

# INVESTIGATION OF PEN AS STRUCTURAL SELF VETOING MATERIAL FOR CRYOGENIC LOW BACKGROUND EXPERIMENTS

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DPG-Rehearsals, Munich

Max-Planck-Institut  
für Physik



**TUM**  
TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
MÜNCHEN

**LEGEND**

Large Enriched  
Germanium Experiment  
for Neutrinoless  $\beta\beta$  Decay

Rare event search ( $0\nu\beta\beta$ ,  $\beta\beta$ , Dark Matter ...)

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- Low Background
- Reduction & identification of background events
- New generation of experiments approaches
- Develop new methods of identification

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⇒ PEN as structural self vetoing material



**WHAT IS PEN?**

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# POLYETHYLENE NAPHTHALATE (PEN)

The common plastic PEN has been shown to scintillate.<sup>1</sup>

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Scintillator: material that emits light when struck by ionizing radiation.



PEN excited by <sup>137</sup>Cs source

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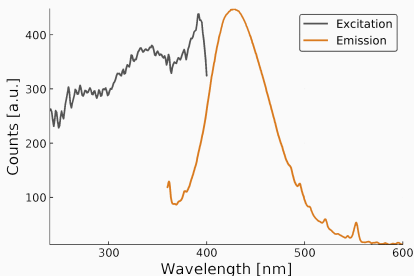
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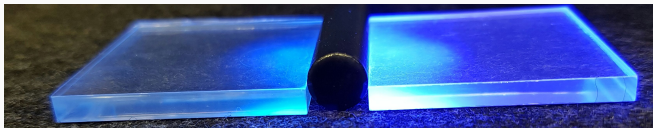
Excitation and emission spectrum of PEN. The sample was moulded at TU Dortmund.<sup>2</sup>



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# WHY PEN?



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PEN as  
scintillator

vs.

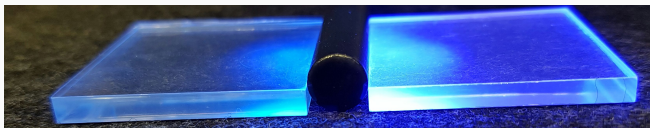
Common plastic  
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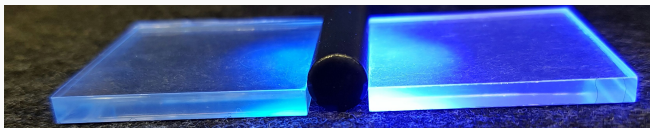
# WHY PEN?



| PEN as scintillator                      | vs. | Common plastic scintillator |
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| Emits in favourable region               | =   | Emits in favourable region  |
| Fast enough signal                       | →   | Fast signal                 |
| (Reported) High light yield <sup>3</sup> | =   | High light yield            |
| Wavelength shifting                      | =   | Wavelength Shifting         |

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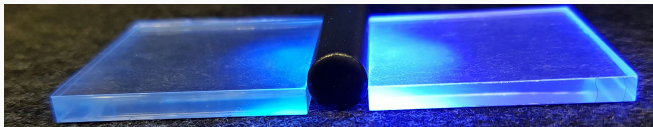
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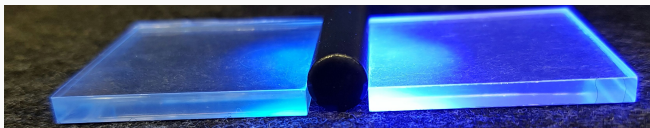


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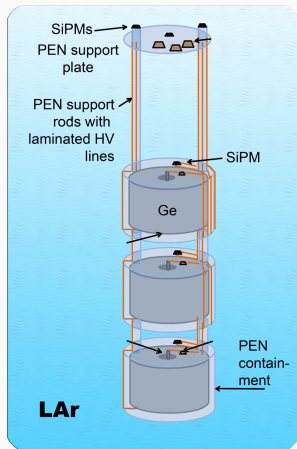
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| Low costs                                | ←   | Relative expensive                          |

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# APPLICATION



- Replacement for inactive structural materials like copper in low background experiments <sup>4</sup>

