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Mouheb Chebbi, Bruno Azambre, Celine Monsanglant Louvet, Benoit Marcillaud, Audrey Roynette, et al.. Effects of water vapour and temperature on the retention of radiotoxic CH₃I by silver faujasite zeolites. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 2020, 409, pp.124947. 10.1016/j.jhazmat.2020.124947 . hal-03151595

HAL Id: hal-03151595

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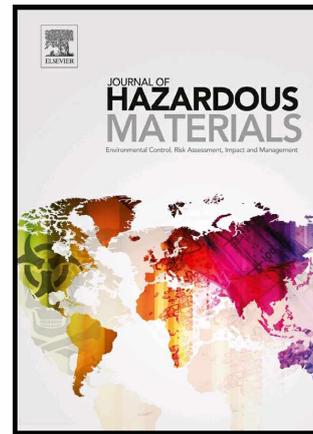
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PII: S0304-3894(20)32938-1

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2020.124947>

Reference: HAZMAT124947

To appear in: *Journal of Hazardous Materials*

Received date: 11 September 2020

Revised date: 8 December 2020

Accepted date: 21 December 2020

Please cite this article as: M. Chebbi, B. Azambre, C. Monsanglant-Louvet, B. Marcillaud, A. Roynette and L. Cantrel, Effects of water vapour and temperature on the retention of radiotoxic CH₃I by silver faujasite zeolites, *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, (2020) doi:<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2020.124947>

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Effects of water vapour and temperature on the retention of radiotoxic CH_3I by silver faujasite zeolites

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KEYWORDS: severe nuclear accident, γ -irradiation, adsorption, zeolites, iodine trap.

ABSTRACT

In this work, Ag/X and Ag/Y faujasite zeolites were evaluated as candidate sorbents for the retention of methyl iodide under conditions close to those expected in a severe nuclear accident. Different categories of tests were conducted from laboratory to semi-pilot scales. First, the effects of temperature and water vapour on the CH_3I retention/decomposition mechanism were investigated under lab-scale conditions. More specifically, the CH_3I adsorption capacities and the fate of its main decomposition products (oxygenated compounds and alkanes) were measured under dynamic conditions at different temperatures (35, 100 and 250 °C). Then, the decontamination factors of Ag/X and Ag/Y silver faujasites exchanged

with different silver contents were monitored according to the time on stream using a very low CH_3I concentration (1 ppmv). Finally, a parametric study was conducted at semi-pilot scale using realistic $[\text{CH}_3\text{I}]/[\text{H}_2\text{O}]$ molar ratio $\approx 10^{-6}$ and temperatures in the range 20-90°C. Those experiments were helpful in order to assess the effects of some important parameters relevant to the adsorbents or operating conditions.

1. Introduction

Since the Fukushima Daiichi accident, many efforts have been performed in order to overcome the radiotoxic releases before they reach the environment. Among all potential fission products iodine is of specific interest because the ^{131}I isotope may significantly contribute to radiological consequences at short term [1,2].

A promising mitigation strategy for iodine capture consists in combining aerosol filtration devices such as wet scrubbers or solid filters with an additional filtration stage dedicated to the volatile forms of iodine. Typically, a robust porous adsorbent has to be specifically designed for the retention of gaseous I_2 and alkyl iodides, namely CH_3I [3]. Among the candidate adsorbent materials, zeolites were given in past and present works a central place thanks to their thermal stability, radiation resistance, high specific surface areas and tunable properties (pore size and connectivity, Si/Al ratio, cation content) [4,5]. Hence, a large panel of candidate zeolites was tested in order to determine the most influent chemical and structural zeolitic parameters on the retention of volatile iodine species [6-12]. CH_3I retention has been proved as more difficult than that of I_2 on many types of sorbents. Silver zeolites, obtained from ion-exchange with silver nitrate (reduced or not with H_2), were often claimed to be the best industrial adsorbents for CH_3I capture. Indeed, the tendency of silver sorbents to form thermally stable and insoluble AgI precipitates from CH_3I adsorption has been known for long. Nevertheless, it was clearly established in our previous lab-scale studies [6,9,10,12] that CH_3I adsorption by silver zeolites is affected both by the amount, the dispersion, the

oxidation state and accessibility of silver sites in the framework. In that respect, exchanged faujasite (FAU) zeolites with high silver contents exhibited the highest retention performances in comparison with other kinds of silver zeolites. Indeed, as the silver content reached 20 wt% or more in exchanged X or Y zeolites, very high adsorption capacities and irreversible trapping could be obtained. This was explained by the superior cationic exchange capacity of faujasite zeolites (in line with their lower Si/Al ratio [13]), promoting the dispersion of large amounts of silver in +I oxidation state. By contrast with metallic nanoparticles, cationic silver is the preferred silver state for CH₃I trapping [12]. Moreover, the large pore size and 3D character of faujasites make them less prone than other zeolitic frameworks (*e.g.* mordenite) to porosity blockage by AgI entities in the course of CH₃I adsorption [9].

Despite all the made progresses about the comprehension of both the mechanistic aspects and the most prominent factors governing the retention of the targeted species during our lab scale studies [6-12], numerous uncertainties remain about the behavior of silver faujasite adsorbents under severe nuclear accident conditions. In that respect, water vapour is thought to be the main inhibiting compound because present in very large excess compared with CH₃I (molar ratio expected to be $\approx 10^{-6}$ [4]). Nevertheless, its effect on CH₃I retention was reported either to be beneficial or detrimental depending on the nature of the tested zeolites and the investigated conditions [5,6]. On the one hand, it has been reported [14,15] that moderate amounts of water vapour in the feed gas ($\text{CH}_3\text{I}/[\text{H}_2\text{O}] \sim 4 \cdot 10^{-3}$, temperature 100-150 °C, R.H. = 5.6 % at 100 °C and 1.2 % at 150 °C) slightly enhance the CH₃I adsorption capacity of Ag⁺-MOR zeolites (containing 9–15 wt% of silver and Si/Al = 10). However, lower retention performances were observed at higher relative humidity. On the other hand, the presence of H₂O either in the gas mixture (R.H. = 50%, temperature 150-250 °C [16]) or in the pores of the material (18wt%, [17]) was found in other studies to negatively impact the CH₃I retention performances of Ag-X zeolites with Si/Al ratio of 1.2 and 10-16 wt% of silver. Furthermore,

it was stated that detrimental effect related to the initial hydration state of the zeolite seems to occur especially at low temperatures (20-30 °C [17]). To sum-up, the effect of water on CH₃I adsorption may rely on different parameters, namely the zeolite Si/Al ratio, which affects its hydrophilic/hydrophobic character, but also the adsorption temperature and the [CH₃I]/[H₂O] molar ratio. Hence, mildly hydrophobic zeolites (*e.g.* with Si/Al ratio higher than 10-15) should display a better tolerance to water than more hydrophilic zeolites but in turn, the CH₃I retention efficiency could also be decreased by the smaller amounts of exchanged silver sites in the former materials. On the other hand, the behaviour of a zeolitic adsorbent could also be influenced by textural parameters, such as the type of framework [10] and the size of zeolite crystallites [9]. Those latter parameters are expected to influence the intracrystalline diffusion of iodine species and the accessibility to silver sites not yet transformed as AgI precipitates. Hence, a compromise has to be found between all these aspects in order to find an optimal zeolitic sorbent to trap volatile iodine even in the presence of large excess of water vapour.

This study represents to the best of our knowledge a definitive advance on how silver faujasite zeolites may behave for iodine capture in severe conditions. More particularly, the effects of temperature and [CH₃I]/[H₂O] ratio on the CH₃I sorption properties of silver-exchanged faujasite (X and Y) zeolites are investigated through the use of three complementary experimental setups. First, the effects of temperature and presence of water vapour on CH₃I retention are studied at lab-scale conditions with the aims of determining the adsorption capacities and to ascertain some mechanistic aspects of the adsorption process. Then, the temporal evolution of CH₃I Decontamination Factors (DF) are compared for some silver faujasite X and Y adsorbents at a CH₃I concentration representative of a nuclear accident (1 ppmv). Finally, specific experiments at a semi-pilot scale were conducted for the first time under challenging and realistic conditions in order to unravel the relative influences of many

experimental factors pertaining to processing conditions or to the adsorbing medium on the measured decontamination factors.

