

PROPOSAL FOR THE GAMMA RAY POSITION MEASURING SYSTEM USING e^+/e^- PAIR PRODUCTION EVENTS

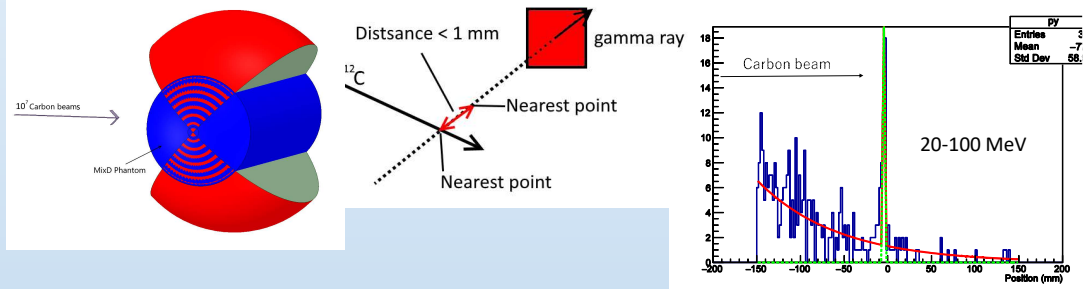
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Introduction

- How is the energy and angular dependence of gamma rays generated when a particle beam is applied to the human body?
- Can we observe such gamma rays in high resolution?

Simulation

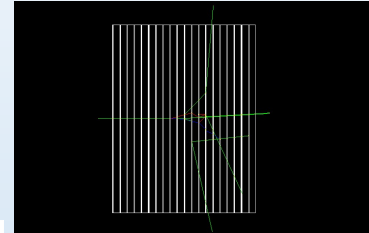
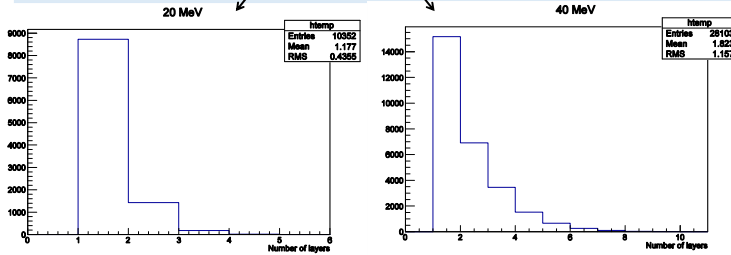
- Simulated on GEANT4, Monte Carlo simulation code.



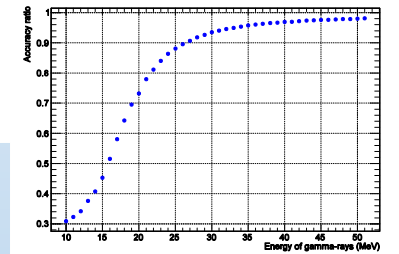
Simulation

- Shot 10-100 MeV gamma rays to the system
- *WLSF sheets are simplified as polystyrene boards

Number of layers
($1.3\text{ MeV} < \text{deposit energy} < 2.3\text{ MeV}$)
continually



2 layers are limit

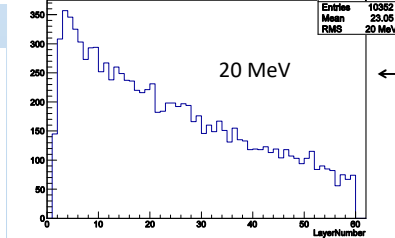
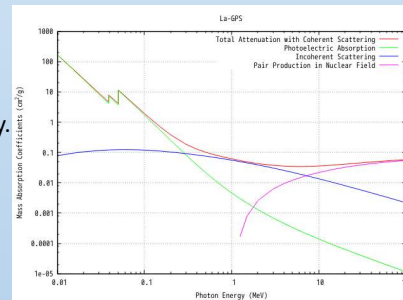


Accuracy ratio of our method
~73% @20 MeV
~96% @40 MeV

Photon Cross Section

- Over 20 MeV gamma rays
Pair production in the detector
- The e^+/e^- pair goes in the travelling direction of the gamma ray.

Using pair production event is the best way to detect high energy gamma rays

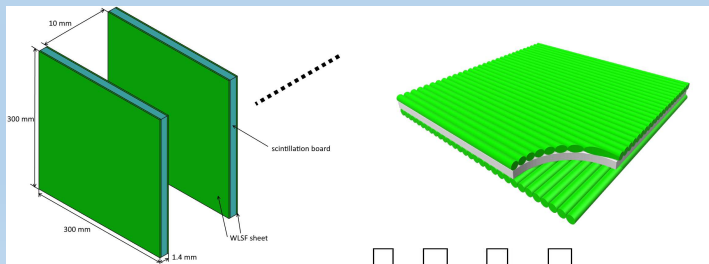


Layer Number of pair originally produced
20 layers → 50%
30 layers → 67%

Method

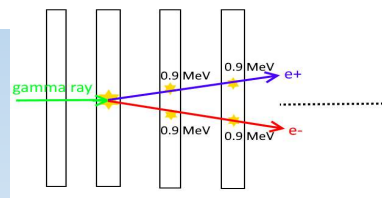
- Constitution of the new system

20 layers of detectors
scintillator block
beam monitor



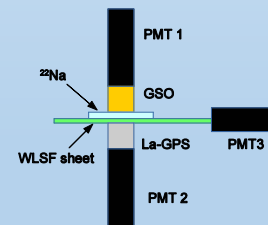
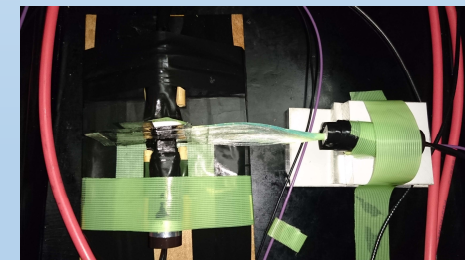
- Pair production events can be extracted if there are 1.3-2.3 MeV loss of energy at few layers continually.*

- Fitting centroid of the energy deposit by straight line
→ Trajectory of the gamma ray



Experiments

- Counting the number of photoelectrons.
- The setup of experiment
- On going**



Conclusion

This system has a possibility to measure gamma rays' position in high resolution.

References

[1] Berger M J; Hubbell J H; Seltzer S M; Chang J; Coursey J S; Sukumar R; Zucker D S; Olsen K: NIST XCOM: Photon Cross Section Database <http://physics.nist.gov/PhysRefData/Xcom/html/xcom1.html> (retrieved on the 1st of December 2016)