

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

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# Objectives

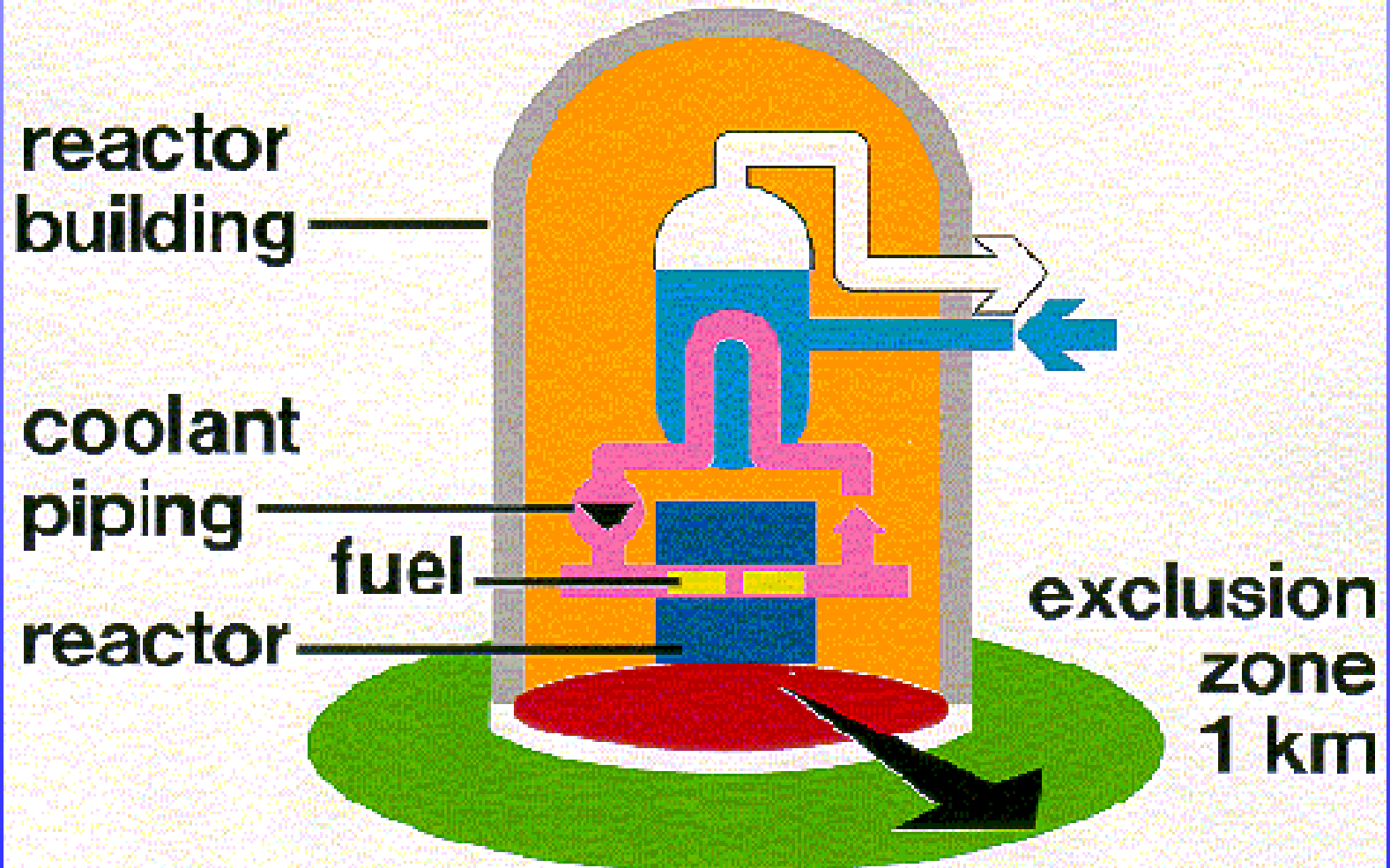
- This work is part of a project which determines:
- Distributions and solubility of radionuclides and neutron absorbers in borosilicate glass waste
- Local atomic structure of radionuclides and neutron absorbers in phases;
- Partitioning of key elements, such as Gd;
- Release of radionuclides and neutron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

## RADIOACTIVITY BARRIERS



# 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
- $A_{4-x} \text{REE}_{6+x} (\text{SiO}_4)_{6-y} (\text{PO}_4)_y (\text{F,OH,O})_2$
- where A = Li, Na, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Pb and Cd, and
- REE = La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu and Gd

