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Dzheleпов Laboratory of Nuclear Problems
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***Project: Radiation protection and safety of
radiation sources***

Presented by

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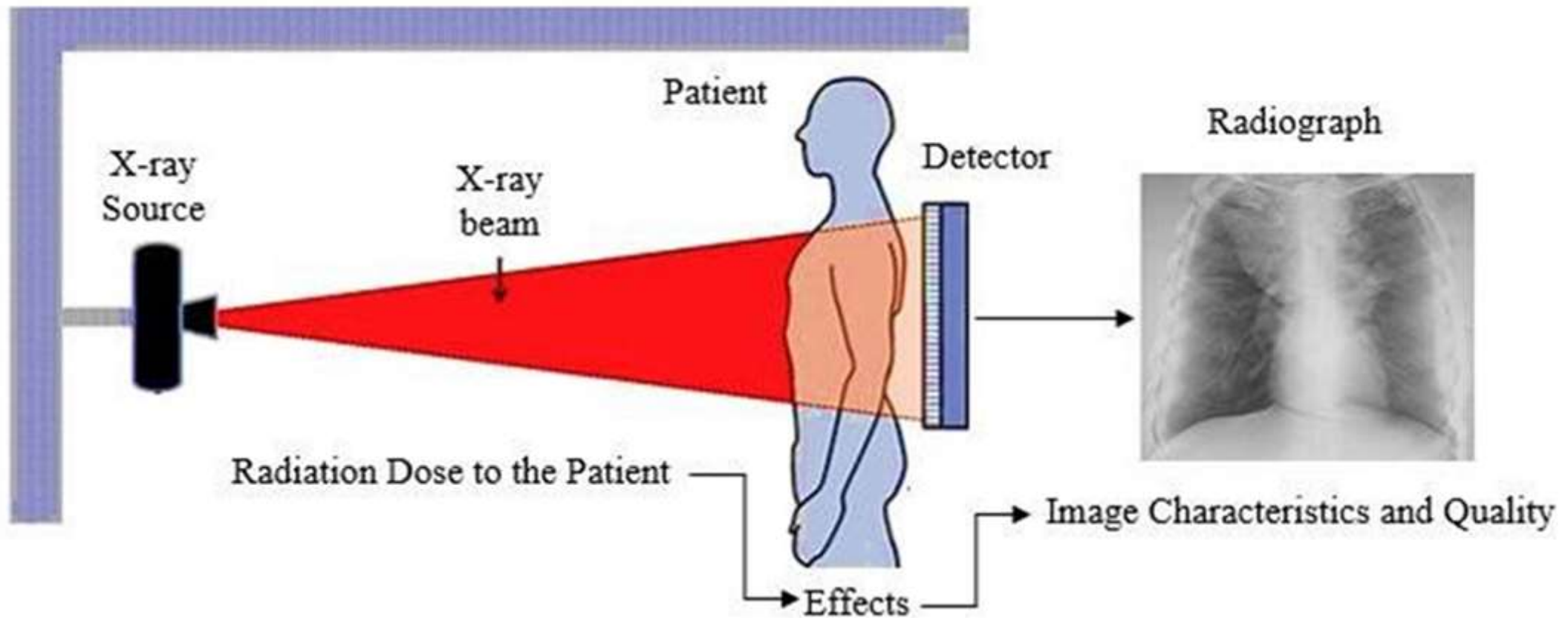
Aim

- Sound basis in radiation protection and the safety of radiation sources
- To provide the necessary practical skills and basic tools in the radiation protection field.
- Objectives :
 - Different types of radiation sources, and detection of radiation
 - Identifying unknown sources by using energy calibration curve
 - Calculating the resolution
 - Determining the attenuation coefficient for different materials

Scientific Problem

- A detector is a device used to detect electromagnetic waves or radiation.
- Medical imaging has experienced a revolution due to advancements in precise, less intrusive, and faster equipment. Designing a system requires considering various requirements, such as detector type, size, and contrast resolution, to analyse desired applications.
- Photon counting spectral detectors (PCSDs) require rapid and accurate energy calibration in order to identify and characterize bio-components or contrast agents in tissues. It is well known that using the x-ray tube voltage as a reference for energy calibration is an efficient way.

Application: medical imaging system



EQUIPMENT DISCRIPTION



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X-ray:

