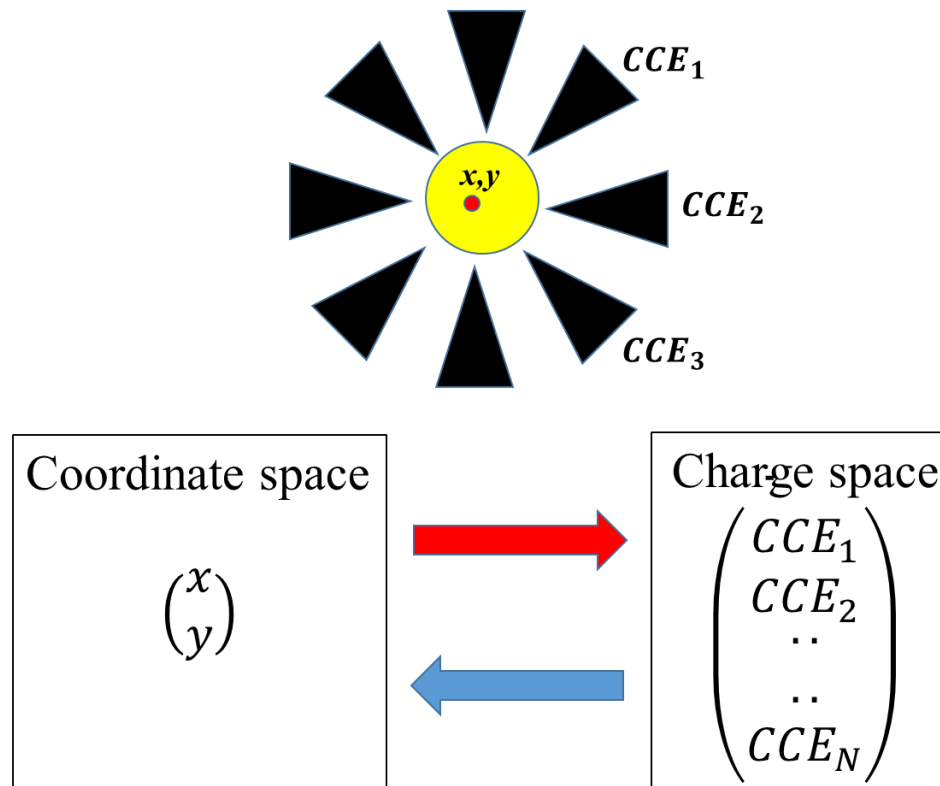


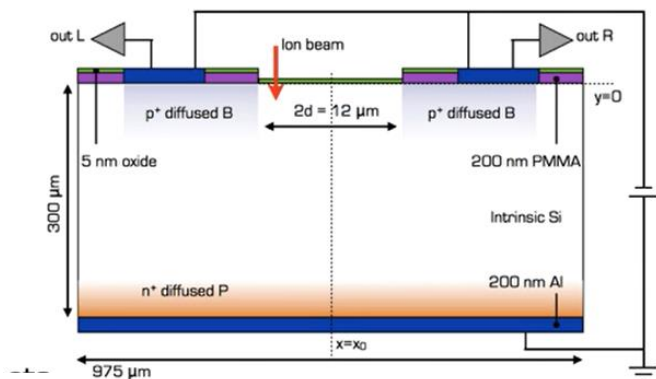
A multi-electrode two-dimensional position-sensitive diamond detector

Ettore Vittone

Physics Department, University of Torino (I)

The fabrication and qualification of a mutielectrode detector able to sense the impact of individual energetic (keV or MeV) ions and concurrently able to retrieve their impinging position exploiting the induced charge shared by multiple electrodes





2 MeV He beam, @ NEC 5U Pelletron, Melbourne

1 μm spot size (7.3 μm depth)

