



Designation: C759 – 18

Standard Test Methods for Chemical, Mass Spectrometric, Spectrochemical, Nuclear, and Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear-Grade Plutonium Nitrate Solutions¹

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1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover procedures for the chemical, mass spectrometric, spectrochemical, nuclear, and radiochemical analysis of nuclear-grade plutonium nitrate solutions to determine compliance with specifications.

1.2 The analytical procedures appear in the following order:

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1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.4 *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, health, and environmental practices and deter-*

mine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. For specific safeguard and safety hazard statements, see Section 6.

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:³

- C697 Test Methods for Chemical, Mass Spectrometric, and Spectrochemical Analysis of Nuclear-Grade Plutonium Dioxide Powders and Pellets
- C852/C852M Guide for Design Criteria for Plutonium Gloveboxes
- C859 Terminology Relating to Nuclear Materials
- C1009 Guide for Establishing and Maintaining a Quality Assurance Program for Analytical Laboratories Within the Nuclear Industry
- C1068 Guide for Qualification of Measurement Methods by a Laboratory Within the Nuclear Industry
- C1108 Test Method for Plutonium by Controlled-Potential Coulometry
- C1128 Guide for Preparation of Working Reference Materials for Use in Analysis of Nuclear Fuel Cycle Materials
- C1156 Guide for Establishing Calibration for a Measurement Method Used to Analyze Nuclear Fuel Cycle Materials
- C1165 Test Method for Determining Plutonium by Controlled-Potential Coulometry in H₂SO₄ at a Platinum Working Electrode
- C1206 Test Method for Plutonium by Iron (II)/Chromium (VI) Amperometric Titration (Withdrawn 2015)⁴

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C26 on Nuclear Fuel Cycle and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C26.05 on Methods of Test.

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² Discontinued as of November 15, 1992.

³ For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website

⁴ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

- C1210 Guide for Establishing a Measurement System Quality Control Program for Analytical Chemistry Laboratories Within the Nuclear Industry
- C1235 Test Method for Plutonium by Titanium(III)/Cerium(IV) Titration (Withdrawn 2005)⁴
- C1268 Test Method for Quantitative Determination of ²⁴¹Am in Plutonium by Gamma-Ray Spectrometry
- C1297 Guide for Qualification of Laboratory Analysts for the Analysis of Nuclear Fuel Cycle Materials
- C1307 Test Method for Plutonium Assay by Plutonium (III) Diode Array Spectrophotometry
- C1415 Test Method for ²³⁸Pu Isotopic Abundance By Alpha Spectrometry
- C1432 Test Method for Determination of Impurities in Plutonium: Acid Dissolution, Ion Exchange Matrix Separation, and Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopic (ICP/AES) Analysis
- D1193 Specification for Reagent Water
- E50 Practices for Apparatus, Reagents, and Safety Considerations for Chemical Analysis of Metals, Ores, and Related Materials
- E115 Practice for Photographic Processing in Optical Emission Spectrographic Analysis (Withdrawn 2002)⁴
- E116 Practice for Photographic Photometry in Spectrochemical Analysis (Withdrawn 2002)⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 For definitions of terms used in this test method but not defined herein, refer to Terminology C859.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 These test methods are designed to show whether a given material meets the purchaser's specifications.

4.1.1 An assay is performed to determine whether the material has the specified plutonium content.

4.1.2 Determination of the isotopic content of the plutonium in the plutonium-nitrate solution is made to establish whether the effective fissile content is in compliance with the purchaser's specifications.

4.1.3 Impurity content is determined by a variety of methods to ensure that the maximum concentration limit of specified impurities is not exceeded. Determination of impurities is also required for calculation of the equivalent boron content (EBC).

4.2 *Fitness for Purpose of Safeguards and Nuclear Safety Applications*—Methods intended for use in safeguards and nuclear safety applications shall meet the requirements specified by Guide C1068 for use in such applications.

5. Reagents and Materials

5.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all test methods. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemi-

cal Society, where such specifications are available.⁵ Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

5.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, reference to water shall be understood to mean reagent water conforming to Specification D1193.

