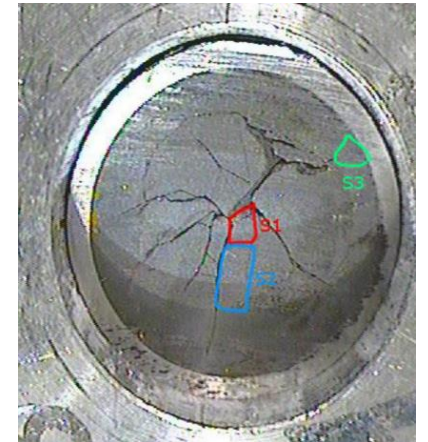
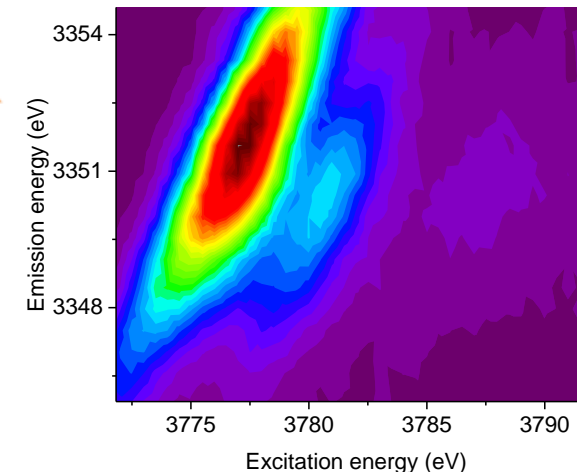
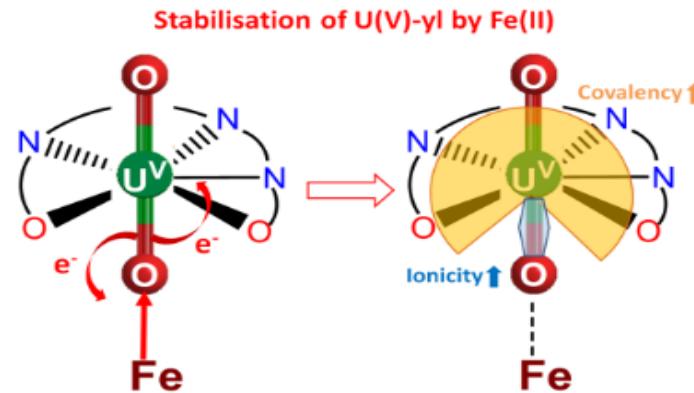
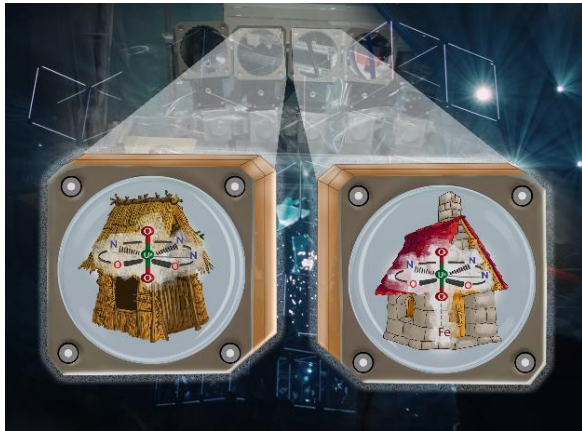


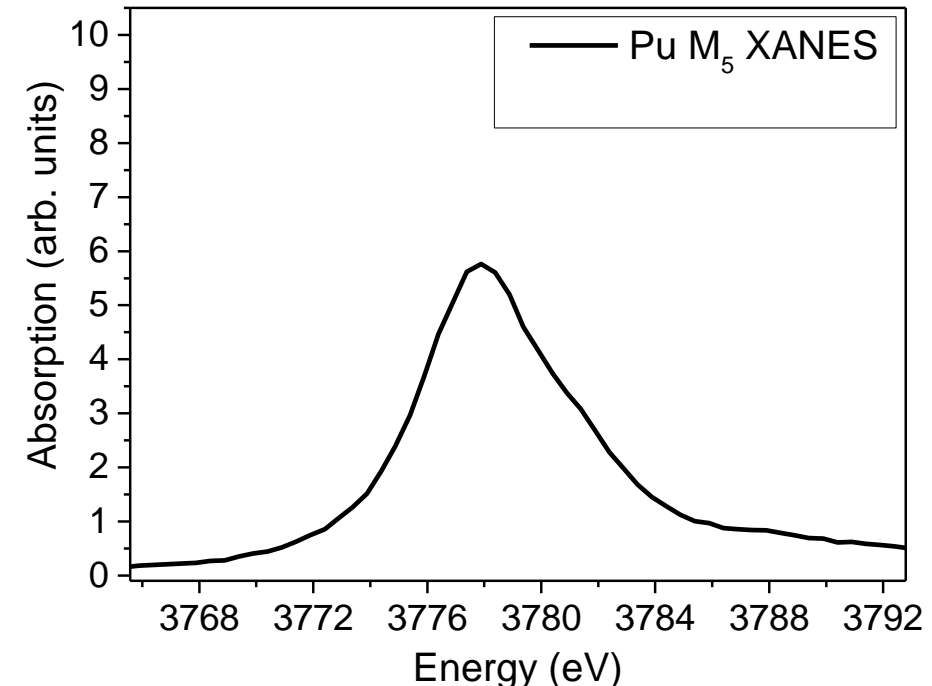
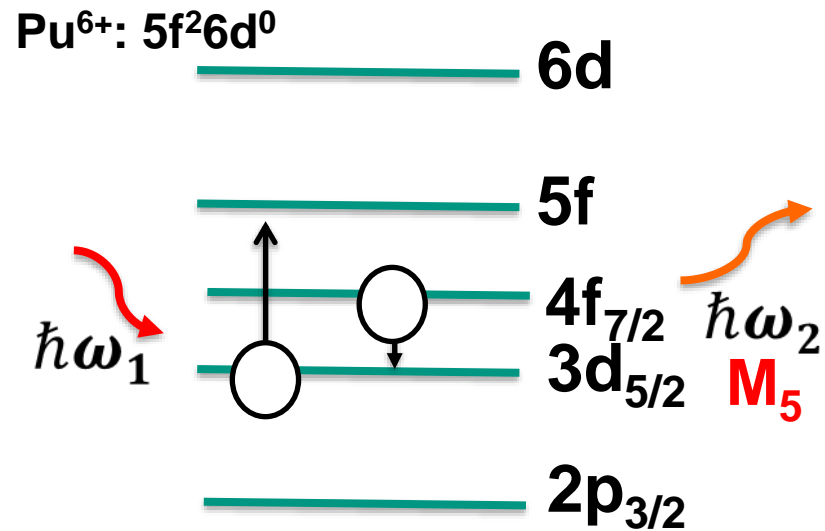
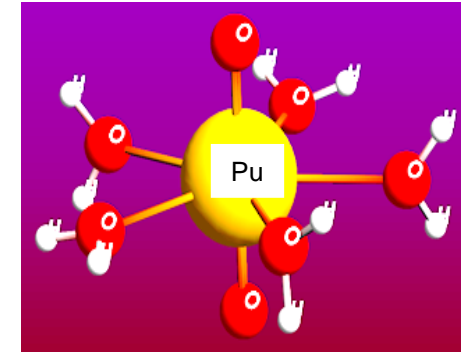
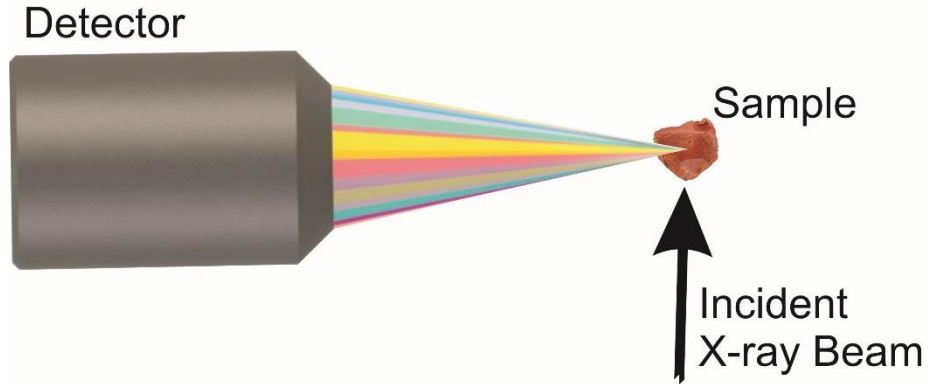
# Actinide electronic structure and speciation using high energy resolution X-ray absorption and emission spectroscopy

Tonya Vitova

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Institute for Nuclear Waste Disposal



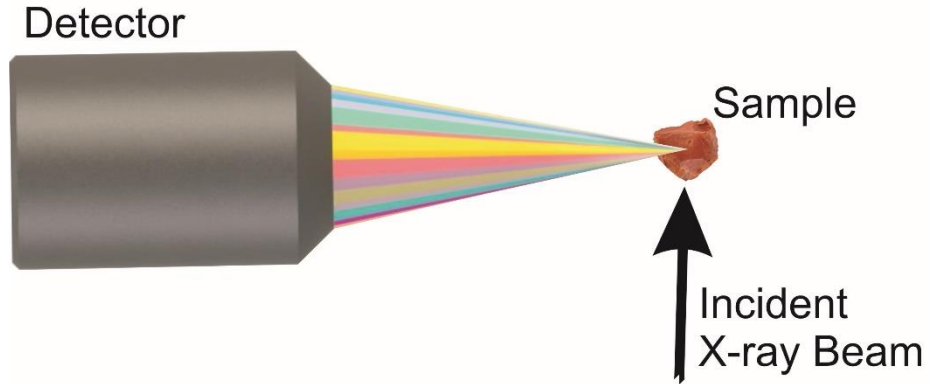
# Basic principles of the High Resolution X-ray Absorption Near Edge Structure (HR-XANES) technique



*T. Vitova et al., Nature Communications 8 (2017) 16053*

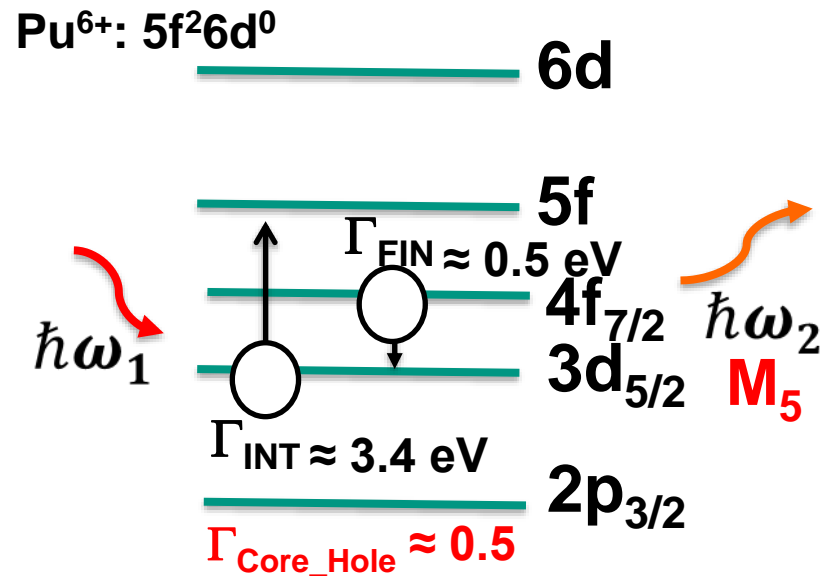
Dipole selection rule:  $\Delta l = \pm 1, \Delta s = 0, \Delta J = \pm 1$

# Basic principles of the High Resolution X-ray Absorption Near Edge Structure (HR-XANES) technique

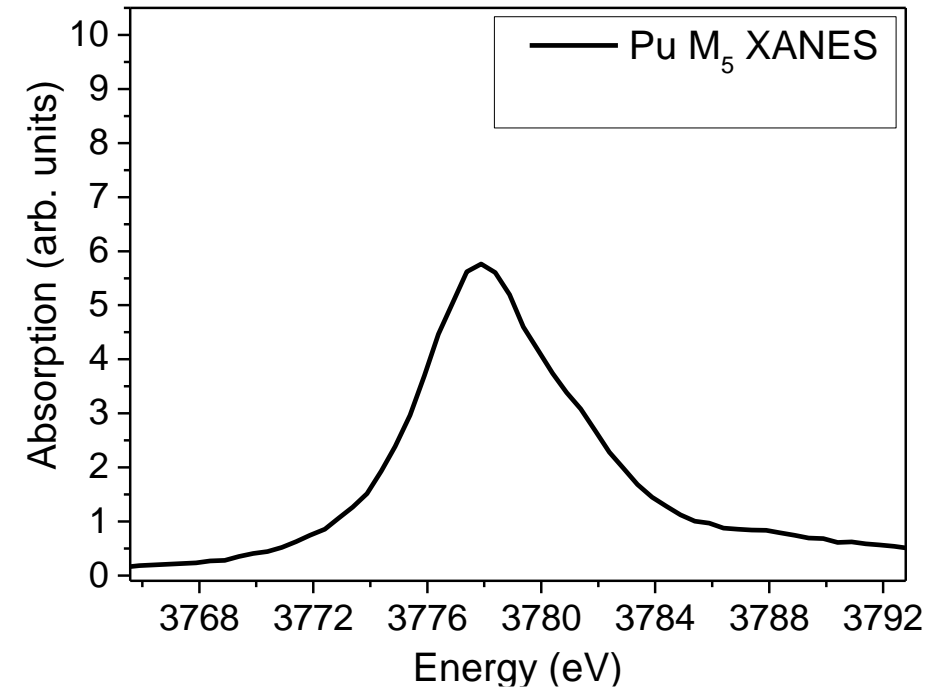


Energy resolution of Detector > 100 eV

spectral broadening  
(detector, beamline, core-hole lifetime broadening)

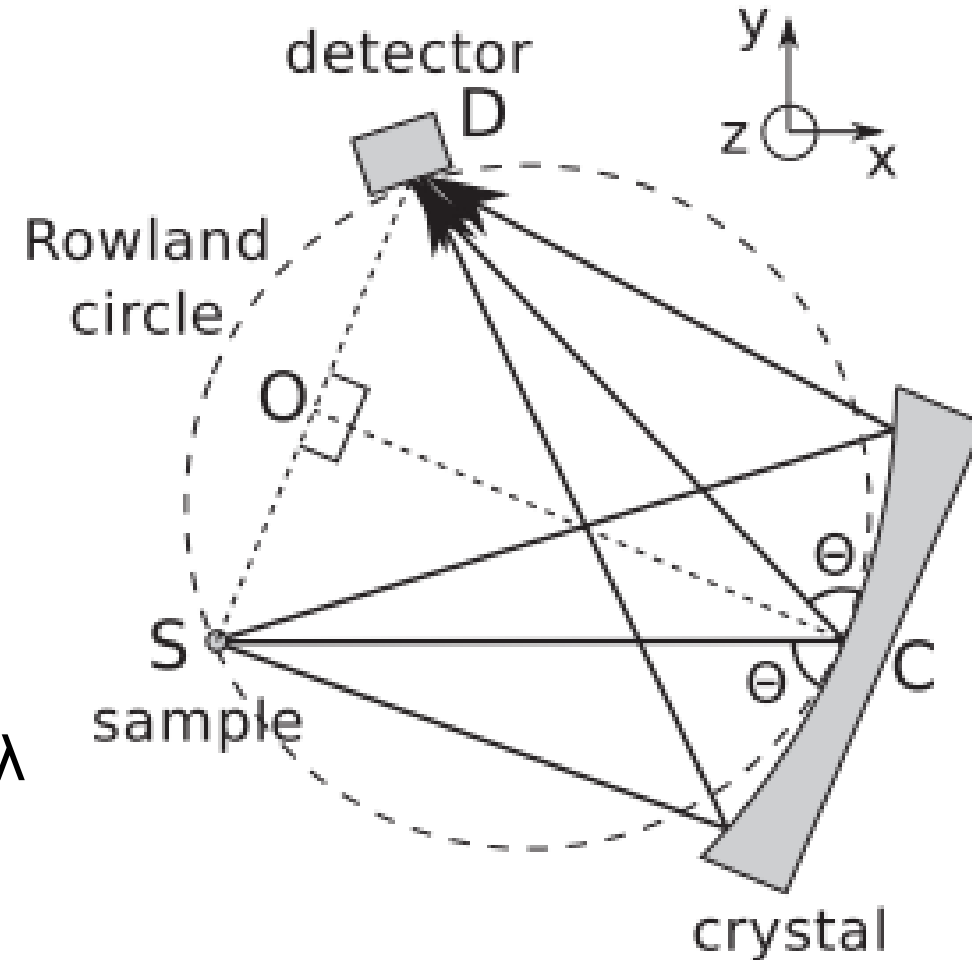
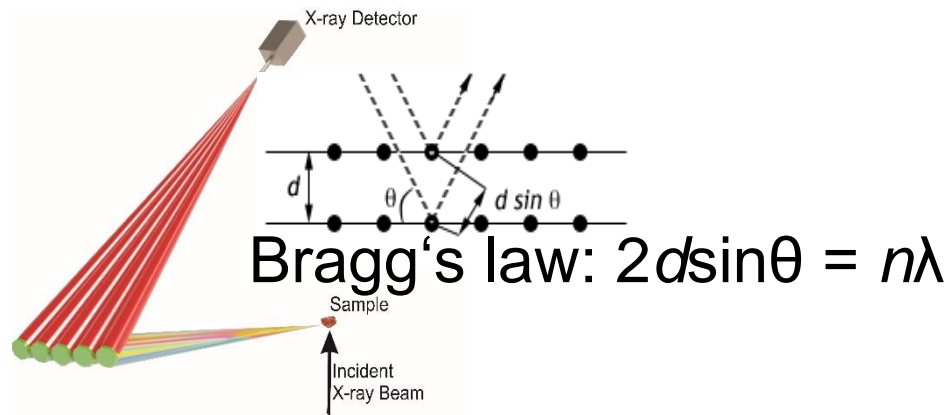


Dipole selection rule:  $\Delta l = \pm 1, \Delta s = 0, \Delta J = \pm 1$



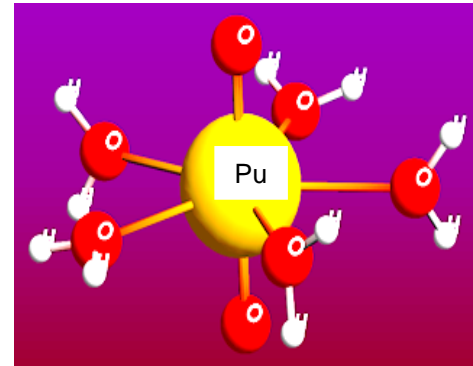
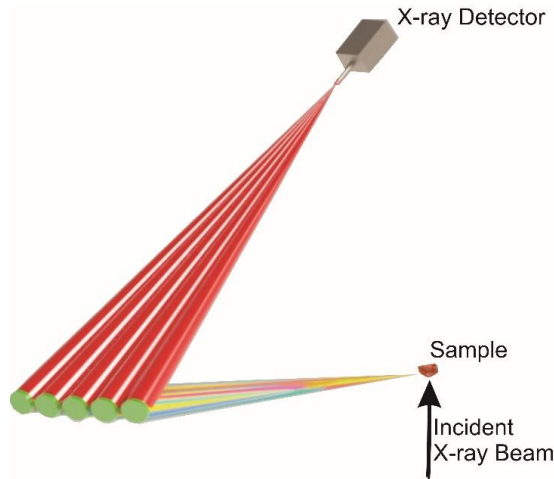
T. Vitova et al., Nature Communications 8 (2017) 16053

