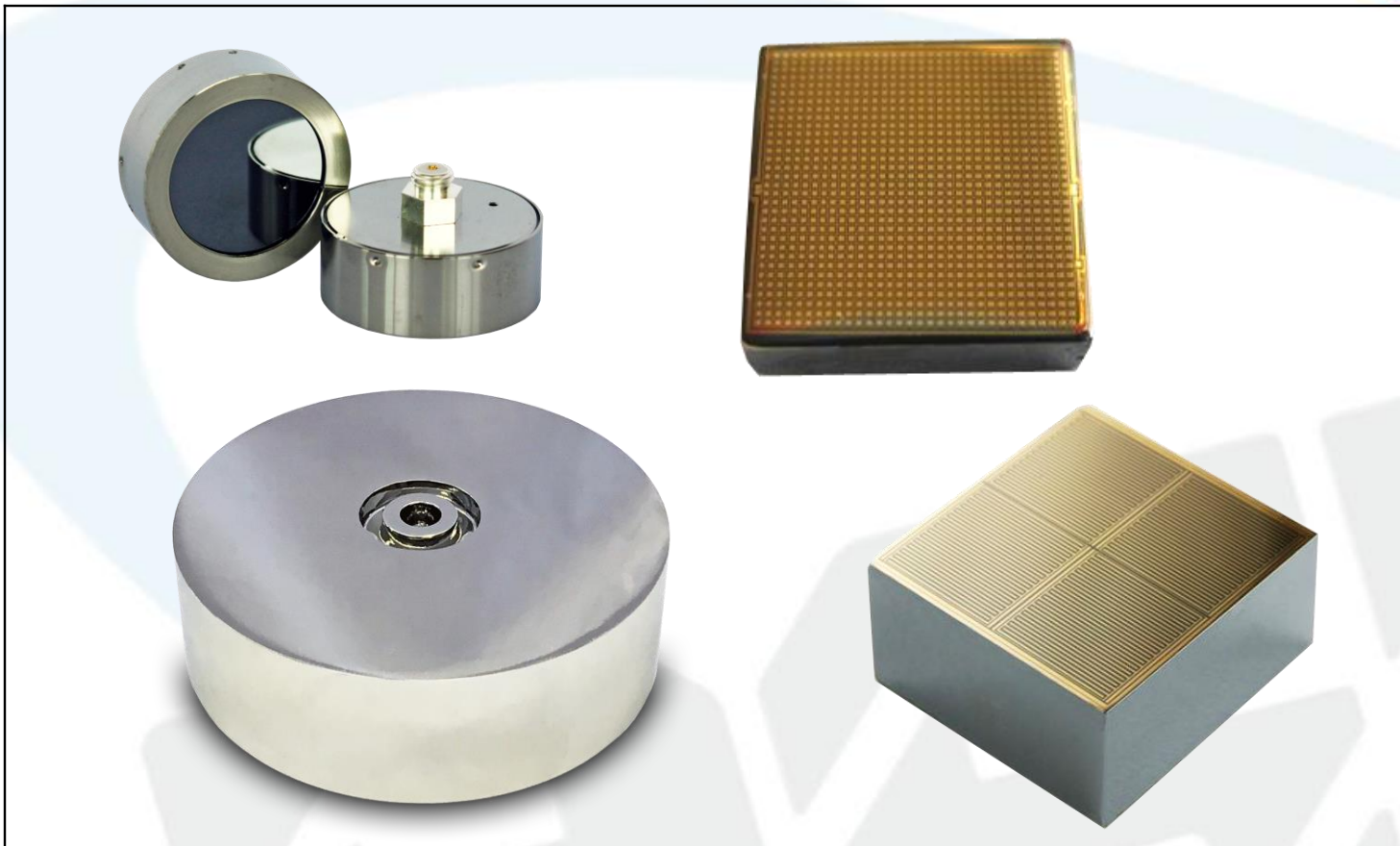


# Semiconductor and Scintillation Materials for Radiation Detectors

A. Bulycheva, R. Nurgalejevs, I. Krainjukovs, V. Gostilo

*Baltic Scientific Instruments, Riga, Latvia*

# Semiconductor Detector Technologies



BSI Core Business

**HPGe, Si, CdZnTe/CdTe, TlBr  
LaBr<sub>3</sub>, CeBr<sub>3</sub>, Srl<sub>2</sub>**

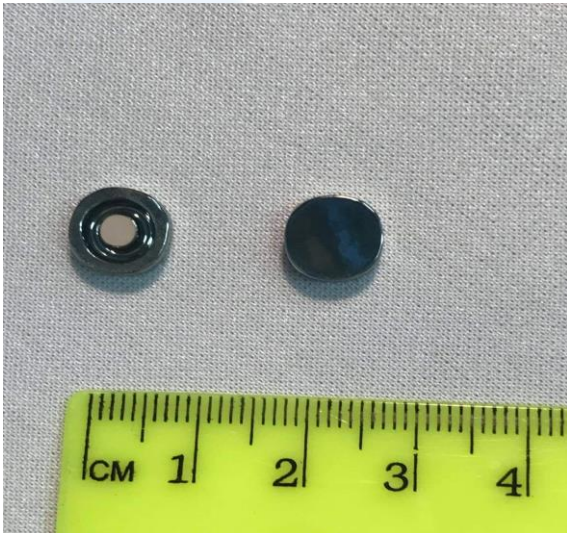
***HPGe detectors- leaders in Gamma radiation registration!***

***3 Industrial companies in the World:***

- ***Canberra (USA),***
