



Radiolytic Study of Single-Cycle Extraction Systems

May 2021

Changing the World's Energy Future

Gregory P Horne



INL is a U.S. Department of Energy National Laboratory operated by Battelle Energy Alliance, LLC

DISCLAIMER

This information was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the U.S. Government. Neither the U.S. Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness, of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. References herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trade mark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the U.S. Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the U.S. Government or any agency thereof.

Radiolytic Study of Single-Cycle Extraction Systems

Gregory P Horne

May 2021

**Idaho National Laboratory
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83415**

<http://www.inl.gov>

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

Radiolytic Study of Single-Cycle Extraction Systems

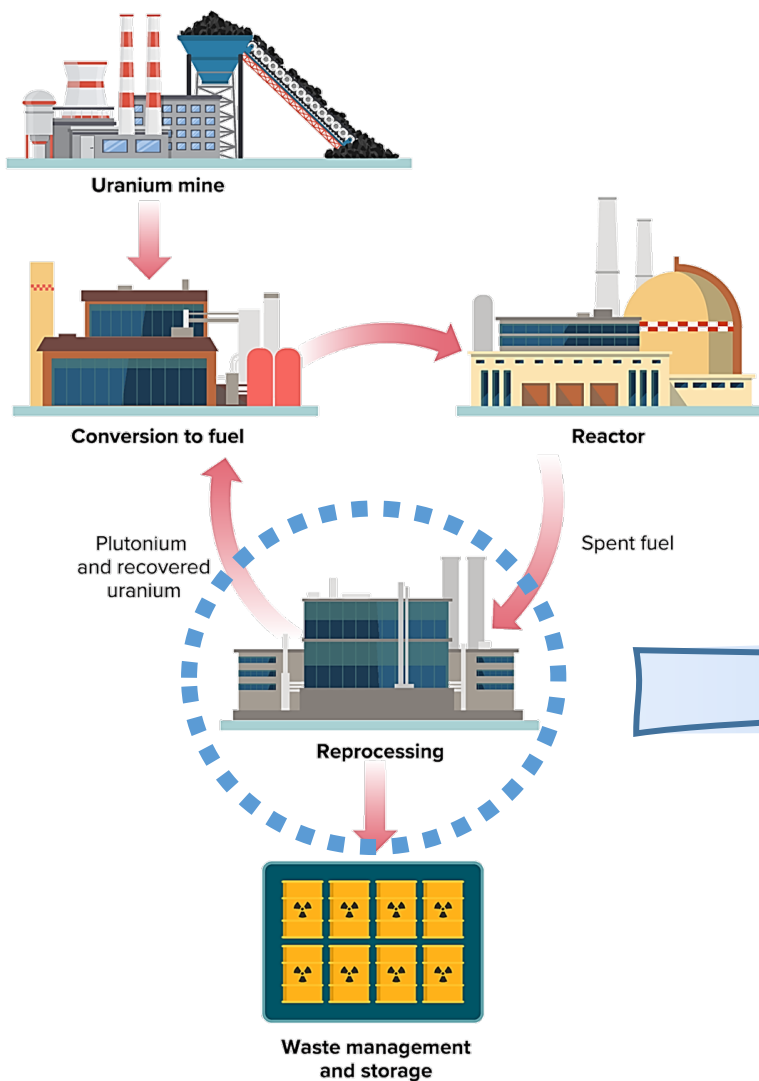
Gregory P. Horne

*INL Center for Radiation
Chemistry Research*

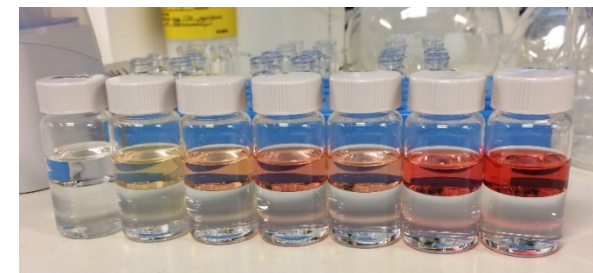
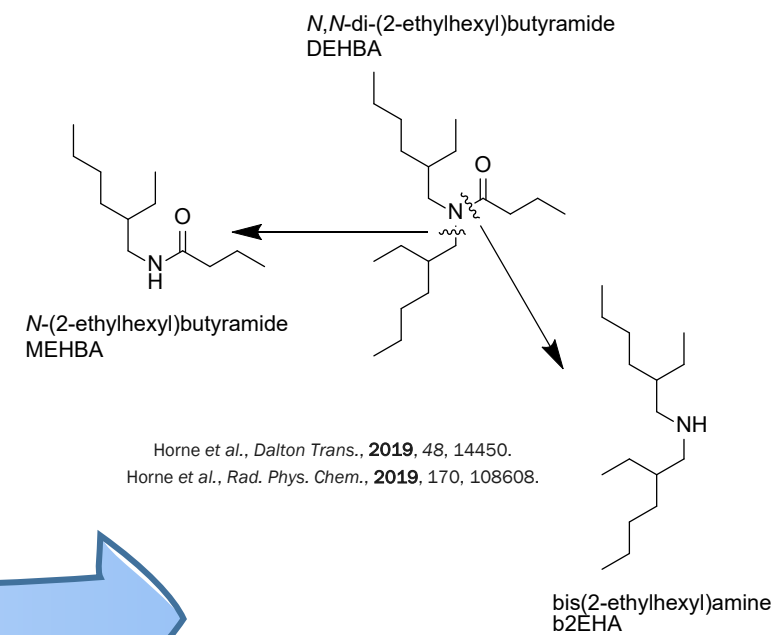
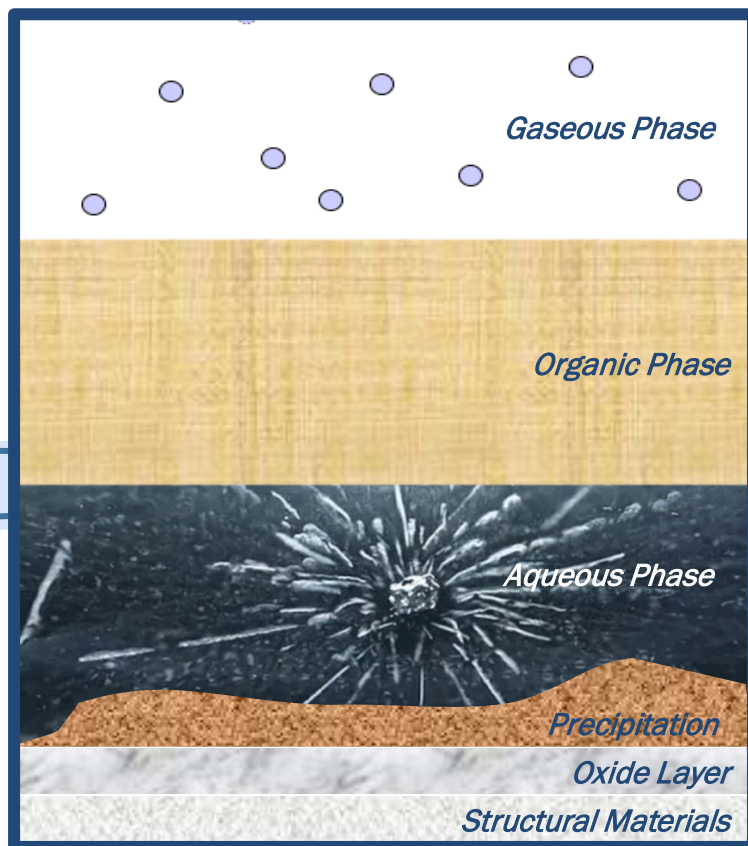


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing and Radiation Chemistry



Solvent Extraction Reprocessing
 Ligands/**organic diluent**: $\text{HNO}_3/\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 ($\pm$ additives)





Our (*the Fundamental Radiation Chemistry Group*) Goal

Provide quantitative mechanistic insight into radiation-induced processes to facilitate *prediction* of:

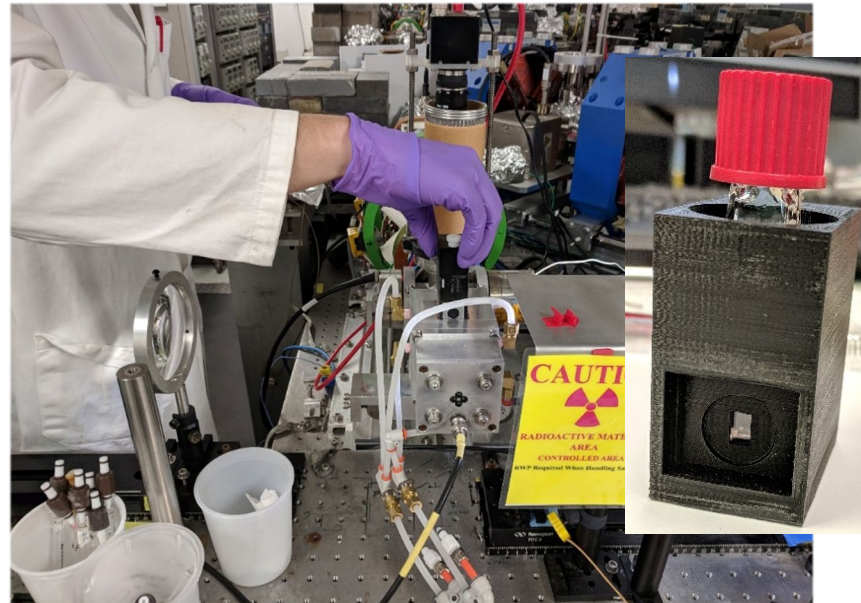
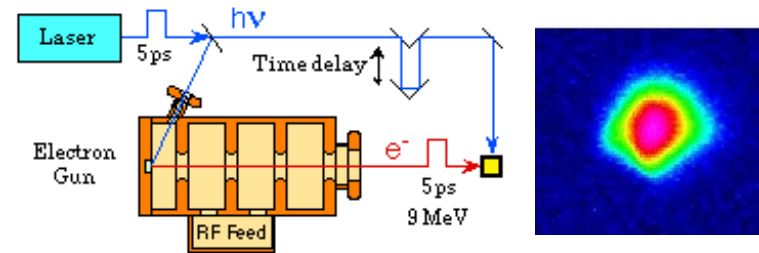
1. Actinide and other key element redox distributions
2. Solvent system component lifetimes and chemistry
3. Optimum ligand and solvent system design

