



Chance Favors the Prepared Mind, The Founding of Eichrom



1930

1940

Summer 1939

Founder of Eichrom

2

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010



Phil (Age 9)
on
his
homemade
stilts.



1980: Technology Innovation Act &

1986: Federal Technology Transfer Act

These two federal laws allow private industry to obtain exclusive license to patents from government labs

1986: ARCH Development Corporation was Formed by Argonne National Laboratory and the University of Chicago. ARCH was a wholly owned subsidiary of the University of Chicago



Started work at Argonne National Laboratory

1930

1940

1950

1960 **Nov '59**

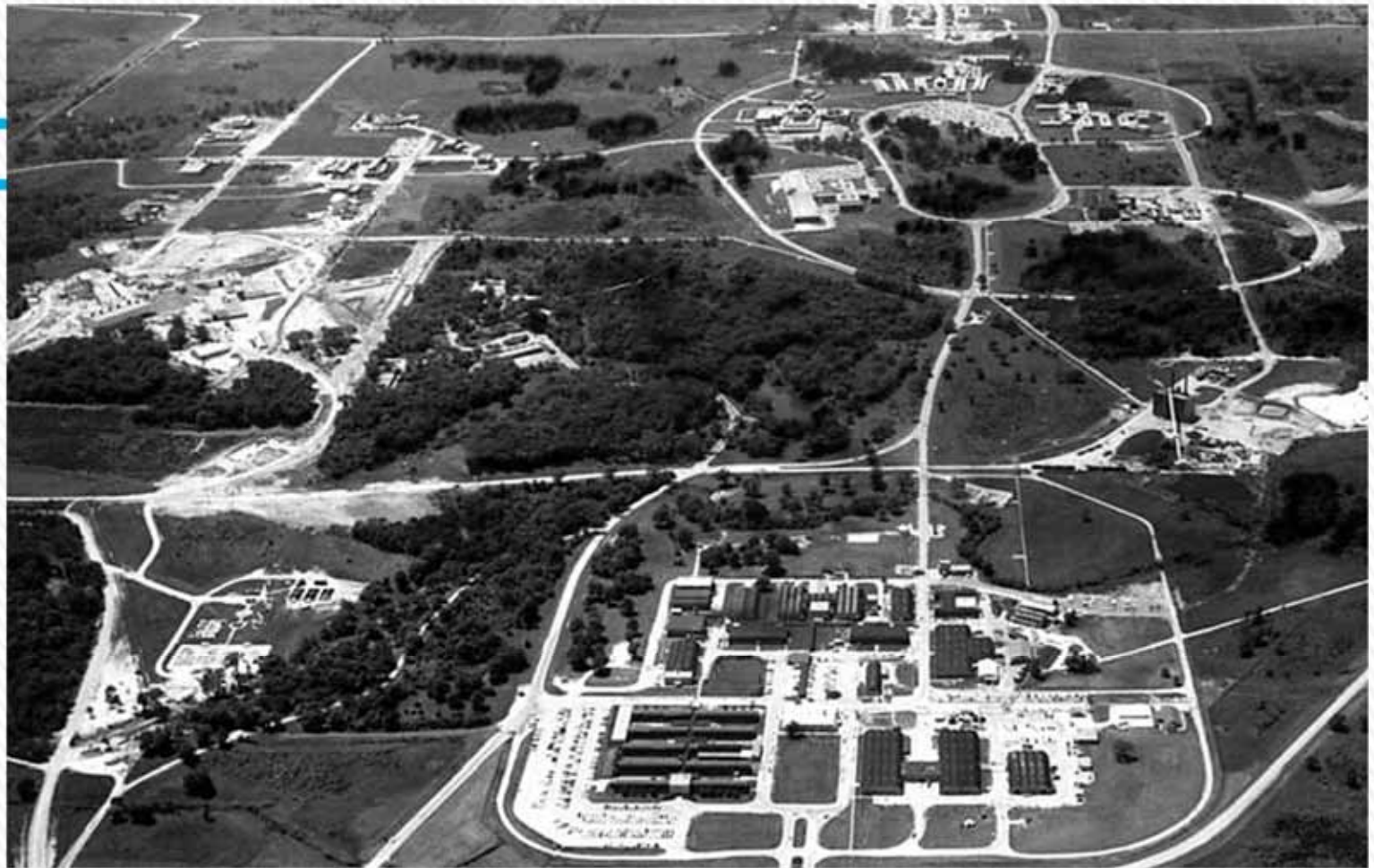
1970

1980

1990

2000

2010



1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

» The basic technology involved in the founding of Eichrom largely emerged from the following programs:

1. Trans-Plutonium Element Production
2. Search for Superheavy Elements
3. Hanford Tank Waste



Phil moves to heavy element research

1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010

April 1962

The Actinide Chemist's View of the Periodic Table

H																	He
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	Ln	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	An	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt									

La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
Ac	Th	Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr

New Hot Lab under construction for Chemistry Division

1930

1940

1950

1960

April 1962

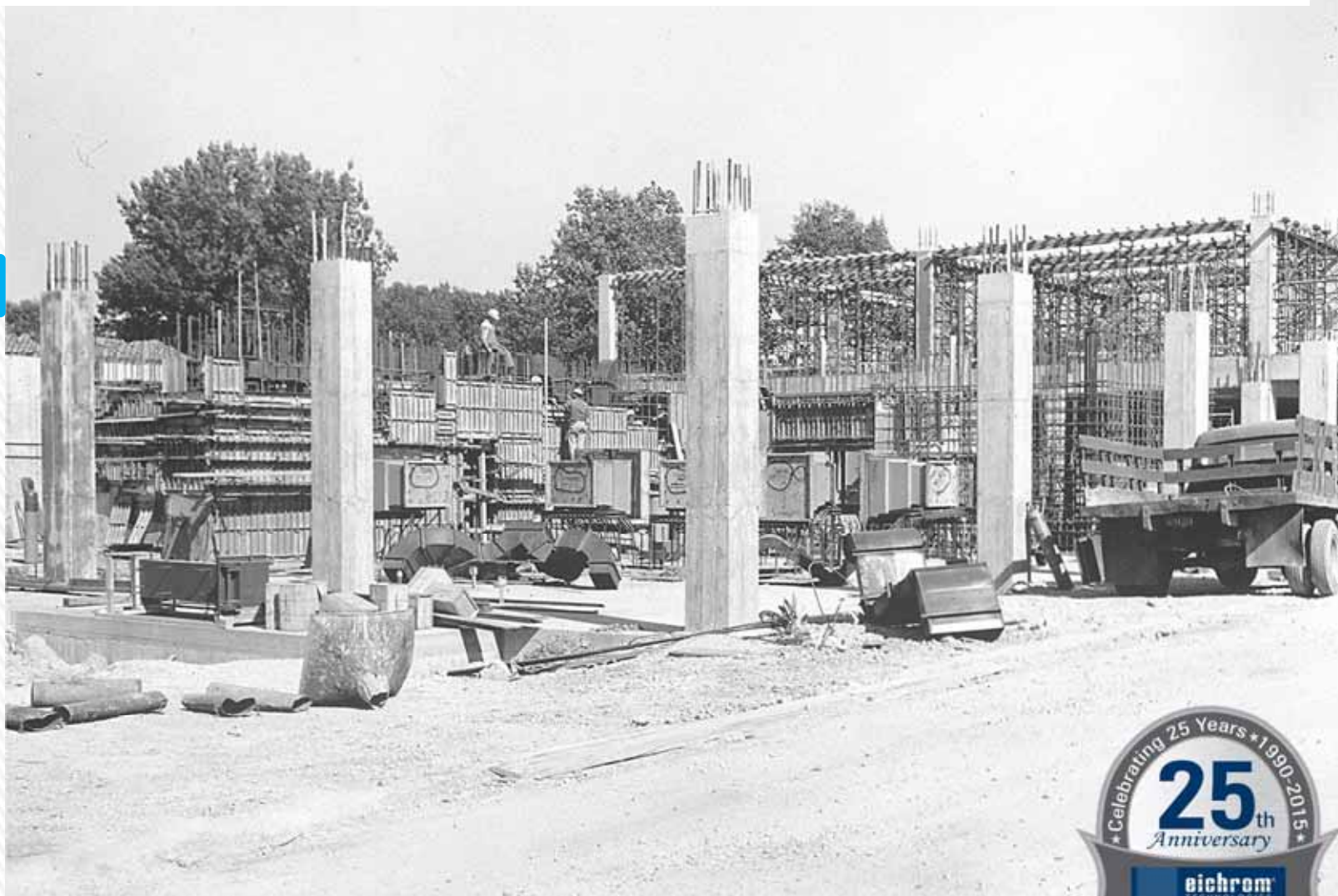
1970

1980

1990

2000

2010



1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

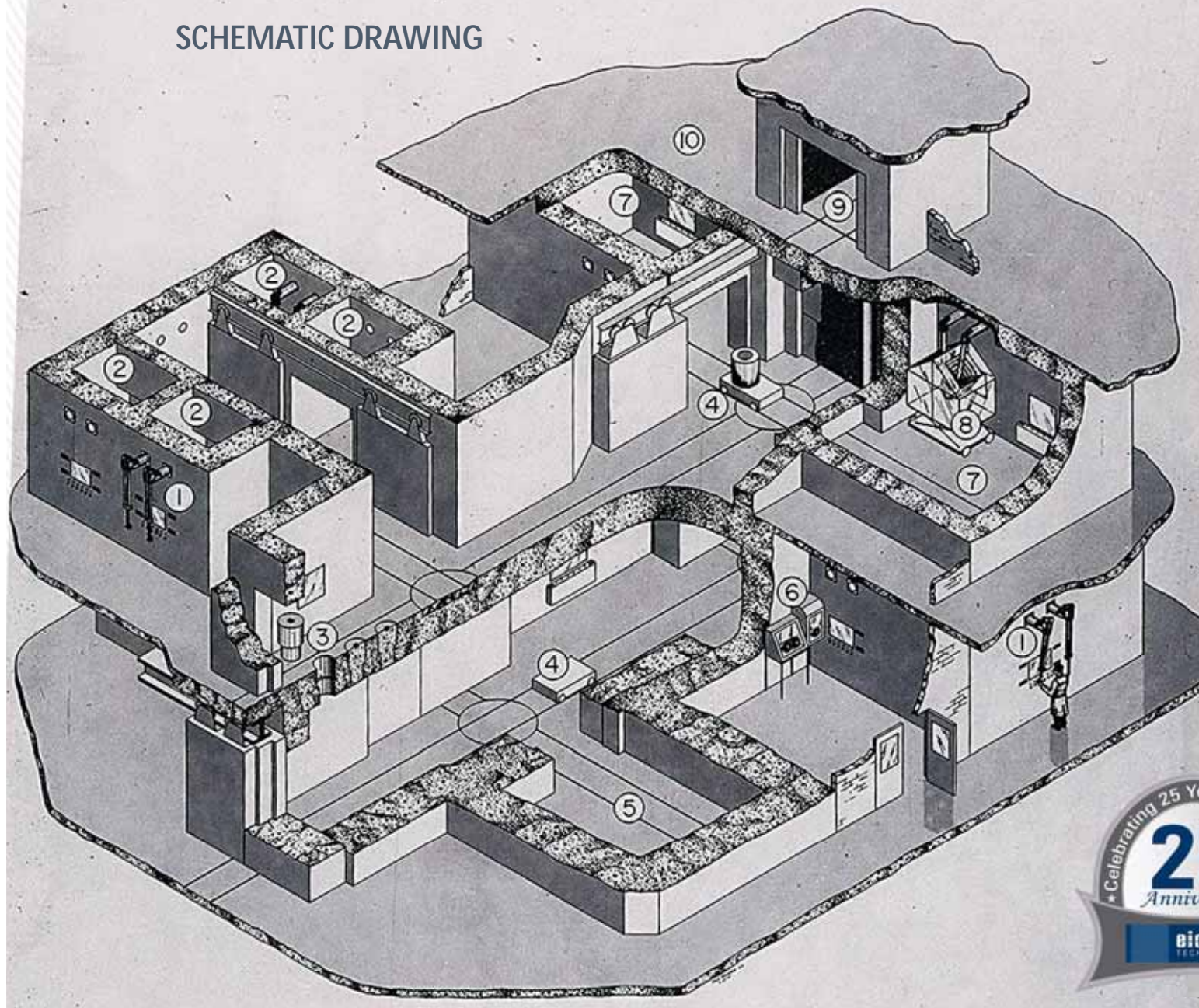
2000

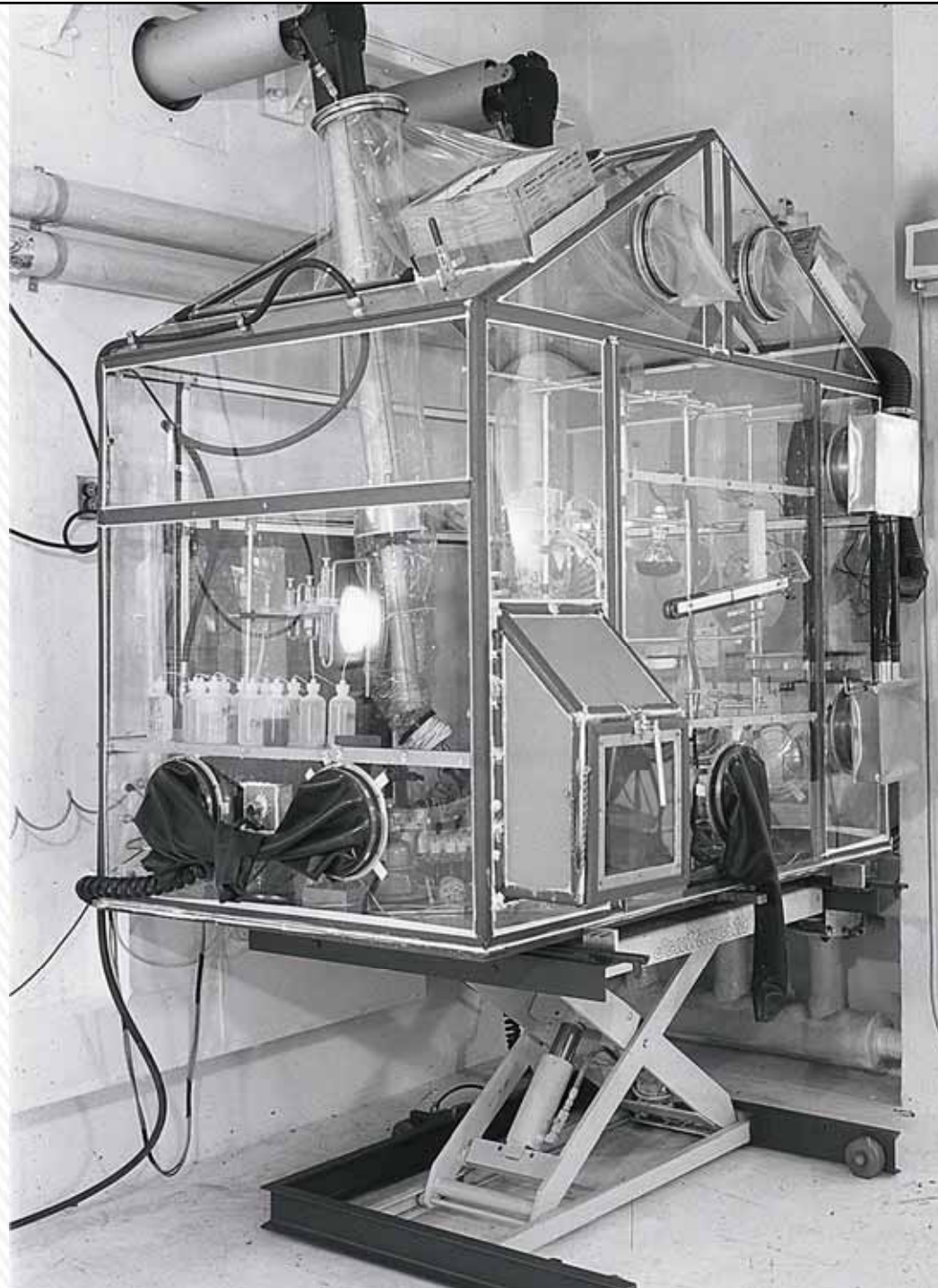
2010



ARGONNE SHIELDED CELL FACILITY FOR HEAVY ELEMENT CHEMISTRY RESEARCH

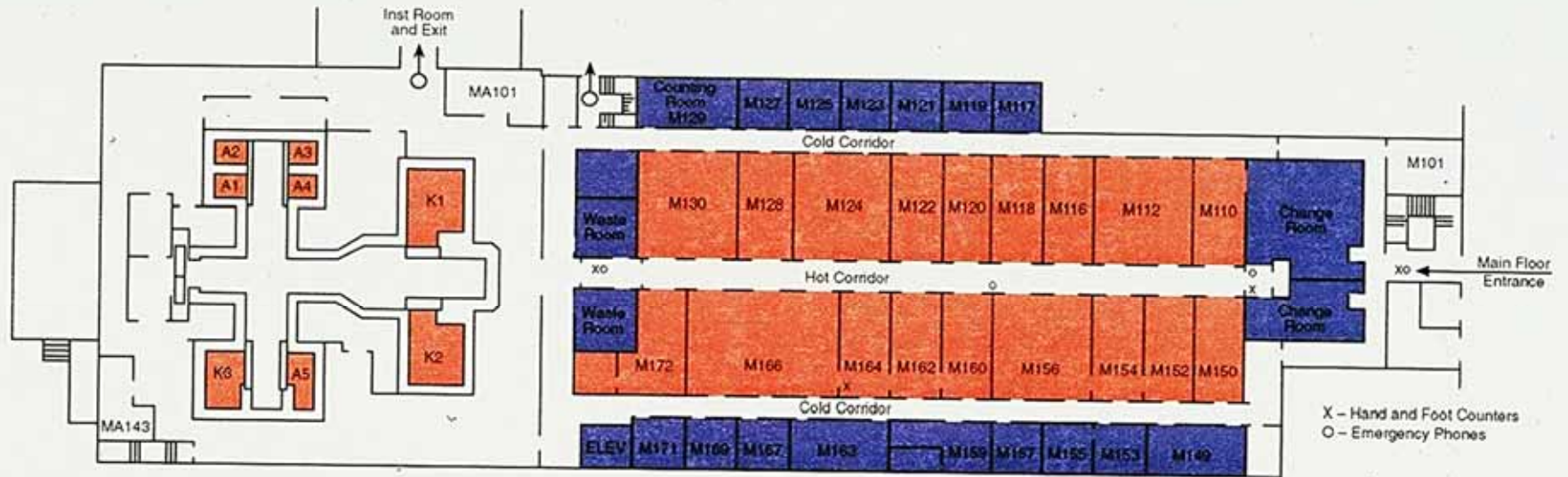
SCHEMATIC DRAWING



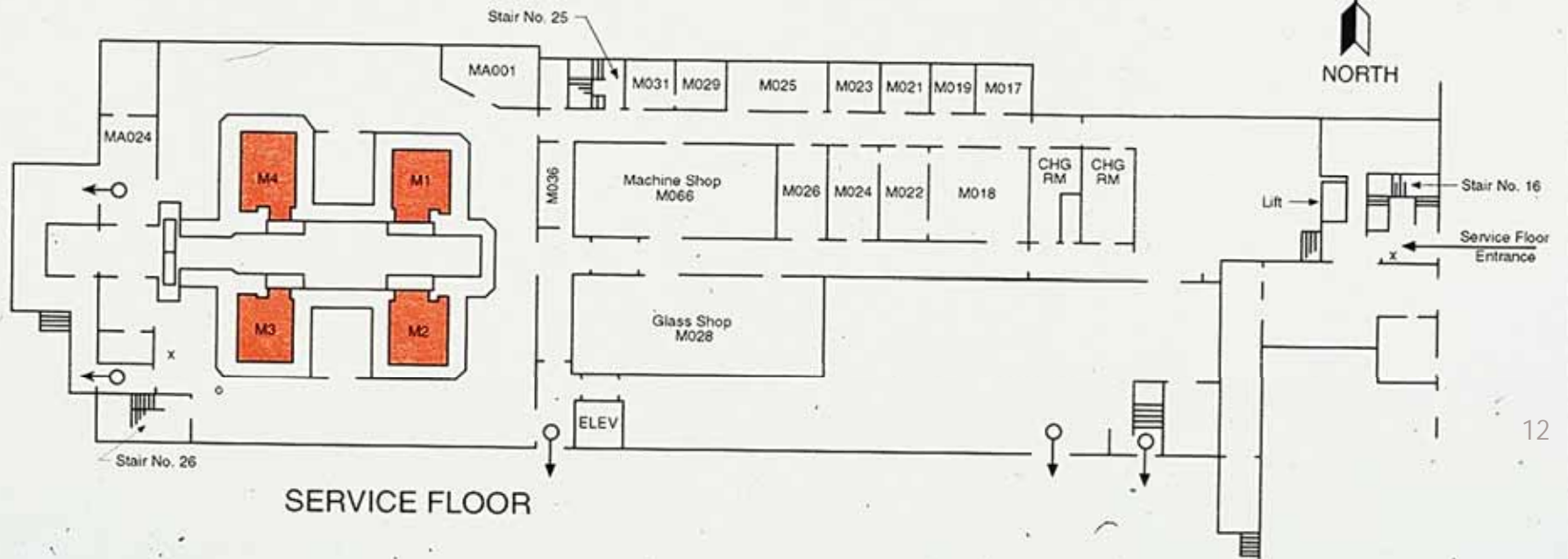




