



Response of semiconductor boron based radiation detectors to high flux of thermal neutrons

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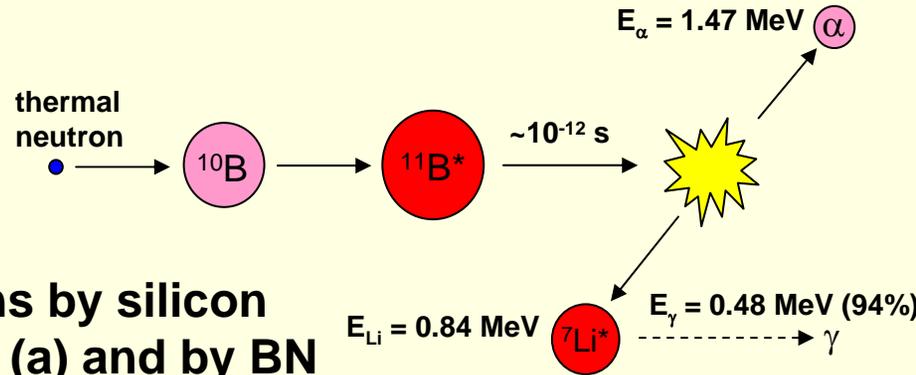
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Outline

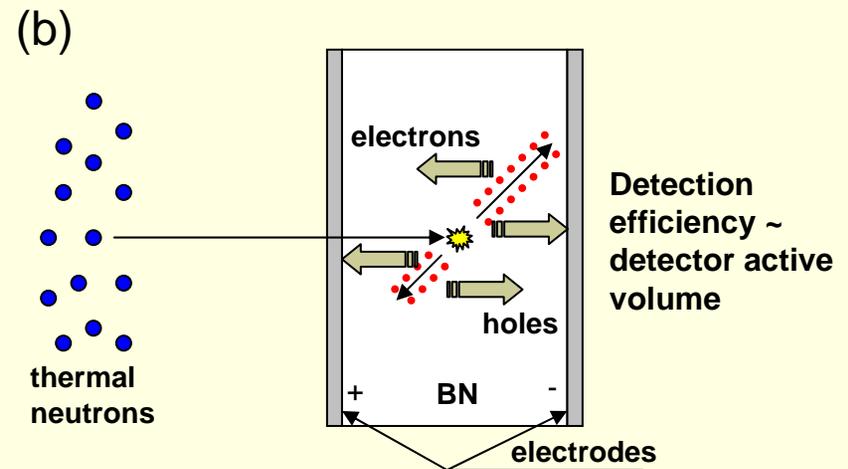
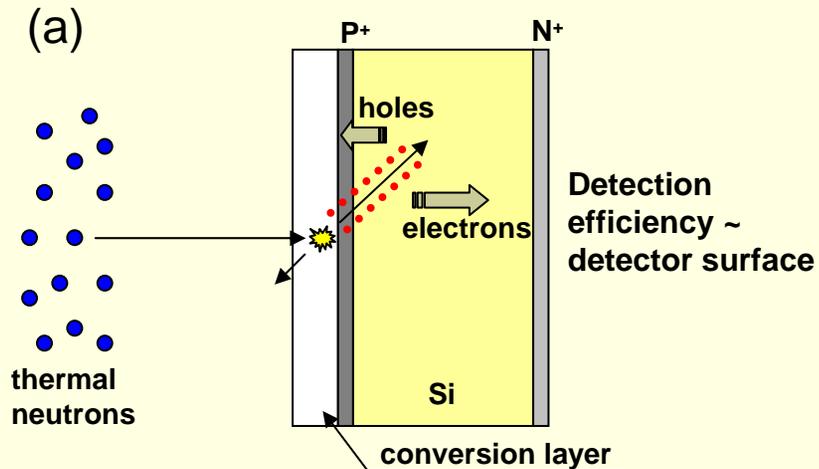
1. Main idea
2. Description of studied samples
3. Alpha spectroscopy
 - Experimental setup
 - Typical spectra
 - Evolution of spectrum in dependence on bias
 - Charge transport properties estimation
4. Experiments on nuclear reactor
 - Experimental setup
 - Typical spectra
5. Conclusion

Main idea

Layout of neutron reaction with ^{10}B :