Methodology

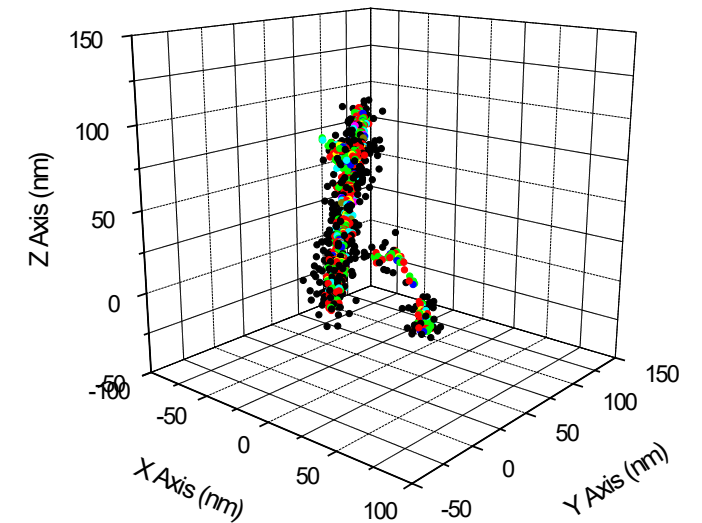
Steady-State Alpha and Gamma Irradiations



Time-Resolved Pulsed Electron Irradiations



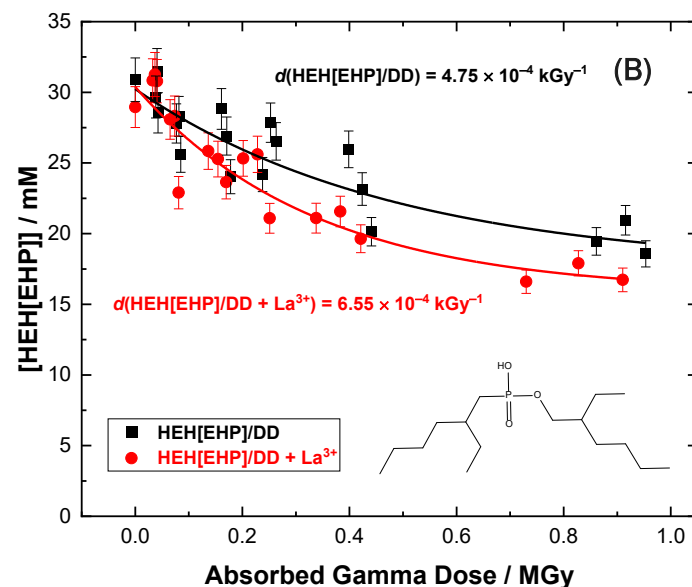
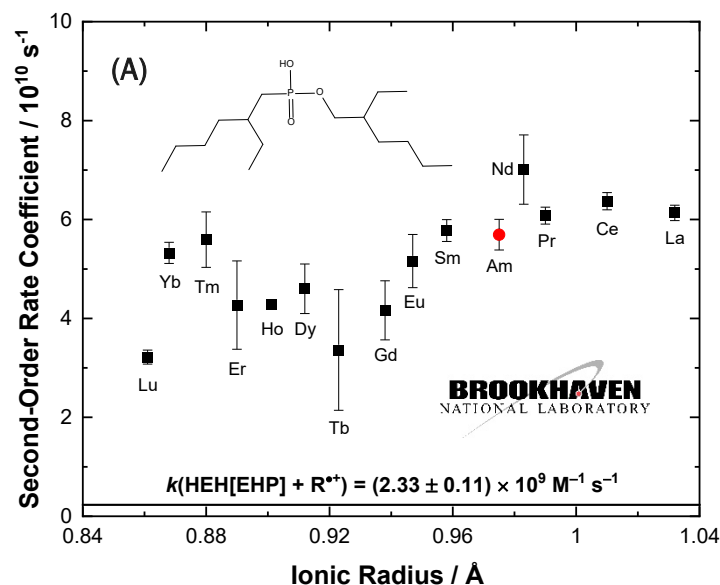
Multi-scale Modelling



