4th International Conference on
Materials Chemistry & Science 2019
Materials Chemistry & Science
March 18-19, 2019 | Singapore City, Singapore

Title: Development of Simultaneous Recovery System of PGMs and Mo from High-level Radioactive Liquid Waste

K.Takeshita[1], Y.Inaba[1], J.Onoe[2], H.Narita[3]

[1] Laboratory for Advanced Nuclear Energy, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan
[2] Graduate School of Engineering, Nagoya University, Japan
[3] National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Japan

Keywords: HLLW, PGM, Mo, Ferrocyanide, Vitrification

I. Abstract Body (up to 250 words)

We are developing a simultaneous recovery system of Mo and PGMs (Pd, Ru and Rh) from high-level radioactive liquid waste (HLLW) for the decrease in the number of glass bodies and the stable operation of glass melter, as shown in Fig.1. Mo and PGMs were adsorbed simultaneously from HLLW by an inorganic adsorbent, Al ferrocyanide, and separated mutually by solvent extraction process. In this study, the mass balance of Mo amd PGMs in the proposed system was evaluated from the results of fundamental adsorption tests and the effect of the introduction of the adsorption system on the vitrified object production was discussed .

Simultaneous adsorption of PGMs and Mo from a simulated HLLW (sHLLW) with 26 elements was tested by Al ferrocyanide. 0.2g Al ferrocyanide was added to 5ml sHLLW in a vial, which was sealed and shaken at room temperature for 24 hr. The adsorption percentages of Mo, Ru, Rh and Pd from the sHLLW were evaluated to be 75, 20, 40 and 100%, respectively. Co-adsorbed FP elements were Cs (adsorption percent: about 40%) and Zr (about 5%). The adsorption of rare earth elements (REEs) was not observed. Therefore, it is not necessary to consider the adsorption of MAs. These results suggest that Al ferrocyanide has the selective adsorption performance of PGMs and Mo. From these results, The mass balance of Mo and PGMs in the proposed adsorption system was evaluated for HLLW from spent PWR fuel with 45 GWd/T. 86% of Mo and 48% of PGMs can be removed by adding 80kg Al ferrocyanide to 1m^3 HLLW. Table 1 shows the relation between the separation of Mo and PGMs from HLLW and the waste loading in vitrified objects under the conditions that the contents of Mo and PGMs in vitrified objects are 1.5wt%., which is limiting contents of Mo and PGMs for the stable operation of glass melter. These results suggest that the waste loading in vitrified objects can be enhanced from 22wt% to 35wt% by the introduction of the simultaneous adsorption system of PGMs and Mo.

Acknowledgements This work was financially supported by both "The Initiatives for Atomic Energy Basic and Generic Strategic Research" and " Innovative Nuclear Research and Development Program" organized by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan

II. Image:

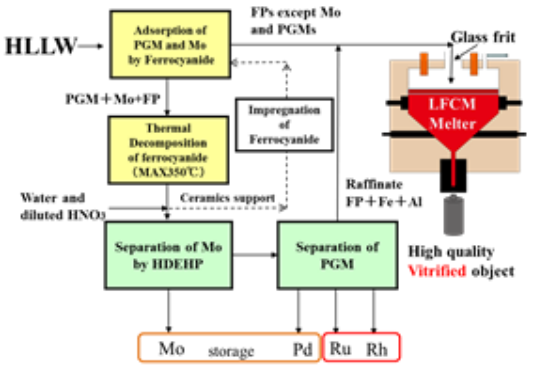


Fig.1 Simultaneous adsorption system of PGMs (Pd, Ru and Rh) and Mo from HLLW

Table 1 Relation between separation of Mo and PGMs and waste loading in vitrified object

Cooling Period of Spent Fuel [yr]	Separation [%]		Waste Loading [wt%]
	Mo	PGMs	
10	46	32	30
20	59	48	35
30	66	57	40

III. Biography:

Kenji Takeshita got a doctor of engineering from Tokyo Institute of Technology in 1986. His research fields are Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing, Partitioning and Transmutation of Nuclear Wastes and Nuclear Waste Management. Currently, he is the director (professor) of Laboratory for Advanced Nuclear Energy (LANE), Tokyo Institute of Technology.

IV. Presenting author details

Full Name: Kenji Takeshita
Contact number: +81-3-5734-3845
Session name : Energy Materials
Category: (Oral presentation)
Passport Number:TH9121145



Copyright © 2016-2018 Meetings Int PTE Ltd, All Rights Reserved.