



The Role of Radiation-Induced Non-Equilibrium Plutonium Oxidation States in Solution

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Changing the World's Energy Future

Gregory Peter Holmbeck



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

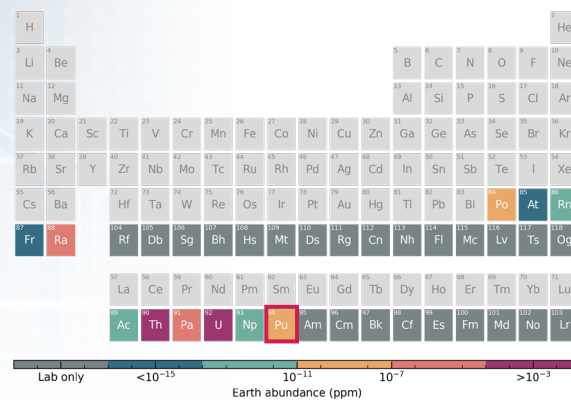
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Gregory P. Holmbeck
Center for Radiation Chemistry Research

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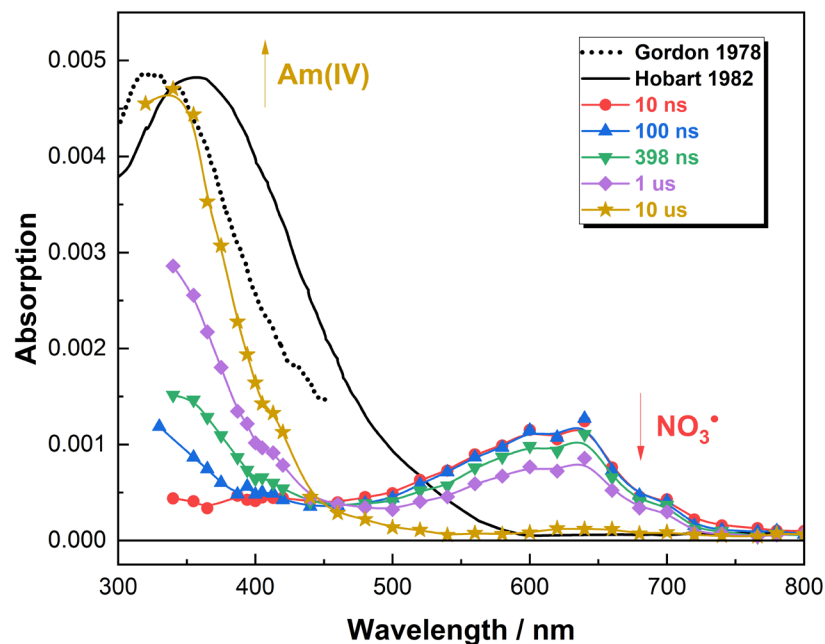
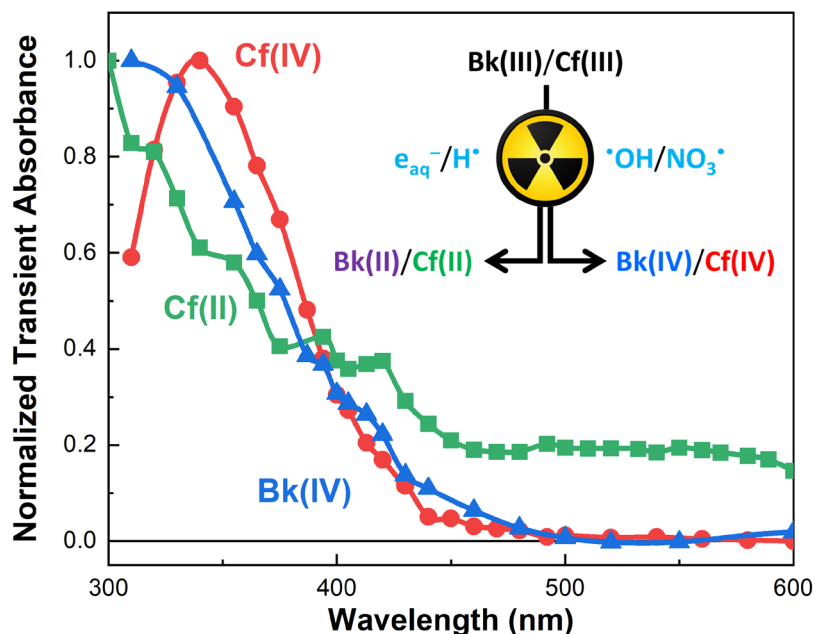


E.M. Holmbeck et al., *The European Physical Journal A* **2023**, 59 (28).

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April 24th 2024 | Seattle, Washington, USA

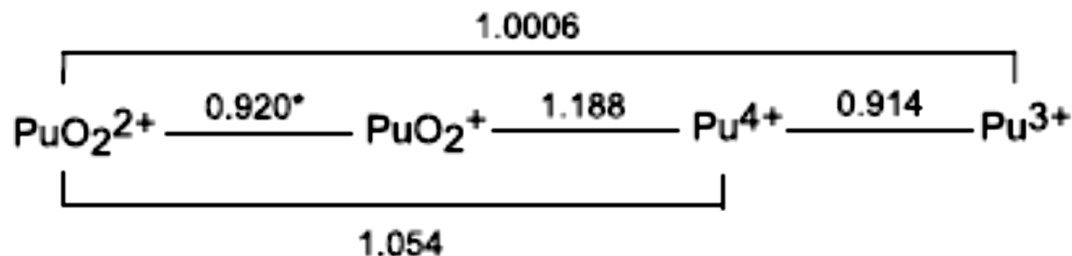
Radiation-Induced Non-Equilibrium Actinide Species

“Short-lived (\leq seconds) atoms or ions formed by the atomistic/molecular-level interaction of radiation-induced radical and molecular products with actinide ion oxidation states in aqueous solution.”



