

NEW RADIATION-HARD SCINTILLATORS FOR FCC DETECTORS

Future circular and linear colliders as well as the Large Hadron Collider in the High-Luminosity era have been imposing unprecedented challenges on the radiation hardness of particle detectors that will be used for specific purposes e.g. forward calorimeters, beam and luminosity monitors.

We performed research on the radiation-hard active media for such detectors, particularly calorimeters, by exploring intrinsically radiation-hard materials and their mixtures. The initial samples that we probed were thin plates of Polyethylene Naphthalate (PEN) and Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) and thin sheets of HEM. The previous studies indicate towards promising performance under high radiation conditions. We will report on the necessary process of mixing the PEN and PEN for optimized scintillation and signal timing properties preserving the high radiation resistance.

Recently we developed a new plastic scintillator material. The scintillation yield of SX sample was compared to a BGO crystal using a setup with ^{90}Sr source and a Hamamatsu R7525-HA photomultiplier tube (PMT). The SX was measured to yield roughly 50% better light production compared to the BGO crystal. sample SX was irradiated at the CERN PS radiation facility with 24 GeV/c protons. The samples received a fluence of $1.2 \times 10^{15} \text{ p/cm}^2$ which corresponds to $4 \times 10^5 \text{ Gy}$ radiation doses. The comparison of the transmission spectra of SX sample before and after the irradiation exhibits a loss of roughly 7% light transmission after $4 \times 10^5 \text{ Gy}$ proton irradiation

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