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ABSTRACT

The light emitted when deuterium (D₂) and neon gas are bombarded with the beta particles from a tritium (T₂) source (~ 2 mCi) has been studied using tritium absorbed in a titanium backing. When an RCA 8575 phototube was used as a detector, the light from the neon produced about 30 times as much anode current as the light from the D₂. Filters were used to determine that most of the light from D₂ has wavelengths < 4000 Å, while most of the light from neon has wavelengths > 4000 Å. The phototube anode current increased by a factor of 20 when the window interior of a D₂-filled vessel was coated with a wavelength shifter, sodium salicylate. Pressure effects on the light emitted were also studied up to 150 psig, and it was determined that the light intensity does not decrease as fast as 1/pressure for either D₂ or neon. Visual observations were made with the unaided eye, an RCA 8606 image intensifier (gain ~ 10⁶), and a far ultraviolet-sensitive image converter (gain ~ 30); photographs were obtained where possible using Polaroid 3000-speed film.

I. INTRODUCTION

Knowledge of the method in which deuterium (D₂) and tritium (T₂) gases mix is of obvious importance to the technology of fusion of these materials. Presently no mixing experiments are being performed using D₂ and T₂ gas because of the difficulty in handling T₂. However, holographic techniques¹ are being used to study dynamic density variations of such gases as helium injected into nitrogen, and laser Raman spectroscopy techniques² are being used to measure concentrations of these gases at a given point and time. The former method is not accurate enough to be used in studying the mixing of D₂ and T₂, while the latter method is too time consuming to allow a complete study of the mixing using different pressures and nozzle sizes.

An alternative method for studying T₂-D₂ mixing is to observe the spatial and time-resolved light emission from the gas induced by the tritium beta rays. Tritium has several unique properties that make it suitable to be used for this process. The beta particles are of such low energy (~ 18 keV maximum energy with an average energy of 5.6 keV) that the average range³ in D₂ is < 3.0 mm at one atm pressure. At higher pressures the energy deposition is even more localized, and light emission from a point is an excellent indication of the T₂ at that point. Tritium has a half-life of 12.4 years; thus, 1 cm³ at STP is equivalent to 2.6 Ci (~ 9.5 x 10¹⁰ disintegrations/sec).

In addition to studying the mixing of D₂ and T₂, the total light emission induced by T₂ beta rays can be used to indicate the presence of T₂ in D₂. Since the handling of gaseous T₂ presents tremendous safety problems, it was decided that a study of the feasibility of this method could be made using a thin layer of T₂ absorbed in titanium.

II. TOTAL LIGHT OUTPUT MEASUREMENTS

A. General

A source containing T₂ absorbed in a thin layer of titanium on a 1.5-in. diam stainless steel disk was obtained from the Health Division. The total T₂ content of the source was ~ 2 Cl. However, the
effective beta-ray emission strength from the surface corresponded to a strength of \( \sim 2 \) mCi. This estimate of the strength was based on a measurement by Battleson of the current produced by the source in a sensitive ionization chamber. The source was observed in a darkroom, and after allowing \( \sim 20 \) min for the eyes to become dark-adapted, the source could be seen faintly when viewed in air.

An RCA 8575 photomultiplier tube with a peak response at 3850 Å was then placed against the bell jar and the entire assembly was covered with black cloth. The anode current of the photocube was measured with a Keithley 602 electrometer. When the bell jar was filled with neon, the anode current was approximately 30 times the current observed when the bell jar was filled with \( \text{D}_2 \).

In order to make more quantitative measurements and to study the effect of pressure on the light emitted, a pressure vessel shown in Fig. 1 was constructed. The vessel was pressure tested to 300 psi and was considered safe for operation up to 150 psi. Figure 2 shows a photograph of the gas-filling system. The \( \text{T}_2 \) source was mounted on a holder which could be rotated from the outside of the vessel.

The RCA 8575 photocube was placed against the Lucite window and measurements were made of the anode current vs the pressure for \( \text{D}_2 \) and neon. Before each filling, the vessel was evacuated to \( \sim 50 \mu \) pressure. Plots of the anode current vs pressure are shown for both gases in Fig. 3, along with a plot of 1/pressure normalized to the neon output at one atm. The anode output from the \( \text{D}_2 \) gas has been multiplied by 30, and the resulting curve is nearly identical to the neon curve. This factor of 30 difference implies only that more of the light from neon is in the spectral region to which the photomultiplier is sensitive. Figure 4 shows a plot of the relative efficiency of the RCA 8575 photocube as a function of wavelength.

