

Response of planar silicon sensors to extreme doses

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Purpose

Find out the upper limit at which planar sensor can be used in severe hadron radiation environment. This is intended for minimum ionising particle position measurements and only measures the signal, because the noise and threshold settings for the individual detectors depend on each particular geometry and electronics. But knowing your expected signal is quite of an important step.....

Irradiations

Irradiation and dosimetry:

Neutron:

TRIGA Mark II research reactor

Reactor Centre of the

Jozef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia

24 GeV protons:

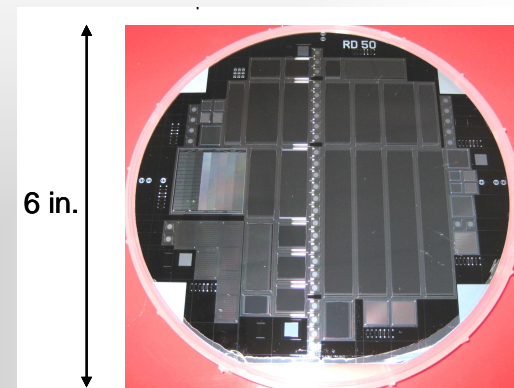
CERN-PS Irrad1 (M. Glaser)

26 MeV protons:

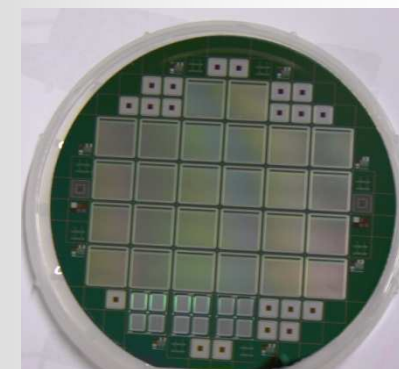
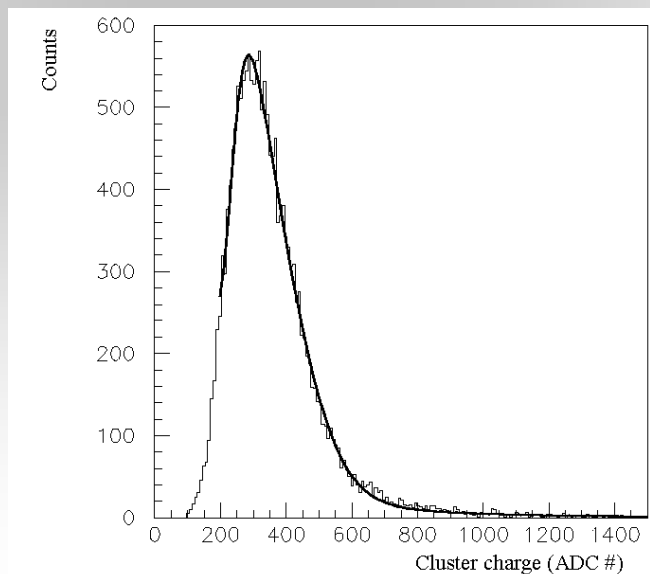
Compact Cyclotron of the University of Karlsruhe (W. de Boer, A. Dierlamm)

