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# Laboratory Journal

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Paul Mendoza

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This notebook begins 6 October 2016

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**Thursday, 6 October 2016**

**8:30am - 11:00 am**

**1:30pm - 3:30pm**

## **1 Isotopes we are looking for**

- Decay Monitors
  - $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{133}\text{Cs}$
- Burnup Monitor
  - $(^{154}\text{Eu}/^{153}\text{Eu}) [^{155}\text{Eu}]$
- Reactor type monitors
  - $(^{134}\text{Cs}/^{137}\text{Cs})$
  - $(^{150}\text{Sm}/^{149}\text{Sm})$
  - $(^{242}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu})$
  - $(^{135}\text{Cs}/^{137}\text{Cs})$
  - $(^{136}\text{Ba}/^{138}\text{Ba})$
- Isotope Solve list

$^{133}\text{Cs}$	$^{136}\text{Ba}$	$^{153}\text{Eu}$
$^{134}\text{Cs}$	$^{138}\text{Ba}$	$^{154}\text{Eu}$
$^{135}\text{Cs}$	$^{149}\text{Sm}$	$^{239}\text{Pu}$
$^{137}\text{Cs}$	$^{150}\text{Sm}$	$^{242}\text{Pu}$

Table 1: Isotope solve list.

## **2 Experiment Notes**

- Project Number: 504370-0001
- EHS Contact:

- d-imenchaca@tamu.edu
- 979-676-0590 For Dan
- 979-845-2132:General
- Files on computer saved in C:/Paul\_Mendoza
- $^{152}\text{Eu}$  Liquid calibration source
  - Source 1577-22
  - 497.0 nCi
  - Assy Date: 15 Feb 12
  - 1.00568g
- Stock  $\text{HNO}_3$ : Assuming Temp= $24.8 \pm 3 \rightarrow \boxed{\text{Stock HNO}_3}$ 
  - Molarity :  $15.35 \pm 0.13$
  - pH:  $-1.186 \pm 0.004$
  - Molality:  $35.3 \pm 0.8$
  - Wt Concentration:  $69.0 \pm 0.5$
  - Molar Mass:  $63.0130 \pm 0.0012$
  - Density:  $1.402 \pm 0.006$
- Stock Iron Sulfamate  $\text{Fe}(\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_3)_2 \rightarrow \boxed{\text{Stock Fe(II)}}$ 
  - Molarity :  $2.302 \pm 0.009$
  - Molality :  $2.717 \pm 0.006$
  - Wt Concentration :  $40.26 \pm 0.05$
  - Molar Mass :  $248.022 \pm 0.017$
  - Density:  $1.418 \pm 0.005$

### 3 Stock creation

- Get stock solution from Troy room 18A, store near rad waste
- Grab  $1000\mu\text{l}$  pipett from glovebox
- Decontaminate with radic - dump waste into glass aq rad outside glove box
- Practice pipetting  $500\mu\text{l}$  to glass vial - setting  $503\mu\text{l}$  gives  $500\mu\text{l}$
- Class/lunch Break
- Get alpha detector from Dr. Marianno



- Set up laboratory notebook
- Calculation To do calculation to determine the volumes needed for a final concentration of a particular volume, knowing the initial concentrations

$$V_2 = \frac{b_2 - \frac{M_1 b_1}{A}}{M_2 - \frac{M_1}{A}}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{b - BV_2}{A}$$

Where:

$$A = (1 - wt\%_1)\rho_1$$

$$B = (1 - wt\%_2)\rho_2$$

$$b_1 = (1 - wt\%_3)V_3\rho_3$$

$$b_2 = M_3V_3$$

With known Molarity and volume of a solution how much, and of what concentration do we need to combine with a second solution to get a final solution of known concentration and volume?

$$B = (1 - wt\%_3)V_3\rho_3 - (1 - wt\%_1)V_1\rho_1$$

$$A = M_3V_3 - M_1V_1$$

$$C = \frac{B}{A} = \frac{(1 - wt\%_2)\rho_2}{M_2}$$

Need iterative solution, choose:

$$M_2 = \frac{M_3V_3 - M_1V_1}{V_3 - V_1}$$

$$V_2 = V_3 - V_1$$

Use to determine molality  $\rightarrow wt\%_2 \rightarrow \rho_2$ . Then compare to  $C$ , iterate around the solution to find answer so that  $C = \frac{(1 - wt\%_2)\rho_2}{M_2}$ .

**Friday, 7 October 2016**

**9:00am - 12:00 am**

**1:00pm - 4:00pm**

## 1 Stock creation

✓ Program calculation for creation of stock - some results shown below

✓ Prepare shielding for transfer for closet solution

- Clean off and move leaded shielding in rad area to countertop next to fume-hood
- Add diaper paper on countertop, and on shielding incase of contamination
- Practice transfer

✓ -

$$\begin{aligned} &0.149 \pm 0.011 \text{ ml of } 15.43 \pm 0.06 \text{ M HNO}_3 \text{ } \boxed{\text{Stock HNO}_3} \\ &+ \\ &1.91 \pm 0.08 \text{ ml of } 0.0 \pm 0 \text{ M solution } \boxed{\text{DI Water}} \\ &= \\ &2.048 \pm 0.026 \text{ ml of } 1.12 \pm 0.08 \text{ M HNO}_3 \text{ solution } \boxed{\rightarrow \text{Stock}} \text{ (glass container)} \end{aligned}$$

✓ -

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Combine } 0.500 \pm 0.005 \text{ ml of } 15.43 \pm 0.06 \text{ M HNO}_3 \text{ solution } \boxed{\text{closet}} \\ &+ \\ &2.048 \pm 0.026 \text{ ml of } 1.12 \pm 0.08 \text{ M HNO}_3 \text{ solution } \boxed{\text{Stock}} \\ &= \\ &2.500 \pm 0.025 \text{ ml of } 4.00 \pm 0.05 \text{ M HNO}_3 \text{ solution. } \boxed{\rightarrow \text{Stock}} \end{aligned}$$

✓ Lock  $\boxed{\text{Stock}}$  in glovebox

✓ Put Source back in rad closet

✓ Clean up contamination added to pipette tip from transfer (for some reason, the contamination was added to the inside of the pipette itself, the tips used don't have the block, but still, none of the solution should have traveled up the shaft

Friday, 7 October 2016

9:00am - 12:00 am

1:00pm - 4:00pm

- ☒ Dispose of diaper paper laid down for transfer (where the glass bottle was set down which contained closet solution, there was contamination (the outside of the bottle of the closet solution is contaminated)
- ☒ Move shielding back to where it was

## 2 Preparation for Process 1

- ☒ Count calibration standard Eu-152 in HPGe 3 hours 22 minutes at furthest position from detector (26 cm)
  - Source 1577-22
  - 497.0 nCi
  - Assy Date: 15 Feb 12
  - 1.00568g
- ☒ Create Eu-152 Excel Counting sheet template for standards
- ☒ Set up ROI (region of interest) file for Eu-152
- ☒ Start background count and done for the day
  - Count lasted for 12 hours

**Saturday, 8 October 2016**  
**10:00am - 2:00 pm**

## **1 Preparation for Process 1**

- ✓ Finish background count, lasted 12 hours
- ✓ Remove 0.3 ml from `Stock` transfer to `1` for counting
  - `1` is a smaller tube, which will fit into a larger centrifuge tube for, well, centrifuging
  - `1` tube cannot fit into centrifuge tube with white push cap (pushes on outside of tube), white push cap is necessary when vortex mixing, so a blue push cap (pushes on inside of tube), was put on for counting, these smaller tubes will have to have two caps following them around, I can't wait till the second cycle when the bigger tubes will be used
  - Note for why smaller tubes are being used: when pipetting the smaller volume of 0.3 ml for aq/o phase separation it is much easier to have the smaller diameter tubes
  - Stock was removed from glovebox, and after was put into the safe
- ✓ Count `1` for 1 hour and 24 minutes
- ✓ Fix density calculation in code, was slightly wrong before, this means `Stock` and `1` are slightly different from what they should be, but within error
- ✓ Calculation for creation of Fe(II) solution (next page)

$$\begin{aligned}
&V_1 \text{ ml of } M_{1,Fe} \text{ Fe(II) in } M_{1,HNO_3} \text{ HNO}_3 \\
&\quad + \\
&V_2 \text{ ml of } M_{2,Fe} \text{ Fe(II) in } M_{2,HNO_3} \text{ HNO}_3 \\
&\quad = \\
&V_3 \text{ ml of } M_{3,Fe} \text{ Fe(II) in } M_{3,HNO_3} \text{ HNO}_3.
\end{aligned}$$

The knowns are:

$$M_{1,Fe} = 2.302, \rho_1 = 1.418, M_{1,HNO_3} = 0 \text{ (Fe Stock solution)}$$

$$M_{2,Fe} = 0, \rho_2 = \rho_{HNO_3}(M_{2,HNO_3})$$

$$V_3 = 4 \text{ ml}, M_{3,Fe} = 0.024, M_{3,HNO_3} = 4, \rho_3 = \rho_{HNO_3}(4M)$$

$$\text{Mols of Fe(II) constant: } V_1 = \frac{M_{3,Fe}V_3}{M_{1,Fe}} = 0.042$$

$$\text{Mols of HNO}_3 \text{ constant: } V_2 = \frac{V_3M_{3,HNO_3}}{M_{2,HNO_3}}$$

$$\text{Mass Constant: } V_2 = \frac{V_3\rho_3 - V_1\rho_1}{\rho_2}$$

$$\text{Combine last two equations: } M_{2,HNO_3} - \frac{V_3M_{3,HNO_3}\rho_2}{V_3\rho_3 - V_1\rho_1} = 0$$

$$\text{Solve iteratively (where } M_{2,HNO_3} \text{ determines } \rho_2) \text{ with first guess of: } M_{2,HNO_3} = \frac{M_{3,HNO_3}V_3}{V_2}$$

**Sunday, 9 October 2016**

**7:30 pm - 11:30 pm**

## **1 Preparation for Process 1**

✓ Prepare for multi contact extraction and back extraction exp

- Make solution of 30 vol.% TBP with kerosene
- Make 40 ml of solution 4.06 M HNO<sub>3</sub> solution,
- Transfer two smaller vials (one for TBP phase), one for Fe phase, with two different lids into glovebox (with a larger vial to hold them in the centrifuge)
- Transfer two smaller vials with centrifuge vials for centrifuging, keep one with water 0.3 ml, and TBP mix 0.32 ml Vial 1 Budd, and the second with 1.2 ml of TBP mix and 1.25 ml water Vial 2 Budd
- Transfer Stock and 1 to glovebox
- Transfer another vial to hold the Fe solution
- Make sure tweezers are in glovebox (they are) - to remove smaller vials from centrifuge tubes
- Transfer slightly contaminated pipette to glovebox
- All above vials that would contain solution were rinsed with whatever they would hold for approximately 3 minutes

✓ -

$$\begin{aligned} &15 \pm 0.15 \text{ ml of TBP } \boxed{\text{Stock TBP}} \\ &+ \\ &35 \pm 0.35 \text{ ml of kerosene } \boxed{\text{Stock kerosene}} \\ &= \\ &50 \pm 0.5 \text{ ml of 30 vol.\% TBP. } \boxed{\rightarrow \text{TBP}} \end{aligned}$$

✓ -

$$\begin{aligned} &10.579 \pm 0.011 \text{ ml of } 15.35 \pm 0.13 \text{ M HNO}_3 \boxed{\text{Stock HNO}_3} \\ &+ \\ &30.355 \pm 0.030 \text{ ml of } 0.0 \pm 0 \text{ M HNO}_3 \text{ solution } \boxed{\text{DI Water}} \\ &= \\ &39.94 \pm 0.14 \text{ ml of } 4.07 \pm 0.04 \text{ M HNO}_3 \text{ solution } \boxed{\rightarrow \text{Fe Prep}} \end{aligned}$$

To create an Fe solution for a back extraction, Fe Prep should be combined in the following manner (Small portions created because this solution has a short half life with larger concentrations of  $HNO_3$ ).

☐ -

0.0417+/-0.0018 ml of 2.302+/-0.009 M Fe(II) in 0.0+/-0 M  $HNO_3$  Stock Fe(II)  
 +  
 3.941+/-0.027 ml of 0.0+/-0 M Fe(II) in 4.06+/-0.05 M  $HNO_3$  solution Fe Prep  
 +  
 4.000+/-0.020 ml of 0.0240+/-0.0010 M Fe(II) in 4.00+/-0.05 M  $HNO_3$  solution  
 $\rightarrow$  Bk Ex Solution.

☒ Add Sodium Nitrite to 1, it will sit overnight, but it doesn't have to

- Dropped 1, solution probably contaminated blue lid (crap), centrifuged on 1000 rpm for 2 minutes

# Monday, 10 October 2016

## 12:30 pm - 4:30 pm

### 1 Process 1 Mistake experiment

✓ First contact - Extraction

- Add 0.32 ml  $TBP$  to  $1$
- Shake on Pulse Mode of 15 minutes on vortex mixer
- Change of plans (This occurred while sample settled for a bit while changes were implemented)
  - Put smaller tubes directly into centrifuge - so we do not have to switch caps so often
  - Pulled out  $Vial\ 1\ Budd$  and  $Vial\ 2\ Budd$  Pulled out of glovebox the smaller tubes, changed their caps, labeled them, put back into glovebox (5-10 minutes)
- Centrifuge 1000 rpm for 10 minutes
- Attempted to pull out 0.30 ml of TBP phase
  - Utter Failure
  - Utter Failure again
  - Utter failure...difficult to pull out 0.3 ml and keep phases separate
- Added 1.08 ml  $TBP$  to  $1$  (for 0.2 ml buffer)
  - All extractions at once (different from original exp)

$$p = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{D} \frac{V_{aq}}{V_o}}$$

- $V_o$  increased by fourfold
  - Pipette slipped to 538 (instead of 540  $\rightarrow$  0.4% increase in error)
- Vortex mix for 15 minutes on pulse mode
- Centrifuge 1000 cpm for 10 minutes
- Remove 1000 ml top phase (TBP), then remove another 200 ml of top phase (TBP)  $\rightarrow 2$



✓ Creation of *Bk Ex Solution*

0.0417+/-0.0018 ml of 2.302+/-0.009 M Fe(II) in 0.0+/-0 M HNO<sub>3</sub> *Stock Fe(II)*  
 +  
 3.941+/-0.027 ml of 0.0+/-0 M Fe(II) in 4.06+/-0.05 M HNO<sub>3</sub> solution *Fe Prep*  
 +  
 4.000+/-0.020 ml of 0.0240+/-0.0010 M Fe(II) in 4.00+/-0.05 M HNO<sub>3</sub> solution  
→ *Bk Ex Solution*.

