

Geiger counter 9-11

In this tutorial you will learn how to assemble a nuclear radiation detector

You can purchase the Geiger Counter Kit here

https://www.banggood.com/Assembled-DIY-Geiger-Counter-Kit-Module-Miller-Tube-GM-Tube-Nuclear-Radiation-Detector-p-1136883.html?rmmms=search&cur_warehouse=CN

 Difficulty **Medium**

 Duration **1 hour(s)**

 Categories **Energy**

 Cost **50 EUR (€)**

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Introduction

A Geiger counter is an instrument used for detecting and measuring ionizing radiation. Also known as a Geiger–Mueller counter (or Geiger–Müller counter), it is widely used in applications such as radiation dosimetry, radiological protection, experimental physics, and the nuclear industry.

Geiger counters are used to detect radioactive emissions, most commonly beta particles and gamma rays. The counter consists of a tube filled with an inert gas that becomes conductive of electricity when it is impacted by a high-energy particle.

Materials

Tools

Step 1 - What is radiation?

<https://world-nuclear.org/nuclear-basics/what-is-radiation.aspx>

Radiation is energy travelling through space.

Sunshine is one of the most familiar forms of radiation. It delivers light, heat and suntans. While enjoying and depending on it, we control our exposure to it.

Beyond ultraviolet radiation from the sun are higher-energy kinds of radiation which are used in medicine and which we all get in low doses from space, from the air, and from the earth and rocks.

Step 2 - Radiation sources in daily life

<https://www.euradcom.org/top-5-sources-of-radiation-in-everyday-life/>

1. *Television*

The average American over the age of 2 watches 4.5 hours of TV daily. The electrical conductivity in TV sets and computer monitors gives off a minimal amount of X-rays: 1 mrem per year to the typical consumer. However, there are more urgent health hazards such as obesity if you pass several hours per day immobile in front of a screen.

1. *Radon*

A colorless, odorless gas given off by decaying uranium seeps into the foundation of one out of 15 American homes and takes up residency in their basements. Luckily, you can test your house for high levels of radon and take the necessary steps to protect your family from this gas by consulting www.epa.gov.

1. *Medical Imaging*

Obviously one does not undergo medical imaging procedures on a daily basis, but as the most common source of exposure for Americans beyond normal background radiation, medical imaging bodes mentioning. Medical imaging procedures such as dental or chest X-rays send 10 mrem to the patient. Mammograms log in at 138 mrem per image, and CT scans can deliver up to 1,000. An even higher dosage procedure, the colonography, produces 10,000 mrem, which increases your risk of cancer by 1%. However, if your doctor recommends any of these procedures, you're better off taking the radiation risk than declining the procedure.

1. *Cell phones*

Cell phones emit radiofrequency waves, a non-ionizing form of radiation, albeit at a low enough dose that there are no established health effects.

Here you can find out more about [how to avoid radiation from cell phones](#).

1. *Smoking*

It should come as no surprise that cigarettes causes health problems even beyond the carcinogens in the tar component of smoke your body takes in with each inhale. Heavy smokers increase their radiation exposure by 870 mrem per year – more than doubling or even tripling their exposure compared to non-smokers.

