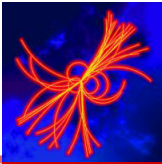




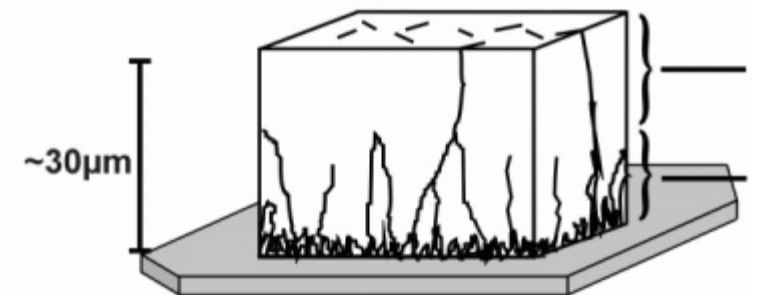
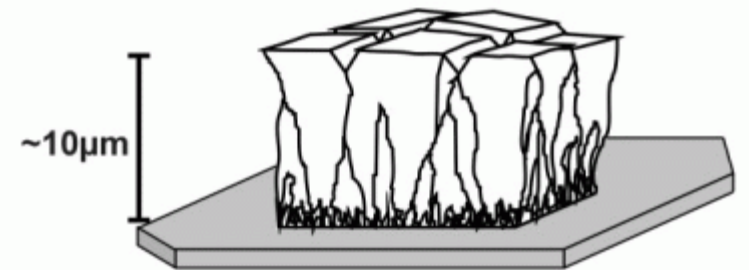
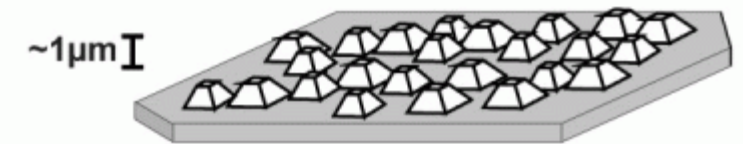
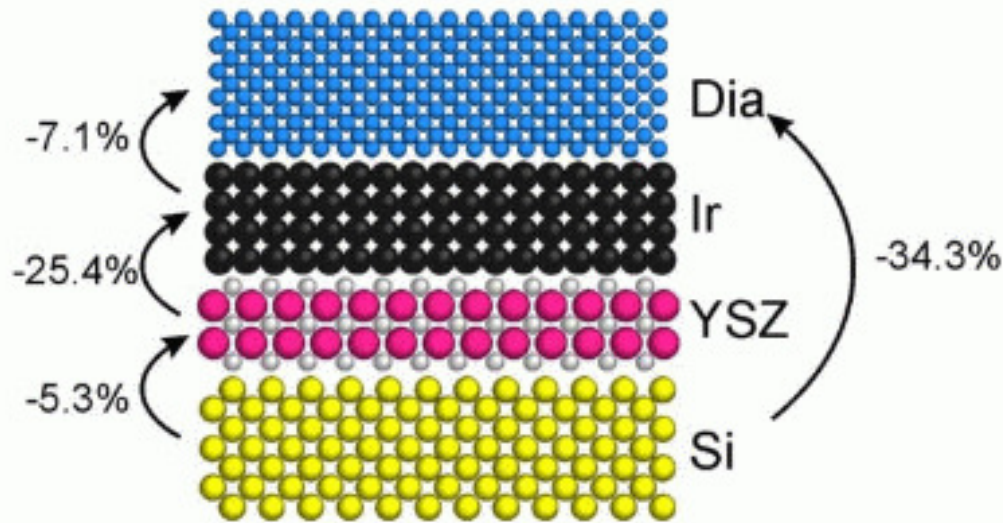
Investigation of Detector Properties of Diamond- on-Iridium Sensors

K. Afanaciev

ADAMAS Workshop, Darmstadt, 2013



Diamond on iridium



Iridium substrate provides high-density and highly ordered nucleation. The crystallites are converging and the Boundaries are mostly gone after some 10th um growth => (should be) close to single crystal material



