

Beam test of 3D pixel detectors up to fluences of $9 \times 10^{15} n_{eq}/cm^2$

I. López Paz

E. Cavallaro, F. Förster, S. Grinstein, J. Lange, D. Vazquez

RD50 workshop 2015, CERN

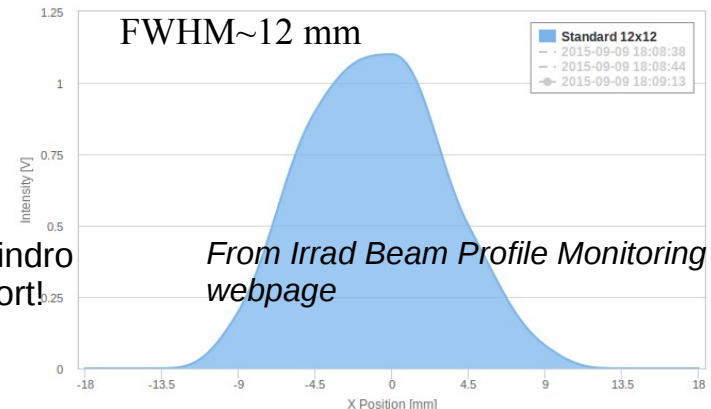
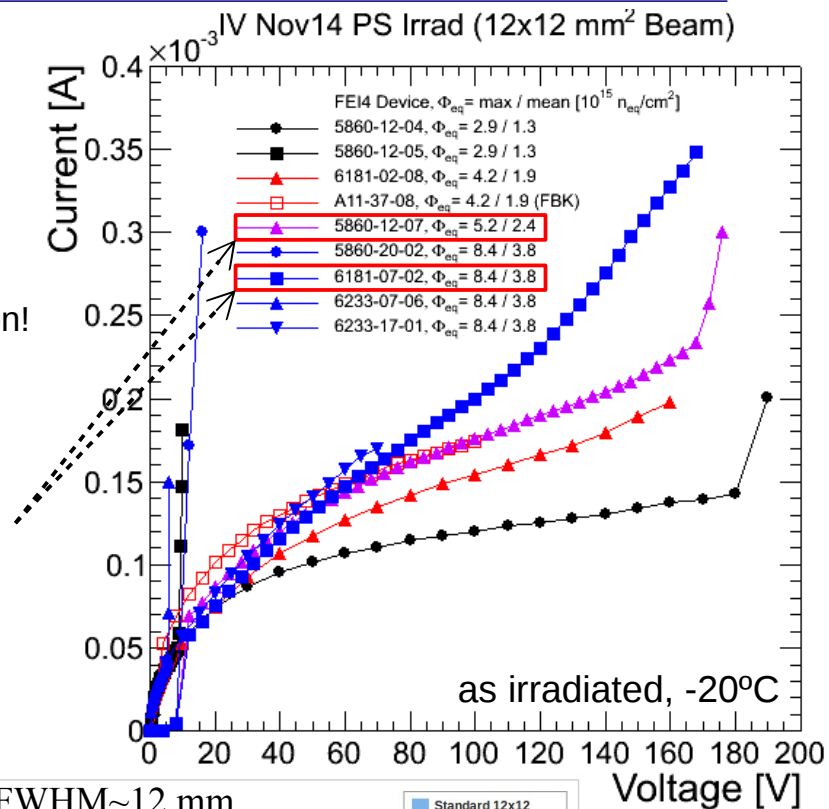
Dec 4th, 2015

3D irradiation campaign

- IRRAD (CERN) 23 GeV protons (Nov 2014)
 - 9x 3D FEI4 bare assemblies (8 CNM/1 FBK)
 - No scanning available:
 - Non-uniform (12 mm FWHM)
 - Selected two devices for assembly and tests
 - Nominal fluences: $5.2 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ and $8.4 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ (as measured in $5 \times 5 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ Al}$)
 - Other devices were further irradiated up to $2 \times 10^{16} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$
- JSI Lubljana neutrons (May 2015)
 - FEI3 irradiated up to $2 \times 10^{16} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$
 - See J. Lange's presentation