Hmmatsu company

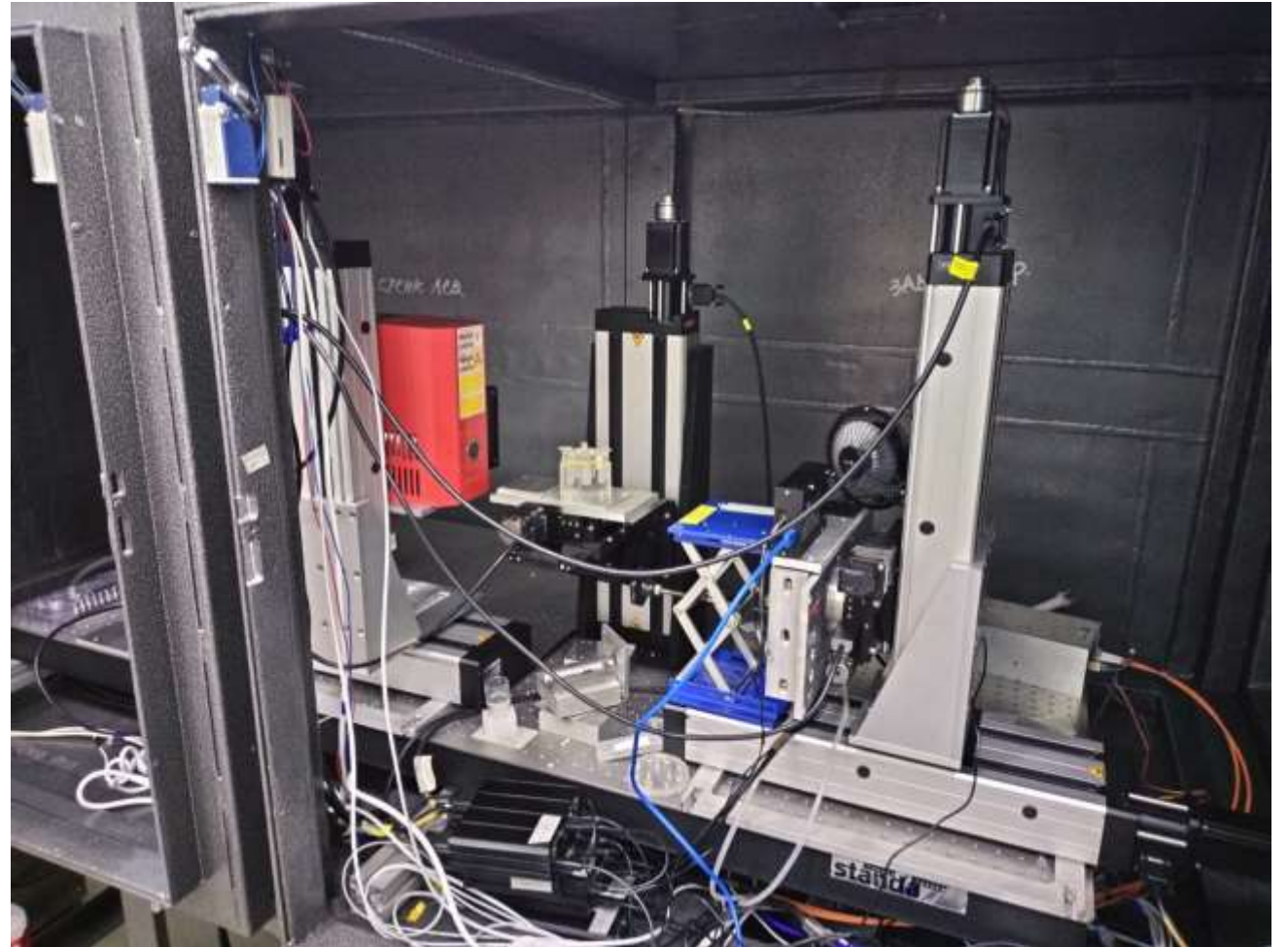
Applied volt : 100kV

Current : 50 micro A

standard sources : Co-60, Cs-137, and Am-241

Specification of a detector

- Cadmium Telluride diode (CdTe)
- Detector area (25mm²)
- Sensor 500μ
- Detector thickness 1mm
- Energy resolution 1-2 % for energy 60keV



