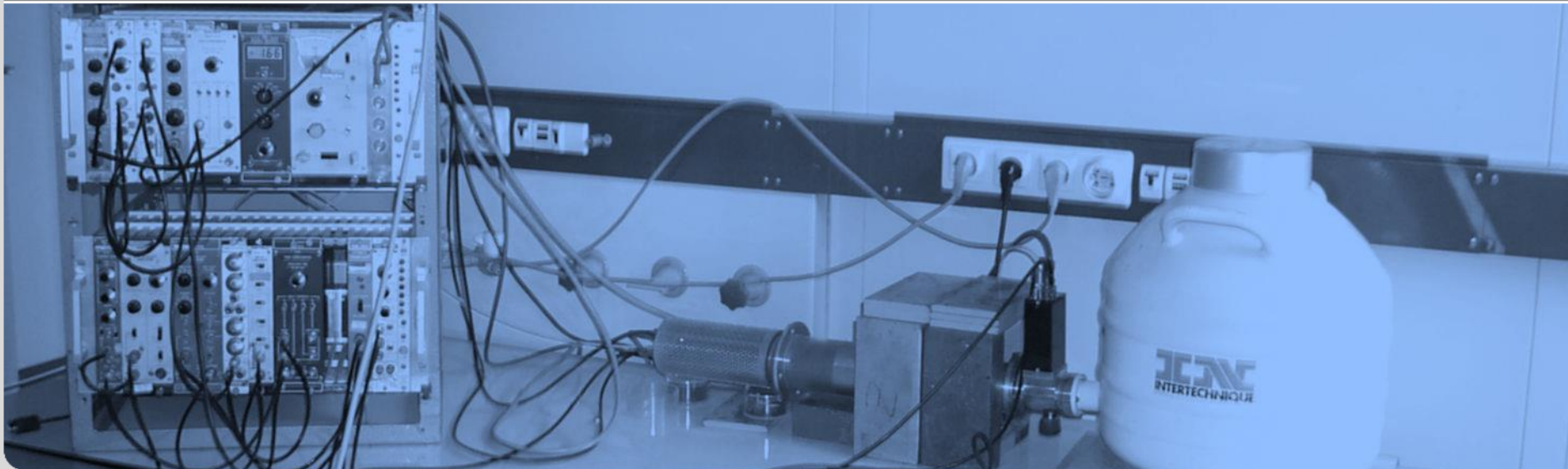


Modern Physics Lab Course: Nuclear and Particle Physics Radiation Safety Instructions

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Goal of the radiation safety instructions

- **Basic principles and legal regulations**
- **Assessment of the radiation hazards in the lab course**
- **Behaviour to minimize radiation exposure**
- **Mandatory rules for the execution of the experiments in the lab-rooms F2-19...22**

Radiation safety instructions

- **Required by law in §38 StrlSchV**

(http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/bundesrecht/strlschv_2001/gesamt.pdf)

- **The safety instructions has to be repeated once a year**
- **Every student and tutor has to sign a list to confirm the participation at the radiation safety instructions.**
- **Those who could not attend the general safety instructions have to have the safety instructions before the start of the first nuclear physics experiment.**

Basics: measured quantities

■ **Activity** $A = dN/dt$ [Bq] [Bequerel]

old units: 1 $\mu\text{Ci} = 37\,000$ Bq (number of decays per second)

■ **Absorbed dose** $D = dE/dm$ [Gy] [Gray]

(absorbed energy per kg of absorbing mass: 1 Gy = 1 J/kg)

■ **Equivalent dose** $H = Q \cdot D$ [Sv] [Sievert]

with a biological weighting factor Q

- $Q = 1$ for β and γ
- $Q = 2 \dots 20$ for neutrons
- $Q = 20$ for α

■ **Dose rate** [Sv/h] [Sievert/h]

Basics: types of radiation

- We distinguish 4 types of radiation, interacting differently with matter:
 - n: neutrons
 - α : helium nuclei
 - β : electrons und positrons
 - γ : gammas (electro-magnetic radiation)