2. Experimental section

2.1. Presentation of investigated adsorbents

2.1.1. Parent zeolites

A commercial faujasite Y zeolite (Si/Al = 2.5, *CBV 300*) was provided by Zeolyst under ammonium form and is denoted NH₄/Y (1.2) thereafter. The 13X (NaX) zeolite (Si/Al = 1.2, 60-80 mesh, *20305*, % Na ≈ 10 wt%) was supplied by Sigma Aldrich.

2.1.2. Preparation of silver-exchanged zeolites

Silver zeolites were prepared by ion-exchange of the parent zeolites with different silver nitrate solutions (AgNO₃ salt supplied by Sigma Aldrich, purity > 99.9 %). In order to increase the silver content, this ion-exchange procedure was repeated up to three times. Exchange reactions were achieved at 25°C and a pH of 5 for 24 hours. Experimental conditions as well as measured silver contents are detailed in supplementary information (see Table S1 in ESI) for all prepared silver zeolitic materials. After each ionic exchange reaction, samples were vacuum-filtered, washed with distilled water and dried at 80°C overnight. Prior to adsorption and characterization studies, zeolitic materials were thermally treated under air in a muffle furnace with a heating rate of 5°C.min⁻¹ from room temperature to 200°C (plateau of 1 h), and then to 500°C (heating rate of 5°C.min⁻¹ and plateau of 2 h). All preparation steps and samples storage were done in the dark in order to avoid any photoreduction of silver species. The obtained zeolitic samples were denoted during our study as *xAg/structure (Si/Al)*, where x is the silver content.

A “benchmark” Ag/13X zeolite (Si/Al=1.2, *382280*, Ag₈₄Na₂[(AlO₂)₈₆(SiO₂)₁₀₆].xH₂O) with 35 wt% of silver was also purchased from Sigma-Aldrich for comparison purposes. In the following, this adsorbent is denoted as 35Ag/13X_{comm} (1.2).

2.2. Physico-chemical characterization studies

The different studied sorbents were fully characterized to gain insights on their chemical, textural and structural properties. Elemental ICP analyses (Ag, Na, Al and Si), powder X-ray Diffraction (PXRD) measurements, N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms at 77 K as well as DRS-UV-Visible spectroscopic analyses were then performed. Detailed experimental procedures and associated results have been already presented during our previous works [7-12]. A summary of characterization data is presented in Electronic Supporting Information (Table S2).

In the present study, the morphology of some zeolites was also assessed from Scanning Electronic microscopic (SEM) characterizations. These analyses were performed on a *JEOL (JSM 6010-LV)* microscope. Powdered samples were deposited on an aluminum grid coated with a thin layer of adhesive carbon. The micrographs (Figure S1) were then recorded at 40 Pa and 15 kV, without any pre-metallization treatment.

2.3. CH₃I gas-phase dynamic sorption experiments

Three different dynamic experimental setups were used in order to examine the CH₃I retention behavior of silver faujasite sorbents under a wide range of conditions. Those conditions cover initial concentrations of methyl iodide from 1300 ~~down~~ to 0.15 ppmv, temperatures from 20 to 100 °C and [CH₃I]/[H₂O] molar ratio from 0.13 to 10⁻⁶. A general overview of the used operated conditions within these three test benches is reported in Table 1. A detailed description of each experimental setup is presented in the following sections.

Table 1 : Comparison between the employed conditions for the three investigated dynamic experimental setups.

Setup	Scale	[CH ₃ I] (ppmv) {carrier gas}	[CH ₃ I]/[H ₂ O]	R.H. (%) / T (°C)	Bed depth (cm)	Face Velocity* (cm.s ⁻¹)
Test bench 1	Laboratory	1333 {Argon}	0.13	1 / 100	1	11

Test bench 2	Laboratory	1 {Air}	No water	0 / 25	1	21
Test bench 3	Semi-pilot	0.15 {Air}	6×10^{-6}	90/ 20 or 10/ 80	3-5	10

*The gas velocity was expressed at the studied temperature for each setup.

2.3.1. Parametric tests at high concentrations of methyl iodide: effects of temperature and water vapour (test bench 1)

First, the effects of temperature and water vapour on the CH₃I retention properties of 22.8Ag/Y (2.5) zeolite were investigated at the laboratory scale using an experimental setup similar to the one used previously for the screening of silver zeolites [9] or Metal-Organic Frameworks (MOFs) [18]. In the present study, it was adapted to allow the co-generation of water vapour and methyl iodide at well-defined concentrations. Thanks to the high used CH₃I concentration (1333 ppmv, balance argon), adsorption capacities at breakthrough and at saturation of the silver zeolite bed could be accurately measured in a period of a few hours. Moreover, the concentrations of water and some of the most important gaseous catalytic by-products (methanol, dimethylether...) were monitored in real-time using a home-made on-line FTIR detection/quantification methodology (see Table S3 in ESI).

Briefly, about 200 mg of the 22.8Ag/Y (2.5) sorbent (grain size between 200 and 630 μm , bed depth = 1 cm) were placed inside a quartz tube (internal diameter of 6 mm), itself loaded in a tubular fixed bed reactor (*Carbolite MTF* furnace with *Eurotherm* temperature controller). An *in situ* pretreatment up to 500 °C was carried out in order to remove any adsorbed impurity from the zeolite before test. For CH₃I adsorption tests performed under dry conditions, the temperature of the reactor was set either to 35.0, 100.0 or 250.0 °C (± 0.1 °C). In order to gain insights on the influence of water vapour on the adsorption behavior, several experiments were conducted: (i) adsorption of CH₃I in a completely dry atmosphere ([CH₃I] = 1333 ppmv/Ar, T = 100 °C) ; (ii) co-adsorption of CH₃I and H₂O ([H₂O] = 10000 ppmv/Ar,

$[\text{CH}_3\text{I}]/[\text{H}_2\text{O}] = 0.13$, $T = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) ; (iii) saturation of the zeolite bed by water vapour ($[\text{H}_2\text{O}] = 30000\text{ ppmv}/\text{Ar}$, $T = 100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) then adsorption of CH_3I as in (i).

Methyl iodide and water vapour were generated from a certified $\text{CH}_3\text{I}/\text{Ar}$ bottle (*Air Products*, $[\text{CH}_3\text{I}] = 2000\text{ ppmv} \pm 0.5\%$, argon) and a thermostated bath containing a water saturator, respectively. The amount of H_2O generated could be deduced from the saturator temperature, according to the Antoine equation [19]:

$$\log(P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) = A - \frac{B}{C + T} \quad (1)$$

Where $P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ is the partial pressure of water vapor, T (K) is the saturator temperature, and A , B , C are specific constants for a given temperature range $\{A = 6.210$, $B = 2,354.731$ and $C = 7.559$ for $T = 293\text{-}343\text{ K}\}$ [19].

The concentrations of the two gases at the reactor inlet were set using mass-flow controllers (*Brooks 5850s*) and argon as diluting gas (total flow rate $150\text{ mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$). All transfer lines were heated to $100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in order to avoid any loss by condensation. The composition of the reactor outflow was monitored continuously (every 2 minutes) using a heated FTIR gas cell (*Cyclone series – Specac*, $T = 120\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, optical path length of 2 m, $V = 0.19\text{ L}$) coupled to a *Varian Excalibur 4100 FTIR* spectrometer equipped with a DTGS detector. From the employed conditions (initial concentration of CH_3I and detection limit of the FTIR gas cell), it was found [9] that decontamination factors ($DF = \frac{[\text{CH}_3\text{I}]_{in}}{[\text{CH}_3\text{I}]_{out}}$) values of the order of 10^2 can be guaranteed during the total retention step (before filter breakthrough).

