

Measurement of the Potassium Content of Different Food Samples with High Purity Germanium Detectors

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Abstract

Measurements of the potassium content of samples of food, performed with High Purity Germanium detectors, are presented in this paper. The potassium content was measured by identifying the 1460 keV photons produced in the decay of the isotope ^{40}K . Samples were selected, for which a high potassium content was expected. The measurements confirmed the expectations qualitatively, but not always quantitatively. Especially the expected dependence of the potassium content of chocolate on the listed percentage of cacao could not be confirmed.

Keywords

HPGe Detectors, Gamma Spectroscopy, Food Testing

1. Introduction

Potassium is one of the elements responsible for natural radioactivity. It is also a very important mineral for human life. It is found in soil and water, and stored in food like beans, fruit and cacao. Samples of the same kind of food with different provenance allow studying the effect of the soil on the potassium content. The radioactive isotope ^{40}K has a natural abundance of 0.012% [1]. In 10.6% of the cases, it decays via a β^+ decay to a metastable state of ^{40}Ar . In the isomeric transition to the ground state, ^{40}Ar emits a photon of 1460 keV, which can be identified by different kinds of detectors [2]. Measurements of the potassium content of food samples have been performed using Atomic Absorption Spectrometers [3], Fluorimeters [4], Sodium Iodide Based Detectors [5] [6] and High Purity Germanium (HPGe) Detectors [7]-[9].

HPGe detectors have an excellent energy resolution. Individual gamma lines up to several MeV can be measured with good efficiency, if the detectors are large enough. They are ideally suited to investigate natural ra-

radioactivity in food. The purpose of this study is to measure the potassium content of different food samples and to evaluate the possible effects of soil and water. The method used is gamma ray spectroscopy with HPGe detectors.

The energy spectrum shown in **Figure 1** was obtained with a potassium chloride (KCl) [10] calibration sample. The peak at 1460 keV, has a FWHM of 2.03 keV, demonstrating the excellent energy resolution of HPGe detectors. All peaks expected from natural radioactivity are suppressed due to a lead shield and the strength of the ^{40}K peak. Clearly visible is the 511 keV peak from pair production in the vicinity of the detector.

In Section 2, the experimental setup is described. A complete description of the preparation of the samples of food is found in Section 3. In Section 4, the method to extract the potassium content of the food samples from the spectra is described. The results of the analysis are shown and discussed in Section 5. The paper closes with some conclusions.

2. Experimental Setup

The experimental setup is shown in **Figure 2**. An HPGe Detector produced by Canberra is surrounded by a multilayer shield with a cavity to place the samples.

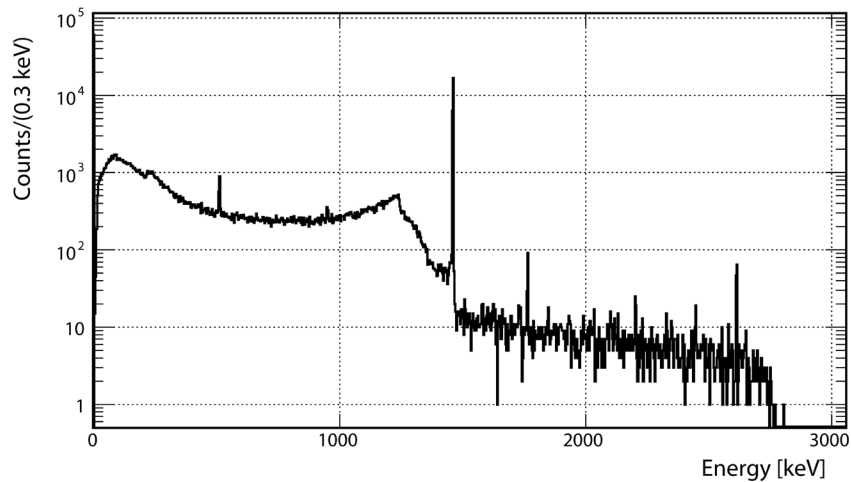


Figure 1. Energy spectrum obtained with a potassium chloride calibration sample in a shielded environment.

