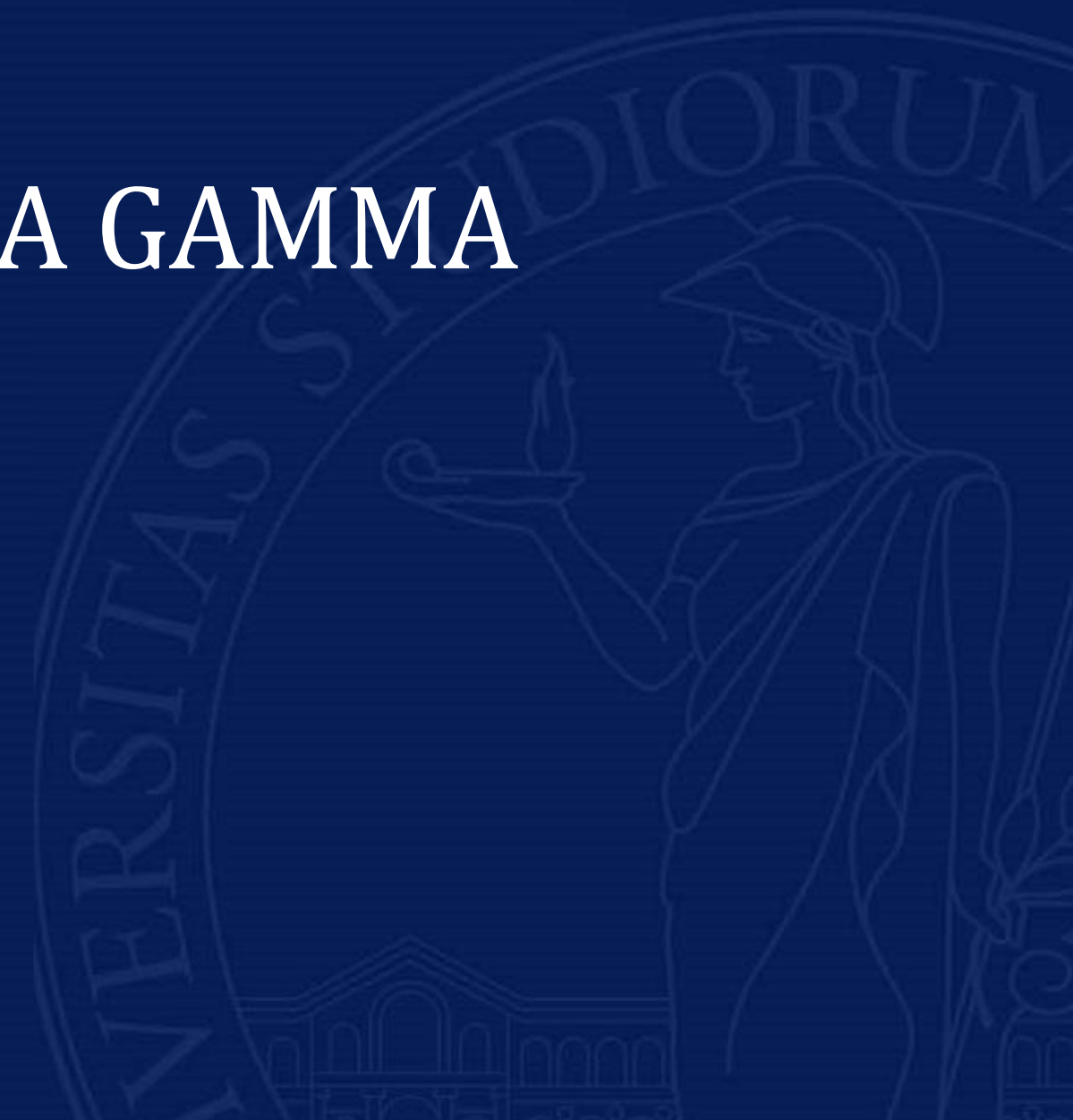




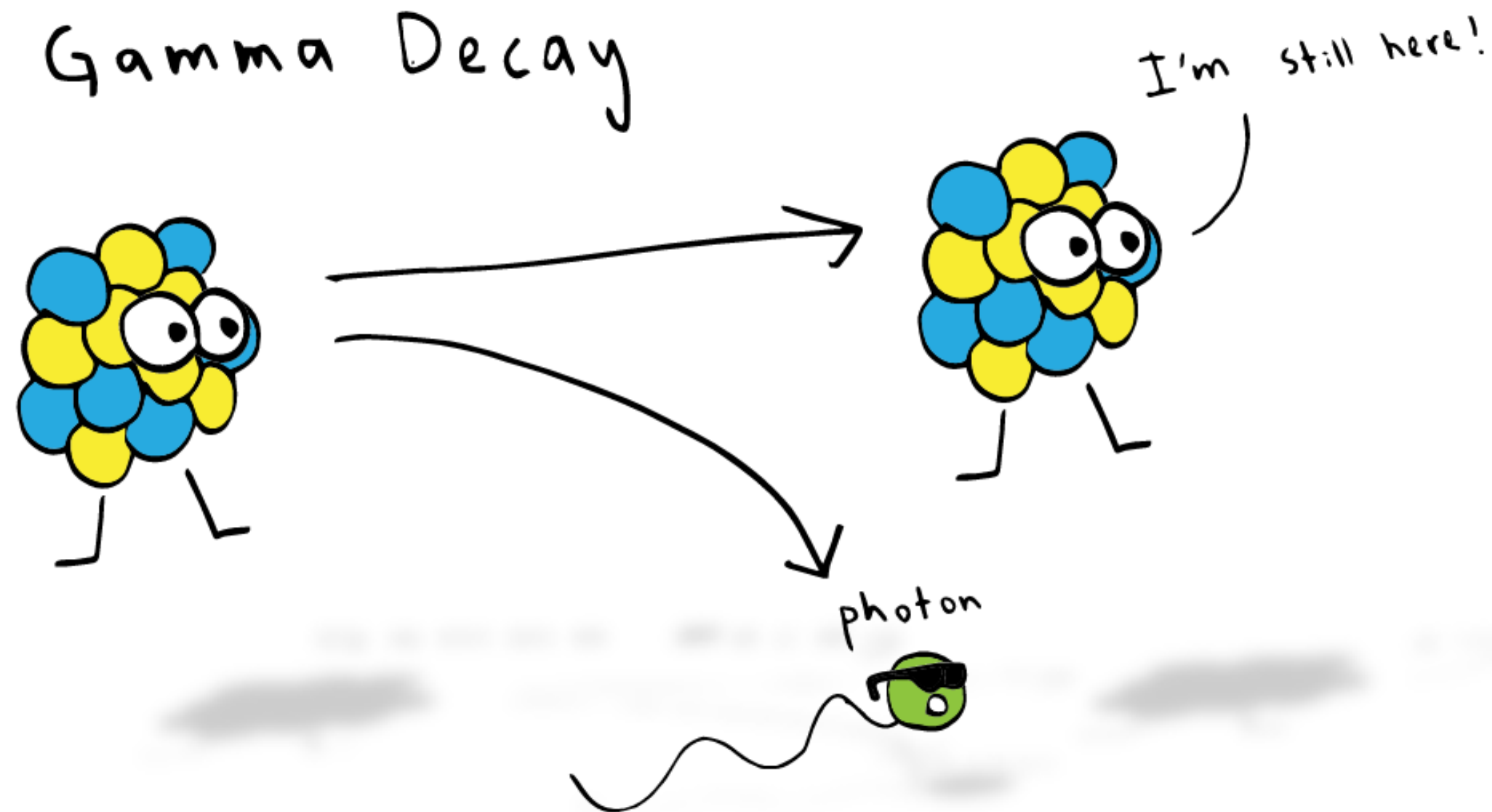
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI  
DI MILANO

