

# Microfluidic Scintillation Detector

A. Mapelli<sup>\*1,2</sup>, B. Gorini<sup>2</sup>, M. Haguenauer<sup>3</sup>, S. Jiguet<sup>4</sup>, N. Vico Triviño<sup>1</sup>, P. Renaud<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Microsystems Laboratory, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Switzerland

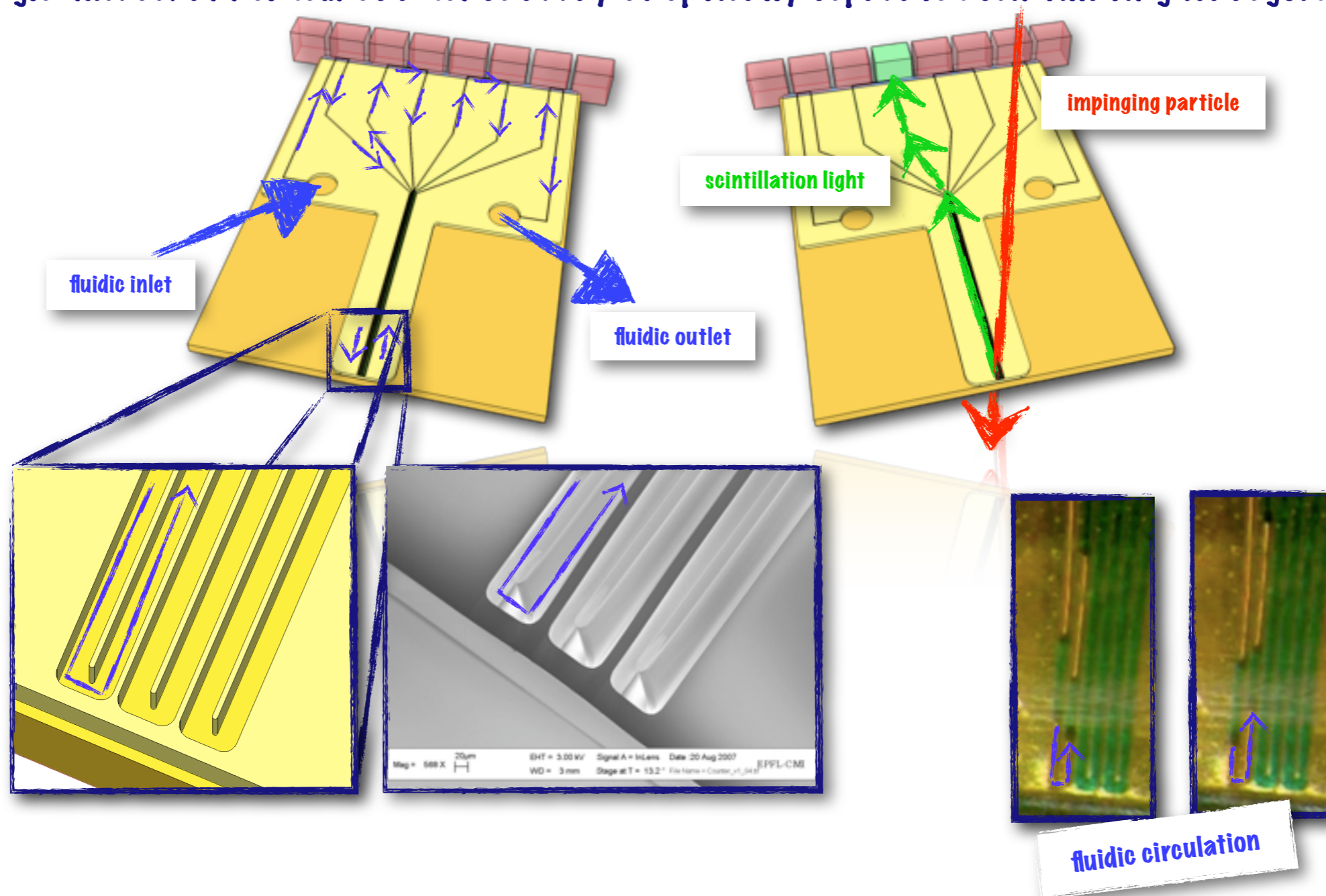
<sup>2</sup>PH Department, CERN, Geneva, Switzerland