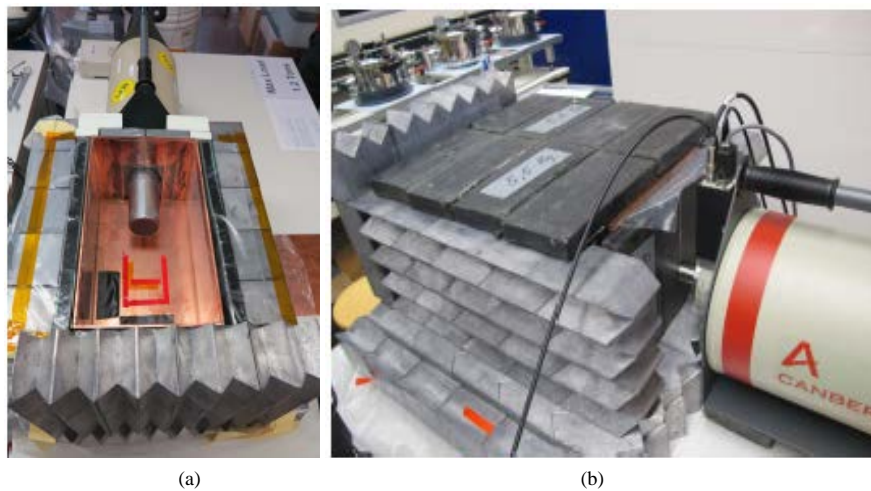


Figure 2. Experimental setup: the high purity germanium detector is surrounded by a multilayer shield leaving a cavity for the samples; (a) shows the open shield and (b) shows the closed shield.

2.1. High-Purity Germanium Detectors

The measurements described in the paper were performed with two different HPGe detectors [2]: a Reverse Electrode coaxial Germanium Detector (REGe) and an eXtended Range Germanium detector (XtRa). Both are commercial detectors produced by Canberra. The REGe is a closed-end n-type detector while the XtRa is a closed-end p-type detector. Both have a very thin contact on the front surface and a carbon composite cryostat window. Both detectors were cooled with liquid nitrogen. The technical specifications for REGe and XtRa are listed in [Table 1](#).

2.2. Lead Shield

In order to be sensitive to the low level of radioactivity in food, it is necessary to reduce the environmental background. This was done with a multilayer shield composed of an outer lead shield with a thickness of up to 10.5 cm and an inner copper shield with a thickness of 0.4 cm (see [Figure 2](#)).

[Figure 3](#) shows a comparison between energy spectra obtained with three different shield configurations. The side walls alone already substantially reduced the high energy gamma lines, especially the Thallium line at 2.6 MeV. This reduced also the Compton shoulder at medium energies. [Figure 4](#) depicts the region around the ^{40}K peak. The full shield reduced the ^{40}K line by 95% and the continuous background in this region by 80%.

2.3. DAQ

All the measurements presented in this paper were performed using a DGF Pixie-4 multichannel data acquisition system produced by XIA [11]. The software used to communicate with the Pixie-4 modules was a graphical user interface written using IGOR from Wavemetrics [12].

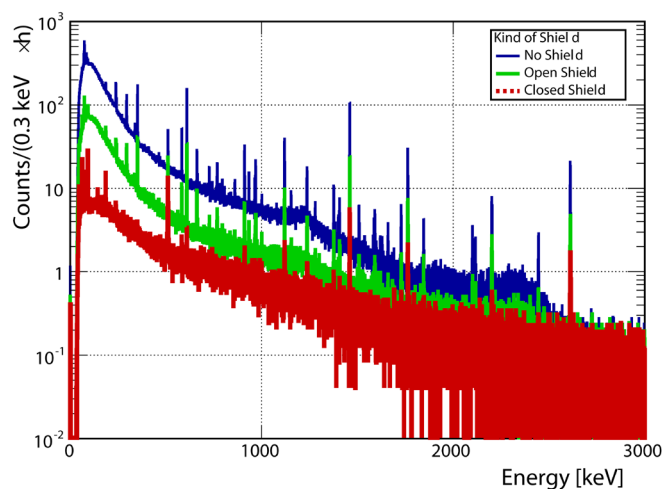


Figure 3. Comparison of background energy spectra obtained with three different shield configurations. Top: without shield; middle: with the open shield, *i.e.* lead bricks only as side walls; bottom with the closed shield.

Table 1. List of the specifications for the REGe and the XtRa detector.