# Basic principles of the High Resolution X-ray Absorption Near Edge Structure (HR-XANES) technique



*E. Kleymenov et al., Review of Scientific Instruments 82, 065107 (2011)*

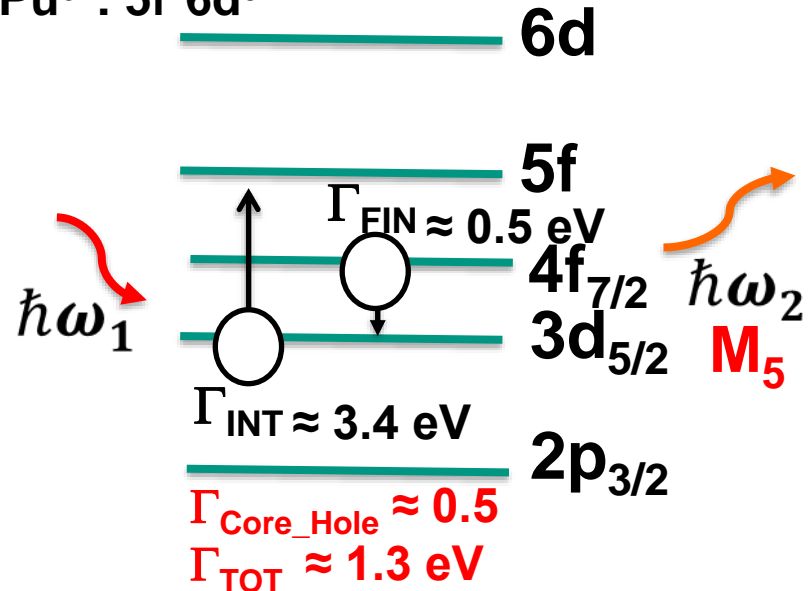
# Basic principles of the High Resolution X-ray Absorption Near Edge Structure (HR-XANES) technique



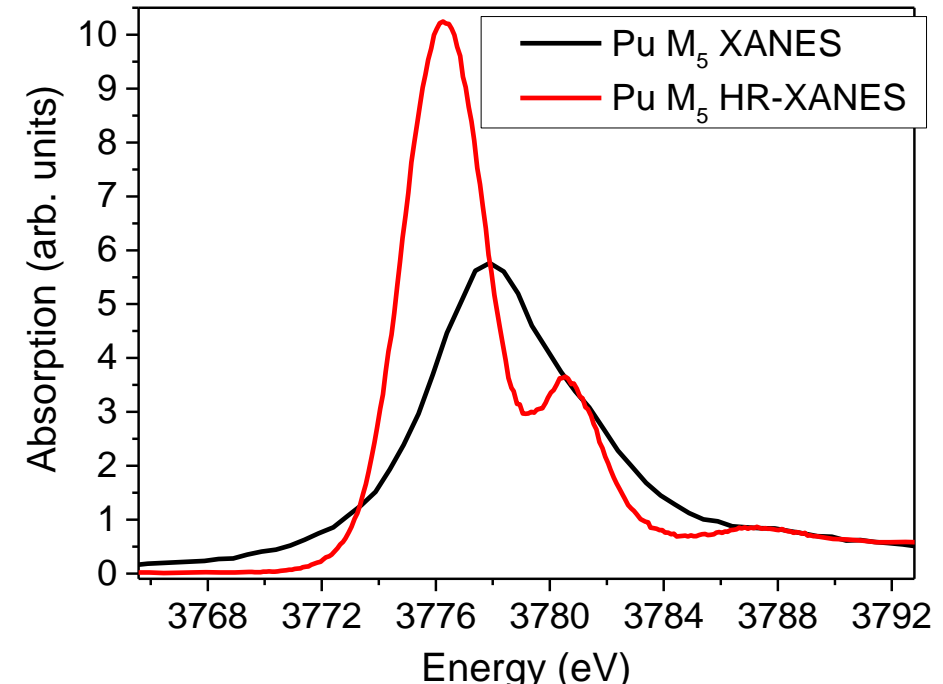
Energy resolution of Detector < 2 eV

spectral broadening  
(detector, beamline, core-hole lifetime broadening)

Pu<sup>6+</sup>: 5f<sup>2</sup>6d<sup>0</sup>

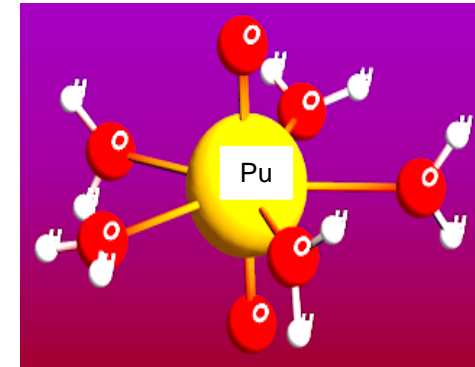
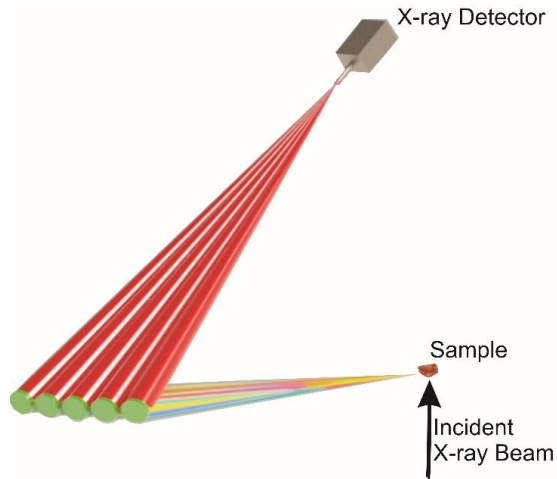


Dipole selection rule:  $\Delta l = \pm 1, \Delta s = 0, \Delta J = \pm 1$

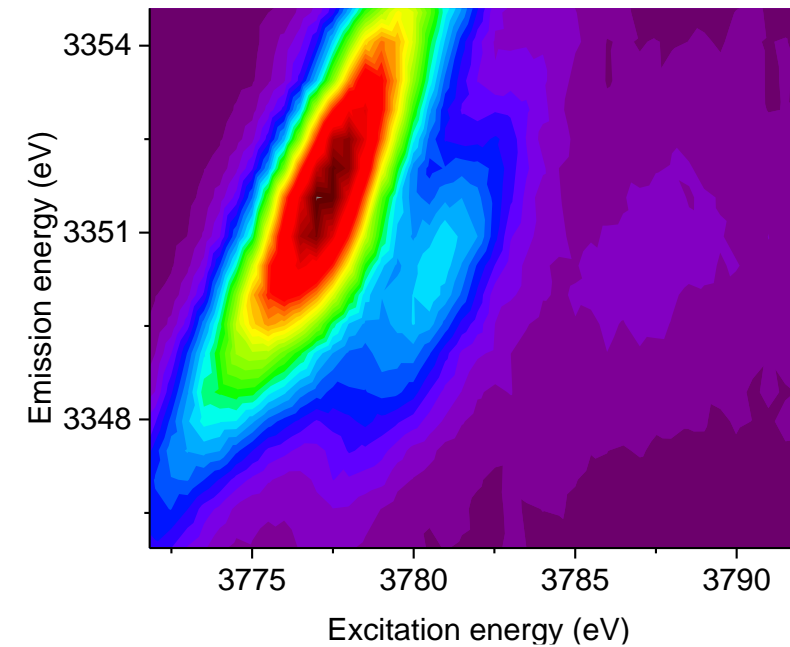
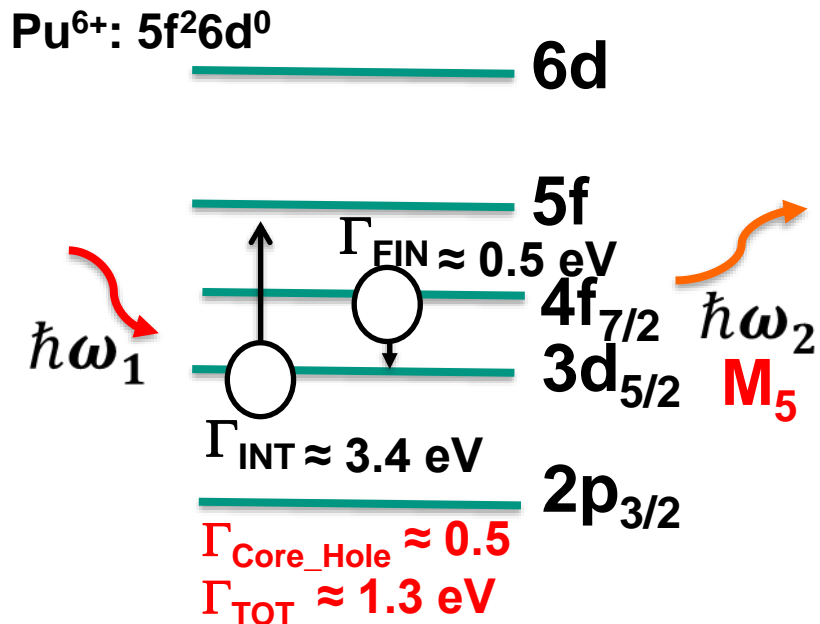


T. Vitova et al., Nature Communications 8 (2017) 16053

# Basic principles of the Resonant Inelastic X-ray Scattering (RIXS) technique



**3d4fRIXS**



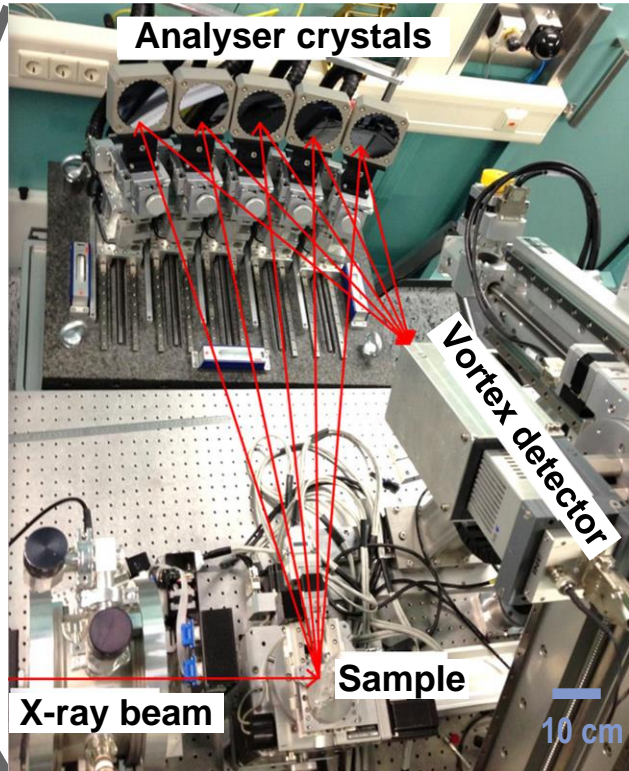
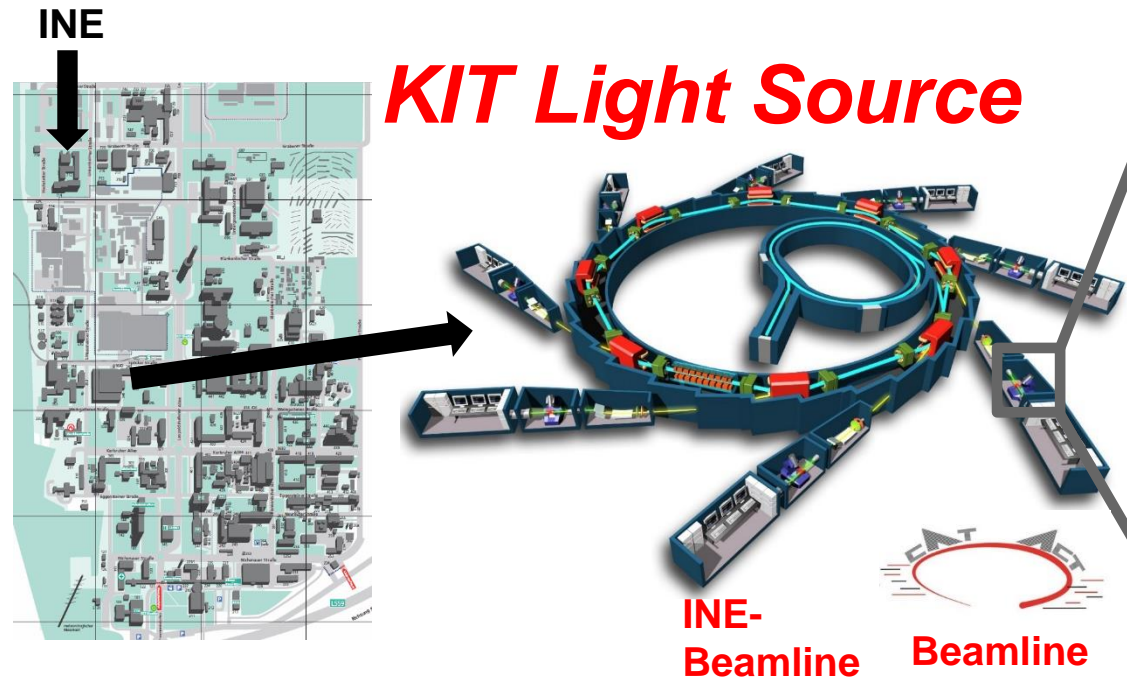
*T. Vitova et al., Nature Communications 8 (2017) 16053*

**Dipole selection rule:  $\Delta l = \pm 1, \Delta s = 0, \Delta J = \pm 1$**

# The high resolution X-ray emission spectrometer at the ACT stations at the KIT Light Source



INE and CAT-ACT-Beamlines: licenced for handling of radionuclides with activities up to  $10^6$  times the exemption limit

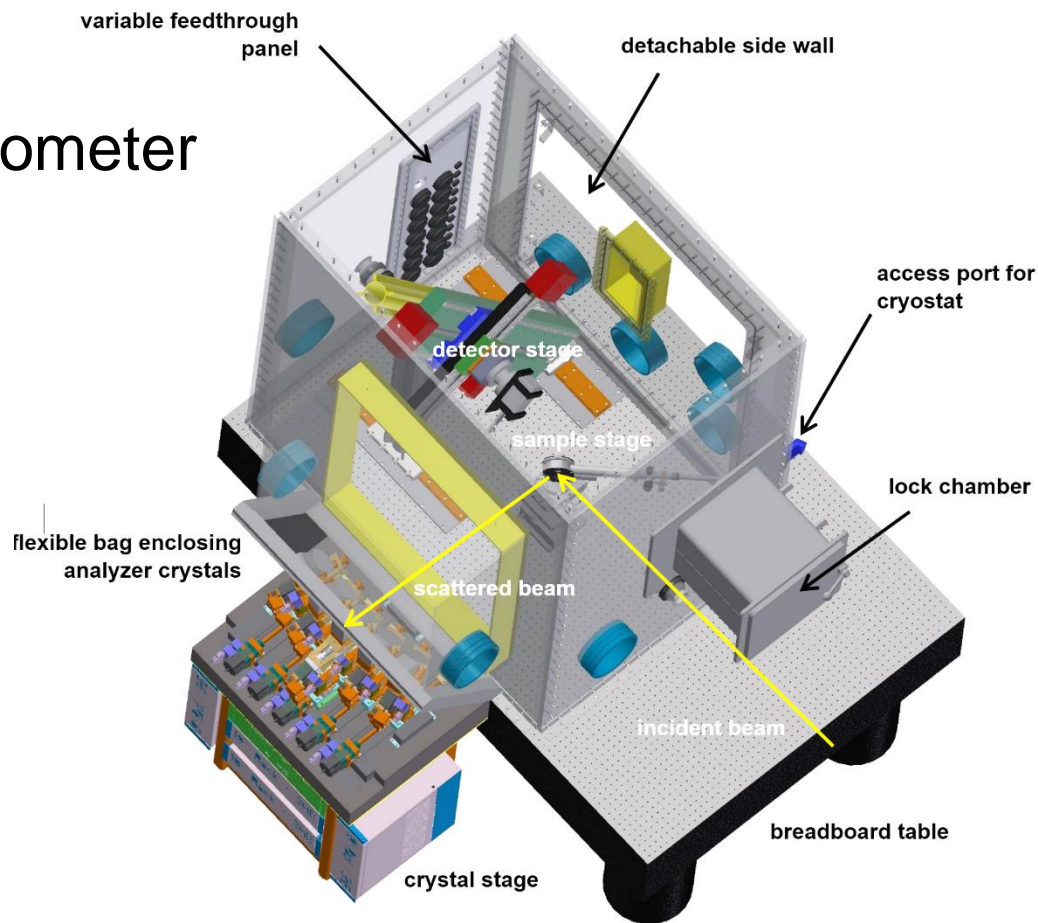


Zimina, A. et al. *Review of Scientific Instruments* 88, 113113 (2017)  
Schacherl, B. et al. *Anal. Chim. Acta* 2022, 1202, 339636.  
Schacherl, B. et al. *J. Synchrotron Radiat.* 2022, 29 (1), 80–88.

# The high resolution X-ray emission spectrometer at the ACT stations at the KIT Light Source



Old spectrometer

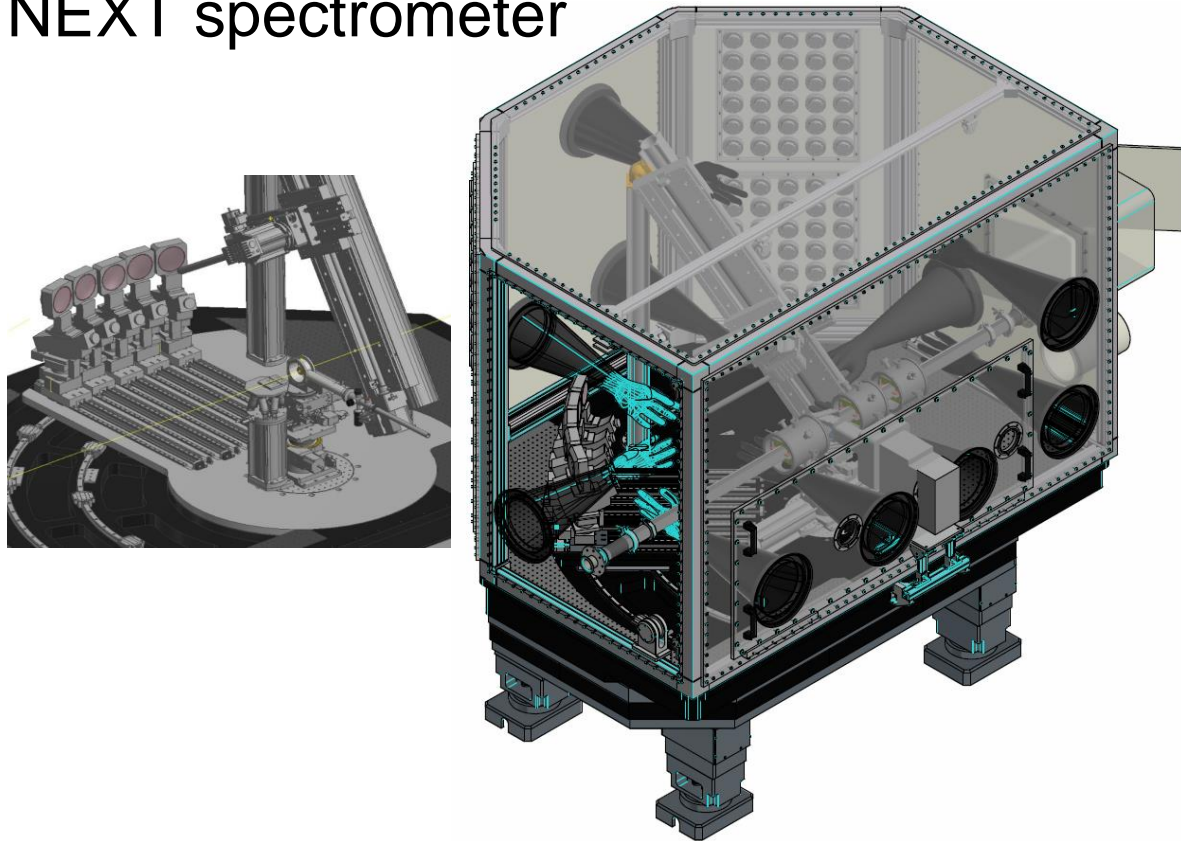


Zimina, A. et al. *Review of Scientific Instruments* 88, 113113 (2017)  
Schacherl, B. et al. *Anal. Chim. Acta* 2022, 1202, 339636.  
Schacherl, B. et al. *J. Synchrotron Radiat.* 2022, 29 (1), 80–88.