- Gordon, Sullivan, and Ross, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data **1986**, 15(4), 1357.
- Horne, Grimes, Zalupski, Meeker, Albrecht-Schönzart, Cook, and Mezyk, Dalton Trans. **2021**, 50, 10853.
- Horne, Rotermund, Grimes, Sperling, Meeker, Zalupski, Beck, Gomez Martinez et al., Inorg. Chem. **2022**, 61(28), 10822.
- Rotermund, Mezyk, Sperling, Beck, Wineinger, Cook, Albrecht-Schönzart, and Horne, J. Phys. Chem. A **2024**, 128(3), 590.
- Kynman, Grimes, Mezyk, Layne, Cook, Rotermund, and Horne, Dalton Trans. **2024**, In Review.

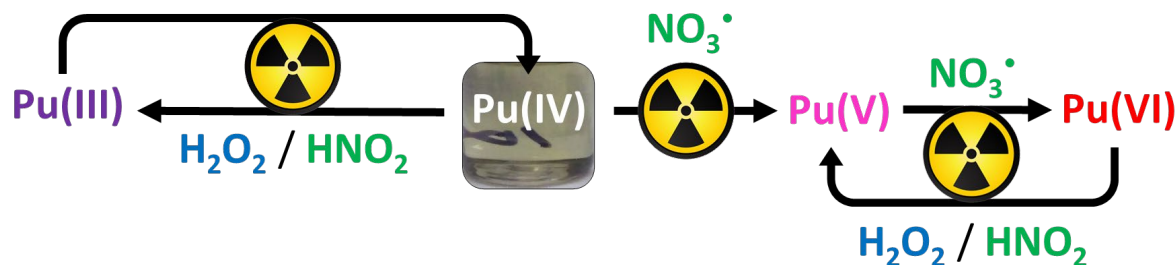
Plutonium Redox Chemistry



Radiolysis Product	Plutonium Oxidation State Rate Coefficients (k , $\text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$)			
	Pu(III)	Pu(IV)	Pu(V)	Pu(VI)
e_{aq}^-		2.0×10^{10}	$1.9\text{--}6.4 \times 10^{10}$	3.50×10^{10}
H^\bullet	$< 1.0 \times 10^6$	2.0×10^7	2.0×10^8	
$\cdot\text{OH}$	$1.8\text{--}4.2 \times 10^8$			
NO_3^\bullet	2.5×10^8			

- Gordon, Sullivan, and Ross, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* **1986**, 15, 1357.
- Pikaev, Gogolev, and Shilov, *Isotopenpraxis* **1990**, 26, 465.
- Horne, Gregson, Sims, Orr, Taylor, and Pimblott, *J. Phys. Chem. B* **2017**, 121 (4), 883.
- Perrin, Venault, Broussard, Vandenborre, Blain, Fattahi, and Nikitenko, *Radiochimica Acta* **2022**, 110 (5), 3012022.

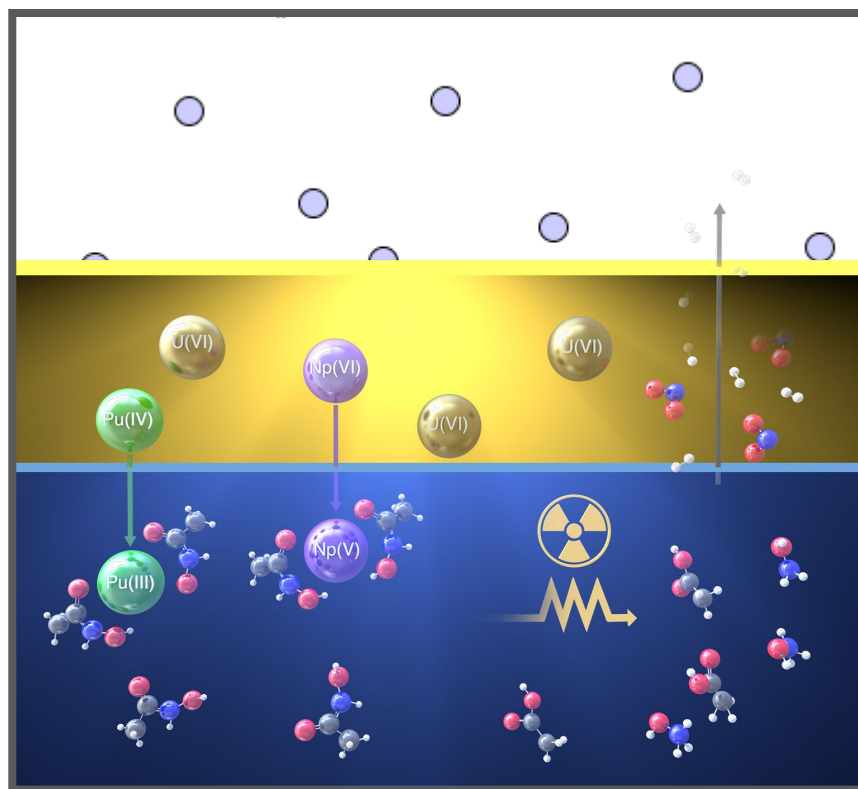
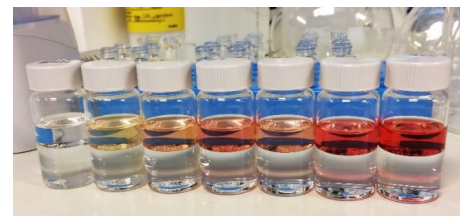
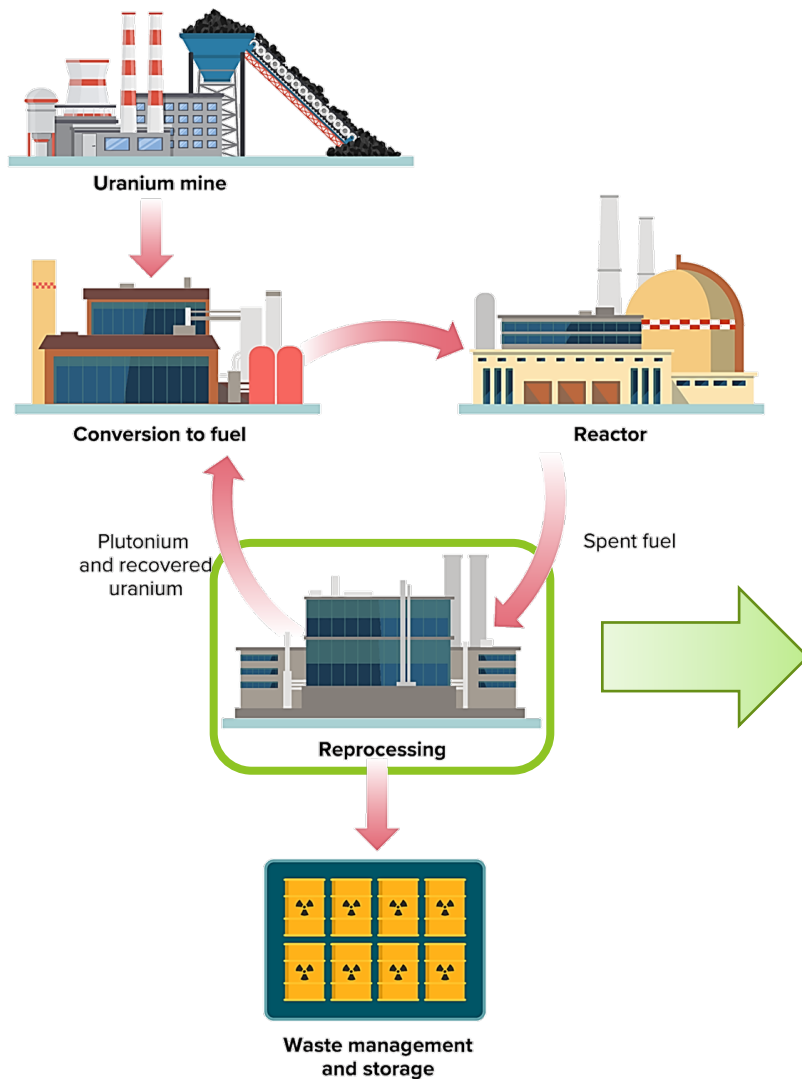
Radiation-Induced Plutonium Redox Chemistry



