



Contribution ID: 180

Type: Poster

## TiO<sub>2</sub> based absorber for uranium separation and <sup>236</sup>U measurement with AMS

Wednesday, 19 September 2012 18:00 (1h 50m)

The uranium separation from natural waters was studied at the Department of Nuclear Chemistry in late 80's and early 90's. TiO-PAN absorber (titanium dioxide embedded in polyacrylonitrile) showed high sorption capacity for this element.

This composite absorber is planned to be used for uranium pre-concentration for measuring environmental <sup>236</sup>U/U ratios by Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS). After the preliminary AMS results showing anthropogenic contamination in TiO-PAN absorber, the preparation of titanium oxide was studied with a strong emphasis on elimination of this contamination.

Hence, titanium dioxide materials were prepared from an organic uranium-free compound. These samples were then characterized for their crystal structure, their specific surface area, and their sorption towards uranium. Detailed sorption properties were determined also for TiO-PAN absorber including kinetic experiments, sorption isotherm, and effect of several ions (Ca<sup>2+</sup>; Mg<sup>2+</sup>; Fe<sup>3+</sup>; NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>; SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>; Cl<sup>-</sup>; CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>). In these experiments, the uranium concentrations were measured by Time Resolved Laser Induced Fluorescence Spectrometry (TRLFS), which allows us to measure uranium concentrations up to ppb level. A strong influence of Cl<sup>-</sup> ions present in the solutions was seen, thus the calibration of TRLFS has to be made in order to determine the correct uranium concentration.

Presently we are focusing on finding a water source which is not anthropogenically contaminated in order to use this water for further experiments and on the following separation and concentration steps for AMS sample preparation.

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**Session Classification:** Poster Session

**Track Classification:** Radioactive elements in the environment, radiation archeometry and Health Physics