

Short Communications

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Coherent scattering amplitude of ^{240}Pu and ^{242}Pu .* By G. H. LANDER and M. H. MUELLER, *Materials Science Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois, U.S.A.*

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The coherent scattering lengths of ^{240}Pu and ^{242}Pu are 0.35 ± 0.01 and 0.81 ± 0.01 ($\times 10^{-12}$) cm, respectively. Absorption cross sections are 205 ± 10 and ~ 15 barns, respectively, at 0.08 eV (1.0 Å).

The most abundant isotope of plutonium, ^{239}Pu , has an absorption plus fission cross section of 1020 barns for thermal neutrons (0.0253 eV), and such a high value makes its use impractical for thermal-neutron studies. While investigating the magnetic properties of plutonium compounds, we recently acquired gram quantities of the 240 and 242 isotopes, which have much smaller cross sections.

The ^{240}Pu sample was examined in the form of the dioxide, PuO_2 , which has the CaF_2 structure. Analysis of plutonium metal indicated that the total contamination of both ^{239}Pu and ^{241}Pu was 1.52%. The oxide sample was prepared by firing in air at 700°C, and the lattice parameter was 5.391 ± 0.001 Å. No evidence for a second phase was found from either the X-ray or neutron powder patterns. A spectrochemical analysis indicated no major contaminants, and an additional analysis for uranium indicated a content of less than 0.1%. The total cross section of the sample was measured relative to nickel, and was determined as 215 ± 10 barns. After correcting for the high cross sections of the 239 and 241 isotopes, the cross section for ^{240}Pu at 0.08 eV is 205 ± 10 barns. Values in the literature are 250 (*Chart of the Nuclides*, 1961) and 180 barns (Brookhaven National Laboratory, 1965). Based on a value of 0.577×10^{-12} cm for oxygen, the scattering length of ^{240}Pu was determined, from the integrated intensities of a neutron powder pattern, as 0.35 ± 0.01 ($\times 10^{-12}$) cm. The quoted error is the standard deviation in the least-squares refinement. The R value, using the first seven peaks, was 1.2%; the overall temperature factor was 0.35 ± 0.10 Å², and the oxygen content 2.01 ± 0.03 . Using the scale factor given by the calibration against nickel, correlation between the scattering length and the oxygen occupational parameter is only 0.1. Susceptibility measurements on stoichiometric PuO_2 (Raphael & Lallement, 1968) indicate that the susceptibility is independent of temperature, and neutron patterns taken at 4.2 and 300°K confirm the absence of any magnetic ordering. Green, Arnold, Leary & Nereson (1970) reported a value of 0.38×10^{-12} cm for the scattering length of ^{240}Pu , which is in reasonable agreement with our value. Since their sample

contained 6% ^{239}Pu and additional phases, the present result is probably the more reliable.

The scattering length of ^{242}Pu was found during the study of the magnetic properties of the compound PuAl_2 . The sample was prepared by arc-melting weighed amounts of the metals, and the resulting weight loss was very small. PuAl_2 has the C15 (Cu_2Mg) structure with a lattice parameter of 7.834 Å. No additional phases were observed, and the plutonium metal contained less than 0.1% of other plutonium isotopes. A comparison between the intensities of the X-ray, in which the plutonium dominates the scattering, and neutron powder patterns established that the compound was fully ordered. Based on a value of 0.345×10^{-12} cm for Al (Koester, 1971), the scattering length for ^{242}Pu is 0.81 ± 0.01 ($\times 10^{-12}$) cm. The R value for the neutron refinement, which used the first ten intensities, was 1.1%, and the overall temperature factor was 0.55 ± 0.10 Å². Absorption cross section for the ^{242}Pu is given as 19.2 ± 3.3 barns for thermal (0.0253 eV) neutrons by Coté, Bollinger, Barnes & Diamond (1959). Considering the almost complete transmission of our sample to 0.07 eV ($\lambda = 1.22$ Å) neutrons, and the known weight and packing fraction of the material, we estimate that the absorption cross section is approximately 15 barns.

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