Samples

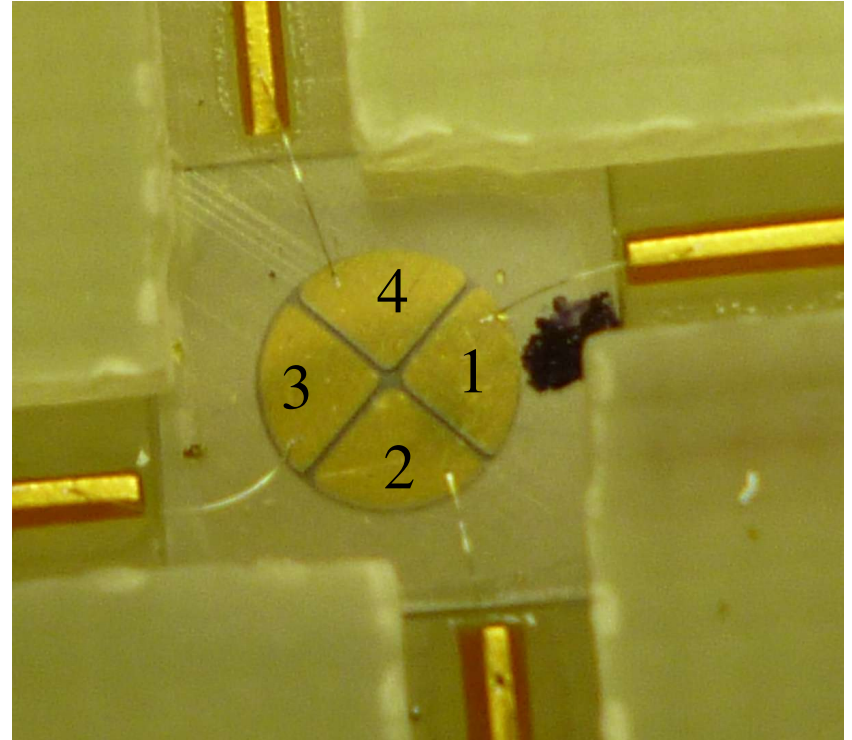
Produced at Augsburg University

[http://www.physik.uni-augsburg.de/
de/lehrstuehle/exp4/Arbeitsgruppen/diamant/](http://www.physik.uni-augsburg.de/de/lehrstuehle/exp4/Arbeitsgruppen/diamant/)

**MFDia954: 4.94x4.96mm x 290 μ m,
metallisation: 50nm Ti, 90nm Pt,
100nm Au (\varnothing 3mm)**

MFDia886-2: 3.49x3.5mm x 324 μ m,
metallisation: 100 nm Al

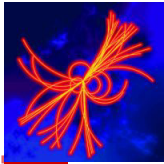
MFDia953: 4.9x4.95mm x 280 μ m,
metallisation: 100 nm Al



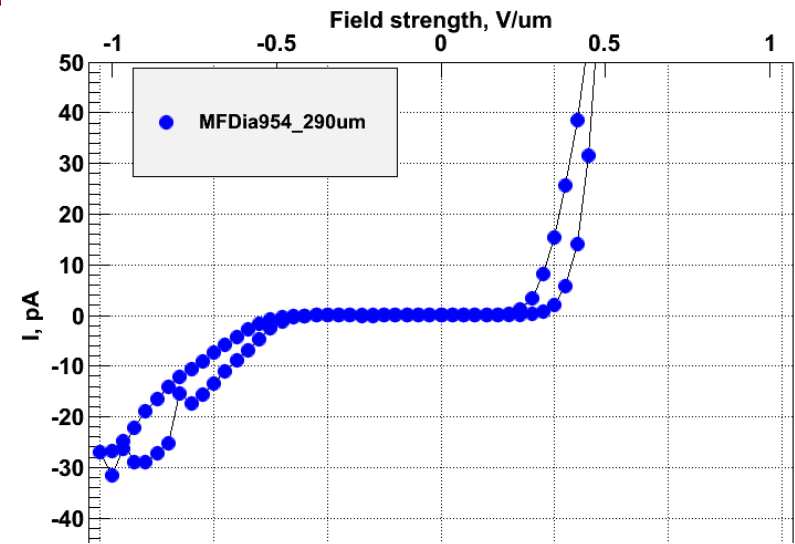
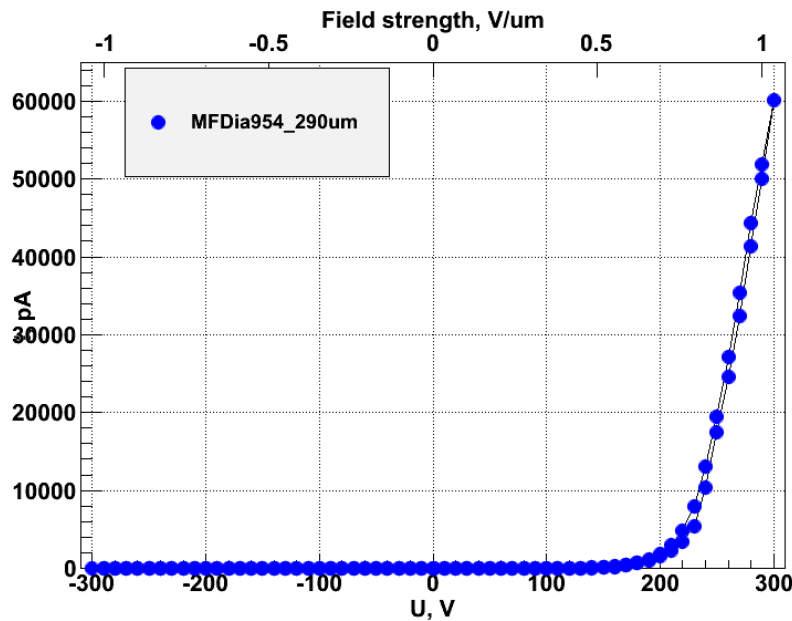
Bonding to Al metallisation problematic

