

Sandia Materials for the Capture, Storage or Purification of Radiological Ions and Gases

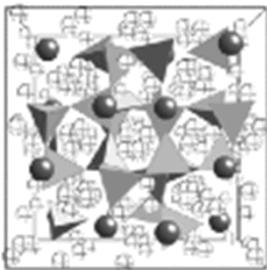
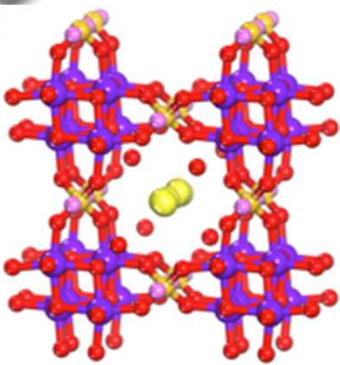
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Sandia National Laboratories
Albuquerque, NM 87185

August 2014
Sandia Japan Visit

Separations and waste forms research is currently funded under the DOE/NE-FCR&D Separations and Waste Form Campaign.

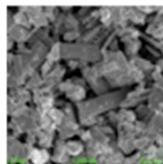
Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.

Nenoff, et.al., Portfolio of NE related Technologies: Novel Separations and Waste Forms



*CST, Cs⁺ removal from
water to Pollucite Waste Form*

Applied Geochem, 2011, 26, 57



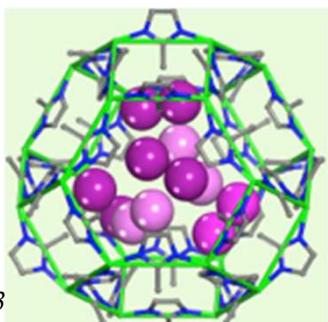
*In-situ Iodine
removal from water*

*I₂/MOF, Isolation
to Waste Form*

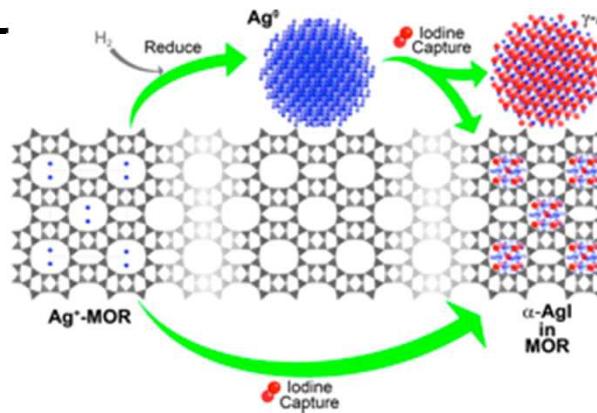
JACS, 2011, 133(32), 12398

*Ind. Eng. Chem. Res, 2012,
51(2), 614*

Provisional Patent Oct 2013

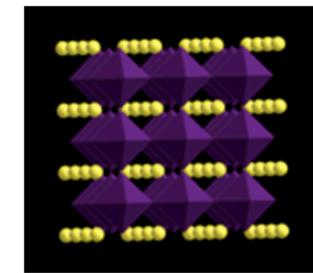
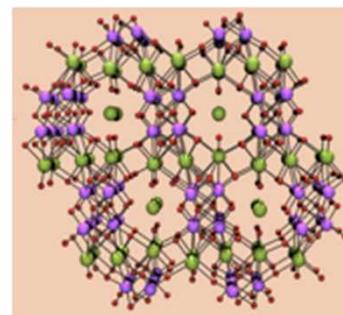


Japan Aug 2014

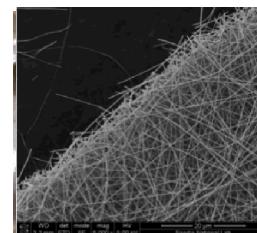


*Ag-MOR
I₂(g) capture &
mechanisms*

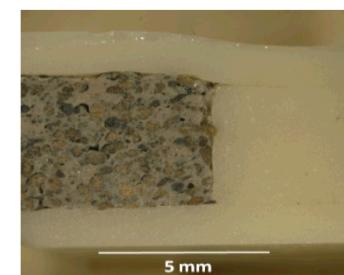
*JACS, 2010, 132(26), 8897
J Phys Chem Letters, 2011,
2, 2742*



