



Department of Physics

College of Science

University of Salahaddin

Subject: Practical Physics (Environmental Radiation Lab)

Course Book – (Year 2nd - Environmental)

1. Lecturer's name: Dr . Mohammed Issa Hussein

Email: Mohammed.Issa@su.edu.krd

2. Instructor: asst.Lecturer: Rozhan Dilshad Haider

Email: rozhan.haider@su.edu.krd

Academic Year: 2023/2024

Course Book

1. Course name	Nuclar Lab.				
2. Lecturer in charge	Rozhan Dilshad Haider				
3. Department/ College	Physics-General / Science				
4. Contact	e-mail:Rozhan.haider@su.edu.krd Tel:07504729809				
5. Time (in hours) per week	Laboratory: Sunday 8:30 – 4:30 am,				
6. Office hours	4				
7. Course code					
8. Teacher's academic profile	<p>My Academic studies starts with the acceptance in the B.Sc. program in 2012 as an undergraduate student in Physics department and extended as I finished the following education degrees</p> <p>Education:</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>B.Sc, 2007</td><td>Physics- College of Science</td></tr><tr><td>M.Sc.2009</td><td>Nuclear reaction</td></tr></table> <p>As I awards my first Academic title in 1993 and later on Academic titles attained:</p>	B.Sc, 2007	Physics- College of Science	M.Sc.2009	Nuclear reaction
B.Sc, 2007	Physics- College of Science				
M.Sc.2009	Nuclear reaction				

	Academic title	Date of attainment
	Assistant Lecturer	2013
	Lecturer	-
	<p>I starts my Academic role as a staff member giving lectures in my specialization through theoretical and practical modules to the students in different undergraduate stages</p> <p>Main Teaching Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nuclear lab ○ General physics ○ Mechanics and Properties of matter ○ Academic skill ○ Environmental Radiation ○ General physics lab. ○ Atomic lab. 	
9. Keywords	<p>This course aims at providing an introduction to some basic concepts in nuclear Physics. These include nuclear properties; Energy calibration of the scintillation on spectromete; nuclear models; detector; nuclear reaction ...</p>	
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<p>11. Course objective:</p> <p>To introduce the principle of nuclear instrumentation and electronics that helps the student to understand the theoretical ideas given within the theoretical lectures. Throughout the experiments several fundamental applications of nuclear science becomes familiar to the students, the applications extends from the detection of nuclear radiations, types of nuclear detectors, nuclear electronics, gamma ray spectrometry, toward industrial applications of nuclear science. Within the first week of Lab. study the student will become aware about the safe usage and treatment with the available radioactive sources and know how to use shielding and precautions during doing the experiments inside the lab.</p>		
<p>12. Student's obligation</p> <p>The class attendance on time is the first obligation of the student. The lab. as a</p>		

whole accommodates seven experiments per a week, since each group consists of at least 14 students, then every two student make one experiment altogether in one week. In this manner the student will complete the experiments cyclically in the course. For each performed experiment the student should prepare a scientific report given to the staff in the next week. The student will asks to make at least one seminar relevant to the nuclear laboratory experiments in which all the students will participate in the discussions and evaluations.

13. Forms of teaching

In Nuclear laboratory, the staff members of within the first week will explain the outlines of the lab. and all experiments as well as the regulation and policies to be followed by the student inside the lab. to perform the experiment safely. The lab. as a whole accommodates seven experiments per a week, since each group consists of at least 14 students, then every two student make one experiment altogether in one week. In this manner the student will complete the experiments cyclically in the course. For each performed experiment the student should prepare a scientific report given to the staff in the next week. The student will asks to make at least one seminar relevant to the nuclear laboratory experiments in which all the students will participate in the discussions and evaluations.

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14. Assessment scheme

Grade

- 1- 10 % (reports and quizzes)
- 2- 10 % examination
- 3- Final examination 30 %

15. Student learning outcome:

Nuclear physics or what we know as condensed matter plays a very important role in the Physics field, during the years I teaching nuclear physics, I have noticed that students generally find it easier to learn its underlying ideas than to handle the practical aspects of the formalism. On completion successful students will be able to:

1. Identify the properties of the nuclear radiation and how can deal with it .
2. measure nuclear radiation by different type of detectors.

