



CHUBU
Electric Power



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V.b Health & Bio

Development of Real time ^{90}Sr counter applying Cherenkov light detection

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Outline

1. Problems
2. Method of ^{90}Sr measurement
3. ^{90}Sr Counter
 - Mechanism
 - Performance measurement
4. Discussion
5. Summary

Thanks for the grant of KAKENHI.
Thanks for the grant of Chubu
Electric Power Co., Inc.

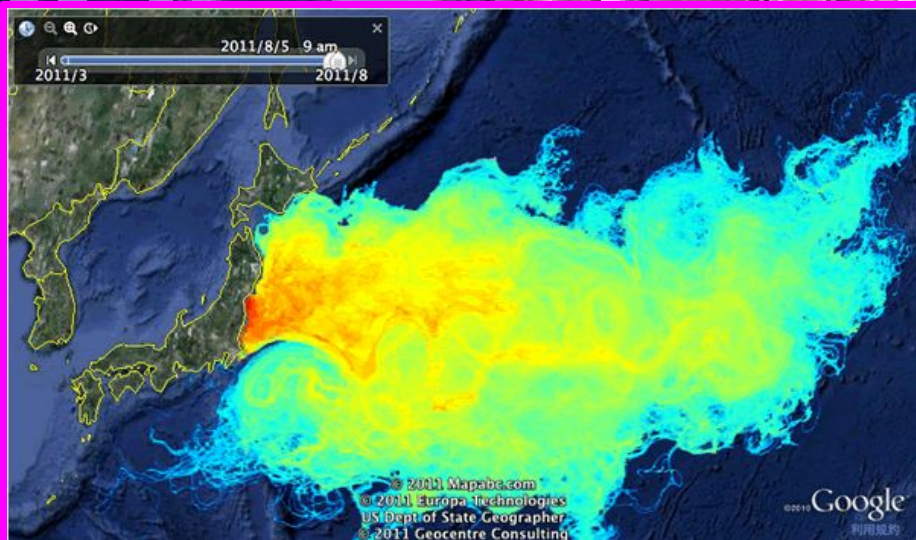
Nuclear Accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station in March 2011

No.4 plant

No.2 plant

No.3 plant

No.1 plant



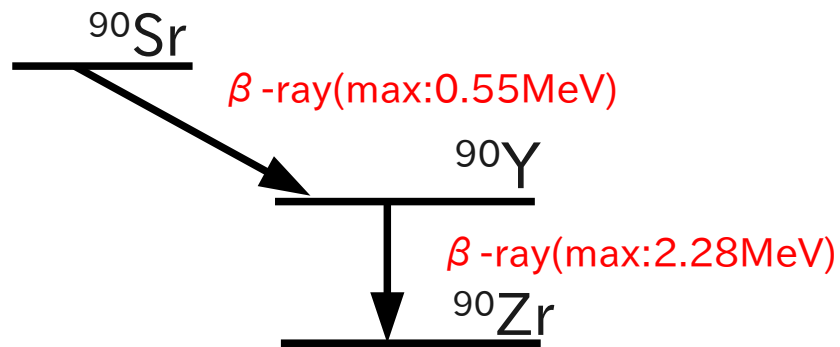
main isotope by a nuclear reactor

^{131}I	8 days	β, γ
^{137}Cs	30 years	β, γ
^{90}Sr	29 years	β
^{239}Pu	24120 y	α
^{85}Kr	10 years	β
^{89}Sr	50 days	β

A problem of radioactive contamination

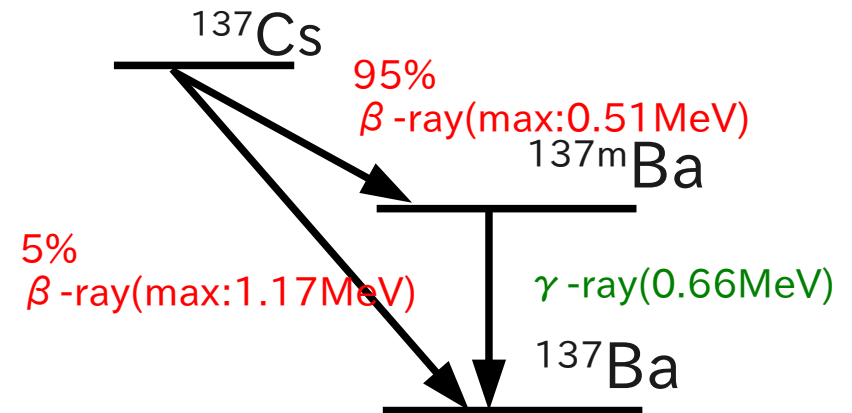
$^{90}\text{Sr}/^{90}\text{Y}$

Phys. Half-life : 29 years
 Bio. half life : 49 years
Eff. half-life : 18 years



^{137}Cs

Phys. Half-life : 30 years
 Bio. half life : 70 days
Eff. half-life : 70 days



$$\tau_{eff}^{-1} = \tau_{phy}^{-1} + \tau_{bio}^{-1}$$

τ_{eff} : effective half-life

τ_{phy} : physical half-life

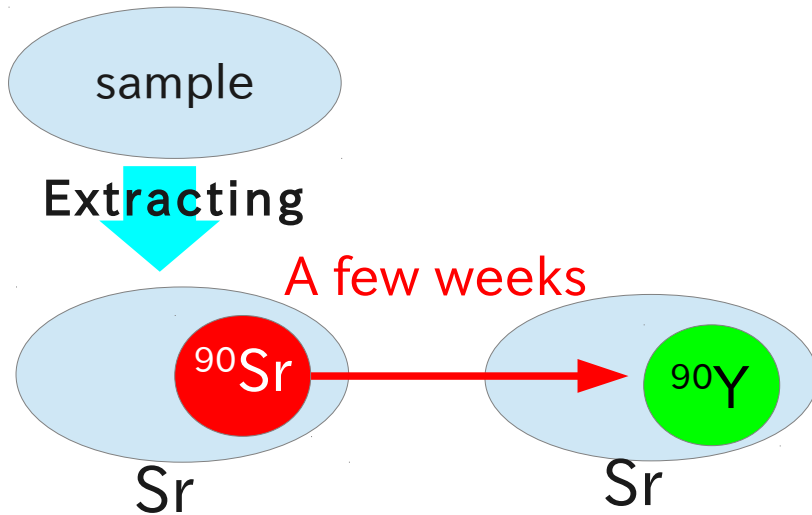
τ_{bio} : biological half-life

In the contamination water, ^{90}Sr has more dangerous and difficult identification than ^{137}Cs .

Measurement method of concentration for ^{90}Sr

method1

A Sr is able to be measured a concentration by to extract chemically. A few weeks After the extracting, ^{90}Sr is estimated the concentration from measurement of ^{90}Y .

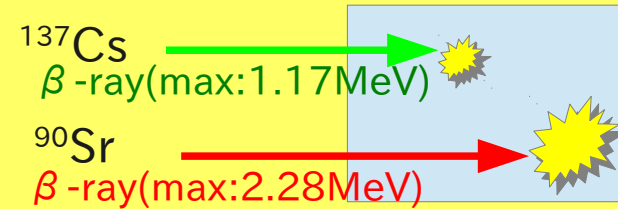


method2

Measurement of β -ray from a sample
 (1)Energy calorimeter
 (2)Range counter
 (3)Cherenkov counter

(1)Energy calorimeter

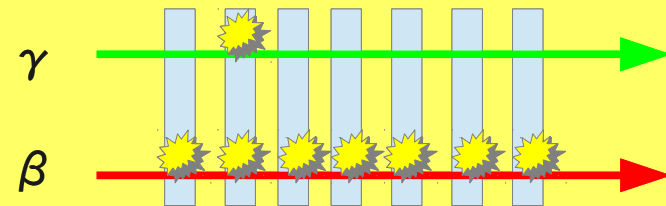
This device measures a deposition energy of beta-ray. The beta-ray from ^{90}Sr deposits more than ^{137}Cs .



Not Real-time count

(2)Range counter

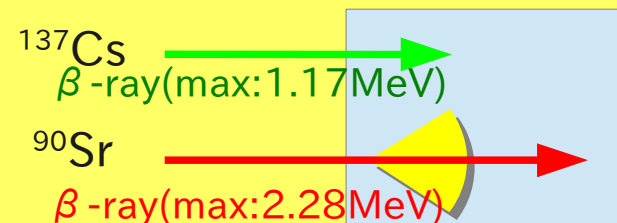
This device identifies gamma-ray and beta-ray using multilayer detectors and this counter decides the ^{90}Sr by the many reactions of beta-ray detection.



