

Task 4.2: Micro beam upgrade at the RBI accelerator facility

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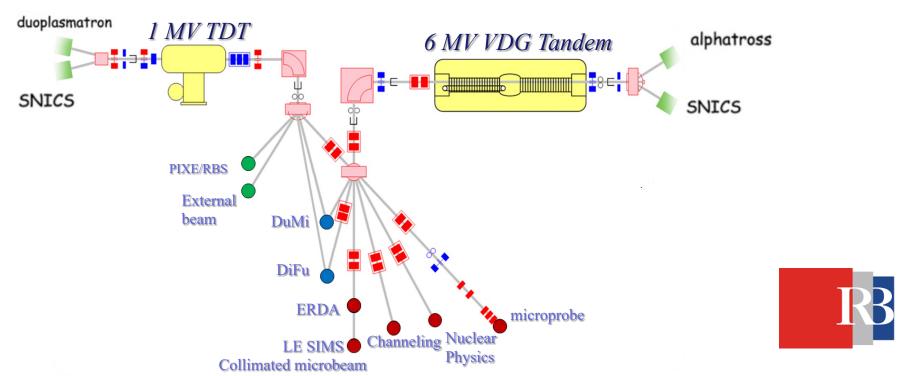
Task 4.2: Micro beam upgrade at RBI accelerator facility

Upgrade the two existing ion micro-beam end stations

- → Upgrade of microprobes with precise target positioning systems
- → Sample cooling option for the old microprobe



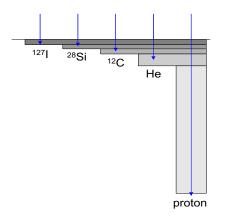
The RBI accelerator facility infrastructure



The RBI-AF consists of two electrostatic accelerators with four ion sources and nine end stations

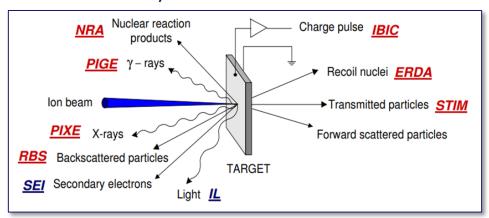


Various ions can be accelerated using one of the four available ion sources. For example, **protons** ban be accelerated to energies between about 100 keV to 10 MeV. In silicon 1 MeV protons have range of 16.3 μm and 10 MeV protons 709 μm

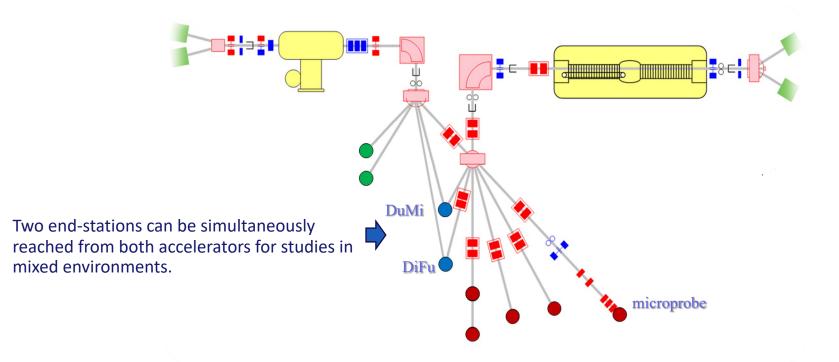


Silicon	I 127	Si 28	C 12	He 4	H 1
Range(µm) E=1 MeV	0.37	1.13	1.6	3.5	16.3
Range (µm) E=10 MeV	3.7	4.8	9.5	69.7	709