LABORATORIO DI SPETTROSCOPIA GAMMA



# DECADIMENTO GAMMA

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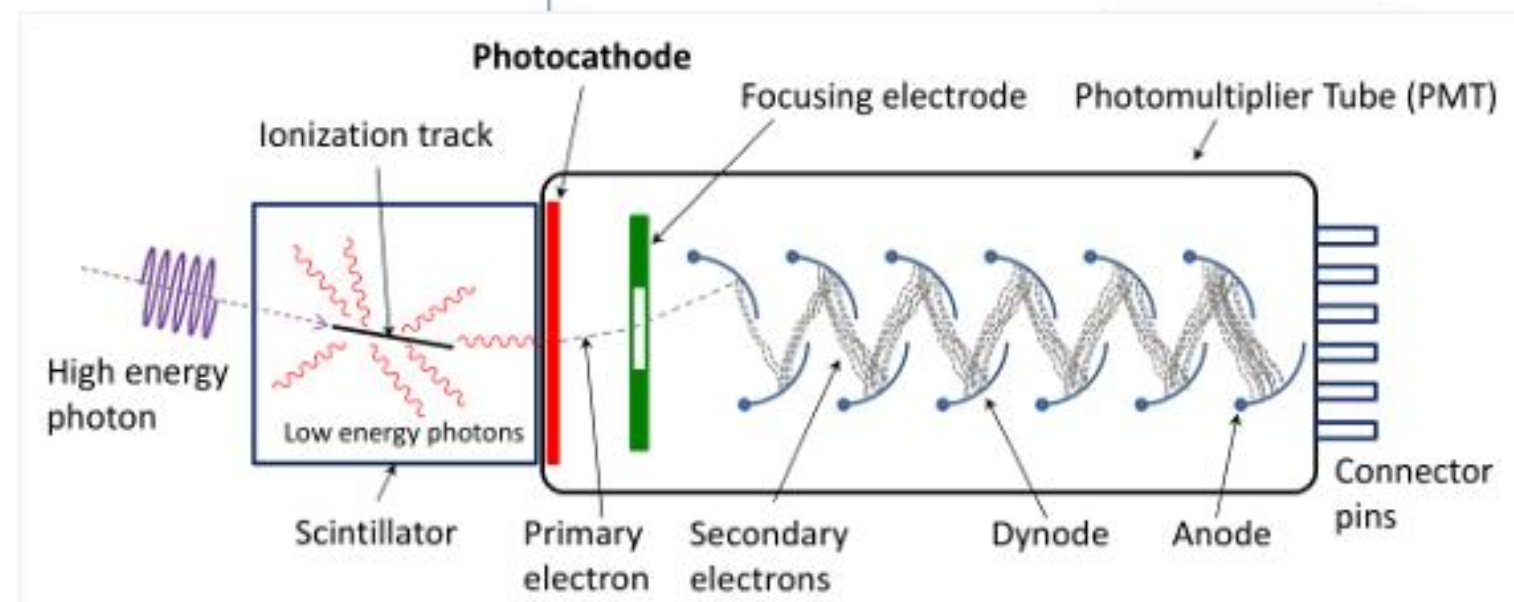
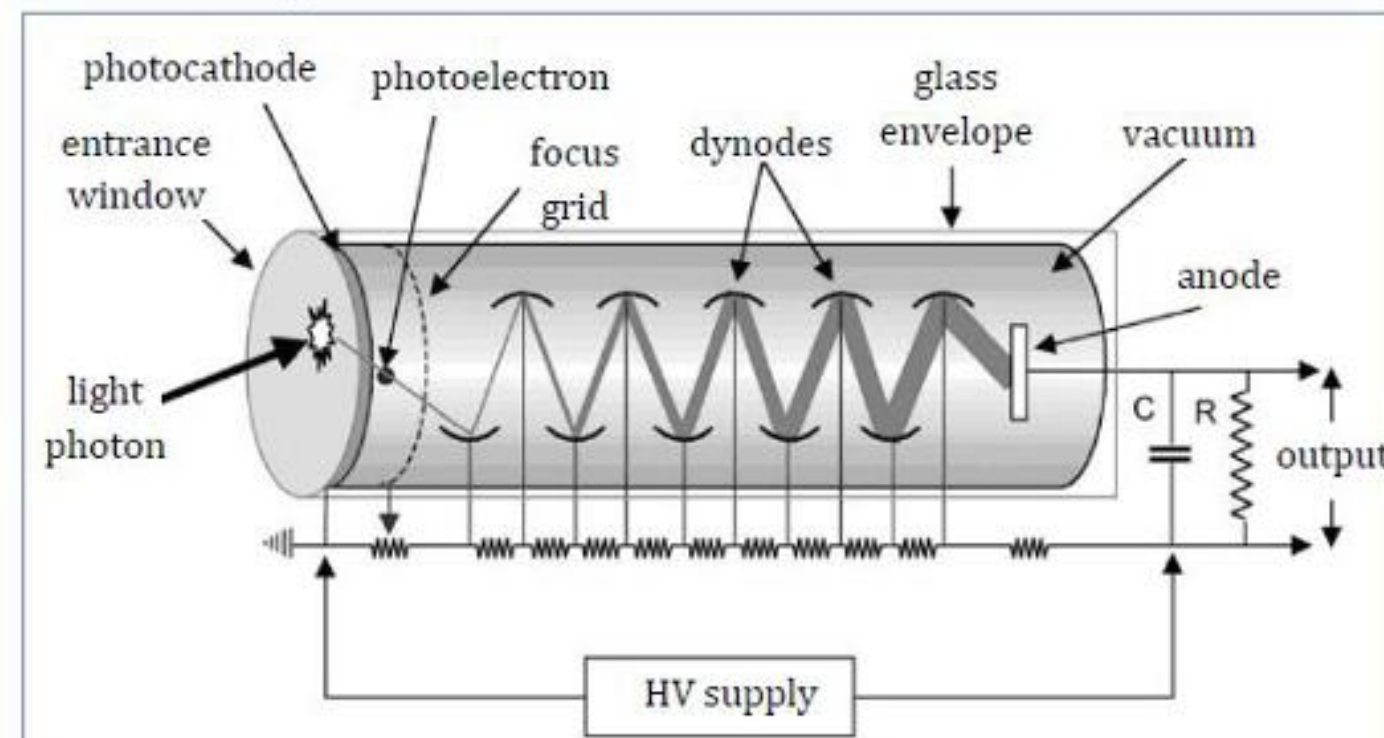
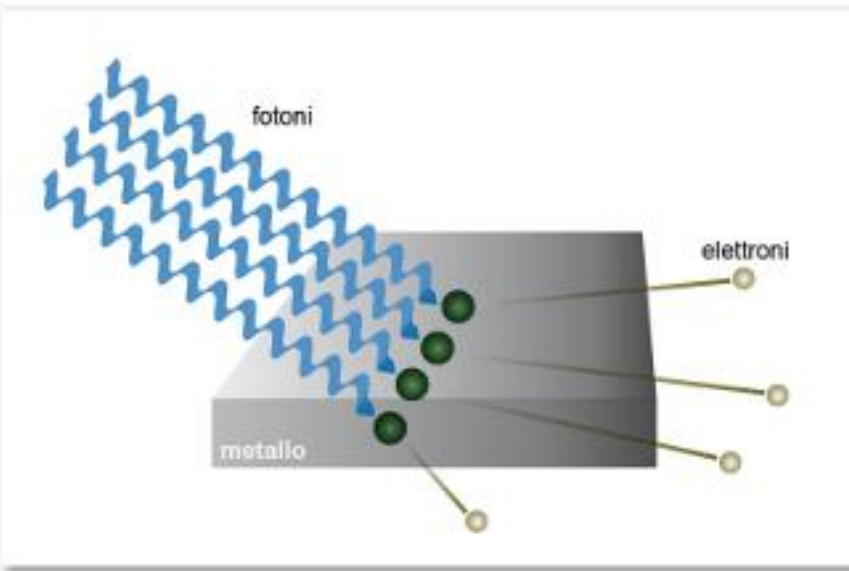
Alcuni nuclei instabili si diseccitano emettendo raggi gamma.



