

gamma_spec

April 12, 2022

1 Gamma ray spectroscopy

1.1 Functions

```
[11]: # %load ../setup.py
      """
      Packages for plotting and other stuff
      version: 1.0
      author: Riasat
      """
      # %matplotlib widget

      # data loading
      import pandas as pd

      # data maipulation
      import pwlf
      import numpy as np
      from scipy.interpolate import interp1d, UnivariateSpline
      from scipy.signal import find_peaks

      # plotting tools
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

      # extra tweaks
      import warnings

      warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")

      # plot tweaks
      plt.style.use("seaborn-poster")
      pd.options.display.max_columns = None
      pd.options.display.float_format = "{:.5f}".format

      # function for extrapolation
      def extrapolate1d(x, y):
          f = interp1d(x, y, kind="linear", fill_value="extrapolate")
          a = np.arange(0, x[len(x) - 1], 0.001)
```

```

    b = f(a)
    return a, b

# function for interpolation
def interpolate1d(x, y):
    f = interp1d(x, y, kind="linear", fill_value="extrapolate")
    a = np.arange(x[0], x[len(x) - 1], 0.001)
    b = f(a)
    return a, b

# function for interpolation
def interpolate2d(x, y):
    f = interp1d(x, y, kind="quadratic", fill_value="extrapolate")
    a = np.arange(x[0], x[len(x) - 1], 0.001)
    b = f(a)
    return a, b

# function for interpolation
def interpolate3d(x, y):
    f = interp1d(x, y, kind="cubic", fill_value="extrapolate")
    a = np.arange(x[0], x[len(x) - 1], 0.001)
    b = f(a)
    return a, b

# function for polynomial fitting
def polfit(a, b, c):
    z = np.polyfit(a, b, c)
    f = np.poly1d(z)

    x = np.arange(a[0], a[len(a) - 1], 0.001)
    y = f(x)
    return x, y

# function for piecewise linear fit
def piecewise_linear_fit(x, y, segments):
    my_pwlf = pwlf.PiecewiseLinFit(x, y) # fit my data
    res = my_pwlf.fit(segments) # fit the data for n line segments
    # slopes = myPWLF.calc_slopes() # calculate slopes

    # predict for the determined points
    xHat = np.linspace(min(x), max(x), num=10000)
    yHat = my_pwlf.predict(xHat)

```

```

# calculate statistics
# p = myPWLF.p_values(method="non-linear", step_size=1e-4) # p-values
# se = myPWLF.se # standard errors
return xHat, yHat

```

1.2 Data

```

[12]: file_name = "data_gamma_spec.xlsx"
      bg_count = 42

      # calibration data
      data_cesium_calib = pd.read_excel(file_name, sheet_name="cs calibration")
      cs_channel_og = data_cesium_calib["cs_channel"]
      cs_counts_og = data_cesium_calib["cs_counts"]
      data_cobalt_calib = pd.read_excel(file_name, sheet_name="co calibration")
      co_channel_og = data_cobalt_calib["co_channel"]
      co_counts_og = data_cobalt_calib["co_counts"]
      # distance data
      data_dist = pd.read_excel(file_name, sheet_name="distance")
      distance_og = data_dist["distance"]
      dist_counts_og = data_dist["counts"]
      net_dist_counts_og = dist_counts_og - bg_count
      data_dist["net counts pm"] = net_dist_counts_og
      print(f"{data_cesium_calib}, \n{data_cobalt_calib}, \n{data_dist}")

```

	cs_channel	cs_counts
0	5.00000	8512
1	6.00000	8952
2	7.00000	9812
3	8.00000	12027
4	9.00000	11115
5	10.00000	9377
6	11.00000	7925
7	12.00000	7210
8	14.00000	6104
9	15.00000	5885
10	16.00000	5894
11	17.00000	5848
12	18.00000	5462
13	19.00000	4688
14	20.00000	2737
15	21.00000	1831
16	22.00000	1201
17	23.00000	1101
18	24.00000	1360
19	25.00000	2974

