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## Efficacy of Boron-Coated Straws for replacing $^3\text{He}$ -based Neutron Detectors

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Boron-coated straw detectors have been proposed for detection of contraband nuclear material, via neutron detection, at border crossings and ports of entry. Gas proportional counters filled with  $^3\text{He}$  are the “gold standard” for detection of thermal neutrons.  $^3\text{He}$  has a large cross-section (5330 barns) for the capture of thermal neutrons, while remaining insensitive to the detection of gamma rays.  $^3\text{He}$  detectors are typically simple and robust in design, and they are useful for a wide range of applications, including border security technology for monitoring of special nuclear materials. Due to an increased demand for  $^3\text{He}$  for security applications, and a very limited supply of  $^3\text{He}$ , it has become imperative to develop alternative technology for the detection of neutrons. A commercially available technology that can serve as a viable replacement for  $^3\text{He}$  detectors are boron-lined proportional counters. This presentation will examine measurements conducted in controlled environments at Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., to quantify the neutron detection efficiency, as well as the gamma insensitivity, of a boron-lined neutron detector. The gamma insensitivity measures the ratio of the detector count rate to the incident gamma photon rate. These measurements are compared against those for a  $^3\text{He}$  proportional counter in identical environments. The boron-lined detector consists of 1 m long 1” diameter bundles of 7 boron-lined straws. Each 1” diameter bundle provides count rates just over 5 times less than that for a 1 m long 2” diameter  $^3\text{He}$  tube pressurized at 40 psi. At 10 mR/hr gamma exposure, the measured gamma insensitivity of the boron-lined detector, at  $1.2 \times 10^{-8}$ , is superior to that of the  $^3\text{He}$  detector, at  $1.4 \times 10^{-7}$ .

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