

# Characterization of a stilbene-based fast neutron spectrometer for studies with radioactive beams at ACCULINNA-2 fragment separator

**Anh Mai**

ACCULINNA group,

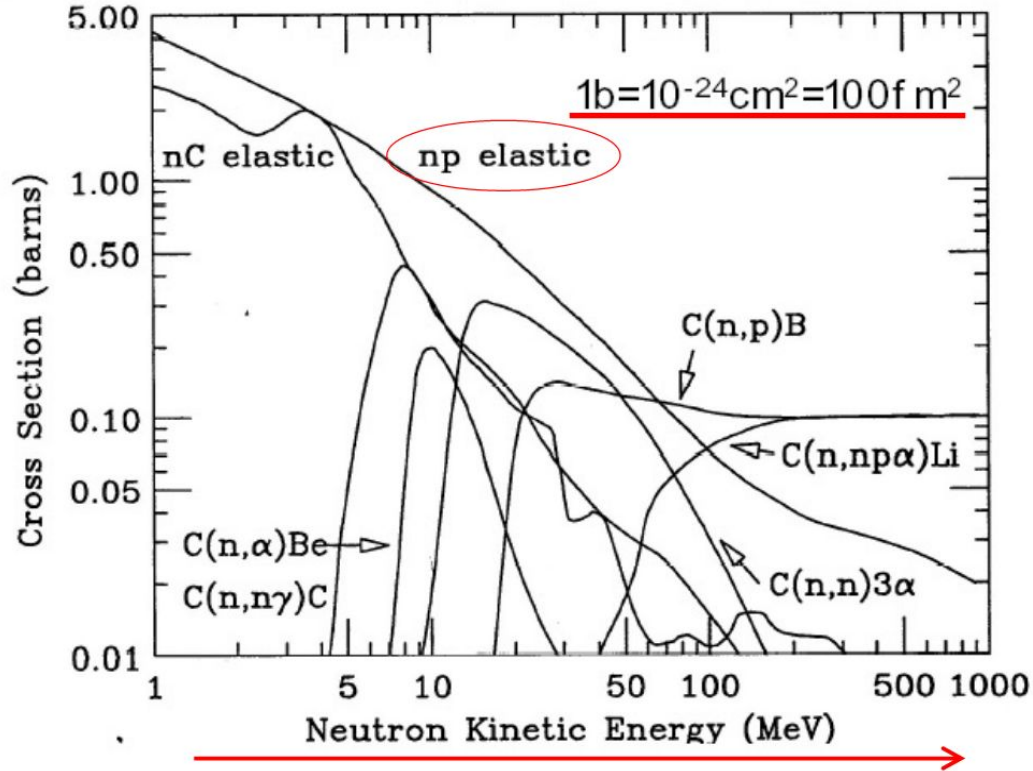
Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions

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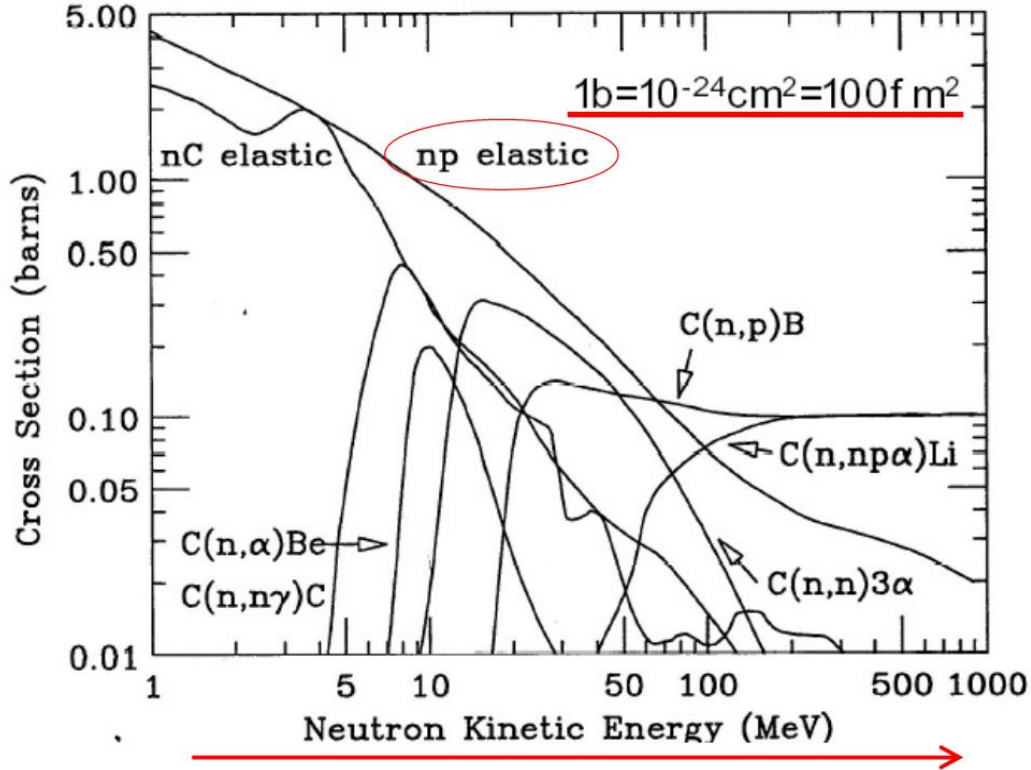
# Neutron detection

Neutron-matter interaction cross-sections  
in accordance with different neutron energies



