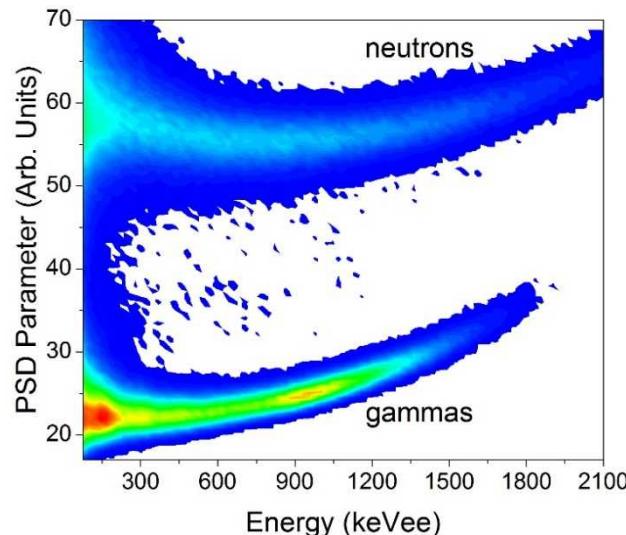
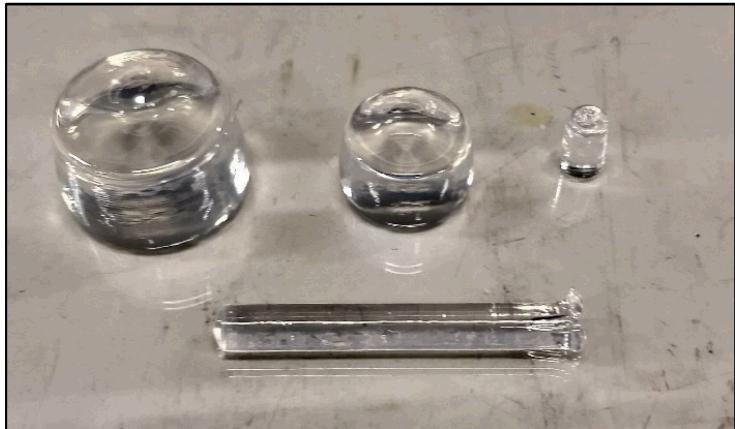


# Taking Advantage of Disorder: Small-Molecule Organic Glasses for Radiation Detection and Particle Discrimination



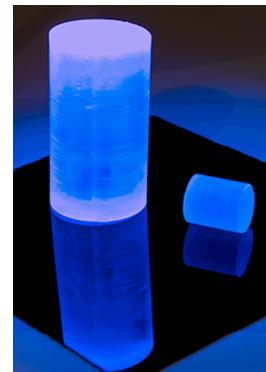
**Joey Carlson**

**The University of Tennessee**

# Radioluminescent Materials for Radiation Detection

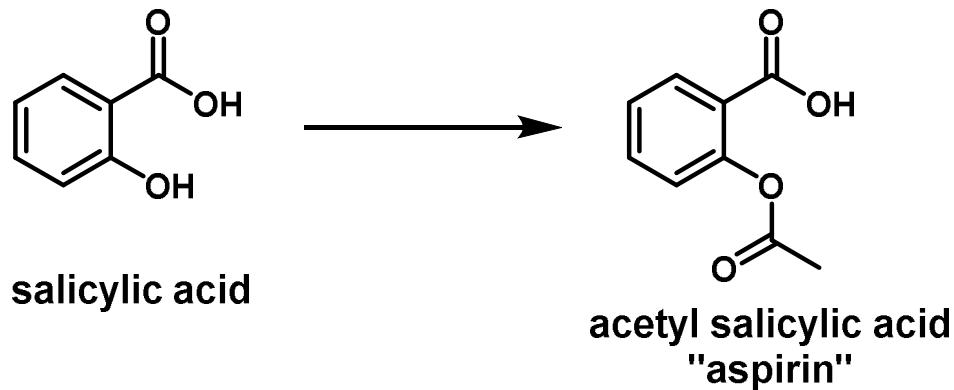
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- **Inorganic Crystals**
  - high light yield, cheap
  - Pulse shape discrimination (PSD) only at high energy, hygroscopic
- **Liquid Organic Scintillators**
  - large and cheap, resistant to radiative degradation
  - flammable, volatile, decomposition and triplet quenching (Oxygen)
- **Plastic Scintillators**
  - 10 photons/keV light yield, cheap, large volume, strong
  - poor PSD, prone to hazing over time
- **Pure Organic crystals**
  - High light yield, best PSD
  - expensive, fragile, anisotropic (symmetry controlled properties)

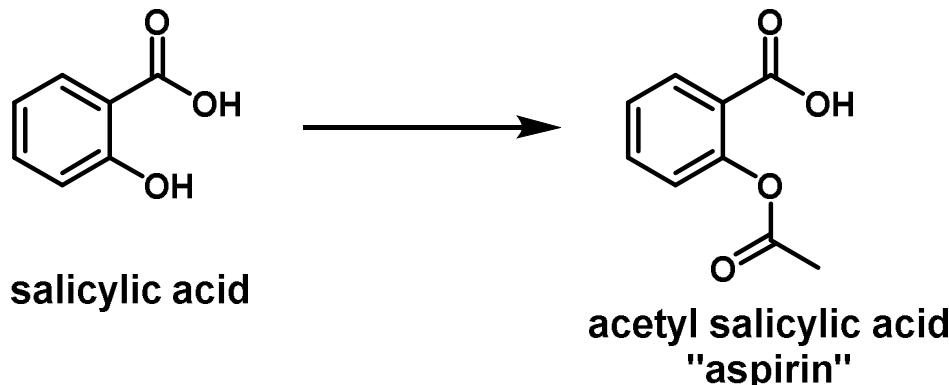


# Synthetic Organic Chemistry as a Tool

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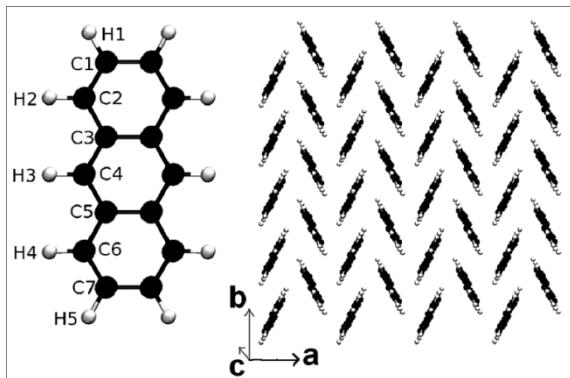
# Top Drugs in 2013



<b>1</b> <b>Budesonide</b> ( Budesonide )	<b>2</b> <b>Hydrocodone/APAP</b> ( Hydrocodone & Acetaminophen )	<b>3</b> <b>Proair HFA</b> ( Salbutamol )	<b>4</b> <b>Cymbalta</b> ( Duloxetine )
 <b>ALM</b> <b>DER</b> <b>RES</b> Approved 1997	 <b>Nervous System</b> Approved 1982	 <b>Respiratory System</b> Approved 2004	 <b>Nervous System</b> Approved 2004