Real-time count

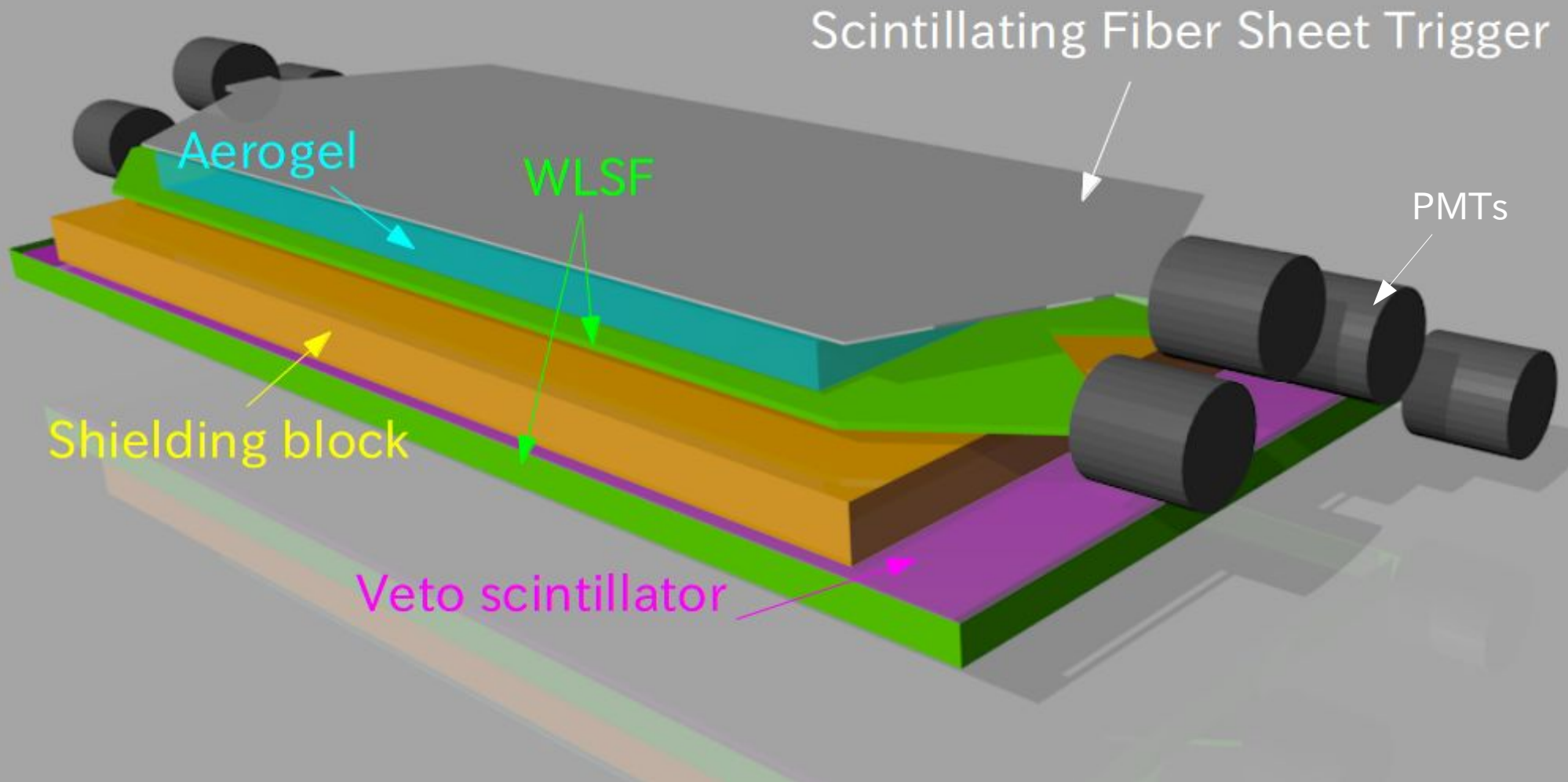
(3)Cherenkov counter

This device is threshold type of the beta-ray's velocity from ^{90}Sr and ^{137}Cs .

