

The Consortium for Enabling Technologies and Innovation

Virtual Summer Meeting for Young Researchers

Evaluation of Chemical Speciation to Enable Online Monitoring of Molten Salt Reactors

Nicole Hege – CSM

Jacob Tellez – CSM

Will Smith - WSU

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»» Project Team

Mines



Jenifer Shafer



Nicole Hege



David Wu



Jacob Tellez

WSU



Aurora Clark



Will Smith

PNNL



Sam Bryan



Amanda Lines

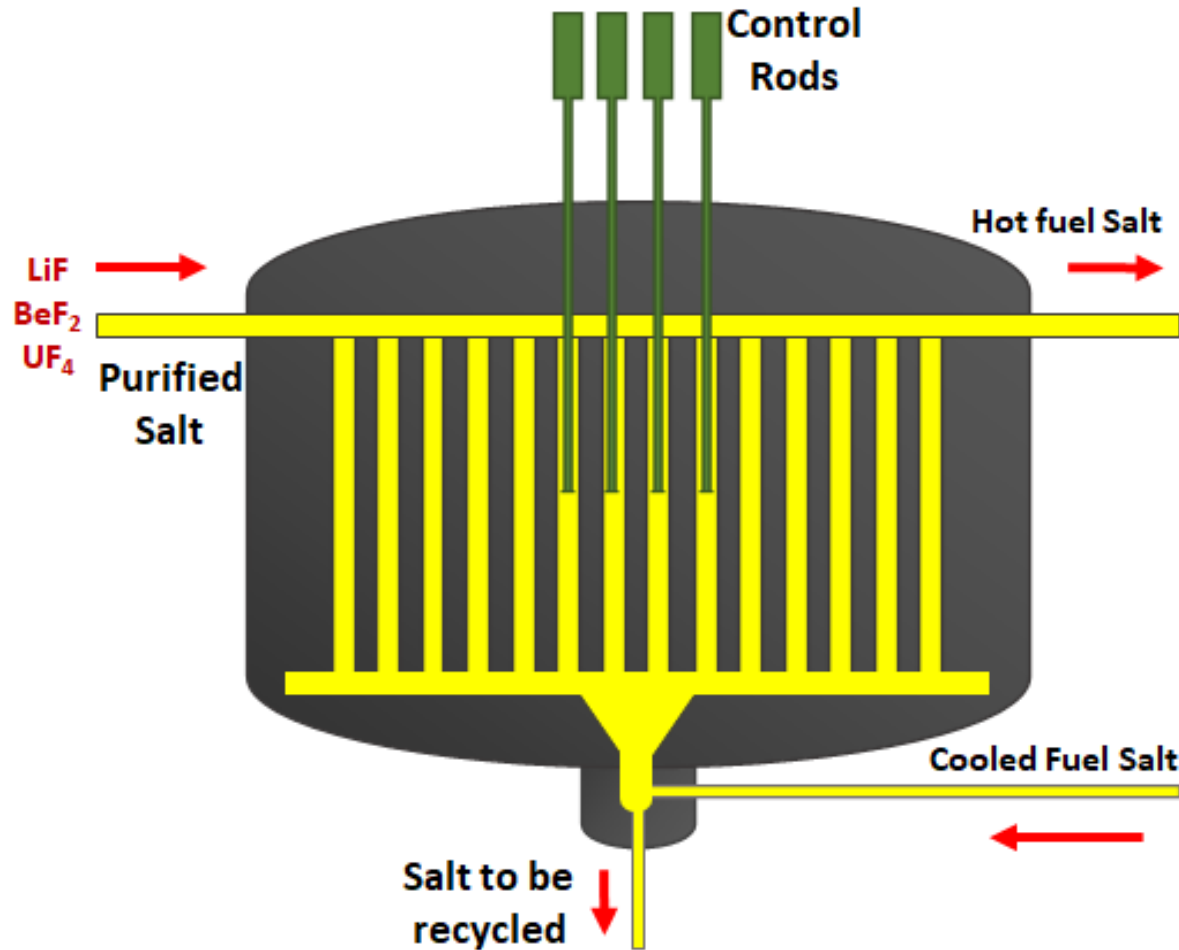


Neil Henson



Nicolehege@mines.edu
Jtellez@mines.edu
William.t.smith@wsu.edu

» Molten Salt Reactor



Pro:

Can enable online chemical processing of fission products away from actinides

Con:

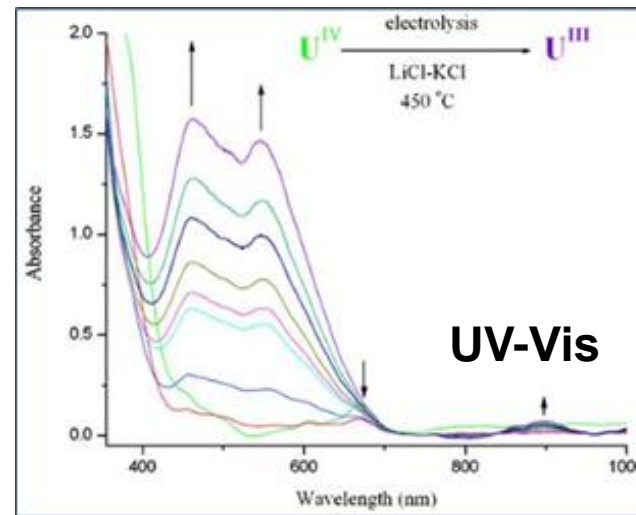
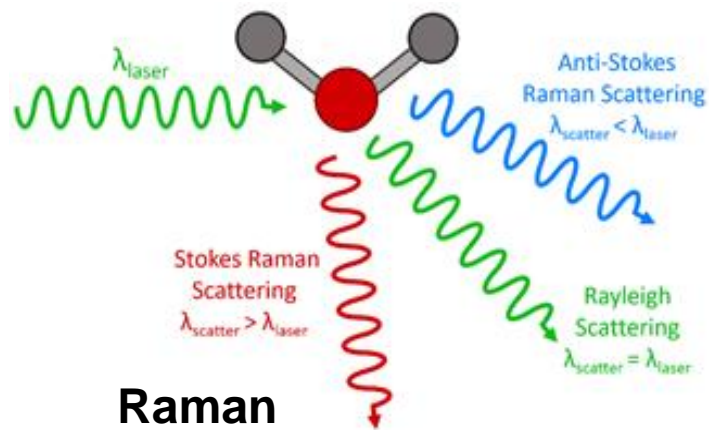
Can allow for the separation of Pu

»» Overall Project Scope

Assess MSR fuel speciation and develop online monitoring capabilities by coupling experimental and computational approaches

Online monitoring

- Uses electronic and vibrational signatures to characterize and monitor elements in the core

