

WP8

Innovative calorimeters with optical readout

Task 8.3.1:

R&D on Crystal and nanomaterial scintillators

E. Auffray, CERN EP_CMX
on behalf of Sub task 8.3.1 team

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**FZU**Fyzikální ústav
Akademie věd
České republiky

Research Institute



- **Main Beneficiaries:**

- CERN: E. Auffray, N. Kratochwil with all CERN CCC team
- FZU Prague: M. Nikl, V. Babin, J. Vitezslav,
- INFN Frascati: M. Moulson, L. Bandiera,
- INFN Perugia: C. Cecchi, G. De Nardo, E. Manoni, M. Merola
- INFN Torino: N. Pastrone, I. Sarra
- Vilnius: G. Tamulaitis, S. Nargelas, A. Vaitkevicius

- **Associated partners:**

- CERN
 - *Minsk: M. Korzhik*
- INFN
 - GlassToPower, Italy (company): S. Brovelli,

- **Other partner:**

- Crytur, Czech republic (company): J. Houzvicka, S. Sykorova

- Optimisation of crystal materials and processes for fast timing applications in radiation environments
- Industrialisation of the production process of fast and radiation-hard crystals

- **Material investigation**

- Optimisation of “standard” scintillating Materials to improve timing performance:
 - Garnet, PWO, BGO
 - Study of crossluminescence materials
- Study of scintillating nanomaterials

- **Development of instrumentation for timing characterization**

- Transient absorption
- Time resolved spectroscopy
- Time resolution

=> Milestone achieved in March 2024 (see [link](#))

- **Test beam study:**

- Timing performance with muon and electron
- Test of various prototypes for future calorimeter
- Test Nanocal prototype (bluesky project)

Not too much news, since meeting January (see [link](#))



Deliverable D8.2 submitted 28 feb 2024

Milestone:

MS32 (due to M12) : Test benches for testing detecting materials in picosecond and subpicosecond domains. **Achieved in March 2022** (see [link](#))

Deliverable

D8.2 (due to M35 end of February 2024): Report on prototypes construction, performance and assessment of industrialization

New materials enabling high precision timing will be selected by means of test bench measurement and assembled into a prototype that will allow also the assessment of industrialisation for realistic detector systems

=> Report submitted 28 Feb2024

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- **Material investigation**

- Investigation of garnet materials:

- ⇒ Strong reduction of decay time observed on GAGG with highly codoping Ce, Mg

- ⇒ Crytur company starts to grow ingots

- ⇒ CERN group has also collaboration with ILM, Lyon and ISMA, Kharkiv through a Twin project TWISMA (GA 101078960)

- ⇒ Investigation of other garnets in Vilnius

- Deep understanding of Ultra fast PWO: PWO-UF

- ⇒ Vilnius and FZU

- ⇒ Material produced by Crytur

- ⇒ Test by INFN in the frame of R&D on CRILIN and INFN OREO (ORiEnted calOrimeter)

- Nanocomposite scintillators based on nanomaterials

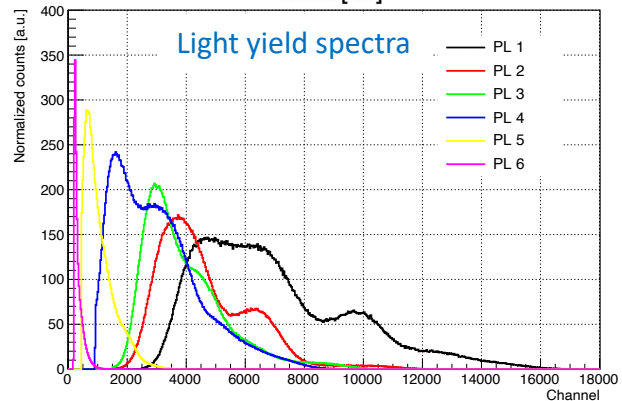
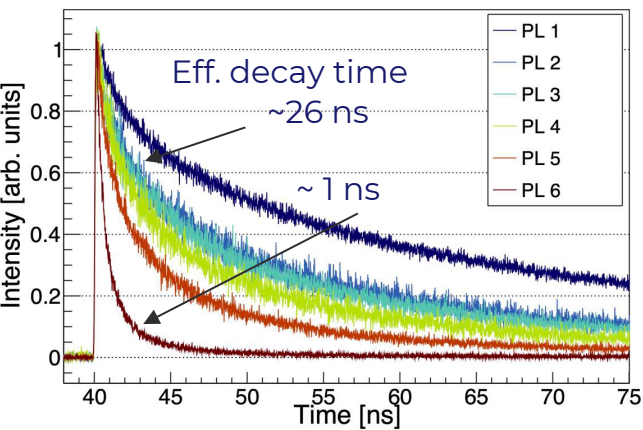
- ⇒ Development by GlasstoPower & UNIMIB

