Mössbauer studies of neptunium fluorozirconate glass
J. Jove, J. Gal, W. Potzel, G. Kalvius, J. Spirlet, M. Pages

To cite this version:

HAL Id: jpa-00218856
https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/jpa-00218856
Submitted on 1 Jan 1979

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.
Mössbauer studies of neptunium fluorozirconate glass

J. Jove (*), J. Gal (*), W. Potzel (**), G. M. Kalvius (**), J. C. Spirlet (***) and M. Pages (*)

(*) Laboratoire Curie, 11, rue Pierre-et-Marie-Curie, F75231 Paris Cedex 05, France
(**) Physik Department, Technische Universität München, D8046 Garching, Germany
(***) Institut Européen des Transuraniens, D75 Karlsruhe, Germany

Abstract. — A new neptunium fluorozirconate glass (NpBa2ZrF12) has been prepared and its Mössbauer spectrum was measured at 4.2 K and 77 K. Two resonance lines were observed. One is assigned to the Np4+ ions occupying the normal Np sites in the compound. The other is thought to arise from Np which has replaced some of the Ba ions. The isomer shift of those ions suggests a configuration near 5f6d. The Np4+ ions exhibit paramagnetic relaxation.

The measurement of hyperfine interactions by Mössbauer spectroscopy is a sensitive tool for the determination of electronic properties of actinide materials [1]. In particular, neptunium and its compounds were studied thoroughly. From the isomer shift one deduces the charge state of the neptunium ion and other properties of the chemical bond. Magnetic hyperfine splittings have largely been interpreted in terms of the counterplay between localized and itinerant magnetism which is a unique feature of the light 5f elements. Quadrupolar interactions give information on local site symmetry (crystal structure) and also on the covalency of the chemical bond [2].

In this note we report the successful preparation together with first Mössbauer measurements of a vitreous neptunium compound. In particular isomer shift data will be discussed. Non-crystalline Np materials have previously not been investigated by Mössbauer spectroscopy except for some studies using frozen solutions of 241Am compounds as sources for the neptunium resonance [3]. A neptunium fluorozirconate glass was prepared on the basis of the phase diagram [4] for U and Th glasses. The pertinent parameters were extrapolated to the Np case. The reaction was performed in a Ni crucible and resulted in a glass which was hardly transparent to light and exhibited a violet to black colour. Its nominal composition is NpBa6Zr2F12, x ≈ 60. X-ray measurements proved the compound to be amorphous. Transmission Mössbauer spectra of the 60 keV resonance in 237Np were obtained using a standard electromechanical unit coupled to a fast nuclear counting system [5]. The source was 300 mCl of 241Am metal [6] deposited onto a Ta foil. Its temperature remained at 4.2 K while the absorber could be brought from 4.2 K to 77 K. Since the glass sample (~500 mg/cm2) contains the Np in rather high dilution and since its Debye temperature is comparatively low, the strong source and the fast counting system are essential to obtain spectra of sufficient quality at temperatures above 4.2 K.

Figure 1 shows the spectrum at 4.2 K. It mainly consists of two resonances: a broad line centred around (-4.0 ± 1.0) mm/s and a sharp line located at (+41.0 ± 0.2) mm/s. All shifts are given relative to the absorption line of NpAl2 at 77 K (+13.8 mm/s vs. Am metal). In figure 2 isomer shifts of some neptunium compounds are depicted [1]. The
positions of the broad (b) and the sharp (s) resonance line of the fluorozirconate glass are also given. There exists a characteristic range of isomer shifts for each of the known charge states of Np. The most ionic compounds (e.g. the fluorides NpF\(_x\) with \(x = 3, 4, 5, 6\) ) have the most negative shift. Increasing covalency moves the resonance to more positive velocities. The broad line of the fluorozirconate glass poses no difficulty. It represents weakly covalent Np\(^{3+}\) species. Their presence is expected since in analogous Th glasses, it is known that the actinide ion (Th) has the tetravalent charge state [4]. The isomer shift of the sharp line is unusual since it is more positive than the shifts of even the most covalent Np\(^{2+}\) compounds measured to date [7]. A rough correlation of isomer shifts with electron configuration has been attempted [8] on the basis of Dirac-Fock and relativistically corrected Hartree-Fock self-consistent field calculations for free ions. Clearly, the validity of such results in chemical compounds is questionable [9], but they will provide insight into general trends. The nominal configuration of Np\(^{3+}\) is 5f\(^4\). The addition of a 5f electron (i.e. Np\(^{4+}\)) would shift the resonance into the vicinity of +70 mm/s. The addition of a 6d electron (i.e. 5f\(^4\) 6d\(^1\)) causes only about one fourth as large a shift [8] and the resonance will occur between +40 and +45 mm/s which agrees well with the position of the sharp line. The free atom configuration of Np is 5f\(^4\) 6d\(^1\) 7s\(^2\). A configuration near 5f\(^4\) 6d\(^1\) may be considered nominally a divalent neptunium, but could be interpreted as well as a highly covalent Np\(^{3+}\). The stability of a 6d occupancy in Np ions in solids is still an open question. Furthermore, the interpretation of isomer shifts in terms of mixed electron configuration is not always unique. The presence of 6p and 7s densities may alter the picture. We tentatively assign the sharp line as to come from additional Np ions which have replaced some of the Ba\(^{2+}\) ions in the glass. The large width of the Np\(^{2+}\) resonance is due to paramagnetic relaxation [10]. Indeed, the spectrum taken at 77 K shows a significant reduction in width. A more detailed analysis together with measurements on new samples is forthcoming. Preliminary data obtained with a glass sample prepared under other conditions (Pt crucible) shows the absence of the resonance at +41 mm/s. In addition, optical absorption and fluorescence studies are planned to further elucidate the question of a 5d occupancy.

Acknowledgments. — We are grateful to Pr. C. K. Jørgensen for his helpful comments.

References