- ***Ortec (USA);***
- ***Baltic Scientific Instruments (Latvia)***

## Industrial HPGe detectors

- Coaxial,
- Planar;
- Hemispherical.



Crystal sizes:  $\varnothing$  (7-110) mm

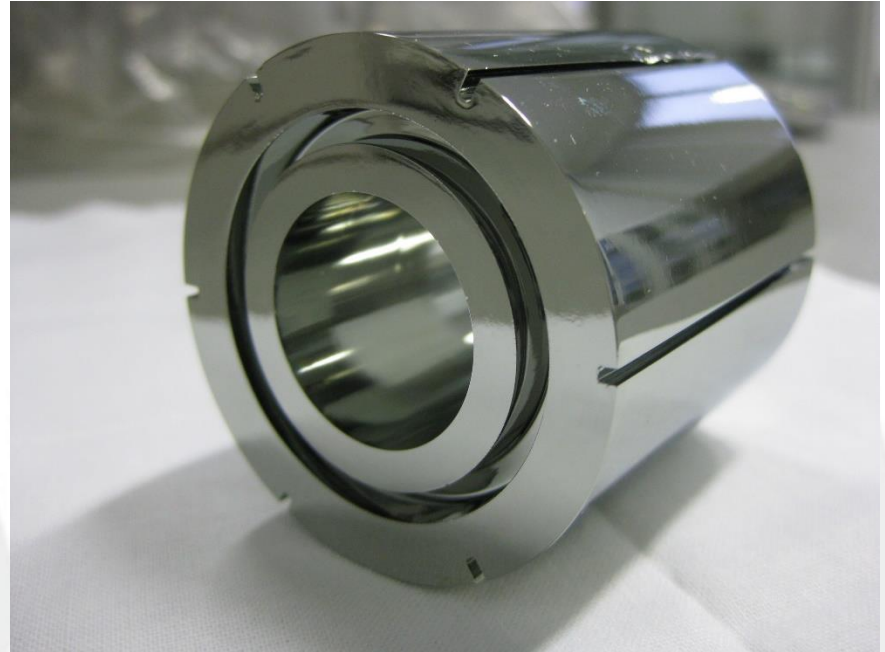
$\Delta E = 0.8$  keV at 122 keV

$\Delta E = 1.8$  keV at 1.33 MeV

## *Segmented HPGe detector for Nuclear reaction study*

*Six-fold segmentation allows  
the determine direction of  
individual photons emitted in  
the nuclear reactions from a  
source placed inside the  
detector.*

