

化学

## 乙醛肟还原钚的动力学及其在Purex流程铀钚分离中的应用

韩清珍, 张虎, 叶国安, 叶玉星

中国原子能科学研究院 放射化学研究所, 北京 102413

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**摘要** 采用分光光度法研究乙醛肟浓度、酸度、 $\text{NO}_3^-$ 浓度、 $\text{Fe(III)}$ 浓度和温度等对乙醛肟还原 $\text{Pu(IV)}$ 反应的影响, 得到了反应速率方程和相应的物化参数。实验表明: 提高乙醛肟浓度和温度、降低酸度皆有利于加快乙醛肟与 $\text{Pu(IV)}$ 反应的速率, 而 $\text{NO}_3^-$ 浓度和 $\text{Fe(III)}$ 浓度却对反应的速率影响不大;  $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 时, 该反应的速率常数为  $(39.51\pm 0.05)\text{ (mol/L)}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ , 反应活化能 $E_a = (88.96\pm 9.43)\text{ kJ/mol}$ 。乙醛肟反萃 $\text{Pu(IV)}$ 的单级实验和模拟Purex流程1B槽的串级实验结果表明: 在以乙醛肟为还原剂的8级反萃、6级补萃的串级实验中, 铀的收率大于99.9%, 钚的收率为99.99%, 铀中去钚的分离系数达到 $1.05\times 10^4$ , 钚中去铀的分离系数达到 $2.7\times 10^5$ 。

**关键词** [乙醛肟](#) [Pu\(IV\)](#) [还原](#) [反应动力学](#)

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## Kinetics of Pu Reduction by Acetaldoxime and Application of Acetaldoxime to Separation of Pu From U in Purex Process

HAN Qing-zhen, ZHANG Hu, YE Guo-an, YE Yu-xing

China Institute of Atomic Energy, P.O. Box 275 26, Beijing 102413, China

**Abstract** The effects of concentrations of  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{NOH}$ ,  $\text{H}^+$ ,  $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{Fe(III)}$  and temperature on the reaction rate of the  $\text{Pu(IV)}$  acetaldoxime were studied by spectrophotometry, and then the rate equation and the corresponding parameters were obtained. The reduction rate of  $\text{Pu(IV)}$  can be improved by either increasing the acetaldoxime concentration and the temperature, or decreasing the concentration of acid. However, the effects of concentrations of  $\text{NO}_3^-$  and  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  on the reduction rate of  $\text{Pu(IV)}$  are negligible. It is found that the rate constant is  $(39.51\pm 0.05)\text{ (mol/L)}^{-1}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$  at  $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , and the activation energy is  $(88.96\pm 9.43)\text{ kJ/mol}$ . In the counter current cascade experiments with acetaldoxime used as reductant (in which 6 stages for supplemental extraction, 8 stages for stripping, and ratio of flow is  $1\text{BS}:1\text{BF}:1\text{BX}=1:4:1$ ), the recoveries are more than 99.99% for U and 99.99% for Pu. The separation factor of Pu from U is  $1.05\times 10^4$ , while that of U from Pu is  $2.7\times 10^5$ .

**Key words** [acetaldoxime](#) [Pu\(IV\)](#) [reduction](#) [reaction](#) [kinetics](#)

DOI

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