

DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRIE



# ANALYTICAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR HIGH PRECISION ISOTOPE MEASUREMENTS ON TRANSMUTATION TARGET IN THE PHENIX FAST NEUTRON REACTOR

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GLOBAL 2015 - September 21-24, Paris, France

## SCIENTIFIC CONTEXT

- The **PROFIL-R** (fast spectrum) and **PROFIL-M** (moderated spectrum) experiments were performed between 2003 and 2008 in the **French fast neutron reactor Phénix**.
- The objectives are to measure the **total neutron capture integral cross sections** of the principal heavy isotopes and some important fission products **in the spectral range for fast reactors**.
- The method consists in the **irradiation of pure isotope samples** in a well-characterized flux and the **determination of the composition change** induced by irradiation.
- The experimental data are compared with **neutronic calculation code** for data determination or validation, or identification of bias.
- A unique neutronic data base is built for **neutronic calculation code** for **fast neutron reactor** and for **transmutation studies** (particularly for Am and Cm targets)

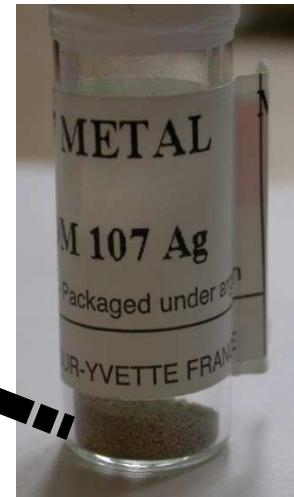
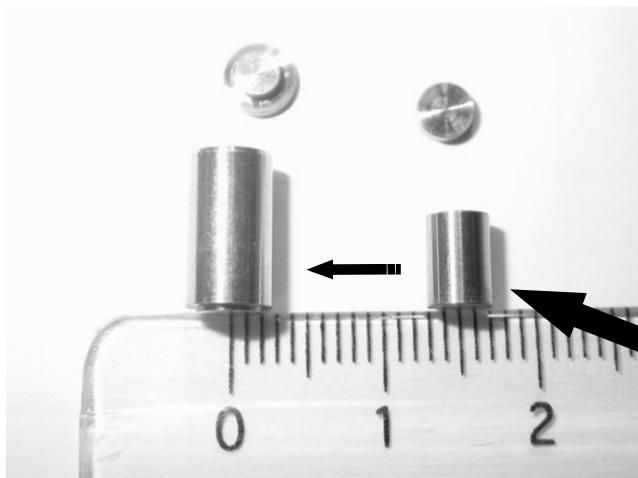


# PROFIL-R AND -M EXPERIMENTS

- PROFIL-R = Two experimental pins (A and B) with 55 separate samples
- PROFIL-M = Six experimental pins (1 to 6) with 21 to 23 separate samples
- U-235 targets are used to monitor the neutron fluence
- The analytical objectives are the determination of:
  - Isotope ratios at uncertainty better than 0.5%
  - Elemental ratios at uncertainty better than 1%

Actinides	Fission Products
<i>conteneurs réalisés</i>	<i>conteneurs réalisés</i>
Th232	B nat
U233	Rb87
U234	Zr91
U235	Zr92
	Mo95
	Mo97
	Mo100
U238	Tc99
Np237	Ru101
Pu238	Ru102
Pu239	Ru104
Pu240	Rh103
Pu242	Pd104
	Pd105
	Pd106
Am241+243 (50/50%)	Ag107
	Ag109
	I 129
	Cs133
	Ce140
+ Cm244	Pr141
Am241	Nd143
Am243	Nd145
Pu242	Nd146
	Sm147
	Sm149
	Sm150
	Sm152
	Eu153
	Gd154
	Gd155
	Gd156
	Gd157
	Total : 33 natures

# ANALYTICAL CHALLENGE



- Powders enclosed in very small **steel containers**

- Mass of the steel container  
**150 mg**
- Mass of powder  
**2-5 mg**
- Some elements studied (like Mo) are present in **impurities** in the steel container

