



Impacts of Neodymium Complexation on Radiolysis of Tetramethyl Diglycolamide (TMDGA) in Aqueous Solutions

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Changing the World's Energy Future

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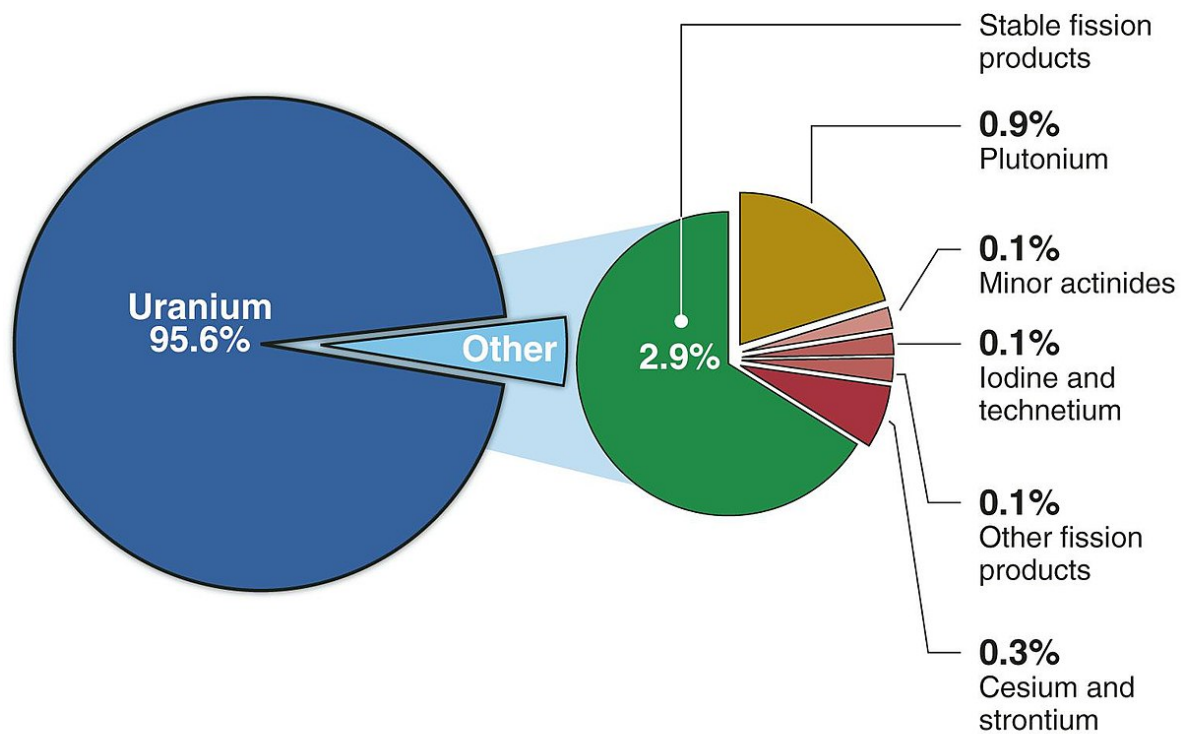
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Albrecht Group

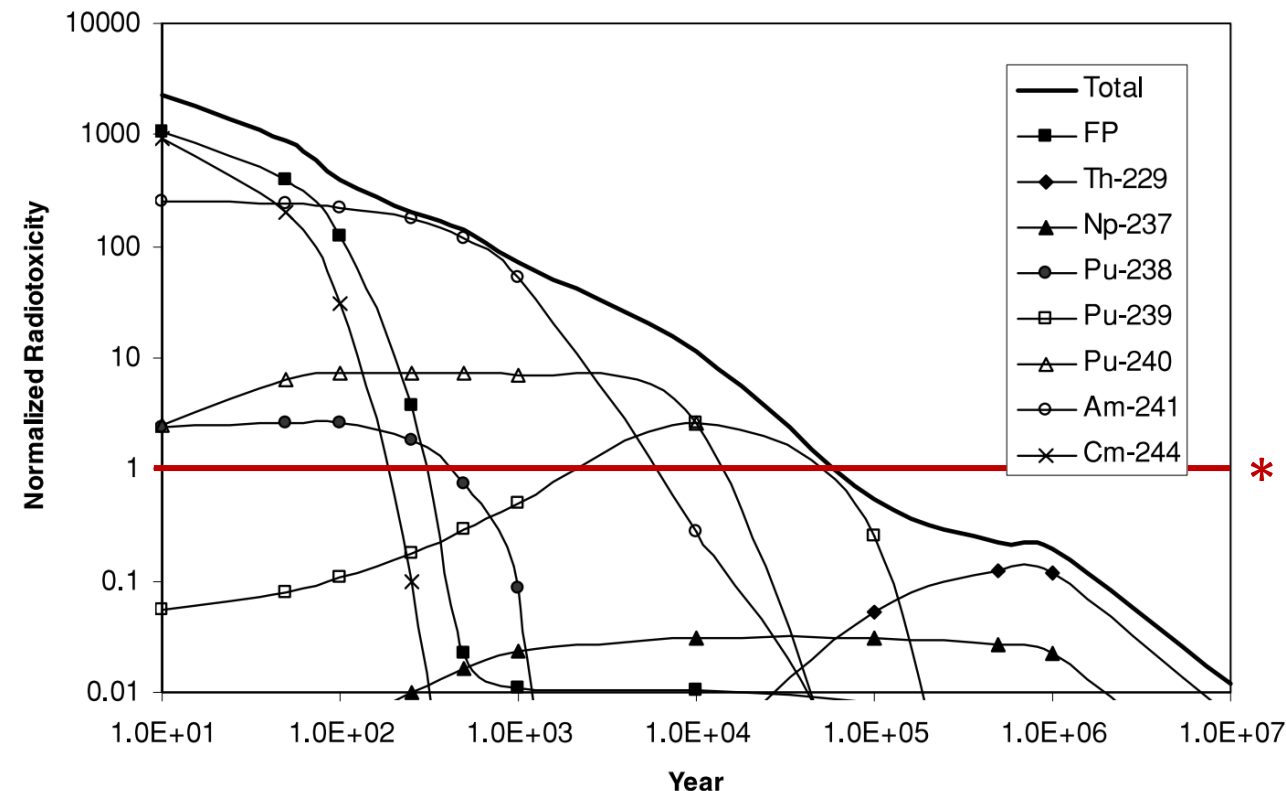
August 12, 2024

Used Nuclear Fuel (UNF) Composition



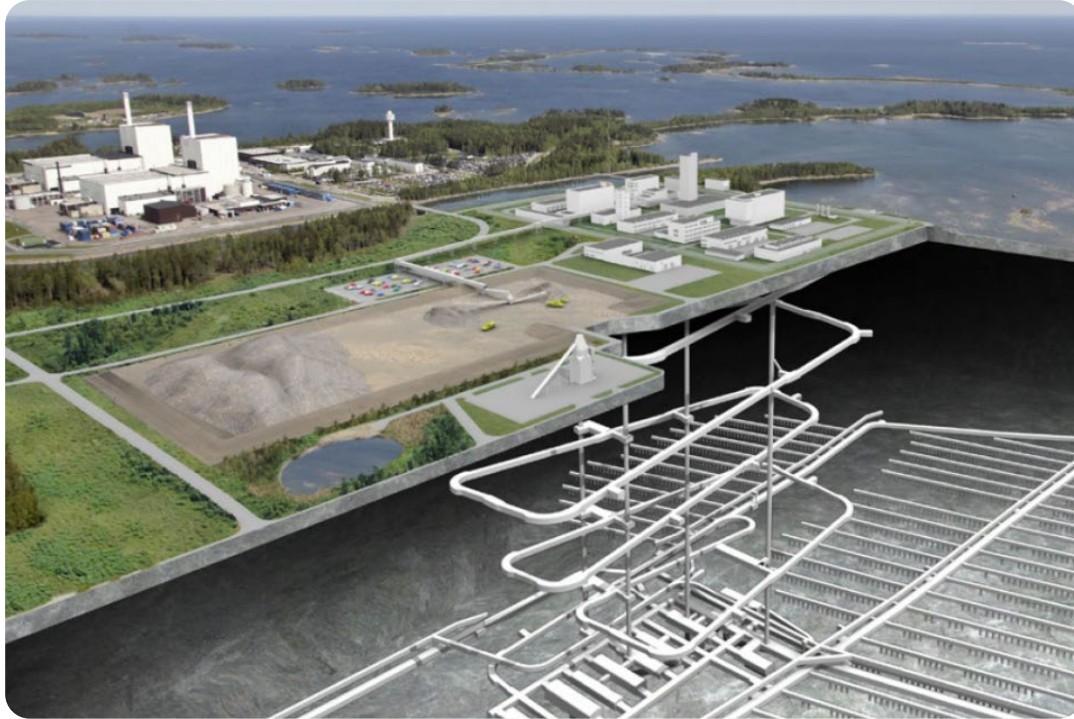
Source: GAO analysis of DOE data.

