

Scintillating materials at ISMA



Institute for Scintillation Materials
www.isma.kharkov.ua



Scintillating materials at ISMA

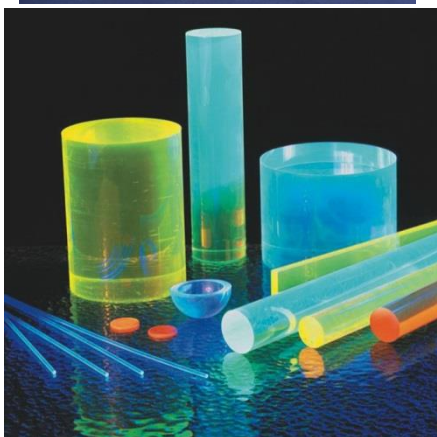
**Institute for
Single Crystals**



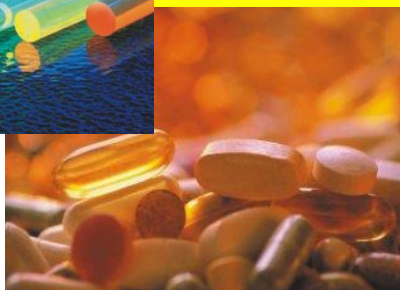
**Institute for
Scintillation
Materials**



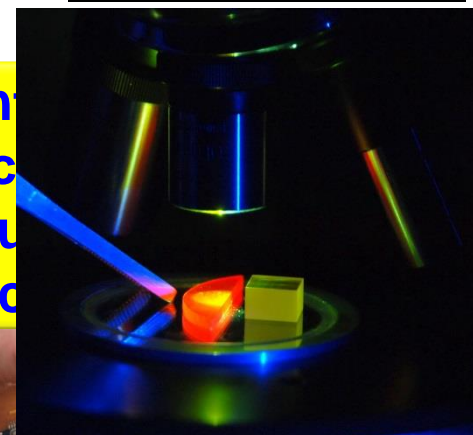
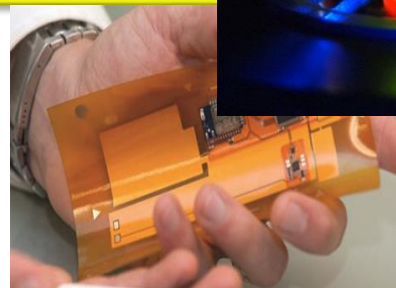
**Division of
Functional
Materials
Chemistry**



**Enterprise
for Chemical
Reagents"**



**State Enterprise
"Scientific
Institute
Microdevice**



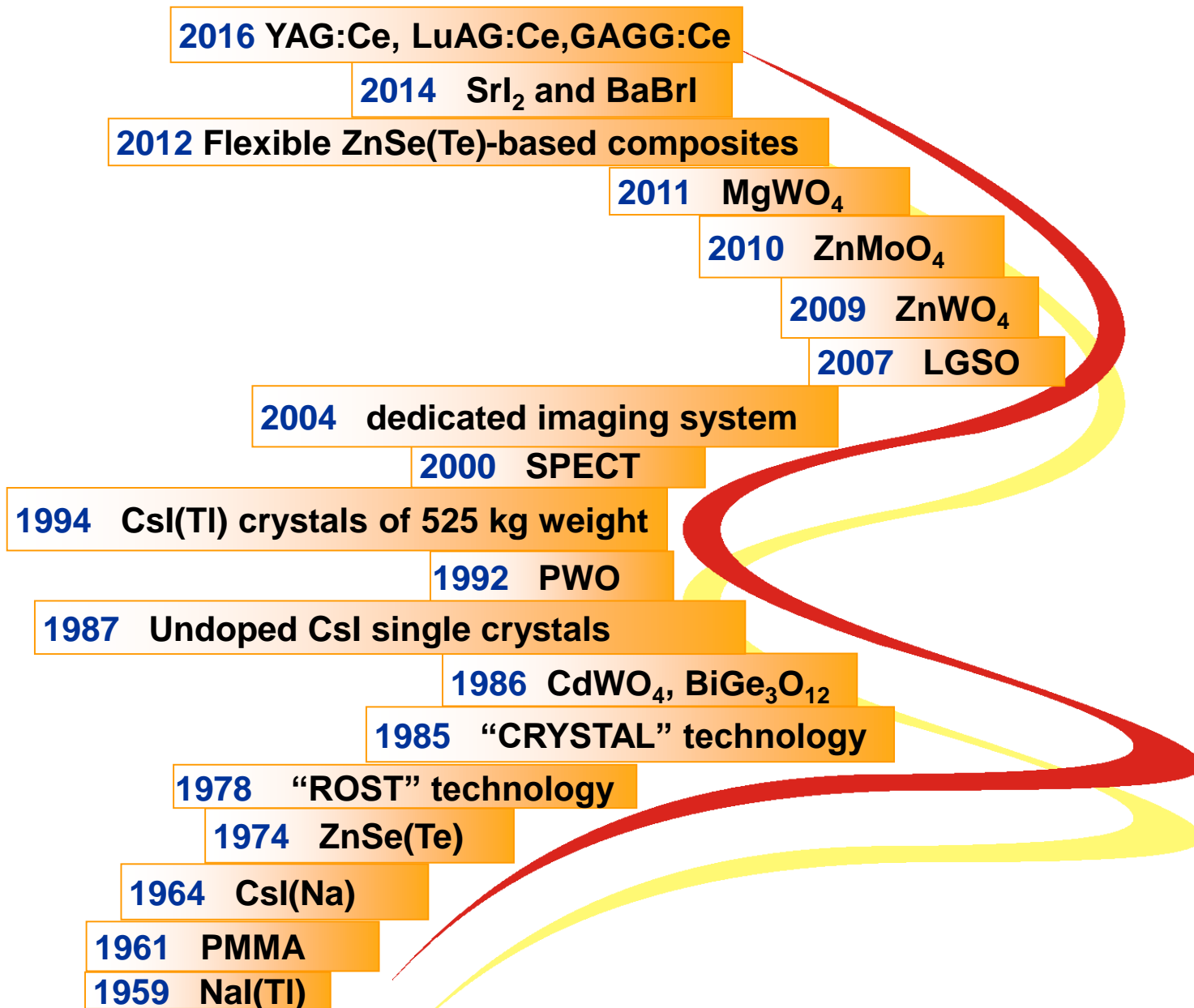
Scintillation and luminescent materials science