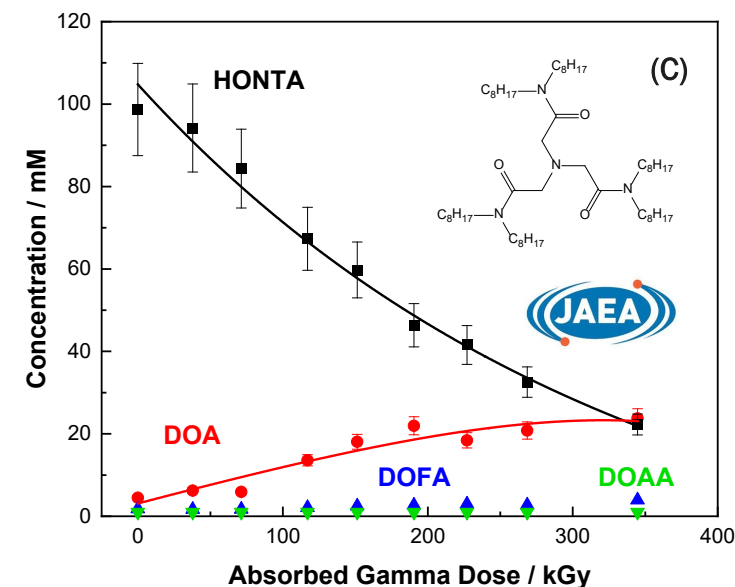
Multi-scale Modelling Approach	Processes	Timescale
1. Track Structure Simulation	Energy Transfer and Track Structure	<1 femtosecond
2. Physicochemical Processes	Ultra-fast Chemistry	<1 picosecond
3. Nonhomogeneous Diffusion-Reaction Kinetics	Intra-track Chemistry	< 1 microsecond
4. Homogeneous Bulk Chemistry	Reaction of Long-lived Radiolysis Species	>1 microsecond

Effect of Complexation on Ligand Radiolysis (FY20-21)

Baxter et al., ChemComm, 2021, in preparation.



Toigawa et al., Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics, 2021, 23, 1343.

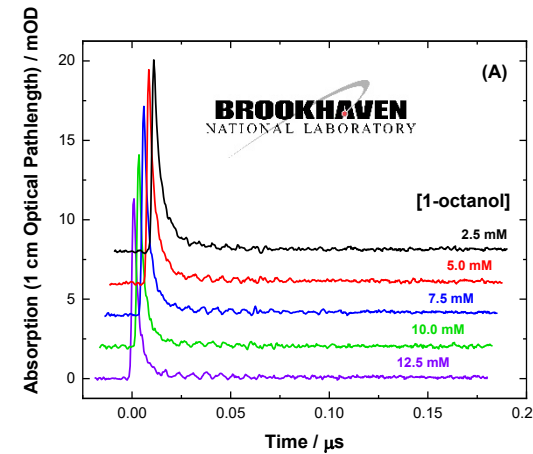


Metal ion complexation alters electron distribution and sterics, ultimately influencing ligand radiolysis!

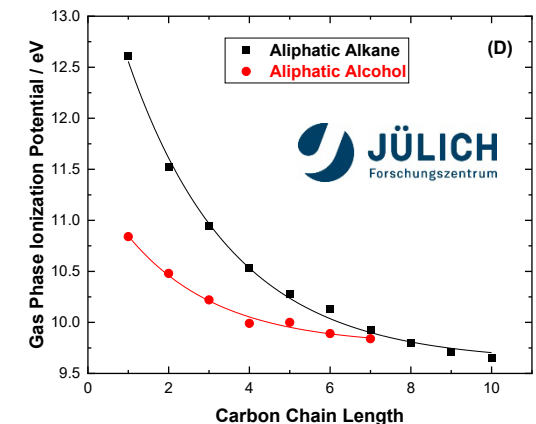
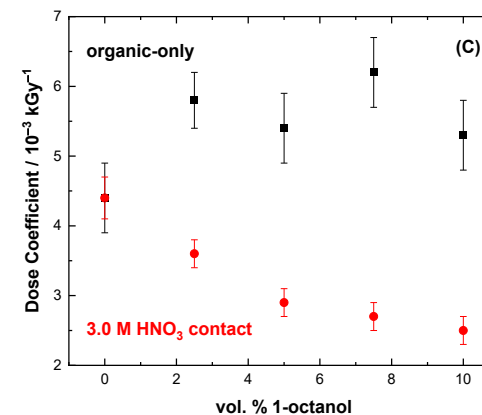
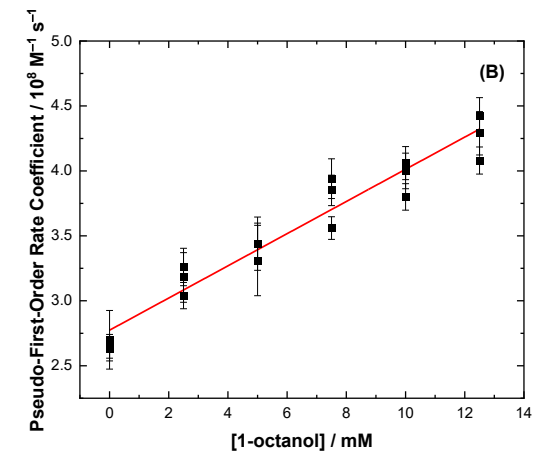
Effect of Additives – Octanol as a Phase Modifier (FY20-21)

- Octanol has been proposed as a phase modifier for TODGA based extraction systems, e.g., ALSEP.
- 3 conflicting radiolysis studies on the effect of octanol on TODGA degradation.
- Octanol exhibits diametrically different effects depending on solvent system formulation.

