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A very thin MRPC developed for TOF-PET

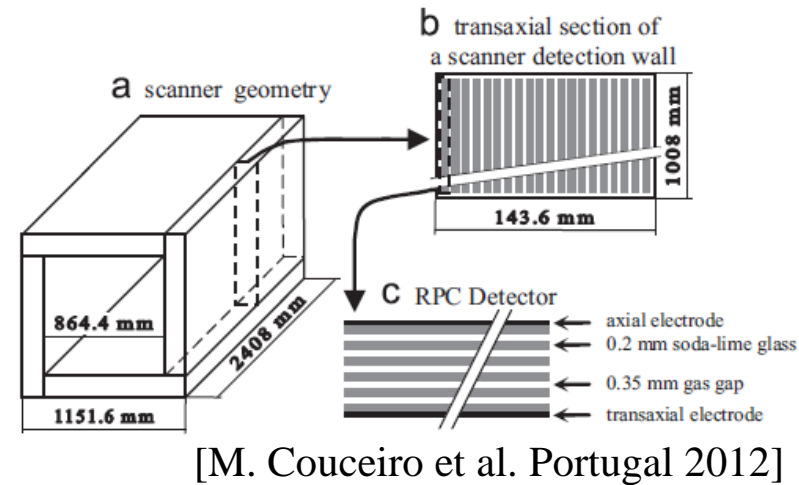
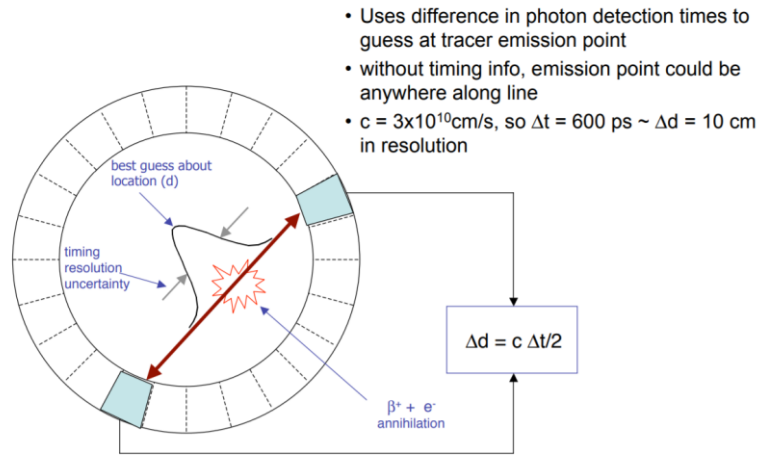
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2023-9-27



Research background



■ Traditional TOF-PET

Scintillator detector + PMT

- Time resolution is not high $> 50 \text{ ps}$
- Thickness of the scintillator $> 3 \text{ cm}$
- Low reception, information is wasted
- ➔ Long detection time, poor accuracy

■ MRPC TOF-PET

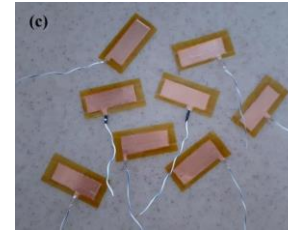
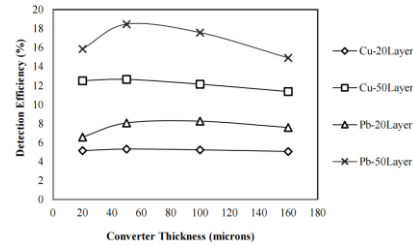
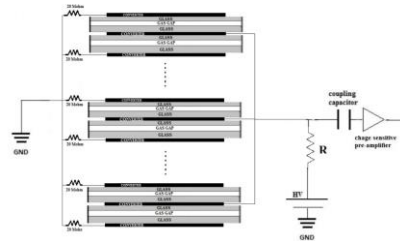
Advantages

- Excellent time resolution $< 20 \text{ ps}$
- Ultrathin sensitive zone $\sim 100 \mu \text{ m}$
- Large area \rightarrow whole body PET
- ➔ Make up for the low efficiency for γ



Others' work

20 gas gaps double-stack MRPC with Multi-layer Copper Converters



[S. Razaghi et al. 2021]

Monte Carlo simulation study of RPC-based 0.511MeV photon detector

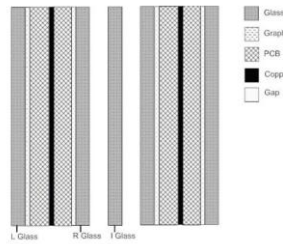
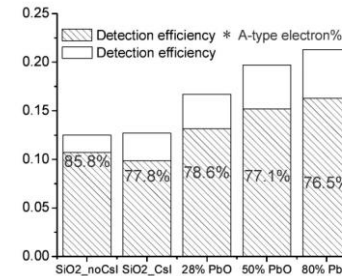
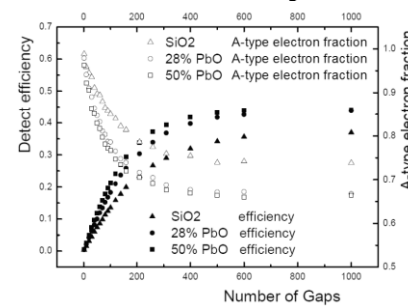
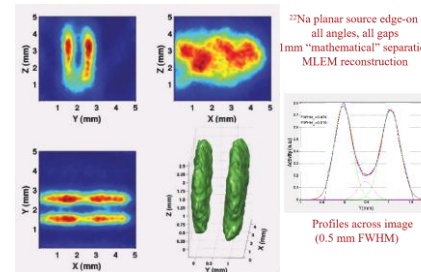
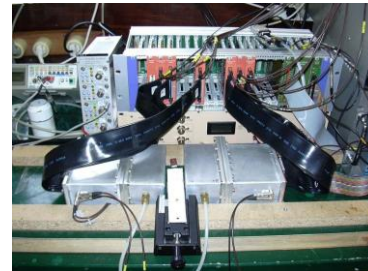
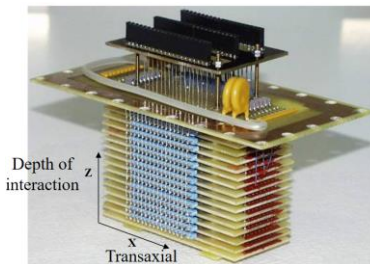


Figure 1. Detector structure of the RPC-based PET unit.



[W. Zhou et al. 2014]

RPC-PET for small animals



[Paulo Martins et al. 2014]

Improve the detection efficiency by increasing the number of converters and gas gaps

→ low time resolution, poor positioning accuracy, high cost for too many electronic channels