- Radiation of radioactive sources is dangerous for its **ionizing effect**
 - ⇒ damage or transformation of essential cell molecules

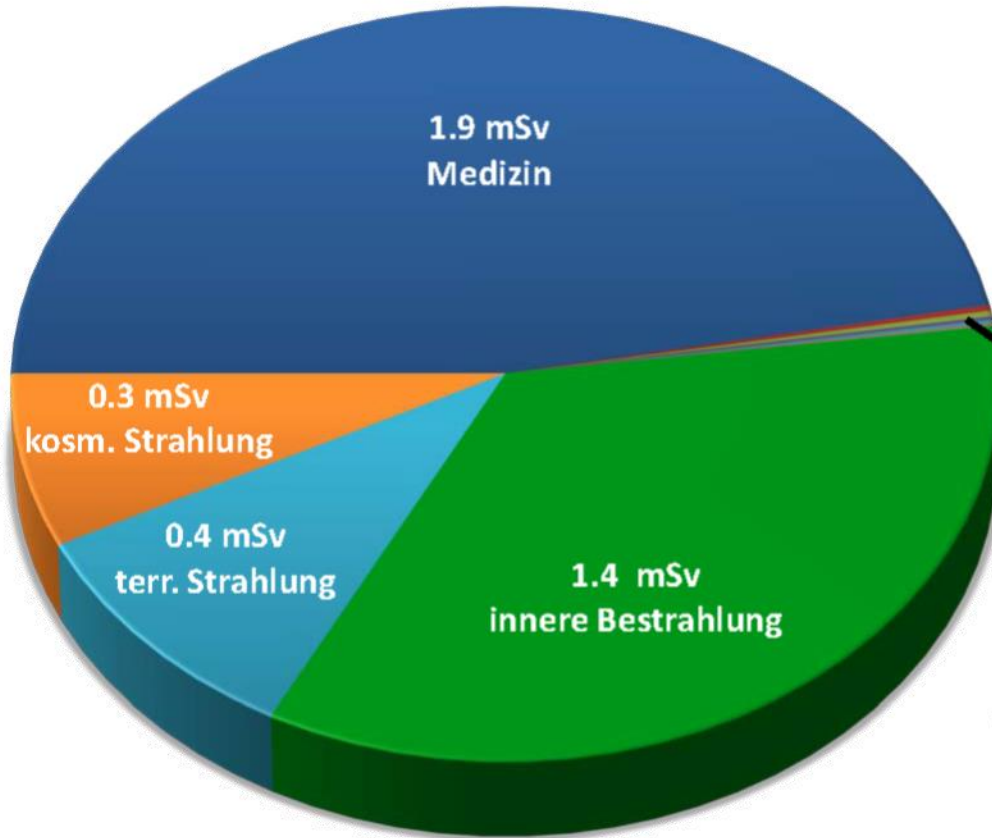
Radiation damage

- **Stochastic damage (no threshold)**
 - risk of cancer: $\sim 5\%/Sv$ (latency ~ 8 years)
 - risk of inherited defects: $\sim 1\%/Sv$ (up to 2nd generationen)
(natural and medical radiation exposure ~ 4 mSv/a)

- **Deterministic damage (threshold: ~ 250 mSv)**
 - irradiation in a short time span
 - massiv destruction of cells in the tissue
 - full body irradiation: e.g. bone marrow, inner organs
 - partial irradiation: e.g. erythema, cataract
 - acute radiation sickness: > 1000 mSv
 - lethal dose: ~ 7000 mSv

Average radiation exposition $\approx 4 \text{ mSv/a}$

zivilisatorische Strahlenexposition $\approx 1.9 \text{ mSv}$



natürliche Strahlenexposition $\approx 2.1 \text{ mSv}$

- 1.9 mSv: Medizin
 - 0.01 mSv: Industrie
 - 0.01 mSv: Tschernobyl
 - 0.005 mSv: Kernwaffentests
 - 0.005 mSv: Flugreisen
 - 0.002 mSv: Beruf
 - 0.002 mSv: fossile Energieträger
 - 0.001 mSv: Kernkraftwerke
 - 0.001 mSv: Industrieprodukte
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- 1.4 mSv: innere Bestrahlung
 - 0.4 mSv: terrestrische Strahlung
 - 0.3 mSv: kosmische Strahlung