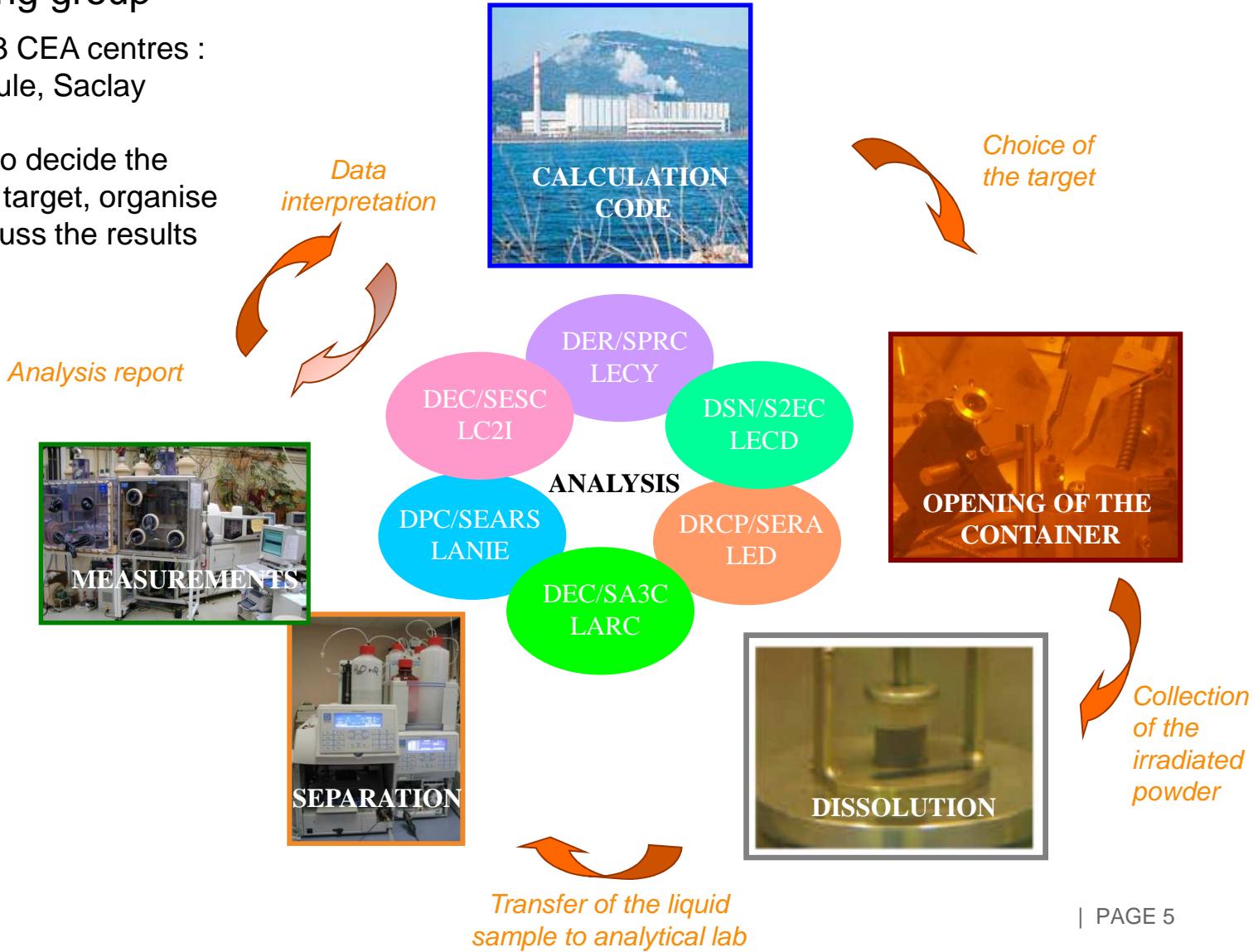
- Developments of specific tools and protocols to collect the powder with limited contamination from elements of the containers
- Analysis of irradiated samples with the highest accuracy : dissolution and analysis by mass spectrometric methods
- Comparison calculation / experiment

