



Impact of trivalent f-element complexation and chemical environment on the radiation-induced chemical reactivity of TODGA and HOPO ligands

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Changing the World's Energy Future

Gregory Peter Holmbeck



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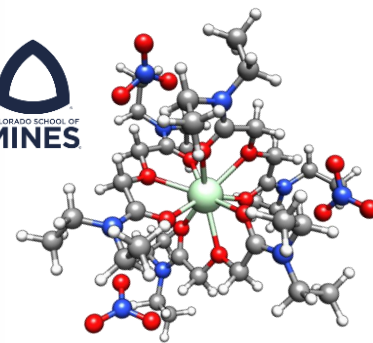
**Idaho National Laboratory
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83415**

<http://www.inl.gov>

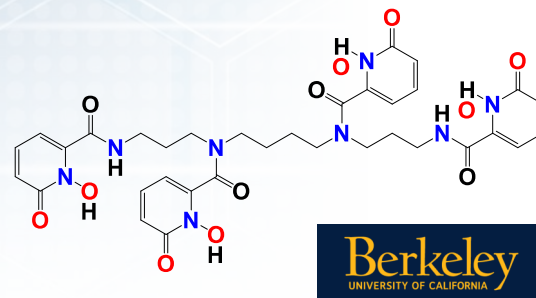
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Gregory P. Holmbeck

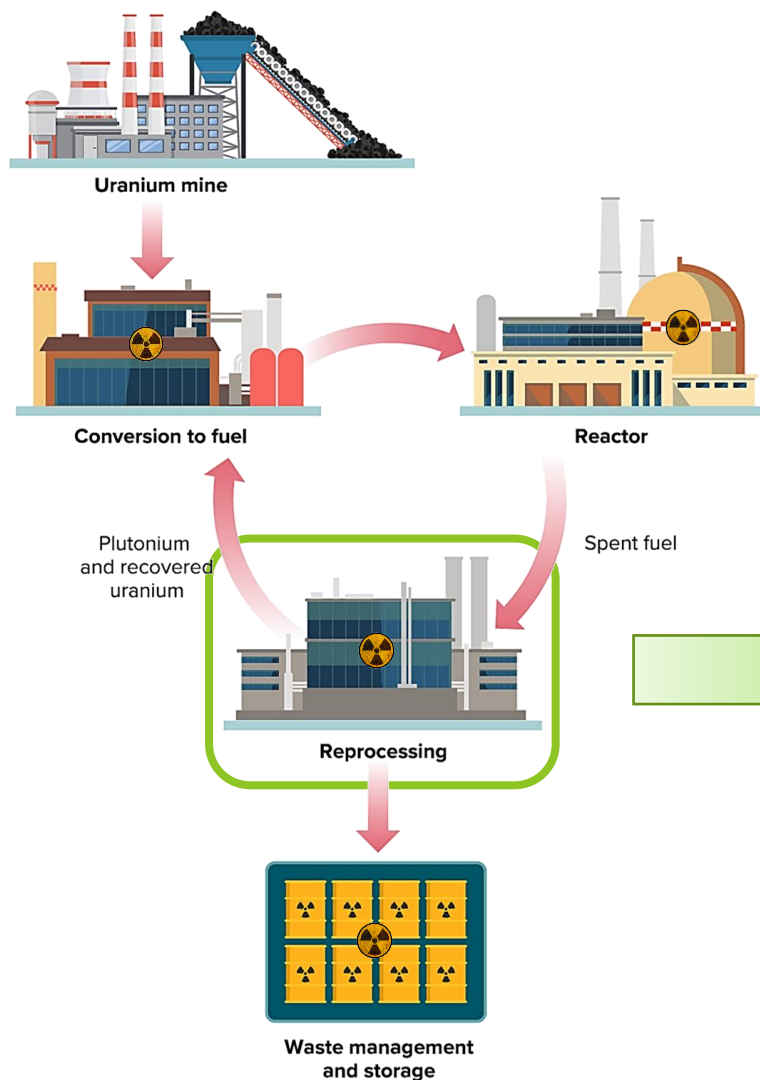
Center for Radiation
Chemistry Research



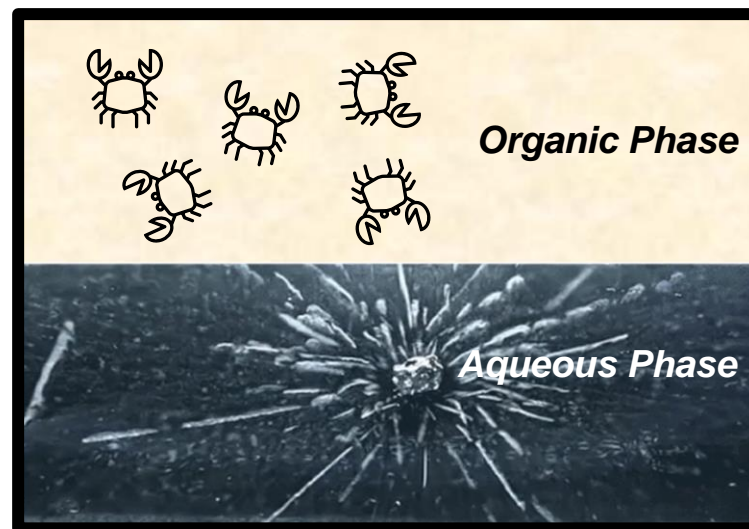
Impact of trivalent *f*-element complexation and chemical environment on the radiation-induced chemical reactivity of TODGA and HOPO ligands



