

Homogeneity studies of CVD diamonds using TCT

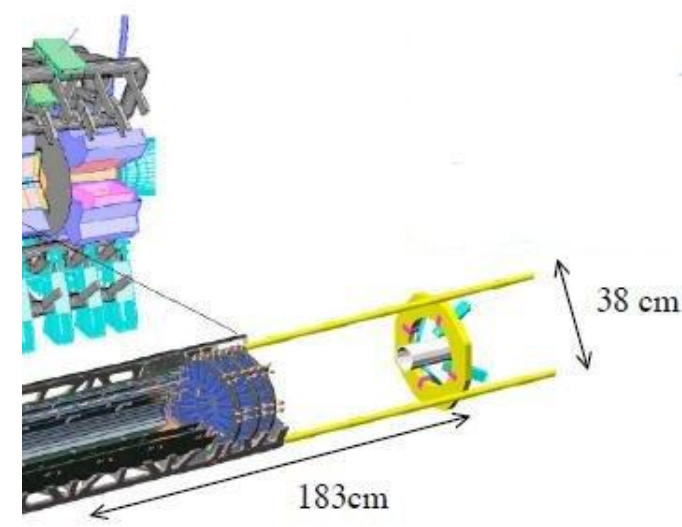
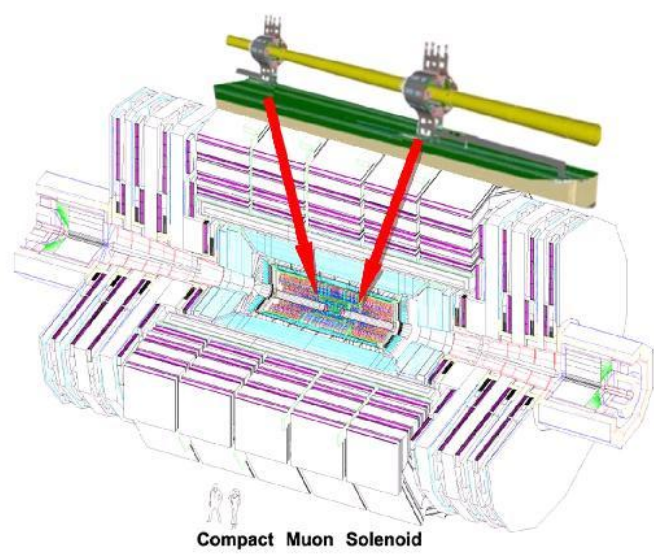
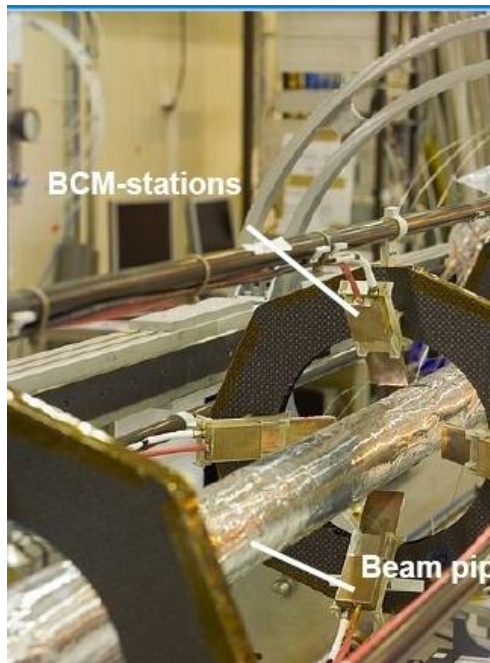
Marcin Chrząszcz

