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Development of Airborne Gamma-Ray Spectrometry Based on a CZT Detector

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Introduction

Environmental radiation survey using diverse survey platforms

• Comprehensive radiation survey in the environment by the accident phases

- Fundamental Information for the emergency preparedness •
 - \checkmark The variation of ambient dose rate at 1 m above the ground
 - ✓ Radioactivity in the ground and underwater due to radioactive deposits

Results and Discussions

Airborne gamma-ray spectrometry using a drone

- Estimation of ambient dose rate induced from only natural radionuclides
 - Survey sites: Jeju Island (~30 nGy/h) and Daejeon (~80 nGy/h)
 - Survey conditions: flight height of 10 m and 1~2 m/s of survey speed •
 - Measurement of energy spectrum from 50 ~ 1500 keV

O Development of MARK (Monitoring of Ambient Radiation of KAERI) system

- **MARK-Integrated:** Integrated survey system to maintain the data consistency
 - ✓ MARK-A series: Airborne survey system using UAV and MAV
 - ✓ MARK-B series: Backpack survey system based on scintillation detector
 - ✓ MARK-C series: Carborne survey system based on large volume detector
 - ✓ MARK-*M* series: *M*ultipurpose system for environmental radiation survey
 - \checkmark MARK-K series: Kits for radiological protection at the emergency response
 - ✓ MARK-*T* series: *T*raining tool of radiation safety personnel
 - ✓ MARK-U series: Underwater survey system using scintillation detector

○ MARK-A1 for airborne survey in the high dose rate level

- Performance of developed MARK-A1 using a drone (Inspire 1)
 - Field application to assess ambient dose rate due to natural radiations
 - ✓ Irradiation experiments using Cs-137 source: 0.001~20 mGy/h

Materials and Methods

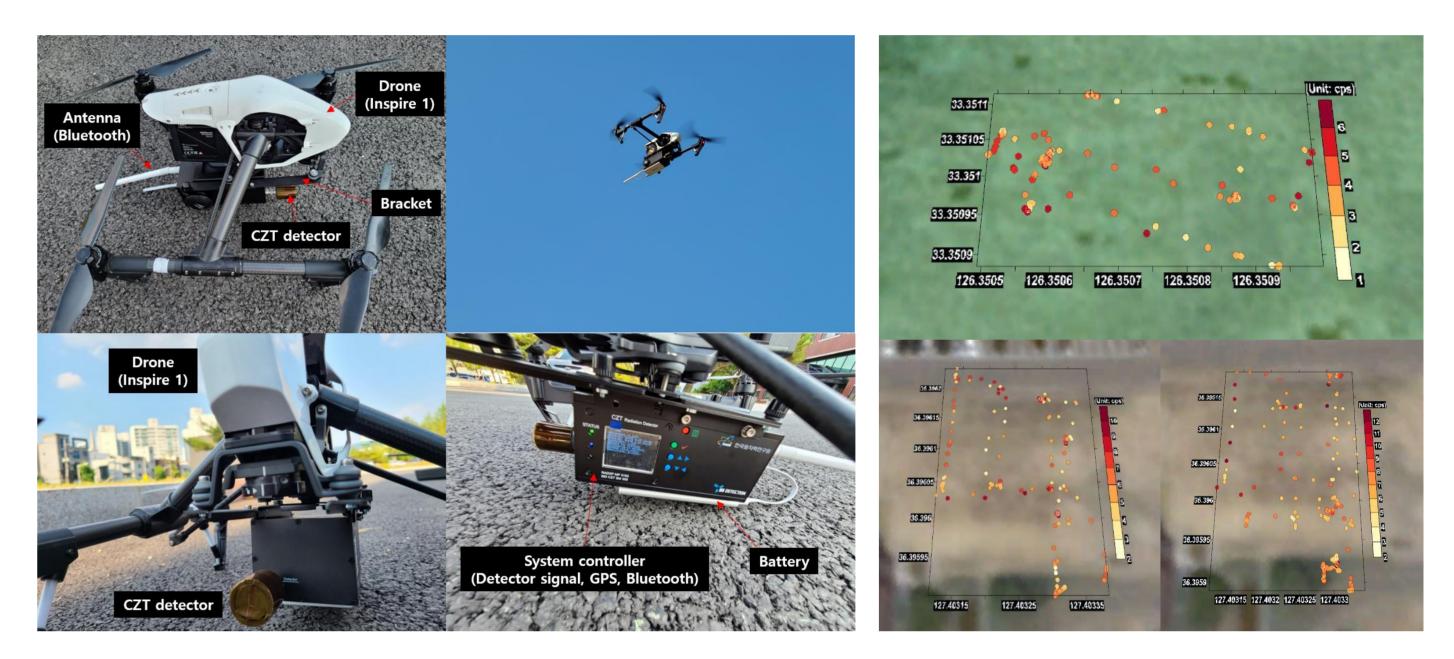
Development of MARK-A1 for airborne survey using a drone

O Development goals for application to areas with high dose rate level

Total weight: 1 kg (Including detector system, battery, bracket for mounting a drone, GPS, and controller)

