

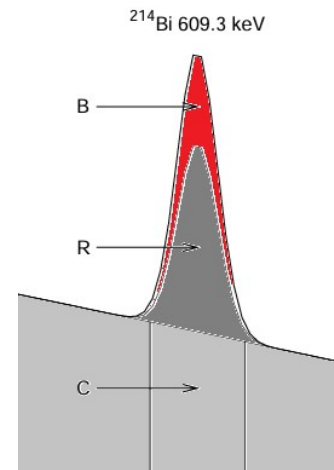
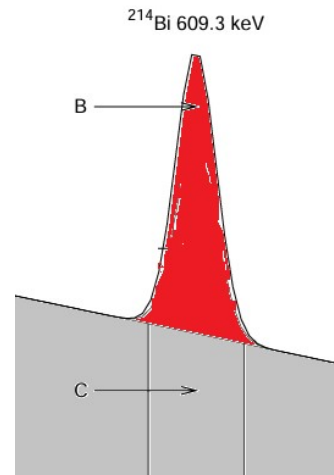
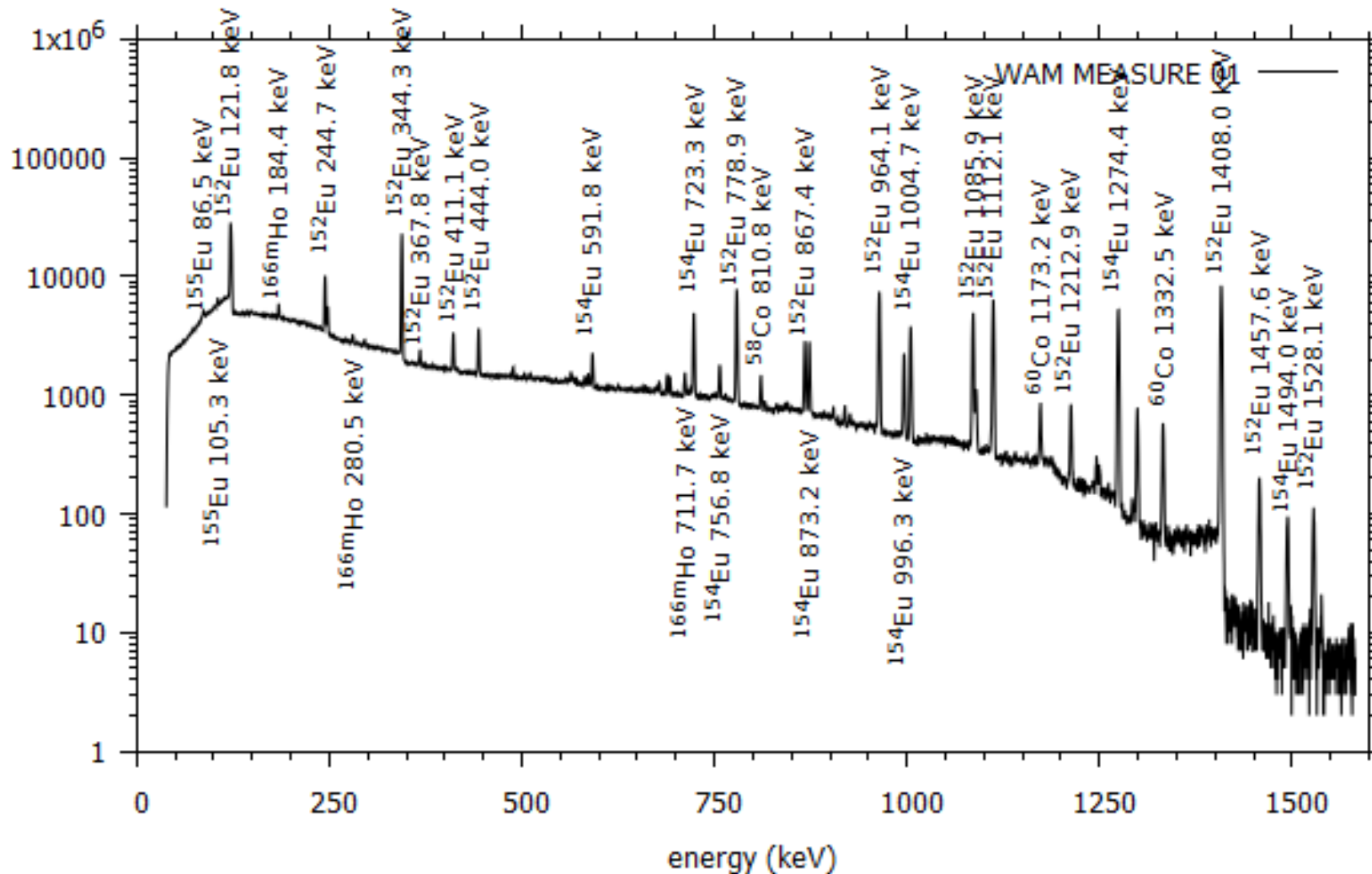
# How to reduce background of gamma-spectra?