*$\Delta E = 1,0$  keV at 122 keV  
 $\Delta E = 1,9$  keV at 1332 keV*





## *Ultra Low Background applications*

*Four-crystal system for **neutrino-  
antineutrino registration***



# Underground measurements

**System with cooper low-background cryostat  
for underground laboratory of Joint Research  
Center of EU, Geel**

**$\Delta E = 1,0 \text{ keV at } 122 \text{ keV}$   
 $\Delta E = 1,9 \text{ keV at } 1332 \text{ keV}$**

The main task of such investigations  
is registration of very rare particles  
(1 pulse per day).



# **BSUIN** - Baltic Sea Underground Innovation Network

*The gamma background  
radiation measuring.*

*The background integral  
count rate per kg of germanium  
of the HPGe-detector was  
 $0.028 \text{ s}^{-1} \times \text{kg}^{-1}$ .*

*After purging the measuring  
chamber with nitrogen gas at  
a rate of 0.15 L/h the count  
rate was reduced to  $0.021 \text{ s}^{-1} \times$   
 $\text{kg}^{-1}$ .*



**Europe's deepest** Pyhasalmi mine (1444 m)



## *Our experience in Ultra Low-Background technique with HPGe spectrometers*



### **1. Institute for Nuclear Research, Kiev, Ukraine**

*Underground laboratory in Solotvino Cave*

### **2. V. G. Khlopin Radium Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia**

*Underground laboratory in Metro ("Gostiny Dvor" station) 120 meters water equiv.*

