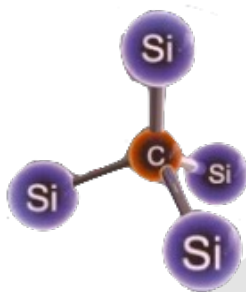




# 16TH PISA MEETING ON ADVANCED DETECTORS



## Silicon Carbide devices for radiation detection: a review of the main performance

*S. Tudisco*

*INFN - Laboratori Nazionali del Sud*

*Frontier Detectors for Frontier Physics  
La Biodola • Isola d'Elba • Italy 26 May - 1 June, 202*



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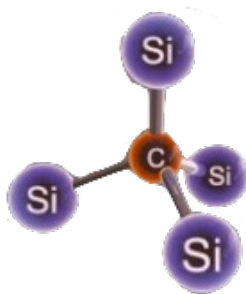
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PIANO NAZIONALE  
DI RIPRESA E RESILIENZA



Sicilian Micro  
and Nano Technology  
Research and Innovation Center



# Silicon Carbide devices for radiation detection: a review of the main performances



## Outline

- ✓ Why **Silicon Carbide** for radiation detection
- ✓ INFN-SiCILIA, R&D on SiC detectors
- ✓ SiC Epitaxial growth
- ✓ SiC processing
- ✓ Performance overview
- ✓ SiCILIA Users
- ✓ Perspectives for new devices



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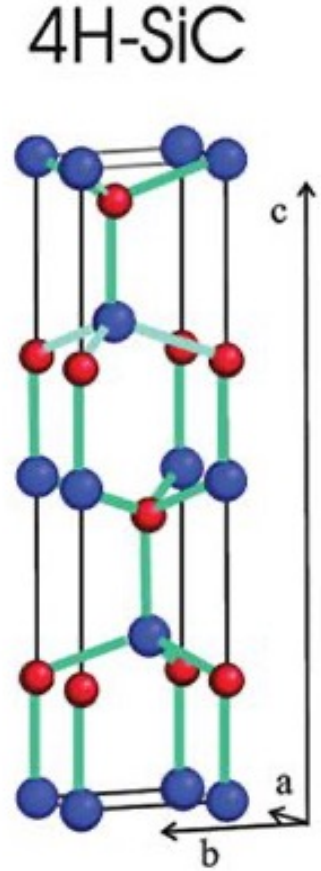


Sicilian Micro  
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Research and Innovation Center

# Why Silicon Carbide for radiation detection

Property	Si	Diamond	Diamond	4H SiC
Material	MCz, FZ, epi	Polycrystal	single crystal	epitaxial
$E_g$ [eV]	1.12	5.5	5.5	3.3
$E_{breakdown}$ [V/cm]	$3 \cdot 10^5$	$10^7$	$10^7$	$2.2 \cdot 10^6$
$\mu_e$ [ $cm^2/Vs$ ]	1450	1800	>1800	800
$\mu_h$ [ $cm^2/Vs$ ]	450	1200	>1200	115
$v_{sat}$ [cm/s]	$0.8 \cdot 10^7$	$2.2 \cdot 10^7$	$2.2 \cdot 10^7$	$2 \cdot 10^7$
Z	14	6	6	14/6
$\epsilon_r$	11.9	5.7	5.7	9.7
e-h energy [eV]	3.6	13	13	7.6
Density [g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]	2.33	3.515	3.515	3.22
Displacem. [eV]	13-20	43	43	25
e-h/ $\mu m$ for mips	~80	36	36	55

- Wide band-gap (3.3eV)
  - ⇒ **Visible blind**
  - ⇒ Low Leakage current
- High Breakdown
  - ⇒ Advantage for Radiations hardness
- Different e-h mobility
  - ⇒ Charge Identification pulse shape analysis
- Fast devices
  - ⇒ Timing applications
- Higher displacement threshold
  - ⇒ **Radiation hardness** more than Silicon
- Signal
  - ⇒ Less charge than Si,  $SiC \approx Si/2$
  - ⇒ A problem for MIP!
  - ⇒ No problem in all other case



- Applications**
- UV - Soft-X detection
  - Charged Particle detection and identification
  - Neutron detection

**Rad Hard devices !**

## 2017 - INFN call CSN5 - SiCILIA

Silicon Carbide Detectors for Intense Luminosity Investigations and Applications

### New Radiation Hard detectors based on SiC technology



SiCILIA strategy



### institutions and Companies

CNR-IMM – Catania  
CNR-INO – Pisa  
PSI – Switzerland  
ENEA- Frascati  
Fondazione Bruno Kessler (FBK) – Trento  
ST Microelectronics – Catania  
LPE – Catania (LPE)

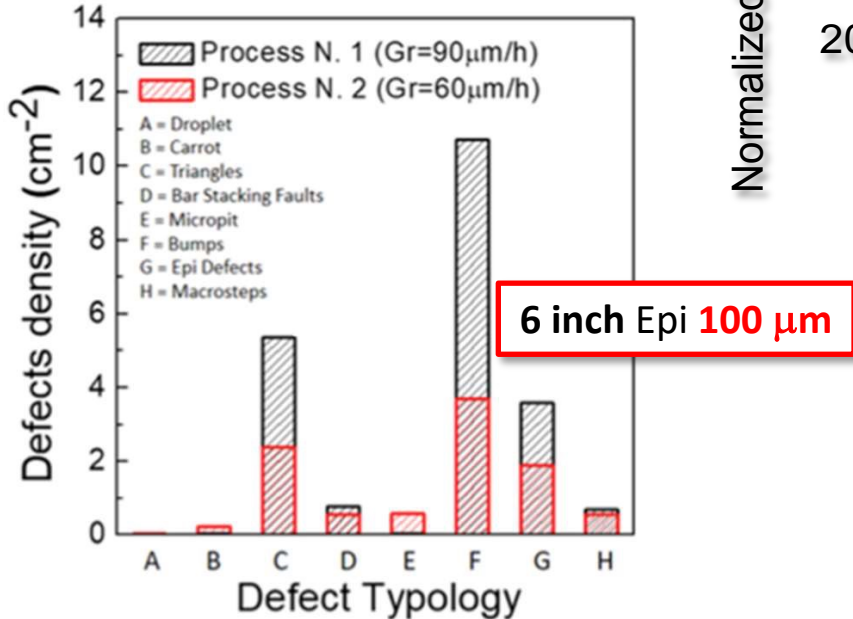
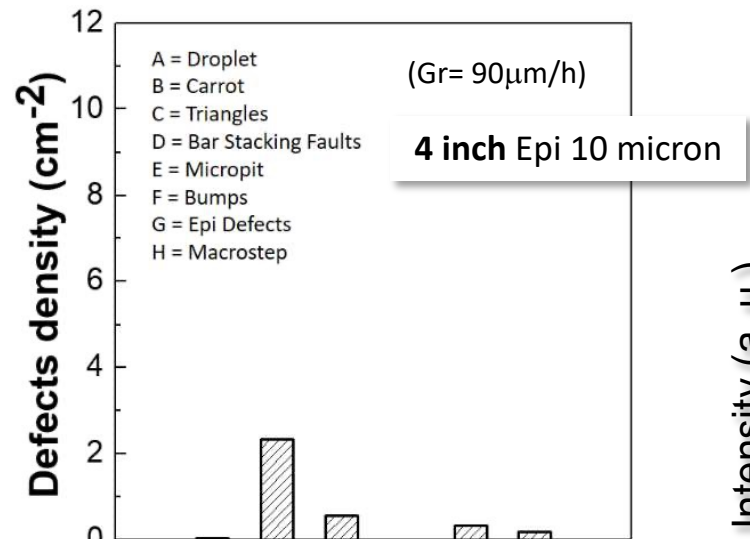
### SiCILIA Aims

Epitaxial growth SiC beyond the state of the art ( $\sim 30 \mu\text{m}$ )

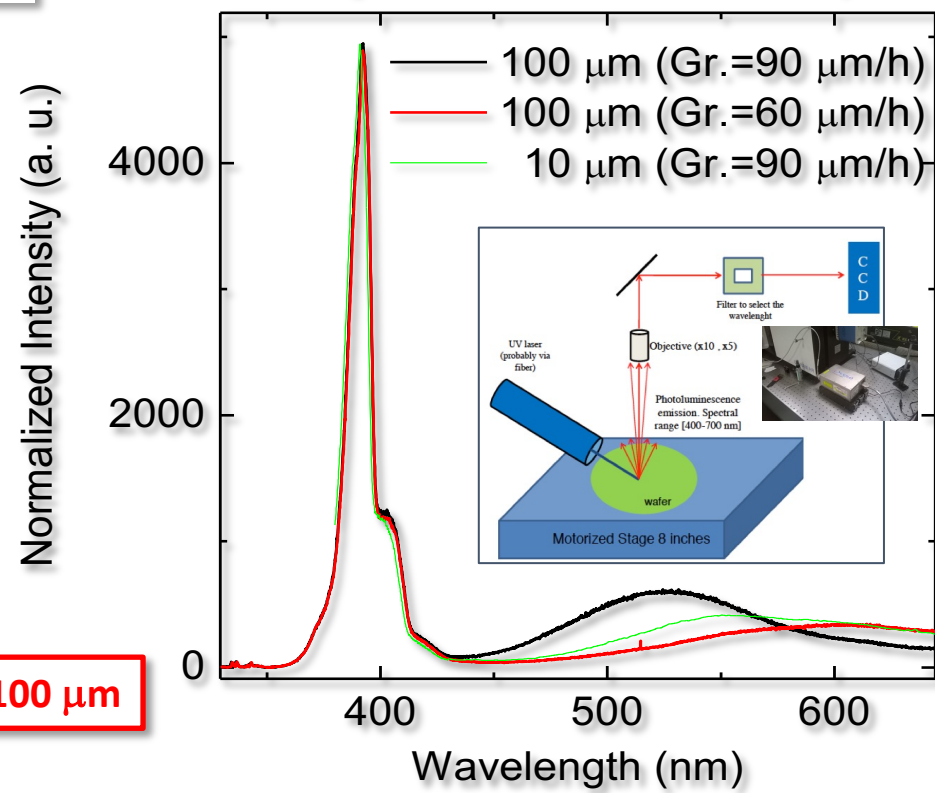
Processing  $\rightarrow$  Schottky  $\Rightarrow$  p-n junctions



# SiCILIA results: Epitaxial growths



## Micro-photoluminescence analysis



**Epi 100 µm**

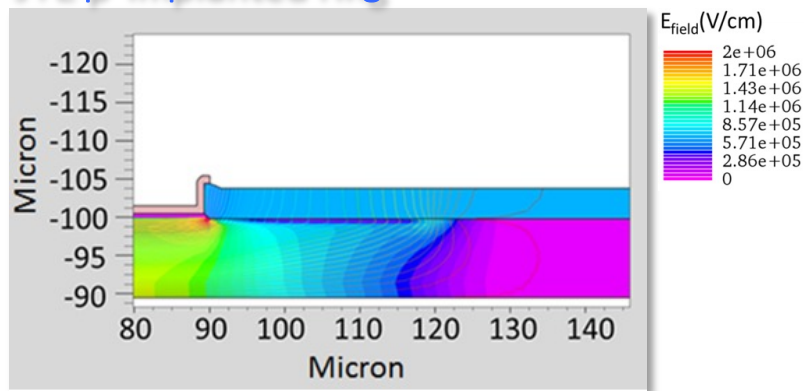
Target

# SiCILIA results: Processing

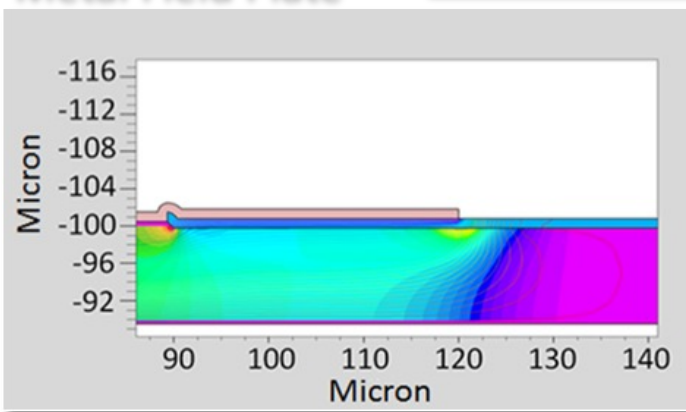
Breakdown  $\geq 1.5$  kV



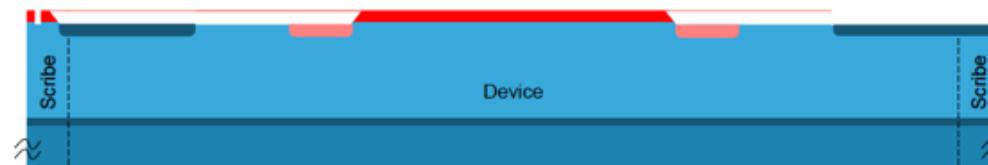
JTE p<sup>-</sup> implanted ring



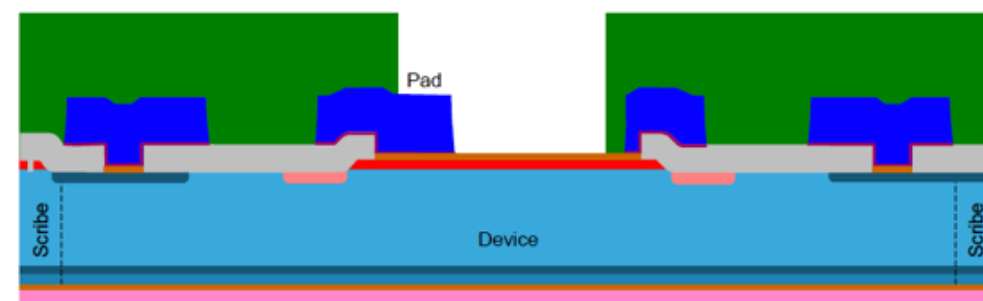
Metal Field Plate



## p-n diodes



Mechanical Substrate Thinning ( $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$ )

