

Next generation Portable Neutron detector

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Nuclear Security Detection
STFC knowledge exchange workshop
Nuclear Security Science Network

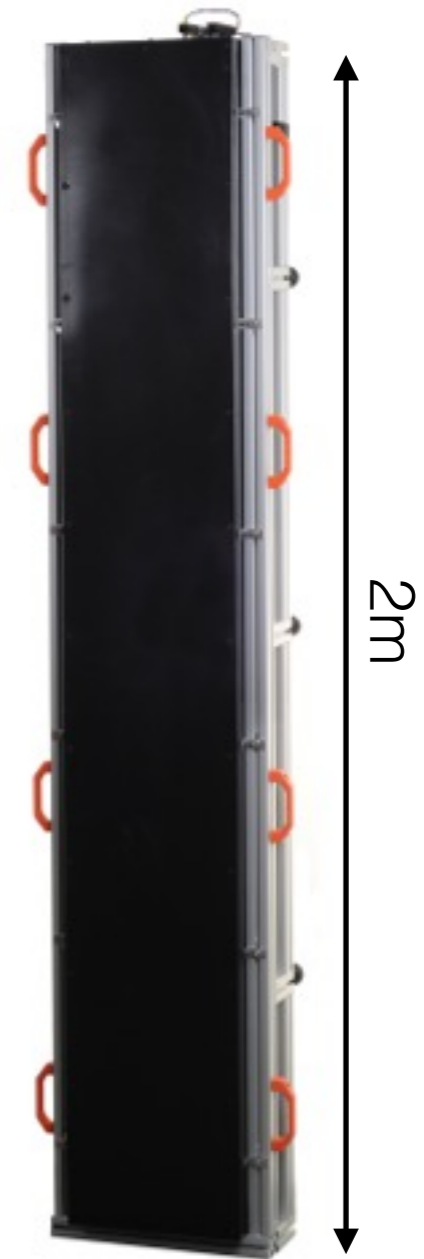


Detection sensor networks

- Detection of nuclear threats can be greatly enhanced by radiation sensor networks
 - demand a large number of devices that connects to the network
 - can be transported for wider coverage
- Particularly well suited for
 - [Special events](#) with no port of entry and no facility available
 - [Urban settings](#) which covers even greater area
- They could also improve screening at [Border crossing](#) and [Ports of Entry](#)
- Combined with other data sets and algorithmic, this approach can solve some of the very hard problems facing the community