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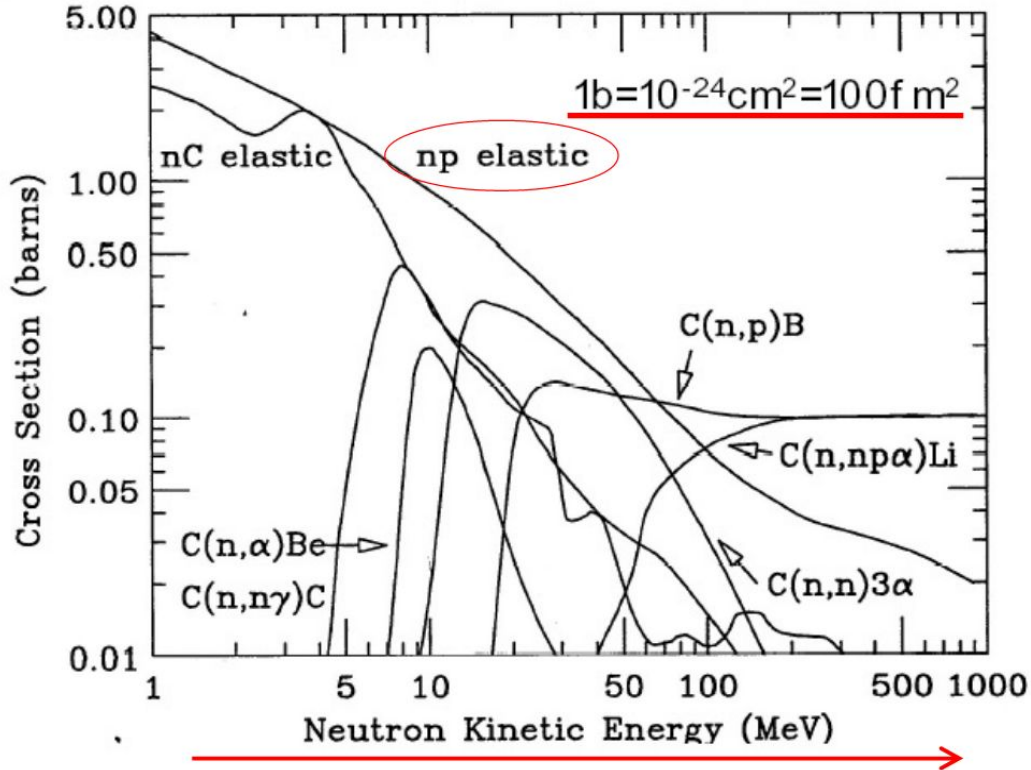


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- high luminescence efficiency
- fast response time

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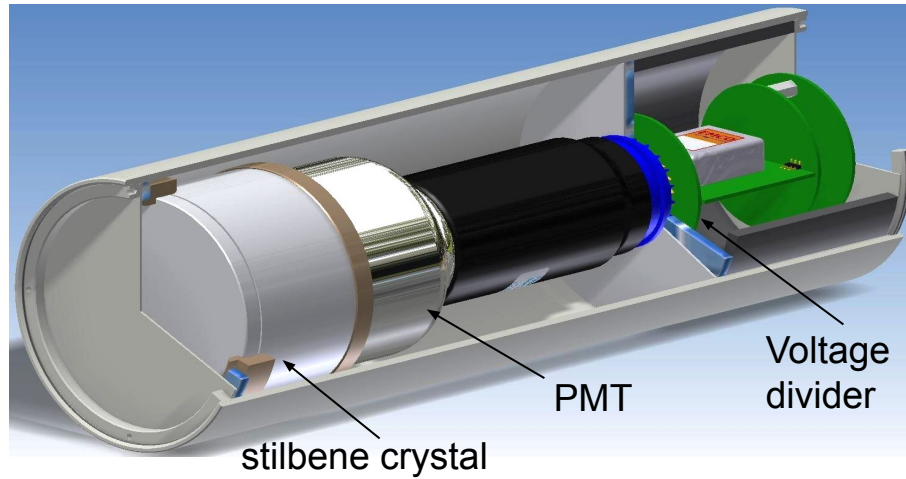
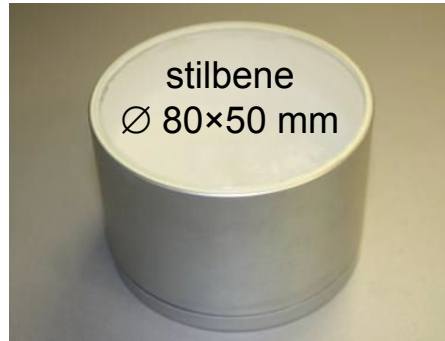
**Stilbene** crystals:

- high luminescence efficiency
- fast response time
- crystalline and solid  
→ high durability, non-flammable
- greatly sensitive to neutrons  
→ well-suited in our energy range
- excellent neutron-gamma discrimination



Stilbene crystals fit all qualifications  
and were chosen to implement  
in our neutron spectrometer @ ACCULINNA-2

