

Unique Features of Diamond Sensors

- radiation hardness → usage in high radiation fields
- low permittivity → low noise
- high charge carrier mobility → excellent time resolution
- low leakage current → low noise
- Large band gap → no cooling needed

Sensor Development

Production of diamond sensors:

- wafers by chemical vapor deposition (CVD)
- cutting and polishing
- metallization using lithography

Different crystal structures:

- single crystal diamond sCVD
- poly-crystalline diamond pCVD
- diamond on Iridium Dol,

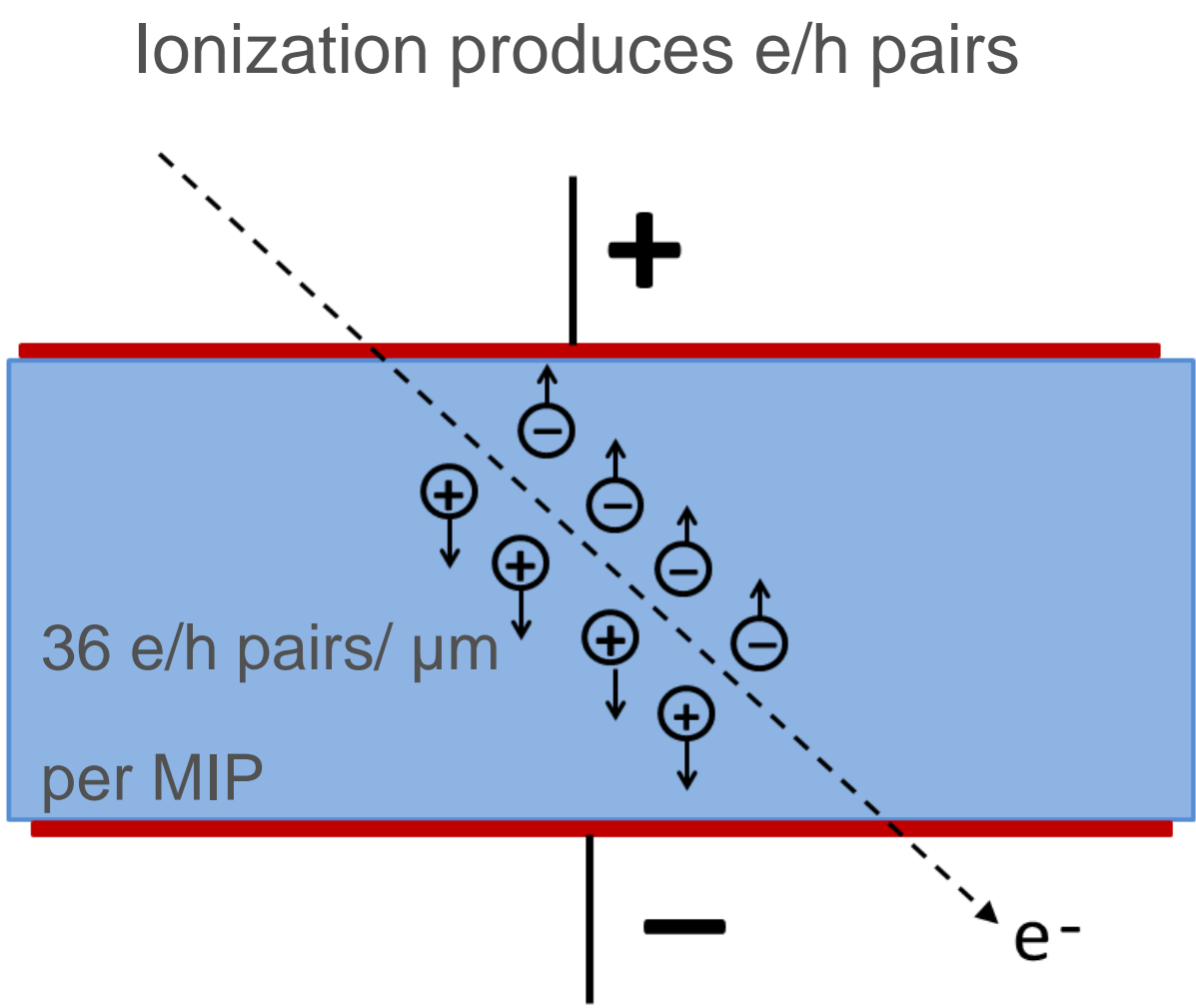
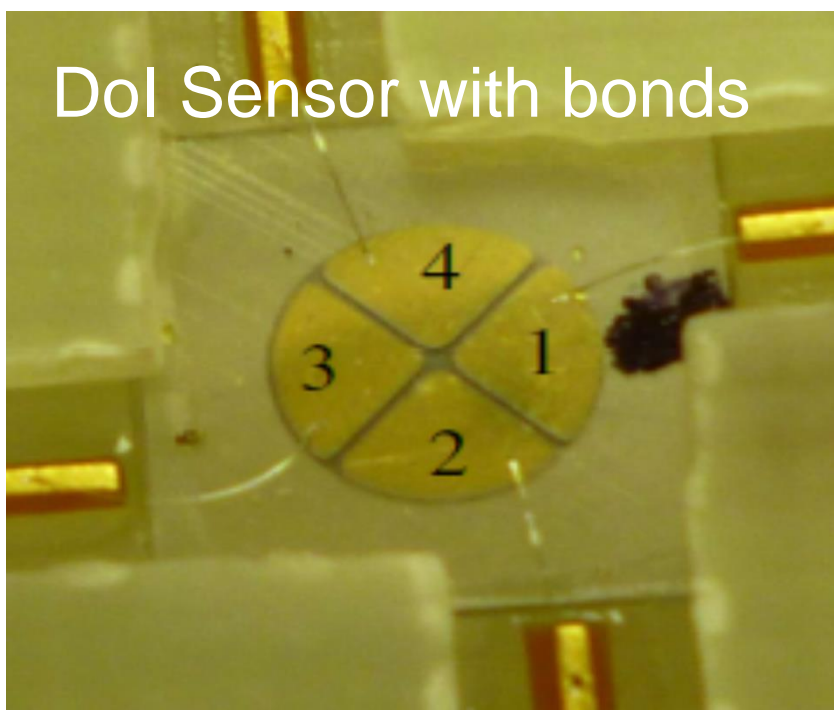


