

METODE PENENTUAN Cs-137 DALAM CAIRAN SUSU

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ABSTRAK

METODE PENENTUAN Cs-137 DALAM CAIRAN SUSU. Telah dilakukan analisis penentuan Cs-137 dalam cairan susu dengan metode adsorbsi oleh AMP (Ammonium molybdophosphat). Dalam penelitian ini dilakukan simulasi dengan penambahan Cs-137 standar dengan aktivitas awal bervariasi mulai dari $18,95 \times 10^{-4} \mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$; $73,05 \times 10^{-6} \mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$; $36,53 \times 10^{-7} \mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$ dst. Penelitian secara eksperimen ini merupakan penilaian penggunaan metode cepat penentuan Cs-137 yang terkumpul dalam cairan susu, serta untuk mengetahui efisiensi metode. Pada metode analisis ini variasi parameter operasi dilakukan terhadap berat AMP sebagai adsorban. Variasi dilakukan mulai dari 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 dan 11 gram AMP. Diperoleh hasil bahwa pada berat 4, 5, 6 gram AMP dst., Cs-137 yang diadsorbsi rata-rata diatas 97 %. Maka untuk penentuan selanjutnya digunakan AMP 4 gram sebagai adsorban. Dari aktivitas awal cesium yang ditambahkan ke dalam susu, setelah melalui prosedur diperoleh aktivitas akhir sebagai berikut : $14,21 \times 10^{-4} \mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$; $56,22 \times 10^{-6} \mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$; $31,34 \times 10^{-7} \mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$ dst. Disimpulkan efisiensi metode ini berkisar antara 74,9 % - 85,8 % .

ABSTRACT

DETERMINATION OF METHOD OF Cs-137 IN LIQUID MILK. Radiochemical determination of Cs-137 in milk was carried out using adsorption method of AMP (Ammonium molybdophosphat). Simulation of Cs-137 activities were $18.95 \times 10^{-4} \mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$; $73.05 \times 10^{-6} \mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$; $36.53 \times 10^{-7} \mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$ etc., before treatment. The aim of the research is to determine fast efficient method of Cs-137 using variation of AMP weight. Variation of AMP weight used, were 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 and 11 g respectively. The result indicate, that the adsorption on the weight of 4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11 g AMP exceeds 97 % average. Process was carried out with 4 g AMP for collecting radiocesium (as an adsorben). The result (the activities after radiochemical treatment) were $14.21 \times 10^{-4} \mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$; $56.22 \times 10^{-6} \mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$; $31.34 \times 10^{-7} \mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$ etc.. The efficiency of the method was about 74,9 % - 85,8 % .

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