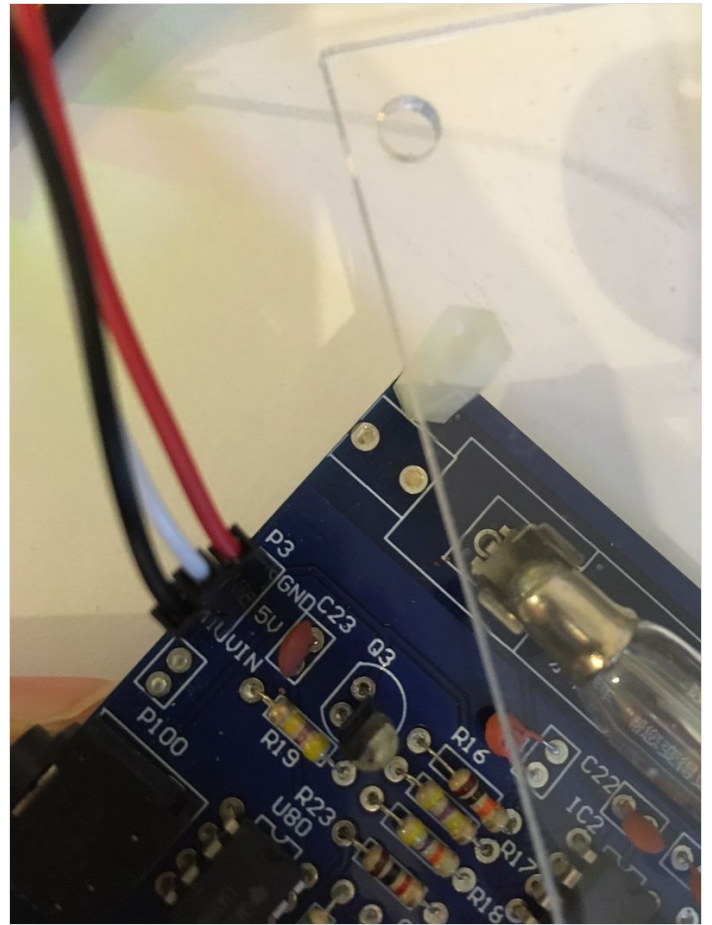
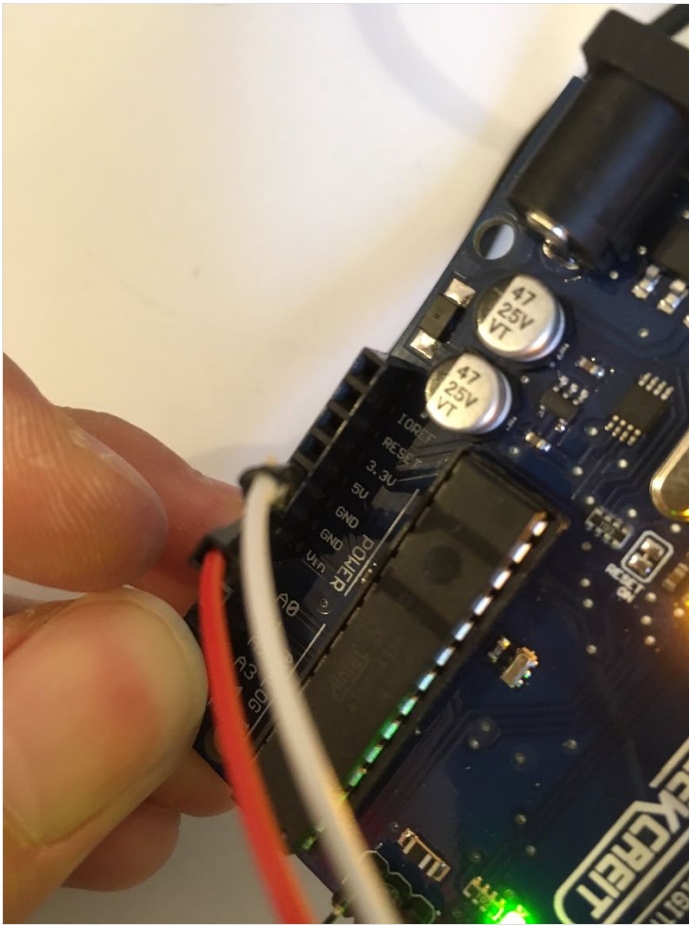
Keep in mind that most these quotidian objects and personal habits expose you to what, in the end, is a minimal amount of radiation. To learn more about the sources and risks of radiation, consult the International Atomic Energy Agency's findings on [radiation in everyday life](#).

Step 3 - Using the geiger counter with an arduino

Connect the P3 Pin GND, 5V, VIN to arduino GND, 5V, Digital 2 respectively.

Open the serial port window by clicking on the scope on the upper right corner.

Then we'll get the radiation value displayed in CPM, counter per minutes which could be converted to uSv/h with the index 151(151CPM=1uSv/h for M4011 GM Tube).



```

/dev/ttyACM0
15:58:57.255 -> 116
15:59:12.246 -> 36
15:59:27.295 -> 0
15:59:42.287 -> 48
15:59:57.304 -> 28
16:00:12.326 -> 88
16:00:27.349 -> 52
16:00:42.371 -> 52
16:00:57.381 -> 104
16:01:12.389 -> 172
16:01:27.417 -> 112
16:01:42.412 -> 112
16:01:57.439 -> 60
16:02:12.472 -> 76
16:02:27.495 -> 40
  
```

Step 4 - Risk of radiation

<https://fr.search.yahoo.com/yhs/search?hspart=ddc&hsimp=yhs-linuxmint&type= alt ddc linuxmint com&p=dangerous+dose+of+radiation>

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-how-much-radiation-dangerous-idUSTRE72E79Z20110315>

* There is documented evidence associating an accumulated dose from two or three CT scans with an increased risk of cancer. The evidence is reasonably convincing for adults and very convincing for children.

* Large doses of radiation or acute radiation exposure destroys the central nervous system, red and white blood cells, which compromises the immune system, leaving the victim unable to fight off infections.

For example, a single one sievert (1,000 mSv) dose causes radiation sickness such as nausea, vomiting, hemorrhaging, but not death. A single dose of 5 sieverts would kill about half of those exposed to it within a month.

* Exposure to 350 mSv was the criterion for relocating people after the Chernobyl accident, according to the World Nuclear Association.

Notes and references

Package included:

1 x Assembled Radiation Detector system

1 x GM Tube
1 x Power supply cable
1 x Battery Holder (without batteries)
3 x Jumper Wires
4 x Nuts
1 x Acrylic cover