## FRONTIER DETECTORS FOR FRONTIER PHYSICS



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## **Development of Multi-Gap RPC for Medical Imaging**

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All over the world, mainly scintillator-based detectors are being used for PET Imaging. Due to the high cost of the existing systems, extensive R&D is being performed to find an alternative detector. Multi-gap Resistive Plate Chamber (MRPC) with time resolution ~ tens of pico-seconds is considered to be a good alternative. In this work we present the development of Bakelite and glass-based MRPC systems for their applications in PET imaging.

MRPC is a gas filled detector made of highly resistive (bulk resistivity ~  $10^{11}$  -  $10^{12}$   $\Omega$  cm, e.g. bakelite, glass) electrodes consisting of several small gas gaps (10 to 100 gaps of 0.2 mm to 1 mm width) and operates at atmospheric pressure. Smaller and larger number of gaps improves the time resolution. In MRPC, the total gas volume is divided into a number of small gaps with equal width by inserting intermediate resistive plates with bulk resistivity ~  $10^{11}$  -  $10^{12}$   $\Omega$  cm between the two outermost resistive plates.

A 20 cm  $\times$  20 cm MRPC prototype with four 0.6 mm gap has been fabricated with 1.6 mm thick P-120 grade bakelite sheets and tested in a cosmic ray test bench in the streamer mode with a gas mixture of argon, isobutane and tetra-fluroethane (R-134a) in 55/7.5/37.5 volume mixing ratio. Silicone coating has been applied over all the inner surfaces to make the surface smooth.

## **Optional extended abstract**

In this study the efficiency, counting rate, leakage current and time resolution of the module have been measured. The efficiency plateau above 95% has been obtained with the time resolution ~ 2 ns.

One glass MRPCs of 20cm x 14cm dimension, having six gaps each of 200  $\mu$ m width has been fabricated and tested in avalanche mode with a gas mixture of Freon/iso-butane/SF6 in 95/4.5/0.5 mixing ratio. The efficiency of ~ 90% and time resolution ~ 450 ps had been achieved.

Methods of fabrication of all the prototype MRPCs, mode of operation and the test results will be presented.

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