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# Comparison of Radiation Damages Induced by Ionization dose and Neutrons in BaF<sub>2</sub> Crystals

**Ren-Yuan Zhu**

California Institute of Technology

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# High Dose Irradiation at JPL TID Facility



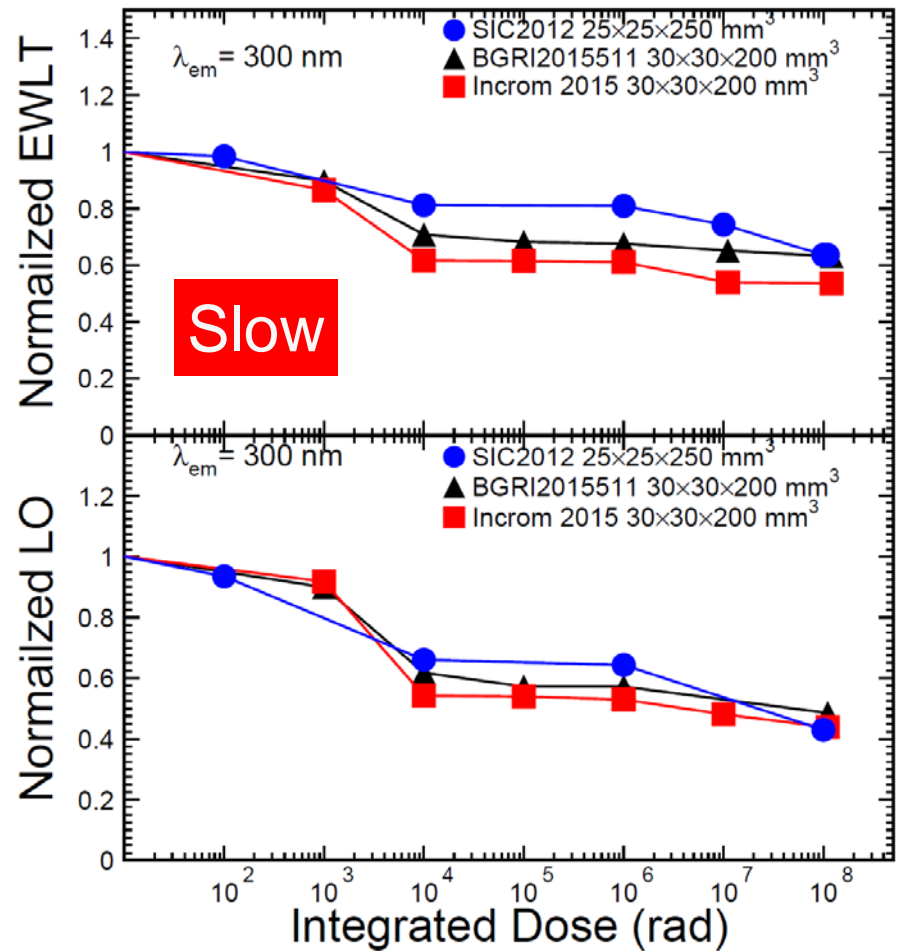
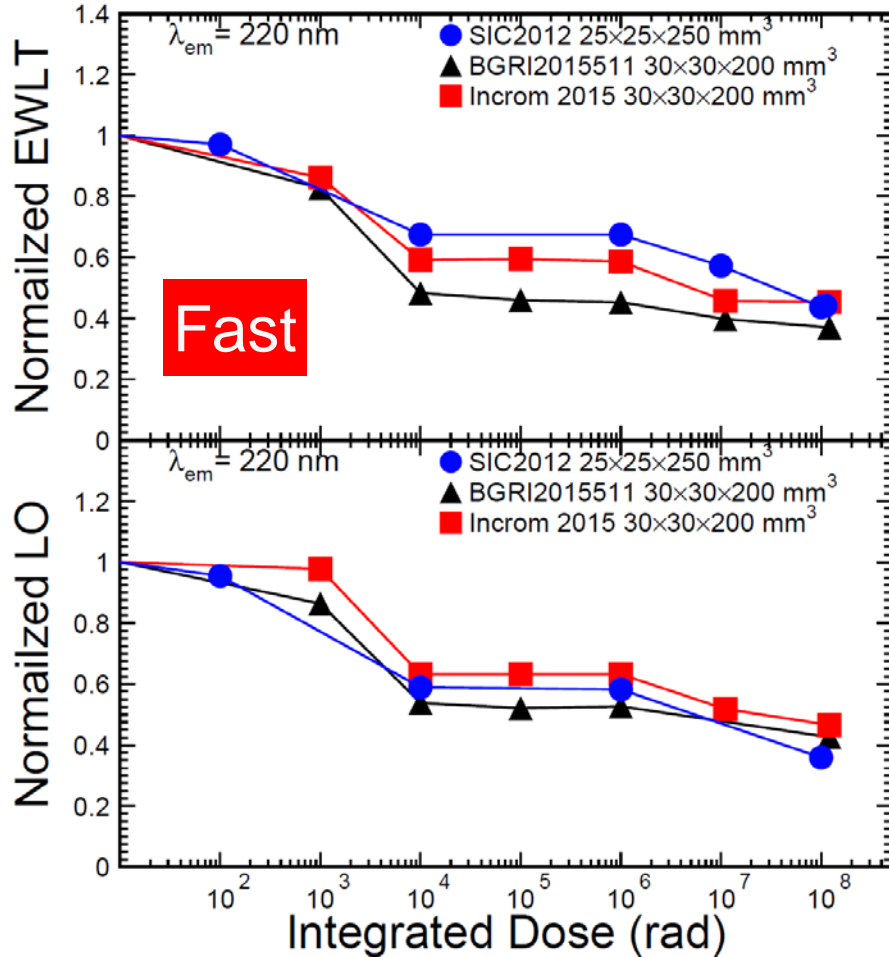
ID	Dimension (mm <sup>3</sup> )
BaF <sub>2</sub> Incrom 2	30x30x200
Capillary S093	134
Capillary S097	134
30 BOET LFS Plates	14x14x1.5
LFS BOET	25x25x180
LSO CTI	25x25x200
LYSO SIPAT	25x25x200
BaF <sub>2</sub> BGRI511	30x30x200

## Experiments

- Co-60 sources with dose up to 120 Mrad at a dose rate of 0.8 Mrad/h;
- Crystal properties measured at room temperature : LT, LO & LRU;
- BaF<sub>2</sub> LO measurement: PMT R2059, Na-22 Coincidence Trigger, Two layers of Tyvek and Grease coupling.

# $\gamma$ -ray Induced Damage in BaF<sub>2</sub>

Consistent radiation hardness in crystals from three vendors



BaF<sub>2</sub> crystals are radiation hard up to 120 Mrad

# BaF<sub>2</sub> Samples Irradiated by Cf-252

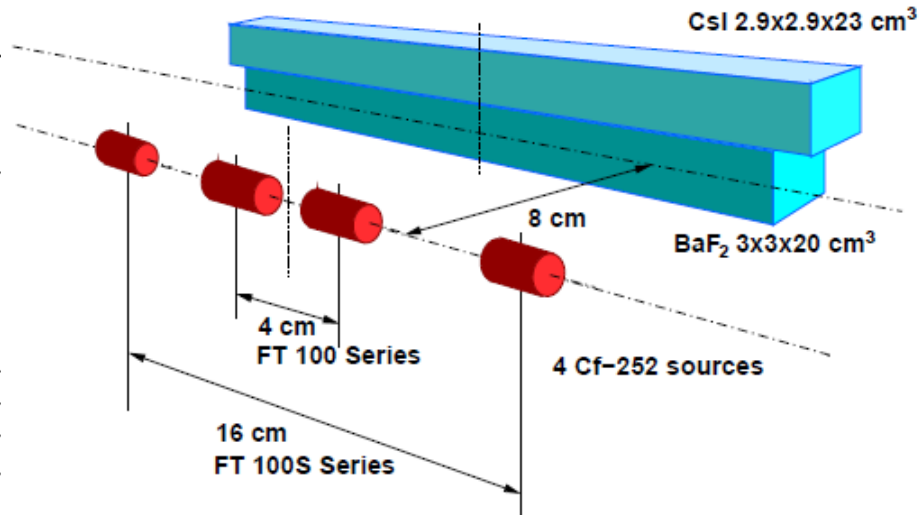
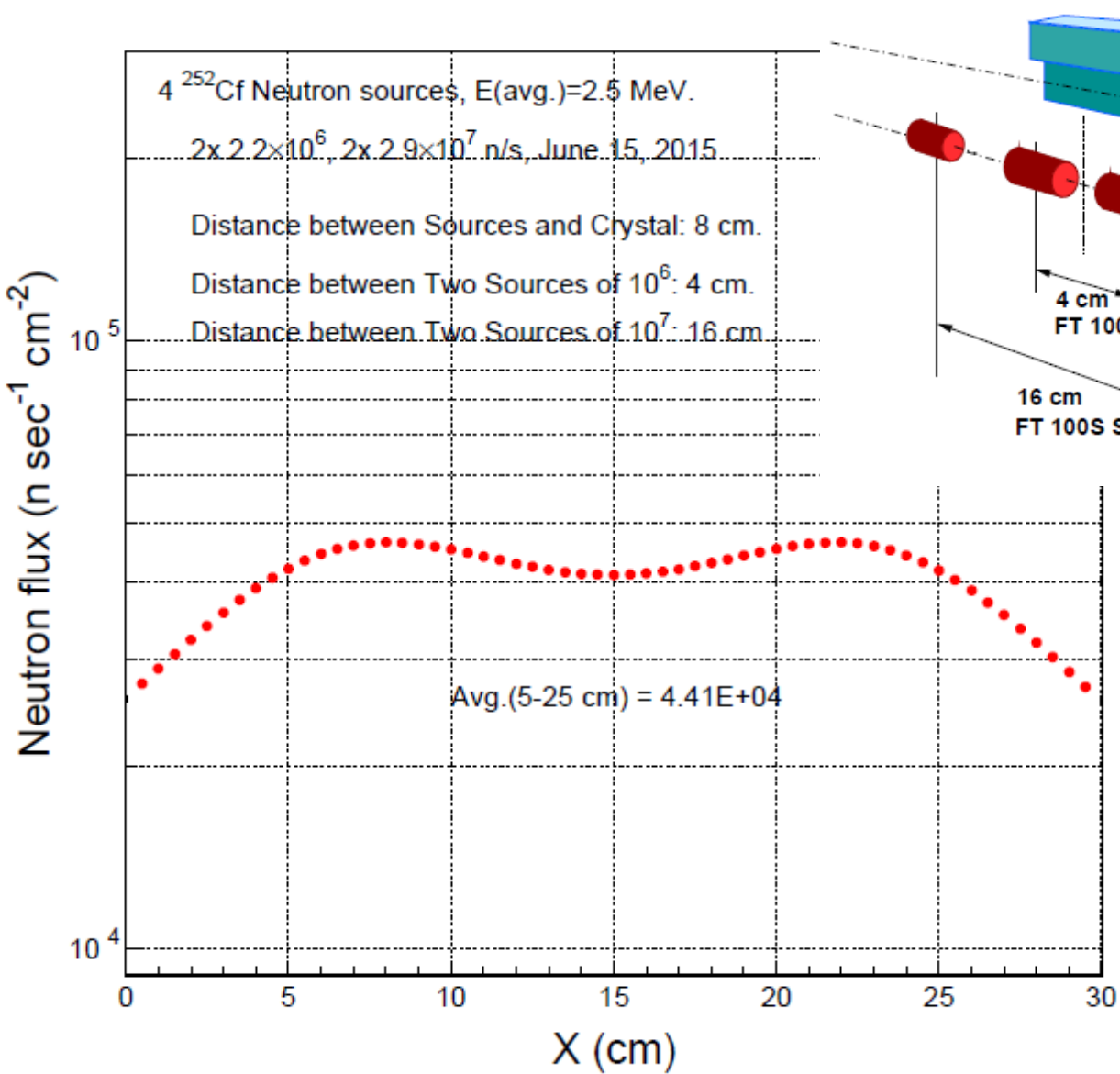


