



四川大學

SICHUAN UNIVERSITY

A CLYC and SiPM Based Detector

for Neutron & Gamma Mixed Field Detection

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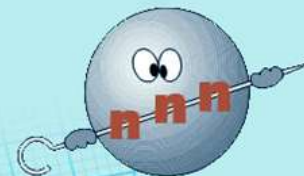
西北核技术研究所

NORTHWEST INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY



中国核动力研究设计院
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International
Seminar
on Interaction
of Neutrons
with Nuclei



better late than never...

ISINN-26th

Xi'an China

6/1/2018

Outline

- Introduction
- Detector Setup
- Experiment Setup
- Results

Introduction - CLYC

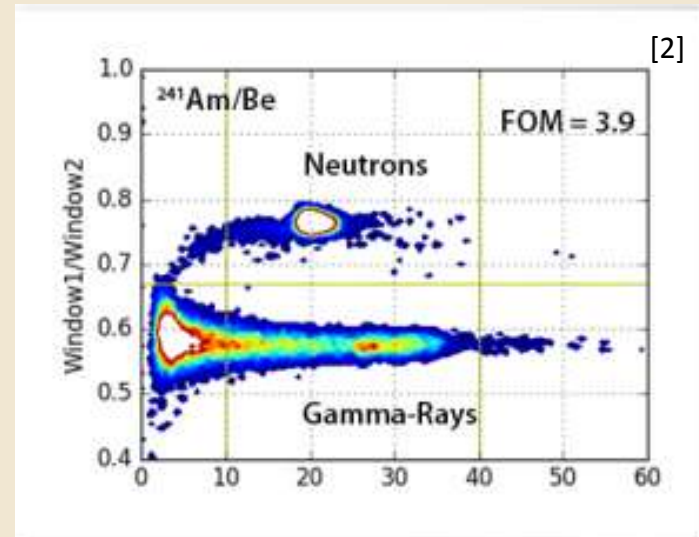
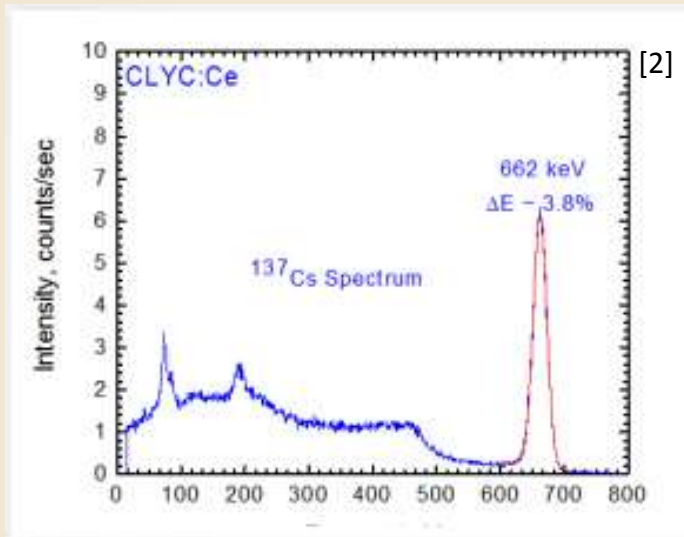


$\text{Cs}_2\text{LiYCl}_6:\text{Ce}^{3+}$ (CLYC) crystal was discovered at Delft University of Technology in 1999^[1]



- Excellent Gamma ray detector
- Good n- γ PSD performance
- Efficient thermal neutron detector

The neutron cross-section of 95% ${}^6\text{Li}$ -enriched CLYC is **2.3 times** that of ${}^3\text{He}$ (10 atmospheres) on same volume.