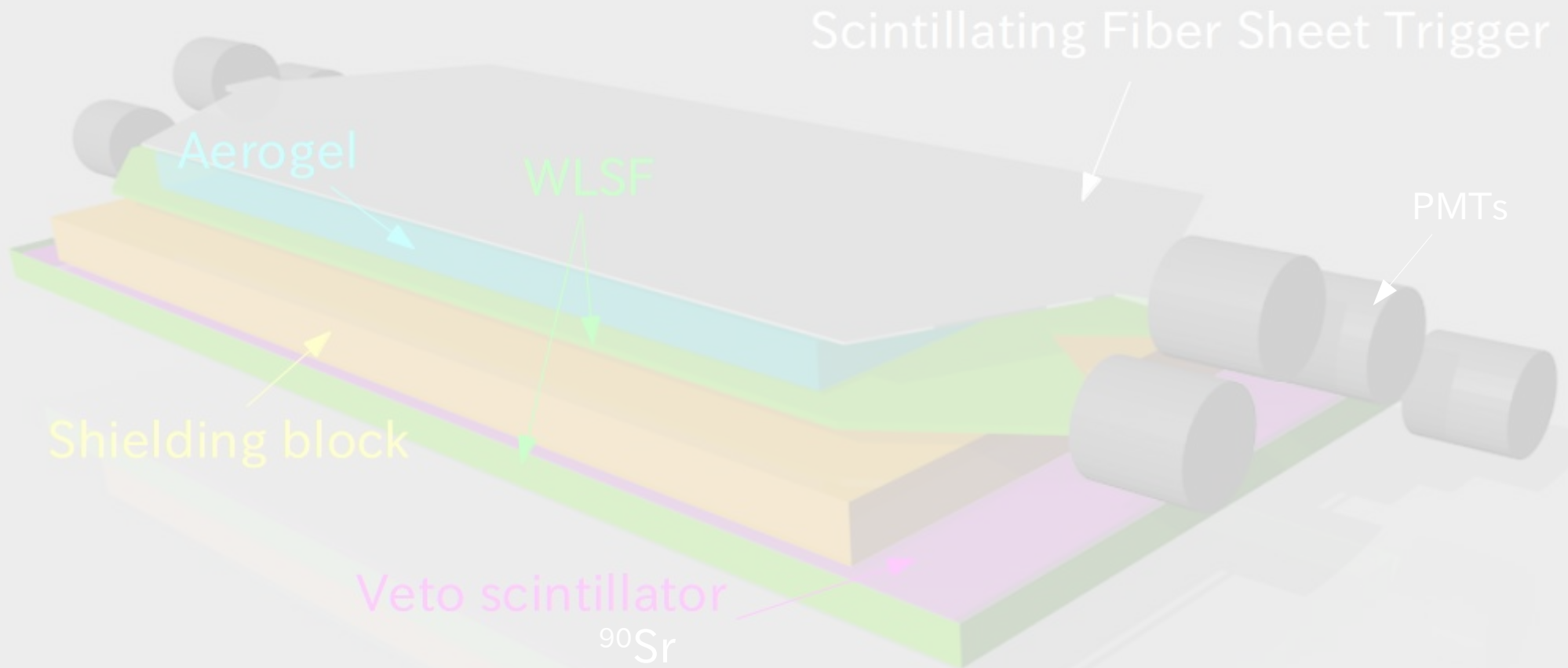


Real-time count

Development of ^{90}Sr Counter

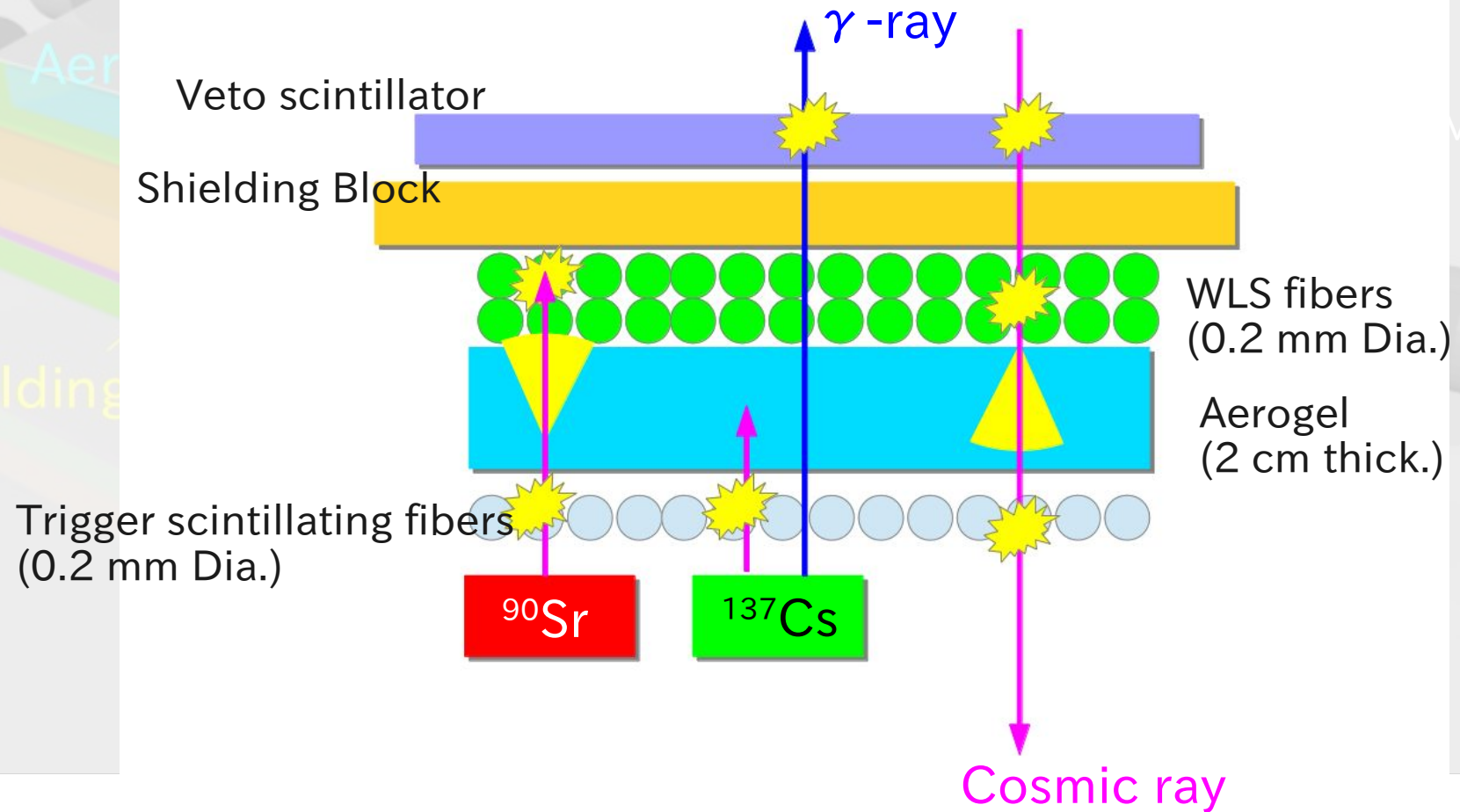


Development of ^{90}Sr Counter



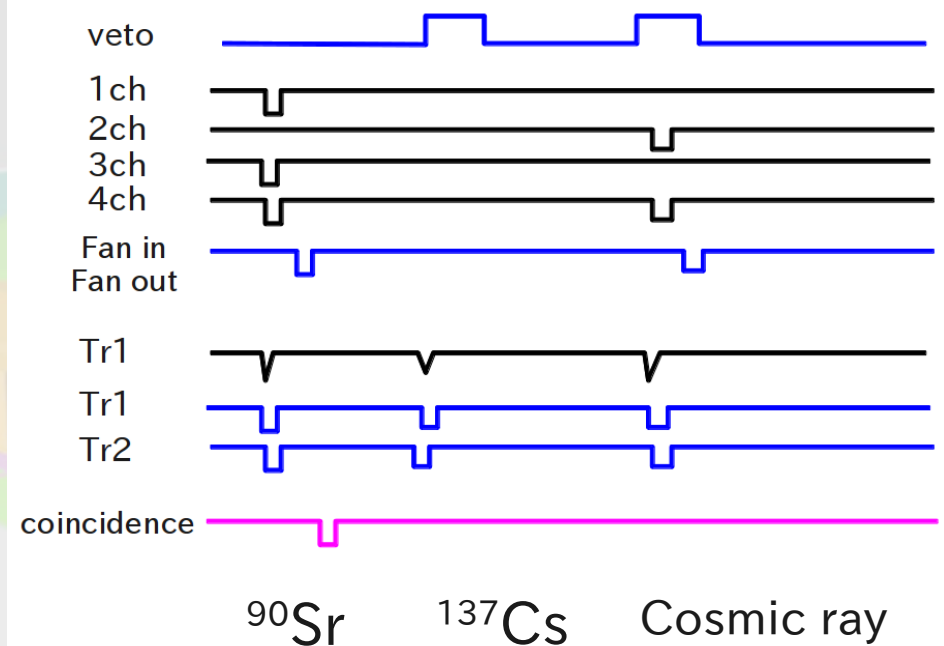
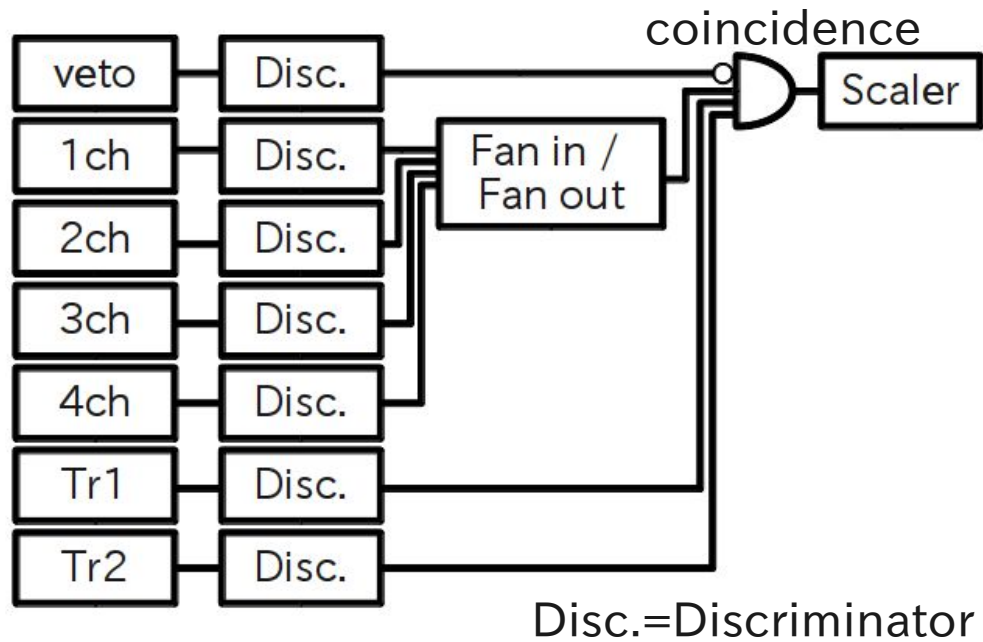
Development of ^{90}Sr Counter

