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Soft hydrothermal synthesis of hafnon, HfSiO₄

Paul Estevenon^{†,‡,§,||}, Thibault Kaczmarek^{†,‡}, Mohamed Ruwaid Rafiuddin[‡], Eleonore Welcomme[†],
Stephanie Szenknect[‡], Adel Mesbah[‡], Philippe Moisy[†], Christophe Poinssot[†], Nicolas Dacheux^{*,‡}

[†] CEA, DEN, DMRC, Univ Montpellier, Marcoule, France.

[‡] ICSM, Univ Montpellier, CNRS, CEA, ENSCM, Marcoule, France.

KEYWORDS: hafnium silicate, hafnon, wet chemistry route, hydrothermal synthesis, zircon structure type.

ABSTRACT: Despite being a member of the zircon type silicate family, the conditions allowing the hydrothermal synthesis of HfSiO₄ were not well constrained. A multiparametric study was performed in order to follow the synthesis of this phase under soft hydrothermal conditions and thus to determine the most efficient conditions to form single phase samples. Among the experimental parameters investigated, concentration of reactants, pH of the reactive media, temperature and duration of the hydrothermal treatment impacted significantly the formation rate of hafnon and its crystallization state. Pure HfSiO₄ was obtained in acid reactive media with an acidity ranging from C_{HCl} = 1.5 M to pH = 1.0 and for C_{Si} ≈ C_{Hf} ≥ 0.21 mol·L⁻¹. The silicate phase was obtained after a 24-hours treatment at temperatures ranging from 150°C to 250°C. However, the rise of temperature and extension of the duration of the hydrothermal treatment favored the crystallization state of the final HfSiO₄ samples.

INTRODUCTION

Hafnon, HfSiO₄, is one of the end-members belonging to the zircon-type silicate group (tetragonal, I41/amd) like ZrSiO₄, CeSiO₄, ThSiO₄, PaSiO₄, USiO₄, NpSiO₄, PuSiO₄ and AmSiO₄.^{1,2-4} As a consequence, hafnon is reported to form a solid solution with ZrSiO₄.⁵⁻⁷ It is usually observed as a minor component in natural zircons⁸⁻¹⁰ and less frequently as the major phase in natural assemblages where zircon appears as a minor secondary phase.¹¹

Owing to its interesting thermal and electric properties (such as thermal shock resistance, low dilatation coefficient on a wide temperature range, high thermal conductivity, low relative permittivity and low dielectric loss),^{12, 13} hafnon is often considered as promising high-temperature refractory material¹² for semiconductor devices¹⁴ or microwave substrate for electronic data transmission.¹³

Moreover, as zircon-type ceramics (e.g. ZrSiO₄ and HfSiO₄) are isostructural with actinide silicates, An^{IV}SiO₄ and due to its high chemical stability, they have been suggested as potential actinide-specific matrices for the immobilization of radionuclides associated to high level nuclear waste and more specifically of plutonium excess coming from dismantled nuclear weapons.¹⁵⁻¹⁹ In this context, (Hf,Pu)SiO₄ compounds were prepared by Burakov et al. using sol-gel method.²⁰ However, these experiments suggest that plutonium content cannot exceed 7 wt.% in such materials.

From a general point of view, the synthesis of HfSiO₄ was reported by high temperature solid state chemistry,^{1, 5, 7, 13, 21-25} sol-gel methods,^{12, 26, 27} chemical transport reaction,^{14, 28, 29} physical vapor deposition³⁰ and hydrothermal synthesis.^{31, 32} However, the only hydrothermal syntheses were reported by Caruba et al. under acid conditions at T = 800°C, 75 MPa,³¹ and by McNeil et al. in very acid conditions, i.e. C_{Hf} = 6 mol·L⁻¹ and C_{H₂SO₄} = 0.5 mol·L⁻¹ at T = 850°C,

200 MPa.³² These conditions appear to be quite surprising taking into account the possibility to prepare isostructural silicates, e.g. ZrSiO₄,^{31, 33-46} CeSiO₄,^{4, 47-49} ThSiO₄,^{2, 34, 50-65} USiO₄,^{2, 59, 60, 66-76} NpSiO₄,² PuSiO₄² and AmSiO₄² under soft hydrothermal conditions (i.e. for T ≤ 250°C). However, it may be also noticed that the formation of amorphous hafnon has been observed by alteration, in aqueous solution, of Hf-bearing borosilicate glasses at 90°C and pH = 1.⁷⁷ More specifically, we recently reported that modifications of the starting pH and elementary concentrations allowed to decrease the temperature of formation of ThSiO₄ and CeSiO₄ under hydrothermal conditions.^{49, 64} Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine an efficient way of synthesis allowing the formation of HfSiO₄ under soft hydrothermal conditions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Syntheses

All the reagents used for the materials preparation were supplied by Sigma-Aldrich. Na₂SiO₃·5H₂O (95%) and HfCl₄ (98%) were used as aqueous silicate and hafnium precursors, respectively. 1.5 and 1.0 mol·L⁻¹ HCl solutions were prepared by dilution of Sigma Aldrich ACS grade mother solutions HCl (37%). 8 mol·L⁻¹ NaOH solution was freshly prepared from Sigma Aldrich ACS grade NaOH (98 %) before the experiments.

The syntheses of HfSiO₄ were performed by adapting the protocol recently developed for ThSiO₄.⁶⁴ Aqueous mixtures of hafnium at the oxidation state +IV and silicate were prepared by dissolving HfCl₄ and Na₂SiO₃·5H₂O in 1.5 mol·L⁻¹ hydrochloric acid (**Table S1**). At this stage, a silicate excess of 3 mol.% was considered to avoid the formation of hafnium dioxide or hydroxides during the synthesis. The pH was then adjusted to the final value with 8 mol·L⁻¹ NaOH.

