



Standard Specification for Sintered (Uranium-Plutonium) Dioxide Pellets¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 833; 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.

INTRODUCTION

This specification is intended to provide the nuclear industry with a general standard for uranium-plutonium dioxide pellets for thermal reactor use. It recognizes the diversity of manufacturing methods by which uranium-plutonium dioxide pellets are produced and the many special requirements for chemical and physical characterization that may be imposed by the operating conditions to which the pellets will be subjected in specific reactor systems. It does not recognize the possible problems associated with the reprocessing of such pellets. It is, therefore, anticipated that the purchaser may supplement this specification with additional requirements for specific applications.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers finished sintered and ground (uranium-plutonium) dioxide pellets for use in thermal reactors. It applies to uranium-plutonium dioxide pellets containing plutonium additions up to 15 % weight. This specification may not completely cover the requirements for pellets fabricated from weapons-derived plutonium.

1.2 This specification does not include (1) provisions for preventing criticality accidents or (2) requirements for health and safety. Observance of this specification does not relieve the user of the obligation to be aware of and conform to all applicable international, federal, state, and local regulations pertaining to possessing, processing, shipping, or using source or special nuclear material. Examples of U.S. government documents are Code of Federal Regulations Title 10, Part 50—Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities; Title 10, Part 71—Packaging and Transportation of Radioactive Material; and Title 49, Part 173—General Requirements for Shipments and Packaging.

1.3 The following safety hazards caveat pertains only to the technical requirements portion, Section 4, of this specification: *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.*

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

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

C 698 Test Methods for Chemical, Mass Spectrometric, and Spectrochemical Analysis of Nuclear-Grade Mixed Oxides ((U, Pu)O₂)²

C 753 Specification for Nuclear-Grade, Sinterable Uranium Dioxide Powder²

C 757 Specification for Nuclear-Grade Plutonium Dioxide Powder, Sinterable²

C 859 Terminology Relating to Nuclear Materials²

C 1165 Test Method for Determining Plutonium by Controlled-Potential Coulometry in H₂SO₄ At a Platinum Working Electrode²

C 1204 Test Method for Uranium in the Presence of Plutonium by Iron(II) Reduction in Phosphoric Acid Followed by Chromium(VI) Titration²

C 1206 Test Method for Plutonium by Iron (II)/Chromium (VI) Amperometric Titration²

C 1233 Practice for Determining Equivalent Boron Contents of Nuclear Material²

E 105 Practice for Probability Sampling of Materials³

2.2 ANSI Standard:⁴

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

2.3 U.S. Government Documents:⁵

USNRC Regulatory Guide 1.126 An Acceptable Model and Related Statistical Methods for the Analysis of Fuel Densification

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C26 on Nuclear Fuel Cycle and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C26.02 on Fuel and Fertile Material Specifications.

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² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 12.01.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.02.

⁴ Available from American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

⁵ Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.



Code of Federal Regulations Title 10, Part 50 Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities
 Code of Federal Regulations Title 10, Part 71 Packaging and Transportation of Radioactive Material
 Code of Federal Regulations Title 49, Part 173 General Requirements for Shipments and Packaging

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions shall be in accordance with Terminology C 859

4. Technical Requirements

4.1 *Chemical Requirements*—All chemical analyses shall be performed on portions of the representative sample prepared in accordance with Section 6. Analytical chemistry methods shall be as stated in Test Methods C 698 (latest edition) or demonstrated equivalent as mutually agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

4.1.1 *Uranium and Plutonium Content*—Unless agreed upon by the buyer and seller, individual powders shall meet the requirements of Specifications C 753 and C 757, which also reference Test Methods C 1165, C 1204, and C 1206. The uranium and plutonium contents combined shall be a minimum of 87.7 % weight on a dry weight basis compensated for the Am-241 content. (Dry weight is defined as the sample weight minus the moisture content). The plutonium content shall be that specified by the buyer, up to the limits covered in this specification (15%).