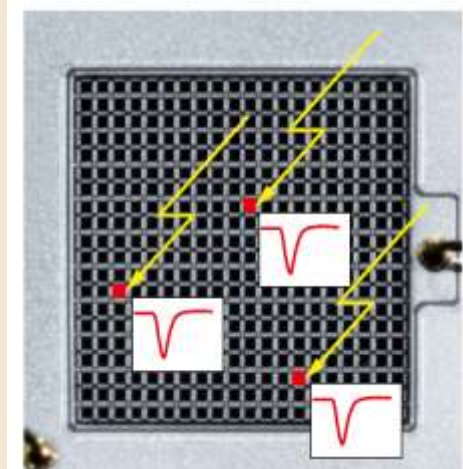
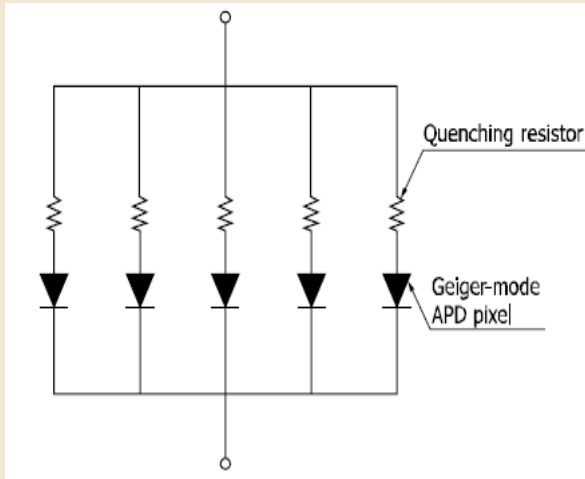


[1] Combes, C. M., et al. *Journal of Luminescence* 82.4(1999):299-305.

[2] <http://rmdinc.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/CLYC-Properties-5-10-16.pdf>

Introduction - SiPM

Silicon Photomultiplier (SiPM, MPPC)



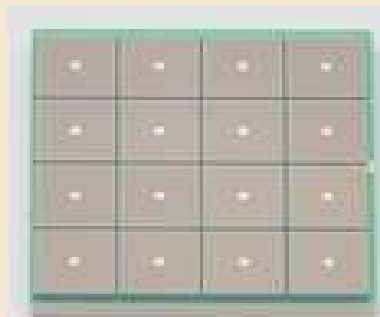
R6233-01 PMT $\Phi 76 \times 127\text{mm}$



1 × 1mm



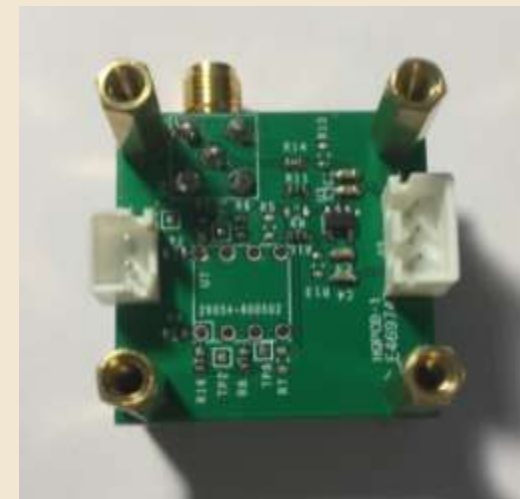
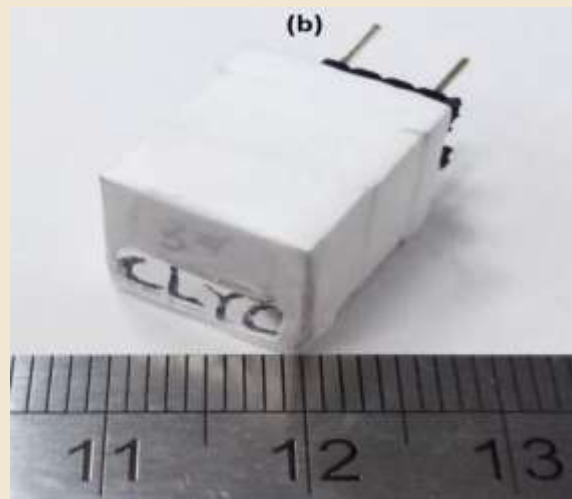
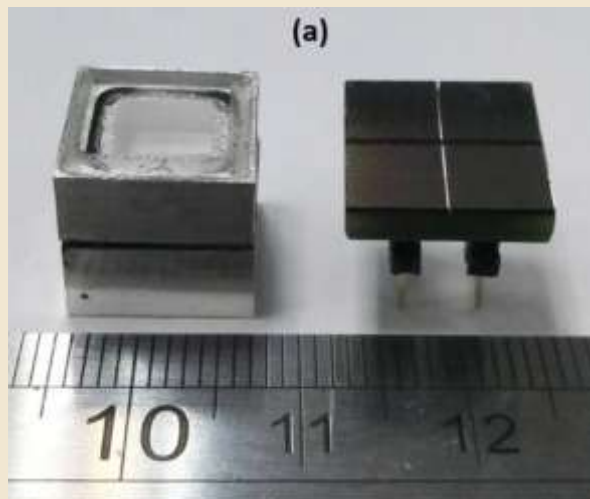
3 × 3mm