2.3.2. Retention performances at room temperature and low concentrations of methyl iodide: test bench 2 (BRIOCH)

Accurate DF were measured under iodine concentrations more representative to those of a severe nuclear accident (0.1-1 ppmv [4]) thanks to the test bench 2 [20] (Figure S2). Retention tests were performed at room temperature, dry conditions and with inlet CH_3I

concentration of 1 ppmv/N₂ (certified calibrated gas from *Air Products*). Prior to adsorption tests, an *ex-situ* pretreatment was performed on the zeolitic sorbent at 200 °C during about 3 hours, in order to remove most of adsorbed moisture. Then, the gaseous flow (CH₃I/N₂, C₀ = 1 ppmv, total flow rate = 150 nmL.min⁻¹) was fed at room temperature to a home-made fixed bed reactor containing the sorbent (mass of 100 mg, bed length ≈ 1 cm, grain size between 200-630 μm), placed itself in a glass tube (internal diameter of 4 mm) and maintained between two pieces of quartz wool. The last part of the system is the GC detection/quantification instrument. It consists in a *PerkinElmer 580* gas chromatograph, equipped with a high-sensitivity PDECD (pulsed discharge electron capture detector [21], *Valco instruments*) specific for halogenated compounds. CH₃I concentrations between 10 pptv and 2 ppmv could be measured and the GC was calibrated using certified gas bottles and mass-flow controllers. On-line measurements were carried out using the *TotalChrom* Navigator software by acquisition of chromatograms (referenced to air background) every 6 minutes during CH₃I retention tests. Considering the detection limit (10 pptv), a maximum theoretical decontamination factor of 10⁵ can be reached for an inlet concentration of ≈ 1 ppmv.

2.3.3. Retention properties from semi pilot-scale experiments: test bench 3 (PERSEE)

The PERSEE Facility [20,22] was used in order to extrapolate the behavior of some selected zeolitic sorbents towards the capture of methyl iodide at semi-pilot scale, using conditions closer to severe nuclear accident (relative humidity, γ -radiation, temperature). A general scheme of this facility is given in Figure S3 (see ESI). More particularly, a specific setup (“low flow rates”, Figure 1) was used during our present work to explore retention performances of some silver-exchanged zeolites towards γ -labelled methyl iodide. This experimental setup (Figure 1) can be divided schematically into three main parts: (i) the generation of labelled CH₃I and water vapour, (ii) the adsorbent holders (upstream stage) and

(iii) the commercial cartridges of activated carbon (downstream stage) devoted to trap the fraction of methyl iodide not retained by the tested adsorbent.

Zeolitic samples were first homogeneously mixed within a matrix of commercial sand. The purpose of this dilution was to achieve reasonable bed depths (ranging from 3 to 5 cm). Attention was paid to ensure a good dispersion of the zeolitic material within the sand in the sample holder. Preliminary studies have shown that the used sand is totally ineffective for the retention of labelled methyl iodide ($DF = 1$ [20,22]). The different materials to be tested were placed in the upstream stage, giving the possibility to test simultaneously four different solid mixtures {tested zeolite + sand} (Figure 1). Prior to retention tests, the sample holders (internal diameter of 40 mm) were heated at 80 °C under flowing air (flow rate 8 NL.min⁻¹). Then, a fixed and reproducible concentration of water vapour (about 25000 ppmv) was generated using a heat plate evaporating water droplets by droplets. This concentration corresponds to a high relative humidity (R.H.) of 90-95% at a temperature of 20 °C and a rather low R.H. about 5-8% at 80 °C.

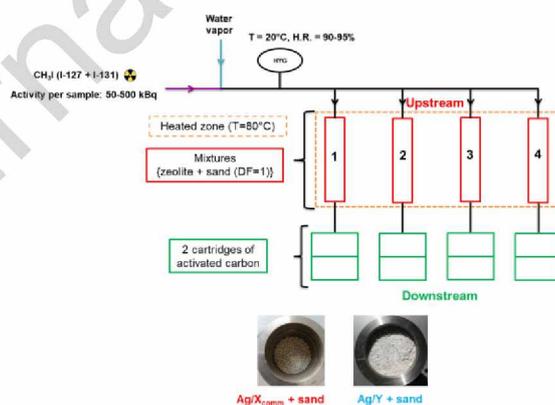


Figure 1 : Schematic representation of the « low flow rates » bench test of PERSEE.

Different sensors were placed in order to monitor the different test parameters, especially the temperature and the relative humidity of flowing gas before and within the heated zone (Figure 1). Sample characteristics as well as test parameters will be reported later in section 3.3.

Once the equilibrium of water vapour generation was reached, a pulse (duration of 30 min) of γ -labelled CH_3I ($C_0 = 0.15$ ppmv) was generated from the following reaction:



Depending on the studied sample, the iodine initial activity was in the range of 50-500 kBq (Table 1). In each experiment, the labelled methyl iodide is transported by the air flow through zeolite holders with a velocity about 10 cm.s^{-1} at $80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (flow rate of 8 NL.min^{-1}). The total duration of retention tests was fixed to 30 min. Then, samples were kept in equilibrium with the flowing air (R.H. of 5-8 % at $80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) for a period of one hour. Finally, *ex-situ* γ -spectrometry measurements were carried out both on the upstream and downstream stages. Decontamination factors (DF) were then deduced according to (2):

$$DF = \frac{A_{\text{upstream}} + A_{\text{downstream}}}{A_{\text{downstream}}} \quad (2)$$

where A_{upstream} and $A_{\text{downstream}}$ are the measured activities respectively on the upstream and the downstream stages (Figure 1).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Effects of temperature and humidity on the CH_3I adsorption behavior of 22.8Ag/Y (high concentration studies)

In our previous studies [6,9,10,12], it was shown that an ion-exchanged Ag/Y zeolite containing ≈ 23 wt% of silver (22.8Ag/Y (2.5)) displayed superior adsorption properties among a dozen of zeolitic formulations, both in terms of useful working adsorption capacities and trapping stability. Hence, this peculiar zeolite was selected here as a suitable candidate for further studies, in conditions closer to those met in nuclear accident. First, the effect of the adsorption temperature is addressed. Secondly, the effect of humidity, under several configurations, is assessed.

3.1.1. Effect of adsorption temperature

The 22.8Ag/Y (2.5) zeolite (pretreated *in situ* at 500 °C) was exposed in a flow-through configuration to CH₃I (1333 ppmv/Ar) at T = 35, 100 and 250 °C. Experiments were carried out up to saturation of the bed in order to determine the adsorption capacities at saturation or at breakthrough (Q_{sat} and $Q_{\text{breakthrough}}$, respectively, Table 2) from quantitative exploitation of corresponding CH₃I breakthrough curves displayed on Figure 2 (A). The L_T/L parameter representative of the diffusional constraints at the zeolite bed is also provided in Table 2, likewise the fraction of CH₃I which could be removed by simple evacuation under inert atmosphere at the same temperature (denoted as % weakly adsorbed CH₃I in Table 2).

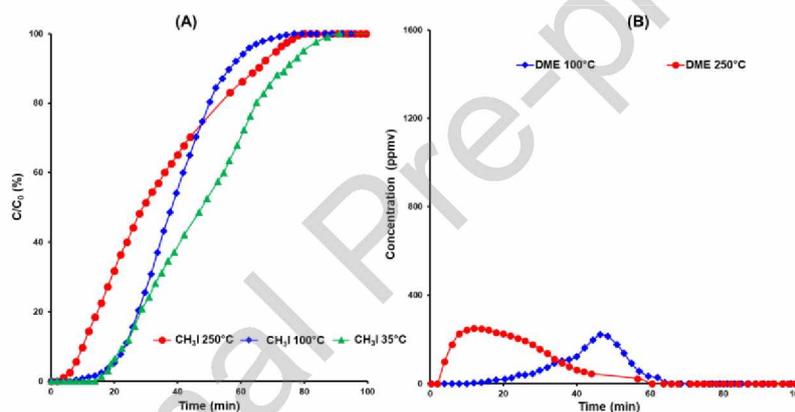


Figure 2 : (A) CH₃I breakthrough curves and (B) temporal evolution of organic by-products during the adsorption of CH₃I at various temperatures. (22.8Ag/Y (2.5), $C_0 = 1333$ ppmv). Similar scales were used on Figure 2 (B) and Figure 3 for comparison purposes.