# ORGANISATION OF THE PROJECT

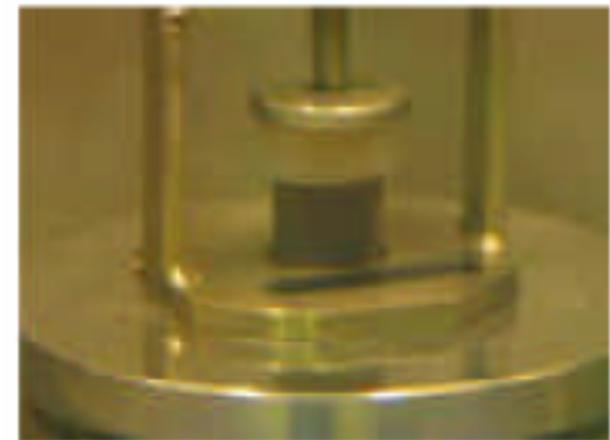
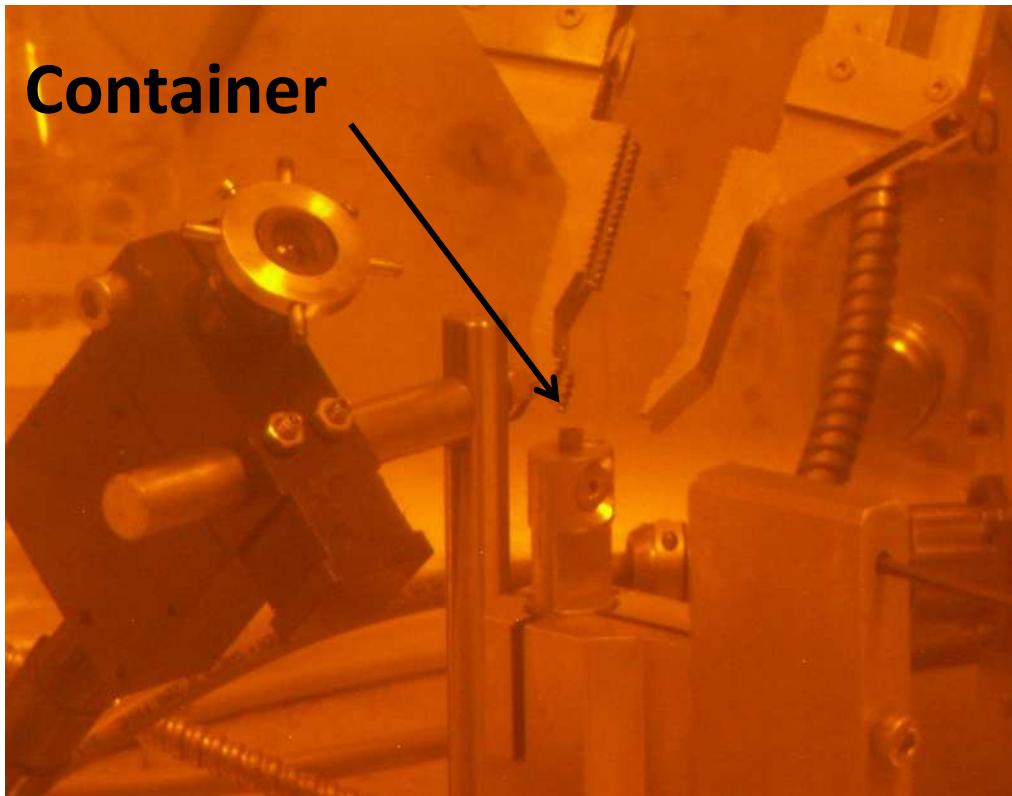
## PROFIL Working group

Laboratories from 3 CEA centres :  
Cadarache, Marcoule, Saclay

Regular meetings to decide the strategies for each target, organise the steps, and discuss the results