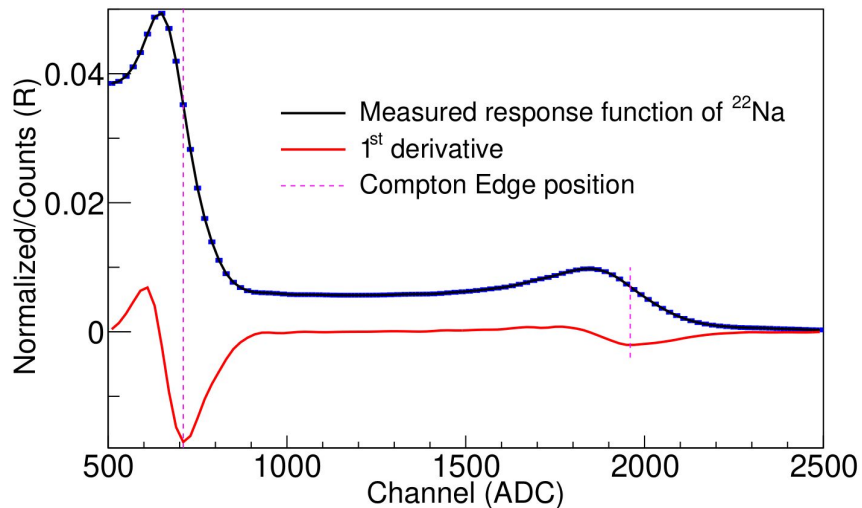
# Stilbene based neutron spectrometer



# 1. Gamma measurements

# Energy calibration

An example of Compton edge (CE) from stilbene scintillator using  $^{22}\text{Na}$  source

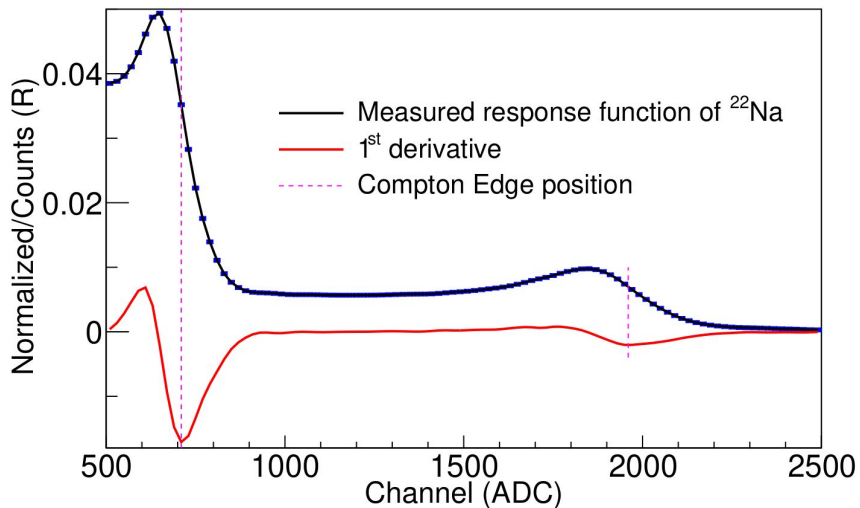


The Compton edge energy  $E_{CE}$  is computed at a given gamma energy  $E_{\gamma}$  as follows

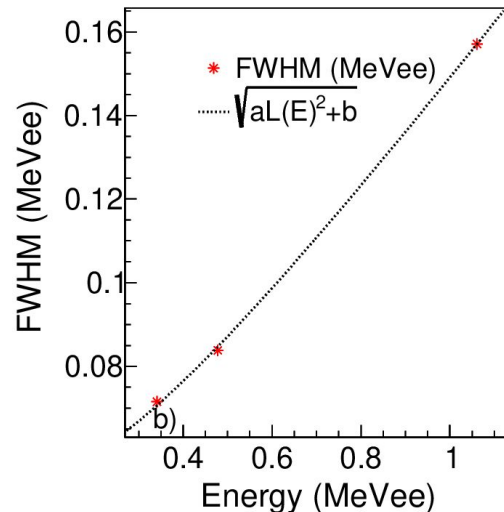
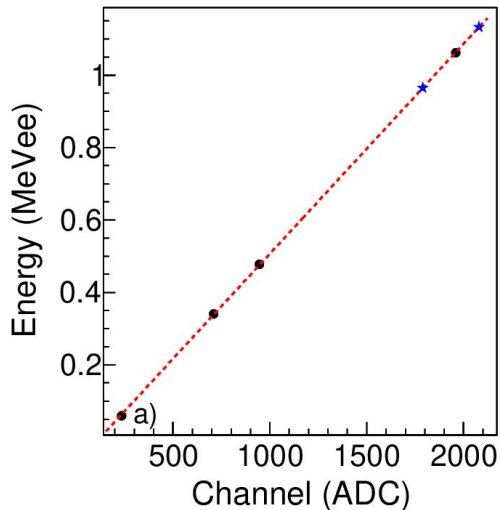
$$E_{CE} = E_{\gamma} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2E_{\gamma}}{m_e c^2}} \right)$$

# Energy calibration

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We utilized a set of common  $\gamma$ -sources  $^{241}\text{Am}$ ,  $^{22}\text{Na}$ ,  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  and  $^{60}\text{Co}$  for energy calibration