4.1.2 *Impurity Content*—The impurity content shall not exceed the individual element limit specified in Table 1 based on the heavy metal content (uranium plus plutonium). The summation of the contribution of each of the impurity elements listed in Table 1 shall not exceed 1500 µg/g (U + P). If an element analysis is reported as “less than” a given concentration, this “less than” value shall be used in the determination of total impurities.

NOTE 1—Higher impurity limits should be acceptable for restricted burnups and linear power ratings if there is evidence to substantiate the relaxation. Higher impurity levels of 450 ppm aluminum, 250 ppm carbon, 250 ppm nitrogen, and 450 ppm silicon have been supported for burnups of less than 35 000 MWd/t. The extension of the burnup limit may be determined by agreement between the buyer and seller as supporting data are accumulated.

4.1.3 *Stoichiometry*—The oxygen-to-heavy metal ratio of sintered fuel pellets shall be within the range from 1.98 to 2.02.

The nominal value and allowable tolerance shall be agreed upon between the buyer and seller.

4.1.4 *Moisture Content*—The moisture content limit is included in the total hydrogen limit (see Table 1).

4.1.5 *Gas Content*—The gas content, exclusive of moisture, shall not exceed, at Standard Temperature and Pressure (0°C and one atmosphere), 0.05 L/kg of the heavy metal content.

4.1.6 *Americium-241 Content*—The americium-241 content shall be measured by the seller and reported to the buyer. The americium-241 content or activity is important in the handling of UO₂-PuO₂ pellets and will vary with time. The maximum acceptable americium-241 content on a given date along with the date of analysis shall be agreed upon between the buyer and seller. The dates of separation of plutonium from this isotope and the analysis dates shall be considered; methods of reporting shall be agreed upon between the buyer and seller.

4.2 Nuclear Requirements:

4.2.1 *Isotopic Content*—The isotopic content of the americium, uranium, and plutonium in the (uranium-plutonium) dioxide pellets shall be determined and the date of the determination recorded. The ²³⁴U, ²³⁵U, ²³⁶U, and ²³⁸U content of the uranium shall be reported as a mass percentage with respect to total uranium, and the ²³⁸Pu, ²³⁹Pu, ²⁴⁰Pu, ²⁴¹Pu, and ²⁴²Pu content of the plutonium shall be reported on a Pu mass % or on (Pu + Am) mass % basis. The equivalent plutonium content based on uranium and plutonium isotopic concentrations shall be as agreed upon between the buyer and seller.

4.2.2 *Plutonium Equivalent at a Given Date*—(uranium-plutonium) dioxide fuel shall be considered as defined by the plutonium content with adjustment (credit or debit) for the actual isotopic composition of plutonium, americium, and uranium. The dates of isotopic analyses in support of these determinations shall be recorded by the seller and reported to the buyer. The allowable tolerances of the plutonium equivalent content (either as uranium plus plutonium or as the individual elements) shall be as agreed upon between the buyer and seller.

4.2.3 *Equivalent Boron Content*—For thermal reactor use, the total equivalent boron content (EBC) shall not exceed 4.0 µg/g on a heavy metal basis. The method of performing the calculation shall be as indicated in Practice C 1233. For the purposes of EBC calculation, B, Gd, Eu, Dy, Sm, and Cd shall be included.

4.2.4 *Reactivity*—An integral test of reactivity may be performed and correlated to total EBC by a method agreed upon between the buyer and the seller. If this is done, a total EBC need not be determined.

4.3 Physical Characteristics:

4.3.1 *Dimensions*—The dimensions and their tolerances of the pellet shall be specified by the buyer. These shall include diameter, length, perpendicularity, and, as required, other geometric parameters including surface finish.

4.3.2 *Pellet Density*—The density and tolerance of sintered pellets shall be as specified by the buyer. The theoretical density for UO₂ shall be considered to be 10.96 g/cm³. The theoretical density for PuO₂ shall be considered to be 11.46 g/cm³. The theoretical density for the (U, Pu)O₂ pellets shall be

TABLE 1 Impurity Elements and Maximum Concentration Limits

Element	Maximum Concentration Limit (µg/g of U + Pu)
Aluminum	250
Carbon	100
Calcium + magnesium	200
Chlorine	25
Chromium	250
Cobalt	100
Fluorine	25
Hydrogen (total from all sources)	1.3
Iron	500
Nickel	250
Nitride/nitrogen	75
Silicon	250

calculated by linear interpolation between these values. Density measurements shall be made by the method stated in Specification C 753 (for the geometric method) by an immersion density technique, or by demonstrated equivalent method as mutually agreed upon between the buyer and the seller.

