

# Uranium(VI) Nanoparticles in Geodisposal Relevant Conditions

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In many countries a significant legacy of radioactive wastes exists. The strategy for radioactive waste management includes, for intermediate level wastes, containment in a Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) in the deep sub-surface which typically will contain cementitious materials. Interaction of groundwater with the cement and wastes will form a plume of a hyperalkaline leachate (pH 13 – 10).<sup>1</sup> Under these conditions, thermodynamic modelling predicts that U(VI) solubility will be limited (ppb or lower) and controlled by equilibrium with alkali and alkaline-earth uranates.<sup>2</sup> In addition to transport in the dissolved phase, colloidal transport of radionuclides may be significant.<sup>3</sup> However, the potential formation of hexavalent uranium (U(VI)) colloids has received little interest despite the observation that U(VI) will be stabilised at elevated pH conditions relative to U(IV).<sup>4</sup> Here, we focussed on the formation and characterisation of such colloidal phases.

We applied conventional geochemical and microscopy techniques combined with synchrotron based *in-* and *ex-situ* X-ray techniques (SAXS and XAS) to identify and characterize colloidal U(VI) nanoparticles in a synthetic cement leachate (pH  $\approx$  13) with 10-60 ppm U(VI). The results show that in the 10 ppm system, 1-60 nm U(VI) nanoparticles formed within hours and remained stable as colloids for at least 2.5 years and in the presence of several mineral phases. Additional structural analyses showed that the nanoparticles had a clarkeite (Na-uranate) type structure. Understanding the formation of such colloidal U(VI) nanoparticles is essential in understanding and constraining the behaviour of U in cementitious GDFs.

## References

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