

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20234

Source
B31-33(2)

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
REPORT OF TEST

Date May 18, 1966

Test No. 188161

Submitted by: Union Carbide Corporation
Nuclear Division, P. O. Box M
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831
Attn: Mr. C. C. Hayes

DESCRIPTION OF NEUTRON SOURCE: Type $^{241}\text{Americium Beryllium } (\alpha, n)$
Identifying Marks: $^{241}\text{AmBe No. MRC-110}$

Neutron Producing Ingredients:		Source Container:	
a) radioactive material <u>5 curies</u>	of <u>Americium</u>	a) material <u>not available</u>	b) wall thickness <u>not available</u>
b) target material <u>unknown amount</u>	of <u>beryllium</u>	c) geometrical shape <u>cylinder</u>	d) outside diameter <u>1.00"</u>
c) Date source sealed <u>not available</u>	d) manufacturer <u>Monsanto</u>	e) height <u>1.56"</u>	f) <u></u>

Other Pertinent Information expected emission rate ~ 1.2(10⁶) n/sec.

CALIBRATION: The source described above has been calibrated by comparing its strength to that of the NBS primary Ra-Be photoneutron standard source, "NBS-I." The neutron emission rate of the submitted source was found to be 10.107±2% times that of NBS-I or 12.705(10⁶) neutrons/sec. The standard error for this calibration of the submitted source is believed to be ±0.254(10⁶) neutrons/sec. May 2, 1966 is the reference calibration date.

EXPERIMENTAL METHOD: The comparison of source strengths was made by activating a manganese sulfate bath and counting the induced manganese-56 activity with a dip scintillation counter. The bath is cylindrically shaped with a depth and a diameter of about 100 centimeters. During activation, the source is immersed at the center of the bath. The following corrections have been applied: 3.9% for fast neutron capture by oxygen and sulfur in the bath, 0.29% for fast neutron capture by fluorine in the teflon source holder, and 1.2% for escape from the bath. The calibration data is recorded in NBS 231.22 data book No. 24 on pages 25 - 42. A small correction has been made for the decay in the emission of NBS-I, which was absolutely determined to be 1.257(10⁶) neutrons/second on June 1961. The standard error was ±0.013 neutrons/second.

231.22
Test Source No. 104
Project No. 2310625

V. Spiegel, Jr.

V. Spiegel, Jr.
Neutron Physics Section

This calibration was performed by Clifton B. Childers.