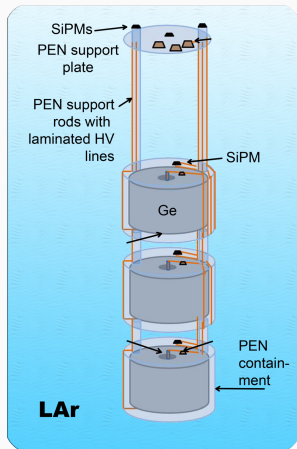
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<sup>7</sup> D. Flüh's et al., *Ocul Oncol Pathol* 2016; 2:5–12

# APPLICATION



- Replacement for inactive structural materials like copper in low background experiments<sup>4</sup>
- Low cost alternative when needing a lot of scintillating tiles<sup>5</sup>
- Radiation hard scintillation detectors for high energy physics<sup>6</sup>
- Replacement for polyvinyltoluene-based scintillators in eye plaque dosimetry<sup>7</sup>

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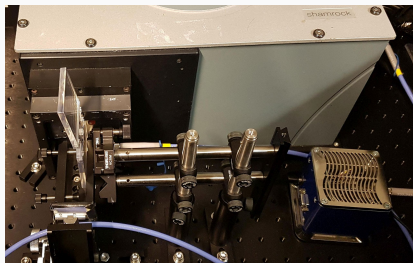
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## PEN CHARACTERISATION

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- **Light yield properties**
- Spectral response
- Temperature dependence
- **Environmental influences**
- **Dependence of the light output on mechanical stress**
- Attenuation length
- Radiopurity
- **Moulding of scintillator tiles**

# SPECTROSCOPY BASED INVESTIGATION

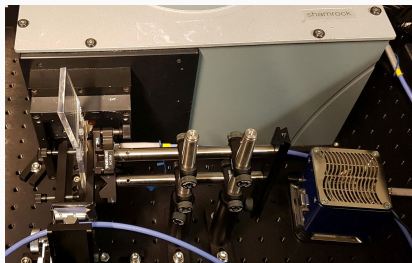


- Andor spectrometer and CCD camera<sup>8</sup>
- UV-LED: 255 nm,  $P_{\max,UV} = 2 \mu\text{W}$

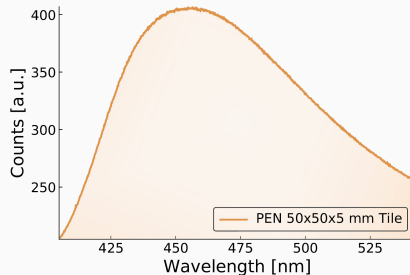
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<sup>8</sup> Shamrock-SR-3031-A spectrograph, iDus DV420A CCD camera

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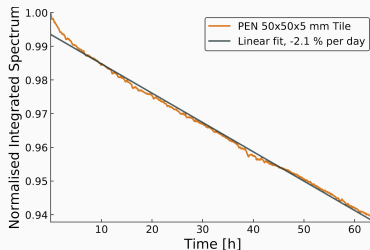
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- Resulting spectrum for PEN
  - Integrated spectrum is treated as *light output*
- Integrated range: 405 to 542 nm

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# RADIATION DAMAGE AND REPRODUCIBILITY

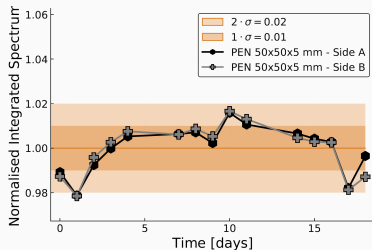
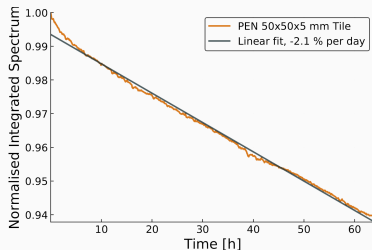


- Constantly decreasing light output when exposed to UV (255 nm, 1.36  $\mu\text{W}$ )
- In accordance with other plastic scintillators<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup>C. Zorn, [https://doi.org/10.1016/0969-806X\(93\)90040-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/0969-806X(93)90040-2)



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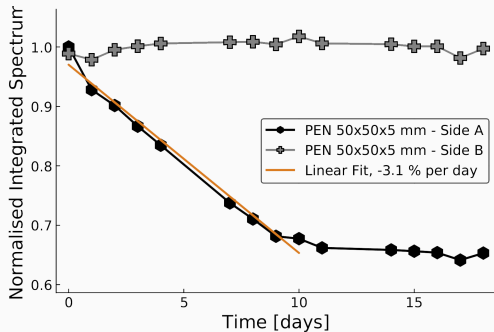