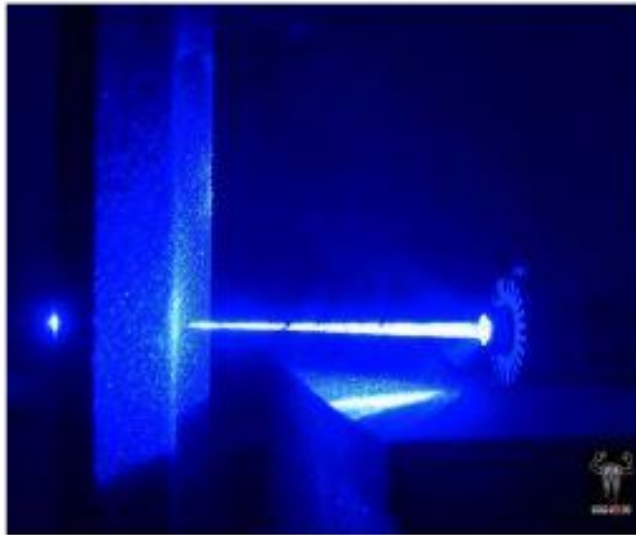


Key Benefits

1. Decrease radiation workers dose
2. No reactor shutdowns required
3. Collect data nondestructively
4. Reduce proliferation risk

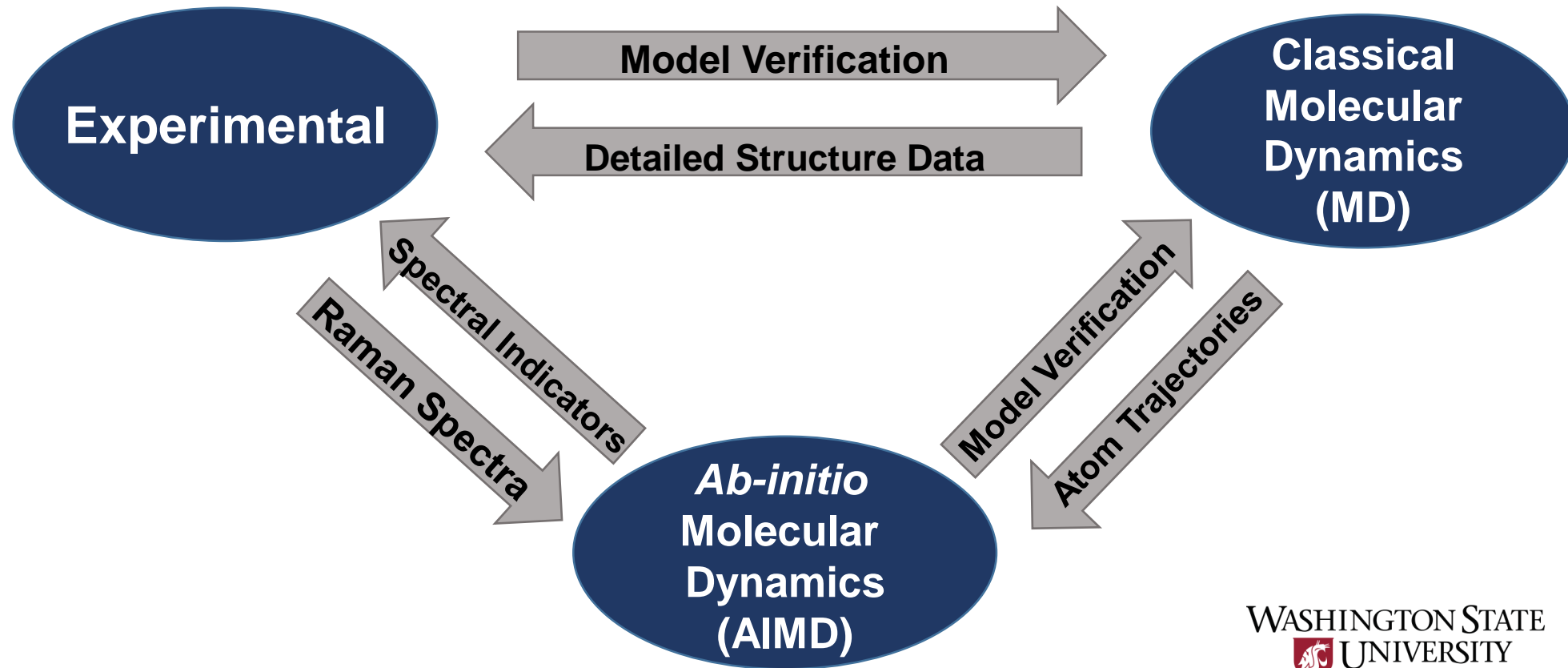
» Scientific Questions

What are the molecular structures and chemistry that govern *optical indicators* of molten salt reactors?



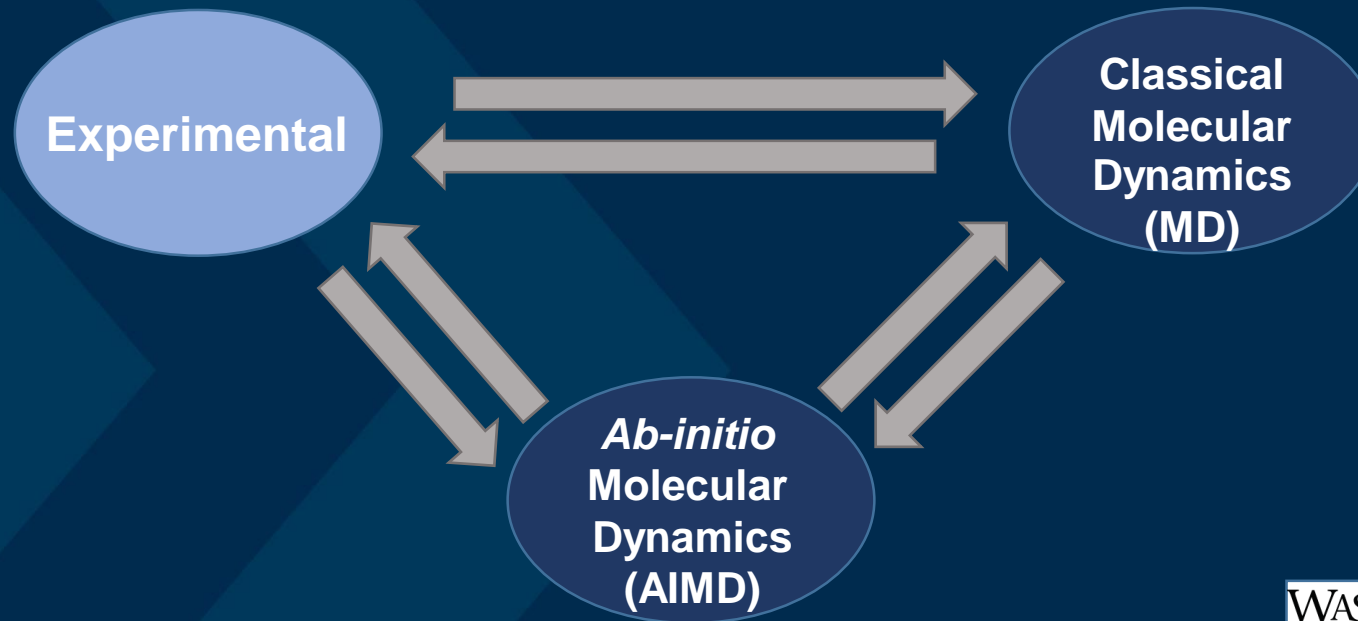
1. Establish molten salt spectroscopic monitoring capability
2. Develop and validate classical molecular dynamic (CMD) simulations
3. Leverage CMD simulations for Raman spectroscopic interpretation

