



New Brunswick Laboratory
U.S. Department of Energy

Certificate of Analysis

CRM U350

Uranium Isotopic Standard

10 mg Uranium as U_3O_8

	^{234}U	^{235}U	^{236}U	^{238}U
Atom Percent:	0.2498	35.190	0.1673	64.393
Uncertainty:	±0.0006	±0.035	±0.0005	±0.036
Weight Percent:	0.2467	34.903	0.1667	64.684

This Certified Reference Material (CRM) is primarily intended for the calibration of mass spectrometers used to perform uranium isotopic measurements. The specific purpose of this isotopic standard is for the determination of mass discrimination effects for uranium isotopes being measured under similar analytical conditions. Each unit of CRM U350 consists of approximately 10 milligrams of uranium, in the form of highly purified U_3O_8 , contained in a glass bottle.

The indicated uncertainties for the isotopic composition of the CRM are 95% confidence intervals for a single determination. This term can be defined as an approximate two-sigma limit, where sigma is the standard deviation of the measurements data obtained from the material. The uncertainties include allowances for inhomogeneity of the material as well as analytical error.

This CRM was originally issued in 1970 by the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) as Standard Reference Material (SRM) U-350. The measurements made at NBS leading to the certification were performed by E. L. Garner, L. A. Machlan, M.S. Richmond and W. R. Shields. In 1987, the technical and administrative transfer of NBS Special Nuclear SRMs into the NBL CRM Program was coordinated by the NBS Office of Standard Reference Materials and N. M. Trahey, NBL.

The ^{235}U and ^{238}U abundance values were determined at NBS, Union Carbide Nuclear Company, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and Goodyear Corporation, Portsmouth, Ohio; all values were given equal weight in the calculation of the certified value. NBS performed $^{235}U/^{238}U$ measurements using a solid-sample thermal ionization mass spectrometer equipped with a Faraday cup detection system. The isotope ratios were corrected for mass discrimination effects by intercomparison with 10% and 50% ^{235}U level SRMs. The $^{235}U/^{238}U$ value for this standard, 0.5465, is known to at least 0.1%.

The ^{234}U and ^{236}U abundances were determined at NBS by isotope dilution mass spectrometry using high-purity ^{233}U as the spike. The ^{235}U values obtained from Union Carbide and Goodyear Atomic are based upon direct ^{235}U concentration determination by oxide dilution and UF_6 analysis. The minor isotopes were calculated using the NBS values and the ^{238}U value obtained by difference.

NOTE: NBS Special Publication 260-27 presents further details of the measurements made at NBS which provided the basis for the certification, and is available from the NBS Office of Standard Reference Materials

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www.nbl.doe.gov
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