

استمارة مستخلصات رسائل واطاريج الماجستير والدكتوراه في جامعة البصرة

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التخصص: فيزياء نووية

عنوان الرسالة:

قياس التلوث الإشعاعي الطبيعي في منطقة القبلة في محافظة البصرة

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Specialisation: Nuclear Physics

Title of thesis:

The Measurement of Natural Radioactive Pollution in Quba District in Basrah Governorate

Abstract of the thesis

The aims of this study is to measure the natural radioactivity in the selected areas from the province of Basrah using solid state nuclear tracks detectors SSNTDs both types of CR-39 and LR-115 type II to determine the concentration of radon gas. Gamma spectrometer Sodium Iodide NaI was used also to find specific activity of ^{238}U , ^{232}Th , ^{226}Ra and ^{40}K , in soil. This action is considered necessary from the point of view prevention of radiation hazard associated natural radioactivity of the soil in those areas and its impact on them. The first chapter includes an introduction to radiation and to shed light on the sources of radiation, natural and man made. Chapter 2 contains a highlight of radon gas and to identify the health effects of this gas as important sources of radiation in nature that can enter the human body through breathing. Chapter III contains the identification of the study area and samples collection of and preparation methods of the samples. The preparation of the measuring cylinder for measuring radon gas concentration at dwelling presented in the area. The natural gamma radioactivity measured by the NaI(Tl), also presented in the same chapter. This chapter also clarified; the equations used in calculations of radon gas concentration, the equations used to measure the specific activity of ^{238}U , ^{232}Th , ^{226}Ra and ^{40}K in selected soil samples taken from the area and assess the hazard indiceis caused by radioactivity (Raeq). Chapter 4, contains a review of methods used in the measurements includes materials and equipment used. Chapter five includes our findings from this study which is shows that, the maximum radon concentration in the soil samples is; $1959.1 \pm 214.8 \text{Bq} / \text{m}^3$ while the minimum value was $50.12 \pm 5.4 \text{Bq} / \text{m}^3$ and the main value is $719 \pm 87.91 \text{Bq} / \text{m}^3$. The radon gas concentration in dwelling has been measured found to be in the range of; $11.91 \pm 1.3 \text{ Bq} / \text{m}^3$ to $606.7 \pm 66.52 \text{Bq} / \text{m}^3$ with average value equal to $78.51 \text{Bq} / \text{m}^3$, which is much less of the value specified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency EPA a $150 \text{Bq} / \text{m}^3$ and this does not constitute a high risk to the health.