GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA E INNOVACIÓN

IEM CSIC CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS

Scintillation detectors and phoswich detectors

The objective of this laboratory is for the student to have hands-on experience on the assembly of scintillation detectors, coupling the scintillating crystal to a photomultiplier tube. This experience also includes the mounting of a proper electronic chain to obtain a good measurement of different sources using a scintillator. The response of different scintillators to standard gamma sources will also be evaluated and the results will be discussed.

Introduction

Scintillators are materials that emits light when ionizing radiation passes through them. When we talk about a scintillation detector, we refer to a scintillating material coupled to a light sensor, as a photomultiplier tube (PMT) or a photodiode, as it is shown in Fig. 1. The working principle of a PMT is the photoelectric effect, where the light coming from the scintillator removes electrons from the photocathode of the PMT (known as photoelectrons); the next step in the PMT includes a multiplication of the number of electrons through the dynodes, and so, generating an electric current. Let's remember that each dynode is an amplifier stage of the signal.

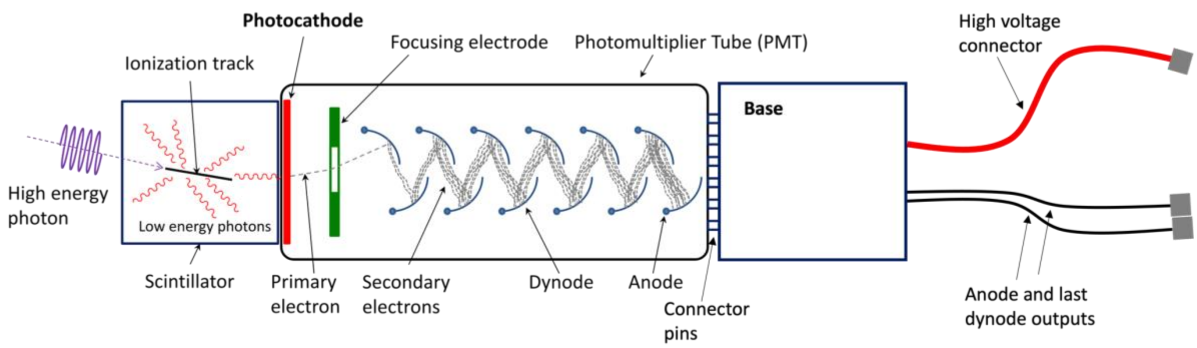

Figure 1. Scheme of a scintillator coupled to a PMT.

There are several different sensors available for scintillator materials: photomultiplier tubes (PMT), photodiodes (PD), large area photodiodes (LAPD) and silicon photomultipliers (SiPM). Here we will use PMTs.

Fig. 2 displays a phoswich detector, which is a combination of scintillators with different pulse shape characteristics that optically coupled to each other and to a common PMT (or PMTs). As each scintillating crystal emits light at different frequency, with different light efficiency and their response time is different, pulse shape analysis distinguishes the signals between the two scintillators, identifying in which scintillator the event occurred. The phoswich detector we have in our laboratory is made of LaBr3(Ce) (Brillance380) and of LaCl3(Ce) (Brillance350). Another important characteristic of our scintillators is that they are hygroscopic, so they have to be encapsulated.