Additives play a significant role in altering the outcome of radiolytic processes!

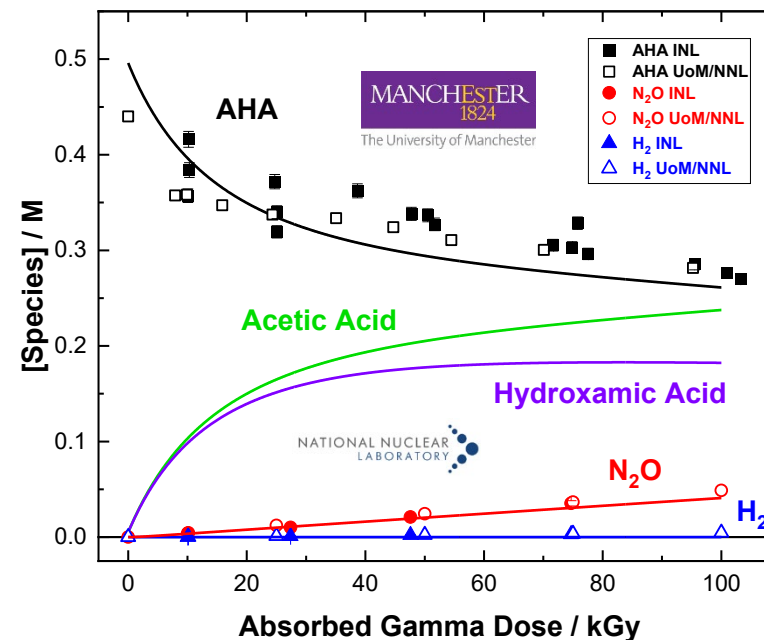
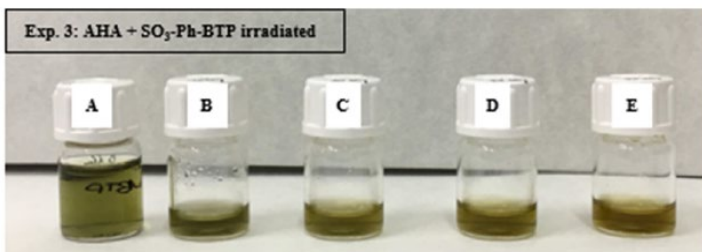
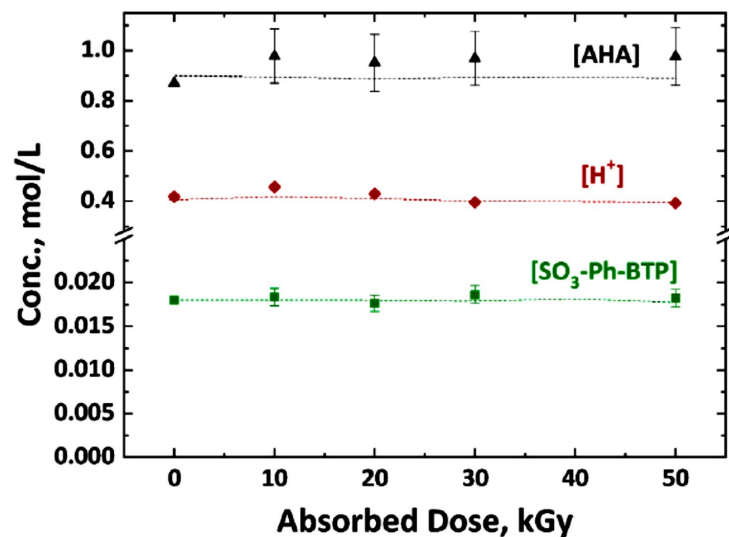


Horne et al., *Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics*, 2020, 22, 24978.



Effect of Additives – AHA for Pu/Np Reduction (FY21)

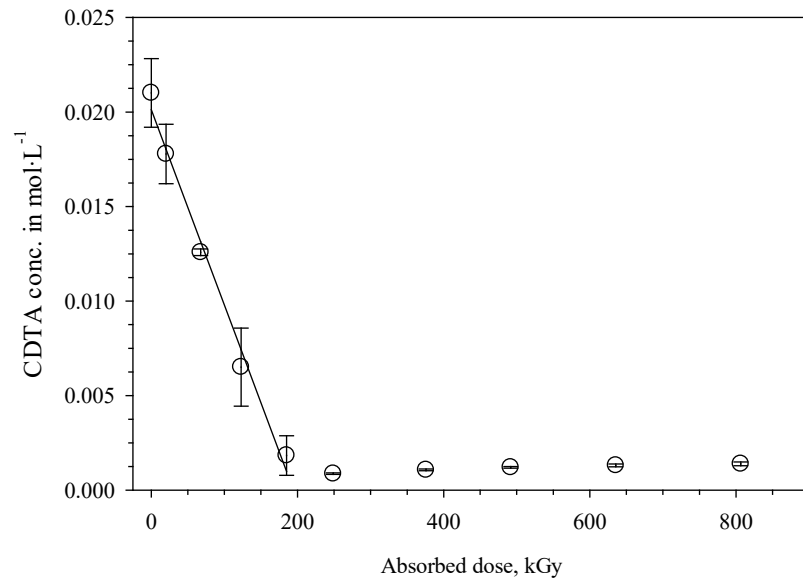
Concentration of AHA, **BTPS**, and H_{aq}^+ vs. gamma dose for 2 h of AHA hydrolysis.