The direct application of nuclear physics have a major overlap with the priorities of the nation: improvement in human health, the environment, the efficiency of industrial process, energy production , the exploration of space, and national security. Beyond these direct application is the general benefit that rises from pressing forward the frontiers of high technology development.

Some of the most pervasive application of nuclear radiation in medicine .medical imaging techniques now widely used, such as positron emission tomography(PET) and nuclear magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), provide information in three dimensions about the structure and biochemical activity of the human interior . Radioactivity isotopes produced by accelerators and reactors are routinely used in medical diagnostic procedures , in treatment, and medical research. Cancer radiation therapy mainly uses electron accelerators and radioactive sources.

پێرکردنەوهی ئەم خانەییە زۆر گرانگە، مامۆستا دەرئەنجامەکانی فیزیۆن دەنوسن. بۆ نموونە: پرونی نامانجە سەرەکیەکانی کۆرسەکه (بابەتەکه) بۆ خوێندکار گونجاندنی ناوهرۆکی کۆرسەکه به پێویستی دەر موه و بازاری کار قوتایی چی نوێ فیردەبیت له رینگه پێدانی ئەم کۆرسەوه؟

16. Readings:

1. K. Mahesh and S.M. Mustafa, “Nuclear Radiation, Detectors and Experiments”, Mosul-Iraq (1976).
2. E.B. Podgorsak (Technical editor), Radiation Oncology Physics, IAEA, Austria, (2005).
3. 1. G. F. Knoll, Radiation Detection and Measurement, John Wiley and Sons, New York (1979).

17. The Topics:

Exp.No.1

Activity measurement of gamma –source
(relative method)

Lecturer's name

Mohammed issa
Rozhan Dilshad
weeks (1)

Exp. No. (2) Verification of inverse square law for gamma-Ray	Mohammed issa Rozhan Dilshad weeks (2)
Exp.No. (3) Absorption coefficient for γ -rays	Mohammed issa Rozhan Dilshad weeks (3)
Exp.No. (4) Determination of operating voltage for scintillation detector	Mohammed issa Rozhan Dilshad weeks (4)
Exp .No. (5) Foundation of material height in a closed container.	Mohammed issa Rozhan Dilshad weeks (5)
Exp.No.6 Counting statistics	Mohammed issa Rozhan Dilshad weeks (6)
Exp.No. (7) Determination of dead time (resolving time) of G.M counters by two –source method.	Mohammed issa Rozhan Dilshad weeks (7)

Exp.No. (8) Deflection of Beta-ray in Magnetic Fields	Mohammed issa Rozhan Dilshad week (8)
18. Practical Topics (If there is any)	
In this section The lecturer shall write titles of all practical topics he/she is going to give during the term. This also includes a brief description of the objectives of each topic, date and time of the lecture	
19. Examinations	
20. Extra notes: Here the lecturer shall write any note or comment that is not covered in this template and he/she wishes to enrich the course book with his/her valuable remarks.	
21. Peer review This course book has to be reviewed and signed by a peer. The peer approves the contents of your course book by writing few sentences in this section. (A peer is person who has enough knowledge about the subject you are teaching, he/she has to be a professor, assistant professor, a lecturer or an expert in the field of your subject). نەم كۆرسىۋوكە دەبىت لەلایەن ھاوملىكى ئەكادىمىيە سەير بىكرىت و ناوهرۆكى بابەتكەنى كۆرسەكە پەسەند بىكات و جەند ووشەيەك بنوسىت لەسەر شىاوى ناوهرۆكى كۆرسەكە و واژووى لەسەر بىكات. ھاومل ئەم كەسەيە كە زانىارى ھەبىت لەسەر كۆرسەكە و دەبىت پلەي زانستى لە ماموستا كەمتر نەبىت.	