



Development of a selective Americium Separation Process by Liquid-Liquid Extraction

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► To cite this version:

C. Marie, M.-T. Duchesne, E. Russello, P. Kaufholz, A. Wilden, et al.. Development of a selective Americium Separation Process by Liquid-Liquid Extraction. 250th ACS National Meeting and Exposition, Aug 2015, Boston, United States. cea-02509689

HAL Id: cea-02509689

<https://cea.hal.science/cea-02509689>

Submitted on 17 Mar 2020

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Development of a selective Americium Separation Process by Liquid-Liquid Extraction

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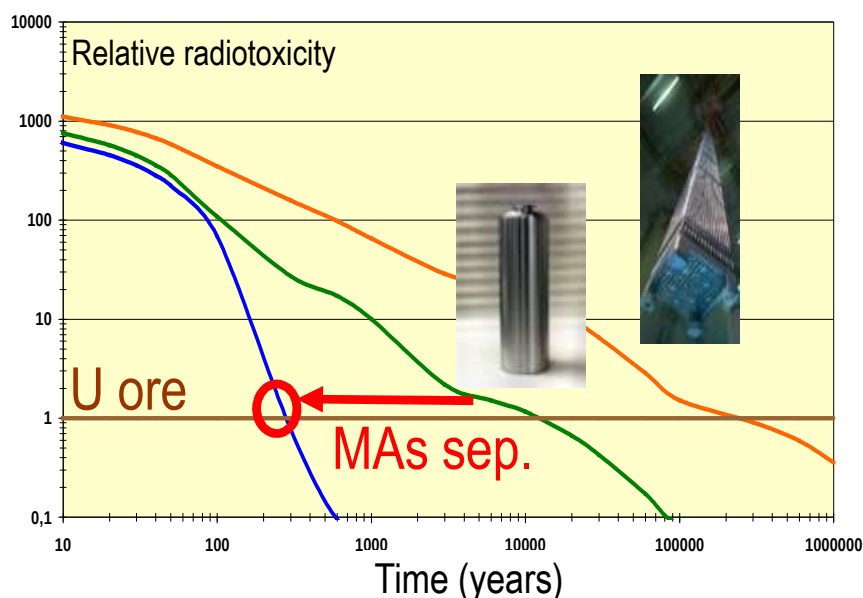
CEA Marcoule, Nuclear Energy Division, Radiochemistry
& Processes Department, France



ACS NATIONAL MEETING & EXPOSITION

17th August 2015

Boston, US



Recycling Am alone

- ↘ waste lifetime and radiotoxicity
- ↘ long term waste heat power → save repository resource

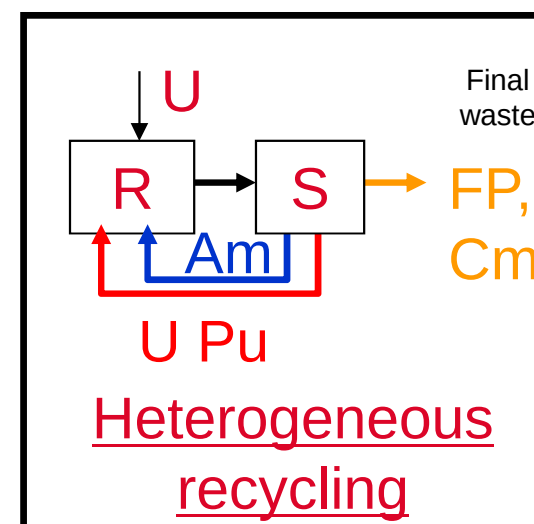
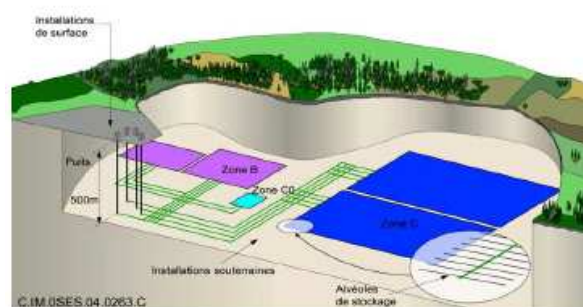
With Am recycling, reduction of the repository surface by a factor up to 8