Detection mechanism



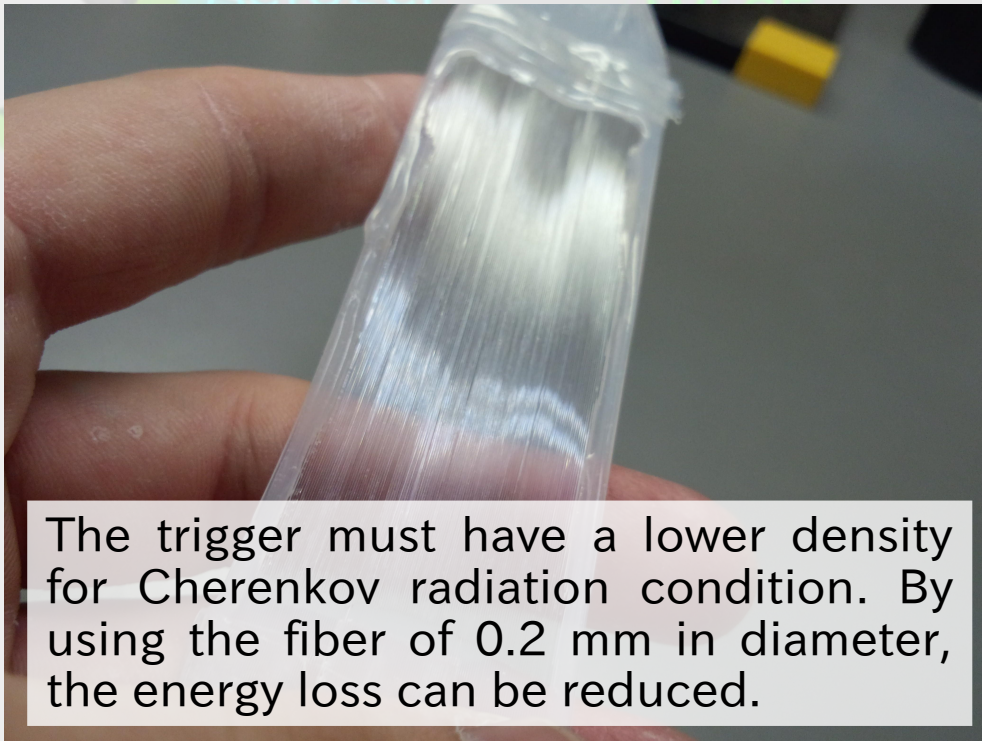
Development of ^{90}Sr Counter

Detection Logic

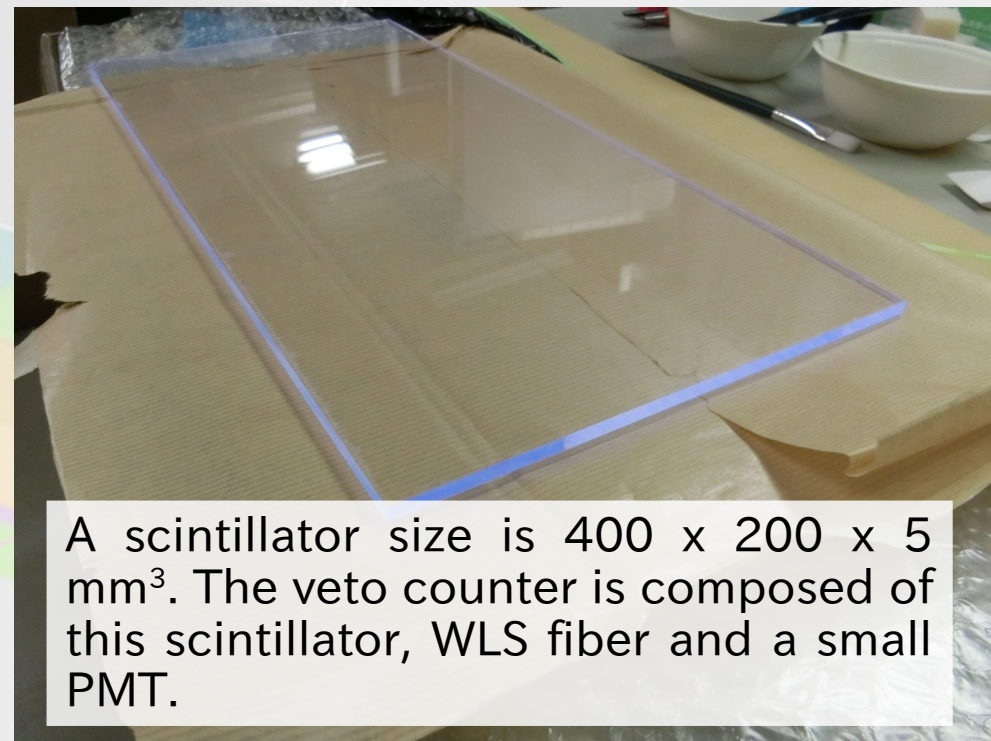


Development of ^{90}Sr Counter

Trigger fiber

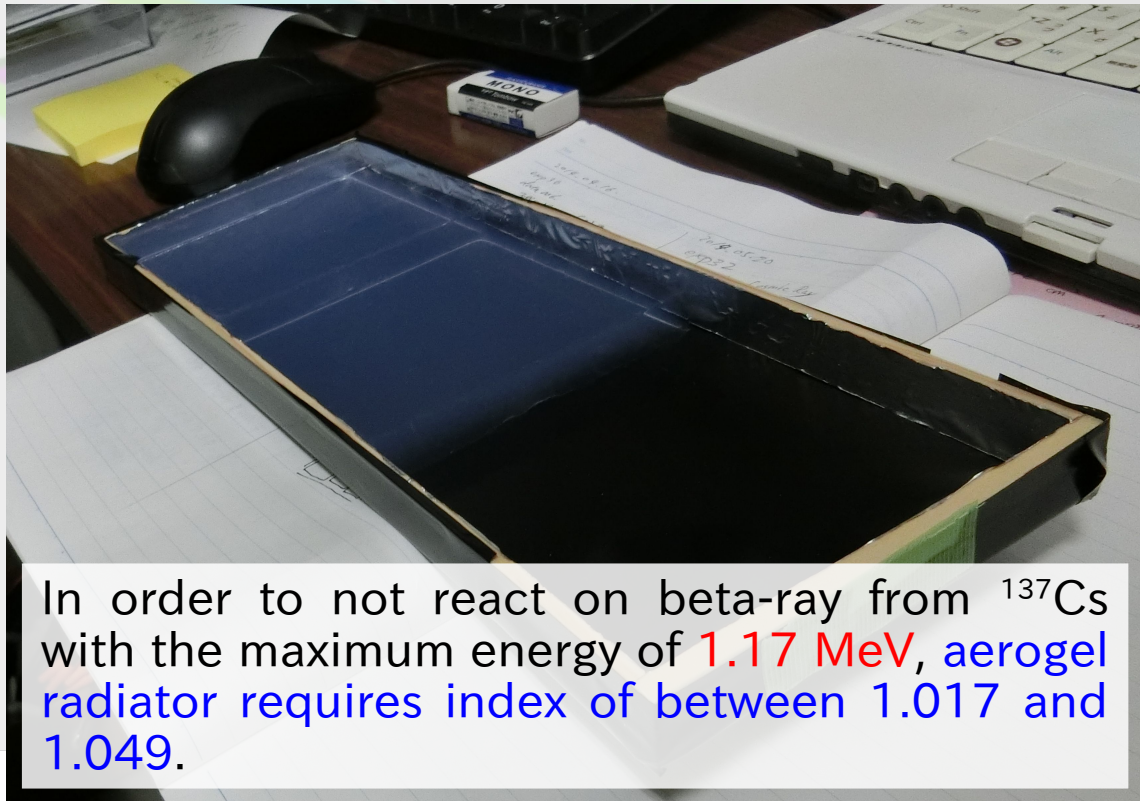


Veto scintillator



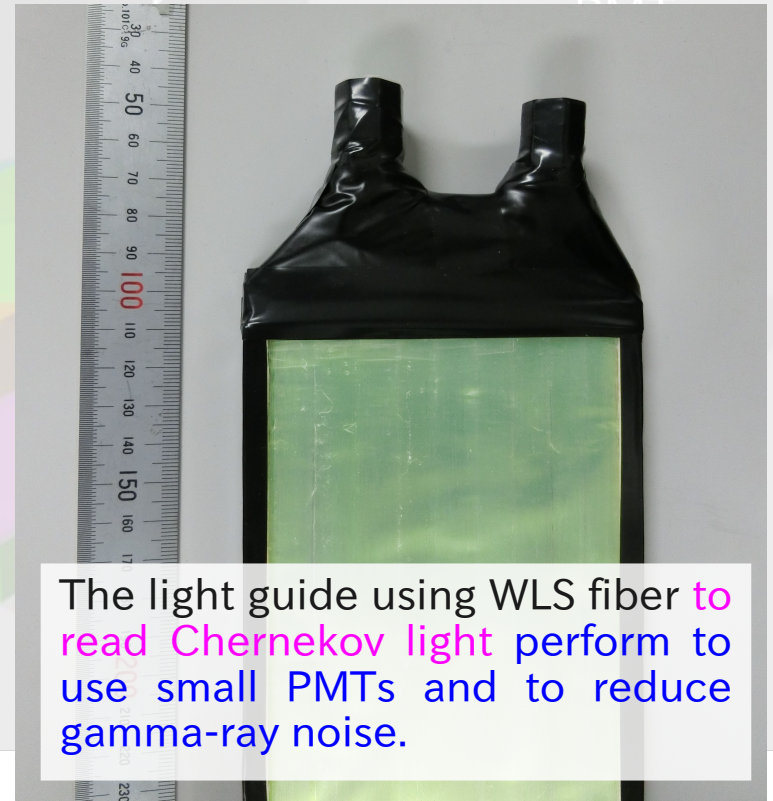
Development of ^{90}Sr Counter

Aerogel



In order to not react on beta-ray from ^{137}Cs with the maximum energy of **1.17 MeV**, aerogel radiator requires index of between 1.017 and 1.049.