## Objective 1: quantitatively collect the powder and dissolve it



- Operations conducted in the **CHICADE** facility (Cadarache) and **ATALANTE** facility (Marcoule) in hot cells
- Use of an **electro chemical discharge machining** first, and then opening by **mechanical abrasion**
- Protocol of dissolution regarding the chemical form of the elements: Acid digestion, and use of microwaves
- Specific developments for the dissolution of some « difficult » powders such as **Ag, Mo, Ru, Rh, Pd**

**Objective 2: Analyse the isotope and element compositions with high accuracy**

ACTINEO facility (Saclay, LANIE)

**Analytical methodology****■ Separative methods:**

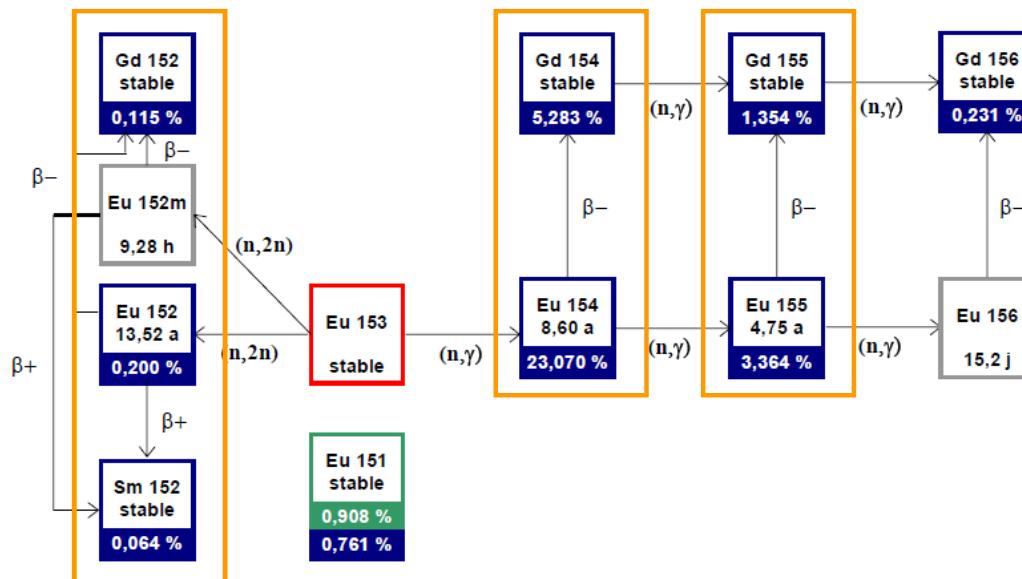
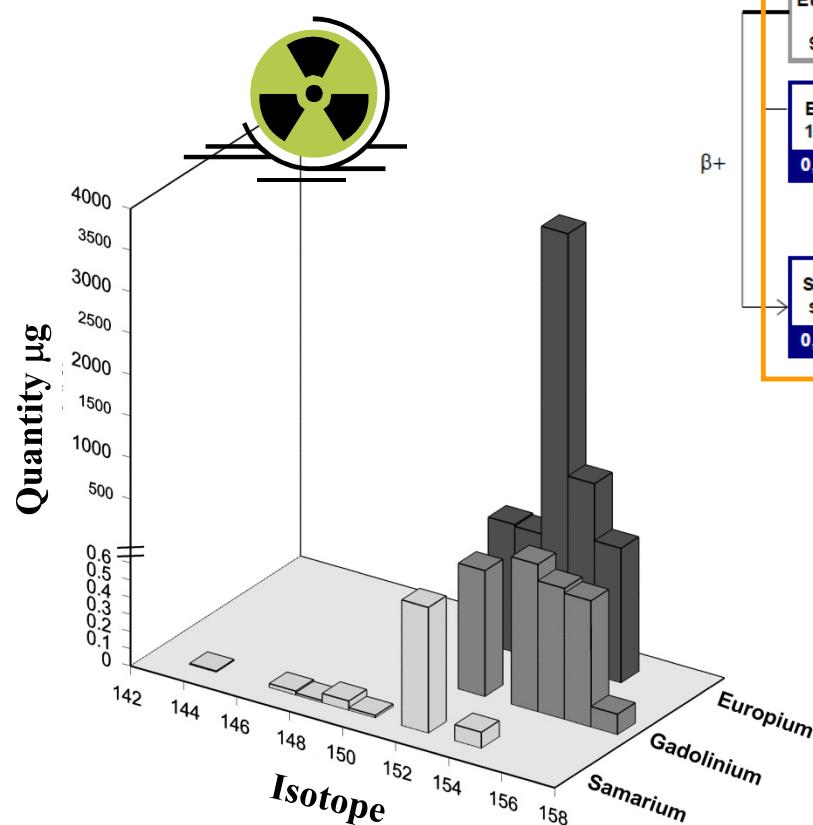
- Ion exchange resins
- Extracting resins
- HPLC

