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Tritium Aging Studies of $\text{LaNi}_{4.15}\text{Al}_{0.85}$ (LANA.85)

David James

Greg Staack

Simona Murph

36th Tritium Focus Group – Fall 2015

Los Alamos, NM

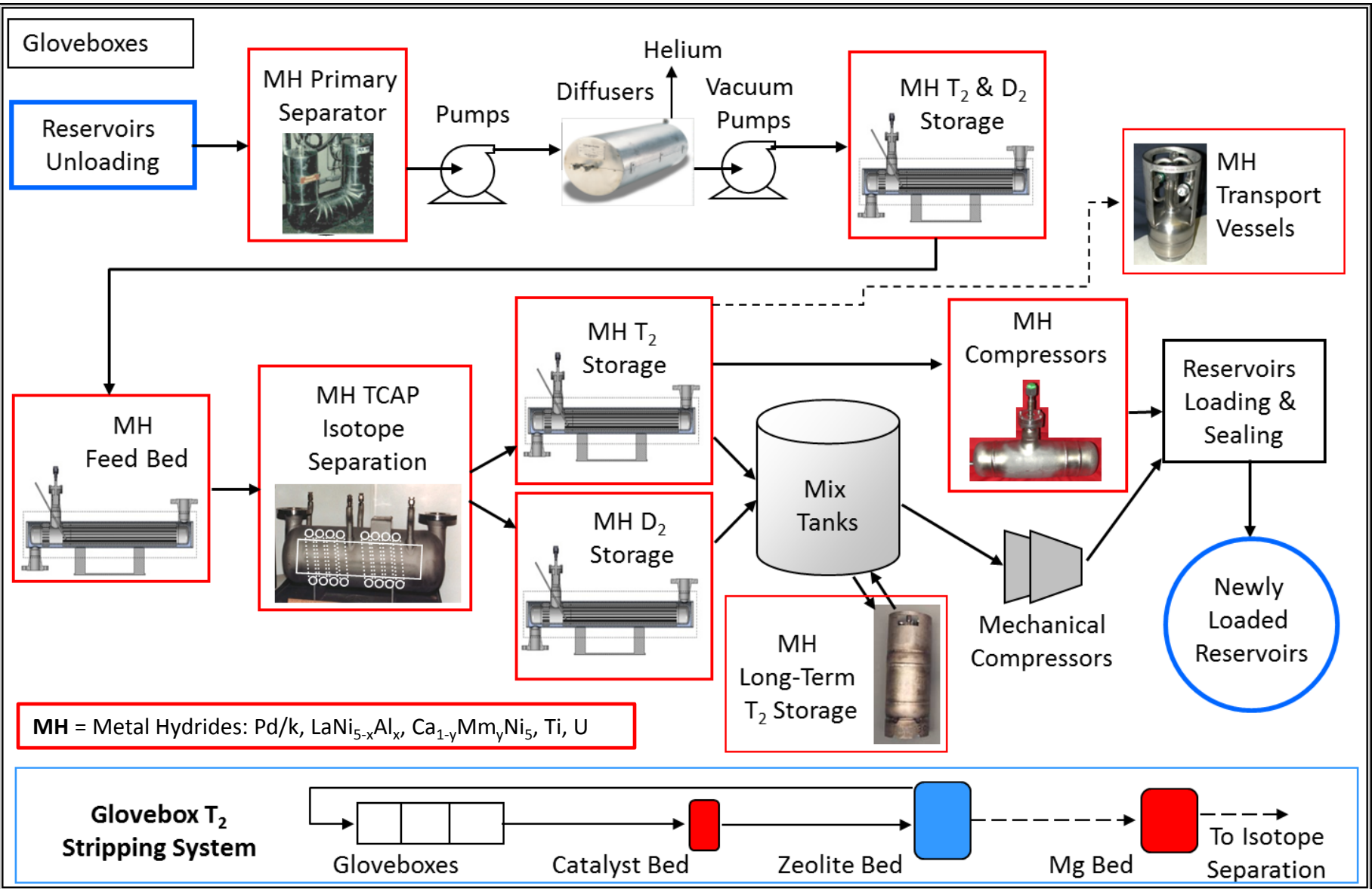
3 - 5 November 2015

SRNL-STI-2015-00589



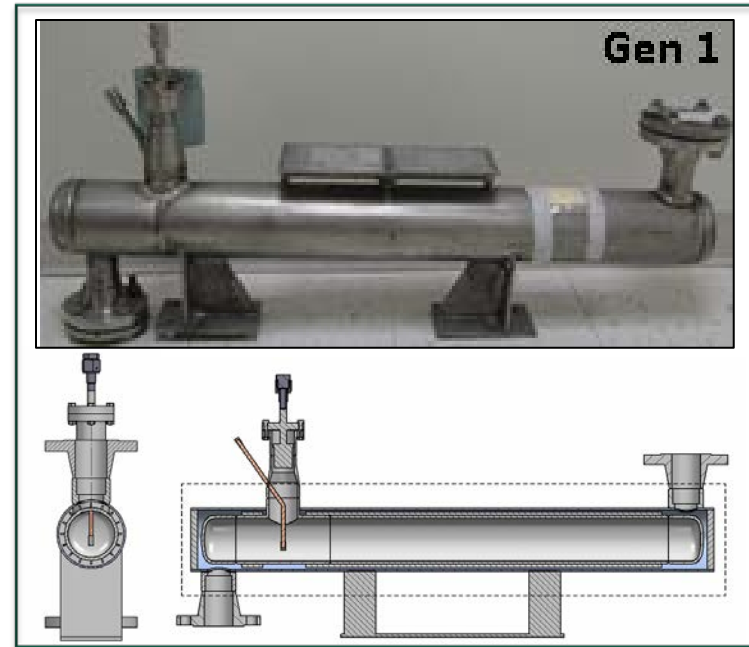
- LANA Hydride Relationship to SRS
- LANA aging with Tritium
- Isotherms in General
- Project Details
- LANA.85
 - van't Hoff Plots
 - Tritium Isotherms

