

Guidance on Applying the Measurement Methods Matrix (MMM) in Using Comparison Results to Support CMCs

In the interest of supporting the calibration and measurement capabilities (CMCs) published by National Measurement and Designated Institutes (NMIs and DIs) on the Key Comparison Database (KCDB), the Consultative Committee on Ionizing Radiation Section II [CCRI(II)] developed a generic groupings table of radionuclides called the MMM. Using these groupings, CCRI(II) and corresponding technical committees in the Regional Metrology Organizations (RMOs) might leverage a select set of comparisons to support a wider range of CMCs for the measurement of radionuclides. The MMM has been designed for use by the NMIs and DIs.

For the official rules to CMC claims, refer to the latest “Rules for entering CMC Claims in Ionizing Radiation Metrology” located on the BIPM website:

<https://www.bipm.org/en/committees/cc/ccri/publications>

This document is meant to be used as a tool for evaluating CMCs but should not be construed to imply traceability of radionuclides, which still requires an unbroken chain of comparisons or calibrations against an appropriate standard.

- Radionuclides have been categorized by a primary measurement method (column in the MMM) as appropriate for a specific nuclide.
- Each method is described by the geometry, detector type, radiation, and detection mode. The relative difficulty of measuring a specific nuclide by the indicated method (without consideration of source preparation issues) is denoted by a color-coded system: “red” for the most difficult, “yellow” for the moderately difficult, and “green” for the least difficult. It should be noted that a “red” nuclide by one method may be indicated as “green” by another.
- Several primary methods may be used for a given radionuclide; the application of more than one method for verification and confidence in results, as appropriate, is encouraged.
- In general, results from a comparison of a radionuclide indicated as red for a given primary measurement method may be used to support the calibration and measurement capability (CMC) claims for other nuclides of the same type (presuming similar decay complexities and measurement challenges) by that measurement method (i.e., other red, yellow and green-indicated nuclides for that method). Results from a comparison of a nuclide indicated as yellow will support claims for the yellow and green-indicated nuclides, and that of a green-indicated nuclide will support CMCs of only green-indicated nuclides by the same method. CMCs should, in all cases, be claimed only for those radionuclides measured by the submitting laboratory.
- A comparison result of a radionuclide measured by a specific primary method generally will not be supportive of claims for that radionuclide measured by other primary methods.

- As comparisons are generally not undertaken for secondary methods specifically, a similar matrix for those methods is not practical. Extension of primary comparison results to support CMCs of secondary methods may be possible with demonstration of traceability of those methods to the primary method used in the comparison; the uncertainties would be expected to be greater than those achieved in the initial, primary-method comparison.
- When a secondary method is used in the context of a comparison, the results for that comparison can support the CMCs of only that nuclide as measured by that method.

[illegible]

(DS)* = delayed state or active daughter

Acronyms for radioactivity measurement methods as used in the Generic Groupings Table

D.F.G. Reher, IRMM, 2001-12-11; updated 2005-10-18 (lk)

Geometry	acronym
4π	4P
defined solid angle	SA
2π	2P
undefined solid angle	UA

Detector	acronym
proportional counter	PC
press. prop counter	PP
liquid scintillation counting	LS
Cerenkov detector **	CD
NaI(Tl)	NA
Ge(HP)	GH
Si(Li)	SL
Ge-Li	GL
CsI	CS
ionisation chamber [§]	IC
grid ionisation chamber [§]	GC
bolometer	BO
calorimeter	CA
plastic scintillator	SP
PIPS detector	PS

Radiation	acronym
positron	PO
beta particle	BP
Auger electron	AE
Conversion electron	CE
Bremsstrahlung	BS
Gamma ray	GR
X - rays	XR
alpha - particle	AP
mixture of various radiation	MX
Photon*	PH

Mode	acronym
efficiency tracing	ET
internal gas counting	IG
CIEMAT/NIST	CN
sum counting	SC
coincidence	CO
anti-coincidence	AC
coincidence counting with efficiency tracing	CT
anti-coincidence counting with efficiency tracing	AT
triple-to-double coincidence ratio counting	TD
high efficiency	HE
selective sampling	SS

*this notation not used in earlier versions

[§] indicates that these methods are not addressed by the generic tables as they are secondary methods, which are not included here.