HLW: 160 ha

HLW: 1200 ha

Am recycling

Deep Geological Repository

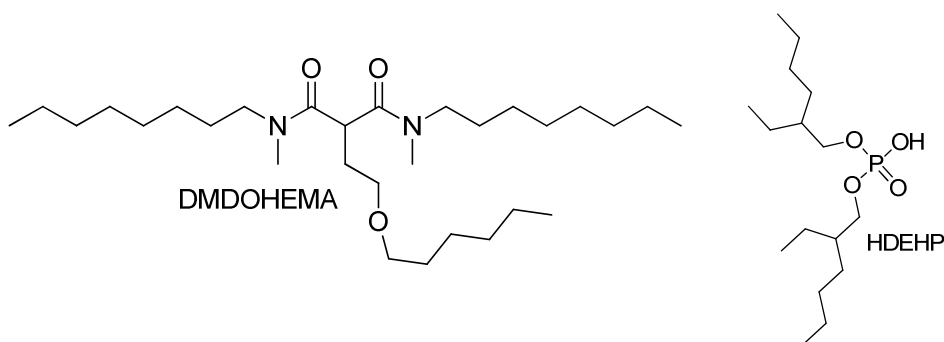


PUREX
+
EXAm

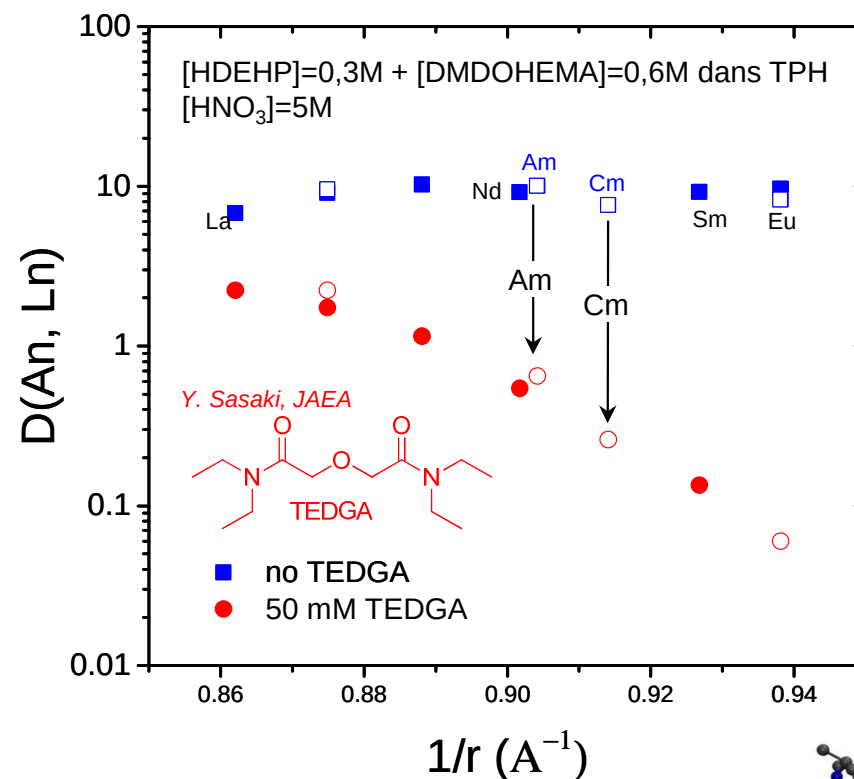
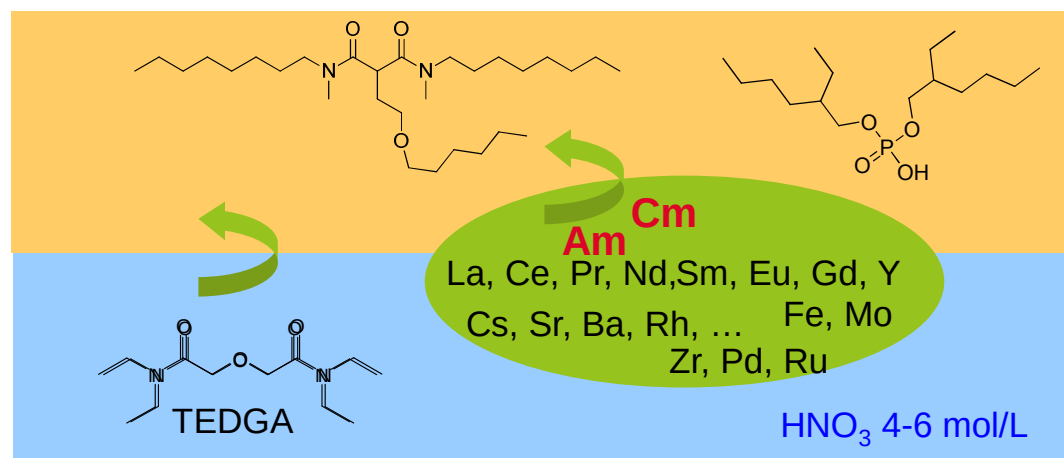
R = reactor S = separation FP = fission products

EXAm Liquid/Liquid Extraction Process

