

Současná přístrojová technika pro LSC

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Květen 2013



Kapalinová scintilační spektrometrie (LSC)

LSC = Liquid scintillation counting

Stanovení β izotopů

- ^3H , ^{14}C , ^{90}Sr , ...

Lze i α zářiče

- ^{226}Ra , ^{222}Rn , ^{238}U , ...



Přenosný LSC spektrometr

Triathler™ (HIDEX Oy)

19 33 25 cm

~ 9 kg

24 W



LSC: ^3H , ^{14}C , ^{32}P , ^{35}S , ... (2 2000 keV)

$\eta \geq 45\%$

Interference lum. vs. $\beta < 0,1\%$

7 nebo 20 ml vialky, microtubes Eppendorf

Přenosný LSC spektrometr



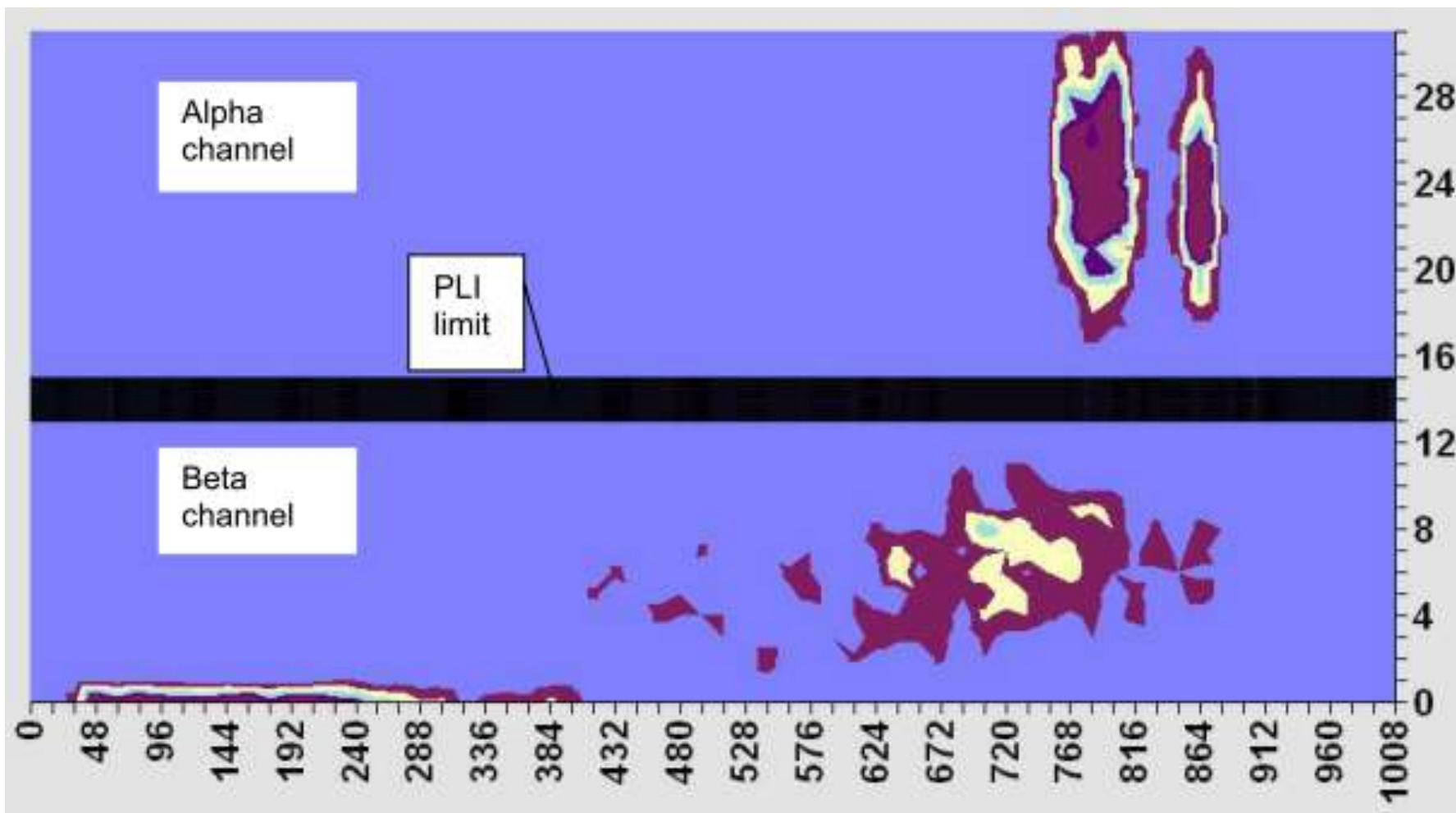
Přenosný LSC spektrometr



Přenosný LSC spektrometr

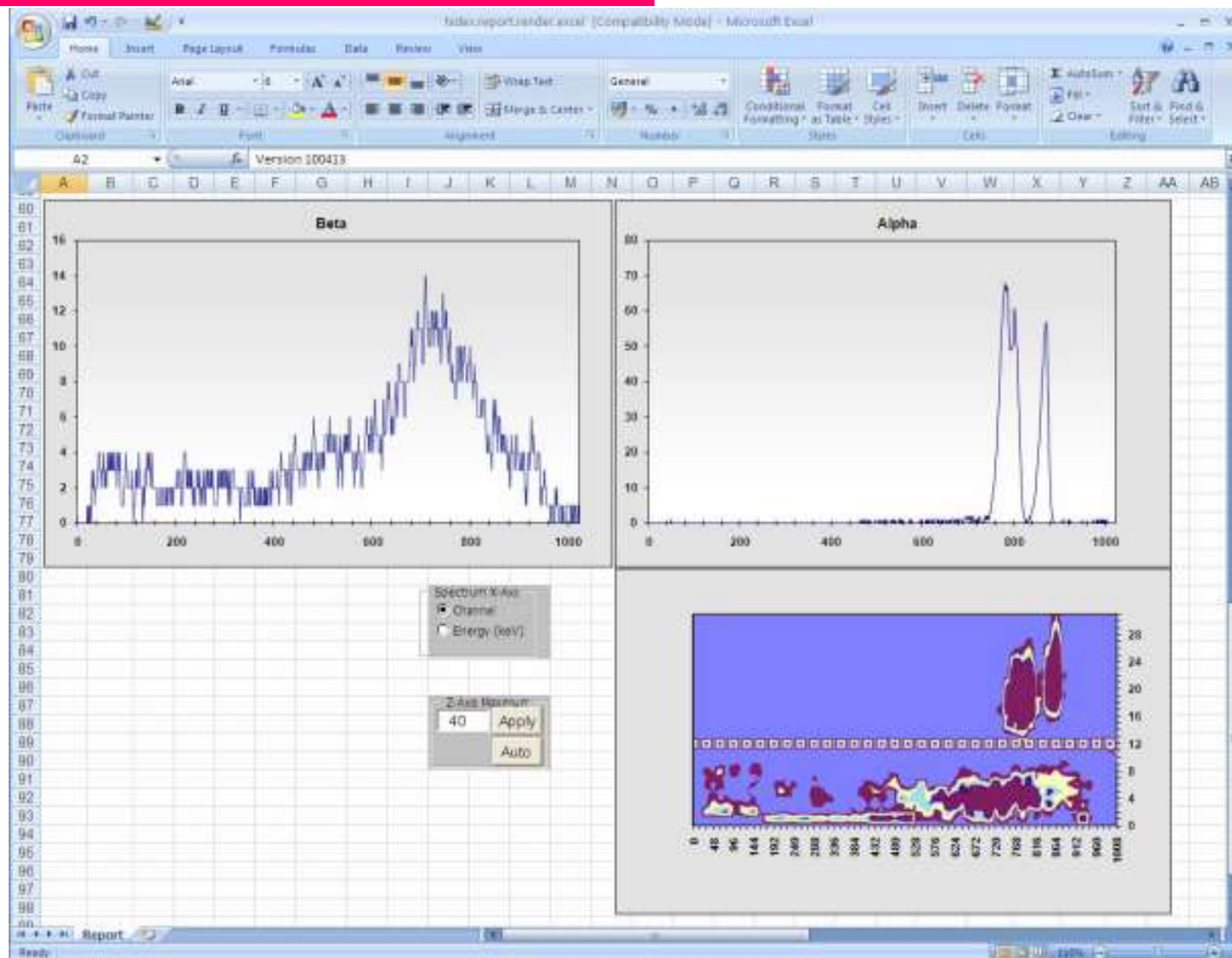
Doplněk: α/β diskriminace

PLI = pulse length index



Přenosný LSC spektrometr

α/β
diskriminace



Přenosný LSC spektrometr

- Wipe tests for α 's (e.g. U-238/U-234, Am-241, Pu-239)
- Wipe tests for β 's (e.g. H-3, C-14, Ni-63)
- Measurement of air filters
- Radon - 222 in water
- Radon - 222 equilibrium studies
- Radon - 222 in air
- Uranium - 234 / 238 in water
- Radium - 226 in water
