

A novel ^{139}La -GPS scintillator for β -implantation detectors in decay spectroscopy at fragmentation facilities

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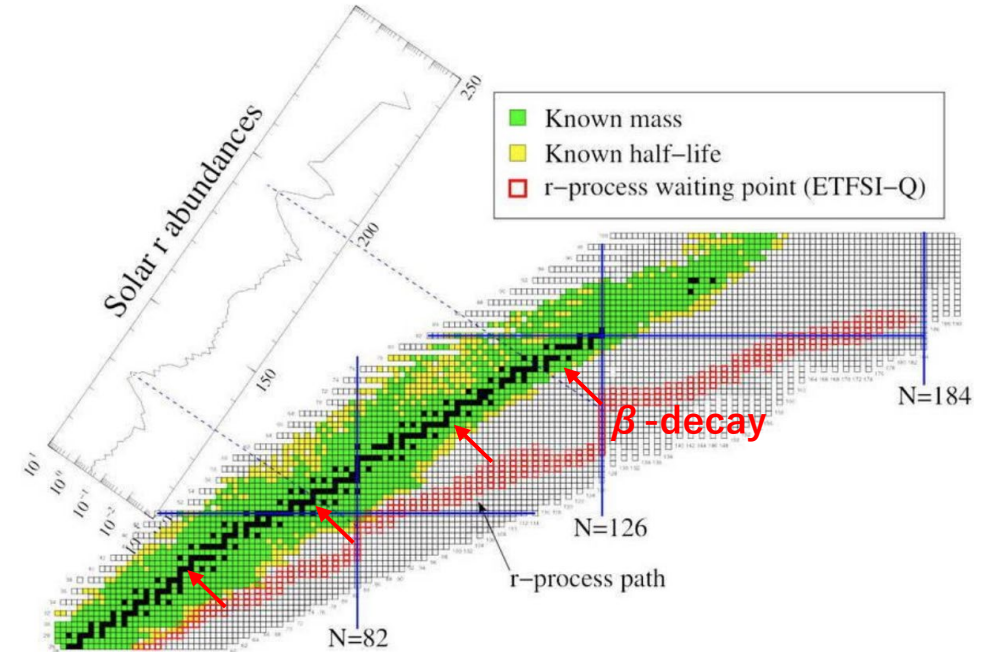
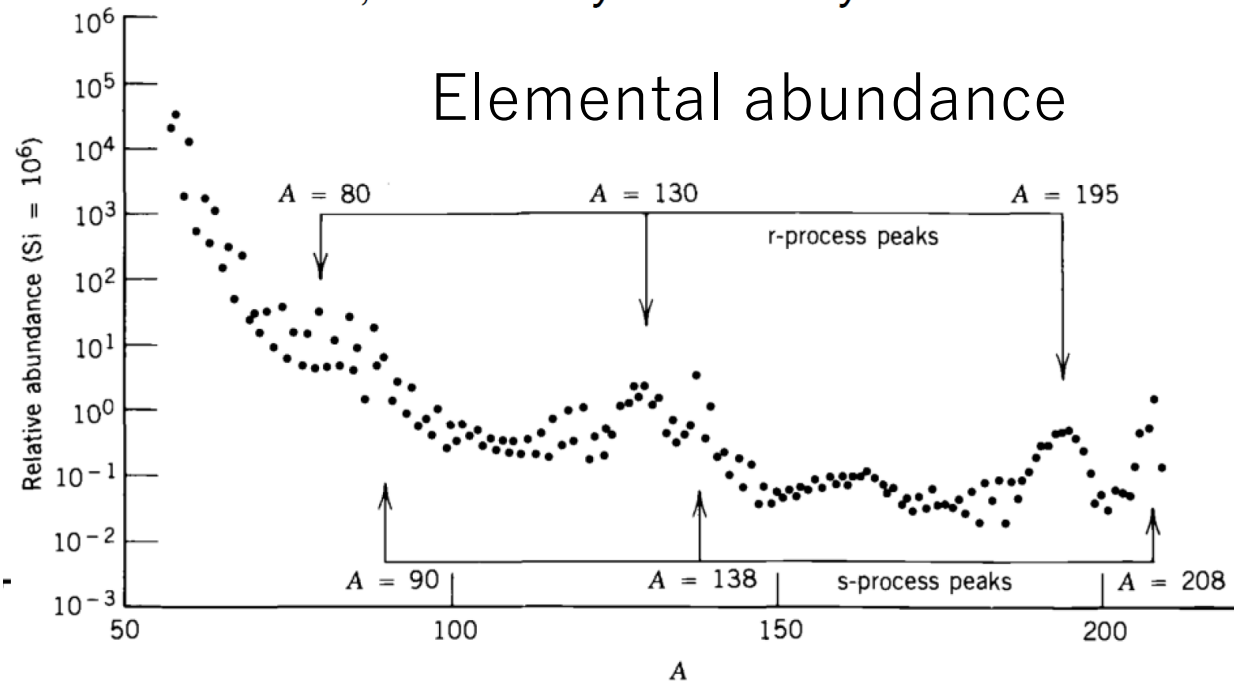
Y. Anuar(CNS), S. Kurosawa (Tohoku), S. Nishimura (RIKEN),
V.H. Phong(RIKEN)



22K14053、24K00655

r(rapid neutron capture) process

K. Krane, Introductory Nuclear Physics

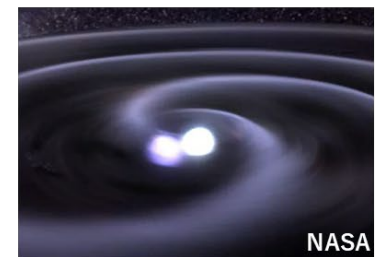


- Primary source of elements heavier than iron
- β -decay data of neutron-rich nuclei are essential for the r-process simulations

Core Collapse Supernovae

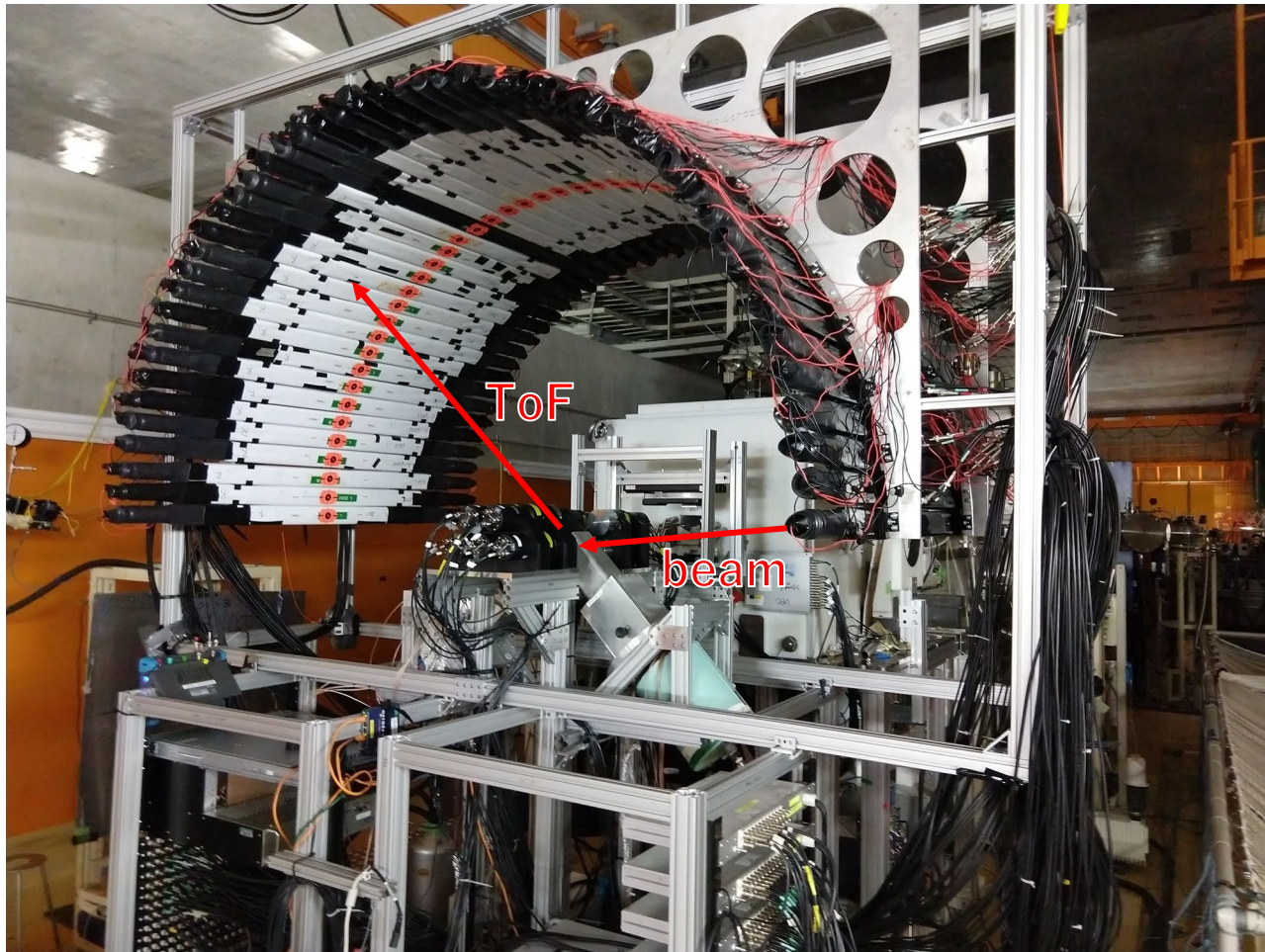


Neutron Star Merger

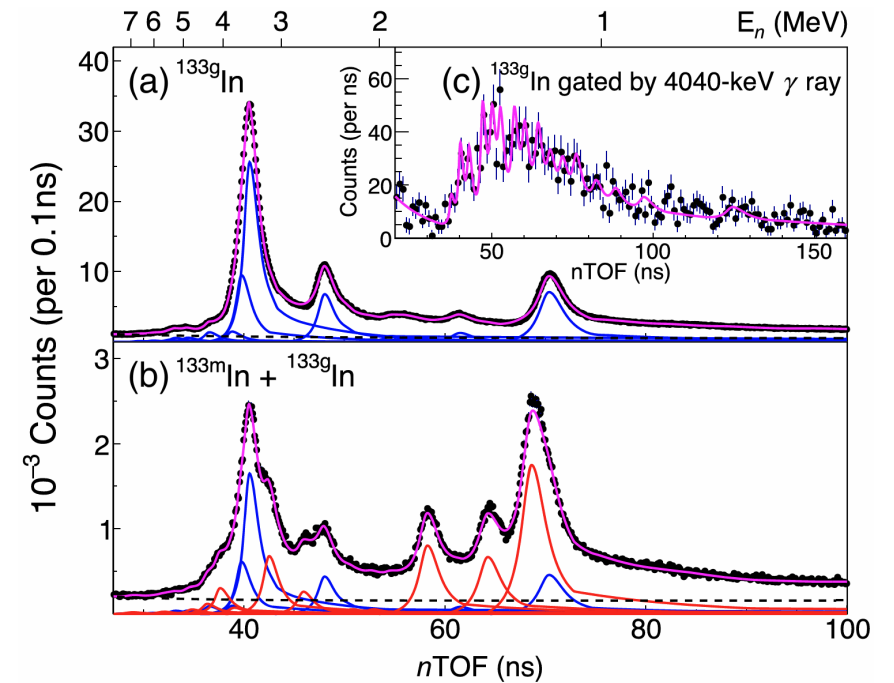


Beta-delayed Neutron ToF measurements

VANDLE *W.A. Peters et al. (2016)*



- Neutron spectroscopy is a powerful tool to study neutron-rich nuclei



Z.Y.Xu et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 131 022501 (2023)

