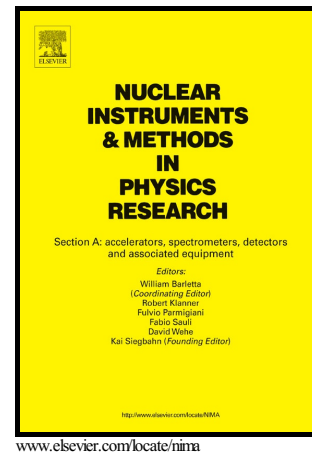


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Luminescence and scintillation timing characteristics of $(\text{Lu}_x\text{Gd}_{2-x})\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$ single crystals

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Abstract

The luminescence and scintillation characteristics of cerium-doped lutetium-gadolinium orthosilicate $(\text{Lu}_x\text{Gd}_{2-x})\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$; $x = 0, 0.8, 1.8$ single crystals were investigated. At 662 keV γ -rays, the light yield of $29,800 \pm 3000$ ph MeV^{-1} obtained for $\text{Lu}_{1.8}\text{Gd}_{0.2}\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$ is higher than that of $20,200 \pm 2000$ and $11,800 \pm 1200$ ph MeV^{-1} obtained for $\text{Lu}_{0.8}\text{Gd}_{1.2}\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$ and $\text{Gd}_2\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$, respectively. The fast component decay time of 32, 18 and 17 ns was measured in the scintillation decay of $\text{Gd}_2\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$, $\text{Lu}_{0.8}\text{Gd}_{1.2}\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$ and $\text{Lu}_{1.8}\text{Gd}_{0.2}\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$, respectively. The coincidence time spectra for 511 keV annihilation quanta were measured in reference to a fast BaF_2 detector and time resolution was discussed in terms of a number of photoelectrons and decay time of the fast component. The mass attenuation coefficient for studied crystals at 60 and 662 keV γ -rays was also evaluated and discussed.

Keywords: Coincidence time resolution; Light yield; $\text{Gd}_2\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$; $\text{Lu}_x\text{Gd}_{2-x}\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$; Scintillation decays

1. Introduction

Cerium -doped ortho- and pyrosilicate single crystals have been intensively studied and optimized to specific scintillator applications in the last two decades, see review in [1]. $\text{Lu}_2\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$ (LSO:Ce) [2] and $(\text{Lu},\text{Y})_2\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$ (LYSO:Ce) [3] have been developed as promising scintillators for positron emission tomography (PET) scanners due to their excellent scintillation properties such as high density, high light yield (LY) and short decay time. $\text{Gd}_2\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$ (GSO:Ce) was described by Takagi and Fukazawa [4] in 1983 and technology of large crystal growth was developed [5, 6]. GSO:Ce found its application in geological explorations due to stability of its scintillation characteristics up to high temperatures [7]. Low LY value about $10,000$ ph MeV^{-1} [8] for GSO:Ce can be explained by the luminescence quenching of Ce^{3+} at Gd(2) site at room temperature [3, 9]. The $(\text{Lu},\text{Gd})_2\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$ (LGSO:Ce) crystal has been developed by Hitachi Chemical Co. as an alternative to GSO:Ce and LSO:Ce in an application to PET detectors [10-12]. LY value of $17,000$ ph MeV^{-1} and good energy resolution of 6.5% at 662 keV γ -rays was reported for $\text{Lu}_{0.4}\text{Gd}_{1.6}\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$ crystal [8]. The scintillation characteristics of $\text{Lu}_{2x}\text{Gd}_{2-2x}\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$ ($0 < x < 1$) were also investigated [13, 14]. It was determined that the LY increases in the range $0.3 < x < 0.8$ and reaches $29,000$ ph MeV^{-1} at 60% of Lu in the host and energy resolution improves up to 6.7% at 662 keV γ -rays [14]. The optimization of LGSO:Ce by heat treatment was reported in [15], showing an energy-resolution improvement but no significant effect on LY. A systematic study of the luminescence properties and emission mechanisms of the highly efficient cerium-doped scintillators LSO, LGSO ($\text{Lu}_{1.1}\text{Gd}_{0.9}\text{SiO}_5$) and GSO was recently carried out [9]. It was determined that an advantage of LGSO:Ce with respect to both LSO:Ce and GSO:Ce comprises

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