term ined for the extraction of U (IV) by 30% TBP-kero sene from U (IV)-HNO  $_3$  solution,  $c(U(IV))_{max}$  decreases gradually with increase of concentration of HNO  $_3$  and reaches a minimum value at 4 0~ 5 0 mol/L HNO  $_3$ , then increases gradually.  $c(U(IV))_{max}$  increases proportionally with the temperature  $c(U(IV))_{max}$  in 30% TBP-diluent is determined too,  $c(U(IV))_{max}$  decreases with increase of carbon numbers of linear chain saturated hydrocarbon. The curve of critical concentration of U(IV) vs concentration of HNO  $_3$  is obtained. If initial concentration of HNO  $_3$  is 3 0 mol/L at of 20 , critical initial concentration of U(IV) is 0.158 mol/L. However, when critical initial concentration of U(IV) is more than 0.158 mol/L in 3.0 mol/L nitric acid, the third phase will be formed for extraction of U(IV) with 30% TBP-kero sene Distribution ratio of uranium (D(U(IV))) and nitric acid (D(H+)) are determined, and effects of concentration of uranium (IV), nitric acid and different diluents on D(U(IV)) are discussed

**Key words** U (IV) TBP-Kero sene D iluents Critical concentration

## 科技简讯

## 核科学家向超重元素"稳定岛"迈出了一大步

1998 年 11、12 月间,俄罗斯杜布纳核子联合研究所在进行  $^{244}$ Pu ( $^{48}$ Ca,  $^{3n}$ )  $^{28}$ M 实验时,观察到由 114 号元素及其子、孙体 112 号、110 号元素连续放出的 3 个  $\alpha$  粒子和 108 号元素的自发裂变。令人极感兴趣的是  $^{28}$ M 的半衰期长达 30 s,其子核  $^{28}$ M 的半衰期则长达 15.4 m in。可见他们已达到了在 30 多年前就预言的超重元素"稳定岛"的边缘。紧接着他们又通过  $^{242}$ Pu +  $^{48}$ Ca 反应合成了 114 号元素的另一个同位素  $^{28}$ M,其半衰期约为 5 s,这一工作已发表在近期的《自然》杂志上。

另据悉, 美国贝克莱实验室在 1999 年 4, 5 月间, 进行了 $^{208}$ Pb ( $^{86}$ Kr, n)  $^{213}$ M 反应, 合成了更重的 118 号新元素及其子体 116 号新元素。他们在 11 d 的轰击实验中, 共观察到了 3 个 118 号元素的原子及其子、孙体形成的 3 条重元素的  $\alpha$  衰变链:  $^{213}$ M  $^{213}$ 

## 北京大学技术物理系刘元方教授供稿