



Radiation Chemical Kinetics of Actinide Redox Speciation

July 2020

Changing the World's Energy Future

Gregory P Horne



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<http://www.inl.gov>

**Prepared for the
U.S. Department of Energy
Under DOE Idaho Operations Office
Contract DE-AC07-05ID14517**

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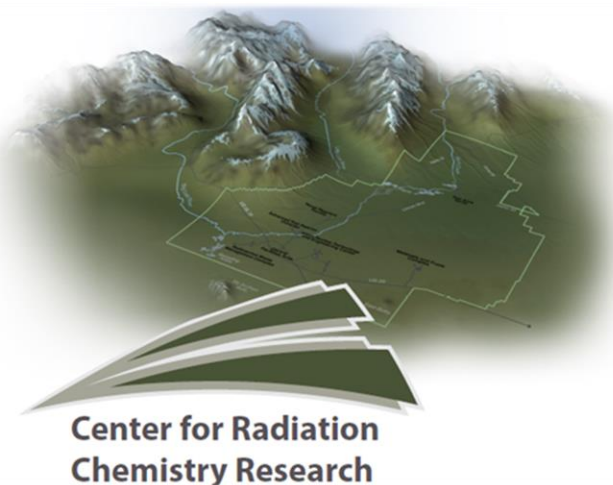
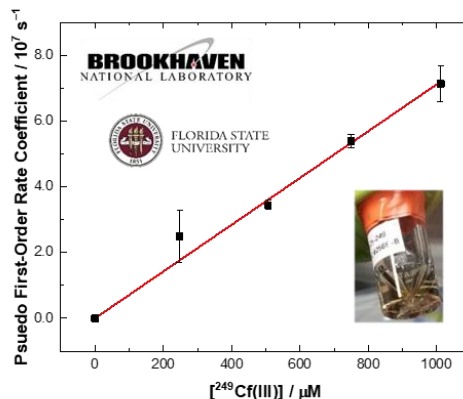
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¹Center for Radiation Chemistry Research, Idaho National Laboratory, USA.

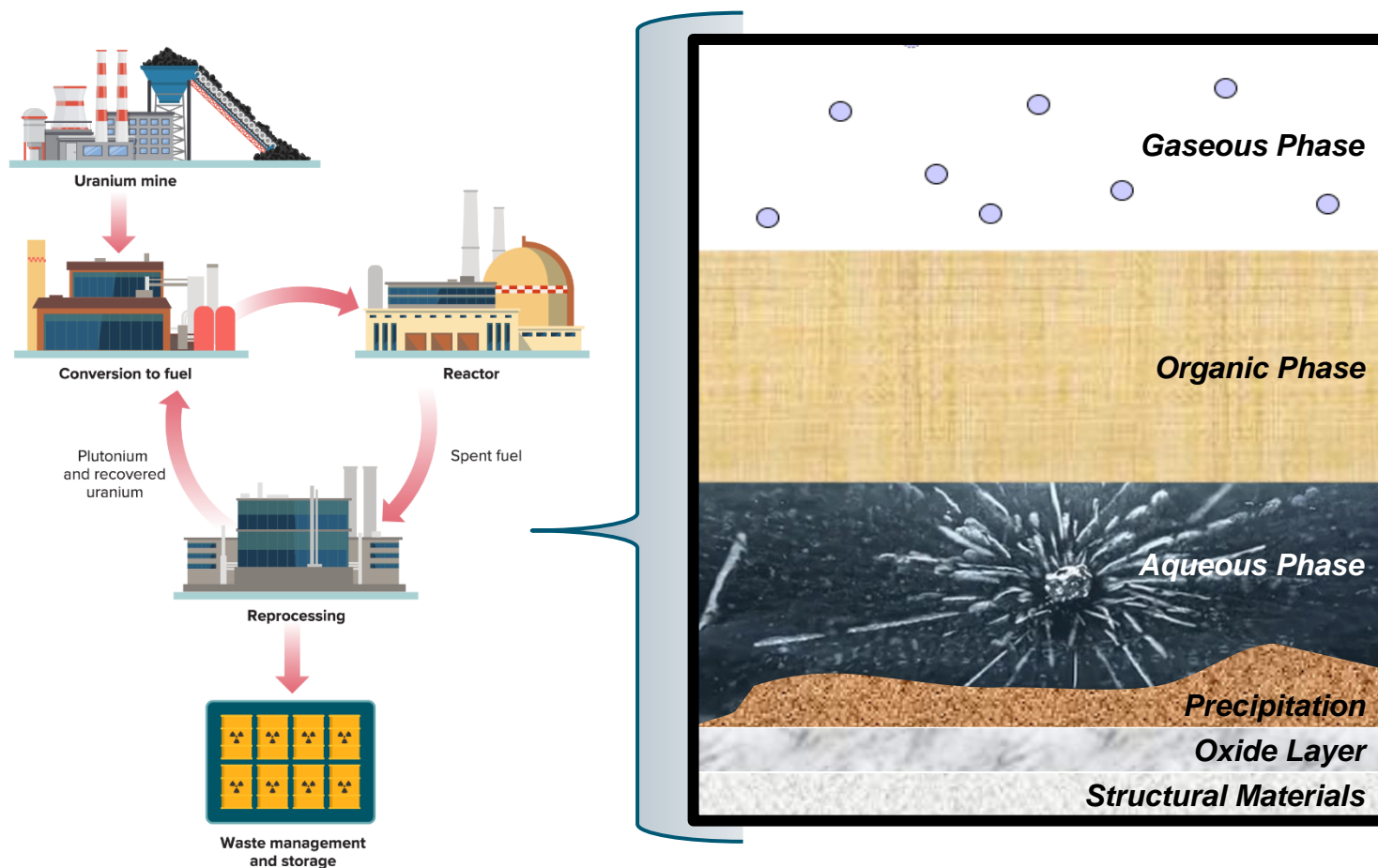
²Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA

³California State University Longbeach, USA

⁴Brookhaven National Laboratory, USA

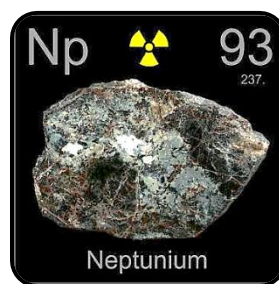
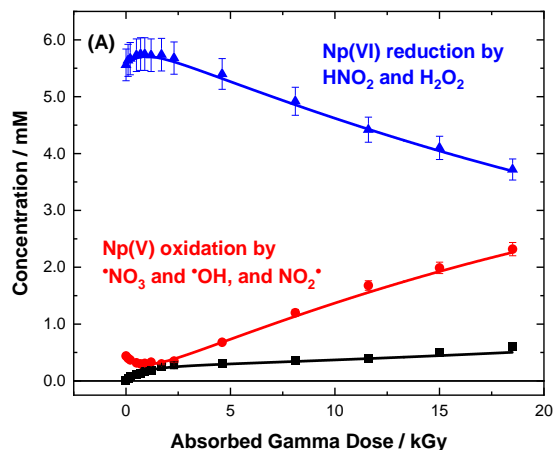


Radiation Chemistry and the Nuclear Fuel Cycle

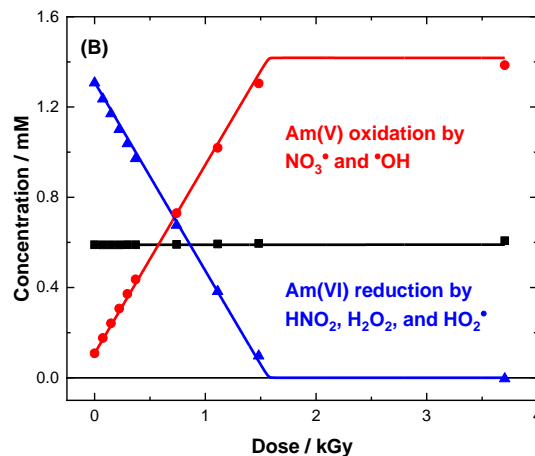
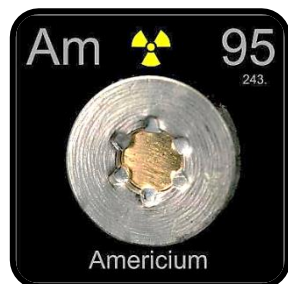
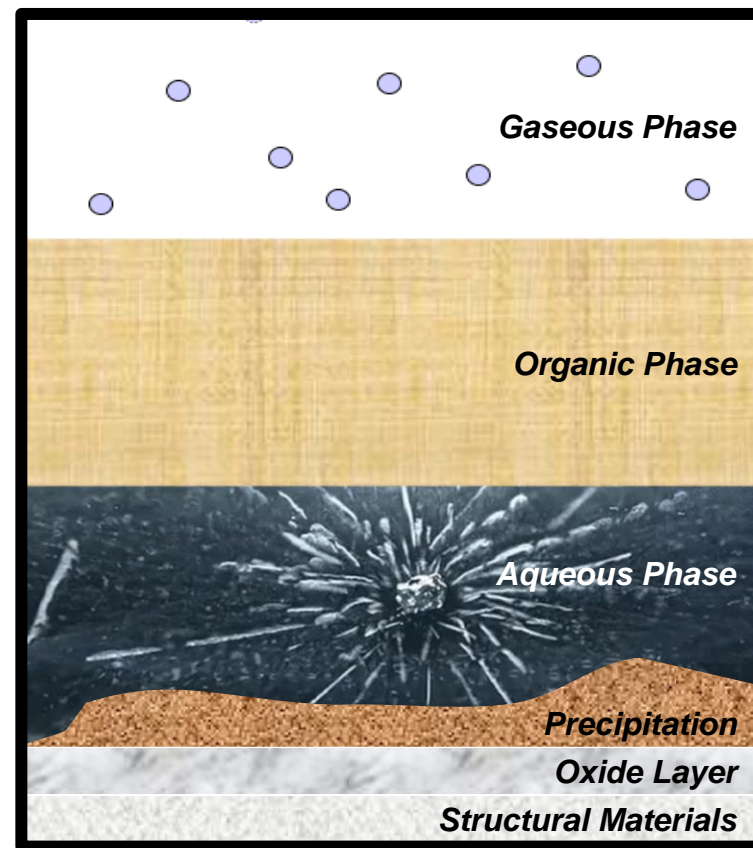