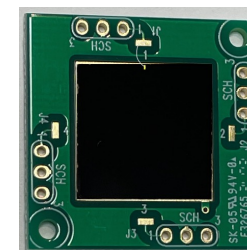
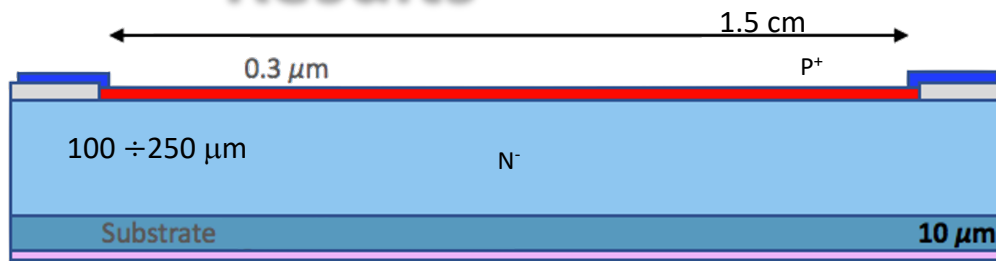


Effecincyy 30%

## Results



New p-n junction devices

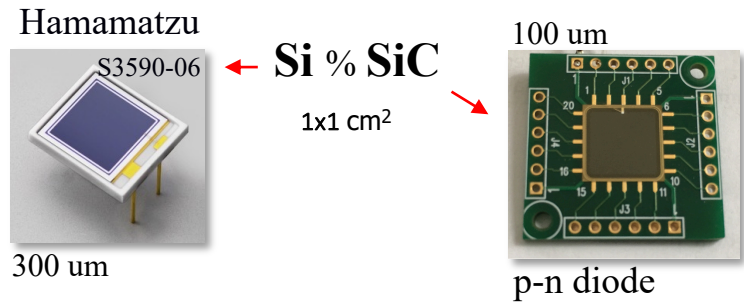


Large area  $1.5 \times 1.5 \text{ cm}^2$

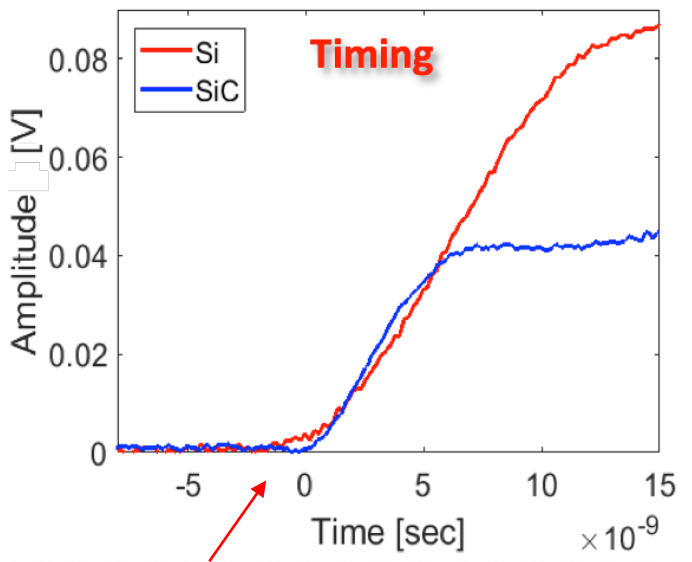


# Performance overview: Energy Resolution

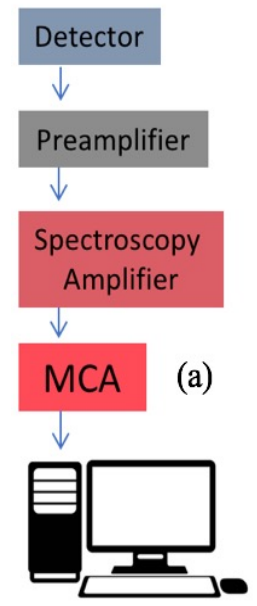
p-n diodes



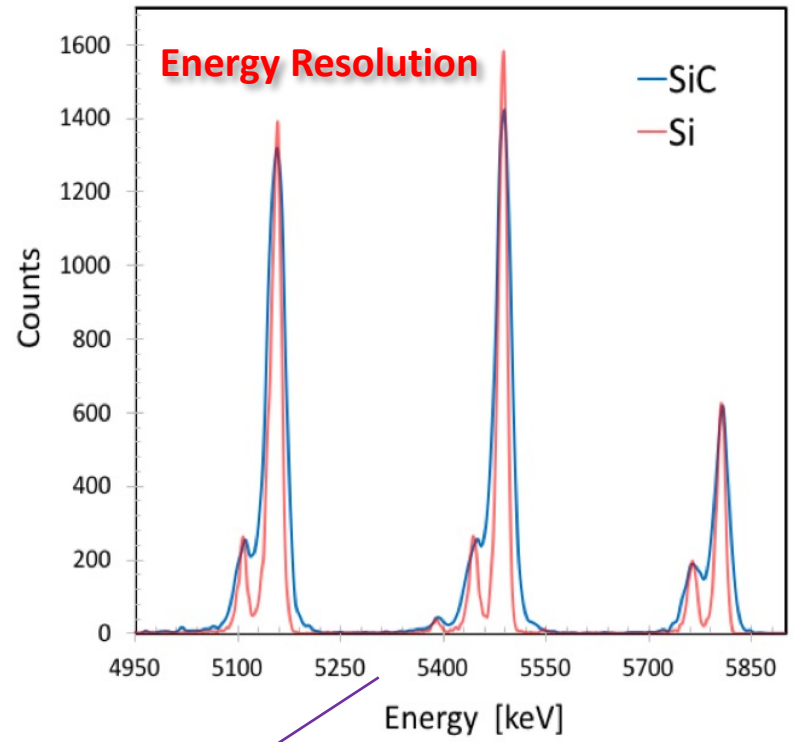
Test with radioactive <sup>241</sup>Am Alpha source



SiC ~ Preamp limit!



Test with radioactive <sup>241</sup>Am Alpha source



SiC →  $FWHM_{exp} = 42.8 \text{ keV} (0.4\%)$

Si →  $FWHM_{exp} = 21.4 \text{ keV} (0.22\%)$

$$FWHM_{exp}^2 = FWHM_{det}^2 + FWHM_{Ele}^2$$

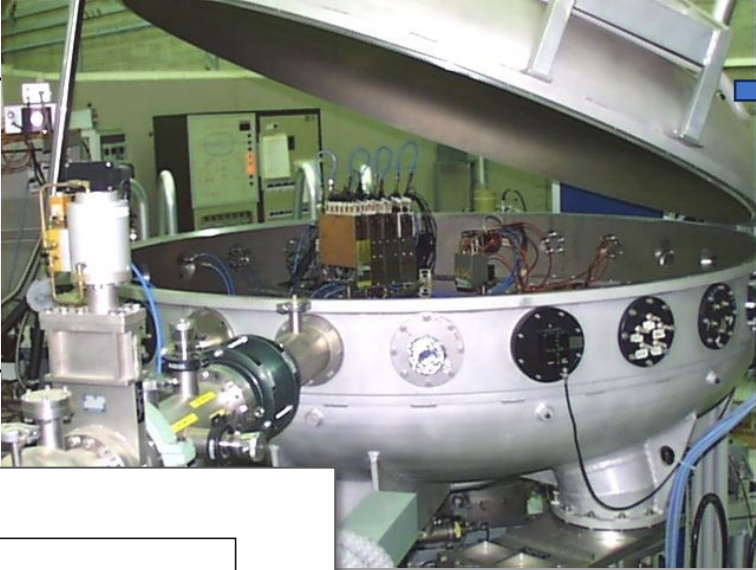
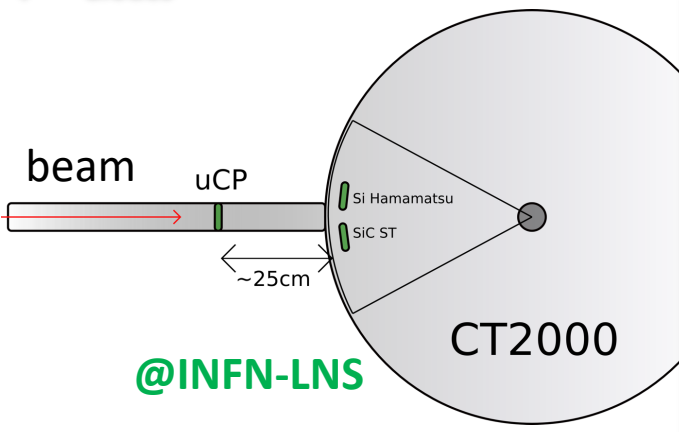
Electronic Noise

