



Long-term verification of radionuclide laboratory gain and efficiency stability

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Michael Mayer, Jennifer Mendez, Johnathan Slack

Oral Presentation O3.2-218



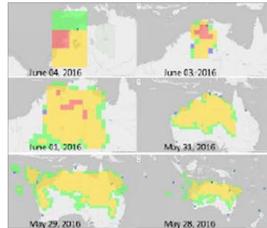
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Cleared for Release

Path of Radioxenon

Release from Nuclear Explosion

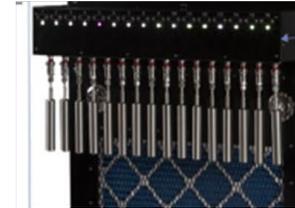


Atmospheric Transport

Field Collection and Measurement

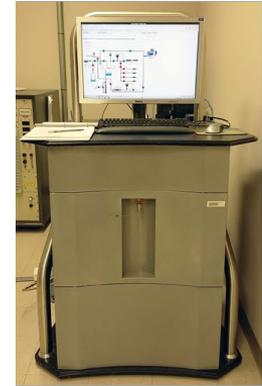


Isotope	Half-Life
Xe-135	9.14 hours
Xe-133m	2.20 days
Xe-133	5.25 days
Xe-131m	11.84 days

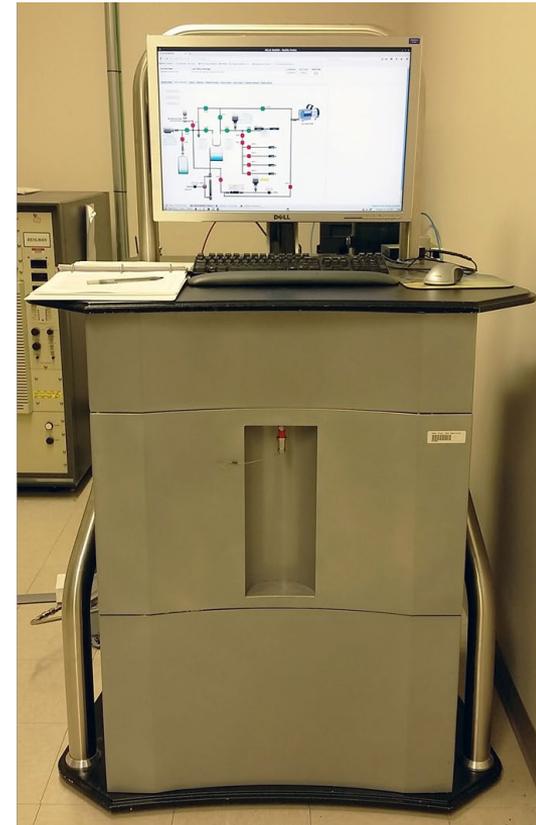


Archiving for subsequent measurement

Laboratory Processing and Measurement

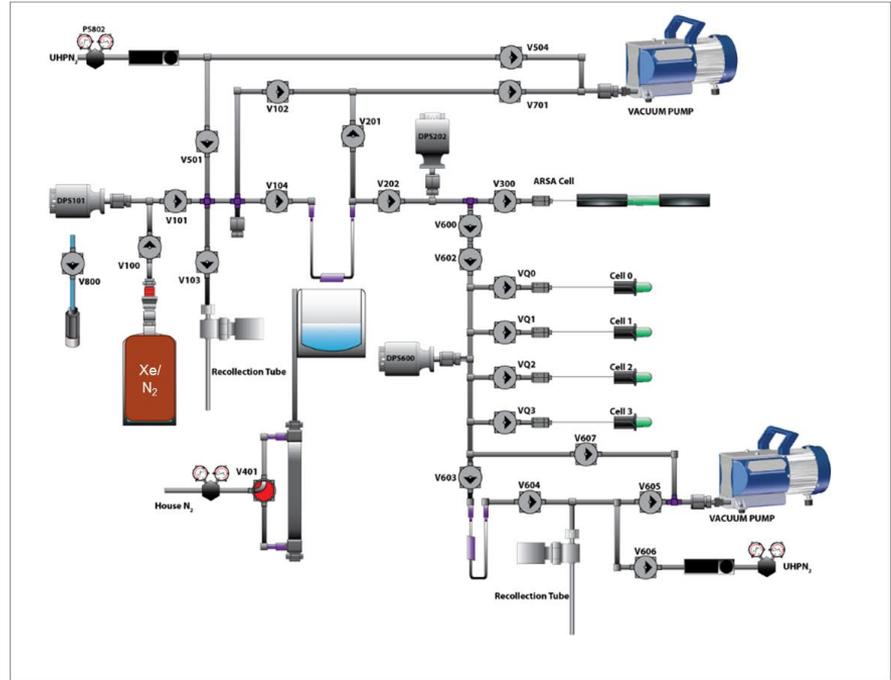


- Certified in December 2016
- Security
 - Certified Personnel
 - Chain of Custody
- Staff
 - Michael Foxe – NGL Lead
 - Jennifer Mendez – NGL Processing Deputy
 - Michael Mayer – NGL Analysis Deputy
 - Team: Johnathan Slack, Matt Cooper, Jim Hayes, Ted Bowyer, Ian Cameron