We were able to properly contact only MFDia886-2

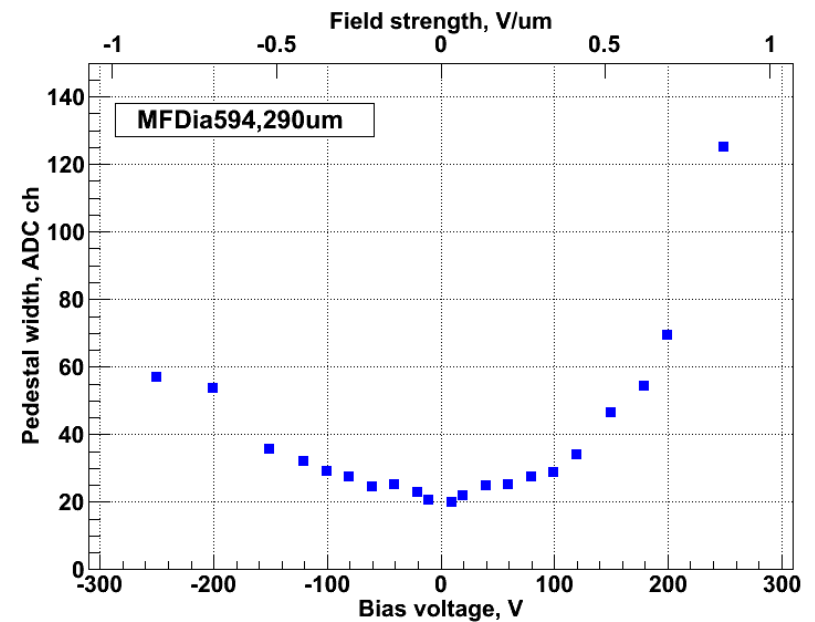
And only with conductive glue



MFDia 954, IV measurements



Current spike corresponds to increased noise, CCE measurements are difficult above 250V





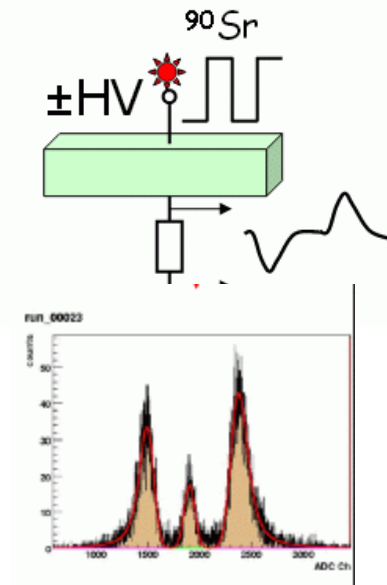
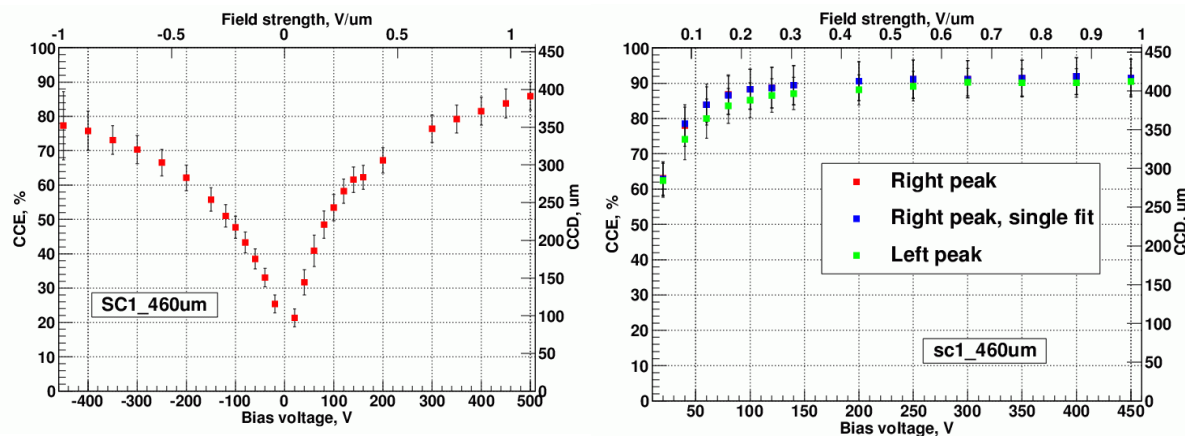
CCE Measurements

Standard CCE setup with Sr source.

