



Designation: C 1477 – 00

Standard Test Method for Isotopic Abundance Analysis of Uranium Hexafluoride by Multi-Collector, Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 1477; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the isotopic abundance analysis of ²³⁴U, ²³⁵U, ²³⁶U, and ²³⁸U in samples of hydrolysed uranium hexafluoride (UF₆) by inductively coupled plasma source, multi-collector, mass spectrometry (ICP-MC-MS). This test method is also described in ASTM STP 1344.

1.2 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

C 761 Test Methods for Chemical, Mass Spectrometric, Spectrochemical, Nuclear, and Radiochemical Analysis of Uranium Hexafluoride²

C 787 Specification for Uranium Hexafluoride for Enrichment²

C 996 Specification for Uranium Hexafluoride Enriched to less than 5 % ²³⁵U²

D 1193 Specification for Reagent Water³

2.2 Other Document:

STP 1344 Applications of Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) to Radionuclide Determinations⁴

3. Summary of Test Method

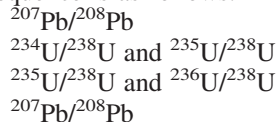
3.1 Samples are received either in the form of uranium hexafluoride (UF₆) or aqueous uranic solution. The UF₆ samples are hydrolysed, diluted, and acidified with nitric acid. Uranic solution samples are diluted and acidified with nitric

acid. Subsequently, an internal reference of either thorium or lead isotopes⁵ is added to each diluted sample.

3.2 The samples are contained in polythene tubes that are inserted into the auto-sampler rack of the mass spectrometer. Sample details are input to the computer and the instrument is prepared for measurement. The automatic measuring sequence is initiated.

3.3 Uranium isotopic reference materials (UIRMs) are used to calibrate the instrument. Each UIRM is prepared in aqueous solution (acidified with nitric acid) and spiked with the same internal reference as the samples. This calibration solution is measured and a mass bias parameter is calculated that is stored and subsequently imported into each of the sample measurements⁶ to correct the measured uranium isotopic ratios.

3.4 Measurement of isotopic ratios in the calibration solution and the subsequent samples is initiated by customized software. The measurement sequence is determined by the internal reference used. Using the lead internal reference, the sequence is as follows:



Using the mean of the two lead ratios and the mass bias parameter imported from the calibration, the current mass bias factor is computed. The mass bias factor is then used to correct the measured uranium isotopic ratios. These corrected ratios are used to calculate the abundances of ²³⁴U, ²³⁵U, and ²³⁶U.

3.5 Using the thorium internal reference, the sequence is as follows:



Using the ²³⁰Th/²³²Th ratios (that are acquired simultaneously to the ²³⁴U/²³⁸U and ²³⁵U/²³⁸U ratios) and the mass bias parameter imported from the calibration, the mass bias factor is

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C26 on Nuclear Fuel Cycle and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C26.05 on Methods of Test.

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² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 12.01.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 11.01.

⁴ Available from ASTM Headquarters.

⁵ Thorium is preferred as the internal reference because thorium data can be acquired simultaneously to uranium data.

⁶ The uranium isotopic reporting limits and reporting errors are listed in section 16 and Appendix X1 respectively.

computed. The mass bias factor is then used to correct the the measured $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ and $^{235}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ ratios in “real time.” The $^{236}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ is retrospectively corrected for mass bias. The abundances are expressed as % atomic. A printout of results and mass spectrometer parameters is obtained for each sample. Details of the mass bias correction are presented in Appendix X1.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The test method is capable of measuring uranium isotopic abundances of ^{234}U , ^{235}U , ^{236}U , and ^{238}U as required by Specifications C 787 and C 996.

5. Interferences

5.1 *Mass Bias*—Electrostatic repulsion between uranium ions causes a so-called “mass bias” effect. Mass bias is observed as an enhancement in the number of ions detected at the collectors from the heavier uranium isotopes relative to the lighter uranium isotopes. A calibration procedure is used to correct the mass spectrometer for mass bias.

5.2 *Adjacent Isotopic Peaks*—The abundance sensitivity of the ICP-MC-MS at mass 237 is specified to be less than 2 parts per million of the ^{238}U ion beam. For all enrichment plant samples, the ^{235}U isotopic abundance is currently no more than 6 % mass, consequently, interference effects with the ^{234}U and ^{236}U ion beams are negligible.

5.3 *Isobaric Molecular Interferences*—Any $^{235}\text{UH}^+$ ions formed in the plasma produce an interference with the ^{236}U ion beam. The magnitude of the $^{235}\text{UH}^+$ ion has been assessed by measuring the mass 236 peak of a natural uranium reference material containing no ^{236}U . The ratio of ^{235}UH to ^{235}U was recorded and subsequently used to correct ^{236}U measurements.

