

# Phys 295 A01-B

## Radiation Counts from a GM Tube

---

---

Sovereign SHahid

Student ID: int

Partners: Konal Shah

Date: 29-Oct-2025

---

### **Abstract**

## 1. Introduction

Radioactive decay is a wondrous physical result of the underlying mechanics of the atom. Radioactive decay has lead us to both massive leaps in energy generation and years of terror from Nuclear Armageddon. At the heart of it is the simple beta decay, described theoretically by Enrico Fermi [1].

Experimentally we can observe beta decay through the work of Hanz Geiger and Walter Müller as through the Geiger-Müller tube (G-M Tube) [2]. Their work paved the current experimental understanding of radioisotopes as we know and the probabilistic nature of radioactive decay as a whole which we explore through the radioactive counts measured by a G-M Tube.

## 2. Background/Theory

Physically, radioactive decay comes from the unstable equilibrium present in the nuclei of certain atomic isotopes. These are quantum mechanical effects and at a macroscopic scale appear random in nature. This randomness follows a *Poisson Distribution* over a time period, formulated as shown

$$P(N; \bar{N}) = \frac{\bar{N}^N}{N!} e^{-\bar{N}} \quad (1)$$

Where  $P(N; \bar{N})$  is the probability of observing  $N$  events in a time period and  $\bar{N}$  is the mean number of events observed over a time period. This distribution tends to a Gaussian when  $\bar{N} \gg 1$  with the same mean and a standard deviation of  $\sigma = \sqrt{\bar{N}}$ .

As a G-M tube interacts with an electron, it sends a spike in voltage which is measured by the counter. This spike is not infinitely thin and therefore takes time, which results in the *dead time* where counts are indistinguishable from one another if they are measured close enough in rapid succession.

This dead time can be calculated by calculating the ratio from two sources being measured independently and simultaneously, captured in the following equation

$$\tau_{\text{dead}} = \frac{C_1 + C_2 - C_{12}}{2 \cdot C_1 \cdot C_2} \quad (2)$$

### 3. Experimental Details

We had a G-M Tube Set up with a SPECTECH ST 350 (as seen in Figure 1) counter to process the signal from the tube. The tube was set up on a track pointing at a carriage containing a beta source (in our case we had two Cesium-137 sources at approximately  $< 185$  kBq).



Figure 1: This was the counter used in our experiment. When setting it up we set the voltage of the tube such that we could detect sufficient activity without over-saturating it. It is not changed as to not introduce dielectric breakdown and result in phantom counts. Then we used the time and count features to collect counts over a specific time, or collect a set number of counts and record the time, both of which were used in our experiment, we ignored the CPM and CPS modes as they had a correction factor which hindered our experiment.

They were first put onto the carriage individually then together, all at a known distance so we could calculate the dead time of the tube. After calculating the dead time we then did statistical analysis of 100 counts over 10 seconds at approximately a rate of 20 counts per second. Once we finished that we took one measurement of 100 counts without any source to measure the background radiation count rate at a 10% uncertainty, so we could figure out the count rate of the source without background radiation

### 4. Results and Analysis

When getting our dead time counts we started with some baseline counts at a low time interval (10s) to get a rough idea of the count rate which gave us

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 &= 112.9 \text{ cps} \\ C_1 &= 110.9 \text{ cps} \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

All at a distance of  $4.0 \pm 0.5$  cm. Then scaled up to 100s we got the following data

Trial #	Counts 1	Counts 2	Counts 1 and 2
1	11179	11300	18272
2	11250	11270	18213

Table 1: This table contains the data we got for our counts over 100s, The order was 1, 1 and 2, then 2 as to minimize the movement between trials to be the most accurate at each step.