»» Project Integration Web



Nicole – CSM

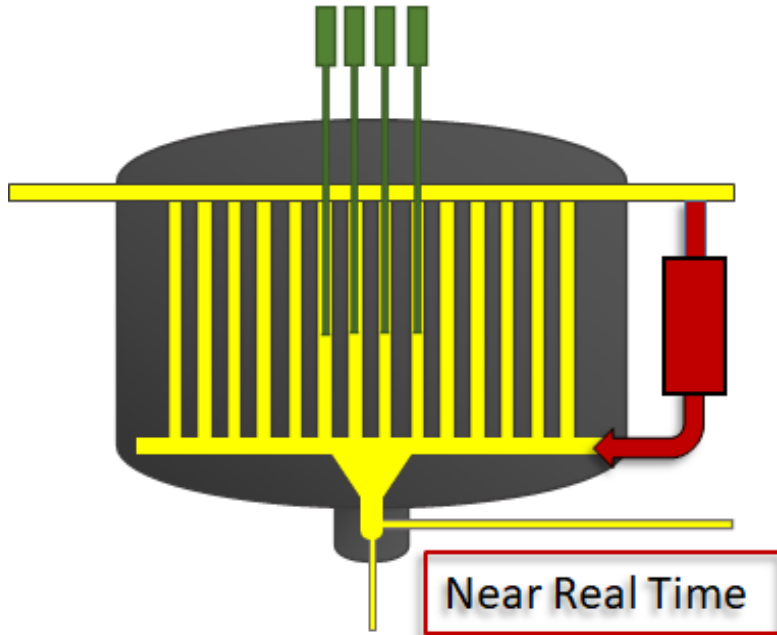
Experimentation



Nicolehege@mines.edu

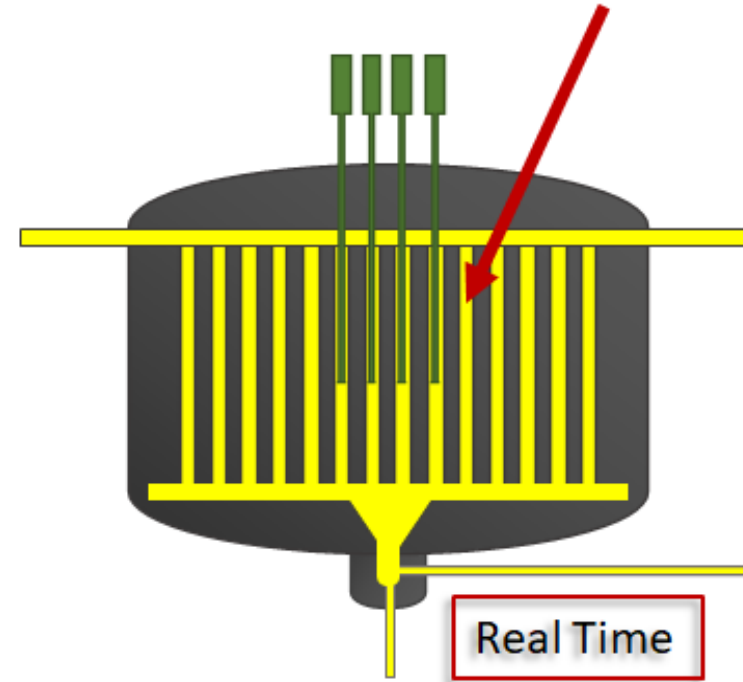
»» UV-Vis VS Raman

Can monitor actinides such as U, Pu



- Measures electronic absorbances

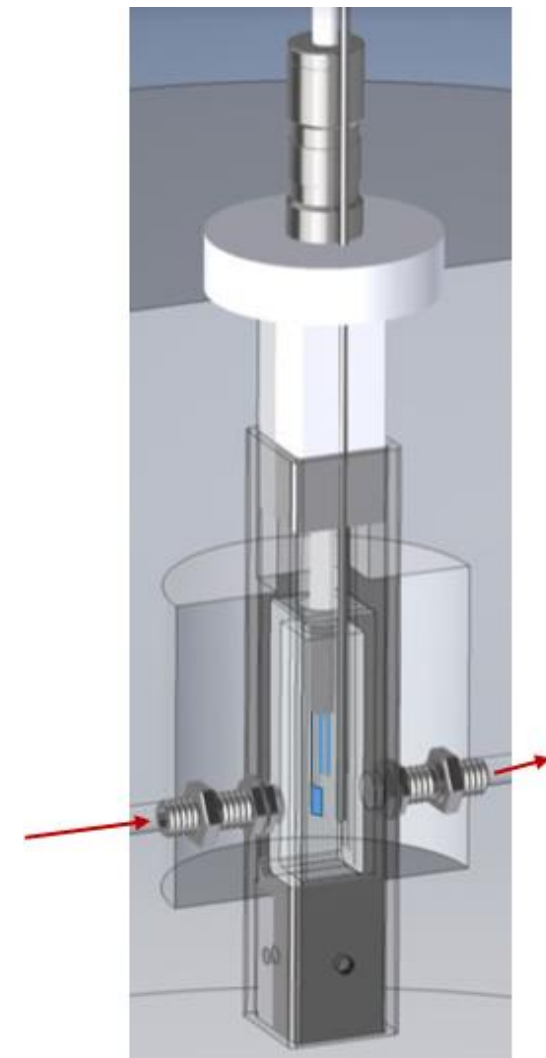
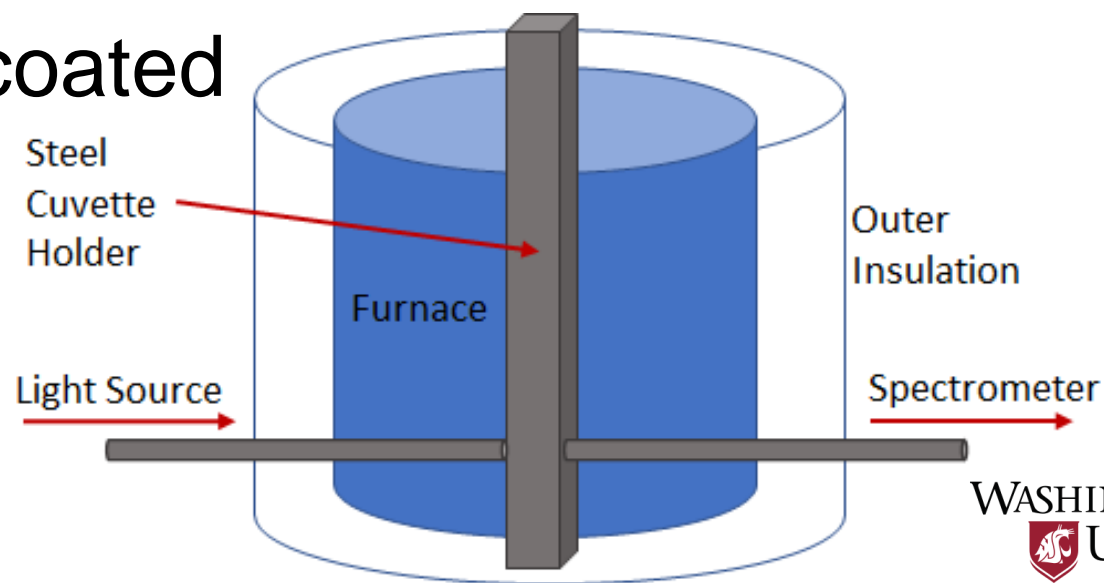
Probes the chemical environment