- Thorium in water
- Sr – 90
- β -emitting radionuclides in water (e.g.:H-3,C-14,Ni-63,P-33, P-32,S-35)
- Field and In – Situ Measurements
- Gamma counting
- Cerenkov Counting
- Toxicity in water by luminescence measurement



Přenosný LSC spektrometr

LLoD



	without lead		with 6 - 8 mm lead	
	3600 s	60000 s	3600 s	60000 s
H - 3 ¹ ;V=0,008 l ²	133 Bq / l	60 Bq / l	100 Bq / l	50 Bq / l
C - 14;V=0,008 l ³	50 Bq / l	40 Bq / l	40 Bq / l	30 Bq / l
Ni-63 wipe test ⁴	4 Bq/cm ² in 600 s; n ₀ =100 cpm		2 Bq / cm ² in 600 s; n ₀ =60 cpm	
	direct measurement, Aqualight		Extraction, MaxiLight	
Rn - 222	2 Bq / l in 10 minutes, 20 ml vial		< 0,5 Bq/l in 10 minutes, 20 ml vial	
Ra - 226	< 0,004 Bq / l with 14.000 seconds measuring time, emanation method			
U-238/U-234	< 0,01 Bq/l in 60 minutes measuring time, extraction from 250 ml with MaxiLight and HDEHP, accord. to sä. UBG modification			
α - Wipe test	< 0,005 Bq/cm ² in 10 minutes measuring time, averaged over 100 cm ² , retention factor: 0,1			
α-gross counting	α: <u>0,2 Bq/l</u> in 24h; 5 ml sample; 4,6 σ			

