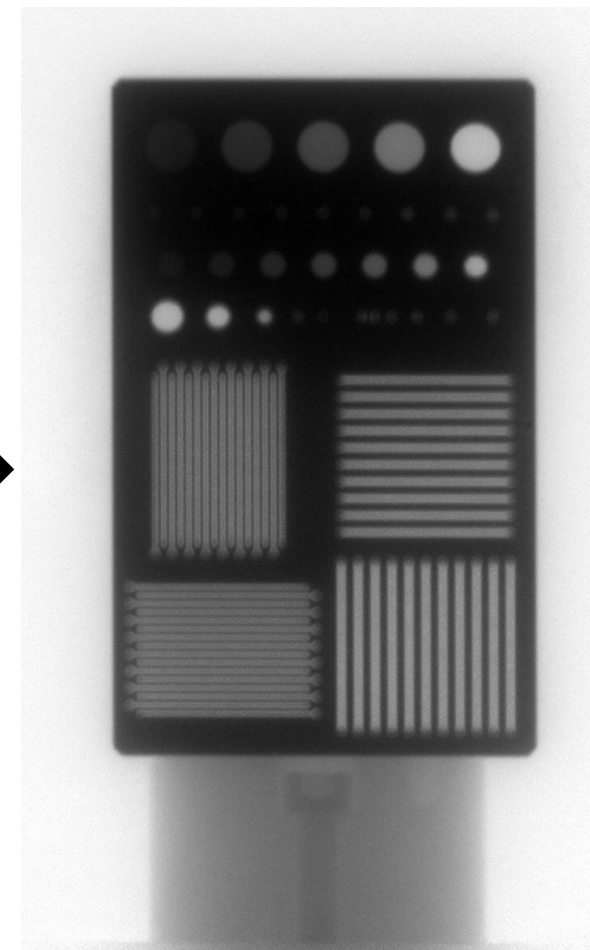
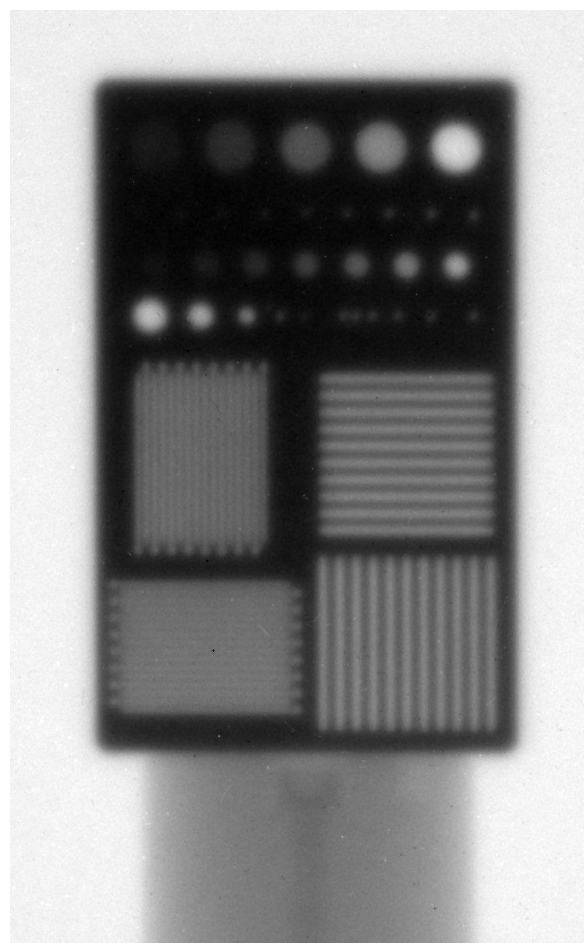


# Imaging with fast Neutrons

Improved spatial  
resolution by new  
ZnS based scintillator  
concept

**B. Walfort    RC Tritec AG**



# Thank you...

## **LANSCCE (Los Alamos):**

**Sven Vogel, Danielle Schaper, Alexander Long, Darcy Newmark:** For your trendsetting measurements in Oct. 2019!

## **FRM II, TUM (Garching):**

**Adrian Losko, Rudolf Schütz:** For the great help and interesting discussions during the measurements (Feb. 2020). Definitely well prepared and full time great hospitality!

**Burkhard Schillinger:** For the interesting discussions and the nice dinner in the Italian restaurant

## **PSI (Villigen):**

**Eberhard Lehmann:** Thank you very much for organization of the measurements at TUM and much more for your help and hospitality during the measurements! Especially your data processing helped a lot!