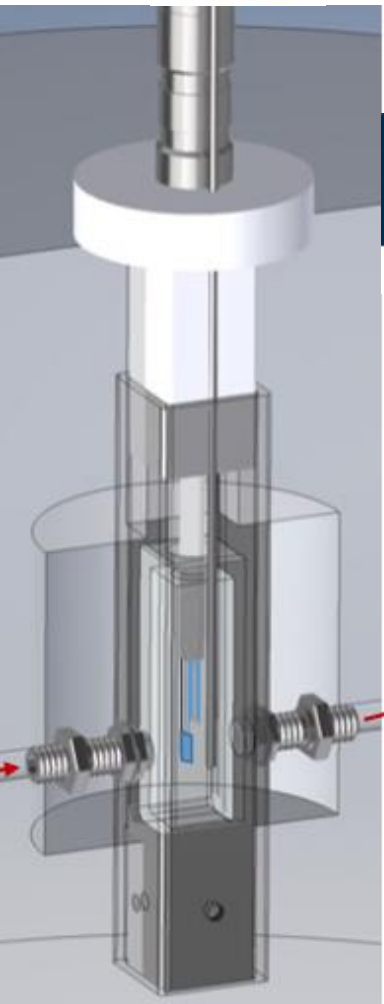
- Measures vibrational absorbances

» Experimental Design

- Quasi-reference (Pt) electrodes
- Temperature ranges from 650-1125 K
- 316 steel, ceramic, and alumina bore tubes
- Optics (Gold-coated Fiberoptics)



» Experimental Design



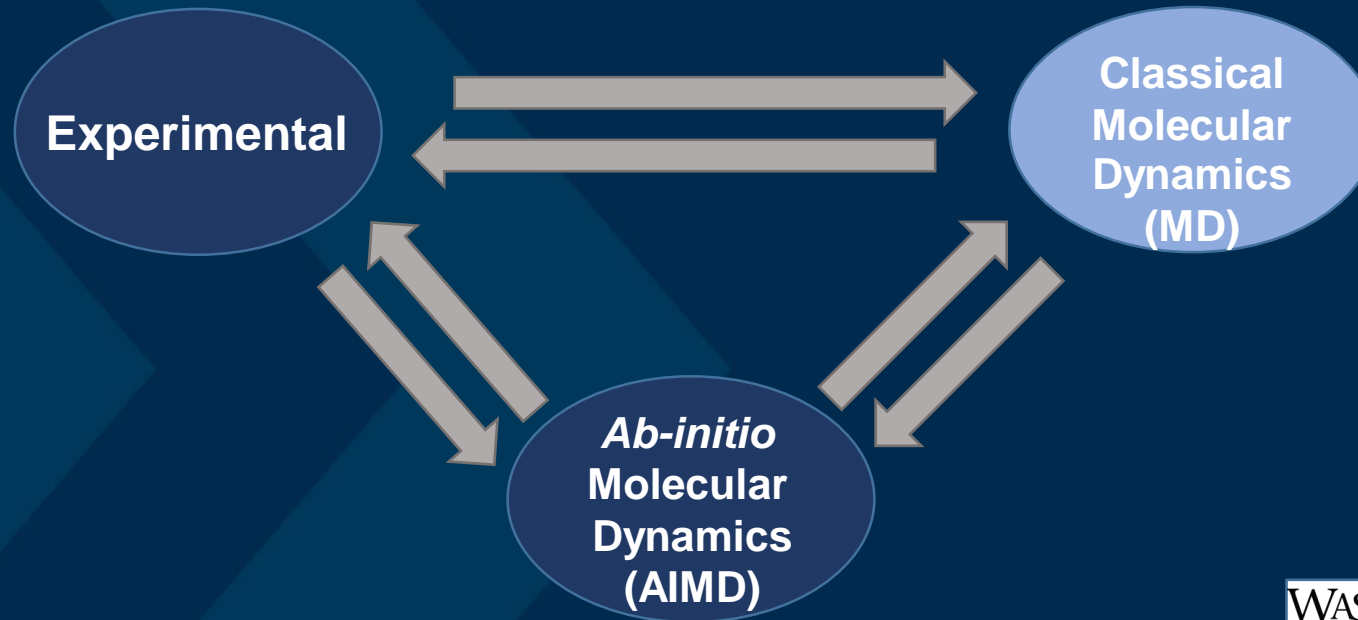
Past Design

- Quasi-reference (Pt) electrodes
- Furnace shell
- Temperature range

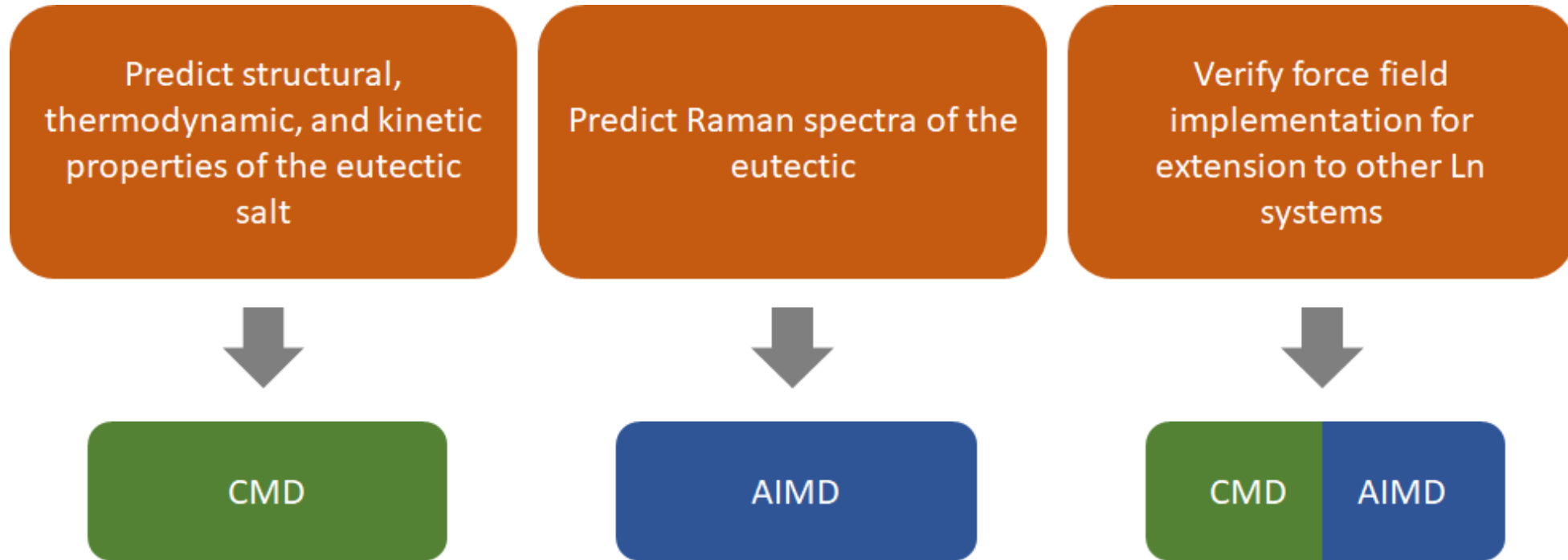
New Design

- Glove box
- 316 steel cuvette holder
- Center bushing/ push to connect
- Alumina bore tube
- Quartz cell
- Optics / Raman

