

PRNC029

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PUERTO RICO NUCLEAR CENTER

DISTRIBUTION OF RADIOACTIVE ANTIMONY

FORMED BY NEUTRON CAPTURE IN

ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS

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[OPERATED BY UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO UNDER CONTRACT

HO, AT (01)-1833 FOR U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

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J.-F. Facern?

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Revo 28 Oetaber 192; in red fom 30 Decne 1962)

?Aerct?Aatinory componds wate radiated wih setrons and the dso of racine

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percentage tadince Se) oat biel yoke workersei aren oe

?Tu results of several other workers on the distribution ofthe radiontive arsenic,

formed bythe (2,9) processes on arvenic oxides, indicate the importance of carrying

?out similar studies with antimony oxides.

"Antimony, having similar properties to arsenic forms three oxides commonly

writen as Sb{0s, S00, and 8b,0,. The irradiation of antimony gives the radio-

iotopes "25b and Sb, of known characteristics.

A. Mates

the irradiated inorganic compounds were the hee ie nd potas mimi

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1 A. © Manno and M. Mo MAD. Cond J. Chem. 34 4 (1950.

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?8G muso and A. Ain ro Symp. Chel Efe of Nichar Troformation. 1 A

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?G0. Ban, Poin Unie de Bus Aire (98)

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sw Duar and Ar Waron, 2. An, Chem. 28, 153193).

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{0 be flung resin

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?The samples we radiated for 4 3.4 in the PRN mac venr with # neon

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ant Sh were mena In he naps tegen peak 057 and MeV hn Rh aed

(eon 10) MeV foe Sh were neared ?Pe rachel purty ws entre tlawtg

{he aay ?Sic het otra of he phot O57 Sa DED Mev the mere eee

by towing th Sey aes on tn surat etaplae 0 ay acy the lange

?Table | shows the dsirioution of the radioactive F486 and "Sb as SHIM) and

suv},

?The yield of 64V) in both sompics of radiated antimony penton was the same

and showed no apparent let oftheir dierent srucures. The distribution of 35

and Sb inthe pentavalont states essentially the same for ll he compounds studied,

?within the experimental eros. No isotopic eects found in the chemical sate ofthe

?mo radioactive species. in agreement with Ue published data

'No difeence exists between samples procesced immeditely oF 24 hr after iradi-

tion. Therefore, the isomers tansiton "Sb 7, 21 min prestmably does not being

bout an increase in the yield ofthe higher oxidation sate

?The resulis for \$b,0y showed nearly 99 percent retention in agrement with

Previously publsied data." Retention in S0,0, was lw and the yield ofthe pent

?alent sate in \$6.0, was that expected for an equimolar mixture of 8,0, snd 80,0,,

1 Pau J nr, Chom Si. \$8, 1895 93,

IN V.Siocwict. The Chemie! Eto hr Compaen Vo... 78, Oxford (980,

Bowser ie Se. MeO GM

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Fenn: Yale SNH

Compoens Seen = 7

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?The fasion with KOH (at 30°C) apparently didnt change the distribution between the two valence states as ay bese from the results of disscolving Sb₂O₃ in concen: trated HCL. Te fellows tht he majority of the radioactive Sh atoms reach thee final ?nidation stats in the eysal ates iumedtelyaer the nuclear proces or posibly a Short tins aflce Me practice has ost is Ainetic energy In terms of scaling, the fact tha teres ne ehsage i the eintion may be dc to the short time atthe high femperature inthe rel In addon, reaction between the sample and solvent must,

iso be conse ine his ean snpede the recombination of recoil atoms with the rye weageie=~ The neutral i a rapid reaction. in addition the high oncentistcn of OI! in the fos! KOH, wil aeceierate lace degradation, vit the {ntermediate formation of polyanionic complexes" It must also be remembered that the vacenees ecour edit sis inthe itraisted compounds,

?The results for preteited samples of KSMOW), suggest dat the presence of the (OH group in the iraduted monctle ads to a greater yet ofthe higher oxidation ?states The low yielt in cane (A) on be attributed to te los of water from the com pound. ?Tho rolls in ave (C) sve i agreement with those recently published.

has been suggested that a linear relation exists between the yield of pentavalent
radioactive arsenic and the number of arsenic atoms in the compound
irradiated with neutrons. This relation seems to hold for the radioactive
pentavalent antimony formed in the irradiation of simple antimony compounds
(See Fig. 1). This case, in the case of radioactive arsenic, indicates that

3.4 Atv T, Mowat e219 U9)

Po 1 Yi 6 SHOvk29 omg oS ati.

The oxygen content of the compound is the main factor in determining the distribution of the radioactive antimony between the trivalent and pentavalent states. Significant factors are that the results for KSH(OH), submitted to pretreatment (A) fall on the linear relation at point corresponding to the hypothetical $KStO_3$,

Eloumidemess Is pete 1 Yash De G Raso of the Aton Energy Commission of Argentina for blplgetions and E. nana a Tous tthe PRNE fer es cape
In the chemical separation and measurement. "The Athi ase teed to Das Winn
Mansi wo indy performed the X-ray measurements and Dr 0. , Wratise the PRN,
Several cus