Example: medical applications

■ X-ray diagnostics

method of examin.	effective dose
dental X-ray	< 0.01 mSv
mammography	0.4 – 0.6 mSv
lumbar spine	0.8 – 1.8 mSv
CT head	2 – 4 mSv
stomage	6 – 12 mSv
CT abdomen	10 – 25 mSv
arteriography	10 – 20 mSv

■ Nuclear medicine (scintigraphy)

examined organ	effective dose
thyroid gland	ca. 1 mSv
skeleton, marrow	5 - 10 mSv
tumor	10 - 30 mSv

■ radiotherapy

specific destruction of tumor cells
several Sv!
 (usually partial body dose)

Statutory regulations

Areas with different access authorization (2000 h/a):

- **monitored in-plant area (> 1 mSv/a) (PIII)**
- controlled area (> 6 mSv/a)
- off-limits area (> 3 mSv/h)

Group of persons with different monitoring standards:

- occupationally rad. exposed persons of category A ($H < 20$ mSv/a)
- occupationally rad. exposed persons of category B ($H < 6$ mSv/a)
- **occupationally not exposed persons ($H < 1$ mSv/a) (PIII)**
- adolescents and general public ($H < 1$ mSv/a)
- **the radiation safety officer has to be informed about pregnancies**

Limits for the lab course: $H < 1$ mSv/a

- **2 days in the lab ≈ 40 μ Sv**
- 1 flight Frankfurt – New York ≈ 50 μ Sv
- natural radiation exposure $\approx 2,1$ mSv/a = 6 μ Sv/d

Practical radiation protection

■ ALARA – principle (As Low As Reasonably Achievable)

■ Distance to the source as large as possible

- dose rate decreases with $1/r^2$
- hold gamma-source at the „cold end“
- hold the beta-source only at the rim, point unshielded area away from your body



■ Shielding

- charged particles (p, e): finite range
- neutral particles (n, γ): exponential law
- lead shielding in front of the setup
- return unused sources to the „lead castle“



■ Minimize time close to the source

- dose proportional to the time



Shielding of charged particles

α -particles

particle-energy in MeV	Range in		
	air	muscle tissue	Al
1	0.3 cm	4 μm	2 μm
3	1.6 cm	16 μm	11 μm
4	2.5 cm	31 μm	16 μm
6	4.6 cm	56 μm	30 μm
8	7.4 cm	91 μm	48 μm

β -particles

particle-energy in MeV	Range in		
	air	muscle- tissue	Al
0.1	0.1 m	0.2 mm	0.1 mm
0.5	1.2 m	1.9 mm	0.6 mm
1.0	3.1 m	4.8 mm	1.5 mm
2.0	7.1 m	11 mm	4.1 mm
5.0	27.8 m	28 mm	9.9 mm

finite range in matter

Shielding of neutral particles

gamma radiation $D(x) = D(0) \cdot 2^{-x/x_{1/2}}$

material	half-thickness in cm for gamma energies of:				
	0.1 MeV	0.5 MeV	1 MeV	5 MeV	10 MeV
water	4.2	7.2	9.9	23.1	31.6
concrete	1.8	3.4	4.7	10.3	12.9
iron	0.26	1.1	1.5	2.8	3.0
lead	0.012	0.42	0.89	1.4	1.2

- Photo effect
- Compton effekt
- Pair production

Neutrons

- fast Neutrons: scattering on hydrogen atoms
- thermal neutrons: capture on cadmium, boron, water,... (n – γ)
- gamma absorption

Mandatory rules for the lab rooms

- access to rooms F2-19...22 is only permitted to students **conducting experiments** in the lab
- **pen dosimeters** have to be carried in rooms F2-19...22 in order to control the personal dose
(enter the reading into the list at the beginning and end of the day)
- radioactive sources are **fetches by the tutors** from the bunker, and brought back after use
- **eating, drinking and smoking are prohibited** in the rooms F2-19...22
- when leaving the lab rooms use the **radiation-monitor**



