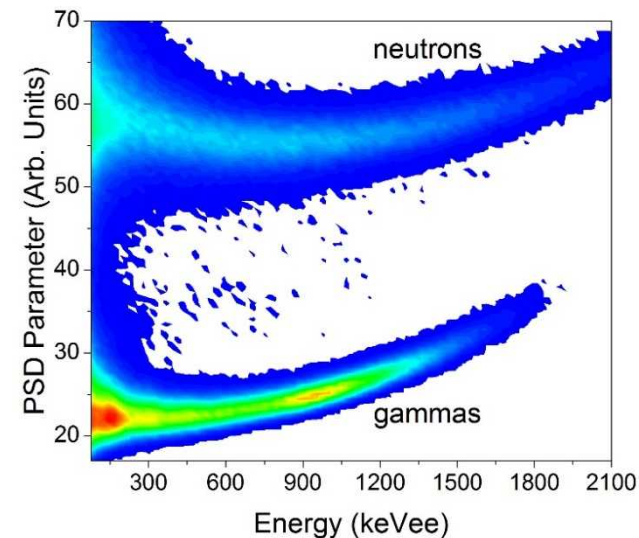
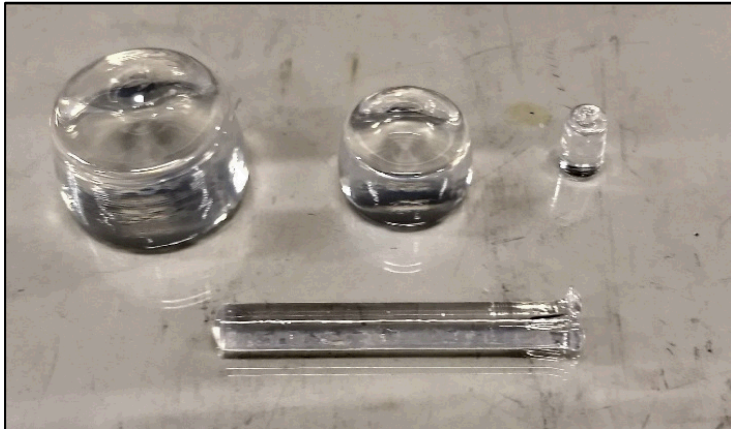


Taking Advantage of Disorder: Small-Molecule Organic Glasses for Radiation Detection and Particle Discrimination

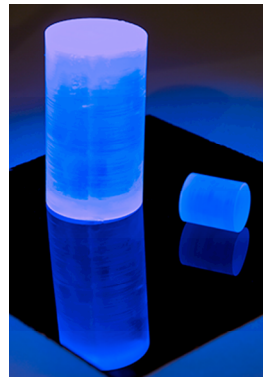


Joey Carlson

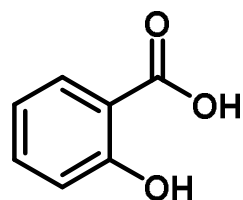
The University of Tennessee

Radioluminescent Materials for Radiation Detection

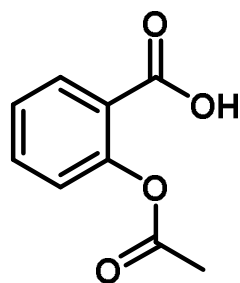
- **Inorganic Crystals**
 - high light yield, cheap
 - Pulse shape discrimination (PSD) only at high energy, hygroscopic
- **Liquid Organic Scintillators**
 - large and cheap, resistant to radiative degradation
 - flammable, volatile, decomposition and triplet quenching (Oxygen)
- **Plastic Scintillators**
 - 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

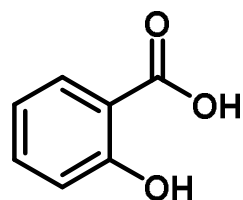


salicylic acid

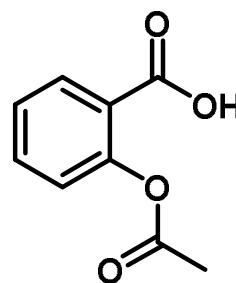


acetyl salicylic acid
"aspirin"

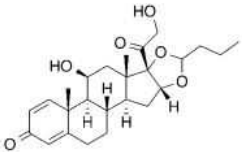
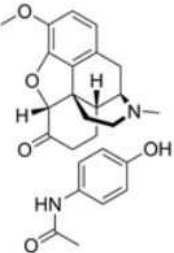
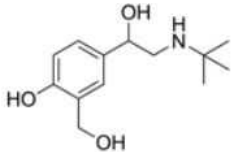
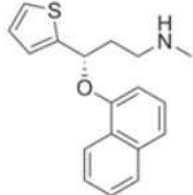
Top Drugs in 2013



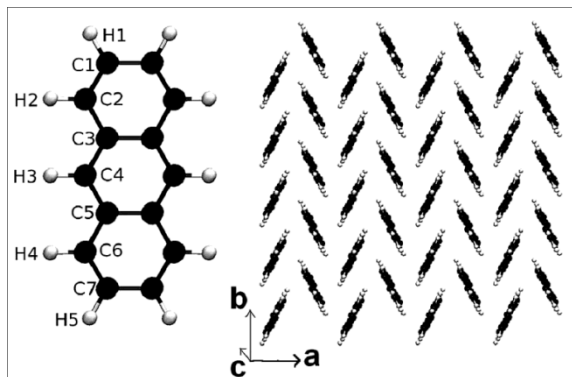
salicylic acid



acetyl salicylic acid
"aspirin"

<p>1 Budesonide (Budesonide)</p>  <div> <div>ALM</div> <div>DER</div> <div>RES</div> </div> <p>Approved 1997</p>	<p>2 Hydrocodone/APAP (Hydrocodone & Acetaminophen)</p>  <p>Nervous System</p> <p>Approved 1982</p>	<p>3 Proair HFA (Salbutamol)</p>  <p>Respiratory System</p> <p>Approved 2004</p>	<p>4 Cymbalta (Duloxetine)</p>  <p>Nervous System</p> <p>Approved 2004</p>
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Strategy for Single Crystal Organic Scintillators

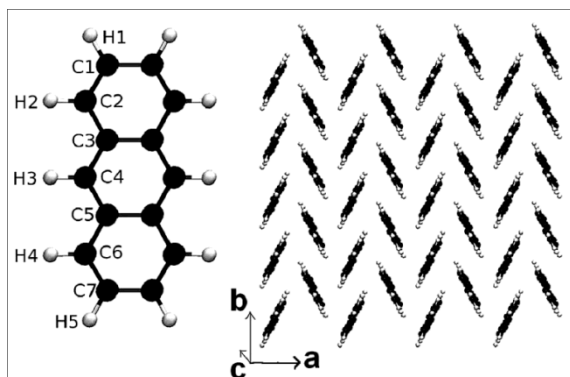


Problem:

Low-symmetry structures lead to several limitations in scintillator performance

- Fracture plane
- Anisotropic radioluminescence

Strategy for Single Crystal Organic Scintillators



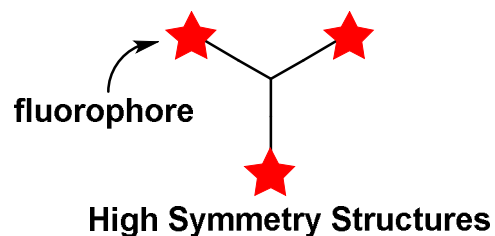
Problem:

Low-symmetry structures lead to several limitations in scintillator performance

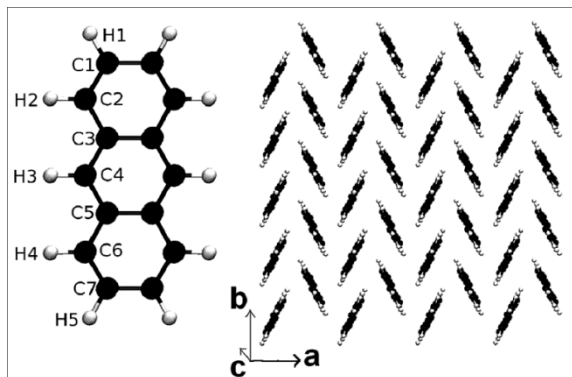
Proposed Solution:

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

- Fracture plane
- Anisotropic radioluminescence



Strategy for Single Crystal Organic Scintillators



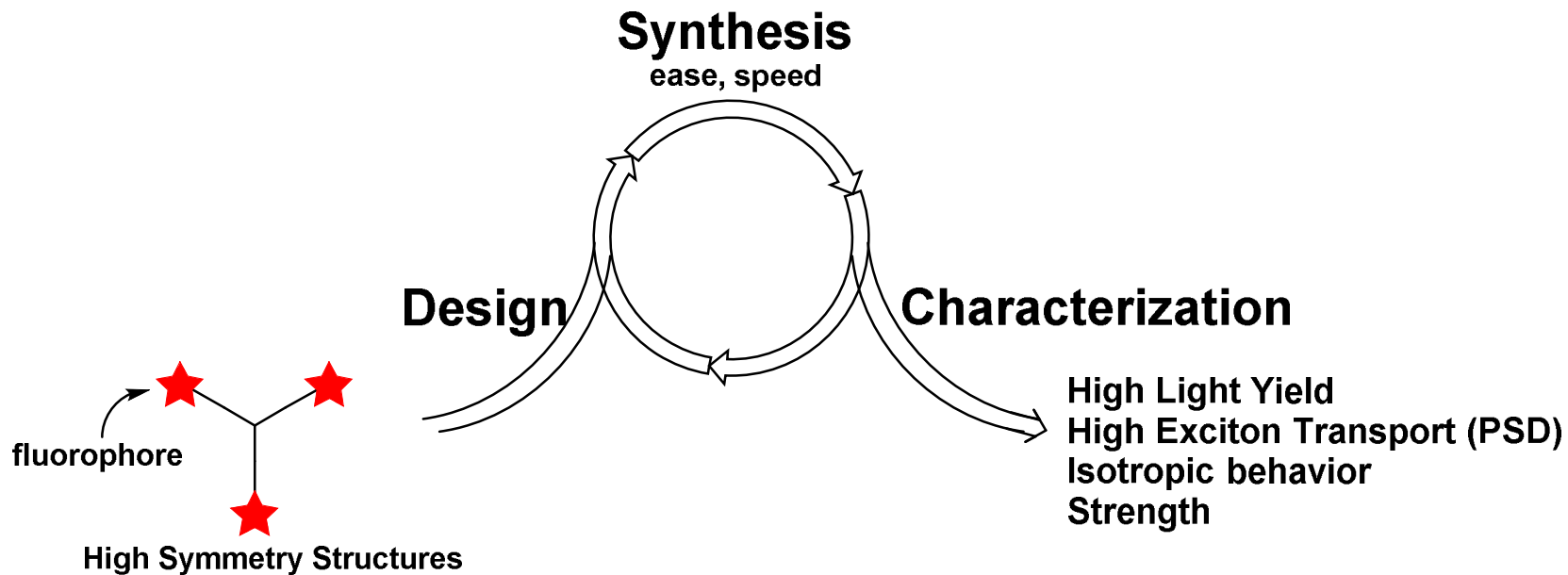
Problem:

Low-symmetry structures lead to several limitations in scintillator performance

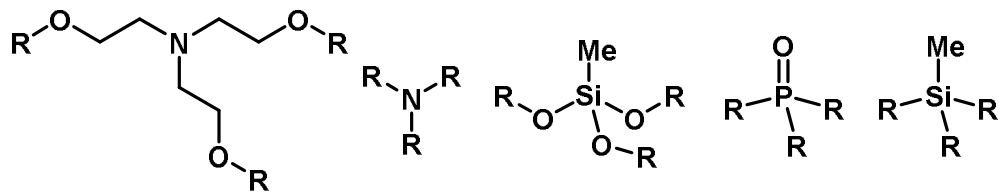
Proposed Solution:

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

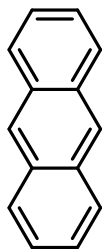
- Fracture plane
- Anisotropic radioluminescence



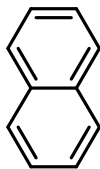
Efforts Towards Improved *Crystalline* Scintillator



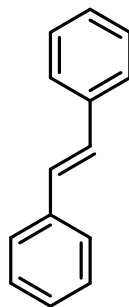
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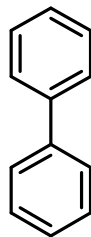
anthracene



naphthalene

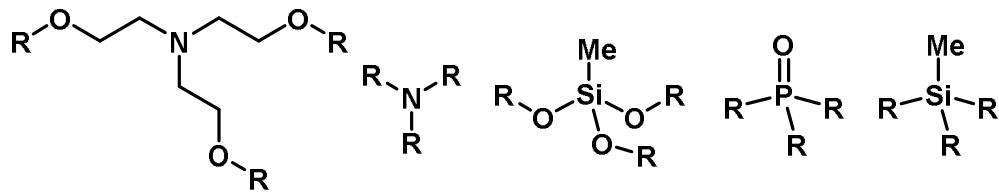


stilbene

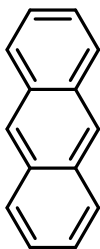


biphenyl

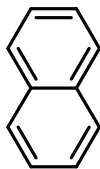
Efforts Towards Improved *Crystalline* Scintillator



