

## Detection Properties of Alpha Tracks by Solid State Nuclear Track Detectors

150

polycarbonate (Lexan CR-39) cellulose nitrate (CN-85 LR-115))

CN-85 가 가

### Abstract

The detection efficiencies of the several solid track detectors were investigated for the determination of boron content in aqueous solution by using the alpha multi-RI source. Polycarbonate (Lexan and CR-39) and cellulose nitrate (CN-85 and LR-115) were selected as materials for alpha track detection of boron. Alpha multi-RI source, uranium metal particles and boron standard solution were used for alpha emission. In this study, four solid track detectors (CN-85, LR-115, Lexan and CR-39) were characterized under various etching conditions as well as neutron irradiation conditions. As a result, the CN-85 was turned out to be best to provide good efficiency among the four detectors. The selected solid track detector was utilized for the determination of trace amount of boron in aqueous sample and its results were discussed in the text.

1.

$^{238}\text{U}$

cone

, polycarbonate cellulose nitrate 가 <sup>2,3,4</sup>

가

가 <sup>2</sup>

$^{10}\text{B}$   $^{11}\text{B}$  19.9% 80.1%

$^{10}\text{B}$   $^{10}\text{B}(n, \alpha)^7\text{Li}$

,  $^{10}\text{B}(n, \alpha)^7\text{Li}$

가

가

, <sup>5</sup>

가 <sup>6-9</sup>

가 <sup>10</sup>

, 가

polycarbonate cellulose nitrate ,

2.

Lexan( GE-plastics, Korea), CR-39(TASTRACK, UK), CN-85(DOSIRAD, France) LR-115(DOSIRAD, France)

( = 10 50 μm)

(<sup>239</sup>Pu-<sup>241</sup>Am-<sup>244</sup>Cm Mixed alpha standard B 860, 1.67×10<sup>5</sup> alpha particles per minute, Amersham)

mm (Whatman No. 42)

NaOH (Aldrich, 97%)

ICP-AES

(SPEX, 1,000 mg/L, <sup>10</sup>B content = 19.8%)

1 100 mg/L

Optical microscope

(LEICA DMLP, MZ6)