20	26.00000	8208
21	26.20000	9083
22	26.40000	11059
23	26.60000	12327
24	26.80000	13203
25	27.00000	13885
26	27.20000	14113
27	27.40000	14106
28	27.60000	13374
29	27.80000	12504
30	28.00000	11745
31	28.20000	10116
32	28.40000	8893
33	28.60000	7113
34	28.80000	5914
35	29.00000	4769
36	30.00000	1307
37	31.00000	381
38	32.00000	229,

	co_channel	co_counts
0	40	1017
1	41	897
2	42	931
3	43	818
4	44	855
5	45	840
6	46	1049
7	47	1382
8	48	1556
9	49	1113
10	50	631
11	51	563
12	52	936
13	53	1326
14	54	1417
15	55	920
16	56	134,

	distance	counts	net counts pm
0	5	8843	8801
1	6	6777	6735
2	7	5426	5384
3	8	4430	4388
4	9	3870	3828
5	10	3201	3159
6	11	2656	2614
7	12	2360	2318
8	13	2110	2068
9	14	1818	1776

10	15	1638	1596
11	16	1462	1420
12	17	1299	1257
13	18	1205	1163
14	19	1129	1087
15	20	1006	964
16	21	950	908
17	22	833	791

1.3 Spectrum

```
[13]: # cesium
channel_interpolated_cs, counts_interpolated_cs = interpolate3d(cs_channel_og,
    ↪cs_counts_og)
# cobalt
channel_interpolated_co, counts_interpolated_co = interpolate3d(co_channel_og,
    ↪co_counts_og)
# naming the elements
element_name = ["Cesium-137", "Cobalt-60", "Cobalt-60 Lower", "Cobalt-60",
    ↪Higher"]
channel_interpolated = [channel_interpolated_cs, channel_interpolated_co]
counts_interpolated = [counts_interpolated_cs, counts_interpolated_co]
channel_original = [cs_channel_og, co_channel_og]
counts_original = [cs_counts_og, co_counts_og]
```

1.3.1 Peak determination

```
[14]: res_name = ["Cesium-137", "Cobalt-60 lower peak", "Cobalt-60 upper peak"]

for i in range(2):
    peak_id_max = find_peaks(counts_interpolated[i], height=np.
    ↪max(counts_interpolated[i]) - 500)
    heights = peak_id_max[1]["peak_heights"]
    pos = channel_interpolated[i][peak_id_max[0]]
    print(f"{element_name[i]}: \n\t channel = {pos} and peak = {heights}")

peak_counts = [14173.38421456, 1567.36215049, 1344.06124333]
peak_channel = [27.2, 48, 54]
known_energy = [0.662, 1.171, 1.332]
```

Cesium-137:

channel = [27.315] and peak = [14173.38421456]

Cobalt-60:

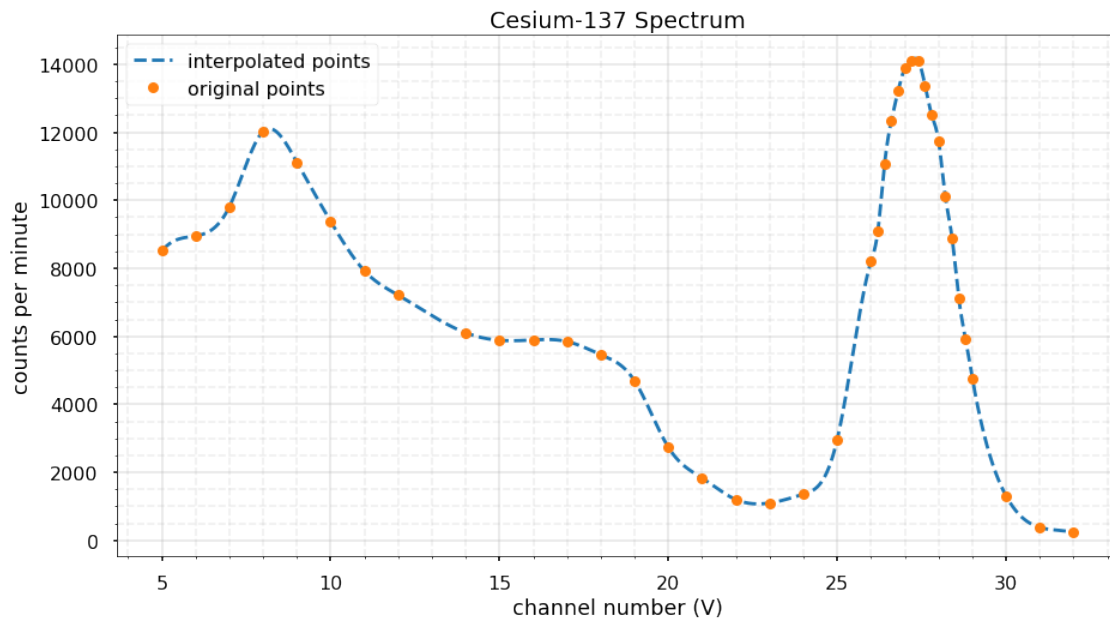
channel = [47.835 53.704] and peak = [1567.38499347 1445.49952008]

