Gd-apatite Precipitates in a Sodium Gadolinium Alumino-borosilicate Glass

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Objectives

- This work is part of a project which determines:
- Distributions and solubility of radionuclides and neutron absorbers in borosilicate glass waste
- Local atomic structure of radionuclides and neutron absorbers in phases;
- Partitioning of key elements, such as Gd;
- Release of radionuclides and neutron absorbers from waste forms

Background: nuclear waste

- Sources of nuclear wastes: mining of uranium, nuclear reactors, nuclear weapons
- In 50 years of producing power and weapons from nuclear fuel, US has accumulated millions of cubic meters and tens of billions of curies of radioactive wastes
- For cleanup of the US weapons complex, the remediation and restoration activities will cost roughly \$189 to \$265 billions.

Nuclear reactor



Background: borosilicate glass

- Borosilicate glass is waste form for the immobilization of high-level nuclear waste
- Borosilicate glass compositions with neutron absorbers, such as Gd, being developed for the immobilization of actinides, e.g., excess weapons plutonium
- Gd crystalline precipitates studied comes from such borosilicate glass

Background: silicate apatites

- Durable geologically
- Actinide waste form
- $A_{4-x}REE_{6+x}(SiO_4)_{6-y}(PO_4)_y(F,OH,O)_2$
- where A = Li, Na, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Pb and Cd, and
- REE = La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu and Gd

Sample

- Baseline glasses 15B₂O₃-20Na₂O-5Al₂O₃-60SiO₂ synthesized from SiO₂, Al₂O₃, H₃BO₃ and Na₂CO₃
- Glass compositions: 45.39-31.13 wt %
 Gd₂O₃, 28.80-34.04 wt % SiO₂, 10.75-14.02 wt % Na₂O, and 4.30-5.89 wt % Al₂O₃
- Crystals precipitated above the Gd solubility limit (11.3 mol %) in a gadolinium aluminoborosilicate glass

Crystal morphology

- Size: tens of μm, some 200 μm in length
- Shape: elongated, acicular, prismatic, skeletal or dendritic
- Hexagonal: with or without euhedral voids

Precipitated crystals tens of μm , some 200 μm



Precipitated crystals: dendritic or skeletal



Precipitated crystals: hexagonal with euhedral void



Precipitated crystals: hexagonal with no central void



Precipitated phase: TEM



Precipitated crystals: EDS

a. Precipitated crystal in B15Gd48



Glass matrix: EDS

b. Glass marix of sample B15Gd48



Crystal composition

- Boron analysis: Correlation between B-contents and the peak counts (WDS)
- Sodium analysis : same using different electron beam sizes and beam currents
- EMPA: procedures (Table 1), compositions (Table 3)
- Homogeneous: $NaGd_9(Si_{5.25}B)O_{26}$ or $NaGd_9(Si_{6-1}O_{26}B_x)O_{26}$) when x = 1
- In apatite formula: $NaGd_9(Si_{0.875}B_{0.167}O_4)_6O_2$
- Relative to the glass: enriched in Gd₂O₃ 81.25 wt %, depleted in SiO₂ 15.66 wt % and Na₂O 1.38 wt %

WDS spectra OV95











d. Wavelength Spectrometer (OV95) Scan for Glass





B-contents vs. peak counts



B-contents vs. peak counts



EMPA procedures

Table 1. Electron microprobe analysis procedures for the precipitated sodium gadolinium silicate crystals in a sodium gadolinium alumino-borosilicate glass

Procedure	1a	1b	2a	2b
Accelerating voltage	20.0 kV	20.0 kV	15.0 kV	15.0 kV
Electron beam current	15 nA	15 nA	6 nA	6 nA
Electron beam size	Point mode	$3 \times 3 \ \mu m$	$6 \times 6 \mu m$	$15 \times 15 \ \mu m$
Peak counting time	30 seconds	30 seconds	10 seconds	10 seconds
Standard for Si K α	SiO ₂	SiO ₂	SiO ₂	SiO ₂
Standard for Al K α	Al ₂ SiO ₅	Al ₂ SiO ₅	Al ₂ SiO ₅	Al ₂ SiO ₅
Standard for Na K α	NaAlSi2O6	NaAlSi2O6	NaAlSi ₂ O ₆	NaAlSi2O6
Standard for Gd L α	GdPO ₄	GdPO ₄	GdPO ₄	GdPO ₄
Standard for O K α	SiO ₂	SiO ₂	O not measured	O not measured

EMPA standards

Formula	Detailed composition (weight fraction)
SiO ₂	O 0.5330, Si 0.4670
Al ₂ SiO ₅	Al 0.3331, Si 0.1734, O 0.4935
NaAlSi ₂ O ₆	Na 0.1128, Al 0.1299, Fe 0.0019, Mn 0.0002, Mg 0.0018, Ca 0.0018, Si 0.2750, K 0.0004, O 0.4707, Ti 0.0001
GdPO ₄	Gd 0.6234, P 0.1228, O 0.2538