6. Safety Hazards

6.1 Since plutonium bearing materials are radioactive and toxic, adequate laboratory facilities, gloved boxes, fume hoods, etc., along with safe techniques, must be used in handling samples containing these materials. A detailed discussion of all the precautions necessary is beyond the scope of these test methods; however, personnel who handle these materials should be familiar with such safe handling practices as are given in Guide C852/C852M and in Refs (1) through (2).⁶

6.2 Adequate laboratory facilities, such as fume hoods and controlled ventilation, along with safe techniques, must be used in this procedure. Extreme care should be exercised in using hydrofluoric and other hot, concentrated acids. Use of proper gloves is recommended. Refer to the laboratory's chemical hygiene plan and other applicable guidance for handling chemical and radioactive materials and for the management of radioactive, mixed, and hazardous waste.

6.3 Hydrofluoric acid is a highly corrosive acid that can severely burn skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. Hydrofluoric acid is similar to other acids in that the initial extent of a burn depends on the concentration, the temperature, and the duration of contact with the acid. Hydrofluoric acid differs from other acids because the fluoride ion readily penetrates the skin, causing destruction of deep tissue layers. Unlike other acids that are rapidly neutralized, hydrofluoric acid reactions with tissue may continue for days if left untreated. Due to the serious consequence of hydrofluoric acid burns, prevention of exposure or injury of personnel is the primary goal. Utilization of appropriate laboratory controls (hoods) and wearing adequate personal protective equipment to protect from skin and eye contact is essential.

7. Sampling

7.1 A sample representative of the lot shall be taken from each lot into a container or multiple containers that are of such composition that corrosion, chemical change, radiolytic decomposition products, and method of loading or sealing will not disturb the chemical or physical properties of the sample. (A flame-sealed quartz vial that is suitable for accommodating pressure resulting from radiolytic decomposition is generally considered to be an acceptable sample container.)

⁵ *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Analar Standards for Laboratory Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.

⁶ The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the list of references at the end of these test methods.

7.2 Sample size shall be sufficient to perform the following:

7.2.1 Assay and acceptance tests at the seller's plant,

7.2.2 Assay and acceptance tests at the purchaser's plant, and

7.2.3 Referee tests in the event they become necessary.

7.3 All samples shall be identified clearly, including the seller's lot number.

7.3.1 A lot is defined as any quantity of aqueous plutonium nitrate solution that is uniform in isotopic, chemical, and physical characteristics by virtue of having been mixed in such a manner as to be thoroughly homogeneous.

7.3.2 All containers used for a lot shall be identified positively as containing material from a particular homogeneous solution.

PLUTONIUM BY CONTROLLED-POTENTIAL COULOMETRY

(This test method was discontinued in 1992 and replaced by Test Method **C1165**.)

PLUTONIUM BY CONTROLLED-POTENTIAL COULOMETRY

(With appropriate sample preparation, controlled-potential coulometric measurement as described in Test Method **C1108** may be used for plutonium determination.)

PLUTONIUM BY AMPEROMETRIC TITRATION WITH IRON(II)

(This test method was discontinued in 1992 and replaced by Test Method **C1206**.)

TEST METHOD FOR PLUTONIUM ASSAY BY PLUTONIUM(III) DIODE ARRAY SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

(With appropriate sample preparation, the measurement described in Test Method **C1307** may be used for plutonium determination.)

FREE ACID BY TITRATION IN AN OXALATE SOLUTION

8. Scope

8.1 This test method covers the determination of free acid in plutonium nitrate solutions (**3, 4**).

9. Summary of Test Method

9.1 Free acid is determined by titrating an aliquot of sample, which contains an excess of ammonium oxalate added to complex the plutonium, back to the original pH of the ammonium oxalate solution with standard sodium hydroxide solution. Micropipets and microburets are required to measure the small volume of sample and titrant used.

10. Interferences

10.1 Any metal ions not complexed by oxalate which form precipitates at the pH of the end point of the titration will cause interference in this test method.

NOTE 1—A "rule of thumb" is that 1 mL of saturated ammonium oxalate solution will complex 6.4 mg of plutonium.

11. Apparatus

11.1 *Magnetic Stirrer*.

11.2 *Microburet*.

11.3 *Micropipets*.

11.4 *pH Meter*.

12. Reagents and Materials

12.1 *Ammonium Oxalate Solution*, saturated.

12.2 *Nitric Acid (3.50 N)*—Prepare solution by diluting concentrated nitric acid (HNO_3 , sp gr 1.42) with water. Standardize by titrating 0.500-mL aliquots with 0.100 N NaOH solution.

