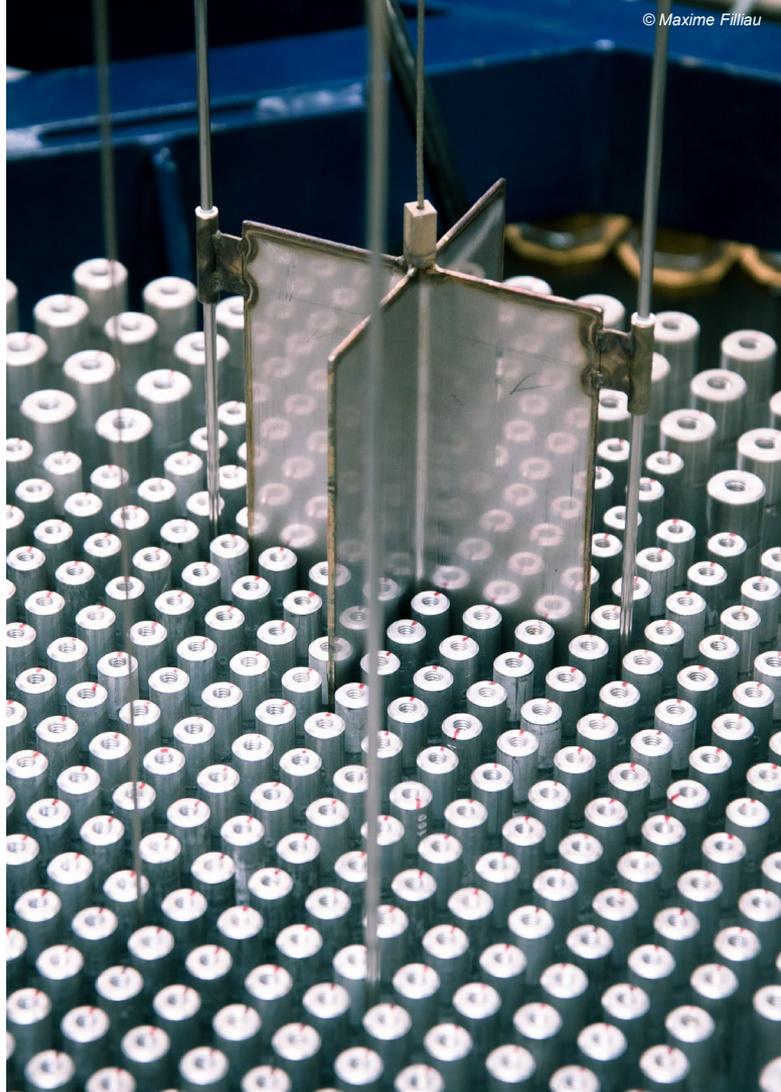


The background of the slide is a photograph of a nuclear reactor core, showing a dense array of fuel rods. The rods are arranged in a grid pattern and are surrounded by a complex structure of support and control elements. The lighting is dramatic, with strong highlights and deep shadows, emphasizing the metallic textures and the intricate geometry of the reactor.

Radiation and reactor experiments PHYS-451

Mathieu Hursin
Vincent Lamirand
Oskari Pakari



Content

- Organization
- List of experiments
- Experiment execution
- Controlled area rules
- Schedule
- Course evaluation
- A few advices for your reports