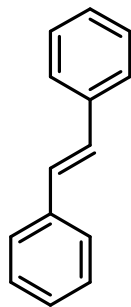
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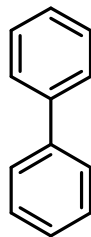
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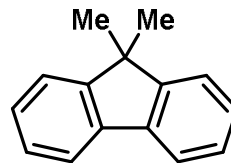
naphthalene



stilbene

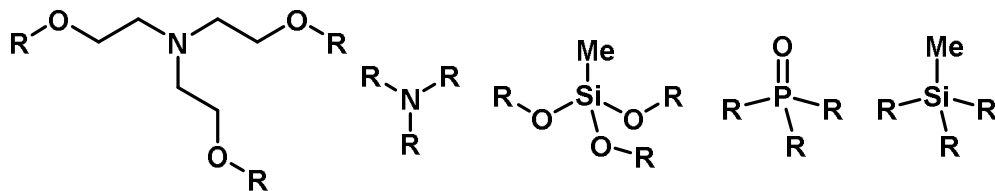


biphenyl

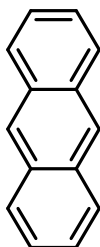


fluorene

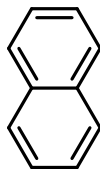
Efforts Towards Improved *Crystalline* Scintillator



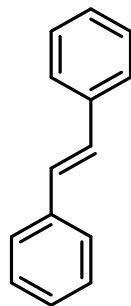
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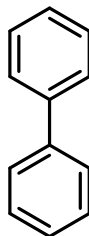
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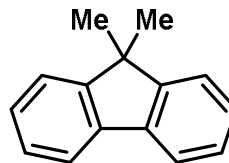
naphthalene



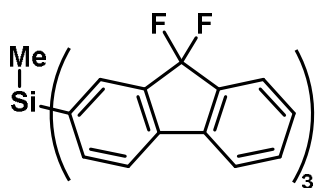
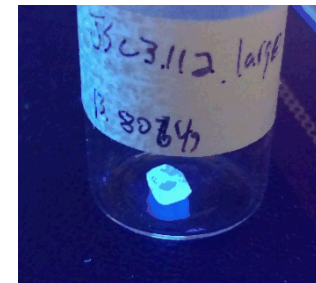
stilbene



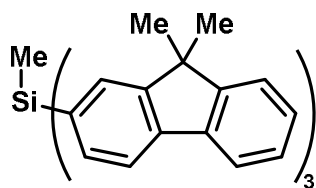
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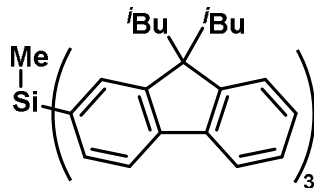
fluorene



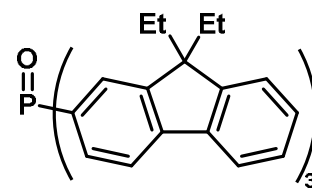
P₁ (Triclinic)



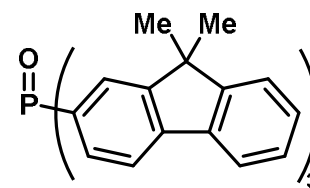
P₂₁ (monoclinic)



P₂₁₂₁₂₁ (orthorhombic)

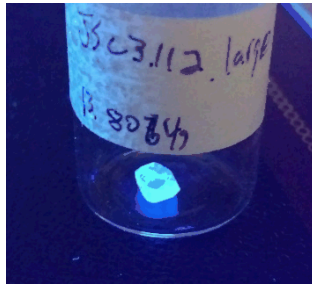


P_c (monoclinic)



R-3 (trigonal)

