

Americium(V)

Equilibrium reactions	lgK at infinite dilution and $T = 298 \text{ K}$	
	Brown and Ekberg, 2016	Grenthe et al., 2020
$\text{AmO}_2^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{AmO}_2(\text{OH}) + \text{H}^+$	-10.7 ± 0.2	
$\text{AmO}_2^+ + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{AmO}_2(\text{OH})_2^- + 2 \text{H}^+$	-22.9 ± 0.7	
$\text{AmO}_2^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{AmO}_2(\text{OH})(\text{am}) + \text{H}^+$	-5.4 ± 0.4	-5.3 ± 0.5

P.L. Brown and C. Ekberg, Hydrolysis of Metal Ions. Wiley, 2016, p. 414.

I. Grenthe, X. Gaona, A.V.Plyasunov, L. Rao, W.H. Runde, B. Grambow, R.J.M. Konings, A. L. Smith and E.E. Moore, Second Update on the Chemical Thermodynamics of Uranium, Neptunium, Plutonium, Americium and Technetium, OECD Publishing, Paris 2020.

Distribution diagrams

These diagrams have been computed at two Am(V) concentrations ($1 \text{ mM} = 1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ and $1 \text{ }\mu\text{M} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$) with the 'best' equilibrium constant above (in green). Calculations assume $T = 298 \text{ K}$ for the limiting case of zero ionic strength (*i.e.*, even neglecting plotted ions).