- ⇒ Characterisation at CERN and at Frascati

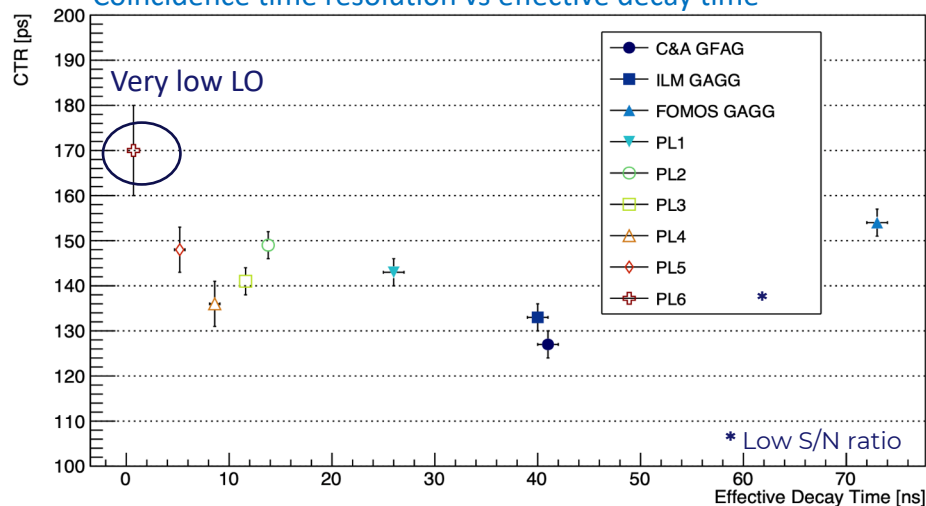
- ⇒ CERN, FZU , UNIMIB have a new pathfinder project UNICORN (GA 101098649) on development of nanocomposite

- ⇒ Test in beam through Nanocal project (see today presentation [M. Moulson](#) in WP13 meeting)

Decay time spectra



Coincidence time resolution vs effective decay time



No major loss of time resolution!
Decay time decrease compensated the Light output reduction
=> the same photon time-density

Samples from the seed and end part of crystal $\varnothing 10 \times 1 \text{ mm}$

From about 20 growth experiments of GAGG:Ce,Mg in FZU the starting composition of the melt was defined with the goal to reach 1/e decay time below 10 ns

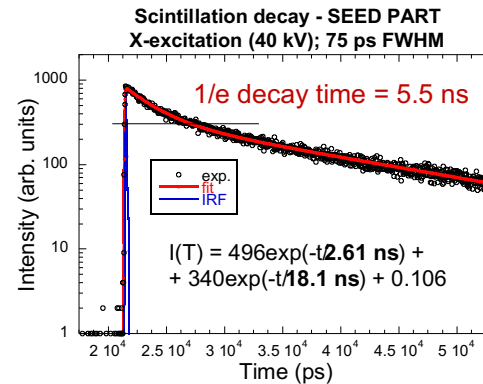
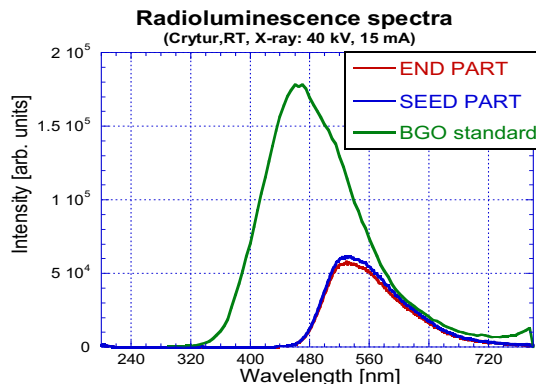
=> technology transfer

Industrial Czochralski growth in CRYTUR was adapted

=> able to grow first ingot: $\varnothing 25 \text{ mm}$,

First task was to obtain

HOMOGENEOUS COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS within all the crystal body

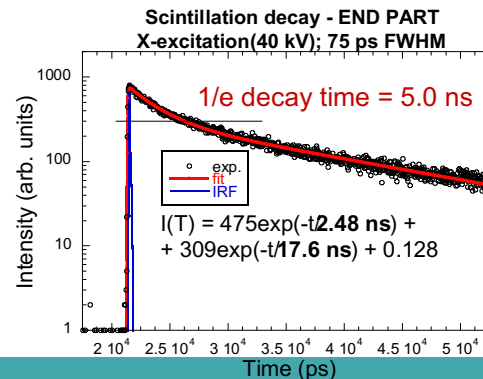


SUCCESS!!!

RL intensity, 1/e decay time and LY (~5000 ph/MeV) values are within 10% difference at the seed and end part of the crystal.

Fibers of ~50mm length can be cut!

=> **First step to large production !**



From about 20 growth experiments of GAGG:Ce,Mg in FZU the starting composition of the melt was defined with the goal to reach 1/e decay time below 10 ns