Fundamental investigations on radiation-substance interaction

Development of technologies and nanotechnologies for scintillation detectors production and making related devices

- Crystal Growth Technology Department ISMA
- Available methods of crystal production
- Examples of new materials/technologies development

History of Scintillators in ISMA



High Energy Physics



OPERA 2005



PANDA 2005



NEMO 2005



CMS 2009-2013

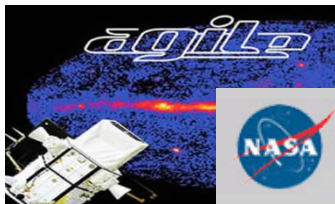


NICA ongoing

Space Missions



GLAST (USA, Sweden) 2008



AGILE (Italy) 2007

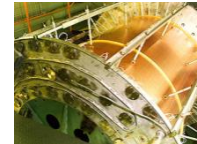
Medium Energy Physics



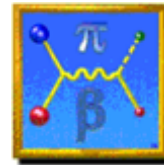
BELLE (Japan) 1996



BaBar (USA) 1998



KEDR (Russia) 2000



PiBeta (Switzerland) 2000



FAIR (Germany) 2014

Neutrino Experiments

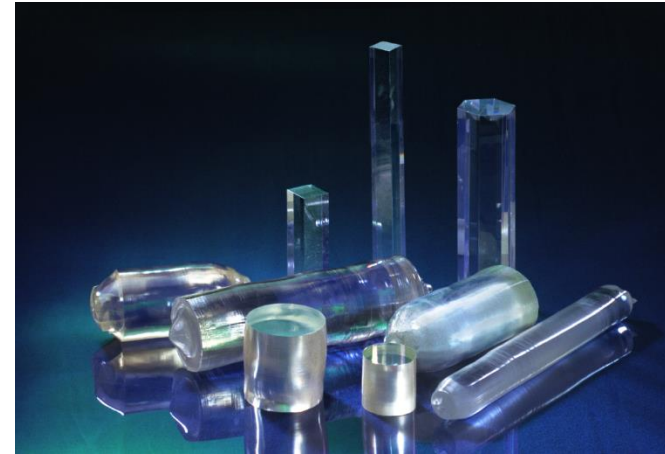


DAYA BAY (China) 2009-2011

Scintillating materials at ISMA



Extra-large alkali halide crystals
NaI:TI, CsI:TI, CsI



Oxide crystals
PWO, GSO:Ce, LGSO:Ce,
YAG:Ce, GPS:Ce, BGO



Chalcogenide crystals ZnSe(Te)



Plastics

Scintillating detectors



Screens for gamma-cameras

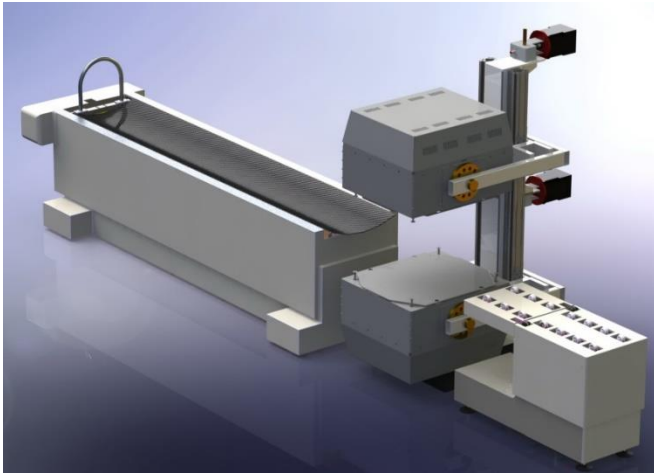


Detectors for portals



Small detectors for industry

Scintillator-based equipment



OFECT series of gamma-tomographs

Portal monitors



Dosage calibrator for nuclear medicine radio-pharmaceuticals

№1 TNT, $Z_{\text{eff}} = 7.08$
№2 pyroxilin, $Z_{\text{eff}} = 7.34$
№3 cicolnite, $Z_{\text{eff}} = 7.22$
№4 TEN, $Z_{\text{eff}} = 7.38$
№5 amatol, $Z_{\text{eff}} = 7.41$
№6 pyroxilon, $Z_{\text{eff}} = 8.07$
№7 pyroxilon, $Z_{\text{eff}} = 7.51$
№8 cicolnite, $Z_{\text{eff}} = 7.12$

Test samples, explosive simulant

When we used 3-coordinate color palette, we can clearly see the difference in Z_{eff} for these tested samples with accuracies greater than 95%.