All the prepared mixtures were introduced in a 23 mL Teflon lined container. The container was placed in a Parr auto-

clave in an oven to reach hydrothermal conditions during 1 to 20 days with a given temperature and under autogenous pressure. The final cooling to room temperature was done within one hour. Then, the precipitates were separated from the supernatant by centrifugation at 14 000 rpm for 12 min, washed twice with deionized water and once with ethanol. They were finally dried overnight at 60°C in an oven.

Characterization

PXRD data were collected on the resulting powders using the Bruker D8 advance diffractometer equipped with a lynxeye detector and working with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.54184 \text{ \AA}$) in a reflection geometry (parallel beam). Patterns were recorded between 5° and 100° (2θ) with steps of 0.019° and a total counting time of 2.5 to 3 hours per sample. Pure silicon was used as a standard material to extract the instrumental function. The collected data were refined by the Rietveld method using the Fullprof_suite package.⁷⁸ During the refinements, different profile and structure parameters were adjusted, such as the zero shift, unit-cell parameters, scale factor, and overall displacement factor. An anisotropic size and strain model was also used in order to consider the broadening effect.

Raman spectra were recorded with a Horiba-Jobin Yvon Aramis device equipped with an edge filter and a Nd:YAG laser (532 nm) that delivered 60 mW at the sample surface. In order to avoid any laser-induced degradation of the compound, the power was turned down by the means of optical filters. The laser beam was then focused on the sample using an Olympus BX 41 microscope with an $\times 50$ LMP objective, resulting in a spot area of $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}^2$ and a power of 39 mW. For each spectrum, a dwell time of 1 to 30 s was used. Four scans were recorded for each analyzed area in order to minimize the measurement error.

FTIR spectra were recorded with a Perkin-Elmer FTIR Spectrum 100 device in the $300\text{--}4000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ range. Powdered samples were deposited on the surface of an ATR crystal without any prior preparation. The spectra collected in such operating conditions exhibited a resolution lower than 4 cm^{-1} . Four scans were performed to average the measurement error.

SEM observations were directly conducted using a FEI Quanta 200 electronic microscope on small powder samples without prior preparation such as metallization. The electronic microscope was equipped either with an Everhart-Thornley Detector (ETD) or a Back-Scattered Electron Detector (BSED), under high vacuum conditions with a low accelerating voltage (8 kV). These conditions were chosen in order to create a beam deceleration effect that led to high resolution images.

Thermogravimetric analyses were performed to determine the hydration content of the samples prepared at the end of the syntheses. All of these analyses were done between room temperature and 1000°C under air atmosphere thanks to a SETSYS evolution analyzer. These measurements were coupled with mass spectroscopy analyses on the residual gaz.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effect of pH of the starting solution

The effect of pH of the starting mixture on the nature of the resulting precipitate was followed between $C_{\text{HCl}} = 1.5 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ and $\text{pH} = 8$ considering a starting mixture with a hafnium concentration of $0.21 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ and a Si:Hf molar ratio of 1.03. Hydrothermal treatments were performed at 250°C during 24 hours.

All the samples prepared were characterized by PXRD (**Figure 1**). From these data, HfSiO_4 (zircon-type structure, space group $I4_1/amd$) was formed using a starting mixture whose acidity was below $\text{pH} = 1.6$. For higher pH values, the precipitation of monoclinic HfO_2 (space group $P2_1/c$) was obtained due to hafnium hydrolysis leading to the precipitation of the hafnium hydroxides then hafnium oxide by ageing. In these conditions, the unit cell parameters of HfSiO_4 reached $a = 6.596(2) \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 5.958(3) \text{ \AA}$ (i.e. $V = 259.2(1) \text{ \AA}^3$; values calculated by averaging the data obtained on the samples (1) to (4) – syntheses leading to HfSiO_4 as single phase). The a and c lattice parameters were slightly higher and smaller, respectively, than the reference lattice parameters obtained by high temperature methods ($a = 6.5725(7) \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 5.9632(4) \text{ \AA}$, i.e. $V = 257.60(7) \text{ \AA}^3$ ²⁸). According to the recent results already reported for ThSiO_4 , these variations were attributed to the insertion of hydroxide groups in the HfSiO_4 structure^{64, 79}, which may be correlated to the non-ideal crystallization in the soft hydrothermal conditions considered.

Rietveld refinements performed on the PXRD data did not allow to observe any significant variation of the HfSiO_4 unit-cell parameters (**Table 1**) nor of the crystallite size (**Figure S1** and **Table 1** and **Table S2**) according to the initial pH of the reactive media.

Characterization by Raman and IR spectroscopies (**Figure 2**) revealed the presence of symmetric and antisymmetric stretching modes of SiO_4 at 979 cm^{-1} and 1015 cm^{-1} , respectively by Raman (868 cm^{-1} and 1054 cm^{-1} , respectively by IR spectroscopy). The symmetric bending modes were observed at 451 cm^{-1} . On the contrary, the antisymmetric mode was not observed due to its low intensity (both symmetric and antisymmetric modes were observed at 433 cm^{-1} and 627 cm^{-1} , respectively by IR spectroscopy) (**Table 2**).

It worth noting that the positions of the HfSiO_4 's ν_1 and ν_3 vibration bands observed by infrared spectroscopy are significantly different to the ones reported in the literature (**Table 2**). However, the values obtained here are in great agreement with the ones reported in the literature for the other zircon type silicate phases (**Table S3**) and especially for ZrSiO_4 ($\nu_1 = 866 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $\nu_3 = 1049 \text{ cm}^{-1}$).⁸⁰ Moreover, the position of the ν_3 vibration bands at around 1050 cm^{-1} should be taken with care because this position correspond to the ν_4 mode of SiO_2 .