Our approach

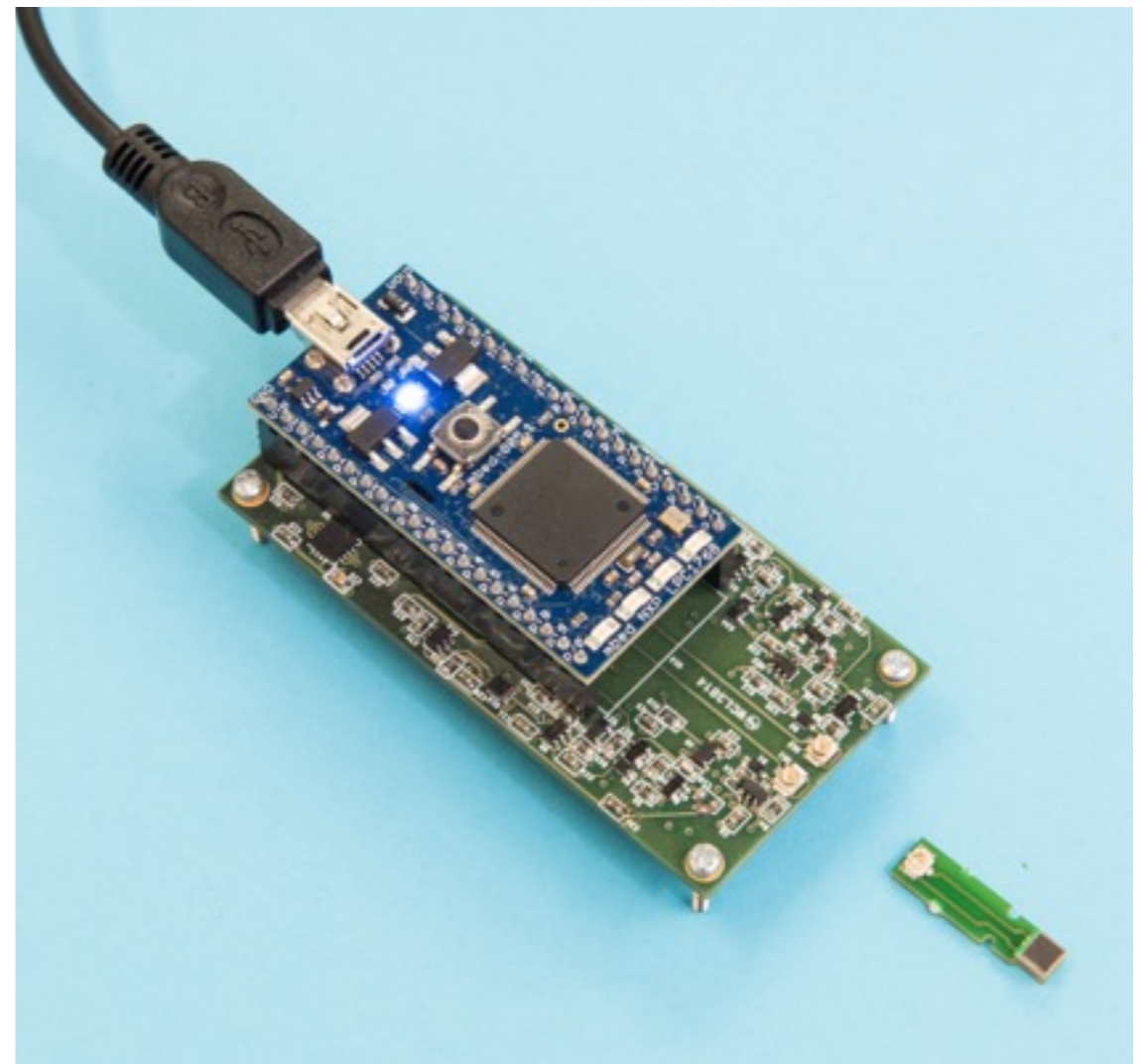
- technology based on LiF:ZnS(Ag) for neutron detection (WO/2013/027069)
 - First SiPM-based large system (RPM prototype) was validated in 2013
 - high efficiency and high discrimination achievable (3.05cps/ng, Garrn ~ 1.01)
 - compact read out
- multi-channel system
 - combine segmentation with gamma-ray and neutron signature to improve identification
- Built in “intelligence” i.e. front-end processing
 - reduce data size



*Performance of a Prototype Large Area Neutron Detector
Based on (LiF)-Li-6:ZnS(Ag) with MPPC Read-out
2013 IEEE NSS-MIC 10.1109/NSSMIC.2013.6829532*

Handheld : signal processing unit

- reduce cost per channel / low power
- Use ARM mbed CORTEX-M3 platform LP1768
 - Connect via USB / Bluetooth
 - Programmable firmware for signal processing
 - Sampling rate up to 10kHz
- Front-end board for sensor signal amplification and triggering
- temperature sensors for gain drift correction
- Can connect to a variety of radiation sensor and connect to computers / phones

