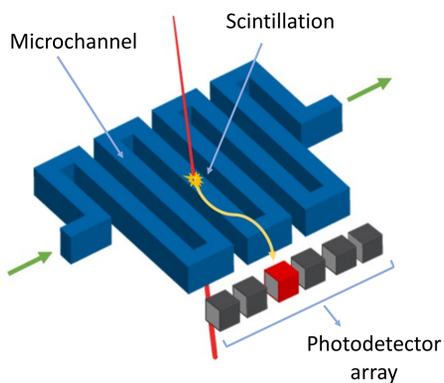


Beam instrumentation and diagnostics are crucial to verify beam parameters (e.g. centroid, beam size, relative beam intensity and beam transverse emittance) on a regular basis so to adjust machine settings and also to maximize accelerator uptime. Here we illustrate some recent advances based on the so-called MicroScint, a technology implemented by CERN and EPFL in recent years. We present microfabricated beam profilers with a spatial resolution up to  $\sim 30 \mu\text{m}$ , a net improvement compared to commercial scintillating fiber-based devices, limited to the minimum available size of  $250 \mu\text{m}$ .

The developed detectors are designed to suit all types of proton or heavy ion accelerators, namely cyclotrons, synchrotrons, and linacs for beams starting from tens of MeV, DC or pulsed. In particular the simulations focused on a proton-therapy beam with typical intensity of  $1.5 \cdot 10^9$  protons/s. The presented beam detectors could also be used for dosimetry, X-ray imaging or for fundamental physics experiments such as the generation of vortex beams and more generally for providing a novel diagnostic tool for experiments aimed at manipulating the wavefunction of fundamental particles.

## MicroScint technology



- Microfabricated silicon channel coated with Aluminium and filled with a scintillating liquid (EJ-309), defining an array of waveguides [1]
- Scintillation light guided along the microchannel and detected
- Photodetectors coupled to each channel end
- Potential advantages with respect to scintillating fiber-based devices (smallest available =  $250 \mu\text{m}$ ) [2-3]

## Measurements set-up

- Readout: Photodiodes (PD) array (S13885-128) with same pitch of the microchannel waveguides ( $400 \mu\text{m}$ )
- PCB with UV LEDs ( $\lambda=277 \text{ nm}$ ) illuminating the detector
- 3D-printed mechanical holder for detector and electronics
- Microcontroller (NUCLEO-G431KB) generating all timings + ADC (not yet implemented)
- Oscilloscope acquisitions of PD analog serial output and post-processing

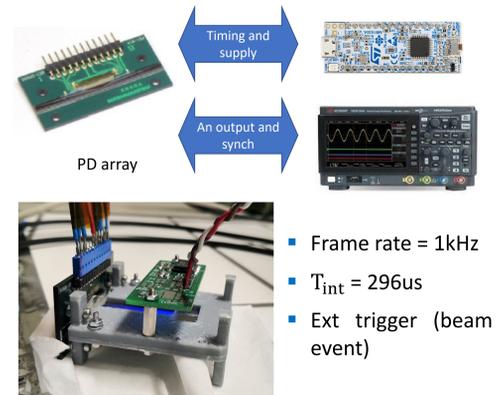


Fig. 5 Assembly of detector, PD array and UV led PCB

## Devices fabrication

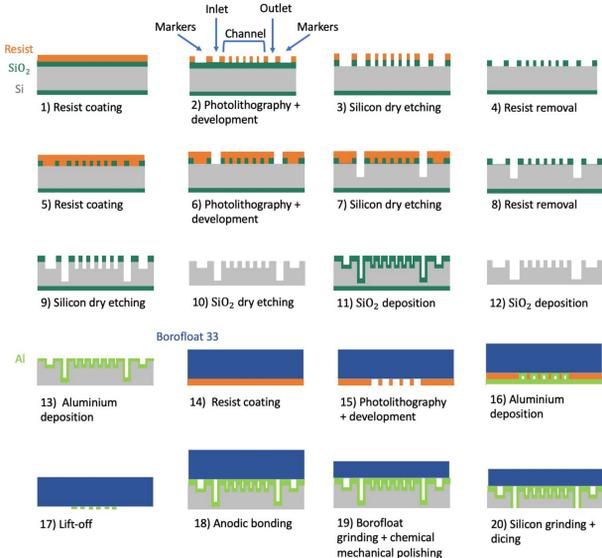


Fig. 1 Process flow performed with standard microfabrication techniques.