Additionally, the presence of small amounts of hydroxide groups or water was suggested from the observation of broad bands around 3400 cm^{-1} and 1630 cm^{-1} in the IR spectra, which was consistent with the hypothesis proposed regarding the insertion of hydroxide groups in the HfSiO_4 lattice already suggested from PXRD analyses.

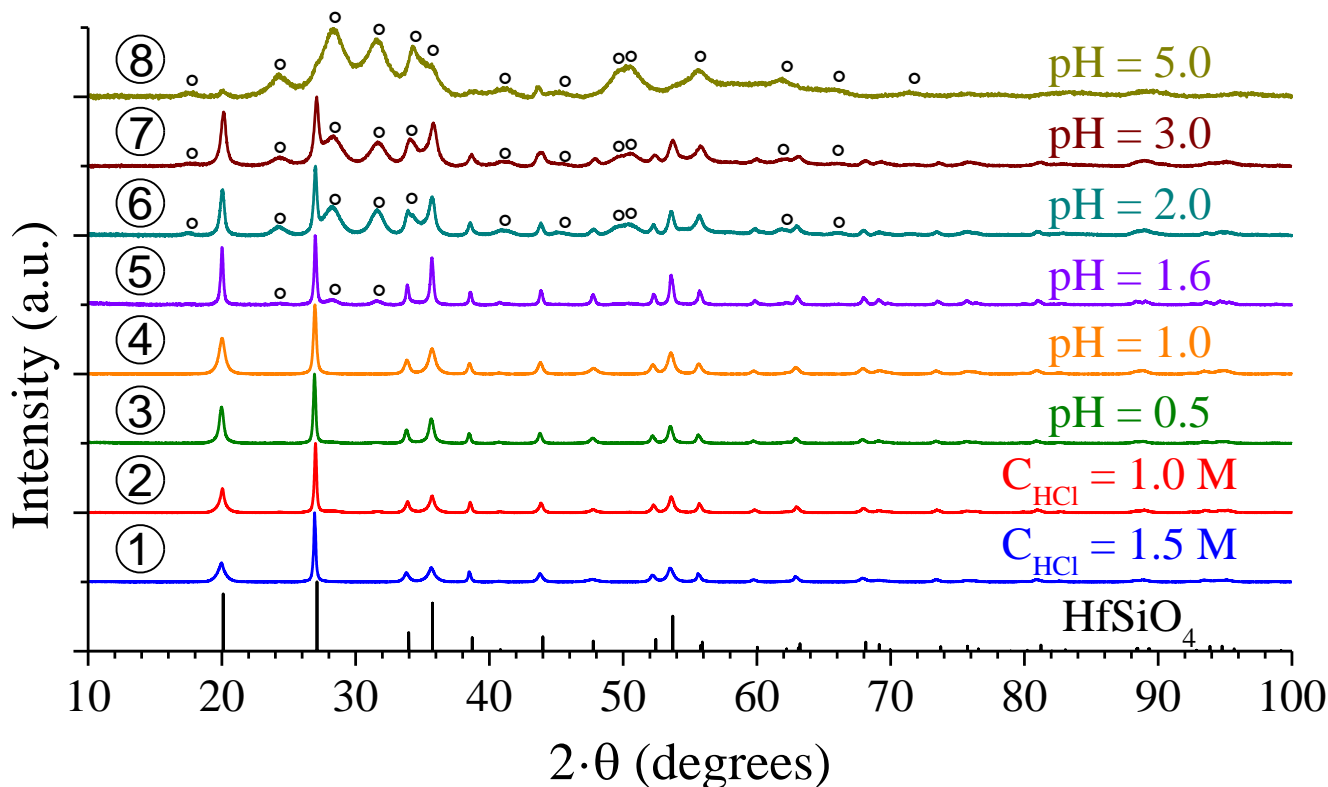


Figure 1. PXRD patterns recorded for samples prepared under hydrothermal conditions (24 hours, $T = 250^{\circ}\text{C}$) with hafnium and silicate concentrations of $0.21 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ and for various initial pH values: $C_{\text{HCl}} = 1.5 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (1), $C_{\text{HCl}} = 1.0 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (2), pH = 0.5 (3), pH = 1.0 (4), pH = 1.6 (5), pH = 2.0 (6), pH = 3.0 (7) and pH = 5.0 (8). Bragg positions of the characteristic peaks of hafnon were extracted from ²⁸. The presence of HfO_2 is pointed out by empty circles in the PXRD patterns.

Table 1. Lattice parameters and crystallite size determined by Rietveld refinement for HfSiO_4 samples.

Label	Unit cell parameters			Crystallite size (nm)
	a (Å)	c (Å)	V (Å ³)	
(1)	6.5946(1)	5.9605(1)	259.22(1)	20 ± 11
(2)	6.5935(1)	5.9594(1)	259.08(1)	36 ± 13
(3)	6.5956(1)	5.9561(1)	259.11(1)	24 ± 7
(4)	6.5988(1)	5.9544(1)	259.27(1)	22 ± 8
(5)	6.5869(1)	5.9575(1)	258.47(1)	48 ± 4
(6)	6.5945(2)	5.9583(2)	259.11(1)	27 ± 2
(7)	6.5912(4)	5.9555(4)	258.73(3)	15 ± 1
(8)	6.594(2)	5.947(3)	258.6(2)	ND
(9)	6.5939(1)	5.9542(1)	258.89(1)	381 ± 237
(10)	6.5913(1)	5.9602(1)	258.94(1)	88 ± 14
(11)	6.5995(1)	5.9575(1)	259.47(1)	17 ± 8
(12)	6.6447(3)	5.9801(9)	264.03(4)	16 ± 14
(13)	6.6217(1)	5.9511(2)	260.94(1)	16 ± 9
(14)	6.5961(1)	5.9611(1)	259.36(1)	31 ± 6
(15)	6.5935(1)	5.9606(1)	259.13(1)	80 ± 18
(3) after TGA	6.5714(8)	5.9685(11)	257.74(7)	ND