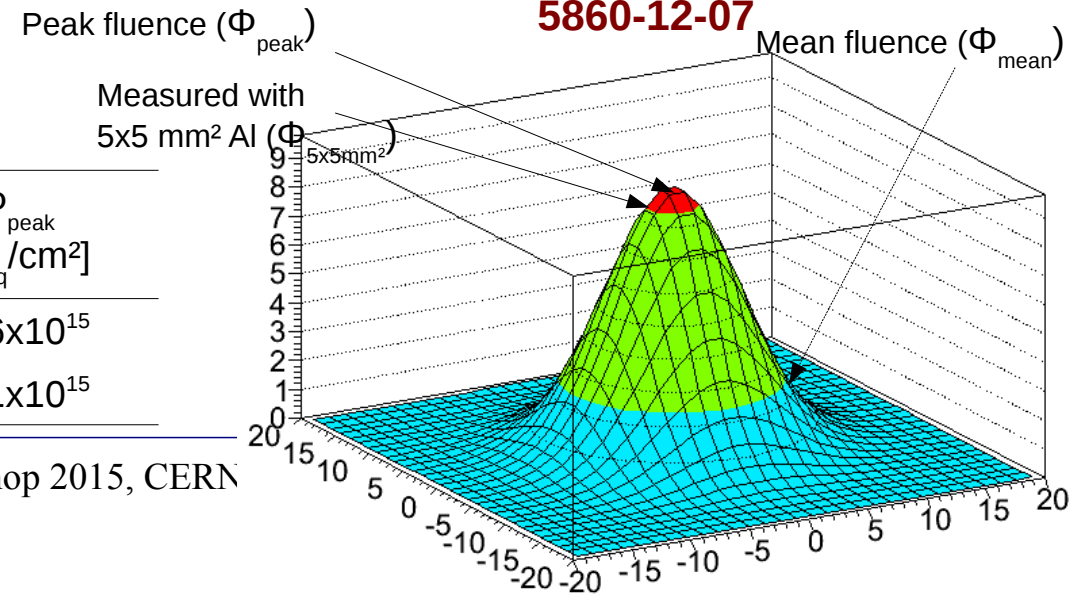
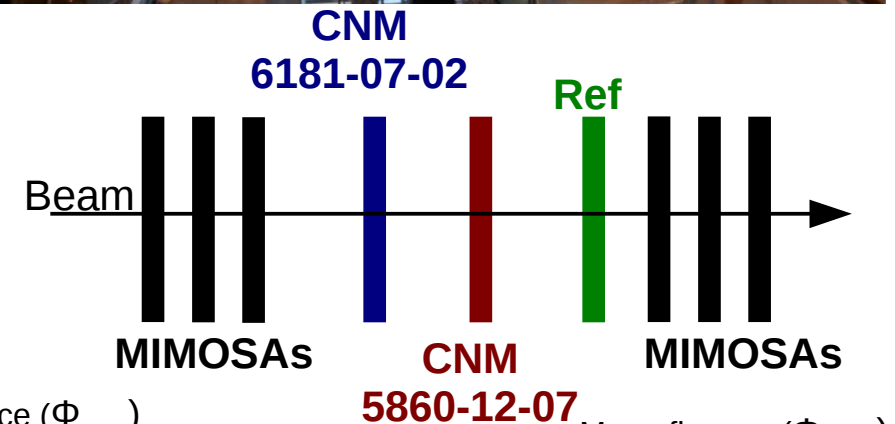
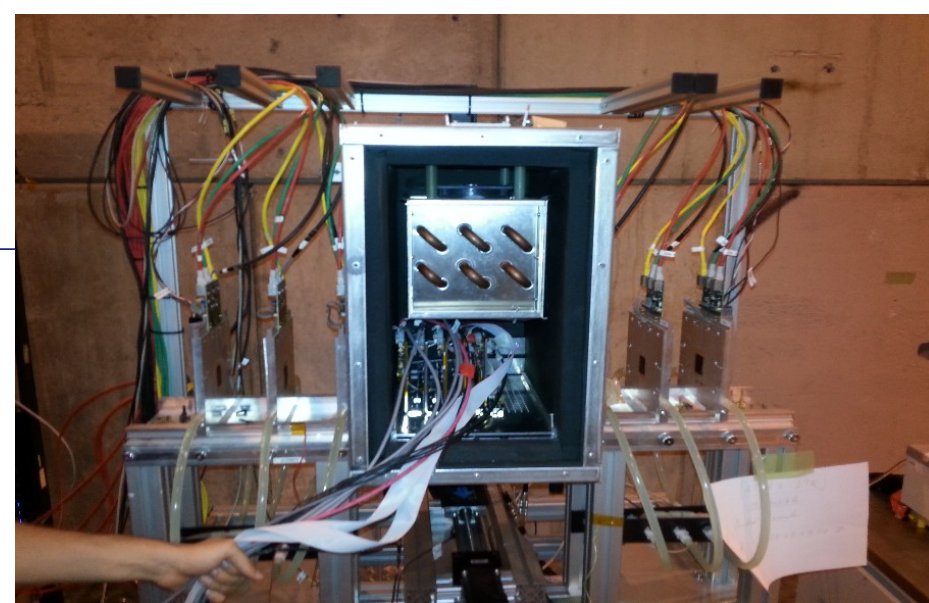
Thanks to Federico Ravotti for irradiation!

