

Diamond

Thermal Neutron Detection

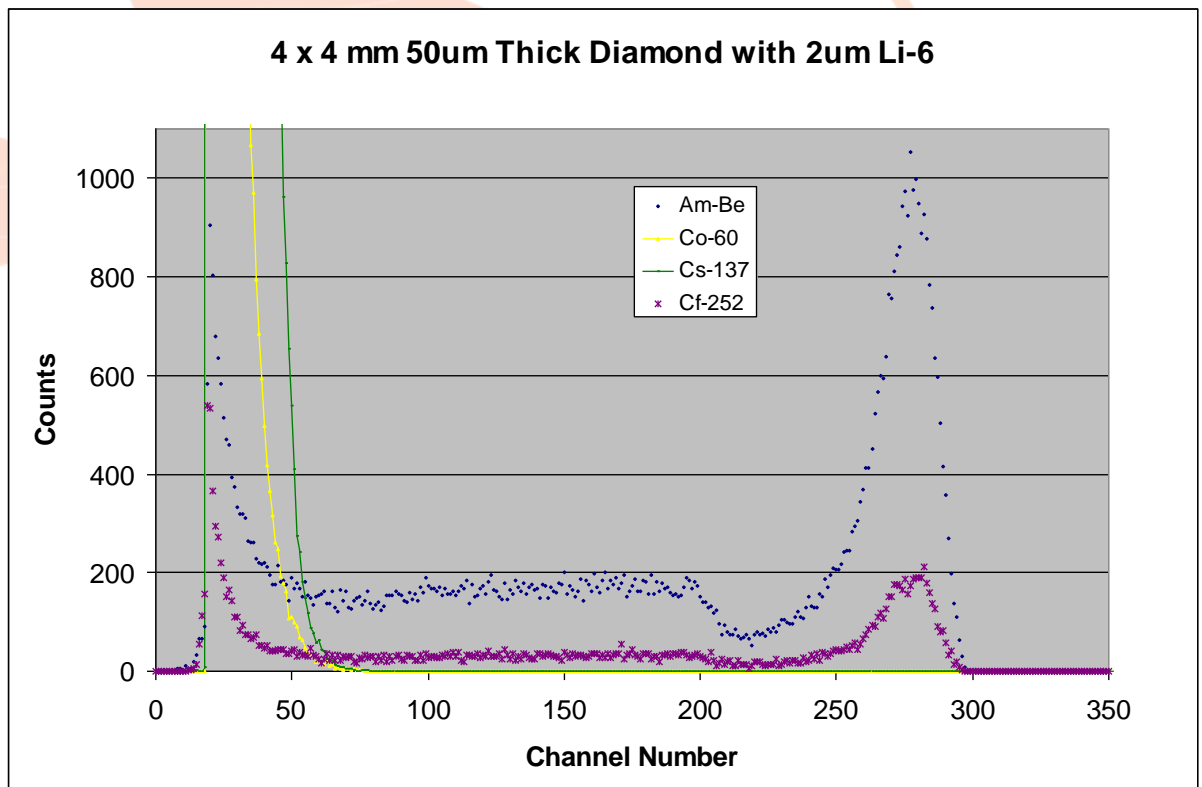


Introduction

Diamond has been identified as an alternative detector technology for the detection of thermal and fast neutrons. Diamond coated with ${}^6\text{LiF}$ can be used for the detection of 2MeV alpha particles from the $(n \rightarrow \alpha)$ reaction. Alternative conversion layers include ${}^{10}\text{B}$ or plastic for proton recoil detection.

Thermal Neutron Results

The plot below illustrates the detector response to various sources. It can be clearly seen that both the ${}^{137}\text{Cs}$ and ${}^{60}\text{Co}$ gamma sources only deposit energy up to channel 81, approximately 600keV, while both the neutron sources produce a peak at channel 280 from the $(n \rightarrow \alpha)$ reaction. The alpha peak indicates there is little or no response due to direct neutron interaction.



Taking a threshold at channel 100, sensitivity values have been determined as $0.00097\text{cps}/\mu\text{Svh}^{-1}$ and $0.00123\text{cps}/\mu\text{Svh}^{-1}$ for Am-Be and ${}^{252}\text{Cf}$ respectively for a 1mm^3 detector volume.

Results kindly provided by BAE-Systems Submarines Instrumentation & Calibration Services Department

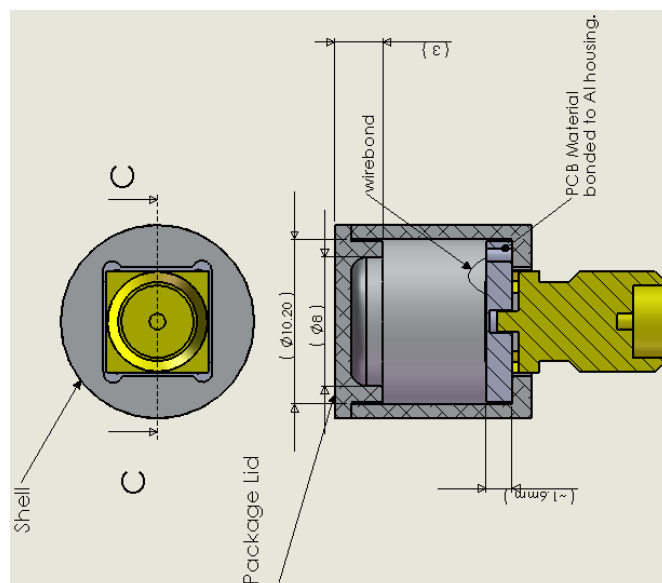
50 micron Diamond device sensitivity using a single layer 2 μ thickness converter of ^6LiF			
Source	Dose Rate	Orientation ¹	Sensitivity per/mm ³
Am-Be	786	0°	0.00097
Am-Be	786	90°	0.00099
^{252}Cf	88.7	0°	0.00123

In comparison of a 4.5x4.5x0.05mm HPSC cvd diamond device (single ^6LiF layer, ~ active volume 1mm³) and a SP9 ^3He tube (~ active volume 17160mm³) diamond is 1500 less sensitive. However in comparison by volume the cvd diamond detector is c. 11 x more sensitive.

This 50 μm thick device restricts the amount of energy that can be deposited by gamma radiation and direct neutron interaction within the device. A threshold can be set at such a level that most of alpha interactions may be counted whilst providing good gamma rejection.

Although such a diamond device wouldn't be an appropriate choice where significant area/volume would be required (i.e. applications using He-3) its sensitivity, resilience and small footprint makes this an excellent thermal neutron detector.

Package Layout



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