12.3 *Sodium Hydroxide Solution (0.100 N)*—Prepare and standardize in accordance with Practices **E50**.

13. Procedure

13.1 Transfer 1.0 mL of saturated ammonium oxalate solution to a small vial and dilute to about 2 mL with water.

13.2 Add a stirring bar and insert the electrodes and start stirrer. When the pH value becomes stable, record the value as the pH of reagent.

NOTE 2—Normally, the pH value for the saturated solution is approximately 6.4.

13.3 Add 20 μL of sample to the vial, rinse the pipet thoroughly with water, and stir the solution for 1 min.

13.4 Titrate with 0.100 N NaOH solution to within one pH unit of the end point; then, by adding successively smaller increments, titrate to the pH of the ammonium oxalate reagent and record the volume of titrant.

NOTE 3—Allow time for the pH reading to stabilize between additions of titrant as the end point is approached.

13.5 Make a daily check of the system by adding 20 μL of 3.50 N HNO_3 to a sample that has already been titrated to the end point and titrate with standard 0.100 N NaOH solution back to the same pH.

14. Calculation

14.1 Calculate the free acid (H^+ , *N*) as follows:

$$\text{H}^+, N = (A \times N) / V \quad (1)$$

where:

A = microlitres of standard NaOH solution required to titrate sample,

N = normality of NaOH standard solution, and

V = volume of sample, μL .

15. Precision and Bias

15.1 *Precision*—Of individual results, $\pm 5\%$ at the 95% confidence level.

15.2 *Bias*—99.4%.

FREE ACID BY IODATE PRECIPITATION-POTENTIOMETRIC TITRATION TEST METHOD

16. Scope

16.1 This test method covers the determination of free acid in strong acid solutions of plutonium nitrate.

17. Summary of Test Method

17.1 Free acid is determined by potentiometric titration with standard sodium hydroxide solution after precipitation and subsequent removal of plutonium (up to 50 mg) as plutonium iodate.

18. Interferences

18.1 Any hydrolyzable ions that are not precipitated with iodate will interfere.

19. Reagents and Materials

19.1 *Hydrochloric Acid (sp gr 1.19)*—Concentrated hydrochloric acid (HCl).

19.2 *Nitric Acid (1 + 14)*—Dilute 14 volumes of water with 1 volume of concentrated nitric acid (HNO₃, sp gr 1.42).

19.3 *Potassium Iodate (0.3 M)*—Dissolve 64.2 g of potassium iodate (KIO₃) in 900 mL of water, adjust the pH to 4.3 by adding HNO₃ (1 + 14), and dilute to 1 L with water.

19.4 *Sodium Hydroxide (0.3 M)*—Prepare and standardize in accordance with Practices E50 after making the following alterations: Use 15 mL of the NaOH solution (50 g/50 mL), and in step 42.2, transfer 1.200 g of National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) potassium acid phthalate SRM 84 h or its replacement to a 250-mL Erlenmeyer flask instead of 0.4000 g.

20. Procedure

20.1 Pipet 50 mL of KIO₃ (0.3 M) into a beaker and stir while adding an aliquot of sample solution containing no greater than 50 mg of plutonium.

20.2 After precipitation is complete, filter the solution through either a medium porosity glass frit or a fine textured acid-washed filter paper and collect the filtrate in a beaker.

20.3 Wash the precipitate with two 25-mL portions of 0.3 M KIO₃ solution, and combine the washings with the filtrate from step 20.2.

20.4 Dissolve the precipitate in HNO₃ (sp gr 1.42) or HCl (sp gr 1.19) and transfer to a residue bottle.

20.5 Transfer the sample from 20.3 to the titration apparatus, position the electrodes and a magnetic stirring bar in the solution, and start the stirrer.

20.6 Titrate the free acid in the solution by adding the 0.3 M NaOH solution from a 5-mL buret and plot the titration curve (pH versus mL NaOH solution).

20.7 Determine the end point of the titration from the midpoint of the inflection on the titration curve and record the volume of 0.3 M NaOH solutions by the steps given in 20.5 through 20.7 of the procedure.