### **3. National Research Centre "Kurchatov Institute", Moscow, Russia**

*Multi-crystal HPGe detector with active shield*

### **4. Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia**

*HPGe detectors for GEMMA experiments at Kalinin NPP, 70 meters water equiv.*

### **5. Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia**

*HPGe spectrometers for research applications*

### **6. Joint Research Centre of EU, Institute for Ref. Materials and Measurements, Geel, Belgium**

*Underground laboratory in HADES*

### **7. CEA Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France**

*Edelweiss experiment - Black matter search project*

### **8. Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Heidelberg, Germany**

*Black matter search project*

### **9. Tsinghua University, Beijing, China**

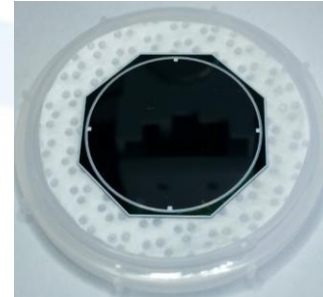
*Black matter search project*

# Si Ion-Implanted Detectors

$$I = (1 \div 40) \text{ nA}$$

$$S_{\text{active}} = (50 \div 1200) \text{ mm}^2$$

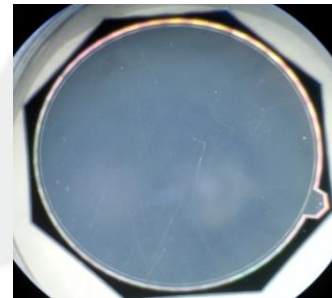
$$\Delta E = (12 \div 35) \text{ keV}$$



*Open entrance window*



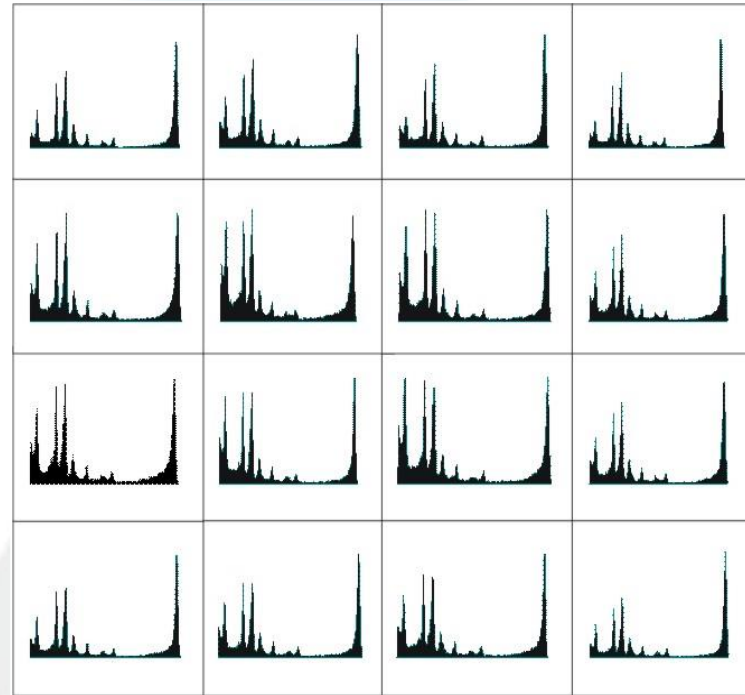
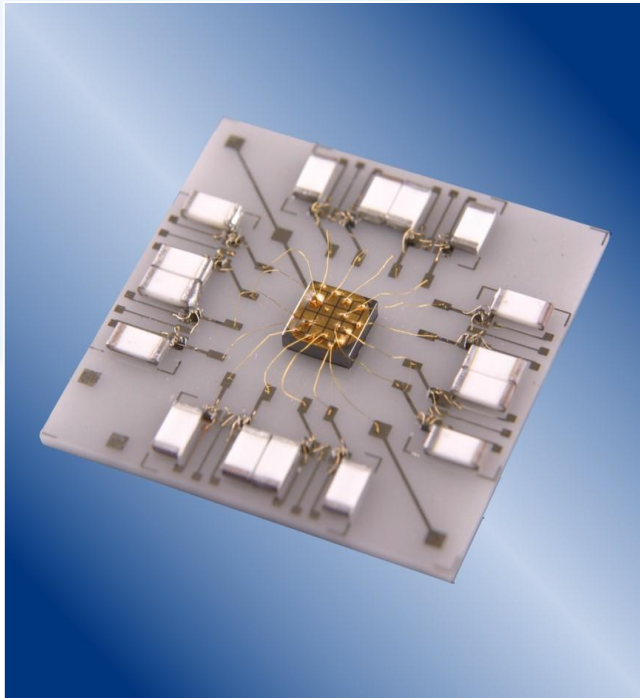
*Metalized entrance window*



*Protected entrance window*

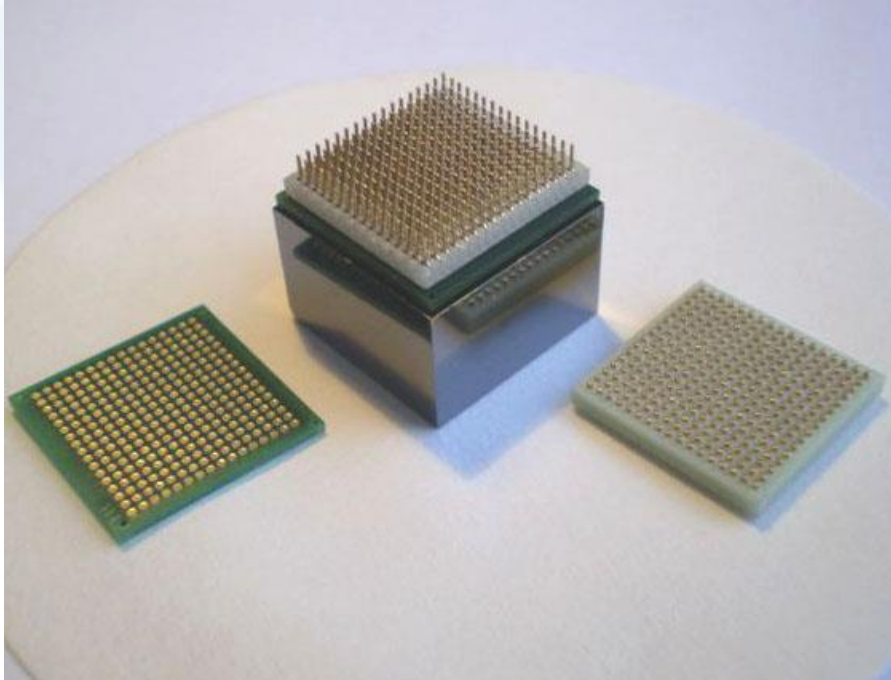


## *CdZnTe (4x4) Pixel Detectors*



- *High spectrometric performance from pixel to pixel*
- *Imaging in medicine and industry*
- *Space research applications*

