Supporting information for

EXAFS study of Sr sorption to illite, goethite, chlorite and mixed sediment under hyper-alkaline conditions

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Figure S1. X-ray diffraction spectra to confirm the identity of the four minerals was as expected. The XRD of the sediment is reproduced from Wallace et al (2012)



Figure S2. ⁹⁰Sr sorption to the natural mixed sediment as a function of increasing Na concentrations at pH 6.5 ± 0.5 in a NaHCO₃ buffered groundwater solution. (Data redrawn from Wallace et al., 2012.)

Comparative spectra

A primary conclusion of this work is that the Sr is primarily associated with the mineral surfaces at high pH via the formation of an inner-sphere complex. As a number of other authors have observed the formation of Sr-zeolite phases a comparison to the existing literature EXAFS spectra is of value. As noted in the main text the EXAFS spectra seen in the study vary from those seen for zeolite phases, below.



Figure S3. Strontium incorporated into heulandite (a common Sr-zeolite) measured at different temperatures. Reproduced from O'Day et al^{39} .



Figure S4. Strontium incorporated into calcium silicate hydrate phases, reproduced from Wieland et al^{20}



Figure S5. Reference strontium bearing minerals, including common production of hyperalkaline mineral transformations. Unreacted sediment is taken from the Hanford site, USA. Reproduced from Perdrial et al^{41}