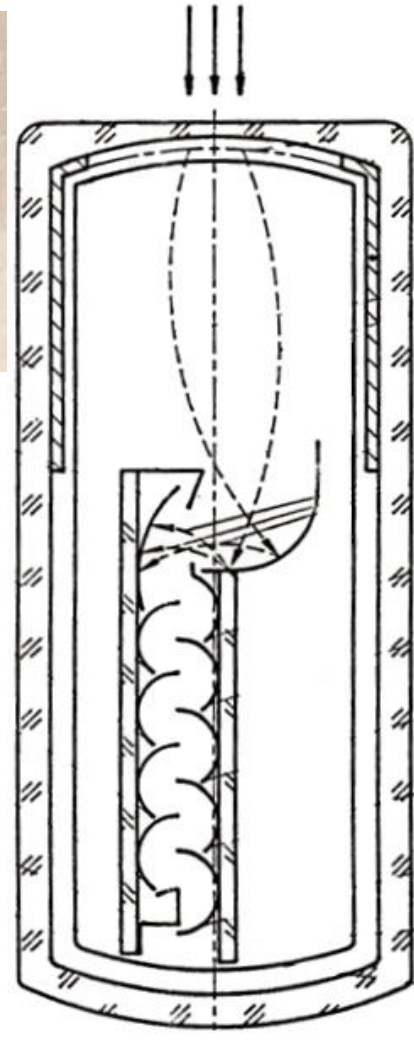
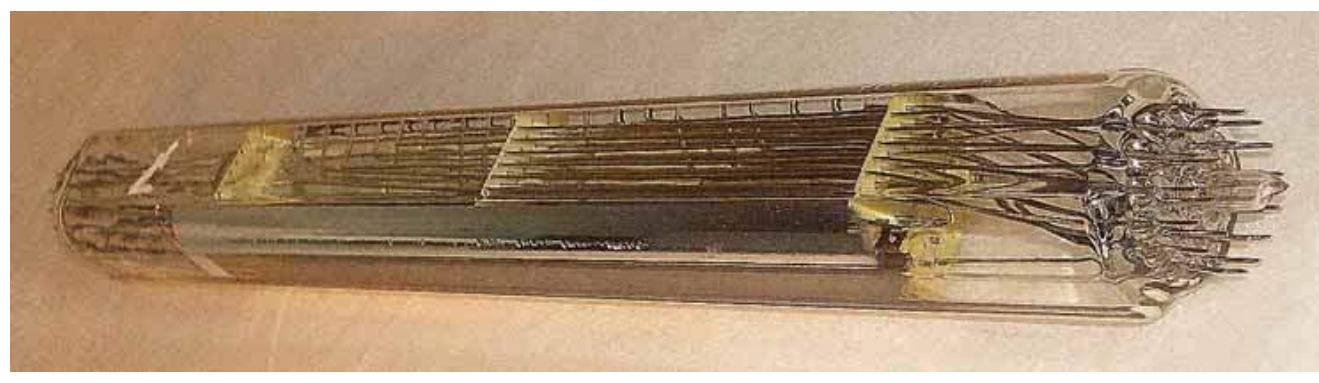


