

1/v

Measurement of the Effective Cross Section of a 1/v Absorber for Diffracted Polychromatic Neutron Beam

56-1

 ^{10}B ^{10}B

SNU-KAERI PGAA

 ^{10}B ^{10}B

2117 ± 21 m/s, 269 ± 5 K

4%

Abstract

The effective velocity and temperature for the neutron beam of the SNU-KAERI PGAA facility are determined by measuring the prompt γ -ray spectra for thin and thick ^{10}B samples. Both the neutron flux and the γ -ray detection efficiency were set at minimum due to high neutron capture rate for the thick sample. The effective absorption cross section of ^{10}B is obtained from the ratio of ^{10}B peak count rates in both the spectra. The effective velocity and temperature of the neutron beam determined from the effective cross section are 2117 ± 21 m/s and 269 ± 5 K, respectively. These results are consistent with the values calculated from the neutron spectrum in 4%.

1.

(Prompt Gamma Activation Analysis,

PGAA) 2001 5 가 . PGAA

H, B, Sm, Cd .

(Boron Neutron Capture Therapy)

pyrolytic graphite crystal [1-3],

[4], graphite crystal [5]

. PGAA

가

Lindstrom

[6]. $1/v$ “black absorber”

^{10}B

SNU-KAERI PGAA

2.

$$\langle \sigma_a \rangle = \frac{\int_0^\infty \sigma_a(E) \phi(E) dE}{\int_0^\infty \phi(E) dE} \quad (1)$$

$\phi(E)$, $\sigma_a(E)$ 가 E

. SNU-KAERI

가 , 6

$$\langle \sigma_a \rangle \cong \sum_{n=1}^6 w_n \sigma_a(E_n) \quad (2)$$

w_n n

. Lindstrom

[6].

^{10}B

C_{thin}

$$C_{thin} = \epsilon \Gamma \int_0^\infty \sigma_a(E) \phi(E) NV dE = \epsilon \Gamma AD \phi_D \langle \sigma_a \rangle \quad (3)$$

가 . ϵ ^{10}B 478 keV , Γ

478 keV , NV ^{10}B , A , D ^{10}B

, ϕ_D “black absorber”

가 , 가

$$C_{thick} = \epsilon \Gamma A' \phi_D \quad (4)$$

$$\langle \sigma \rangle_{meas} = \frac{A' 1 C_{thin}}{A D C_{thick}} \quad (5)$$

$$\langle v \rangle = v_0 \frac{\sigma_{a0}}{\langle \sigma_a \rangle}, \quad (6)$$

$$\langle \lambda \rangle = \frac{h}{m \langle v \rangle}, \quad (7)$$

v_0 2200 m/s, σ_{a0} v_0 , h Planck, m

3.

SNU-KAERI PGAA 1 ST1
 (polarized neutron spectrometer)
 ST1 가 20', 30' full open
 full open
 20'
 30' ST1 pyrolytic graphite crystal
 Bragg 가 90° collimator,
 90°
 HPGe stopper
 HPGe 25.5 cm
 HPGe MCB(Multi Channel Buffer)
 Gamma-Vision on-line
 NIST(National Institute of Standards and Technology, USA)
 2.5 cm 가 ^{10}B Si
 borophosphosilicate glass, ^{10}B neutron depth profiling
 $5 \times 10^{16}/\text{cm}^2$ ^{10}B 가 1.3 mm ^{10}B 4.5wt%

^{10}B -Al alloy sheet 가

PGAA

10% ST1 collimator HPGe , ST1
 collimator 가 20' , HPGe 가 35.5 cm
 collimator 가 5 mm
 Teflon sheet 45°
 6 mm Ti ^{10}B
 Ti ^{10}B Ti 1381.5 keV
 1%