Our research route

★ **Develop a 4-stack 32-gap MRPC prototype with 128 μm gas gap**

Time resolution for cosmic rays $< 20 \text{ ps}$; for gamma $< 58 \text{ ps}$

★ **Make a thin 8-gap MRPC prototype with 128 μm gas gap**

Sensitive area thickness $< 5 \text{ mm}$

Time resolution for cosmic rays $< 39 \text{ ps}$; for gamma $< 50 \text{ ps}$

★ **Build a TOF PET system**

Place three 8-gap MRPCs on each side of ^{22}Na for positioning

The electronics of each MRPC are read out separately

Positioning accuracy $< 3 \text{ mm}$

★ **Create a high efficiency, high time resolution RPC prototype**

Sensitive area thickness $< 3 \text{ mm}$

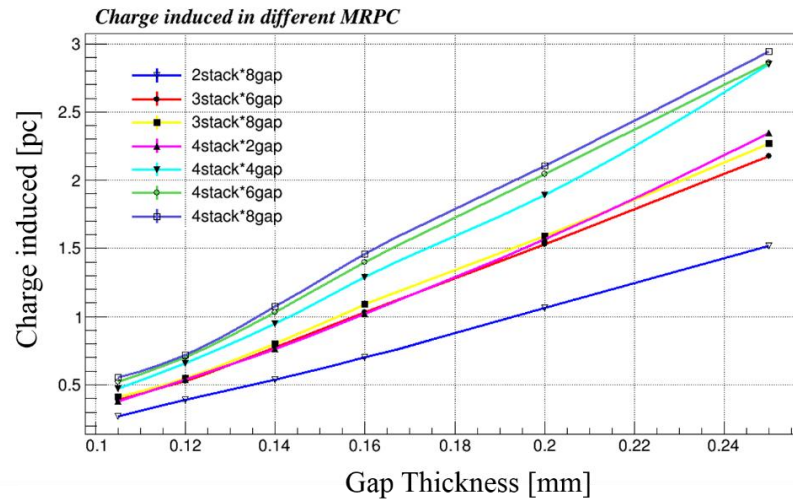
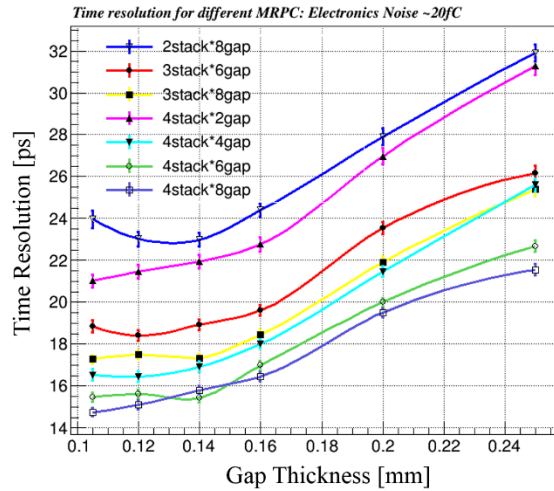
Time resolution $< 20 \text{ ps}$

Detection efficiency $> 7\%$

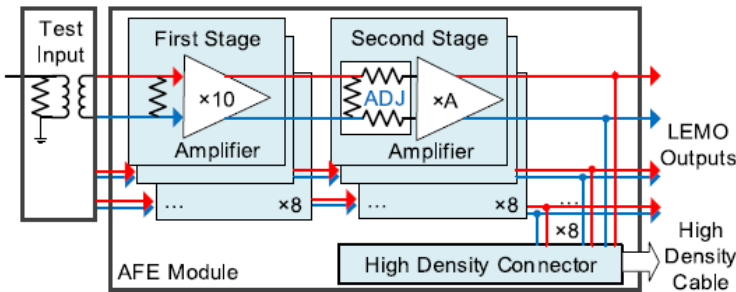
Energy resolution $< 20\%$



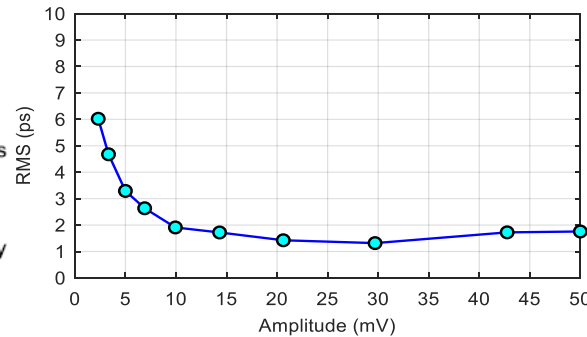
Our studies



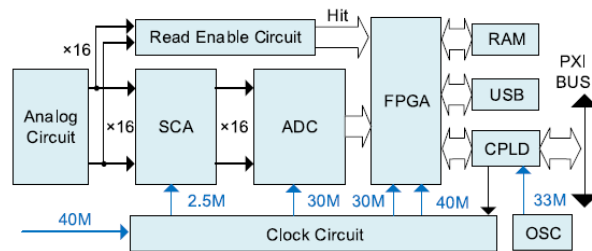
- Gas thickness $< 160 \mu\text{m}$, numbers of chamber > 3 , numbers of gas gap in each chamber $> 4 \rightarrow 20 \text{ ps}$
- The thinner the gas gap thickness or the more the number of gas gaps, can't significantly improve the time precision.
- Optimize MRPC ~ Gas thickness $104 \mu\text{m} \rightarrow 128 \mu\text{m}$



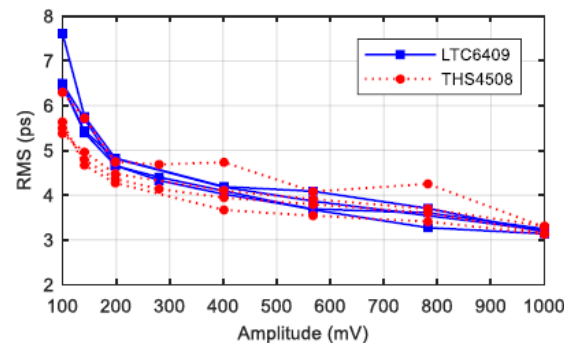
Front-end electronics module



- Gain is 26 dB ~ 40 dB
- Bandwidth is 1.4 GHz
- Time jitter $< 4 \text{ ps}$



Waveform digitization module

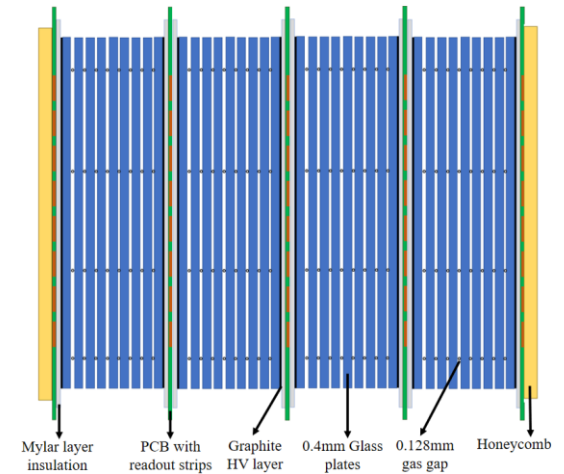
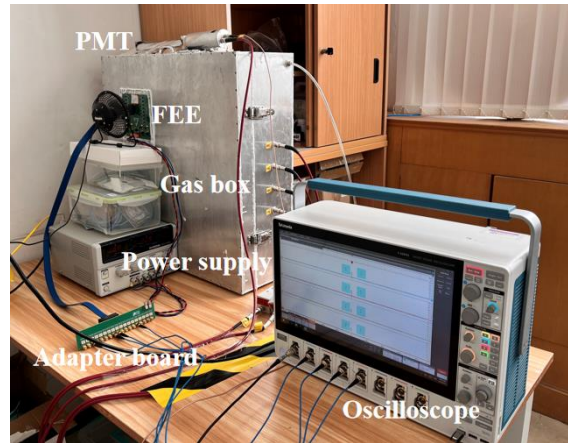
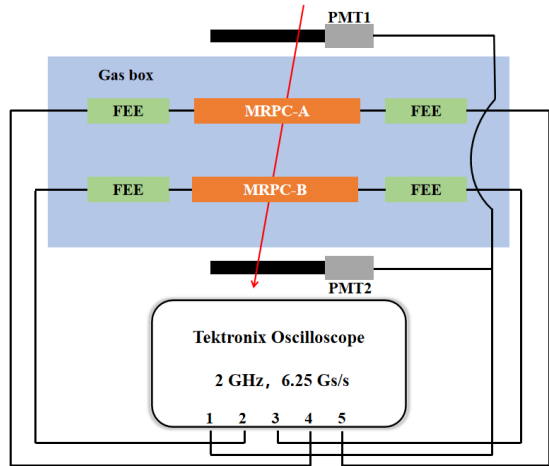