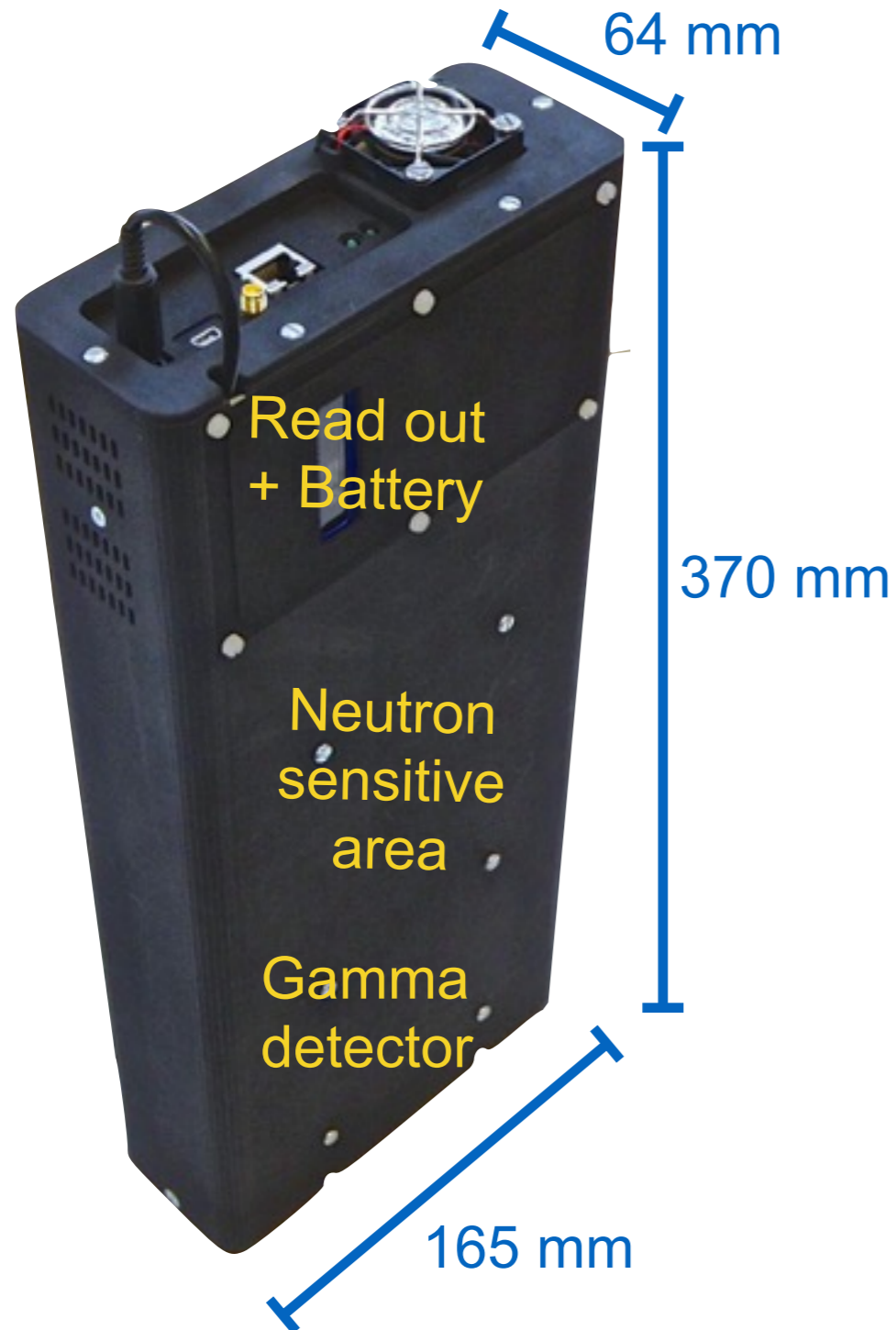


“backpack” portable unit



- Single “generic” unit with integrated electronics to fit in backpack
- Bare system : additional moderator added for specific applications
- LiF:ZnS(Ag) & CsI(Tl)
- units can be mounted as an “array” or used standalone
 - USB/ETH connectivity