Tritium Processing at SRS – The Largest MH Based Facility in the World



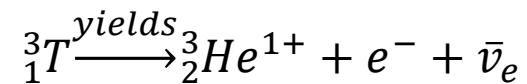
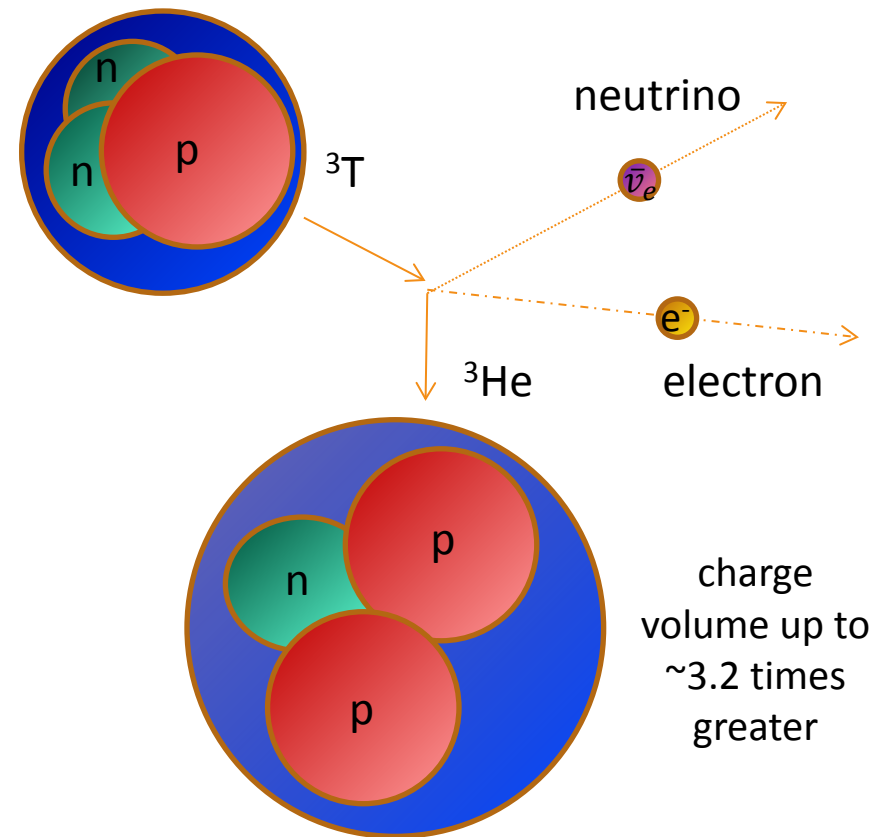
Background Tritium Aging Studies

- SRTE uses hydride beds store and process hydrogen isotopes
- Gen 1 & Gen 2
 - Bed Material: $\text{LaNi}_{4.25}\text{Al}_{0.75}$ (LANA.75)
 - Bed Design
 - *Gen 1 - Hot and Cold Nitrogen System*
 - *Gen 2*
 - Electric Heaters
 - Forced Glovebox Nitrogen for Cooling
 - Desorption
 - *Endothermic*
 - *Beds heated to increase rate*
 - *At Constant Q/M Higher Temp = Higher Vapor Pressure*
 - Absorption
 - *Exothermic*
 - *Beds cooled to increase rate*
 - *At Constant Q/M Lower Temp = Lower Vapor Pressure*



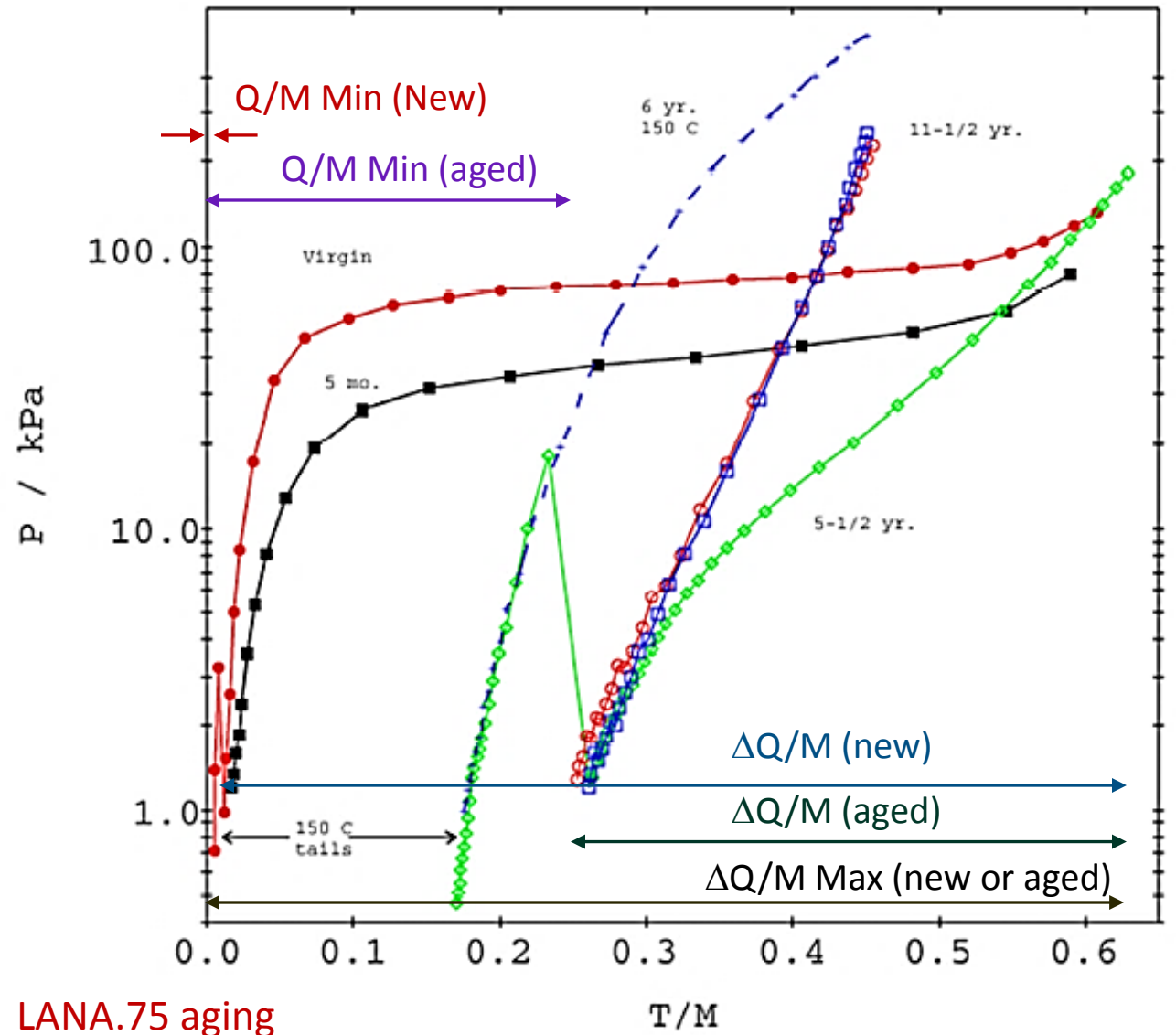
Tritium Induced Hydride Behavior

- Tritium Compromises the Crystal Lattice of $\text{LaNi}_{5-x}\text{Al}_x$ alloys
 - Half life ~12.3 years, He-3 and β particle
 - He-3 born in Hydride causes radiogenic helium agglomerations (micro-bubbles)
 - Causes swelling
 - Variations in tritide structure
 - Increase in LANA hydride stability
 - Size of interstitial holes increases solubility
 - » Variations of tritium equilibrium pressure
 - » Decrease in plateau pressure



