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## Status and perspectives of detector arrays of LaBr<sub>3</sub>:Ce

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In the most recent years large volume LaBr<sub>3</sub>:Ce crystals have become available. The interest of the scientific community toward such kind of crystals is connected to its excellent scintillation properties. In fact, the LaBr<sub>3</sub>:Ce is an inorganic material which, when doped with 5% Cerium, shows the best energy resolution among all scintillators (2.7% at 661 keV) and an excellent subnanosecond time resolution. The LaBr<sub>3</sub>:Ce effective atomic number is high because of Lanthanum (Z=57) and its density is 5.1 g/cm<sup>3</sup> which has to be compared with that of NaI (3.67 g/cm<sup>3</sup>), BGO (7.13 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) and HPGe (5.32 g/cm<sup>3</sup>) [1-3]. In addition, the crystal shows good temperature stability [4] and linearity in the production of scintillation light [5].

The first cylindrical 3" x 3" crystals have been produced in 2006 while in 2007 it was possible to reach the size of 3" x 6". In 2008 the first 3.5" x 8" detector has been delivered to Milano. Up to now we have received 6 large volume 3.5"x8" LaBr<sub>3</sub>:Ce crystals and for the end of the year an array of 10 of such detectors is planned to be ready to measure.

Such a system can be coupled to an HPGe array either to significantly increase its coincidence efficiency keeping a selectivity in  $\gamma$ -rays energy or in a standalone mode in case peak density is low enough or background is extremely high.

An overview of the R&D activity for the optimization of the performances of these detectors, of the tests with high energy  $\gamma$ -rays and its expected performances will be given.

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