

## Recovery and Separation for the trace amounts of Iodide in PWR Spent Fuel

150

(80:20 mol%)

 $\text{IO}_3^-$ 

42,261 MWd/MtU

Origin 2

### Abstract

An Separation and recovery technique for iodide in spent pressurized water reactor (PWR) fuels has been established using a SIMFUEL simulated for spent PWR fuel. The spent PWR fuels were dissolved with mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids(80:20 mol%) which can oxidize iodide to iodate through dissolution process. Iodide in uranium matrix and co-exist fission products was separated and recovered by organic extraction of iodine with carbon tetrachloride and by back extraction of iodide with 0.1 M  $\text{NaHSO}_3$ . Recovered iodide was measured using an ion chromatograph/shielding system available for analysis of radioactive materials. In practice, a spent PWR fuel whose burnup rate was 42,261 MWd/MtU was analyzed and then the relation between the burnup and the quantity of the fission products was compared to the calculated by burnup code, Origin 2.

1.

40 GWd/MtU 0.3 mg/g

[1,2] CsI CdI , I 가 E

[3,4] 가 [5].

I IO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> 가 . Karlsruhe

D. Geithoff V. Schneider[5] I 가 E

E가 IO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> 가 E가

nitrosylchloride E IO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>

. N. Lavi[6] D. M. Ivak[7]

KMnO<sub>4</sub> K<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub> IO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> , I. C.

Bate[8] NaClO IO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> .

, H. Kamioki[9] <sup>99</sup>Mo

3 M I E 2 M NaOH

. H. KATAGIRI, O.

NARITA[10]

1000 가

20% NaOH . Xiaolin Hou, H. Dahlgard[11]

0.5

M KHSO<sub>3</sub> (AG1x4, CI form)

E I .

42, 261 MWd/MtU

2.

2.1

2.1.1 Spent PWR fuel : 42,261 MWd/MtU

2.1.2 Iodide : CsI 99.999%, Aldrich .

2.1.3 <sup>131</sup>I : <sup>131</sup>I

Table1 .

2.1.4 : 8 M HNO<sub>3</sub> 50 mL 10 M HCl 10 mL .

## 2.2

2.2.1 - ray : <sup>131</sup>I - ray HpGe 가 16000 (GMX- 30190- P  
EG&G ORTEC) 364 KeV count rate .

2.2.2 : Kottenforts(Germany)  
(D5309) .

2.2.3 Ion chromatograph : DIONEX

Table 2 .

## 2.3

2.3.1 ; Hot cell 70 μL <sup>131</sup>I(2.0 mCi/ mL) 가  
(80:20 mol%) 30 mL 가 .

97 2 .  
2.3.2 ; 0.5 mL( 10 mg U )

Fig. 2  
2.5 M 140 mg NH<sub>4</sub>OH · HCl 가 . 10 mL CCl<sub>4</sub> 가  
5 2 .

2.3.3 ( ); 가 5 mL 0.0001 N  
NH<sub>4</sub>OH · HCl 가 2 3 . 5 mL vial  
0.1 N NaHSO<sub>3</sub> 5 mL 가 5 1 mL

## 3.

### 3.1 Hot cell

Hot cell  
one  
touch 가 . 가 Hot cell  
Hot cell Fig. 1 Fig. 2

### 3.2 <sup>131</sup>I

#### 3.2.1

E

가

$\text{IO}_3^-$

$\text{IO}_4^-$

(8.0 M  $\text{HNO}_3$  : 10.0 M  $\text{HCl}$  , 80 : 20 mol%) Nitrosyl- chloride

$\text{O}_3$ 가 가 42,261 MWd/MtU

가

$^{131}\text{I}$

Table 3

$^{131}\text{I}$

가  $2715 \pm 83.4$  CPS/mL

$2970 \pm 46.6$  CPS/mL

8.5%

E

### 3.2.2 Iodate Iodine ( $\text{IO}_3^-$ E)

가

( 10 mg )

I

$\text{IO}_3^-$

$\text{NH}_2\text{OH} \cdot \text{HCl}$  가 E

Table 4

가 42,261, MWd/ MtU

67.9%

83.3%

15.4%

### 3.2.3 Iodine Iodide (E I )

E I

0.0001 M  $\text{NH}_2\text{OH} \cdot \text{HCl}$

0.1M  $\text{NaHSO}_3$  가

$^{131}\text{I}$

Table 5

I

69.0%

82.8% 13.8%

### 3.3

#### Iodide

100  $\mu\text{L}$

0.08 M  $\text{NaCl}$

0.1 mL/min.

