



A macroscopic and molecular study for a complete description of technetium (VII) and uranium (VI) co-extraction mechanism with monoamides

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A MACROSCOPIC AND MOLECULAR STUDY FOR A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF TECHNETIUM (VII) AND URANIUM (VI) CO-EXTRACTION MECHANISM WITH MONOAMIDES

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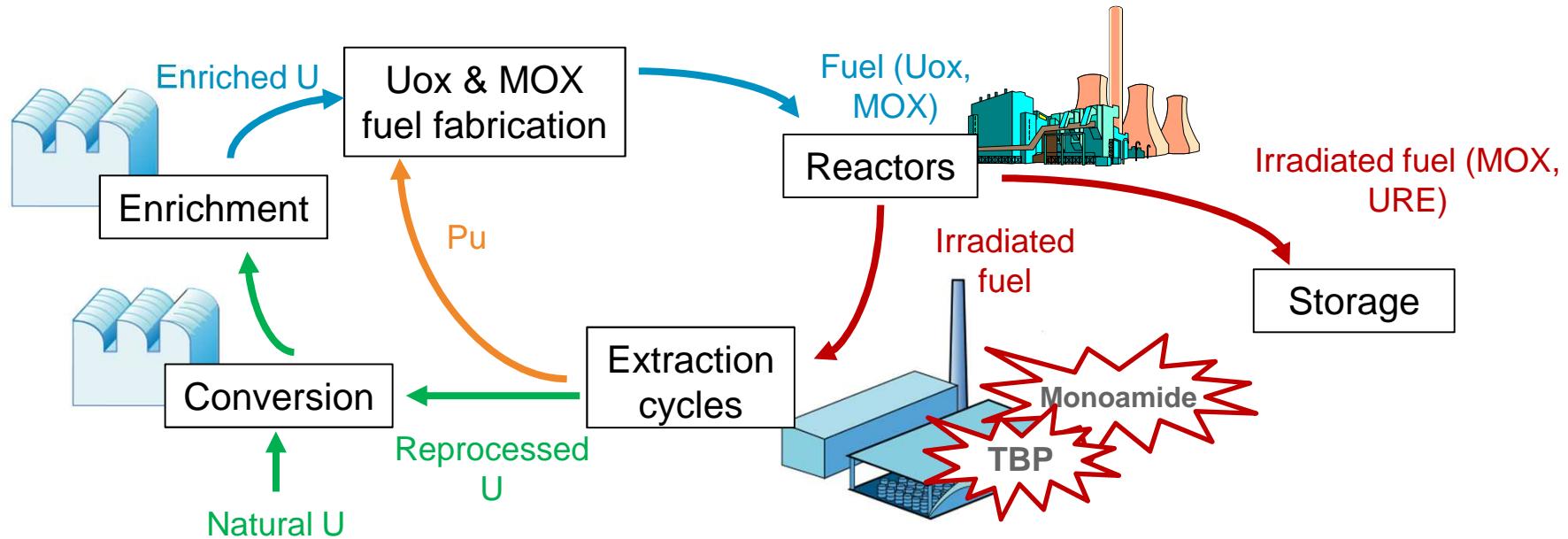
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RANC 2016

Budapest, April 12th 2016



CONTEXT

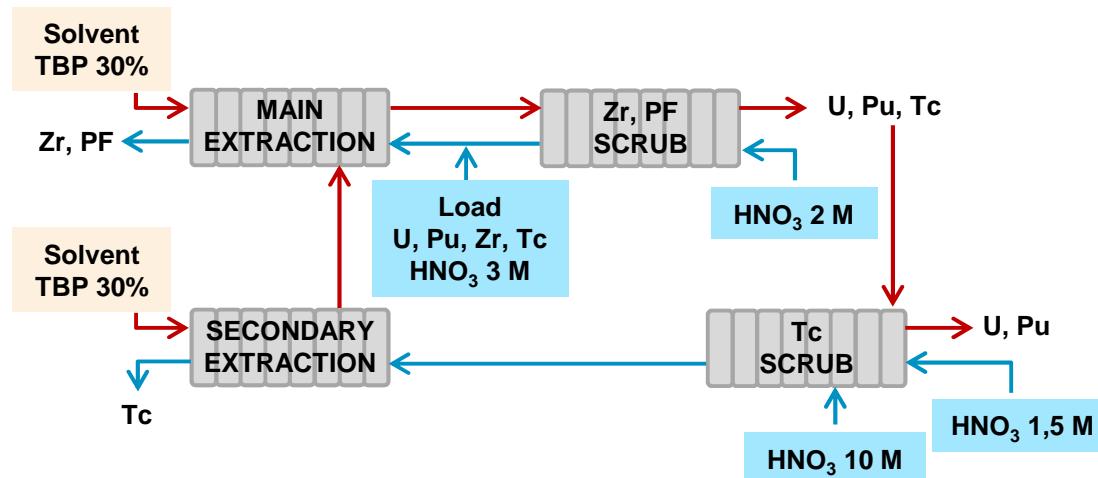
**Monoamides for U & Pu extraction ...**

- Innovative liquid-liquid extraction processes for the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuels
- Good stability towards radiolysis and hydrolysis

... But what about fission products extraction?

Techneium in the PUREX process

- ^{99}Tc = Long-lived β emitting radionuclide (with a radioactive half-life of 2.1×10^5 y)
- Radionuclide potentially mobile in the environment
- Present as HTcO_4 in nitric acid dissolution solutions
- Can cause some issues in the PUREX process if not correctly scrubbed (hydrazine destruction, U & Pu contamination)
- Measurements implemented in La Hague plant

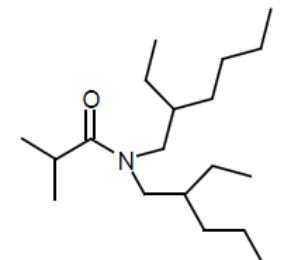


Technetium in the PUREX process

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Towards a new process ...

