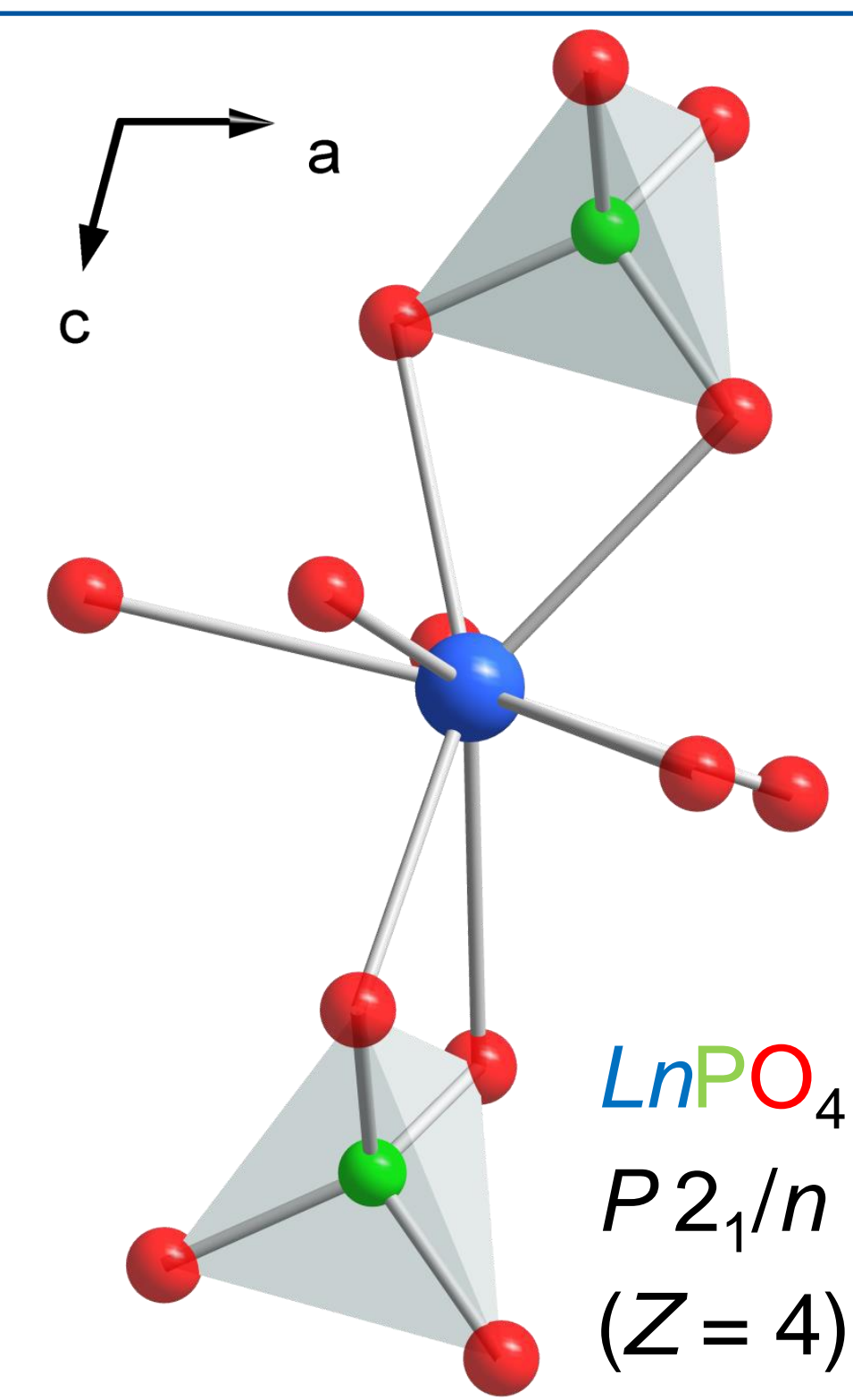
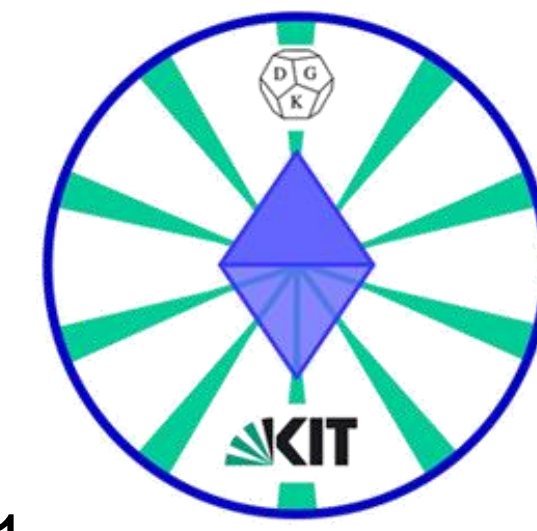




# Synthesis and characterisation of various monazite solid solution series

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## Why monazite?