- ✓ Ambient dose rate: $\dot{X} = \int n(E)G(E)dE$
- \checkmark Total count rate in the energy spectrum
- Comparison of survey results with those of ground-based gamma-ray spectrometry using a tripod at the same survey site

✓ A good performance: below 20% difference between two methods



Availability to the high dose rate level of MARK-A1

O Irradiation experiments using ¹³⁷Cs source

- MARK-A1: CZT500S and CZT1500
- Irradiated dose rate



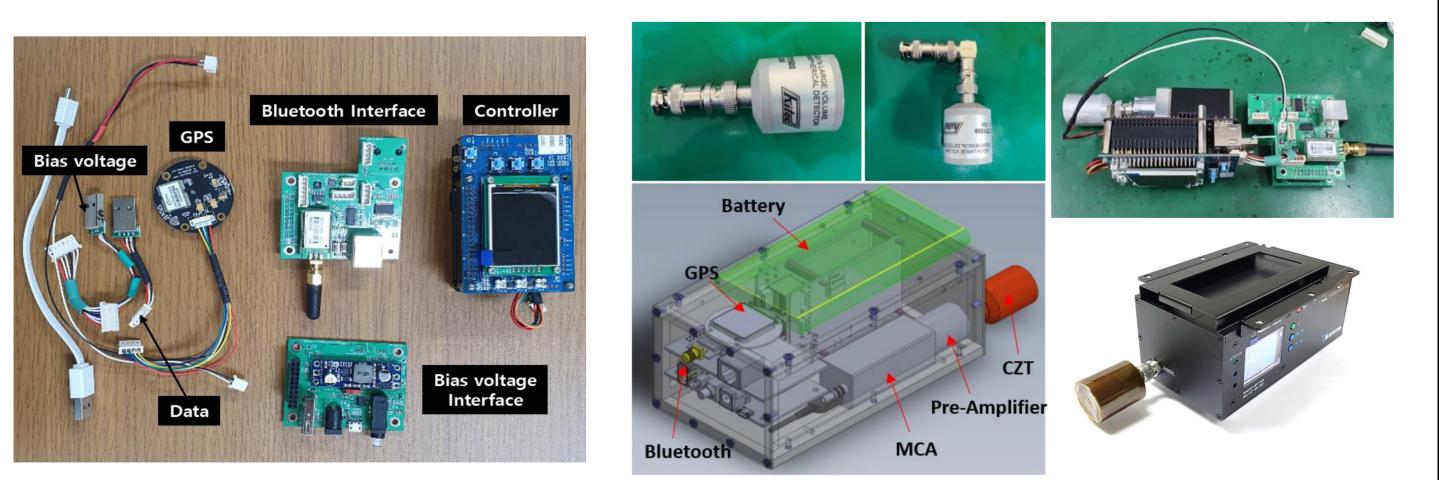
- Spectrometric determination: sufficient energy resolution to identify radionuclides of interest (¹³¹I, ¹³⁴Cs, ¹³⁷Cs, and ⁶⁰Co)
- Capability to be continuously operated up to about 10 mGy/h (About 10⁵ times) to ambient dose rate level)

OMARK-*A1* based on CZT detectors

- Two CZT(Cadmium Zinc Telluride) sensors (Ritec Inc.) ✓ CZT500S (10x10x5 mm³): BNC connector, +1400 V - Below 2.5% energy resolution (at 662 keV)
 - ✓ CZT1500 (15x15x7.5 mm³): SHV connector, +2200 V - Below 3.5% energy resolution (at 662 keV)
- Signal processing unit (SI Detection Co. Ltd.) ✓ SID CZT SM300

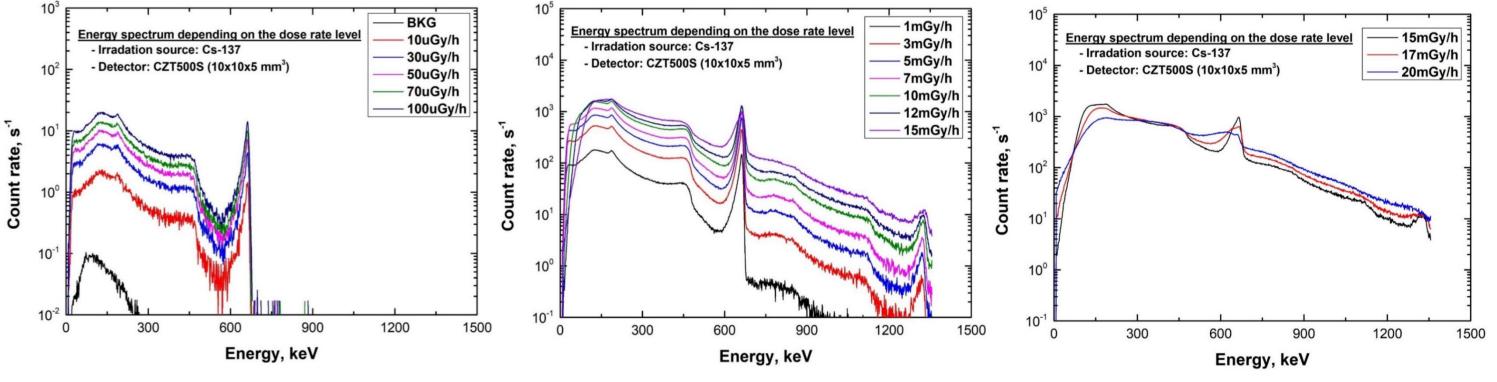


- HV circuit using an external battery pack
- GPS, Bluetooth interface, and controller with LCD display