- Switched Capacitor Array ~1024 sampling capacitors
- Maximum sampling frequency ~ 5.12 GHz
- noise ~ 0.5 mV
- Time jitter $< 8 \text{ ps}$

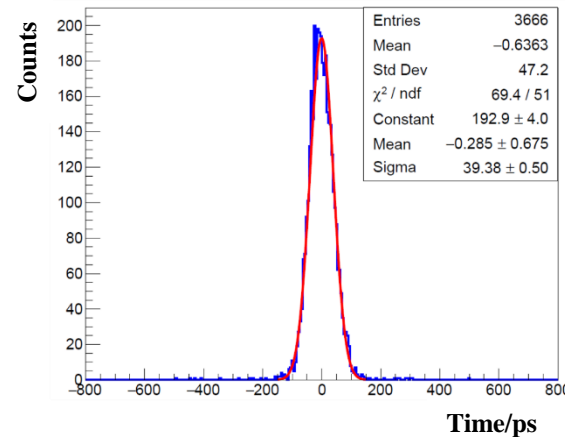


4-stack 32-gap MRPC cosmic ray test

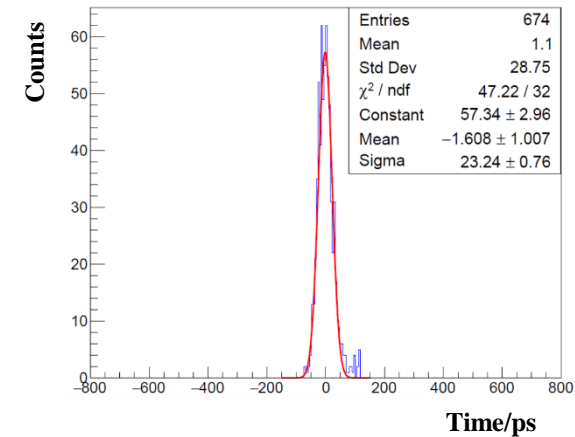
MRPC prototype + Fast amplifier + Waveform digitization module



	MRPC prototype
gas gap thickness	128 μm
number of gas gaps	4 chambers \times 8 gaps
glass material	low resistivity glass
glass thickness	400
readout strips	5 mm in width (2 mm clearance)



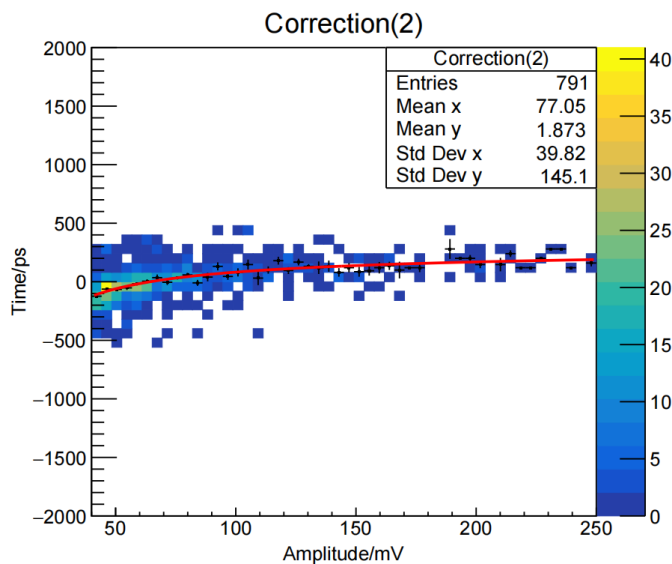
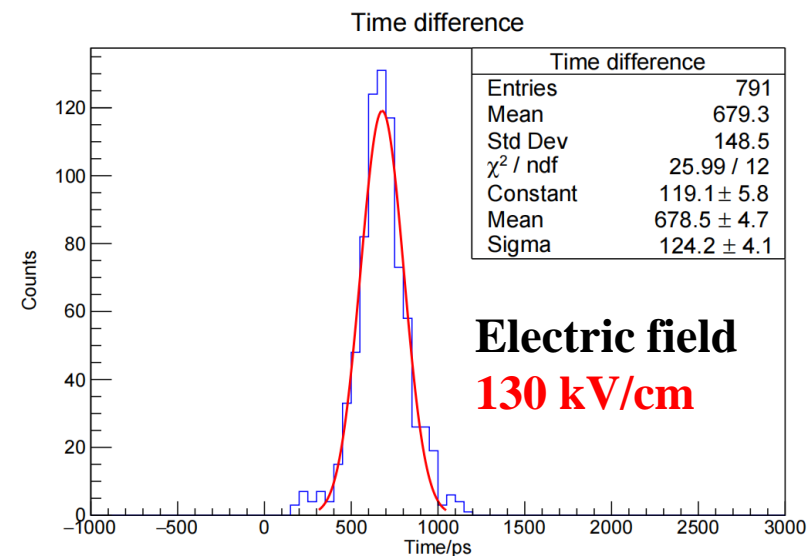
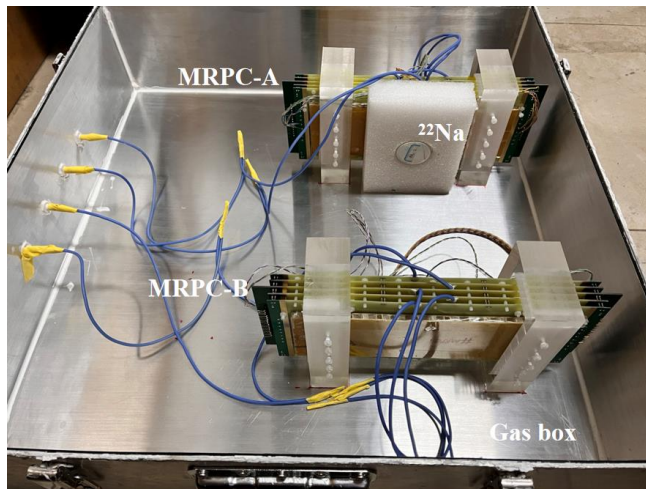
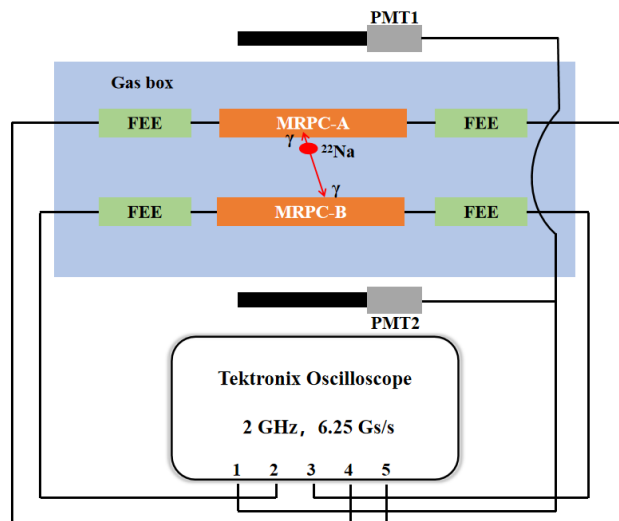
Time resolution ~ 27 ps



