

Radiation hardness measurements of PbWO₄ crystals at IPN-Orsay

Ho San KO

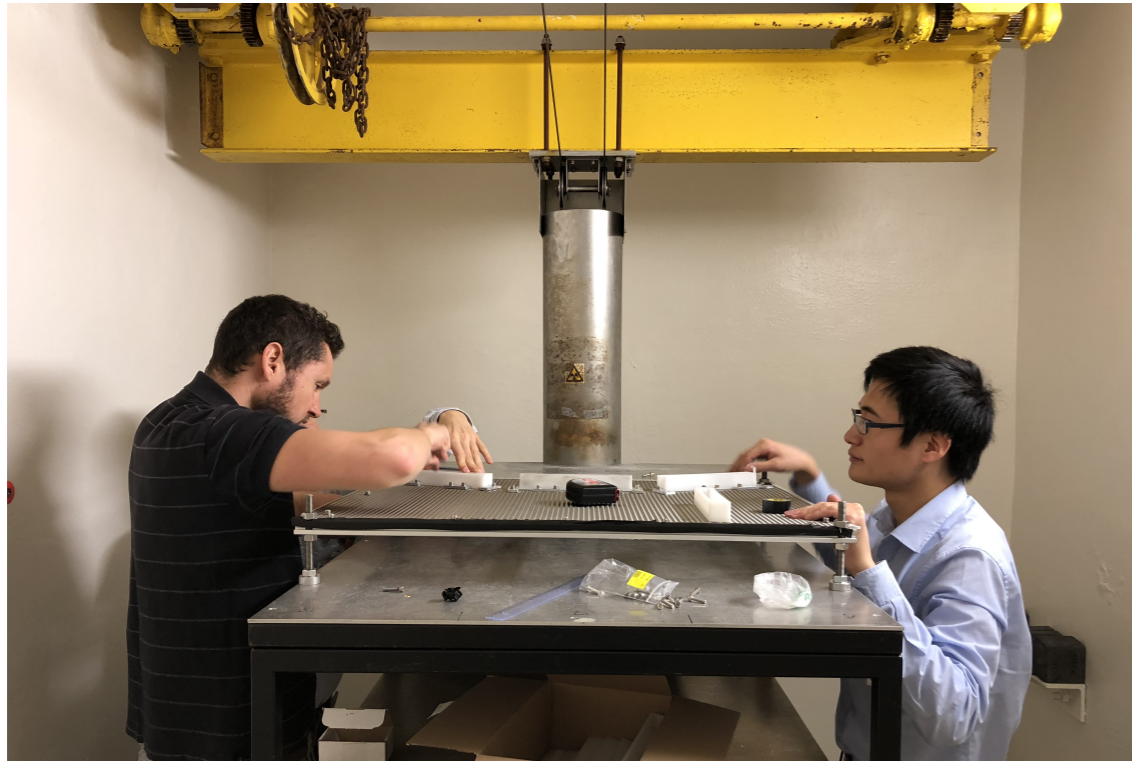
PHEN Institut de Physique Nucléaire d'Orsay

17. May. 2018

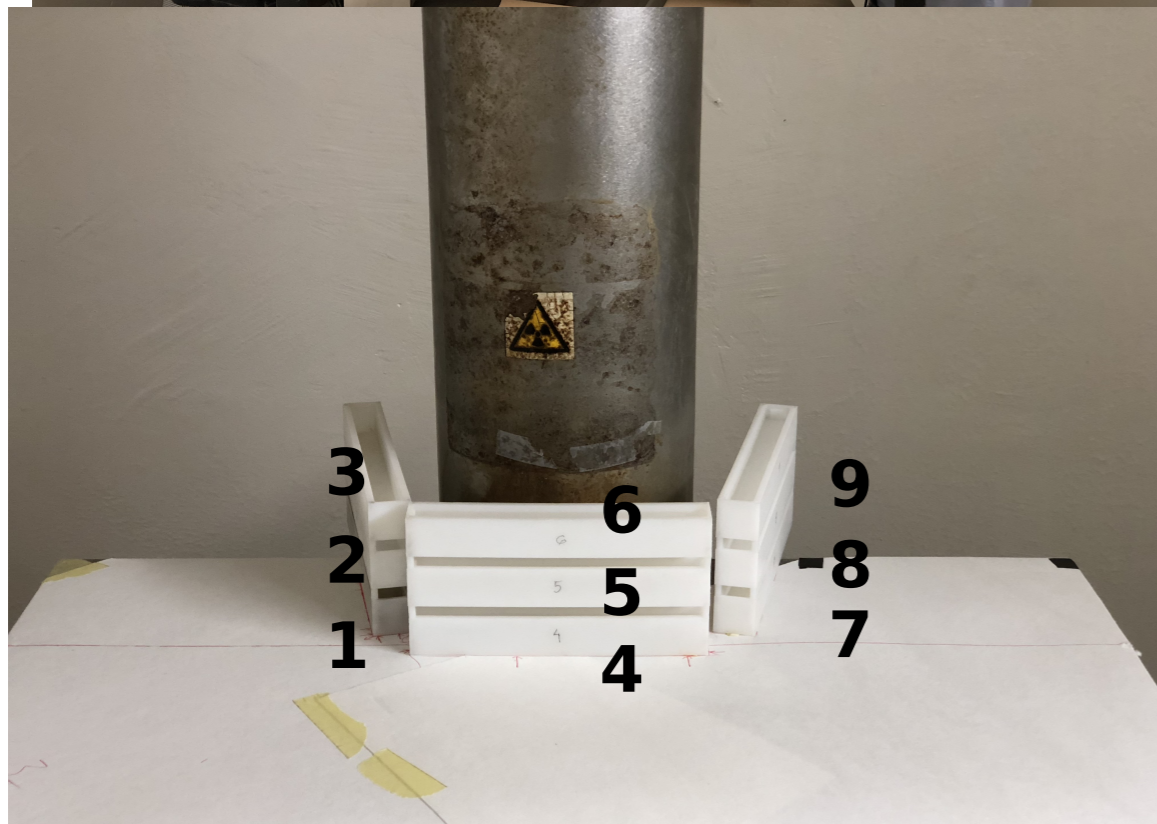
Outline

- Orsay irradiation Facility
 - Fricke dosimetry to measure the gamma dose and dose rate
 - PbWO₄ Irradiation
- PbWO₄ transmittance and dK results comparisons with Giessen's

Irradiation Facility



- Co60 source, 222TBq
- With simple mechanical design, the distance from the source can be reproduced.
- With this setup, we can irradiate 9 crystals/water at the same time.
- Bottom figure is to irradiate with higher dose rate. (15cm from the source)
- Results to be shown today were irradiated 60cm from the source



Irradiation Facility

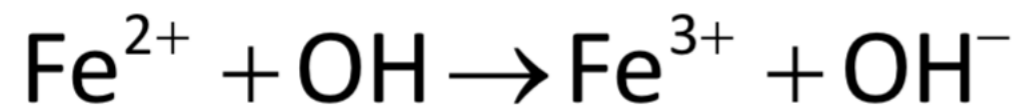
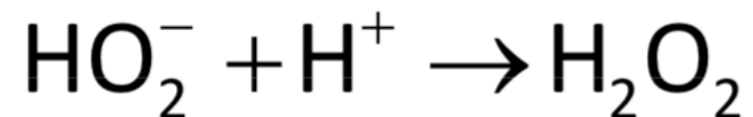
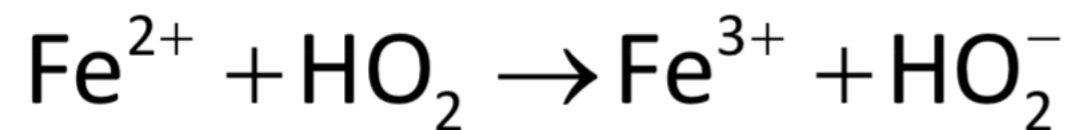
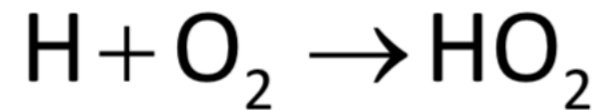
- To estimate the dose and dose rate in crystals

-We irradiated water(Fricke solution) with the same positions(distance from the gamma source) and the same shape and volume of those of the crystals.



