

**FIU**

Applied Research  
Center



DOE-FIU Cooperative Agreement Annual Research Review – FIU Year 4

# Exploring Hydroxyapatite's Capacity for Uranium Sorption and Desorption

**Valeria Ocampo**

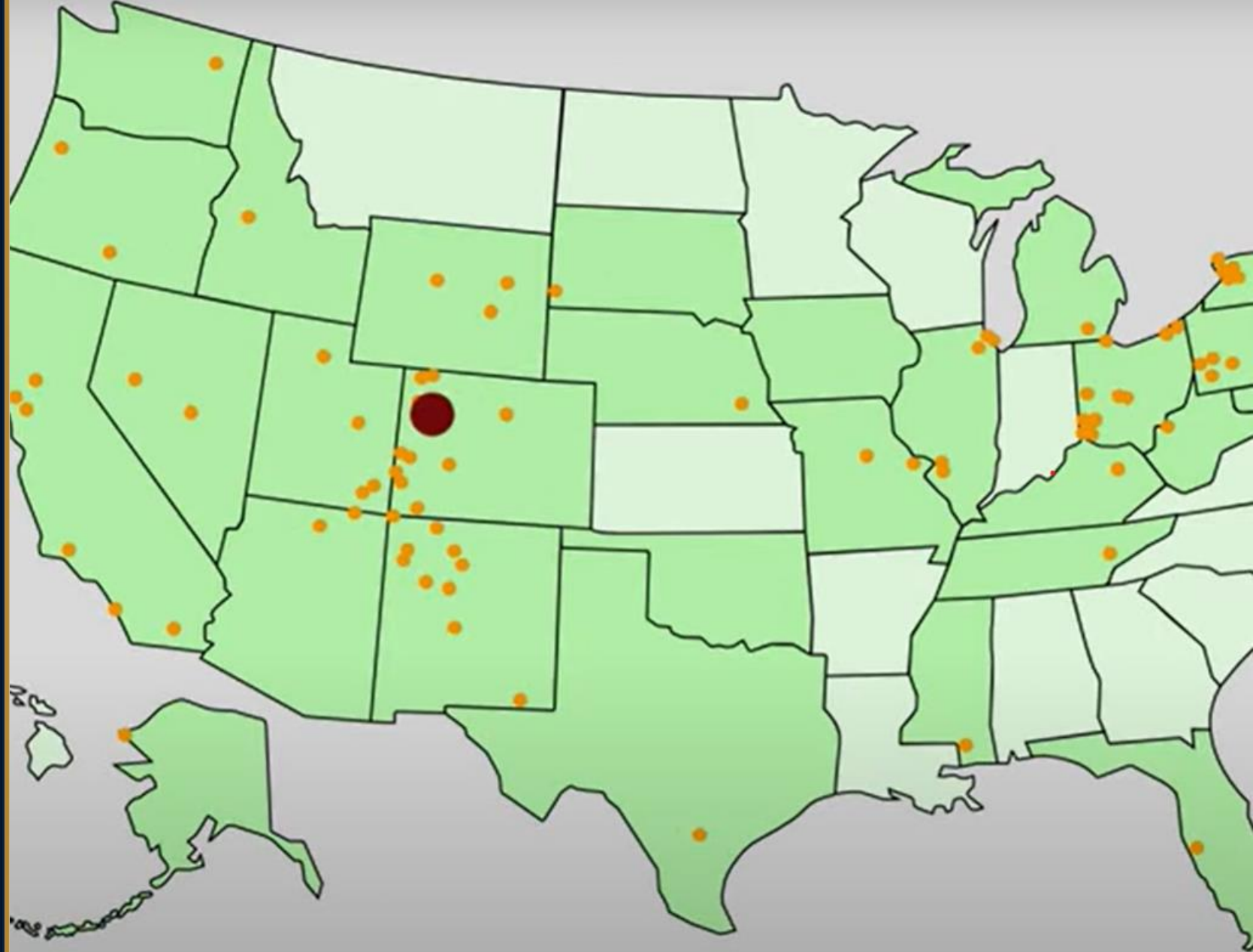
**DOE Fellow**

*Worlds  
Ahead*

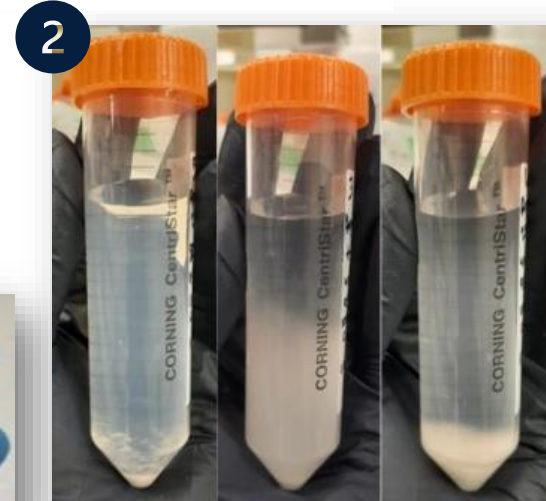
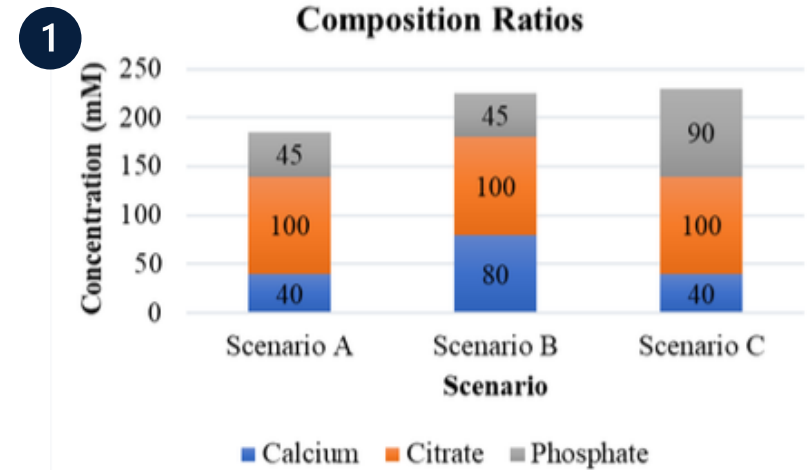
*Advancing the research and academic mission of Florida International University*

# Background

- Old Rifle site in Rifle, CO. Functioned as an ore-processing plant to produce Uranium ore.
- The ore-processing operation led to the groundwater, surface water, and sediments becoming contaminated.
- Uranium contamination in groundwater and surface water can lead to acute health effects, including cancer and kidney damage.
- Hydroxyapatite  $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2$  was utilized in attempts to remediate this site and others with similar circumstances.



