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Radiochemical analysis for radiological characterization of decommissioning waste - determination of ^{126}Sn and ^{93}Mo

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With increased number of nuclear facilities to be decommissioned, radiological characterization of various radioactive waste generated during decommissioning and operation of nuclear facilities is needed for estimation of the total inventory of radioactivity and its variation with time. Among them, determination of hard-to-measure radionuclides is the main challenge. ^{93}Mo is a long-lived (4000 years) radionuclide and decays by electron capture, it is mainly produced by neutron activation of stable molybdenum (^{92}Mo) presented in the construction materials and fuel elements. ^{126}Sn is a long-lived (2.35×10^5 years) fission radionuclide with beta decay and emission of low energy and low intensity gamma rays. Both ^{93}Mo and ^{126}Sn are high mobile radionuclides in the environment, and therefore important for waste repository. Although some methods for determination of ^{93}Mo in waste samples were reported, but not effective to accurately determine them in radioactive samples from nuclear facilities. The method for determination of ^{126}Sn in radioactive waste is not available. In this work, we report methods for determination ^{93}Mo and ^{126}Sn in radioactive materials, such as spent ion exchange resin, metals and concrete. The key strategy is highly remove the main radionuclides in the radioactive samples such as ^{60}Co and ^{137}Cs by multi-steps chemical separation using chromatographic techniques, and purification from the radionuclides with similar chemical properties, such as ^{125}Sb , ^{51}Cr , ^{99}Tc , ^{93}Nb for ^{93}Mo determination. An ICP-MS measurement technique was developed to measure ^{126}Sn after chemical separation, the interference from ^{126}Xe and ^{126}Te was eliminated and suppressed by using sequential mass separator and dynamic reaction cell technique using NH_3 as reaction gas. The developed methods have been successfully applied for the analysis of samples from the decommissioning of nuclear power plants.

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