

# NEBRASKA CENTER For Energy Sciences Research

- Commercial neutron detectors based on heterojunction and homojunction diodes contain conversion layers
- Efficiency decreased by intrinsic geometry and small active regions

## **Creating neutron detectors with increased efficacy**

- Devices with heteroisomeric diodes leverage boron-rich boron carbide semiconductors without a conversion layer
- Improved sensitivity by increasing prevalence of <sup>10</sup>B and film thickness





# **Electronic Transport Properties**



# **Electronic Transport Properties of Boron Carbide**

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## **Neutron Detection**

## **Current generation**

- One photon creates a single charge-hole pair
- One neutron generates more than 10<sup>5</sup> charge-hole pairs
- Detection of single thermal neutron possible
- Electrical signal is generated when <sup>11</sup>B splits into charged helium-4 (alpha particle) and lithium-7



On state refers to conducting diode.

# **U**incoln

### **Temporal evolution**

- PN-junction constitutes resistor and capacitor with characteristic discharging time
- Response / detection time less than 20  $\mu$ s



Arrows indicate neutron detection event.