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Kärnenergi – Bestämning av totalt väteinnehåll i pulver av PuO_2 och UO_2 och i sintrade kulsar av UO_2 , $(\text{U,Gd})\text{O}_2$ och $(\text{U,Pu})\text{O}_2$ – Extraktion av inert gas och konduktivitetsmätning (ISO 15651:2015, IDT)

Nuclear energy – Determination of total hydrogen content in PuO_2 and UO_2 powders and UO_2 , $(\text{U,Gd})\text{O}_2$ and $(\text{U,Pu})\text{O}_2$ sintered pellets – Inert gas extraction and conductivity detection method (ISO 15651:2015, IDT)

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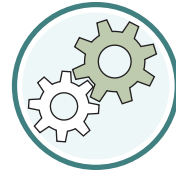
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Den internationella standarden ISO 15651:2015 gäller som svensk standard. Detta dokument innehåller den officiella engelska versionen av ISO 15651:2015.

The International Standard ISO 15651:2015 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official English version of ISO 15651:2015.

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Denna standard är framtagen av kommittén för Kärnenergi, SIS/TK 405.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword — Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 85, *Nuclear Energy*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Fuel Technology*.

Nuclear energy — Determination of total hydrogen content in PuO₂ and UO₂ powders and UO₂, (U,Gd)O₂ and (U,Pu)O₂ sintered pellets — Inert gas extraction and conductivity detection method

1 Scope

This International Standard describes a procedure for measuring the total hydrogen content of UO₂ and PuO₂ powders (up to 2 000 µg/g oxide) and of UO₂ and (U,Gd)O₂ and (U,Pu)O₂ pellets (up to 10 µg/g oxide). The total hydrogen content results from adsorbed water, water of crystallization, hydrocarbon, and other hydrogenated compounds which can exist as impurities in the fuel.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC Guide 98-3:2008, *Uncertainty of measurement — Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM: 1995)*

3 Principle

The total hydrogen content is determined using a hydrogen analyser. The hydrogen analyser is based on the carrier gas method using argon or nitrogen as carrier gas. The samples to be analysed are heated up to a temperature of more than 1 770 °C in a graphite crucible. At that temperature, all volatile components are removed. The hydrogen containing compounds are cracked and released as hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon monoxide. The released gas is purified in the carrier gas stream, for example by oxidation and adsorption columns. The hydrogen is separated by chromatographic means and analysed in a thermal conductivity cell.

4 Interference

The temperature of >1 770 °C should be reached in a short time, within approximately 5 s; if not, the decomposition of the released water to hydrogen and oxygen might not be complete.

At temperatures of more than 2 200 °C, carbon dioxide is released because of a reduction of UO₂ by graphite according to the reaction below; carbon dioxide will interfere with the thermal conductivity measurement.



5 Reagents and materials

Use reagents of recognized analytical grade. The reagents and materials below serve as examples to be used according to manufacturer recommendation.

5.1 Carrier gas. Use argon with a purity of a volume fraction ≥99,995 % or nitrogen with a purity of a volume fraction ≥99,998 %.

5.2 Calibration gas. If calibration is performed with gas, use Argon or nitrogen with certified hydrogen content or carrier gas mixed with a known amount of hydrogen with a purity of a volume fraction $\geq 99,999\%$.

5.3 Reference material.¹⁾ If calibration or calibration check is performed with a standard material, use a reference material with certified hydrogen content (e.g. titanium or zirconium).

5.4 Copper(II) oxide, CuO purifies the carrier gas (Ar/N₂), converting H₂ to H₂O.

5.5 Absorption media for H₂O. After converting H₂ to H₂O (§5.4), anhydron [Mg(ClO₄)₂] is used to trap H₂O.

5.6 Oxidation reagent for CO, Schutze reagent (iodine pentoxide over silica gel) preceded by Hopcalite [manganese oxide/copper(II) oxide] oxidizes CO to CO₂ present in the carrier gas or extracted during measurement.

5.7 Absorption media for CO₂, sodium hydroxide over clay or equivalent will then absorb the CO₂.

5.8 Flux reagents for reference material. Tin, copper, or nickel granules are used as flux to accelerate the melting of reference material.

6 Apparatus

6.1 Hydrogen analyser. It will consist in a furnace capable to reach temperature of at least 2 200 °C, a thermal conductivity cell and gas purifying systems.

6.2 High purity graphite crucible, suitable for the appropriate sample types.

The impurity content should not exceed 2 µg/g.

6.3 Hydrogen free tin, copper, or nickel capsules.

6.4 Balance, with precision of 1 mg.

7 Sampling

7.1 Sampling procedure

7.1.1 Powders

Sampling is done with a tube shaped powder sampler having an inner diameter of more than 2,5 times of the maximum powder particle size. The sample shall be exposed to ambient conditions for not longer than 5 min because alterations of the powder sample due to moisture adsorption or desorption or oxidation have to be avoided. The sample has to be stored in tight containers. The gas volume in the container should be as low as possible. In case the analysis is not performed immediately after the sampling, the sample mass has to be controlled before and after storage period prior to the analysis. These precautions can be relaxed if the analysis process is made under controlled gas environment (glove box environment).

1) Reference materials are available for example from "National Institute of Standard and Technology (NIST)" or "LECO Corporation". This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of these products.