# SCINTILLATORI

Lo scintillatore, ossia un cristallo, converte in luce visibile i raggi gamma. Lo scintillatore che usiamo in laboratorio è uno NaI.

Il fotomoltiplicatore converte la luce visibile in un segnale elettrico, che viene elaborato tramite una catena elettronica. In questo modo diventa un segnale digitale visibile al computer.



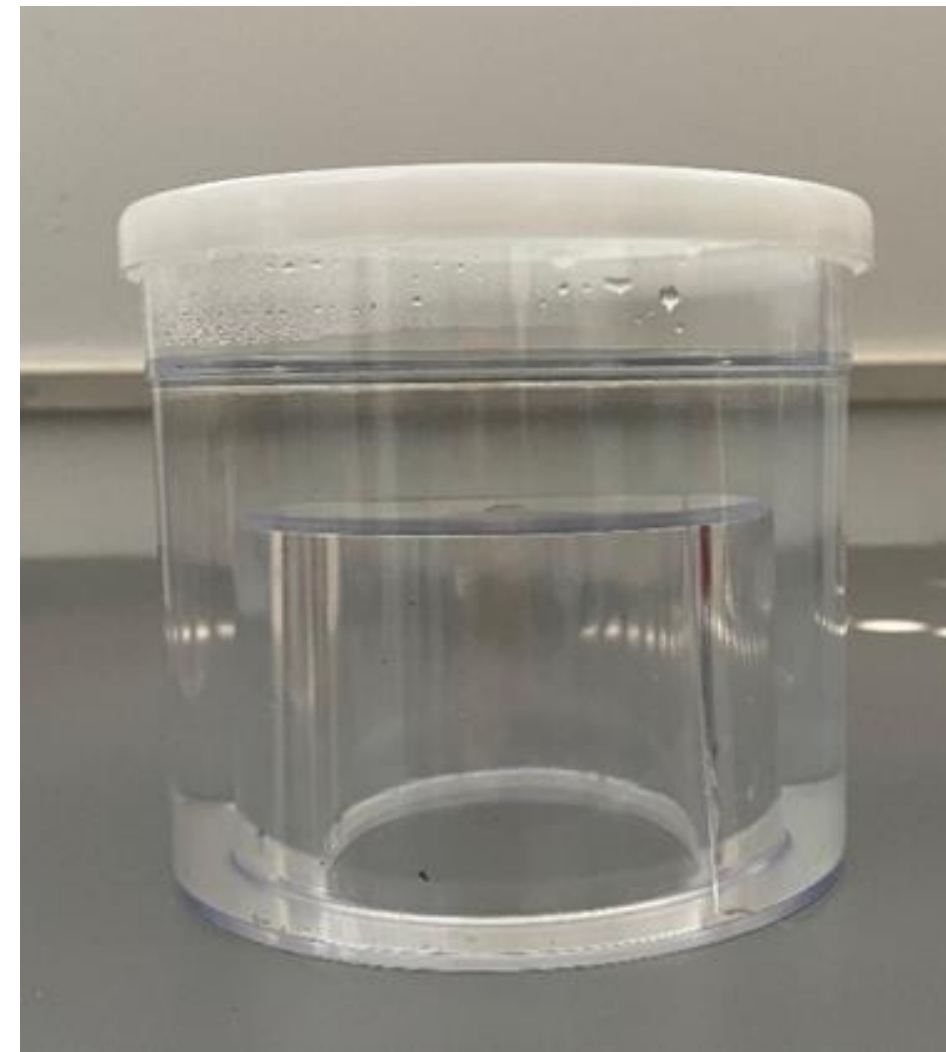
# SPETTROMETRIA GAMMA

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Gli steps per effettuare il nostro esperimento di spettrometria gamma sono i seguenti:

1) setup del rivelatore: collegare il rivelatore al PC e dare tensione al rivelatore;