Argonne Chemistry Division Hot Laboratory

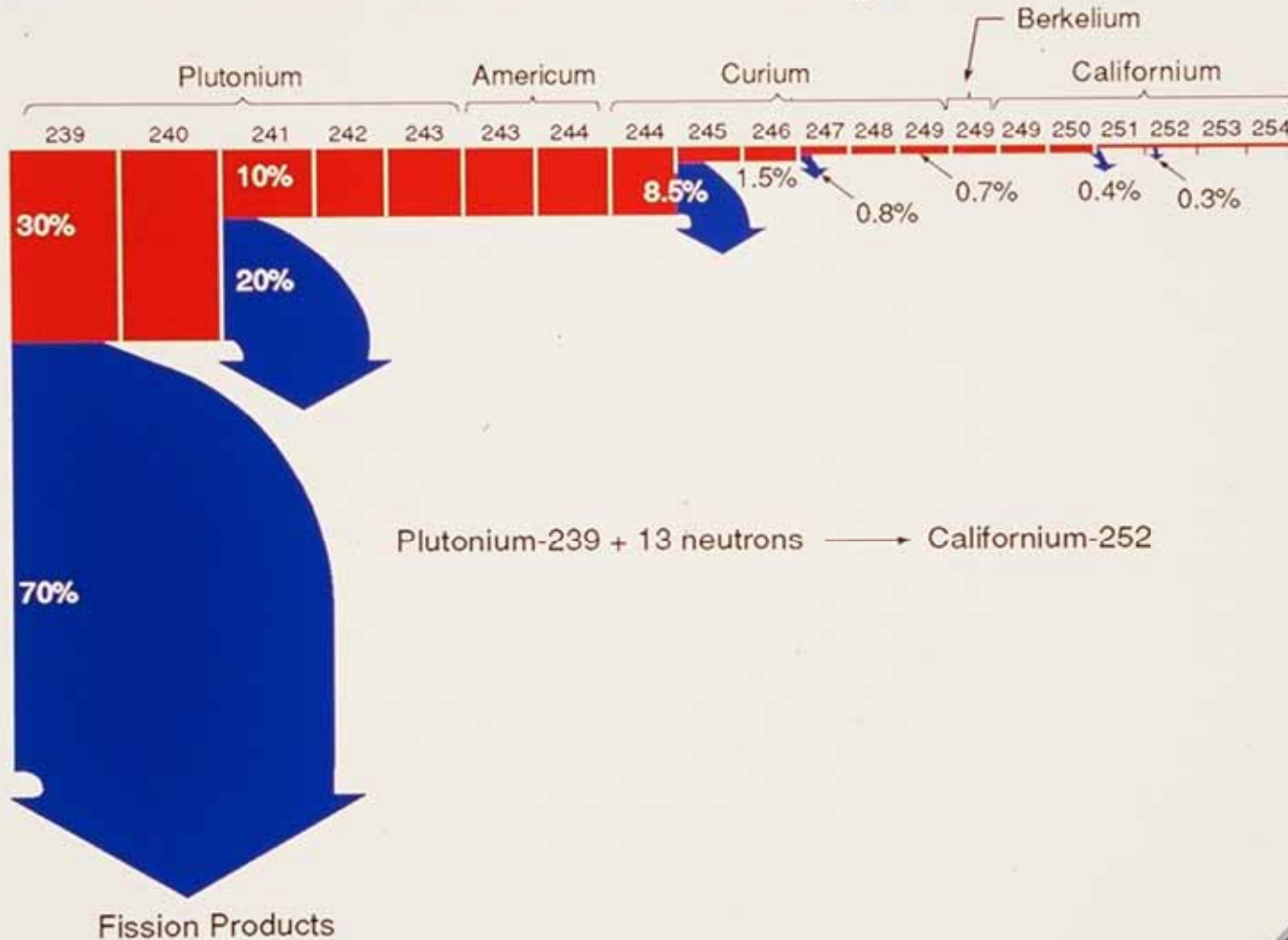


MAIN FLOOR



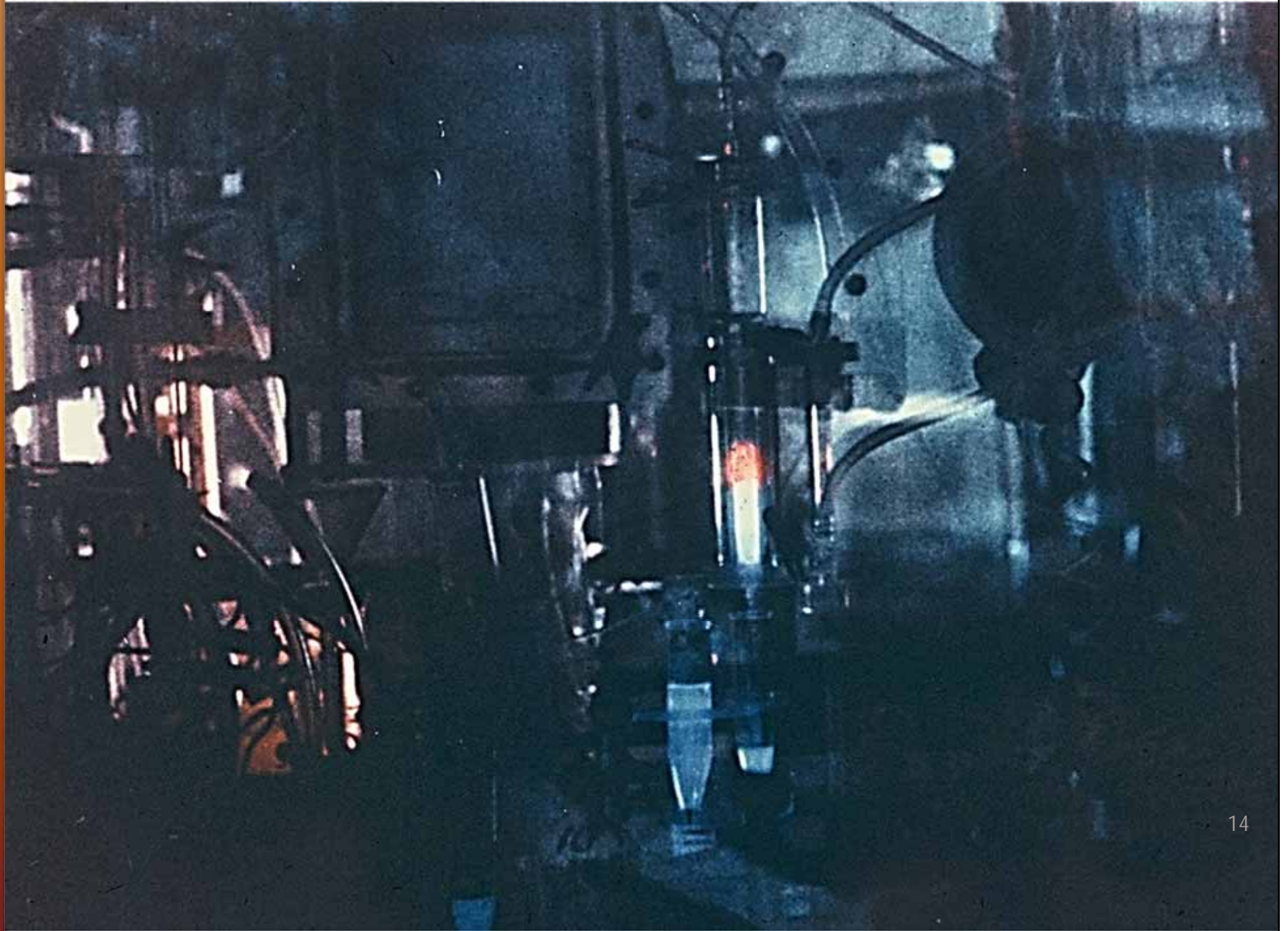
SERVICE FLOOR

Program for the Production of Transplutonium Elements



From Man-Made Transuranium Elements
G. T. Seaborg
 Prentice-Hall, Inc.

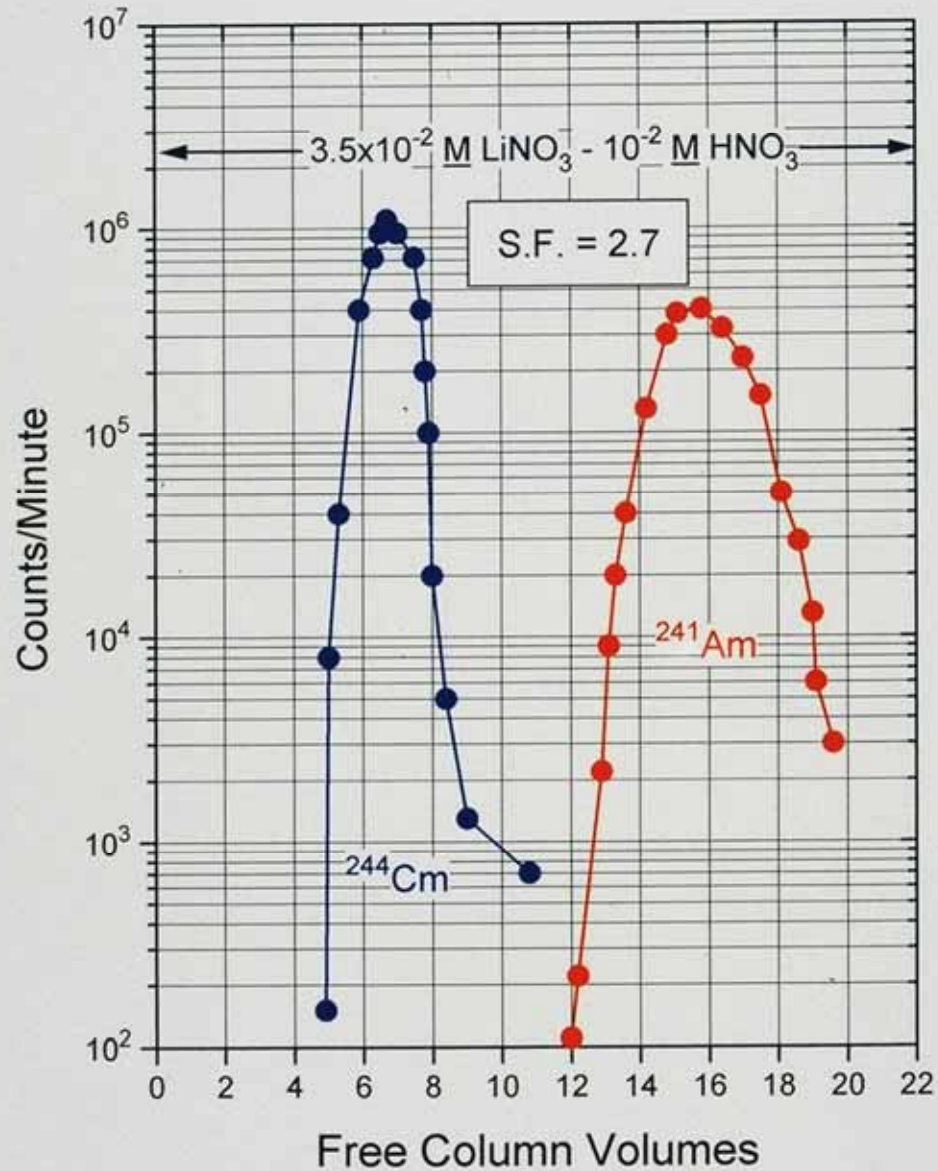




1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010

Tracer-Scale Separation of $^{244}\text{Cm(III)}$ from $^{241}\text{Am(III)}$ by Extraction Chromatography

