



Designation: C1742 – 17

# Standard Test Method for Isotopic Analysis of Uranium Hexafluoride by Double Standard Single-Collector Gas Mass Spectrometer Method<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1742; 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 is a quantitative test method applicable to determining the mass percent of uranium isotopes in uranium hexafluoride ( $\text{UF}_6$ ) samples with  $^{235}\text{U}$  concentrations between 0.1 and 5.0 mass %.

1.2 This test method may be applicable for the entire range of  $^{235}\text{U}$  concentrations for which adequate standards are available.<sup>2</sup>

1.3 This test method is for analysis by a gas magnetic sector mass spectrometer with a single collector using interpolation to determine the isotopic concentration of an unknown sample between two characterized  $\text{UF}_6$  standards.

1.4 This test method is to replace the existing test method currently published in Test Methods C761 and is used in the nuclear fuel cycle for  $\text{UF}_6$  isotopic analyses.

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

1.6 *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.*

1.7 *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.

Current edition approved June 1, 2017. Published June 2017. Originally approved in 2010. Last previous edition approved in 2010 as C1742 – 10. DOI: 10.1520/C1742-17.

<sup>2</sup> This test method applies to the measurement of  $^{235}\text{U}$ . It would also be able to measure minor isotopes using the same principle subject to appropriate validation by the measurement laboratory.

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>3</sup>

C761 Test Methods for Chemical, Mass Spectrometric, Spectrochemical, Nuclear, and Radiochemical Analysis of Uranium Hexafluoride

C787 Specification for Uranium Hexafluoride for Enrichment

C859 Terminology Relating to Nuclear Materials

C996 Specification for Uranium Hexafluoride Enriched to Less Than 5 %  $^{235}\text{U}$

C1068 Guide for Qualification of Measurement Methods by a Laboratory Within the Nuclear Industry

### 2.2 Other Document:

USEC-651 Uranium Hexafluoride: A Manual of Good Handling Practices, Latest Revisions

## 3. Terminology

3.1 Except as otherwise defined herein, definitions of terms are as given in Terminology C859.

## 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The unknown sample and two standards, whose  $^{235}\text{U}$  mass percent bracket that of the unknown, are introduced in sequence into the mass spectrometer and measurements are made that are a function of the mol ratio of  $^{235}\text{U}$  to the total of the other isotopes of uranium. These measurements, together with the known composition of the standards, permit calculation of the  $^{235}\text{U}$  composition of the sample by linear interpolation (1-6).

4.2 The symmetrical sequence of sample-standard introductions from low standard, sample, high standard, and then reversed is designed to minimize biases resulting from instrument drift, sample interaction or memory, and the nonlinearity of the relationship between the measured resistance ratios and the true sample mol ratios. Corrections generally are not required for instrument memory.

<sup>3</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.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 Uranium hexafluoride is a basic material used to prepare nuclear reactor fuel. To be suitable for this purpose, the material shall meet the criteria for isotopic composition. This test method is designed to determine whether the material meets the requirements described in Specifications C787 and C996.

5.2 *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.

5.2.1 The material (uranium hexafluoride) to which this test method applies is subject to the nuclear safeguards regulations governing its possession and use. The analytical procedure in this test method has been designated as technically acceptable for generating safeguards accountability data.

5.2.2 When used in conjunction with the appropriate certified reference materials (CRMs), this procedure can demonstrate traceability to the national measurement base. However, adherence to this procedure does not automatically guarantee regulatory acceptance of the regulatory safeguards measurements. It remains the sole responsibility of the user of this test method to ensure that its application to safeguards has the approval of the proper regulatory authorities.

## 6. Apparatus

6.1 A mass spectrometer is used with the following features and capabilities (2-7):

6.1.1 An ion source with an accelerating voltage of approximately 1.75kv.

6.1.2 The sample inlet system shall have a minimum of three points for attachment of standards and samples, the necessary valves to evacuate the sample lines and admit the UF<sub>6</sub> into the ion source, and a variable leak to control the flow of UF<sub>6</sub> into the ion source.