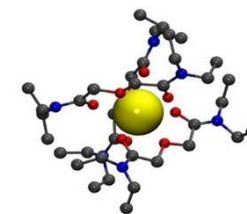
Selective Recovery of Americium alone from a PUREX raffinate (already cleared from U, Pu and Np).



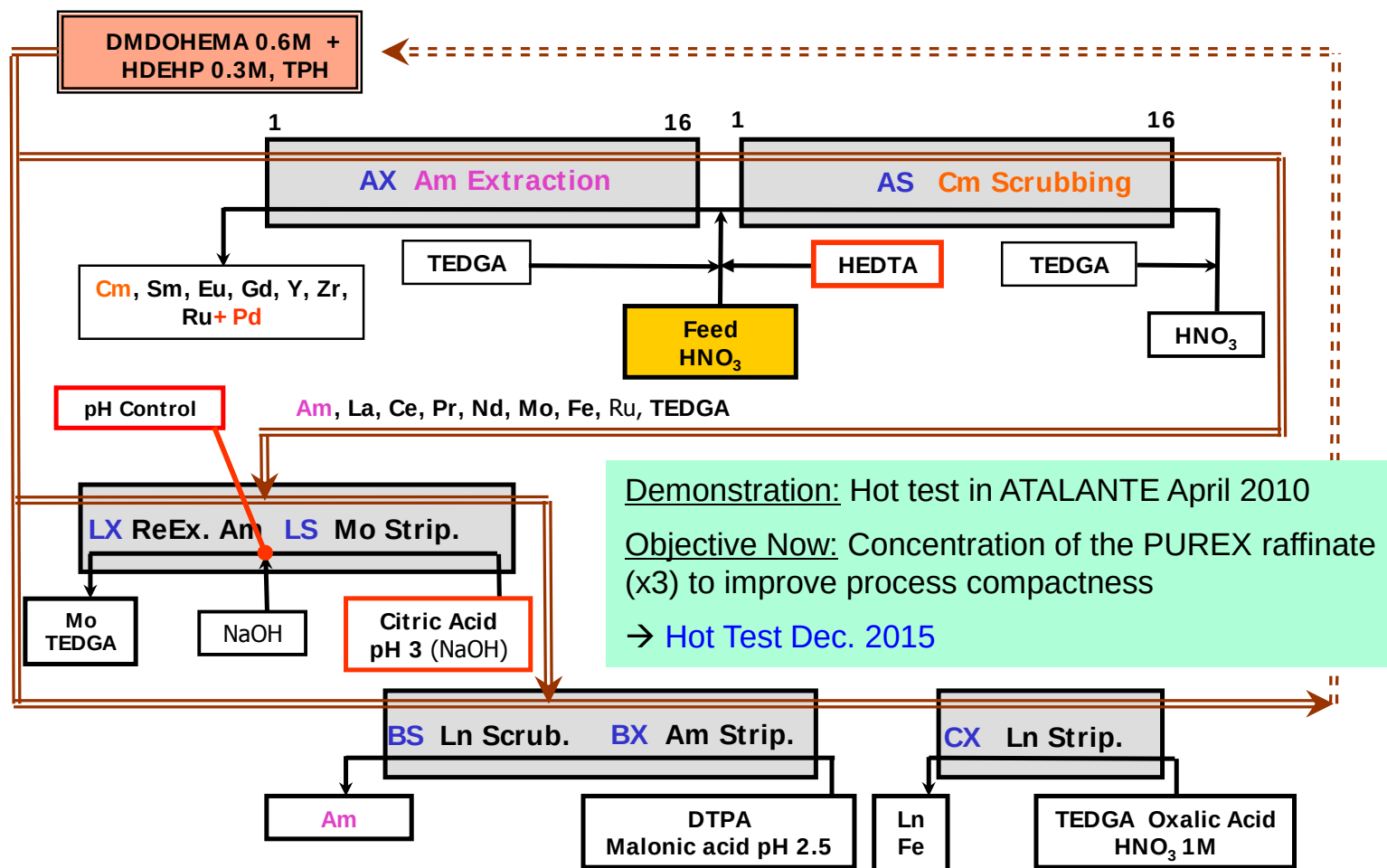
- Extractants alone → very low Am/Cm selectivity ($SF_{Am/Cm} = 1.6$)
- with TEDGA → $SF_{Am/Cm} = 2.5$