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Used Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing

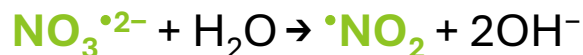
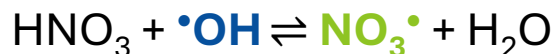


Reprocessing Radiation Chemistry

Water Radiolysis



Indirect Radiation Effects



Direct Radiation Effects



Alkane Radiolysis



Reprocessing Radiation Chemistry

Water Radiolysis

Direct Radiation Effects

Key Radiolysis Products

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

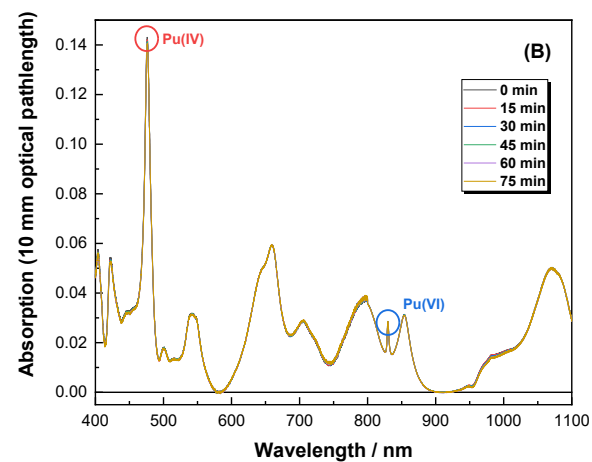
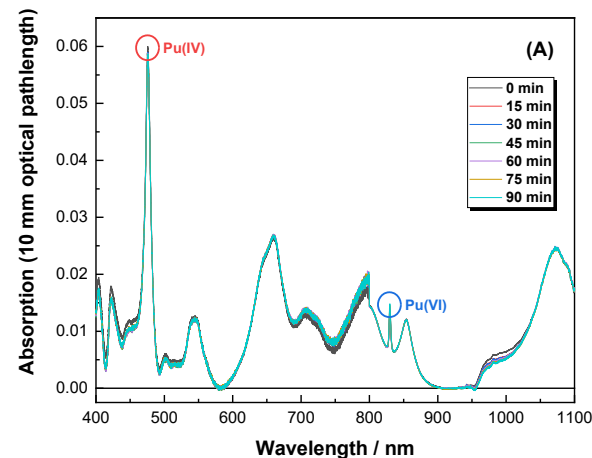
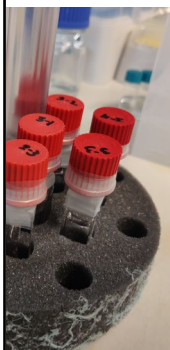
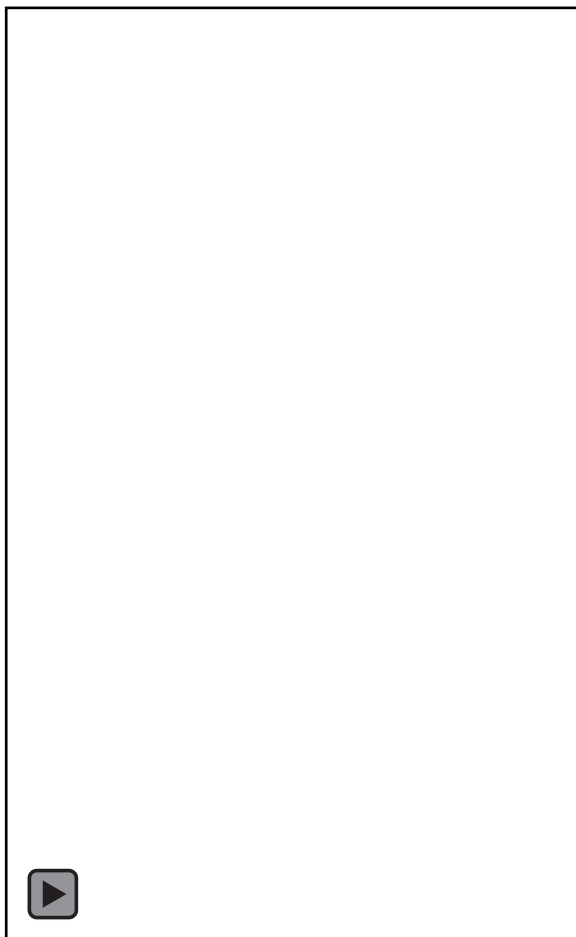
NO_3^\bullet and HNO_3 from HNO_3