✓ Back Extraction - First Contact

- Add 1.4 *Bk Ex Solution* to 2
- Shake pulse mode for 15 minutes
- Remove 1.2 ml of bottom phase (Fe(II)) → 3
  - Lost two drops
  - While placing vial into centrifuge, cap shot off, spraying solution everywhere...great

✓ Back Extraction - Second Contact

- Add 1.2 *Bk Ex Solution* to 2
- Shake pulse mode for 15 minutes
- Remove 1.2 ml of bottom phase (Fe(II)) → 3

✓ Back Extraction - Third Contact

- Add 1.2 *Bk Ex Solution* to 2
- Shake pulse mode for 15 minutes
- Remove 1.2 ml of bottom phase (Fe(II)) → 3

This experiment had sputtering of pipette at certain times.

## 2 Counting for Process 1 Mistake experiment (Gamma)

✓ Counted waste 1, containing 0.3 ml of *Stock* and 0.2 ml *TBP*, on HPGe, for 12 hours (left for the night)

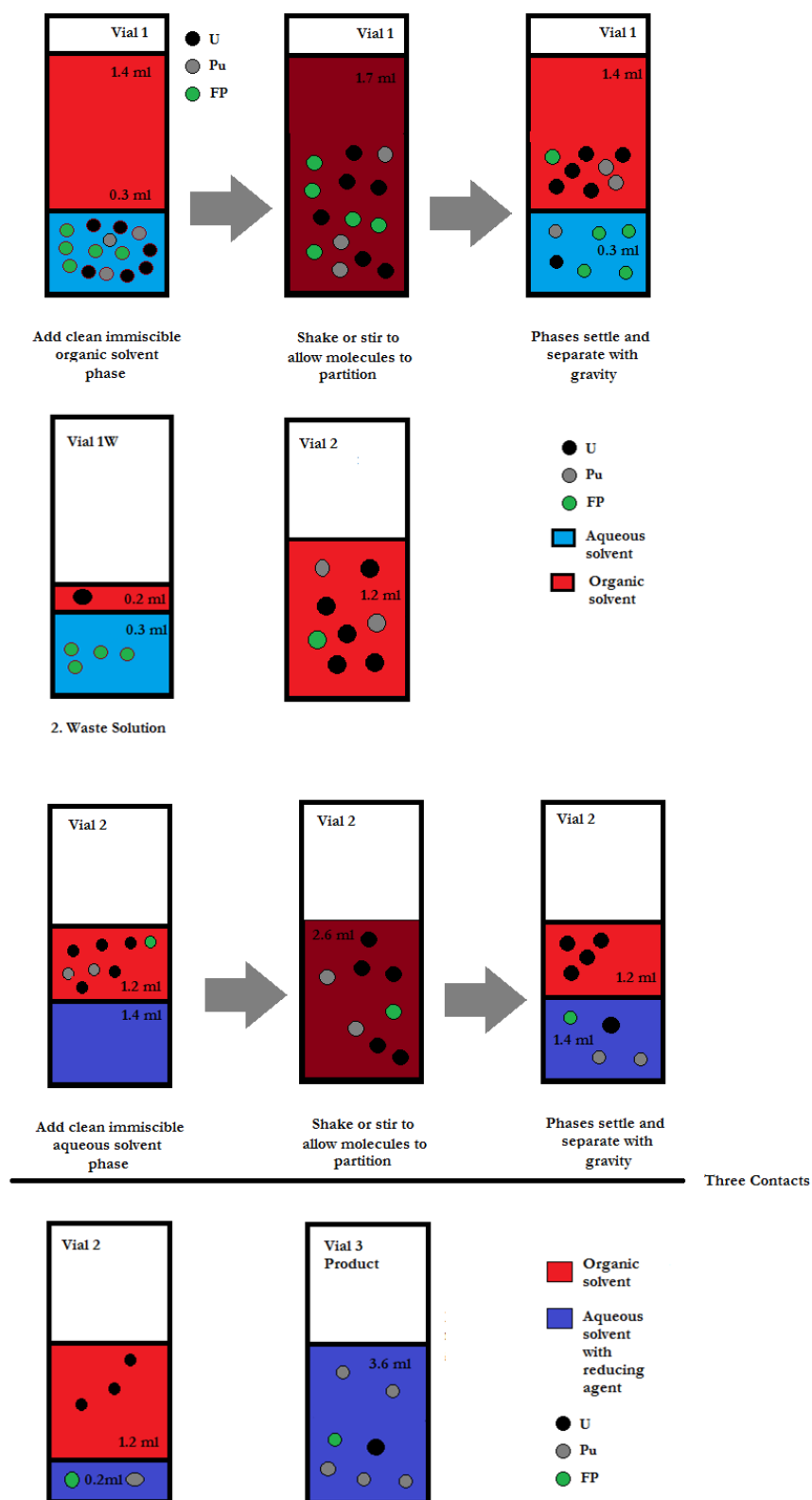


Figure 1: Process 1 Mess Up Experimental Overview

**Tuesday, 11 October 2016**  
**10:30 pm - 1:00 am**

## 1 Counting for Process 1 Mistake experiment (Gamma)

There are 6 things to count.

- ✓ Initial solution [1] - 23 cm away, 0.3 ml  $\text{HNO}_3$
- ✓ Waste [1] - 23 cm away, 0.3 ml  $\text{HNO}_3$  0.2 ml TBP
- ✓ Create 4 M  $\text{HNO}_3$  solution store in fume hood

$$\begin{aligned}
 &2.6056 \pm 0.0026 \text{ ml of } 15.35 \pm 0.13 \text{ M } \text{HNO}_3 \text{ solution } \boxed{\text{Stock } \text{HNO}_3} \\
 &\quad + \\
 &7.625 \pm 0.008 \text{ ml of } 0.0 \pm 0 \text{ M } \text{HNO}_3 \text{ solution } \boxed{DI} \\
 &\quad + \\
 &9.985 \pm 0.035 \text{ ml of } 4.01 \pm 0.04 \text{ M } \text{HNO}_3 \text{ solution } \boxed{\rightarrow 4 \text{ M } \text{HNO}_3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

- ✓ Pull out 0.2 from bottom of [1] ( $\text{HNO}_3$ ), dilute to 0.3 ml with  $\boxed{4 \text{ M } \text{HNO}_3}$   
 $\rightarrow 1W$  (Part)
  - Count on HPGe  $\sim 1$  hour
- ✓ Pull out 0.3 ml from [3] to count  $\rightarrow 3P$  (product)
  - Start Count on HPGe 4 hours (left overnight)
- ✓ Pull out 0.3 ml from top of [2] (TBP), to count  $\rightarrow 2W$  (Waste)
- ~~□ Pull out 0.7 ml from top of [2] (TBP)  $\rightarrow 2W2$ , then count [2] which should have 0.3 ml, 0.1 ml of TBP, and 0.2 ml of  $\text{HNO}_3$~~ 
  - Could not pull out all 0.7, but only 0.6
- ✓ Pull out 0.6 ml from top of [2] (TBP)  $\rightarrow 2W2$ , should have 0.5 ml, 0.3 ml of TBP, and 0.2 ml of  $\text{HNO}_3$

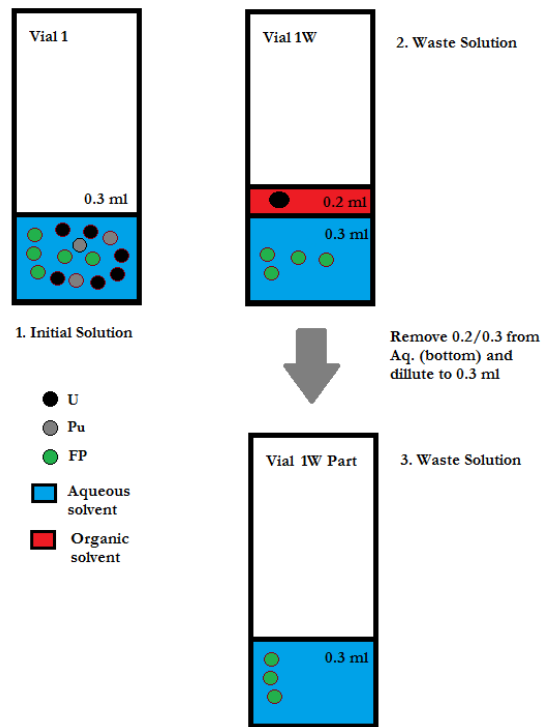


Figure 1: First Three Counts

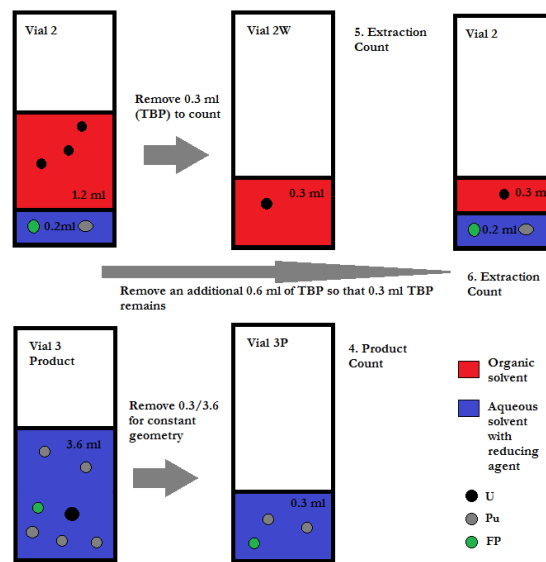


Figure 2: Second Three Counts

**Wednesday, 12 October 2016**  
**11:30 am - 1:30 pm**

## **1 Counting for Process 1 Mistake experiment (Gamma)**

✓ Finish count 3P

✓ Start sample 2W

✓ Determine preliminary results

- Determined  $^{137}\text{Cs}$ ,  $^{144}\text{Ce}$ ,  $^{106}\text{Rh}$  activities for first 4 counts - Excel sheet
- Used excel sheet from John Burns for efficiency calibration of Eu-152 source...will just use the sheet from now on
- Also got from John, a templating file for GENIE, "AnalysisMG.tpi", which helps a lot for output from GENIE, again, something I do not want to modify
- The template was in an algorithm from GENIE, had the following steps
  1. Peak Locate - Unidentified 2nd Diff
    - Channels 1-16000
    - 2.50
    - 0.50 - FWHM
    - Add to existing results
  2. Peak Area - Sum/Non-linear LSQ Fit
    - Channels 1-16000
    - 4 channels, use fixed tail parameters
    - Channels, Step, 4.00, 4.00, 4.00
    - Output to screen and printer
  3. Reporting...
    - "AnalysisMG.tpi", "C:/GENIE2K/CTLFILES/"
    - PeakAnalysis, 1.000000
    - Start on: Page One, New File,  $\mu\text{Ci}$

✓ Notes for research meeting

- Process dilutes by factor of 12, no matter what

*Wednesday, 12 October 2016*

*11:30 am - 1:30 pm*

- Concentrated stock by a factor of two
- Decreased initial volume
- Have to maintain, 0.2 ml excess volume to pipette from top
- Have to maintain, 0.1 ml excess from bottom
- Mistake in extraction - all extractions at once

**Thursday, 13 October 2016**  
**12:30 am - 4:30 pm**

## **1 Counting for Process 1 Mistake experiment (Gamma)**

✓ Finish count 2W

## **2 Counting for Process 1 Mistake experiment (Alpha)**

✓ Start count 2

✓ Fix alpha counter, reivew alpha counting

- Alpha detector broken, fixed by plugging into proper port
- Counted Calibration Alpha source
  - There are some details for determining what the alpha efficiency should be for the alpha detector, and I want to make sure I do it correctly, have not had time to look into it. I have a PDF file that shows what is in the sample  
/notebook/Figures/Alpha\_Copy.pdf
  - Pu-239 and Pu-240 are unresolved
  - Pu-238 and Am-241 are unresolved
  - Isotope Droducts Laboratories
  - 38.81 nCi
  - 1451-68-3
  - 1 Dec 10
  - Kevin also provided me with a Excel Sheet that does some of the calculations, probably will have to modify

✓ Counted Alpha Background

✓ Counted Alpha Calibration (9 mm position)

✓ Prepare alpha sample of Stock

- From Jarrod's stock 10 $\mu$ l was dilluted to 1ml and 10  $\mu$ l was taken

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
10 \mu\text{l of } \boxed{\textit{Stock}} & (4 \text{ M HNO}_3) & \\
+ & & \\
190 \mu\text{l of DI water (leftover in glovebox)} & & \\
990 \mu\text{l of DI water (leftover in glovebox)} & & \\
= & & \\
0.2 \text{ ml of } \sim 0 \text{ M HNO}_3 & \boxed{4 \textit{Dillution}} & \\
1 \text{ ml of } \sim 0 \text{ M HNO}_3 \rightarrow & \boxed{4 \textit{Dillution}} &
\end{array}$$

✓ Prepare and count alpha sample of Stock

- Take 20  $\mu\text{l}$  of  $\boxed{4 \textit{Dillution}}$ , put onto concentric circle disk plates (innermost circle)  $\boxed{D1}$ 
  - It should be noted that once an alpha source is placed on these disks and dried out, they look no different from other disks
- Let dry in glovebox

✓ Count  $\boxed{D1}$  over night



**Friday, 14 October 2016**

**8:30 am - 9:00 pm**

**1 Counting for Process 1 Mistake experiment (Gamma)**

☒ Finish count

**2 Counting for Process 1 Mistake experiment (Alpha)**

☒ Finish count for

☒ Move  to safe (or glovebox)

**3 Analysis for Process 1 Mistake (Gamma)**

☐ Attempt to understand our alpha efficiency (basically how much is in the calibration source)

# Monday - Wednesday, 17-19 October 2016

## 1 Analysis for Process 1 Mistake (Gamma)

☐ Looked into alpha calibration math some more

☒ Analyze and automate (somewhat) Gamma analysis

- Program for pulling peak data from GENIE
- Program for calculating efficiency from peak energy data using John Burn's Excel file
- Determine Compton Edges for peaks

—

$$E_f = \frac{E_i}{1 + \frac{E_i}{511}(1 - \cos\theta)}$$

—

$$E_i = \frac{E_f}{1 - \frac{E_f}{511}(1 - \cos\theta)}$$

— Found that I do not have any back scatter peaks

- Program for finding sum peaks
  - Included backscatter peaks
  - Found some coincidence peaks, didn't know how to analyze
- Quantify most of the peaks in gamma spectrum (took the longest)