Radiotoxicity of Long-lived Isotopes in UNF



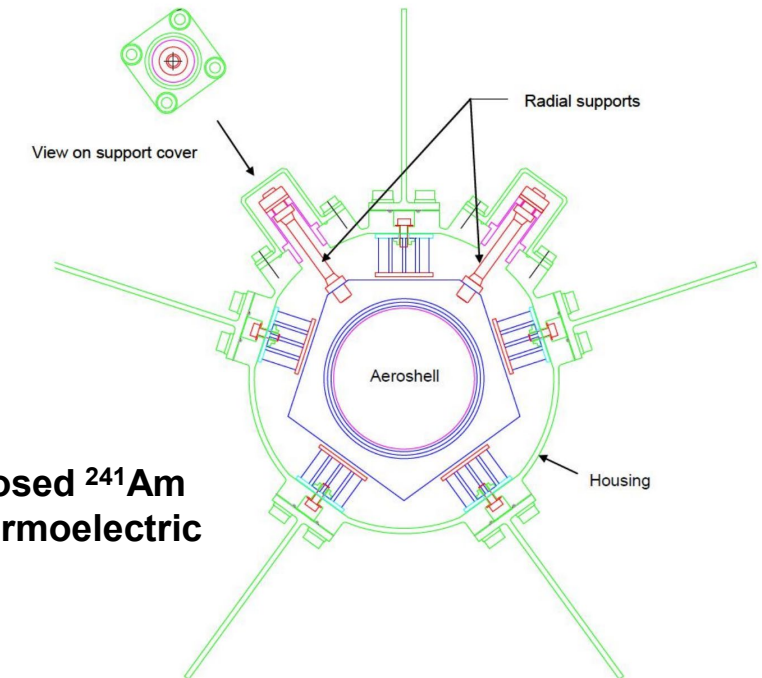
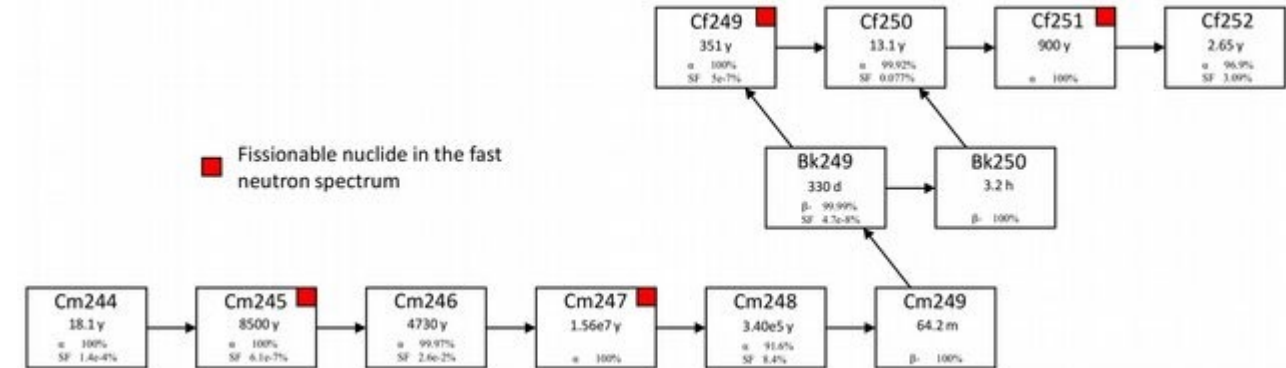
* Normalized to radiotoxicity of natural uranium ore

Minor Actinide Disposal and Applications



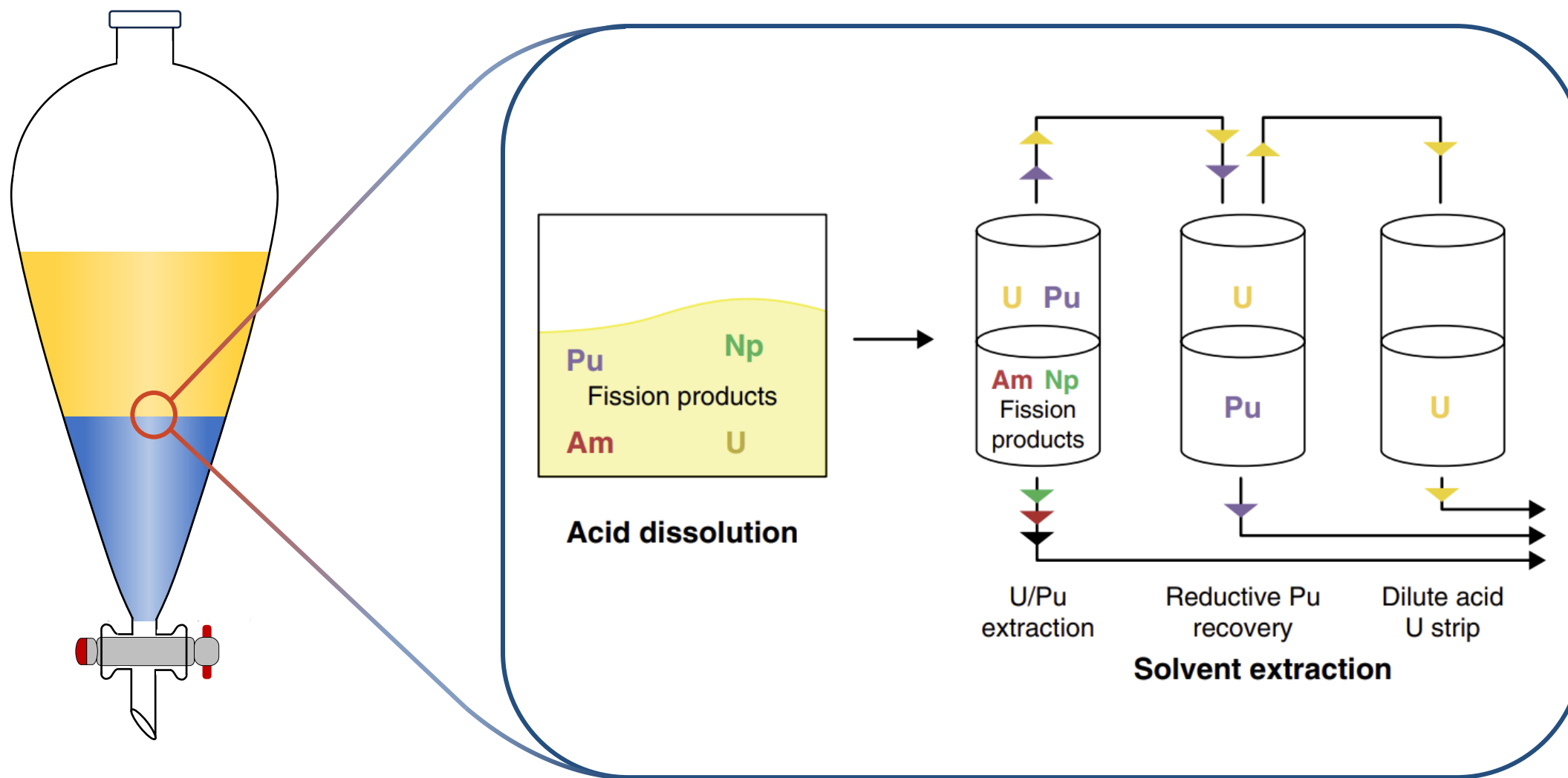
- Future geological nuclear waste repository in Södrviken, Sweden planned to begin construction within the next few years

