Radionuclide Analysis

What Does The Data Mean?



Don Brown
Laboratory Services Section
Texas Department of State Health Services

Questions About The Analyses

- Why do results to vary between labs?
- What factors affect detection limits?
- What is counting uncertainty?
- How is counting uncertainty used?
- What do the uranium results mean?
- Why does the testing take so long?

Why Do Results Vary Between Laboratories?

- Random or systematic problems
- Sampling
- Analysis methods
- Personnel
- Counting instruments
- Counting parameters

What Factors Affect Sensitivity?

$$LLD = 4.66 \sqrt{\frac{\textbf{Background}}{Count\ Time}}$$

 $2.22 \times Efficiency \times Volume \times Decay \times Ingrowth \times Yield$

Increasing any factor other than background lowers sensitivity

What Is Counting Uncertainty?

The possible range of the "True" value within defined a confidence level.

$$CU = 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{\text{Sample Count}}{CountTime^{2}} + \frac{\text{Background Count}}{BkgTime^{2}}}$$

 $2.22 \times Efficiency \times Volume \times Decay \times Ingrowth \times Recovery$

Increasing any factor other than sample and background counts lowers the Counting Uncertainty.

How Is Counting Uncertainty Used?

Which pair of analytical results are best?

- Gross alpha 6.2 ± 7.8
- Gross alpha 6.2 ± 8.2

- Gross alpha 4.2 ± 2.0
- Gross alpha 6.2 ± 2.0

What Do Uranium Results Mean?

- MCL is in μg/L while alpha MCL is in pCi/L
- Uranium in water may not be in equilibrium
- Methods Alpha count, ICPMS, Alpha Spec
- Conversion factors for uranium isotopes
- $U-234 = 0.0016 \,\mu g/pCi$
- $U-235 = 0.4626 \,\mu g/pCi$
- $U-238 = 2.9741 \,\mu g/pCi$

Why does the testing take so long to complete?

- Testing is not automated.
- Methods involve ingrowth and separations.
- Testing is performed sequentially.
- Counting times are often long.
- Samples frequently require reruns.

Questions?