

Technical Visit on

Coincidence summing and geometry correction in gamma spectrometry

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Geometry correction

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Geometries and materials – 1/3

Detectors parameters

Parameter	Detector A	Detector B	Detector C	Detector D	Detector E	Detector F
Crystal type	p	n	p	n	p	n
Crystal material	Ge	Ge	Ge	Ge	Ge	Ge
Crystal diameter (mm)	60	60	76.2 (60)	82.55 (60)	101.6 (90)	101.6 (80)
Crystal length (mm)	60	60	133.4	133.4	60.3	134.4

Samples parameters

Parameter	Reference	Point	Filter
Sample diameter (including container) (mm)	60	0.0	80
Sample height (including container) (mm)	20	0.0	3
Sample material	Water	-	Cellulose
Container-to- detector-window distance (mm)	0.0	1.0	0.0

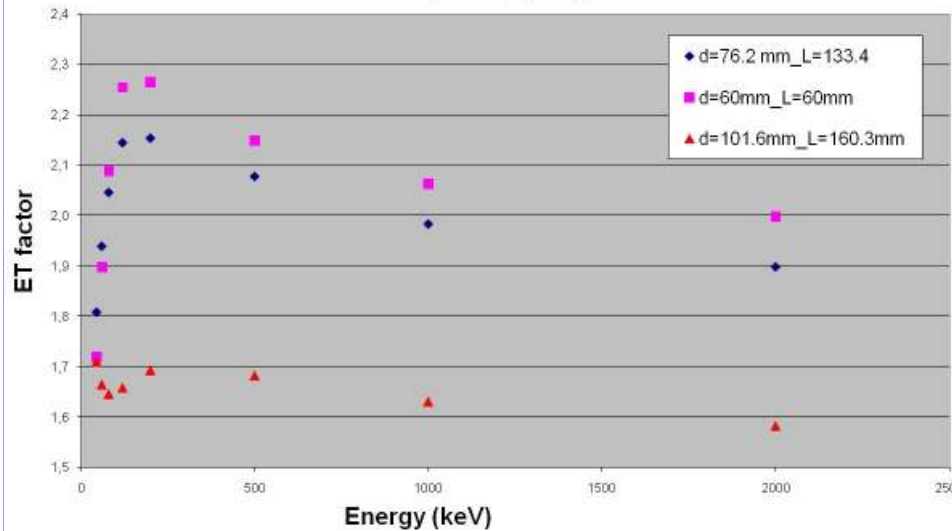
Geometries and materials – 3/3

Samples materials

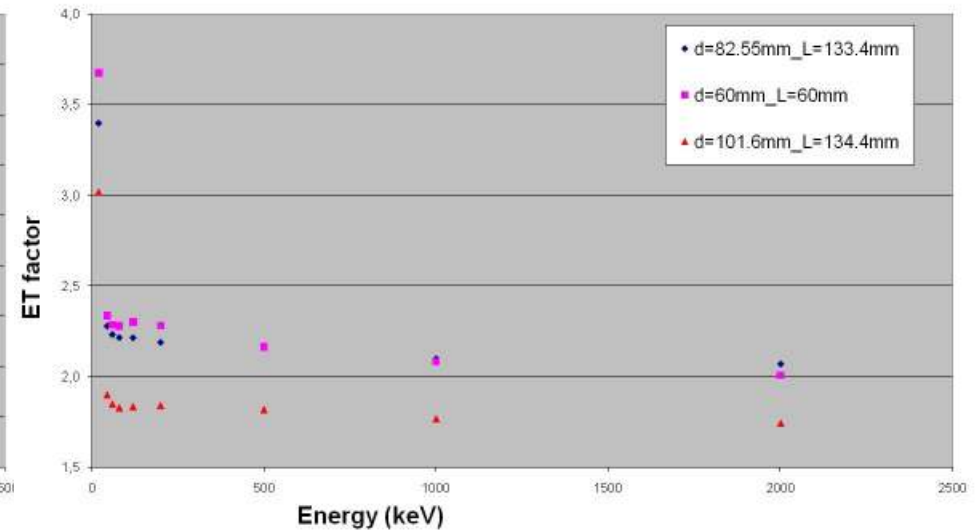
Material	Density (g/cm³)	Chemical formula
Water	1.00	H₂O
Cellulose	0.20	C₆H₁₂O₆
Plastics (polystyrene)	1.05	C₈H₉