Supervisor:
Hendrik Jansen



CVD Diamond

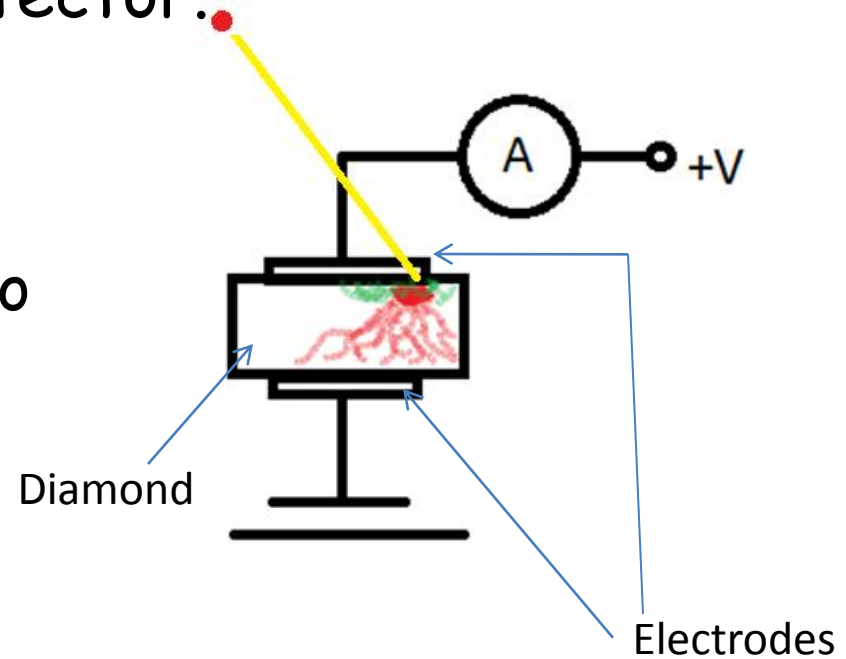
Chemical-vapor deposition diamond is one of the strongest candidates for material for radiation hard particle detectors.



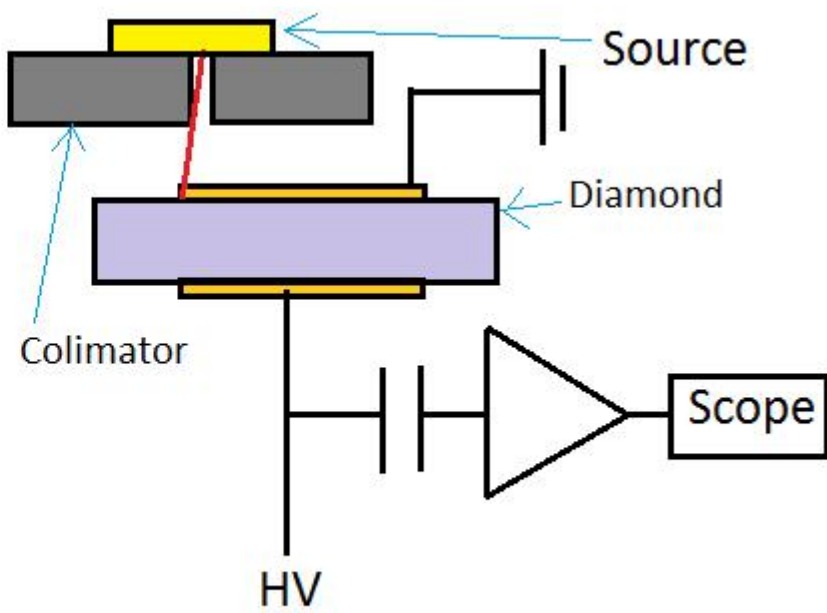
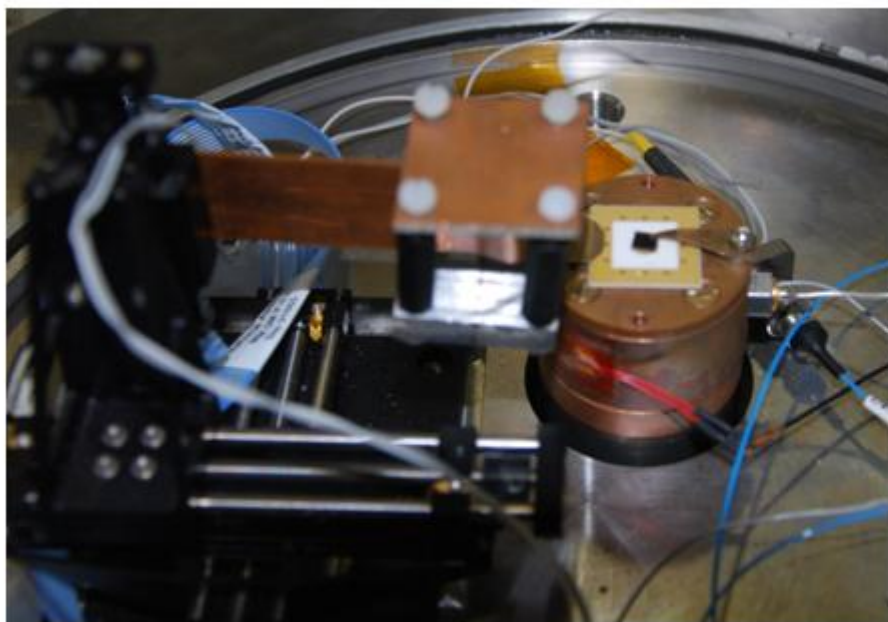
- Transient-current technique(TCT) is based on direct measurement of the current pulse shape on the electrodes of the detector.

