Absorbtion of beta and gamma radiation by Aluminum and Lead

Jason Morgan, Victoria Lagerquist, and Heather Hagood
Department of Physics, Old Dominion University, Norfolk VA 23529
(Dated: March 16, 2014)

The purpose of this lab is to study the behaviour of beta and gamma rays as they pass through aluminum and lead respectivly. We will measue the value of μ for weak beta and gamma radiation.

1. INTRODUCTION

This is the background section of the experiment. This should include a brief history of what has been done before or the historical context of the experiment. You are allowed and encouraged to site sources here. A quick Google Scholar search should lead you to possible sources. Then you should give a brief summary of the physical effect of interest and provide necessary equations. Here is how you insert an equation.

$$I = I_0 e^{-\mu * x} \tag{1}$$

where x is the thickness of the material, I_0 is the initial intensity of radiation and μ is constant of , etc.

Don't forget to explain what each variable in the equation means, when you introduce it for the first time!

2. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP AND PROCEDURES

This section includes the process of the experiment exactly as it was done in the laboratory. Give a schematic (photo) of the experimental setup(s) used in the experiment, see Fig. . Here is how you insert figure: Hint: take screen shots of images if you need to, just give credit to the source if you do not draw it. It is always better to draw your own or take your own pictures whenever possible.

FIG. 1: Scheme of the supersonic flowing microwave discharge.

Give the description of abbreviations used either in the figure caption or in the text. Write a description of what is going on. A good rule of thumb for writing complete but concise experimental procedures is to include enough information so that others who read the report would be able to duplicate the experiment at a later date.

Note: LaTeX will put figures and tables at the locations where it thinks it is the best. Do not fight it, unless you really need it.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section you will need to show your experimental results. Use tables and graphs whenever it is possible. You should present your raw experimental data organized into graphs and tables. This is how you can insert table (see Table

Figures (see Fig. 1) and tables (see Table **??**) should have a caption. If you have a bunch of numbers that you measured 1 time and used throughout the experiment lump them together into a table. For example, in the magnetic torque lab you measure various aspects of the sphere. You can put all those measurements into a table and then refer to the table in your analysis. All measured and calculated values must include an uncertainty value calculated using error estimation methods [1]. All data that is plotted should contain error bars. You do NOT need to include your error propagation calculations unless you use a non-standard equation, but a brief description of how you determined experimental uncertainties for measured values is encouraged.

Compare your work to expectations if possible with a percent difference. Discuss the success or failure of your results and explain any oddities if you can (this can be done by rechecking good lab notes). If you explored anything on your own list results and discuss here.

4. CONCLUSION

Using one or two paragraphs, briefly summarize the experiment and describe the key discoveries. In this section, reasonable suggestions on how to improve the experiment would be helpful.

[1] J. R. Taylor, *An Introduction to Error Analysis*, (University Science Books, Sausalito CA, 1997).

Appendix A: Supplementary Material

An appendix should be included for material that is not crucial for the general reader, but that would be of special interest to a reader with strong knowledge of the

experiment. For example, specialized computer code (C, Python, FORTRAN, etc.) that you developed for analysis could be included in an appendix.