- Requires fast β detector for the start timing of nToF

Types of RI beam facilities

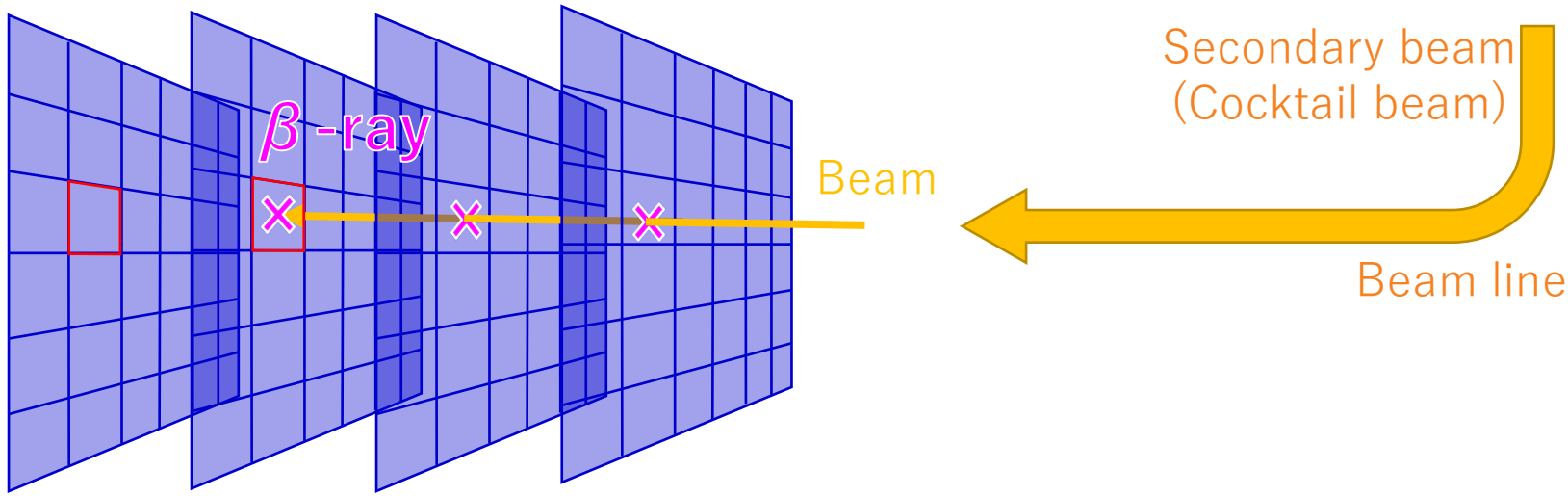
- Spontaneous fission (^{252}Cf)
 - CARIBU ANL, ILL Grenoble, ...
 - Spallation (p beam on UCx target)
 - TRIUMF Canada, ISOLDE CERN, ...
- } Ion source
-> pure and slow beam
- Fragmentation/In-flight fission (^{238}U beam on Be target)
 - RIBF RIKEN, FRIB MSU, ...

-> fast cocktail beam

β -decay experiments at a fragmentation facility

Implant detector (Stack of DSSSD)

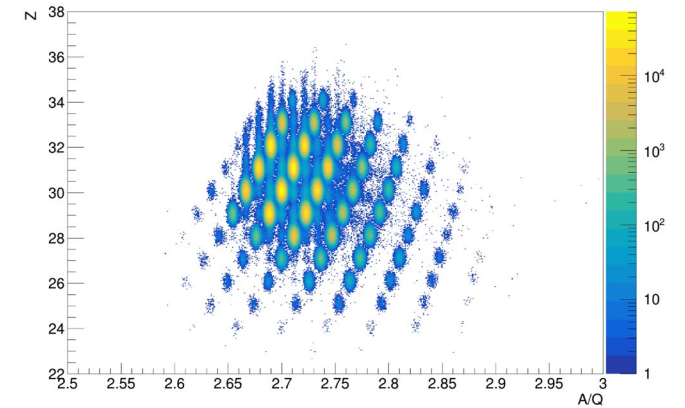
4th layer 3rd layer 2nd layer 1st layer



x-y position of an implant
x-y position of β -ray emission

Correlate β with PID

PID



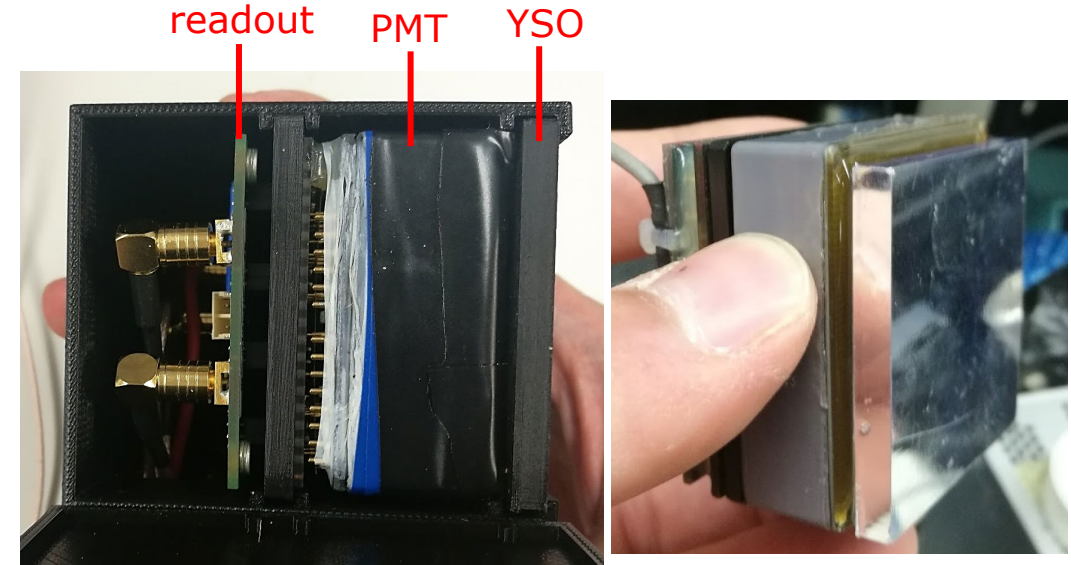
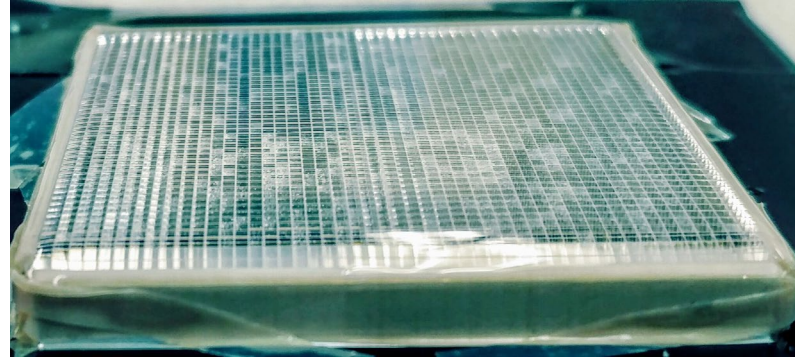
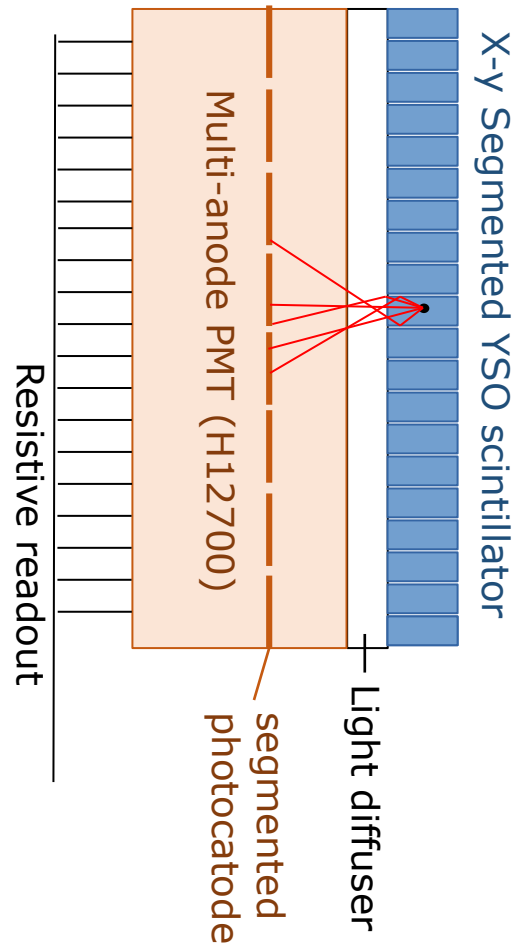
Implant detector requires

- Good position resolution for both ions and beta
- Implantation rate per pixel $\ll 1/T_{1/2}$ of interest