- Assumptions:

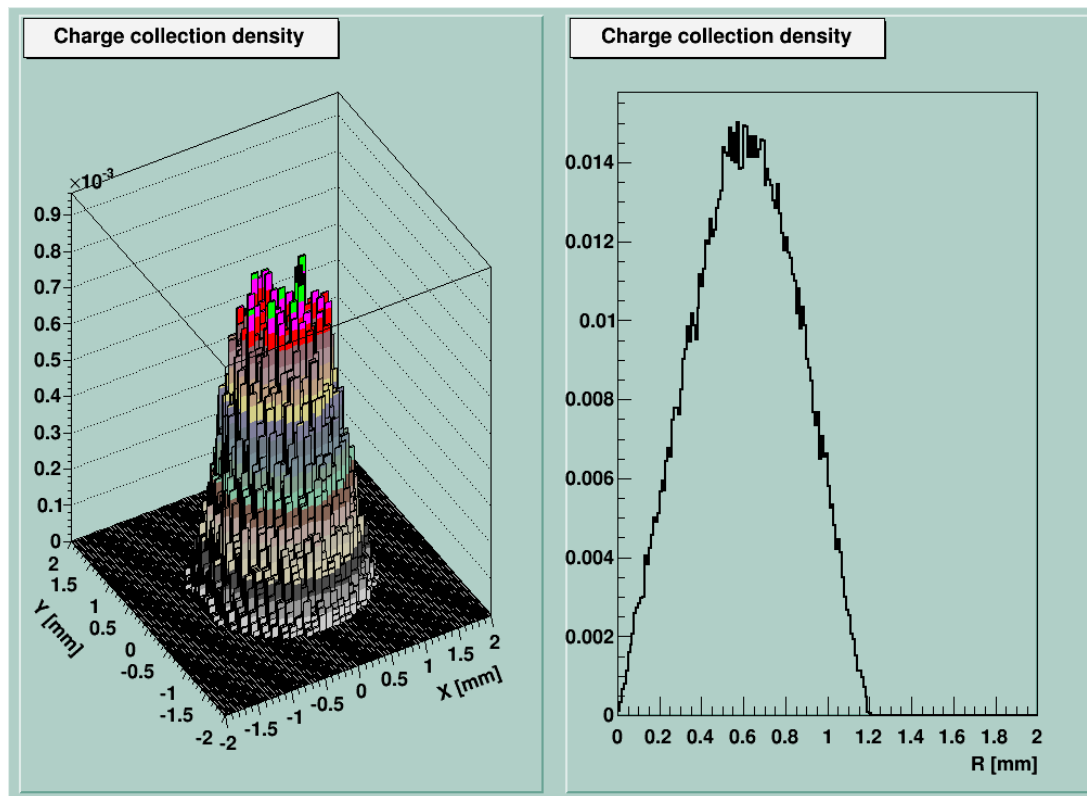
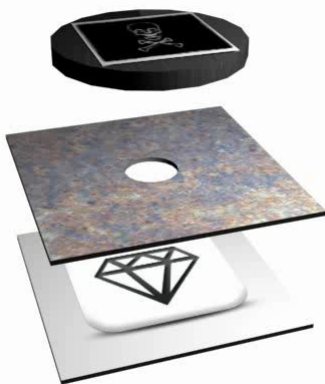
- Charge injected close to electrode
- Uniform field