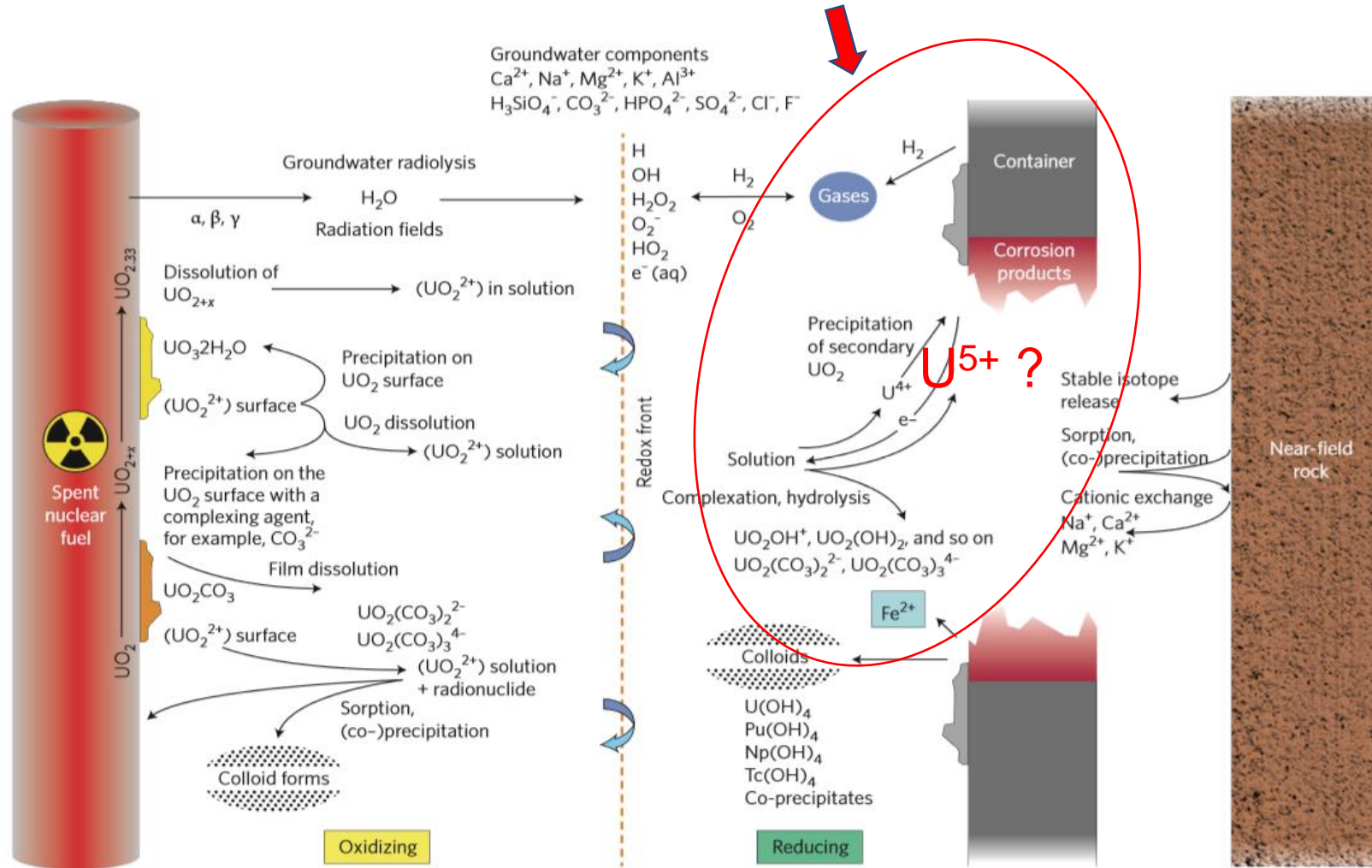
# The high resolution X-ray emission spectrometer at the ACT stations at the KIT Light Source

## NEXT spectrometer



*Zimina, A. et al. Review of Scientific Instruments 88, 113113 (2017)*  
*Schacherl, B. et al. Anal. Chim. Acta 2022, 1202, 339636.*  
*Schacherl, B. et al. J. Synchrotron Radiat. 2022, 29 (1), 80–88.*

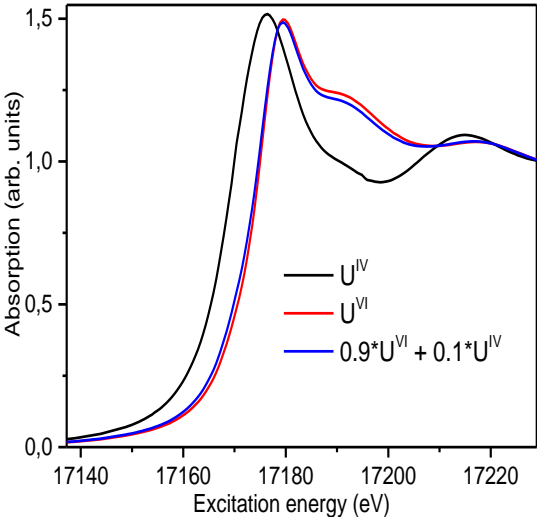
# Motivation: The mechanism of Fe induced bond stability of uranyl(V)



R. Ewing, Nature Mat., 2015

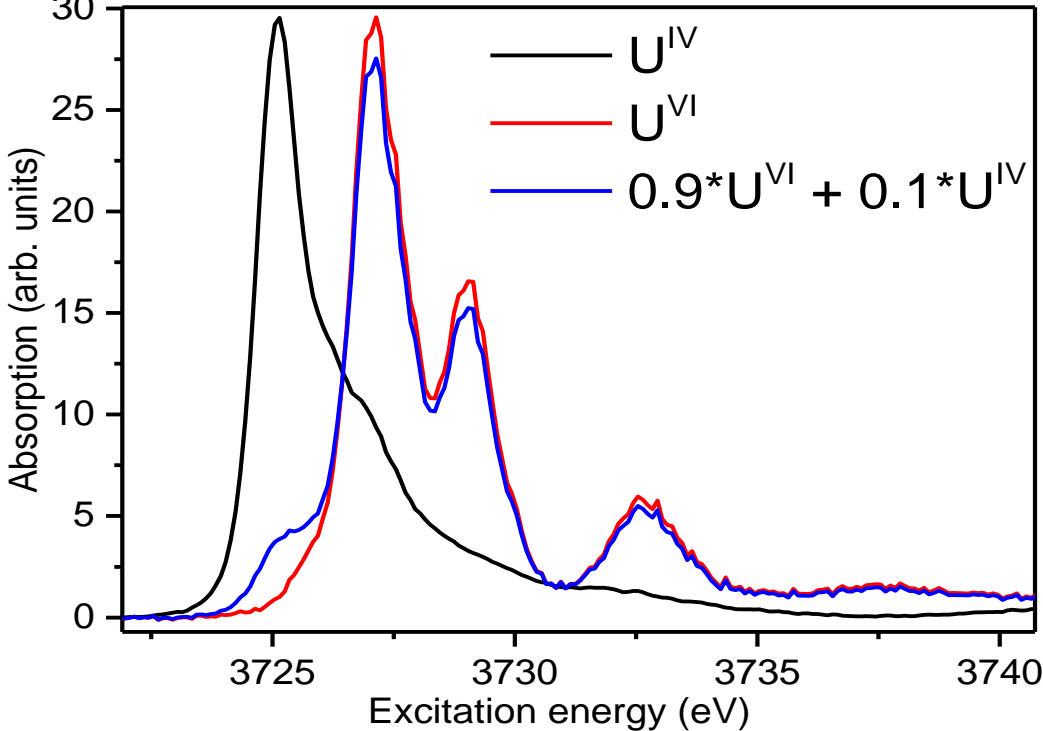
# Oxidation state investigations applying U M<sub>4</sub> edge HR-XANES

### U L<sub>3</sub> edge XANES

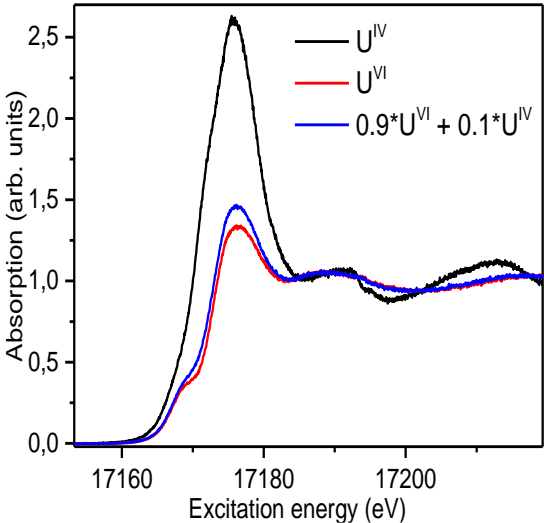


U L<sub>3</sub> or U M<sub>4</sub> HR-XANES is more sensitive to U oxidation states?

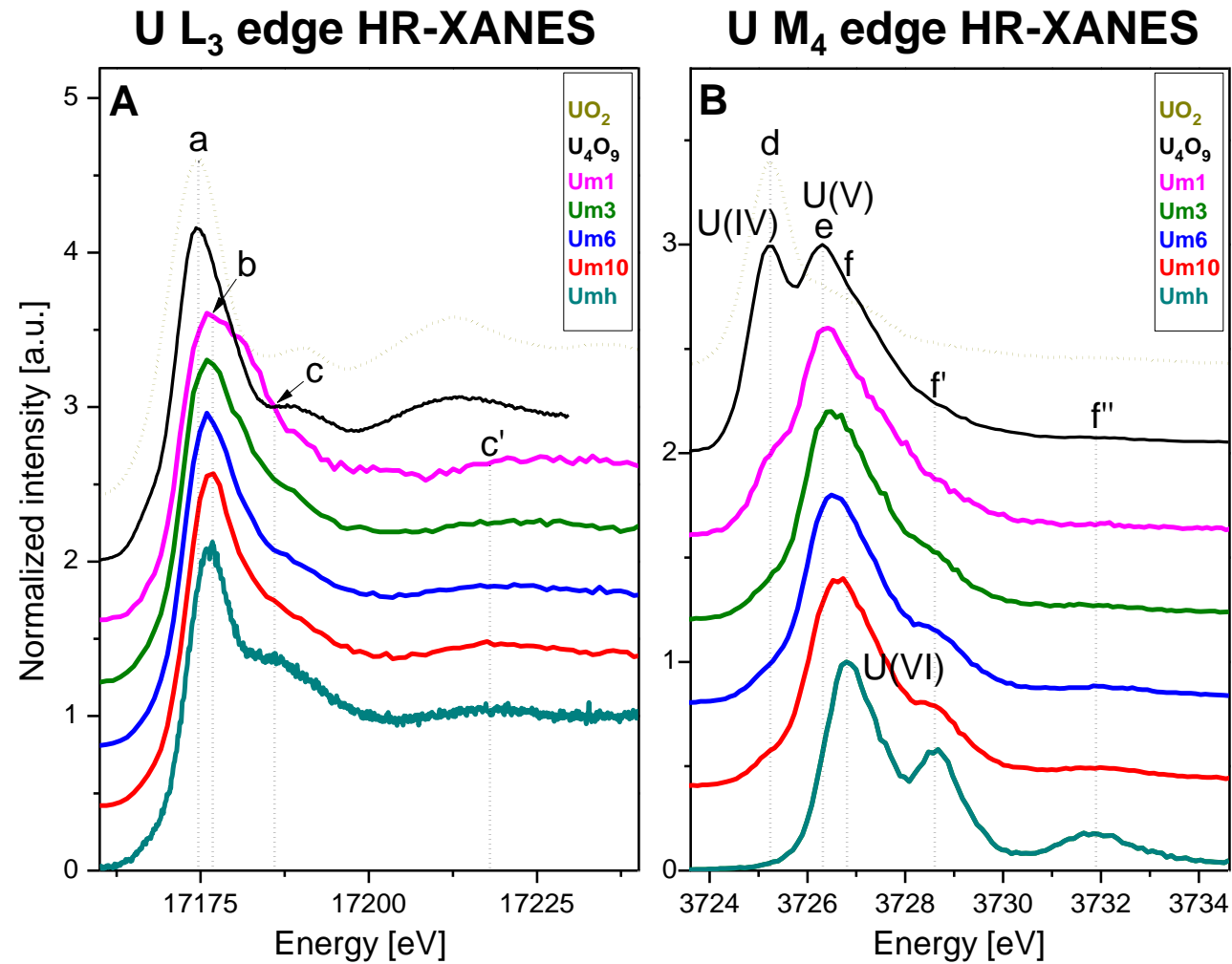
### U M<sub>4</sub> edge HR-XANES



### U L<sub>3</sub> edge HR-XANES



# The mechanism of Fe induced bond stability of uranyl(V)



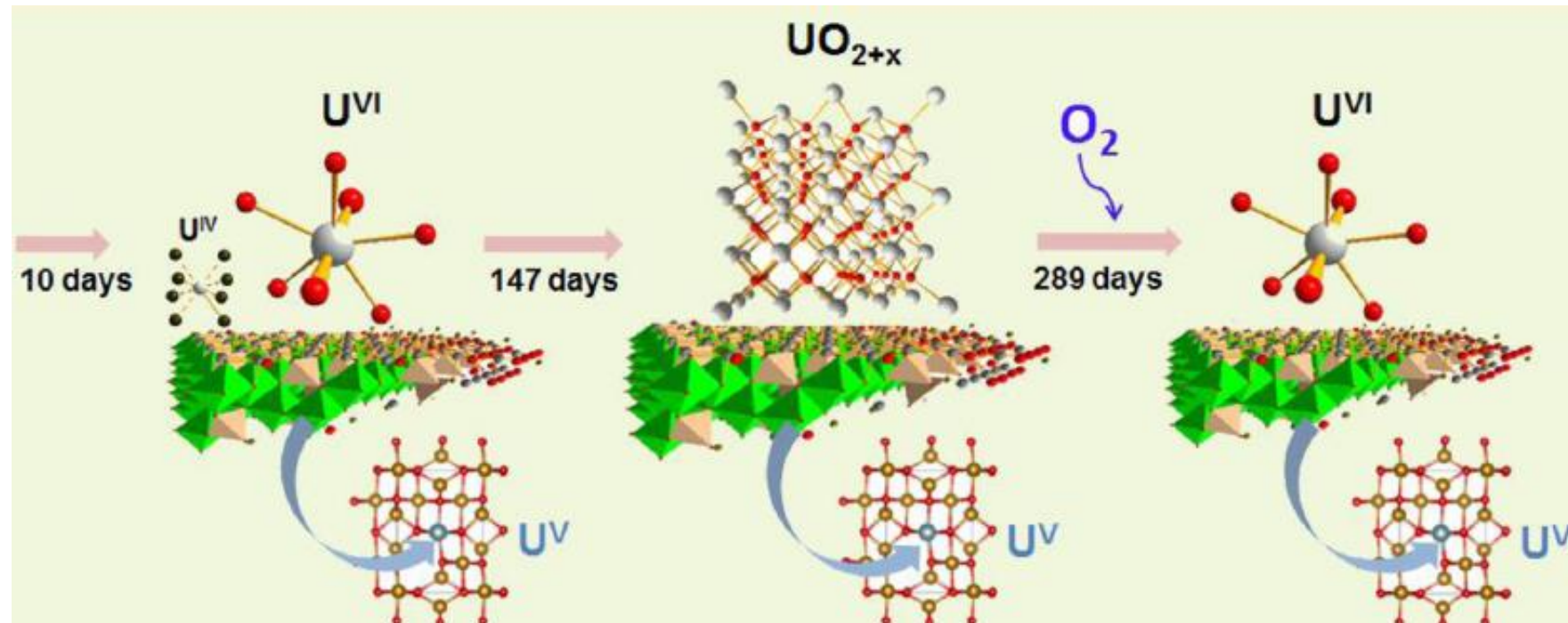
**Only U M<sub>4</sub> HR-XANES detects:**

➤ **U<sup>IV</sup>, U<sup>V</sup> and U<sup>VI</sup> in the same sample**

*I. Pidchenko et al., Environmental Science & Technology. 51 (2017) 2217*

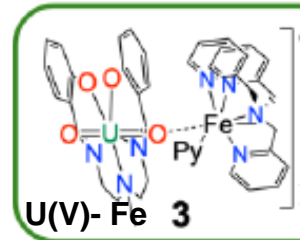
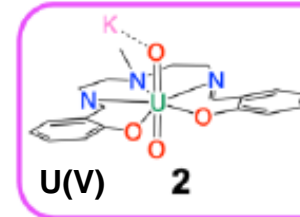
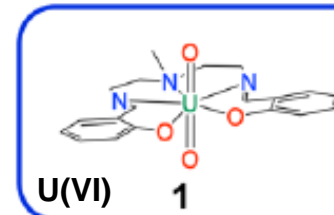
# The mechanism of Fe induced bond stability of uranyl(V)

