

エネルギー弁別を利用したX線透過による材質識別

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X線透過撮像やCT撮像にX線光子のエネルギースペクトルを用いる手法で、透過像の形状情報に加えて透過 してきた材質の情報を得ることを可能としている。CTシステムであれば物理的に正確に、透過像システムでは 荒く材質識別が可能である。



フォトンカウンティングX線CT装置





金(Au)と銅(Cu)の識別



複数の金属の原子番号(6~22)識別

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	Sample	C	Mg	AI	Ti	
	Z実測値	6.18	11.7	12.7	21.7	
	Z理論値	6	12	13	22	
2	o Sample Z実測値 Z理論値	C 6.18 6	0 Mg 11.7 12	Al 12.7 13	0 Ti 21.7 22	

食品と模擬爆弾の弁別



材料識別による三次元像の抽出



フォトンカウンティングによるエネルギー弁別の原理



フトウェアなどに渡る基礎研究成果です。ご興味があれば下記までご連絡ください。 その他、下記の大型プロジェクトにおいて連携を考えています。

上記の研究成果は、室温動作CdTe-X線検出器、ラインセンサー、CTシステム、関連ソ

JST学発ベンチャー創成事業:デジタルフォトンカウンティングX線イメージャーの研究 開発・および事業化を進めています。以下連携希望項目です。 ・少数センサーを用いたエネルギースペクトル応用(製品) ・X線エネルギースペクトルイメージング応用

知的クラスター創成事業:テラヘルツ波と融合した非破壊検査装置の研究開発・事業 化を進めています。以下連携希望項目です。 ・CT技術の高精度計測化

・連続処理型CTとその応用

これらの大型プロジェクトは一部共同研究が行われているものもありますので詳しくは ご相談ください。

keyword: X線、材料識別、高コントラスト、低被曝、エネルギースペクトル、フォトンカウンティング



High Energy Resolution CdTe Schottky Diode y-Ray Detectors

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Abstract Schottky diode X/y-ray detectors based on semi-insulating CI-doped CdTe crystals produced by Acrorad Co. Ltd. have been developed and investigated. Both the Schottky and ohmic contacts were formed by deposition of Ni electrodes on the opposite faces of (111) oriented CdTe crystals pre-treated by Ar ion bombardment with different parameters. A record-low value of the reverse leakage current in the fabricated Ni/CdTe/Ni Schottky diodes at high voltages (-5 nA at 300 K for the area of 10 mm² at bias voltage V = 1500 V) was achieved that was caused by the charge transport mechanisms which were interpreted on the basis of known theoretical models. The developed detectors have shown the record high energy resolution in the measurements of the spectra of ¹³⁷Cs and ⁵⁷Co isotopes, (FWHM of 0.42% and 0.49%, respectively). From a comparison of the spectra taken with the detector irradiated from the Schottky contact side and from the opposite side with an ohmic contact, the concentration of uncompensated impurities (defects) in the CdTe crystals has been determined. The obtained value has been found to be close to the optimal one.



(1) It is shown that the *I-V* characteristics and *N*₂-ray detection efficiency of the NI/CoTe/NI schottky diodes based on chiome-oped CoTe crystals with hearly intrinsic conductivity are investigated.
(1) It is shown that the *I-V* characteristics and *N*₂-ray detection efficiency of the NI/CoTe/NI schottky diodes tructure with a record-low reverse leakage current at high bias voltages can be quantitatively described in terms of known physical models: the generation-recombination in the spatial charge region, the processes under conditions of strong electric fields and currents limited by space charge.
(2) The NI/CoTe/NI structures have extremely high energy resolution (FWHM of 0.42% and 0.49% for the lines in the spectra of ¹³⁷Cs and ⁵⁷Co lostopes, respectively) the values of FWHM of the lines in the measured spectra are close to the theoretical limit.
(3) From the ratio of the peak heights in the spectra of a ²⁴¹Am isotope measured under irradiation of the detector from the sides of an ohmic contact and Schottky contact, respectively, the concentration of uncompensated imputities (lectrically active defects). Nu = 10¹² cm⁻³ in the CoTe crystals has been determined.
(4) Calculation of the dependence of the detection efficiency on the concentration of uncompensated imputities in the crystals for ⁵⁷Co and ¹³⁷Cs isotopes has been done. The maxima on the *η*(*N*) curves at *N* ranging from 2x10¹¹ cm⁻³ are observed. The value of *N* = 10¹² cm⁻³ in the CdTe crystals produced by Acrorad Co. Ltd. is close to the optimum value.