# Strategy for Single Crystal Organic Scintillators

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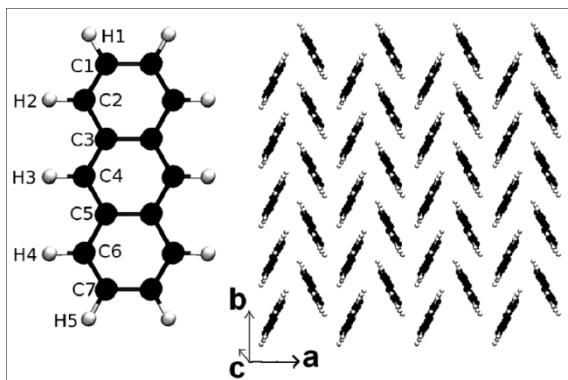


## **Problem:**

*Low-symmetry structures lead to several limitations in scintillator performance*

- Fracture plane
- Anisotropic radioluminescence

# Strategy for Single Crystal Organic Scintillators



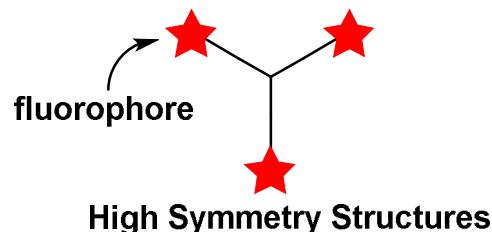
- Fracture plane
- Anisotropic radioluminescence

## Problem:

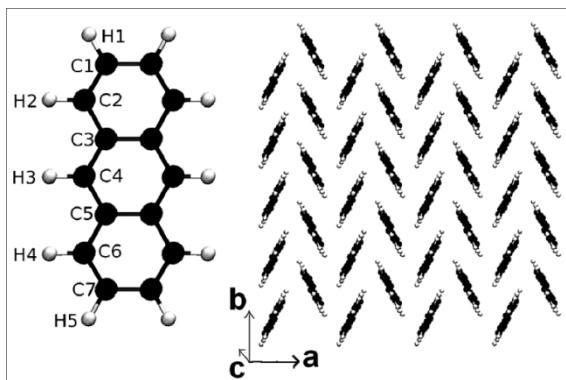
Low-symmetry structures lead to several limitations in scintillator performance

## Proposed Solution:

Impose molecular-level control to increase crystalline symmetry and improve scintillation properties



# Strategy for Single Crystal Organic Scintillators



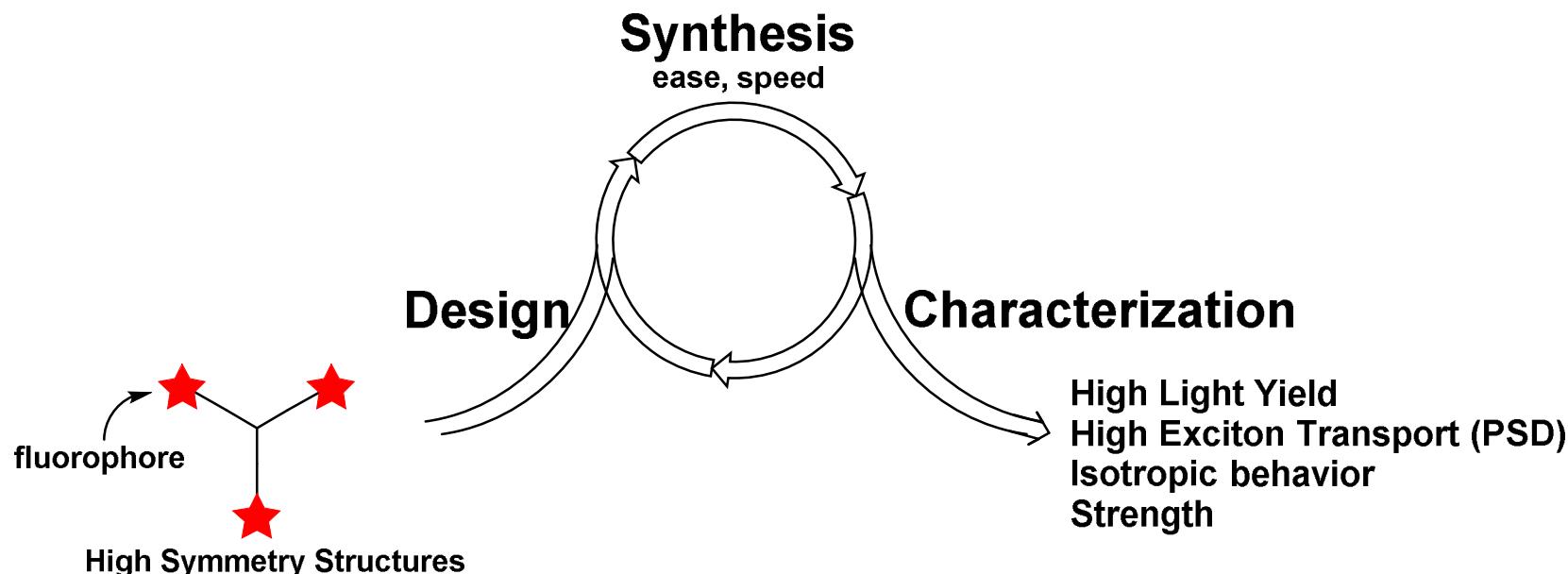
## Problem:

Low-symmetry structures lead to several limitations in scintillator performance

## Proposed Solution:

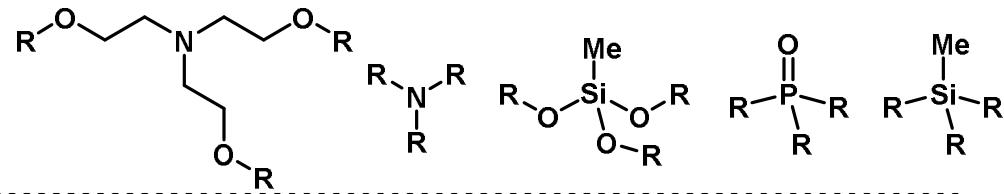
Impose molecular-level control to increase crystalline symmetry and improve scintillation properties

- Fracture plane
- Anisotropic radioluminescence

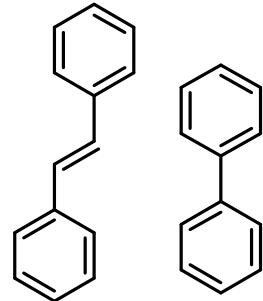
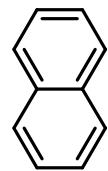


