

Training C Germanium detector

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Outline

Introduction

- Exercise
- Summary





Introduction

- Ge:
 - Atom number is 32;
 - Semiconductor;
 - Is available as a radiation detector.
- Compared with other detectors:
 - Advantage : high resolution, high count rate;
 - Disadvantage : low temperature.





•Measure gamma rays emitted from standard sources:

¹³⁷Cs: 662keV
⁶⁰Co : 1.17MeV, 1.33MeV
²²Na : 1.27MeV





- Make an energy calibration by standard sources.
- We found that one of the high energy background peaks had the energy of 1.464MeV.



We got the conclusion that it was come from the decay of ⁴⁰K, according to *Table of Isotopes*.





- Change the gain of shaping amplifier. Adjust our range of measurement of energy up to 3MeV. Calibration again.
- Measure the resolution of the energy using the peak of ⁶⁰Co(1.33MeV):

FWHM=5.33 channel	
Peak=2397 channel	
Get:	
$\Delta E=2.96 \text{keV}$	





• Absolute efficiency of the detector using ¹⁵²Eu source:



No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
F/keV	217 817	344 2785	778 9045	964 1	1112 074	1212 948	1299 140	1408 11
	217.017	511.2705	110.2013	204.1	1112.074	1212.740	1277.140	1400.11
Nr	74085	33077	8105	7670	6238	712	517	7970
P/%	28.37	26.57	12.97	14.63	13.54	1.626	1.412	20.85
0	17403	22623	1 120 2	0.510.4	8 360 1	73404	7 080 1	61101

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LT=220s





Drawn by Xu zijun





Summary

- The basic theory of Ge detector;
- How to use Ge detector;
- The spectrum taken by Ge detector;
- Using Ge detector to do some calculate;

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Thank you for your guide and help! ありがとう