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- In accordance with other plastic scintillators<sup>9</sup>

- Three-week reproducibility measurement:
- Standard deviation: 1.0 %

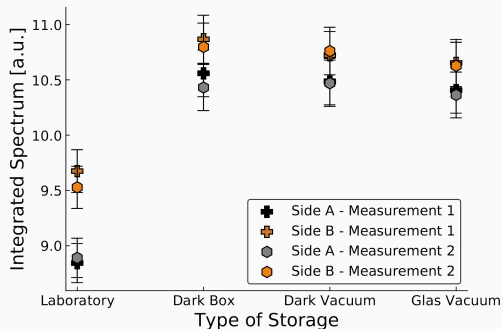
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# DETERIORATION OF THE LIGHT OUTPUT



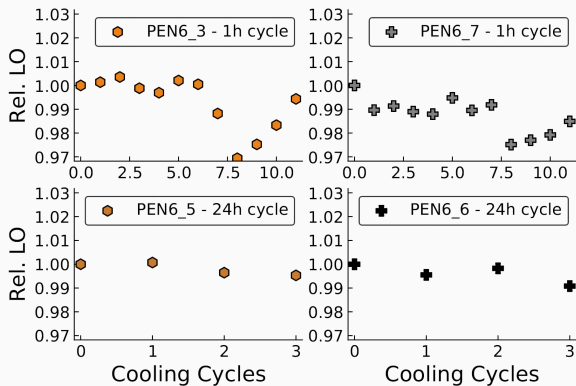
- One self-moulded tile was constantly exposed to UV light ( $1,36 \pm 0.01 \mu\text{W}$ ) for 10 days
- $\approx 30\%$  decrease due to photon induced damage (surface effect)
- Afterwards, no recovery detected

# ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES ON THE LIGHT OUTPUT



- 32 self-moulded tiles, randomly chosen from one batch were set under different conditions for one month:
- Dark vacuum, vacuum, dark box, laboratory

# CRYOGENIC ENVIRONMENT - LIQUID NITROGEN

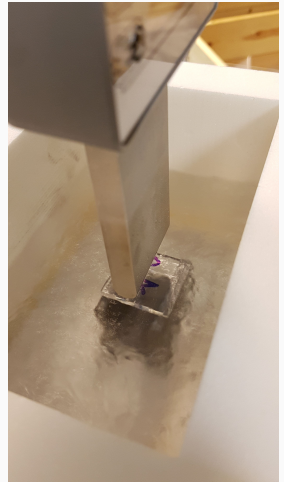
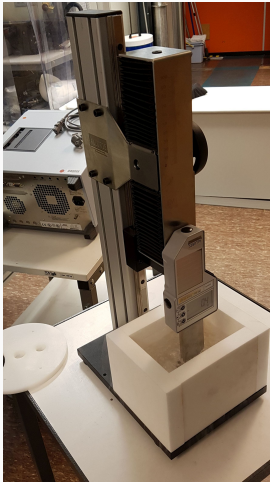


PEN tiles were stored in liquid nitrogen for different time spans. After each cycle, the light output was measured again

→ Cooling procedures do not influence the light output of PEN

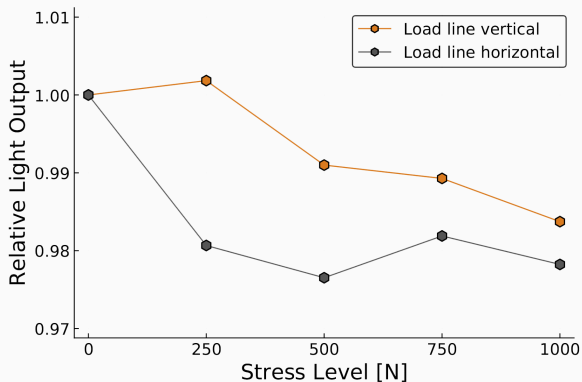
# STRESS TESTS

Experimental set-up<sup>10</sup> to expose PEN tiles to stress in a cryogenic environment.



