

Investigation of metrological characteristics of Whole Body Spectrometer

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Introduction

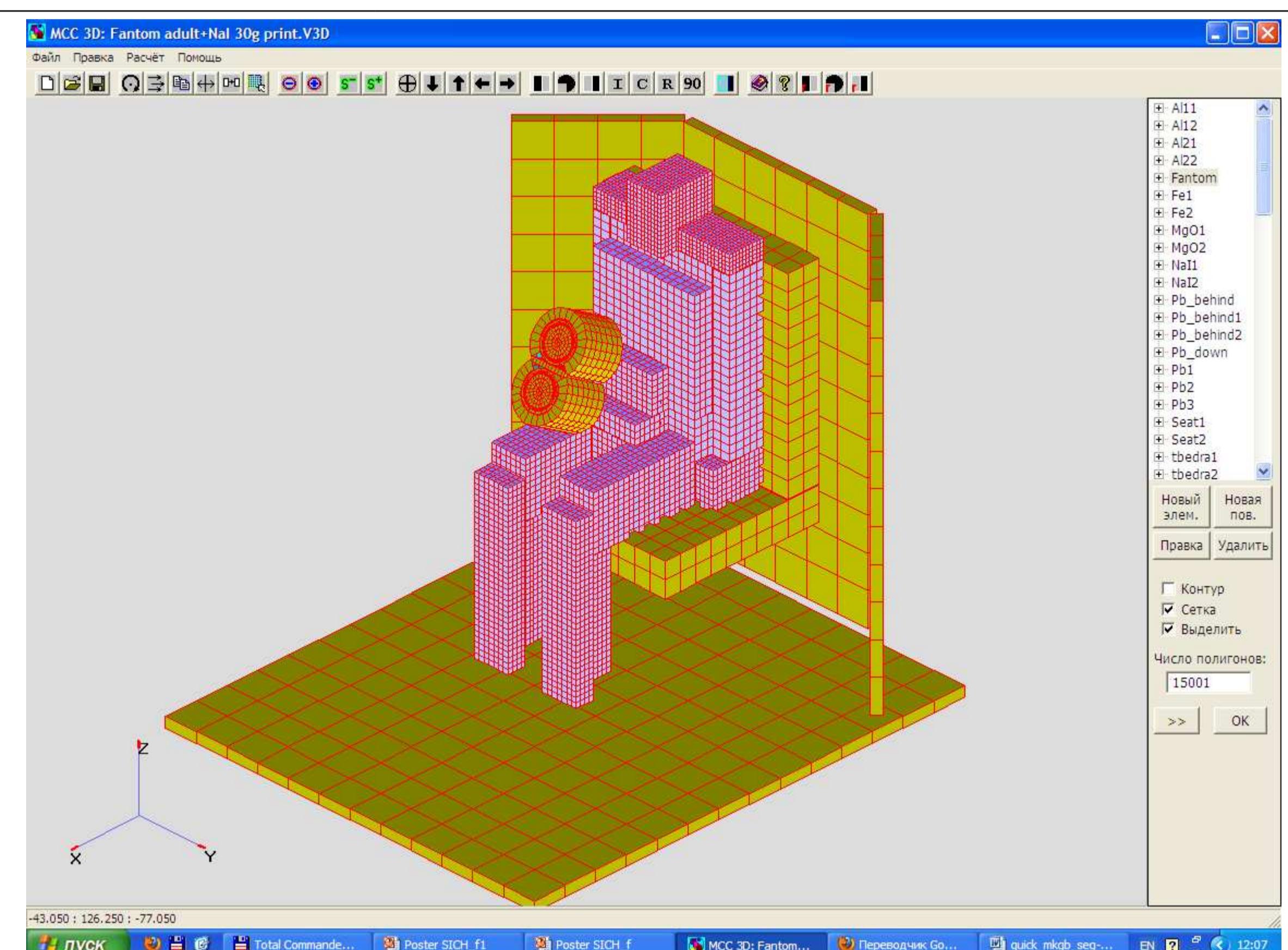
- Whole Body Spectrometer SEG-10P (STC "RADEC") with two 80x80 mm NaI(Tl) crystals
- Phantom of human body (baby 12 kg, teenager 27 kg, adult 70 kg)
- Monte-Carlo code MCC3D (Russia)