Stationary Phase : TCMA·NO₃ ; FCV : 0.48 mL ; Room Temperature



1930

1940

1950

1960

1965-1967
Lunar Program

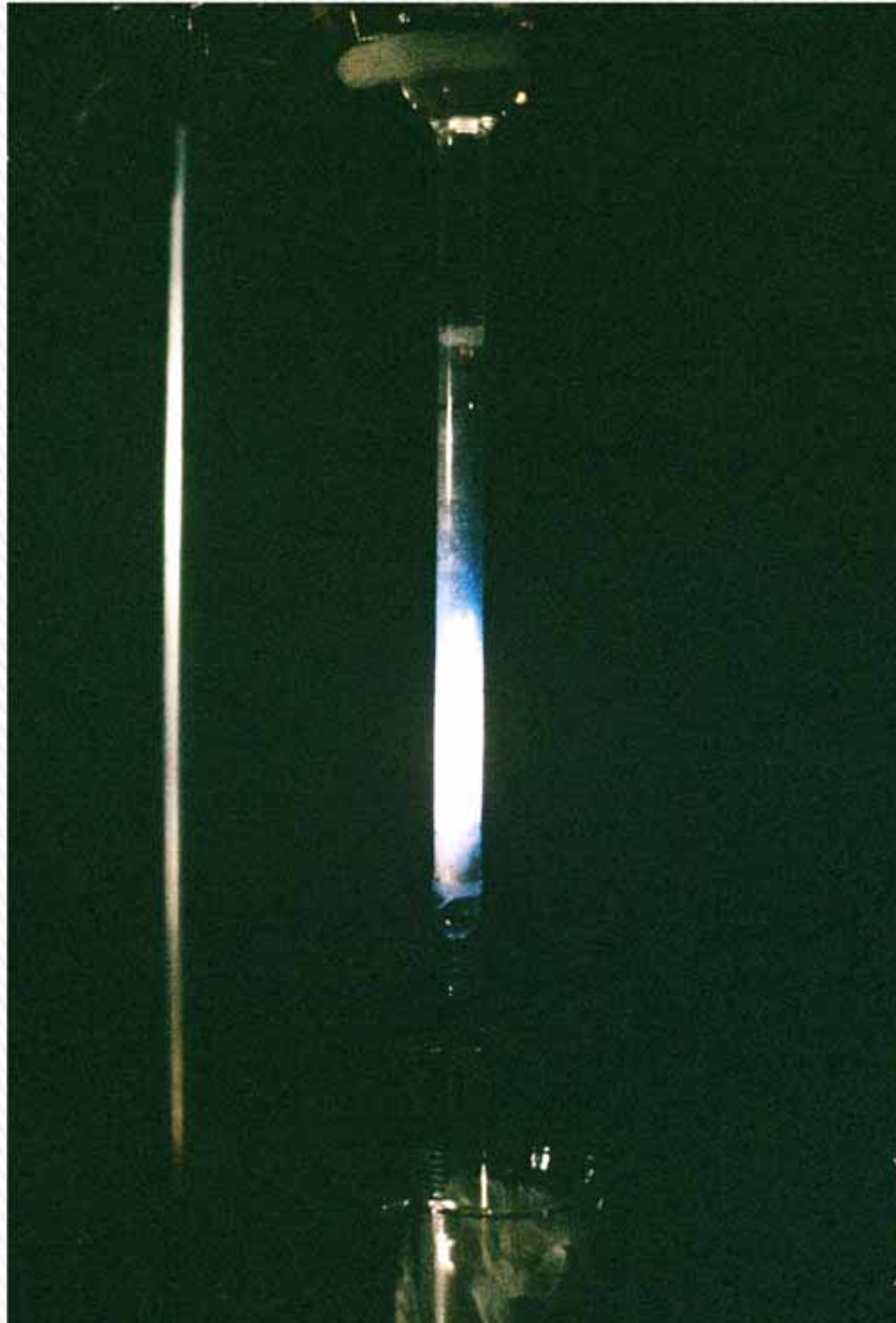
1970

1980

1990

2000

2010



1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010

Purity of ^{242}Cm for Use in NASA Surveyor Lunar Program 1963 – 1967

18

7 – 8 mg ^{242}Cm Stock
(23 to 26 curies)

Fission Products > 10^6 decontamination
Na, Ca, Al and Fe < 0.1 wt. %
Am ~ 100 ppm