Přenosný LSC spektrometr

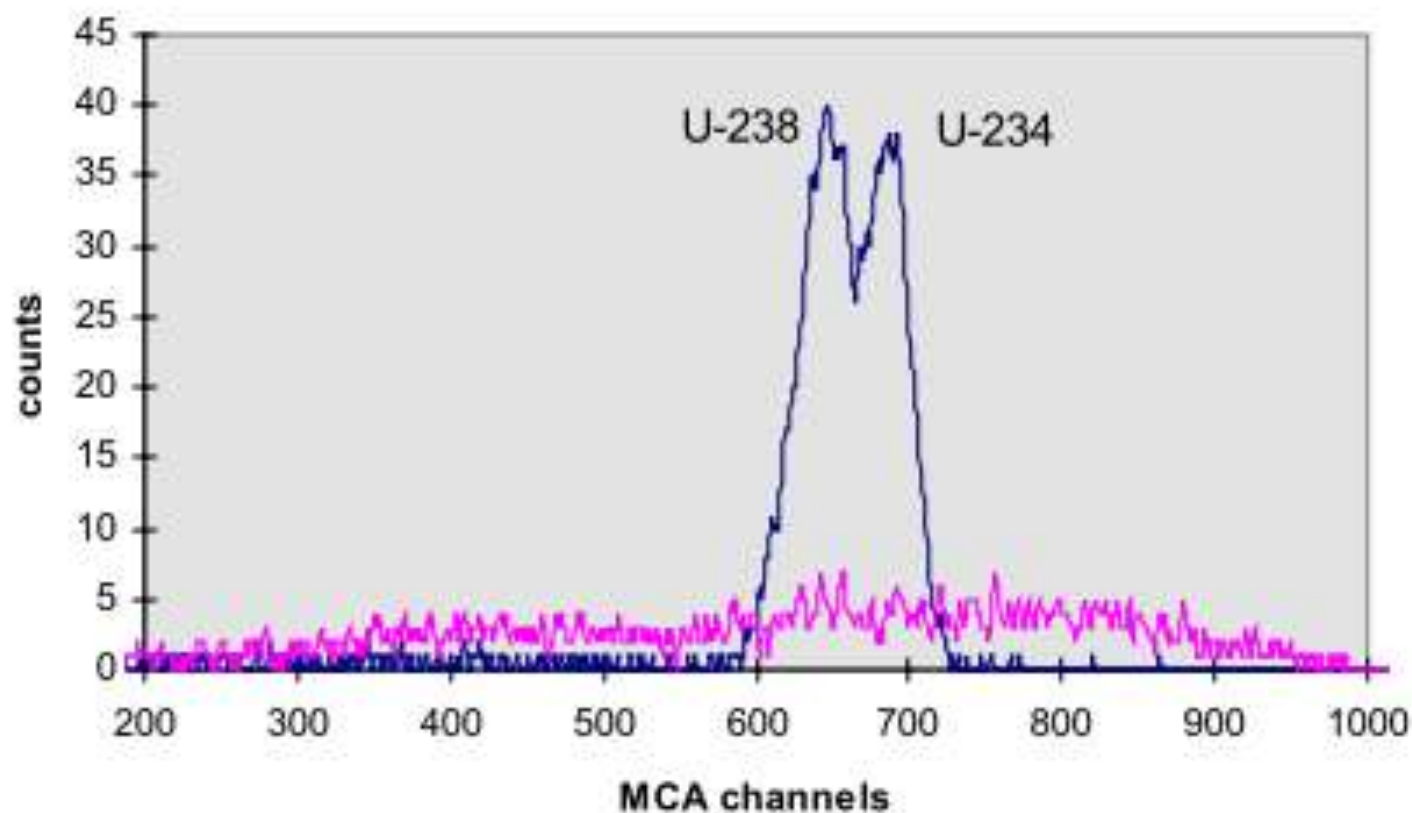


Rn-222

Lower Limit of Detection

	T = 1 minute Bq / l	T = 10 minutes Bq / l	T = 30 minutes Bq / l
Method 1, 20ml Background: 500cpm	30	10	4
Method 2, 20ml AquaLight Background: 1 cpm	2	0,7	0,3
Method 2, 7ml AquaLight Background: 0,3 cpm	2	0,7	0,3
Method 3, 20ml MaxiLight Background: < 0,1cpm	0,8	0,2	0,08
Method 3, 7ml MaxiLight Background: < 0,05cpm	0,8	0,2	0,08

Přenosný LSC spektrometr



Čerenkovovo měření (Čerenkov counting)