** changed to CD March 2016

Common Terms for Primary Methods in the
Measurement Methods Matrix

Matrix Column	Noted in Matrix	Common Nomenclature
4P-BP/AP-PC/PP/LS/SP-GR-NA/GH-CO/AC		Coincidence/anticoincidence counting (beta or alpha-particle emitting radionuclides) in approximately 4π geometry
4P-XR/AE-PC/PP/LS/SP-GR-NA/GH-CO/AC		Coincidence/anticoincidence counting (x ray or Auger-electron emitting radionuclides) in approximately 4π geometry
4P-AP-LS-00-00-HE		High efficiency (liquid scintillation) counting (alpha particle-emitting radionuclides)
4P-BP/AP/XR/AE-NA/CS-00-00-HE		High efficiency (NaI(Tl) or CsI detector in approximately 4π geometry) counting (beta or alpha particle, or x ray or Auger-electron emitting radionuclides)
4P-PH-NA-00-00-HE		High efficiency (Na(Tl) detector in approximately 4π geometry) counting (photon-emitting radionuclides)
4P-BP/AP-PP-00-00-HE*	nuclides emitting beta or alpha particles, accompanied by emission of gamma photons	High efficiency (pressurized proportional counter in approximately 4π geometry) counting (beta or alpha-particle emitting radionuclides producing photons)
4P-XR/AE-PP-00-00-HE		High efficiency (pressurized proportional counter in approximately 4π geometry) counting (x ray or Auger-electron emitting radionuclides)
SA-AP-PS-00-00-00		Defined Solid angle alpha-particle counting using a PIPS detector
4P-BP-PC/PP/LS-GR-NA-CT/AT		Coincidence/anticoincidence counting with efficiency tracing (beta particle-emitting radionuclides) in approximately 4π geometry
4P-AP/BP/PH/AE/XR/CE-LS-00-00-CN		CIEMAT/NIST liquid scintillation counting (all radiations)
4P-BP-LS-00-00-TD**	pure-beta emitting nuclides only	TDCR (pure beta particle-emitting radionuclides)

4P-BP-CD-00-00-TD**	Cerenkov Counting in LS channel	TDCR using Cerenkov counting in LS channel (pure beta-particle emitter radionuclides)
4P-AP/BP/PH/AE/XR/CE-LS-00-00-TD***	all nuclides other than pure-beta emitters	TDCR (all other than pure beta-particle emitting radionuclides)
4P-AP/BP/PH/AE/XR-CD-00-00-TD***	TDCR with Cerenkov counting, nuclides other than pure-beta emitters	TDCR using Cerenkov counting (all other than pure beta-particle emitting radionuclides)
4P-BP-PP-00-00-HE****	pure-beta emitting nuclides only	High efficiency (pressurized proportional counter in approximately 4π geometry) counting (pure beta particle emitters)
4P-BP-PC-00-00-IG		Internal gas (proportional counter) counting (beta particle-emitting radionuclides) in approximately 4π geometry
??-XR/AE/PO/CE-??-00-00-??		X ray, Auger, conversion electron or positron emitting radionuclides, any other primary counting method
??-GR-??-00-00-??		Gamma ray emitting radionuclides, any other primary counting method
4P-??-PC/PP/LS/SP-??-NA/GH-CO/AC/CT/AT (DS)*	Delayed state	Coincidence/anticoincidence methods, delayed state radionuclide decay
4P-??-LS-00-00-CN/TD (DS)*	Delayed state	Liquid scintillation (CIEMAT/NIST or TDCR) methods, delayed state radionuclide decay
4P-??-PP-00-00-HE (DS)*	Delayed state	High efficiency (pressurized proportional counter in approximate 4π geometry) method, delayed state radionuclide decay
SA-??-PS-00-00-00 (DS)*	Delayed state	Defined Solid angle counting methods, delayed state radionuclide decay
4P-??-PC-00-00-IG (DS)*	Delayed state	Internal gas counting methods, delayed state radionuclide decay