1.3.2 Cesium spectrum

```
[15]: plt.style.use("seaborn-poster")
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 8))

# plt.axvspan(vi[6], vi[7], alpha=0.2)
# for i in range(6, 8):
#     plt.annotate(f"{vi[i]:.2f}", xy=(vi[i]-0.5, 0), fontsize=14)
# plt.annotate(f"43029", xy=(24 + 0.5, 43029), fontsize=14)

plt.title(f"{element_name[0]} Spectrum")
plt.xlabel("channel number (V)")
plt.ylabel("counts per minute")
plt.plot(channel_interpolated_cs, counts_interpolated_cs, "--",
        label="interpolated points")
plt.plot(cs_channel Og, cs_counts Og, "o", markersize=9, label="original
        points")
plt.legend(loc="upper left")
plt.grid(alpha=0.3, which="major")
plt.minorticks_on()
plt.grid(alpha=0.2, which="minor", ls="--")
```



1.3.3 Cobalt-60 Spectrum

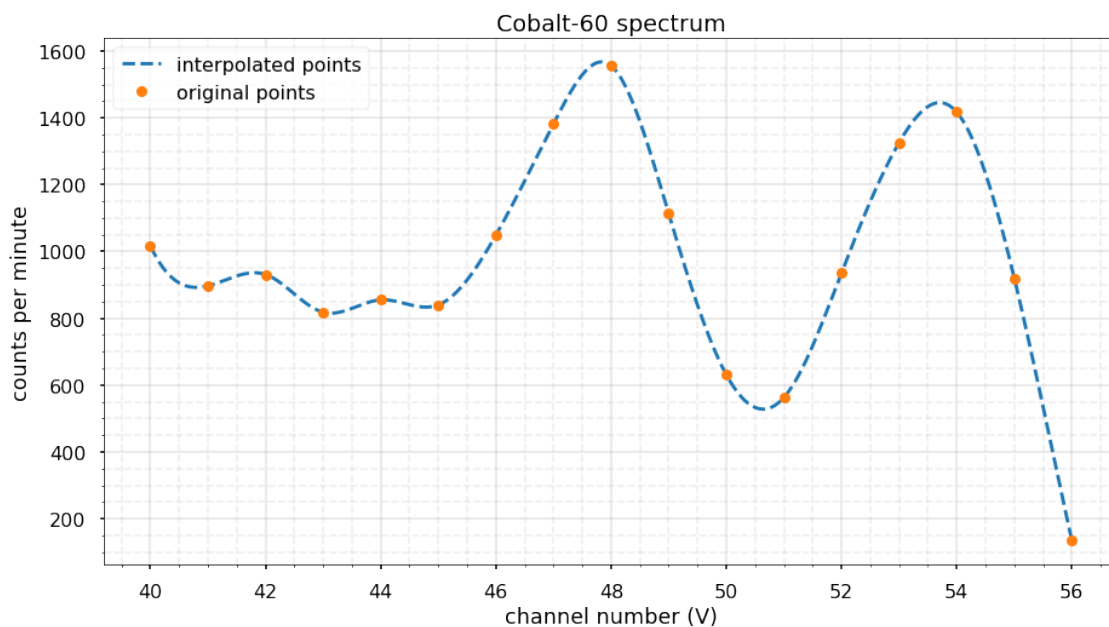
```
[16]: plt.style.use("seaborn-poster")
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 8))

# plt.axvspan(vi[2], vi[3], alpha=0.2)
# plt.axvspan(vi[4], vi[5], alpha=0.2)

# for i in range(2, 6):
#     plt.annotate(f"{vi[i]:.2f}", xy=(vi[i]-1, 300), fontsize=14)
# for i in range(1,3):
#     plt.annotate(f"{peak_counts[i]}", xy=(peak_channel[i] + 0.5,
# ↪peak_counts[i]), fontsize=14)

plt.title(f"{element_name[1]} spectrum")
plt.xlabel("channel number (V)")
plt.ylabel("counts per minute")
plt.plot(channel_interpolated_co, counts_interpolated_co, "--",
↪label="interpolated points")
plt.plot(co_channel_og, co_counts_og, "o", markersize=9, label="original
↪points")
plt.legend(loc="upper left")
plt.grid(alpha=0.3, which="major")
plt.minorticks_on()
plt.grid(alpha=0.2, which="minor", ls="--")

plt.show()
```