-Fricke dosimetry is well studied. It changes the light absorption linearly by the irradiation at certain wavelength until certain amount of dose($\sim 200\text{Gy}$).

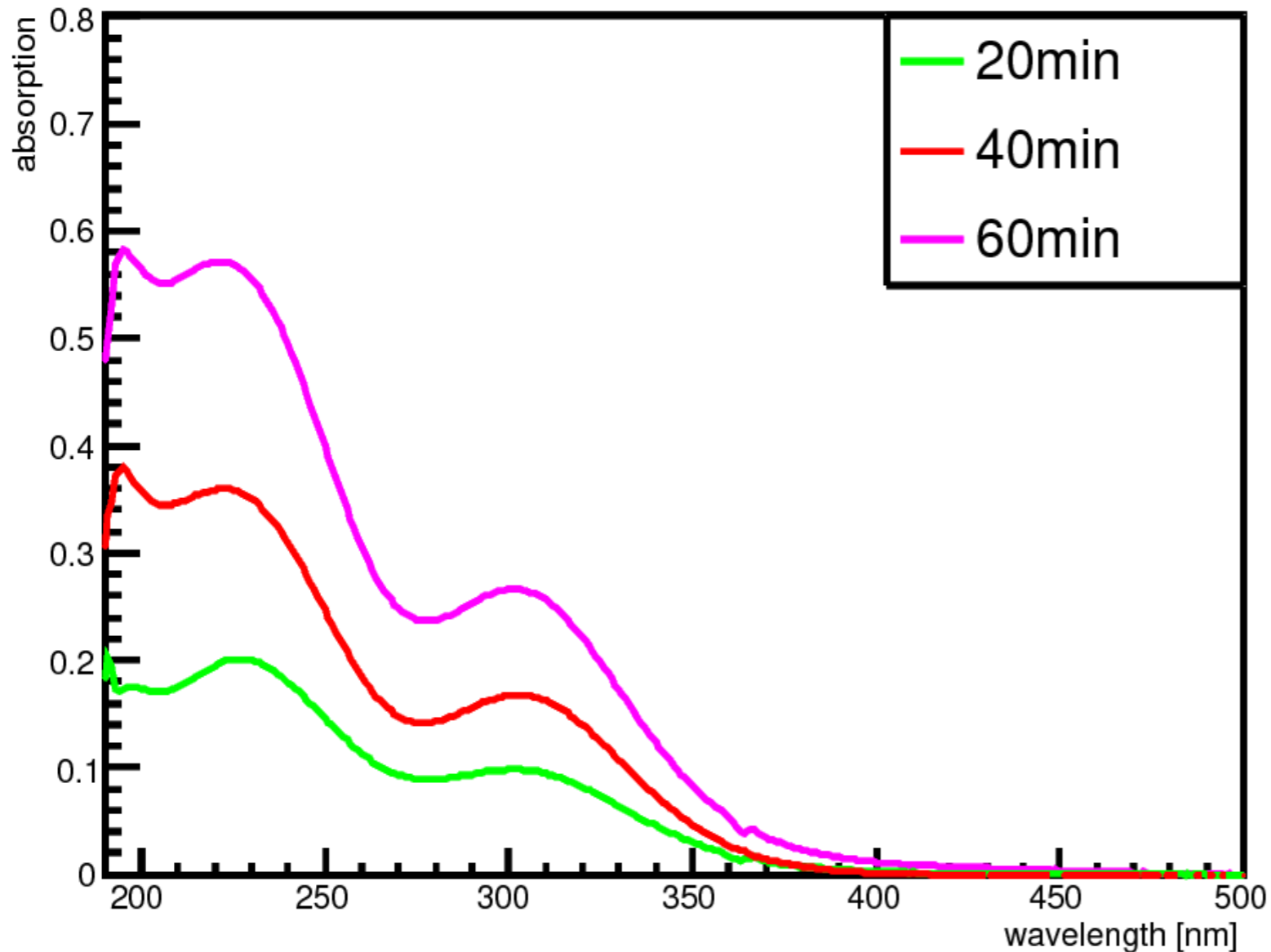
Fricke solution



- Solution of Fe²⁺
- Gamma irradiates water -> Ferrous ions(Fe²⁺) to Ferric ions(Fe³⁺)
- Fe³⁺ absorbs light. Peak at 304nm

Water Irradiation Results

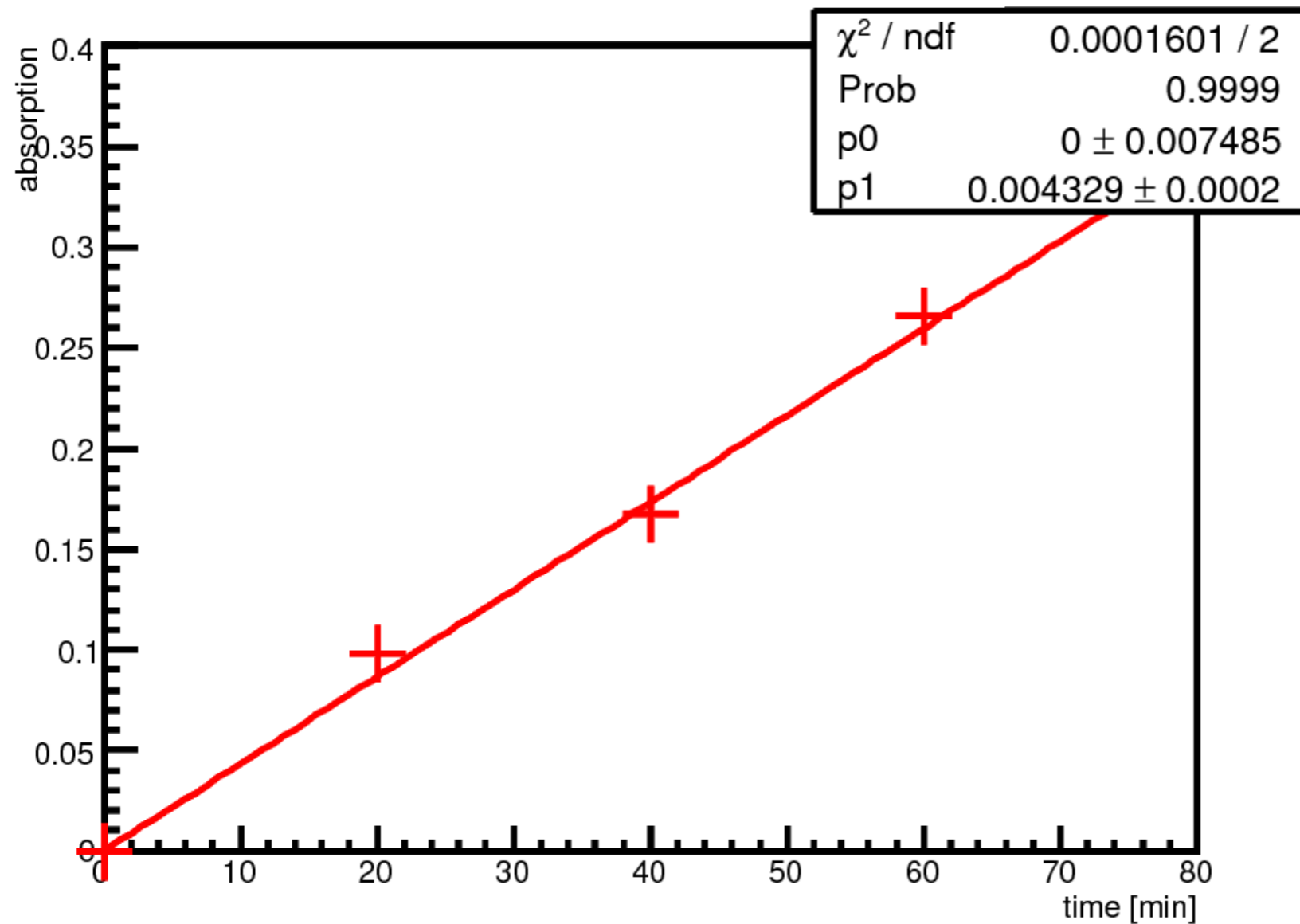
60cm away from the source



- Light absorption increases with respect to the dose.
- Get the peak values at 304nm to get the absorption change rate