Si=7.3 keV

SiC=10.3 keV

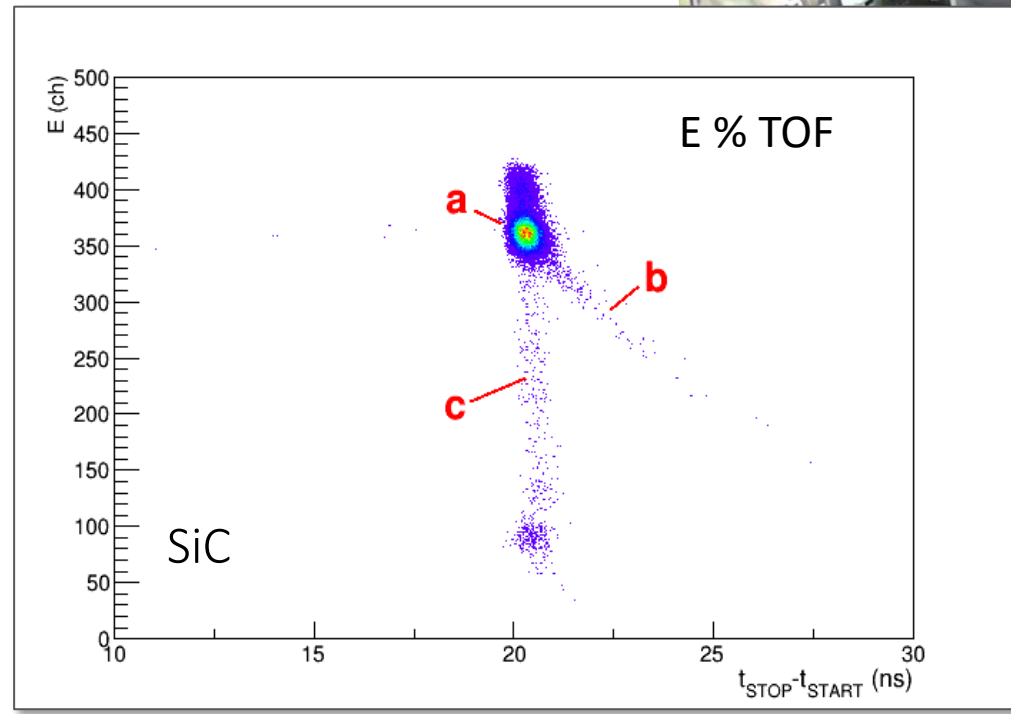
# Performance overview: SiC-Timing

p-n diodes

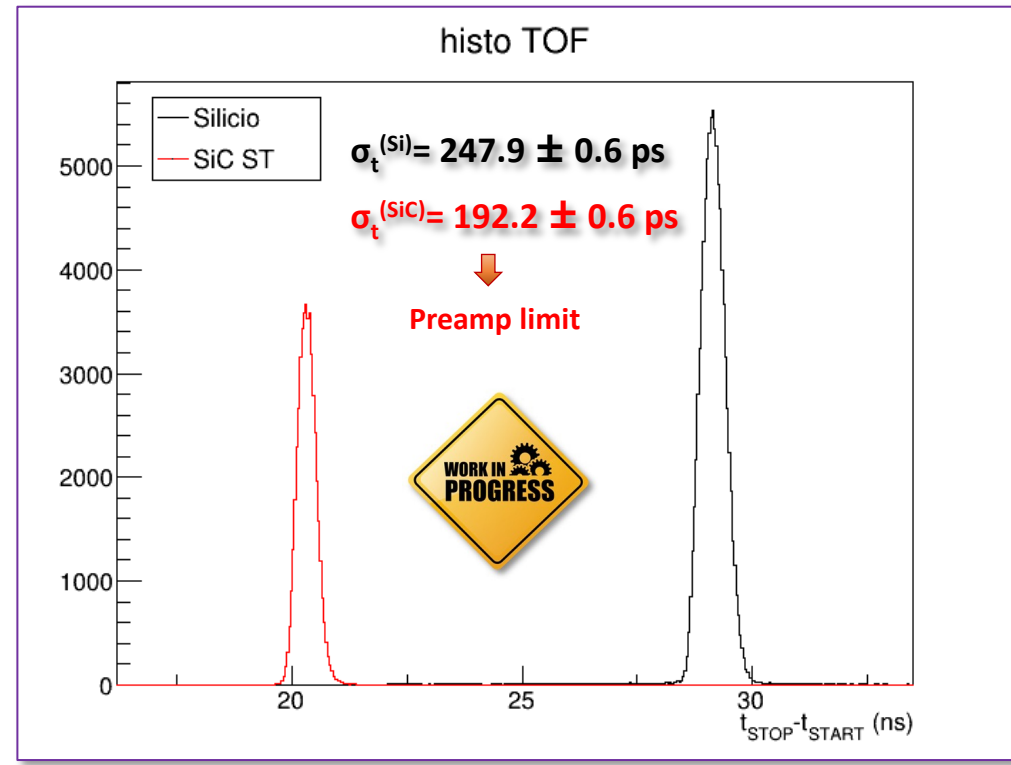


- Beam  $^{58}\text{Ni}$  @ 60MeV, 70MeV
- Digitizer CAEN DT5751
- START:  $\mu\text{CP}$ , STOP: Si Hamamatsu o SiC STM

@INFN-LNS



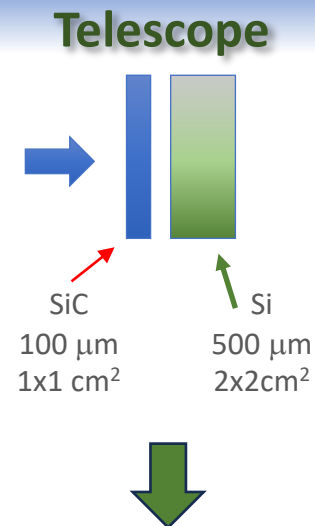
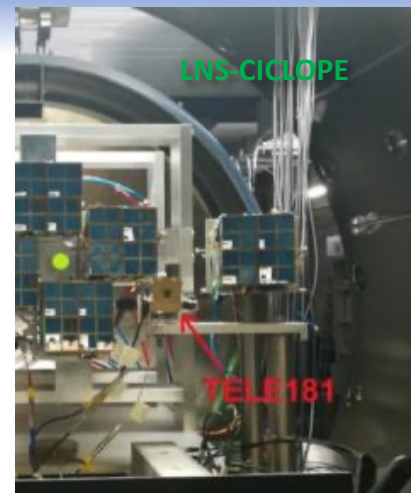
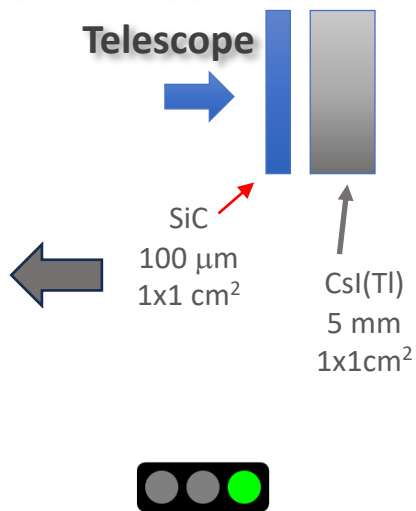
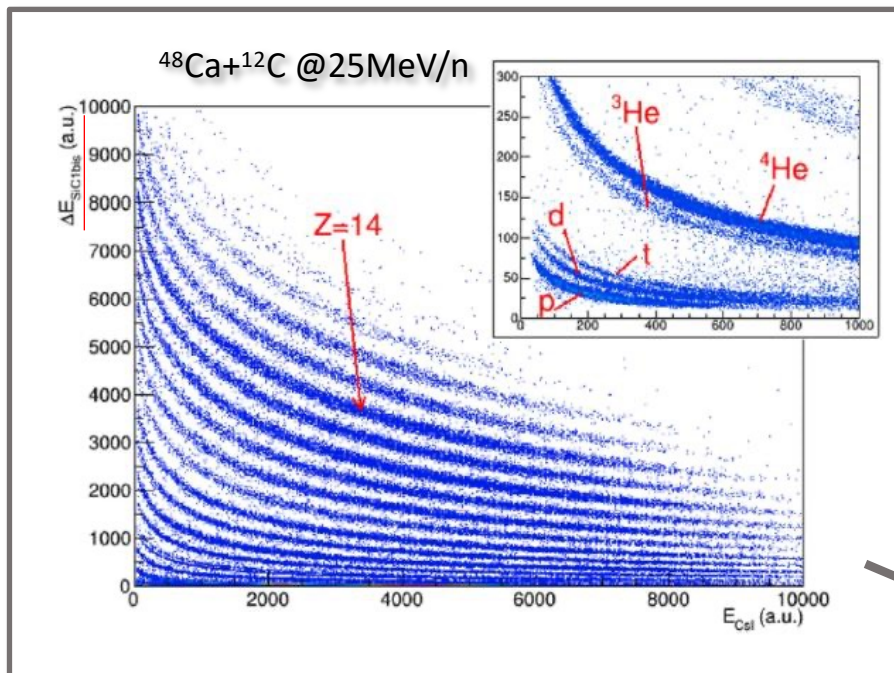
- a:** good events
- b:**  $\mu\text{CP}$ -wires contribution
- c:** SiC edge effects SiC



**New beam test are in preparation**



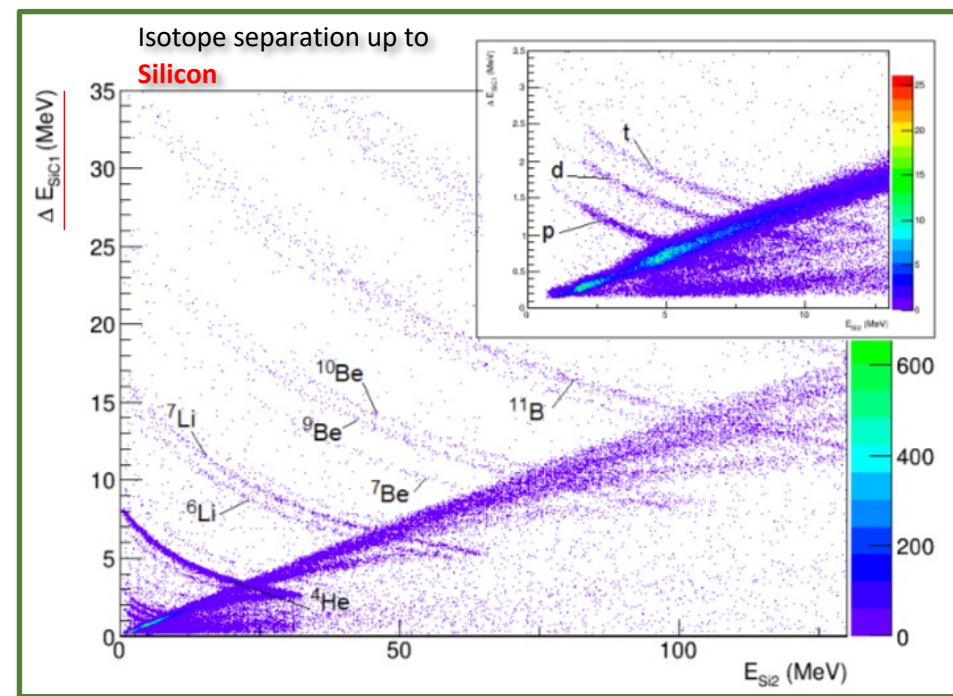
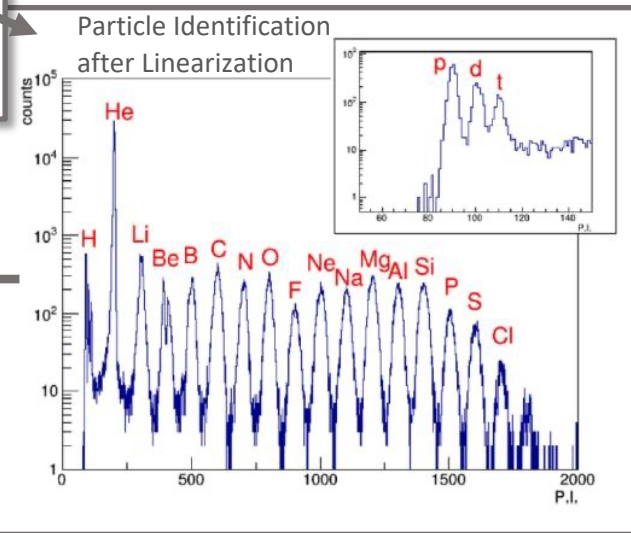
# Performance overview : particles identification



Isotopes	FoM	Elements	FoM	Elements	FoM
p-d	1.4	B-C	1.9	Na-Mg	1.6
d-t	1.1	C-N	1.9	Mg-Al	1.5
<sup>7</sup> Be- <sup>9</sup> Be	0.7	N-O	1.9	Al-Si	1.5
		O-F	1.8	Si-P	1.6
		F-Ne	1.6	P-S	1.5
		Ne-Na	1.6	S-Cl	1.6

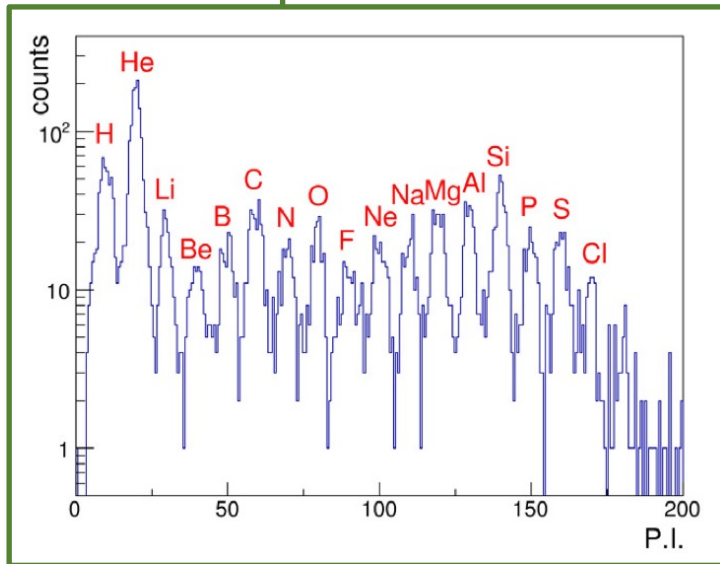
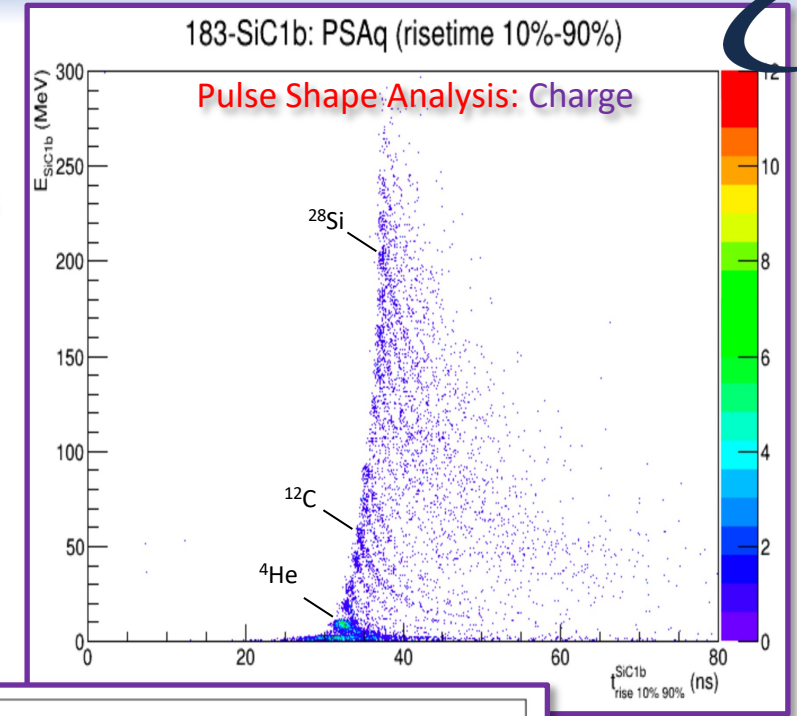
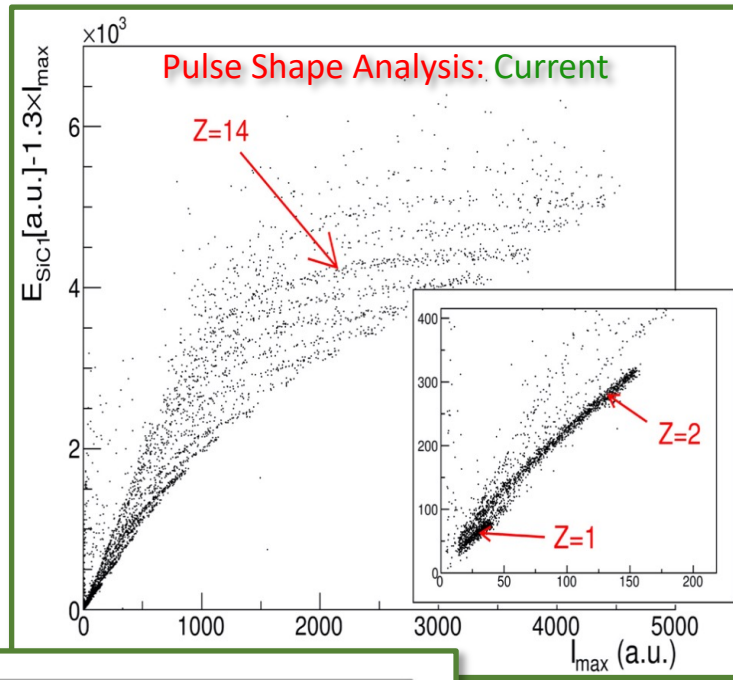
$$\text{Figure of Merit: } FoM = \frac{|PI_2 - PI_1|}{(FWHM_2 + FWHM_1)}$$

good separation if  $FoM > 0.7$

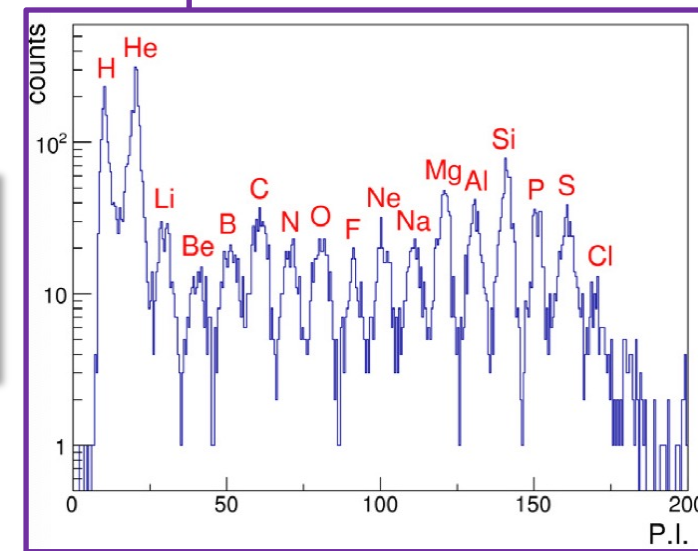


# Performance overview : particles identification

## Pulse Shape Analysis



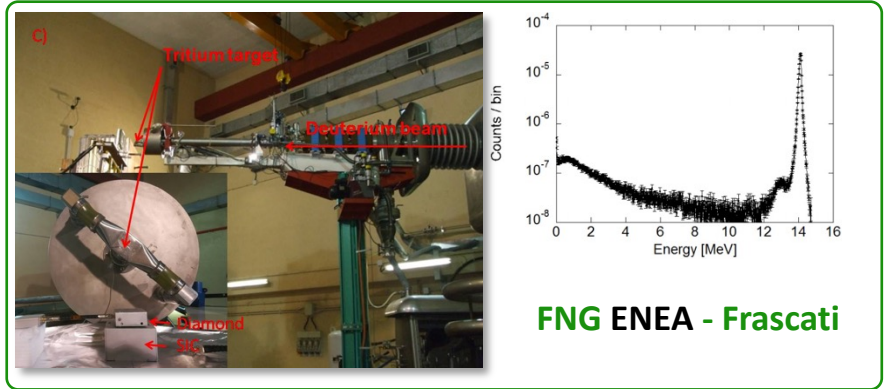
Pair	FoM	Pair	FoM
H-He	5.1	F-Ne	1.0
He-Li	3.1	Ne-Na	1.2
Li-Be	1.7	Na-Mg	1.2
Be-B	1.4	Mg-Al	1.2
B-C	1.3	Al-Si	1.3
C-N	1.3	Si-P	1.4
N-O	1.4	P-S	1.2
O-F	1.1		



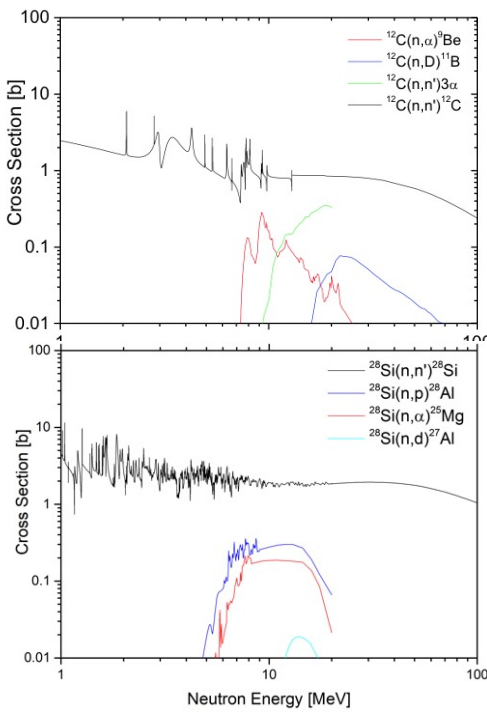
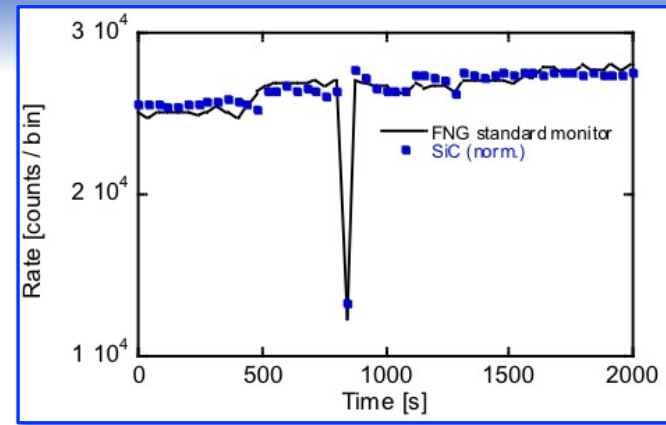


# Performance overview : Neutrons detections

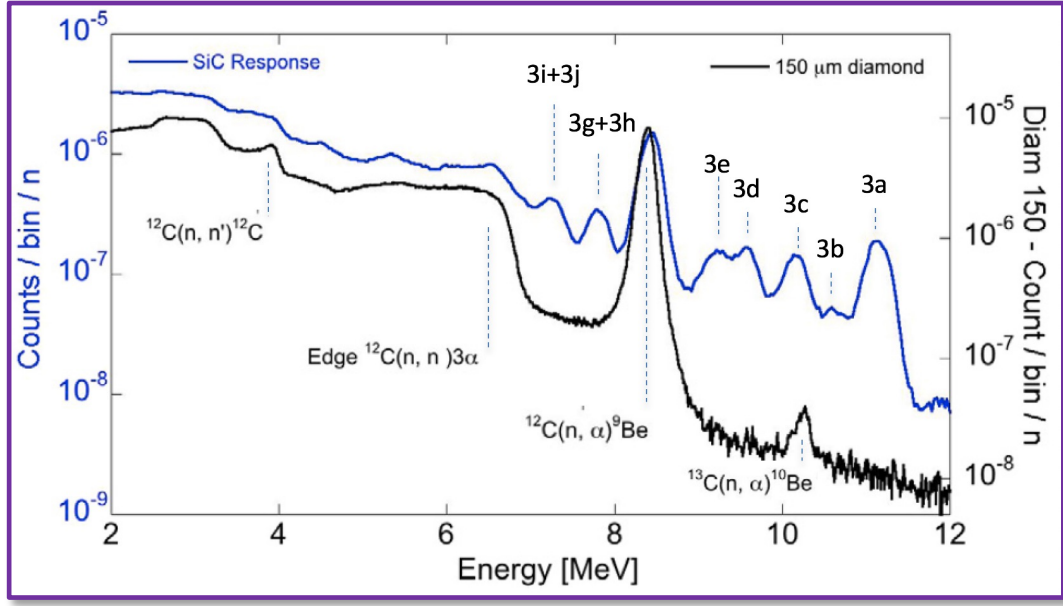
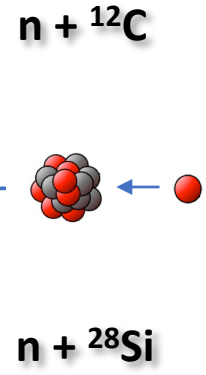
p-n diodes



SiC neutron Beam Monitor



Energy deposition



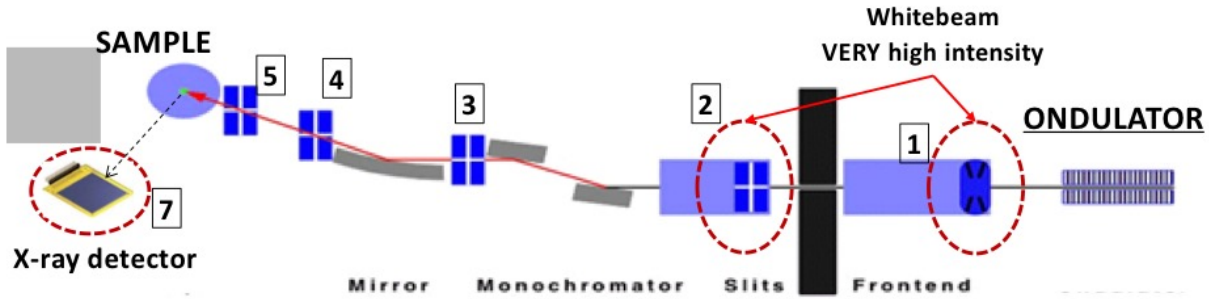
Absence of instabilities for 14 MeV neutron up to  $5 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ n/cm}^2$

