



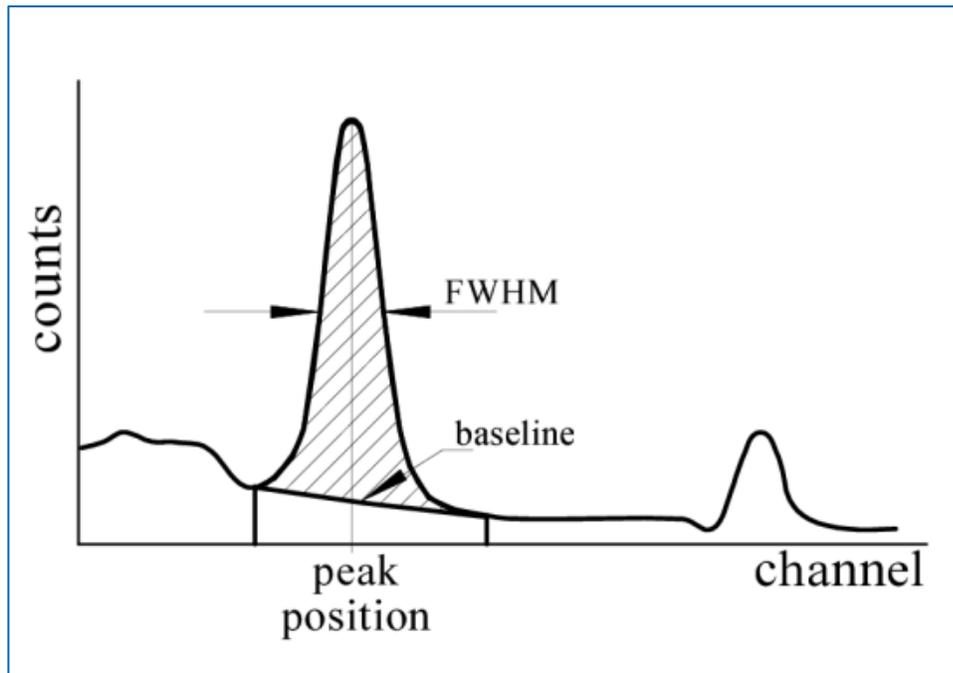
Peak area determination in γ -ray spectrometry



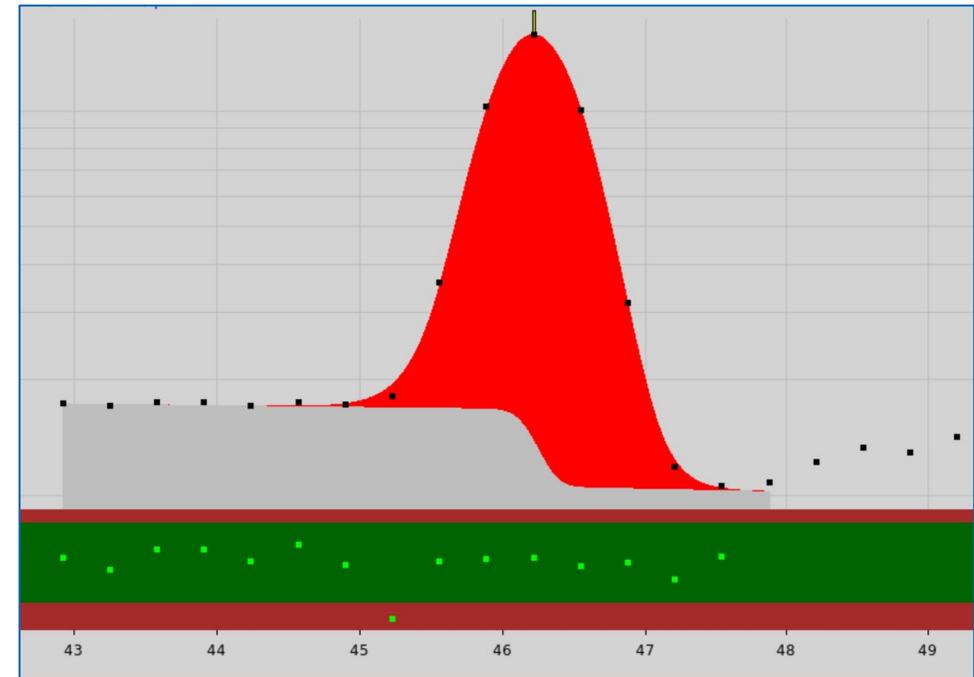
Influence caused by subjective elements

1. Two main approaches in the peak area determination

ROI-method:

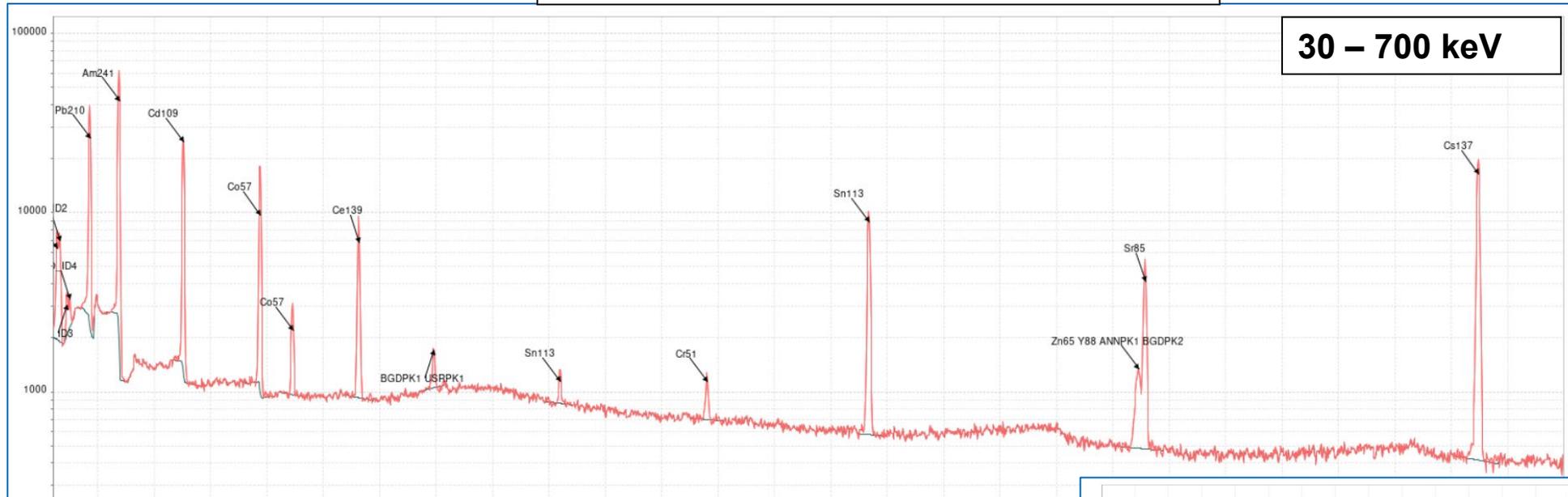


Peak fitting:

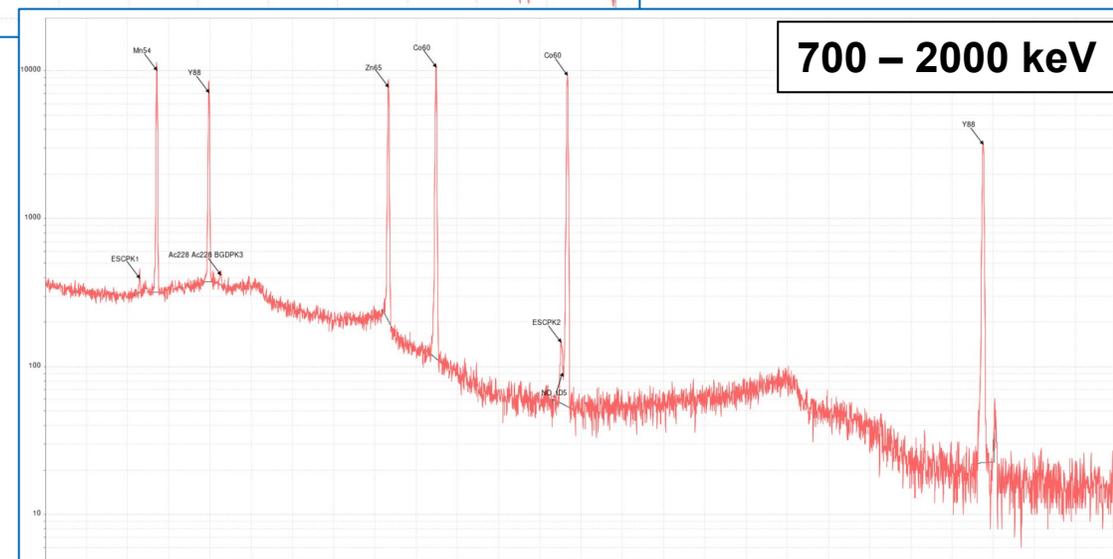


2. Mixed nuclide energy spectrum (for the efficiency calibration)

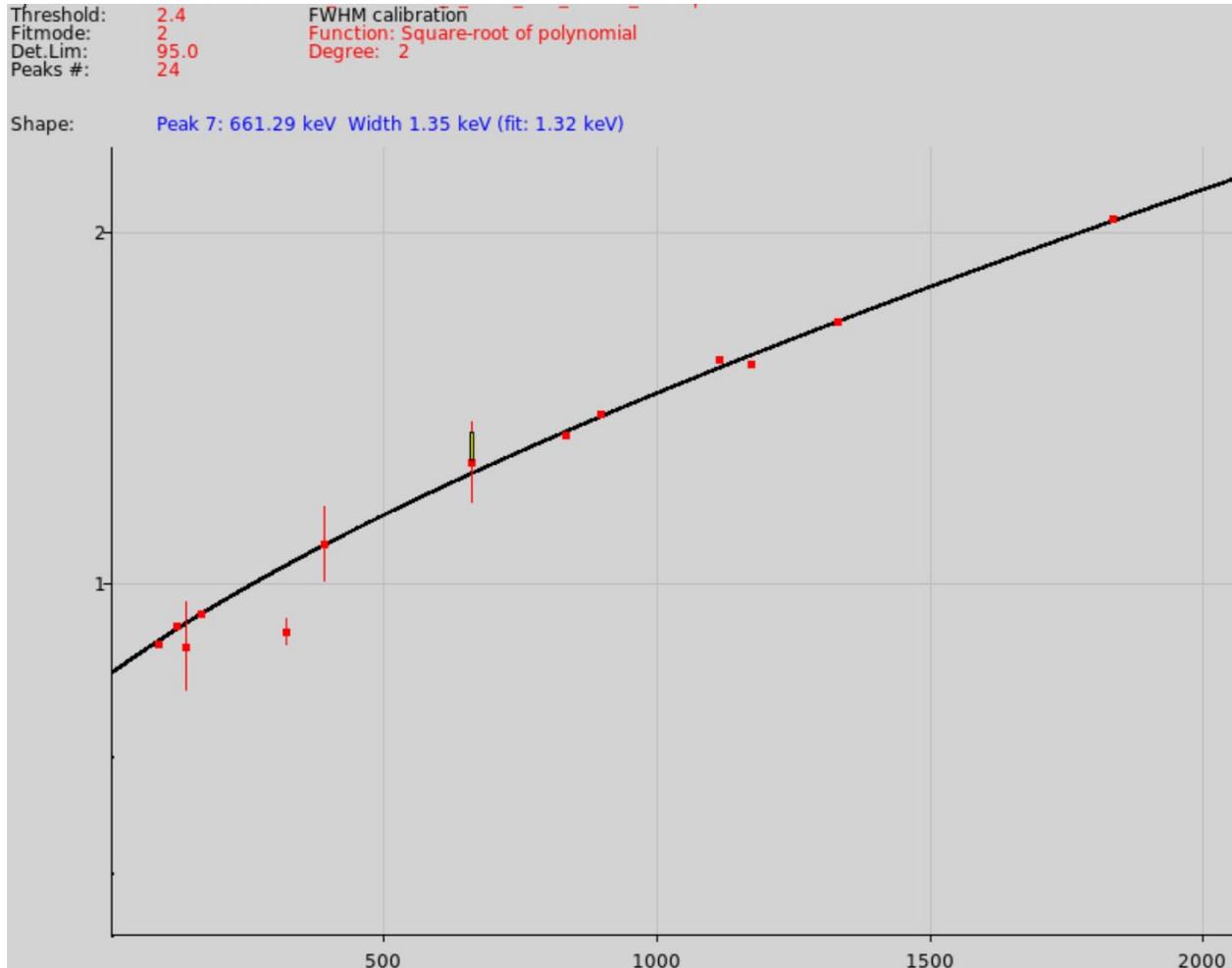
Several nuclides present: Pb-210 ... Y-88



- Simple case from the point of view of peak area determination.
- But does the person analyzing the spectrum have an effect on the determined peak areas?