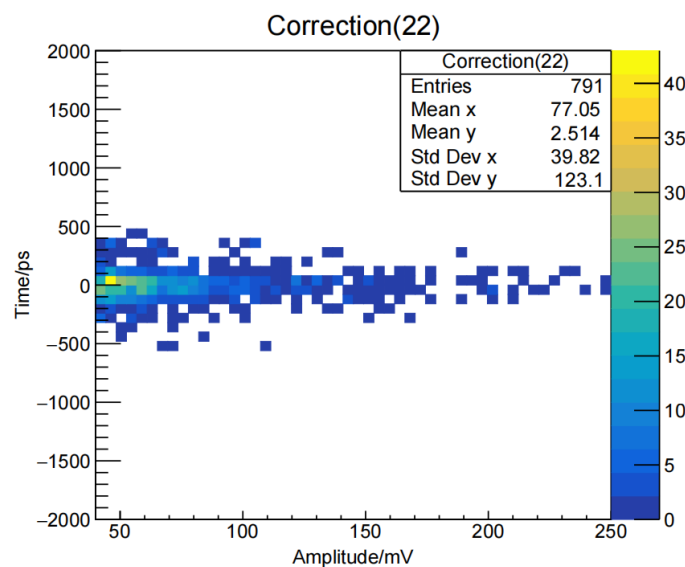
Time resolution after vertical case selection ~ 16.44 ps



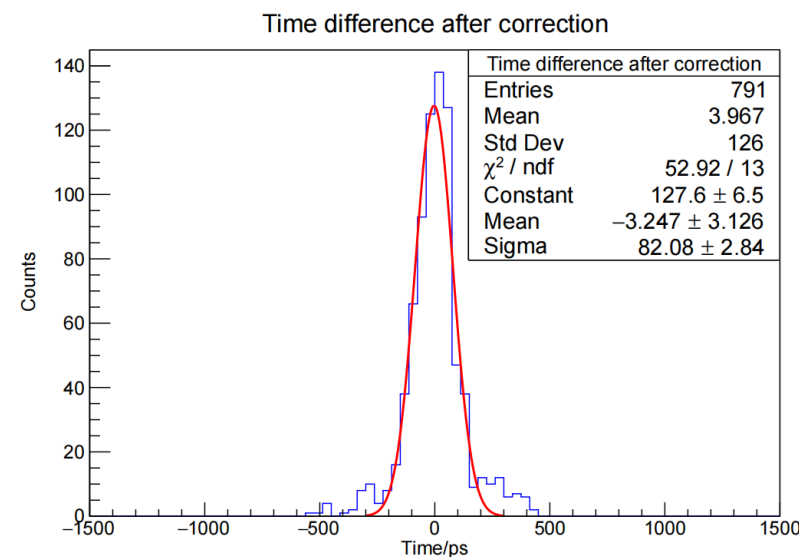
4-stack 32-gap MRPC gamma test



Before time-slewing correction



After time-slewing correction



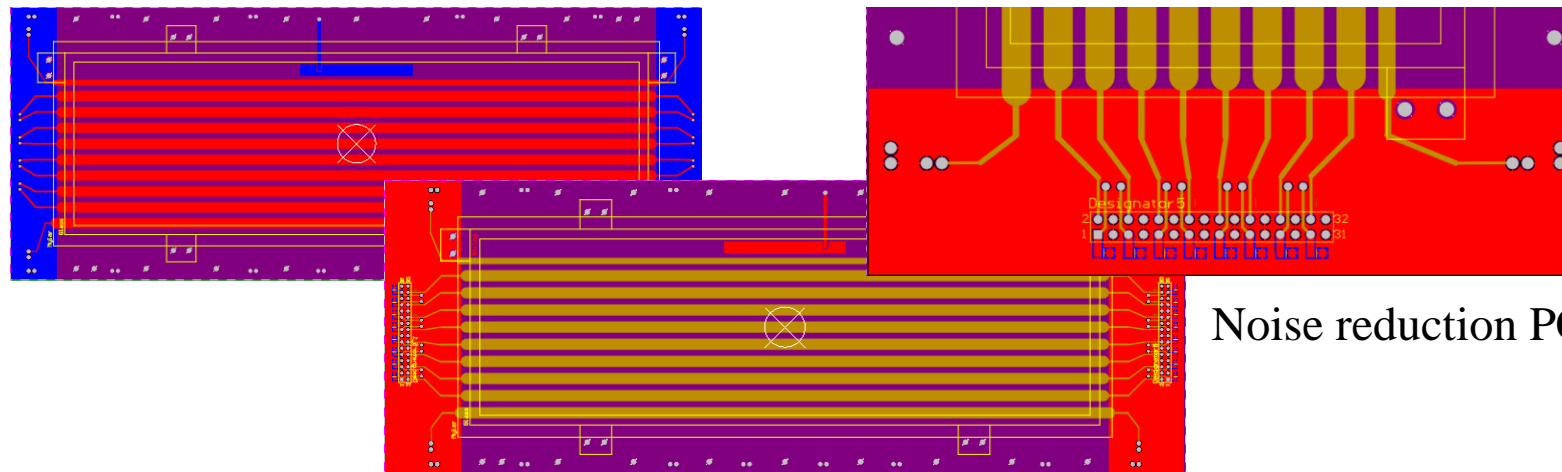
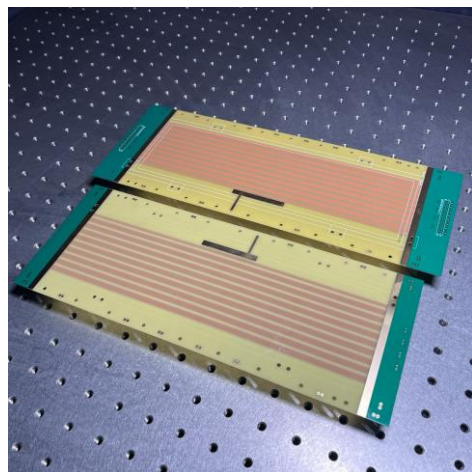
Time resolution ~ 58 ps