	REGe	XtRa
Type	n-type	p-type
Geometry	closed-end coaxial geometry	
Energy range	3 keV to several MeV	
Recommended temperature	100 K	
Energy resolution	2 keV at 1.33 MeV	

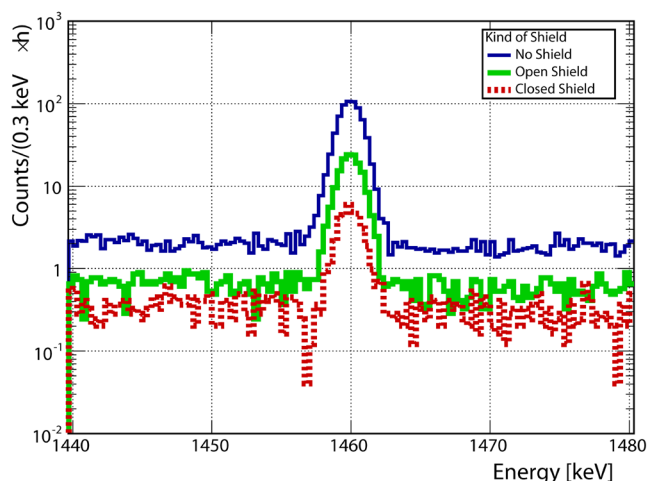


Figure 4. Comparison of background energy spectra obtained with three different shield configurations in the region of the ^{40}K peak. Top: without shield; middle: with the open shield, *i.e.* lead bricks only as side walls; bottom with the closed shield.

3. Data Taking

Tables 2-5 provide an overview of all the food measurements discussed in this paper. The relevant quantities for each measurement are its lifetime and the mass of the sample. The date of the measurement is also given as the samples were purchased shortly before the measurements and variations with production time are probable.

The measurements listed in different tables were done with slightly different setups. A calibration measurement was done for each of these configurations. All samples were weighed to a precision of 0.1 g. The samples were placed in plastic containers. The container and its relative position to the detector were the same for all the measurements in a given configuration to guarantee the same geometrical acceptance.

Figure 5 shows pictures of different samples as used in the measurements. The first phase of the study (see **Table 2**) focused on fruit and nuts (F_12). In addition, some chocolates (DC_12) were investigated. In the DC_12 subset the % values indicate the cacao content of the dark chocolates as listed by the producer Lindt. Fruit and chocolate samples were cut in small pieces to fill the container as shown in **Figure 5**. The second and the third phases (see **Table 3** and **Table 4**) focused on chocolate. The DC_13 and DC_14 subsets contain dark chocolates with different nominal cacao content produced by Vivani and Lindt, respectively. Using these samples, together with the DC_12 samples, the connection between the cacao percentage and the potassium content was investigated. The CC_13 and CC_14 subsets contain dark chocolate with the same nominal cacao content (75%) but different places of origin of the cacao. Using these samples, the effect of the place of origin of the cacao on the potassium content was investigated. The chocolate samples listed in **Table 3** and **Table 4** were chopped in order to obtain a uniform distribution of the chocolate in the container. This was not done in phase one. However, the effect of chopping was measured to be below 5% [13] and was neglected. The fourth phase (see **Table 5**) focused on legumes (L_14). Those were the samples for which the highest potassium content was expected. The effect of the self-absorption was estimated in a Monte Carlo study to be below 5% for the KCl, *i.e.* for the highest density of all the samples, and therefore neglected.

4. Analysis Method

4.1. Extraction of the Peak Area

The number of counts attributed to ^{40}K was obtained by fitting the peak with a function $F(E, \sigma, b)$ representing a skewed Gaussian plus a step function [14] [15]:

$$F(E, \sigma) = A \cdot (1 - F_{skew}) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \right) \exp \left(- \left(\frac{E - \mu}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} \right)^2 \right) \quad (1a)$$

Table 2. List of measurements from summer 2012 using the XtRa detector: KCL_12 contains calibration measurements, F_12 contains measurements of fruit and nuts and DC_12 contains measurements of samples, DCN_12, of dark chocolate with N% of cacao. Background measurements are listed in B_12.

ID	Sample	Date [dd/mm/yy]	Lifetime [h]	Mass [g]	
KCL_12	KCL	25/05/12	2.79	820.3	
F01_12	Bananas	30/05/12	13.47	453.6	
F02_12	Kiwis	31/05/12	3.02	416.3	
F03_12	Almonds	31/05/12	13.42	278.1	
F04_12	Strawberries	01/06/12	2.99	458.6	
F_12	F05_12	Dried prunes	01/06/12	2.70	400.1
F06_12	Pistachios	01/06/12	2.15	316.5	
F07_12	Hazelnuts	04/06/12	2.78	405.0	
F08_12	Raisins	04/06/12	2.71	469.9	
F09_12	Dried apricots	04/06/12	1.72	594.4	
DC50_12	Lindt 50%	05/06/12	4.43	392.9	
DC_12	DC70_12	Lindt 70%	05/06/12	2.56	401.1
DC85_12	Lindt 85%	05/06/12	13.87	400.2	
B_12	B01_12	Background	29/05/12	18.70	-
B02_12	Background	01/06/12	53.65	-	

Table 3. List of measurements from autumn 2013 using the XtRa detector: KCL_13 contains calibration measurements, DC_13 contains measurements of samples, DCN_13, of dark chocolate with N% of cacao and CC_13 contains measurements of samples of dark chocolate of 75% of cacao with different places of origin. Background measurements are listed in B_13.