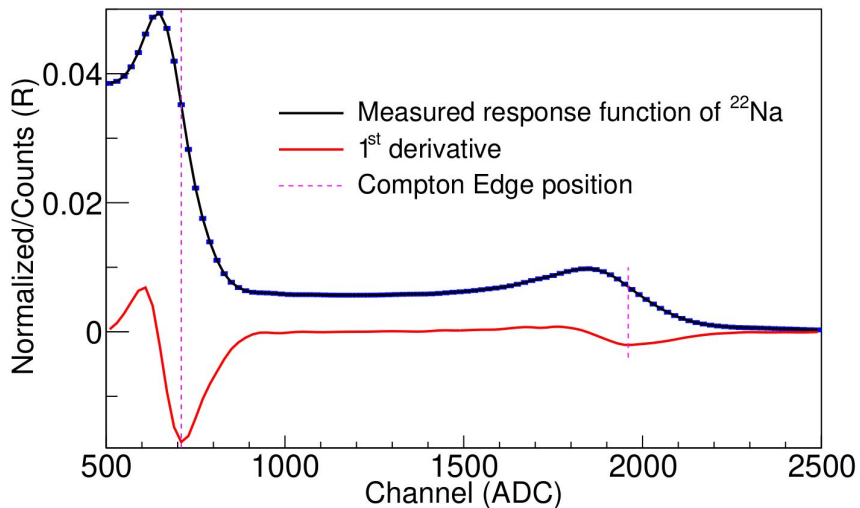
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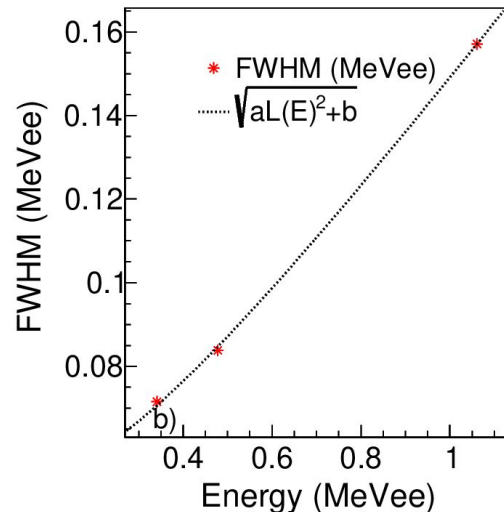
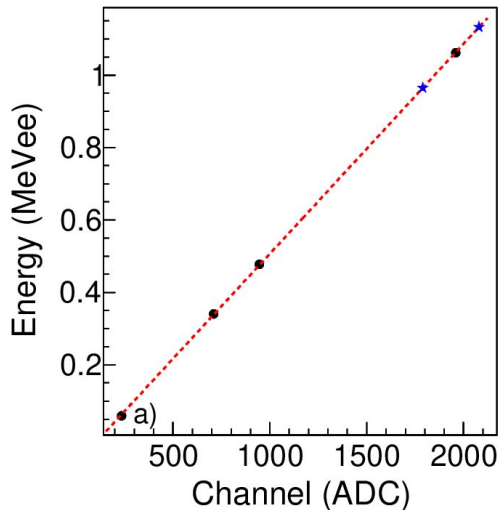


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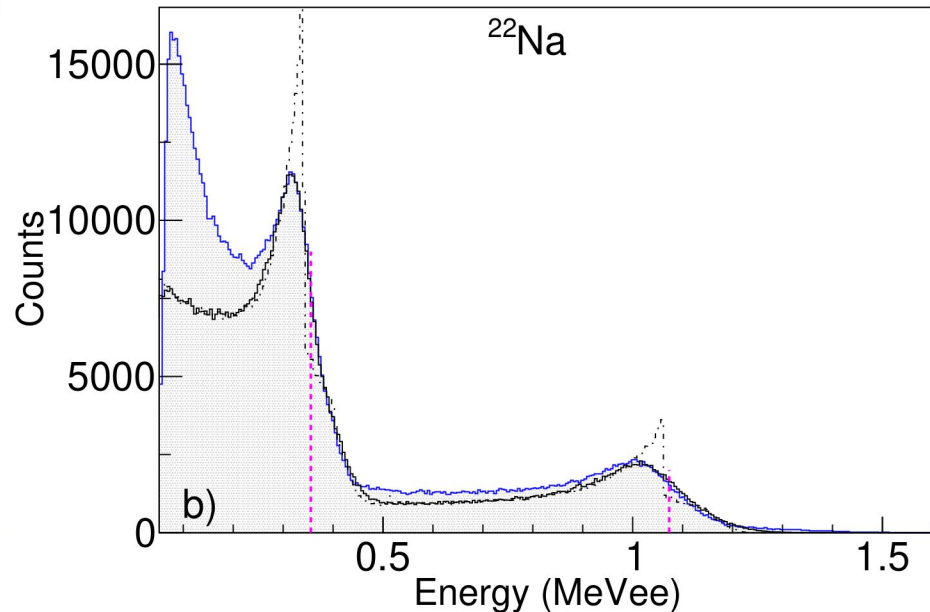
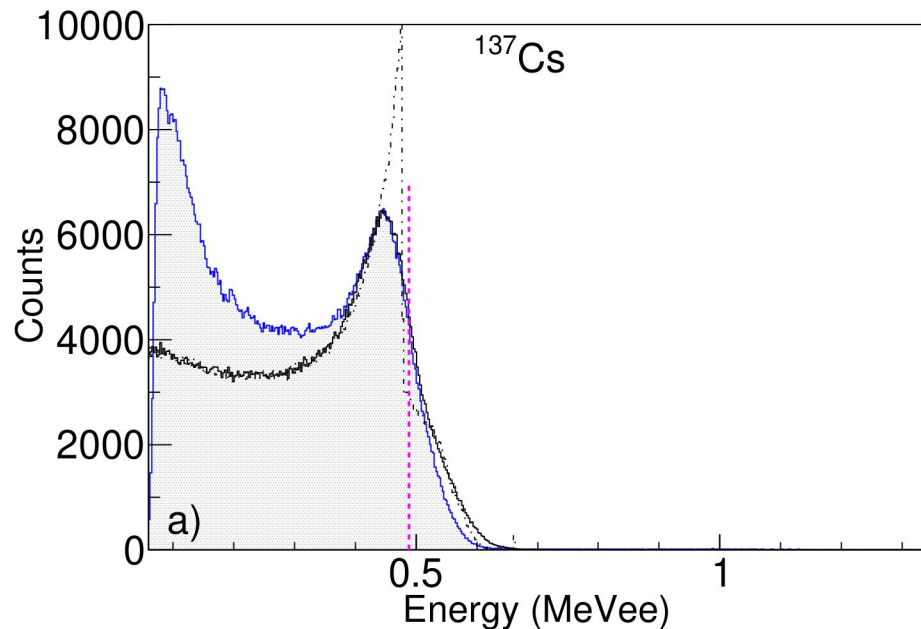
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$$E_{CE} = E_{\gamma} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2E_{\gamma}}{m_e c^2}} \right)$$

