# Radioactivity Measurement of <sup>60</sup>Co using $4\pi\beta(LS) - \gamma$ Coincidence System

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- Production of radioisotopes (RI) in research reactor HANARO
- Reactor-produced <sup>177</sup>Lu → radioactivity measurement
- Measurement method:  $4\pi\beta \gamma$  coincidence counting
- HANARO



Lutetium



•  $4\pi\beta - \gamma$  coincidence counter



# $4\pi\beta(LS) - \gamma$ Coincidence Counting

- $\beta$  &  $\gamma$  emissions from RI  $\rightarrow$  coincidence counting
- Relation among observed counting rate & radioactivity

$$rac{N_eta N_\gamma}{N_c} = N_0 [1 + k(rac{1-\epsilon_eta}{\epsilon_eta})] = N_0 [1 + k(rac{N_\gamma}{N_c} - 1)]$$

 $\textit{N}_{\textit{\beta},\gamma,\textit{c}}:$  Observed counting rate of  $\beta/\gamma/\beta\text{-}\gamma$  coincidence events

N<sub>0</sub>: Radioactivity of RI

 $\epsilon_{\beta}$ :  $\beta$  detection efficiency

k: constant

• Efficiency-extrapolation ( $\epsilon_{\beta} \rightarrow 1$ ): obtaining radioactivity of RI



•  $4\pi\beta - \gamma$  coincidence counter



# $4\pi\beta(LS) - \gamma$ Coincidence System

Diagram



•  $4\pi\beta - \gamma$  coincidence counter



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# Components of $4\pi\beta(LS) - \gamma$ Coincidence Counter

- Vial: containg LS & radioisotope,  $\beta$  detection
- Nal crystal: 3-inch,  $\gamma$  detection •
- SiPM: scintillation light detection

- SiPM control board: power supply, thermometer
- Frame: 3-D printing, plastic





Nal crystal



SiPM control board









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Frame



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#### Detecting Materials: $\beta$

- Liquid scintillator
- Product name: Ultima Gold F
- Production: Perkin Elmer
- Main material: Diisopropylnaphthalene

- Light output:  $\sim 10,000 \text{ photons/MeV}$
- Flash point: 140 °C
- Density: 0.96  $g/cm^3$
- Diisopropylnaphthalene (DIN)







### Detecting Materials: $\gamma$

- Nal crystal
- Production: Epic-Crystal
- Growth technique: Bridgman
- Shape: cylindrical

- Light output:  ${\sim}40,000$  photons/MeV
- Diameter: 3"
- Height: 8 cm
- Density: 3.67 g/cm<sup>3</sup>



#### SiPM & Control Board

- SiPM: Hamamatsu S13
- Operating voltage: 52-60 V
- Operating temperature: -20 to 60  $^\circ\mathrm{C}$
- Gain: 1-5  $\times 10^{6}$  @25  $^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$
- Spectral response range: 320-900 nm
- Photon detection efficiency: 40% @450 nm

- SiPM array & control board
- Production: Notice Korea
- 3×3 array: for vial(LS),
- 7×7 array: for Nal,
- Control board: 4 channels,
- Connection: TCP/IP



### Frame Production

- 3-D printing
- Material: plastic
- Design: CAD
- Upper + lower
- Production time: 60 hr













#### Counter Assembly















# DAQ System

- FADC500 (Notice Korea)
- 4 channels

Pulse

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- 500 MHz sampling rate
- Dynamic range: 12 bit / 2.5 V
- Recording length: 0.1-32 μs
- Maximum trigger rate: ~40 kHz



Saturation



## Test Run of the System

- Testing  $4\pi\beta(LS) \gamma$  coincidence counter using <sup>60</sup>Co
- <sup>60</sup>Co source



Experimental setup



Decay scheme for <sup>60</sup>Co



β spectrum



γ spectra



#### Radioactivity Measurement Test

- $N_{\beta}N_{\gamma}/N_c$  for various  $\epsilon_{\beta}$  values  $\rightarrow$  efficiency-extrapolation  $\rightarrow$  radioactivity of RI
- Changing threshold for  $\beta \rightarrow$  various  $\epsilon_{\beta}$  values
- Fitting function: equation in page 3
- Error bar: statistical uncertainty only



• Efficiency-extrapolation



- Development of  $4\pi\beta(LS) \gamma$  coincidence system for radioactivity measurement
- Producing/selecting each part of the system → assembly
- Trying radioactivity measurement using <sup>60</sup>Co
- Detailed studies are ongoing
  - stability check
  - systematic uncertainties
- Production of  $^{177}Lu \rightarrow$  radioactivity measurement will be done.