The studies were conducted during the implementation of the Collaborative Project COCAE (SEC-218000) of the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Commission



IEEE NUCLEAR SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM & MEDICAL IMAGING CONFERENCE 21ST SYMPOSIUM ON ROOM-TEMPERATURE

SEMICONDUCTOR X-RAY AND GAMMA-RAY DETECTORS



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Details of applied irradiation

Non-irradiated

CdTe crystal

 50 mJ/cm^2

75.8 mJ/cm²

Experimental procedure

Chemical etching

hotoluminescence of CdTe(111) Single Cryst als after Laser Irradiation Research Institute of Electronics, Graduate School of Science and Shizuoka University 3-5-1 Johoku Hamamatsu 432-8011, Japan

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Low temperature photoluminescence (PL) of high-resistivity detector-grade Cl-compensated CdTe semiconductor crystals subjected to irradiation with nanosecond ($\pi = 7$ ns) laser pulses of the second harmonic ($\lambda = 532$ nm) of a YAG:Nd laser is studied. Irradiation of CdTe crystals (A = 352 min) of a FAG-Nd laser is studied, indiation of Celle Crystals within the certain range of laser pulse energy densities results in a relative decrease in the emission intensity in both the deep energy level and edge regions and an increase in the exciton band intensity in the PL spectra. The evolution of the PL spectra depending on laser energy density, excitation level and temperature under excitation are analyzed. Laser-stimulated transformation of the point defect structure of the Cafe surface region and mechanisms of laser-induced defect formation are discussed. The optimal regimes of laser processing have been obtained which result in the minimum ratio of the defect and exciton bands that is an evidence of an increase in the structural perfection of the irradiated crystals..

Results: PL spectra at 80 K



Fig. 2. PL spectra of the CdTe(111) crystals measured from the Te-terminated side at excitation power density $J_{ex} = 4.5 \text{ W/cm}^2$ for etched sample (1) and for samples treated by laser pulses of energy densities: $J_1 = 34.2 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$ (2), $J_2 = 34.2 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$ (2), $J_3 = 34.2 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$ (2), $J_4 = 34.2 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$ (3), $J_4 = 34.2 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$ (= 62.6 mJ/cm² (3), J₃ = 117.6 mJ/cm² (4) and J₄ = 258 mJ/cm² (5) (a). The same spectra normalized by the intensity of the PL band at 1.57 eV (b).





Fig. 4. PL spectra of the CdTe(111) crystals measured from the Te-terminated side at excitation energy $J_{ax} = 150$ mcW for non-irradiated sample (0) and for samples treated by laser pulses of energy densities: $J_1 = 50$ mJ/cm², $J_2 = 75.8$ mJ/cm², $J_3 = 101.7$ mJ/cm² and $J_4 = 146.6$ mJ/cm². The spectra are normalized by the intensity of the intrinsic PL band at 1.59 eV (a). The relative intensity of the bands in different densities (b).

The PL spectra of all investigated CdTe samples can be divided into three regions: (I) the deep level emission region (1.390-1.510 eV), (II) the edge emission region (1.510-1.580 eV), and (III) the exciton emission region (1.580-1604 eV). These regions are generally associated with defect bands (I), shallow donor-acceptor pair transitions and LO-phonon replicat of the exciton lines (II), and exciton recombination (III), respectively.

The relative redistribution of the band intensities in three regions of the PL spectra, particularly a decrease in the intensity in the deep level and edge regions and increase exciton bands for CdTe crystals subjected to laser treatment with nanosecond pulses of energy density $J \sim 50-100$ mJ, cm² (Fig. 4) has demonstrated the possibilities of modification of the surface state and improvement of the point defect structure in the surface region of CdTe





CdTe

C-FT-(111)

Fig. 3. PL spectra of the CdTe(111) crystals at excitation power density $I_{\text{ex}} = 200 \text{ mcW}$ for sample treated by laser pulse of energy density $J = 101.7 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$ in dependence of the temperature (a). The spectra are normalized by the intensity of the PL band at 1.59 eV (b).





Fig. 5. PL spectra of the CdTe(111) crystal, samples treat cm² (a). The same are spectra normalized at 1.59 eV (b). treated by laser pulse of energy density $J_2 = 75.8 \text{ mJ}/$

The evolution of PL spectra of CdTe(111) crystals subjected to irradiation with nanosecond laser pulses are attributed to transformation of point defect structure of the surface region of the samples. The relative redistribution of the band intensities in three regions of the PL spectra, particularly a decrease in the intensity in the deep level and edge regions and increase exciton band intensity after laser irradiation with the certain energy densities has demonstrated the possibilities to modify the surface state and increase the structural perfection of the surface region of CdTe. Employing radiation of the second harmonic of a YAG:Nd laser with wavelength longer compared with that of excimer KrF laser radiation used before has allowed us to modify and study thicker surface layer of CdTe the material. On the base of the analysis of the PL spectra obtained at different laser pulse energy densities, excitation levels and temperatures, the optimal regimes of laser processing of CdTe crystals have been developed.

PL spectra at 5 K – dependence of excitation energy

高ダイナミックレンジフォトンカウンティングX線イメージャー

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CdTeフォトンカウンティング検出器による高コントラストK-Edge CT 静岡大学電子工学研究所 情報学研究科 安次富寛一、中川央也、真田拓人、 三村秀典、青木徹





低被ばく放射線計測技術に関する研究

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フォトンカウンティング技術はガンマ線などの放射線計測では古くから用いられている方法である。X 線領域ではX 線フォトンのエネルギーと数を検出でき、検出素子や回路などのノイズ 成分がエネルギー軸方向へ変換され、カウント数方向(強度軸方向)はノイズレスとなる。また、低線量領域ではフォトンの時間揺らぎが問題となるがCT撮像を用いることで原理的に揺ら ぎを平均化できる。積算型(従来型計測法)のCdTe 検出器と、フォトンカウンティング型のCdTe 検出器を用いて、線量を低下したときの影響の違いについて主に考察する。