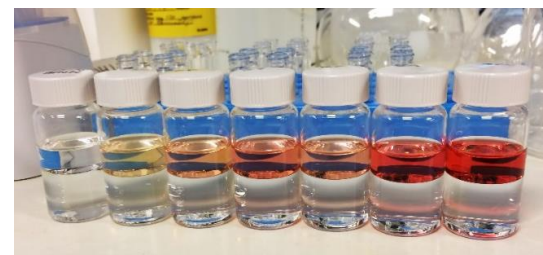
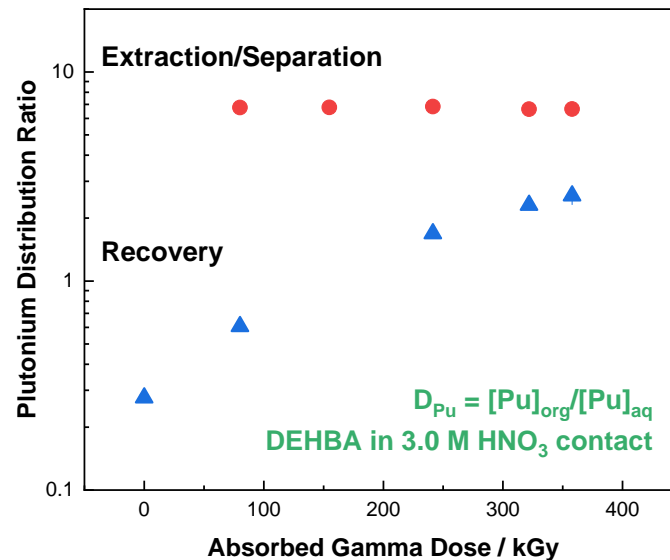
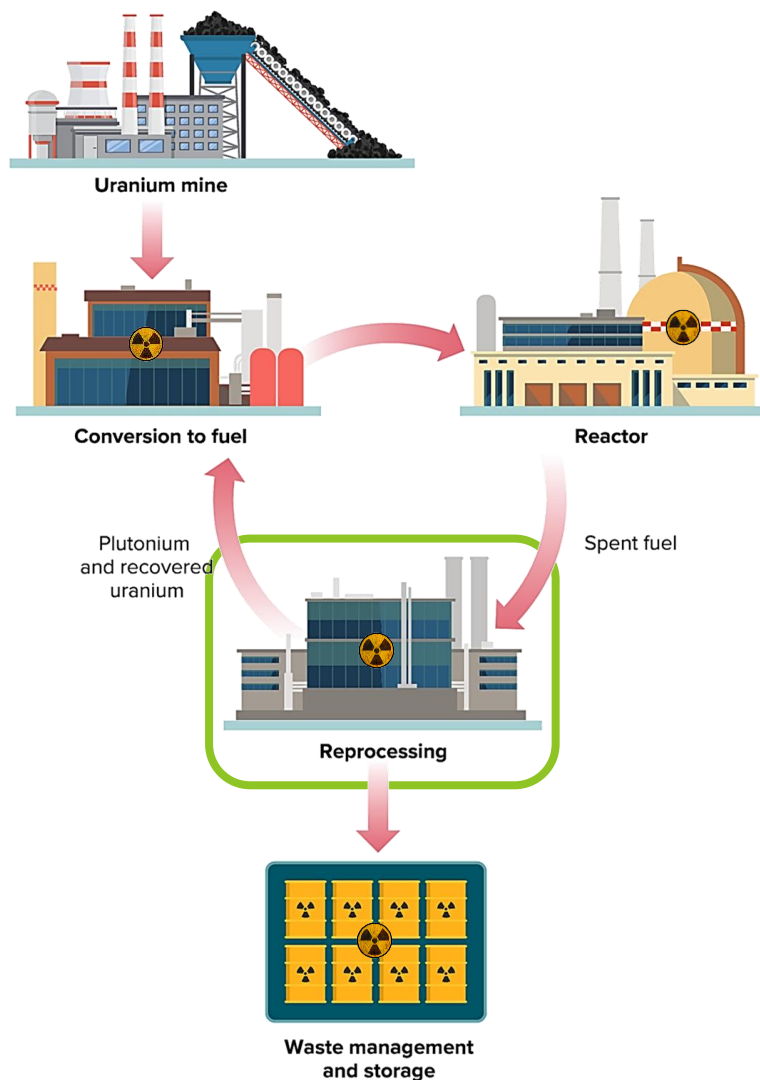
Reprocessing used nuclear fuel



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



Reprocessing radiation chemistry



Increasing Gamma Dose $\rightsquigarrow \rightsquigarrow$

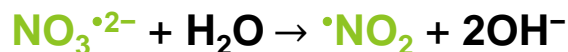
- Horne, Zarzana, Grimes, Rae, Ceder *et al.*, *Dalton Trans.*, **2019**, 48, 14450.
- Horne, Mezyk, Mincher, Zarzana, Rae, Tillotson, Schmitt, Ball, Ceder, Charbonnel, Guilbaud, Saint-Louis, and Berthon, *Rad. Phys. Chem.*, **2020**, 170, 108608.

Reprocessing radiation chemistry

Water Radiolysis



Indirect Radiation Effects



Direct Radiation Effects

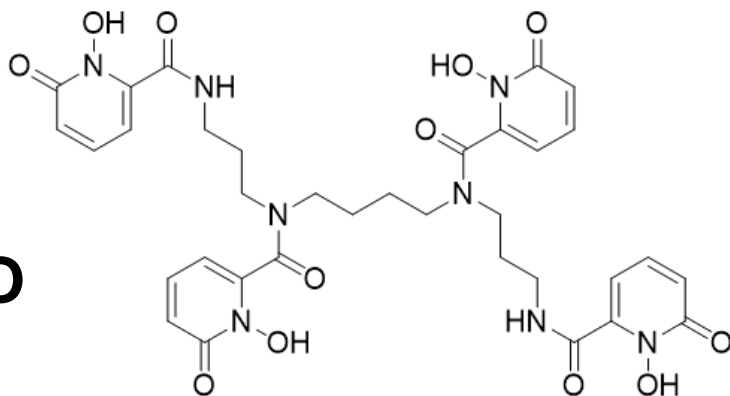


Alkane Radiolysis



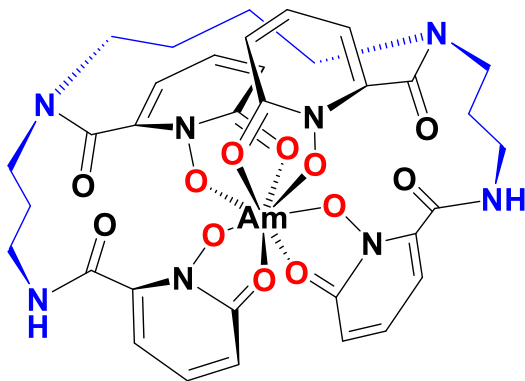
HOPO and TODGA ligands

(A)