21. Calculation

21.1 Calculate the free acid (H⁺, *N*) as follows:

$$H^+, N = (V_s - V_b)N/S \quad (2)$$

where:

N = normality of NaOH solution,

V_s = millilitres of NaOH solution to titrate sample aliquot,

V_b = millilitres of NaOH solution to titrate reagent blank, and

S = millilitres of sample aliquot.

22. Precision and Bias

22.1 The relative standard deviation, based on 49 titrations, is 0.9 % for aliquots of sample containing a minimum of 0.2 milliequivalents of acid.

22.2 Between 99 and 100 % of the free acid in standard plutonium (IV) solutions has been measured by this procedure; however, when the plutonium was in the (III) oxidation state, the results showed a negative bias of as much as 8 % (5).

URANIUM BY ARSENAZO I SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC TEST METHOD

23. Scope

23.1 This test method covers the determination of uranium in the range from 300 to 3000 µg/g of plutonium in plutonium nitrate solutions.

24. Summary of Test Method

24.1 Plutonium is reduced to Pu(III) in HCl (1 + 1) solution with hydroxylamine hydrochloride. The uranium and plutonium are then separated by anion exchange, and the uranium is determined by measuring the absorbance of the U(VI)-Arsenazo I complex in a 1-cm cell at a wavelength of 600 nm versus a reagent blank.

25. Interference

25.1 Iron at 500 µg/g of plutonium is the most likely interference in this test method.

26. Apparatus

26.1 *Columns*, ion exchange, 1 by 10 cm. Columns can be made by sealing a 1-cm diameter filtering tube with a coarse glass frit to the bottom of a 40-mL centrifuge tube and cutting the tube off diagonally just below the frit.

26.2 *Spectrophotometer and 1-cm Matched Cells*.

27. Reagents and Materials

27.1 *Ammonium Hydroxide (1 + 13)*—Dilute 1 volume of concentrated ammonium hydroxide (NH₄OH, sp gr 0.90) with 13 volumes of water.

27.2 *Arsenazo I Reagent (0.500 g/L)*—Dissolve 250 mg of the purified reagent [(3-2-arsenophenylazo)-4,5-dihydroxy-2,7 naphthalenedisulfonic acid, disodium salt] in water and dilute to 500 mL with water.

NOTE 4—Purify reagents as follows: To a saturated aqueous solution of Arsenazo I, add an equal volume of HCl (sp gr 1.19), filter the orange precipitate, wash with acetonitrile, and dry at 100°C for 1 h.

27.3 *Hydrochloric Acid (0.1 N)*—To prepare, dilute 8.3 mL of hydrochloric acid (HCl, sp gr 1.19) to 1 L with water.

27.4 *Hydrochloric Acid (1 + 1)*—To prepare, dilute 500 mL of hydrochloric acid (HCl, sp gr 1.19) to 1 L with water.

27.5 *Hydroxylamine Hydrochloride Solution (100 g/L)*—Dissolve 10 g of (NH₂OH·HCl) in water and dilute to 100 mL with water.

27.6 *Nitric Acid (1 + 2)*—Dilute 100 mL of nitric acid (HNO₃, sp gr 1.42) to 300 mL with water.

27.7 *Phenolphthalein Solution (0.25 g/L)*—Dissolve 25 mg of phenolphthalein in a water-ethanol (1 + 1) solution and dilute to 100 mL with the water-ethanol solution.

27.8 *Plutonium Matrix Calibration Solution (7 g/L)*—Dissolve approximately 700 mg of plutonium metal, NIST SRM 949e or its replacement, or other metal containing less than 20 ppm of uranium in 5 mL of HCl (1 + 1), and dilute to 100 mL with HCl (1 + 1).

27.9 *Sodium Cyanide Solution (50 g/L)*—Dissolve 5 g of sodium cyanide (NaCN) in water and dilute to 100 mL with water.

27.10 *Resin, Anion Exchange*—Use Dowex 1-X2 anion exchange resin, chloride form, 100 to 200 mesh, or equivalent resin.

27.11 *Stannous Chloride Solution (700 g/L)*—Dissolve 7 g of stannous chloride (SnCl₂·2 H₂O) in hydrochloric acid (HCl, sp gr 1.19) and dilute to 10 mL with HCl (sp gr 1.19). Prepare reagent fresh daily.

27.12 *Sulfuric Acid (1 + 2)*—Dilute 1 volume of sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄, sp gr 1.84) with 2 volumes of water.