Thanks to Igor Mandic, Vladimir Cindro for irradiation and AIDA2020 support!



Testbeam

- Irradiated FE-I4 CNM 3D sensors:
 - 6181-07-02: $5.2 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ (peak 5.6×10^{15})
 - 5860-12-07: $8.4 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ (peak 9.1×10^{15})
- July 2015 ITk testbeam at CERN:
 - Temperature: -40 and -30 °C
 - Temperature in cooling box, sensor is ~5 °C warmer
 - Tuning:
 - Threshold: 1500 e
 - ToT: 10ToT at 10ke

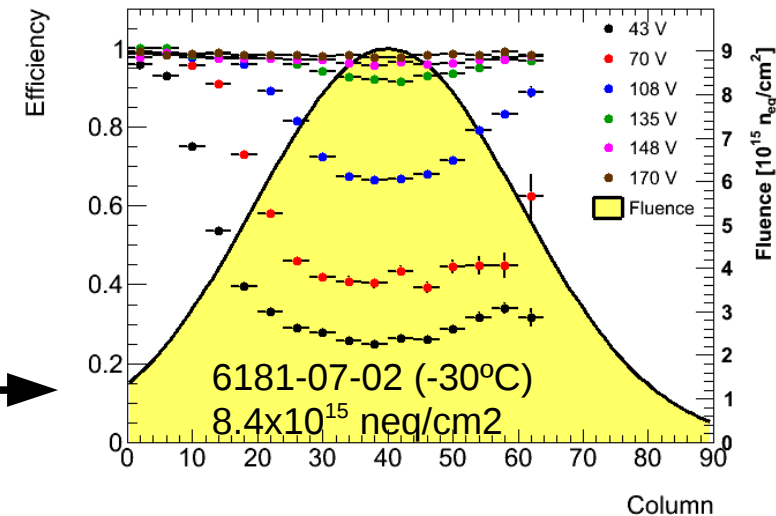
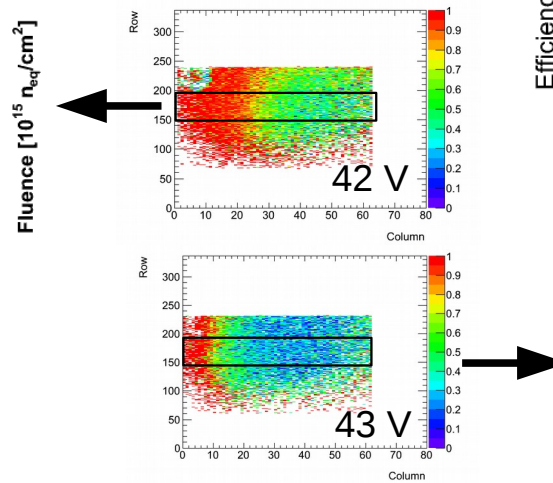
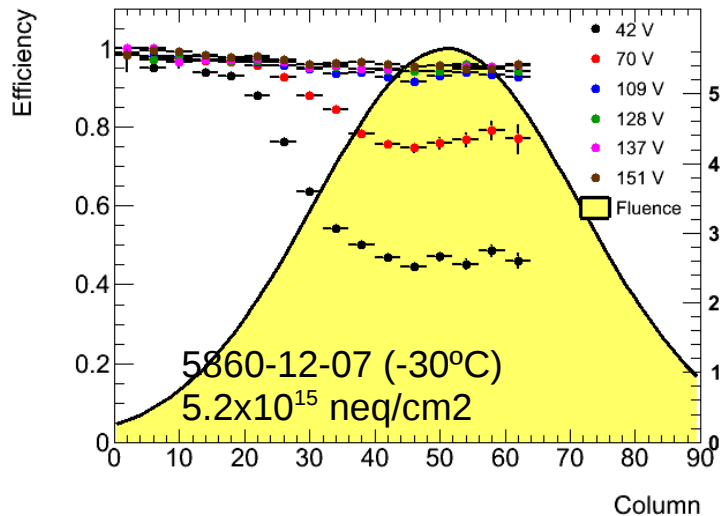
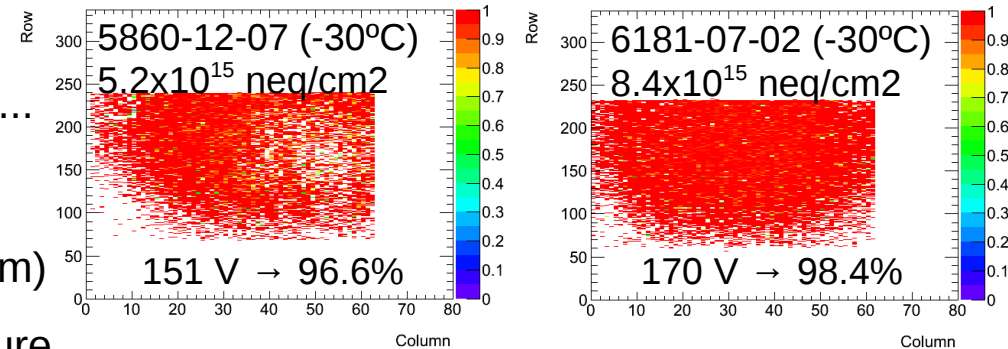