—

$$CPS = A\gamma\epsilon$$

—

$$CPS = A_1\gamma_1\epsilon_1 + A_2\gamma_2\epsilon_2$$

— Most peaks used the first equation, one peak had overlapping energies, so used the second equation, had to assume one of the activities

- Applied this analysis to 6 gamma spectrum (took second longest - now more automated)
- Create graphics to help depict what work was actually done

☒ Note: Follow these steps when analyzing Gamma

1. Make sure Efficiency Excel Sheet is up to date
  - Run Eff Count and particular distance
  - Run: “Analyze - Execute Sequence - Analyze\_Data” on GENIE
  - Save as a .PDF (not .pdf) file the spectra data : File - Export Report to PDF from GENIE
  - Pull Peak information with Data.Pull.py program (direct program to directory with .PDF file)
  - Put data into spreadsheet “C:/Rad\_Detection/Calibration/Gamma/Eff\_cal\_summary\_Eu-152.xlsm”
2. Gather data in a similar manner as with the efficiency count - will produce a bunch of plain Excel Sheets
3. Find the template from C:/Rad\_Detection folder, update real Eff column with “Eff\_Calc.py” (Make sure you copy paste energies into the gamma\_energies file)
4. Copy this template over to the sheets you just made, and gamma analysis for the peaks will be complete
  - Note: Will have to copy, paste, remove peak columns that were not found or in excess from template, lining up everything and then delete was copied over, then paste again, janky, but not super slow - this list is a reminder for Paul, if anyone else is using this list, would probably need more explanation

✓ Notes for Research Meeting

- Showed activities for each of the solutions
- Found that D-values couldn't be found because of experimental setup
- Activity Balance seemed to match up
  - Although it wasn't perfect because the numbers weren't exactly close to zero, but within the error
- Results seemed to match up with previous experiment
- Moving Forward, John and Sunil and I discussed what these next experiments should entail

# Thursday, 20 October 2016

## 1 Preparation for 3 Cycles

Note from John:

After the research meeting yesterday, I thought about Pauls project quite a bit and what the best path forward should be. **In my opinion, it would be best for him to do a single-cycle (extraction/back extraction) in a replicate of 3 and determine the D-values for both the extraction and back extraction and show the reproducibility of this single-cycle experiment.** I believe this is one of the goal you set for him as a part of his proposal. From there we can move into the whole process with confidence that we have consistent behavior for Cs-137 and Cs-134, as well as, a good understanding of the D-values for the isotopes of interest that can be seen by gamma-ray analysis. He and I spent some time this morning talking about this and we both agree that this week he will focus on completing all 3 single-cycle replicates, gamma counting all the solutions, alpha counting as many as possible (I do not believe alpha and gamma counts cannot be performed at the same time, as they both use the computer), and analyzing a majority of the data before next weeks research meeting. If you do not think this is plan of action in the best to pursue we can restructure it.

I spend the rest of the day doing homework, I apologize, but it was due yesterday, I think its dumb that I should have to apologize for spending **ANY** time doing homework.

John also mentioned two good techniques, that should be noted:

- Pipetting with equal volumes using the plastic squish tops
  - Squeeze top while going through organic, suck up as much as possible
  - Then draw from top as well
- Measureing volume with pipette
  - The above technique would need some means for measuring volume using the pipette, you can vary the volume around what you thought you sucked up, and check if there is air at the bottom of the tip

**Friday, 21 October 2016**

**9:30am - 12:00 pm**

**1:00 pm 6:00 pm**

✓ Updated this lab notebook (most of this morning)

## **1 Preparation for 3 Cycles**

- ✓ Practice pipetting out with squish tops like John Mentioned
  - Used Kerosene solution, used squish pipettes and variable pipettes - settled upon using 500  $\mu\text{l}$  and taking out 350  $\mu\text{l}$  and then getting as much out as possible with the squish pipette - I get about 450  $\mu\text{l}$  of bottom phase ( $\text{HNO}_3$ ) and 425  $\mu\text{l}$  of top phase (TBP)
  - Determine if 0.3 ml is a good amount of solution to use
  - Switching to 0.5 ml, keeping smaller vials
- ✓ Create and label vials 5 6 and 7 to hold stock solution. Did not leech them, hopefully barium contamination wont be a huge deal, we will assume all the data for Cs can be gathered from  $^{133}\text{Cs}$ .
- ✓ Transfer 0.5 ml of Stock to 5
- ✓ Transfer 0.5 ml of Stock to 6
- ✓ Transfer 0.5 ml of Stock to 7
- ✓ Add scoop of sodium nitrite to 5
- ✓ Add scoop of sodium nitrite to 6
- ✓ Add scoop of sodium nitrite to 7
- ✓ Centrifuged 5, 6 and 7 to push all solution to botttom of vials
- ✓ Start count of 5 noticed bubbles in solution, might have to recount - left overnight

## 2 Counting for Process 1 Mistake experiment (Alpha)

- ✓ Took 20  $\mu$ l out of [3] and put onto planchet chip (no dillution)
  - Moved chip too early (before drying, ruined detector volume)
  - Made another source with an additional 20  $\mu$ l, letting it dry over night

**Saturday, 22 October 2016**

**3:30 pm - 3:45 pm**

**8:00 pm - 8:30 pm**

## **1 Preparation for 3 Cycles**

✓ Finished count for 5

✓ Started count of 6

- Switching from push clear caps to blue push caps
- This sample had less bubbles than the one yesterday

✓ Finished count of 6

- Some liquid was not at the bottom of the vial, messing with geometry, centrifuged with 7 might have to recount

✓ Started count of 7

# Sunday, 23 October 2016

## 1 Preparation for 3 Cycles

- ✓ Finished count 7
- ✓ Analyzed Counts from 5, 6, and 7
  - Did not like how 6 didn't fit with others
- ✓ Started recount of 6
- ✓ Start Excel Sheet for analysis and write program for quicker gamma analysis



**Monday, 24 October 2016**

**10:00 am - 12:00 pm**

**3:00 pm - 8:00 pm**

## **1 Preparation for 3 Cycles**

✓ Finished count 6

✓ Transfer:

- Vials labeled 5 Aq, 5 Or, 6 Aq, 6 Or, 7 Aq, 7 Or
- With clear push lids, and blue push lids (named)
- Squish pipettes

Into glovebox small antichamber

✓ 5, 6, and 7 already in antichamber

✓ Transfer vials with clear lids into glovebox, but leave the blue lids in the antichamber (lid transfer area)

✓ Dump *Back Ex Solution* into aqueous waste ( $\sim 0.2 \mu\text{l}$ ) (decays - will prepare a fresh batch)

## **2 Counting for Process 1 Mistake experiment (Alpha)**

✓ Moved alpha sample to count on PIPS detector

- Saw energy smearing for counts
- Preliminary results are what was expected if we take a larger range of counts

## **3 Cycle experiment, replicate of 3**

✓ Add  $500\mu\text{l}$  TBP to 5, 6, 7

✓ Shake 5 on Pulse mode for 15 minutes

- ✓ Shake [6] on Pulse mode for 15 minutes
- ✓ Shake [7] on Pulse mode for 15 minutes
- ✓ Create *EXBuddy* so all samples can be centrifuged together
  - 500  $\mu$ l of 4 M  $\text{HNO}_3$  + 500  $\mu$ l of 30 vol.% TBP
- ✓ Centrifuge samples for 3000 rpm for 5 minutes
- ✓ Separate phases for samples
  - A total of 4 drops were dropped in this process
    1. Sample [5] aqueous transfer
    2. Sample [6] organic transfer
    3. Sample [7] aqueous and organic transfer
  - Using a variable pipette and the squish pipette, as much of the top phase (organic) phase was removed as possible (turns out to be around 450  $\mu$ l and transfered to [5 Or], [6 Or], and [7 Or].
  - Then as much of the bottom phase (aqueous) was removed as possible (turns out to be around 430  $\mu$ l) and transfered to [5 Aq], [6 Aq], and [7 Aq].
- ✓ Measure Volumes of 9 vials (Aqueous, organic, and original - units of  $\mu$ l)
  - Clean outside of vials before taking volume measurements
  - Centrifuge vials before taking volume measurements
  - Google says that 1 drop of water is about 50  $\mu$ l

Series	Aqueous	Organic	Original	Should Add To	Missing
5	461+/-9.22	430+/-8.6	55+/-5	1000+/-7.1	54+/-15.3
6	469+/-9.38	430+/-8.6	53+/-5	1000+/-7.1	48+/-15.4
7	469+/-9.38	430+/-8.6	57.5+/-5	1000+/-7.1	43.5+/-15.4

- ✓ Count [7 Or] 12:00 pm - 6:00 pm
- ✓ Start count [7 Or] on face of detector 6:00 pm this is because I cannot see  $^{134}\text{Cs}$  - the isotope I am most concerned about
  - Will try and implement this:

$$CPS = A\epsilon_D\epsilon_G\gamma$$

Where:

$\epsilon_D$  = Detector eff  
 $\epsilon_G$  = Geometric eff  
 $\gamma$  = yield  
 $A$  = activity

At two different distances 1 and 2:

$$CPS_1 = A\epsilon_D\epsilon_{G1}\gamma$$

$$CPS_2 = A\epsilon_D\epsilon_{G2}\gamma$$

Take ratio:

$$\frac{CPS_1}{CPS_2} = \frac{A\epsilon_D\epsilon_{G1}\gamma}{A\epsilon_D\epsilon_{G2}\gamma} = \frac{\epsilon_D\epsilon_{G1}}{\epsilon_D\epsilon_{G2}} = R$$

Kept both efficiencies because calibration lumps both together. If This ratio,  $R$  is known, then we can count at a closer distance and say:

$$CPS_2 = \frac{CPS_1}{R}$$

✓ Move 6 Or and 7 Aq to Antichamber (not sure which one I am counting next)

## 4 Calculation Work

✓ Modify program for analyzing spectra

- Hopefully now analyzing gamma data will just be, run program, and copy a part of an excel spreadsheet

**Tuesday, 25 October 2016**  
**8:00 am**

## **1 Cycle experiment, replicate of 3**

☒ Count 6 Or 8:00 pm - 11:00 am

## **2 Contamination spill 10/25/16**

☐ ~~Go to count~~ 5 Or

- Have 7 Or and 7 Aq in small antichamber
  - Put antichamber to vacuum to transfer vials into glovebox
  - Push caps exploded off vials due to large pressure difference...that is very dissapointing
- ☒ Clean up contamination from exploded vials in antichamber
- Dispose of counting vials, and caps for all vials rad waste
  - Dispose of exploded vials in rad waste (after dried)
  - Remove diaper paper from transfer plate
  - Clean with radiac wipes
    - Clean antichamber
    - Clean antichamber
    - Swipe area, count on alpha detector, because our swipe counter is down
    - Clean antichamber
    - Dr. Chirayath brought someone by to talk, not a good time
    - Clean antichamber
    - Clean glass beaker that was in antichamber...lots
  - Final areas swiped and counted for 10 minutes after decontamination
    - Tray ~0 counts in alpha realm
    - Top part of cylinder of antichamber ~3 counts in alpha realm (around 20 for background)

- Top back part of cylinder  $\sim 100$  - still slightly contaminated, but no time for continued cleaning, because need to do experiment
- Left/Right side of cylinder (mid plane)  $\sim$  small
- Bottom back portion of cylinder of antichamber -  $\sim 100$
- Glass vial - none

### 3 Cycle experiment, replicate of 3

☒ Count 5 Or 3:00 pm - 7:30 pm (finally!!)

☐ Count 7 Aq ~~9:00 pm - 11:00 pm~~ (Spilled)

☒ Count 6 Aq 7:00 pm - 9:00 pm

☒ Count 5 Aq 9:00 pm - 8:00 am

☒ -

0.0417 $\pm$ 0.0018 ml of 2.302 $\pm$ 0.009 M Fe(II) in 0.0 $\pm$ 0 M HNO<sub>3</sub> Stock Fe(II)  
 $+$   
 3.941 $\pm$ 0.027 ml of 0.0 $\pm$ 0 M Fe(II) in 4.06 $\pm$ 0.05 M HNO<sub>3</sub> solution Fe Prep  
 $+$   
 4.000 $\pm$ 0.020 ml of 0.0240 $\pm$ 0.0010 M Fe(II) in 4.00 $\pm$ 0.05 M HNO<sub>3</sub> solution  
 $\rightarrow$  Bk Ex Solution.

☒ Add 430  $\mu$ l Fe(II) solution to 5 Or

☒ Add 430  $\mu$ l Fe(II) solution to 6 Or

☐ Add XX  $\mu$ l Fe(II) solution to 7 Or (spilled)

☒ Shake 5 Or 15 minutes on pulse mode

☒ Shake 6 Or 15 minutes on pulse mode

☐ Shake 7 Or ~~15 minutes on pulse mode~~ (spilled)

☐ Remove XX  $\mu$ l organic and XX  $\mu$ l aqueous from Ex Buddy (No longer necessary)

☒ Centrifuge 5 Or, 6 Or, 7 Or, Ex Buddy, 3,000 rpm for 5 minutes

☒ Vials labeled 5 AqII, 5 OrII, 6 AqII, 6 OrII, 7 AqII, 7 OrII, transferred into glovebox

✓ Separate phases for samples

- A total of 1 drops were dropped in this process
  1. Sample 5 Or aqueous or organic transfer
- Using a variable pipette and the squish pipette, as much of the bottom phase (aqueous) phase was removed as possible and transferred to 5 OrII, 6 OrII, and 7 OrII.
- Then as much of the top phase (organic) was removed as possible and transferred to 5 AqII, 6 AqII, and 7 AqII.

✓ Measure Volumes of 9 vials (Aqueous, organic, and original - units in  $\mu\text{l}$ )

Series	Aqueous II	Organic II	Original II	Should Add to	Missing
5	407+/-8.14	380+/-7.6	38+/-5	860+/-12.2	35.0+/-17.2
6	402415+/-8.3	360380+/-7.6	35+/-5	860+/-12.2	30+/-17.3

## 4 Calculation Work

- ✓ Updated Spreadsheets to calculate activities based on available peaks, also if a particular peak has really large errors, this will be ignored. Also updated Excel sheets to calculate propagated error mass in each vial - for D-value calculations

$$grams = \frac{\text{Activity} \times \text{Molar Mass}}{\lambda_s N_A}$$

where  $\lambda$  is in seconds and  $N_A$  is avogadros number.