Modes: Constant HV – constant high voltage applied

Alternating voltage – HV applied as a square wave

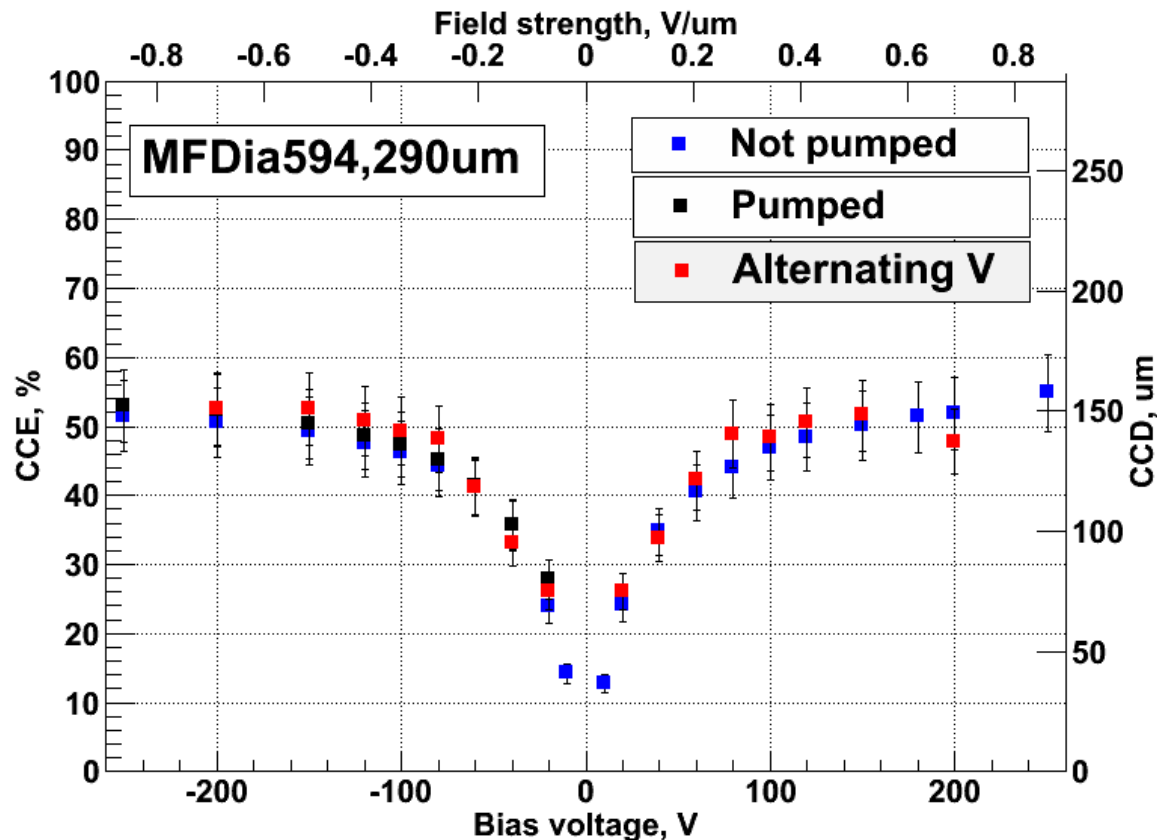
Frequency 1 – 0.1 Hz. This allows to suppress polarisation effects due to deep traps. (there is a significant difference for poly and damaged mono crystals.)



Presence of pumping effect was checked by irradiating the sample with Sr source for ~ 12 hours (~1-2Gy)



MFDia 954, CCE measurements



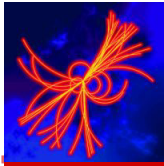
Depumped by UV for 30 min

Pumped by Sr source
for ~ 12 hours

Alternating voltage :
Square waves @ 0.1 Hz

CCE ~ 50%, almost identical results for all measurement modes =>
No visible polarisation effects, low concentration of deep level traps?

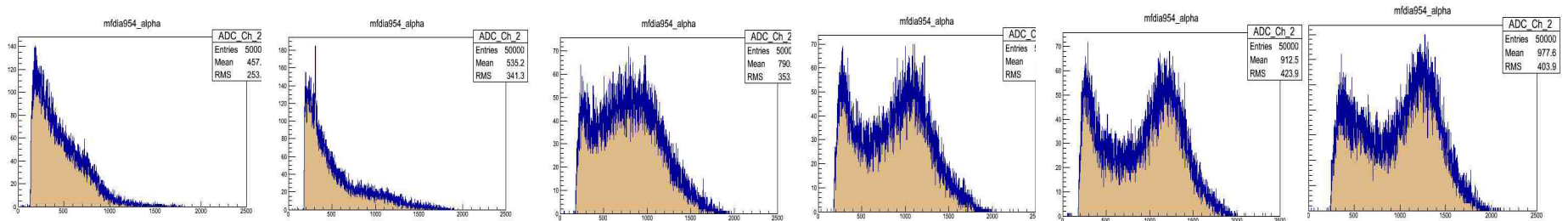
Talk @ CARAT suggests different carrier collection eff., check with alpha



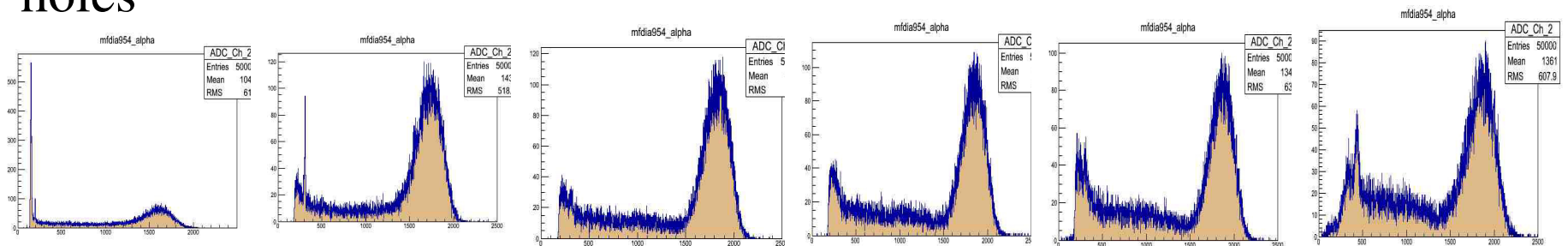
Test with α -source

Am-241 alpha source was used. Small pinhole collimator.
Selftriggered, threshold to suppress noise
Alt HV to suppress possible polarisation effects