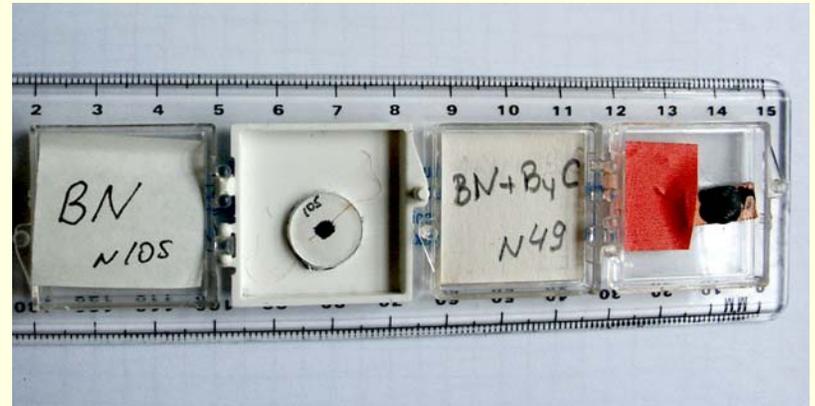
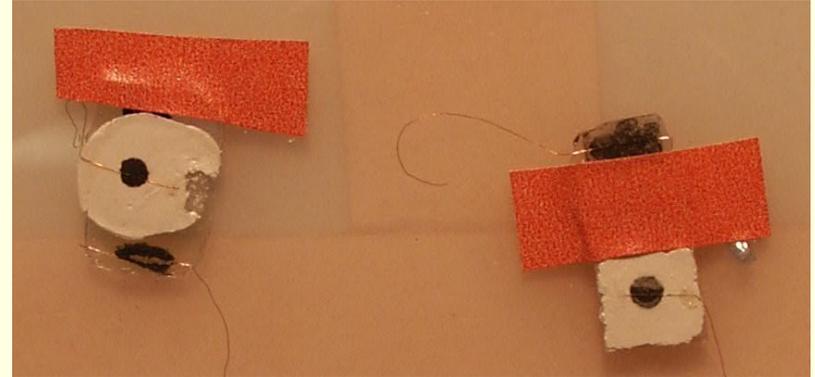


Detection principle of thermal neutrons by silicon sensor covered by a conversion layer (a) and by BN detector (b):



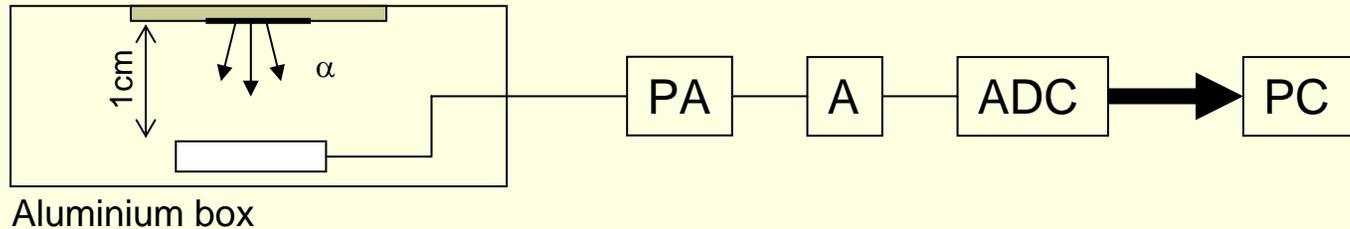
Description of studied samples

- Detectors:
 - prepared by Prof. Schieber from Hebrew University in Jerusalem;
 - made from two differential materials.
- Material 1 (white samples):
 - planar composite polycrystalline semiconductor bounded with plastic binders and coated with different metal electrodes;
 - hexagonal natural BN (50%) and plastic binder (50%) => only 10% of volume is occupied by ^{10}B .
- Material 2 (black sample):
 - BN intermingled with B_4C