Tritium Aging

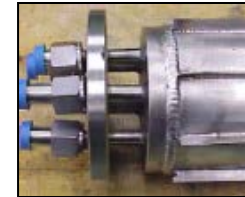
- LANA materials are limited lifetime components
- LANA properties change with tritium aging
 - Formation of “heel”
 - *Inventory Holdup*
 - *Reduced Capacity*
 - Decreased plateau pressure
 - Eventual loss of plateau
 - Eventual weeping of He-3



LANA.75 aging

Gen 3 FISH Beds

- $\text{LaNi}_{4.15}\text{Al}_{0.85}$ (LANA.85), was selected for use in the next generation of hydride beds
 - Incorporation of LANA.85 in the Four Inch Short (FISH) beds is expected to meet the prescribed hydrogen absorption and desorption performance criteria without the assistance of a Hot and Cold Nitrogen (HCN) system.
 - *Electrically Heated*
 - *Forced Glovebox Cooled*
 - LANA.85 Lower Plateau Pressure than LANA.75
 - *Less gas remaining in pipes = less reprocessing*
 - *Higher Aluminum Content*
 - Helps provide lower vapor pressure
 - Lower Capacity = more hydride material



Project Motivation

- The new beds, like previous beds, are expected to have a limited service life due to radiolytic decay of tritium to He-3 within the hydride metal matrix.
- Goal of this multiyear project:

Examine how the properties of $\text{LaNi}_{4.15}\text{Al}_{0.85}$ (LANA.85) are impacted by tritium exposure before it is placed in service in the Savannah River Tritium Enterprises (SRTE).



Experimental Design for Tritium Aging Studies LANA.85

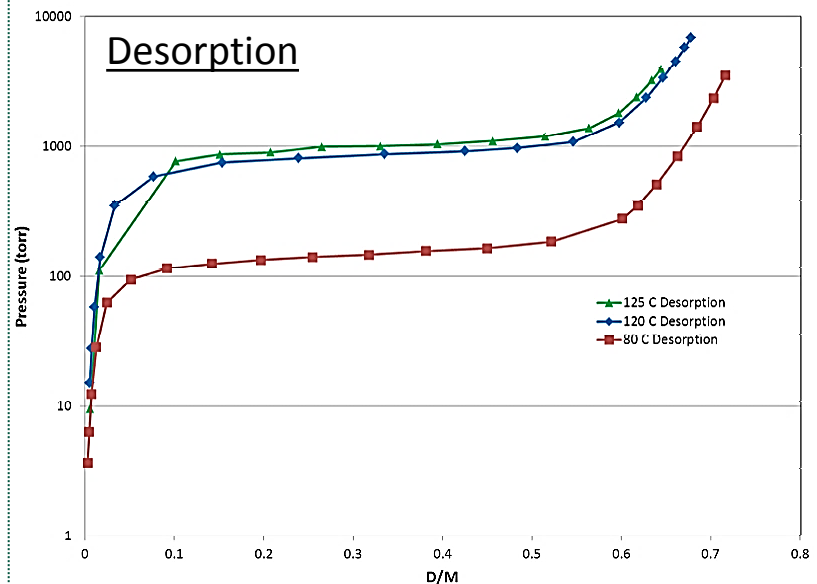
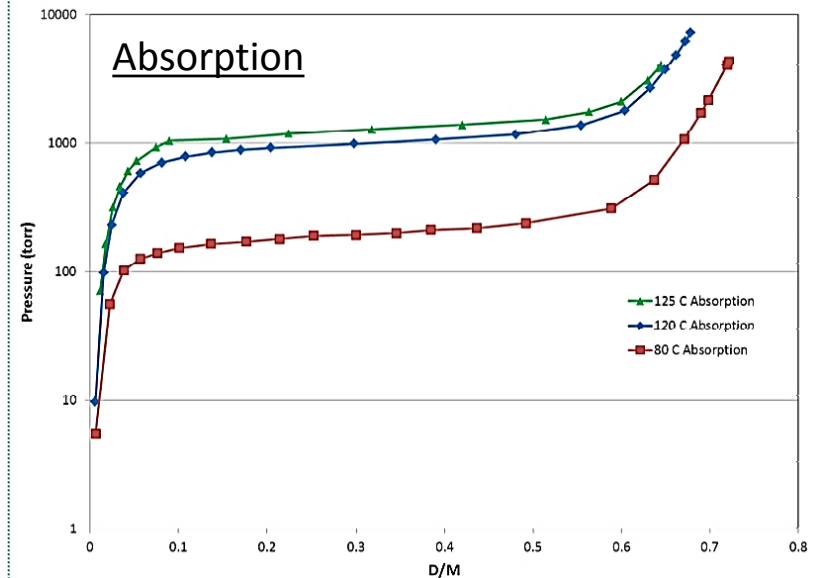
- 2 Samples being tracked ~ 4 grams each
 - Overhead gas
 - ^3He Solubility @ ambient
 - Isotherm Collection
 - 80°C, 100°C, 120°C & 160°C (Desorption)
 - 120°C (Absorption)
 - Reversible capacity of bed
 - Heel formation
 - Plateau pressure decrease
 - Increase in plateau slope



Experimental Design: "Cold" Testing

• Deuterium Baseline

- Understand behavior before exposure to tritium
- Cycle with deuterium / gather baseline isotherms
 - 80°C , 120°C , and 150°C
 - Evacuate sample between temperatures
 - Evacuate at 120°C for 2 hours to desorb residual deuterium
- See nothing abnormal in the isotherms



Experimental Design: “Hot” Testing

• Tritium Facility Testing

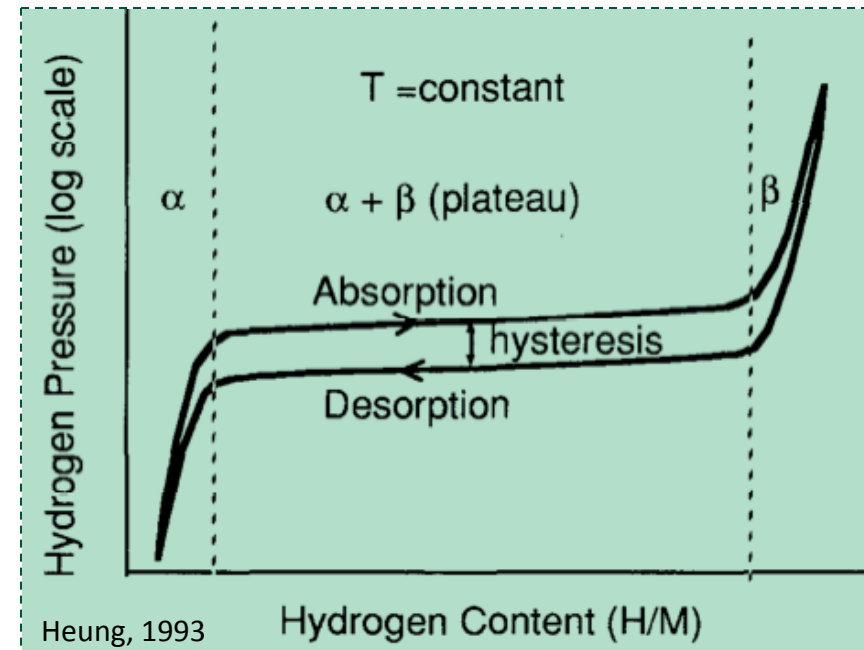
- Load at ambient temperature into the beta phase with tritium

