

# Diamond, Decommissioning and Disposal of the UK's Nuclear Legacy

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Chris Foster & co-authors

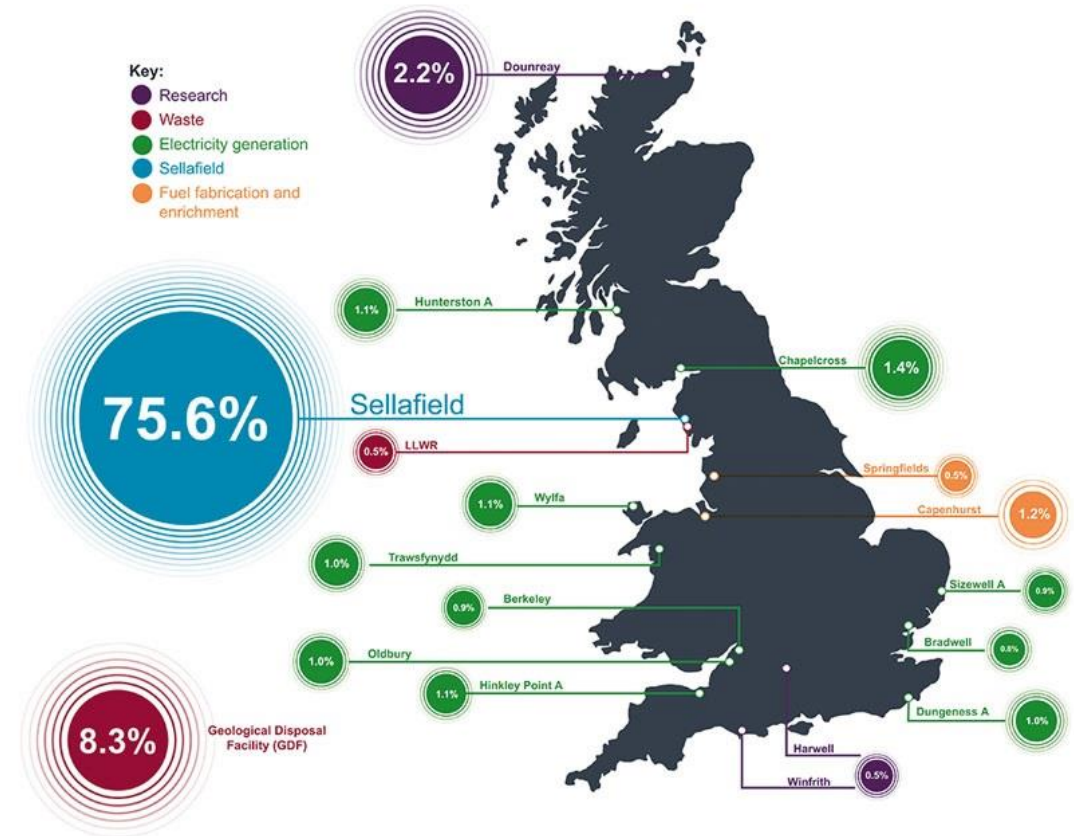
# Talk Structure

- The scale of the challenges, the “nuclear legacy”
- Examples of direct impact
  - Sellafield – EARP plant
  - Sellafield – SIXEP plant
- NNUF RADER Facility UoM
- A prospect for the AMB and wider users



