



Designation: C1076 – 09 (Reapproved 2022)

Standard Specification for Nuclear Grade Hafnium Oxide Pellets¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This specification applies to pellets of stabilized cubic hafnium oxide used in nuclear reactors.

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

1.3 *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:*²

C559 Test Method for Bulk Density by Physical Measurements of Manufactured Carbon and Graphite Articles

C859 Terminology Relating to Nuclear Materials

C1098 Specification for Nuclear-Grade Hafnium Oxide Powder

E105 Guide for Probability Sampling of Materials

2.2 *ANSI Standard:*³

ANSI/ASME NQA-1 Quality Assurance Requirements for Nuclear Facility Applications

2.3 *U.S. Government Document:*⁴

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Part 50—Energy (10CFR 50) Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C26 on Nuclear Fuel Cycle and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C26.03 on Neutron Absorber Materials Specifications.

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² 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.

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

⁴ Available from U.S. Government Printing Office Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Mail Stop: SDE, Washington, DC 20401, <http://www.access.gpo.gov>.

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 Terms shall be defined in accordance with Terminology C859 except for the following:

3.1.2 *buyer*—organization issuing the purchase order.

3.1.3 *pellet*—fabricated geometric shape of stabilized cubic hafnium oxide having a chemical composition as described in Section 4.

3.1.4 *pellet lot*—the pellets produced from one hafnium oxide powder lot using one set of process parameters. Pellet lot size shall be agreed upon between the seller and the buyer.

3.1.5 *phase transformation*—rearrangement of the atomic ordering of a crystalline lattice as a material is cycled through a critical transformation or inversion temperature. The change from one crystalline phase to another may be accompanied by a volume change that could lead to cracks or defects in articles fabricated from such materials.^{5,6}

3.1.6 *powder lot*—a specified quantity of hafnium oxide powder with stabilizing additive, blended together such that samples taken in accordance with Section 7 can be considered as representative of the entire quantity.

3.1.7 *seller*—hafnium oxide pellet supplier.

3.1.8 *stabilizing additive*—a material which, when present in sufficient concentration in the subject material exhibiting the phase transformation, produces a stabilized crystalline phase that does not undergo a transformation or inversion at any temperature within the expected fabrication or usage regime of the manufactured pellet. The potentially deleterious volume change is therefore avoided.

4. Chemical Composition

4.1 The starting hafnium oxide powder shall be in accordance with Specification C1098.

4.2 A stabilizing additive shall be utilized with the hafnium oxide. The recommended stabilizing additive is yttrium oxide

⁵ Curtis, C. E., Doney, L. M., and Johnson, J. R., "Some Properties of Hafnium-Oxide, Hafnium-Silicate, Calcium-Hafnate, and Hafnium-Carbide," *Journal of American Ceramic Society*, Vol 37, 1954, pp. 458–465.

⁶ Brown, L. M., and Madiyasni, K. S., "Characterization of Alkoxy-Derived Yttria-Stabilized Hafnia," *Journal of American Ceramic Society*, Vol 53, 1970, pp. 590–594.

(Y₂O₃). The typical concentration range is 7 to 10 weight % Y₂O₃ in the finished product. References to other stabilizing additives (such as calcium oxide (CaO) and magnesium oxide (MgO)) may be found in the literature and these additives may be used if agreed upon by the buyer and seller. It is cautioned, however, that the buyer should be aware of potential destabilization during thermal cycling when MgO or CaO is used.

4.3 Use analytical chemistry methods as agreed upon between the buyer and the seller.

4.4 The hafnium concentration, in grams of hafnium per unit volume or grams of hafnium per unit length, may be specified by the buyer. In specifying the allowable range in hafnium concentration, the buyer should consider the following:

- 4.4.1 Variations in chemical composition,
- 4.4.2 Pellet bulk density,
- 4.4.3 Type and concentration of stabilizing additive, and
- 4.4.4 Pellet dimensions and dimensional tolerances.