<sup>10</sup> FMT-220 force test stand and FMI-S30K1 force gauge by ALLURIS

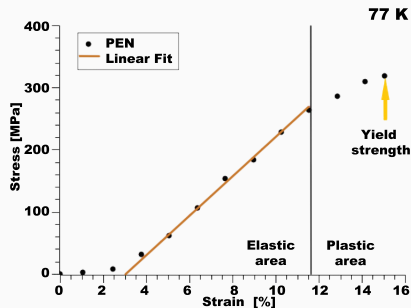
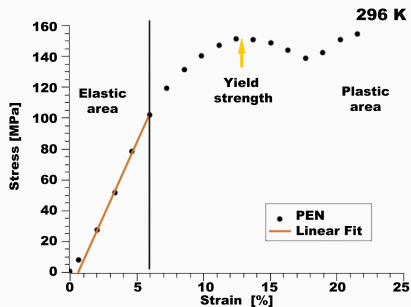
# STRESS TESTS - RESULTS



PEN tiles were measured regarding their light output before and after exerting them to different stress levels

→ No significant effect could be observed

# STRESS TESTS - YOUNG'S MODULUS



Young's modulus ( $\frac{\text{Stress}}{\text{Strain}}$ ) for PEN increases from 1.9 to 3.5 GPa when cooled down from room temperature to 77 K.<sup>11</sup>

Maximum yield strength: 150 MPa  $\xrightarrow{\text{Cooling}}$  300 MPa

<sup>11</sup> S. Eck, Bachelor Thesis

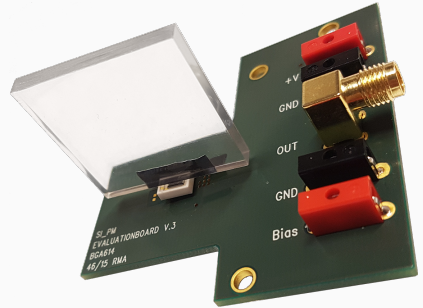
# CONCLUSION

- The scintillation spectrum of PEN claimed by Nakamura could be reproduced.
  - UV light deteriorates light output.
  - Mechanical stress and cryogenic temperatures do not deteriorate light output.
  - Light output not optimum yet, probably due to short attenuation length.
- Work in progress

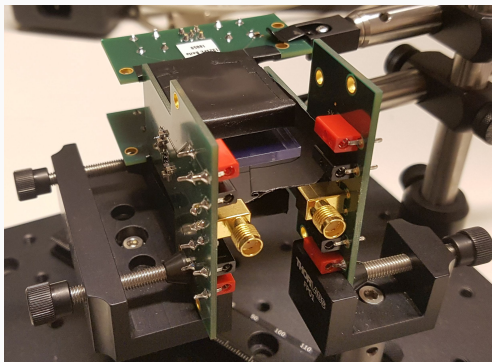


SiPM Based Investigation For cryogenic experiments, silicon photomultipliers (SiPM) are more favourable than a spectrometer.

- Evaluation-board including pre-amplifier from the *Future Detectors* group (MPP)
- $3 \times 3$  mm SiPM<sup>12</sup> with 3600 pixels (50  $\mu\text{m}$  pitch)

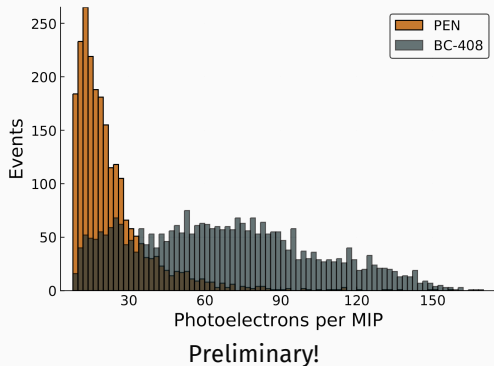


# Muon Telescope



- Two triggers
- PEN and common plastic scintillator (BC-408) samples in between

# Muon Telescope - Results



## Results:

- PEN: clear peak at 14 photoelectrons per MIP.
- BC-408: higher average light output (due to attenuation length?)