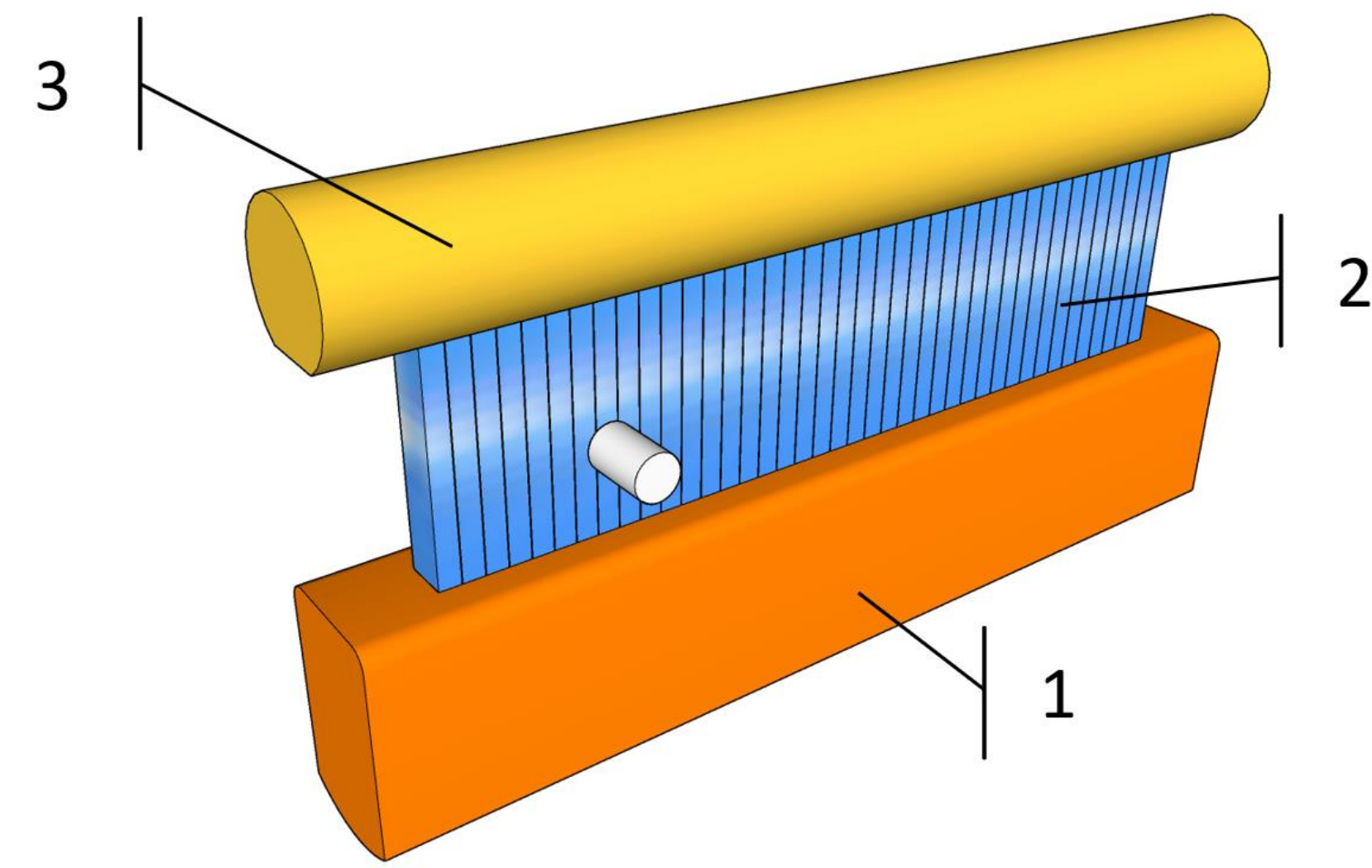
# The Coordinate Sensitive Detector with High Space and Time Resolution Based on the MA-20 Multianode PMT

Authors:

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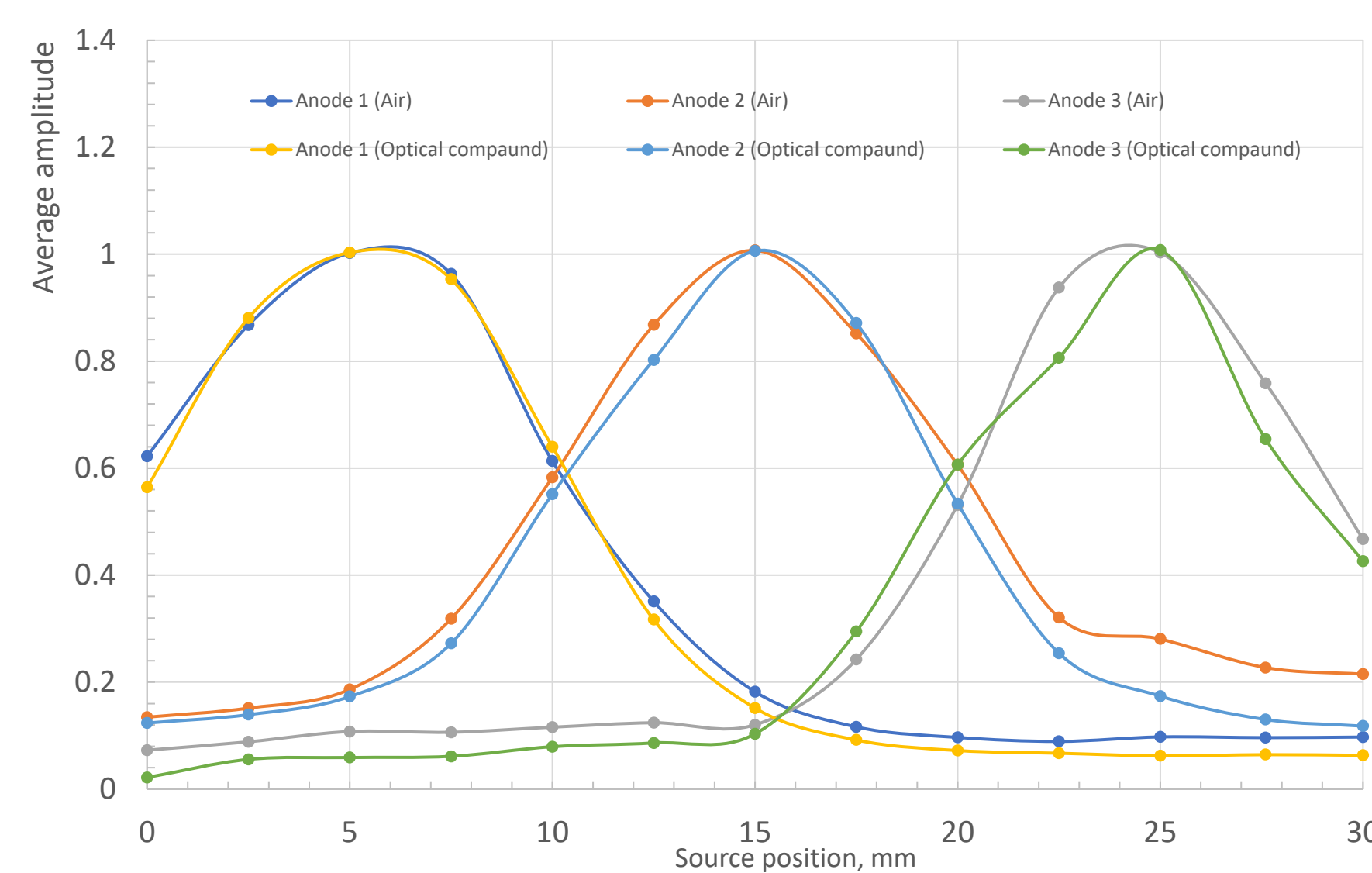
- the tube of PM high - 42 mm and width 34 mm.
- the tube of PM length - 320 mm
- the size of photocathode -  $10 \times 200 \text{ mm}^2$
- the type of photocathode - CsSb or KCsSb
- the range of spectral sensitivity -  $350 \div 600 \text{ nm}$
- the spectral sensitivity  $\geq 40 \text{ mA/W}$  ( $\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}$ )
- the type of dynodes - CsSb or KCsSb
- the number of anodes - 20
- the gain at the maximum voltage -  $10^6$  (1500V)
- the single electron signal width (at 10% level)  $< 5 \text{ ns}$