U(V)-O-Fe incorporated in magnetite “long term” stable even in air => **Why?**



*I. Pidchenko et al., Environmental Science & Technology. 51 (2017) 2217*

# The mechanism of Fe induced bond stability of uranyl(V)



R. Faizova et al. *Chem Sci* 9 (2018) 7520:

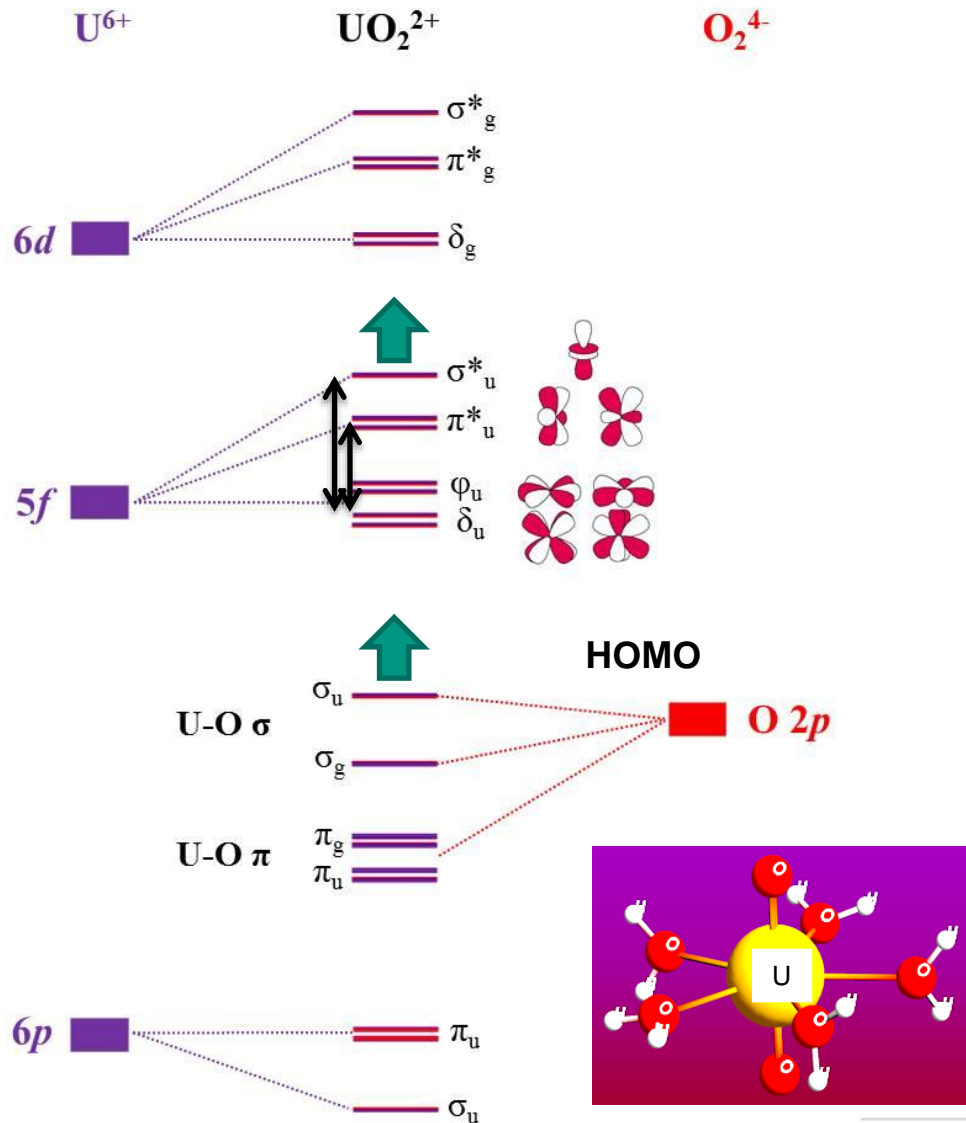
**Fe(II) stabilises U(V)-yl against proton induced disproportionation**

**Cyclic voltammetry: increased range of stability of U(V) + Fe(II)**

Ligand: Mesaldien<sup>2-</sup>

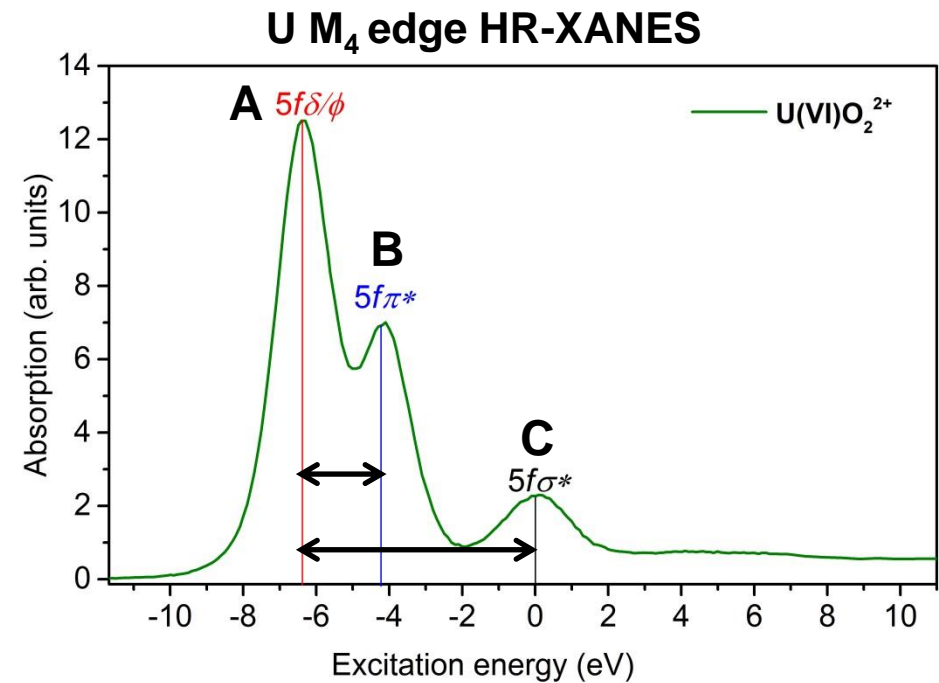
*T. Vitova, L. Maron, M. Mazzanti et al., Chem. Sci. 13 (2022) 11038*

# U M<sub>4</sub> HR-XANES of actinyls: Tool for detection changes of U-Oax bond covalency



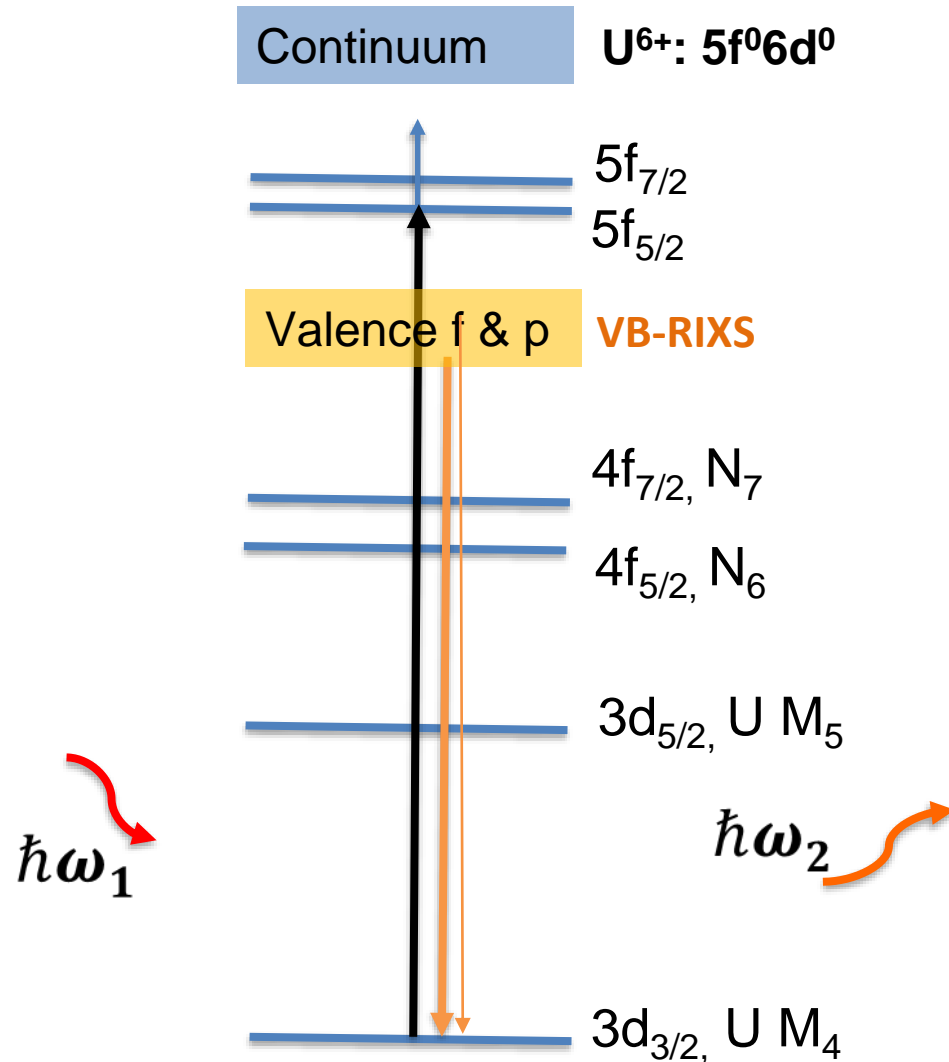
„Pushing from below“

❖ Large energy shift of  $5f\sigma^*$  compared to  $5f\delta/\phi \Rightarrow$  Large An-Oax bond covalency

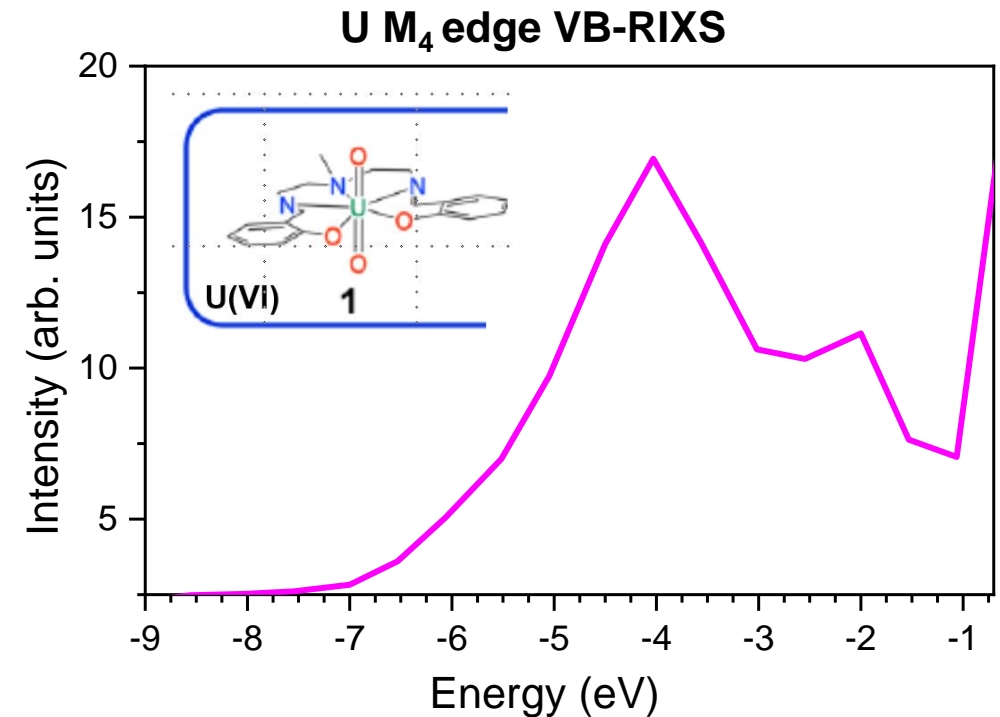


T. Vitova et al., Nature Communications 8 (2017) 16053

# U $M_4$ edge valence band resonant inelastic X-ray scattering (VB-RIXS): Tool for detection of U-ligands bond covalency



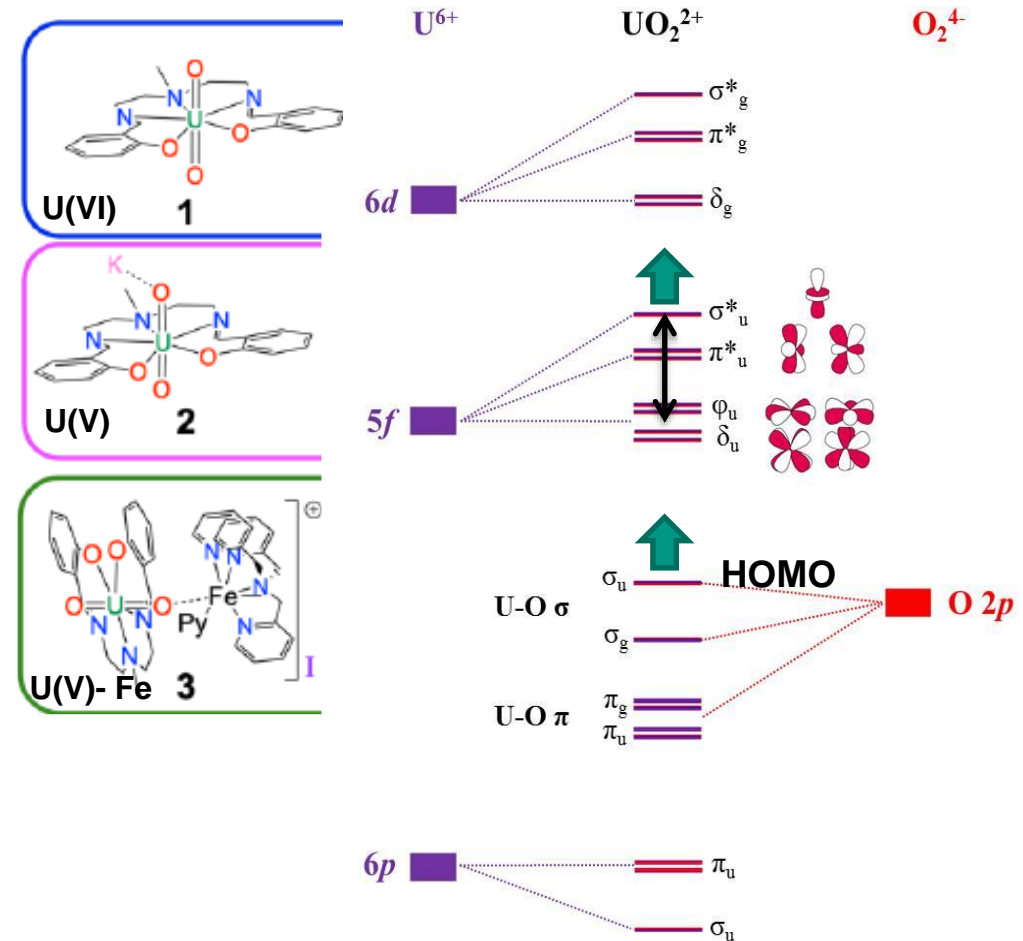
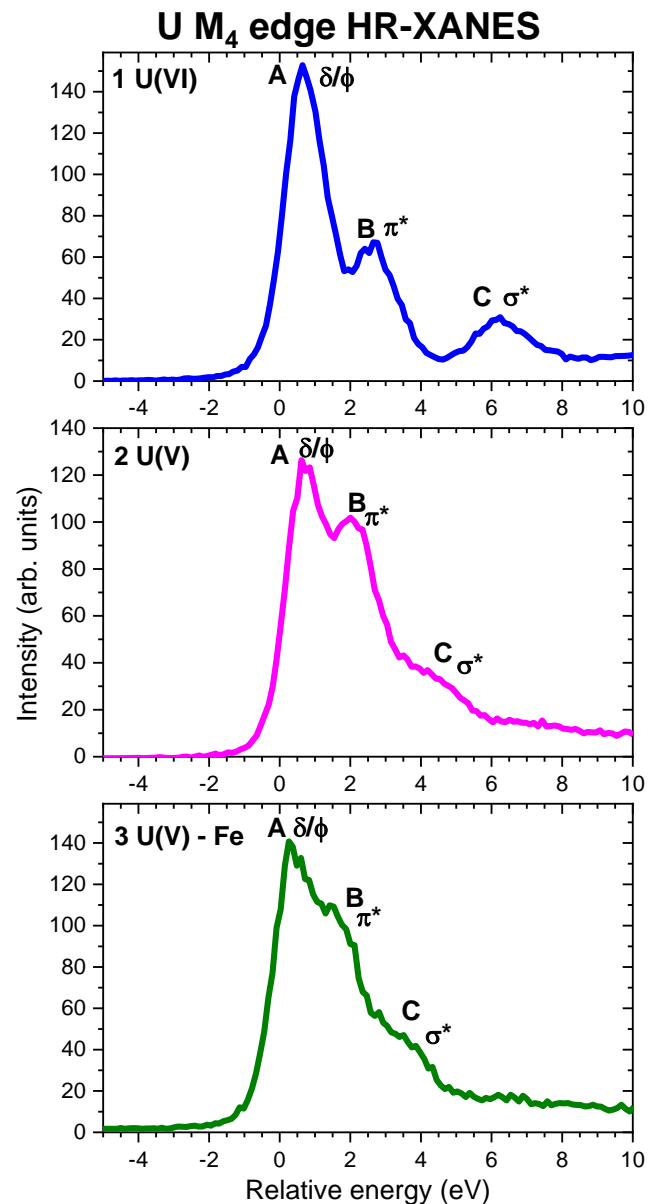
❖ Large area => Large U 5f contribution to the valence band  
=> Large U-ligands bond covalency



T. Vitova, L. Maron, M. Mazzanti et al., *Chem. Sci.* 13 (2022) 11038



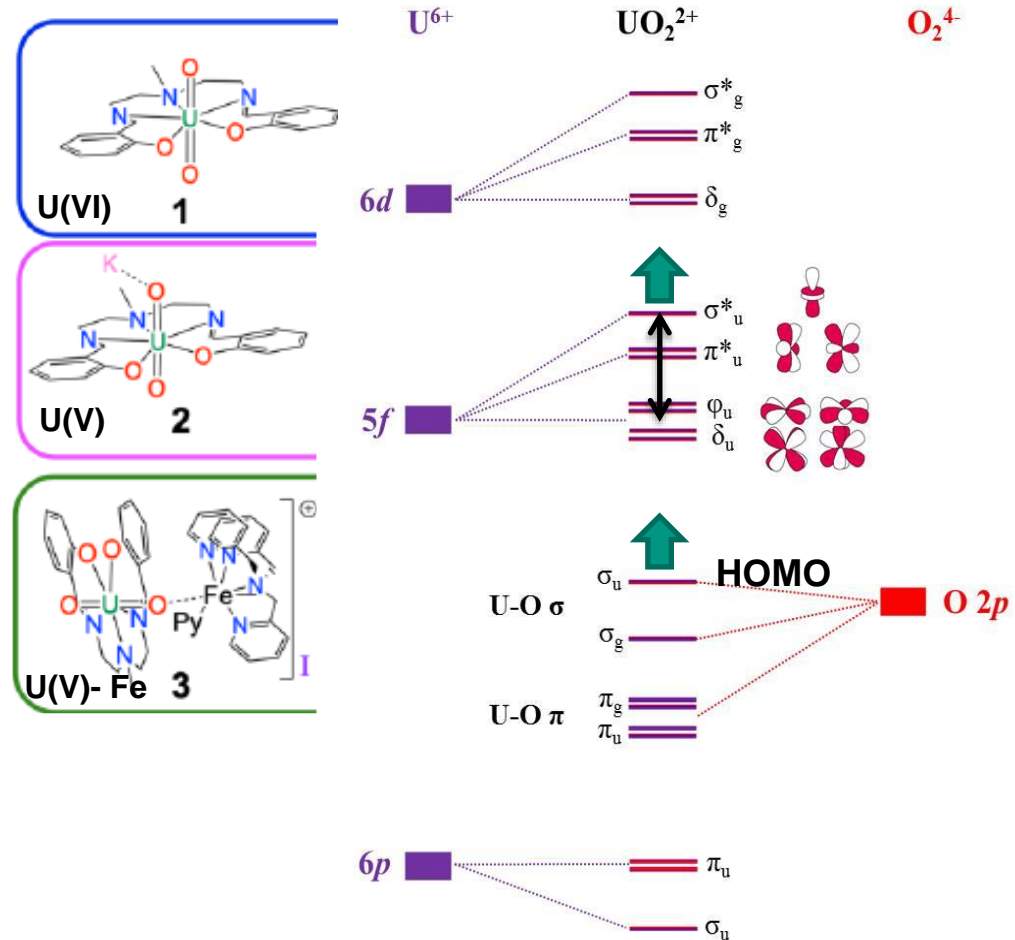
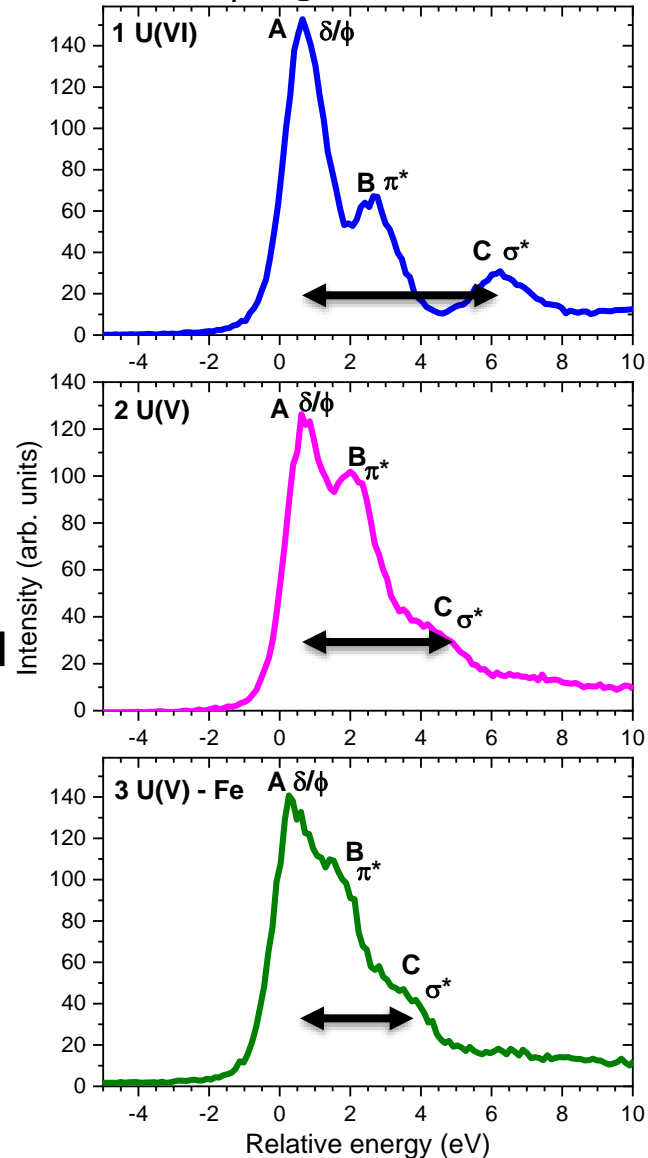
# The mechanism of Fe induced bond stability of uranyl(V)