3. Example case: peak fitting by using Unisampo program



Automated peak shape calibration
→ the analyst can tailor it ! (as well as other parameters affecting the peak area)

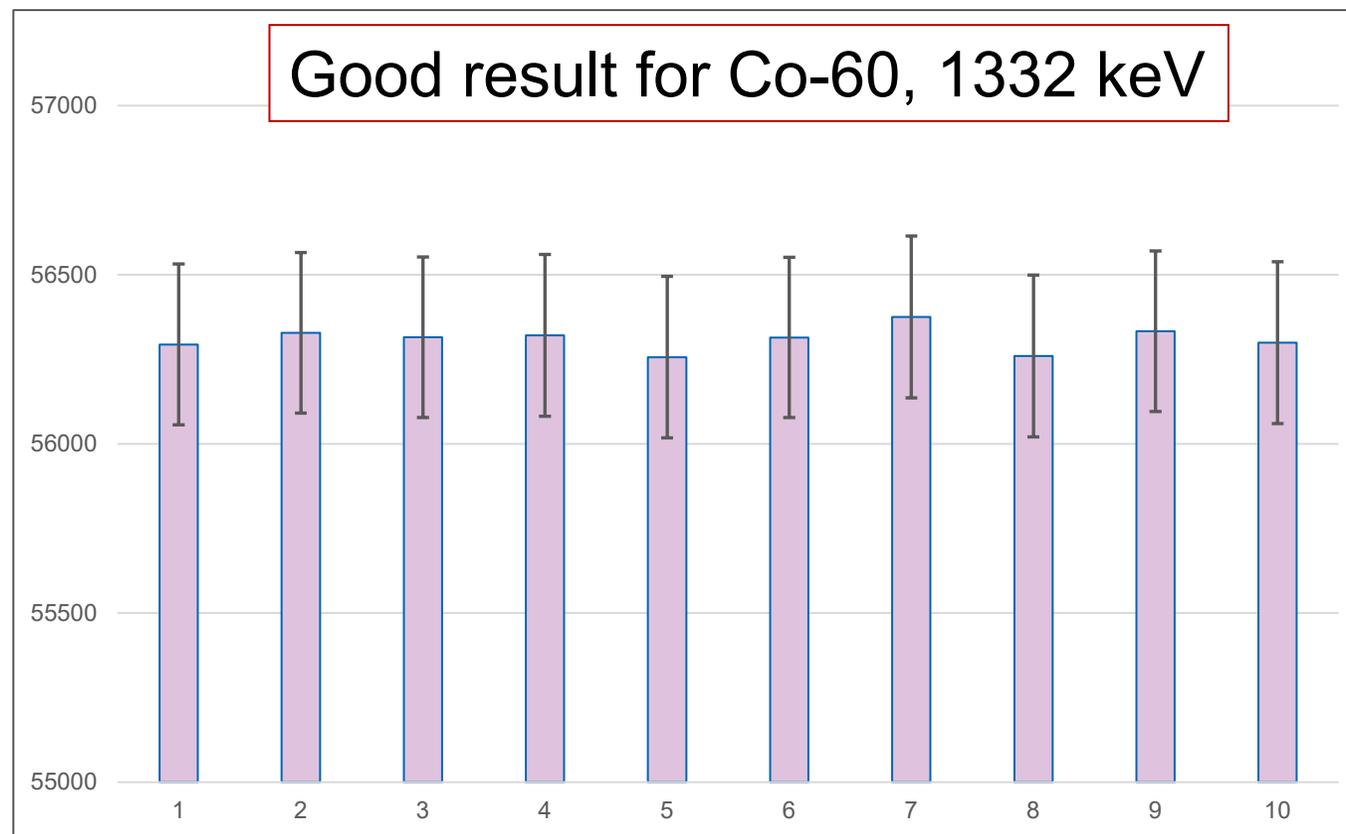
Peak area

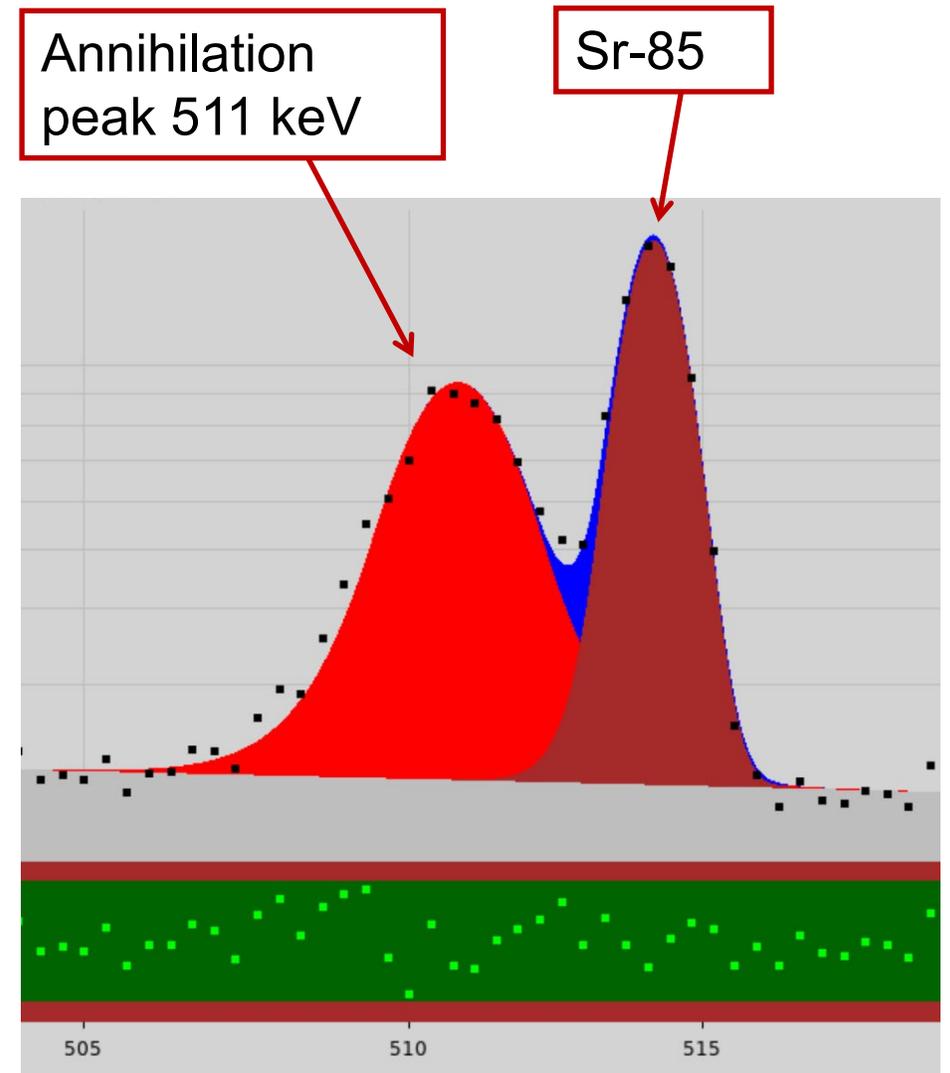