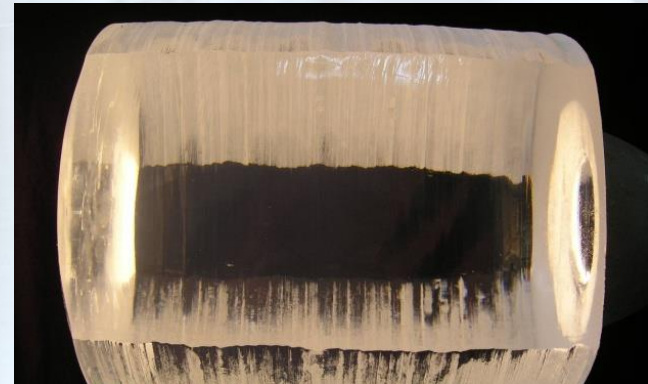
Multienergy X-ray Scanner

TOP quality of Alkali-Halide Scintillators

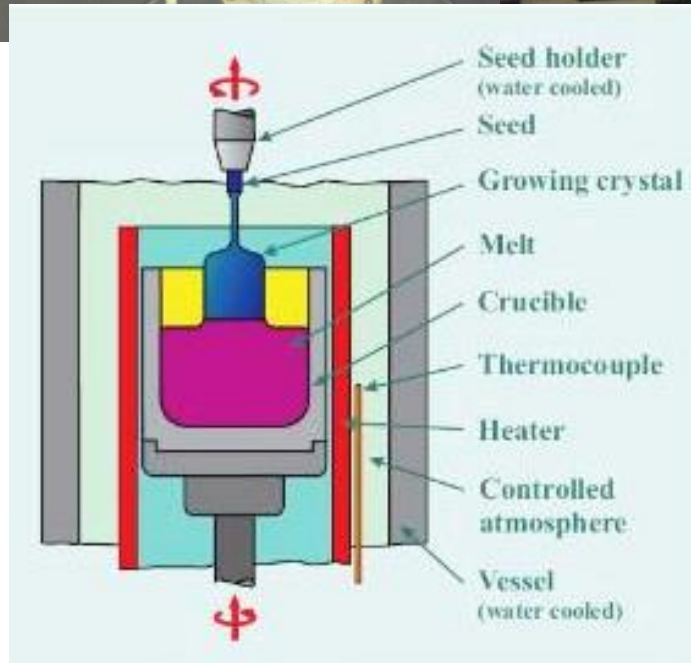


Crystal size up to 800 mm

High uniformity across all crystals volume



Induction heating setups of “Oksid” and “Kristall” series



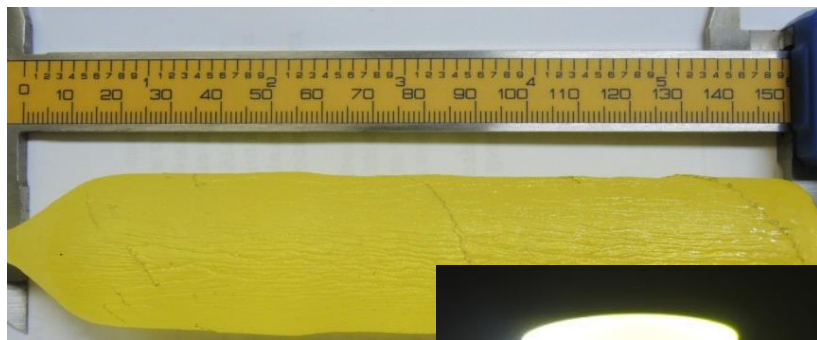
- Induction heating
- Ir, Mo, W crucibles
- Controlled vacuum chamber
- Diameter control by weight sensor
- Crystallization temperatures – up to $\sim 2200^{\circ}\text{C}$

Large oxide scintillation crystals produced by ISMA

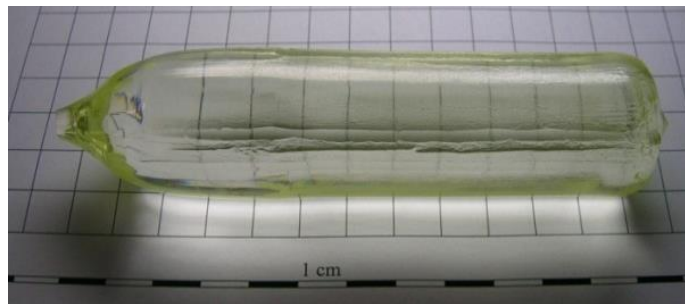
BGO up to 3" in dia.