=> **technology transfer**

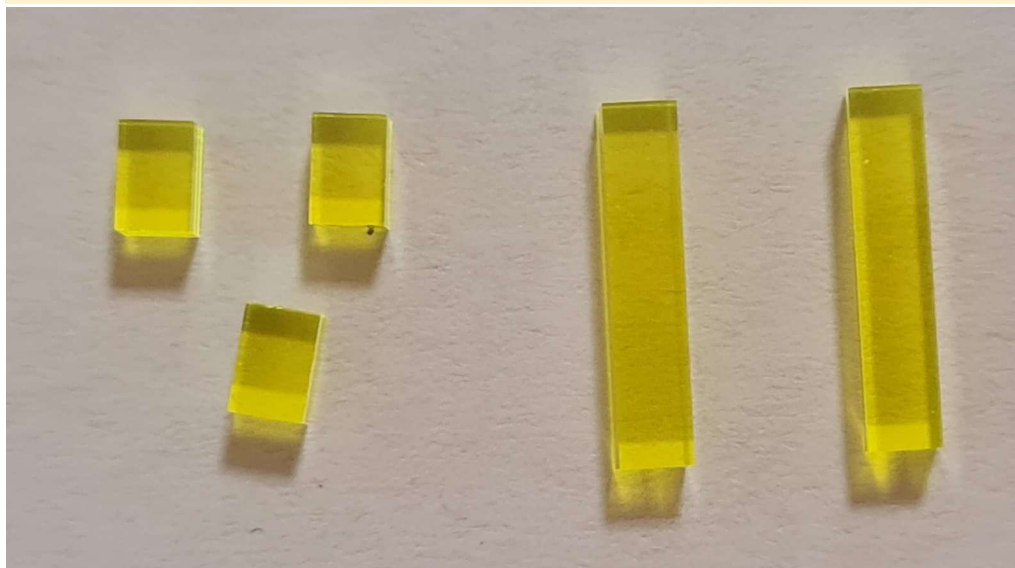
Industrial Czochralski growth in CRYTUR was adapted

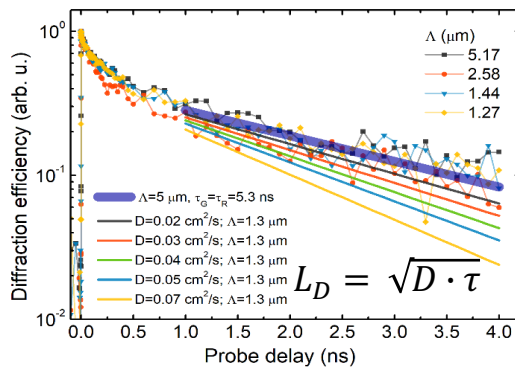
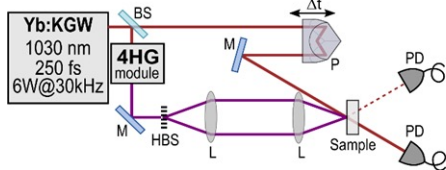
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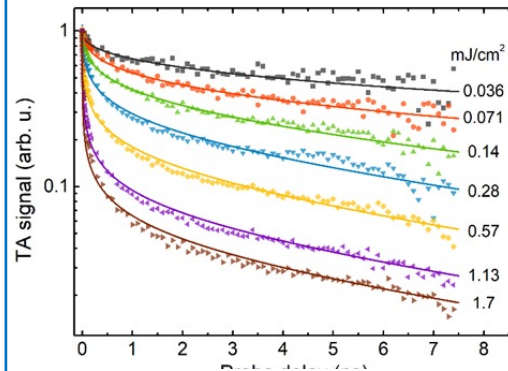
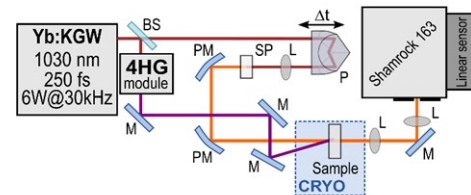
GAGG Samples produced by CRYTUR





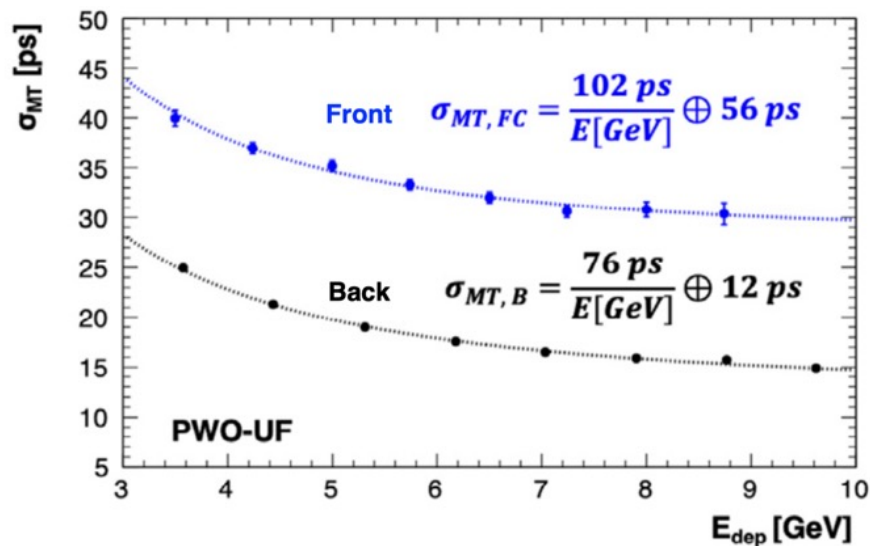
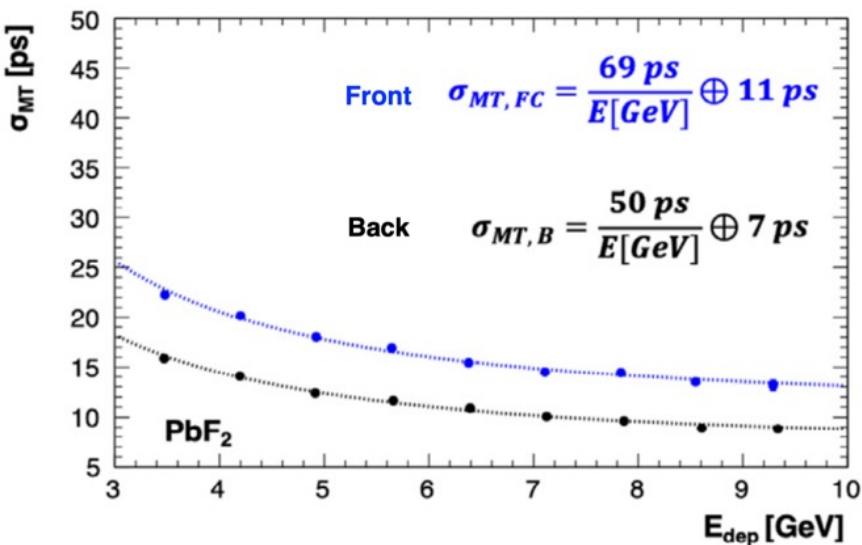
The estimated upper limit of the diffusion length is 100 nm.

