

# **Diamond detectors**

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# Ideal UV detector

- High signal to noise
  - Low dark current
  - High responsivity
- Linearity
- Large area
- High speed
- Solar blindness
- Radiation hardness



# **Diamond properties**

#### Large band gap 5.5 eV

- Low capacitance2 pF
- Ohmic or Schottky contacts
- Low voltage bias
  - High voltage breakdown 10<sup>7</sup> V

## **Diamond XUV photodetectors**

#### INFN





Interdigitated electrodes









# Pixel arrays







# Laboratories

Thermal & gas treatments
Device processing
Device packaging
Coatings lab
VUV-IR testing

TS-TA

...

Clean room 1000

# Metal deposition



#### **Deposition sources**

3 x 1.5 kW Joule-effect crucibles
2 electron guns with axial sweep

#### **Evaporators**

- High vacuum
- Substrate heating
- Substrate rotation
- Shutter
- Quartz Microbalance
- Monitoring vacuum quality





Example of pixellated detector based on as grown synthetic diamond substrates. The surface roughness is comparable with the mean size of the grains ( $\approx$  100 µm). One back contact against 49 pixels (900 µm side and 50 µm gap) on the front surface.

## **Electric contacts**



#### Clean room 1000 class



# Bonding & packaging











## Thermal treatments



#### **Tubular owen**

Thermal treatments at  $800^{\circ}$ C in a controlled atmosphere (Ar, N<sub>2</sub>, etc.).

# SOURCE: OGSE

Second ality

Mirror chamber

Fast Valves

Sapphiles Window Grating UV Monochromato





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DAFNE-L: synchrotron beam facility for optical calibration VIS-UV beamline: 120-650 nm.

DAONE Ring

First Horizontal slips Beam Stepper

Precision slits

Double Crystal Monochromator Resolution silis Ionisation Chamber — Experimental Chamber — Jonization Chamber — Experimental Devic

DARNE shielding well

Optical systems up to 4 m.

#### SOURCE @ DAFNE Branchlines

**1.** The UV-VIS monochromatic radiation source (180-650 nm) already existing and to be upgraded before the end of 2008

**2.** The VUV monochromatic radiation source (120-250 nm) that is mounted in a 10000-class cleanroom and operating from the end of 2008



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**3.** The UV-VIS radiation source (200-650 nm) that will be mounted in a 10000-class cleanroom and completed before the end of June 2009. This channel will be used to measure the performance of large and very large optical systems (up to 4 meters).



## Diamond detectors Dark current





## Diamond detectors Response time



#### Diamond detectors Sensitivity



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## **Diamond detectors VUV** efficiency

scCVD

pCVD 100 100 EQE (electrons/photon) 10 10 EQE (e<sup>-</sup> / ph) 0,1 1.2 V/μm 5 V/ mm 1 V/ mm 0,01 0,1 180 200 220 160 240 160 200 220 240 140 140 180 Wavelength (nm) Wavelength (nm)



## Diamond detectors Comparison



[1] Naletto, Pace et al, 1994[2] Wilhelm et al.,1995





## Diamond detectors Linearity









Time (us)

















SCD/AI interdigitated UTOV

























SCD/Cr-Au UNIFI

@ GILDA/ESRF

Fe **K**-edge  $\mathbf{E}_0 = 7112 \text{ eV}$ 





0.4 1.8 Minches 8.0 1.6 3.0 14 0.2 0.A 6.6 0.9 1.4 1.6 inches



70 eV 300 V 150 μm spot size



10 keV 60 V 50 μm spot size

#### SCD/Cr-Au CNRS/UniFi





#### Spettri EXAFS

SCD/Cr-Au UNIFI

@ SSRF R.P. China

Mo **K**-edge  $E_0 = 20$  keV







Spettri EXAFS

SCD/Cr-Au UNIFI

@ GILDA/ESRF

Fe **K**-edge  $\mathbf{E}_0$  =7112 eV



## Diamond detectors Experiment



Measurement of 1. Dark current 2. Spectral photocurrent



