

Supplementary Information for “Experimental and theoretical study of the degradation of malonamide extractant molecules under ionizing radiation”

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Figure 1. Infrared spectrum in the 1500-1750 cm⁻¹ wavenumber range of 10⁻¹ mol.dL⁻³ *N*-methyl-*N,N'*-dioctylhexylethoxymalonamide MDOHEMA in octane solution.

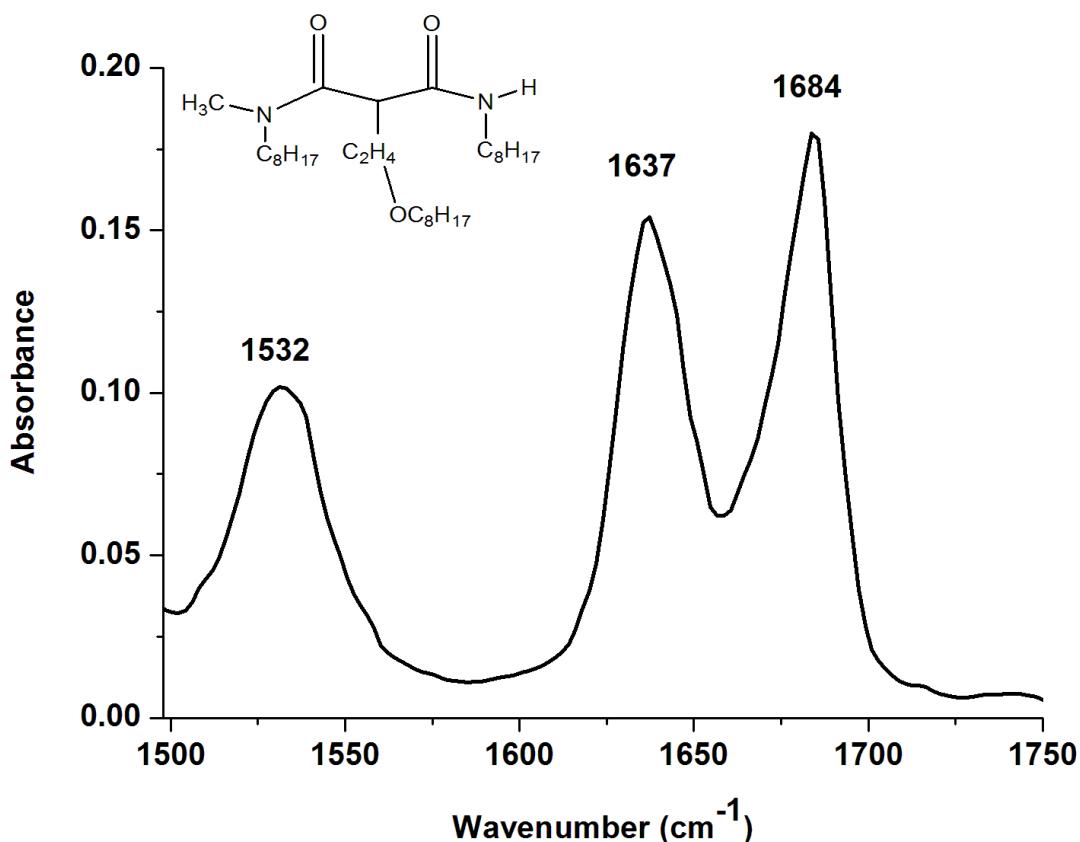


Figure 2. Infrared spectrum in the 1500-1800 cm⁻¹ wavenumber range of 10⁻¹ mol.dm⁻³ *N*-methyl-*N*-butylhexadecylamide in octane solution.