HANARO

### 3.

CN-85, LR-115, CR-39 Lexan

10

NaOH

10

CN-85

LR-115

60 °C

2.5 M NaOH

, CN-85

Fig. 1

가 가

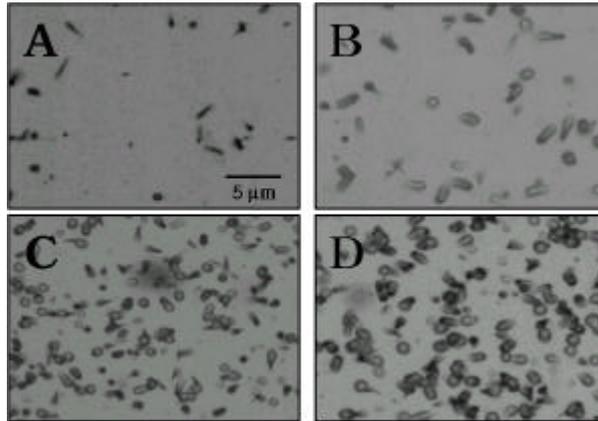
가 90° 가

. CN-85

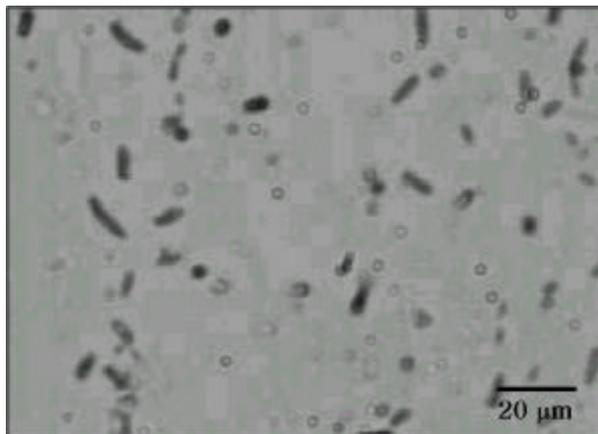
가

2 3 μm

1 μm

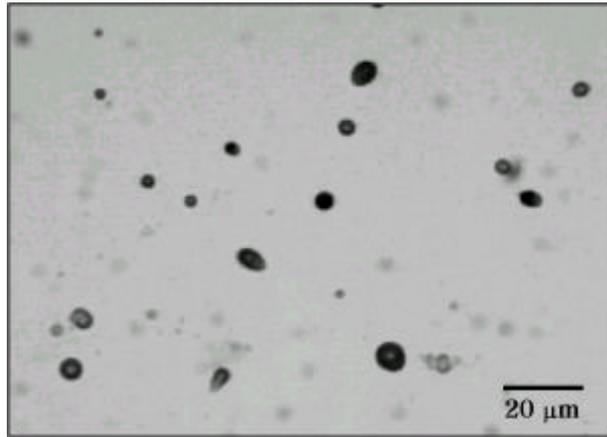


*Fig. 1.* Alpha tracks on CN-85 detector with various etching times. Etching condition; 2.5 M NaOH, 60°C. Etching time(min); 10(A), 20(B), 30(C), 40(D). Magnification;  $\times 200$ .

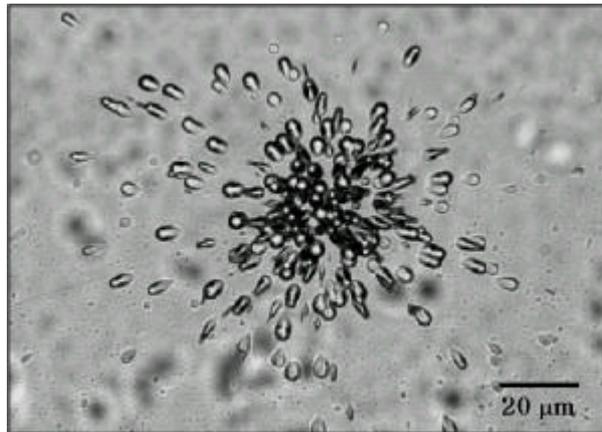


*Fig. 2.* Alpha tracks on LR-115 solid state nuclear track detector. Etching condition; 2.5 M NaOH, 60°C. Etching time(min); 90. Magnification;  $\times 200$ .

10 60 °C 2.5 M NaOH  
 CN-85 , 30  
 가 가 . LR-115  
*Fig. 2*  
 가 가 CN-85  
 가 가 가  
 . LR-115  
 , *Fig. 2* 90  
 가 가 . 1 2 μm  
 . CR-39 Lexan 10  
 60 °C 2.5 M NaOH ,  
 3 .  
 , NaOH 60 °C 6.25 M NaOH  
 , CN-85 LR-115  
 10 40 가 1 μm  
 . CR-39 120 *Fig. 3*  
 CN-85  
 CR-39  
 가 ,  
 , Lexan  
 180 . Lexan  
 가  
 , cellulose nitrate 가 , cellulose nitrate  
 LR-115 CN-85가 .



*Fig. 3.* Alpha tracks on CR-39 solid state nuclear track detector  
Etching condition; 6.25 M NaOH, 60°C. Etching time(min);  
120. Magnification;  $\times 200$ .



*Fig. 4.* Alpha tracks produced by uranium metal particle on Lexan  
detector. Etching condition; 6.25 M NaOH, 60°C, 10 min.  
Magnification;  $\times 200$ .