Fig. 3

2

$\text{HSO}_3^-$

가, 3

$\text{NO}_3^-$

가

6

I

가

### 3.4 $^{131}\text{I}$

가

가

I <sup>131</sup>I

가 <sup>131</sup>I

Table 6

3.5 가

가

Fig. 4 Table 7 가 42,261

MWd/ MtU 가

4.

가 42.261 MWd/ MtU

I

<sup>131</sup>I

69.0 ± 3.6%

<sup>131</sup>I 193.6 μg

322.8 μg/g 가

Origin coed2 336.1, 324.5 μg/g

- 4.0%, +3.6%

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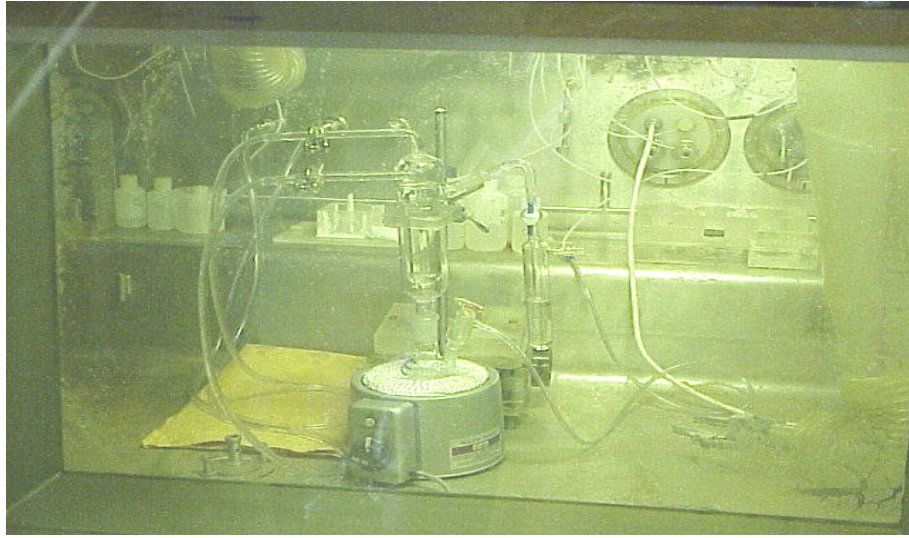
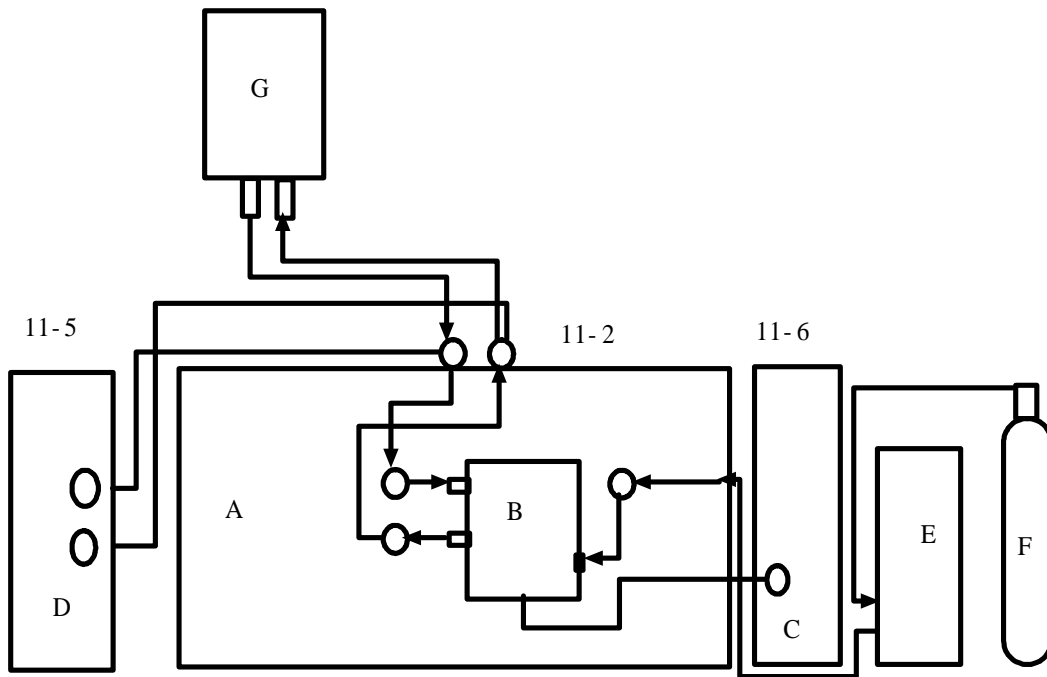