Devices, set-up and method

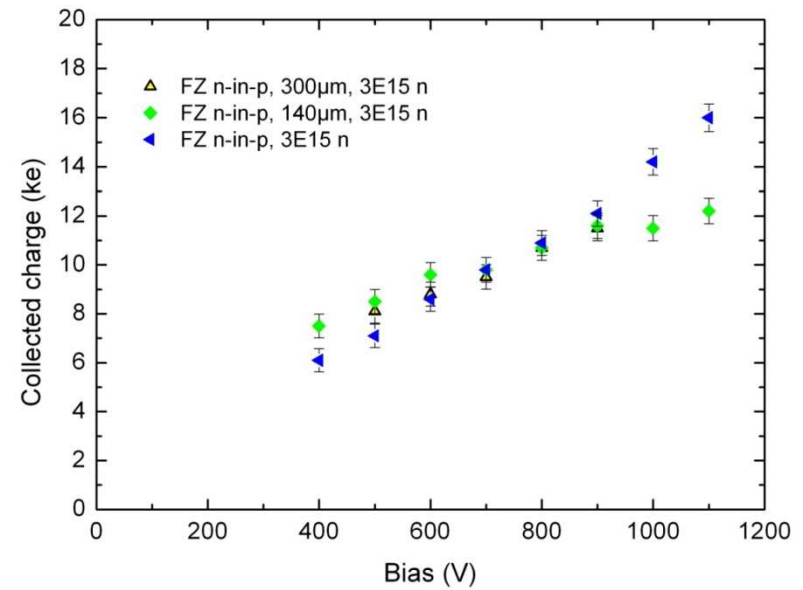
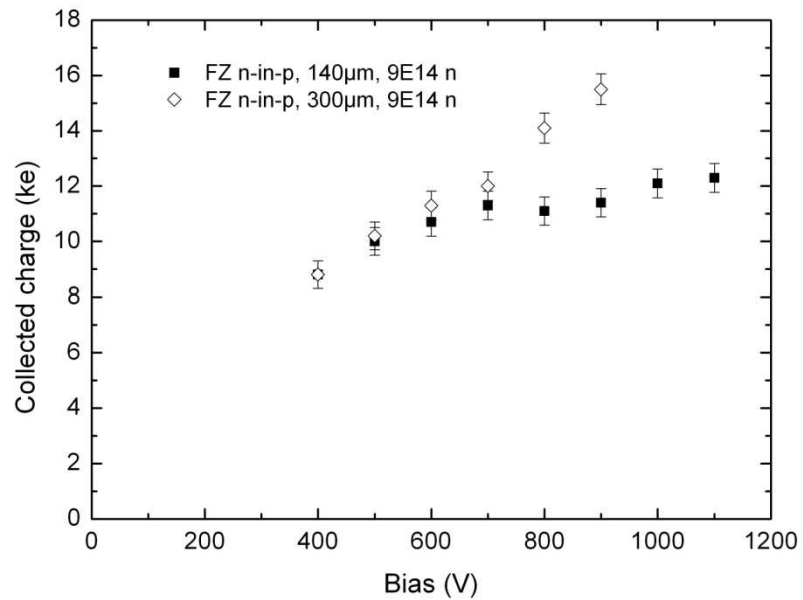
4" RD50 mask, Micron processing, 140 μ m and 300 μ m, p-type
6" RD50 mask, Micron processing, 300 μ m n-in-n
6" LHCb mask, Micron processing, 200 μ m and 300 μ m n-in-n
All sensors 1x1cm², 128 strips, all attached to 40MHz sct128,
analogue readout, **-25°C measurements** in freezer, large mass
copper cooling block cooled by air blowing.



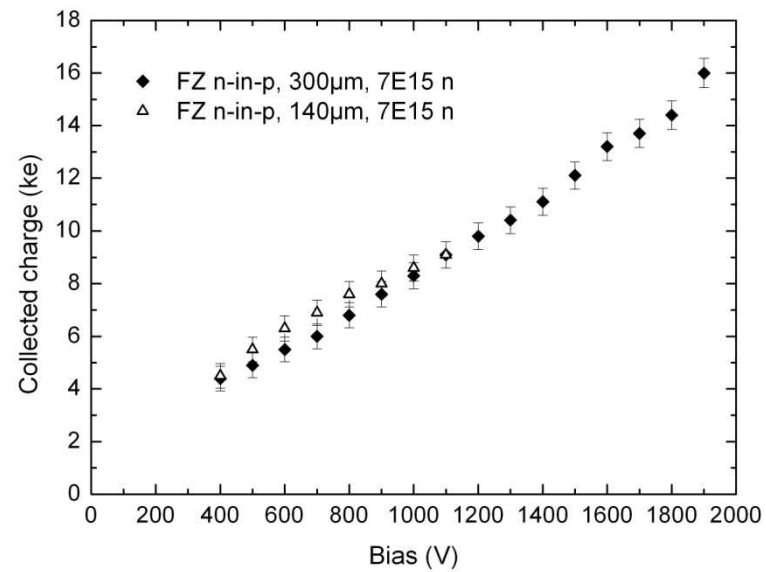
Most probable value from the
energy spectrum of a ⁹⁰Sr
radioactive source