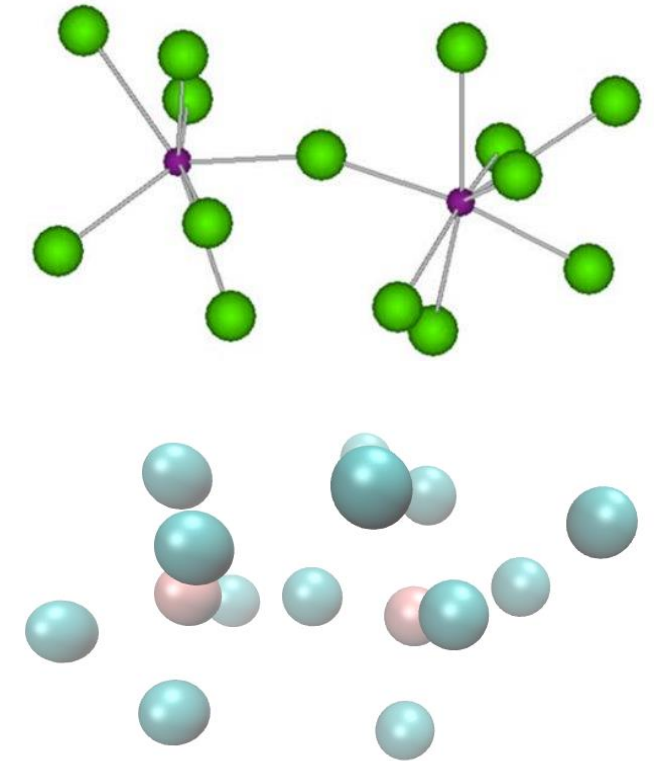
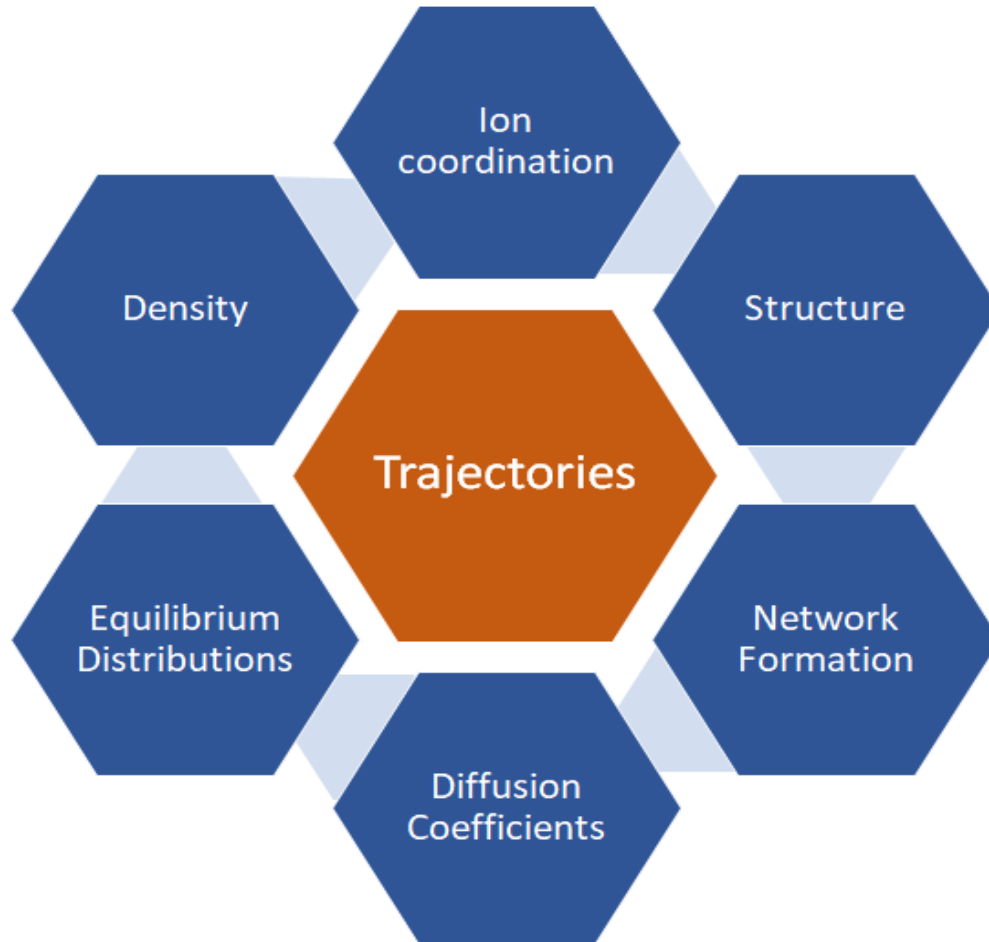
Jacob – CSM