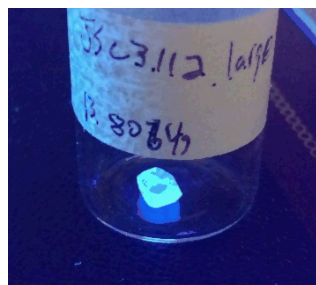
Discovery of the Glassy State



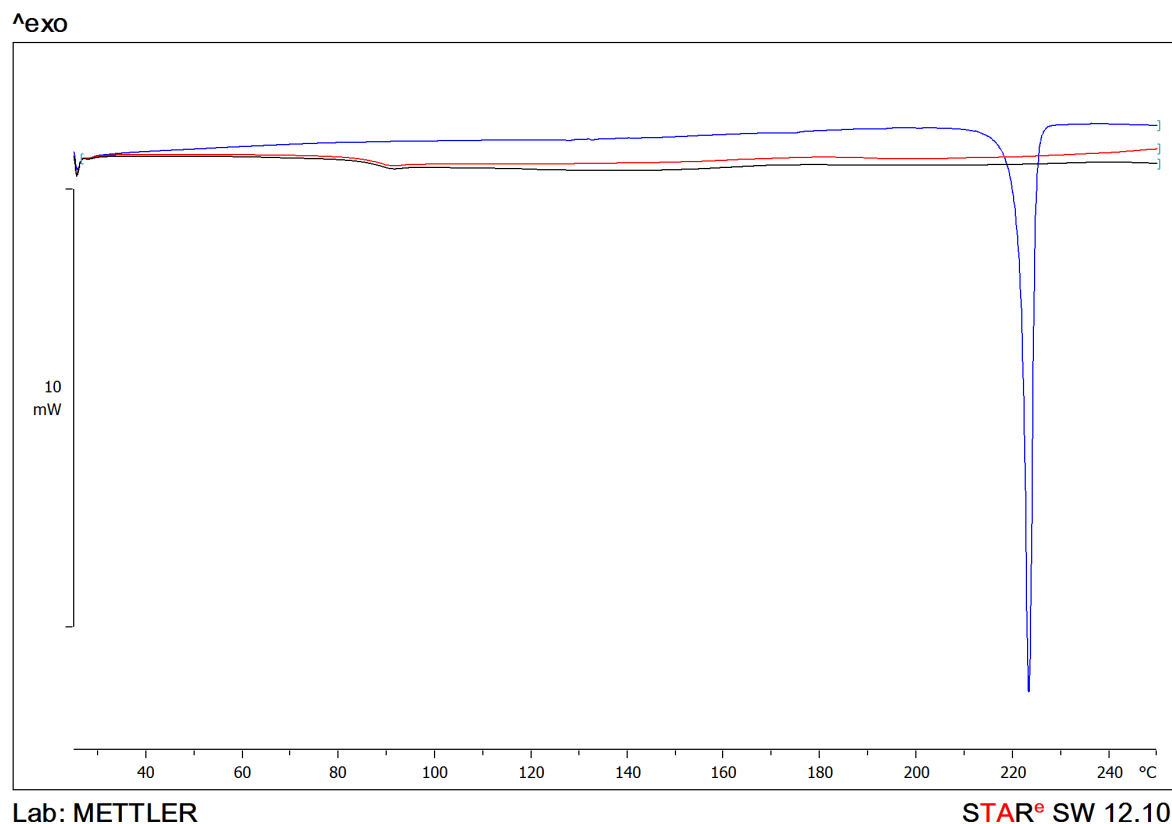
↓
heat



Discovery of the Glassy State

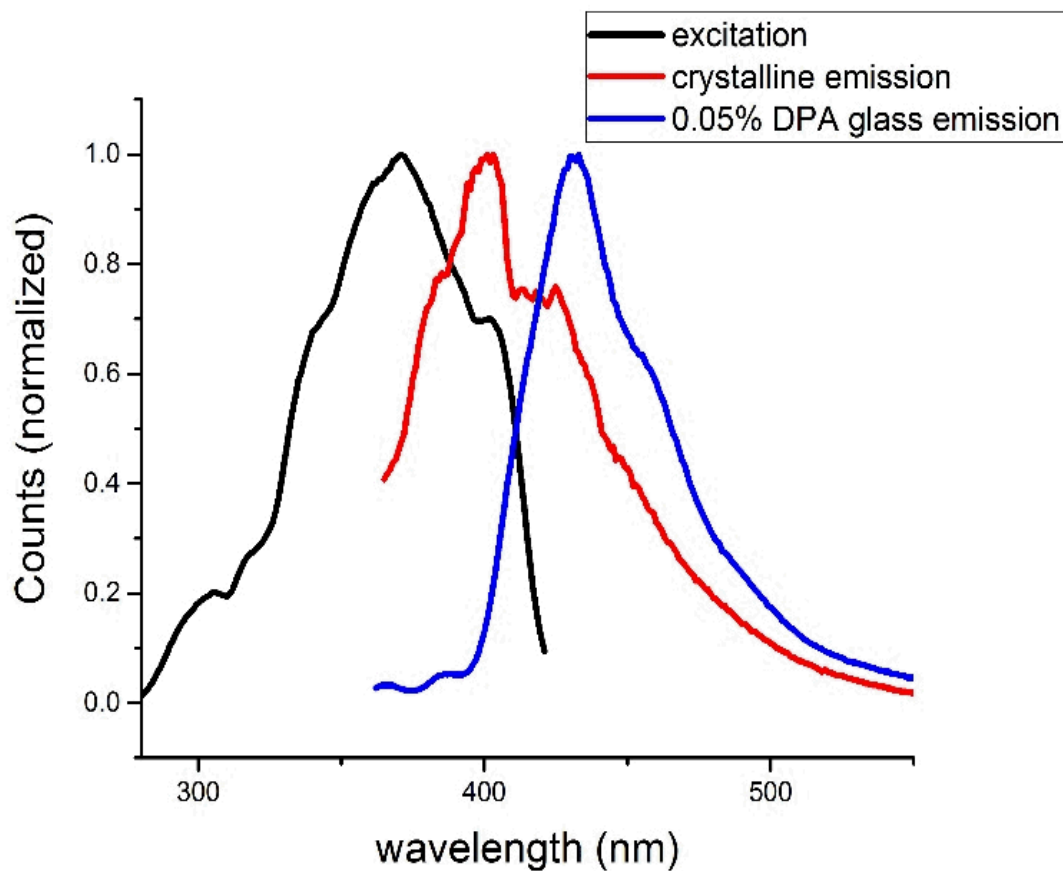
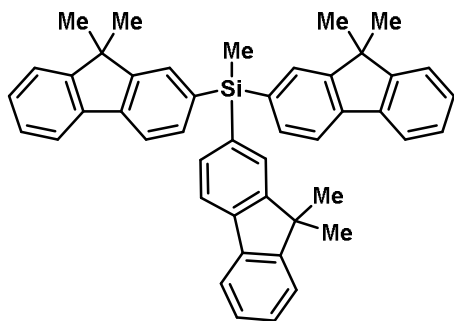


heat
↓

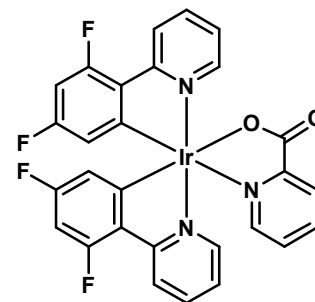
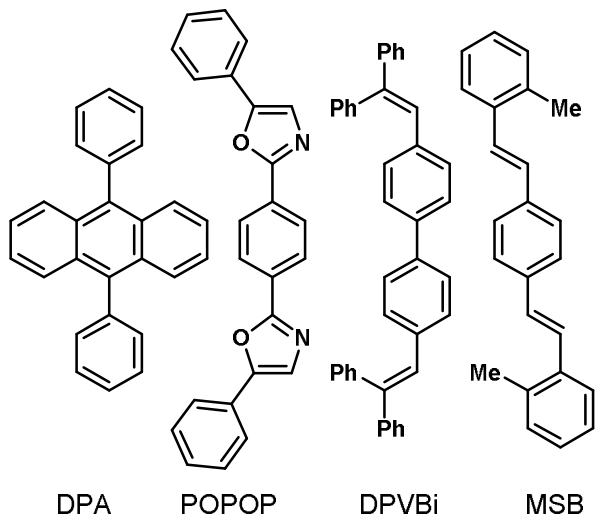
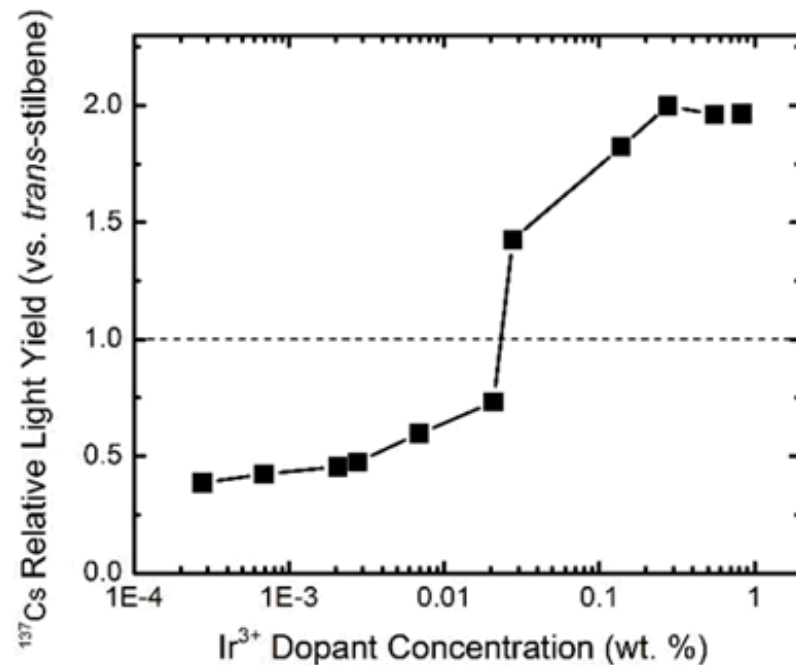
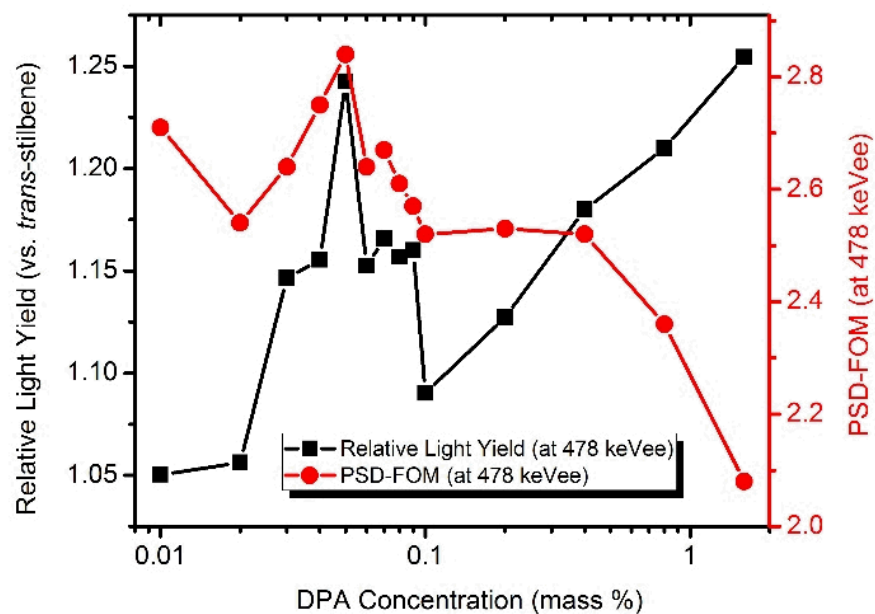