Sample Overhead Gas

- Replace tritium removed during ^3He sampling

Sample Isotherm Collection

- Gather baseline desorption isotherms
 - 80°C , 120°C , and 160°C
- Single baseline 120°C absorption isotherm
- Perform yearly measurements
 - 80°C , 120°C , and 160°C Original Design
 - Plateau pressure at the α & β to α was lower than manifold capacity
 - 100°C , 120°C , and 160°C Revised Design

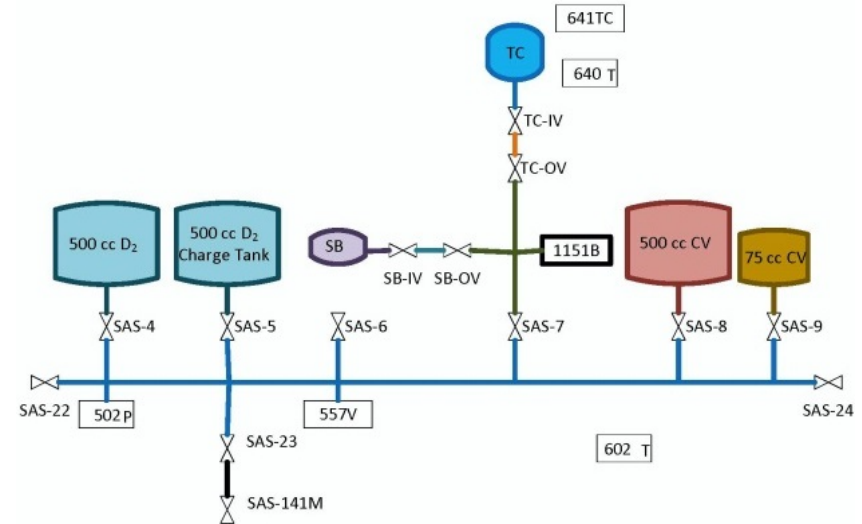


Experimental Apparatus: Sample Assay System (SAS) Manifold

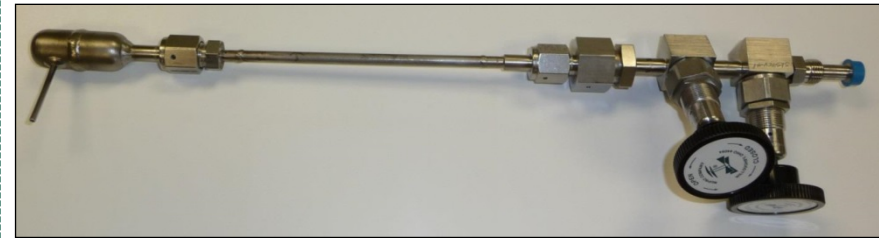
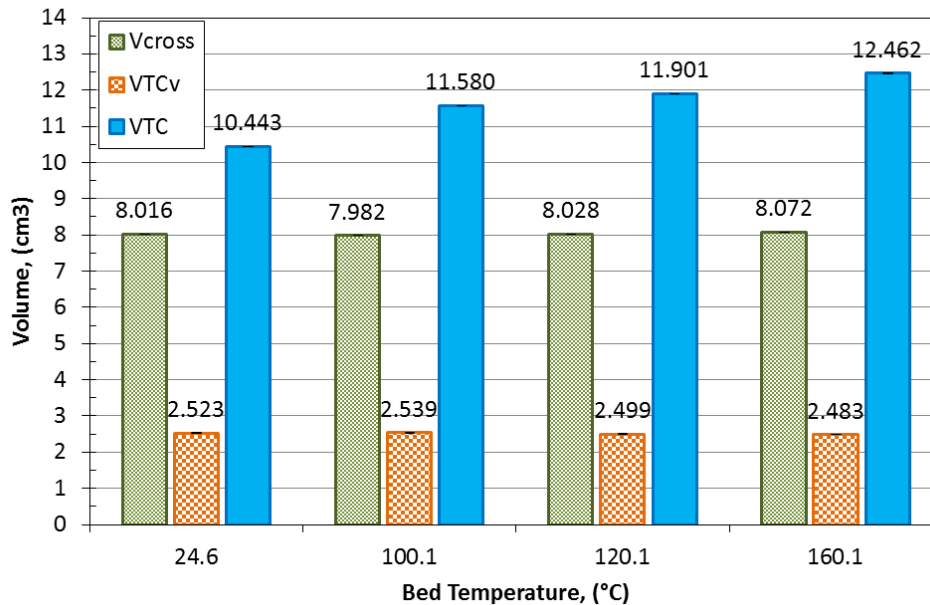
Volume of the low pressure manifold