RBI-AF main applications are materials analysis and materials modification

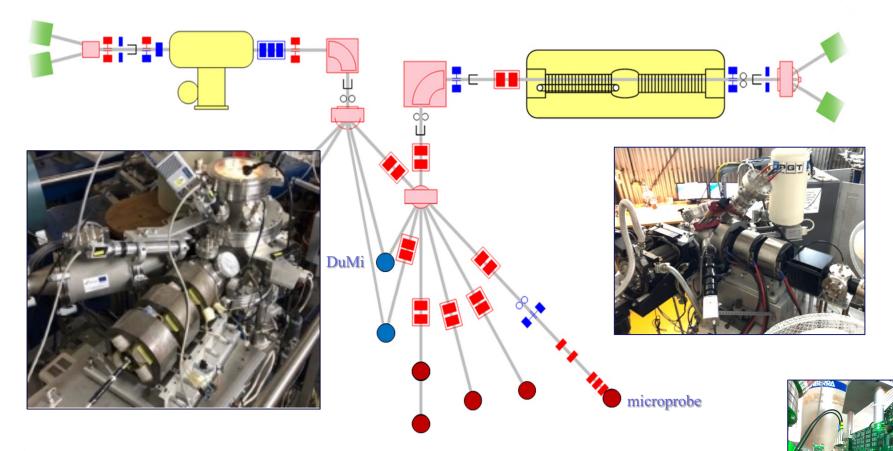






The RBI-AF is regularly used for detector characterization by means of the IBIC technique and detectors/materials hardness studies and fabrication by means of precise irradiations



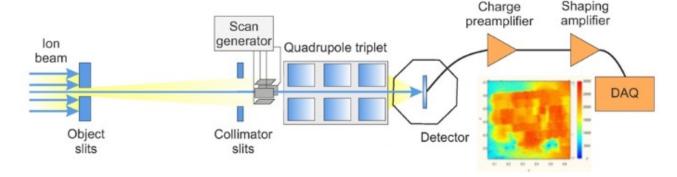


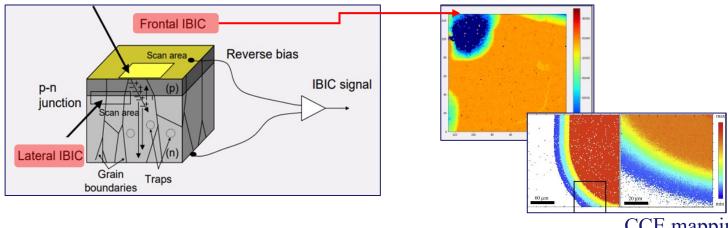
Detector characterization and precise irradiations are carried out by ion beam scanning microscopy. The lab has two microprobe end stations, providing microbeams (vacuum/ambient) with resolutions ranging from 120 nm to several um.



In Ion Beam Induced Charge microscopy, the charge collection properties of semiconductor devices are studied. With IBIC the detectors response, i.e. the CCE, is obtained along the whole volume of the device.



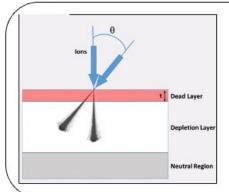




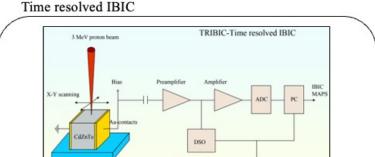


Other properties of detectors (dead/depletion layer, charge carriers kinetics ...) can be studied with variations of the IBIC microscopy.

Angle resolved IBIC

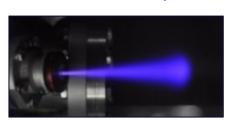


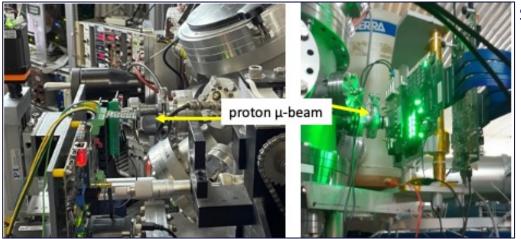
Study of dead layer Probing different depths without change of beam



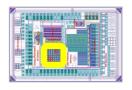
Transient current or charge pulses studies