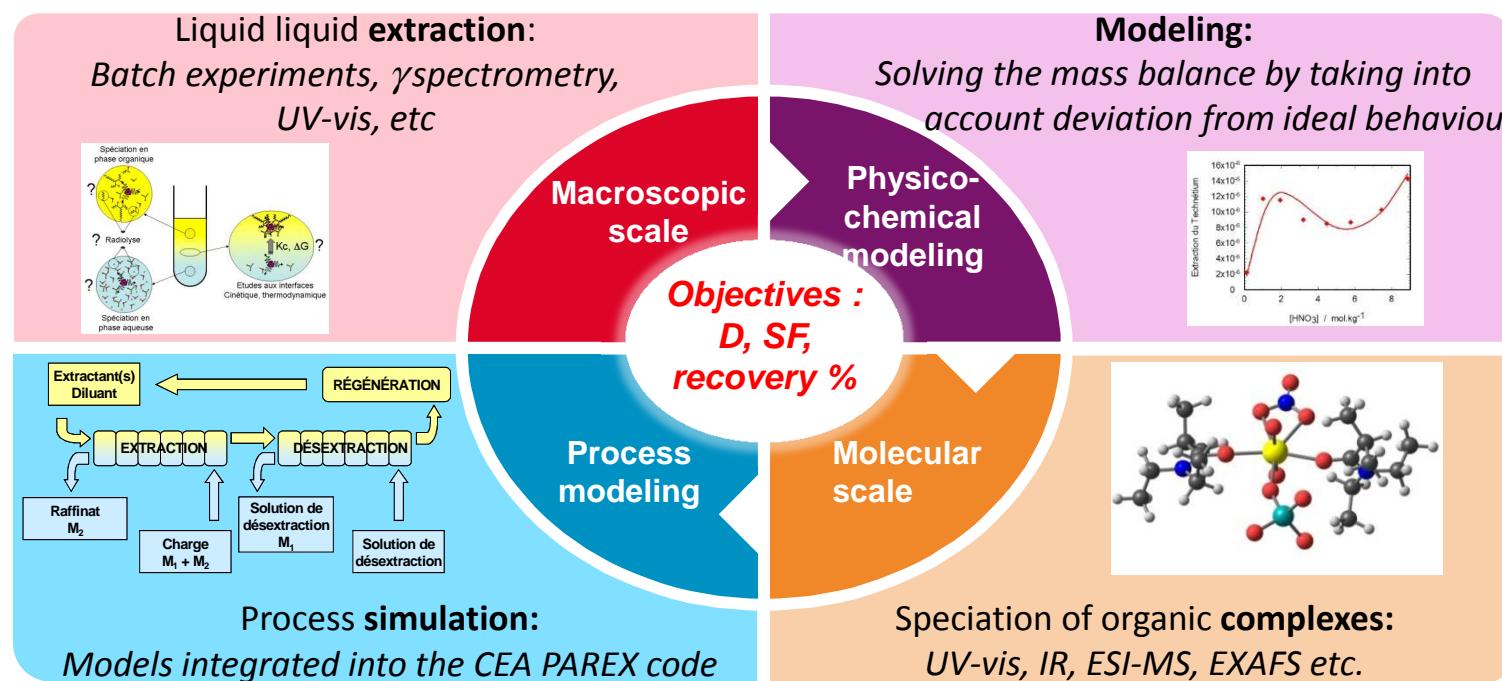
- DEHiBA (N,N-di-2-ethylhexyl-isobutyramide) = promising extractant for future processes



DEHiBA

Objectives:

- Understanding the mechanisms involved in the extraction of technetium with DEHiBA
 - Modeling technetium extraction
- Integrating the model into the CEA PAREX code to improve the modeling of extraction processes and help flowsheets design



TECHNETIUM EXTRACTION EXPERIMENTAL PROTOCOLE

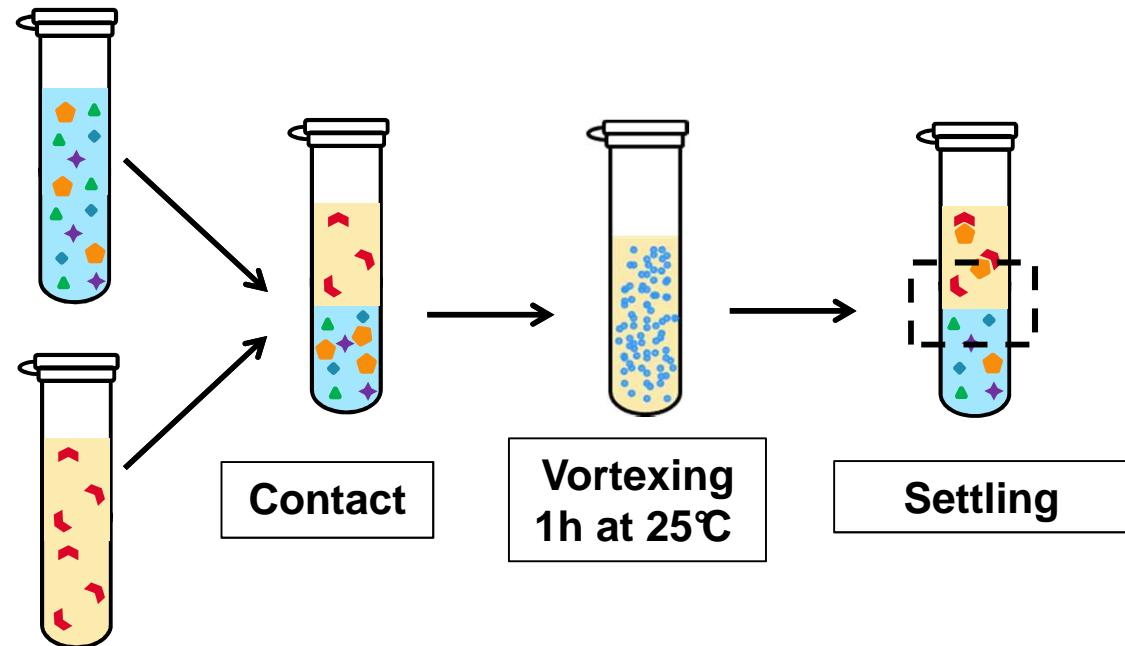
Aqueous phase:

H_2O
 HNO_3 0.1-6 M
 $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$ 0-120 g.L⁻¹
 HTcO_4 10⁻³ M + ^{99m}Tc as γ spiker

Organic phase:

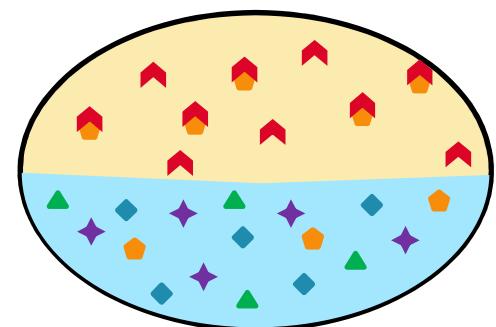
DEHiBA / TPH

^{99m}Tc = short-lived γ emitter ($T_{1/2} \approx 6$ h)
Used as spiker for Tc measurements

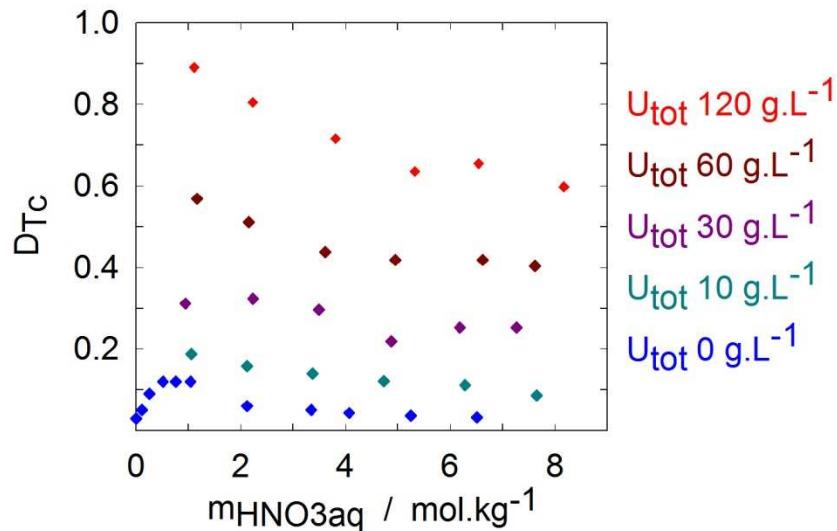


- Acid base titration
- γ spectrometry
- UV-vis spectrophotometry

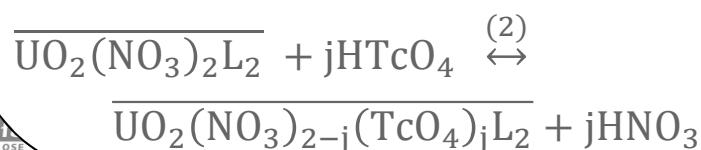
- Acid base titration
- γ spectrometry
- UV-vis spectrophotometry



Experimental results



- $D_{Tc} = [Tc]_{org}/[Tc]_{aq} \nearrow$ when $U_{tot} \nearrow$
- Assumption of the following extraction equilibria:



Mass balance equations

Equilibrium constants:

$$K_1 = \frac{[(HTcO_4)L_i]}{[L]^i[HTcO_4]} \frac{\gamma_{(HTcO_4)L_i}}{\gamma_{HTcO_4}\gamma_L^i}$$

$$K_2 = \frac{[UO_2(NO_3)_{2-j}(TcO_4)_jL_2][HNO_3]^j}{[L]^2[UO_2(NO_3)_2][HTcO_4]^j} \frac{\gamma_{UO_2(NO_3)_{2-j}(TcO_4)_jL_2}\gamma_{HNO_3}^j}{\gamma_{UO_2(NO_3)_2}\gamma_{HTcO_4}^j\gamma_L^2}$$

Method:

- Free extractant concentration determined by an iterative method based on dichotomy resolution
- Calculation of U, Tc, H, H₂O concentrations in organic phase
- Optimization of the unknown parameter K by an iterative method based on least-squares analysis corresponding to the minimization of:

$$\min \sum \left(\frac{[\overline{X}]_{calc} - [\overline{X}]_{exp}}{[\overline{X}]_{exp}} \right)^2$$

In aqueous phase: the simple solutions theory

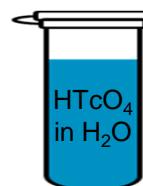
- Simple behaviour of isopiestic solutions (Zdanovskii-Stokes-Robinson)
- Mikulin equation to calculate activity coefficients

$$\gamma_{\text{HTcO}_4} = \frac{v_{\text{HTcO}_4} \gamma_{\text{HTcO}_4}^{\text{bi}} m_{\text{HTcO}_4}^{\text{bi}}}{v_{\text{HTcO}_4} m_{\text{HTcO}_4} + v_{\text{HNO}_3} m_{\text{HNO}_3} + v_{\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2} m_{\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2}}$$

Binary mixture data
 $=f(a_w)$

Real mixture
composition

Procedure for binary data acquisition = triplet (Φ , γ , m)



Measurements of water
activity a_w

Osmotic coefficient
calculation

$$\phi = -\frac{\ln a_w}{v M_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}$$

Fitting according to a semi-empirical
equation (ex: NIST, Pitzer, ...)
 $\phi=f(m)$

Activity coefficient of the
electrolyte by integrating
Gibbs-Duhem equation

$$\ln \gamma = \phi - 1 + \int_0^m \frac{\phi - 1}{m} dm$$

m = molality
(mole per kg of solvent)