Alpha activity ratio $^{242}\text{Cm} / ^{241}\text{Am} = 10^7$



1930

1940

1950

1960

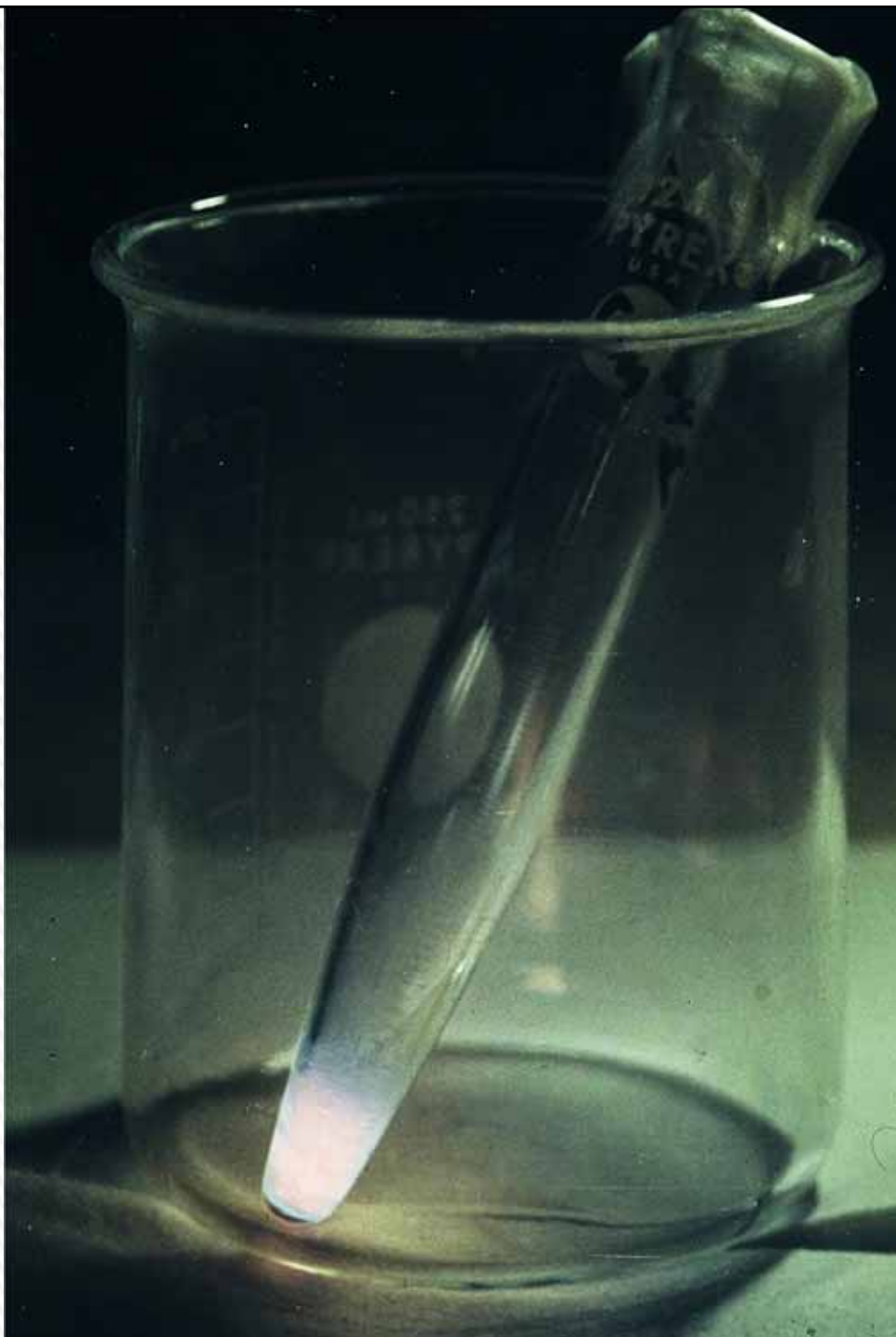
1970

1980

1990

2000

2010



1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

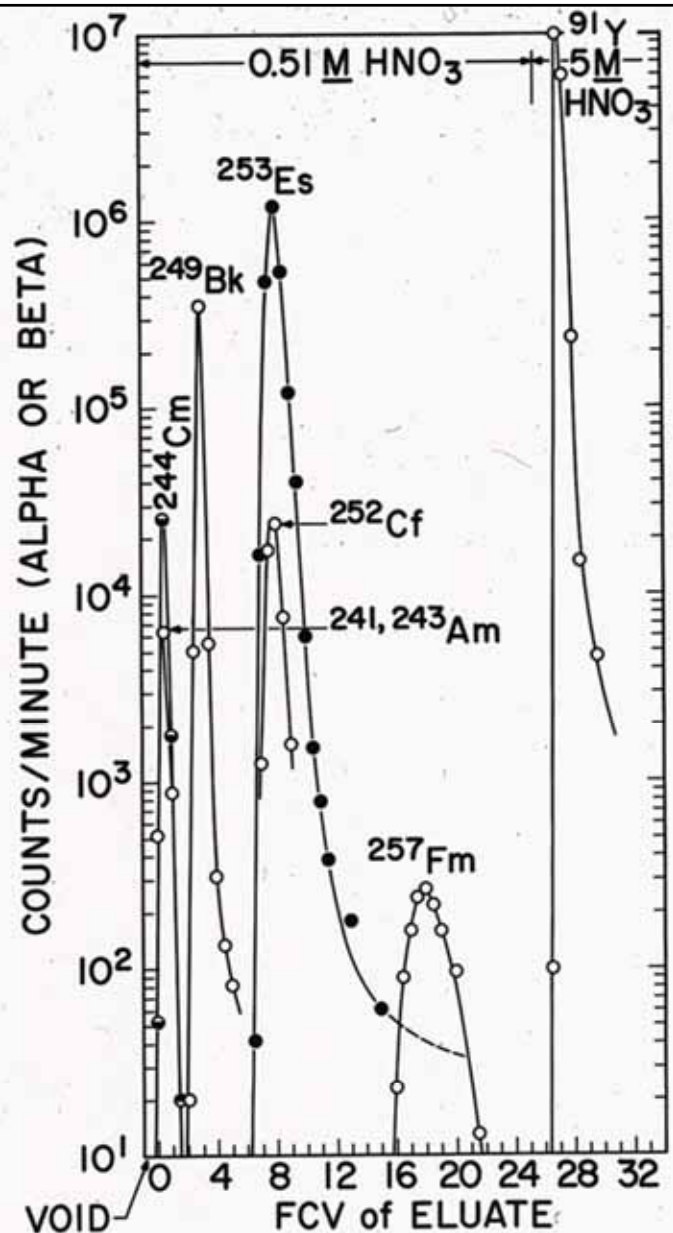
1990

2000

2010

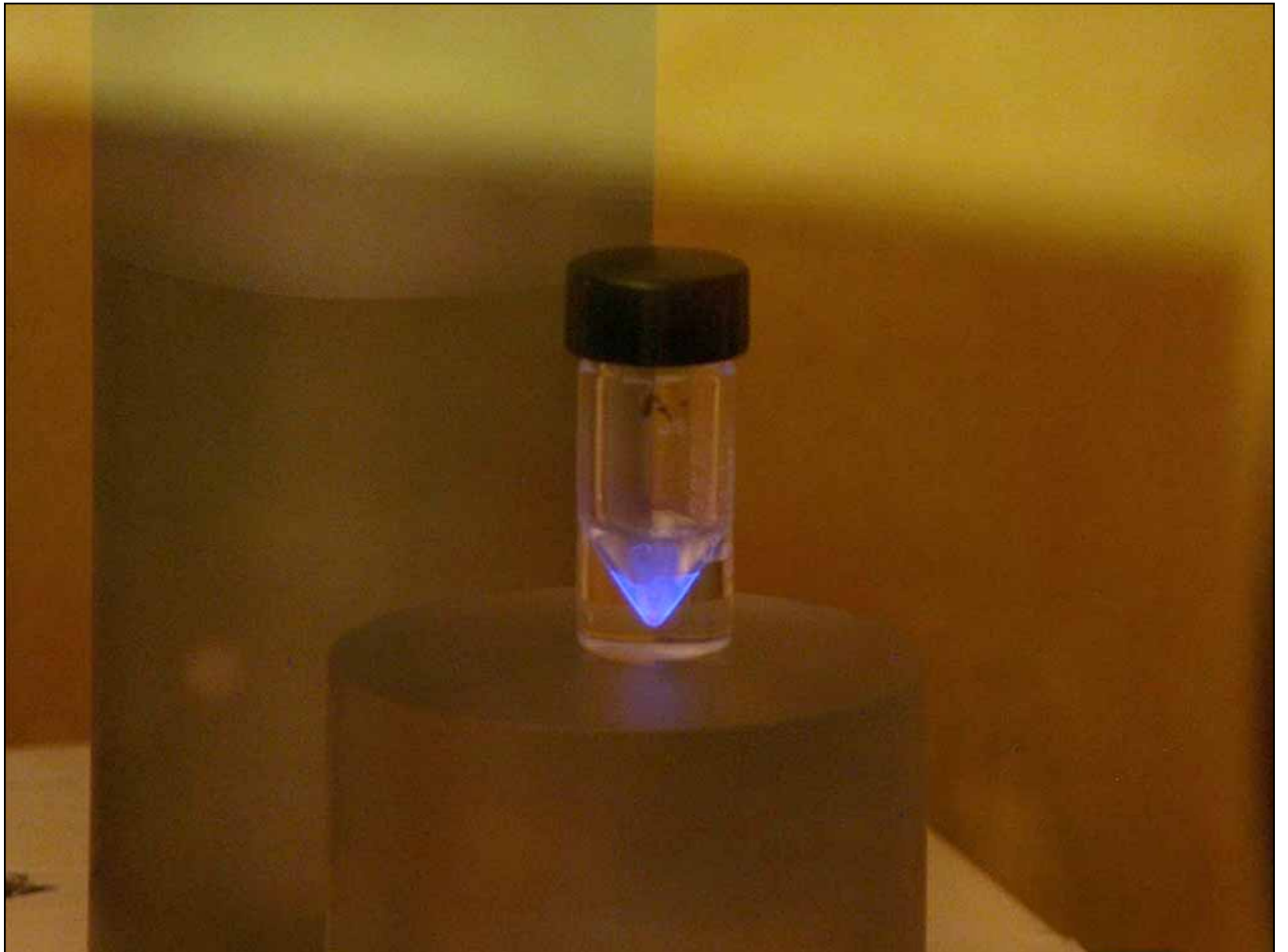


1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010



Purification of 4×10^8 atoms of $^{257}_{100}\text{Fm}$ (100 days)
using 2cm long column. $T=50^\circ\text{C}$. 25 w/o of 1.5E
HDEHP in dodecane on $5\mu\text{m}$ Zorbax-SIL.