Water Irradiation Results

- Absorbance changes throughout irradiation.



60cm away from the source

- Increase of light absorption throughout irradiation time
- With the absorption change rate, we can get the dose rate.

Water Irradiation Results

- Dose rate calculation from solution's absorbance

$$\text{Absorbance } (A) = \log \frac{I_0}{I} = \varepsilon \times l \times C = \varepsilon \times l \times G \times \rho \times D(t)$$

$$\text{Dose rate}(Gy/min) = \frac{\Delta A(cm^{-1})}{\varepsilon(L mol^{-1}) \times G(mol J^{-1}) \times \rho(kg L^{-1})} \times \frac{1}{\Delta t(min)}$$

l : measured light intensity through the material

ε : molar extinction coefficient. $2160 + 15(T - 25)$ at 304nm

l : optical path

C : number of moles transformed by the irradiation

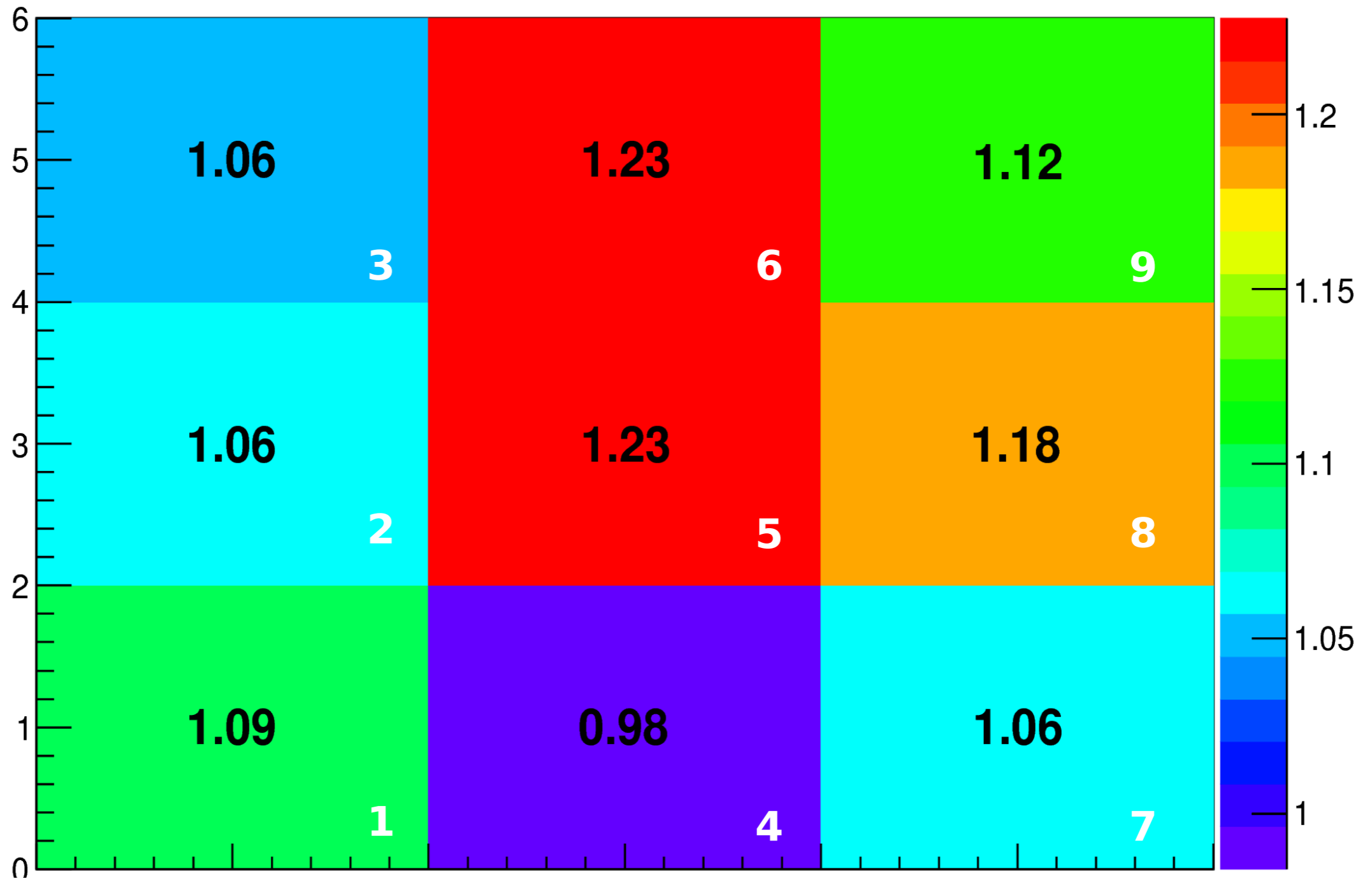
G : efficiency for appearance of Fe³⁺ 1.62×10^{-7} mole/J