# Sample

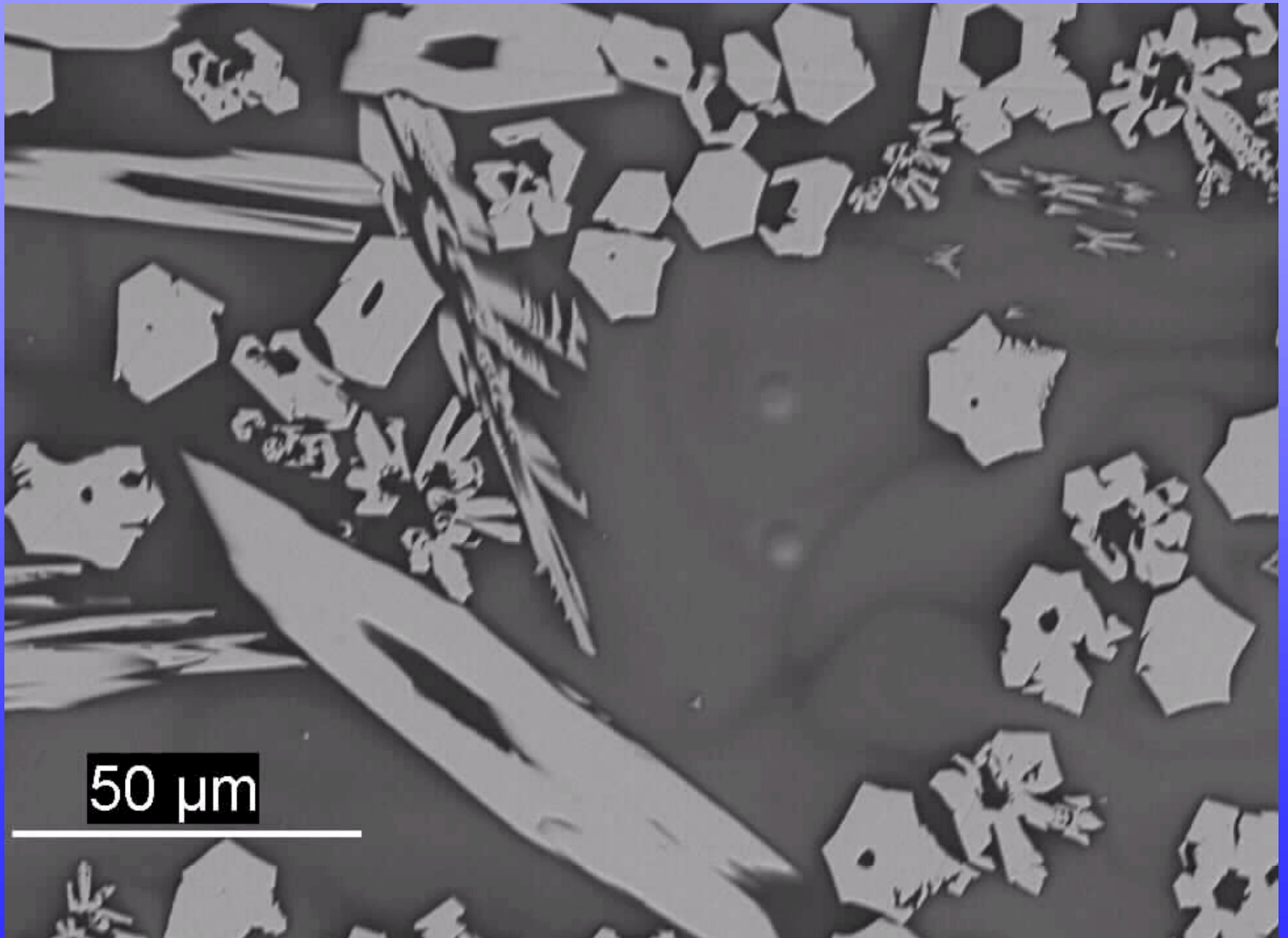
- Baseline glasses  $15\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$ - $20\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ - $5\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ - $60\text{SiO}_2$  synthesized from  $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$
- Glass compositions: 45.39-31.13 wt %  $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3$ , 28.80-34.04 wt %  $\text{SiO}_2$ , 10.75-14.02 wt %  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ , and 4.30-5.89 wt %  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$
- Crystals precipitated above the Gd solubility limit (11.3 mol %) in a gadolinium aluminoborosilicate glass

# Crystal morphology

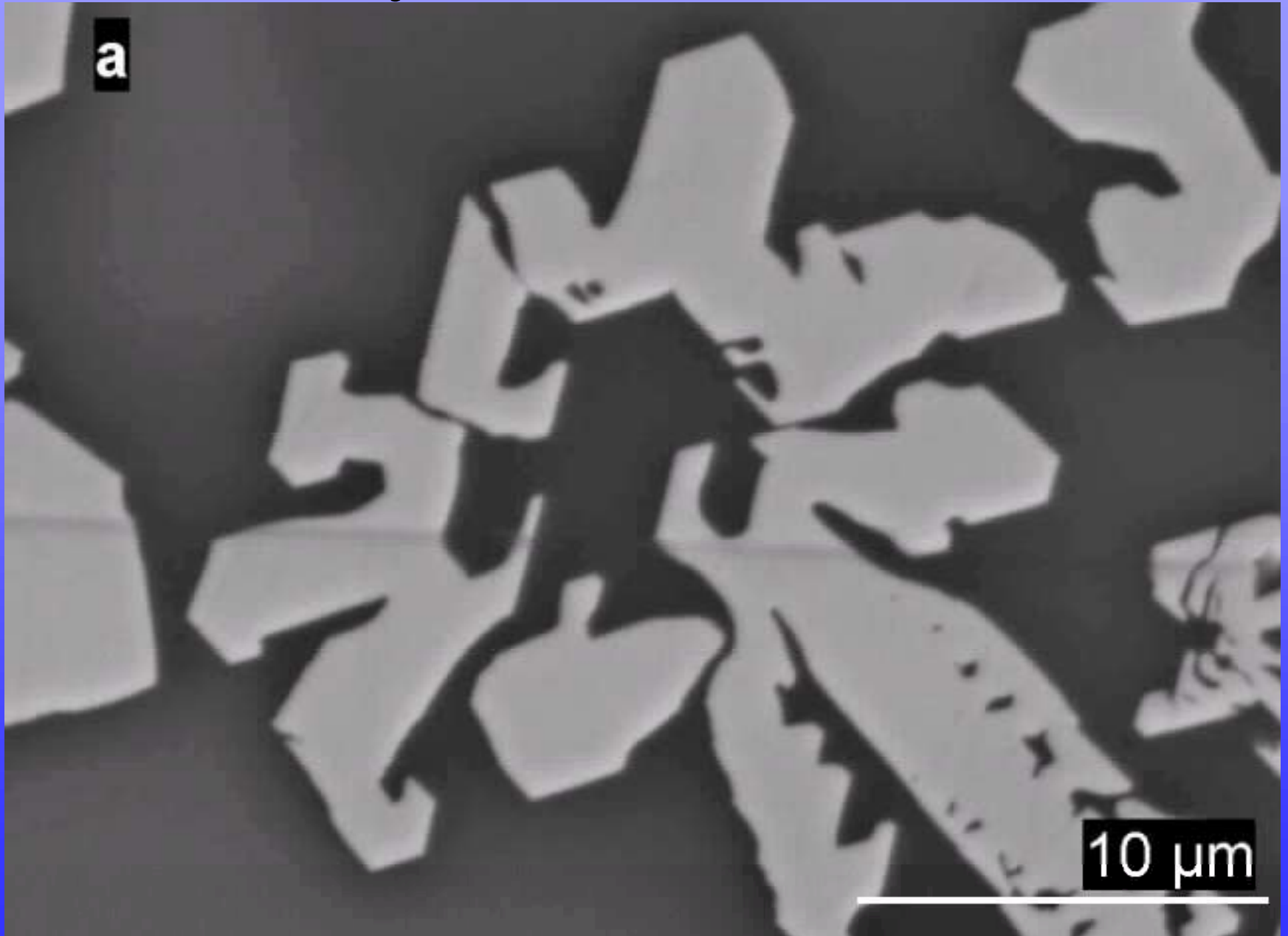
- Size: tens of  $\mu\text{m}$ , some 200  $\mu\text{m}$  in length
- Shape: elongated, acicular, prismatic, skeletal or dendritic
- Hexagonal: with or without euhedral voids