Efficiency

Detector	Atomic/molecular density [ $\text{cm}^{-3}$ ]	Efficiency measured for $E_d > 1.2 \text{ MeV}$ [and normalized per atom]	Efficiency measured in the $^{12}\text{C}(n, \alpha)^9\text{Be}$ peak
SCD 150 $\mu\text{m}$	$1.76 \cdot 10^{23}$	$(1.59 \pm 0.25) \cdot 10^{-3}$ [ $2.97 \cdot 10^{-24}$ ]	$(0.91 \pm 0.15) \cdot 10^{-4}$
SiC 100 $\mu\text{m}$	$4.8 \cdot 10^{22}$	$(5.69 \pm 0.78) \cdot 10^{-4}$ [ $4.74 \cdot 10^{-24}$ ]	$(2.02 \pm 0.30) \cdot 10^{-5}$

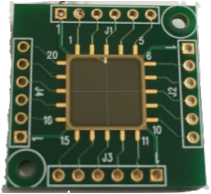
# Performance overview : X-Ray detection

p-n diodes

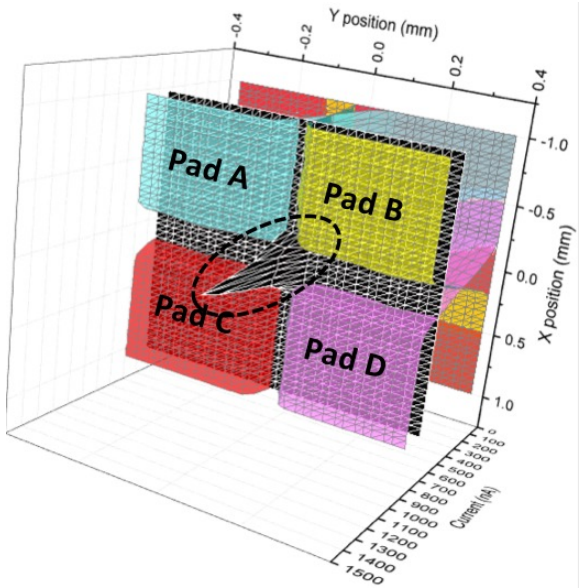


Beam Position Monitor (XBPM) 1,2,3,4,5

- Transparency
- Extreme radiation hardness
- Fast response



SiC 100 μm



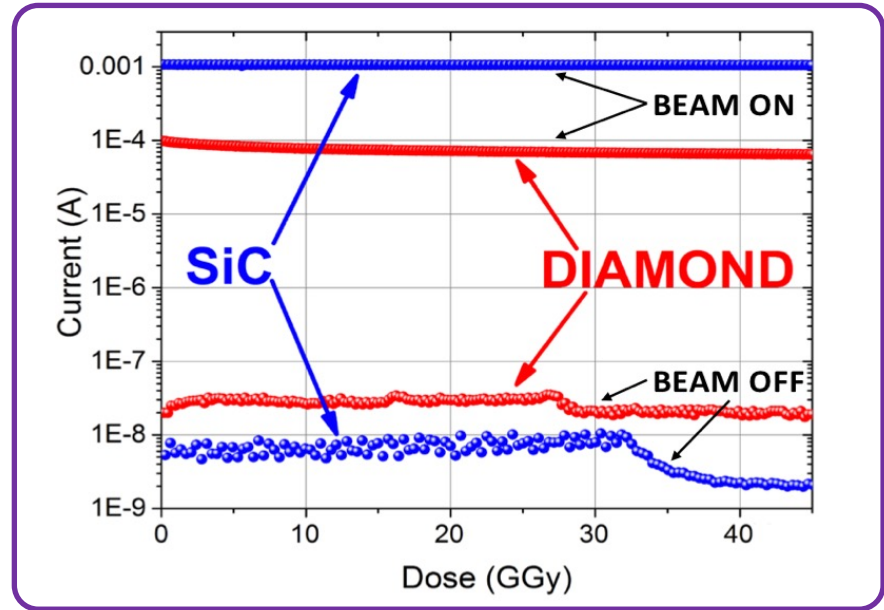
Radiation hardness



Synchrotrons radiation



X-ray beam 10x10 μm<sup>2</sup>, 5E10 ph/sec @ 12.4keV



**Radiation Hardness**

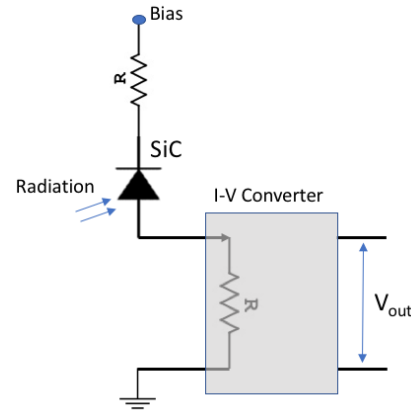
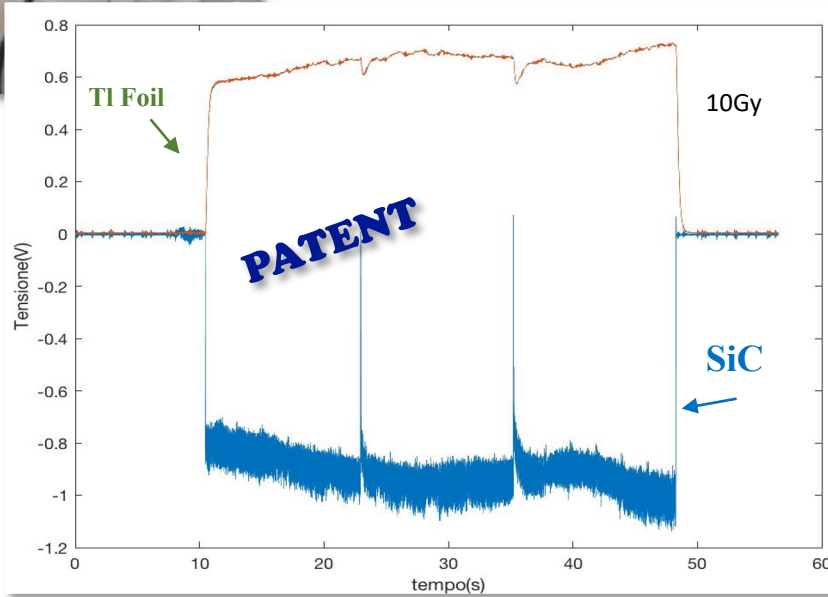
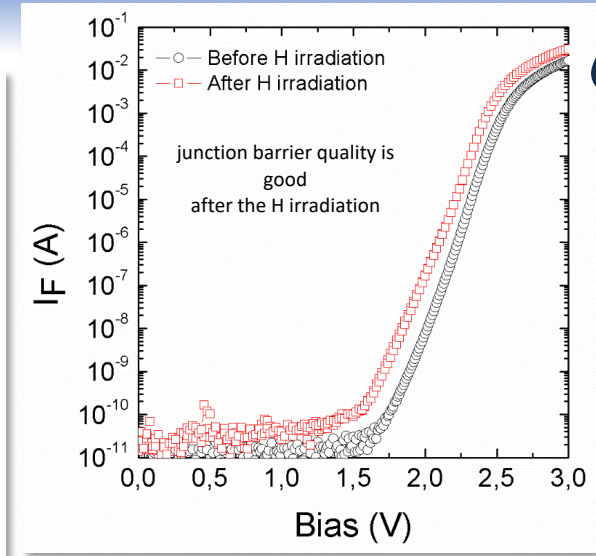
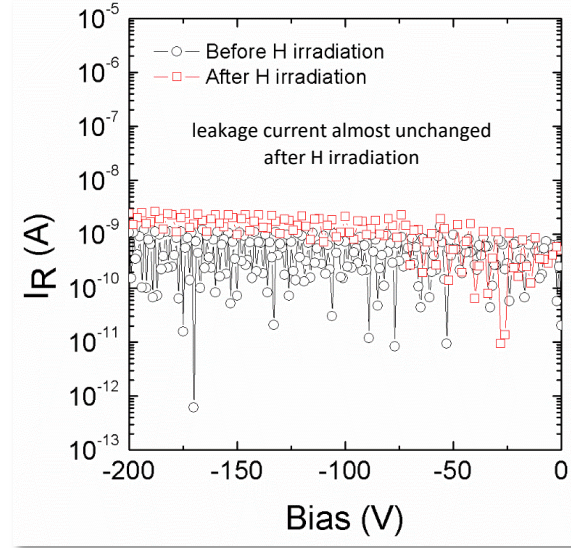
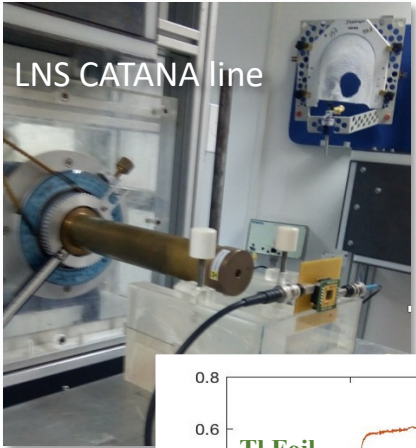
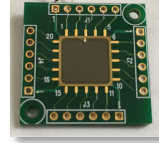


# Performance overview : Beam Monitoring

p-n diodes

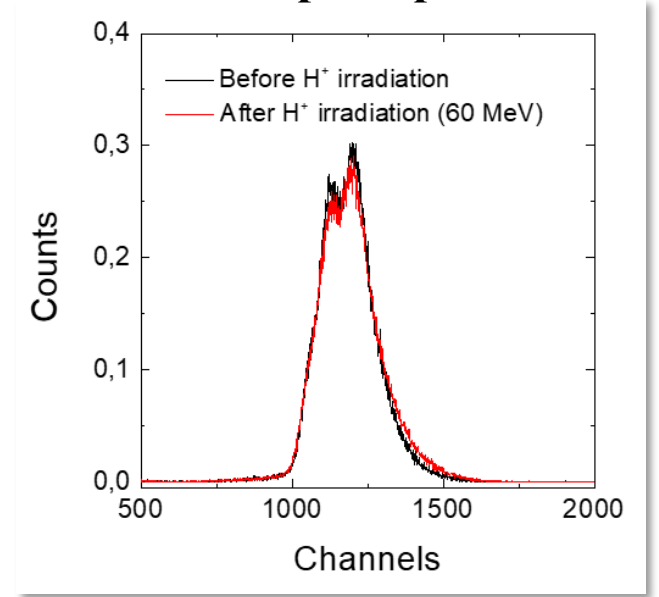
Protons beam

irradiation  $60 \text{ MeV H}^+$   $\rightarrow$   $\square$  SiC  $10 \mu\text{m } 1 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$   
 $5 \times 10^{13} \text{ H}^+/\text{cm}^2$  3 kGy



