

# Basic properties of the Emulsion Film

Nakamura M.  
(Nagoya Univ.)

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- Short history  
Fuji - Japanese Physicist Collab.
- Basic properties of Emulsion Film
- Special property of Emulsion Film  
= <sup>↑</sup> Refresh <sub>↓</sub>

# Fuji-Japanese Physicist Collaboration

1<sup>st</sup> Achievement!

1957 Oct 16th

News paper “Mainichi Shinbun”  
reported the achievement of the  
collaboration.

“High quality nuclear emulsion  
(made in Japan): Possible to  
export to the world.”

*Compatible to Ilford G5*

Fig. 5 Etchedon Sensitive Nuclear Emulsion ER7A  
Date: 1957年 10月16日 (1957)

## 脚光浴びる国産原子核乾板

(16日の日本物理学会へ発表)

### 世界に誇る高性能 輸出の夢も実現しそう



「本邦産原子核乾板の性能向上に努め、海外市場への輸出を期すこと」を以て、本邦産原子核乾板の性能向上に努め、海外市場への輸出を期すこと... (The text is dense and partially obscured by the image and other elements, but it discusses the performance and export goals of the domestic nuclear emulsion plates.)

Presented by Prof. Kazuno of Toho  
univ. in the 1<sup>st</sup> Emulsion Workshop

*⇒ See proceedings*

ET7A → ET7B (1957 → 1997)

Used in many **Balloon/Airplane Experiment** **Discovery of X-particles**

Used in many Accelerator experiment:

Fermilab: E531, E653

CERN: WA75, **CHORUS**

KEK: E176

**ET7C (1996-)**

Better grain size control

194 Seminar by Dr. Tani  
about Ag-Br-Devica  
Learn the current Photographic  
Emulsion Technology

Higher intrinsic resolution: ~60 nm ( ← → ET7B 75nm )  
(0.06 μm) (0.075 μm)

Used in **DONUT** **Discovery of Tau neutrinos**

**Emulsion Film** ( R&D for OPERA from 1998 ) ←

New gel with higher sensitivity

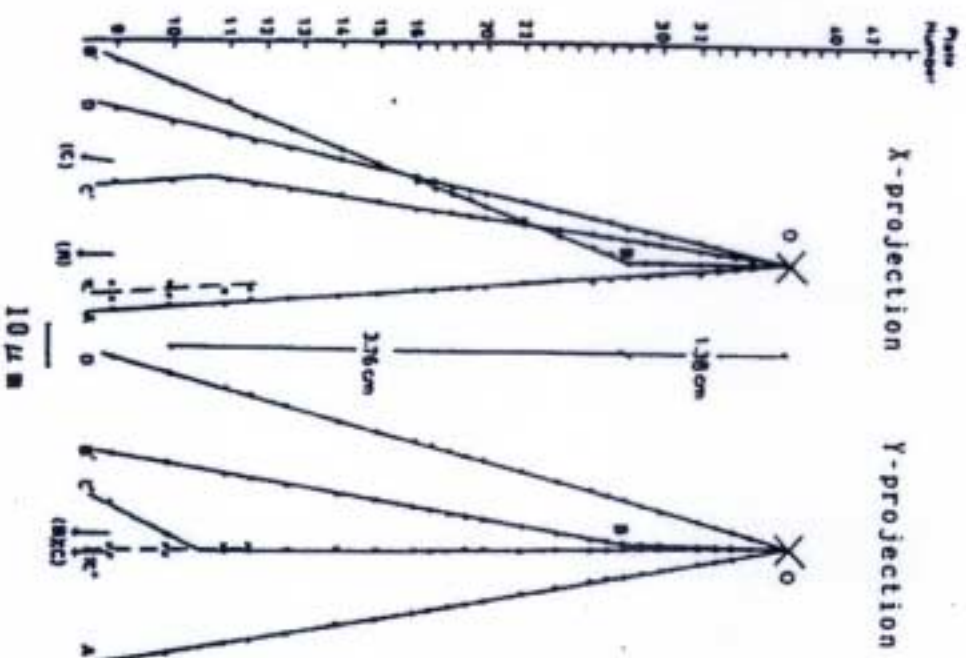
higher resolution: 45 nm (0.045 μm)

