

Gamma Laboratory Risø

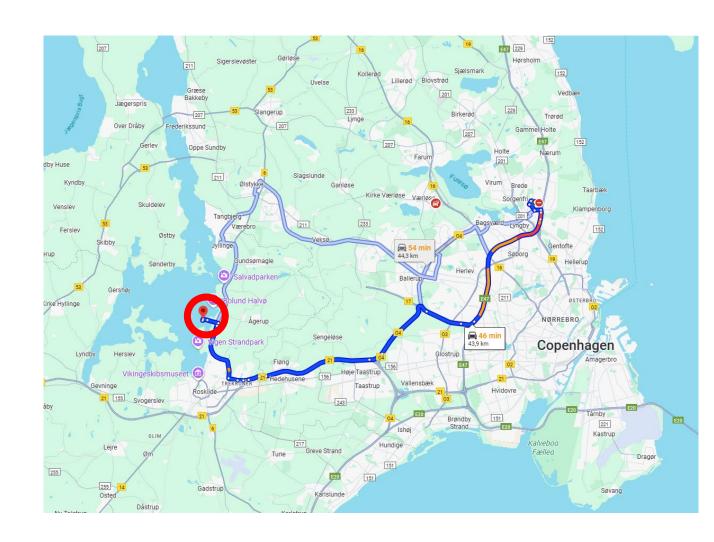
Guillaume Lutter, DTU NKS GammaAI 2025, 08-09 October 2025

09/10/2025 Technical University of Denmark



Radioecology and Tracer Studies (RTS)

- 1956-2006: Risø National Laboratory
- 2007-2011: Risø DTU
- 2012-2019: DTU Nutech
- 2020-2022: DTU Environment
- 2022-present: DTU Sustain





Radioecology and Tracer Studies (RTS)





Facilities

- 6 x Chemistry lab (22 fume hoods)
- 1 x seawater lab (2 fume hoods, 3 work stations)
- 1 x sample preparation building (2 fume hoods, 8 ovens, 3 drying cabinets)
- 16 x alpha spectrometers
- 12 x (low-bkg) gamma spectrometers
- 35 x low-bkg gas flow beta counters
- 2 x low-bkg LSC (Quantulus, Tricap)
- 1 x TDCR LSC (Hidex 300 SL)
- 1 x ICP-MS (Agilent 8800 ICP-QQQ)
- 1 x ICP-OES (Agilent 5800)

















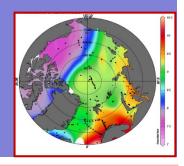


Main activities

Radioecology & Tracer study



Development of radioanalytical methods







Environment monitoring

Scientific advice



Scientific Advice (commercial service)



Analytical work under accreditation (ISO/IEC 17025:2005)

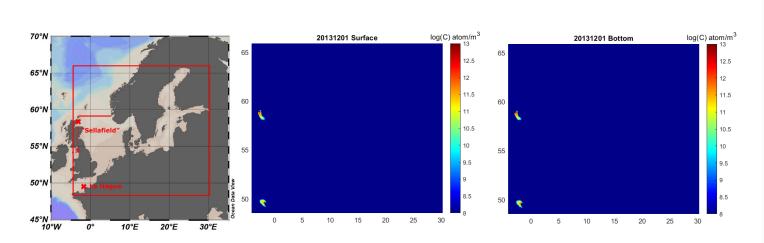
- Surveillance and waste characterization for <u>Danish Decommissioning</u>
- Commercial analysis for <u>nuclear decommissioning</u> abroad, industry (import/export) and other research institutes

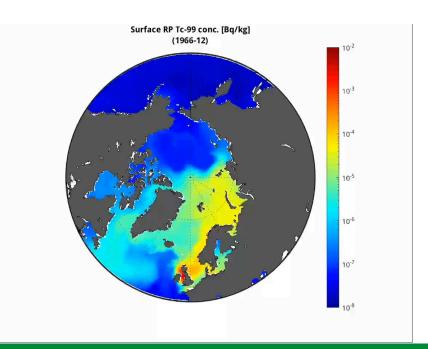
- Training on radiochemical analysis
- Consultancy in radiation protection, analytical method development, environmental monitoring, etc.