T. Vitova, L. Maron, M. Mazzanti et al., Chem. Sci. 13 (2022) 11038

# The mechanism of Fe induced bond stability of uranyl(V)

U M<sub>4</sub> edge HR-XANES

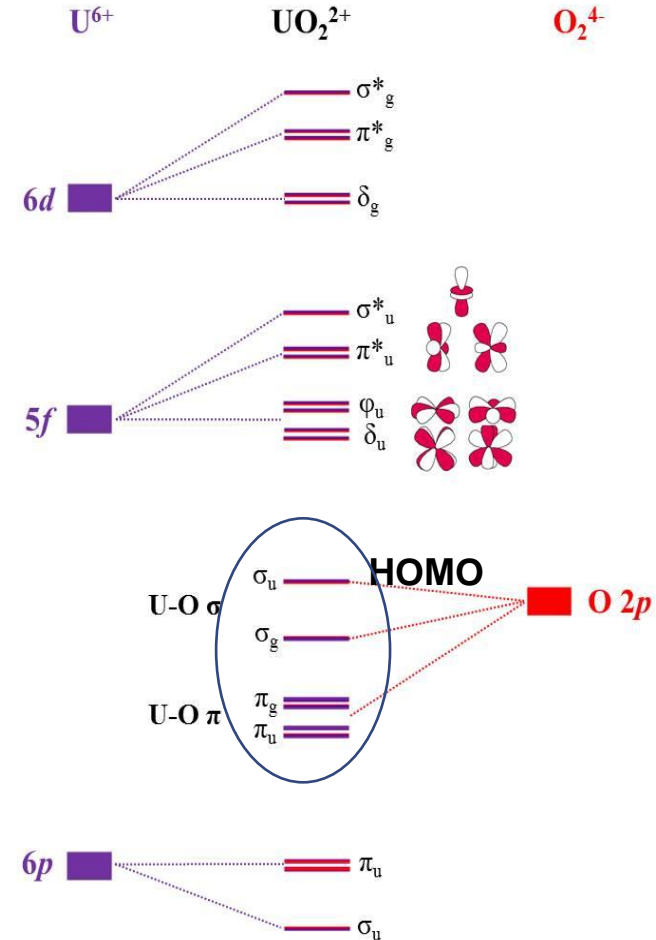
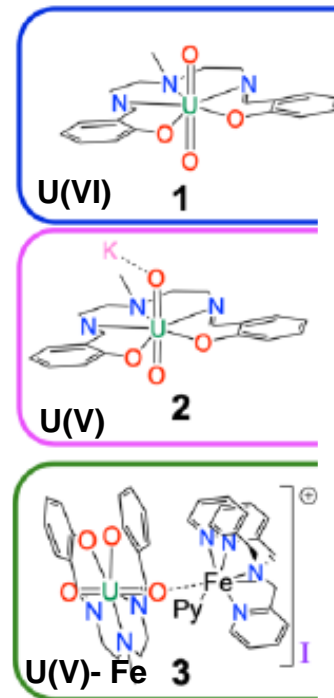
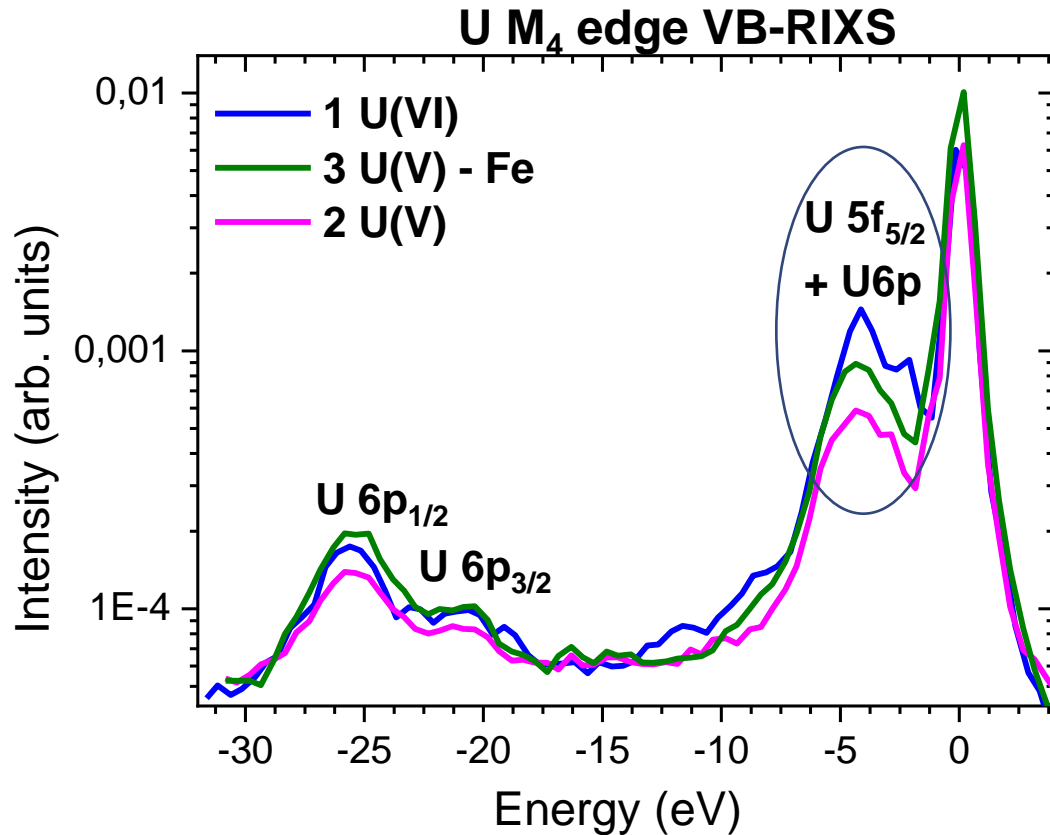


T. Vitova, L. Maron, M. Mazzanti et al., *Chem. Sci.* 13 (2022) 11038

U-Oax  
bond covalency  
decreases  
U(VI) > U(V) > U(V)-Fe

DFT (NBO, WBI bond  
analyses) supports  
the experimental  
results

# The mechanism of Fe induced bond stability of uranyl(V)

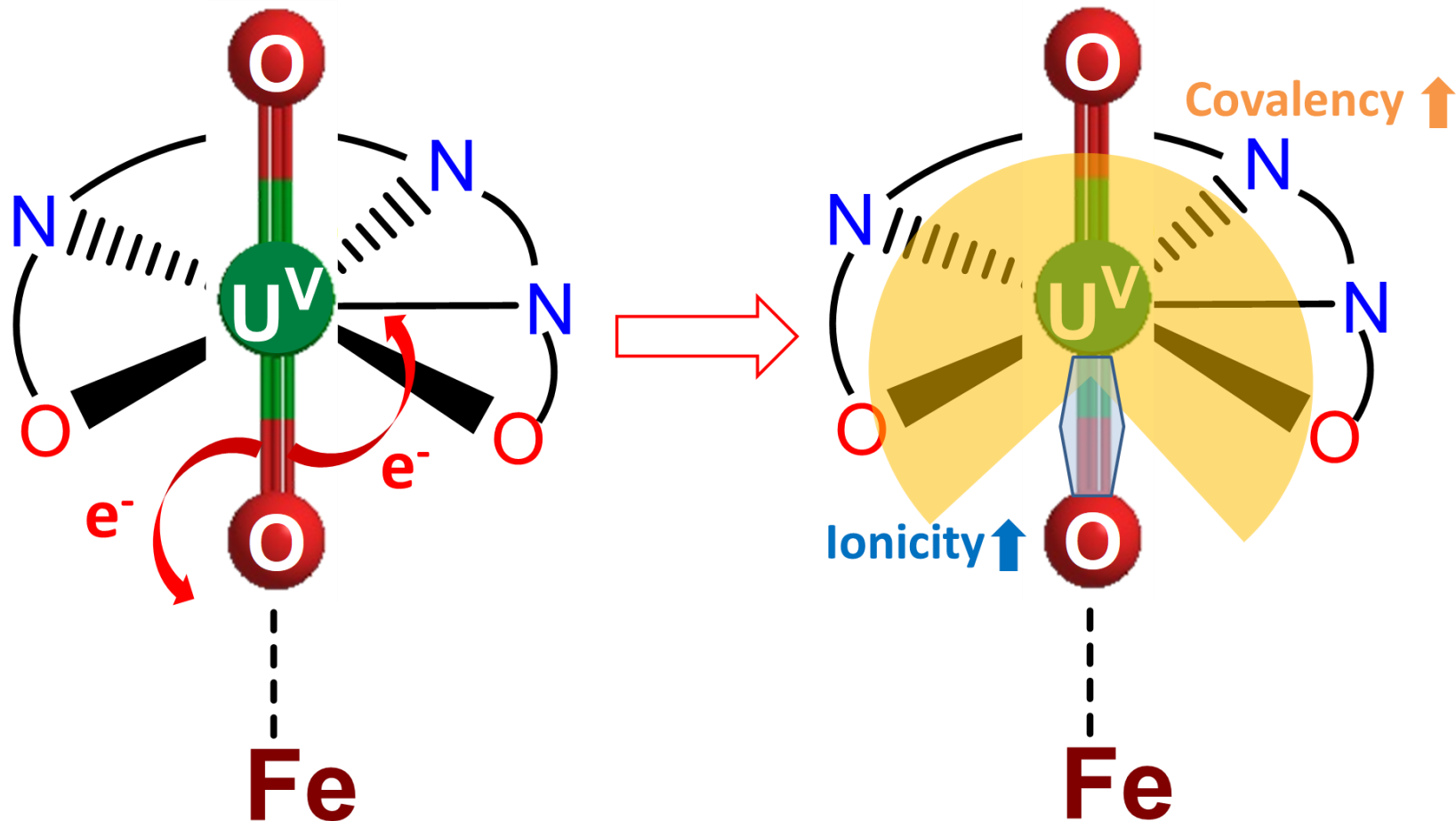


**U-ligands  
bond covalency  
decreases  
U(VI)>U(V)-Fe>U(V)**

**DFT (NBO, WBI bond  
analyses) supports  
the experimental  
results**

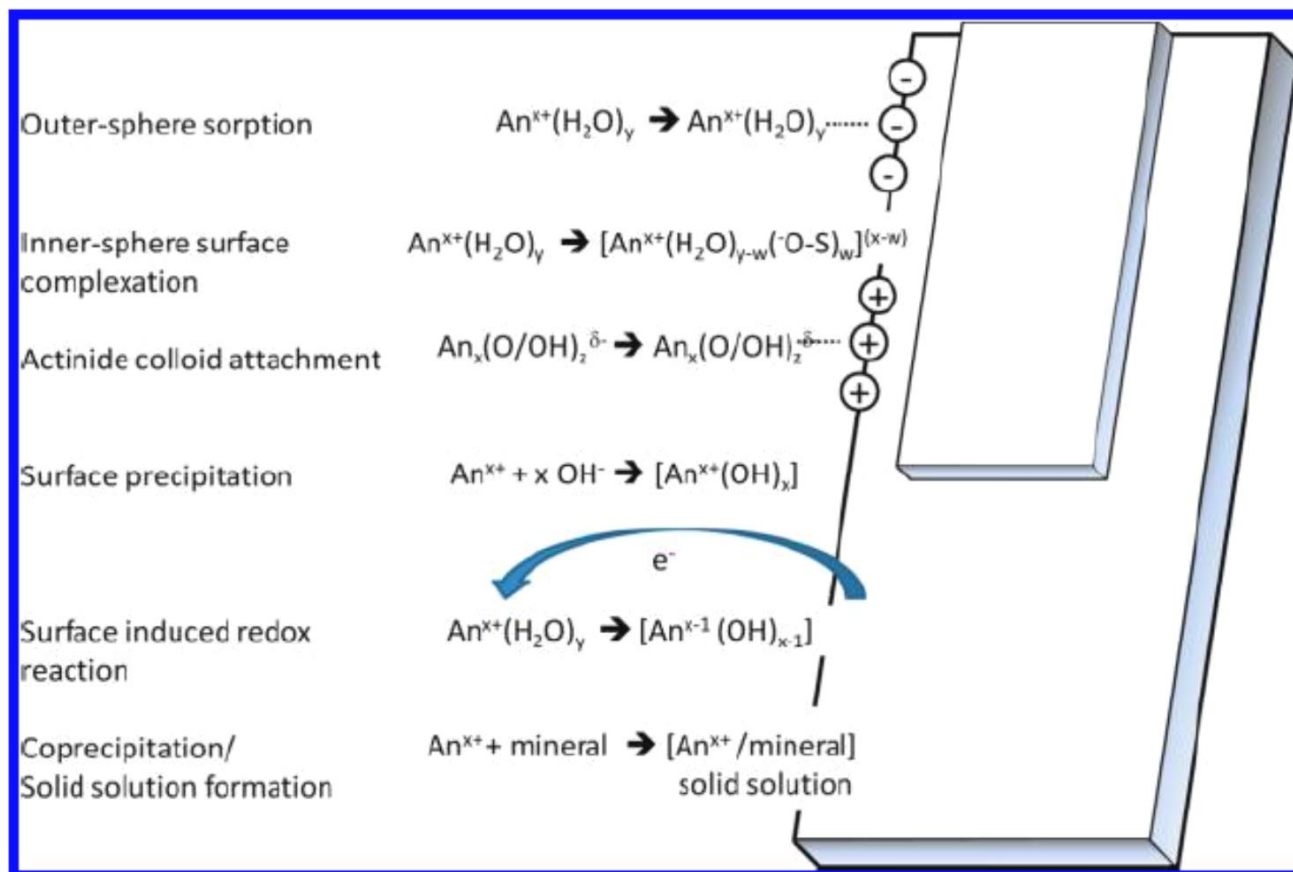
*T. Vitova, L. Maron, M. Mazzanti et al., Chem. Sci. 13 (2022) 11038*

## Stabilisation of U(V)-yl by Fe(II)



*T. Vitova, L. Maron, M. Mazzanti et al., Chem. Sci. 13 (2022) 11038*

# Understanding radionuclide - mineral surface redox reactions



## Challenges:

- An  $L_3$  edge XANES low sensitivity to mixtures of oxidation states

- An concentrations above solubility limit are mostly studied

- Radiation damage



## Solution:

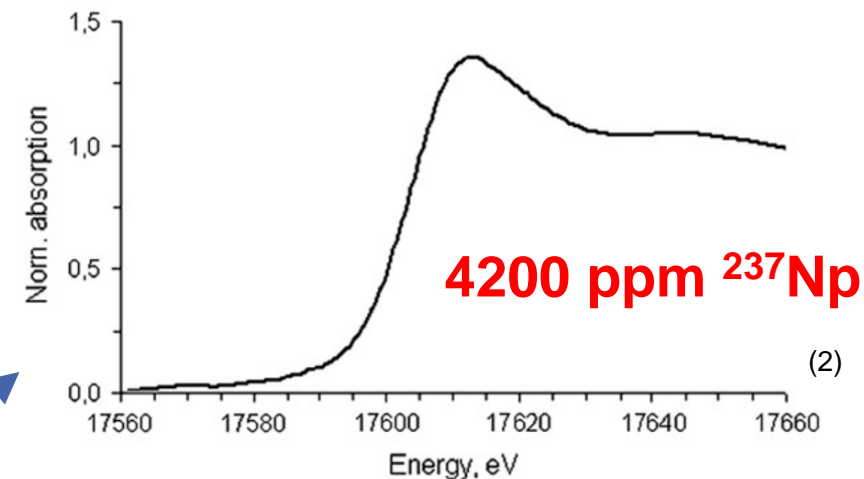
- An  $M_{4,5}$  edge HR-XANES at cryogenic temperatures

