

# PROBLEMS WITH STORAGE OF SAMPLES FOR OBT ANALYSIS

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## Laboratory for low-level radioactivities

Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

- $^{14}\text{C}$  dating of archaeological samples
- geochronology
- monitoring  $^3\text{H}$  in precipitation and  $^{14}\text{C}$  in the atmosphere and biosphere
- monitoring  $^{14}\text{C}$  in biological samples in the vicinity of nuclear power plant
- determination of the biogenic fraction in liquid fuels
- various applications of isotope methods ( $^3\text{H}$ ,  $^{14}\text{C}$ , stable isotopes  $^2\text{H}$ ,  $^{18}\text{O}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ )

## Motivation

- Involved in monitoring  $^{14}\text{C}$  in biological samples (and atm.  $\text{CO}_2$ ) around the nearby nuclear power plant and it would be desirable to implement OBT determination in the same samples
- Croatia (and RBI) taking active part in DONES project (testing materials for fusion power plants  $\rightarrow$  tritium is produced and should be monitored)

We took part in the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> OBT inter-comparison studies (grass, fish, quinces)



# Methods

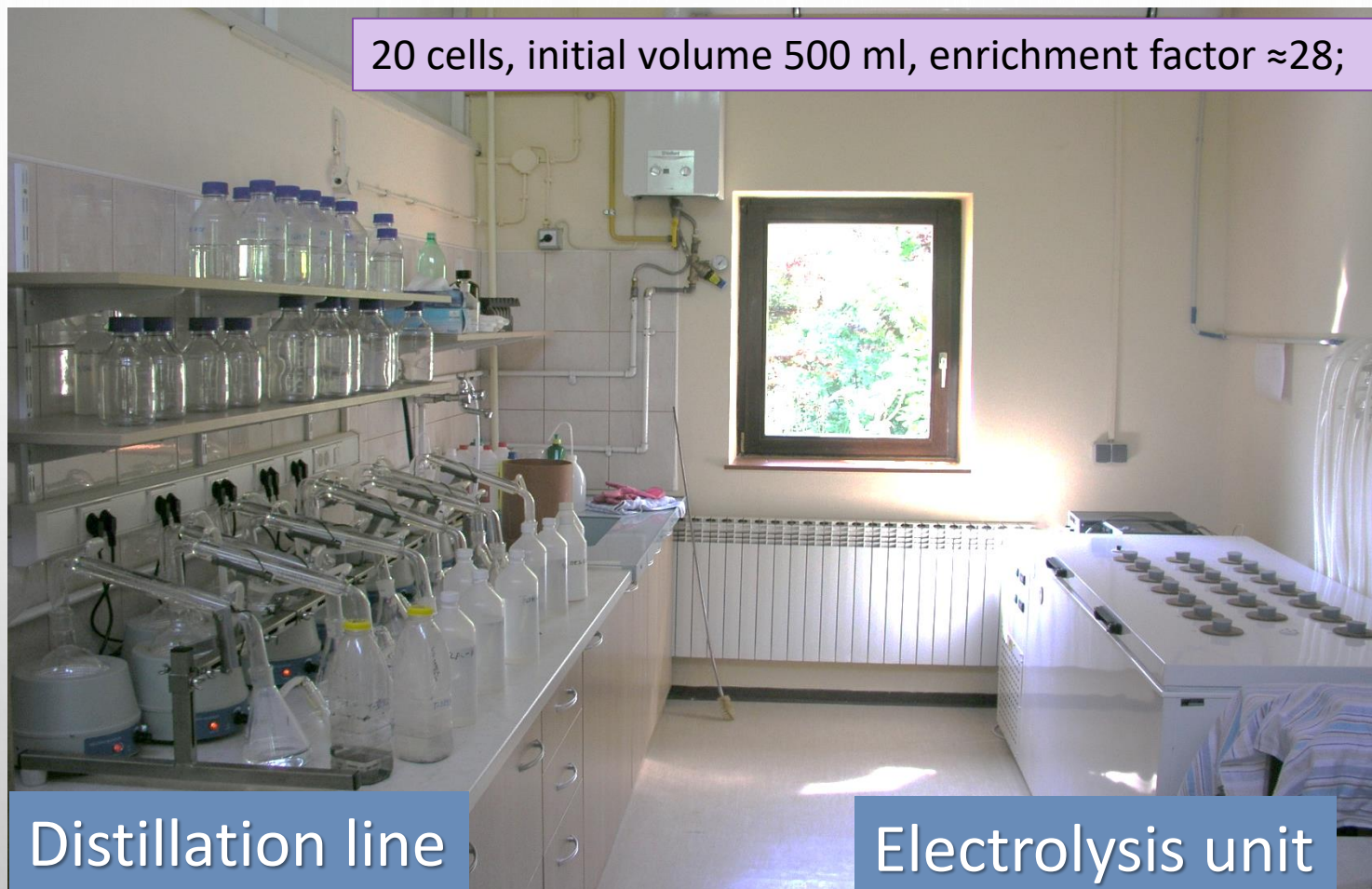
Activity concentration of  $^3\text{H}$  was measured by gas proportional counting technique from 1976 until 2010 ( $\text{CH}_4$  - measurement gas)