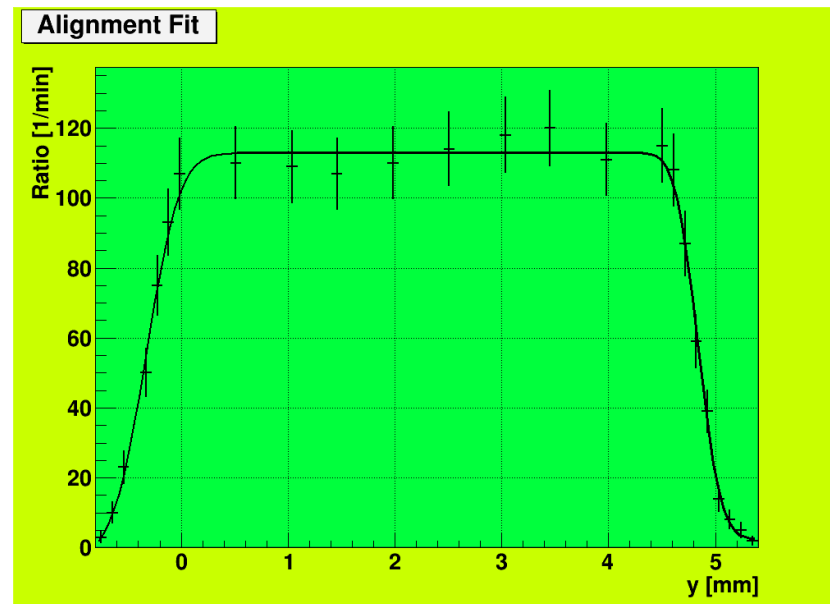
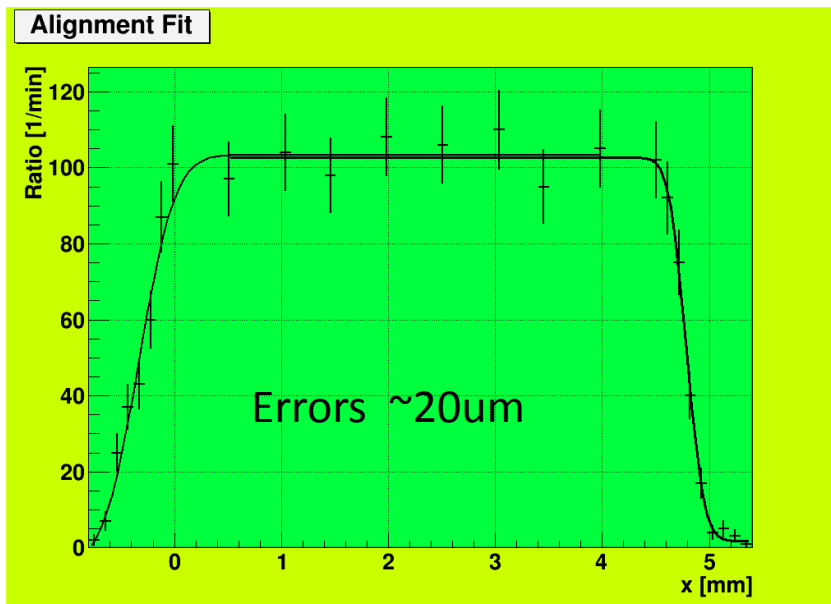
Setup



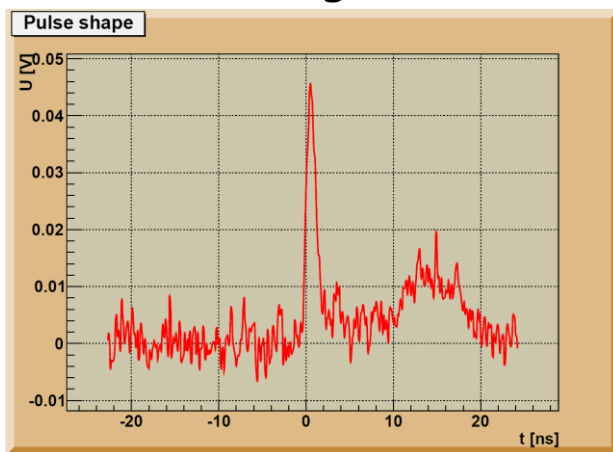
- Monte Carlo simulations were performed to study the spread of particles on the diamond.



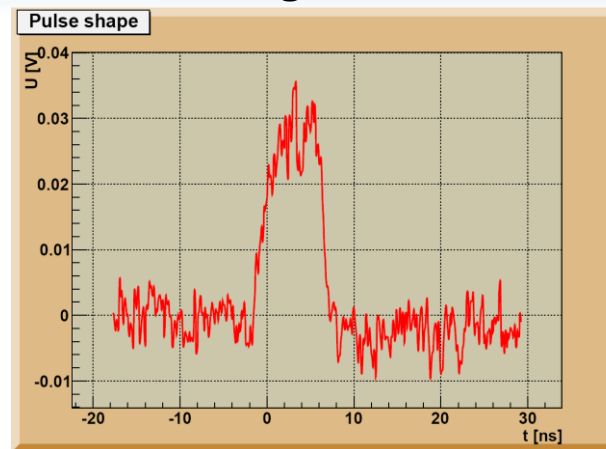
- By scanning the surface of diamond and measuring the rate alignment was performed.