ρ : mass density of the solution

$D(t)$: radiation dose

Water Irradiation Results

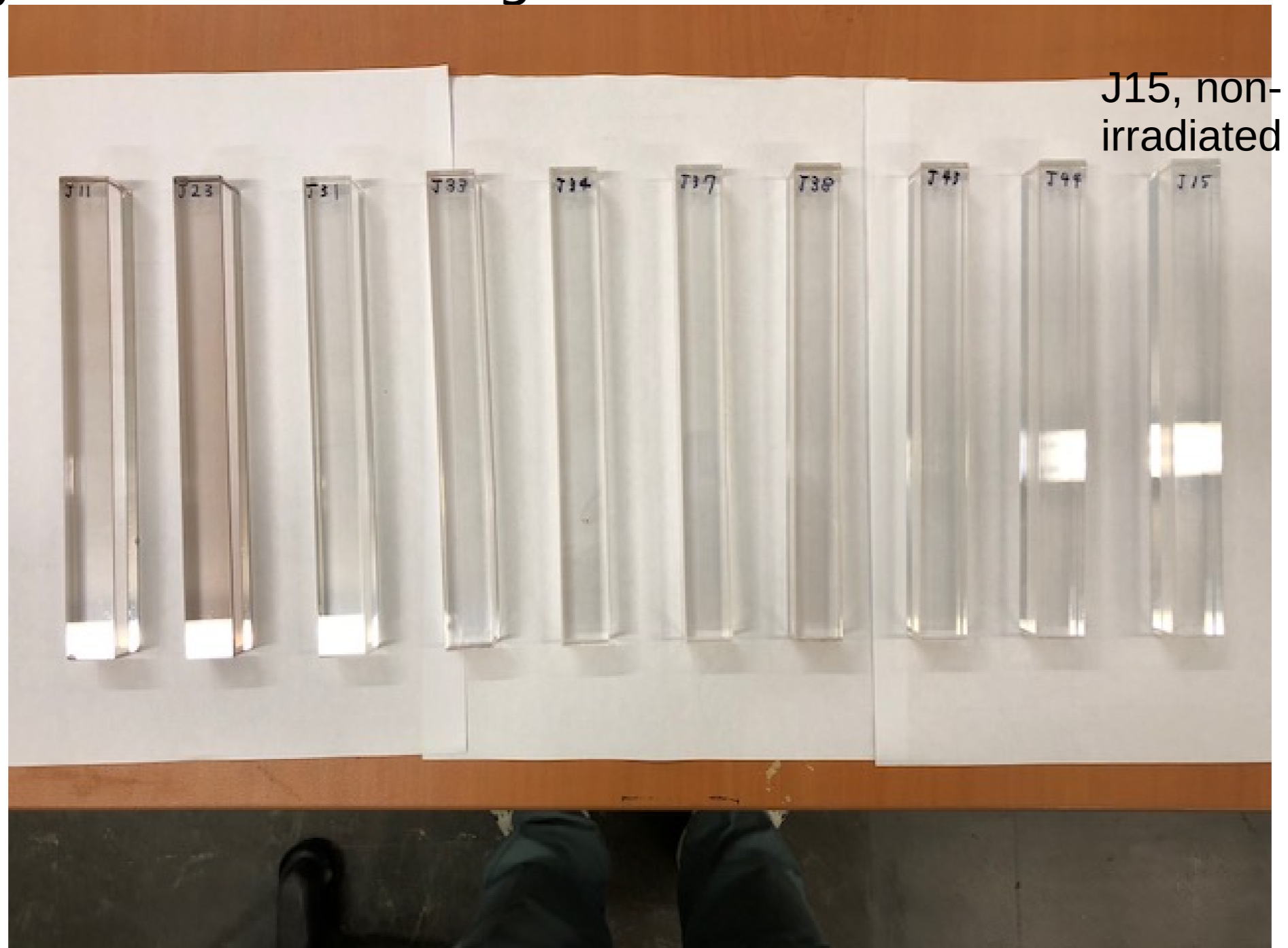
Dose rate. 60cm away from the source



- Dose rate average of 1.11Gy/min (Giessen's : 1.16Gy/min) 9

PbWO₄ Irradiation Results

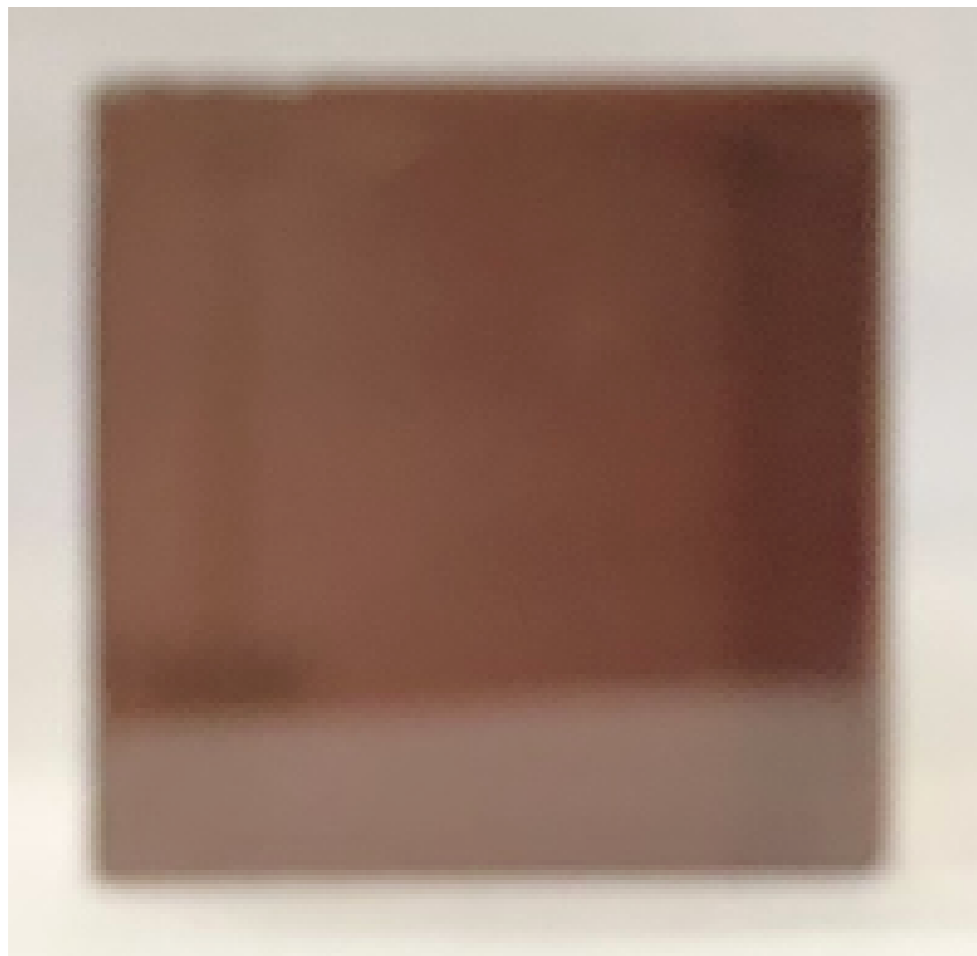
- Crystals' color changes after irradiation.



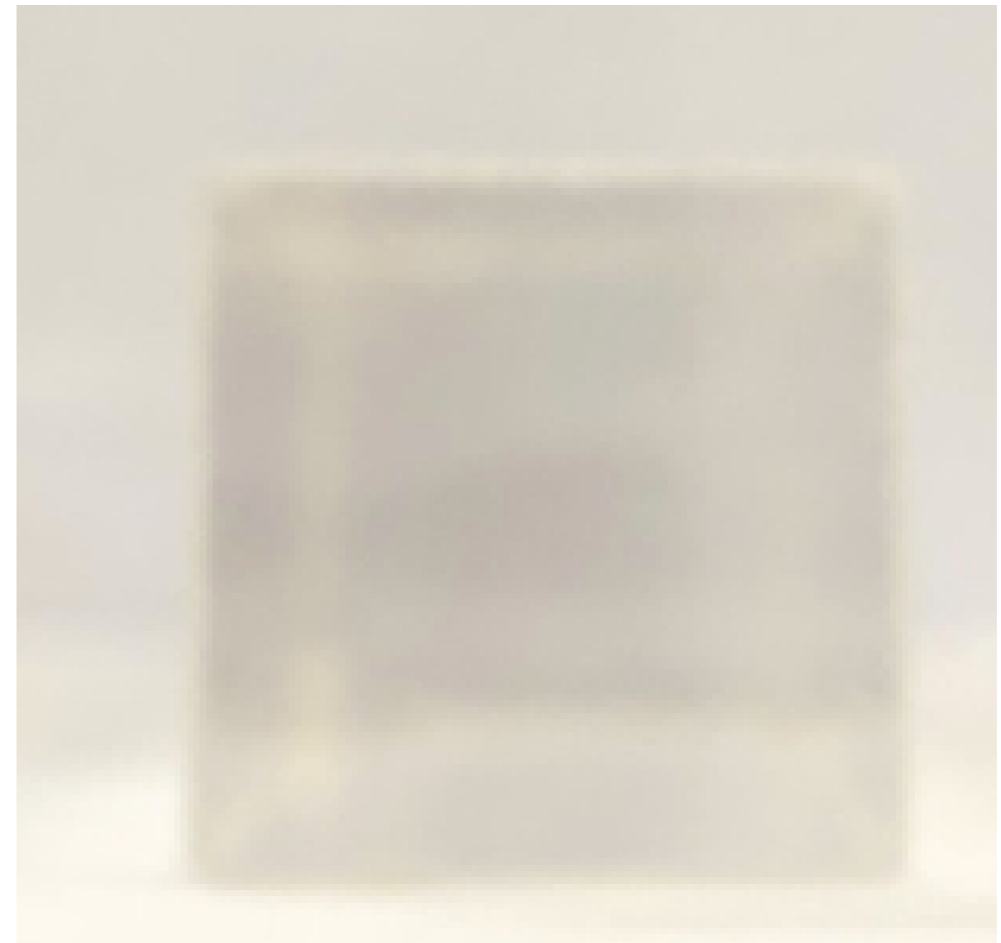
- The picture was taken after higher dose rate(>17Gy/min)

PbWO₄ Irradiation Results

- Crystals' color changes after irradiation.