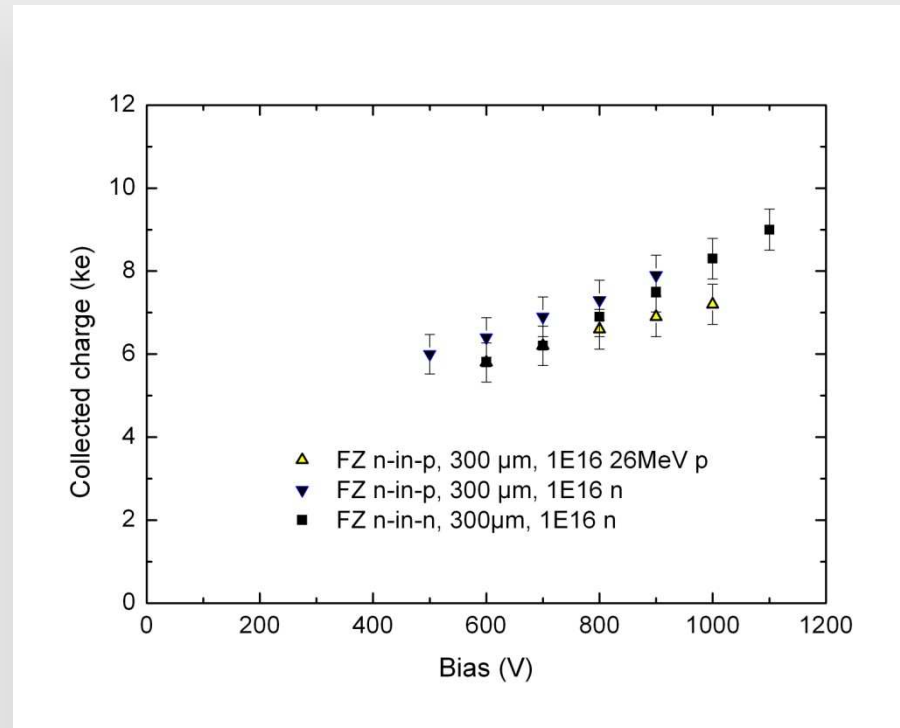
Response of 140 μm and 300 μm after 1 and 3x10¹⁵ n cm⁻²



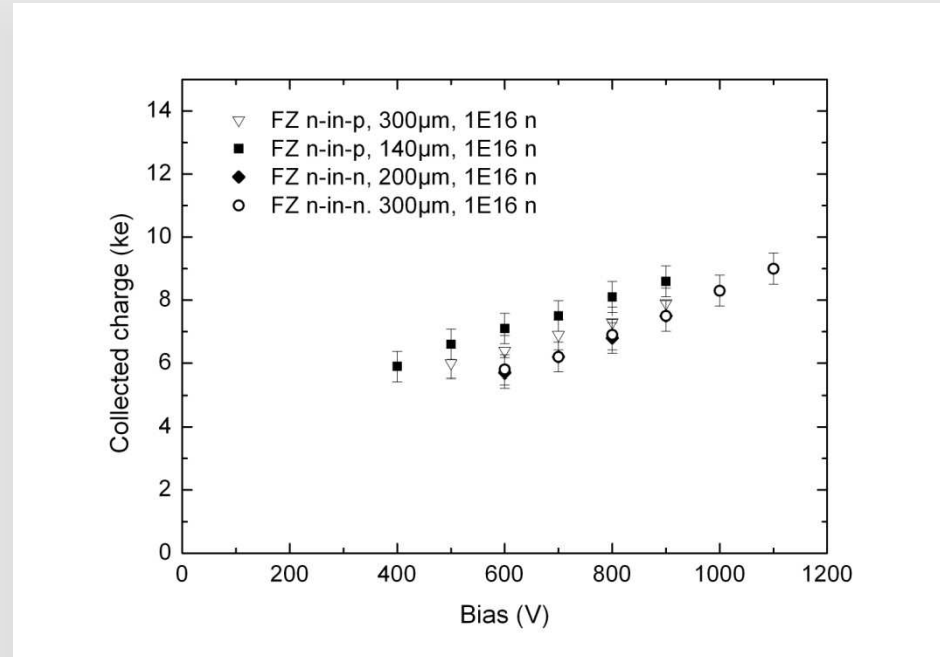
Response of 140 μm and 300 μm after 7E15 n cm⁻²