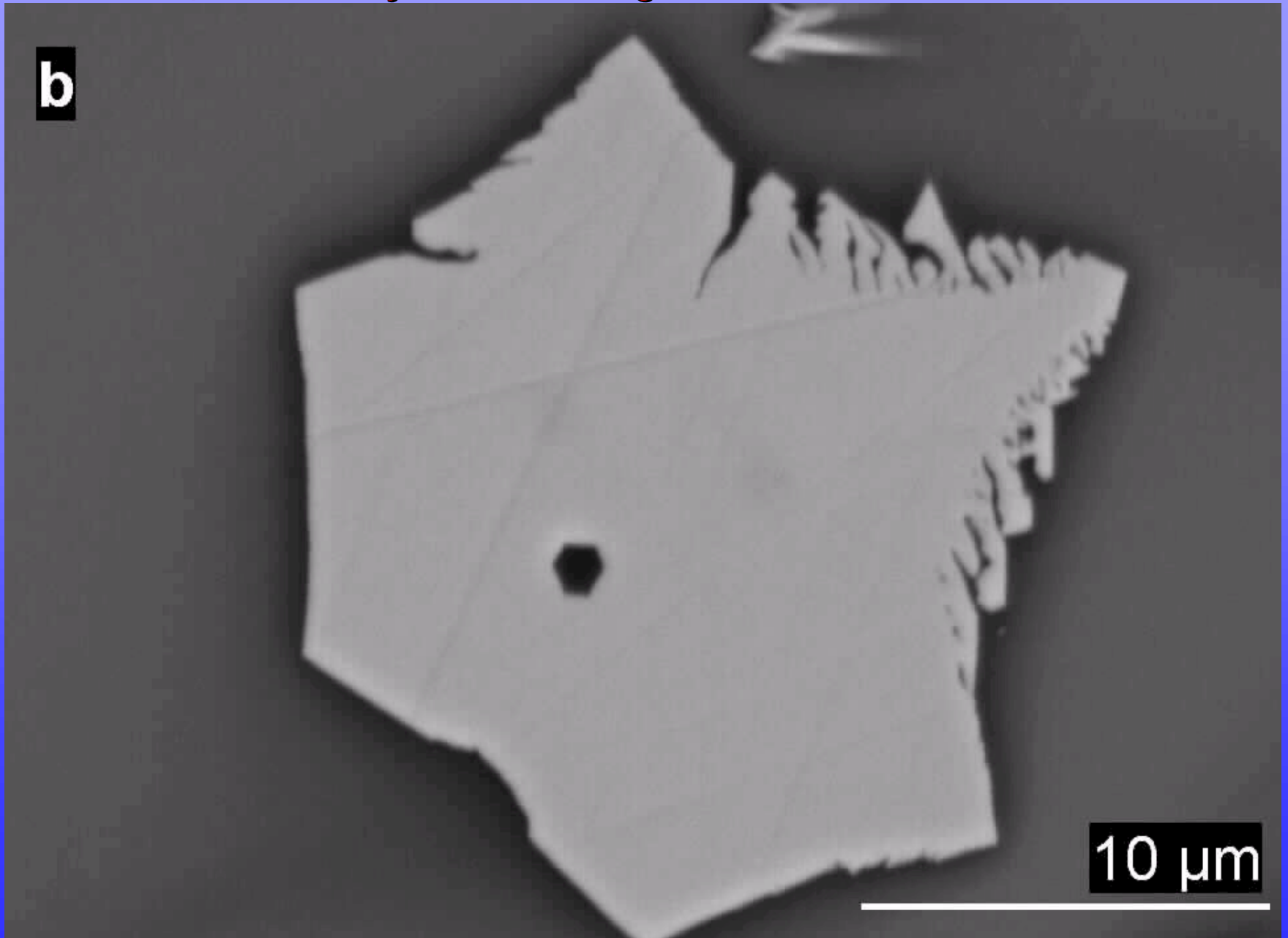
Precipitated crystals tens of  $\mu\text{m}$ , some 200  $\mu\text{m}$



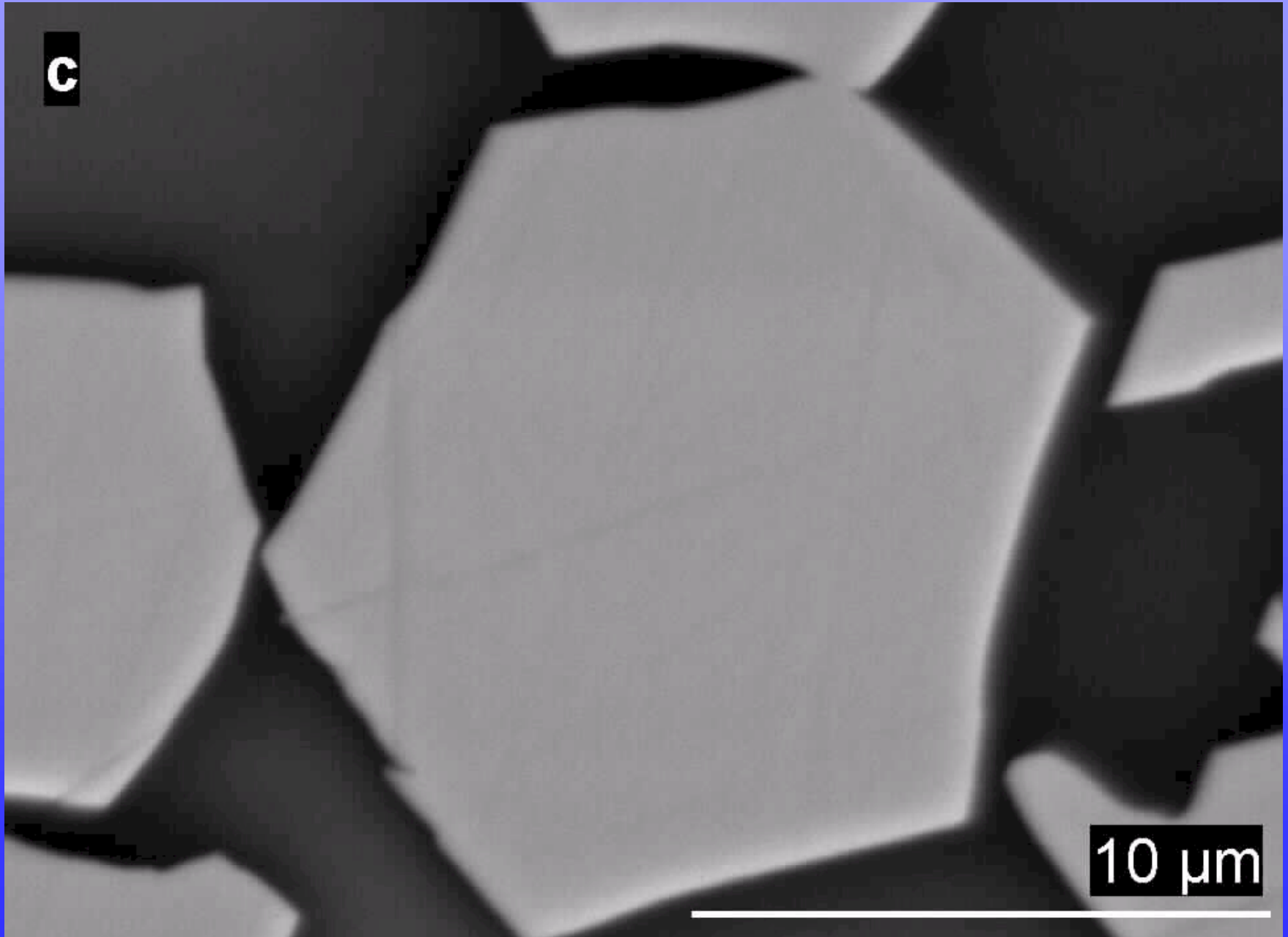
# Precipitated crystals: dendritic or skeletal