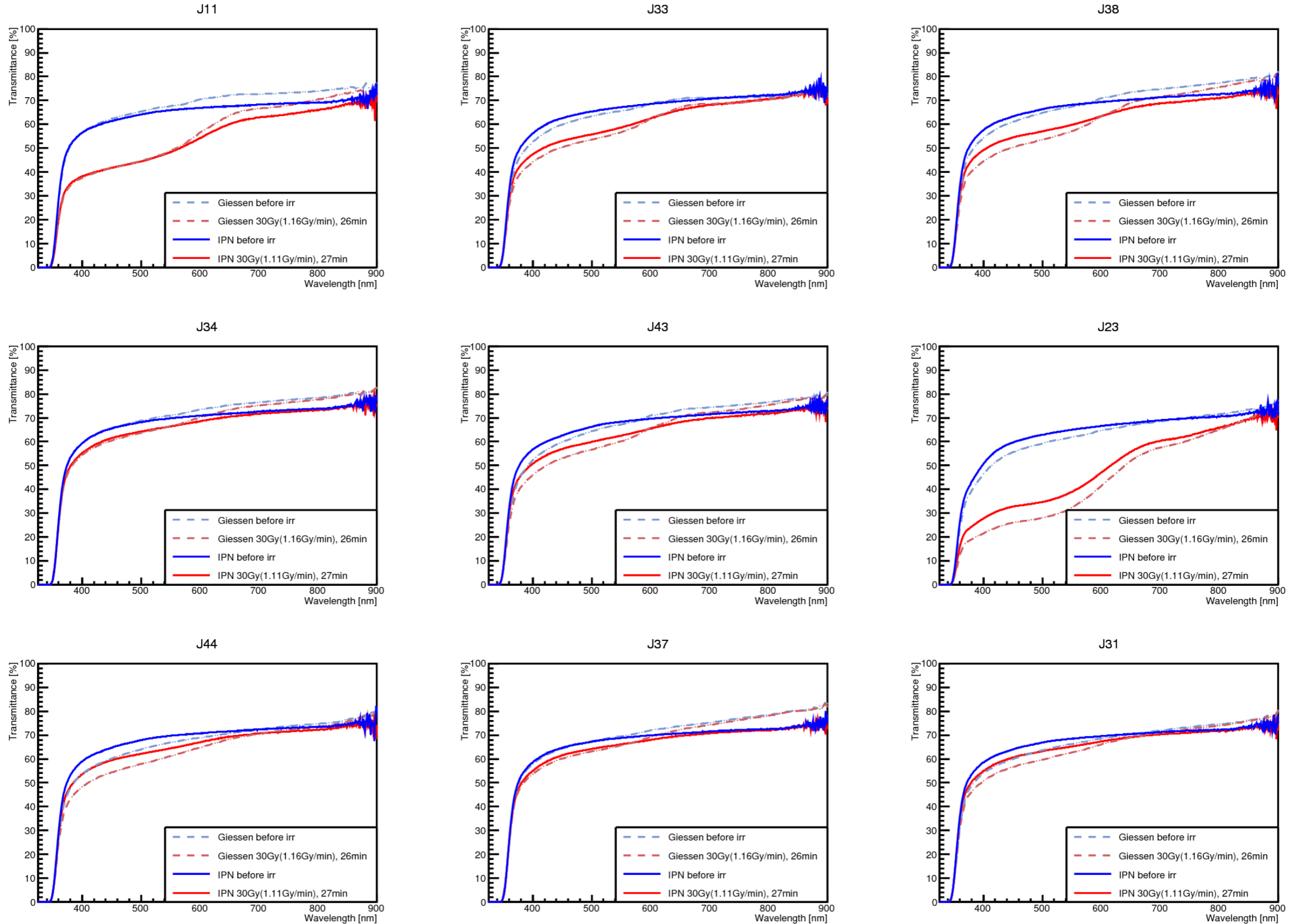
J23, damaged the most



J15, non-irradiated

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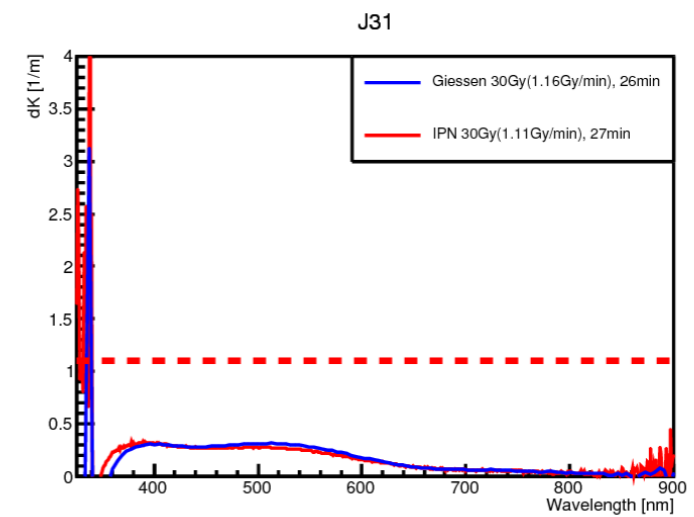
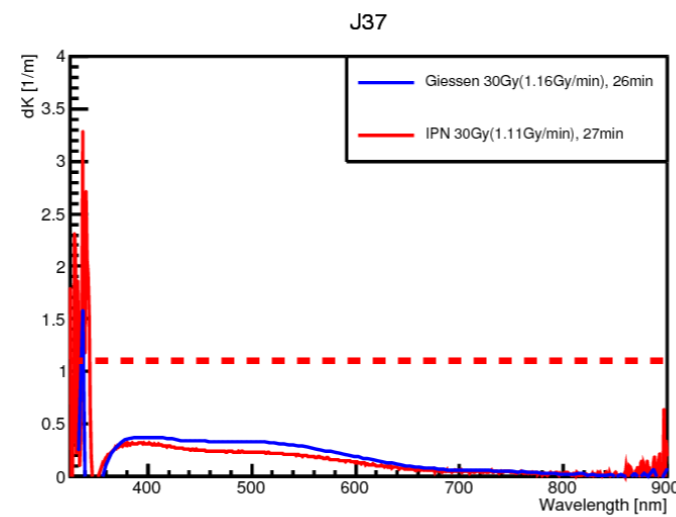
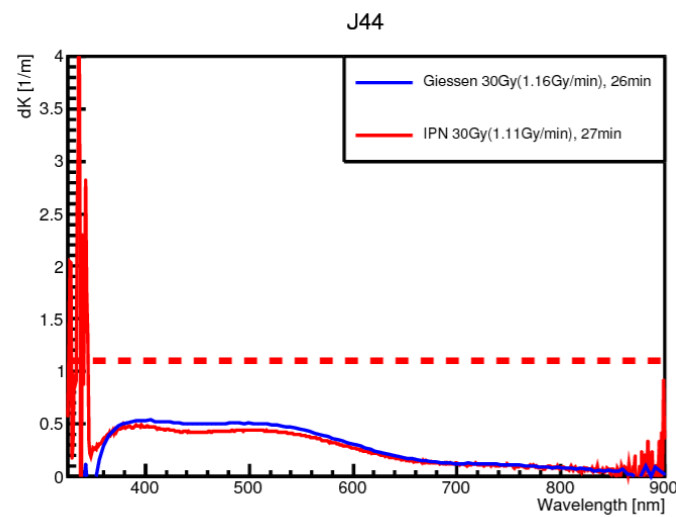