**Markus Strobl:** Thank you very much for the organization of the measurements at LANSCCE.

NECTAR beam line at FRM-2 at 20 MW

Fast neutrons (fission spectrum with Cd/B cutout)

Beam size 20 cm \* 20 cm

Beam collimation with  $L/D=200$

CCD camera detector with ANDOR – L (2048\*2048 pixels)

Exposure time: 80s



***ZnS:Ag layer:***

50 – 200 micrometer tested, Higher thickness improves light output, but reduces resolution

***Polyethylen plate:***

Thickness 3 mm (reasonable compromise, 1 – 10 mm tested). Increasing thickness improve the light output, but reduce the resolution slightly.

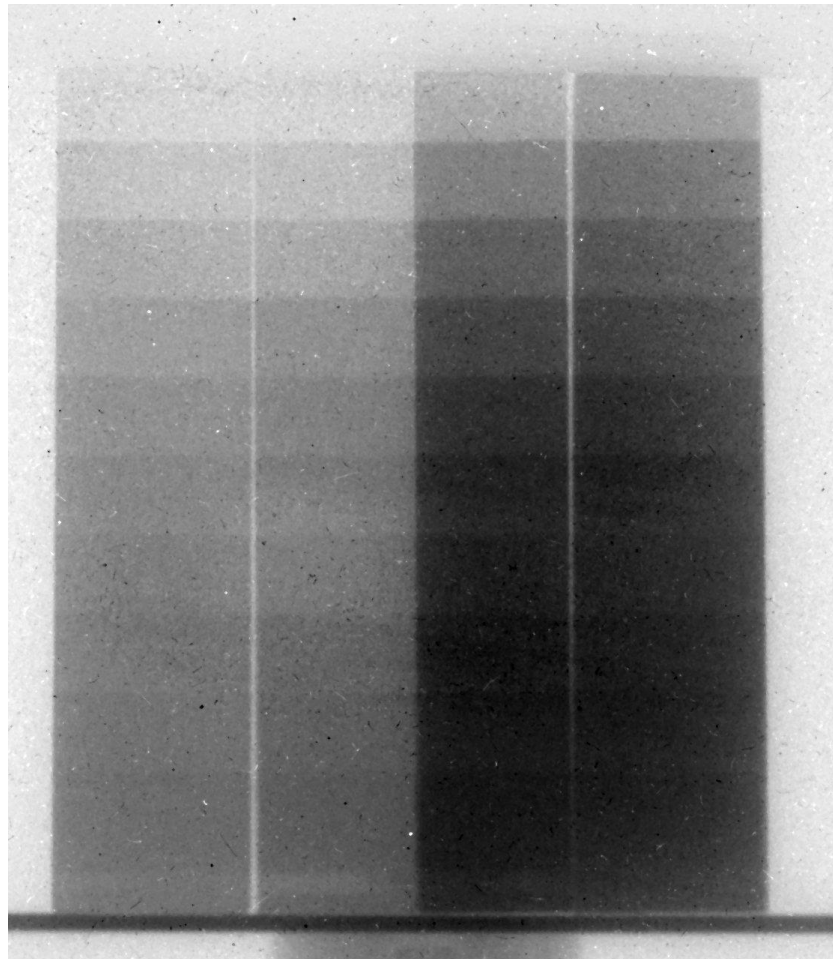
***Scintillator used for below measurements:***

3 mm PE with 60 micrometer scintillation layer (ZnS:Ag) on top

***Gamma sensitivity:***

ZnS:Ag showed in comparison to ZnS:Cu a significantly lower sensitivity for Gamma rays

