

# Scintillator Material Study

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# Scintillator Material Study

- **Development of plastic scintillator material of better performance**
- **Base scintillator material candidates**
  - Poly-vinyl toluene (PVT)
    - 😊 High light yield
    - 😓 Production (casting+machining) is cumbersome.
  - Polystyrene (PS), Estyrene-MS (MS)
    - 😐 Moderate light yield
    - 😊 Production (injection moulding) is easier.
- **Performance of PS-based scintillator is being optimised.**
- **Performance measured with AHCAL tile configuration (30×30×3mm<sup>3</sup>).**

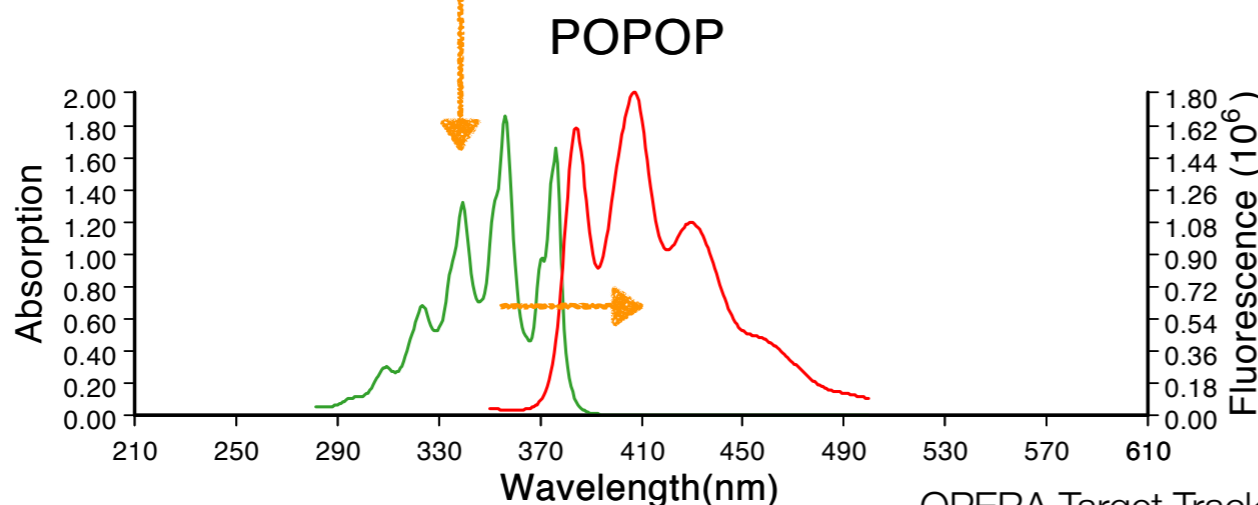
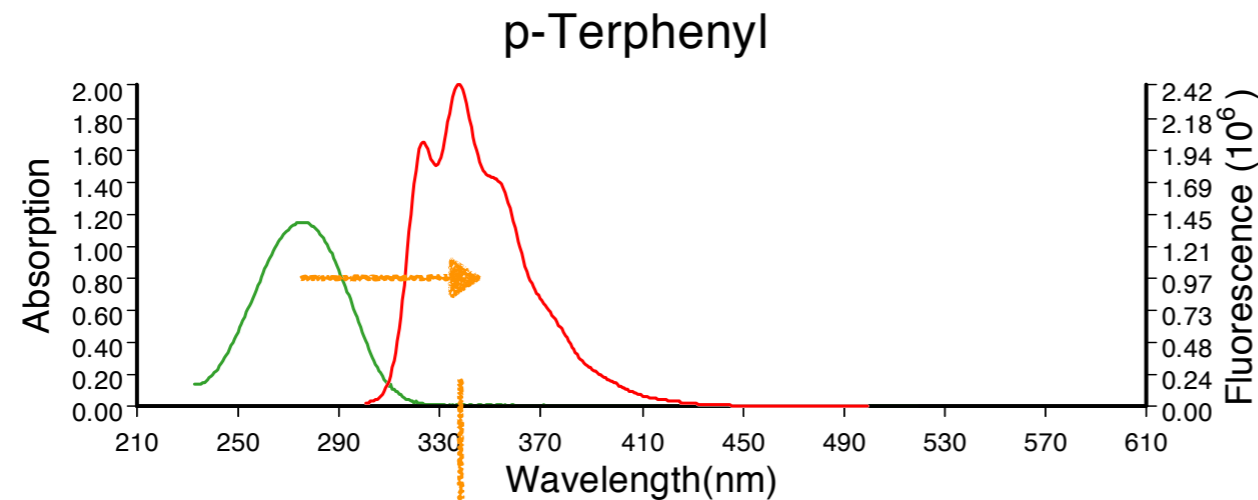
# Optimisation of Fluor Concentration