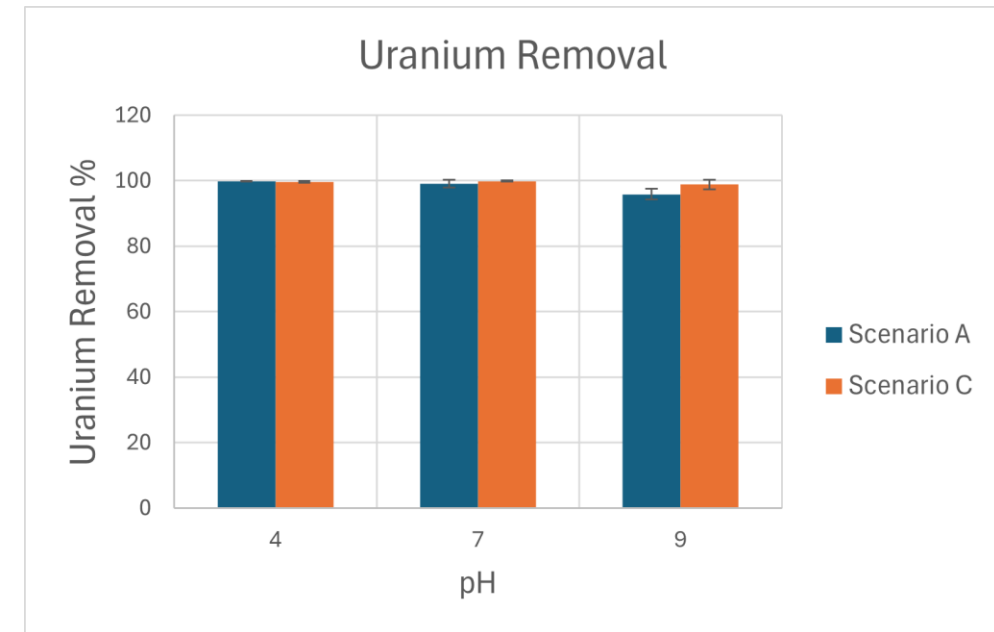
- Hydroxyapatite (HAp,  $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2$ ), is composed of calcium and phosphate.
- HAp can exchange its calcium ions ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ) with uranium species (such as: Uranyl Ion- $\text{UO}_2^{2+}$ ) making it effective for uranium remediation.
- Different scenarios were set up to view how varying stoichiometric ratios affect HAp formation. Scenario A and Scenario C were chosen for further experiments.
- Scenario B not used for following experiments due to impurities.



1) Stoichiometric Ratios used for HAp Synthesis. 2) Precipitate formed after 6 weeks. 3) Dried HAp

# Desorption Studies

- Uranium sorbed onto HAp using solid-to-liquid ratio of 1.0 g/L with 0.02 g of HAp.
  - 250 ppb U
  - 0.02 g HAp
  - pH: 7
  - 0.1M HCl/NaOH
- Samples were collected and analyzed through Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectroscopy (ICP-MS).
- Both Scenario A (SA) and Scenario C (SC) samples had average removal of 95-100%.