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# Background in gamma-spectroscopy

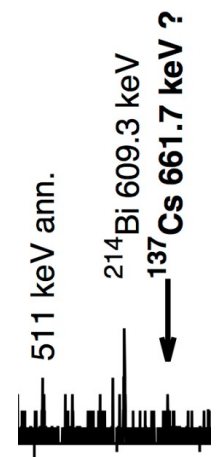
Typical gamma-spectrum: peaks on the background continuum  
+ gamma-peaks can occur in the background spectrum, too.



Net peak area  $\rightarrow$  activity

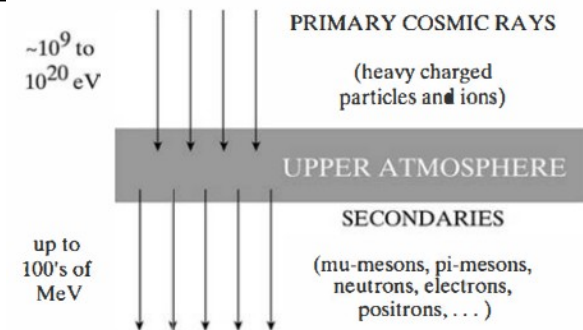
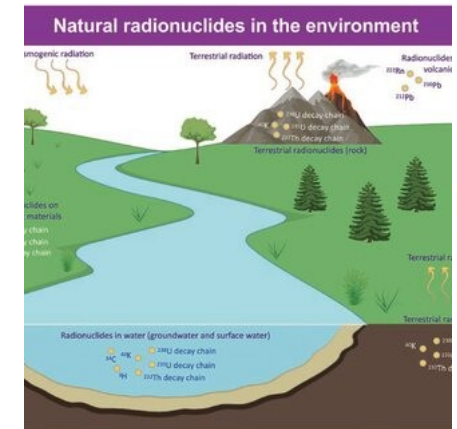
Net peak area = gross counts – background counts

Too high background limits the detectability.



# Sources of background of gamma-spectra


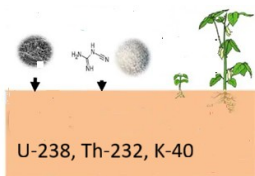
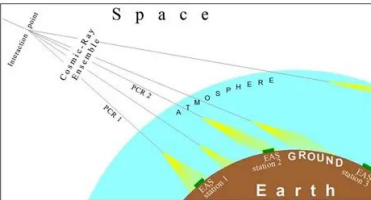

1. Radiations from the activity of the earth's surface and construction materials of the laboratory:  
terrestrial radionuclides:  $^{238}\text{U}$  and  $^{232}\text{Th}$  decay chains,  $^{40}\text{K}$
2. Radioactivity in the air surrounding the detector  
– radon ( $^{222}\text{Rn}$ ,  $^{220}\text{Rn}$ ) and its progenies ( $^{214}\text{Pb}$ ,  $^{214}\text{Bi}$ ,  $^{228}\text{Ac}$ ,  $^{208}\text{Tl}$ )
3. The primary and secondary components of cosmic radiation  
 $^{70}\text{Ge}(n,3n)^{68}\text{Ge}$ ,  $^{74}\text{Ge}(n,\gamma)^{75\text{m}}\text{Ge}$
4. Artificial radionuclides in around the detector  
e.g.: fission products from nuclear tests:  $^{137}\text{Cs}$ ,  $^{90}\text{Sr}$   
industrial and medical radionuclides:  $^{60}\text{Co}$ ,  $^{192}\text{Ir}$   
radioactive sources in the lab (neighbouring lab...)
- (5.) The natural radioactivity of the constituent materials of the detector itself, ancillary equipment, supports, and shielding placed in the vicinity of the detector



<http://radio.it>



# How to reduce background?

Origin of background	Passive methods of background reduction	Active methods of background reduction
<b>radon</b> 	Air-tight closing of the chamber, wait few days until the radon-daughters decay.	ventilation with filtered air Flow of radon-free inert gas (nitrogen)
<b>Terrestrial radionuclides</b> in the environment of the measuring site 	Shielding around the sample and detector: water, iron, lead. Multi-layer shielding against secondary radiation.	Special building materials and construction elements with low radioactivity content.
<b>cosmic rays</b> 	Thick shielding above the detector or put the measurement site underground.	Inhibit of data acquisition in case of cosmic-ray detection (cosmic-veto)
<b>Artificial radionuclides</b> 	Preliminary check of materials around the detector. Use materials from before the nuclear age, or time to decay,	Do not store or use radiation sources in the neighbourhood of measuring site. Separation of levels of activity.