electrons



holes



50V

100V

200V

300V

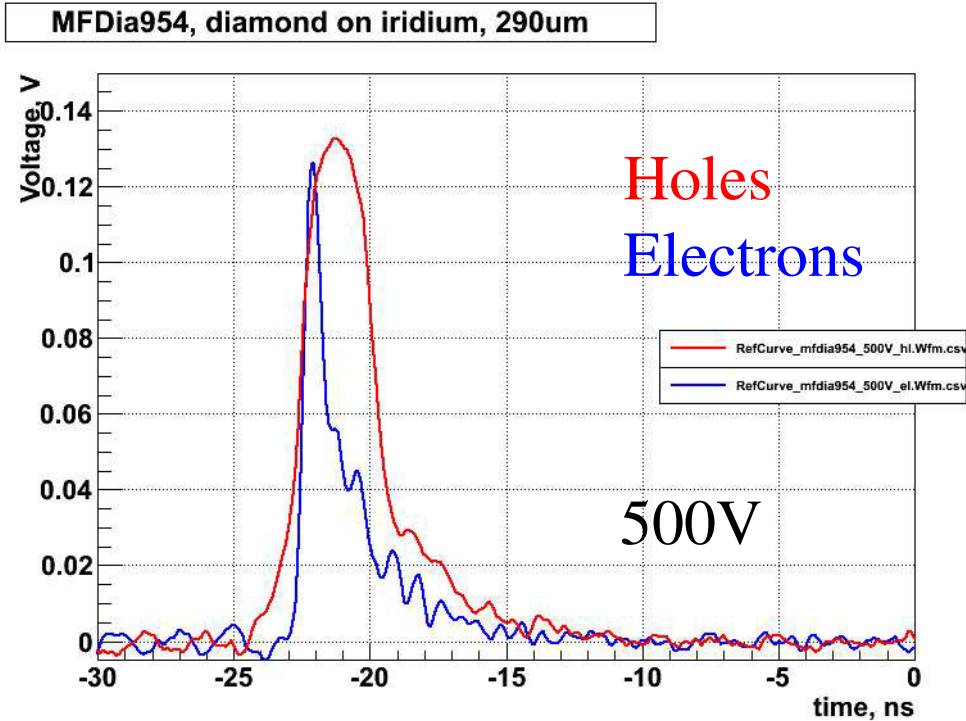
400V

500V



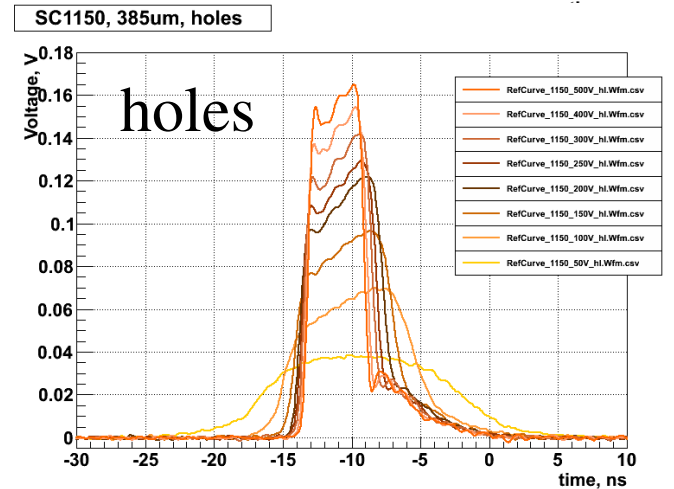
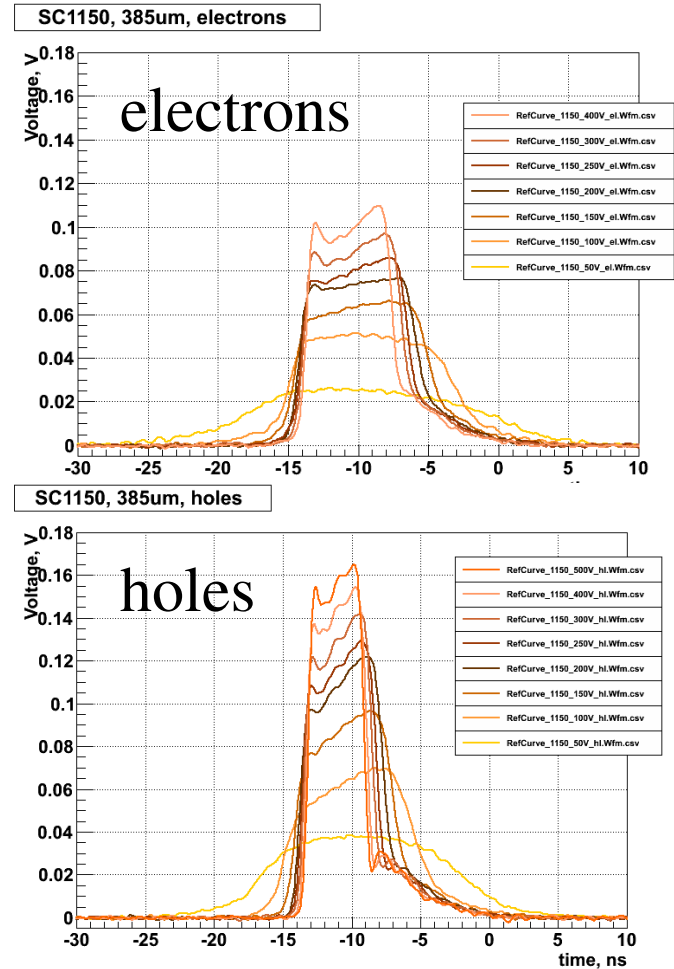
TCT