4.3.3 Grain Size and Pore Morphology—Because there is no unique structure for ensuring satisfactory performance, the pellet grain size and pore morphology shall be mutually agreed upon between the buyer and the seller.

4.3.4 Plutonium-Oxide Homogeneity and Size:

4.3.4.1 Plutonium Homogeneity Within a Pellet Lot—Homogeneity of the Pu content shall be demonstrated through analyses of multiple pellets. Each sample for analysis should be one pellet or a fragment thereof. The range of the equivalent Pu content shall not exceed $\pm 5.0\%$ relative or $\pm 0.2\%$ absolute, whichever is less restrictive. Alternative methods and criteria that may be agreed upon between the buyer and the seller are possible for evaluation of plutonium homogeneity within a lot.

4.3.4.2 Plutonium-Oxide Particle Size and Distribution Within a Pellet—The maximum equivalent diameter of Pu-rich particles shall be less than 400 μm . The distribution of Pu-rich particles shall satisfy either of the following requirements: (a) No more than 5% of the nominal PuO_2 shall be present in Pu-rich particles with equivalent diameters of 200 μm or greater, or (b) No more than 5% of the Pu-rich particles shall be greater than 100 μm in diameter and the average diameter of Pu-rich particles will be less than 50 μm . The method for determining the Pu homogeneity and what constitutes a Pu-rich particle shall be agreed upon between the buyer and seller. The area percentage and the volume percentage shall be regarded as equivalent provided the homogeneity requirements of 4.3.4.1 are satisfied.

NOTE 2—These limits are based on PuO_2 that has a nominal 65% fissile plutonium content. Smaller particle size may be required for greater fissile plutonium content.

4.3.5 Pellet Integrity—Pellets shall be inspected according to criteria which maintain adequate fuel performance and ensure that excessive breakage will not occur during fuel rod loading. Acceptable test methods include a visual (1X) comparison with pellet standards or other methods, for example, loadability tests, approved by both the buyer and the seller.

4.3.5.1 Surface Cracks—The limits for surface cracks are as follows:

(1) *Axial Cracks, including those leading to pellet ends*— $\frac{1}{2}$ the pellet length.

(2) *Circumferential Cracks*— $\frac{1}{23}$ of the pellet circumference.

4.3.5.2 Chips—The limits for chips (missing material) are as follows:

(1) *Cylindrical Surface Chips*

(a) *Cylindrical Surface Area*—the total area of all chips shall be less than 5 % of the pellet cylindrical surface area.

(b) *Maximum Linear Dimension*—30 % of the pellet length.

(2) *Pellet Ends*— $\frac{1}{3}$ of the pellet end surfaces (may be inspected as $\frac{1}{3}$ of the missing circumference at the pellet end).

4.3.6 Cleanliness and Workmanship—The surfaces of finished pellets shall be visually (1X) free of loose chips, oil, macroscopic inclusions, and foreign materials.

4.4 Identification—It shall be possible to identify pellets as to total fissile and total plutonium content by, for example, marking or coding or other administrative controls. Other identification can be used (for example, total plutonium and “reference date”).

4.5 Irradiation Stability (Densification)—An estimate of the fuel pellet irradiation stability shall be obtained unless adequate allowance for such effects are factored into the fuel rod design. The estimate of the stability shall consist of either (a) conformance to the thermal stability test as specified in the applicable Regulatory Guide 1.126, or (b) by adequate correlation of manufacturing process or microstructure to in-reactor behavior, or both.

5. Lot Requirements

5.1 A (UO_2 - PuO_2) powder lot is defined as a quantity of (UO_2 - PuO_2) powder that is manufactured to produce uniform isotopic, chemical, physical, and sinterability characteristics.