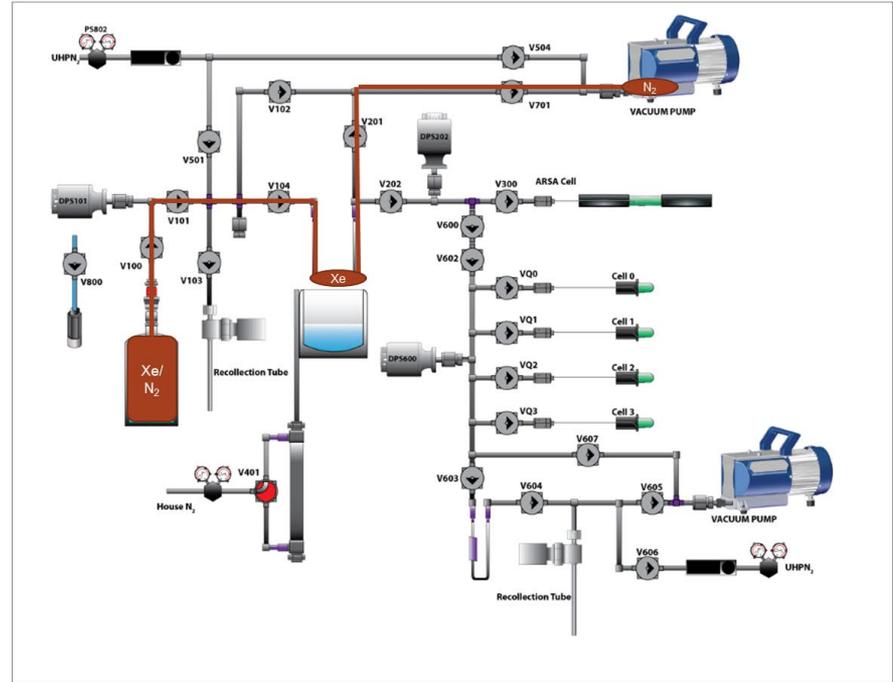
Collecting the Xenon

- ▶ Gas flow is regulated by electronically controlled valves



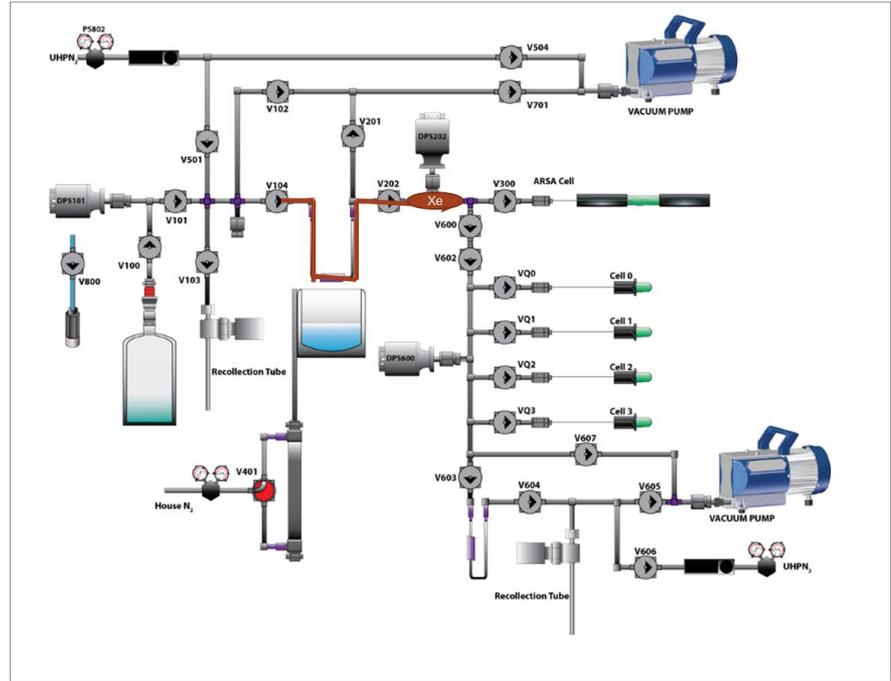
Collecting the Xenon

- ▶ Gas flow is regulated by electronically controlled valves
- ▶ Xenon is collected with a liquid nitrogen trap, while the He or N₂ carrier gas passes through



