

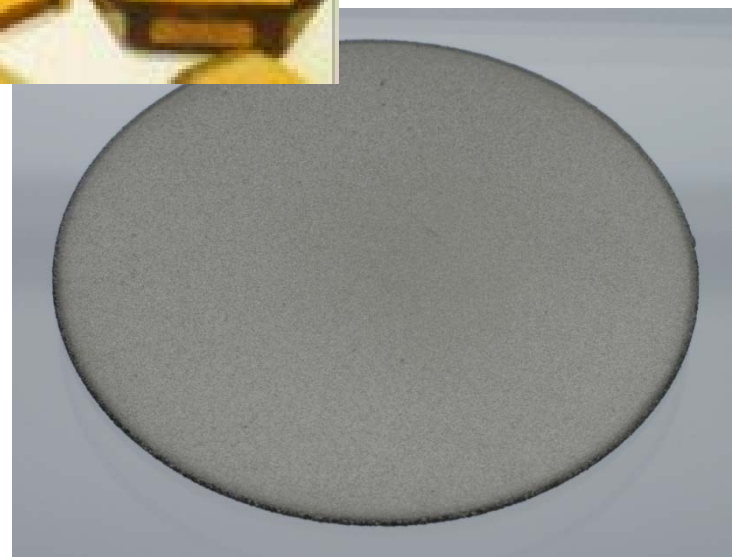
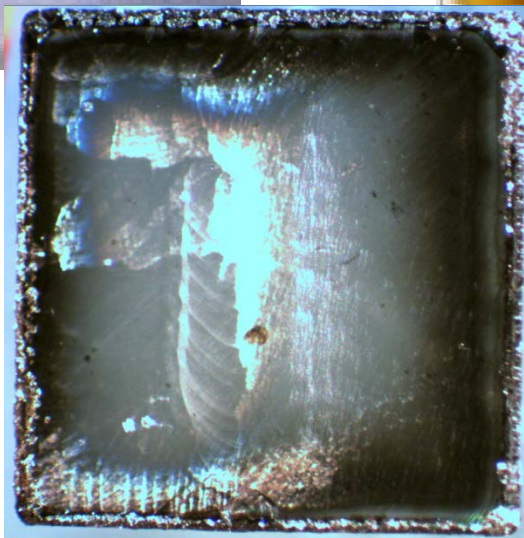
Thin Diamond Time-of-Flight Detectors

Joseph Tabeling and Evan Kimberly

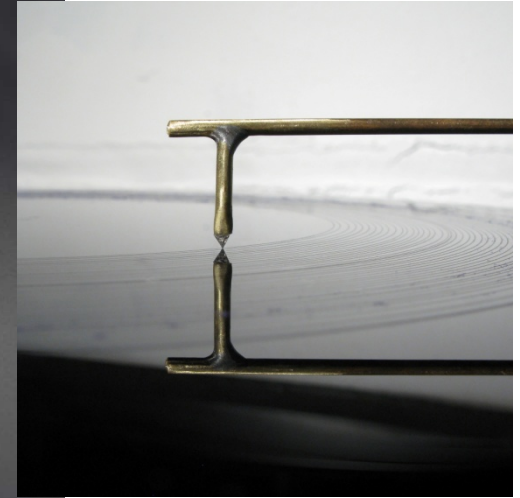
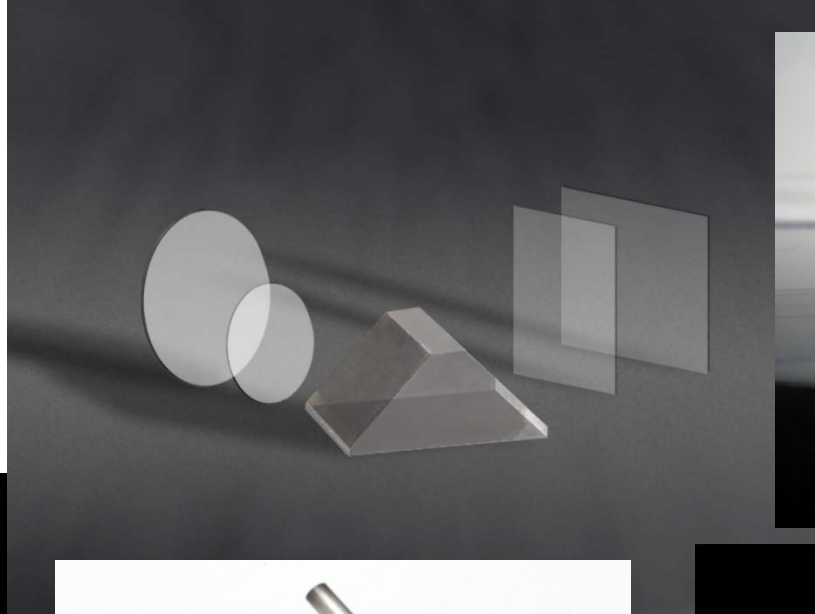
Outline

- A bit about Applied Diamond
- Topic and Challenges
- Progress to-date
 - Diamond Growth
 - Material Removal
 - TOF Testing
 - Characterization
 - Packaging
- Commercialization

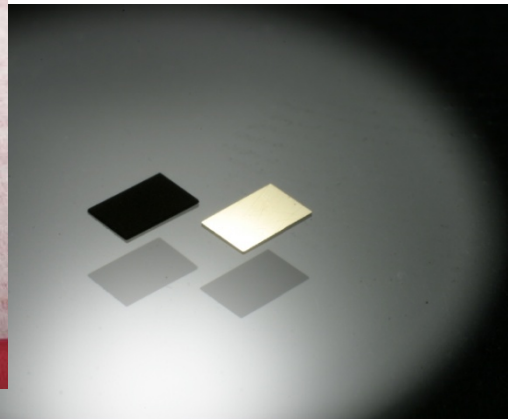
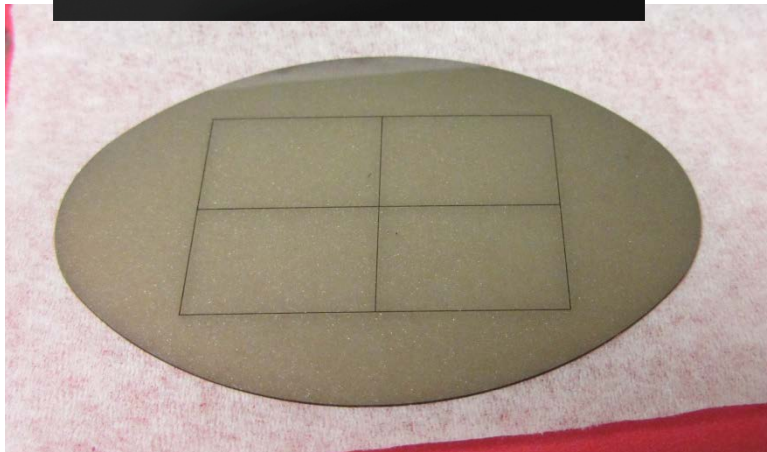
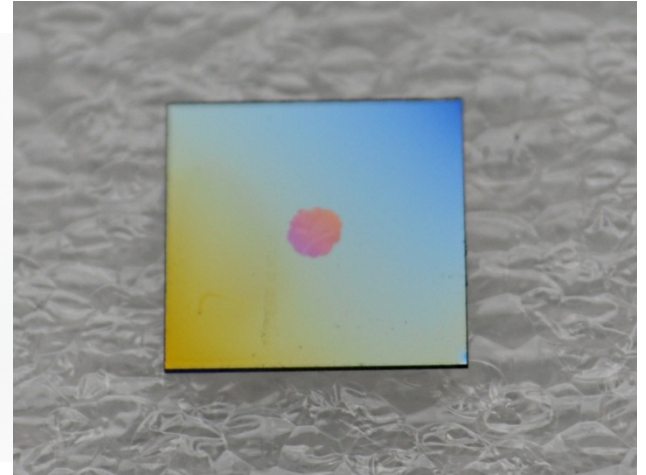
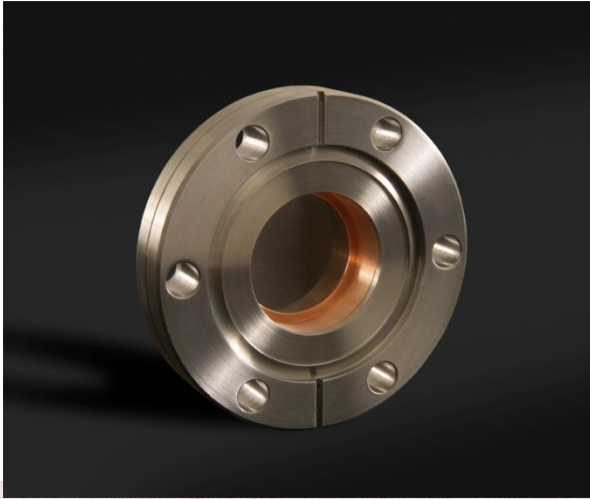
Diamond – Types and Sources