Complex Chemistry



- Org. Phase: Ternary complexes $Ln(HDEHP)_x(DMDOHEMA)_y$ *J. Muller Thesis*
 - Aq. Phase: $Ln(TEDGA)_n^{3+}$ ($n=1,2,3$) Stability constants (Ln, Am)*
- $Ln(TEDGA)_n(D)_y$ in the Org. Phase ($n=1,2$)

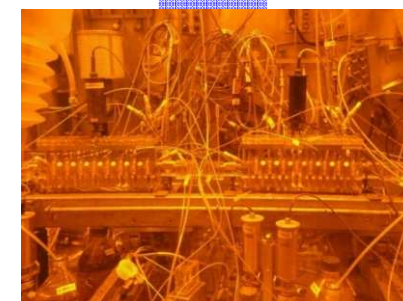


Axis of improvement:

- Lower partitionning of the ligand
- Complexing agent with higher Am/Cm selectivity
- Complexing agent with both Am/Cm AND Am/Ln selectivity



Cold and spiked tests

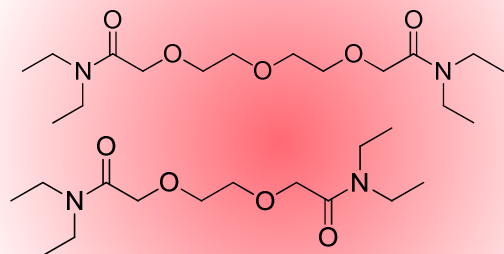


Hot test

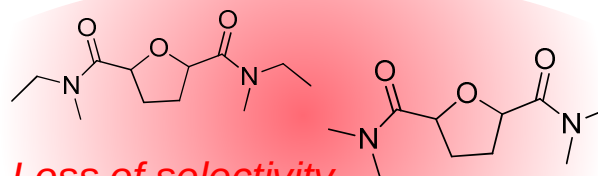


Oxalic co-conversion and U-Am oxide fabrication

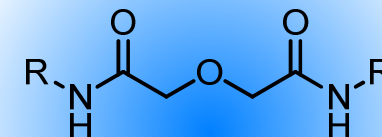
Spacer



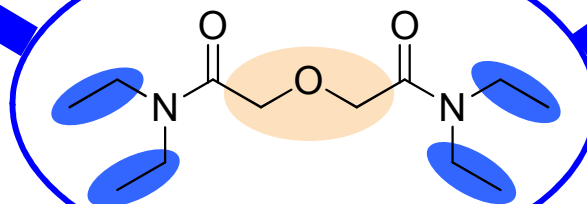
Inversion of selectivity



Loss of selectivity and affinity

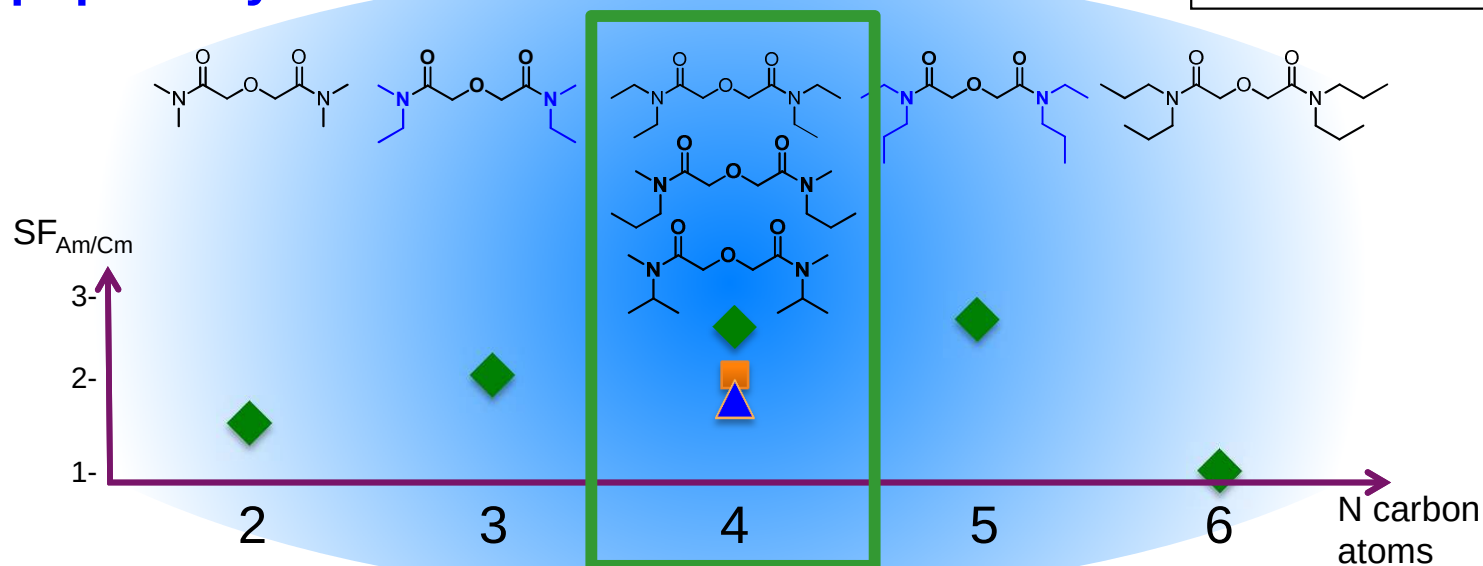


High affinity with extractants in the organic phase

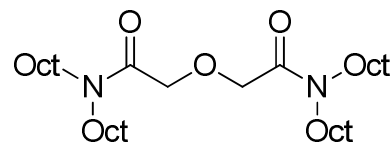


TEDGA = best compromise between selectivity and partitionning

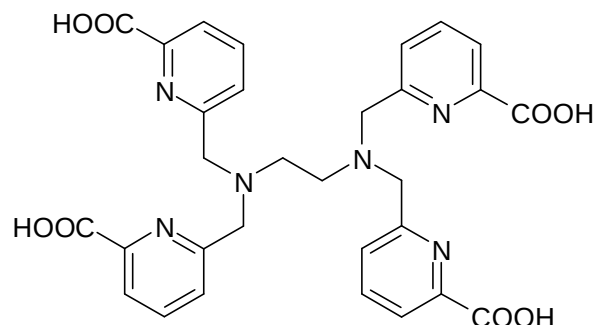
Lipophilicity



TODGA



TPAEN



TPAEN = Am stripping agent

Solvent = 0.2M TODGA + 5% vol. octanol in TPH

1) Ln + Am and Cm loading at 1M HNO₃

Element	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Y	total
[] mmol/L	3.8	0.35	0.29	1.5	8.3	2.1	1.7	1.6	20