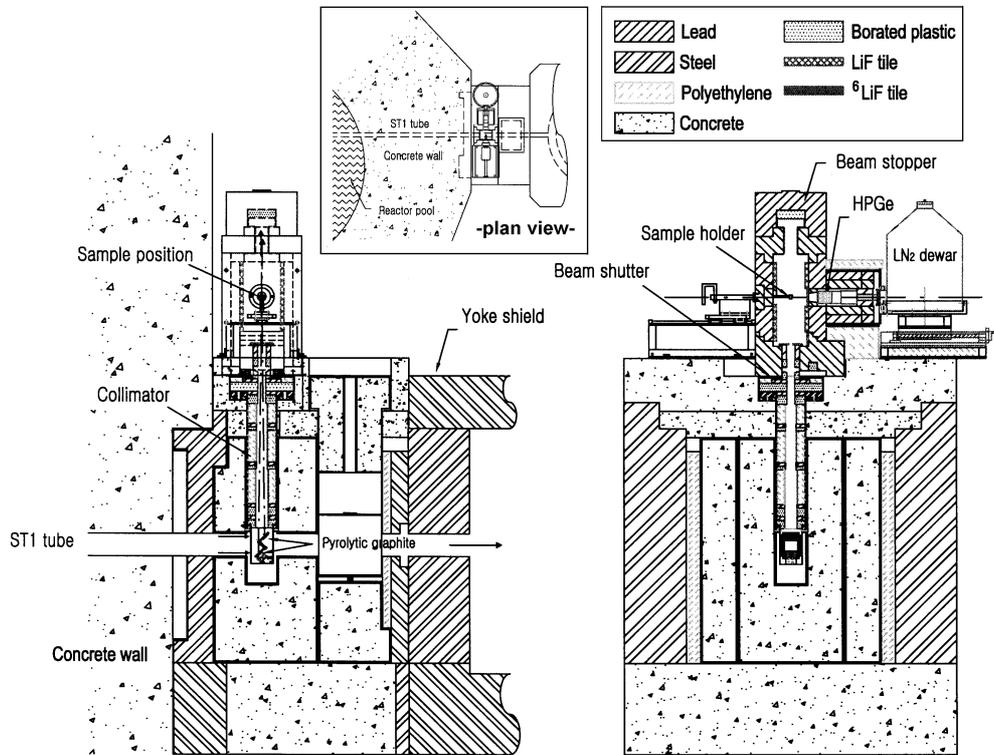


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the SNU-KAERI PGAA facility.

4. 가

가 ^{10}B 478 keV

2

^{10}B 478 keV 가 Doppler-broadening

1000

^{10}B 475 keV ^{10}B background 가

empty bag background 1 ^{10}B
 (6)
 2 "Black absorber" ^{10}B -Alloy 2
 가 % , 2
 2% 2 PGAA
 (1)
 ENDF [7]. ^{10}B 3987.2 \pm 39.9 barn 2200
 m/s 3837 barn graphite crystal
 Maxwell 가
 4 % ^{10}B

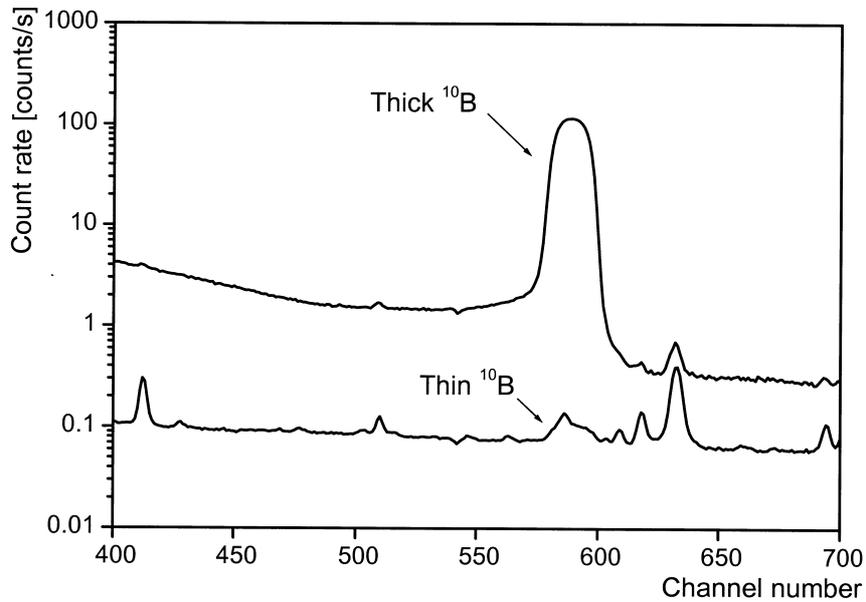


Fig. 2. Measured spectra for thick and thin boron samples.

Table 1. Countings of ^{10}B peaks for thin(Borophosphosilicate glass on Si) and thick(^{10}B -Al alloy) samples.

Sample	Live time [sec]	Peak area [counts]	Count rate [cps]
Borophosphosilicate Glass on Si	75000	38322 \pm 238	0.5110 \pm 0.003
^{10}B -Al alloy	3600	6.394 \times 10 ⁶ \pm 2578	1776.1 \pm 0.7

Table 2. Comparison of the measured effective velocity from the results in Table 1 and the calculated one by using the measured neutron spectrum and the energy-dependent cross sections of ^{10}B .

	$\langle\sigma\rangle$ [barn]	$\langle v\rangle$ [m/s]	$\langle\lambda\rangle$ [Å]	$\langle T\rangle$ [K]
Measured	3987.2 ± 39.9	2117.2 ± 21.2	1.87 ± 0.02	268.6 ± 5.4
Calculated	3850.6	2192.2	1.80	288

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