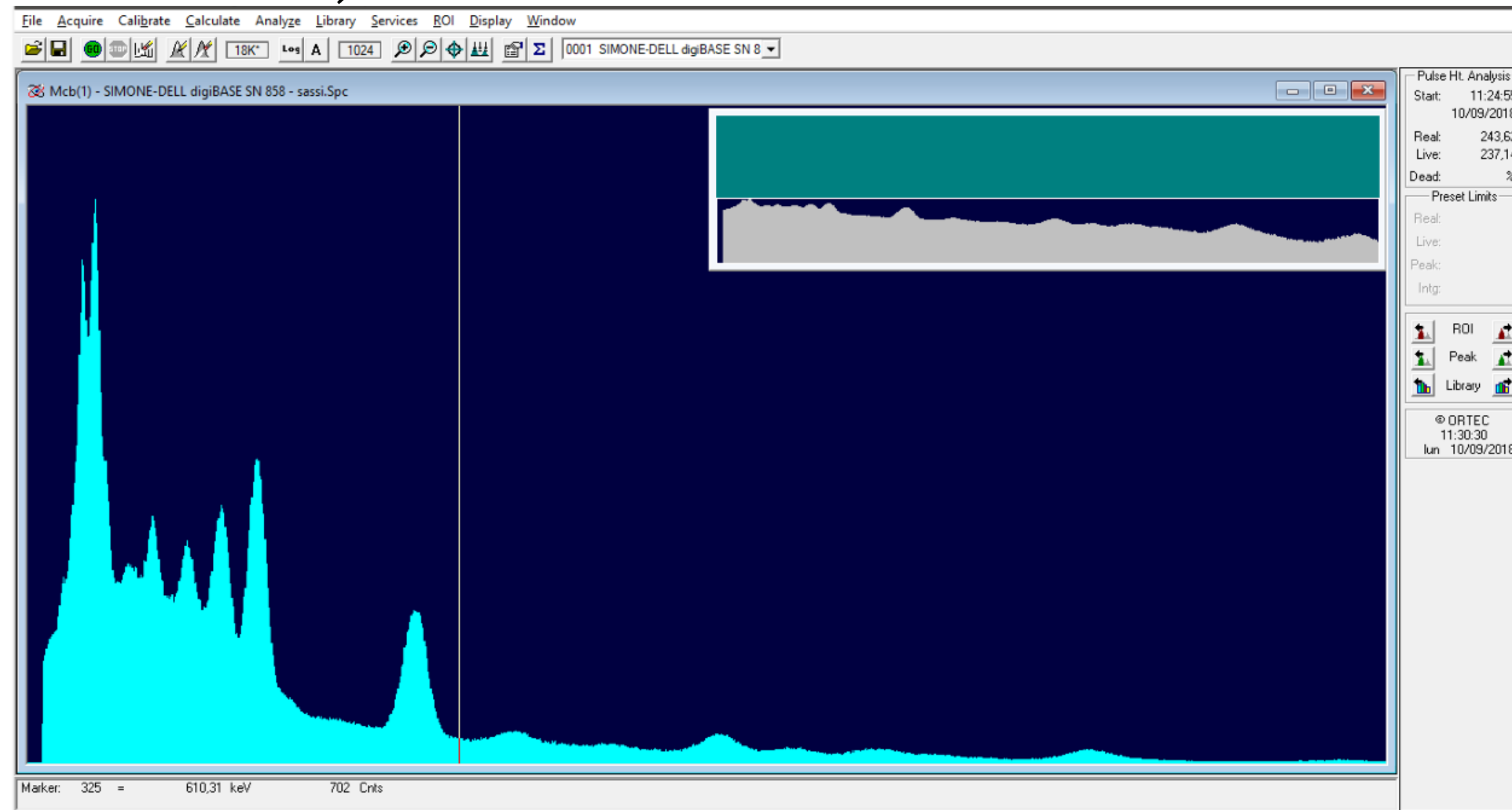
2) preparazione dei campioni:  
preparare i campioni in geometria Marinelli e posizionarli sul rivelatore;