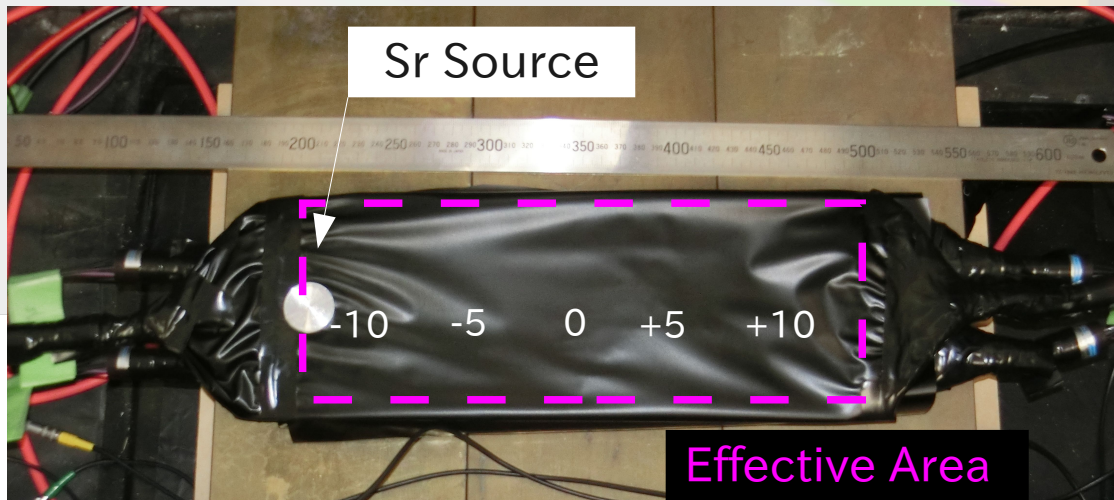
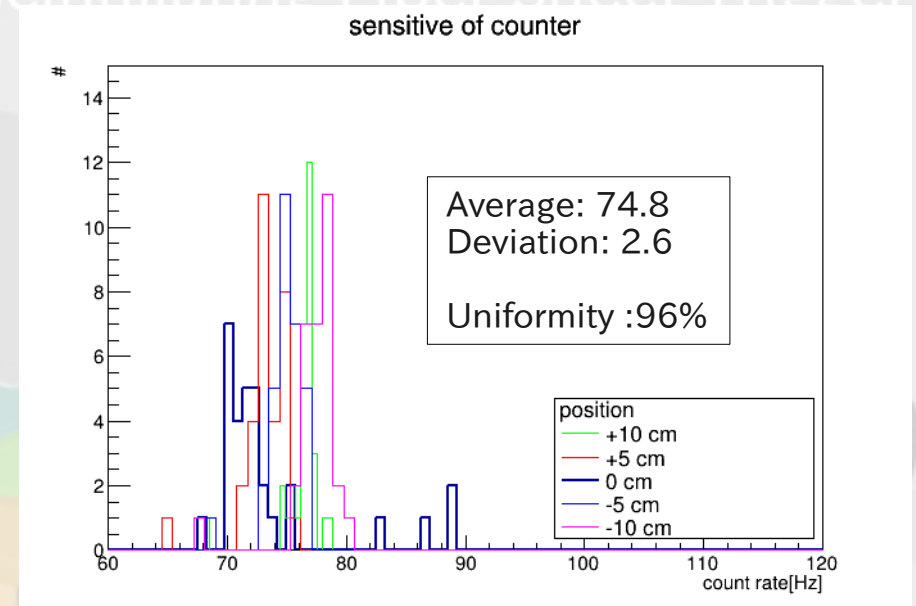
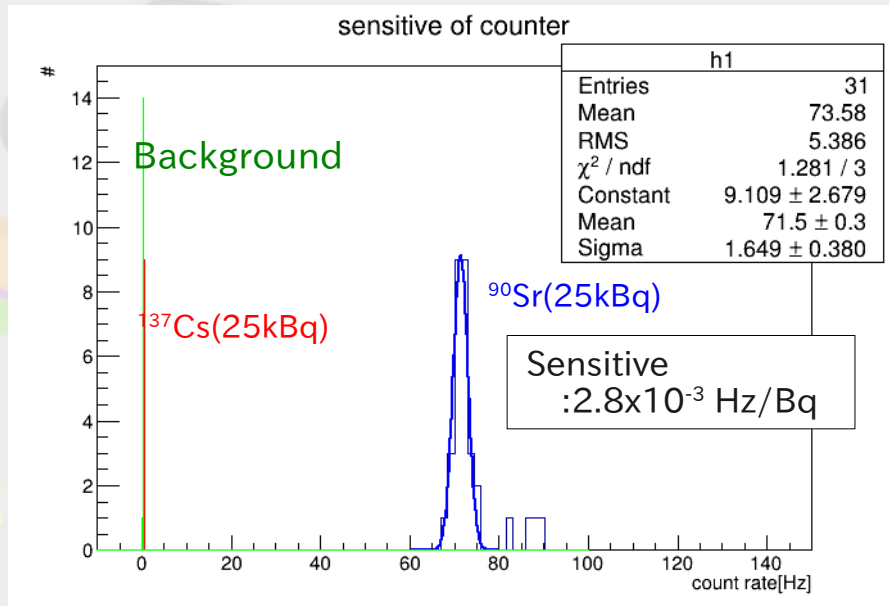
WLS fiber



The light guide using WLS fiber to read **Cherenkov light** perform to use small PMTs and to reduce gamma-ray noise.

Development of ^{90}Sr Counter

Performance



Prototype

Effective area :	$30 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$
^{90}Sr sensitivity :	$2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Hz/Bq}$
^{137}Cs sensitivity:	$6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Hz/Bq}$
BG noise ratio	0.28 Hz
Sr/Cs ratio:	500
Position uniformity :	96%

Discussion1

Prototype

Effective area : $30 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$
 ^{90}Sr sensitivity : $2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Hz/Bq}$
 ^{137}Cs sensitivity: $6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Hz/Bq}$
 BG noise ratio : 0.28 Hz
 Sr/Cs ratio: 500
 Position uniformity : 96%

$$N_{Sr} = aSxt + ct$$

$$N_{Cs} = bkSxt + ct$$

$$N_{Sr} > N_{Cs} + 2.58\sqrt{N_{Cs}}$$

Reliability of 99% or more

N_{Sr} : Number of counts for Sr

N_{Cs} : Number of counts for Cs

a : Sr sensitivity [Hz/Bq]

b : Cs sensitivity [Hz/Bq]

c : Noise ratio [Hz]

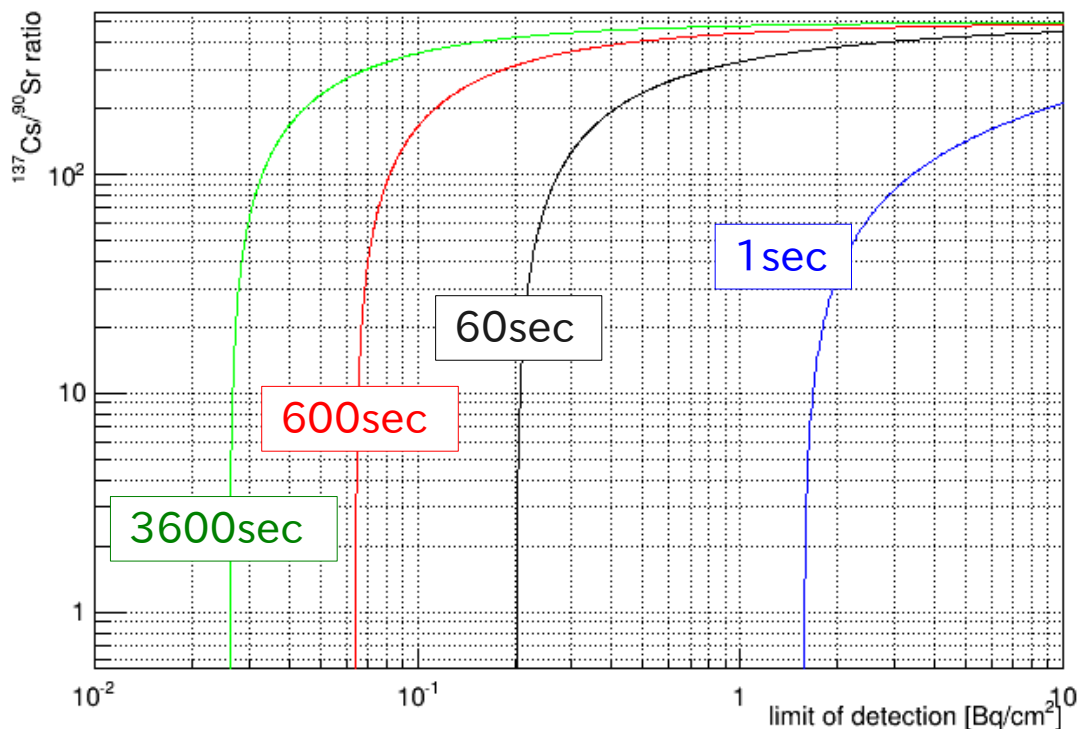
S : Effective area [cm^2]

k : Sr/Cs ratio

t : time of measurement [sec]

x : limit of detection [Bq/cm^2]