5.4 Memory Effects:

5.4.1 Contamination of the sample introduction system from previous samples produces memory interference effects. Such effects are accentuated when samples that are depleted in ^{235}U are measured after enriched samples. Memory effects can be readily assessed by aspirating a 2 % nitric acid solution and measuring the background ^{238}U ion beam. If the ^{238}U background ion beam exceeds $1\text{E-}14$ amps, then the sample introduction system is stripped and cleaned.

5.4.2 If thorium is used as the internal reference, then it is possible to correct for uranium background (^{235}U and ^{238}U only) by measuring a (blank) solution of 2 % nitric acid spiked with the thorium isotopes. In practice, it has been found unnecessary to apply a background correction to UIRMs or samples enriched in ^{235}U .

6. Apparatus

6.1 Mass Spectrometer:

6.1.1 The mass spectrometer has an inductively coupled plasma (ICP) source and a double-focussing electrostatic/magnetic sector analyser equipped with seven Faraday detectors and one Daly detector.⁷

6.1.2 The mass spectrometer is fully computer controlled using customized software and is equipped with an auto-sampler.

6.2 *Polypropylene Sample Tubes, Screw-Cap*, 50 mL.

6.3 *Polypropylene Sample Tubes, Screw-Cap*, 10 mL.

6.4 *Fixed-Volume Pipette and Tips to Suit*, 0.01 mL.

6.5 *Fixed-Volume Pipette and Tips to Suit*, 1 mL.

6.6 *Variable-Volume Dispenser*, 1 to 5 mL, fitted to a 1-L glass storage bottle.

7. Reagents

7.1 *Purity of Water*—Demineralised water as defined by Type I of Specification D 1193.

7.2 *ICP Standard Pb Solution* (1000 ppm).

7.3 *Nitric Acid Solution*, analytical grade, various concentrations. Necessary dilutions can be inferred from the stated acid strength (for example, 2 % nitric acid solution requires a $\times 50$ dilution of the concentrated acid).

7.4 *Reference Solution* containing 140 ppb of ^{230}Th ⁸ and 7 ppm of ^{232}Th .

7.5 *Uranium Isotopic Reference Materials*.

8. Internal References

8.1 *Requirements*—As described in Section 3, either lead or thorium can be used as an internal reference to be added to the UIRMs and uranium samples. The internal reference must contain at least one pair of isotopes in a fixed ratio. It is not necessary for this isotopic ratio to be accurately known, as the same reference is added to both the calibration material and the subsequent samples. Minor fluctuations in instrument calibration (mass bias) are reflected in the measured ratio of the internal reference in the samples. Subsequent correction of the mass bias parameter using the measured ratio of the internal reference provides the necessary adjustment to the mass bias factor prior to result calculation.

8.2 *Lead*—If lead is used as the internal reference, the $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{208}\text{Pb}$ ratio is monitored. The lead is prepared by using a 2 % nitric acid solution to dilute a 1000- $\mu\text{g/mL}$ lead stock standard to 7 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. The dilute lead solution is stored in a 1-L bottle fitted with an adjustable dispenser set to 1 mL. A 1-mL aliquot of the lead solution is dispensed into 6 mL of sample solution containing 1.2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of uranium. The resultant concentration of the both the uranium and lead internal reference is 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$.

8.3 *Thorium*—If thorium is used as the internal reference, the $^{230}\text{Th}/^{232}\text{Th}$ ratio is monitored. The thorium solution is prepared by adding ^{230}Th to a calculated quantity of ^{232}Th from a 1000- $\mu\text{g/mL}$ stock standard which is then diluted with 2 % nitric acid. The quantity of ^{230}Th added is such that the final diluted reference should contain 140 ng/mL of ^{230}Th and 7 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of ^{232}Th . This solution is stored in a 1-L bottle fitted with an adjustable dispenser set to 1 mL. A 1-mL aliquot of thorium solution is dispensed into 6 mL of sample solution containing 1.2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of uranium. The resultant concentration of ^{230}Th is 20 ng/mL and the resultant concentration of ^{232}Th is 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$.

NOTE 1—The ^{230}Th is radioactive (α -emitter) and consequently, the quantity of ^{230}Th is minimised to comply with local disposal safety regulations.

⁷ The VG Elemental, Plasma54 (P54) is such a mass spectrometer.

⁸ ^{230}Th is supplied by AEA Technology, Harwell, Didcot, Oxfordshire, UK.