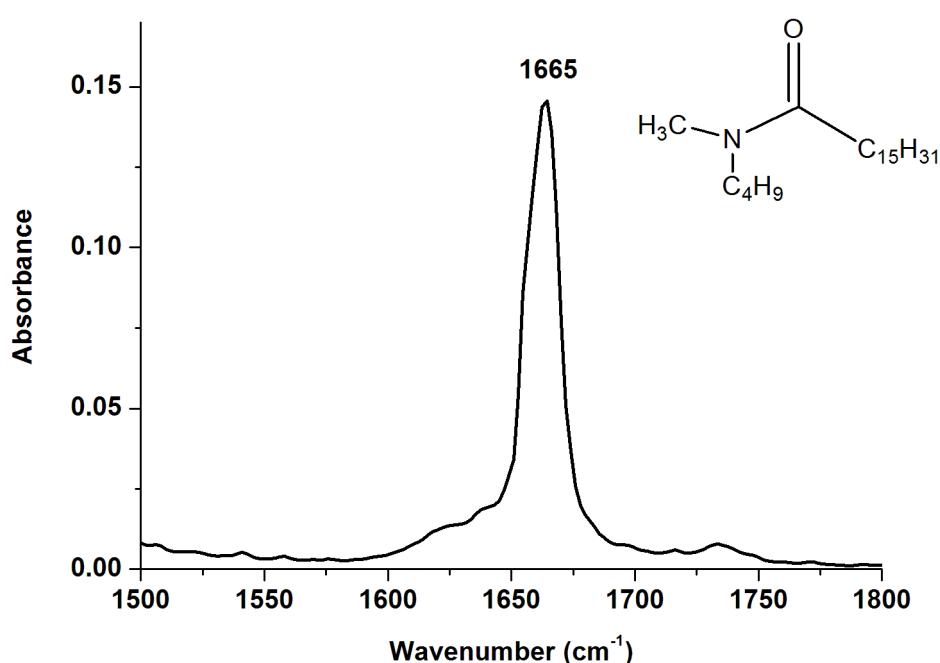


Figure 3. Infrared spectrum in the 1500-1800 cm⁻¹ wavenumber range of 10⁻¹ mol.dm⁻³ *N,N*-dibutylformamide in octane solution.

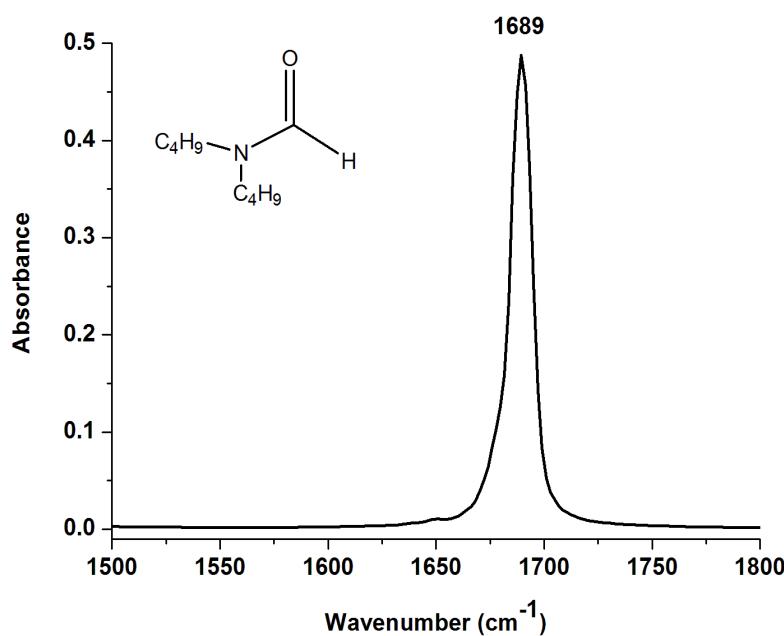


Figure 4. Infrared spectrum in the 1500-1800 cm⁻¹ wavenumber range of 10⁻¹ mol.dL⁻³ *N,N'*-dimethyl-*N,N'*-dibutyltetradecylmalonamide (DMDBTDMA) in octane solution.