ID	Dimension (mm <sup>3</sup> )	Polishing
BaF <sub>2</sub> SIC-1	30x30x250	All faces
BaF <sub>2</sub> Incrom 2	30x30x200	All faces
BaF <sub>2</sub> Incrom 3	30x30x200	All faces

## Experiments

- Irradiation to  $1.1 \times 10^{11}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup> by 2.5 MeV neutrons with a flux of  $4.4 \times 10^4$  n/s/cm<sup>2</sup>;
- Properties measured at room temperature : LT, PHS, LO & LRU
- BaF<sub>2</sub> LO measurement: PMT R2059, Na-22 Coincidence Trigger, Two layers of Tyvek and **Grease coupling**.

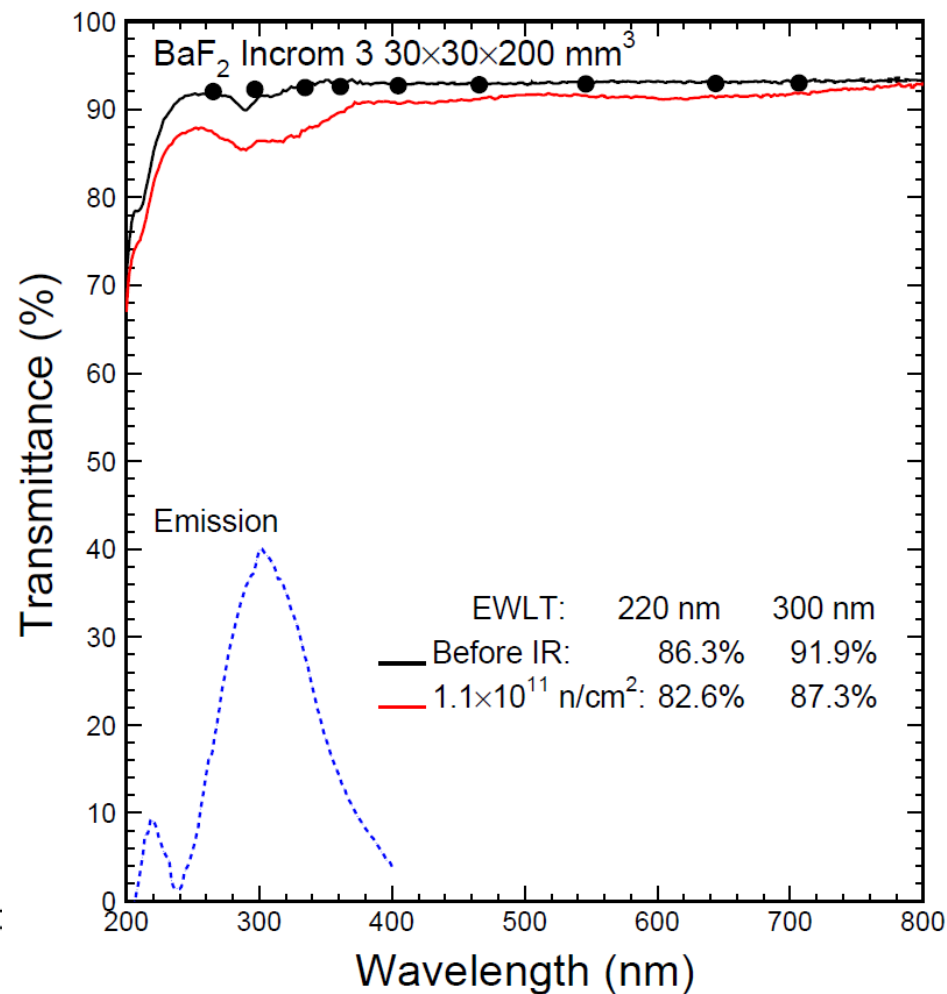
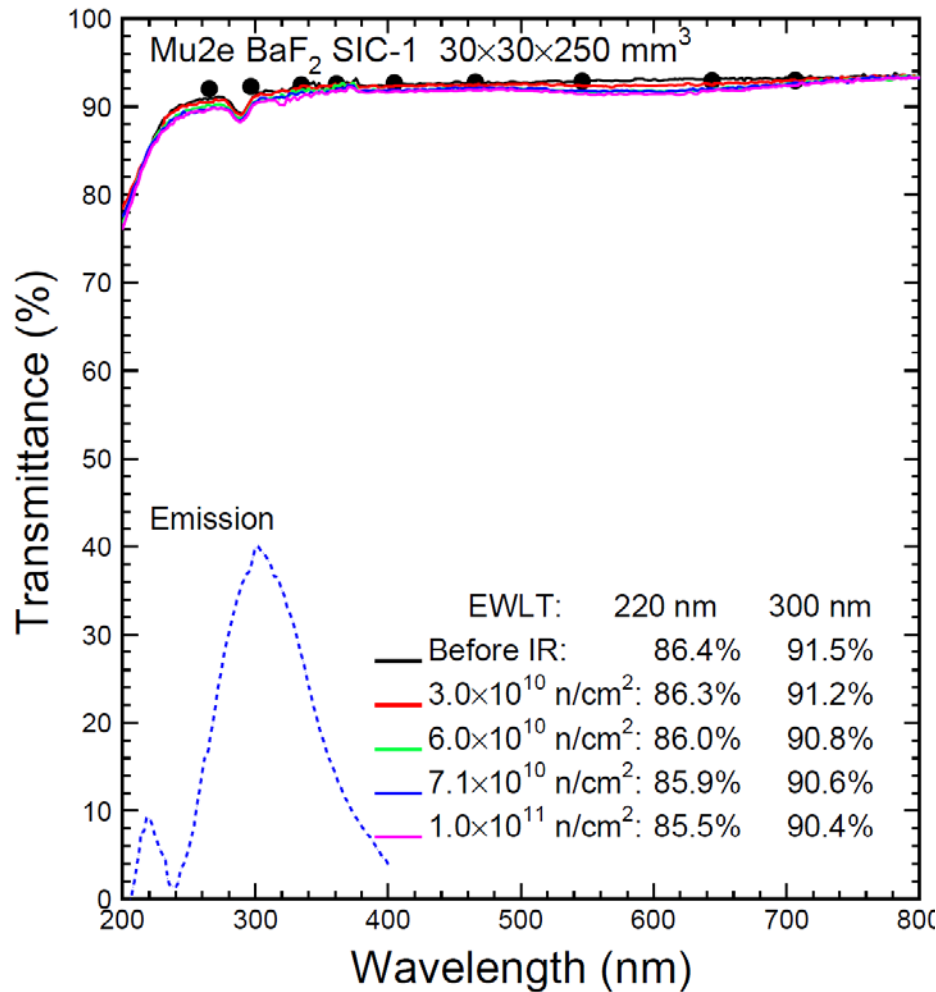
# Two Cf-252 Neutron Sources Pairs



One each of BaF<sub>2</sub> and CsI samples were irradiated to  $1.1 \times 10^{11}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup> by 2.5 MeV neutrons from two pairs of Cf-252 sources with a flux of  $4.4 \times 10^4$  n/s/cm<sup>2</sup>. An SIC BaF<sub>2</sub> sample was irradiated in 2014 to  $1 \times 10^{11}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>.