object

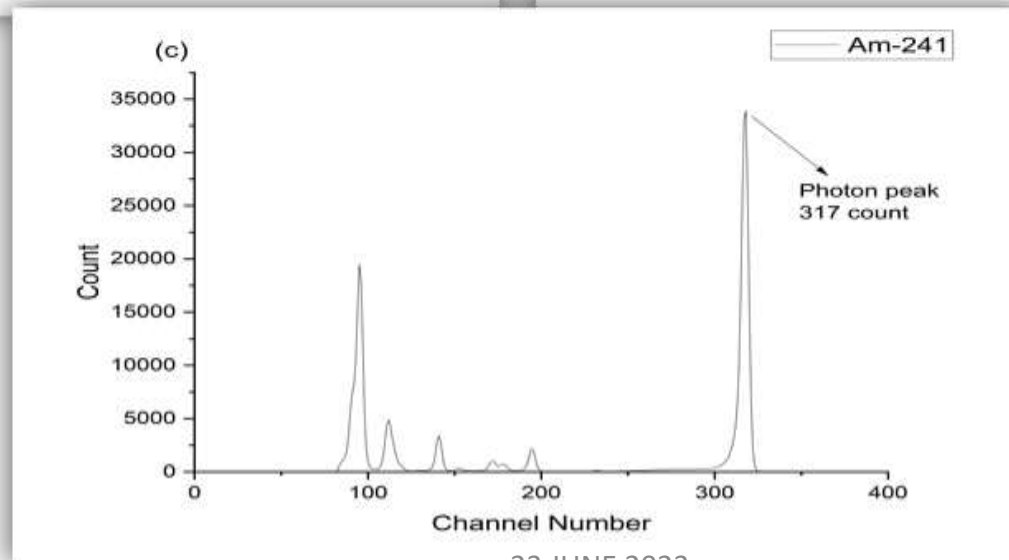
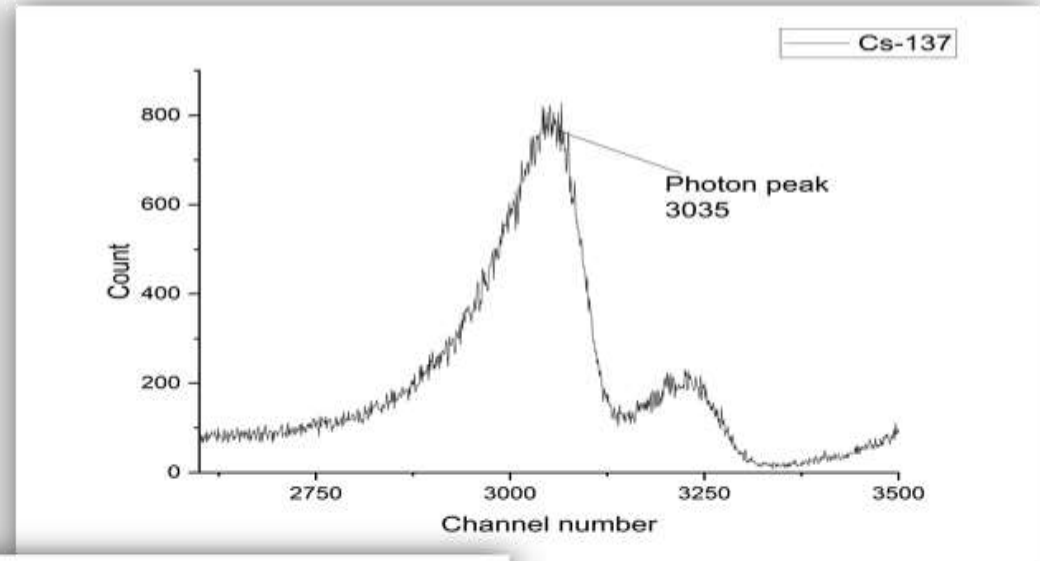
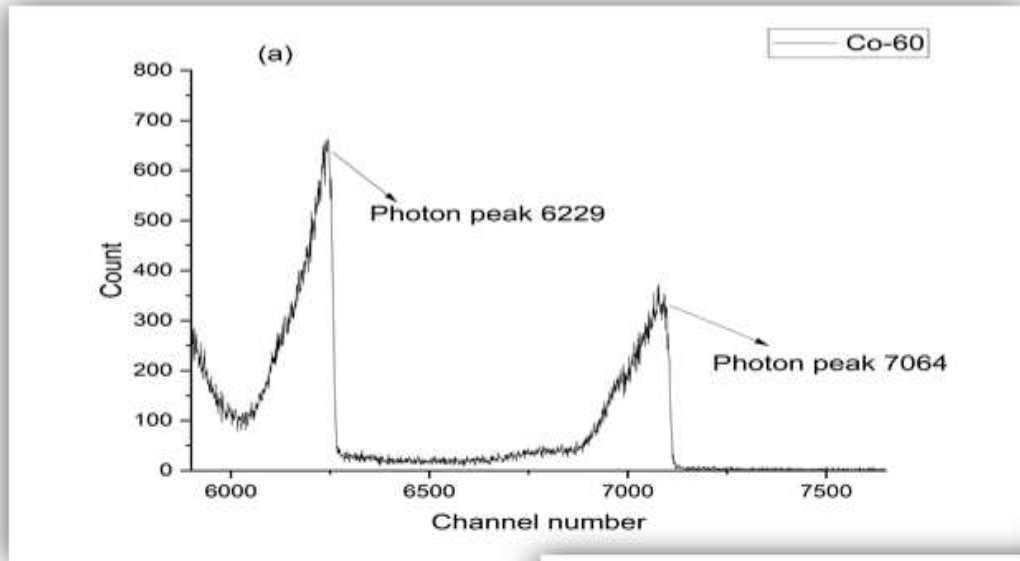
EXPERIMENT
DISCRIPTION



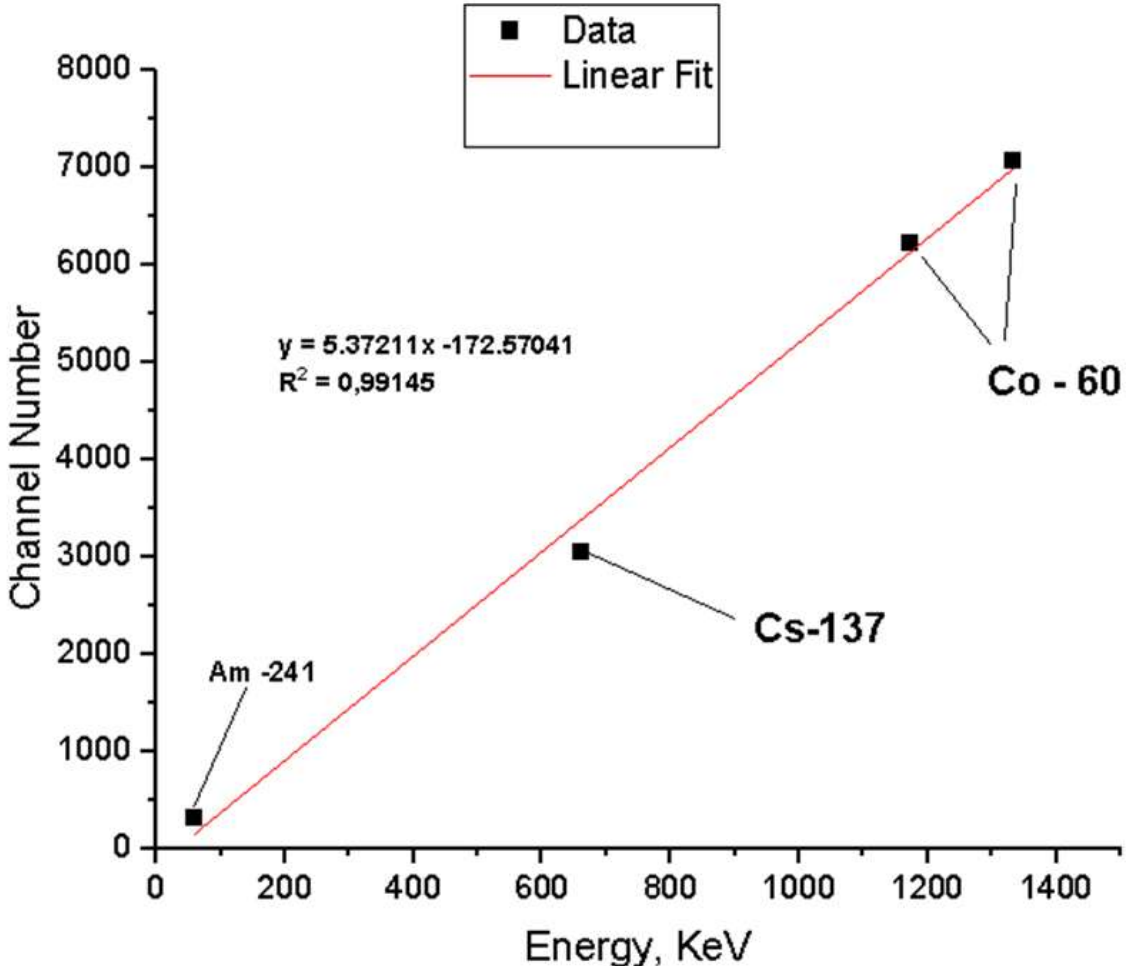
Results:

- Detector calibration
- Detector resolution
- Detector efficiency
- Identified different materials and concentration using CdTe detector

Results: Plot of channel number and count

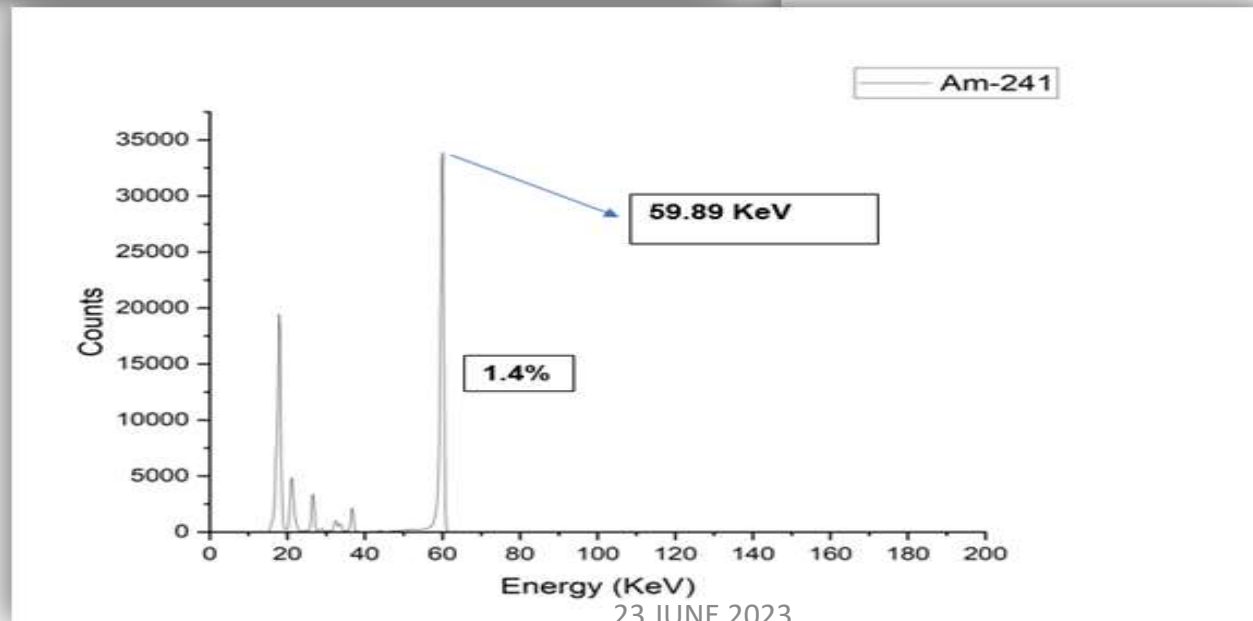
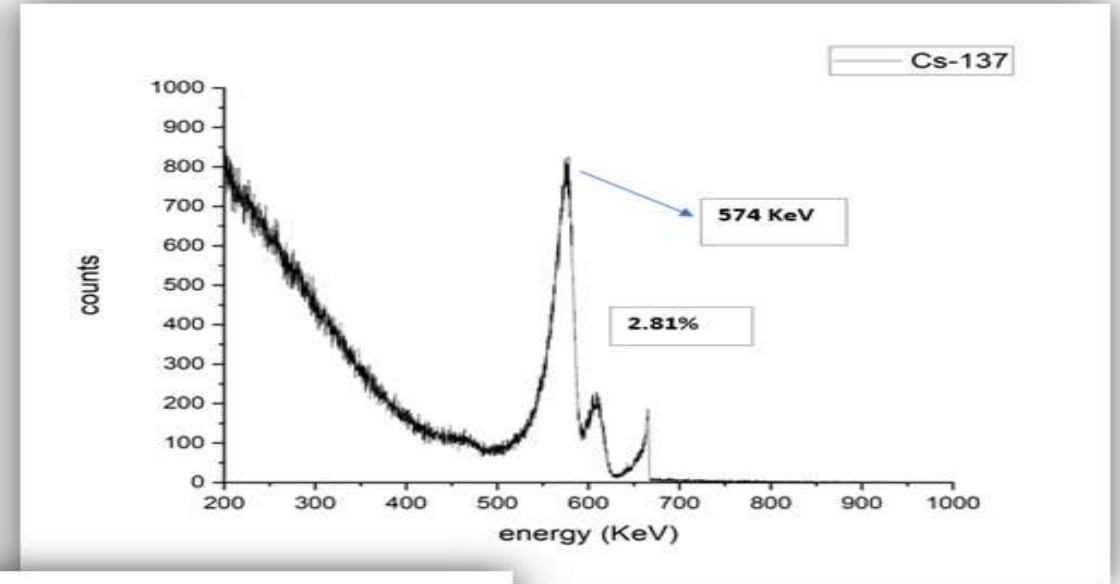
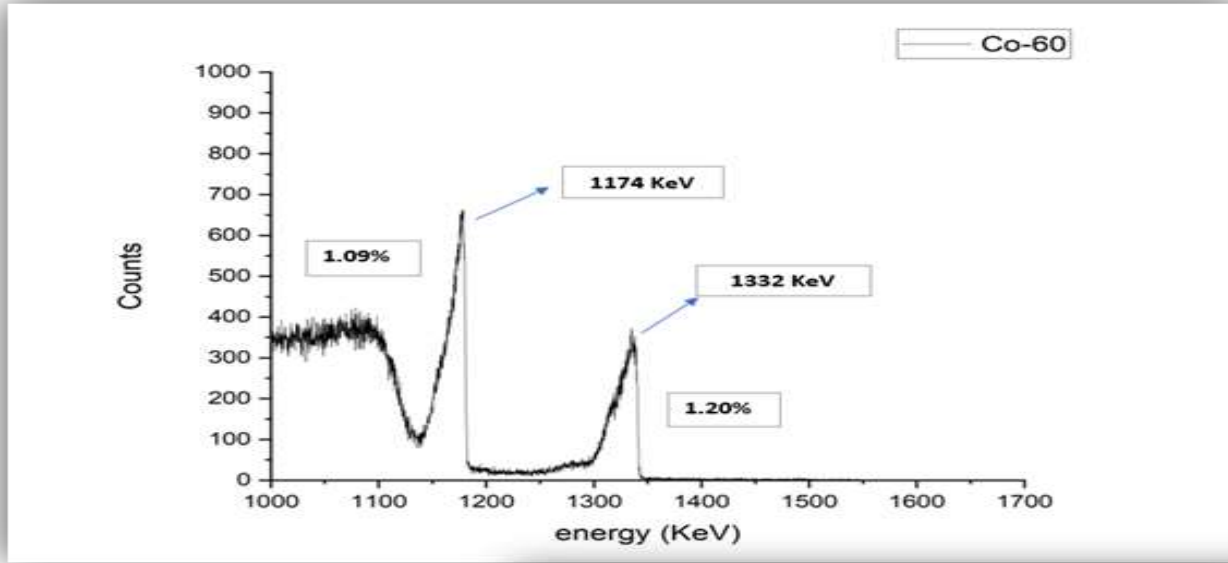