As deduced from the data gathered in Table 2, a moderate decrease (about 23%) of the adsorption capacity at saturation (Q_{sat} , Table 2) was observed when the adsorption temperature increases from 35 to 250 °C. This evolution can be paralleled to the amount of weakly adsorbed CH₃I at the different adsorption temperatures (21 % at 35 °C, compared to 7 % at 100 and 250 °C, Table 2). Hence, the trends observed about adsorption capacities at saturation (Q_{sat}) can be assigned to the existence of physisorption phenomena, which are promoted preferentially at low temperatures [6,23,24]. Overall, this result is in agreement with the previous works of Choi *et al.* [25]. Indeed, a decrease of CH₃I adsorption capacity

from 180 to 130 mg/g was reported when the temperature was increased from 100 to 400 °C (Ag-X zeolite with 10 wt% silver). Similar results were also found during the works of Belapurkar et al. [17] related to CH₃I adsorption by dehydrated Ag-X zeolites (silver content of 16 wt%) at temperatures ranging from 25 to 150 °C.

Table 2 : Effect of temperature on the CH₃I retention properties of 22.8Ag/Y (2.5) zeolite (C₀ = 1333 ppmv/Ar).

Temperature (°C)	Q _{sat} (mg/g)	Q _{breakthrough} (mg/g)	t _{5%} (min)	L _T /L*	% of weakly** adsorbed CH ₃ I
35	250 ± 15	100 ± 11	19 ± 5	0.79 ± 0.02	21 ± 4
100	223 ± 13	90 ± 10	20 ± 5	0.70 ± 0.02	7 ± 2
250	193 ± 12	43 ± 5	8 ± 2	0.90 ± 0.03	7 ± 2

$$* \frac{L_T}{L} = \frac{t_f - t_{5\%}}{t_f}$$

** denotes the fraction which can be removed by changing the gas composition to pure argon.

Comparing now the length of the period of total retention (*i.e.* before breakthrough), the 22.8Ag/Y (2.5) zeolite displayed very good retention properties from 35 to 100 °C (t_{5%} ~ 20 min and Q_{breakthrough} ~ 90-100 mg/g, Table 2). By contrast, significantly lower retention was achieved at 250 °C (t_{5%} = 8 min, Q_{breakthrough} = 43 mg/g).

The shape of these breakthrough curves was found to be also apparently influenced by temperature (Figure 2 (A)). This could be linked to the occurrence of by-products formed from CH₃I reaction with silver sites. In that respect, it was found in our previous studies [7,10] that CH₃I adsorption can either occur molecularly (predominantly at low temperatures), or dissociatively due to the catalytic decomposition of methyl iodide on silver sites:



In the case of the experiment performed at 35 °C, only methyl iodide was detected at the outlet of the fixed-bed reactor. This suggests that either molecular adsorption predominates or that organic by-products remained trapped within the zeolite pores. However, when the adsorption temperature was set to 100 °C, small amounts of dimethylether (DME) as well as traces of methanol (not quantified) were detected at the reactor outlet (Figure 2 (B)). As expected, the occurrence of catalytic decomposition processes became more significant at 250 °C leading to higher emissions of DME at much shorter reaction times. In the latter case, the evolution of higher alkanes with more than 1 C atom was also observed, namely after CH₃I breakthrough. Those products could not be formally identified and quantitated by our FTIR detection system due to the overlapping between their absorption features in the CH_x and fingerprint spectral regions. The complex pathways involved in the formation of these C by-products have been already reported in our previous works [7] and outlined the dual role of silver zeolite as iodine adsorbent and catalyst. As discussed with more details in the next section, oxygenated compounds such as DME are formed *via* surface reactions of adsorbed methoxy species (left from CH₃I dissociation on silver cations or Brønsted acid sites) and methanol intermediates [7,26,27]. The mechanisms leading to higher hydrocarbons are beyond the scope of this study. Nevertheless, they were reported to form *via* a “*Hydrocarbon Pool mechanism*” involving methylation and hydrogenation/dehydrogenation reactions of those primary products, alkenes and decomposed methyl fragments [27].

Overall, the shortening of the breakthrough period as the adsorption temperature increased from 35 to 250 °C can be explained by different or phenomena: (i) higher CH₃I dissociation rates at higher temperatures leading to more rapid transformation of unreacted (free) silver sites to AgI precipitates and the simultaneous production of carbonaceous adsorbates and gases. As the reaction progresses, the presence of catalytic by-products and AgI precipitates

within the zeolite pores negatively affects the diffusion of incoming CH_3I molecules, as indicated by data reported in Table 3 (L_T/L increases from 0.7 to 0.9 at 250 °C). These diffusional limitations may induce preferential pathways inside the zeolitic sorbent, resulting in a significant decrease of breakthrough times and retention properties; (ii) less physisorption will occur at higher temperatures.

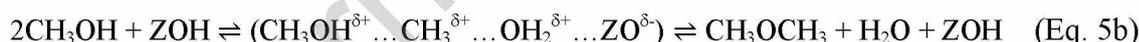
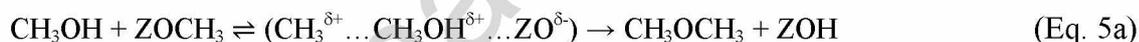
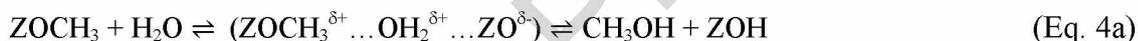
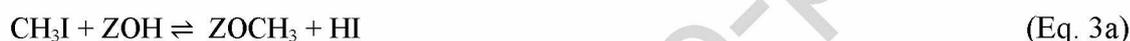
3.1.2. Effect of water vapour

The influence of H_2O on CH_3I retention by 22.8Ag/Y (2.5) zeolite was investigated at 100 °C from experiments carried out under two distinct configurations: (i) co-adsorption of the mixture ($[\text{CH}_3\text{I}]/[\text{H}_2\text{O}] = 1/8$, $T = 100$ °C) on the zeolite pre-treated under Ar at 500 °C (dry zeolite) and (ii) CH_3I adsorption alone onto a H_2O pre-saturated zeolite (3% vol, $T = 100$ °C, total duration of 46 min). In Figure 3 (A) and (B) are displayed the CH_3I and H_2O signals, measured by on-line FTIR spectroscopy in the course of experiments (i) and (ii), respectively. The reference CH_3I breakthrough curve measured under dry conditions corresponds to the curve already displayed on Figure 2 (A) ($T = 100$ °C).

In presence of CH_3I and water vapour introduced either simultaneously (Figure 3 (A)) or sequentially (Figure 3 (B)), oxygenated species, such as DME and MeOH, were formed in much higher amounts than under dry conditions (Figure 2 (A)). For the H_2O -pre-saturated Ag/Y zeolite (Figure 3 (B)), desorption of zeolitic water started immediately as CH_3I is sent through the zeolite bed. Water vapour emissions (corresponding to an “apparent” H_2O adsorption capacity of 70 mg/g) then progressively declined and vanished rapidly after CH_3I breakthrough. This is probably due to adsorption competition phenomenon, which was at the advantage of CH_3I at the studied temperature (100 °C). It is worth noting that methanol and DME emissions accompany CH_3I breakthrough, and are not observed from the beginning. A catalytic amount of MeOH was produced from the reaction of surface methoxy species with zeolitic water (Figure 3 (B)).

On the other hand, when the dry zeolite was exposed to a feed containing simultaneously H₂O and CH₃I (Figure 3 (A)), both compounds were getting adsorbed simultaneously at the beginning of the experiment ($t_{5\%} = 25$ and 6 min, for CH₃I and H₂O, respectively, corresponding to a H₂O adsorption capacity of 50 mg/g). At $t = 13$ min, a sharp desorption of oxygenates (MeOH and DME) occurred simultaneously (Figure 3 (A)). Their emissions were noteworthy higher than those detected under dry conditions (Figure 2 (A)) and also higher than for the fully hydrated zeolite (Figure 3 (B)). Here also, a catalytic (steady-state) amount of methanol was formed at saturation of zeolite bed.

