



Contribution ID: 297

Type: Poster

Cesium-containing complex oxides of the pollucite structure. Synthesis, properties, preparation of ceramics with high relative density and its radiation tests

Tuesday, May 13, 2014 5:15 PM (1h 30m)

Complex oxides with the structure of the mineral pollucite ($\text{CsAlSi}_2\text{O}_6$) represent a large group of compounds and they are basic for the development of materials for different purposes, including immobilization of cesium from waste of radiochemical industries and preparation of medical sources radiation. The number of such oxides has increased significantly basing on isomorphism of atoms in the crystal lattice and calculations modeling compounds of phosphorus-containing phases [1].

Isomorphous substitution of aluminum by boron leads to the increase of cesium mass fraction and growth of the specific activity of the compound in the case of a radioactive isotope. Inclusion of boron in the phosphorus-containing pollucite-like phases provides new possibilities for the development of materials for nuclear medicine (boron neutron capture therapy, BNCT) and ceramics - neutron absorbers.

Oxides with pollucite structure containing boron and aluminum $\text{Cs}[\text{MgR}_0.5\text{P}_{1.5}\text{O}_6]$, where $\text{R} = \text{B}$ and Al , were synthesized using a sol-gel process, and they were characterized by X-Ray diffraction. Structural studies for obtained compounds were performed (Rietveld refinement). The thermal expansion was studied by using of the methods of high- and low-temperature X-Ray analysis at temperatures range from -100 to 800 °C ($\alpha = (7.3 - 8.6) \cdot 10^{-6}$ deg $^{-1}$), thermal (tested up to 1200 °C) and hydrolytic stability ($T = 90$ °C, $1.46 \cdot 10^{-5}$ g/(cm $^2 \cdot$ d)) were studied also.

The obtained compounds were used for synthesis of the ceramics by spark plasma sintering. The relative densities of ceramics were up to 98 % [2]. We found that the complex oxides – analogues of pollucite - have high chemical and radiation stability. The obtained ceramic materials were irradiated with $^{132}\text{Xe}^{26+}$ ions ($E = 167$ MeV) in the fluence interval from $6 \cdot 10^{10}$ to $1 \cdot 10^{13}$ cm $^{-2}$. The amorphization took place at a fluence of $1.2 \cdot 10^{12}$ cm $^{-2}$. The conditions of the metamict form transition into the crystalline form on heating were found.

The crystal-chemical modeling of isostructural compounds was carried out with a deficit of cesium in the cavities of the structure of the general formula $\text{Cs}_{1-x}[\text{Mg}_{1+x-y}\text{R}_{0.5-2x} + 0.5y\text{Li}_{0.5y}\text{P}_{1.5+x}\text{O}_6]$, where $\text{R} = \text{B}$, Al ; $0 \leq x \leq 0.2$; $0 \leq y \leq 0.8$.

References:

1. Loginova E.E., Orlova A.I., Mikhailov D.A. et al. // Radiochemistry, 2011. V. 53. № 6. P. 593-603.
2. Orlova A.I., Troshin A.N., Mikhailov D.A. et al. // Radiochemistry, 2014. V. 56. № 1. P. 98-104.

Primary author: Mr TROSHIN, Aleksey (Lobachevsky State University of Nizhni Novgorod)

Presenter: Mr TROSHIN, Aleksey (Lobachevsky State University of Nizhni Novgorod)

Session Classification: Poster Session - Radionuclides in the Environment, Radioecology

Track Classification: Radionuclides in the Environment, Radioecology