- **Test sample**

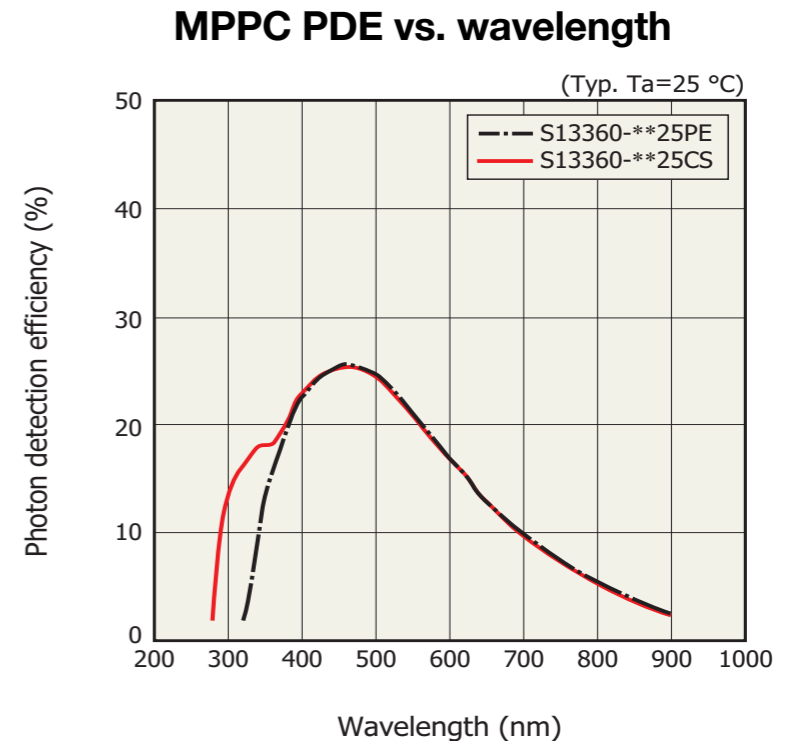
- Scintillator base: Polystyrene (PS)
- 1st fluor: p-Terphenyl
- 2nd fluor: POPOP

- **Reference sample**

- Poly-vinyl toluene (PVT): EJ-212 (ELJEN)

