# Electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectroscopic study of nuclear waste glasses

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Joint ICTP-IAEA International School on Nuclear Waste Vitrification





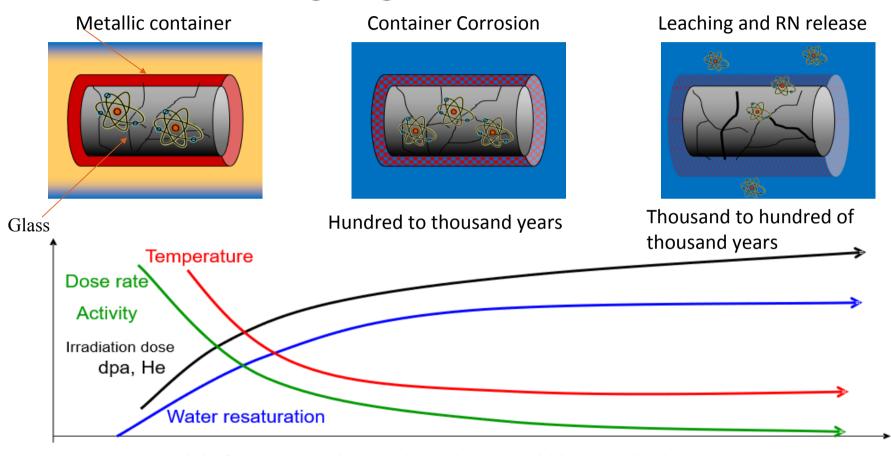


#### **Outline**

- □ Introduction Ageing of HLW nuclear waste form
- □ Introduction Radiation damage
- EPR Theory and experimental
- ☐ EPR on gamma irradiated samples Data and results
- □ Thermal annealing
- Summary
- ☐ Further work



# <u>Introduction – Ageing of HLW Nuclear Waste Form</u>



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#### **Radiation Interaction with Matter**

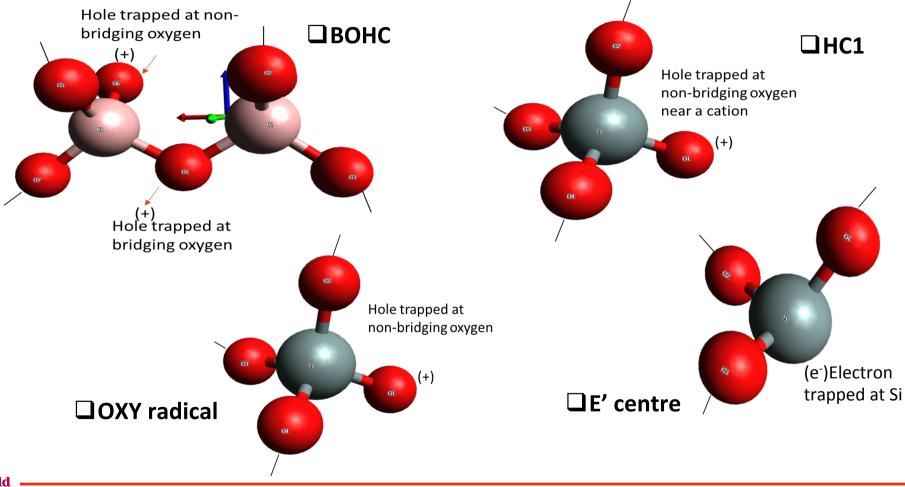
- ☐ Interaction of radiation- energy transfer, formation of lattice defects
- Production of phonons, excitons, plasmons, secondary electrons, heating of material
- Photon irradiations create damage mainly by electronic excitationcausing bond breaking
- Covalent and ionic bond rupture
- □ Valence changes
- □ Significant changes in ionic mobility
- Phase separation
- Density and volume changes

(Nordlund et al., 2018)

(Ewing, Weber & Clinard, 1995) (Weber, 2014)



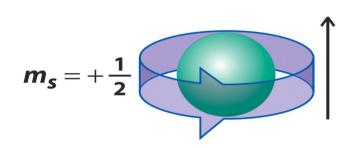
## **Introduction – Radiation Defects**

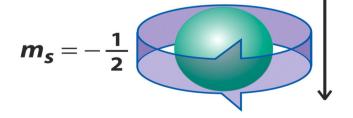


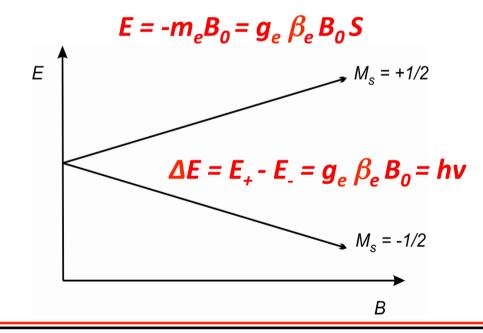
# **EPR – Theory and Experimental**

- ☐ Electron spins on its own axis spin angular momentum
- ☐ And around the nucleus in an orbit orbital angular momentum.