In aqueous phase: the simple solutions theory

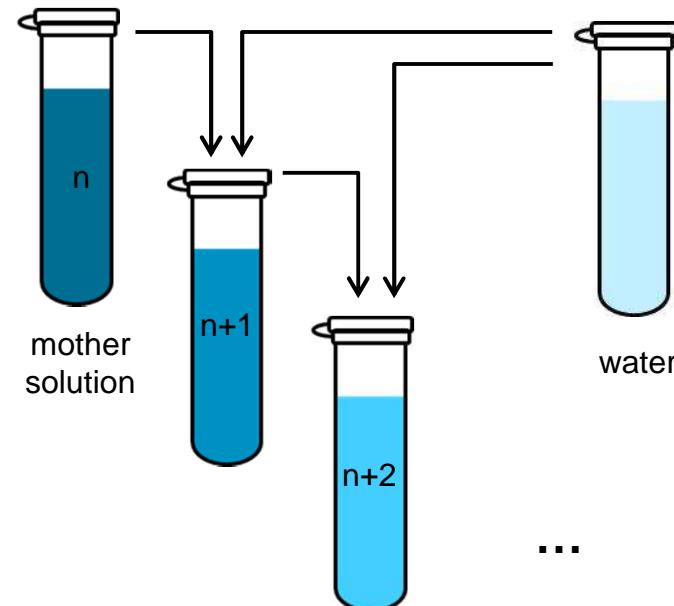
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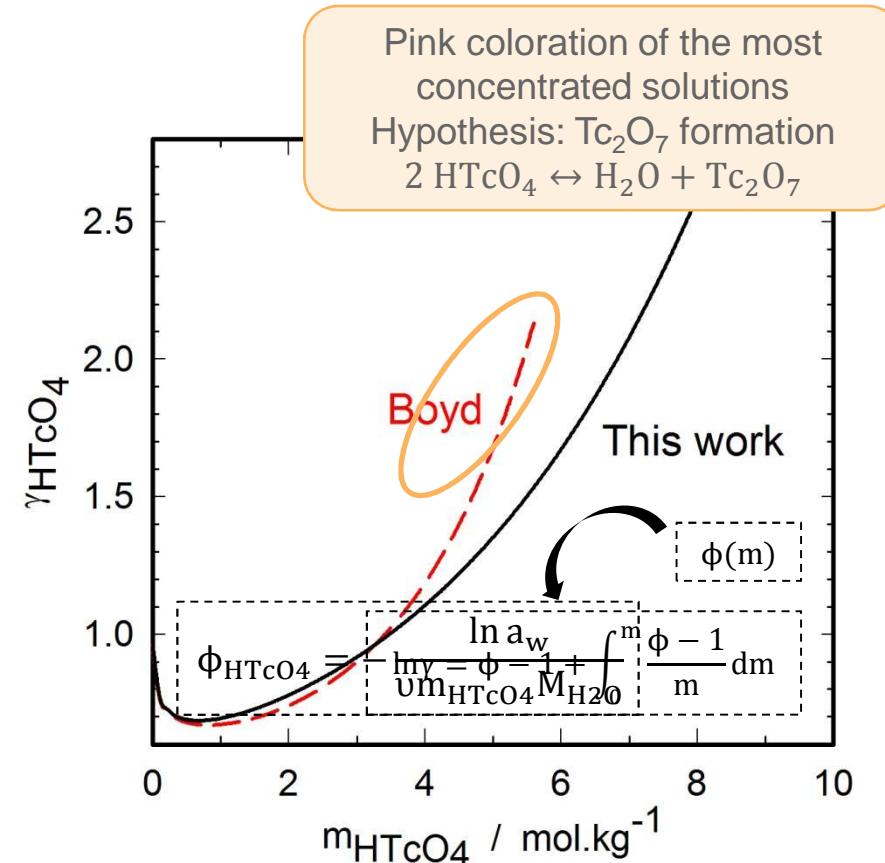
CEA Thesis L. Abiad

Pertechnetic acid HTcO_4 binary data = triplet $(\Phi_{\text{HTcO}_4}, \gamma_{\text{HTcO}_4}, m_{\text{HTcO}_4})$

New variation of $\gamma = f(m)$

- Boyd's data available in the literature
- New a_w measurements
- New variation implemented in the models

$$\gamma_{\text{HTcO}_4} = \frac{v_{\text{HTcO}_4} \gamma_{\text{HTcO}_4}^{\text{bi}} m_{\text{HTcO}_4}^{\text{bi}}}{v_{\text{HTcO}_4} m_{\text{HTcO}_4} + v_{\text{HNO}_3} m_{\text{HNO}_3} + v_{\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2} m_{\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2}}$$



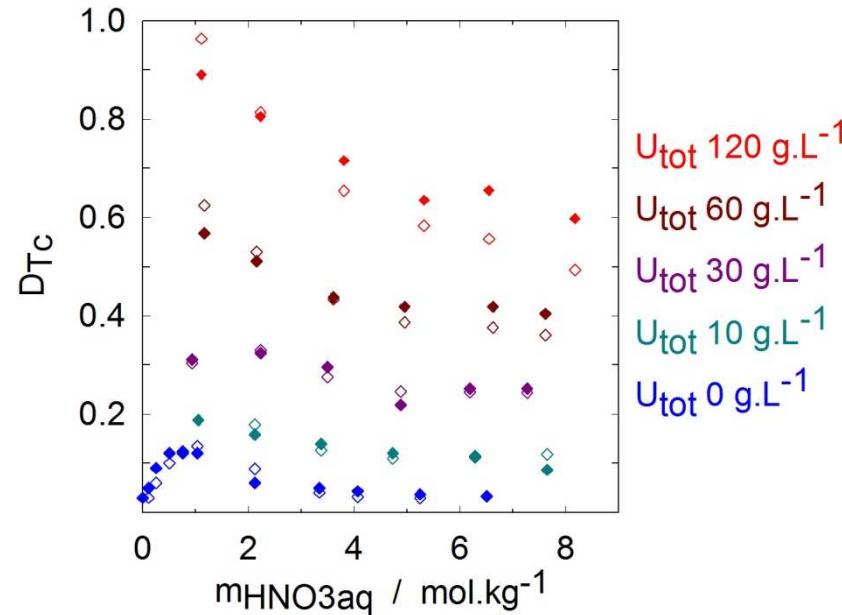
Boyd, G.E., Inorganic Chemistry, 1978. **17**(7): p. 1808-1810.