5 Lexan  
60 °C 6.25 M NaOH 10

Fig. 4

Lexan  
가

Fig. 4

Lexan

, Lexan

CN-85 Lexan 60 °C 2.5 M NaOH 60 °C 6.25 M NaOH  
NaOH  
Fig. 5 Fig. 5 CN-85 6.25 M NaOH

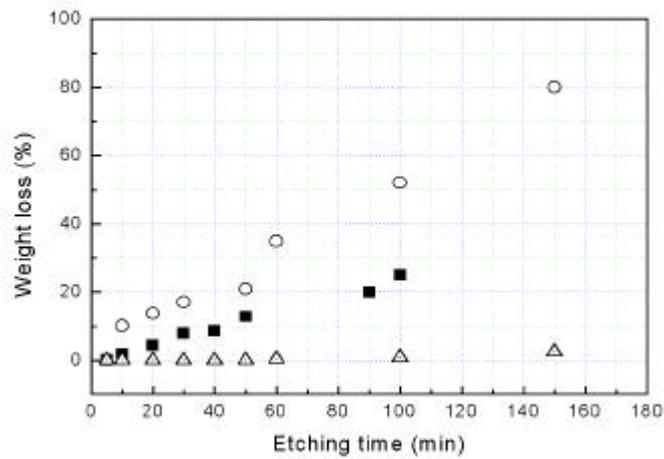


Fig. 5. Weight loss of track detectors as the change of etching times  
Etching conditions; (○), (△) = 6.25 M NaOH, 60°C, (■) = 2.5 M NaOH. Detector; (○), (■) = CN-85, (△) = Lexan.

가 2.5 M NaOH

가

가

. Lexan

CN-85

6.25 M NaOH

가

150

가

가 0, 1, 5, 10, 50 100 mg/L

10  $\mu$ l

7 mm

CN-85, CR-39 Lexan

$\sim 1 \times 10^{13}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>·s

10

CN-85

60 °C

2.5 M NaOH

40

가

, CR-39

60 °C

2.5 M NaOH

10

. Lexan

60 °C

2.5 M

NaOH

100

가

가

가 0, 10, 50, 100 1,000 mg/L

20  $\mu$ L

7 mm

CN-85, CR-39 Lexan

1

. CN-85

50 °C

2.5 M NaOH

5

. CR-39

50 °C

2.5 M NaOH

60

. Lexan

50 °C 2.5 M NaOH

180

#### 4.

가

(<sup>10</sup>B(n,  $\gamma$ )<sup>7</sup>Li)

Lexan

CR-39

polycarbonate

CN-85

LR-115

cellulose

nitrate

가

, CN-85

50 °C

2 M NaOH

Lexan

NaOH

2.5 M NaOH

- 1) R. L. Fleischer, *et al*, "Solid state track detectors: Applications to nuclear science and geophysics. A. Rev". Nucl. Sci. 15, 1-28, 1965.
- 2) R. L. Fleischer, *et al*, "Nuclear Tracks in Solids", Univ. California Press, 1975.
- 3) T. Tsuruta and M. Yazaki, J. Nucl. Sci. Tech., 14, 816(1977).
- 4) D. Gabel, I. Hocke, and W. Elsen, Phys. Med. Biol., 28, 1453(1983).
- 5) Reynaldo Pugliesi, *et al*, "Characteristics of the solid state nuclear detector CR-39 for neutron radiography purposes" Appl. Radiat.. Isotopes, 50 (1999) 375-380.
- 6) Z. En, *et al*, "Use of nuclear track detection technique to study boron and nitrogen distributions in alloys" J. Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry, Vol. 244, No. 2(2000)435-439.
- 7) A.A. Qureshi, *et al*, "Boron determination in tourmaline by neutron induced radiography", Radiat. Meas., 34 (2001) 345-348,
- 8) S. Kronenberg *et al*, "Instrument for measuring total alpha particle energies of alpha emitters in ambient air" Nucl. Instr. Meth. A 454 (2000) 520-527.
- 9) K. OGURA, *et al*, "Application of CR-39 for alpha-auto-radiography and in vivo detections in tumor bearing mice" Radiat. Meas., 31 (1999) 389-394.
- 10) Detlef Gabel, " Determination of sub-ppm amounts of boron in solutions by means of solid state track detectors" Phys. Med. Biol., (1983), Vol. 28, No. 12, 1453-1457.