+ ²⁴¹Am, ²⁴⁴Cm

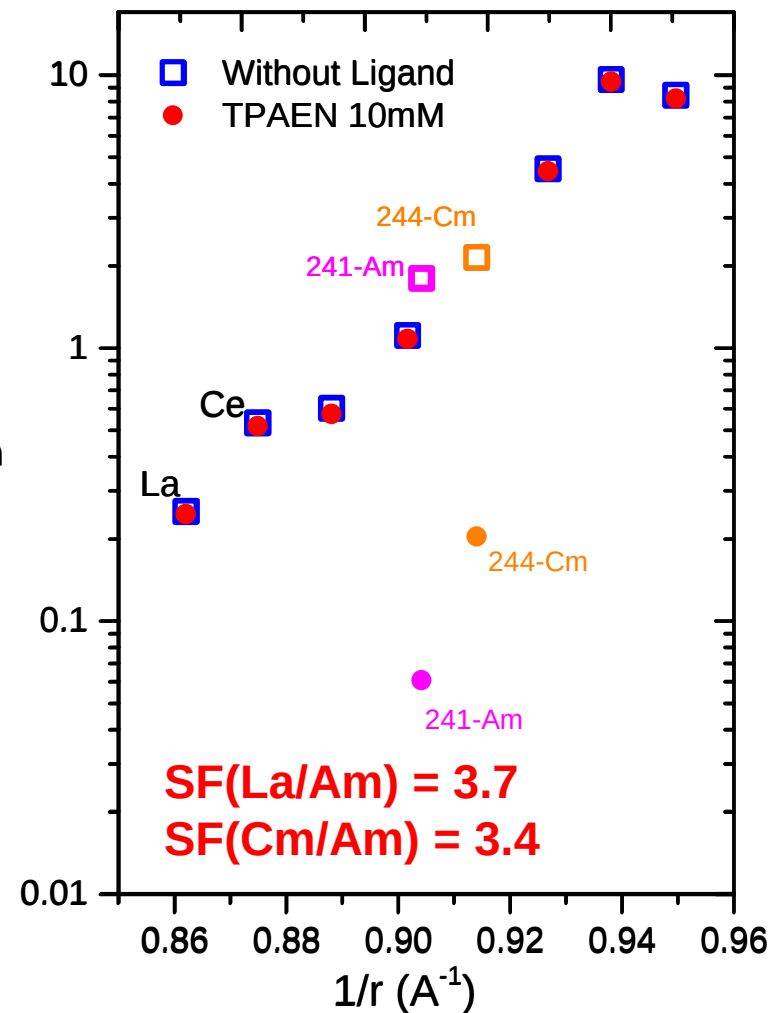
2) Stripping: TPAEN 10 mM at pH 1

Stirring 30min at 25 ° C

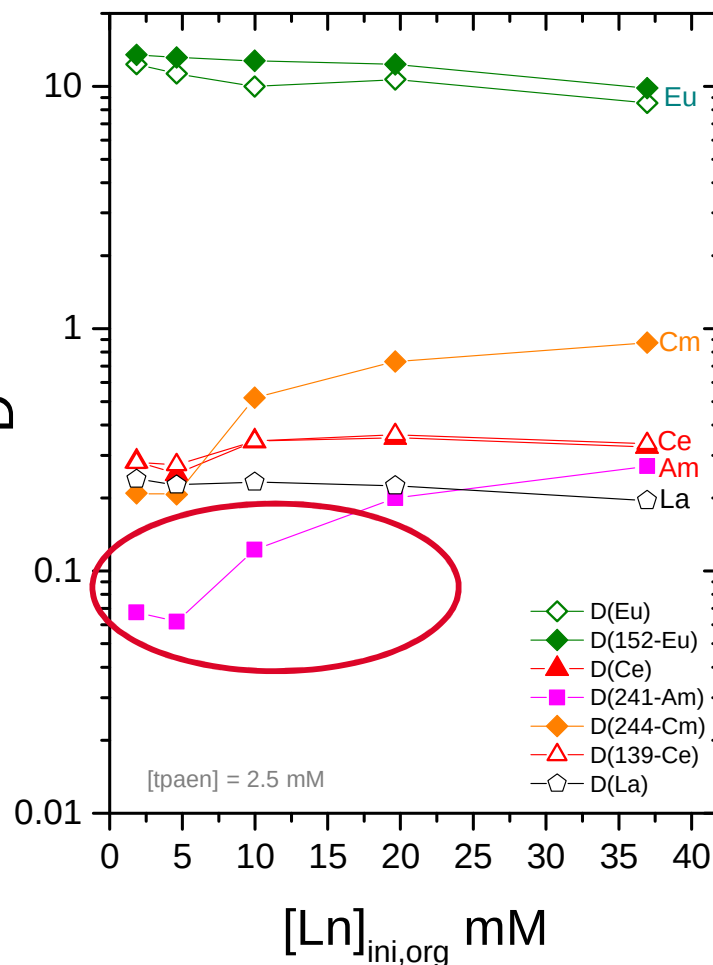
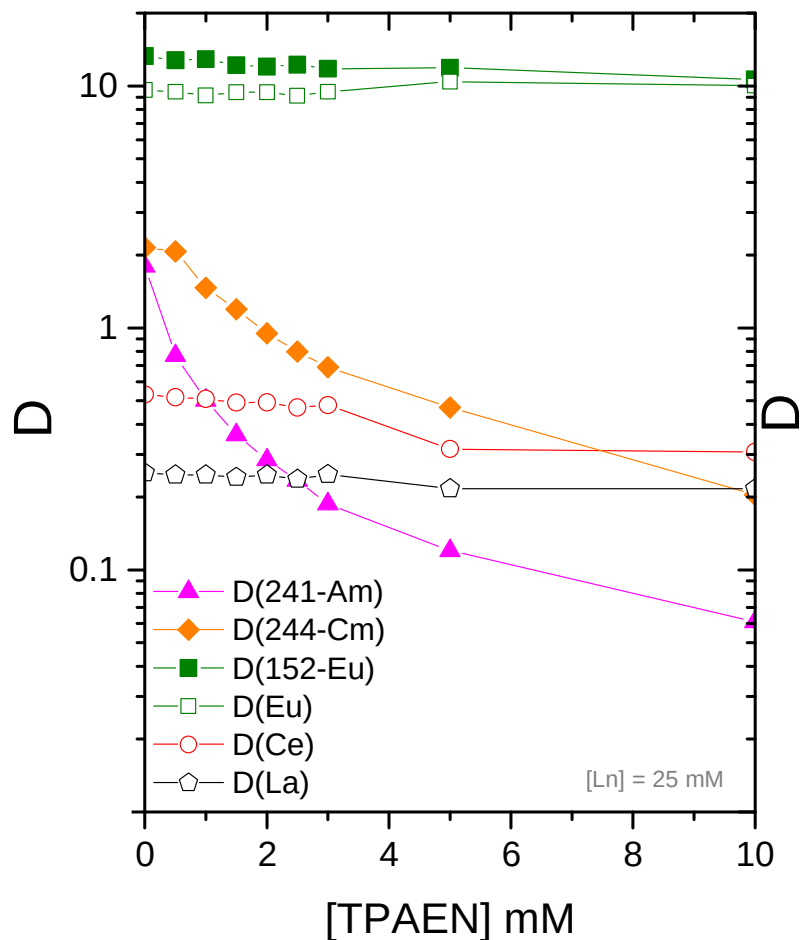
👉 **Light Ln/Am + Cm/Am separation**

👉 **Low solubility of TPAEN (2.5 mM in HNO₃ 0.1M)**

D



EFFECT OF TPAEN AND Ln CONCENTRATIONS



Experimental Conditions:

- Solvent = 0.2M TODGA + 5% vol. octanol in TPH, loaded with Ln (from La to Gd) ^{241}Am , ^{244}Cm , ^{152}Eu , ^{139}Ce traces at 1M HNO_3

Stripping:

TPAEN at pH1, Stirring 30min at 25 ° C

+ Ln data by ICP-AES

It is not possible to separate Am from light Ln if $[\text{Ln}] > 15$ mM

■ No effect of TPAEN concentration on Ln distribution (at this acidity, $\text{pH}_{\text{eq}}=0.8$)

■ Separation La/Am more limiting than Cm/Am

■ $\text{SF}_{\text{Ln/Am}} \nearrow$ with [TPAEN]

■ No effect of Ln concentration on Ln distribution
→ far from saturation of the solvent

■ $\text{SF}_{\text{Ln/Am}} \searrow$ with [Ln] (strong dependance)