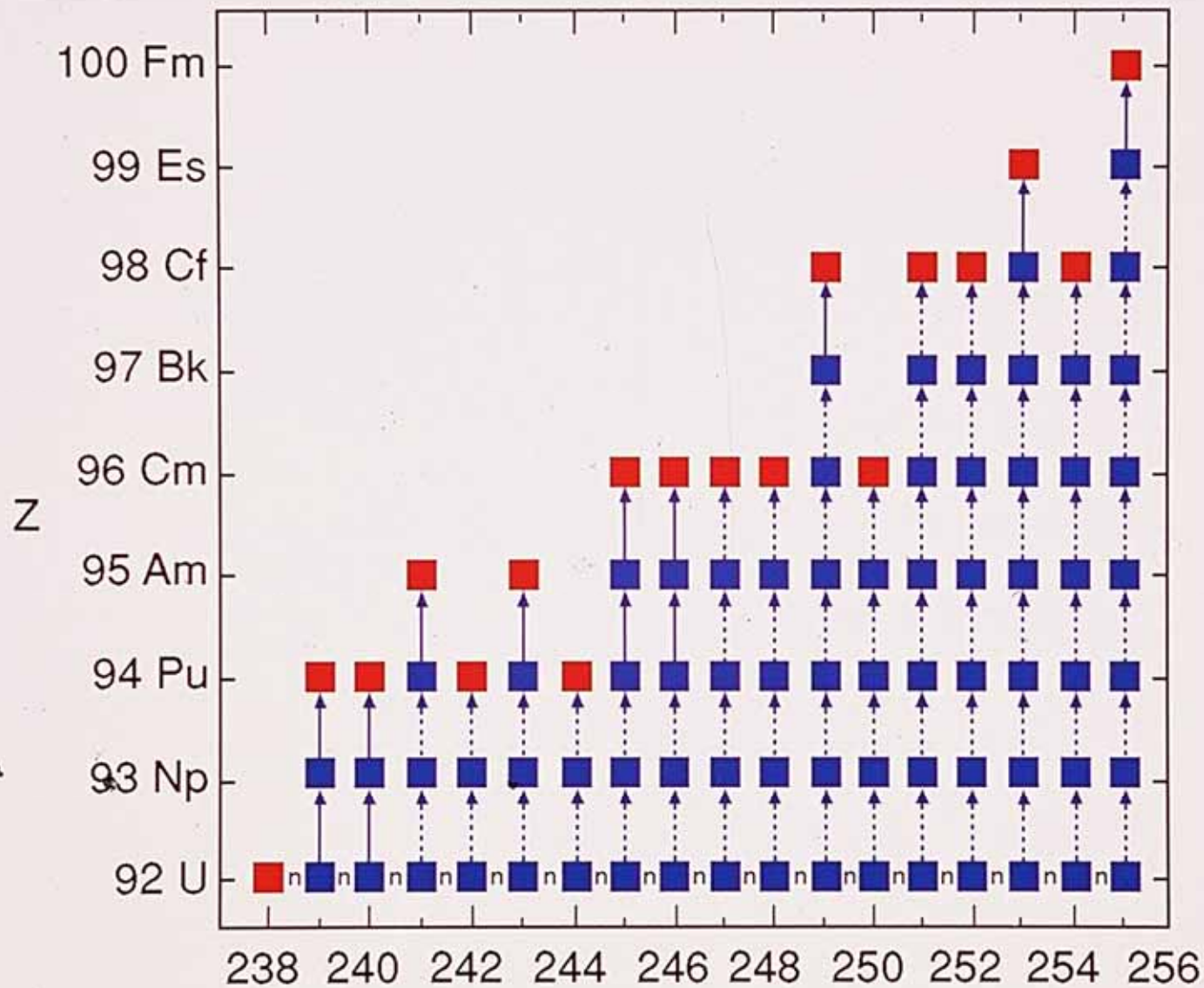
The Search For Superheavy Elements



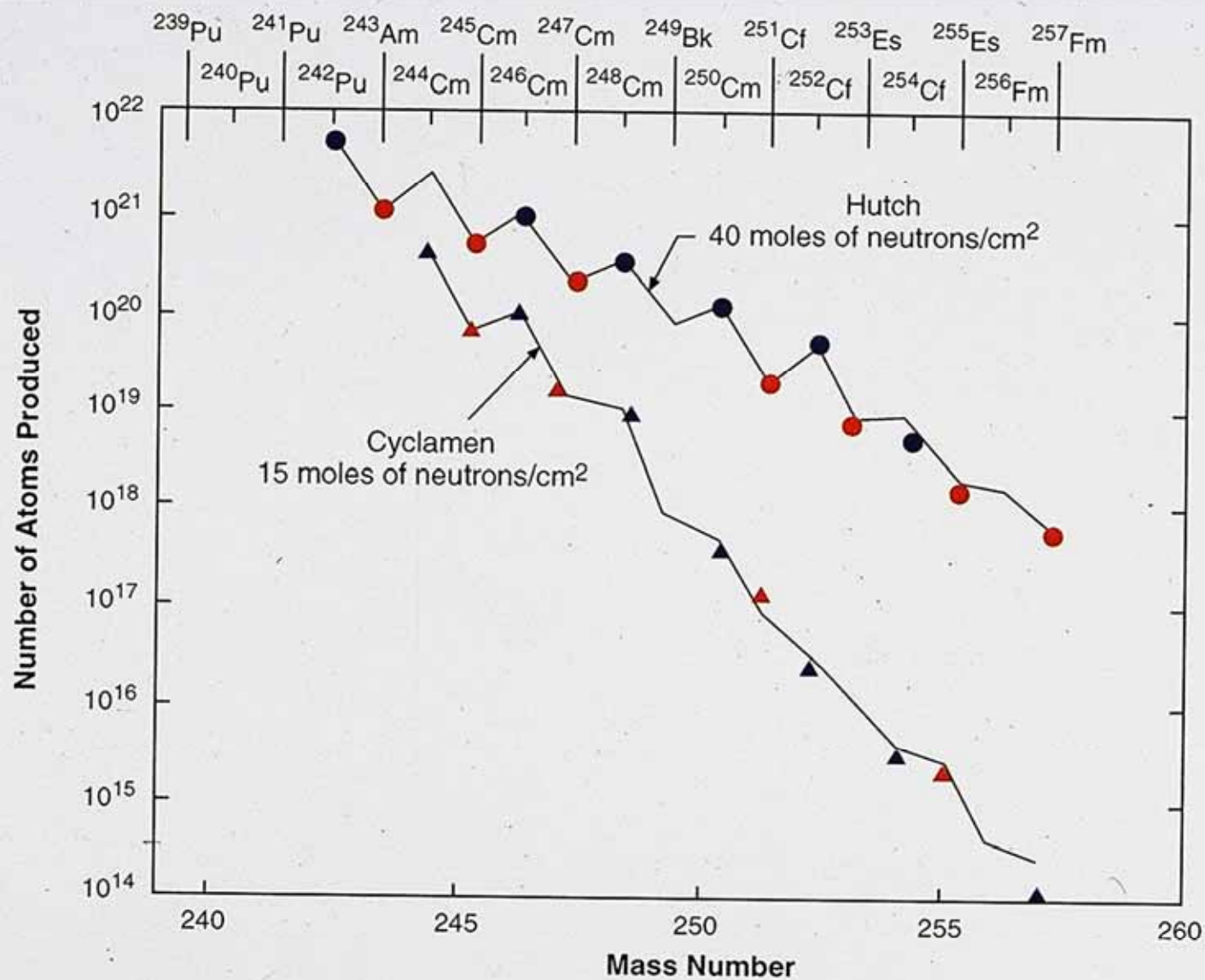
Examples of Possible Reactions to Produce Superheavy Elements

1. Thermonuclear Event
2. Secondary Reactions Induced by GeV Protons





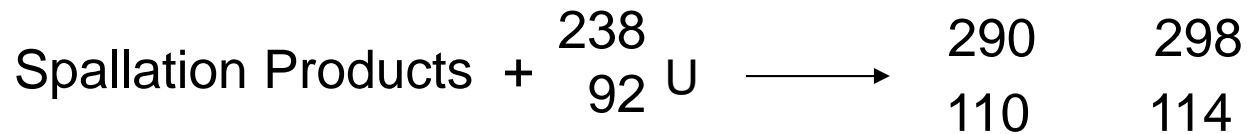
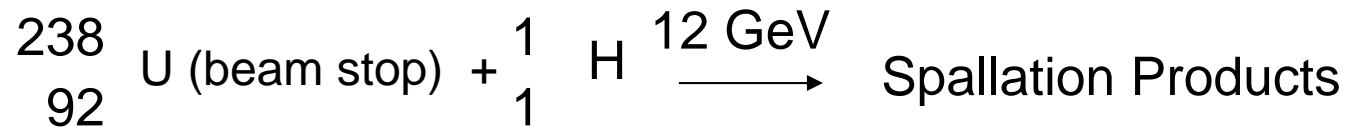
Production of heavy element isotopes in thermonuclear events. ■ beta unstable nuclide. ■ beta stable nuclide.



Mass Yield Curves in the Hutch and Cyclamen Nuclear Explosions.
From UCRL-81566

Examples of Possible Reactions to Produce Superheavy Elements

1. Secondary reactions induced by GeV protons



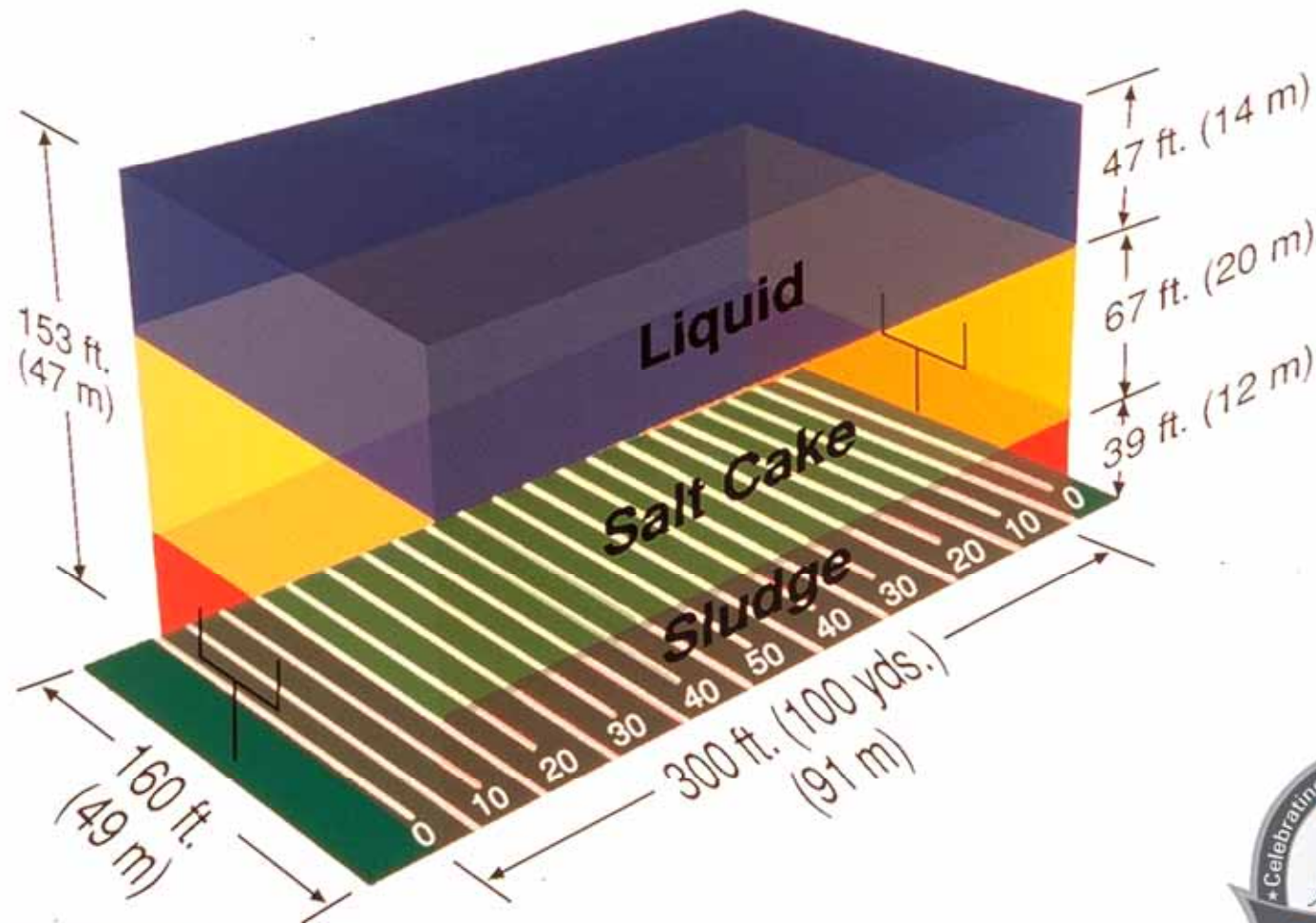
Began interaction with Hanford on Tank Waste

1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010

1978
to
1984



The 55 million gallons (208×10^3 cubic meters) of radioactive waste in Hanford's underground storage tanks would fill a football field to a height of about 150 feet.