	$\Phi_{5 \times 5 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ Al}}$ [n _{eq} /cm ²]	Φ_{mean} [n _{eq} /cm ²]	Φ_{peak} [n _{eq} /cm ²]
6181-07-02	5.2×10^{15}	2.4×10^{15}	5.6×10^{15}
5860-12-07	8.4×10^{15}	3.8×10^{15}	9.1×10^{15}

Overall efficiencies

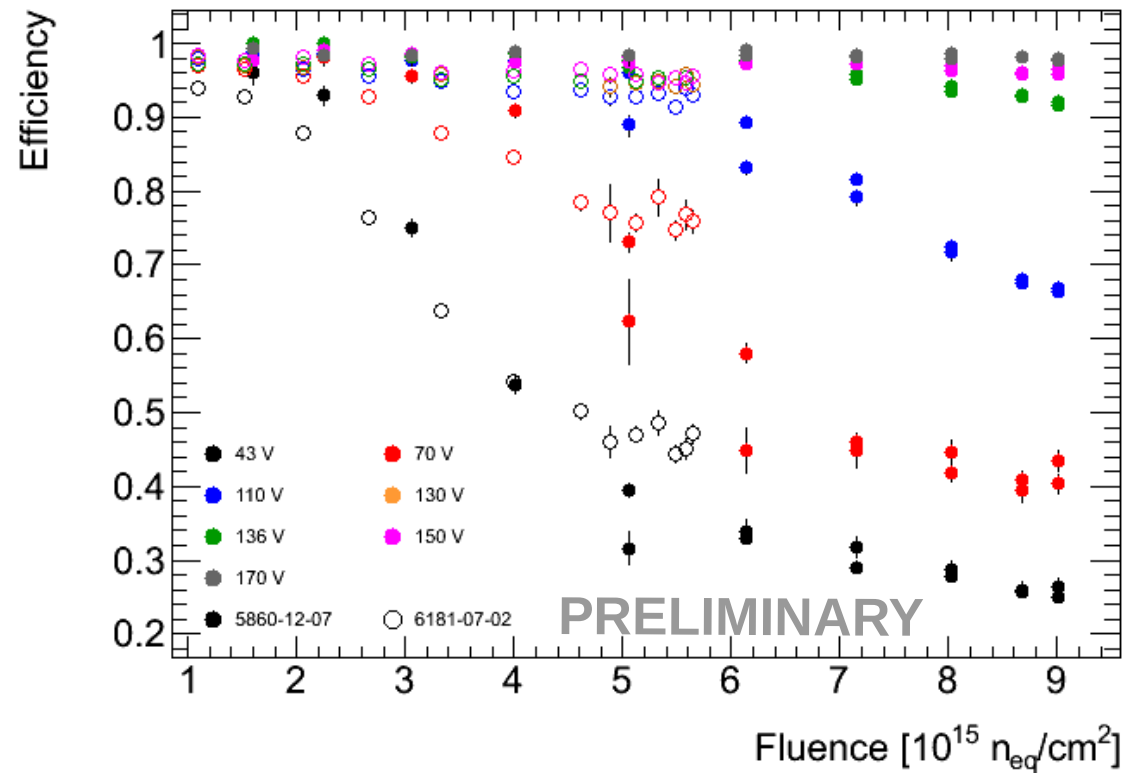
- Good overall efficiencies
 - But low efficiencies might be averaged out...
- Non-uniform fluence
 - Assume Gauss distribution (FWHM ~12 mm)
 - More sophisticated analysis in the future
 - Peak of Gauss by fitting a parabola around minimum of TOT vs column/row
 - Probe vast range of fluences for the same device