The following equations (ZO⁻ denotes the zeolitic framework) can be used to clarify the chemical processes occurring during these two experiments:



At low-medium temperatures, a part of the adsorbed CH₃I dissociated on Brønsted acid sites or silver cationic sites to yield surface methoxy species (Si(OCH₃)Al, while also forming HI or AgI as co-products, Eq. 3a and 3b). These steps also occurred under dry conditions but it has also to be reminded that a non-negligible fraction of CH₃I molecules was adsorbed molecularly at 100 °C on silver Y zeolite, in line with our previous *in situ* IR study [7]. In presence of water vapour or zeolitic water, surface methoxy species could transform to gas-phase methanol (Eq. 4a). Methanol produced through equation Eq. 4a could either adsorb reversibly as methoxy species (Eq. 4b, provided some free OH sites remain) or leave the pores, which allowed its detection by gas-phase FTIR. In that respect, MeOH emissions were

observed in the gas phase only once the population within the pores of surface methoxy species and water reached a critical level (around 13 min in Figure 3 (A) and (B)), *i.e.* when reactions 3a, 3b and 4a were displaced towards the formation of products.

From Figure 3, it can be deduced that DME was produced almost simultaneously to methanol, which confirms that the latter plays the role of intermediate in the reactions leading to DME. Two mechanisms, hard to distinguish experimentally, were proposed in the literature [26,27]. In the first one, methanol reacts with another surface methoxy to give DME while regenerating an acid site (Eq. 5a). On the other hand, a route involving the dehydration of two methanol molecules catalysed by an acid site could also lead to direct DME formation (Eq. 5b).

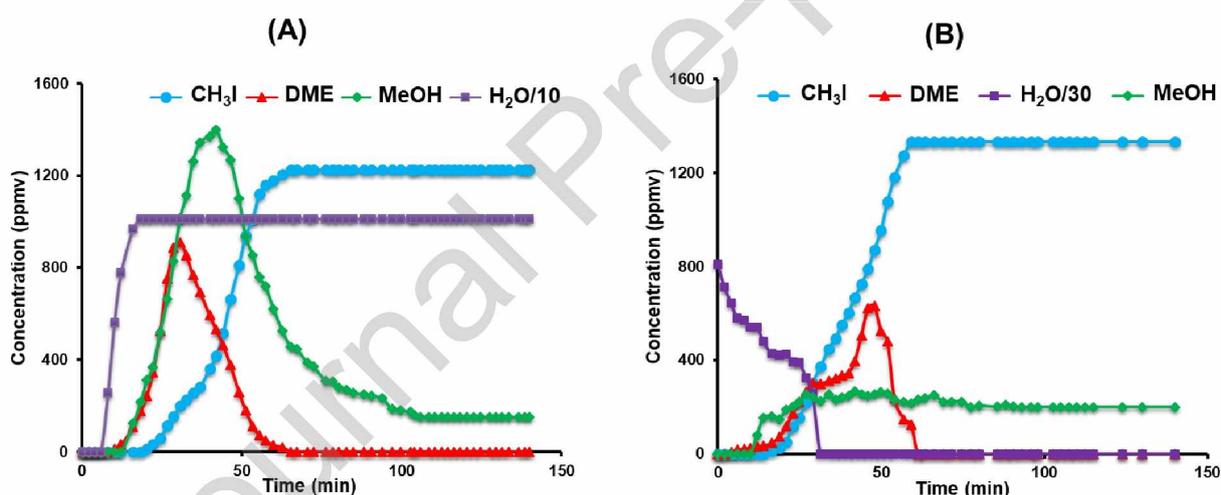


Figure 3 : CH₃I breakthrough curves ($T = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $[\text{CH}_3\text{I}]_0 = 1333\text{ ppmv}$) and evolution of oxygenated compounds: (A) co-adsorption of CH₃I + water (1% vol); (B) after being saturated by water ($T=100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 3% vol).

After saturation of the zeolitic bed with CH₃I/H₂O mixture, a steady-state CH₃I concentration of $\approx 1200\text{ ppmv}$ was measured (Figure 3 (A)). This concentration is slightly lower than the nominal concentration ($C_0 = 1333\text{ ppmv}$). Indeed, the transformation of CH₃I to MeOH (about 150 ppmv) was catalyzed at 100 °C by the Ag(H)/Y zeolite and occurred at a constant rate at the end of the experiment.

Table 3 : Influence of water vapour on CH₃I retention properties of 22.8Ag/Y (2.5) (T = 100 °C, [CH₃I]₀ = 1333 ppmv).

Configuration	Q _{sat} (mg/g)	Q _{breakthrough} (mg/g)	t _{5%} (min)	L _T /L
Dry atmosphere	223 ± 13	90 ± 10	20 ± 5	0.70 ± 0.02
CH ₃ I + H ₂ O co-adsorption	220 ± 13	110 ± 12	25 ± 6	0.61 ± 0.02
Zeolite first saturated with water then exposed to CH ₃ I	200 ± 12	95 ± 10	21 ± 5	0.64 ± 0.02

From the different experiments carried out at 100 °C under dry and wet conditions, it can be stated that the ability of 22.8Ag/Y (2.5) for CH₃I retention was not really affected by the presence of steam in the studied conditions. Indeed, data reported in Table 3 indicated quasi-similar retention properties in terms of adsorption capacities (Q_{breakthrough} and Q_{sat}). It is also worth noting that the presence of water led to an apparent decrease of diffusional limitations (L_T/L about 0.60 against 0.70 in dry conditions, Table 4). In that respect, *in situ* DRS-UV-Vis spectroscopic investigations were used to monitor the growth of (AgI)_n entities following CH₃I adsorption ([H₂O] = 0 or 1% vol, [CH₃I] = 667 ppmv, T = 100 °C). Owing to quantum size effects in semi-conductors, the progressive redshift of AgI-related bands in the UV region was indicative of their coalescence to larger entities. In the course of the temperature-programmed desorption experiments carried out under argon after saturation of Ag/Y zeolite with CH₃I (see Figure S4), a more significant red-shift was observed in the presence of water, indicating the formation of larger AgI particles. Under humid conditions, the formation of a micro-solution within the pores may increase the mobility of silver and/or AgI species, thus promoting the growth of AgI precipitates [7]. These results could also be confronted to some

literature works about other kinds of silver zeolites. Hence, Jubin [14,15] claimed that the presence of a moderate amount of water ($[\text{CH}_3\text{I}]/[\text{H}_2\text{O}] \sim 4 \cdot 10^{-3}$, temperature 100-150 °C, R.H. = 5.6 % at 100 °C and 1.2 % at 150 °C) is required in order to have high CH_3I retention performances for $\text{Ag}^\circ/\text{MOR}$ zeolites (Si/Al of 10). By contrast, for a more hydrophilic Ag/X zeolite (Si/Al ratio = 1.2, Ag content = 16 wt%), H_2O was reported to have a rather detrimental effect, especially at low temperatures. For a hydrated Ag/X zeolite at 25 °C, Belapurkar et al. [17] indicated a 56 % decrease of the CH_3I adsorption capacity in comparison with the totally dehydrated zeolite (against only 17% in the 100-150 °C range). Owing to its higher Si/Al ratio (2.5 against 1.2 for Ag/X zeolites), silver faujasite Ag/Y zeolites are expected to be more tolerant to humidity (under the tested conditions) and may be more convenient than previously investigated Ag/X zeolites for nuclear applications [4].

Owing to limitations imposed by FTIR detection, it is worth recalling that the investigated conditions in bench 1 ($[\text{CH}_3\text{I}]/[\text{H}_2\text{O}] = 1/8$) are still far away from those possibly encountered in a severe nuclear accident ($[\text{CH}_3\text{I}]/[\text{H}_2\text{O}] < \sim 10^{-6}$ based on 1 ppmv of CH_3I and 50 % vol of H_2O in the atmosphere [4]). Additional tests with more representative $[\text{CH}_3\text{I}]/[\text{H}_2\text{O}]$ ratios will be examined in later sections (see 3.2 and 3.3).