Experimental conditions

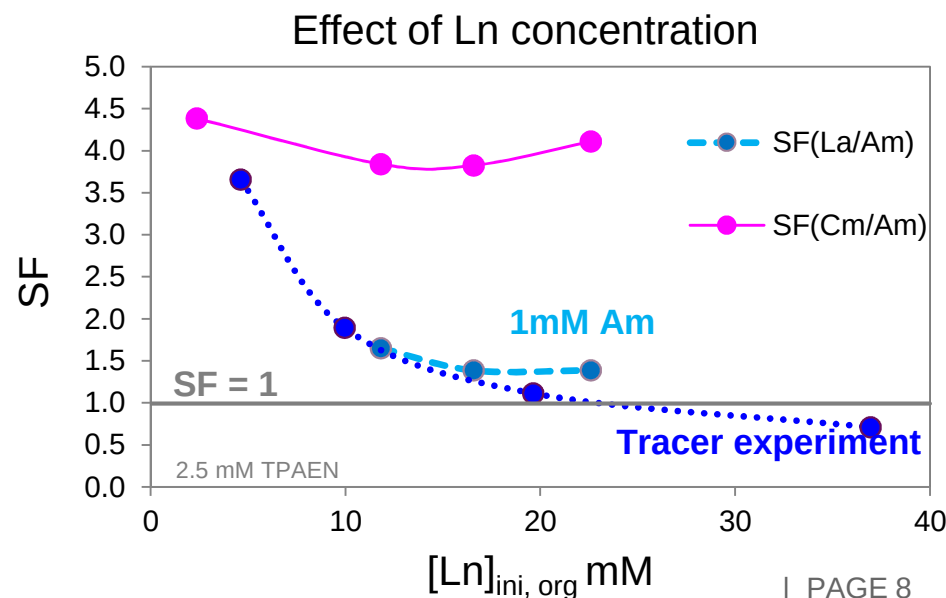
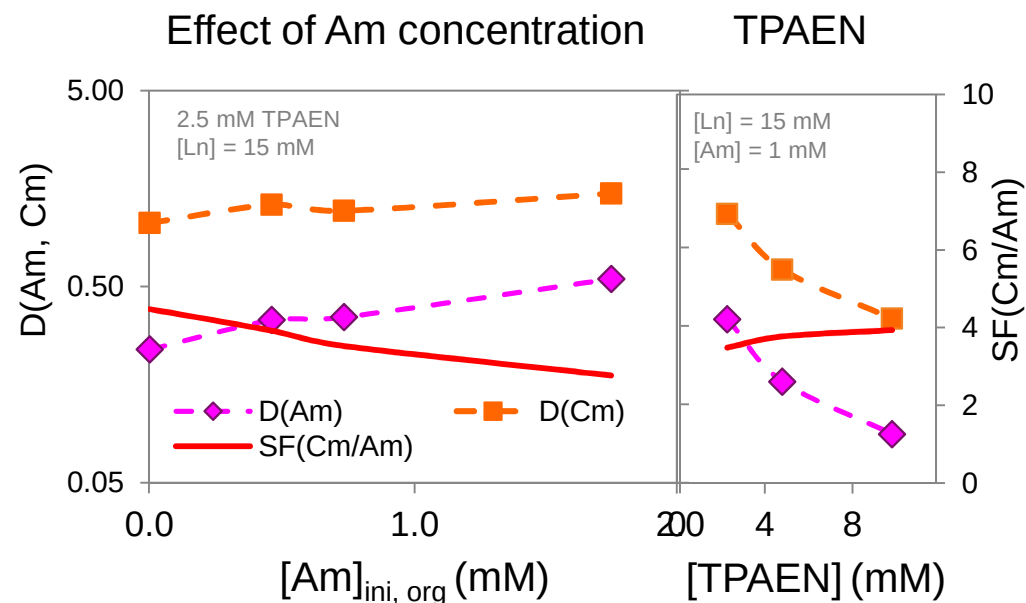
- Solvent = 0.2M TODGA + 5% vol. octanol in TPH
 - Loaded with Ln (up to 20 mM), ^{241}Am (up to 2 mM), ^{244}Cm 7 μM (at 1M HNO_3)
 - Stripping: TPAEN at pH1 Stirring 30min at 25° C
- Parameters studied: [Ln], [Am], [TPAEN], Temp.

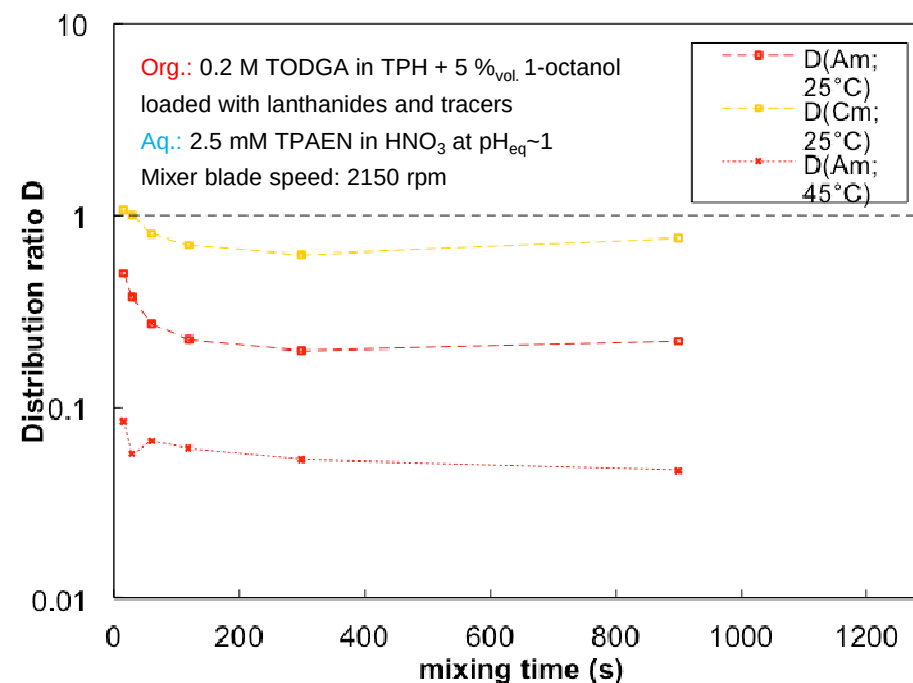
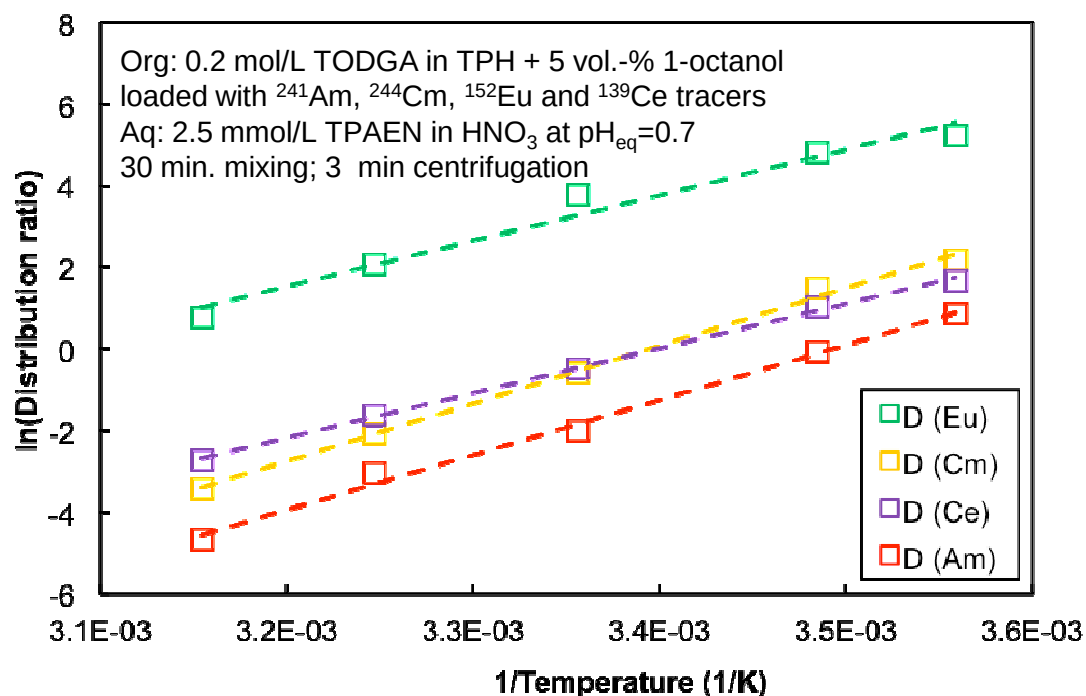
Results