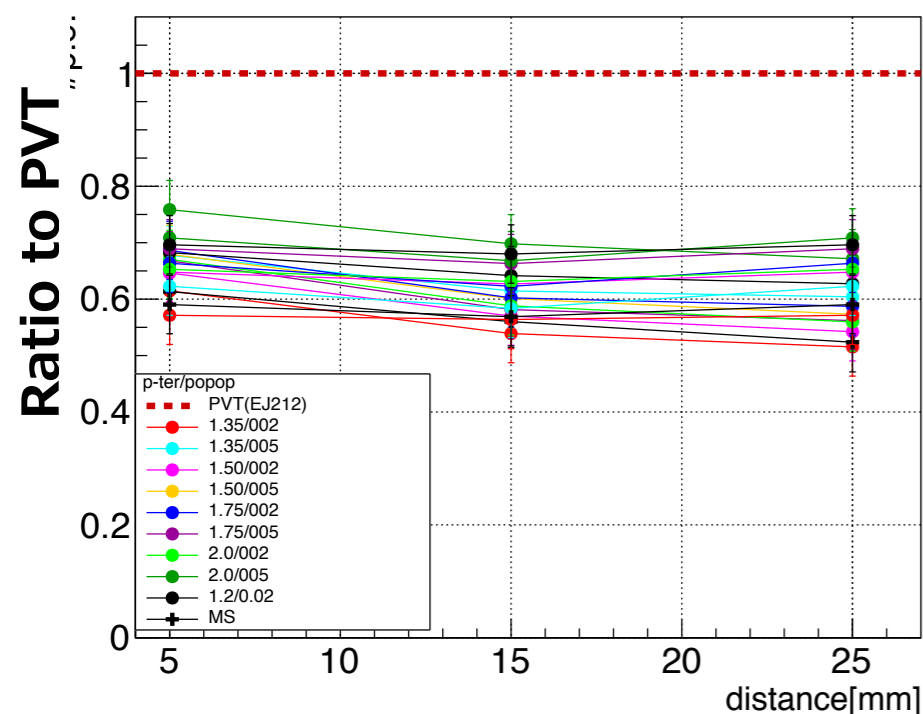


OPERA Target Tracker TDR

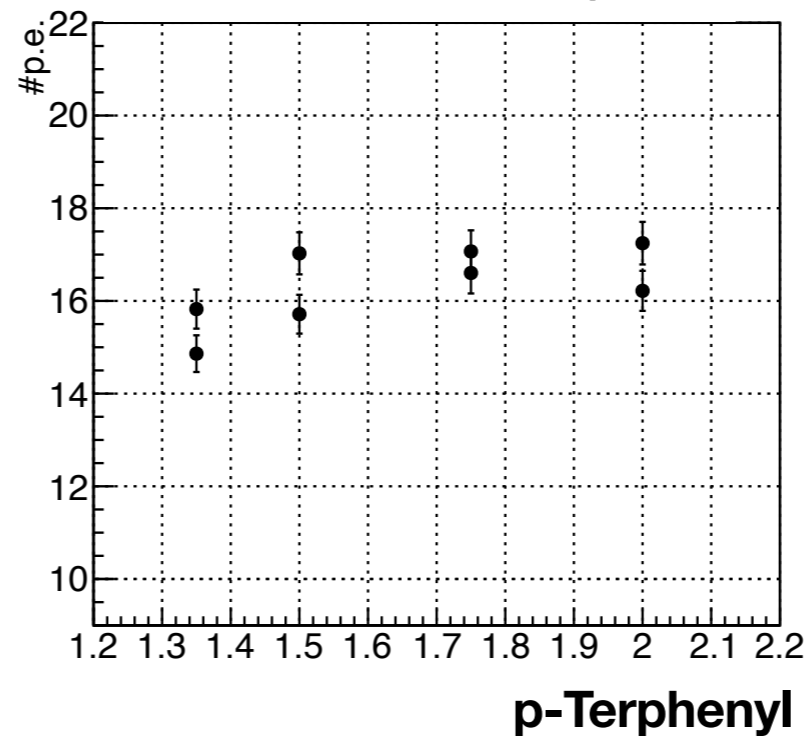


# Previous Results

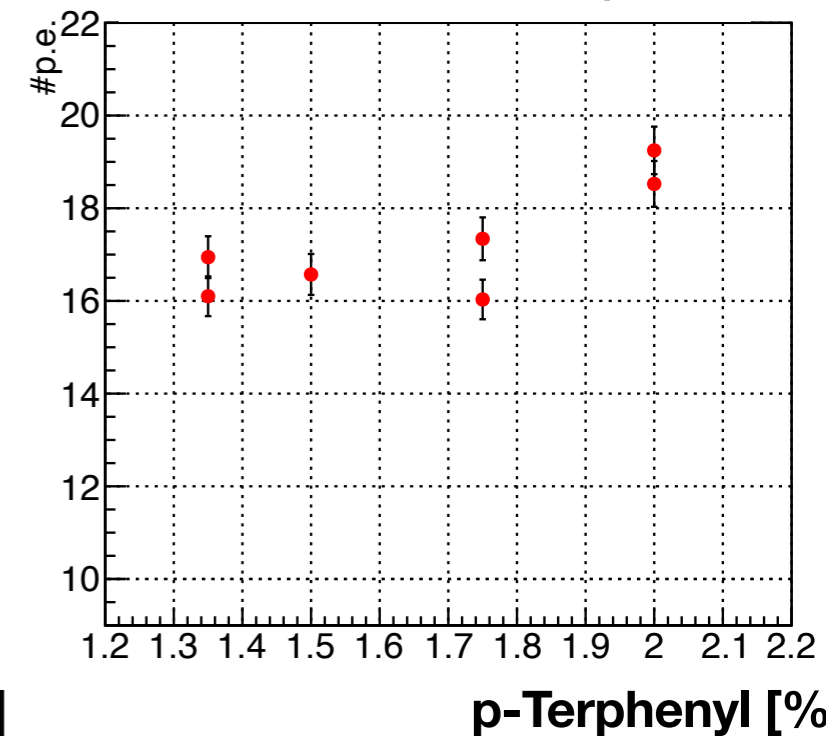
## Relative light yield



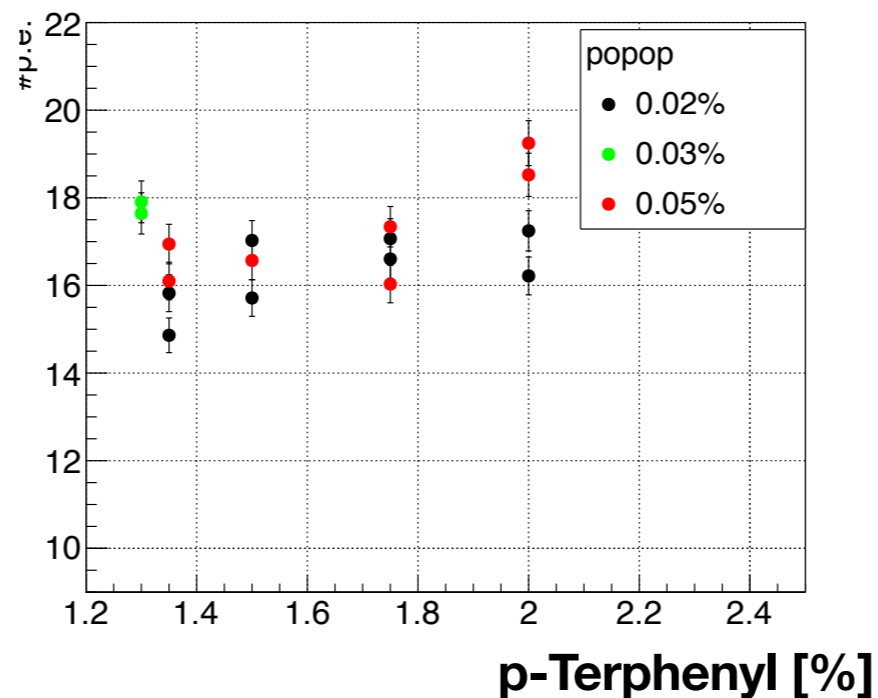
## POPOP=0.02%



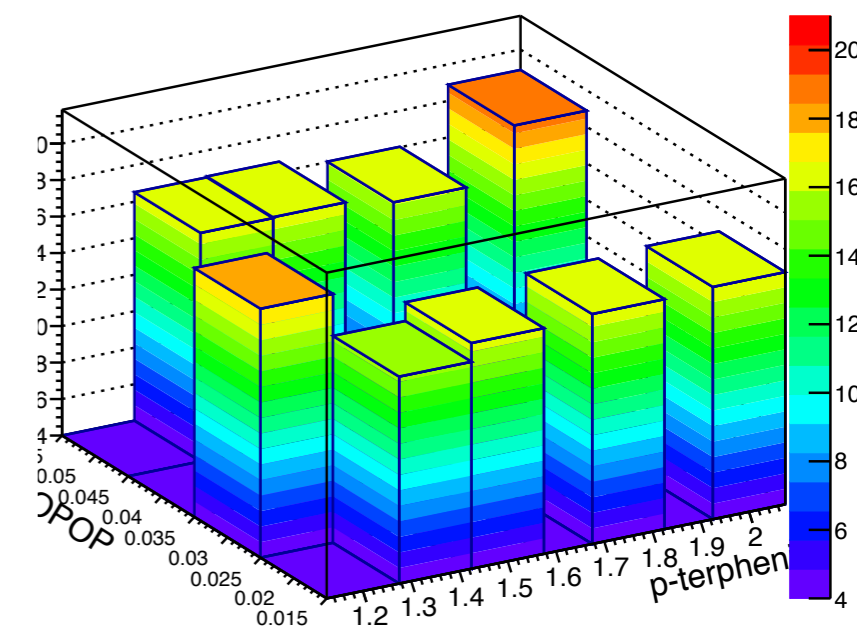
## POPOP=0.05%



## Combined



## mapA



- Light yield improved up to 75% w.r.t. PVT scintillator
- Not obvious, but suggesting higher light yield with higher fluor concentration

# Further Optimisation of Fluor Concentration

- **Even higher concentrations are tried.**
  - p-Terphenyl: [1.75%, 3%]
  - POPOP: [0.05%, 0.1%]
- **Reference**
  - Poly-vinyl toluene (PVT): EJ-212 (ELJEN)
- **No obvious degradation found in eye inspection**
  - Still transparent
  - Good surface quality after injection moulding