and since 2008 by liquid scintillation counting after electrolytic enrichment (or without it).



## RBI – Electrolytic enrichment

20 cells, initial volume 500 ml, enrichment factor  $\approx 28$ ;



Distillation line

Electrolysis unit

Methodology of Tritium Determination in Aqueous Samples by Liquid Scintillation Counting Techniques , I. Stojković, N. Todorović, J. Nikolov, I. Krajcar Bronić, J. Barešić , U. Kozmidis Luburić, In TRITIUM - ADVANCES IN RESEARCH AND APPLICATIONS, ISBN: 971-1-53613-507-7 (e-Book), Nova Science Publisher 2018

# RBI – LSC Measurement



$^3\text{H}$  – direct measurement

$^3\text{H}$  – with el. enrichment

8 ml  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  + 12 ml UG LLT

\*LSC-A  $^{14}\text{C}$  – **absorbed  $\text{CO}_2$**

\*LSC-B  $^{14}\text{C}$  –  **$\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$**

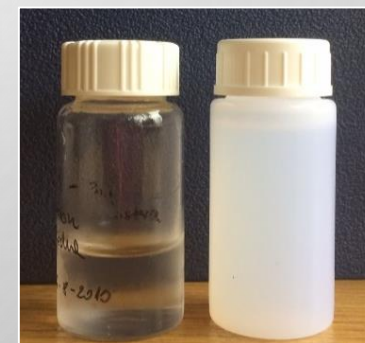
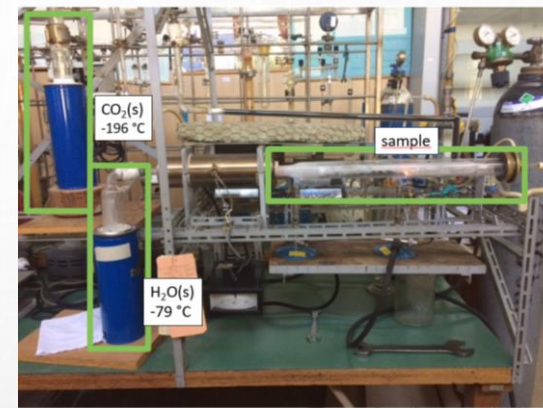
LSC-F  $^{14}\text{C}$  – **liquid organic fuels**  
(biogenic fraction)