P: We were suspicious of the counts per second being larger for Counts 2, especially since we moved the distance a bit when measuring Counts 2 accidentally. So we recorded another set of values which we used at a distance of  $4.0 \pm 0.5$  cm

Trial #	Counts 2
1	10502
2	10681

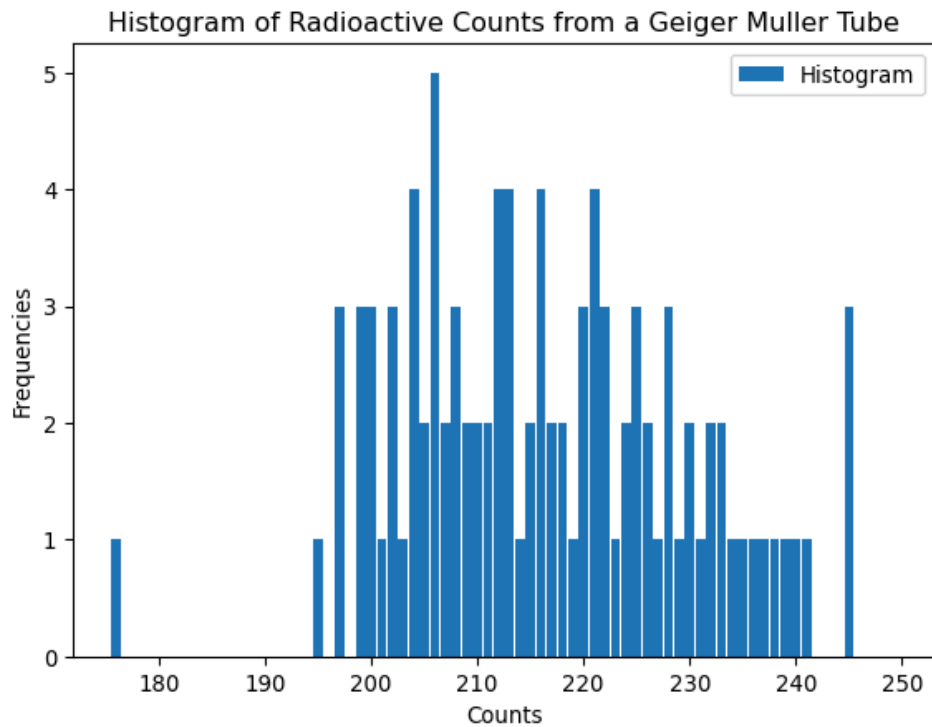
Table 2: Redoing counts for Counts 2. From this we see there is just so much statistical variation we could not tell a difference.

From this we calculated count rate for each source, using our new data for the second source as to make sure the distance did not affect our data. From this we got a dead time of  $\tau_{\text{dead}} = 1.5001 \times 10^{-3} \pm 8.8366 \times 10^{-7}$  s. As for the counted probabilistic data, we got a list of 100 counts like so

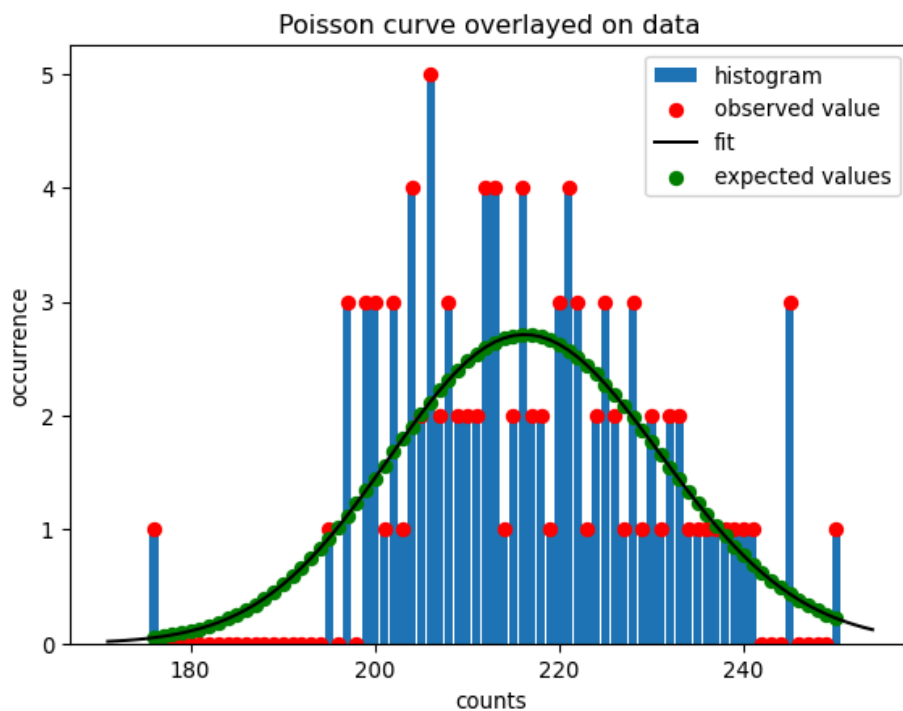
Counts
213
217
233
226
202
232
207
206
214
221
203