H. Geckeis et al. Chem Rev 113, (2013) 1016-62

# Too high An concentrations often needed for XAS/XANES



Add more  
 $^{237}\text{Np}$

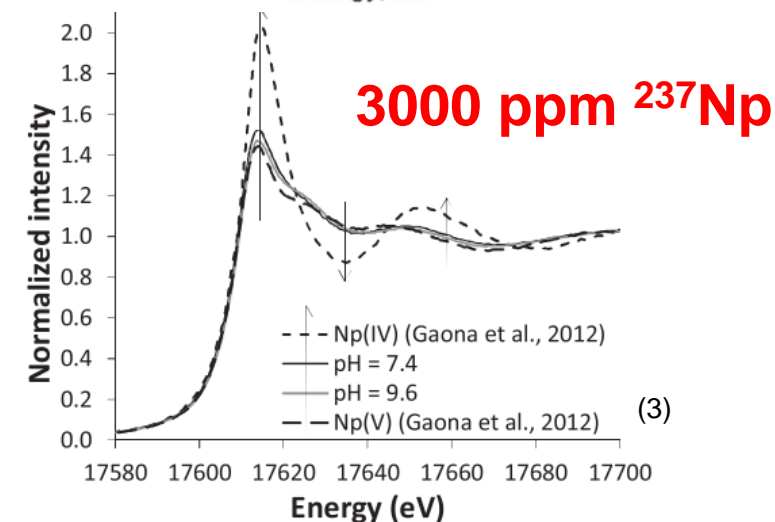


Np sorbed on clay mineral illite

3 - 95 ppm  $^{237}\text{Np}$



Add more  
 $^{237}\text{Np}$

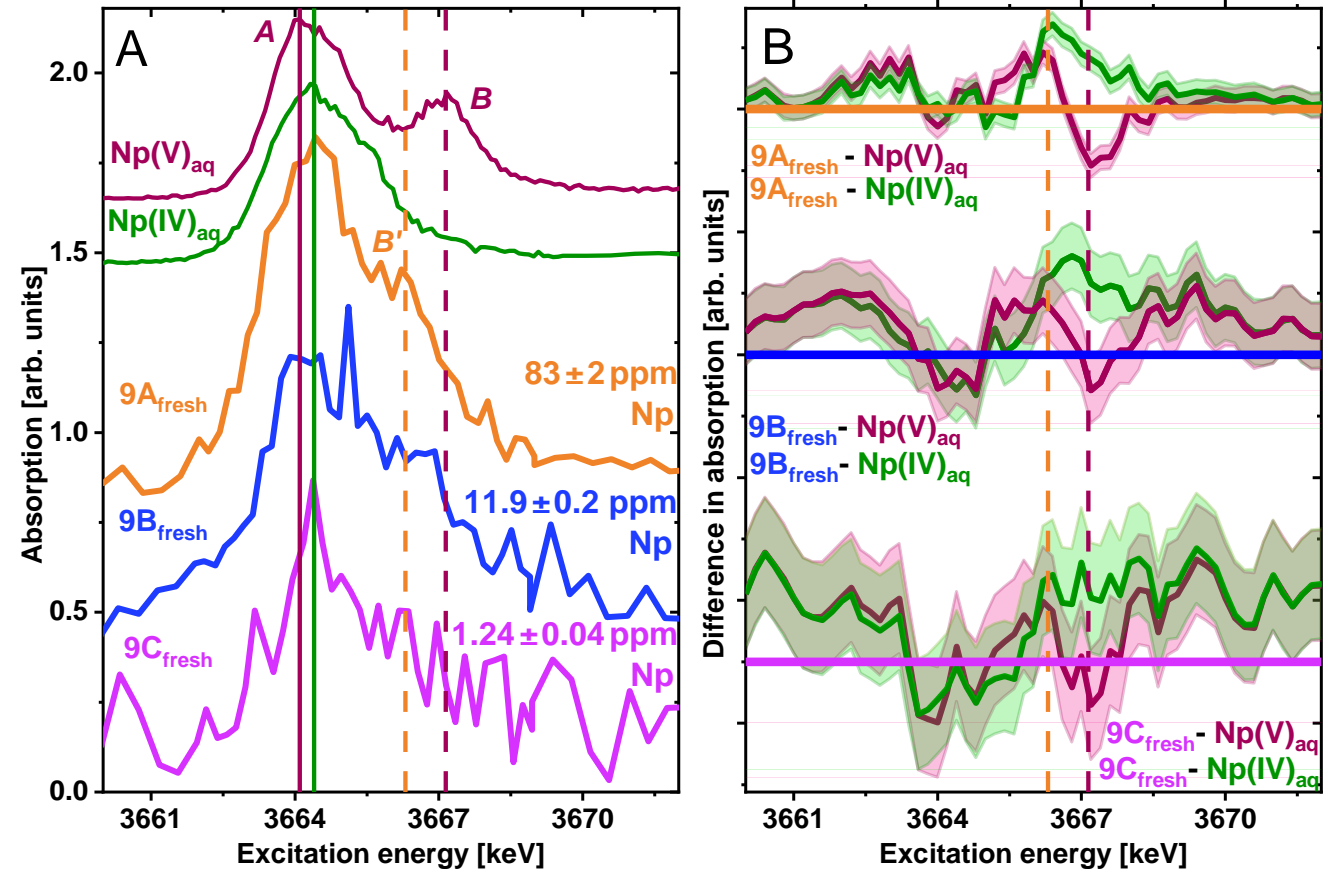
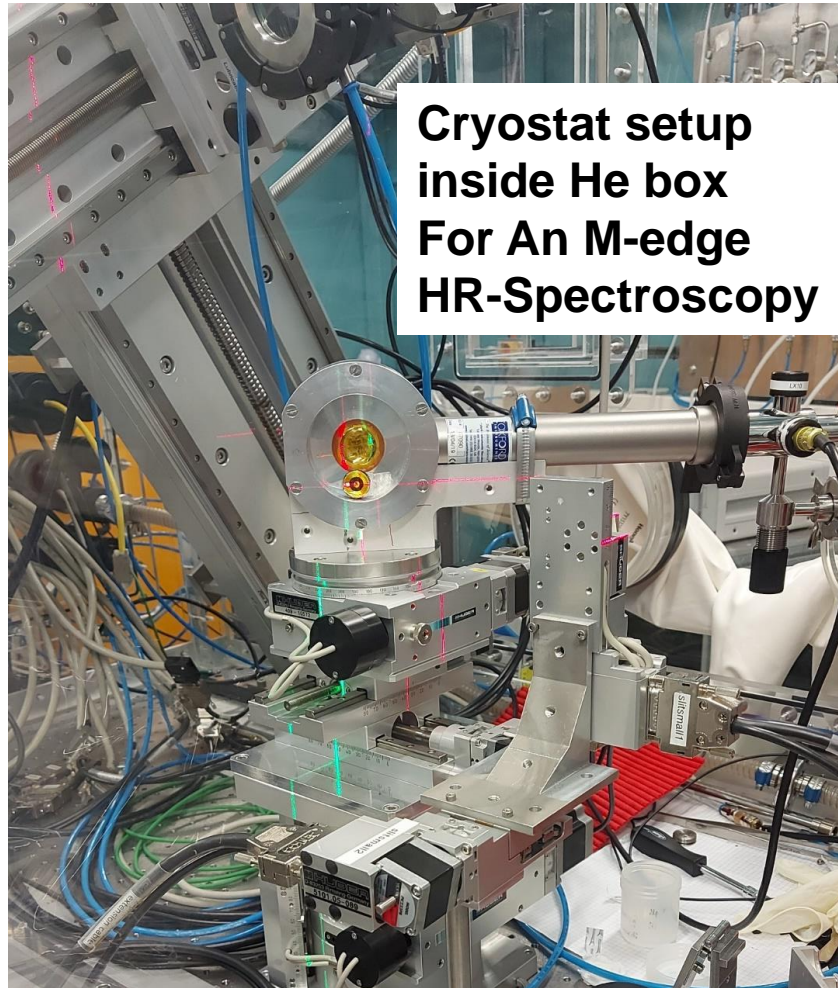


(1) <https://www.orangesmile.com/extreme/en/radioactive-zones/mayak-factory.htm#object-gallery> accessed 01.12.2022

(2) Kalmykov, S. N. et al. *Comptes Rendus Chim.* 2007, 10 (10–11), 1060–1066.

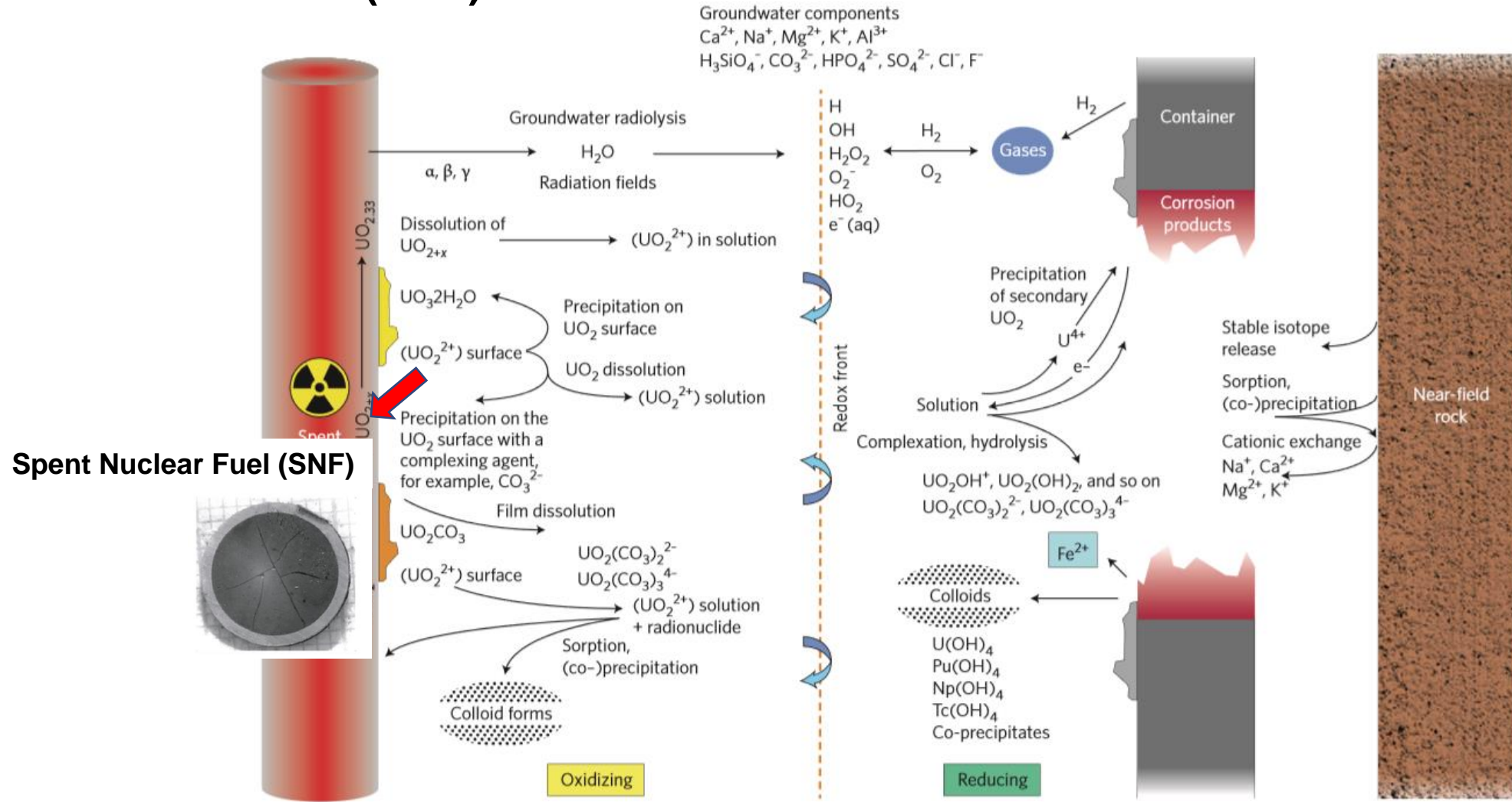
(3) Marsac, R. et al. *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta* 2015, 152, 39–51.

# 1ppm Np detection limit at the Np M<sub>5</sub>-edge HR-XANES



Schacherl, B. et al. *J. Synchrotron Radiat.*, (2022) 29, 80-88; *Anal. Chim. Acta* (2022) 1202, 339636; *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, (2023) 57, 30, 11185

# Motivation: Understanding aging and corrosion of spent nuclear fuel (SNF)



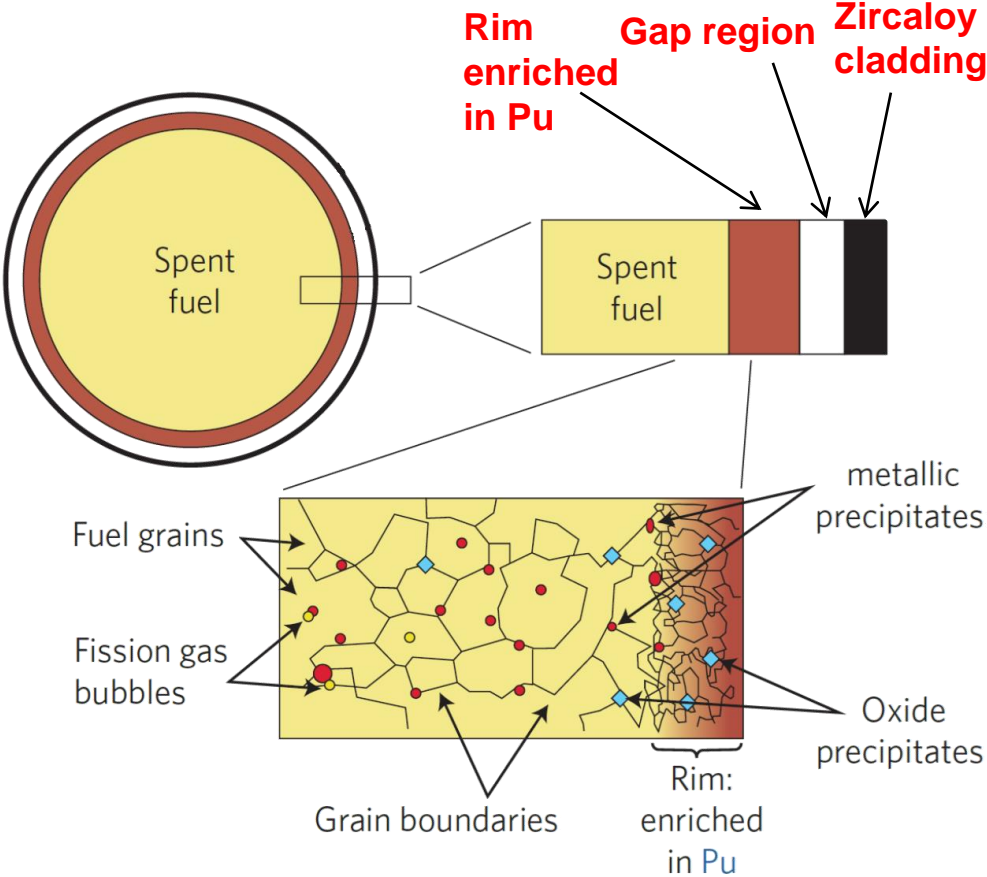
R. Ewing, Nature Mat., 2015



# Motivation: Understanding aging and corrosion of spent nuclear fuel (SNF)

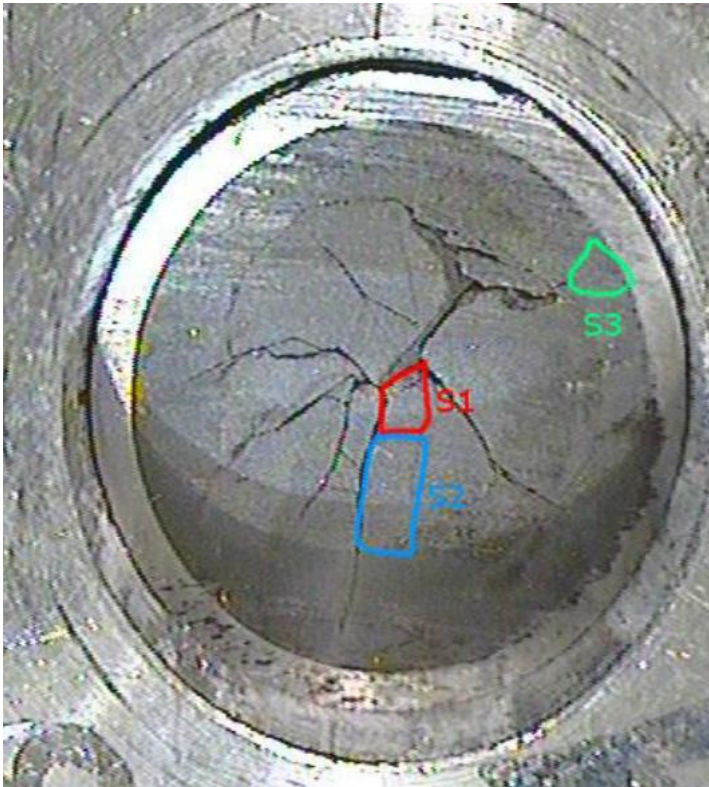
The SNF waste package is a complex system

- (1) Changes of redox states of U/Am from center to rim of a SNF pellet?
- (2) U redox state in the SNF/Zircaloy interface?



# Particles from the center to the rim of the SNF pellet

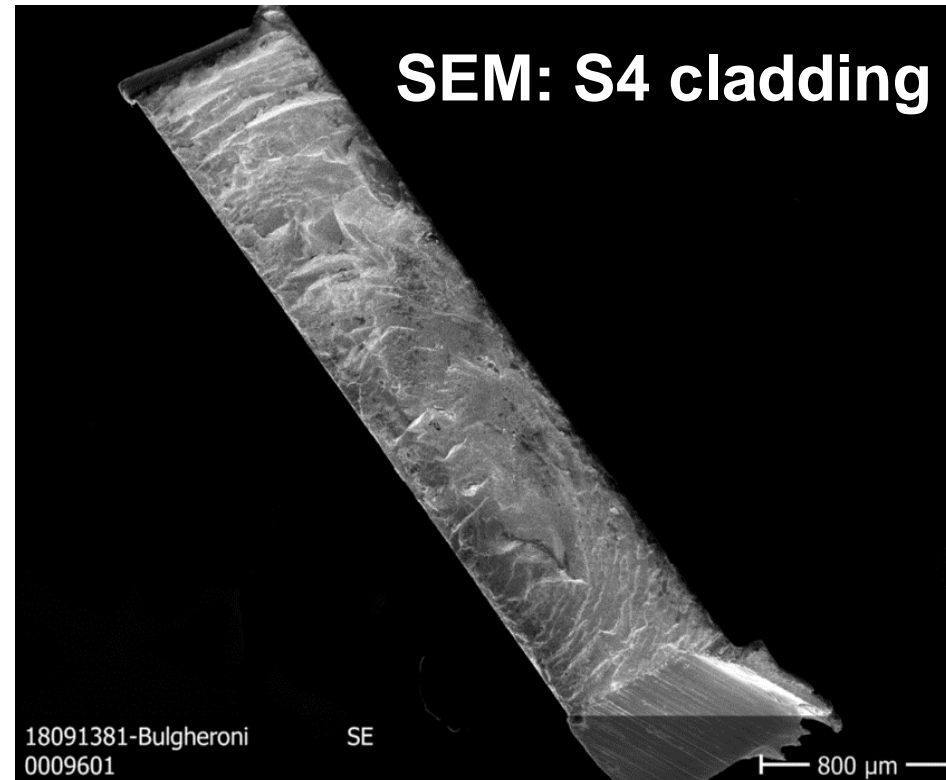
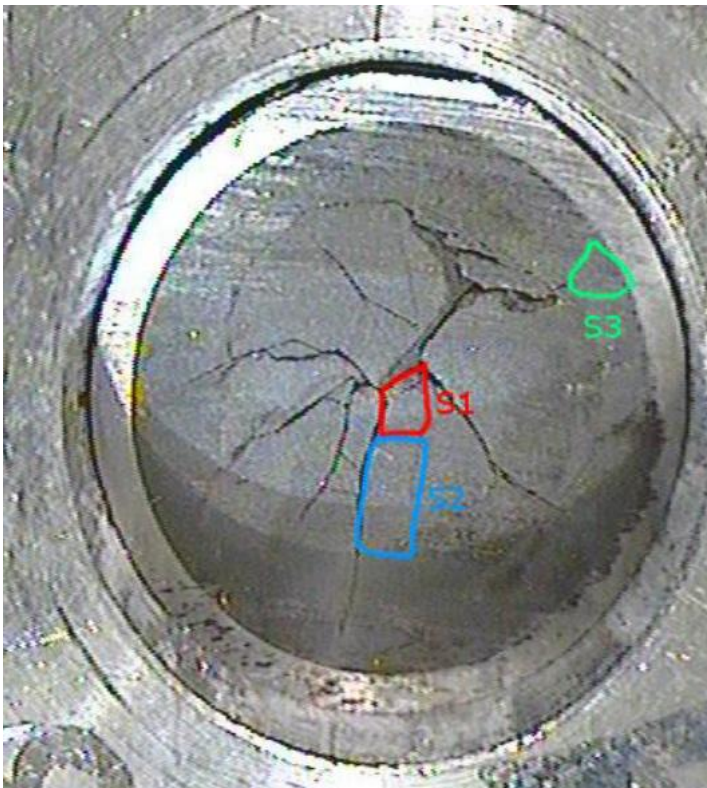
- S1:** central particle
- S2:** midway particle
- S3:** periphery
- S4:** cladding, inner surface