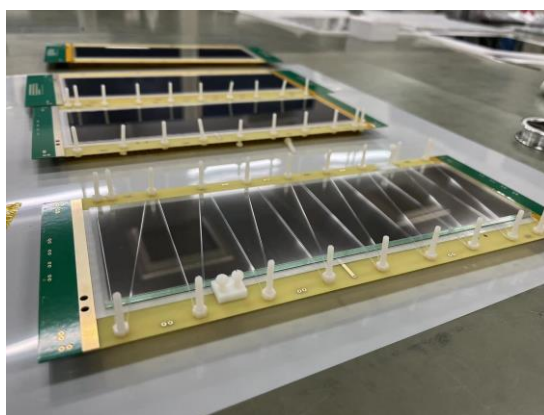
Research of ultra-thin MRPC prototype

■ Effect of thickness of MRPC on time resolution

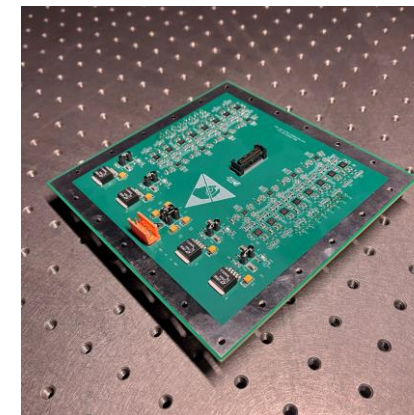
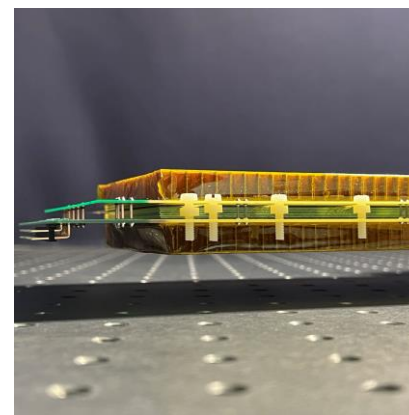
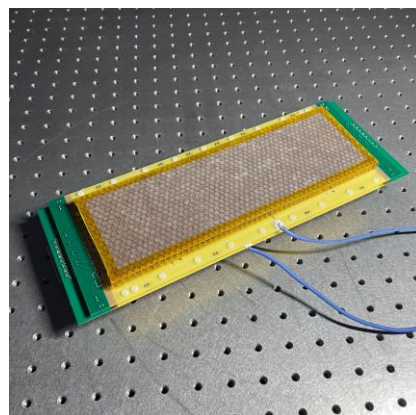
$$\Delta L = t_A + \frac{x_A}{c} - \left(t_B + \frac{x_B}{c} \right) = \Delta t + \frac{x_A}{c} - \frac{x_B}{c} \quad \sigma_{\Delta L}^2 = \sigma_{\Delta t}^2 + \left(\frac{1}{c} \right)^2 \sigma_x^2 * 2, \quad \sigma_x = \frac{\text{Thickness of MRPC}}{\sqrt{12}}$$



Noise reduction PCB



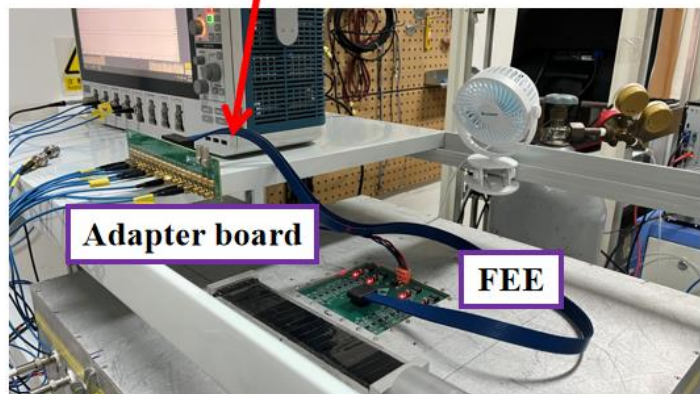
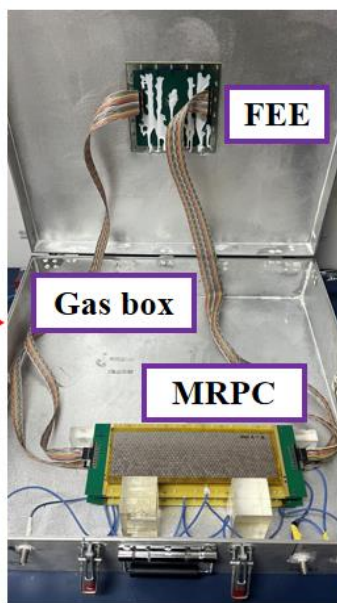
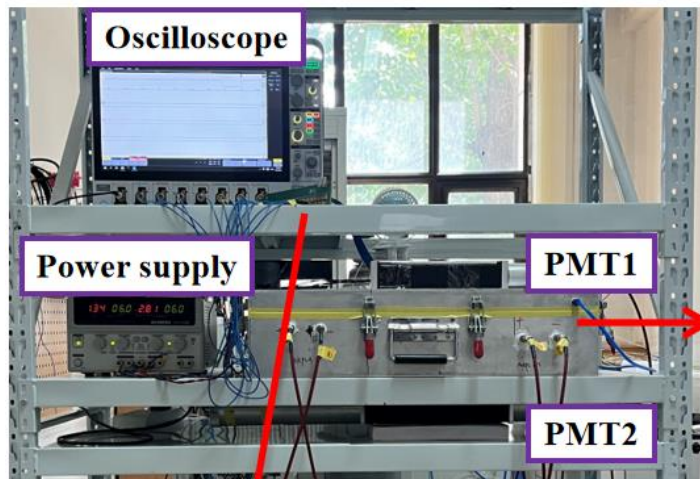
Production of ultra-thin MRPC



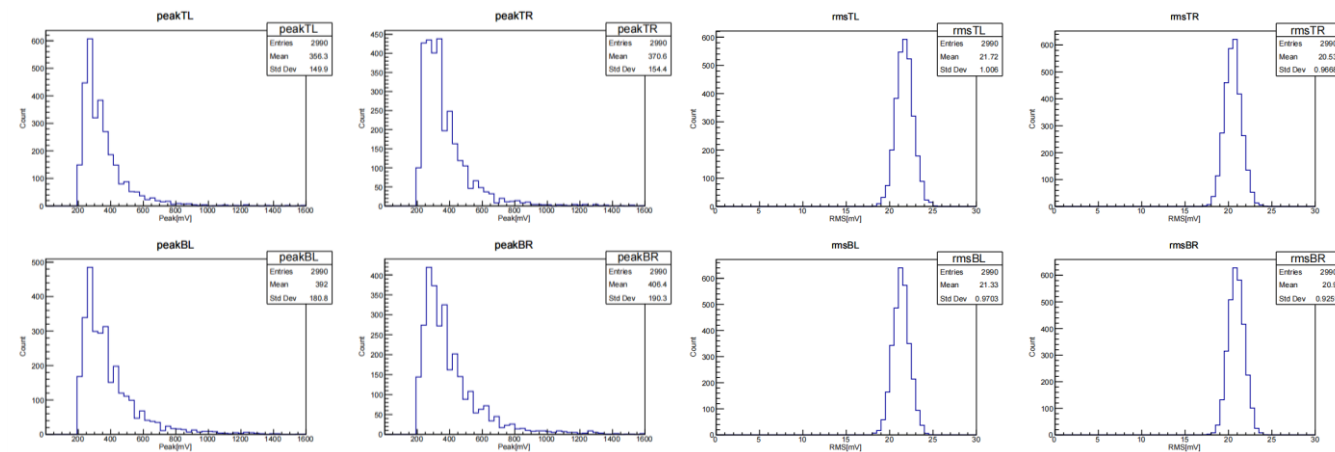
Front-end electronics



Ultra-thin 8-gap MRPC cosmic ray test

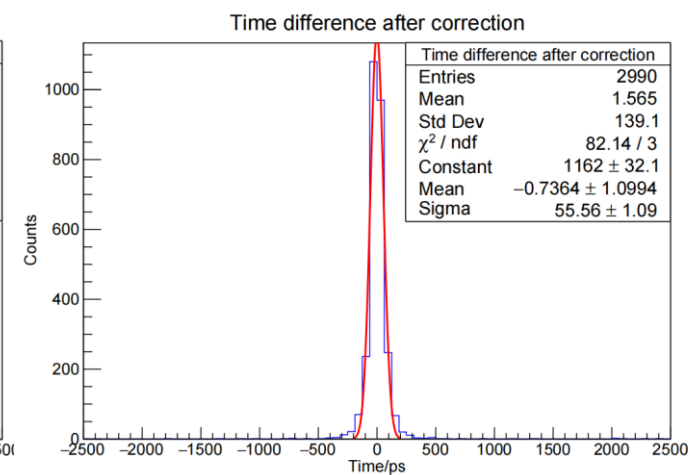
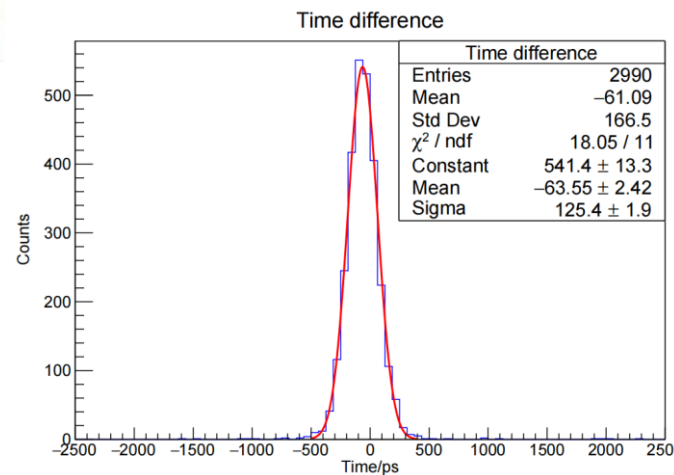