- Transmutation pathway for ^{244}Cm

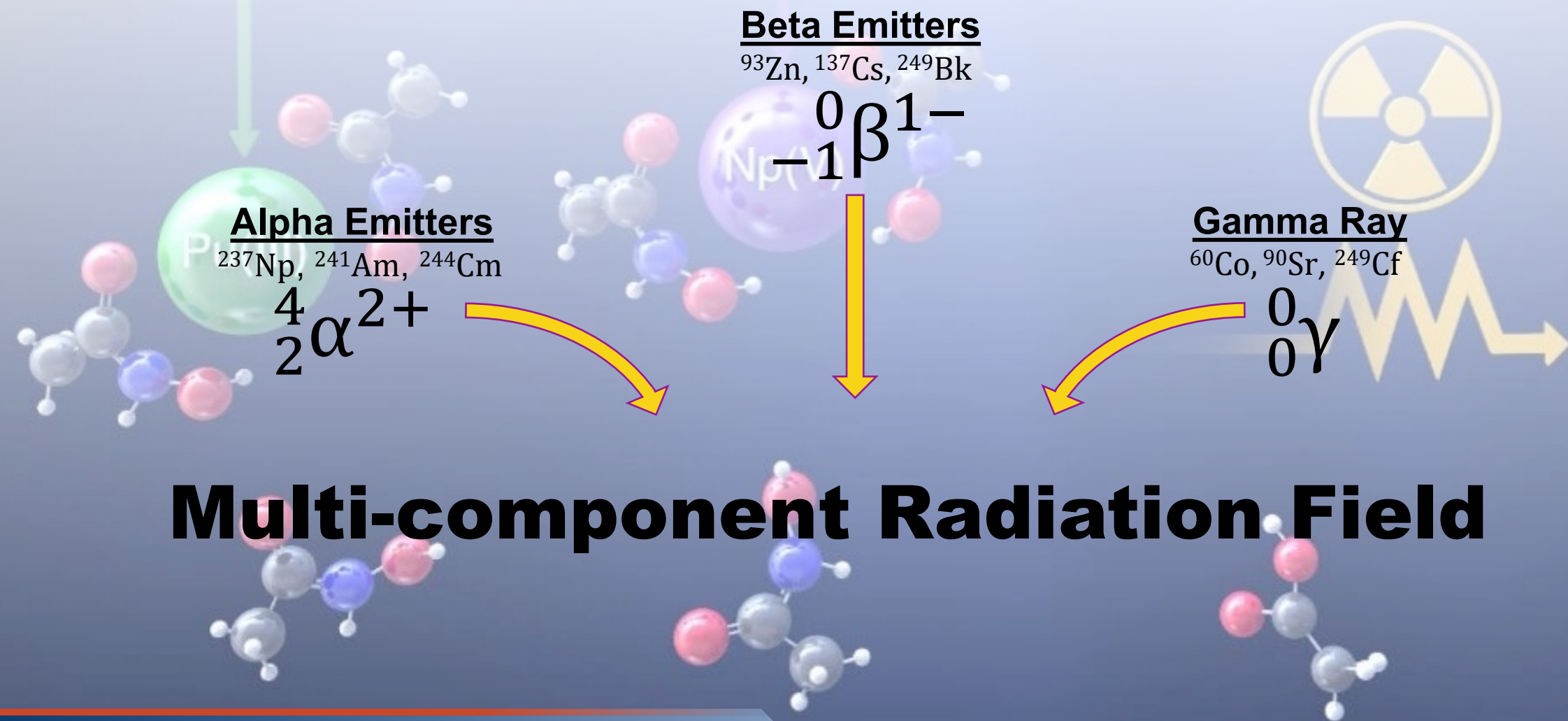


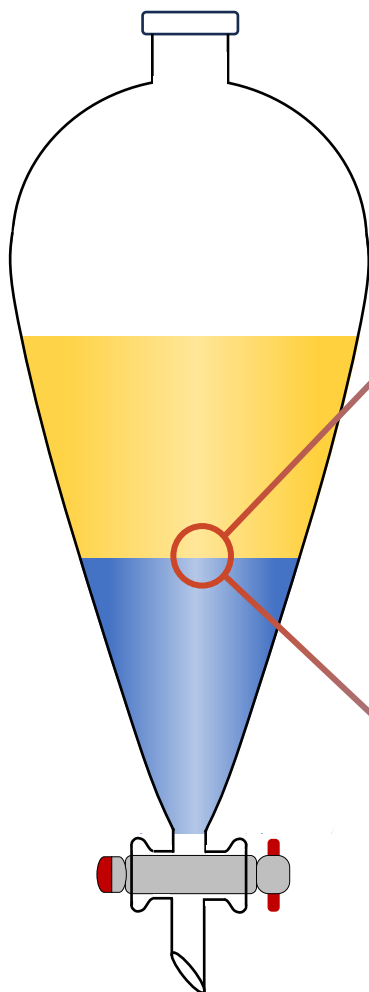
- Cross-section for a proposed ^{241}Am sourced radioisotope thermoelectric generator

Hydroprocessing



Challenges with Separation and Reprocessing





Water Radiolysis

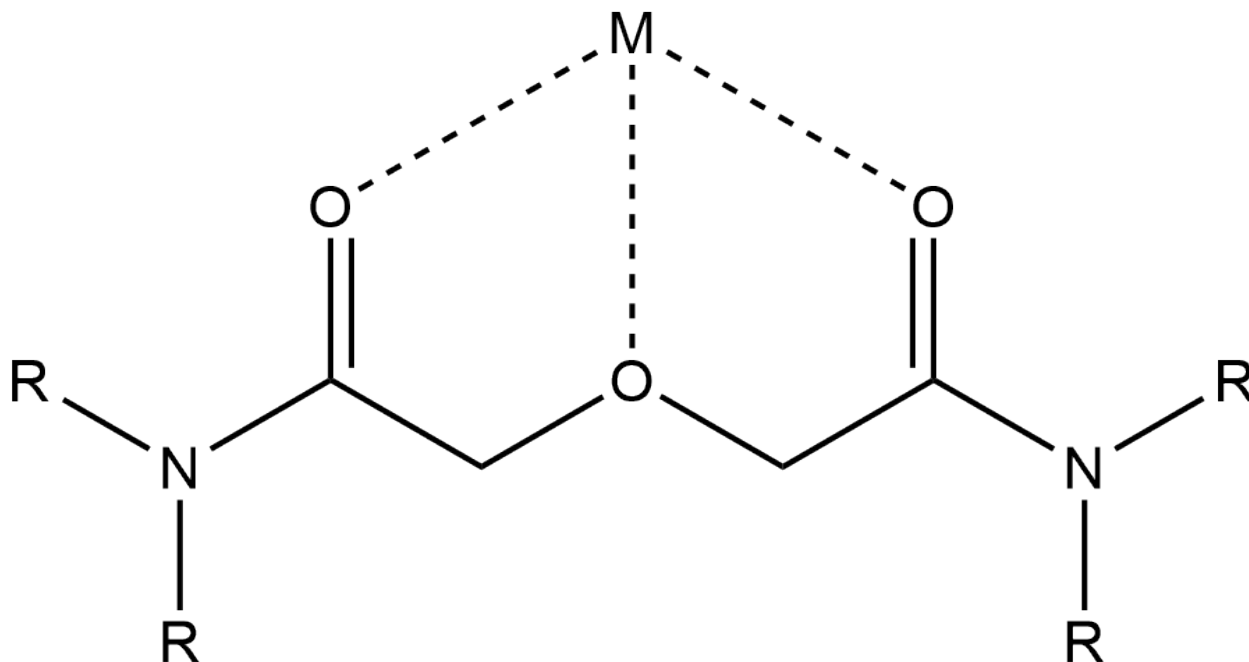


HNO₃ Radiolysis




Alkane Radiolysis





Common diglycolamides:

- Tetramethyldiglycolamide (TMDGA), $R = \text{CH}_3$ 
- Tetraethyldiglycolamide (TEDGA), $R = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5$
- Tetraoctyldiglycolamide (TODGA), $R = \text{C}_8\text{H}_{17}$
- Tetra-2-ethylhexyldiglycolamide (TEHDGA), $R = \text{C}_8\text{H}_{17}$

Advantages:

- High affinity towards trivalent lanthanides and actinides
- Easy tunability through modification of the R groups
- Follows the C, H, O, N principal