**Wednesday, 26 October 2016**  
**8:00 am**

## 1 Cycle experiment, replicate of 3

✓ Finish count 5 Aq

✓ Start count 6 AqII

✓ Analyze current spectra

- Calculate activity (with error) for vials 5, 6, 7, 5 A, 5 O, 6 A, 6 O, 7 O
- Calculate, for those same vials (with error, even including error on molar mass), mass of each radioactive species, and the concentration (g/L)
- Compared all first solution activities and concentrations, they were all very similar
- Compared  $^{137}\text{Cs}$   $^{134}\text{Cs}$  ratio, and they agreed between vials
- Determined activity balance, making sure each cycle had balance of activity (measured a part of the solution 459/500, found grams per liter, and multiplied by 400).
  - Agreed within the error
- Determined D-values from aqueous and organic solutions, compared same elements different isotopes
  - The numbers did not look super similar, but sort of similar

$$O\% = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{V_A}{V_O D}} \Rightarrow D_O = \frac{1}{\frac{V_O}{V_A} (\frac{1}{O\%} - 1)}$$

$$A\% = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{V_O D}{V_A}} \Rightarrow D_A = \frac{V_A}{V_O} (\frac{1}{A\%} - 1)$$

Where O and A represent organic and aqueous, where V is volume and % refers to mass percent in a particular phase. The mass percent was determined via:

$$\% = \frac{\text{Mass Part}}{\text{Total Mass}} = \frac{c \left[ \frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}} \right] \cdot V_{\text{contact}}}{\text{Mass in original}}$$

- Propagate error for D-value calculation (as well as for others)
  - Attempted to install uncertainties onto python on windows system, but failed epically, windows is terrible
  - Instead used uncertainties on linux based system to check my answers for the below codes

Aqueous D-value calculation

$$\sigma_{D_A}^2 = \left[ \frac{\sigma_{V_A}}{V_O} \left( \frac{1}{A\%} - 1 \right) \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{V_A \sigma_{V_O}}{V_O^2} \left( \frac{1}{A\%} - 1 \right) \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{V_A \sigma_{A\%}}{V_O A\%^2} \right]^2$$

Organic D-value calculation

$$\sigma_{D_O} = \sqrt{\left[ \frac{\sigma_{V_O}}{V_A} \left( \frac{1}{O\%} - 1 \right) \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{V_O \sigma_{V_A}}{V_A^2} \left( \frac{1}{O\%} - 1 \right) \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{V_O \sigma_{O\%}}{V_A O\%^2} \right]^2} \cdot D_O^2$$

- ✓ Create graphic to explain these results to research group

## 2 Contamination spill 10/25/16

- ✓ Create graphic of all alpha spectra and locations of swipes
- ✓ Called EHS, talked to Dan Manchaka about contamination spill yesterday
  - d-imenchaca@tamu.edu
  - 979-676-0590
- ✓ EHS came by ~3:20pm to evaluate the contamination in the lab
  - Asked about the incident - reported
  - Took pictures of glovebox and room
  - Swiped and surveyed

## 3 Details from research meeting

- Note that Dr. Chirayath needs a VGA to HDMI converter
- Discussed research results
  - Want the third experiment to be completed
- Discussed contamination



- Specific Activity of  $^{239}\text{Pu}$ :  $0.063 \frac{\text{Ci}}{\text{g}}$ , largest amount of Pu released:  $5 \mu\text{g}$

$$0.063 \frac{\text{Ci}}{\text{g}} \cdot \frac{10^{-6} \text{g}}{\mu\text{g}} \cdot \frac{3.7 \times 10^{10} \text{Bq}}{\text{Ci}} = 2331 \frac{\text{Bq}}{\mu\text{g}}$$

$$2331 \cdot 5 \mu\text{g} = 11655 \text{Bq}$$

- Specific Activity of  $^{238}\text{U}$ :  $12,445 \frac{\text{Bq}}{\text{g}}$ , largest amount of U released:  $0.000258 \text{ g}$

$$0.000258 \text{ g} \cdot 12445 \frac{\text{Bq}}{\text{g}} = 3.21 \text{Bq}$$

- Annual intake limits  $\sim 300 \text{ Bq}$
- Say 40% was released to air:  $4663 \text{ Bq}$
- Room size is about  $72 \text{ cubic meters} = 72000 \text{ liters}$
- $0.065 \text{ Bq/liter}$
- Human breathes 20 times per minute with 6 liter capacity
- 2 liters per second, 7200 liters per hour

$$0.065 \frac{\text{Bq}}{\text{liter}} \cdot 7200 \frac{\text{liters}}{\text{Hr}} = 468 \frac{\text{Bq}}{\text{Hr}}$$

- Things to discuss with Dan:
  1. Ask Dan if a spill procedure should exist for antichamber
  2. Remind Dan biggest concern is evaporation
  3. Should we get Masks

**Thursday, 27 October 2016**  
**9:30 am**

- ☒ Update laboratory notebook
- ☐ Determine calculation for alpha samples
- ☐ Outline project for UQ
- ☒ Meet with Dan Menchaka about rad stuff
  - Called him on the phone
  - He said that swipes came back clean
  - That I could continue to decontaminate in the glovebox
- ☒ Installed uncertainties on windows computer
  - Go to start menu
  - cmd, run in administrator mode
  - type\_path\_to\_pip install package
- ☒ Automated copy paste from Gamma\_Template to excel sheet

## **1 Cycle experiment, replicate of 3**

- ☒ Finish counting 6 AqII
- ☒ Start counting 5 AqII

# Friday, 28 October 2016

## 1 Contamination spill 10/25/16

- ✓ Clean contamination in glovebox
  - Swipe L Shoe - clean
  - Swipe R Shoe - clean
  - Swipe Top - clean
  - Swipe Left Right Mid plane - clean
  - Swipe around the top back portion - clean
  - Swipe Back bottom - clean

## 2 Cycle experiment, replicate of 3

- ✓ Finish count 5 *AqII*
- ✓ Checked math with John Burns
  - The math was correct, but we noticed that Series 6 had larger D-values accross the board
  - If we assume a 10  $\mu$ l contamination of aqueous in the organic (a very small amount), the D-values line up a lot better
    - Eu-155 0.07 to 0.049 ✓
    - Eu-155 0.09 to 0.073 ✗
    - Eu-154 0.095 to 0.073 ✗
    - Ce-144 0.045 to 0.022 ✓
    - Rh 0.067 to 0.045 ✓
    - Cs-137 0.024 to 0.001 ✓
- ✓ Start background count
- ✓ Go home, not feeling well

# Monday, 31 October 2016

## 1 Cycle experiment, replicate of 3

- ✓ Start Efficiency Count with Eu-152 Liquid source
- ✓ Stop Efficiency count once contamination was found need to clean HPGe

## 2 Contamination spill 10/25/16

- ✓ Luis Gonzolas and Daniel Menchaca both came by around 10:00 am to take swipes around the antechamber
  - They said they would get results after lunch
- ✓ Write up small report about contamination leak and give to Latha, in subdirectory "Indicent"
  - Assumed 90% of the 7 series in the antechamber, and the other 10% is in the original 7 vial that wasn't spilled

## 3 Minor Contamination of HPGe, found Monday 10/31/2016

- ✓ Clean HPGe, reduce background contamination
  - Clean all bricks
  - Count with bricks in different configurations
  - Found that source is coming from radiation storage closet
- ✓ Ask Troy if he moved sources around in closet, or if anyone did
  - He did say that someone moved stuff around
  - Shielded our source (probably strongest source around)
- ✓ Recount background, still high on Cs-137 source...
- ✓ Ask Marianno for doubloon reward...and if he aquired any sources recently, he said he did, he got 1.3 or so mCi of  $^{137}\text{Cs}$ ...that would explain it, I asked which day he got the source, to know when to subtract out the background from my samples...he said he would check

*Monday, 31 October 2016*

✓ This took a large portion of the day

Dig around the roots  
Grace and Truth  
Next season will come

# Tuesday, 1 November 2016

## 1 Contamination spill 10/25/16

- ✓ Dr. Latha Vasudevan contacted with questions, responded as well as I could
  - She said no more experiments until waste could be picked up
  - She said that vials should be in its own box
- ✓ Contacted EHS about Waste pickup, but need the PI's username and password
  - Sorry Dr. Folden, but I need to bother you about this
- 1. Start at EHS Website
  - Safety Tab → Radiological Safety
  - Request Waste Pickup (link)
  - Link for request at bottom of page
- 2. Activities should be corrected to the date the sample was added to the license, assume the date to be May 5th, 2014
- 3. License number is 933
- 4. Last time 0.00005 mCi removed, 0.657392 remains

## 2 Minor Contamination of HPGe, found Monday 10/31/2016

- ✓ Got Dr. Mariannos source list, last time he got  $^{137}\text{Cs}$ , was in September, not during the time of our experiment - he did say that sources were moved around two weeks ago on Thursday
- ✓ Calculation for MDA - Modify pages 96-98 from Knoll to do in terms of CPS, not total counts
  - Also looked at Ludlums calculation **Ludlum**
  - Created a Excel Sheet for example calculations with equations
- ✓ Marianno said that he shielded the  $^{137}\text{Cs}$
- ✓ Started a new background count
  - It does look like he shielded  $^{137}\text{Cs}$
- ✓ Clean all outside vials

# Wednesday, 2 November 2016

## 1 Cycle experiment, replicate of 3

- ☒ Finish background count
- ☒ Start Efficiency Count with Eu-152 Liquid source, again (on Monday we found the  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  higher background)
- ☒ Background corrections for all calculations
  - Added Background Row to Gamma\_Template, call it now Gamma\_Template\_BK, this will subtract background
  - Could automate subtraction, need to add this row based on background of background
- ☒ Assuming  $10\mu\text{l}$  contamination what are D-values
- ☒ Checked calculation on why the error for D-values from Aqueous are so bad, mostly due to how its calculated. Calculated a different way, gave same answer, but slightly larger error, I guess I'll have to abandon that type of calculation.
- ☐ Make Easy to read power point
- ☒ Automate Decay corrections

## 2 Details from research meeting

- Showed results, at first Chirayath, thought that  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  was not behaving the same, but showed it was
- Said we need to do the experiment three times again, only the extraction

# Thursday, 3 November 2016

## 1 Cycle experiment, replicate of 3

- ✓ Calculation for best volume to minimize error on D-values, several routes, averaged them

- The Weighted Mean

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{\sum x_i / \sigma_i^2}{\sum 1 / \sigma_i^2}$$

$$\sigma^2(\hat{\mu}) = \frac{1}{\sum 1 / \sigma_i^2}$$

- Automate background calculation and decay corrections

## 2 Contamination spill 10/25/16

- ✓ Talked with Evgeny Tereshatov: ETereshatov@tamu.edu
  - Said  $52.50 \pm 0.5 \mu\text{Ci}$  decay corrected to 5 May, 2014  $^{144}\text{Ce}$  is to be disposed
  - RSO 0079436
  - Need Waste Disposal Report Form
  - Made estimates on  $^{137}\text{Cs}$ ,  $^{134}\text{Cs}$
  - Accidentally added  $^{90}\text{Sr}$ , it should have been  $^{125}\text{Sb}$
- ✓ Called EHS three times, left message once - no response



# Friday, 4 November 2016

## 1 Cycle experiment, replicate of 3

- ✓ Dr. Burns suggested to not use Series 7 in the calculations did yesterday, I removed them from the calculations, changed the final result by  $0.2 \mu\text{l}$ . (10.5 to 10.7)
- He also suggested to do the correction calculation at an earlier stage, like in the CPS arena, which would take a lot more work - honestly I don't think it will change things much, probably the same about as above
- ✓ Automate background correction
  - Will do background correction based on most recent background
  - Should probably change to search for a background date
  - Okay now changed to search for a specific background date
- ✓ Automate Decay corrections

## 2 Contamination spill 10/25/16

- ✓ Called EHS, no response, found old waste disposal sheet, filled it in
- ✓ Called Innocent, he said he would come, please come!
- ✓ EHS came! Thank you Innocent, he picked up the waste, took the sheet, and gave us new waste bags

## 3 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3

- ✓ Aaron Kruger let me into the Radiation source closet (so I can get more sample)
  - Grabed our source, stored in the back of lab with shielding
- ✓ Complete  $^{152}\text{Eu}$  count
- ✓ Start background (make sure things are okay)

# Monday, 7 November 2016

## 1 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3

- ✓ Finish background count
- ✓ Practice transfer with 300  $\mu\text{l}$ .
  - A little frustrating
  - Take a lunch break for headache, maybe second practice will go better
  - Settled on 400  $\mu\text{l}$  instead of 500  $\mu\text{l}$  or 300  $\mu\text{l}$  ( happy medium)
- ✓ Create and label vials [8], [9], [10], and [Buddy], to hold stock solution. Did not leech them, hopefully barium contamination wont be a huge deal, we will assume all the data for Cs can be gathered from  $^{133}\text{Cs}$ . also, still using smaller vials, but will make sure to have double containment for transfer into glovebox
- ✓ Create [Buddy] with 0.5 0.4 (removed 0.1) ml of 4 M  $\text{HNO}_3$  solution
- ✓ Put [Buddy] inside a 15 ml vial, parafilm wrap
- ✓ -

$$\begin{aligned} &0.149 \pm 0.011 \text{ ml of } 15.43 \pm 0.06 \text{ M } \text{HNO}_3 \text{ [Stock HNO}_3\text{]} \\ &\quad + \\ &1.91 \pm 0.08 \text{ ml of } 0.0 \pm 0 \text{ M solution [DI Water]} \\ &= \\ &2.048 \pm 0.026 \text{ ml of } 1.12 \pm 0.08 \text{ M } \text{HNO}_3 \text{ solution } [\rightarrow \text{Stock Add}] \text{ (glass container)} \end{aligned}$$

- ✓ Parafilm wrap [Stock Add]
- ✓ Transfer [Stock Add], [8], [9], [10], [Buddy], and [closet] to glove box, (with additional 15 ml vials for containers that will need them)
- ✓ -

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Combine } 0.500 \pm 0.005 \text{ ml of } 15.43 \pm 0.06 \text{ M } \text{HNO}_3 \text{ solution [closet]} \\ &\quad + \\ &2.048 \pm 0.026 \text{ ml of } 1.12 \pm 0.08 \text{ M } \text{HNO}_3 \text{ solution [Stock Add]} \\ &= \\ &2.500 \pm 0.025 \text{ ml of } 4.00 \pm 0.05 \text{ M } \text{HNO}_3 \text{ solution. } [\rightarrow \text{Stock Add}] \end{aligned}$$

Monday, 7 November 2016

☐ -

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Combine } 2.500 \pm 0.025 \text{ ml of } 4.00 \pm 0.05 \text{ M HNO}_3 \text{ solution. } \boxed{\text{Stock Add}} \\ & \quad + \\ & \quad 0.700 \pm 0.028 \text{ ml of } 4.00 \pm 0.05 \text{ M HNO}_3 \text{ solution } \boxed{\text{Stock}} \\ & \quad = \\ & \quad 3.2 \pm 0.038 \text{ ml of } 4.00 \pm 0.05 \text{ M HNO}_3 \text{ solution. } \boxed{\rightarrow \text{Stock}} \end{aligned}$$

- A problem...I am not sure how this happened, and I kind of don't want to bring it up, but I was able to get only, 400  $\mu\text{l}$  out of  $\boxed{\text{Stock}}$ , I would expect to get 690  $\mu\text{l}$  out of  $\boxed{\text{Stock}}$ ..where did 290  $\mu\text{l}$  go? Did it evaporate? Do we need to parafilm wrap it?