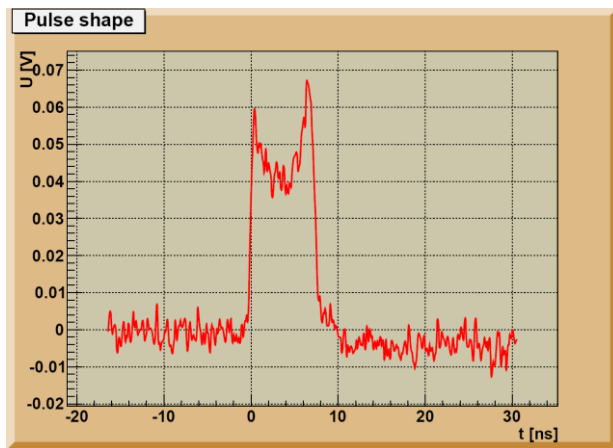
Peak Signal



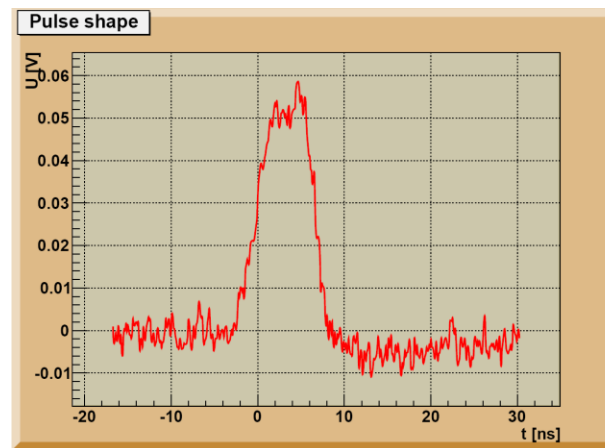
LowSignal



Moon Signal

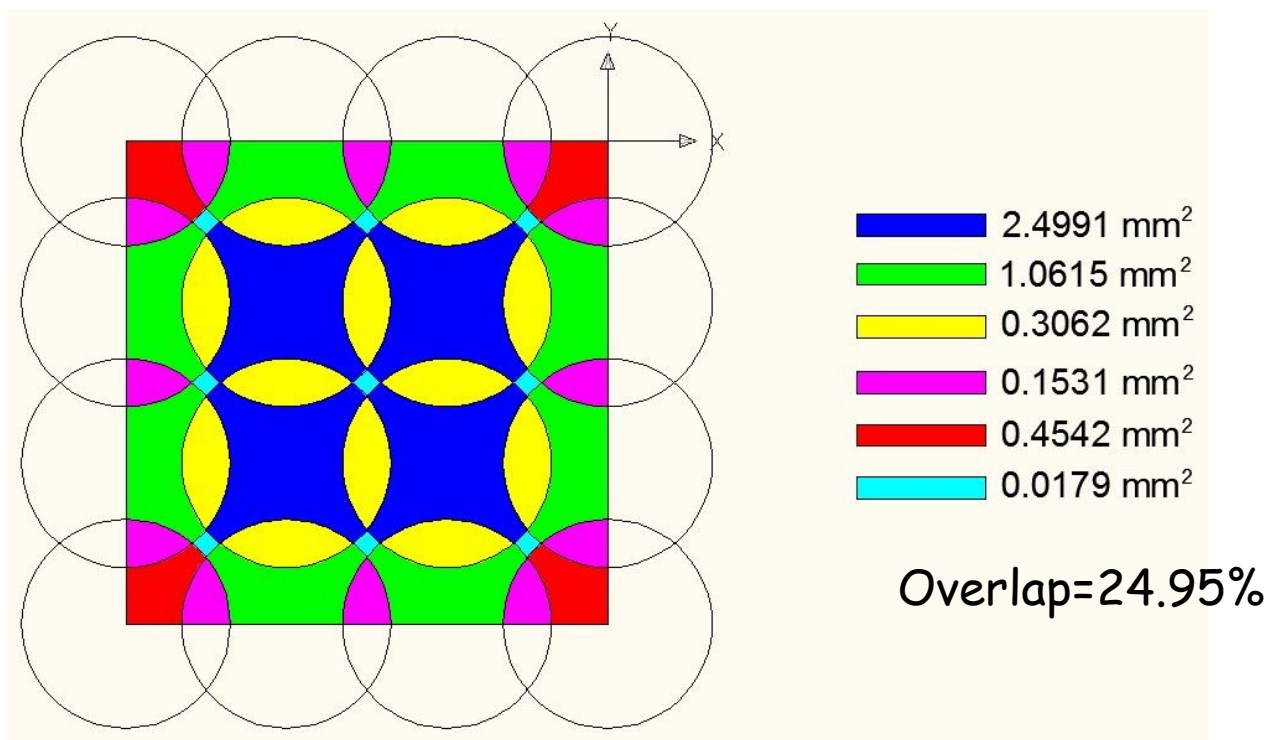


Normal Signal



Irradiated area

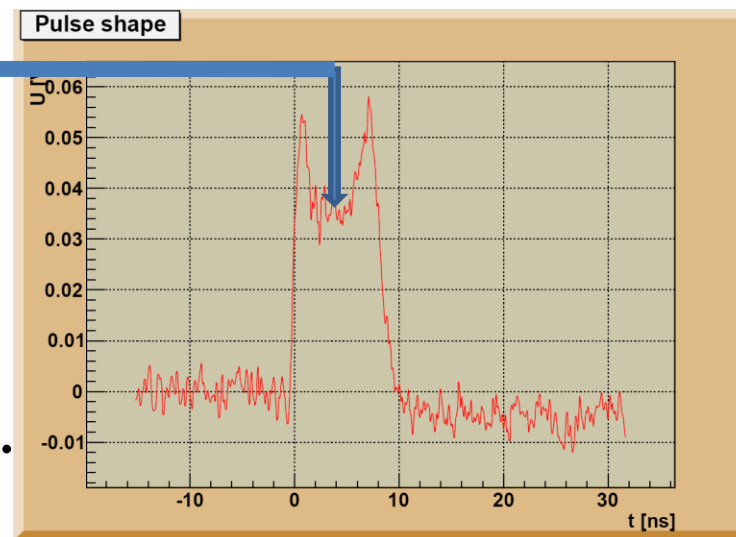
- From MC simulations was concluded that circle of radius 1,02mm will contain 95% of collected particles.



For selection following variables were used:

- signal amplitude,
- signal to noise ratio
- width of the signal;
- rms of baseline
- local minimum of the signal