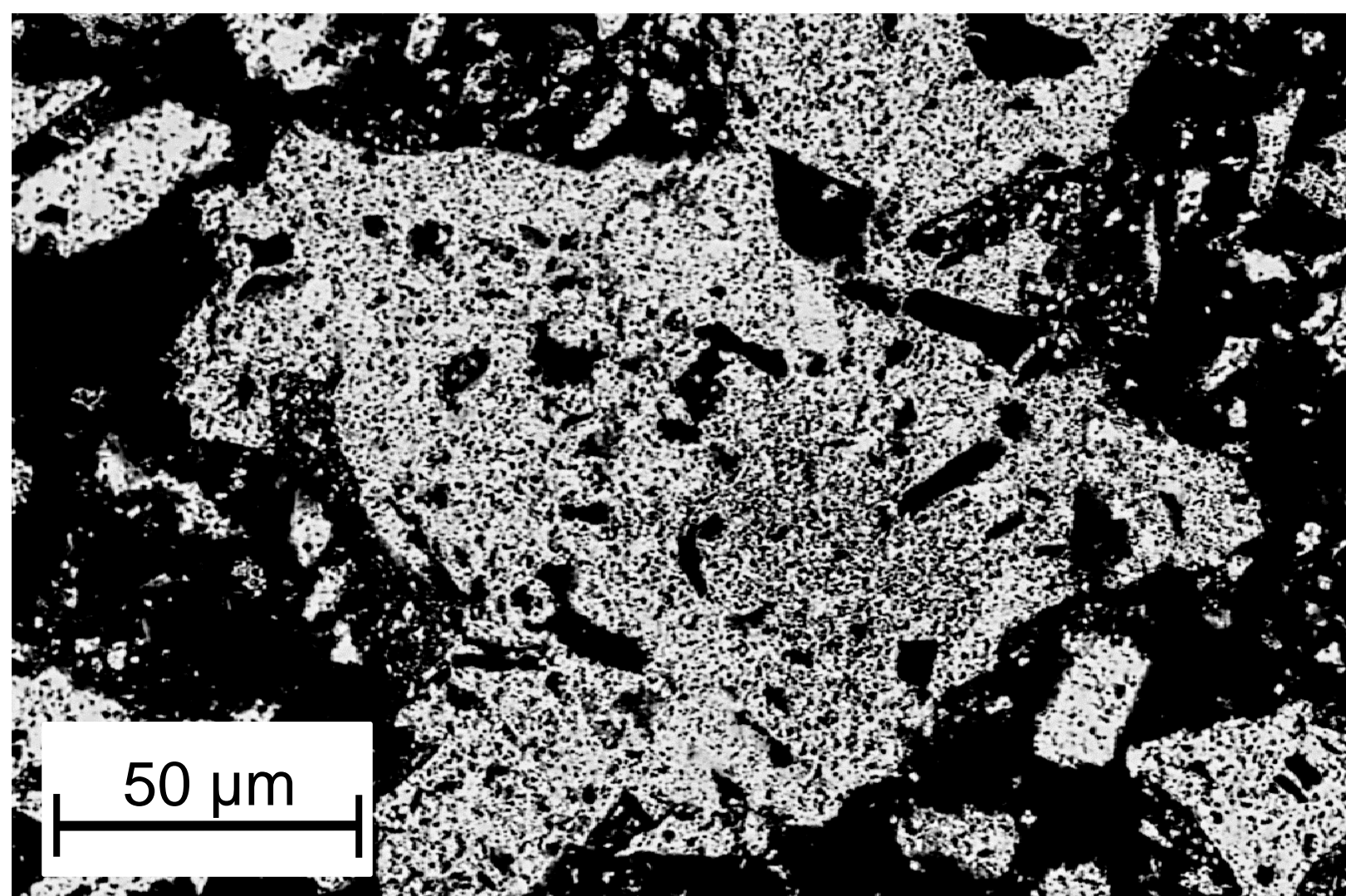
Monazite type ceramics are considered as potential storage materials for minor actinides from high-level nuclear waste. Natural analogues can form solid solutions incorporating up to 30 w%  $ThO_2$  and  $UO_2$ .