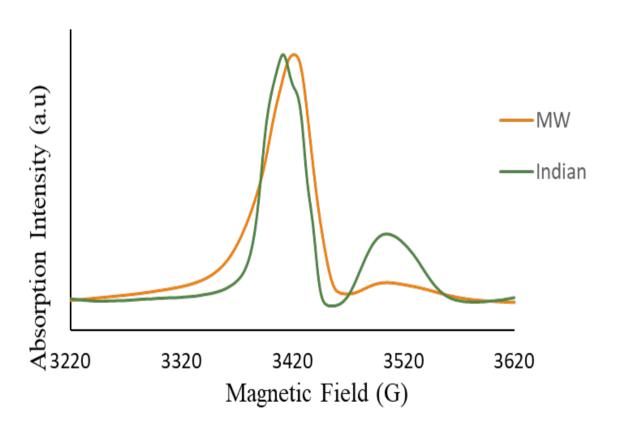
Unpaired electrons possess a magnetic moment which acts like a tiny bar magnet.



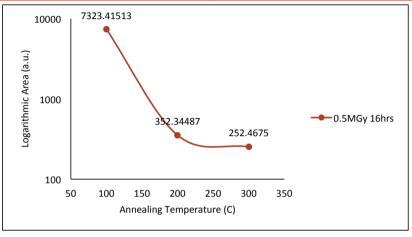


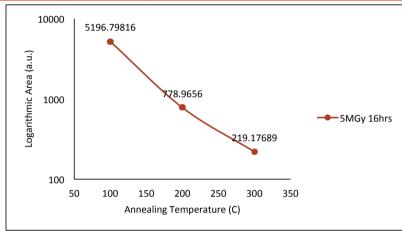


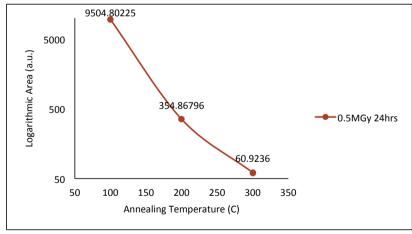
## Integral/Area

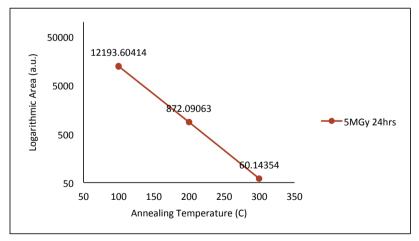


## **Integral/Area vs. Annealing Temperature**

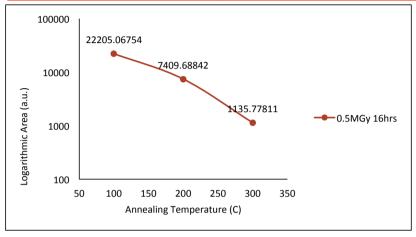


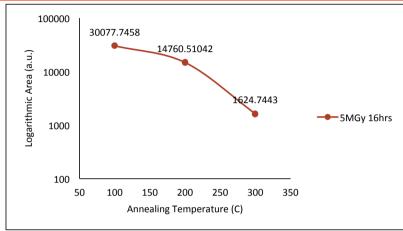


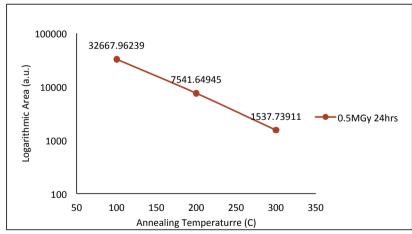


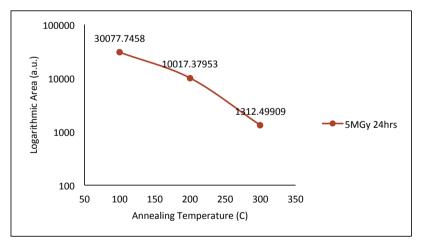


## Integral/Area vs. Annealing Temperature









#### **Results and Summary**

- Gamma radiation induced defects identified in the Indian and MW base glasses.
- Most of the defects disappear by the recombination of electron and hole on annealing except the oxy radical.
- The area under the integration curve for EPR signals decreases on annealing.
- ☐ There is difference in the UV-Vis absorption intensity but no changes in the band position suggesting same defect formations. (quantification is required).

#### **Further Work**

- □ Identification of the unidentified defects.
- Quantification of the defect centres and relation with dose.
- ☐ Thermal annealing at 400 degree Celsius.
- □ Study of the structure of the all the defect centres with simulations possibly.

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## Thank you for listening! Any questions?