\*ISO 17025/2017 since 2021

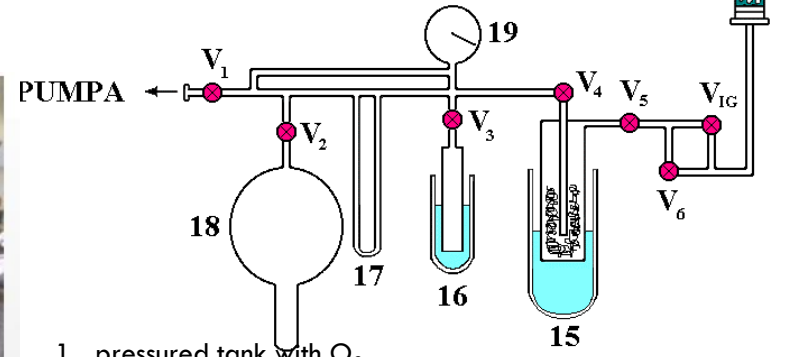
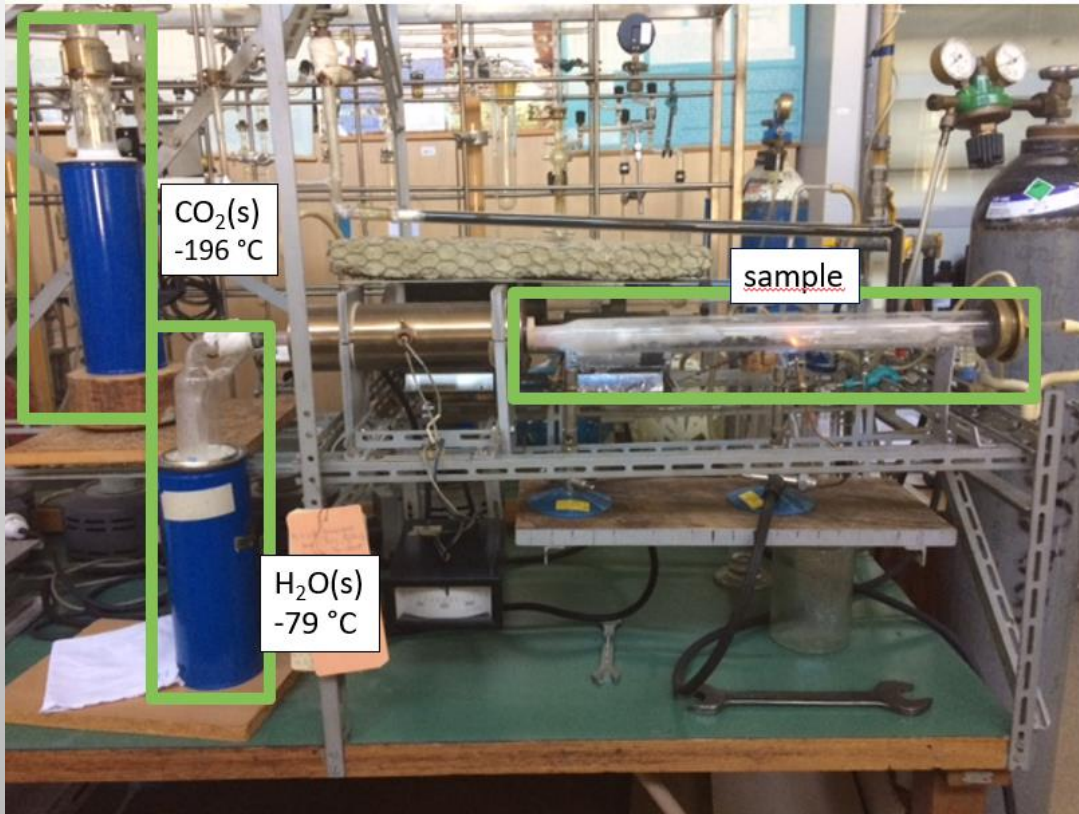
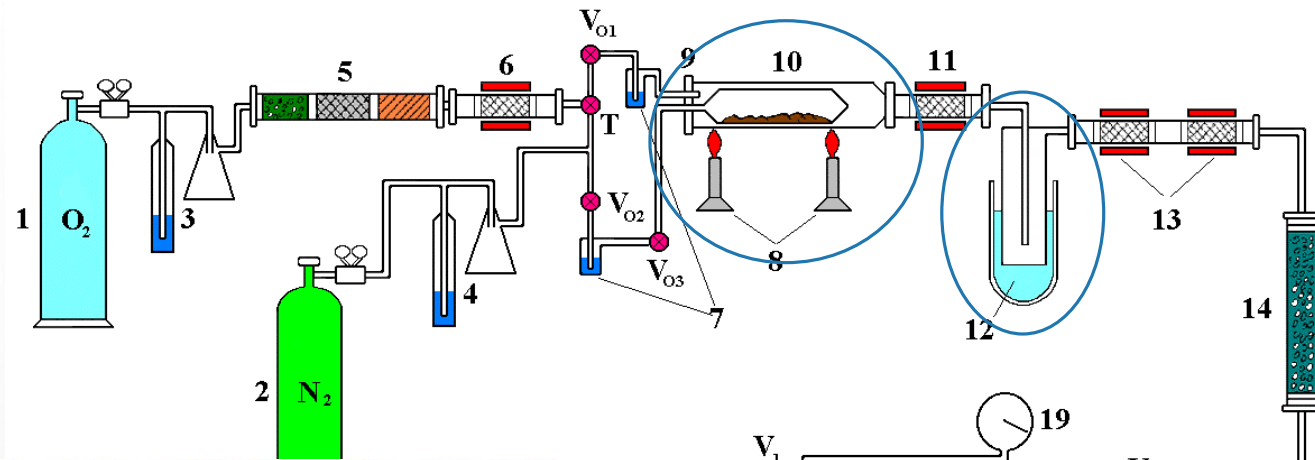
LSC-Quantulus 1220