Experimental system



adc ~ 370mV

rms ~ 20mV

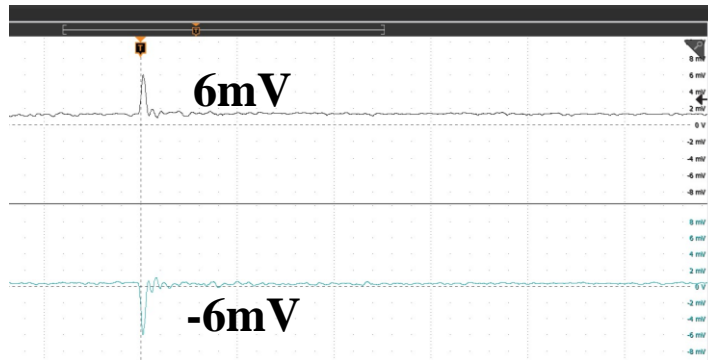
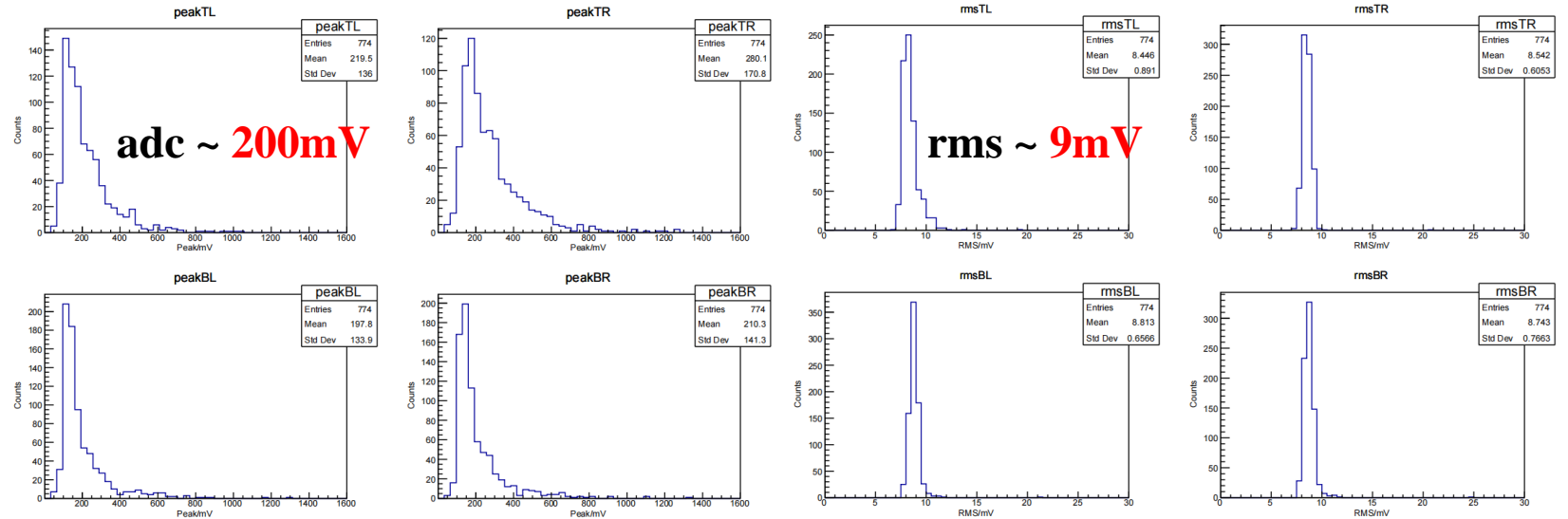
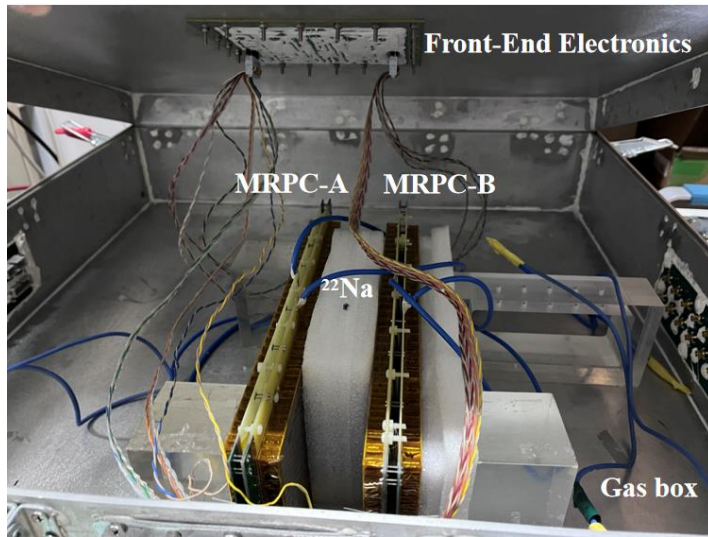


threshold ~ 200mV

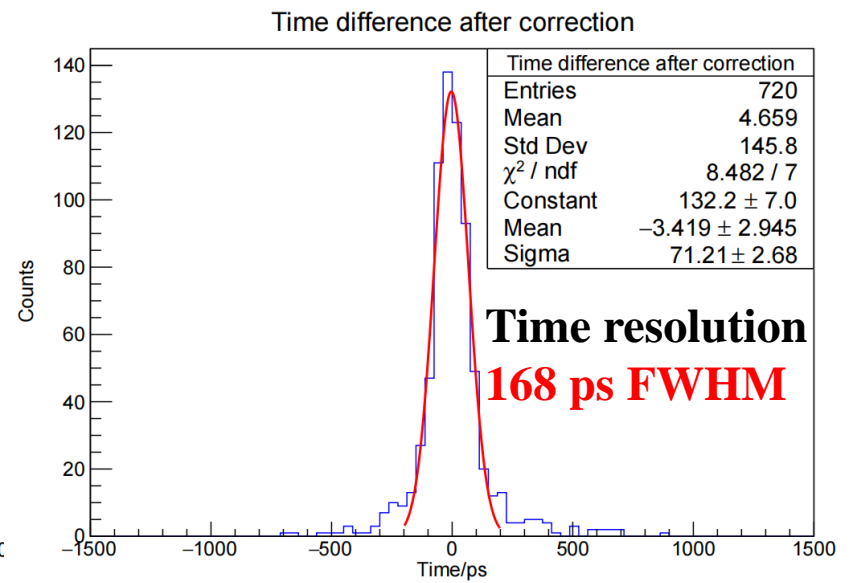
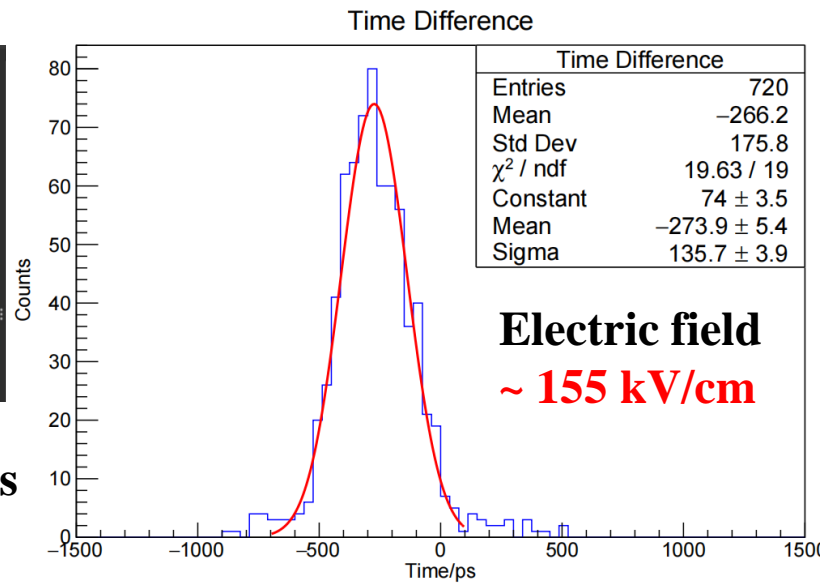
Time resolution $55.56/\sqrt{2} \sim 39 \text{ ps}$