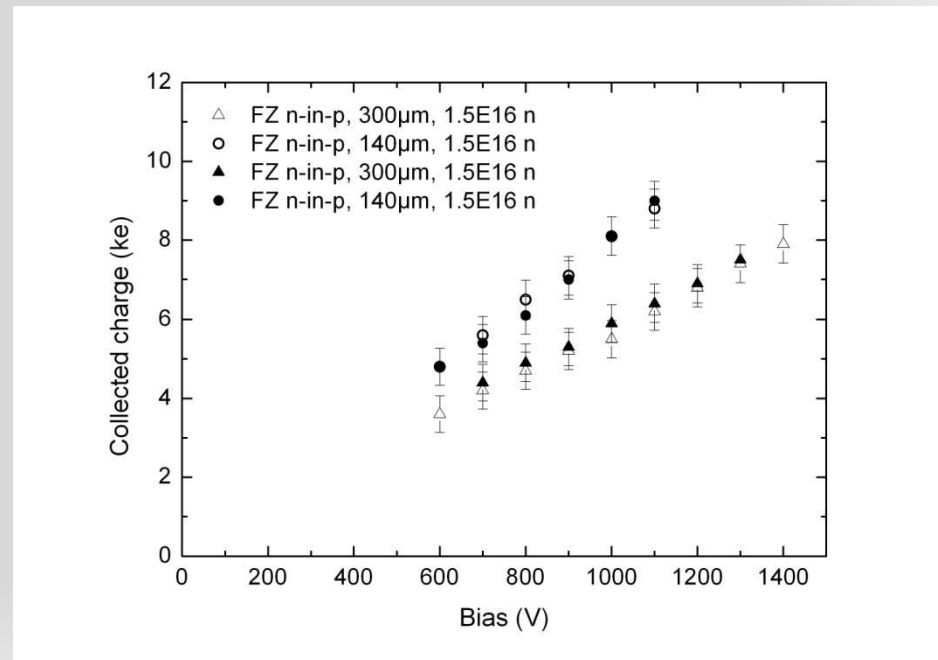
Response of 300 μm after $1\text{E}16\text{ n}_{\text{eq}}\text{ cm}^{-2}$ (26MeV and reactor neutron irradiations)



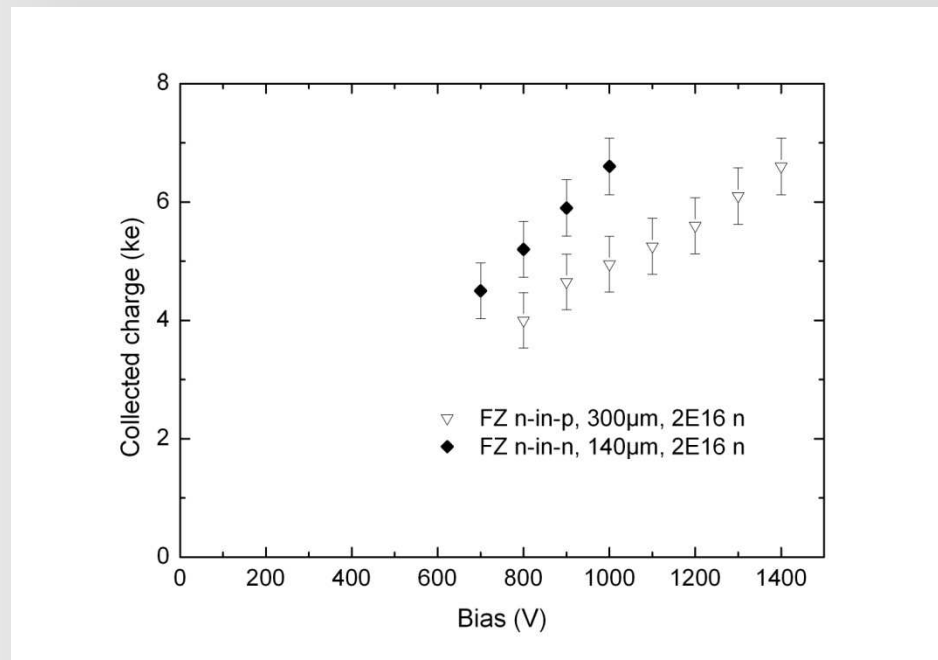
Response of 140 μm and 300 μm after 1E16 n cm⁻²