- As a precaution, I will parafilm wrap it

☒ Transfer 400  $\mu\text{l}$   $\boxed{\text{Stock}}$  to  $\boxed{\text{Stock Add}}$

- Also switched caps (because aluminum foil cap was removed on  $\boxed{\text{Stock}}$  and I liked having it off)

☒ Transfer  $\boxed{\text{closet}}$  out of glovebox

☒ Transfer  $\boxed{\text{closet}}$  to rad closet

☒ Transfer 0.4 ml of  $\boxed{\text{Stock Add}}$  to  $\boxed{8}$

☒ Transfer 0.4 ml of  $\boxed{\text{Stock Add}}$  to  $\boxed{9}$

☒ Transfer 0.4 ml of  $\boxed{\text{Stock Add}}$  to  $\boxed{10}$

☒ Add scoop of sodium nitrite to  $\boxed{8}$

☒ Add scoop of sodium nitrite to  $\boxed{9}$

☒ Add scoop of sodium nitrite to  $\boxed{10}$

☒ Put  $\boxed{8}$ ,  $\boxed{9}$ , and  $\boxed{10}$  into 15 ml centrifuge tubes

☒ Centrifuged  $\boxed{8}$ ,  $\boxed{9}$  and  $\boxed{10}$  to push all solution to bottom of vials

☒ Fixed shielding on detector

- Retake background and efficiency count

☐ Note when  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  will be floating around lab

- T, Th 1-4 pm, and Wed 2-5, this week and next week
- Do not count during this time

☒ Background Count

*Monday, 7 November 2016*

☒ Eff Count

☐ Practice extraction with 400  $\mu$ l while doing counts tonight

☒ Count

☒ Count

☐ Count

- Alarm didn't wake me up...didn't count

# Tuesday, 8 November 2016

## 1 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3

- ✓ Count 10
- ✓ Label vials, 8 aq, 8 aq C, 8 or, 8 or C, 9 aq, 9 aq C, 9 or, 9 or C, 10 aq, 10 aq C, 10 or, 10 or C (smaller 2.5 ml tubes)
- ✓ Label vials 8 mix, 9 mix, 10 mix (smaller 1 ml tubes from John Burns, have conical bottoms, makes more minute separations easier)
- ✓ Transfer 8, 9, and 10 into glovebox. With: 8 aq, 8 aq C, 8 or, 8 or C, 9 aq, 9 aq C, 9 or, 9 or C, 10 aq, 10 aq C, 10 or, 10 or C. (3 clear push caps, and 9 blue push caps). Also with 6 15 ml centrifuge tubes, and 8 mix, 9 mix, 10 mix
- ✓ Add 400  $\mu$ l of TBP to 8, 9, and 10 each
- ✓ Vortex mix 8 for 15 minutes on pulse mode
- ✓ Vortex mix 9 for 15 minutes on pulse mode
- ✓ Vortex mix 10 for 15 minutes on pulse mode
  - Switched to push caps for each of the above
- ✓ Centrifuge 8, 9, and 10 with Buddy on 3300 rpm, for 5 minutes
- ✓ During the vortex mixing and the centrifuge practice the transfer in the fumehood
  - Was able to get about 395 ml of aqueous phase and 365 ml of organic phase
- ✓ Pipette with disposable pipette the aqueous phase first, then the organic (for all three vials), as much as so that there is no mixing. Then transferred the boundary to a smaller vial, centrifuged, and separated further. Counting solutions were also prepared of 250  $\mu$ l of each of the solutions **Should have centrifuged final solutions before this**. A picture will be provided for the whole process for 8 on the following page, below are specific notes about what occurred during the experiment.

Tuesday, 8 November 2016

- 10 had to be centrifuged again with Buddy (shock the phases too much so they mixed again - accidentally pipetted organic phase during aqueous phase first separation)
  - 9 mix, 10 mix had to be recentrifuged (accidentally dropped these two small(!) vials (no place to put them)
  - 8 mix Lost a drop while making 250  $\mu$ l Aq sample
  - 9 mix Lost a drop while making 250  $\mu$ l Aq sample
  - 10 mix Lost a drop while making 250  $\mu$ l Aq sample
- ☐ Measure volumes of everything
- ☒ Transfer out 8 or C, 8 aq C, 9 or C, 9 aq C, 10 or C, 10 aq C, in 15 ml centrifuge tubes
- ☒ Radiac wash the above tubes, and store in fumehood behind lead - wait to count (Marianno has an experiment going on)
- ☒ Clean stuff in glovebox
- ☒ Start count 10 aq C 4:00 pm
- ☒ Start count 9 aq C 6:00 pm
- ☒ Start count 8 aq C 8:00 pm
- ☒ Start count 10 or C 10:00 pm - leave overnight
- ☒ Create graphic for experiment

Tuesday, 8 November 2016

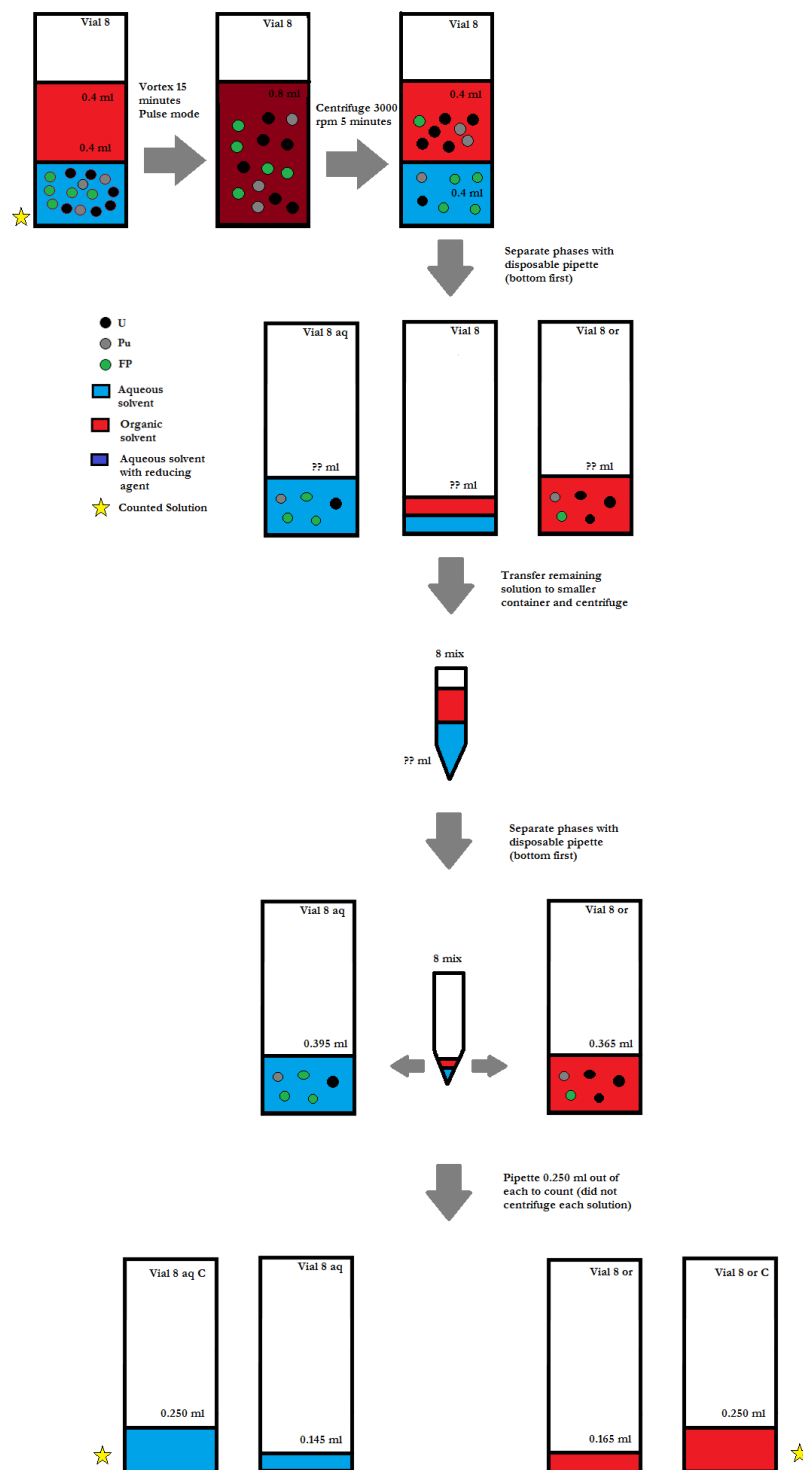


Figure 1: Extraction three times round 2 experimental setup

# Wednesday, 9 November 2016

## 1 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3

- ✓ Finish count 10 or C
  - Gave decent results for everything but  $^{137}\text{Cs}$
- ✓ Start count 10 or C on face of detector
- ✓ Finish count 10 or C
- ✓ Start count 9 or C on face of detector
- ✓ Analyze results from experiment, display in a single excel sheet
  - Note GENIE corrects for dead time, but if you had to do it by hand, here is the equation for small corrections

$$CPS_f = \frac{CPS_i}{1 - \frac{DT}{100}}$$

## 2 Details from research meeting

- Perfect  $^{137}\text{Cs}$
- Fix  $^{154}\text{Eu}$
- MARLAP, Stat teaching, look up MDA
- Submit Degree plan, put a policy course on there
- Subtracting BK is why I go negative sometimes, another reason for negative values in the D-value is because sometimes I take a difference
- Covariance data is MT133



# Thursday, 10 November 2016

## 1 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3

- ✓ Finish count 9 or C
- ✓ Start count 8 or C on face of detector ( $\sim 4$  pm)
- ✓ Check if a geometric constant correction factor can be applied for the second geometry
  - It can kind of be applied...~~but not really~~
- ✓ Looking at CPS for  $^{134}\text{Cs}$  between aqueous before extraction, and after (need to include volumes in calculation because each solution had different volumes)
  - Did calculation for MDA, visually showed why we cant use the information...unless we count for a longer time

## 2 Things to do for school

- ☐ Alpha analysis
- ☐ Respond to McClarren email - did this weekend
- ☐ Review McClarrens notes email - did this weekend
- ☐ Learn how to use ORIGEN - did this weekend

# Friday, 11 November 2016

## 1 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3

- ☒ Finish count 8 or C
- ☒ Start Efficiency count on face of detector

## 2 Things to do for school

- ☐ Find variances
- ☒ Learn how to use ORIGIN, and run it
- ☒ Learn how to change the things in ORIGIN
- ☐ Come up with chaos polynomial plan
- ☒ Do a write up for McClarren...so it looks like I am doing work for his class

# Monday, 14 November 2016

## 1 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3

- ✓ Finish Efficiency count on face of detector
- ✓ Analyze results...something is very fishy
  - The  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  results look very small  $10^{-5}$ . Which we were hoping they would be around 0.01
  - The other results had higher D-values across the board maybe due to geometric differences, maybe not
- ✓ Counted 8 aq C, 9 aq C, and 10 aq C on the face of the detector (only needed to count each like 10 minutes or so (40% dead time))
  - To check and see if geometry is the issue (although these high dead times would probably give incorrect results - as Dr. Burns pointed out)
- ✓ Analyzed results from above counts, they increased the D-values to something more reasonable (similar to the first experiment), but  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  is still acting like a punk ( $\sim 10^{-5}$ )
  - Also noticed that Series 9 is a little funky...its always higher in D calculations by a large portion (except for Cs, where its lower)
  - Frustrating!
  - Dr. Kitcher brought up the issue that could be correcting to the wrong value (in series 6) - should find literature values
  - Dr. Burns brought up that the fact that I didn't centrifuge the samples during the last step could be the issue
  - Web of Knowledge, Web of Science, Periodic Table.com
- ✓ Recreate organic samples of 8 or C, 9 or C, and 10 or C. and count 10 or C overnight
  - Transferred above vials into glovebox - after parafilm wrapping
  - Took all solution out of above vials, and put into original containers (labeled the same without the C - 8 or as opposed to 8 or C)
  - Centrifuged both C and non-C containers for 5 minutes on highest setting (33)

Monday, 14 November 2016

- Repipetted out 250  $\mu\text{l}$  out of non-C containers into C containers
- Put C containers into 15 ml centrifuge tube
- Transfer out of glovebox and clean

✓ Dr. Burns found a reference with some useful data, [Link](#), table from reference below

Quick calculation for molarity of uranium in samples

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{0.0129 \text{ g DUO}_2 \cdot 0.88 \cdot \frac{1}{238}}{0.005 \text{ Liters}} &= 0.009539 \text{ M} \\ 0.009539 \text{ M} \cdot \frac{0.5 \text{ ml}}{2.5 \text{ ml}} & \\ &= 0.001908 \text{ M U}\end{aligned}$$

Quick calculation for saturation of uranyl nitrate in water at 20 °C.

$$\frac{122 \text{ g}}{\text{g}} = \frac{122 \text{ g}}{\text{g}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ ml}}{\text{L}} \cdot \frac{\text{mol}}{394.04 \text{ g}} \approx 3.09 \text{ M}$$

Table 1: Values from Paper, 1.4 M U (much higher than ours 2 mM), and 3 M HNO<sub>3</sub> (ours is at 4 M)

Element	D-Value
Ru	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.04</span>
Rh	0.01
Pd	0.09
Nd	0.04
Ce	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.02</span>
Sr	0.00
Sm	0.07
Cs	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.01</span>

The below figure shows that as the concentration HNO<sub>3</sub> increases from 3 to 4, we shouldn't expect a huge difference between reference and our values. Literature values should have some difference between 0% uranium saturation to 45% saturation (reference)