ID	Sample	Date [dd/mm/yy]	Lifetime [h]	Mass [g]	
KCL_13	KCL	09/10/13	2.53	334.7	
DC71_13	Vivani 50%	10/10/13	3.81	198.8	
DC_13	DC85_13	Vivani 70%	11/10/13	3.71	186.8
DC92_13	Vivani 85%	14/10/13	4.37	157.8	
CC01_13	Bonnat Ceylon	15/10/13	4.73	192.5	
CC02_13	Bonnat Chuao	16/10/13	4.10	190.7	
CC03_13	BonnatHacienda Rosario	28/10/13	7.93	191.2	
CC_13	CC04_13	Bonnat Cote d'Ivoire	29/10/13	3.61	195.0
CC05_13	Bonnat Ecuador	29/10/13	3.81	196.3	
CC06_13	Bonnat Trinidad and Tobago	30/10/13	6.39	200.2	
CC07_13	Bonnat Madagascar	31/10/13	3.06	204.6	
B_13	B01_13	Background	09/10/13	20.29	-
B02_13	Background	14/10/13	20.69	-	

Table 4. List of measurements from summer 2014 using the REGe detector: KCL_14 contains calibration measurements, DC_14 contains measurements of samples, DCN_14, of dark chocolate with N% of cacao and CC_14 contains measurements of samples of dark chocolate of 75% of cacao with different places of origin. Background measurements are listed in B_14.

ID	Sample	Date [dd/mm/yy]	Lifetime [h]	Mass [g]
KCL01_14	KCL	13/05/14	2.16	817.5
DC_14	DC50_14	Lindt 50%	22/05/14	450.2
	DC70_14	Lindt 70%	02/06/14	499.3
	DC85_14	Lindt 85%	15/05/14	430.8
	DC90_14	Lindt 90%	13/05/14	429.9
CC_14	CC01_14	Bonnat Ceylon	09/06/14	471.5
	CC02_14	Bonnat Chuao	05/06/14	450.7
	CC03_14	Bonnat Hacienda Rosario	11/06/14	466.5
	CC04_14	Bonnat Cote d'Ivoire	10/06/14	466.0
	CC05_14	Bonnat Ecuador	06/06/14	470.8
	CC06_14	Bonnat Trinidad and Tobago	09/06/14	462.2
	CC07_14	Bonnat Madagascar	05/06/14	469.0
	CC08_14	Bonnat Puerto Cabello	05/06/14	451.7
B_14	B01_14	Background	06/05/14	39.97
	B02_14	Background	13/05/14	40.06
	B03_14	Background	22/05/14	87.26
	B04_14	Background	02/06/14	63.13
	B05_14	Background	05/06/14	14.83
	B06_14	Background	09/06/14	14.71
	B07_14	Background	10/06/14	14.97

Table 5. List of measurements from summer 2014 using the REGe detector: KCL_14 contains calibration measurements done with KCl, L_14 contains measurements of samples of legumes. Background measurements are listed in B_14.

ID	Sample	Date [dd/mm/yy]	Lifetime [h]	Mass [g]
KCL02_14	KCL	08/05/14	1.86	1200.1
L_14	L01_14	White beans	26/05/14	900.0
	L02_14	Green peas	26/05/14	900.0
	L03_14	Red lentils	27/05/14	900.0
B_14	B01_14	Background	26/05/14	94.02
	B02_14	Background	29/05/14	28.07

$$+ \frac{A \cdot F_{skew}}{2b} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{E - \mu}{b} + \frac{\sigma^2}{2b^2}\right) \cdot \left(1 - \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{E - \mu}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} + \sigma\sqrt{2b}\right)\right) \quad (1b)$$

$$+ \frac{I}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{E - \mu}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right) \quad (1c)$$



Figure 5. Pictures of strawberries, pistachios and chocolate as used in the measurements.