*Sr²⁺ getter, 1-step to
Perovskite waste form
JACS, 2002, 124(3), 1704*



*Nanoporous Nanofibers
Volatile Gas Removal
US Patent Application, 2011*



*Universal Core-Shell Glass Waste
Form Iodine & Getter
JACerS, 2011, 94(8), 2412
US Patent 8,262,950*

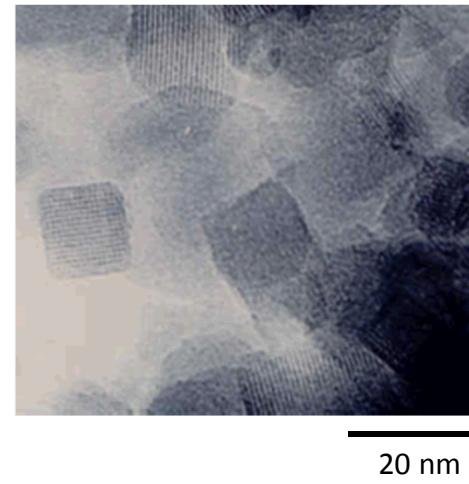
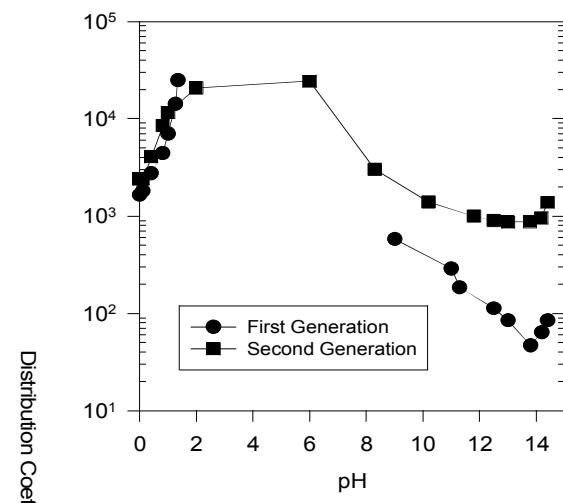
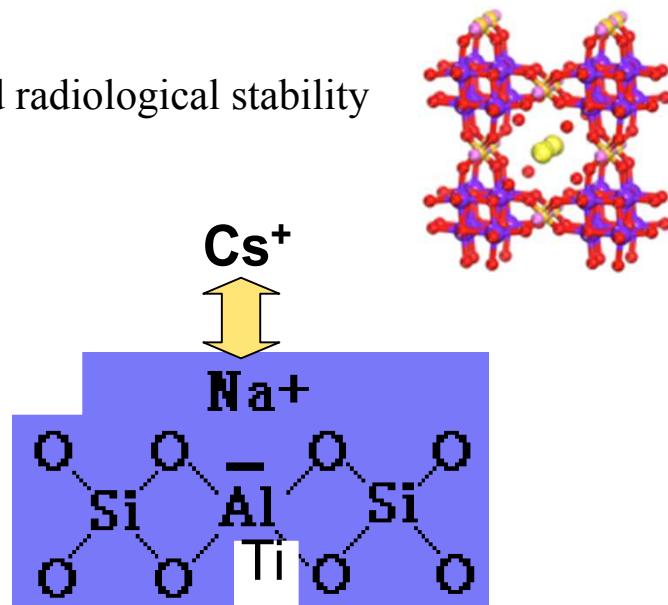
Removal of Rad-Cs⁺ from Pooled Seawater (heat treat to Pollucite WF or add into SNL GCM)