Beam Monitor and dosimetry applications

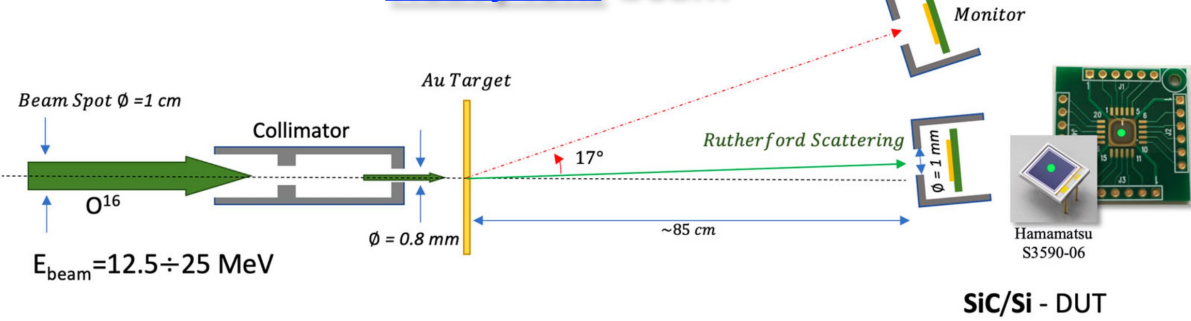
$^{241}\text{Am}$  Alpha Spectrum



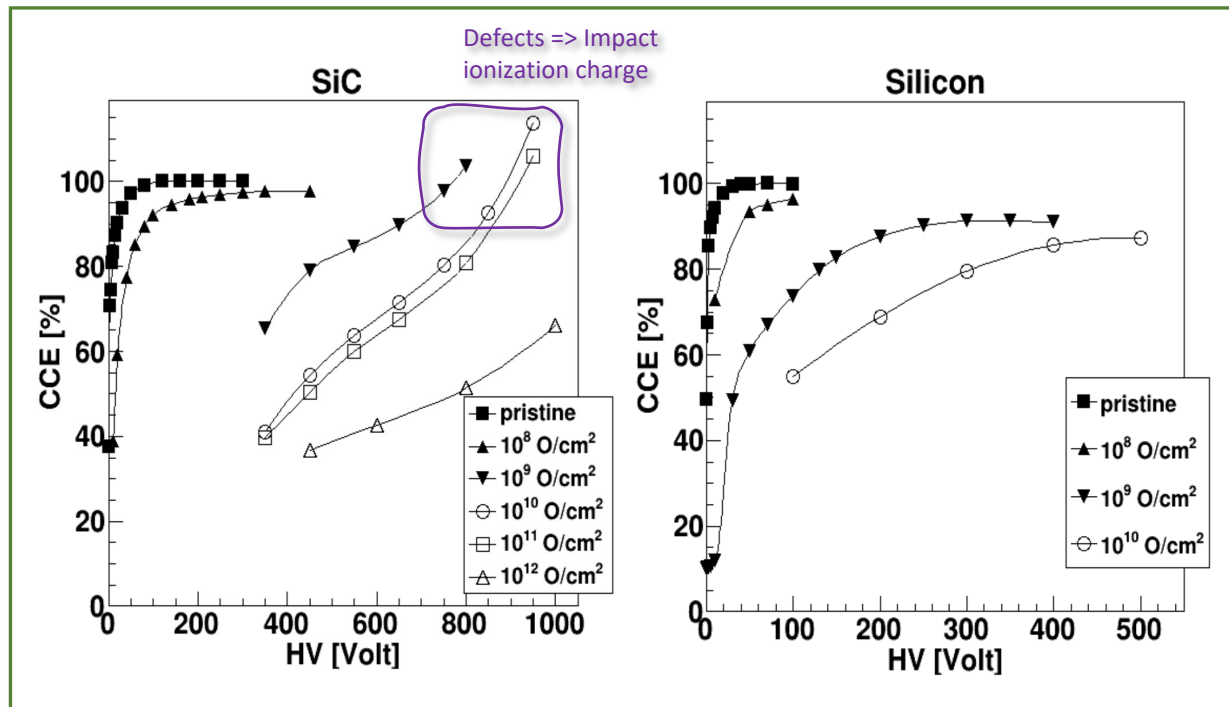
# Performance overview: Radiation Hardness

p-n diodes

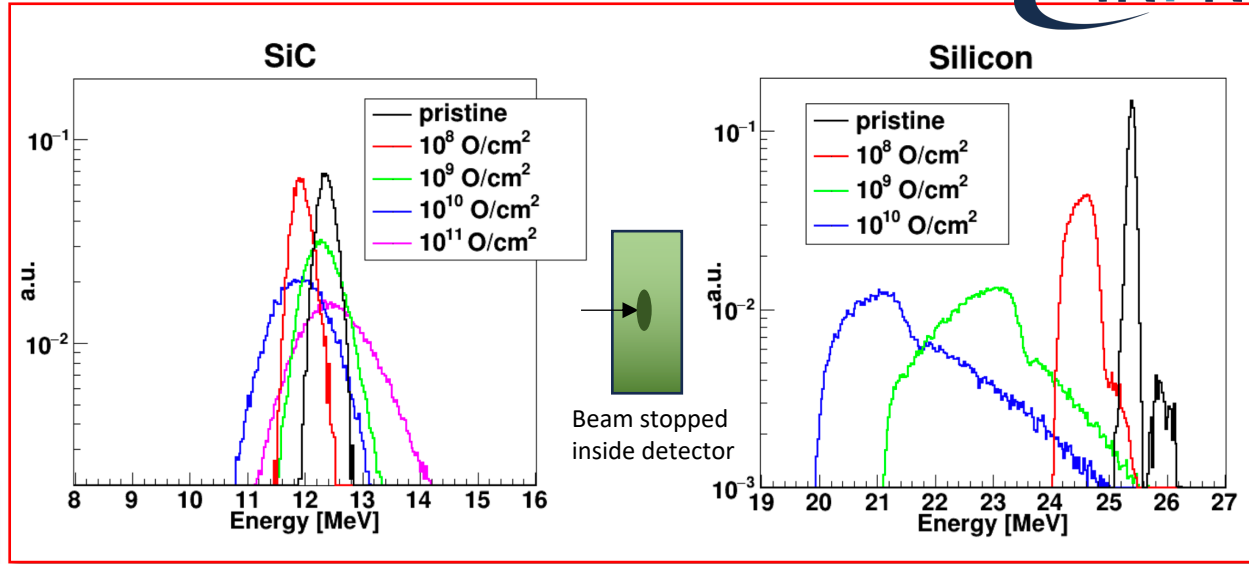
## Heavy Ions beam



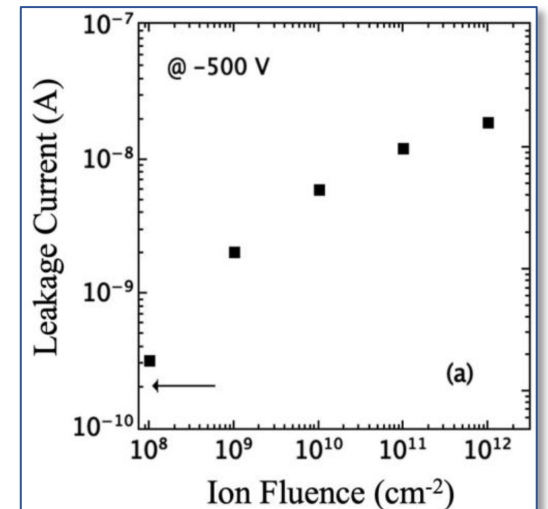
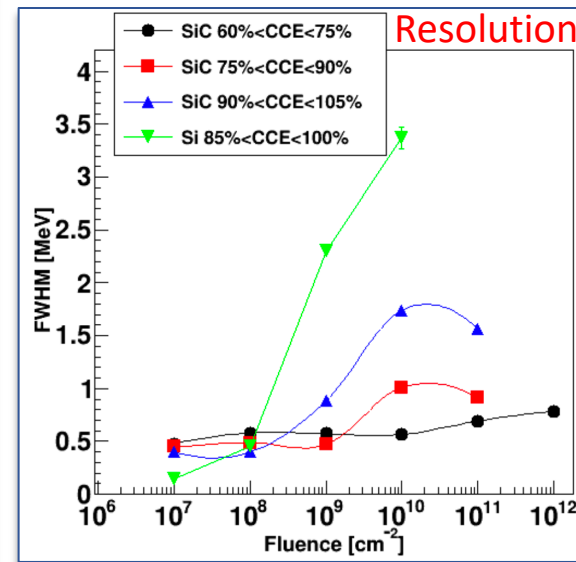
## Charge Collection Efficiency



## Energy spectra



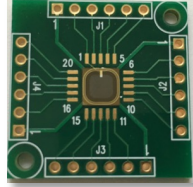
## Resolution



# Performance overview : Radiation Hardness

p-n<sub>diodes</sub>

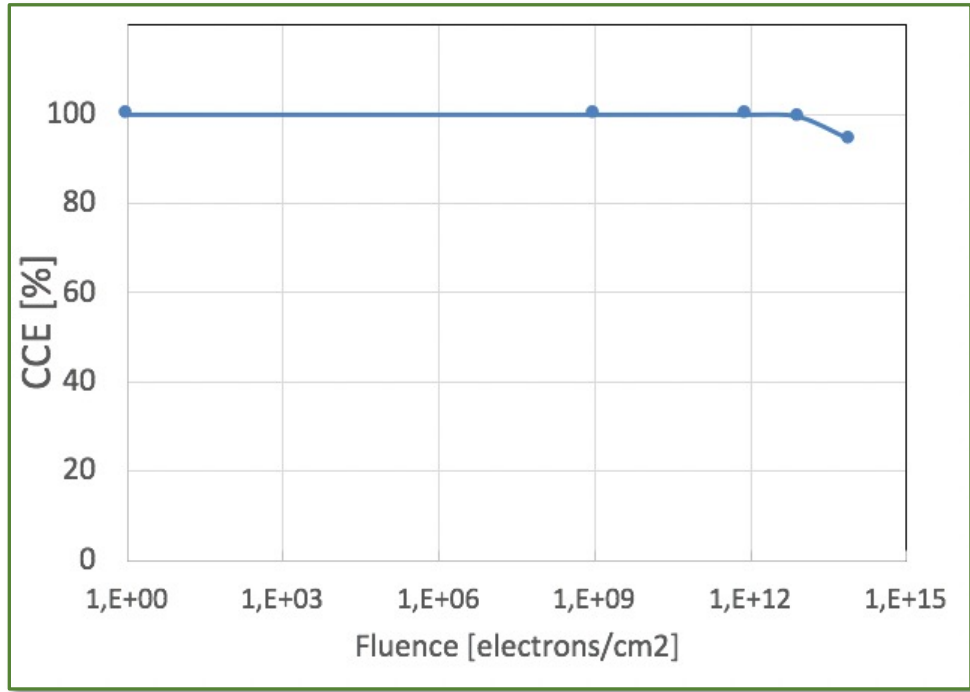
electrons beam



**LINAC @ UniMe**

**Electrons irradiation**

- Energy 5 MeV
- Current 1-200 mA
- Rep. Rate 1-300 Hz
- Pulse duration 3  $\mu$ sec



**Electrons Beam Monitor**







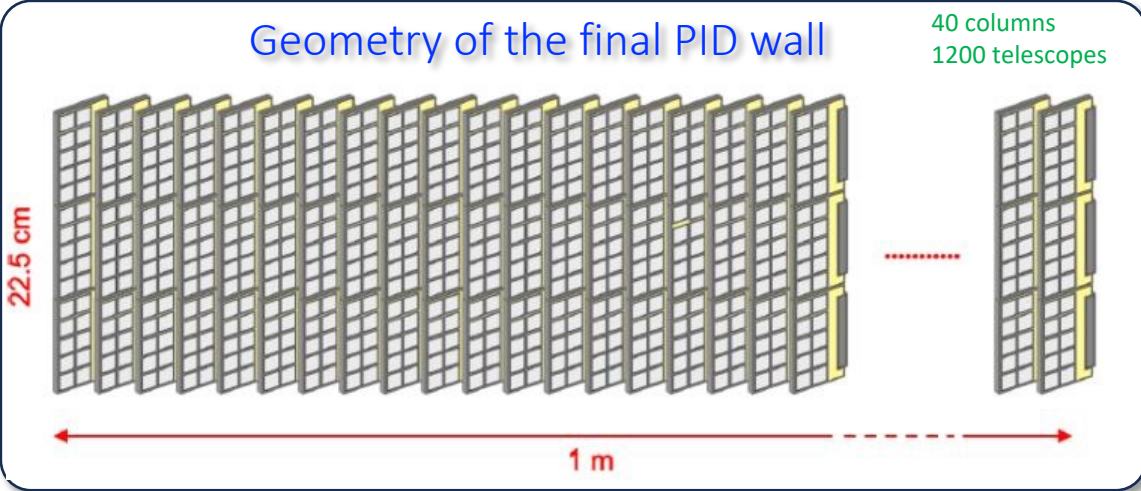
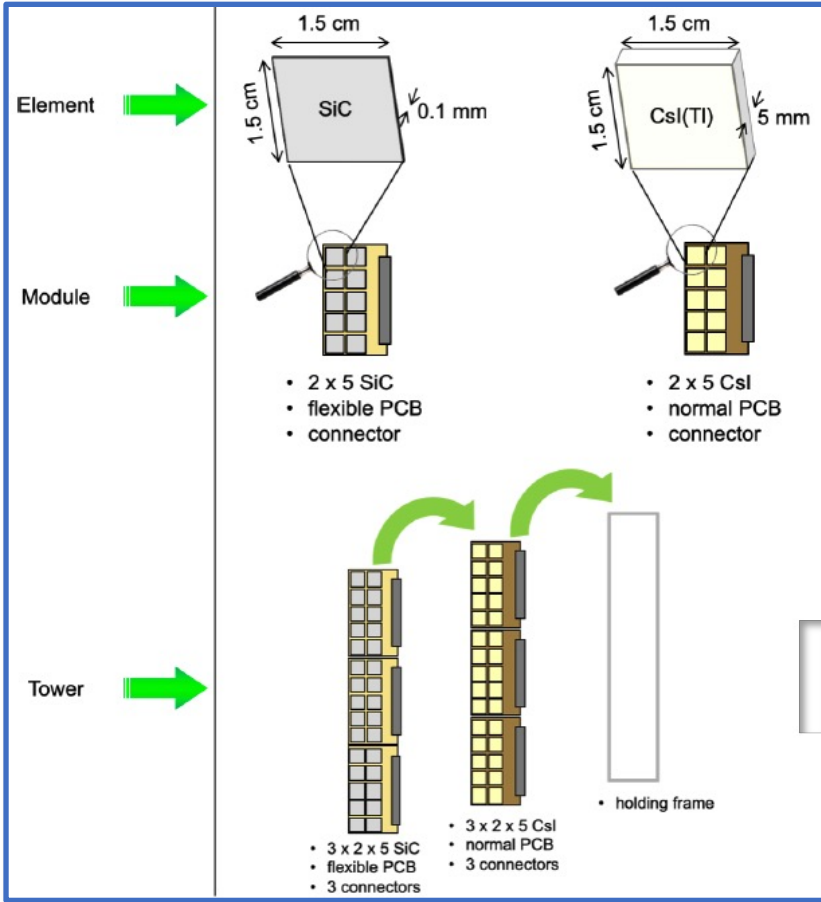
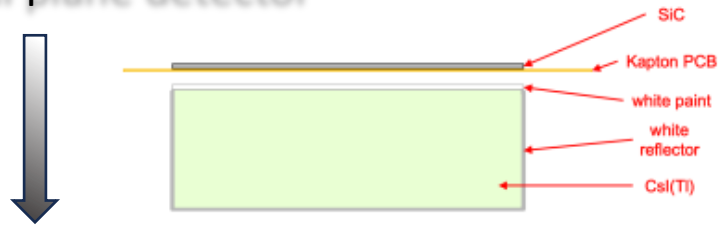
**NU**clear **M**atrix **E**lements of **N**eutrinoless Double Beta Decays by Heavy Ion **D**ouble **C**harge **E**xchange Reactions