Moeyaert, P., et al. The Journal of Chem. Therm., 2015. **85**(0): p. 61-67.

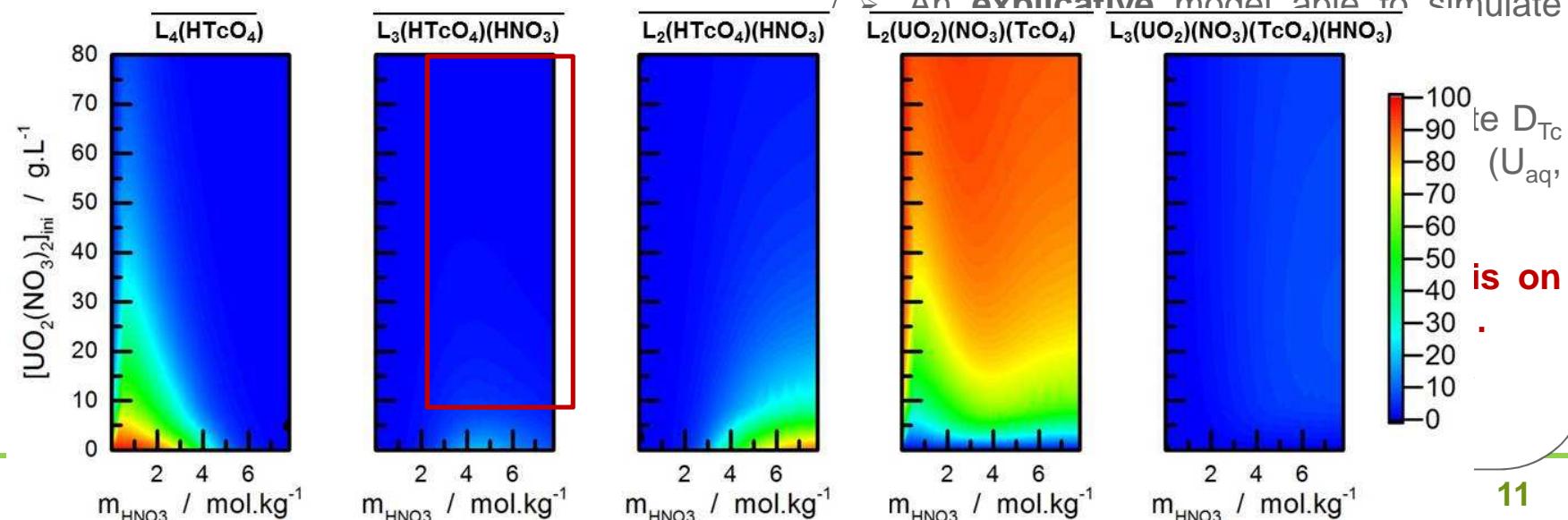
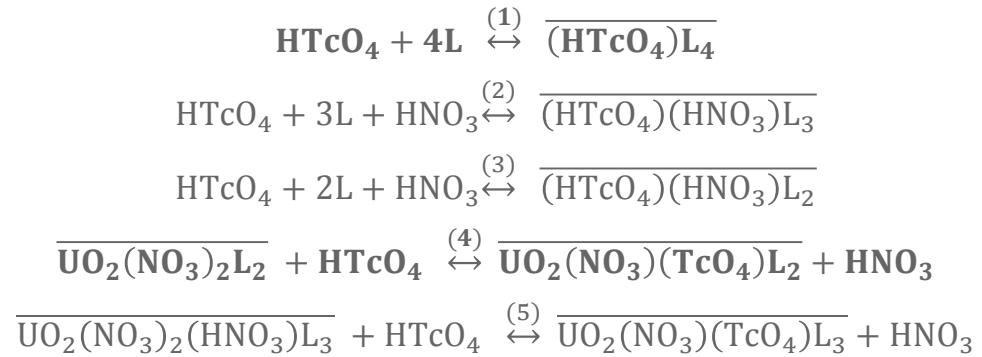
Moeyaert, P., et al. The Journal of Chem. Therm., 2015. **91**(0): p. 94-100.