## Properties of monazite

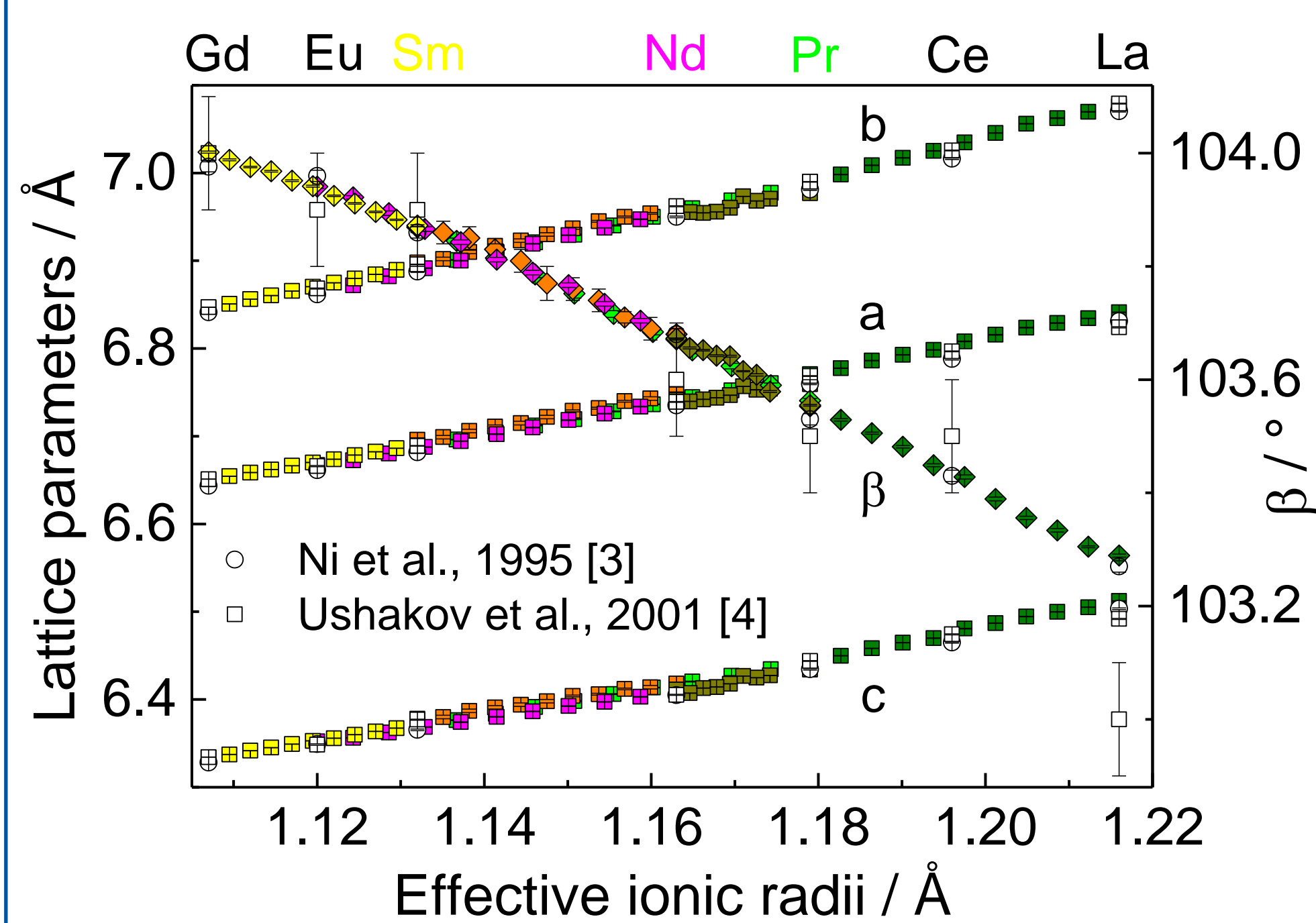
- Long term stability
- Chemical durability
- Structural flexibility
- High waste loading
- Low critical temperature of amorphisation

## Structure

Powders synthesised via solid state reaction with  $NH_4H_2PO_4$  excess [1]



Micro-sized crystallite aggregates are highly porous and **homogeneous** (BSE)