Results: Calibration curve and equation



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Results: spectra using calibration curve and the resolutions.

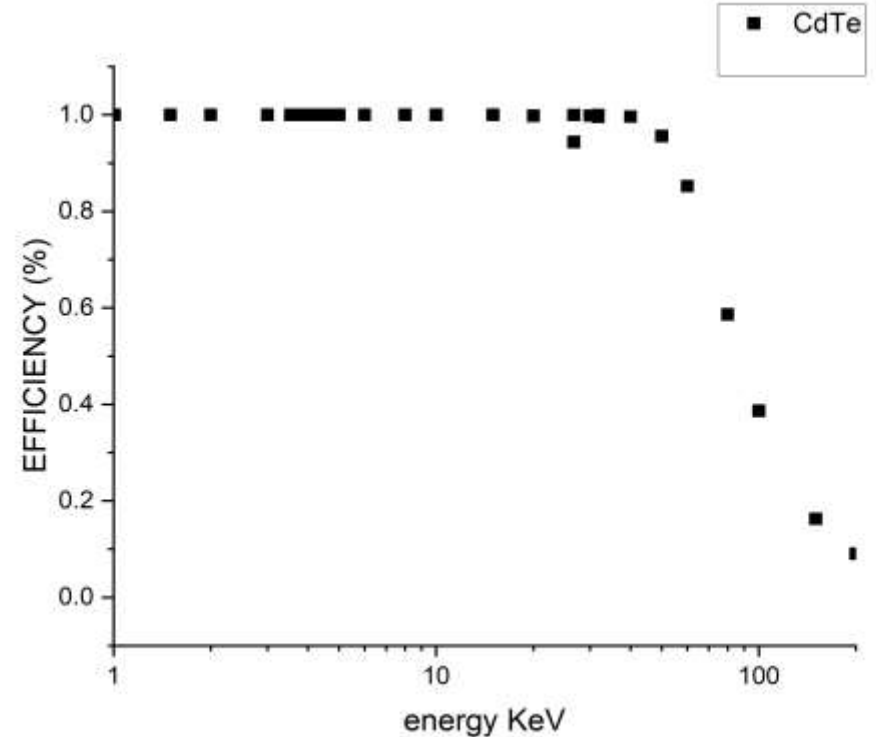
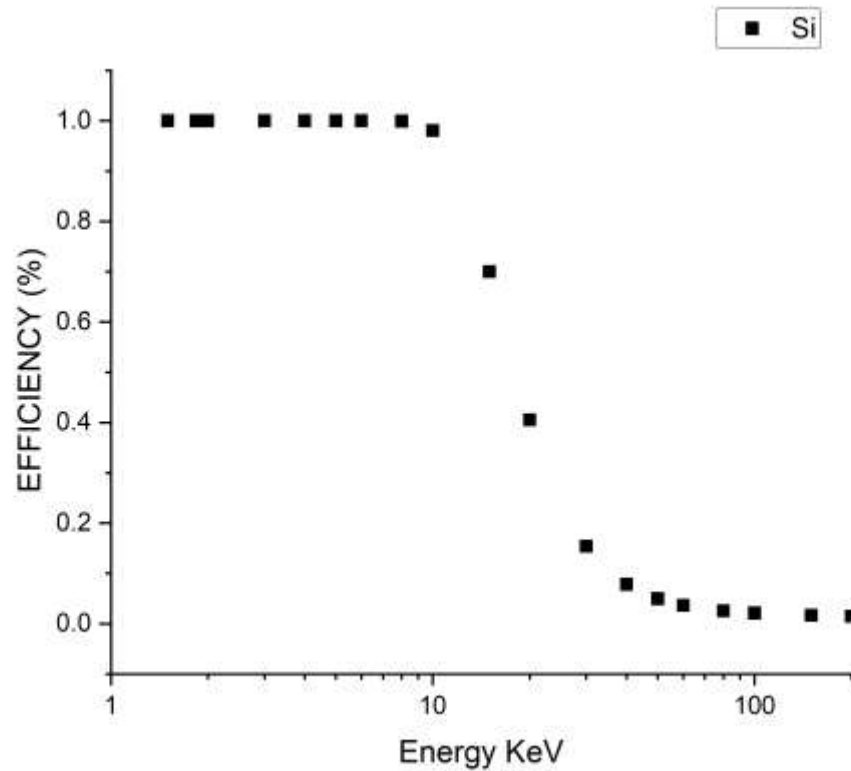