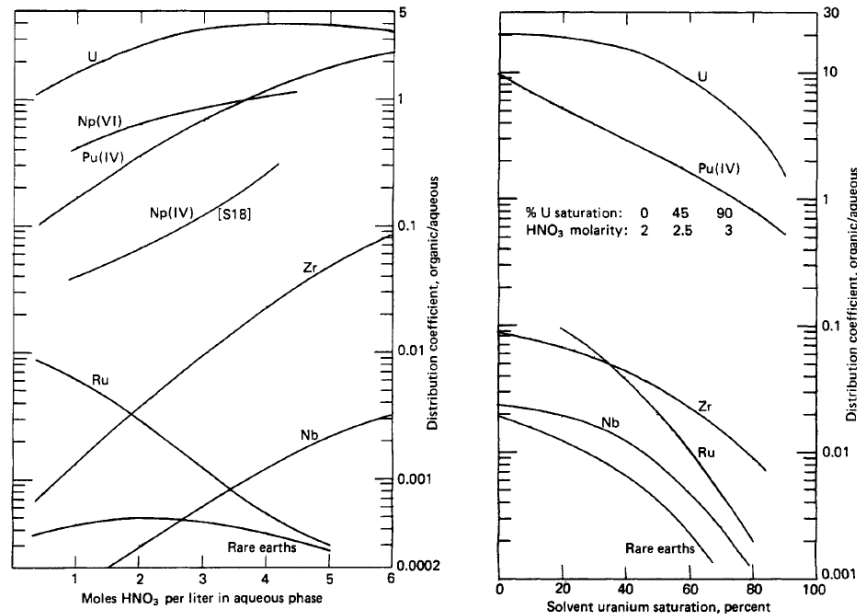


Figure 1: D value plots from Reactor handbook

- Ru, and Ce match from our experimental results from the first experiment, and Cs is around 0.01...which is what we are looking for, Sr there is no number (except that its small, which is in line with our first experiments). I also want to point out, no error bars, Dr. Folden would be not be happy, these numbers don't mean anything
- ✓ Looking at geometric differences between calibration source at 0 cm and 26 cm. and also between 10 or at 0 cm and 26 cm.
  - Noticed there is a trend, might be able to use
  - Also noticed that I counted my  $^{152}\text{Eu}$  source at 26 cm for a short time (1.9 live time hours)... will start count for that in the morning and count while doing the experiment, maybe that will fix some problems. The reason for this short count time, is I feel lots of pressure to finish

# Tuesday, 15 November 2016

## 1 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3

- ✓ Stop count of 10 or C around 5:50 am
- ✓ Start efficiency count at 26 cm around 5:50 am
- ✓ Analyze results from 10 or C
  - Counts for Ce, look better, Eu look better, Ru look worse, Cs look better (but still one order of magnitude off)
  - Looking into the count rates, some peaks change by a lot between the first and second count of 10 or C and the second...WHY!?
  - Maybe because some aqueous was in the original sample 10 or, and because it had some time to dissolve into the solution, the activities for the lower D materials increased

## 2 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3, ALPHA preparation for extraction 1 (also Mass Spec preparation)

- ✓ Label vials: 8, 9, 10 Dillution, 8 aq Dillution, 9 aq Dillution, 10 aq Dillution,  
8 or Dillution, 9 or Dillution, 10 or Dillution. Label Chips: 8 Chip, 9 Chip,  
10 Chip, 8 aq Chip, 9 aq Chip, 10 aq Chip, 8 or Chip, 8 or Chip, 10 or Chip
- ✓ Also transfer 3 red and 4 blue push caps for smaller vials
- ✓ Transfer all above vials and chips into glovebox

## 3 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3

- ✓ Finish Eff count
  - Rework calculations with new eff...didn't help much
- ✓ Start 9 or count

*Tuesday, 15 November 2016*

- ✓ Spend all night making spreadsheet to calculate how much volume would be optimal for contamination in each series
  - It made things kind of work better, but not a whole lot better
  - Reason why I haven't averaged numbers yet...was taking a 26 counting efficiency, counted most of the day
  - Also determined geometric differences between calculating activity at 0 cm as opposed to 26 cm - there wasn't much of a difference
  - Also, need to complete recounts for 8 or C and 9 or C

# Wednesday, 16 November 2016

- ✓ Transfer in the glovebox a blue 2.5 ml vial (also hold smaller conical vials) holder  
- sorry Mary, it makes things much easier to have something to hold your vials
- ✓ Transfer smaller pipette tips into glovebox
- ✓ take out the trash in the glovebox

## 1 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3

- ✓ Finish count 9 or
- ✓ Begin count 8 or (9:44 am)

## 2 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3, ALPHA preparation for extraction 1 (also Mass Spec preparation)

- ✓ Make alpha sample of stock, make 3 ( Pipette Errors - assume 20  $\mu$ l error 1%, 10  $\mu$ l error 1.2%, 390  $\mu$ l error 2%, 890  $\mu$ l error 1%)

$$\begin{aligned} &10 \pm 0.12 \mu\text{l of } \boxed{\textit{Stock Add}} \text{ (4 M HNO}_3\text{) [smaller pipette]} \\ &\quad + \\ &990 \pm 9.9 \mu\text{l of DI water (leftover in glovebox)} \\ &\quad = \\ &1 \pm 9.9 \text{ ml of } \sim 0 \text{ M HNO}_3 \quad \boxed{8, 9, 10 \textit{ Dillution}} \end{aligned}$$

20  $\pm$  0.2  $\mu$ l of 8, 9, 19 aq Dillution dropped onto 8 Chip

20  $\pm$  0.2  $\mu$ l of 8, 9, 19 aq Dillution dropped onto 9 Chip

20  $\pm$  0.2  $\mu$ l of 8, 9, 19 aq Dillution dropped onto 10 Chip

- ✓ Make alpha sample of each aqueous
  - ✓ - 8 aq



Wednesday, 16 November 2016

$$\begin{aligned} &10+/-0.12 \mu\text{l of } \boxed{8 \text{ aq}} \text{ (4 M HNO}_3\text{) [smaller pipette]} \\ &\quad + \\ &390+/-7.8 \mu\text{l of DI water (leftover in glovebox)} \\ &\quad = \\ &0.4+/-0.0078 \text{ ml of } \sim 0 \text{ M HNO}_3 \boxed{8 \text{ aq Dillution}} \end{aligned}$$

- $\boxed{8 \text{ aq}}$  transfer contaminated gloves (had the blue push cap) and the vial accidentally fell

$$20+/-0.2 \mu\text{l of } \boxed{8 \text{ aq Dillution}} \text{ dropped onto } \boxed{8 \text{ aq Chip}}$$

✓ -  $\boxed{9 \text{ aq}}$

- $\boxed{9 \text{ aq}}$  and  $\boxed{10 \text{ aq}}$  centrifuged, so no contamination on glovebox gloves like above

$$\begin{aligned} &10+/-0.12 \mu\text{l of } \boxed{9 \text{ aq}} \text{ (4 M HNO}_3\text{) [smaller pipette]} \\ &\quad + \\ &390+/-7.8 \mu\text{l of DI water (leftover in glovebox)} \\ &\quad = \\ &0.4+/-0.0078 \text{ ml of } \sim 0 \text{ M HNO}_3 \boxed{9 \text{ aq Dillution}} \end{aligned}$$

$$20+/-0.2 \mu\text{l of } \boxed{9 \text{ aq Dillution}} \text{ dropped onto } \boxed{9 \text{ aq Chip}}$$

✓ -  $\boxed{10 \text{ aq}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &10+/-0.12 \mu\text{l of } \boxed{10 \text{ aq}} \text{ (4 M HNO}_3\text{) [smaller pipette]} \\ &\quad + \\ &390+/-7.8 \mu\text{l of DI water (leftover in glovebox)} \\ &\quad = \\ &0.4+/-0.0078 \text{ ml of } \sim 0 \text{ M HNO}_3 \boxed{10 \text{ aq Dillution}} \end{aligned}$$

$$20+/-0.2 \mu\text{l of } \boxed{10 \text{ aq Dillution}} \text{ dropped onto } \boxed{10 \text{ aq Chip}}$$

✓ Make alpha sample of each organic phase

✓ -  $\boxed{8 \text{ or}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &10+/-0.12 \mu\text{l of } \boxed{8 \text{ or}} \text{ (30\% TBP) [smaller pipette]} \\ &\quad + \\ &890+/-8.9 \mu\text{l of 30\% TBP (leftover in glovebox)} \\ &\quad = \\ &0.9+/-0.0089 \text{ ml of 30\% TBP } \boxed{8 \text{ or Dillution}} \end{aligned}$$

$$20+/-0.2 \mu\text{l of } \boxed{8 \text{ or Dillution}} \text{ dropped onto } \boxed{8 \text{ or Chip}}$$

Wednesday, 16 November 2016

- Spilled some organic on inner ring?? of 8 or Chip, question because hard to see in glovebox

✓ - 9 or

$$\begin{aligned} &10 \pm 0.12 \mu\text{l of } \langle 9 \text{ or} \rangle (30\% \text{ TBP}) [\text{smaller pipette}] \\ &+ \\ &890 \pm 8.9 \mu\text{l of } 30\% \text{ TBP (leftover in glovebox)} \\ &= \\ &0.9 \pm 0.0089 \text{ ml of } 30\% \text{ TBP } \langle 9 \text{ or Dillution} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$10 \pm 0.12 \mu\text{l}$  of 9 or Dillution dropped onto 9 or Chip

- Changed volume on chip because 8 or Chip potentially spilled over the inner ring

✓ - 10 or

$$\begin{aligned} &10 \pm 0.12 \mu\text{l of } \langle 10 \text{ or} \rangle (30\% \text{ TBP}) [\text{smaller pipette}] \\ &+ \\ &890 \pm 8.9 \mu\text{l of } 30\% \text{ TBP (leftover in glovebox)} \\ &= \\ &0.9 \pm 0.0089 \text{ ml of } 30\% \text{ TBP } \langle 10 \text{ or Dillution} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$10 \pm 0.12 \mu\text{l}$  of 10 or Dillution dropped onto 10 or Chip

- Changed volume on chip because 8 or Chip potentially spilled over the inner ring

✓ **Note:** Centrifuged all dillution vials before making alpha samples, which means that first all dillutions were made, then all alpha samples were made

✓ The above 7 alpha samples take up space in the glovebox, and I didn't want to disturb the samples (moving them screws them up) so I let them dry overnight

### 3 Process Experiment (continuation from cycle experiment)

✓ Combine all aqueous phases together (done with disposable pipetets)

✓ 8 aq C + 8 mix → 8 aq (take all of first and add to second)

✓ 9 aq C + 9 mix → 9 aq

✓ 10 aq C + 10 mix → 10 aq

## 4 Details from research meeting

- Just present D-Values at research meeting
- Things didn't add up so well
- Dr. Chirayath didn't like my  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  values, looked at the first experiment, the one where I messed up, and liked the 110 value, now I am getting  $10^{-5}$ ...why?
- Dr. Burns suggested to increase the volume of the extraction phase (organic) to pin down the  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  values
- Dr. Folden also said that we should average the percent extraction values, not the D-values, because D values vary widely at the ends (shown in next figure)

$$\text{Fraction Extracted} = \frac{\text{Mass Organic}}{\text{Mass Initial}}$$

- Dr. Chirayath said to continue process
- Jeremy had interesting results, the flux spectra turned from kind of fast to thermal, Gd burned out
- Robert Zedric also noted that a higher dead time could be used, and that our detector is between a Nonparalyzable and paralyzable model, and that we could try to work through the math on that, Knoll page 122

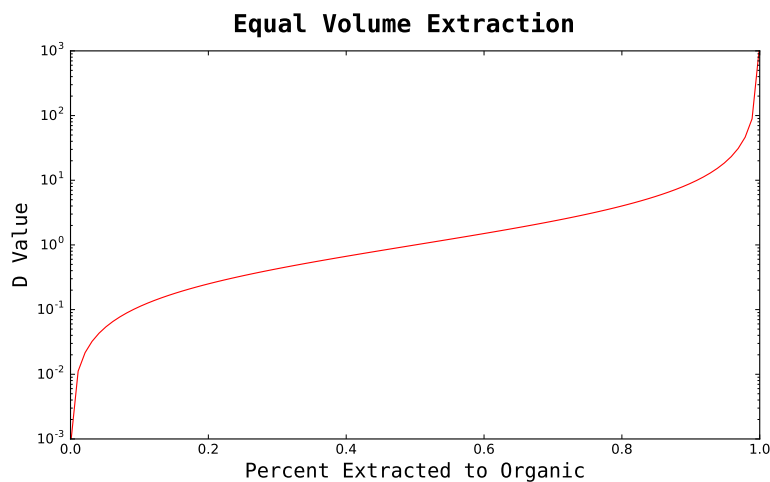


Figure 1: Percent extraction versus D value on log scale

# Thursday, 17 November 2016

## 1 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3, ALPHA preparation for extraction 1 (also Mass Spec preparation)

Note all alpha counts were done on the 9mm height setting on the pips detector.

- ✓ Start Count 10 or Chip (10:52 am)
- ✓ End Count 10 or Chip Run time 7.54 hrs
- ✓ Start count 10 aq Chip (6:29 pm)

## 2 Experiment to double check $^{137}\text{Cs}$ using combined aqueous series 5 and 6, 56

In order to capture the D-value for  $^{137}\text{Cs}$ , an experiment was proposed. Our problem with measuring  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  is that its D-value and activity are so low that we aren't getting good statistics for its answer, and the answer we are getting is not the answer we want, we are getting something around  $10^{-5}$ , and the answer is more probably around 0.01.

It was proposed to take an old series (series 5 or 6), and perform an extraction with a larger volume of organic, so that more  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  could be extracted, and therefore better statistics on all the calculations. Some notes are copied down from hand calculations for the experiment.

- 5 aq has 461  $\mu\text{l}$ , 4.47  $\mu\text{Ci}$ ,  $\sim 3.6\%$  dead time
- 6 aq has 469  $\mu\text{l}$ , 4.40  $\mu\text{Ci}$ ,  $\sim 3.6\%$  dead time, this vial is also a little milky, meaning there is a small amount of organic in there
- Both above vials should were in fumehood
- Some evaporation happened in Stock, I know this because the activity density changed from Stock and Stock add.
- If we take 800  $\mu\text{l}$  total (after mixing 5 aq and 6 aq), then we could expect  $\sim 8.87 \mu\text{l}$  (about 200 cps), of  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  with  $\sim 6\%$  dead time

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- If we want 3 cps in the final organic (about an hour of count time) and if I assume the D-value is 0.01 (which Dr. Chirayath insists), (3/200 ~ 1.5% of the counts)

$$\begin{aligned}\% &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{V_a}{V_o} \frac{1}{D}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{0.01}} = 0.019\end{aligned}$$

This means if we double the volume of the organic, then we should get a decent count rate so as to count  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  and get good statistics with an hour count. This is IF the D-value is 0.01, as Dr. Chirayath insists.