# of samples (previous test)

p-Terphenyl

	1.2%	1.35%	1.5%	1.75%	2%
POPOP 0.02%		2	2	2	
POPOP 0.03%	2				
POPOP 0.05%		2	2	2	



# of samples (this test)

p-Terphenyl

	1.75%	2%	2.5%	3%
POPOP 0.05%	3	3	3	3
POPOP 0.07%	3	3	3	3
POPOP 0.1%	3	3	3	3

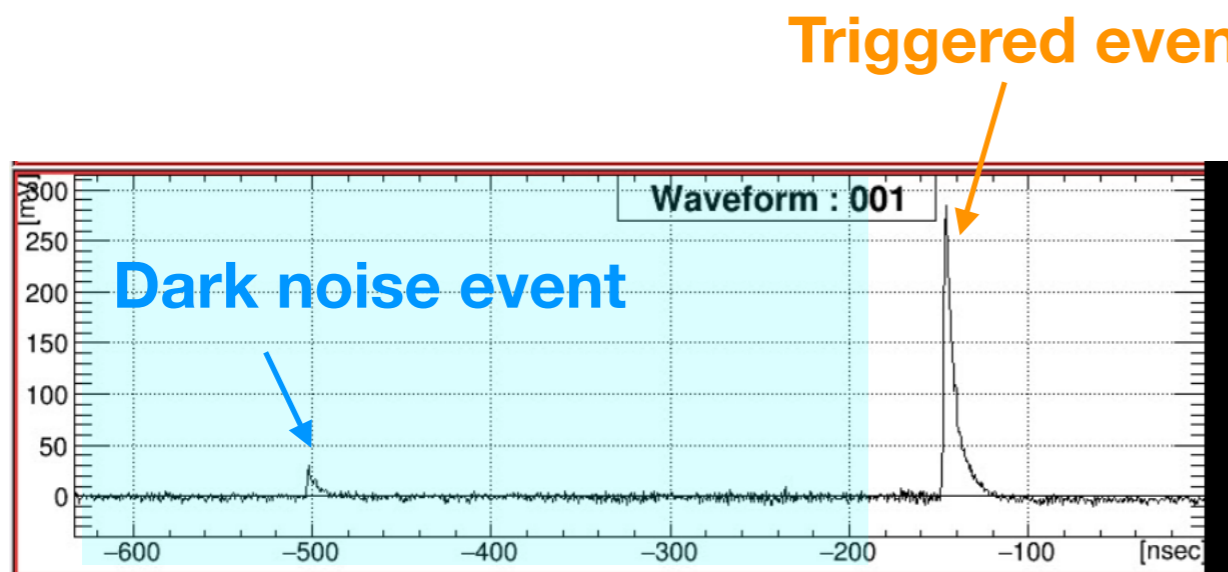
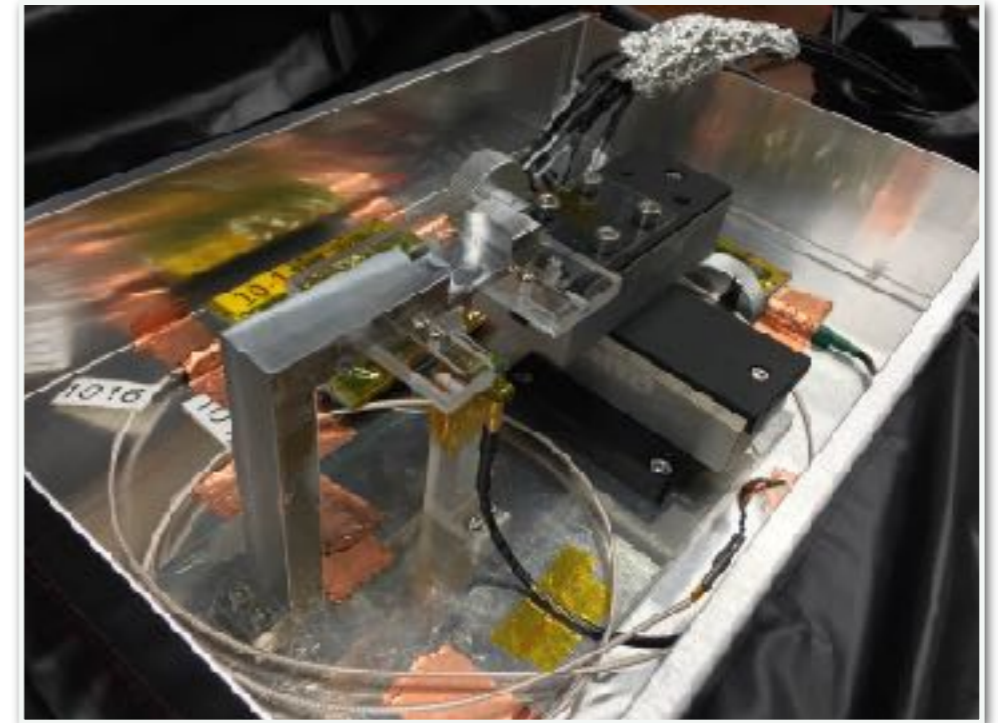
# Measurement Setup