Ultra-thin 8-gap MRPC gamma test



A pair of original differential signals



rms time accuracy per photon $71.2/\sqrt{2} \sim 50$ ps



A new RPC

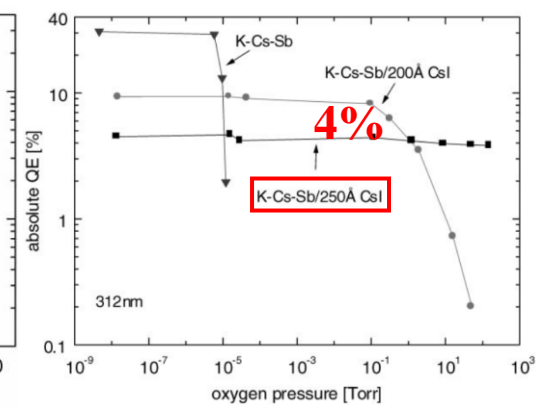
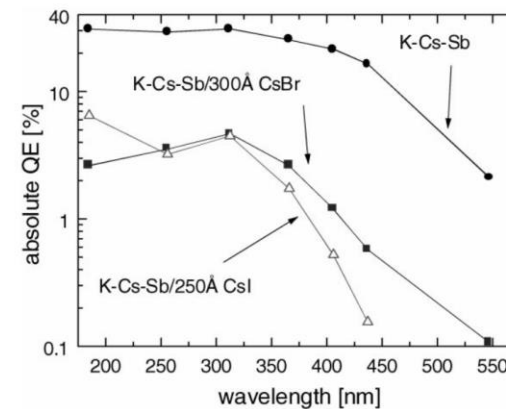
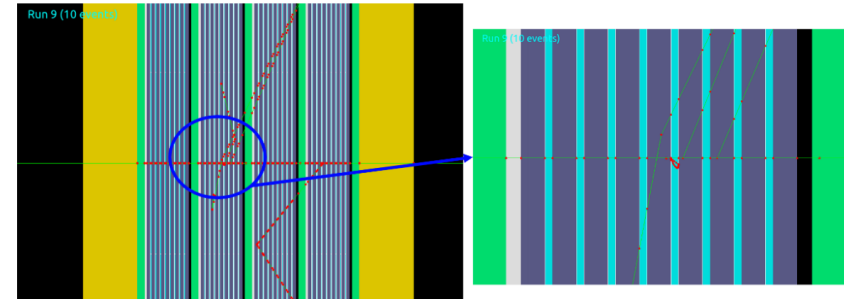
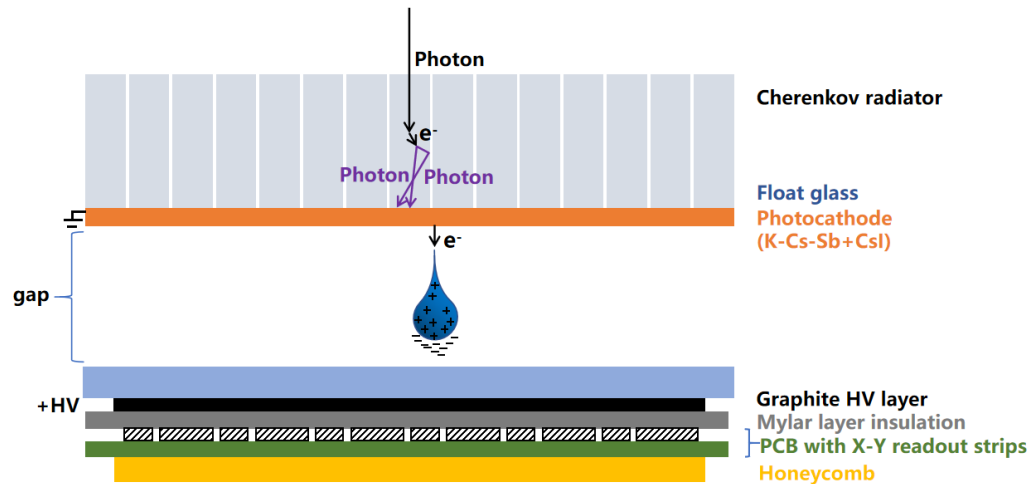
Ultra-thin, high efficiency, high time resolution RPC

◆ Detection efficiency for γ (128 μm gas gap)

1-chamber 1-gap $\sim 0.2\%$

1-chamber 8-gap $\sim 1.5\%$

4-chamber 32-gap $\sim 6.3\%$



[A. Breskin et al. Israel 2000]

◆ Performance indicators

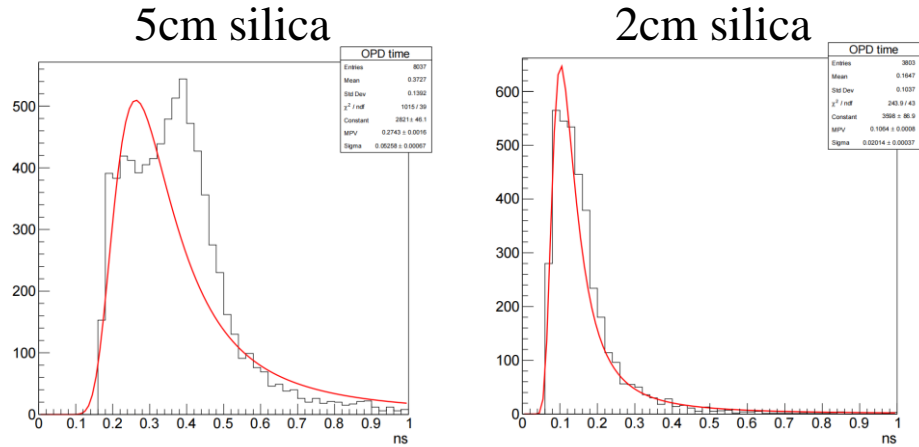
time resolution < 20 ps, detection efficiency $\sim 6.4\%$

sensitive area thickness < 3 mm, energy resolution $< 20\%$



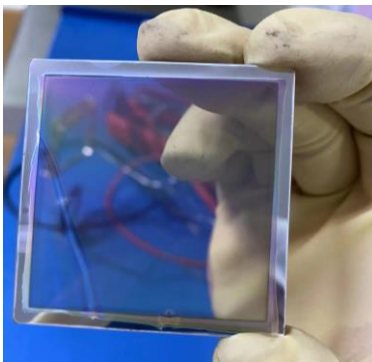
A new RPC

◆ Calculation of optical path difference in Cerenkov radiator (silica)