»» Modeling Objectives

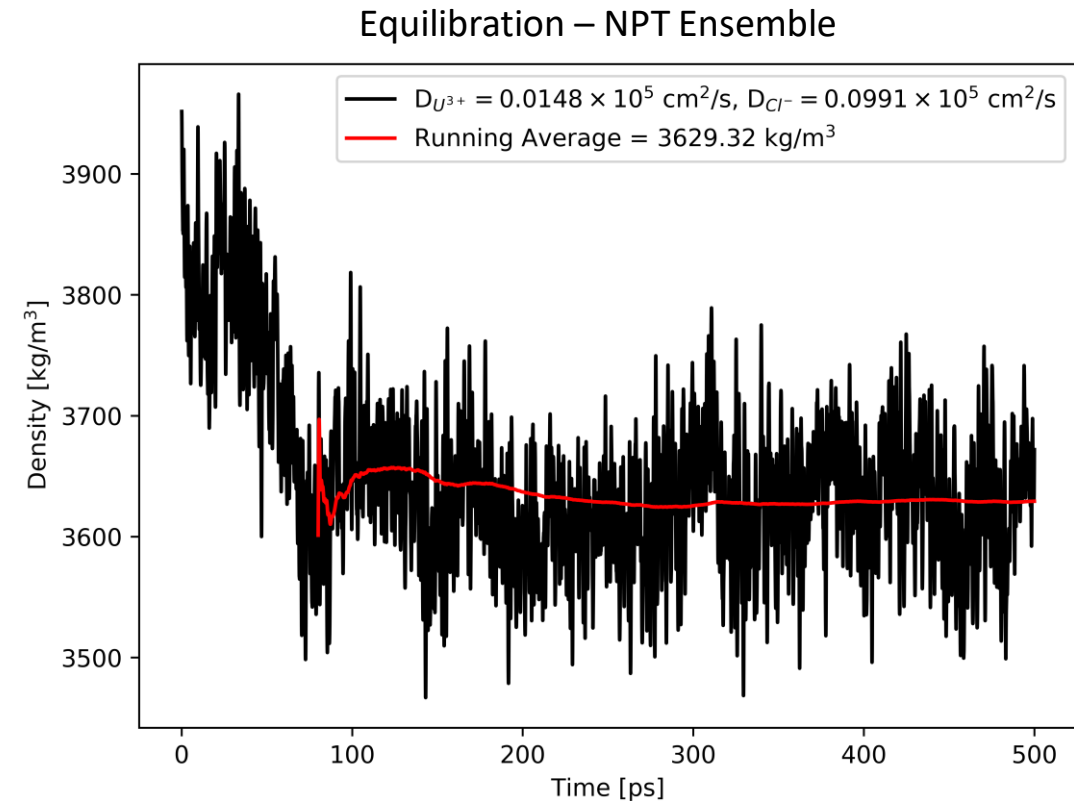


»» Mechanics of Classical MD

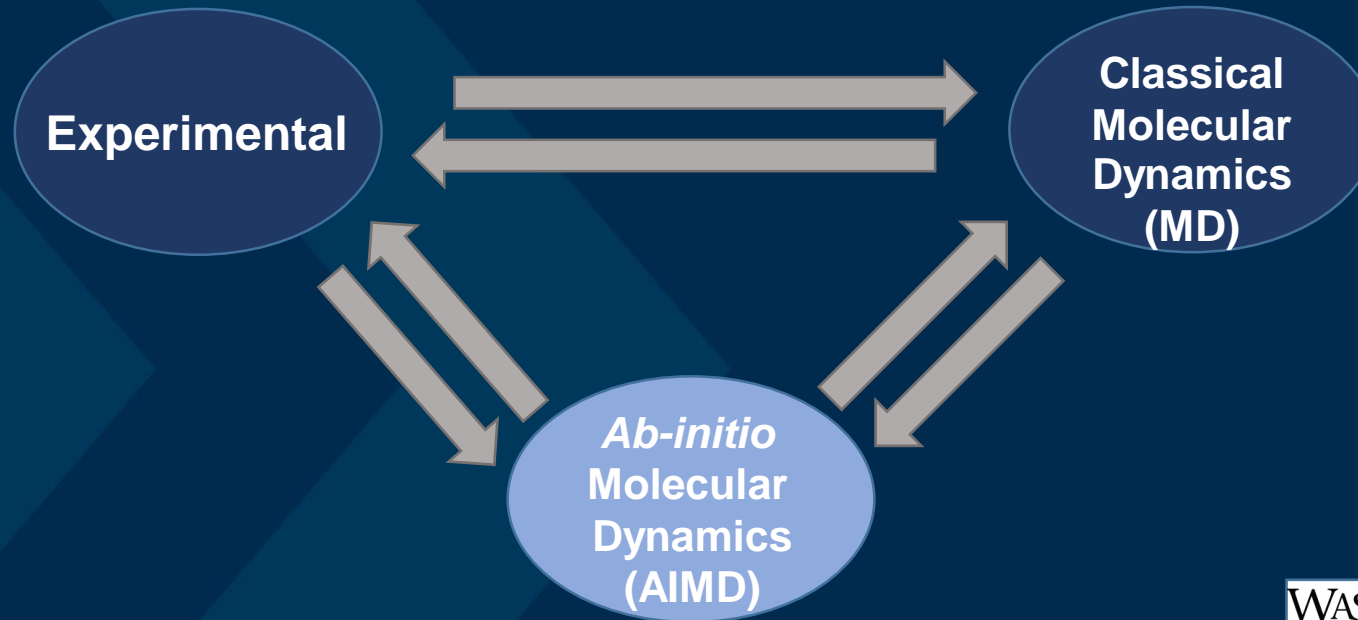


» Classical MD Verification

- Successful reproduction of
 - Density
 - Coordination
 - Uranium diffusion coefficients
- Quasi-successful reproduction of
 - Chlorine diffusion coefficients
 - Ion pair distributions



Will – WSU



William.t.smith@wsu.edu

»» Why AIMD?

Use classical MD trajectory as the initial starting coordinates for DFT-based *ab initio* MD

Advantages: QM modeling of electrons to measure change in polarization and predict Raman spectra

Disadvantages: increased computational cost, limitations on system size and simulation length

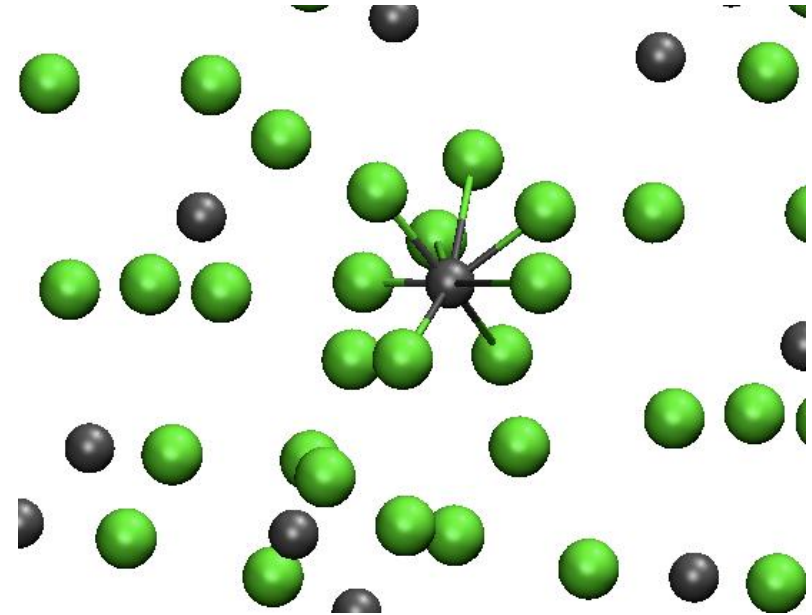
Important that starting configuration is near equilibrium