- Horne, G. P.; Grimes, T. S.; Mincher, B. J.; Mezyk, S. P., *Journal of Physical Chemistry B*, **2016**, 120 (49), 12643
- Grimes, T. S.; Horne, G. P.; Dares, C. J.; Pimblott, S. M.; Mezyk, S. P.; Mincher, B. J., *Inorganic Chemistry*, **2017**, 56 (14), 8295
- Horne, G. P.; Grimes, T. S.; Bauer, W. F.; Dares, C. J.; Pimblott, S. M.; Mezyk, S. P.; Bruce J. Mincher, B. J., *Inorganic Chemistry*, **2019**, 58, 8551

Actinide Radiation Chemistry



Spent Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing



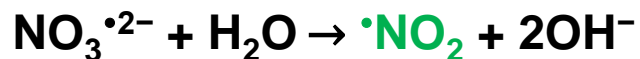
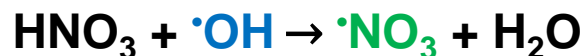
- Horne, G. P.; Grimes, T. S.; Mincher, B. J.; Mezyk, S. P., *Journal of Physical Chemistry B*, **2016**, 120 (49), 12643
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Spent Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Radiation Chemistry

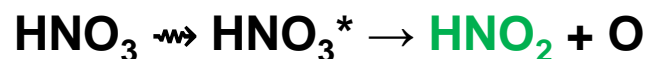
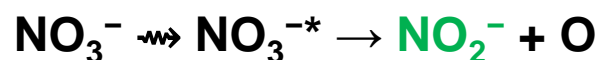
Water Radiolysis



Indirect HNO₃ Radiation Effects



Direct HNO₃ Radiation Effects



Organic Diluent Radiolysis



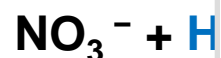
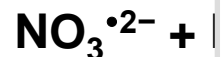
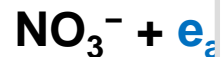
Spent Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Radiation Chemistry

Water Radiolysis

Direct HNO₃ Radiation Effects



Indirect HNO₃ Radiation Effects



Radiolysis Products of Concern

e_{aq}^- , H^\cdot , $\cdot\text{OH}$ and H_2O_2 from H_2O

$\cdot\text{NO}_3$, e_{aq}^- , and HNO_2 from HNO_3

e^- , H^\cdot , RH^\cdot , and R^\cdot from organic diluent

+ O

$\text{O}_2 + \text{O}$

olysis

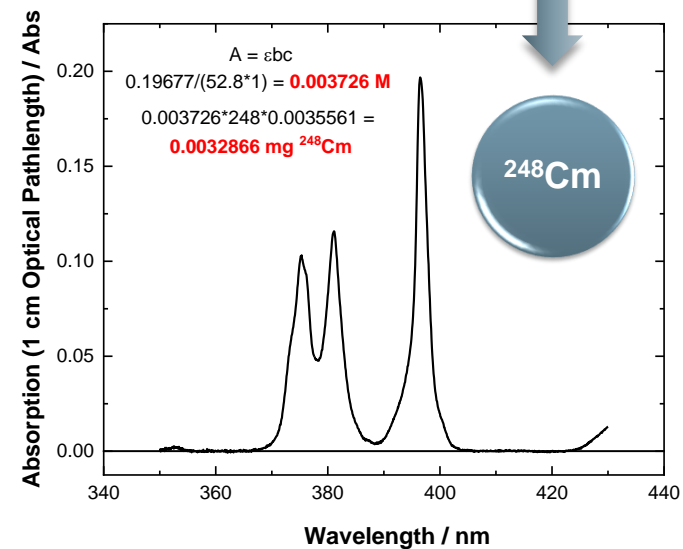
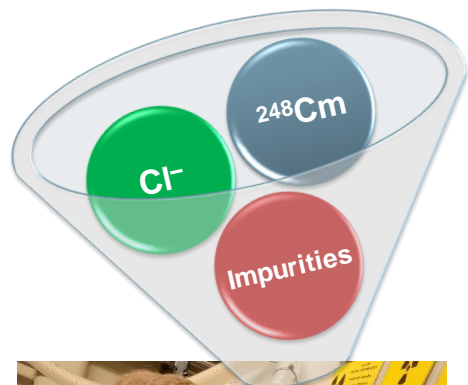
H_2 , H^\cdot , H_2

This LDRD and the Russell L. Heath Distinguished Postdoctoral Fellowship

- Dr. Heath established a world-renowned series of γ -ray spectrum catalogs.
- This fellowship was an opportunity to conduct state-of-the-art research using unique radiation and radiochemistry facilities at INL.
- Chance to develop an actinide redox reaction kinetics database and expand INL's *Center for Radiation Chemistry Research*.