Crystalline Silicotitanates (CSTs)

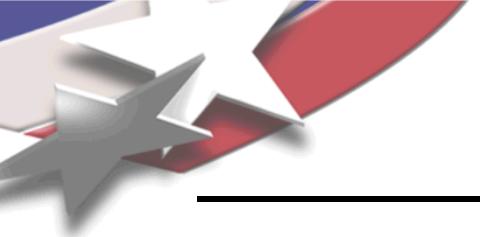
With exceptional Cs⁺ selectivity, and mechanical, thermal and radiological stability

CST properties:

- Removes 1 part Cs per 100,000 parts Na
- Stable over entire pH range
- Stable in extreme environments
- *Commercially available as IONSIV™ IE-910 & IE-911*



Sandia Octahedral Molecular Sieves (SOMS) Selectivity (heat treat to perovskite WF)



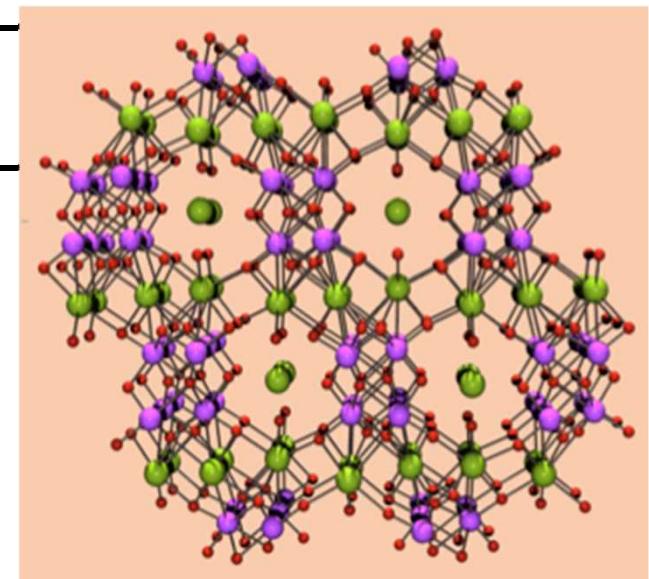
Radionuclides ←
*High concentration
in natural systems* ←
*Industrial
Waste
Metals*

metal ion	Ti-niobate phase Nb:Ti = 1:4	Zr-niobate phase Nb:Zr = 1:6
Ba^{2+}	> 99,800 *	> 99,800 *
Sr^{2+}	> 99,800 *	> 99,800 *
Ca^{2+}	2,300	2,657
Mg^{2+}	226	458
Pb^{2+}	66,467	22,022
Cr^{3+}	> 99,800 *	> 99,800 *
Co^{2+}	> 99,800 *	> 99,800 *
Ni^{2+}	> 99,800 *	> 99,800 *
Zn^{2+}	> 99,800 *	> 99,800 *
Cd^{2+}	> 99,800 *	> 99,800 *
Cs^+	150	169
K^+	95	153
Li^+	8	35

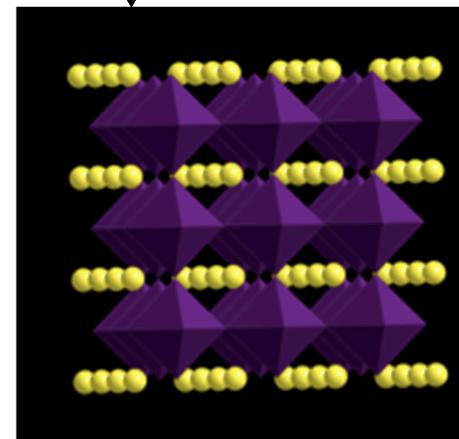
$$K_d = [M]_{ie} / [M]_{sol}$$

* 0.1 ppm detection limit

K_d obtained from 50 ppm metal ion solutions (no competing ions)