# Small LT Loss in BaF<sub>2</sub> Samples

After 10<sup>11</sup> n/cm<sup>2</sup>: effect in optical quality is small

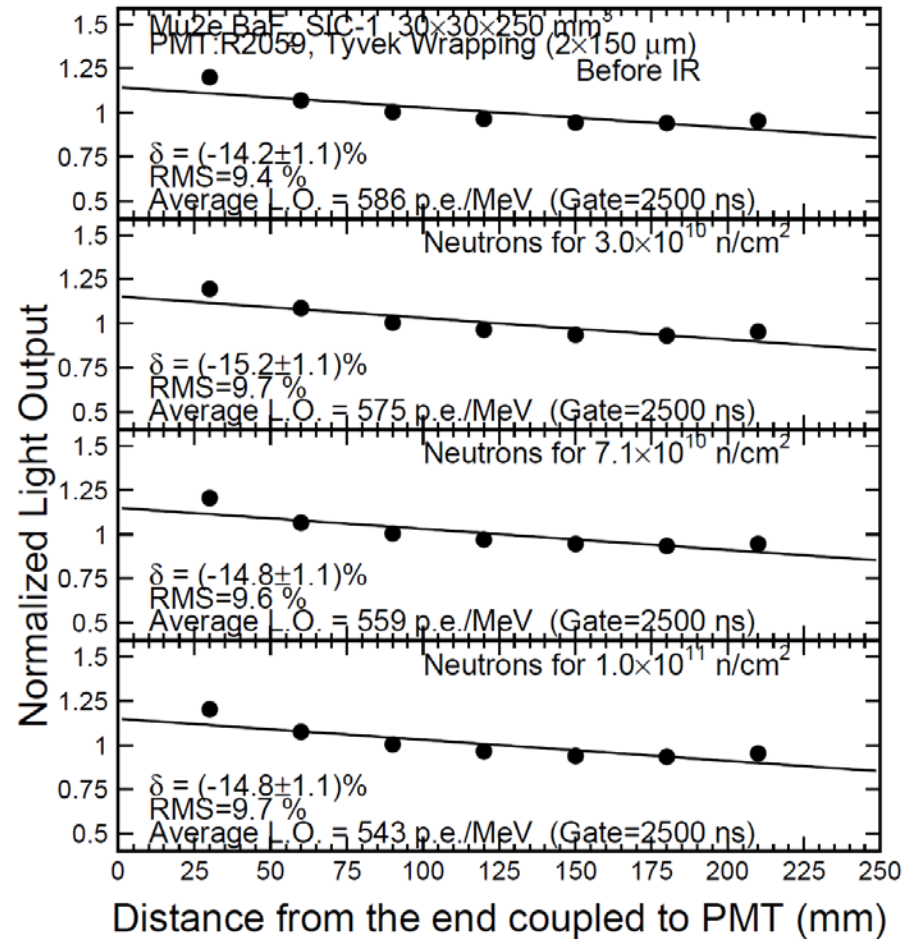
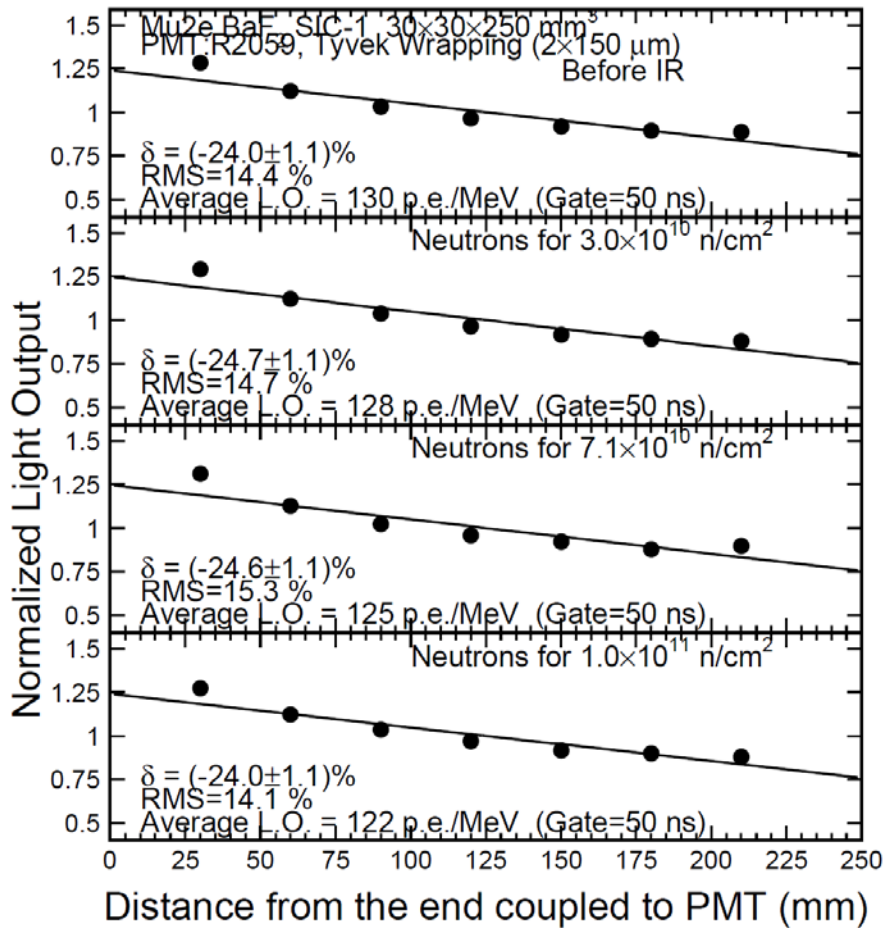