New type of isotropic scintillator!

Efforts Towards Improved *Amorphous* Scintillator

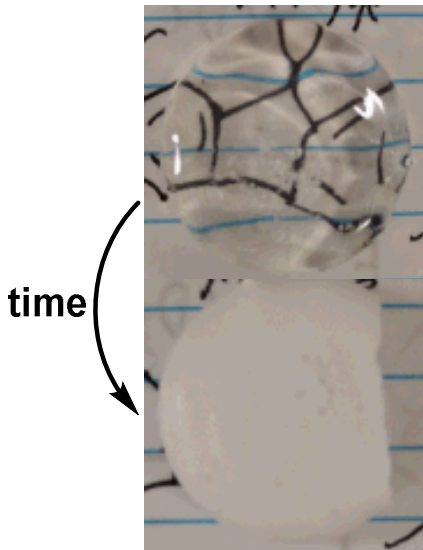


Performance Increase with Dopants

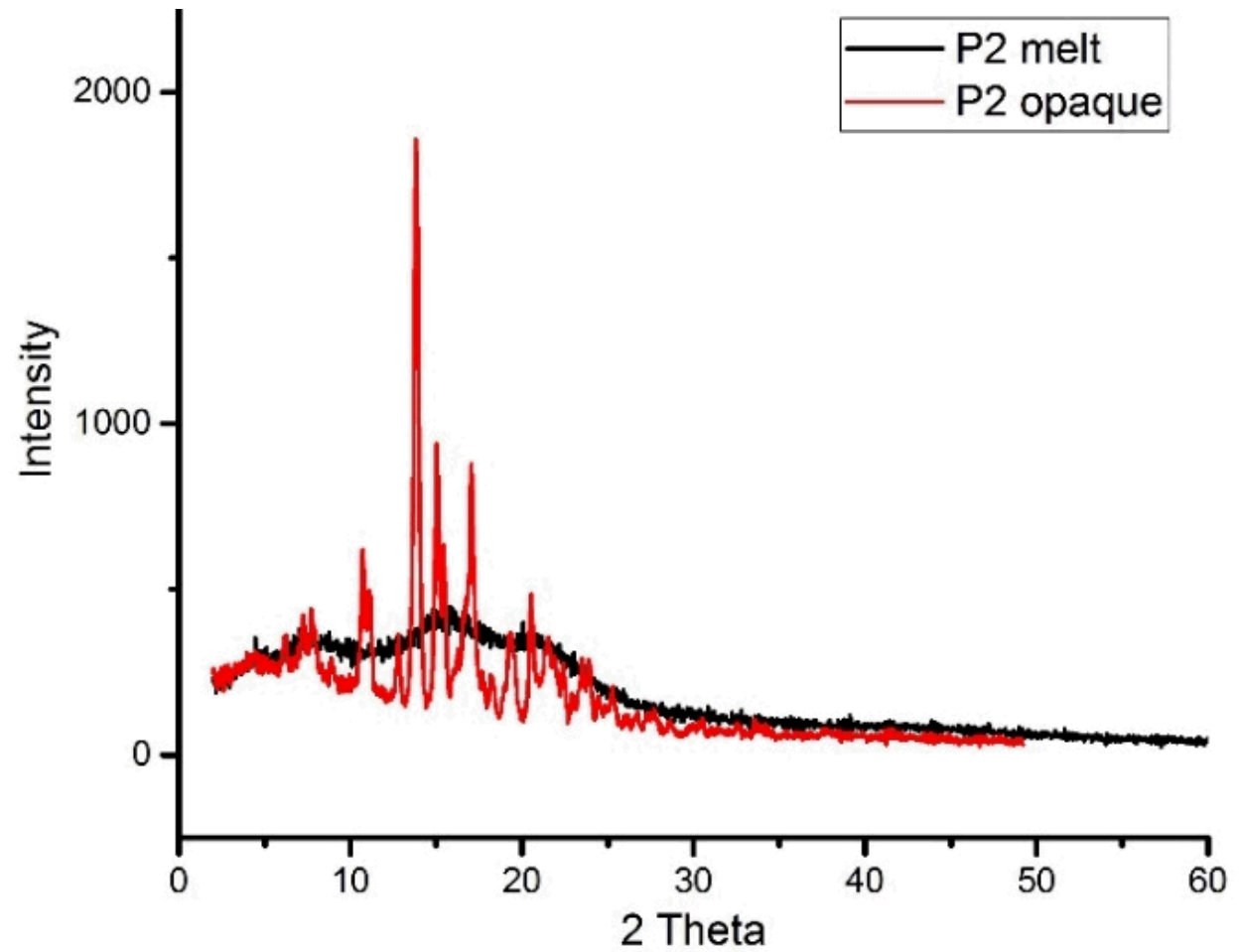
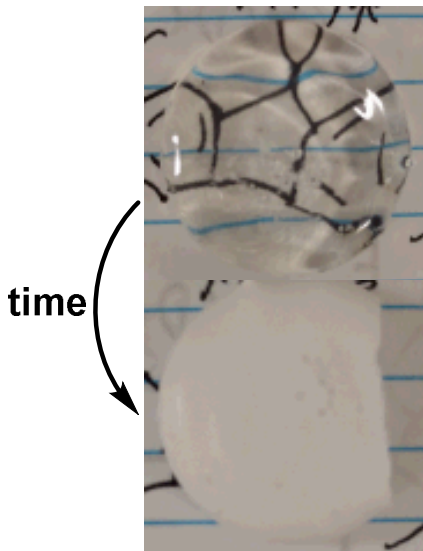


