Radiation Detection Manual



2023-06-V1.157C

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Instrument Overview:

Radiation dose alarm instrument built-in high sensitivity cover technology tube as a detector, mainly used for monitoring the radiation of x, y and hard beta rays in various radioactive workplaces, with fast response and wide measurement range. It can display the current dose rate and accumulated dose rate of the workplace. Widely used in nuclear power plants, accelerators, iron and steel, chemical industry, isotope application, industrial X-y, radiological medical treatment, cobalt source treatment, y radiation, iodine 131, radiological laboratories, environmental monitoring around nuclear facilities and other fields of staff for personal safety protection monitoring and radioactive alerts.

Characteristics of the instrument

1. can monitor x, y and beta radiation
2. high sensitivity, can also measure the environmental background radiation
3. Chinese and English bilingual operation interface, easy to operate, easy to use
4. Dose rate and cumulative dose are measured and displayed at the same time
5. LCD screen display
6. Support battery power display
7. The alarm threshold for dose rate and cumulative dose can be preset.
8. support time and date setting
9. Support alarm switch setting

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Main technical indicators

1. Detector: y, x and beta radiation
2. Detector: Energy-compensated CM tube (Geiger counting tube) with improved low-energy response.
3. Normal count standard deviation within 0.5μSv/h
4. Measurement range
a. Dose equivalent rate: 0.01~1000μSv/h (max. 10mSv/h)
b. Cumulative dose equivalent: 0.01μSv/h~500.0 mSv
5. Energy response: 50KeV~1.5MeV/±30% (for 137CS-)
6. Sensitivity: 80CPM/μSv/h (for Co-60)
7. Alarm threshold.
a. Dose rate: can be in 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 5.0, 10.0, 50.0, 100.0μSv/h Any selection
b. Cumulative dose: can be in 0.05, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 5.0, 10.0, 20.0, 50.0, 100.0 mSv/h arbitrary selection
8. Measurement display: dose rate per second display, protection alarm response is less than 5 seconds.
9. Environment: Temperature -10℃~+45℃, relative humidity: ≤95% (+45℃)
10. Size: 189*79*30mm

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Functional description of instrument keys

[⏻Power]" key: switch on, switch off / double-click to enter the setup interface under the state of switching on / confirm the operation.

[▽ / ▷]" key: down key/number item minus one.

[△ / ◁]" key: upward key/number item plus one.

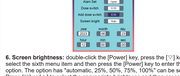


Basic operation method

1. Switch on: Press and hold the power button for 2 seconds to switch on the instrument.
2. Switch off: Press the power button for 2 seconds after switching on the instrument, the instrument will be switched off.

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3. Measurement: The instrument will enter the measurement state after switching on, there are two kinds of measurement: one is the dose rate, the unit can be set as μSv/h, μGy/h, mR/h, cps, cpm; the other is the cumulative value of the dose rate for a period of time, i.e., the cumulative dose, the unit is μSv. When any of the measured value exceeds the alarm threshold value, the instrument will carry out an alarm prompt.
4. The instrument can display the information as shown in the figure.



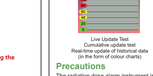
Parameter Settings

The parameters that can be modified by the user include: measurement unit, system language, alarm setting, dose threshold, accumulation threshold, screen brightness and time setting. The corresponding parameters can be modified by pressing the key. Under the measurement state, double-click [Power] key to enter the menu selection screen. Press [▽ / ▷] key to move the cursor to select the items to be set.

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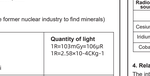
1. Measurement unit: double-click the [Power] key, press the [Power] key to enter the options, at this time the display "μSv/h, μGy/h, mR/h, cpm" five options. Press [▽] or [△] to select the corresponding unit, then press [Power] key to save the setting.

2. System language: After double-clicking the [Power] key, press [▽] to select the second menu item and then press [Power] to enter the option. Press [▽] or [△] to select Chinese/English language. Press [Power] key again Save the settings.



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3. **Alarm settings**: double-click the [Power] key, press the [▽] key to select the third menu item and then press the [Power] key to enter the options, press the [▽] or [△] to select the switch alarm. Press [▽] or [△] to select the switch alarm, press the [Power] key to save the setting.



4. **Dose threshold:** double-click [Power] key, press [▽] key to select the fourth menu item and then press [Power] key to enter the option. The option has "0.05, 0.50, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 5.00, 10.00, 50.00, 100.0" a total of 10 dose-rate alarm threshold value can be selected. Press [▽] or [△] to select the appropriate threshold value and then press [Power] to save the setting.