# LO & LRU: SIC-1

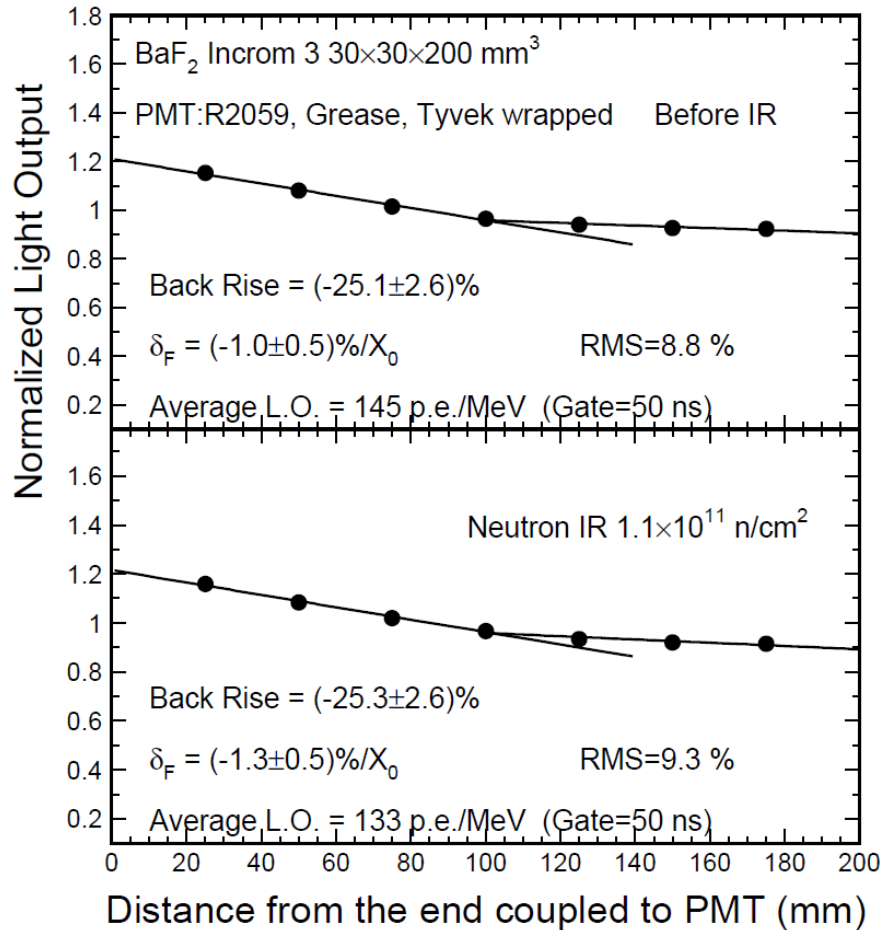
50 ns: 130 to 122 p.e./MeV

2.5  $\mu$ s: 586 to 543 p.e./MeV

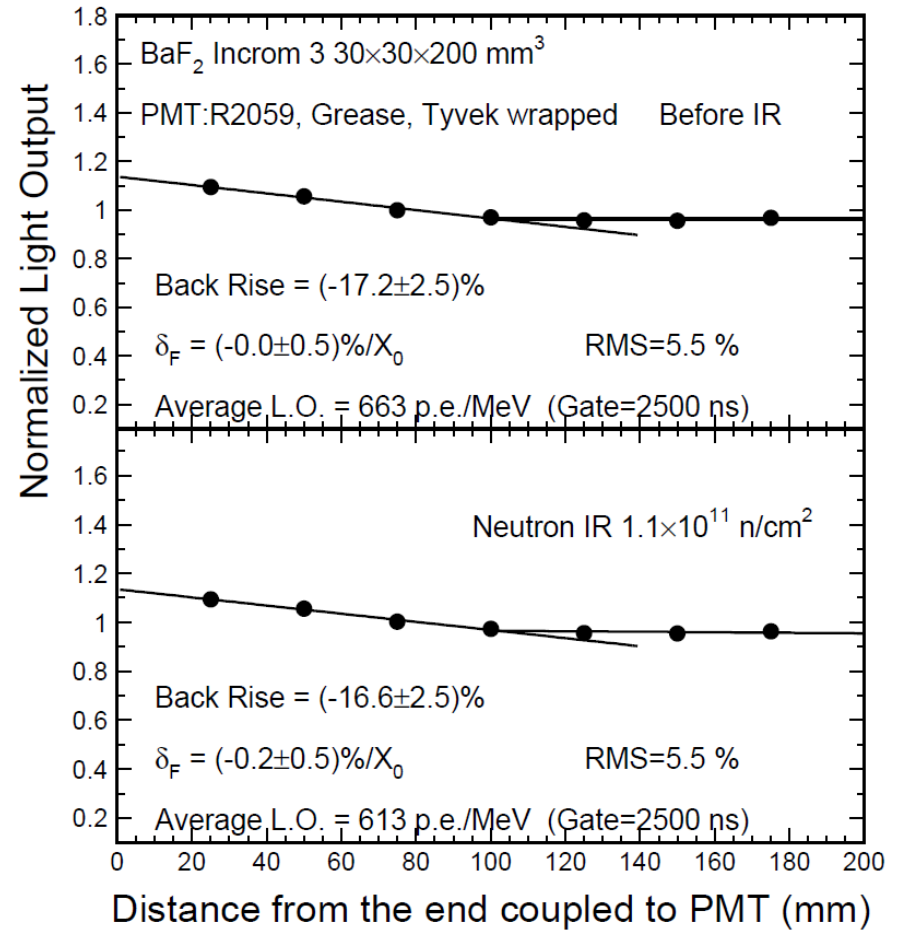


# LO & LRU: Incrom 3

50 ns: 145 to 133 p.e./MeV



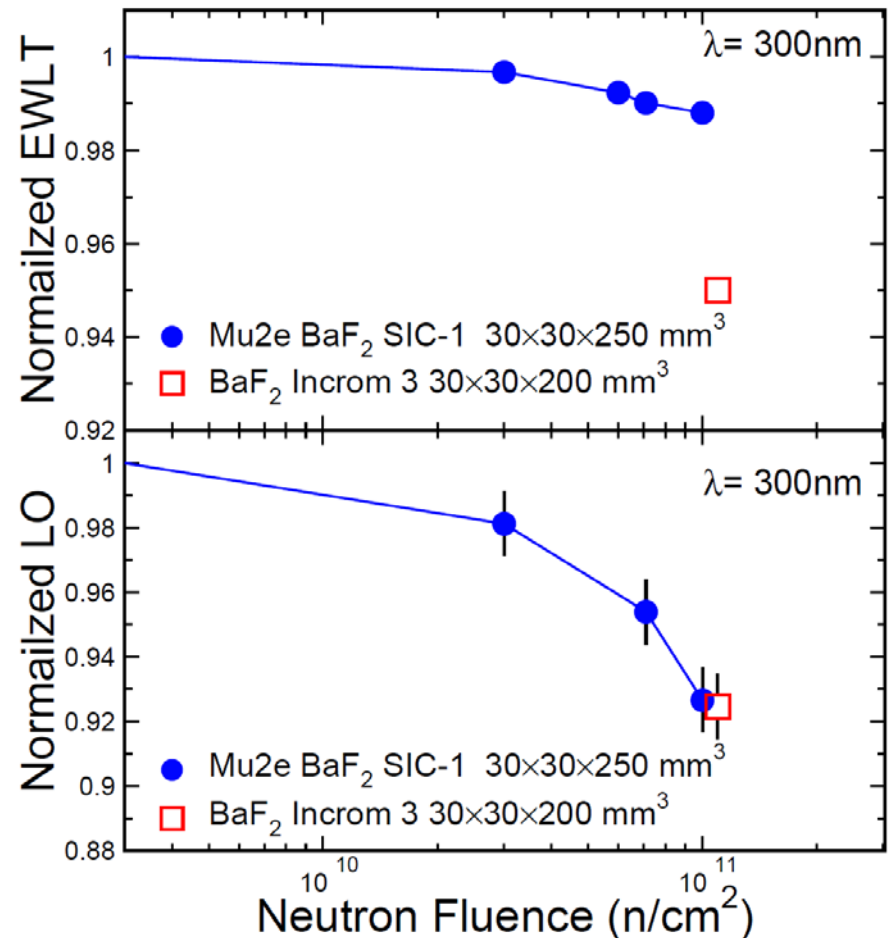
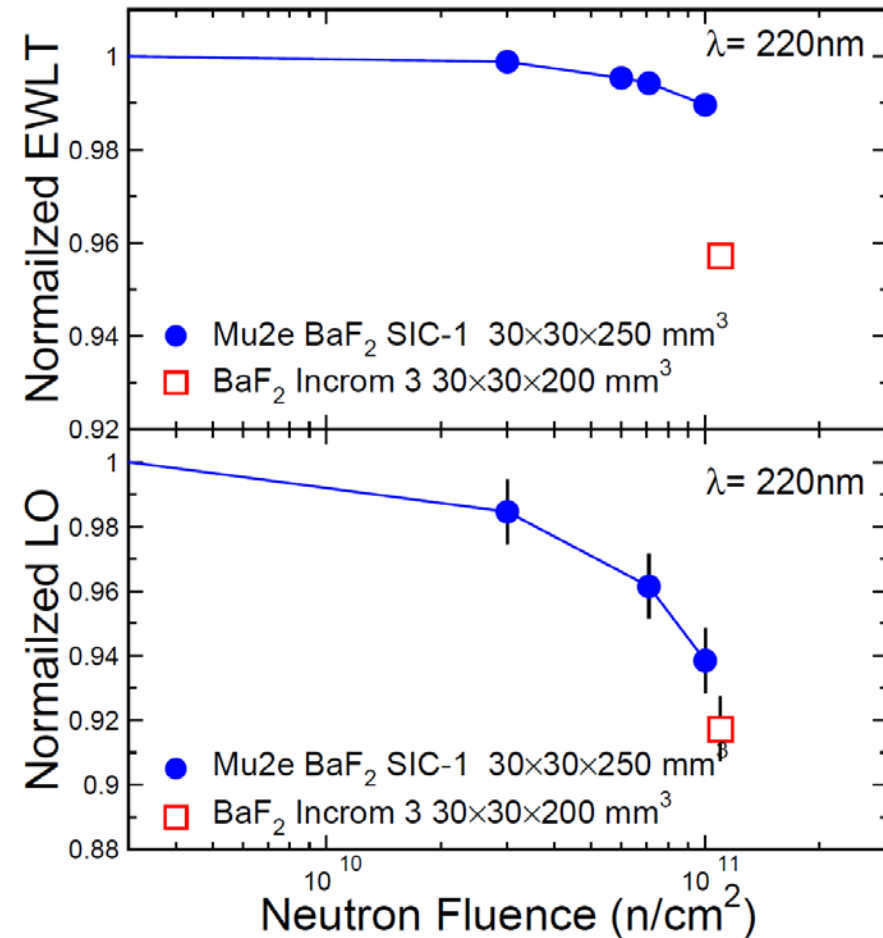
2.5 μs: 663 to 613 p.e./MeV





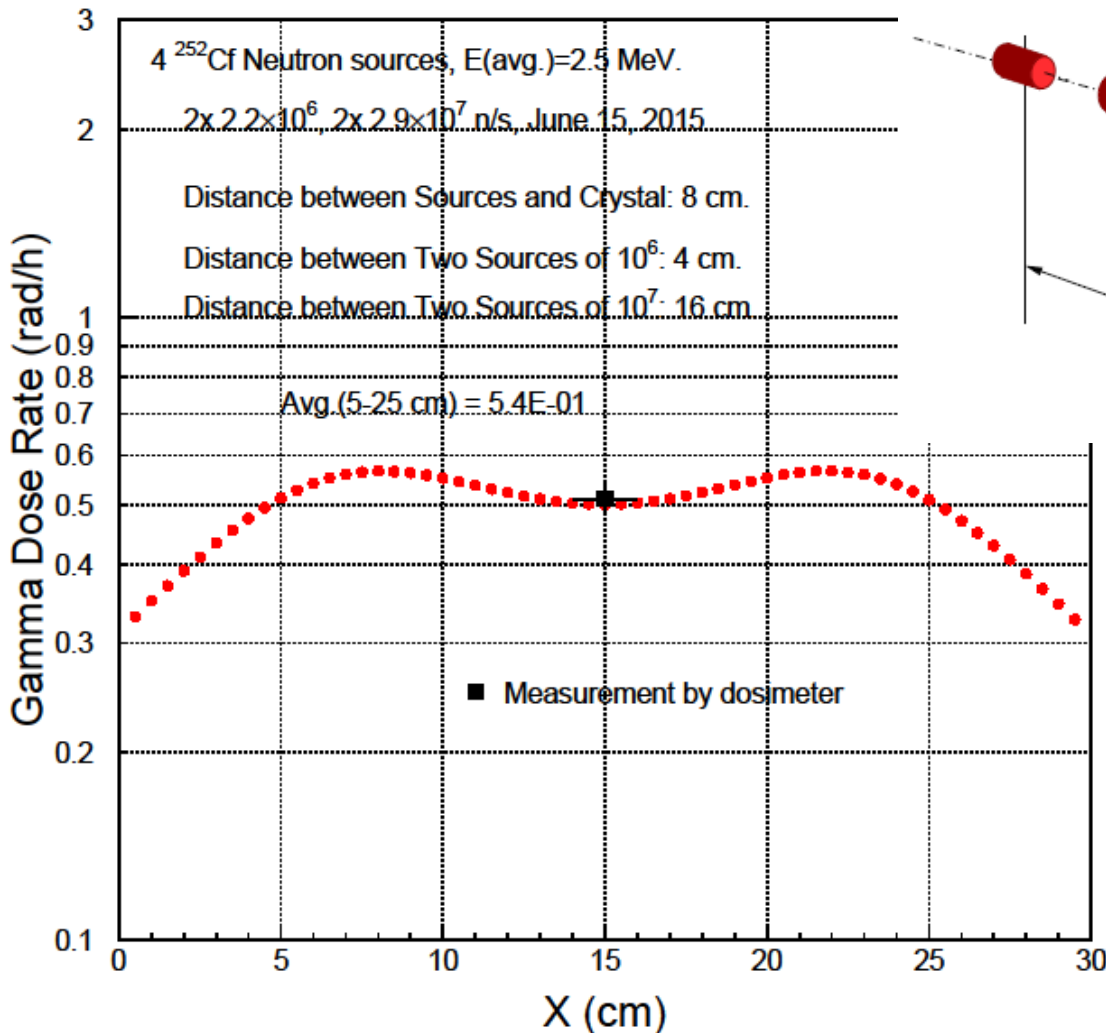
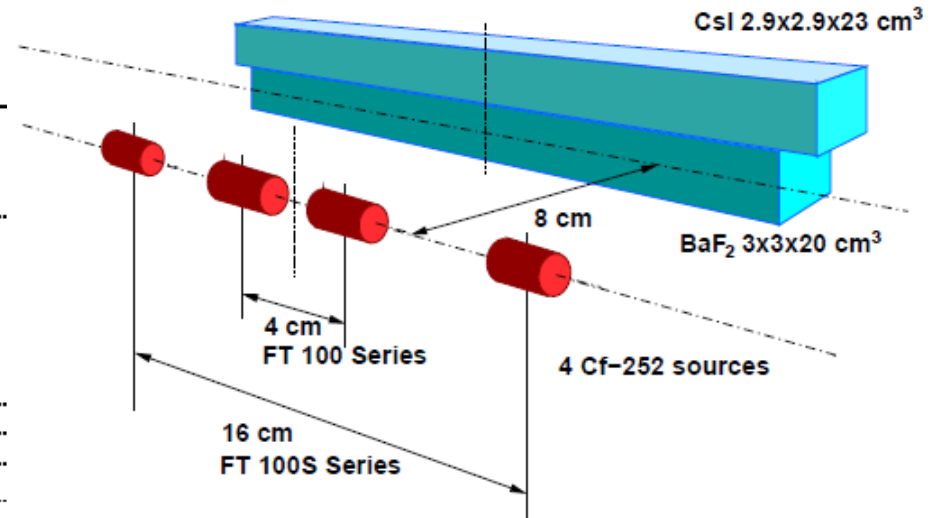
# Normalized EWLT & LO