*A. Bulgheroni et al., JRC Internal Report 2018, PUBSY No. JRC114106*

# Particles from the center to the rim of the SNF pellet

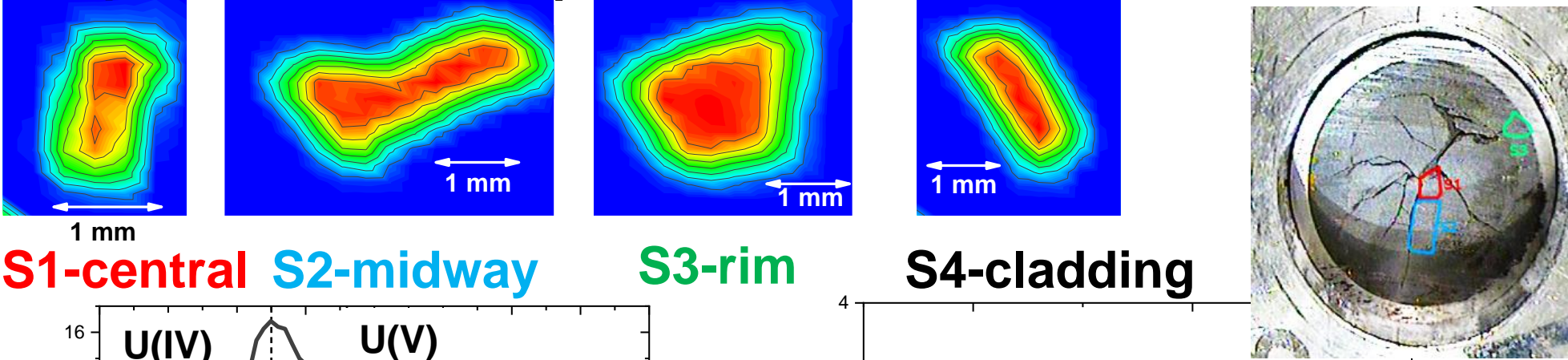
- S1:** central particle
- S2:** midway particle
- S3:** periphery
- S4:** cladding, inner surface



*A. Bulgheroni et al., JRC Internal Report 2018, PUBSY No. JRC114106*

# Changes of redox state of U from the center to the rim of the SNF pellet

## U M $\beta$ fluorescence maps

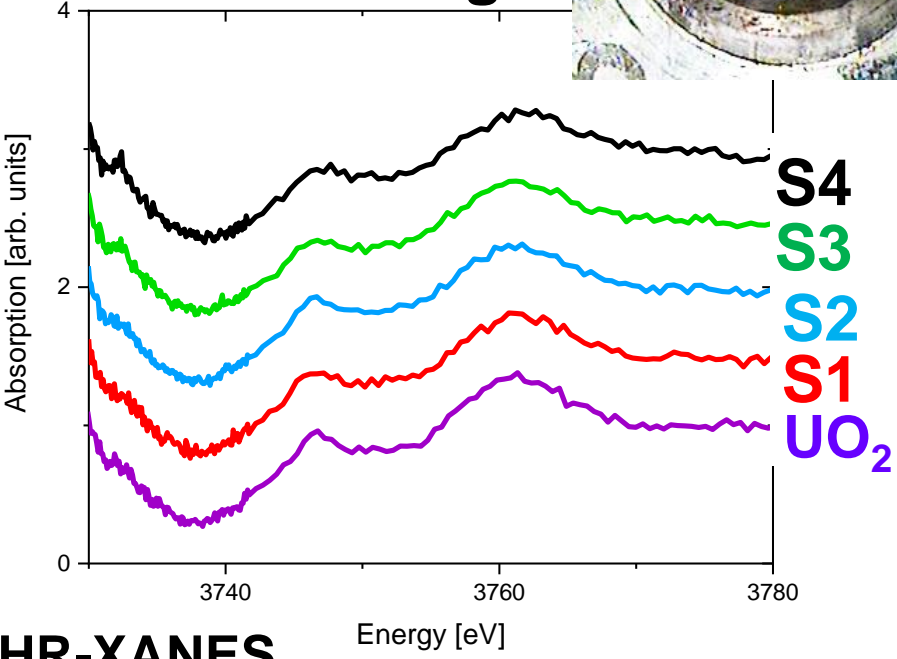
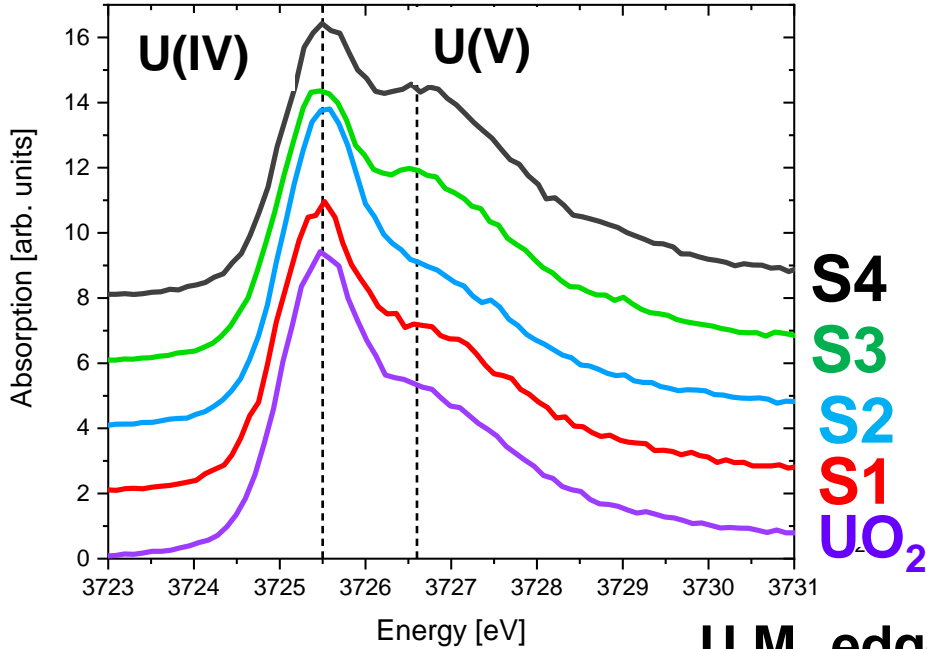


**S1-central**

**S2-midway**

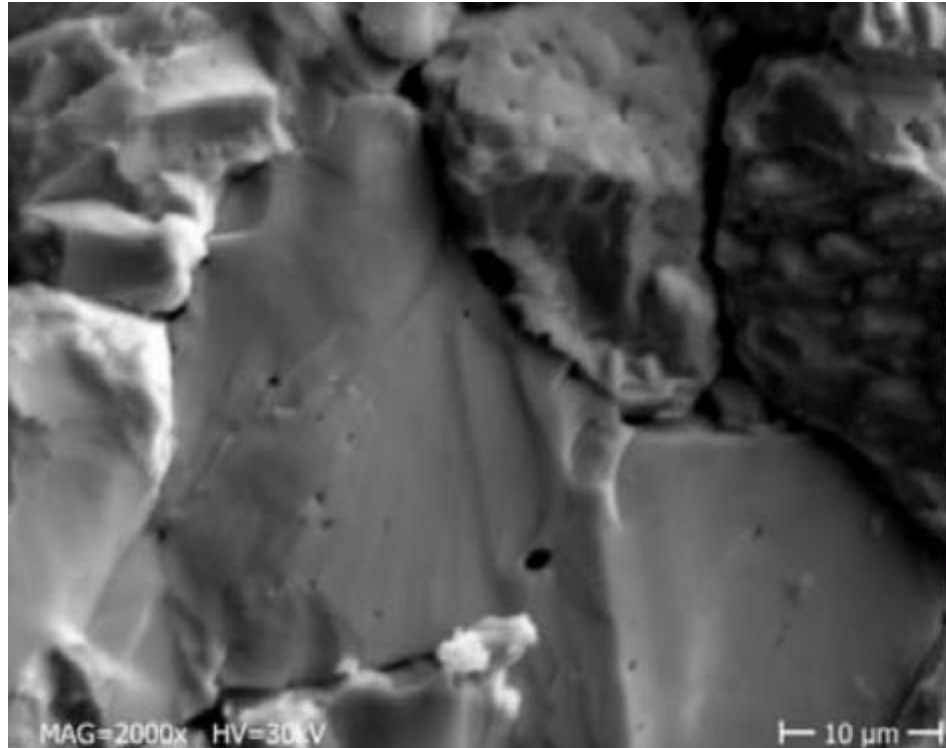
**S3-rim**

**S4-cladding**

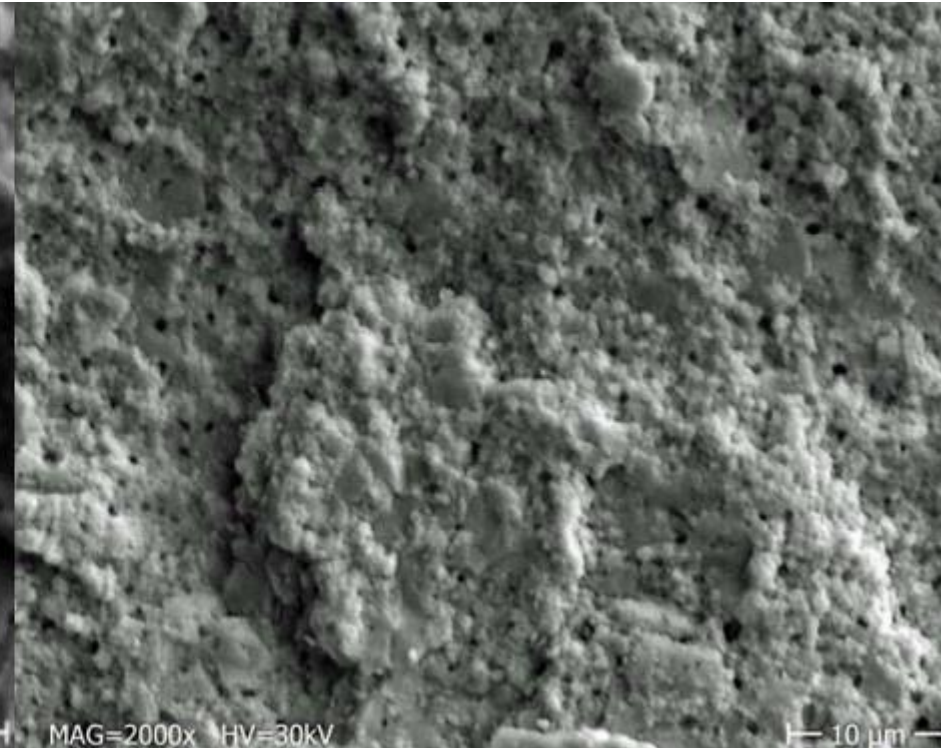


**U M $_4$  edge HR-XANES**

Core region of a SNF pellet



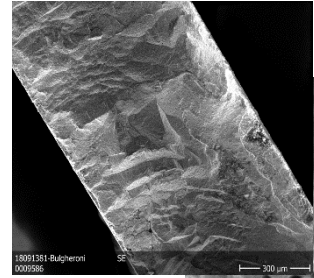
Rim region of a SNF pellet



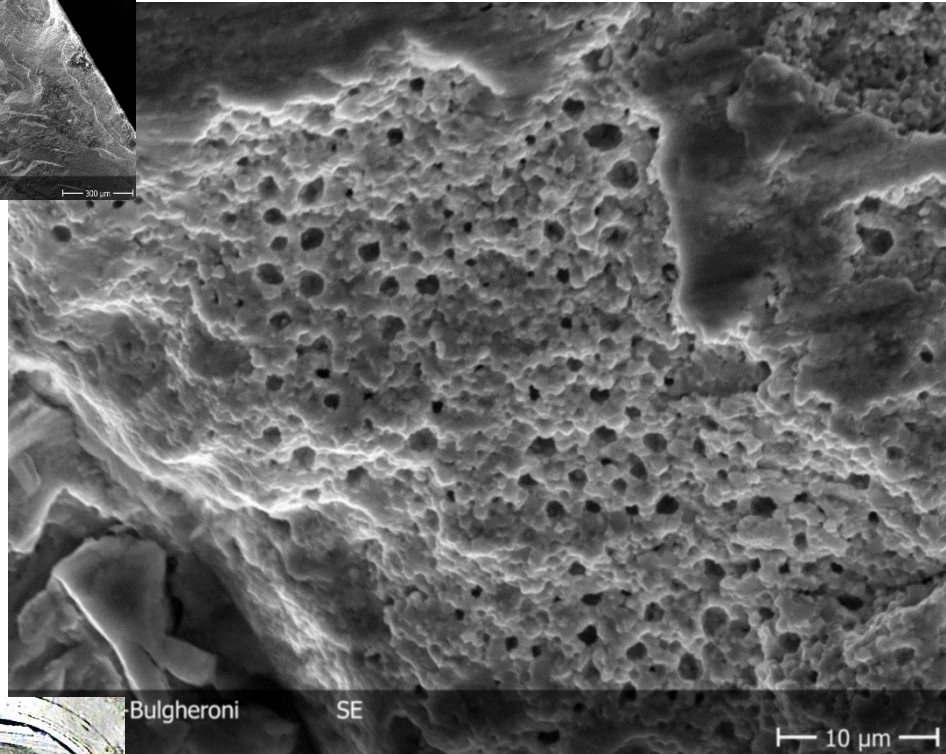
*D. H. Wegen, S. Bremier and D. Pellottiero, SEM Study on High Burn-up Fuel - JRC104732, 2016.*

# Morphology of SNF

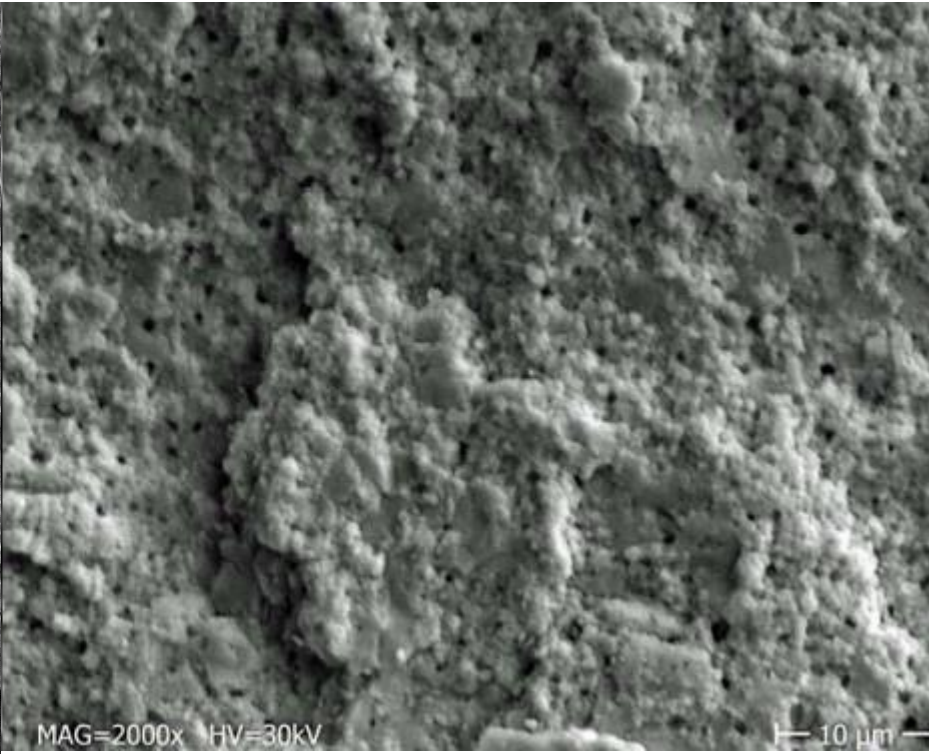
Possible charge compensation mechanism:  
surface oxidation  $U(IV) \rightarrow U(V)$



S4 SNF – Cladding



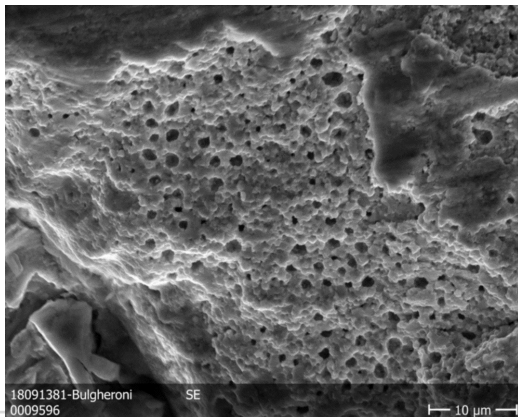
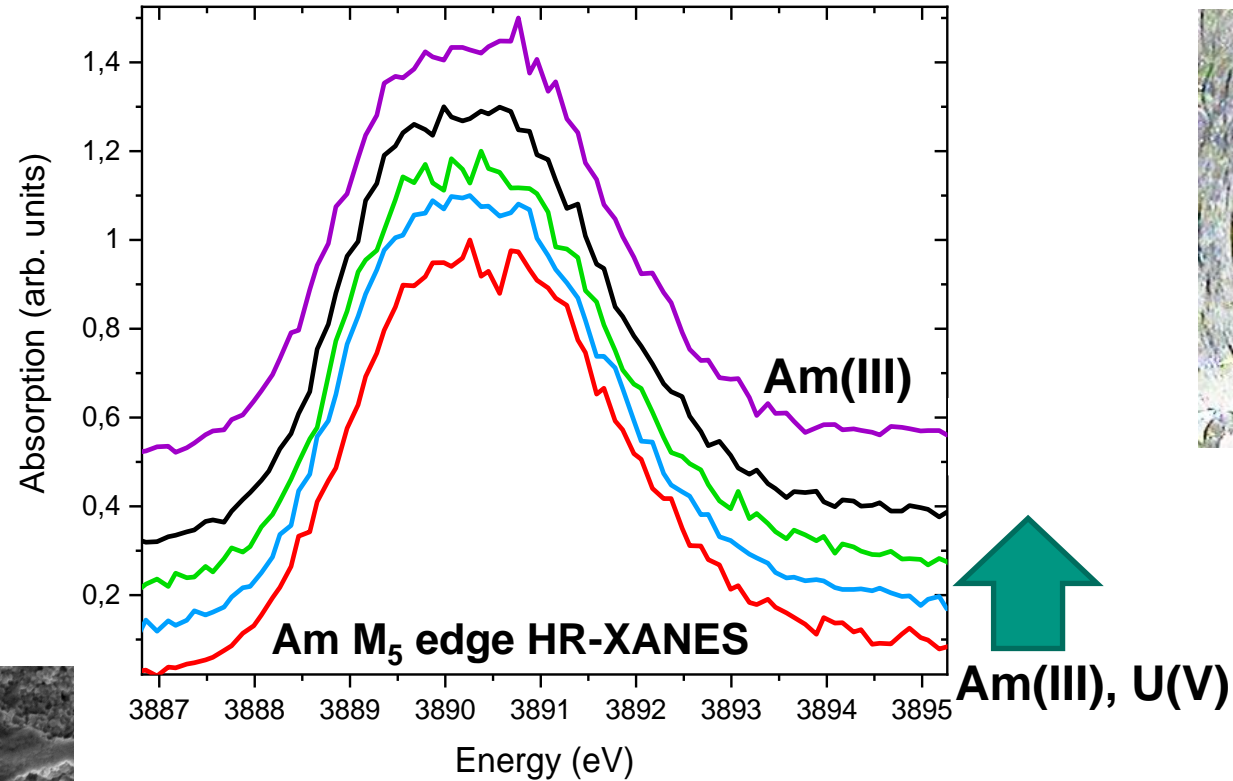
Rim region of a SNF pellet