Radioecology and Tracer studies

- Geological dating (Pb-210, C-14)
- Soil erosion (Cs-137, Pu-239,240)
- Oceanographic studies (Tc-99, I-129, U-233,236, H-3)
- Sedimentation (Th-234, U-238, Pb-210, Pu-239, 240, Cs-137)
- Air pollution (Be-7,10, Pb-210, Po-210)







Monitoring of Environmental Radioactivity

Regions:

- Risø site
- Denmark

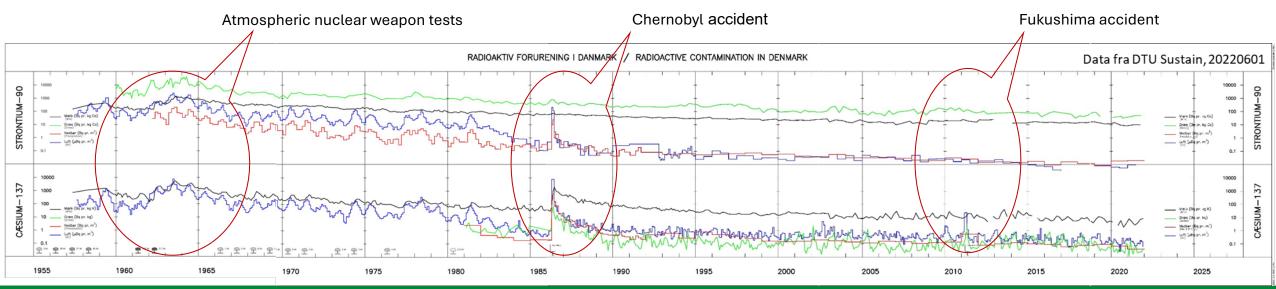
= Routine samples

- Greenland
- Faroe Islands

Sample type and radionuclides:

- Air, water, soil, vegetation, food
- y, ³H, ¹³⁷Cs, ⁹⁰Sr, ⁹⁹Tc, ^{239,240}Pu, ²³⁷Np
- 2000 analysis/year







Gamma-ray spectrometry laboratory

10 HPGe detectors

Type:

5 low background

6 ultra-low background

Geometry:

1 Well

4 Coaxial

5 Planar

Name	Geometry/Model	Entrance window	Relative Eff (%)
Det002	Coaxial/GEM-35190	Al	
Det003	Coaxial/GMX-33200-S	Be	33
Det006	Planar/ BE3830 ULB	Carbon Epoxy	35
Det007	Well/GCW5023/S ULB	Al	50
Det008	Planar/BE5030 ULB	Carbon Epoxy	48
Det009	Planar/ BE5030 ULB	Carbon Epoxy	48
Det010	Planar/ BE5030 ULB	Carbon Epoxy	48
Det011	Planar/BE5030 ULB	Carbon Epoxy	48
Det083	Coaxial/ GC6020	Al	64
Det952	Coaxial/ GMX-30200 LB	Ве	30

+ 2 Nal detectors



Gamma-ray spectrometry laboratory







Typical setup

• Liquid nitrogen cooling

• Standard shield: 10 cm low background Pb

+ few mm Cu or Cd

• Acquisition: 2 Mirion DSA-LX

2 Canberra AIM

6 Mirion LYNX-II

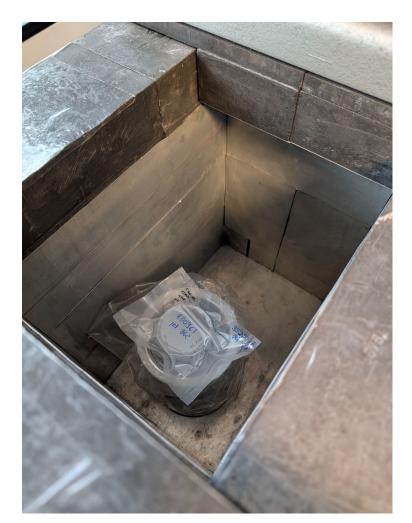
• Software: Mirion Genie 3.4





Typical setup









Full Energy Peak efficiency calibration

- > Calibration using a multinuclides from SI traceable solution
- > Efficiency transfer technique + coincidence summing corrections using EFFTRAN
- > Geometries:

Environmental samples:

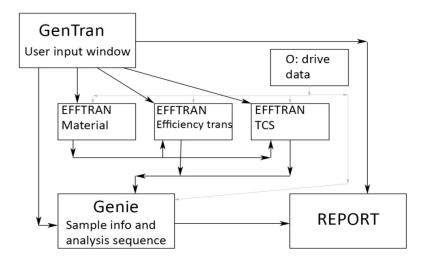
Efficiency calibration at different heights, except Marinelli