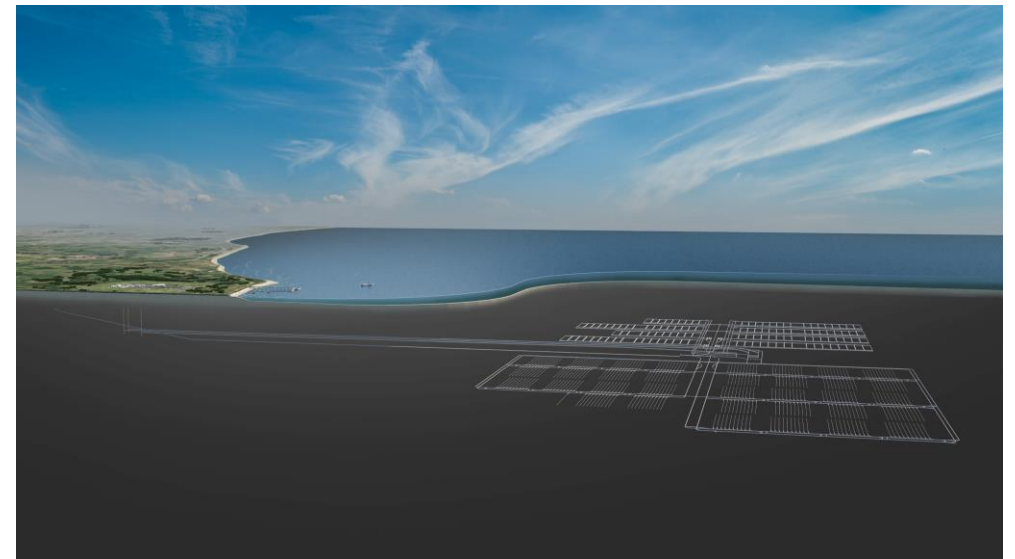
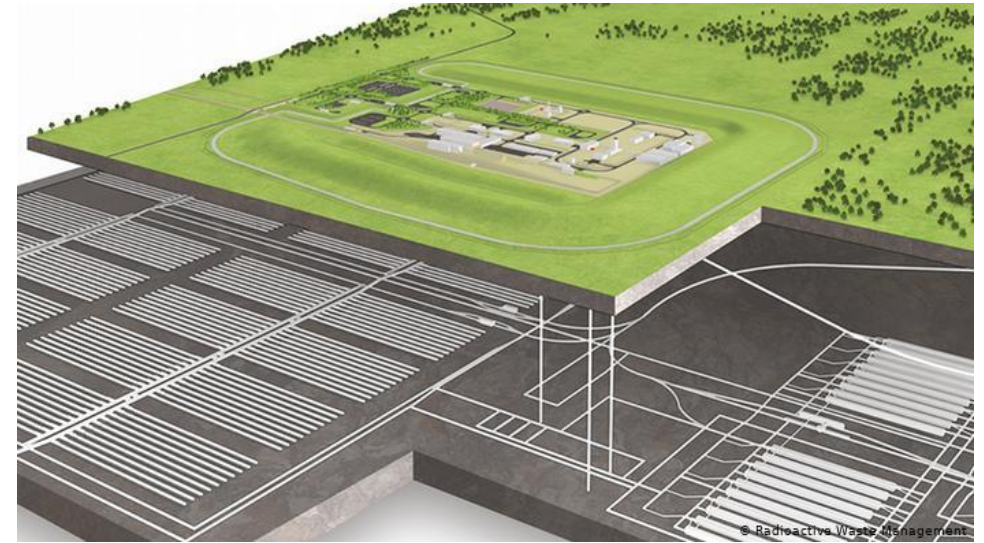
# Britain's Nuclear Legacy

- Britain has historic nuclear sites which require clean-up
- Estimated cost and timescale
  - £126,000,000,000
  - >120 years
- Nuclear sector deal
  - minus 20 % challenge



# Britain's Nuclear Legacy

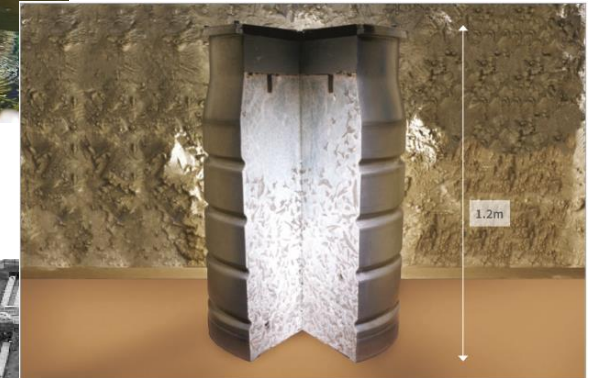
- Legacy of higher activity radioactive wastes - 60+ years nuclear power / nuclear weapons
- 300,000 higher activity waste packages destined for deep geological disposal
- £20-50 billion pound, 100+ year project
- siting via volunteer communities happening now (2021/2) (west Cumbria x 3 community partnerships, Lincolnshire x 1 working group)