Impact #1 – Training the Next Generation



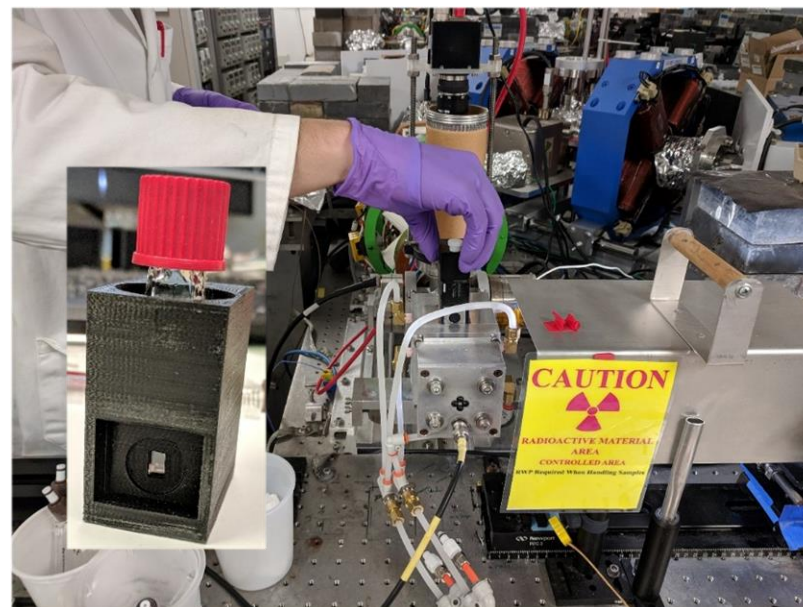
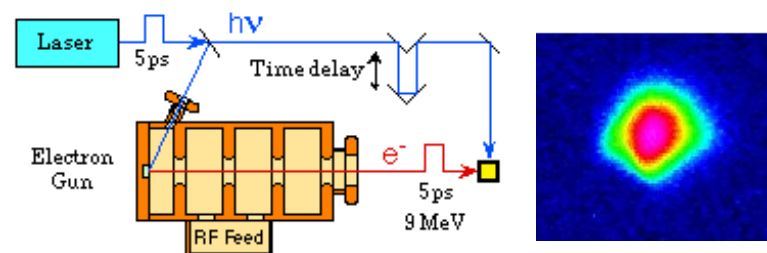
Impact #2 – Actinide Pulse Radiolysis Capability

- **Hydrated Electron (e_{aq}^-)**. 10 mM HClO_4 /0.5 M $t\text{BuOH}$ / N_2 saturated.
- **Hydrogen Atom (H^\bullet)**. 100 μM PCB/0.1 M HClO_4 /50 mM $t\text{BuOH}$ / N_2 saturated.
- **Hydroxyl Radical (OH^\bullet)**. 100 μM KSCN/10 mM HClO_4 / N_2O saturated.
- **Nitrate Radical (NO_3^\bullet)**. 6 M HNO_3 / N_2O saturated.

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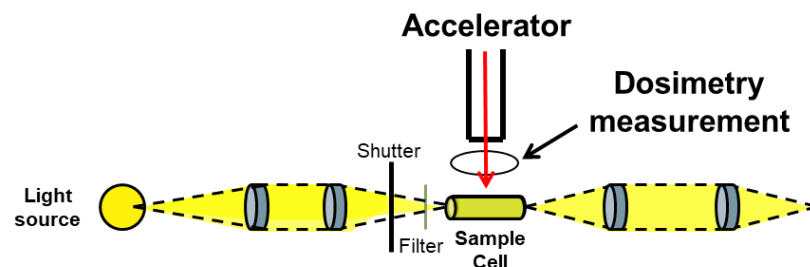