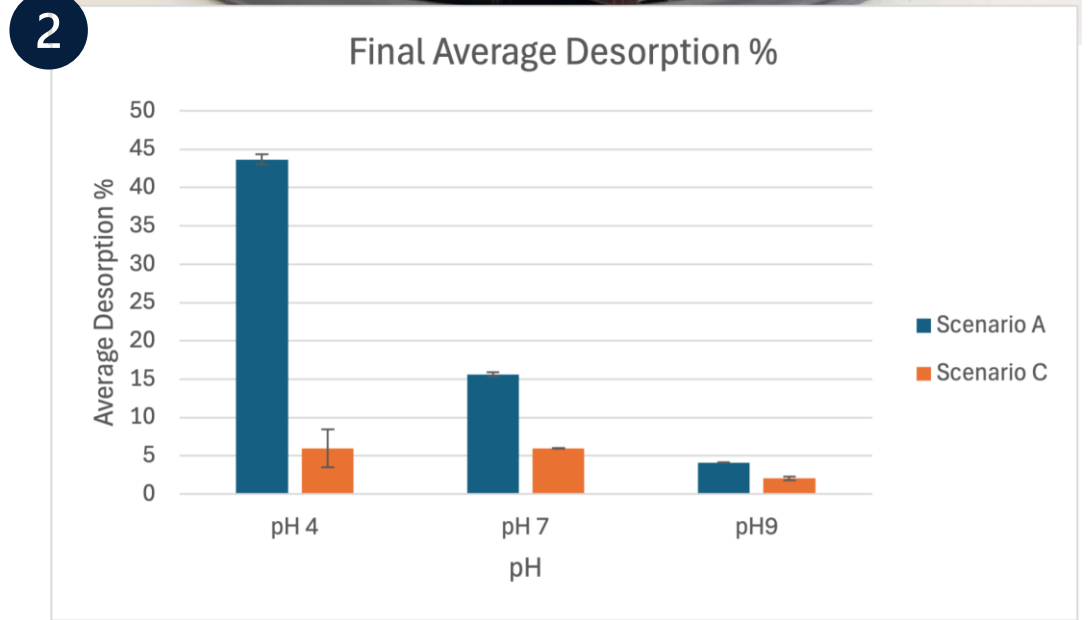


**Uranium Removal % of Scenario A and Scenario C Samples.**



# Desorption Process at Varying pH

- Subsequently supernatant was removed and replaced with 20 mL DIW at pH 4, 7, and 9.
- pH was monitored and adjusted with 0.1M HCl/NaOH.
- Scenario A samples exhibited higher amounts of average uranium desorption %.
  - Scenario A had a regularly higher amount of desorption at all pHs.
  - Highest average desorption % at pH 4, with a range of 42-44% desorption.

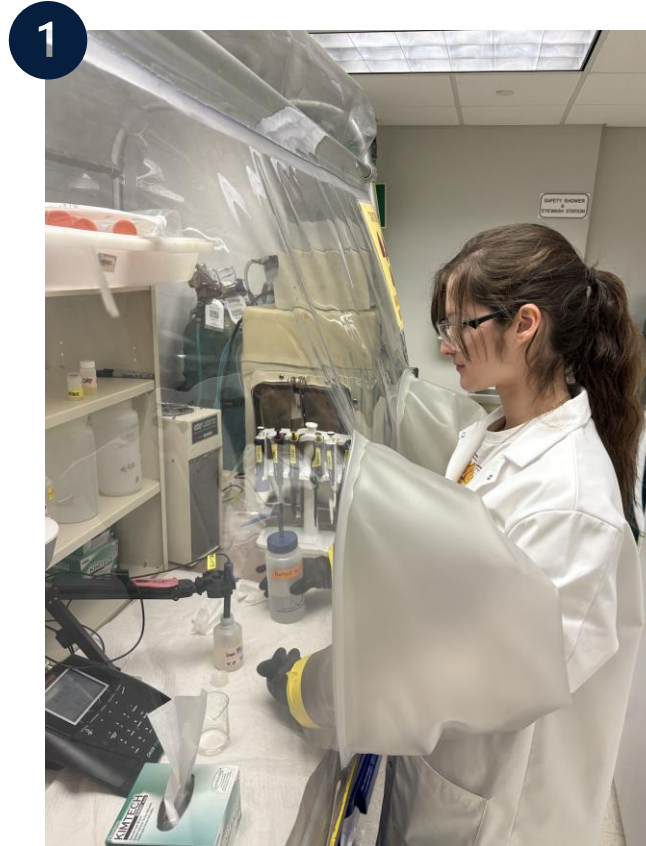


1) Samples Being Prepared to be Centrifuged at 2700 RPM for 30 Minutes. 2) Final Average Desorption Percentage of Scenario A and Scenario C.



# Conclusions & Path Forward

- Future experiments will continue working with 250 ppb Uranium solution and 0.02 g Hydroxyapatite.
- Alter environmental conditions of samples to explore how desorption of Uranium from HAp is affected.
  - Temperature: 7°C
  - Anoxic Conditions



1) DOE Fellow working in glove box.  
2) Fellow working with ICP-MS.