# How to reduce background: passive methods

Shielding around the sample and detector



## Lead tower

Use of old lead is preferred due to  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  ( $T_{1/2}=22.1 \text{ y}$ )



## Iron chamber

Multi-layer shielding to reduce secondary radiation (e.g.: iron – lead - copper)



## Use of old shielding materials is preferred

which are produced before the worldwide spread of nuclear techniques  
→ free from artificial radionuclides

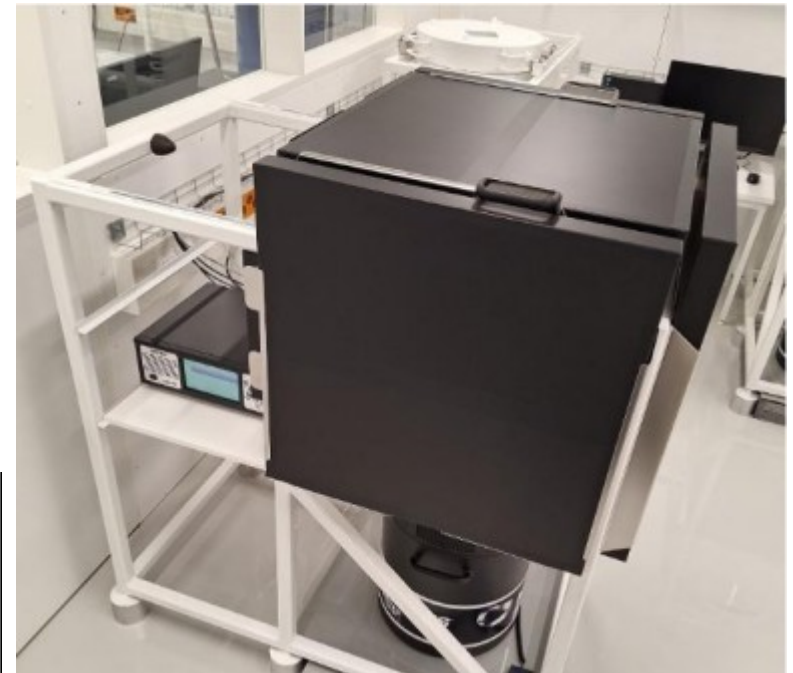
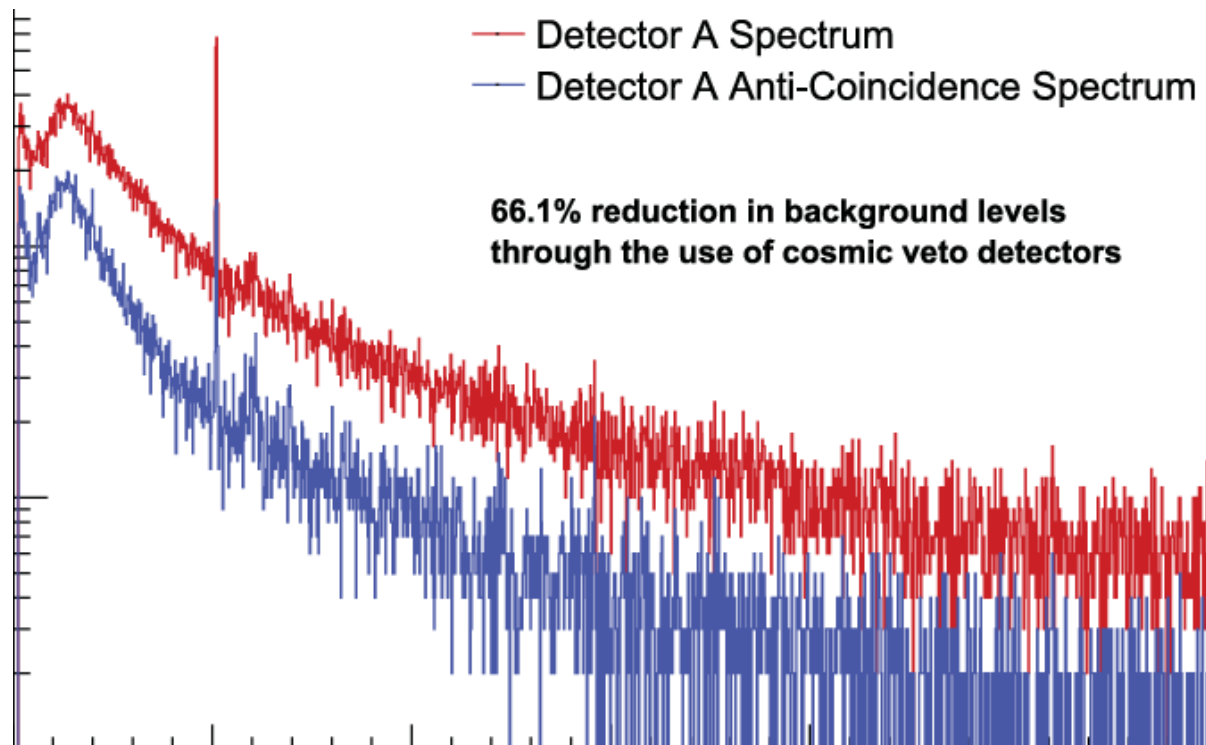
Picture: old Elisabeth-bridge  
(Budapest, Hungary)  
1903-1945