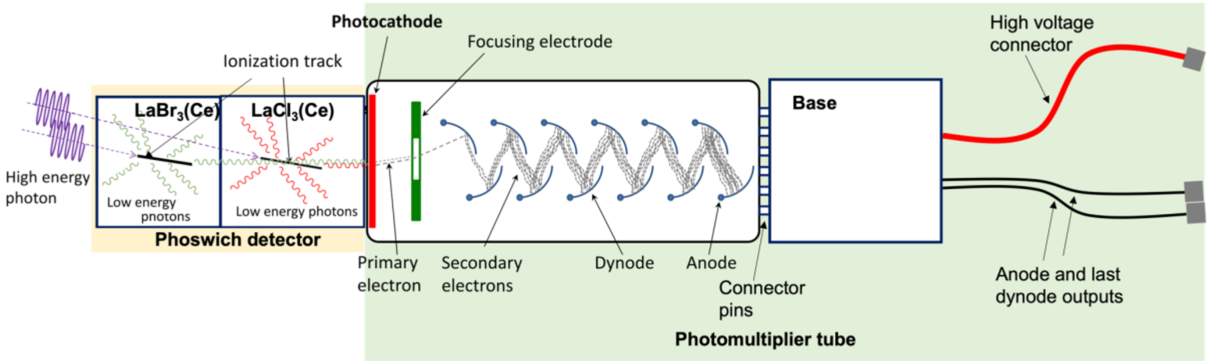

Figure 2. Scheme of the phoswich detector available in our laboratory.

Today, students will work with different scintillators that display different characteristics. Fig. 3 displays the relative resolution of different detectors at 662 keV. LYSO detectors have a relative resolution close to 8%, while LaBr3(Ce) and LaCl3(Ce) have better relative resolution.

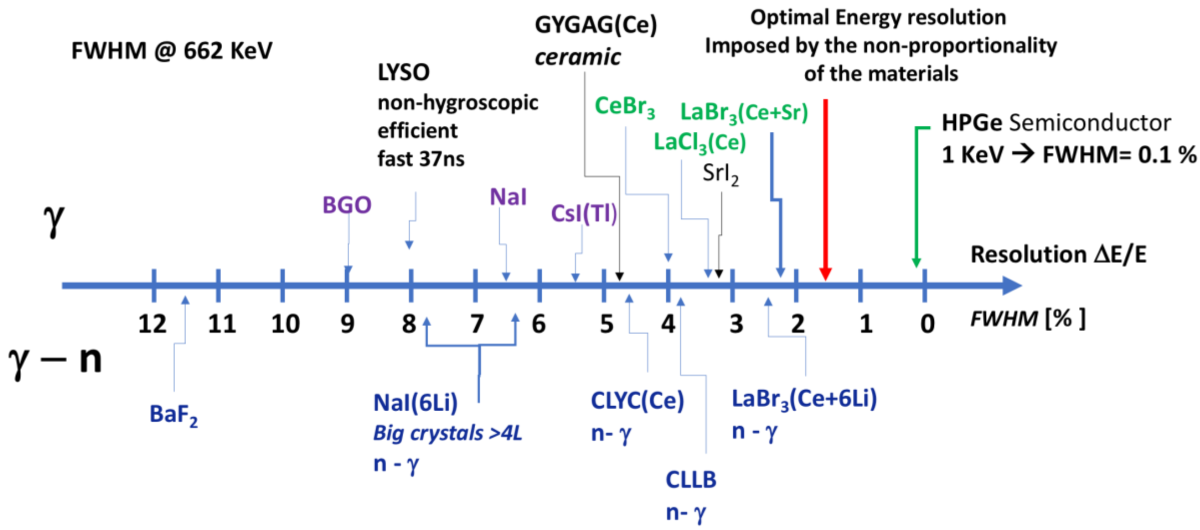

Figure 3. Relative resolution (%) of the scintillators to be used.

Objectives

To introduce scintillation detectors to the students, so that they distinguish between detectors with different characteristics, and assemble the scintillators to obtain a proper measurement. For this, students have $LaBr_3$(Ce), $LaCl_3$(Ce), and $Lu^{1.8}Y^{.2}SiO^{5}$:Ce (LYSO Prelude) detectors.

To study the detector's signals along the electronic chain, discovering the utility of the different modules we need to measure a source spectrum. The students are provided with an oscilloscope and several standard gamma sources, so that they can analyze the response of each detector in each step of the electronic chain, and finally in the spectrum.