ND : Not Determined

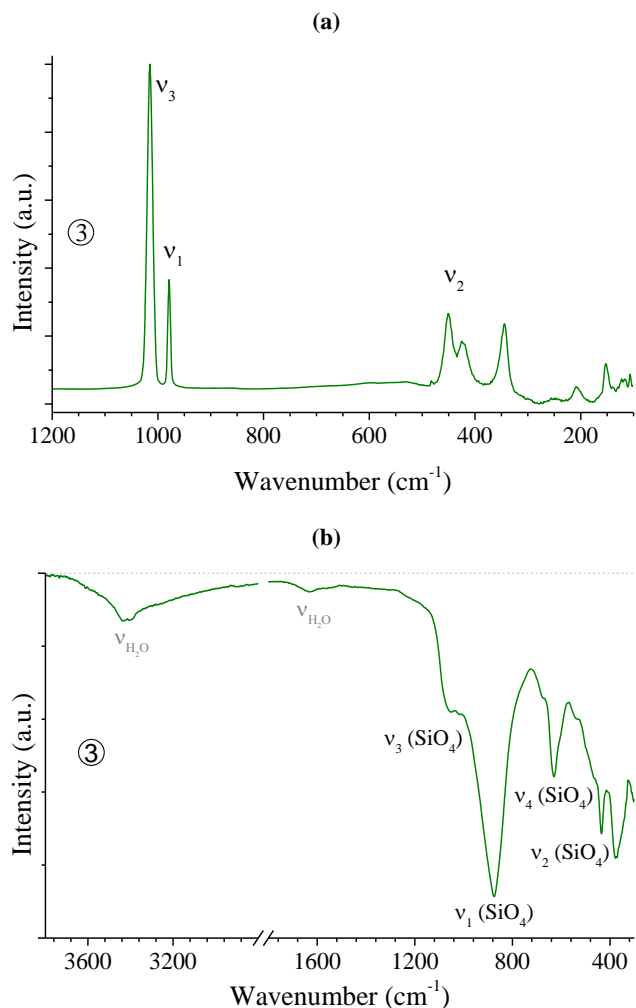


Figure 2. Raman (a) and IR (b) spectra recorded for HfSiO_4 samples prepared under hydrothermal conditions during 24 hours at $T = 250^\circ\text{C}$ starting from hafnium and silicate concentrations of $0.21 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ and with $\text{pH} = 0.5$ (3).

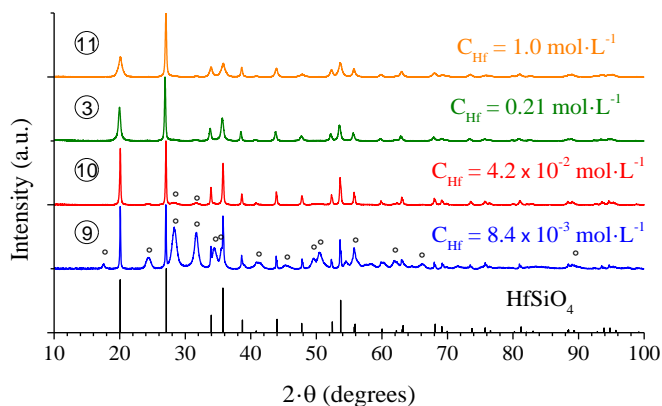


Figure 3. PXRD patterns recorded for samples prepared under hydrothermal conditions (24 hours, $T = 250^\circ\text{C}$) with $\text{pH} = 0.5$ and various hafnium and silicate concentrations (with a molar ratio of $\text{Si}:\text{Hf} = 1.03$): $C_{\text{Hf}} = 8.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (9), $C_{\text{Hf}} = 4.2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (10), $C_{\text{Hf}} = 0.21 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (11) and $C_{\text{Hf}} = 1.0 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ (12). The characteristic Bragg positions of hafnon were extracted from²⁸ and the XRD lines associated to HfO_2 are pointed out by empty circles in the PXRD patterns.

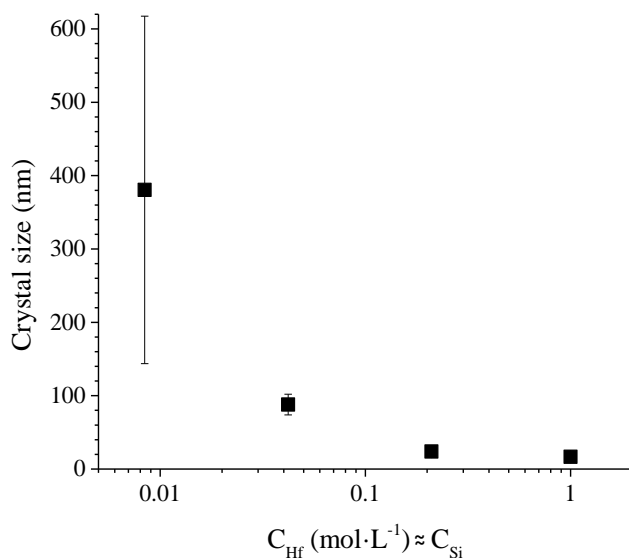


Figure 4. Variation of the HfSiO_4 crystallite size determined by Rietveld refinement as a function of the starting hafnium and silicate concentrations, obtained for samples under hydrothermal conditions (250°C , 24 hours) and with $\text{pH} = 0.5$.

Table 2. Assignment of the vibration bands (expressed in cm^{-1}) associated to silicate groups observed in the Raman and IR spectra of HfSiO_4 .