DSSSD is too slow for nToF measurements

Segmented YSO detector

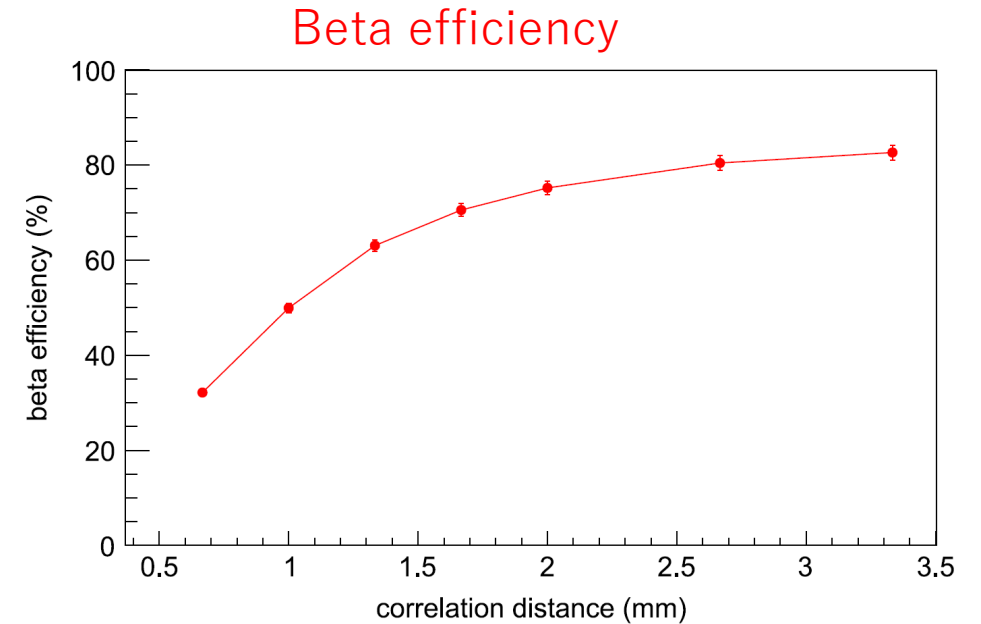
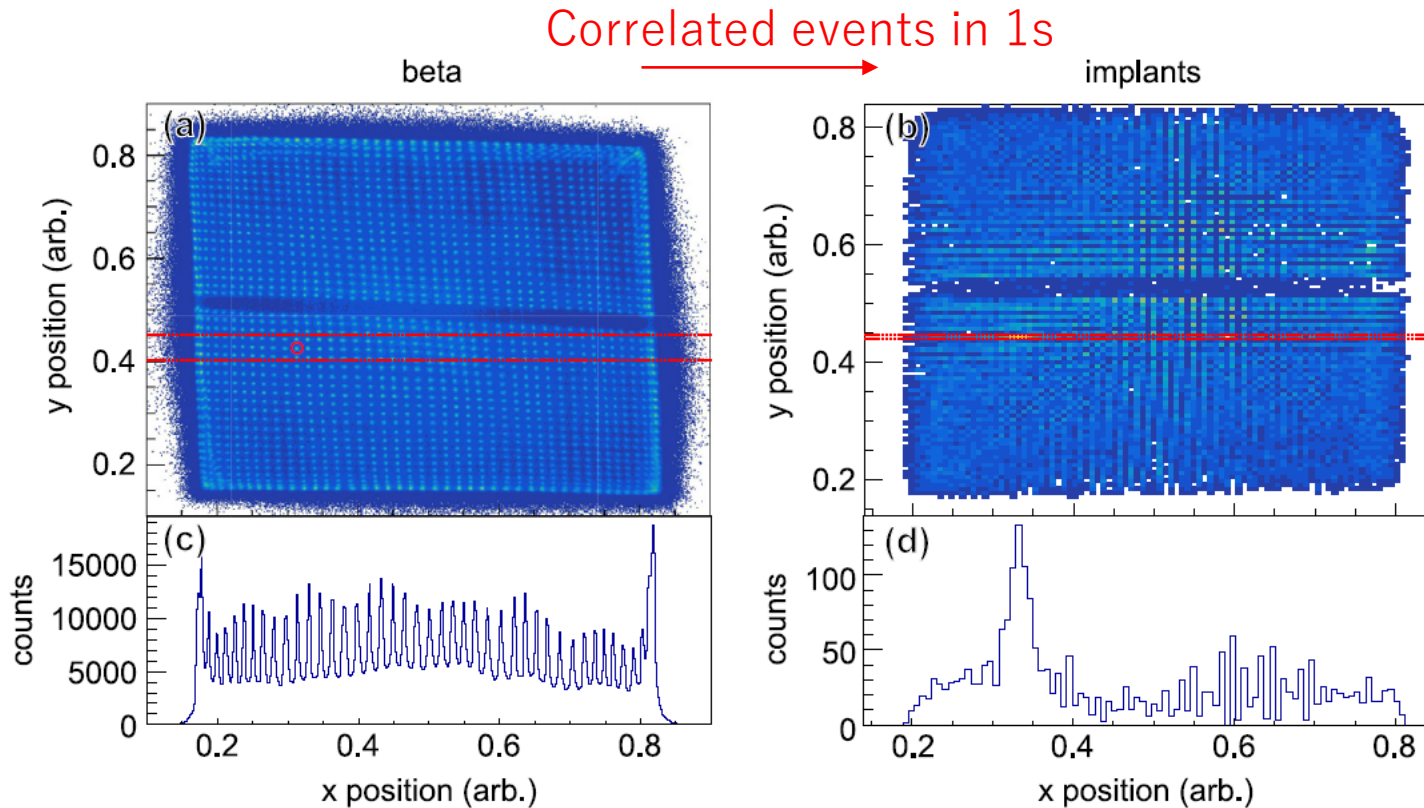
R.Yokoyama et al. NIM A 937, 93-97(2019)



- **YSO (Yttrium Orthosilicate, Y_2SiO_5) crystal**
 - Effective atomic number: $Z \sim 39$
 - Density: $\sim 4.5 \text{ g/cm}^3$
 - Wavelength: 420 nm
 - Decay time: $\sim 70 \text{ ns}$
 - 48 x 48 segments
 - Each segment: 1 x 1 mm
 - Thickness: 5 mm
 - Reflective material: ESR
- Compared to DSSSDs**
- Fast response time ($\sim 500 \text{ ps}$)
 - Hard to radiation damage
 - High stopping power
 - High beta efficiency
 - Good position correlation
 - Can be thick
 - Simple and compact
 - More γ absorption
 - $\sim 10\%$ energy resolution for ions

^{78}Ni region with YSO

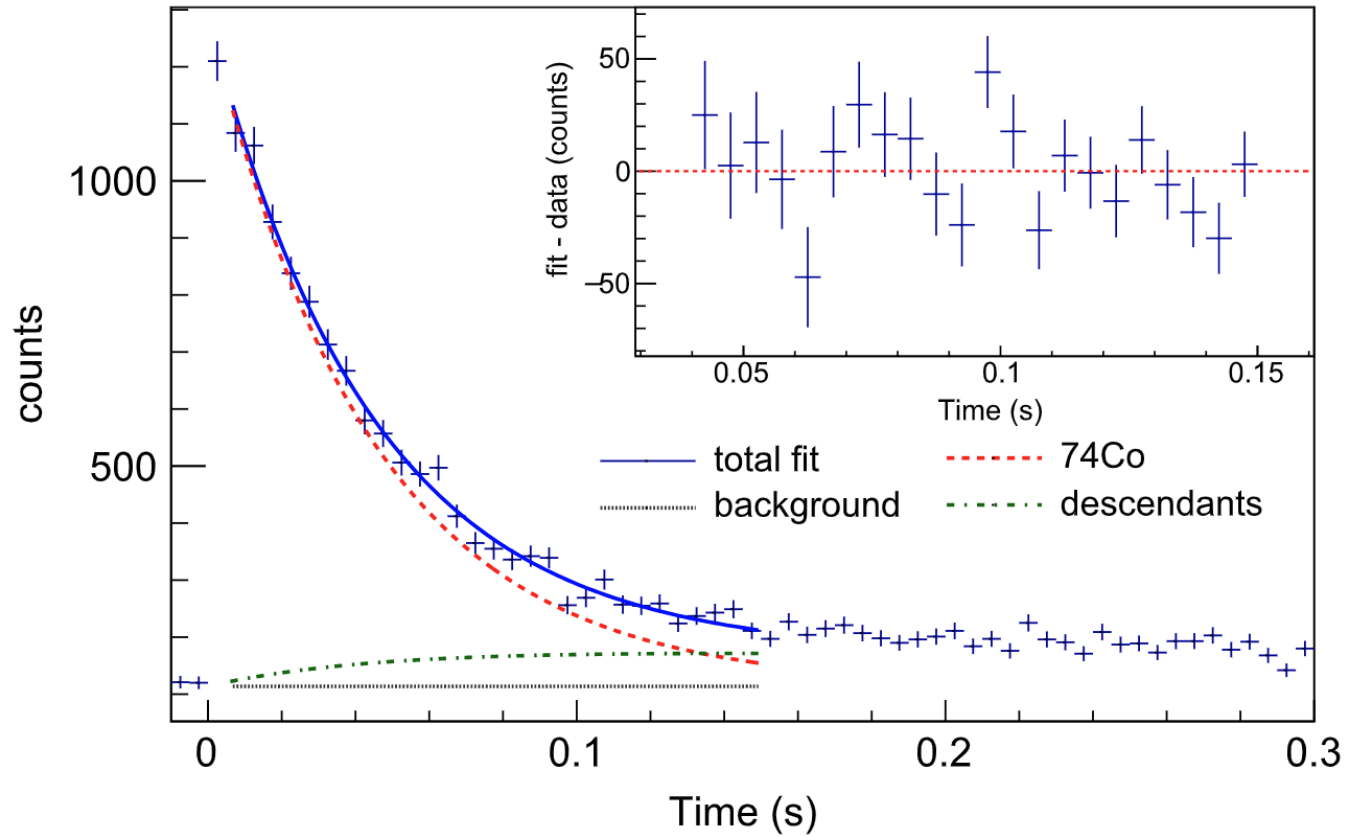
R.Yokoyama et al. NIM A 937, 93-97(2019)



- Clear position correlation between beta and implant events
- Beta efficiency is as high as 80% at 3mm correlation radius (^{74}Co).

