

Designation: C 1098 - 93

Standard Specification for Nuclear-Grade Hafnium Oxide Powder¹

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1. Scope

- 1.1 This specification defines the physical and chemical requirements for hafnium oxide powder intended for fabrication into shapes for use in a nuclear reactor core.
- 1.2 The material described herein shall be particulate in nature.
- 1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard.

2. Referenced Documents

- 2.1 ASTM Standards:
- C 117 Test Method for Materials Finer Than 75-µm (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing²
- C 371 Test Method for Wire-Cloth Sieve Analysis of Nonplastic Ceramic Powders³
- C 859 Terminology Relating to Nuclear Materials⁴
- E 11 Specification for Wire-Cloth Sieves for Testing Purposes⁵
- E 105 Practice for Probability Sampling of Materials⁵
- 2.2 ANSI/ASME Standard:
- NQA-1 Quality Assurance Program Requirements for Nuclear Facilities⁶
- 2.3 U.S. Government Standard:
- Code of Federal Regulations, Title 10, Part 50, Energy (10 CFR 50), Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities⁷

3. Terminology

- 3.1 Terms shall be defined in accordance with Terminology C 859 except for the following:
 - 3.2 *buyer*—the organization issuing the purchase order.
- 3.3 hafnium oxide powder—hafnium oxide that contains no hard aggregates larger than 20 mesh (840 μm).
- ¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C-26 on Nuclear Fuel Cycle and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C26.03 on Neutron Absorber Materials Specifications.
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 - ² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.02.
 - ³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 15.02.
 - ⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 12.01.
 - ⁵ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.02.
- ⁶ Available from American National Standards Institute, 11 W. 42nd St., 13th Floor, New York, NY 10036.
- ⁷ Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

- 3.4 phase transformation—the rearrangement of the atomic ordering of a crystalline lattice as 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 products fabricated from such materials.^{8,9}
- 3.5 powder lot—a specified quantity of hafnium oxide powder (with stabilizing additive, if applicable) blended together such that samples taken in accordance with the procedures of Section 8 can be considered as representative of the entire quantity.
 - 3.6 seller—the hafnium oxide powder processor.
- 3.7 stabilizing additive—material which, when added in sufficient concentration to the subject material exhibiting the phase transformation, produces a stabilized crystalline phase that does not undergo a transformation at any temperature within the expected fabrication or usage regime of the manufactured product; the potentially deleterious volume change is therefore avoided.

4. Ordering Information

- 4.1 The buyer may specify the following information on the order:
 - 4.1.1 Quantity (weight of delivered product).
- 4.1.2 Nominal particle size, particle size range, and applicable tolerances. Test Method C 371 and Test Method C 117 and Specification E 11 may be applied for particles larger than 37 μ m. For particle sizes less than 37 μ m, the particle size distribution will be determined using a method agreed upon between the buyer and the seller.
- 4.1.3 *Stabilizing Additive*—The amount and types of stabilizing additives (if any, including limits).
 - 4.1.4 Lot size.
 - 4.1.5 Sampling requirements.

5. Chemical Composition

5.1 A stabilizing additive may be utilized with the hafnium oxide. The recommended stabilizing additive is yttrium oxide

⁸ 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.

⁹ Brown, L. M., and Mazdiyasni, K. S., "Characterization of Alkoxy-Derived Yttria-Stabilized Hafnia," Journal of American Ceramic Society, Vol 53, 1970, pp. 590–594.