	Raman Spectroscopy				Infrared spectroscopy			
	ν_2	ν_4	ν_1	ν_3	ν_2	ν_4	ν_1	ν_3
HfSiO_4 ⁸¹	448	---	984	1018	---	---	---	---
HfSiO_4 ¹⁴	450.3	639.5	985.7	1021.5	---	---	---	---
HfSiO_4 ³¹	---	---	---	---	430	610	890	1020
HfSiO_4 ¹³	---	---	---	---	440	615	915	1020
HfSiO_4 (this study)	451	---	979	1015	433	627	868	1054

Effect of the starting hafnium and silicate concentrations

Since the concentration of the reactants were crucial parameter for the synthesis of ThSiO_4 and CeSiO_4 ,^{49, 64, 65} it was suspected that the concentration of the hafnium and silicate present in the starting mixture could affect the saturation indexes in solution, and thus the formation of HfSiO_4 . In this frame, several syntheses were performed under hydrothermal conditions with different concentrations. The impact of the concentrations of both reactants was followed between $8.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ and $1.0 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, keeping constant the Si:Hf molar ratio (1.03), the initial pH value ($\text{pH} = 0.5$) and the conditions of the hydrothermal treatment ($T = 250^\circ\text{C}$, $t = 24$ hours). As a result, pure HfSiO_4 was obtained for $C_{\text{Hf}} \geq 0.21 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ whereas the formation of HfO_2 was observed as a by-product for lower concentrations (**Figure 3**). In the less concentrated media, the silicate concentrations in solution were not sufficient to fully counterbalance the hydrolysis of hafnium. Therefore, the formation of hafnium silicate was favored for $C_{\text{Hf}} \geq 0.21 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$.

Moreover, the considered concentration significantly affected the crystallization state of HfSiO_4 . Specifically, decreasing the hafnium and silicate ions concentration in the reactive media induced the increase of the crystallite size of HfSiO_4 (**Figure 4** and **Table 1**). This behavior is similar to what was observed previously for ThSiO_4 .⁶⁴ It may be attributed to the faster kinetics of nucleation in the more concentrated reactive media, leading to the formation of numerous nucleation centers, whose growth may be hindered by the limited amounts of reactants in the synthesis medium. Additionally, the Rietveld refinements allowed to observe the increase of the HfSiO_4 's lattice parameters and volume cell and the decrease of the crystallite size (**Table 1** and **Figure S3**). Furthermore, the decrease of the crystallite size could be observed in each crystalline planes (**Table S2**), especially the low size value obtained in the (hkl) planes with $l \neq 0$ at high concentration could explain the anisotropic effect which could be observed with the widening of the corresponding peaks.

Impact of the hydrothermal treatment (temperature and duration)

In order to identify the impact of the temperature of the hydrothermal treatment on the formation of HfSiO_4 , several experiments were performed at 150°C , 200°C and 250°C , keeping constant the concentration of the starting hafnium ($0.21 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), the molar Si:Hf ratio (1.03), the starting pH value ($\text{pH} = 0.5$) and the heating time ($t = 24$ hours). From PXRD analyses, HfSiO_4 was formed whatever the temperature of synthesis (**Figure 5**), which was also confirmed by IR spectroscopy (**Figure S3**). Additional experiments performed in the same conditions at 100°C did not lead to the formation of HfSiO_4 after 24 hours holding time.

However, working at the lower temperatures led to the formation of HfSiO_4 compounds exhibiting a very strong anisotropic effect (**Figure 5**). Indeed, the (hkl) reflections involving the c axis were strongly broadened and attenuated whereas the (hk0) reflections were finer and more intense when the temperature of the hydrothermal treatment decreased, which underlined the formation of platelet crystallites. Considering that the decreasing temperature was associated to slower kinetics of reaction, this phenomenon was assigned to the growth process of HfSiO_4 crystallites, involving first the formation of bidimensional crystallites and then crystal growth to form

three-dimensional particles. Finally, varying the starting pH value at 150°C or 200°C confirmed that HfSiO_4 was always obtained for $\text{pH} < 1.6$ (**Figure S4** and **Figure S5**), as already discussed for the experiments at 250°C .

Moreover, the preferential growth observed in this study is in agreement with the results reported recently by Calas et al. for the alteration of Hf-bearing borosilicate glasses at 90°C and $\text{pH} = 1$ in aqueous solution, showing the (200) reflection of hafnon as the only observable diffraction peak in their conditions.⁷⁷ The reflections (220), (400) and (420) are invisible due to their low intensity compared to the (200), while the (hkl) peaks with $l \neq 0$ are invisible due to an anisotropic effect.

Increasing the temperature of the hydrothermal treatment led to the decrease of the unit-cell parameters of HfSiO_4 (**Figure S8** and **Table 1**). No significant variation of the average crystallite size was observed (**Figure S8**). However, Rietveld refinements performed on the PXRD patterns allowed to confirm the qualitative results suspected on the anisotropy which could be explained by the crystallite growth along the (hkl) planes with $l \neq 0$ (**Figure 6** and **Table S2**) when the temperature of the hydrothermal treatment increased.

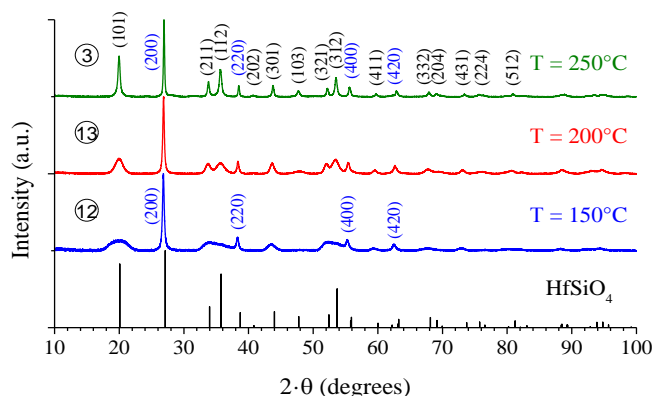


Figure 5. PXRD pattern and corresponding Miller index obtained for samples prepared under hydrothermal conditions with starting silicon and hafnium concentrations of $0.21 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ and $\text{pH} = 0.5$, after hydrothermal treatment performed for 24 hours at $T = 150^\circ\text{C}$ (12), at $T = 200^\circ\text{C}$ (13) and at $T = 250^\circ\text{C}$ (3). The characteristic XRD lines of HfSiO_4 were extracted from²⁸.