# How to reduce background: active methods

**COVERT = COsmic VETo**  
for the Reduction of Total background

plastic scintillators around the detector  
with thicker scintillator is above

The data acquisition electronics inhibits the acquisition when cosmic rays are detected.



# How to reduce background: active methods

## COSSU = Compton Suppression Shield

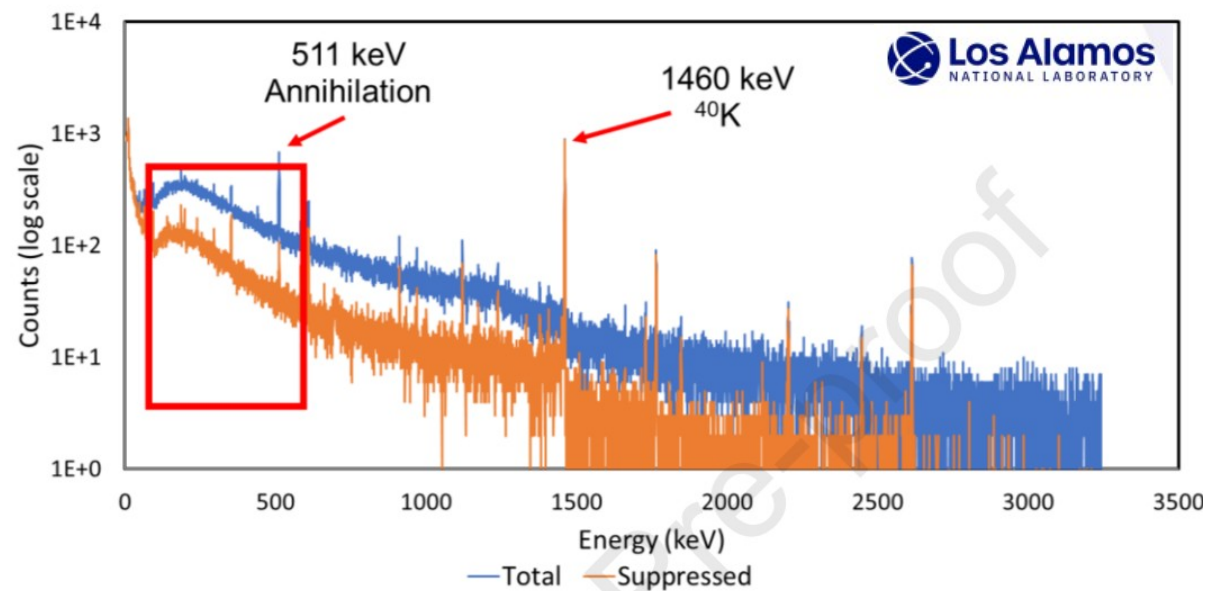
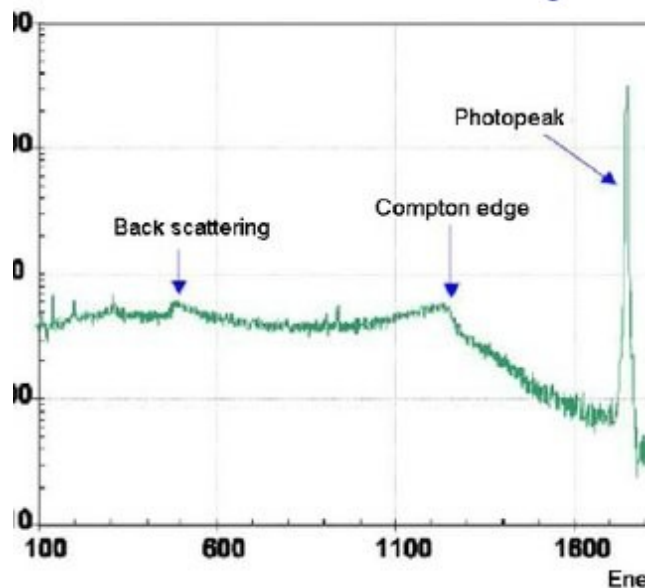
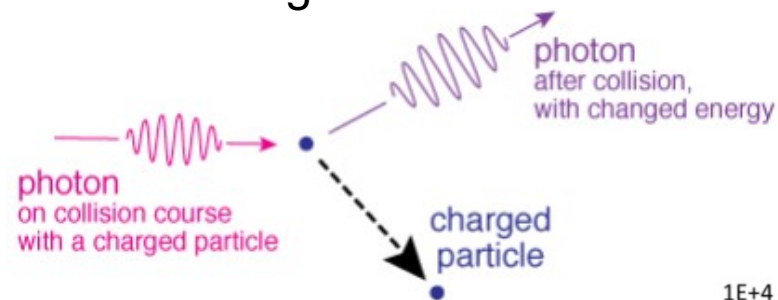
Main HPGe detector inside