## • Setup

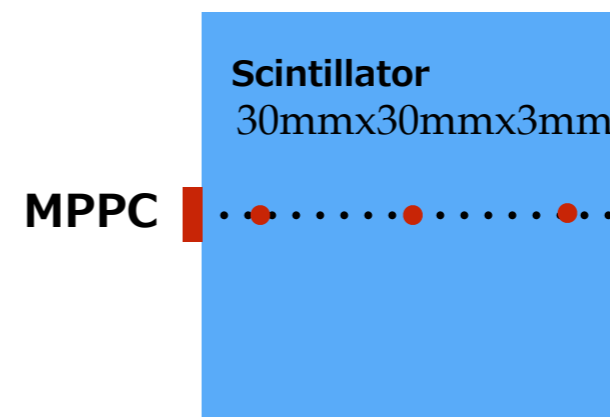
- MPPC: S12571-025P ( $1 \times 1 \text{ mm}^2$ ,  $25 \mu\text{m}$  cell pitch)
- Collimated  $\beta$  from Sr-90 ( $E < 2.2 \text{ MeV}$ ) + trigger counter on the other side
- Light yield measured at several positions to check attenuation

## • Waveform analysis to measure light yield

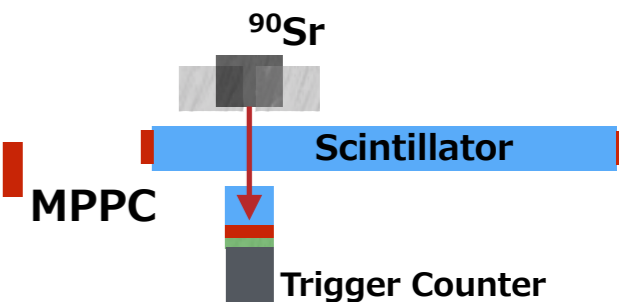
- Single photoelectron gain estimated using off-time dark noise event
- Light yield measured from triggered event