$$E(\text{MeVee}) = 0.00066478 \times \text{Channel}(\text{ADC}) - 0.030316$$

$$FWHM(\text{MeVee}) = \sqrt{0.0195 \times E^2(\text{MeVee}) + 0.00272}$$

# Compared with GEANT4 simulation

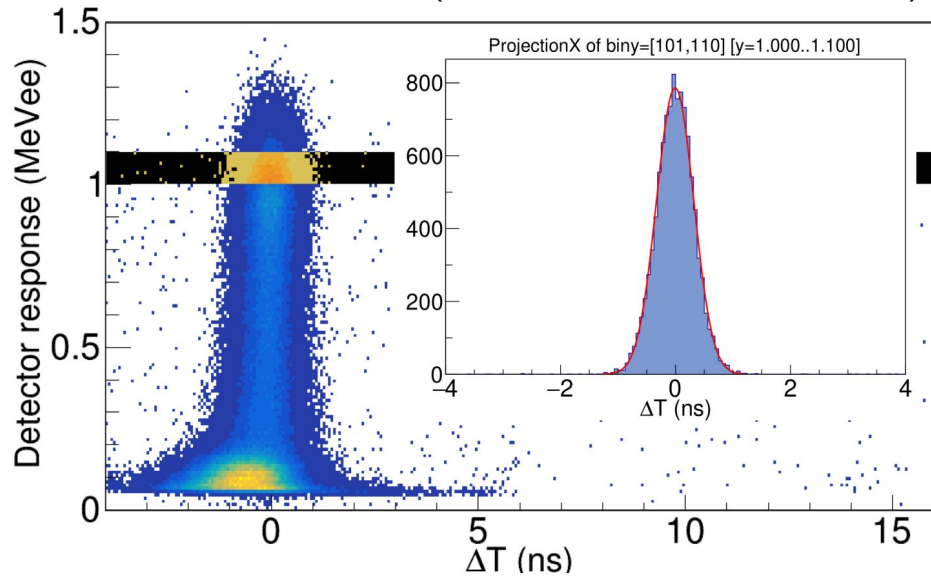


- Measured data
- Geant4 (with resolution)
- Geant4 (w/o resolution)
- Compton Edge position

# Time resolution

$\gamma$ - $\gamma$  coincidence measurement with  $^{60}\text{Co}$

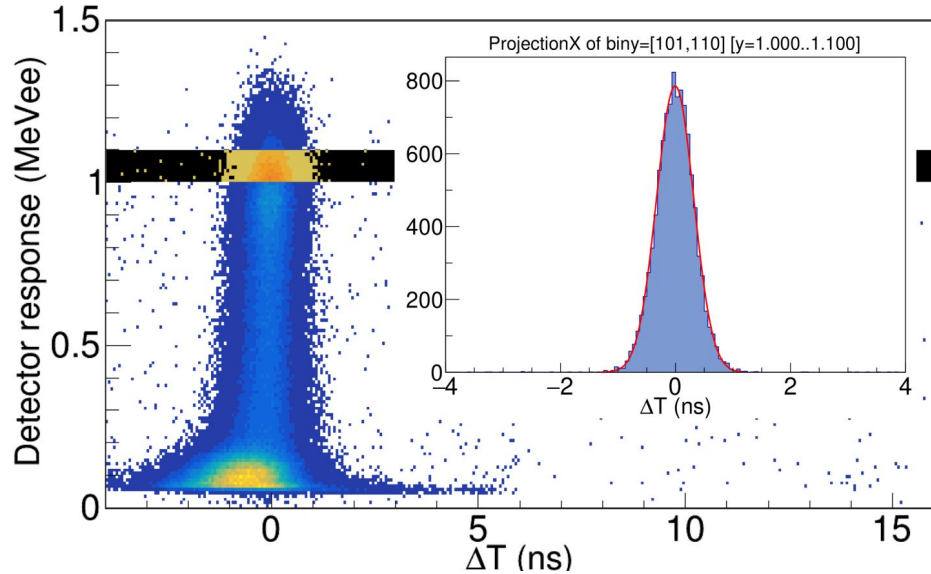
The 2D spectrum of the time difference  
in the two modules (i.e detector 1 and detector 2)