(1a) describes the Gaussian component of the peak, where:

E is the energy;

A is the area underneath the peak;

σ is the standard deviation of the Gaussian;

μ is the center of the peak;

(1b) represents an exponentially modified Gaussian which describes the tail in the lower energy side of the peak, where:

F_{skew} is the skewness factor;

$b = W_{skew} \sigma$ is the relaxation time of the exponential component;

(1c) represents the step function which describes the Compton scattering component, where:

I is the amplitude of the step function.

The uncertainty on A was obtained from the fitting procedure as implemented in the ROOT [16] analysis framework. **Figure 6** shows an example of a fit performed for the chocolate sample CC06_14 listed in **Table 4**.

4.2. Background Subtraction

The lead shield does not completely remove the effect of the environmental potassium. The number of gammas coming from the sample was calculated as:

$$A_S^{sample} = A_{S+BKG}^{sample} - A_{BKG}^{sample} \quad (2)$$

As the environmental background varies over time it is important to not only perform long enough background measurements, but to do them also in temporal proximity with the sample measurements.

4.3. Detector Calibration

The calibration of each setup was performed with KCl . The calibration factor was defined as:

$$\epsilon_{KCl} = \frac{C_K^{KCl} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{100 \text{ g}} \right)}{A_S^{KCl}} \quad (3)$$

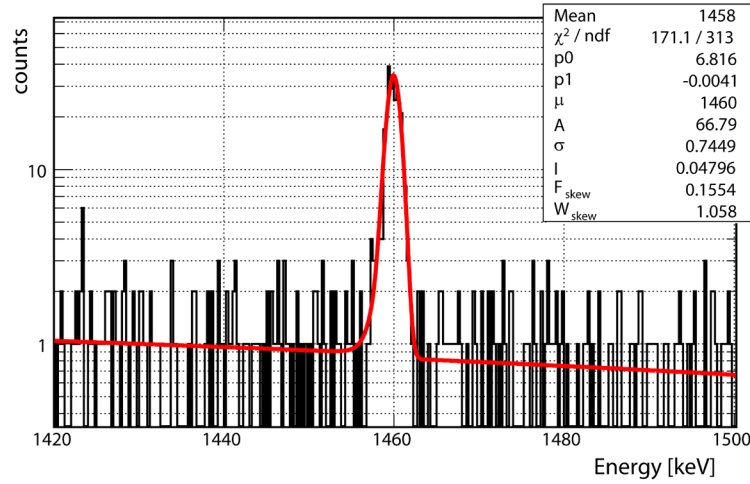


Figure 6. Energy spectrum (histogram) of the chocolate sample CC06_14 from **Table 4** around the ^{40}K peak and the result of the fit performed using the function in Equation 1 plus a first order polynomial represented by the parameters p0 and p1 (line).

where C_K^{KCl} is the potassium content in the KCl sample in mg per 100 g, as specified in its data sheet, and A_S^{KCl} is the area underneath the ^{40}K peak in the KCl energy spectrum after background subtraction. The uncertainty on ϵ_{KCl} can be asymmetric. It is evaluated varying C_K^{KCl} and A_S^{KCl} according to their uncertainties, in order to obtain the one sigma deviations $\Delta_{\text{sys}}^+(\epsilon_{KCl})$ and $\Delta_{\text{sys}}^-(\epsilon_{KCl})$. These uncertainties are taken as systematic uncertainties on the potassium content of the food samples.

4.4. Extraction of Potassium Content

Using the calibration factor, ϵ_{KCl} , the potassium content in mg per 100 g, C_K , was calculated as:

$$C_K \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{100 \text{ g}} \right) = \frac{A_S^{\text{food}}}{m_{\text{food}}} \cdot \epsilon_{KCl} = F_{\text{food}} \cdot \epsilon_{KCl} \quad (4)$$

where A_S^{food} from Equation 2 is the area underneath the ^{40}K peak measured for the food sample and m_{food} is its mass. The statistical uncertainty is calculated from the fit uncertainty on A_S^{food} and the uncertainty of 0.1 g on m_{food} . The systematic uncertainty results from the uncertainty on ρ_{KCl} (see Section 4.3). The uncertainties are computed as asymmetric, but in many cases are symmetric and quoted as Δ_{stat} and Δ_{sys} .

5. Results and Discussion

The measured potassium content, C_K^{meas} , for all samples listed in **Tables 2-5** are given in **Tables 6-9**. Also given are expectations, C_K^{expect} [17], and statistical (Δ_{stat}) and systematic (Δ_{sys}) uncertainties. The statistical uncertainties dominate. The expected values [17] are reported without uncertainties.