3 × 3mm (4 × 4 array)

- Much smaller size (~mm)
- Much lower V_{op} (20~70V)
- Insensitivity to magnetic
- Much cheaper
- Similar gain ($\sim 10^6$)
- Much higher noise
- Temperature sensitive

Detector Setup

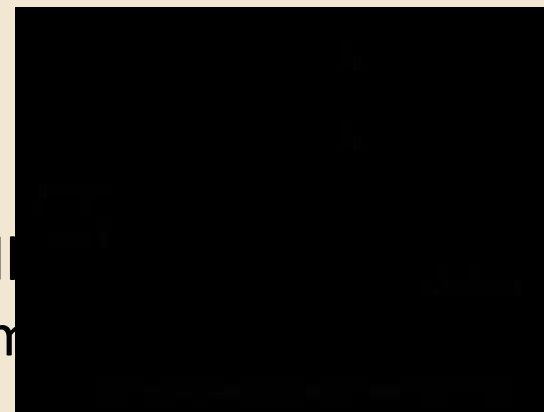


CLYC:

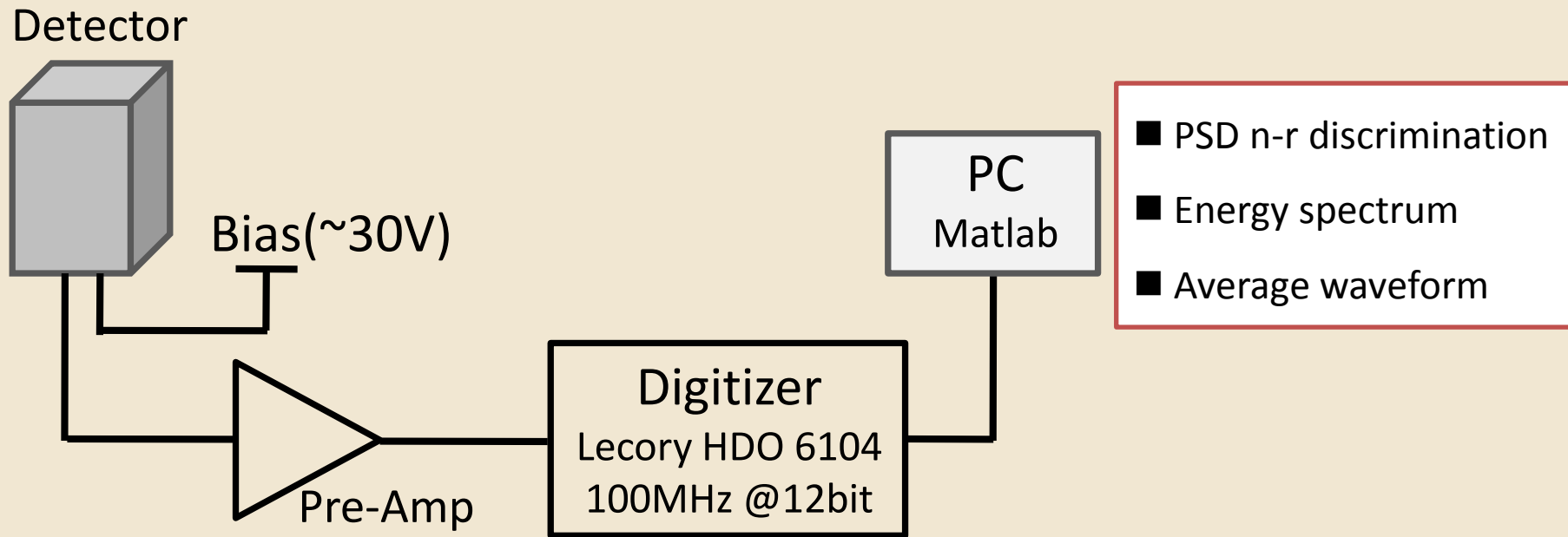
- ❑ Size is 8×8 mm
- ❑ Enriched 95% ^6Li
- ❑ made by BGRI