# Verification for fast neutrons



PE

Al

Fe

Pb

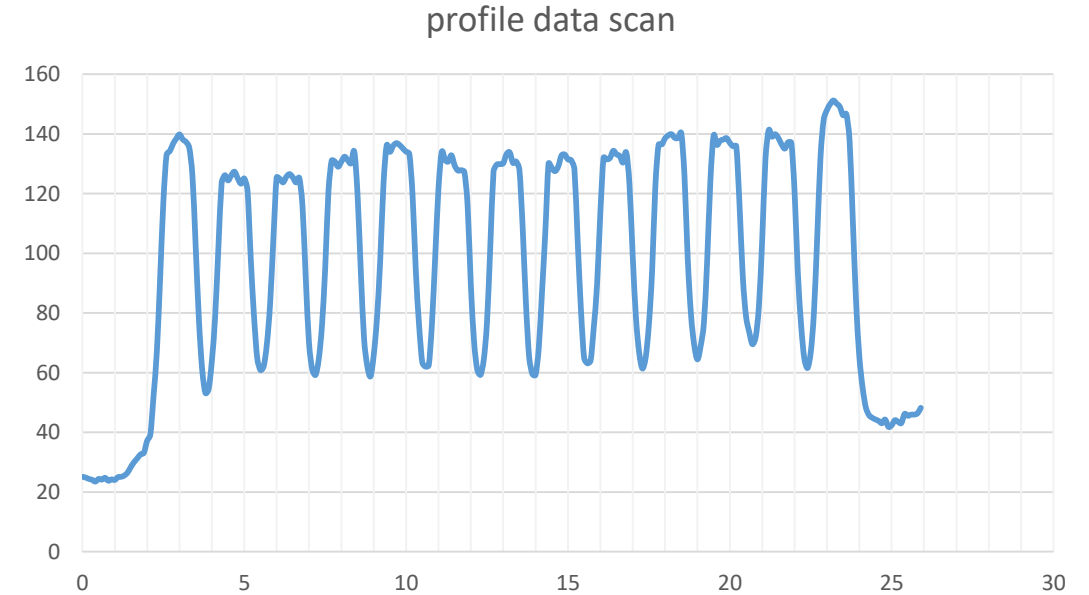
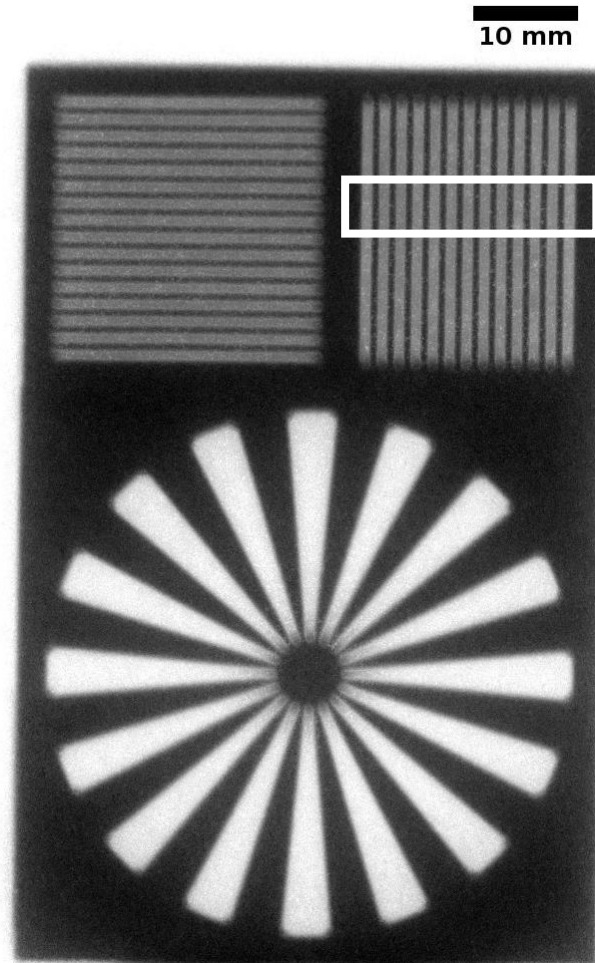
Different step wedges (5 to 50 mm) have been placed into the beam to verify the measurement of fast neutrons instead of gamma rays.

PE and Al or Fe and Pb show similar attenuation.

With Gamma rays we would expect a different behavior!