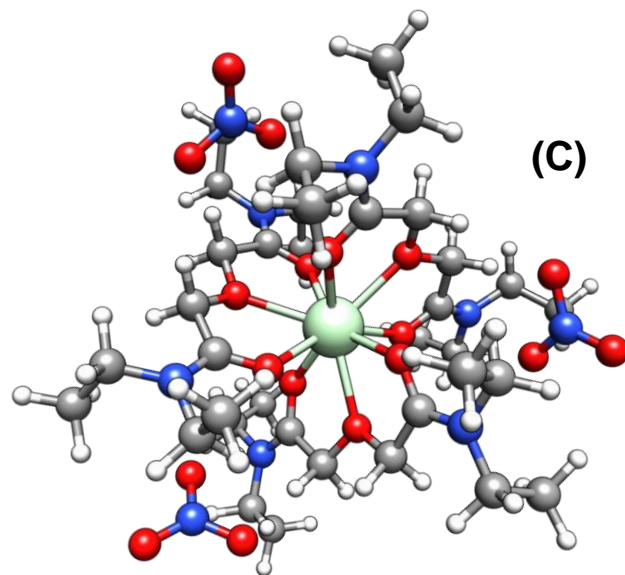


HOPO

(B)



(C)

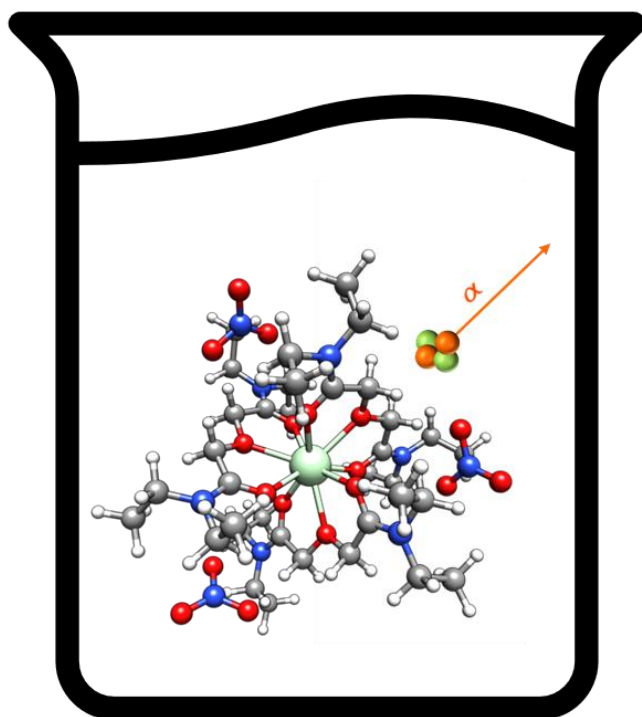


TODGA

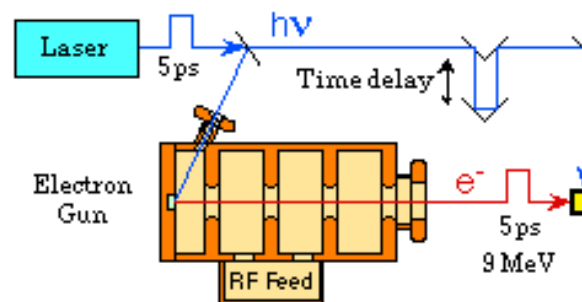
- Sasaki, Sugo, Suzuki, and Tachimori, *Solv. Extr. Ion Exch.* **2001**, 19, 91.
- Deblonde, Ricano, and Abergel, *Nat. Commun.* **2019**, 10 (1), 2438.
- Wang, Deblonde, and Abergel, *ACS Omega* **2020**, 5 (22), 12996.
- Wang, Zhang, and Abergel, *Sep. Purif. Technol.* **2021**, 259, 118178.