# Decommissioning, Disposal

- Fission products
- Actinides
- Activation products
  
- Understanding of, optimisation of, processes → implies mechanism



# Decommissioning - Sellafield Effluent Treatment

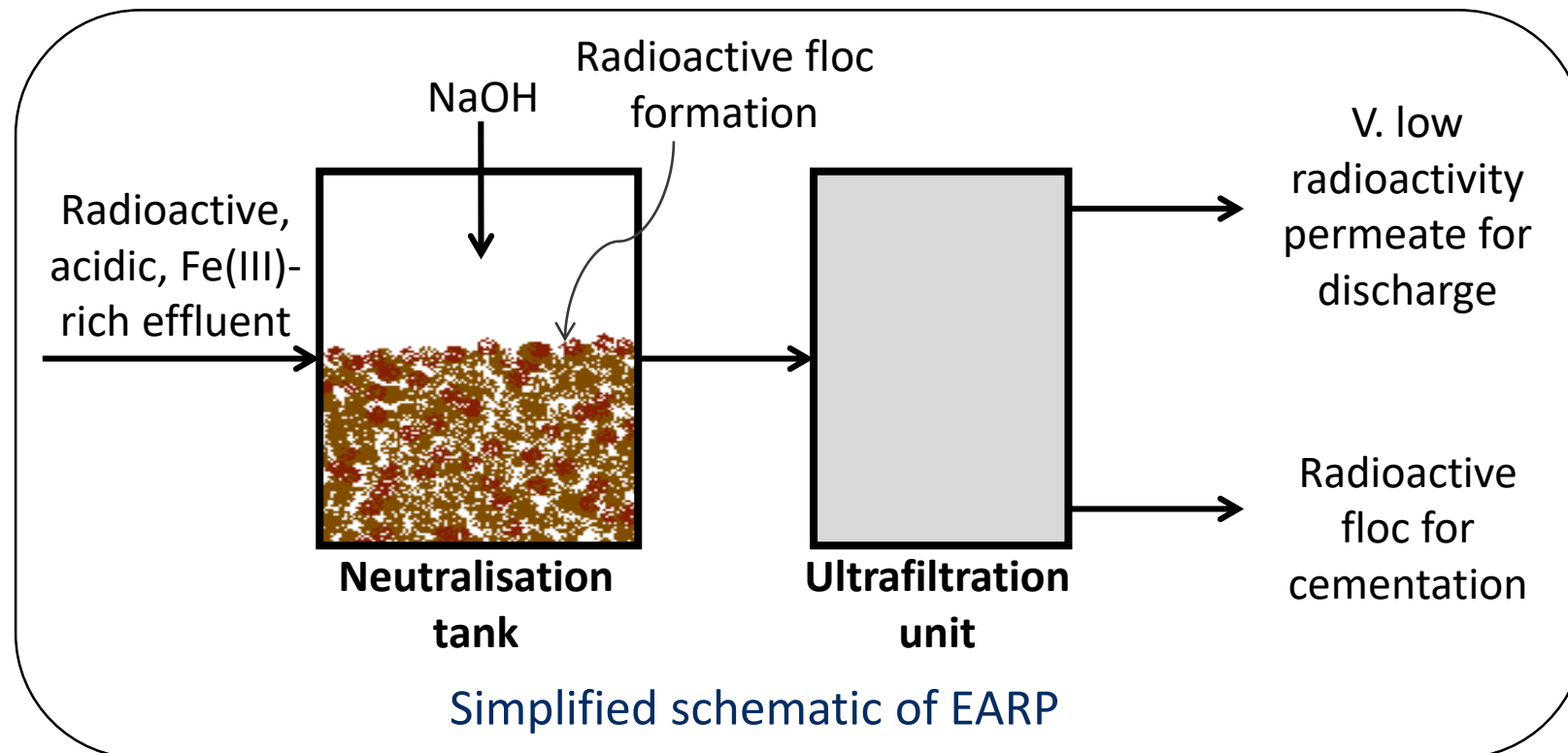
- Sellafield Effluents
  - Acidic from reprocessing – Enhanced Actinide Treatment Plant (EARP)
  - Alkaline from Sellafield Legacy Ponds and Silos – Site Ion Exchange Plant (SIXEP)
- Effluent treatment underpins ongoing site decommissioning operations

**one of the most significant environmental remediation challenges in Europe**



# EARP – Acidic Effluent, Ferrihydrite Precipitation

- Co-precipitates radionuclides with iron oxyhydroxide floc
- Two stages: **chemical neutralisation** followed by **physical separation**



# EARP – Acidic Effluent, Ferrihydrite Precipitation





# EARP – Acidic Effluent, Ferrihydrite Precipitation



## Final Product:

- Fe(III) oxyhydroxide solid
- +/- Radionuclides associated with the solid phase
- Cleaned effluent

## Initial effluent:

- 1M HNO<sub>3</sub>
- 7.16mM Fe(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>
- +/- Radionuclides

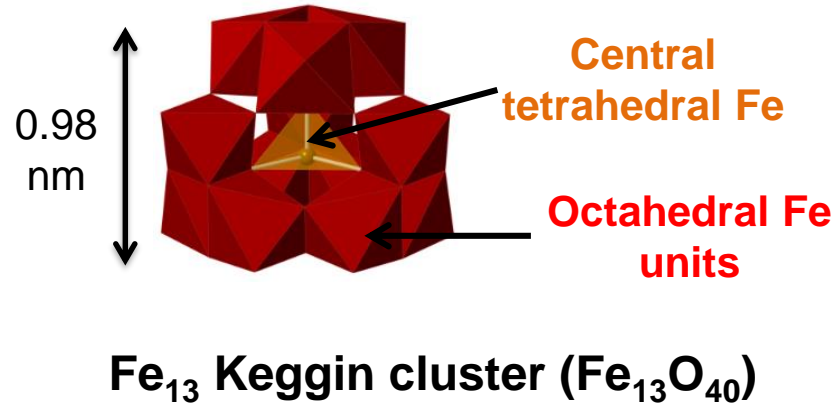
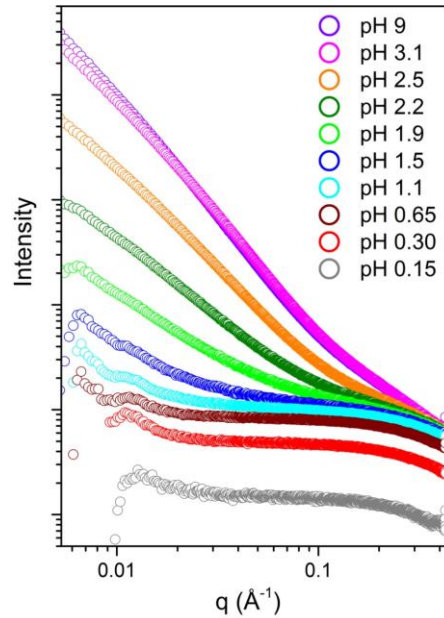