# Efforts Towards Improved *Crystalline* Scintillator

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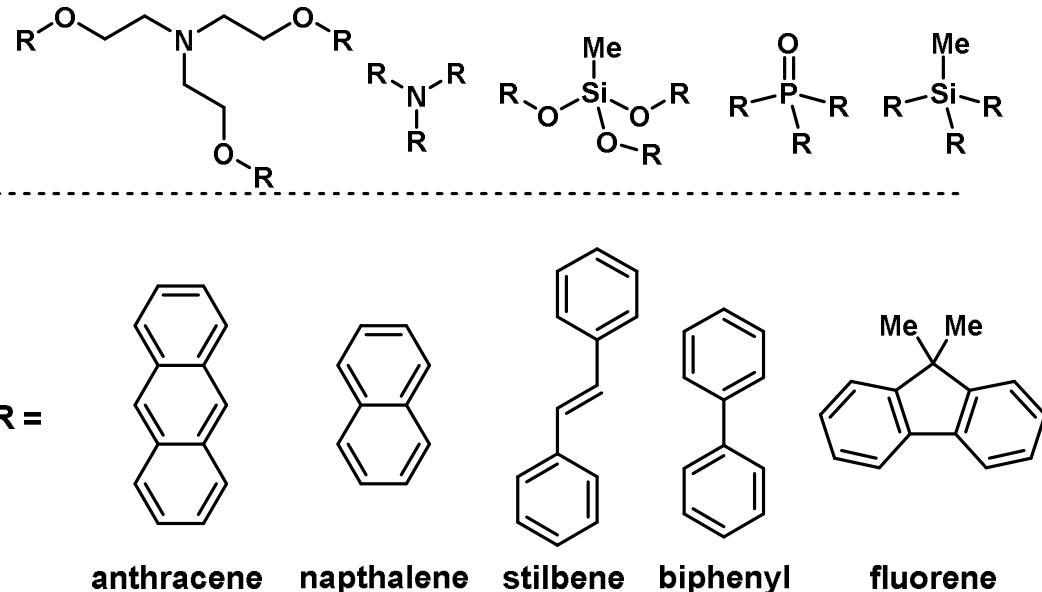


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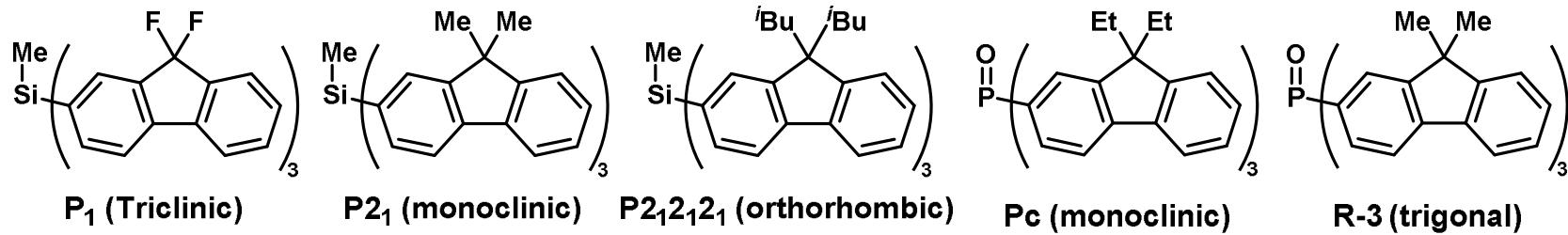
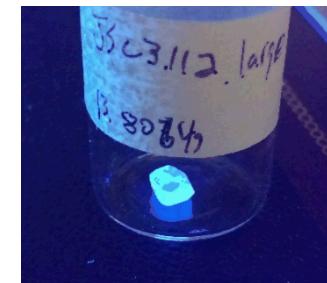
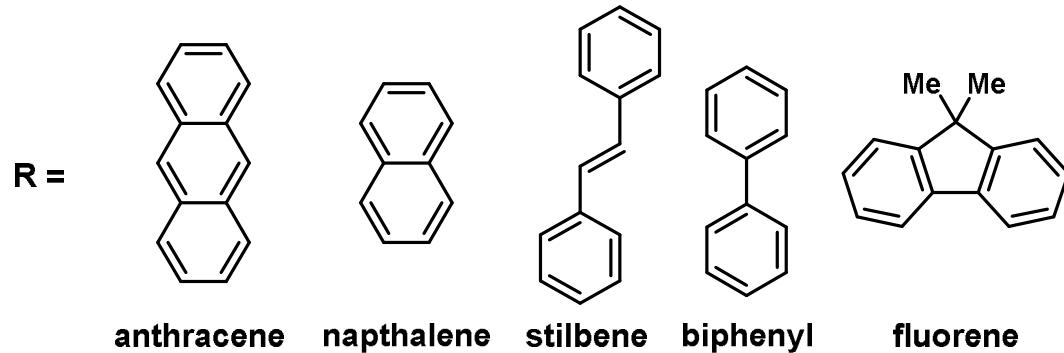
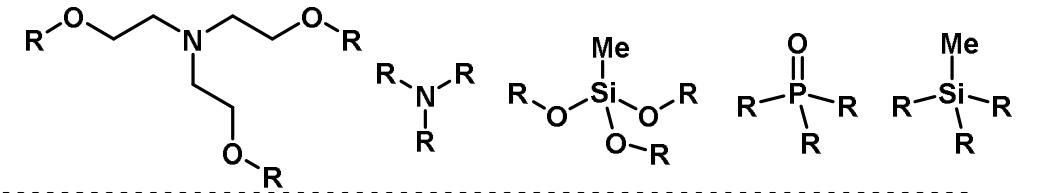


# Efforts Towards Improved *Crystalline* Scintillator

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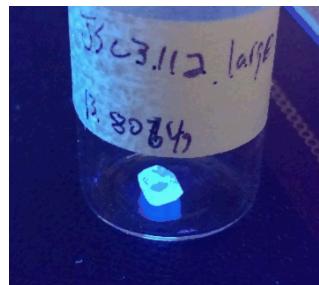


# Efforts Towards Improved *Crystalline* Scintillator



# Discovery of the Glassy State

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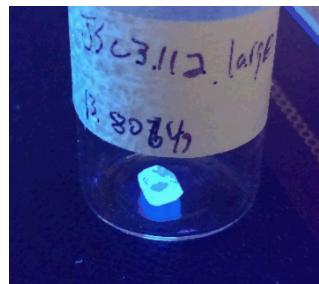