450°C heat treat
1 step to waste form
to perovskite



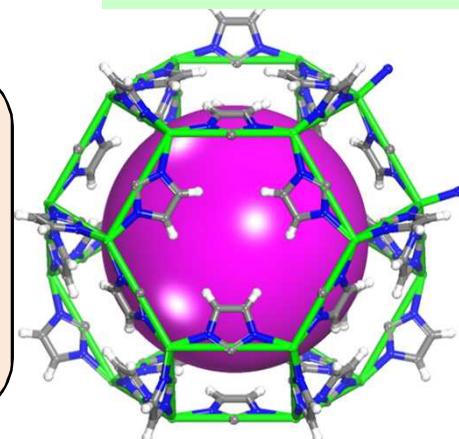
Separations of non-burnable volatile fission products and lesser actinides

Gamma Irradiation Studies at Sandia's GIF
Show structure stability and iodine retention

At Sandia, we have a number of new phases with high selectivity for various fission gases

JACS, 2011, 133 (32), 12398

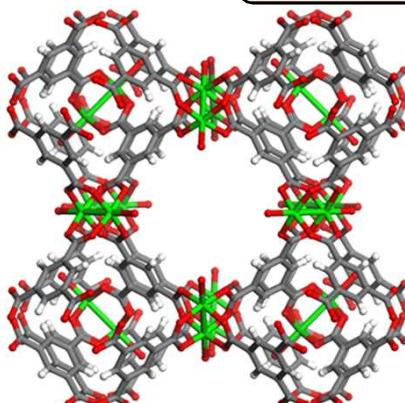
Basolite Z1200, ZIF-8
Constricted Pore Opening ($\approx 3.4\text{\AA}$)
 $1100 - 1600 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$
Pore Volume = 0.636 cc/g
stable in Air & H_2O
High Selectivity for I_2 , slow kinetics



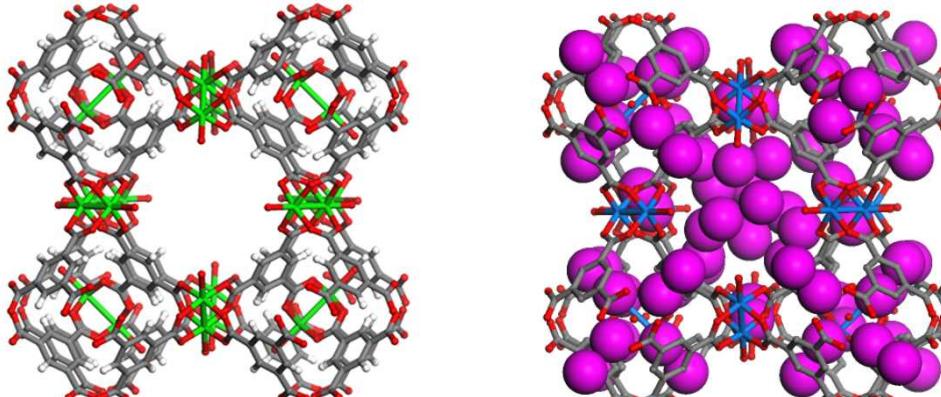
$\text{I}_2@\text{ZIF-8} \sim 125 \text{ wt.\% I}_2$

Chem. Mater., 2013, 25 (13), 2591

Basolite C300, Cu-BTC, HKUST-1
Open Channels, $\approx 1\text{nm}$ in 3D
 $1500-2100 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$
Exposed Metal Sites of Framework
 I_2 selectivity in Humid Stream



$\text{I}_2@\text{HKUST-1} \sim 175 \text{ wt.\% I}_2$



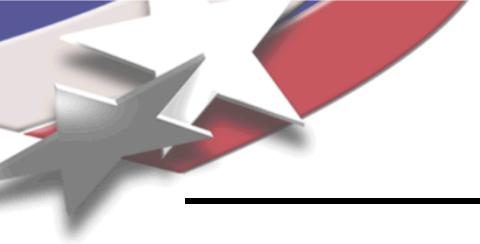
Use of Metal Organic Frameworks (MOFs) for Radiological Gas Sorption