pH 0.1

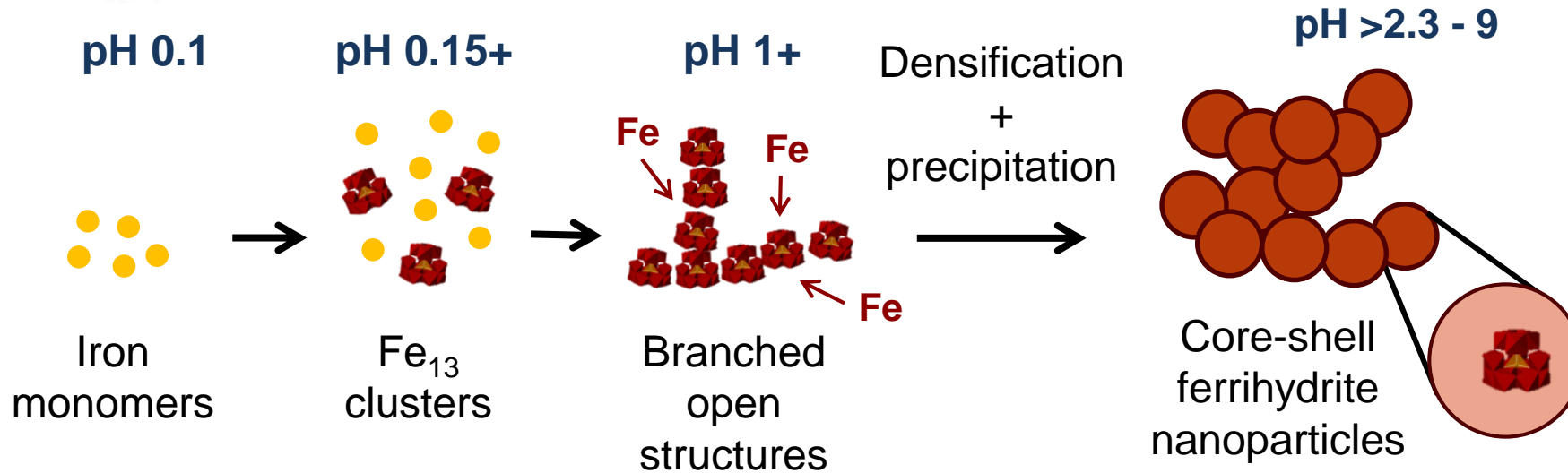
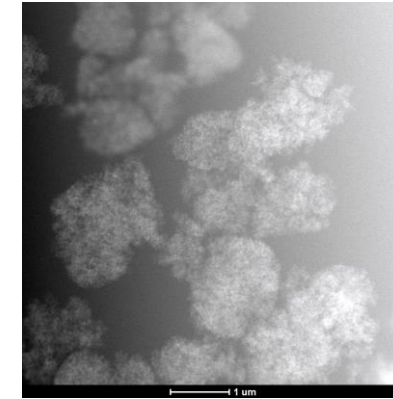
Sodium hydroxide addition