Alpha spectroscopy

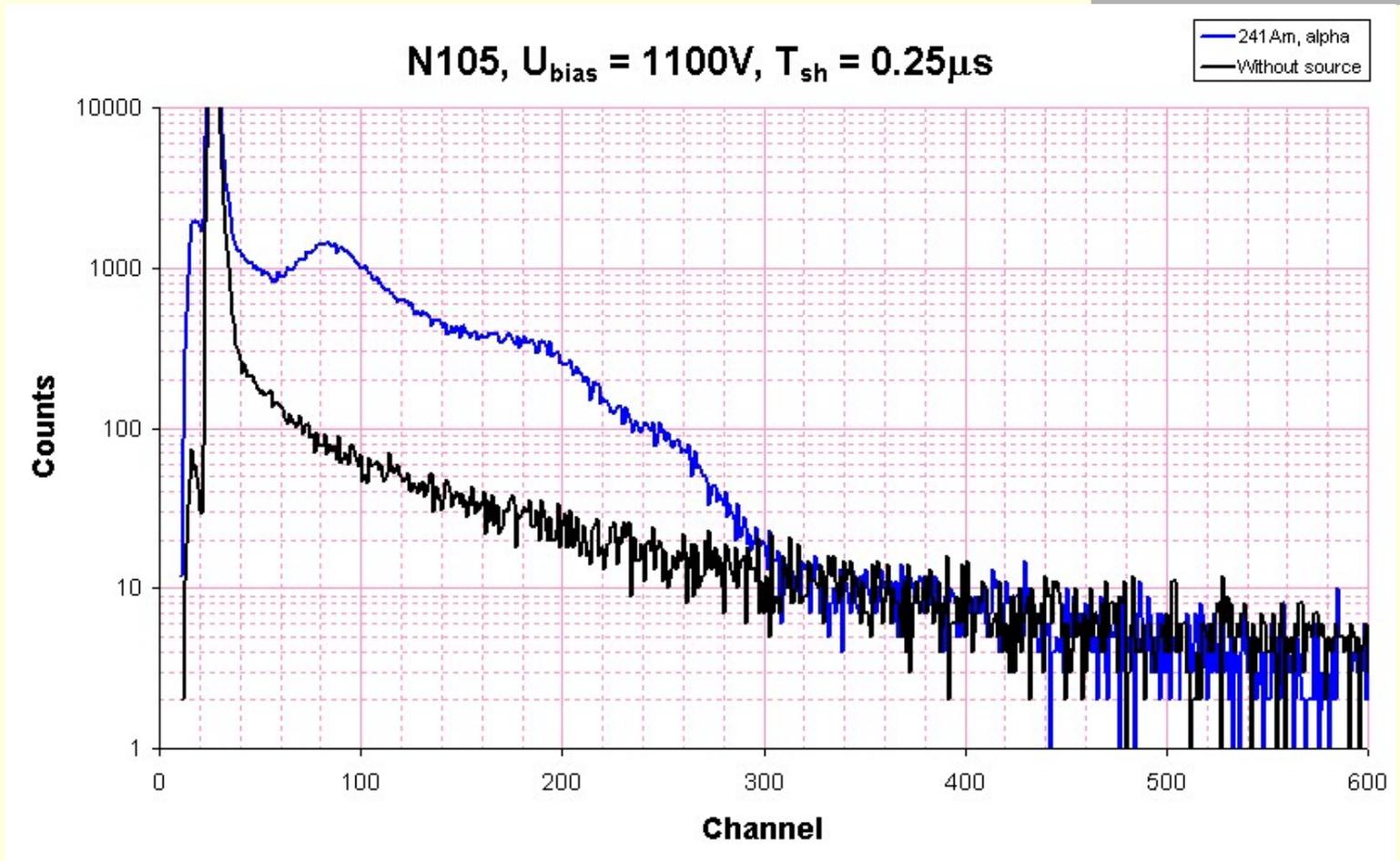
- Experimental setup



- α – alpha particles emitted by ^{241}Am ($T_{\alpha} \sim 5.5\text{MeV}$)
- PA – charge sensitive preamplifier
- A – linear amplifier with semi-gaussian shaping
 - Coarse gain: 50x (for Si) and 1000x (for BN)
 - Shaping time: 0.25 μs
- ADC – analog-to-digital converter
- PC – personal computer