SK  
νμ deficit

Coated by machines for the commercial film production

# Discovery of X particles (Current Charm) in Cosmic-ray exposure

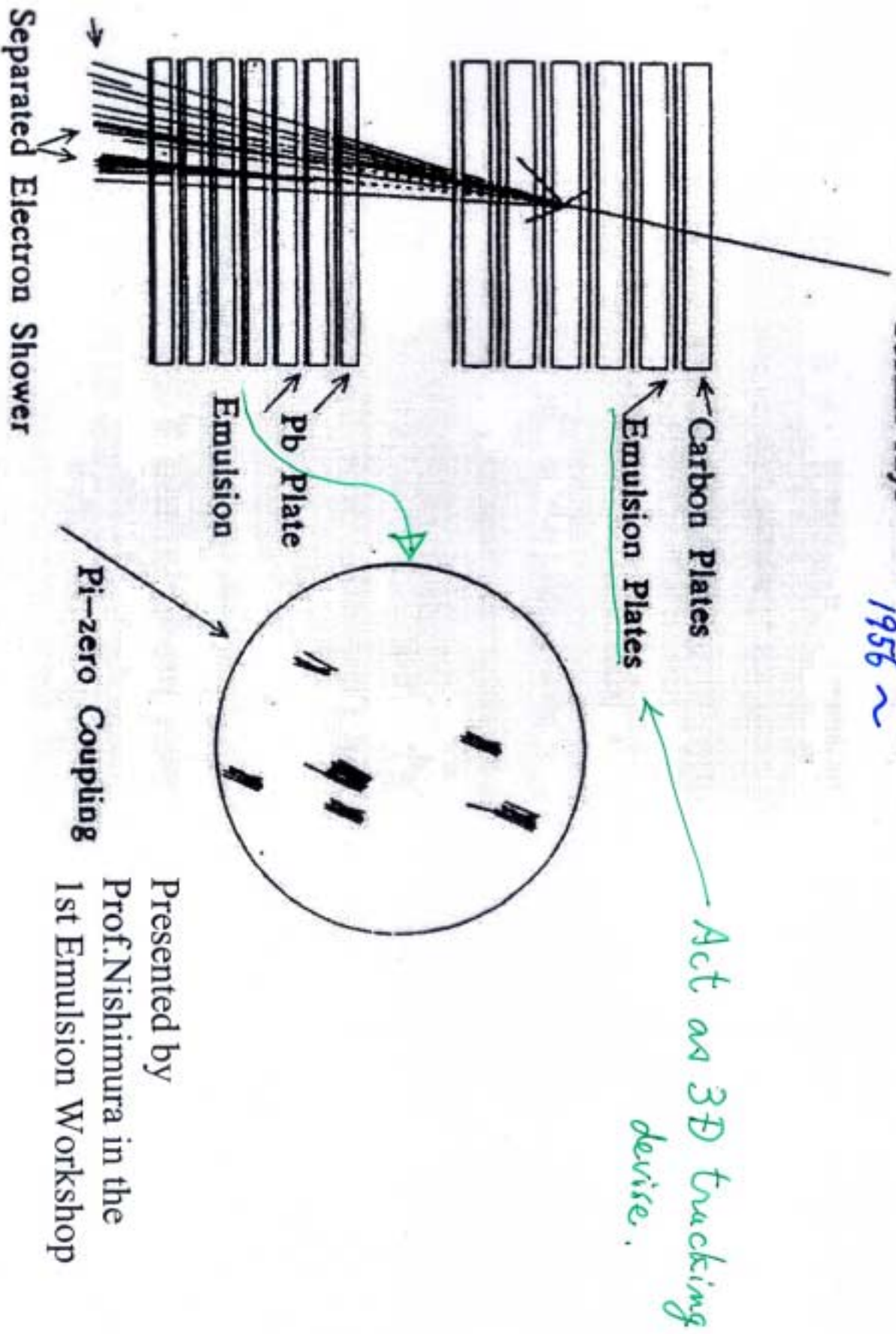
1971 by Prof.K.Niu



# ECC used in the Cosmic ray experiment (Schematic View)

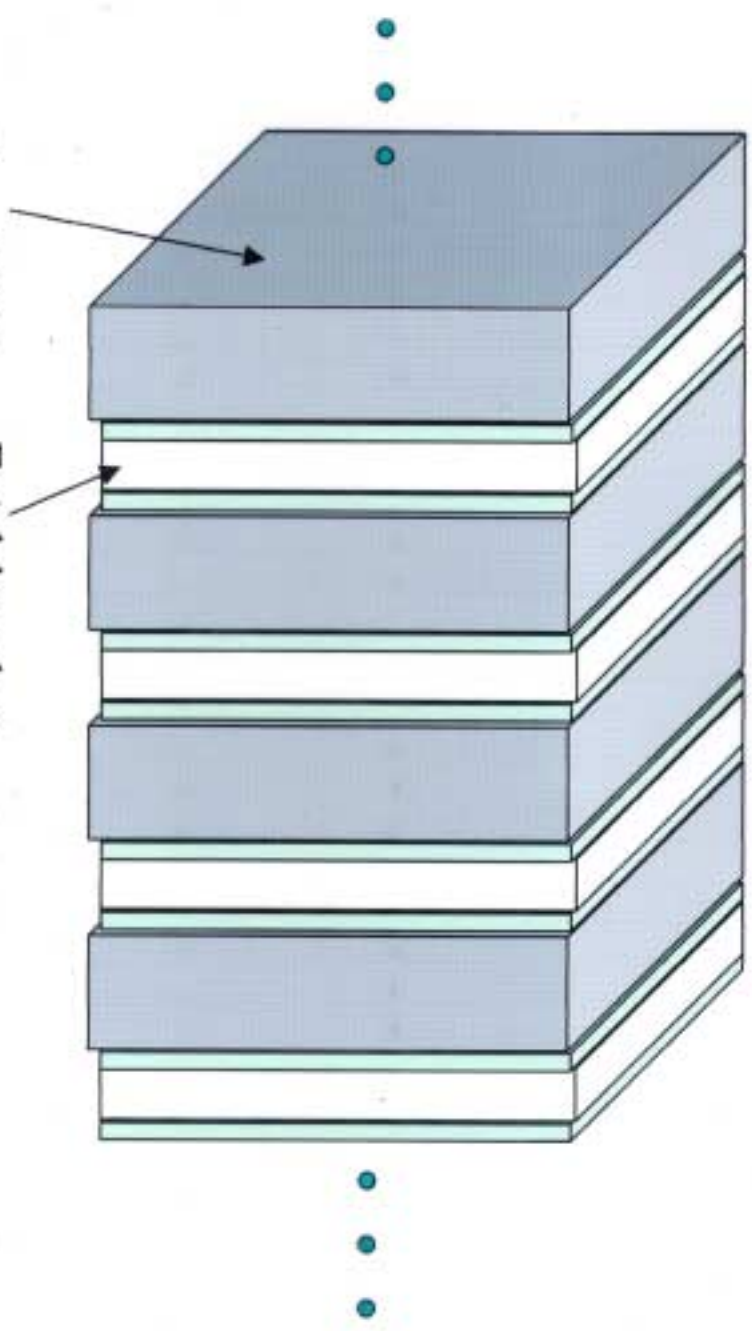
Cosmic rays

1956 ~



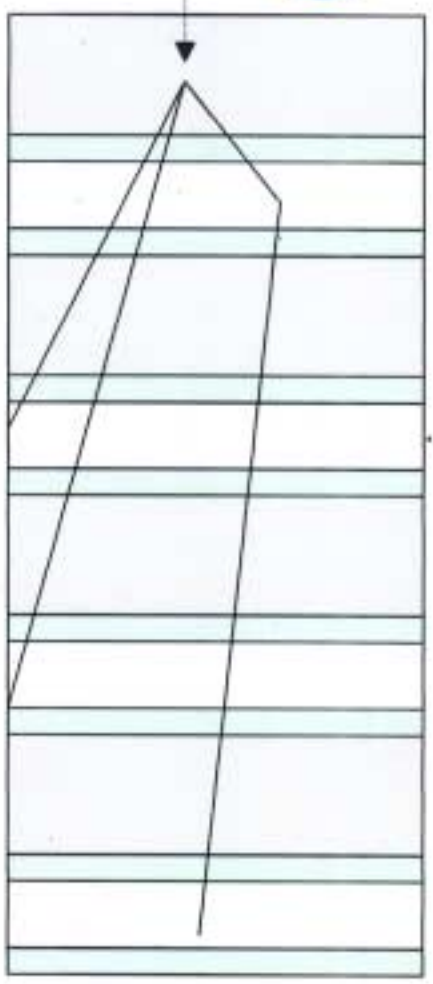
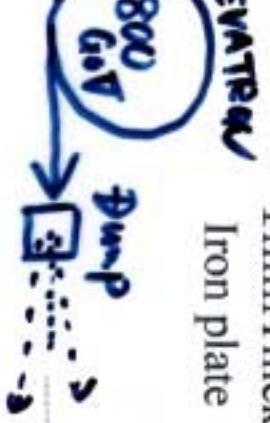
Presented by  
Prof. Nishimura in the  
1st Emulsion Workshop

# DONUT-ECC (Emulsion Cloud Chamber)



1mm Thick  
Iron plate

Emulsion plate  
(Act as 3D  
Tracking device)



GeV: ETT7C

Dr. NONAKA

Dr. OKADA

NETSCAN Inventor



2nd Event

2000 Feb. 14

ICHEP2000  
at Osaka

⇒ At Present 7 events.

