



Designation: C1456 – 13 (Reapproved 2018)

# Standard Test Method for Determination of Uranium or Gadolinium (or both) in Gadolinium Oxide-Uranium Oxide Pellets or by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1456; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method describes the steps necessary for the preparation and analysis by X-ray fluorescence (XRF) of gadolinium or uranium (or both) in gadolinium oxide-uranium oxide pellets or powders.

1.2 This test method requires the use of appropriate internal standard(s). Care must be taken to ascertain that samples analyzed by this method do not contain the internal standard element(s) or that this contamination has been corrected for mathematically whenever present. Such corrections are not addressed in this test method.

1.3 This standard contains notes that are explanatory and are not part of the mandatory requirements of the standard.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.5 *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 determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* Specific precautions are given in Section 8 and various notes throughout the method.

1.6 *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.*

<sup>1</sup> 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. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

E135 Terminology Relating to Analytical Chemistry for Metals, Ores, and Related Materials

2.2 *Other Document*

ANSI/HPS N43.2-2001 Radiation Safety for X-ray Diffraction and X-ray Fluorescence Analysis Equipment<sup>3</sup>

## 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this guide, see Terminology E135.

3.2 *Symbol:* LiTB = lithium tetraborate (see 7.4).

## 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Solution or pellet standards containing the equivalent of 1–10 % gadolinium oxide and 90–99 % uranium oxide and appropriate internal standards are placed in the sample holder of an X-ray spectrometer and exposed to an X-ray beam capable of exciting the uranium and gadolinium L- $\alpha$  emission lines and the appropriate emission line for the internal standard. The intensities generated are measured by an appropriate detector. The intensity ratio values obtained from this data are used to calibrate the X-ray analyzer.

4.2 Samples are prepared in the same manner as the standards and analyzed using conditions and curves generated from those standards.

NOTE 1—Yttrium and strontium have been used successfully as internal standards for uranium and samarium for gadolinium. Scatter lines also

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, http://www.ansi.org.

have been used as internal standard lines.<sup>4</sup> An explanation of internal standard method is found in several sources.<sup>5, 6</sup>

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is applicable to samples containing 1 to 10 % gadolinium oxide and 90 to 99 % uranium oxide on the “as received” basis. The method may be used to determine concentration of either uranium, gadolinium, or both.

5.2 Either wavelength-dispersive or energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence systems may be used provided the software accompanying the system is able to accommodate the use of internal standards.

## 6. Apparatus

6.1 *X-Ray Spectrometer*—See the manufacturer’s operating manuals for the selection of the X-ray spectrometer. The method is valid for either energy-dispersive or wavelength-dispersive systems.

6.2 *Sample Cups/ HOLDERS*—Prepare liquid sample cups for the X-ray spectrometer as described by the manufacturer. Vented, disposable sample cups with snap-on caps are satisfactory for most such analyses; such cups decrease the likelihood of contamination between samples. Sample holders for fused pellets should keep any pellet chips from getting into the moving parts of the instrument.

6.3 *Window Film*—Polyester, polyethylene, and polypropylene films have been used successfully as the film window for cups or holders, or both. Tests should be performed to determine the serviceability of any film chosen before insertion into the instrument.

6.4 *Solution Dispenser (optional)*—The dispenser for the internal standard solution, if used, should be capable of reproducibly dispensing the internal standard solution to a level of 0.1 % relative standard deviation of the volume dispensed.

6.5 *Muffle Furnace*, 1100°C capacity.

## 7. Reagents and Materials

7.1 *Purity of Materials*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications of the Committee of Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society where such specifications are available.<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Andermann, G. and Kemp, J.W., “Scattered X-Rays as Internal Standards in X-Ray Spectroscopy,” *Analytical Chemistry*, Vol 20 (8), 1958.

<sup>5</sup> Bertin, E.P., *Introduction to X-Ray Spectrometric Analysis*, Plenum Press, New York and London, 1978.

<sup>6</sup> Tertian, R. and Claisse, F., *Principles of Quantitative X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis*, Heyden and Son, London, Philadelphia and Rheine, 1982.

<sup>7</sup> *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.

7.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall mean reagent water conforming to Specification **D1193**.

7.3 *Gadolinium Oxide, Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>*—It is recommended that the standards be prepared using same batch as in pellets/powder.

7.4 *Lithium Tetraborate, Li<sub>2</sub>B<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub>*, fusion grade.

7.5 *Nitric Acid, HNO<sub>3</sub>*, concentrated (70 %).

7.6 *Samarium Oxide, Sm<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>*, or other suitable internal standard for gadolinium (see **Note 1**).

7.7 *Uranium Oxide, U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>*, NBL CRM-129 (or equivalent).<sup>8</sup>

**NOTE 2**—High purity UO<sub>2</sub> may be used if certification of uranium analysis is not required.

7.8 *Yttrium Oxide, Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>*, or other suitable internal standard for uranium (see **Note 1**).

## 8. Technical Precautions

8.1 XRF equipment analyzes by the interaction of ionizing radiation with the sample. Applicable safety regulations and standard operating procedures must be reviewed prior to the use of such equipment. All modern XRF spectrometers are equipped with safety interlocks to prevent accidental penetration of the X-ray beam by the user. Do NOT override these interlocks without proper training (See ANSI/HPS N43.2-2001).

8.2 Instrument performance may be influenced by environmental factors such as heat, vibration, humidity, dust, stray electronic noise and line voltage stability. These factors and performance characteristics should be reviewed prior to use of this test method.

## 9. Preparation of Apparatus

9.1 *Chamber Environment*—The liquid standards and samples used in this method are corrosive. Some fumes will be emitted from the sample cups. These fumes may be detrimental to the spectrometer chamber. It is desirable to flush this chamber with an inert gas (usually helium) before and during analysis. Some X-ray spectrometers control the change of sample chamber atmosphere (air, vacuum, helium) automatically through the software; in others, it must be done manually. Follow the instrument manufacturer’s recommendations to achieve the inert gas environment. Allow sufficient stabilization time before analysis. Fused pellet standards and samples may be analyzed using either a vacuum or helium environment. Line intensities will be slightly higher using a vacuum environment. **Warning**—Care must be taken to assure that a vacuum environment is not chosen with liquid samples. Analyze standards and samples under the same environment.

9.2 *X-Ray Power Supply*—If the power to the X-ray tube is not controlled by the instrument software, set the proper

<sup>8</sup> The sole source of supply of the apparatus known to the committee at this time is U.S. Department of Energy, New Brunswick Laboratory, D350, 9800 South Cass Avenue, Argonne, IL 60439, ATTN: Reference Material Sales. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,<sup>1</sup> which you may attend.