^{74}Co decay curve

R.Yokoyama et al. NIM A 937, 93-97(2019)

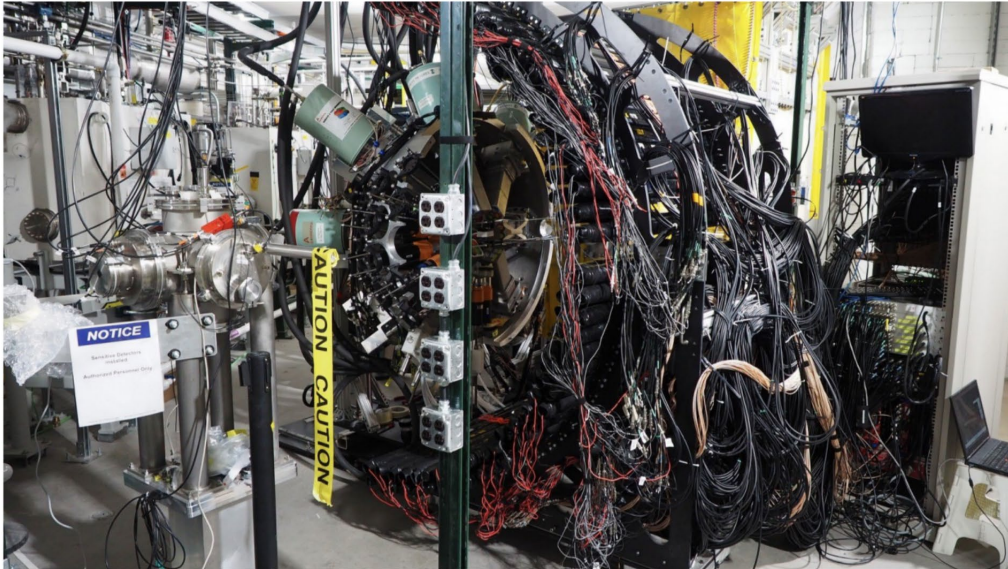


$$T_{1/2} = 30.8(6) \text{ ms}$$

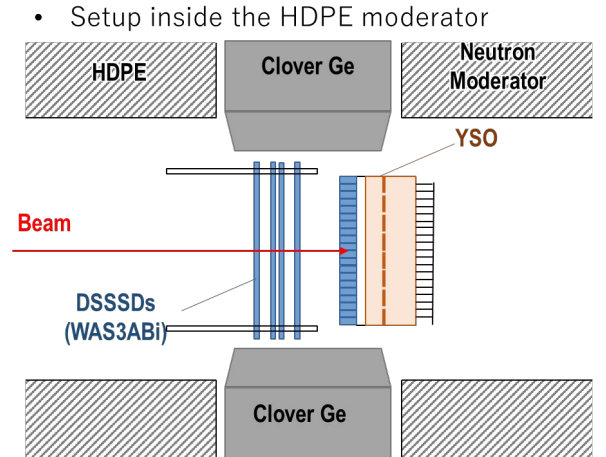
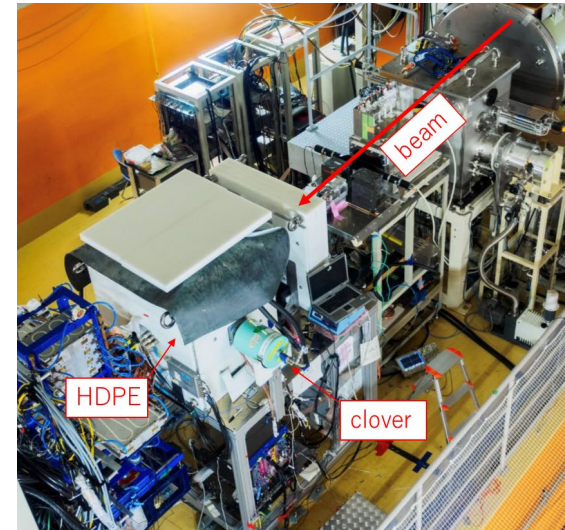
Clean measurements up to ~100cps
total implantation rate

Success of YSO detector

with FRIB Decay Station



with BRIKEN

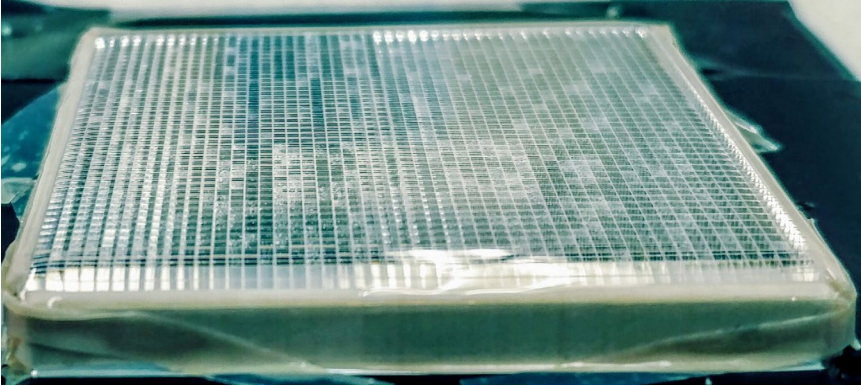


- Shared implantation between the conventional DSSDs and new YSO detector

- [11] R. Yokoyama et al., Phys. Rev. C 100, 031302 (2019)
- [12] R. Yokoyama et al., Phys. Rev. C 108, 064307 (2023)
- [13] R. S. Lubna et al., Phys. Rev. C 108, 014329 (2023)
- [14] T. J. Gray et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 130, 242501(2023)
- [15] M. Madurga et al., Phys. Rev. C 109, L061301 (2024)
- [16] I. Cox et al., Phys.Rev. Lett. 132, 152503 (2024)
- [17] S. Neupane et al., Phys. Rev. C 110, 034323 (2024)

New scintillator material for a β -implant detector

YSO ($\text{Y}_2\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$)

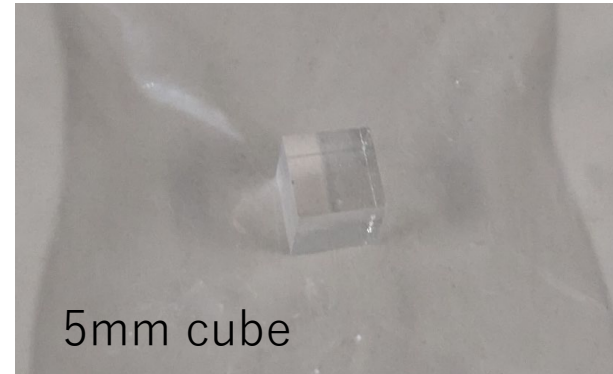


$Z_{\text{eff}} \sim 39$, $\rho \sim 4.5\text{g/cm}^3$

2MeV β range: $\sim 2.7\text{mm}$

La-GPS ($(\text{Gd,La})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7\text{:Ce}$)

A. Suzuki et al., Applied Physics Express 5 (10) (2012) 102601
S. Kurosawa et al., Nucl. Instrum. and Meth. A 744 (2014) 30–34
S. Kurosawa et al., IEEE TNS 65 (8) (2018) 2136–2139



$Z_{\text{eff}} \sim 51$,
 $\rho \sim 5.2\text{g/cm}^3$

2MeV β range: $\sim 1.8\text{mm}$

Heavier material

→ **Shorter β range**

→ **Smaller β -implant correlation radius**

→ **Lower accidental background**

La-GPS characteristics

Waveform

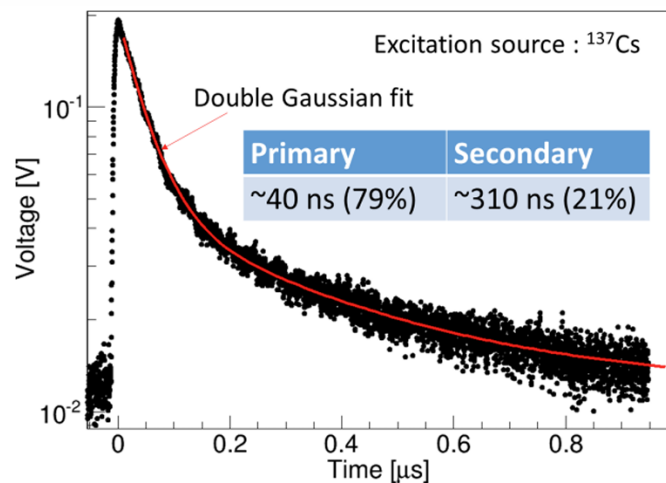


Fig. 6 Decay curve of Ce:La-GPS irradiated with gamma rays from a ^{137}Cs source.

Energy resolution

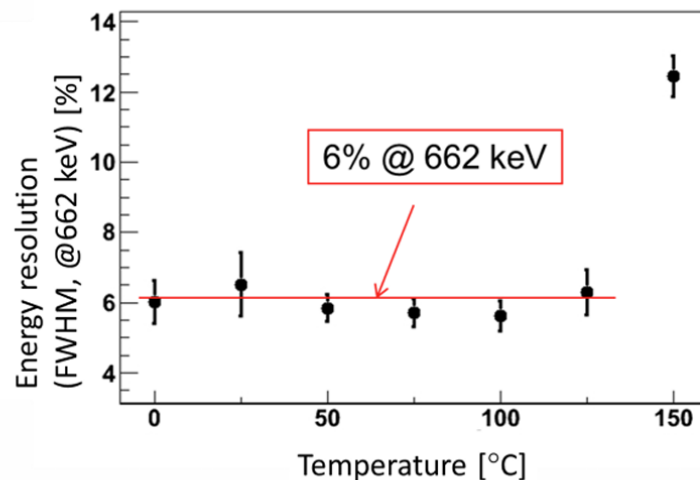
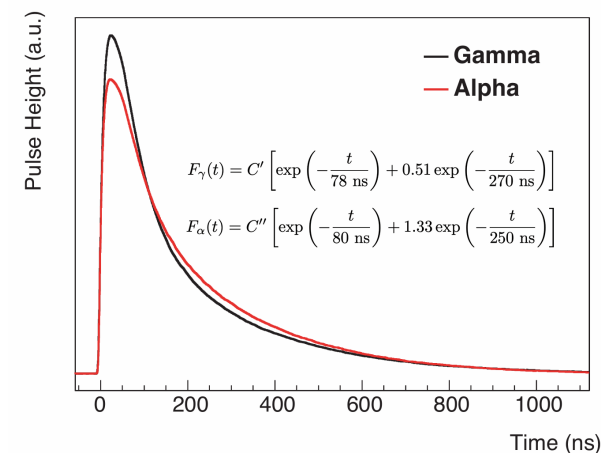
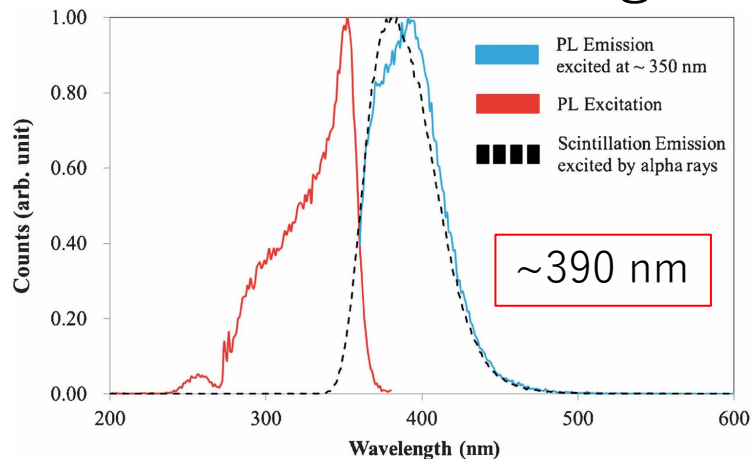


Fig. 9 Temperature dependence of energy resolution (FWHM, 662 keV) for Ce:La-GPS.