Ligand irradiations

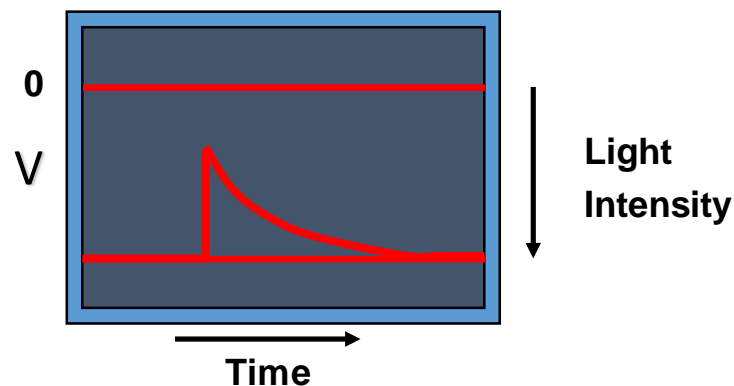
Alpha self-radiolysis



Electron pulse

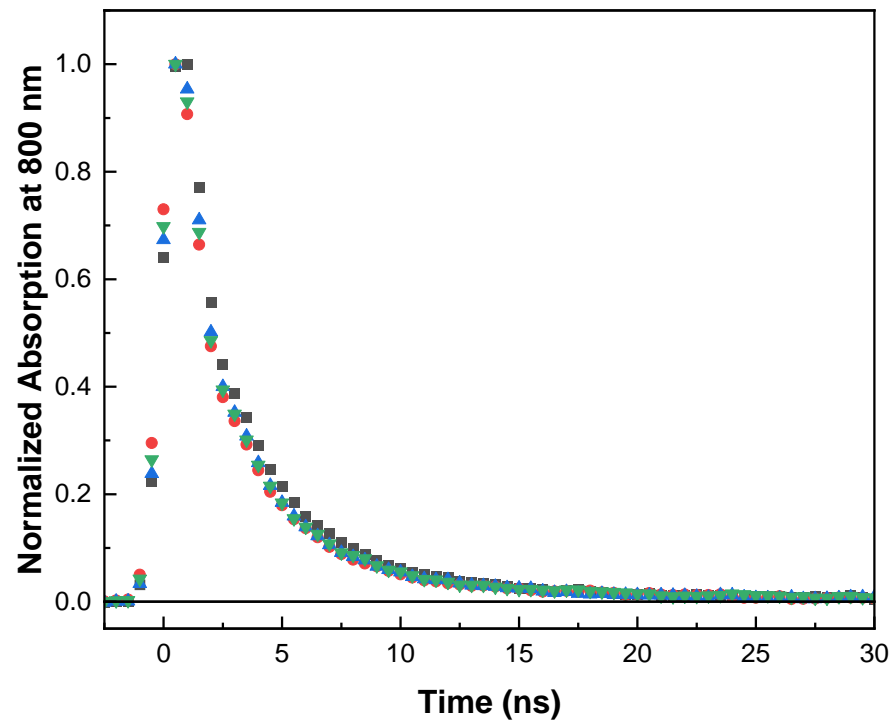
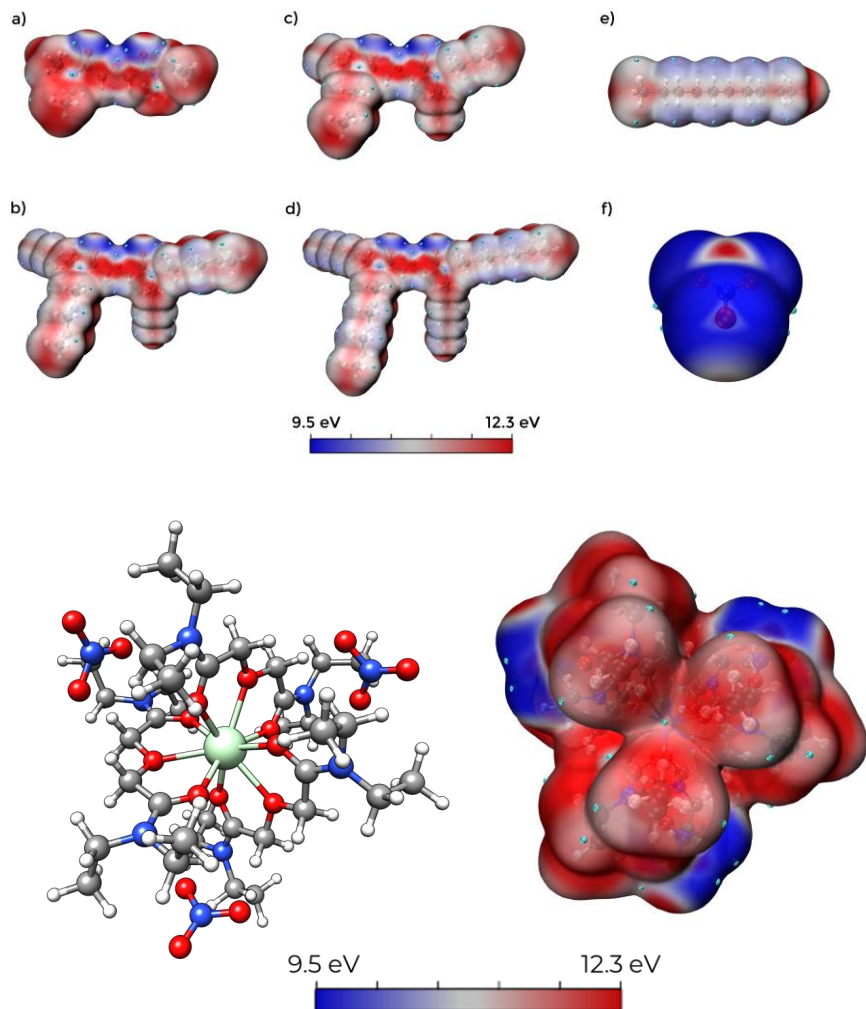


Transients are detected by optical absorption changes.