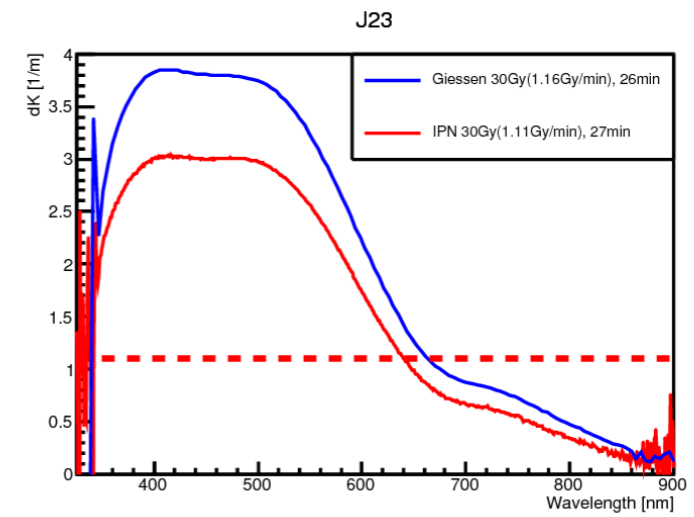
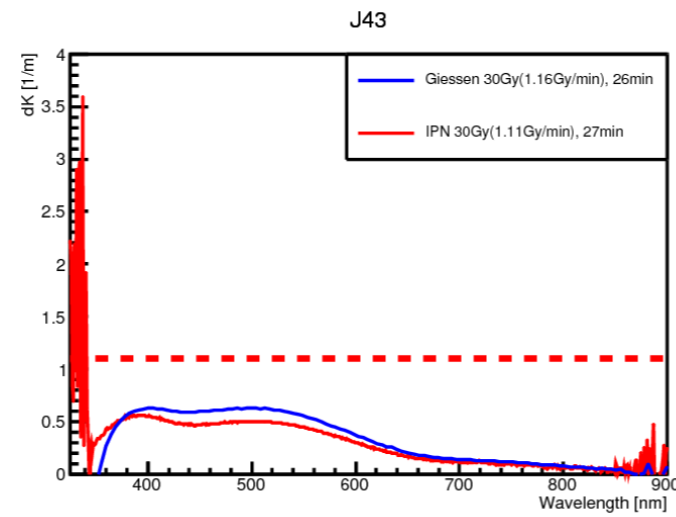
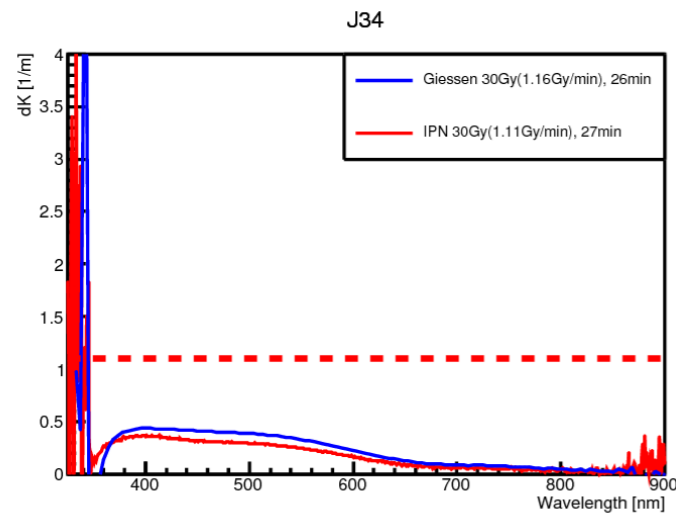
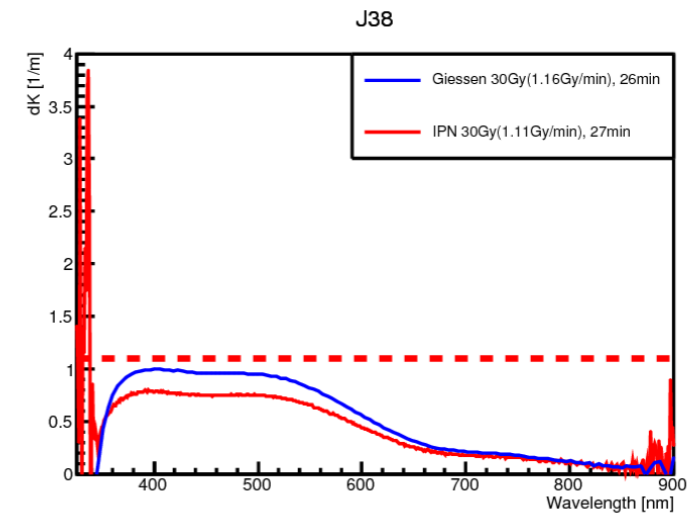
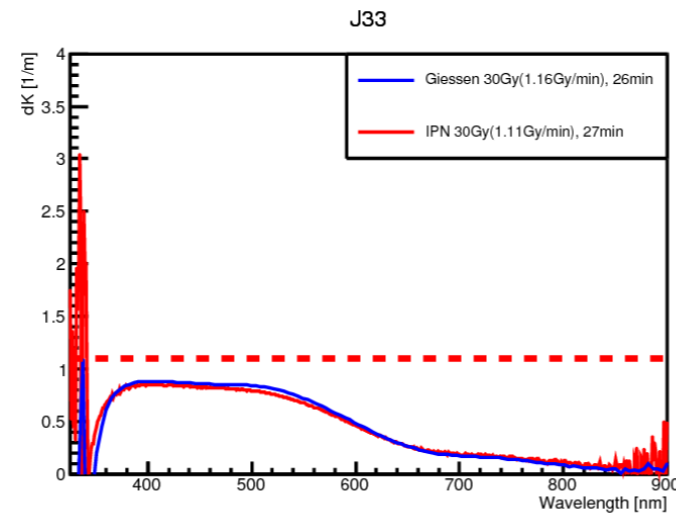
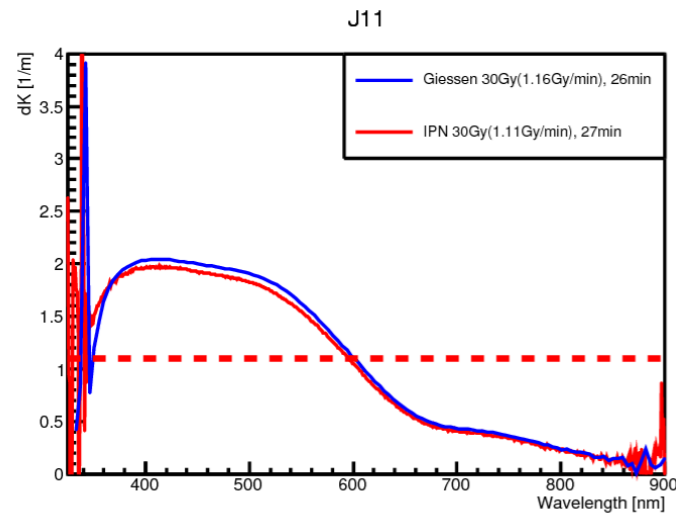
PbWO4 Irradiation Results



