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PNNL-SA-186208

### SnT2023 CIBIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE HOFBURG PALACE - Vienna and Online 19 TO 23 JUNE

## Introduction

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INTRODUCTION

**OBJECTIVES** 

METHODS/DATA

RESULTS

CONCLUSION

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The IMS includes a network of radionuclide labs (16) able to remeasure samples from stations for QA/QC and verification

 The U.S. lab (USL16) includes radioxenon measurement capabilities



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# Objectives

Update the current USL16-NGL system to allow for improved sustainability

 System was developed more than 10 years ago and parts are becoming less available Incorporate new generation radioxenon system technology from Xenon International Pacific

INTRODUCTION

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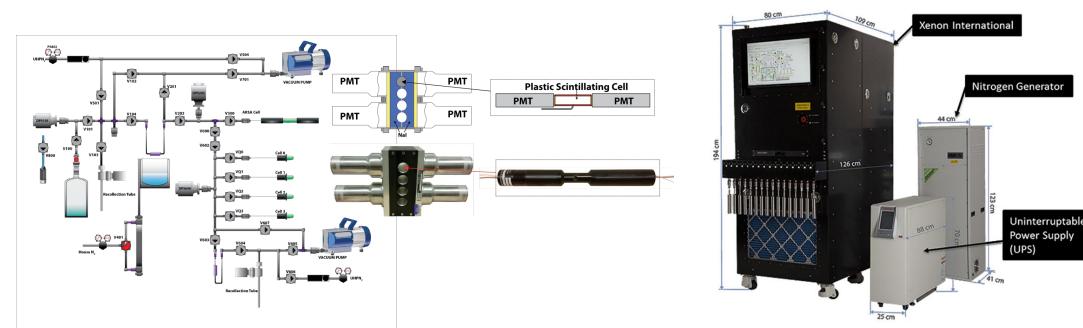
CONCLUSION

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 Using new technology ensures that USL16-NGL can optimize for more and larger samples.



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## Methods

## Key Updates for the new System

- Cryocooler instead of liquid nitrogen for sample collection
- Four detectors that include coated beta cells with single PMT readouts
- Low volume 3D printed manifolds
- Processing of up to 4 samples in series automatically
- Automated recollection or remeasurement of samples is possible



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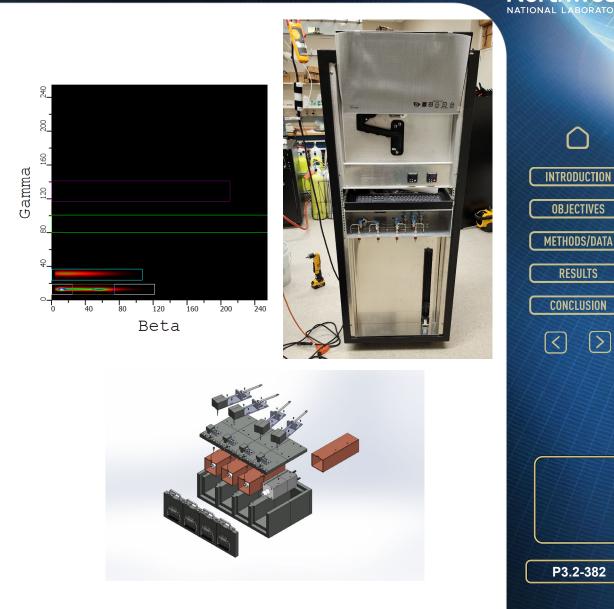
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Results

### **Current system status**

- Detectors have been calibrated and are implemented with individual cave modules
- Four QC sources will allow for independent detector monitoring
  - No requirement to QC all of the detectors at once
- System has been plumbed and electrically wired
- Benchmarking is underway



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## Conclusions

- Developed a new system to aid in sustainability of USL16-NGL
- Implemented processing techniques and parts from Xenon International
  - Long-term maintainability
- Will allow for the processing of four samples within approximately 8 hours
- Automatic unload and postprocessing is possible
- Currently in the initial testing phase of the development



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## References

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