5.2 A pellet lot is defined as a group of pellets made from a single (UO_2 - PuO_2) powder lot using one set of blending and pelletizing process parameters.

5.3 The identity of a pellet lot shall be retained throughout processing without mixing with other established pellet lots.

5.4 Conformance to this specification shall be established for each pellet lot.

6. Sampling

6.1 Sampling, weighing of the sample, and handling the sample shall be done under conditions that ensure that the sample is representative of the pellet or powder lot. In particular, (Uranium-plutonium) dioxide pellets may be hygroscopic and retain sufficient water after exposure to a moist atmosphere to cause detectable errors. Sampling plans shall be mutually agreed upon between the buyer and the seller. Practice E 105 is recommended as a guide.

6.2 The buyer or his representative shall have the option to take a representative sample of pellets from each pellet or powder lot for the purpose of determining chemical, nuclear, and physical properties.

6.3 The pellet lot sample shall be sufficient size to perform quality assurance testing by the seller, referee tests in the event they become necessary, and furthermore, archive retention and acceptance testing when agreed upon between buyer and seller.

6.4 The pellet lot sample for acceptance testing by the buyer, when required, shall be packaged in a separate container, clearly identified by pellet lot number, and shipped preceding or with the pellet lot. This sample shall be identified clearly and retained by the manufacturer per requirements established by the buyer.

6.5 A referee sample shall be clearly identified and retained by the manufacturer per requirements established by the buyer.

7. Testing and Certification

7.1 The manufacturer shall test the sample described in Section 6 to ensure conformance of the pellet to the requirements of Section 4. All testing shall be conducted by techniques mutually agreed upon between the buyer and the seller.

(and manufacturer if different from the seller).

7.2 The seller shall provide the buyer documentation that certifies that the pellets meet the requirements of Section 4.

7.3 When requested by the buyer, the seller shall supply records of data obtained from tests conducted to certify that pellets meet the requirements of Section 4.

7.4 Acceptance testing may be performed by the buyer on either the sample provided by the seller or on a sample taken at the buyer's plant. Acceptance shall be on a lot basis and shall be contingent upon the material properties meeting the requirements of Section 4, or Section 4 as modified by contract documentation.

7.5 The buyer and the seller shall agree upon a third party as a referee in the event of a discrepancy in analytical results.

8. Packaging and Shipping

8.1 (Uranium-plutonium) dioxide pellets shall be packaged in sealed containers for offsite shipment to prevent loss of or damage to material, and contamination from airborne or container materials. The exact size and type of packaging shall be as mutually agreed upon between the buyer and the seller.

8.2 Each container described in 8.1 shall bear labels on the

lid and side that include the following information:

- 8.2.1 seller's name,
- 8.2.2 material in container,
- 8.2.3 pellet lot numbers,
- 8.2.4 fissile plutonium content,
- 8.2.5 uranium content and enrichment,
- 8.2.6 gross, tare, and net oxide weights,
- 8.2.7 uranium and plutonium weights,
- 8.2.8 purchase order number, and
- 8.2.9 container () of () (total number of containers).

9. Quality Assurance

9.1 Quality assurance requirements, when specified in the purchase order, shall be agreed upon between the buyer and the seller. Code of Federal Regulations Title 10, Part 50, Appendix B, and ANSI/ASME NQA-1 are referenced as guides.

10. Keywords

10.1 light water reactors; mixed oxide fuel; nuclear fuel; plutonium; plutonium disposition; thermal reactors; uranium-plutonium oxide

APPENDIX

(Nonmandatory Information)

X1. PELLET LOADABILITY TEST

X1.1 Subject randomly selected samples (the number of samples to be established by statistical considerations) to an axial load test representative of fuel rod loading conditions at the fabrication plant. Each test sample shall consist of ten finished pellets. Samples shall be subjected to an axial load that is 10% greater than the maximum load applied during pellet loading. If chips in excess of 0.40 mm are produced at the applied load, the pellet lot shall be subject to rejection.

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