## *CZT Pixel Detectors*



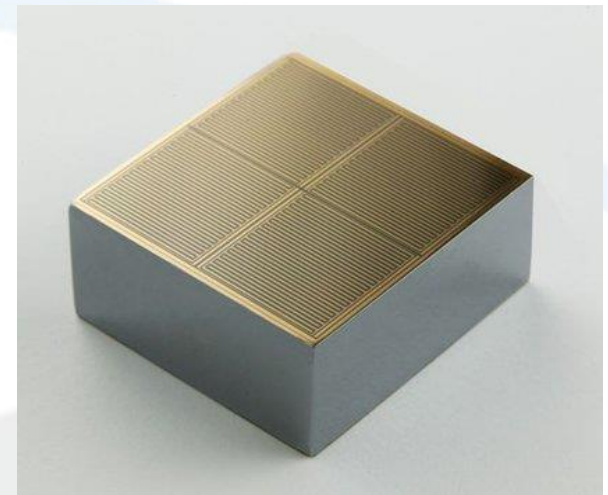
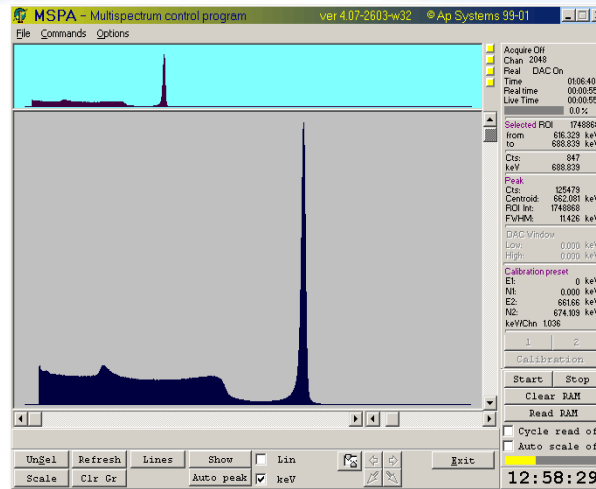
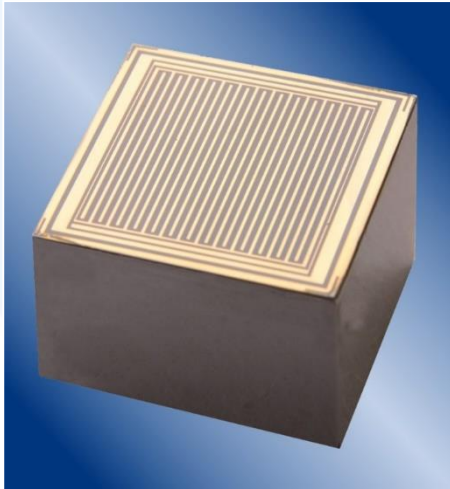
*16x16 pixel detector based on crystal  
(15x15x10) mm<sup>3</sup>*