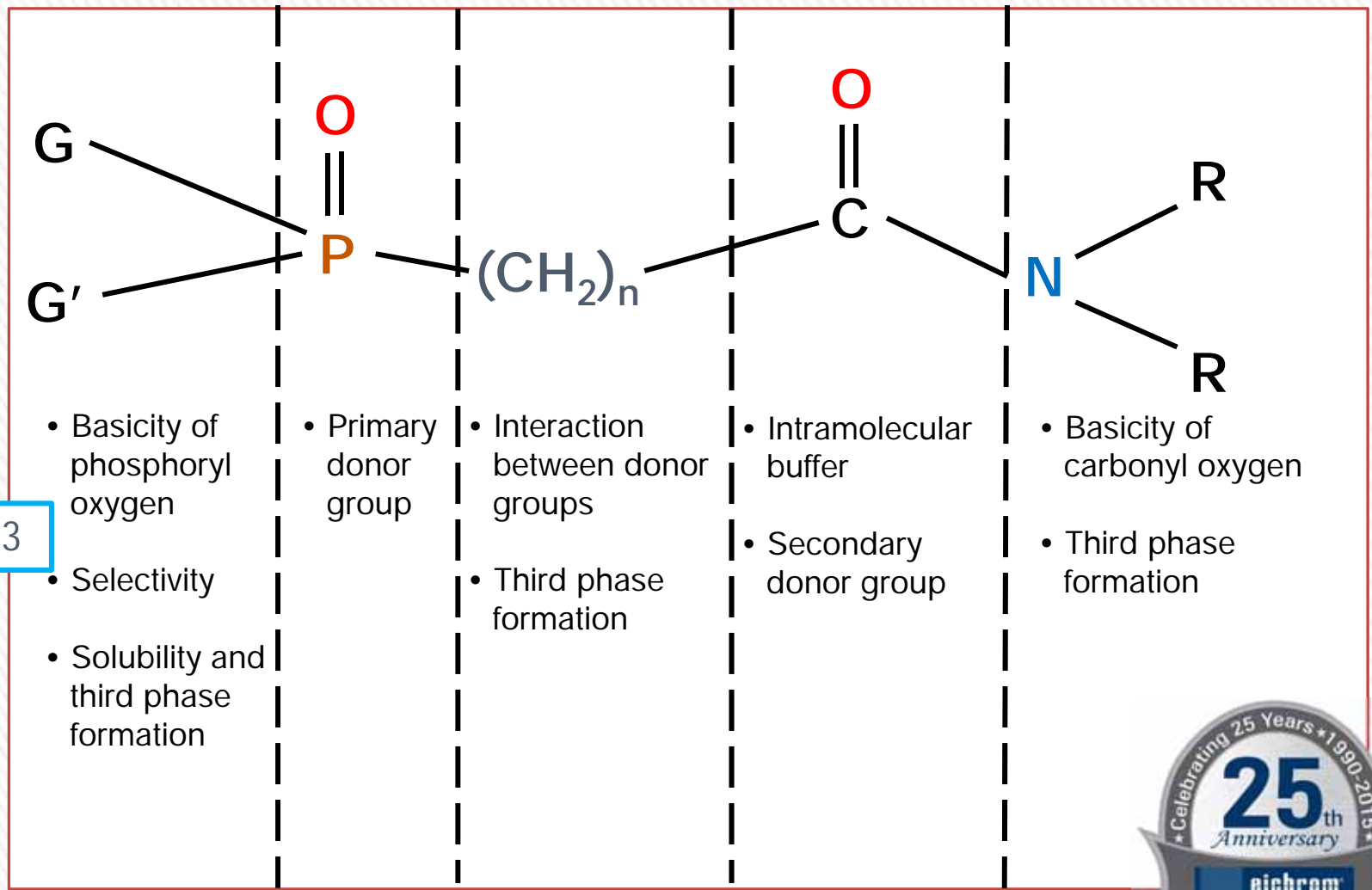
From PNL-10773



DSW - Waste Feed Solutions

Acids	Conc., M	Actinides	Conc., M
HNO ₃	1.0	Am	1.7e-4
H ₂ C ₂ O ₄	0.2	(U, Np, Pu)	3.4e-4
Non-Fission Cations		Anions	
Fe	0.15	NO ₃ ⁻	1.9
Al	0.046	F ⁻	0.008
Na	0.15	(SO ₄ ²⁻ , PO ₄ ³⁻)	0.012
(Cr, Ni, Be, Ca, Cu, Mg, Si, Ti)	0.031		
Fission Products		Fission Products Rare Earths	
Zr	5.6e-3	La	1.0e-3
Mo	1.8e-4	Ce	2.4e-3
Y	7.3e-4	Pr	9.2e-4
Ru	2.1e-3	Nd	2.7e-6
Pd	5.4e-4	(Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd)	7.4e-4
Tc	0.0		
(Cd, Nb, Se, Rb, Sr, Rh, Ag, Sn, Sb, Te, Cs, Ba)	3.6e-3		