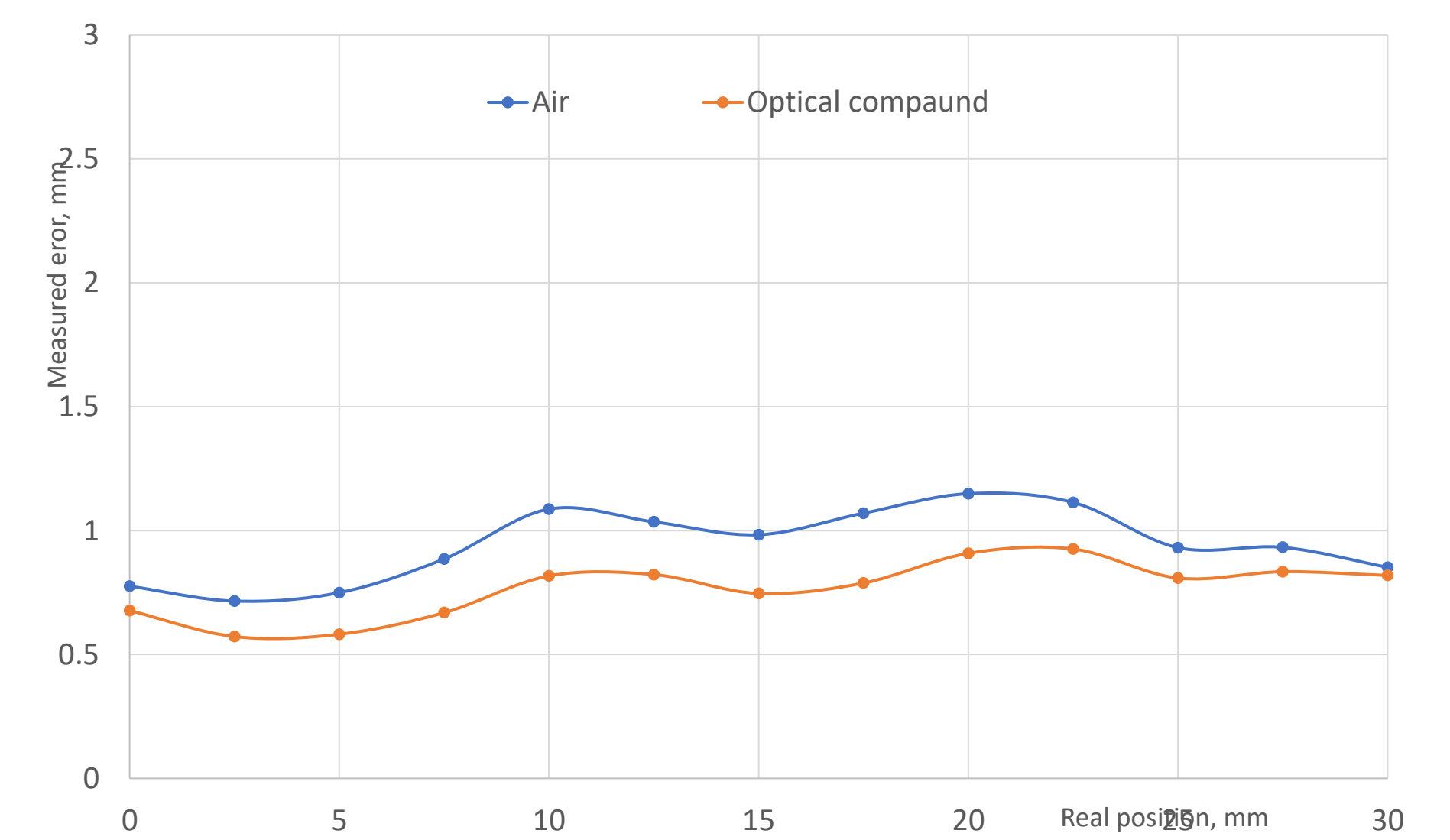
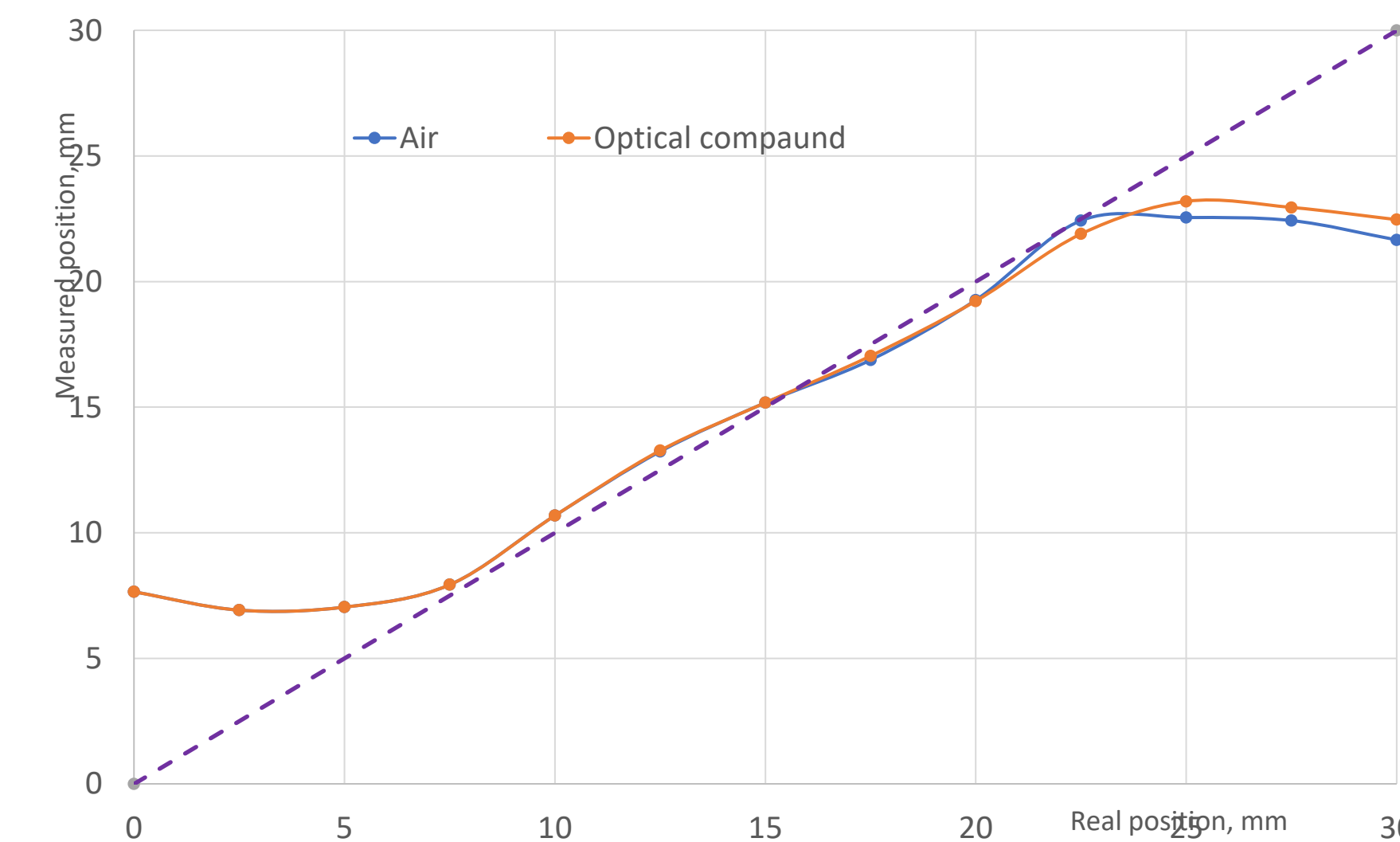
**Photomultiplier MA-20: general view, cross-section view, and technical characteristics.**