Cooperation with different institutes/companies:

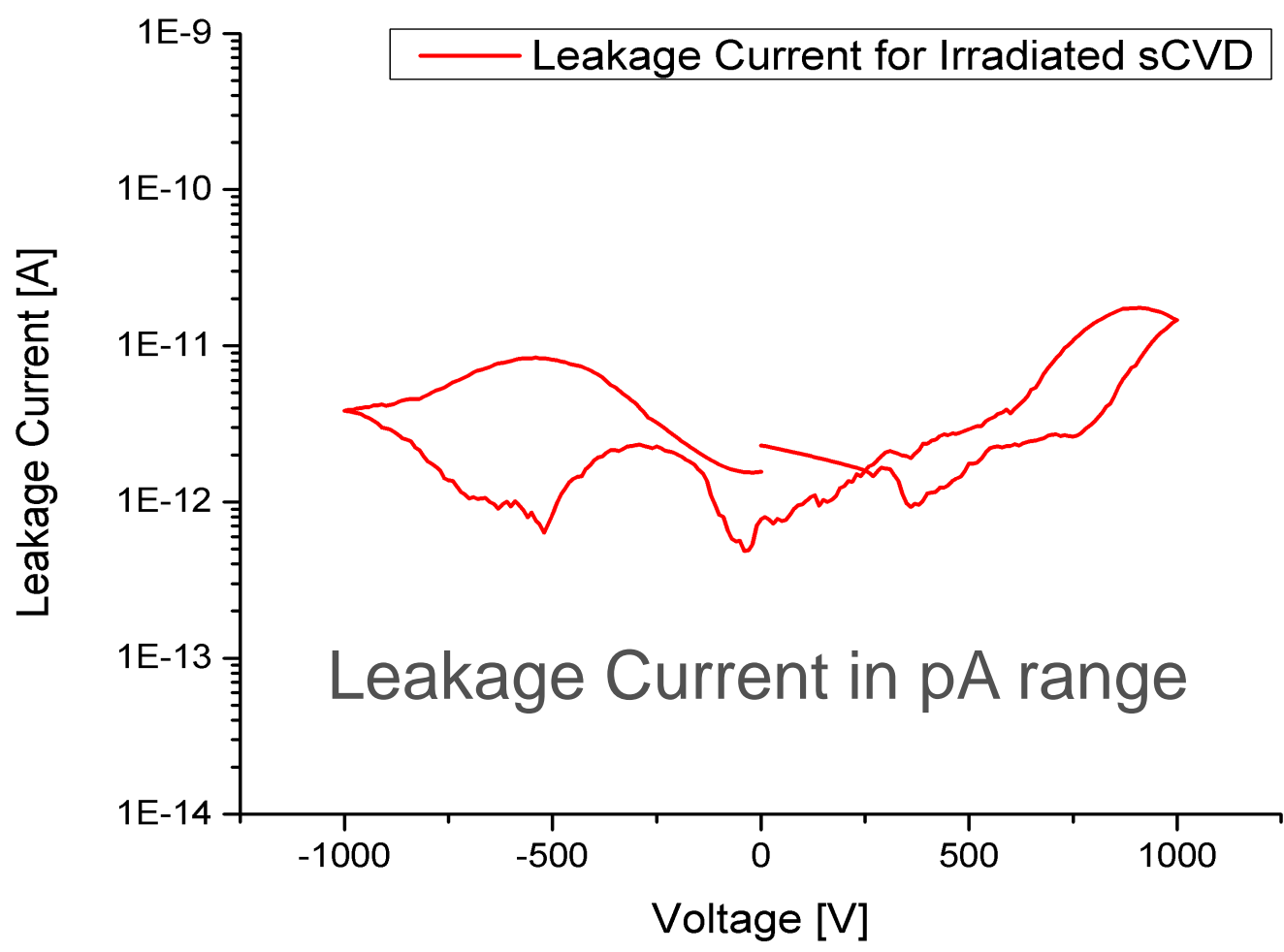
- GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung
- Fraunhofer Institute IAF (pCVD)
- Element 6 (sCVD and pCVD)
- Augsburg University (Dol)