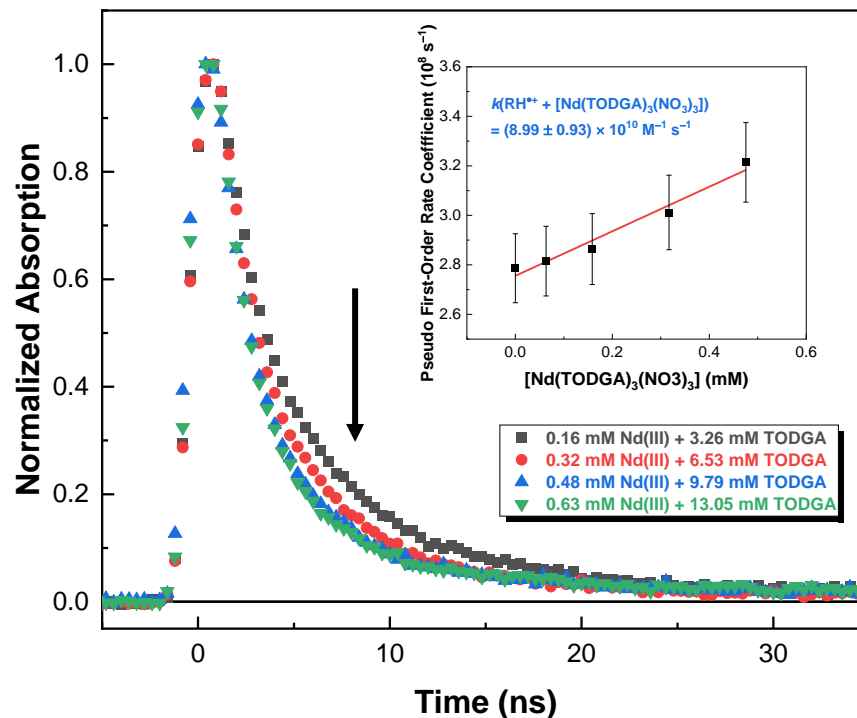
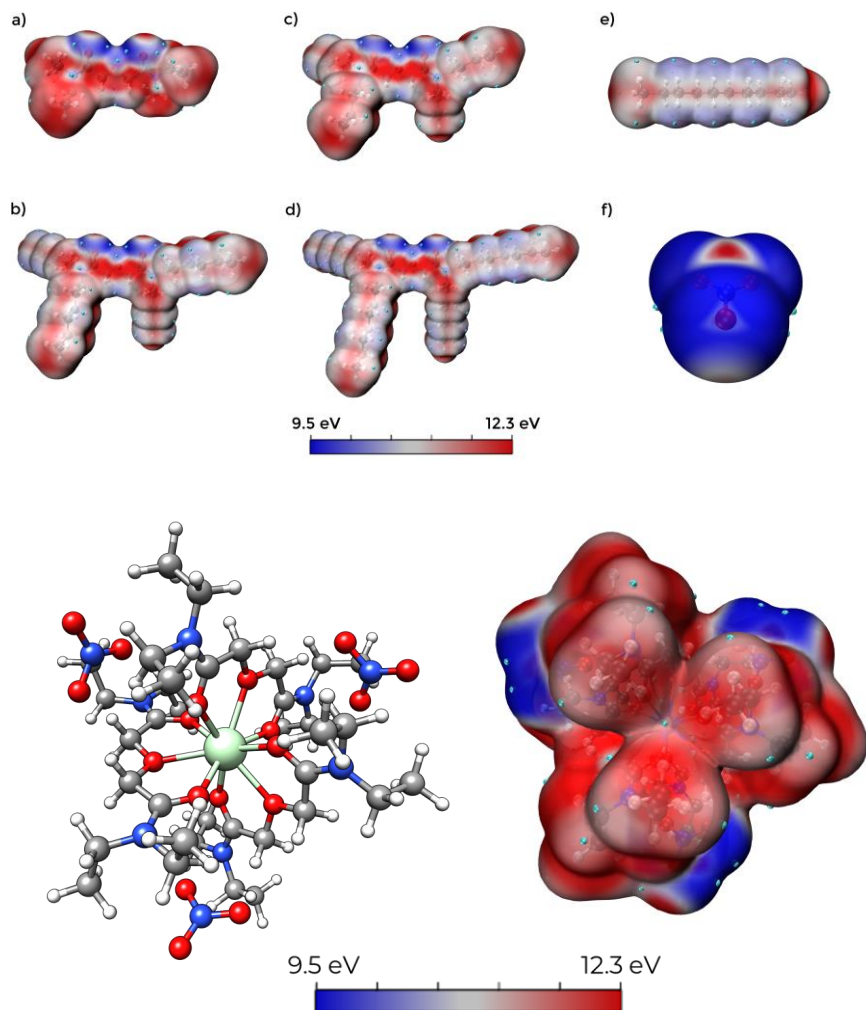
- Wishart, Cook, and Miller, *Rev. Sci. Instrum.* **2004**, 75 (11), 4359.
- <https://www.bnl.gov/chemistry/EPIP/instrumentation.php>
- Wang, Mezyk, McLachlan, Grimes, Zalupski, O'Bryan, Cook, Abergel, and Horne, *J. Phys. Chem. B* **2023**, *Accepted*.
- Horne, Celis Barros, Conrad, Grimes, McLachlan, Rotermund, Cook, and Mezyk, *PCCP* **2023**, *Under Review*.