Consistent LO losses observed between SIC and Incrom samples



Cf-252 source is known to have  $\gamma$ -ray background, but **how much?**

# $\gamma$ -Ray Background from Cf-252

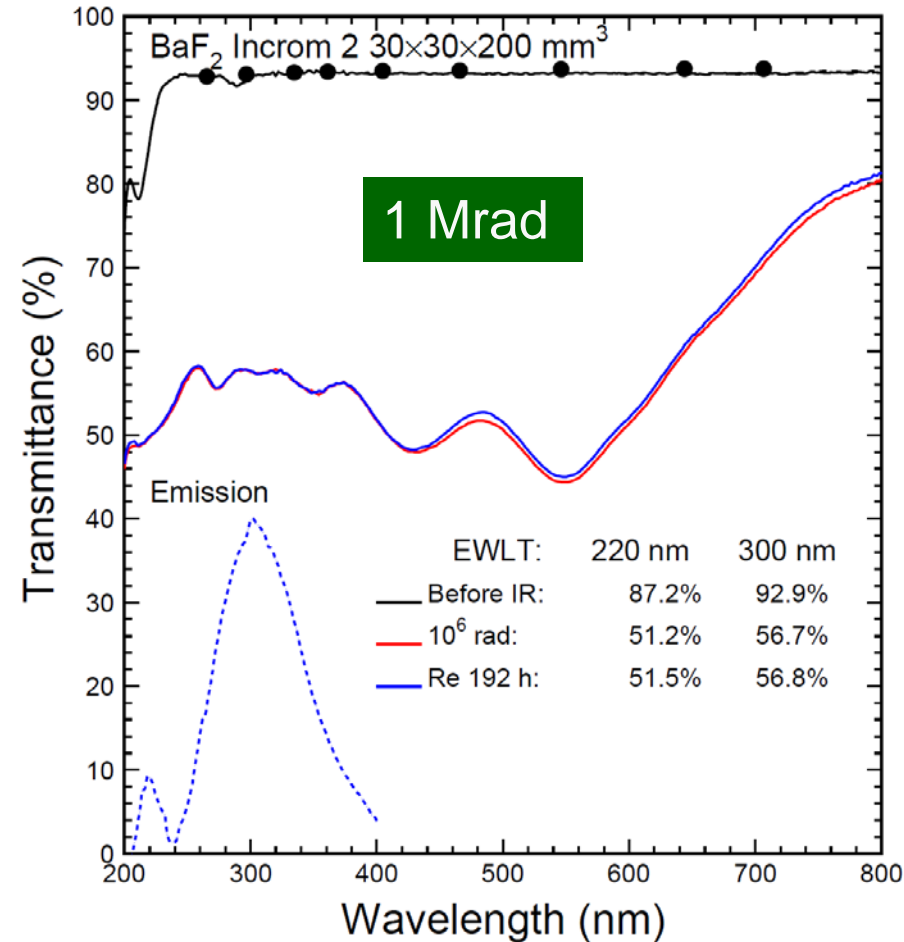
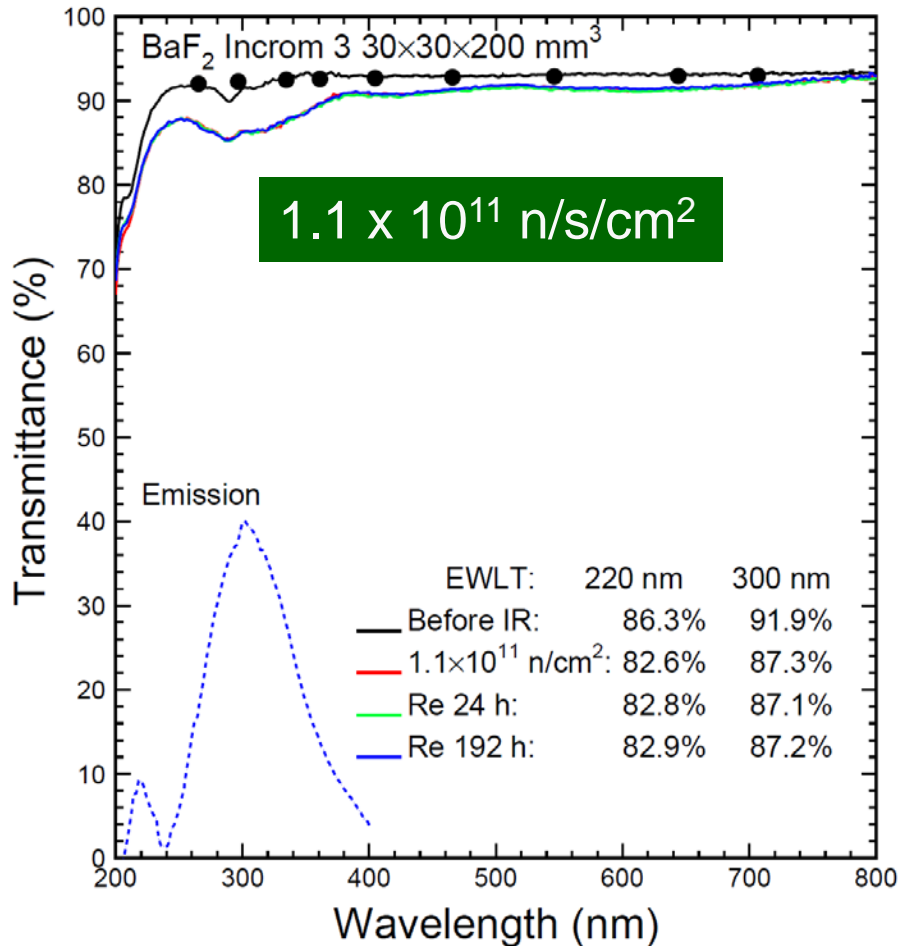


$\gamma$ -ray dose rate: 0.54 rad/h, measured by a dosimeter Radcal 9010 and 9060/10x5-60, is consistent with reference [1]. The corresponding dose is 360 rad for  $1.1 \times 10^{11}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>.

[1] R. Martin et al., "Production, Distribution and Application of Californium-252 Neutron Sources", presented in IRRMA'99, North Carolina, 1999