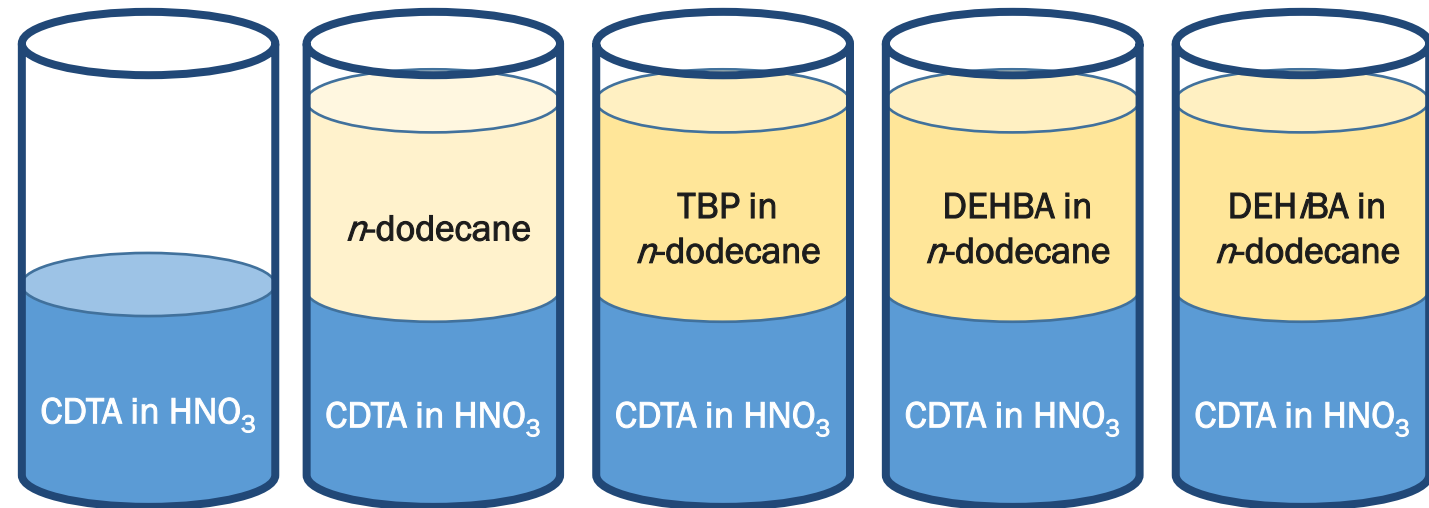
Understanding fundamental mechanisms is critical for designing innovative processes.

- Karraker, D.G., Radiation Chemistry of Acetohydroxamic Acid in the Urex Process, WSRC-TR-2002-00283, 2002), 1.
- Wang, J.-H., Li, C., Li, Q., Wu, M.-H., Zheng, W.-F., He, H., Nucl. Sci. Tech., 2018, 29 (27), 26.
- I. Sánchez-García, L.J. Bonales, H. Galán, J.M. Perlado, and J. Cobos, Rad. Phys. Chem., 2021, **183**, 109402.

Effect of Additives – CDTA for Zr Retention (FY21)

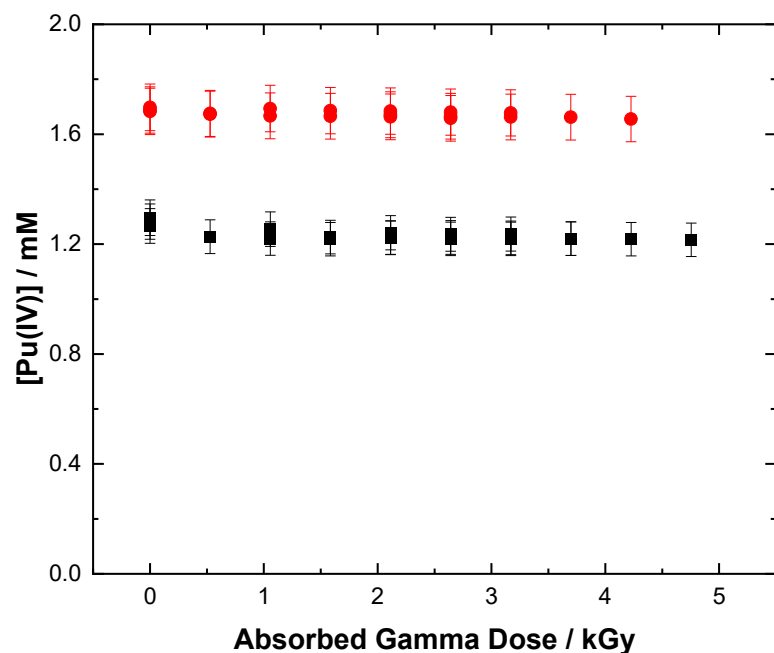


Concentration of **CDTA** vs. gamma dose from for the test loop irradiation of ALSEP solvent (0.050 M T2EHDGA + 0.75 M HEH[EHP] in dodecane) in contact with simulated feed solution adjusted to 3.0 M HNO₃.