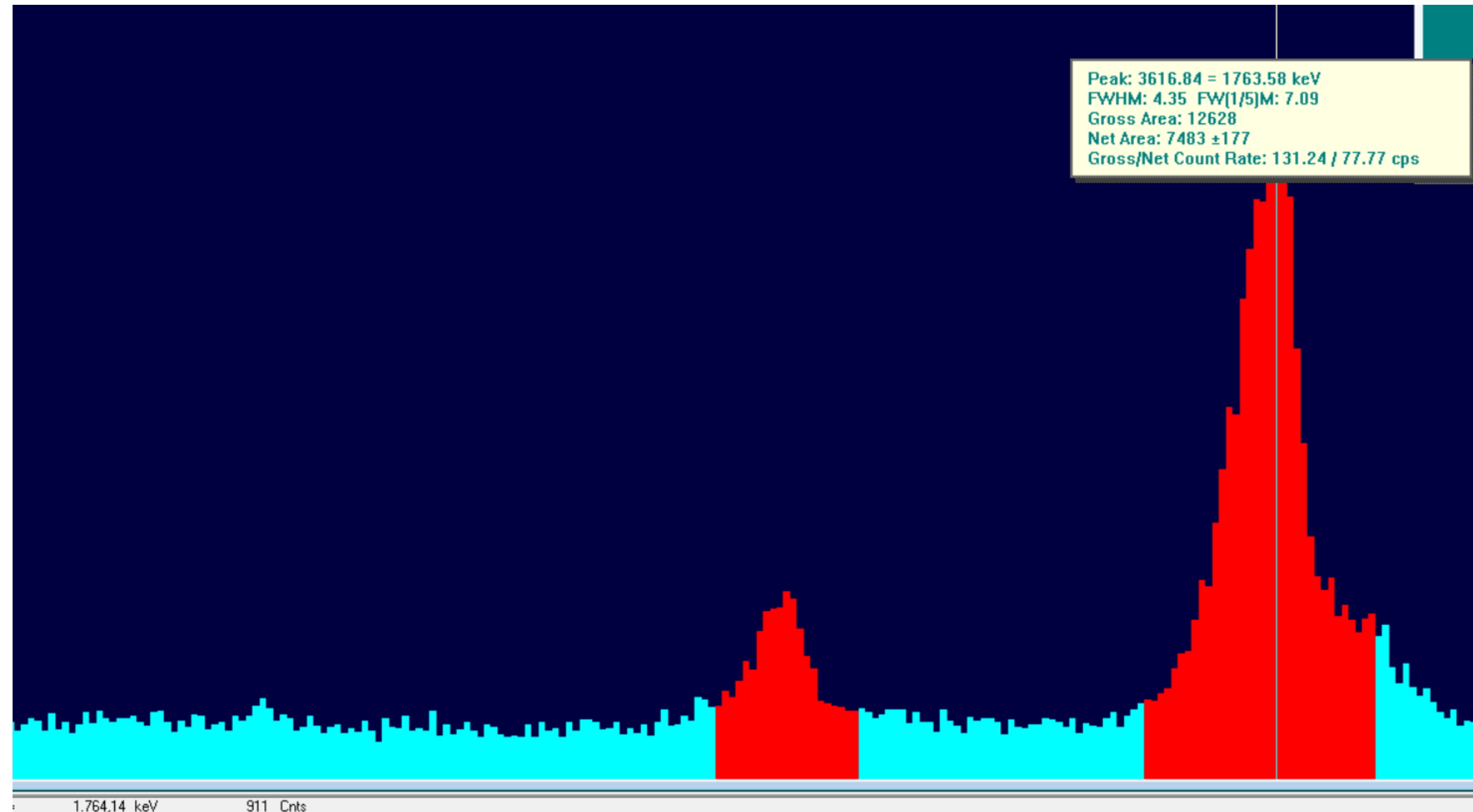
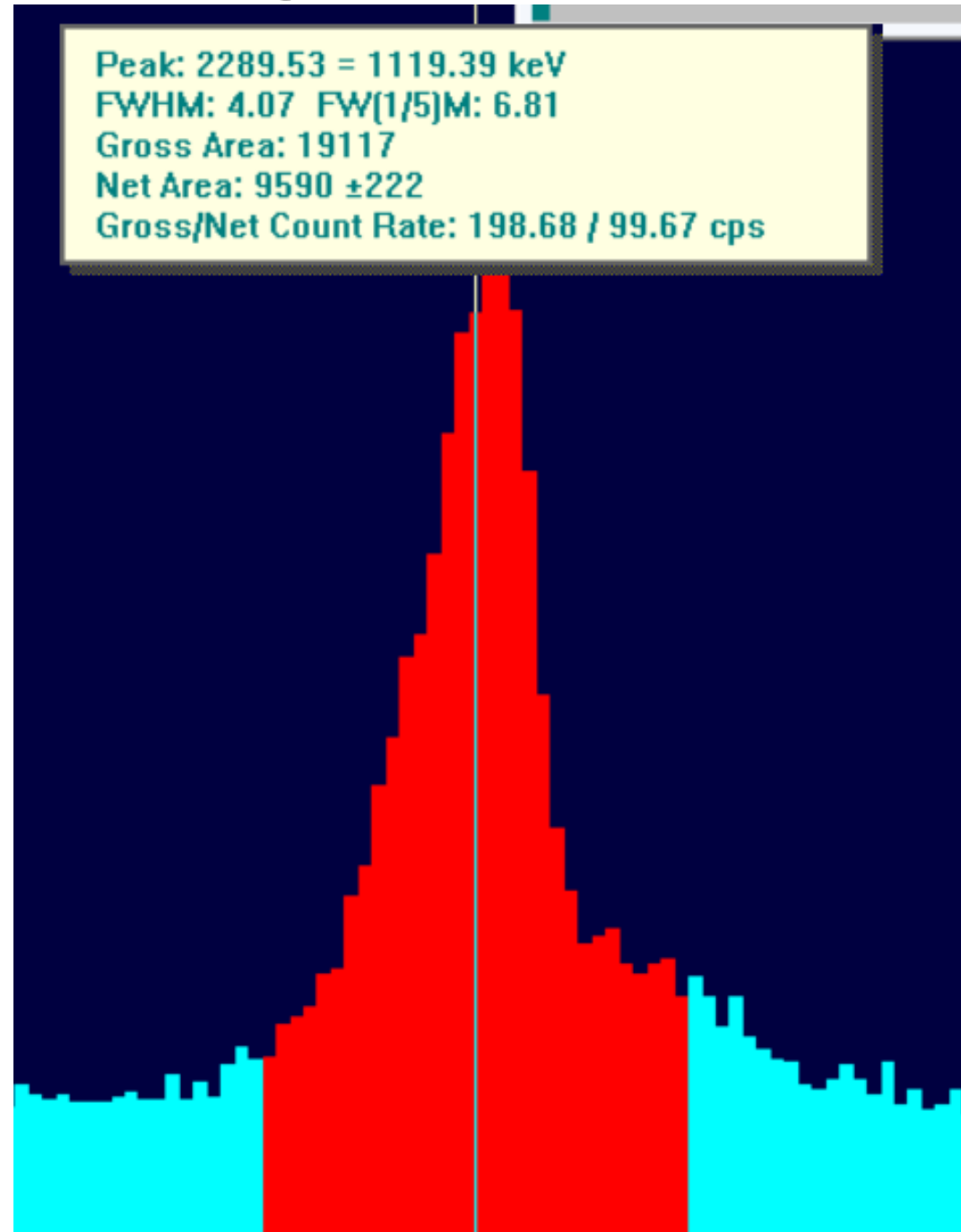
# SPETTROMETRIA GAMMA

3)acquisire lo spettro tramite GammaVision (software) per un tempo sufficientemente lungo: uno spettro è un istogramma che riporta il numero di conteggi di eventi di rilascio di energia in funzione dell'energia dei fotoni incidenti sul rivelatore;



# SPETTROMETRIA GAMMA

4) individuare i picchi presenti nello spettro ed individuare l'energia a cui sono centrati;



# SPETTROMETRIA GAMMA

5) ciascuna energia a cui sono centrati i picchi corrisponde ad un determinato radionuclide. Le tavole nucleari sono tavole dove sono tabulate le energie dei raggi gamma di tutti i radionuclidi conosciuti.

ENERGY	ABUNDANCE	NUCLIDE	HALFLIFE	ENERGY	ABUNDANCE
1459.3	( 2.12 )	RU-95	1.65 H	336.4	( 70.8 )
1459.3	( 26. )	BA-129 M	2.13 H	182.3	( 47. )
1459.3	( .72 )	PA-228	22.0 H	911.2	( 16.0 )
1459.4	( .57 )	AU-184	53.0 S	163.0	( 52. )
1459.5	( .43 )	SB-112	51.4 S	1257.1	( 96.0 )
1459.6	( 3.5 )	HF-166	6.77 M	228.1	( 57. )
1459.6	( 7.81 )	LU-166 G	2.65 M	228.1	( 76.7 )
1459.8	( 1.05 )	LU-170	2.00 D	84.3	( 8.74 )
1459.8	( .76 )	HG-193 M	11.8 H	258.0	( 58.4 )
1460.0	( 2.06 )	AR-44	11.87 M	182.6	( 62.3 )
1460.0	( 1.8 )	E) TE-113	1.7 M	814.4	( 22. )
1460.0	( 4.2 )	CS-122 M	4.2 M	331.1	( 90.7 )
1460.1	( .61 )	RU-92	3.65 M	213.8	( 92.4 )
1460.3	( .66 )	TL-196 G	1.84 H	425.7	( 83.7 )
1460.4	( .6 )	PM-138	3.24 M	520.9	( 91.5 )
1460.5	( .83 )	BR-74 M	41.5 M	634.8	( 91.9 )
1460.5	( 1.1 )	EU-148	54.5 D	550.3	( 99.0 )
1460.5	( 1.3 )	*) HG-189 B	8.6 M	321.0	(100. *)
1460.6	( 12. )	*) TM-160	9.2 M	126.4	(100. *)
1460.8	( 10.7 )	) K-40	1.28E+ 9Y		
1460.8	( 77.5 )	CL-40	1.35 M	2840.2	( 29.9 )
1461.0	( 3.2 )	*) PR-133	6.5 M	134.3	(100. *)
1461.1	( 4.5 )	AG-102 M	8.4 M	556.7	( 42.2 )
1461.1	( .7 )	TM-157	3.3 M	455.0	( 10. )
1461.1	( .55 )	TM-161	38. M	45.5	( 25.0 )
1461.2	( .33 )	GA-76	27.1 S	562.9	( 65.8 )
1461.2	( .95 )	LA-142	1.52 H	641.2	( 47.4 )
1461.5	( .57 )	HF-171	12.1 H	662.0	( 14.8 )
1461.5	( 1.3 )	BI-199 G	27. M	841.7	( 15.7 )
1461.6	( .60 )	AU-190	42.8 M	295.8	( 72.5 )