←  
UTS  
(Nakano)  
NETSCAN  
(NONAKA)

1st Event

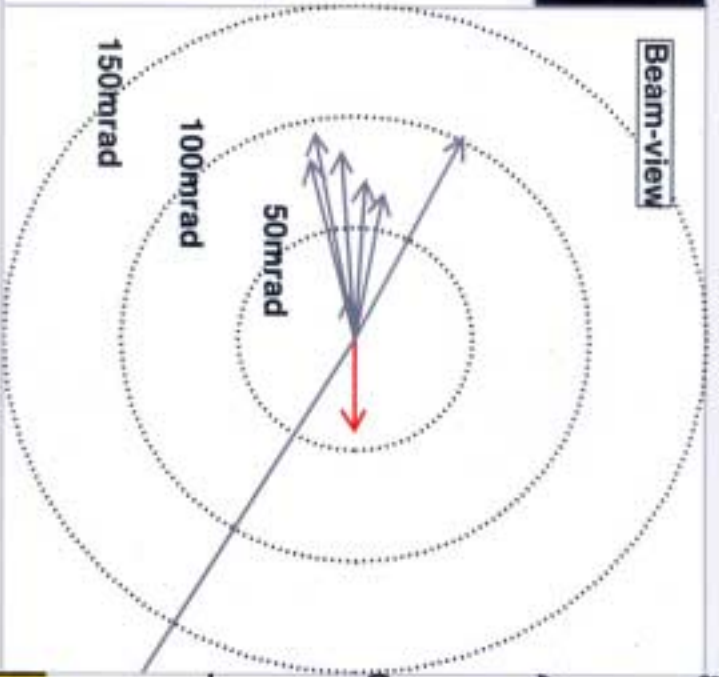
1998 May 23

∪ 98  
at Takayama

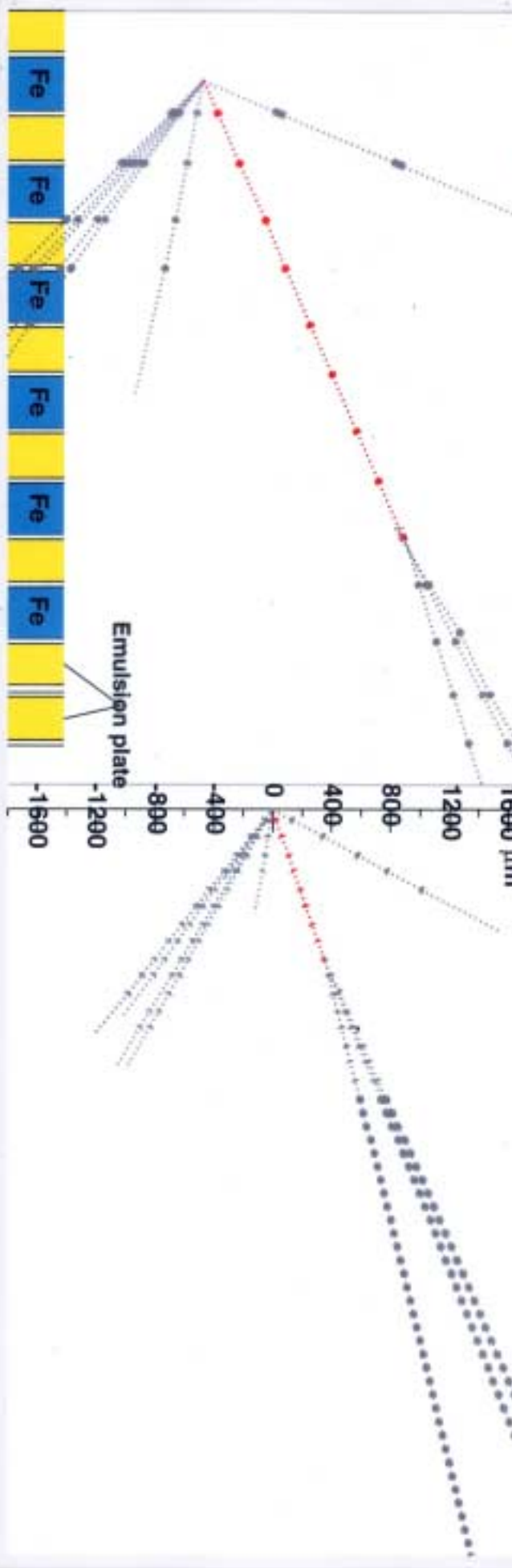
# DONUT

3334/19920

- $\tau$
- $\mu$
- Electron
- Hadron
- Unknown