Sensor Qualification

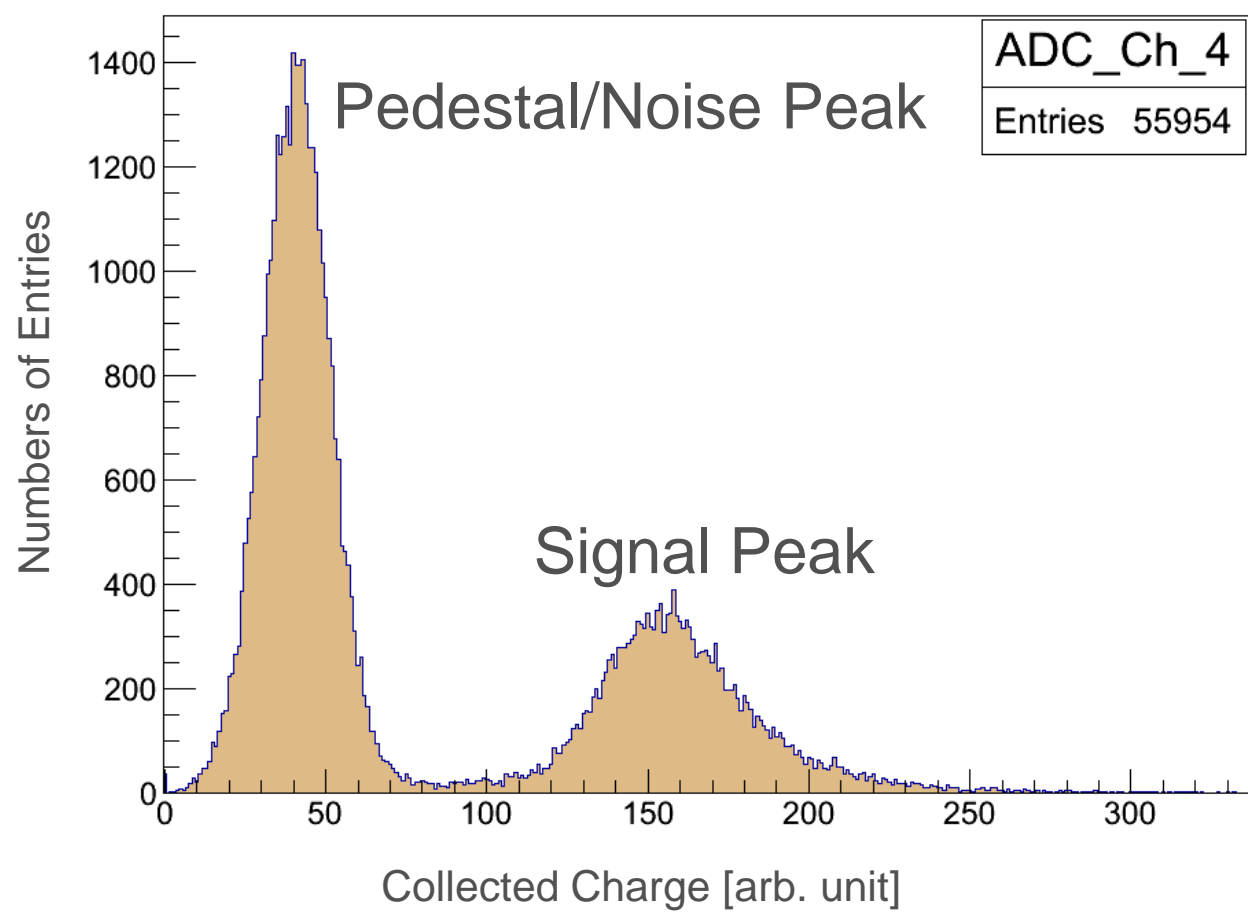
Signal Generation



Leakage Current



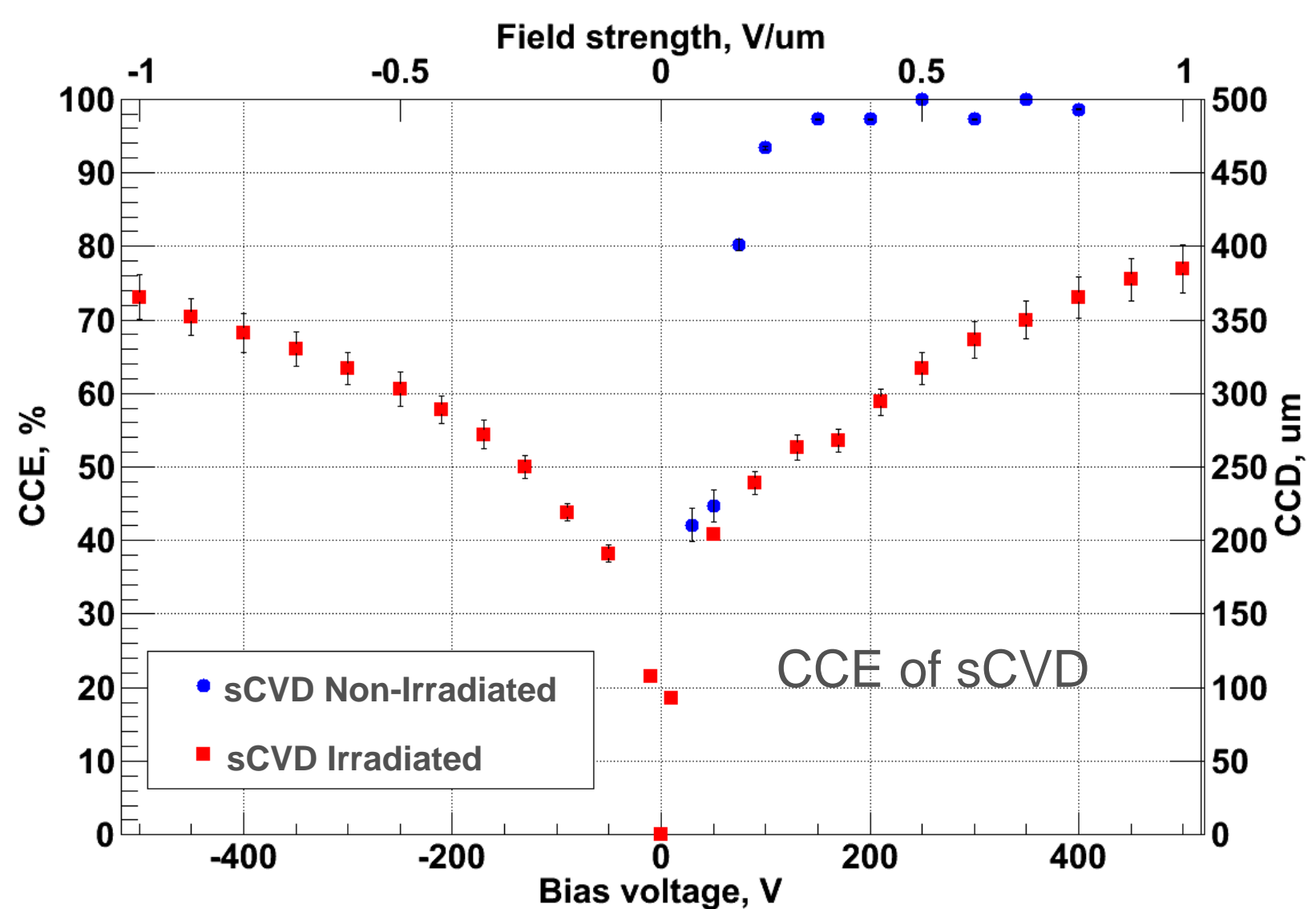
Signal Spectrum



Very good signal-to-noise ratio with dedicated front-end ASIC

Charge Collection Efficiency (CCE)

- 100% CCE for sCVD → 75% CCE (irradiated)
- 60% CCE for pCVD → 45% CCE (irradiated)
- 55% CCE for Dol

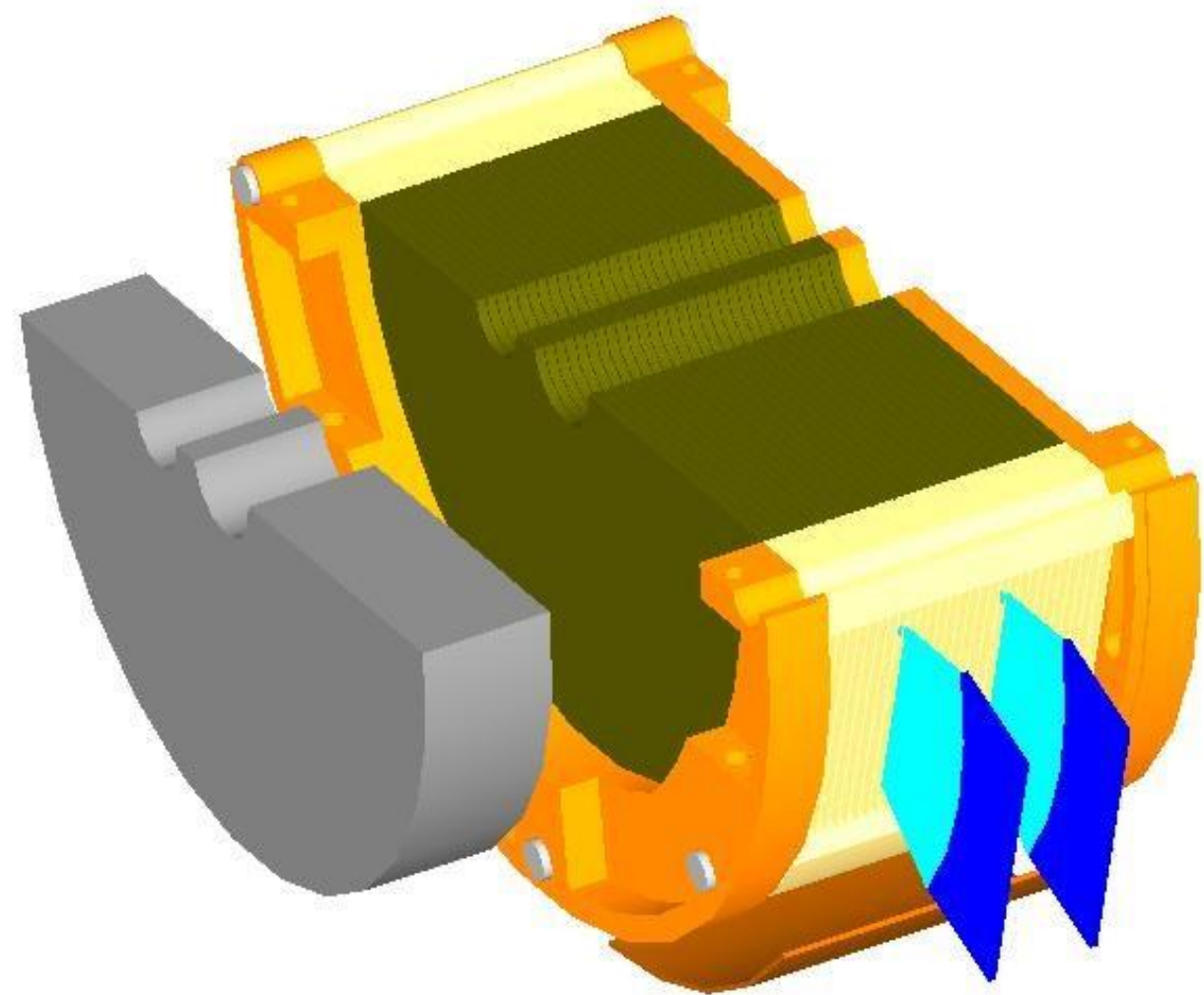
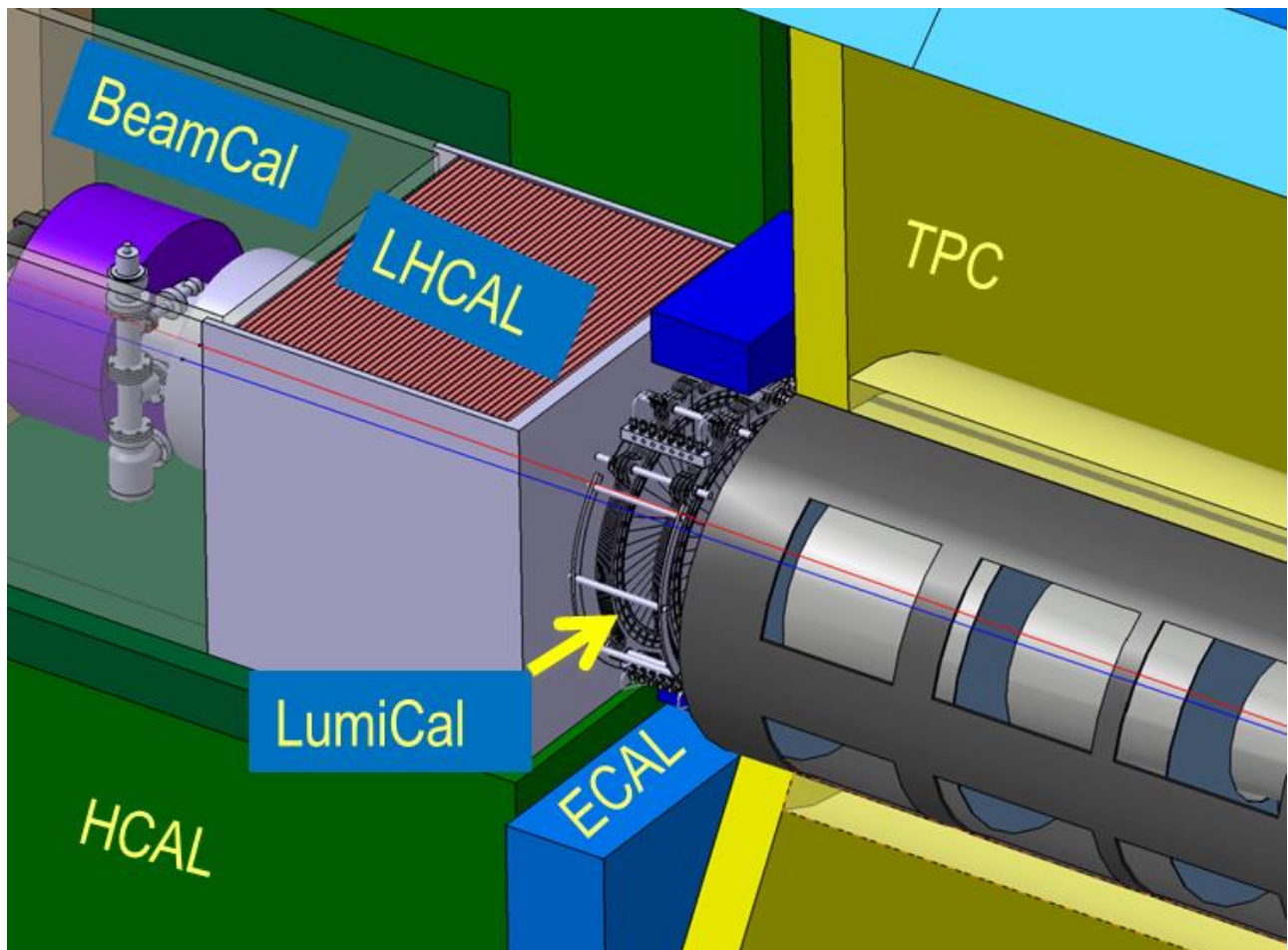