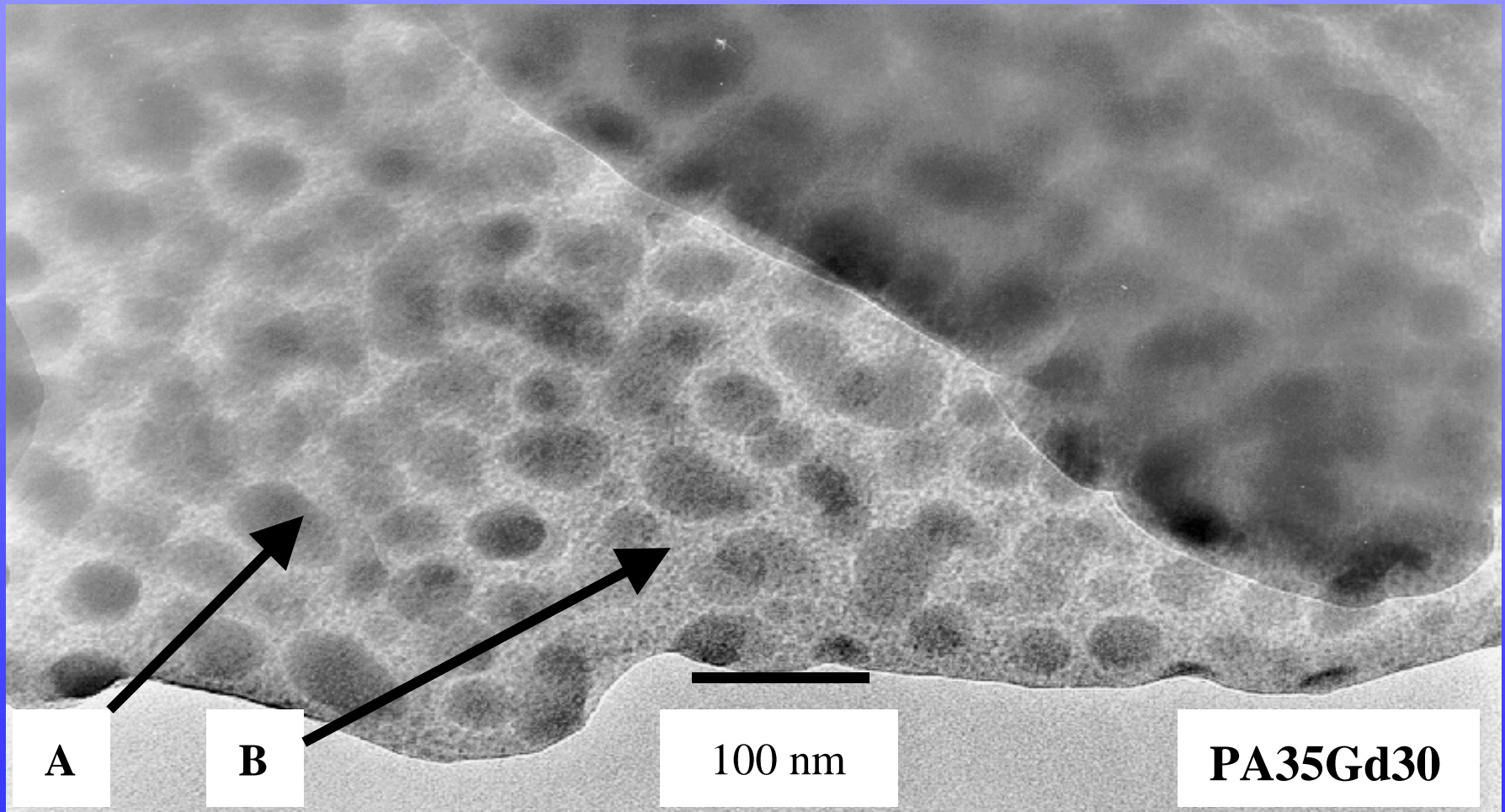
Precipitated crystals: hexagonal with euhedral void