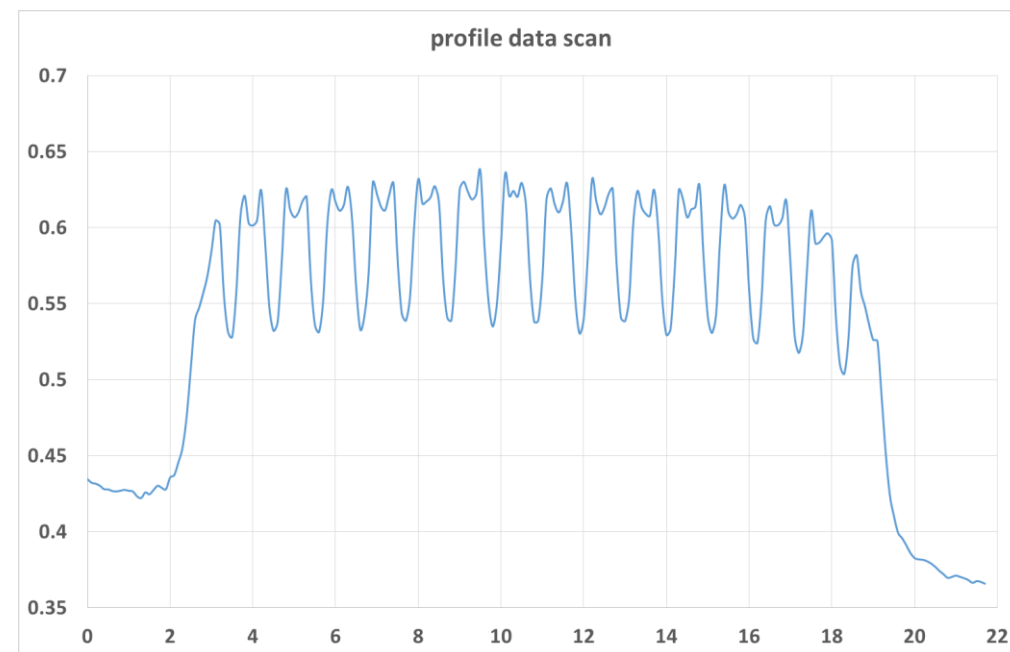
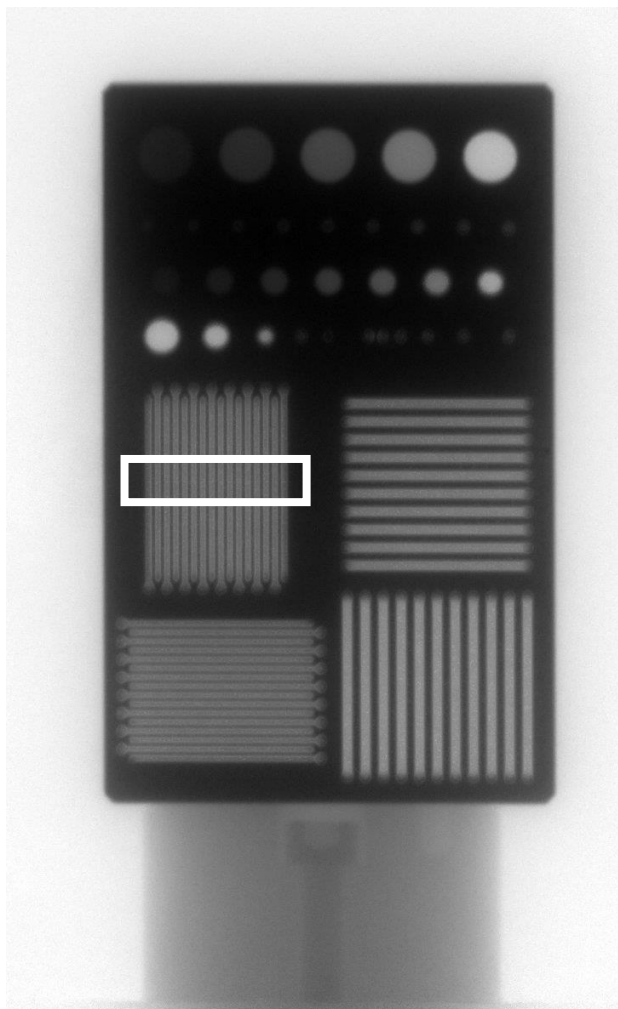
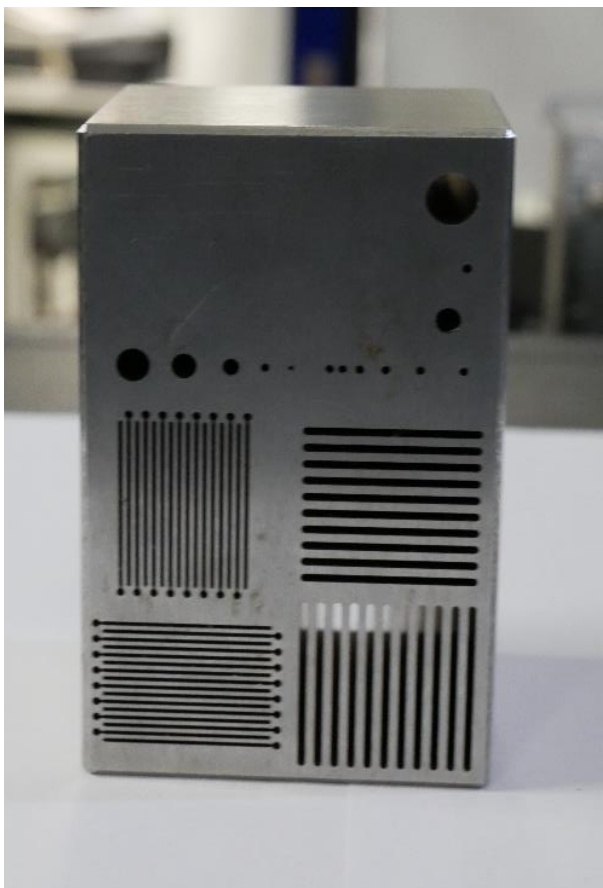