To analyze the response of a phoswich detector (CEPA), which is composed by several crystals of 7 cm of $LaBr_3$ coupled to 8 cm crystals of $LaCl_3$, by varying the position of the radioactive source, so that the students optimize the response on each crystal.

Materials

1. Scintillating crystals
   - 1.a. LYSO Prelude
   - 1.b. Phoswich detector CEPA
   - 1.c. $LaCl_3$(Ce) Brillance350
2. Optical coupling and spatula
3. Photomultiplier tube
4. Base of the PMT
5. Dark insulation tape
6. Scissors
7. Preamplifier
8. High voltage supply
9. Amplifier
10. Discriminator
11. Gate generator
12. Multichannel analyzer (MCA)
13. Oscilloscope
14. Standard radioactive gamma sources
15. Gloves
16. Alcohol
17. Tissues

Figure 4. Scintillators and materials needed for this experiment.

Procedure

1. With the help of datasheets, manuals, and bibliographic data, determine the main characteristics of the detectors and the electronic modules that will be used.
2. The first experience will be mounting the scintillators. Specifically, you are asked to couple each scintillator crystal to a PMT carefully using the optical coupling. Consequently, you need to guarantee the optical insulation of the detector using the dark tape, in this way, we need to assure that the light from the environment will not pass and generate noise in our measurements.
3. With the scheme shown in Fig. 5, mount the electronic chain for a scintillation detector, in each step of the electronic chain, observe the signal shape in the oscilloscope and discuss the signal characteristics.

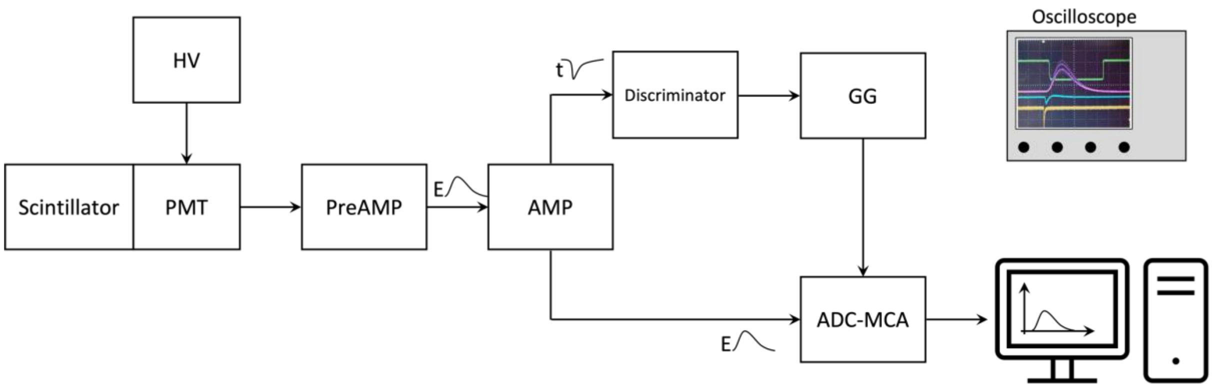

Figure 5. Electronic chain to be used for the signal analysis.

4. With the multichannel analyzer visualize the spectrum for a standard gamma source for each of the scintillating materials.
   a. ^{137}Cs
   b. ^{22}Na
   c. ^{133}Ba

   How many peaks are observed in the spectrum? Explain and compare the results for each of the crystals.

5. Repeat step 4 for the phoswich detector CEPA, vary the position of the source and compare the results you see.

Reports

All reports must be sent to: master.nuclear@iem.cfmac.csic.es
For questions you can write to me: amanda.nerio@csic.es

References

1. F. Knoll: “Radiation detection and measurement”.
2. http://www.hamamatsu.com
3. http://www.detectors.saint-gobain.com/MaterialsGasTubes.aspx
4. http://www.iem.csic.es/departamentos/nuclear/fnexp/r3b/r3bindex.html