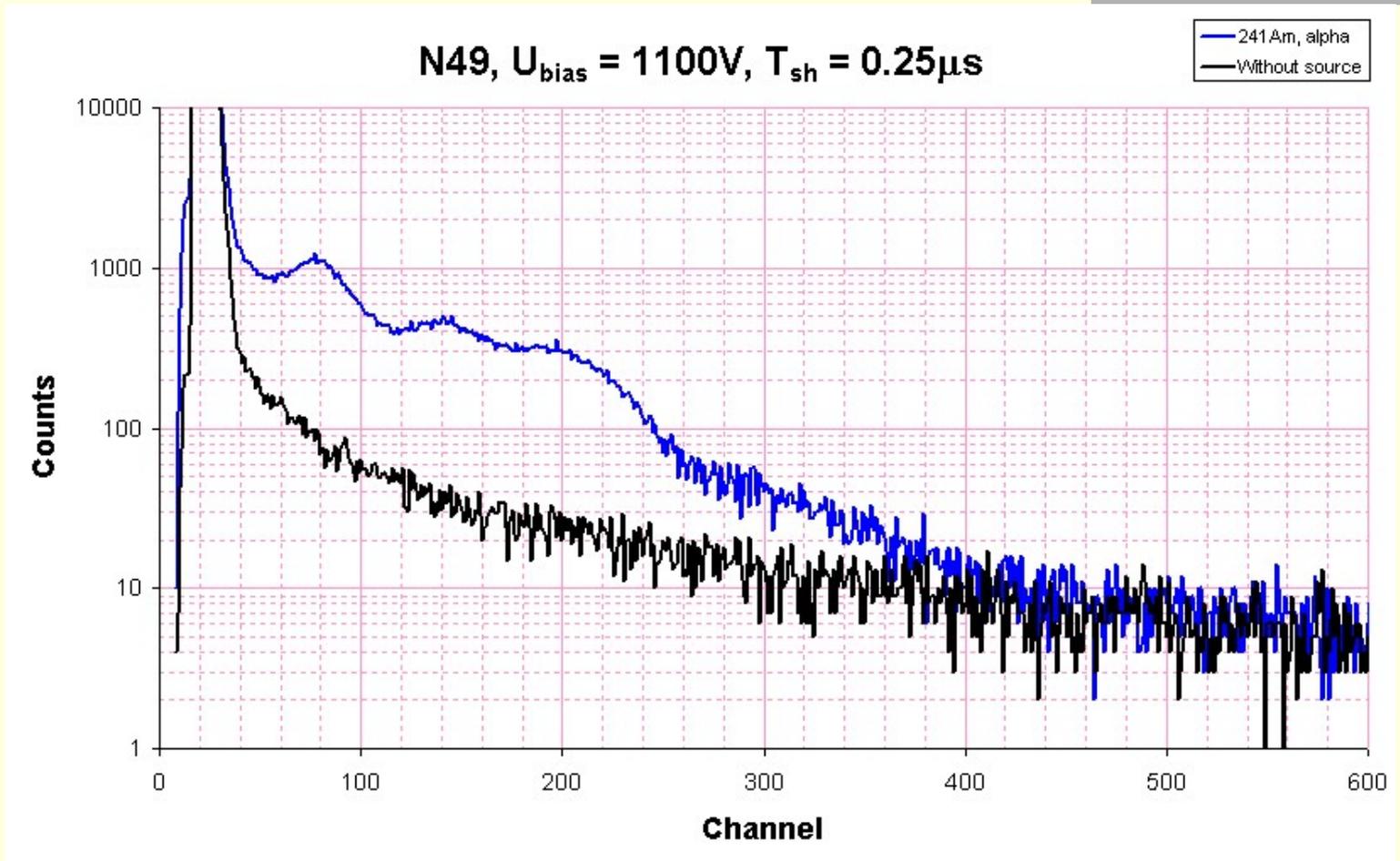
Alpha spectroscopy

- Typical alpha spectrum of BN detector



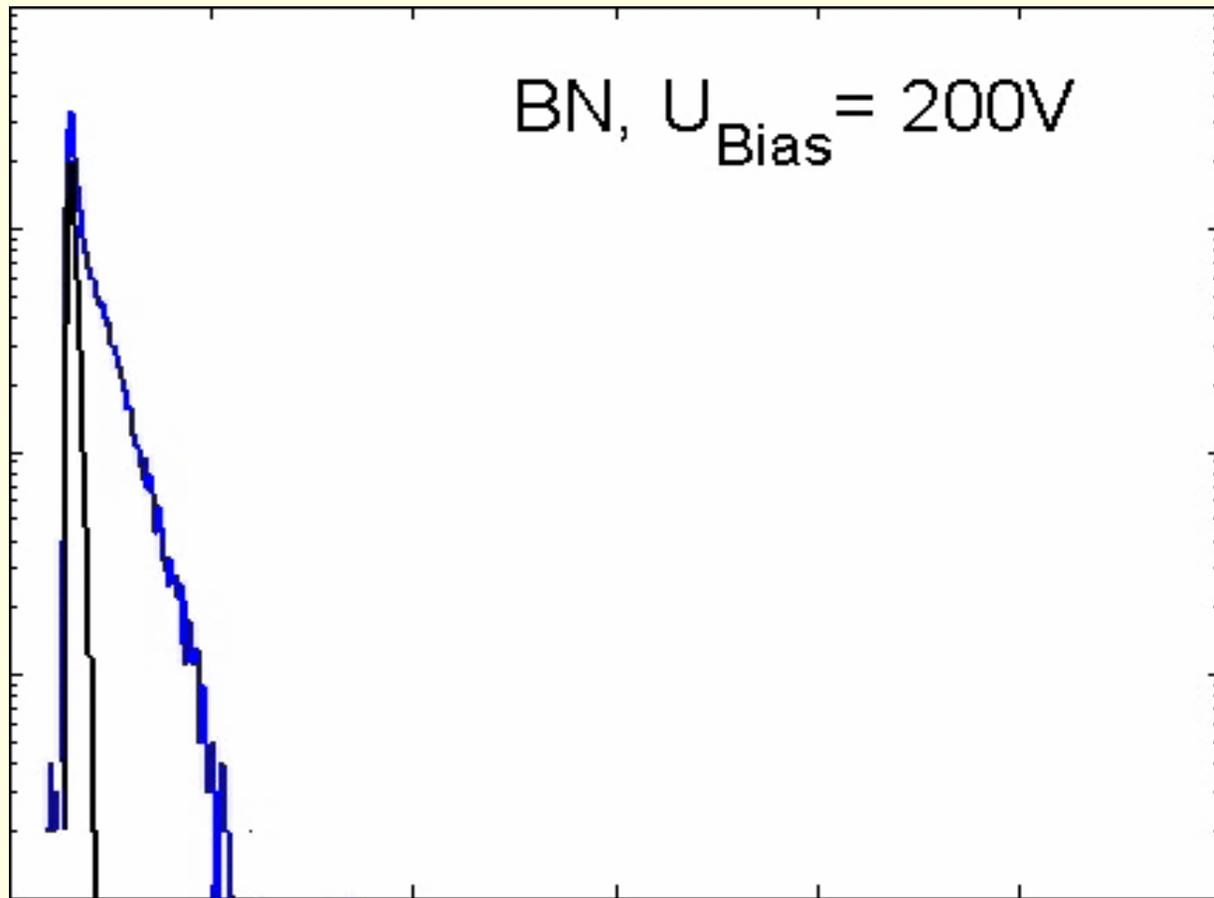
Alpha spectroscopy

- Typical alpha spectrum of BN+B₄C detector