# Internship Site Background

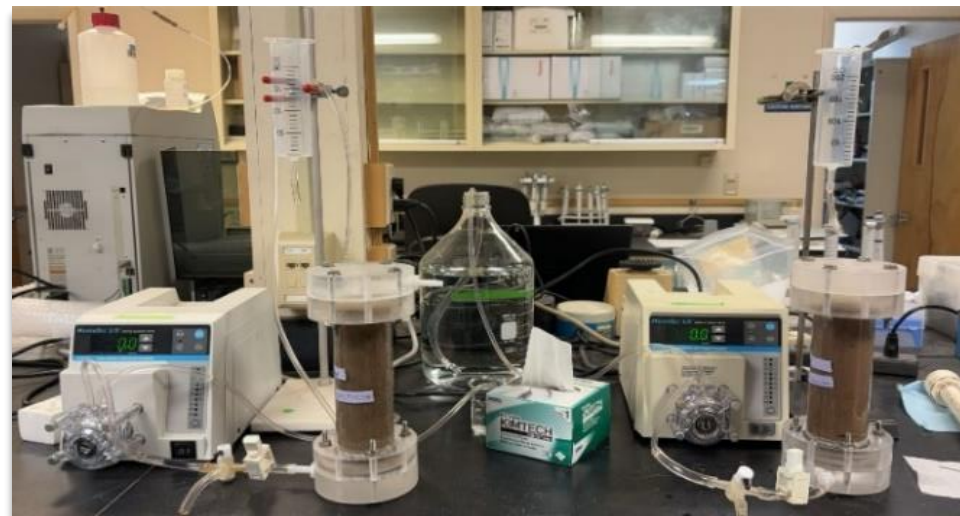
- Grand Junction, CO site operated as a refinery to produce uranium oxide. The refinery managed to produce an estimated 2.36 million pounds of uranium oxide.
- Uranium mill tailings from ore-production caused Uranium contamination in surface water, groundwater, and sediments.
- Column experiments were performed with HAp to examine how sediments would react when brought into contact with HAp.



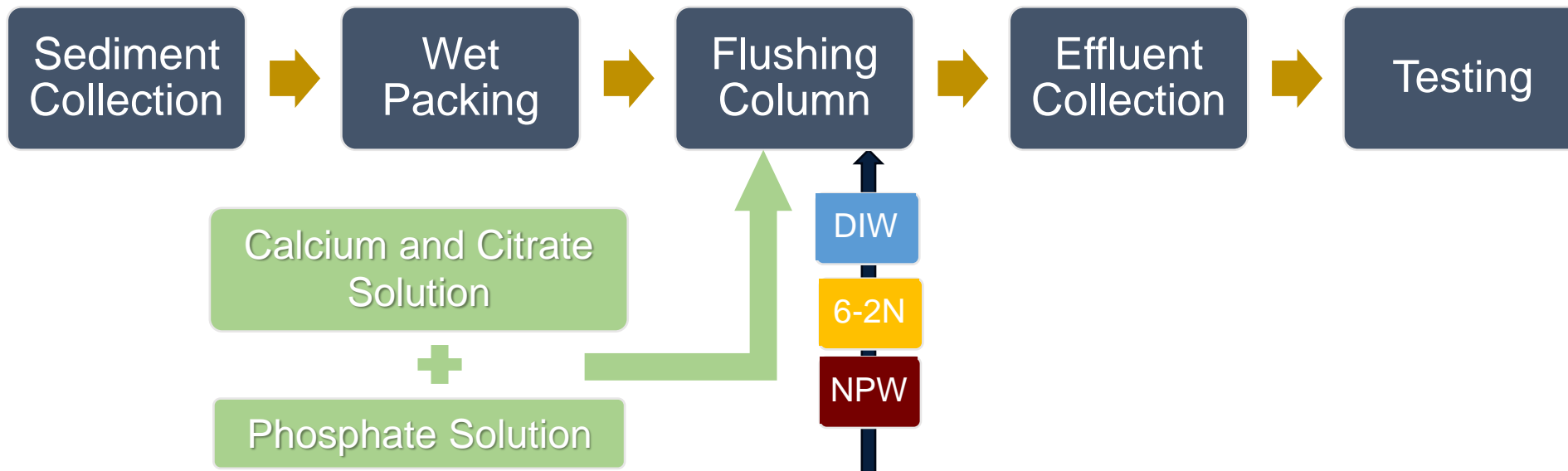
**Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management,  
Grand Junction, CO**



Valeria Ocampo (left) and Daniel Ohlson (Right) mixing Calcium-Citrate and Phosphate Solutions.