4.5 The impurity concentration, excluding zirconia and the stabilizing additive, shall not exceed 0.5 weight %. Individual element limits are specified in Table 1. The buyer may specify additional limits for any elements not listed in Table 1.

4.6 The zirconium concentration shall not exceed 4.5 weight % on the basis of Zr/(Zr + Hf).

4.7 The moisture concentration limit is included in the total hydrogen limit (see Table 1).

5. Physical Requirements

5.1 Physical Dimensions:

5.1.1 Dimensional requirements shall be in accordance with applicable drawings and purchase order documents.

5.1.2 Pellet dimensions shall be measured to ensure compliance with the buyer’s requirements. Sampling plans to meet the acceptance criteria shall be agreed upon between the buyer and the seller to ensure that the pellets represented by the sample are within the required tolerance.

5.2 Density:

5.2.1 Pellet density limits shall be specified by the buyer. The incorporation of a stabilizing additive will introduce a change in the theoretical density of the fabricated pellets and should be taken into account. The method of establishing the theoretical density value shall be mutually agreed upon between the buyer and the seller.

TABLE 1 Impurity Concentration Limits

Element	Maximum Concentration Limit (µg/g Pellet)
B	400
C	1 000
Gd	200
Gd + Sm + Eu + Dy	500
Co	100
Si	2 000
Th	400
F	30
F + Cl + Br + I	100
H (total hydrogen from all sources)	2

5.2.2 The method of density measurement shall be Test Method C559 or an alternative method submitted by the seller for approval by the buyer. Sampling plans to meet the acceptance criteria shall be agreed upon between the buyer and the seller. The method of density measurement and the method of compliance with 5.2.1 shall be approved by the buyer prior to use.

5.3 *Mechanical Properties*—Required mechanical properties and test methods shall be mutually agreed upon between the buyer and the seller. It is recommended that the plan of mechanical testing to verify pellet integrity include compression testing at 69 MPa (10 000 psi).

5.4 *Phase Stabilization*—A crushed sample of the fired product shall be tested by powder X-ray diffraction. The diffraction pattern must show that the required cubic crystalline phase has been developed in the product. The criteria for satisfactory development of the cubic phase shall be mutually agreed upon between the buyer and the seller.

5.5 *Visual Appearance*—Visual examination shall be conducted on finished pellets in accordance with Section 7 on Sampling. The method of defect measurement shall be approved by the buyer prior to use representing the requirements of 5.5.1, 5.5.2, and 5.5.3. These standards shall be used as acceptance standards for the visual examination of the pellets. In the event of a dispute, the method of defect measurement shall be submitted by the seller for approval by the buyer. Maximum permissible defects are defined as follows:

5.5.1 *End Chips*—Pellet-end surface shall not be chipped beyond 10 % of the end-face surface area and no chip shall exceed 1.02 mm (0.040 in.) in depth.

5.5.2 *Circumferential Chips*—Pellet circumferential surfaces shall not be chipped beyond 5 % of the circumferential surface area. No single chip shall exceed a depth of 1.02 mm (0.040 in.).

5.5.3 *Cracks*—Cracks are acceptable, providing the total length of all cracks does not exceed 90 degrees of circumference, and other requirements of the specification are met.

5.5.4 Fissures and other defects shall be evaluated with respect to the criteria of 5.5.1, 5.5.2, and 5.5.3.

6. Cleanliness

6.1 The finished pellets shall be handled in a manner to avoid contamination by grinding fluids and dust, cleaning agents, and organic materials such as plastics and paper used in packaging. Cleaning solutions, if used, shall be free of halides or non-volatile additives and shall be removed from the pellets prior to sampling and packaging.

7. Sampling

7.1 Sampling plans to meet the acceptance criteria and inspection and measurement procedures that describe the method of compliance with this specification shall be approved by the buyer. The degree of sampling varies with the application and for this reason should be specified on the purchase order. Practice E105 is referenced as a guide.