27.13 *Sulfuric Acid (1 + 8)*—Dilute 1 volume of sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄, sp gr 1.84) with 8 volumes of water.

27.14 *Triethanolamine Buffer-Ethylenediamine-Tetraacetic Acid Complexing Solution*—Dissolve 74.5 g of triethanolamine and 72 mg of ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid, disodium salt (EDTA) in 750 mL of water and 14.0 mL of nitric acid (HNO₃, sp gr 1.42) and dilute to 1 L with water. Allow solution to stand overnight before using.

27.15 *Uranium Standard Solution (20 mg/L)*—Dissolve 23.60 mg of U₃O₈ (NIST SRM 950b or its replacement), or uranium oxide of equal purity, in 1 mL of HNO₃ (1 + 2) and dilute to 1 L with H₂SO₄ (1 + 8).

28. Preparation of Ion Exchange Columns

28.1 Wash 250 g of the anion exchange resin alternately with three 350-mL portions of HCl (sp gr 1.19) and three 350-mL portions of water. Allow the resin to remain in each solution for 30 min.

28.2 Fill each column to a height of 10 cm with ion exchange resin and rinse each column with 30 mL of HCl (sp gr 1.19).

NOTE 5—Immediately before each analysis, rinse each column with 30 mL of HCl (sp gr 1.19) and remove any entrapped air from the column.

29. Calibration and Standardization

29.1 Pipet ten 10-mL aliquots of plutonium matrix calibration solution (7 g/L) into separate 50-mL beakers and add 2 mL of H₂SO₄ (1 + 2).

29.2 Add 0.0, 1.0, 4.0, 7.0, and 10.0 mL of uranium standard solution (20 mg/L), respectively, to each of the 5 pairs of solutions prepared in 29.1 and evaporate to dryness.

29.3 Add 4.0 mL of HCl (1 + 1) to each beaker and dissolve the residue.

29.4 Add 3 mL of hydroxylamine hydrochloride solution (NH₂OH·HCl, 100 g/L) to each beaker and warm the solution under infrared lamps until the plutonium is reduced to Pu(III) as indicated by the blue color. If the solution is not blue, add more NH₂OH·HCl solution and warm again.

NOTE 6—Plutonium is not adsorbed on the resin if it is in the reduced Pu(III) state.

29.5 Cool the solutions to room temperature and add 3 drops of SnCl₂·2 H₂O solution (700 g/L) to each beaker.

NOTE 7—The stannous chloride prevents air oxidation of the Pu(III) during subsequent steps in the procedure.

29.6 Add 13 mL of HCl (sp gr 1.19) to each beaker.

29.7 Transfer each solution to a separate ion exchange column using five 1-mL portions of HCl (sp gr 1.19) to wash each beaker.

29.8 Wash the Pu(III) from each column with six 5-mL portions of HCl (sp gr 1.19).

29.9 Next, elute the uranium from each column by washing each column with six 5-mL portions of 0.1 N HCl. Collect the wash solutions from each column in a 50-mL beaker and evaporate to dryness on a hot plate under infrared lamps.

29.10 Add 3 drops of HCl (sp gr 1.19) to dissolve each residue and wash the sides of the beaker with water.

29.11 Add 4 drops of NaCN solutions (50 g/L) and 2 drops of phenolphthalein solution to each beaker; then add NH₄ OH (1 + 13) until the indicator remains slightly pink.

29.12 Pipet 5 mL of triethanolamine buffer and 3.0 mL of Arsenazo I solution to each beaker.

29.13 Transfer each solution to a 25-mL volumetric flask and dilute to volume with water.

29.14 Allow the solutions to stand 1 h for maximum color development, and then measure the absorbance at 600 nm in 1-cm cells *versus* a reference solution prepared from the reagents starting at 29.11.

29.15 *Calibration Curve:*

29.15.1 Process the results obtained in 29.14 in accordance with the procedure described in 31.1 and 31.2.

29.15.2 Each time samples are analyzed verify the calibration by processing duplicate aliquots of plutonium matrix calibration solutions containing no uranium; also process a set of duplicates that contain 5 mL each of uranium standard (20 mg/L) added to aliquots of plutonium matrix calibration solution by the procedure given in 29.3 through 29.14.