F.L.=8670 $\mu$ m



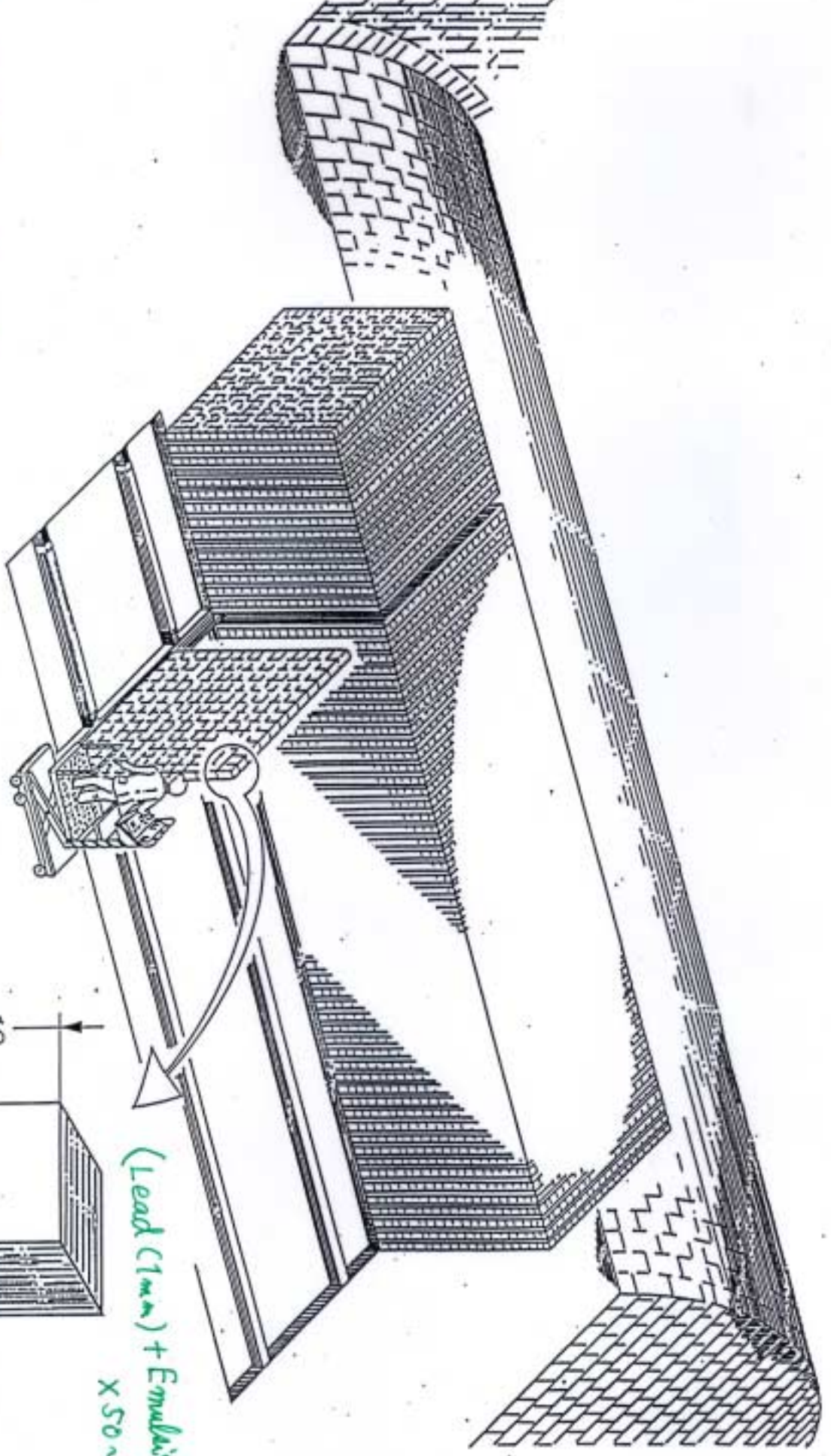


Initial Image of

1 kton ECC detector

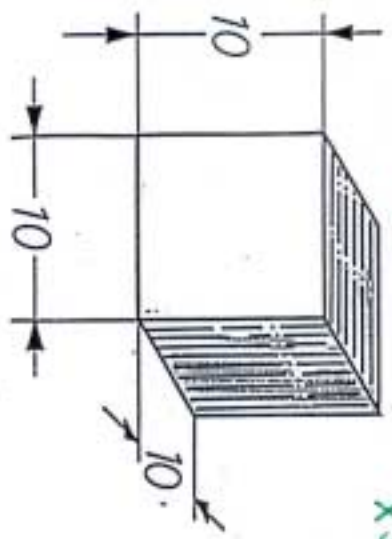
Ⓐ Soudan mine or Ⓓ Gran Sasso.

[196]

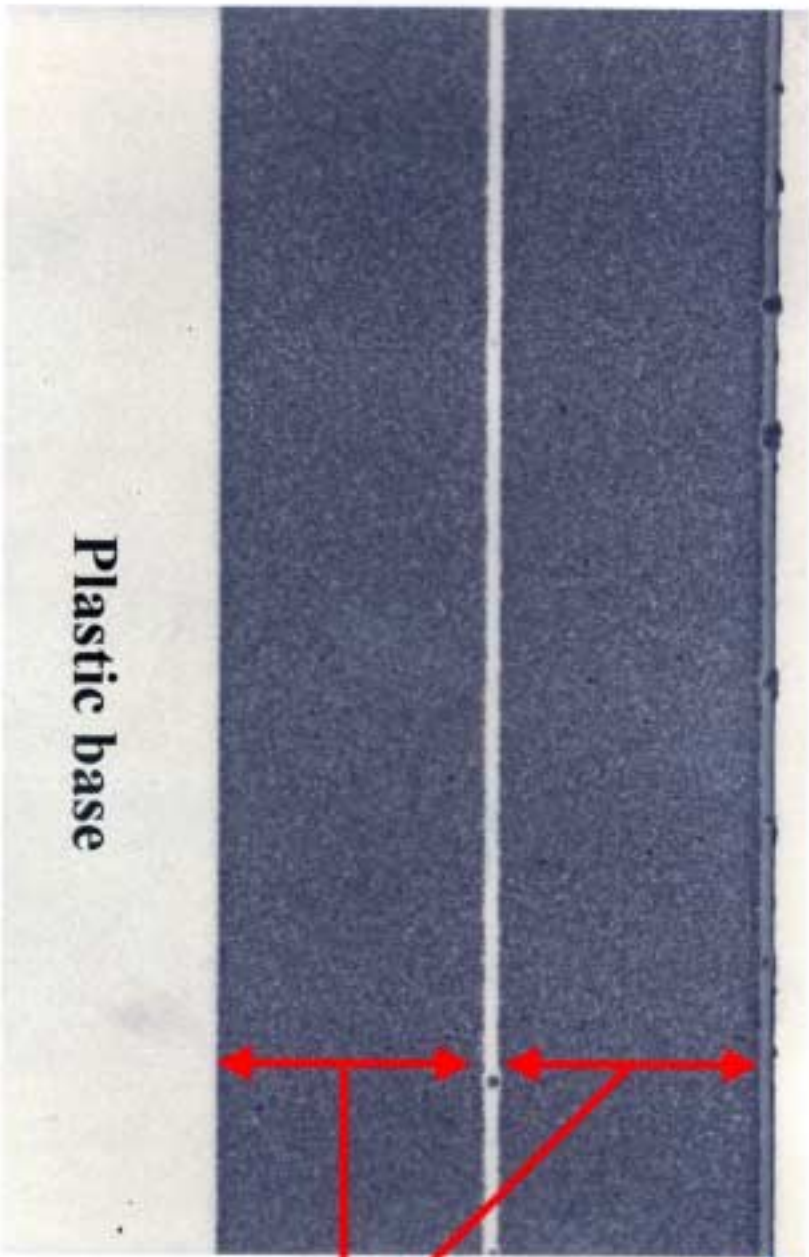


(Lead (1mm) + Emulsion plate)

