# Grain Boundary Facilitated Dissolution of Nanocrystalline NpO<sub>2</sub>(s) from Legacy Waste Processing

Kathryn M. Peruski<sup>(1)\*</sup>, Kelliann C. Koehler<sup>(2)</sup>, Brian A. Powell<sup>(1,3,4)\*</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup>Environmental Engineering and Earth Sciences, Clemson University, Anderson, SC, US 29625

<sup>(2)</sup> Clemson Electron Microscopy Facility, Division of Research, Clemson University, Anderson,

SC, US 29625

<sup>(3)</sup>Department of Chemistry, Clemson University, Clemson, SC USA 29634

<sup>(4)</sup>Savannah River National Laboratory, Aiken, SC, USA 29808

KEYWORDS: Neptunium, dissolution, grain boundary, colloids, actinides

Summary of SI File:

- Pages: 7
- Tables: 4
- Figures: 5

The SI also contains supplementary text.

**Table S1.** Concentrations of major elements, added as chloride salts, in simulated vadose zone pore water from Savannah River Site used in dissolution experiment.

Element	Concentration ( $\mu_{ m g/L}$ )	
Na	1,667	
K	513 1,639	
Са		
Mg	344	
Fe	9.49	



Figure S1. Powder x-ray diffraction pattern of NpO<sub>2</sub>(s).

Sample	FWHM			c/I	
	4f <sub>7/2</sub>	<b>4f</b> <sub>5/2</sub>	Satellite		Tail
Initial	1.75	1.75	1.30	60.00	1
Dissolved	1.75	1.75	1.30	60.00	1
Np(IV)					
control	1.75	1.75	1.30	60.00	1
Np(V)					
control	1.75	1.75	1.30	60.00	1

 Table S2. XPS fitting parameters



Figure S2. pH measurements as a function of time for 3 dissolution replicates.

Sampling time (weeks)	Average Unfiltered Np Concentration (x10 <sup>-6</sup> M)	Standard Deviation (x10 <sup>-6</sup> M)	Average Filtered Np Concentration (x10 <sup>-6</sup> M)	Standard Deviation (x10 <sup>-6</sup> M)	Average Filterable Fraction of Np
0.003	0.34	0.03	0.28	0.03	0.18
0.006	0.39	0.02	0.34	0.02	0.12
0.018	0.57	0.11	0.45	0.03	0.22
0.036	0.76	0.12	0.68	0.08	0.11
0.149	1.14	0.05	1.04	0.15	0.09
0.298	1.34	0.17	1.10	0.18	0.18
0.446	1.55	0.19	1.32	0.17	0.14
1.024	1.91	0.19	1.59	0.22	0.17
2.024	2.34	0.17	1.91	0.12	0.18
4.006	2.79	0.42	2.68	0.34	0.04
8.036	3.96	0.19	2.92	0.34	0.26
12.02	4.62	0.53	3.49	0.44	0.25
16.02	4.52	0.01	3.87	0.38	0.14
20.02	4.80	0.04	4.37	0.11	0.09
24.02	5.51	0.05	4.51	0.22	0.18
28.02	4.16	0.93	3.05	0.26	0.07
32.02	6.02	1.18	3.97	1.02	0.34
36.02	5.07	0.04	4.49	0.23	0.12
40.00	5.13	0.08	4.77	0.11	0.07

Table S3. Raw averaged (3 replicates) aqueous phase Np concentration data used in Figure 1



**Figure S3.** Scanning transmission electron microscope images of NpO<sub>2</sub>(s) after 12 weeks of dissolution.

Sample	Distance to Satellites $\Delta_{sat.}$ (eV)			
	1A	1B	2A	2B
Initial	6.74	6.68	6.81	6.86
	0.47	0.27	0.16	0.34
Dissolved	6.34	6.41	6.40	6.58
	0.25	0.64	0.51	0.47
Np(IV) control	6.51	7.04	6.53	7.13
	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.04
Np(V) control	10.26	10.61	8.37	10.90
	0.21	0.50	0.55	2.64

Table S4. XPS satellite distances for measured Np solids.







**Figure S5**. Representative XPS survey spectra. Survey spectra were collected for multiple regions to verify that there was no contamination. At this step size (0.8eV), pass energy, and XY scale, the Np 4f signal is not clearly observable because of the small NpO<sub>2</sub>(s) sample mass compared to embedding resin. Survey scans demonstrate sample is predominantly Carbon and Oxygen as expected based on the adhesive used to support the Np sample.