29.15.3 Process the results obtained in 29.15.2 in accordance with the procedure outlined in 31.3. If the individual calibration value disagrees at the 0.05 significance level with

the value of the constant obtained from the complete calibration set, investigate and rectify the cause before proceeding with further analyses.

30. Procedure

30.1 Prepare duplicate reagent blanks starting with 30.3.

30.2 Transfer a sample aliquot containing approximately 70 mg of plutonium weighed to ± 0.1 mg into a 50-mL beaker.

30.3 Add 5 mL of HCl (sp gr 1.19) to the beaker.

30.4 Evaporate the solution to near dryness slowly to avoid loss of sample.

NOTE 8—This eliminates excess nitrate which would prevent reduction of the plutonium.

30.5 Proceed with the analysis as described in 29.3 through 29.14.

30.6 Calculate the concentration of uranium in micrograms per gram of plutonium in accordance with instructions in Section 32.

31. Calculation of Calibration Factors

31.1 Calculate the corrected absorbance value for each standard solution as follows:

$$Y = r - s \quad (3)$$

where:

Y = corrected absorbance value for standard,
 r = absorbance value of standard obtained in 29.14, and
 s = average absorbance value obtained in 29.14 for the duplicate calibration blanks with no uranium added.

31.2 Use the least squares formulas and the data from 31.1 to calculate values of A and B in the linear calibration equation:

$$Y = Ax + B, \text{ that best fits the data} \quad (4)$$

where:

A, B = constants (B should be approximately zero),
 Y = corrected absorbance value from 31.1, and
 x = micrograms of uranium in the standard calibration solution.

31.3 Calculate the individual calibration value for each standard solution processed simultaneously with each set of samples as follows:

$$A' = m/n \quad (5)$$

where:

A' = individual calibration value for each standard solution,
 n = micrograms of uranium in the standard solution, and
 m = corrected absorbance of standard = $p - q$

where

p = absorbance for standard solution, and
 q = average absorbance obtained from duplicate blank solutions.

31.4 Each individual value of A' should agree at the 0.05 significance level with the value of A obtained from the complete calibration set.

32. Calibration of Uranium Concentration

32.1 Calculate the uranium concentration in the sample, R , micrograms per gram Pu, as follows:

$$R = (Y - B)/AWC \quad (6)$$

where:

R = micrograms U per gram plutonium,
 A, B = constants in linear calibration equation,
 C = grams Pu per gram plutonium nitrate solution in sample,
 W = weight of sample aliquot, g, and
 Y = $a - b$ = corrected absorbance of sample solution

where:

a = absorbance of sample solution, and
 b = average absorbance of duplicate calibration blanks.

33. Precision and Bias

33.1 In the range from 300 to 1100 $\mu\text{g U/g Pu}$ the standard deviation is $\pm 100 \mu\text{g/g}$; in the range from 1500 to 3000 $\mu\text{g U/g Pu}$ it is $\pm 50 \mu\text{g/g}$.

THORIUM BY THORIN SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC TEST METHOD

34. Scope

34.1 This test method covers the determination of 10 to 150 μg of thorium per gram of plutonium in plutonium nitrate solutions.

35. Summary of Test Method

35.1 Lanthanum is added as a carrier and is precipitated along with thorium as insoluble fluoride, while the plutonium remains in solution and is decanted after centrifugation of the sample. The thorium and lanthanum fluoride precipitate is dissolved in perchloric acid, and the absorbance of the thorium-thorin complex is measured at a wavelength of 545 nm versus a reference solution. The molar absorptivity of the colored complex is 15 600 for thorium concentration in the range from 5 to 70 $\mu\text{g Th/10 mL}$ of the solution.

36. Interferences

36.1 Cations that form insoluble fluorides and colored complexes with thorin interfere in this test method.

37. Apparatus

37.1 *Infrared Heat Lamps*, 250-W, borosilicate glass.

37.2 *Aluminum Heating Block*—Drill a 150-mm high aluminum block to hold 16 12-mL centrifuge tubes and a thermometer. In use the block is heated to 220°C.

37.3 *Platinum Stirring Rod*, 1 mm in diameter by 160 mm long.

37.4 *Spectrophotometer*, with matched cells having 10-mm light path.

37.5 *Vacuum Transfer Device*, approximately 150 mm long with a $^{10}/_{18}$ standard-taper ground-glass joint that fits a 10-mL volumetric flask.