Precipitated crystals: hexagonal with no central void

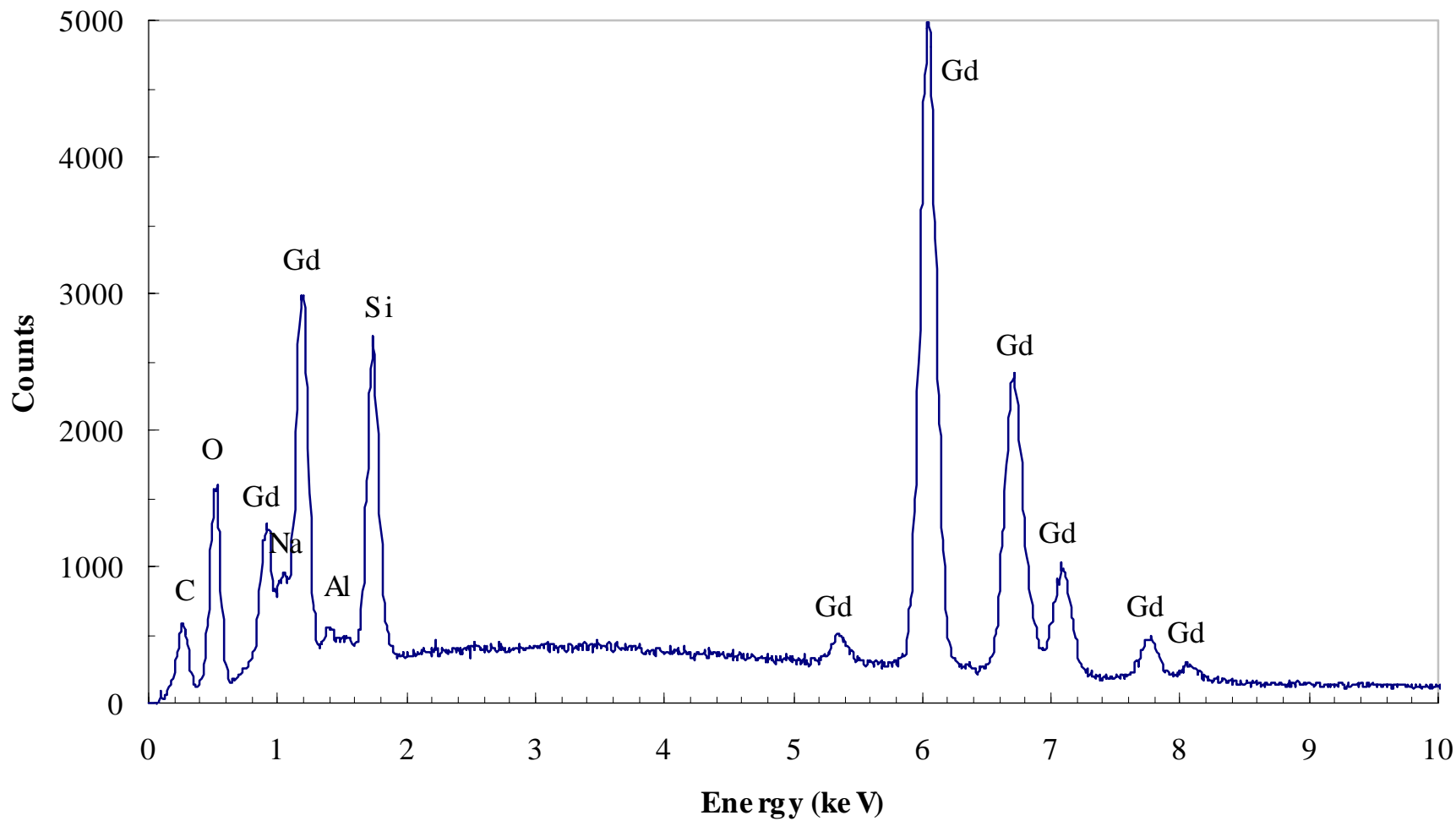


# Precipitated phase: TEM



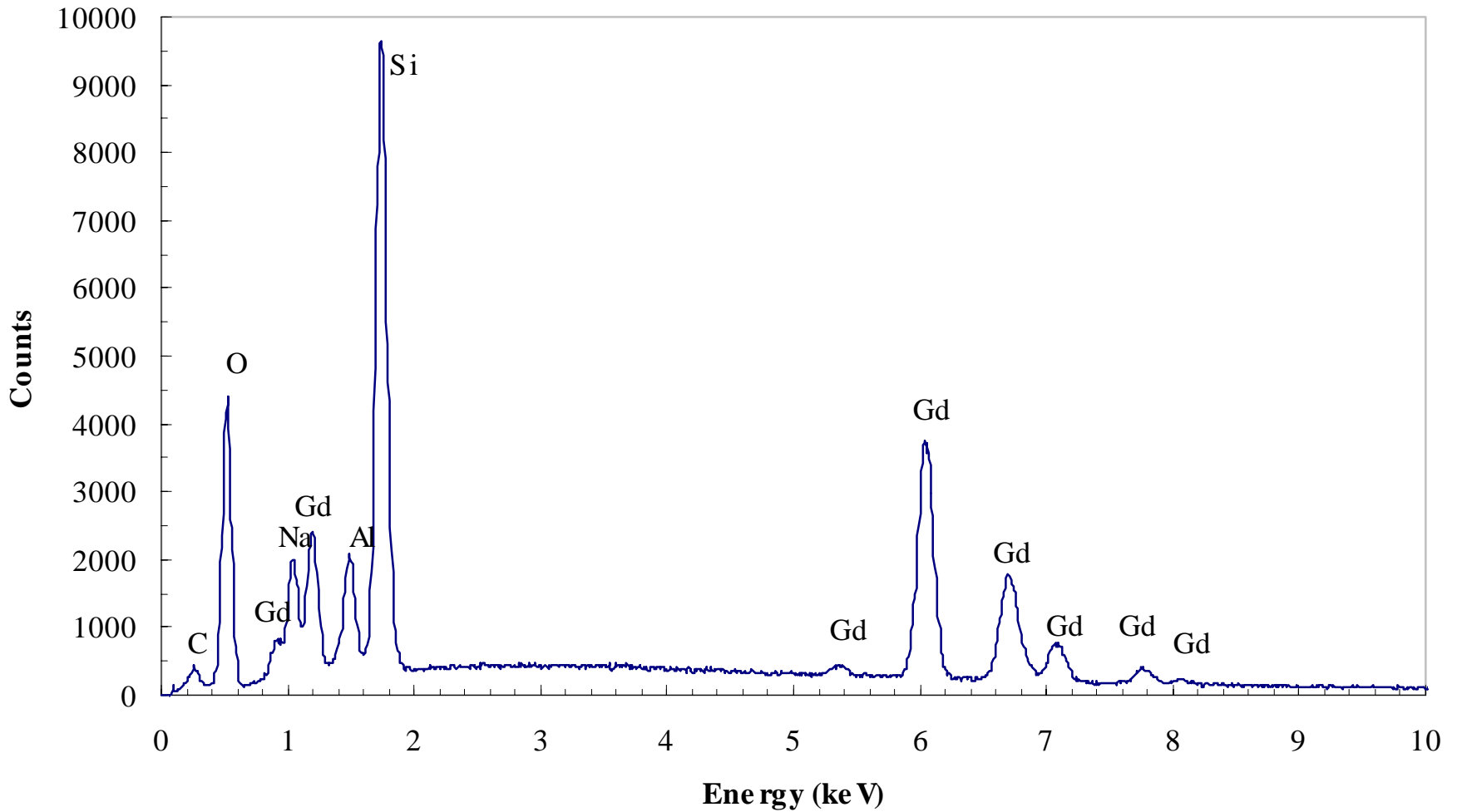
# Precipitated crystals: EDS

a. Precipitated crystal in B15Gd48



# Glass matrix: EDS

**b. Glass matrix of sample B15Gd48**



# Crystal composition

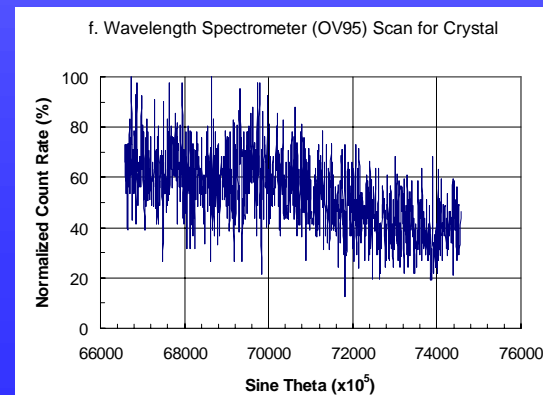
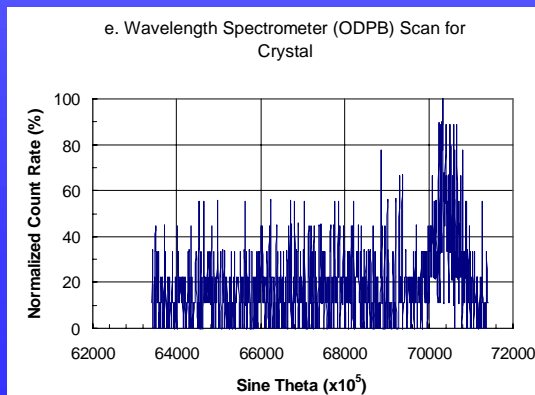
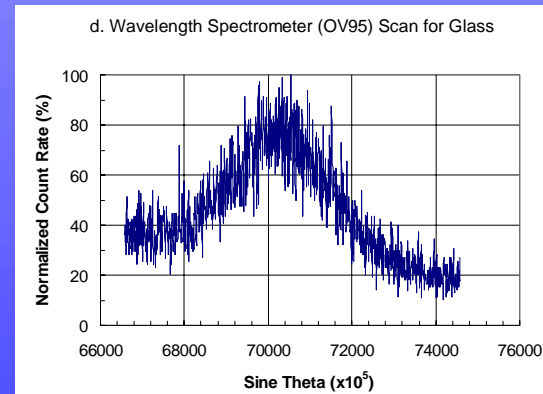
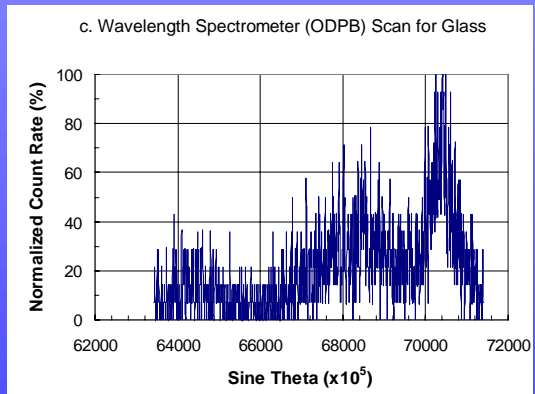
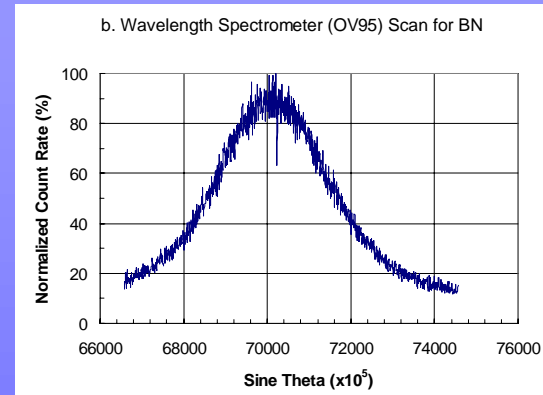
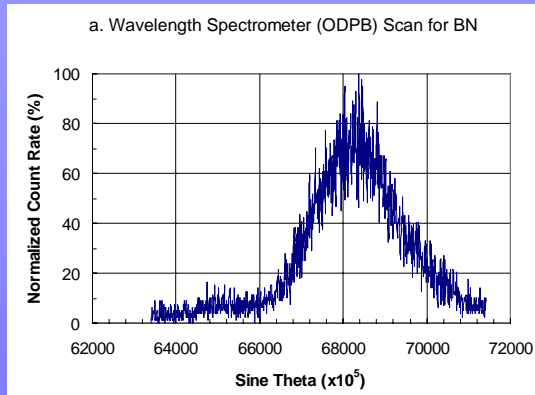
- Boron analysis: Correlation between B-contents and the peak counts (WDS)
- Sodium analysis : same using different electron beam sizes and beam currents
- EMPA: procedures (Table 1), compositions (Table 3)
- Homogeneous:  $\text{NaGd}_9(\text{Si}_{5.25}\text{B})\text{O}_{26}$  or  $\text{NaGd}_9(\text{Si}_{6-0.75x}\text{B}_x)\text{O}_{26}$  when  $x = 1$
- In apatite formula:  $\text{NaGd}_9(\text{Si}_{0.875}\text{B}_{0.167}\text{O}_4)_6\text{O}_2$
- Relative to the glass: enriched in  $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3$  81.25 wt %, depleted in  $\text{SiO}_2$  15.66 wt % and  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  1.38 wt %