Transient current technique.



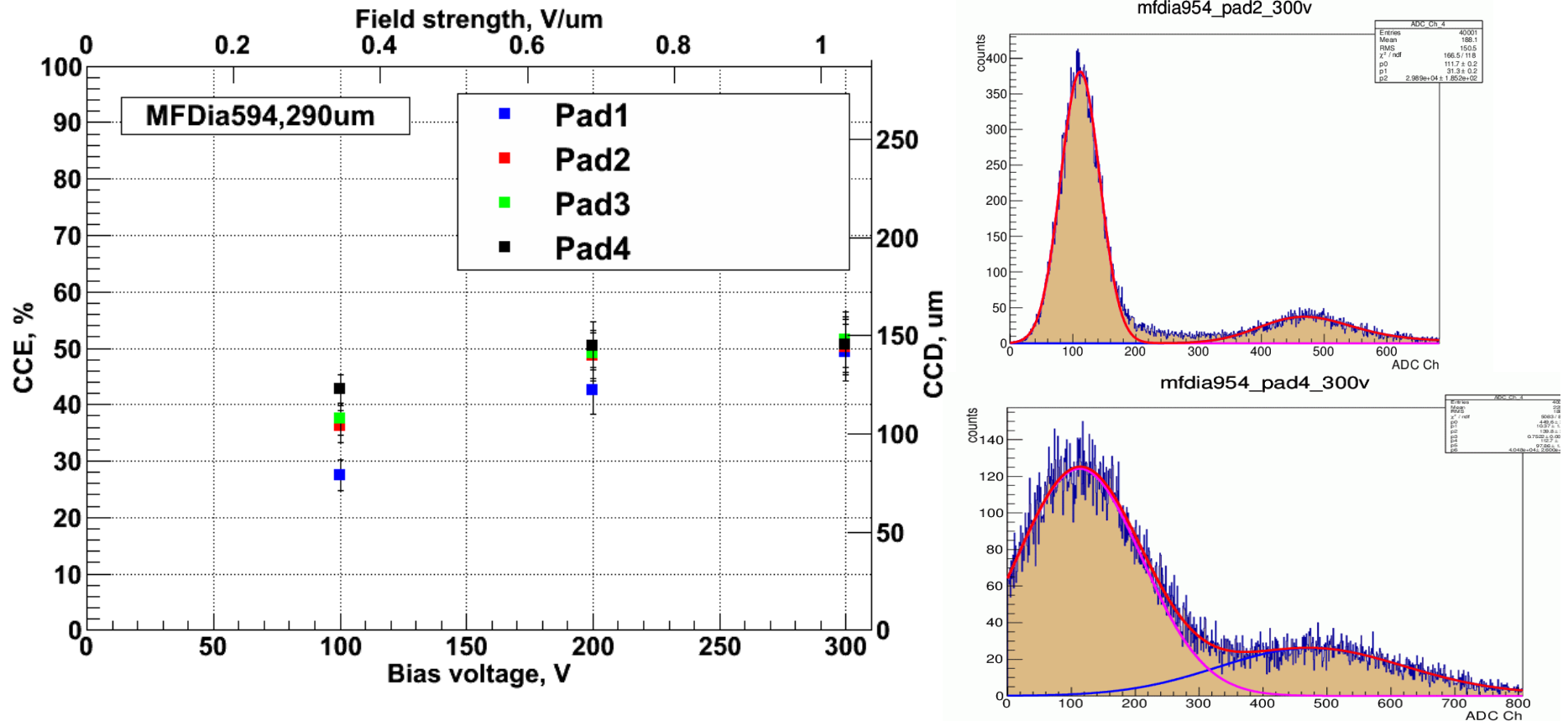
Better transport by holes
Shape is not clear

