LUDLUM MODEL 43-10-6

## ALPHA-BETA SAMPLE COUNTER

SERIAL NUMBER PR151543 AND SUCCEEDING SERIAL NUMBERS

December 2015

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# Model 43-10-6 Alpha-Beta Sample Counter December 2015 

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# Model 43-10-6 Alpha-Beta Sample Counter <br> December 2015 

## 1. GENERAL

The Model 43-10-6 is an Alpha-Beta Sample Counter capable of holding up to a $7 \mathrm{~cm}(2.75$ in.) diameter filter. Use of the filler plate allows smaller samples to fit snugly in the sample drawer.

The sample drawer, when fully closed, strikes a microswitch to allow high voltage to be applied to the photomultiplier tube (PMT). The sample drawer is locked in the closed position by rotation of the slide lever mounted on the side of the instrument. To discriminate between alpha and beta radiation simultaneously, the counting instrument has
to have either separate power supplies or threshold controls for each channel. The Ludlum Model 2929 Scaler, Model 2223, or Model 2224 instruments provide the necessary circuitry for simultaneous alphabeta discrimination. $\mathrm{ZnS}(\mathrm{Ag})$ is used for alpha radiation detection, and plastic scintillation material is used for detection of beta radiation. The scintillation material is covered by $0.4 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ metallized polyester to reduce light response (excessive background).

## 2. OPERATION

- Connect the Model 43-10-6 to the scaler. The coax cable with "C" connectors carries both the signal and high voltage (HV).
- HV is applied to the photomultiplier tube (PMT) when the sample drawer is pushed completely in, tripping the microswitch. Rotate sample drawer lever to the locked position, securing sample drawer in the ON position.
- Alpha background count is approximately 3 counts per minute (cpm) or less. Beta background count is approximately 80 cpm.
- To count a radioactive sample, place sample on appropriate side of sample holder for the one- or two-inch filters. Do not allow sample to extend above the top of the sample slide.
- A background count should be taken after each source count to check for contamination on sample holder or area within O-ring.


## 3. SPECIFICATIONS

Scaler Input Sensitivity: 2 to 200 mV
Photomultiplier Tube: 5.1 cm ( 2 in .) diameter, 14-pin tube base, 10-pin dynode structure

Scintillator Material: ZnS disc; plastic (EJ212) 0.025 cm ( 0.01 in .) thick

Detector Operating Voltage: 500-1200 Vdc
Window: $0.4 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$
HV Switch: opening sample slide disables PMT high voltage

Sample Sizes: 1 1/8 inch diameter x $3 / 16$ inch deep, 2 inch diameter x $3 / 16$ inch deep, $2-1 / 4$ inch diameter $x 3 / 8$ inch deep, or $2-3 / 4$ inch diameter X $1 / 8$ inch deep

Efficiency (4 pi): $35 \%$ for ${ }^{239} \mathrm{Pu}, 5 \%$ for ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$
Channel Cross Talk: alpha in beta channel $\leq 10 \%$; beta in alpha channel $\leq 1 \%$

Construction: aluminum housing with beige powder cotang.

Size: $23.6 \times 11.4 \times 23.6 \mathrm{~cm}(9.3 \times 4.5 \times 9.3$ in.) $(\mathrm{HxWxL})$

## 4. CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

Caution: Do not tip sample counter over with sample holder in sample slide. The sample holder will tear the thin metallized polyester window, allowing light to scintillate the ZnS , which causes excessive counts in the beta channel.

For instruments with separate power supplies (fixed threshold), the alpha channel will operate at a lower voltage than the beta channel.

### 4.1 Counting Instrument

## For Calibrated Scaler Instrument:

HV Range is Nominally $800 \pm 200$ volts. For instruments with separate power supplies and fixed threshold, the alpha channel will operate at a lower voltage than the beta channel.

Nominal input sensitivity and alpha channel at 175 mV , beta channel at 4 mV , and upper discriminator set at 50 mV

The Model 43-10-6 instrument should be dark-adapted before taking data.

### 4.2 Procedure

## Determining Operating Voltage

- Connect the Model 43-10-6 to the counting instrument with proper cable.
- Place a calibrated ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ source in the sample holder. Close and lock the sample drawer.
- Adjust counting instrument HV until it receives $5 \%$ (or greater) 4pi efficiency is achieved.
- Decrease HV by 25 volts.
- Record the HV.
- Record ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ source count and beta crosstalk in alpha channel.


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- Remove ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ source and record background count in alpha and beta channels.
- Place calibrated ${ }^{239} \mathrm{Pu}$ source in sample holder. Close and lock sample drawer.
- Record ${ }^{239} \mathrm{Pu}$ source count and alpha crosstalk in beta channel.
- Increase the HV by 25 volts.
- Repeat the six previous steps until one or more of the following conditions are met:

1. Beta background exceeds 80 cpm .
2. Alpha background exceeds 3 cpm .
3. Alpha crosstalk in beta channel exceeds $10 \%$.
4. Beta crosstalk in alpha channel exceeds 1\%.

- The operating voltage should be selected as a point where:

1. ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ efficiency $\geq 5 \%$
2. ${ }^{239} \mathrm{Pu}$ efficiency $\geq 37 \%$
3. crosstalk alpha in beta channel $\leq 10 \%$
4. crosstalk beta in alpha channel $\leq 1 \%$

## Determining Efficiency

- NIST traceable check sources required.
- Set HV as determined previously.
- Record a one-minute background and oneminute source count. Subtract the background from the source count. Divide the net source count by the dpm value of the source, times 100 for $4 \pi$ efficiency.


## If the source value is listed in microcuries (activity):

- Convert the microcurie value to a dpm value by multiplying the microcurie value by $2.22 \times 10^{6}$. Calculate the $4 \pi$ efficiency as in the previous steps.


## 5. TROUBLE SHOOTING

### 5.1 Zero or Very Low Counts

- Large light leak
- PMT malfunction
- Broken wire in tube socket
- Inoperative HV switch on Model 43-10-6 or broken wire
- Counting instrument malfunction
- Source too far from scintillation material
- Cable malfunction


### 5.2 No Source Plateau

- Light leak, slide not sealed properly against true base
- Noisy PMT
- Noisy HV switch
- Poor PMT-to-scintillation light pipe interface


### 5.3 Excessive Background Count

- Light leak
- PMT malfunction
- Cable malfunction
- Noisy HV switch
- Instrument contaminated


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## 6. PARTS LIST



Assembly View, Drawing $142 \times 113$
Switch Filter Board, Drawing 142 x 58
Switch Filter Board Component Layout, Drawing $142 \times 59$
Voltage Divider Board, Drawing 435 x 964
Voltage Divider Board Component Layout, Drawing 435 x 965


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