

(8.9) A plastic scintillation detector was to be calibrated for absolute measurements of  $\beta$ -radiation. For this purpose a  $2.13 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ M } ^{204}\text{TlCl}_3$  solution was available with a specific activity of  $13.93 \mu\text{Ci ml}^{-1}$ ;  $^{204}\text{Tl}$  emits  $\beta$ -particles with  $E_{\text{max}} 0.77 \text{ MeV}$ . Of this solution  $0.1 \text{ ml}$  is evaporated over an area of exactly  $0.1 \text{ cm}^2$  on a platinum foil. The sample is counted in an evacuated vessel at a distance of  $15.3 \text{ cm}$  from the detector, which has a sensitive area of  $1.72 \text{ cm}^2$ . The detector registers  $2052 \text{ cpm}$  with a background of  $6 \text{ cpm}$ . What is (a) the surface weight of the sample, (b) the backscattering factor, and (c) the detector efficiency for the particular  $\beta$ 's?

General constants:

$$Bq := \text{sec}^{-1} \quad Ci := 3.7 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot Bq \quad M := \frac{\text{mole}}{\text{liter}} \quad \text{For } \text{TlCl}_3: \quad M_w := (204 + 3 \cdot 35.45) \cdot \frac{\text{gm}}{\text{mole}}$$

Given in the text are:

$$c := 2.13 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot \frac{\text{mole}}{\text{liter}} \quad S := 13.93 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot \frac{Ci}{\text{mL}} \quad S = 5.15 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \frac{Bq}{\text{mL}}$$

$$v := 0.1 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \text{liter} \quad A := v \cdot S$$

$$\text{mass} := v \cdot c \cdot M_w \quad \text{mass} = 6.61 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot \text{kg} \quad \text{area} := 0.1 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

$$R_0 := \frac{6}{60} \cdot Bq \quad R := \frac{2052}{60} \cdot Bq \quad R_{\text{net}} := R - R_0 \quad R_{\text{net}} = 34.1 \cdot Bq$$

$$\text{area}_{\text{det}} := 1.72 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot \text{m}^2 \quad \text{dist} := 15.3 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot \text{m}$$

(a)  $m_{\text{surf}} := \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{area}} \quad m_{\text{surf}} = 6.61 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \quad m_{\text{surf}} = 6.6 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{cm}^2}$

(b) Z for Pt is 78. From Fig. 6.14 we can read off the following data to use in an interpolation:

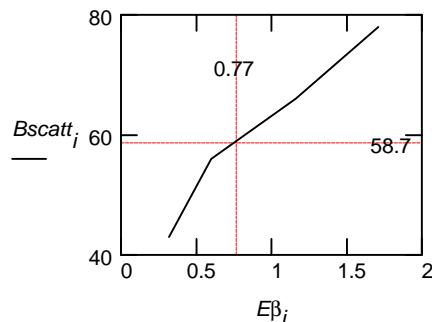
$$i := 1 \dots 4$$

$$E\beta_i := \quad Bscatt_i :=$$

0.32	43
0.60	56
1.16	66
1.71	78

For  $E 0.77 \text{ MeV}$  backscatter is about  $58.7\%$ , see graph to the right.

$$\psi_{\text{back}} := 0.587 + 1 \quad \psi_{\text{back}} = 1.59$$



In order to use the backscatter correction as an efficiency factor we must add one to the relative amount of backscattered radiation.

(c)  $\psi_{self} := 1$      $\psi_{abs} := 1$      $\psi_{res} := 1$

$$\psi_{geom} := \frac{area_{det}}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot dist^2}$$

$$\psi_{geom} = 5.85 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\psi := \frac{R_{net}}{A}$$

$$\psi = 6.62 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\psi_{det} := \frac{\psi}{\psi_{res} \cdot \psi_{geom} \cdot \psi_{back} \cdot \psi_{self} \cdot \psi_{abs}}$$

$$\psi_{det} = 0.71$$

or

$$\psi_{det} = 71 \cdot \%$$