3.2. Temporal evolution of CH_3I decontamination by silver faujasite zeolites under lab-scale “dry” conditions

In the experiments presented before (test bench 1) and in our previous studies [9,10], theoretical DF superior to 10^2 could not be measured due to the rather low sensitivity of the FTIR detection setup. In order to measure more accurate DFs, a PDECD chromatographic method was used (test bench 2). It allowed performing breakthrough experiments with much lower CH_3I inlet concentrations (1 ppmv), up to a detection limit of 10 pptv (corresponding to a DF of 10^5). This range of concentrations corresponds to what is expected in severe accident conditions. Overall, the CH_3I decontamination behaviour of a given zeolitic sorbent in the

initial period (before or at the beginning of the sorbent breakthrough) could be studied with a more accuracy.

Here, several silver faujasite zeolites of Ag/X and Ag/Y types, with silver content ranging between 0 and 35 wt%, were compared. A summary of their most important physico-chemical properties is given in Table S2. Elemental silver and sodium contents, specific surface areas, silver oxidation states and locations, as well as their adsorption capacities at breakthrough and saturation, were already discussed in detail in [9,10]. Briefly, it can be outlined that all these silver-exchanged zeolites were characterized by a rather good dispersion of silver species in their framework, even at high silver content. For Ag/Y zeolites, the major part of silver was found to be present as cationic Ag^+ species at exchange positions, whereas a minor part consisted of Ag_n^+ and Ag_m° embedded clusters of a few atoms [9]. By contrast, a noteworthy higher proportion of silver was found to be present as clusters in Ag/X zeolites or as very small nanoparticles in the commercial 35Ag/13X_{comm} zeolite with the highest silver loading [9]. Finally, it could be deduced from SEM micrographs shown in Figure S1, that all Ag/X zeolites have crystallites of mean size 0.5-5 μm , whereas those of Ag/Y were much smaller (0.1-1 μm).

The CH_3I breakthrough curves determined at 25 °C on this set of sorbents are given on Figure 4 (A) whereas the corresponding evolution of decontamination factors on a similar timescale is shown on Figure 4 (B). Quantitative data computed from these breakthrough experiments are gathered in Table 4. The parameter $t_{\text{D,L}}$ corresponded to the time interval where DF values were at least equal or above 10^5 , whereas $t_{0.1\%}$ and $t_{1\%}$ represented the time periods needed for the DFs to decrease down to 10^3 and 10^2 , respectively. For DF values below the threshold of 10^2 , more than 1% of radioactive iodine was expected to pass through the zeolitic sorbent, and the latter was then considered to be no more efficient.

First, a NaX zeolite containing no silver (not shown on Figure 4 and Table 4) was also tested under similar conditions. The measurement of a DF value equal to 1 over the whole timescale of the breakthrough experiment indicated that this type of zeolite is not suitable for severe accident application. Interestingly, the corresponding CH₃I adsorption capacity at saturation measured for NaX was far to be negligible (92 mg/g [12]), but this is not contradictory to the present result. It is expected that CH₃I adsorption as physisorbed or weakly-chemisorbed species should result in much less stable trapping than its dissociation to stable AgI precipitates [10].

By contrast, all silver zeolites exhibited an improved behaviour, with initial DFs at least equal to 10⁵, thanks to the possibility of trapping methyl iodide as stable AgI precipitates. Considering first the series of AgX zeolites with different silver contents (7.3, 23.4 and 35 wt%), it can be deduced from Figure 4 and Table 4, that the zeolite with intermediate silver content (23.4 wt%) displayed the best trapping behaviour. For this peculiar zeolite, very high $t_{D,L}$, $t_{0.1\%}$ and $t_{1\%}$ parameters were determined all along the total retention period and up to the beginning of breakthrough. On the one hand, this result is well in line with the conclusions of our former studies [9,10,12], *i.e.* a high amount of dispersed silver species resulted in a higher amount of methyl iodide trapped as AgI precipitates. On the other hand, it also shows that, as the amount of silver reached a certain threshold within the zeolite pores (around 25 wt% for Ag/X), some silver aggregation occurred and the incoming CH₃I molecules probably met some steric constraints in diffusing through the crystallites to reach the most buried silver sites, resulting also in a slightly less efficient adsorption (case of commercial 35Ag/13X_{comm} (1.2) zeolite with 35 wt% silver). In that respect, the DRS-UV-Vis spectra shown previously [9] revealed a higher proportion of aggregated silver as small nanoparticles in 35Ag/13X_{comm} (1.2) in comparison with 23Ag/13X (1.2). This also confirms the results from our last study devoted to the effect of silver speciation on the adsorption of CH₃I, indicating that the

dispersed cationic species were more efficient than silver nanoparticles for methyl iodide trapping [12].

Finally, it is worth noting that the best decontamination was achieved with the 22.8Ag/Y (2.5) zeolite. By comparison with the Ag/X zeolite bearing a similar silver content (23.4 wt%), the parameters displayed in Table 4 exhibited a substantial improvement of $\approx 70\%$ at $t_{D.L.}$ and of $\approx 40\%$ at $t_{1\%}$. Two complementary explanations can be invoked. First, the Ag/Y zeolite displays the highest proportion of silver present as dispersed cationic species of all tested zeolites in agreement with our previous DRS-UV-Vis investigations [9]. This is also consistent with the results of our former study indicating that this Ag/Y zeolite displayed the highest fraction of methyl iodide trapped as AgI (78 %), and the lower physisorbed CH₃I fraction (9 %), the remaining being stored as chemisorbed CH₃I [10]. Second, it was also deduced from SEM analyses (Figure S1) that the mean crystallite size in Ag/Y was significantly lower than that of Ag/X. Hence, it can be reasonably understood that the diffusion of methyl iodide in small crystals is easier than in larger ones. For the latter, defects and irregularities are more expected to be present, and could result in uneven diffusion of methyl iodide from the surface to the bulk of the crystals, this negatively affecting the trapping behaviour of Ag/X zeolites during the initial adsorption period.

Overall, it is deduced from Table 4 and Figure 4 that the Ag/Y zeolite with 23 wt% silver behaved as the best filter in model conditions, maintaining reasonably good filtration properties ($DF > 10^2$) during more than 12 days. This corresponds to a useful working capacity of 156 mg/g and to a global silver use (I/Ag) of about 0.5. For a fixed silver content, the retention in Ag/X and Ag/Y zeolites is influenced both by the proportion of silver present at exchange positions and the size/quality of zeolite crystallites.

Table 4 : CH₃I breakthrough curves and decontamination factors measured for Ag/X and Ag/Y zeolites ([CH₃I]₀ = 1 ppmv, T = 25 °C, total gas flow rate = 150 NmL.min⁻¹).

Sample	t _{D.L.} (min)	t _{0.1%} (min)	Q _{0.1%} (mg/g)	t _{1%} (min)	Q _{1%} (mg/g)
7.3Ag/13X (1.2)	0	4151	37	5168	46
23.4Ag/13X (1.2)	7295	9982	88	12701	113
35Ag/13X _{comm} (1.2)	62	7932	65	N. D	N. D
22.8Ag/Y (2.5)	12405	15767	135	18222	156

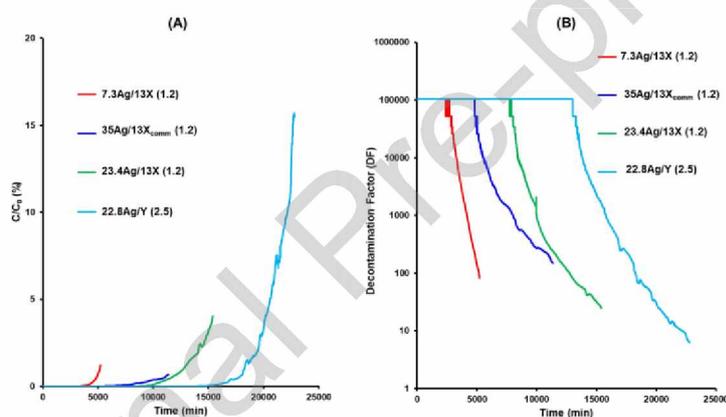


Figure 4 : CH₃I breakthrough curves and temporal evolution of the corresponding decontamination factors (represented in logarithmic scale) for Ag/X and Ag/Y zeolites ([CH₃I]₀ = 1 ppmv, T = 25 °C, total gas flow rate = 150 NmL.min⁻¹).

