

# Радиометрия скважин

APOLLO

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# Физические основы радиометрии

Ядра некоторых изотопов могут самопроизвольно превращаться в ядра других элементов. Этот процесс называется радиоактивностью. Превращение ядра обычно происходит путем излучения альфа- или бета-частицы ( $\alpha$ - и  $\beta$ -распад), реже наблюдается захват ядром одного из электронов оболочки атома (K-захват). Каждый вид распада сопровождается испусканием гамма-квантов.

Альфа- и бета-лучи представляют собой соответственно поток ядер гелия и поток быстрых электронов. Проходя через вещество, они замедляются, затрачивая энергию на ионизацию атомов. Их пробег в твердых телах незначителен (несколько мм и меньше).

Гамма-лучи представляют поток «частиц» (квантов) высокочастотного электромагнитного излучения наподобие света, но с гораздо меньшей длиной волны, т.е. с большей энергией кванта. Пробег гамма-квантов в веществе в несколько десятков раз больше пробега для бета-частиц той же энергии.

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Энергию гамма-квантов и других ядерных частиц принято выражать в электрон-вольтах (эВ) или миллионах электрон-вольт (МэВ):  $1\text{эВ}=1,602\cdot 10^{-19}$  Дж. Энергия альфа- и бета-частиц и гамма-квантов, испускаемых радиоактивными ядрами, изменяется от долей до 3 МэВ.

Число ядер радиоактивного элемента уменьшается со временем экспоненциально:

$$N=N_0 e^{-0,693t/T_{1/2}}$$

где  $N_0$  – число ядер радиоактивного элемента в начальный момент времени ( $t=0$ ),  $T_{1/2}$  – период полураспада, т.е. время, в течение которого распадается половина атомов изотопа.

Количественной характеристикой радиоактивности некоторого вещества является число распадов  $A$  за 1с прямо пропорционально числу его атомов  $N$ , т.е.  $A=\lambda N$ .

Коэффициент пропорциональности называется постоянной распада.  $\lambda=0,693/T_{1/2}$ .

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The Apollo 11 mission was the first crewed mission to land humans on the Moon. It was launched on July 16, 1969, and returned to Earth on August 11, 1969. The mission consisted of two lunar landings and a rendezvous in orbit. The lunar landings were performed by the Apollo 11 Lunar Module (LM) and the Apollo 11 Command and Service Module (CSM). The LM landed on the Moon on July 20, 1969, and the CSM remained in orbit. The LM was used to transport the two astronauts, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, to the Moon's surface. They spent 21 hours and 36 minutes on the Moon, during which they conducted various scientific experiments and collected lunar rocks. The LM was then used to transport the two astronauts back to the CSM. The CSM was then used to transport the two astronauts back to Earth. The mission was a major milestone in the history of space exploration.

Для понимания зависимости показаний многих радиоактивных методов исследования скважин от свойств горных пород необходимо представить себе закономерности прохождения гамма-квантов через вещество. Для тех энергий, которые встречаются при радиометрии скважин (до 10МэВ), существенных три типа взаимодействия:

- **Фотоэлектрическое поглощение**

- **Эффекты образования пар**

- **Рассеяние гамма-квантов**

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Общая вероятность взаимодействия гамма-кванта с каким-либо из атомов на длине в 1 м равна сумме таких произведений для всех элементов, входящих в состав данного вещества. Эта сумма называется макроскопическим сечением взаимодействия для рассматриваемого вещества или линейным коэффициентом ослабления и обозначается  $\mu$ . Величина  $1/\mu$  равна среднему пути, проходимому частицей до взаимодействия.

Вторым видом ядерных частиц, имеющих важнейшее значение при исследовании скважин, являются нейтроны.

В качестве источников нейтронов используют чаще всего смесь порошков бериллия с радиоактивным веществом, испускающим альфа-частицы (полоний, плутоний и т.п.)

Такие источники, представляющие небольшие герметические ампулы и потому называемые ампульными, дают быстрые нейтроны с энергией, достигающей для полоний-бериллиевых источников 11МэВ.

