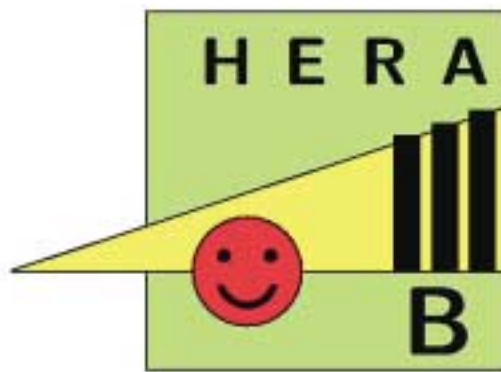


# Comparitive Irradiation Test of an Oxygenated and a Non-Oxygenated Silicon Microstrip Detector



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**November 2001**

**Radiation hardness of the HERA-B  
double-sided Silicon Strip Detectors  
C.Bauer et al. To be published in NIM**

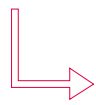
# Content of this Talk

- **Detector Design**
- **Irradiation Setup**
- **S/N**
- **IV curves**
- **Depletion Voltages**
- **Charge Collection**
- **Charge Devision**
- **Evolution**
- **Concluding Remarks**

# The Silicon Detectors

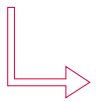
The detector design is driven by the HERA-B requirements

**high track density**



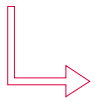
**50 micron readout pitch**

**required act. area 5cm · 7cm**



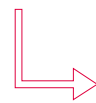
**55 and 52 micron pitch**

**required stereo angle**

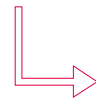


**2.5 degree rotation**

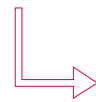
**high and inhomog. radiation**



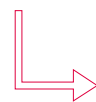
**polysilicon biasing**



**multiple guard rings**

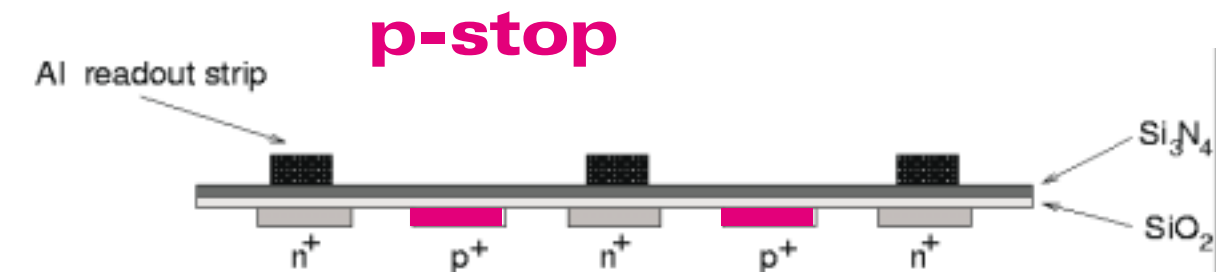
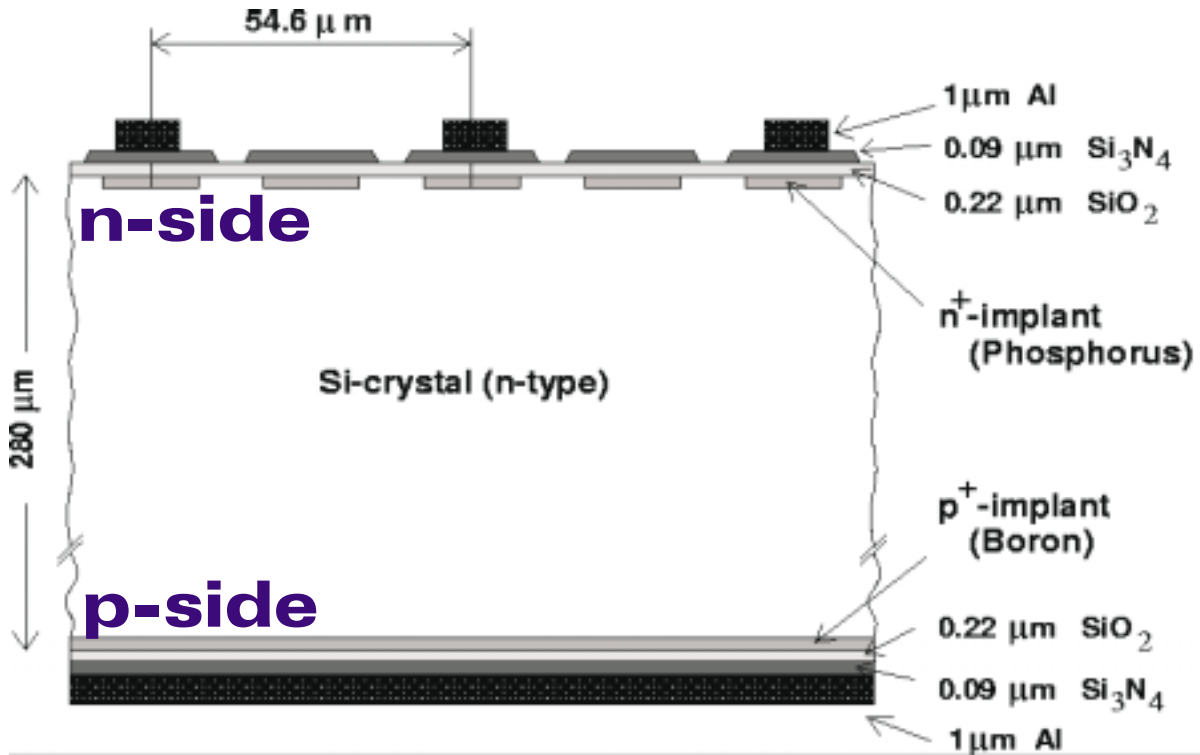


**burst protection**



**intermediate strips**

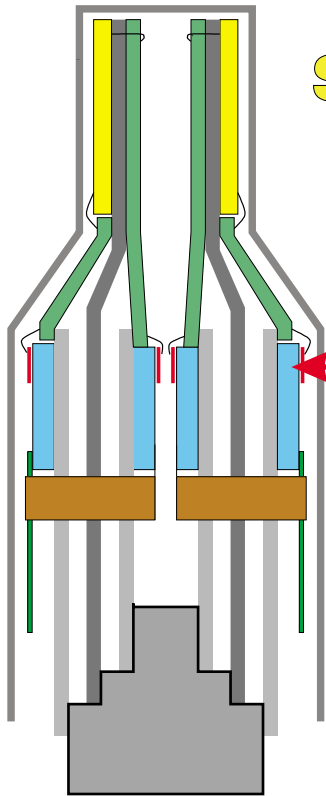
# Silicon Technology



For this test we used 2 detectors from SINTEF with p-stop technology.

One normal detector  $10^{16}$   
one oxygenated  $2 \times 10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ .

# Module Design



Silicon Detectors

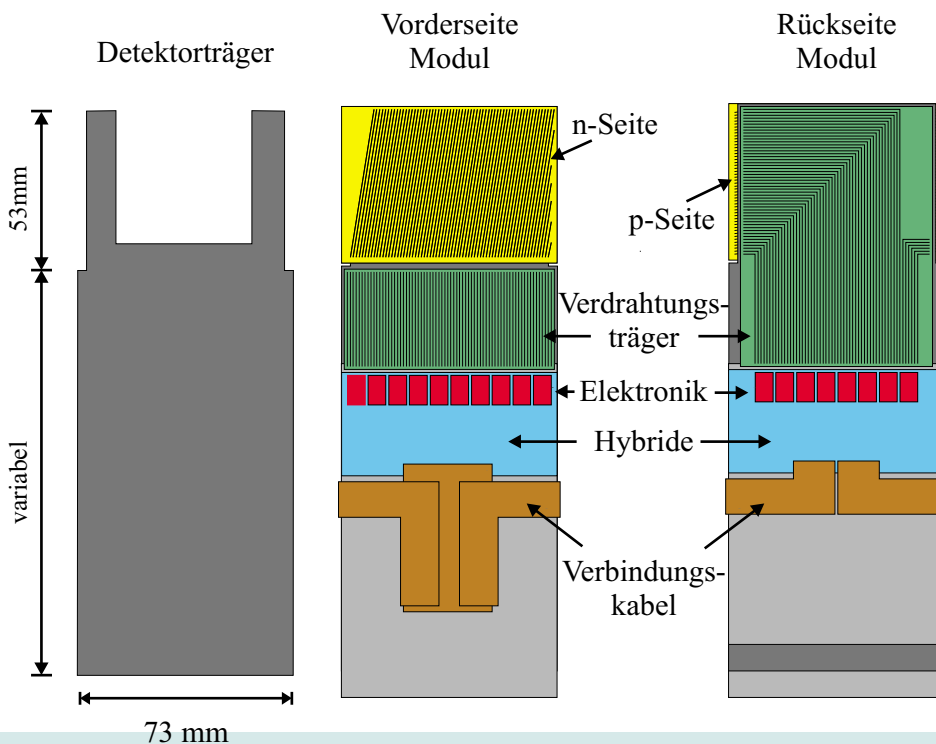
Kapton Flex-Jumpers

Bent Carbon Fibre

Ceramics Hybrids

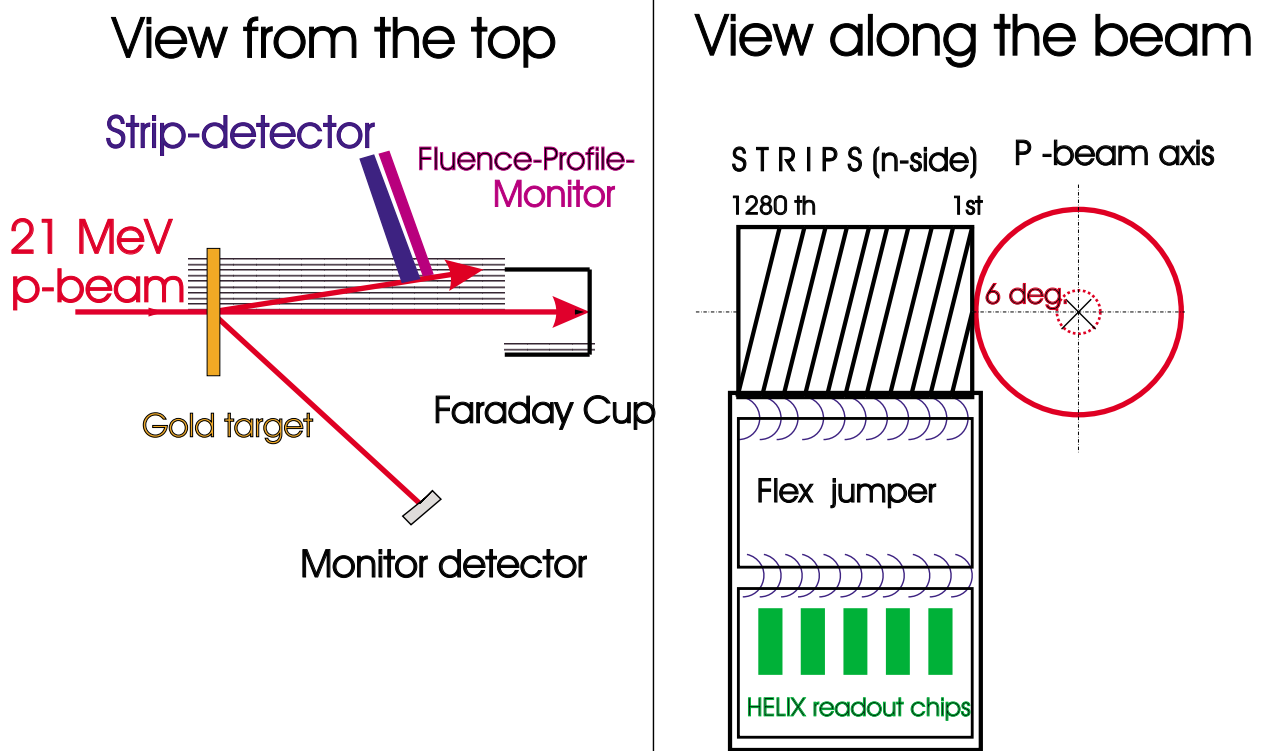
Read out with  
**HELIX 2.2**

**50 ns shaping time**



# Irradiation Setup

Irradiation was done with **21 MeV protons scattered from 50micron gold foil.**



**Inhomogenous irradiation from 0 to  $3 \times 10^{14}$  m.i.p.s equivalent.**

**detectors biased with 140 V  
cooled to 10 C**

# Measurements

**Irradiation**

**Sept. 2000**

**S/N**  $^{106}\text{Ru}$

**after 3 weeks  
at room temp.**

**IV**

**after 8 months  
at 20 Celsius**

**Depletion Voltage  
Charge Collection  
Charge Devision**

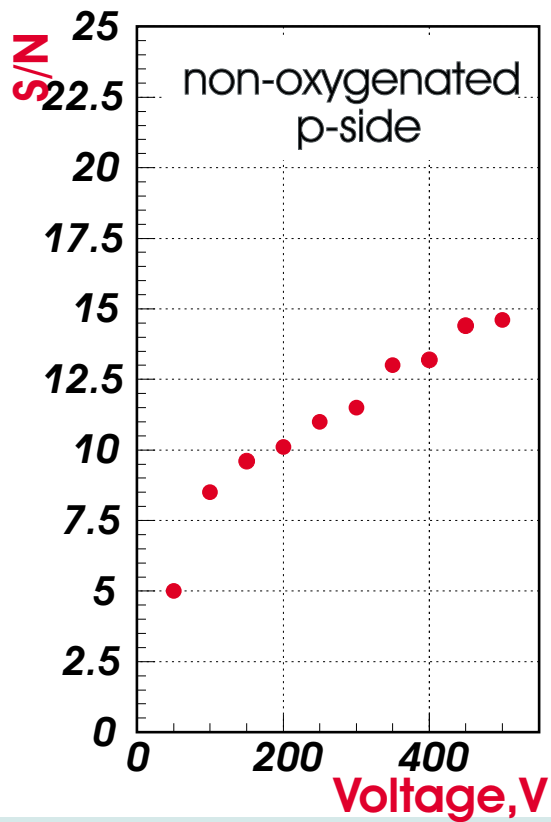
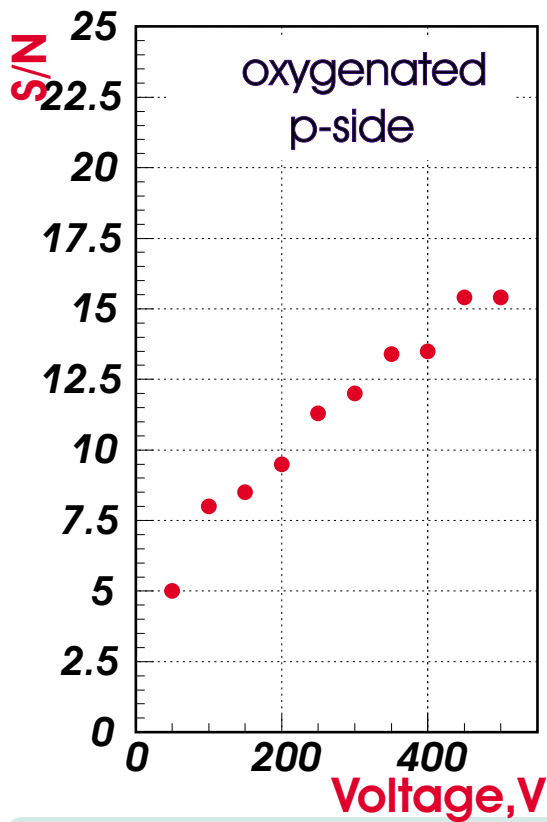
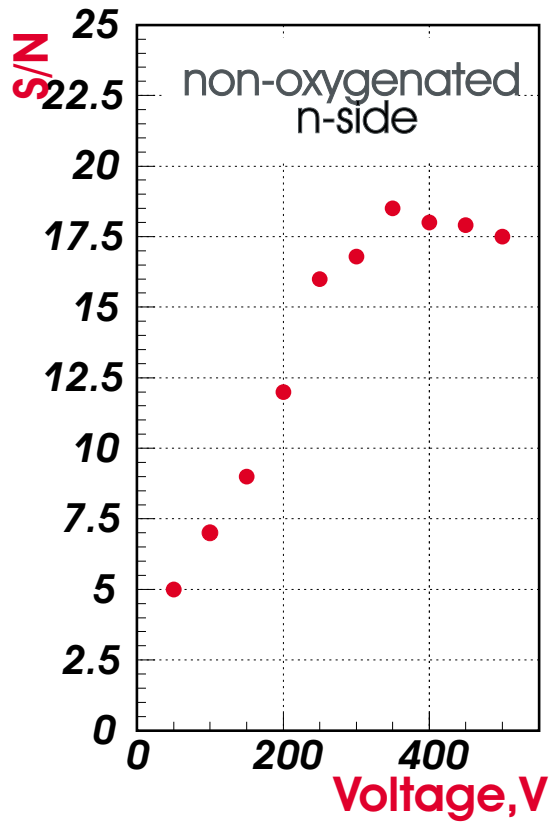
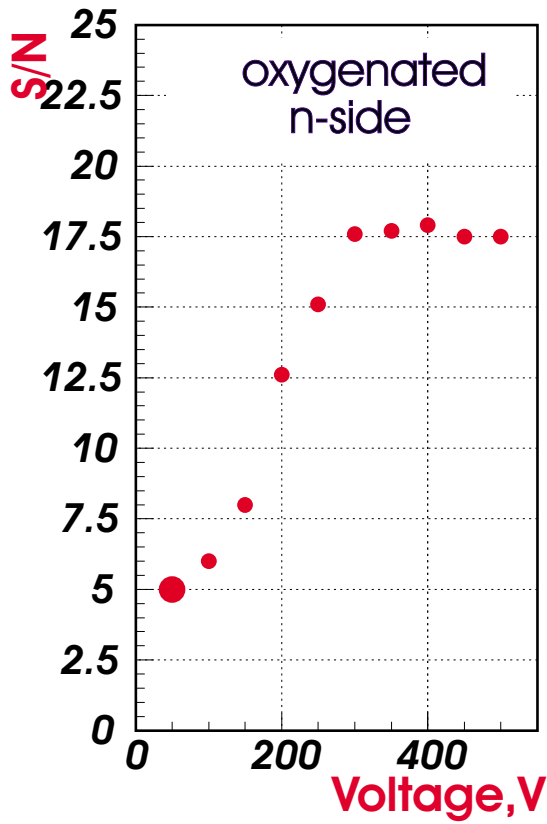
} **LASER**

**plus 6 months  
at 8 Celsius**

**Depletion Voltage  
Charge Collection**

} **LASER**

# Signal to Noise



$\sim 2 \times 10^{14}$

# Signal to Noise

**Both detectors were at 10 C fully operational after 3 weeks at room temperature.**

**Some localized noise problems at high temperatures:**

**> 400 Volts oxygenated**

**> 500 Volts normal detector**

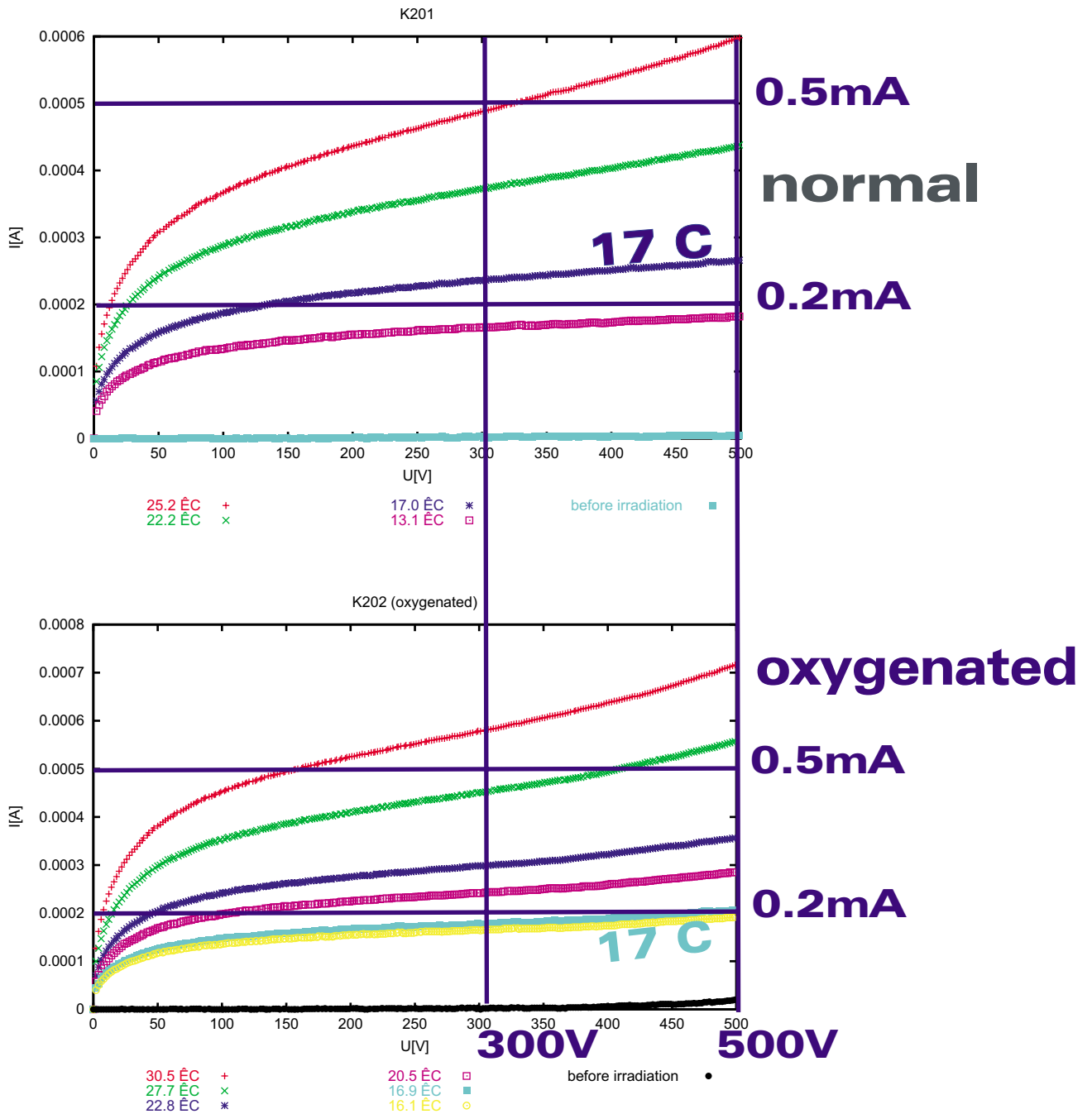
**No significant difference in S/N between oxygenated and normal detector.**

**n-side: S/N 22 17**

**p-side: S/N 16 15**

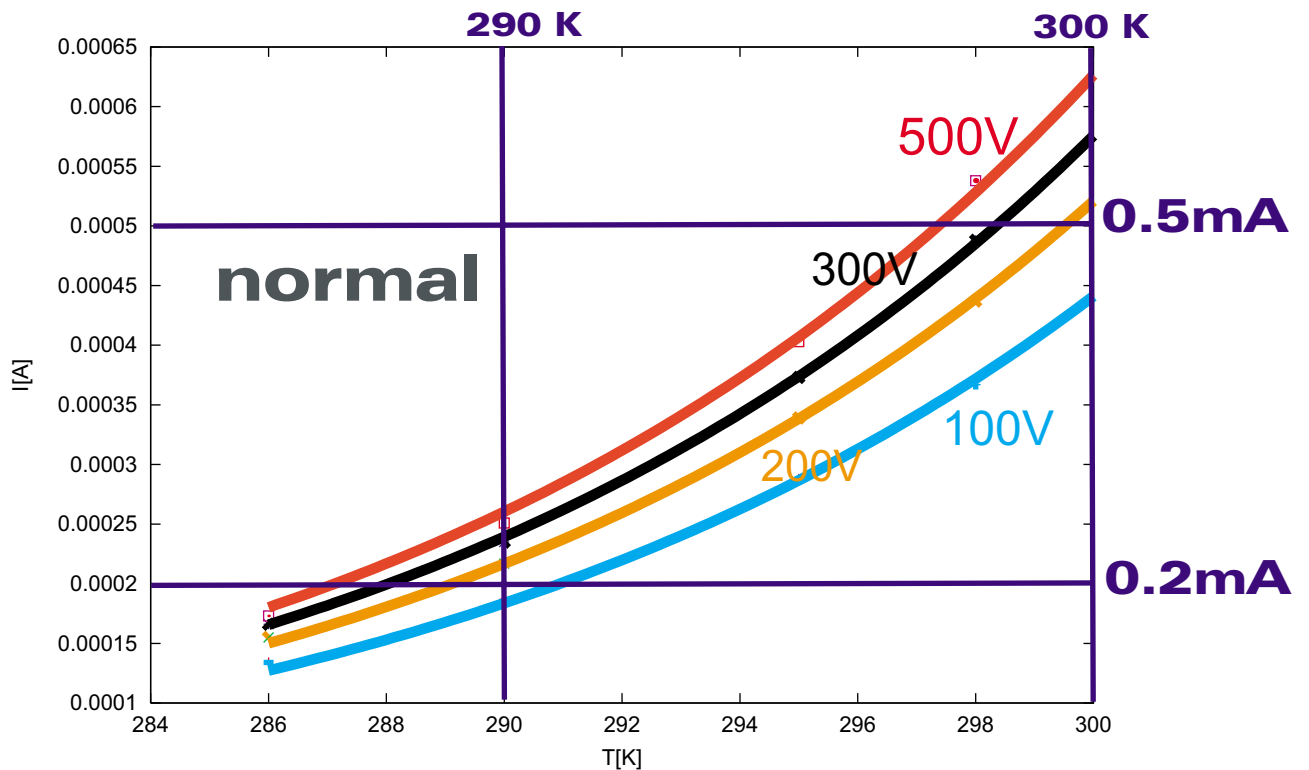
**The difference between n- and p-side is due to geometry.**

# IV Curves



**After 8 month storage at 20 C  
the oxygenated detector draws  
a little less current.**

# IV Curves

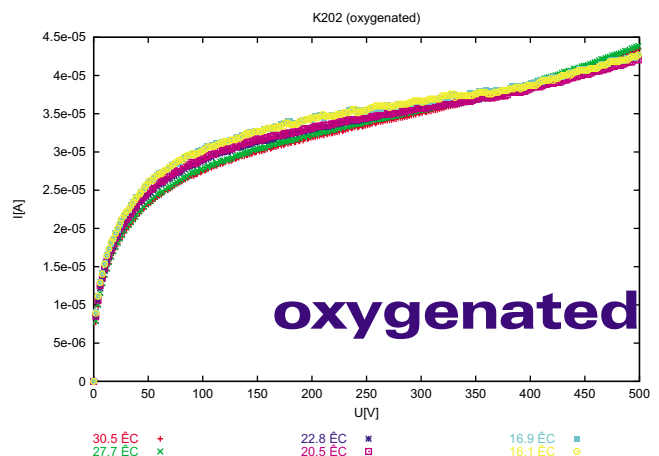


$$I_L = I_{L_{0K}} T^\alpha e^{E_{ion}/2kT}$$

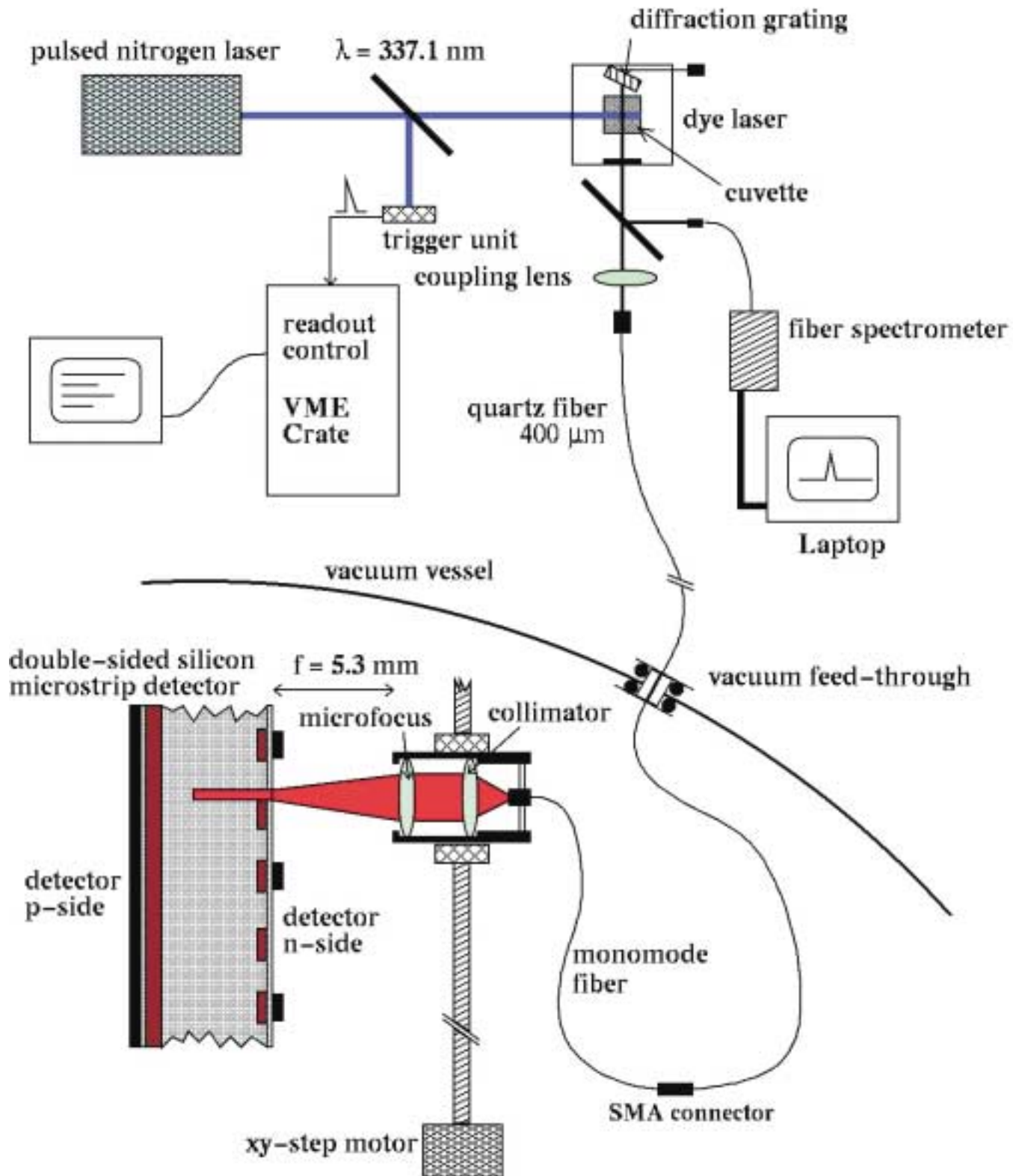
$\alpha$  seems to increase with bias voltage. An overall fit yields

$$\alpha = 3/2$$

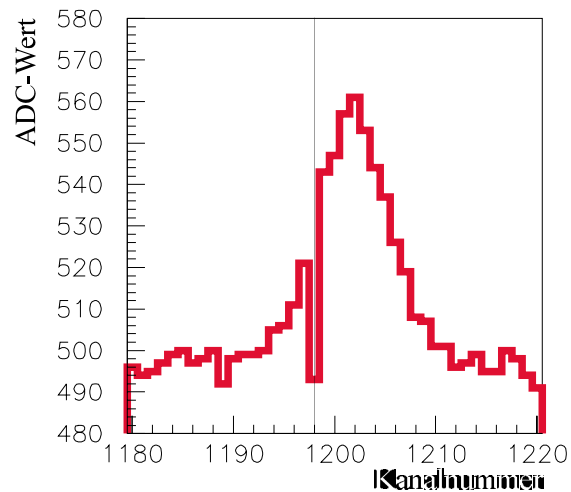
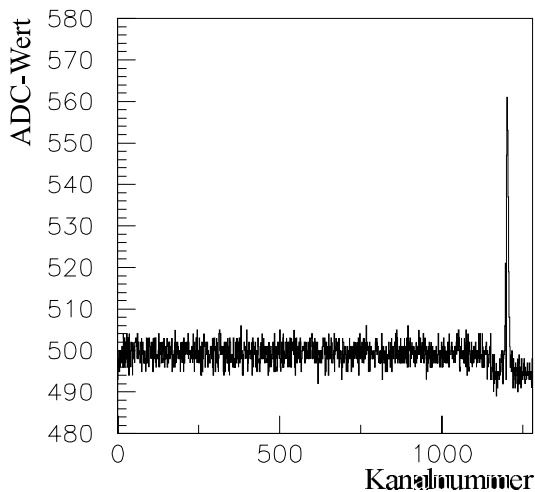
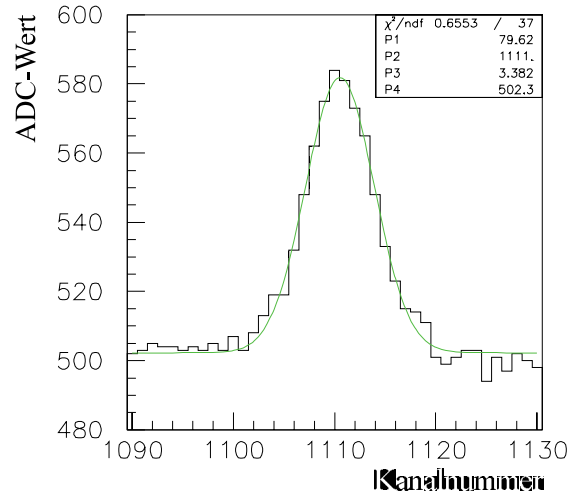
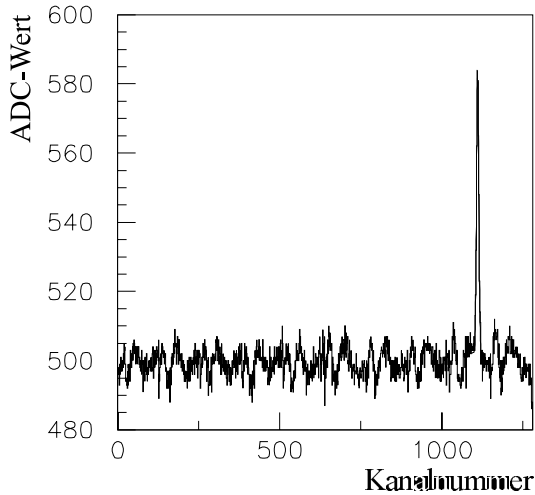
Both detectors show the same behaviour.



# Laser Teststand



# Production Control

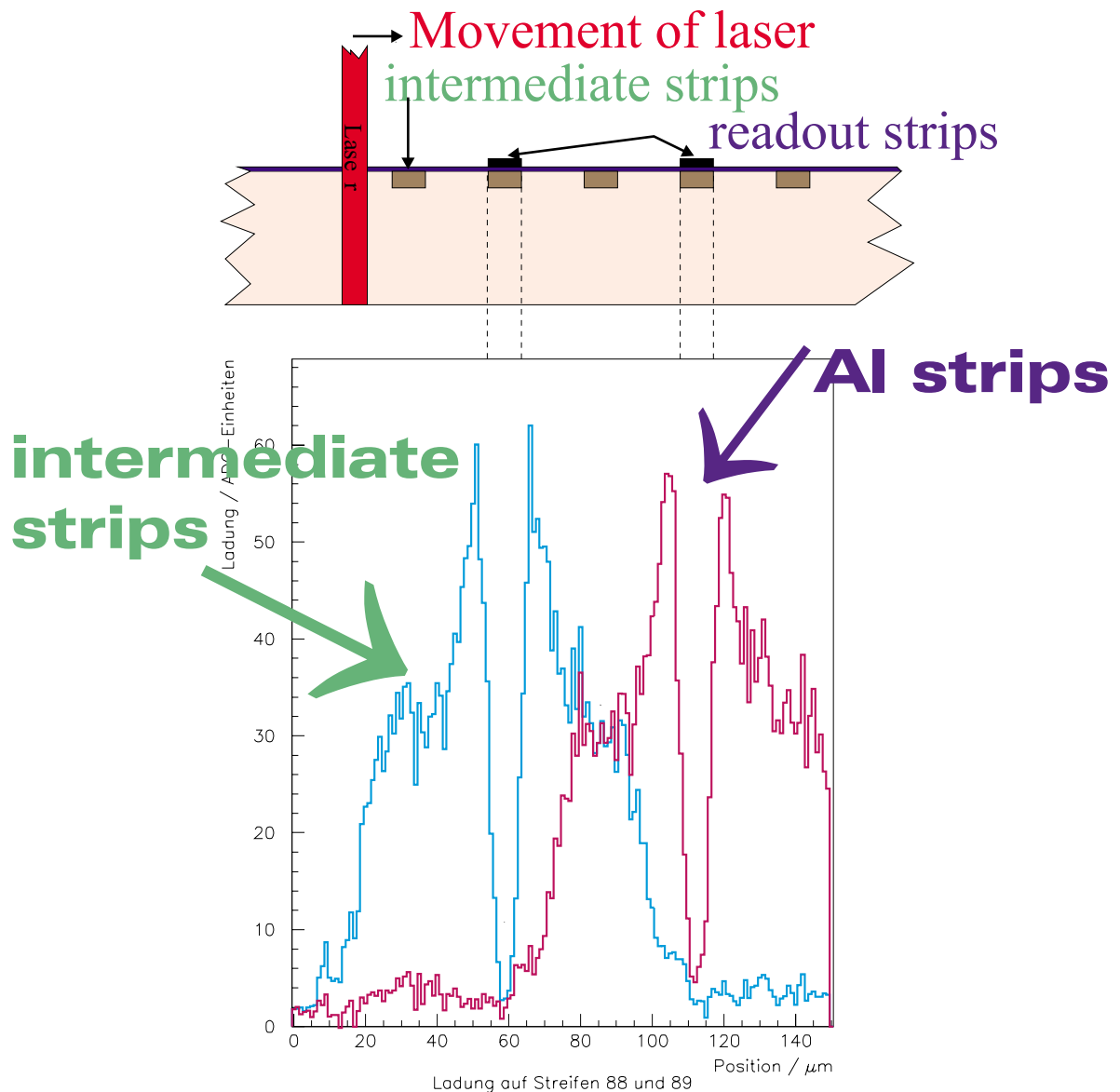


**1280 + 1024 strips /module**  
**Typically 5 to 10 bad strips/side**

**Test takes <2hours/module**

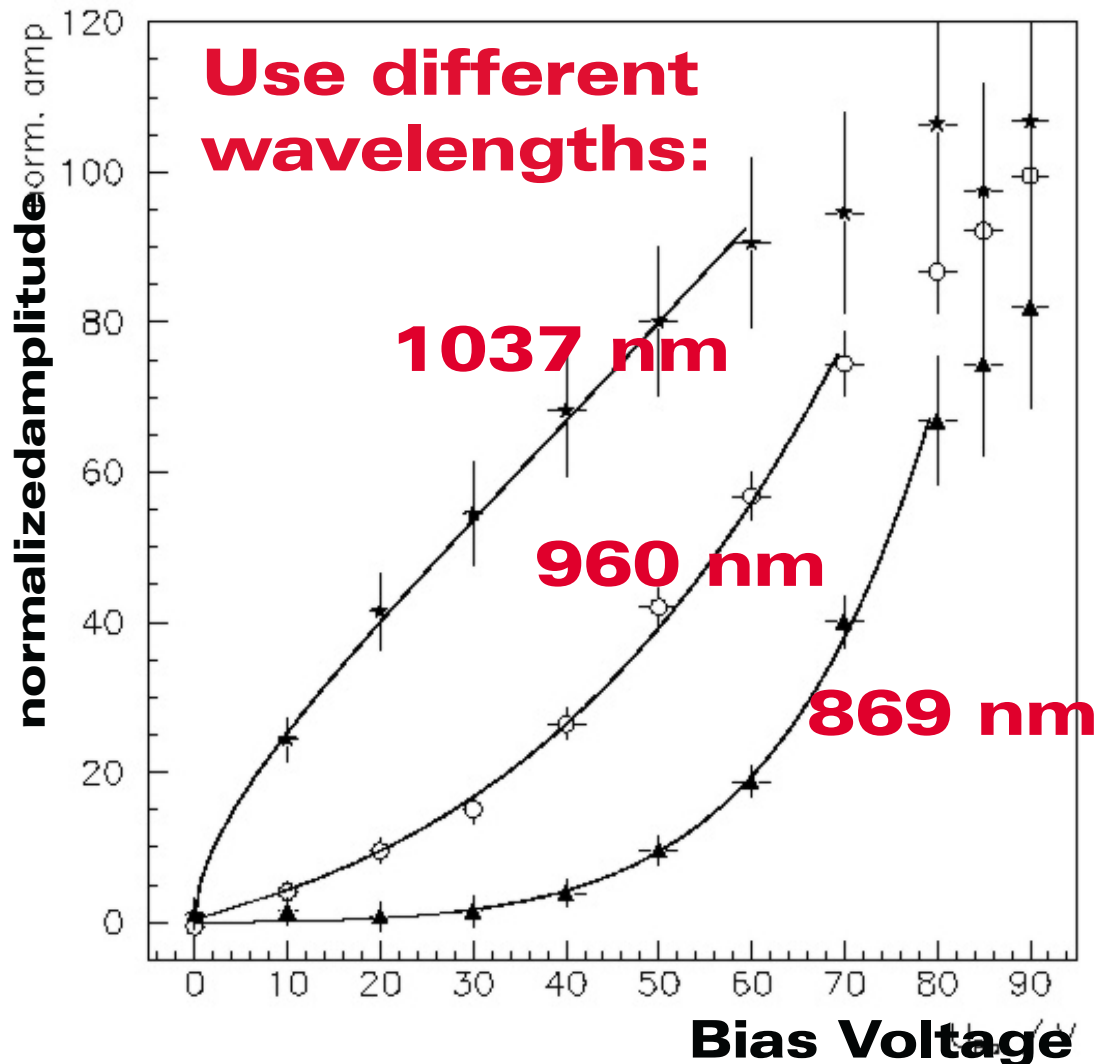
**64 x 2324 = 148736 channels**  
**book-keeping is fun !**

# Eta-Functions



**Measure eta-functions with infrared laser and correctly predict the response to minimum ionizing particles.**

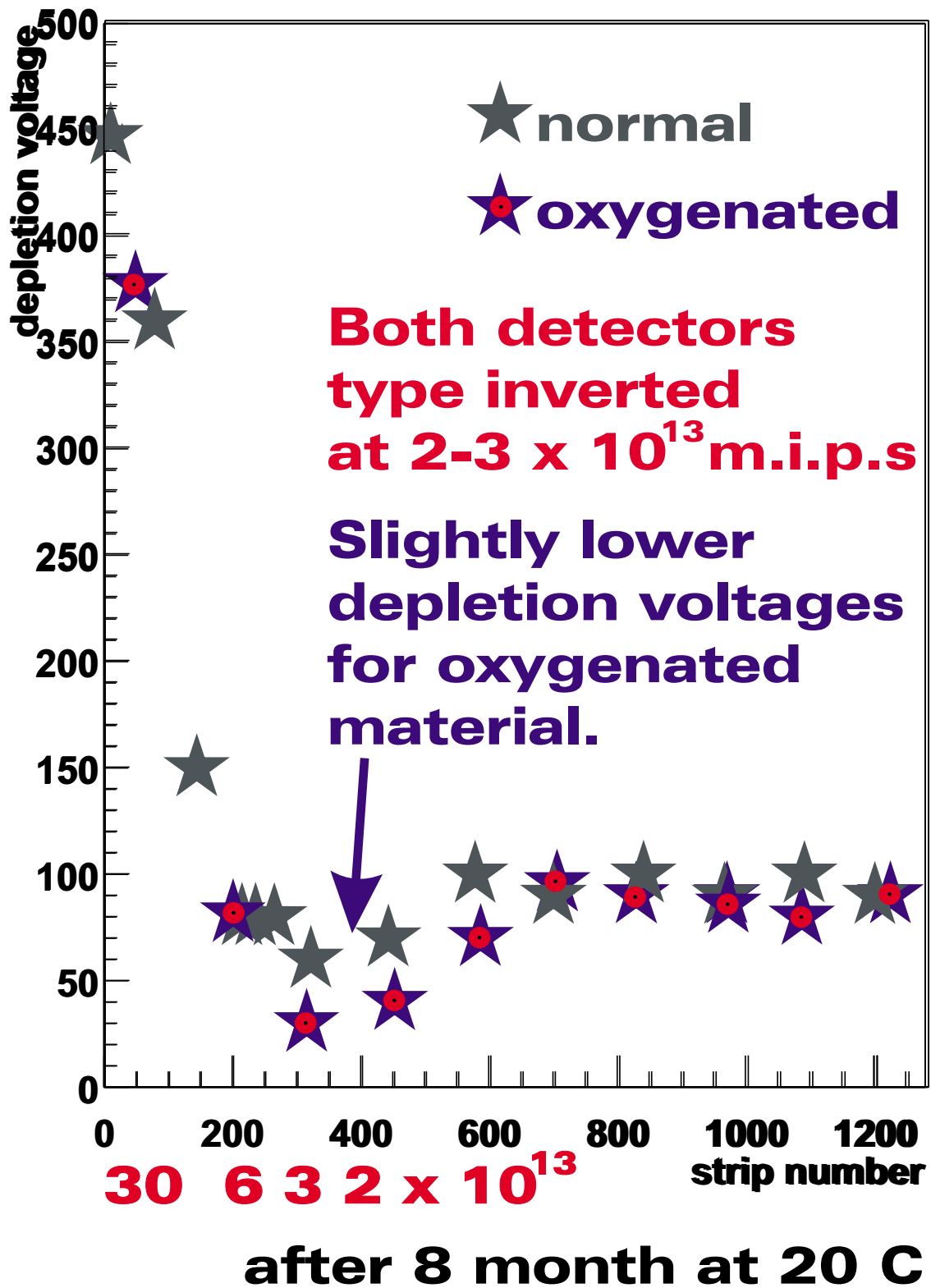
# Probing Depletion Zone



**Depletion zone grows from p-side. The laser beam hits the n-side.**

**For low bias voltages the low wavelength beam does not reach the depletion zone.**

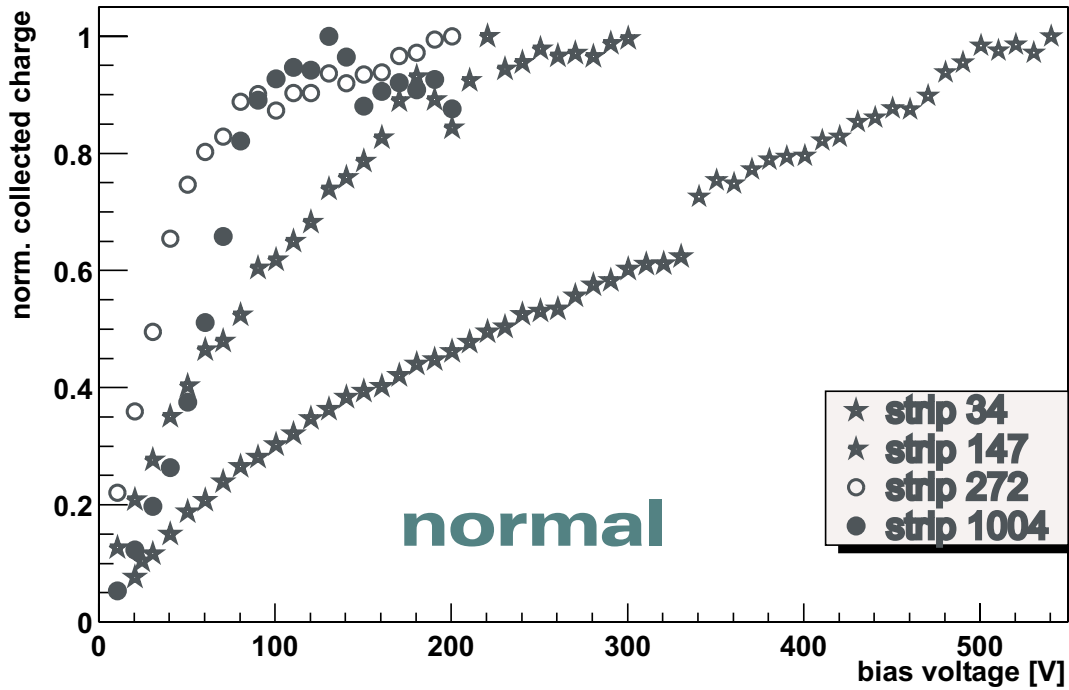
# Depletion Profile



# Charge Collection

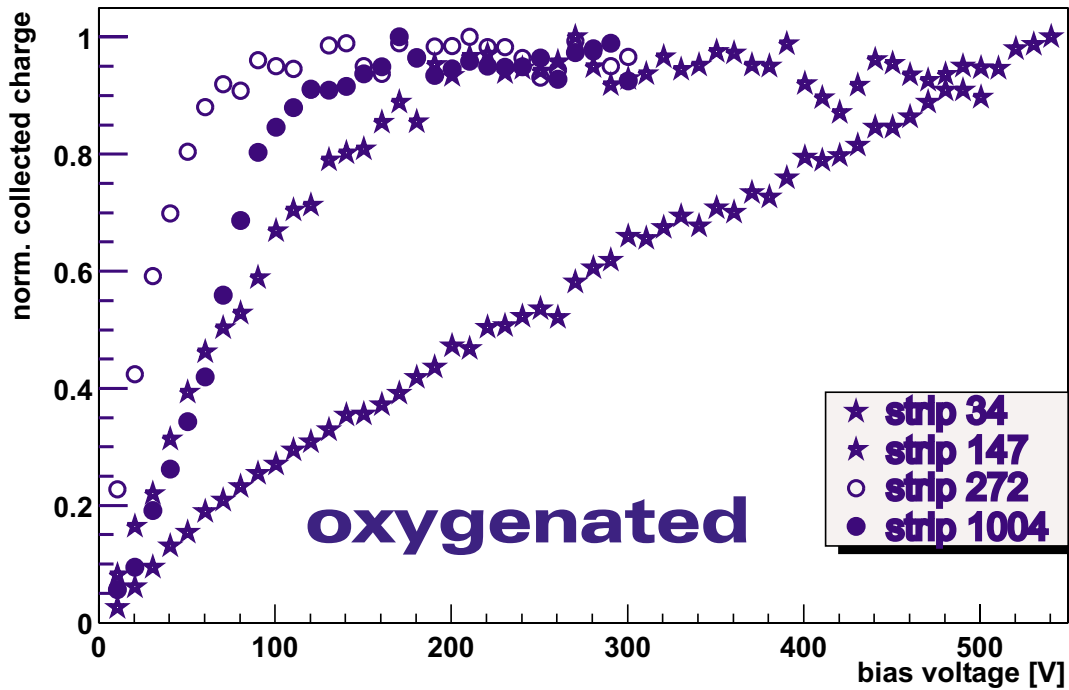
K201

n-side



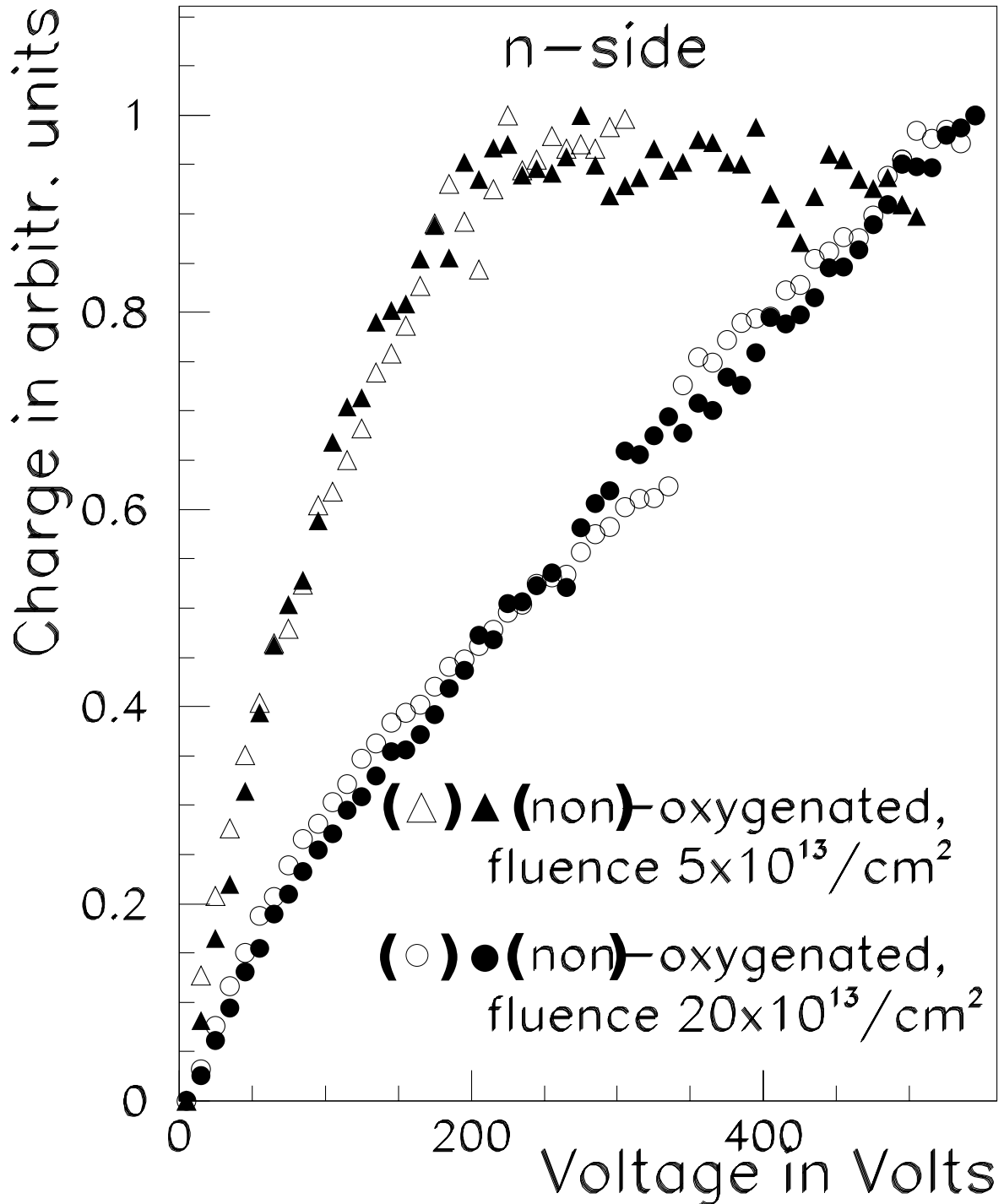
K202 (oxygenated)

n-side



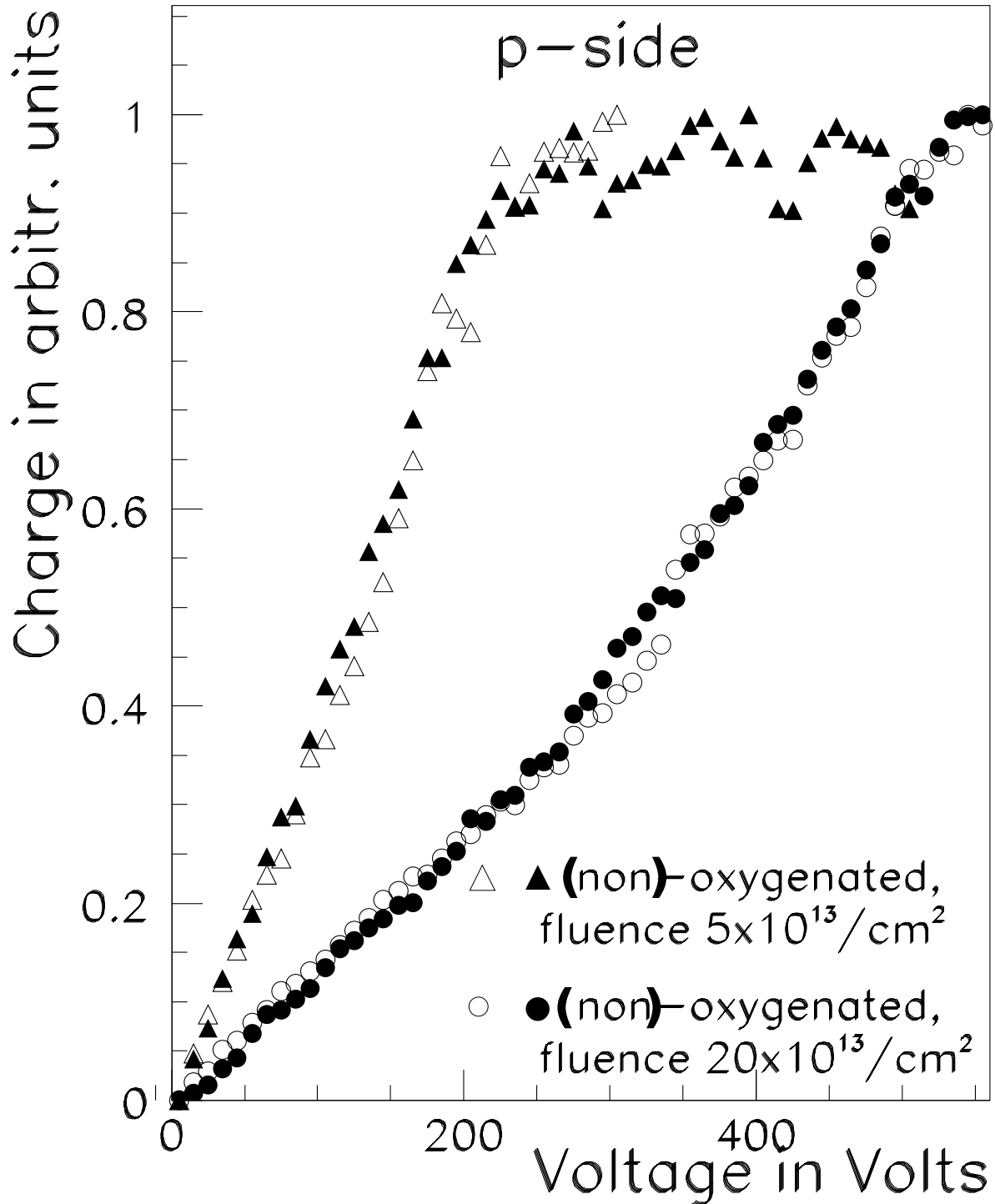
Laser 1050nm

# Charge Collection



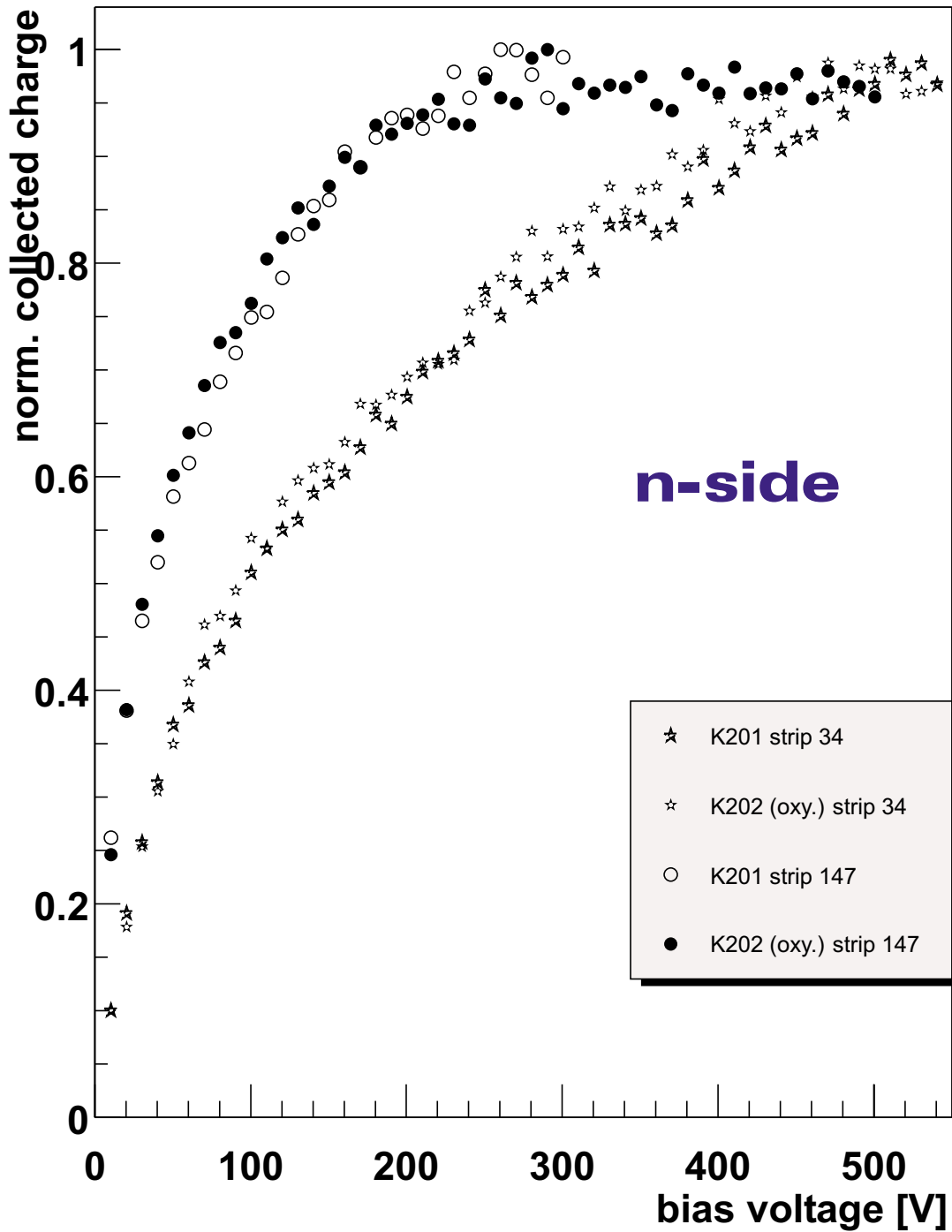
**Laser 1050nm**

# Charge Collection



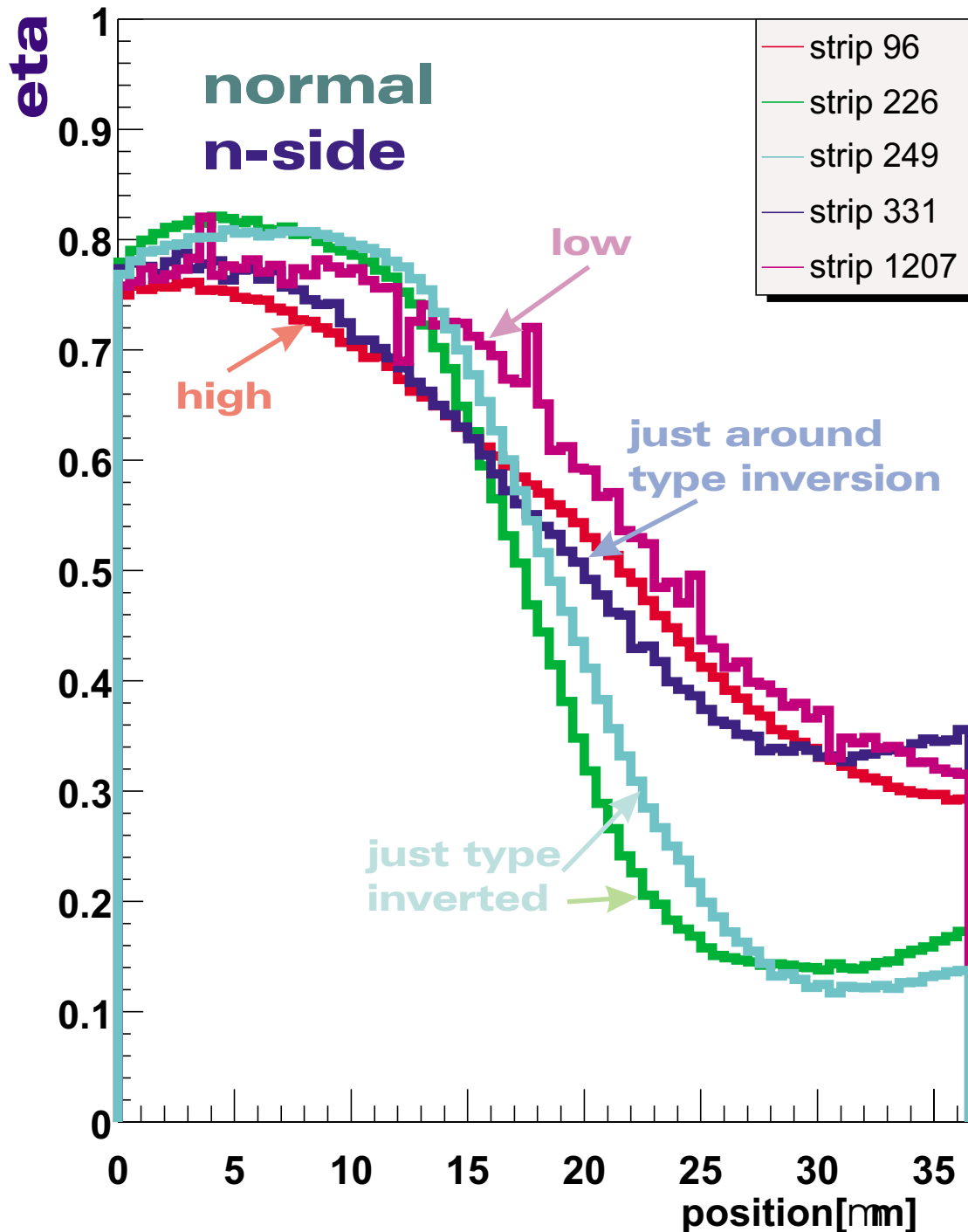
Laser 1050nm

# Charge Collection



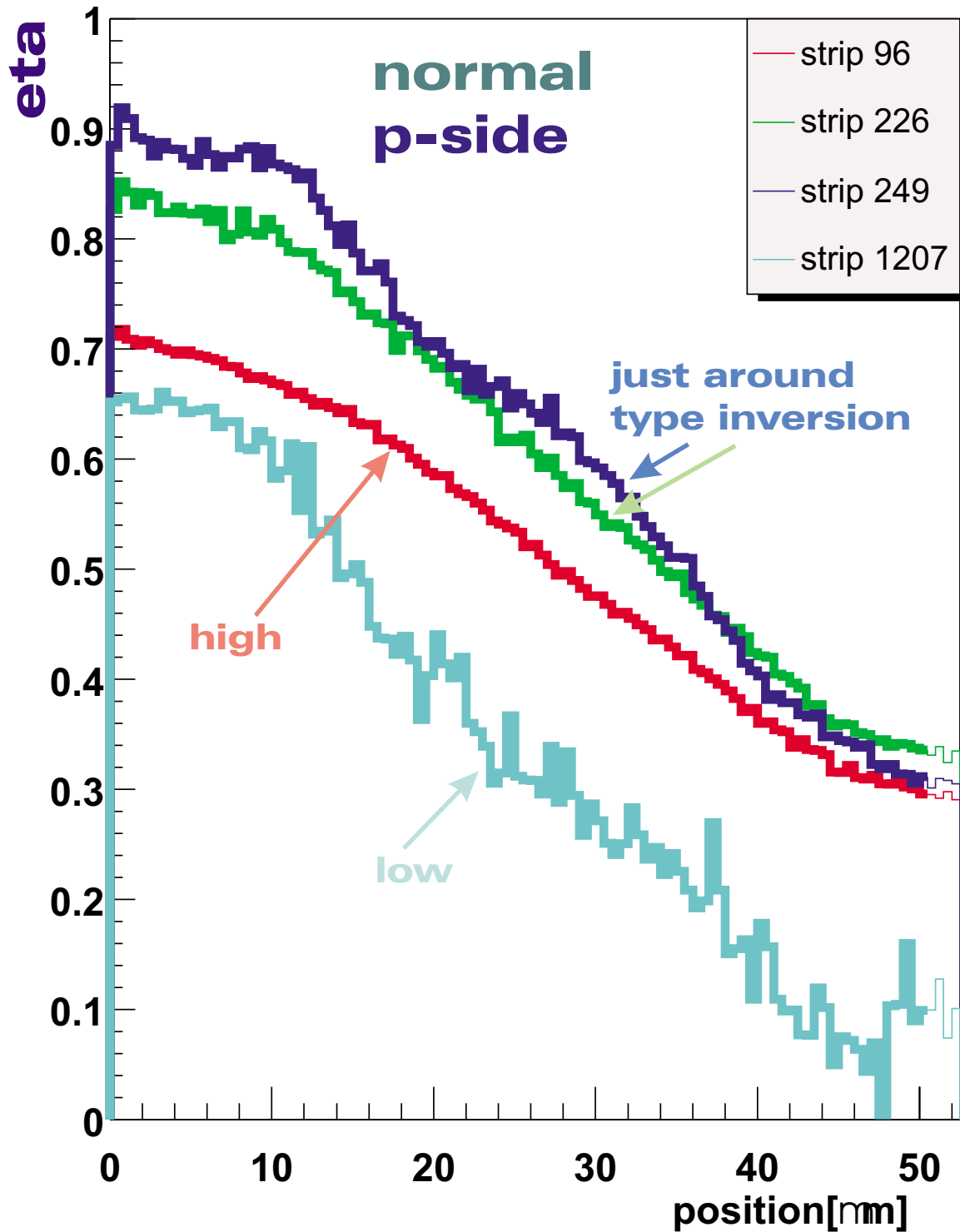
Laser 940nm

# Eta Functions



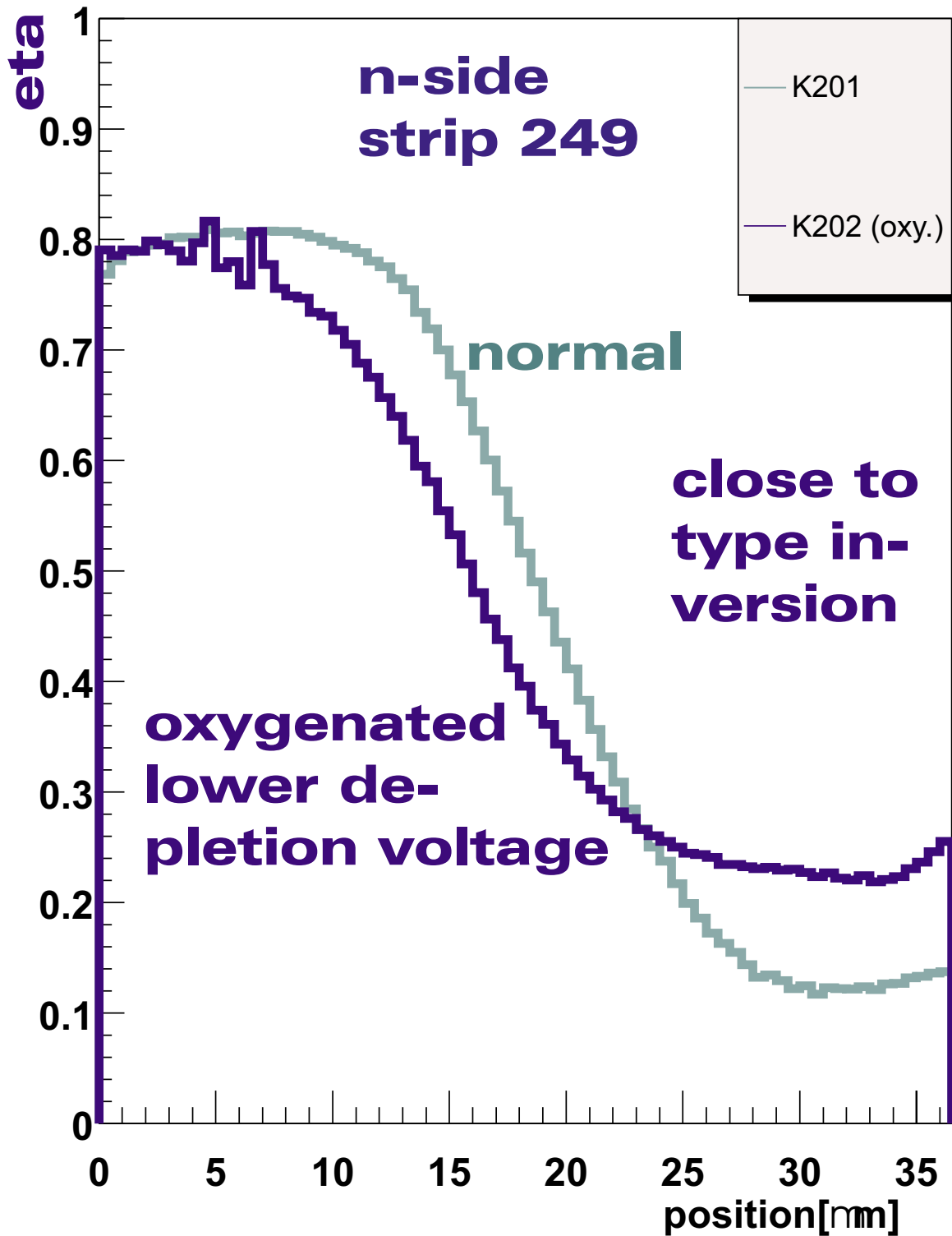
**Before irradiation the eta-functions looked perfectly normal.**