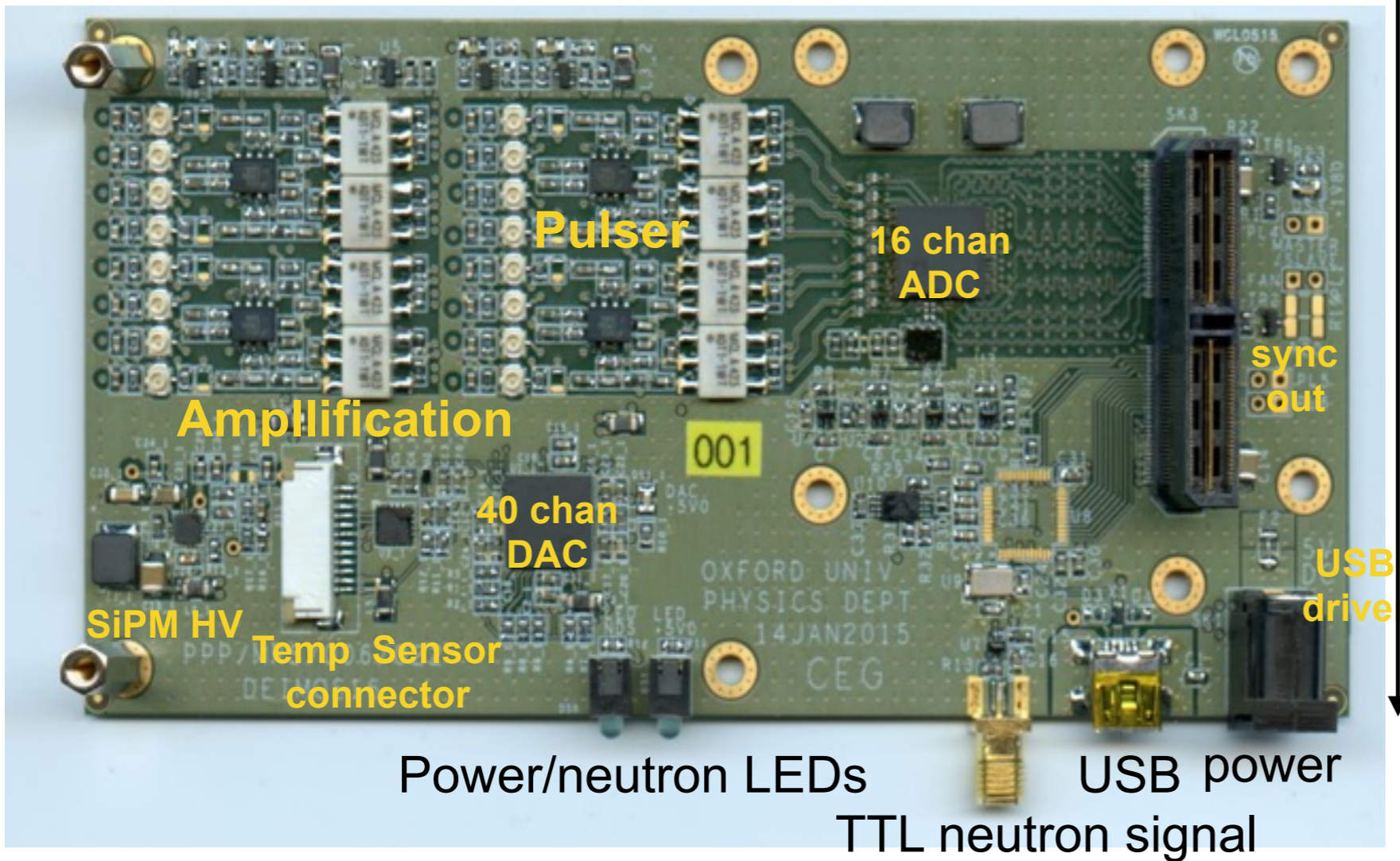
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Electronics

150 mm



76.5 mm

Orange Tree
ZESTET1 board



Gbit ETH

- Compact design, 16 channels Dual ETH/USB
- On board SiPM voltage supply and external temperature sensor connector
- ZESTET1 Spartan3 FPGA, Trigger and waveform digitisation at 33 MS/S
- Max rate ~ 4kHz currently limited by DAQ software, 1AmpH power consumption

