

B.2.4 Soil sample identification

SG6143C



Purpose of the experiment

Record the energy spectrum of the Soil sample and identify the peaks, after the energy calibration, by knowing the decay chain of Thorium and Uranium.

Fundamentals

Natural radioactivity has several sources that can be classified into two broad categories: high energy cosmic rays incident on the Earth's atmosphere and releasing secondary radiation (cosmic contribution); and radioactive nuclides generated during the formation of the Earth and still present in the Earth's crust (terrestrial contribution).

The terrestrial contribution is mainly composed of the radionuclides of the uranium and thorium decay chains together with radioactive potassium. In most circumstances, radon, a noble gas produced in the radioactive decay of uranium, is the most important contributor to radiation exposure.

Natural radionuclides, both terrestrial and cosmogenic, migrate in the environment through different pathways: air, water, rock, soil, and the food chain. Radionuclides may then enter the human body through ingestion (food and drinking water) and inhalation giving the so-called internal exposure. External exposure is due to cosmic radiation and radiation from terrestrial radionuclides present in soil, rocks, and building materials.

Equipment

SP5630EN - Environmental Kit

Model	i-Spector - S2570B	Samples
Description	Intelligent Silicon Photomultiplier Tube 	Samples 

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Ordering Options

Equipment	
Code	Description
WK5630ENAAAA	SP5630EN - Environmental Kit

or the Kit Plus

WK5630XENAAA	SP5630ENP - Environmental Kit Plus
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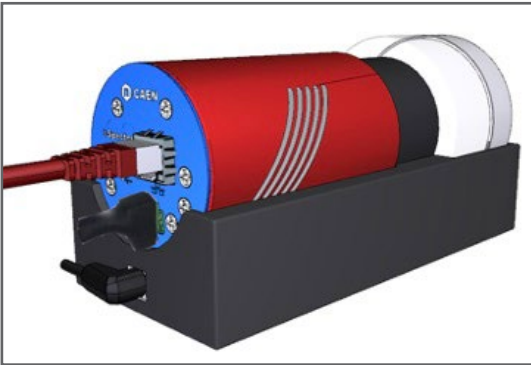
Marie Skłodowska Curie was a Polish and naturalized-French physicist and chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, the first person and only woman to win twice in multiple sciences. Together with her husband, she was awarded half of the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903, for their study into the spontaneous radiation discovered by Becquerel, who was awarded the other half of the Prize. In 1911 she received a second Nobel Prize, this time in Chemistry, in recognition of her work in radioactivity. Radium discovery opened the door to deep changes in the way scientists think about matter and energy. She also led the way to a new era for medical knowledge and the treatment of diseases.

<https://www.aip.org/history/exhibits/curie/brief/index.html>



Requirements

No other tool is needed.



Experimental setup block diagram

Carrying out the experiment

Put the i-Spector digital into the base and place the Soil box into the placeholder. Power on the i-Spector and connect the Ethernet cable. Wait until the temperature is stable from the web interface (it can take half an hour from power on).

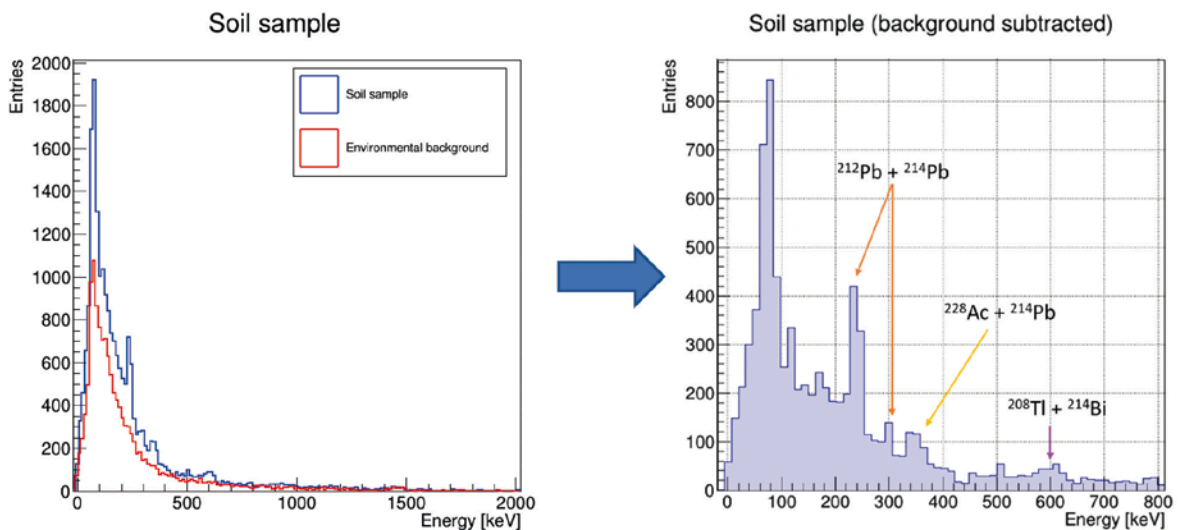
Check the waveform, modify the threshold and gate width, if needed, then start the measurement of the energy spectrum.

More than 30 minutes of acquisition need with the Soil sample.

NOTE: in case of background measurement (ID.6141), settings and acquisition time must be the same. Lead blocks could help in distinguish clearer peaks but they must be used if just employed in background measurement only.

Results

After the background subtraction, it is possible to recognize peaks coming from the Uranium or Thorium chain, as shown in the picture below.



Soil sample: total contribution and background on the left; background subtracted on the right. The visible peaks from the ^{238}U and ^{232}Th are highlighted in the spectrum.