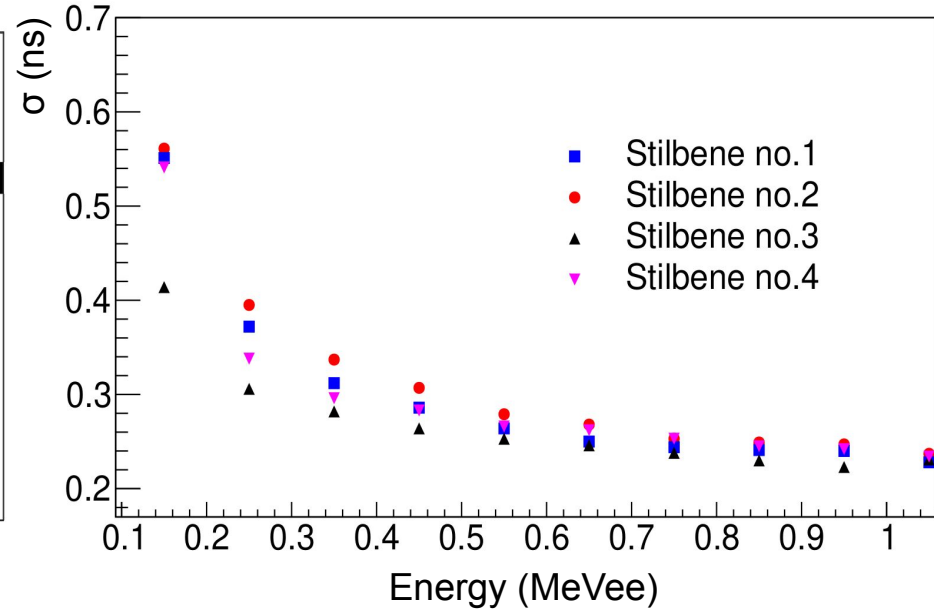
# Time resolution

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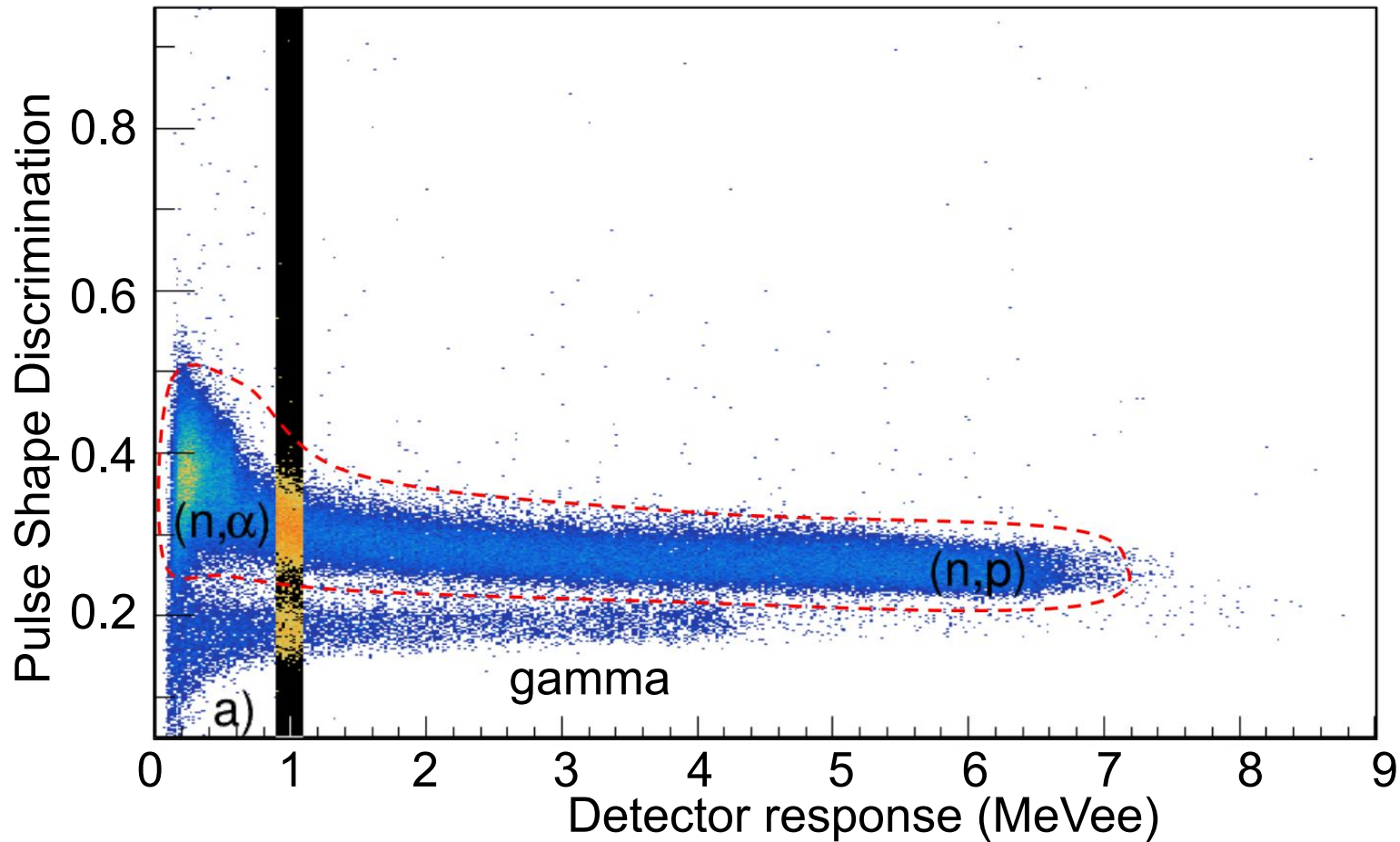
Energy dependence of the time resolution