SCVD





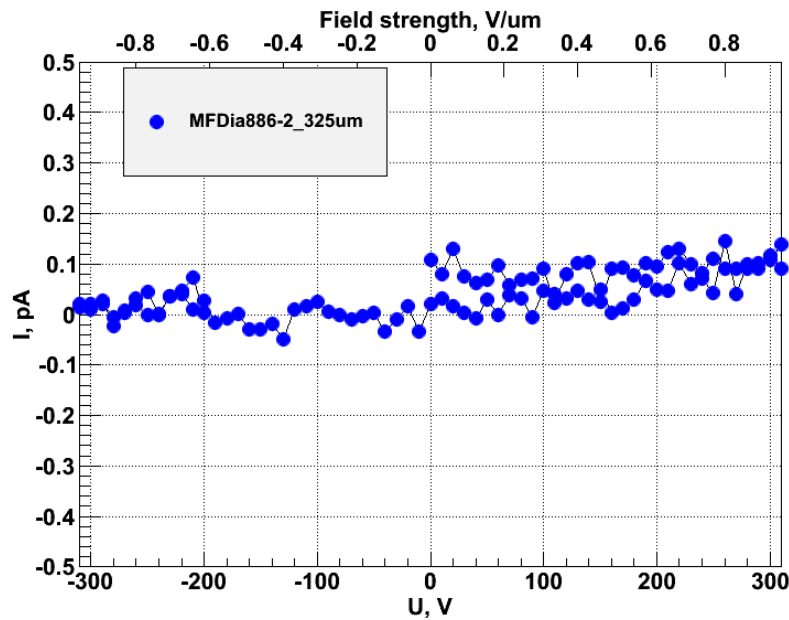
MFDia 954, CCE by pads



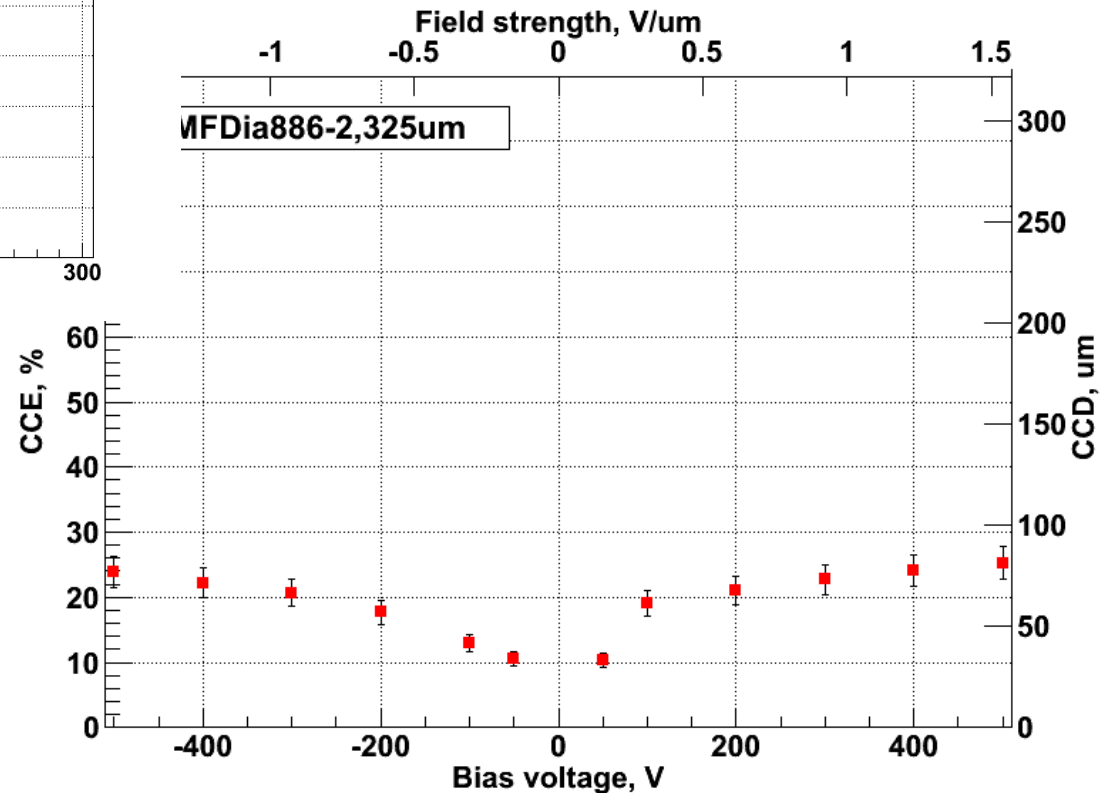
There is some difference in CCE between the pads
But the saturated CCE value is ~ 50% for all pads
High noise is only visible for pad 4

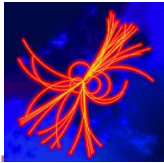


MFDia 886-2



CCE \sim 25%
Saturates around 200V
Slightly asymmetric
No noise visible upto
500V