Overall efficiencies

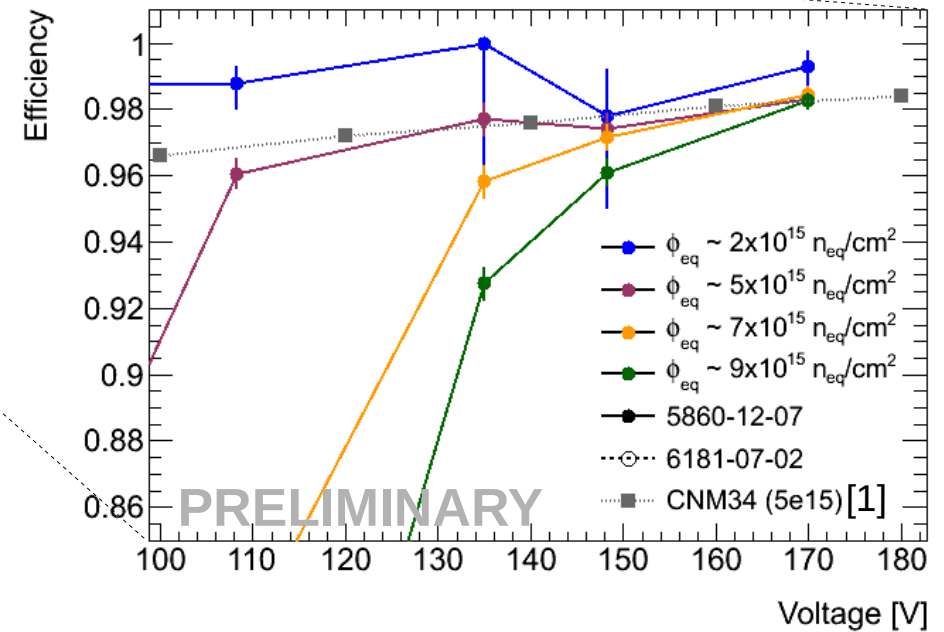
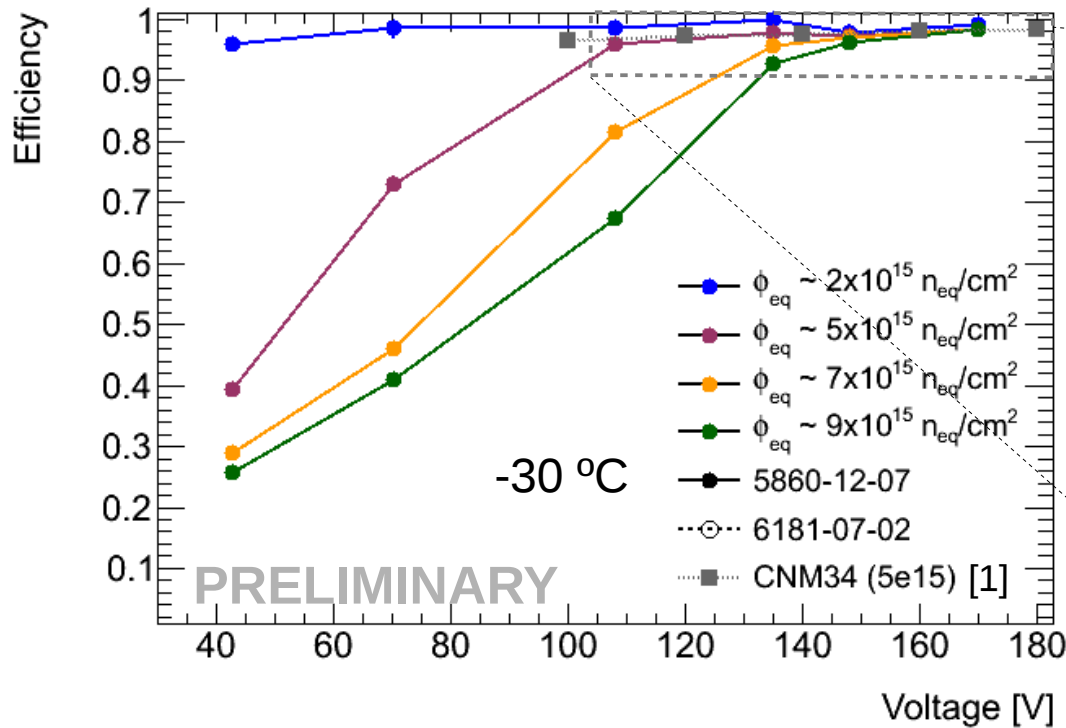