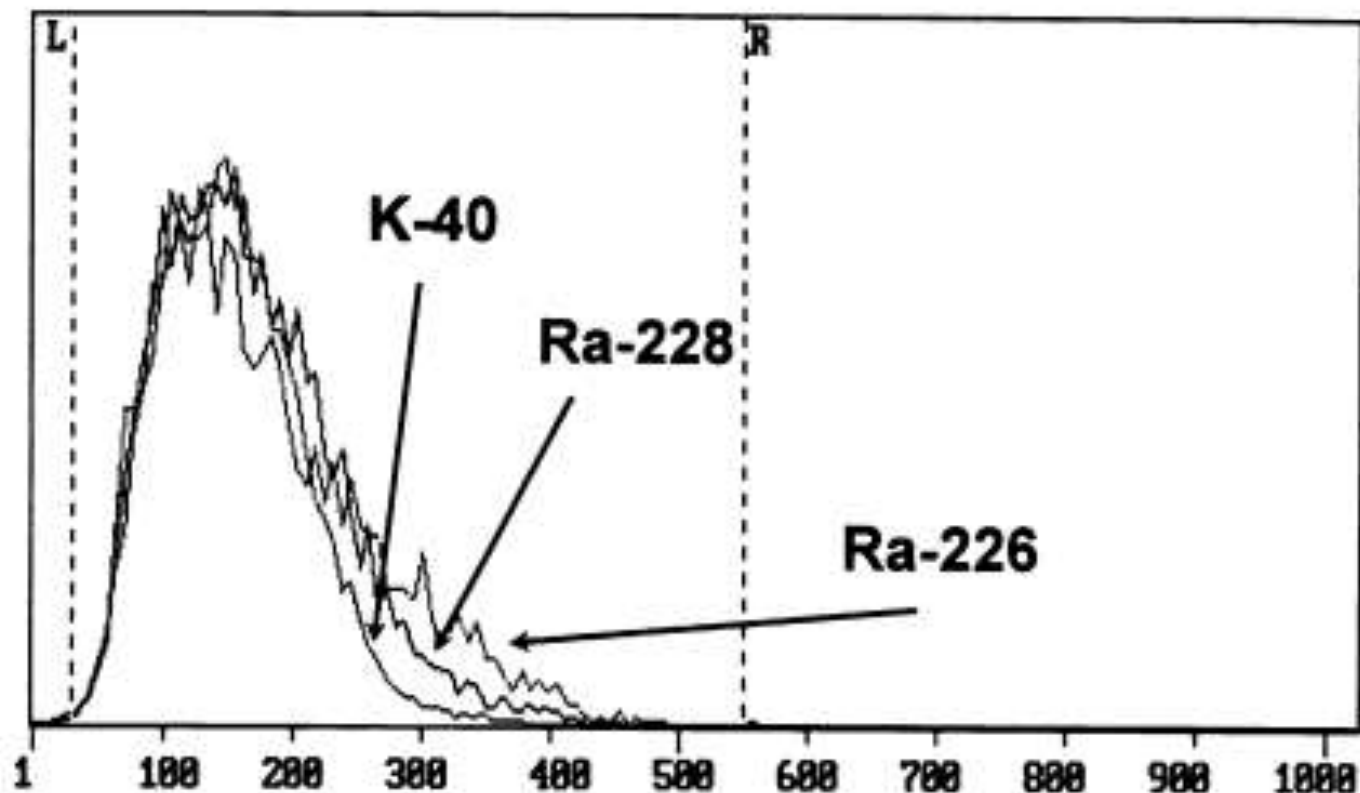
- nabitá částice (např. elektron) se v opticky průhledném prostředí pohybuje rychleji než světlo v této látce



Pro elektrony v H_2O musí být $E_e > \sim 265 \text{ keV}$

Čerenkovovo měření

- Není třeba scintilační koktejl
- Např. ^{32}P , $^{90}\text{Sr}/^{90}\text{Y}$, ^{40}K , ^{226}Ra



Čerenkovovo měření

Results of Comparison Measurements for Different Water Samples

Sample no.	(1) LSC (kBq m ⁻³)		(2) γ spectroscopy (kBq m ⁻³)		(3) Čerenkov counting (kBq m ⁻³)
	²²⁶ Ra	²²⁸ Ra	²²⁶ Ra	²²⁸ Ra	²²⁶ Ra
1	<0.5	182.3 ± 36.4	<1.0	178.4 ± 25.0	182.6 ± 36.5
2	94.84 ± 7.79	63.84 ± 13.47	100.4 ± 9.9	65.8 ± 9.3	125.6 ± 25.2
3	3.667 ± 0.360	5.20 ± 1.56	4.4 ± 1.8	6.2 ± 2.6	10.3 ± 2.2
4	63.52 ± 5.76	32.83 ± 7.39	67.4 ± 9.2	36.4 ± 7.4	74.4 ± 15.0
5	10.40 ± 0.91	16.88 ± 3.72	--	--	25.1 ± 5.2
6	0.020 ± 0.013	<0.06	--	--	5.02 ± 1.25
7	<0.005	<0.04	--	--	420.6 ± 84.1

CHALUPNIK S., LEBECKA J., MIELNIKOW A, MICHALIK B. (1996): Determining Radium in Water: Comparison of Methods, Radiocarbon, 103-109

