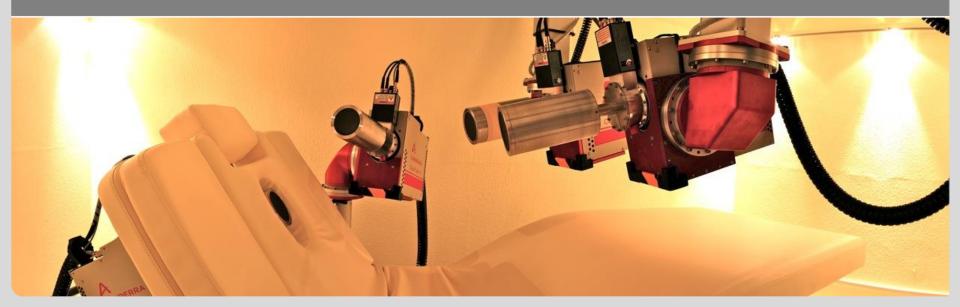


Design and Setup of a New HPGe Detector Based Body Counter Capable of Detecting Also Low Energy Photon Emitters

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INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL – DEPT. RADIATION PROTECTION RESEARCH



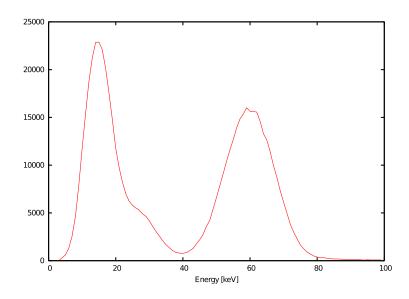
www.kit.edu

Why This PhD?



A body counter was already there! We couldn't see

- what we wanted
- how we wanted



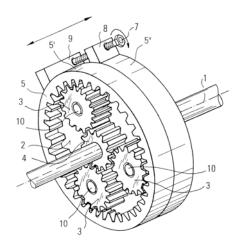


Solution



Sharper "glasses"





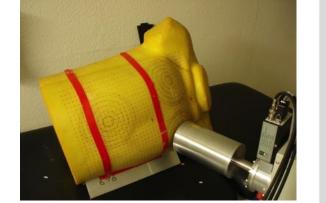
New mechanics

Why Scientific Project?

Try and fail? too slow!

Systematic approach: Monte Carlo simulations

Physical system based on the calculations





Institute for Nuclear Waste Disposal

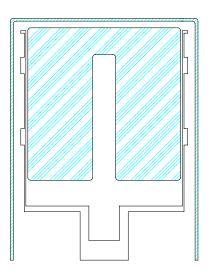
Dept. Radiation Protection Research

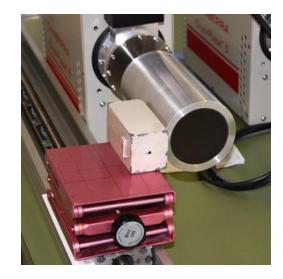


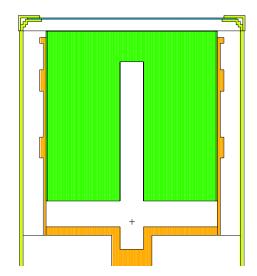


The Beginning: a Custom Monte Carlo Model

- Accurate results only with accurate models
- Monte Carlo models built from
 - Datasheet
 - Measurements
 - Manual correction
- Final model accuracy: 5%







Partial- and Whole Body Counter



- Goal: lowest detection limit
 - Low background counts
 - High detection efficiency
- Systematic approach
 - No try and fail
 - Monte Carlo simulations as tool
- Same method for different systems
 - PBC: simplified, just photon fluxes
 - WBC: standard deviation too

Partial-Body: Mostly Surfaces



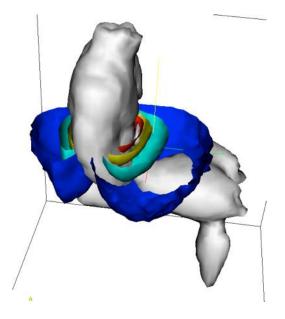
Lower complexity than WBC case

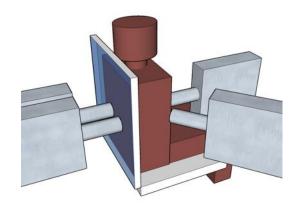
Test bed for the new method

Simulations to define

- highest-flux regions
- Compton background

Detectors placed accordingly





WBC: More than Fluxes

- Goal: uniform (high!) detection efficiency
- Different sets: organ / nuclide / phantom
 Photon fluxes tracked in space:

 $p_i(x, y, z)$

Results grouped appropriatelyAverage and std. deviation calculated:

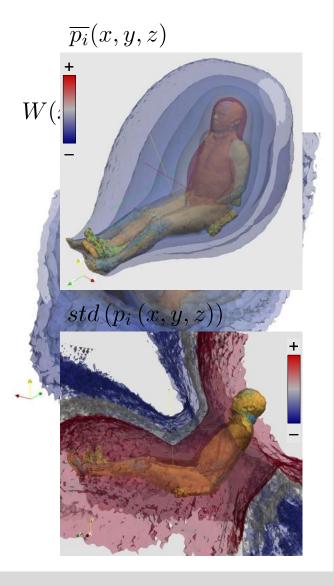
 $\overline{p_i}(x, y, z) \qquad std\left(p_i\left(x, y, z\right)\right)$

Two values merged:

8

$$W(x, y, z) = a \cdot \overline{p_i}(x, y, z) + b \cdot std(p_i(x, y, z))$$





The Final WBC Configuration

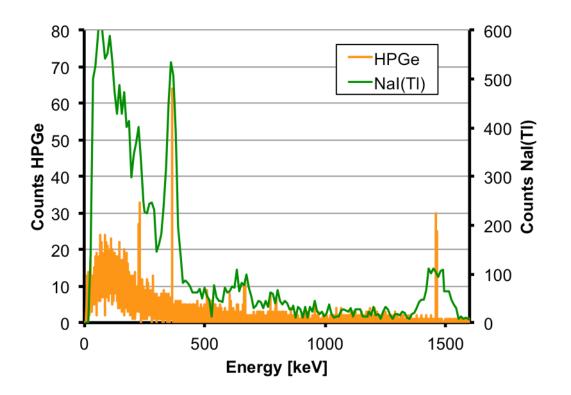




A Test Case: the Fukushima Accident



- Different subjects measured with both old and new system
- Only one contamination case detected (0.1 mSv)
- Identification possible only with HPGe system



Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

Summary

- Upgrade/redesign of a PBC/WBC
- Simulations instead of measurements/tests
- Significant time savings

PBC as test scenario for more complex WBC simulations
 Theoretical results confirmed by final measurements

New system already better performing than old one
 Further optimizations possible



Thanks for your attention!

and don't forget to book your own measurement!

12 30.07.2015 Dr. Olaf Marzocchi Design and Setup of a New HPGe Detector Based Body Counter Institute for Nuclear Waste Disposal Dept. Radiation Protection Research