**■ Mass spectrometry:**

- TIMS
- Q ICP MS
- MC ICP MS
- ID-MS technique

**Specific analytical developments****Chromatographic separation and hyphenated techniques****Direct separation using collision-reaction cell in ICP MS**

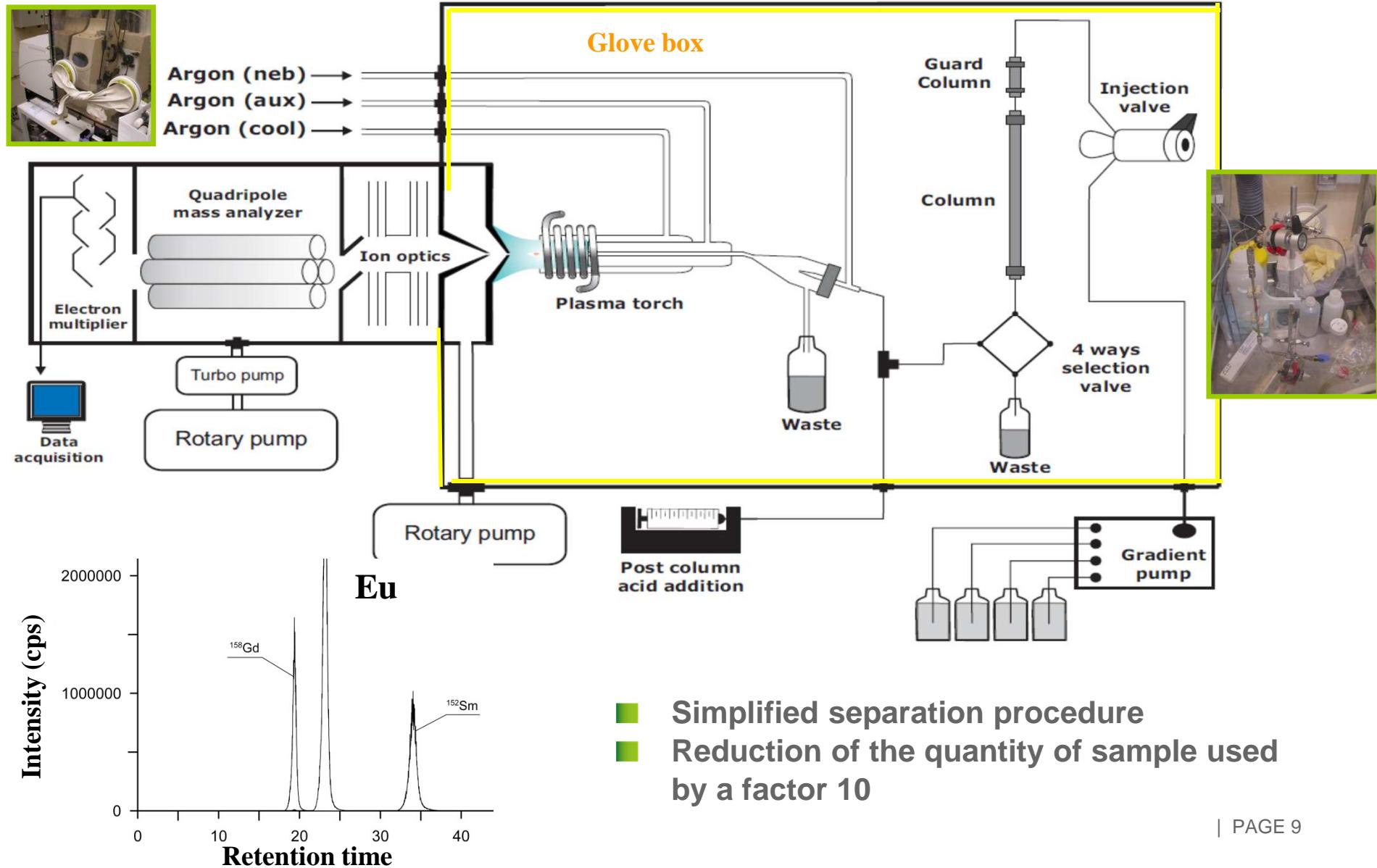
## ■ Objective: Eu isotope ratios and $^{152}\text{Sm}/^{153}\text{Eu}$ ratio at uncertainty < 1%