$RH^{\bullet+}$ from *n*-dodecane

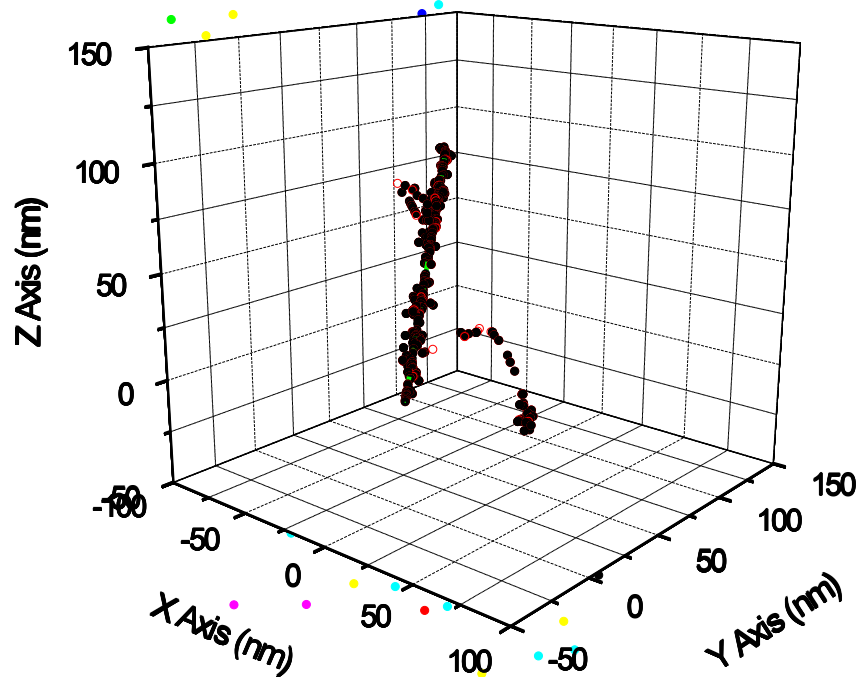
H_2



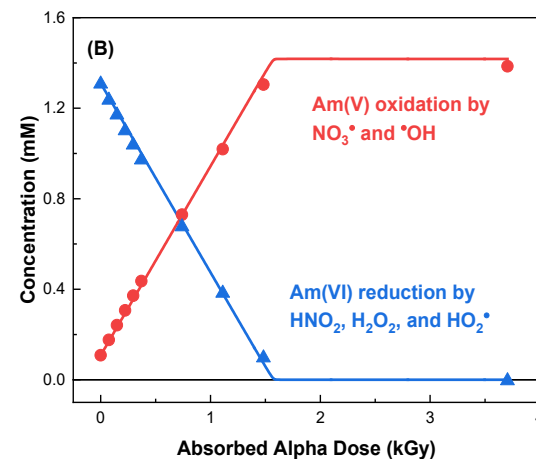
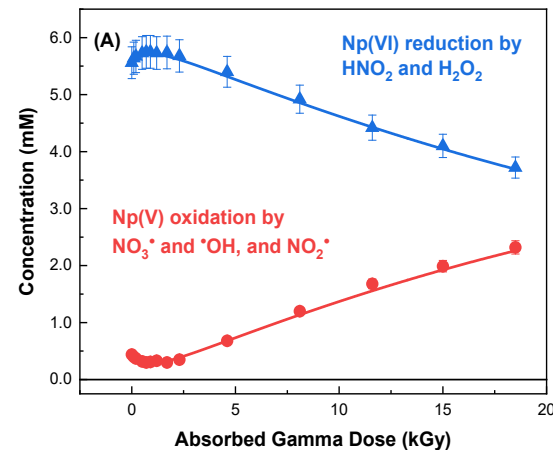
Tetravalent Plutonium Gamma Irradiations



Multiscale Radiation Chemistry Modeling

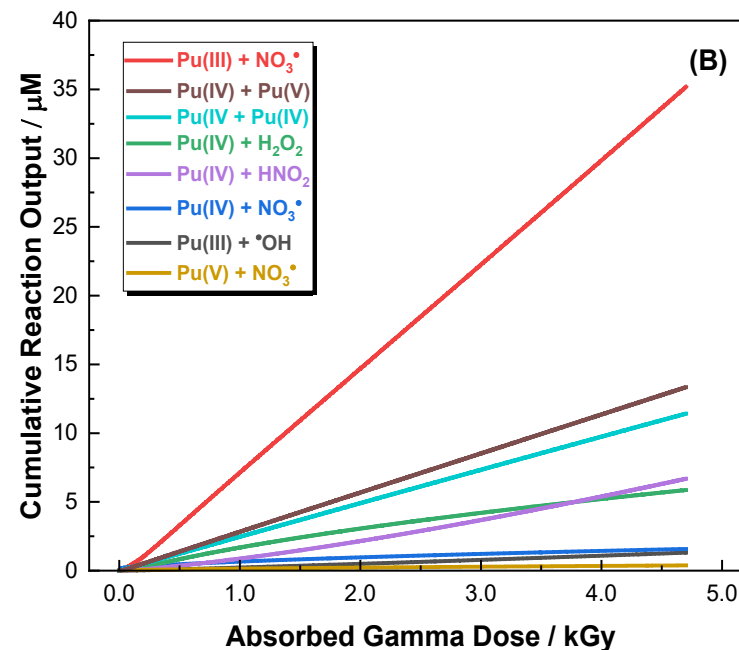
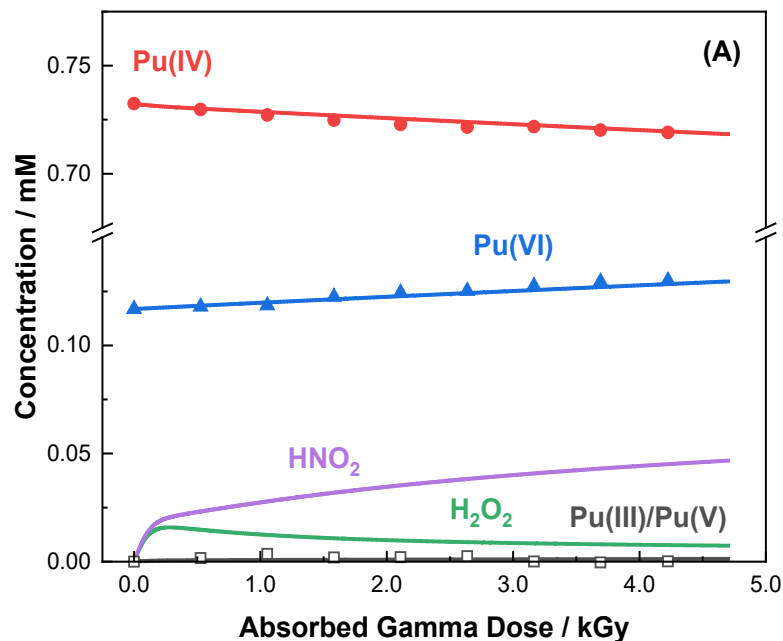