Diamond – Finished Products (single crystal)



Diamond – Finished Products (polycrystalline)



Solicitation Topic and Challenges

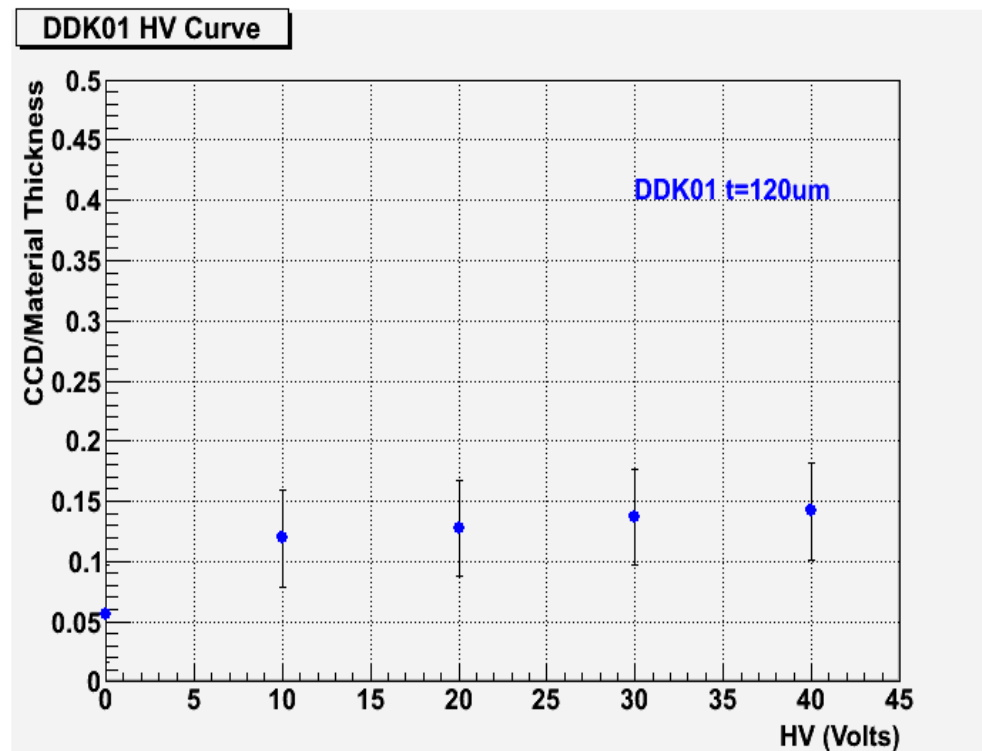
Future rare isotope beam facilities like FRIB will provide beams with unprecedented intensity, creating a challenge for single particle tracking and beam profile measurements. The development of position sensitive fast particle detectors for particle tracking/timing and with high rate capability would be desirable. Ideally these detectors would provide both position and timing measurements in a transmission mode and be radiation resistant and of very homogenous density and thickness.

Time-of-Flight Detectors – square cm, segmented
Focal Plane Array Detector – 20 cm x 2 cm, segmented

Uniform quality providing adequate S/N
Uniform mass (thickness and density)
Transmission mode = as thin as possible