If the device is too big, We can extract the beam in atmosphere





Study of pixel detectors

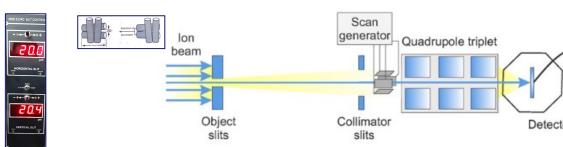








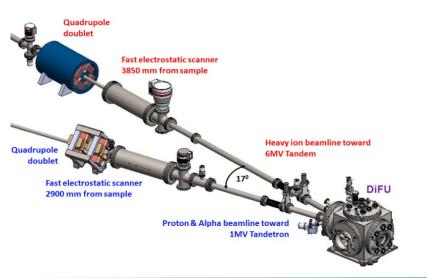
Applications requiring precise irradiation control, i.e. radiation hardness studies, materials modification, creation of color centers etc, are carried out in a microprobe setup.





A um beam spot is scanned over areas up to 1x1 mm²

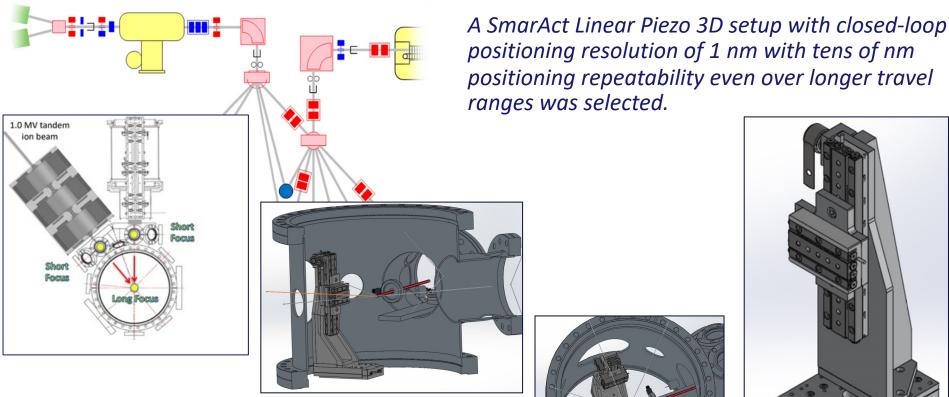
Precise current control within fA-nA range.



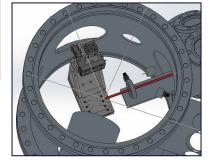
For irradiations of larger areas, the DiFu endstation is employed. There the beam is scanned by electrostatic scanners positioned 3-4 m from the sample.

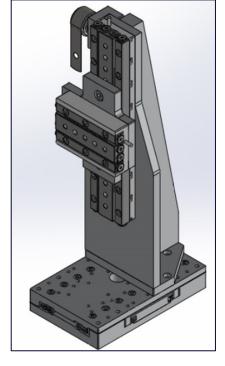
 $3 \times 3 \text{ cm}^2$





New precise and motorized sample positioning stage for in-vacuum work at the new ion microbeam station was designed for the DuMi vacuum chamber









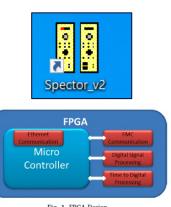
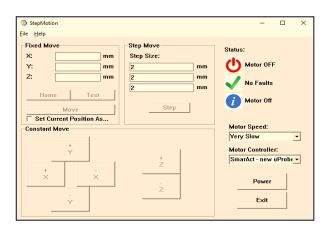


Fig. 1. FPGA Design.