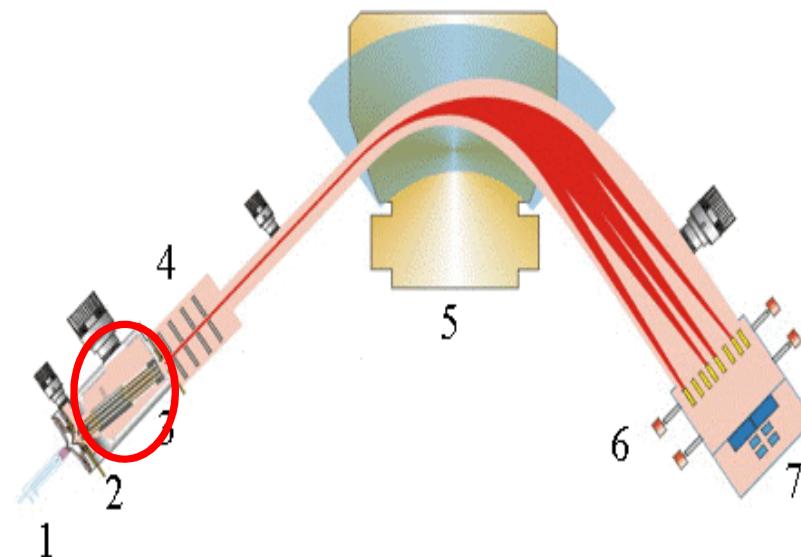
- Eu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> powder, enriched in <sup>153</sup>Eu (99.1%)
    - Dissolution HNO<sub>3</sub> 14N
  - Dilution required to keep the activity of the sample below 9900 MBq (= Max in gloves box)
    - Eu = 32 µg
    - Gd = 2.4 µg
    - Sm = 0.018 µg