pH 9

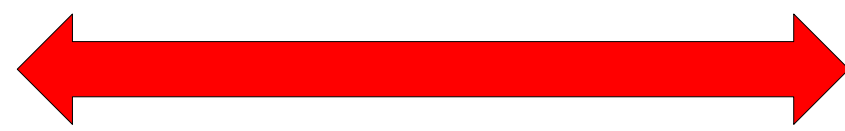
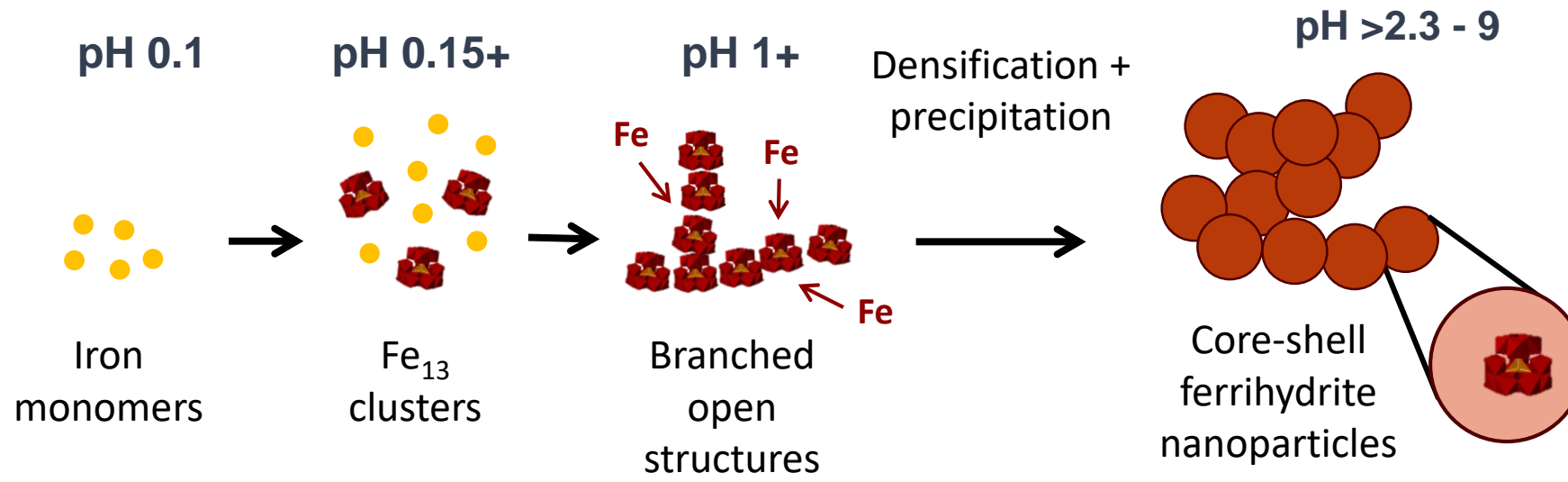
# Ferrihydrite formation pathway in EARP



In situ TEM pH 9



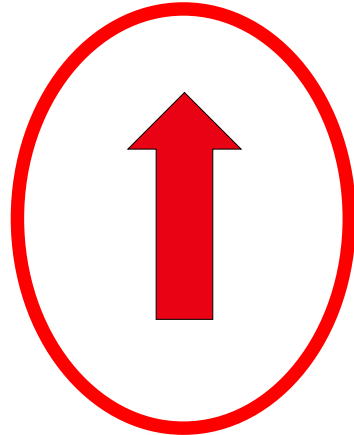
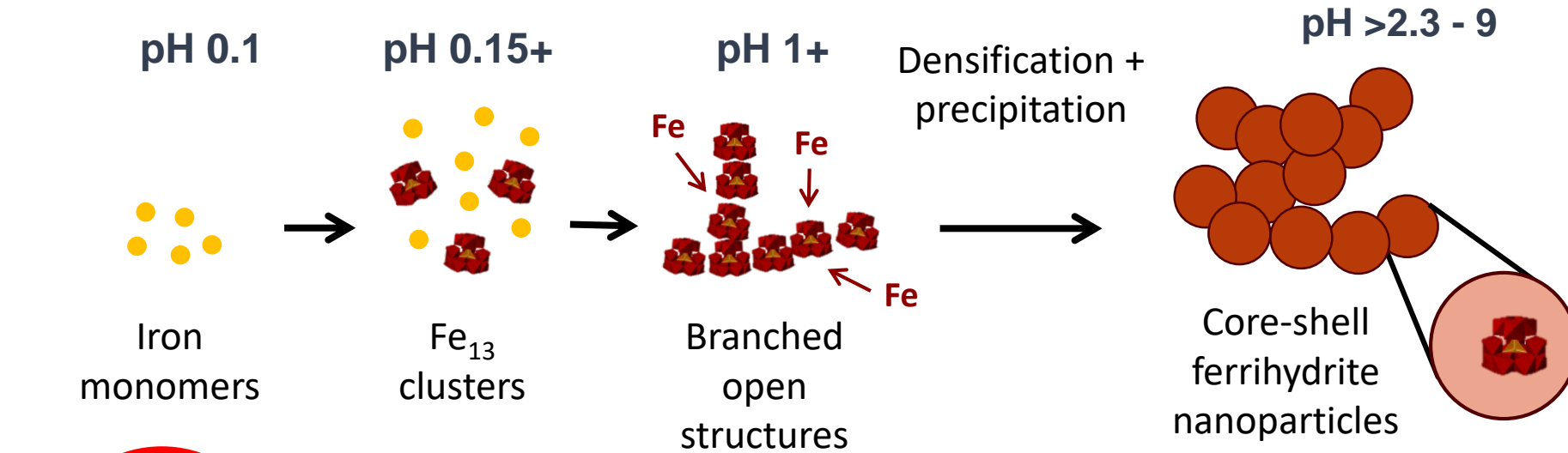
# Informing Optimisation of EARP Operations