»» Unique molecular configurations

Within molten salts there are unique clusters of ions

Local organization –

The chemical environment within the first coordination shell



UCl₃ molten salt

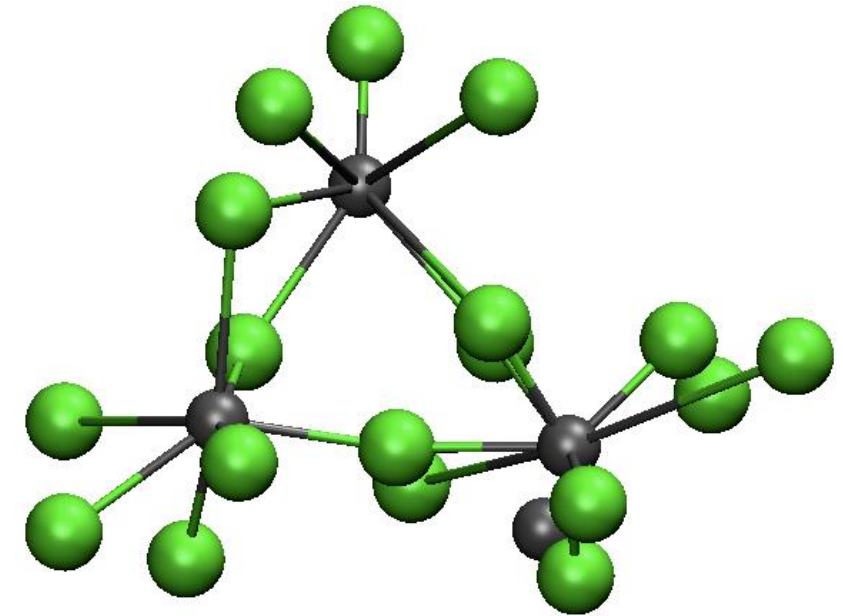
grey: U atoms; green: Cl atoms

»» Unique molecular configurations

Within molten salts there are unique clusters of ions

Chemical Network–

The chemical environment beyond the first coordination shell



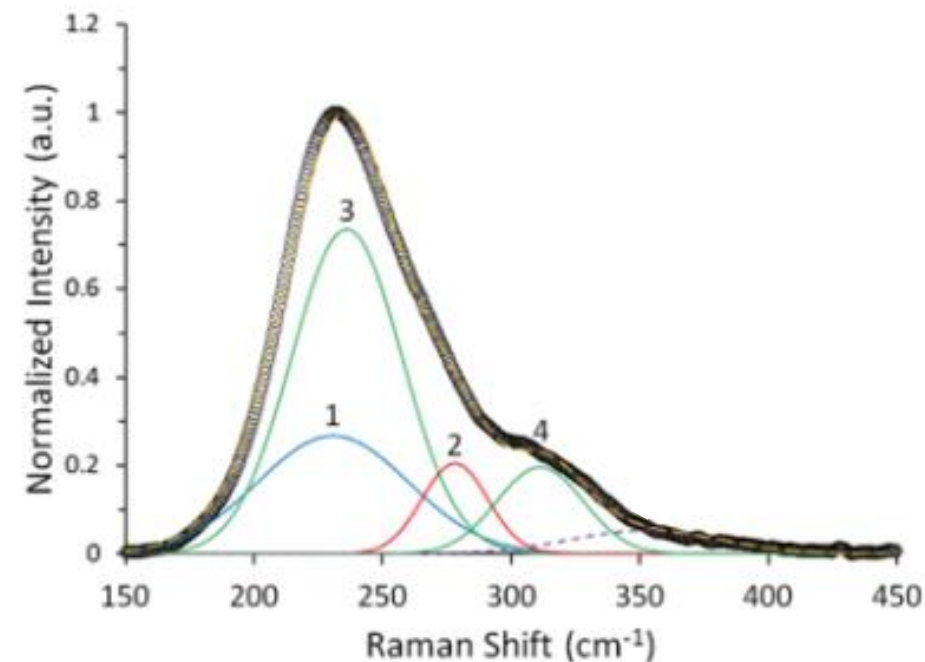
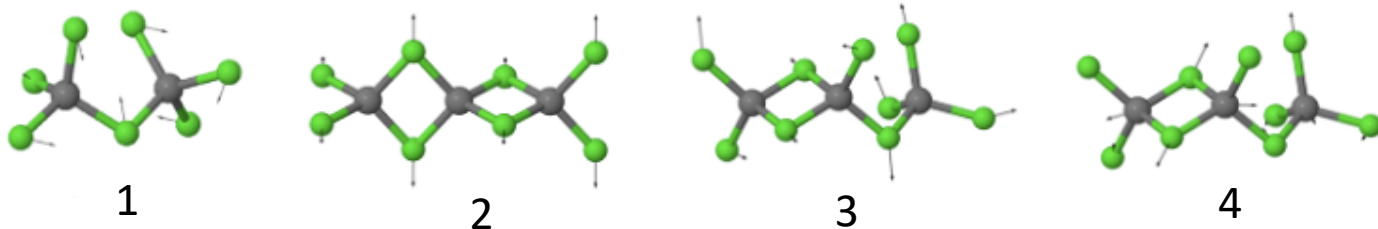
UCl₃ molten salt

grey: U atoms; green: Cl atoms

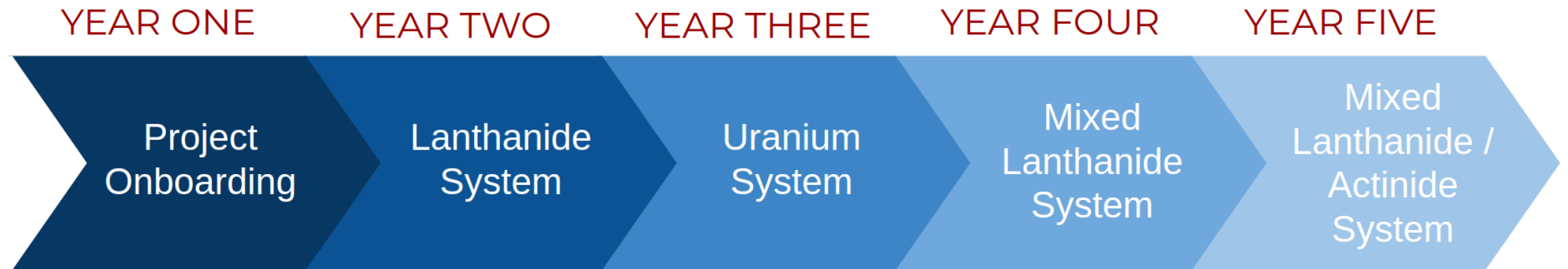
» Individual signatures leading to total Raman spectra

Experimental Raman spectra is a combination of all species in the sample

Computational chemistry allows for identification of unique species and their signatures



»» Project Timeline





Acknowledgement

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THE UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA at CHAPEL HILL



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY



TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

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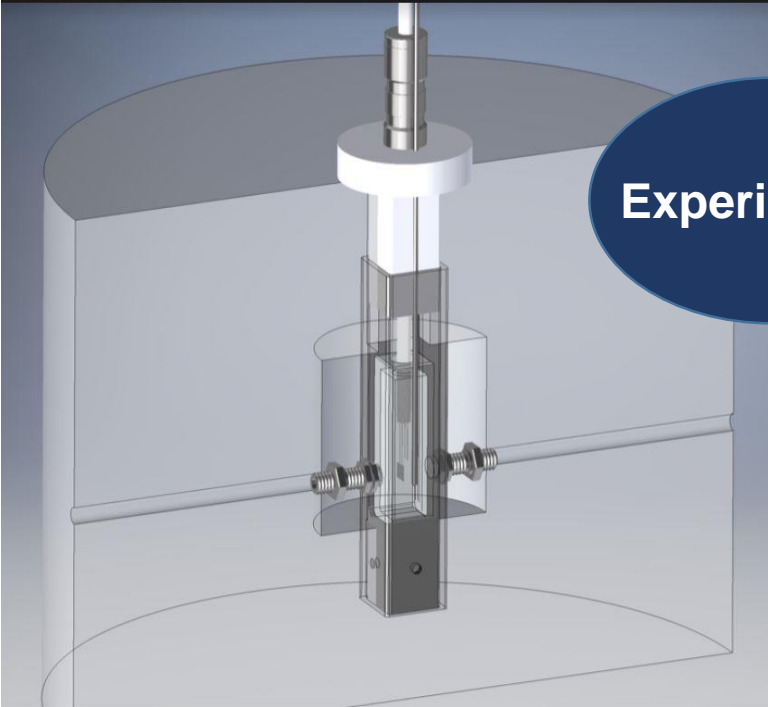
OAK RIDGE National Laboratory