**Tuesdays
or
Wednesdays
8:15-12:00**



**4 groups of 2 or 3
per session**



13 experiments



Wednesdays
8:15-12:00

**Each week,
one group,
one experiment**

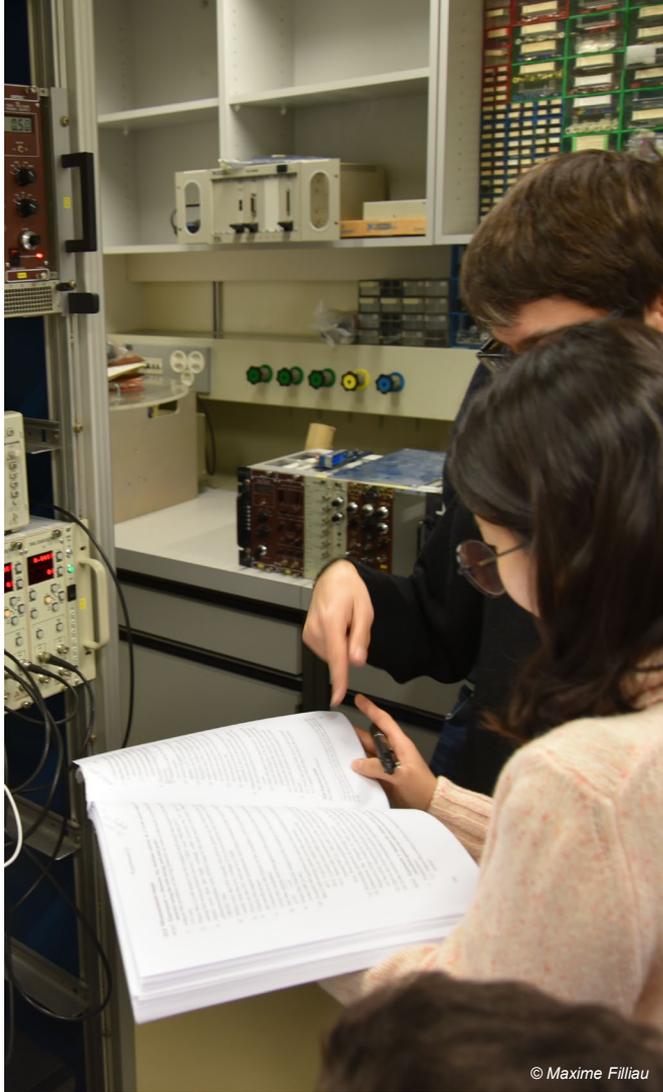
**6 groups
of 2 or 3**

**Oral exam
on last week**

13 experiments

**Groups merged
on CROCUS**

	1 Detection of α particles		2 Detection of β particles		3 Detection of γ radiation	
4 γ attenuation		5 Detection of neutrons		6 Scintillation detectors		7 Monte Carlo simulation
	8 Approach-to-critical		9 Neutron noise		10 Neutron flux & reactor power	
11 Stable periods		12 ^{60}Co coincidence		13 Radiation protection		EXAM



Experiment execution

Before starting

- At home: Reading theory and description
- Assistant introducing the experiment

During the experiment

- After its introduction, starting the experiment
- Collecting data, and performing analysis
- Discussing the results with the assistant

After finishing

- Cleaning up the working area
- At home: Writing the report

Controlled area

- **Masks mandatory and provided**
- Access requires CAMIPRO badge
- One dosimeter per group at the entrance
- Dose to be recorded in logbook at the end;
course responsible to be informed if $> 1\mu\text{Sv}$
- Jackets and bags in the locker room
- No eating or drinking inside
- Inform course responsible for temporary exit

Radioprotection rules are available on Moodle



Group structure

Group	Students	First experiment
A	Rimoldi Emanuele Wälti Eric Lee Borkowicz Martyna Maria (Soury François-Henri)	1
B	Bellucci Alessandro De Martino Flavio Giovanni Garces Pauline	2
C	Chatwin Harry Peter Blain Vadim Mathieu Alciati Marco	3
D	Ronchi Giovanni Habri Younes Evraert Paul-Armand Serge	4
E	Torrente Bishal Reibel Mathieu Philippe Théo Swiatkowska Julia Janina	5
F	Monlon Andry Guillaume Jean-Marie Lobresco Francesco (Baudier Sébastien)	13

Preliminary schedule

Reactor experiments

Group	20.09	27.09	04.10	11.10	18.10	25.10	01.11
A	1	2	3	4	5	8	13
B	2	3	4	5	13	8	1
C	3	4	5	13	1	8	2
D	4	5	13	1	2	3	8
E	5	13	1	2	3	4	8
F	13	1	2	3	4	5	8