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Results: Registration Efficiency of Detectors calculation

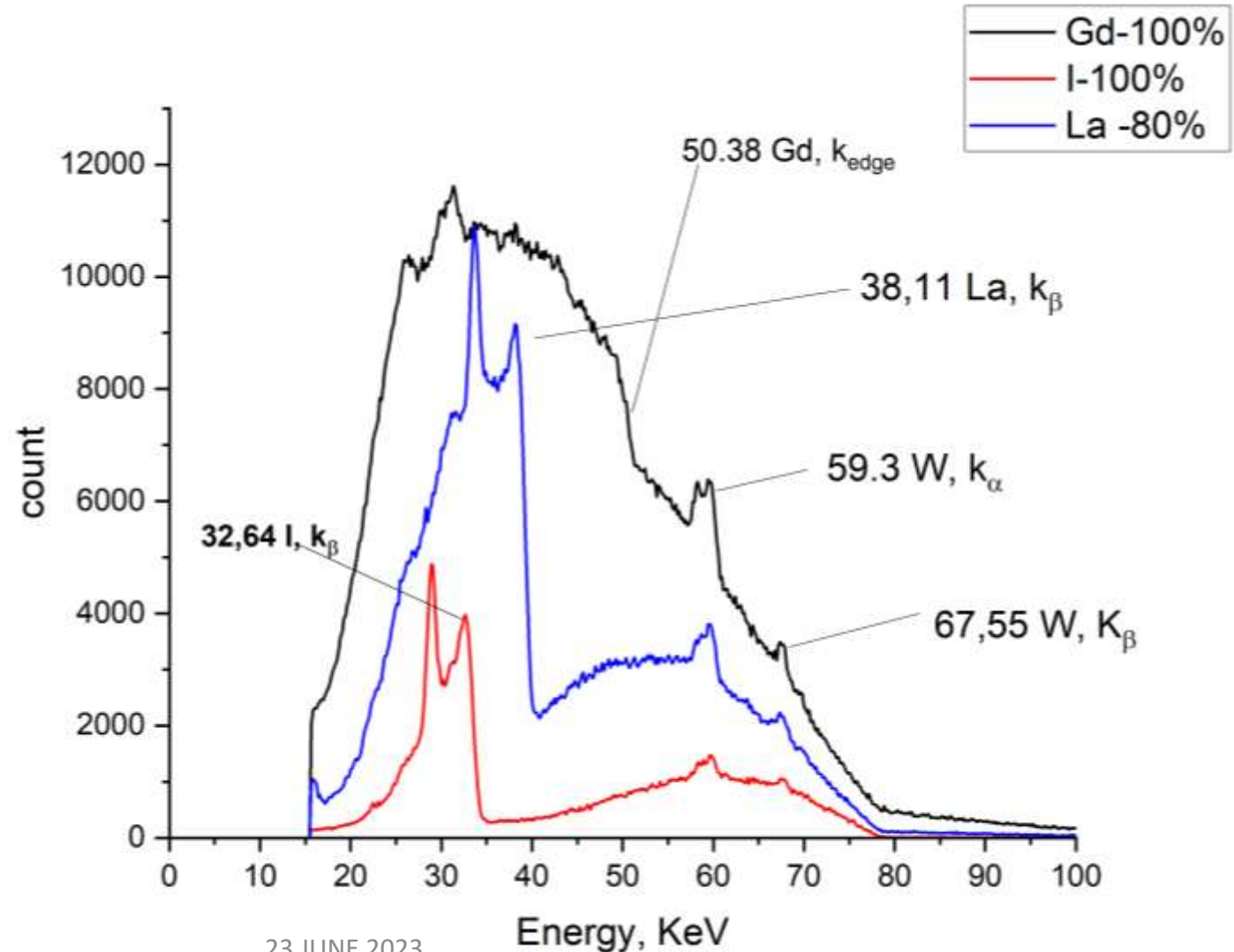
- Theoretically we calculated the efficiency of detector CdTe and Si for comparison
- attenuation coefficient equation: $I = I_0 e^{-\mu x}$