Fig. 1 Appratus for spent fuel dissolution at Hot cell



**Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of spent fuel digestion at Hot cell**

A: Hot cell B: Digestion system C: Control box D: Control box  
 E: O<sub>3</sub> generator F: O<sub>2</sub> gas

#35 electro valve #36 electro valve #35 water out #36 water  
 in #35 inlet on/off switch #36 outlet on/off switch O<sub>2</sub> inlet  
 O<sub>3</sub> outlet O<sub>3</sub> inlet tube digestion system on/off switch



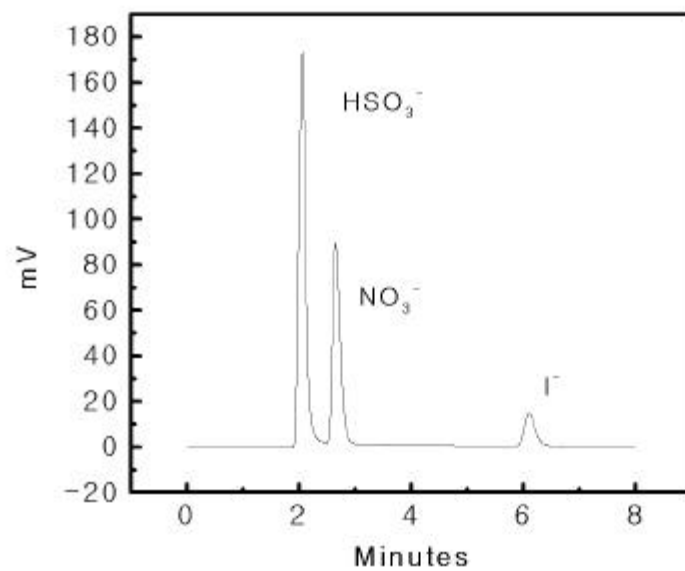


Fig. 3 Ion chromatogram of iodide separation in 0.1 M  $\text{NaHSO}_3$

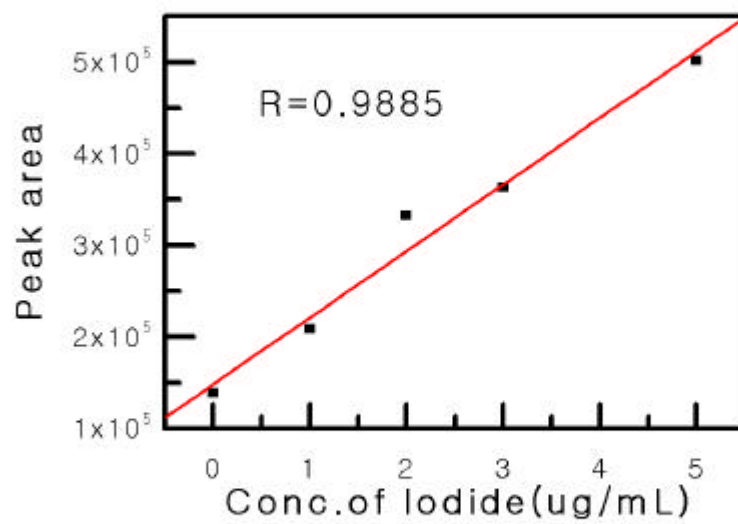


Fig. 4 Calibration curve of Iodide with standard addition method.

Table 1. Chemical property of  $^{131}\text{I}$  as a tracer.

