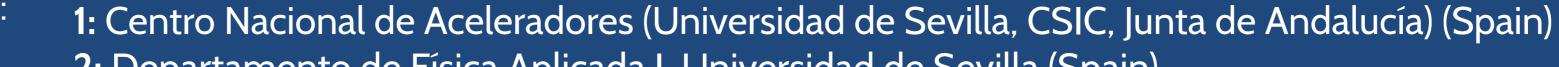


Radiochemical treatment of concrete samples from a nuclear reactor bioshield for ⁴¹Ca AMS measurement at CNA Seville (Spain)

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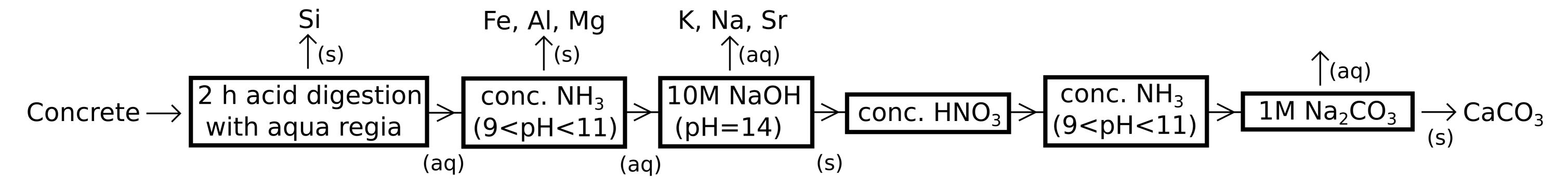
5: Empresa Nacional de Residuos Radiactivos - ENRESA (Spain)





Calcium isolation from concrete samples

First part from chemical preparation is the isolation of calcium as calcium carbonate. The process is based on different pH precipitations in order to get rid of other main metal elements presents in concrete:









That carbonate precipitate is washed with Milli-Q water and, afterwards, with acetone, and dried $\sim\!1$ h at 70°C.

For final CaF₂: + HNO₃ \rightarrow if expected ⁴¹Ca/⁴⁰Ca ratio > 10⁻⁸, + ⁴¹Ca-free CaCO₃ \rightarrow + HF \rightarrow washed with Milli-Q water \rightarrow dried overnight at 105°C.

Final fluoride samples is mixed with Ag in a CaF_2 :Ag weight ratio of 1:4. $(^{40}CaF_3)^-$ currents and $^{39}K/^{40}Ca$ ratios are equivalent to those from blanks and standards, even when ICP-MS measurements show that carbonate sample purity is typically 50-75 %.

The José Cabrera Nuclear Power Plant and extraction of the concrete samples



Picture from 'La Opinión de Murcia'

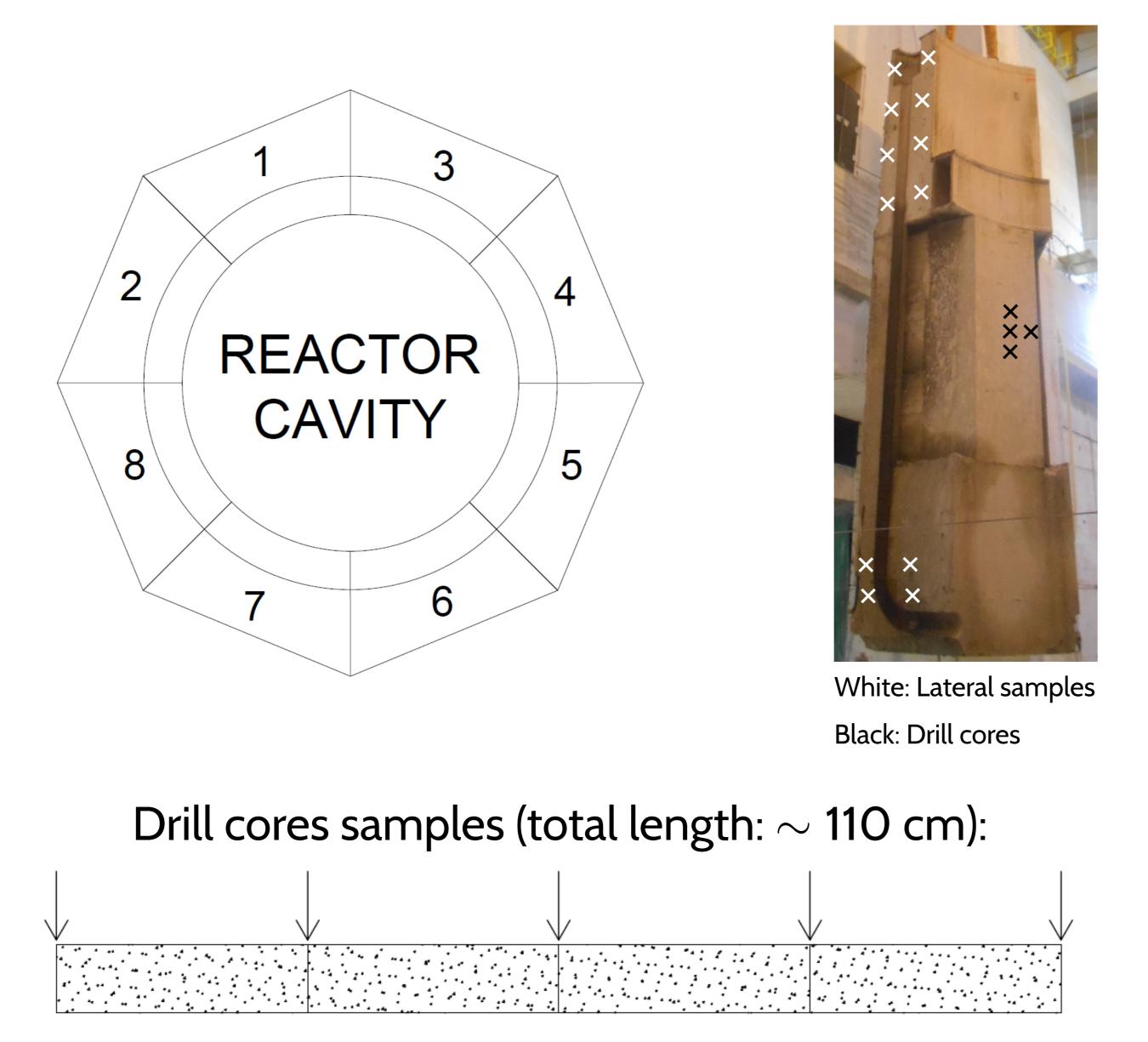
José Cabrera Power Plant

Location: Almonacid de Zorita (Guadalajara) Operating years: 1969-2006 First nuclear plant in Spain

Reactor: 160 MW PWR, Westinghouse Starting of decommissionning process: 2010

Vessel removal: 2015

Cutting up of the concrete shield: 2016 Extraction of the samples: ENRESA



Performance example: block 3

We received several grams from each sample, but only used 100-500 mg.

Measurements on the 1 MV AMS system at CNA.

