<u>CLAIMING TO EXTRACT URANIUM</u> <u>from Inland Water Bodies</u>

Dr.Suhasini Bhatnagar

CEO,

India.

Email:suhasinibhatnagar@gmail.com

URANIUM:

• A metal used in generating electricity and Various other uses.

Currently:

•<u>The World Nuclear Association</u> estimates that the world's power reactors, with a combined capacity of about 400 GWe, require around **67,500 tonnes** of uranium per year.

•Current uranium mining produces between 50,000 and 60,000 tonnes of uranium annually

•Meeting the projected increase in demand will require a near doubling of uranium mining and processing from current levels. But the resources are limited.

•So , now we need not just novel methods but also Novel resources. I am adding just one not yet explored.

But wait-What we know already about methods

Method name	Advantages	Disadvantages
Synthetic resins and natural ion exchange materials e.g. Amidoxime technology	Absorption rates are positively correlated with both sea water temperatures and volatile sea conditions, with an increase of 10 degrees C alone resulting in absorbency increasing by a factor of 1.5. It is also possible that location choice can be optimized by selecting areas with maximum uranium concentration in the surrounding water; it has already been noted that higher seawater salinity levels have a positive correlation with higher uranium levels Finally, decreased costs may also come from cheaper manufacturing of absorbents and associated equipment, as well as from cheaper processes for isolating uranium from the uranium compounds harvested from the ocean.	 1.Large volumes of water required to get small quantities of Uranium 2.Maximum 3-4 times reuse and then must be freshly synthesized. 3.Strong acid cationic exchangers have high sorption rates, but they lack target pollutant selectivity. 4.Strong acid resins can be modified with inorganic compounds to improve selectivity 5. Amidoxime can likely be improved upon, since it does not specialize in capturing Uranium, and instead just has a general affinity for any "any toxic metal"

Other methods known are:

Photocatalysis

Biosorption Chemical Precipitation Metal Organic framework's Electrolysis

Ultrafiltration

Ion Exchange Phytoremediation

Reverse osmosis

VIBHEDI

These techniques are good but they suffer from drawbacks in terms of time as in they take a long time to extract and also reduced efficiency

This method that I am proposing is Instant, 100% extraction, Absolutely no Pollution, easily scalable and the best thing its One step and INSTANT.

Summary

Photocatalysis
Biosorption
Chemical Precipitation
Metal Organic framework's
Electrolysis
Ultrafiltration
Ion Exchange
Phytoremediation
Reverse osmosis
VIBHEDI

About My Experiments related to extraction of Uranium

PROTOCOL STEPS



Summarizing experiments



Also lab test reports: done at Delhi

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Dream from micro to kilo

OS

Re

- 1. 4 month old sample in plastic bottle
- Reported amounts vary from 0.2-0.6micrograms
- 3. Off confusion had used two chemicalsone now
- 4. A simple method to be used by illiterates
- 5. 100% purity so need permission to try for say 2 years.

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H30

 OH^2



Need suggestions to proceed further and how? Requesting to please guide

DR.SUHASINI BHATNAGAR