FLORIDA STATE
UNIVERSITY

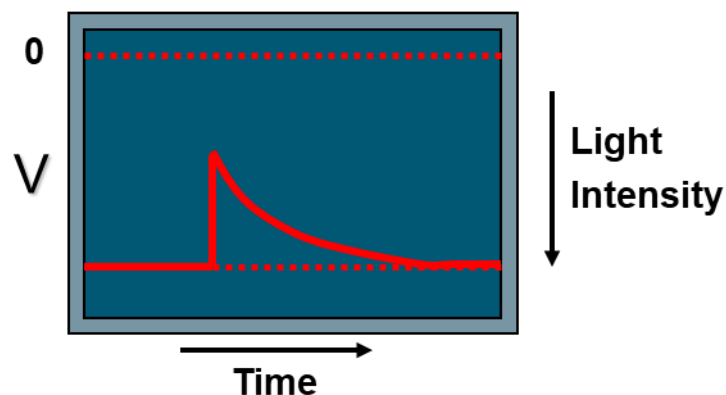


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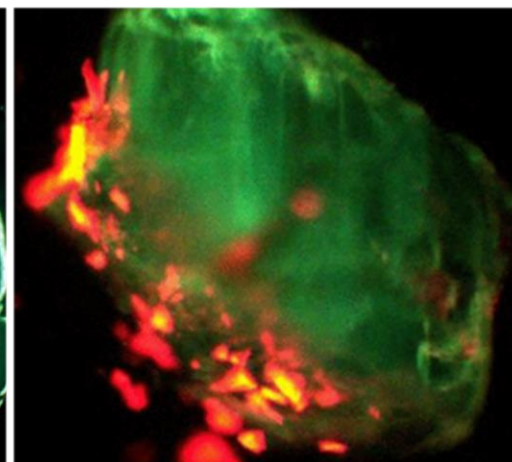
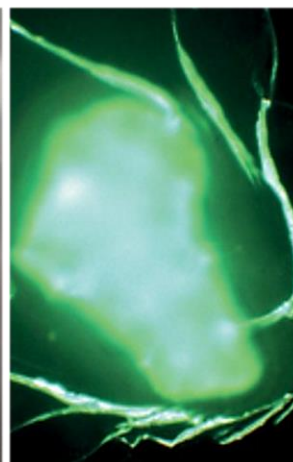
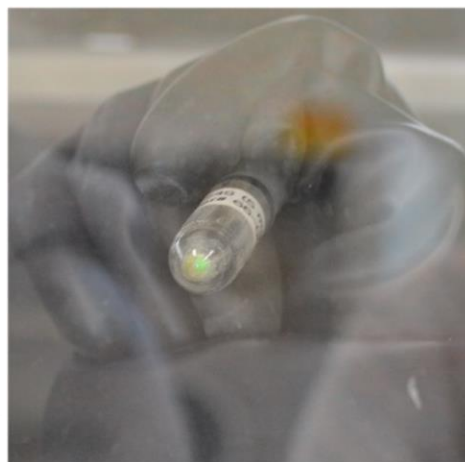
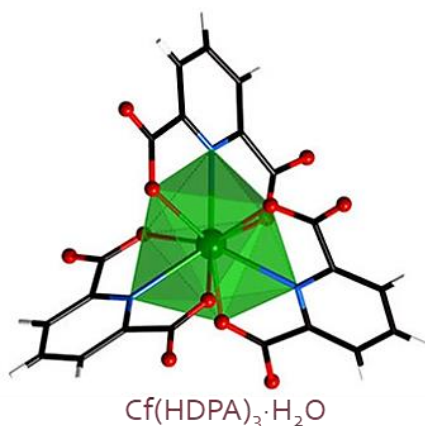
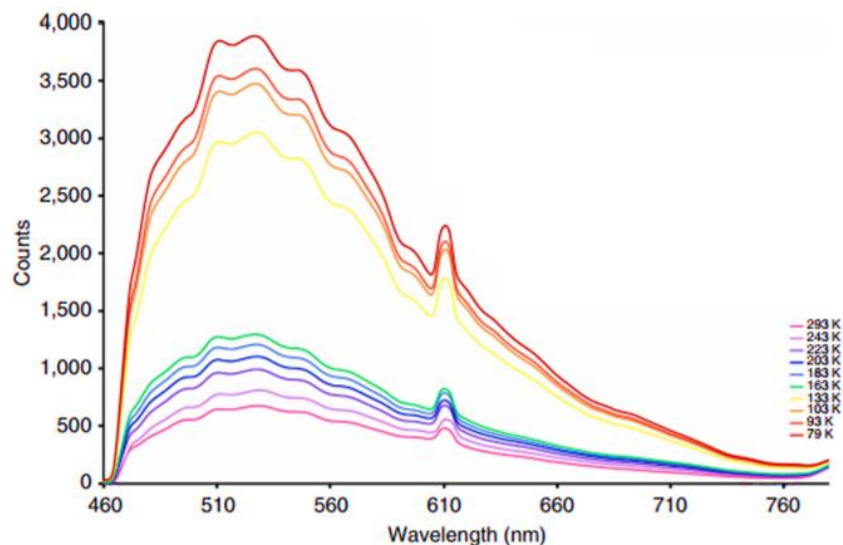


Transients are detected by optical absorption changes.



Impact #3 – Californium Radiation Chemistry

- $\tau_{1/2} = 351$ years.
- $^{249}\text{Bk} \xrightarrow{\beta^-} ^{249}\text{Cf} + \text{e}^- + \bar{\nu}$
- Many compounds exhibit a self-luminescent green glow.
- Heaviest element where macro-chemistry experiments are conducted.