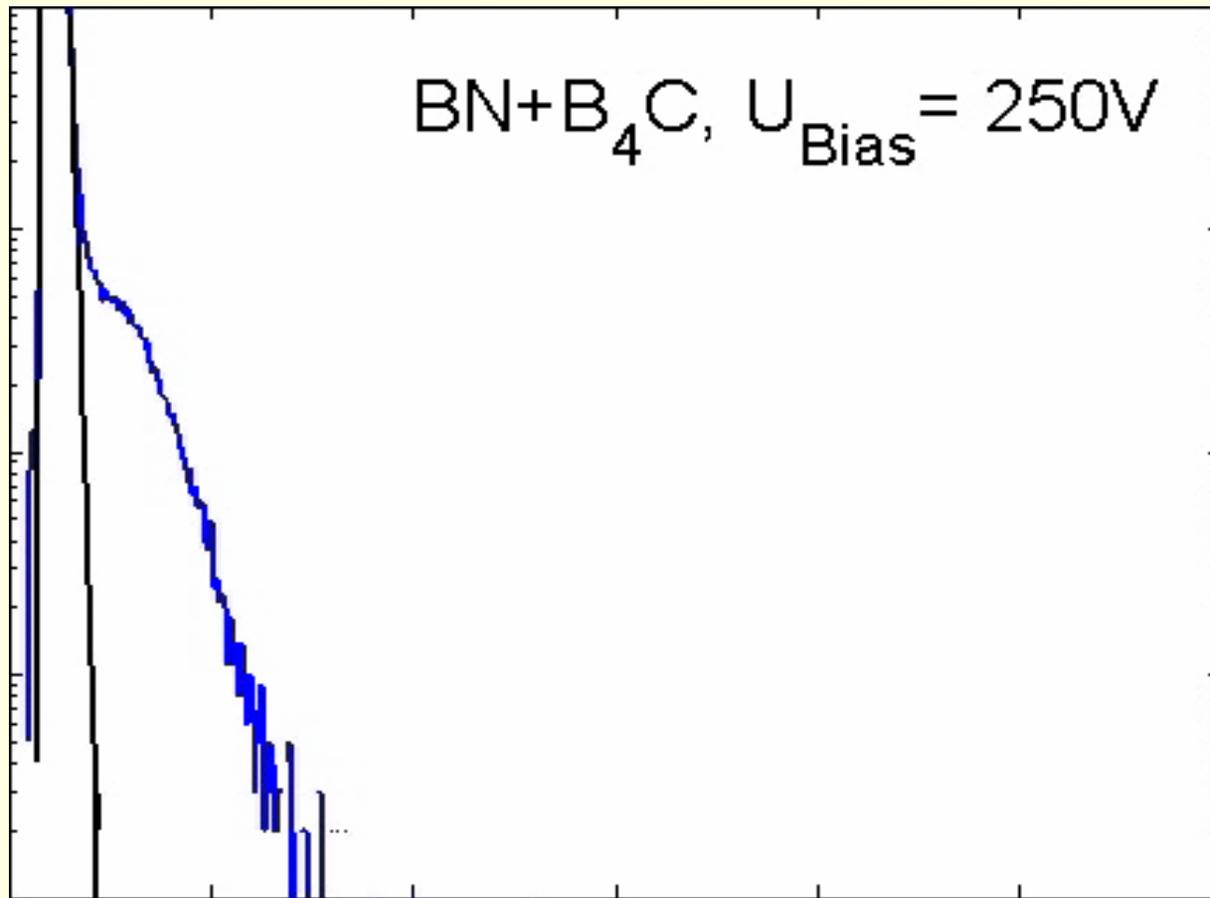
Alpha spectroscopy

- Evolution of spectrum in dependence on bias



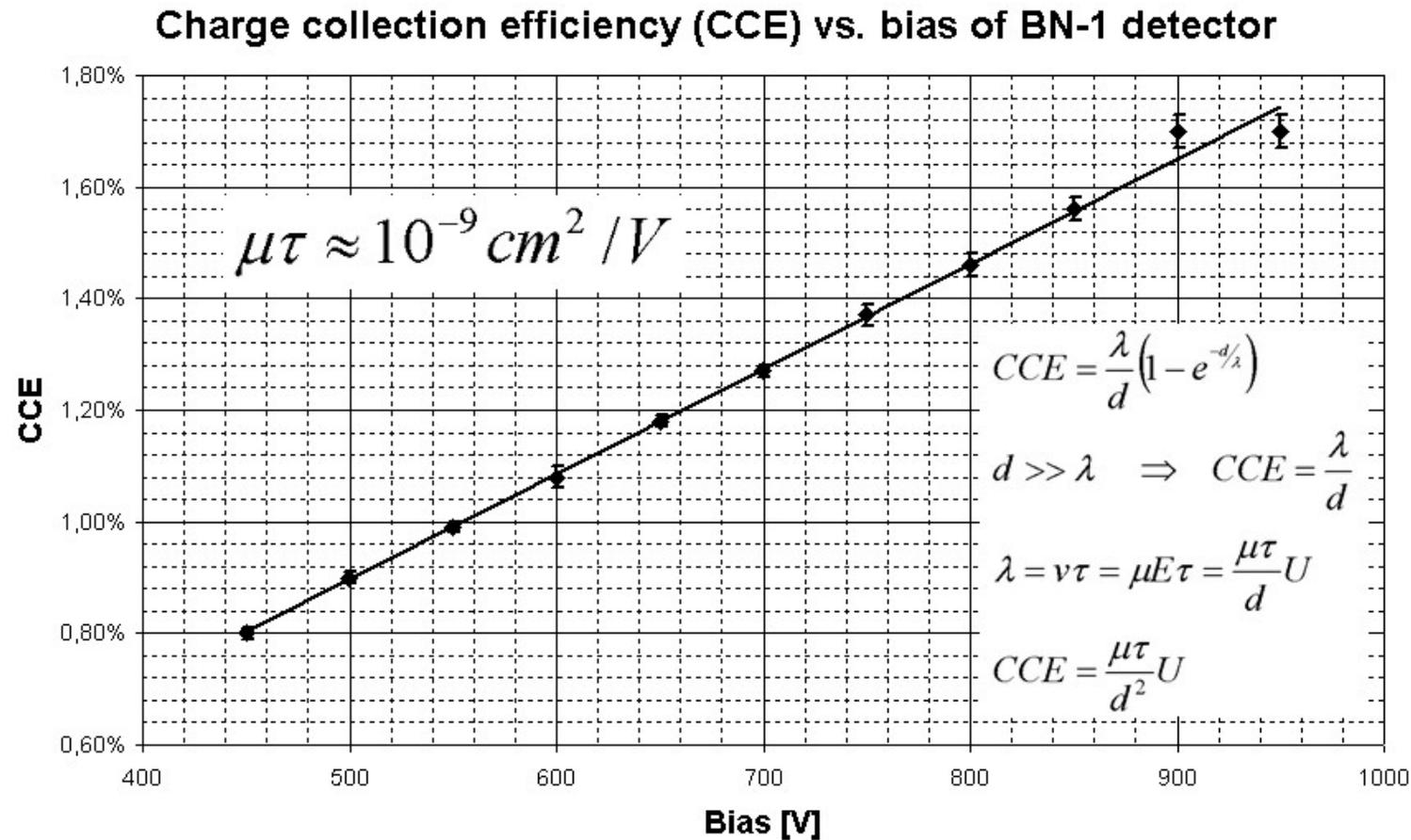
Alpha spectroscopy

- Evolution of spectrum in dependence on bias



Alpha spectroscopy