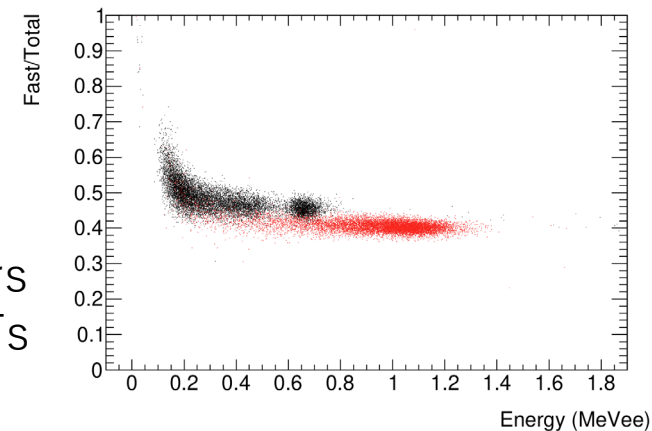
Pulse-shape discrimination capability



Emission wavelength

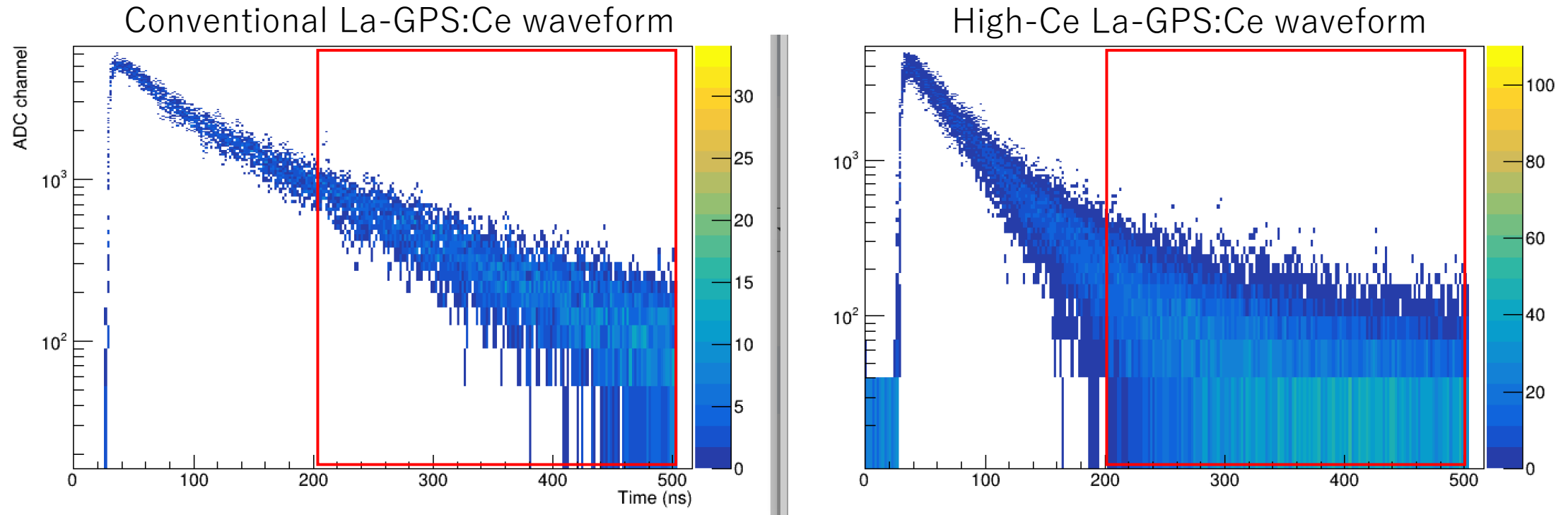


- High light output as halide scintillators (~36k photons/MeV)
- Fast time response as oxide scintillators
- Short wavelength that matches to PMTs unlike GAGG



Adjusting the amount of Ce doping

With ^{137}Cs source, gated on the 662-keV peak

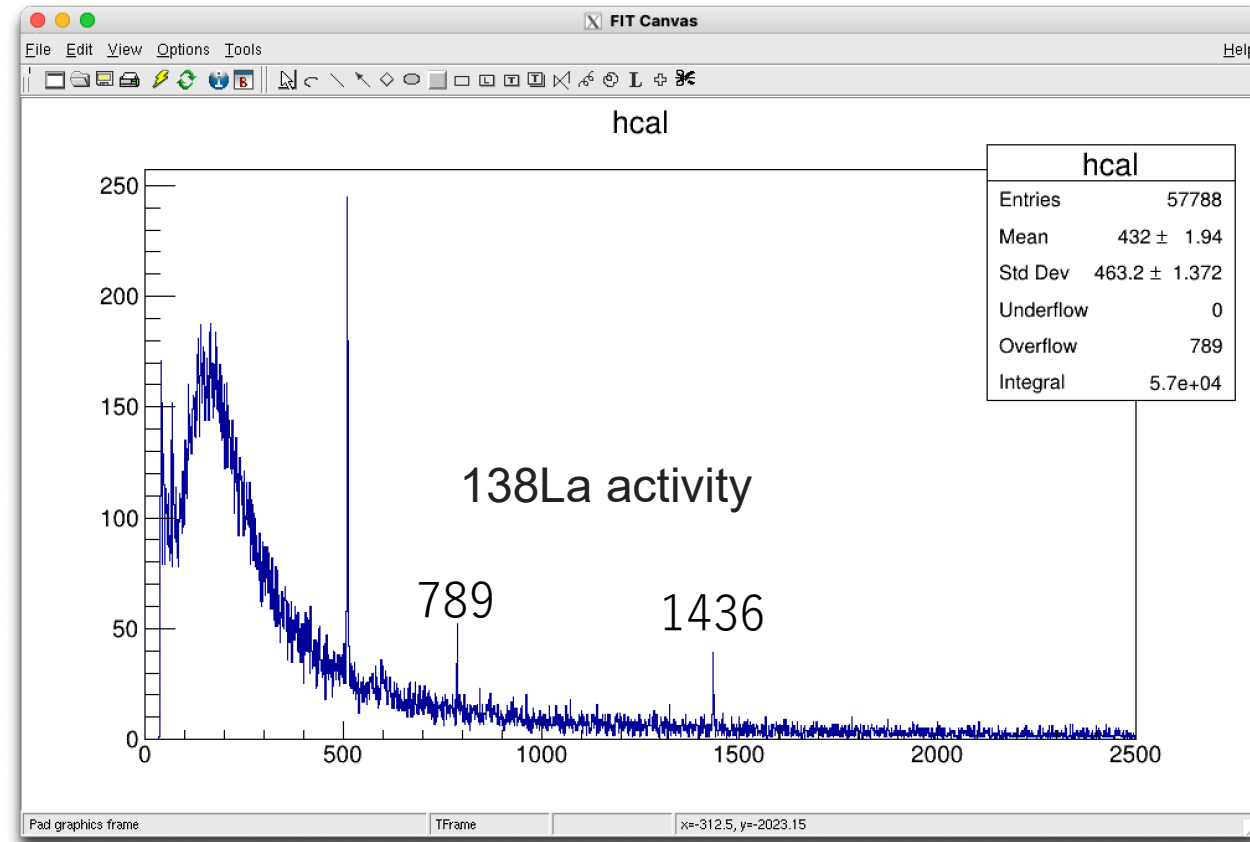


- GPS can be grown with heavy Ce doping up to 10 mol %
- We grew new crystal with higher Ce doping
- Light yield reduced to $\sim 70\%$, lower yield in crystal growth
- Long decay component almost disappeared

S. Kawamura et al., IEEE Nuclear Science Symp. Conf. Rec., 2006, p. 1160.

Gamma measurement with Niikura setup

Natural-La-GPS 5-mm cube



~5 Bq for a 5-mm cube

~250 Bq for the 50 x 50 x 2.5 mm array

Ultra-low background HPGe setup by University of Tokyo

2023/8/21 Tohoku



139-enriched
 La_2O_3
~350kJPY/500g
(70k for natural La)