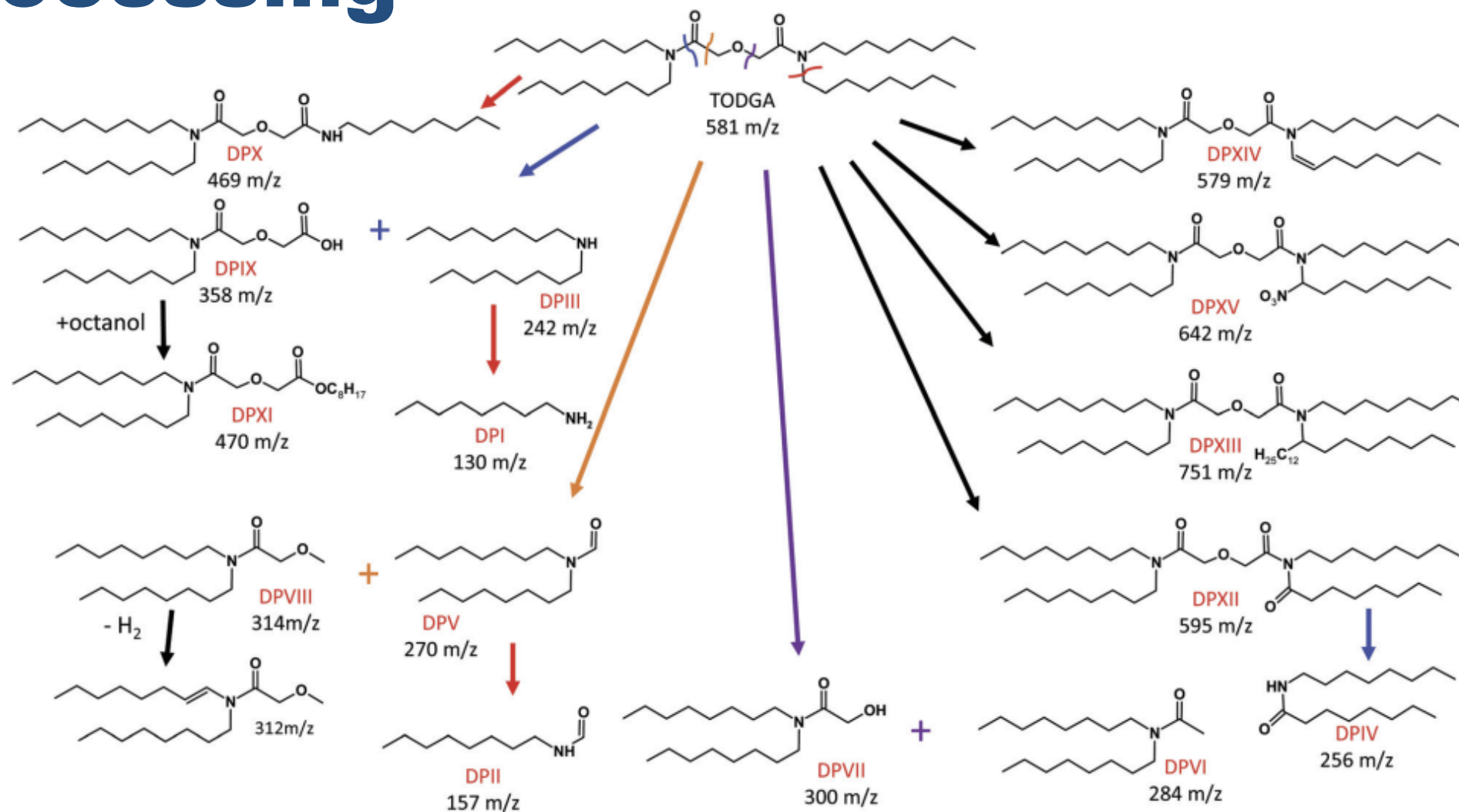
Disadvantages

- Still fairly understudied
- Organic phase DGAs can be susceptible to third phase formation

Properties and Advantages:

- Water Soluble
- Most simplified DGA structure

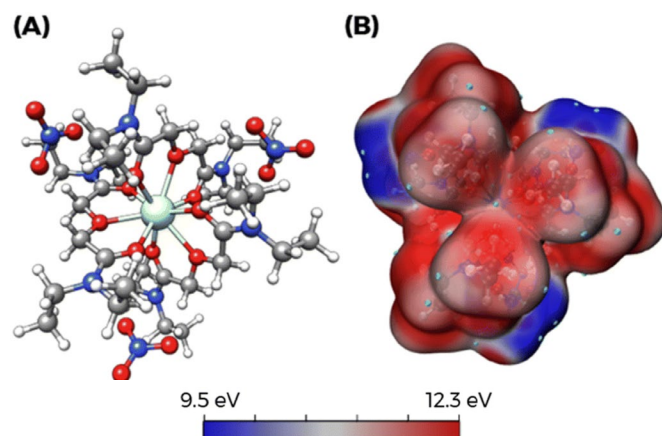
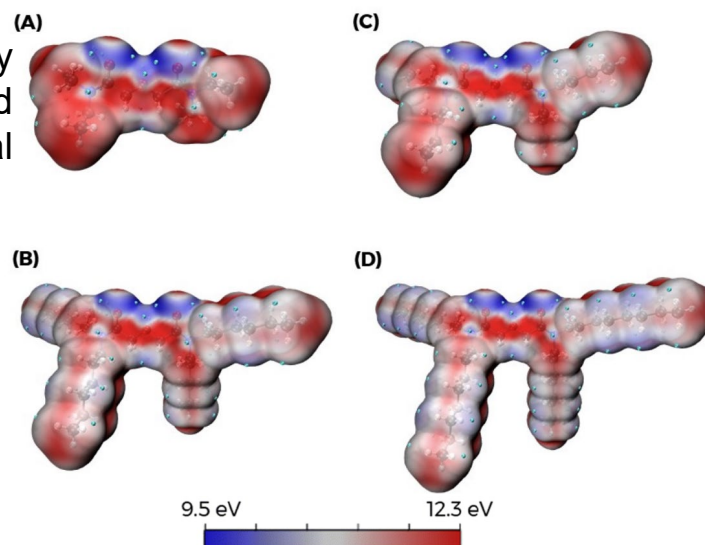
Challenges with Separation and Reprocessing