TODGA irradiation



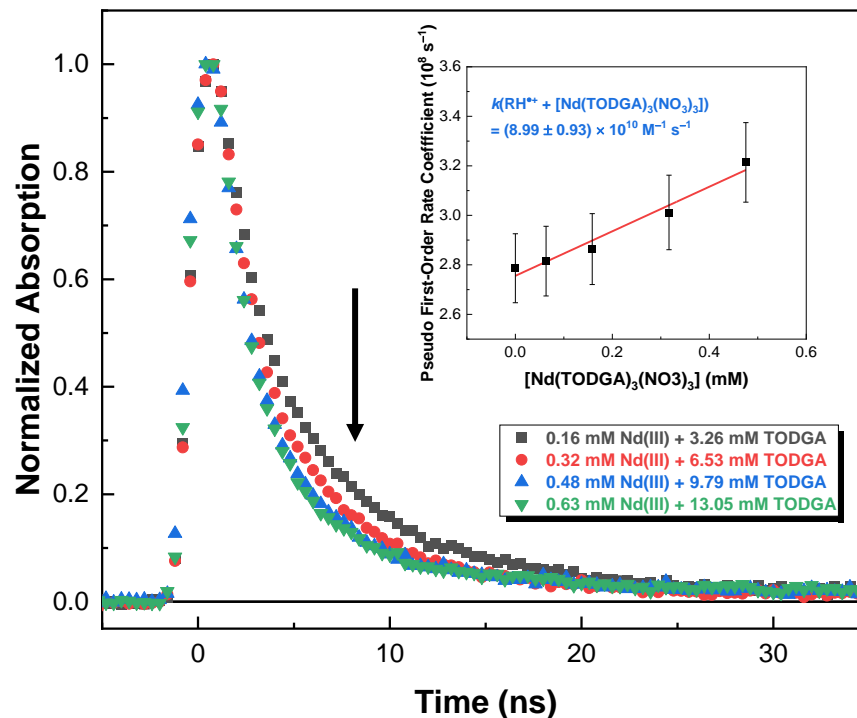
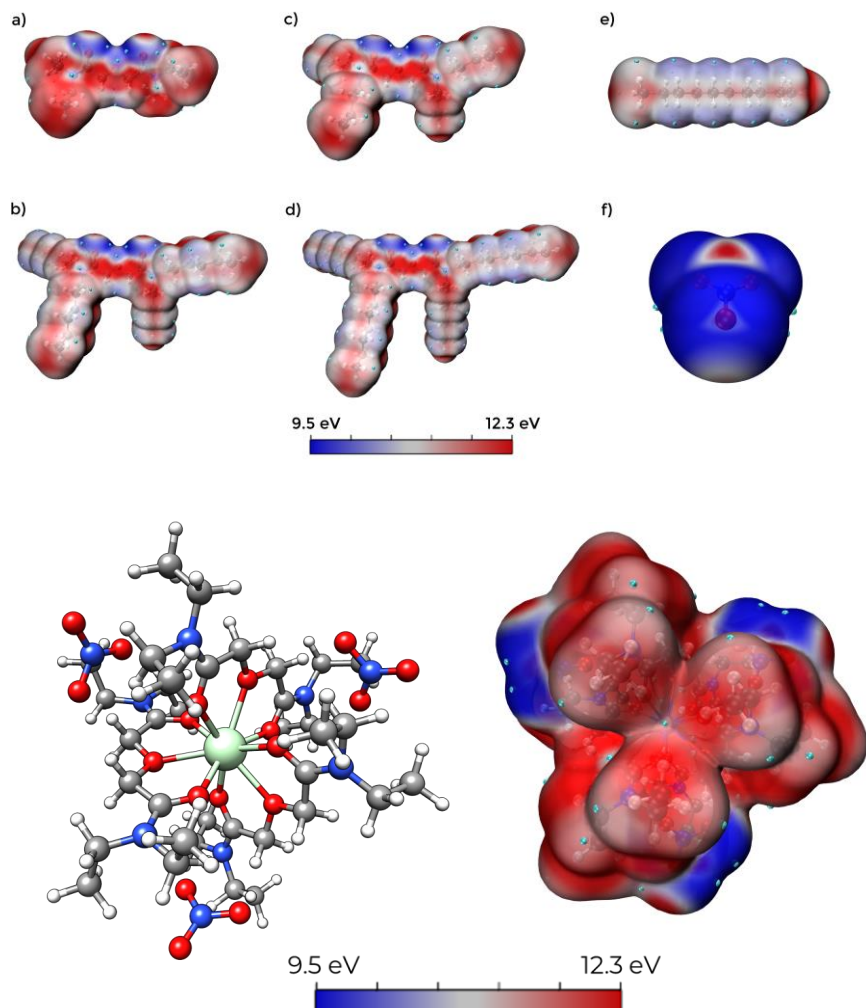
- Experiment:** Kinetic traces for electron pulse irradiated solutions of 10 mM TODGA in 0.5 M DCM/*n*-dodecane without (■) and with pre-equilibration with either water (●), 1.0 M NaNO₃ (▲), or 1.0 M HNO₃ (▼).