*32x32 Pixel Detector based on  
crystal (12 x 12 x 5) mm<sup>3</sup>*



# CdZnTe Co-planar Grid Detectors

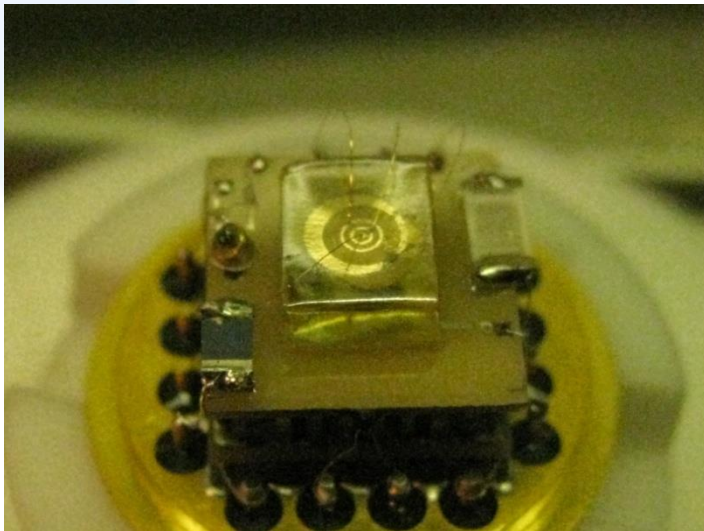


## 4-segmented Coplanar Grid Detector

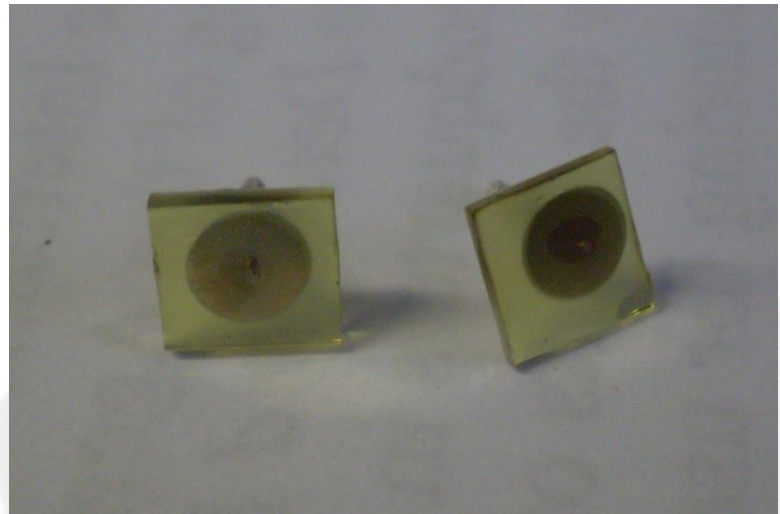
- State of the art performance:
  - volume –  $15 \times 15 \times 10 \text{ mm}^3$ ;
  - energy resolution - 1.7 % at 662 keV ( $^{137}\text{Cs}$ )
- Application: Safeguard in nuclear industry