Diamond Growth Progress

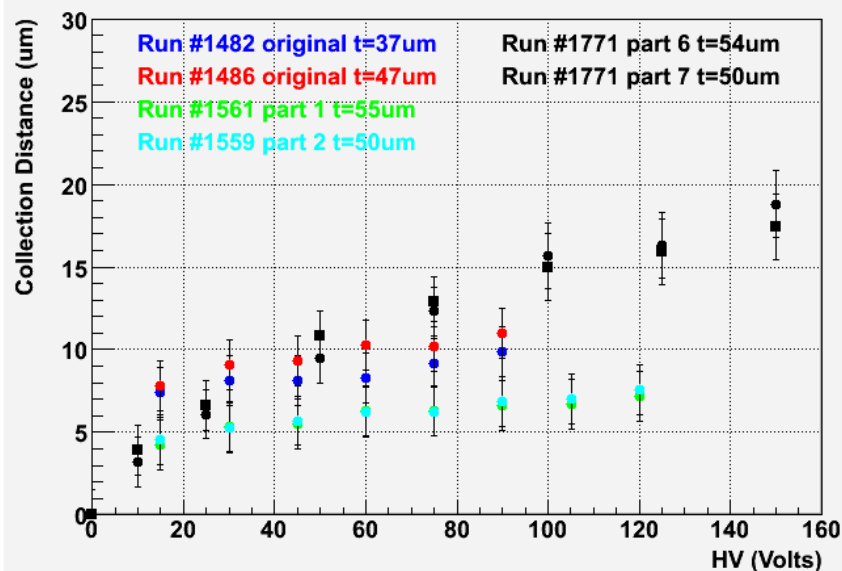
Early results on 100 μm + films



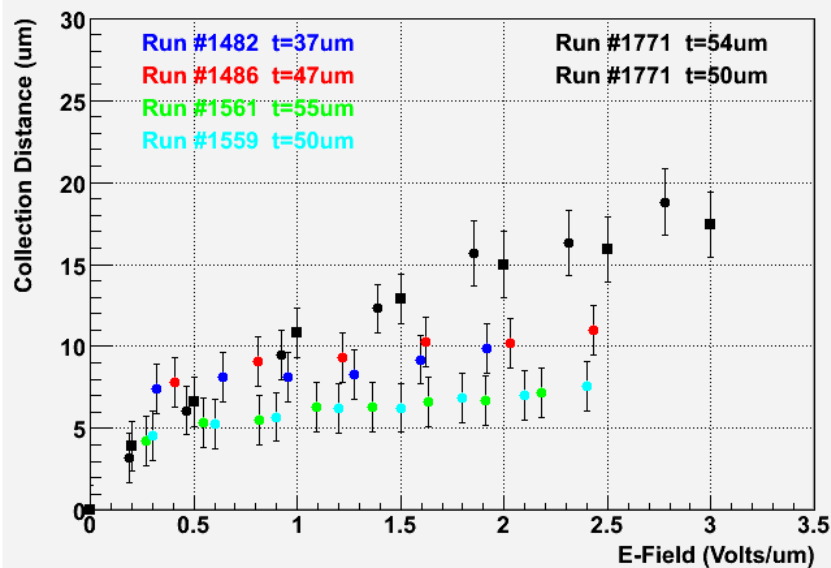
Diamond Growth Progress

Early vs. current results on 50 – 60 μm films

AD Sample ccd vs HV by Run

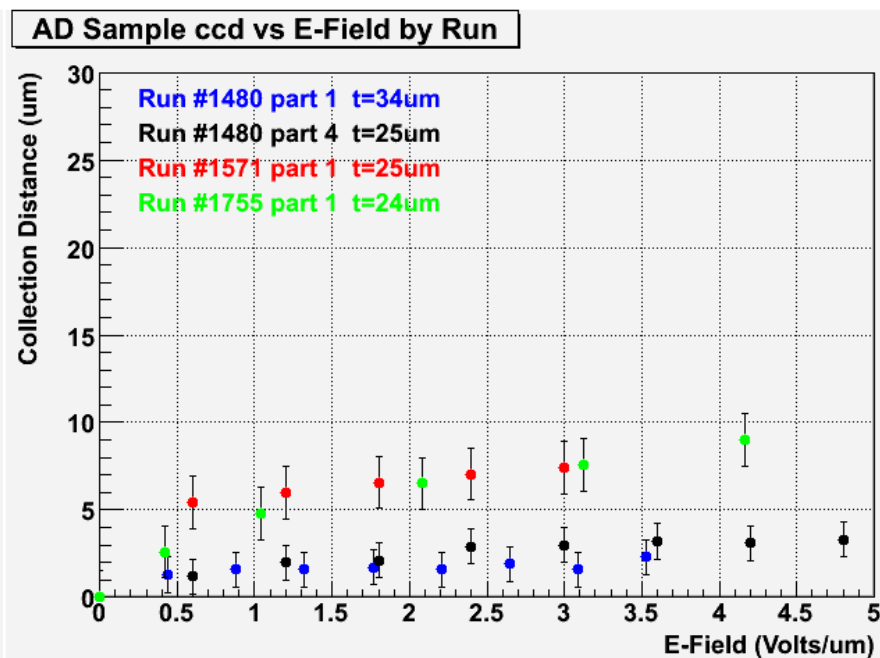
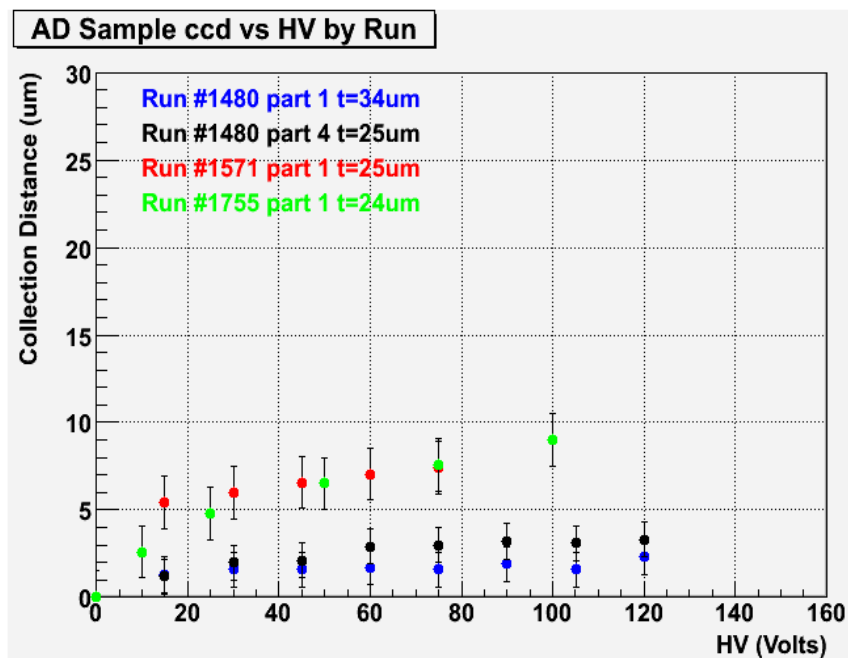


AD Sample ccd vs E-Field by Run



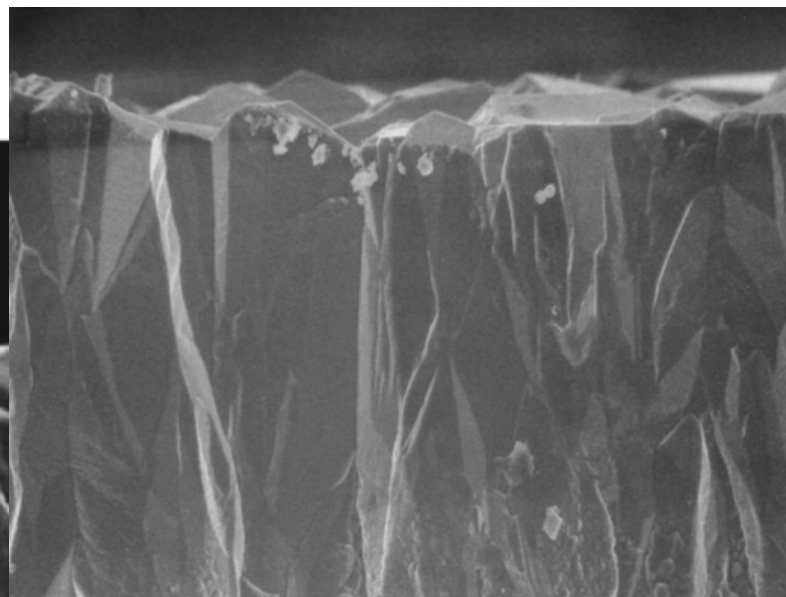
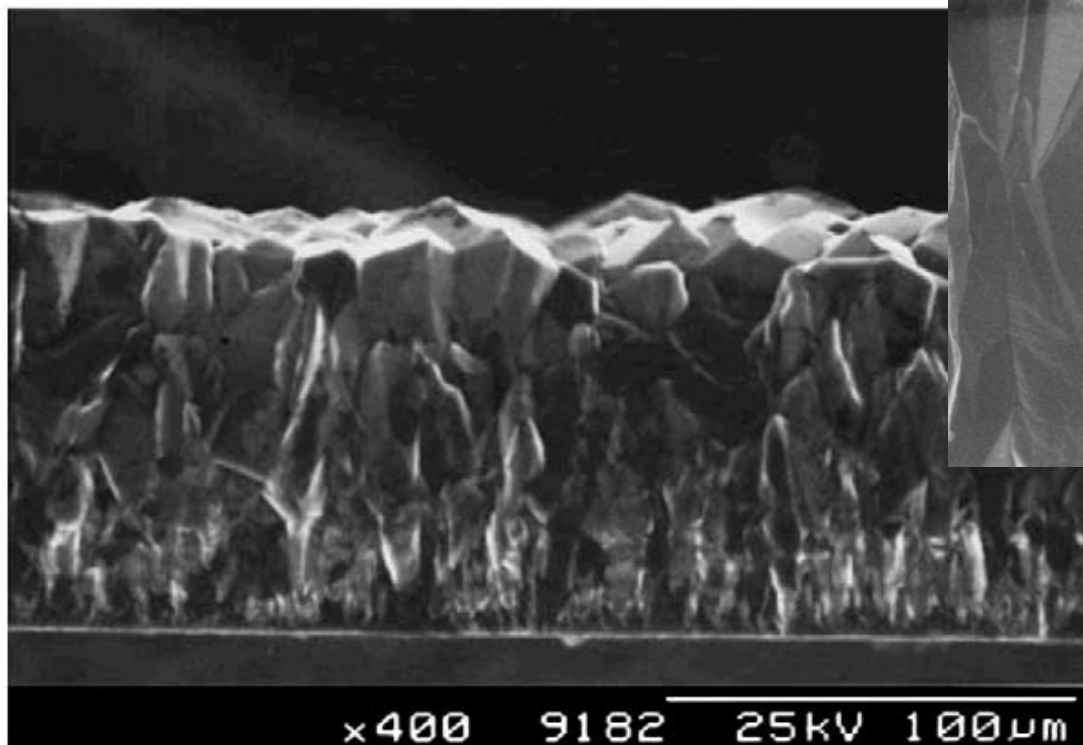
Diamond Growth Progress