3.3. CH₃I retention performances by silver-exchanged faujasite zeolites at semi pilot scale

In this section, the ability of silver-exchanged faujasite zeolites towards the retention of very low concentrations of methyl iodide (≈ 0.15 ppmv) was investigated within a semi-pilot configuration in presence of humidity. The main purpose of this work was to determine the behaviour of silver zeolites under wet conditions closer to those expected to occur during nuclear severe accident, *i.e.* low molar [CH₃I]/[H₂O] ratio (of the order of 10^{-6}). For practical reasons related to the necessity to use high amounts of sorbent, most of the tests were conducted on the commercial Ag/X zeolite (with 35 wt% of silver) already tested in part 3.2. and in our other studies [9-11]. Zeolitic sorbents were diluted with inert sand in order to

achieve sufficient bed depths. A parametric study was implemented in order to determine the most influencing parameters for CH₃I sorption. These parameters could be classified in two categories:

- (i) parameters related to the adsorbent: silver content, grain size, bed depth and zeolite type (X or Y);
- (ii) parameters related to the gas mixture containing CH₃¹³¹I: initial activity, temperature, relative humidity, face velocity and residence time.

The conditions used for each operated test and the measured decontamination factors are summarized in Table 5. As stated in the experimental part, CH₃I decontamination factors (DF) were deduced from γ -spectrometry counting carried out both on upstream and downstream stages. The measured activities are detailed in the ESI (see Table S4).

First, it can be noticed that silver faujasite materials exhibit rather poor retention performances at low temperature and high relative humidity ($T \approx 20$ °C, R.H. ≈ 80 -90 %, DF ranging from 2 to 12, Table 5). This behavior may be related to the predominance of CH₃I molecular adsorption over the formation of AgI precipitates at these low temperatures [6,23,24]. At 20 °C and for a [CH₃I]/[H₂O] molar ratio of 6×10^{-6} , the adsorption of H₂O is probably promoted at the expense of CH₃I adsorption due to the relatively high hydrophilicity of faujasite [7,26,27].

At higher temperatures (75-100 °C), a strong enhancement in decontamination factors is observed. It is important to bear in mind here that the [CH₃I]/[H₂O] ratio was similar to the experiments carried out at 20°C but this corresponded to a much lower R.H. due to the rapid increase of water vapour pressure in this range of temperatures. Indeed, DF values significantly increased from 10 (*Ag-X granular R.T 1*, Table 5) to $\approx 2.5 \cdot 10^4$ at least (*Ag-X granular H.T 16*, Table 5) when the temperature was varied from 20.0 °C (R.H. = 76.7 %) to 74.6 °C (R.H. = 7.6 %). This result has probably to be attributed to a higher dissociation rate

of methyl iodide molecules as the temperature increases, leading therefore to a higher formation of stable AgI entities within the zeolite cages [6]. On the other hand, physisorption phenomena responsible for water adsorption are also expected to be much less promoted at 75-100 °C [6,23,24]. Overall, the presence of water vapour in large excess ($[\text{CH}_3\text{I}]/[\text{H}_2\text{O}] \approx 6 \times 10^{-6}$) was found to be much less inhibiting as temperatures are getting closer to those expected in severe accident conditions.

Table 5 : Summary of the CH₃I retention performances of Ag-X and Ag-Y zeolites at different conditions.

Sample	Silver content (%)	Bed depth (mm)	Temperature (°C)	Relative Humidity (%)	Face velocity (m/s)	Residence time (s)	DF
Ag-X granular R.T 1	10.44	52.0	20.0	76.7	0.1114	0.4669	11
Ag-X granular R.T 2	10.45	51.6	20.0	76.7	0.1008	0.5120	12
Ag-X granular R.T 3	10.45	51.8	20.0	76.7	0.1089	0.4757	10
Ag-X granular H.T 1	3.18	25.0	74.4	6.4	0.1374	0.1822	6
Ag-X granular H.T 2	3.19	24.7	79.6	5.2	0.1374	0.1801	4
Ag-X granular H.T 3	3.20	24.4	87.2	3.8	0.1425	0.1712	4
Ag-X granular H.T 4	3.52	47.5	94.0	3.5	0.1367	0.3472	37
Ag-X granular H.T 5	3.52	47.0	98.3	3.1	0.1465	0.3209	58
Ag-X granular H.T 6	3.54	46.6	90.1	4.1	0.1411	0.3304	29
Ag-X granular H.T 7	7.00	47.7	73.0	8.1	0.1363	0.3500	895
Ag-X granular H.T 8	7.01	48.5	76.2	7.1	0.1298	0.3715	3781
Ag-X granular H.T 9	7.06	48.9	90.7	4.2	0.1352	0.3618	3175
Ag-X granular H.T 10	7.06	46.4	86.3	4.9	0.1396	0.3325	4001**
Ag-X granular H.T 11	7.06	48.5	94.4	3.7	0.1448	0.3353	5529
Ag-X granular H.T 12	8.96	33.3	59.7	12.2	0.1315	0.2529	54
Ag-X granular H.T 13	9.20	34.8	87.5	3.9	0.1424	0.2440	376
Ag-X granular H.T 14	10.43	53.1	80.0*	10.0*	0.1218	0.4357	2624**
Ag-X granular H.T 15	10.43	49.7	76.6	7.0	0.1400	0.3548	20252**
Ag-X granular H.T 16	10.44	49.4	74.6	7.6	0.1300	0.3798	24220**
Ag-X granular H.T 17	10.45	53.6	80.0*	10.0*	0.1310	0.4088	3264**
Ag-X Powder R.T	3.68	23.5	21.1	92.24	0.1142	0.2057	3
Ag-X Powder H.T	3.53	22.7	69.9	8.62	0.1351	0.1677	609
Ag-X H.T & H.A 1	10.44	48.9	78.4	6.26	0.1361	0.3597	100191**
Ag-X H.T & H.A 2	20.92	47.3	83.3	5.21	0.1404	0.3369	475575**
Ag-X H.T & H.A 3	20.98	49.1	74.7	7.22	0.1292	0.3797	448472**
Ag-Y Powder R.T	2.72	27.7	21.1	92.24	0.1092	0.254	1.94
Ag-Y Powder H.T	1.71	32.8	75.1	7.18	0.1326	0.2473	2849

R.T = Room Temperature, H.T: High Temperature (about 80 °C), H.A: High Activity of 500 instead of 50 kBq/sample. * These parameters were not monitored during the test. ** The reported value is considered as the minimal DF that can be reached, since any peak related to ^{131}I was detected by γ -spectrometry on the downstream filter.

According to the above, a peculiar attention will thereafter be devoted to the heated samples (75-100 °C in our case). Among the different parameters considered in this study, let us focus now on the effect of silver content on CH_3I retention by Ag-X zeolites. In that respect, quasi-linear relationships between CH_3I adsorption capacities (both Q_{sat} and $Q_{\text{breakthrough}}$) and silver content were established previously ($[\text{CH}_3\text{I}]_0 = 1333 \text{ ppmv}/\text{Ar}$, $T = 100 \text{ °C}$, dry atmosphere, lab-scale conditions) [9,10]. In the present study, an increasing relationship between DF values and silver content was also found for Ag-X (granular) samples, especially when silver amount is ranging from 3 to 7 wt% (Figure 5, in log scale, bed depth of 50 mm).