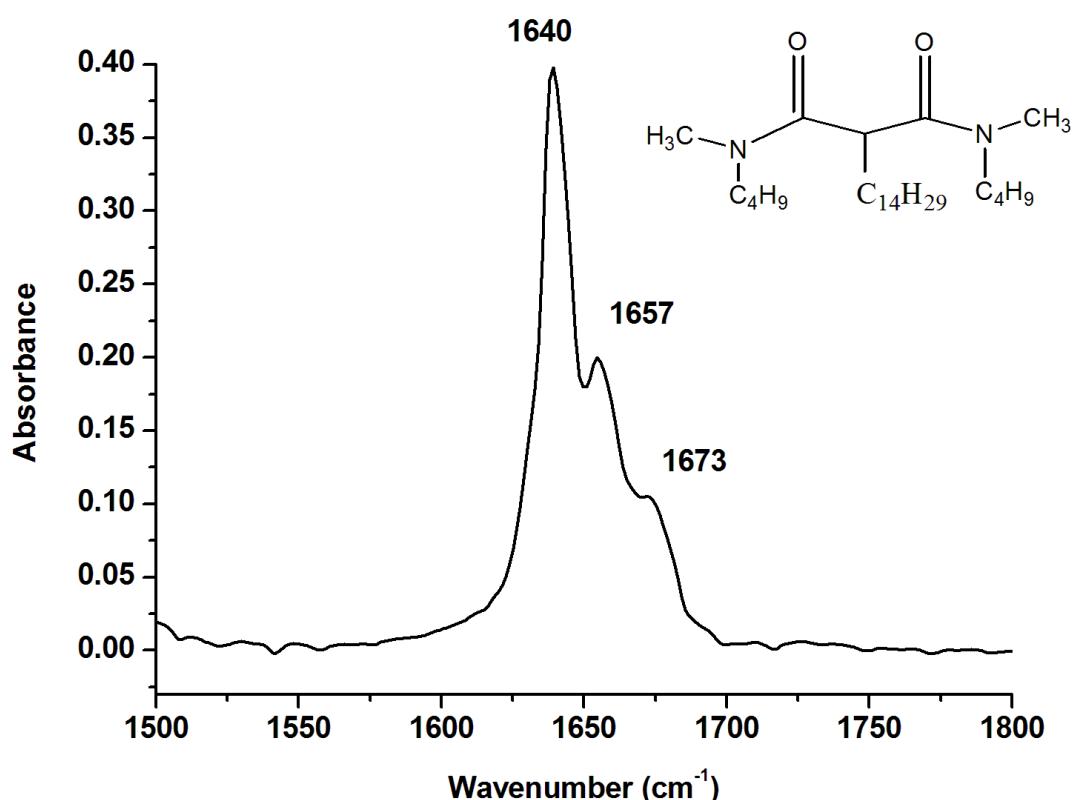


Figure 5. Infrared spectrum in the 1500-1800 cm⁻¹ wavenumber range of 10⁻¹ mol.dL⁻³ *N,N'*-dimethyl-*N,N'*-dioctylhexylethoxymalonamide (DMDOHEMA) in octane solution.