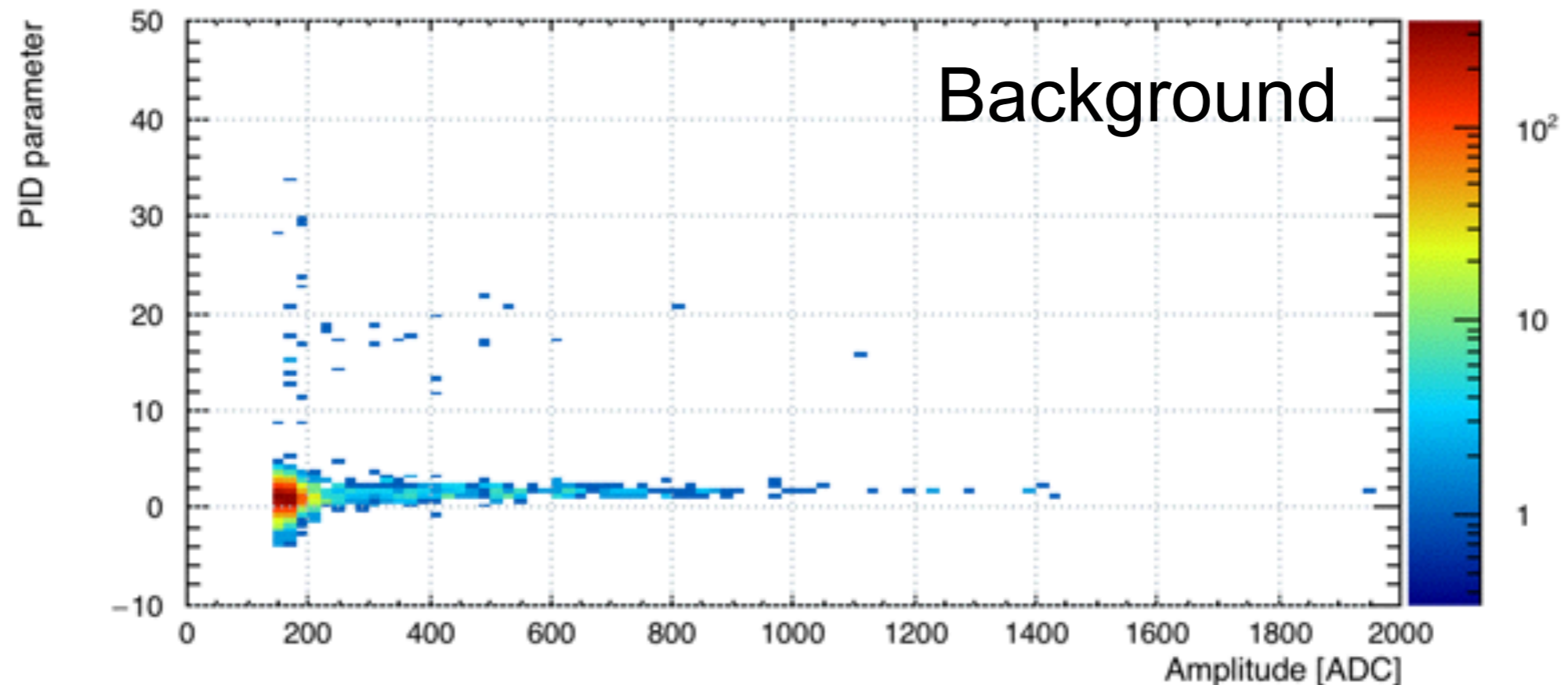
Measurements

- First measurements with neutrons sources
 - AmBe
- tested system at NPL neutron facility
- Cf and AmLi