# WDS spectra

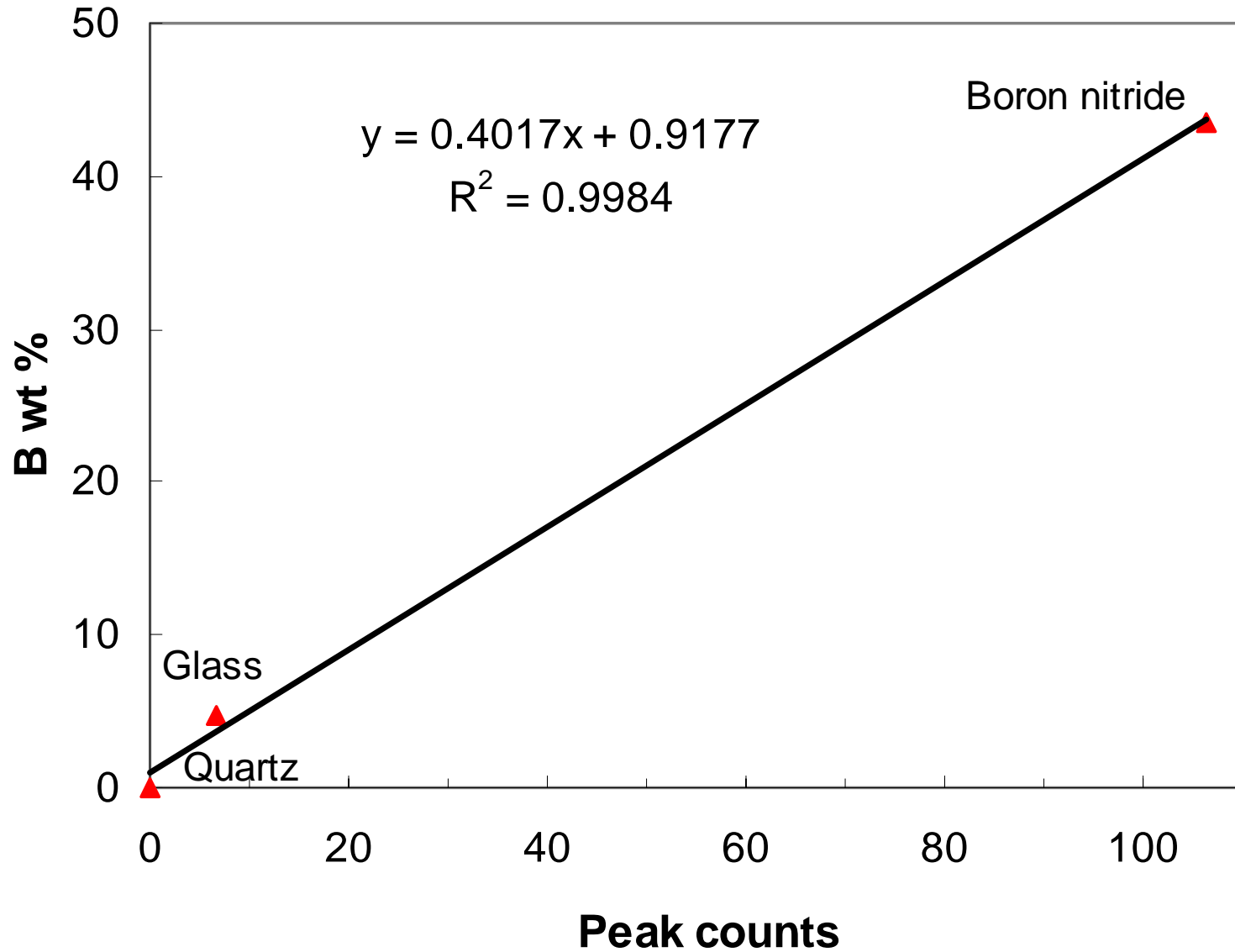
ODPB

OV95



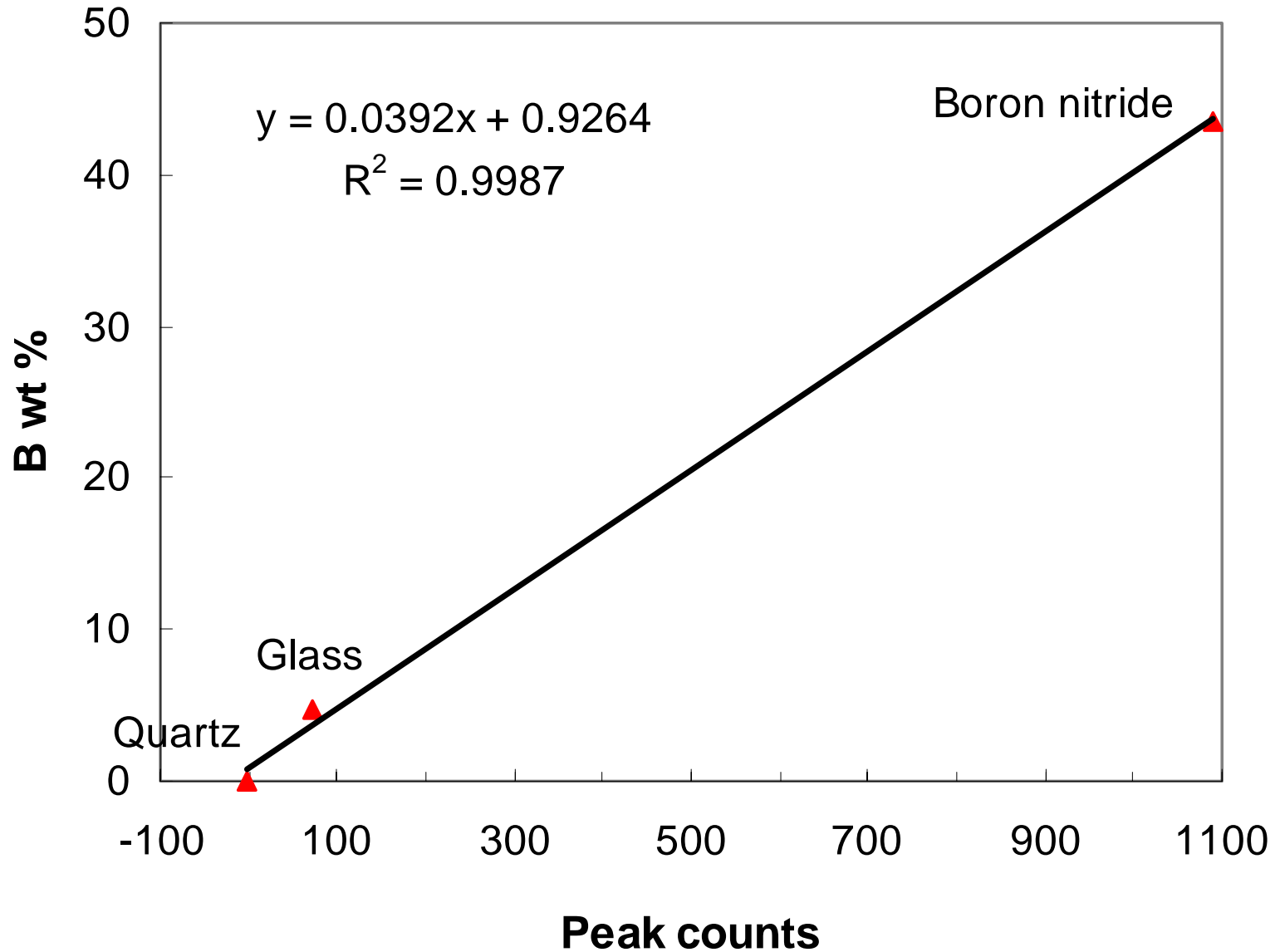
# B-contents vs. peak counts

## a. Spectrometer ODPB



# B-contents vs. peak counts

## b. Spectrometer OV95



# 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	$3 \times 3 \mu\text{m}$	$6 \times 6 \mu\text{m}$	$15 \times 15 \mu\text{m}$
Peak counting time	30 seconds	30 seconds	10 seconds	10 seconds
Standard for Si $K\alpha$	SiO <sub>2</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>
Standard for Al $K\alpha$	Al <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>5</sub>	Al <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>5</sub>	Al <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>5</sub>	Al <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>5</sub>
Standard for Na $K\alpha$	NaAlSi <sub>2</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	NaAlSi <sub>2</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	NaAlSi <sub>2</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	NaAlSi <sub>2</sub> O <sub>6</sub>
Standard for Gd $L\alpha$	GdPO <sub>4</sub>	GdPO <sub>4</sub>	GdPO <sub>4</sub>	GdPO <sub>4</sub>
Standard for O $K\alpha$	SiO <sub>2</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	O not measured	O not measured