surrounded by scintillation detectors

The coincidence of signals from the main detector and one of the surrounding detectors refers to Compton-scattering.

The data acquisition should be inhibited.

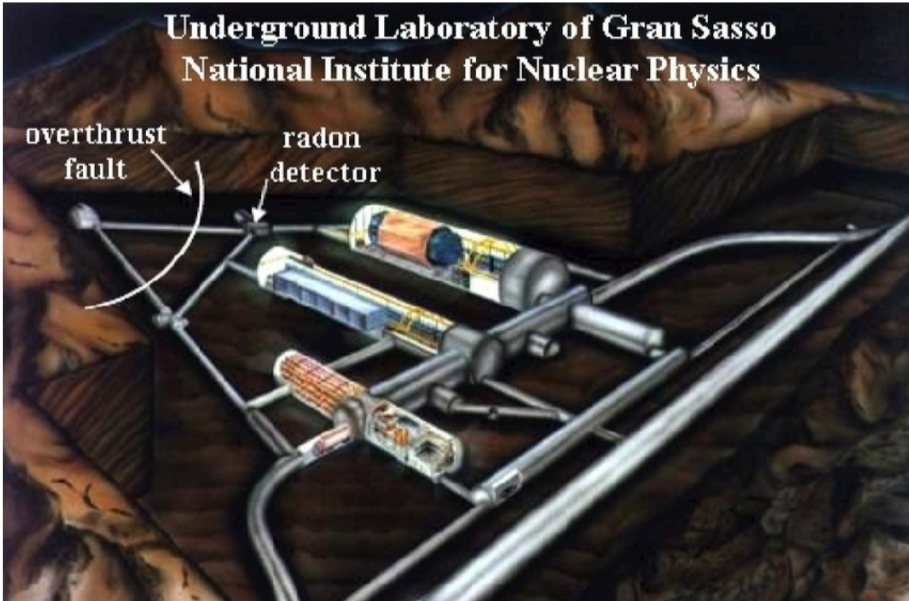
The continuous background can be reduced.



