

New Scintillators for Nuclear Security

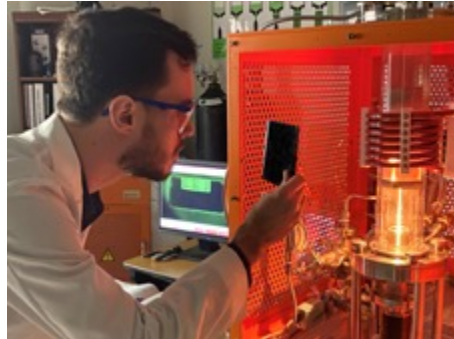
Chuck Melcher

Scintillation Materials Research Center

University of Tennessee

What is the Scintillation Materials Research Center?

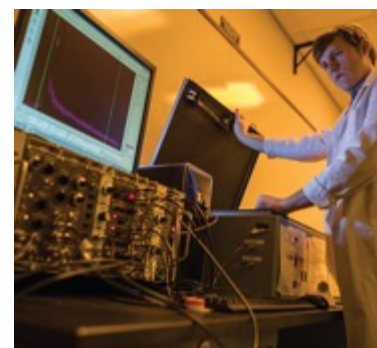
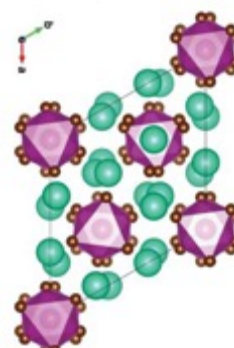
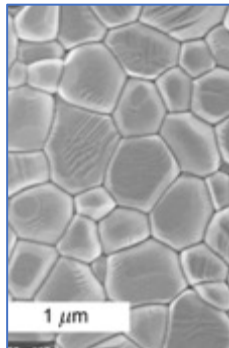
CRYSTAL GROWTH



CERAMIC SYNTHESIS



MATERIALS AND SCINTILLATION CHARACTERIZATION



Started in 2006 as an academic-industrial collaboration for nuclear medicine.

\$4M grant from Siemens Medical Imaging.

Broadened scope in ~2008 to include nuclear security.

Who is the Scintillation Materials Research Center



Located in the College of Engineering: personnel from Departments of Materials Science and Nuclear Engineering