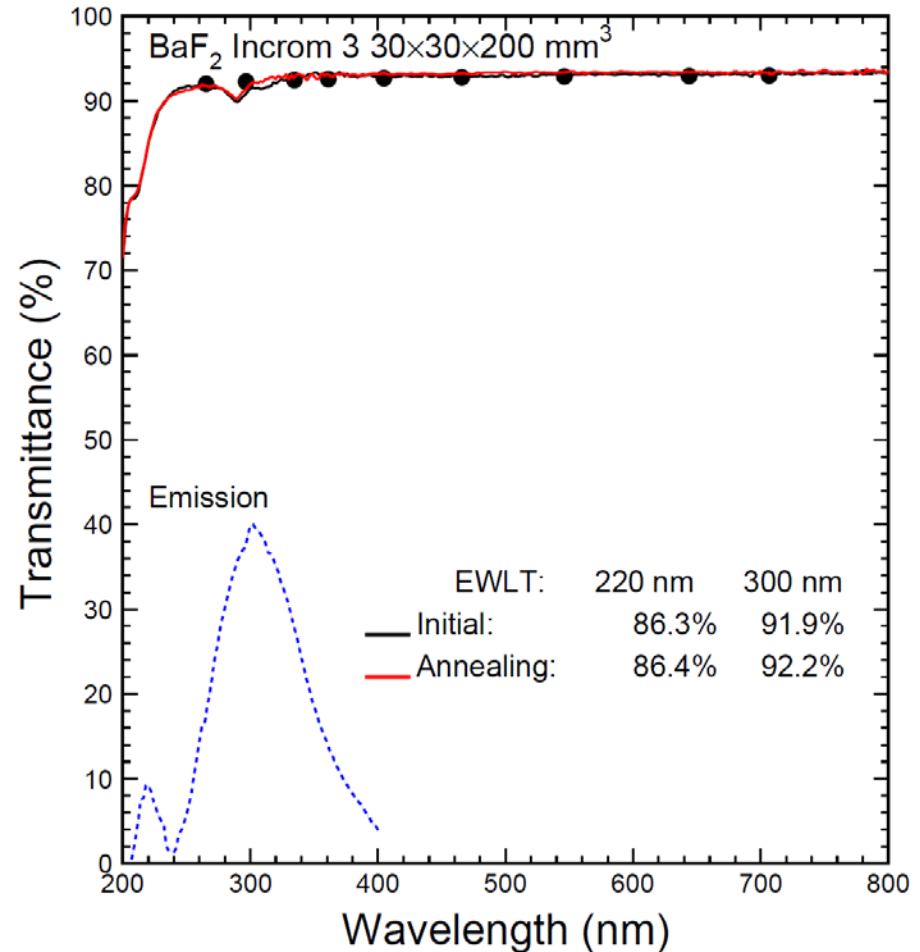
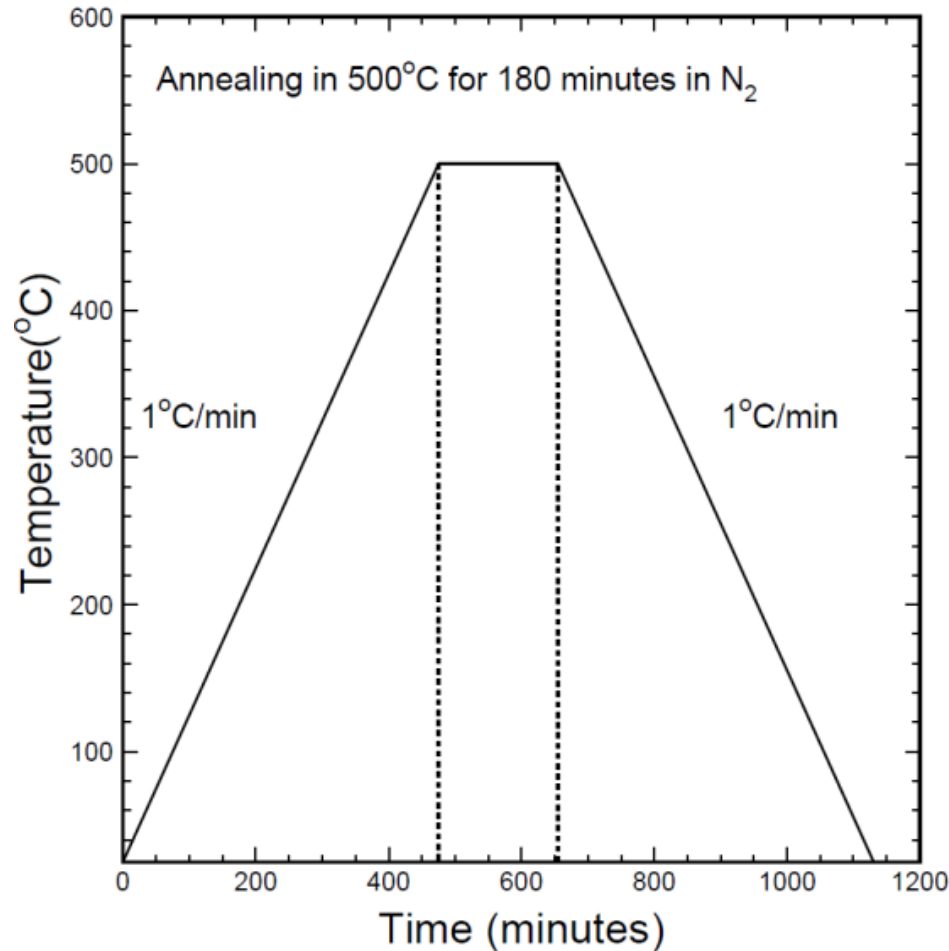
# Recovery of BaF<sub>2</sub> after Irradiations

No recovery in transmittance after irradiations by both  $\gamma$ -rays and neutrons



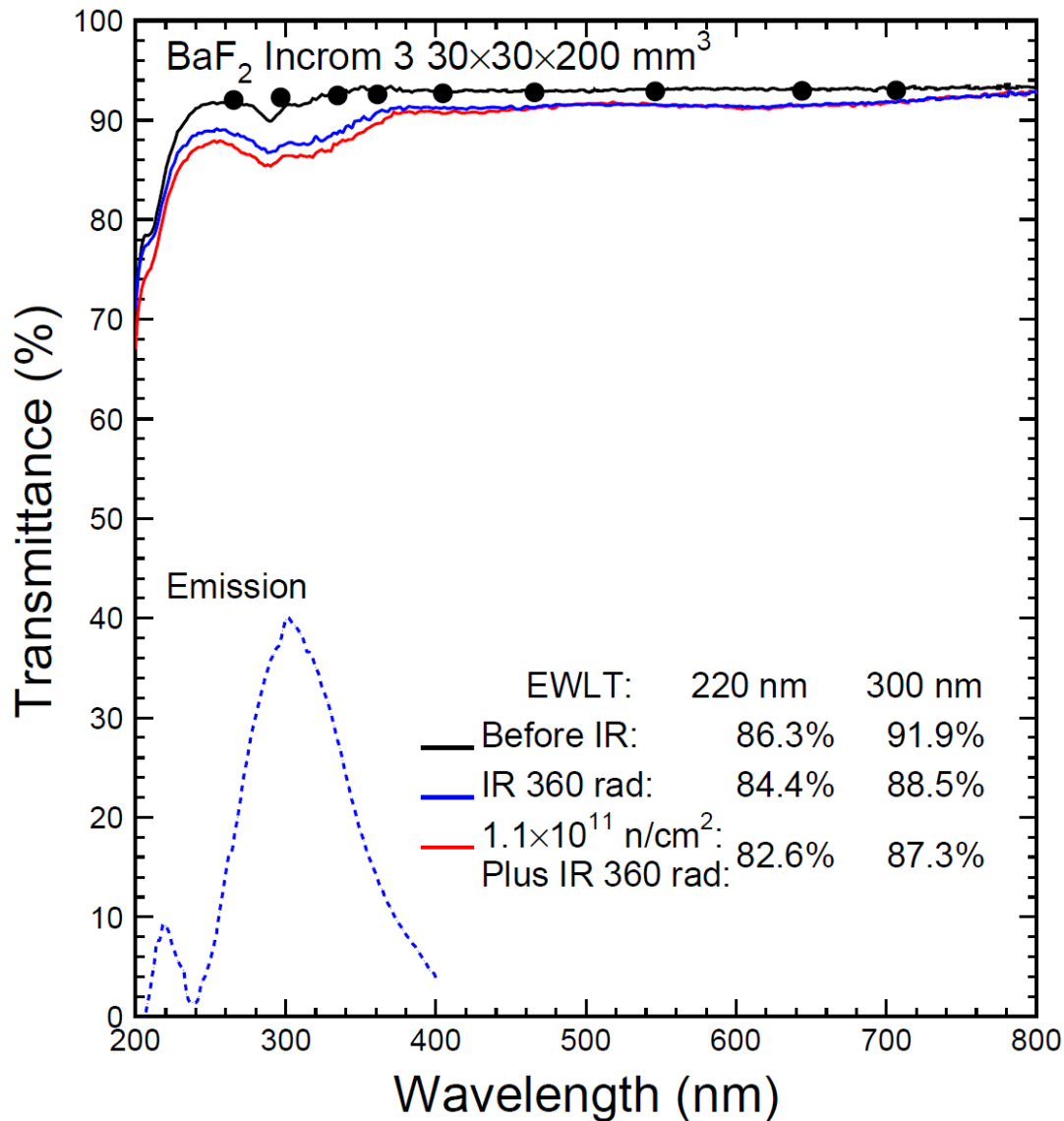
# Thermal Annealing: Incrom 3

Thermal annealing is effective to remove neutron and  $\gamma$ -ray [1] induced damage



[1] NIMA 340 (1994) 442, [http://www.hep.caltech.edu/~zhu/papers/94\\_nim\\_baf2.pdf](http://www.hep.caltech.edu/~zhu/papers/94_nim_baf2.pdf)