↓  
heat

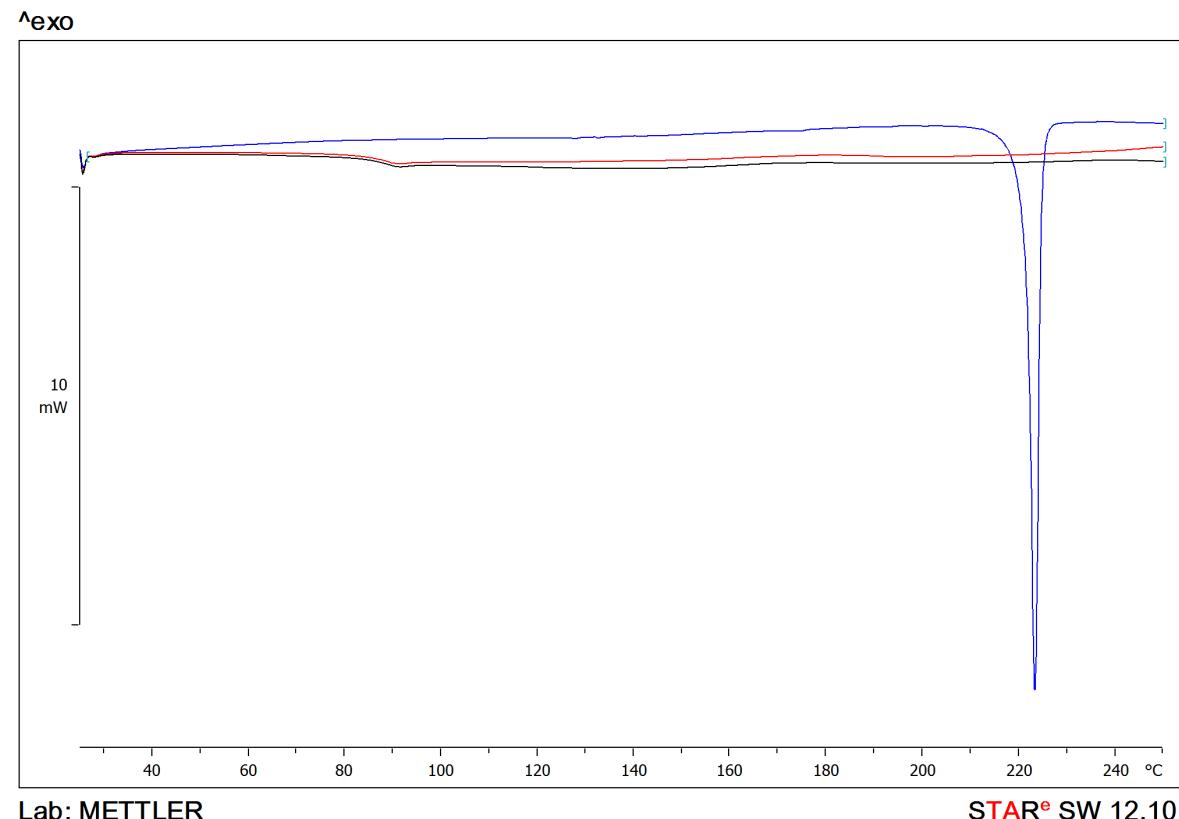


# Discovery of the Glassy State

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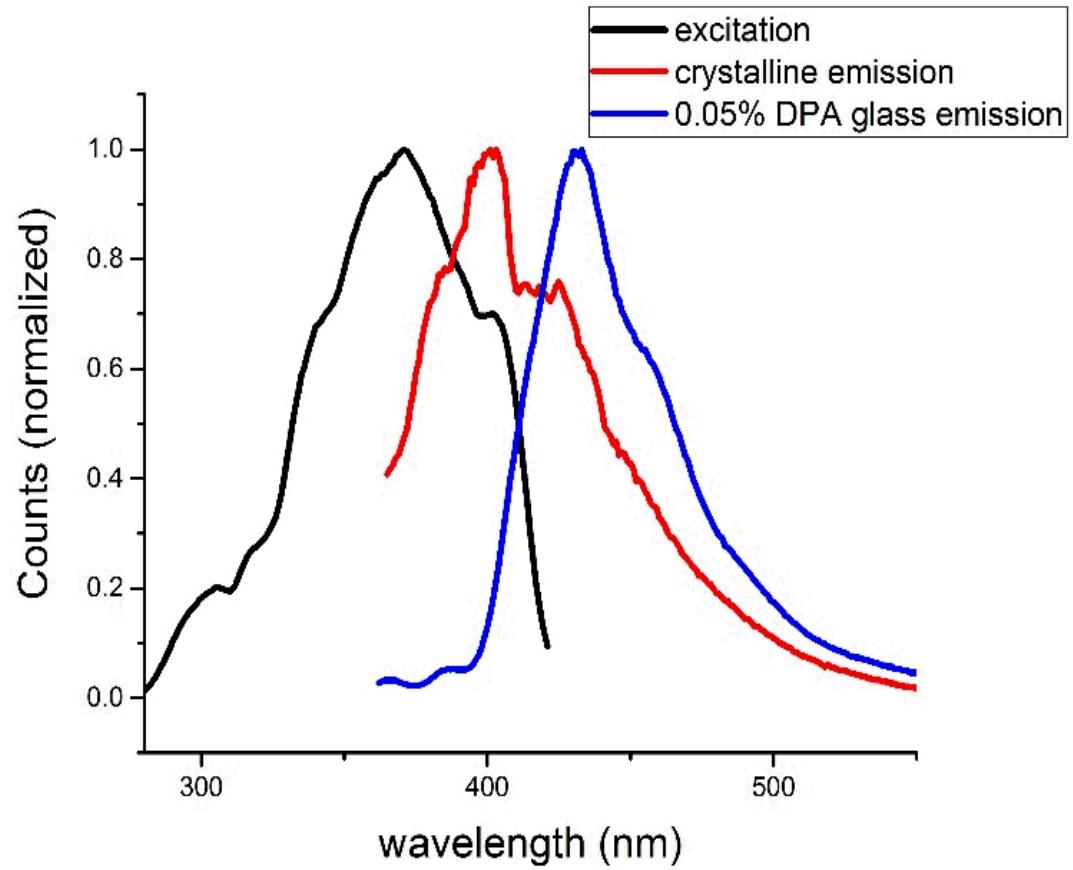
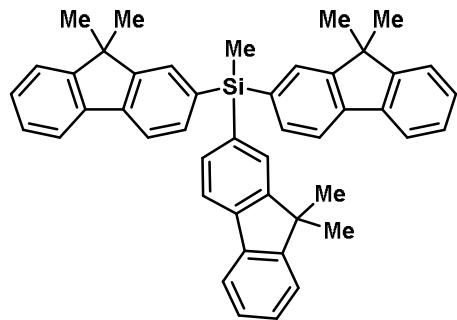
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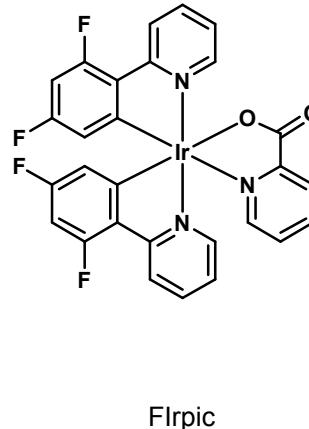
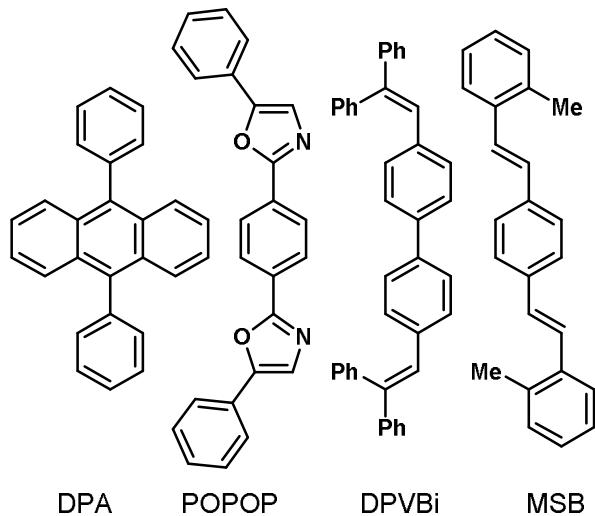
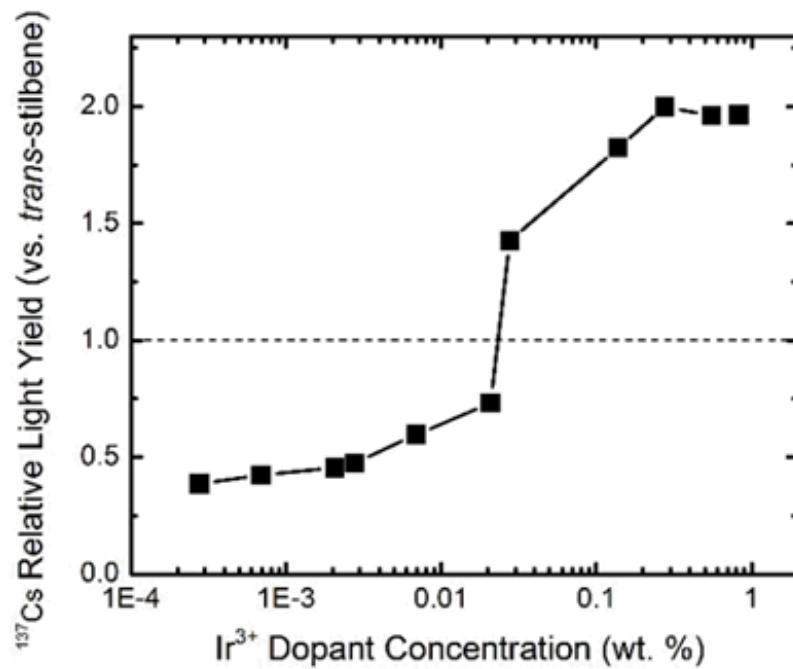
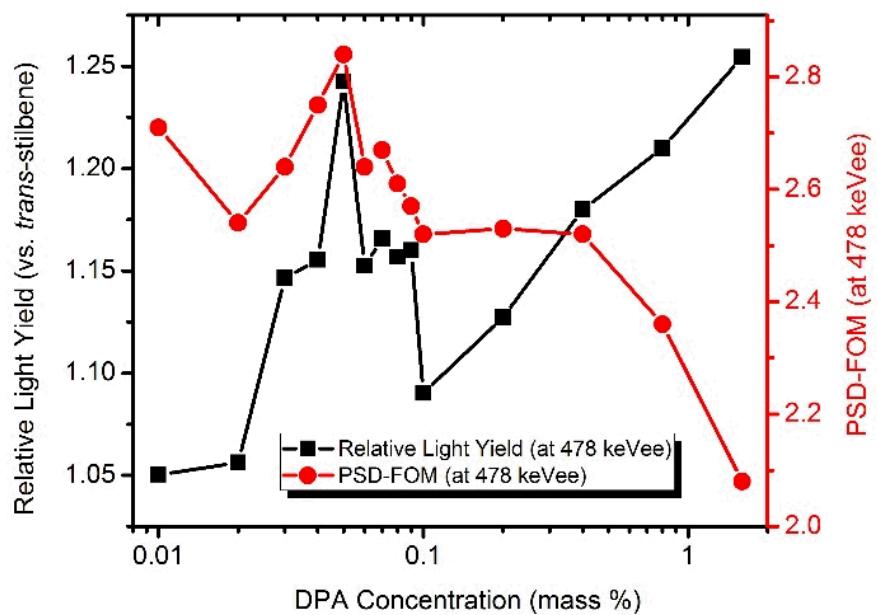
New type of isotropic scintillator!