SiPM:

- ❑ Array-J-60035-4P-BGA
- ❑ $\sim 9 \times 10^4$ APDs (microcells)
- ❑ Wavelength 300~800nm

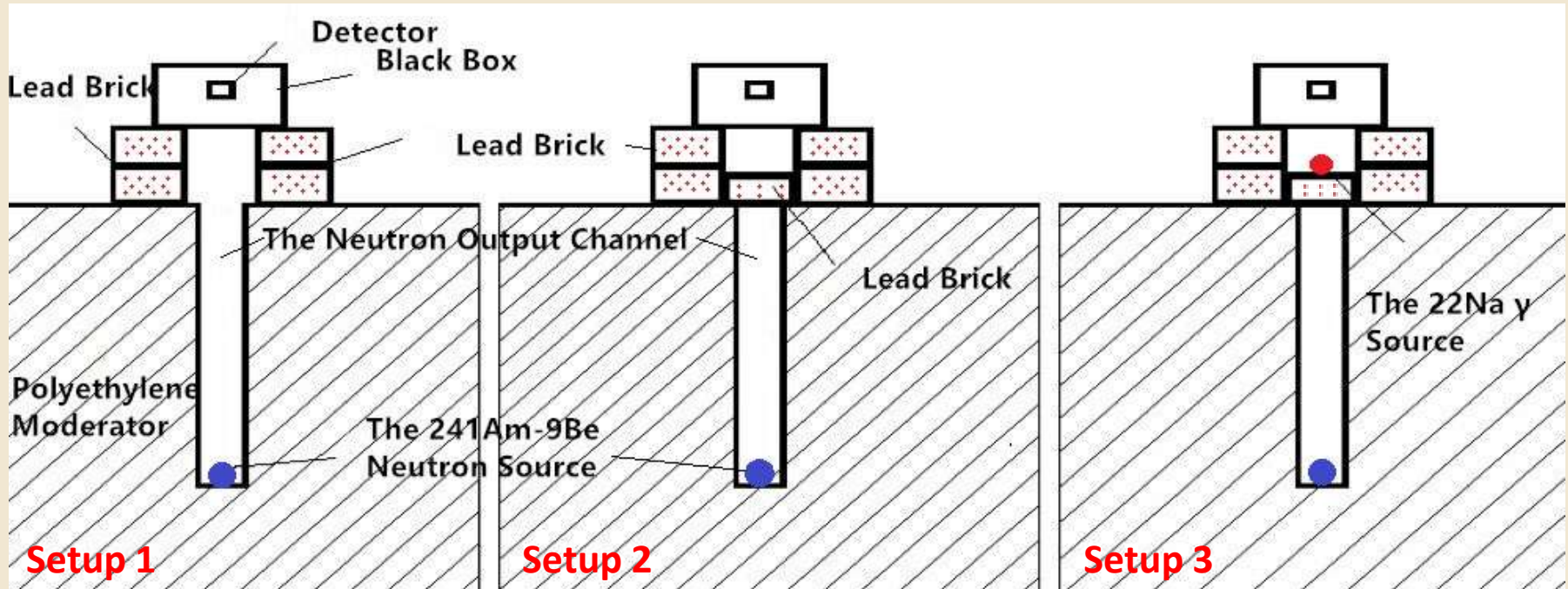


Experiment Setup



Experiment setup diagram

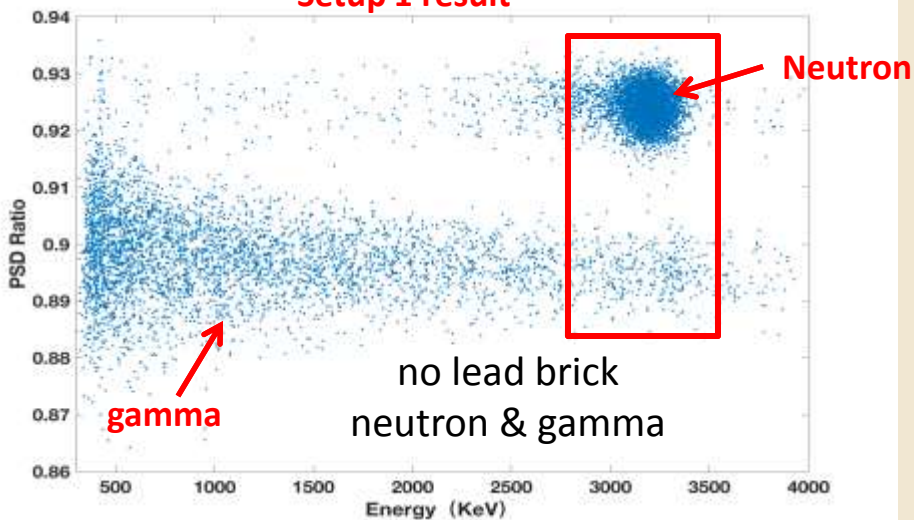
Experiment Setup



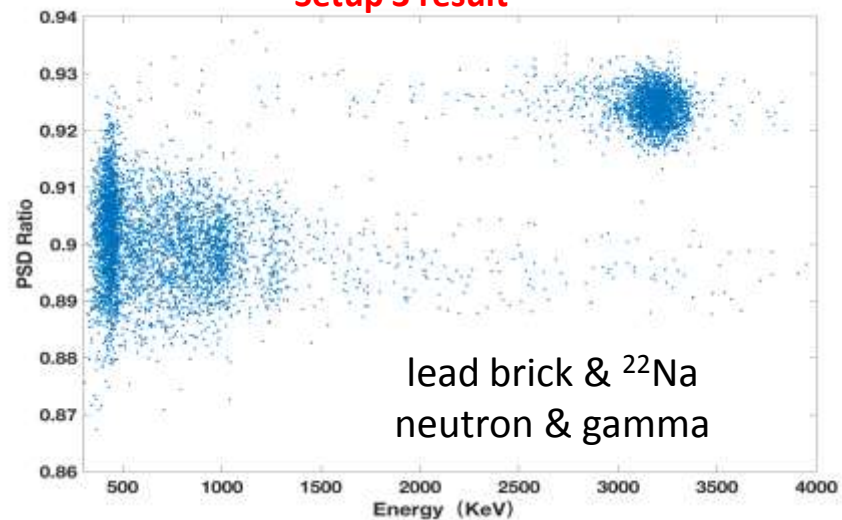
1. The detector was placed ahead on the $^{241}\text{Am-}^9\text{Be}$ source.
(Neutron and gamma are both from the $^{241}\text{Am-}^9\text{Be}$ source)
2. A 5mm thick lead brick was placed between source and detector to block gamma rays.
(Neutron is from the $^{241}\text{Am-}^9\text{Be}$ source. Most gamma is blocked by lead brick.)
3. A ^{22}Na gamma source was placed on the lead brick.
(Neutron is from the $^{241}\text{Am-}^9\text{Be}$ source. Gamma is from ^{22}Na source.)

