

MS15-1-19 Evaluation of surrogate-models for the incorporation of tetravalent actinides in monazite phases
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Monazite has long been considered as one of the most promising crystalline host materials for long-term storage of radioactive waste, especially actinides. The main reasons for this are its chemical flexibility, its excellent chemical durability and its low recrystallization temperature which allows for rapid repair of radiation induced damage [1,2].

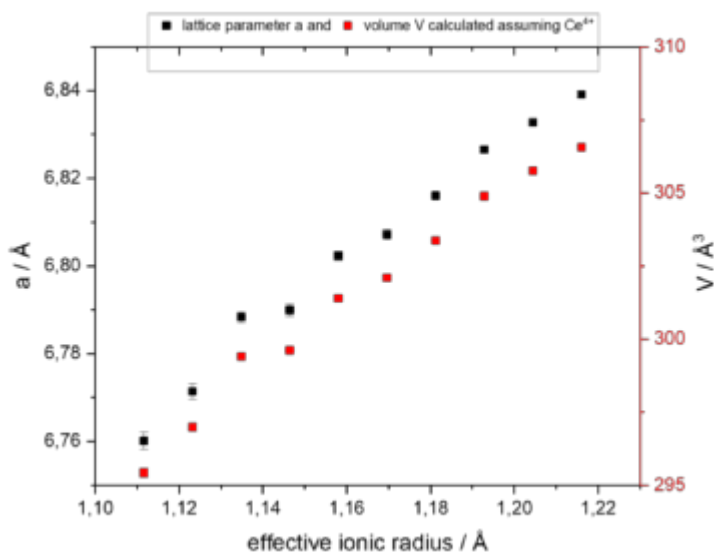
It has been shown that monazites can accommodate large amounts of trivalent actinides as well as various trivalent lanthanides (acting as surrogates for actinides) within its crystal structure [2]. However, the experimental incorporation of tetravalent dopants via a coupled substitution has proven challenging [3-4], even though natural monazite is known to contain up to 15 wt% UO₂ and up to 32 wt% ThO₂, respectively [5]. In this context, it has been suggested that the synthesis of single-phase Ca_{0.5}Ce_{0.5}PO₄ was impossible [4], given the tendency of Ce⁴⁺ to partially reduce to Ce³⁺ at elevated temperatures. Here, we report on the successful synthesis of the solid solution series LaPO₄ - Ca_{0.5}Ce_{0.5}PO₄ in a metastable form via a co-precipitation method. This system will be investigated in view of acting as an inactive model system for comprehensive physical and chemical studies of coupled substitutions in monazite, comprising tetravalent metals.

The chemical composition of the samples was determined using EPMA; PXRD measurements show no evidence for a miscibility gap (see images attached; where not visible the error bars are smaller than the symbols used). Further XANES and EPR measurements are scheduled to verify the tetravalent oxidation state of cerium. The properties of the model system will be investigated, as well as their leaching resistance and the radiation stability.

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References

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PXRD of LaPO₄-Ca_{0.5}Ce_{0.5}PO₄ solid solution

EPMA of $\text{La}_{0.5}\text{Ca}_{0.25}\text{Ce}_{0.25}\text{PO}_4$