#### **Complete solutions for differential equations used in kinetic fitting:**

#### **Overall Reaction:**

$$NpO_2 + xH_2O \xrightarrow{k_1}{\rightarrow} NpO_2 \cdot xH_2O \xrightarrow{k_2} (NpO_2)_{(aq)}^+ + xH_2O$$

\*assume reactions are non-reversible and that no other reactions occur\*

#### Set of Differential Equations:

 $\frac{d[NpO_2]}{dt} = -k_1[NpO_2]$ 

$$\frac{d[NpO_2 \cdot xH_2O]}{dt} = k_1[NpO_2] - k_2[NpO_2 \cdot xH_2O]$$
$$\frac{d[(NpO_2)_{(aq)}^+]}{dt} = k_2[NpO_2 \cdot xH_2O]$$

### **Initial Conditions:**

 $[NpO_2]_0 = 1.84 * 10^{-5} mol @ t = 0$   $[NpO_2 \cdot xH_2O]_0 = 5.55 * 10^{-8} mol @ t = 0$   $[(NpO_2)_{(aq)}^+]_0 = 6.70 * 10^{-9} @ t = 0$  $Np_{TOT} = NpO_2 + NpO_2 \cdot xH_2O + (NpO_2)_{(aq)}^+$ 

## Solve for [NpO<sub>2</sub>]:

$$\frac{d[NpO_2]}{dt} = -k_1[NpO_2]$$

$$\int \frac{d[NpO_2]}{[NpO_2]} = \int -k_1 dt$$

$$\ln (NpO_2) = -k_1 t - C$$

$$[NpO_2] = Ce^{-k_1 t}$$

$$[NpO_2] = [NpO_2]_0 e^{-k_1 t}$$
Solve for  $[NpO_2 \cdot xH_2O]$ :

$$\frac{d[NpO_2 \cdot xH_2O]}{dt} = [NpO_2]_0 e^{-k_1 t} - k_2[NpO_2 \cdot xH_2O]$$

$$d([NpO_2 \cdot xH_2O]) = [NpO_2]_0 e^{-\kappa_1 t} (dt) - k_2 [NpO_2 \cdot xH_2O](dt)$$

$$d([NpO_{2} \cdot xH_{2}O]) + k_{2}[NpO_{2} \cdot xH_{2}O](dt) = [NpO_{2}]_{0}e^{-k_{1}t}(dt)$$
$$e^{k_{2}t}(d([NpO_{2} \cdot xH_{2}O]) + k_{2}[NpO_{2} \cdot xH_{2}O](dt)) = e^{k_{2}t}([NpO_{2}]_{0}e^{-k_{1}t}(dt))$$

$$\int d\left([NpO_{2} \cdot xH_{2}O]e^{k_{2}t}\right) = \int ([NpO_{2}]_{0}k_{1}e^{(k_{2}-k_{1})t}(dt))$$

$$[NpO_{2} \cdot xH_{2}O]e^{k_{2}t} - [NpO_{2} \cdot xH_{2}O]_{0} = \frac{[NpO_{2}]_{0}k_{1}e^{(k_{2}-k_{1})t}}{k_{2}-k_{1}} - \frac{[NpO_{2}]_{0}k_{1}}{k_{2}-k_{1}}$$

$$[NpO_{2} \cdot xH_{2}O]e^{k_{2}t} = \frac{[NpO_{2}]_{0}k_{1}e^{(k_{2}-k_{1})t}}{k_{2}-k_{1}} - \frac{[NpO_{2}]_{0}k_{1}}{k_{2}-k_{1}} + [NpO_{2} \cdot xH_{2}O]_{0}$$

$$[NpO_{2} \cdot xH_{2}O] = \frac{[NpO_{2}]_{0}k_{1}}{k_{2}-k_{1}} \left(\frac{e^{(k_{2}-k_{1})t}}{e^{k_{2}t}} - \frac{1}{e^{k_{2}t}}\right) + [NpO_{2} \cdot xH_{2}O]_{0}e^{-k_{2}t}$$

$$[NpO_{2} \cdot xH_{2}O] = \frac{[NpO_{2}]_{0}k_{1}}{k_{2}-k_{1}} \left(e^{-k_{1}t} - e^{-k_{2}t}\right) + [NpO_{2} \cdot xH_{2}O]_{0}e^{-k_{2}t}$$

Solve for  $[(NpO_2)_{(aq)}^+]$ :  $(NpO_2)_{(aq)}^+ = Np_{TOT} - (NpO_2 + NpO_2 \cdot xH_2O)$