Invention of CMPO



1983

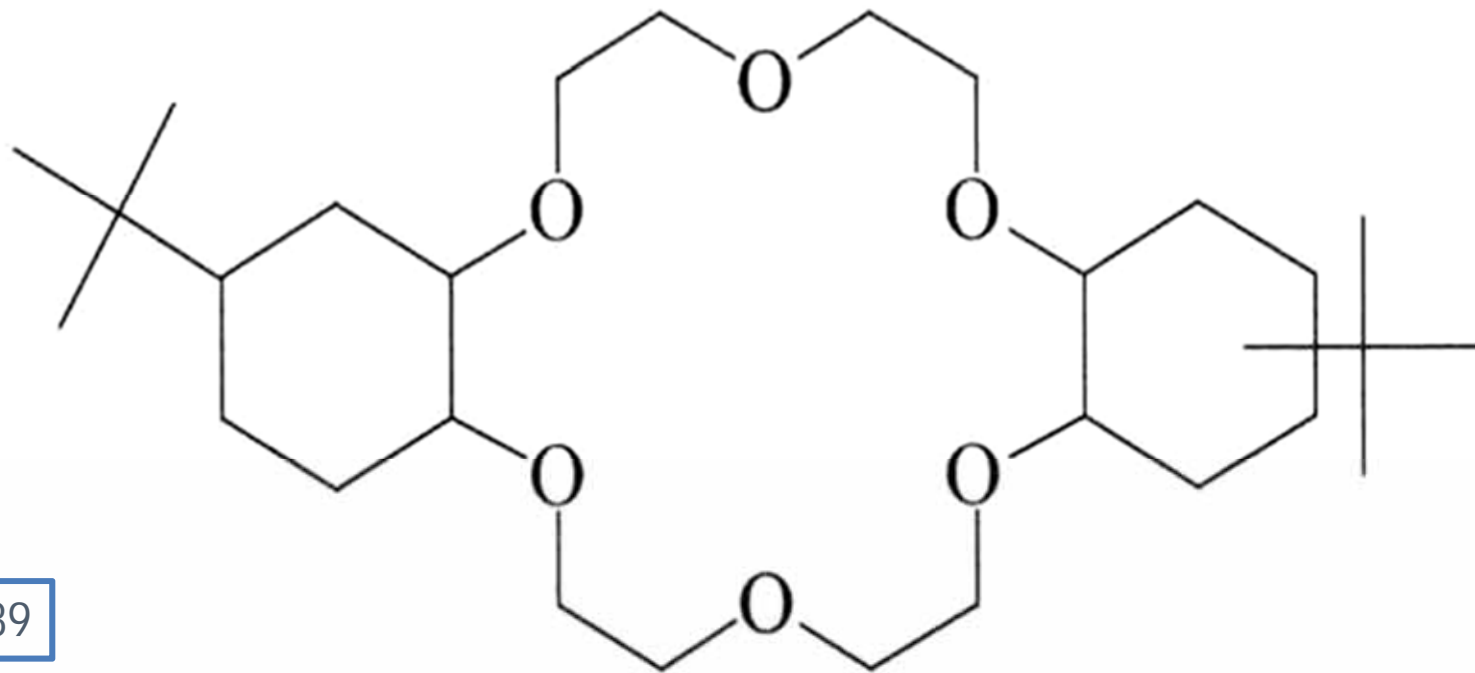


1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010

1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010

Invented SREX process

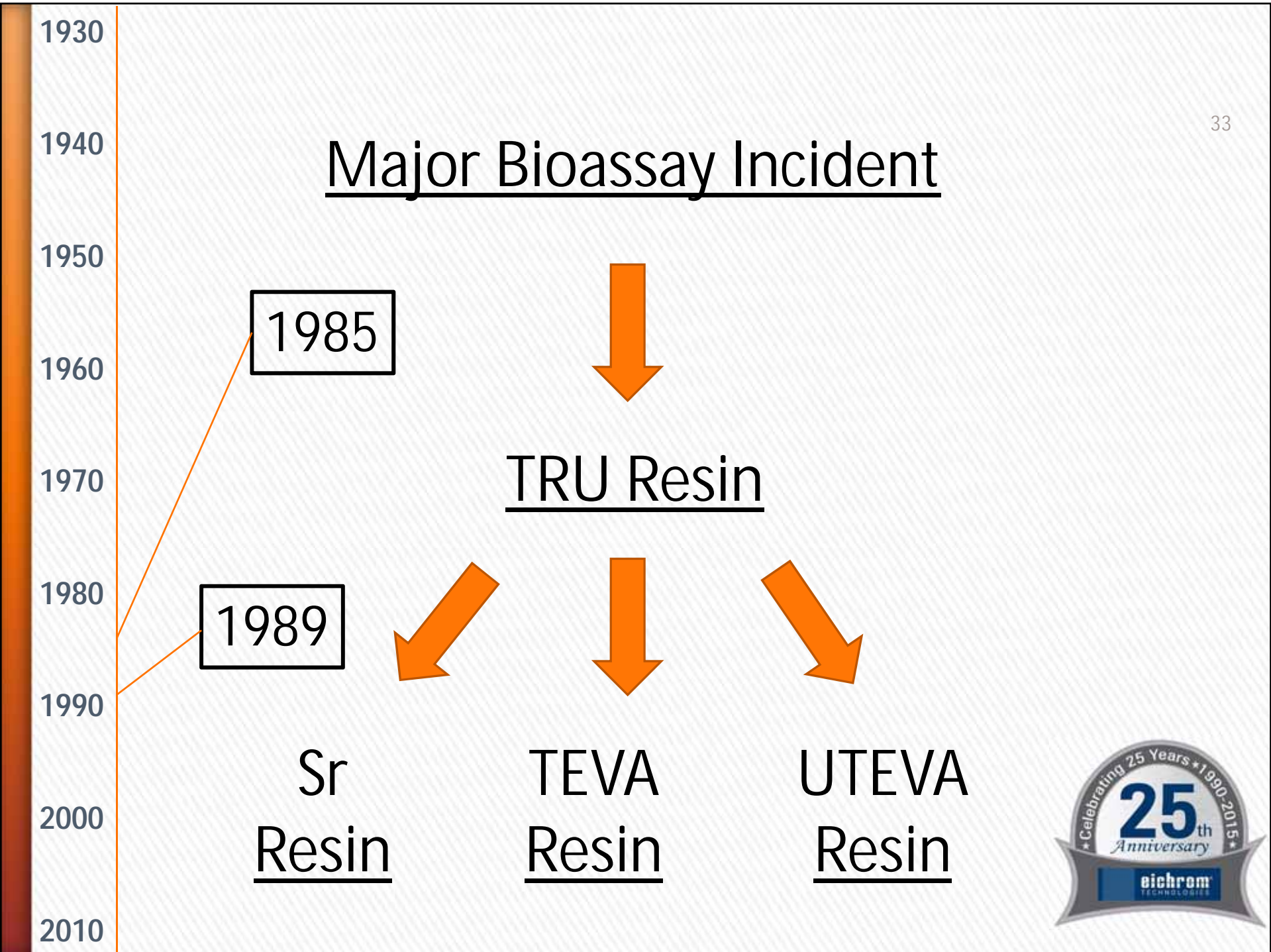
32



1989



Major Bioassay Incident



1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

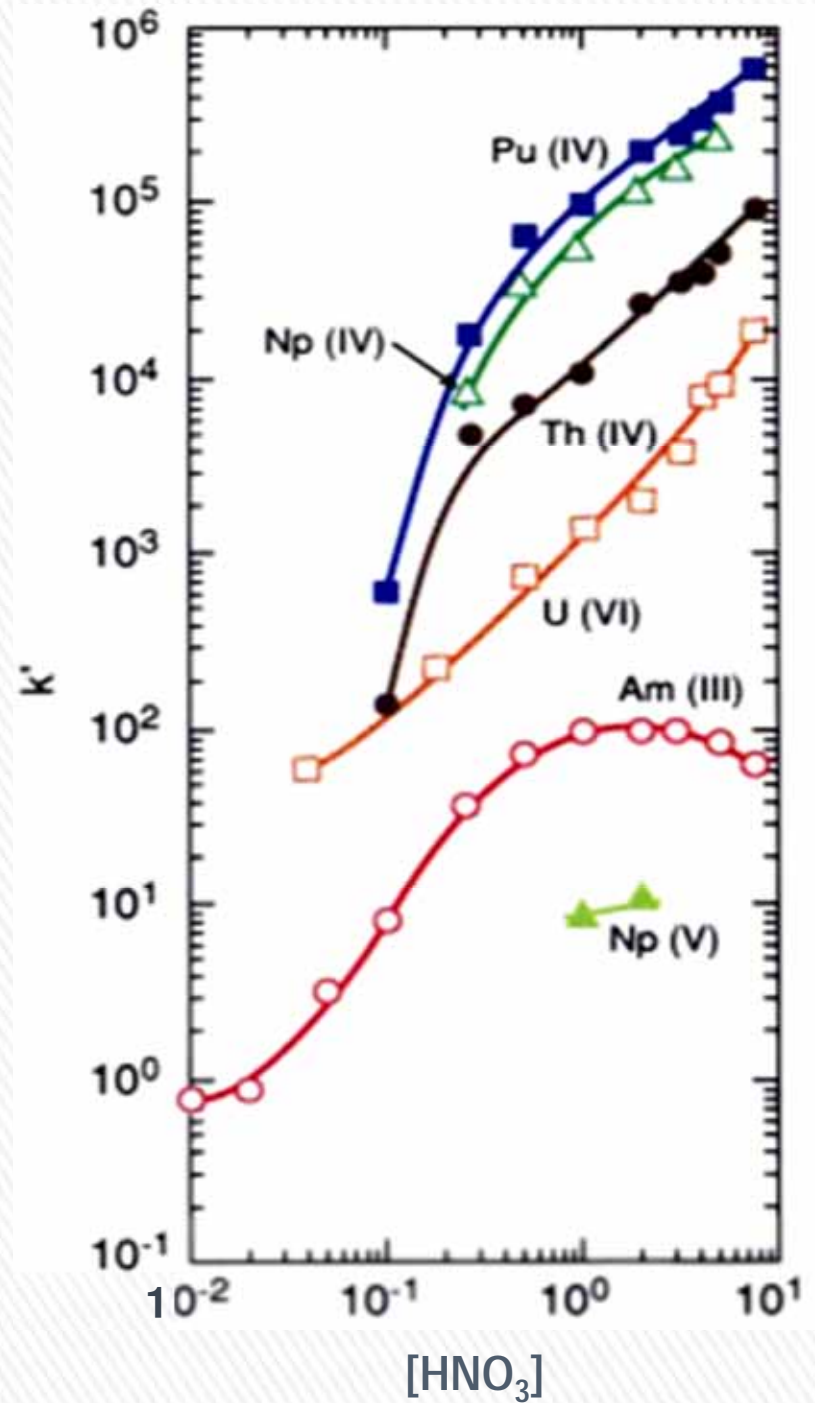
2010

TRU Resin

CMPO in TBP

United State Patent
Horwitz et al.
Patent Number 4,8235,107

Horwitz, E. Philip, et al. "Separation and preconcentration of actinides from acidic media by extraction chromatography." *Analytica Chimica Acta* 281.2 (1993): 361-372.



1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

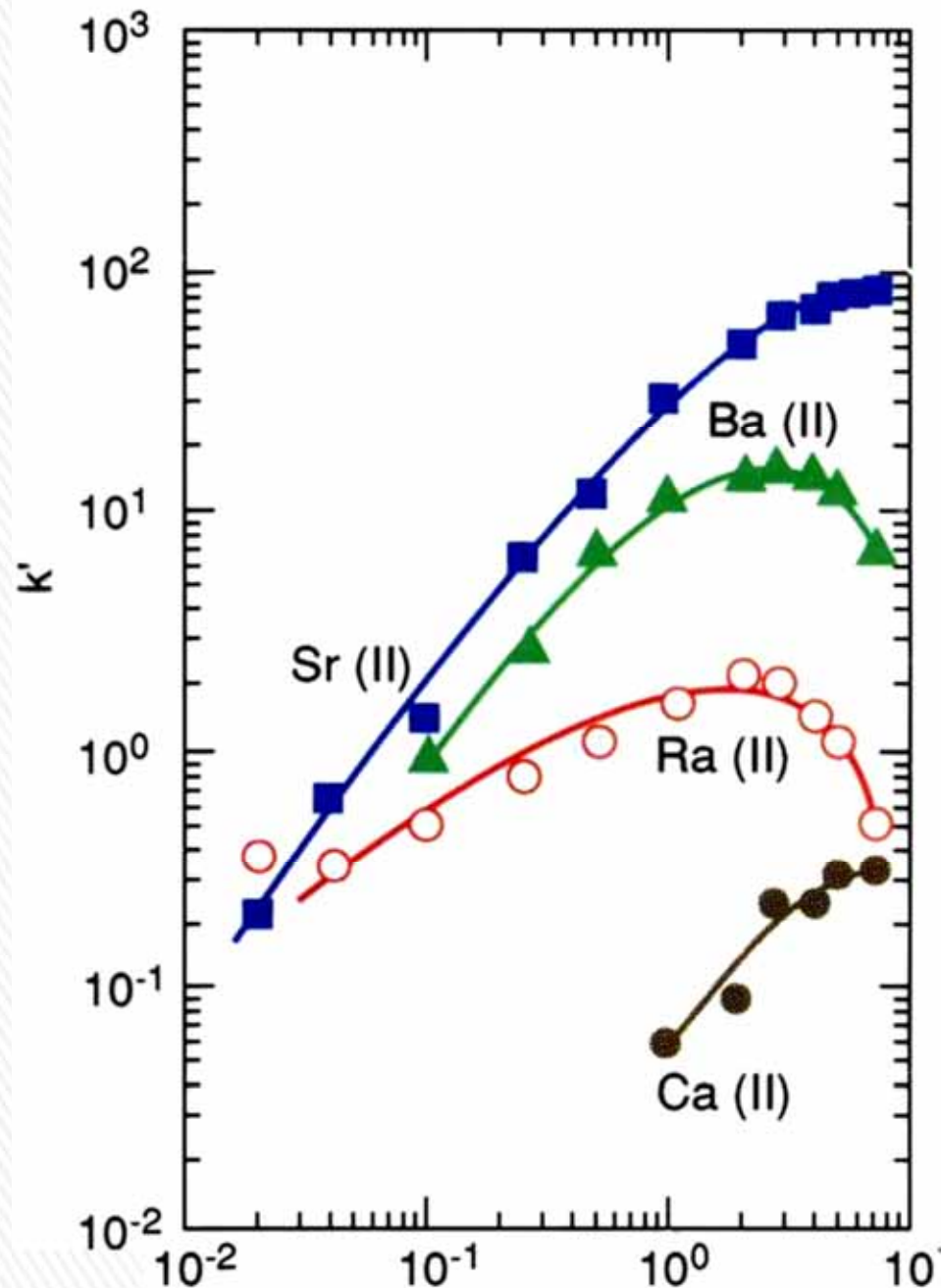
2010

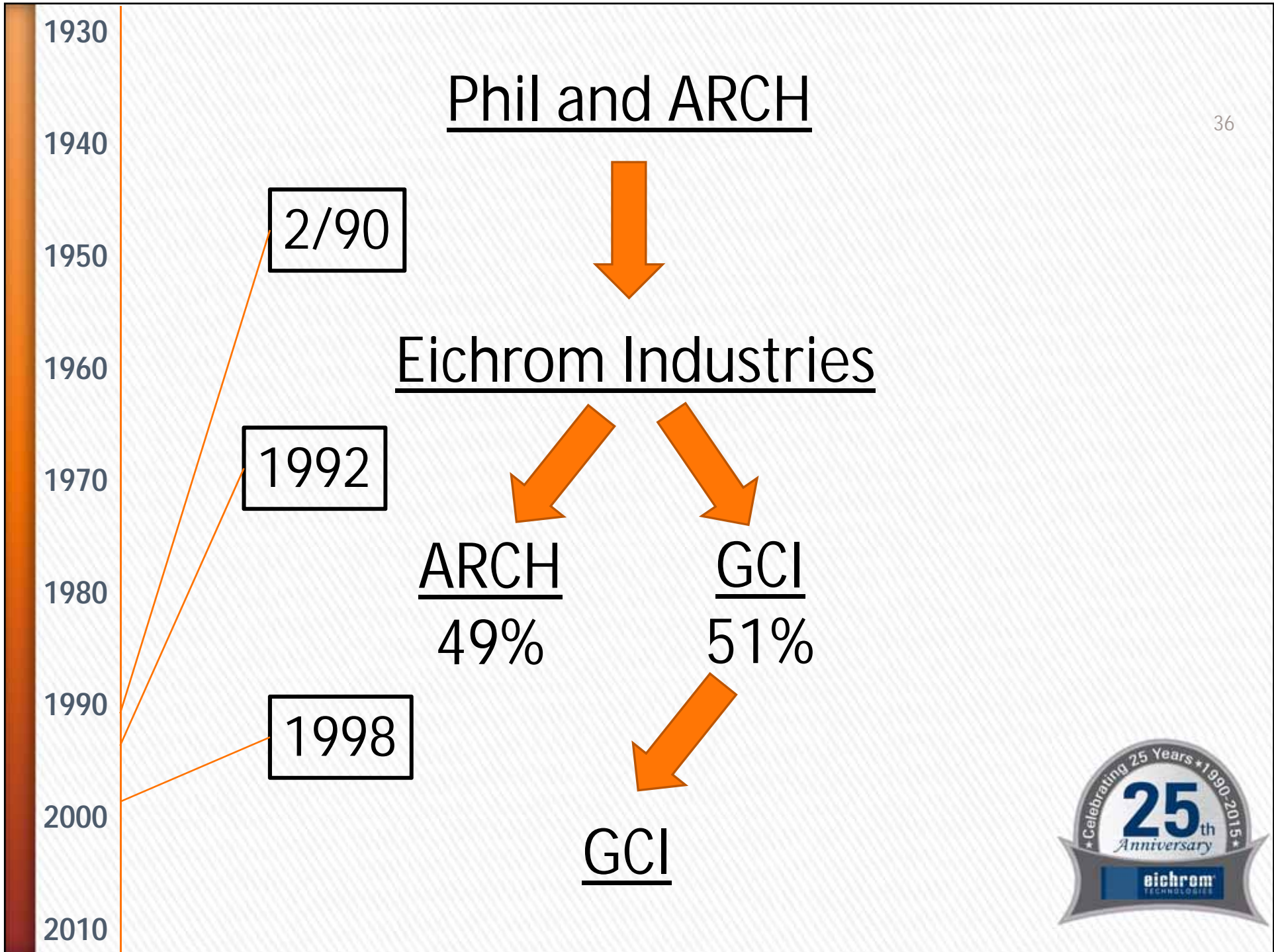
Sr Resin

di-t-butylcyclohexano
crown ether in 1-octanol

United State Patent
Horwitz et al.
Patent Number 5,110,474

Horwitz, E. Philip, et al. "A Novel Strontium-Selective Extraction Chromatographic Resin." *Solvent Extraction and Ion Exchange* 10.2 (1992): 313-336.





1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010



37



**No amount of careful planning
will ever replace dumb luck.**

Don Peppard

Senior Scientist at ANL 1953-1976



1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

39