Early vs. current results on 25 – 30 μm films



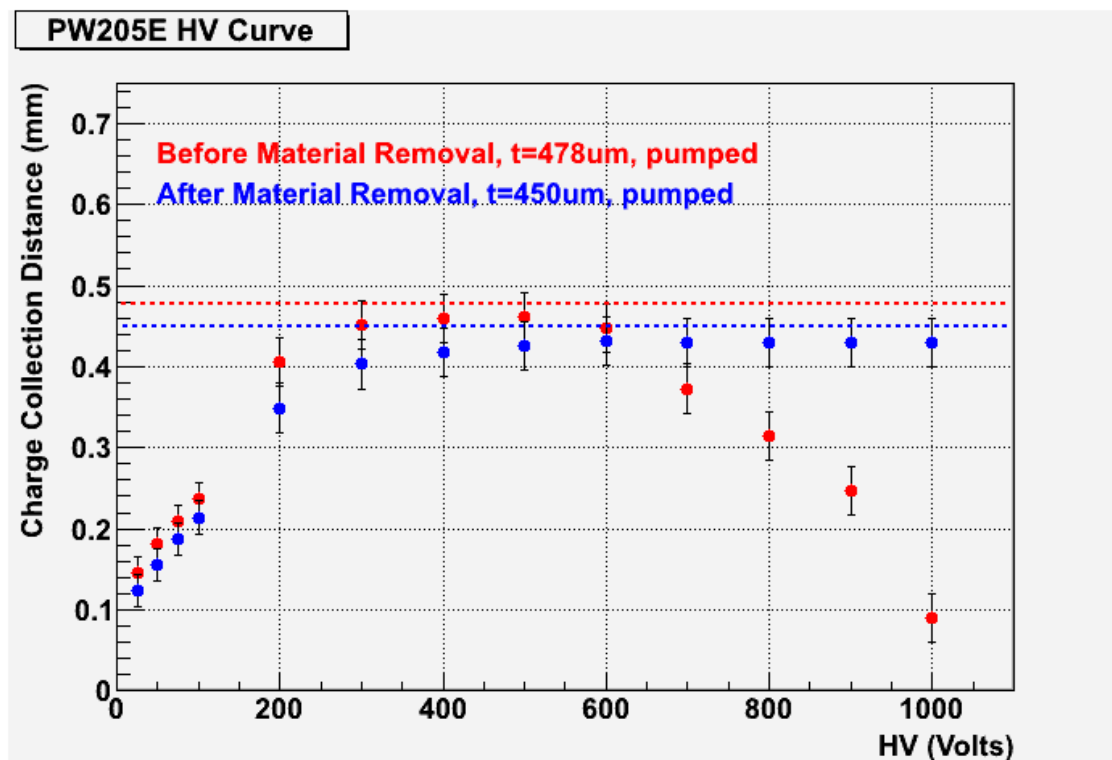
Material Removal Progress

Why remove material?



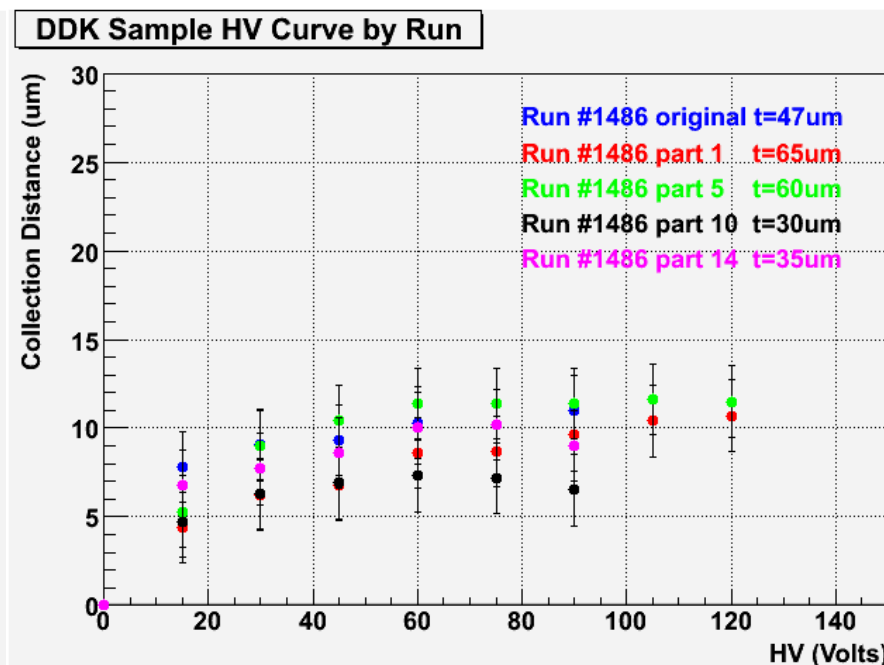
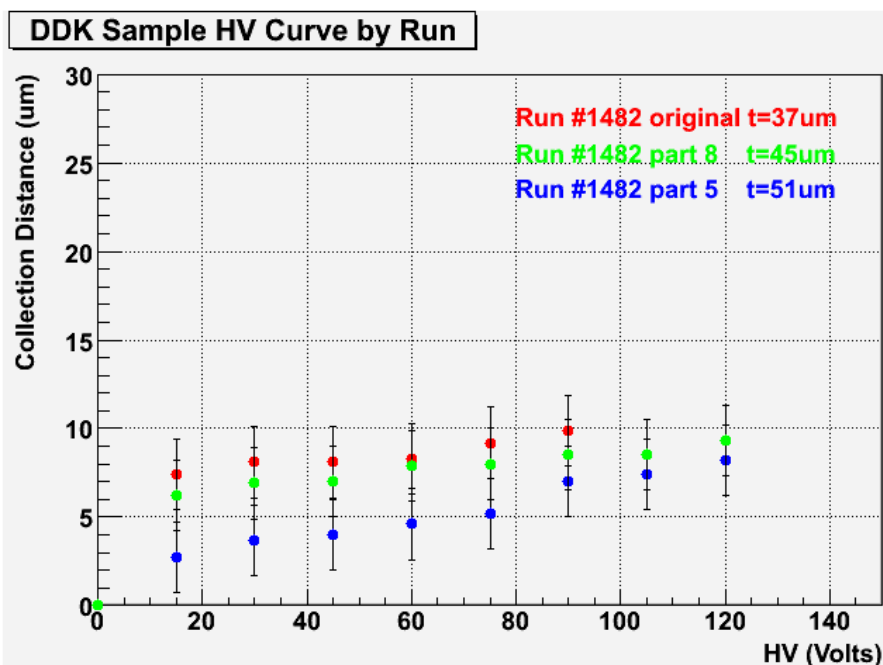
Material Removal Progress