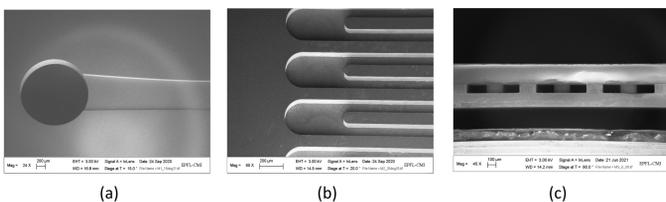


Fig. 2 SEM images after (a) the etching of the inlet and outlet (step 8), (b) the etching of the channels (step 10), and (c) the dicing (step 20) to open the extremity of the channels allowing photons to escape.

- Channel width:  $50 \mu\text{m} \div 200 \mu\text{m}$  → Spatial resolution:  $30 \mu\text{m} \div 115 \mu\text{m}$
- Pitch:  $100 \mu\text{m} \div 400 \mu\text{m}$

## Experimental results

- Detector active area:  $30 \times 10 \text{ mm}^2$ , channel width  $200 \mu\text{m}$ , segments pitch  $400 \mu\text{m}$ , total thickness  $480 \mu\text{m}$ .

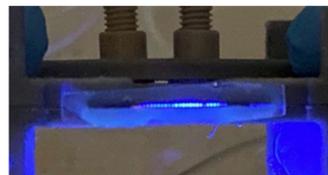
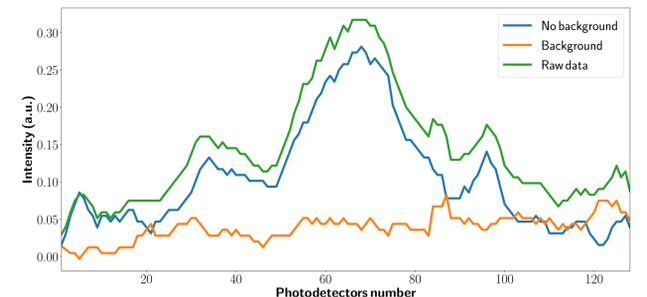
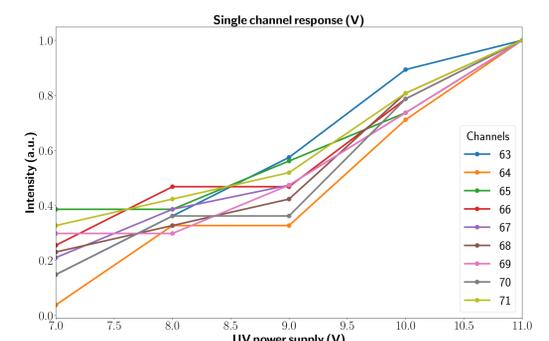
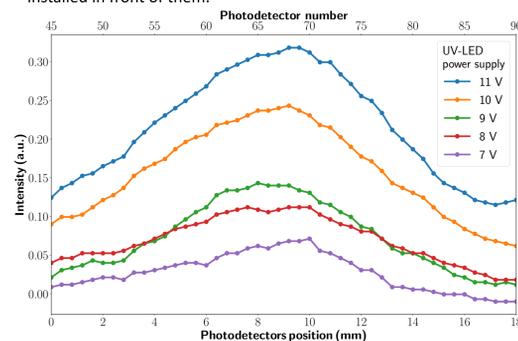


Fig. 6 Light coming out of the channel segments due to the wavelength shifting e waveguiding. The PD array is perpendicularly installed in front of them.



- Inhomogeneities in the response can be due to a different filling of the channels and the alignment between photodetectors.