2 faculty

2 post-docs

1 research associate

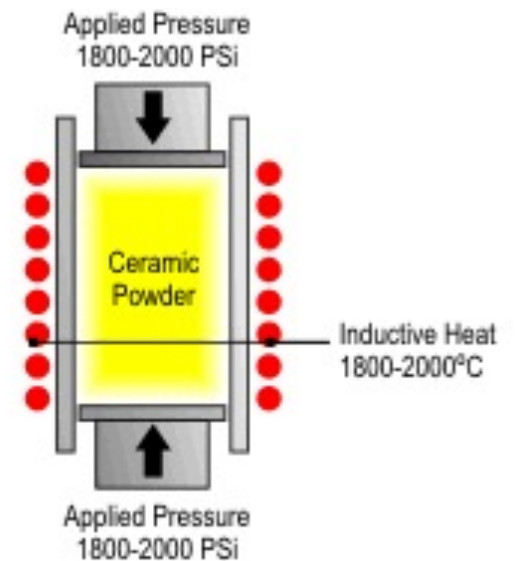
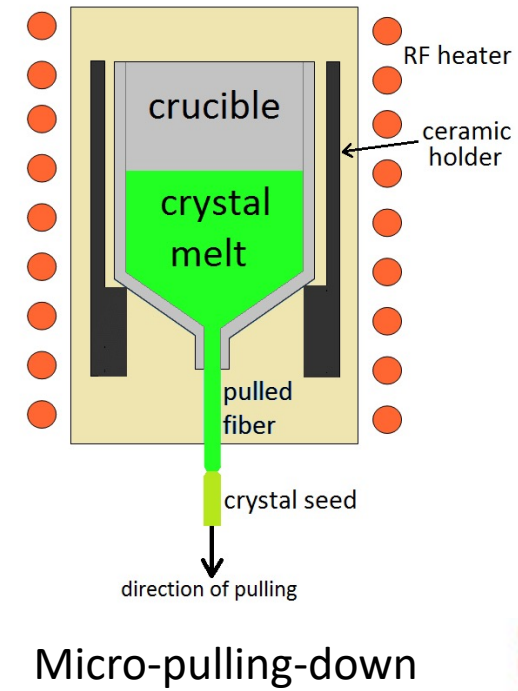
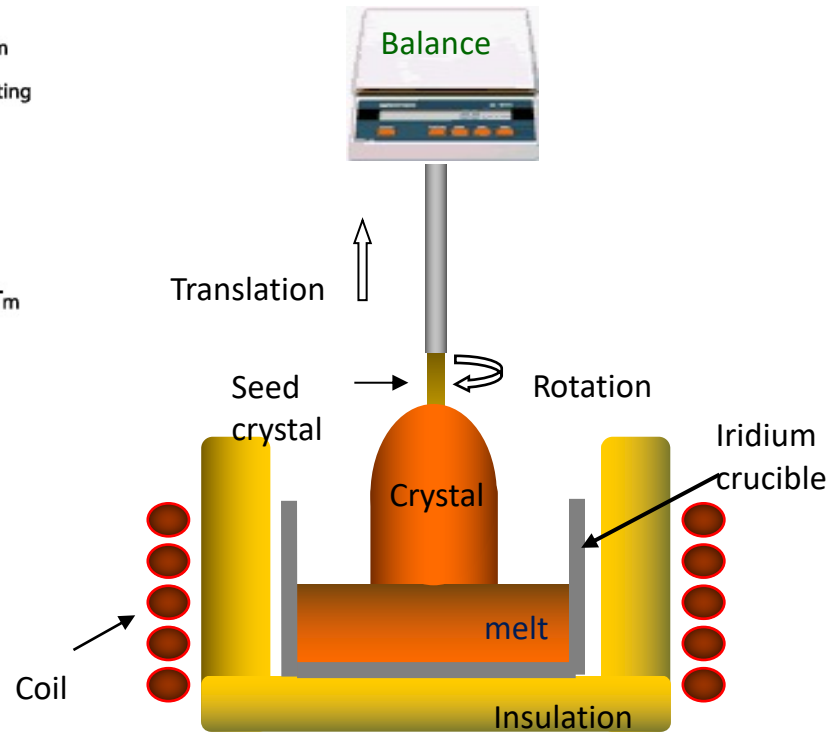
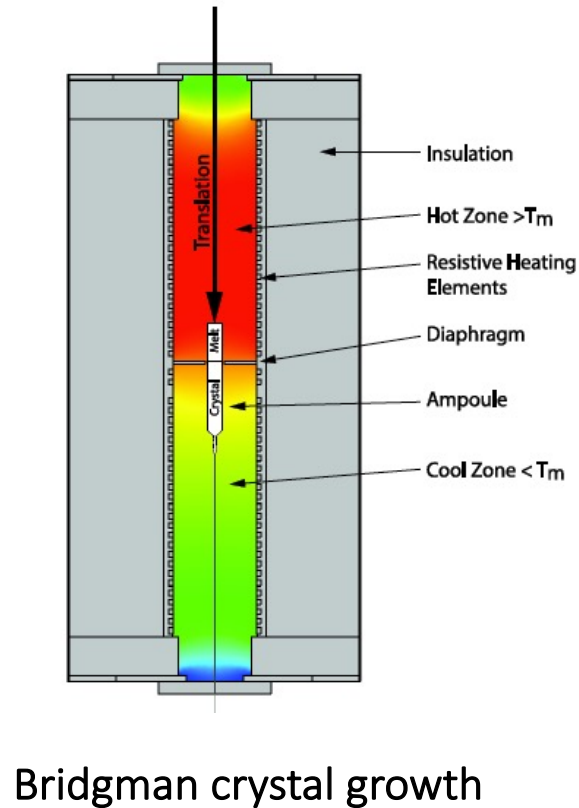
7 grad students

4 undergrads

Collaborators from academia, industry, national labs

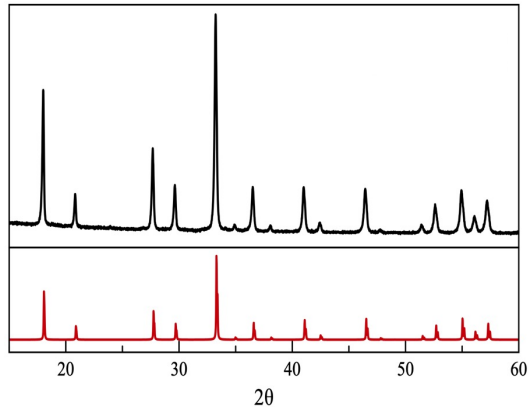
Not a “user facility” but a collaboration platform for funded projects