Early results - scCVD



Material Removal Progress

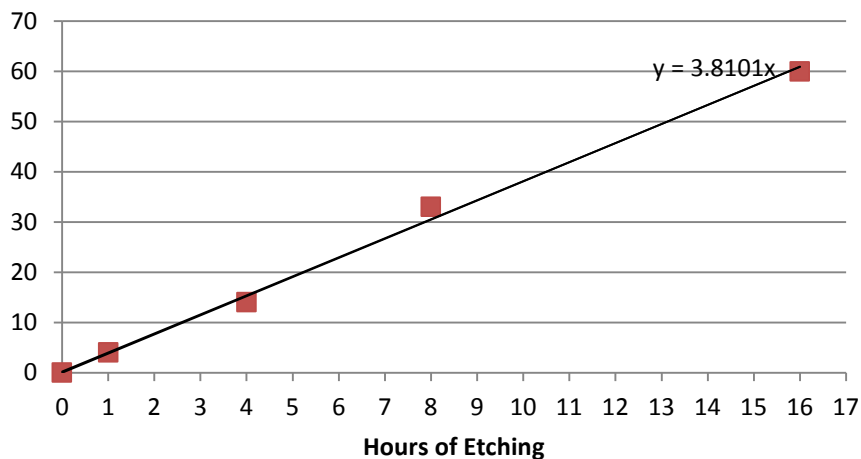
Various methods on polyCVD – cont.



Material Removal Progress

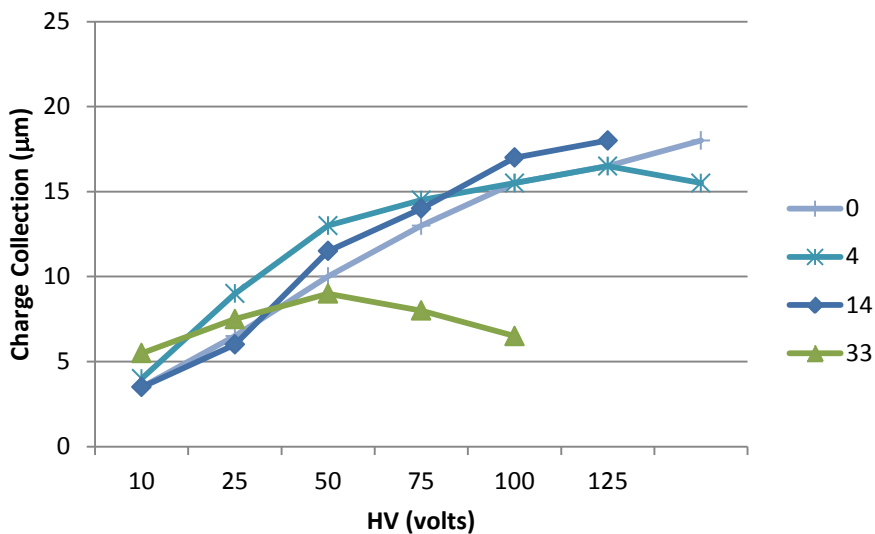
Thickness control by subtraction

μm removed



... without affecting performance

Fine control of thickness ...



Time-of-Flight Results

^{232}U alpha particles with energy
of 5.3 MeV.

Bias = 100V

Leakage < 1 nA

Rise time ~ 0.8 ns

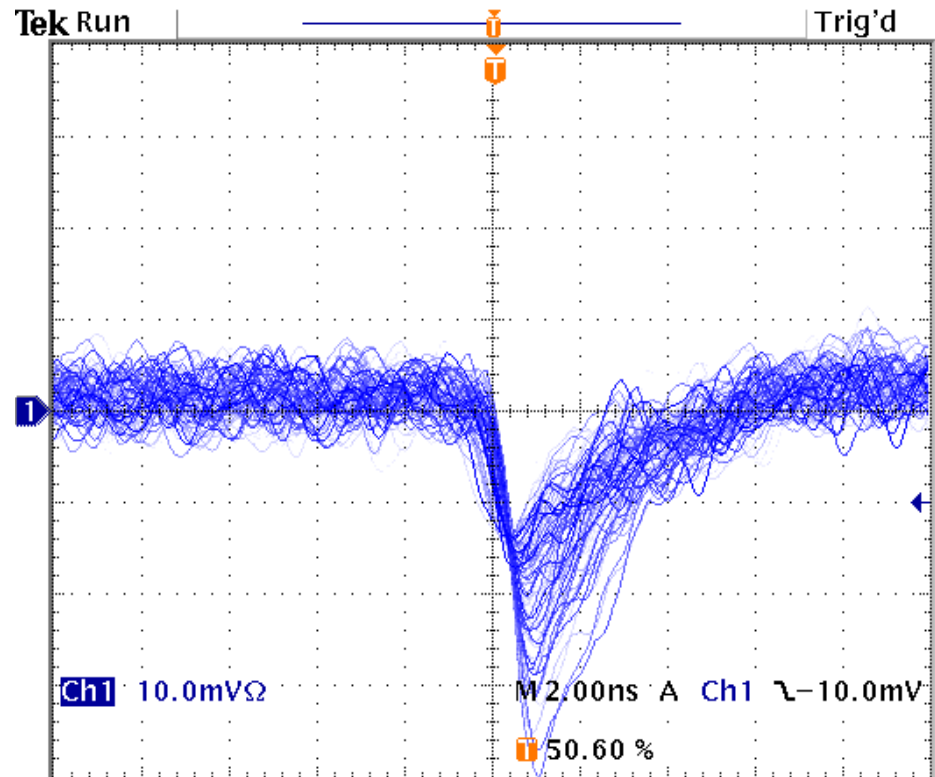
Decay/rise time $\sim 3:1$

S/N ~ 5

With 100 MeV/u particles,
energy loss of:

11.4 MeV with ^{20}Ne

798 MeV with ^{238}U



Time-of-Flight Results

^{40}Ca beam with energy
of 140MeV/u.