Group	08.11	15.11	22.11	29.11	06.12	13.12	20.12
A	10	6	11	7	9	12	EXAM
B	10	7	11	12	9	6	
C	10	12	11	6	9	7	
D	6	10	7	11	12	9	
E	7	10	12	11	6	9	
F	12	10	6	11	7	9	

- *Criterion I: Score obtained for written report*
 - Written reports (**one per group**) to be uploaded, latest by Sunday/Monday evening (5 days after the lab took place)*
 - Will be returned graded the next day before the lab session on Tuesdays/ Wednesdays
 - Final score for Criterion I: average value of all such written-report grades (minus the worst one)
 - * *Penalty on the report grade (-1 point) if not made available on Sunday/Monday 23:59*

- *Criterion II: Oral examination*
 - Each student to be examined orally on **20.12. 2023**
 - 20-minute question period, to evaluate general comprehension of important practical aspects of conducting nuclear reactor measurements.

Final grade for course: equally weighted, mean score obtained

Uploading of reports via **Moodle** by Sunday/Monday 23:59:59

- Format for file name: GRX-EY-day-month-year.pdf (X: group no.; Y: experiment no.)
- Concise: <10 pages
- Formatting at scientific publication level
 - Proof-read the report before submitting

Sample 2 proved to be a very weak beta minus emitter (it is probably a material artificially activated some time ago, exceeding its half life).

feeds another Counter input itself. The outputs of the counter were used to calculate the activity according to equation 2. When several signals coming from the two amplifiers are recorded with delay 0 (supposing that the two gammas are basically emitted at the same time), in the coincidence region the coincidences are measured. If the delay is increased, the true coincidences are lost and only the random delay is obtained. The model approximates only true coincidences and neglects the random ones.

- Figure, Table captions exist and are correctly referenced in the text

Read yourself before you submit

- Always attach the raw measurements to the report when submitting on moodle
 - Table in Appendix
 - .tka file
- Measurement values reported without associated uncertainty are useless
 - An attempt to estimate the absolute or relative (specify!) uncertainty should always be made
 - One or two significant decimal digits are adequate for uncertainty (2 when the leading digit is 1 or 2)
- Pay attention to the number of significant digits
 - Related to the uncertainty of the measurement!

$y = 1.024 \text{ V}$ $u(y) = 0.028 \text{ V}$

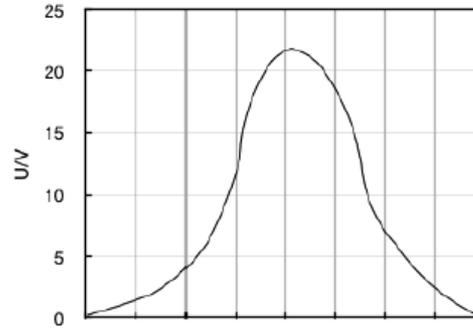
Water Level (mm)	cps (s ⁻¹)	σ_{cps}
910	21.23	0.19
920	27.1	0.2

$y = 1.02 \text{ V},$

Too many digits both in the mean and unc. values

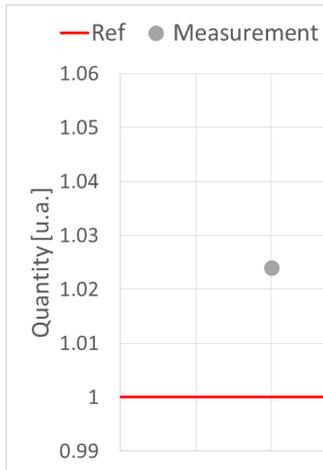
Water Level (mm)	cps (s ⁻¹)	σ_{cps}
910	21.23	0.188
920	27.11	0.233