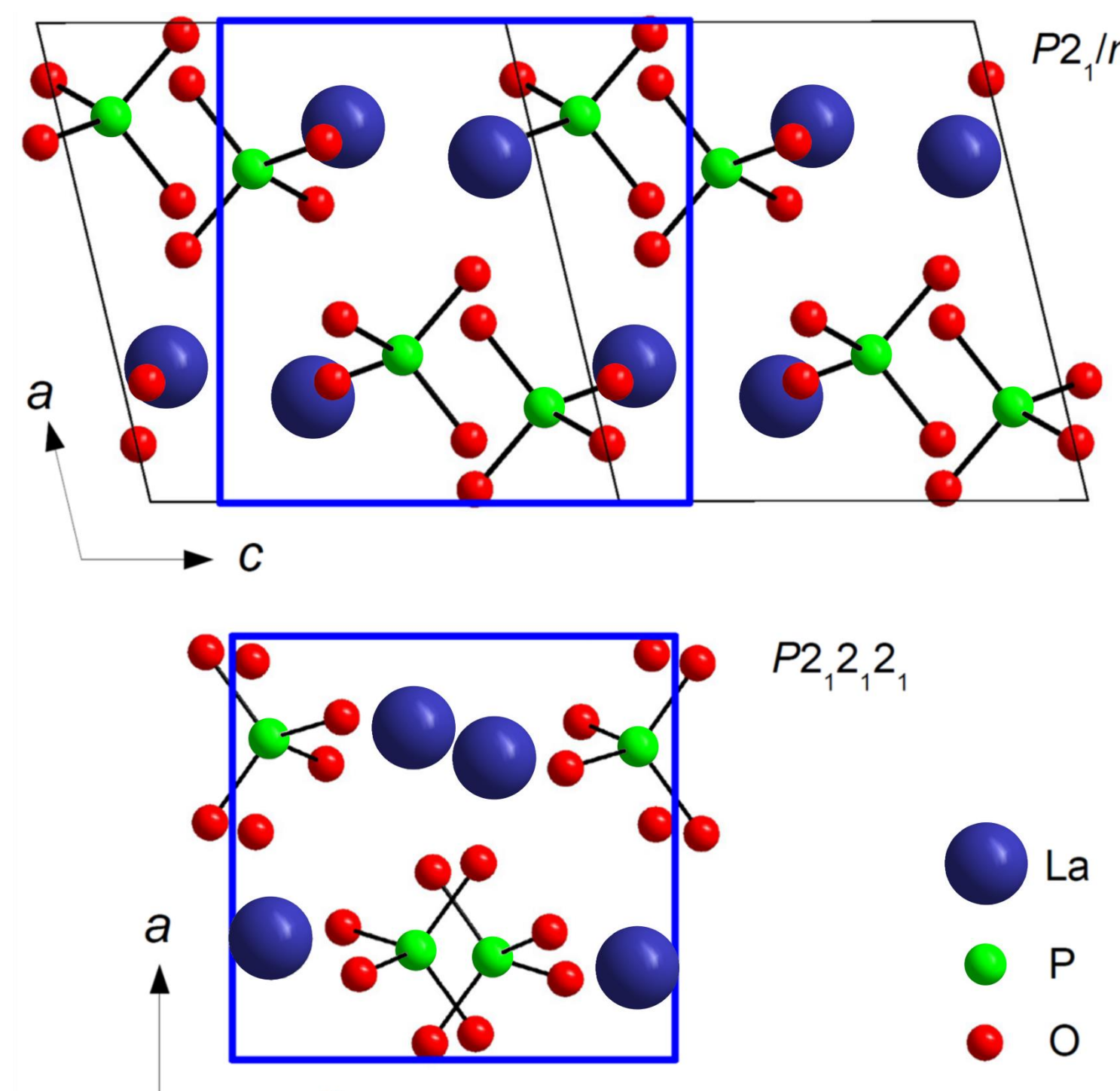


Lattice parameters from RT-XRD for six solid solutions showing **almost ideal behaviour**

Single crystals obtained by flux growth routine using  $MoO_3$  and  $Li_2CO_3$  [2]