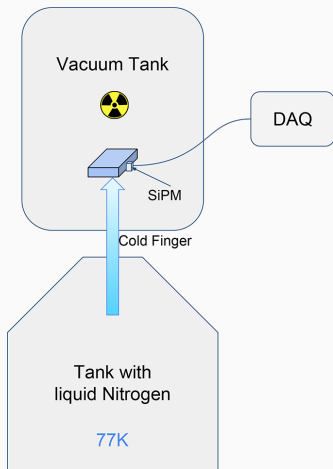
## Detection efficiency:

- PEN:  $\approx 60\%$
- BC-408:  $\approx 80\%$

→ PENNI - **PEN** at liquid **Nitrogen** temperature Investigation

Some scintillators provide a higher light yield at low temperatures.<sup>13</sup>

→ investigate the scintillation properties of PEN at cryogenic temperatures



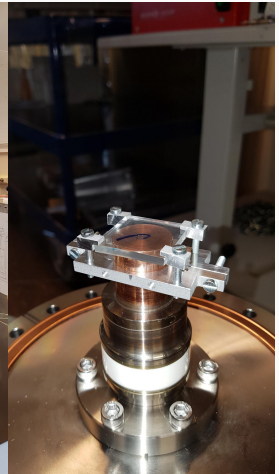
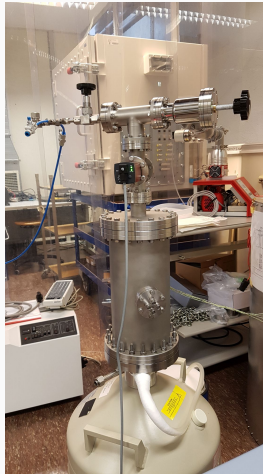
# Outlook - PENNI

Achieved so far:

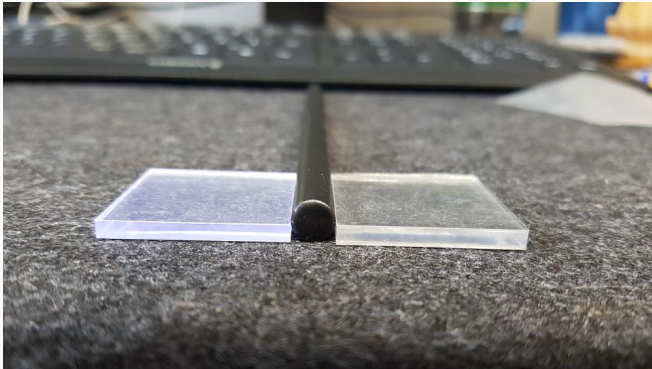
- Vacuum of:  $\approx 10^{-6}$  mbar.
- Temperature at the inner part of the cold finger:  $\approx -140^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

What has to be done:

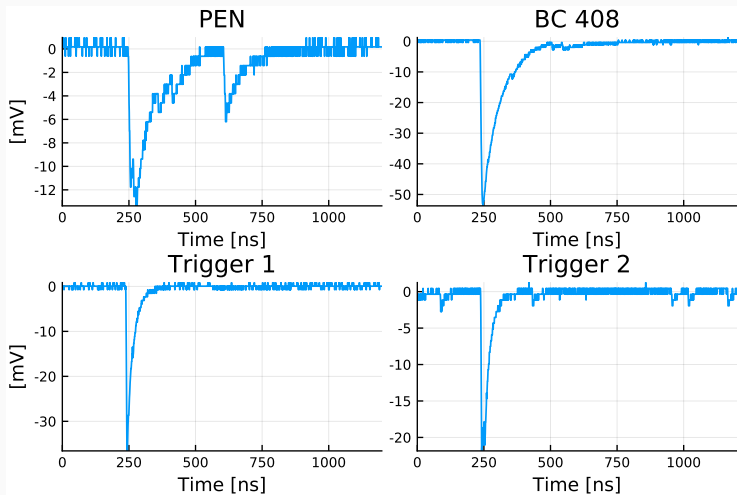
- Better thermal insulation during the transition from the dewar into the vacuum.
- Construct a thermal insulated holding structure for radioactive sources.



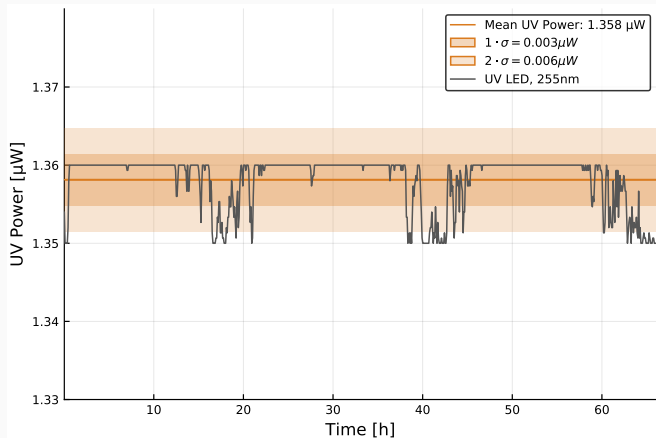
# Backup - PEN vs. BC-408 without UV lamp