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5. **Cumulative threshold:** double-click [Power] key, press [▽] key to select the fifth menu item and then press [Power] key to enter the option. The option has "0.05, 0.50, 1.00, 2.00, 5.00, 10.00, 20.00, 50.00, 100.0" a total of nine cumulative dose rate alarm threshold value can be selected. Press [▽] or [△] to select the appropriate cumulative threshold value and then press [Power] to save the setting.

6. **Screen brightness:** double-click the [Power] key, press the [▽] key to select the sixth menu item and then press the [Power] key to enter the option. The option has "automatic, 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%" can be selected. Press [▽] or [△] to select the appropriate brightness and then press [Power] key to save the setting.

Attention! If you press [▽] or [△] alone without pressing the [Power] button to confirm it will not be saved.

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7. **Time setting:** Double-click the [Power] key, press the [▽] key to select the six options of "year, month, day, hour, minute, second". Then press [Power] key to select the corresponding option, press [▽] or [△] to adjust. Then press [Power] key to save the setting.

Attention! If you press [▽] or [△] alone without pressing the [Power] button to confirm it will not be saved.

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The instrument has two interfaces:

Live Update Text
Cumulative update text
Real-time update of historical data
(in the form of colour charts)



Real-time update text
Cumulative update text
in one minute
Real-time update of cumulative data

Precautions

The radiation dose alarm instrument is a precision instrument. please pay attention to the protection of the following recommendations will be conducive to the maintenance and prolong the service life of the instrument.

1. Keep it as dry as possible during storage and use, excessive humidity will cause damage to the instrument.
2. Do not drop, knock or vibrate violently, otherwise it will cause damage to the detector.
3. When the power marking has no frame, the power is in the state of under power, and should be charged in time; when the power is seriously under power, the instrument is prone to not be able to switch on and off, the screen and other abnormal phenomena.

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Knowledge of radioactive unit conversion

1. International standard (our implementation standard) 1990

1. Radioactive workers: 20mSv/year (10μSv/hour)
2. General public: 1mSv/year (0.5Zμ5v/hour)

Note: The above is based on the recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) and China's Basic Standard for Radiological Health Protection (GB-4792-84).

2. Knowledge of unit conversion, etc.

1μSv/hr=100μR/h
1rCKg-1/h=4μR/h
1μR/h=1y (the unit used by the former nuclear industry to find minerals)

Radioactivity:	Quantity of light
1Ci=3.7×1010Bq=37GBq	1lx=103mGyr10μR
1μCi=3.7×10?Bq=37MBq	1lr=2,5lx10-4CKg-1
1μCi=3.7×10kBq=KBq	
1Bq=2.703×10-11Ci=27.03pci	
Absorbed dose	**Dose equivalent:**
1Gy=103mGy=10μGy 1Gy=100rad	1Sv=103mSv=106μSv
100μrad=1μGy	1Sv=100rem
	100μrem=1μSv
Other:	
1Sv is equivalent to 1Gy1g radium=0.97Ci=1Ci	
Radon unit: 1BqL=0.27erm=0.27×10-10Ci/L	

3. Calculation of radioisotope decay values

A=A0e-λt=1/2T

T1/2 is the half-life; A0 is the known source intensity

A is the intensity after time t

Calculate radioactive shielding by looking up the table from the radioactive decay calculator.

Reduction by half and to 1/10 value for different substances (cm)

Radioactive sources	Lead		Iron		Concrete	
	Halve	1/10	Halve	1/10	Halve	1/10
Cesium-137	0.65	2.2	1.6	5.4	4.9	16.3
Iridium-192	0.55	1.9	1.3	4.3	4.3	14.3
Cobalt-60	1.19	4.0	2.0	6.7	6.3	28.3

4. Relationship between radioactivity and distance

The intensity of a radioactive source is inversely proportional to the square of the distance multiplied by the square of the distance

X=A.r/R2

A: Activity of the point source

R: distance from the source

R: radiation rate constant

Note: Ra-226 (t=1608 years) r=0.852 Len. m2/hour. Curie
Cs-137 (29.9 years) r = 0.33 Lun. m2/hr. Curie
Co-60 (5-5.23 years) r=1.32 Lun. m2/hour. Curie

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