

Abstract for annual meeting of Geological Society of America at Salt Lake City, Utah, in October 16-19, 2005

The effect of ionizing radiation on U^{6+} -phases

Satoshi Utsunomiya and Rodney C. Ewing

Geological Sciences, University of Michigan

U^{6+} -minerals commonly form during the alteration of uraninite and spent nuclear fuel under oxidizing conditions. By the incorporation of actinides and fissionogenic elements into their structures, U^{6+} -minerals may be important in retarding the migration of radionuclides released during corrosion of spent nuclear fuel. Thus, the stability and the structural transformation of the U^{6+} -minerals in radiation fields are of great interest. In this study, in order to examine the effects of ionizing radiation on U^{6+} -minerals, electron irradiations ($\sim 8\text{--}33 \times 10^{17}$ ($e^-/\text{cm}^2/\text{sec}$) at the room temperature) were completed on:

boltwoodite, $K[(UO_2)(SiO_3OH)](H_2O)_{1.5}$

kasolite, $Pb[(UO_2)(SiO_4)](H_2O)$

saléeite, $Mg[(UO_2)(PO_4)]_2(H_2O)_{10}$

carnotite, $K_2(UO_2)_2(V_2O_8)(H_2O)_3$

liebigite, $Ca_2[(UO_2)(CO_3)_3](H_2O)_{11}$

schoepite, $[(UO_2)_8O_2(OH)_{12}](H_2O)_{12}$.

During the irradiation, boltwoodite, saléeite, and carnotite became amorphous at doses of $1\text{--}4 \times 10^{10}$ gray (Gy), while the amorphization dose (D_c) of kasolite, 50×10^{10} Gy, was about an order of magnitude higher than that of boltwoodite. This high D_c for kasolite is consistent with the hypothesis that the D_c increases as the mass of the inter-layer cation increases. Only amorphization, rather than chemical decomposition, occurred in boltwoodite, saléeite and carnotite, even at doses as high as 80×10^{10} Gy. In contrast, uraninite nanocrystallites began to form with a random orientation at $\sim 43 \times 10^{10}$ Gy in liebigite that had already become amorphous prior to irradiation in the vacuum of the TEM. For schoepite, the D_c was only 0.51×10^{10} Gy, and randomly oriented uraninite nanocrystallites formed at 7.8×10^{10} Gy, which is approximately the same dose as compared with the D_c of the other U^{6+} -phases. Because the predicted cumulative dose by the ionizing radiation in spent nuclear fuel is $\sim 10^7\text{--}10^8$ Gy during the first $10^{2\text{--}3}$ years after discharge, an additional contribution of ionizing radiation dose by α -decay events is needed in order to induce amorphization in these U^{6+} -phases.