YSO:Ce



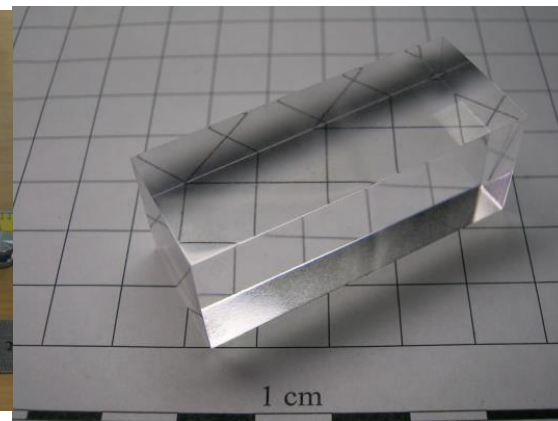
GAGG:Ce



YAG



BGO



LGSO:Ce

Garnet scintillators

	YAG:Ce,C	LuAG:Ce	GAGG:Ce	YAG:C
Crystal structure	cubic			
Light yield, ph/Mev	30000	15000	50000	22000
Hardness, Mho	-	8.5	-	
Emission	540 nm	535 nm	510-530 nm	400 nm
Density, g/cm ³	4.55	6.7	6.6	4.55
Refraction index	~ 1.8	~ 1.8	~ 1.8	~ 1.8
Primary decay time, ns	100	70	100-150	4-6

Advantages

- High light yield (GAGG:Ce);
- High density (LuAG:Ce, GAGG:Ce);
- Matching for photodiode and avalanche diode readout;
- Good machining properties;
- Fast decay (YAG:C).

Main usage

- High energy γ and charged particle detection;
- PET matrices;
- High spatial resolution imaging screens for X-rays, gamma and beta;
- LED

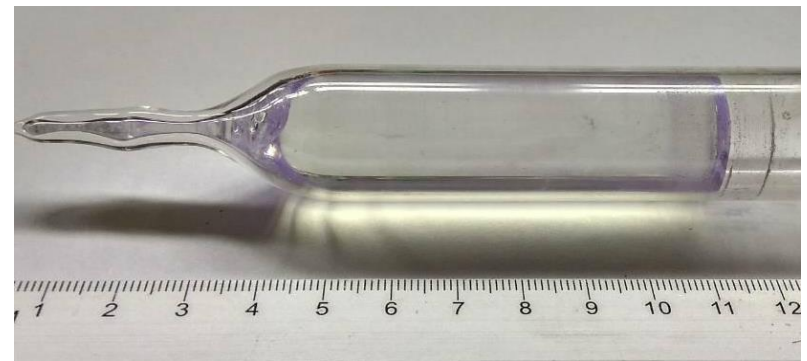


Bridgman-Stockbarger facilities

Two zone Stockbarger growth furnaces Glow boxes to handle hygroscopic materials



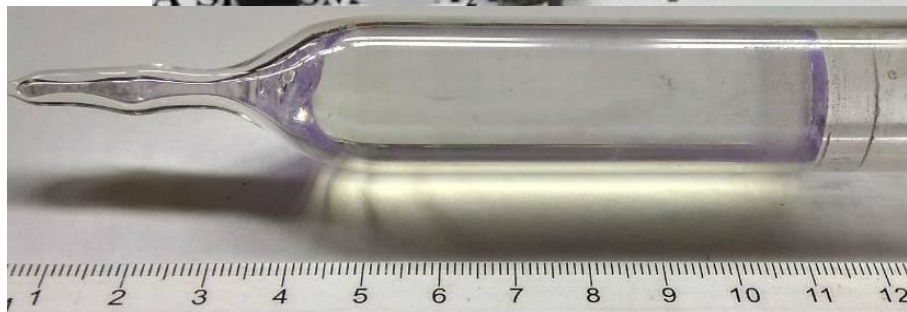
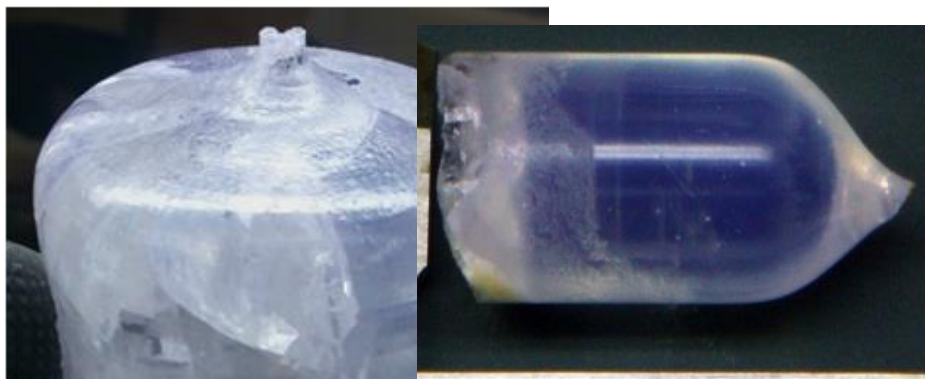
- ❑ Sealed quartz ampoules
- ❑ Pulling speed 0,01-1500 mm/h
- ❑ Crystal diameter up to 2"



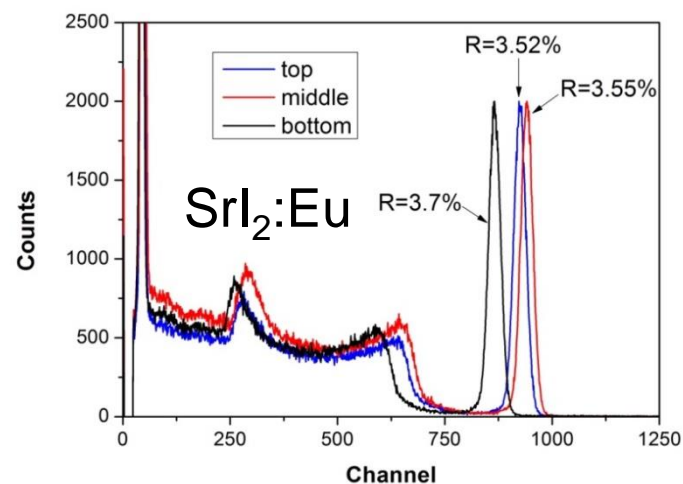
Halogenide scintillators development

Ø1-2" SrI₂:Eu

50 mm dia.