~10% of total cost



Heat and compress materials
in an iridium pod

La-GPS crystal growth

Heating chamber for
Czochralski method

2.5" rod



Seed crystal

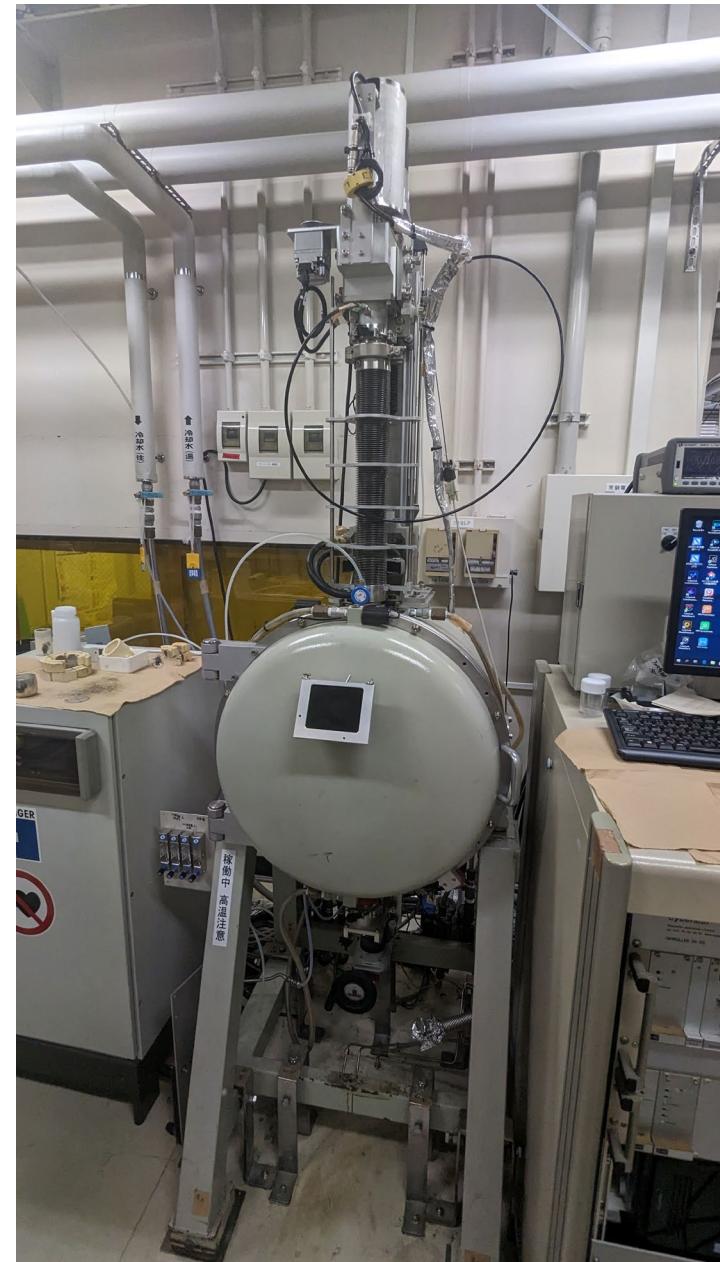
1st batch



2nd batch



3rd batch



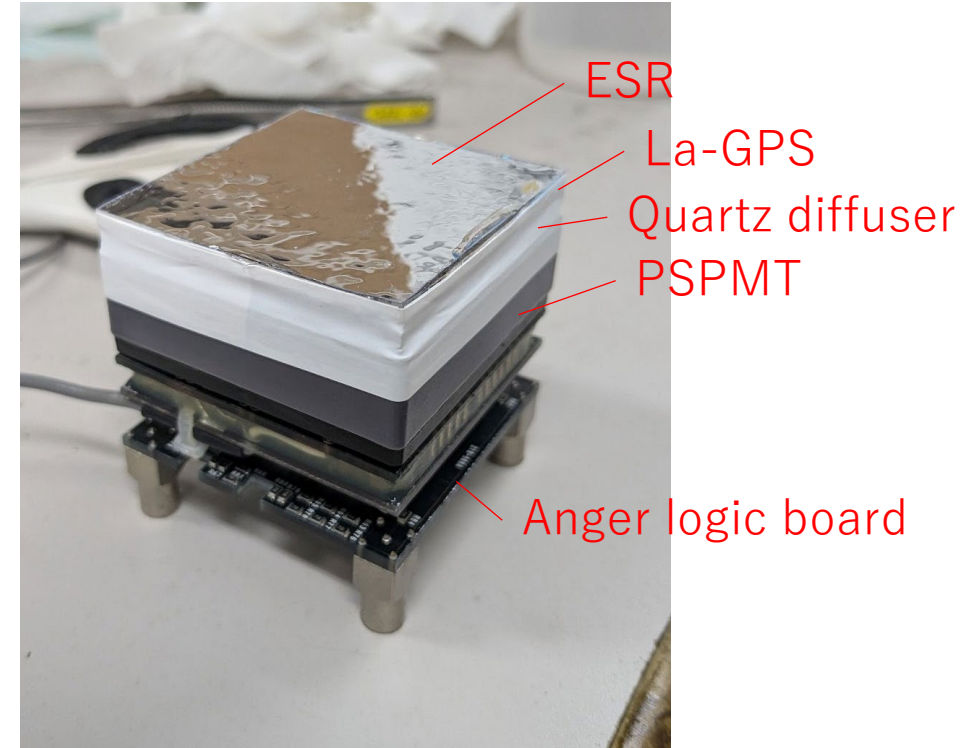
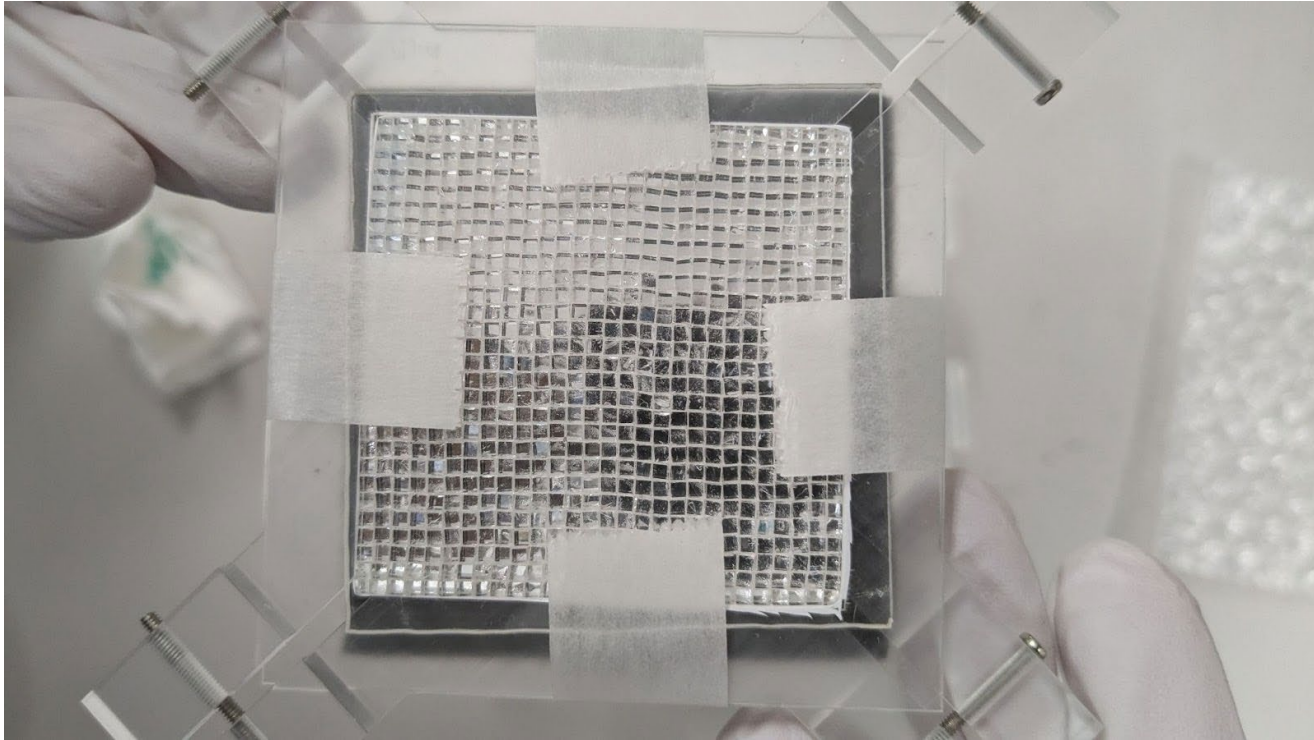
Making pixels