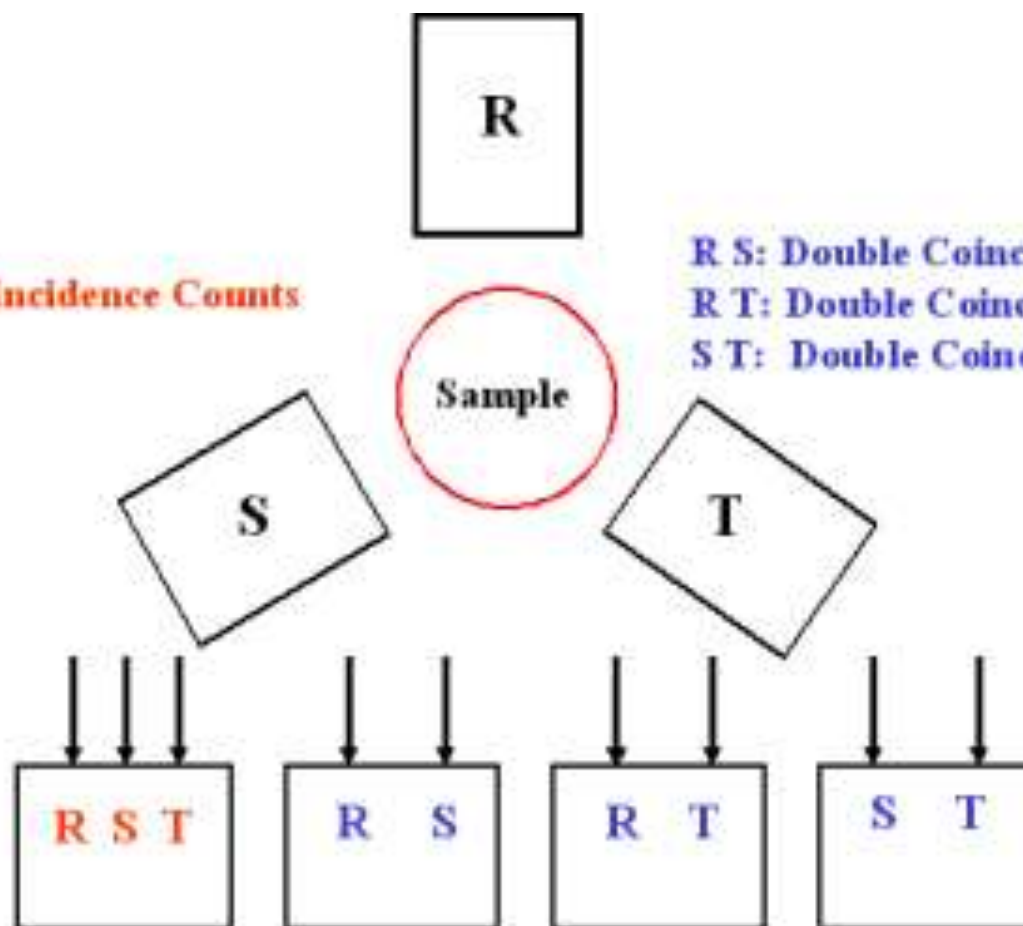
TDCR technika (Triple to Double Coincidence Ratio)

R S T: Triple Coincidence Counts

R S: Double Coincidence Counts

R T: Double Coincidence Counts

S T: Double Coincidence Counts



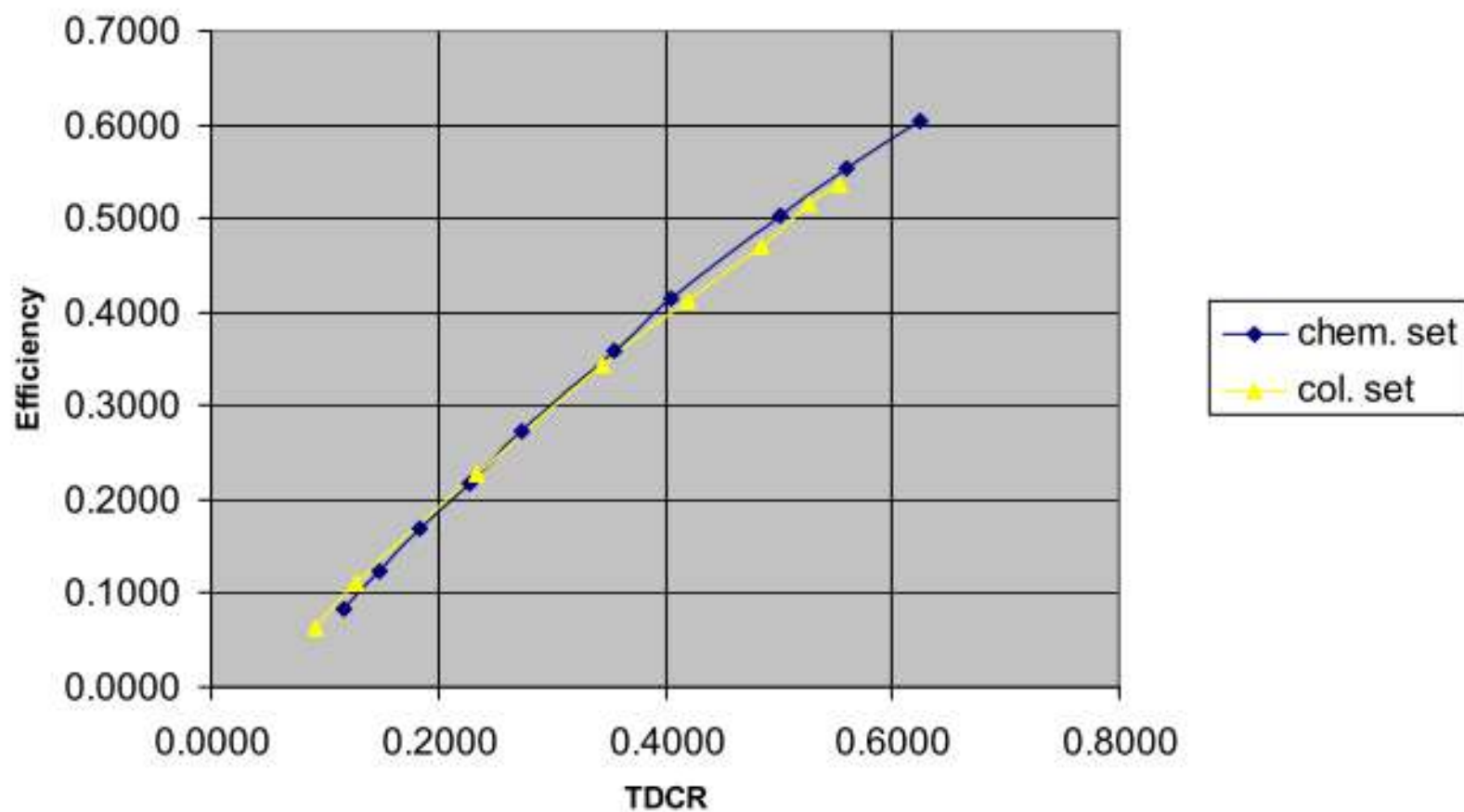
TDCR technika (Triple to Double Coincidence Ratio)