Efficiencies vs fluence

- Agreement in efficiency for areas irradiated at the same fluence in both devices
 - Some disagreement due to uncertainties in fluence distribution
 - Distribution not exactly a gaussian
 - Nominal fluence uncertainty ~10%
- Good efficiency (> 97 %) reached at ~170 V for all fluences
- Probed an almost continuous range of fluences with only two devices



Efficiency vs voltage

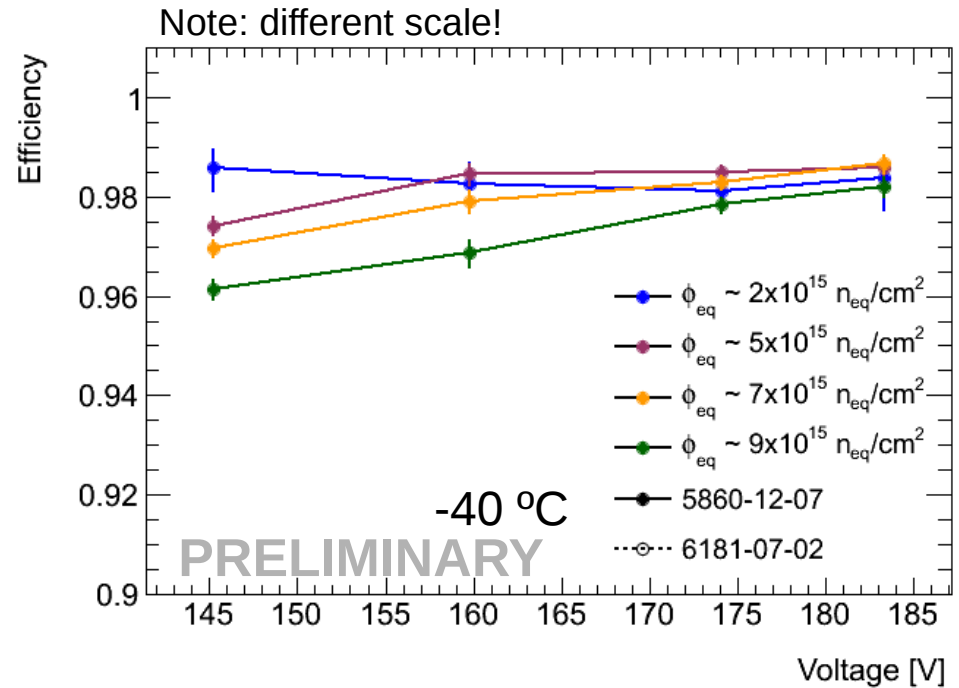
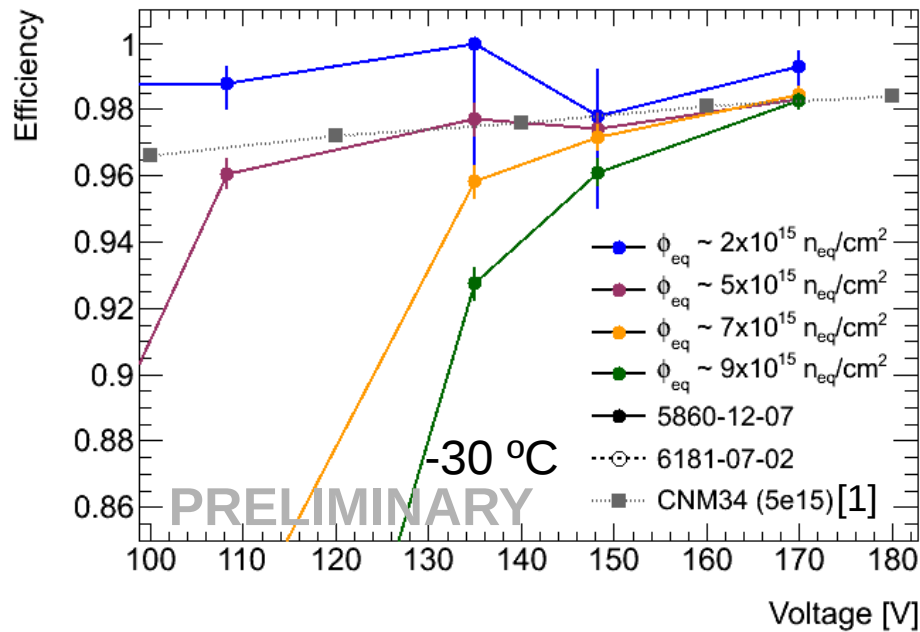