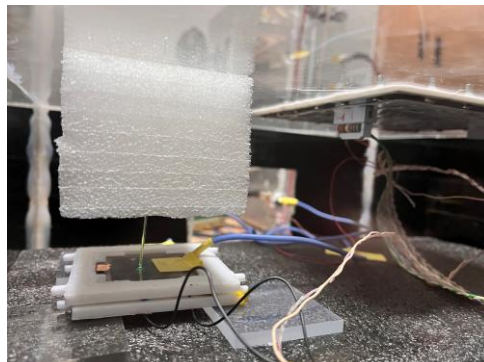


Thickness of silica	Time in silica(average)	Time in silica σ	Detection efficiency
7cm	491ps	70ps	16%
5cm	372ps	52ps	13%
3cm	241ps	32ps	8.7%
2cm	164ps	20ps	6.4%
1cm	80ps	8ps	3.2%

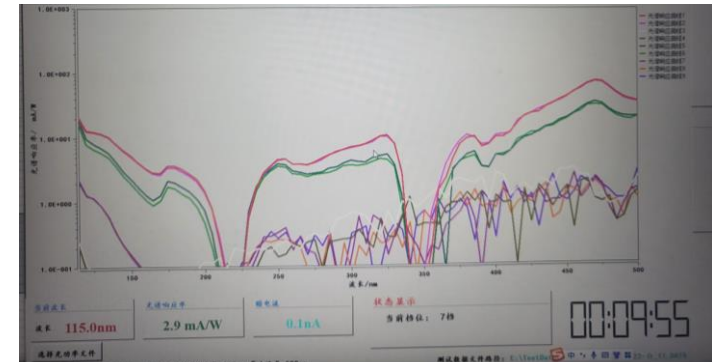
◆ Fabrication of the new RPC



K-Cs-Sb+CsI



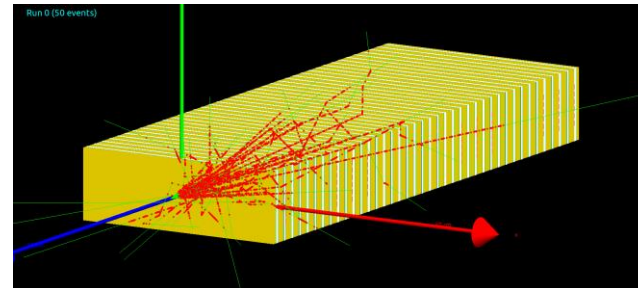
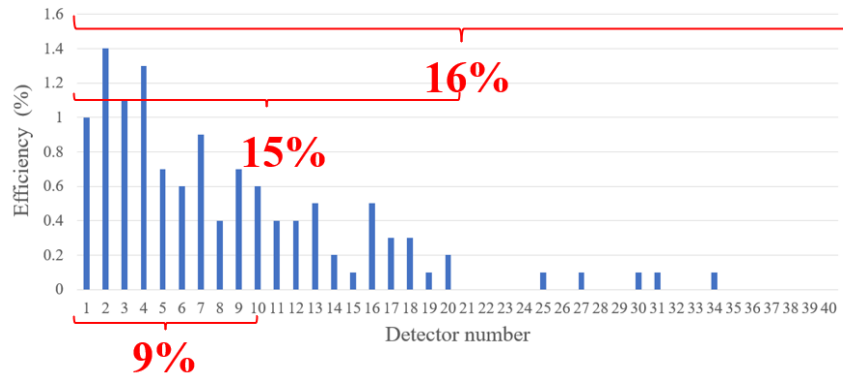
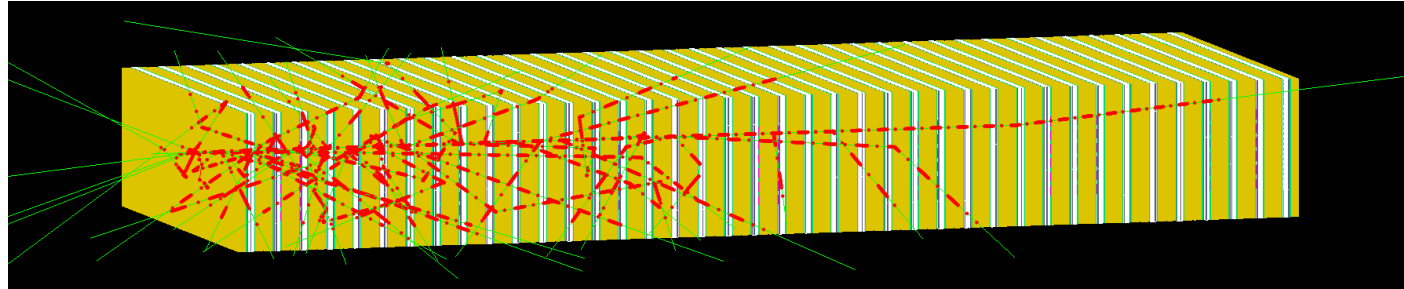
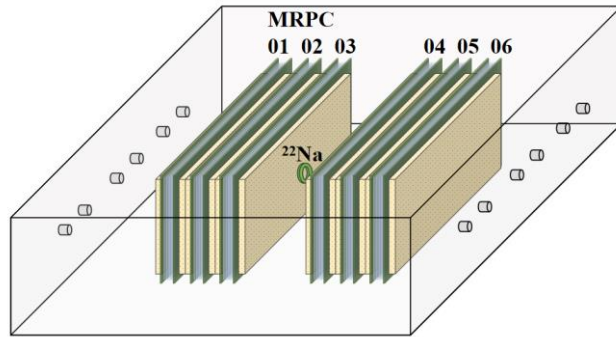
Electric field $\sim 180 \text{ kV/cm}$, dark current $\sim 0.04 \mu\text{A}$ 、 $0.03 \mu\text{A}$





Research plan

- Three 8-gap MRPC are placed on each side of ^{22}Na for positioning



- Develop the high efficiency, high time resolution RPC prototype

Consider a more appropriate Cerenkov photon-to-electron conversion.
Improve the coating process.



Conclusion

◆ A 4-chamber 32-gap MRPC prototype has been constructed and tested

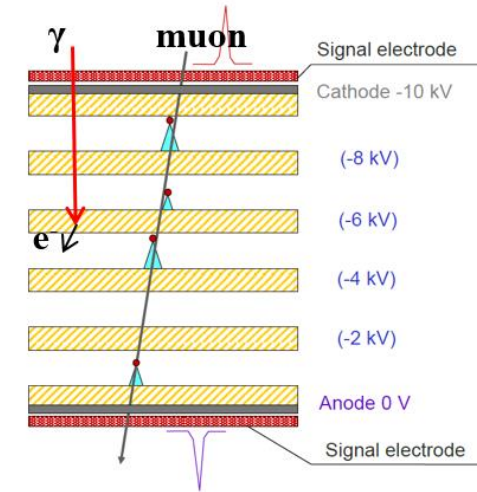
- time resolution for cosmic rays ~ 20 ps
- time resolution for 0.511MeV gamma ~ 58 ps
- the thickness of MRPC affects the time resolution for gamma

◆ An ultra-thin 8-gap MRPC prototype has been developed

- time resolution for cosmic rays ~ 39 ps
- time resolution for 0.511MeV gamma ~ 50 ps
- the different ways that different particles act with MRPC affect the time resolution

◆ An ultra-thin, high efficiency, high time resolution RPC was proposed

- use converters to improve detection efficiency → limited improvement
- increase the number of gas gaps → poor positioning accuracy
- use Cerenkov radiator + composite photocathode → 6.4% efficiency for one gap



Thanks For Your Attention!

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