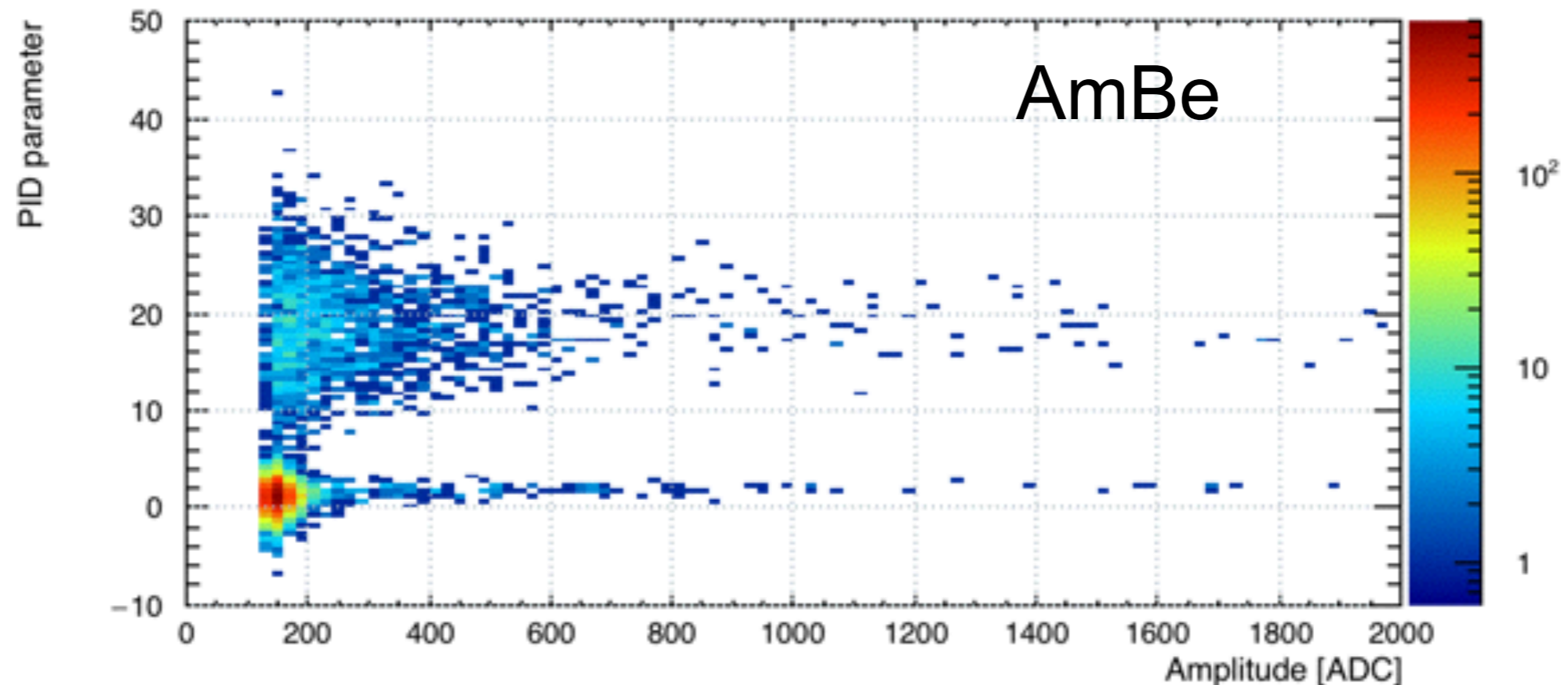
Neutron identification

- Use pulse shape characteristics to identify neutrons
 - not optimised, for demonstration only
- Efficiency currently limited by threshold at low energy