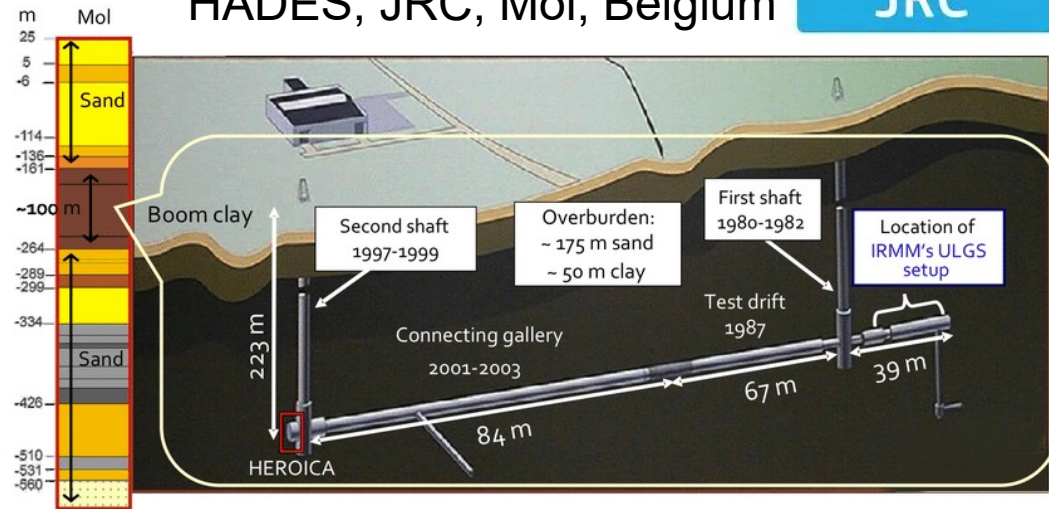


# Background at an underground site

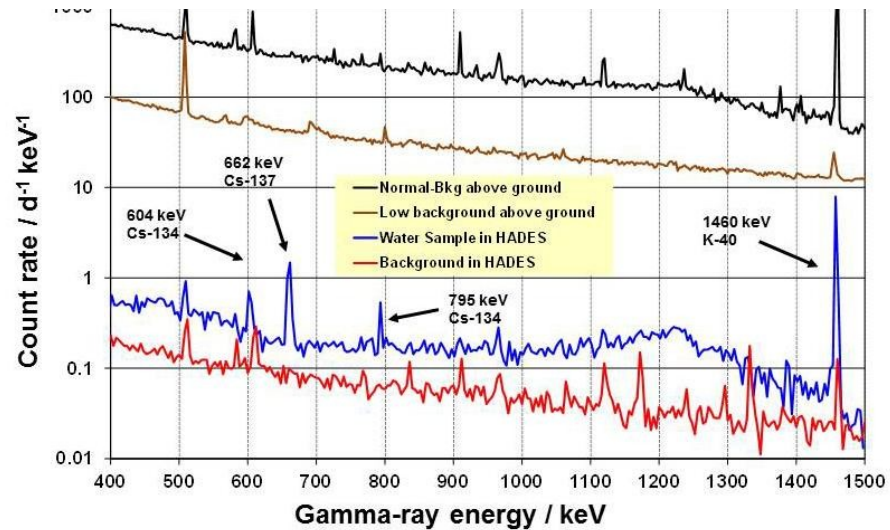
Reduction of cosmic-ray component of the background



HADES, JRC, Mol, Belgium



IAEA Marine Environment Laboratories, Monaco



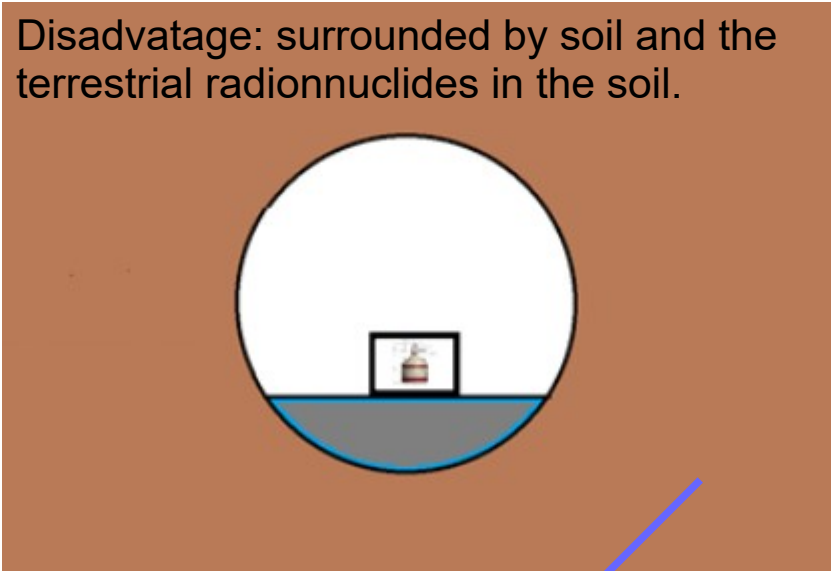
European Underground Laboratories Association - EUL