Gamma Rays Ordered by Nuclide  
See page 198 for Explanation of Tables

NUCLIDE	( Z - N )	HALFLIFE	DECAY MODES	BRANCHING	TO G.S. OR M.S.	SPIN AND PARITY						
TE-137	( 52-85 )	3.5 S	B-(N)	100./(2.5)		JPH 38						
PRECURSOR: UNKNOWN												
243.6 3 ( U )												
I-137	( 53-84 )	24.2 S	B-(N)	100./(6.5)		(7/2 +)						
PRECURSOR: TE-137 ( 3.5 S 97.5 )												
LIMIT 0.1												
252.8	1	( .14 )	867.8	2	( .12 )	1456.4	1	( .21 )	1974.2	1	( .15 )	2629.7
385.2	1	( .46 )	869.9	2	( .14 )	1488.6	2	( .16 )	1991.2	2	( .23 )	2671.6
394.5	1	( .46 )	882.1	1	( .31 )	1497.2	2	( .11 )	1997.0	1	( .93 )	2693.5
435.3	1	( .34 )	888.4	2	( .10 )	1512.2	1	( 1.24 )	2013.0	3	( .12 )	2767.0
463.9	3	( .25 )	893.4	1	( .34 )	1534.3	1	( 3.24 )	2029.8	1	( 1.75 )	2807.8
478.0	1	( .39 )	909.3	2	( .11 )	1543.3	3	( .10 )	2036.0	3	( .12 )	3117.6
532.5	1	( .18 )	927.1	3	( .17 )	1554.0	2	( .21 )	2058.5	1	( .25 )	3194.4
547.2	1	( .24 )	937.2	2	( .18 )	1628.4	2	( .10 )	2092.8	2	( .21 )	3353.0
565.7	1	( .11 )	941.4	1	( .67 )	1680.5	2	( .12 )	2099.8	1	( .44 )	3458.6
570.5	1	( .24 )	973.5	2	( .12 )	1696.8	2	( .10 )	2114.0	4	( .11 )	3570.1
576.0	1	( .53 )	1066.9	3	( .30 )	1715.5	1	( .42 )	2123.2	2	( .28 )	3729.4
578.2	1	( .40 )	1127.6	1	( .17 )	1720.0	2	( .20 )	2147.0	2	( .10 )	3795.6
601.0	1	( 4.80 )	1150.3	1	( .20 )	1755.2	2	( .23 )	2155.6	2	( .14 )	3800.7
633.5	1	( .27 )	1218.0	1	( 12.8 )	1766.1	1	( 1.24 )	2190.9	2	( .16 )	3862.8
655.3	2	( .14 )	1220.1	2	( 3.5 )	1788.2	2	( .12 )	2220.5	2	( .23 )	3866.1
659.2	1	( .40 )	1224.0	2	( .24 )	1804.9	1	( .32 )	2230.0	2	( .10 )	3911.3
682.0	1	( .20 )	1248.5	1	( .51 )	1808.7	1	( .79 )	2243.4	1	( .26 )	3987.0
694.6	2	( .16 )	1302.6	1	( 4.42 )	1820.6	1	( .23 )	2345.7	2	( .14 )	3996.2
701.8	1	( .43 )	1334.9	1	( .42 )	1832.3	2	( .10 )	2351.6	2	( .16 )	4028.7
709.7	1	( .28 )	1351.0	1	( .14 )	1849.4	2	( .20 )	2356.3	2	( .19 )	4160.9
725.5	2	( .11 )	1357.4	2	( .18 )	1859.1	3	( .10 )	2422.7	1	( .21 )	4276.4
773.2	1	( .94 )	1366.8	2	( .13 )	1873.0	1	( 1.46 )	2452.5	1	( .26 )	4332.8
796.1	2	( .10 )	1396.0	1	( .15 )	1926.4	3	( .15 )	2474.9	2	( .10 )	4402.7
811.8	1	( .23 )	1409.8	2	( .15 )	1936.0	2	( .37 )	2491.3	2	( .17 )	
XE-137	( 54-83 )	3.83 M	B-	100.		7/2 -						
PRECURSOR: I-137 ( 24.2 S 93.5 )												
LIMIT 0.1												
30.6	X	( .10 )	393.4	1	( .14 )	982.2	1	( .21 )	1576.8	1	( .10 )	1916.3
31.0	X	( .18 )	455.5	1	( 31.2 )	1119.3	1	( .11 )	1612.5	1	( .12 )	2849.8
298.0	1	( .12 )	848.9	1	( .62 )	1273.2	1	( .23 )	1783.4	1	( .41 )	
CS-137	( 55-82 )	30.14 Y	B-	100.		7/2 +						
PRECURSOR: XE-137 ( 3.83 M 100. )												
S = -11												
31.8	X D	( 2.02 )	32.2	X D	( 3.72 )	36.4	X D	( 1.10 )	37.3	X D	( .26 )	661.6



# SPETTROMETRIA GAMMA

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5) come si fa a riconoscere a quale radionuclide appartiene un picco?