Synthesis techniques

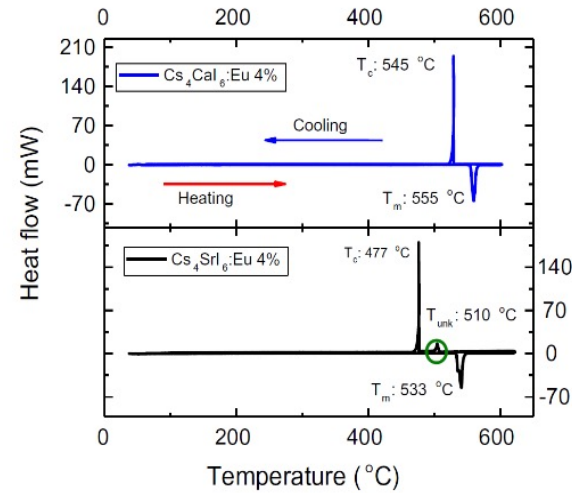


Characterization

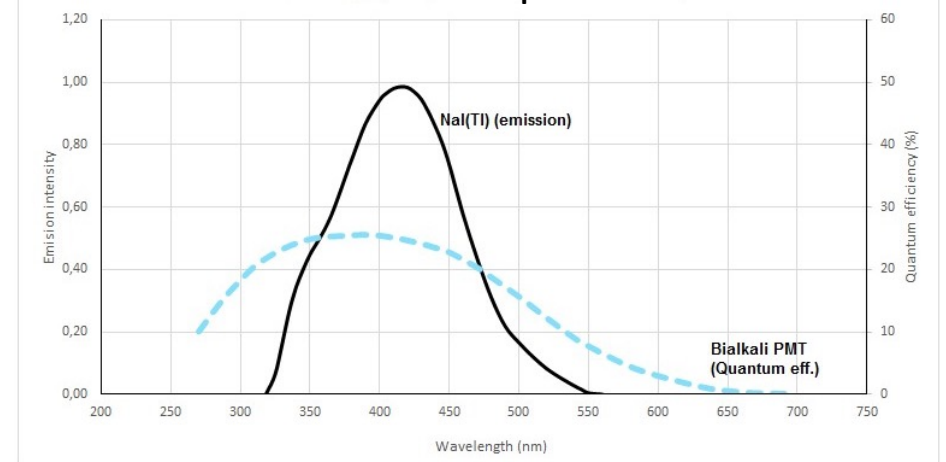
X-ray Diffraction



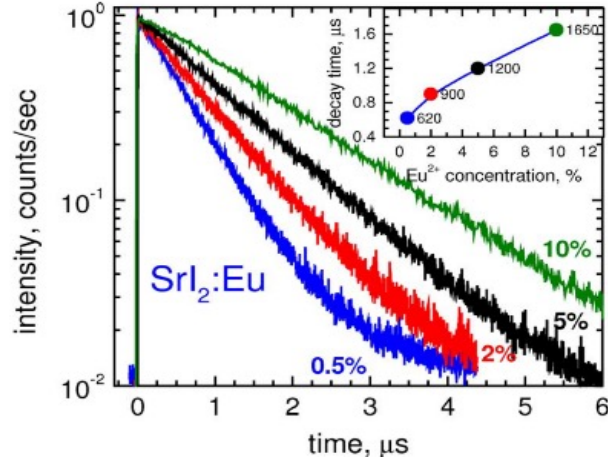
Differential Scanning Calorimetry



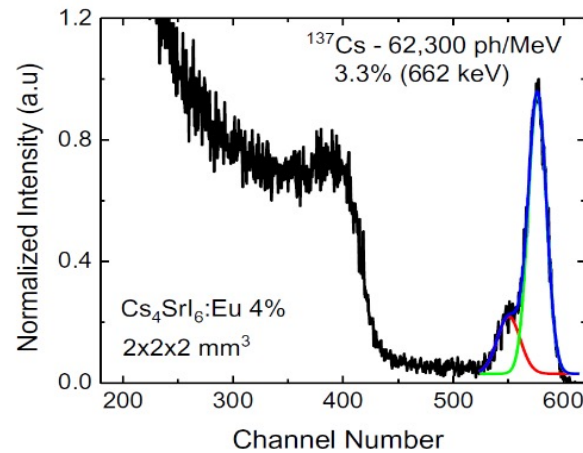
Emission spectrum



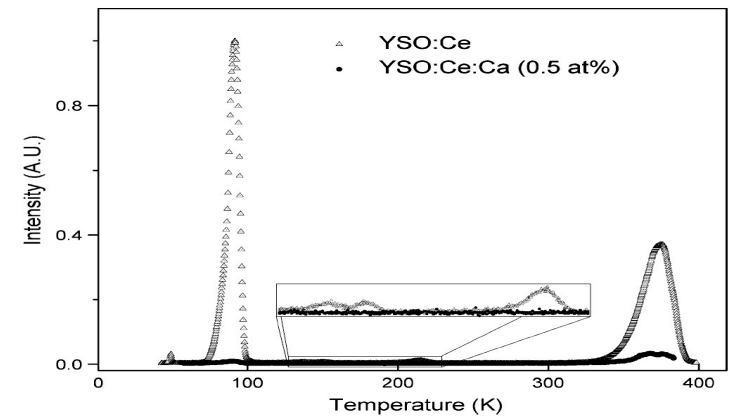
Scintillation time profile



Gamma-ray response

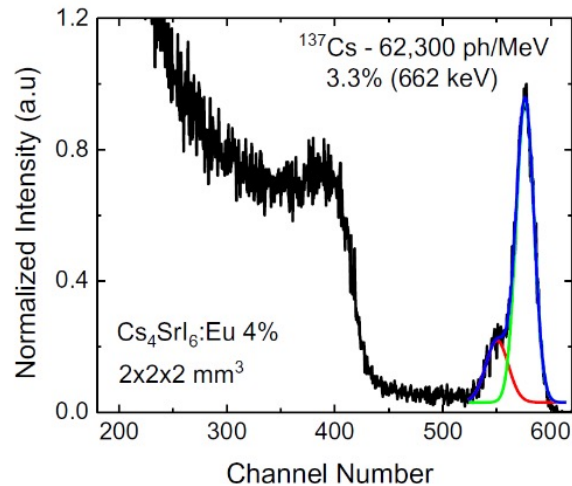
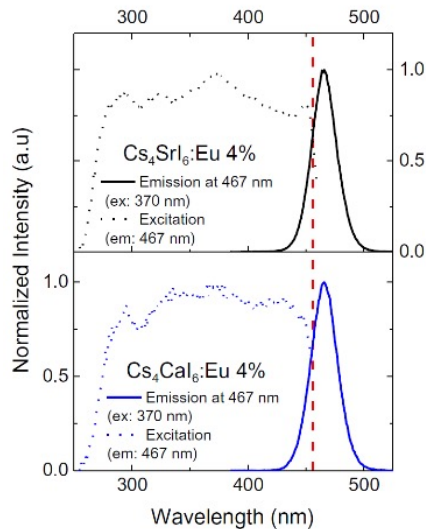
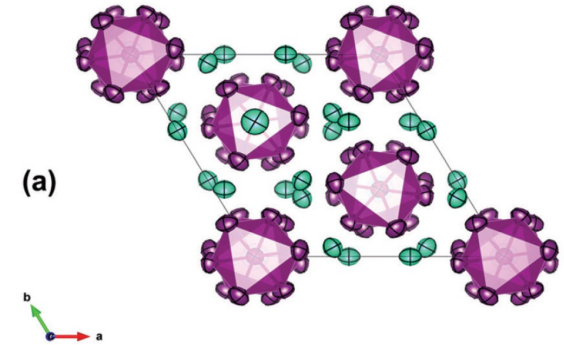


Thermoluminescence



Compositional engineering of A_4BX_6 :RE scintillators

- Cs_4SrI_6 and Cs_4CaI_6 discovered at SMRC at University of Tennessee
- First publication by L. Stand *et al.*
- Prelim. results: <4% ER at 662 keV (for small $2 \times 2 \times 2$ mm³ crystals)
- Demonstrated ability to be grown from the melt
- Properties superior to traditional scintillators