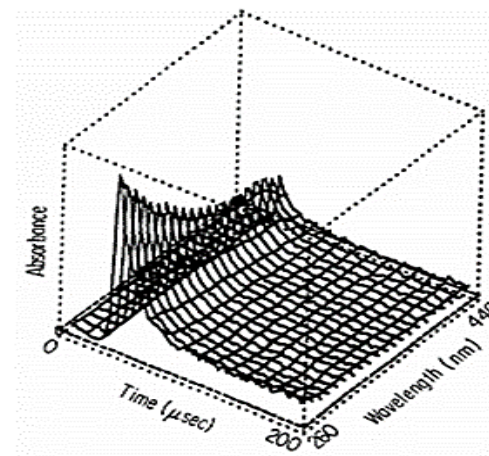


- Albrecht-Schmitt, T., Californium gleaming. *Nature Chemistry*, **2014**, 6, 840
- Polinski, M. et. al. *Nature Chemistry*. **2014**, 6, 387
- Cary, S. et. al. *Nat. Commun.* **2015**, 6, 6827

Impact #3 – Californium Radiation Chemistry

Hydrated Electron (e_{aq}^-)

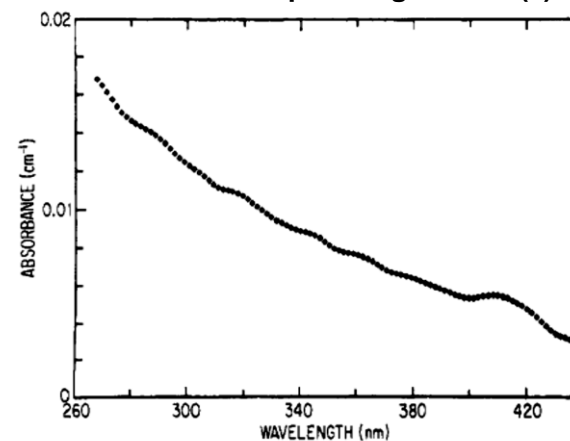
- $k(\text{Cf(III)} + e_{aq}^- \rightarrow \text{Cf(II)})$
 $\geq 3 \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and Cf(II) , $\epsilon \sim 500$
 $\text{M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ at $\lambda = 270 \text{ nm}$



Hydroxyl Radical ($\cdot\text{OH}$)

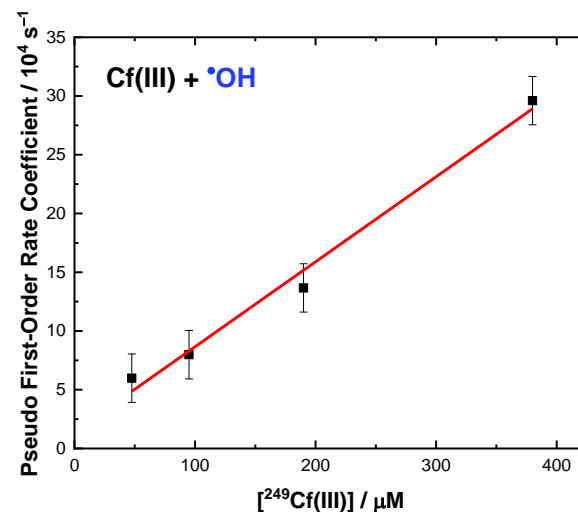
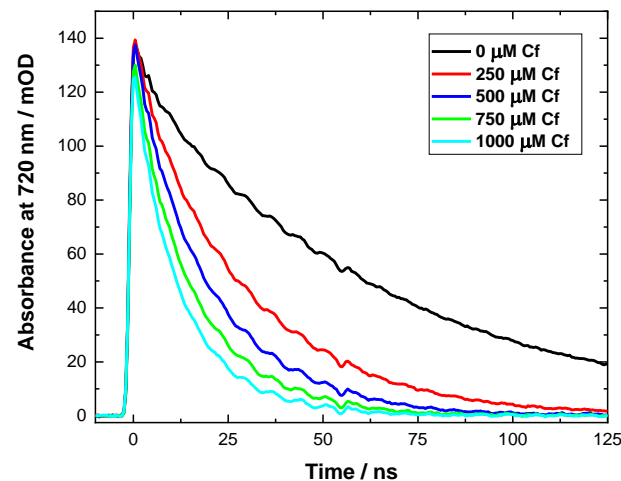
- $k(\text{Cf(III)} + \cdot\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{Cf(IV)} + \text{OH}^-)$
 $= ?$, no transient from 240-260 nm.