# Sample preparation for OBT

1. Cut the sample
2. Dry at 80 °C
3. Sample combustion
4. Collect water
5. Purification ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{KMnO}_4$ )
6. Distillation
7. Cocktail preparation



# Combustion line for organic samples



- 1 pressured tank with O<sub>2</sub>
- 2 pressured tank with N<sub>2</sub>
- 3 flow-rate indicator – bubbler, O<sub>2</sub>
- 4 flow-rate indicator – bubbler, N<sub>2</sub>
- 5 absorption tube for purification of O<sub>2</sub>
- 6 furnace for purification of O<sub>2</sub> (filled with Ag wool, 450 °C)
- 7 bubblers for O<sub>2</sub>/ N<sub>2</sub> flow indication in inner and outer tubes
- 8 burners
- 9 metal cap
- 10 quartz tube with the sample
- 11 oxidation furnace (filled with quartz wool, 750 °C)
- 12 water trap (-80 - -100 °C)**
- 13 furnace for purification of CO<sub>2</sub> (filled with Ag wool, 450 °C)
- 14 absorption tube for purification of CO<sub>2</sub> (filled with MnO<sub>2</sub>)
- 15 trap for CO<sub>2</sub> (filled with, Cu cuttings, -196 °C)
- 16 metal reservoir for CO<sub>2</sub> collection and storage
- 17 Hg-manometer for measurement of CO<sub>2</sub> pressure
- 18 glass bulb for CO<sub>2</sub> collection, volume of 12 L
- 19 digital pressure-meter



# Purification and distillation

## Distillation line

- $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2$ ,
  - pH > 8
  - ~2 mg/g
- $\text{KMnO}_4$ ,
  - colour of red wine
  - 2-10 mg/g
- distillation



## Cocktail preparation and LSC measurement:

8 ml of **sample** with 12 ml of **UG LLT**

Measurement 400 minutes (in 8 cycles x 50 min)



## Sample storage

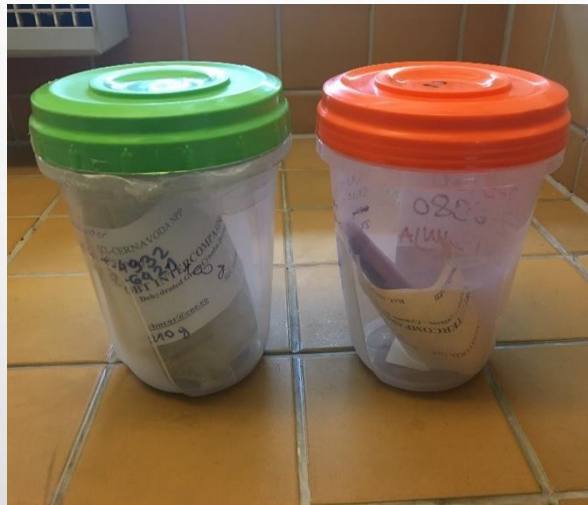
Samples of “grass” (2017 intercomparison) and “quinces” (2019 intercomparison) were analyzed after four and two years, respectively, as a part of laboratory quality control.

### Grass (T-4832)

RBI result – 435 Bq/l

(2s = 90; 2u = 9)

Assigned value – 479 (15) Bq/l



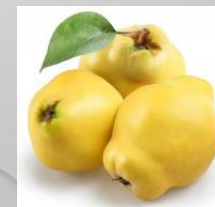
### Quinces (T-5160)

RBI result – 50.2 Bq/l

(2s = 1.8; 2u = 2.2)

Assigned value – 48.6 (4.4) Bq/l

The samples had been kept in their original storage package, plastic bag sealed with tape, at room temperature.