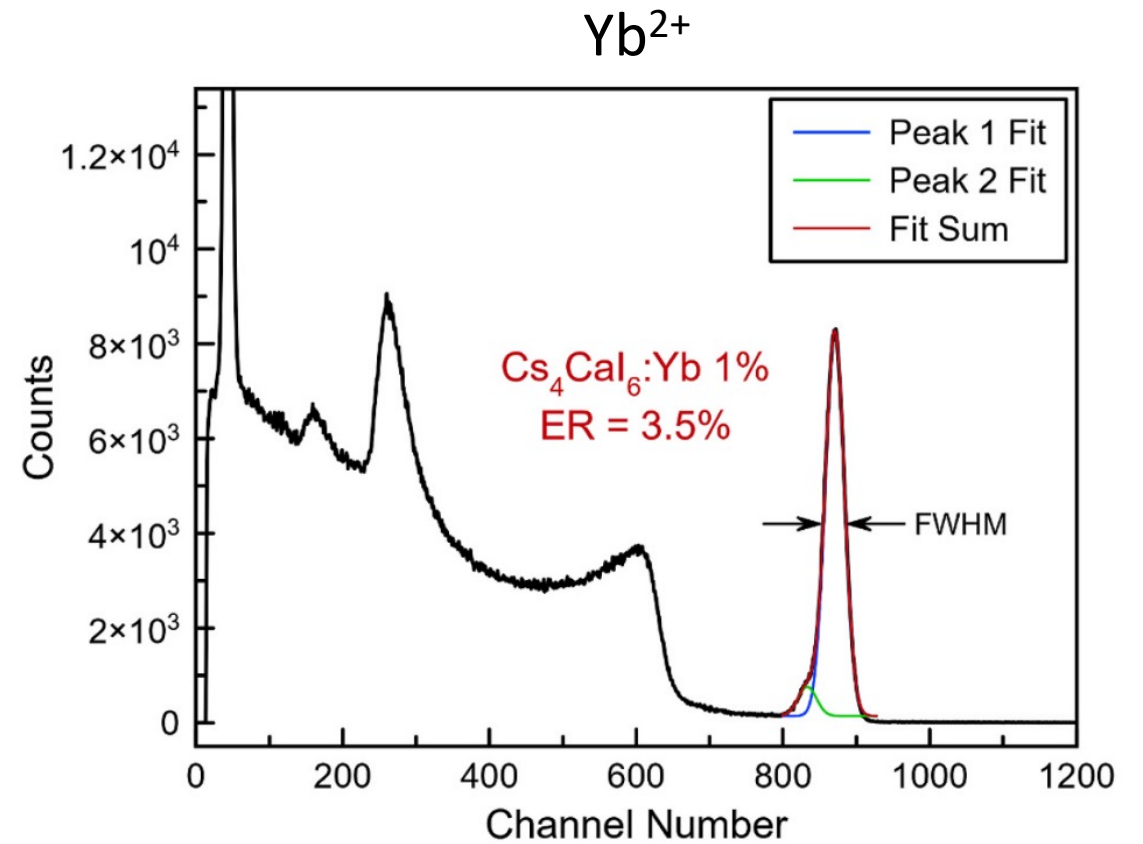
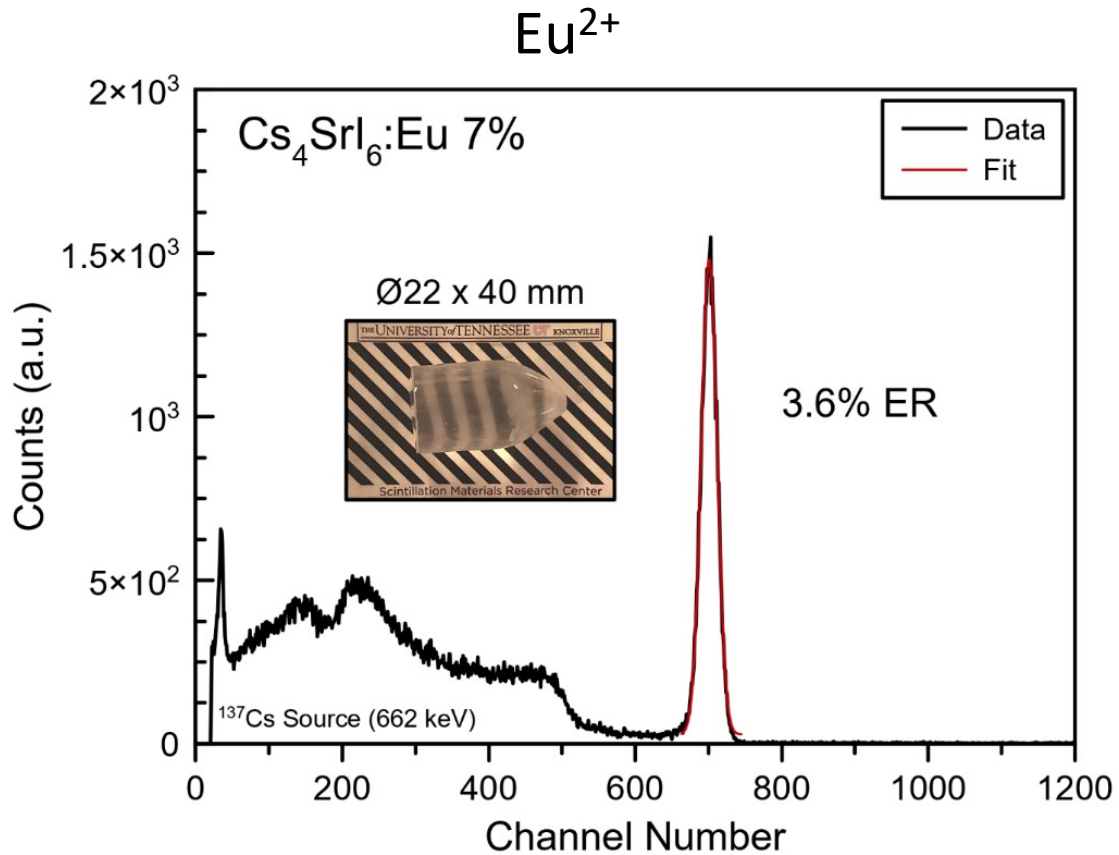


