文章摘要

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岩石土壤及沉积物样品中²¹⁰Pb-²¹⁰Bi-²¹⁰Po的快速联合测定

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Joint and Rapid Determination of 210 Pb- 210 Bi- 210 Po in Rock, Soil and Sediment Samples by Constant Temperature Spontaneous Deposition on Cu-foil with Gross α and Gross β Counting

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英文关键词: Cu ²¹⁰Pb ²¹⁰Bi ²¹⁰Po double samples joint measurement gross α and β counting

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中文摘要:

铀系核素²¹⁰Pb−²¹⁰Bi−²¹⁰Po目前通常采用相对独立的分析技术,三核素分别进行测定,并存在一些技术问题需要解决。文献报道的三核素联测技术需要使用多种昂贵的测试设备和示踪剂,或者制源体系抗干扰能力较弱且分析周期较长。本文研究了²¹⁰Bi、²¹⁰Po同时且定量恒温自沉积于铜箔的最佳制源条件,建立了双样-两次铜箔恒温自沉积制源-总α、总β同时计数法快速联合测定岩石、土壤及沉积物样品中²¹⁰Pb−²¹⁰Bi−²¹⁰Po的分析技术。结果表明,当铜镀片面积为3.14 cm², 盐酸浓度为0.5 mol/L, 氯化钠浓度为3.5 mol/L, 溶液体积为20 mL,恒温90℃,振速为120 r/min,振幅20 mm,制源70 min, ²¹⁰Bi和²¹⁰Po可同步定量自沉积且²¹⁰Pb不沉积。在抗坏血酸存在下,大量共存元素不干扰自沉积。方法的精密度优于5%,全程加标放化回收率在99.5% 100.5%之间。该联测技术采用的制源体系抗稳定铋干扰能力较强,回收稳定,分析周期短,仅需一台国产测试设备并无需示踪剂即可完成三核素联合测定,同时也适合于三核素的独立测定。

英文摘要:

Measurement techniques of uranium series nuclides ²¹⁰Pb, ²¹⁰Bi and ²¹⁰Po are relatively independent at present for most cases, and there are still some technical issues that need to be overcome. Joint measurement techniques of these nuclides reported in the literature require expensive testing apparatus and radioactive tracers, or the capacity of resisting disturbance of the deposition conditions is relatively weak and the test period is relatively long. The study conducted of the optimum spontaneous deposition conditions of ²¹⁰Bi and ²¹⁰Po on Cu simultaneously and quantitatively is reported in this paper, and the establishment of a new joint measurement technique of ²¹⁰Pb, ²¹⁰Bi and ²¹⁰Po in rock, soil and sediment samples. It was found that ²¹⁰Bi and ²¹⁰Po were deposited on Cu foil simultaneously, while ²¹⁰Pb was not deposited on a 3.14 cm² Cu foil under the conditions of 0.5 mol/L HCl, 3.5 mol/L NaCl in the total 20 mL solution at 90°C, with a vibration frequency of 120 r/min and vibration amplitude of 20 mm for 70 min. Due to the presence of ascorbic acid, lots of coexisting elements have no interference with target nuclides. The precision of this testing technology was higher than 5% and total recovery rates were 99.5%-100.5%. This new measurement technique has a strong capacity to resist Bi disturbance, the recovery rate is more constant than traditional methods and the test period is short with one set of home-made testing apparatus and no radioactive tracers required. Moreover, this measurement technique is also suitable for the determination of one of these three nuclides separately.

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