- 81.883 cm³
- Used to calibrate other volumes

$$PV = nRT$$

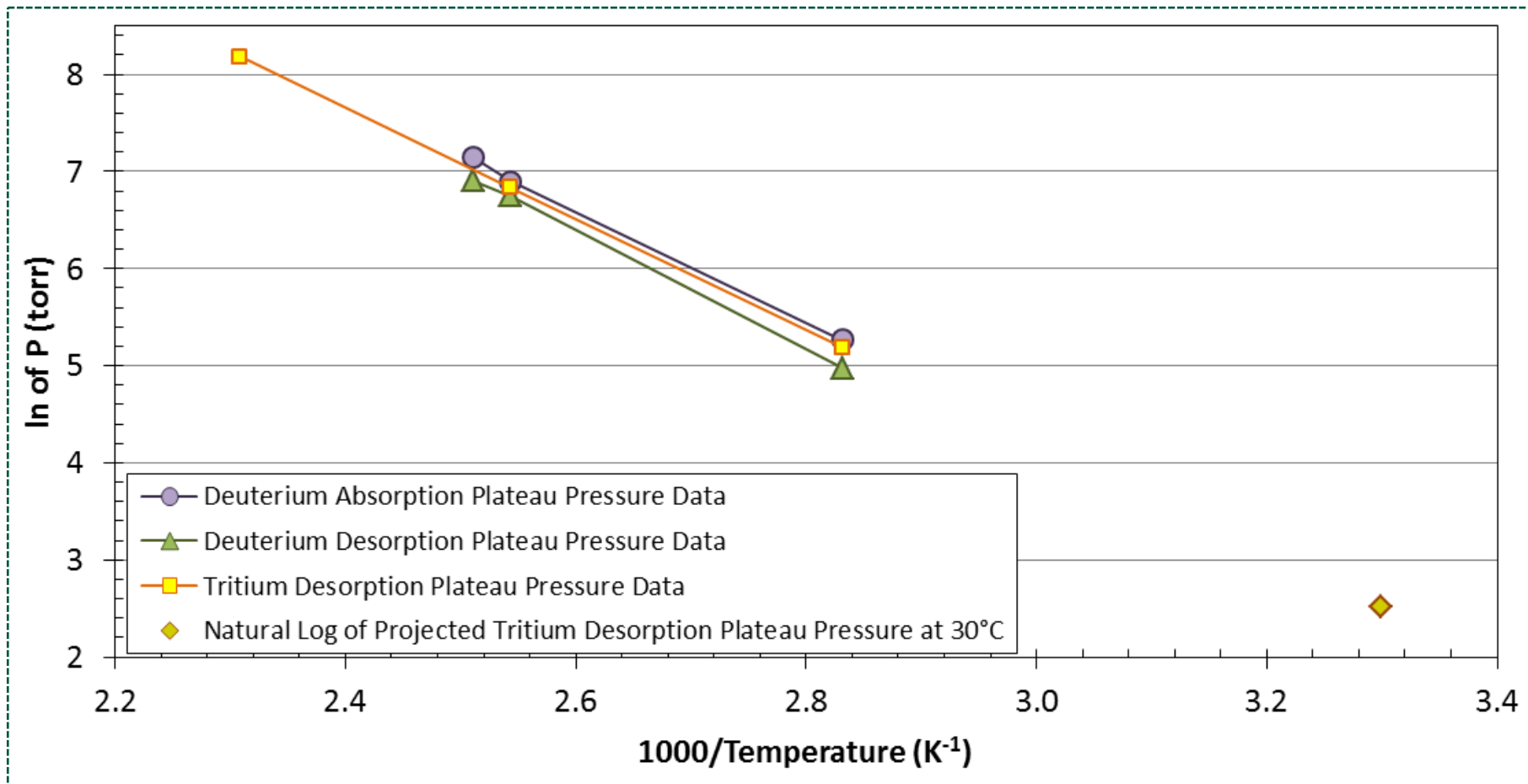


LANA.85 2015 Volume Calibrations



Heat transfer up the spool piece and to the glovebox environment will change the “apparent” volume of the test cell (VTC) by ~19% from ambient to 160°C

van't Hoff Plot



$$\ln of P (torr) = -\frac{\Delta H}{RT} + \frac{\Delta S}{R}$$

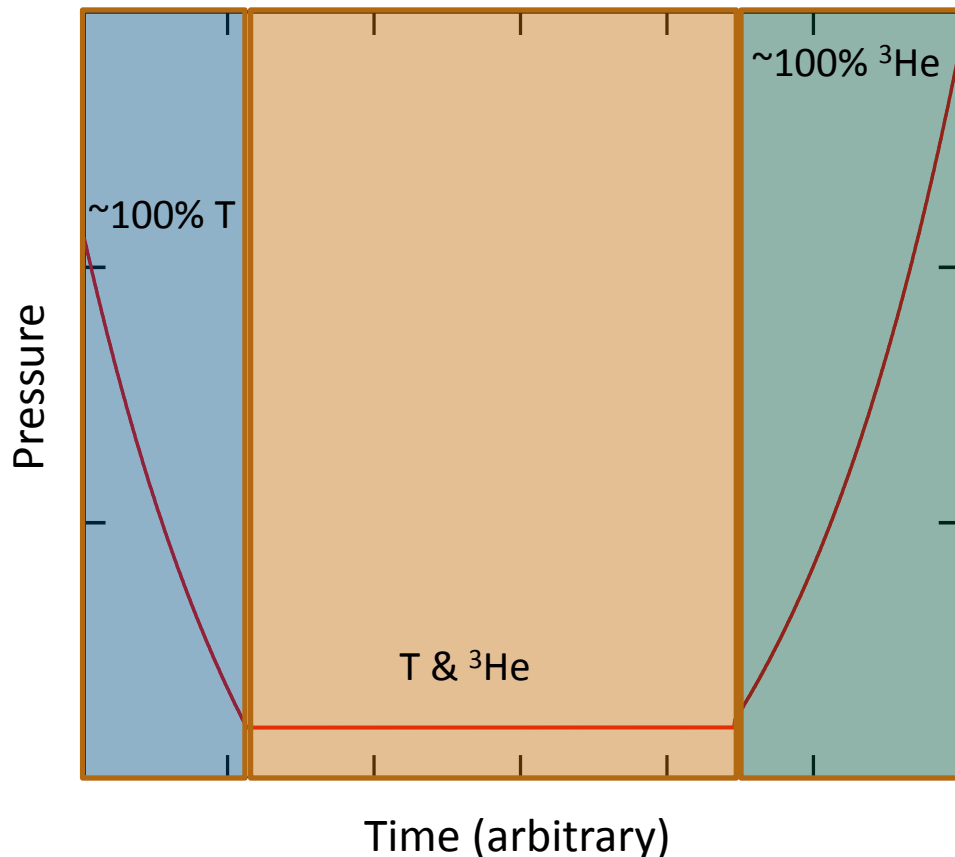
$$R = 62.36 (L * torr)/(mol * K)$$

	D ₂ Absorption	D ₂ Desorption	T ₂ Desorption
DH (L*torr/mol)	352976	382810	356970
DS (L*torr/mol/K)	1328	1394	1334