ET factors_reference-to-point

Reference-to-point_p type



Reference-to-point_n type



$E > 200$ keV: CF ↓ if E ↑

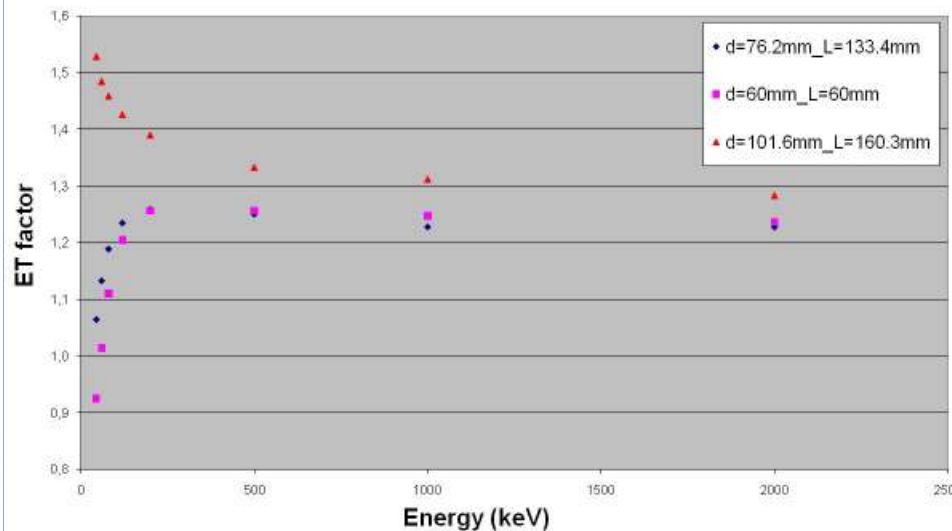
$E < 200$ keV: CF ↓ if E ↓

CF ↓ if E ↑ in the whole considered energy range.

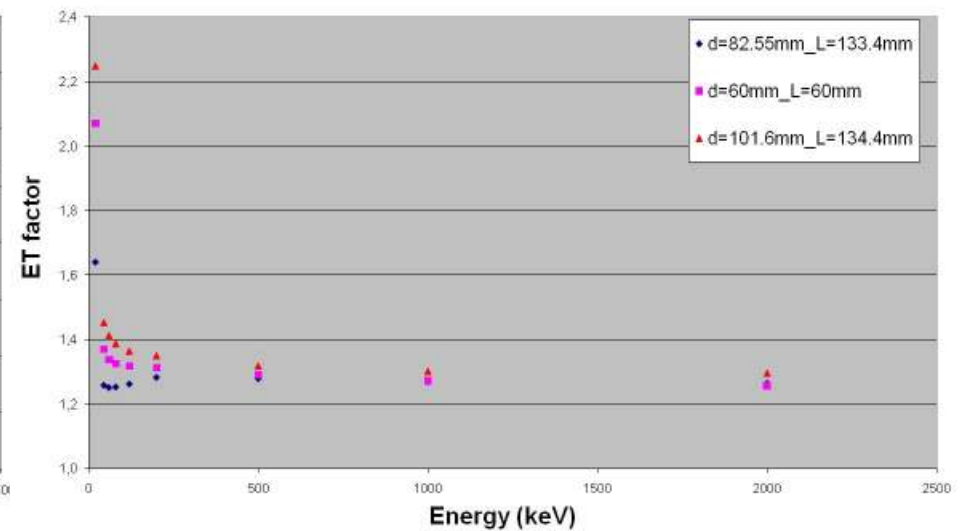
Both for p and n type, lower geometry effect with increasing detector dimensions → detector is dominant

ET factors_reference-to-filter

Reference-to-filter_p type



Reference-to-filter_n type



$E > 200$ keV: CF ↓ if E ↑

$E < 200$ keV: CF ↓ if E ↓ for pink and blue
CF ↑ if E ↓ for the red (larger detector)
(higher geometrical efficiency)

CF ↓ if E ↑ in the whole considered energy range.

Both for p and n type, higher geometry effect with increasing detector dimensions → sample geometry is dominant

References

- [1] T. Vidmar et al. *Testing efficiency transfer codes for equivalence*. Applied Radiation and Isotopes 68 (2010) 355-359

Thankyou



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