[Nd(TODGA)₃(NO₃)₃] complex irradiation



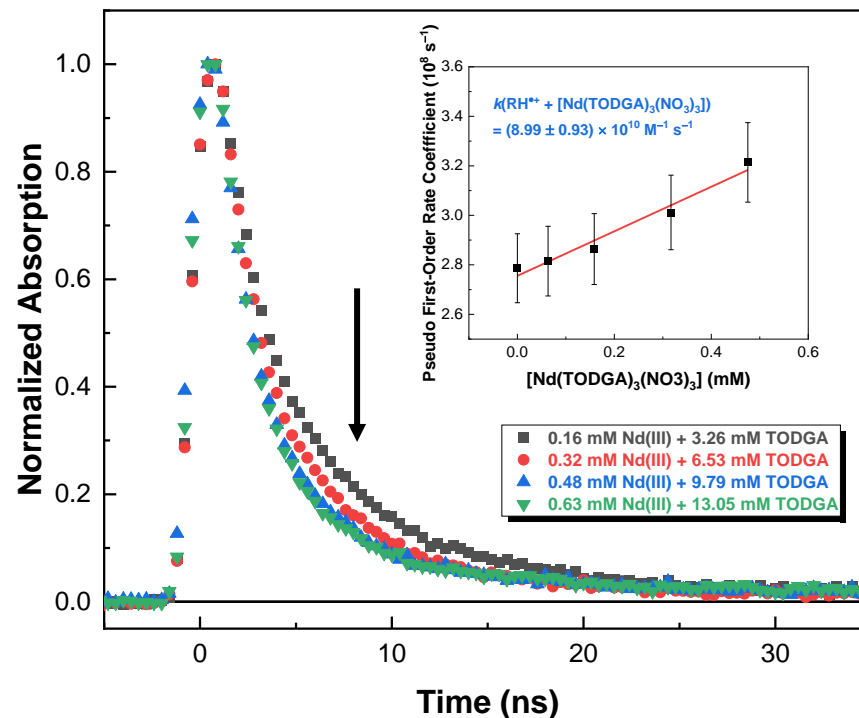
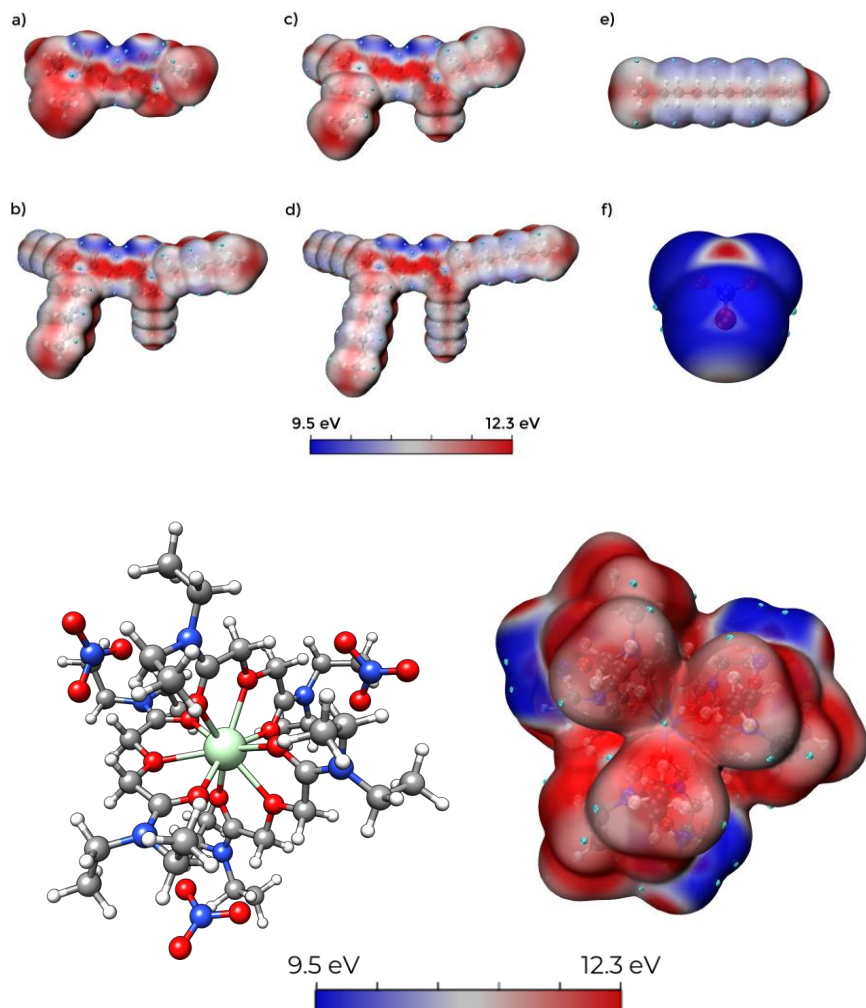
- Experiment:** Kinetic traces for electron pulse irradiated solutions of TODGA in the presence of Nd(III) in 0.5 M DCM/dodecane: 0.16 (■), 0.32 (●), 0.48 (▲), and 0.63 (▼) mM Nd(III).

[Ln(TODGA)₃(NO₃)₃] complex irradiation



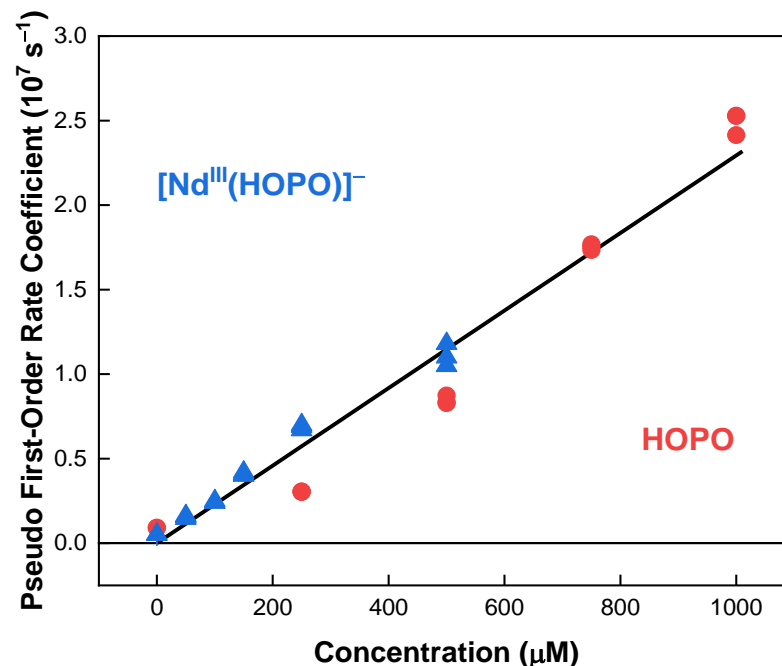
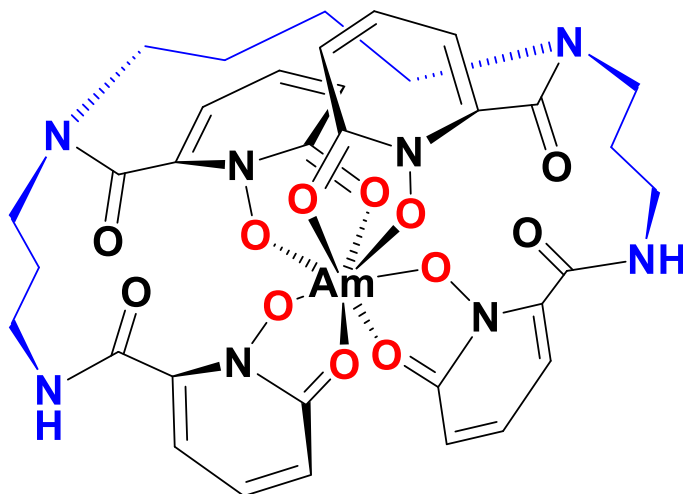
Ligand	Second-Order Rate Coefficient ($k, \times 10^{10} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$)			
	Non-Complexed Ligand	Nd(III) Complex	Gd(III) Complex	Yb(III) Complex
TODGA	0.97 ± 0.60	8.99 ± 0.93	2.88 ± 0.40	1.53 ± 0.34

[Ln(TODGA)₃(NO₃)₃] complex irradiation



- Computations:** average local ionization energy analysis highlights the sites of the molecule susceptible to a radical or electrophilic attack.