# Efforts Towards Improved Amorphous Scintillator

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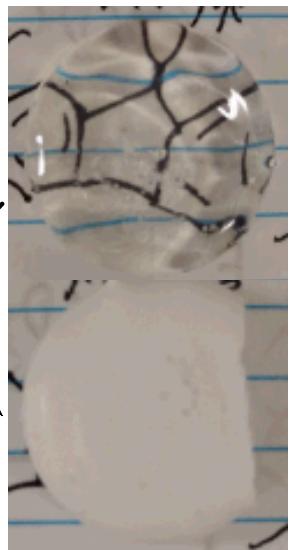


# Performance Increase with Dopants



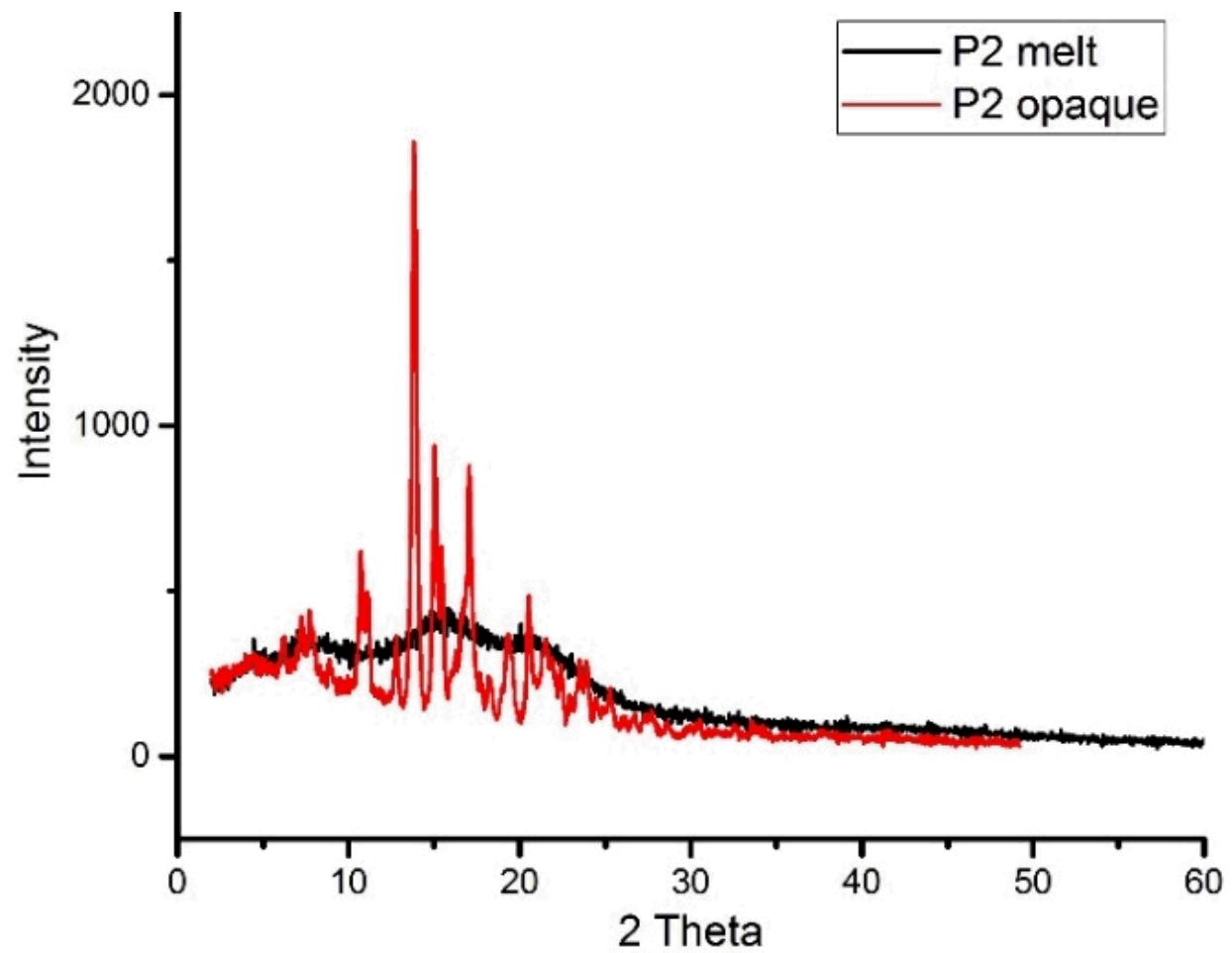
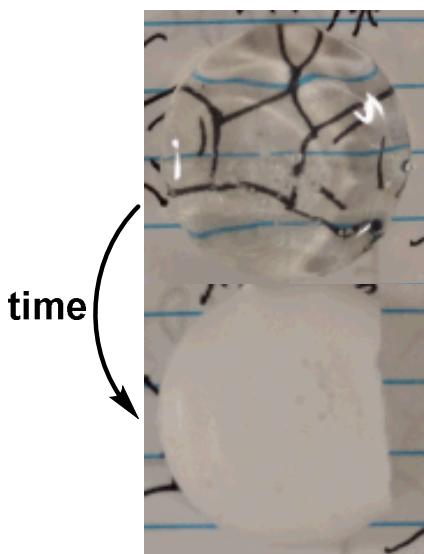
# Instability of the Glassy State

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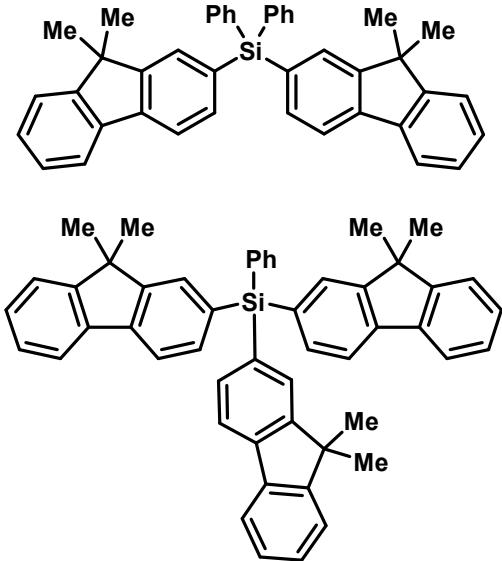
# Instability of the Glassy State

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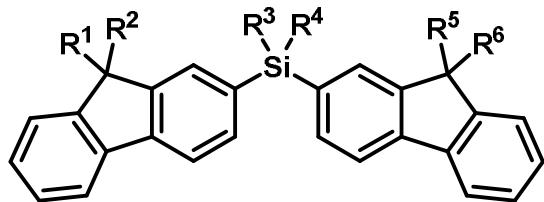
# Enhanced Stability via Co-melting

## via Co-melting



4 : 5 (w/w) <sup>a</sup>	Tg (°C) <sup>b</sup>	Transparency at 80 °C <sup>c</sup>
100 : 0	72.6	< 24 hours
90 : 10	75.2	Indefinite
70 : 30	80.2	Indefinite
50 : 50	81.0	Indefinite
30 : 70	89.4	Indefinite
10 : 90	95.1	< 72 hours
0 : 100	98.9	< 24 hours

## via molecular design



<sup>a</sup>200 mg samples. <sup>b</sup>T<sub>g</sub> value at the onset of the transition. <sup>c</sup>Evaluated by observation using a jeweler's loop.

## Optimization on 2 gram Scale

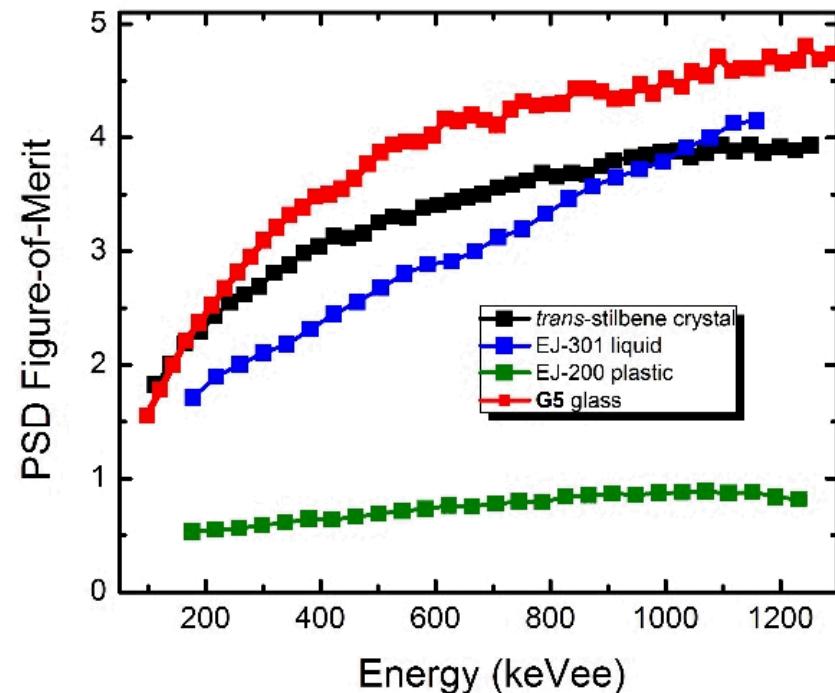
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Sample <sup>a</sup>	Dopant (w/w)	Lifetime <sup>c</sup> (ns)	QY <sup>d</sup> (Φ)	Light Yield <sup>e</sup>	PSD <sup>f</sup>
Stilbene <sup>b</sup>	–	2.41	1.00	1.00	3.15
EJ-301	–	2.00 (89%) 16.21 (11%)	0.81	0.63	2.57
<b>G5</b>	0.05% MSB	1.45	1.50	1.10 <b>3.73</b>	
<b>G6</b>	0.07% MSB	1.53	1.61	1.14 <b>3.56</b>	
<b>G7<sup>g</sup></b>	1% Flrpic	1.01 $\mu$ s	0.40	2.00	N/A

<sup>a</sup>Glass samples composed of 9:1 mixture of **4:5** <sup>b</sup>Single Crystal of similar size <sup>c</sup>Fluorescence lifetime measured at emission maximum <sup>d</sup>Relative to stilbene, measured at the absorption maximum <sup>e</sup>Cs-137 relative light yield (478 keVee) <sup>f</sup>PSD-FOM at 478 keVee) <sup>g</sup>200 mg sample.