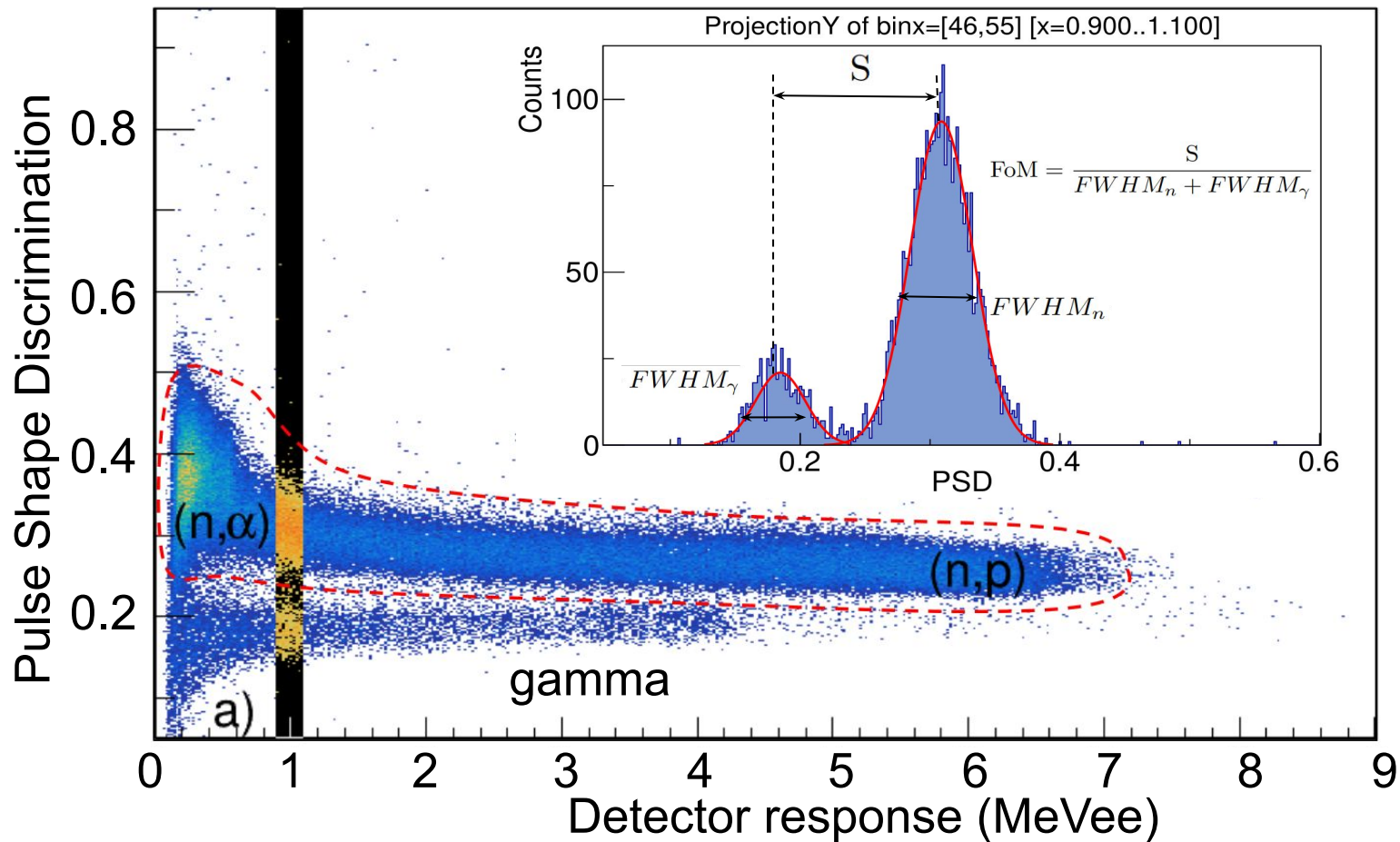
- Different range of the data derives from disparate signal sizes.
- The resolution worsens with decreasing signal amplitude.
- Low-energy events are associated with the registration of rescattered  $\gamma$ -quanta.