Transient Absorption Signal of Cf(II)



Impact #3 – Californium Radiation Chemistry

- $k(\text{Cf(III)} + e_{\text{aq}}^- \rightarrow \text{Cf(II)})$
 $= (7.11 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{10} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- $k(\text{Cf(III)} + \text{H}^\bullet \rightarrow \text{Cf(II)} + \text{H}_{\text{aq}}^+)$
 $= (2.61 \pm 0.54) \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- $k(\text{Cf(III)} + \bullet\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{Cf(IV)} + \text{OH}^-)$
 $= (7.2 \pm 0.56) \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- $k(\text{Cf(III)} + \bullet\text{NO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Cf(IV)} + \text{NO}_3^-)$
 $= (2.0 \pm 0.5) \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$

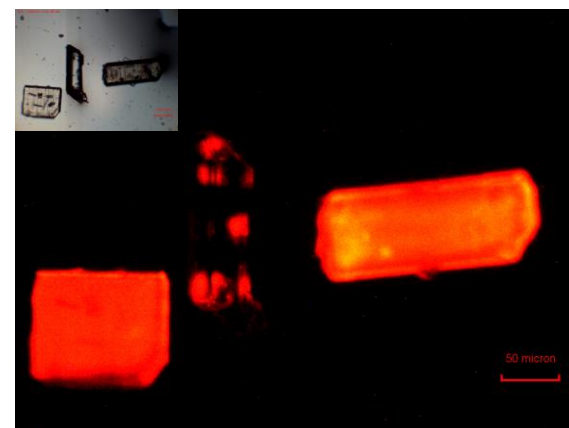


Impact #4 – Curium Radiation Chemistry

- Synthetically produced by either helium ion or neutron bombardment of Pu and/or Am isotopes.
- $\tau_{1/2} (^{248}\text{Cm} \rightarrow ^{244}\text{Pu} + \alpha) = 3.48 \times 10^5 \text{ years.}$
- Only a single publication reports Cm pulse radiolysis, but no kinetics:

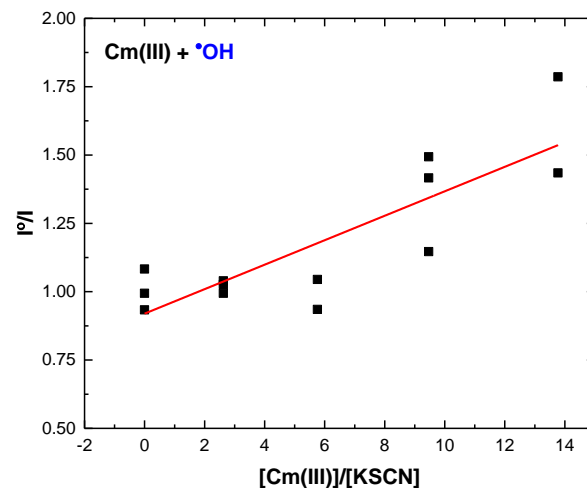
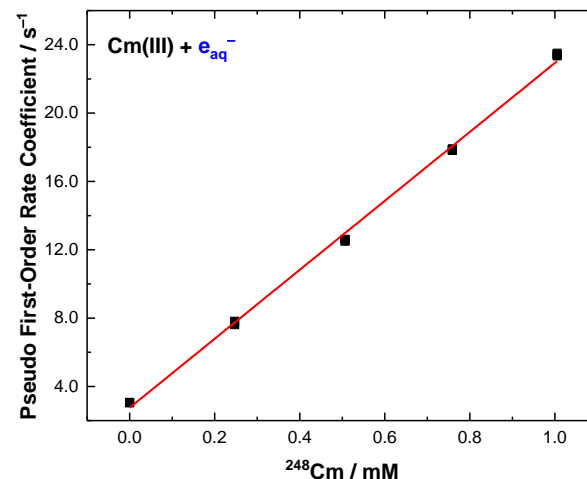
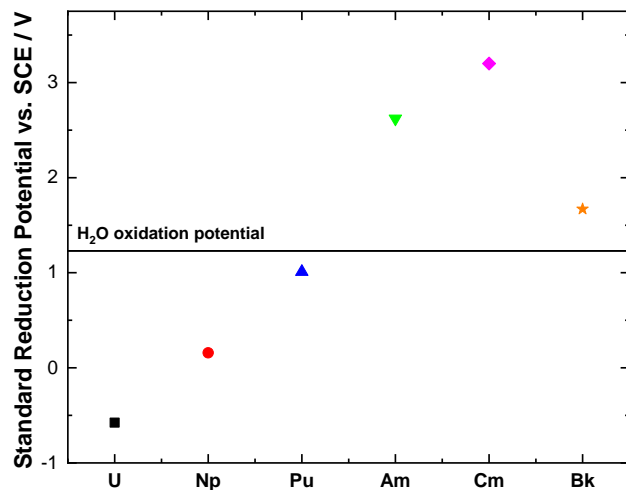
The results obtained with Cm(III) are of importance in the evaluation of redox potentials estimated from spectra. The values for the potentials of OH (-1.90V)(9) and e^-_{aq} (2.86V)(6) are not consistent with the estimates of -3.25V (10) for the Cm(IV)/(III) couple and +5.0V (11) for the Cm(III)/(II) couple.