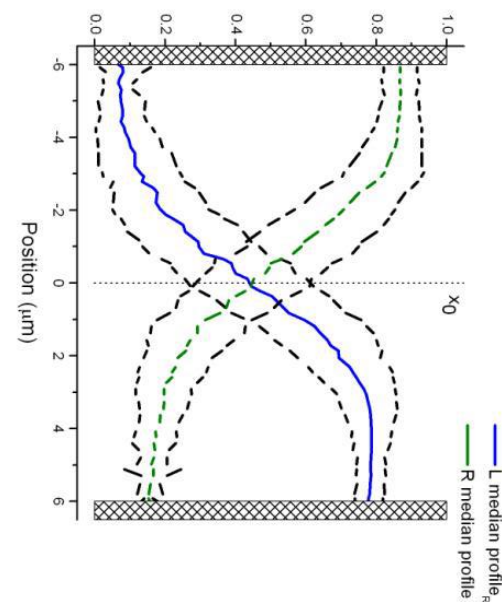
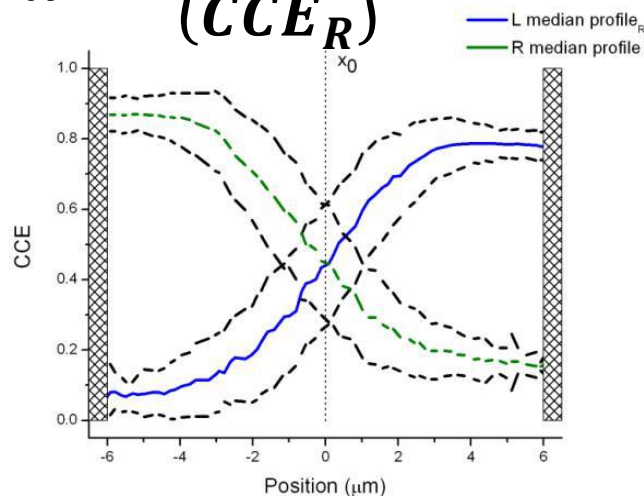
IBIC maps acquired concurrently from L and R

Ion impinging position
as function of the induced signals

$$\begin{Bmatrix} CCE_L \\ CCE_R \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow x$$

CCE

$$x \Rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} CCE_L \\ CCE_R \end{Bmatrix}$$



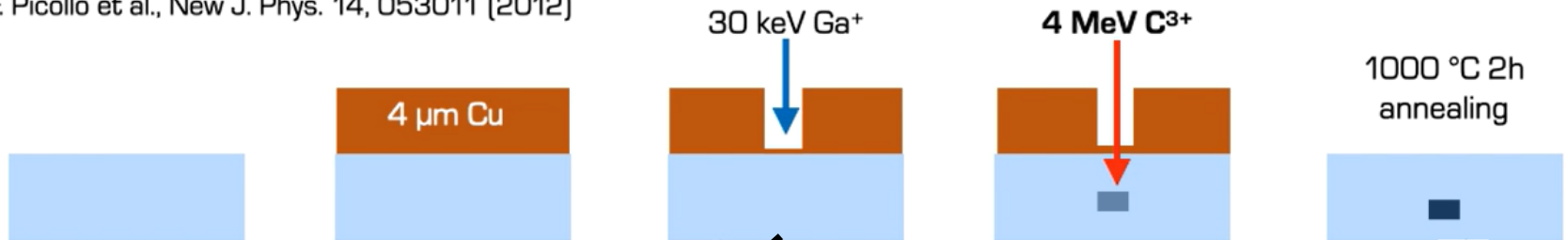
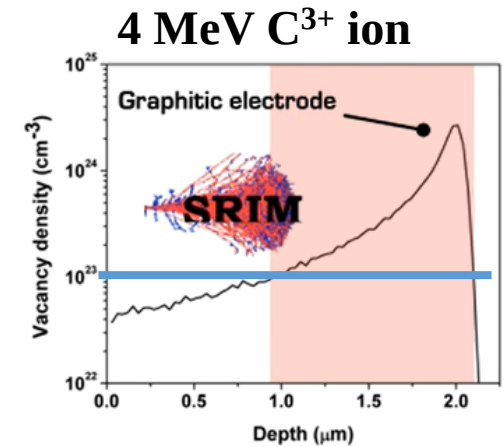
Graphite-diamond-graphite device fabrication

Deep Ion Beam Lithography

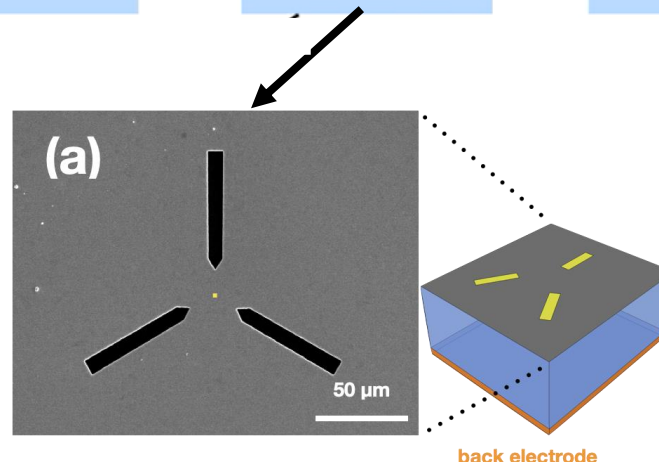
Exploitation of **MeV** ion nuclear energy loss
 Cumulation of **damage** at the **end of ion range**
Amorphization of buried diamond layer