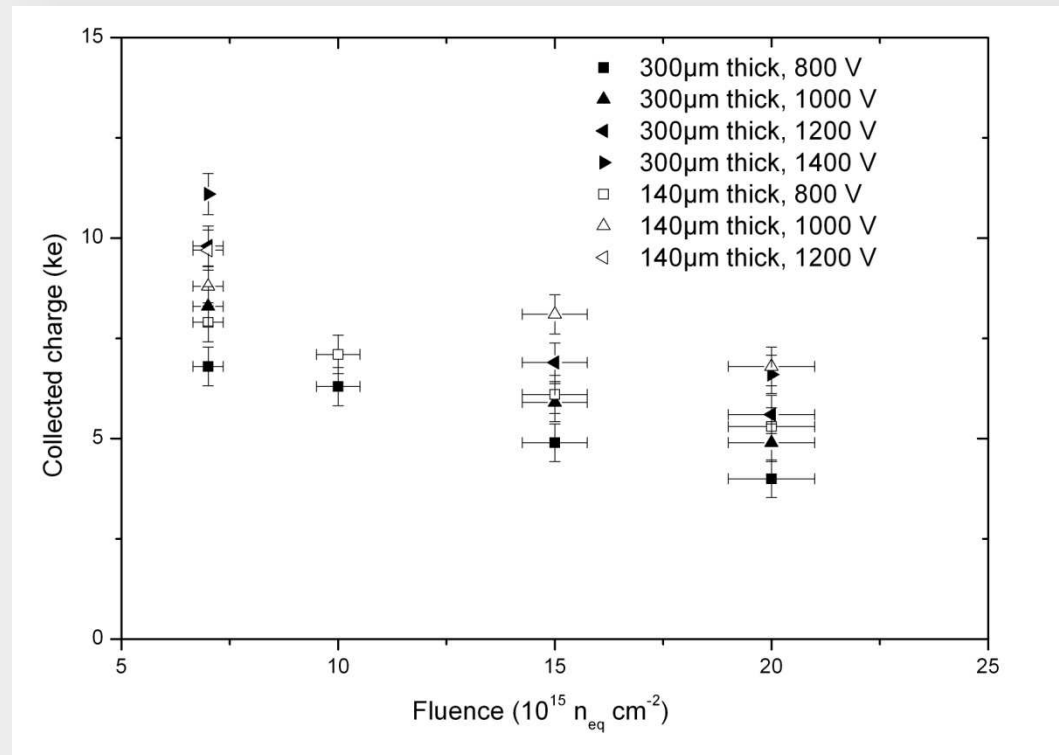
Response of 140 μm and 300 μm after $1.5\text{E}16 \text{ n cm}^{-2}$



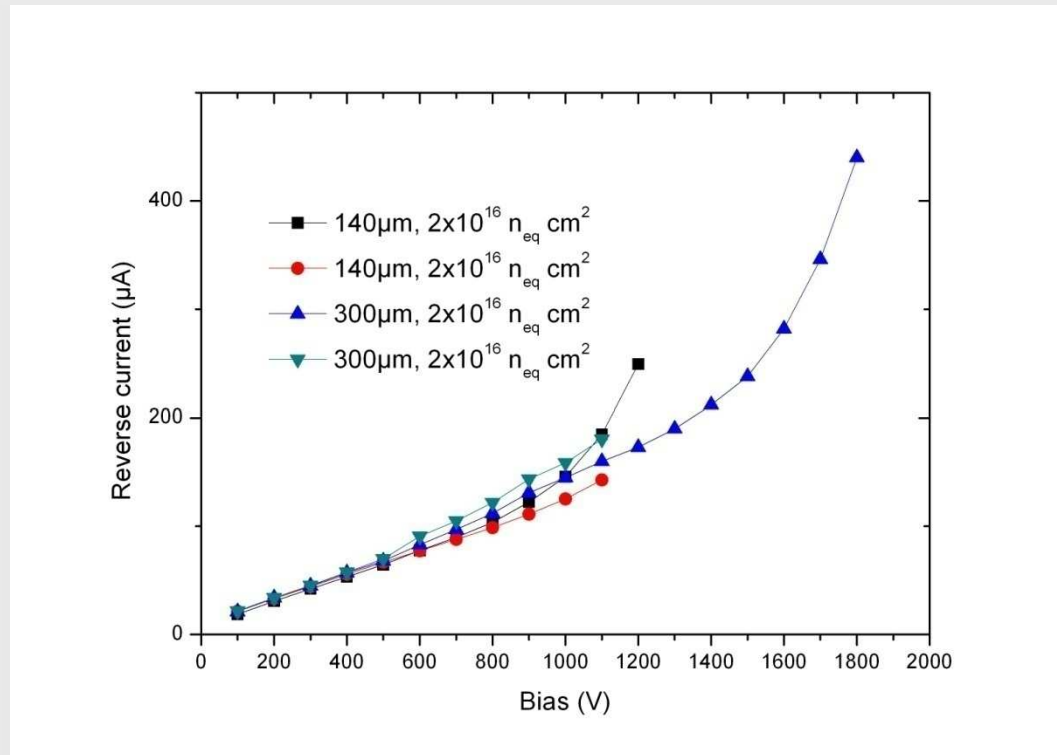
Response of 140 μm and 300 μm after $2\text{E}16 \text{ n cm}^{-2}$