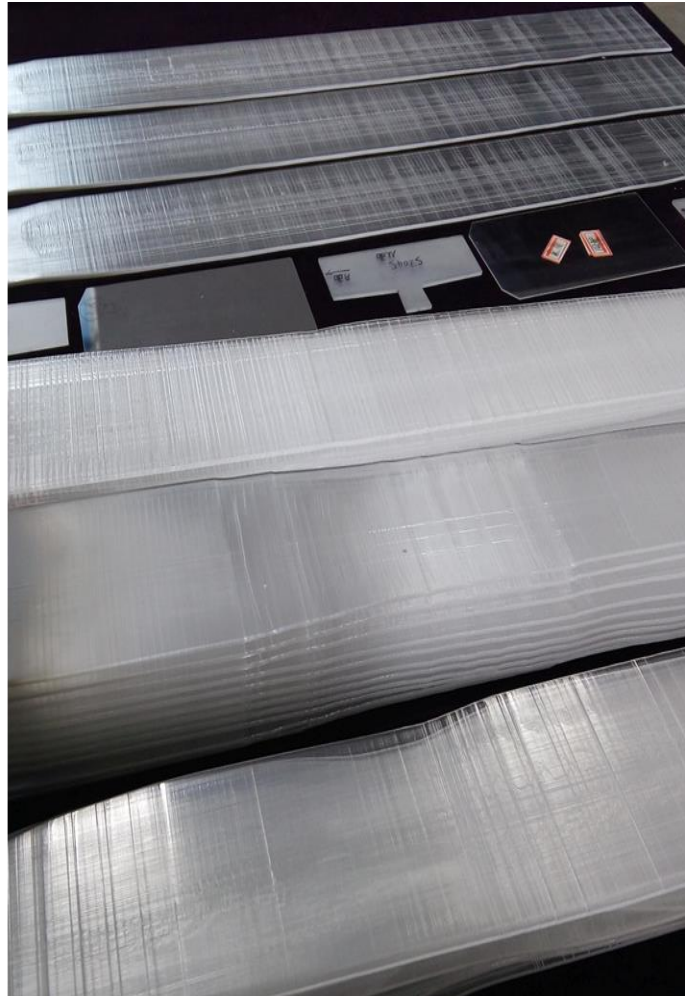


Ø2" BaBrI

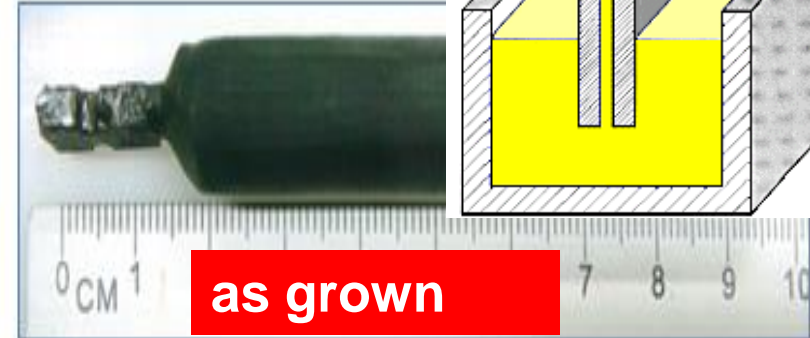


(NATO project SPS984958)