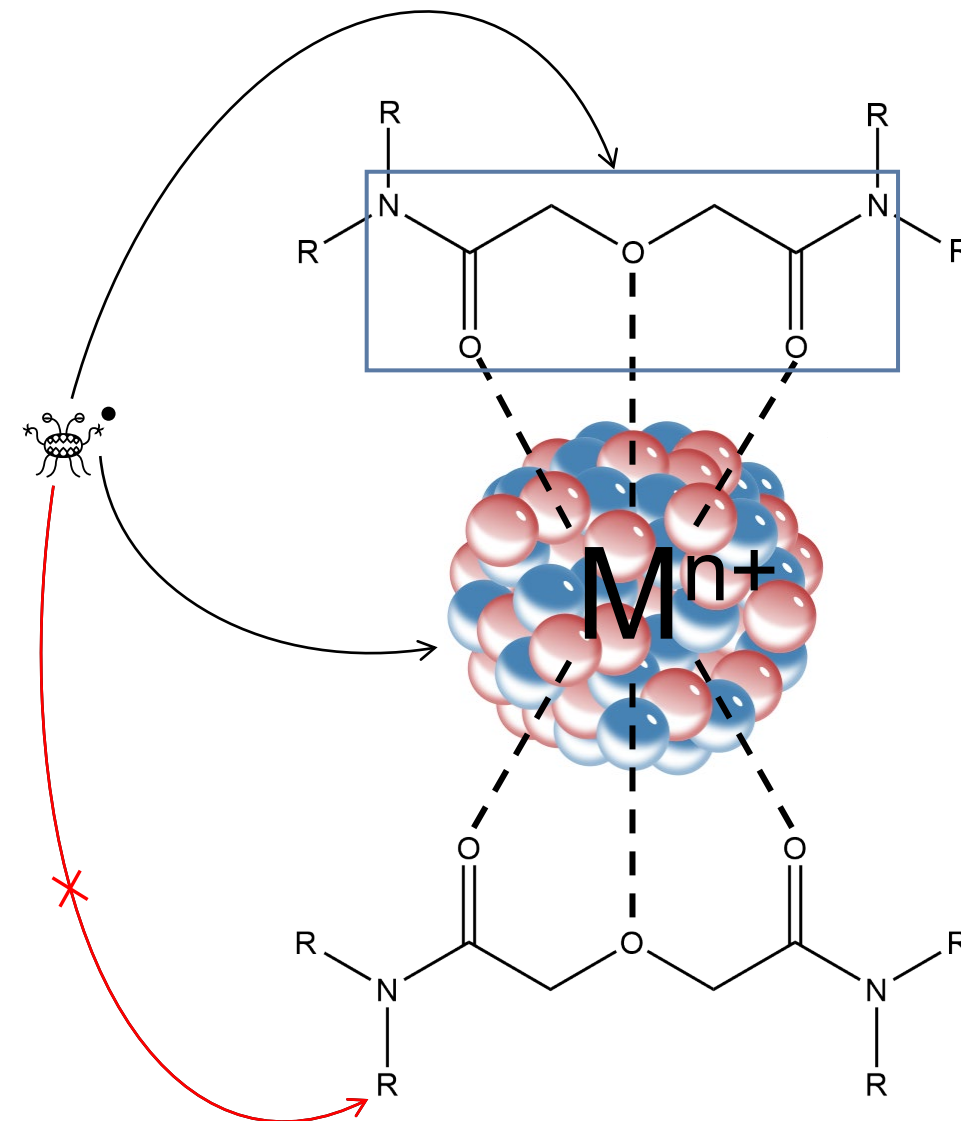
Radical Interactions

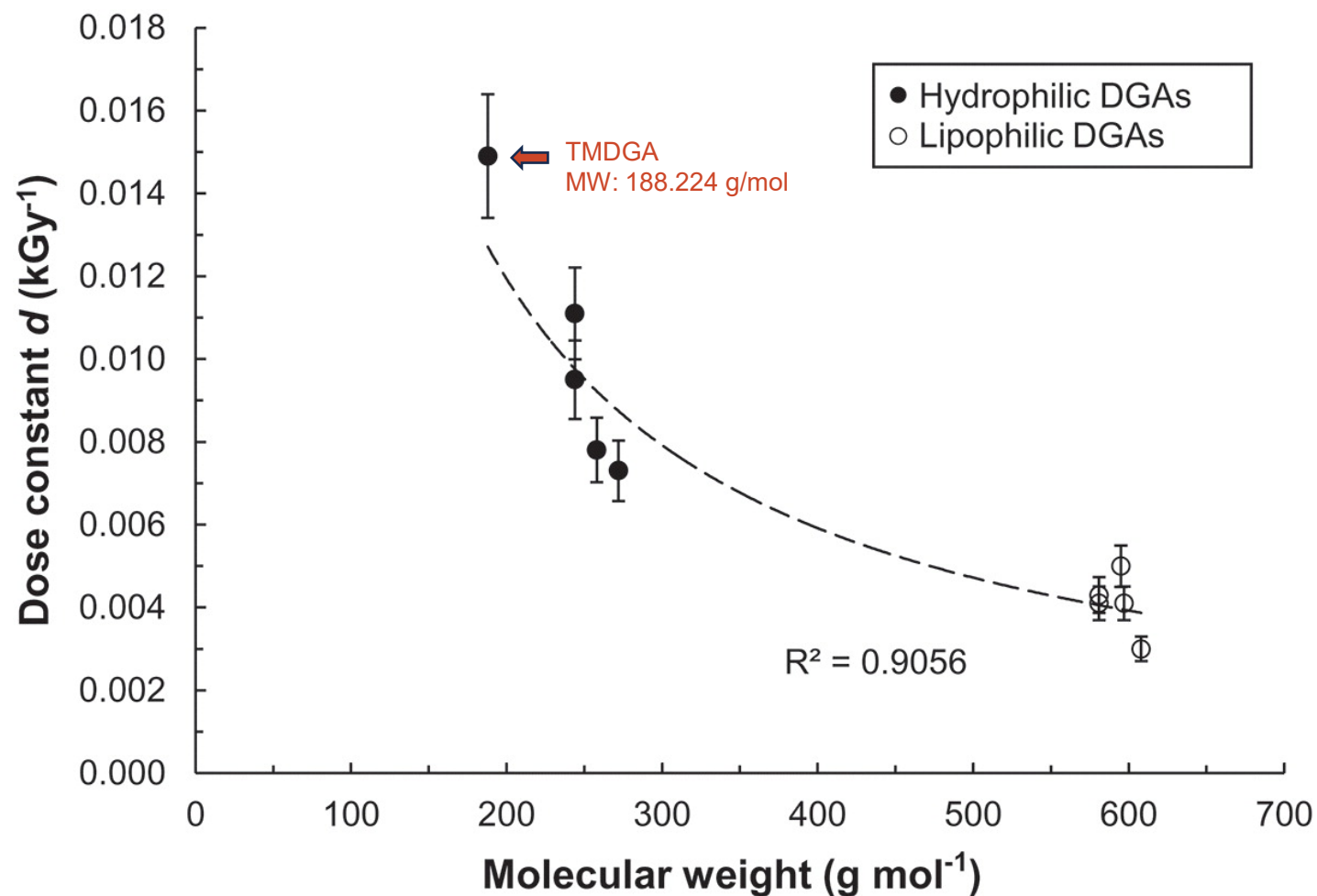
- Average Local Ionization Energy (ALIE) calculations on noncomplexed diglycolamides with varying terminal alkyl group lengths

- (A) R = Ethyl
- (B) R = Butyl
- (C) R = Hexyl
- (D) R = Octyl



- ALIE calculations on tetraethyl diglycolamide (TEDGA) with neodymium metal
 - (A) $[\text{Nd}(\text{TEDGA})_3](\text{NO}_3)_3$ without ALIE surfaces
 - (B) $[\text{Nd}(\text{TEDGA})_3](\text{NO}_3)_3$ with ALIE surfaces





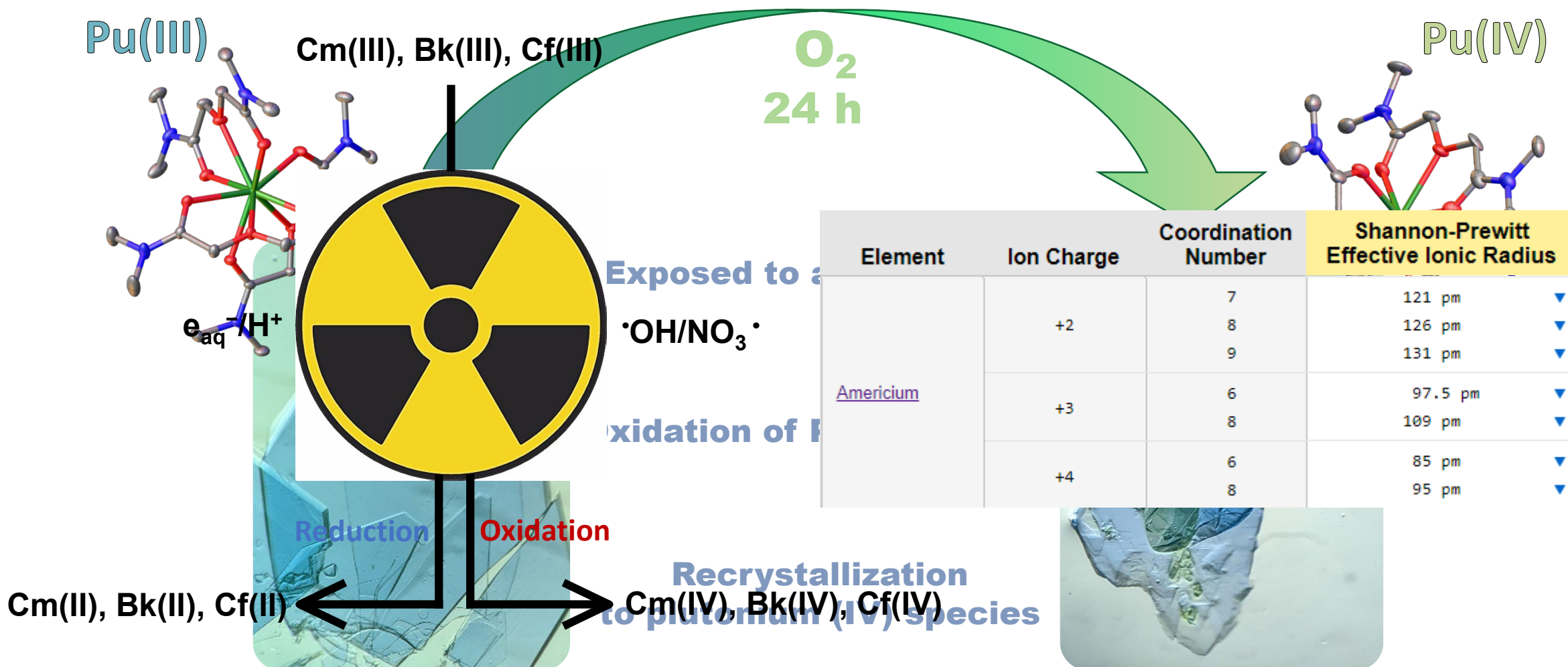
Rate Coefficients Comparison

Common Reactive Radicals	Tetramethyl Diglycolamide TMDGA ($\text{M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$)
$\cdot\text{OH}$	$3.06 \pm 0.09 \times 10^9$
$\text{NO}_3\cdot$	$3.05 \pm 0.12 \times 10^8$
$\text{H}\cdot$	$1.22 \pm 0.03 \times 10^8$
e_{aq}^-	$4.51 \pm 0.39 \times 10^8^*$

*Preliminary data yet to be published

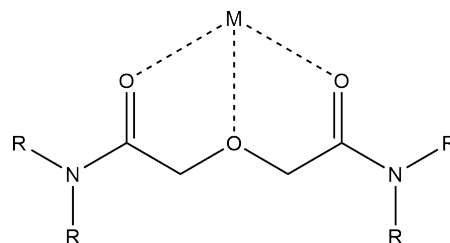
Ligand	Rate coefficient (k , $\text{M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$)			
	$\cdot\text{OH}$ (10^9)	$\cdot\text{NO}_3$ (10^8)	$\text{H}\cdot$ (10^8)	e_{aq}^- (10^8)
TEDGA	2.91 ± 0.10	11.19 ± 0.46	1.60 ± 0.09	2.24 ± 0.10