- Dr. Burns came by and said, instead of 2x the organic volume, should do 10x, to make sure we get all the counts!
- Okay! Sounds good! We will for sure get the right answer now! We also rederived the D-value equation

With conservation of mass, and using values from the two phases,

$$\% \text{ Extracted} = \frac{[\frac{CPS}{V_m}]_o \cdot V_{co}}{[\frac{CPS}{V_m}]_o \cdot V_{co} + [\frac{CPS}{V_m}]_a \cdot V_{ca}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\% \text{ Extracted}} = \frac{[\frac{CPS}{V_m}]_o \cdot V_{co} + [\frac{CPS}{V_m}]_a \cdot V_{ca}}{[\frac{CPS}{V_m}]_o \cdot V_{co}}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{[\frac{CPS}{V_m}]_a \cdot V_{ca}}{[\frac{CPS}{V_m}]_o \cdot V_{co}}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{D} \cdot \frac{V_{ca}}{V_{co}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{V_{co}}{V_{ca}} \left( \frac{1}{\% \text{ Extracted}} - 1 \right)} = D$$

Where  $V_m$  is the measured volume for the count,  $V_{co}$  is the volume of the organic contact and  $V_{ao}$  is the volume of the aqueous contact.

- ✓ Combine 5 aq and 6 aq into 5 aq
- ✓ Take 800  $\mu\text{l}$  out of 5 aq and transfer into a 15 ml vial labeled 56 (for some reason it was really difficult to get a precise volume - had to do many times)
- ✓ Start count 56 at 26 cm

### 3 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3

- ✓ Finish count 8 or ( $\sim$  9:45 am) about this time another count was started - vial 56, described above
- ✓ Analyzed last two organics, put into excel sheet
  - All samples of organic, after mixing organic parts together, redrawing 250  $\mu$ l and recounting, increased in activity. This could support the conclusion that some aqueous passed to the main organic, and when the 250  $\mu$ l was first drawn, was on the bottom of the vial. When the 250  $\mu$ l was second drawn, it had time to dissolve into the TBP, because  $\text{HNO}_3$  is slightly soluble in TBP ( Nuclear Chemical Engineering pg 160)

### 4 Process Experiment (continuation from cycle experiment)

- ✓ Measure volumes of all aqueous phases, 8 aq 9 aq, 10 aq

Table 1: Volumes for combined aqueous phases

Series	Aqueous (8,9, or 10)
8	397 $\pm$ 7.94
9	<del>386</del> 389 $\pm$ 7.78 (after centrifuge)
10	395 $\pm$ 7.9

Second Contact...

- ✓ Label vials, 8 aqII, 8 aqII C, 8 orII, 8 orII C 9 aqII, 9 aqII C, 9 orII, 9 orII C 10 aqII, 10 aqII C, 10 orII, 10 orII C (smaller 2.5 ml tubes)
  - Will reuse 8 mix, 9 mix, 10 mix (smaller 1 ml tubes from John Burns, have conical bottoms, makes more minute separations easier)
- ✓ Transfer: 8 aqII, 8 aqII C, 8 orII, 8 orII C 9 aqII, 9 aqII C, 9 orII, 9 orII C 10 aqII, 10 aqII C, 10 orII, 10 orII C. (3 clear push caps, and 6 blue push caps 6 red push caps). Also with 6 15 ml centrifuge tubes
- ✓ Add 397  $\mu$ l of TBP to 8 aq
- ✓ Add 389  $\mu$ l of TBP to 9 aq
- ✓ Add 396  $\mu$ l of TBP to 10 aq

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- ✓ Vortex mix 8 aq for 15 minutes on pulse mode
- ✓ Centrifuge 8 aq with Buddy at 3,300 rpm for 10 minutes
  - Decided after this to wait, and centrifuge them all together
- ✓ Vortex mix 9 aq for 15 minutes on pulse mode
- ✓ Vortex mix 10 aq for 15 minutes on pulse mode
- ✓ Centrifuge 8, 9, and 10 with Buddy on 3300 rpm, for 5 minutes
- ☐ ~~During the vortex mixing and the centrifuge practice the transfer in the fumehood~~  
Prayed instead
- ✓ Pipette with disposable pipette the organic phase first, then the aqueous (for all three vials), as much as so that there is no mixing. Then transferred the boundary to a smaller vial, let sit. Prepare counting solutions of 250  $\mu\text{l}$  of each of the solutions  
A picture will be provided for the whole process for 8 aq on the following page , below are specific notes about what occurred during the experiment.
  - 8 aq was 248  $\mu\text{l}$  pipetted to 8 aqII C instead of 250  $\mu\text{l}$ ?
- ☐ ~~Measure volumes of everything~~
- ✓ Transfer out 8 orII C, 8 aqII C, 9 orII C, 9 aqII C, 10 orII C, 10 aqII C,  
in 15 ml centrifuge tubes
- ✓ Radiac wash the above tubes, and store in fumehood behind lead - wait to count
- ✓ Clean stuff in glovebox
- ✓ Start count 9 orII C at 0 cm 4:06 pm

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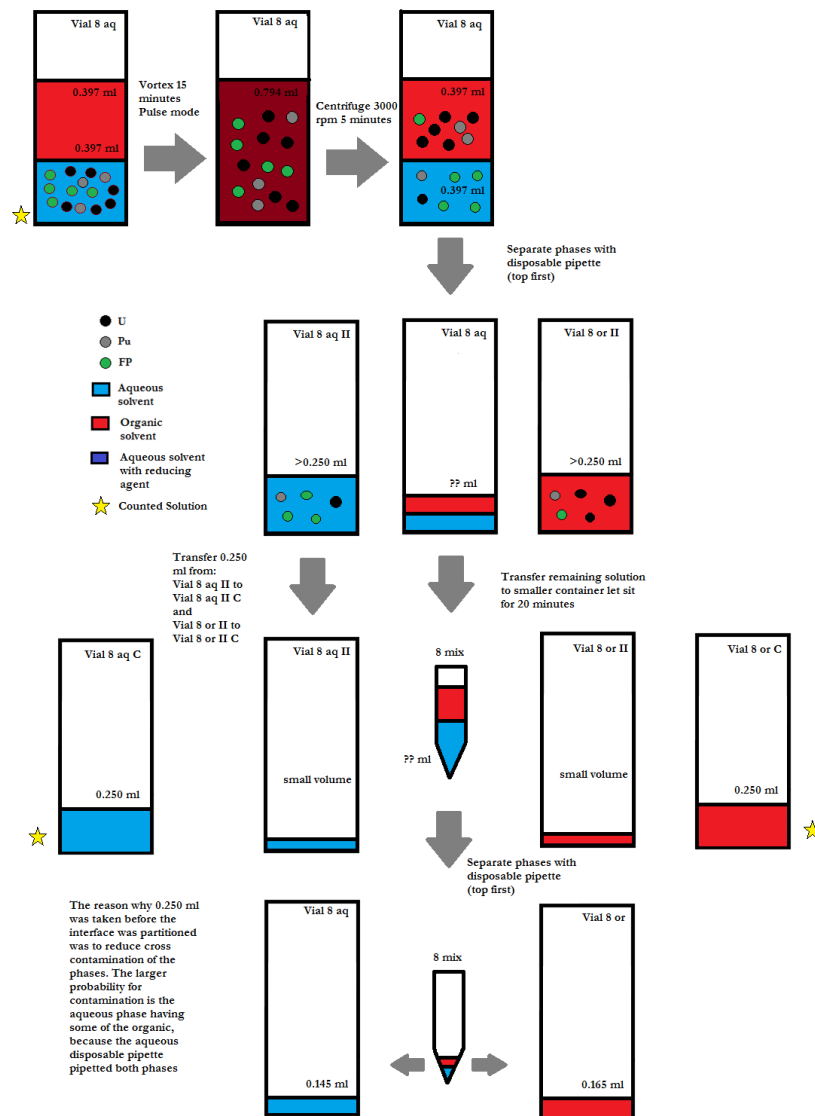


Figure 1: Extraction three times round 2 extraction 2



# Friday, 18 November 2016

## 1 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3, ALPHA preparation for extraction 1 (also Mass Spec preparation)

Note all alpha counts were done on the 9mm height setting on the pips detector.

✓ End Count 10 aq Chip Run time 14.4 hrs

✓ Start Count 9 or Chip (9:02 am)

✓ End Count 9 or Chip Run time 6.08 hrs

✓ Start count 9 aq Chip (3:11 pm)

## 2 Process Experiment (continuation from cycle experiment)

✓ End count 9 orII C RunTime 16.5 hr

✓ Start count 8 orII C at 0 cm 8:56 am end around 11:15 pm (count 56 Big)

✓ End count 8 orII C (RunTime 2.254 hrs)

✓ Start count 10 orII C at 0 cm 1:04 pm

## 3 Experiment to double check $^{137}\text{Cs}$ using combined aqueous series 5 and 6, 56

Talked about volume changes with Kevin, using 50 ml tubes for the whole experiment

✓ Transfer 56 into glovebox with labeled 50 ml tubes 56 Big, 56 Big Aq, and 56 Big or

✓ Take the 800  $\mu\text{l}$  out of 56, and transfer to 56 Big (had to do middle step of transferring everything to 5 aq)

✓ Take 56 Big out of glovebox

Friday, 18 November 2016

- ✓ Start count 56 Big (11:17 am) to around 1:04 (started count 10 orII C)

Just prior to stopping the above count, Dr. Burns suggested keeping all 800  $\mu\text{l}$  of the aqueous in 56 instead of 56 Big and just but all organic into a 50 ml tube. So now...

- ✓ Transfer 56 Big into glovebox (wrapped in a ziplock bag so that less evaporation)
- ✓ Transfer 800  $\mu\text{l}$  out of 56 Big into 56
- ✓ Add 8.0  $\mu\text{l}$  of TBP to 56
- ✓ Shake 56 on vortex mixer for 15 minutes
- ✓ Convert a 2.5 ml vial holder (a 15 ml tube) to a buddy, by adding 800  $\mu\text{l}$  of DI water and 8.0 ml of TBP to it...scratch out label. 56 Buddy
- ✓ Centrifuge 56 with 56 Buddy for 15 minutes at 3,300 rpm
- ✓ Carefully pipette with disposable pipette, as much of top phase of 56 as possible to 56 Or (50 ml tube)
- ✓ Carefully pipette with new disposable pipette, the bottom phase of 56 (aq) to 56 aq (15 ml tube)
- ✓ Clean up work area in glovebox
- ✓ Transfer interface of 56 to 56 mix, seal and let sit for the time being
- ✓ Transfer out of glovebox 56 aq and 56 or. Clean with radiac wipes
- ✓ Count 56 or (2:28 pm), expecting 20 cps (calculation below, where 0.01 is the expected D-value of  $^{137}\text{Cs}$ )

$$\frac{200 \text{ cps}_{\text{aq}}}{800 \mu\text{l}} \cdot 8,000 \mu\text{l} \cdot 0.01 = 20 \text{ cps}_{\text{or}}$$

Sadly, first glance gives around 0.1 cps<sub>or</sub>, I have failed again. Sorry Dr. Chirayath. I am feeling fairly defeated, I just want to go home.

# Sunday, 20 November 2016

## 1 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3, ALPHA preparation for extraction 1 (also Mass Spec preparation)

Note all alpha counts were done on the 9mm height setting on the pips detector.

✓ End Count 9 *aq Chip* Run time 18.5 hrs

✓ Start Count 10 *Chip* (1:34 pm)

## 2 Experiment to double check $^{137}\text{Cs}$ using combined aqueous series 5 and 6, 56

✓ End count 56 *or*

✓ Start count 56 *aq* (1:34 pm)

# Monday, 21 November 2016

- ✓ Update laboratory notebook with all the experiments from last week, took most of the morning
- Dr. Mariannos experiment today started around 3:00 pm

## 1 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3, ALPHA preparation for extraction 1 (also Mass Spec preparation)

Note all alpha counts were done on the 9mm height setting on the pips detector.

- ✓ End Count 10 *Chip* Run time 18.5 hrs
- ✓ Start Count 9 *Chip* (10:00 am)
- ✓ End Count 9 *Chip* Runtime 5.3 hrs
- ✓ Start Count 8 *aq Chip* (3:21 pm)

## 2 Process Experiment (continuation from cycle experiment)

Reason why there is a “gap” in counting is that there is another experiment going on, and was counting that one.

- ✓ Start count 9 *aqII* (10:02 am)
- ✓ End count 9 *aqII* Runtime 5.02 hr
- ✓ Start count 9 *aqII* (3:25 pm) - yes I accidentally counted the same thing twice, there is a lot going on

# Tuesday, 22 November 2016

- ☐ Modify spreadsheet so that the three errors can be minimized
- ☐ Find references for D-values

## 1 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3, ALPHA preparation for extraction 1 (also Mass Spec preparation)

Note all alpha counts were done on the 9mm height setting on the pips detector.

- ✓ End Count 8 aq Chip Run time 17.1 hrs
- ✓ Start Count 8 Chip
- ✓ End Count 8 Chip
- ✓ Start Count 8 or Chip

## 2 Process Experiment (continuation from cycle experiment)

- ✓ End count 9 aqII C Runtime 16.7 hr
- ✓ Start count 8 aqII C
- ✓ End count 8 aqII C
  - Start Count from other experiment

## 3 Experiment to double check $^{137}\text{Cs}$ using combined aqueous series 5 and 6, 56

- ☐ Start with analysis of first extraction
  - Things are discouraging...still getting D of  $10^{-5}$  for calculation using organic and calculation using aqueous
  - The other elements are within reason

Tuesday, 22 November 2016

- **What is different between my experiments and Jarrod's past experiments?**
- Also note, 15 ml tube has about 3% difference from 50 ml tube
- ✓ Create new TBP, 15 ml TBP + 35 ml kerosene → TBP Remake
- ✓ Transfer TBP Remake and 56 aq into glovebox
- ✓ Measured volume of 56 aq to be 700  $\mu$ l...why it so low? We had some evaporation?
- ✓ Add 7.0 ml of TBP Remake to 56 aq
- ✓ Shake 56 aq for 15 minutes on pulse mode
- ✓ Create vials 56 AqII (15 ml) and 56 OrII (50 ml) and 56 mixII and transfer into glovebox
- ✓ Create a Buddy for centrifuging (unlabeled - sorry!)
- ✓ Centrifuge 56 aq with Buddy for 15 minutes at 3,300 rpm
- ✓ Separate (top phase first) 56 aq into 56 AqII, 56 OrII, and 56 mixII
- ✓ Transfer 56 AqII and 56 OrII out of glovebox, clean with radiac wipes
- ✓ Start counting 56 OrII at 26 cm away from detector
  - Initially looks like the sample still has  $10^{-5}$  for  $^{137}\text{Cs}$

## Wednesday, 23 November 2016

### 1 Experiment to double check $^{137}\text{Cs}$ using combined aqueous series 5 and 6, 56

☒ Stop count 56 or II

☐ Analyze data from 56 experiment

### 2 Process Experiment (continuation from cycle experiment)

☒ Start Count 10 aq II C

☐ Analyze second extraction data

### 3 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3, ALPHA preparation for extraction 1 (also Mass Spec preparation)

Note all alpha counts were done on the 9mm height setting on the pips detector.