1 – 65 μm thick

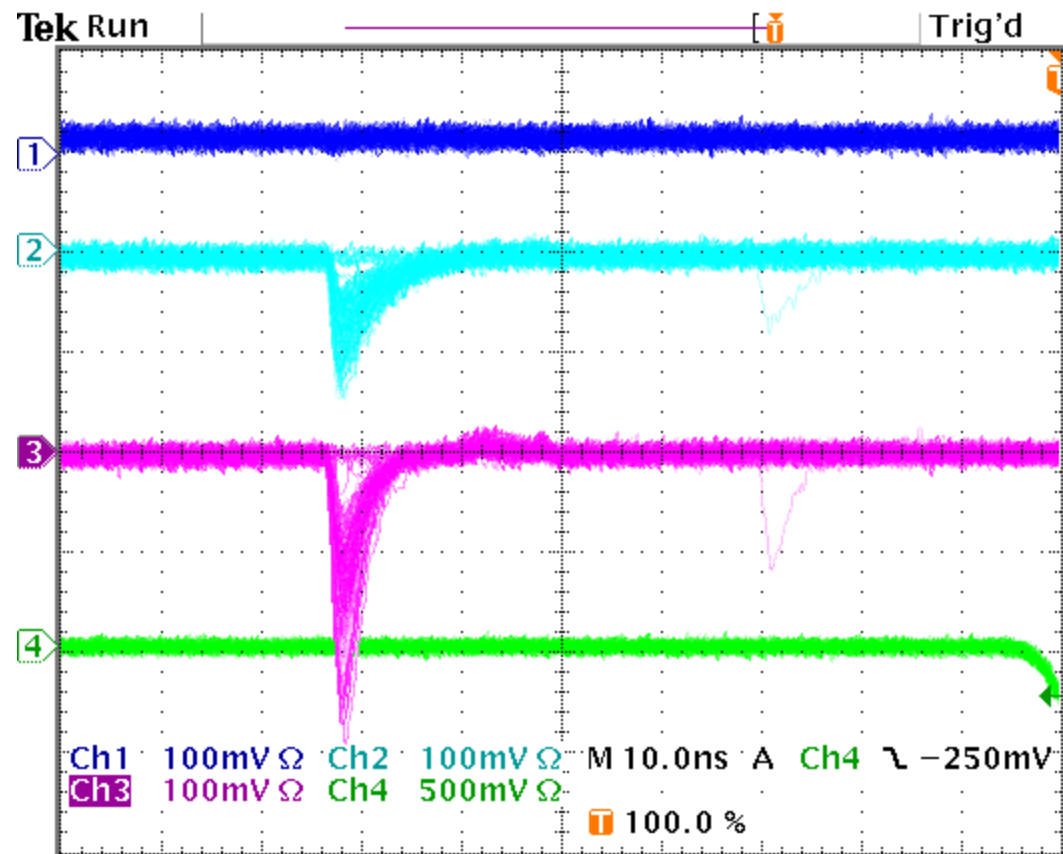
2 – 60 μm thick

3 – 50 μm thick

Sample 3:

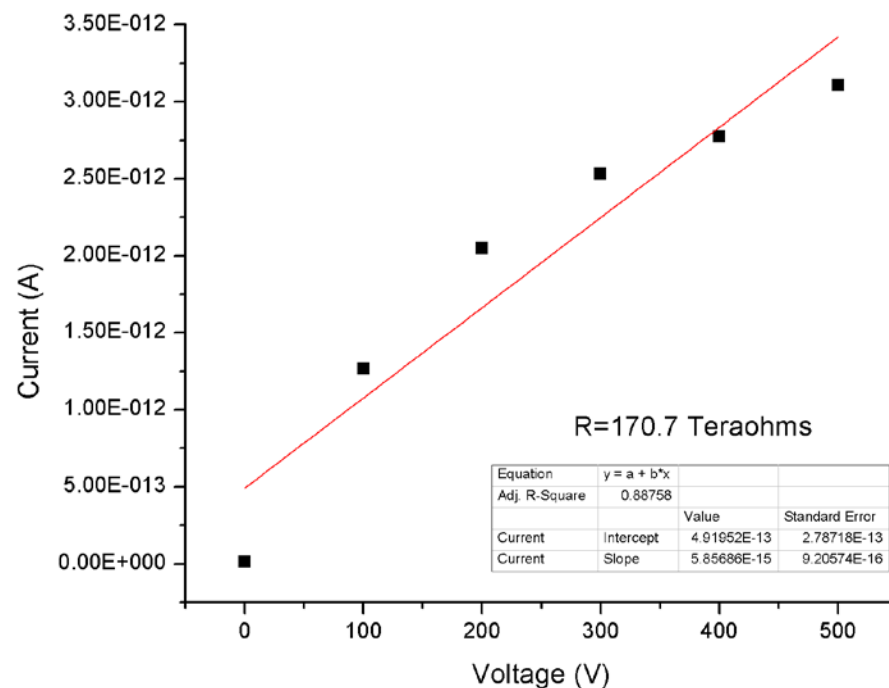
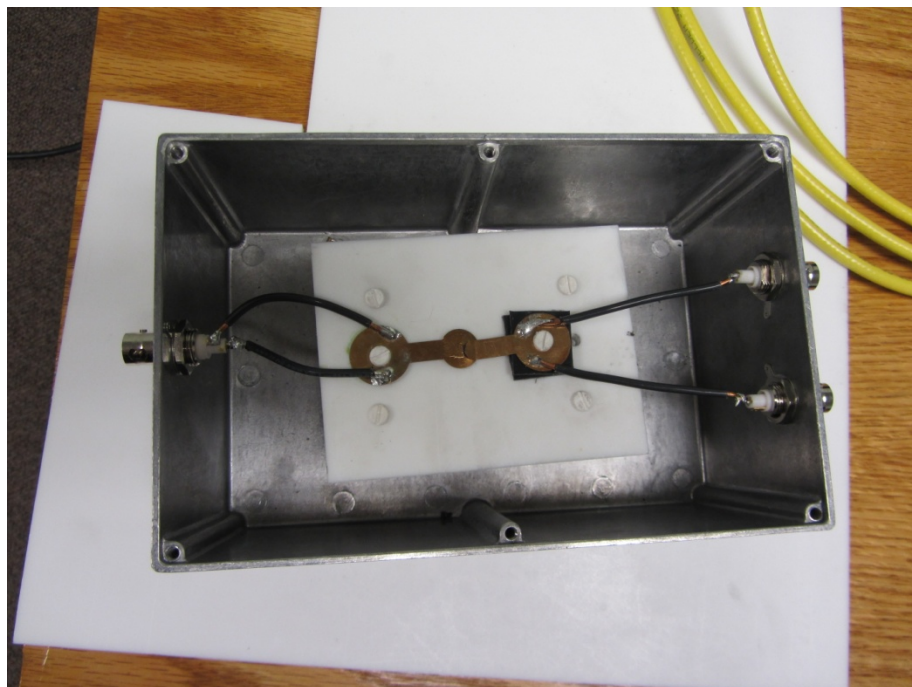
$E_{\text{loss}} = 36 \text{ MeV}$