Coordination Across Oxidation States

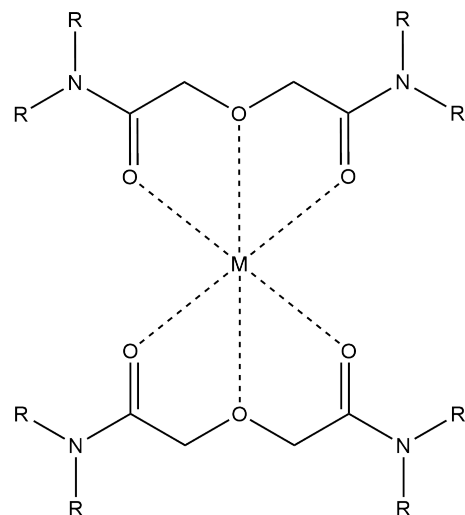


Metal:Ligand Speciation

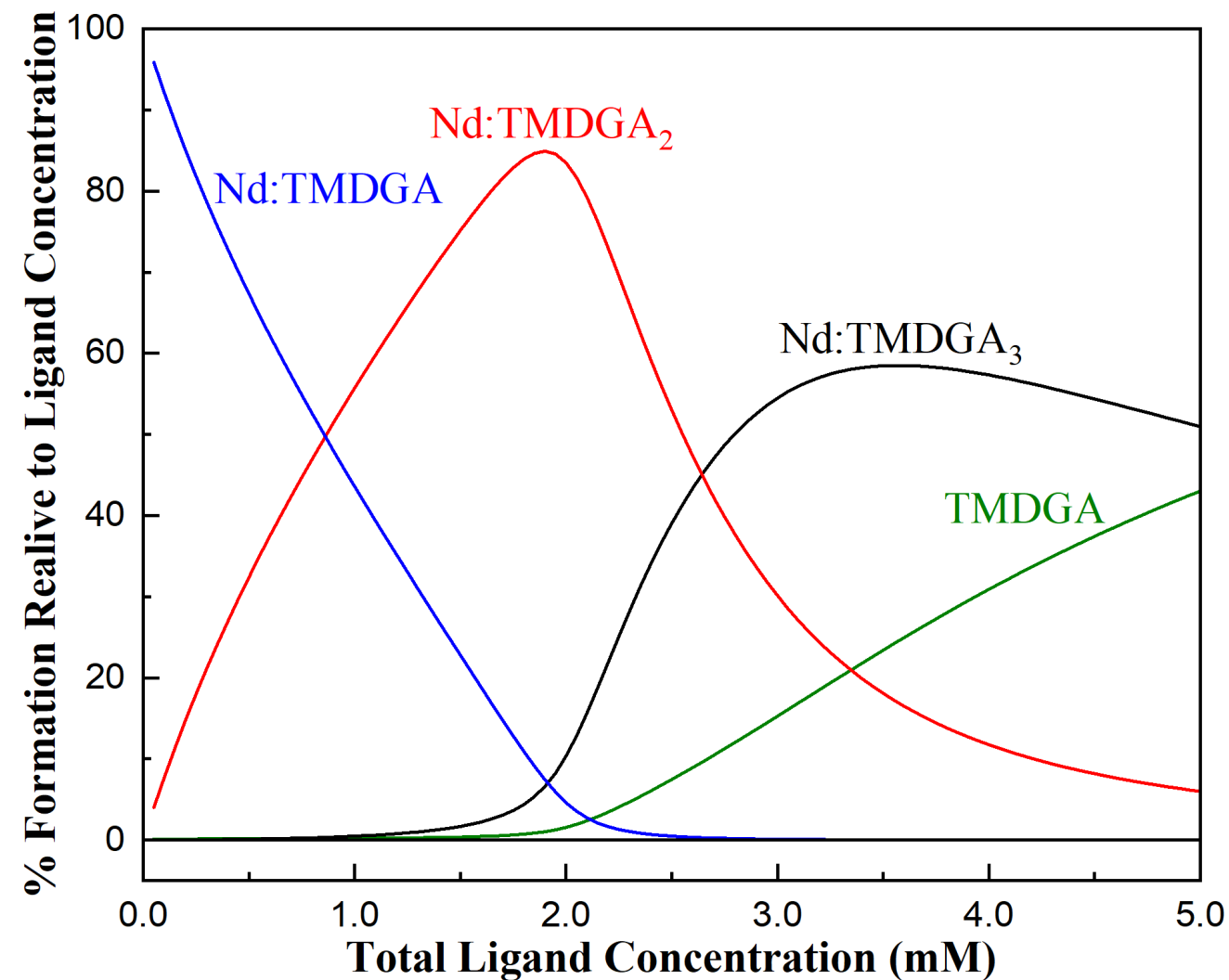
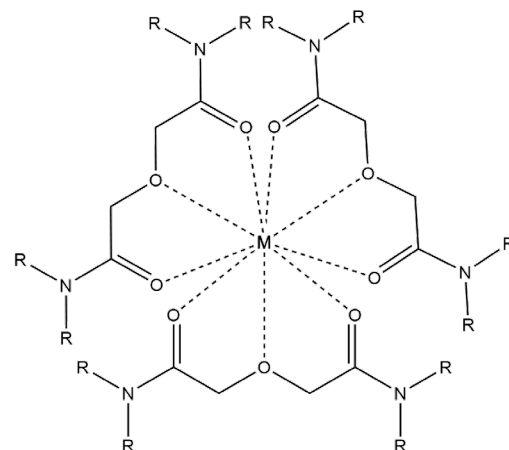
1:1 Complex



1:2 Complex



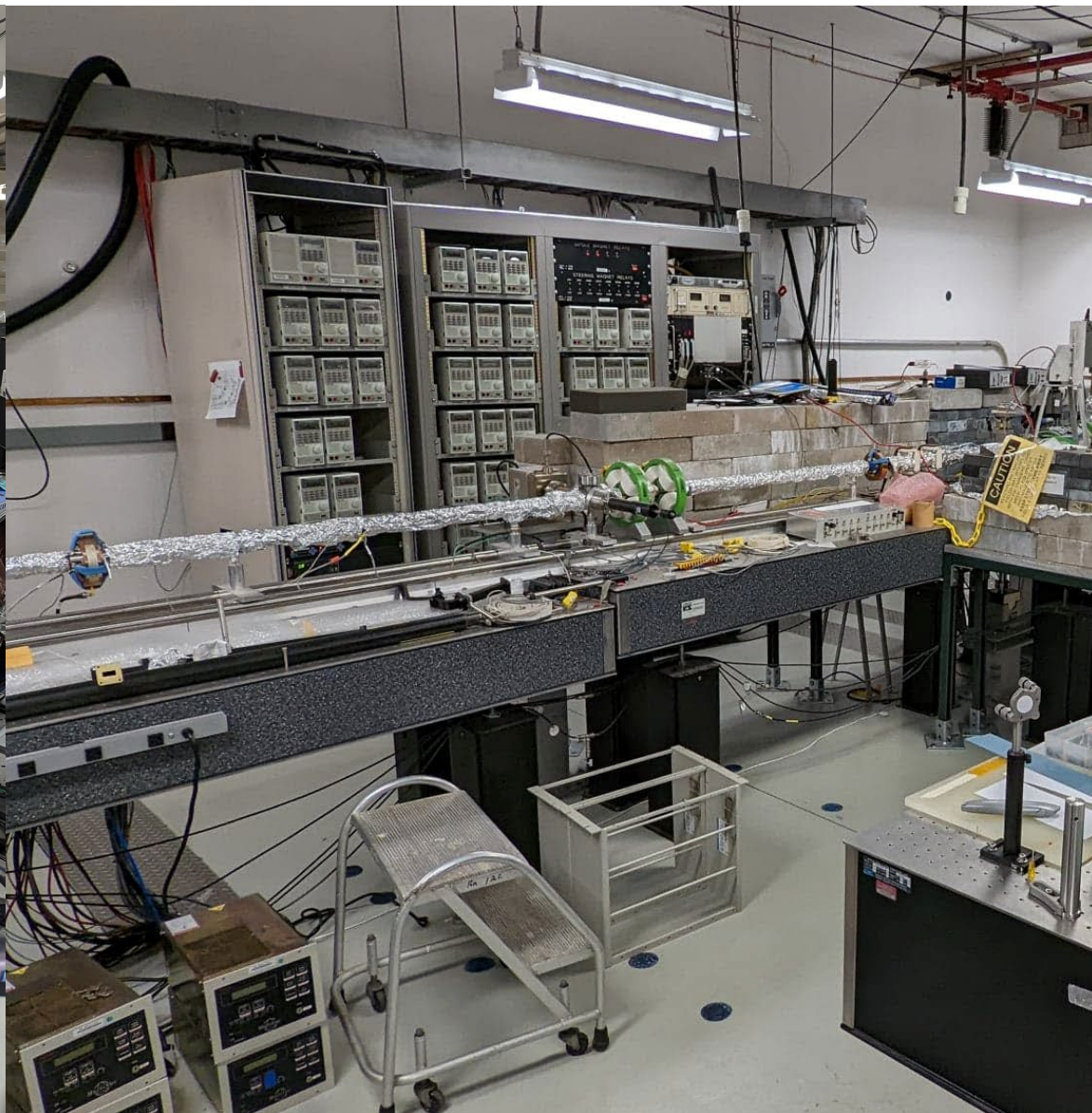
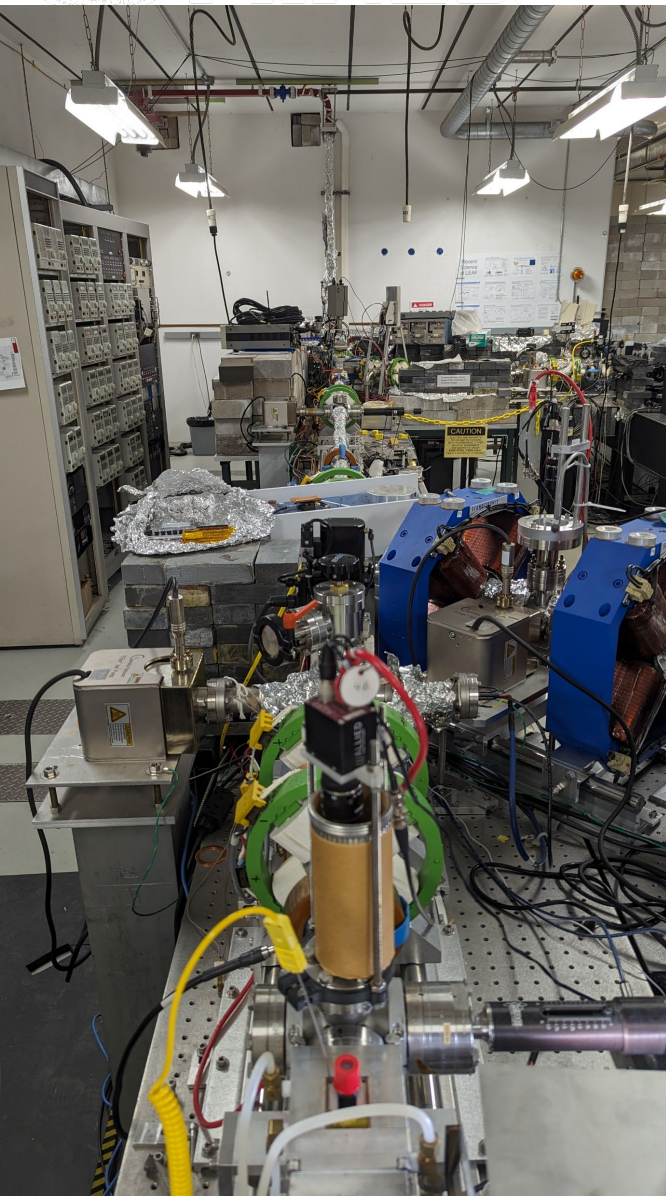
1:3 Complex



