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129I in the Antarctic seawater measured by carrier free iodine separation and AMS

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Due to low concentration of iodine in seawater, iodine carrier is normally added as carrier for separation of ^{129}I from matrix using solvent extraction, this is not suitable for the determination of low level ^{129}I in the seawater received less anthropogenic ^{129}I such as those collected in south hemisphere including the Antarctic and deep seas, because of contribution of ^{129}I in the iodine carrier to the sample during sample preparation. A simple co-precipitation method for separation of carrier free iodine from seawater for measurement of $^{129}\text{I}/^{127}\text{I}$ using accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) has been reported by our group. In this work, some improvement of this method was completed to able to obtain better measurement uncertainty in AMS measurement. The results reveal that addition of small amount of carrier (0.1-0.2 mg) can significantly improve the measurement accuracy and precision. A certified seawater reference material, IAEA-418 (Mediterranean Sea water) has been successfully analyzed by utilizing the presented method and the concentration of ^{129}I was measured to be 2.36×10^8 atoms L⁻¹ in this sample, which agreed well with the certified value (2.28×10^8 atoms L⁻¹), as well as the results measured by traditional solvent extraction by addition of 2 mg iodine carrier, indicating reliability of the developed method. Six seawater samples collected from the Antarctic in 2011 were analyzed utilizing the developed method. The results indicate that $^{129}\text{I}/^{127}\text{I}$ atomic ratios in the investigated area range from 0.7×10^{-12} ~ 9.9×10^{-12} with a mean of 6.1×10^{-12} , which is close or slightly higher than the reported pre-anthropogenic ratio of 1.5×10^{-12} . The main source of ^{129}I in the investigated area might be attributed to the global fallout of both atmospheric nuclear weapons testing and long distance dispersion of fuel reprocessing releases. This is the first report of ^{129}I in the seawater from the Antarctic, the results shed a light of feasible application of ^{129}I as an oceanographic tracer application of ^{129}I the Antarctic.

Primary author: Mr SHAN, Xing (Institute of Earth Environment, CAS)

Co-authors: Prof. ALA, Aldahan (1) Uppsala University; 2) United Arab Emirates University); Prof. XIAOLIN, Hou (1) Institute of Earth Environment, CAS; 2) Technical University of Denmark)

Presenters: Prof. ALA, Aldahan (1) Uppsala University; 2) United Arab Emirates University); Prof. XIAOLIN, Hou (1) Institute of Earth Environment, CAS; 2) Technical University of Denmark); Mr SHAN, Xing (Institute of Earth Environment, CAS)

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