Overhead Pressure

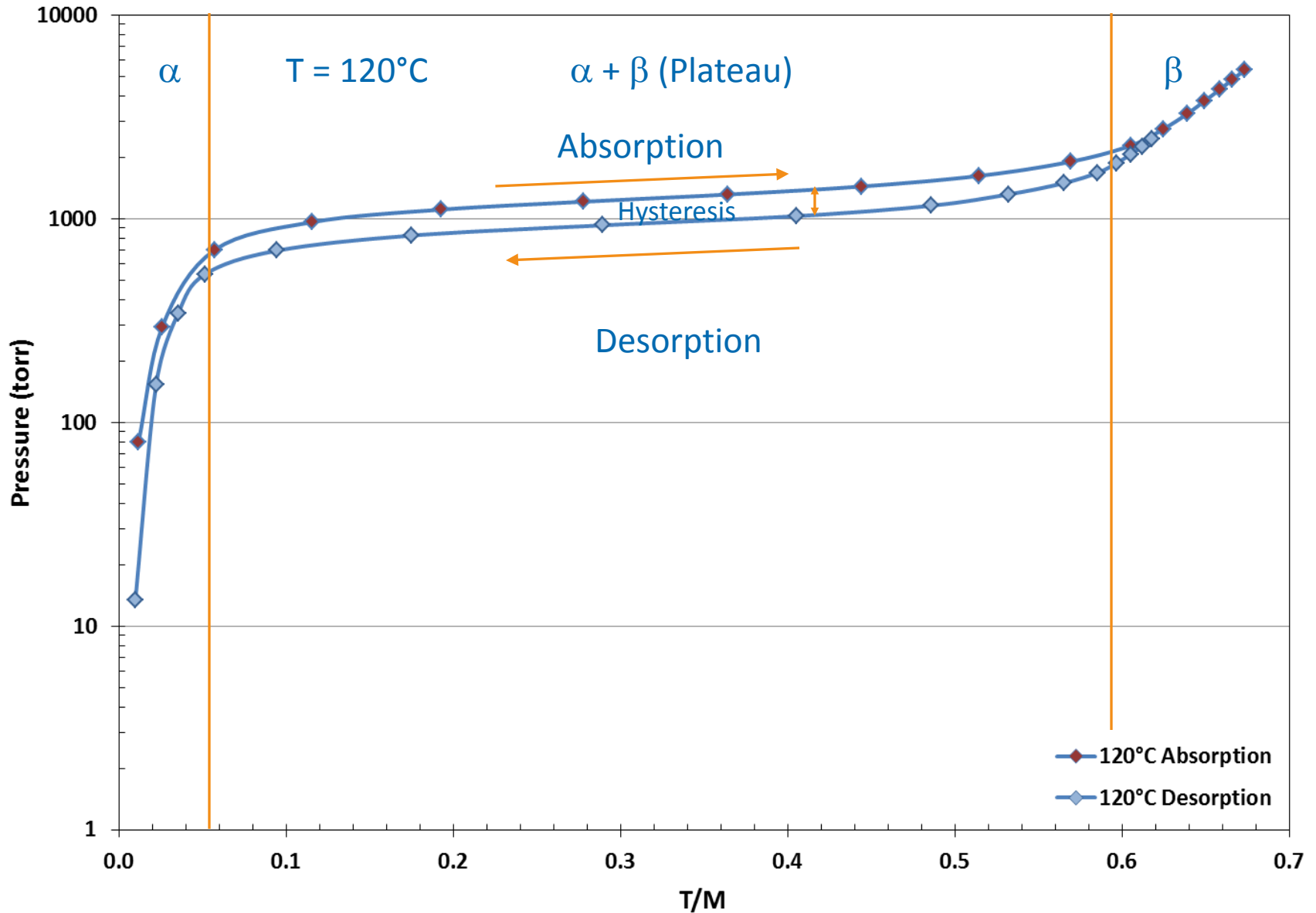
1. Steepness of curve related to loading of sample, & volume of headspace.
 - Δ in isotherm Pressure is a function tritium absorption in solid as equilibrium shifts due to beta decay in solid
2. Represents plateau pressure
3. Once solid nears saturation, pressure increases



- ΔP_T is related to isotherm
 - If $T_{\text{solid}} \gg T_{\text{gas}}$, P decreases as tritium is absorbed to maintain equilibrium
 - This effect is compounded by tritium aging changing isotherm
- ΔP_{He} is related to:
 - T in gas, P increases as Tritium in gas decays (2:1 ratio)
 - Helium in the solid,
 - helium release is negligible for low $^3\text{He}/M$
 - increases when solid approaches saturation