Figure 7 shows the F_12 results on fruit and nuts listed in **Table 6**. The agreement between the expected and measured values is good for fresh fruit like bananas, kiwis and strawberries. The disagreement observed for processed food points to the influence of the processing techniques. The nuts show a potassium content lower than expected, while the dried fruit shows a higher one. The more dehydrated the fruit, the higher is the relative potassium content. The ratios between expectation and measurement are not uniform but the trends are very clear.

The subset DC_12 of **Tables 6-8** list the results for chocolate. Given the cacao content, C (%), of a bar of chocolate of 100 g, the expected potassium content is calculated as:

$$C_K^{\text{bar}} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{100 \text{ g}} \right) = C_K^{\text{cacao}} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{100 \text{ g}} \right) \cdot C (\%) \quad (5)$$

Table 6. List of the expected ($C_K^{expected}$) and measured (C_K^{meas}) potassium content of the fruit, nuts and chocolates listed in **Table 2**. The measured value is quoted together with the statistical uncertainty, Δ_{stat} , the systematic uncertainty, Δ_{sys} , and their quadratic sum Δ_{tot} .

	ID	$C_K^{expected} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{100 \text{ g}} \right)$ [17]	$C_K^{meas} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{100 \text{ g}} \right)$	Δ_{stat}	Δ_{sys}	Δ_{tot}
F_12	F01_12	358	357	25	2	25
	F02_12	312	312	16	2	16
	F03_12	733	619	41	3	41
	F04_12	153	184	2	1	3
	F05_12	300	766	16	4	16
	F06_12	1025	733	37	4	38
	F07_12	680	640	54	3	54
	F08_12	746	1134	58	6	59
	F09_12	1162	1315	65	7	66
DC_12	DC50_12	762	417	40	2	41
	DC70_12	1067	512	19	3	19
	DC85_12	1296	1196	29	7	29

Table 7. List of the expected ($C_K^{expected}$) and measured (C_K^{meas}) potassium content of the samples of chocolate listed in **Table 3**. Other details as in **Table 6**.

	ID	$C_K^{expected} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{100 \text{ g}} \right)$ [17]	$C_K^{meas} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{100 \text{ g}} \right)$	Δ_{stat}	Δ_{sys}	Δ_{tot}
DC_13	DC71_13	1082	726	35	6	36
	DC85_13	1296	832	44	7	44
	DC92_13	1403	642	106	$\begin{smallmatrix} +6 \\ -7 \end{smallmatrix}$	106
CC_13	CC01_13	1143	590	85	5	85
	CC02_13	1143	814	41	7	42
	CC03_13	1143	660	52	6	53
	CC04_13	1143	529	93	$\begin{smallmatrix} +4 \\ -5 \end{smallmatrix}$	93
	CC05_13	1143	716	94	6	94
	CC06_13	1143	751	57	6	57
	CC07_13	1143	634	100	5	100

where $C_K^{cacao} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{100 \text{ g}} \right)$ is the potassium content of pure cacao. Potassium is assumed to be contained only in cacao.

Figure 8 shows the correlation between the nominal content of cacao and the measured potassium content for samples produced by Lindt (DC_12 and DC_14, purchased in summer 2012 and summer 2014 respectively) and Vivani (DC_13), purchased in autumn 2013. The expected potassium content (Equation (5)) are also shown. Both Lindt chocolates have higher potassium content for higher percentage of cacao. However, the proportionality is not as expected: for lower (higher) nominal cacao content the measured potassium content is lower (higher) than expected. For Vivani chocolates, the potassium content is basically independent of the nominal % of cacao. This behavior could point to inaccurately quoted percentages of cacao or to production techniques influencing the potassium content of the product.