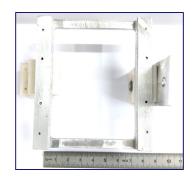


The related software for movement of the sample on the piezo-stage has been developed and integrated with the inhouse software for data acquisition SPECTOR into the unique integrated software for data acquisition and control



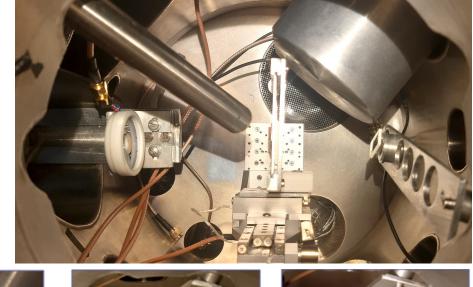
The components for the motorized stage were installed in the DuMi chamber.

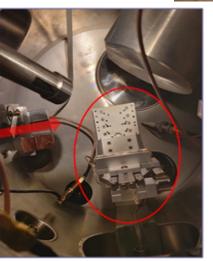
A sample holder is attached on the piezo-stage inside the vacuum chamber



The working range is extended to 100 x 100 x 50 mm.

The samples can be positioned at 90 deg and 60 deg with respect to the heam.

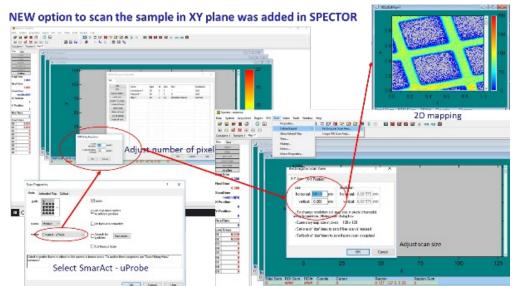








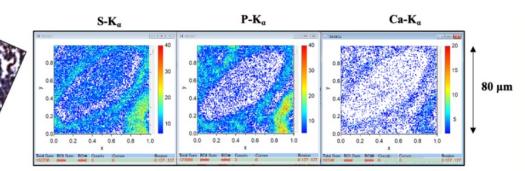




New option to scan the sample in XY plane was added in SPECTOR.

Extended 2D mapping capabilities, two dimensional mapping of IBIC charge collection efficiency on samples in vacuum has been extended from areas of few mm² to few cm² in controlled way.

Two dimensional maps of PIXE x-ray intensity maps (Sulphur, phosphorus and calcium) from thin samples containing organic materials.

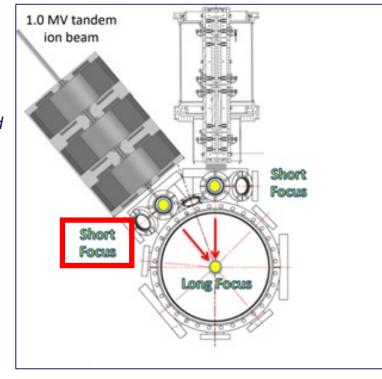




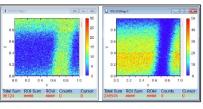
DuMi offers the possibility of a working distance at 7 cm (short focus) with 150 and -35 demagnification values in x and y correspondingly.

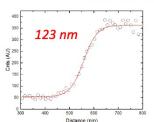


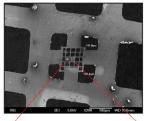
Another SmarAct motorized piezo stage with 10x10x10 mm working range has been procured, installed and tested.

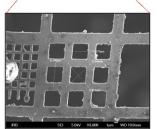


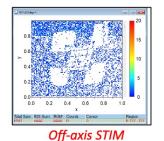


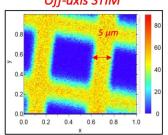








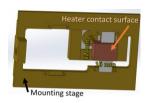


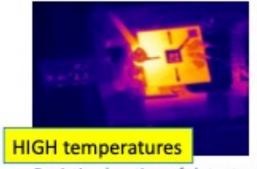


With accurate positioning of a micromachined Ni grid in short focused we obtained the best ever RBI beam resolution 123 nm

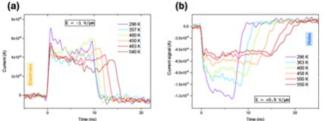


Within RBI projects is the **study of detectors in extreme conditions**, i.e. radiation hard environments, high and low temperatures.



