
Incorporation of rhenium into borosilicate glasses

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Abstract

The present study aims at providing structural data on rhenium in borosilicate glasses. Glasses containing various targeted Re₂O₇ concentrations– added as crystalline NaReO₄ precursor (Re⁷⁺) – were produced. For our melting conditions, it was found by X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy (XAS) and Raman spectroscopy that rhenium was in +VII oxidation state as perrhenate anion (ReO₄⁻), having a tetrahedral geometry. Local environment around perrhenate tetrahedra was also investigated by Raman spectroscopy as a function of glass composition and melting temperature. It was shown that the symmetric stretching band of the Re-O bond (ν_1 Re-O) was sensitive to perrhenate environment and that it was different from the one found in pure crystalline alkali perrhenates. Furthermore, it was shown that ν_1 Re-O shifts were dependent on the nature and the content of alkali cations present in the glass. This indicates a mixed contribution of network modifying cations around perrhenate (ReO₄⁻). On the other hand, Raman spectroscopy provides evidence that melting temperature has no significant effects on perrhenate Raman spectra features. It is the first time that such a kind of results was obtained for these compositions. Eventually, these results are consistent with the only data available in literature on the incorporation of rhenium in borosilicate glass for another composition range (Midorikawa et al., 2022) which could be seen as a general behavior. Multinuclear solid-state NMR (¹¹B, ²⁷Al, ²⁹Si, and ²³Na) was also carried out to characterize the structure of these glasses as a function of rhenium content in order to check any effect of rhenium on glass formers. Midorikawa et al., 2022) : *Midorikawa, M., Gan, H., McKeown, D. A., Xie, X., Yano, T. and Pegg, I. L., Speciation and Solubility of Rhenium in Borosilicate Waste Glasses, Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids, vol. 580, p. 121219, March 2022. DOI: 10.1016/j.jnoncrsol.2021.121219.*

Keywords: Glass structure, Rhenium incorporation, Borosilicate glass, Raman, NMR, XAS

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