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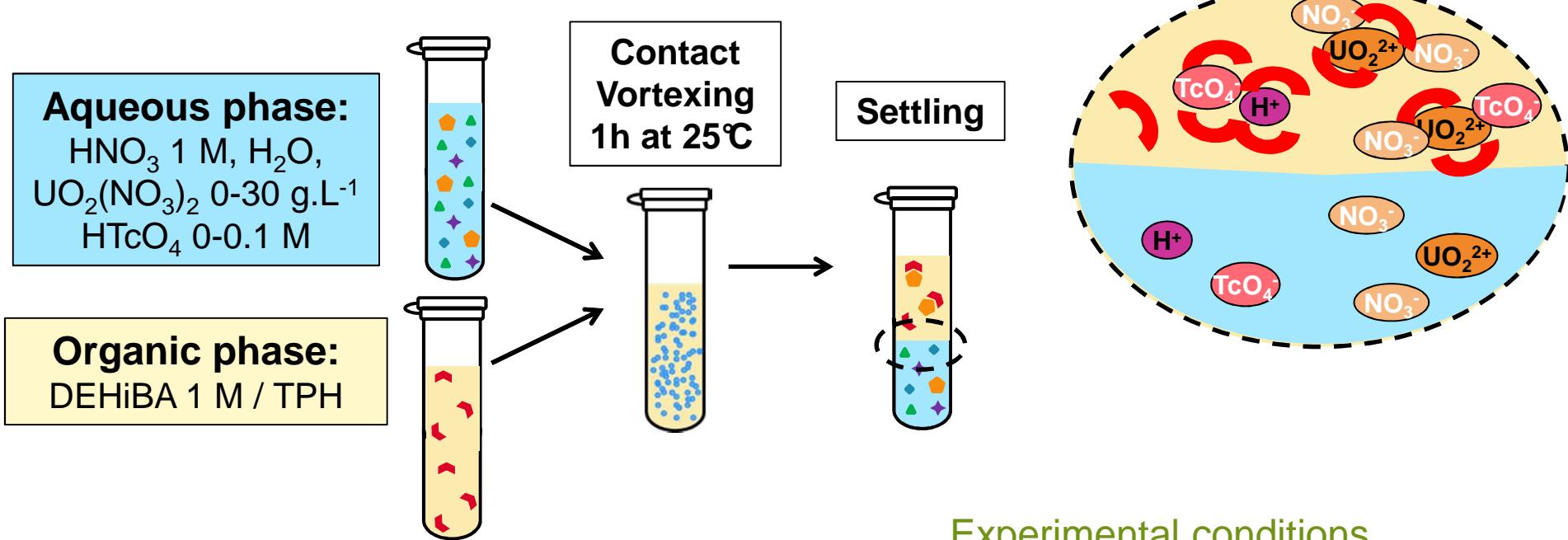
TECHNETIUM EXTRACTION MODELING RESULTS



Main extraction mechanisms:



IR and XAS spectroscopies investigations

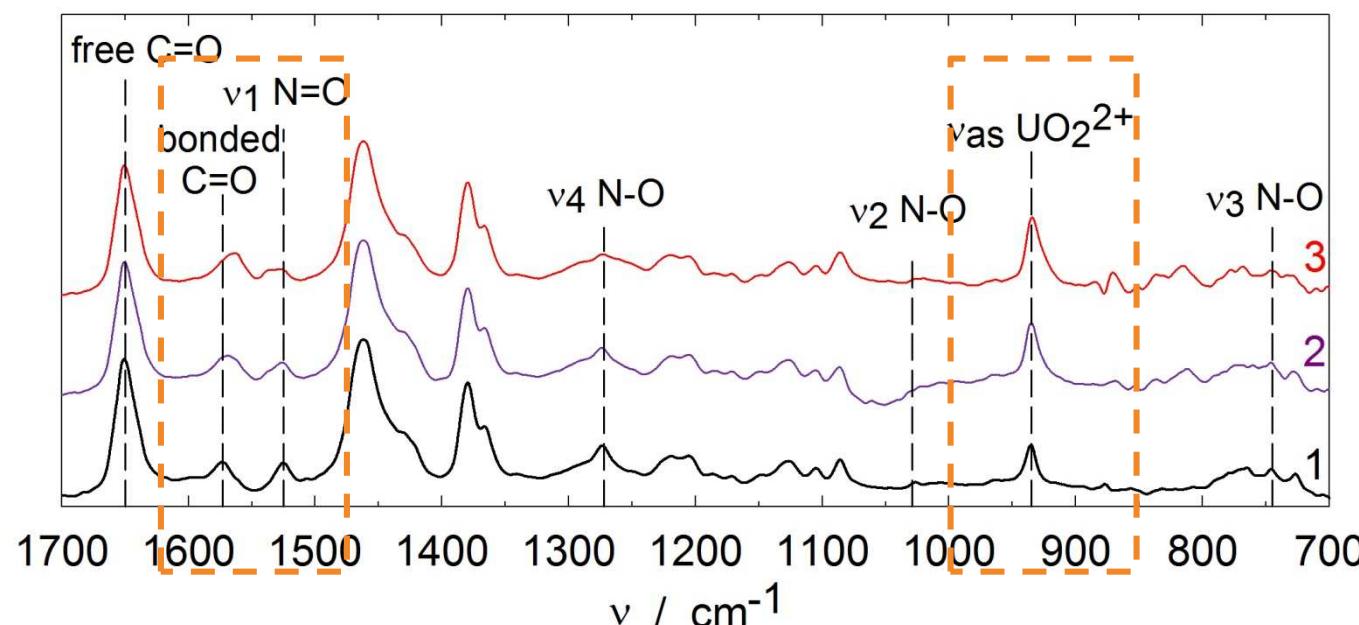


IR spectroscopy: influence of the Tc/U ratio

XAS spectroscopy: influence of the Tc/U ratio and data processing

DEHiBA-HNO₃-UO₂(NO₃)₂DEHiBA-HNO₃-UO₂(NO₃)₂-HTcO₄DEHiBA-HNO₃-HTcO₄

IR spectroscopy

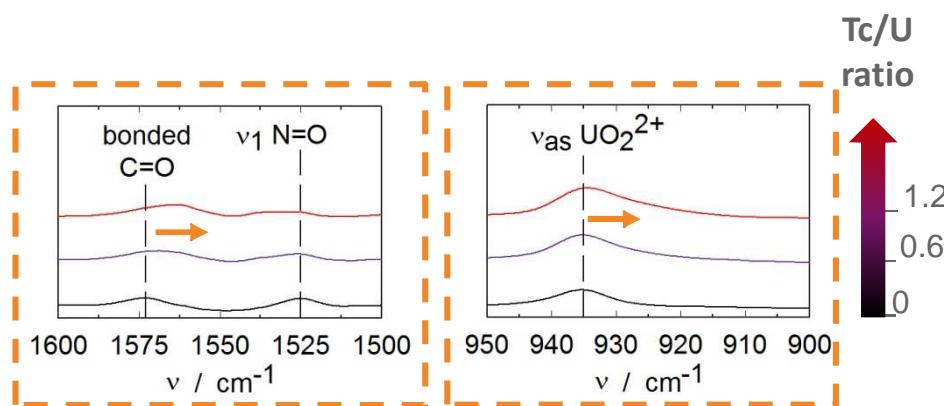
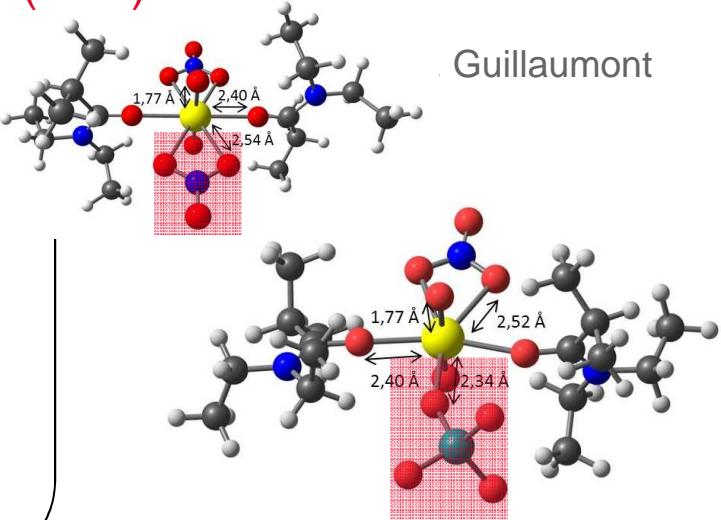


- Bonded C=O and UO_2 stretch shifted to lower frequencies when $[\text{Tc}] \uparrow$
 - Changes in the intensity and in the shape of the nitrate $\nu_1 \text{N=O}$ stretch when $[\text{Tc}] \uparrow$
- Changes are occurring in the U(VI) inner coordination sphere when uranium and technetium are co-extracted**

TECHNETIUM SPECIATION IN ORGANIC PHASE

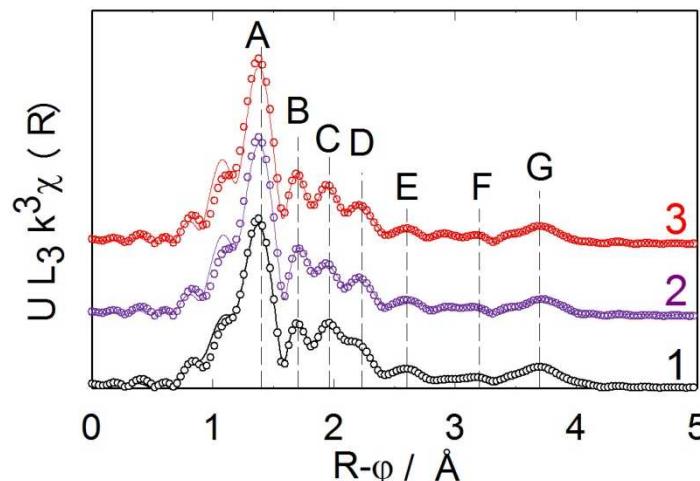
IR spectroscopy combined with theoretical calculations (DFT)

- Optimisation of the $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)(\text{TcO}_4)\text{L}_2$ complex structure
- Vibrational frequencies calculation for $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2\text{L}_2$ and $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)(\text{TcO}_4)\text{L}_2$ complexes
- **Confirmation that changes are occurring in the U(VI) inner coordination sphere when uranium and technetium are co-extracted**
- **Calculated $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)(\text{TcO}_4)\text{L}_2$ structure is used as support for XAS data processing**

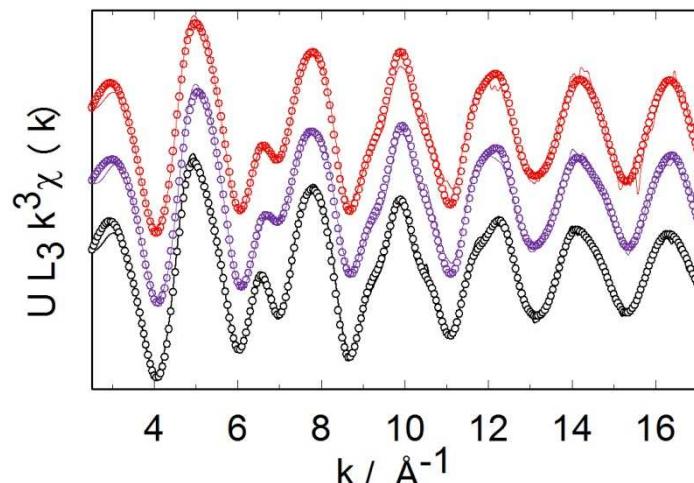


		ν / cm^{-1}	
		Bonded ν C=O	$\nu_{\text{as}} \text{UO}_2^{2+}$
exp	$\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2\text{L}_2$	1573	935
calc	$\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2\text{L}_2$	1587	933
		ν / cm^{-1}	
		Bonded ν C=O	$\nu_{\text{as}} \text{UO}_2^{2+}$
	$\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)(\text{TcO}_4)\text{L}_2$	1576	930

XAS spectroscopy



Fourier transform of the k^3 -weighted EXAFS spectra at uranium L_3 edge for U-Tc complexes