LEAF Experiments



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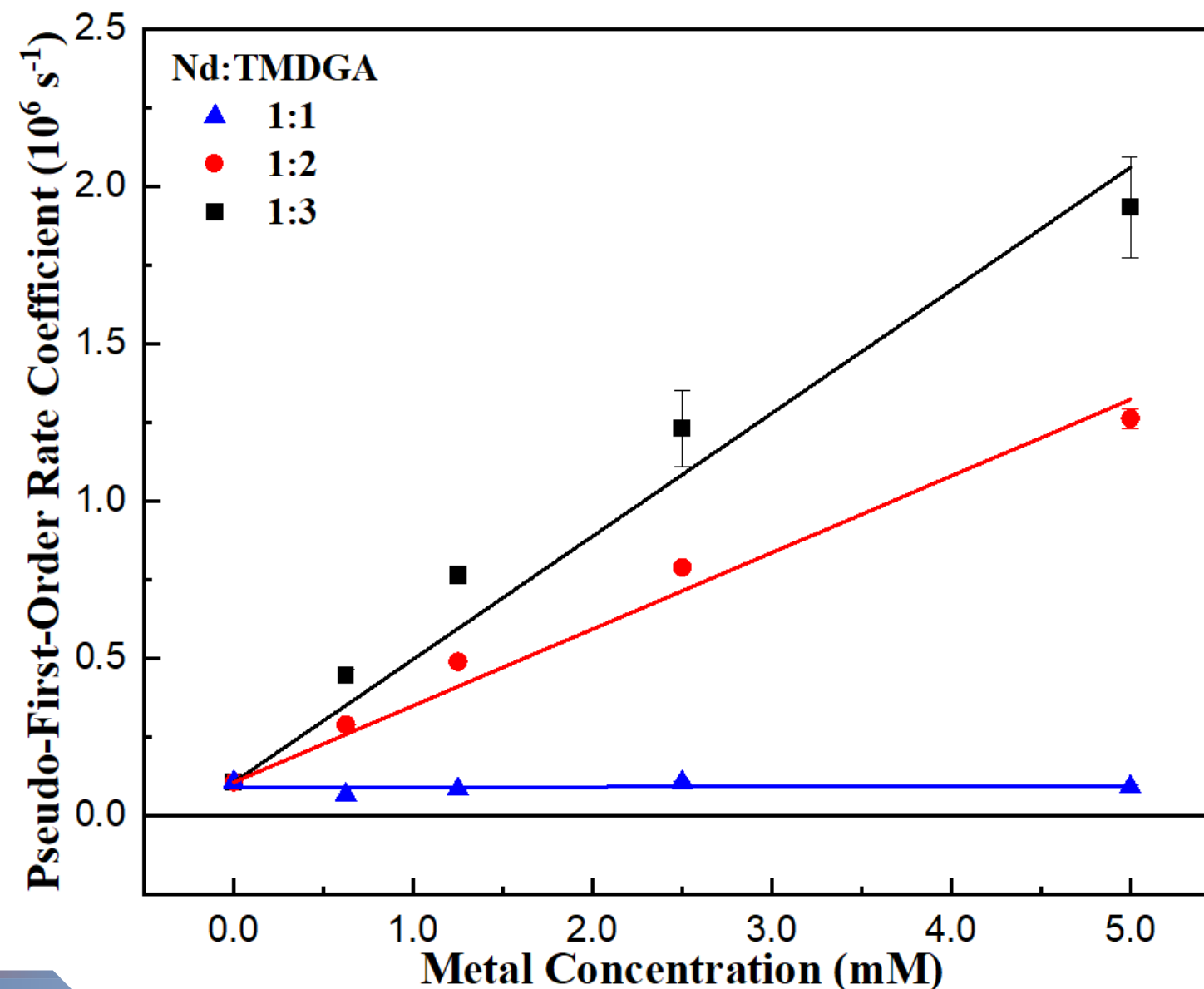


 **Brookhaven**
National Laboratory

Wishart, J. F.; et al., *Rev. Sci. Instrum.* **2004**, 75 (11), 4359-4366

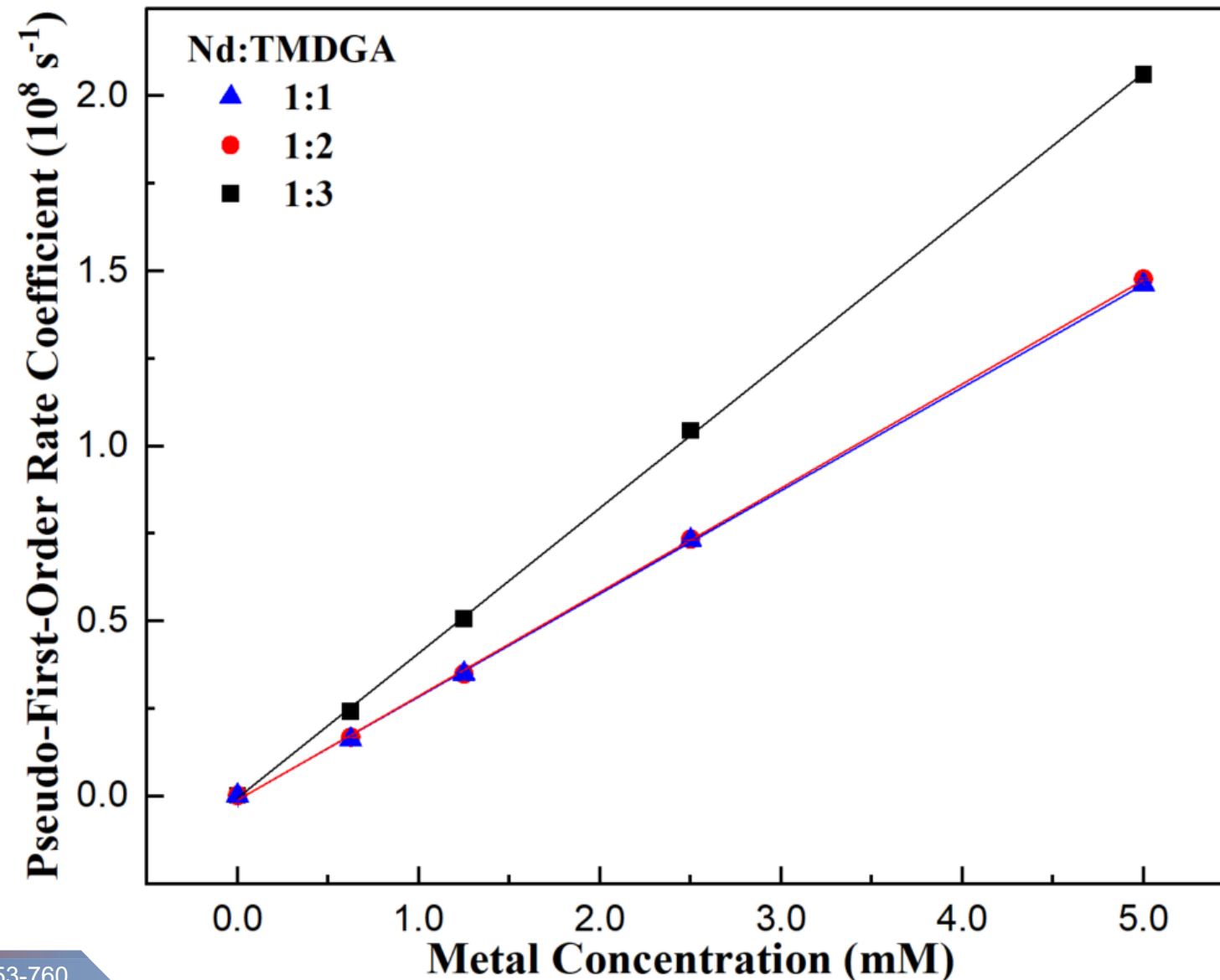
Nitrate Radical Anion

Speciation	Rate Coefficient ($\text{M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$)
Free Ligand	$3.05 \pm 0.12 \times 10^8$
1:1	$1.24 \pm 0.49 \times 10^6$
1:2	$2.43 \pm 0.11 \times 10^8$
1:3	$3.90 \pm 0.24 \times 10^8$