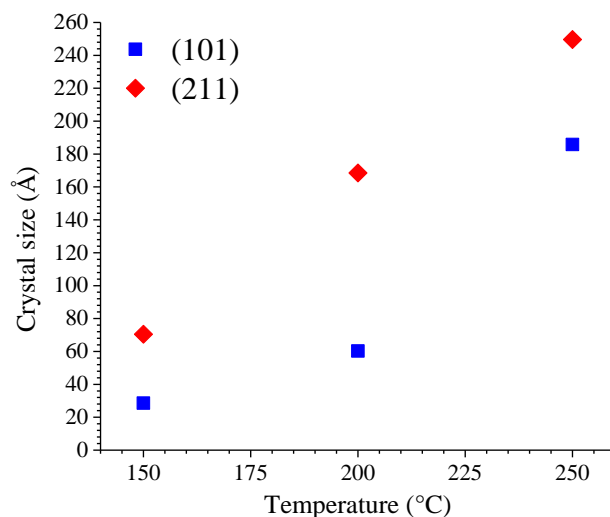


Figure 6. Crystallite size of HfSiO_4 along (101) and (211) crystalline planes determined by Rietveld refinement as a function of the temperature of the hydrothermal treatment for samples prepared

under hydrothermal conditions ($t = 24$ hours, $\text{pH} = 0.5$ and $C_{\text{Hf}} = 0.21 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$).

Thermogravimetric analyses, coupled with mass spectroscopy, performed between room temperature and 1000°C under air atmosphere, with the samples dried overnight at 60°C , allowed to observe the loss of water in two steps. The first one around 100°C corresponded to the elimination of free water and the second one between 200°C and 850°C was probably associated to the elimination of water inserted in HfSiO_4 structure (as H_2O or HO^- group).

The characterizations performed on the TGA analyses residues allowed to confirm that the final phase obtained corresponded to HfSiO_4 as single crystalline phase, whatever the temperature of hydrothermal treatment considered. It worth noting that the HfSiO_4 lattice parameters evolved during the thermogravimetric analysis to reach parameters close to reference values: $a = 6.5714(8) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 5.9685(11) \text{ \AA}$ and $V = 257.74(7) \text{ \AA}^3$ (against $a = 6.5725(7) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 5.9632(4) \text{ \AA}$, i.e. $V = 257.60(7) \text{ \AA}^3$)²⁸ (Table 1). Raman and infrared spectroscopy characterizations did not lead to significant differences compared to the spectra measured before the thermogravimetric analyses.

In order to evidence the impact of the duration of the hydrothermal treatment on the formation of HfSiO_4 , several experiments were also performed at 250°C , for $\text{pH} = 0.5$ and $C_{\text{Hf}} = 0.21 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ with holding times spread from 1 day to 20 days. From PXRD analysis, it was clear that HfSiO_4 was always single phase and was not degraded by extending the holding time (Figure 7).

Moreover, extending the duration of the hydrothermal treatment did not lead to significant change of the HfSiO_4 unit cell parameters determined by Rietveld refinement (Table 1). The HfSiO_4 lattice parameters reached $a = 6.5937(1) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 5.9605(1) \text{ \AA}$ and $V = 259.14(1) \text{ \AA}^3$ for 20 days of hydrothermal treatment (Figure 8). As already described, the lattice parameters obtained were slightly different to those obtained by high temperature methods ($a = 6.5725(7) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 5.9632(4) \text{ \AA}$ and $V = 257.60(7) \text{ \AA}^3$)²⁸, which might correspond to the insertion of hydroxide groups in the HfSiO_4 structure.^{64, 79} The extension of the heating time tended to reduce the anisotropic effect evidenced by PXRD. Therefore, initial HfSiO_4 platelets crystallites may evolve to form 3D particles through crystal growth process.

The determination of the size of the HfSiO_4 crystallites performed by Rietveld refinement indicated that increasing the duration of the hydrothermal treatment promoted their growth (Figure 9).

The direct comparison by SEM of the samples prepared at 250°C clearly confirmed the growth of HfSiO_4 grains from $\sim 60 \text{ nm}$ after 1 day to $\sim 200 \text{ nm}$ after 7 days and $\sim 450 \text{ nm}$ after 20 days (Figure 10). It also exhibited the evolution of the grain morphology with the clear identification of a square based bipyramid morphology characteristic of zircon-type materials, for the hydrothermal treatments extended for 7 days and more.⁸² This evolution of morphology may be correlated to the crystalline growth of the HfSiO_4 grains. Moreover, HfSiO_4 particles also appeared to be very flattened and may be correlated to the anisotropic effect previously observed. However, it is worth noting that a size discrepancy was observed between the crystallite size determined by XRD method (Figure 9) and grain size measured thanks to SEM. Therefore, it can be concluded that these grains observed are polycrystalline. This behavior was already observed for other silicate

based compounds including ThSiO_4 .⁶⁴ Additionally, SEM-EDX characterization allowed to confirm the sample composition, without any metallic insertion in HfSiO_4 (Figure S13).