# Radiography of a plastic quader



Plastik quader with dimensions 85mm\*55mm\*50mm, containing structures of lammella with 1 mm distance and Siemens Star

# Radiography of an Fe quader

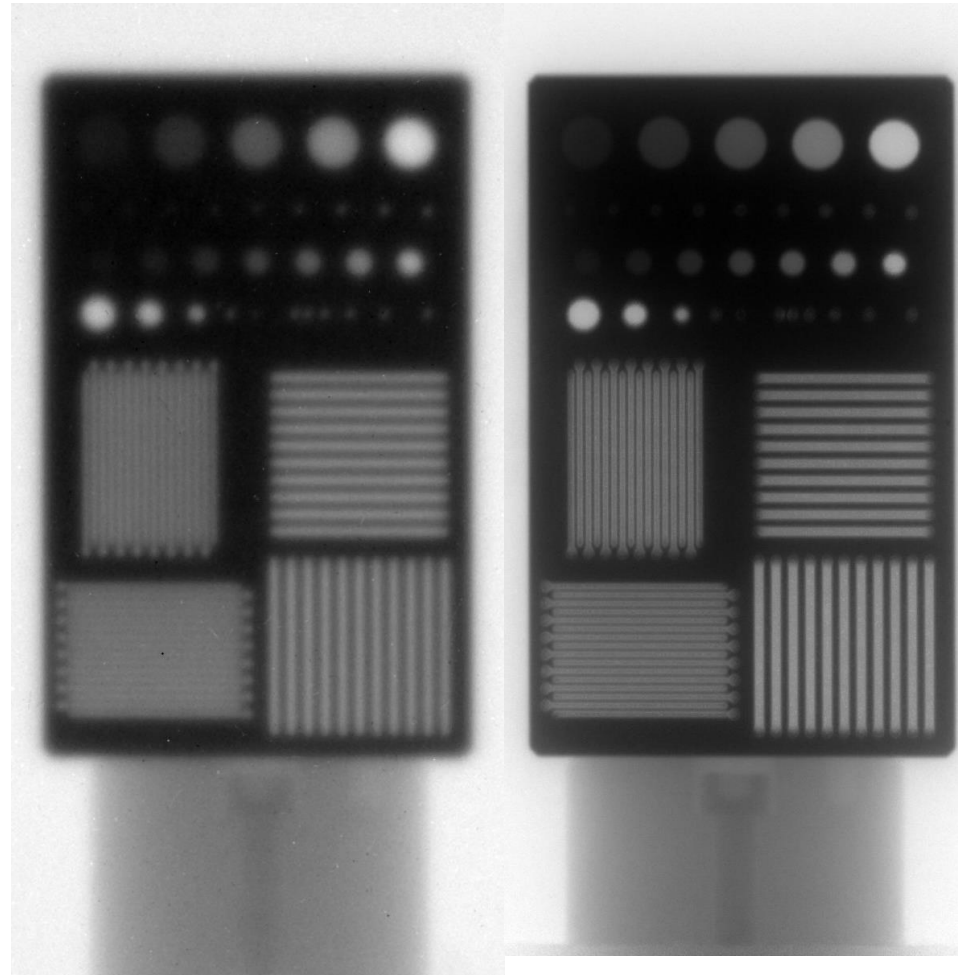


Fe quader with dimensions 85mm\*55mm\*50mm, containing structures of lammella with 0.5 mm distance, holes of different size and depths



# Comparison to the «standard Szintillator»

Standard PP/ZnS:Cu based scintillation screen (2.4 mm).