- Important complexation capacity of Am

$$\rightarrow [\text{TPAEN}]/[\text{Am}]_{\text{Aq}} = 2$$

- Slight decrease of $\text{SF}_{\text{Cm/Am}}$ when $[\text{Am}] \nearrow$
- Slight increase of $\text{SF}_{\text{Cm/Am}}$ when $[\text{TPAEN}] \nearrow$
- $\text{SF}_{\text{Ln/Am}} \searrow$ with [Ln] (strong dependance)
- $\text{SF}(\text{La/Am}) \nearrow$ with [TPAEN] and Temperature





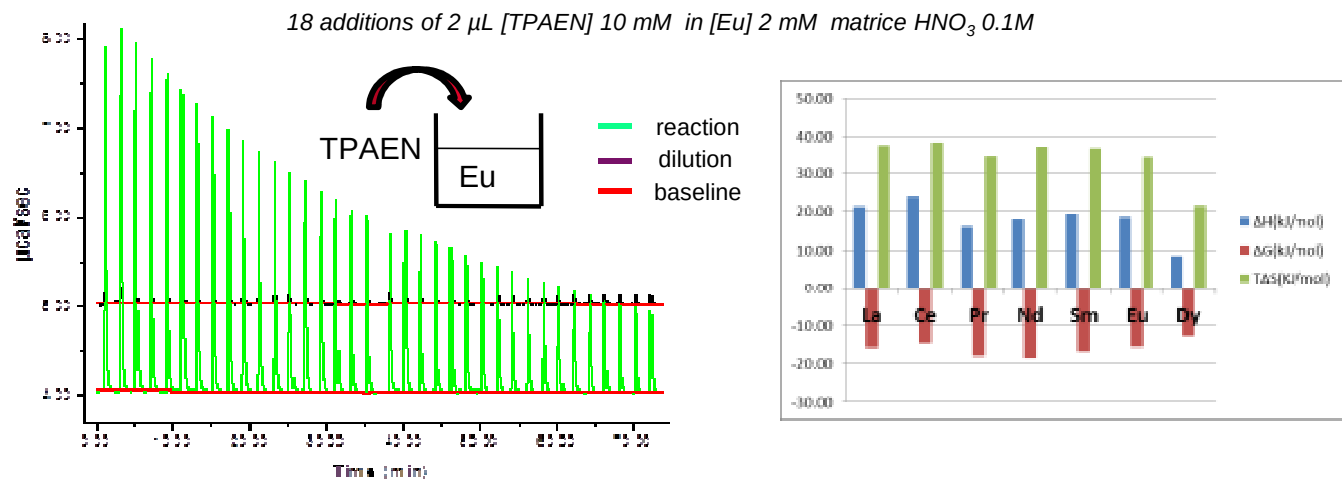
Results:

- Strongly exothermic extraction system
- Different slopes for Ln and An but similar within the group
- Separation factors are influenced by temperature
- Kinetics of An(III) significantly slower than Ln
- Faster Am stripping at high Temperature

T (° C)	SF(Cm/Am)	SF(Ce/Am)
8	3.5	2.2
14	4.7	3.0
25	4.0	4.7
44	3.6	7.1

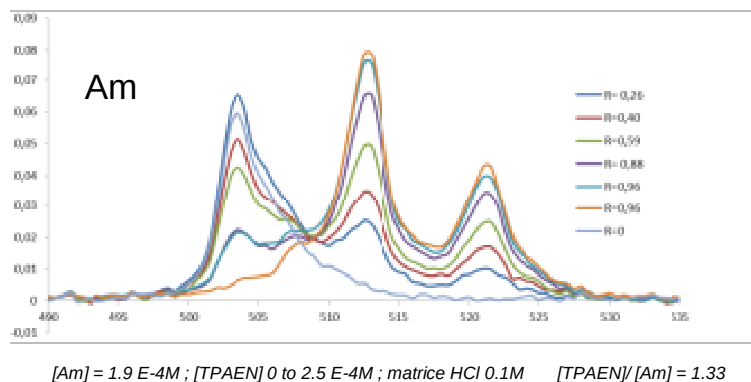
$\text{SF}_{\text{Ce/Am}}$ $\nearrow$ with Temperature