Properties compared with existing commercially available scintillators

	ER at 662 keV (%)	Light Yield (ph/MeV)	Emission (nm)	Z_{eff}
NaI:Tl	7%	38,000	415	51
CsI:Tl	6%	54,000	550	54
$Cs_4SrI_6:Eu$ 4%	3.3%	62,300	460	53.5
$Cs_4CaI_6:Eu$ 4%	3.6%	51,800	462	53.4

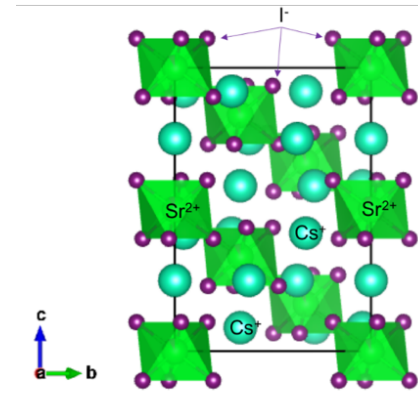
Comparison of Eu^{2+} and Yb^{2+} luminescent activators

^{137}Cs pulse height spectra

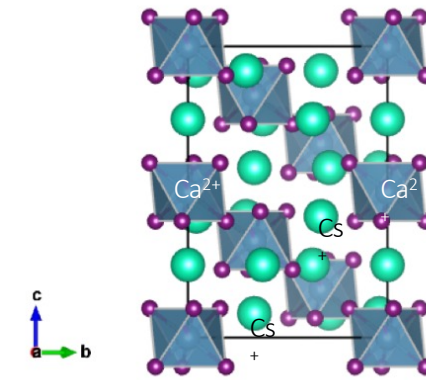


Optimize Sr:Ca ratio on divalent site in $\text{Cs}_4\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{Ca}_x\text{I}_6$

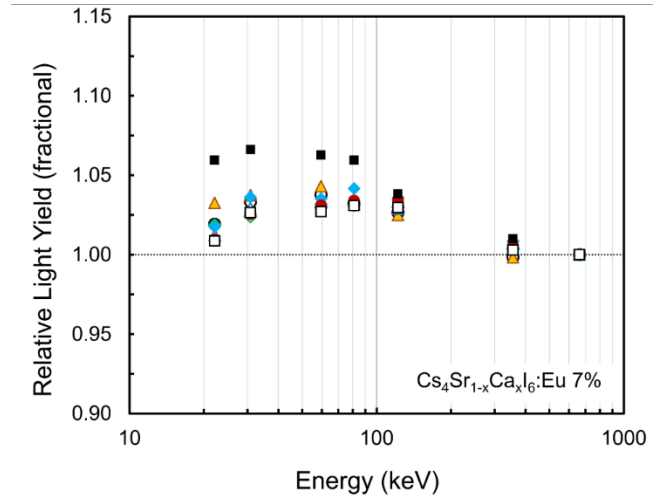
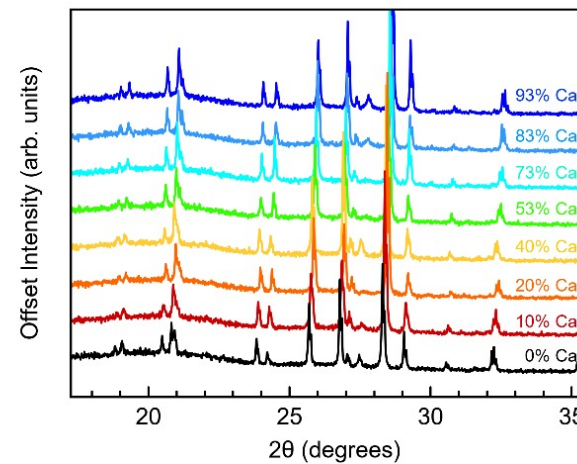
- Goal
 - Improve ER and LY by substitution of the divalent cation
- Cs_4SrI_6 and Cs_4CaI_6 both have trigonal crystal structure, space group $R\bar{3}c$
 - Expected to form solid solution
- Sr^{2+} and Ca^{2+}
 - Occupy same site
 - Slight ionic radii mismatch
 - $\text{Sr}^{2+} = 1.18 \text{ \AA}$
 - $\text{Ca}^{2+} = 1.01 \text{ \AA}$