Neutron identification

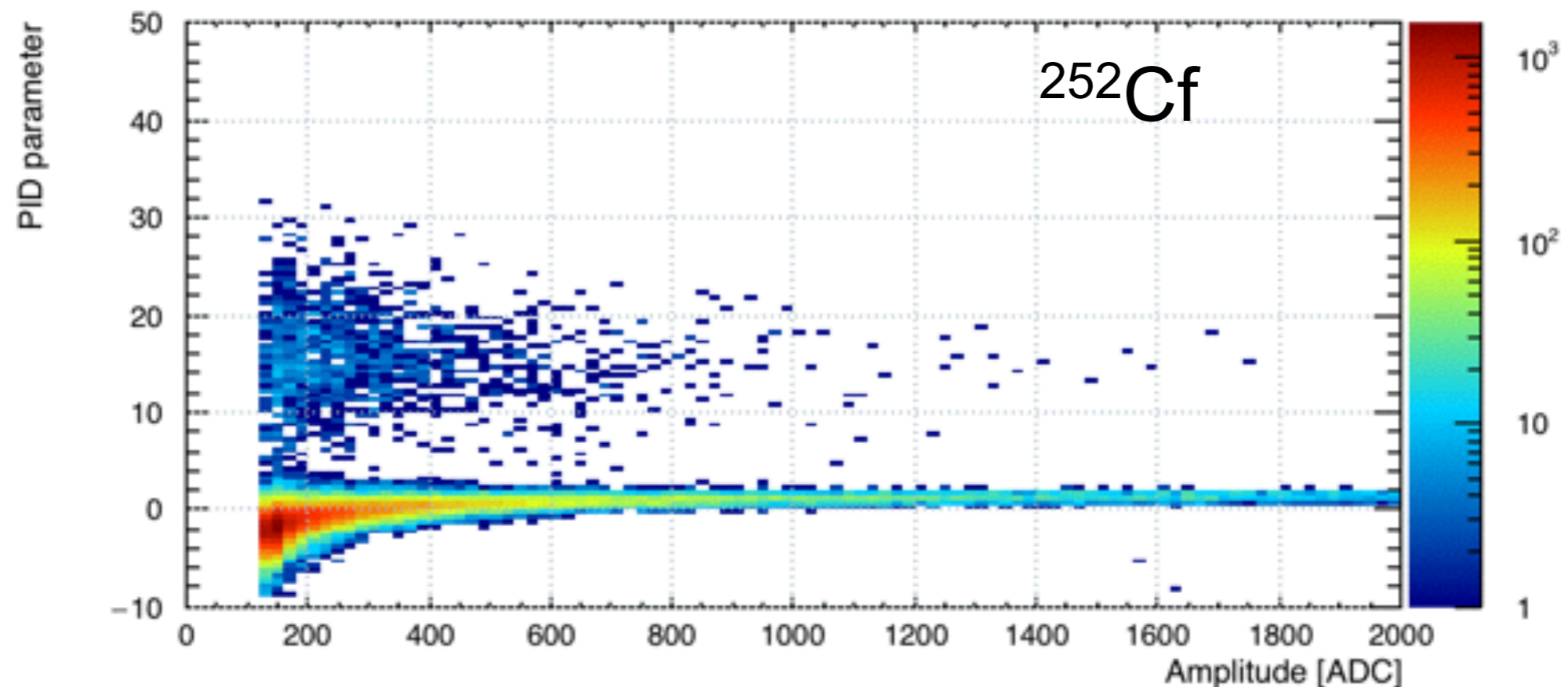
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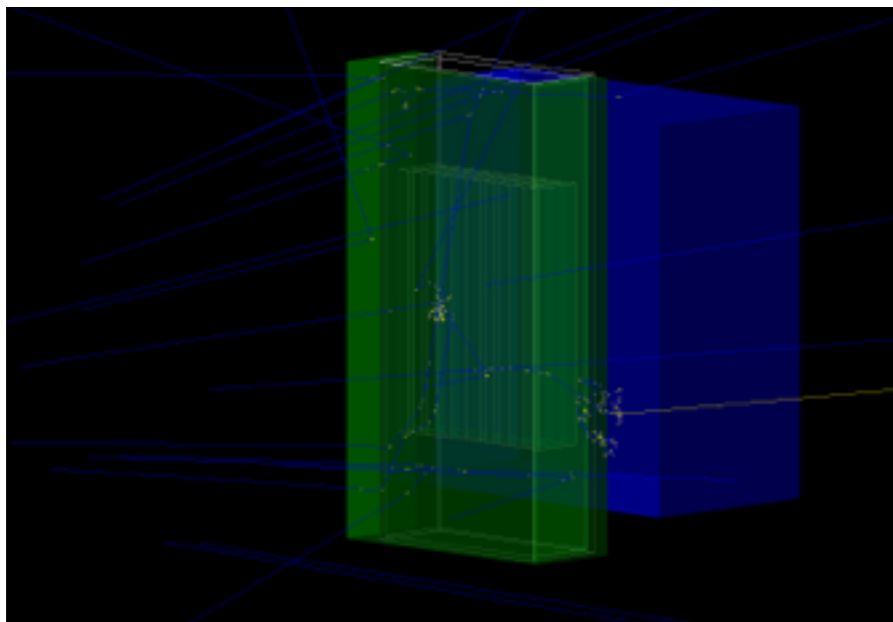
LiF:ZnS + PVT plastic