## Optimization on 2 gram Scale

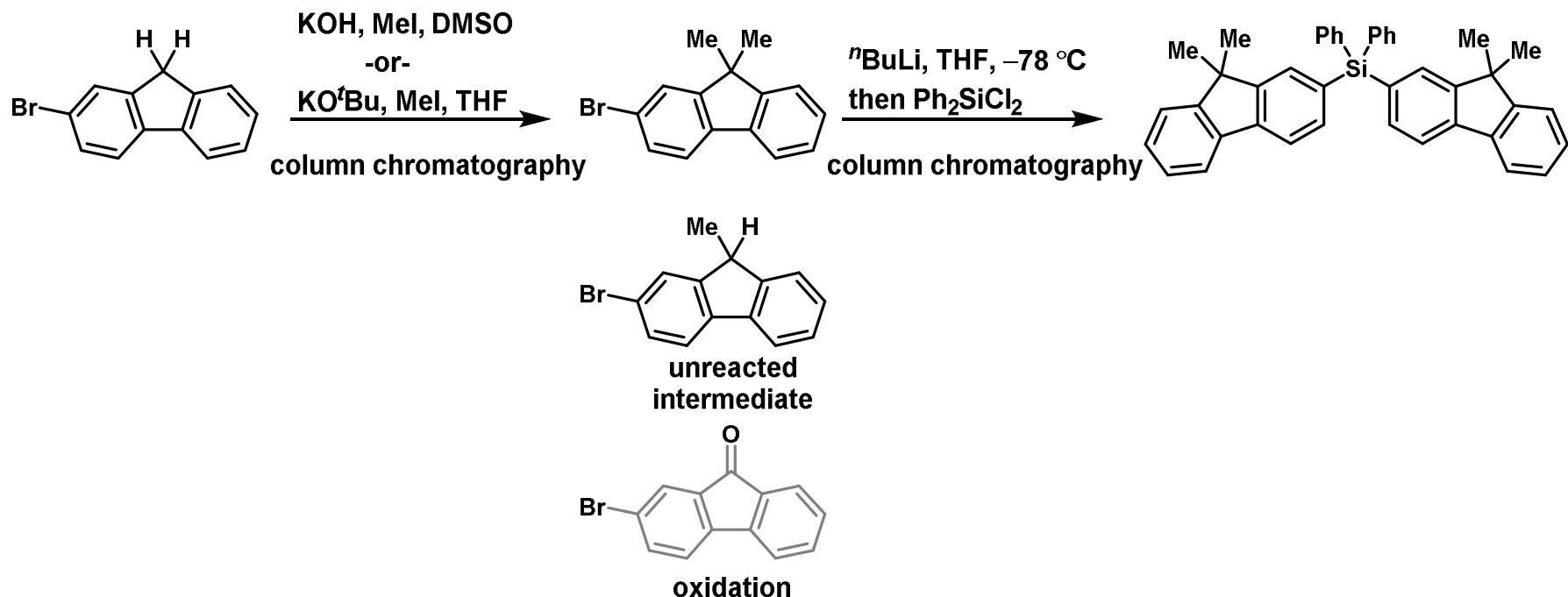
Sample <sup>a</sup>	Dopant (w/w)	Lifetime <sup>c</sup> (ns)	QY <sup>d</sup> ( $\Phi$ )	Light Yield <sup>e</sup>	PSD <sup>f</sup>
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<b>G7<sup>g</sup></b>	1% Flrpic	1.01 $\mu$ s	0.40	<b>2.00</b>	N/A



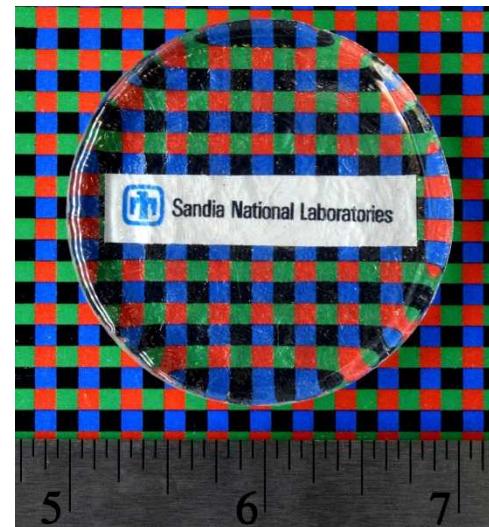
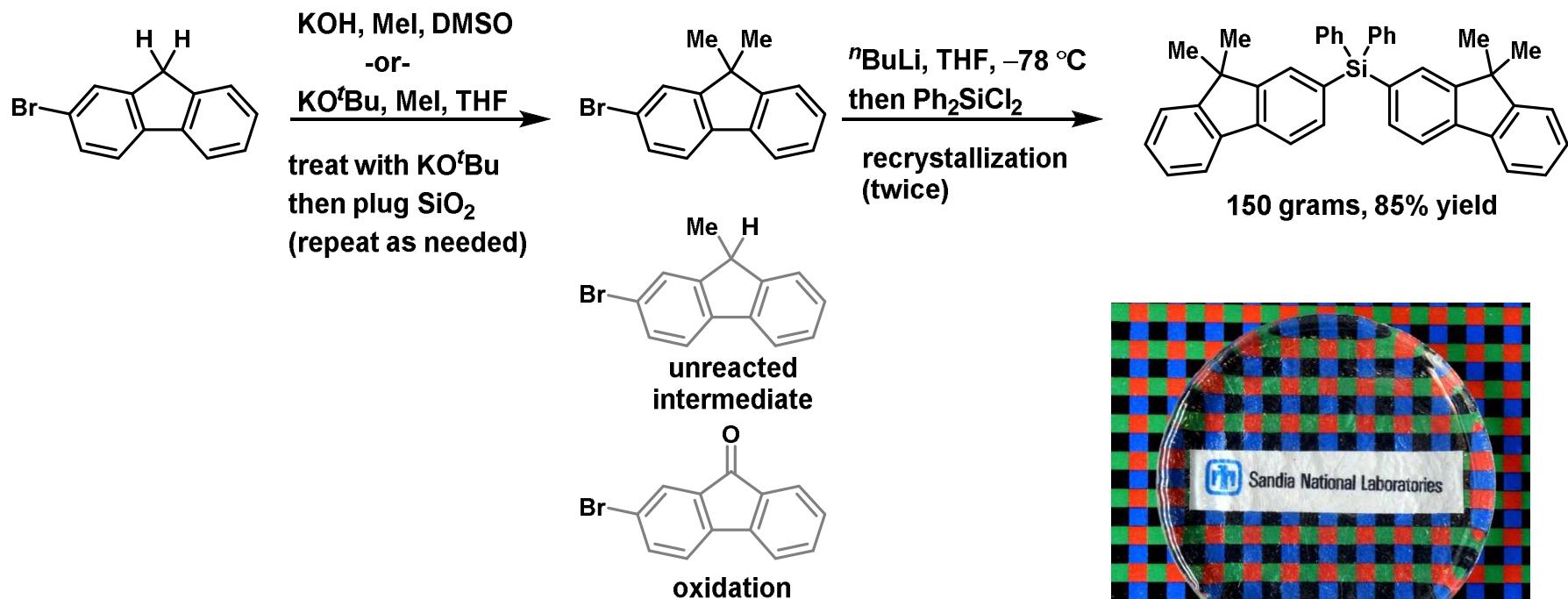
<sup>a</sup>Glass samples composed of 9:1 mixture of **4:5** <sup>b</sup>Single Crystal of similar size <sup>c</sup>Fluorescence lifetime measured at emission maximum <sup>d</sup>Relative to stilbene, measured at the absorption maximum <sup>e</sup>Cs-137 relative light yield (478 keVee) <sup>f</sup>PSD-FOM at 478 keVee) <sup>g</sup>200 mg sample.