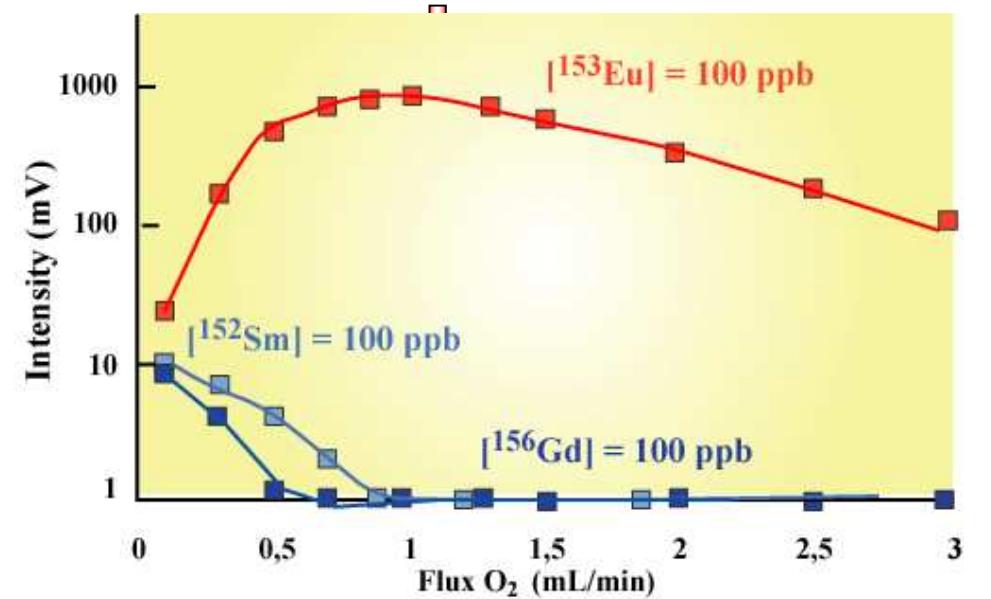
# Sm ISOTOPE RATIOS BY COUPLING HPLC AND Q ICP MS



# Eu ISOTOPE RATIOS BY DIRECT SEPARATION BY MC ICP MS WITH A COLLISION REACTION CELL



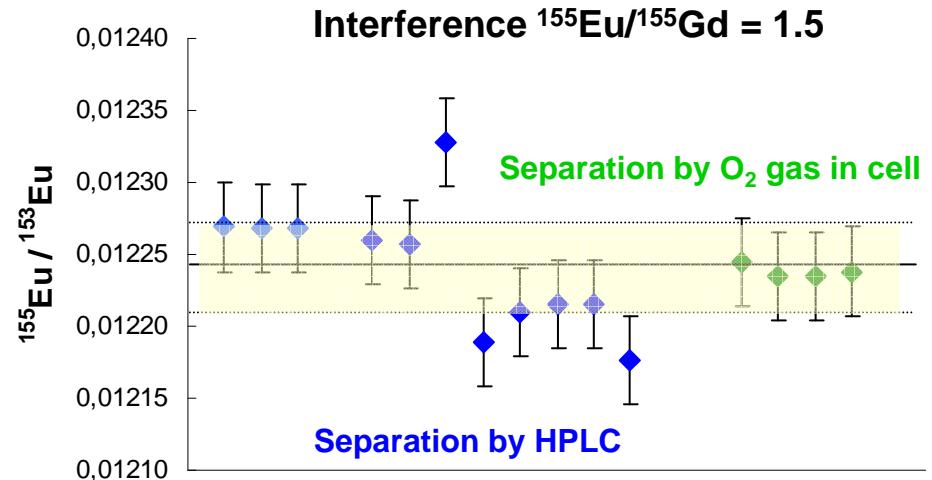
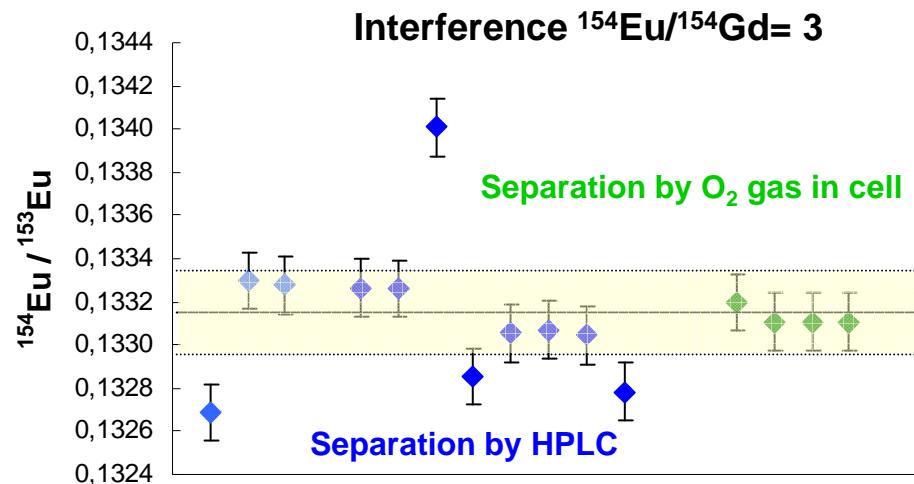
- Introduction of a reaction gas to perform *in situ* chemical separation



