

Polarization Effects in sCVD Charge Collection

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Experimental Observations

Polarization Model

CCD vs time dependence

Dependence of CCD on the acquired dose

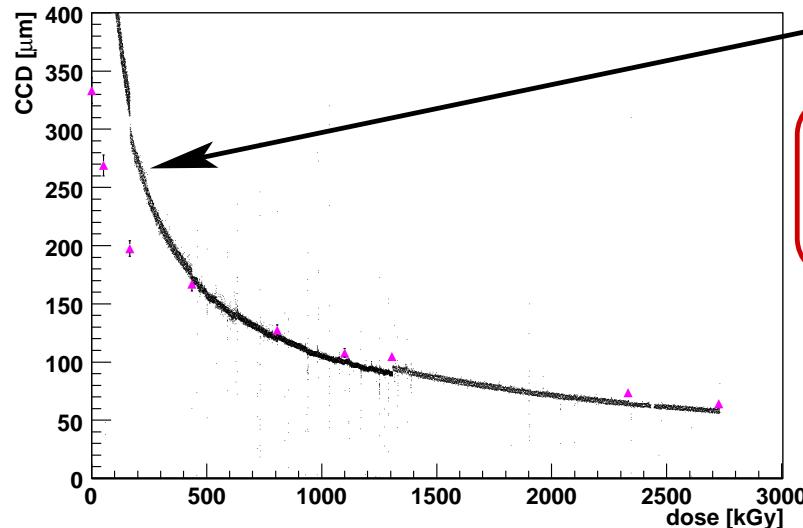
Depolarisation (Model Prediction)

Summary

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Experimental Data

CCD (from I_{sens}) vs dose



Sensor current vs dose measurements

Trapping/ **detrappling?** mechanism???
Recombination?

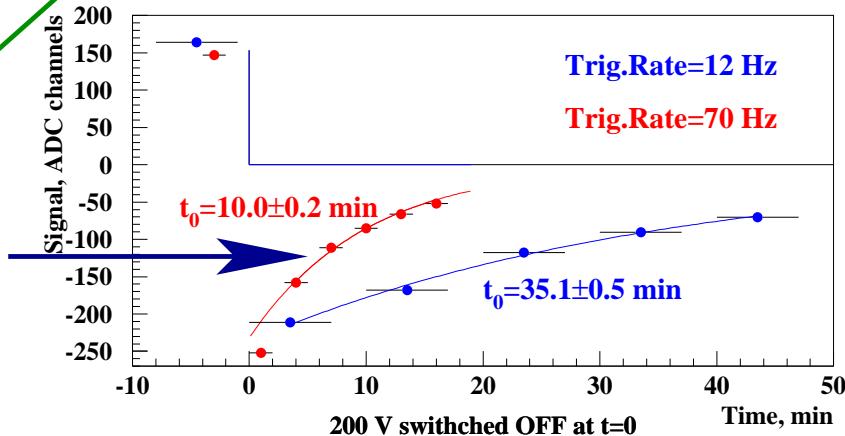
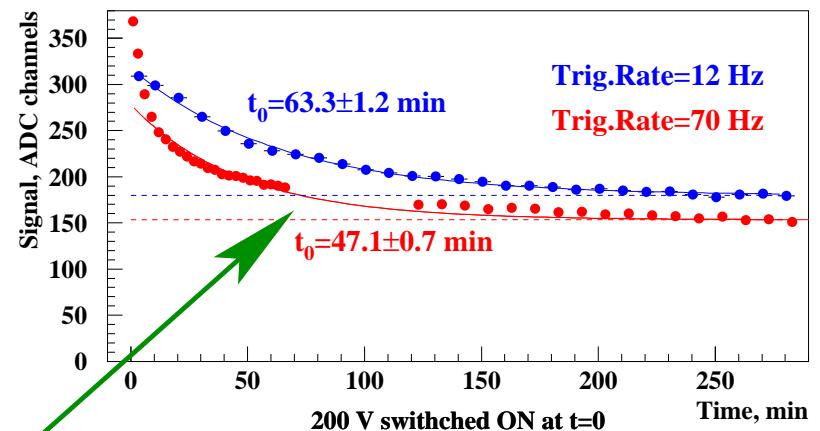
sCVD detector after 2.7 MGy;
Measurements with ^{90}Sr -source