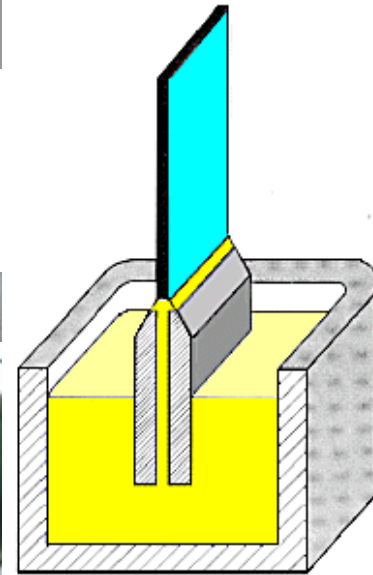
EFG method



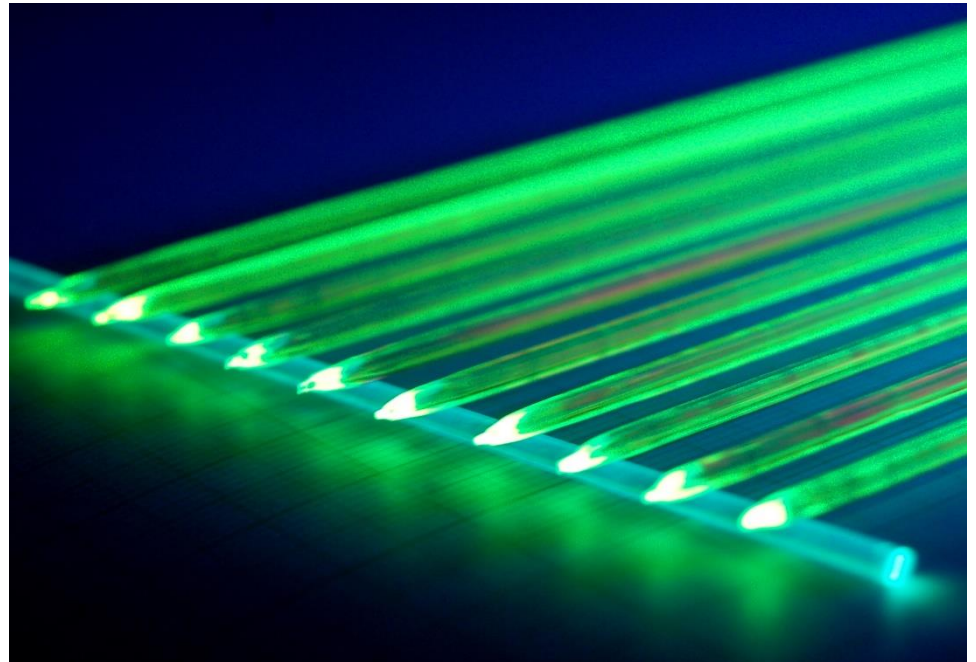
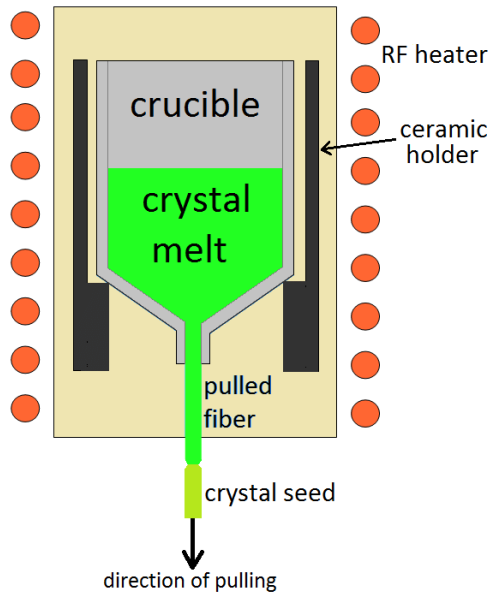
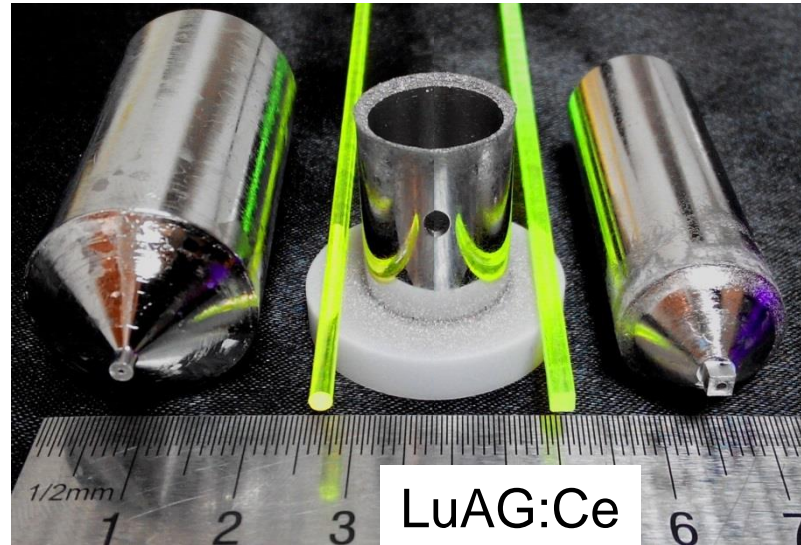
Sapphire tapes



Large CeAlO_3



Micro-PD method



Fibers for dual calorimetry

- ❑ Fiber development for simultaneous registration of Scintillation and Cherenkov emission in a sampling calorimeter module

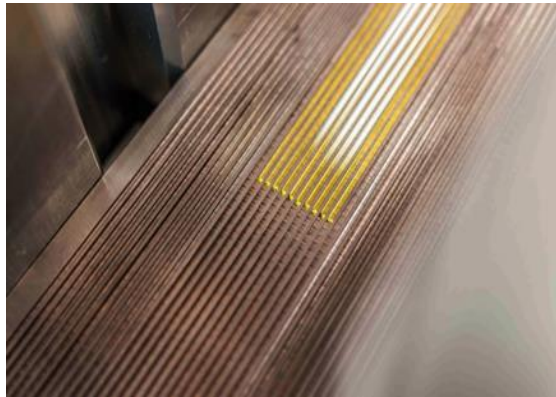
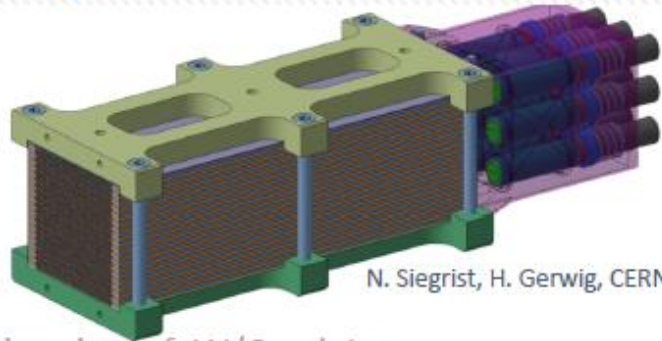