classic model – pH 0 ↔ 1.5 no difference as no precipitate

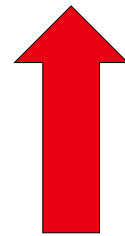
EARP influent range of pH

# Informing Optimisation of EARP Operations



Plant now doses to pH 0

RN  
Am<sup>3+</sup>



D<sub>F</sub> improved at lower initial pH

NNL – Am<sup>3+</sup> expt

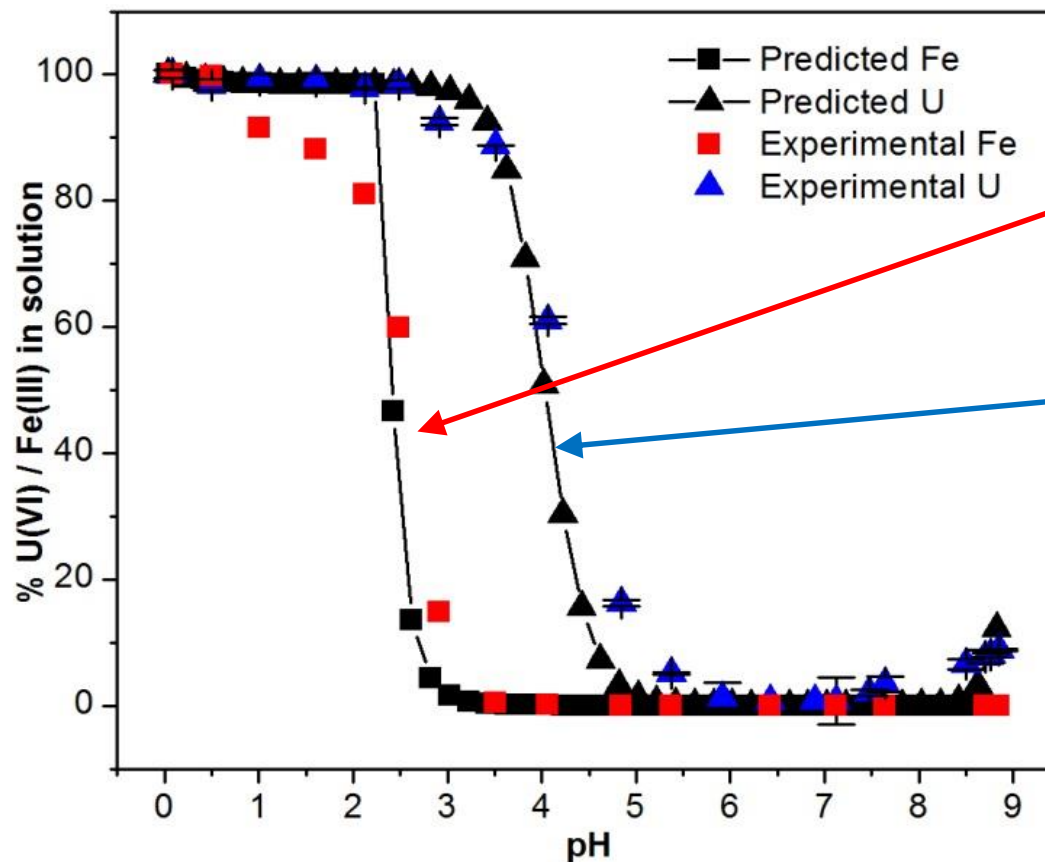