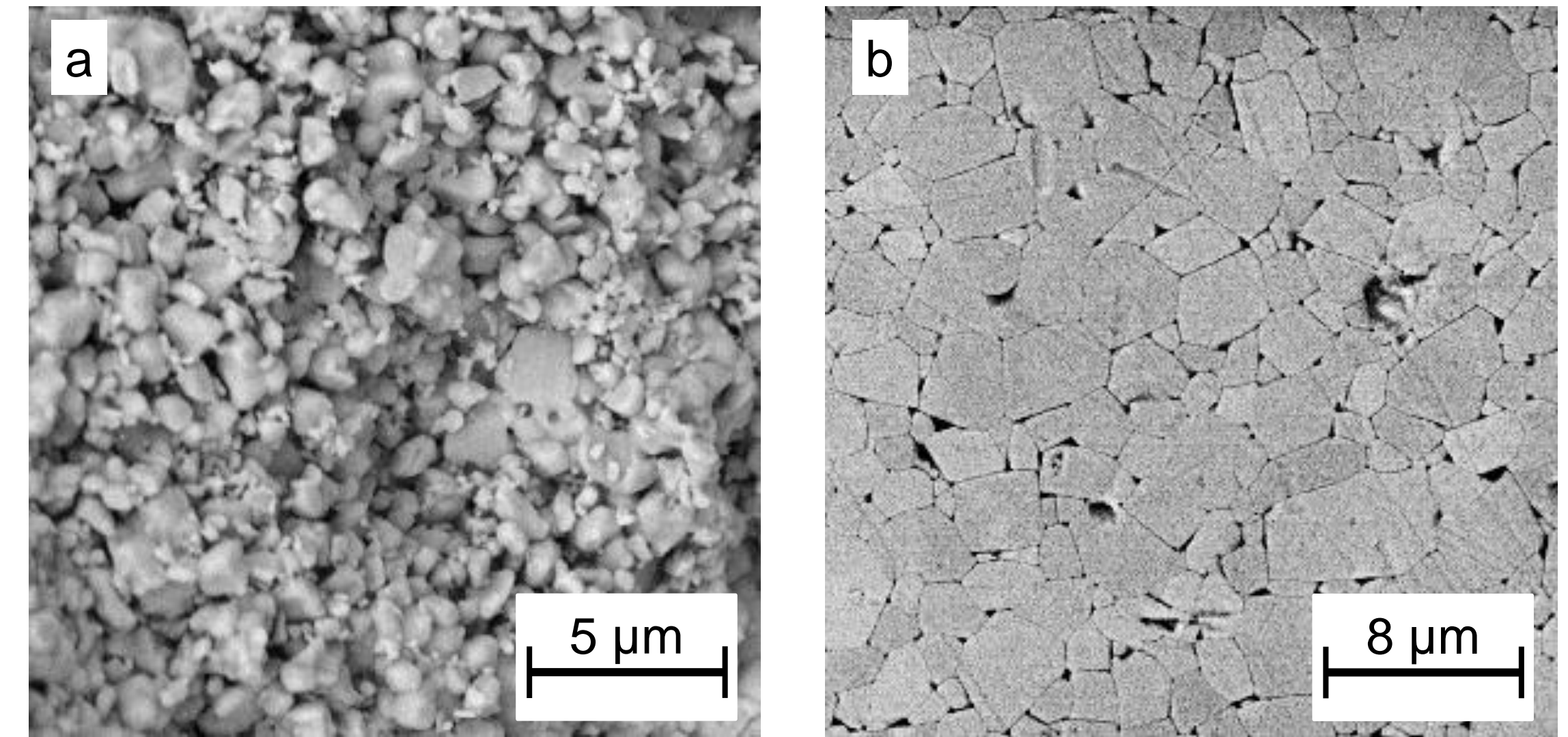
Single crystals of  $(La,Pr)PO_4$  show **no** sign of **zonal growth** in EPMA



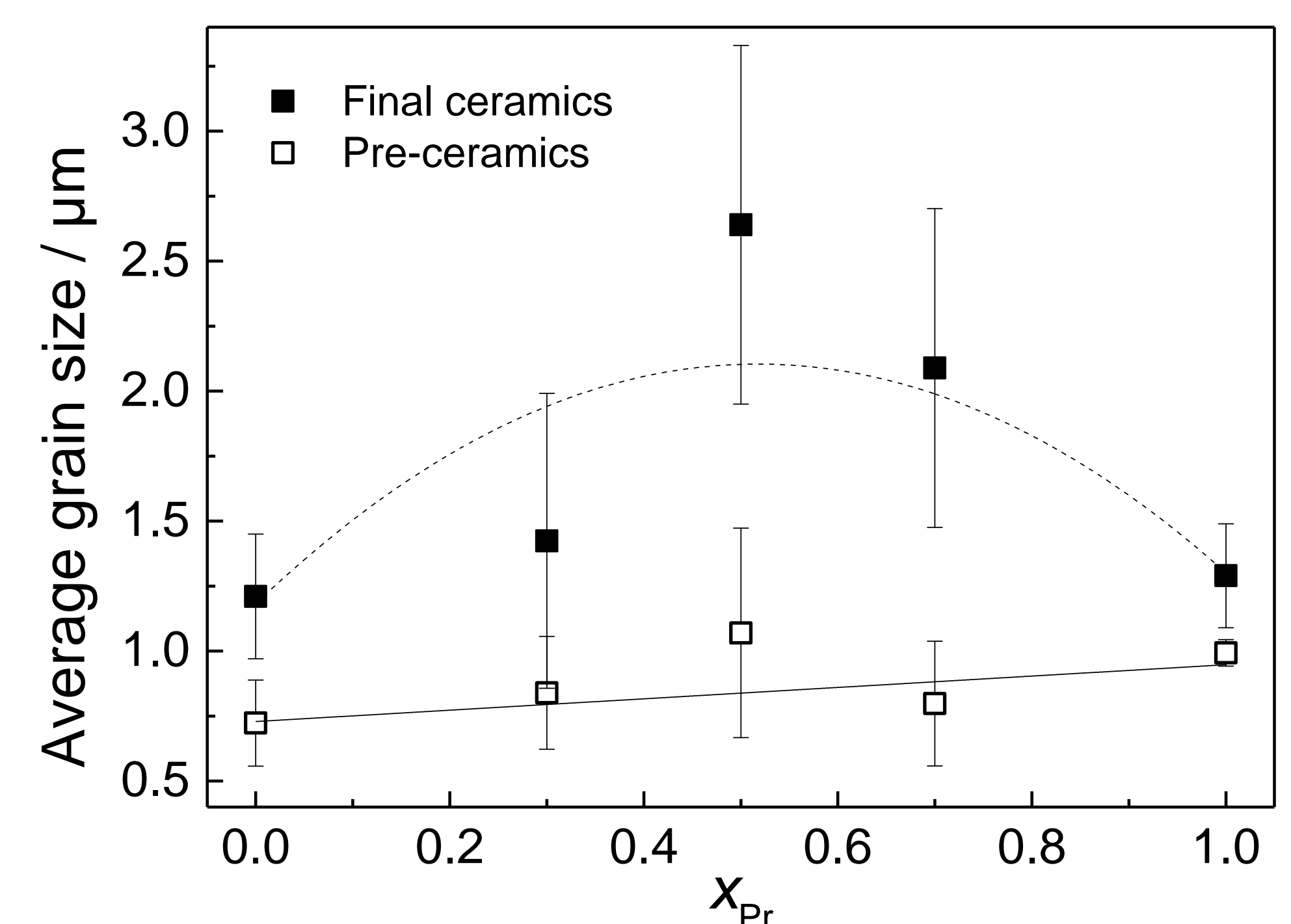
$LaPO_4$  **phase transformation** at 27 GPa from monazite ( $P2_1/n$ ) to **post-barite** structure ( $P2_12_12_1$ ) [5]