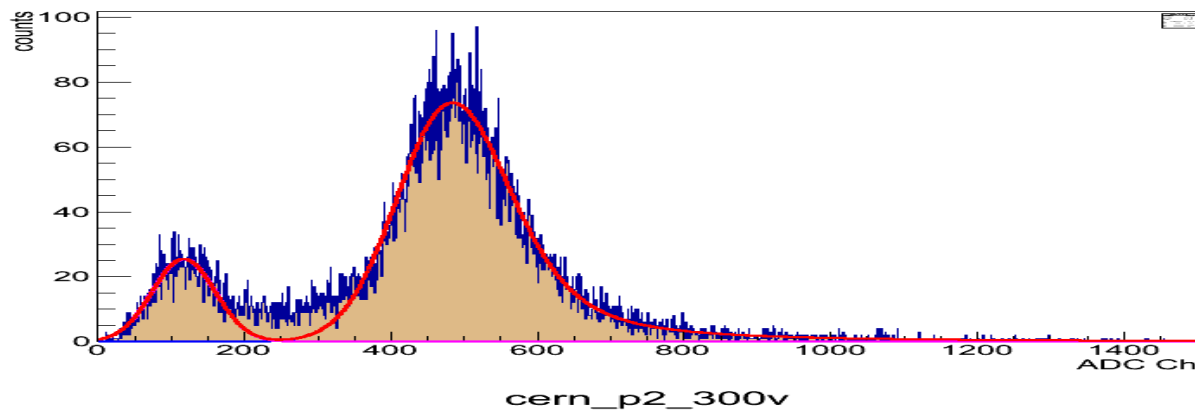
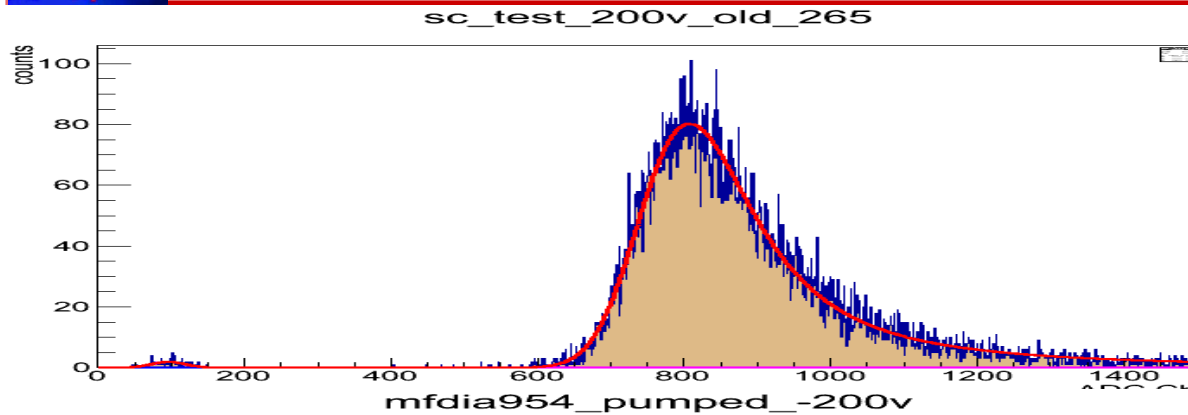




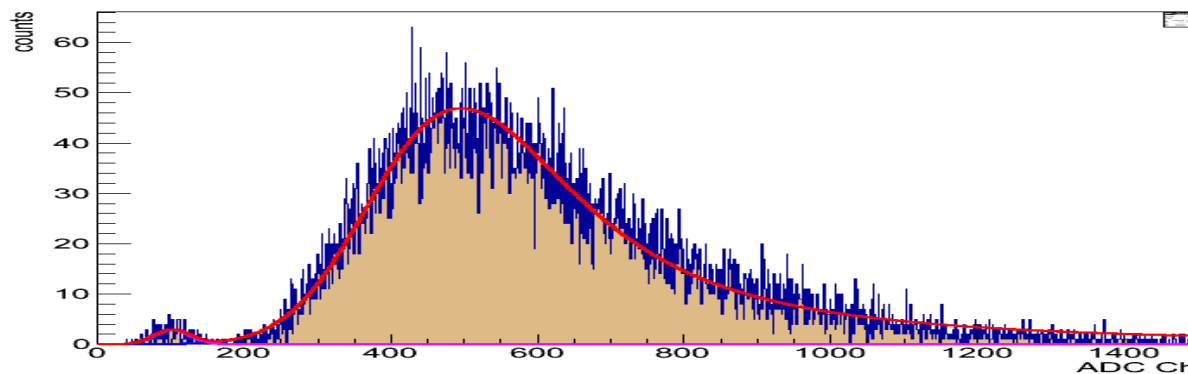
Signal comparison

~ same field strength

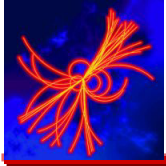
Single crystal
CCE ~ 100%



MFDia 954
CCE ~ 50%



E6 poly
CCE ~ 40%



Conclusions

- CCE is on the level of best E6 poly.
- Better homogeneity than poly.
- Holes are better for charge transport
- No significant pumping and polarisation effects (should mean something in terms of trapping levels)
- Getting more samples and more statistics would be great
- Is it possible to produce larger samples – 10x10mm? more?

Thank you