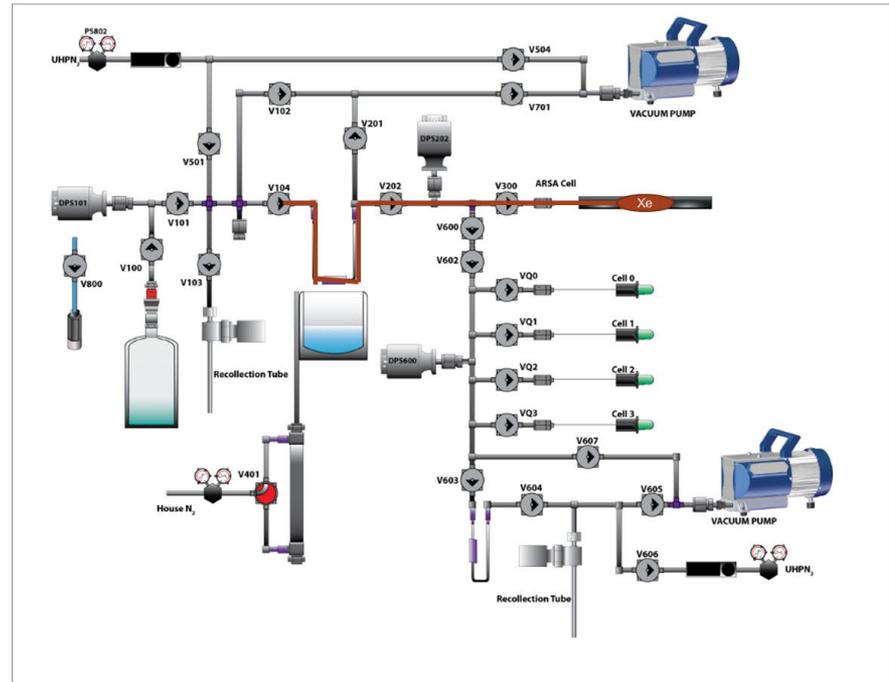
Collecting the Xenon

- ▶ Gas flow is regulated by electronically controlled valves
- ▶ Xenon is collected with a liquid nitrogen trap, while the He or N₂ carrier gas passes through
- ▶ Xenon volume is quantified using binary gas pressure sensors that have been calibrated at PNNL