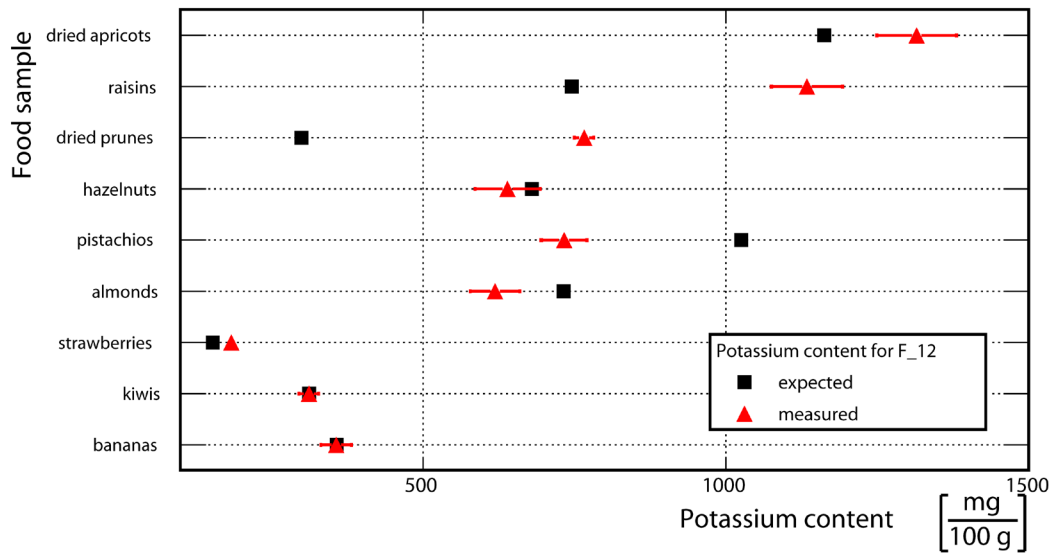


Figure 7. Comparison between the expected (squares) and the measured (triangles) values of the potassium content of selected fruit and nuts as listed in Table 6.

Table 8. List of the expected ($C_K^{expected}$) and measured (C_K^{meas}) potassium content of the samples of chocolate listed in Table 4. Other details as in Table 6.

ID	$C_K^{expected}$ $\left(\frac{\text{mg}}{100 \text{ g}}\right)$ [17]	C_K^{meas} $\left(\frac{\text{mg}}{100 \text{ g}}\right)$	Δ_{stat}	Δ_{sys}	Δ_{tot}	
DC_14	DC50_14	762	394	22	4	23
	DC70_14	1067	680	61	6	62
	DC85_14	1296	1498	25	14	29
	DC90_14	1372	1705	110	16	111
CC_14	CC01_14	1143	619	49	6	49
	CC02_14	1143	585	66	5	66
	CC03_14	1143	465	110	4	110
	CC04_14	1143	528	112	5	112
	CC05_14	1143	629	113	6	113
	CC06_14	1143	591	61	5	61
	CC07_14	1143	652	65	6	65
	CC08_14	1143	688	23	6	24

Table 9. List of the expected ($C_K^{expected}$) and measured (C_K^{meas}) potassium content of the legumes listed in Table 5. Other details as in Table 6.

ID	$C_K^{expected}$ $\left(\frac{\text{mg}}{100 \text{ g}}\right)$ [17]	C_K^{meas} $\left(\frac{\text{mg}}{100 \text{ g}}\right)$	Δ_{stat}	Δ_{sys}	Δ_{tot}	
L_14	L01_14	1795	1630	101	⁺¹⁶ ₋₁₇	103
	L02_14	244	1064	77	11	78
	L03_14	668	1100	21	11	24

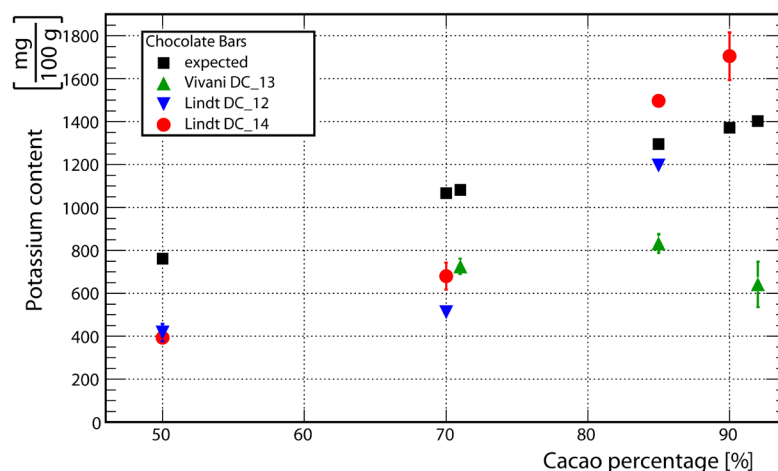


Figure 8. Correlation between the measured potassium content and the quoted percentage of cacao in bars of chocolate for different brands: squares show the expected potassium content while up triangles show Vivani samples from autumn 2013, down triangles Lindt samples from summer 2012 and circles Lindt samples from summer 2014 (see [Tables 6-8](#)).