6.1.3 A single ion collector (8) consisting of a high and low signal shall be used. The high-side current signal contains a central slit, preferably adjustable, to permit passage of greater than 90 % of the ions of the <sup>235</sup>U isotope (mass 330). The <sup>235</sup>U ions passing through the slit is called the low-side current signal.

6.1.4 The measuring system shall provide a mole ratio measurement calculation from the low- and high-current signal. Such a system usually consists of an amplifier and counter for each V-to-F converter.

6.1.5 The resolving power of the instrument should be less than 5 % between Mass 330/333. This resolution requirement should be met with the collector slit width adjusted to pass at least 90 % of the <sup>235</sup>U ion beam.

6.2 Computer control for opening and closing valves, timing sequence and integrations of signals and data acquisitions.

## 7. Hazards

7.1 Uranium hexafluoride (UF<sub>6</sub>) reacts vigorously with water, releasing corrosive hydrofluoric acid and toxic uranyl fluoride. Use sufficient ventilation or respiratory protection to avoid breathing fumes. Use appropriate personal protective

equipment such as gloves, eye, and face protection. Consult the Safety Data Sheet for additional information.

## 8. Procedure

8.1 *Prepare Sample and Standards:*

8.1.1 Select a high and low standard that bracket the <sup>235</sup>U mass percent of the sample.

8.1.2 Attach sample and standard containers to the spectrometer.

8.1.3 Open and close the appropriate valves to evacuate the air from the inlet system.

8.1.4 Open the sample and standard containers individually to remove impurities that may bias the results or interfere with the ionization. If necessary, freeze the UF<sub>6</sub> with ice water or a mixture of crushed dry ice and isopropyl alcohol to permit longer venting without losing large amounts of UF<sub>6</sub>.

8.1.5 Permit the exhaust system to recover.

8.1.6 Check to see if impurities have been sufficiently removed by introducing UF<sub>6</sub> into the ion source and observing pressure.

8.1.7 If necessary, repeat 8.1.4 to 8.1.6 until samples have been sufficiently purified.

8.2 *Prepare Instrument:*

8.2.1 Ensure the instrument parameters are set so the <sup>235</sup>UF<sub>5</sub><sup>+</sup> ion beam is focused through the slit on the high-side plate onto the low side plate.

8.2.2 Enter standard values and other information if needed for calculations performed by the computer.

8.2.3 For purposes of programming entry sequences into the spectrometer, let the low standard be represented by A, the unknown sample by X, and the high standard by B.

8.2.4 The most generic sequence to use in interpolating an unknown (X) between two standards is A, X, B or B, X, A. Combining an A, X, B with a B, X, A helps to eliminate bias as a result of residual amounts of UF<sub>6</sub> in the ion source from the previous entry. A sequence of A X B B X A is designed to do this. The data used in the precision and bias statement for this test method were obtained using this sequence. Other sequences of B X A A X B; A X B X A; or B X A X B are also designed to help alleviate this bias. Program the desired sequence.

8.2.5 Run the desired number of sequences for the analysis.

## 9. Calculation

9.1 For each entry, obtain a ratio of the low-side collector plate charge (<sup>235</sup>UF<sub>5</sub><sup>+</sup>) to the high-side collector plate charge (<sup>238</sup>UF<sub>5</sub><sup>+</sup>, <sup>234</sup>UF<sub>5</sub><sup>+</sup>, and <sup>236</sup>UF<sub>5</sub><sup>+</sup>).

9.2 For a sequence of A, X, B, B, X, A, find the arithmetic mean of the two ratios for A, X, and B. Let:

9.2.1 R<sub>A</sub> = mean of the ratios for the low standard (A),

9.2.2 R<sub>X</sub> = mean of the ratios for the sample (X), and

9.2.3 R<sub>B</sub> = mean of the ratios for the high standard (B).

9.3 Calculate the ratio of differences, R<sub>D</sub>, as follows:

$$R_D = (R_X - R_A)/(R_B - R_A) \quad (1)$$

9.4 Calculate the sample mass ratio, H<sub>X</sub>, using linear interpolation as follows: