

Single Crystal Diamonds

sensor id	x, um	y, um	z, um
1149	4960	4980	450
1367	5000	5000	410
0642612-17	4920	4930	500
064612-13	4950	4970	350
0642612-34	4940	4940	445
0642612-8	4930	4940	470
0642612-28	4900	4900	530
1366	5000	5000	410

8 single crystal diamond sensors from GSI.

Remains of some diamond detector research program. Properties unknown

Metallisation standard Au-Pt-Ti, annealed

"TOP" of the sensor is side with the label on the frame Positive voltage is when top connected to "+" of HV



IV measurements

Standard procedure. Measurement in a dry nitrogen atmosphere.30 seconds wait after changing the voltage, 10 measurmentsmade after that with interval of 1 second and averaged.Data saved in the CEC database.

CCE measurements

Standard procedure too. Used our main CCE setup. Used 2mm lead collimator between source and sensor 2mm G10 collimator between the sensor and trigger • 4x5mm collimators in front of the source. Preamp A2, ADC V265 - Ch0



Gate changed to 1180ns.

Signal and calibration paths are adjusted to have the same signal delay in respect to gate. Now it is 120 ns in both cases.



Need to check capacitor



1367

































At the point of fast rise of CCE with HV some of the sensors show curious double peaks. The double peaks are gone near saturation.



X







Pedestal values used for CCE calculation - fixed or from fit? Pedestal is shifted a bit due to positive signal overshoots, but so is the signal.

Anyways, it is in the order of 5 ADC channels for ~1000 channel signal.

MPV of deposited energy in our setup depends on the detector thickness and also a bit different from that of a MIP.

This was demonstrated by Sergey Schuwalow for GaAs detectors GEANT simulation shows 160 for 500 um thick GaAs and 150 for 200 um.

We have always used value of 36 e-h pairs per micron for diamond. Do we have some other value? Good idea to make a simulation.