Half life of $^{131}\text{I}$	8.07 day
Chemical composition	NaI Solution, 0.1M $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$
Radioactivity	2,0 mCi
pH	8- 11
Radiochemical purity	99.0.%

Table 2. Ion chromatographic conditions for the analysis of Iodide.

Separation column	AS4A - SC DIONEX
Dimension	4 × 250 mm, 20 $\mu\text{eq}$ /column)
Detection range	5 ppb 25 ppm
Sample volume	100 $\mu\text{L}$
Eluent	0.08 M NaCL
Eluent flow rate	0.1 mL/min.
Detection wavelength	243 nm.

Table 3.

S.F No.	Burnup (MWd/MtU)	Dissolved	
		Before(activity of <sup>131</sup> I) CPS/mL	After(activity of <sup>131</sup> I) CPS/mL
#6	422,611	2775.0	3024.9
		2774.3	2907.7
		2596.8	2978.8
		av. 2715 ± 83.4	av. 2970 ± 46.6

Table 4. Recovery of Iodide on the Extraction with CCl<sub>4</sub> (IO<sub>3</sub> I<sub>2</sub>)

Solvent	Amount of 131-Iodide. CPS/Ml							
	Predict	Aqueous		Recovery (%)	Organic		Recovery (%)	
CCl <sub>4</sub>	2970.0	1	282.9	9.5	1	1848.8	62.2	
			31.1	1.0		1953.7	65.8	
		2	67.4	22.9	2	-	-	
			292.5	9.8		2120.8	71.4	
		3	408.3	13.7	3	2216.5	74.6	
			506.6	17.1		2068.5	69.6	
		4	93.8	3.2	4	1961.9	66.1	
			805.5	27.1		2112.2	71.1	
		5	17.0	0.6	5	1945.1	65.5	
			19.7	0.7		1920.6	64.7	
		Ave. 10.6 ± 9.1					Ave. 67.9 ± 3.7	

Table 5. Recovery of Iodide on the Back Extraction with NaHSO<sub>3</sub> (I<sub>2</sub> I<sup>-</sup>)

Amount of <sup>131</sup> -Iodide. CPS/MØ								
Solvent	Predict	Aqueous		Recovery (%)	Organic			
						Recovery (%)		
0.1N NaHSO <sub>3</sub>	2970.0	1	2053.4	69.1	1	12.8	0.4	
			2086.2	69.2		17.8	0.6	
		2	2011.5	67.7	2	91.5	20.7	
			2108.4	71.0		16.8	0.7	
		3	2220.5	74.8	3	39.3	1.3	
			2170.2	73.1		36.4	1.2	
		4	2032.8	68.4	4	5.6	0.2	
			1839.7	61.9		4.9	0.2	
		5	2095.2	70.5	5	19.7	0.7	
			1922.5	64.7		18.0	0.6	
		Ave. 69.0 ± 3.6					Ave. 2.7 ± 6.0	

Table. 6. Analytical results of iodide in spent PWR fuels by ion chromatography

SF, No	Burnup, MWd/MtU*	Measured, $\mu\text{g}$	Average, $\mu\text{g}$ (RSD, %)	Result corrected by recovery yield of $^{131}\text{I}$ tracer, $\mu\text{g}$	Average, $\mu\text{g}$ (RSD, %)
6	42,261	135.9	131.2 (5.5%)	181.7	193.6 (6.9%)
		141.1		193.1	
		127.3		184.4	
		135.9		194.2	
		130.2		183.7	
		113.9		176.1	
		129.6		217.7	
		132.5		195.7	
		132.6		193.9	
		132.6		214.2	

\* Gamma ray spectrometry by detection of  $^{137}\text{Cs}$

Table 7. Evaluation of determination reliability of iodide in PWR spent fuel of 42,261 MWd/MTU

SF, No	Burnup (MWd/MtU)*	I/U, $\mu\text{g/g}$			Deviation, %	
		Origen code 2	Standard addition	No addition		
6	42,261	324.5	336.1	322.8	No. add/ St.add	-4.0
					St.add/ Origen 2	+3.6
					No.add/ Origen 2	-0.5

\* Gamma ray spectrometry by detection of  $^{137}\text{Cs}$