



Designation: C1163 – 14 (Reapproved 2023)

Standard Practice for Mounting Actinides for Alpha Spectrometry Using Neodymium Fluoride¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1163; 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 (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers the preparation of separated fractions of actinides for alpha spectrometry. It is applicable to any of the actinides that can be dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid. Examples of applicable samples would be the final elution from an ion exchange separation or the final strip from a solvent extraction separation.²

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

1.3 *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.* For a specific hazard statement, see Section 9.

1.4 *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

C859 Terminology Relating to Nuclear Materials

C1284 Practice for Electrodeposition of the Actinides for Alpha Spectrometry

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

D3084 Practice for Alpha-Particle Spectrometry of Water

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C26 on the Nuclear Fuel Cycle and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C26.05 on Methods of Test.

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² Hindman, F. D., "Actinide Separations for α Spectrometry Using Neodymium Fluoride Coprecipitation," *Analytical Chemistry*, 58, 1986, pp. 1238–1241.

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.

3. Terminology

3.1 For definitions of terms in this standard, refer to Terminology **C859**.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Guidance is provided for the sample mounting of separated actinides using coprecipitation with neodymium fluoride. The purified samples are prepared and mounted on a membrane filter to produce a deposit that yields alpha spectra of sufficient quality for most analytical methodologies. Samples can be prepared more rapidly using coprecipitation than by electrodeposition and have comparable resolution.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The determination of actinides by alpha spectrometry is an essential function of many environmental and other programs. Alpha spectrometry allows the identification and quantification of most alpha-emitting actinides. Although numerous separation methods are used, the final sample preparation technique has historically been by electrodeposition (Practice **C1284**). However, electrodeposition may have some drawbacks, such as time required, incompatibility with prior chemistry, thick deposits, and low recoveries. These problems may be minimized by using the neodymium fluoride coprecipitation method whose performance is well documented (**1-6**).⁴ To a lesser extent cerium fluoride has been used (**7**) but is not addressed in this practice.

5.2 The sample mounting technique described in this practice is rapid, adds an additional purification step, since only those elements that form insoluble fluorides are mounted, and the sample and filter media can be dissolved and remounted if problems occur. The recoveries are better and resolution approaches normal in electrodeposited samples. Recoveries are sufficiently high that for survey work, if quantitative recoveries are not necessary, tracers can be omitted. Drawbacks to this technique include use of very hazardous hydrofluoric acid and the possibility of a non-reproducible and ill-defined counting geometry from filters that are not flat and may not be suitable for long retention. Also, although the total turn around time for

⁴ The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to a list of references at the end of this standard.

coprecipitation may be less than for electrodeposition, coprecipitation requires more time and attention from the analyst.

6. Interferences

6.1 Calculation of a result from a sample that gives poor resolution should not be attempted since it probably implies an error in performing the separation or mounting procedure.

7. Apparatus

7.1 *Alpha Spectrometer*—A system should be assembled that is capable of 60 keV to 70 keV resolution on an actual sample prepared by this practice, have a counting efficiency of greater than 20 %, and a background of less than 0.005 cpm over each designated energy region. Resolution is defined as the full-width at half-maximum (FWHM) in keV, or the distance between those points on either side of the alpha energy peak where the count is equal to one-half the maximum count. Additional information can be found in Practice D3084.

7.2 *Filter*—25 mm 0.1 μm pore, polypropylene membrane filter or equivalent that will provide suitable alpha spectrometry resolution.⁵

7.3 *Vacuum Funnel*—Polysulfone twist-lock with stainless steel screen for filter mounting.⁵

7.4 *Ultrasonic Bath*.

7.5 *Plastic Centrifuge Tube*, 50 mL.

7.6 *Stainless Steel Disk*, 2.54 cm diameter.

7.7 *Infrared Heat Lamp*.

7.8 *Tape*, double-sided.

8. Reagents

8.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent-grade chemicals must be used in all procedures. Unless otherwise indicated, all reagents should conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, if such specifications are available.⁶ Other grades may be used, if it is ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without reducing the accuracy of the determination. All reagents should be stored in polypropylene bottles.

8.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, water means reagent water as defined in Specification D1193, Type III.

8.3 *Reagent Blanks*—Reagent blanks should be analyzed to determine their contribution to the sample result.

⁵ The sole source of supply for filter media specifically evaluated for alpha spectrometry coprecipitation (RF-100-25PP01) is Eichrom Technologies, LLC, Lisle, IL. The described vacuum funnel is available from Pall Life Sciences, Ann Arbor, MI, catalog numbers 4203 or 4204 as needed. 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,¹ which you may attend.

⁶ *ACS Reagent Chemicals, Specifications and Procedures for Reagents and Standard-Grade Reference Materials*, 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.

8.4 *Neodymium Chloride Stock Solution (10 mg Nd/mL)*—Heat 25 mL of 12M hydrochloric acid and 1.17 g of neodymium oxide on a hotplate until the neodymium oxide is in solution. Cool the solution and dilute to 100 mL with water.

8.5 *Neodymium Chloride Carrier Solution (0.5 mg Nd/mL)*—Dilute 5 mL of the 10 mg Nd/mL neodymium chloride stock solution to 100 mL with water.

8.6 *Carbon Suspension*—Fume ten 47 mm cellulose filters⁷ for about 10 min in 10 mL of 18M sulfuric acid. Cool the suspension and dilute to 500 mL with water. The carbon suspension is used as a visual aid in identifying the presence of the precipitate.

8.7 *Substrate Solution*—Dilute 1 mL of the 10 mg Nd/mL neodymium chloride and 20 mL of 12M hydrochloric acid to 400 mL with water. Add, with swirling, 10 mL of 29M hydrofluoric acid and 8 mL of the carbon suspension. Dilute the suspension to 500 mL with water. Each day before use, place the substrate suspension in a sonic bath for 15 min.

8.8 *Hydrochloric Acid (sp gr 1.19)*—Concentrated hydrochloric acid (12M HCl).

8.9 *3M Hydrochloric Acid*—Add 250 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid to water and dilute to 1 L with water.

8.10 *Sulfuric Acid (sp gr 1.84)*—Concentrated sulfuric acid (18M H₂SO₄).

8.11 *Hydrofluoric Acid (48 %)*—Concentrated hydrofluoric acid (29M HF). **Warning**—Severe burns can result from exposure of skin to concentrated hydrofluoric acid.

8.12 *Neodymium Oxide (Nd₂O₃)*.

8.13 *80 % Ethanol*.

8.14 *20 % Titanium Trichloride*—Available as a 20 % solution of titanium trichloride from commercial suppliers.

8.15 *Sodium Sulfate Solution*—Dissolve 52 g of anhydrous sodium sulfate in 500 mL of 18M sulfuric acid.

8.16 *Safranin-0 Solution, 0.1 %*—Dissolve 0.1 g of safranin-0 in 100 mL of water.

9. Hazards

9.1 **Warning**—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 rubber gloves is recommended.

9.2 Hydrofluoric acid is a highly corrosive acid that can severely burn skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. 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. Familiarization and compliance with the Safety Data Sheet is essential.

⁷ Ga-6 Metriceal or equivalent has been found suitable for this purpose.