$\times 50 \sim 100$



$\Rightarrow$  required film  $\sim 100,000 \text{ m}^2$  (1)  $\Leftrightarrow$  CHORUS  $500 \text{ m}^2$



Protection coat  
(1  $\mu$  m)

Emulsion layer  
(21  $\mu$  m)

Plastic base

Protection coat ~~can be possible to~~ direct contact with lead  
allow

# Performance of OPERA emulsion

## Initial sensitivity

Production

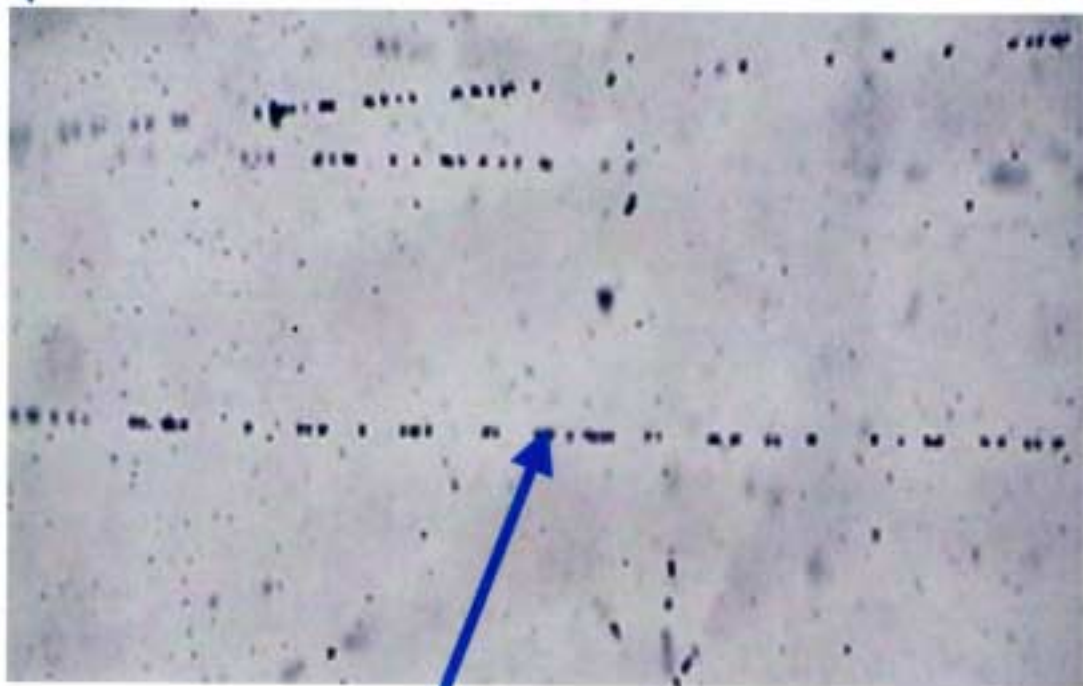


Beam exposure



Development

← ~120 μm →



GD 36/100 μm

FD 1.3/1000 μm<sup>3</sup>

## Emulsion Film

## ET7B

## Grain Diameter

Average

0.20

0.24 [micron]

RMS

0.02

0.08 [micron]

## Volume Occupancy

of AgBr

0.31

&lt;

0.5

## Observed Grain

density

36

=

36

 $\lambda_{\text{total}}$ 

29

&gt;

24 [cm]

 $\lambda_{\text{inel}}$ 

41

&gt;

37 [cm]

 $\lambda_{\text{el}}$ 

92

&gt;

74 [cm]

 $X_0$ 

5.0

&gt;

3.4 [cm]

\* Less interaction in Emulsion

⇒ suited for Tracking purpose.

# Safety Light Properties

No.6 Safelight test

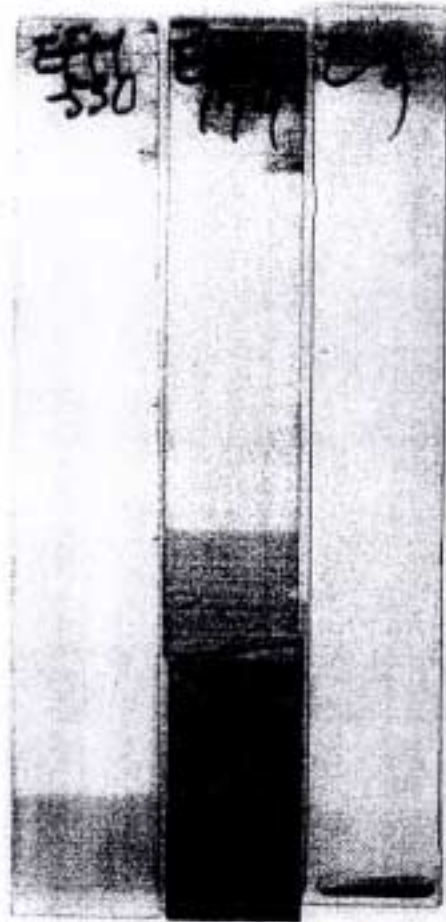
ET7B 7C Film

ET-7B ET-7C Opera. am.

Exposure  
Time



0  
5  
10  
20  
40  
80



min.

under NO.6 Safelight



Gel of Emulsion film

⇒ Easy to handle  
in a "dark" room.

# Refresh

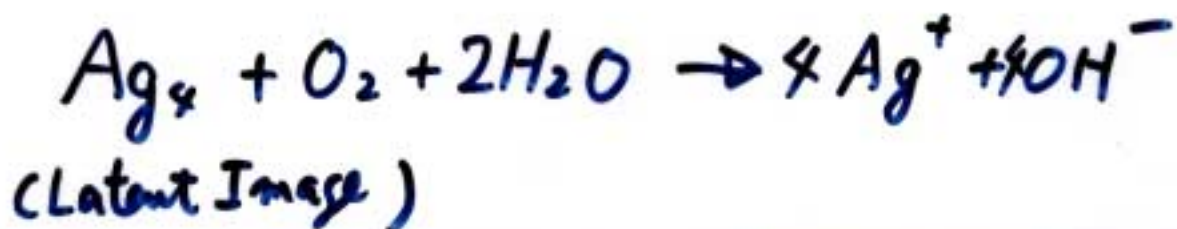
“Erasing unwanted tracks accumulated during the production & transportation.”  
before the experiment



- Full utilization of low BG environment of underground lab ( $\sim 1 \text{ CR/m}^2/\text{h}$ ) (G.S.)
- Energy measurement of  $e^\pm, \gamma \dots$  by shower counting.