**MAGNEX** – Magnetic spectrometer



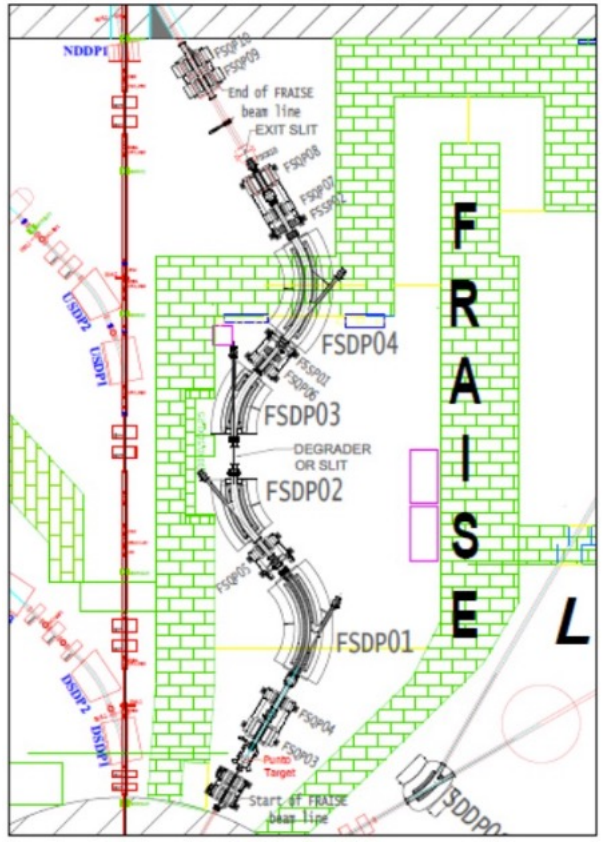
- Small nuclear cross-sections
- High intensity ions beams

Focal plane detector

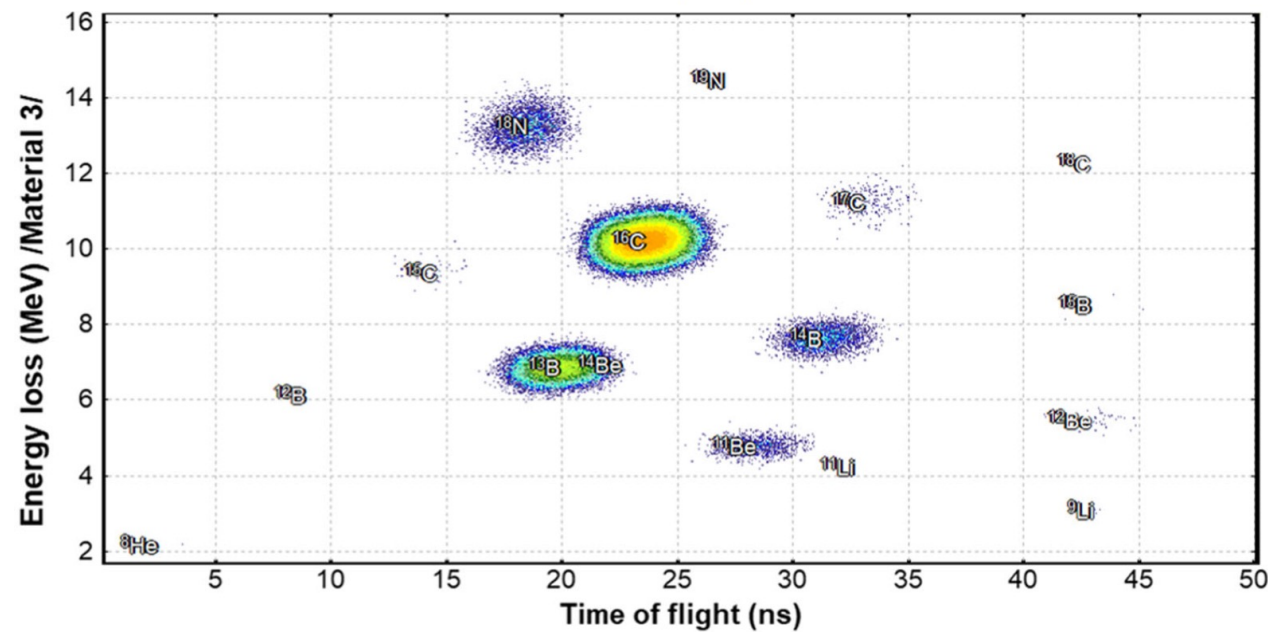




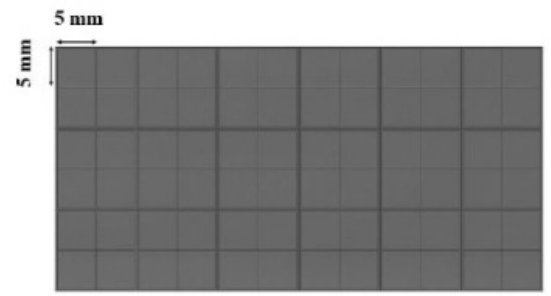
Will provide fragmentation beams with very high intensity (up to  $10^7$  p/s for ions like  $^{16}\text{C}$ )



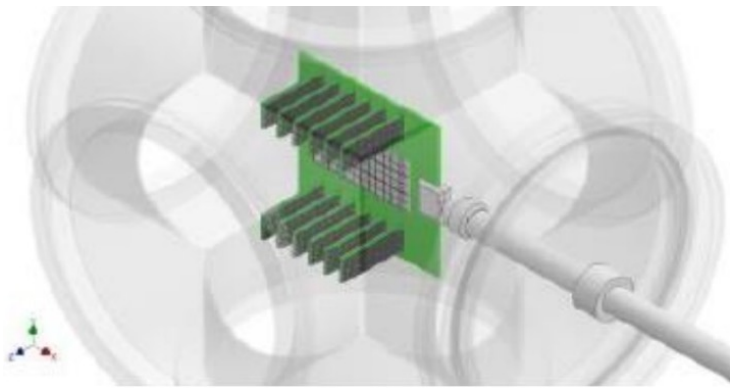
**New fragment separator**



Most of the produced beams will be «cocktail» and need event by event identification through the measurement of time of flight and energy loss

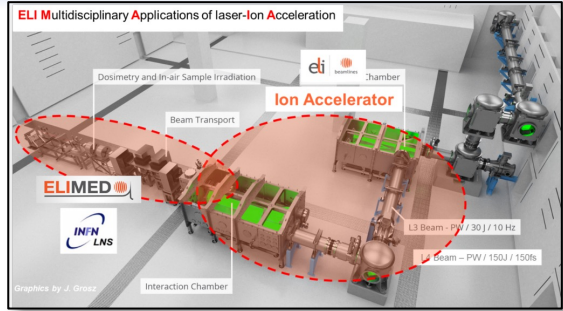
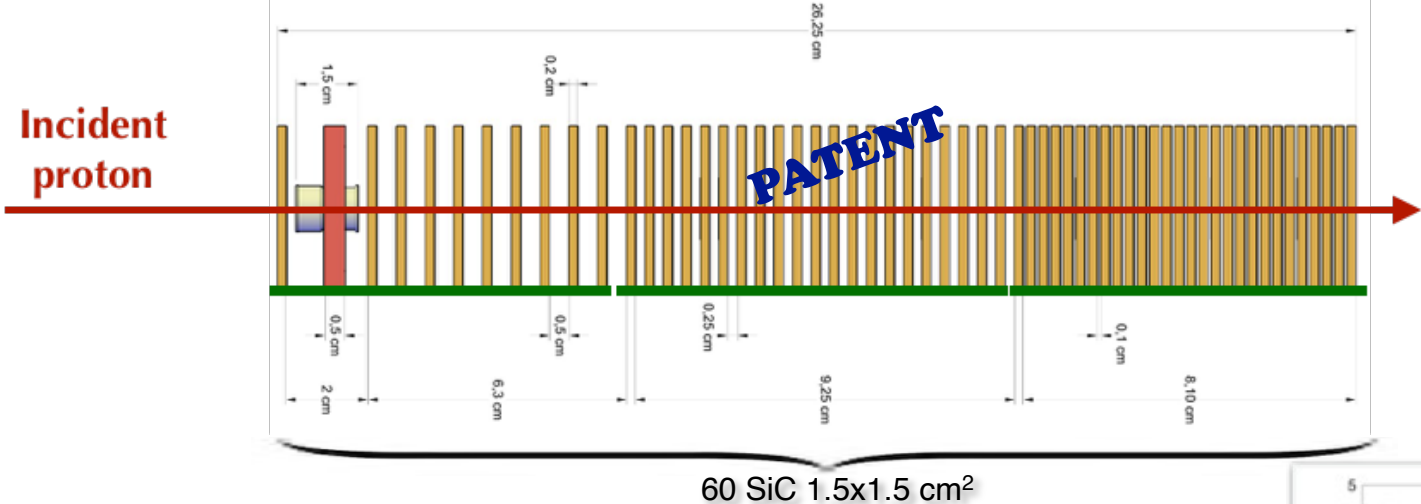


**The new tagging device** must be fast & radiation tolerant, therefore SiC was chosen as



One of the studied configuration foresees the use an array of pads of 5 mmx 5mm able to cover a surface up to 6 cmx 5cm

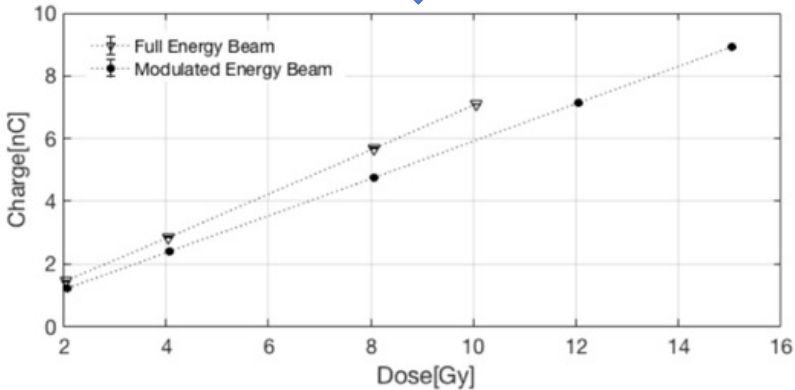
## PRAGUE - Particle RANGe measure Using Silicon Carbide