Objectives

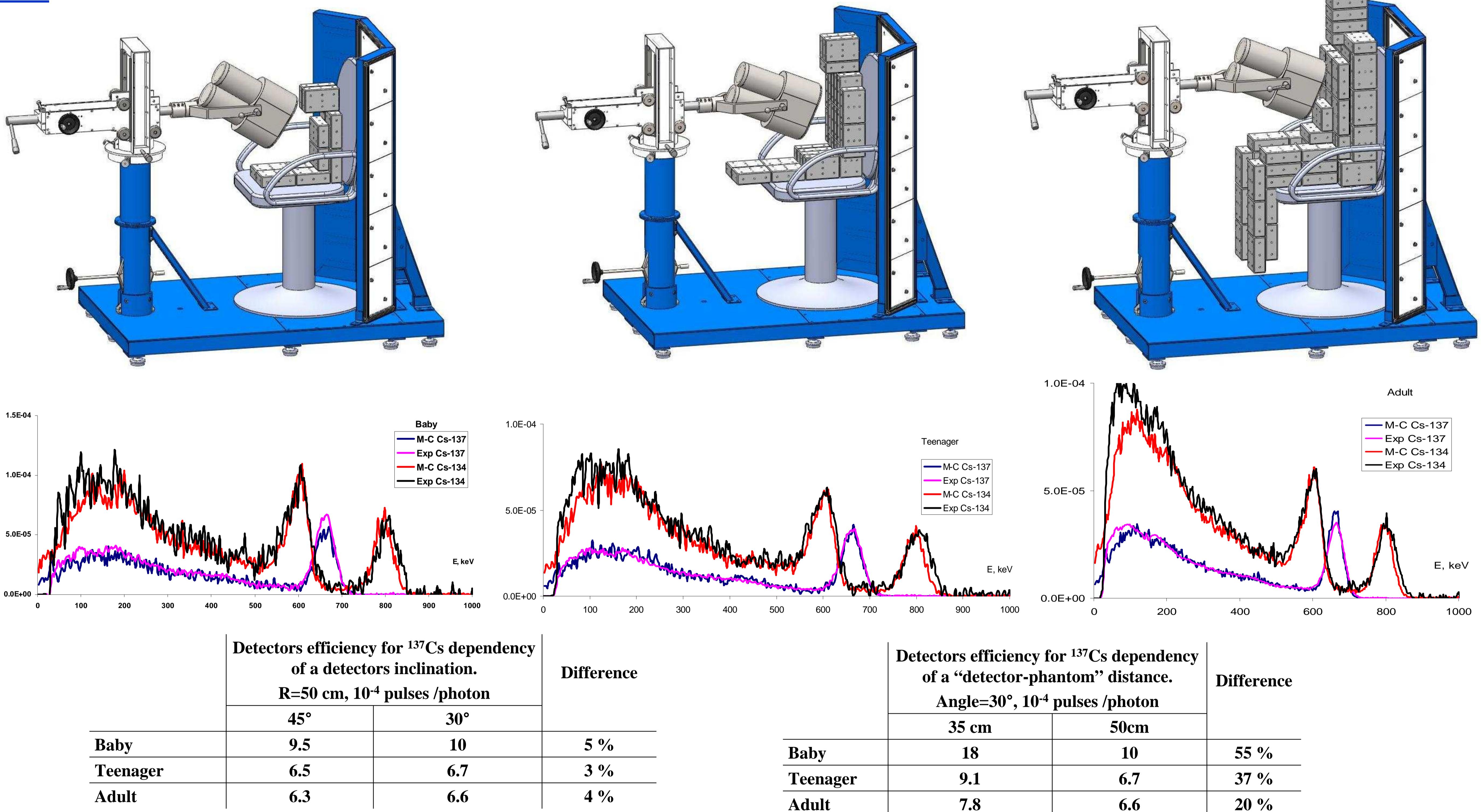
- The ^{137}Cs and ^{134}Cs registration efficiency
- Minimum detectable activity
- Detectors inclination influence
- "Phantom – detector" distance influence
- Background protection (Pb 3 mm) influence
- Uncertainty of result

Methods

- Simulation of the ^{137}Cs and ^{134}Cs spectra by Monte-Carlo code with different inclination and "phantom-detector" distances
- Experimental and calculated results comparison



Results



Discussion

- The Monte-Carlo method allows to calculate ^{137}Cs and ^{134}Cs registration efficiency with an $U_c=20\%$ ($k=2$).
- Minimum detectable activity 200 Bq for ^{137}Cs and 360 Bq for ^{134}Cs during 20 min.
- Detectors inclination influence is insignificant (<5%).
- Accuracy of the phantom-detector distance determination should be less than 5 cm for baby, 10 cm for teenager and 15 cm for adult person.
- Background protection of the phantom reduces the influence of natural radionuclides to negligibly small values.

Conclusions

- Method of calibration of Whole Body Spectrometer by Monte-Carlo method without ionizing radiation sources was developed.
- Requirements for operating conditions of Whole Body Spectrometer were settled.
- Accessible uncertainty of the results were evaluated.
- The results obtained are in good coincidence with the computation results.
- Monte-Carlo method allows to calculate spectrometer efficiency for other radionuclides.