# Mechanism

Destroy the Latent image  
by a kind of Oxidation.



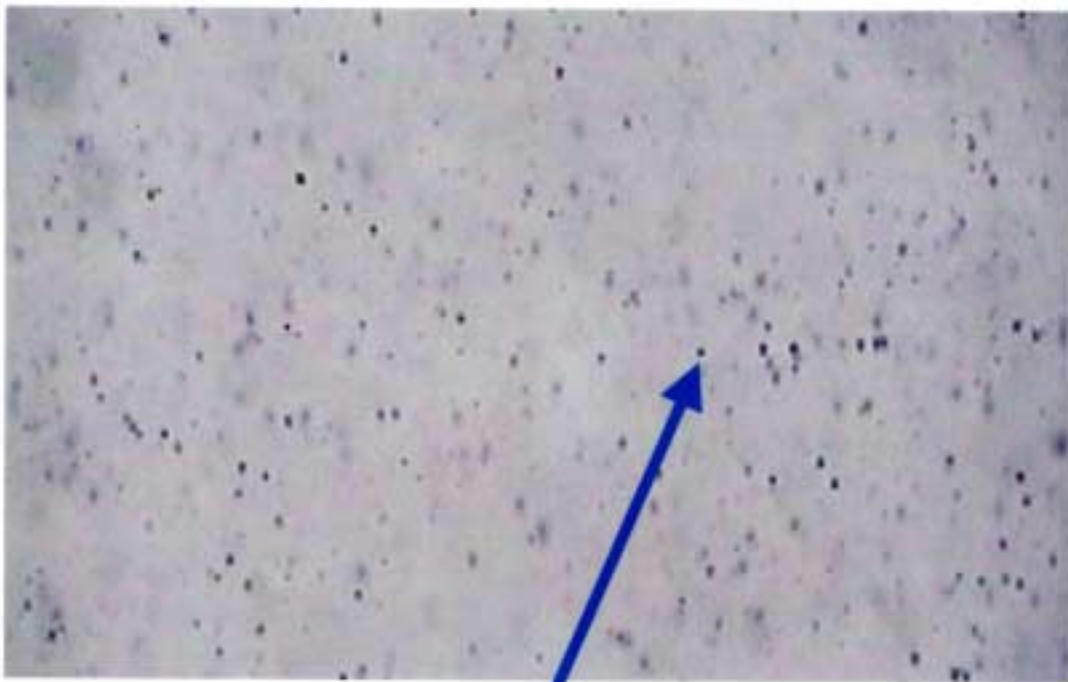
Method

Humidity + Temperature.

RH 90 ~ 98%

20 ~ 40 °C

# Characteristic of refreshing (after refreshing)

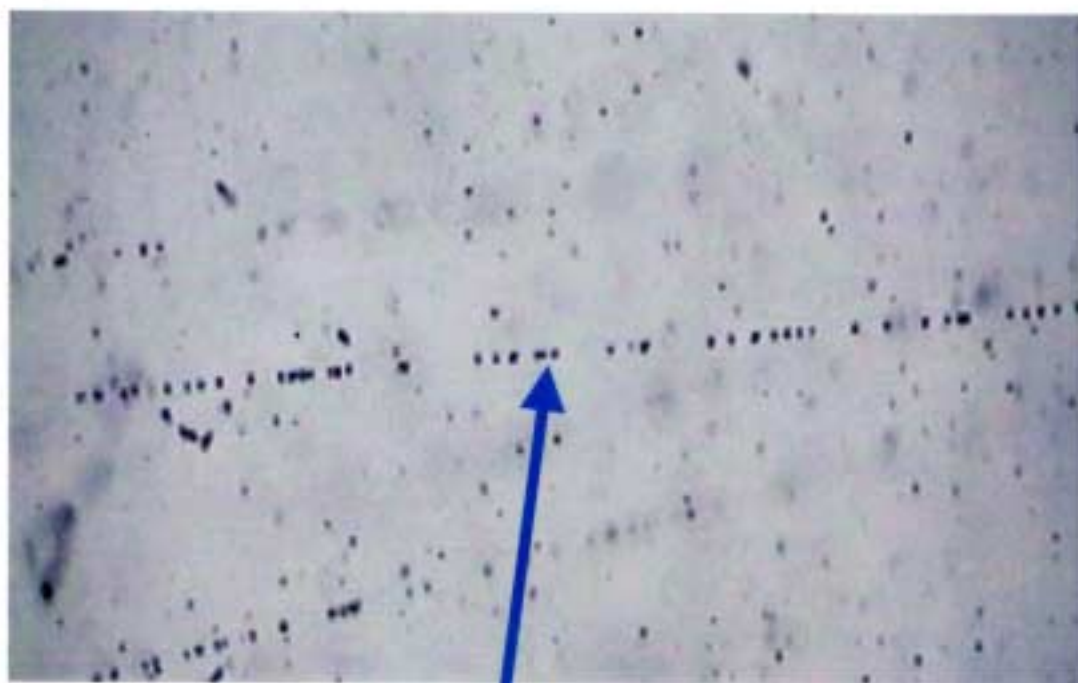
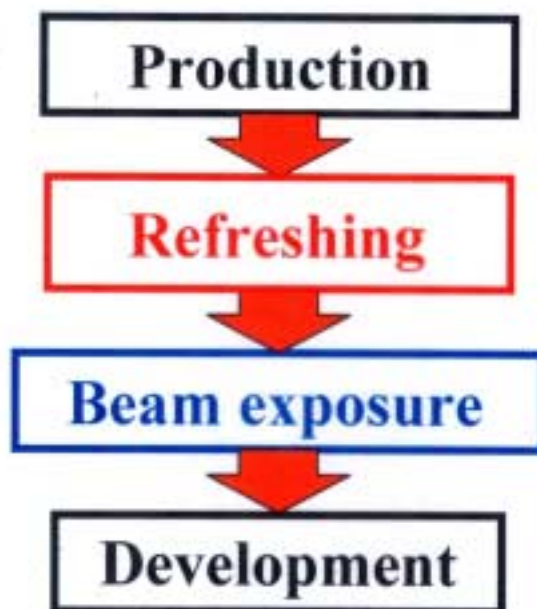