# LT Loss: Comparison with 360 rad

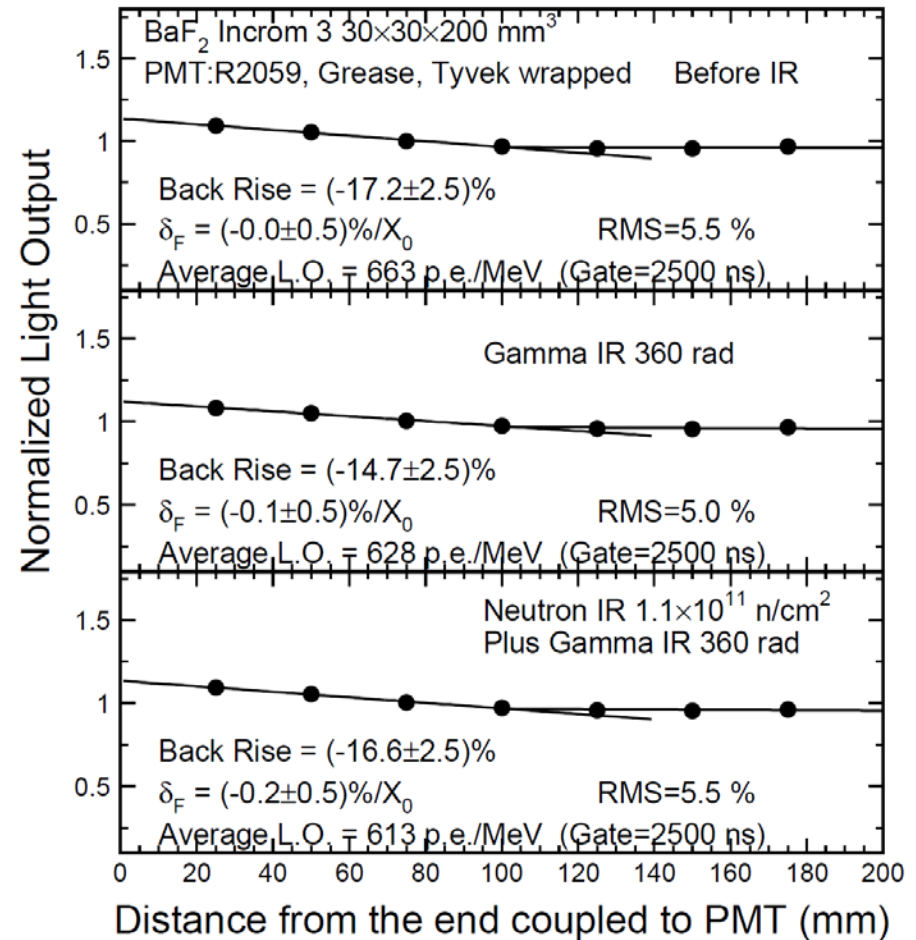
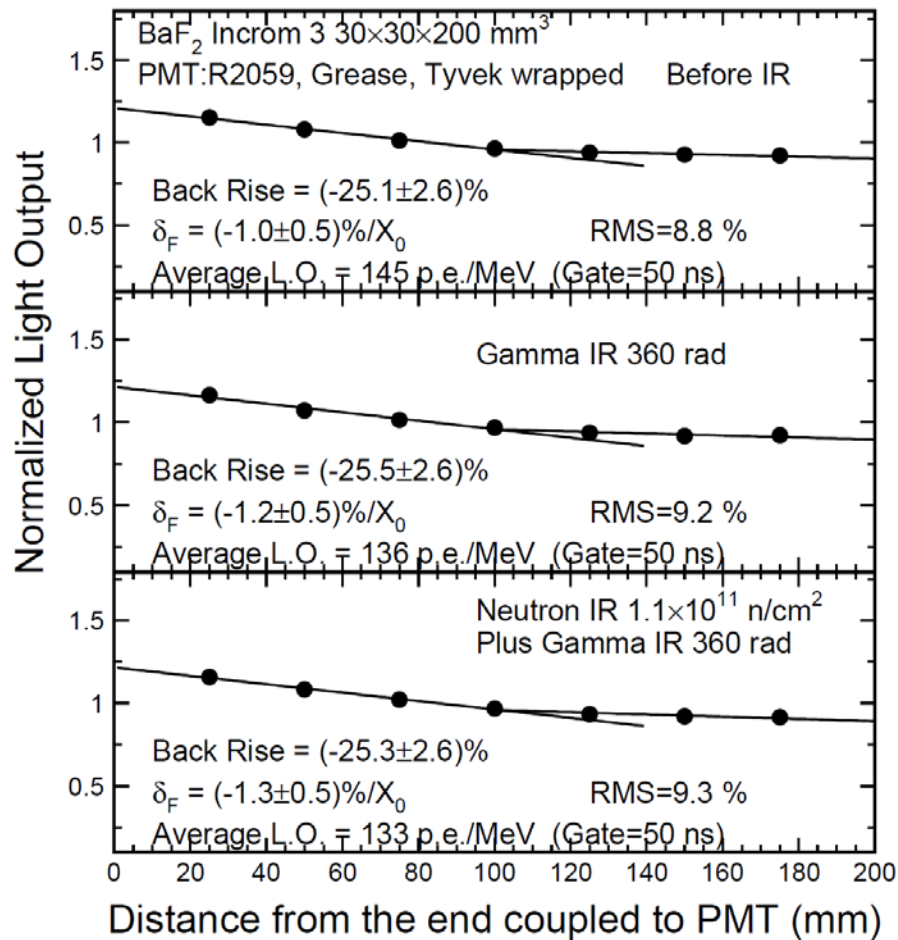


After a thermal annealing Incrom 3 went through a  $\gamma$ -ray irradiation of 360 rad. Its transmittance is compared to that after Cf-252 irradiation of  $1.1 \times 10^{11} \text{ n/cm}^2$ .

The net damage caused by neutrons from Cf-252 sources is negligible.

# LO Loss: Comparison with 360 rad

Neutron induced LO loss is negligible after  $\gamma$ -ray background subtraction

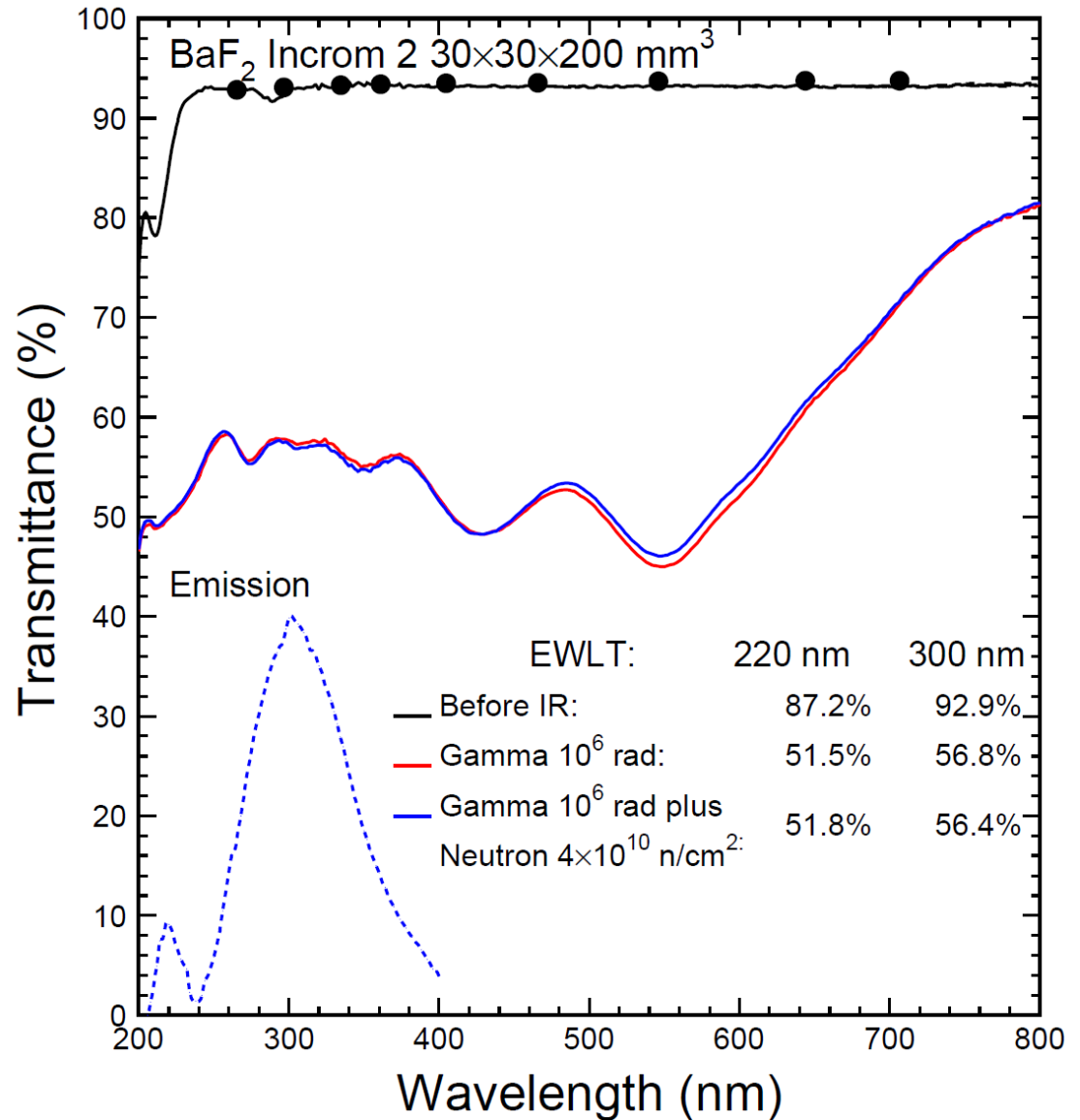




# Incrom 2: $4 \times 10^{10}$ n/cm<sup>2</sup> after 1 Mrad

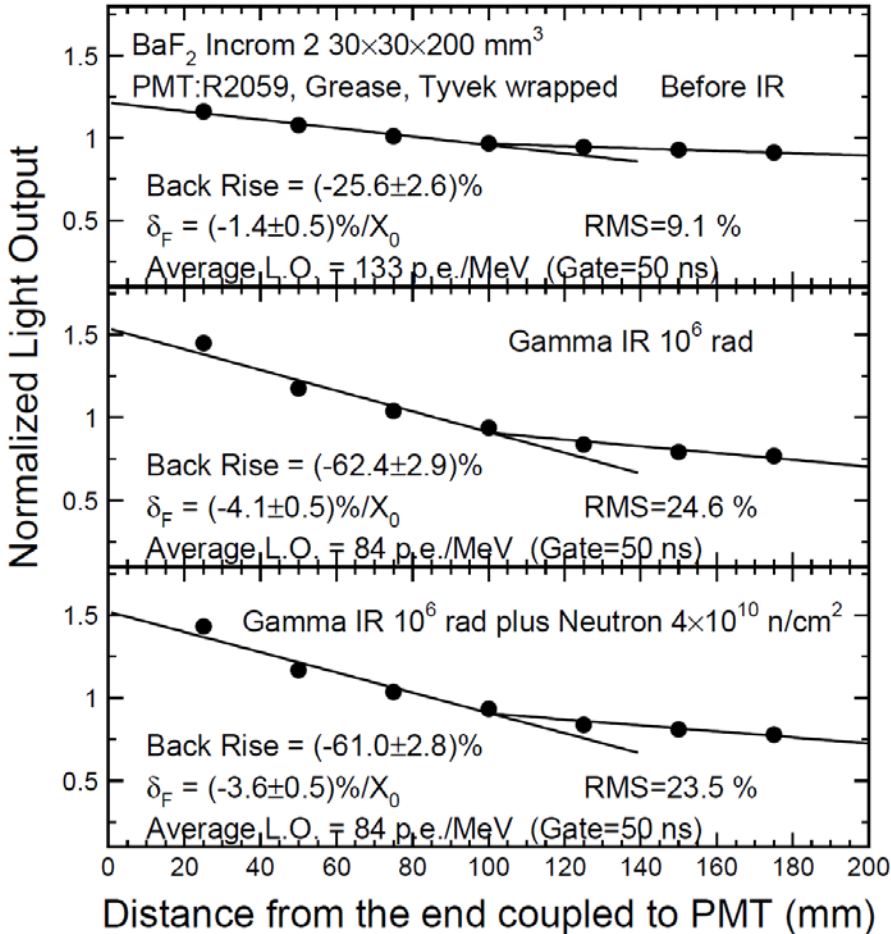
Sample Incrom 2 went through additional neutron fluence of  $4 \times 10^{10}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup> after  $\gamma$ -ray irradiation of 1 Mrad.