- *Axis labels!*
- *Add captions*

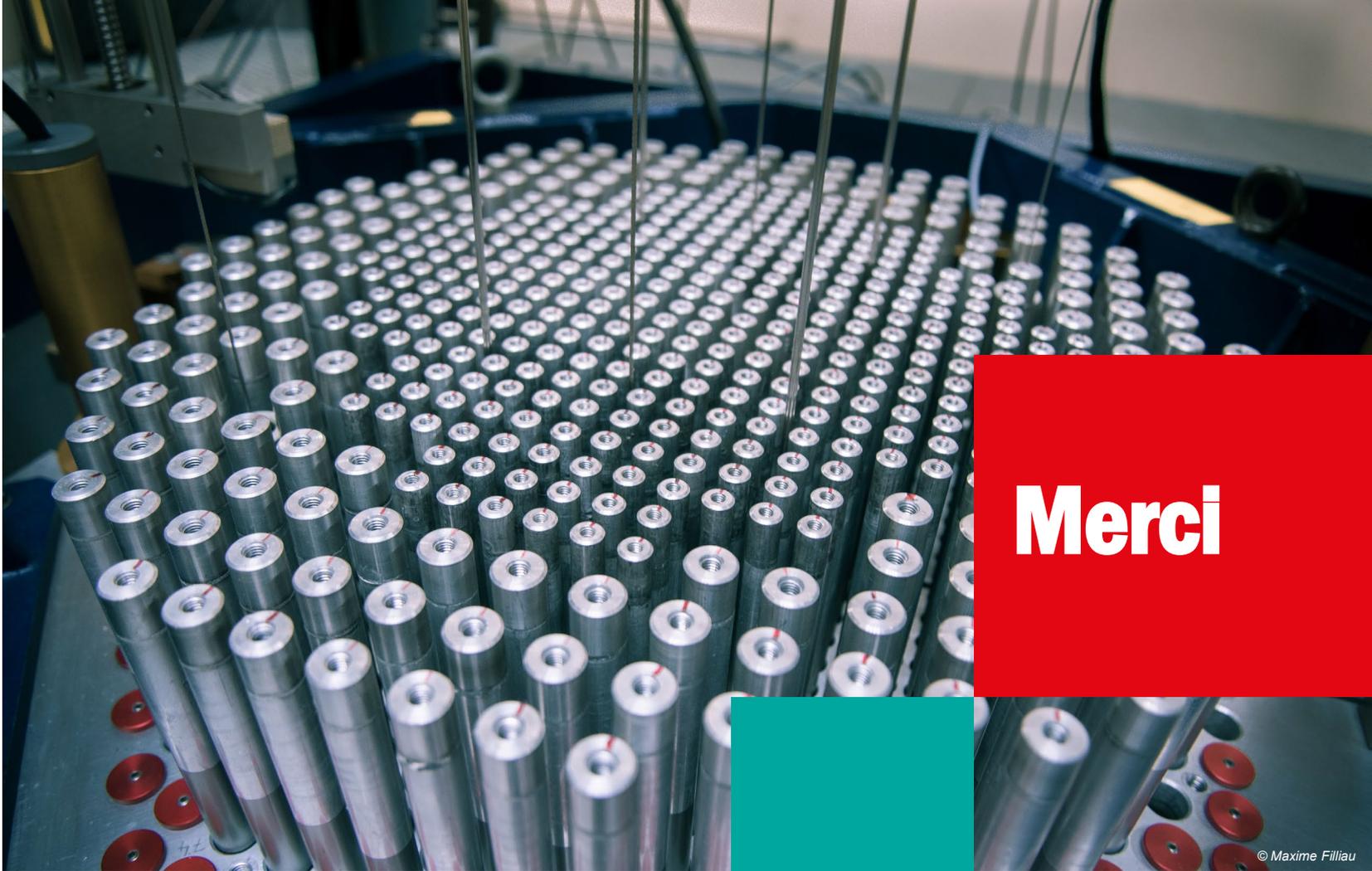


(b) *Amplifier output of detector 1.*

- Always conclude on a reported measurement
 - Compare to reference values



- Good or bad agreement is decided by uncertainty!



Merci