# Synthesis

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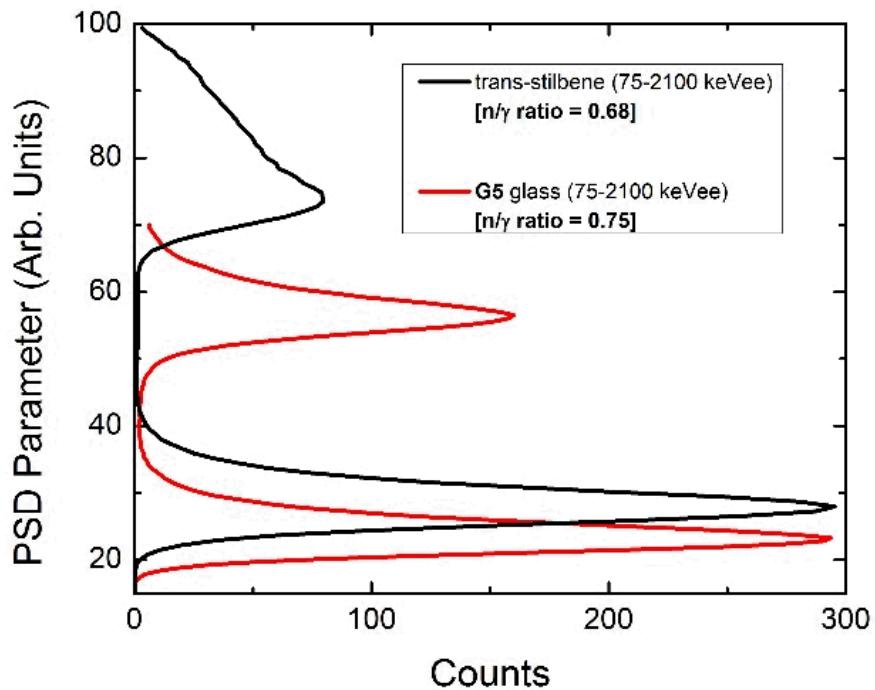
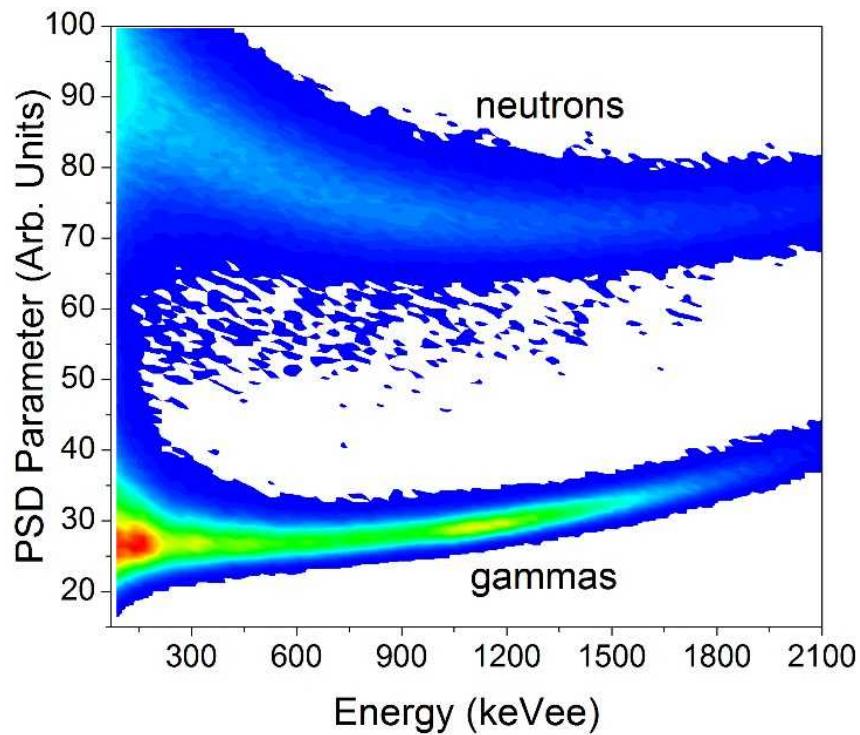


# Synthesis



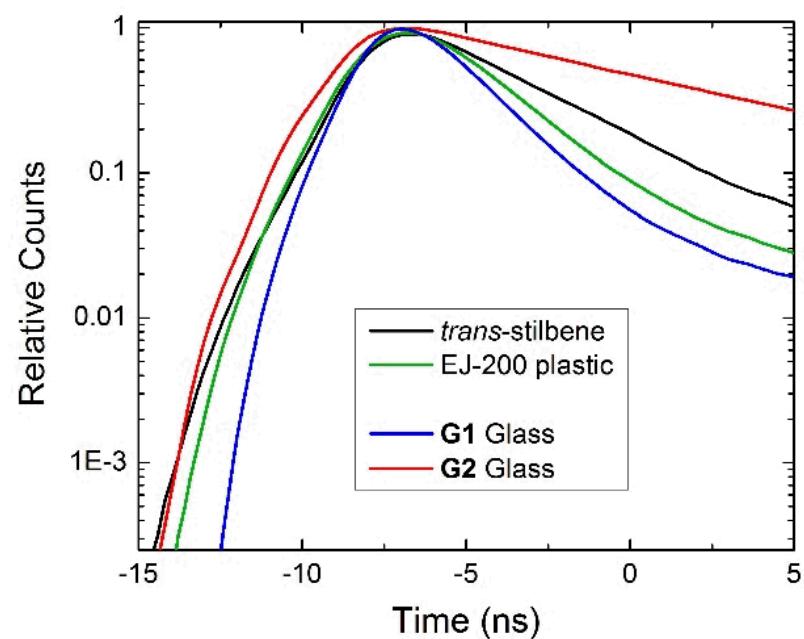
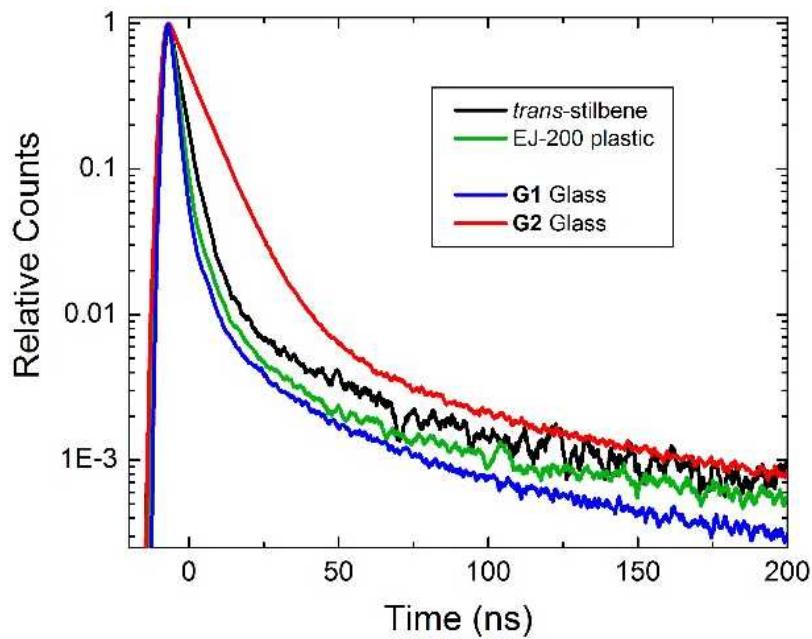
# Ratio of Observed Neutron and Gamma Events

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# Scintillation Timing

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## Future Work

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- Synthesis of new compounds to improve glassy state and scintillation
- Understanding mechanical properties and fabrication techniques
- Further development of additives for stability, spectroscopy, fast timing
- Scale Up! Hand off material to end-users for validation and research



Patrick Feng

## Acknowledgments

- Ryan Zarkesh (Chemist)
- Pete Marleau (data acquisition)



# Title

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