Sellafield – historical data

Further reduced discharges



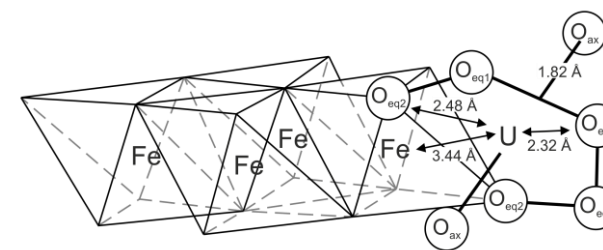
# Radionuclide Behaviour in EARP

## Uranium uptake during ferrihydrite formation



Fe(oxyhydr)oxide ppt

U(VI)-sorption

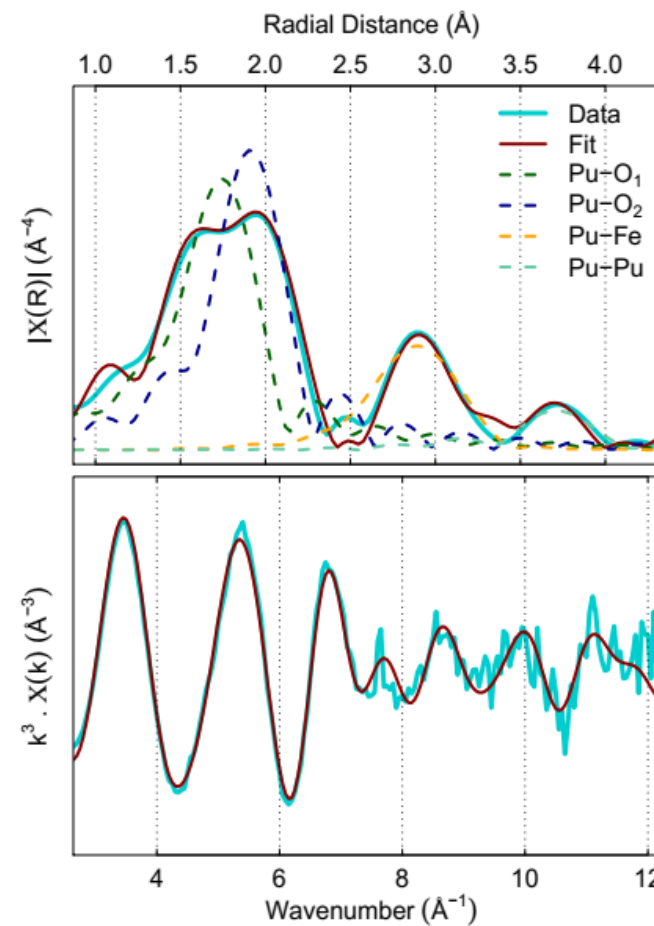
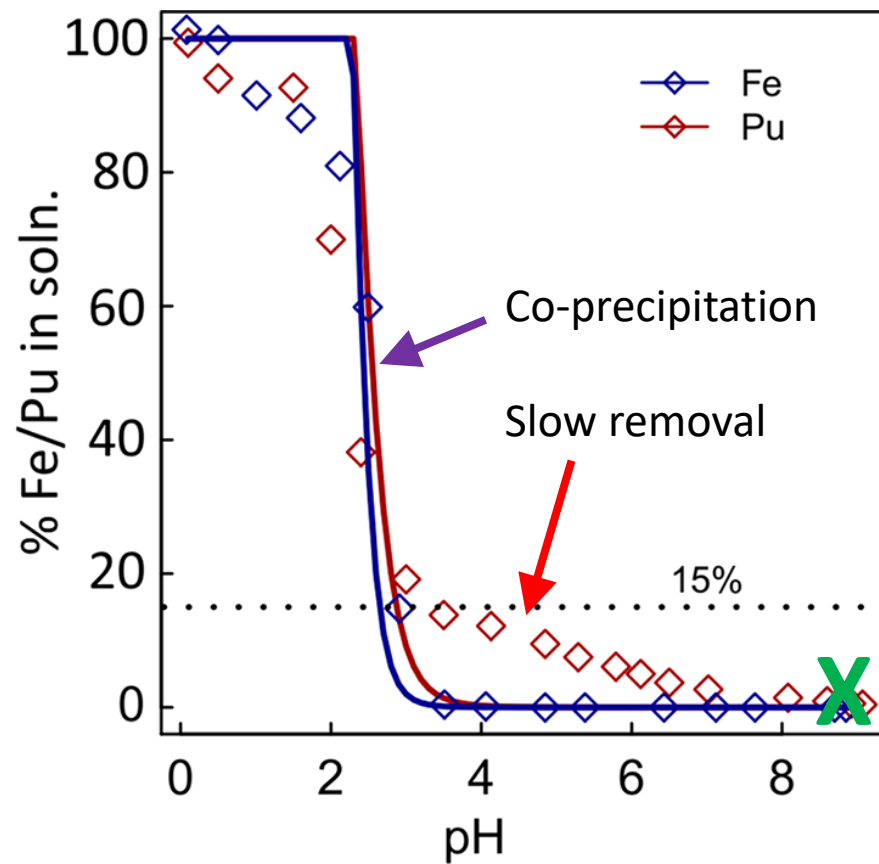