Advantages due to the 3 photomultiplier TDCR concept:

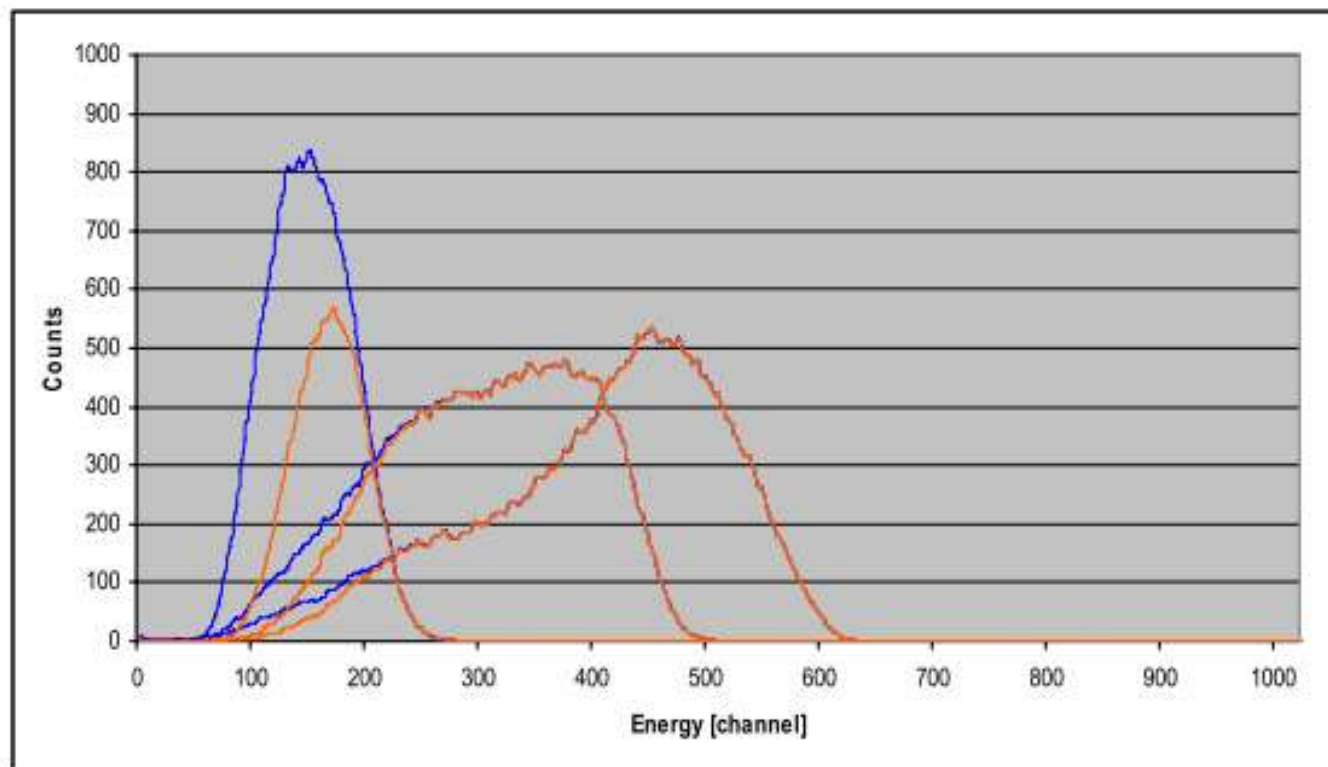
- **DPM counting of all pure beta emitting radionuclides**
- **tried and tested by many national standardization institutions**
- **proven mathematics**
- **no need for calibration with other radionuclides (see appendix)**
- **no need for quench curves (chemical and color)**
- **no need for use of external standard**
- **works excellent even for H-3 (see appendix)**
- **no need for pre-calibration in factory**
- **100 % luminescence-free measurement using the triple coincidences (important, when organic samples are counted)**
- **easy to use**

TDCR technika (Triple to Double Coincidence Ratio)