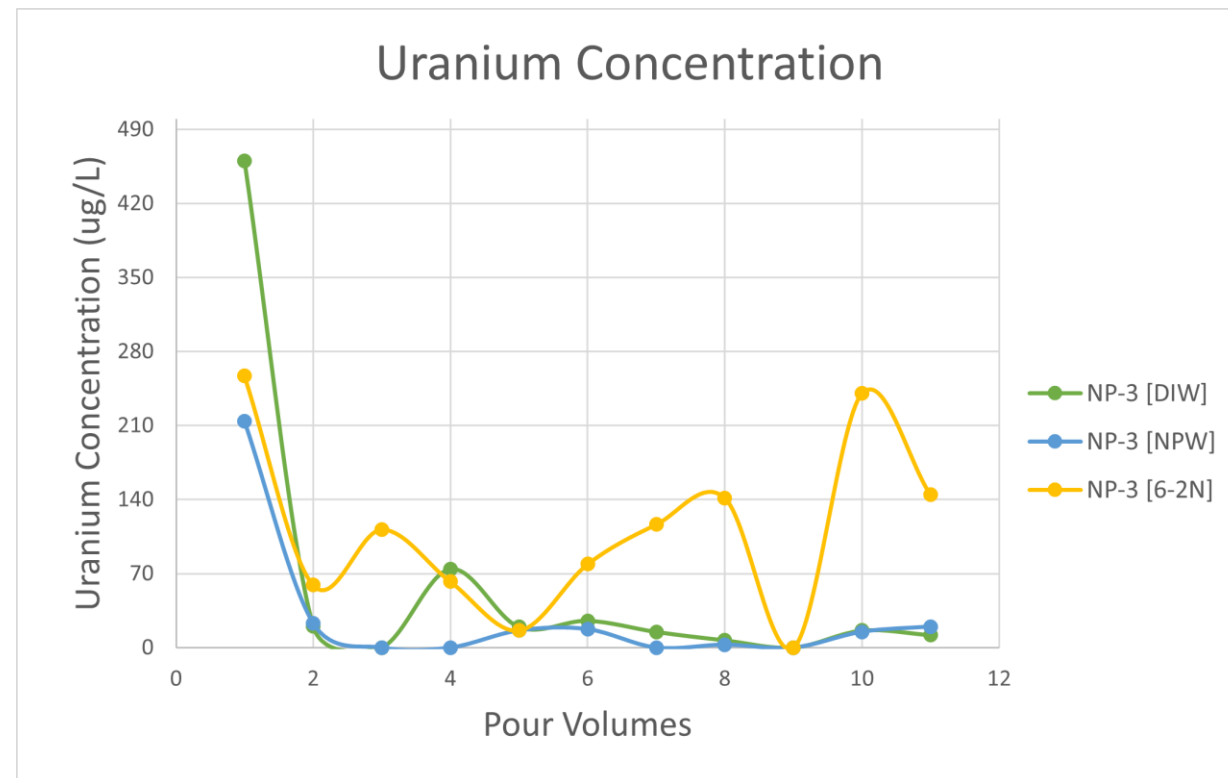
Columns in Oxic Conditions





# Results of NP-3 [DIW]

Pour Volume	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIW	460.285	20.482	0	74.26	19.468	25.4	14.8	6.386	0	16.127	11.757
NPW	213.9	23.178	0	0	16.239	17.462	0	2.788	0	14.995	19.91
6-2N	256.81	59.227	111.805	62.506	16.239	78.977	116.53	141.617	0	240.312	144.426



## Acknowledgments

- Dr. Leonel Lagos, FIU
- Dr. Ravi Gudavalli, FIU
- Ms. Jalena Dayvault, U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management
- Dr. Raymond Johnson, U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management
- **DOE-FIU Science and Technology Workforce Development Program**
- **Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Environmental Management, under Cooperative Agreement #DE-EM00005213.**





Thank You. Questions?