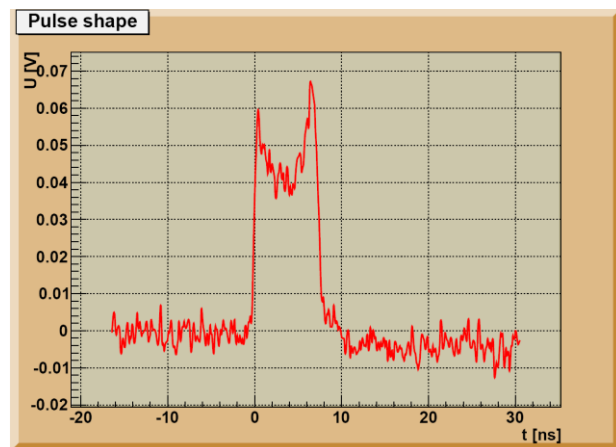
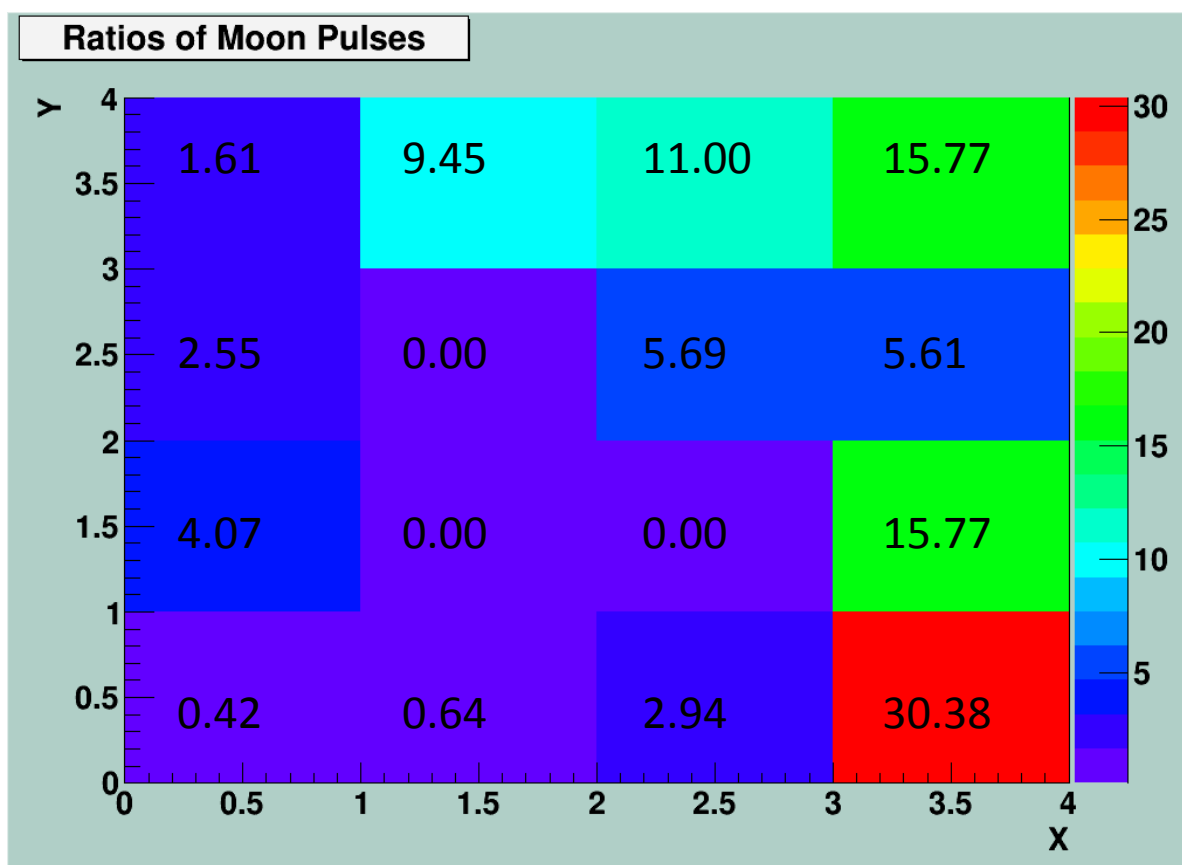
Special script calculates and applies cuts on collected data. Results are saved in ntuple file.