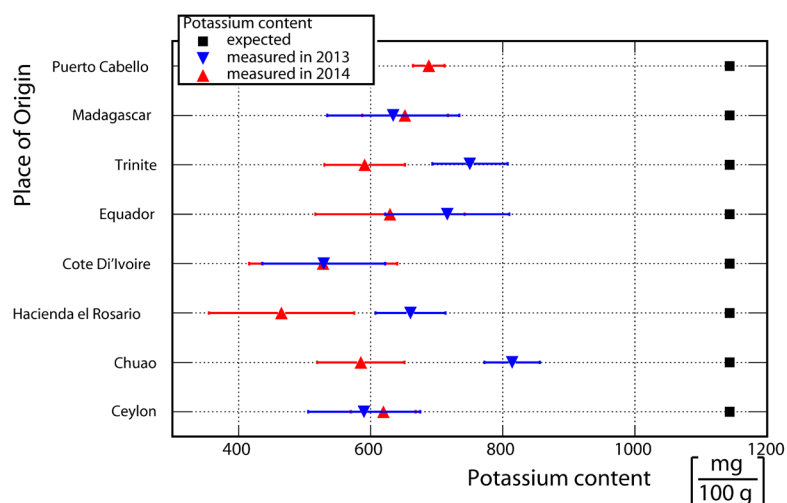


Figure 9. Comparison between the expected (squares) and the measured (triangles) values of the potassium content in bars of dark-chocolate (75% of cacao), produced by Bonnat, with cacao coming from different countries as listed in [Table 7](#) and [Table 8](#). No measurement for Puerto Cabello was performed in autumn 2013.

Figure 9 shows a comparison between the expected and the measured potassium content in bars of chocolate produced by Bonnat with cacao coming from different countries. Measurements for each place of origin were performed with two slightly different setups and using two samples of chocolate (75% of cacao) purchased in different years. The results are from autumn 2013 (CC_13 in [Table 7](#)) and from summer 2014 (CC_14 in [Table 8](#)). The two sets of measurements agree within the uncertainties. However, the measurements show a potassium content significantly lower than expected. This behavior could point either to a cacao content lower than declared or to specific production techniques that might influence the potassium content. No significant variations due to the place of origin are observed.

Table 9 shows the results for legumes. **Figure 10** shows the comparison between the expected and the measured potassium content. Both, red lentils and green peas, have a potassium content higher than expected, while the white beans autumn short. However, the white beans still have the highest measured potassium content.

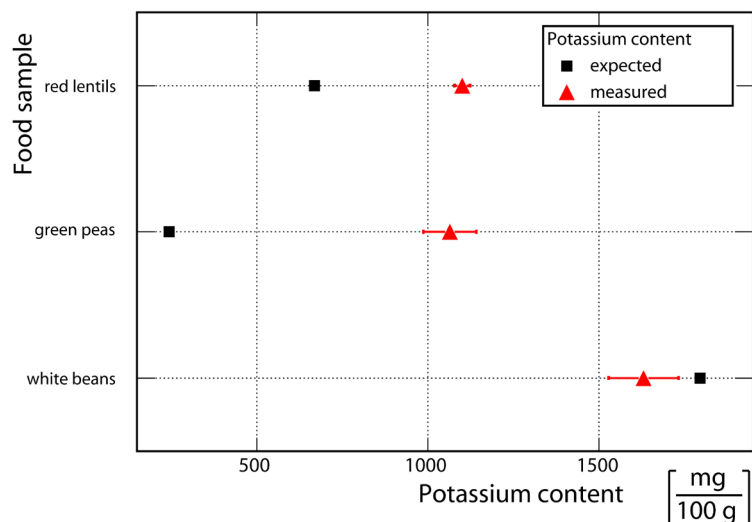


Figure 10. Comparison between the expected (squares) and the measured (triangles) values of the potassium content for different kinds of legumes (see Table 9).

6. Conclusion

In this paper, a simple and clean method to measure the potassium content of samples of food with germanium detectors was presented. The results verify the high potassium content expected for fruit, nuts, chocolate and legumes. However, the expectations are not always met quantitatively. Especially the expected dependence of the potassium content of chocolate on the listed percentage of cacao could not be confirmed. No dependence on the origin of the samples could be established with statistical significance. The highest measured potassium contents are 1705 mg/100g from dark chocolate with 90% of cacao and 1630 mg/100g from white beans. Eating either 100 g of 90% cacao chocolate or 100 g of white beans provide approximately 50% of the daily recommendation of 3.5 g [18] of potassium.

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