



	Experiment title: Local structure of PuO _{2±x} nanoparticles together with its analogues CeO _{2-x} and ThO ₂	Experiment number:
Beamline: BM20	Date of experiment: from: 03.05.2017 to: 09.05.2017 from: 23.01.2018 to: 03.02.2018	Date of report: 01.03.2018
Shifts: 18 + 30	Local contact(s): Kristina Kvashnina, BM20, ESRF	<i>Received at ESRF:</i>

Names and affiliations of applicants (* indicates experimentalists):

***Kristina Kvashnina, Evgeny Gerber, Ivan Pidchenko** ESRF, Grenoble, France & HZDR, Dresden, Germany

***Anna Romanchuk, Stepan Kalmykov, Tatiana Plakhova**, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

***Alexander Trigub**, NRC “Kurchatov Institute”, Moscow, Russia

Report:

Plutonium, cerium and thorium oxide nanoparticles (NPs) in different size were prepared by rapid chemical precipitation and were the objects of these studies. At the first stage of the experiment (03.05.2017-09.05.2017) only cerium and thorium NPs were studied. Second stage of the experiment (23.01.2018-03.02.2018) was fully devoted to plutonium NPs.

1) CeO₂

NPs of CeO₂ with three different sizes (2, 5 and 8 nm) were studied by Ce L₃-edge high energy resolution fluorescence detected (HERFD) XANES. Pre-edge structure (formed by the 2p-4f quadrupole transitions) for the three types of nanoparticles (2-8 nm) reveals the presence of the Ce(IV) oxidation state and confirms the absence of Ce(III) inside CeO₂ NPs even for the NPs with a very small size of 2 nm (fig. 1a). However, the main edge Ce L₃ edge transitions (due to the 2p-5d electronic excitations) show different shapes (fig.1b). We found that peaks in the absorption spectra of 2nm size CeO₂ are essentially developing and became wider for compare to 5nm, 8nm and bulk CeO₂, which might lead to the electron delocalization over the surface of nanoparticles, and hence decreasing the probability of the discrete electron transfer from 2p to the 5d orbital.

To study the effect of thermal treatment on NPs electronic structure, ceria NPs with 2, 5 or 8 nm sizes were dried for 24 hours at 40 °C or 150 °C in air. We found a strong evidence of different spectral shape while investigating the electronic structure of as-prepared and dried CeO₂ nanoparticles at the Ce L₃ edge HERFD spectra (fig.1b). The biggest effect has been observed for the smallest NPs (2nm).

2) ThO₂

The ThO₂ NPs with different sizes (from 2 to 30 nm) were studied by Th L₃-edge HERFD XANES and EXAFS. Similar to ceria NPs, the influence of size and post synthetic thermal treatment of the sample on the electronic structure was observed. Decrease of the ThO₂ NPs size leads to changes of HERFD spectra (fig.2). The same tendency was observed in EXAFS spectra (fig.2c)

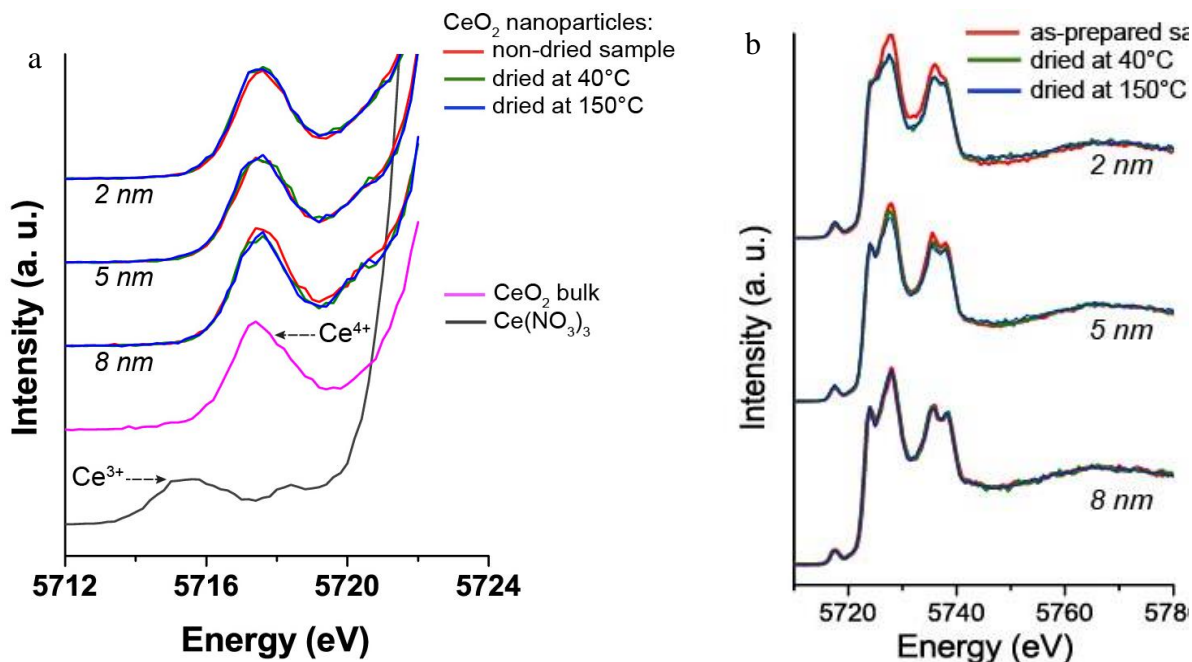


Figure 1. (a) Pre-edge HERFD spectra of CeO₂ NPs and bulk material and cerium(III) nitrate; (b) HERFD spectra recorded for 2nm; 5nm; 8nm of CeO₂ NPs after different thermal treatment.