Secondary electrons
Secondary ions



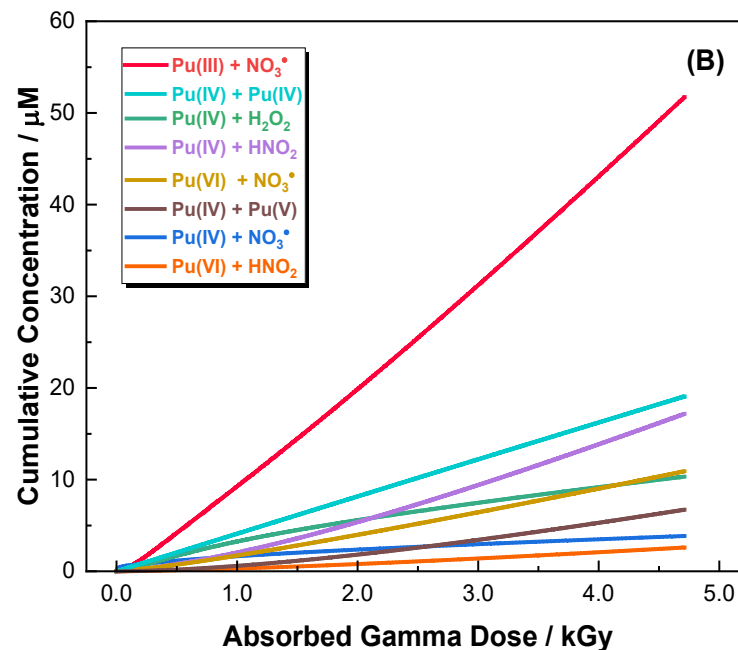
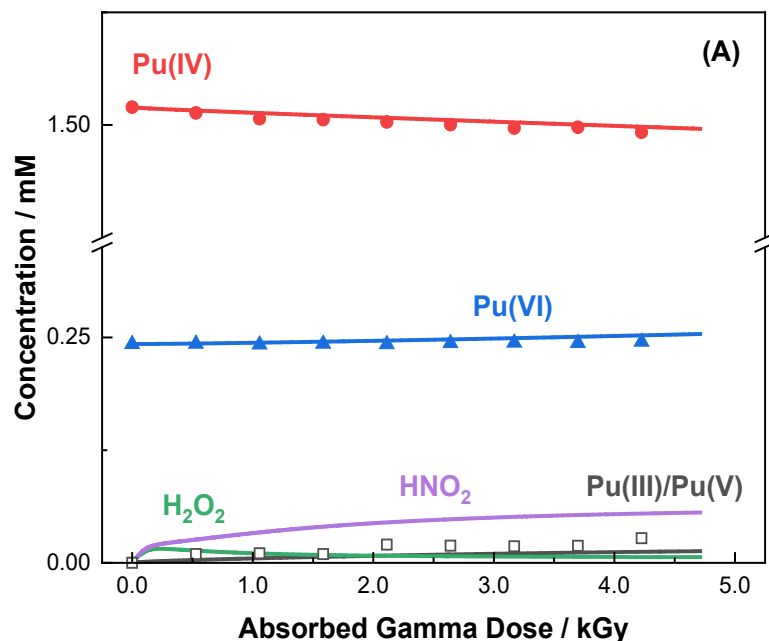
- Clifford, Green, Oldfield, Pilling, and Pimblott, *J. Chem. Soc., Faraday Trans.*, **1986**, 82, 2673.
- Pimblott, LaVerne, and Mozumder, *J. Phys. Chem.*, **1996**, 100, 8595.
- Horne, Grimes, Mincher, and Mezyk, *J. Phys. Chem. B* **2016**, 120 (49), 12643.
- Horne, Grimes, Bauer, Dares, Pimblott, Mezyk, and Mincher, *Inorg. Chem.* **2019**, 58, 8551.
- Kynman, Grimes, Conrad, Pimblott, and Horne, *Inorganic Chemistry* **2024**. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.inorgchem.4c00138>.