Limit of detection for ^{90}Sr



Limit of detection : $\sim 0.3 \text{ [Bq/cm}^2\text{]}$

Monitoring time : 60 sec

Allowable ratio of Cs/Sr : 100

Limit of detection : $\sim 0.08 \text{ [Bq/cm}^2\text{]}$

Monitoring time : 600 sec

Allowable ratio of Cs/Sr : 100

Discussion2

Limit of detection: 0.3 [Bq/cm²]

Monitoring time: 60 sec

Allowable ratio of Sr/Cs: 100

Limit of detection: 0.08 [Bq/cm²]

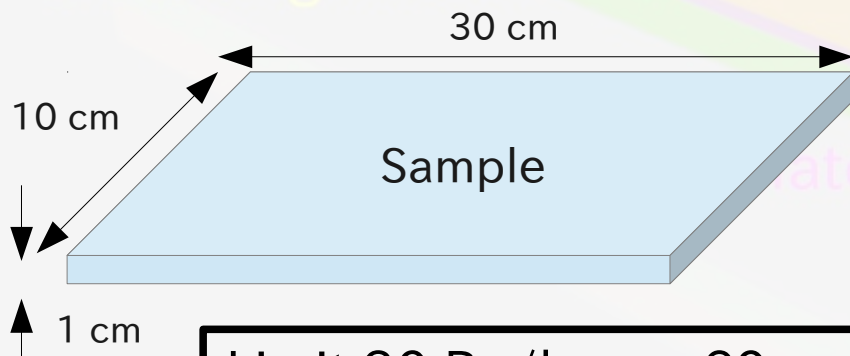
Monitoring time: 600 sec

Allowable ratio of Sr/Cs: 100

New reference value: 10 Bq/kg of ⁹⁰Sr in foods

by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare in Japan.

Beta-ray is measured only the surface of the sample.



Improving the performance

(1) PMT logic optimization

(2) Extending effective area

...and so on.

Limit 30 Bq/kg ... 60 sec

Limit 8 Bq/kg ... 600 sec

The limit of detection satisfies the reference value with monitoring of 10 minutes.

Summary

We performed production and measurement of prototype.

Effective area:	30 x 10 cm ²
⁹⁰ Sr sensitivity:	2.8 x 10 ⁻³ Hz/Bq
¹³⁷ Cs sensitivity:	6 x 10 ⁻⁶ Hz/Bq
BG noise ratio:	0.28 Hz
Sr/Cs ratio:	500
Position uniformity:	96%

Limit of detection : 8 [Bq/kg]

Sample size:	30 x 10 x 1 cm ³
Monitoring time:	600 sec
Allowable ratio of Sr/Cs:	100
Reliability of 99% or more	

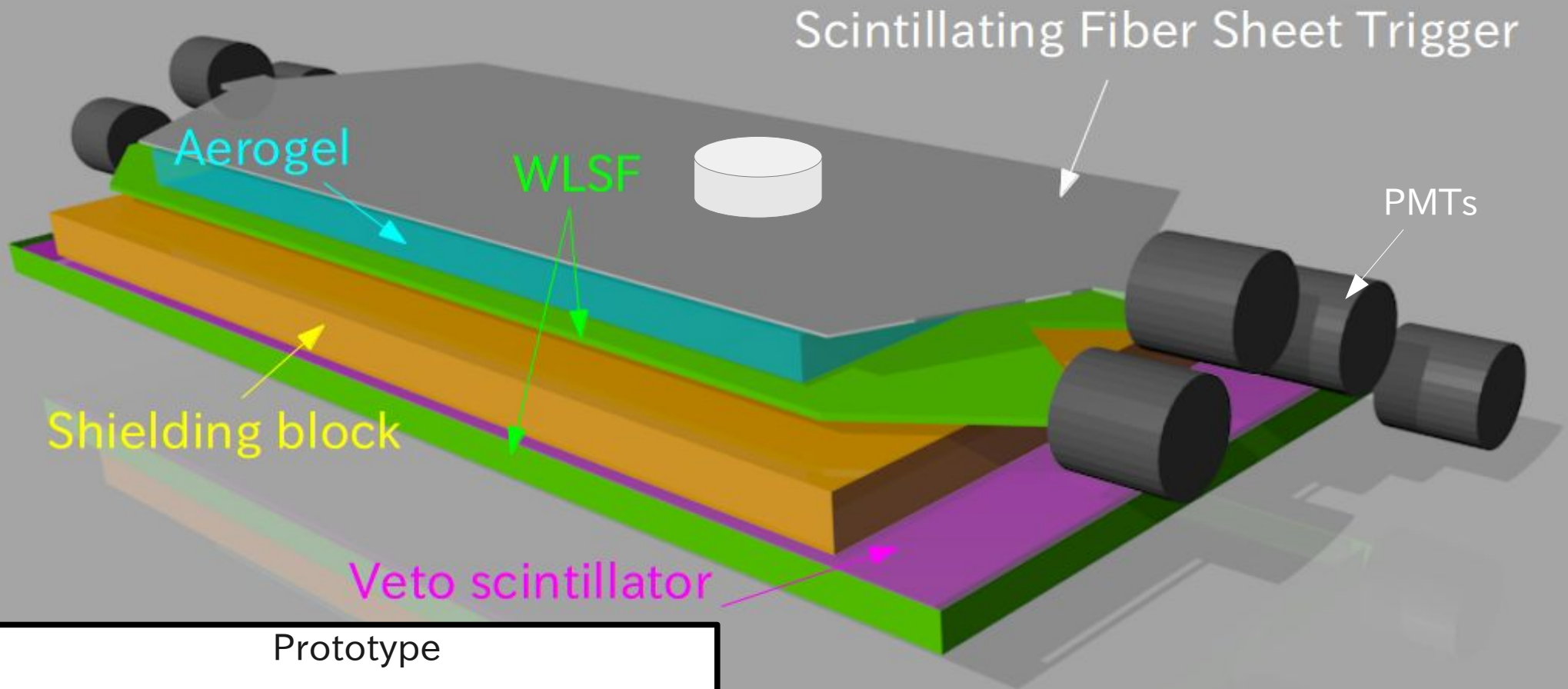
The counter has a limit of detection of satisfies for the reference value.

Further improve the sensitivity of ⁹⁰Sr and a practical trial production run is expected.