*D. H. Wegen, S. Bremier and D. Pellottiero, SEM Study on High Burn-up Fuel - JRC104732, 2016.*

# Changes of redox state of Am from the centre to the rim of the pellet

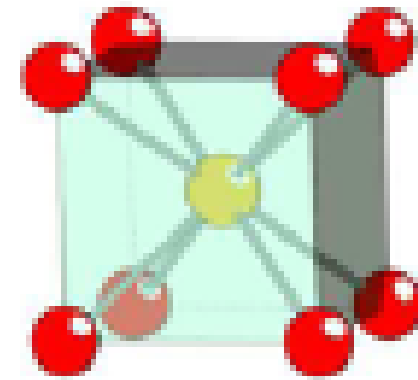
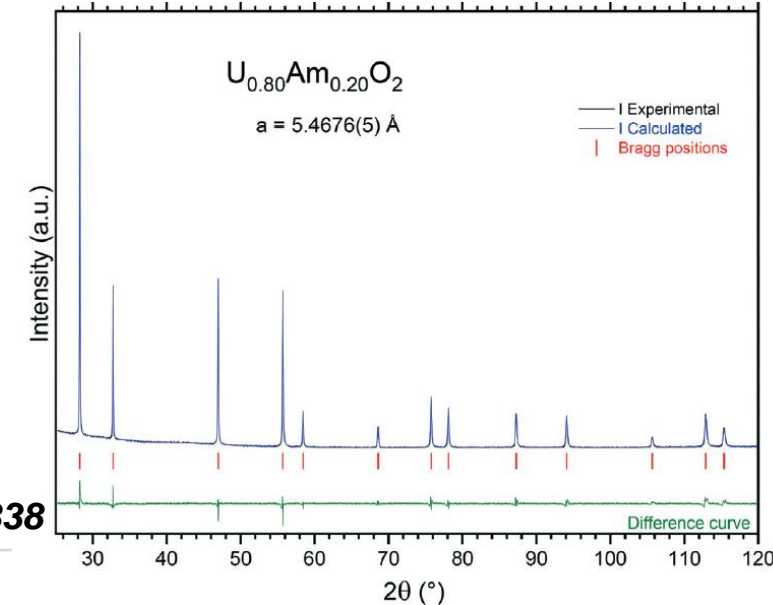
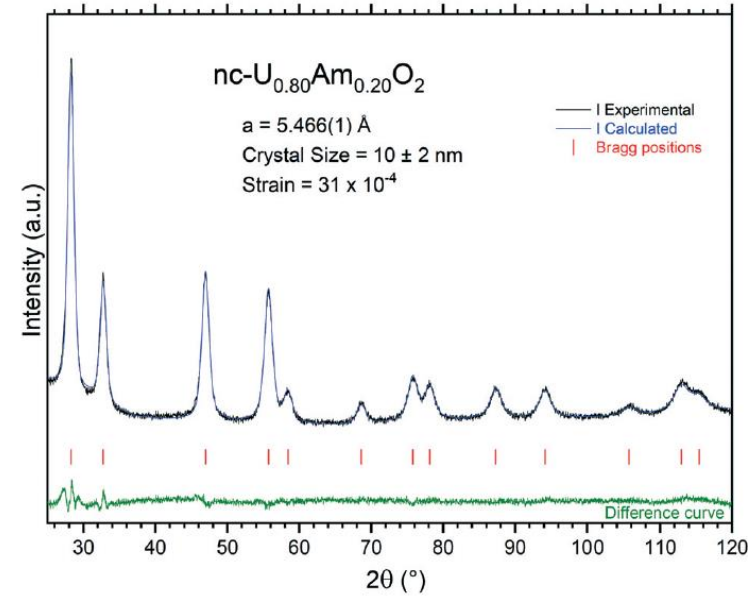
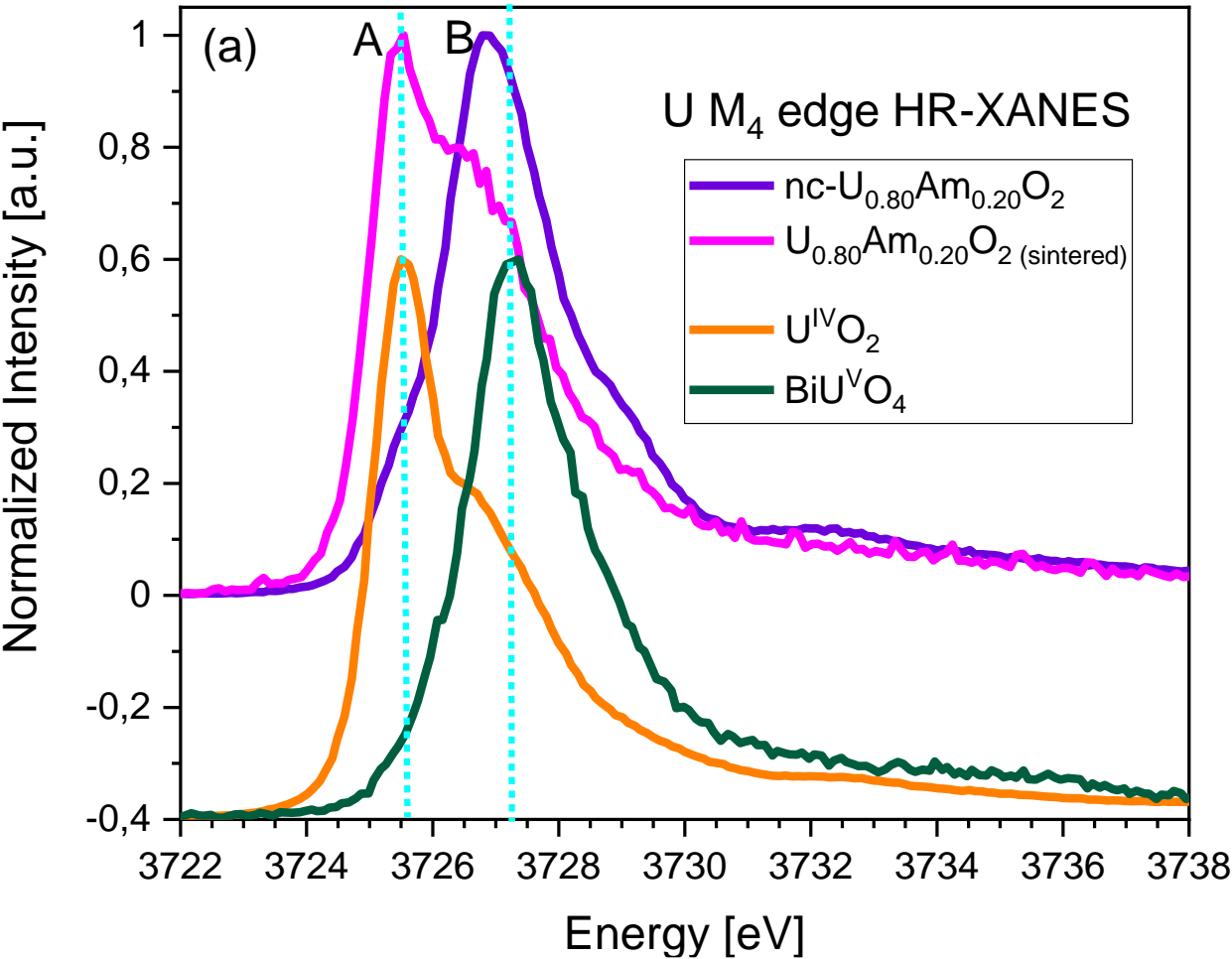
Possible charge compensation mechanism:  
 $U(IV) \rightarrow U(V)$  &  $Am(IV) \rightarrow Am(III)$



*E. Epifano et al., Communications Chemistry 2 (2019) 59*

# How stable are nanosized $\text{AnO}_2$ compounds against oxidation?

Charge compensation mechanism:  
 $\text{U(V)} \rightarrow \text{U(IV)}$

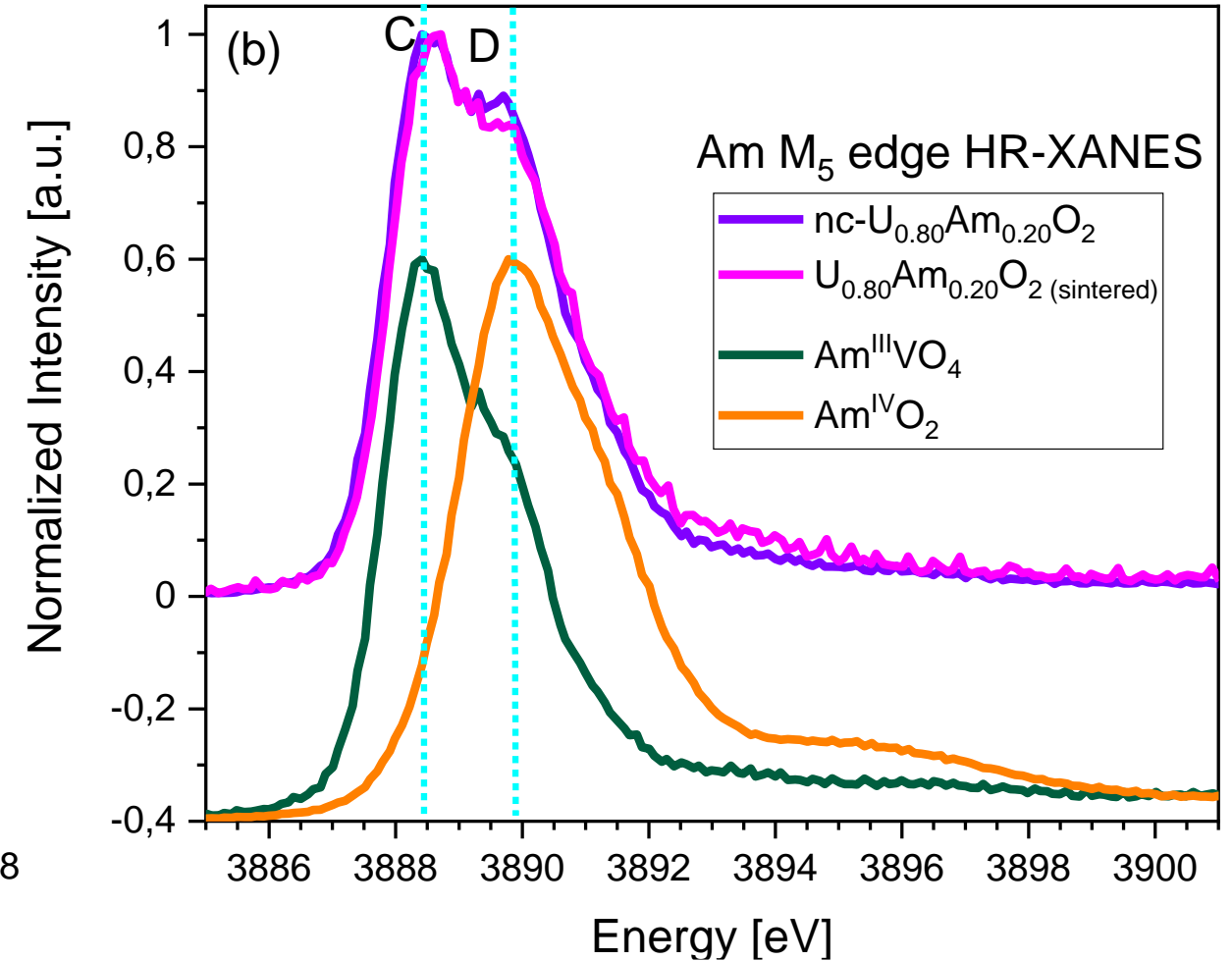
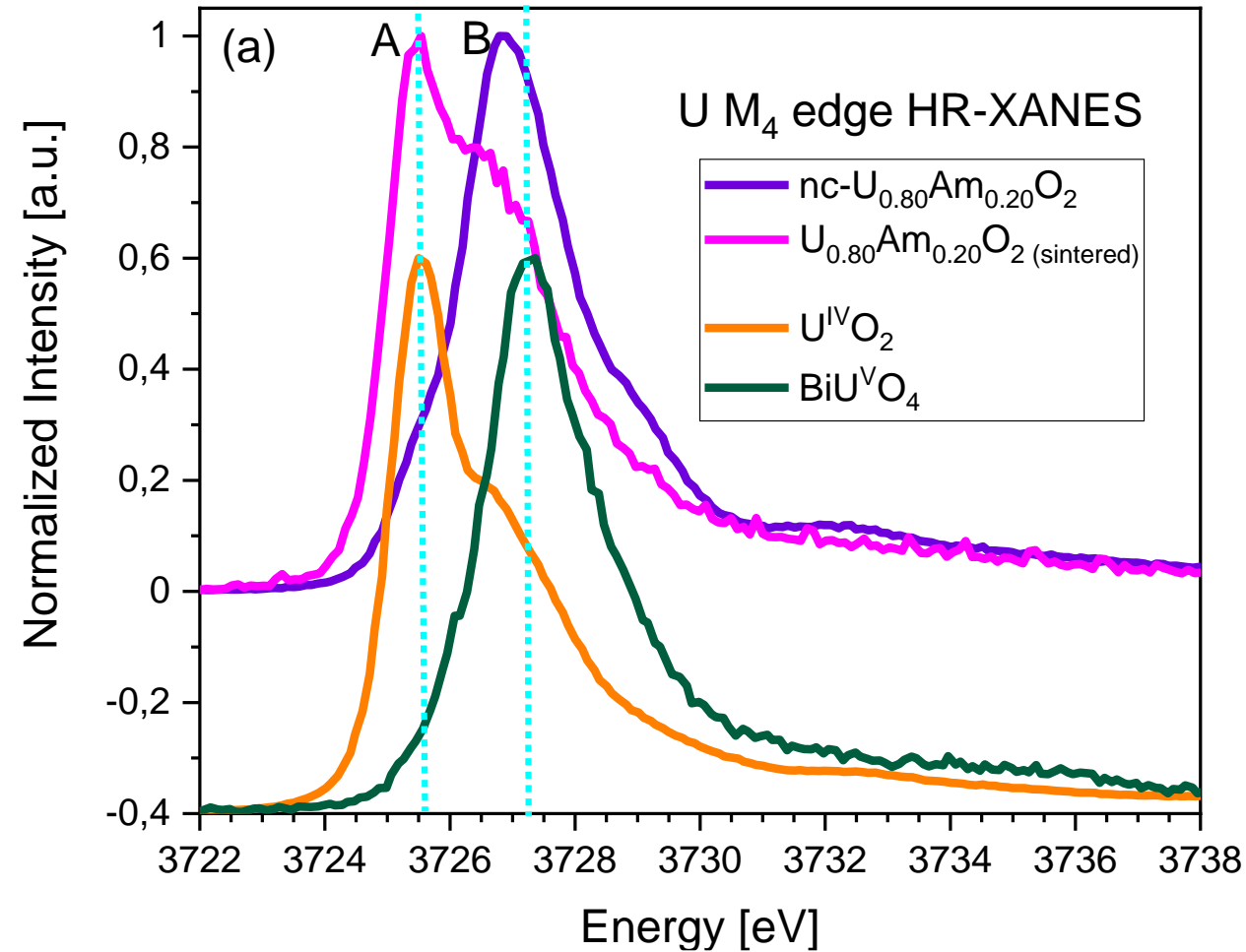


J.F. Vigier, O. Walter, T. Vitova, K. Popa et al. *CrystEngComm*, 2022, 24, 6338



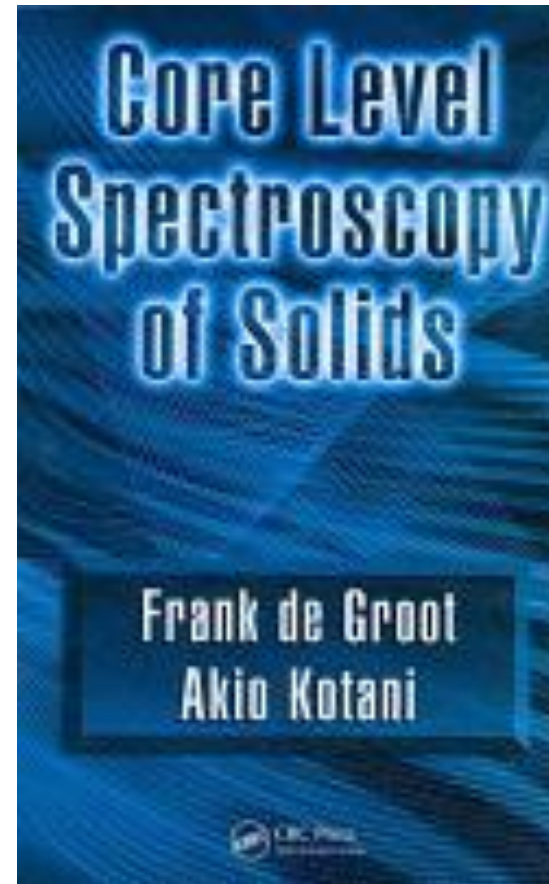
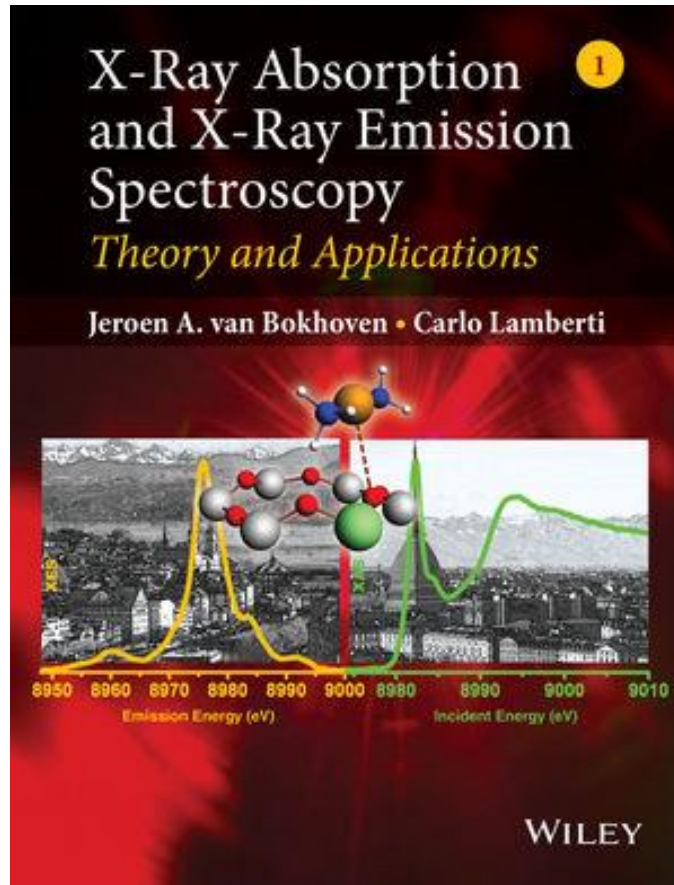
# How stable are nanosized $\text{AnO}_2$ compounds against oxidation?

Charge compensation mechanism:  
 $\text{U(V)} \rightarrow \text{U(IV)}$  and  $\text{Am(IV)} \rightarrow \text{Am(III)}$



*J.F. Vigier, O. Walter, T. Vitova, K. Popa et al. CrystEngComm, 2022, 24,6338*

*E. Epifano et al., Communications Chemistry 2 (2019) 59*



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