The Role of Radiation-Induced Non-Equilibrium Plutonium Oxidation States in Solution (1.0 M HNO₃)



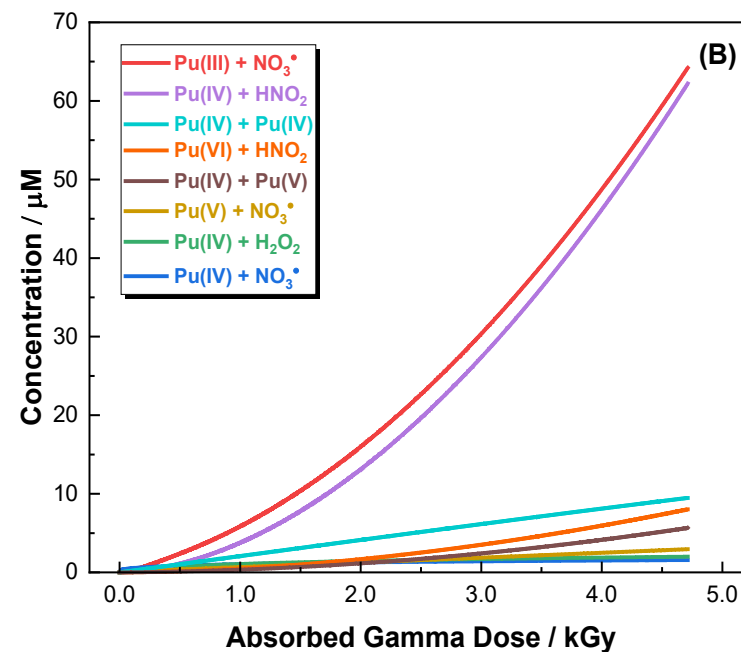
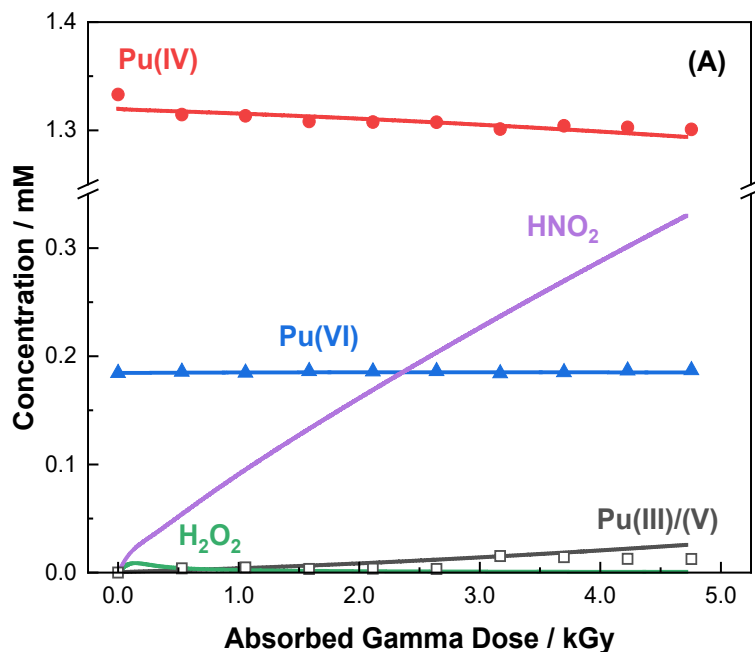
- **Pu(IV)** is transiently reduced to **Pu(III)** by its reactions with **H₂O₂** and **HNO₂**.
- Oxidation of **Pu(IV)** is in competition with the scavenging of **NO₃[•]** radicals by **Pu(III)**.
- Remaining G(**NO₃[•]**) partially accounts for the accumulation of **Pu(VI)** via the oxidation of **Pu(V)**.

The Role of Radiation-Induced Non-Equilibrium Plutonium Oxidation States in Solution (3.0 M HNO₃)



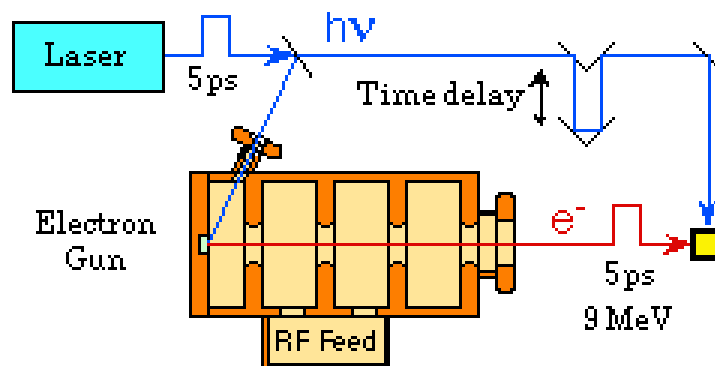
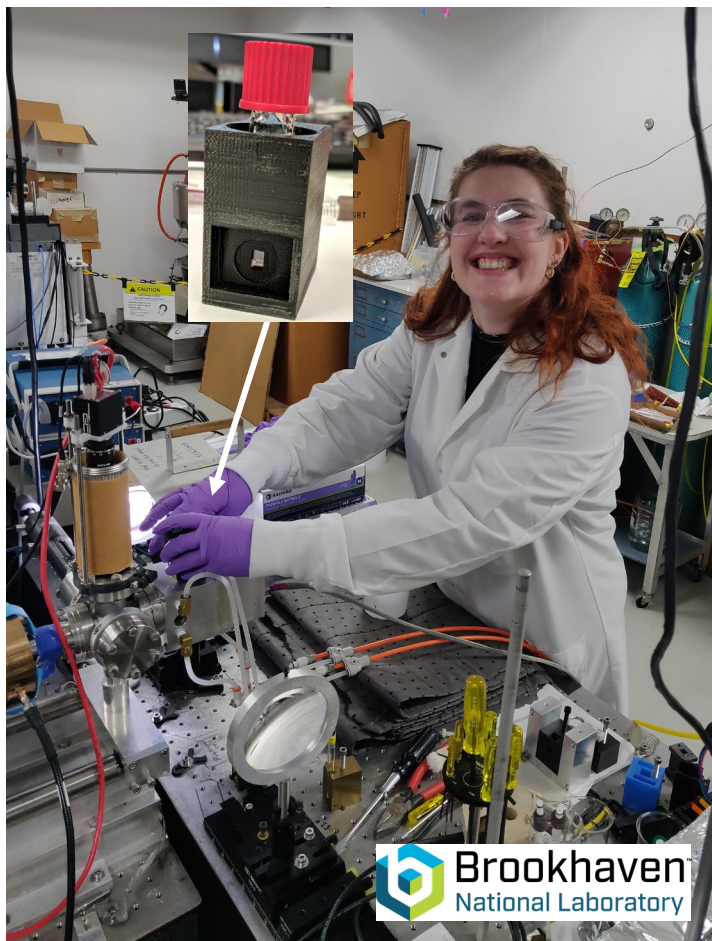
- Pu(III) oxidation by [•]OH inhibited by HNO₃.
- Contribution of HNO₂ to Pu(IV) reduction becomes greater than that afforded by H₂O₂.
- Less Pu(VI) is accumulated because of a shift in the position of the Pu-equilibria with acidity.
- Model predicts the formation of a low (μM), steady-state concentration of Pu(III) and Pu(V).