## 2. Neutron measurement by means of ING-27 DT neutron generator

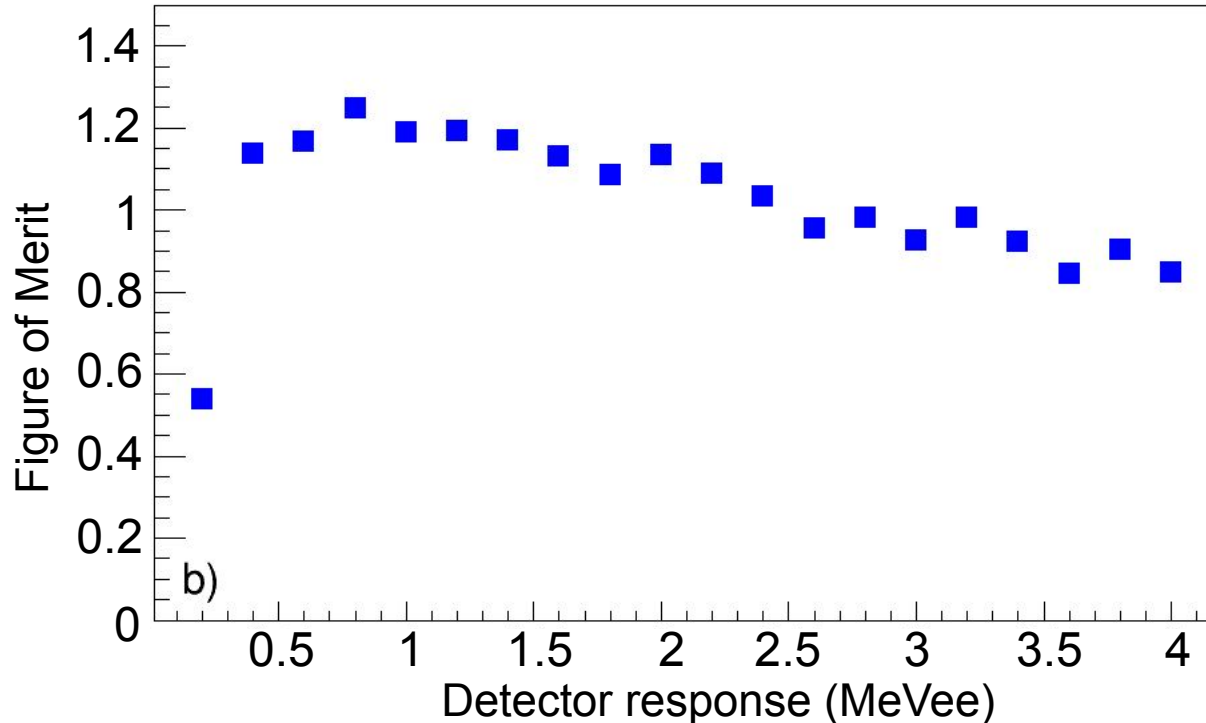
# Neutron-gamma discrimination



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## Figure of Merit (FOM)

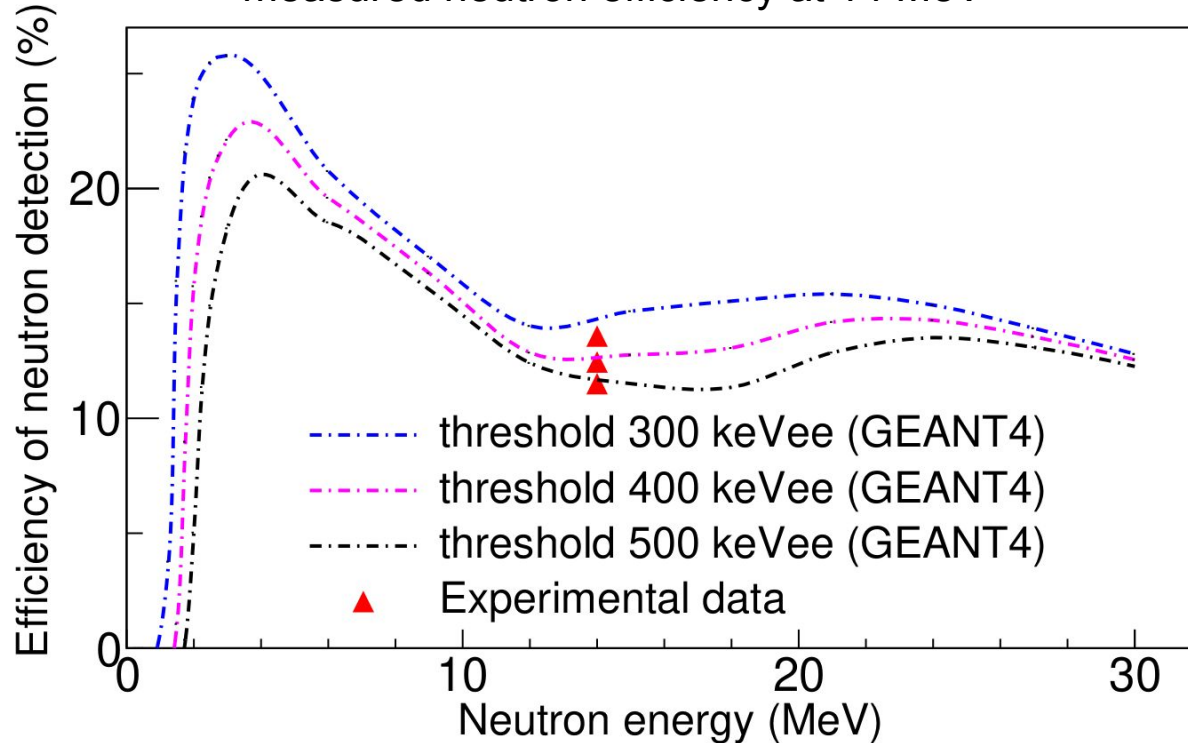


- The FOM factors determine its neutron-gamma discrimination capacity.
- Apparently, the n- $\gamma$  peaks are well separated @ above 0.3 MeVee, which is in accordance with the maximum neutron energy around 1 MeV.



# Neutron registration efficiency

The calculated neutron detection efficiency of stilbene detector at different incident neutron energies 1-30 MeV compared to the measured neutron efficiency at 14 MeV



## Conclusions

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- The 1<sup>st</sup> derivative of measured response combined with Geant4 simulations were to calibrate and extract the detector resolution,
- The energy dependence of the time resolution was obtained for four different detectors in the range of 0.1-1.0 MeVee,
- The neutron-gamma separation and neutron detection efficiency as a function of energy were determined by the use of 14 MeV neutron generator.

Thank you for your attention!