Cs_4SrI_6



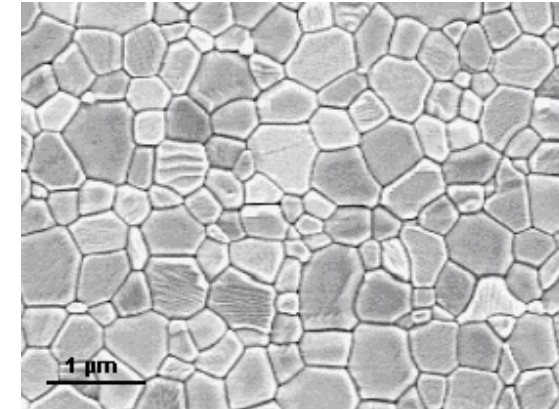
Cs_4CaI_6



Polycrystalline ceramic synthesis of $\text{Li}_5\text{La}_3\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_{12}$

- Radiation detection advantages
 - High density and atomic number for gamma rays
 - High lithium content for neutrons (^6Li option)
 - Environmentally inert
 - Cubic crystal structure
- Advantages of ceramic synthesis
 - Faster than crystal growth
 - Lower temperature
 - Control of lithium content
 - Scalable process; can produce near net shapes
- Scintillation advantages
 - Trivalent site for Ce^{3+} activation
 - Fast decay time
 - No optical absorption
 - Potential intrinsic emission

Desired grain structure

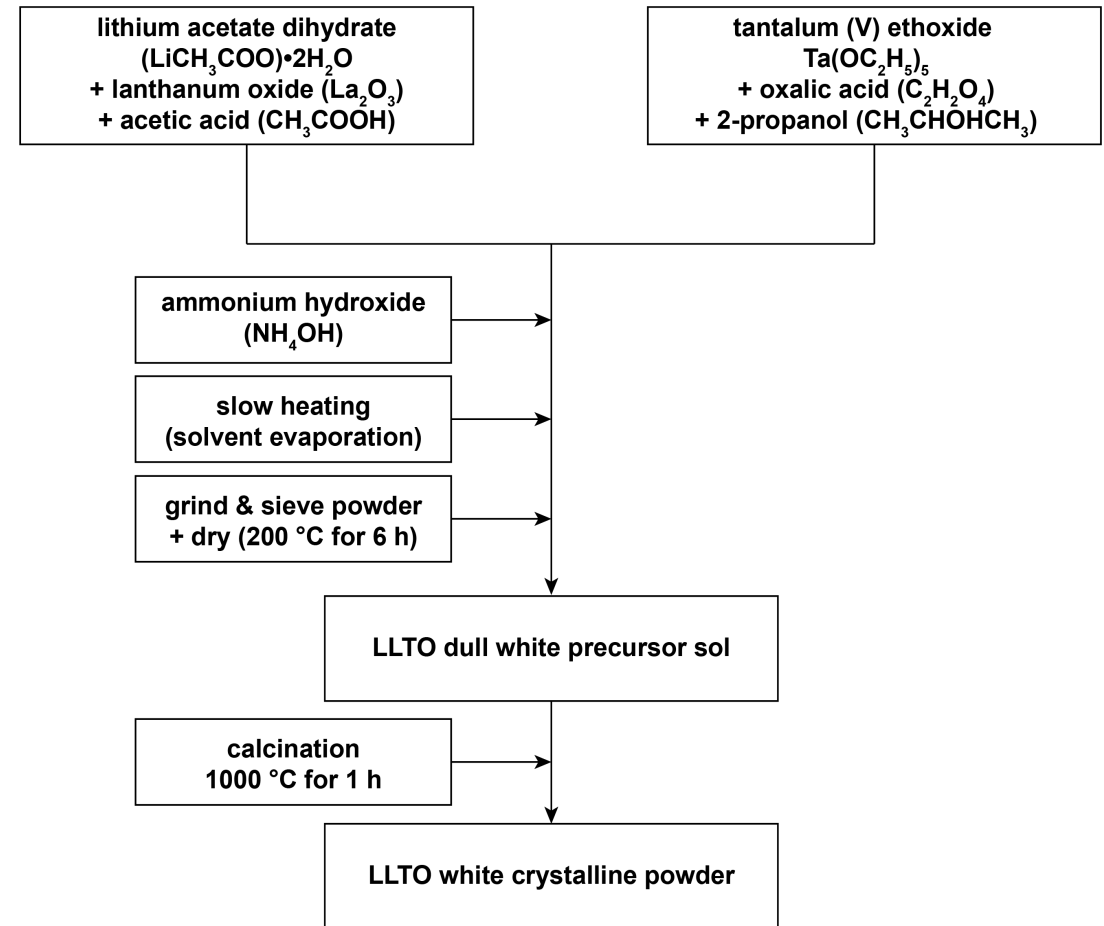
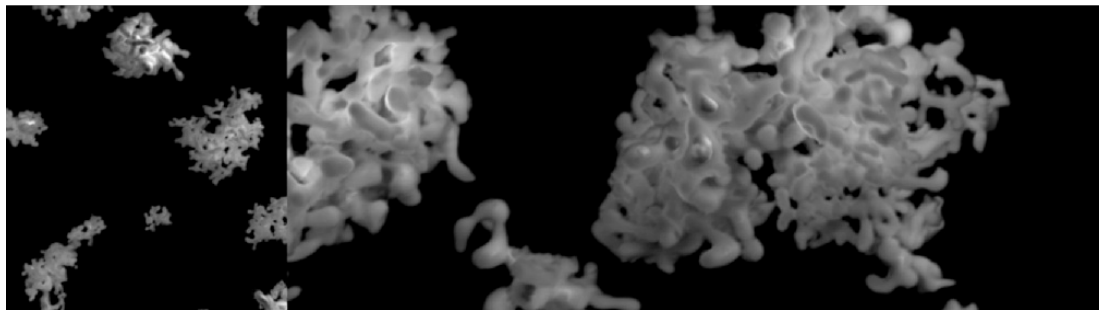