The Role of Radiation-Induced Non-Equilibrium Plutonium Oxidation States in Solution (6.0 M HNO₃)

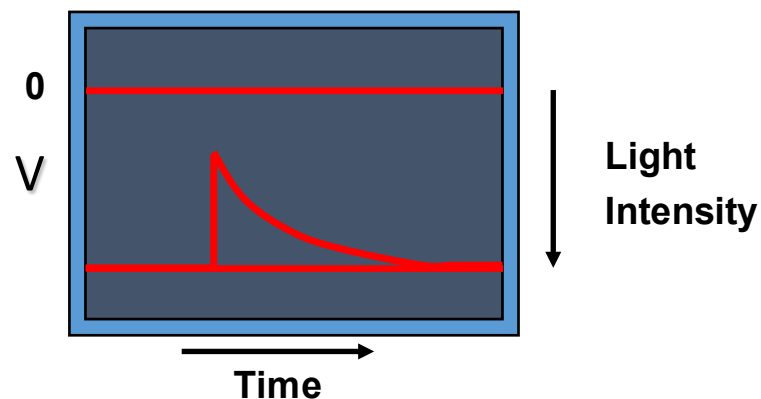


- Radiation-induced redox chemistry of Pu is dominated by three processes: the reduction of **Pu(IV)** and **Pu(VI)** by **HNO₂**, and the oxidation of **Pu(III)** by **NO₃[•]** radicals to regenerate **Pu(IV)**.
- Calculations again predict the accumulation (10s μM) of **Pu(III)** and **Pu(V)**.

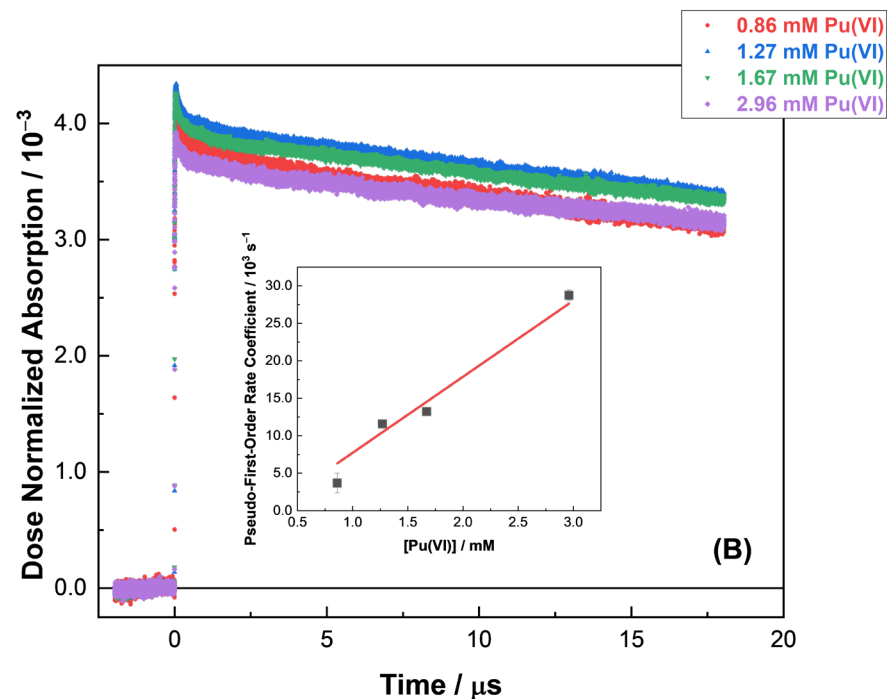
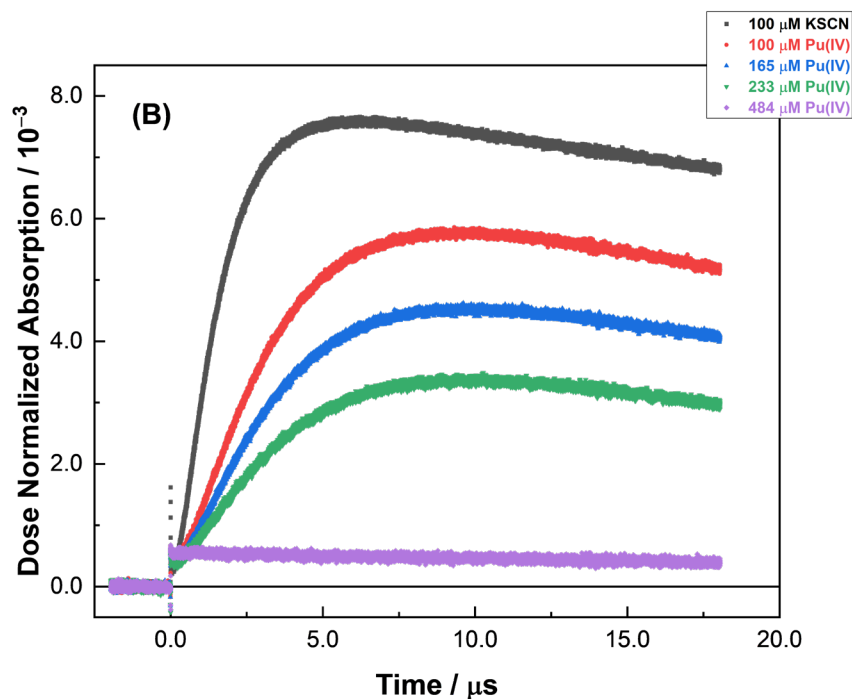
Time-Resolved Electron Pulse Radiolysis



Transients are detected by optical absorption changes.