The registration of the Efficiency detector (500 μm)



Results: identified different materials Using CdTe Detector

- To investigate the performance of CdTe, we used the x-ray tube ,applied voltages 100kV and current 50 Micro A
- Samples: Gadolinium, Lanthanum, and Iodine.



X-ray Absorption and Emission Energies of the Elements

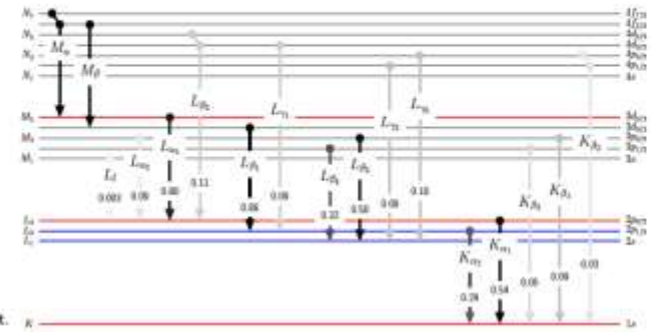
H hydrogen 1	He helium 2
Li lithium 3	Be beryllium 4
Na sodium 11	Mg magnesium 12
K potassium 19	Ca calcium 20
Rb rubidium 37	Sr strontium 38
Cs cesium 55	Ba barium 56
Fr francium 87	Ra radium 88

Symbol	Z
K edge	K_{α}
L ₁ edge	L_{α}
L ₂ edge	L_{β}
L ₃ edge	L_{γ}
M ₁ edge	M_{α}
M ₂ edge	M_{β}
M ₃ edge	M_{γ}
Mass	atomic mass

Atomic Data and Energies from
W. T. Elam, B. D. Ravel and J. R. Sieber,
Radiation Physics and Chemistry 63, pp 121-128 (2002)

Common oxidation states from wikipedia.org, after
N. N. Greenwood and A. Earnshaw,
Chemistry of the Elements, 2nd ed. (1997).

All energies in eV.
Emission line strengths are approximate, and vary with element.



B boron 5	C carbon 6	N nitrogen 7	O oxygen 8	F fluorine 9	Ne neon 10
Al aluminum 13	Si silicon 14	P phosphorus 15	S sulfur 16	Cl chlorine 17	Ar argon 18
Ga gallium 31	Ge germanium 32	As arsenic 33	Se selenium 34	Br bromine 35	Kr krypton 36
In indium 49	Sn tin 50	Sb antimony 51	Te tellurium 52	I iodine 53	Xe xenon 54
Tl thallium 81	Pb lead 82	Bi bismuth 83	Po polonium 84	At astatine 85	Rn radon 86

Ce cerium 58	Pr praseodymium 59	Nd neodymium 60	Pm promethium 61	Sm samarium 62	Eu europium 63	Gd gadolinium 64	Tb terbium 65	Dy dysprosium 66	Ho holmium 67	Er erbium 68	Tm thulium 69	Yb ytterbium 70	Lu lutetium 71
Th thorium 90	Pa protactinium 91	U uranium 92	Np neptunium 93	Pu plutonium 94	Am americium 95	Cm curium 96	Bk berkelium 97	Cf californium 98	Es einsteinium 99	Fm fermium 100	Md mendelevium 101	No nobelium 102	Lr lawrencium 103