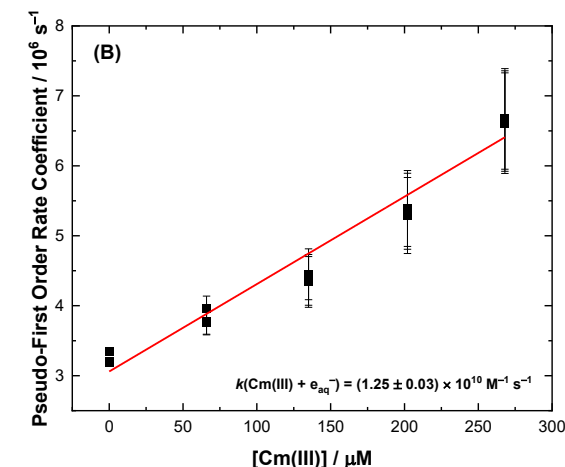
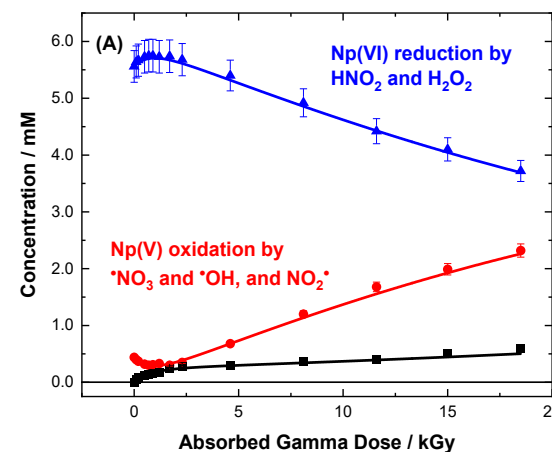
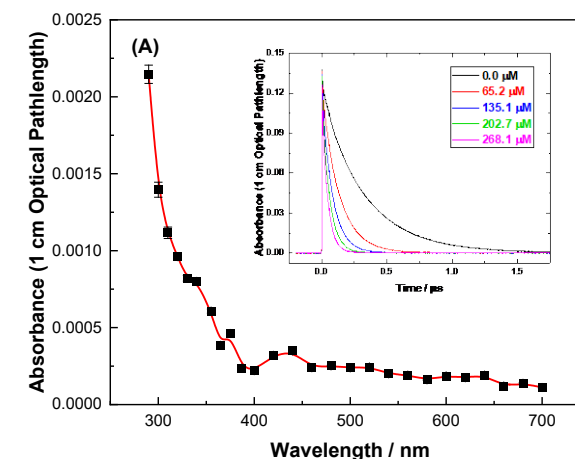
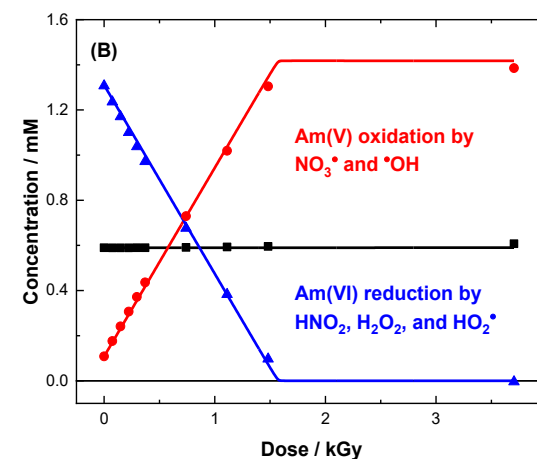


Understanding fundamental mechanisms is critical for designing innovative processes.

Radiation-Induced Actinide Redox Chemistry (FY21) - Pu



Actinide radiolysis alters oxidation state distributions and can yield exotic states with high redox potentials.



- Horne, G.P., Grimes, T.S., Mincher, B.J., Mezyk, S.P., *Journal of Physical Chemistry B*, **2016**, 120 (49), 12643.
- Horne, G.P., Grimes, T.S., Bauer, W.F., Dares, C.J., Pimblott, S.M., et al., *Inorganic Chemistry*, **2019**, 58, 8551.
- Horne, G.P.; Grimes, T.S.; Zalupski, P.R.; Meeker, D.S.; Albrecht-Schönzart, T.E.; Cook, A.R.; Mezyk, S.P., *Dalton Transactions*, **2021**, in review.