### Top view

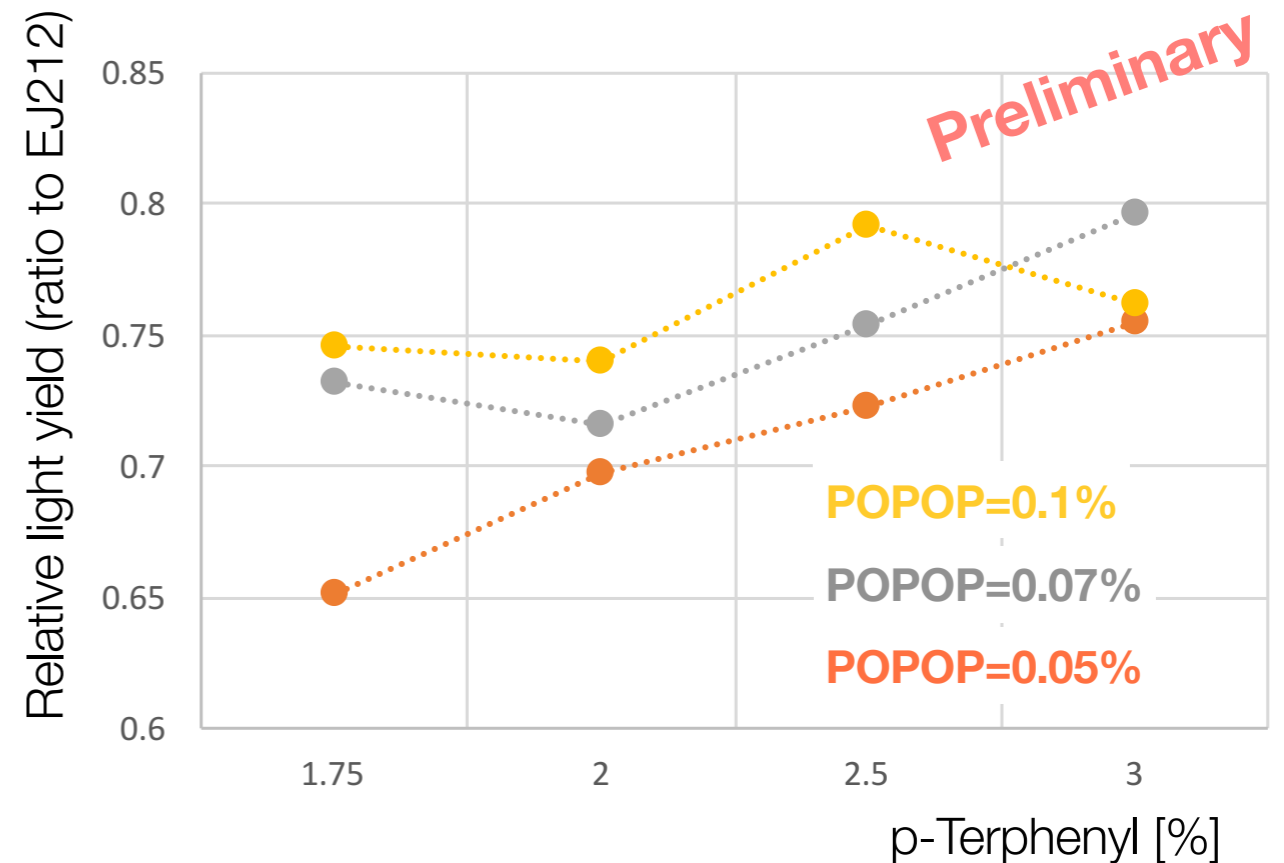
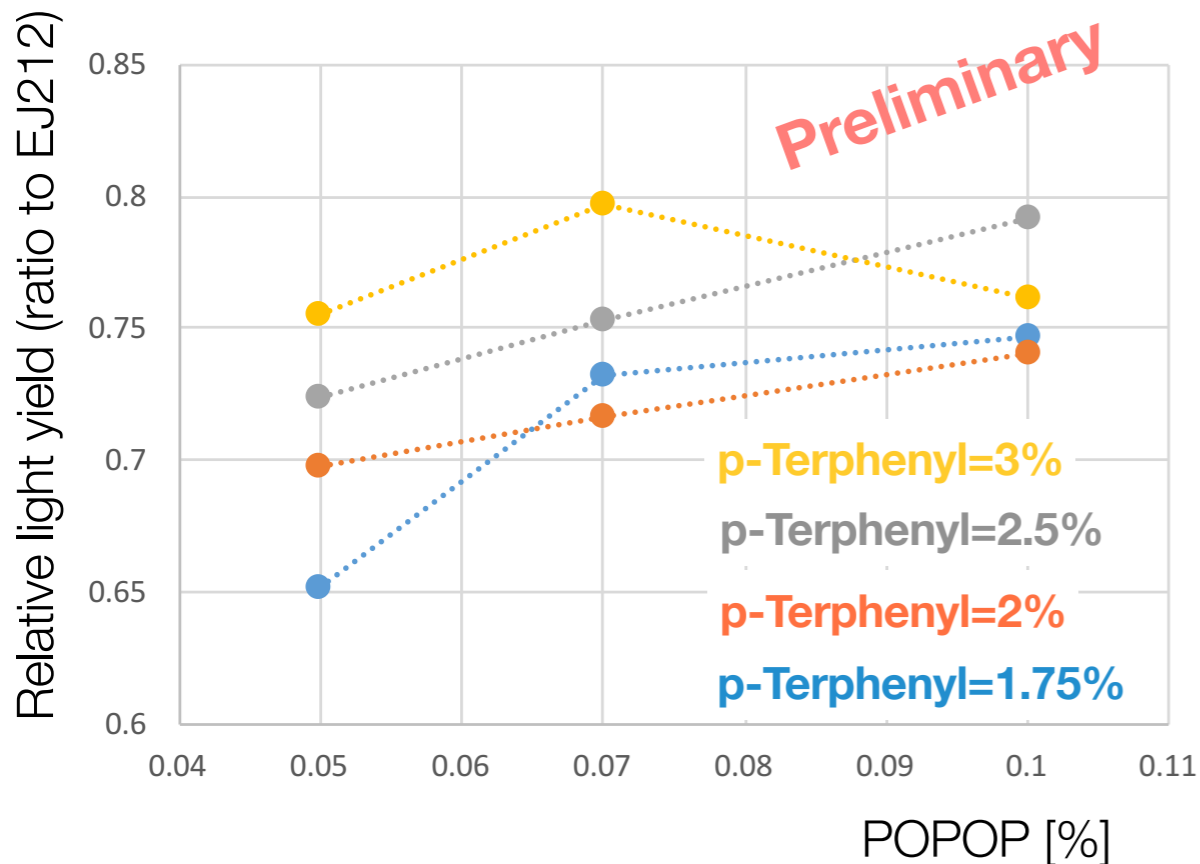