An	$\lambda_{\text{max}}(\text{nm})$	$t_{1/2}(\text{sec})$
Cm(II) ^d	240	$\sim 12 \times 10^{-6}$
Cm(IV)	260	$\sim 20 \times 10^{-6}$



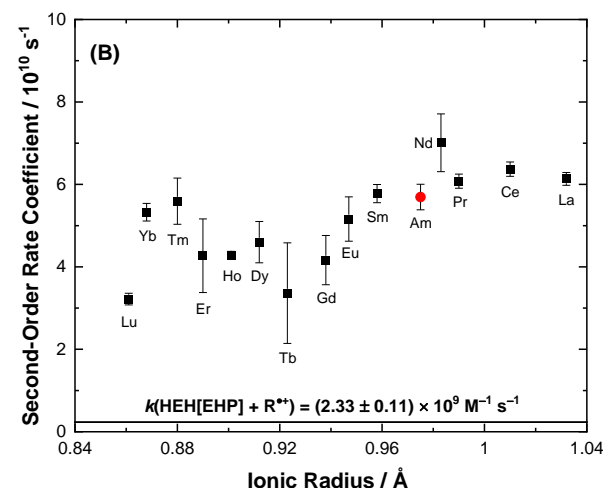
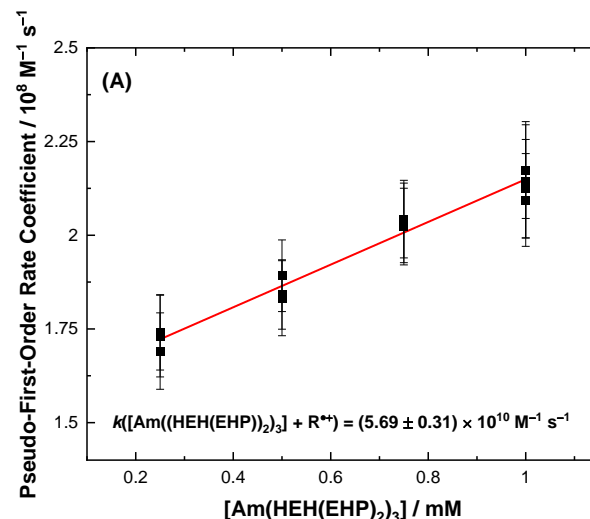
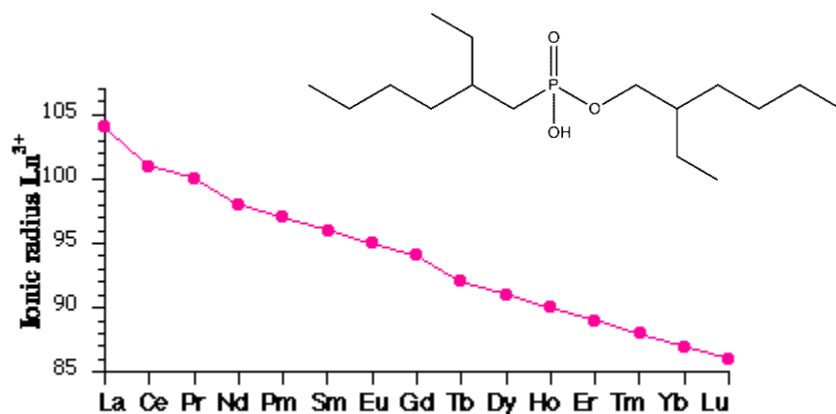
Impact #4 – Curium Radiation Chemistry

- $k(\text{Cf(III)} + e_{\text{aq}}^- \rightarrow \text{Cf(II)})$
 $= (7.11 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{10} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- $k(\text{Cf(III)} + \cdot\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{Cf(IV)} + \text{OH}^-)$
 $= (7.2 \pm 0.56) \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$



Impact #5 – Actinide Complexation Effects

- $k(\text{HEH}[\text{EHP}] + \text{RH}^{++})$
 $= (2.33 \pm 0.11) \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- $k([\text{Ln}/\text{Am}((\text{HEH}[\text{EHP}])_2)_3] + \text{RH}^{++})$
 $> 2 \times 10^{10} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$



Acknowledgements



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ENERGY



LDRD Achievements Overview

- 1. Training the next generation of radiation chemists!**
- 2. Established a world-leading collaborative capability!**
- 3. Measured the first-ever picosecond pulse radiolysis measurements for Cf and Cm, and identified significant kinetic enhancement upon actinide complexation!**
- 4. Submission and recommendation of a DOE Basic Energy Sciences proposal entitled “*Radiation-Induced Late Actinide Redox Chemistry*”!**
- 5. Preparation of 3 actinide radiation chemical kinetics for submission to *Dalton Transactions* (IF = 4.174) and *Chemical Communications* (IF = 5.996)!**