- Charge transport properties estimation



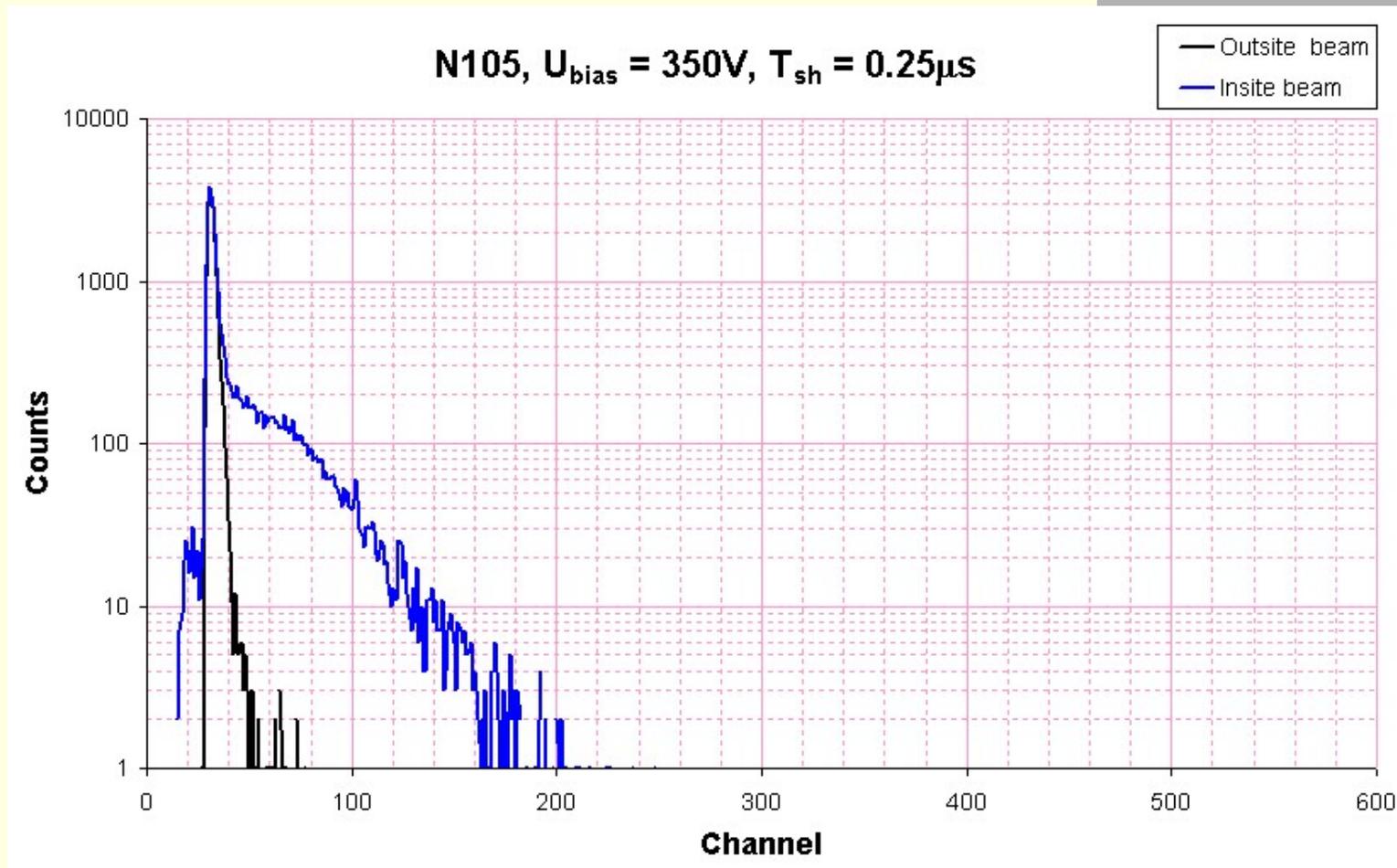
Experiments on nuclear reactor

- Experimental setup

- Thermal-neutron source:
 - Nuclear power reactor LVR15 in Rez near Prague