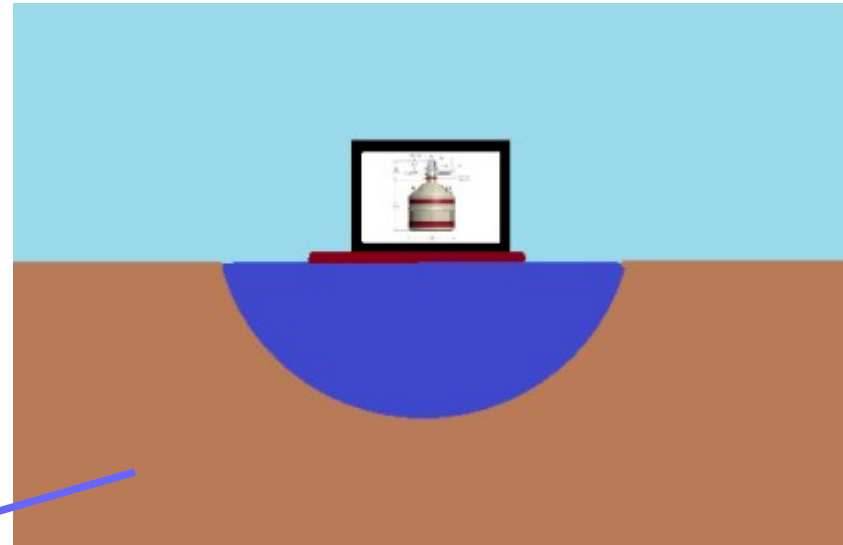
# How to reduce background: some fantasies

1. Go underground against cosmic-rays

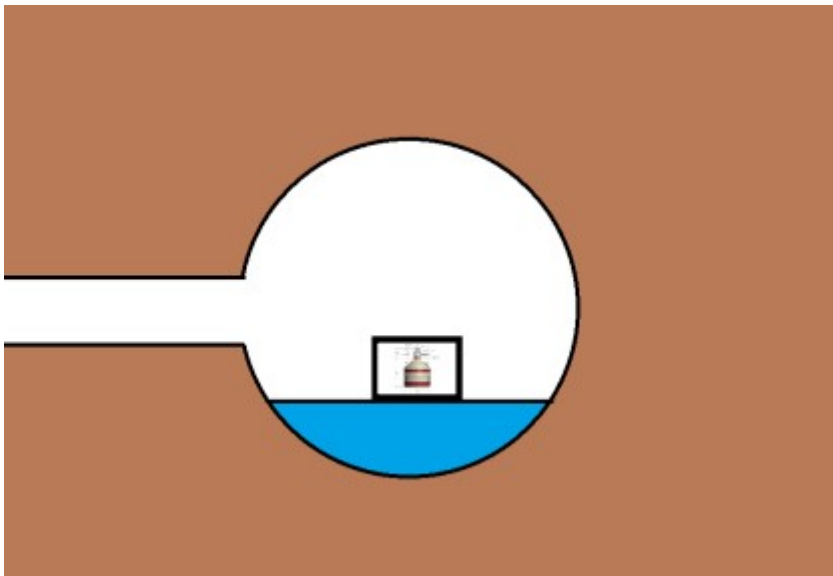
Disadvantage: surrounded by soil and the terrestrial radionuclides in the soil.



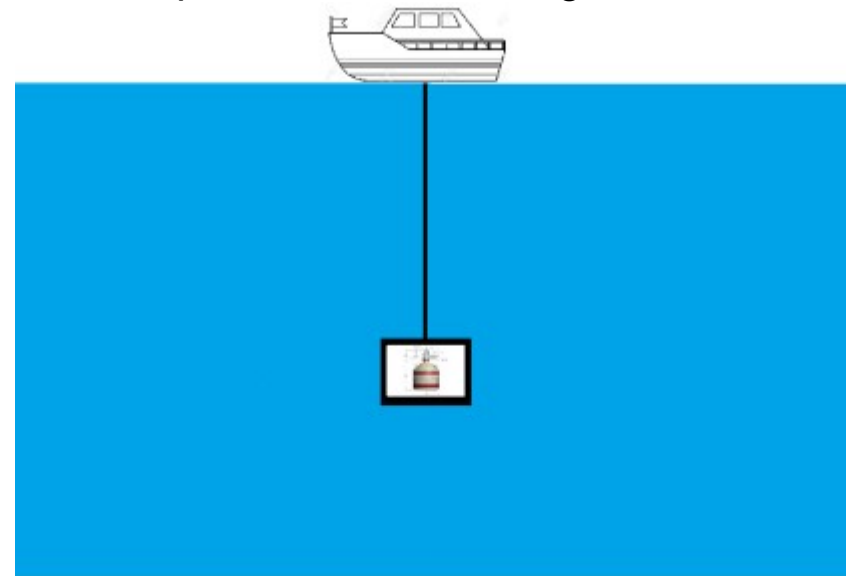
2. Over a lake: radiation from earth is shielded.