Cut into
1.5 mm x 1.5 mm x 2.5 mm pixels



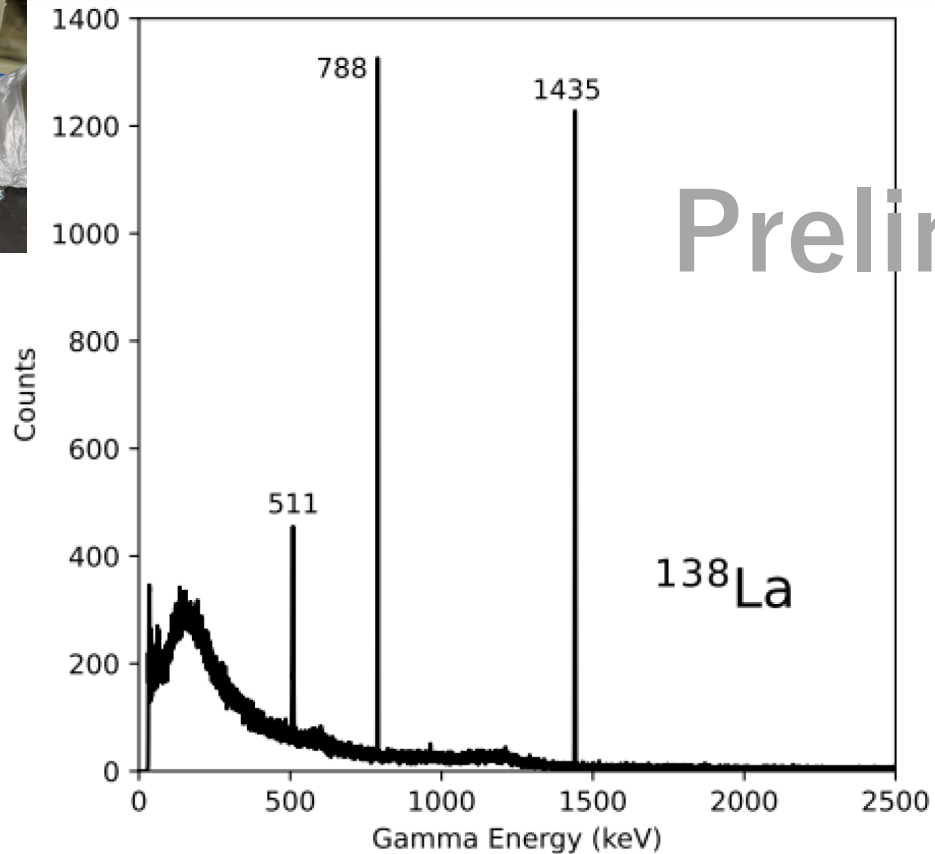
La-GPS Array



32 x 32 1.5mm x 1.5mm x 2.5mm pixels
→ Half the thickness of YSO

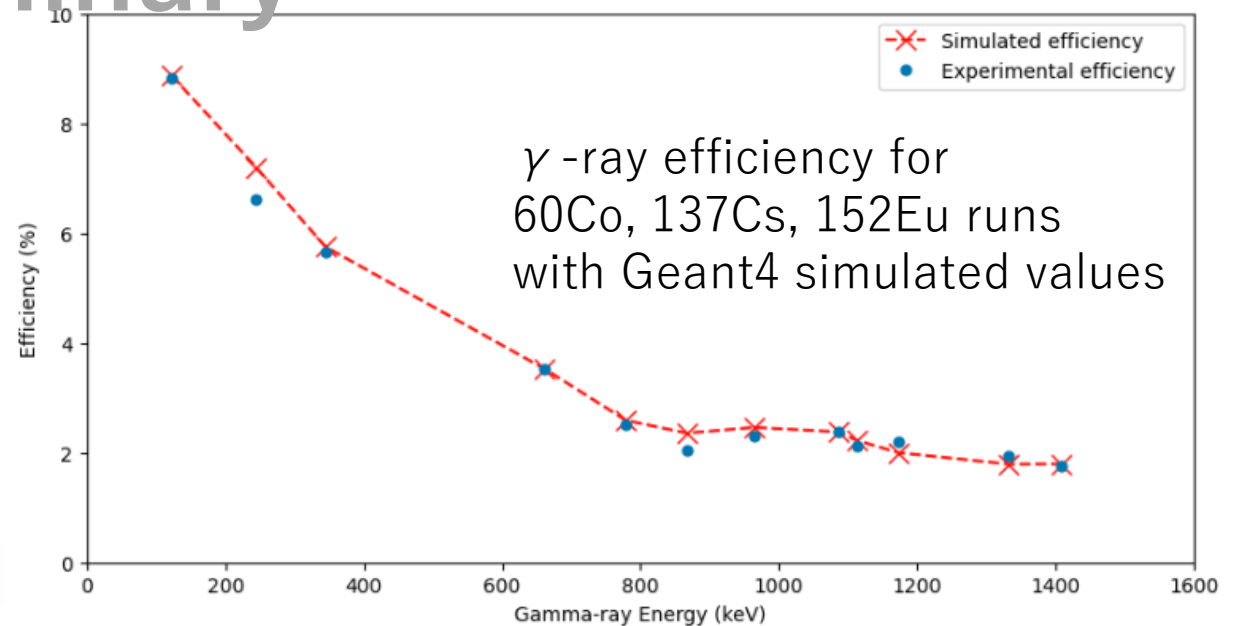
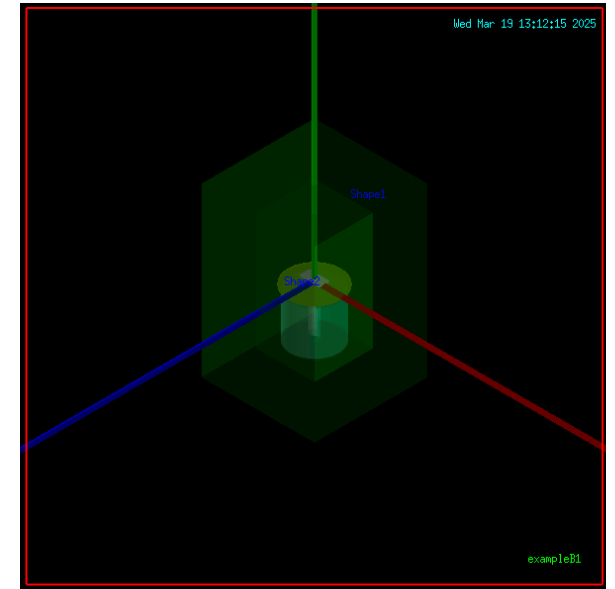
^{139}La -GPS activity measurement

by Yasmin Anuar

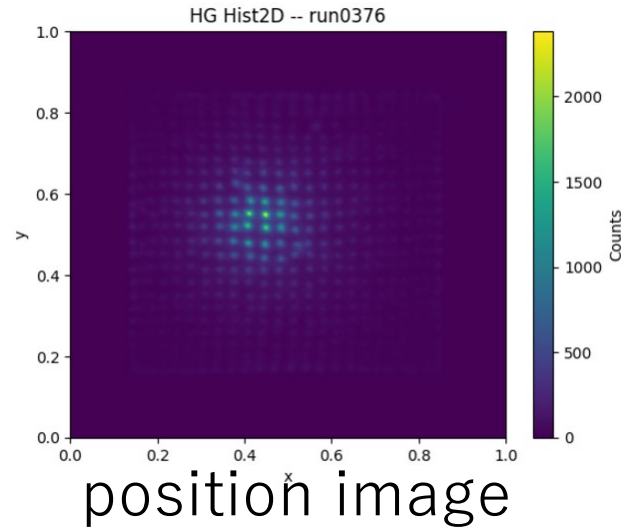
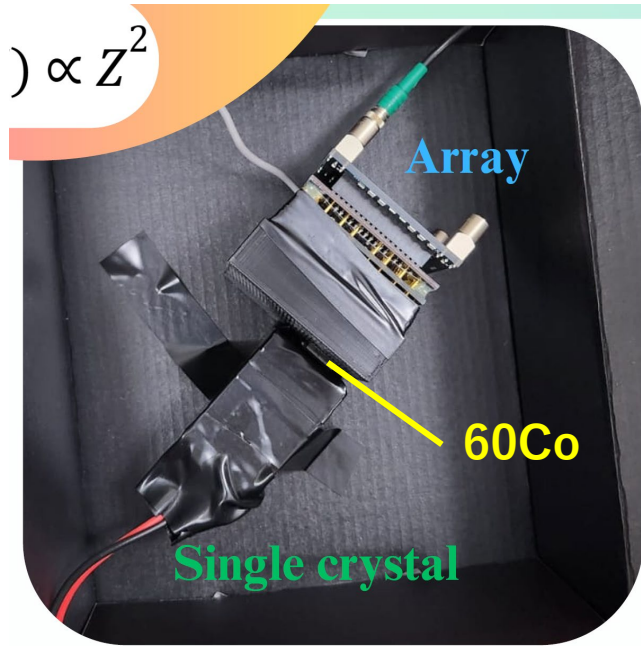


~2Bq for the entire array

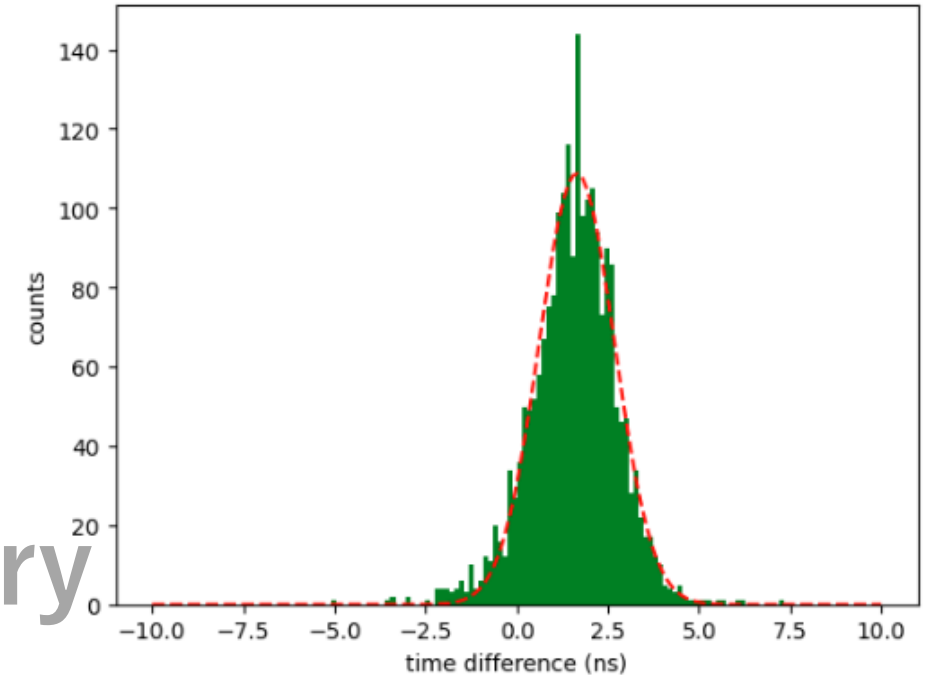
Geant4 simulation
with Cascade γ emissions



Time resolution measurement by Yasmin Anuar



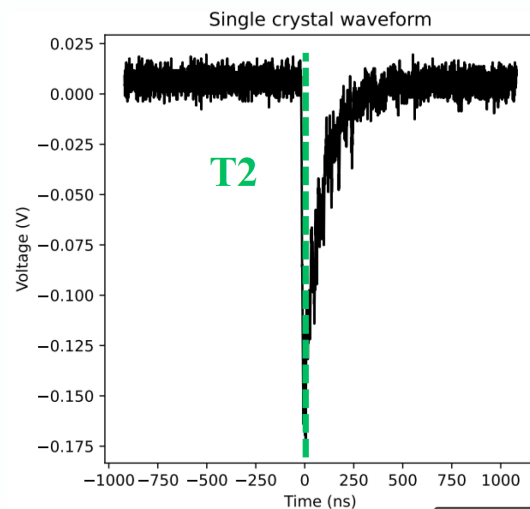
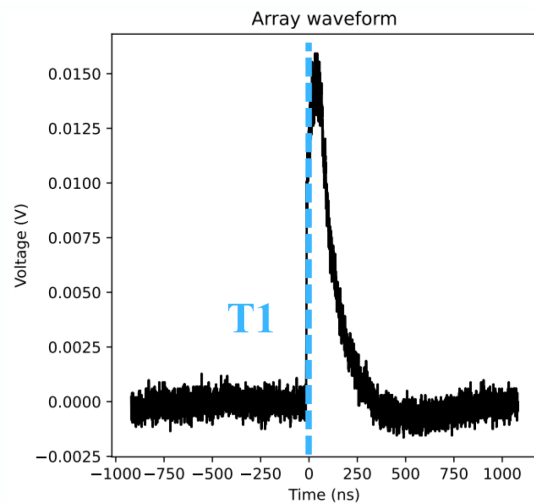
Preliminary