## Calibration test with UV LEDs

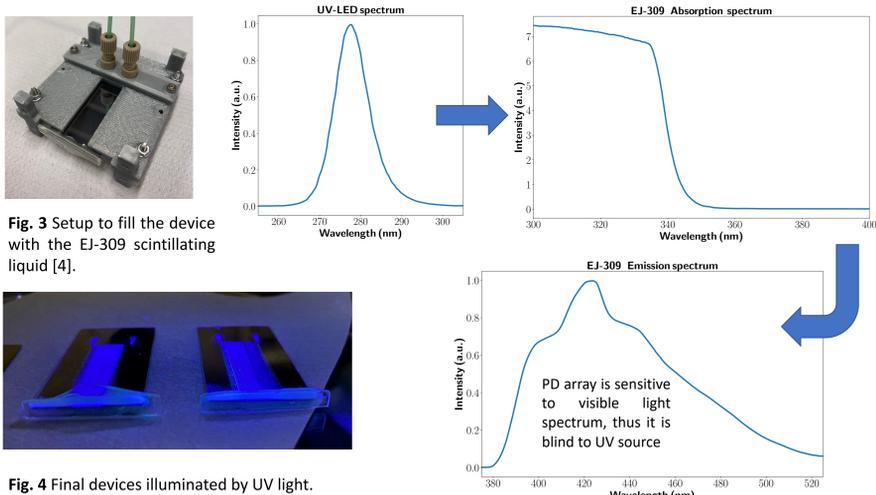


Fig. 3 Setup to fill the device with the EJ-309 scintillating liquid [4].

Fig. 4 Final devices illuminated by UV light.

## Ongoing activity

- Tests on higher resolution devices (pitch  $200 \mu\text{m}$ ).
- Transition from a device containing a scintillating liquid to a scintillating device.
- Advantages: no microfluidics issues, improved detectors robustness and easier assembly.
- Fabrication process: Silicon Master → PDMS mould → Resin based device demoulding
- Possibility to 3D print the resin

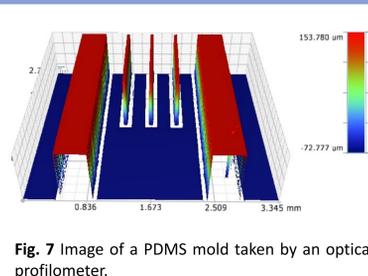
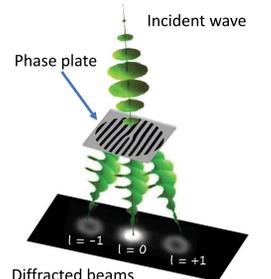


Fig. 7 Image of a PDMS mold taken by an optical profilometer.

## Main areas of interest

- Beam profiler for a proton-therapy accelerator (AVO-ADAM)
  - Active area  $30 \text{ mm} \times 30 \text{ mm}$ , two orthogonal planes, channel width  $50 \div 100 \mu\text{m}$ , pitch  $100 \div 200 \mu\text{m}$
  - UHV compatible ( $1e-7 \text{ mbar}$ )
  - Minimized thickness
- Proton vortex beams detection
  - Active area  $5 \text{ mm} \times 5 \text{ mm}$ , two orthogonal planes, channel width  $2 \div 5 \mu\text{m}$



## References

[1] A. Mapelli et al., "Scintillation particle detection based on microfluidics", Sensors and Actuators A: Physical 162, 272–275 (2010).  
 [2] Lukas Gruber, "LHCb SciFi - Upgrading LHCb with a scintillating fibre tracker", NIMA: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment, Volume 958, 2020, 162025, ISSN 0168-9002, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2019.03.080>.  
 [3] A. Jeff A, A. Benot Morell, M.Caldara, P. Nadig, "A diagnostic test bench for the LIGHT accelerator", Proceedings of IPAC 2018, doi:10.18429/JACoW-IPAC2018-WEPAF001.  
 [4] NEUTRON/GAMMA PSD EJ-309 liquid scintillator, ELJEN TECHNOLOGY, <https://eljentechnology.com/products/liquid-scintillators/ej-301-ej-309>.