**Depending on Selectivity Needs:
Tunability of MOFs**

Size (Pore) vs. Open Metal Center

Hydrophobic vs Hydrophilic MOFs

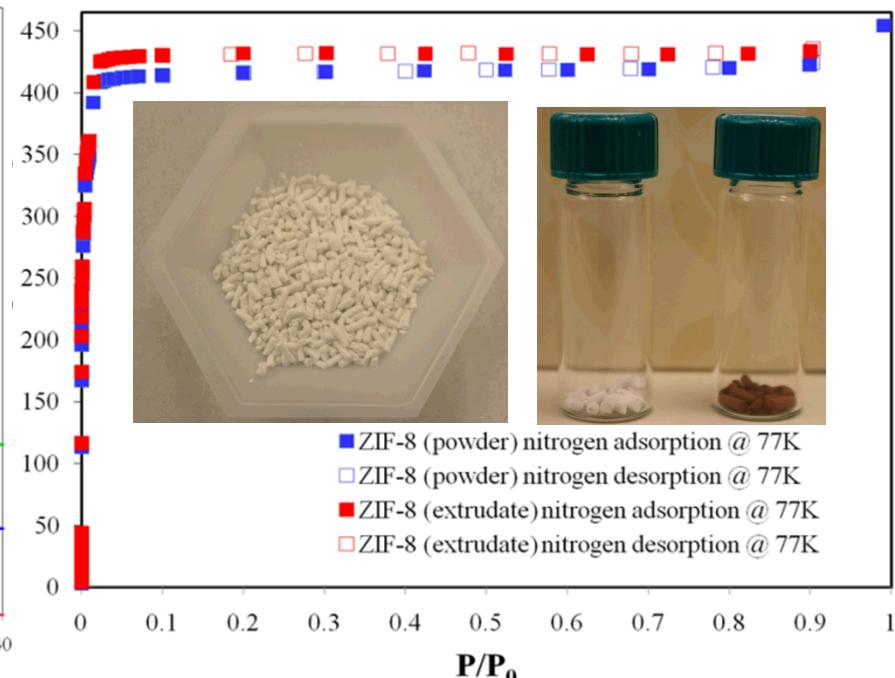
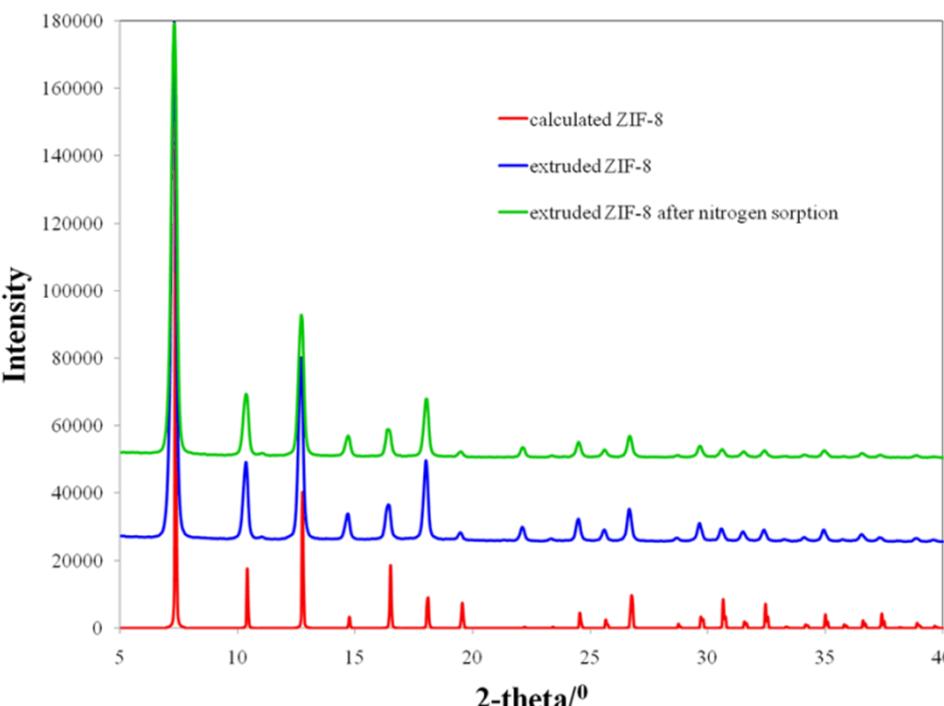
For I_2 Sorption in complex stream (eg., H_2O)