Results for Moon shape

Normalized to 100 normal events

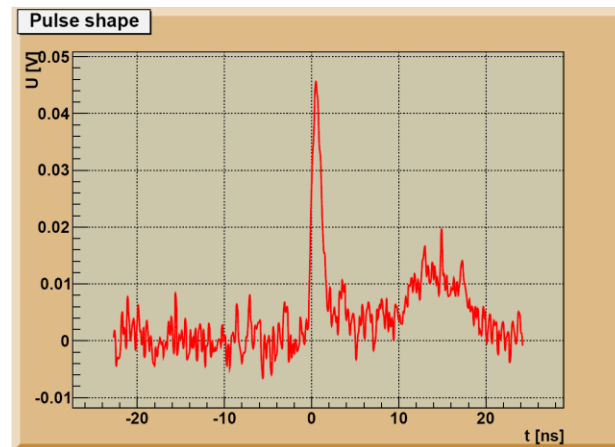
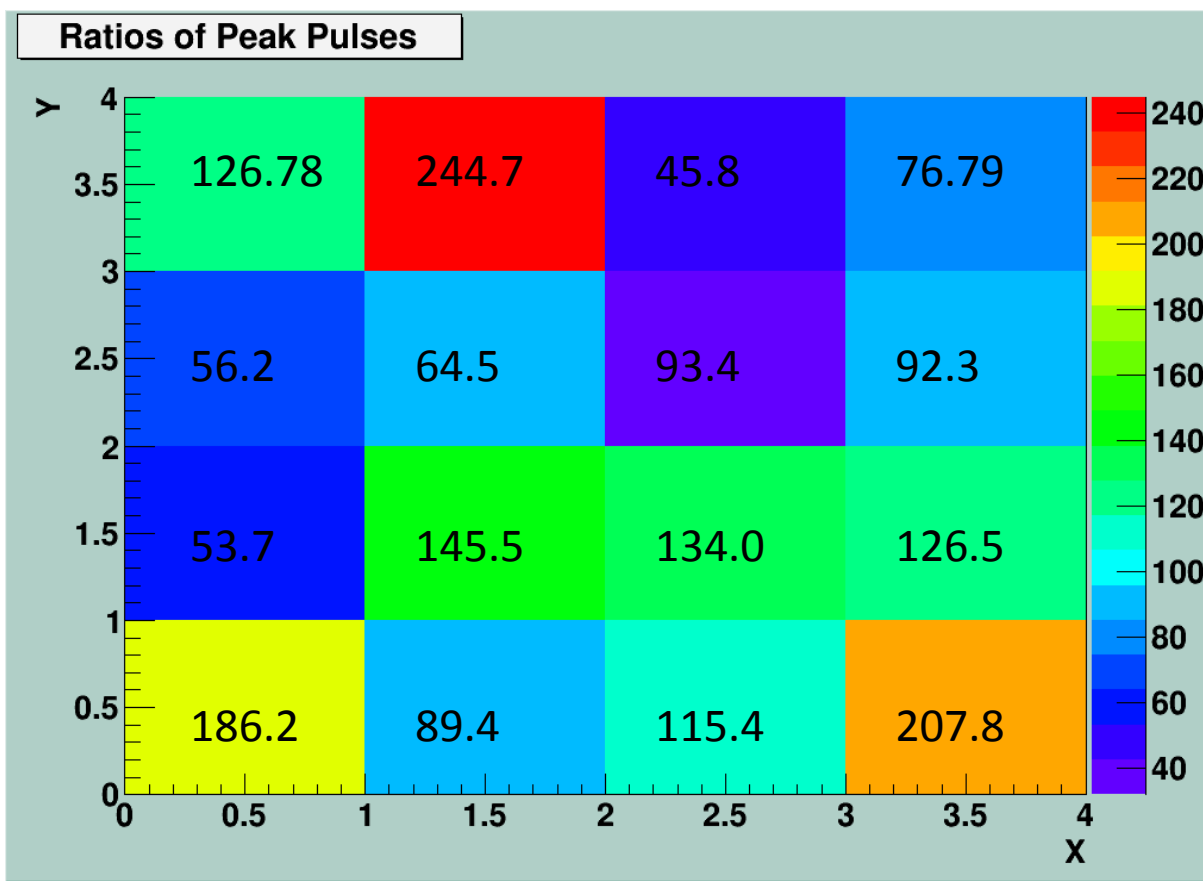




Results for peak shape

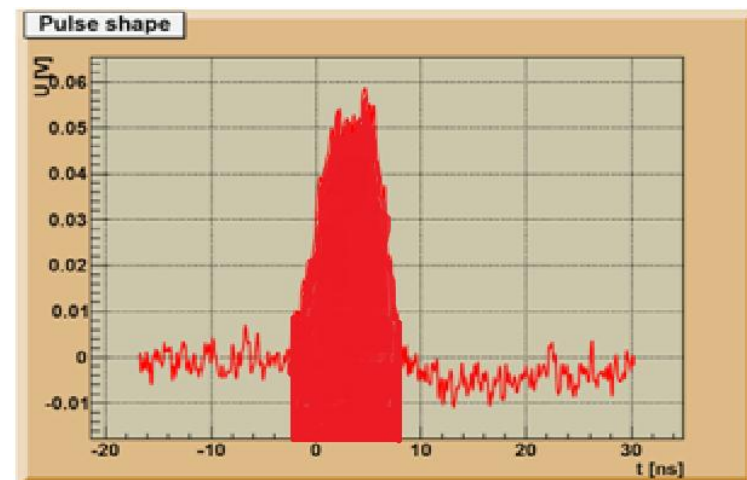


Normalized to 100 normal events



Charge deposition

42.8 fC	41.2 fC	43.8 fC	45.2 fC
43.7 fC	42.0 fC	43.9 fC	44.3 fC
43.7 fC	41.2 fC	42.3 fC	42.2 fC
38.5 fC	40.3 fC	42.7 fC	42.3 fC



- Analysed data aren't consistent
- Update of xy table
- Higher statistics
- Smaller collimator



"I had the dream about meaningful employment again last night."

Thank you for your attention



BACKUP SLIDES