Time and Rate dependent signal

After switching HV off the signal
of opposite polarity is observed

Dynamical Polarization

So14-04 Diamond Sample

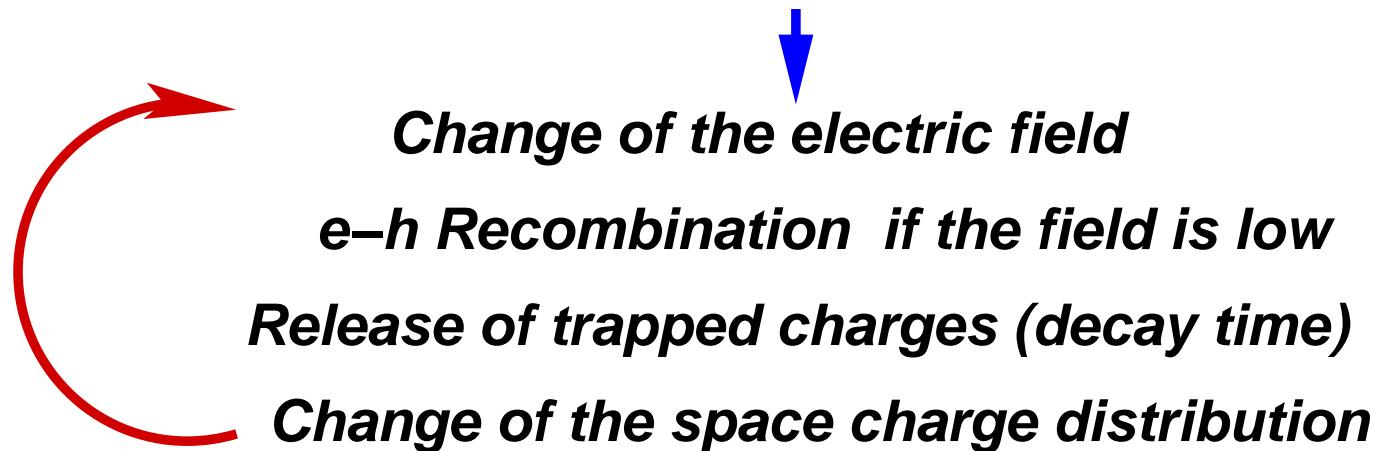


Polarization Model

Radiation damage – uniformly produced traps

MIP signal – uniformly produced e–h pairs

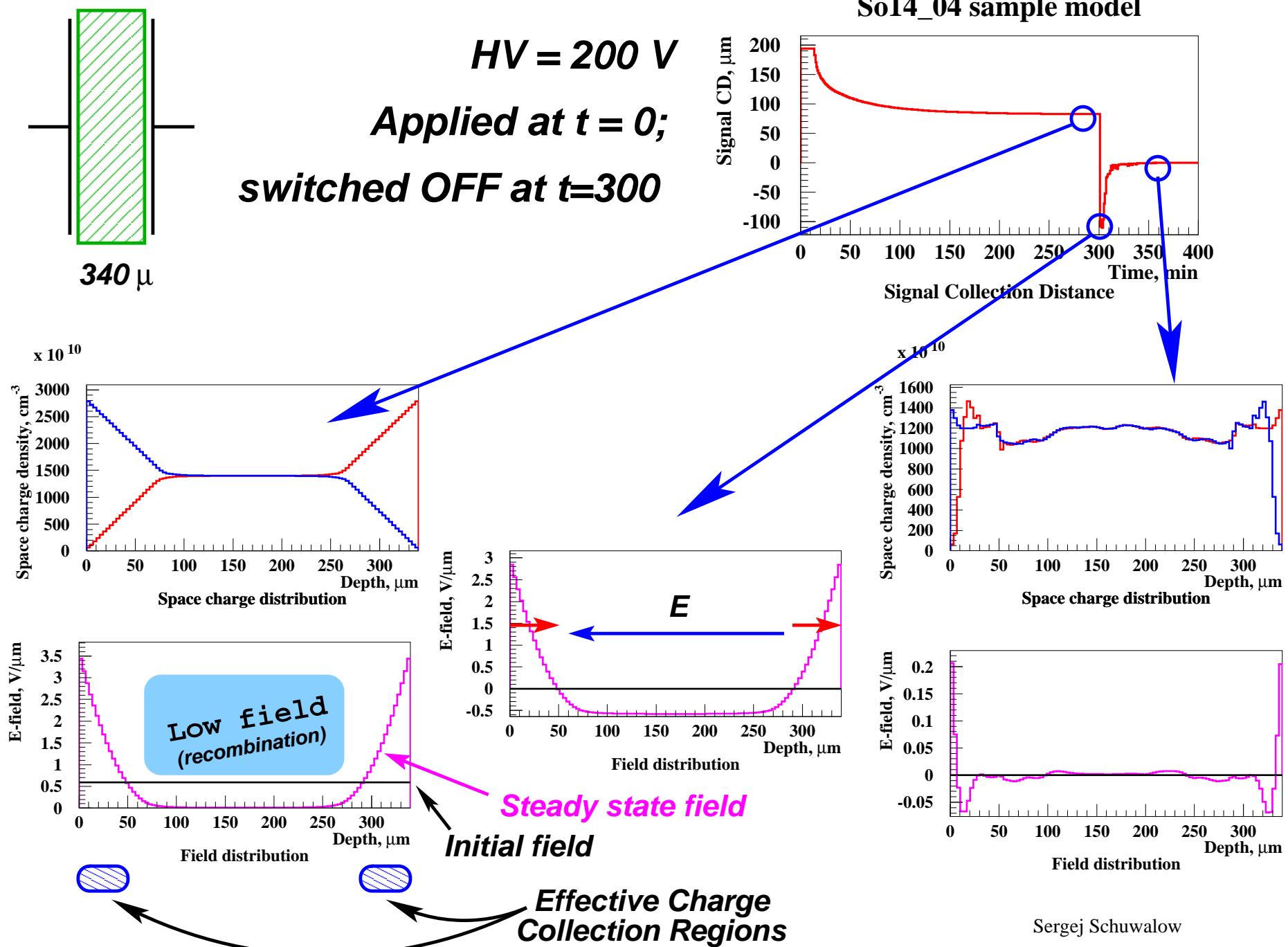
+Electric field → NONUNIFORM space charge