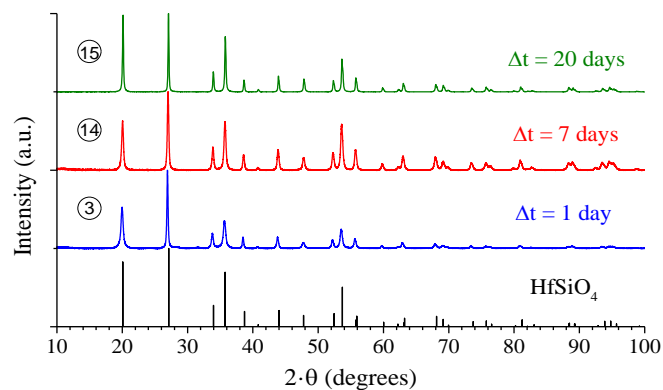


Figure 7. PXRD patterns recorded for samples prepared under hydrothermal conditions ($T = 250^\circ\text{C}$) starting with $\text{pH} = 0.5$ and $C_{\text{Hf}} = 0.21 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ and for various heating times: 1 day (3), 7 days (14) and 20 days (15). The XRD lines characteristic of HfSiO_4 were extracted from²⁸.

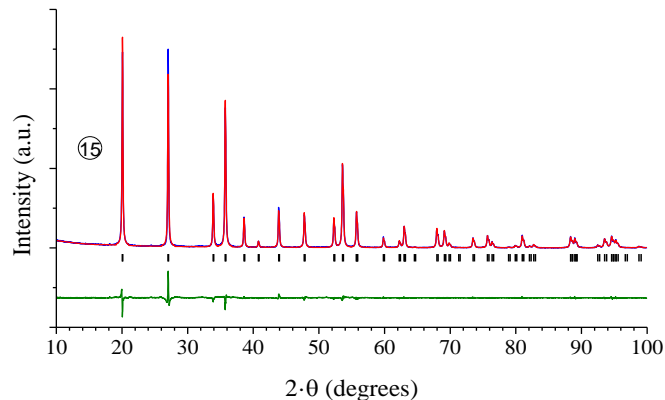


Figure 8. PXRD diagram of HfSiO_4 prepared under hydrothermal conditions ($T = 250^\circ\text{C}$, $t = 20$ days) starting with $\text{pH} = 0.5$ and $C_{\text{Hf}} = 0.21 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, and associated calculated and difference profile obtained by Rietveld refinement.

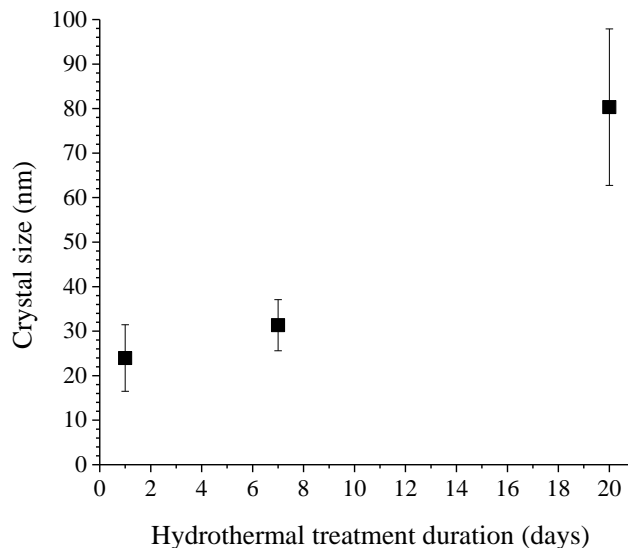


Figure 9. HfSiO_4 crystallite size determined by Rietveld refinement as a function of the duration of the hydrothermal treatment for samples prepared under hydrothermal conditions ($T = 250^\circ\text{C}$, $\text{pH} = 0.5$ and $C_{\text{Hf}} = 0.21 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$).

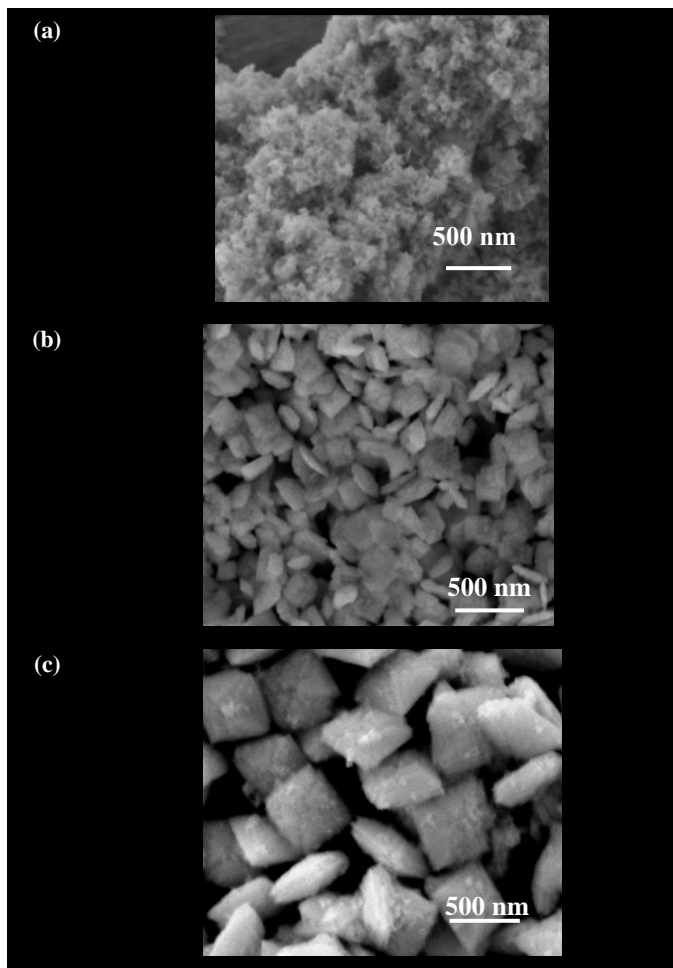


Figure 10. SEM micrographs recorded for HfSiO_4 samples prepared under hydrothermal conditions at $T = 250^\circ\text{C}$, starting with $\text{pH} = 0.5$ and $C_{\text{Hf}} = 0.21 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, and for heating times of 1 day (3) (a), 7 days (14) (b) and 20 days (15) (c).