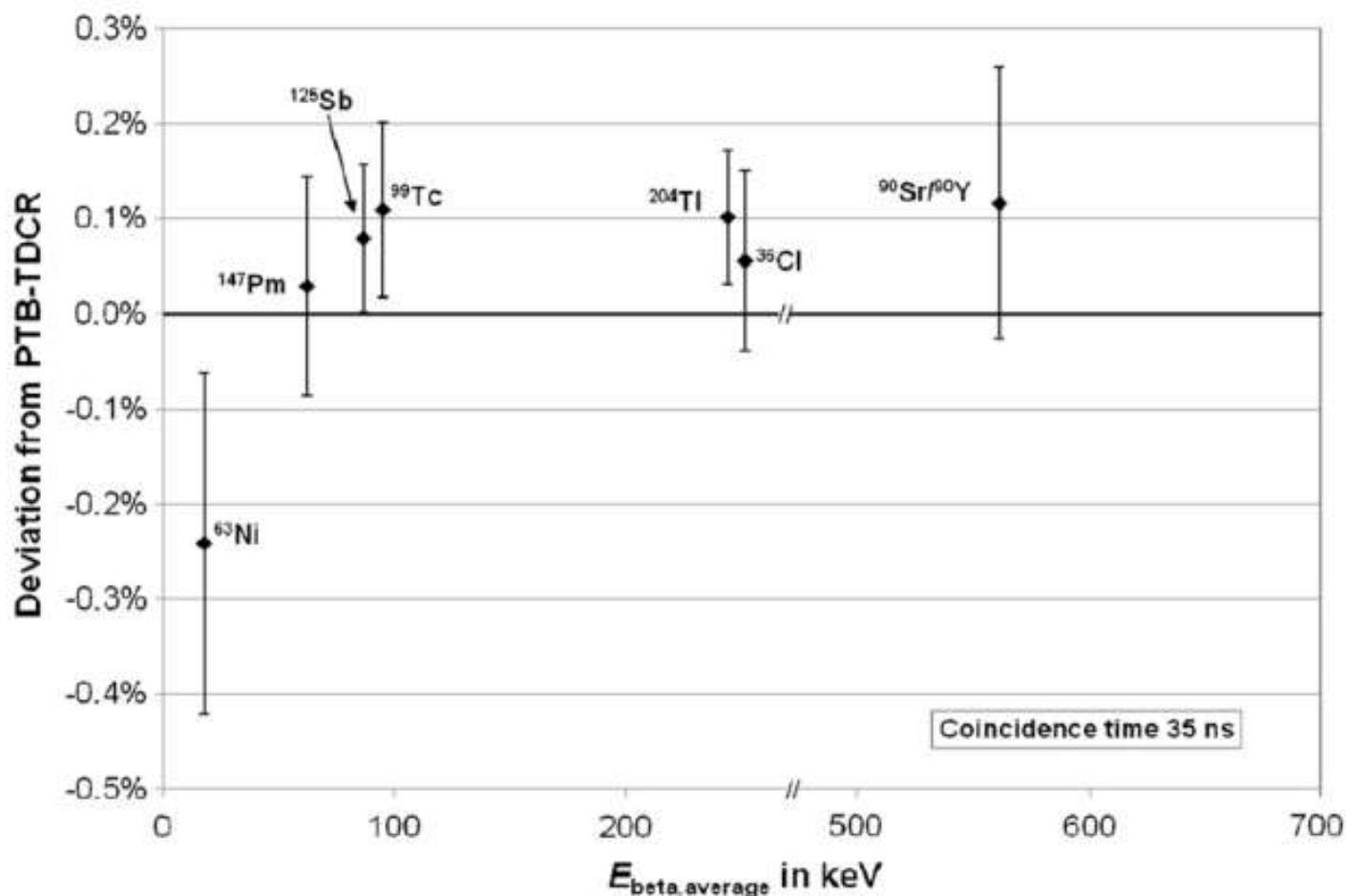
TDCR vs. Efficiency



TDCR technika (Triple to Double Coincidence Ratio) High quenched C-14 spectra



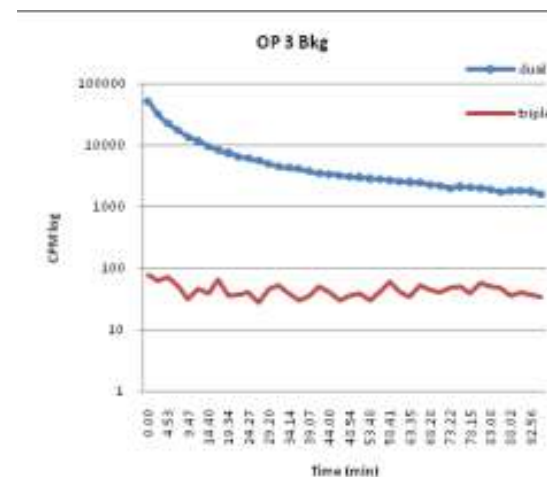
TDCR technika (Triple to Double Coincidence Ratio)



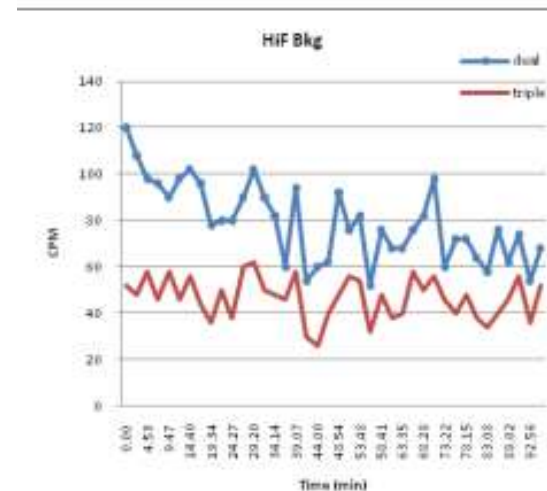
WANKE C., KOSSERT K., NÄHLE O. J. (2012): INVESTIGATIONS ON TDCR MEASUREMENTS WITH THE HIDEX 300 SL USING A FREE PARAMETER MODEL, APPL. RADIAT. ISOT. 70, 2176-2183

TDCR technika (Triple to Double Coincidence Ratio)

- Extrémě vysoká luminescence
(3ml 2M NaOH + 17 ml OptiPhase HiSafe 3)



