

# Measurement of the radioactivity of the water and air



Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Exercise STU-11

Main topic: Environmental measurement

**Keywords:** gamma measurement, beta activity measurement, environmental radiation, detection efficiency estimation

**Purpose:** This experiment demonstrates the fundamentals of radioactivity measurement in water and air. Two measurements of the water activity are performed by students. The first measurement is based on the sample evaporation and the second measurement is performed on solution from NPP drainage. In the air sample measurement, the students will measure the filter through which the air flow is maintained by compressor. At Finally, the students have to determine total volume activity of all liquid and air samples.

Level of exercise:	⊠Basic	⊠Advanced □Complex	
Level of education:	⊠BSc	⊠MSc	□PhD

## What you will learn:

The students will learn how to work with liquid and gaseous radioactive environmental samples, determine their activity, estimate decay curves, decay constants and total volume activity of used samples.

Important information:

- Minimal size of student group: 2
- Maximal size of student group: 4
- Overall duration of the experiment (in wall clock hours): 4





## Measurement of the radioactivity of the water and air



LOVAK UNIVERSITY OF ECHNOLOGY IN BRATISLAV#

## Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava, Exercise STU-11

Possibility to perform experiment on demand:Image: YesFrequency of occurrence: 2-5 times per yearExamination modalities: reportTeaching languages: English, Slovak

🗆 No

**Pre-knowledge required:** The radioactive decay law and decay chains, types and sources of radiation, detection efficiency calibration, data processing, detector types (NaITI, GM, PIPS)

## **Instruments required for exercise:**

- Marinelli beaker
- Low Background chamber
- Nal(TI), GM, PIPS and iSOLO detector

## **Execution:**

- The first measurement of water radioactivity is determined based on the total volume beta activity of a KCl sample. KCl is continuously evaporated and the final sample is dried at 120 °C temperature.
- 20 dm<sup>3</sup> sample is placed in the special beaker, where the NaI(TI) detector is placed The measurement of beta radioactivity from air is based on the measurement of the air filter through which the flow of the air is maintained by compressor

## Limitations:

Pregnant and breastfeeding women are not allowed to enter the controlled radiation area. Legal age (18) is required. Fore more information on precoders please visit <u>http://www.ujfi.fei.stuba.sk/kontakt.php</u>