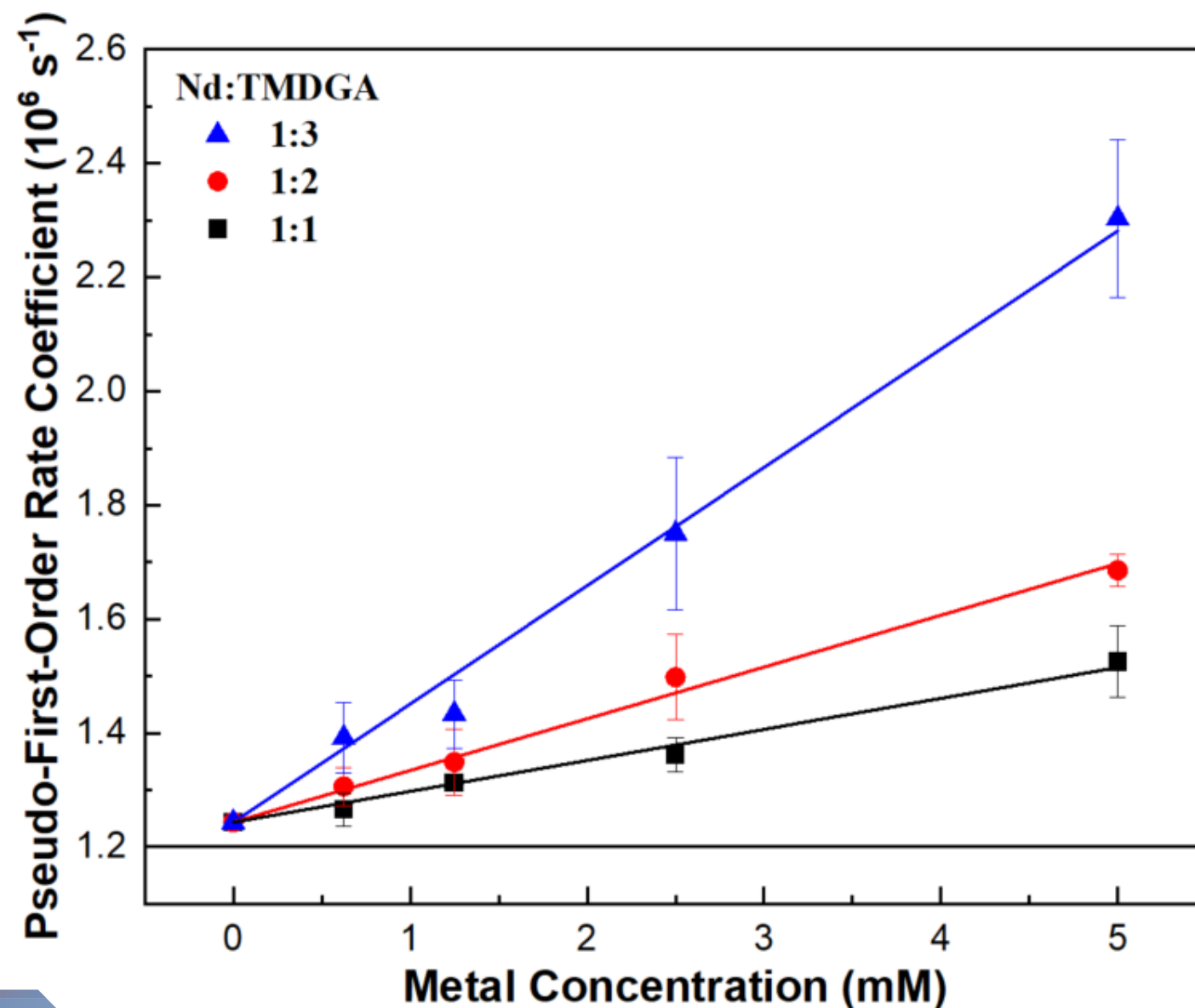
Solvated Electron

Speciation	Rate Coefficient ($\text{M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$)
Free Nd^{3+}	2.3×10^6
Free Ligand	$4.51 \pm 0.39 \times 10^8$
1:1	$2.94 \pm 0.03 \times 10^{10}$
1:2	$2.97 \pm 0.03 \times 10^{10}$
1:3	$4.14 \pm 0.03 \times 10^{10}$

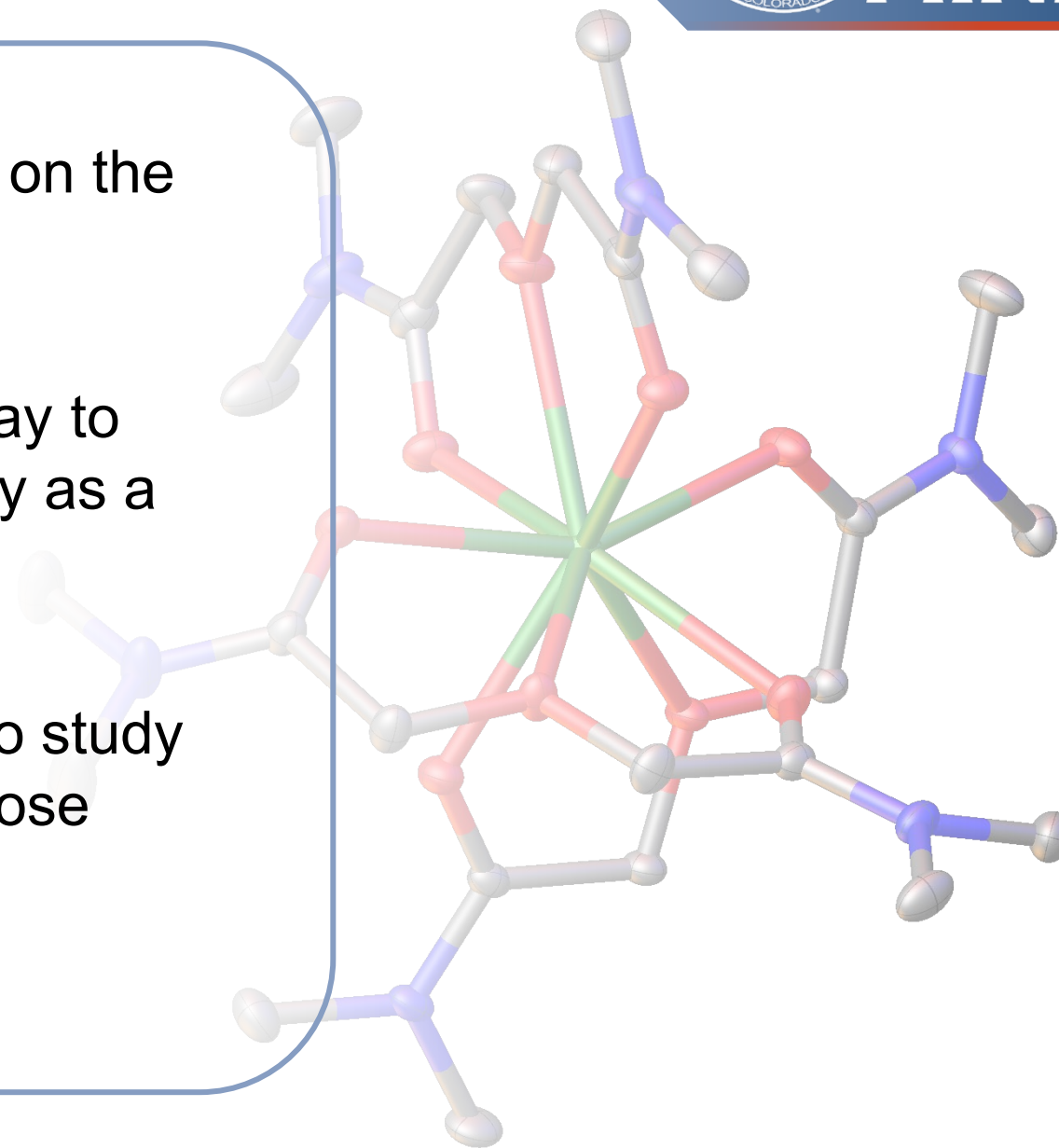


Hydrogen Radical

Speciation	Rate Coefficient ($\text{M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$)
Free Ligand	$1.22 \pm 0.03 \times 10^8$
Free Metal	$1.99 \pm 0.18 \times 10^7$
1:1	$5.44 \pm 0.27 \times 10^7$
1:2	$9.07 \pm 0.27 \times 10^7$
1:3	$2.07 \pm 0.66 \times 10^8$



- Work up data from the hydroxyl radical on the TMDGA system
- ALIE calculations are currently underway to study changes in local ionization energy as a function of complex speciation
- Continuous dose irradiations planned to study contribution of metal complexation to dose constants



Conclusions

- Complexation with metal ions showed significant differences in the rates of the solvated electron and the nitrate radical anion relative to the free ligand
- The number of ligands complexed to the metal in some instances can have a significant effect on the rates of reaction

Acknowledgements

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Questions?