MOF Pelletizing / Characterization for Industrial Applications

Example utilizing ZIF-8

US Patent submitted, 2014



Regularly sized pellets
Maintained surface area of MOF
1850-1900 m²/g
3.5 grams prepared

Long Term Storage of Fission Gas Capture Materials: Waste Forms

Homogenous Glass GCM: for AgI or AgI-MOR off-gas capture and storage



50 wt% AgI/50 wt% Glass
500°C for 3 hr

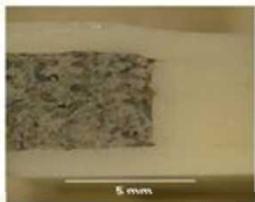


50 wt% AgI/50 wt% Glass,
500°C for 3 hr

Core-Shell GCM Glass Waste Forms



Glass shell, AgI/glass core,
75/25



Glass shell,
AgI-MOR/Ag/Glass core 80/20/5

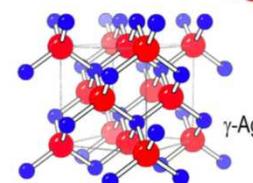
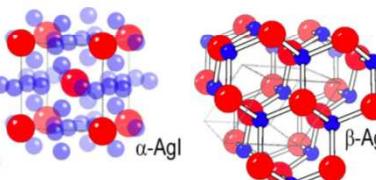
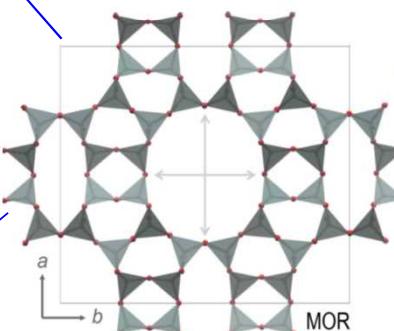
JACerS, 2011, 94(8), 2412

All These waste forms have been made with the SNL Low Temperature Sintering Oxide Glass

No HIP-ping needed: Sintering 550°C

Accepting of all types of rad-loaded getters:

zeolites (AgI-MOR), Metals (AgI), MOFs (I₂-MOF), and Cs-CSTs
Durability studies: equal to better performance than basalt glass