# Issue with sample storage

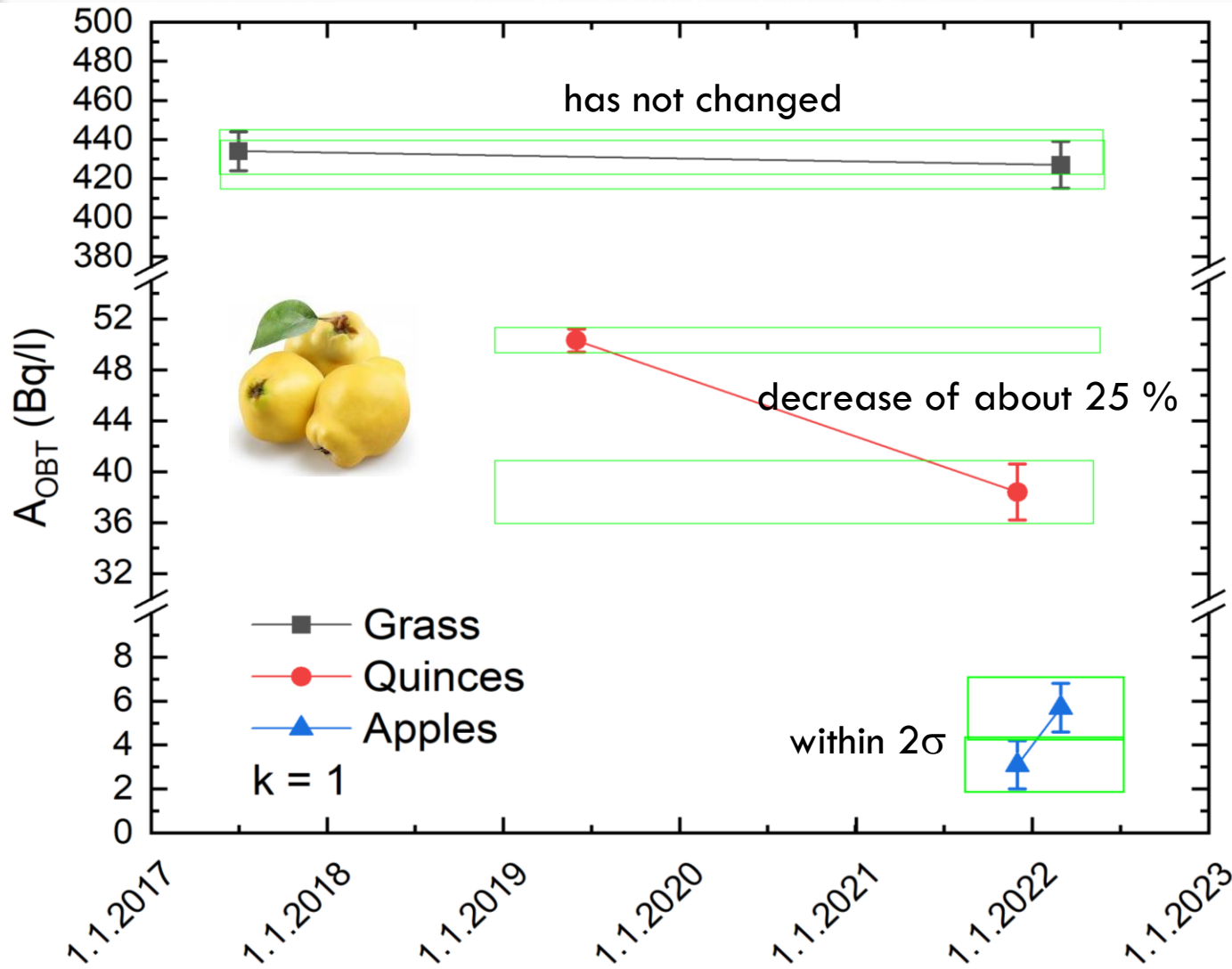
## Results

	First	Second
Grass T-4832	434 ± 20 Bq/l in July 2017	427 ± 24 Bq/l in March 2022
Quinces T-5160	50.3 ± 1.8 Bq/l in June 2019	38.4 ± 4.4 Bq/l in December 2021
Apples T-5551	3.1 ± 2.2 Bq/l in December 2021	5.7 ± 2.2 Bq/l in March 2022



# Issue with sample storage

## Results



Date

# Discussion

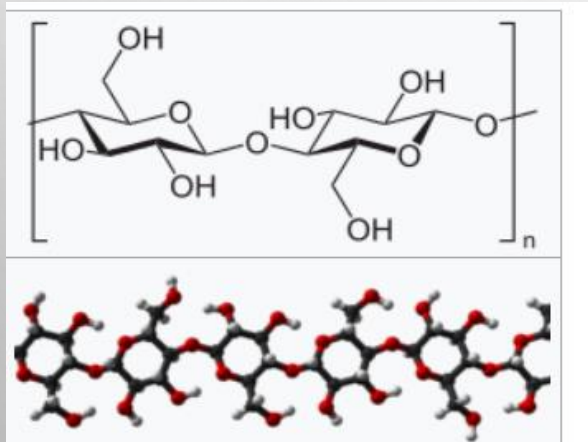
## Cellulose and sucrose

### Grass -

Cellulose is an organic compound with the formula  $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$ , a **polysaccharide** consisting of a linear chain of several hundred to many thousands of  $\beta(1\rightarrow4)$  linked D-glucose units.