Table 3: Sample List of counts over 10 seconds at a high count rate, close to the tube the full data can be found at the link in the appendix

We plotted this as a histogram which shows the following



Further analysis from a file supplied by the University of Alberta Physics department named Poisson fit Read from raw data.ipynb showed the following.



As well it returned that the Mean Counts over 100s was 216.74 with an uncertainty  $\sqrt{216.74} = 14.7221$  and the  $\chi^2$  goodness of fit test was gave me a test statistic of 71.6 with 74 Degrees of freedom. The ratio was 0.968 less than 1 which indicates that the fit overlaps well with the distribution.

From this we got a counting rate of  $C_{\text{total}} = 21.6740 \pm 1.6239$  cps. Most calculations of uncertainty were done through the symbolic math library *Sympy* which allows us to easily propagate uncertainty

through symbolic expressions programatically, mainly for the dead time. Whereas for the statistical analysis most uncertainties were done manually as the number of variables here were small enough to handle, by using formulae for the subtraction and division of error.

To correct for the background radiation we just subtract the experimentally found background count which we found was  $0.31165 \pm 1.77 \times 10^{-3}$  cps. Then our source cps was found to be  $21.3623 \pm 1.6239$  cps.

## 5. Discussion

We found some acceptable values for count rates, with our sources, However our dead time has a lot of uncertainty due to the change in distance, but since that affects the count rate in a nonstandard way, we cannot propagate it easily. In reality we should redo that experiment if an experimental error like that happens.

Even with our error in the dead time, we can use it to make our accurate theoretically. If the dead time contributes no extra counts then the counts realistically fall over a time interval of  $t - N\tau_{\text{dead}}$ .

## 6. Conclusion

## 7. Acknowledgements

I'd like to acknowledge my professor Carsten B. Krauss and my lab partner Konal Shah, for helping me with the lab as well as our T.A. Michael Dunsmore, who gave us guidance during the lab.

## References

- [1] E. J. Konopinski, "Fermi's Theory of Beta-Decay," *Reviews of Modern Physics*, vol. 27, no. 3, pp. 254–257, Jul. 1955, doi: [10.1103/revmodphys.27.254](https://doi.org/10.1103/revmodphys.27.254).
- [2] S. Korff, "How the Geiger Counter started to crackle: Electrical counting methods in early radioactivity research," *Annalen der Physik*, vol. 525, no. 6, Jun. 2013, doi: [10.1002/andp.201300726](https://doi.org/10.1002/andp.201300726).

## Appendix

All code and data can be found at [https://github.com/Soybean44/PHYS\\_295](https://github.com/Soybean44/PHYS_295) under the lab04\_radiation/geiger.qmd file with a PDF copy at lab04\_radiation/geiger.pdf. The counting data is located at lab04\_radiation/geiger.csv