Steady state POLARIZATION

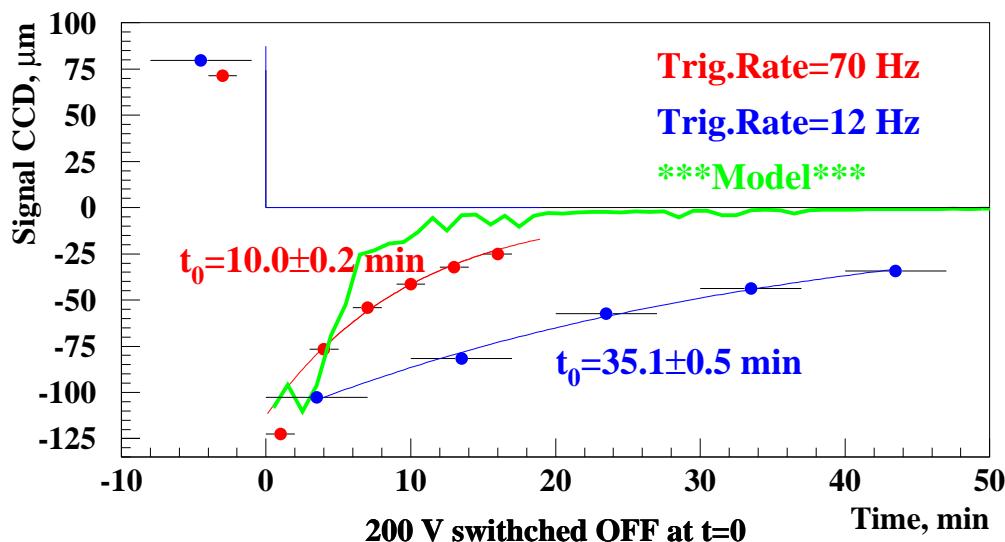
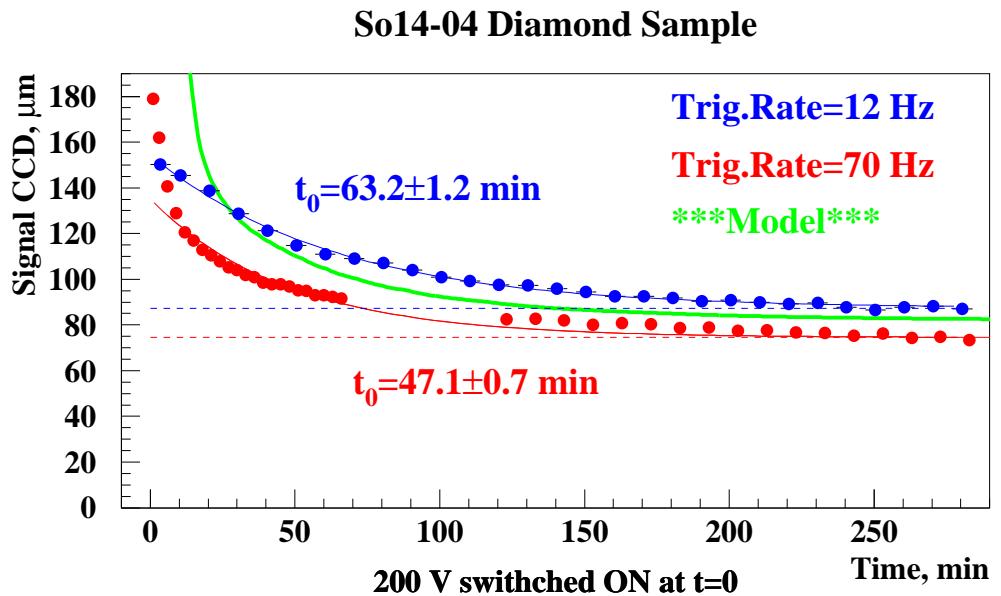
Dependent on trap density, applied voltage and signal rate