-Stable, difficult to decompose.



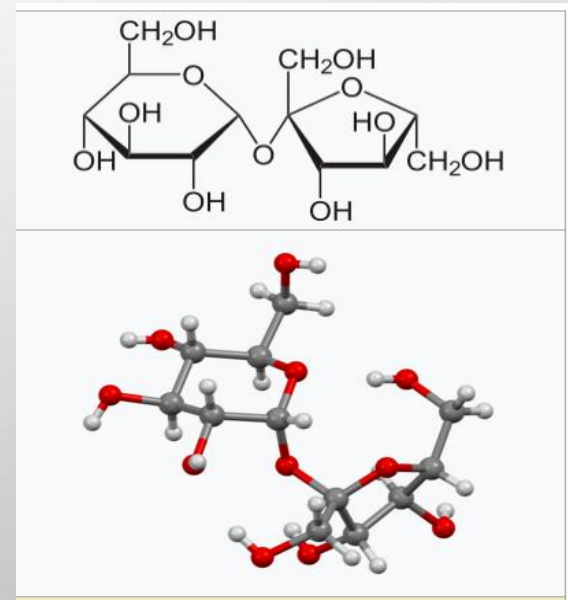
### Quinces (fruit)



Sucrose is a **disaccharide**

sugar composed of glucose and fructose subunits. It is produced naturally in plants and is the main constituent of white sugar. It has the molecular formula  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ .

-Soluble in water



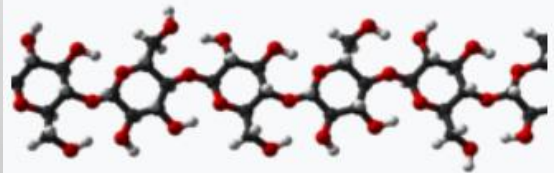
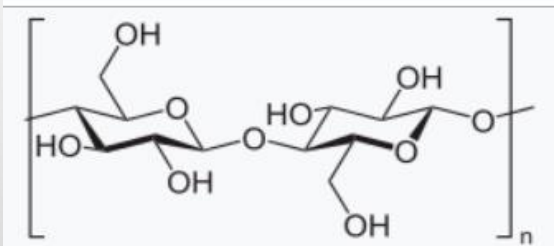
# Discussion

## Cellulose and sucrose

Cellulose (grass)

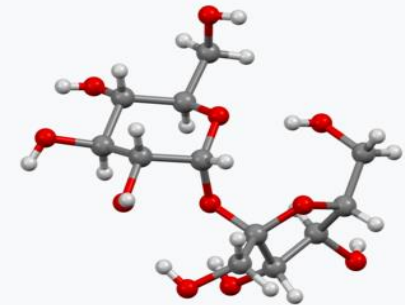
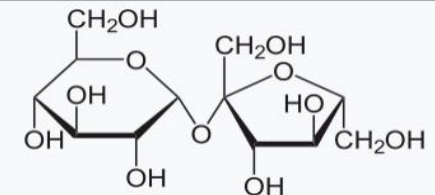


Sucrose (fruit)



-Cellulose is more stable.

-Sucrose prone to exchange on -OH groups with atmospheric water?  
(Precipitation 0.4 – 1.0 Bq/l)



## **Conclusions**

- Samples for OBT analysis may overgone changes that influence result if not stored properly
- The susceptibility to change may depend on the composition of the sample

### **What to do next?**

- Store samples in vacuum plastic bags in freezer?