Sample analysis: GenTran

Data flow



EFFTRAN: efficiency transfer (geometry + self-absorption) and TCS correction

Genie2000: peak identification, background subtraction, nuclide identification in Analysis Sequence (using batch commands)

All data (calibrations, background spectra, detector description, ASF ...) on local O drive

GenTran - user interface for Genie2000/EFFTRAN based gamma analysis,
Nikola Markovic

NKS GammaSpec 2017

GUI running EFFTRAN & Genie in the background

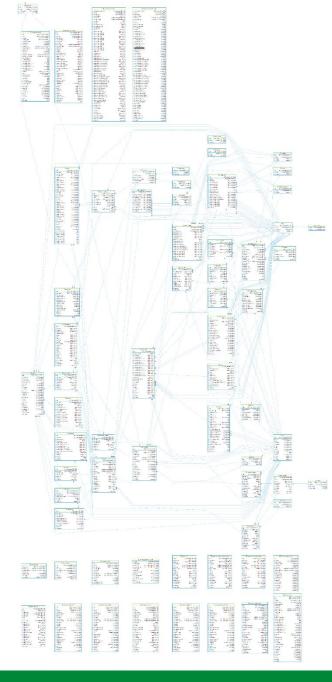
- → user select file & provide sample information
- → adjust material (density) and send to EFFTRAN
- → select FEP eff. calibration (closest calib. geometry)
- → ask EFFTRAN for efficiency transfer
- → ask EFFTRAN for TCS correction
- → send corrected FEP efficiencies to Genie
- → call Genie Analysis Sequence (peak, background, nuclide)
- → final check by user with 'Interactive Peak fit'
- → build a report



Sample database

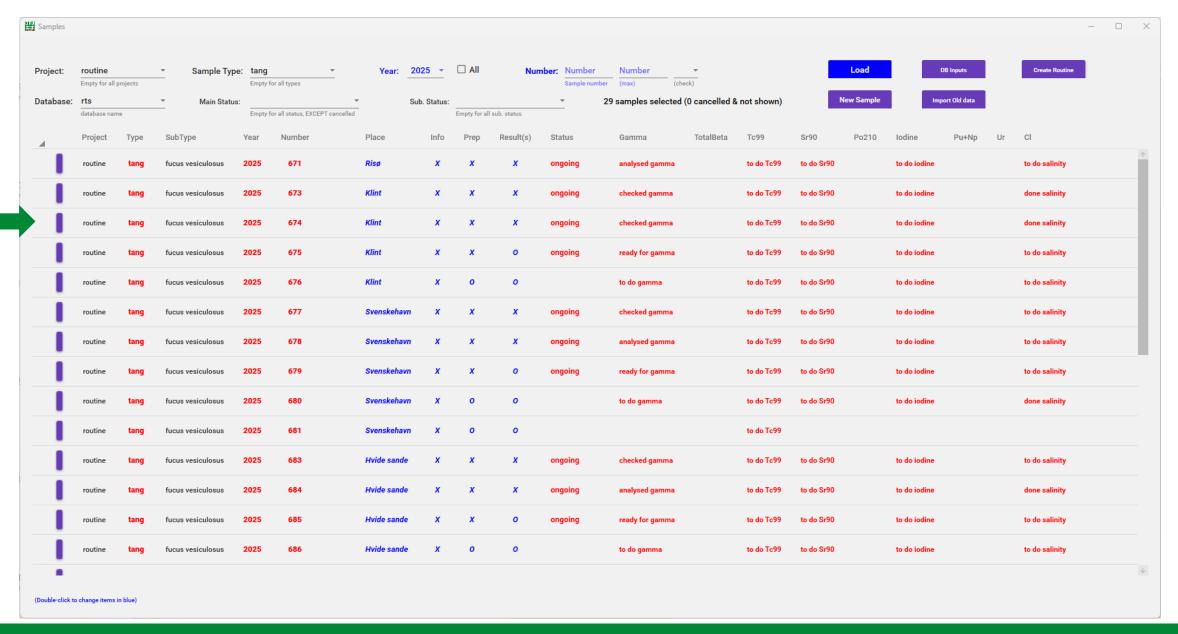
- All routine sample have a number YYYY-XXXX (L)
- A SQL database has been built to store:
- > sample information (type, collection date, amount,...)
- > sample preparation (process, container, amount in container, height,...)
- results from gamma-ray measurements, but also others (alpha, beta)