## *TlBr detectors*

*High atomic numbers Z (Tl=81, Br=35)*

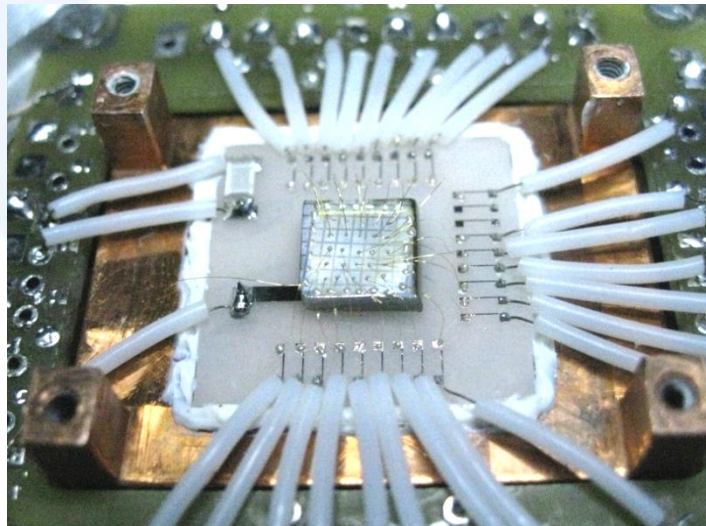


*TlBr ring detector*

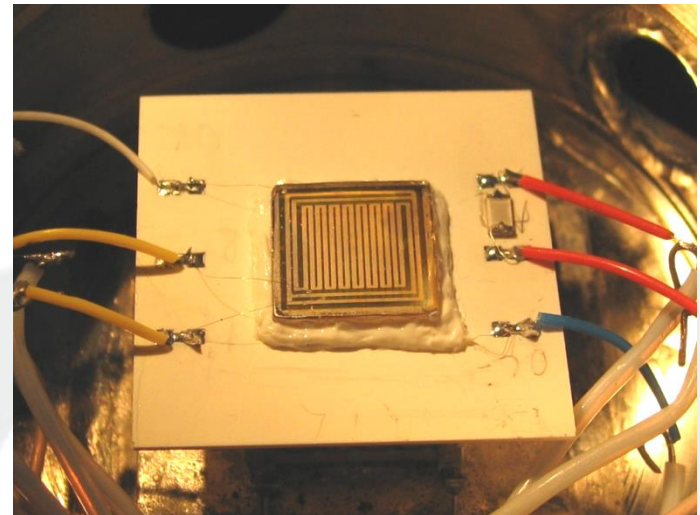


*TlBr single detectors*

## *TlBr pixel and coplanar detectors*



***Prototype of TlBr pixel  
detector***



***Prototype of TlBr coplanar  
detector***



# Scintillation detectors

## KEY PROPERTIES OF SOME SCINTILLATION MATERIALS

	Hygros- copic	Own Backgroun- d	Density, g/cm <sup>3</sup>	luminescen- ce time, microseco- nd	Light Yield, photon/keV	FWHM@ 662 keV (2"x2"), %	Detection Efficiency (5 cm, point, Cs-137, 2"x2"), %	Emitted Light Wavelength, nm
<b>Nal(Tl)</b>	+	Low	3.67	0.23	38	~6.5	~0.65	415
<b>LaBr<sub>3</sub>(Ce)</b>	+	Significant	5.08	0.016	63	~ 3	~1	380
<b>CeBr<sub>3</sub></b>	+	Low	5.23	0.018	60	~ 4.2	~1	370
<b>SrI<sub>2</sub> (Eu)</b>	+	Low	4.60	1-5	90	~3.1-3.6 (1.5"x1.5")	~0.4 (1.5"x1.5")	450

Mobile gamma spectrometric system  
**GammaCART** for radiation monitoring  
of terrain based on LaBr<sub>3</sub> (Ce)





## *Chemical Etching*



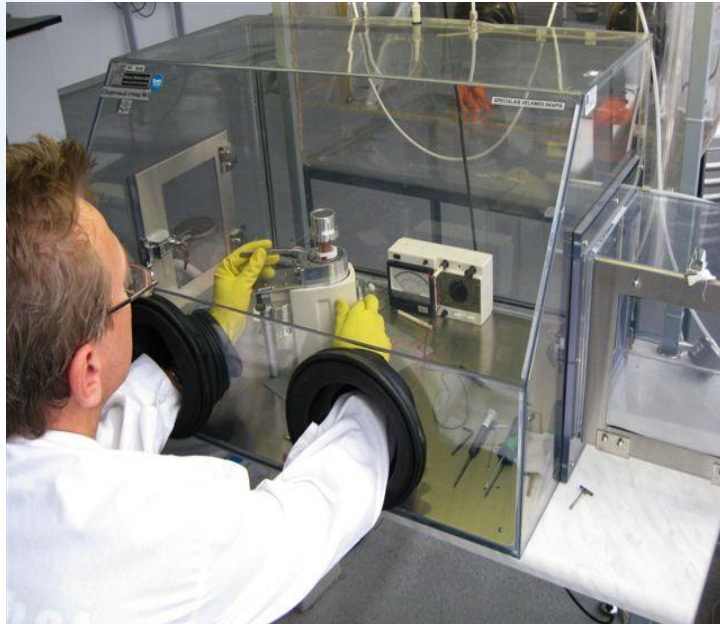
## *Photolithography*



# *Vacuum Deposition*



# *Assembling*





**Thank you for your attention!**

**Questions ?**