Desired transparency



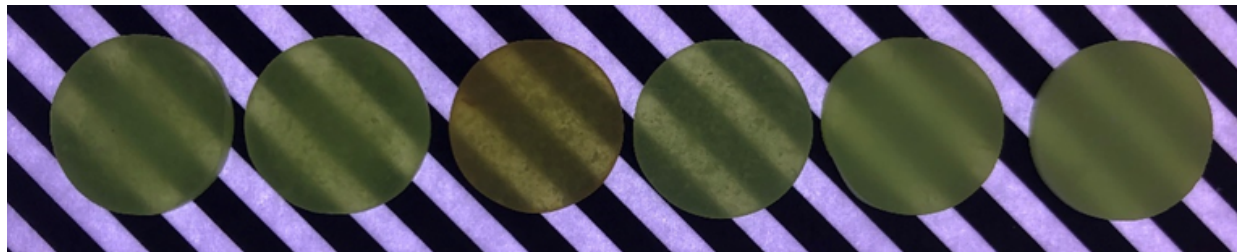
Synthesis of precursor powder

- Flexible alkoxide sol-gel method for synthesis of LLTO
 - Process reaction:
 - Hydrolysis and polycondensation of Ta-ethoxide
 - Chelating agent:
 - Oxalate (bidentate ligand) and Acetate



Effect of hot-pressing parameters on transparency

Decreasing Applied Pressure

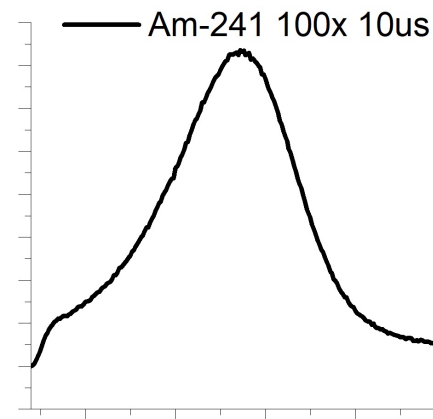


1200 °C 1200 °C 1200 °C 1200 °C 1200 °C 1100 °C
67 MPa 46 MPa 33 MPa 33 MPa 33 MPa 33 MPa

1000 °C
Air Anneal

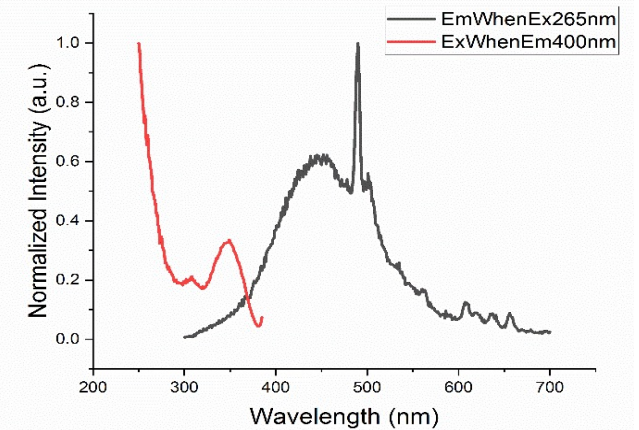
1 wt%
LiCO₃

First observation of
radiation response



Increasing Temperature

1150 °C 1200 °C 1250 °C



Acknowledgments



SIEMENS

