

Gas Phase Chromatography of Neptunium Bromides

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The Heavy Element Volatility Instrument (HEVI)¹ was used to investigate the volatility of neptunium bromide compounds. In the HEVI, short-lived species are separated by volatility in the gas phase. The 3.85-min ²²⁹Np was produced at the 88-Inch Cyclotron via the ²³³U(¹H¹⁺, 5n)²²⁹Np reaction. Reaction products were collected by a He/KBr gas jet system and deposited continuously on a quartz wool plug in the 900 °C section of a quartz chromatography column. The activity was halogenated with a constant flow of HBr, forming volatile bromides of neptunium, probably NpBr₅. This was then swept into the isothermal portion of the column, where it was separated. The separated species were reclustered with KBr aerosols and deposited on glass fiber filters. These filters were placed on Passivated Ion-Implanted Planar Silicon (PIPS) detectors to count emitted alpha particles, where ²²⁹Np was identified by its 6.89 MeV alpha peak.

Figure 1 shows the relative yield of ²²⁹Np activity through the HEVI. The high yield at low temperatures is mechanical in nature, and is probably related to mass transport of undecomposed aerosols. It is not related to chromatographic separation.

From the observed volatility of NpBr₅, a Monte Carlo simulation program² yielded an adsorption enthalpy of -176 ± 4 kJ/mol for NpBr₅ on a surface of SiO₂.

Figure 2 shows the trend in adsorption enthalpy for pentavalent bromide compounds. The values for the Group 5 elements are from Türlér³. The expected reversal in these trends indeed occurs with Ha, as predicted by theory⁴. The potential for contamination by oxybromides indicates more work is necessary.

References

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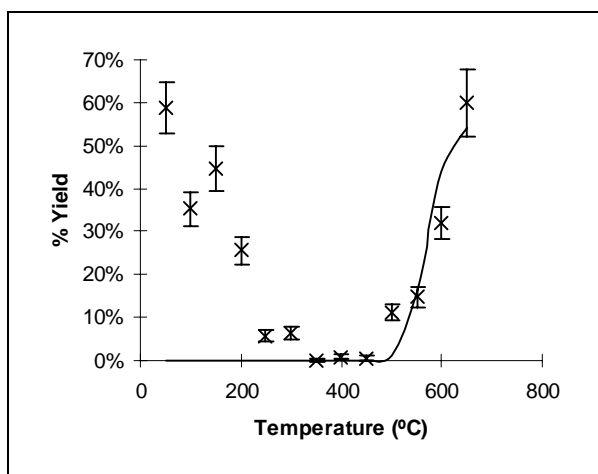


Fig. 1. Relative yields of ²²⁹NpBr₅ as a function of temperature. The solid line is the best-fit to these data from the Monte Carlo simulation program.

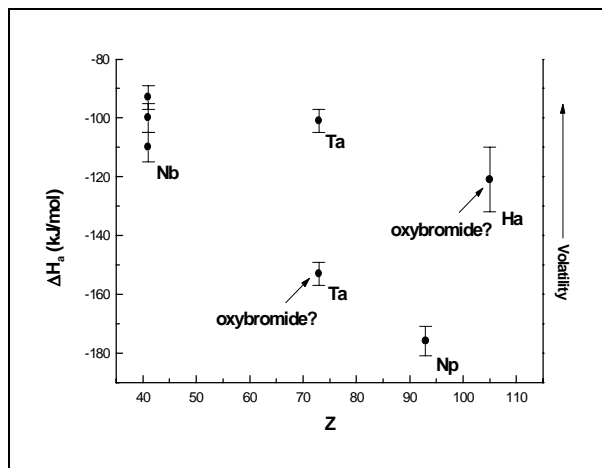


Fig. 2. Trends in adsorption enthalpy and volatility of pentavalent bromide compounds.