PbWO4 Irradiation Results

- Delta K $dk = \ln(T_b/T_a)/l$

dK limit used for PANDA : 1.1/m



Summary

- Using water irradiation, we can measure the dose rate.
 - Try irradiation damage tests with higher dose rate by changing the distance from the radiation source.
- IPN's & Giessens' transmittance & dK results are in very good agreement.
- Upcoming curing system test

Backups

IPN Radiation Facility

- Dose rate calculation from solution's absorbance

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IPN Radiation Facility

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IPN Radiation Facility

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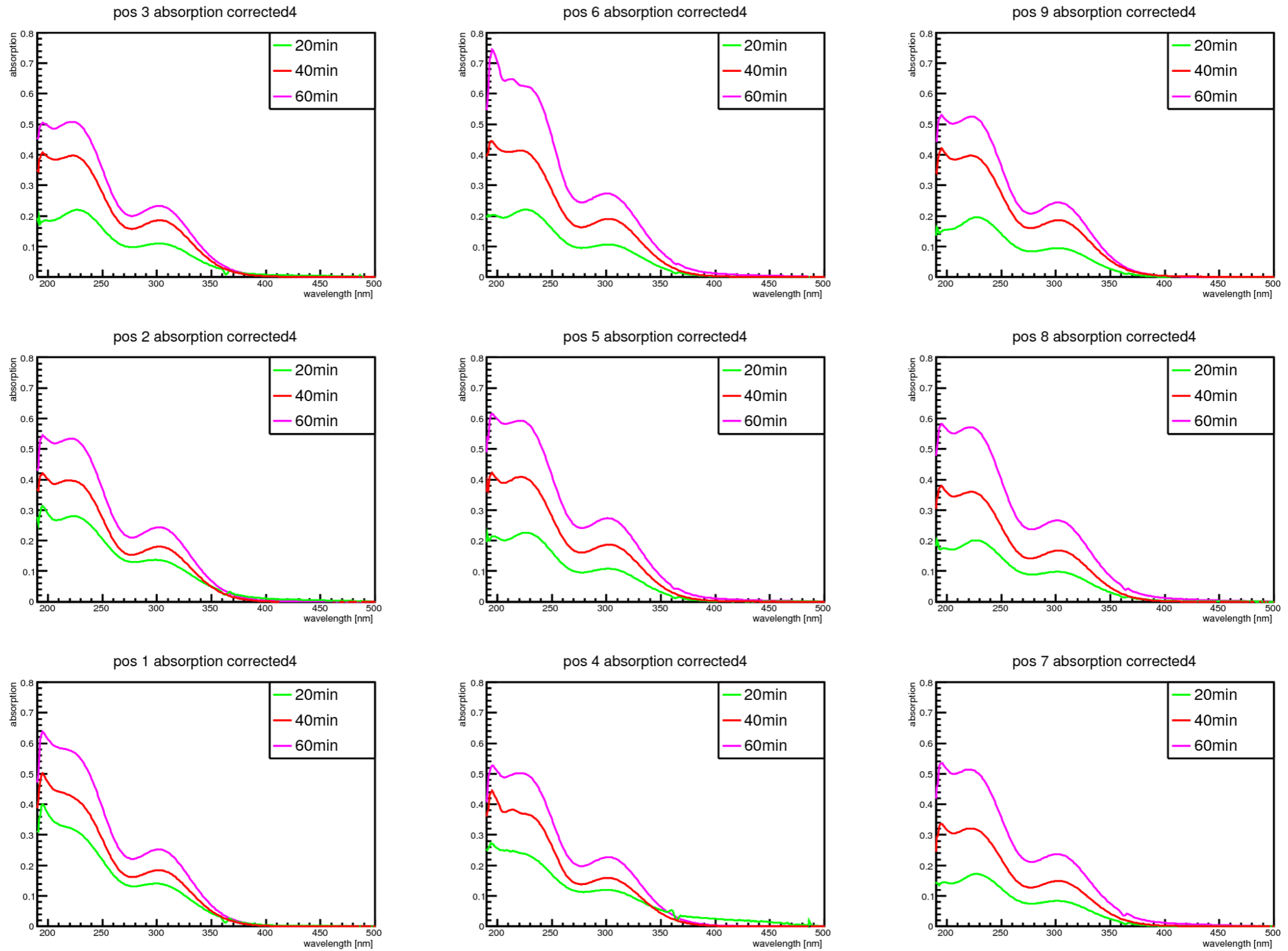