- The emission is caused by excitons self-trapped at oxyanions WO_4^{2-} ;
- at high La, Y doping, the luminescence decay is nonexponential due to inequivalent surrounding of WO_4^{2-} ;
- Auger-type nonradiative recombination becomes important at high excitation intensities;
- the time constant of scintillation decay can be decreased down to, at least, of 640 ps, however, at a light yield down to 5 phe/MeV

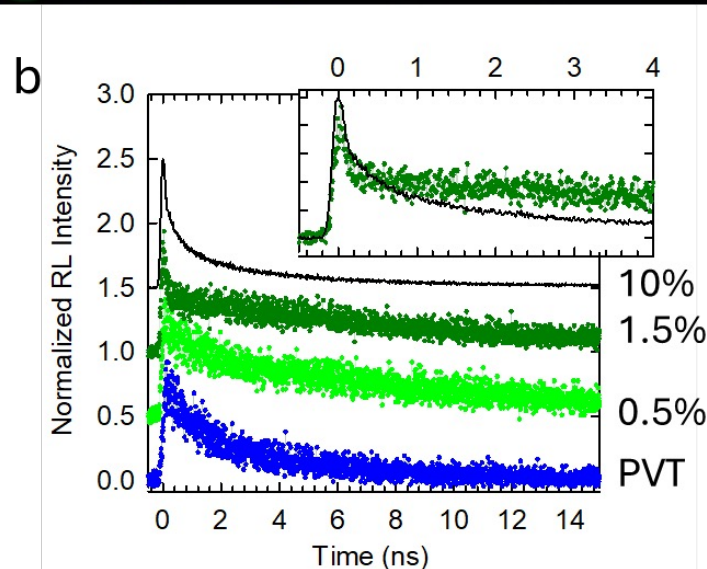
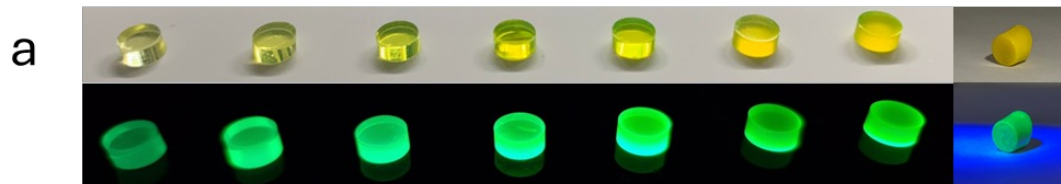


Lines are calculated by dipol-dipol interaction taken into account.

⇒ The dipole-dipole interaction might be an important mechanism causing the fast initial decay of the population of radiative centers in PWO observed experimentally.



Time resolution obtained with single $10 \times 10 \times 40$ mm² crystals of PbF_2 (left) and PWO-UF (right) as a function of deposited energy, from beam tests with high energy electrons. The blue (black) curves are for data taken in "front" ("back") configurations.



*PVT nanocomposites containing fluorinated CsPbBr₃ NCs
(concentration 0.01-10% left to right)*

Effective embedding in plastics

Good news is,
Free radical polymerization is not the only option available...