Flrpic

Instability of the Glassy State

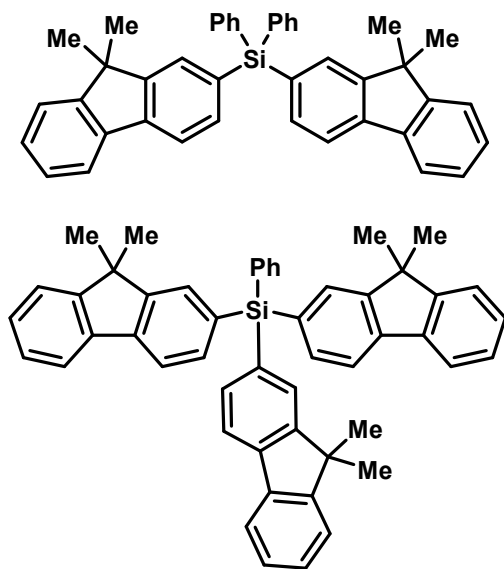


Instability of the Glassy State



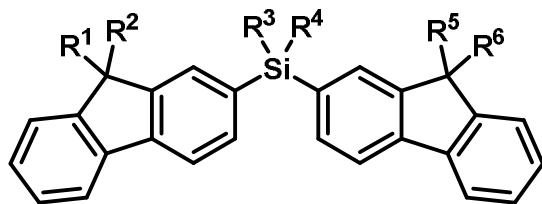
Enhanced Stability via Co-melting

via Co-melting



4 : 5 (w/w)^a	T_g (°C)^b	Transparency at 80 °C^c
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



^a200 mg samples. ^bT_g value at the onset of the transition. ^cEvaluated by observation using a jeweler's loop.

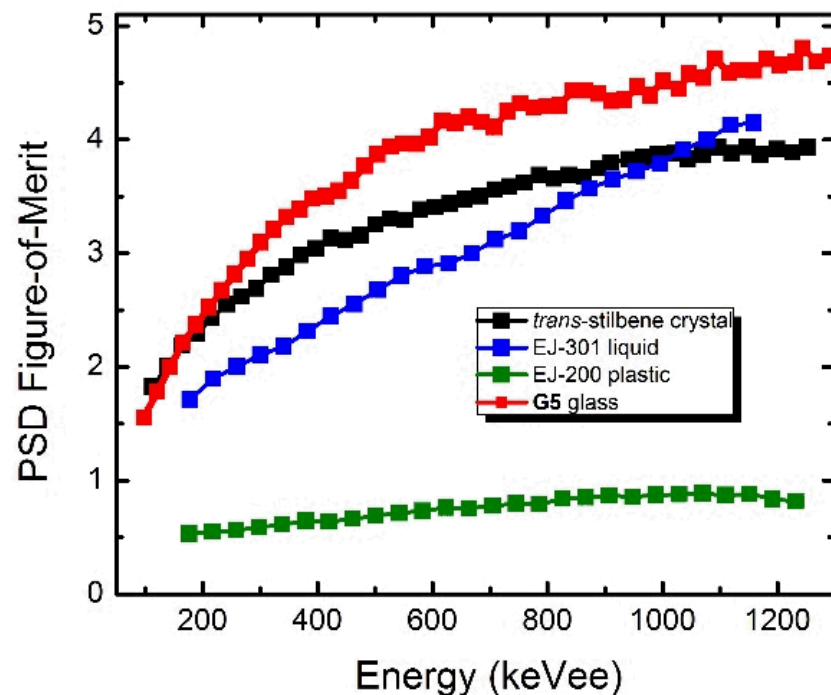
Optimization on 2 gram Scale

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

^aGlass samples composed of 9:1 mixture of **4:5** ^bSingle Crystal of similar size ^cFluorescence lifetime measured at emission maximum ^dRelative to stilbene, measured at the absorption maximum ^eCs-137 relative light yield (478 keVee) ^fPSD-FOM at 478 keVee) ^g200 mg sample.

