U. S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige
Secretary
National Bureau of Standards
Ernest Ambler, Director

National Bureau of Standards

Certificate

Standard Reference Material 4322 Alpha-Particle-Solution Standard

Radionuclide

Americium-241

Source identification

SRM 4322

Source description

Liquid in 5-mL flame-sealed

glass ampoule

Source mass

Approximately 5.2 grams

Source composition

Americium-241 in 1-molar

nitric acid

Reference time

1200 EST, 1 November 1986

Radioactivity concentration

 38.66 Bg g^{-1}

Overall uncertainty

reference time)

0.81 percent (1)*

Alpha-particle-emitting impurities (Activities at

None detected (2)

Measuring instrument

NBS "0.1 π " α defined-solid-

angle counter with scintillation

detector

Half life

 $432.2 \pm 0.5 \text{ years}$ (3)

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

Gaithersburg, MD 20899 November, 1986

Stanley D. Rasberry, Chief Office of Standard Reference Materials

NOTES

(1) Individual uncertainties have the significance of one standard deviation of the mean, or an approximation thereof. The combined uncertainty is the individual uncertainties shown below added in quadrature. The overall uncertainty is taken to be three times the combined uncertainty.

Son	urce of uncertainty	Uncertainty (%)
_	pha-particle-emission-rate asurements	0.16
b) gra	avimetric measurements	0.05
c) dea	adtime	0.05
d) bad	ckground	0.03
e) de	tection efficiency	0.10
	unt-rate-vs-energy trapolation to zero energy	0.15
g) hai	lf life	0.00
	pha-particle-emitting purities	0.10
Cor	mbined uncertainty	0.27 * 3
Ove	erall uncertainty	0.81

The limit of detection for alpha-particle-emitting impurities is 0.004 $\alpha s^{-1}g^{-1}$ for energies greater than 5.60 MeV.

The material was also examined for photon-emitting impurities and none were found. The limit of detection for photon-emitting impurities is 0.002 $\gamma s^{-1} g^{-1}$ for energies between 90 and 1900 keV.

(3) NCRP Report No. 58, Second Edition (1985) p. 365.

For further information call Larry Lucas at (301) 975-5546.