☐ End Count 8 or Chip

- Accidentally cleared data...stupid, recounting

☒ Start count 8 or Chip again

☐ Analyze Data from alpha spectrum

### 4 Analysis for Process 1 Mistake (Gamma)

So I keep getting  $10^{-5}$  for Cs, but the first experiment I got 110...what is with that. Went back, I realized for that first experiment I forgot to subtract background, which changed the 110 number to  $10^{-4}$ . Ah that explains it...but that is still an order of magnitude off. What is the deal?

My ratio of numbers is first solution over last solution. I am comparing this number to a D value, which they aren't exactly the same. So I went through the math, assuming a D value of  $10^{-5}$  and found what the ratio of first solution to last solution should be...and

*Wednesday, 23 November 2016*

that number is... $10^{-4}$ . WOAHH! Math works, yes! Talked to Dr. Chirayath about this, we looked up a paper and their number was  $10^{-4}$ . They are reporting a different D-value though, that needs to convert with densities of solutions (luckily enough they report that information). Which should give us the same numbers.

Now the final question, why is the first number I reported so much different from this final number? I think the answer lies in centrifuging...if we assume a small aqueous contaminant, then we should have agreement with our published paper.

Also this will show that there is nothing wrong with my published paper, we reported a **DF** value for a **process**, we described our process very well, and the small contamination was a result of the process.

**Also note that  $\text{HNO}_3$  is extracted, meaning our acid concentration is changing a little**



# Break 24-27, November 2016

## 1 Process Experiment (continuation from cycle experiment)

✓ Stop Count 10 *aqII C*

✓ Start Count 8 *aqII C*

## 2 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3, ALPHA preparation for extraction 1 (also Mass Spec preparation)

Note all alpha counts were done on the 9mm height setting on the pips detector.

✓ Stop count 8 or *Chip* SAVE! shut down alpha detector

## 3 Things to do for school

- ✓ Worked on project for NUEN647...still have a long way to go, but hopefully can finish in a week
- ✓ Also worked some on setting up my new computer at home
- ✓ Worked some on trying to get insync working, it is currently not working, that was frustrating
- ✓ Worked on encrypting information on linux systems, wrote a program that will manage that some, but still need to put some more time into it
- ✓ Also struggled a lot this break with issues of my family, why is my family life so hard, why does my older brother yell at my other brothers and mom, waving a gun around, why is my dad still in prison 7 years after serving the judge appointed sentence of 3 years...why is the place where he is staying so rude to him so now he's lost sight in an eye. God took away Saul's sight for a time, Jesus said to cast your eye from you if it causes you to sin. Why can't I deal with these emotions of self hatred, and why do I want to kill myself? I hate this, I hate this, I want to quit but I'm afraid if I leave that it would break my family once again, and I don't think they would recover from it

# Monday 28, November 2016

## 1 Experiment to double check $^{137}\text{Cs}$ using combined aqueous series 5 and 6, 56

- ✓ Analyze data from 56 experiment
  - Had to count the aqueous phase first, then analyzed
  - Results support a D value for Cs to be around  $10^{-5}$
  - Some of the D-values for other elements were somewhat different
- ✓ Review Dr. Chirayath's paper

Table 1: Summarize Paper

	D-Value (them)	D-Value (us)
Ru	0.0024	0.05
Ce	0.0047	0.03
Cs	1.3e-4	3e-5

Table 2: Comparison

Condition	(them)	(us)	Effect (theirs should be)
Temp	333 K	298	Lower (less 'bonding')
HNO <sub>3</sub>	3.9 M	4 M	Same
U	0.12 M	0.002 M	Lower (TBP taken up)

The difference between  $1\text{e-}4$  and  $5\text{e-}5$  is the difference between 99.99% and 99.995%, a small difference.

- ✓ Review my old paper and see why its going wonky
  - Reconcile document
  - With  $2.35 \mu\text{l}$  of aqueous in organic, which would be 0.43% of the aqueous phase, All DF values (except 1) that we are measuring by Gamma would be similar (within error) to what we are currently getting for D.

- The exception is Ru, which would be consistent if we were getting a D value of 0.01, instead we are getting a D-value of 0.03-0.07. Which is a difference between 99% and 93-97%.

## 2 Process Experiment (continuation from cycle experiment)

✓ Stop count 8 aqII C

✓ Start background count

✓ Analyze second extraction data

- Used count from 250  $\mu$ l and scaled up to the 390s (volume)
- Noticed some D-values were significantly higher in the second extraction - tried VERY hard not to contaminate
- Ce 0.03  $\rightarrow$  0.12 (97% to 89% [in aq])
- Eu 0.06  $\rightarrow$  0.22 (94% to 82% [in aq])
- Am 0.04  $\rightarrow$  0.18 (96% to 84% [in aq])
- Ru 0.05 to 0.07
- Cs 3e-5 3e-5
- Sb 0.002 to 0.003
- Maybe difference of species in solution cause difference in D-values?
- A paper I found stated that some D-values fall considerably with addition of uranyl nitrite to system, because TBP is taken up
- From 0 M to 0.004 M D of Zr changed from 0.055 0.05
- We change from 0.002 to 0.000083 M (guess)
- Also note that the previous paper was published with 0.001 M U
- Another paper says that Ce is extracted via  $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 3\text{TBP}$

# Tuesday 29, November 2016

Some of yesterday overlapped to today, also it took me a while to work out the alpha analysis.

## 1 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3, ALPHA preparation for extraction 1 (also Mass Spec preparation)

✓ Analyze Data from alpha spectrum

- $^{239}\text{Pu}$  and  $^{240}\text{Pu}$  have overlapping peaks, if we assume that the 93% is  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  and the rest is  $^{240}\text{Pu}$ , we get the results shown in Alpha\_Results, also using the following equation for a sum peak.

$$g_1 = \frac{CPS \cdot M_1}{\epsilon N_A [\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 (1/N\%_1 - 1)]}$$

- Subtracted grass from aqueous phases
- Results...are way off

## Wednesday 30, November 2016

- ✓ Update notebook
- ✓ Mess around some with some of the results to make them look better
- ✓ Compile things to present to meeting

- equations used

$$D = \frac{1}{\frac{V_o}{V_a} \left( \frac{1}{O\%} - 1 \right)}$$
$$O\% = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\frac{V_o}{V_a} D} + 1}$$

Err for calculating  $O\%$  from  $D$  value

$$\sigma_{O\%} = \frac{\sigma_D}{(D + 1)^2}$$

- ✓ Talk about the upcoming months
  - Concerned about alpha sample not giving results expected, after second extraction want to do alpha samples, but I want to make sure I can get good alpha results for the first extraction, problem is alpha samples take a while to count
  - Concerned about changing D-values, second extraction seems to have different D-values for some elements, should I be concerned about this?
  - Concerned about not making timeline, willing to work without pay next semester but would like to finish coursework this semester (failed course and current course), would like to take December off

### □ Next steps

- Get alpha values working (I'm okayish with changing D-values)
- Make alpha samples for first extraction
- Third extraction

## 1 Details from research meeting

Not chronological order.

- ✓ Two extractions with larger volume
  - Support low Cs extraction D-value
  - Other D-values similar to what we were getting before
- ✓ Reconcile first experiment of semester
  - Forgot to subtract out background, changed ratio showed to  $10^{-4}$
  - Simulate process for first experiment, with assumed D value of  $10^{-5}$ , the ratio from first to last solution, should be  $10^{-4}$  - meaning my experiments from this semester are...sort of consistent
- ✓ Reconcile published paper
  - With 2.35  $\mu\text{l}$  of aqueous in organic, which would be 0.43% of the aqueous phase, All DF values (except 1) that we are measuring by Gamma would be similar (within error) to what we are currently getting for D.
  - The exception is Ru, which would be consistent if we were getting a D value of 0.01, instead we are getting a D-value of 0.03-0.07. Which is a difference between 99% and 93-97%.
- ✓ Prepare alpha samples for first extraction
- ✓ Analyze alpha samples from first extraction
  - Issue, what do I do about these terrible results?
  - Re-make alpha samples? and recount? will take some time
  - No activity balance
  - Really low organic counts
  - Should I wait on third extraction for this?
- ✓ Analyze alpha results from Mess up
- ✓ Finish counts for first extraction
- ✓ Second extraction
- ✓ Count second extraction
- ✓ Analyze second extraction
  - Much different D-values for three elements

If everything worked out the first time, and made sense, things would move a lot quicker, problem is, there is always a problem.

# Thursday 1, December 2016

- ☐ Check on the items from Research meeting
  - ☒ Check for alpha calculation, mass or atom percent
    - I was using mass percent as atom percent for  $^{239}\text{Pu}$  and  $^{240}\text{Pu}$
    - Updated my calculation, and did not change the results much
  - ☒ Email Dr. Folden asking about an IA position for CHEM102, hopefully it will pay for tuition and insurance
  - ☒ Dr. Chirayath said that maybe they remove all FP at once, and increase recovery later, maybe its a one shot thing
  - ☒ Check on  $^{106}\text{Ru} \rightarrow ^{106}\text{Rh}$ , are we in secular equilibrium?
    - $^{106}\text{Ru}$  decays to the ground state of  $^{106}\text{Rh}$ , which has a 30 second half-life  
[Decay Scheme](#)
    - Did quick silly calculation, yes we are in secular equilibrium

$$N_h = \frac{\lambda_u N_{uo}}{\lambda_h - \lambda_u} (e^{-\lambda_u t} - e^{-\lambda_h t}) + N_{ho} e^{-\lambda_h t}$$

- ☒ Check on Molarity of TBP, its 2 mols of TBP per 1 M uranium, will this change the extraction?
  - $\rho_{\text{TBP}} = 0.9790$ ,  $\rho_{\text{kerosene}} = 0.775 - 0.840$
  - TBP was made with 15 ml TBP + 35 ml kerosene

$$15 \text{ ml TBP} \cdot \frac{0.9790 \text{ g}}{\text{ml}} \cdot \frac{\text{mol}}{266.32 \text{ M TBP}} \cdot \frac{1}{0.05 \text{ L}} = 1.1028 \text{ M U}$$

Before we calculated molarity of uranium in the solution is 0.002 M Uranium, which goes to 0.0001 M uranium.

- ☐ What if nitric acid concentration changes, and we change D-values?
- ☐ What is the saturation of Urynal nitrate in TBP?
  - Dr. Burns says not to worry about it, we have 500 times more TBP, I tend to agree
- ☐ Got paper for Ruthenium and Zr chemistry, they have some interesting equations on page 20/46, should look into, but need to do some stuff in the lab

## 1 Cycle experiment, round 2, replicate of 3, ALPHA EXTRACTION II (also Mass Spec preparation)

☐ Label vials: 8 *aqII* Dillution, 9 *aqII* Dillution, 10 *aqII* Dillution, 8 *orII* Dillution, 9 *orII* Dillution, 10 *orII* Dillution. Do not label chips at this time, just dilute samples for mass spec

☐ Also transfer 3 red and 4 blue push caps for smaller vials

☐ Transfer all above vials and chips into glovebox

☐ Make alpha sample of each aqueous

☐ - 8 *aqII*

10+/-0.12  $\mu$ l of 8 *aqII* (4 M HNO<sub>3</sub>) [smaller pipette]  
+  
390+/-7.8  $\mu$ l of DI water (leftover in glovebox)  
=  
0.4+/-0.0078 ml of  $\sim$  0 M HNO<sub>3</sub> 8 *aqII* Dillution

☐ - 9 *aqII*

10+/-0.12  $\mu$ l of 9 *aqII* (4 M HNO<sub>3</sub>) [smaller pipette]  
+  
390+/-7.8  $\mu$ l of DI water (leftover in glovebox)  
=  
0.4+/-0.0078 ml of  $\sim$  0 M HNO<sub>3</sub> 9 *aqII* Dillution

☐ - 10 *aqII*

10+/-0.12  $\mu$ l of 10 *aqII* (4 M HNO<sub>3</sub>) [smaller pipette]  
+  
390+/-7.8  $\mu$ l of DI water (leftover in glovebox)  
=  
0.4+/-0.0078 ml of  $\sim$  0 M HNO<sub>3</sub> 10 *aqII* Dillution

☐ Make alpha sample of each organic phase

☐ - 8 *orII*

10+/-0.12  $\mu$ l of 8 *orII* (30% TBP) [smaller pipette]  
+  
890+/-8.9  $\mu$ l of 30% TBP (leftover in glovebox)  
=  
0.9+/-0.0089 ml of 30% TBP 8 *orII* Dillution

☐ - 9 *orII*



Thursday 1, December 2016

$$\begin{aligned} & 10 \pm 0.12 \text{ } \mu\text{l of } \boxed{9 \text{ or II}} \text{ (30\% TBP) [smaller pipette]} \\ & \quad + \\ & 890 \pm 8.9 \text{ } \mu\text{l of 30\% TBP (leftover in glovebox)} \\ & \quad = \\ & 0.9 \pm 0.0089 \text{ ml of 30\% TBP } \boxed{9 \text{ or II Dillution}} \end{aligned}$$

☐ -  $\boxed{10 \text{ or II}}$

$$\begin{aligned} & 10 \pm 0.12 \text{ } \mu\text{l of } \boxed{10 \text{ or II}} \text{ (30\% TBP) [smaller pipette]} \\ & \quad + \\ & 890 \pm 8.9 \text{ } \mu\text{l of 30\% TBP (leftover in glovebox)} \\ & \quad = \\ & 0.9 \pm 0.0089 \text{ ml of 30\% TBP } \boxed{10 \text{ or II Dillution}} \end{aligned}$$

## 2 Process Experiment (continuation from cycle experiment)

☐ Prepare samples for third extraction

## 3 Experiment to double check $^{137}\text{Cs}$ using combined aqueous series 5 and 6, 56

☐ Do a third extraction of 56, measuring volume, and using the original TBP