[Nd(HOPO)]⁻ complex irradiation

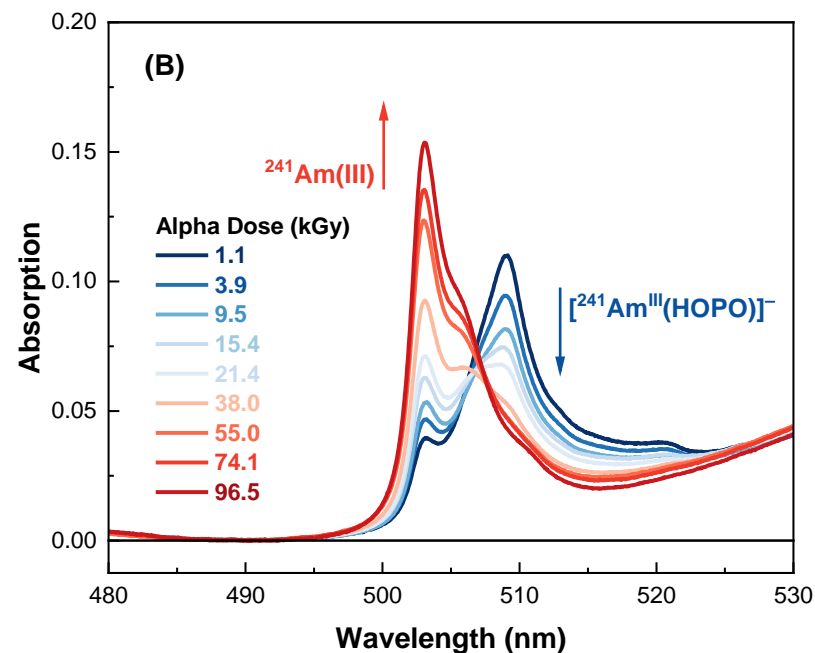
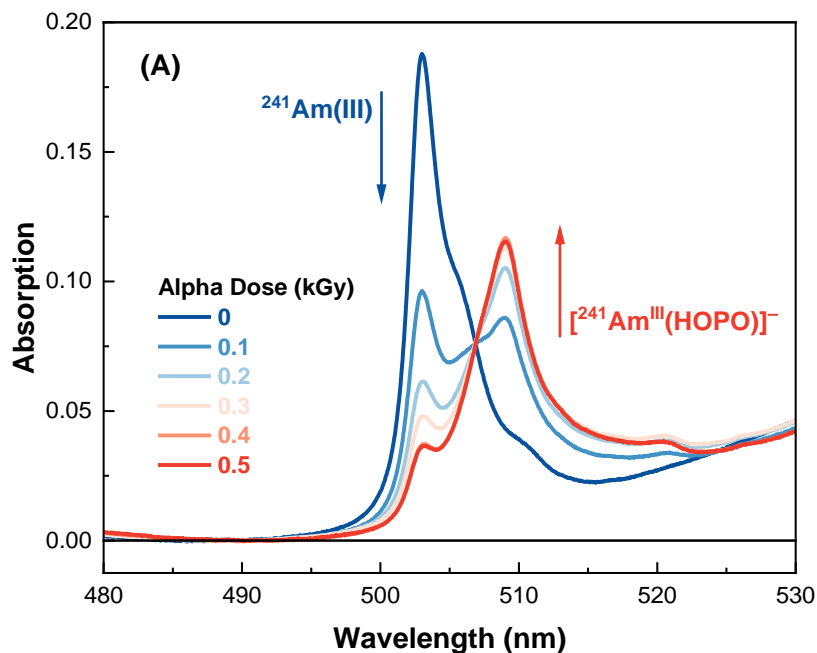


- Experiment:** Second-order determination of the rate coefficient for the e_{aq}^- reaction with HOPO and its [Nd (HOPO)]⁻ complex. Solid lines are weighted linear fits with slopes corresponding to the second-order rate coefficient:

- $k(e_{aq}^- + \text{HOPO}) = (2.39 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{10} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$

- $k(e_{aq}^- + [\text{Nd}^{\text{III}}(\text{HOPO})]^-) = (2.20 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{10} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$

[Am(HOPO)]⁻ complex irradiation



- Experiment:** Changes in the absorption spectrum of 0.5 mM $^{241}\text{Am(III)}$ in aqueous 0.1 M HCl solution with the addition of 0.5 mM HOPO as a function of absorbed alpha dose. Color gradient (blue to red) indicates increasing absorbed alpha dose: 0 to 0.5 kGy (A) and 1.1 to 96.5 kGy (B).

Conclusions



- Understanding radiation chemistry is essential for innovating nuclear energy technologies.
- Metal ion complexation can have significant effects on the fundamental radiation chemistry of separations ligands, owing to **steric effects**, **electron distribution differences**, and the **facilitation of inner vs. outer sphere mechanisms**.

Proposed path forward for innovative separations



- Steady-state irradiation studies are essential for evaluating the longevity of ligands and the efficacy of their degradation products.
- An organic phase radiolysis model is needed to complement predictive capabilities available for the aqueous phase.
- Direct dissolution approaches will need to be thoroughly evaluated as the aqueous phase plays a key role in the radiation chemistry of the entire solvent system.

Acknowledgements



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY



Material
Recovery &
Waste Form
Development



BROOKHAVEN
NATIONAL LABORATORY



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY
LONG BEACH



- Wang, Mezyk, McLachlan, Grimes, Zalupski, O'Bryan, Cook, Abergel, and Horne, *J. Phys. Chem. B* **2023**, Accepted.
- Horne, Celis Barros, Conrad, Grimes, McLachlan, Rotermund, Cook, and Mezyk, *PCCP* **2023**, Under Review.

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