New PE/ZnS:Ag based scintillation screen.

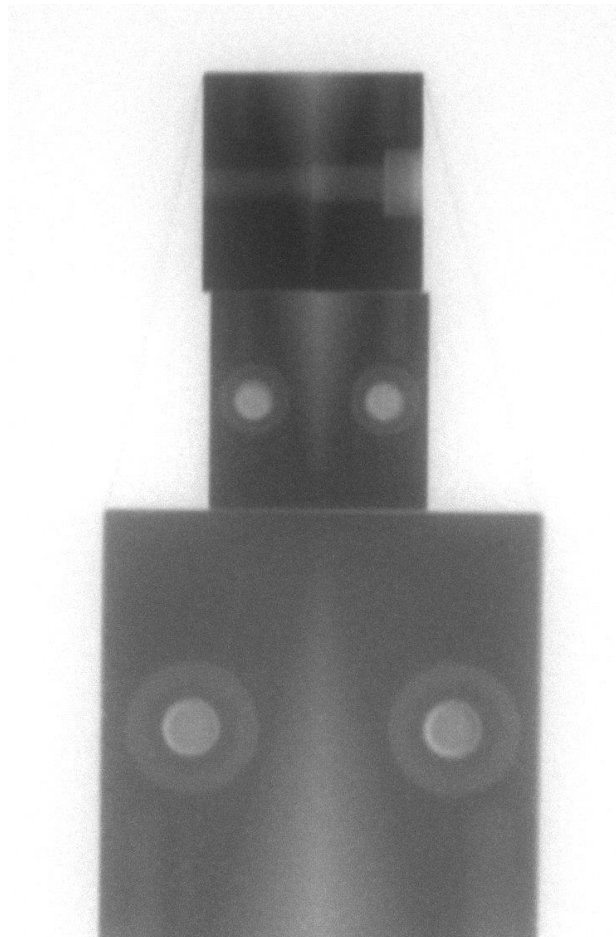
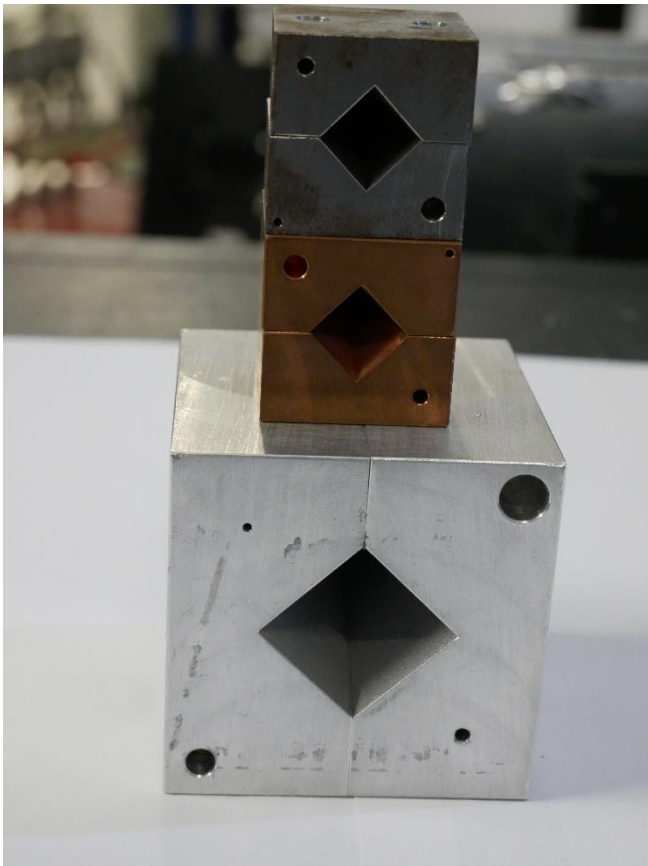
Significantly improved spatial resolution ( $\sim 200 \mu$ ),

but half to 1/4th of light output, dependent to required resolution.



# Tomography of metal cubes

Cubes of Al, Fe, Cu with pyramidal cutout (4 x 4 or 8 x 8 cm<sup>3</sup>)



Tomography of different metal parts have been tested and work fine. Due to round edges the resolution seems to be lowered.