Summary

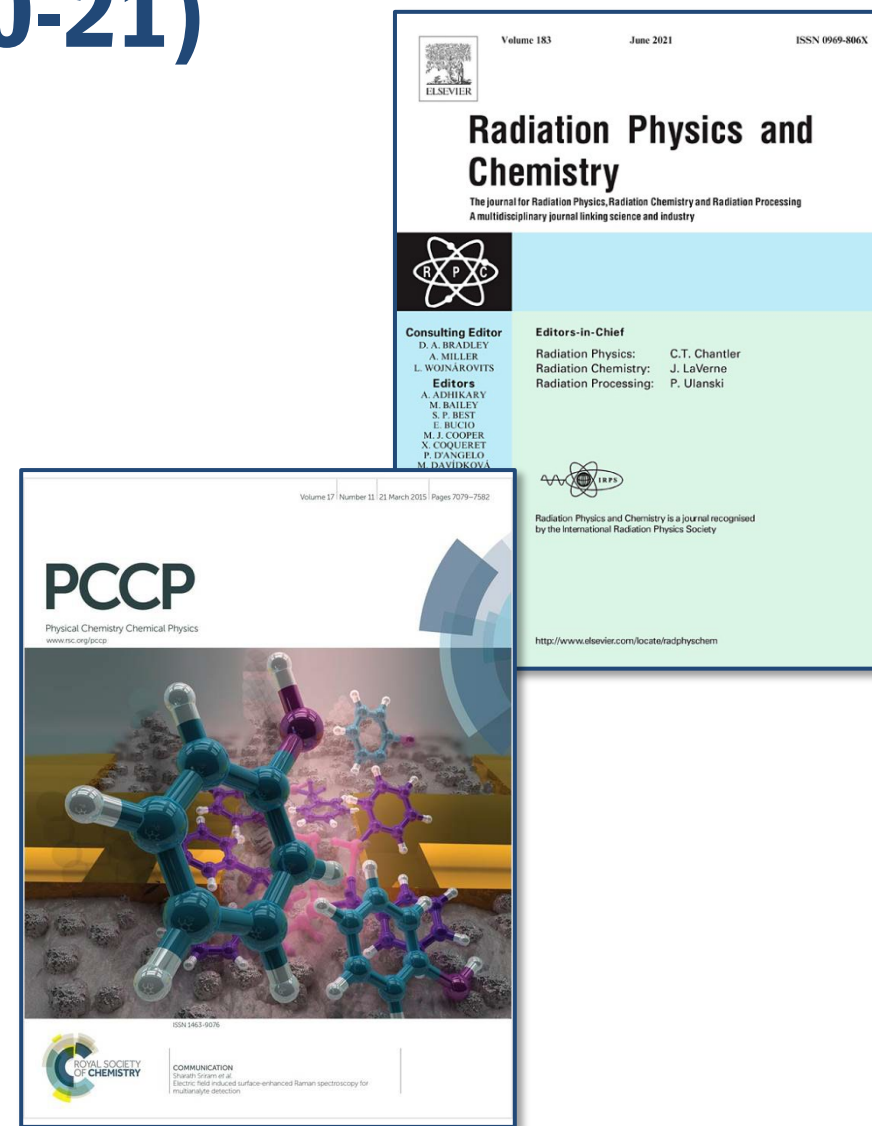
1. The *Fundamental Radiation Chemistry Group* aims to provide predictive capabilities for process design.
2. Metal ion complexation alters electron distribution and sterics, ultimately influencing ligand radiolysis.
3. Additives can play a significant role in altering the outcome of radiolytic processes.
4. Actinide radiolysis alters oxidation state distributions and can yield exotic states with high redox potentials.
5. Understanding fundamental mechanisms is critical for designing innovative processes.

Future Challenges and Innovative Research Avenues

- *Diluent Composition Effects on Ligand Radiolysis* (e.g., *n*-dodecane, odorless kerosene, TPH, Isane-175/185) – ionization potential, extraction efficiencies, variation sensitivity, etc.
- *Organic Phase Radiation-Induced Neptunium Redox Chemistry?*
- *Radiation-Induced Technetium Extraction Behavior?*
- *Voloxidation/Direct Dissolution Mediated Changes in Radiolysis?*
- *Tailored Ligand Degradation* – can ligands be designed so that their inevitable degradation products facilitate recycle goals, e.g., Tc stripping?

Deliverables (FY20-21)

1. Toigawa et al., *PCCP*, **2021**, 23, 1343-1351.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/D0CP05720G.B>.
2. Horne et al., *PCCP*, **2020**, 22, 24978-24985.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/D0CP04310A>.
3. Horne et al., *Rad. Phys. Chem.*, **2020**, 170, 108636. DOI:
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.radphyschem.2019.108636G>.
4. Horne et al., *Rad. Phys. Chem.*, **2020**, 170, 108608. DOI:
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.radphyschem.2019.108608>.





Acknowledgements



FLORIDA STATE
UNIVERSITY



VALPO



Future Challenges and Innovative Research Avenues

- *Diluent Composition Effects on Ligand Radiolysis* (e.g., *n*-dodecane, odorless kerosene, TPH, Isane-175/185) – ionization potential, extraction efficiencies, variation sensitivity, etc.
- *Organic Phase Radiation-Induced Neptunium Redox Chemistry?*
- *Radiation-Induced Technetium Extraction Behavior?*
- *Voloxidation/Direct Dissolution Mediated Changes in Radiolysis?*
- *Tailored Ligand Degradation* – can ligands be designed so that their inevitable degradation products facilitate recycle goals, e.g., Tc stripping?