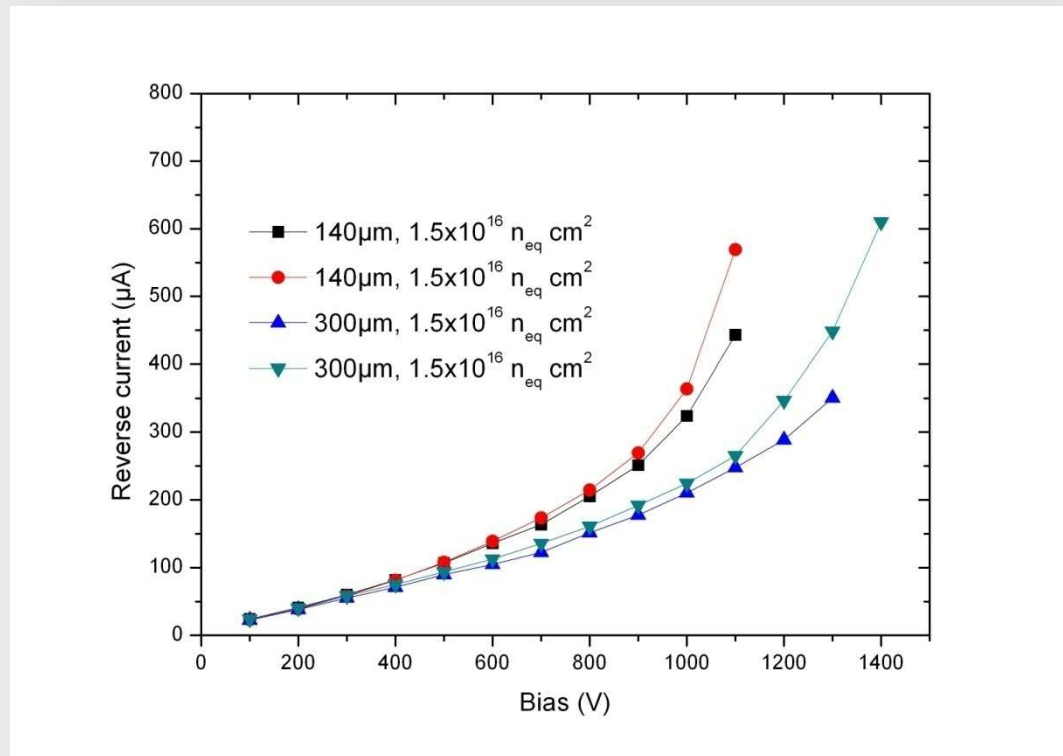
Super-high neutron doses summary, thin and thick



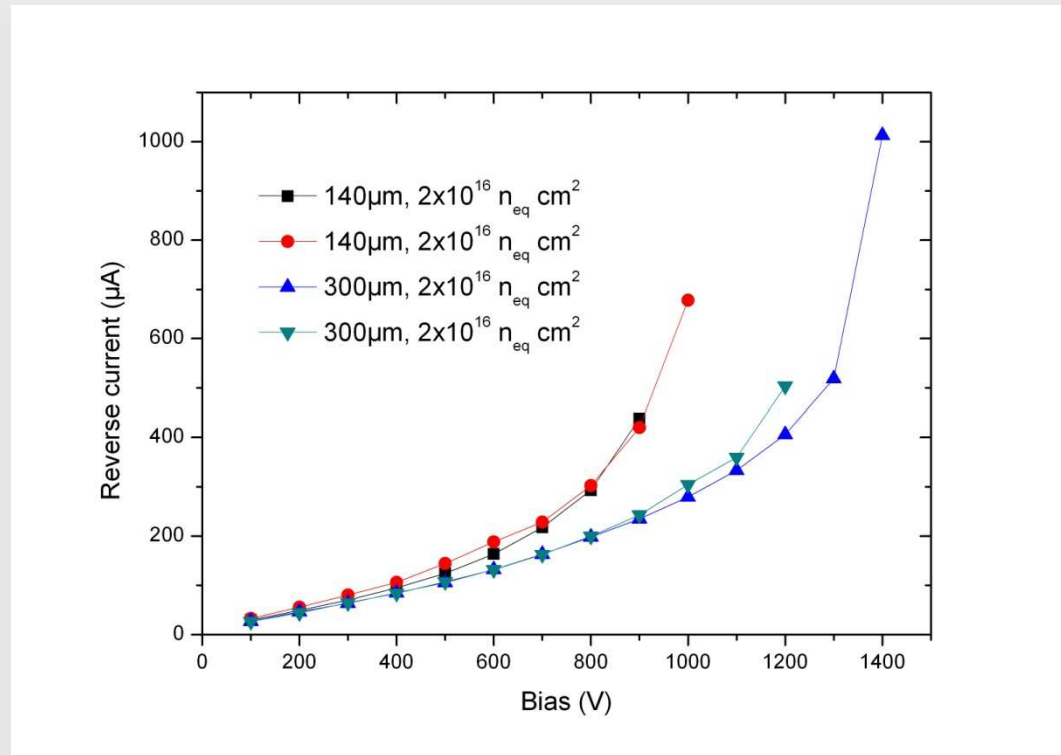
Reverse current (at -25°C) of thin and thick sensors after $7E15 \text{ n cm}^{-2}$