Separation of Eu<sup>+</sup> and SmO<sup>+</sup>-GdO<sup>+</sup>

No more isobaric  
interference at O<sub>2</sub> flow rate  
> 1,2 ml.min<sup>-1</sup>

# Eu ISOTOPE RATIOS RESULTS



**Uncertainty of a few %**

- Reduction of the time consuming step
- Reduction of radioactive wastes
- Reduction of the time contact with radioactive samples
- Less sensitive to contamination of the sample by using an ICP MS collision - reaction cell

## ANALYTICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

- **$^{235}\text{U}$  target: direct separation in collision reaction cell for U-Pu separation using  $\text{CO}_2$**

Gourgiotis et al. (2010) JAAS, 25, p. 1939

- **$^{92}\text{Zr}$  target: direct separation in collision reaction cell for Mo-Zr separation using  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$**

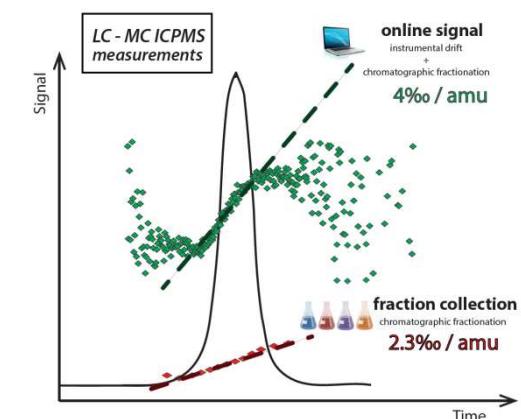
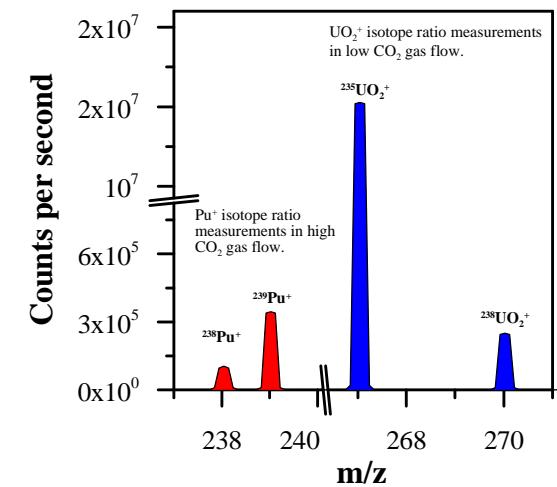
Moureau et al. (2008) JAAS, 23, p. 1538

- **$^{109}\text{Ag}$  target: coupling between HPLC and Q ICP MS**

Gautier et al. (2011) J. Chromat., 1218, p. 5241

- **$^{235}\text{U}$  target: coupling between HPLC and MC ICP MS for on line Nd isotope ratios measurements**

Gueguen et al. (2015) JAAS, 30, p. 443



## CONCLUSIONS

- **Analytical developments** are essential in order to obtain **accurate isotope and elemental ratios** after irradiation
  - Very low quantities of elements present
  - High activities of the samples
  - Precise and accurate data are required
- These experiments constitute a unique database for **neutronic calculation codes** for **fast neutron reactor** and for **transmutation studies**
- At this stage of the projet **22 PROFIL-R targets** and **8 PROFIL-M targets** have been analyzed
- Analytical protocols are under development for Ru, Pd, Rh, Tc targets

## Acknowledgements

### Support of the CEA Project CINNA

All the researchers and technicians of the CEA  
labs who have been involved in the project

P. Leveque - **LECD**

P. Bienvenu, N. Arnal - **LARC**

N. Herlet - **SERA**

M. Aubert, A. Nonell, I. Laszak, C. Gautier , ... - **LANIE**

G. Stadelmann, C. Caussignac, M. Marie

S. Mialle, B. Martelat (PhD students LANIE)

A. Gourgiotis, F. Guéguen (Post-doctorate fellowship LANIE)

Undergraduate students

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