- System with added PVT scintillator read out by same Sensor
 - doesn't affect PID



Effect of “body”

- Tested the variation of efficiency due to presence of moderator

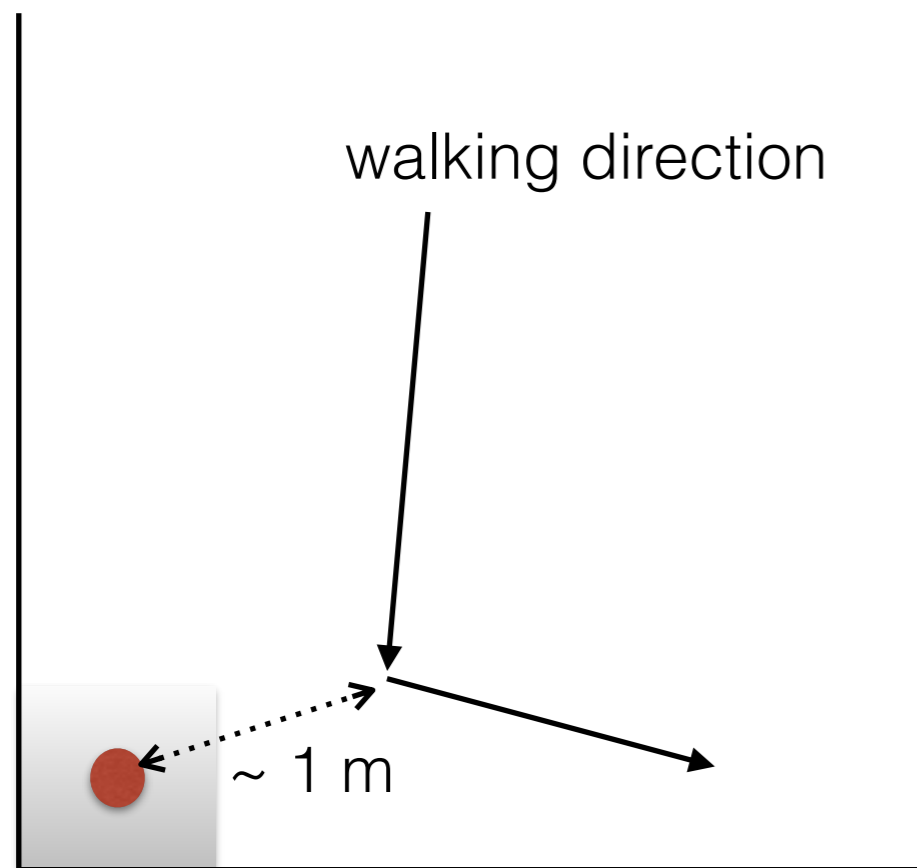


Geant4 MC simulation

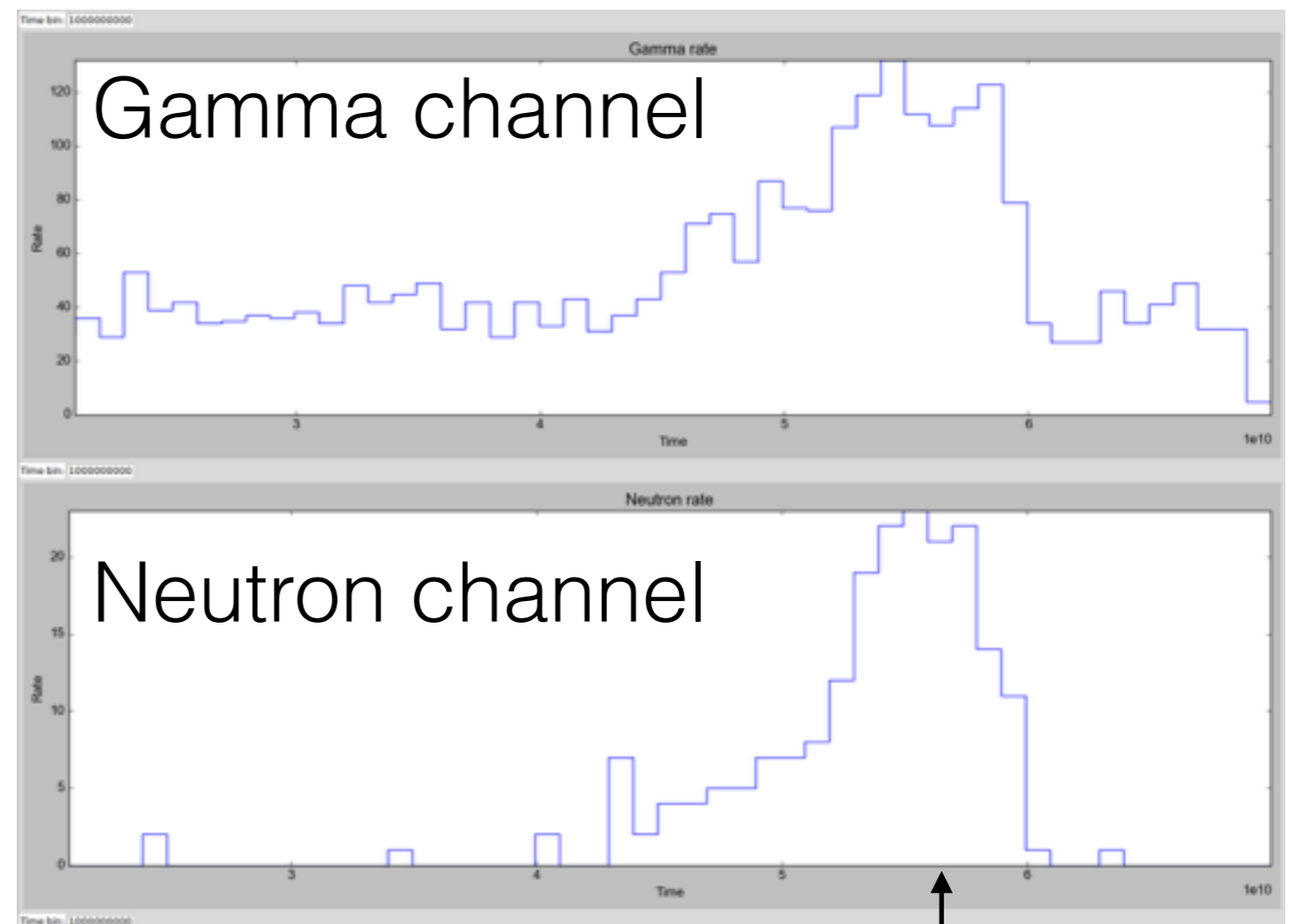
Phantom body	Data	Sim
none	1	1
Back	4.2	6.7
Back with 1.5 cm front moderator	N/A	10

Neutron source detection

- detection of PE shielded AmBe source at proximity of detector



AmBe
15 cm PE
shielded



change of direction

Summary

- a portable neutron detector and a signal processing units for the sensor network era have been successfully developed and tested
 - based on robust LiF:ZnS(Ag) neutron detection
 - combine segmentation and gamma-ray detection to improve identification
- future work
 - complete testing of a handheld system
 - improve firmware for backpack unit (increase sensitivity)
 - develop network management software
- open to new collaboration and interest
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