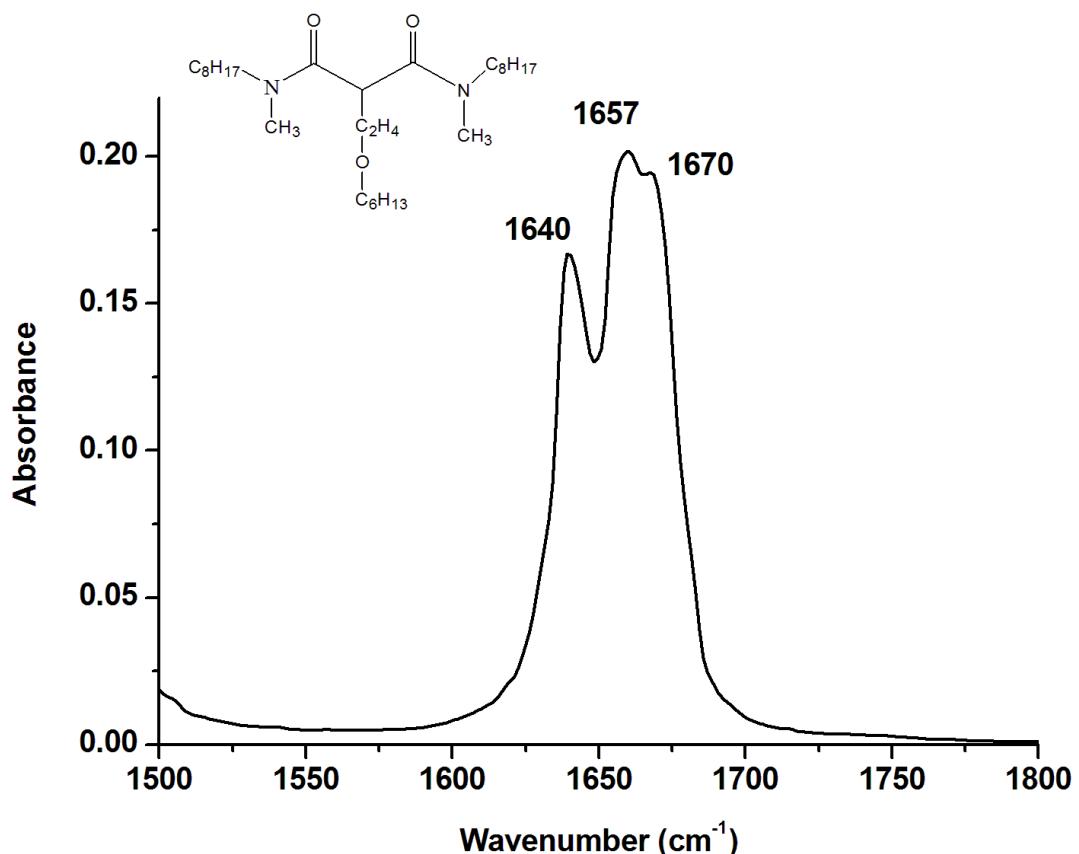


Figure 6. ESI-MS² spectrum of $m/z = 327.4$ of a 10^{-1} mol. dm^{-3} TEMA solution in *n*-octane after radiolysis. The inset is the formula proposed from the spectrum.

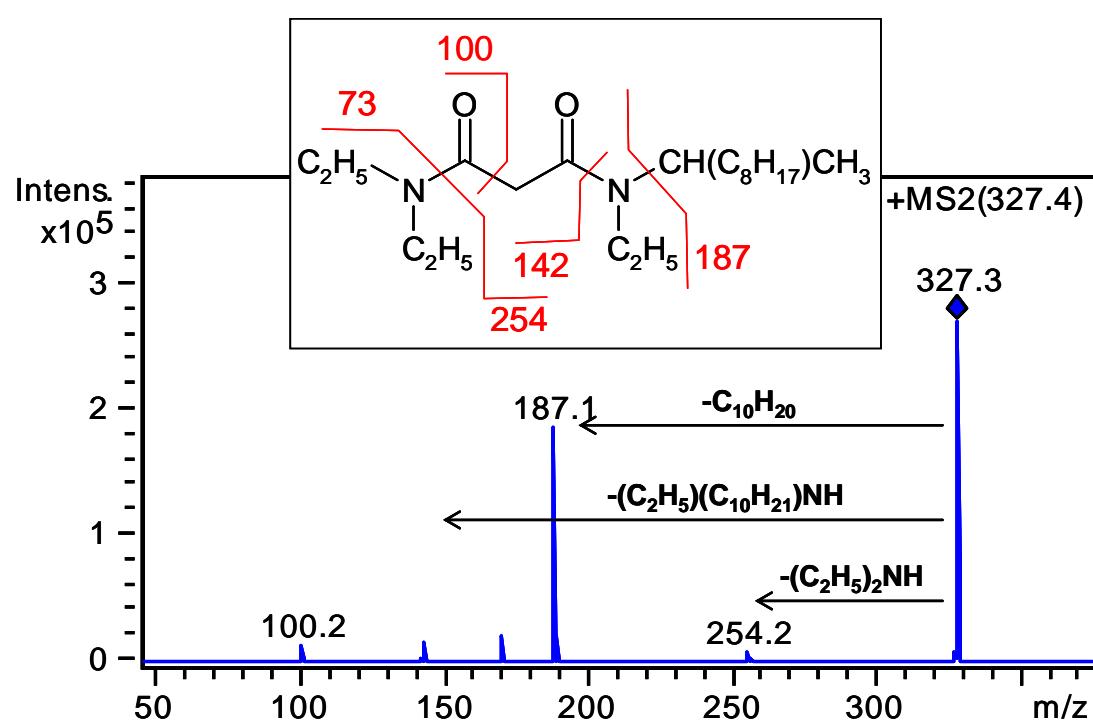


Figure 7. Evolution of the differential absorbance (after/before) irradiation of a 10^{-1} mol. dm^{-3} N,N,N',N' -tetrabutylmalonamide ($((\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_2\text{NCO})_2\text{CH}_2$) solution in the 1560 - 1760 cm^{-1} spectral region after a 20 kGy irradiation. The spectrum is recorded just after irradiation. The bands formed after irradiation are at 1673 and 1698 cm^{-1} .