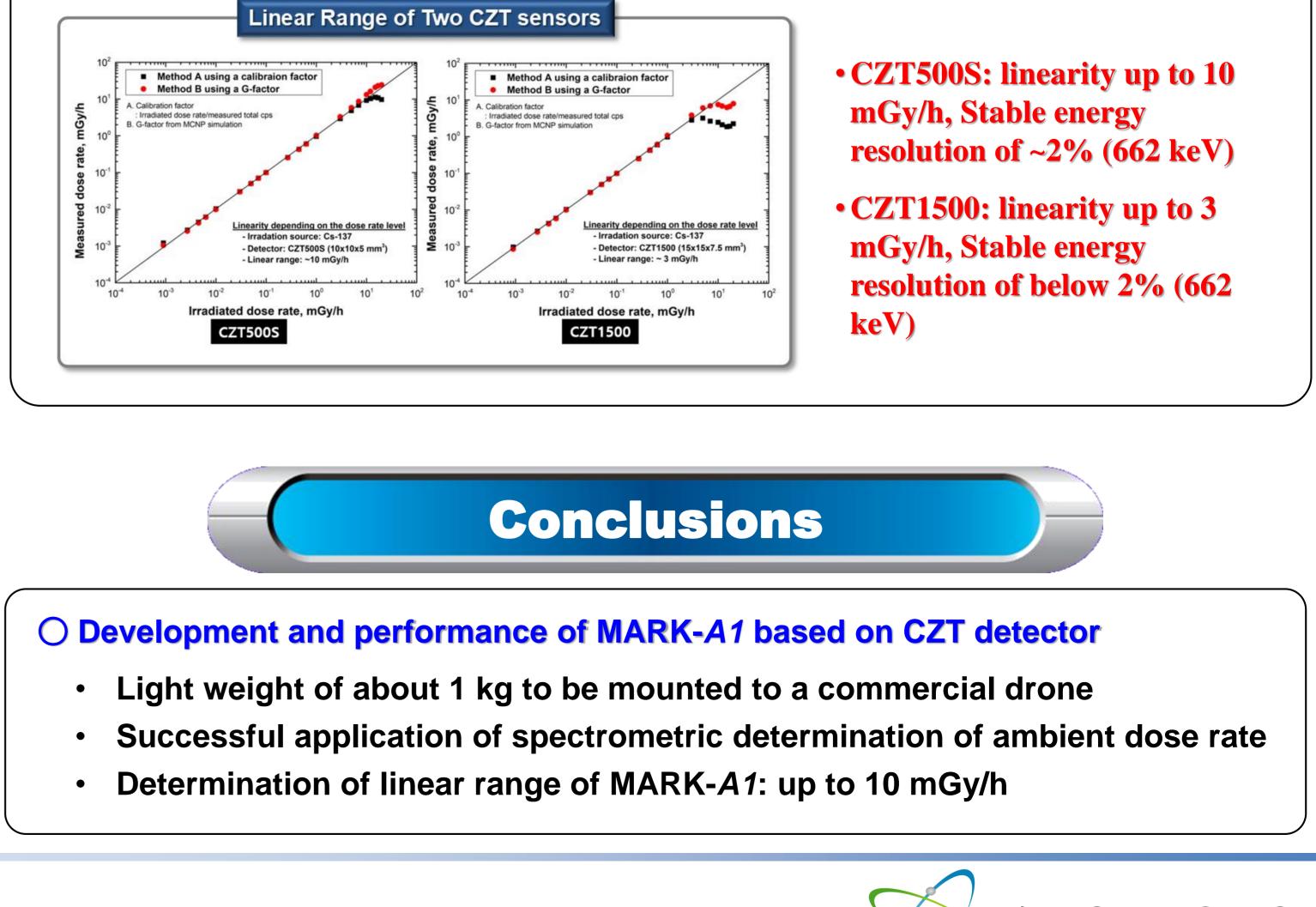


- Range: 0.001 ~ 20 mGy/h
- 21 points of dose rates
- Irradiation time: 2 min
- Energy spectra depending on irradiated dose
- ✓ Spectrum analysis: total cps and peak cps, FWHM and FWTM





- Assessment of linearity of MARK-A1 depending on the dose rate level
 - Calibration factor for total cps to evaluate the ambient dose rate
 - Verification and correction of a dose conversion factor, G(E)



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System verification and simulation

O Measurement of energy resolution using a point source (¹³⁷Cs)

• Calculation of dose conversion factor using MCNP code