**General view of the measuring assembly. 1 – MA-20 PM; 2 – set of crystal slabs; 3 – KS PM trigger and grey cylinder – radioactive source in the collimator.**

Signal vs Position for three anodes

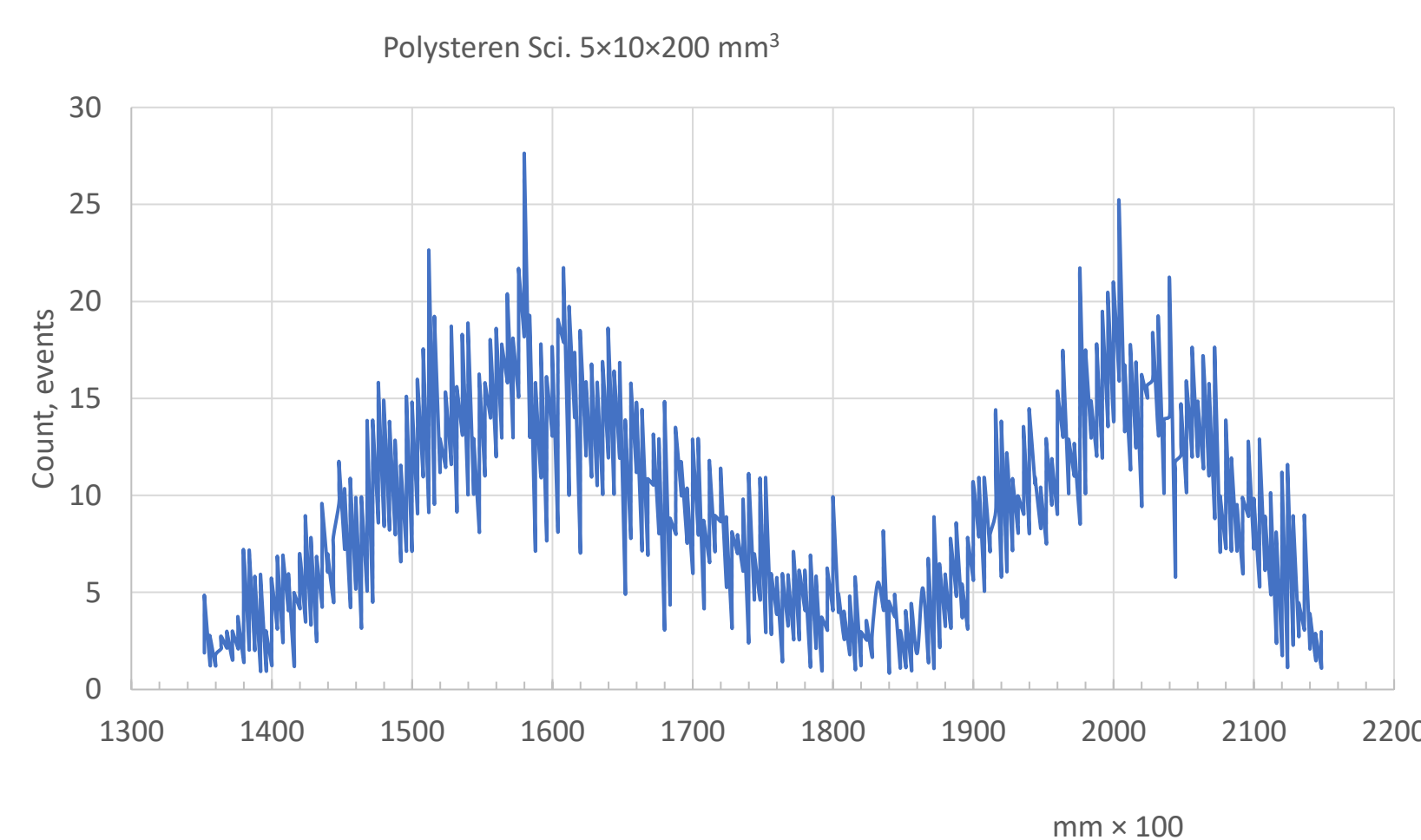
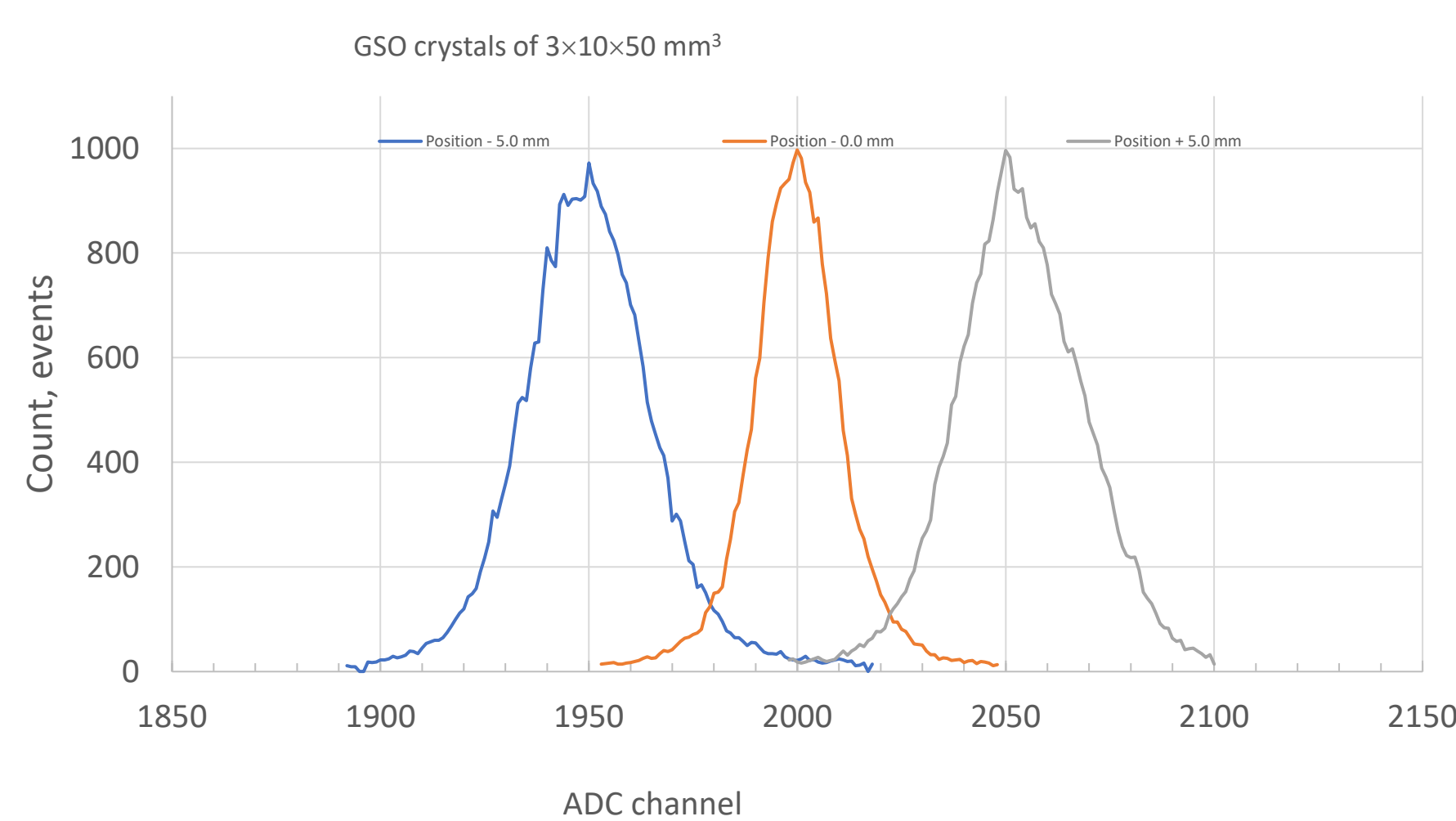


Space resolution of 20-anode PMT



$$X = \frac{\sum_1^N A_i \times x_i}{\sum_1^N A_i}$$

the formula for finding the center of gravity of the resulting signal can be used to restore the signal with a good accuracy, where  $X$  – is targeted value;  $A_i$  – amplitude signal from  $i$ -th anode and  $x_i$  – coordinate of the  $i$ -th anode



## Results

GSO crystals showed the result of an average of 15 photoelectrons per channel when irradiated with gamma from  $^{137}\text{Cs}$ . And the resolution turned out to be about  $\pm 0.7 \text{ mm}$ .

Polystyrene-based scintillator showed the result of an average of 10 photoelectrons per channel when irradiated with Sr. And the resolution turned out to be about  $\pm 0.9 \text{ mm}$ .

BGO crystals showed the result of an average of 20 photoelectrons per channel when irradiated with Cs. And the resolution turned out to be about  $\pm 0.6 \text{ mm}$ .

## Conclusions

The use of a multi-anode photomultiplier in combination with the array of crystal or plastic scintillators allows one to get a simple linear detector with high performance in both spatial and temporal resolution and also with a low level of intrinsic noise in comparison, for example, with silicon PMTs.