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Prototype

Effective area :	$30 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$
^{90}Sr sensitivity :	$2.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Hz/Bq}$
^{137}Cs sensitivity:	$6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Hz/Bq}$
BG noise ratio	0.28 Hz
Sr/Cs ratio:	500
Position uniformity :	96%

Thank you for your attention

Back Up

Cherenkov counter for $^{90}\text{Sr}/^{137}\text{Cs}$ with aerogel radiator

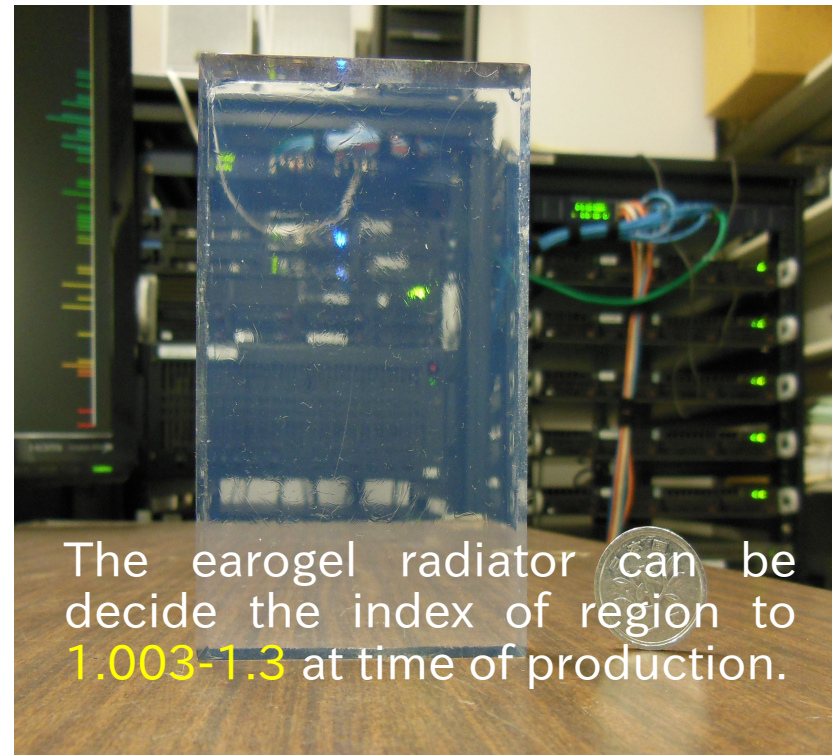
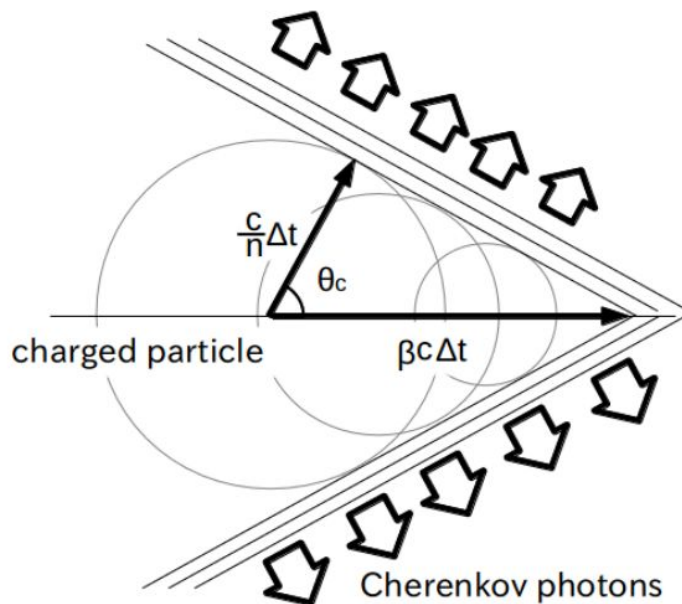
$^{90}\text{Sr}/^{90}\text{Y}$

β -ray: 0.55 MeV
 β -ray: 2.28 MeV

^{137}Cs

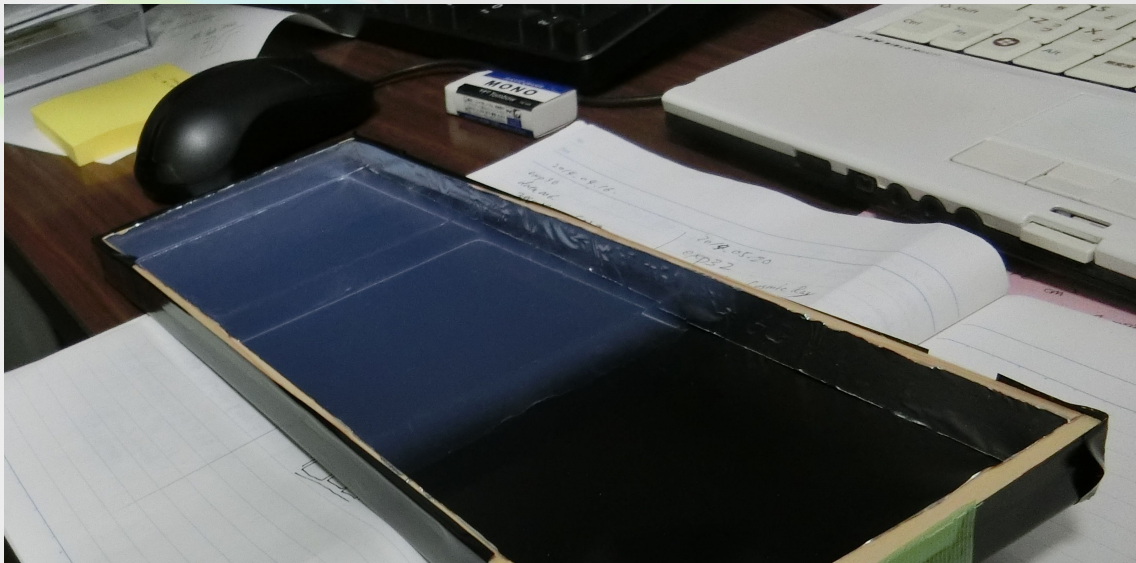
95%
 β -ray: 0.51 MeV
 γ -ray: 0.66 MeV
 5%
 β -ray: 1.17 MeV

The maximum energy of beta-ray from ^{137}Cs as threshold is 1.17 MeV. It means a radiator requires index of less than 1.049 and 1.017 or more.



Development of ^{90}Sr Counter

Aerogel



In order to not react on beta-ray from ^{137}Cs with the maximum energy of **1.17 MeV**, aerogel radiator requires index of between 1.017 and 1.049.

MEC1

left-handed (LAD-C) notation

solvogel synthesis: 2014/4/27

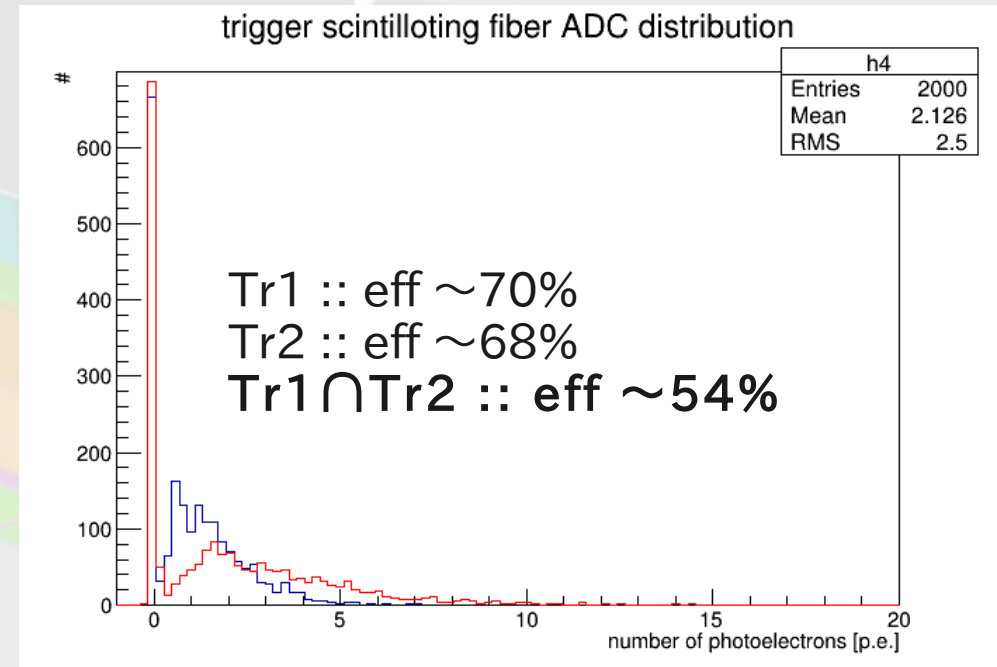
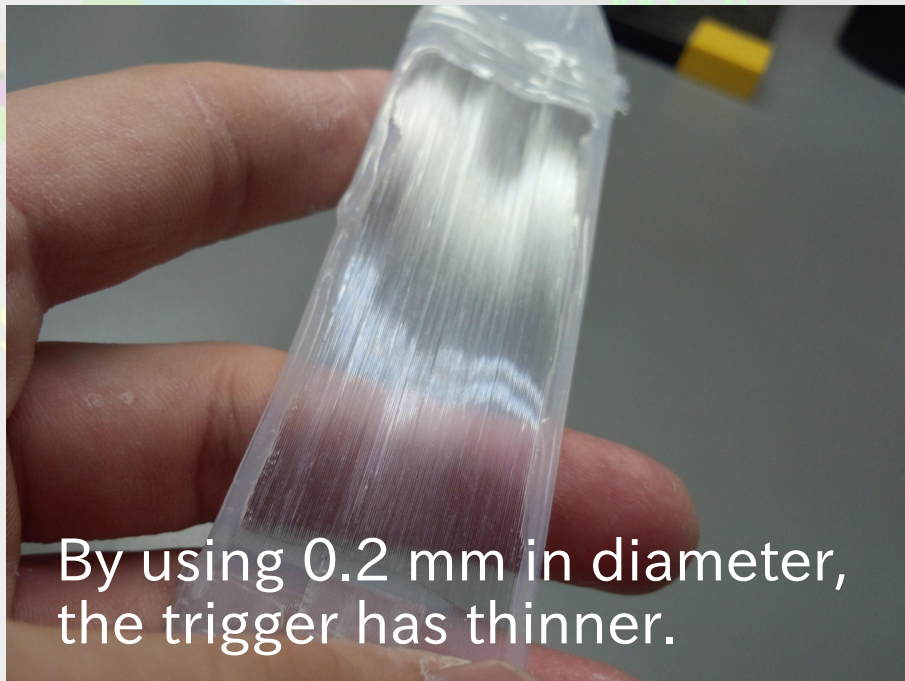
PS mold size: 96.25 mm