Chemical Composition

	Procedu	re 1a*											Procedu	ire 1b*	
Point	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Ave.	1	2	Ave.
SiO_2	15.89	15.45	15.62	15.47	15.55	15.62	15.49	15.51	15.57	16.26	15.66	15.64	15.67	15.60	15.63
Al_2O_3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Na ₂ O	1.47	1.42	1.40	1.39	1.33	1.36	1.32	1.36	1.33	1.52	1.42	1.39	1.33	1.37	1.35
Gd_2O_3	81.71	80.87	81.13	81.77	81.66	81.09	81.36	81.87	81.95	79.91	81.43	81.34	81.38	81.39	81.38
B ₂ O ₃ **	0.93	2.27	1.85	1.38	1.45	1.94	1.83	1.24	1.14	2.14	1.49	1.60	1.63	1.64	1.63
	Normal to 26 O														
Si	5.420	5.125	5.224	5.256	5.268	5.213	5.200	5.286	5.318	5.313	5.284	5.264	5.269	5.252	5.260
Al	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.065	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000
Na	0.971	0.911	0.909	0.915	0.876	0.881	0.860	0.900	0.883	0.965	0.926	0.909	0.867	0.893	0.880
Gd	9.237	8.895	8.997	9.212	9.169	8.973	9.055	9.249	9.276	8.657	9.109	9.073	9.074	9.080	9.077
В	0.546	1.301	1.068	0.808	0.848	1.115	1.059	0.729	0.672	1.206	0.870	0.932	0.945	0.954	0.950
Σcation	16.174	16.232	16.198	16.191 1	6.162 1	6.183 1	6.173 1	6.171	16.150 1	6.206	16.189	16.185	16.155	16.178	16.166
ΣΟ	26.000	26.000 2	26.000 2	26.000 2	26.000 2	6.000 2	26.000 2	6.000	26.000 2	6.000	26.000	26.000	26.000	26.000	26.000
	* See Ta	able 2 fc	or the de	tails of e	each pro	cedure.	** by c	lifferen	ce.						
	Procedu	ure 2a*												Theo	oretical
Point	1	2	3	4	5	6	5 7	7	8	9 A	ve. Gi	and ave.	NaG	id ₉ (Si _{5.2}	5B)O ₂₆
SiO ₂	16.06	16.46	15.79	15.12	15.71	15.39	9 15.65	5 15.6	55 15.2	7 15.	68	15.66	i		15.67
Al_2O_3	0.03	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.05	5 0.0	0.0	0.	04	0.03			0.00
Na ₂ O	1.37	1.46	1.38	1.25	1.38	1.45	5 1.45	5 1.3	30 1.3	51.	38	1.38			1.54
Gd_2O_3	81.04	79.16	81.51	80.10	81.05	81.47	82.50) 80.5	50 82.6	9 81.	11	81.25			81.06
B_2O_3**	1.50	2.82	1.32	3.53	1.70	1.69	0.35	5 2.5	52 0.6	8 1.	79	1.68			1.73
	Normal to 26 O														
Si	5.376	5.273	5.339	4.887	5.255	5.192	2 5.444	4 5.13	39 5.31	1 5.2	44	5.255			5.250
Al	0.010	0.036	0.002	0.003	0.063	0.000	0.022	2 0.01	0.00	1 0.0	17	0.010	1		0.000
Na	0.892	0.905	0.903	0.782	0.896	0.951	0.978	8 0.82	0.91	9 0.8	94	0.900)		1.000
Gd	8.992	8.404	9.139	8.585	8.985	9.110	9.516	5 8.76	54 9.53	5 8.9	94	9.041			9.000
В	0.866	1.561	0.772	1.968	0.980	0.983	0.210) 1.42	0.41	0 1.0	33	0.975			1.000
∑cation	16.136	16.179	16.155	16.225	16.179	16.236	5 16.170) 16.17	1 16.17	5 16.1	81	16.182			16.250
ΣΟ	26.000	26.000	26.000	26.000	26.000	26.000) 26.000) 26.00	0 26.00	0 26.0	00	26.000			26.000

Crystal structure

- XRD: similar to that of LiGd₉Si₆O₂₆ (*P6₃/m*, a = 0.9407 nm and c = 0.6842 nm)
- Hexagonal with the apatite structure

Precipitated crystals: XRD



XRD data

1		2		<u>1</u>		2
d space	Intensity	d space	Intensity	d space	Intensity	d space
4.063	30	4.070	35	1.802	21	1.804
3.871	27	3.876	30	1.776	22	1.778
3.427	25	3.420	20	1.750	25	1.750
3.160	39	3.153	35	1.719	14	1.711
3.072	33	3.078	40	1.715	15	
2.805	100	2.809	100			1.630
2.768	57	2.767	45	1.619	8	
2.707	25	2.715	30	1.576	8	1.577
2.620	8	2.620	2	1.538	8	1.540
2.550	8			1.528	11	1.529
2.466	8			1.502	11	1.495
2.406	7			1.471	12	1.471
2.290	7	2.289	2	1.448	12	1.447
2.256	10	2.260	6	1.430	11	1.431
2.228	8	2.224	4	1.427	10	1.426
2.216	8			1.314	8	
2.139	8	2.146	1	1.310	8	
2.129	10	2.127	4	1.293	7	1.292
2.061	15	2.052	10	1.280	8	1.281
2.034	11	2.037	6			1.262
1.994	10	1.990	1	1.256	10	
1.936	21	1.938	20			1.250
1.886	21	1.886	12	1.236	11	1.233
1.869	12	1.869	5	1.222	8	1.222
1.836	31	1.833	25	1.220	12	1.219

Intensity

1. Sodium gadolinium silicate (B15Gd48); 2. Lithium gadolinium silicate (JCPDS-ICDD # 32-0557).

Conclusions

- Formula: NaGd₉(Si_{5.25}B)O₂₆
- Structure: hexagonal apatite structure
- Gd₂O₃-rich (81.25 wt %) phase with apatite structure can be formed from a borosilicate glass
- The precipitated crystals can serve as waste host for weapons Pu and other actinides