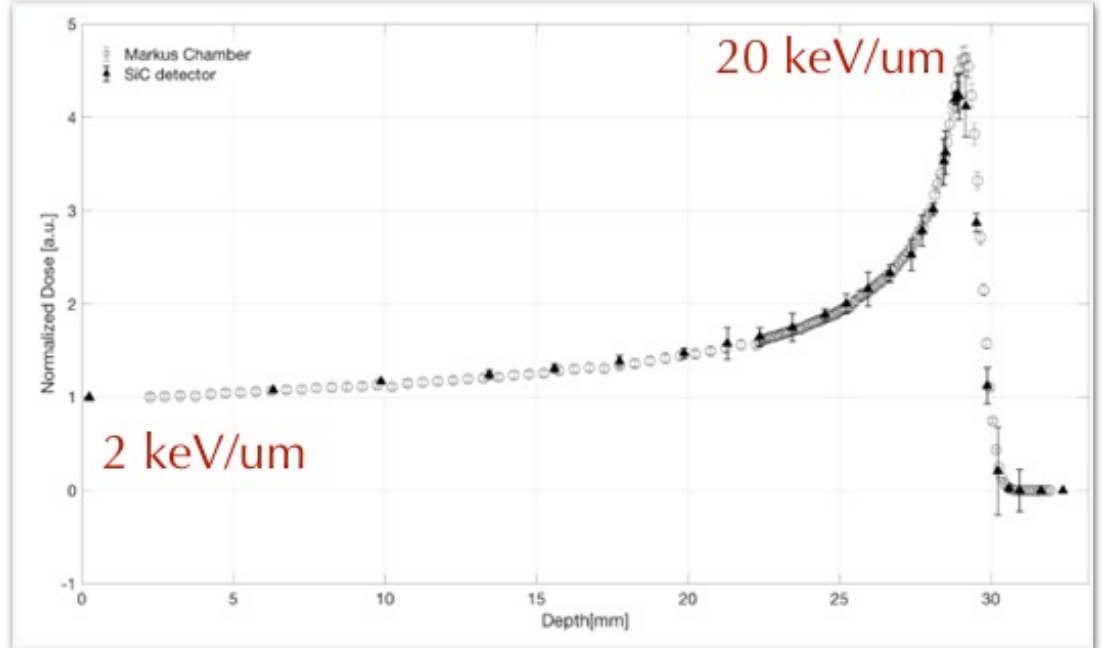
**PRAGUE** →

**INFN - Laser induced radiation production**

Experiential test @CATANA  
Facility of LNS-INFN



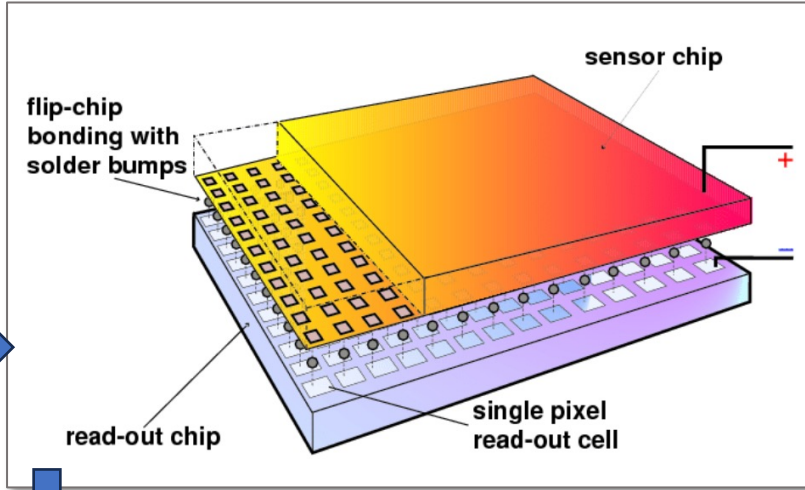
62 MeV proton beam,  
Modulated and Pristine  
beam, Beam Current:  
10<sup>6</sup>-10<sup>8</sup> p/cm<sup>2</sup>



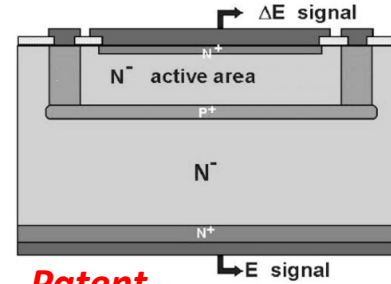
# Perspectives for **new** devices



**TIMEPIX** →

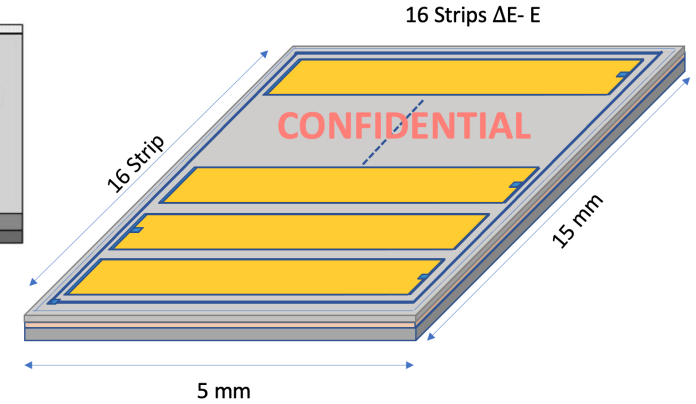


## Monolithic Structure *SiC Buried anode*



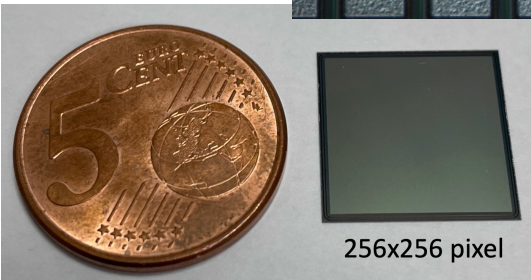
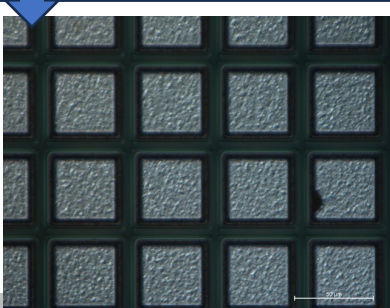
**Patent**

S. Tudisco et al.  
EU n° EP3821276A1



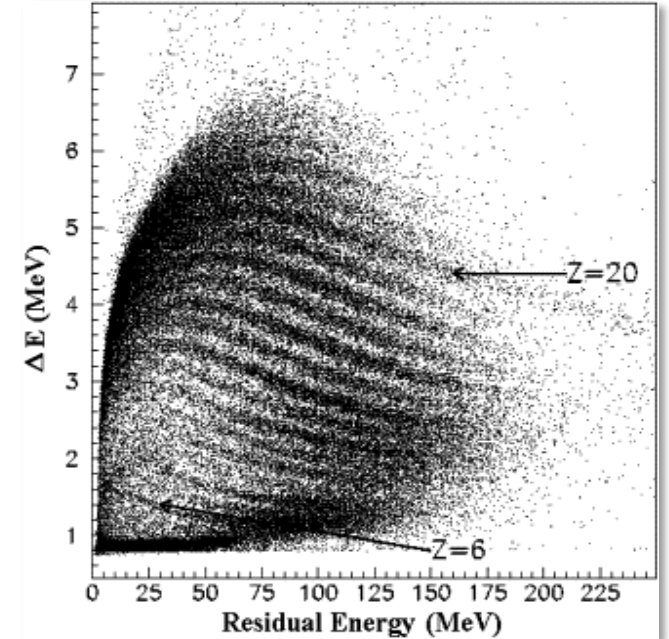
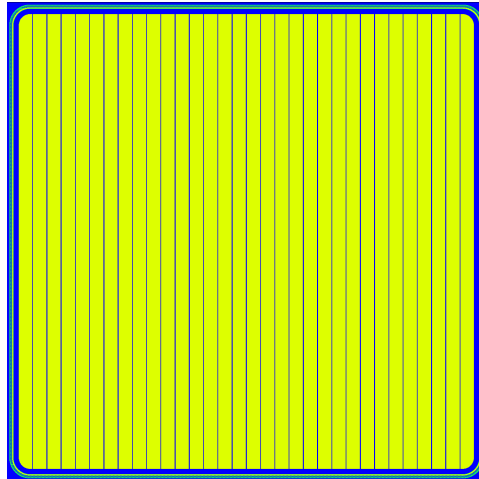
G. Cardella et al NIMA 378 (1996) 262  
S. Tudisco et al NIMA 426 (1999) 436  
F. Amorini et al NIMA 550 (2005) 248

**SiC-Pixel detector**



**SiC-Strip Detector**

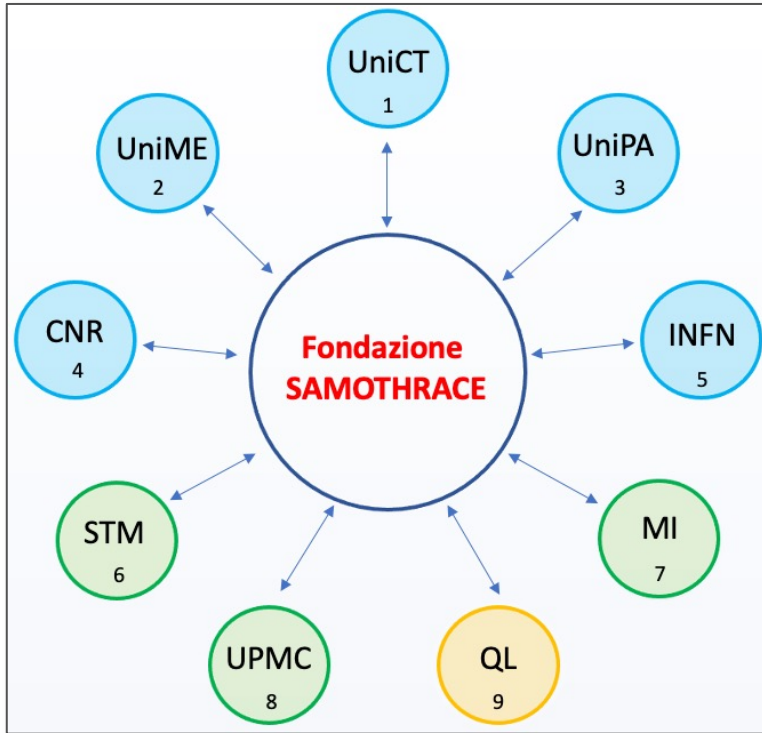
15x15 mm<sup>2</sup>  
32 strip





# PNRR - SAMOTHRACE R&D on Medical devices

SiciliAn MicrOnanoTech Research And Innovation CEnter



<https://samothrace.eu>

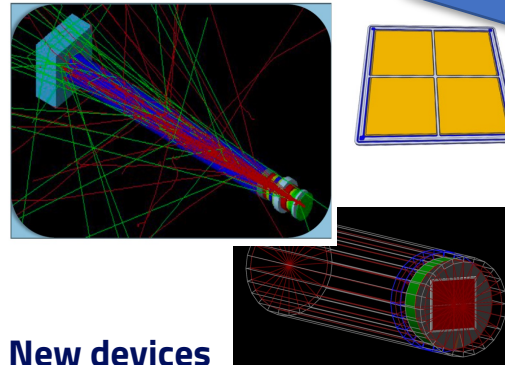


Funded by the European Union  
NextGenerationEU



## Wp4-SiC Detectors for particle therapy, dosimetry e micro-dosimetry

- **New SiC Radiation hard detectors** for: Particle therapy, dosimetry, beam monitoring, radio-protection
- **Micro-Dosimetry devices**
- **Imaging devices**



### New devices

- ✓ Dosimeters
- ✓ Micro-dosimeters
- ✓ beam-monitors
- ✓ Imaging devices

Synergy  
IMM-CNR, LPE, STM



# Silicon Carbide devices for radiation detection



**Thanks for your attention !**