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Специально разработанный для скважинных исследований источник нейтронов APOLLO имеет следующие характеристики:

- Высокая энергия нейтронов (до 11 МэВ)
- Компактные размеры (диаметр 10 мм, длина 150 мм)
- Герметичная конструкция
- Высокая надежность
- Простота эксплуатации
- Широкий диапазон рабочих температур
- Высокая стабильность
- Долгий срок службы
- Легкость транспортировки
- Высокая эффективность
- Широкий диапазон рабочих давлений
- Высокая точность измерений
- Широкий диапазон рабочих скоростей
- Высокая чувствительность
- Широкий диапазон рабочих глубин
- Высокая надежность
- Простота эксплуатации
- Широкий диапазон рабочих температур
- Высокая стабильность
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- Высокая эффективность
- Широкий диапазон рабочих давлений
- Высокая точность измерений
- Широкий диапазон рабочих скоростей
- Высокая чувствительность
- Широкий диапазон рабочих глубин

Нейтронными источниками другого типа, используемым при исследовании скважин, является генератор нейтронов. В нем титановая или циркониевая мишень с растворенным в ней изотопом водорода тритием ( ${}^3_1\text{H}$ ), бомбардируется дейтонами (ядрами тяжелого водорода  ${}^2_1\text{H}$ ), ускоренные линейным ускорителем под напряжением около  $10^5\text{В}$ . В результате реакции высвобождаются нейтроны с энергией  $14\text{МэВ}$ .

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Источники третьего типа – некоторые изотопы трансурановых элементов, например, калифорния ( $^{252}\text{Cf}$ ), претерпевающие интенсивное самопроизвольное деление ядер с испусканием нейтронов.

Будучи электрически нейтральными, нейтроны не испытывают действия электронной оболочки и заряда ядра, поэтому обладают большой проникающей способностью. Кроме того при соударении с ядрами они вызывают разнообразные ядерные реакции, что делает их весьма полезными при изучении ядерного, а следовательно, и химического состава горных пород. *Реакции с участием нейтронов разделяются на две группы: Рассеяние( упругое и неупругое) и поглощение нейтронов.*

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## Упругое рассеяние

Аналогично столкновению двух идеально упругих шаров: часть кинетической энергии нейтрона передается ядру без изменения внутреннего состояния последнего. Сечение упругого рассеяния большинства ядер при  $E < n \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ МэВ}$  почти постоянно, а при большей энергии нейтронов существенно зависит от энергии последних.

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The Apollo 11 mission was the first in a series of lunar landings by NASA, the United States space agency. It was the first time that humans have set foot on the Moon. The mission was a triumph for the United States and for the world, as it demonstrated the capability of the United States to land humans on the Moon and return them safely to Earth. The mission was a key part of the Apollo program, which was designed to land humans on the Moon and return them safely to Earth. The mission was a triumph for the United States and for the world, as it demonstrated the capability of the United States to land humans on the Moon and return them safely to Earth.

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The Apollo 11 lunar module was the first to land on the moon. It was a small, two-stage spacecraft that was designed to carry two astronauts to the moon and back. The lunar module was launched on the Apollo 11 mission on July 16, 1969, and landed on the moon on July 20, 1969. It was the only human-made object to land on the moon. The lunar module was designed to be used for a maximum of 14 days on the moon. It was the only human-made object to land on the moon.

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Этот эффект называется эффектом Зоммерфельда, он не зависит от химического состава вещества. В вакууме коэффициент Зоммерфельда равен единице. Сечение этого процесса пропорционально квадрату энергии фотонов в единице объема. Следовательно, коэффициент Зоммерфельда не только убывает с ростом энергии фотонов, но и обратно пропорционален квадрату энергии фотонов в единице объема вещества:

$$\mu = N_A z \delta / M$$

где  $N_A$  – число Авогадро,  $z$  – атомный номер,  $M$  – атомная масса,  $\delta$  – постоянная Зоммерфельда.

The Apollo 11 lunar module was the first to land on the moon. It was a two-stage vehicle that was launched from Earth and then separated into two parts: the command module and the lunar module. The lunar module was the only part that landed on the moon. It was a small, two-wheeled vehicle that was designed to be used for short periods of time on the moon's surface. The lunar module was the only part of the Apollo 11 mission that was ever used on the moon.

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