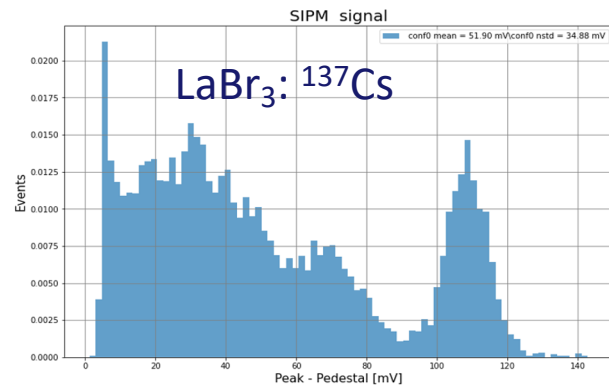
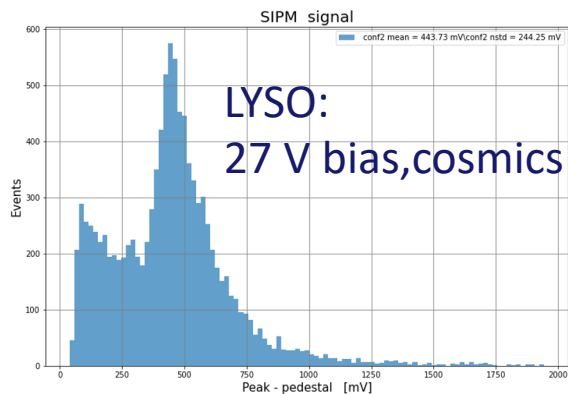
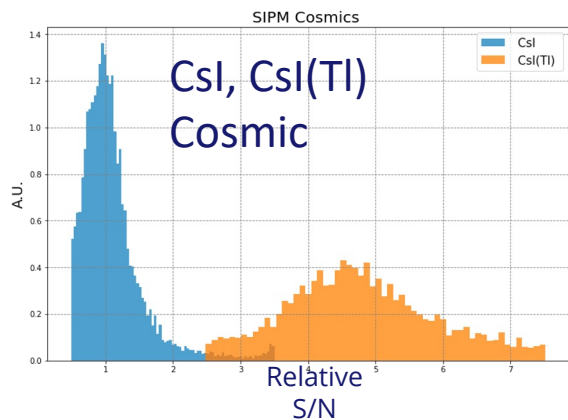
Increasing the Light Yield (especially for gamma) requires higher densities.

→ HOW CAN WE BOOST THE NC LOADING IN POLYMERS?
→ HOW CAN WE TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS?

Good news is,
we actually have CsPbBr₃ NCs that survive T>100K

Two problems:

1. Conventional LHP NCs do not withstand thermal polymerization due to thermal damage
→ incompatible with polystyrene derivatives
2. Photopolymerization of acrylates is self limited in [NC] due to competitive absorption of UV light (→ cheese toast effect)
→ Impossible to go above 1% with conventional free radical routes.



See presentation C. Cecchi today

Test beam activities

- **Many Test beams in 2023:**

- Timing performance with mip and electron by CERN group in June 23

=> Test many scintillators,

- Test of various prototypes for future calorimeter CRILIN; Klever, HIKE June, August, October 23

=> PbF₂, Ultra fast PWO, oriented PWO (INFN groups)

- Test Nanocal prototypes (bluesky project) June 23, Nov23

⇒ Different types of material tested (standard plastic scintillator and nanocomposites based on CsPbBr₃ and CsPb(Br,Cl)₃)

August 2021:

Readout performed with NINO ASIC electronics

September 2022:

Custom high frequency SiPMs readout

6 crystals measured in a row

150 GeV charged pion beam

Pulses were recorded for offline analysis

June 2023:

Same readout chain of 2022 test beam

Up to 5 crystals measured in a row

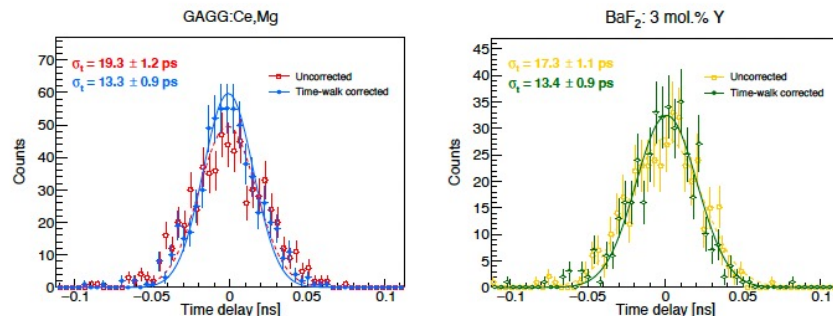
150 GeV charged pion beam

Temperature stabilization system implemented

Crystal	Time resolution σ_t (ps)		Energy deposited (MeV)
	Sept. 2022 TB	June 2023 TB	
G FAG	14.3 ± 0.6	14.1 ± 0.8	9.5
G AGG:Ce,Mg - 1	16.4 ± 0.9	-	9.5
G AGG:Ce,Mg - 2	-	13.3 ± 0.9	9.5
BGO	36.4 ± 1.5	37.9 ± 0.9	9.9
BGSO	31.1 ± 0.5	32.9 ± 1.7	9.9
BSO	-	35.7 ± 1.3	9.9
BaF ₂ *	15.8 ± 0.6	14.3 ± 0.6	6.7
BaF ₂ :Y *	17.0 ± 0.4	13.4 ± 0.9	6.7

* Sept. 2022 TB: $3 \times 3 \times 10 \text{ mm}^3$ samples measured with $6 \times 6 \text{ mm}^2$ VUV-SiPMs.

June 2023 TB: $2 \times 2 \times 10 \text{ mm}^3$ samples measured with $3 \times 3 \text{ mm}^2$ VUV-SiPMs.