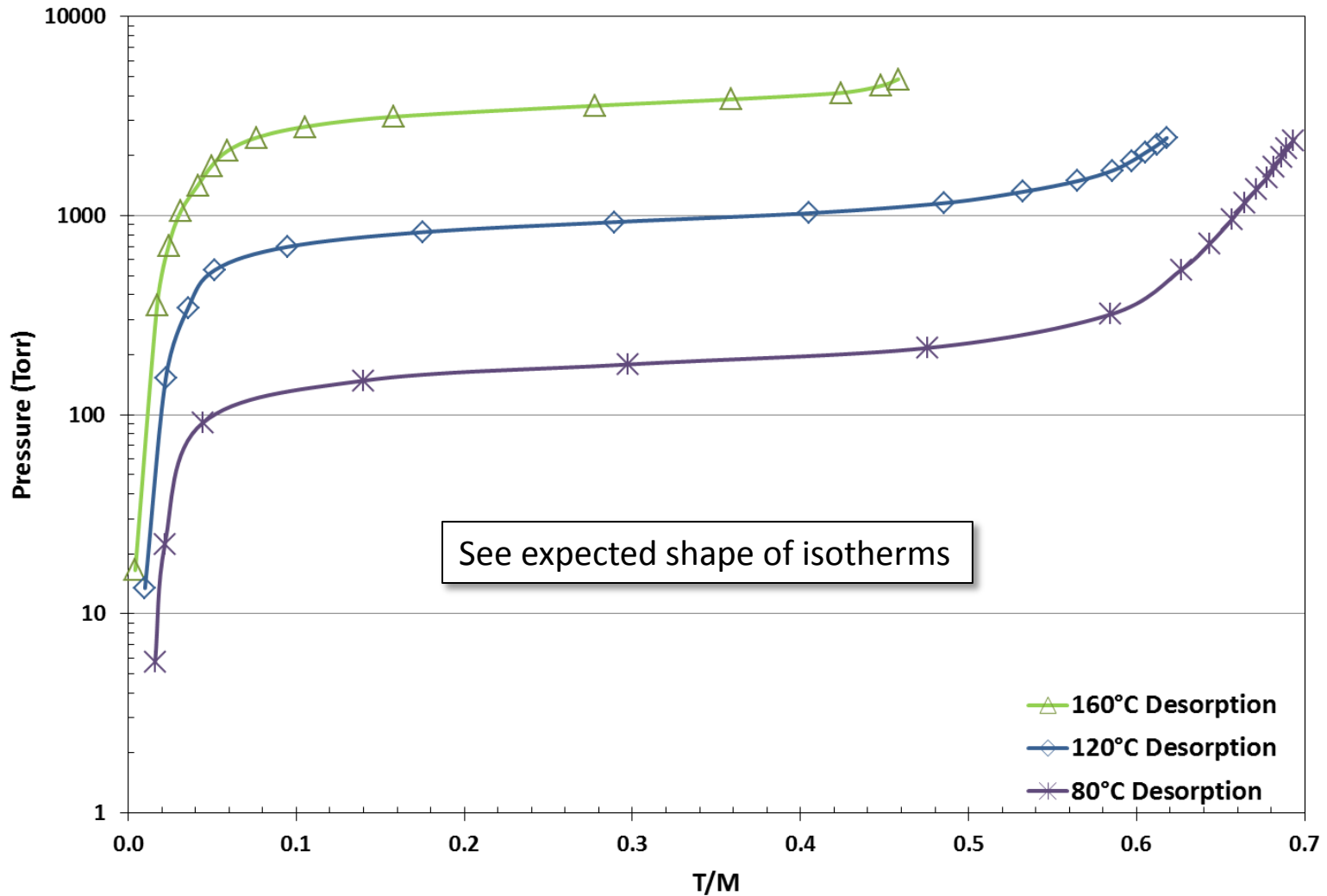


Results: LANA.85 T₂ Initial 120°C Absorption/Desorption Isotherm



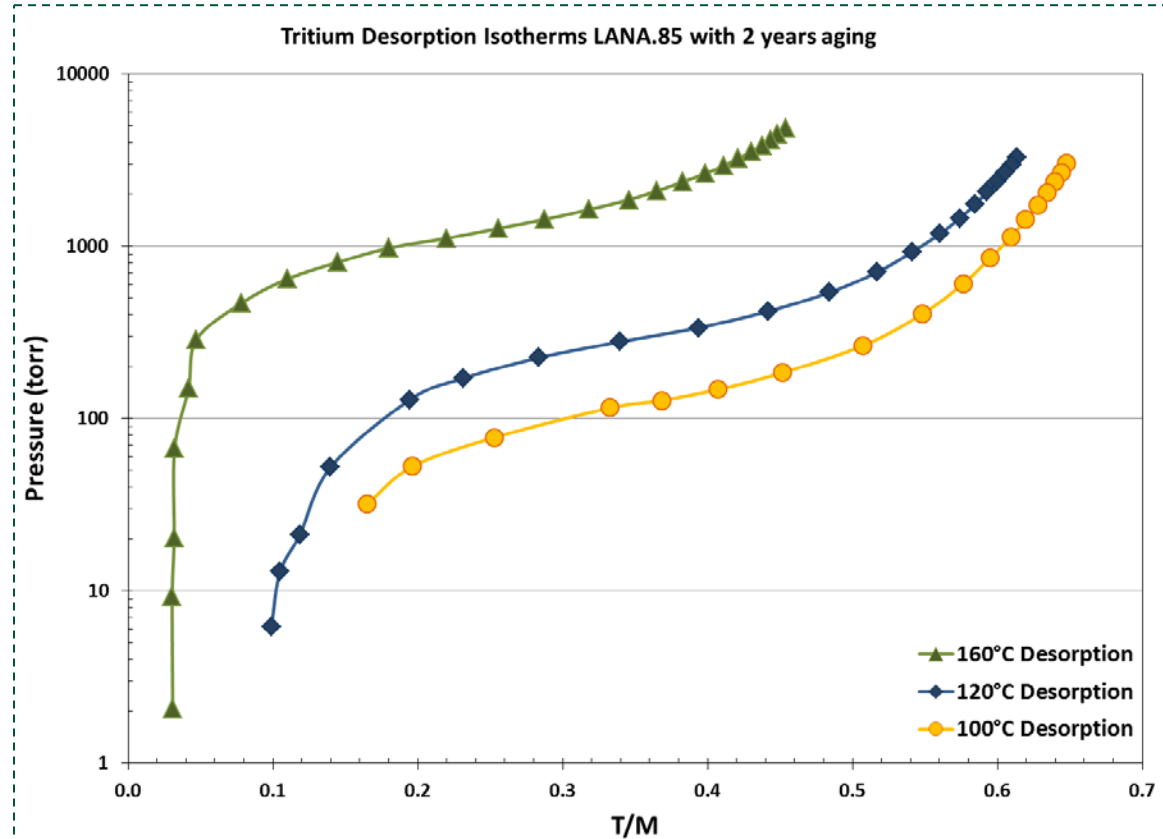
Results: Initial LANA.85 Desorption Isotherms

Virgin Tritium Desorption Isotherms LANA.85



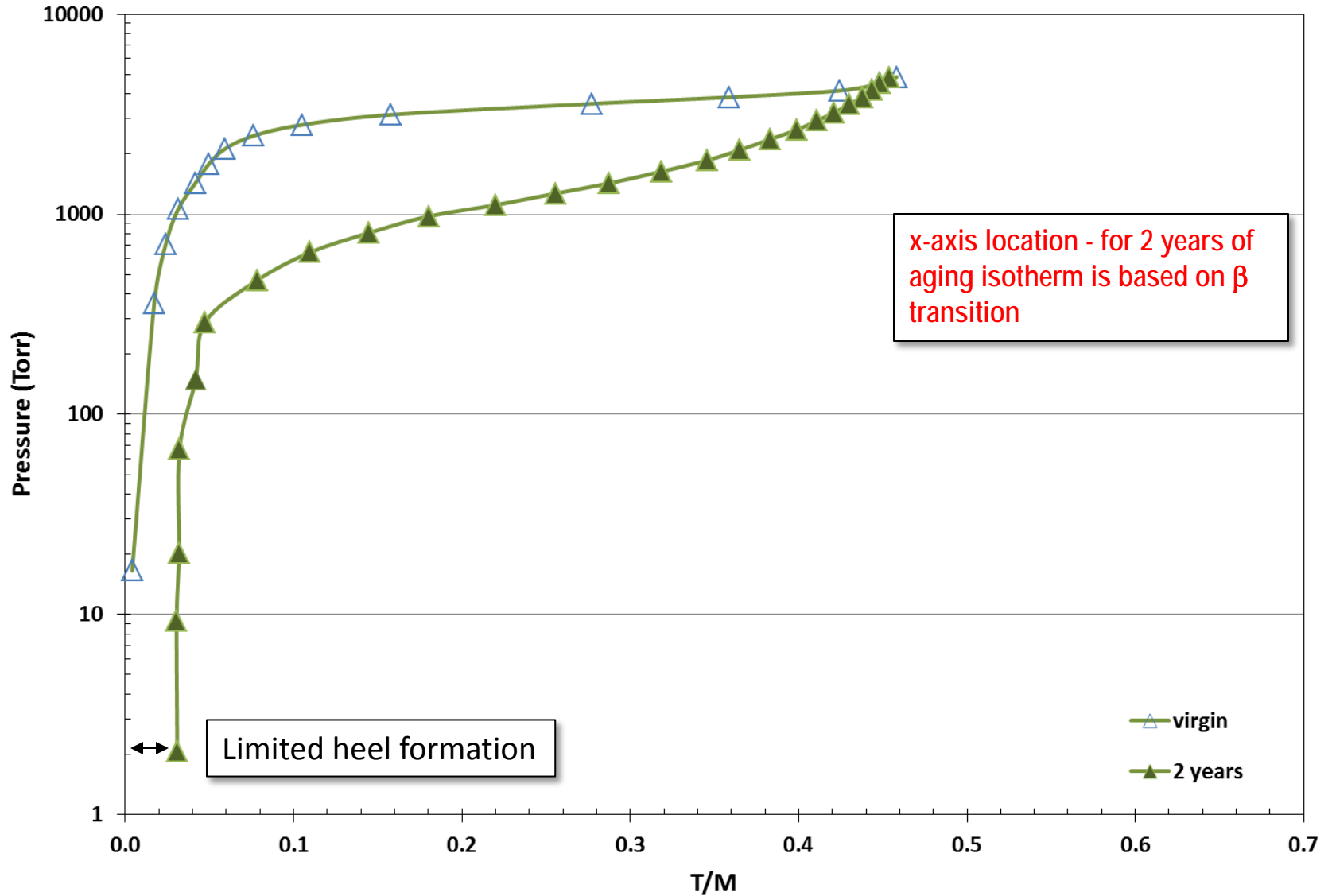
Results: Desorption Isotherms 2 years of Aging