Radioactive sources

beta sources

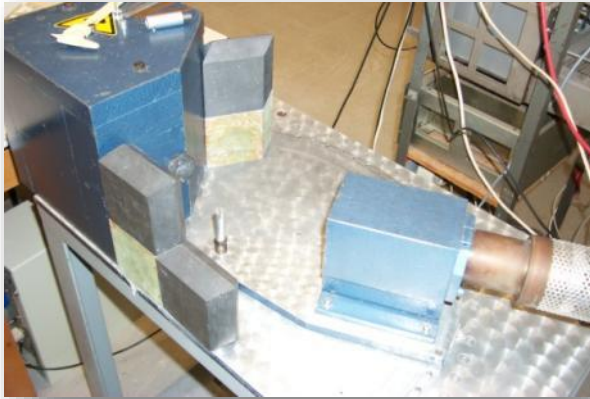


gamma sources

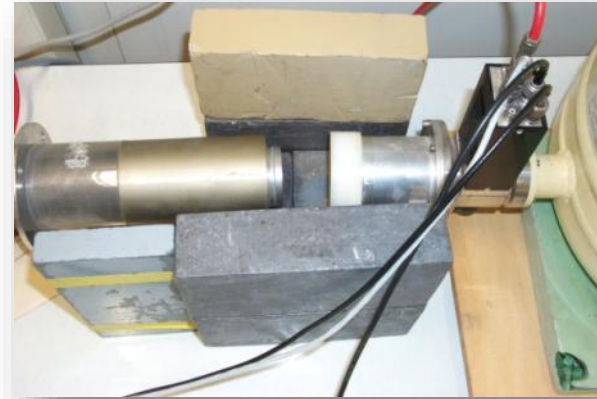


Experiments

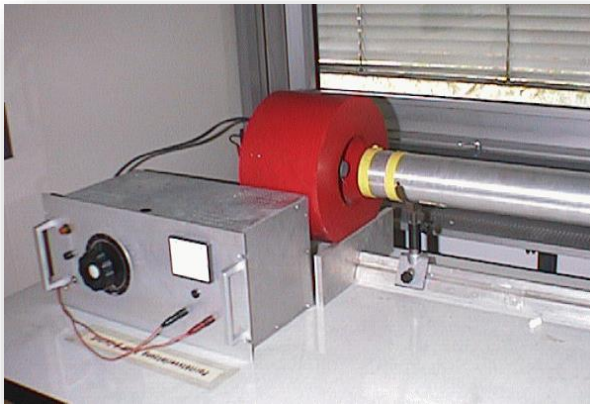
■ Compton effect



■ Gamma-spectroscopy



■ Parity violation

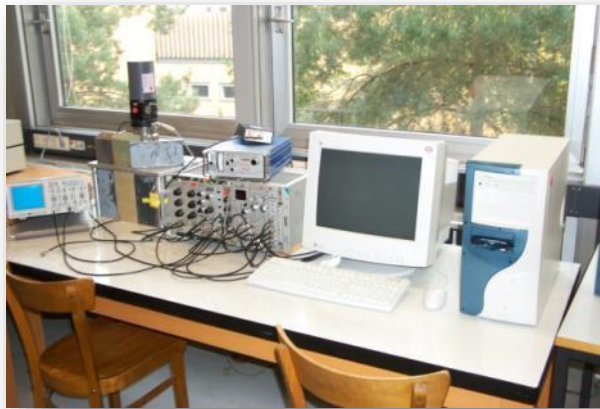


■ Si strip detector



Experiments

■ Mößbauer effect



■ Neutron diffusion



■ „Lead Castle“



■ Dosimeter list !



Radiation Safety Instructions

Radiation safety instructions for the lab (in German):

- “Blue Book” (Description of experiments, ILIAS)
- Radiation safety directive in the appendix of the blue book

Please, sign the list of participants.