	Φ_{eq} [n_{eq}/cm^2]	V [V]	Eff [%]
CNM34 IBL [1]	5×10^{15}	140	97.6
6181-12-07	5×10^{15}	150	97.5
6181-12-07	9×10^{15}	170	97.8

- **Able to reach over 97% efficiency for all fluences at maximally 170 V**
- **Agrees with IBL 5e15 results**

[1] JINST 7 P11010 (2012)

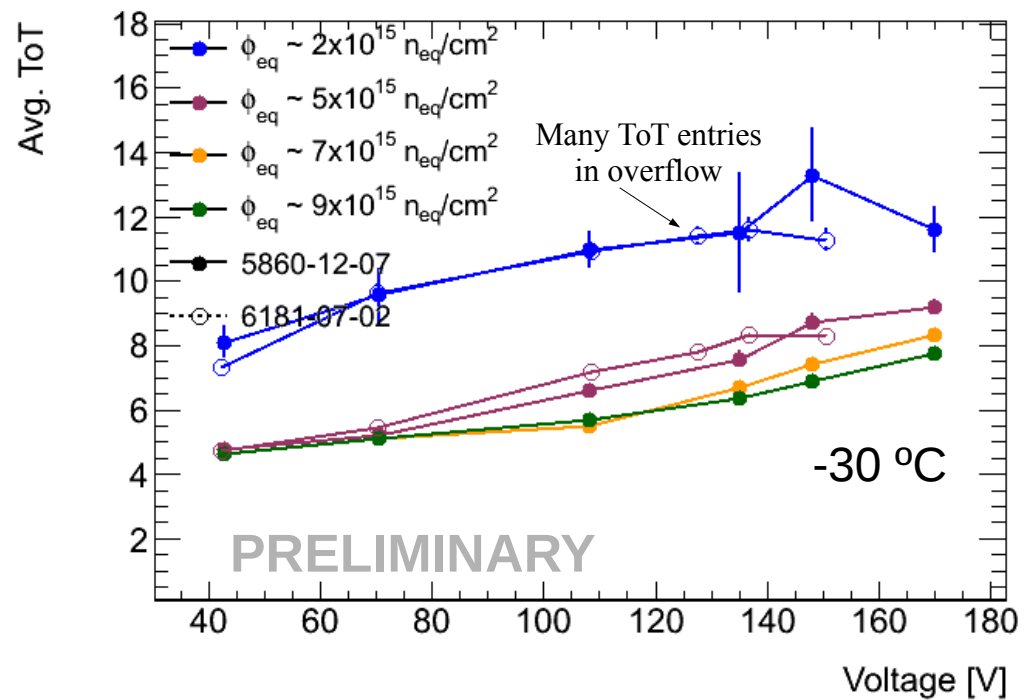
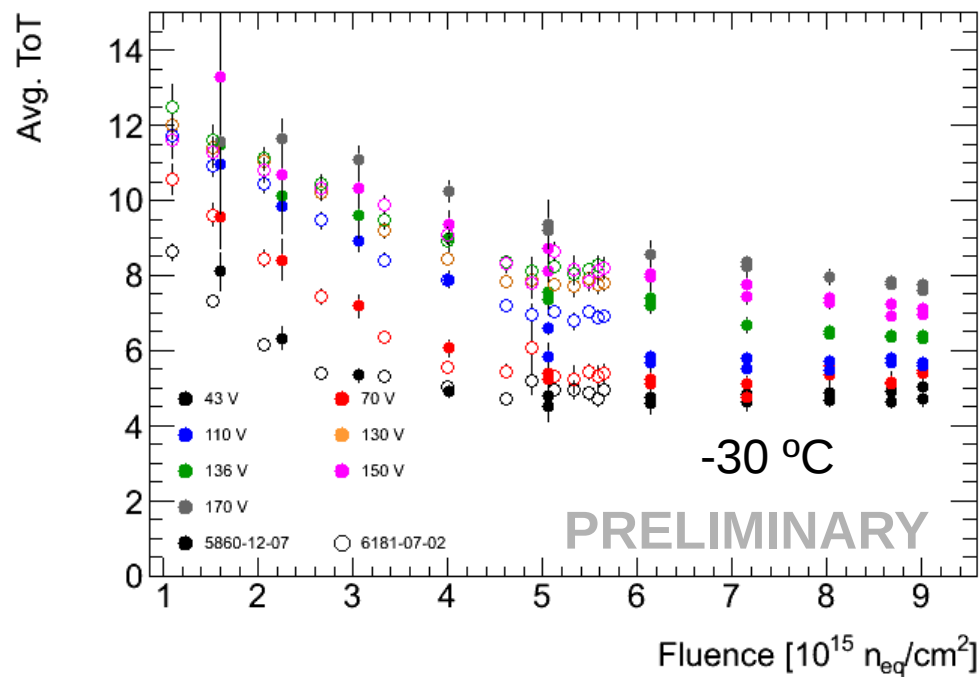
Efficiency vs temperature