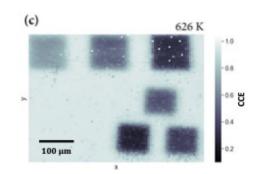


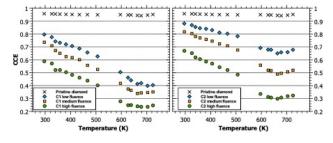
Resistive heating of detectors up to 450 C (diamond)



Kinetics of charge carriers was studied in elevated temperatures by means of TRIBIC technique.

Previously, studies of diamond response after high dose irradiations and at high temperatures by means of resistive heating was carried out.

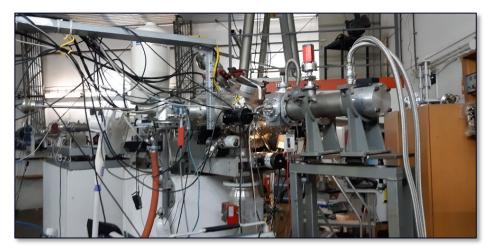




Response/annealing after irradiation was study up to 700 °C by employing IBIC.

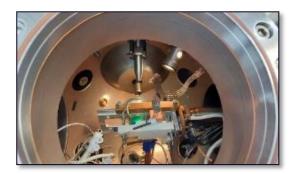


In Task 4.2 **sample cooling** was considered only for the old microprobe. Two different sample cooling options have been tested.



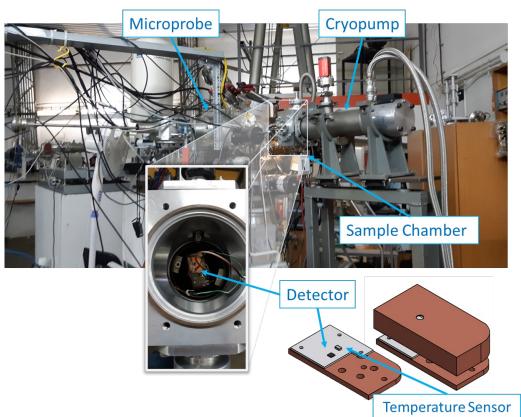
Option A: Cooling to cryogenic temperatures with the use of a modified cryo-pump and resistive heating.

Option B: Passive LN2 cooling.



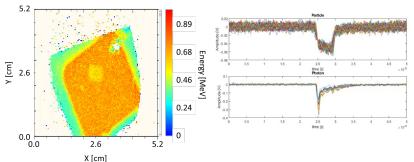
IBIC study of detectors down to -4 °C

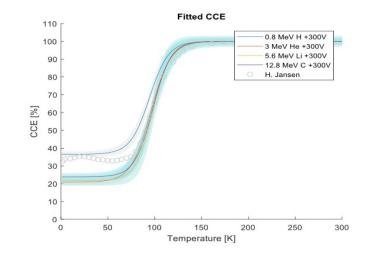




A 300 um thick diamond detector, planned to be used as a beam-loss monitor in DEMO Oriented Neutron Source (DONES) at cryogenic temperatures was studied with the developed system.

IBIC and TRIBIC characterization of diamond down to 38 K





CCE drop significantly below 100 K due to exciton formation



Summary:

✓ Two precise motorized positioning systems for long and short focus positions at the **DuMi** setup have been designed, related components procured assembled and tested.

Milestone M23 has been achieved

- ✓ The existing home made data acquisition and control system SPECTOR has been upgraded to enable the control of the new piezoelectric motorized stage.
- ✓ Upgrade of the old microprobe with possibilities for sample cooling. Cryogenic and passive LN2 cooling have been installed and tested. Detectors can now be tested down to 38 K.

Future activities within Task 4.2:

- Installation of precise target positioning system at the old microprobe
- Improvements of old microprobe cooling system for studies below 38 K.



Thank you!

On behalf of RBI group:

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