Results - n/γ discrimination

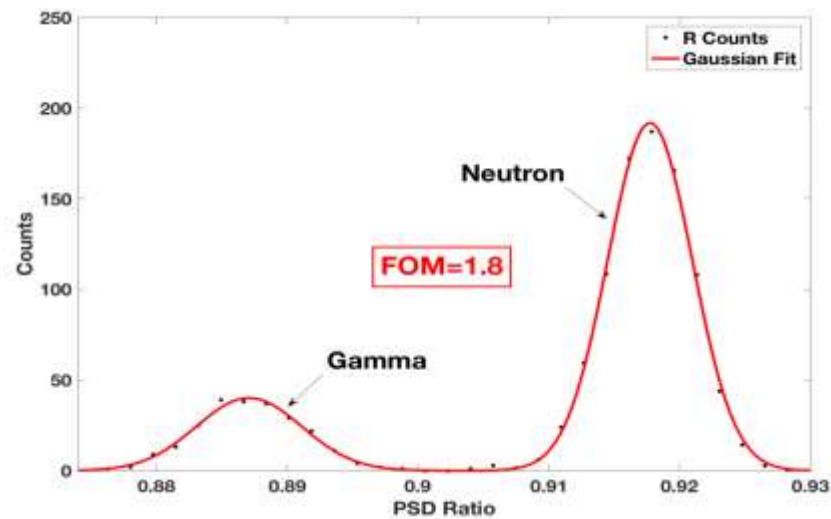
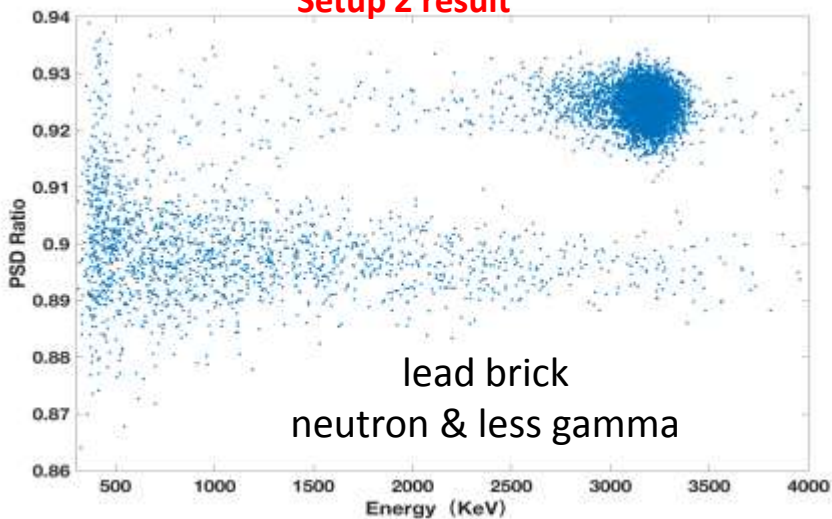
Setup 1 result