1.4 Calibration

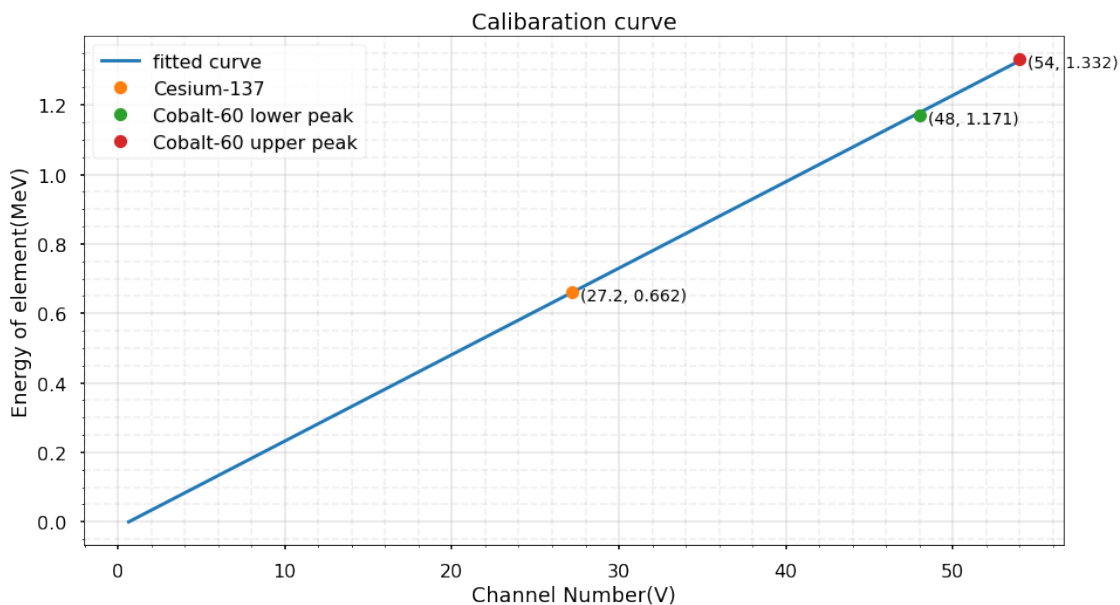
```
[17]: # extrapolated points
peak_channel_fit, known_energy_fit = polfit(peak_channel, known_energy, 1)
cal_chan_ext, cal_eng_ext = extrapolate1d(peak_channel_fit, known_energy_fit)

ckt = [item for item in cal_eng_ext if item >= 0]

plt.style.use("seaborn-poster")
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 8))
plt.title(f"Calibaration curve")
plt.xlabel("Channel Number(V)")
plt.ylabel("Energy of element(MeV)")

# plt.plot(peak_channel, known_energy)

plt.plot(cal_chan_ext[634:], ckt, "-", label="fitted curve")
for i in range(len(res_name)):
    plt.plot(peak_channel[i], known_energy[i], "o", label=res_name[i])
    plt.annotate(f"({peak_channel[i]}, {known_energy[i]:.3f})",
        xy=(peak_channel[i]+0.5, known_energy[i]-0.025), fontsize=14)
plt.legend(loc="upper left")
plt.grid(alpha=0.3, which="major")
plt.minorticks_on()
plt.grid(alpha=0.2, which="minor", ls="--")
plt.show()
```



