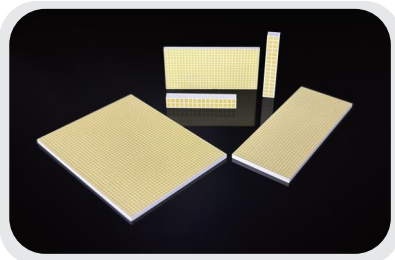
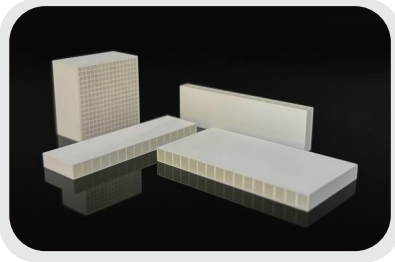


## Scintillation arrays



Epic Crystal design and produce a variety of scintillation crystal arrays, which can be used in the CT scanning (medical/security/industrial), nuclear medical application (SPECT/PET), X ray flash radiography, non-destructive testing and various research application.

The main materials can be fabricated included the CsI(Tl), LYSO(Ce), CdWO<sub>4</sub>, GAGG(Ce), BGO and GOS ceramic. These arrays can be designed into linear or 2 dimensional (2D) configurations, individual pixels can be as small as 0.5mm even lower depending on the specific scintillation materials and the required thickness. The separator/reflector we generally applied is Barium Sulfate (BaSO<sub>4</sub>), Titanium Dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>) and Enhanced Specular Reflector (ESR, 3M), others is available based on request.

Scintillation Properties of materials and their array parameters

Material	CsI(Tl)	LYSO(Ce)	GAGG(Ce)	CdWO <sub>4</sub>	BGO	GOS
Primary Decay time(ns)	1,020	42	88	12,700	317	3,000
Light output(Photons/Mev)	60,000	29,000	50,000	13,000	8,500	25,000
Wavelength of maximum length(nm)	550	420	540	475	480	510
Afterglow	0.5-5% @ 6 ms	0.1% @ 6 ms	0.1% @ 3 ms	0.1% @ 3 ms	0.005% @ 3 ms	0.1% @ 3 ms
Array configurations	Linear&2D	Linear&2D	Linear&2D	Linear&2D	Linear&2D	Linear&2D
Reflector/separator	TiO <sub>2</sub>	BaSO <sub>4</sub> ESR	BaSO <sub>4</sub> ESR	TiO <sub>2</sub>	BaSO <sub>4</sub> ESR	TiO <sub>2</sub>
Pixel size(Min)	0.3x0.3 mm	0.5x0.5 mm	0.5x0.5 mm	1.0x1.0 mm	0.3x0.3 mm	0.5x0.5 mm
Gap(Min)	0.10 mm	0.08 mm	0.08 mm	0.10 mm	0.08 mm	0.10 mm

Guidelines are hard numbers and can be others depend on specific design

## Design parameters

**Material:** Type of scintillation crystals.

**Pixel size:** The X and Y dimensions of each scintillator pixel.

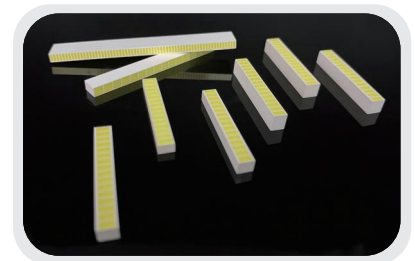
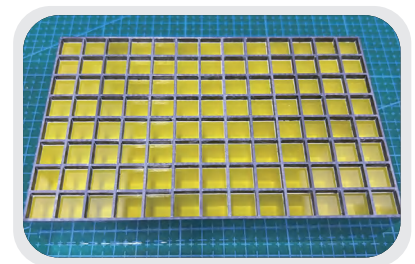
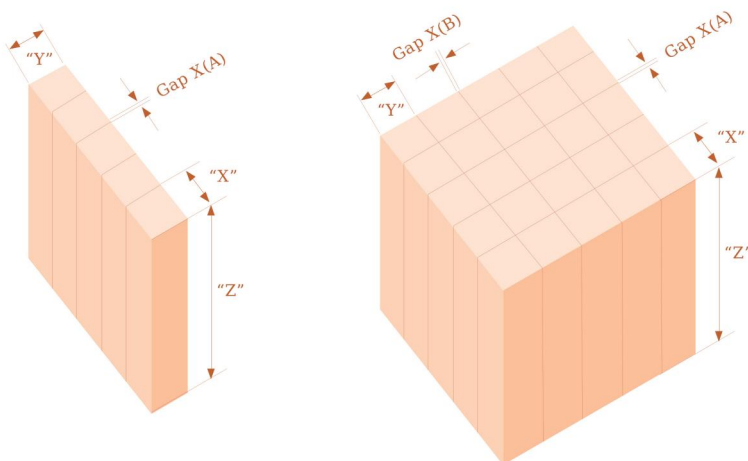
**Separator/reflector type and thickness:** The type of reflector between the crystal pixel and its overall thickness, Gap(G).

**Pitch:** The distance between the center of one element to the center of an adjacent element, X+G or Y+G.

**Radiation thickness:** This is the Z dimension and specifies the thickness of the array in the direction of incoming radiation.

**Back reflector thickness:** Usually a white reflector is applied to the radiation entrance side of the array to reflect the light back into the pixel so it can be directed to the light sensor.

**Material adjacent to the end pixels:** The end crystals need a special reflector thickness or other treatment, e.g., to keep a constant pitch from array to array if they will be joined together in application.



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