No additional damage was observed in LT, confirming that the damage caused by neutrons from Cf-252 sources in BaF<sub>2</sub> crystals is negligible.

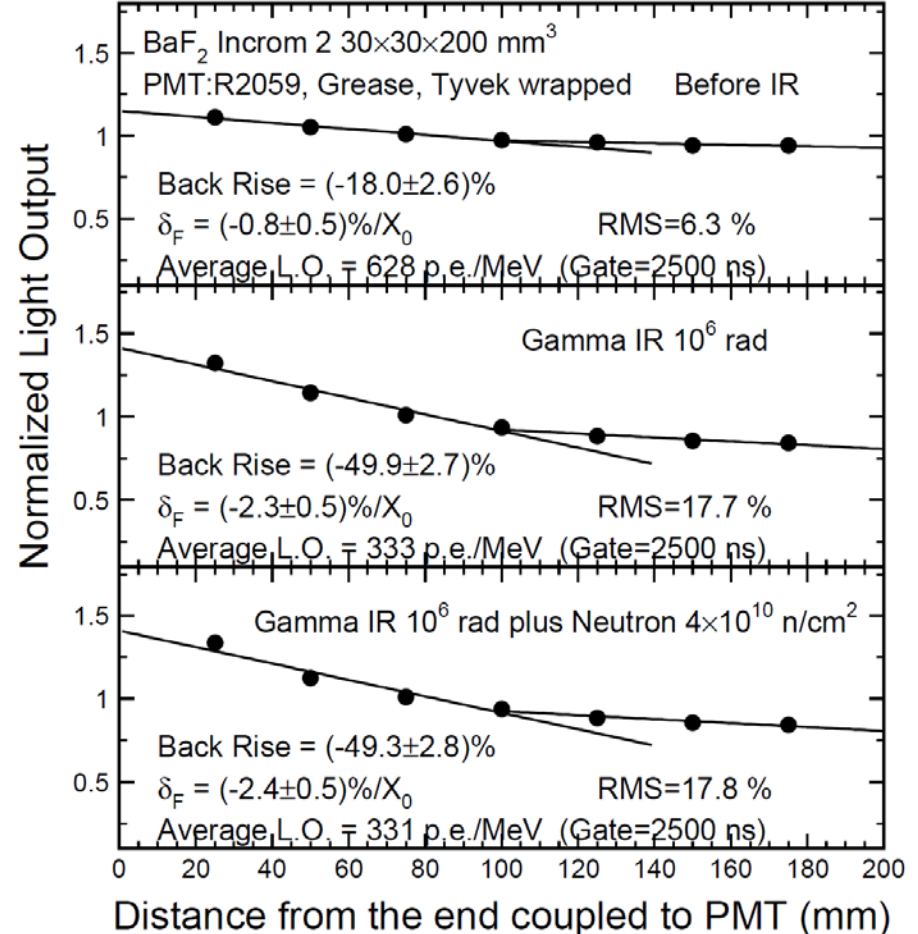


# LO Loss: with Additional $4 \times 10^{10}$ n/cm<sup>2</sup>

50 ns: 133 to 84/84 p.e./MeV



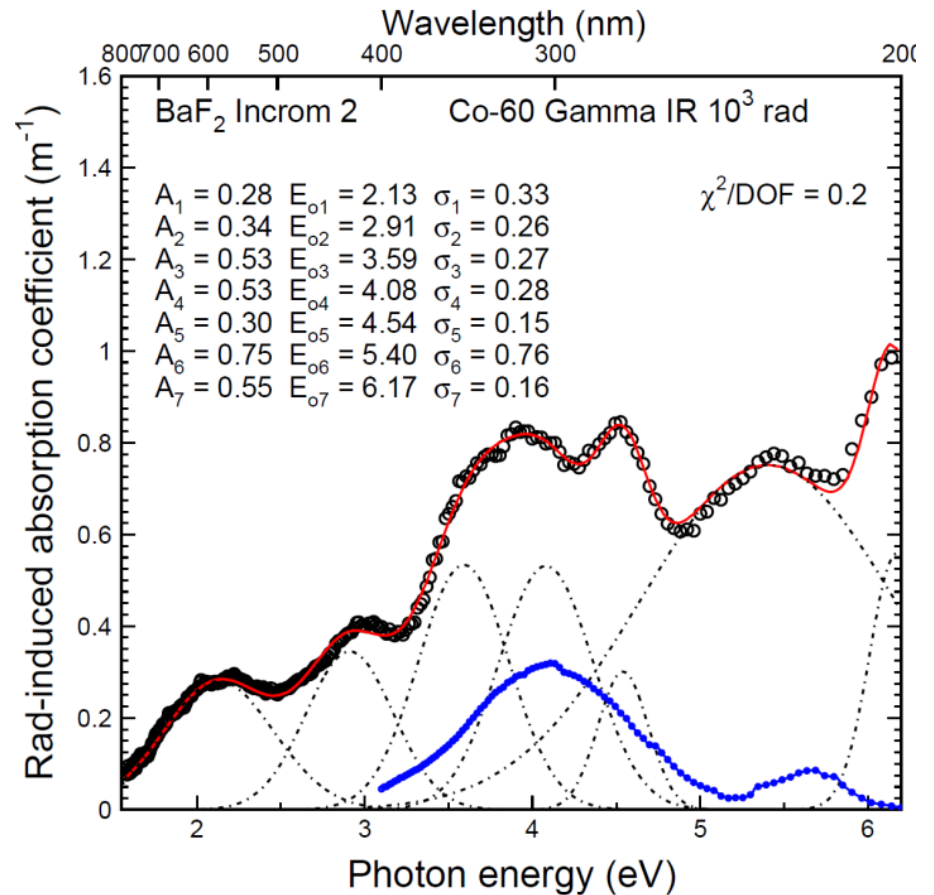
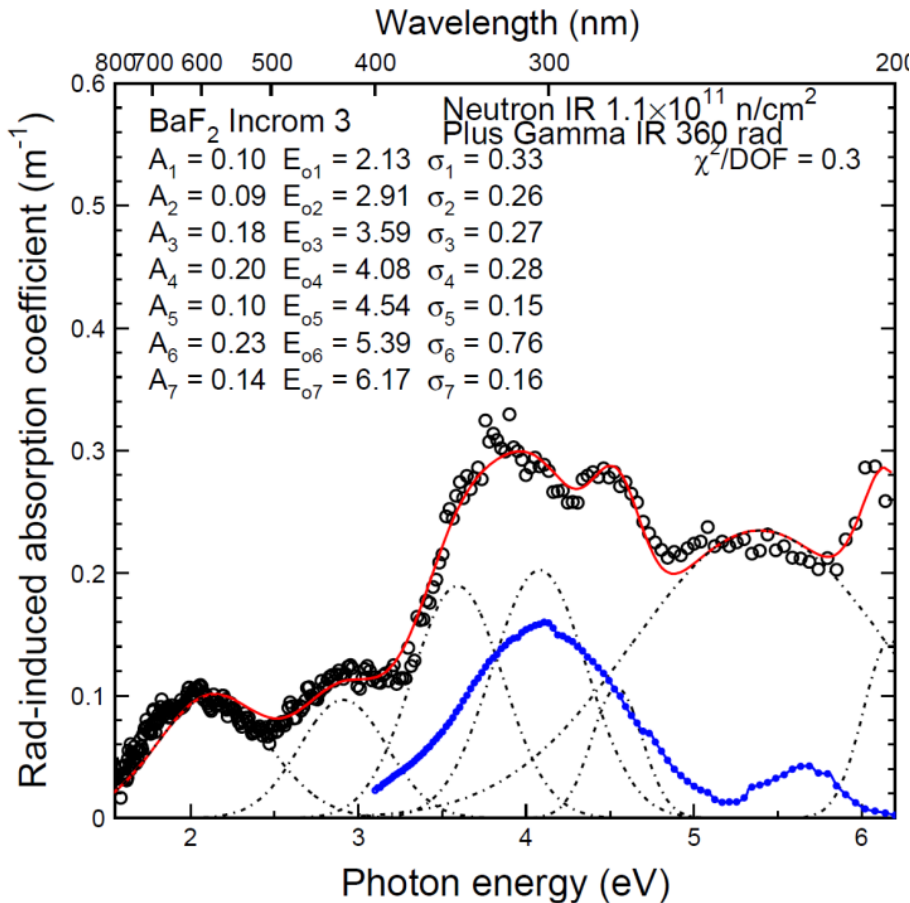
2.5  $\mu$ s: 628 to 333/331 p.e./MeV



Additional neutrons of  $4 \times 10^{10}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup> cause no additional damage

# BaF<sub>2</sub> Color Center Decomposition

Consistent color centers for  $\gamma$ -ray and neutrons, indicating similar nature



In seven color centers, two at 5.4 and 6.2 eV are relevant for the fast component

# Summary

- High dose irradiation up to 120 Mrad at the JPL TID facility shows consistent damage in BaF<sub>2</sub> crystals from three vendors. BaF<sub>2</sub> crystals are radiation hard up to 120 Mrad.
- $\gamma$ -ray background from Cf-252 sources was measured. After subtracting  $\gamma$ -ray background the net damage by neutrons in BaF<sub>2</sub> crystals is negligible.
- Adding  $4 \times 10^{10}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup> to another BaF<sub>2</sub> sample after 1 Mrad shows no additional damage, confirming the above conclusion.
- Combined with the INFN observation with 14 MeV neutrons, radiation damage caused by neutrons is not a concern for the Mu2e experiment.