From R. Cala' Sienna Conference Sept23

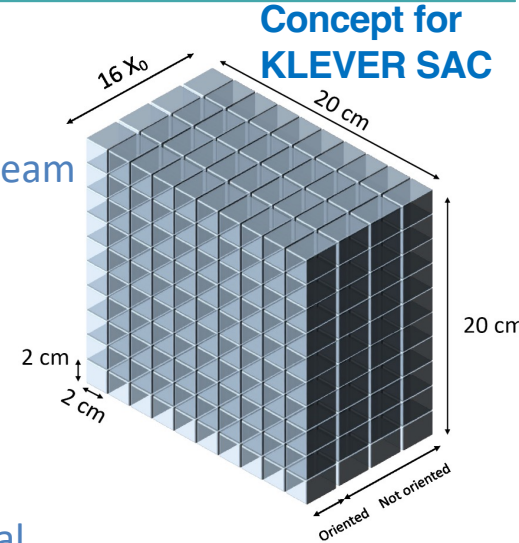
R&D for future experiments to develop new concepts for crystal calorimetry KLEVER small-angle calorimeter (SAC)

- Operates inside neutral beam, rejects γ s from KL $\rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$ escaping through beam hole
- Low-sensitivity for > 400 MHz of beam neutrons
- Possibilities for γ/n discrimination: multilayer structure/longitudinal segmentation

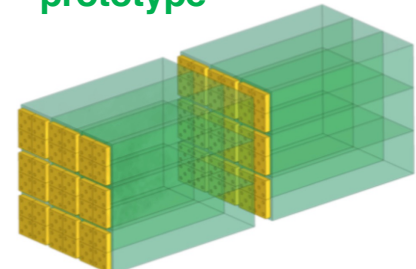
ECAL for Muon Collider (CRILIN design)

- Resolves jet substructure: fine segmentation, both transverse and longitudinal
- Rejects of beam-induced background from low-energy shower particles
- Good sensitivity for low-energy-release topologies (e.g. signal muons)
- Excellent time resolution to allow rejection of background hits at cell level

Crystals under consideration fast PbF₂ or Ultra Fast (UF) PWO

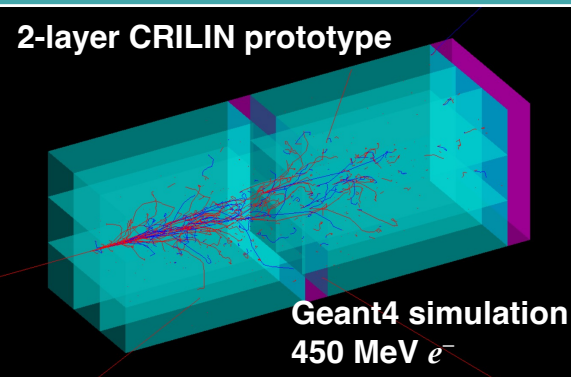
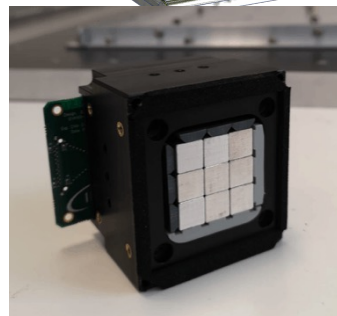
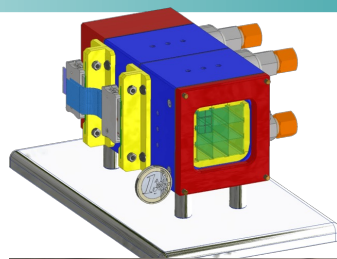


Concept for CRILIN prototype

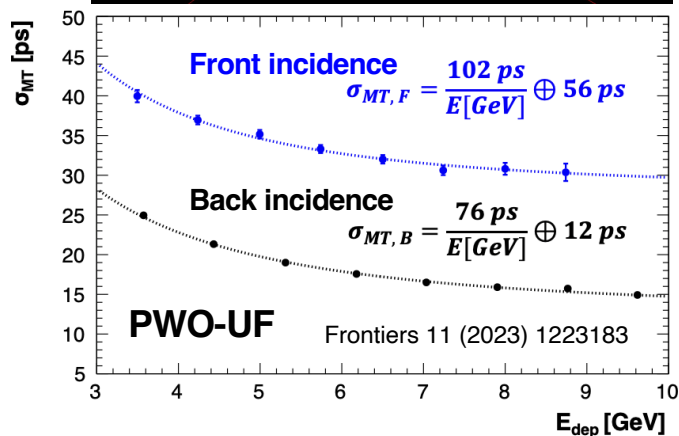


Collaboration with CRILIN to study:

- Materials: PbF_2 vs PWO-UF
- Radiation resistance of crystals
- Photosensors: SiPMs, front-end
- Light collection in small crystals
- Longitudinal segmentation
- Mechanics, cooling, integration