# Backup - PEN and BC-408 Pulse from SiPM

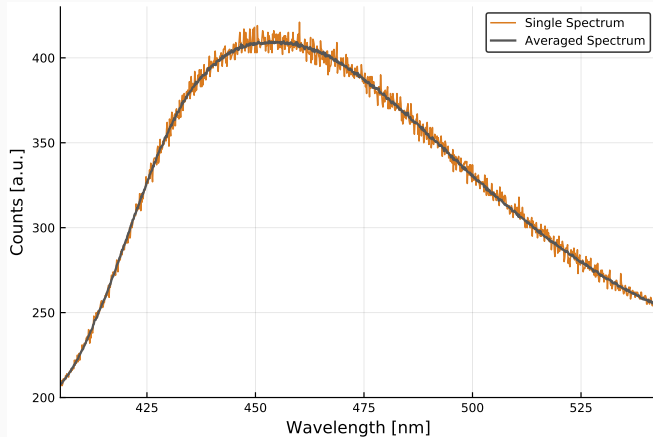


# Backup - UV lamp stability

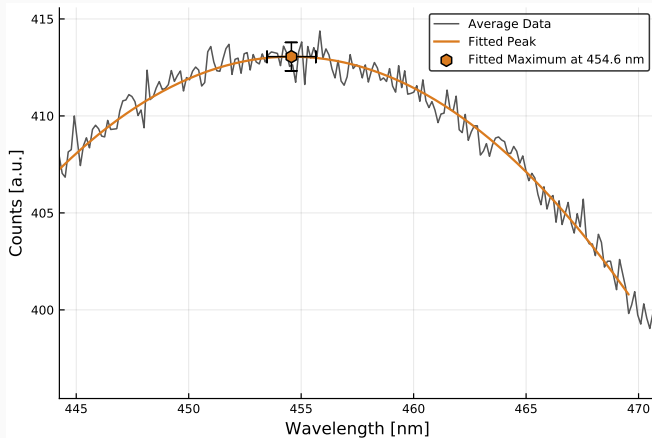




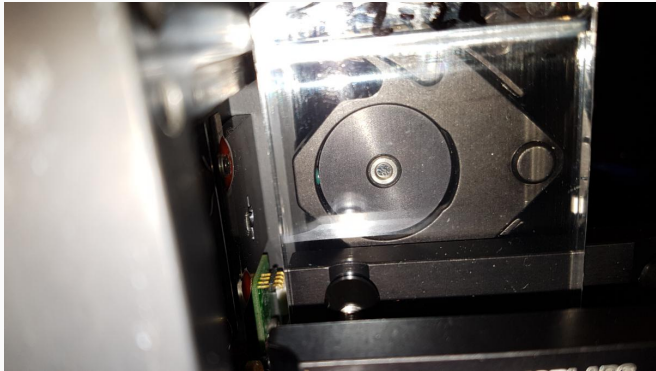
## Backup - Average spectrum



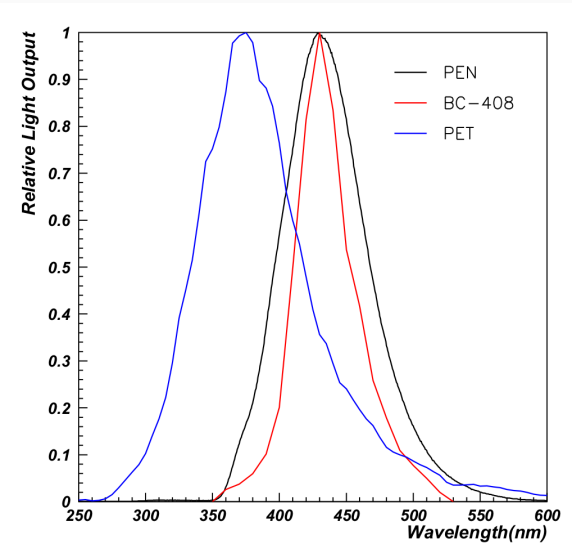
# Backup - Fitted emission maximum



## Backup - Exposure position



# Backup - Claimed PEN spectrum



# Backup - Spectra of reproducibility measurements