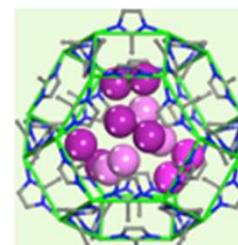


AgI bp 556° C

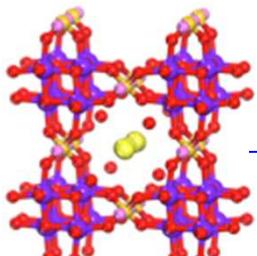
*I₂/MOF, Isolation
to Waste Form*

JACS, 2011, 133(32), 12398

Ind. Eng. Chem. Res (Invited Article)
2012, 51(2), 614



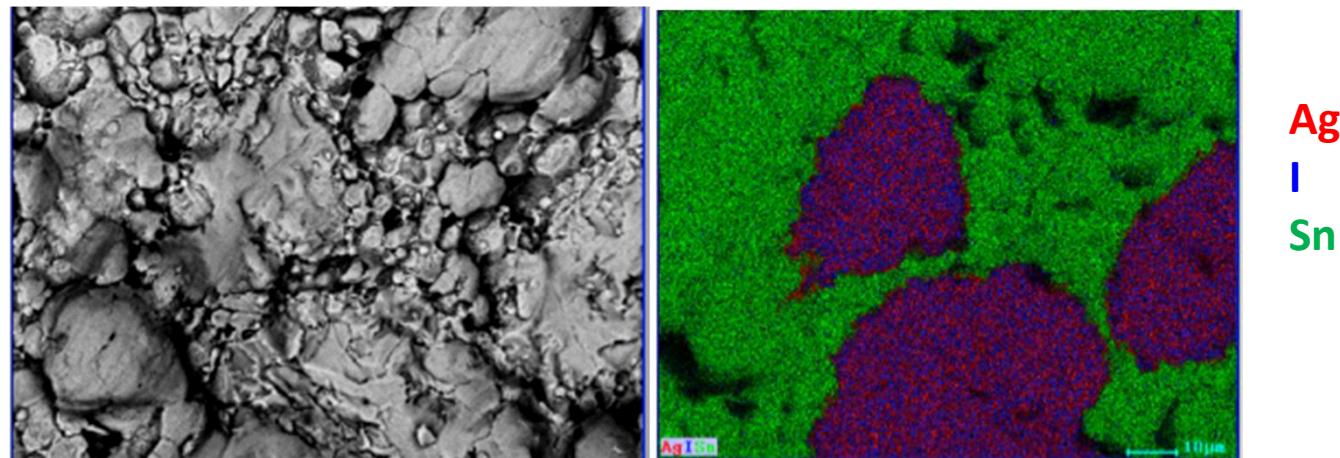
*Cs-CST in Low Temp Glass
Waste Form, No Cs Loss in Sintering*



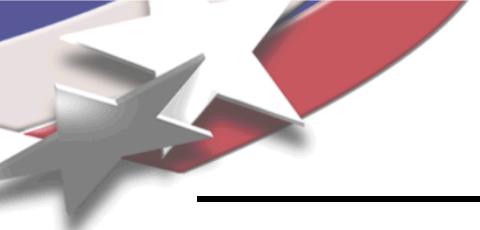
Metal Matrix Waste Form



- Highly attractive to encapsulate iodine-loaded zeolites and MOFs due to low temperature processability.
- This methodology prevents the use of expensive Ag for both the getter material and the waste form.
- Potential to incorporate a very high capacity of iodine into a final waste form.
- Waste form durability testing procedures need to be established.



SEM-EDS image of Sn with 25% AgI waste form



Nenoff, et. al., Patents Awarded and Pending Related to Nuclear Fuel and Legacy Waste

U.S. PATENTS

Awarded/Filed

- Cesium Silicotitanates for Ion Exchange and Waste Storage, 6,482,380, November 19, 2002.
- Niobate-based octahedral molecular sieves, 6,596,254, July 22, 2003.
- Niobate-based octahedral molecular sieves, 7,122,164, October 17, 2006.
- Low Sintering Temperature Glass Waste Form for Sequestering Radioactive Iodine, 8,262,950, September 11, 2012
- Mixed-Layered Bismuth-Oxygen-Iodine Materials for Capture and Waste Disposal of Radioactive Iodine, 8,383,021, February 2013

Applications

- An Inexpensive Method for bulk synthesis and Commercial Scale up of SOMS: Sandia Octahedral Molecular Sieves (2006)
- Pelletized Molecular Sieves and Method of Making Pelletized Molecular Sieves (Nonprovisional Patent Application, SD11971), 11/07/12.
- Metal Matrix Waste Forms for Fission Products. (Aug 2013)

Interested in learning more about Tech Transfer Possibilities in
(1) getter materials, (2) waste forms and (3) engineered/ pelletized getter materials