- Consistent efficiencies at different temperatures for similar voltages
 - Efficiency is not affected by temperature

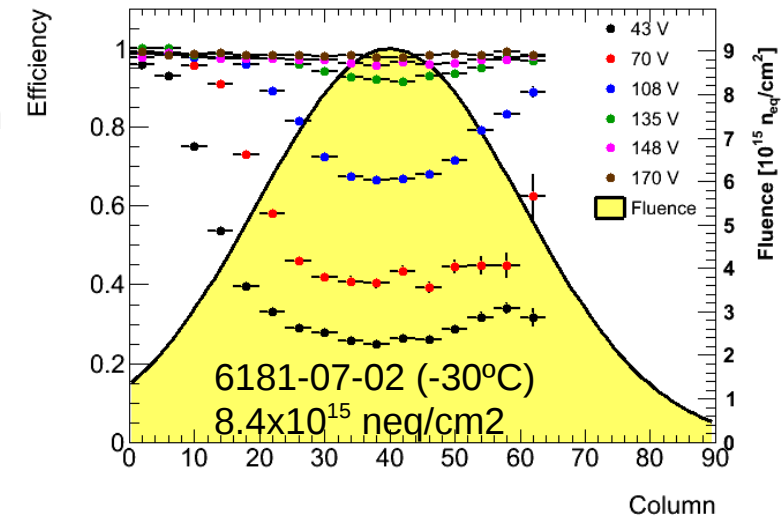
Charge collection vs fluence

- Tuned at 10ToT @ 10ke, 1500e threshold
 - For low fluences ($< \sim 3e15$) and high voltages, most ToT entries are in the overflow bin
 - Re-measured at different ToT tunings for charge collection studies, analysis underway
- Good agreement between the two devices in the same fluence regions for the same voltages
- Average of 8ToT (~ 8000 e) at highest voltage and fluence
 - well above threshold for so high fluences



Conclusions

- Studied efficiency at intermediate ITk fluences (up to $\sim 9 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$) with CNM 3D FEI4 devices
 - Irradiated at CERN PS Nov 2014 → No scanning available:
 - Non-uniform (12 mm FWHM)
→ Assume gauss distr and probe large range of fluences
 - Two devices assembled and tested in testbeam:
 - Nominal fluences: $5.2 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ and $8.4 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$
(as measured in $5 \times 5 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ Al}$ → larger peak fluences)
- IBL/AFP generation 3D detectors proven suitable for ITk
 - FEI3 n-irrad:
 - 15 (10) mW/cm² at $1 \times 10^{16} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ for 230 (150) μm
 - CCE > 20% at $2 \times 10^{16} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ for 2.5 ke threshold
 - FEI4 p-irrad:
 - Up to $\sim 97.5\%$ efficiency at $\sim 9 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ (170V)
 - Expect improvement with lower thresholds and smaller electrode distance



Back-up slides