trigger eff = 81% @ 100V bias



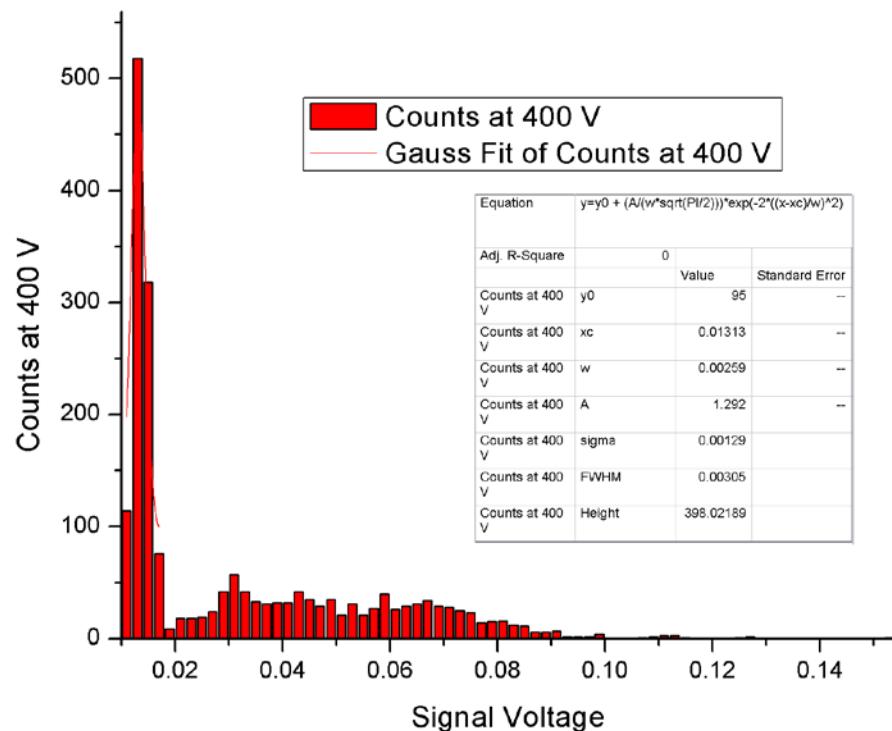
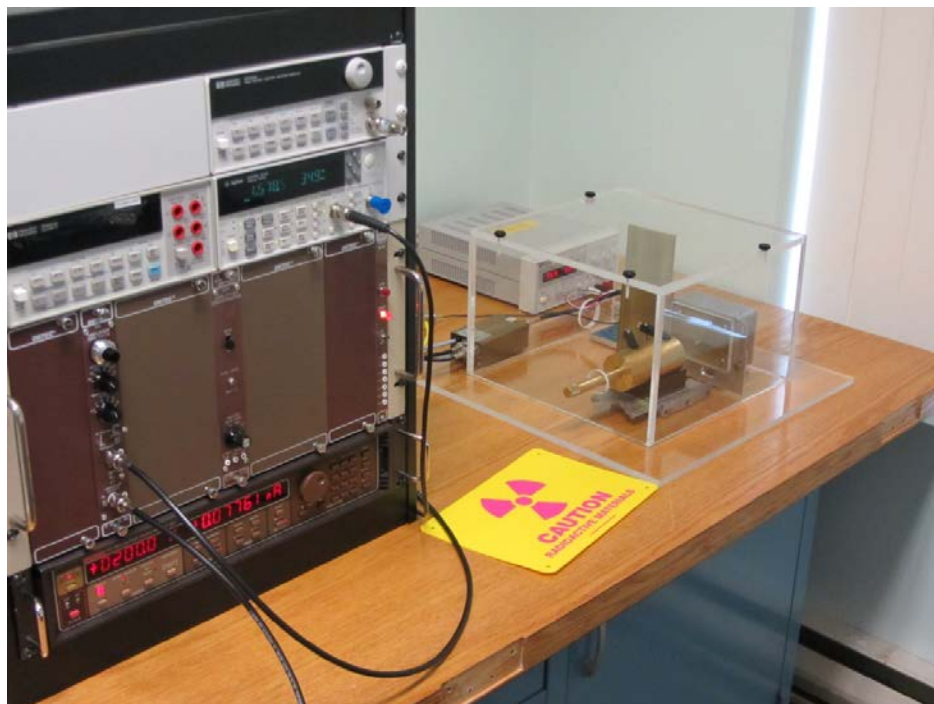
Characterization Progress

I-V Testing



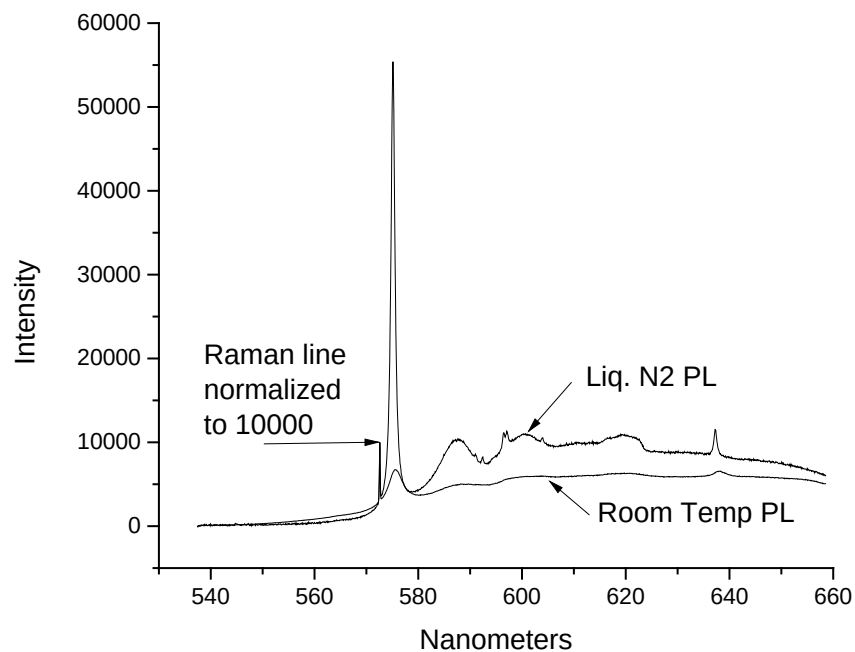
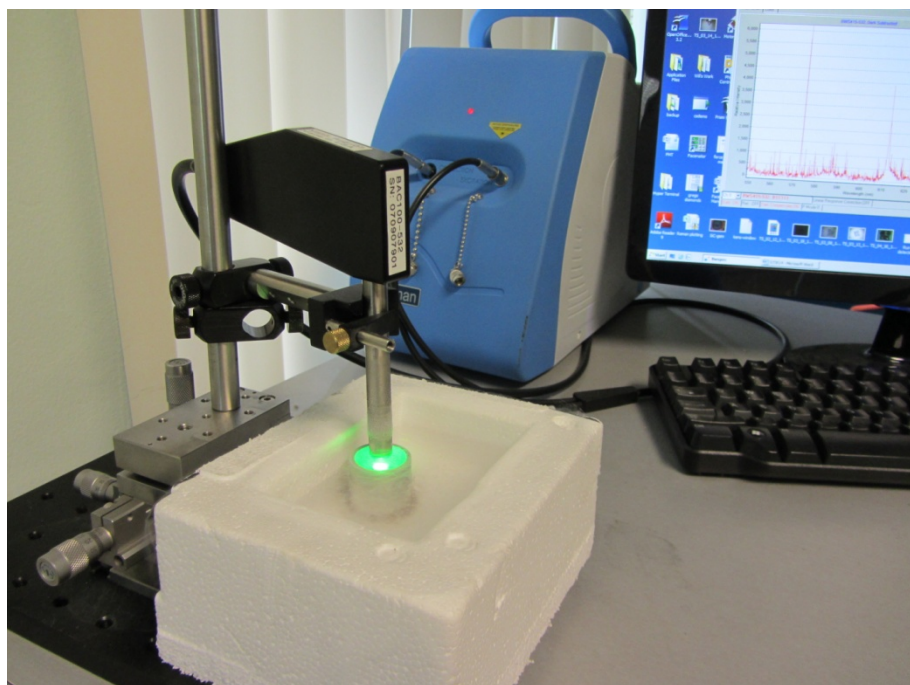
Characterization Progress