Calorimetry



Endothermic complexation reaction

UV-visible spectrophotometry → complexation constants



$$\log\beta (\text{Am-TPAEN}) = 6.1 \pm 0.2 \text{ at } 25^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\log\beta (\text{Nd-TPAEN}) = 4.2 \pm 0.1 \text{ at } 25^\circ \text{C}$$

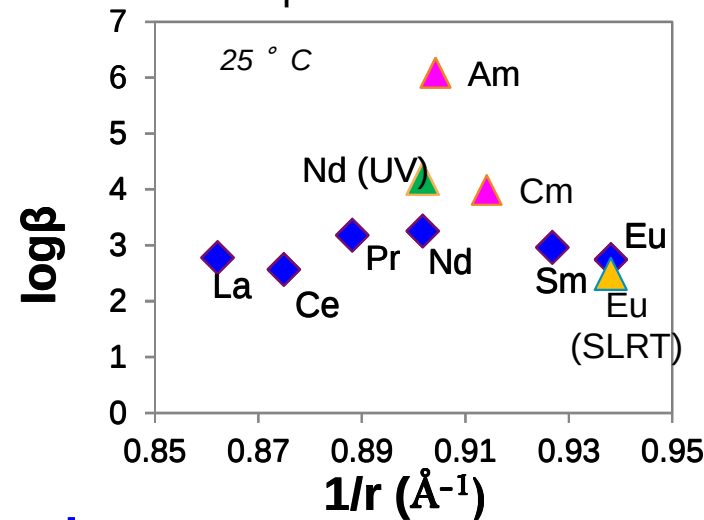
TRFLS

[Eu] = $1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$ and [TPAEN] = 0 to $1.17 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$ matrice HNO_3 0.1M

$$\log\beta (\text{Eu-TPAEN}) = 2.5 \text{ at } 25^\circ \text{C} \quad 2.4 (\text{KIT})$$

$$\text{Log}\beta (\text{Cm-TPAEN}) = 4.0 \text{ at RT} \quad 4.3 (\text{KIT})$$

Complexation constants



EXAm Process

- Demonstration of the scientific feasibility of the sole Americium separation from a PUREX raffinate in 1-cycle
- Process adapted to a concentrated raffinate ($\times 3$) in order to reduce contactors size
- Objective now = Recovery of Am for (U,Am)O₂ pellets fabrication

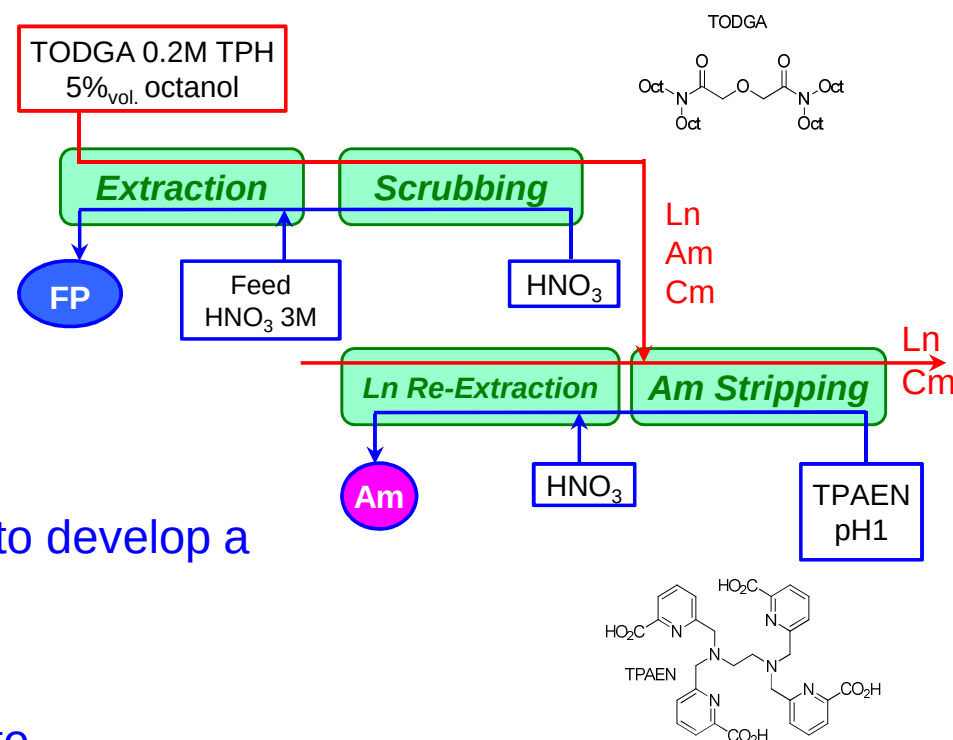
➔ Last step = hot test on a concentrated raffinate in ATLANTE

TODGA + TPAEN

- Stripping of Am selectively from Cm and light Ln
- Light Ln / Am separation is difficult to achieve at high concentrations of Ln

■ Perspectives:

- ◆ Additional data acquisition (CEA + Jülich) to develop a thermodynamical model
- ◆ Spiked test at Jülich in October 2015
- ◆ Hot test at ITU on genuine PUREX raffinate
- ◆ *Complexation studies: NMR, ESI-MS (Jessica Drader)*



DE LA RECHERCHE A L'INDUSTRIE
cea den



S. Bourg

Acknowledgments



E. Russello
M.-T. Duchesne
V. Vanel
V. Pacary
M. Miguirditchian
S. Chapron
X. Hérès
F. Burdet
M.-J. Bollesteros
S. Costenoble
M-C. Charbonnel
P. Guilbaud ...



G. Modolo
A. Wilden
P. Kaufholz



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PARMA

A. Casnati



A. Geist

Acknowledgments



Ken Nash group



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION !**