## Microstructure

Ceramics produced via cold-isostatic pressing and sintering in two steps (1273 K; 1673 K)

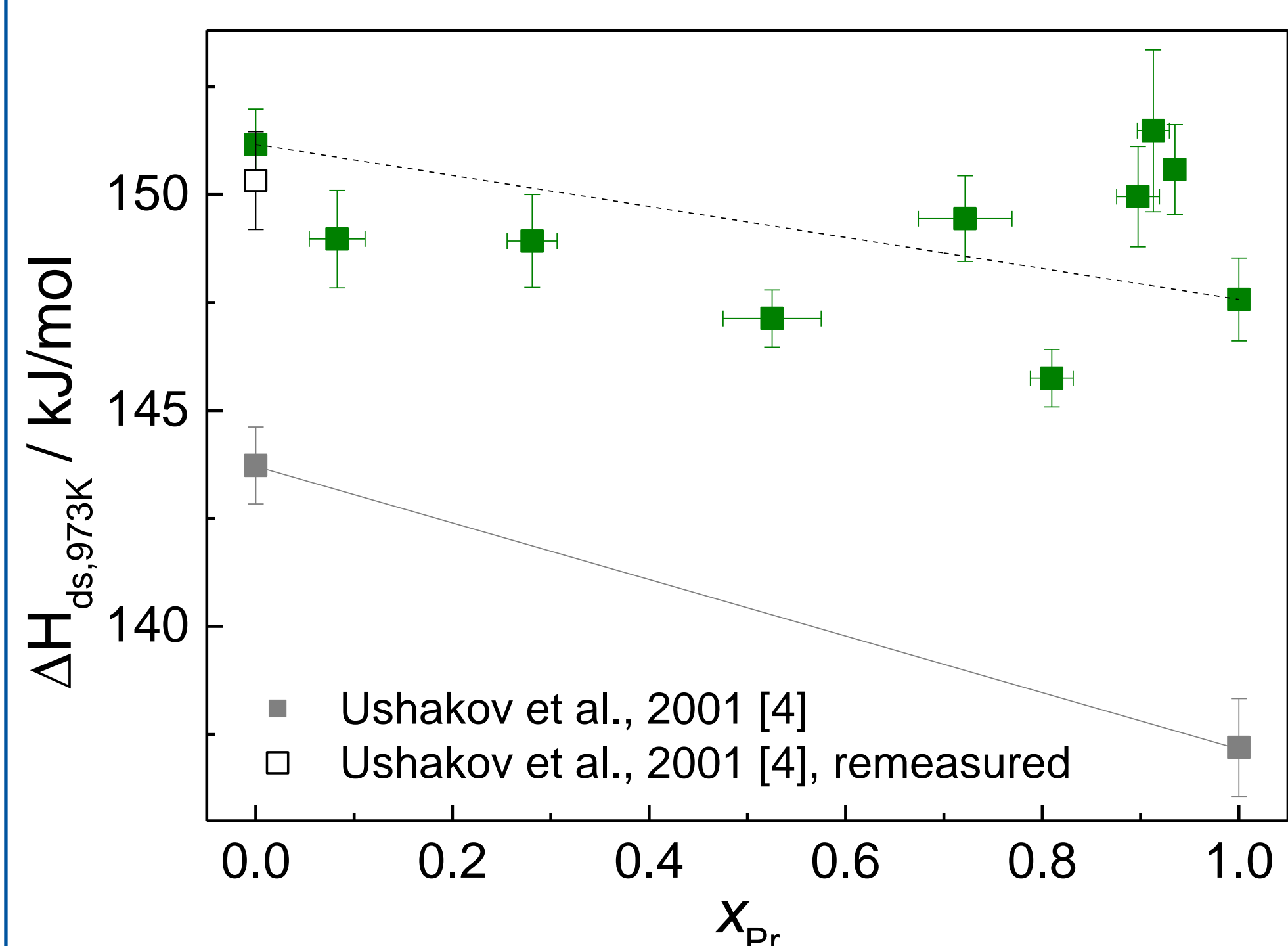


SEM images of *pre-* (a) and *final* ceramics (b) show **increasing** theoretical **density** from 64 % up to 99.3 %

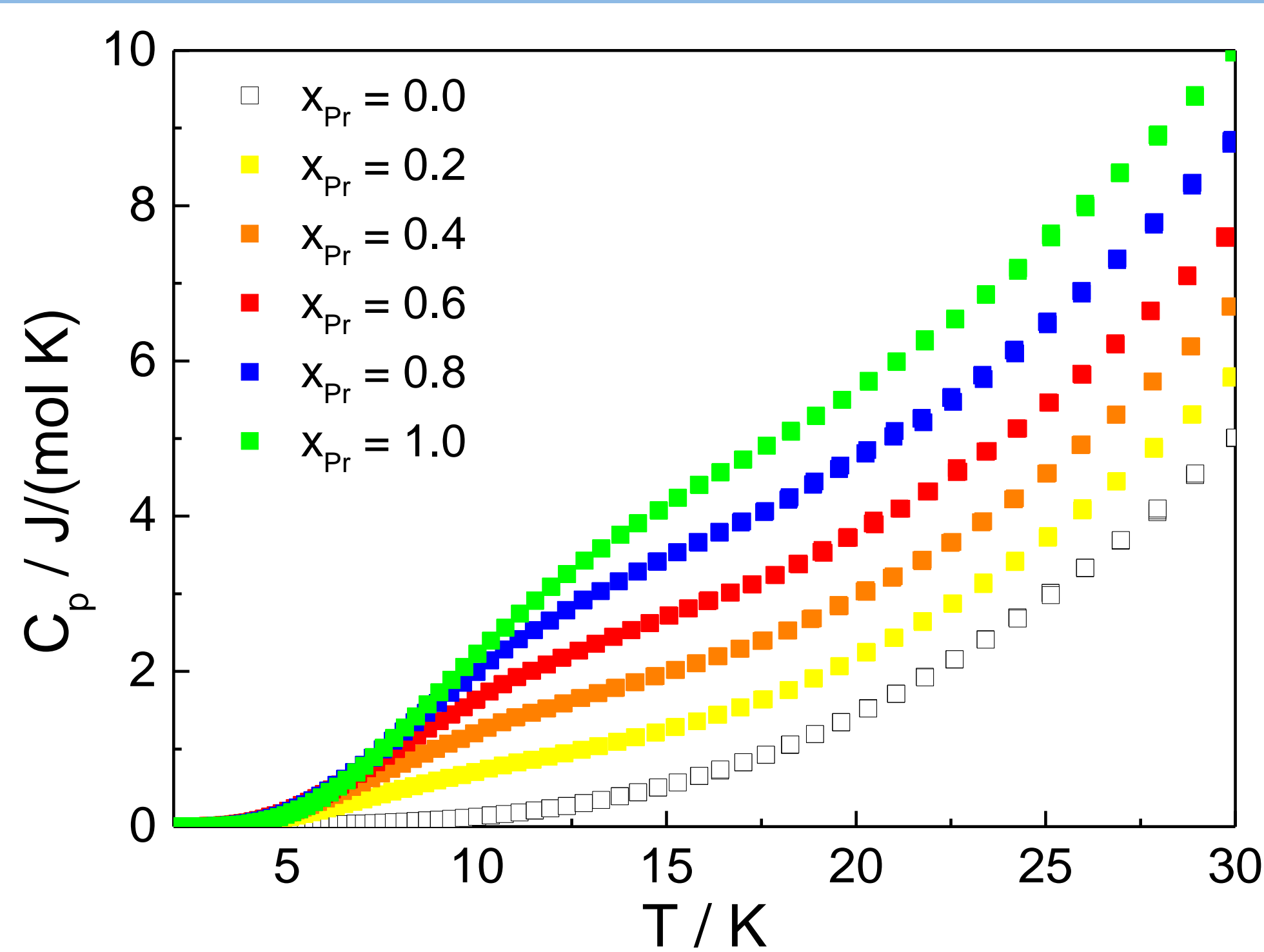


Average grain size of  $(La,Pr)PO_4$  ceramics via intercept method [6] showing a **higher grain growth of intermediate compositions**

