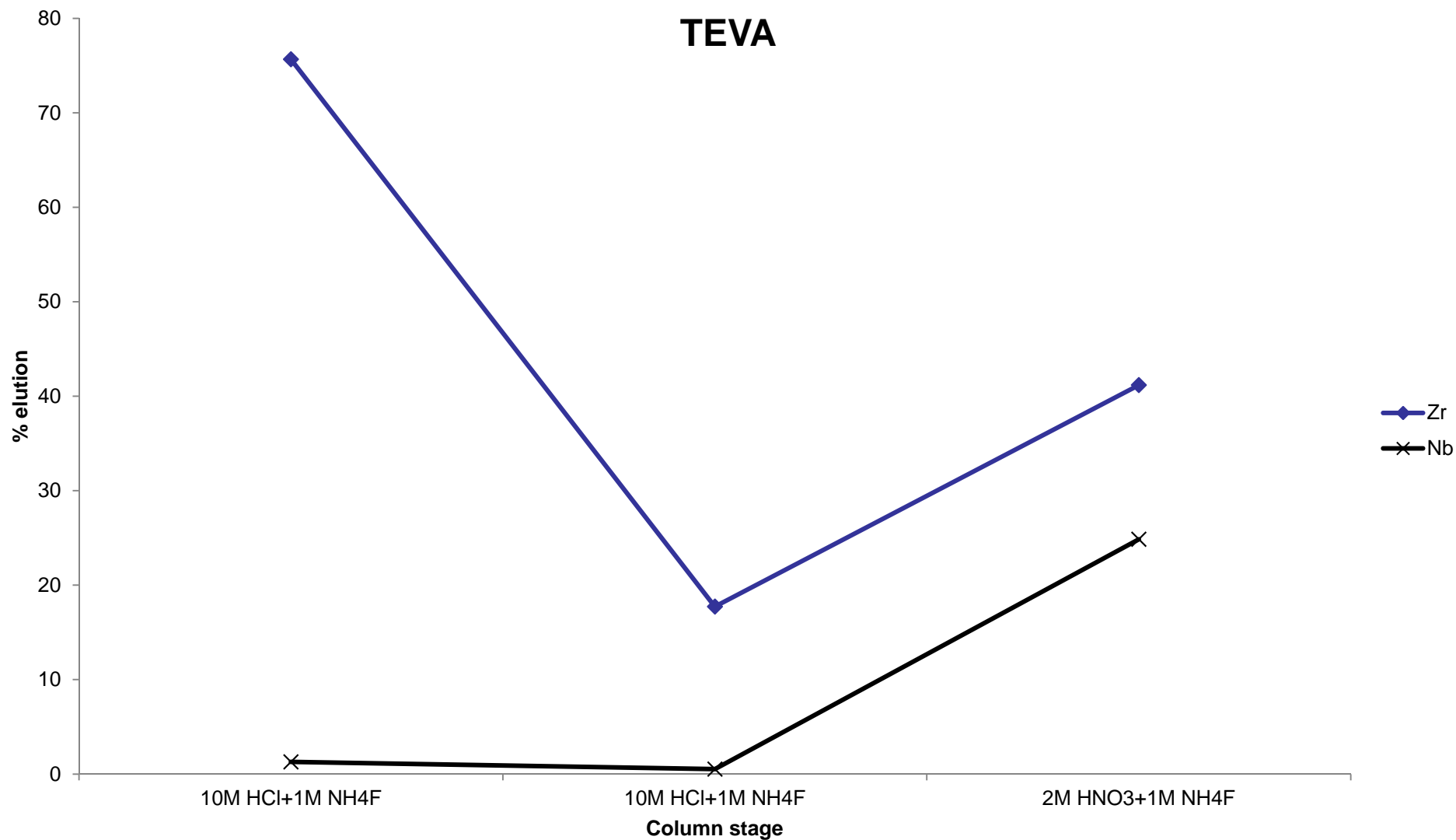
# Zr behaviour



# Zr behaviour



# Zr behaviour



# Zr separation

- U-TEVA

- Yttrium weakly adsorbed in 9M HCl
- Zirconium strongly adsorbed in 9M HCl
- Niobium strongly adsorbed in 9M HCl
  
- Zirconium weakly adsorbed in 9M HNO<sub>3</sub>
- Niobium weakly adsorbed in 9M HNO<sub>3</sub>

- Therefore

- Load in strong HCl to remove lanthanides
- Recover with strong nitric acid

# Zr separation

- TEVA

- Zirconium strongly adsorbed in 12M HCl
- Niobium strongly adsorbed in 12M HCl
  
- Zirconium weakly adsorbed in 10M HCl/1M NH<sub>4</sub>F
- Niobium strongly adsorbed in 10M HCl/1M NH<sub>4</sub>F

- Therefore

- Load in strong HCl to adsorb zirconium and niobium
- Recover zirconium with 10M HCl/1M NH<sub>4</sub>F

# Zr separation next steps

- Fission products
  - Behavior of antimony and other fission products on U-TEVA and TEVA
  
- Optimisation
  - Specific isolation of zirconium
  - Use of stacked columns
  - Try and avoid use of HF



# Conclusions

- Separation and purification of zirconium
  - Work so far suitable for:
    - Separating  $^{89}\text{Zr}$  from  $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$  target
    - Purifying  $^{93}\text{Zr}$  sample – main issue: removal of  $^{93\text{m}}\text{Nb}$  and  $^{152}\text{Eu}$
  - Extend to spectrum of fission products
  
- Future
  - Test removal of niobium with  $^{92\text{m}}\text{Nb}$ /tantalum
  - Stacked columns

# National Measurement System



*The National Measurement System delivers world-class measurement science & technology through these organisations*



The National Measurement System is the UK's national infrastructure of measurement laboratories, which deliver world-class measurement science and technology through four National Measurement Institutes (NMIs): LGC, NPL, the National Physical Laboratory, TUV NEL the former National Engineering Laboratory, and the National Measurement Office (NMO).