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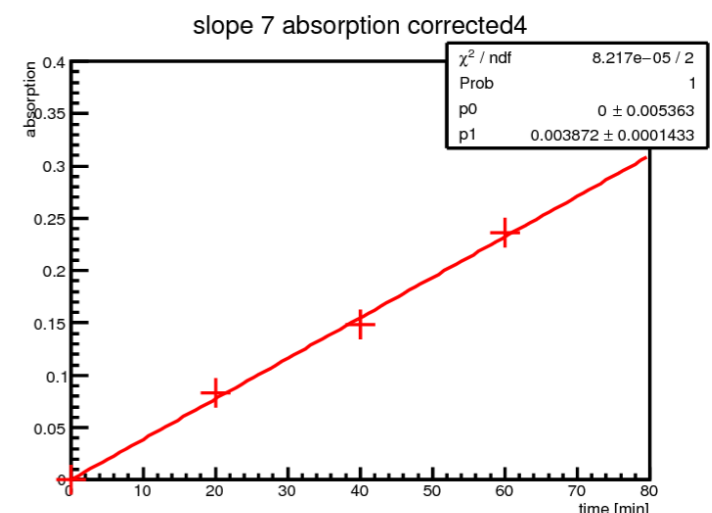
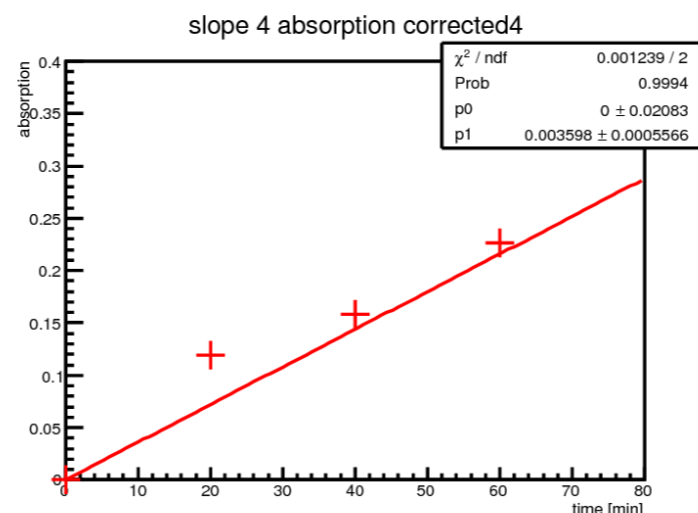
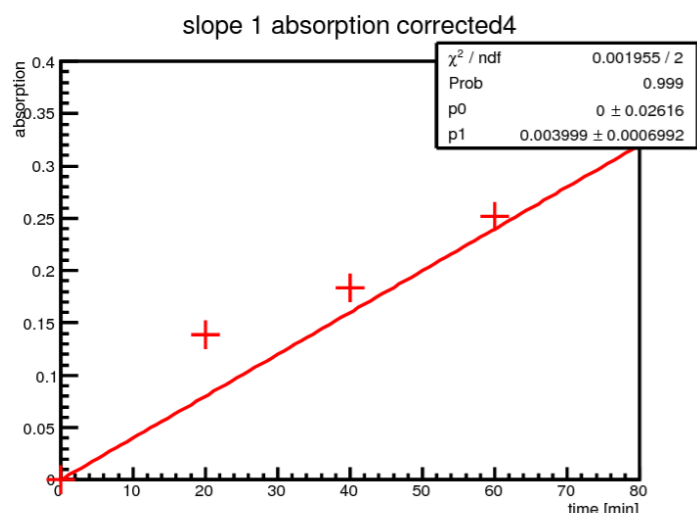
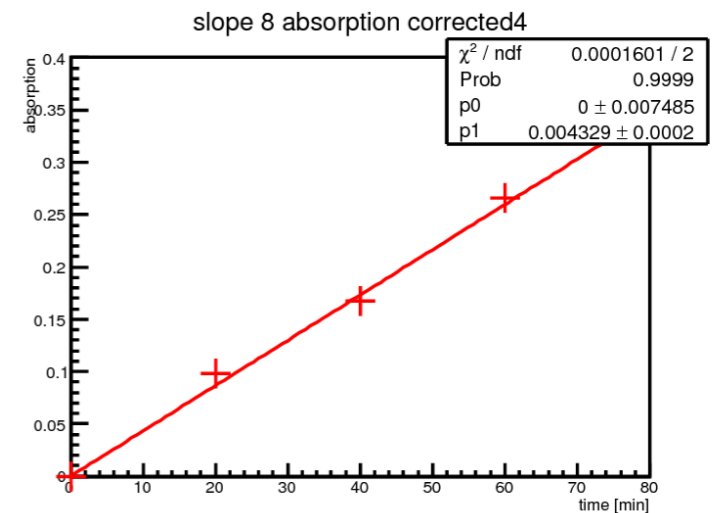
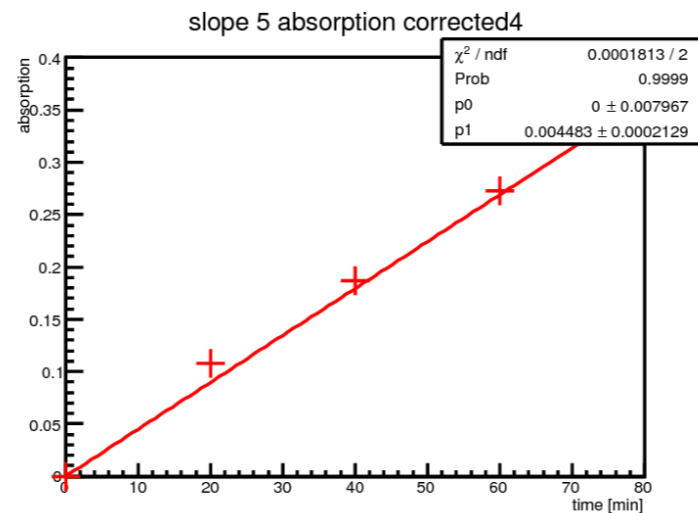
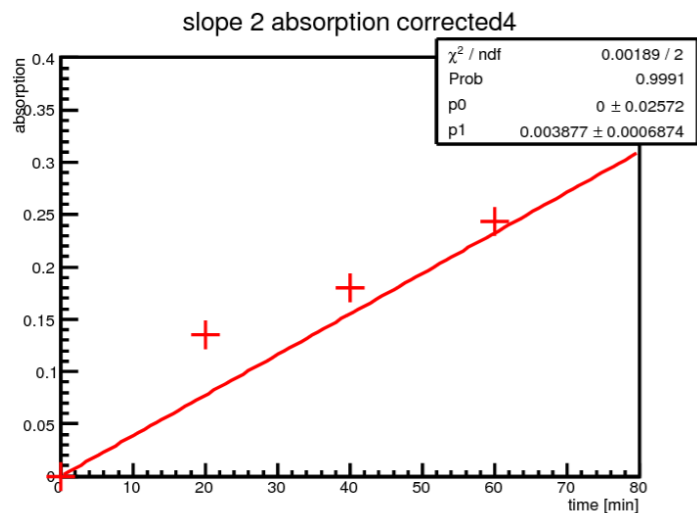
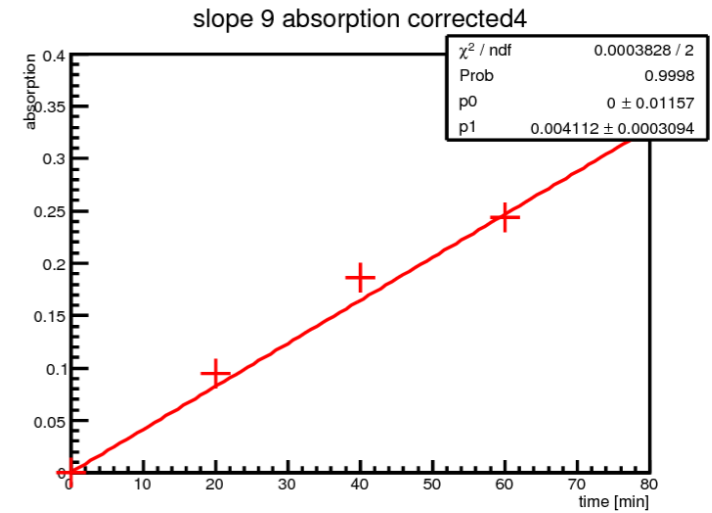
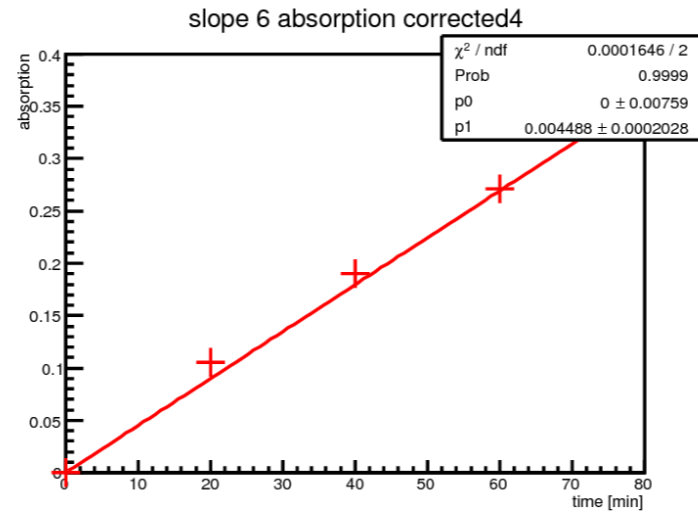
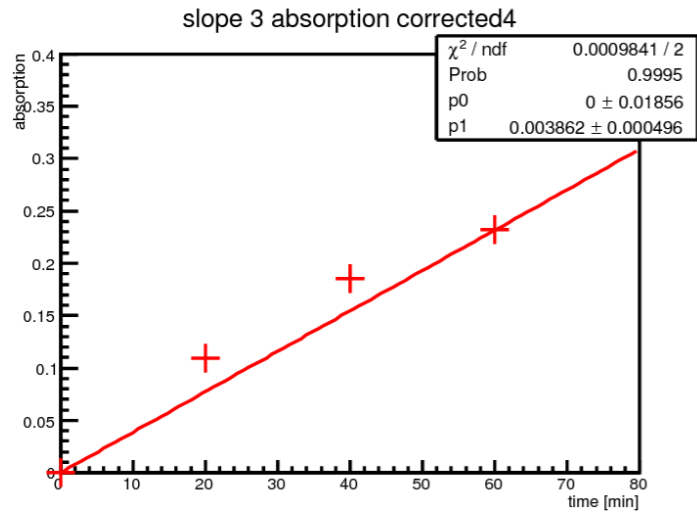
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Water Irradiation Results



Light absorption increases with respect to the dose.
Peak at 304nm

Water Irradiation Results



Plots of the absorbance value at 304nm throughout time.