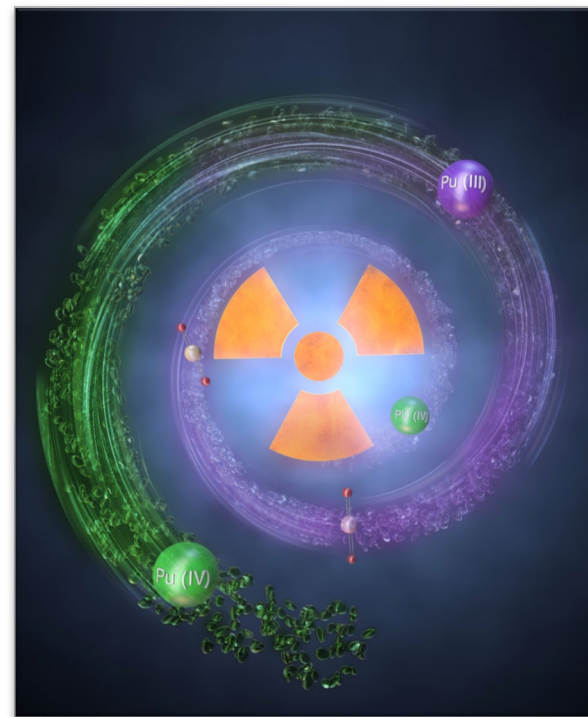
Missing Radiation-Induced Plutonium Kinetics



- Oxidation of Pu(IV) by $\bullet\text{OH}$ ($E^\circ = +2.7 \text{ V}$) afforded a $k = (6.31 \pm 1.15) \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$, $R^2 = 0.94$,
- Oxidation of Pu(VI) by NO_3^\bullet ($E^\circ = +2.3\text{--}26 \text{ V}$) afforded a $k = (1.02 \pm 0.18) \times 10^7 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$, $R^2 = 0.91$.

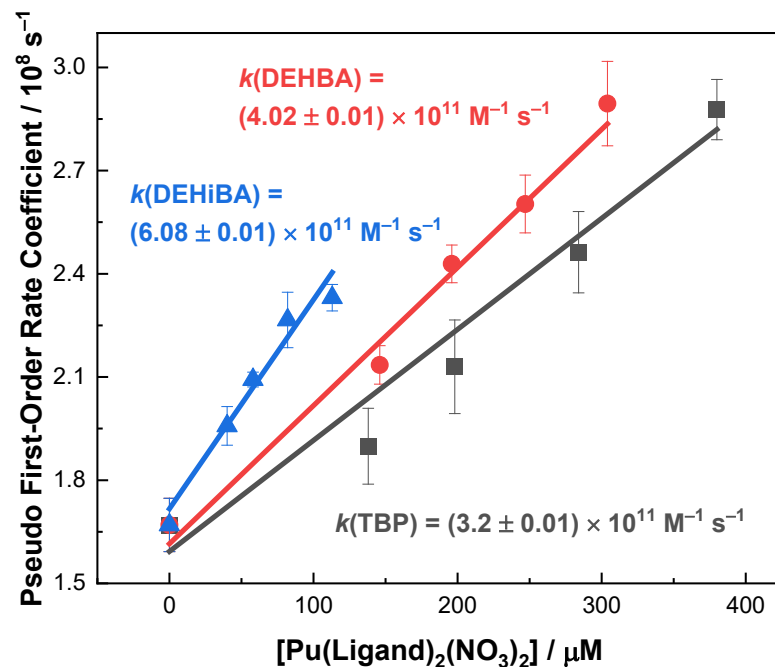
Conclusions

- A multiscale model has been developed and used to elucidate the fundamental gamma radiation-induced behavior of Pu in concentrated HNO_3 .
- Gamma irradiation of Pu(IV)/Pu(VI) solutions afforded negligible (<12%) net change in redox distribution.
- Calculations indicate that observations are a consequence of:
 - redox cycling between **Pu(IV)** and **Pu(III)**, as mediated $\bullet\text{OH}/\text{NO}_3^\bullet$ radical oxidation of **Pu(III)**;
 - $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{HNO}_2$ driven reduction of **Pu(IV)**.
 - oxidation of **Pu(V)** by the NO_3^\bullet radical and **Pu(IV)**.
- These radiation-induced process are augmented by Pu equilibria, which were predicted to facilitate the additional accumulation of **Pu(III)** and **Pu(V)** with increasing HNO_3 concentration.



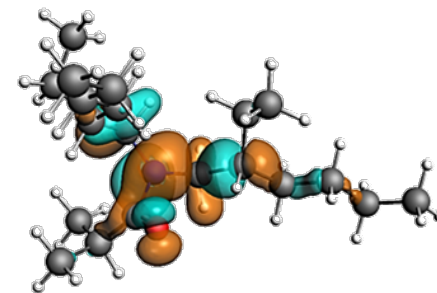
Cover artwork designed by Rett Tyler Longmore, Idaho National Laboratory.

What's Next? Complexation Effects

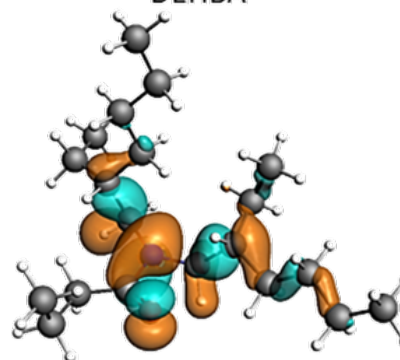


- **Pu(VI)** complexation afforded significantly faster rates of reaction with **RH^{•+}**, then for the non-complexed **TBP**, **DEHBA** and **DEHiBA** molecules.
- Evidence for electron transfer with the complexed metal center?

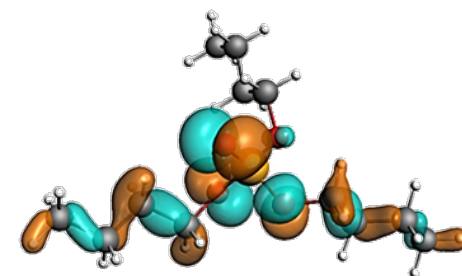
DEHiBA^{•+}



DEHBA^{•+}



TBP^{•+}



Acknowledgements





Questions?