Reverse current (at -25°C) of thin and thick sensors after $1.5E16 \text{ n cm}^{-2}$

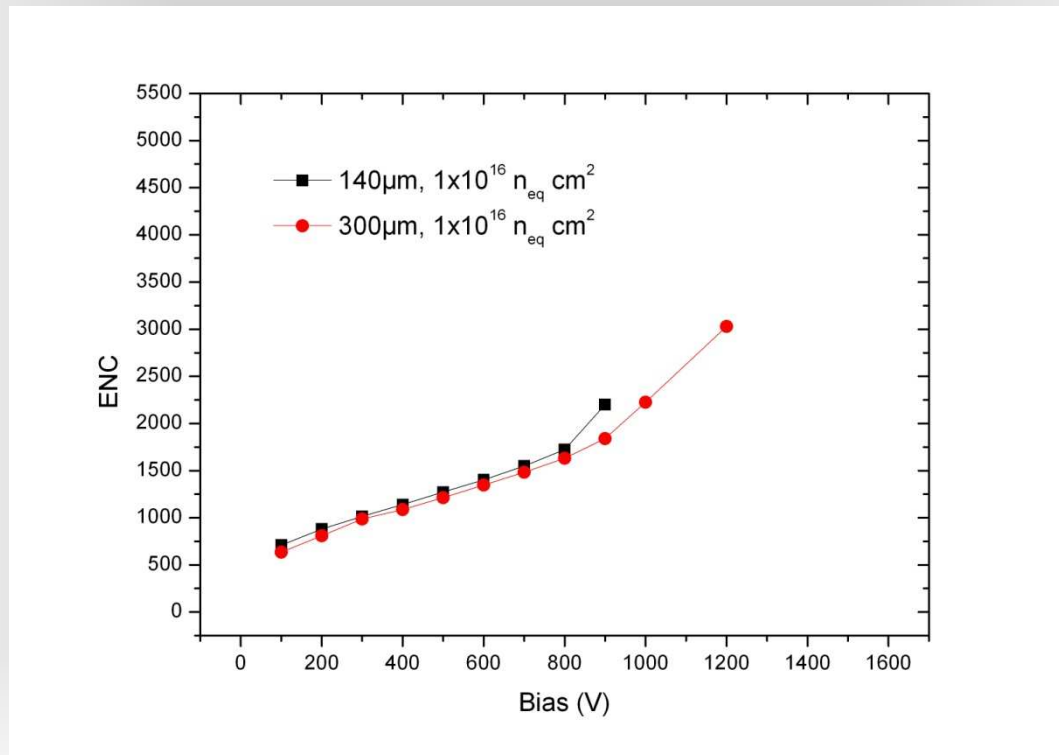


Reverse current (at -25°C) of thin and thick sensors after $2E16 \text{ n cm}^{-2}$



