

Electronic Supplementary Information

Magnetic iron oxide nanoparticles for the collection and direct measurement of adsorbed alpha-emitting radionuclides from environmental waters by liquid scintillation analysis

Matthew J. O'Hara*, R. Shane Addleman

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, 902 Battelle Blvd., PO Box 999, Richland, WA 99352

* Corresponding Author e-mail: matthew.ohara@pnl.gov

Table S1. MNP-based analyte collection and analysis method outline, presented as a supplement to Fig. S1.

	Step	Description	Footnote
Analyte concentration	A	Obtain sample aliquot	
	B	Analyte sorption onto MNPs	a
	C	Magnetic collection of analyte-bound MNPs	b
LS analysis: MNP suspension	D ₁	Decant sample, leaving small volume behind	c
	E ₁	Prepare MNP concentrate by resuspending MNPs in solution	d
	F ₁	Aliquot MNP concentrate into LS cocktail; perform LS analysis	e
LS analysis: Dissolved MNPs	D ₂	Decant sample	
	E ₂	Dissolve MNPs in acid	f
	F ₂	Aliquot dissolved MNP concentrate into LS cocktail; perform LS analysis	

- MNPs added as a fully suspended concentrate in DI water
- Placement location of magnet(s) for efficient MNP collection will depend on sample container dimensions
- Alternatively, decant all sample volume and add known volume of water or dilute acid
- Requires sonication and vigorous shaking to disrupt particle aggregation that formed during magnetic collection
- Abide by MNP/cocktail suspension limits outlined in Section 4.1
- Add a few drops strong HCl to dissolve MNPs; evaporate to incipient dryness; bring to known volume in water or dilute acid

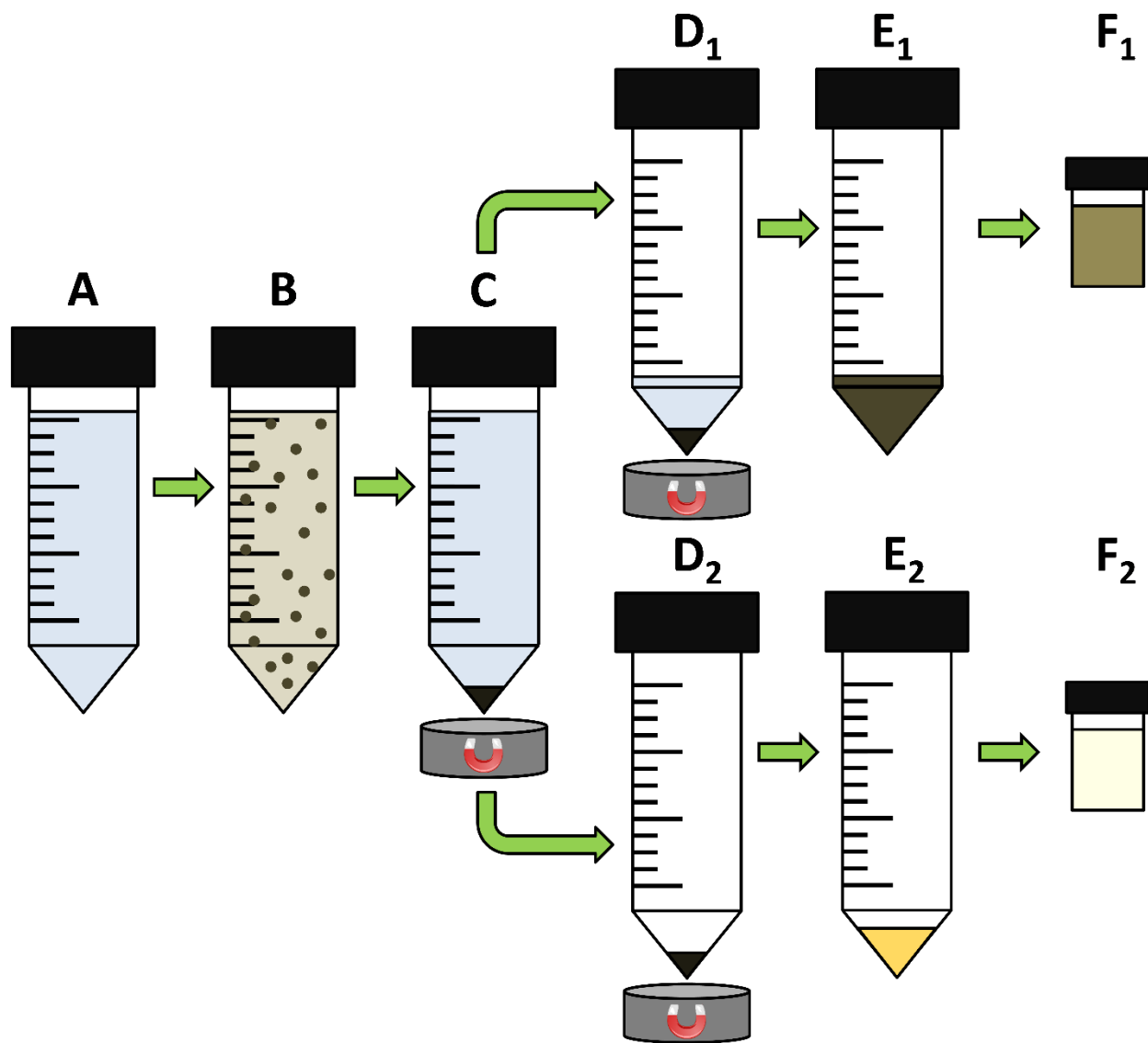


Fig. S1. MNP-based analyte collection and analysis method flow diagram. See Table S1 for description of steps.