# EMPA standards

Formula	Detailed composition (weight fraction)
SiO <sub>2</sub>	O 0.5330, Si 0.4670
Al <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>5</sub>	Al 0.3331, Si 0.1734, O 0.4935
NaAlSi <sub>2</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	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 <sub>4</sub>	Gd 0.6234, P 0.1228, O 0.2538

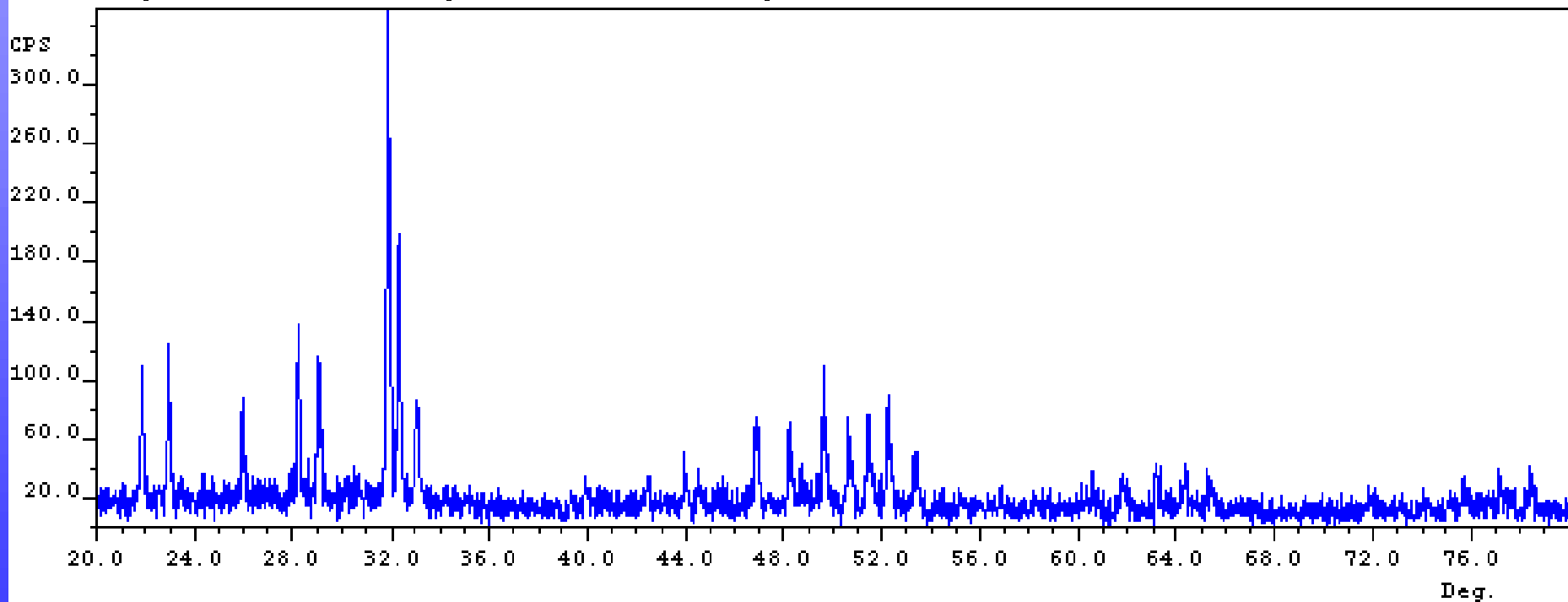


# Crystal structure

- XRD: similar to that of  $\text{LiGd}_9\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{26}$  ( $P6_3/m$ ,  $a = 0.9407$  nm and  $c = 0.6842$  nm)
- Hexagonal with the apatite structure

# Precipitated crystals: XRD

Date: 05/26/99 11:35 Step : 0.020° Cnt Time: 0.480 Sec.  
Range: 20.00 - 80.00 (Deg) Scan Rate : 2.50 Deg/min.





# XRD data

1		2	
d space	Intensity	d space	Intensity
4.063	30	4.070	35
3.871	27	3.876	30
3.427	25	3.420	20
3.160	39	3.153	35
3.072	33	3.078	40
2.805	100	2.809	100
2.768	57	2.767	45
2.707	25	2.715	30
2.620	8	2.620	2
<b>2.550</b>	<b>8</b>		
<b>2.466</b>	<b>8</b>		
<b>2.406</b>	<b>7</b>		
2.290	7	2.289	2
2.256	10	2.260	6
2.228	8	2.224	4
<b>2.216</b>	<b>8</b>		
2.139	8	2.146	1
2.129	10	2.127	4
<b>2.061</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2.052</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>2.034</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2.037</b>	<b>6</b>
1.994	10	1.990	1
1.936	21	1.938	20
1.886	21	1.886	12
1.869	12	1.869	5
1.836	31	1.833	25

1		2	
d space	Intensity	d space	Intensity
1.802	21	1.804	16
1.776	22	1.778	16
1.750	25	1.750	18
<b>1.719</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1.711</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>1.715</b>	<b>15</b>		
		<b>1.630</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1.619</b>	<b>8</b>		
1.576	8	1.577	2
1.538	8	1.540	4
1.528	11	1.529	6
1.502	11	1.495	5
1.471	12	1.471	8
1.448	12	1.447	7
1.430	11	1.431	3
1.427	10	1.426	5
<b>1.314</b>	<b>8</b>		
<b>1.310</b>	<b>8</b>		
<b>1.293</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.292</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1.280</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.281</b>	<b>3</b>
		<b>1.262</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1.256</b>	<b>10</b>		
		<b>1.250</b>	<b>4</b>
1.236	11	1.233	7
1.222	8	1.222	3
1.220	12	1.219	7

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

# Conclusions

- Formula:  $\text{NaGd}_9(\text{Si}_{5.25}\text{B})\text{O}_{26}$
- Structure: hexagonal apatite structure
- $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3$ -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