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## Development of Large area Gamma-ray Camera with GSO(Ce) Scintillator Arrays and PSPMTs

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We have developed a position-sensitive scintillation camera with an area of  $15 \times 15 \text{ cm}^2$  for absorber of a Compton gamma-ray camera for astronomy. It consists of  $3 \times 3$  array of position sensitive PMTs (Hamamatsu Flatpanel H8500). Each PMT has  $8 \times 8$  anodes with a pitch of 6mm and is coupled to  $8 \times 8$  array of pixelated  $6 \times 6 \times 13 \text{ mm}^3$  GSO scintillators.

We chose the GSO scintillator because it has advantages in astronomical use, such as high radiation hardness and high stopping power. The crystal surface was polished by chemical etching. We adopted 3M ESR(Enhanced Specular Reflector) film with a thickness of  $65 \mu\text{m}$  as reflector of the scintillator. Therefore, we can increase the effective area of scintillator array to 97.8% from 93.4 % in case of Teflon with a thickness of  $200 \mu\text{m}$ . Total effective area of our scintillation camera with size of  $15 \times 15 \text{ cm}^2$  was improved to 80%. In order to reduce power consumption in a balloon-born experiment, the number of readout channels was reduced by using chained resistors. The signals from  $24 \times 24$  anodes were readout through 48 channels. The energy resolution was 7.1%(FWHM) at 1275keV, 9.8% at 662keV and 24.3% at 122keV. The position of incident gamma ray was calculated on the principle of charge division method, and each pixel in flood field irradiation image was able to be clearly resolved.

Aiming at higher energy resolution we have been studying Zr/Ce-codoped GSO scintillators, because its light output is larger than that of conventional Ce-doped GSO. Furthermore in order to improve position resolution we have been developing  $16 \times 16$  array of pixelated  $3 \times 3 \times 13 \text{ mm}^3$  GSO scintillators coupled to the PSPMT. These results will also be presented.

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