- Luminiscence
(3ml 2M NaOH +17mL Hionic Fluor)



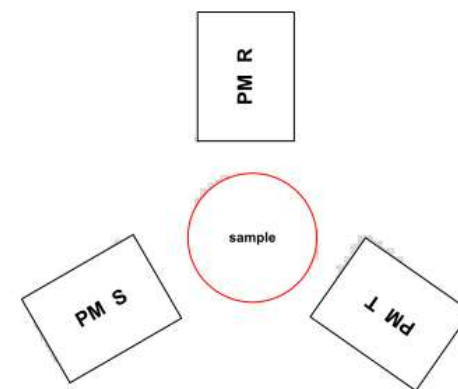
Triple Coincidence: okamžitě OK

TDCR technika (Triple to Double Coincidence Ratio)



Vzorek krve – ^3H

TDCR technika 59000 DMP
Skutečnost 61000 DMP



TDCR technika (Triple to Double Coincidence Ratio)

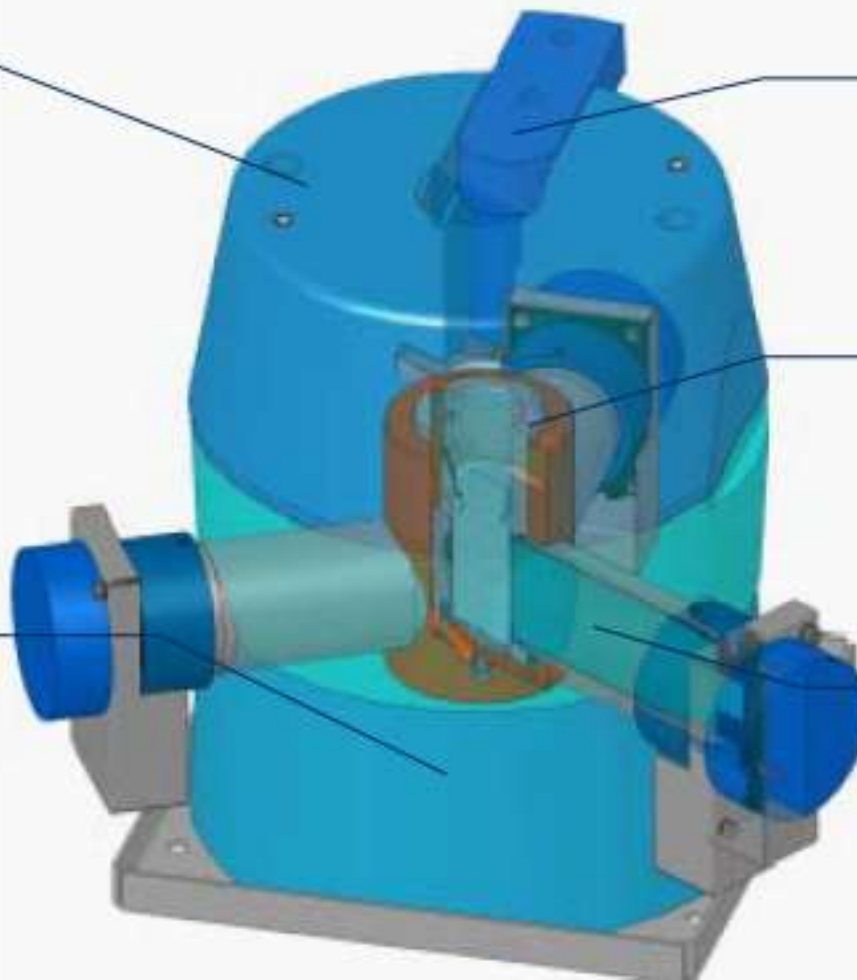
Optimal lead shield design with minimum 70mm shielding in all directions provides good shielding and minimize instrument weight

Lead shutter provides optimal shielding from cosmic radiation

Measurement chamber with highly reflective opaque paint maximize light collection

Robotic loading arm removes the need for elevator mechanism. Vertical shielding both on top and bottom of detector chamber provide biggest reduction of background effects.

Three PMTs with highly reflective measurement chamber design provide optimal measurement geometry and facilitate TDCR counting



TDCR technika (Triple to Double Coincidence Ratio)

300 SL™ (HIDEX Oy)

52 69 63 cm

~ 130 kg (SLL 180 kg)

- 7 nebo 20 ml vialky
- zásobník 96 nebo 40 ks

Options:

- α/β diskriminace
- měnič vzorků
- teplotní stabilizace vzorků



TDCR technika (Triple to Double Coincidence Ratio)

300 SL vs. 300 SL SLL

^3H ve vodě (8 ml vzorku + 12 ml koktejlu)

	300 SL	300 SL SLL
η [%]	30	33,5
BKG [CPM]	12	4,7
Detekční limit* [Bq/l]	10	2,6

* Doba měření 10 h



TDCR technika (Triple to Double Coincidence Ratio)

Key advantages of Hidex 300 SL:



- Compact instrument
- Small footprint
- Low weight
- Quench correction by TDCR technique
- No need for external standard for pure beta emitting radionuclides
- Optimized detector geometry for flexible quench correction
- Modern Windows based software
- Easy and quick α -/ β -optimization using E^2/B method for best FOM
- Easy access of primary data (code word: Excel)
- Export function from MS Access database
- Unlimited number of customer protocols
- Easy parameter files for quick and easy measurements
- Quality control parameter files
- Modern ports