Interface to interact with the SQL database:
 GUI software written in C# + WPF



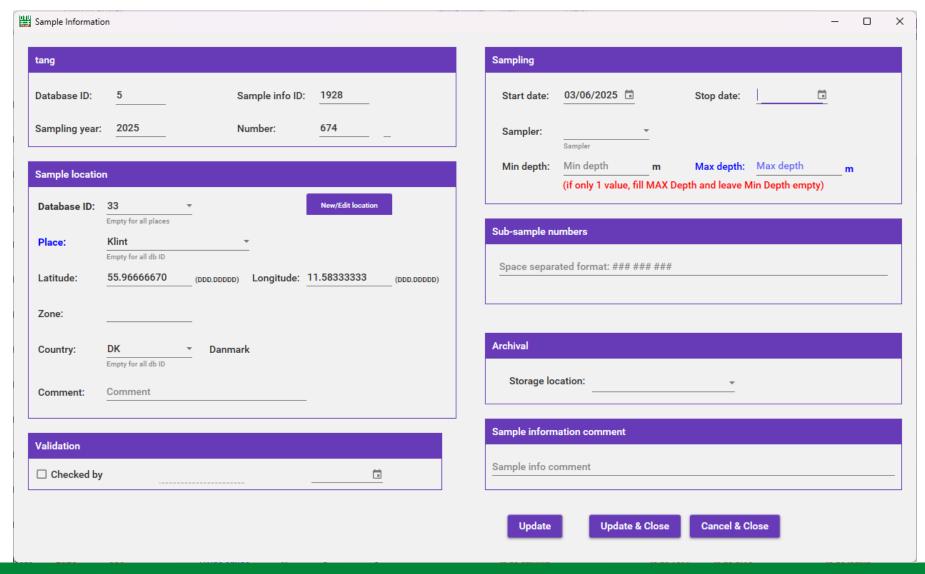


Sample registration



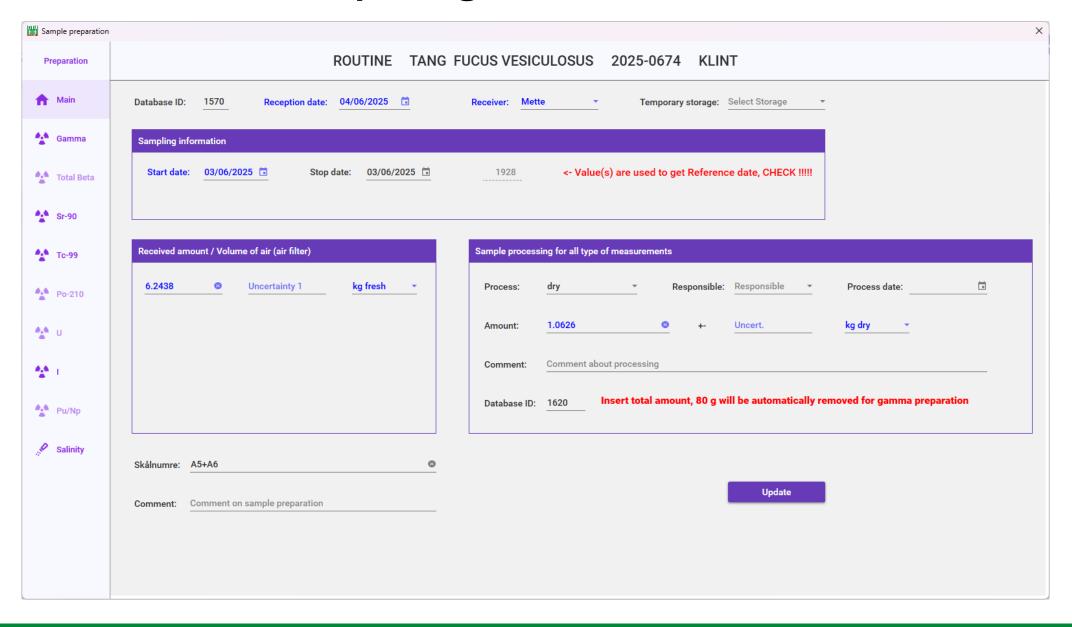


Sampling information



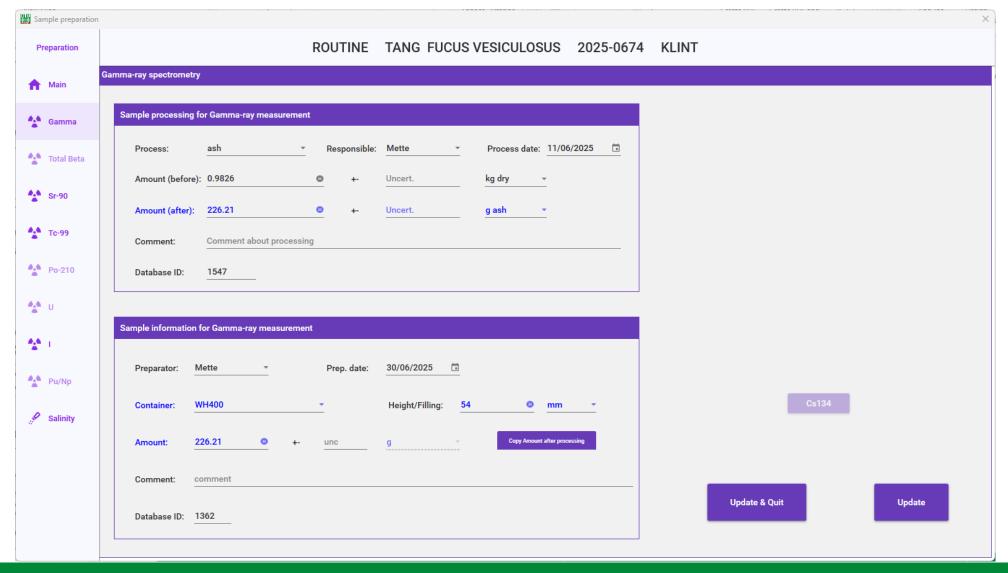


Sample registration at arrival



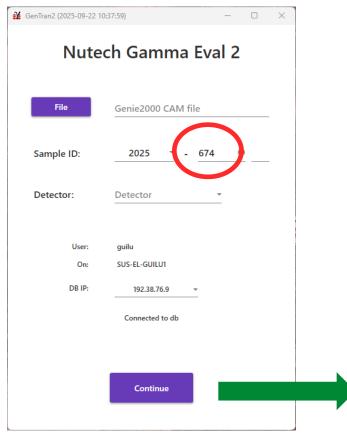


Sample preparation