Plate of 0.75W/0.25Cu with groove to insert the fibers

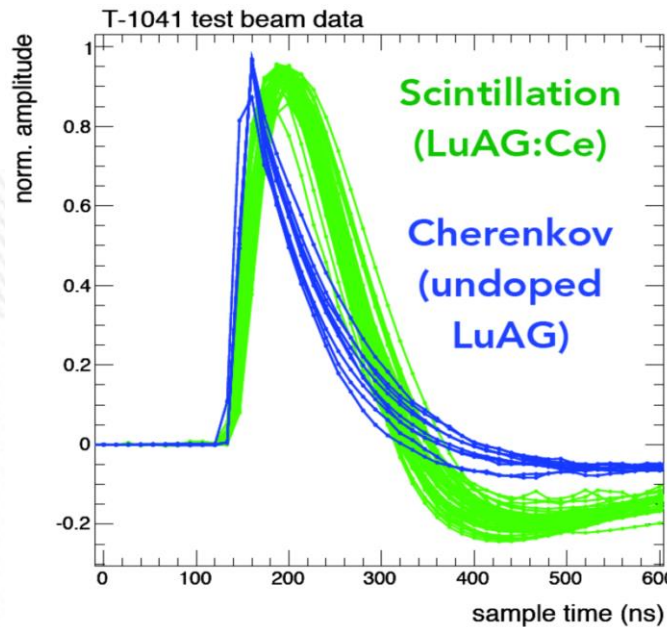
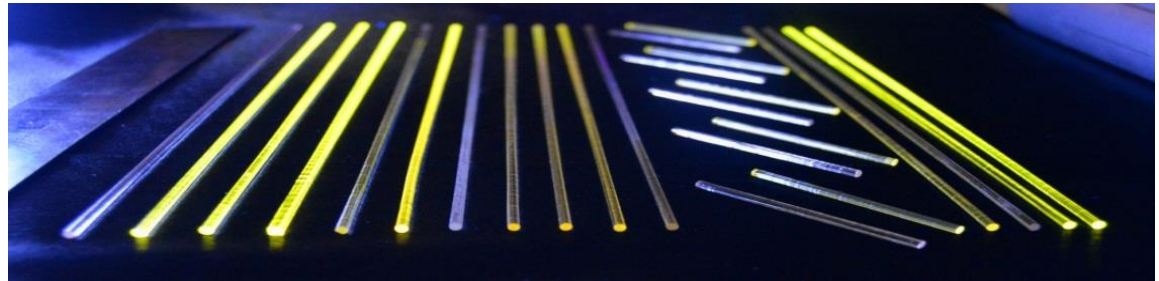
Development of absorber for Spacal Calorimeter (CERN)



N. Siegrist, H. Gerwig, CERN

Absorber of W/Cu plate
60*60*200mm³, ~ 1200 holes
Equivalent of 3*3 PWO crystals

YAG/LuAG-based fibers

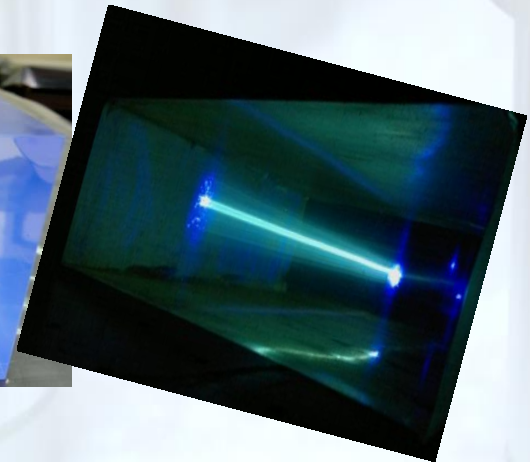
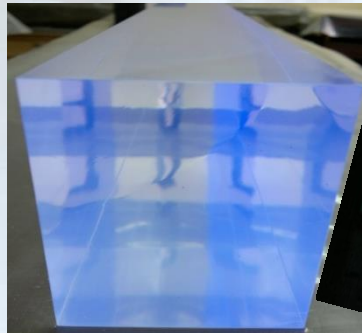


- ❑ **Undoped fibers:**
promptly emitted Cherenkov photons
→ faster pulse
- ❑ **Doped fibers:**
scintillation photons dominate
→ slower pulse

Polystyrene-based Plastic Scintillators



- ❑ Stability of light output up to 10 years
- ❑ High mechanical strength
- ❑ Large size and weight single piece polymerization (up to 1 ton)