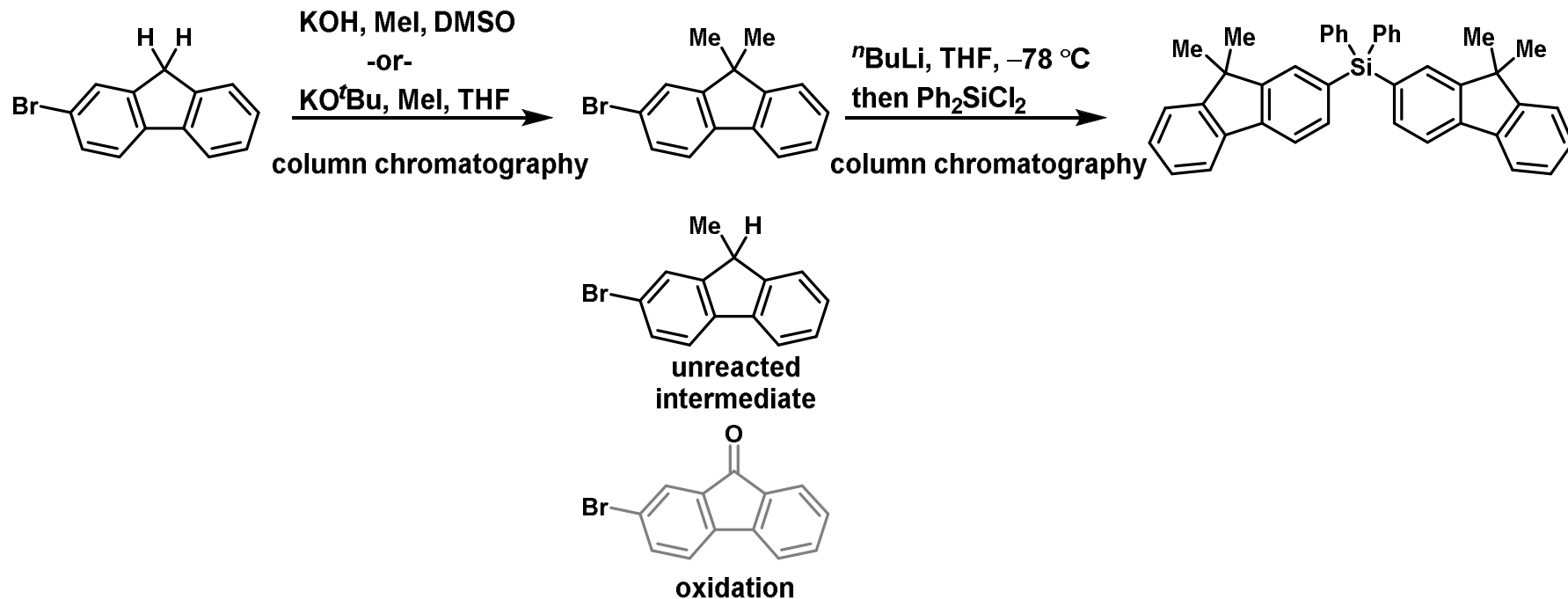
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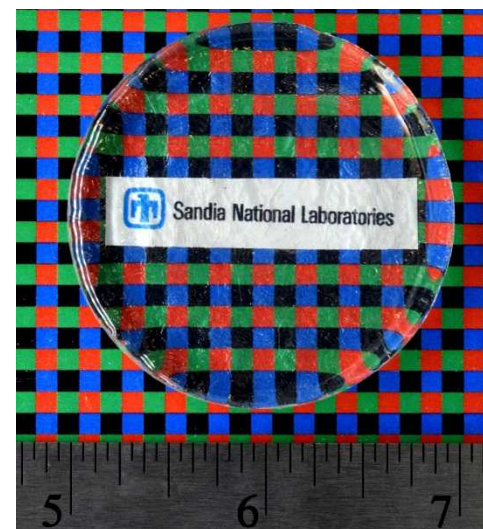
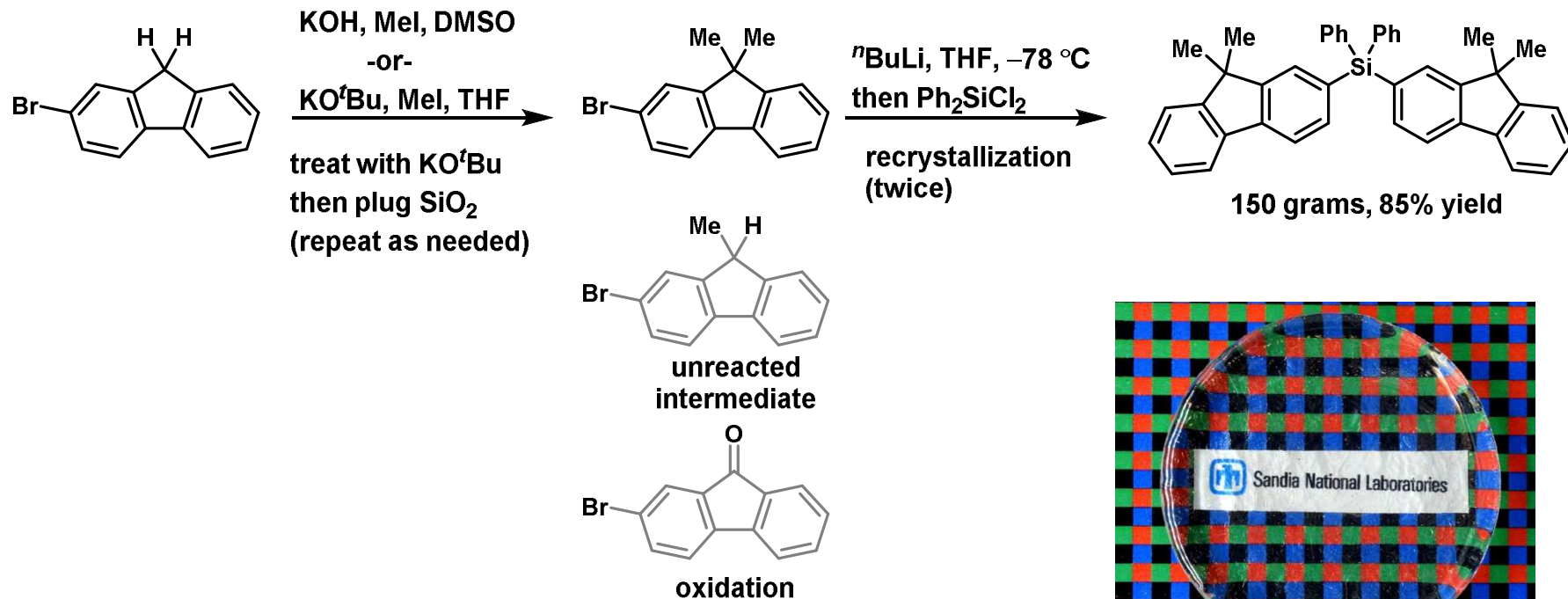


^aGlass samples composed of 9:1 mixture of **4:5** ^bSingle Crystal of similar size ^cFluorescence lifetime measured at emission maximum ^dRelative to stilbene, measured at the absorption maximum ^eCs-137 relative light yield (478 keVee) ^fPSD-FOM at 478 keVee) ^g200 mg sample.