CONCLUSION

The multiparametric study of HfSiO_4 synthesis allowed determining an appropriate set of hydrothermal conditions to prepare single phase samples, which are listed below:

- acidic reactive media (typically with $\text{pH} \leq 1.6$, fixed to $\text{pH} = 0.5$ in this study);
- hafnium and silicate concentrations over $0.21 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ with a molar Si/Hf ratio of 1.03 in order to avoid the formation of hafnium dioxide in the final mixtures;
- hydrothermal treatment for 24 hours at $T \geq 150^\circ\text{C}$. Increasing the temperature and the duration of the hydrothermal treatment promoted the formation and then the growth of the square based bipyramid feature.

The formation of HfO_2 in the place of HfSiO_4 at high pH and low reactant concentration was easily explained by the competition between the formation of hafnium hydroxide and hafnium silicate. This behavior and more generally the conditions associated to the synthesis of HfSiO_4 are very similar to those of thorite (ThSiO_4) in ligand free reactive media.

Moreover, it worth noting that such kind of synthesis of HfSiO_4 in soft hydrothermal conditions or hydrothermally assisted synthesis could be considered as a potential option to increase the solubility of tetravalent actinides in zircon-type

materials or to prepare hafnium based materials doped by divalent or trivalent elements.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website.

Table S1 reporting the parameters considered for all the syntheses of HfSiO_4 under hydrothermal conditions. **Table S2** gathering the crystallite size along different (hkl) plan determined by Rietveld refinement for HfSiO_4 samples. **Table S3** reporting the assignment of the bands associated to silicate groups in zircon type silicates.

Figure S1 representing the variation of the HfSiO_4 unit cell parameters and volume and of the crystallite size as a function of the starting pH. **Figure S2** representing the IR spectra obtained for HfSiO_4 samples prepared considering various initial pH values. **Figure S3** representing the variation of the HfSiO_4 unit cell parameters and volume as a function of the reactant concentration. **Figure S4** representing the IR spectra obtained for HfSiO_4 samples prepared with various hafnium and silicon concentrations. **Figure S5** representing the IR spectra obtained for HfSiO_4 samples prepared at various temperatures of hydrothermal treatment. **Figure S6** and **Figure S7** representing the PXRD patterns obtained for HfSiO_4 samples prepared at 150°C and at 200°C , respectively, with various starting pH values. **Figure S8** representing the variation of the HfSiO_4 unit cell parameters and volume and of the crystallite size versus the temperature of the hydrothermal treatment. **Figure S9** representing the thermogravimetric analyses for HfSiO_4 samples prepared at 150°C and 250°C . **Figure S10** representing the IR spectra obtained for HfSiO_4 samples prepared for various heating times at 250°C . **Figure S11** representing the variation of the HfSiO_4 unit-cell parameters and volume and of the crystallite size versus the heating time of the hydrothermal treatment. **Figure S12** representing the SEM micrographs recorded for HfSiO_4 samples prepared at 150°C and 250°C . **Figure S13** representing the EDX analysis of HfSiO_4 .

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Author

* Prof. Nicolas Dacheux
 ICSM, CEA, CNRS, ENSCM, Univ Montpellier
 Site de Marcoule, Bât. 426
 BP 17171, 30207 Bagnols-sur-Cèze
 France
 Phone : +33 466339205
 Fax : +33 466797611
 e-mail : nicolas.dacheux@umontpellier.fr

Present Addresses

[§] The European Synchrotron, CS40220, 38043 Grenoble Cedex 9, France.

^{||} Helmholtz Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf (HZDR), Institute of Resource Ecology, P.O. Box 510119, 01314, Dresden, Germany.

Author Contributions

The manuscript was written through contributions of all authors.

Notes

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Soft hydrothermal synthesis of hafnon, HfSiO_4

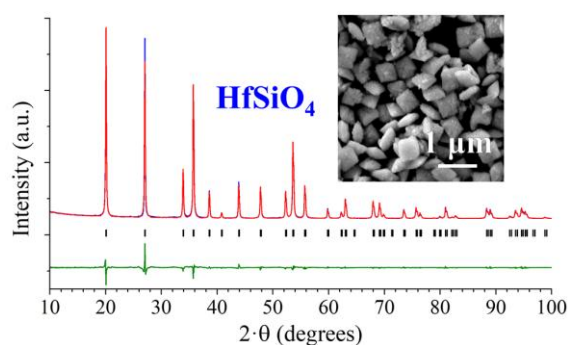
Paul Estevenon^{†,‡,§,||}, Thibault Kaczmarek^{†,‡}, Mohamed Ruwaid Rafiuddin[‡], Eleonore Welcomme[†],
Stephanie Szenknect[‡], Adel Mesbah[‡], Philippe Moisy[†], Christophe Poinsot[†], Nicolas Dacheux^{*,‡}

[†] CEA, DEN, DMRC, Univ Montpellier, Marcoule, France.

[‡] ICSM, Univ Montpellier, CNRS, CEA, ENSCM, Marcoule, France.

[§] The European Synchrotron, CS40220, 38043 Grenoble Cedex 9, France.

^{||} Helmholtz Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf (HZDR), Institute of Resource Ecology, P.O. Box 510119, 01314, Dresden, Germany.



The conditions allowing the preparation of single phase HfSiO_4 has been determined through a multiparametric study by varying the concentrations of the reactants, the pH of the reactive media or the temperature and duration of the hydrothermal treatment. HfSiO_4 was prepared through relatively soft conditions ($\text{pH} \leq 1.6$, $C_{\text{Si}} \approx C_{\text{Hf}} \geq 0.21 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, $T \geq 150^\circ\text{C}$ for $t \geq 24$ hours).