Charge Collection Testing



Characterization Progress

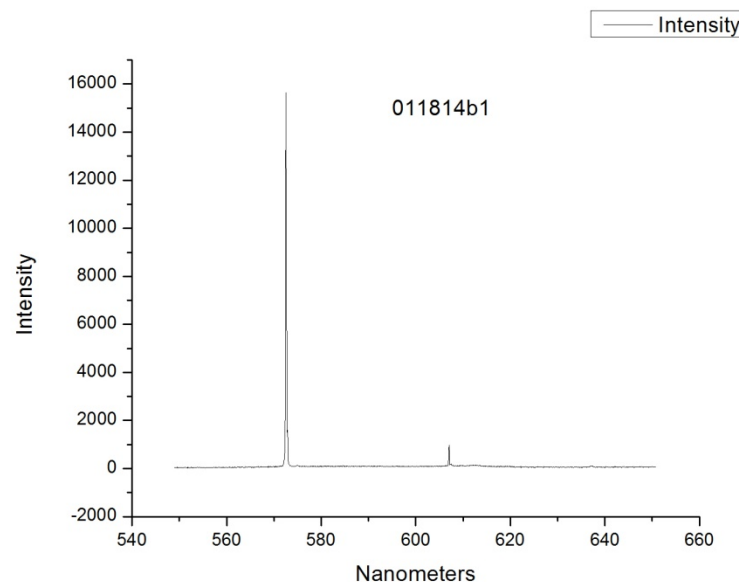
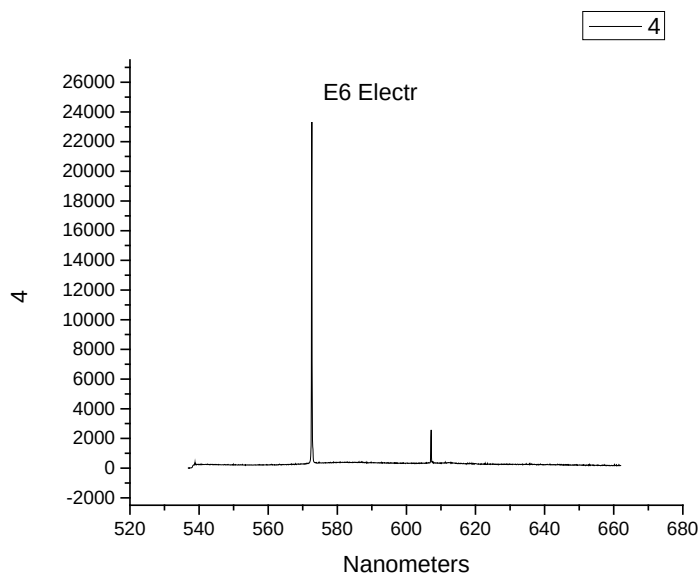
cryoPL Testing



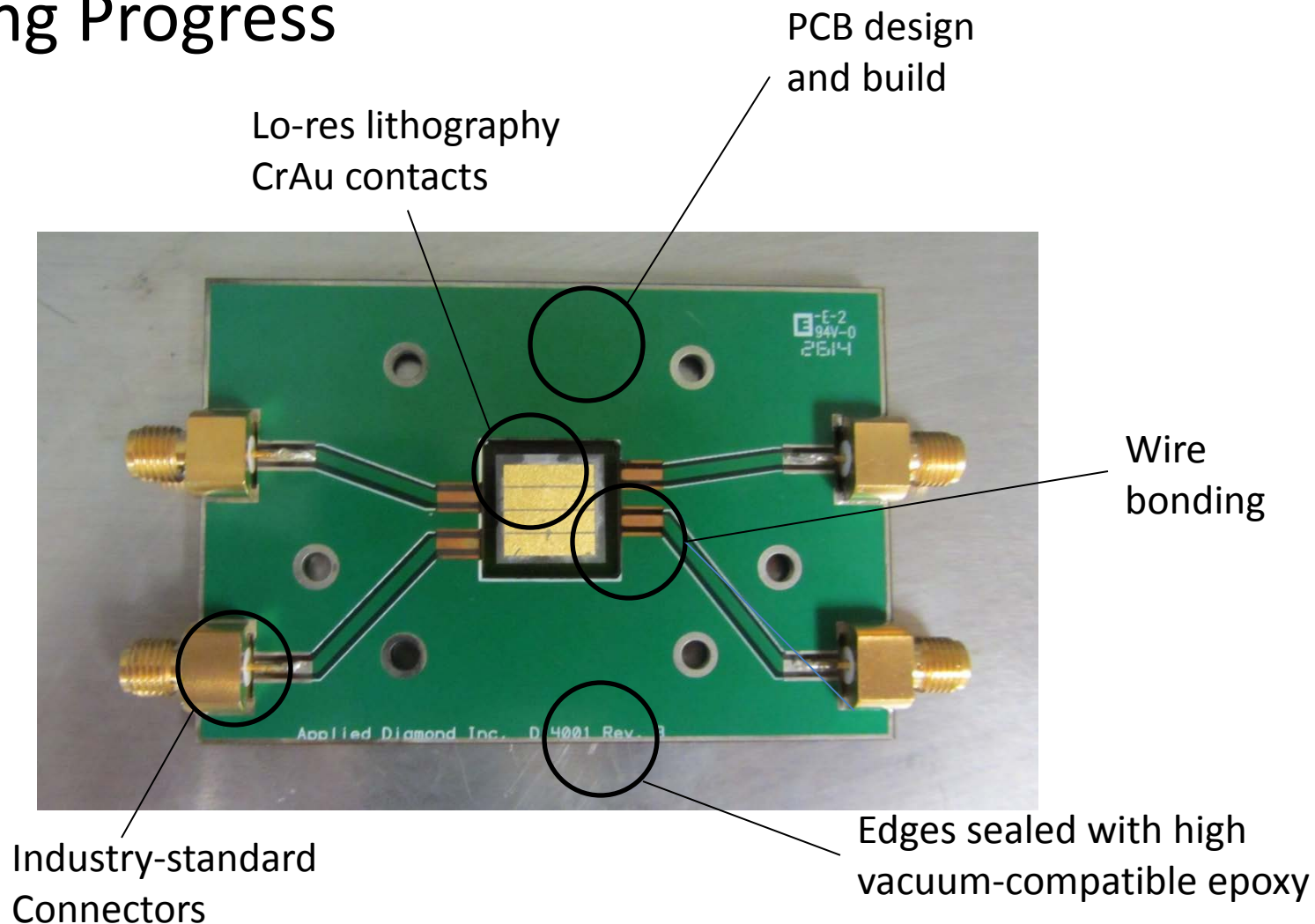
Characterization Progress

scCVD growth progress

- cryoPL shows NV^0 and NV^- approaching benchmark levels



Packaging Progress



Commercialization Strategy

For scientific customers:

- Offer both poly and sc CVD diamond for detector applications
- Develop credibility with results of characterization testing
- Provide standard and custom packaging options
- Partner in development of new detector products

For industrial customers:

- Provide resource to educate and ease adoption of diamond
- Develop one-stop source for detectors using diamond

Conclusions

- Have a process for growing thin diamond films with predictable charge collection properties.
- Have an analytical method that can reliably predict product performance in customers' applications.
- Have a process for modifying thin diamond coupons to have uniform predictable thickness coupon-to-coupon.
- Soon will have an in-house low volume custom packaging capability.
- Sales of diamond material have started and prototyping of a detector with an industrial partner has started.

Acknowledgements:

1. Harris Kagan, Ohio State University
2. Andreas Stolz, NSCL, Michigan State Univ.

Funded by:

DOE NP SBIR Grant No. DE-SC0007689

Manouchehr Farkhondeh, Program Manager