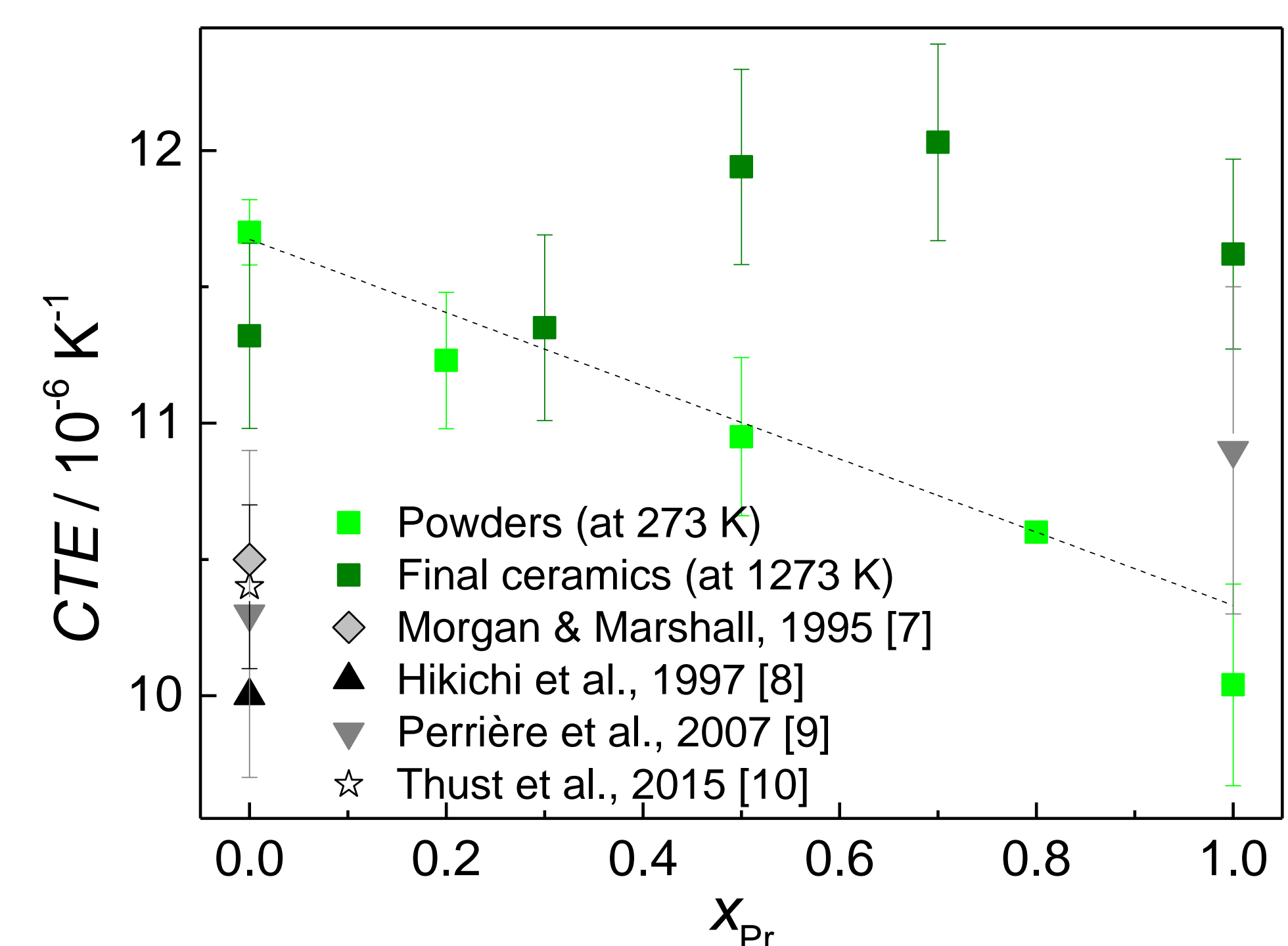
## Thermodynamics of $(La,Pr)PO_4$



HT drop solution calorimetry on powders indicating a **high sensitivity to impurities** and an almost ideal solid solution [11]



LT microcalorimetry on single crystals revealing a **Schottky-contribution** resulting from *f*-orbital electrons [12]



Coefficients of thermal expansion for **powders** depend on **composition**, while CTE of **ceramics** depend on **density**

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