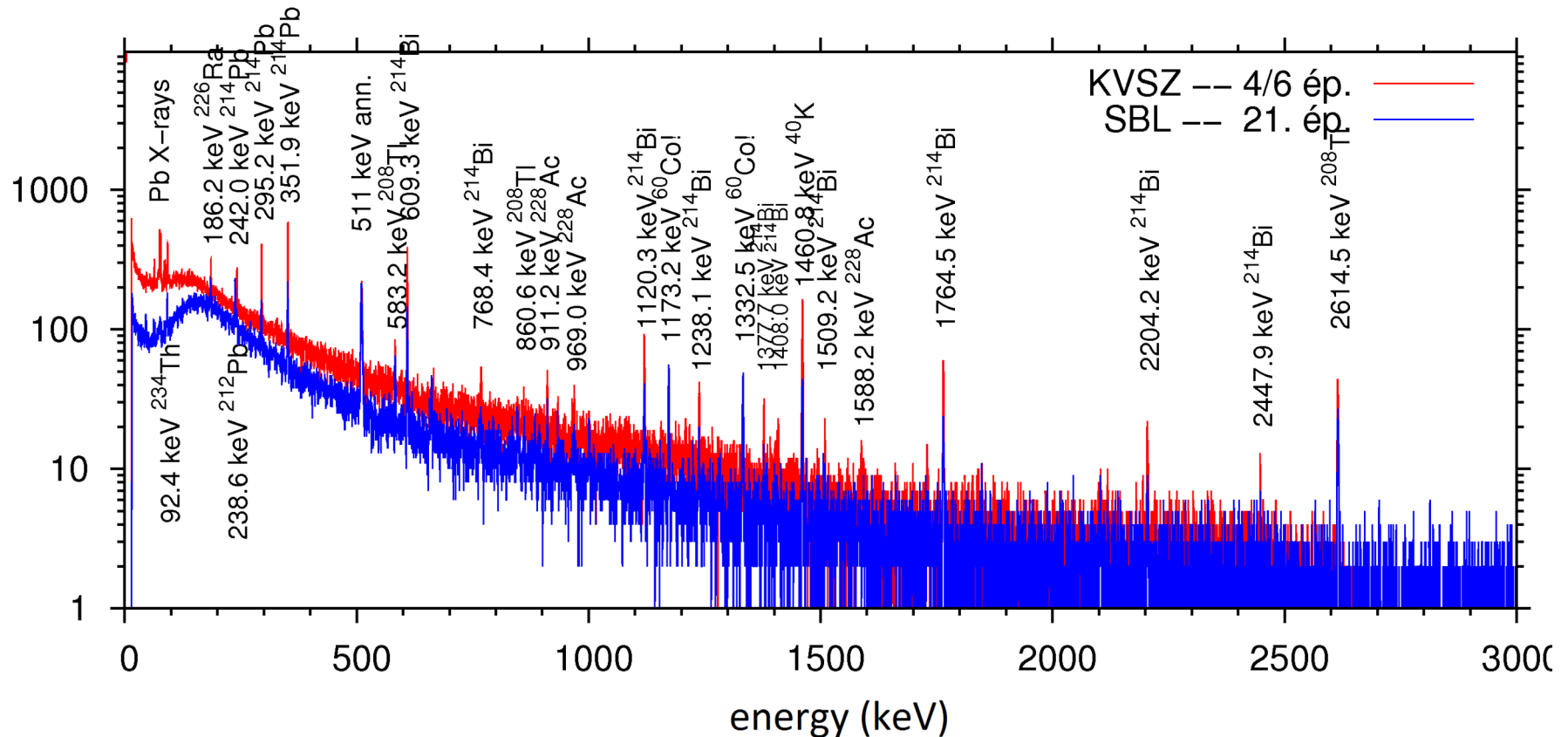
3. Combination of 1 & 2:  
Go underground over a lake in a cave.



4. Switch-off the radiation of earth: go underwater  
Water provides  $4\pi$  shielding.



# Thank you for your attention!



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