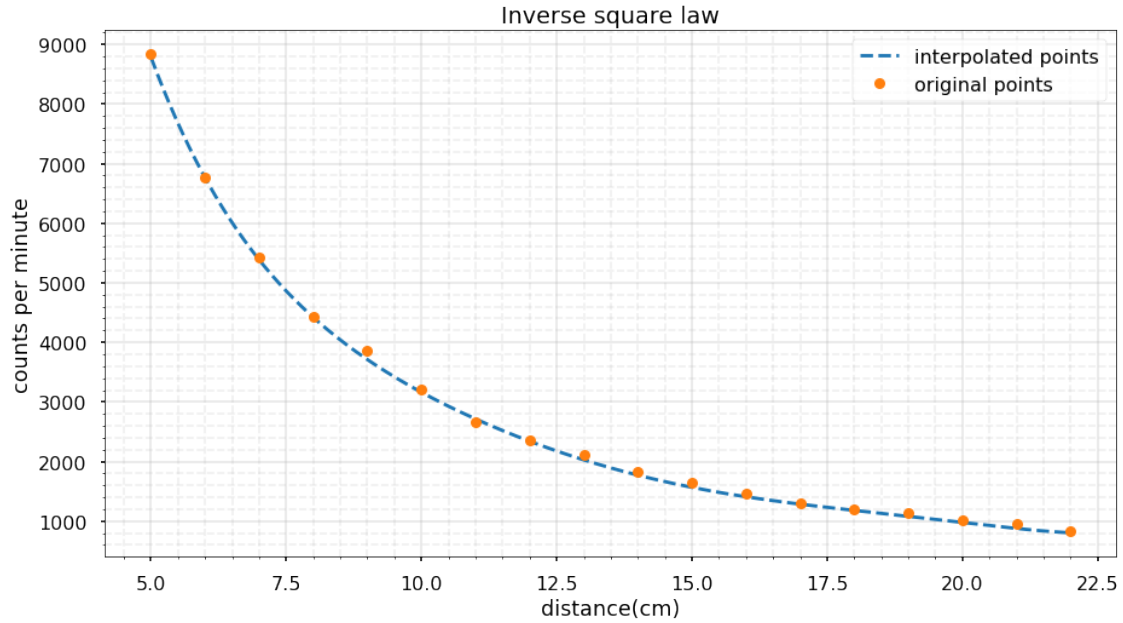

```
[18]: scatter_peaks = [8.26, 17.10]
cs_scatter_energy = np.interp(scatter_peaks, cal_chan_ext, cal_eng_ext)
print(f"\n Back-scattering peak: {cs_scatter_energy[0]:.3f} MeV\n Compton edge_
↳peak energy: {cs_scatter_energy[1]:.3f} MeV")
```

Back-scattering peak: 0.190 MeV
Compton edge peak energy: 0.409 MeV

```
[19]: # converting counts per minute to per second
net_counts_ps = net_dist_counts_og/60
constant_k = net_counts_ps*distance_og*distance_og
data_dist["counts ps"] = net_counts_ps
data_dist["constant k"] = constant_k
dist_fitted, dist_counts_fitted = polfit(distance_og, net_dist_counts_og, 6)
plt.style.use("seaborn-poster")
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 8))

plt.title(f"Inverse square law")
plt.xlabel("distance(cm)")
plt.ylabel("counts per minute")
plt.plot(dist_fitted,dist_counts_fitted, "--", label="interpolated points")
plt.plot(distance_og,dist_counts_og, "o", markersize=9, label="original points")
plt.legend(loc="upper right")
plt.grid(alpha=0.3, which="major")
plt.minorticks_on()
plt.grid(alpha=0.2, which="minor", ls="--")

plt.show()
print(f"{data_dist}")
```



	distance	counts	net counts pm	counts ps	constant k
0	5	8843	8801	146.68333	3667.08333
1	6	6777	6735	112.25000	4041.00000
2	7	5426	5384	89.73333	4396.93333
3	8	4430	4388	73.13333	4680.53333
4	9	3870	3828	63.80000	5167.80000
5	10	3201	3159	52.65000	5265.00000
6	11	2656	2614	43.56667	5271.56667
7	12	2360	2318	38.63333	5563.20000
8	13	2110	2068	34.46667	5824.86667
9	14	1818	1776	29.60000	5801.60000
10	15	1638	1596	26.60000	5985.00000
11	16	1462	1420	23.66667	6058.66667
12	17	1299	1257	20.95000	6054.55000
13	18	1205	1163	19.38333	6280.20000
14	19	1129	1087	18.11667	6540.11667
15	20	1006	964	16.06667	6426.66667
16	21	950	908	15.13333	6673.80000
17	22	833	791	13.18333	6380.73333