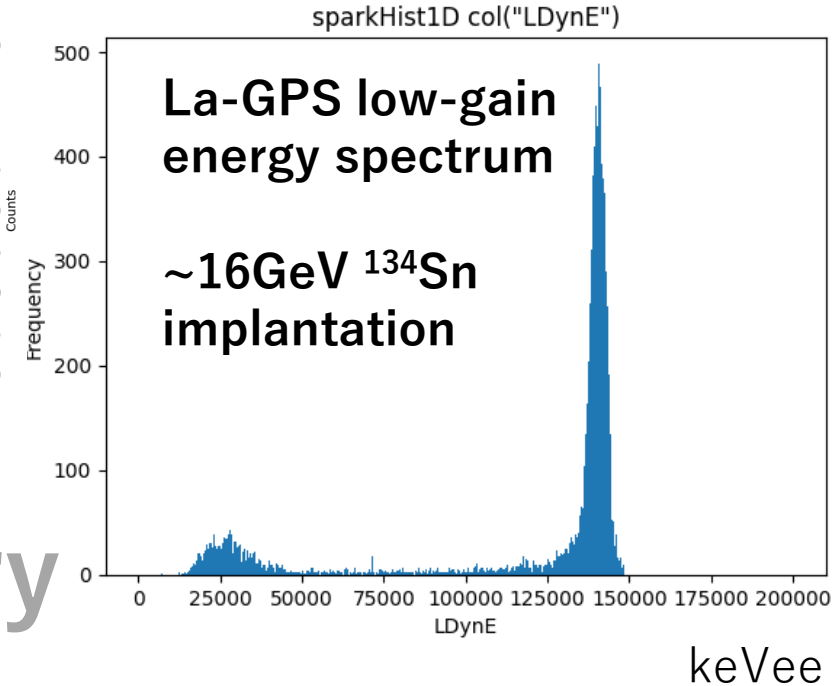
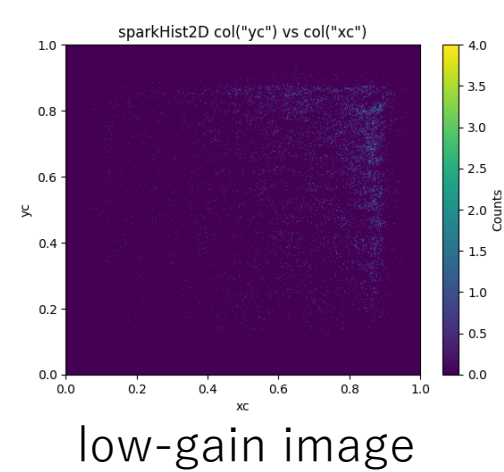
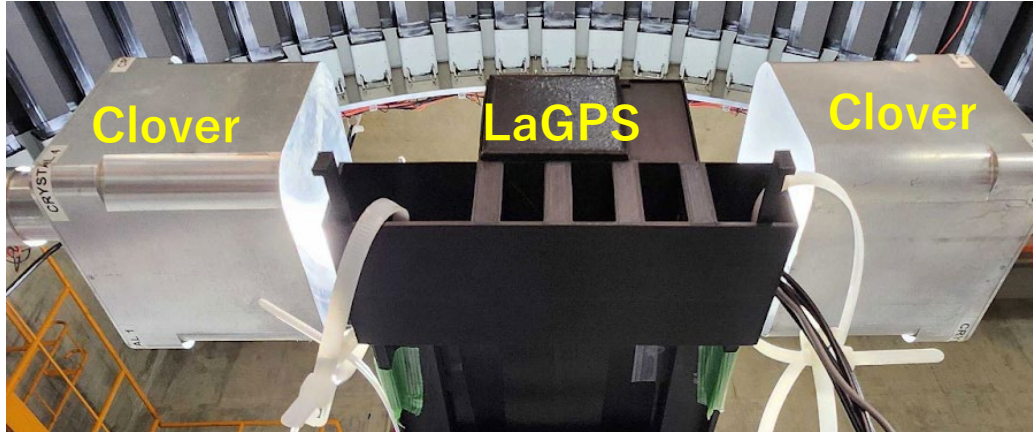
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sigma_{\Delta T} \sim 730 \text{ ps}$$

(~650 ps for YSO)

M. Singh et al., Nucl. Instrum. and Meth. A 1073, 170239 (2025)



Heavy ion implantation test at RIBF by Yasmin Anuar



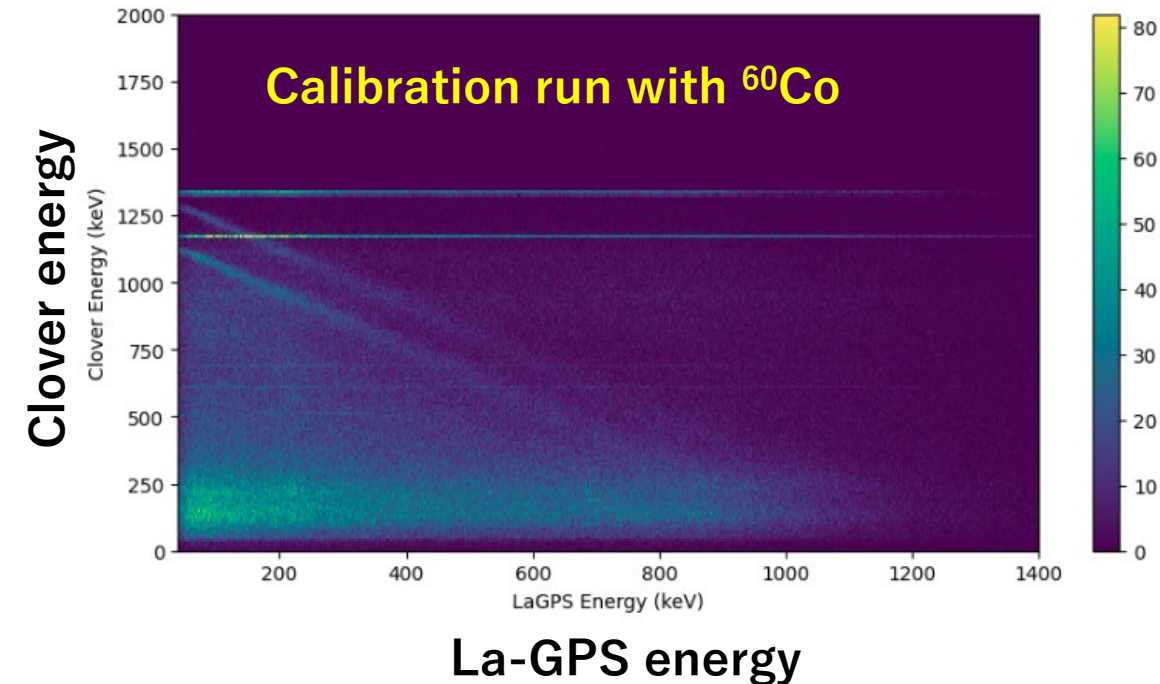
Preliminary

~120 Quenching factor

Amplitude is ~120 times smaller than electrons with same kinetic energy

(~40 for ^{78}Ni region with YSO)

M. Singh et al., Nucl. Instrum. and Meth. A 1073, 170239 (2025)

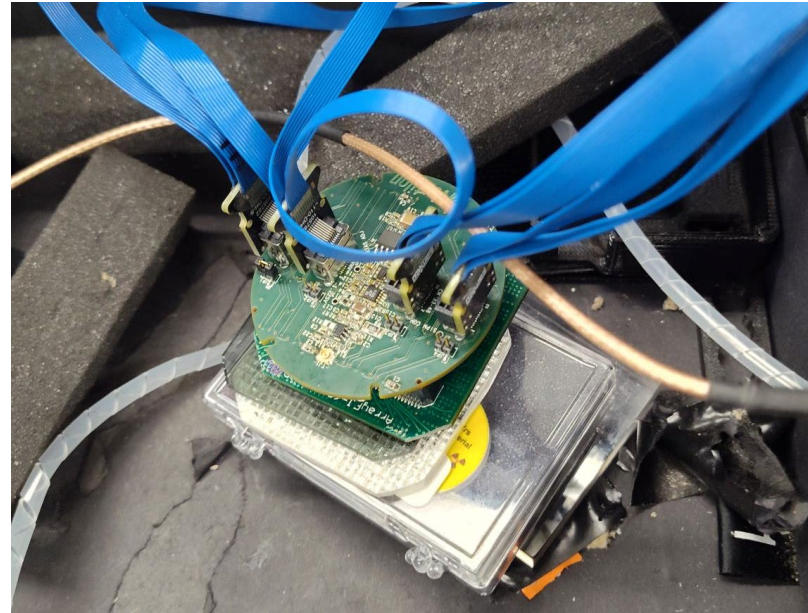


La-GPS array for MTAS at FRIB Decay Station

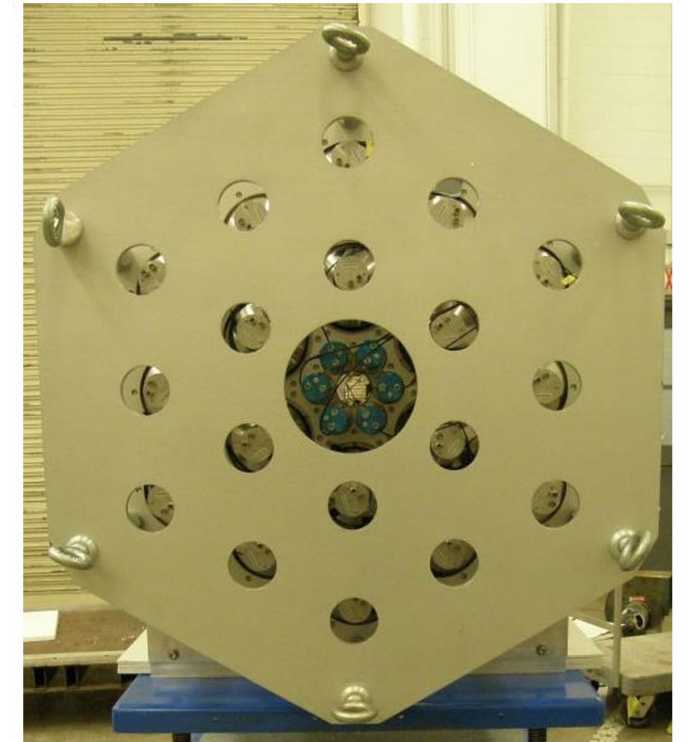
La-GPS array that fits
to the 25" duct



Read out with a SiPM array



Modular Total Absorption Spectrometer



Preparation in progress for runs in April and May 2025

Summary

- β -implant detector for a fragmentation facility requires good position resolution.
- Scintillator based detector is needed for nToF measurements that require good time resolution of β -ray detection.
- Heavier scintillator material stops β -ray in shorter range resulting in good position resolution.
- La-GPS is a good candidate for the β -implant detector.
 $Z_{\text{eff}} \sim 51$, $\rho \sim 5.2\text{g/cm}^3$, Wavelength $\sim 390\text{nm}$, Eres $\sim 6\%$, Decay $\sim 40\text{ns}$
- A ^{139}La -enriched La-GPS array was developed to reduce internal activity from ^{138}La .
- Performances were tested: $\sim 2\text{Bq}$ internal activity, $\sim 730\text{ps}$ time resolution, ~ 120 quenching factor for ^{134}Sn
- MTAS array will be tested at FRIB soon