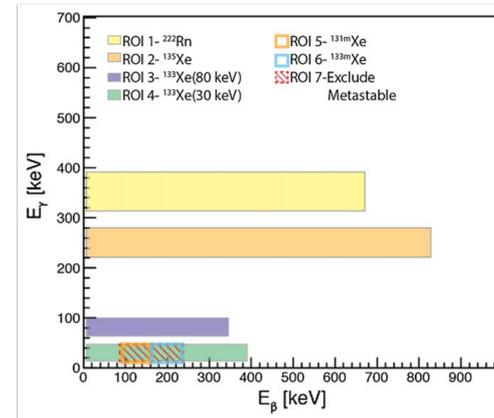
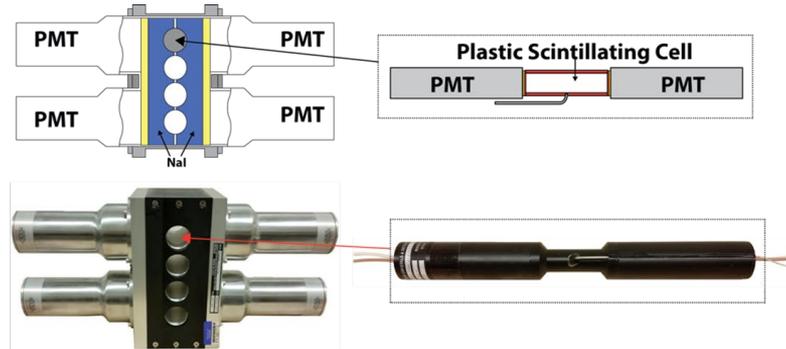


Collecting the Xenon

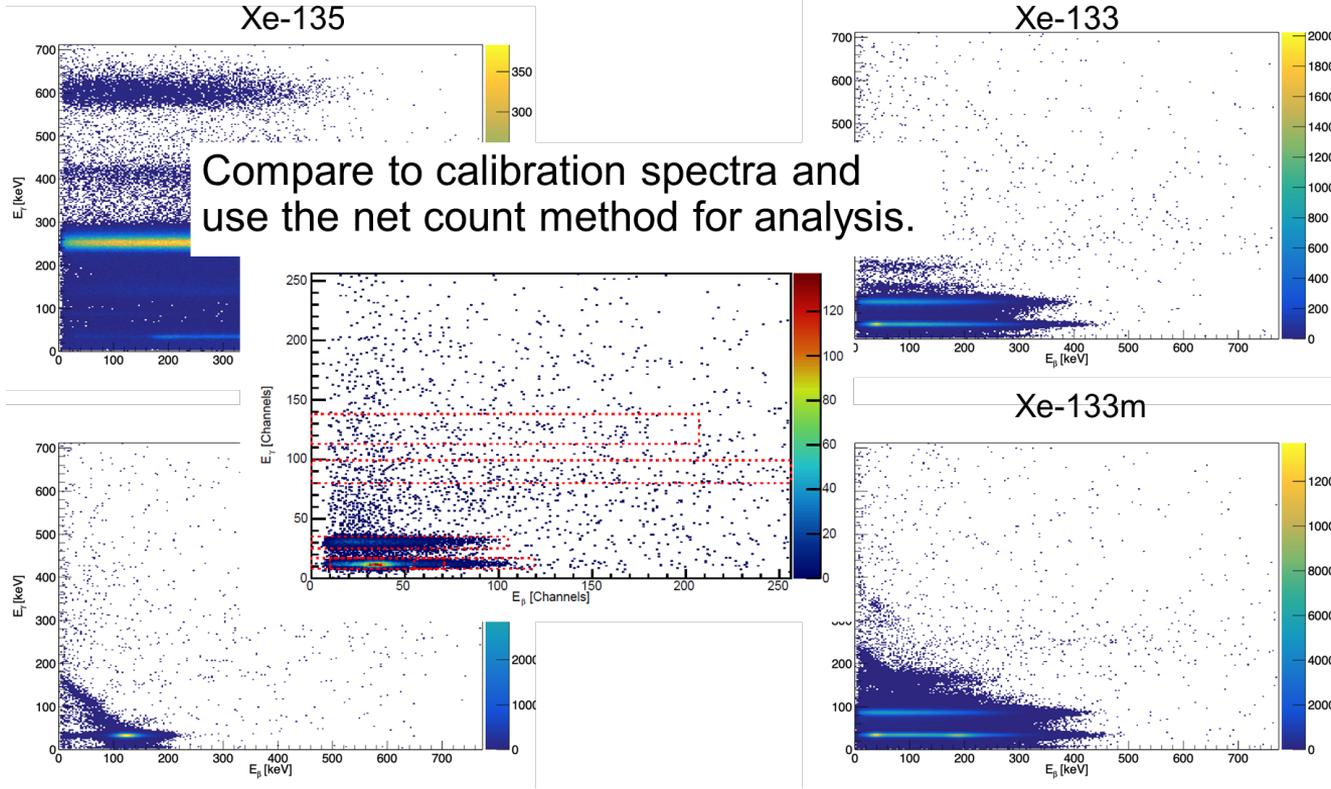
- ▶ Gas flow is regulated by electronically controlled valves
- ▶ Xenon is collected with a liquid nitrogen trap, while the He or N₂ carrier gas passes through
- ▶ Xenon volume is quantified using binary gas pressure sensors that have been calibrated at PNNL
- ▶ Xenon is volumetrically transferred to a beta-gamma detector
 - ▶ Residual xenon allows for a verification measurement