# SPETTROMETRIA GAMMA

## 5) suggerimento 1:

ENERGY	ABUNDANCE	NUCLIDE	HALFLIFE	ENERGY	ABUNDANCE
1459.3	( 2.12	) RU-95	1.65 H	336.4	( 70.8 )
1459.3	( 26.	) BA-129 M	2.13 H	182.3	( 47. )
1459.3	( .72	) PA-228	22.0 H	911.2	( 16.0 )
1459.4	( .57	) AU-184	53.0 S	163.0	( 52. )
1459.5	( .43	) SB-112	51.4 S	1257.1	( 96.0 )
1459.6	( 3.5	) HF-166	6.77 H	228.1	( 57. )
1459.6	( 7.81	) LU-168 G	2.65 H	228.1	( 76.7 )
1459.8	( 1.05	) LU-170	2.00 D	84.3	( 8.74 )
1459.8	( .76	) HG-193 M	11.8 H	258.0	( 58.4 )
1460.0	( 2.06	) AR-44	11.87 H	182.6	( 62.3 )
1460.0	( 1.8	E) TE-113	1.7 H	814.4	( 22. )
1460.0	( 4.2	) CS-122 M	4.2 H	331.1	( 90.7 )
1460.1	( .61	) RU-92	3.65 H	213.8	( 92.4 )
1460.3	( .66	) TL-196 G	1.84 H	425.7	( 83.7 )
1460.4	( .6	) PM-138	3.24 H	520.9	( 91.5 )
1460.5	( .83	) BR-74 M	41.5 H	634.8	( 91.9 )
1460.5	( 1.1	) EU-148	54.5 D	550.3	( 99.0 )
1460.5	( 1.3	*) HG-189 B	8.6 H	321.0	(100. *)
1460.6	( 12.	*) TH-160	9.2 H	126.4	(100. *)
1460.8	( 10.7	) K-40	1.28E+9 Y		
1460.8	( 77.5	) CL-40	1.35 H	2840.2	( 29.9 )
1461.0	( 3.2	*) PR-133	6.5 H	134.3	(100. *)
1461.1	( 4.5	) AG-102 M	8.4 H	556.7	( 42.2 )
1461.1	( .7	) TH-157	3.3 H	455.0	( 10. )
1461.1	( .55	) TH-161	38. H	45.5	( 25.0 )
1461.2	( .33	) GA-76	27.1 S	562.9	( 65.8 )
1461.2	( .95	) LA-142	1.52 H	641.2	( 47.4 )
1461.5	( .57	) HF-171	12.1 H	662.0	( 14.8 )
1461.5	( 1.3	) BI-199 G	27. H	841.7	( 15.7 )
1461.6	( .60	) AU-190	42.8 H	295.8	( 72.5 )

Supponiamo di individuare un picco a 1460 keV. Può essere Ar-44 o Hg-193 sapendo che hanno rispettivamente tempi di dimezzamento di circa 12 minuti e 12 ore?



# SPETTROMETRIA GAMMA

## 5) suggerimento 2:

ENERGY	ABUNDANCE	NUCLIDE	HALFLIFE	ENERGY	ABUNDANCE
1459.3	( 2.12 )	RU-95	1.65 H	336.4	( 70.8 )
1459.3	( 26. )	BA-129 M	2.13 H	182.3	( 47. )
1459.3	( .72 )	PA-228	22.0 H	911.2	( 16.0 )
1459.4	( .57 )	AU-184	53.0 S	163.0	( 52. )
1459.5	( .43 )	SB-112	51.4 S	1257.1	( 96.0 )
1459.6	( 3.5 )	HF-166	6.77 H	228.1	( 57. )
1459.6	( 7.81 )	LU-168 G	2.65 H	228.1	( 76.7 )
1459.8	( 1.05 )	LU-170	2.00 D	84.3	( 8.74 )
1459.8	( .76 )	HG-193 M	11.8 H	258.0	( 58.4 )
1460.0	( 2.06 )	AR-44	11.87 H	182.6	( 62.3 )
1460.0	( 1.8 )	E) TE-113	1.7 H	814.4	( 22. )
1460.0	( 4.2 )	CS-122 M	4.2 H	331.1	( 90.7 )
1460.1	( .61 )	RU-92	3.65 H	213.8	( 92.4 )
1460.3	( .66 )	TL-196 G	1.84 H	425.7	( 83.7 )
1460.4	( .6 )	PM-138	3.24 H	520.9	( 91.5 )
1460.5	( .83 )	BR-74 M	41.5 H	634.8	( 91.9 )
1460.5	( 1.1 )	EU-148	54.5 D	550.3	( 99.0 )
1460.5	( 1.3 )	*) HG-189 B	8.6 H	321.0	(100. *)
1460.6	( 12. )	*) TH-160	9.2 H	126.4	(100. *)
1460.8	( 10.7 )	) K-40	1.28E+9 Y		
1460.8	( 77.5 )	) CL-40	1.35 H	2840.2	( 29.9 )
1461.0	( 3.2 )	*) PR-133	6.5 H	134.3	(100. *)
1461.1	( 4.5 )	) AG-102 M	8.4 H	556.7	( 42.2 )
1461.1	( .7 )	) TH-157	3.3 H	455.0	( 10. )
1461.1	( .55 )	) TH-161	38. H	45.5	( 25.0 )
1461.2	( .33 )	) GA-76	27.1 S	562.9	( 65.8 )
1461.2	( .95 )	) LA-142	1.52 H	641.2	( 47.4 )
1461.5	( .57 )	) HF-171	12.1 H	662.0	( 14.8 )
1461.5	( 1.3 )	) BI-199 G	27. H	841.7	( 15.7 )
1461.6	( .60 )	) AU-190	42.8 H	295.8	( 72.5 )

Prendendo in considerazione il suggerimento 1, supponiamo che il picco a 1460 keV si tratti di K-40. Il K-40 emette altri raggi gamma che si trovano nello spettro?

40 ( 19-21 ) 1.28E+9 Y B-/EC 89.3/10.7  
 PRECURSOR: NONE  
 ABUND. .012 S = 30. S(P) = 4.4 S(A) = .39  
 3.0 X ( .95 ) 1460.8 ( 10.7 )