2-layer CRILIN prototype
H2 beamline, summer 2023

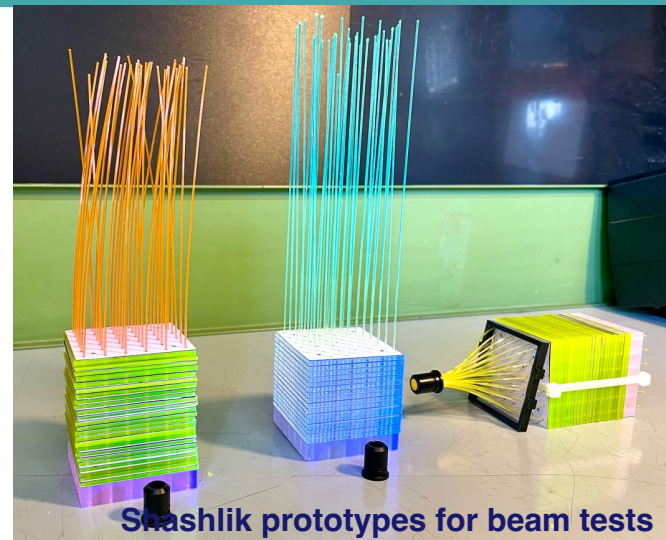
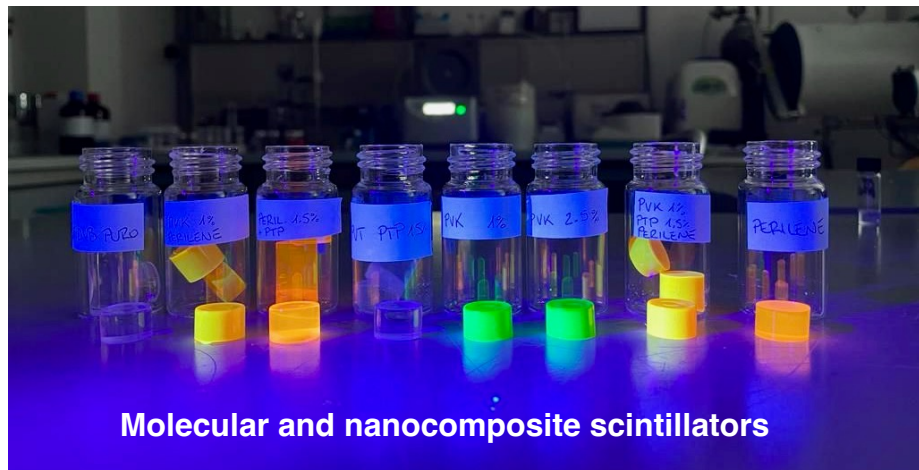


For single crystals of PWO-UF: $\sigma_t < 20 \text{ ps}$ for $E_{\text{dep}} > 5 \text{ GeV}$!

Use of nanocomposite scintillators under investigation in collaboration with AIDAinnova project NanoCal

Semiconductor nanostructures used as sensitizers/emitters for ultrafast, robust scintillators:

- Perovskite (typically CsPbX_3 , $X = \text{Br, Cl...}$) nanocrystals cast into polymer matrix
- Decay components $\ll 1$ ns
- Radiation hard to $O(1 \text{ MGy})$

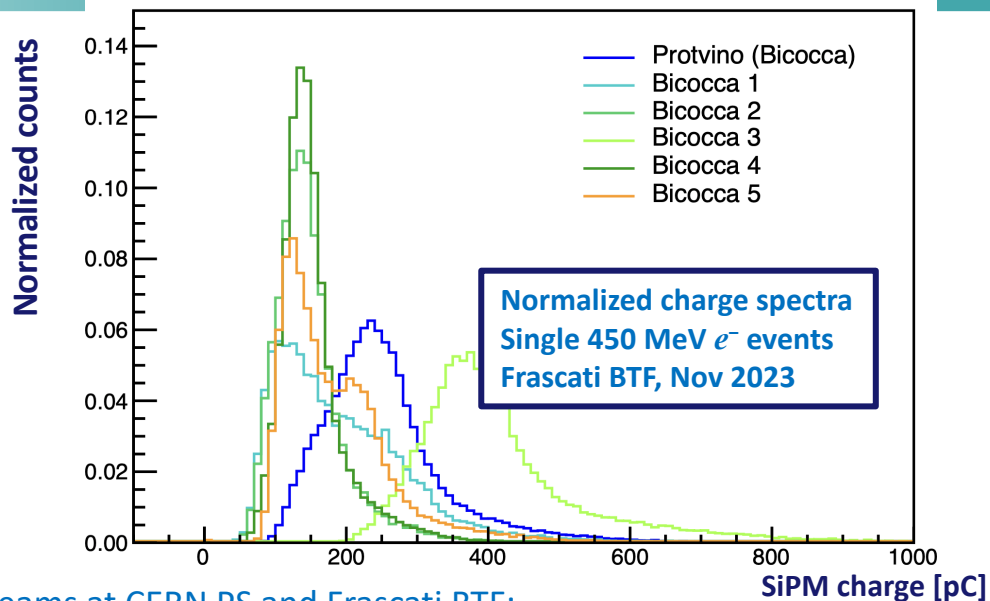
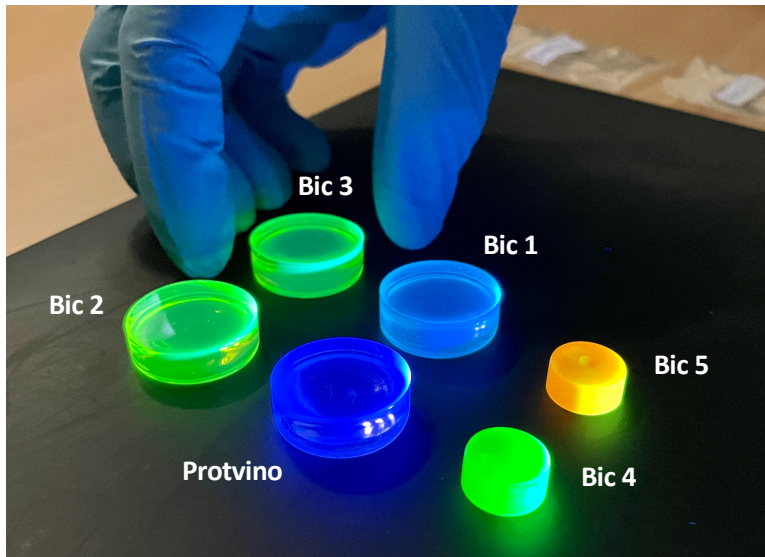