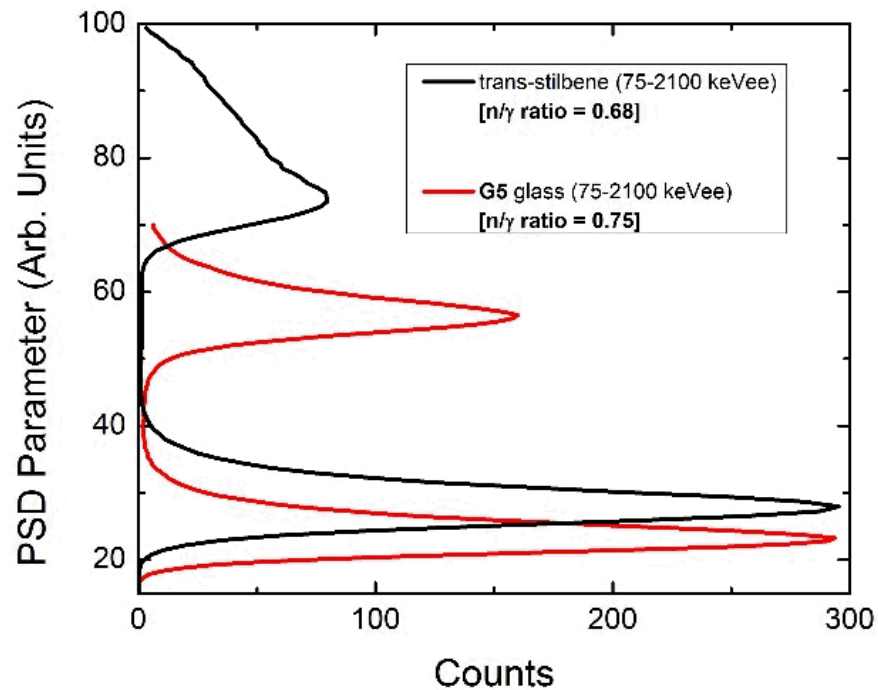
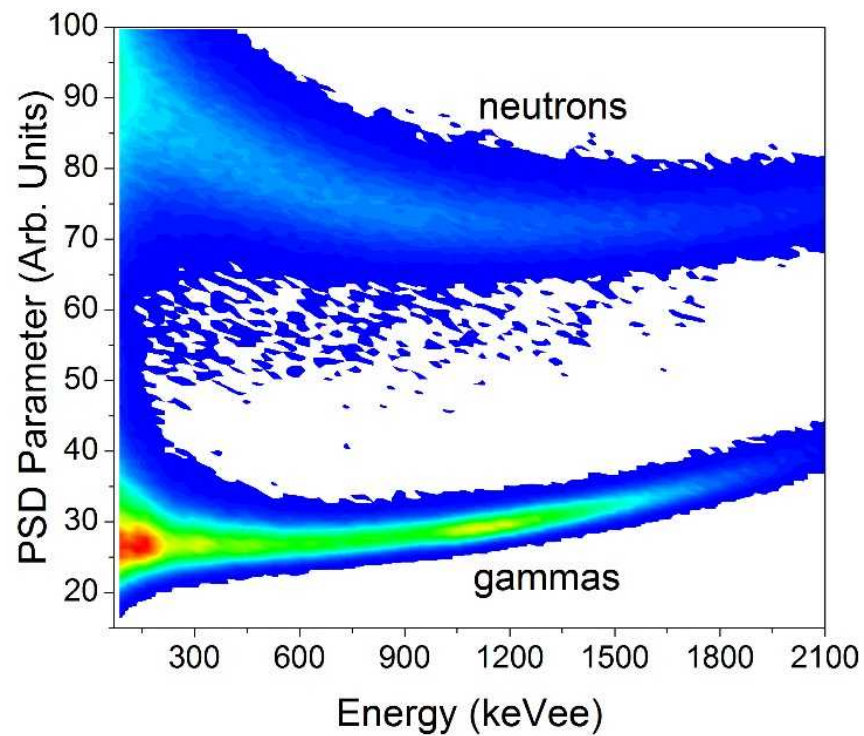
Synthesis



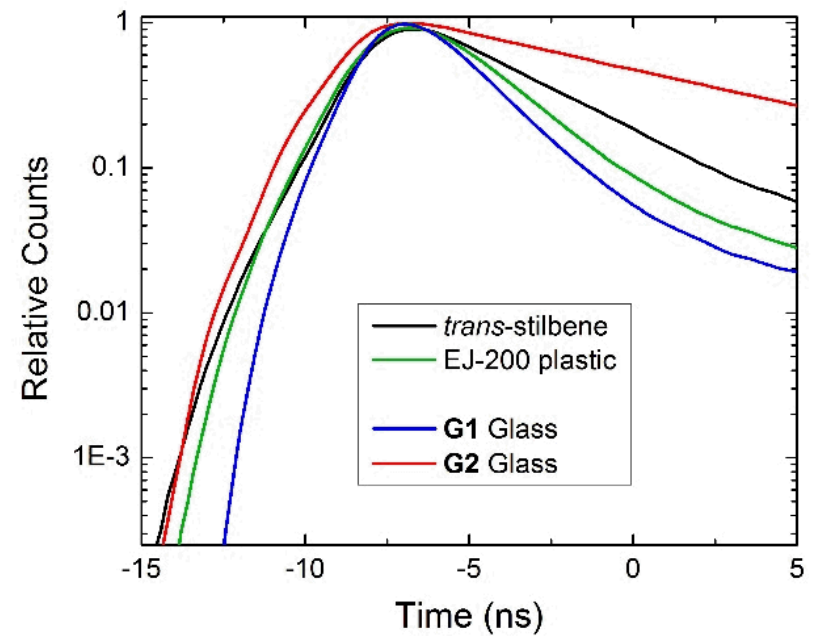
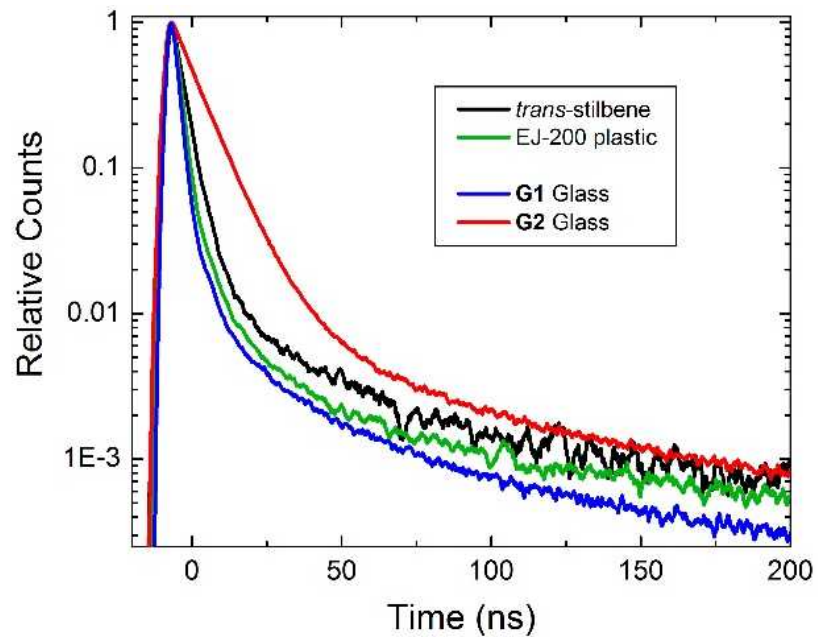
Synthesis



Ratio of Observed Neutron and Gamma Events



Scintillation Timing



Future Work

- 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

Acknowledgments

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



Patrick Feng



Sandia
National
Laboratories



Title