### Side view



# Results

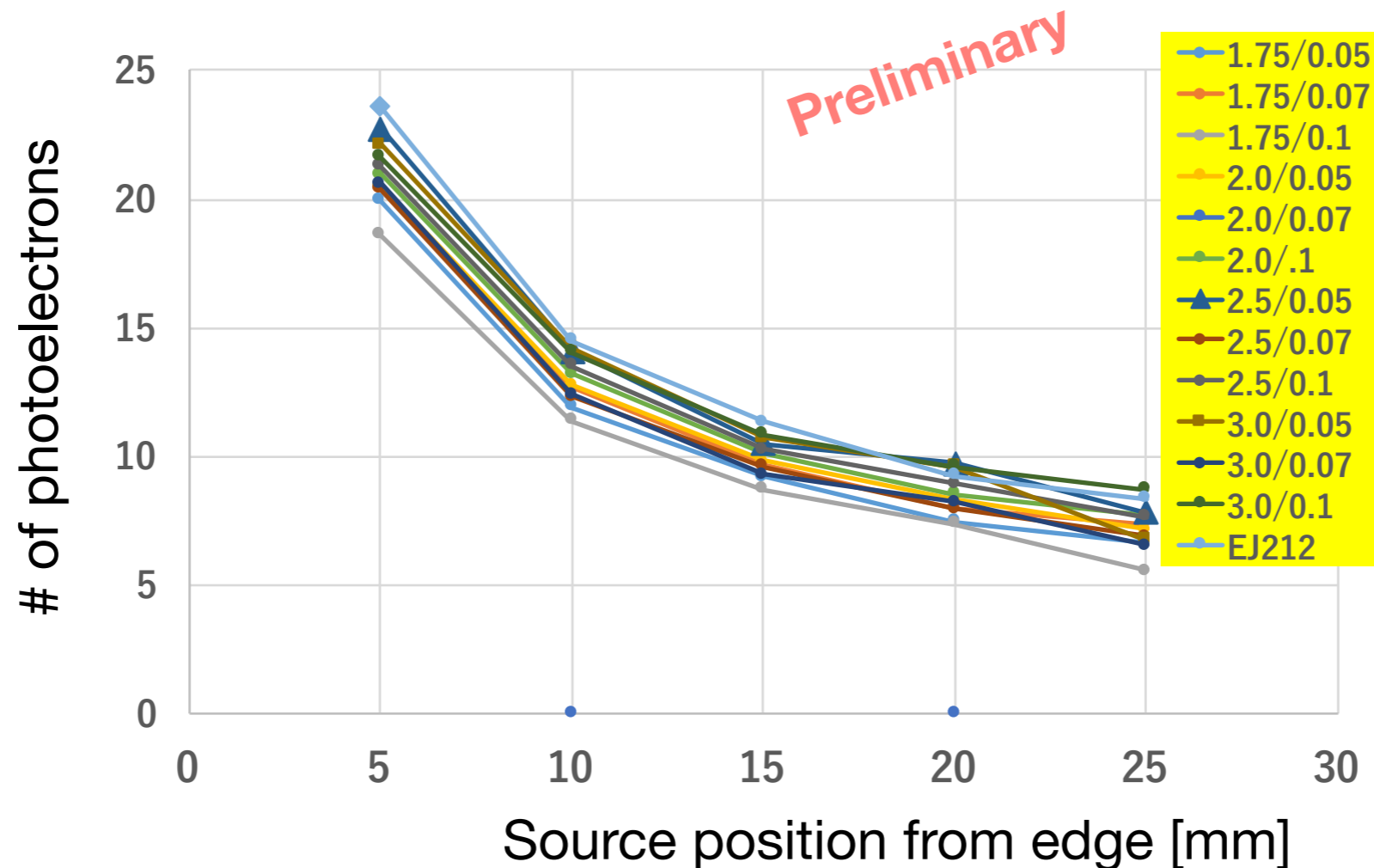
- **Relative light yield w.r.t PVT(EJ-212)**
  - Averaged over repeated measurements with three samples
  - Uncertainties
    - Sample-by-sample variation: 10-15%
    - Reproducibility of measurement: 10%
- **Best light yield reaching up to 80% of PVT**
- **Not totally saturated for higher concentrations**



# Results

- **Position dependence**

- No significant difference between PVT and PS with different fluor concentrations
  - No difference in attenuation and surface condition within AHCAL tile size



**N.B. no averaging over different samples**



# Summary

- **Fluor concentrations are being optimised to maximise light yield of polystyrene-based scintillator for AHCAL**
- **Tested higher concentrations for p-Terphenyl and POPOP**
  - Slight improvement of light yield for even higher concentrations
  - Not obvious, but still not totally saturated at higher concentrations
- **Need further studies**
  - Still improving with higher concentration?
  - Other properties should also be investigated.
    - Surface quality after injection molding
    - Mechanical stability
    - Light attenuation
    - Reproducibility in production
    - Radiation hardness
    - ...
  - Test other fluor?
    - PPO or b-PBD as the 1st fluor instead of p-Terphenyl  
(Better light yield reported for (PPO, POPOP) in NIMA 835(2016)136)