$$A_i = \frac{N_i}{\varepsilon_i \cdot I_\gamma \cdot t} \cdot C_i$$



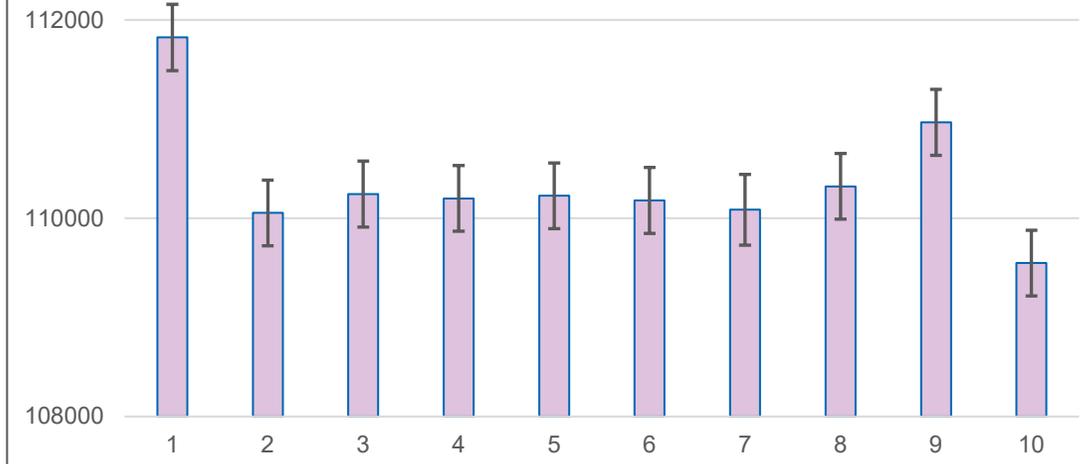
10 experienced gamma spectrum analyzers independently calculated peak areas from the same spectrum

Note the scale!