Irradiation of fluence $8.78 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (25 GeV protons) after 30 fb^{-1} at LHC

Sensor Application

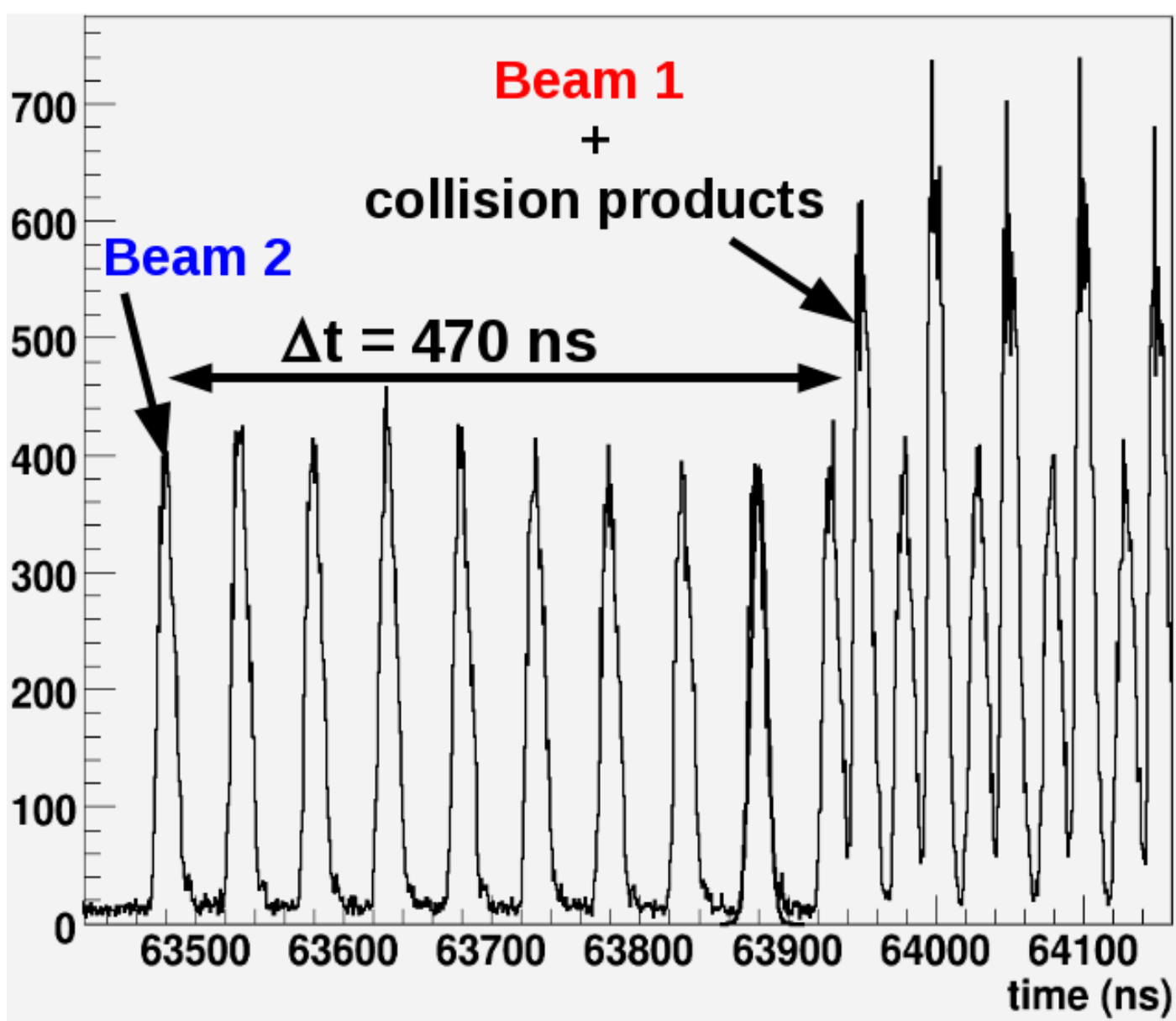
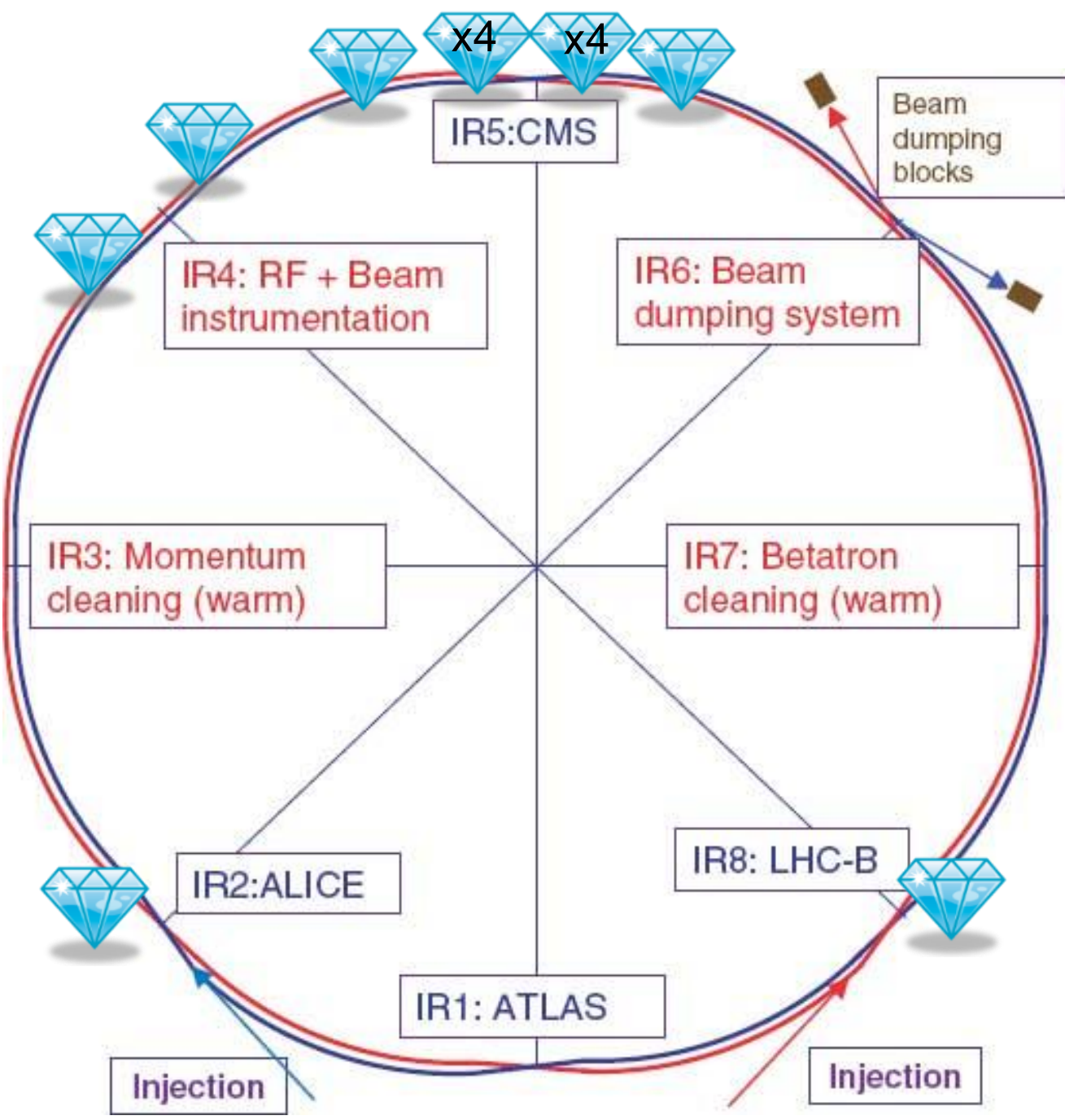
Future Application for ILC

- instrumentation of the very forward region (Beamstrahlung of 1MGy per year)
- option for the BeamCal at ILC
- assist beam tuning and
- high energy electrons detection



Beam Condition Monitoring in CMS

- 4 sCVD on each side of the CMS interaction point
- measurements of collision rates and beam background
- No other detector would show such a great performance under these conditions



Diamond Sensors in LHC

- sCVD and pCVD sensors are positioned around the LHC
- measurements of beam losses on a bunch by bunch basis