Polarization Model: CCD vs time



Polarization Model: CCD vs time

Comparison with the data



*Model reproduces
CCD time dependence*

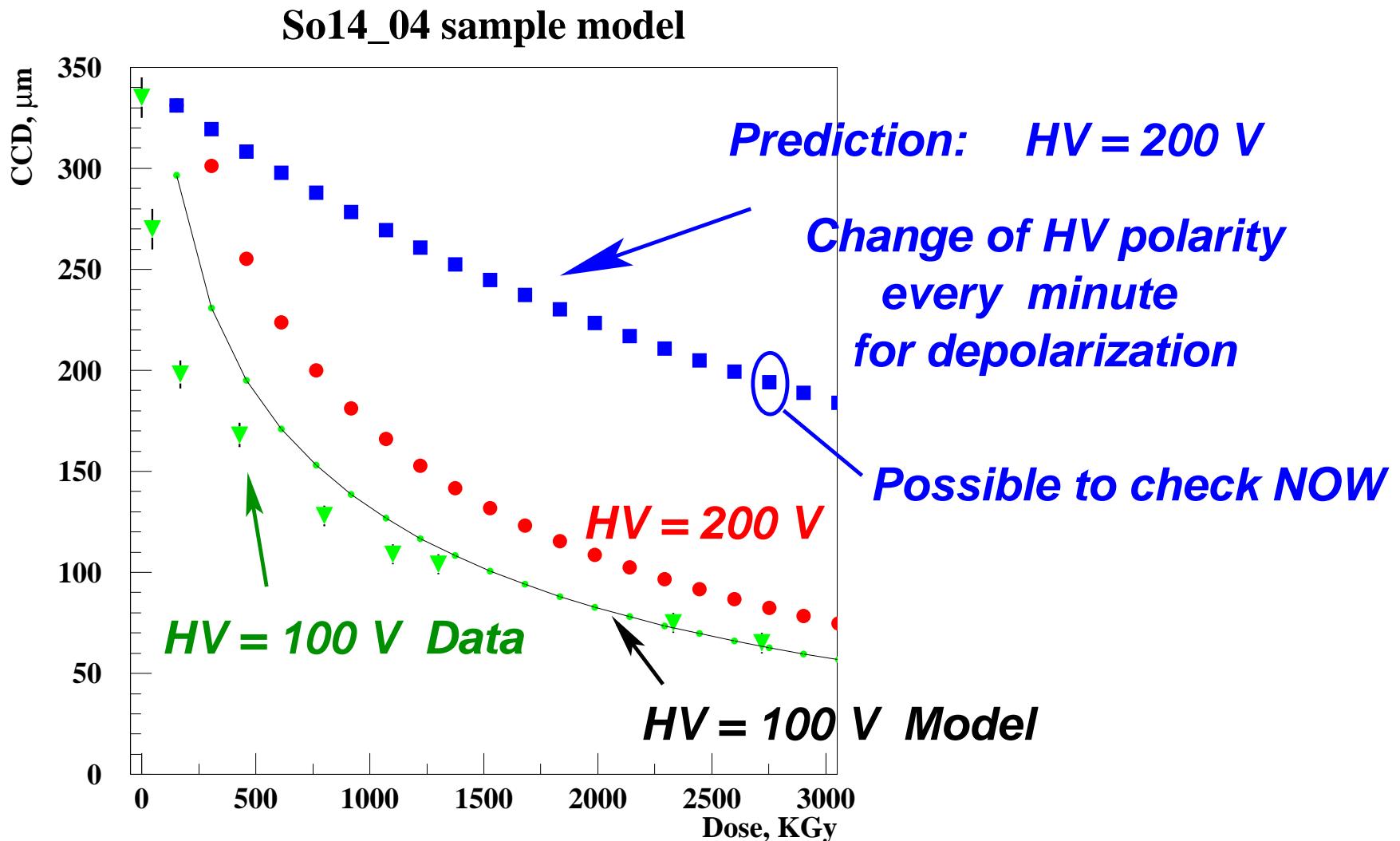
At the moment:

*Too strong rate
dependence*

*Too fast
relaxation
after $HV=0$*

Polarization Model: CCD vs dose

(Assuming linear dependence of trap density vs dose)



Summary

Clear evidence for the polarization effects in the sCVD charge collection process is experimentally observed

A Polarization Model for the description of this effect has been developed

It was shown that polarization plays a significant role in the observed decrease of the signal from radiation damaged diamond detectors

Plans:

Calculate pair production rate for the ^{90}Sr -source setup

Check the depolarization method (prediction)

Try to apply the Model to other materials (pCVD, Si, GaAs)