EXAFS – sorption to 10 wt % U;  
schoepite precipitation 25 wt % U

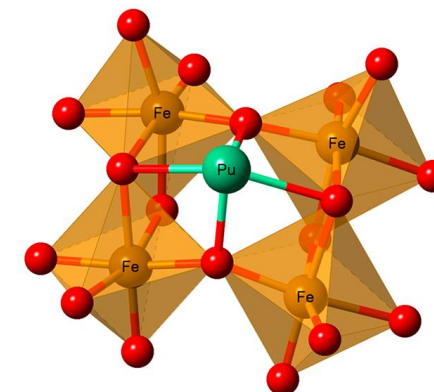


# Radionuclide Behaviour in EARP

## $^{242}\text{Pu}$ uptake during ferrihydrite formation – first Pu measurement at DLS



Pu(IV)-sorption complex with modest PuO<sub>2</sub>



# Decommissioning - Sellafield Legacy Ponds and Silos

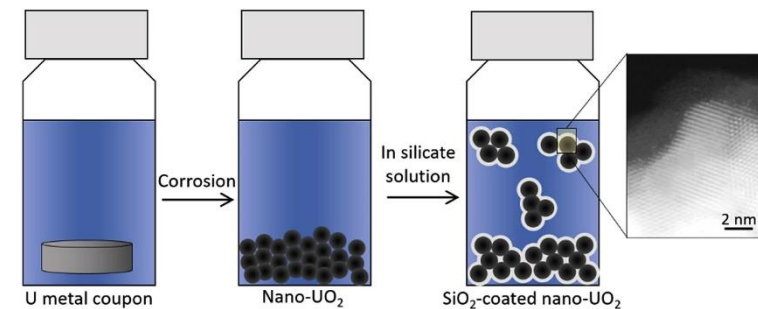
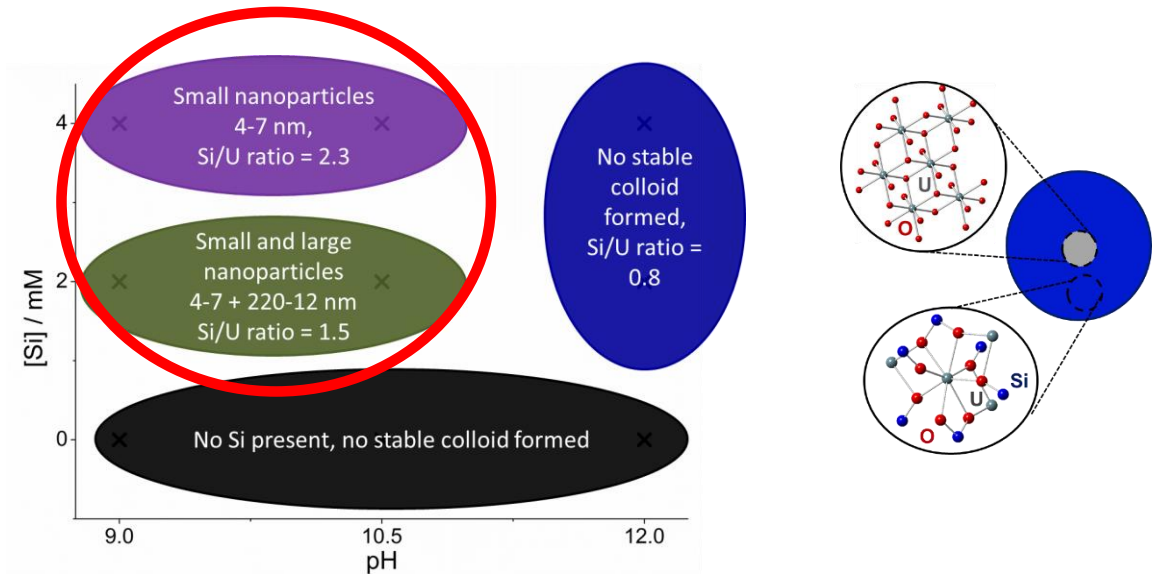
- Irradiated Magnox fuel metallic uranium → corroded in ponds
- Spent fuel storage ponds: high pH, anaerobic sludge
- Alkaline pond effluent treated in Site Ion Exchange Plant – SIXEP
- U behaviour - colloids





# Colloid Behaviour in Ponds - SIXEP

- U(IV)-silicate colloids – stability / structure poorly constrained
- [1] Synthesis of U(IV) colloids and multiple characterization approach - EXAFS, SAXS, PDF, ultrafiltration, DLS, TEM, XRD and zeta potential
- [2] Reaction of uranium corrosion product with Si solutions
- Directly supported case to change settling protocols in SLPS complex → clearer waters, reduced beta challenge



[1] Neill et al., *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 2018, 52, 16, 9118–9127 ; [2] Neill et al., *J. Nuclear Materials.* 2019, 526, 151751

[3] Foster et al., 2022, *Langmuir*, doi/10.1021/acs.langmuir.1c03179



# RADER Facility

- Solid characterisation – XRD, FT-IR, BET
- Aqueous characterisation – Nanosite, zetasizer, UV-vis, ICPMS QQQ, ICPAES
- Mineral characterisation – XRD, eSEM,
- Radiometric characterisation – alpha, gamma and scintillation counting, autoradiography
- Chemostat, cutting and polishing kit, ACs, fume hoods
- Labs: separations, columns, mycology, environmental -mineralogy, -radiochemistry, - geomicrobiology
- People – NNUF EO Tony Stockdale  
[anthony.stockdale@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:anthony.stockdale@manchester.ac.uk)

# Prospect for NNUF AMB

- Growth of user community
  - Extant and new academic users
  - Industry users
- AMB – facilitates access to range of beamlines including new capabilities, DLS model really innovative:
  - Radioactive samples from offsite, increased radiotoxicity, increased knowledge on sample cells etc.
  - Sub-set of time resolved experiments (seconds – years)
  - Remove barriers to new users
- Mechanistic insight proven to be important – communities, regulatory, international safety cases

# Funding