### B. Spectral Distribution

Kodak gelatin filters numbers 2B, 4, and 16 were used, along with the Lucite and quartz windows, to determine the spectral distribution of the radiation emitted by the two gases. Transmission vs wavelength is plotted in Fig. 5 for these filters, as well as for the Lucite and quartz windows. Table I gives the relative current readings for the neon and \( \text{D}_2 \) gases using the various filters and windows. As indicated by this table, the major portion of the light from the \( \text{D}_2 \) is below 4000 Å, while approximately half of the light from neon has wavelengths \( > 4000 \) Å. There was no apparent change in the spectral distribution with pressure for either \( \text{D}_2 \) or neon.
When $D_2$ at atmospheric pressure was seeded by 8 to 10% neon by volume, the anode current of the photomultiplier increased by 25 to 30%. When neon at atmospheric pressure was seeded with 8 to 10% $D_2$ by volume, the anode current decreased by 30 to 35%. It thus appears that $D_2$ is a very effective quencher for neon, but that no appreciable gain (factor of 2 to 10) in light intensity can be obtained by seeding the $D_2$ with neon.

If a substantial number of photons from $D_2$ had wavelengths < 4000 Å, then a wavelength shifter coated on the inside of the Lucite window should result in a marked increase in the anode current of the photomultiplier. Sodium salicylate has an efficiency of ~ 65% for converting light with wavelengths from 300 to 3400 Å into light peaked at 4200 Å with a half-width.
of ~ 350 Å (see Ref. 7, p 214). When the inside of the Lucite window was coated with a thin layer of sodium salicylate, the anode current increased by a factor of ~ 20. The anode current decreased with pressure in approximately the same manner as before.

III. SPATIAL RESOLUTION EXPERIMENTS

A. General

From the measurements described previously it is apparent that most of the light from D$_2$ is in the ultraviolet (uv). At pressures less than ~ 1/3 atm, various experiments$^{7-9}$ show that H$_2$ emits a continuous spectrum between 1600 and 4000 Å with a broad peak around 2300 Å. Other experiments$^{7,10-12}$ at low pressure also show that H$_2$ emits a line spectrum between 1100 and 1600 Å. The continuous spectrum is due to $^3\Sigma^+ \rightarrow ^3\Pi$ transitions where $^3\Sigma^+$ is an unbound state that dissociates into two ground state hydrogen atoms. The line spectrum around 1600 Å is due to $^1\Pi_u \rightarrow ^1\Sigma_u$ transitions (Lyman band), while the line spectra around 1200 Å is due to $^1\Pi_u \rightarrow ^3\Sigma_u$ transitions (Werner band). (Lasing transitions have been observed in the Lyman band$^{10,11}$ and more recently in the Werner band$^{12,13}$ and are the most energetic lasing lines definitely observed.)

Measurements by Berlman et al.$^8$ indicate that flash tubes filled with D$_2$ emit ~ 65% more photons than H$_2$-filled tubes in the spectral region from 1800-3500 Å. This is due partially to the higher density of vibrational levels within a given electronic state for D$_2$. This higher density of states gives rise to a larger total excitation cross section, as well as a more rapid radiative decay because of larger Franck-Condon factors.

Experiments on mercury vapor discharge lamps up to 285 atm indicate that the line character is replaced by a continuum as the pressure is increased.$^{14}$

B. Apparatus and Procedure

Polaroid 3000-speed film and an oscilloscope camera with an f/1.8 lens were used to photograph the light from the tritium beta rays. Initial photographs were obtained using a Lucite window in the pressure vessel. Figure 6 shows a photograph of a front view of the source in one atm of neon obtained using a Polaroid scope camera with an f/1.8 lens and 3000-speed film. The exposure time was 15 min (see text).

![Fig. 6. A front view of the tritium source in one atm of neon obtained using a Polaroid scope camera with an f/1.8 lens and 3000-speed film. The exposure time was 15 min (see text).](image-url)
Fig. 7. An edge view of the tritium source in one atm of neon obtained during a 1/30-sec exposure. A 2-1/2-in.-diam f/0.85 lens and an RCA 8606 image intensifier were used in conjunction with a Polaroid scope camera and 3000-speed film to obtain this photograph.

Fig. 8. An edge view of the tritium source in one atm of deuterium obtained during a 10-sec exposure. A 2-1/2-in.-diam f/0.85 lens and an RCA 8606 image intensifier were used in conjunction with a Polaroid scope camera and 3000-speed film to obtain this photograph. Notice the spots due to the large dark current and the range of the beta rays compared with those in Fig. 7.

differences to be noted are the greatly increased noise for the 10-sec exposure and the increased range of the beta rays in D₂. The difference in exposure times by a factor of 300 is partially due to the fact that the intensifier will not transmit below 3900 Å.

In order to see what light could be observed from D₂ in the uv, an EMR image converter tube with a photon gain of ~30 was obtained. This tube had a curved faceplate of lithium fluoride (transmission to 1040 Å) and a cesium iodide photocathode with a peak quantum efficiency of 29% at 1219 Å decreasing to 0.6% by 1800 Å. In order to focus light at these wavelengths a Cassegrain-type reflecting lens (~4-cm diam) was designed using spherical surfaces and the construction was carried out by group M-5. The aluminum surfaces of the mirrors were coated with MgF₂ as described by Hutcheson et al. in order to reflect ~85% of the light down to 1200 Å. An intense mercury uv source was used to aid in focusing the light onto the EMR tube. Figure 9 shows a photograph of the mirrors and supports used in the lens, and Fig. 10 shows the entire lens system with the EMR tube mounted on the end. The complete system out to the EMR tube was evacuated and filled with D₂. A 14-h exposure resulted in no visible photograph. It appears that the integrated intensity of the light in the 1200 to 1800 Å region of the spectrum is not very large. However, the solid angle of this lens is ~10% of that of the f/0.85 lens and the response of the EMR tube cuts off rather sharply. The EMR tube was removed and replaced with a quartz window, and the RCA 8606 was placed at the focus of the lens. As expected, a poorer picture resulted than obtained previously with the source in D₂ because of the decrease in solid angle.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

From these measurements it appears that most of the photons from D₂ bombarded with T₂ beta rays are between 1600 and 4000 Å. Special optics are needed in this spectral region, but because of solid-angle and field-of-view problems in the reflecting optics, a dichromatic doublet of fused silica and either sapphire, lithium fluoride, or MgF₂ would probably be more useful.
required to produce an ion pair; therefore, each cm$^3$ of T$_2$ at STP produces an average of $1.7 \times 10^{13}$ ion pairs/sec. If one assumes that one photon results from each ion pair produced, then $1.7 \times 10^{13}$ photons/sec will be produced from each cm$^3$ of T$_2$. For a lens system accepting 0.1% of the total light (1-in.-diam lens 8 in. away) with no reduction in size and with a 50% transmission, $8.5 \times 10^9$ photons/sec would be focused onto 1 cm$^2$. For an image tube with a photon gain of only $10^3$ and for 5500 Å ($\sim 2.3$ eV) output light, the output would be 31 ergs/cm$^2$/sec. If film with a sensitivity similar to that of Polaroid 3000-speed ($5 \times 10^{-3}$ erg/cm$^2$ to produce a reflection density of 0.5 in the print) were used, then exposure times of $\sim 1/6$ msec could be used.

Dilute concentrations of T$_2$ (< 1%) could be observed using msec framing rates if image intensifiers with gains of $10^5$ were used.

The above discussion assumes that the film was placed against the output fiber optics of the image tube. If an additional lens were used to focus the output of the intensifier onto the film, the light intensity would be reduced by a factor of 10 to 100. The above discussion also assumes 1 photon per ion pair. The results of the phototube measurements indicate that in the region above 2800 Å, there are 12 to 120 photons emitted per disintegration, or 0.07 to 0.7 photons emitted per ion pair. However, in view of the measurements with sodium salicylate, a more reasonable estimate of the number of photons per ion pair with wavelengths $> 1600$ Å is between one and ten.

For gaseous tritium each beta decay would result in a $^3$He$^+$ ion recoiling with $\sim 3$ eV. Additional photons would result from the recombination of this ion that would probably not be observed when using T$_2$ absorbed in titanium. In a discharge tube at a pressure of 600 torr, helium emits a continuous spectrum between 1600 and 4000 Å (see Ref. 7, p 103). Contributions from this effect may be observed by Battleson of Sandia, Livermore when he performs some of his planned experiments using gaseous T$_2$ in a chamber with a sapphire window.
REFERENCES


