

National Bureau of Standards Certificate

Standard Reference Material 4226-B

Radioactivity Standard

Radionuclide

Nicke1-63

Source identification

SRM 4226-B

Source description

Solution in flame-sealed

ampoule

Chemical form

83 μ g Ni per gram of 1 N HC1

Mass

4.1 grams

Radioactivity concentration

 $1.346 \times 10^6 \text{ Bg g}^{-1}$ (1)

Reference time

December 1, 1984

Overall uncertainty

1.1 percent (2)

Photon-emitting impurities

None observed (3)

Measuring instrument

Calorimeter (4)

Half life

 $99.49 \pm 2.00 \text{ years}$ (5)

This Standard Reference Material was prepared in the Center for Radiation Research, Nuclear Radiation Division, Radioactivity Group, Dale D. Hoppes, Group Leader.

Gaithersburg, MD 20899 December, 1984 Stanley D. Rasberry, Chief Office of Standard Reference Materials

NOTES

(1) This ⁶³Ni radioactivity standard is based on energy-emission-rate measurements, in microwatts per gram of solution, made in 1968⁽⁴⁾. The activity is obtained assuming a mean energy per disintegration of ⁶³Ni to be 17.13 ± 0.04 keV, the value given in NCRP Report 58, 1984 edition. This was computed on the basis of an allowed transition of maximum energy 65.88 ± 0.15 keV.

Activity concentration measurements made by three other national laboratories which are in good agreement with the NBS result are described in Lowenthal, G.C., Page V. and Wyllie, H.A. Nucl. Instrum. Meth. 112, 197 (1973).

- (2) The overall uncertainty was formed by taking three times the quadratic combination of standard deviations of the mean, or approximations thereto, for the following:
 - a) 10 groups of energy-emission rate measurements

0.13 percent

b) calorimeter instability

0.15 percent

c) mean energy

0.23 percent

d) half-life correction for $\Delta t = 16.5$ years

0.22 percent

(3) This standard was examined for photon-emitting impurities in December, 1984 using Ge(Li) and Si(Li) detectors and none were observed. The detection limits for impurity photons expressed as ratios to the nickel-63 activity are:

$$4 - 65 \text{ keV}$$
 3×10^{-9}
 $65 - 390 \text{ keV}$ 1×10^{-8}
 $390 - 1990 \text{ keV}$ 1×10^{-7} .

- (4) Barnes, I.L., Garfinkel, S.B., and Mann, W.B., <u>Int. J. Appl. Radiat.</u> Isot. 22, 777 (1971).
- (5) NBS-measured value.

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