**GD Under 8/100  $\mu\text{m}$**

**FD 2.1/1000  $\mu\text{m}^3$**



# Sensitivity of refreshed film

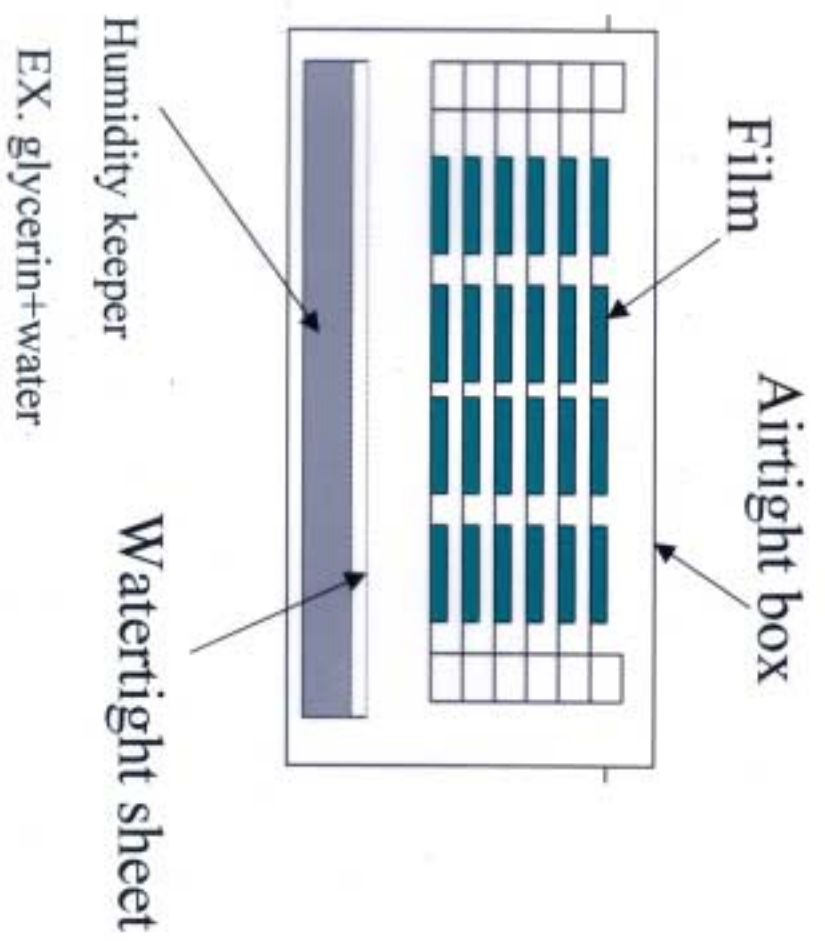


GD 35/100  $\mu\text{m}$

FD 1.5/1000  $\mu\text{m}^3$

*No degradation!*

# Refresh unit



⇒ *Keep at 25 ~ 30°C for days.*



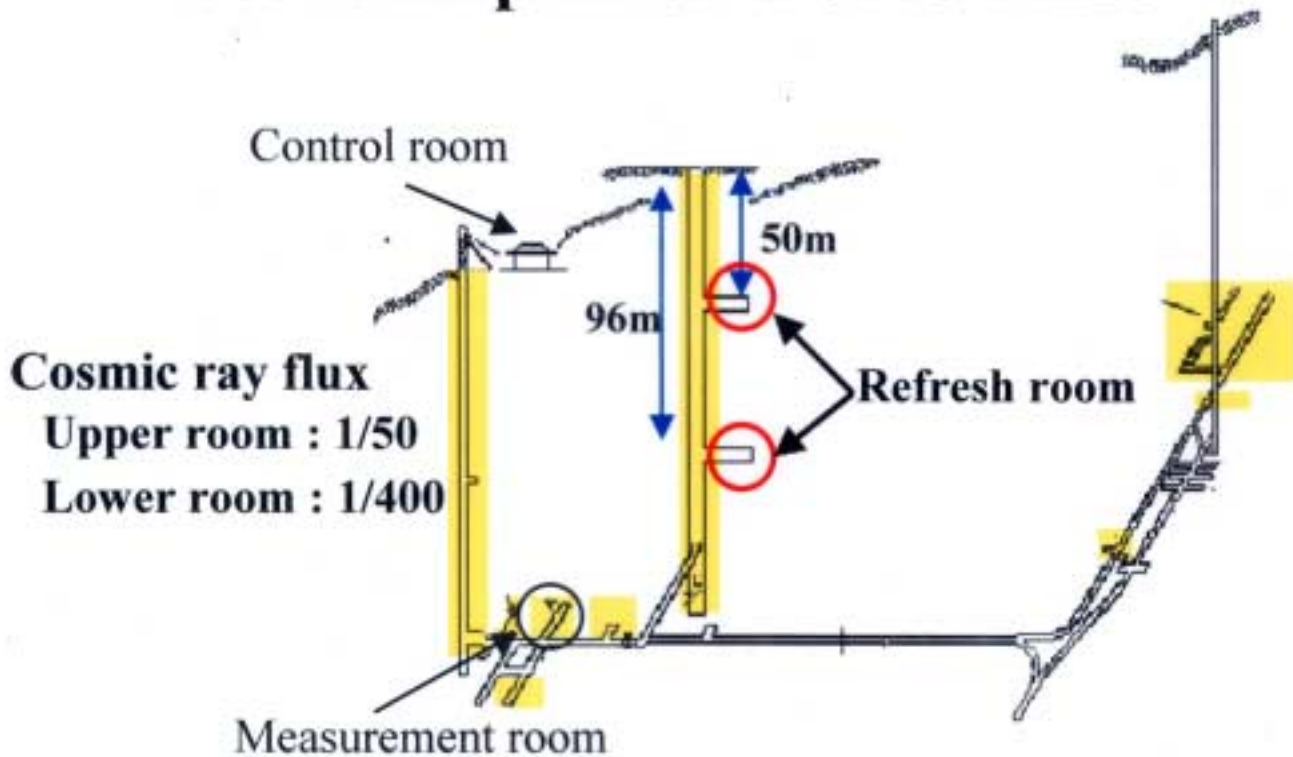
Test of the prototype Refresh unit

T. Uetake

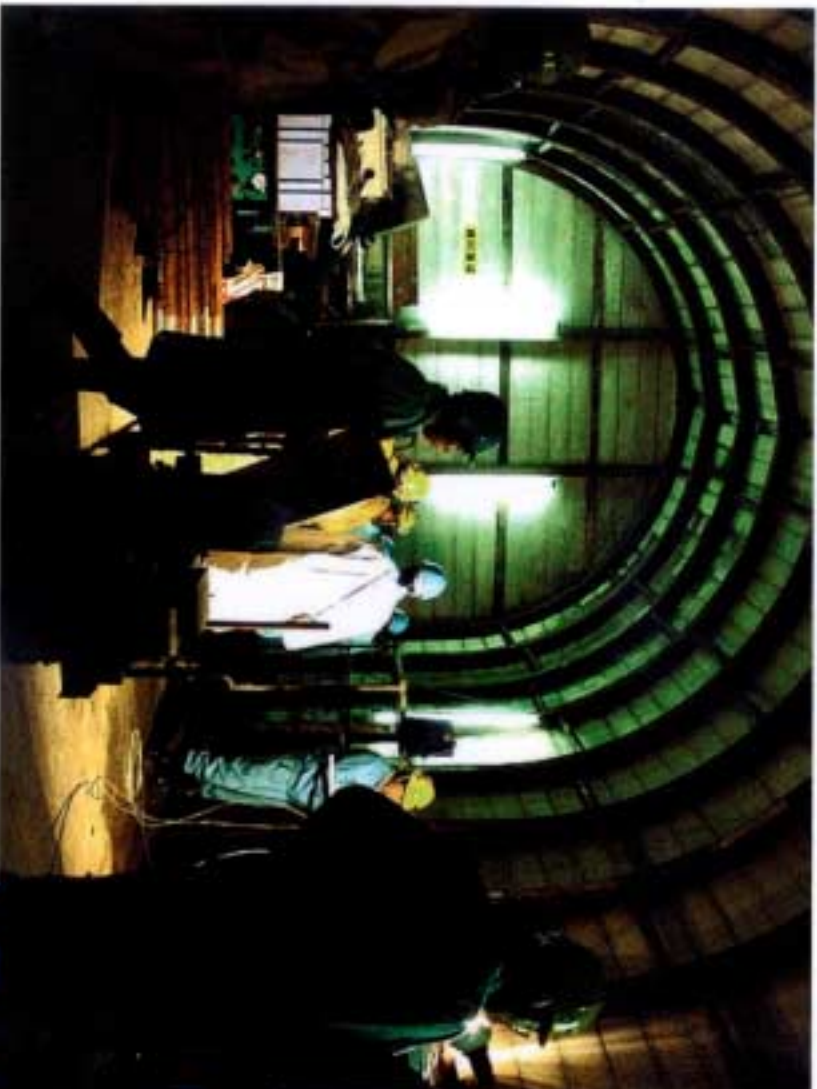