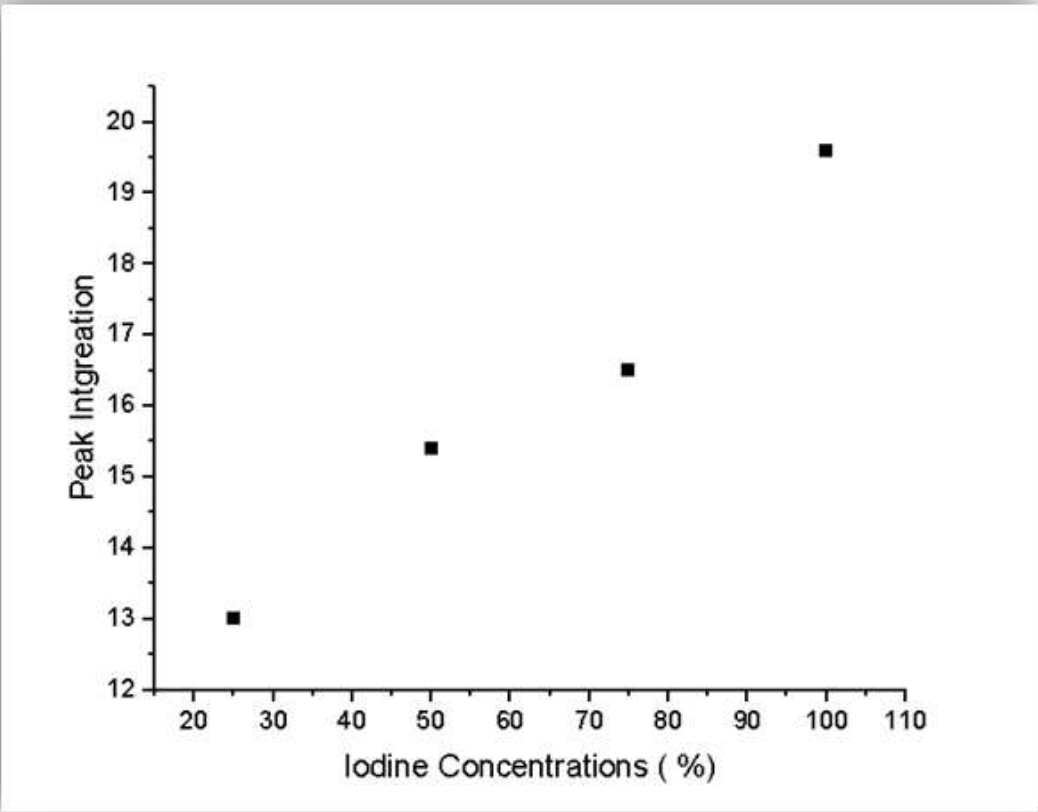
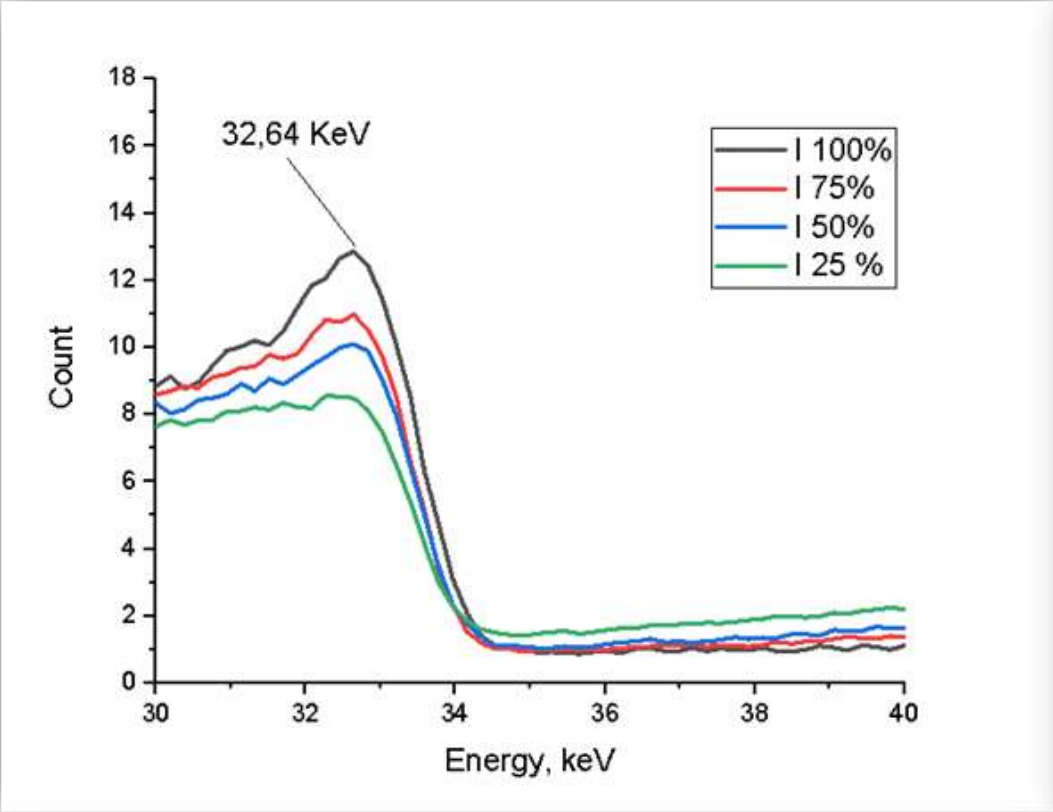
<https://xrayabsorption.org/xraytable>
Version 4, 2020-April-19



Marie Skłodowska-Curie



Results: identified different concentrations of iodine using CdTe detector



(a) Shows the edge energy for different iodine concentrations, (b) is the integrations graph of iodine concentrations

Conclusion

- Understanding about radiation detection, protection, and safety from radiation sources
- Gaining practical and computational knowledge regarding:
 1. Energy calibration of CdTe detector and evaluation of detector resolution
 2. Determining the efficiency of the detector by determining the attenuation coefficient
 3. When comparing the two detectors, we can state that the CdTe detector has a higher efficiency and so is more efficient . CdTe is a promising semiconductor detector material, offers high detection efficiency up to 100KeV making it advantageous for diagnostic X-ray imaging
 4. analyzing spectra acquired by CdTe detector and identifying different materials (Gd, I, and La)
 5. Separation of materials at different concentration

References

- Lee JS, Kang D-G, Jin SO, Kim I, Lee SY. Energy Calibration of a CdTe Photon Counting Spectral Detector with Consideration of its Non-Convergent Behavior. *Sensors*. 2016; 16(4):518.
<https://doi.org/10.3390/s16040518>
- Joint Institute for Nuclear Research. (n.d.). Research Facilities. [online] Available at: http://www.jinr.ru/jinr_facilities-en/ [Accessed 22 Jun. 2023].
- “Detector.” Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/detector>. Accessed 21 Jun. 2023.