

Silicon diode as R2E detector

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With the special thanks to external facilities and R2E members' involved in
the irradiation test campaigns.

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<https://indico.cern.ch/event/971222/>



Outline

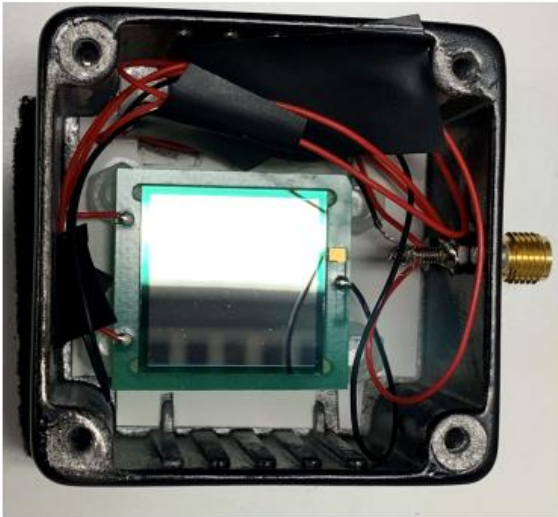
- Introduction:
 - presentation of the setup,
 - data processing,

- Examples of the diode applications:
 - energy deposition measurements,
 - flux monitor,
 - beam's contamination detection,
 - low-radiation areas monitoring,
 - (future) particle/reaction identification

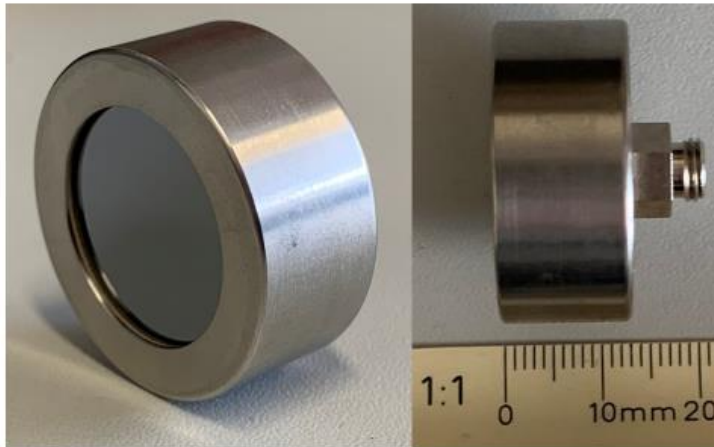
- Conclusions

Introduction: Si solid state detectors currently used in R2E

Thickness: 300 μm
Active area: 4 cm^2



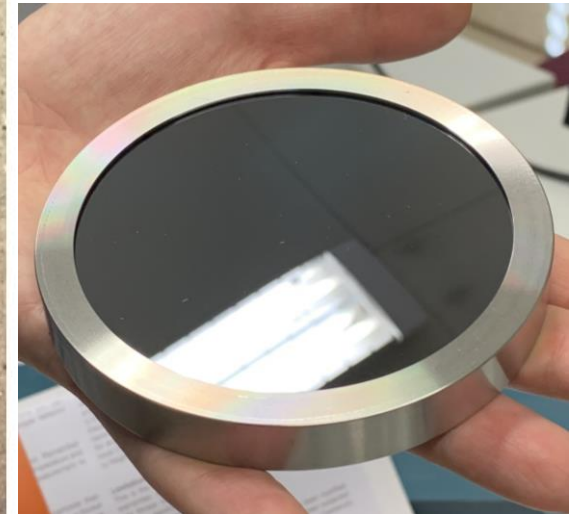
Thickness: 1004 μm
Active area: 3 cm^2



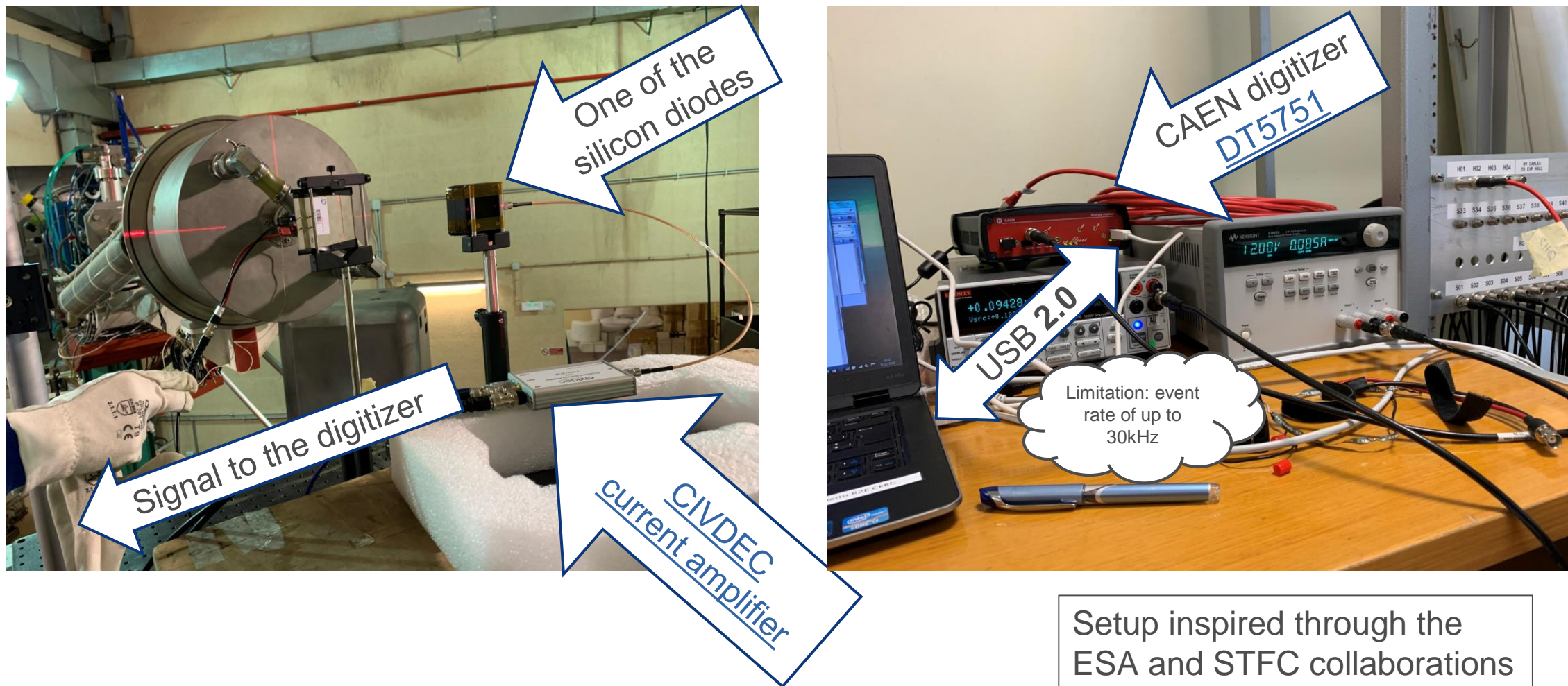
Thickness: 300 μm
Active area: 0.5 cm^2



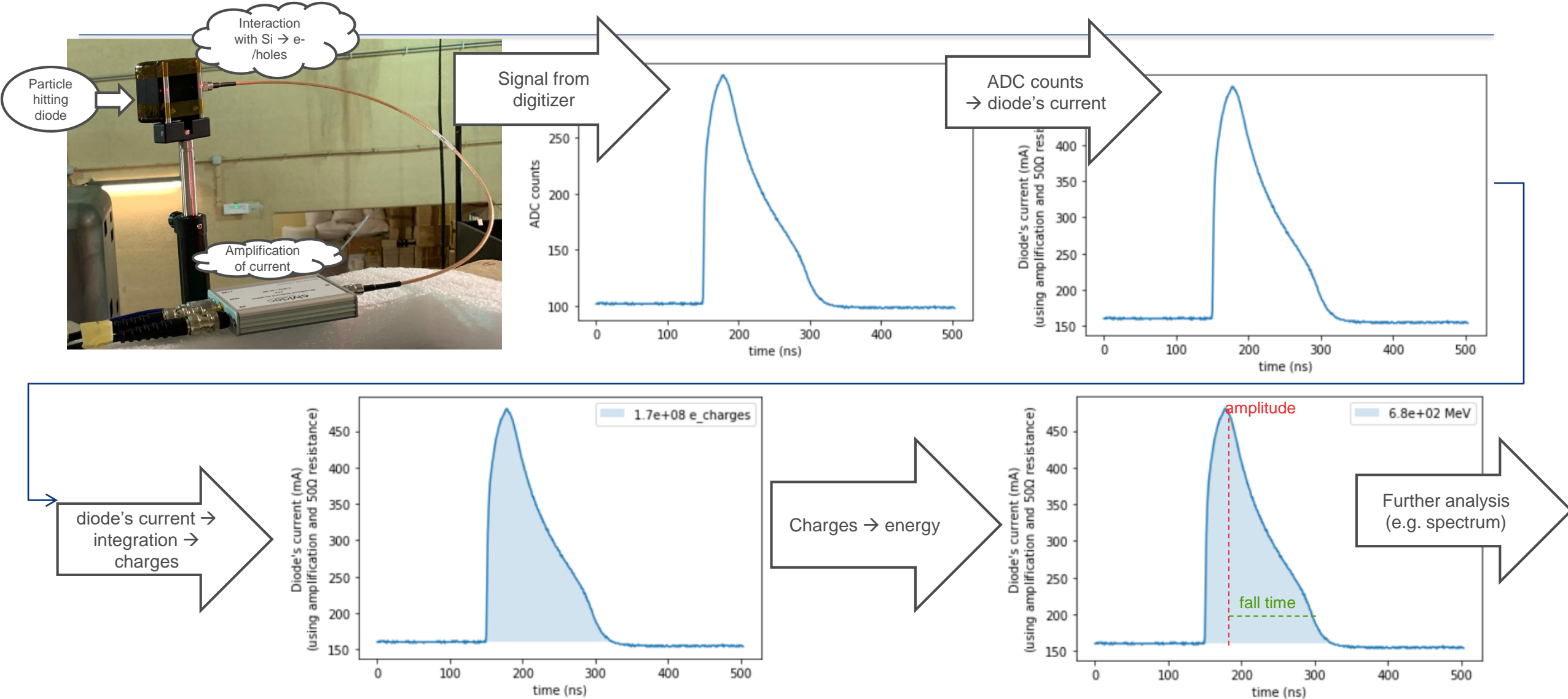
Thickness: 500 μm
Active area: 50 cm^2



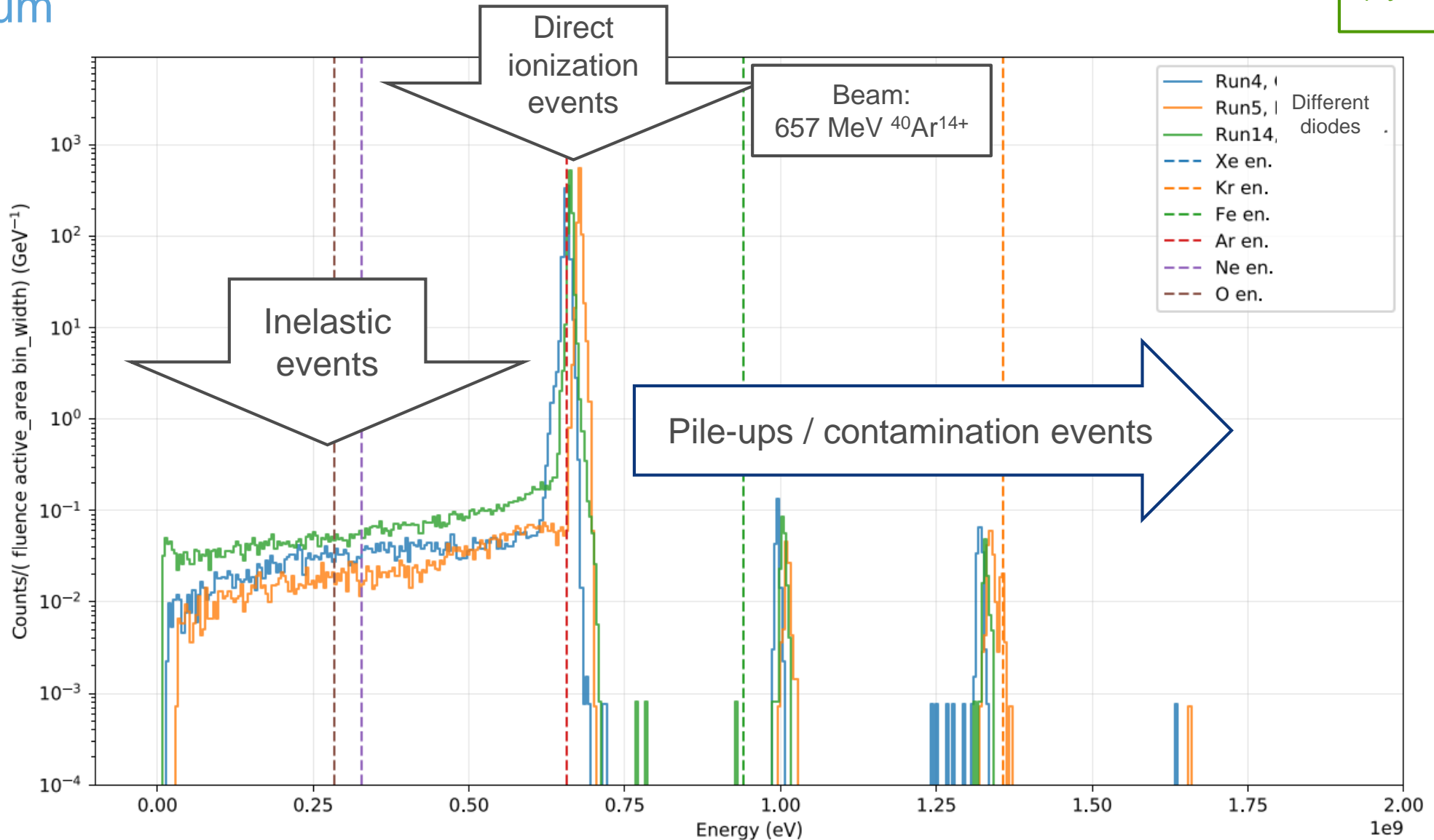
Introduction: typical diode setup



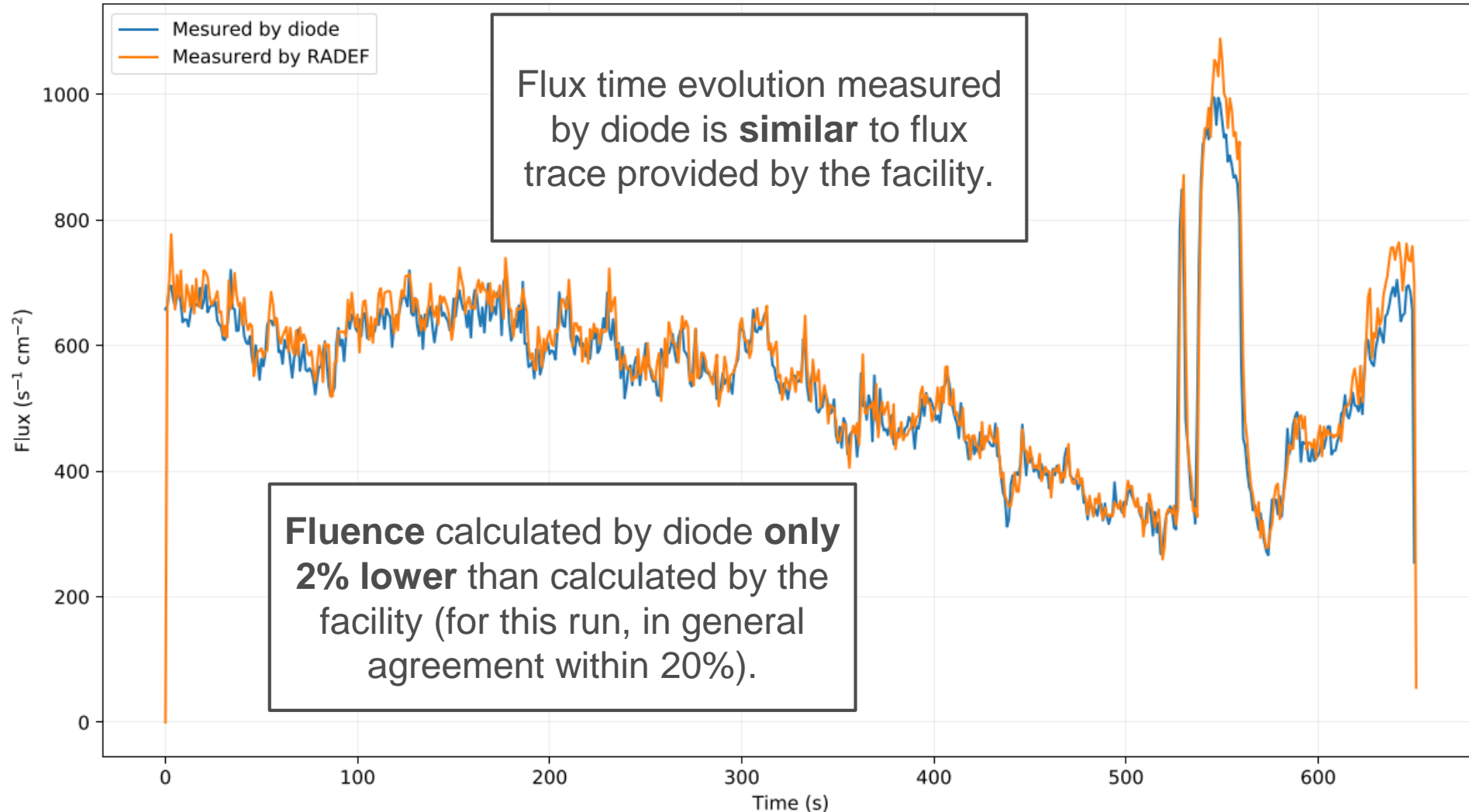
Introduction: scheme of the data processing



Example of diode application: determination of (Si-deposited) energy spectrum



Example of diode application: flux monitor (for charged particles)



Example of diode application: contamination detection (1)

17MeV neutrons $T(D,n)^4\text{He}$

- Run: 2, En: 17.0MeV, $\phi=1.1e+08\text{cm}^{-2}$
- Run: 3, En: 17.0MeV, ISSI in front, $\phi=2.9e+08\text{cm}^{-2}$
- Run: 37, En: 17.0MeV, 0.5mm Al, $\phi=1.1e+08\text{cm}^{-2}$

We observed such a spectrum with diode...

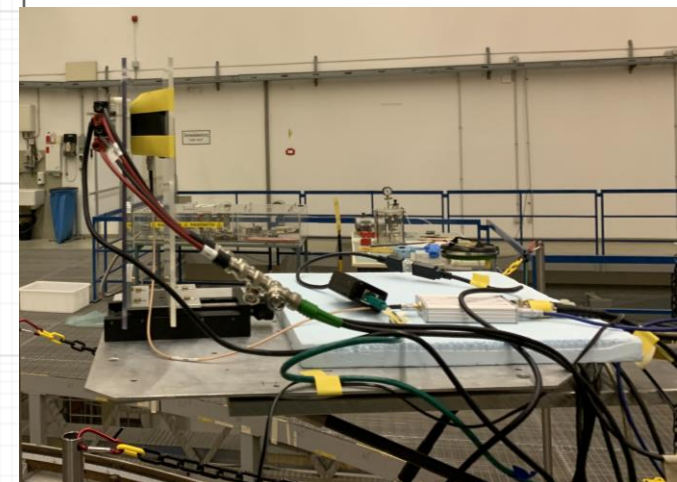
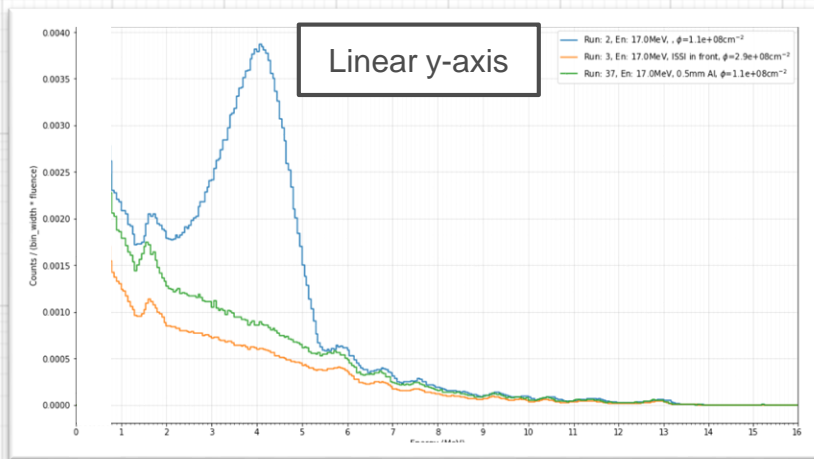
XS measured by ESA SEU monitor was ~expected, but for ISSI memory it was much higher than expected.

After placing memory-setup in front peak disappeared...

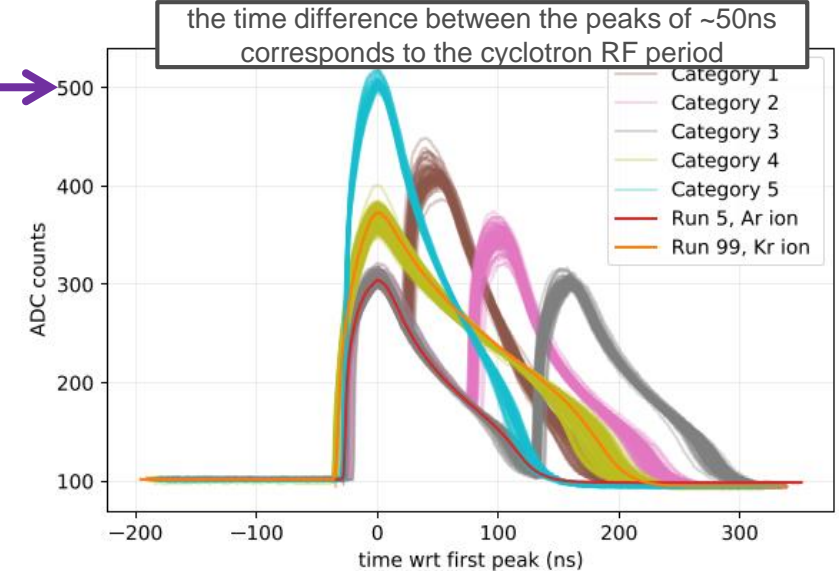
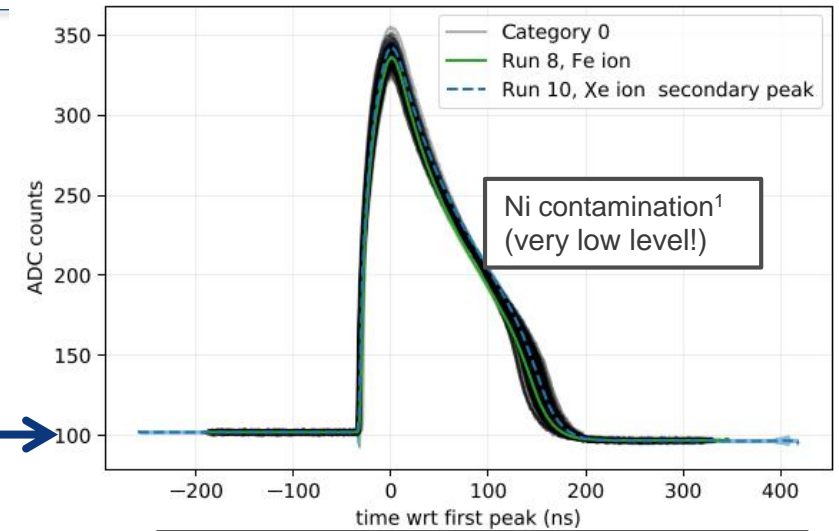
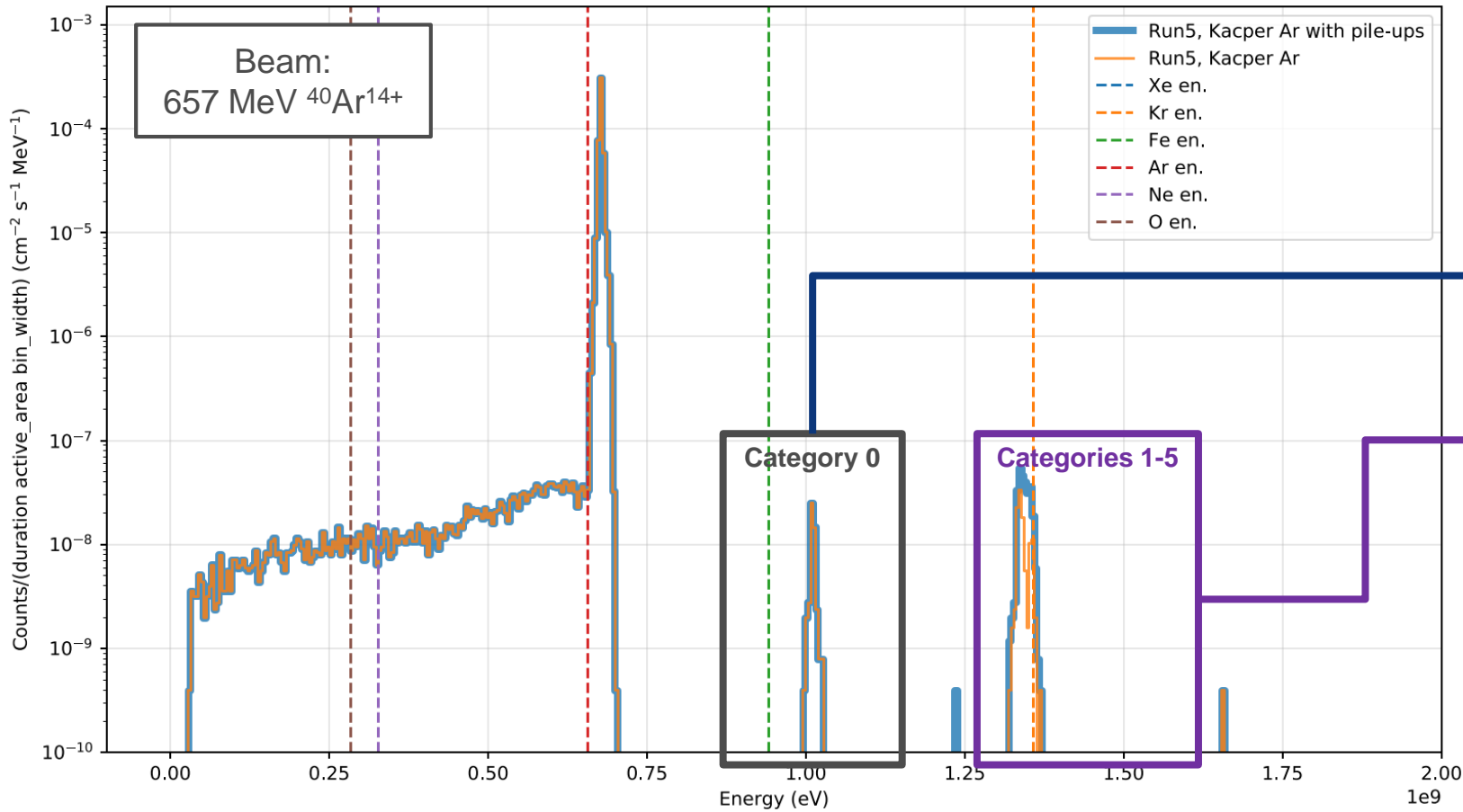
Explanation: protons from $^3\text{He}(D, p)^4\text{He}$

Consequence: 17 MeV runs repeated with Al plate to stop protons

Linear y-axis



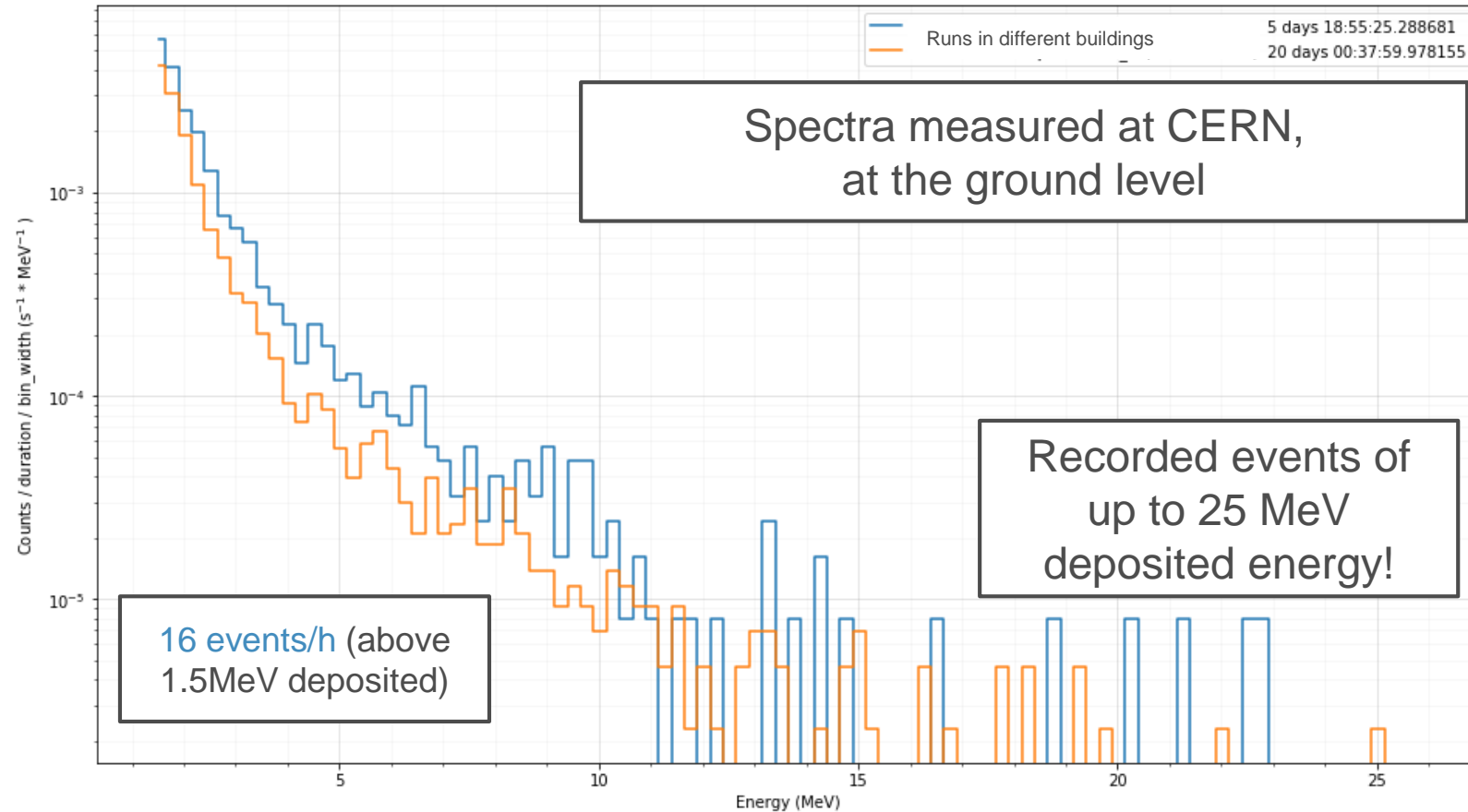
Example of diode application: pile-up/contamination discrimination (2)



Example of the diode application: low-radiation areas

Ground level
(CERN, CH/FR)

- Large silicon volume:
 - Higher sensitivity → monitoring of low-radiation areas with critical equipment:
 - shielded alcoves
 - LHC arcs
- Applications in the mixed-field radiation are under the investigation.



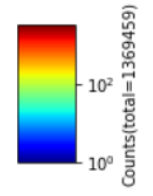
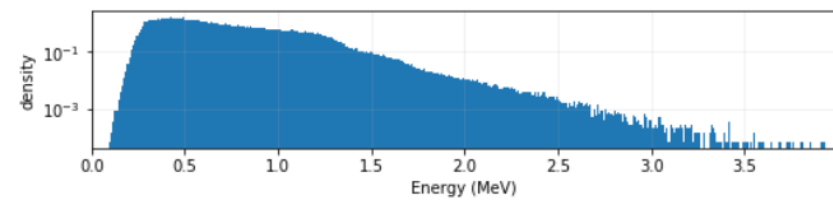
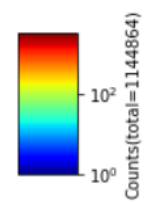
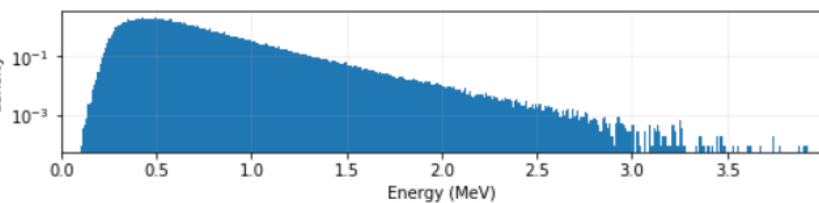
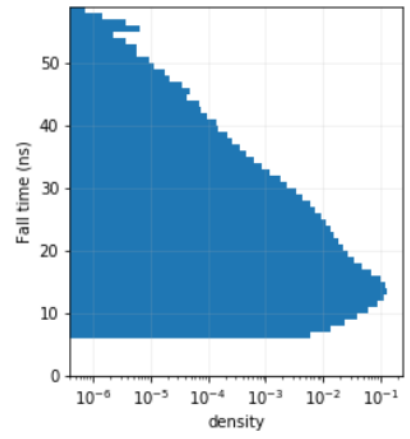
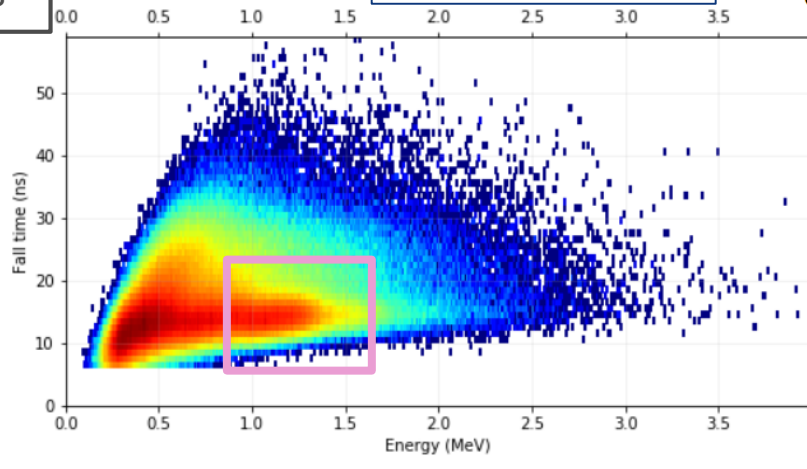
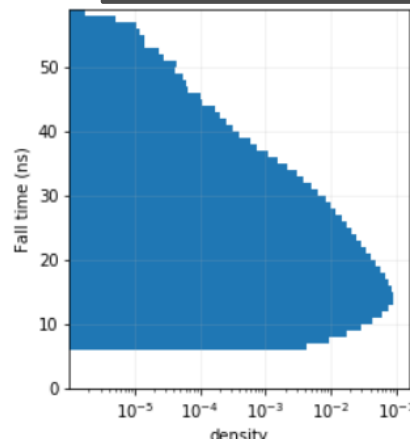
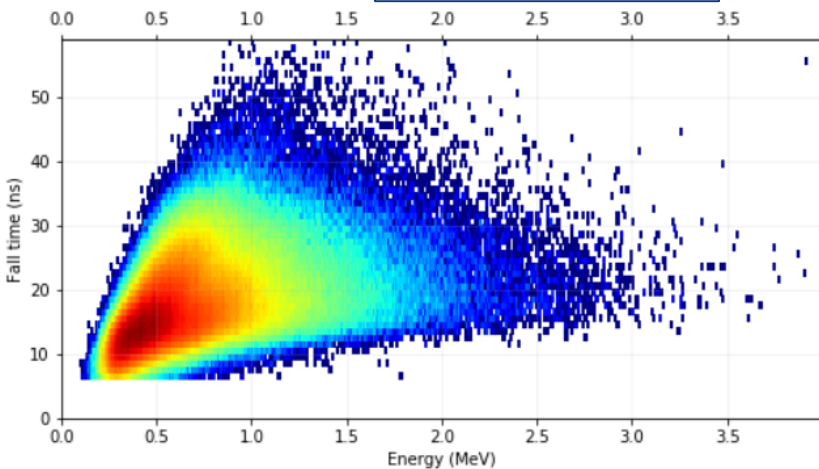
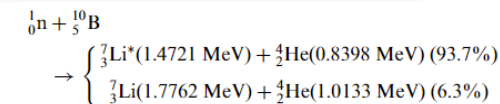
Example of the diode application: pulse shape discrimination

D50
(Grenoble, FR)

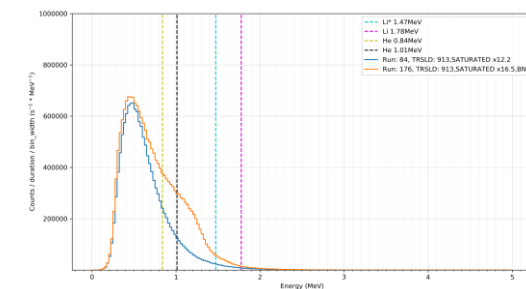
Without BN

Beam:
Thermal neutrons

With BN



Future goal: particle/reaction identification based on the pulse shape



Outlook & Conclusions

- During several test campaigns, especially in PTB and RADEF (contaminations had been detected), diode setup demonstrated its capabilities in terms of **beam quality control and beam diagnostics** → became an **essential tool for all future R2E irradiation campaigns**,
- Applications to mixed-field radiation are being investigated:
 - Potentially to be **embedded in next generation of RadMon**:
 - Not only counts, but the energy deposition distribution,
 - High sensitivity due to large volume → especially useful in low radiation areas (e.g. LHC arcs, shielded alcoves),
- **Benchmark** of event-by-event energy deposition distribution with **Monte Carlo codes**,
- **Future goal**: identification particle/reaction, through both:
 - Pulse shape analysis,
 - Use of the combination of different diodes / shielings and MC codes,

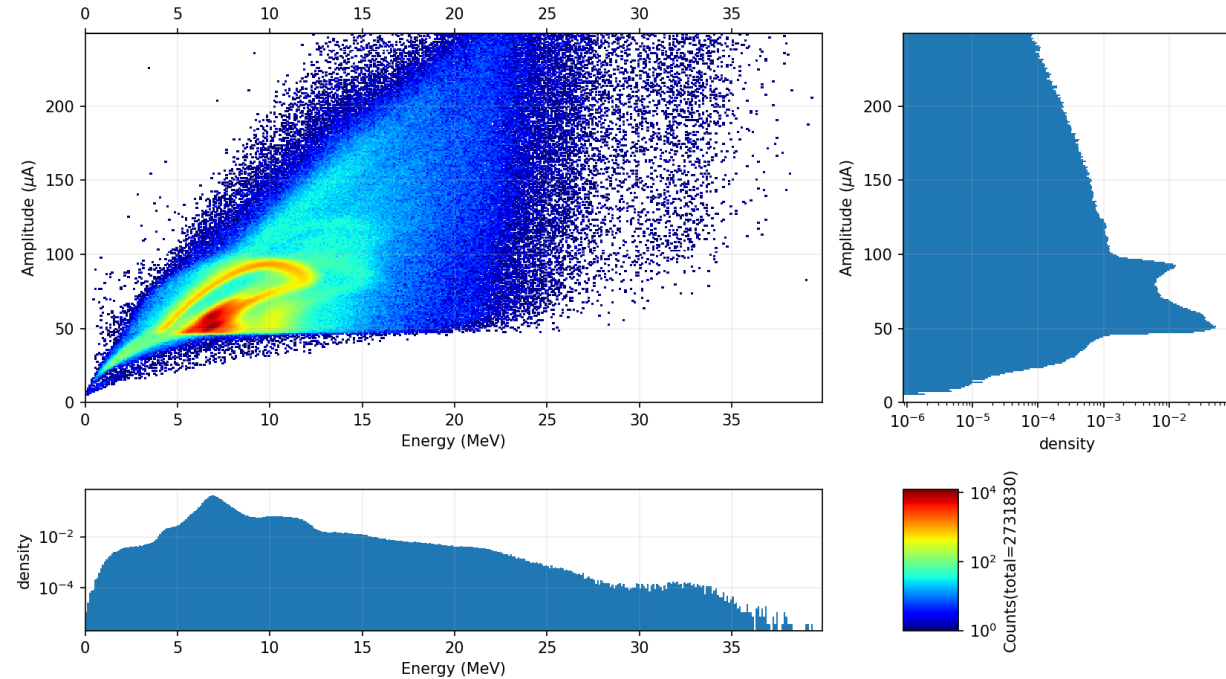
Thank you for
your attention!
kacper.bilko@cern.ch



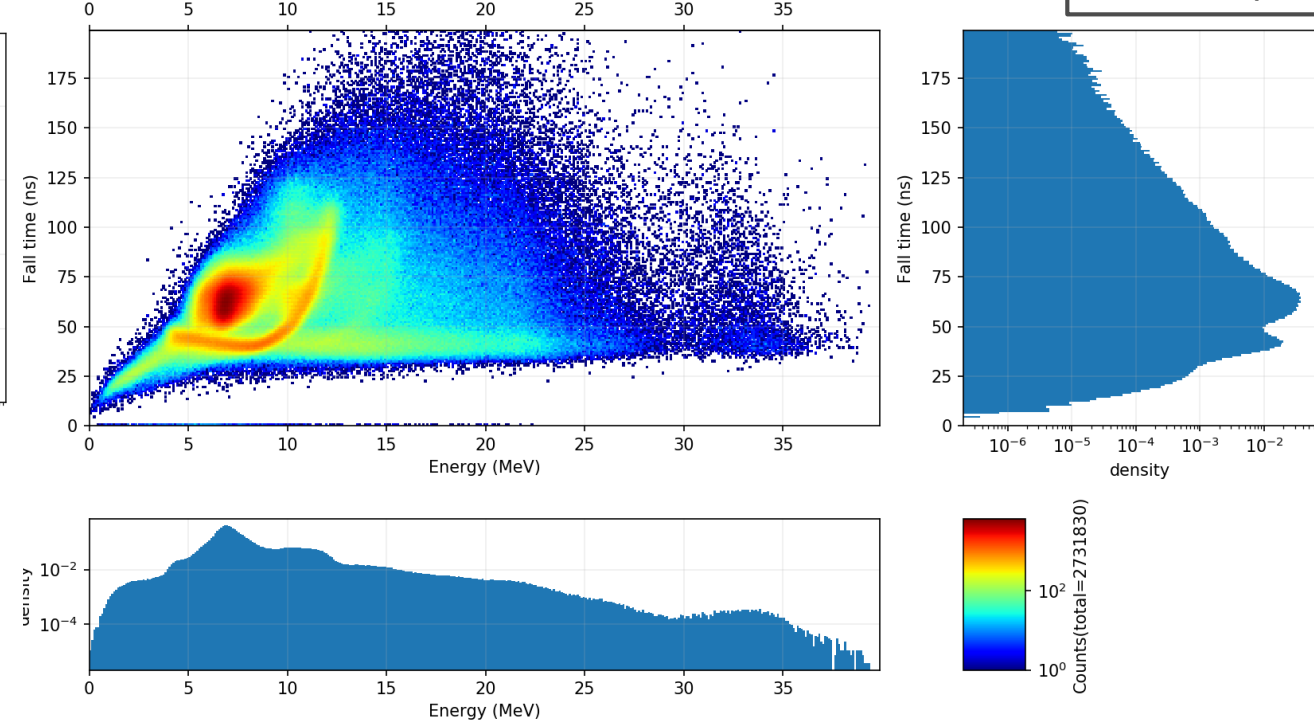
Example of the diode application: pulse shape discrimination

PSI
(Villigen, CH)

Amplitude vs energy



Fall time vs energy



Beam:
30MeV p

Future goal: particle/reaction identification based on the pulse shape

Example of the diode application: pulse shape discrimination

RADEF
(Jyväskylä, FIN)

Beam:
1358 MeV $^{83}\text{Kr}^{29+}$