# TONO Mine / Toki



## Sectional plan of TONO Mine



# TONO Mine underground Refresh Facility

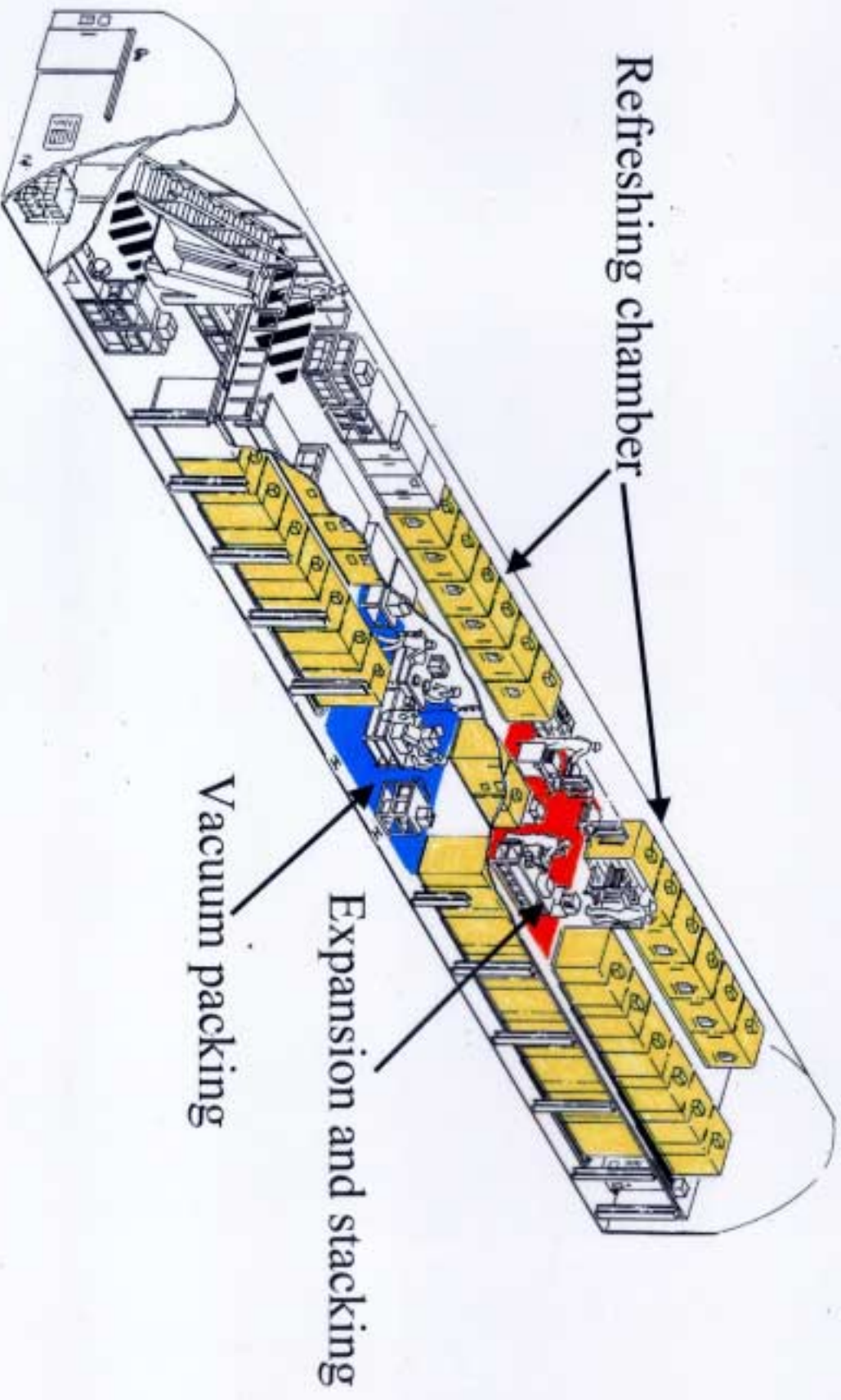


Room size  
4.5m × 4.5m × 20m

Place in preparation



# Refresh facility (schematic view)



# Summary

1. New Gel  $\leftrightarrow$  New Result
2. Emulsion Film  
= Tracking-oriented Emulsion Plates
3. Refreshing
  - Succeed to realize stable erasing.
4. Application.

• OPERA

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