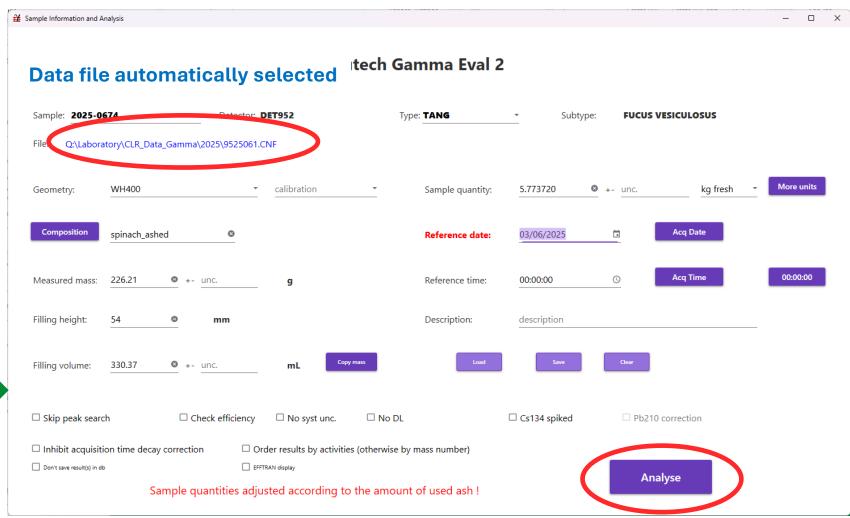




GenTran 2



Sample data from DB



The process is very similar to the original GenTran

Check + 'Analyse'



GenTran 2: Results



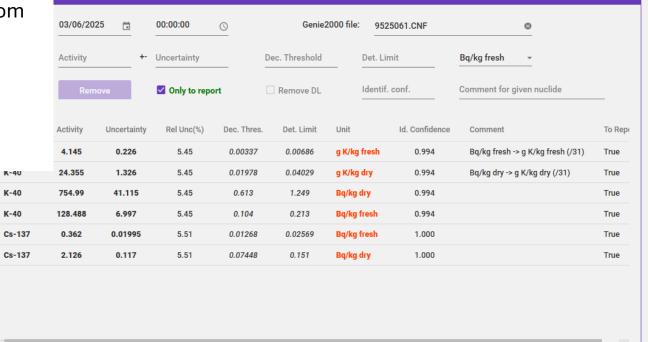
Analyst must check:

List of nuclides present and compare with similar samples or from previous years

(Excel file generate with different results in the database)