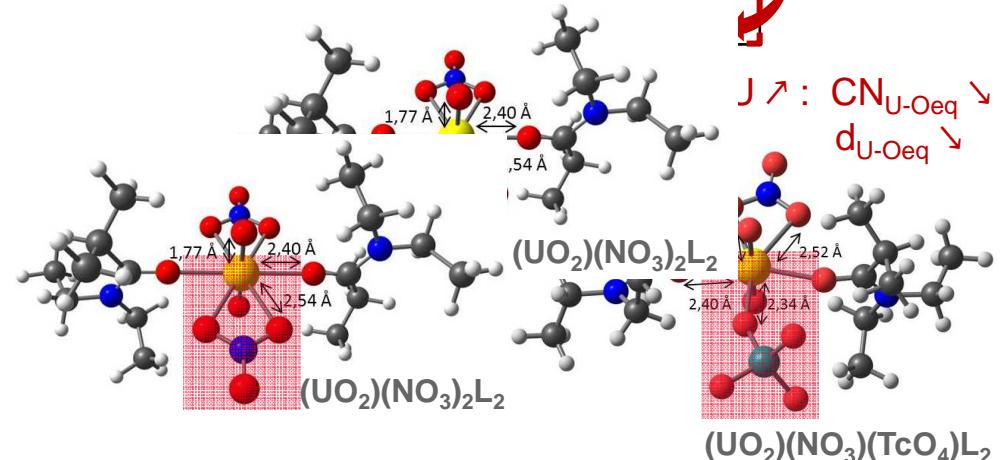
k^3 -weighted EXAFS spectra at uranium L_3 edge for U-Tc complexes

Ratio
 Tc/U

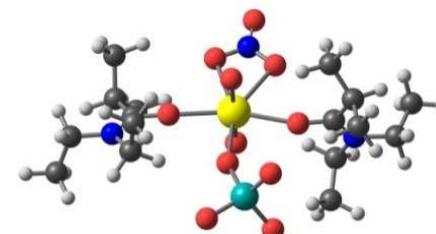


	CN_{U-Oeq}	$d_{U-Oeq} / \text{\AA}$
1	6	2.48
2	5.7	2.47

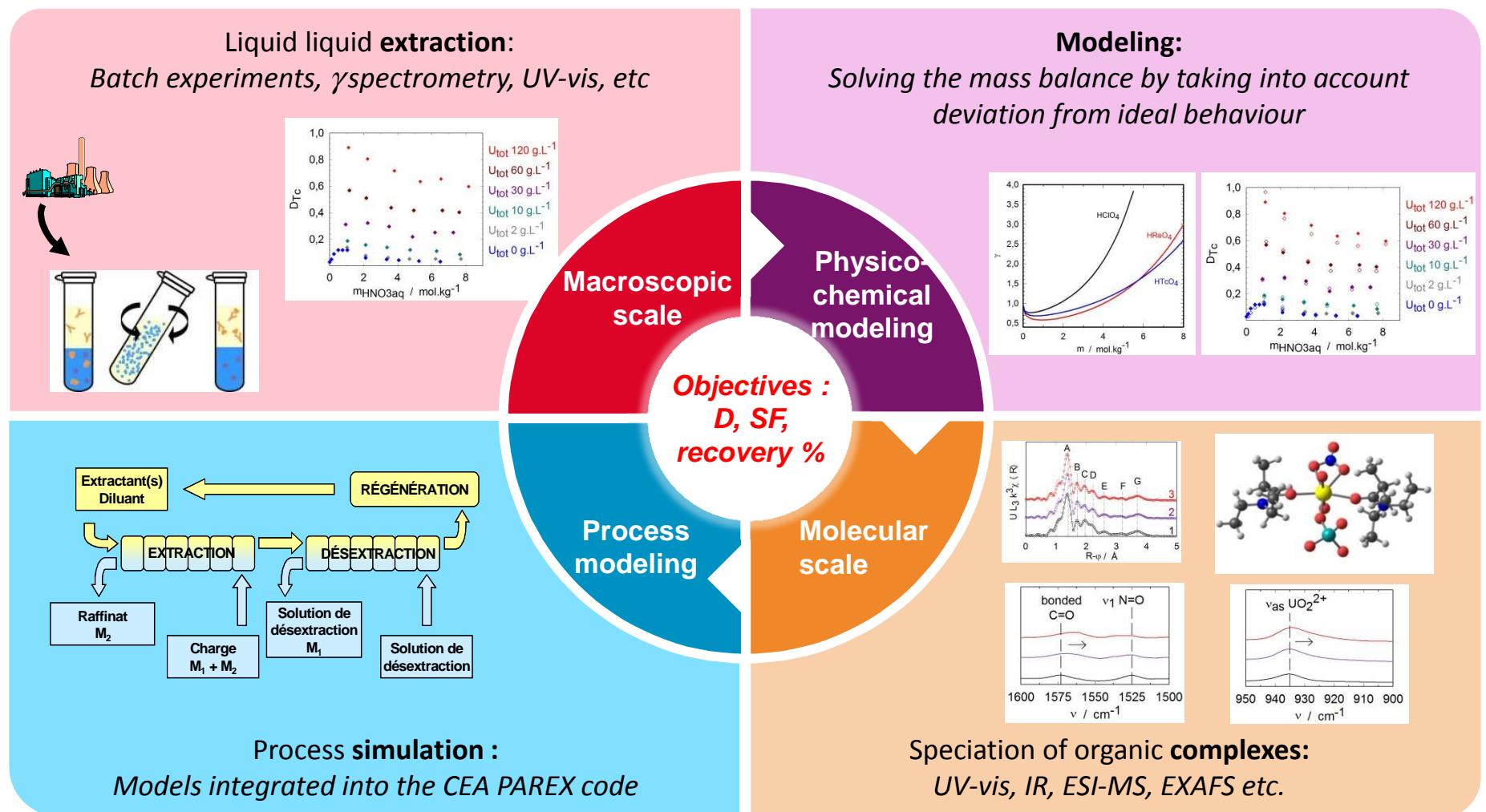
$J \uparrow : CN_{U-Oeq} \downarrow$
 $d_{U-Oeq} \downarrow$



Confirmation of the suggested co-extraction mechanism of U(VI) and Tc(VII)



CONCLUSION & OUTLOOK



Moeyaert, P., et al. Inorg. Chem., 2016. Submitted

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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