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Enhanced electrochemical reduction of rare earth oxides in simulated oxide

fuel via co-reduction of NiO in Li₂O-LiCl salt

Min-Woo Lee,^{a,†} Eun-Young Choi,^{b, †} Sang-Chae Jeon,^b Jeong Lee,^b Sung-Bin Park,^b Seungwoo Paek,^b Michael F. Simpson,^c and Sang Mun Jeong^{a,*}

^aDepartment of Chemical Engineering, Chungbuk National University, Cheongju, Chungbuk 28644, Republic of Korea

^bKorea Atomic Energy Research Institute, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 34057, Republic of Korea ^cDepartment of Metallurgical Engineering, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112, USA

Abstract

Rare earth oxides in spent oxide fuel from nuclear plants have poor reducibility in the electrochemical reduction process, due to their high oxygen affinity and thermodynamic stability. Here we demonstrate that the extent of their reduction can be enhanced via co-reduction of NiO in a Li₂O-LiCl electrolyte for the electrochemical reduction of a simulated oxide fuel (simfuel). First, the electrochemical behaviors of Nd₂O₃, NiO, and Nd₂O₃-NiO were studied by cyclic voltammetry and voltage control electrolysis. Then, the electrochemical reduction of the simfuel containing UO₂ and rare earth oxides (Nd₂O₃, La₂O₃, and CeO₂) was conducted in molten LiCl salt with 1 wt.% Li₂O via the co-reduction of NiO. The extent of reduction of the rare earth oxides was found to be significantly improved.

Keywords: pyroprocessing, electrochemical reduction, molten salt, spent oxide fuel, rare earth oxides

^{*}Corresponding author. Tel.: +82-43-261-3369, E-mail: <u>smjeong@chungbuk.ac.kr</u> †These authors contributed equally to this work.

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