Additionally exploring:

- **New dyes** for optimized molecular scintillators
- Fast, bright, radiation hard **green scintillators**

2022-23: Test scintillators/fibers/SiPMs with beams and cosmic rays

2024-25: Construct full-scale prototype if promising candidate found



Tests with mip and e^- beams at CERN PS and Frascati BTF:

- Reference sample: 1.5% PTP + 0.04% POPOP in PVT (“Protvino”)
- Bicocca 4, 5: CsPbBr₃:Yb perovskites in PVT have ~50% light yield of ref. sample
Our first nanocomposites with good mip response!
- Bicocca 3: Coumarin-6 (green) scintillator with ~160% light yield of ref. sample

Many new samples to be tested in Feb 2024 BTF run!

• Publications:

- L. Martinazolli et al., Compositional engineering of multicomponent garnet scintillators: Towards an ultra-accelerated scintillation response, *Mater. Adv.*, 2022,3, 6842-6852
- G. Tamulaitis et al, Transient optical absorption as a powerful tool for engineering of lead tungstate scintillators towards faster response, *J. Materials Chemistry C*, 10, 9521 (2022), DOI: 10.1039/d2tc01450e.
- F. Pagano et al., A new method to characterize low stopping power and ultra-fast scintillators using pulsed X-rays, *Front. Phys.* 10:1021787.doi: 10.3389/fphy.2022.1021787
- G. Tamulaitis et al, Transient optical absorption technique to test timing properties of LYSO:Ce scintillators for the CMS Barrel Timing Layer, *Radiation Physics and Chemistry* 206, 110792 (2023).
- S. Nargelas et al., Influence of heavy magnesium codoping on emission decay in Ce-doped multicomponent garnet scintillators, *J. Mater. Chem C*, 11, 12007 (2023), 11, 12007-12015 (2023)
- Y. Talochka et al., Acceleration of emission decay in Ce-doped Gd-containing garnets by aliovalent codoping due to blocking excitation transfer via gadolinium subsystem, *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, **218**, 111589 (2024).
- A. Erroi, et al. *ACS Energy Lett.* 8, 3883-3894, (2023)
- C. Cantone et al., Beam test, simulation, and performance evaluation of PbF₂ and PWO-UF crystals with SiPM readout for a semi-homogeneous calorimeter prototype with longitudinal segmentation, *Front. Phys.* 11:1223183, doi:10.3389/fphy.2023.1223183
- L. Bandiera et al., A highly-compact and ultra-fast homogeneous electromagnetic calorimeter based on oriented lead tungstate crystals, *Front. Phys.* 11:1254020, doi: 10.3389/fphy.2023.1254020
- L. Bandiera et al., Investigation of radiation emitted by sub GeV electrons in oriented scintillator crystals, *NIMA Vol 1060*, March 2024, 169022

Presentations:

- At SCINT2022: 16th Int. Conference on Scintillating Materials & their Applications, September 19-23, 2022, Santa Fe, USA
 - G. Tamulaitis: Transient Optical Absorption Technique as a Tool for Routine and In-depth Characterization of Fast Scintillators, (keynote)
 - N. Kratochwil: Characterization of dense Cherenkov/Scintillation/Semiconductor materials for fast timing at future colliders
 - R. Cala' : Exploring BaF₂:Y Ultra-fast Emission for Future HEP Applications
 - L. Martinazolli: Acceleration of the scintillation response in garnet type multicomponent scintillators
 - S. Nargelas: Influence of matrix composition on excitation relaxation and emission spectrum of Ce ions in (GdxY1-x)₃Al₂Ga₃O₁₂:Ce scintillators
- R. Cala', Exploration of fast materials and light production mechanisms for high energy charged particles time detectors, Fast timing workshop, May 2023
- E. Auffray, Recent developments in the field of scintillators for fast radiation detectors, Fast timing workshop, May 2023
- E. Auffray, Recent developments in the field of scintillators for radiation detectors, TIPP2023
- R. Cala', Recent developments in the field of scintillators for fast radiation detectors, IPRD23 (16th Topical Seminar on Innovative Particle and Radiation Detectors)

- Different scintillating materials have been investigated
Many synergies between participants
Joint activities
- Fruitful test beam activities in 2023
- Deliverable D8.2: submitted on Feb 28