<sup>3</sup>École Polytechnique, CNRS/IN2P3, Palaiseau, France

<sup>4</sup>Gersteltec Sàrl, Pully, Switzerland

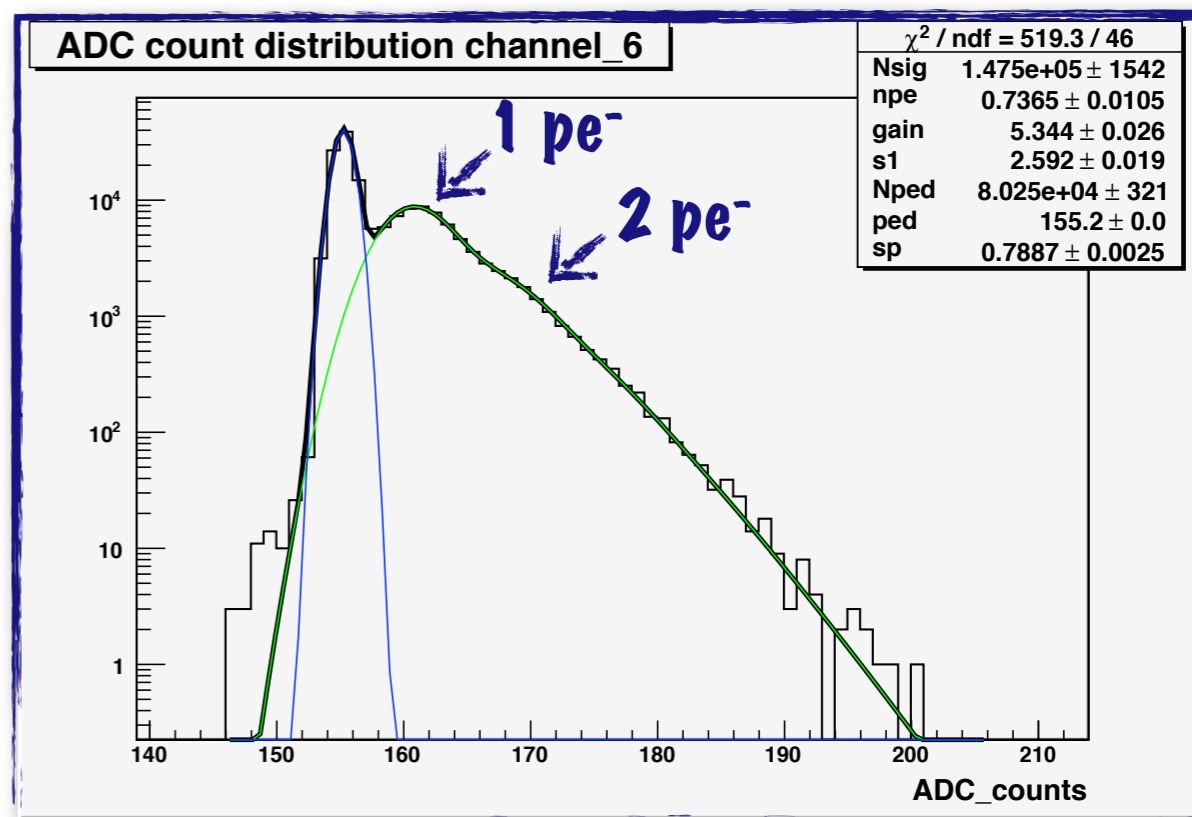
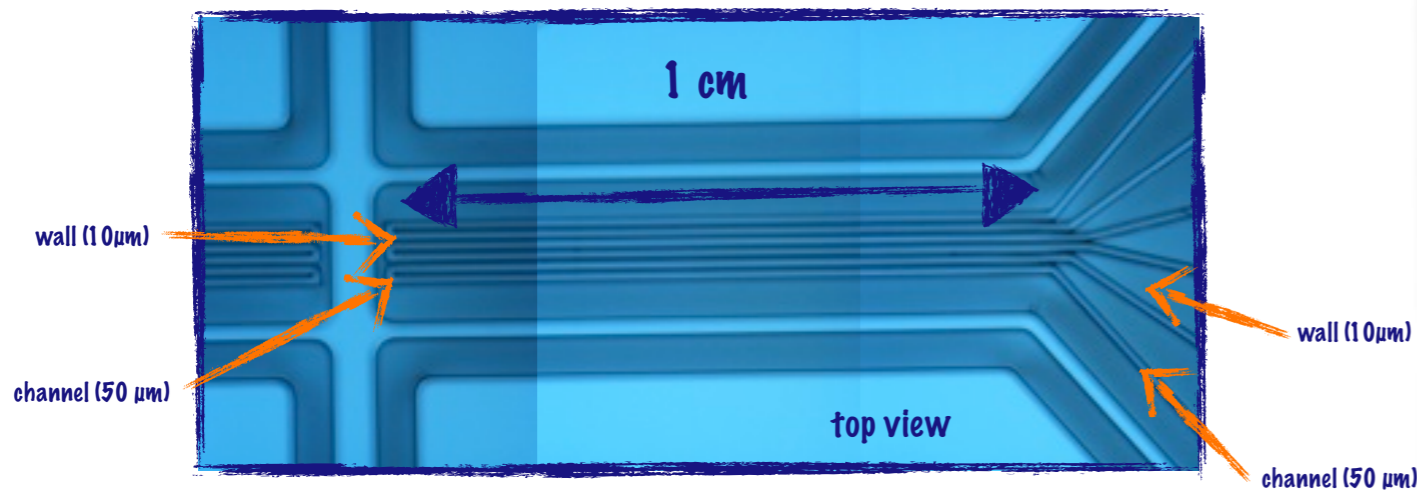
\*Corresponding author: [alessandro.mapelli@cern.ch](mailto:alessandro.mapelli@cern.ch)

A single microchannel defines a dense array of optically separated scintillating waveguides.



# Experimental results

A microfluidic chip with channels of rectangular cross-section ( $50\ \mu\text{m} \times 200\ \mu\text{m}$ ) separated by  $10\ \mu\text{m}$  thick walls was filled with the liquid scintillator EJ-305 with high light output (80% of Anthracene). It was exposed to electrons from a  $^{90}\text{Sr}$  source considered as MIPs. The scintillation light produced by their interaction with the liquid was read-out by a photomultiplier tube (MAPMT H7546B by Hamamatsu). The photoelectric yield of this set-up was measured to be close to 1 photoelectron per MIP.



$$F(x) = \underbrace{N_{\text{ped}} \cdot G(x, \text{ped}, \text{sp})}_{\text{pedestal}} + \underbrace{N_{\text{sig}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(n, n_{\text{pe}}) \cdot G(x, \text{gain} \cdot n + \text{ped}, \text{s1} \cdot \sqrt{n})}_{\text{signal}}$$