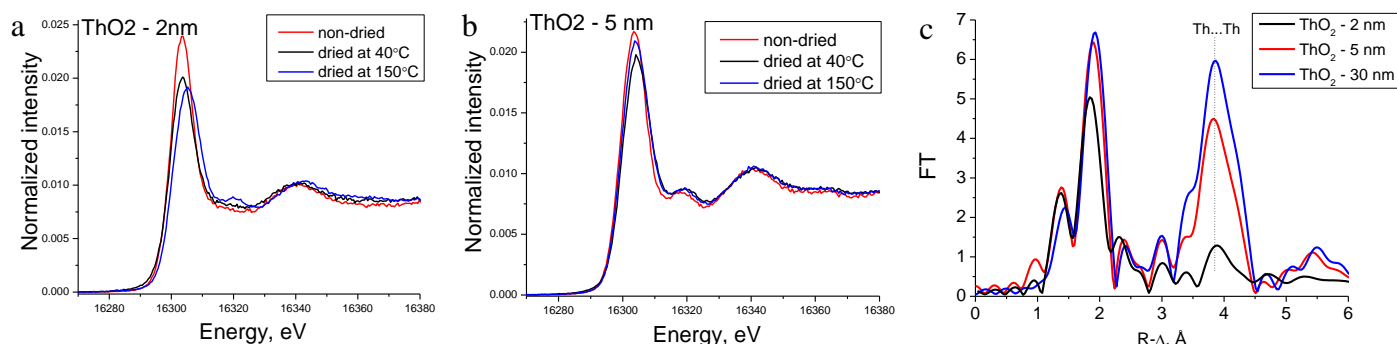


Figure 2. HERFD spectra of (a) 2nm and (b) 5nm ThO₂ NPs after different thermal treatment; (c) EXAFS spectra of ThO₂ NPs with different particles size.

3) PuO₂

Redox chemistry of plutonium is more complicated for compare to cerium and thorium. Plutonium can exist in four oxidation states (Pu(III), Pu(IV), Pu(V) and Pu(VI)) upon environmental conditions and can easily change it. At the same time presence of Pu in different oxidation states in PuO₂ NPs structure is still an open question. In this work we studied PuO₂ NPs synthesized from different oxidation state of Pu: Pu(III), Pu(IV), Pu(V) and Pu(VI). We used several synchrotron radiation techniques available at ROBL to study PuO₂ NPs: Pu L₃ edge HERFD, XANES, EXAFS and XRD. HERFD spectra showed the presence of Pu(IV) oxidation state in all NPs, produced from Pu(III), Pu(IV) and Pu(V) (fig.3a). EXAFS spectra at the Pu L₃ edge show that size of the particles and their structures are very similar.

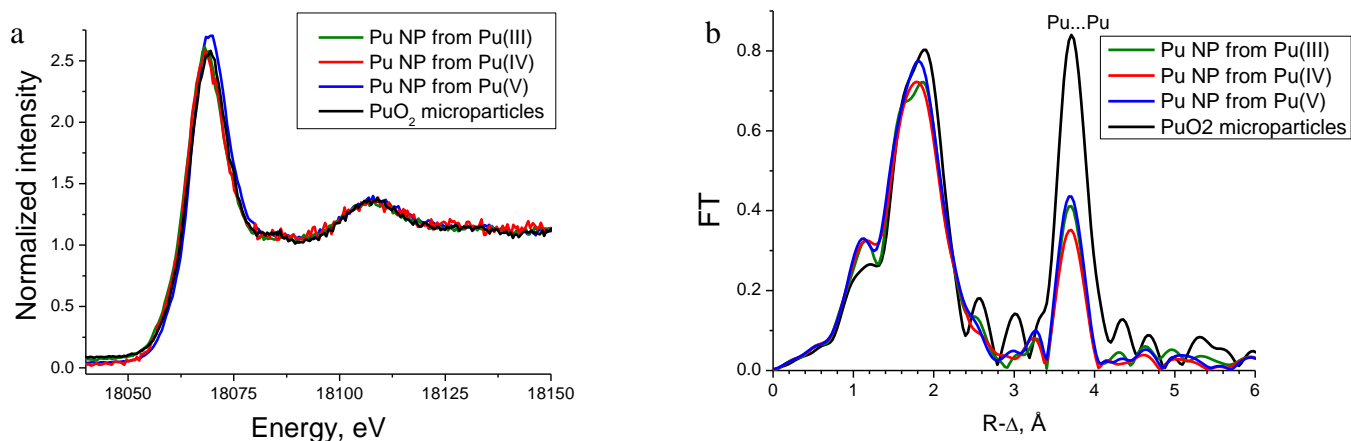


Figure 3. (a) HERFD and (b) EXAFS spectra of Pu NPs synthesized from different Pu oxidation states.