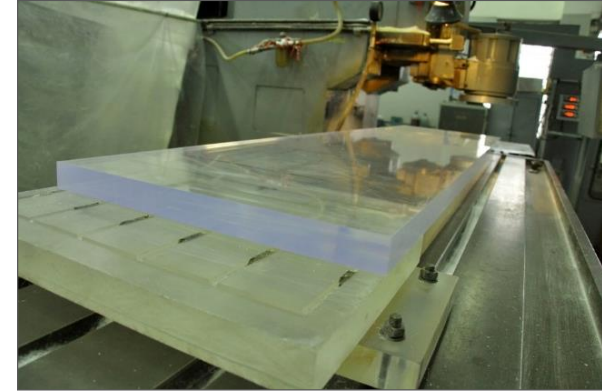
CNC technology for plastic production



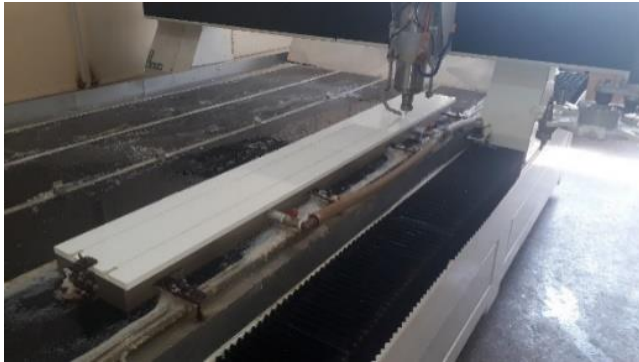
Raw material preparation



Cast plastic production



Diamond milling

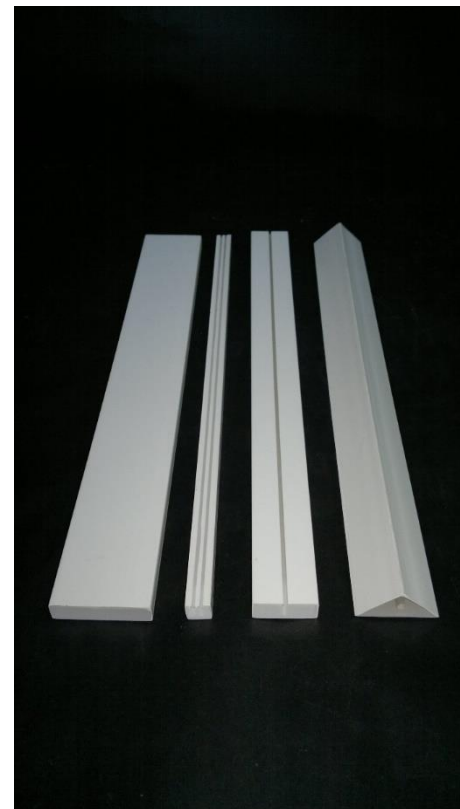
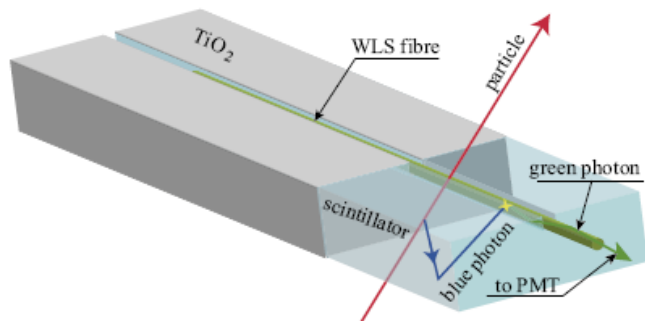


CNC processing



Polishing

Production of scintillation strips and tiles



Light yield ≥ 16 p.e.



Different length and shape

Molding technology: production of scintillation tiles; «Shashlyk» detectors



Raw material preparation



Injection machine



Scintillation tiles



Detectors assembly



QC Control

Production capability: up to 1 000 000 tiles per year

Organic scintillators for n/gamma discrimination

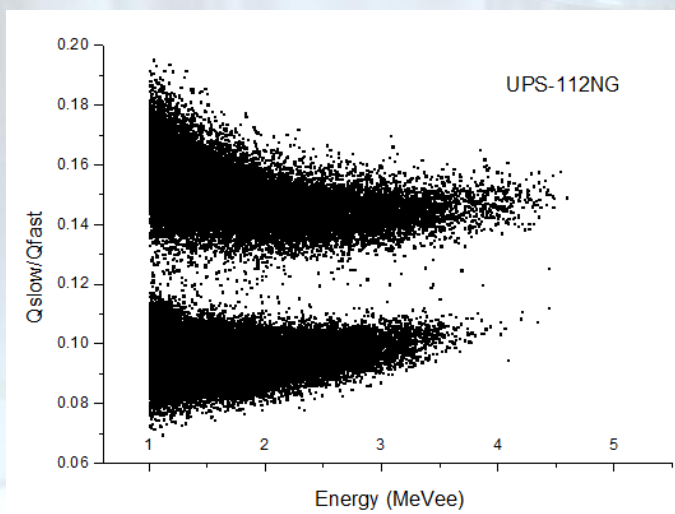


Possible size up to 500 mm

n/γ discrimination:

UPS-112NG.....1.9

UPS-113NG.....2.2



n/γ DISCRIMINATION

- ❑ ISMA expertise in a large range of scintillating materials
- ❑ ISMA is our partner in LIA/IRP IDEATE France-Ukraine
- ❑ Joint projects with IJCLab

Contract: Andrey Boyarintsev, aboyar74@gmail.com

Raw materials for crystal growth