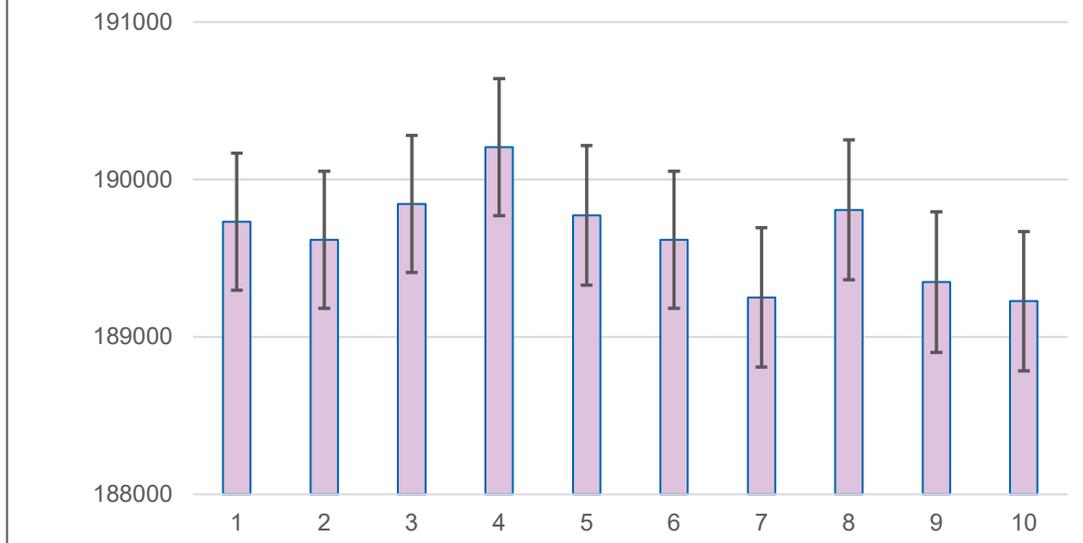




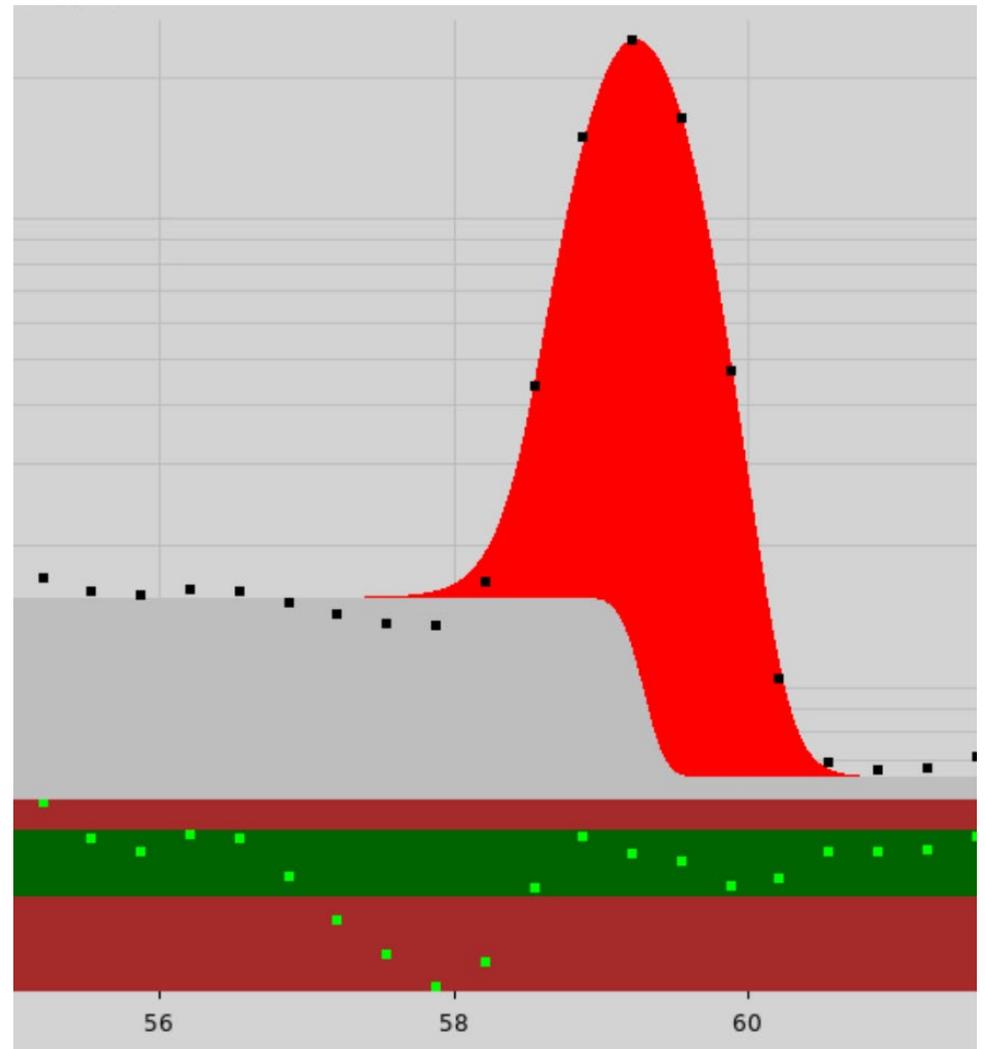
Pb-210, 46 keV



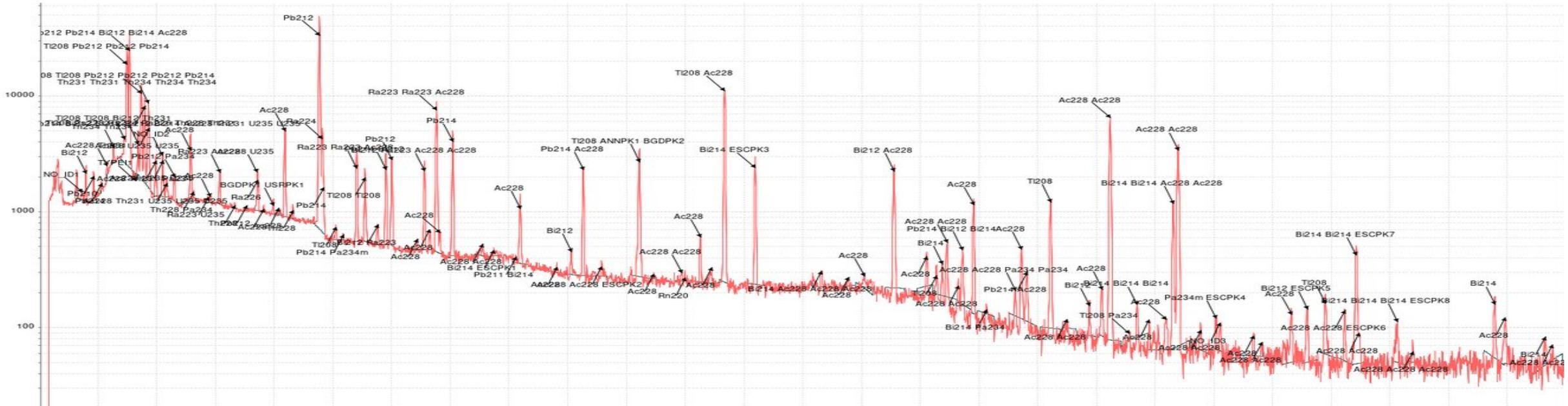
Am-241, 59 keV



Am-241



- Although the example spectrum was easy to analyze there were several points that had to be taken into account:
 - Using step function (or not)
 - Neighbouring peaks (such as Sr-85 and 511 keV annihilation peak)
 - Escape peaks (e.g. Co-60: $1173 \text{ keV} - 511 \text{ keV} = 662 \text{ keV} \rightarrow \text{Cs-137: } 661 \text{ keV}$)
 - Compton edges (e.g. Co-60 edge at the energy of around $1115 \text{ keV} \rightarrow \text{Zn-65: } 1116 \text{ keV}$)
 - Lots of other things/effects ...
- What about then when a more complex spectrum must be analyzed?



4. Conclusion

Quality & metrological perspective:

How to take human-related factors into account especially in the uncertainty estimation?

Comments, please!