**Thank you for listening!**

**Questions and suggestions?**





for listening

## Sample preparations:

4th OBT **int - separated** fractions done with pyrolysis and oxidation

+KMnO<sub>4</sub> – only for colored samples

5<sup>th</sup> - both fractions analyzed together, dilution only in one analysis

+Na<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and KMnO<sub>4</sub> - **always**

6<sup>th</sup> – the same as 5<sup>th</sup>, no dilution required

+Na<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and KMnO<sub>4</sub> - **always**

### Cocktail preparation and LSC measurement:

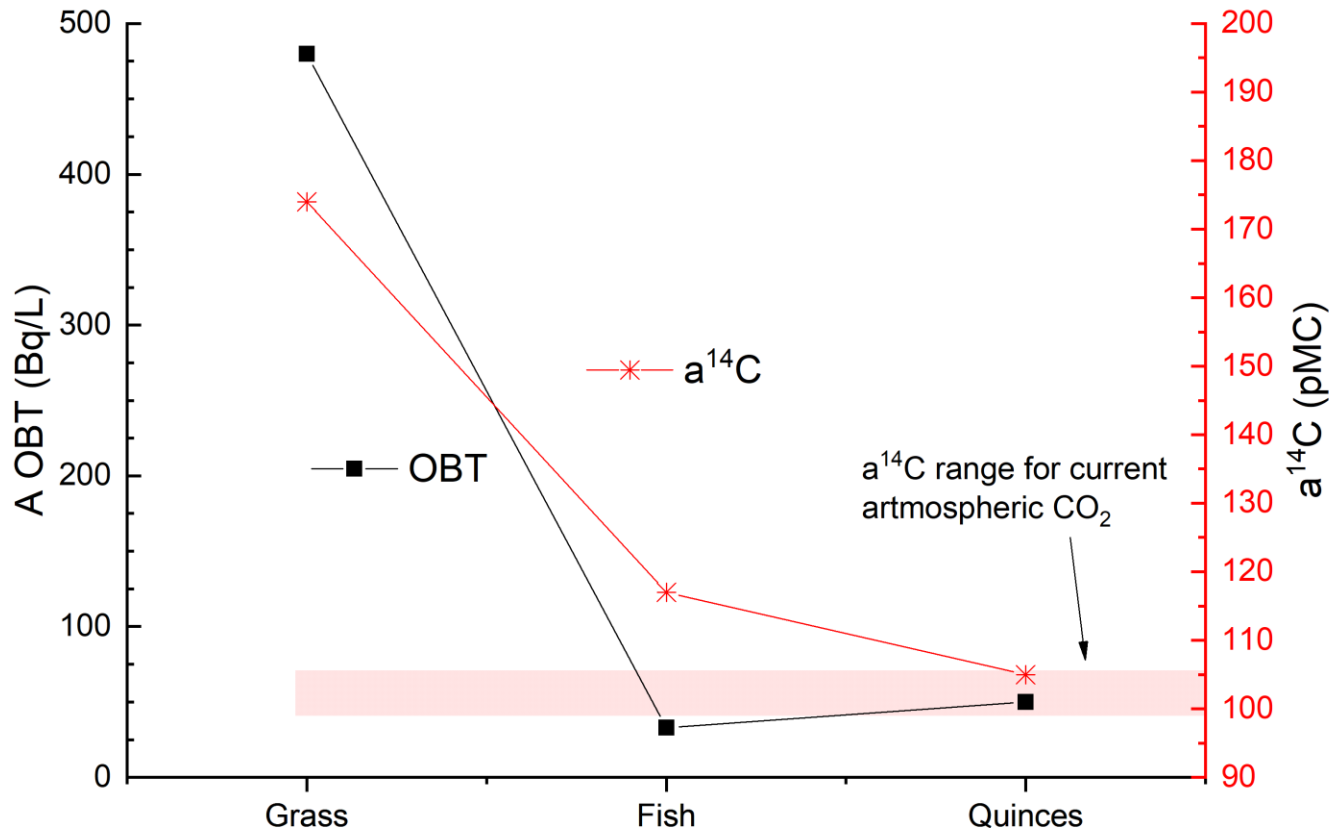
**8 ml of sample with 12 ml of UG LLT**

Measurement **400** minutes (total time, in **8** cycles)

Channels 25-253 (92% tritium and 82% background)