- Beta gamma system
 - Plastic beta cell
 - NaI
- Based on an early PNNL detector design
 - Efforts are underway to develop and implement detector improvements (single PMT, Silicon beta cell) – Story for another day
- Detector types, model numbers, manufacturer, dimensions, materials and date calibrated are required for routine audits

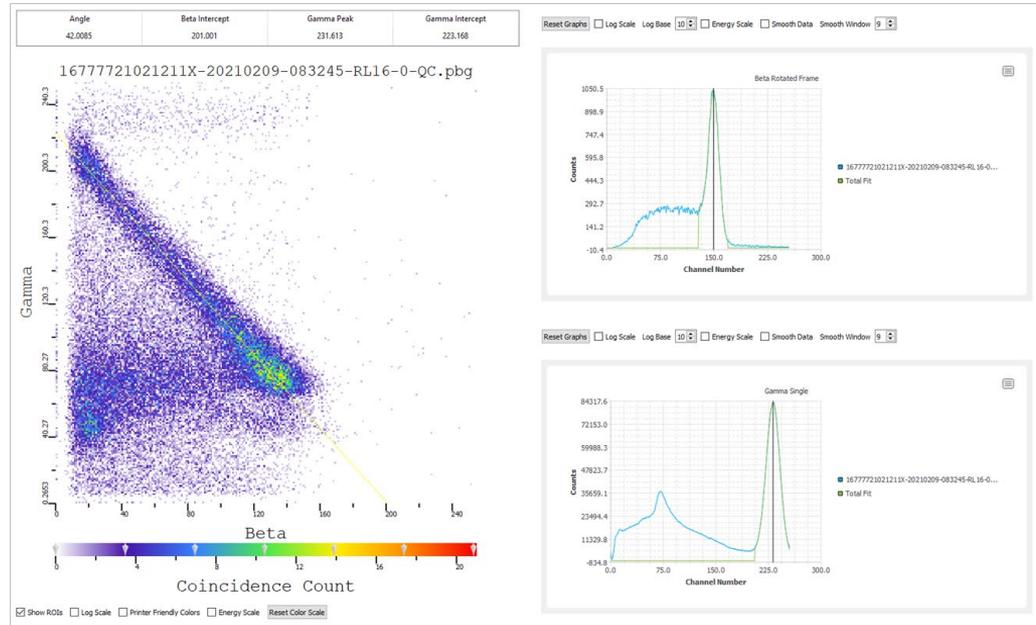


Radioxenon Analysis

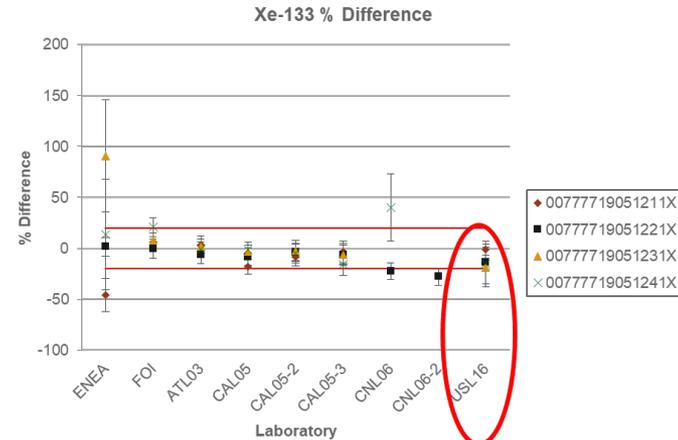
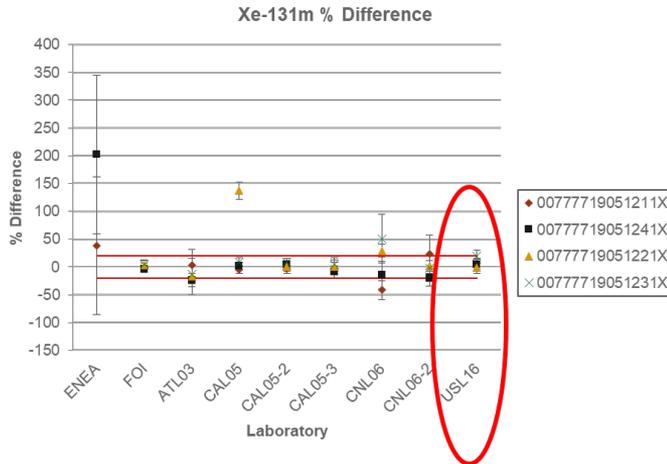


Monitoring Detector Trends

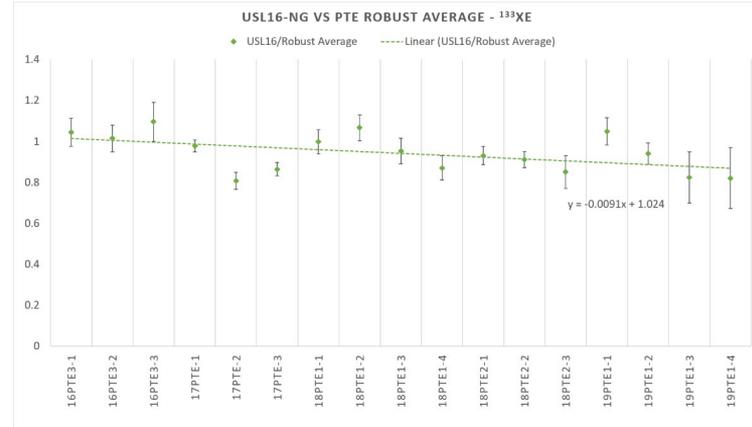
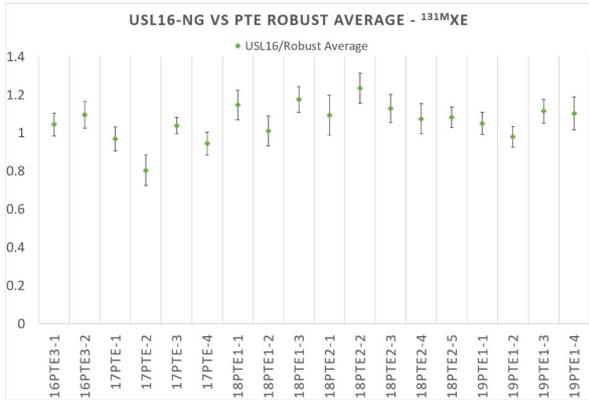
- Perform weekly Quality Control checks to monitor the detector performance
- Monitor the detector performance with PNNL Performance Monitoring software
 - Compare to a QC measurement performed during detector calibration
- Two QC measurements
 - Before/After to ensure stability
 - Monitor for gain shifts that would impact the measurement accuracy



- The proficiency tests compare activity concentrations and ratios for the radioxenon isotopes.
- USL16-NGL has performed very well in these proficiency tests



- PTEs allow for the monitoring of any systematic variation that may appear in the system
 - Investigated long term stability compared to PTE samples



- See statistical variation within the Xe-131m data, but there was a slight decreasing trend in Xe-133
 - Updated calibration

Conclusions

- USL16-NGL has been certified for approximately 5 years and successfully operating for nearly 10 years.
- Routine performance monitoring is performed before and after sample analysis to look for energy gain shifts
- Routine measurements of stable xenon track the gas processing efficiency
- As more proficiency tests are performed, improved trend monitoring is possible for the entire system and not just the gas processing or nuclear detector portions
- Trend monitoring is important to verify laboratory operations between for sample measurements between PTEs

Thank you



For additional comments or questions....

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Backup