- Neutron flux:
 - $\sim 10^7$ n/(cm²s)
- Read-out electronic chain:
 - same as for alpha spectroscopy

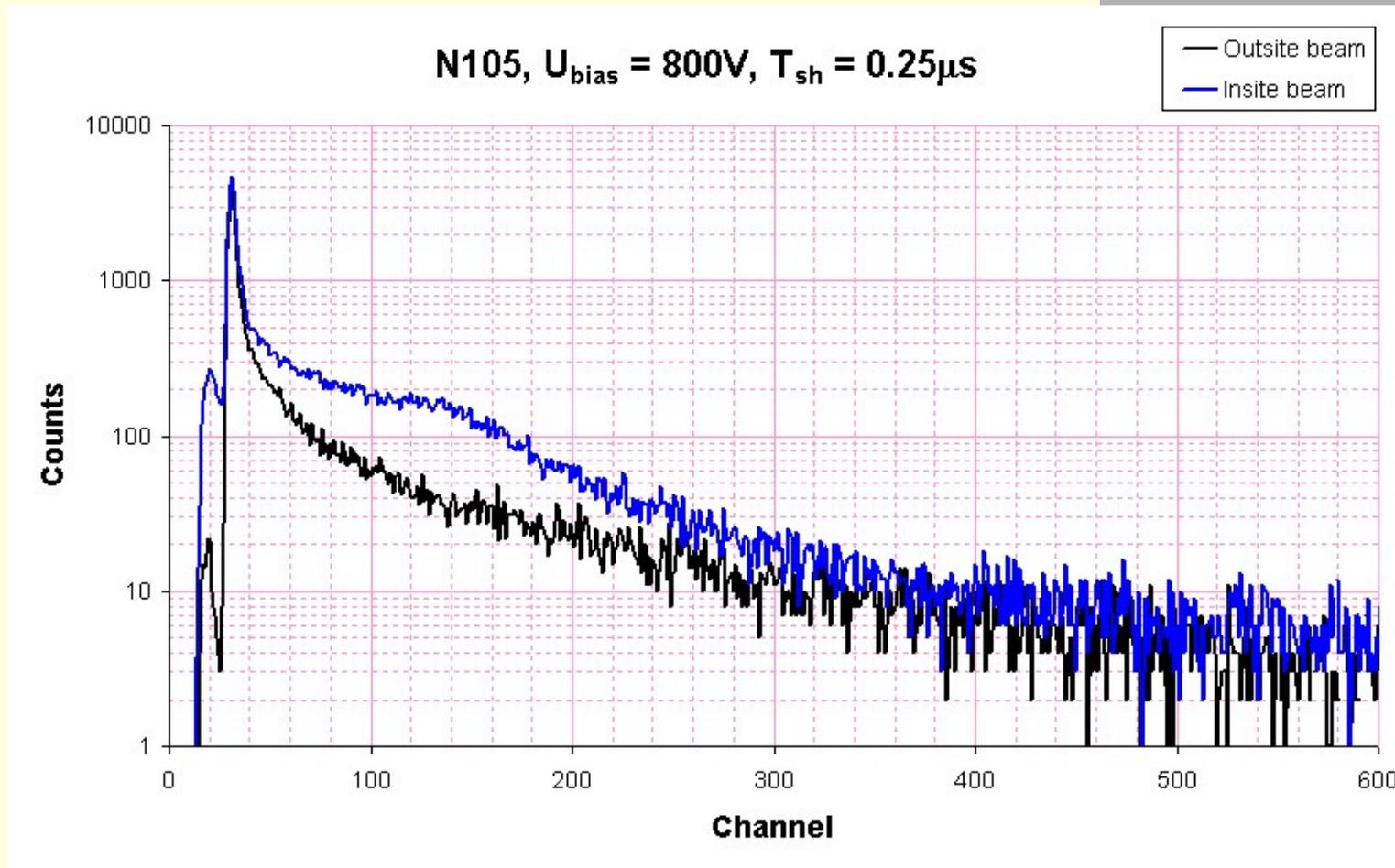
Experiments on nuclear reactor

- Typical thermal neutron spectrum of BN det.



