



	<b>Experiment title:</b> <b>Elucidation of structural environment of Th(IV) in clay minerals using EXAFS</b>	<b>Experiment number:</b> ME-50
<b>Beamline:</b> BM 20	<b>Date of experiment:</b> from: 7.4.2000 to: 10.4.2000	<b>Date of report:</b> 18.8.2000
<b>Shifts:</b> 12	<b>Local contact(s):</b> C. Hennig	<i>Received at ESRF:</i> 20.3.2001
<b>Names and affiliations of applicants</b> (* indicates experimentalists): R. Dähn *, Paul Scherrer Institut, CH-5232 Villigen PSI A. Scheidegger *, Paul Scherrer Institut, CH-5232 Villigen PSI P. Spieler *, Paul Scherrer Institut, CH-5232 Villigen PSI M. Glaus, Paul Scherrer Institut, CH-5232 Villigen PSI		

## Report:

### Aims of the experiment and scientific background

The aim of this experiment is to develop and test models, and to acquire selected data in support of the performance assessments of Swiss nuclear waste repositories. The flow of ground water through a repository can potentially result in the release of radionuclides from waste matrices. The released radionuclides can then be transported through engineered barrier systems and the surrounding geosphere. The release of radionuclides can be considerably retarded due to interactions with solid phases. Thus, a detailed molecular level understanding of sorption mechanisms of radionuclides in clay systems is of great importance for safety assessment.

On clay minerals several uptake mechanisms of divalent metal ions such as Ni(II), Co(II), and Zn(II) have been proposed: Sorption on edge sites, sorption on interlayer sites, and the formation of lamellar nucleation phases such as neoformed layer silicates and mixed layered double hydroxides [1-4].

The aim of this study is to use EXAFS to determine sorption mechanisms of Th on montmorillonite. Montmorillonite is an important smectitic mineral responsible for the retention of metals in the geosphere. Furthermore, the clay is used as a backfill material in the Swiss concept for a high level radioactive waste repository and thus, metal sorption on montmorillonite has been investigated in our laboratory in great details [5].

### Experiments + Results

Samples were prepared in a glove box by reacting Th and montmorillonite at pH 3.0 and at high ionic strength 0.1 M NaClO<sub>4</sub> to block cation exchange processes. The initial Th concentrations for the samples were  $2.7 \cdot 10^{-6}$  -  $4 \cdot 10^{-4}$  M Th. After a reaction time of 7 days the samples were centrifuged and the wet pastes were transferred into a sealed Plexiglas sample holder. Th-L<sub>III</sub>-edge fluorescence were recorded for samples

containing 1-157  $\mu\text{mol/g}$  Th sorbed onto the montmorillonite.  $k^3$ -weighted EXAFS spectra for Th sorbed on montmorillonite are shown in Fig. 1. With increasing Th loading the intensity of  $k^3\chi(k)$  increases and the wave frequency between  $\sim 6$  and  $\sim 10$   $\text{\AA}^{-1}$  shifts to higher values. The corresponding experimental Radial Structure Functions (RSF's) are shown in Fig.2 . The figure reveals that the amplitude of the first peak (Th-O contribution) is decreasing with decreasing Th loading and that the peak is split into two oxygen shells. The second RSF peak (Th-Si contribution) increases with decreasing loading and its position is shifted to higher distances. To date, the data analysis is finalised using theoretical approaches.

## References

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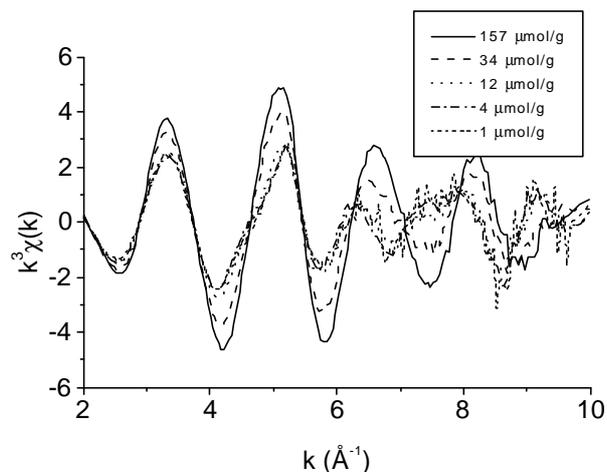


Figure 1:  $k^3$ -weighted Th  $L_{III}$ -edge EXAFS spectra for different Th-concentrations sorbed onto montmorillonite

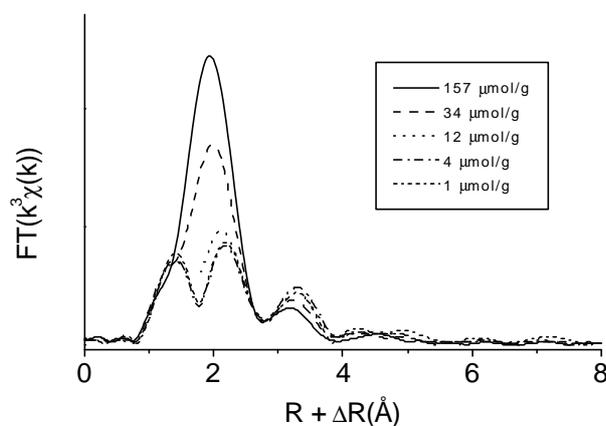


Figure 2: Concentration dependence of the Th  $L_{III}$ -edge RSFs of Th sorbed onto montmorillonite