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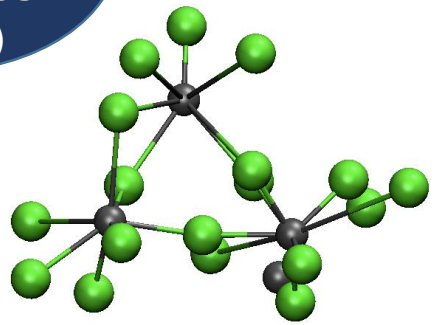
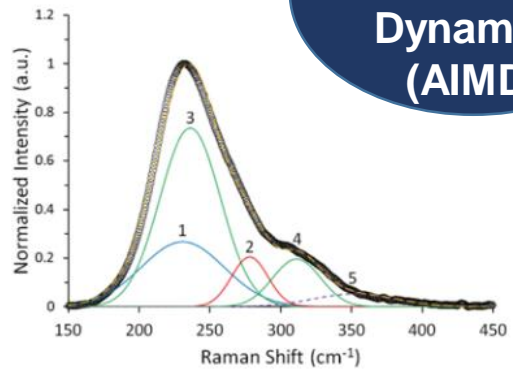
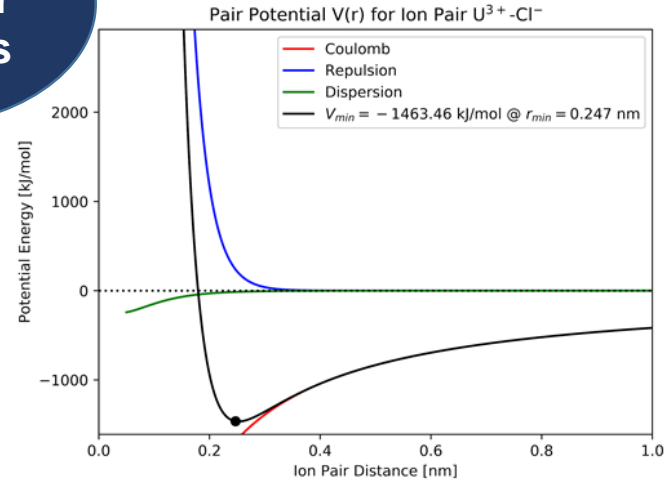
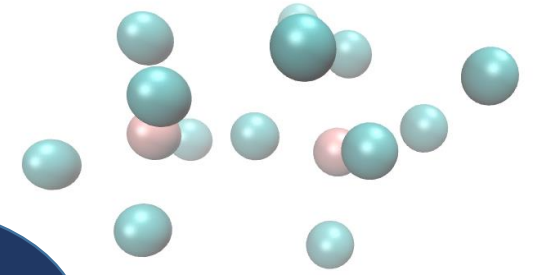
» Summary



Experimental

Classical Molecular Dynamics (MD)

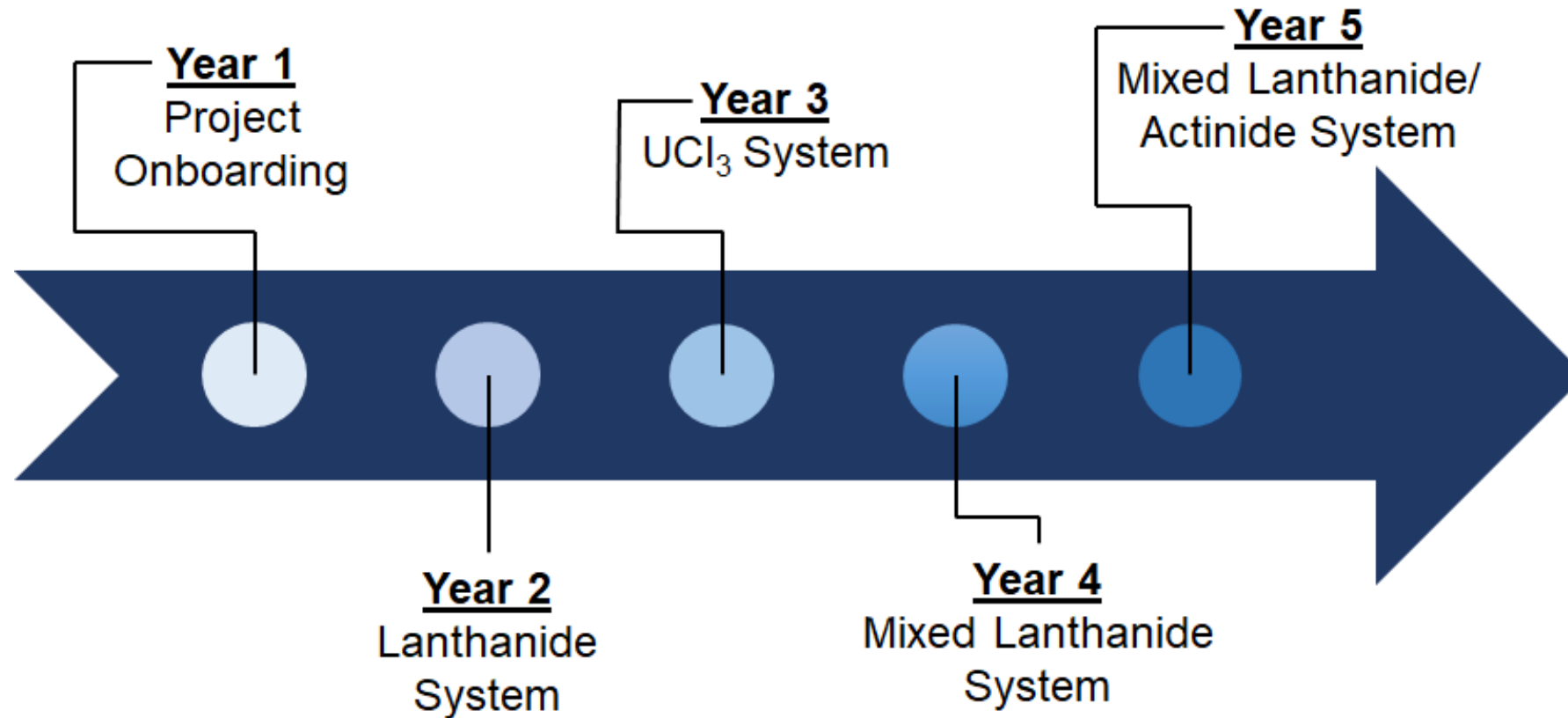
Ab-initio Molecular Dynamics (AIMD)



Nicolehege@mines.edu
Jtellez@mines.edu
William.t.smith@wsu.edu



»» Project Timeline



»» Mechanics of Classical MD

- Method of CMD stems from Newtonian mechanics
 - Particles have mass and velocity
 - Potentials (forces) define the interaction of each pair in the system