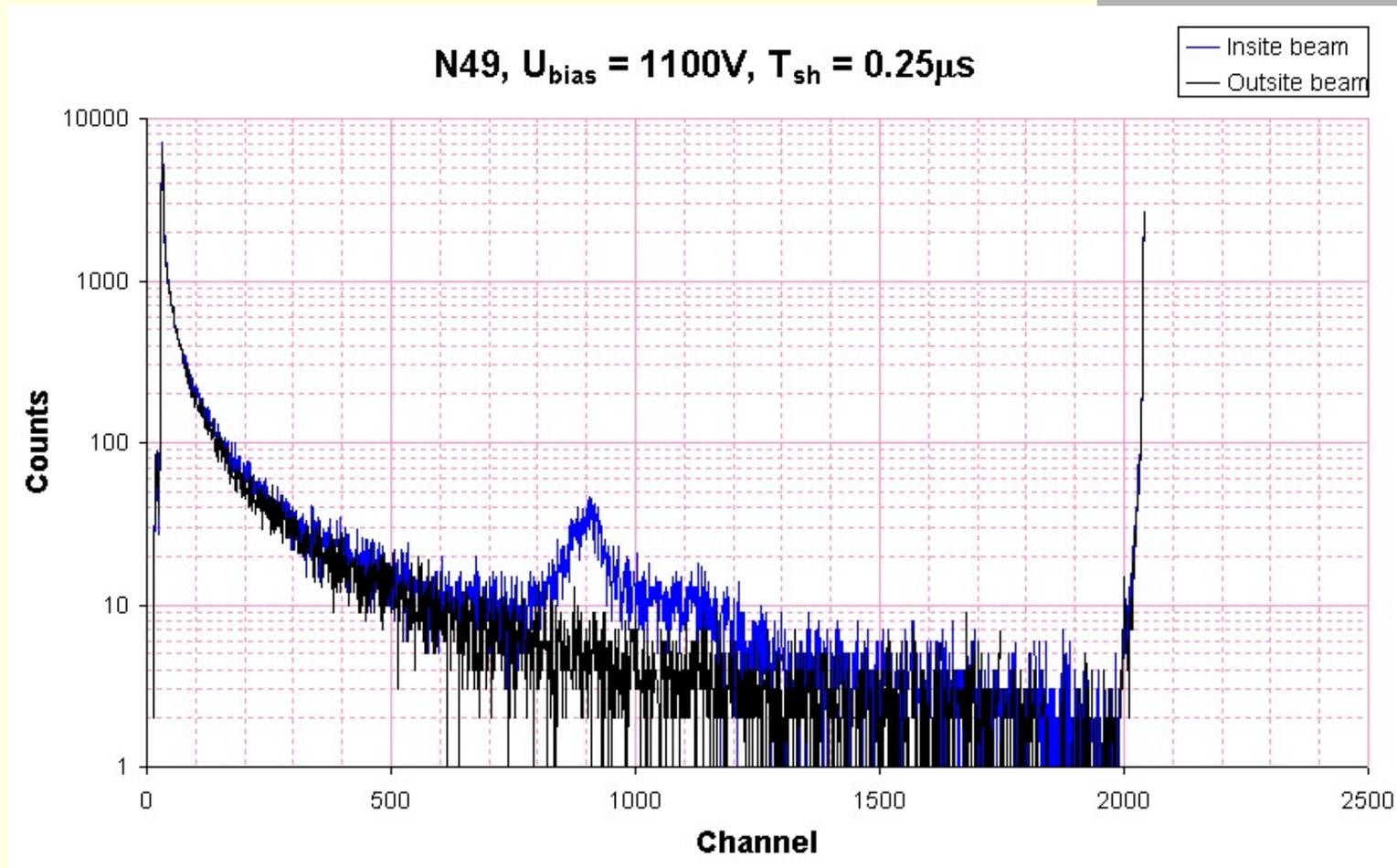
Experiments on nuclear reactor

- Typical thermal neutron spectrum of BN det.



Experiments on nuclear reactor

- Typical neutron spectrum of BN+B₄C det.



Conclusion

- 3 BN and 1 BN+B₄C samples were tested
 1. by alpha spectroscopy,
 2. in high flux of thermal neutrons.
- Alpha spectroscopy results are:
 1. spectroscopy signals are very small;
 2. spectra consist of three or more peaks;
 3. CCE is on the level of several percent;
 4. $\mu\tau \sim 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^2/\text{V}$;
- Thermal-neutron spectroscopy results are:
 1. every samples are sensitive on thermal neutrons and, furthermore, they show greater signals in comparison with the alpha spectroscopy;
 2. BN samples have not neutron spectra separated from the noise;
 3. BN+B₄C sample shows unexpected high signals as response on thermal neutrons and it has the neutron spectrum purely separated from noise.