- T/M Location is approximate
 - Overhead gas sample identified N_2
 - Loss of material balance
 - Initial T/M based on β transition
- Intend to perform isotope exchange to re-establish material balance this upcoming year
- LANA.85 has expected isotherm shape



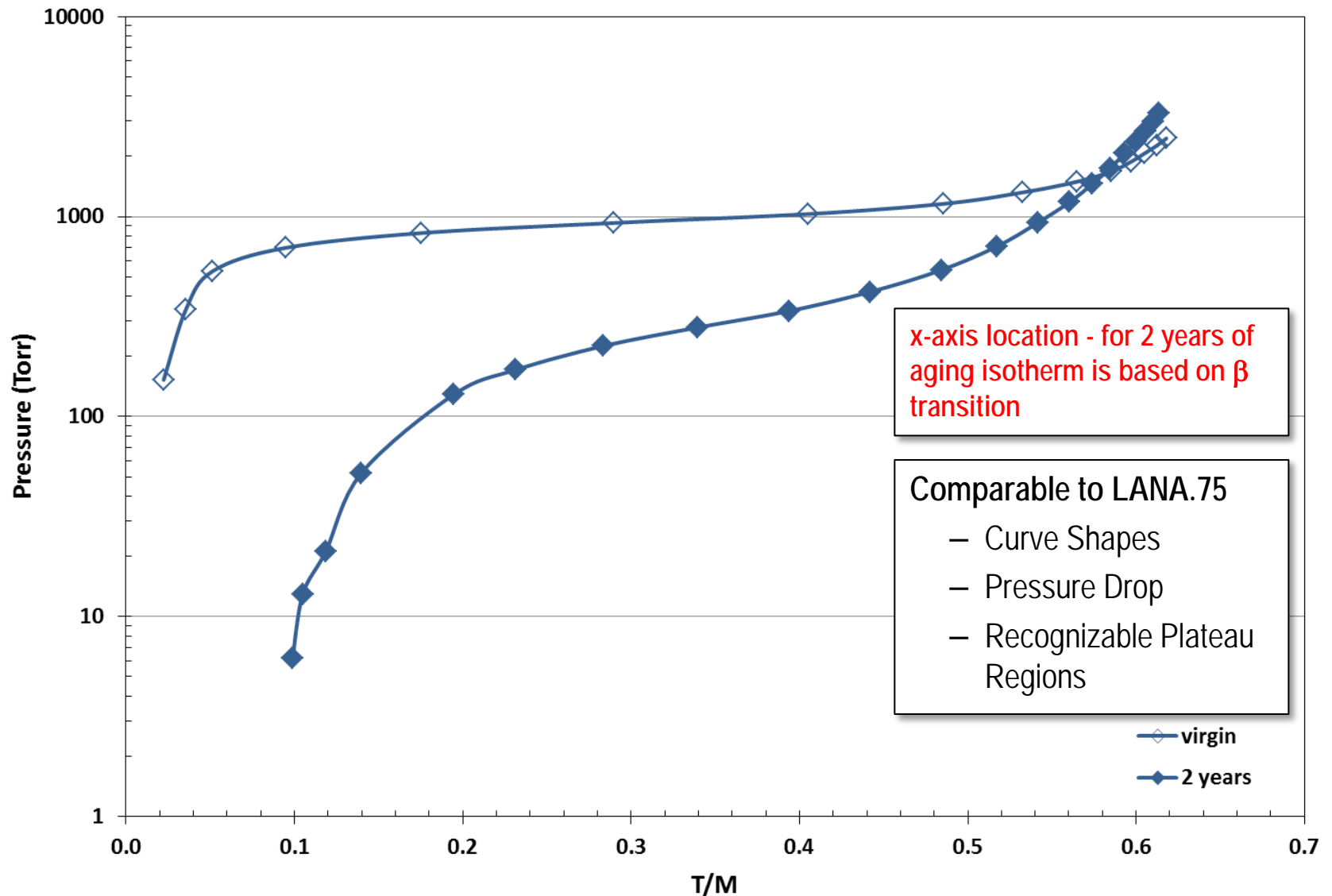
Results – 160°C Desorption Isotherms

LANA.85 160°C T₂ Desorption Isotherms



Results – 120°C Desorption Isotherms

LANA.85 120°C T₂ Desorption Isotherms



Tritium Aging Studies Summary / Path Forward

- Restoration of the material balance in both cells is expected next year through a partial isotope exchange followed by gas analysis.
- Two years of tritium aging data have been collected on LANA.85.
 - LANA.85 is comparable to LANA.75
 - *Limited Heel formation based on 160°C Isotherm*
 - *Pressure drop **not** unexpected*
 - *Isotherms show recognizable plateau regions*
- FISH bed service life is expected to be ~8+ years.
- Further evaluation is still recommended on an annual basis to track the effects of tritium exposure on both isotherm performance and ^3He evolution before this material is incorporated in full scale process beds.

- Savannah River Tritium Enterprises (SRTE) Engineering and Operations, Savannah River Field Office, and National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Technology Maturation Division (NA-123.2) for the Plant Directed Research and Development (PDRD) program funding of projects.
- Contributions / Insights of / from:
 - Dante Pilgram (data Collection)
 - Kirk Shannahan (previous contributions to Deuterium data sets)
 - Gregg Morgan (technical review of PDRD report)



References/Related Documents

- Demina, S.V., et al., *Helium-3 Impact on the Equilibrium Pressures of La-Ni-Al Tritides*, in *Hydrogen Materials Science and Chemistry of Metal Hydrides*, M.D. Hampton, et al., Editors. 2012, Springer Science & Business Media. p. 237-241.
- Heung, L.K., "RTF Hydride Bed Technical Operating Guide", WSRC-TR-93-140 (1993).
- Staack, G.C., S.E. Murph, and D.W. James, Tritium Aging Studies on $\text{LaNi}_{4.15}\text{Al}_{0.85}$ (LANA.85) Metal Hydride - Year 3 SRNL-STI-2015-00505. 2015, Savannah River National Laboratory: Aiken, SC.
- Staack, G.C., and S.E. Murph, Virgin Material Characterization of $\text{LaNi}_{4.15}\text{Al}_{0.85}$ for FISH Bed Applications SRNL-STI-2013-00579. 2015, Savannah River National Laboratory: Aiken, SC.