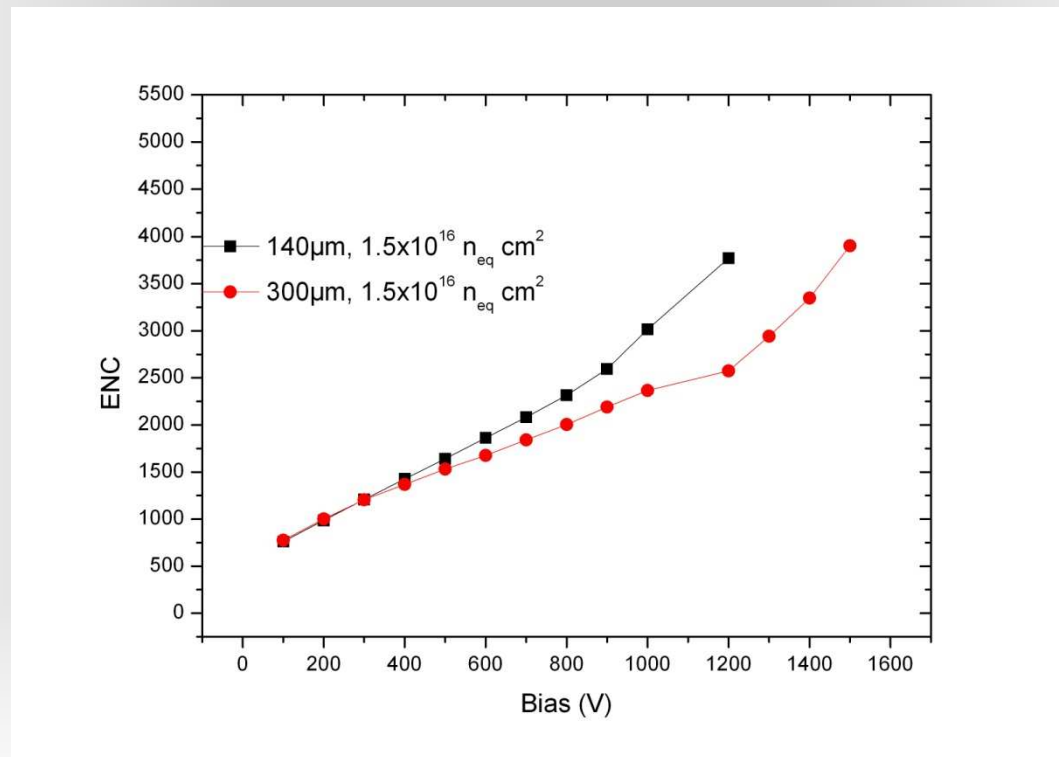
Issues with the high currents: thermal runaway and shot noise

SHOT NOISE



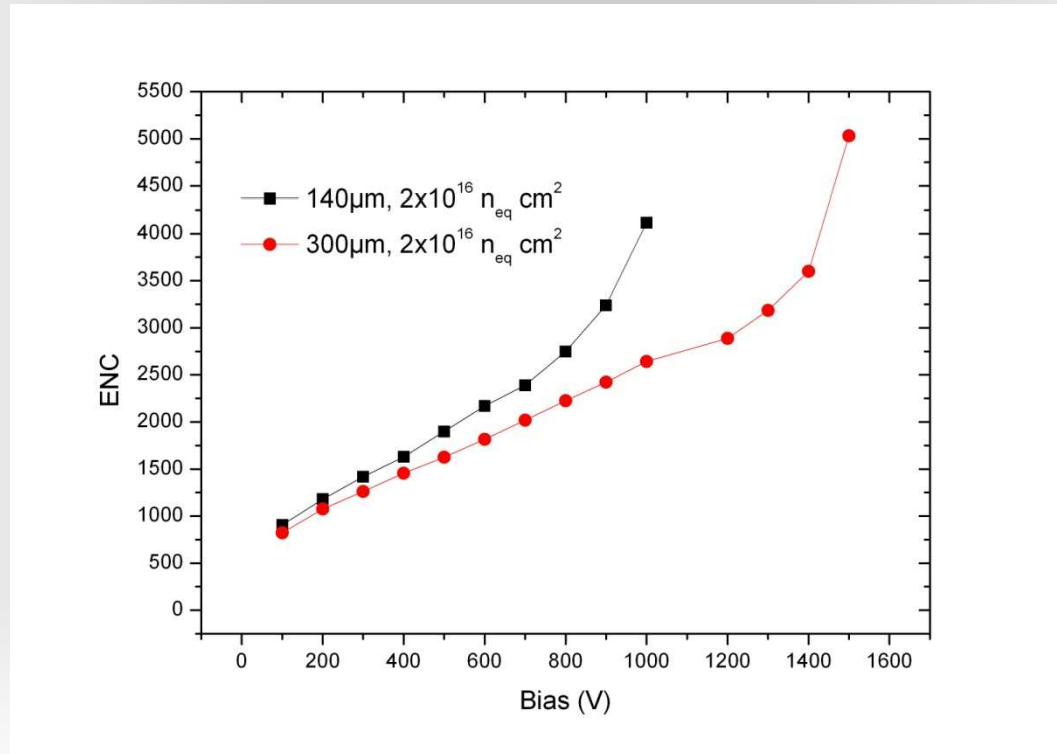
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SHOT NOISE



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Future work:

- Measure extremely high doses after proton irradiations (partially done).
- Measure the annealing of the CCE and current properties after these extreme doses