S.C.D. completion: 2014/5/15

ID		MEC1-1a	MEC1-1b	MEC1-1c
ref.index @405nm (absolute)		1.0450	1.0450	1.0449
trans.length @400nm [mm]		46.4	45.4	46.1
size	dimension [mm]	93.5	93.5	93.5
	thickness [mm]	10.1	10.3	10.1
	volume [cm ³]	88	90	89
density [g/cm ³]		0.152	0.152	0.153
k @405nm [cm ³ /g]		0.296	0.296	0.293
total error of ref.index		0.0011	0.0009	0.0009
error	ref.index @405nm	0.0003	0.0004	0.0003
	trans.length [mm]	0.0011	0.0008	0.0008
resolution of measurement	trans.length [mm]	1.4	1.3	1.4
	volume [cm ³]	2	2	2
	density [g/cm ³]	0.004	0.004	0.004
	spot radius @405nm [mm]	4	3	3
aerogel-screen distance [mm]		1823	1823	1823
spot shift (right) @405nm	corner α [mm]	168.5	165.5	165.5
	corner B [mm]	166.0	168.0	166.0
	corner γ [mm]	166.5	169.0	167.0
	corner δ [mm]	168.5	166.0	168.5
transmittance @400nm [%T]		80.5	79.8	80.3
demension (detail)	A [mm]	93.50	93.50	93.50
	B [mm]	93.50	93.50	93.50
	C [mm]	93.50	93.50	93.50
	D [mm]	93.50	93.50	93.50
long.shrink.ratio		0.971	0.971	0.971
thickness (detail)	a [mm]	10.00	10.25	10.25
	b [mm]	10.25	10.00	10.00
	c [mm]	10.00	10.25	10.00
	d [mm]	10.00	10.50	10.25
weight [g]		13.37	13.63	13.55
crack		free	free	free
remark				

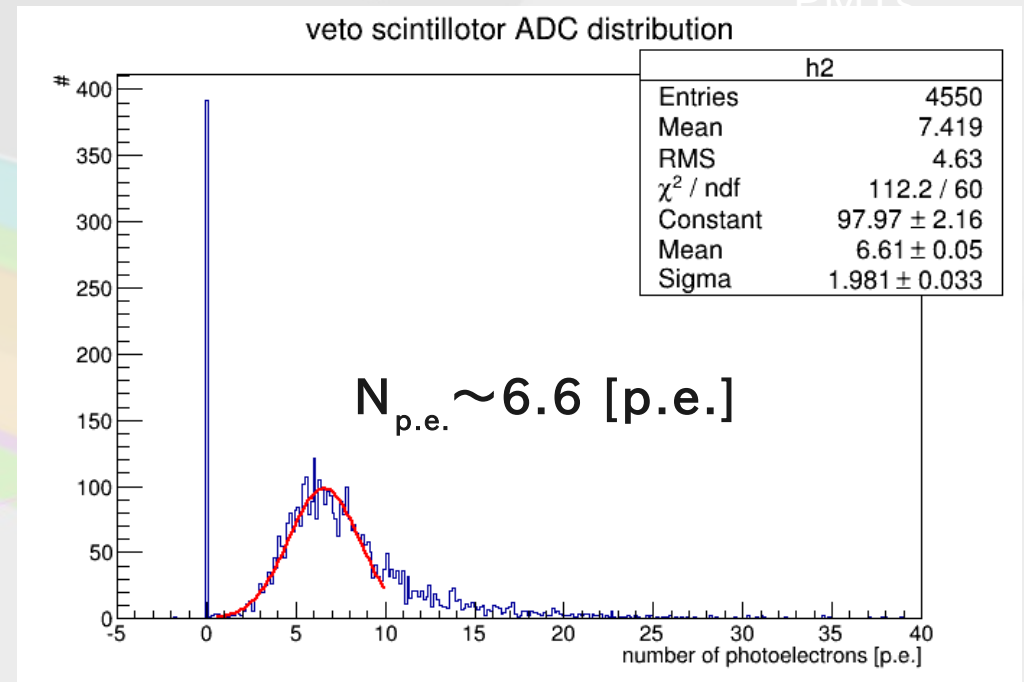
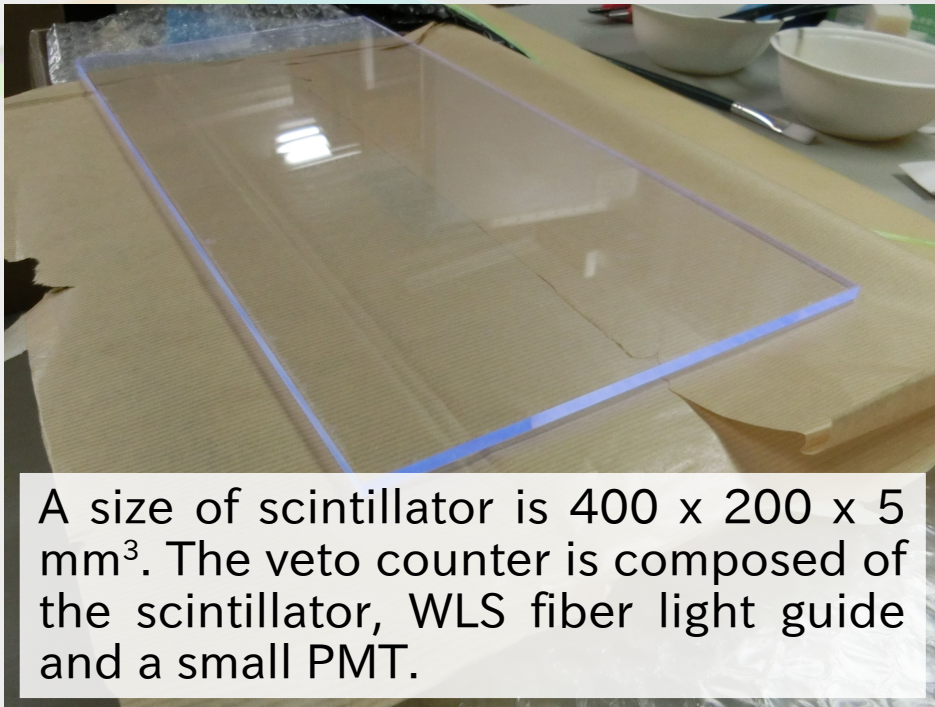
Development of ^{90}Sr Counter

Scintillating Fiber trigger



Development of ^{90}Sr Counter

Veto scintillator



Calculate of maximum range for β -ray

maximum range for β -ray

$$R=0.542E/\text{MeV} - 0.133 [\text{g}/\text{cm}^2] \quad (E>0.8\text{MeV})$$

$$R=0.407(E/\text{MeV})^{1.38} [\text{g}/\text{cm}^2] \quad (0.15<E<0.8\text{MeV})$$

E: 電子の運動エネルギー[MeV]

Density of aluminum

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= 13.4\text{g}/5/5/0.21 \\ &= 2.55[\text{g}/\text{cm}^3] \end{aligned}$$

calculate

$$R_1=0.542*1.174-0.113=0.503$$

$$R_2=0.497*0.512^{1.38}=0.162$$

$$L=R/\rho$$

$$L_1=0.197\text{cm}$$

$$L_2=0.0635\text{cm}$$

maximum range for β -ray
from ^{137}Cs is 2mm.