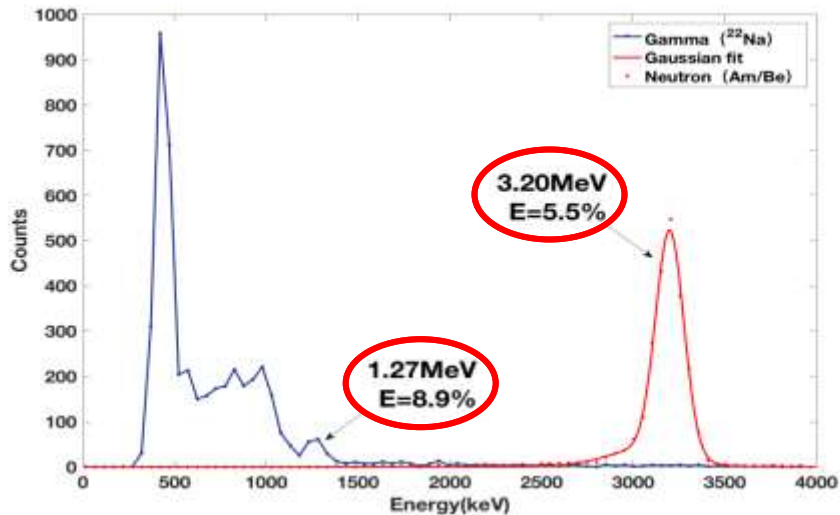
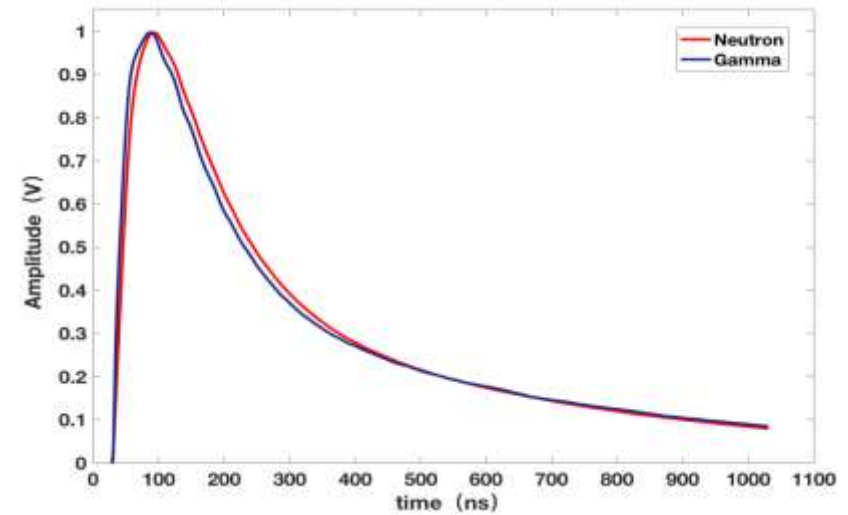
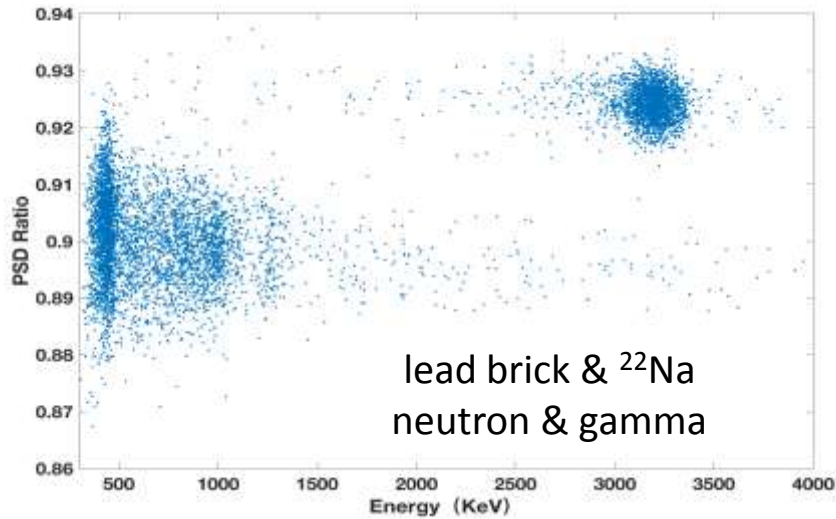
Setup 3 result



Setup 2 result



Results – Energy Spectrum & Average Waveforms



Average waveform parameters

Gamma:

Rise time (10%~90%) 26ns
Fall time constant 215ns

Neutron:

Rise time (10%~90%) 35ns
Fall time constant 224ns

Conclusion

- ❑ We assembled a detector with CLYC and SiPM for neutron and gamma detection.
- ❑ The detector has a very good n- γ discrimination performance. The FoM is 1.8.
- ❑ The detector's energy resolution for thermal neutron is 5.5%@3.2MeV.
- ❑ According to the average waveforms for neutron and gamma. The difference between the waveforms is mainly the rising edge.

Thanks for your attention!

Acknowledge:

Thanks for BGRI providing CLYC crystal for testing.