# SPETTROMETRIA GAMMA

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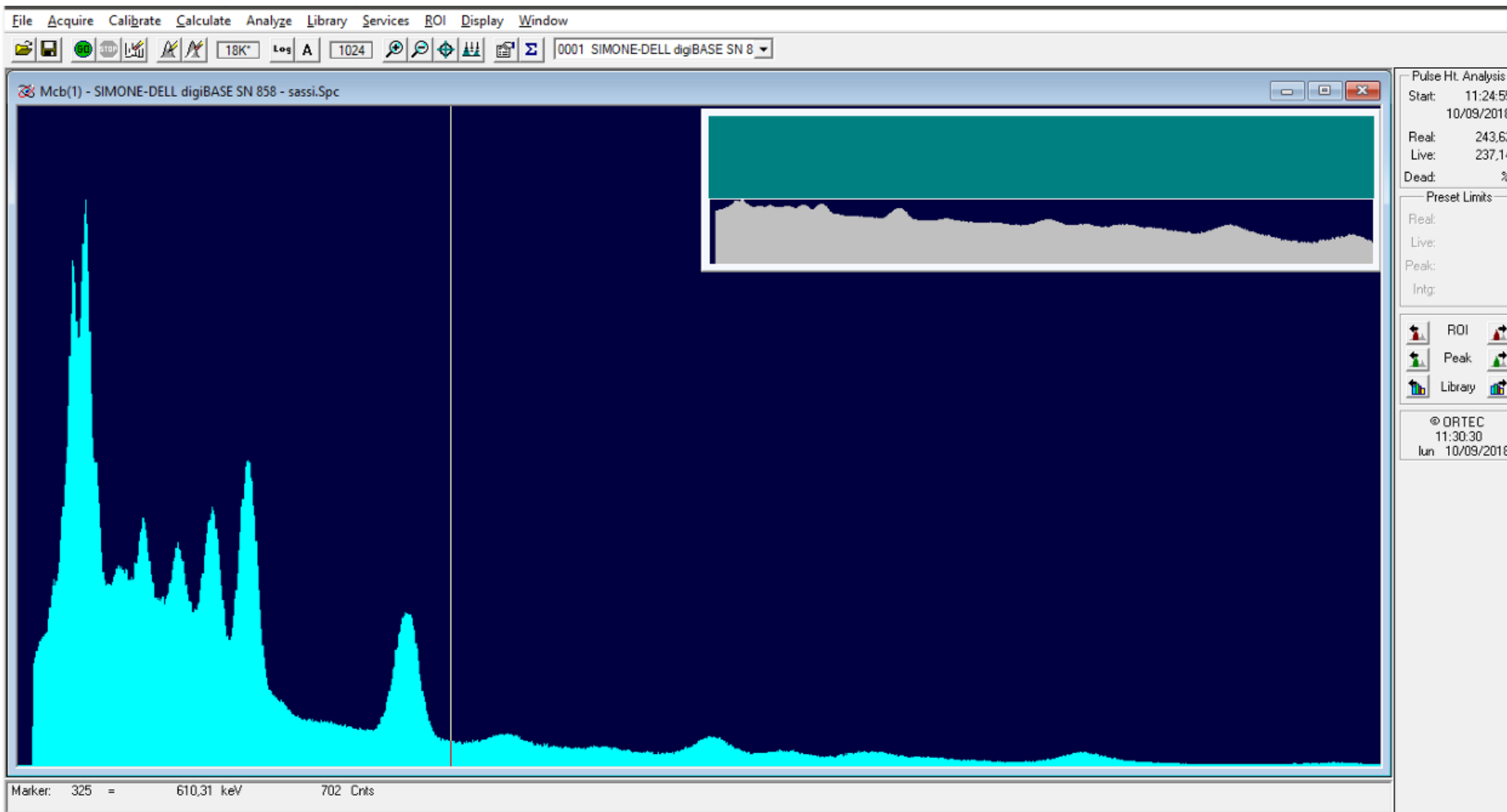
6) ripetere gli steps 2, 3, 4 e 5 per i seguenti campioni:

- fondo (tempo di acquisizione = 10 minuti);
- sale da cucina (NaCl) e sale iposodico (KCl) (tempo di acquisizione = 10 minuti): sarà vostro compito distinguere i due sali;
- sasso (tempo di acquisizione = 5 minuti);
- funghi (tempo di acquisizione = 1 ora);
- terreno di Macugnaga (tempo di acquisizione = 1 ora).

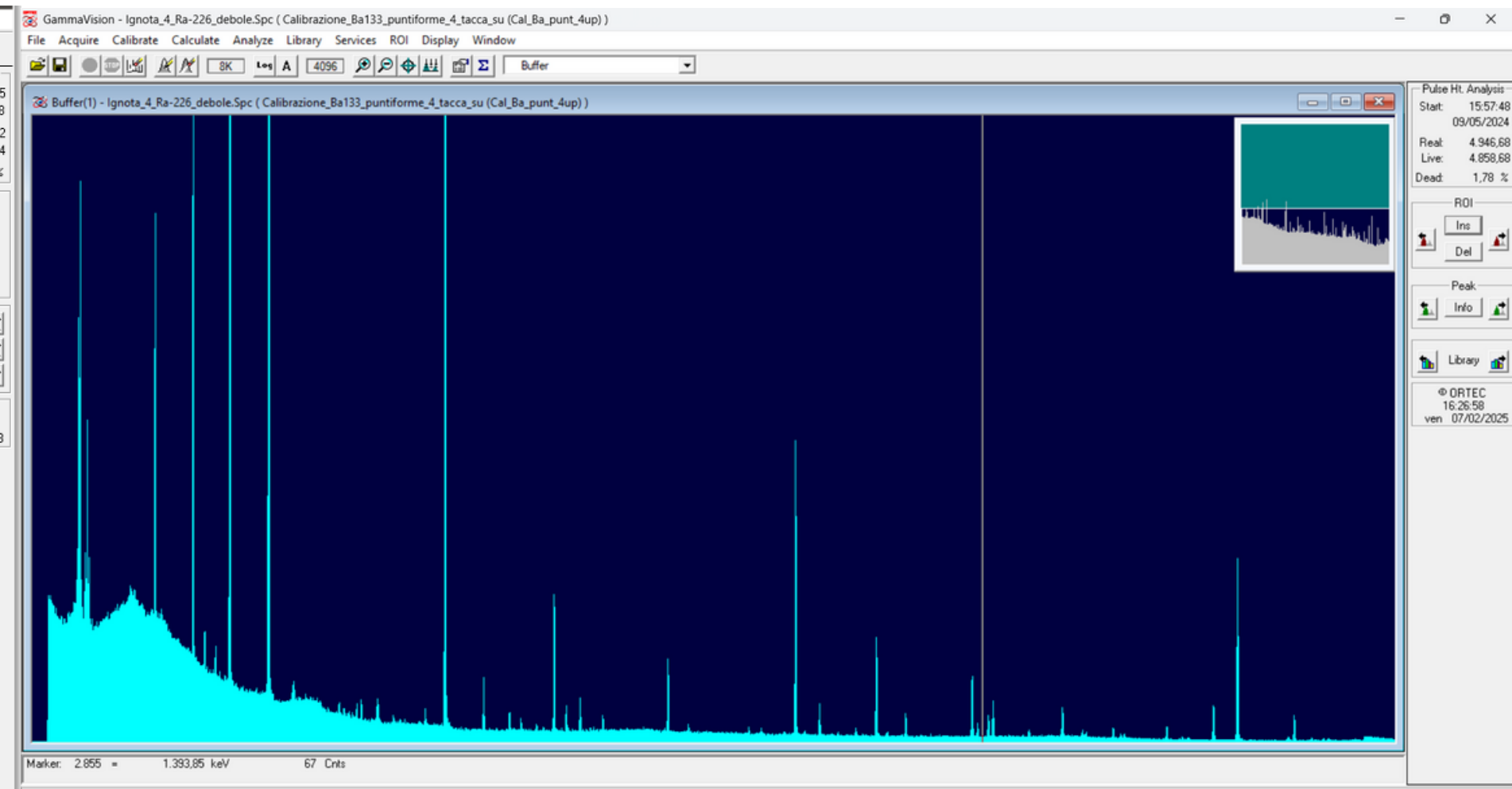


# SPETTROMETRIA GAMMA

Abbiamo utilizzato uno NaI. Compariamo gli spettri con quelli ottenuti con un rivelatore a germanio iperpuro (HPGe).



NaI



HPGe







**ORA TOCCA A TE!**