Then analyst can save the results in the database

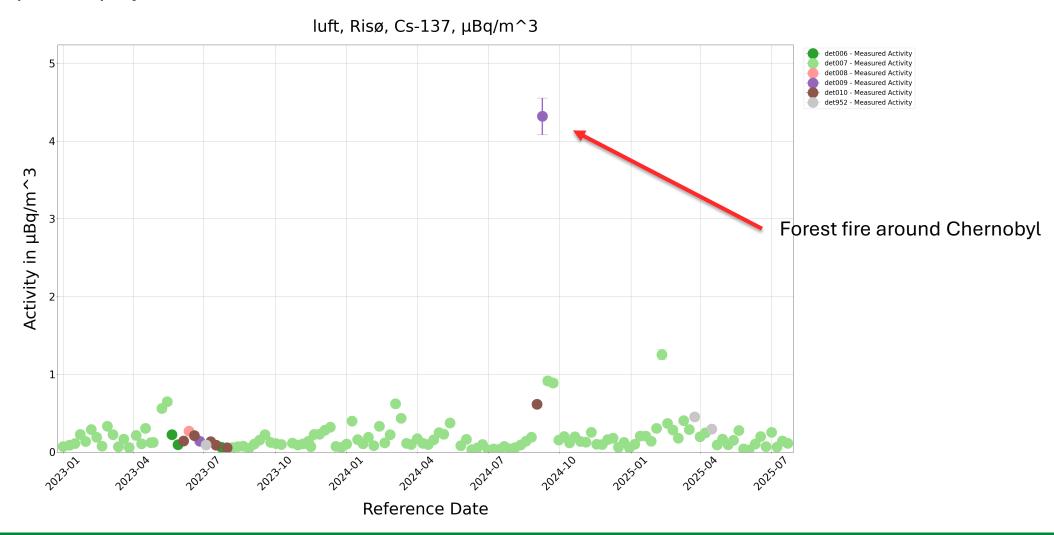






How to use data?

Basic python script to display data:





Special setup for special samples

→ None routine sample

Coaxial detector with 'high' background (Cs-137 contaminated)

Shield 10 cm Pb only

Wide space inside the shield:

30 cm x 30 cm x 40 cm

Sample holders







Special shield



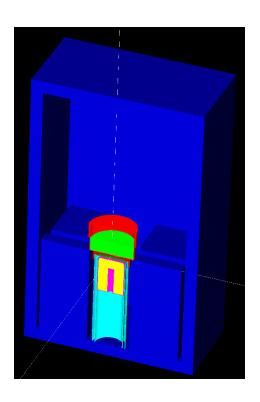


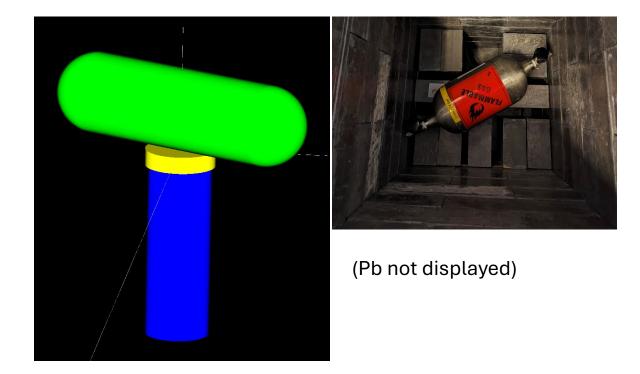




Special setup: Monte Carlo Model

- Based on EGSnrc
- Validated using point sources, multinuclides standard, previous proficiency test samples at different distances endcap-sample







Special setup: Monte Carlo performance, Gas bottle

Point source placed at the top of the sample

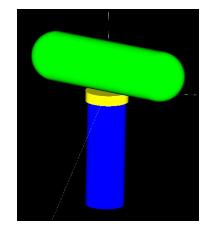
Relative differences between the experimental setup and the associated MC model:

• Cs-137 point source: -3%

• Co-60 point source: 0.2%

• Ba-133 point source: -7%

• Ra-226 point source: -15%







Future

• Increase/improve measurement capacity ©

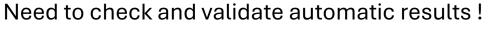
GenTran 3:

GenTran 2 with command line

→ automatic analysis

Software partly written and test started

BUT



Include possibily of 'detection' of none usual nuclides

Traditional check by software?

Check using local AI?

(Still) all samples need to be checked by the responsible after analysis?

