技术及应用

抽气碰撞法回收擦拭样品上铀微粒方法

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摘要 建立了一种回收微粒的新方法——抽气碰撞法。擦拭布上的铀微粒通过抽气碰撞装置回收到导电胶上,用于二次离子质谱仪(SIMS)对微粒的同位素丰度比测量。使用扫描电镜(SEM)寻找和统计擦拭布和导电胶上的微粒数目,计算装置的回收率。该装置对核孔膜上直径为0.5~20.0 μm的铅微粒回收率为(43±5)%,擦拭布上铀微粒回收率约为48%,回收微粒的分散性好。制备的样品可直接用于SIMS测量,SIMS对²³⁵U与²³⁸U同位素丰度比的测量值为0.007 25±0.000 09,测量标准偏差小于3%。

关键词 <u>微粒回收率</u> <u>抽气碰撞法</u> <u>二次离子质谱仪</u> <u>同位素丰度比</u> <u>铀</u> 分类号

Vacuum Suction-Impact Collection for Recovering Uran ium Particles From Swipe Sample

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Abstract A new particle recovery method from safeguards swipe samples was developed fo r subsequent isotope ratio analysis of uranium particles by secondary ion mass spectrometr y (SIMS). The particles were determined and counted by scanning electron microscope(S EM). The recovery efficiency is about $(43\pm5)\%$ for PbO particles and about 48% for uranium particles respectively. The dispersion of recovery particles is satisfied. The samples prepared by this method were measured by SIMS. The average isotope ratio of 235 U/ 238 U for individual natural uranium particles is 0.00725 ± 0.00009 with a standard deviation less than 3%.

 Key words
 particle
 recovery
 efficiency
 vacuum
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DOI

扩展功能

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