Efficiency 23.6 %

## OBT and $^{14}\text{C}$ activity in the intercomparisons samples



## 4th OBT intercomparison exercise 2017 - grass

Repl- cate	Sample mass used for combustion (g)	Mass of combustion water recovered (g)	Activity in <b>Bq L<sup>-1</sup></b> of combustion water + uncertainty (k =2)	Activity in <b>Bq kg<sup>-1</sup></b> of dehydrated sample + uncertainty (k =2)*
1 2-Py	19.10	4.62	373 ± 8	190 ± 4
2 2-Ox		2.62	494 ± 8	252 ± 4
3 3-Ox	18.64	2.33	462 ± 8	235 ± 4
4 4-Py	17.99	5.89	434 ± 9	221 ± 5
5 4-Ox		0.91	412 ± 10	210 ± 5
<b>mean ± 2s</b>			<b>435 ± 90</b>	<b>222 ± 46</b>
<b>mean ± 2u</b>			<b>435 ± 9</b>	<b>222 ± 4</b>
Arithmetic mean all data			459 ± 30	237 ± 15
<b>Assigned value - Arithmetic mean without outliers</b>			<b>479 ± 15</b>	<b>247 ± 15</b>
Percentage deviation			-9 %	-10 %
Z score			<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-3.3</b>
Zeta score			-0.9	-1.0
<b><sup>14</sup>C activity</b>			<b>174 ± 4 pMC</b> <b>393 ± 10 Bq/kgC</b>	

\* Hydrogen concentration provided by the organizers

## 5th OBT intercomparison exercise 2018 - fish

Repli- cate	Sample mass used for combustion (g)	Mass of combustion water recovered (g)	Activity in <b>Bq L<sup>-1</sup></b> of combustion water + uncertainty (k =2)	Activity in <b>Bq kg<sup>-1</sup></b> of dehydrated sample + uncertainty (k =2)*
1	10.25	5.84	30.3 ± 2.6	20.9 ± 1.8
2	10.50	6.50	30.8 ± 2.8	21.3 ± 1.9
3	10.13	6.19	30.3 ± 2.7	20.9 ± 1.9
4	1 <sup>st</sup> comb. 8.95 2 <sup>nd</sup> comb. 9.32	1 <sup>st</sup> - 5.00 2 <sup>nd</sup> - 5.92 P=1	29.1 ± 3.0	20.1 ± 2.1
5	same as No4	Dilution P=3.649	30.2 ± 2.0	20.8 ± 1.4
mean ± 2s			<b>30.1 ± 1.3 Bq L<sup>-1</sup></b>	<b>20.8 ± 0.9 Bq kg<sup>-1</sup></b>
mean ± 2u			<b>30.1 ± 2.6 Bq L<sup>-1</sup></b>	<b>20.8 ± 1.8 Bq kg<sup>-1</sup></b>
Arithmetic mean all data			40.3 ± 23.7	27.7 ± 15.7
<b>Assigned value - Arithmetic mean without outliers</b>			<b>32.8 ± 3.7</b>	<b>22.6 ± 5.5</b>
Percentage deviation			-8 %	-8 %
Z score			-0.7	-0.3
Zeta score			-0.7	-0.3
<sup>14</sup> C activity			<b>117 ± 2 pMC</b> <b>264 ± 6 Bq/kgC</b>	

\* Hydrogen concentration provided by the organizers

## 6th OBT intercomparison exercise 2019 - quinces

Repl-icate	Sample mass used for combustion (g)	Mass of combustion water recovered (g)	Activity in <b>Bq L<sup>-1</sup></b> of combustion water + uncertainty (k =2)	Activity in <b>Bq kg<sup>-1</sup></b> of dehydrated sample + uncertainty (k =2)*
1	21.90	9.87	49.75 ± 2.11	25.57 ± 1.12
2	20.75	9.65	51.16 ± 2.87	26.29 ± 1.50
3	18.35	8.00	49.41 ± 2.03	25.39 ± 1.08
4	20.56	7.70	51.23 ± 2.00	26.33 ± 1.06
5	20.02	8.63	49.66 ± 2.07	25.52 ± 1.10
mean ± 2s			<b>50.24 ± 1.76</b>	<b>25.82 ± 0.90</b>
mean ± 2u			<b>50.24 ± 2.24</b>	<b>25.82 ± 1.18</b>
Arithmetic mean all data			49.1 ± 1.8	25.2 ± 1.5
<b>Assigned value - Arithmetic mean without outliers</b>			49.1 ± 1.8	25.2 ± 1.5
Percentage deviation			2.3 %	2.4 %
Z score			1.2	1.0
Zeta score			0.5	0.4
<sup>14</sup> C activity			<b>105 ± 1 ‰</b> <b>238 ± 2 Bq/kgC</b>	

\* Hydrogen concentration provided by the organizers