# Eta Functions



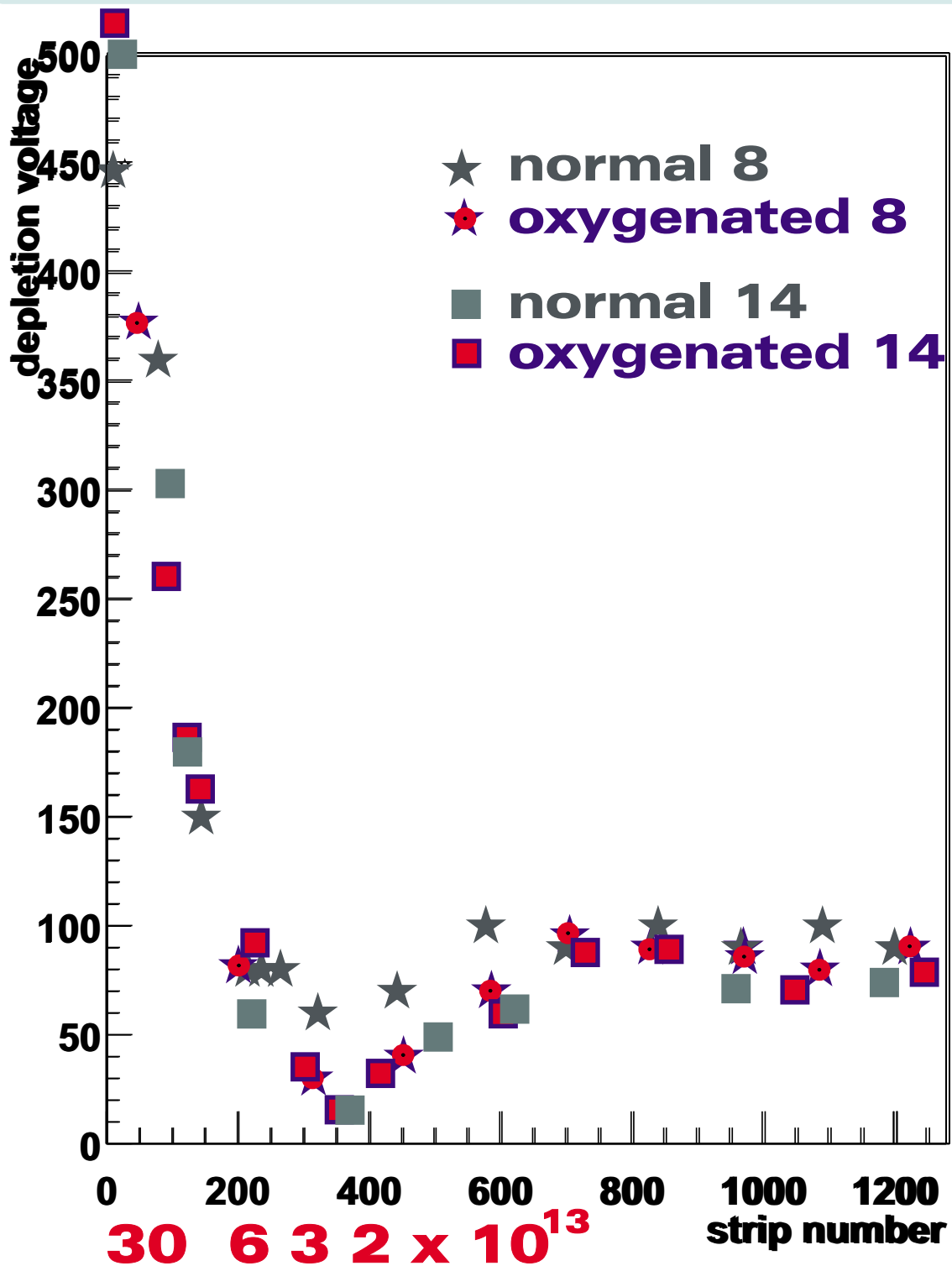
**asymmetries also on p-side**

# Eta Functions



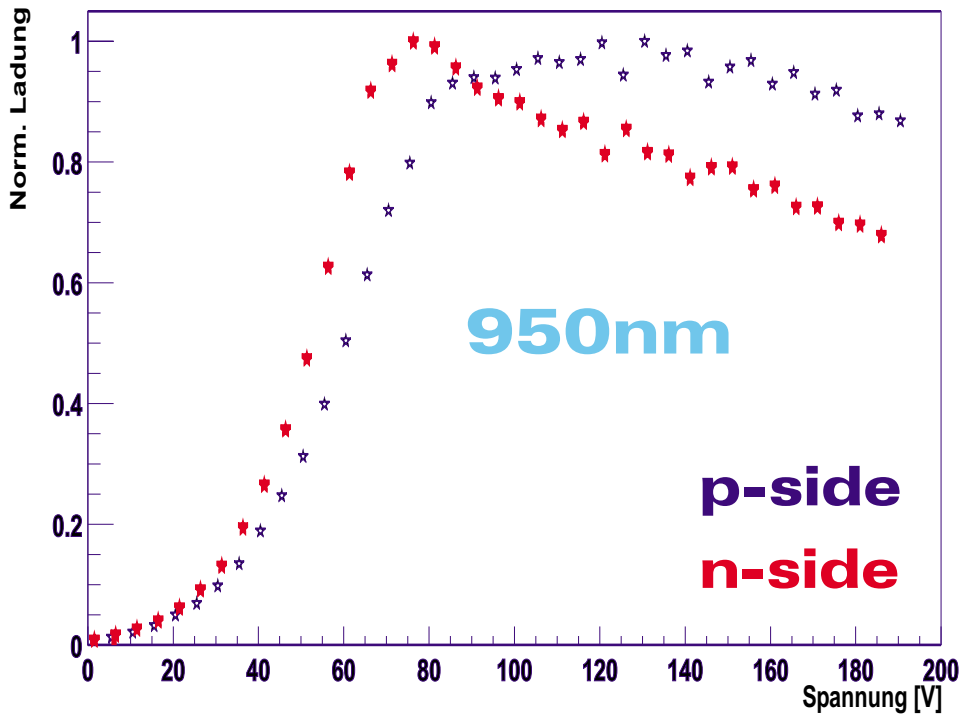
**Both detectors are strange...**

# Depletion Profile



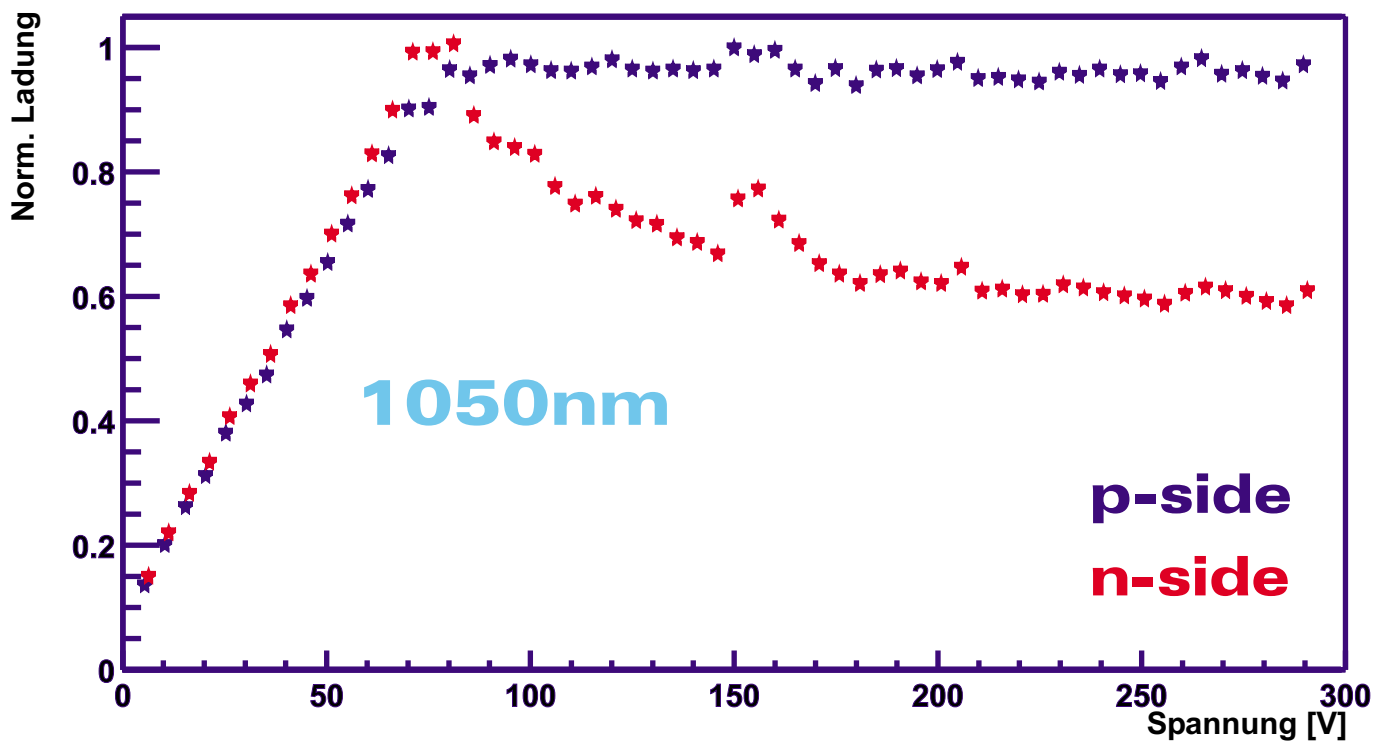
after 8+6 month at 20 /7°C

# Charge Collection

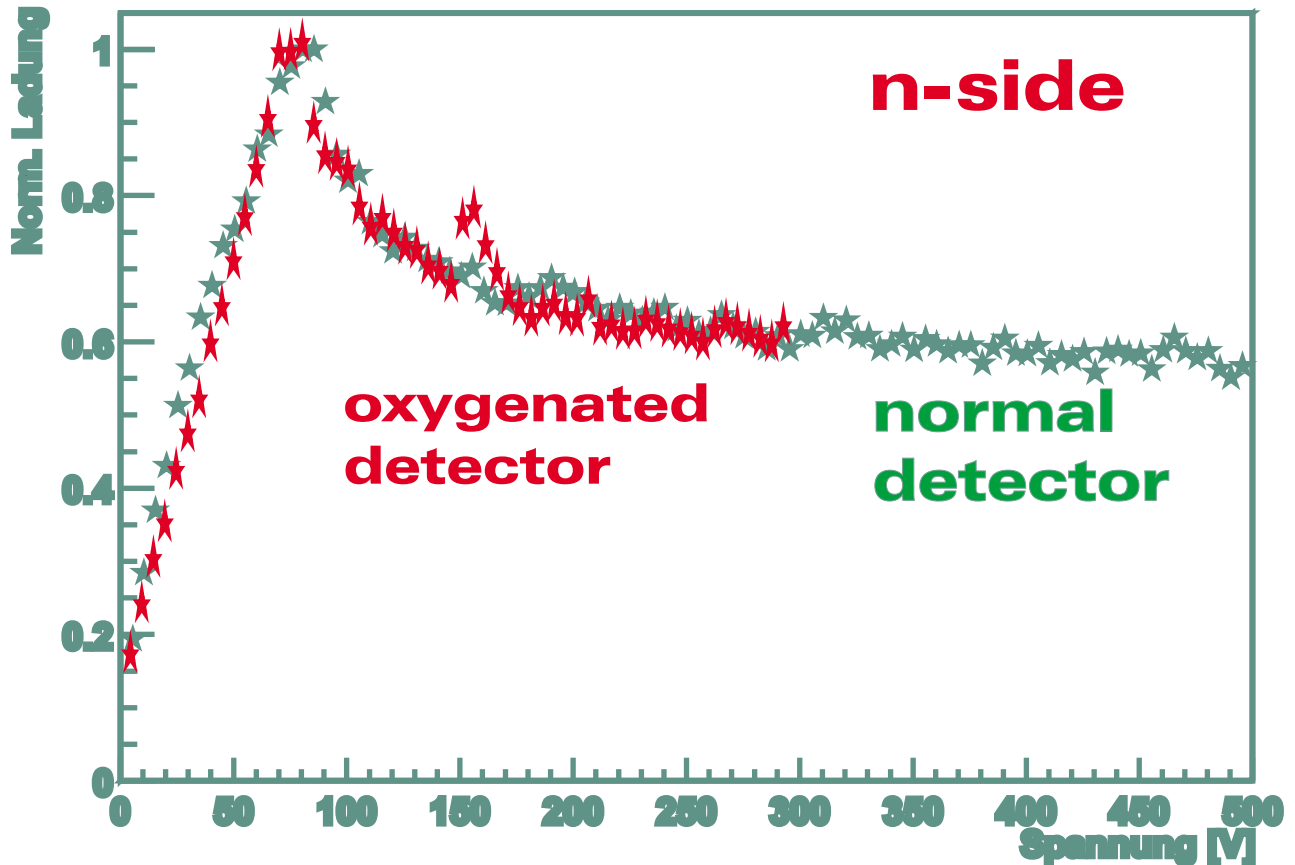


area of no irradiation

oxygenated detector



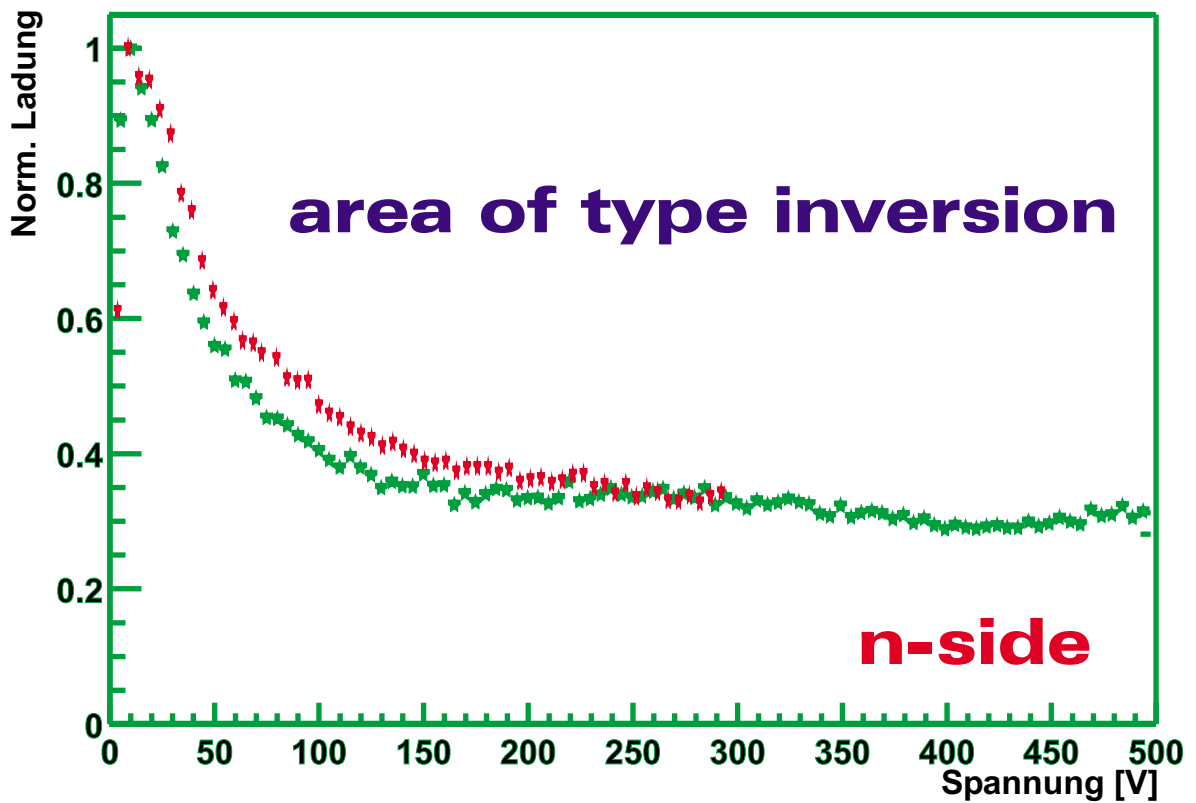
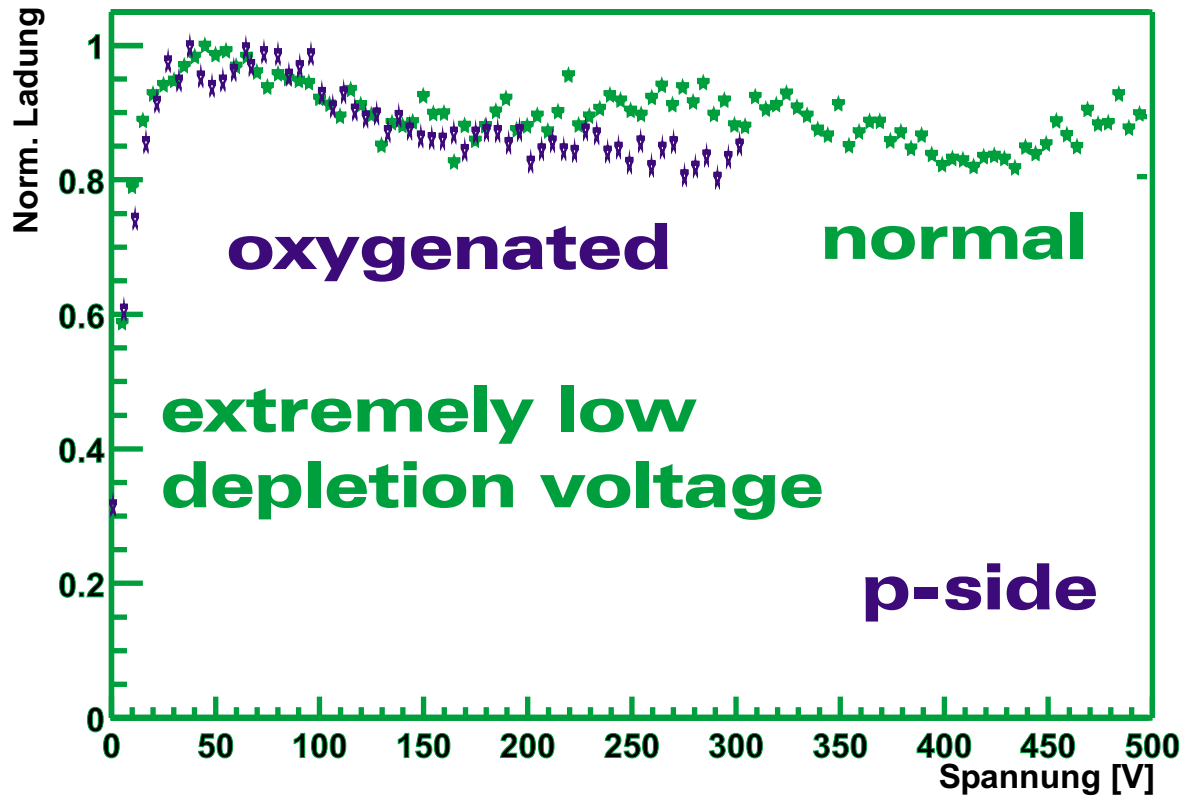
# Charge Collection



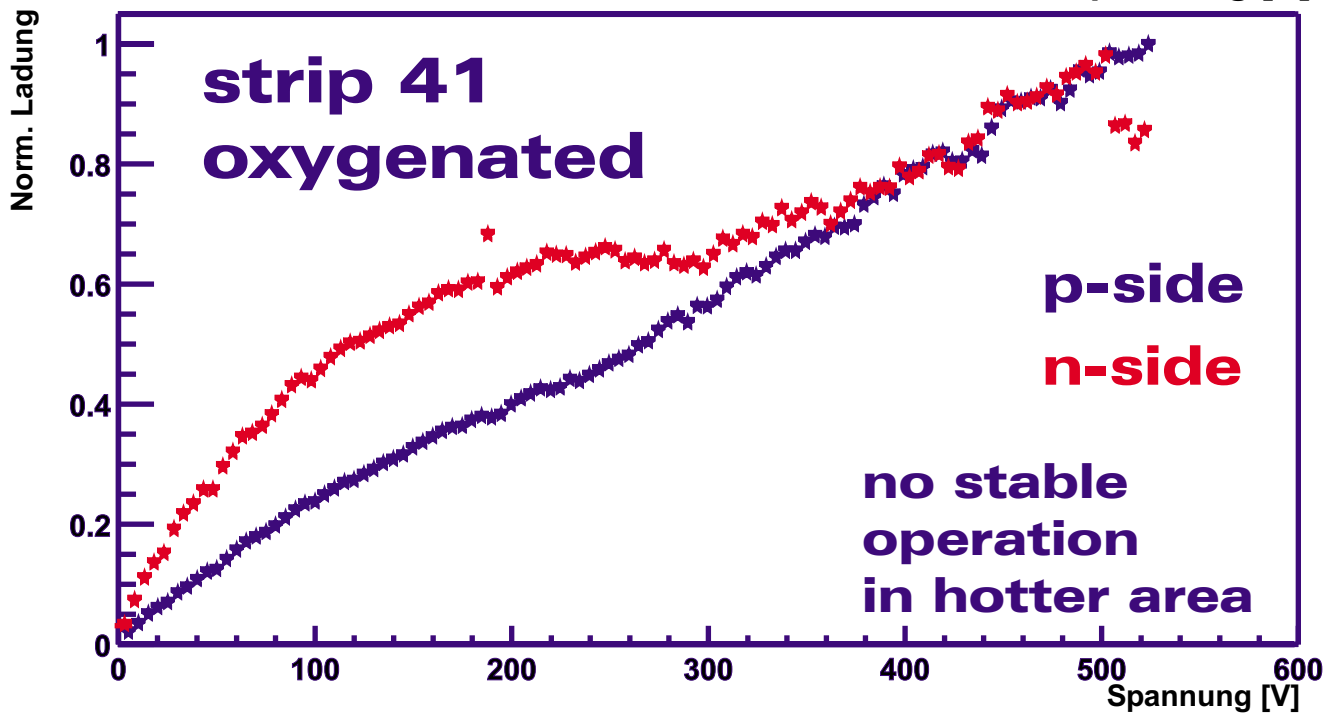
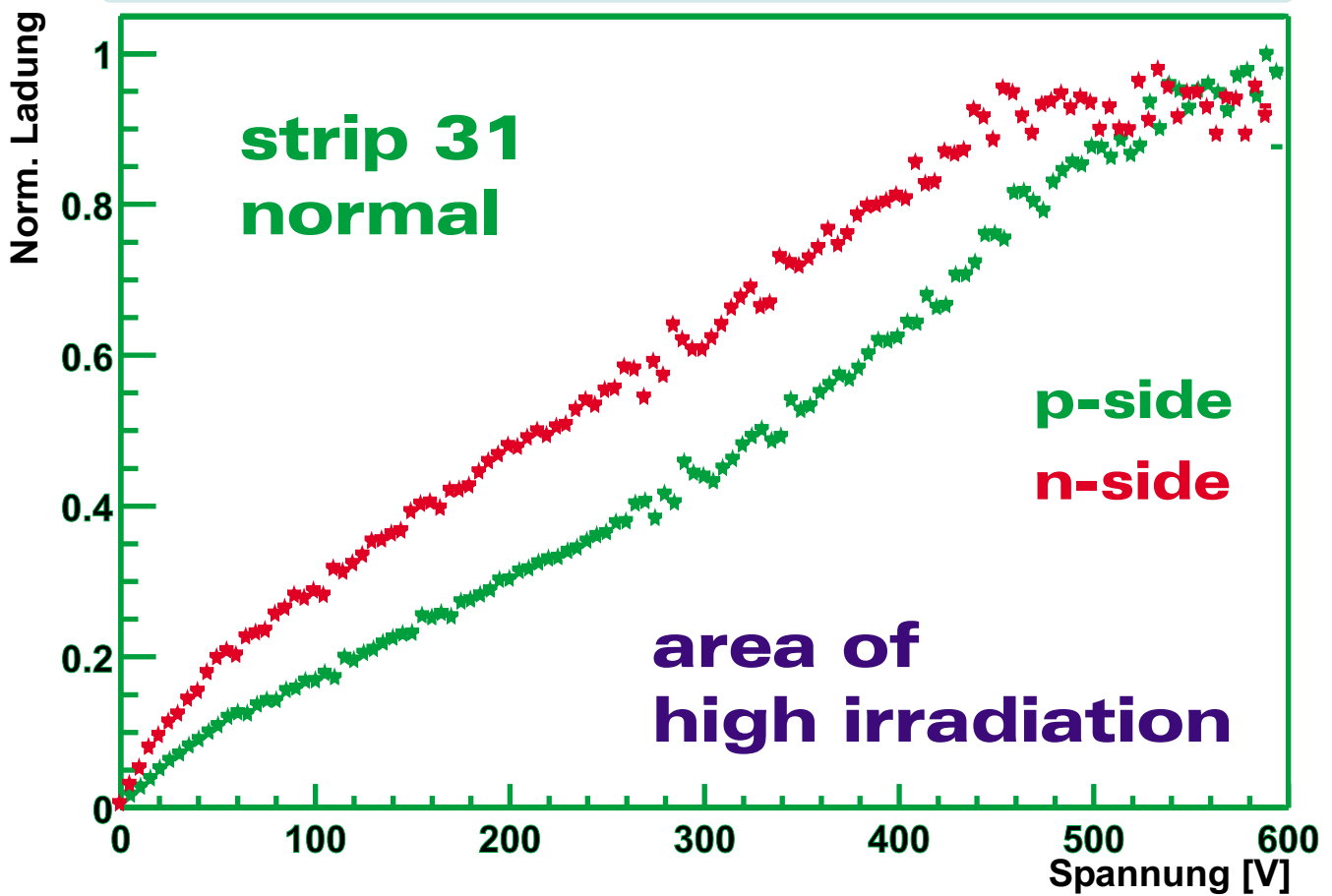
**The normal detector isn't any better, but it is less temperamental.**

**The oxygenated detector draws more current and sometimes breaks around 500 V and it has a serious noise problem in the area of highest irradiation.**

# Charge Collection



# Charge Collection



# Conclusions

**Two identical doubles sided detectors, one of them oxygenated, were inhomogenously irradiated in an identical setup.**

**Both detectors behave very much the same.**

**The oxygenated detector is a bit more temperamental.**

**Both detectors worked very nicely after 8 month storage. Both detectors have problems with their n-sides after 14 month.**

*Silicon detectors are like men, try to understand them and you go crazy.....*