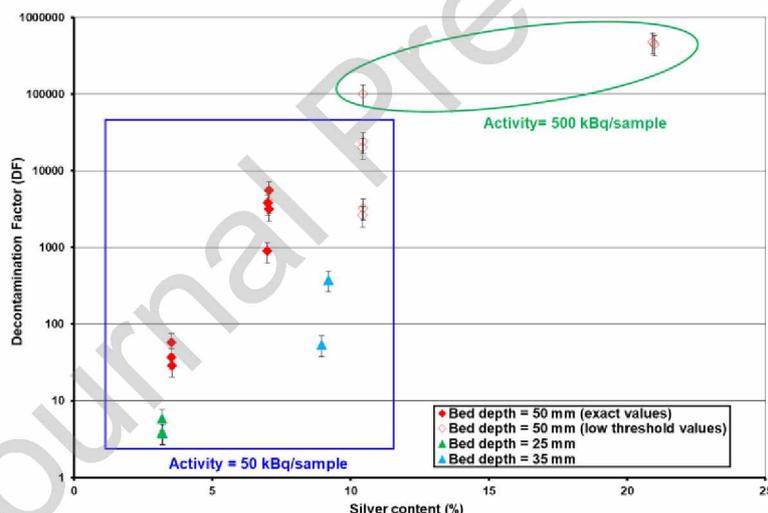


Figure 5 : Evolution of CH_3I decontamination factors (logarithmic scale) as a function of silver content for some Ag-X granular zeolites ($T \approx 80 \text{ °C}$, $\text{R.H.} \approx 10 \%$, $[\text{CH}_3\text{I}]_0 = 0.15 \text{ ppmv}/\text{Air}$).

Nevertheless, significant deviations from this relationship were also observed at higher silver contents (Figure 5). This may be related to the different parameters employed for each test/sample. The first one is assigned to a lower bed depth in the case of *Ag-X granular H.T 13*. Indeed, the latter sample displays a bed depth of 34.8 mm against about 50.0 mm for almost all the other investigated samples (Table 5). It is worth mentioning that, for a same gas

velocity lowering the bed depth would result in shorter residence times for the CH₃I molecules within the filter. This may create preferential pathways inside the sorbent, which negatively impacts its filtering properties. This trend seems to be consistent with previous studies dealing with CH₃I retention at different face velocities [28,29].

For silver content of 10 wt% (*Ag-X granular H.T 14, 15, 16 and 17 samples*), it was observed that almost of the labeled CH₃¹³¹I was captured by the adsorbent. In other words, the fraction of methyl iodide at the counting stage was found to be very close to the detection limit, which induces huge errors of counting. Consequently, the reported DF values should be considered as the minimal performances that can be reached by our zeolitic sorbents. In order to overcome these analytical limitations, a first attempt was made by performing additional tests with higher initial activities (500 instead of 50 kBq/sample). Here also, a significant uncertainty of activity measurement in the downstream stage was observed due to almost total capture of methyl iodide by the zeolite. Nevertheless, a noteworthy increase in the retention performances towards CH₃I could be outlined in that configuration. Indeed, Ag-X granular zeolites exhibited minimal DF values of 10⁵ and 5×10⁵ for silver contents about 10 and 20 wt%, respectively, when using an initial activity of 500 kBq/sample instead of 50 kBq/sample (Table 5). Even more accurate DF measurements could perhaps be performed at higher initial activity but a compromise should be also found in order to meet the radioprotection regulations related to our facility. To sum up, it is clear that silver content played a key role in order to enhance methyl iodide capture by Ag-X zeolites at representative conditions of severe nuclear accident, consistently with our previous findings obtained under lab-scale conditions [9,10]. Bed depth and residence time played also a role in CH₃I retention, especially at high silver content.

The comparison between performances displayed by *Ag-X granulated H.T samples (4, 5, 6)* and the *Ag-X powdered H.T* sample (Table 5), may either indicate that grain size played a major role for methyl iodide retention or alternatively, that the powder was more easily dispersed within the diluting sand. Indeed, the decrease of grain size by crushing pellets with a mean size of 841 μm to a fine powder led to a pronounced increase of DF values from (30-60) to 609 (Table 5). Moreover, a closer look to the characteristics of these samples indicated a similar silver content (about 3.5 wt%) and higher bed depth for granulated samples (about 47 mm against 23 mm for the powder). Thus, it seemed that grain size was more influencing than the bed depth in this configuration. This result could be somewhat related to the well-known enhancement of mass transfer phenomena of CH_3I molecules within the adsorbent for a decreasing grain size [30].

The comparison of the performances displayed by *Ag/Y* and *Ag/X* zeolites is now discussed. From the data gathered in Table 5, it could be immediately deduced that *Ag/Y* zeolite was by far more efficient than *Ag/X* for methyl iodide retention, even for lower silver contents and lower bed depths. This seems to be in line both with the results presented in part 3.2 (under dry conditions at lab-scale), and with our former studies [9,10].

Hence, the main conclusions of this parametric study could be summarized as follows: (i) rather poor CH_3I retention performances were measured in presence of silver faujasites at room temperature and large excess of water vapour; (ii) at temperatures in the range 75-90 $^\circ\text{C}$, this inhibition is not really significant and high DF values could be reached. Indeed, the increase of temperature will increase the reaction rate between CH_3I and silver species to form AgI precipitates at the expense of physisorption phenomena favoring the co-adsorption of H_2O molecules; (iii) At high temperatures, the DF value is dependent mainly on the silver concentration in the bed (*i.e.* the silver content in the zeolite and the dilution factor with sand).

However, other parameters such as bed depth, the residence time and the grain size were also found to play an important role in order to ensure CH₃I retention with a high efficiency.

4. Conclusions

The present study aimed to assess the retention of methyl iodide by silver faujasite Ag/X and Ag/Y zeolites under extrapolated severe nuclear accident conditions.

Under dry conditions, Ag/Y zeolite with 23 wt% of silver maintained high CH₃I adsorption capacities over a wide range of temperatures (20-250 °C), although a slight decrease was observed at 250°C. At 25 °C and very low CH₃I concentrations (1 ppmv), DF values equal or superior to 10⁵ were maintained over 9 days for Ag/Y zeolite, which is much better than for Ag/X zeolites bearing similar or even higher silver contents. In comparison with Ag/X zeolites, Ag/Y zeolites with 23 wt% of silver exhibited better retention properties due to the presence of: (i) a higher proportion of Ag⁺ species in its framework; (ii) a smaller crystal size and (iii) a higher Si/Al ratio.

In the presence of moderate excess of water at 100°C, the dissociation of CH₃I to AgI species on Ag/Y zeolite was accompanied by the catalytic production of gaseous oxygenated species such as methanol and dimethylether, without decreasing the CH₃I adsorption capacities at breakthrough and saturation.

The presence of a large excess of water at the expense of methyl iodide ($[\text{CH}_3\text{I}]/[\text{H}_2\text{O}]$ molar ratio = 6×10^{-6}) induced adverse effects depending on the adsorption temperature. A rather severe inhibition of CH₃I adsorption on silver faujasite zeolites was observed near ambient temperature due to the promotion of water sorption at the expense of CH₃I dissociation, leading to significantly lower DF values. Hopefully, these limitations were not found at higher temperatures more representative of a severe accident (80-100 °C). Under these conditions,

very good CH_3I retention with DF values reaching 10^4 - 10^5 or more were measured even after diluting the zeolite with sand, provided that the bed depth and overall silver content were above a critical level. Although the results obtained on Ag/Y candidate zeolite are promising for a practical implementation in filtering containment venting system, more experiments will be carried out with silver faujasites in the future in order to further assess the effect of chemical inhibitors (NO_x , CO_x ...) under accidental and ageing conditions.

5. Acknowledgements

This work has been supported by the French State under the program "Investissements d'Avenir MiRE managed by the ANR under grant agreement ANR-11-RSNR-0013-01.

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Declaration of interests

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

The authors declare the following financial interests/personal relationships which may be considered as potential competing interests:

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Highlights

- Ag/FAU zeolites are able to trap volatile iodine under humid conditions.
- The CH₃I sorption capacity of Ag/Y is globally maintained in the 35-250°C range.
- Higher decontamination factors were measured for Ag/Y compared with Ag/X.
- The inhibiting effect of water vapour is more important at low temperatures.
- Ag content and bed depth are important in the context of severe nuclear accident.

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