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Determination of ambient individual exposure dose rate in Chau Thoi mountain, southern Vietnam Using a NaI(Tl) Detector

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Vietnam

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University of Granada, Spain



https://www.google.com/maps

Locations





Chau Thoi mountain

Ho Chi Minh City

Vietnam



Cambodia

Phnom Renh

Krong Battamban

NaI(Tl) 7,6 cm × 7,6 cm InSpectorTM 1000, Mirion Tech.

Position name	Locations	
	Latitude	Longitude
VT1	10°54′55,20″N	106°48′8,88″E
VT2	10°54′55,80″N	106°48′9,84″ <i>E</i>
VT3	10°54′54,78″N	106°48′10,86″E
VT4	10°54′53,64″N	106°48′11,76″E
VT5	10°54′54,72″N	106°48′11,76″E
VT6	10°54′55,02″N	106°48′13,02″E
VT7	10°54′54,96″N	106°48′13,92″E
VT8	10°54′54,60″N	106°48′14,64″ <i>E</i>
VT9	10°54′54,42″N	106°48′15,00″E
VT10	10°54′52,50″N	106°48′16,62″E
VT11	10°54′52,56″N	106°48′17,34″E
VT12	10°54′51,36″N	106°48′17,40″E
VT13	10°54′49,80″N	106°48′19,62″E
VT14	10°54′48,78″N	106°48′19,86″ <i>E</i>
VT15	10°54′49,20″N	106°48′17,76″E
VT16	10°54′48,72″N	106°48′18,42″E
VT17	10°54′48,12″N	106°48′19,56″E
VT18	10°54′45,48″N	106°48′18,30″E

Methods and materials

Ambient exposure dose rate, $D_{air}(\mu R/h)$, can be calculated from measured energy spectrum of gamma ray incident to the detector by using a conversion factor G(E) $D_{air}(\mu R/h) = \sum n(E)G(E)$

 $n(\overline{E})$

Individual exposure dose rate, DP(E), is dose rate from the net peak with a specific energy to the total dose rate induced from that peak

$$D_{in}(\mu R/h) = \sum_{peak} \frac{n(E).\,G(E)}{DP(E)}$$

: Measured energy spectrum . Unit: Count rate versus energy - (cps/keV)

G(E) : Dose conversion factor (μ R/h/cps)

DP(E) : Peak-to-Total ratio at the energy for dose rate



Results and analysis

Measured energy spectra and dose rate spectra



Exposure dose rate at 18 locations



$$D_{air}(\mu R/h) = \sum_{E}^{3000keV} n(E)G(E)$$

$$D_{in}(\mu R/h) = \sum_{peak}^{1460keV} \frac{n(E).\,G(E)}{DP(E)}$$





We calculate

- Ambient exposure dose rate
- and individual dose rate of energy

1640 keV from K-40.

Individual dose rate of 1460keV to the dose rate at 18 locations



There is a strong correlation between ⁴⁰K in the exposure dose rate.

conclusions

- The study measured ambient exposure dose rates using a NaI(Tl) detector of 3in. x 3in. in Chau Thoi Mountain, southern Vietnam.
- By measuring the energy spectrum at 18 locations (VT1, VT2, etc.) are measured, exposure dose are determined.
- Individual dose rate of 1460 KeV from K-40 is determined. Significant correlations were found between exposure dose rates and specific energy peaks, such as K-40.



Short-Biography

Position:

Vice deputy – Deputy head, Office of External Relations, University of Science-VNUHCM.

IEEE member (No. 93983296)

Education background: PhD: Osaka University, Japan, 2008 MSc: VNUHCM - University of Science, Vietnam, 2004 BSc. VNUHCM - University of Science, Vietnam, 1999

International teaching experience: International schools on Advanced Technology Training Program for Radiation Measurements, held at Osaka University, Japan, as teaching assistant, in years of 2009, 2010, 2011, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2022.

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1. Research Areas:

- Nuclear/Particle Physics;
- Nuclear radiation detection technique.
- High-tech radiation detector development

2. Faculty/Department/Laboratory

- Department of Nuclear Physics
- Faculty of Physics Engineering Physic

3. Research Activities

- Development of Real-time website airenvironmental monitoring system.
- High-Tech radiation detector development.

Advanced-electronic technique of Fast Analog-Digital Converter (ADC) and Embedded Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA)-based technology for radiation detector development. In the collaboration with Prof. Masaharu Nomachi group, Osaka University, Japan.
Fast neutron detector development using plastic scintillator and a GSPS digitizer.