Thermal treatment: **Conductive channels** embedded in
insulating diamond, high dielectric strength

F. Picollo et al., New J. Phys. 14, 053011 (2012)



$3 \times 3 \times 0.3 \text{ mm}^3$ synthetic
 “electronic grade” $\langle 100 \rangle$
 single-crystal diamond
 substrate

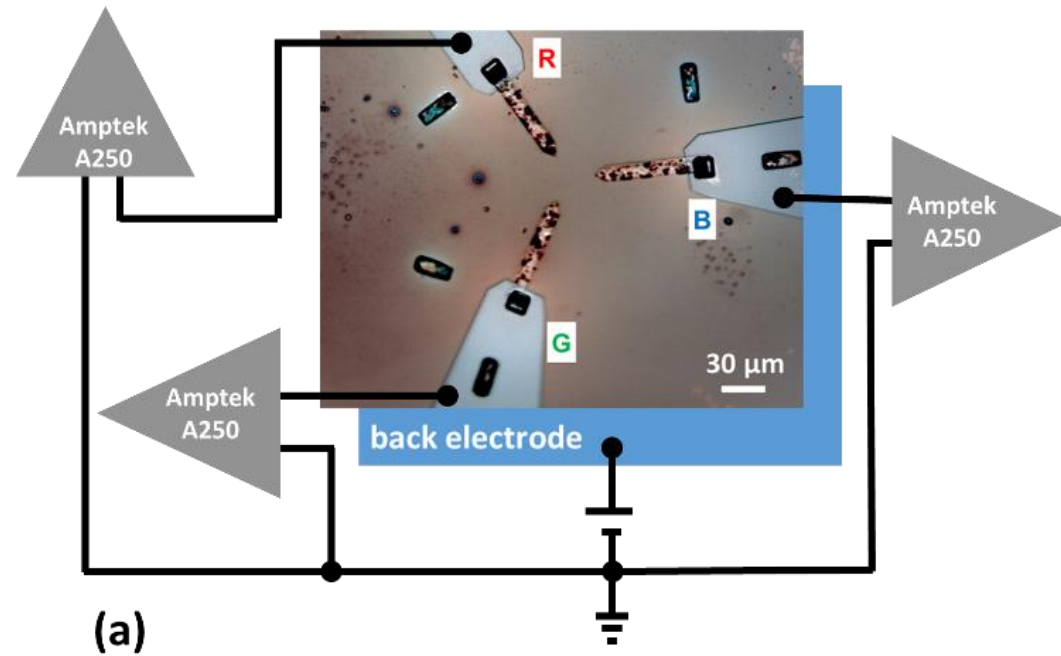


$\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$ thick
 graphitic electrodes
 at
 $1.5 \mu\text{m}$ depth from
 the diamond
 surface

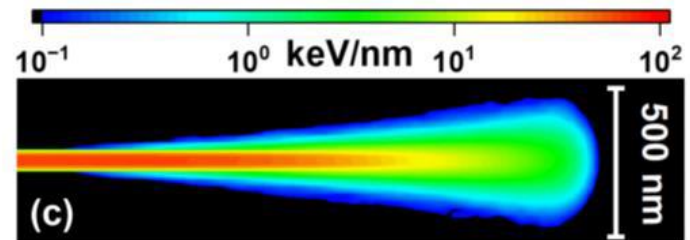
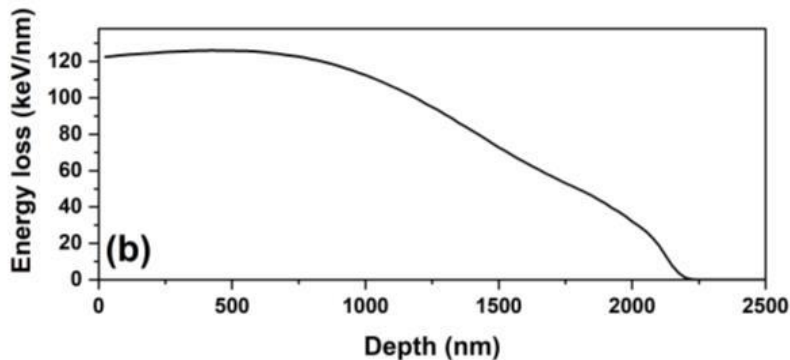
The IBIC experiment

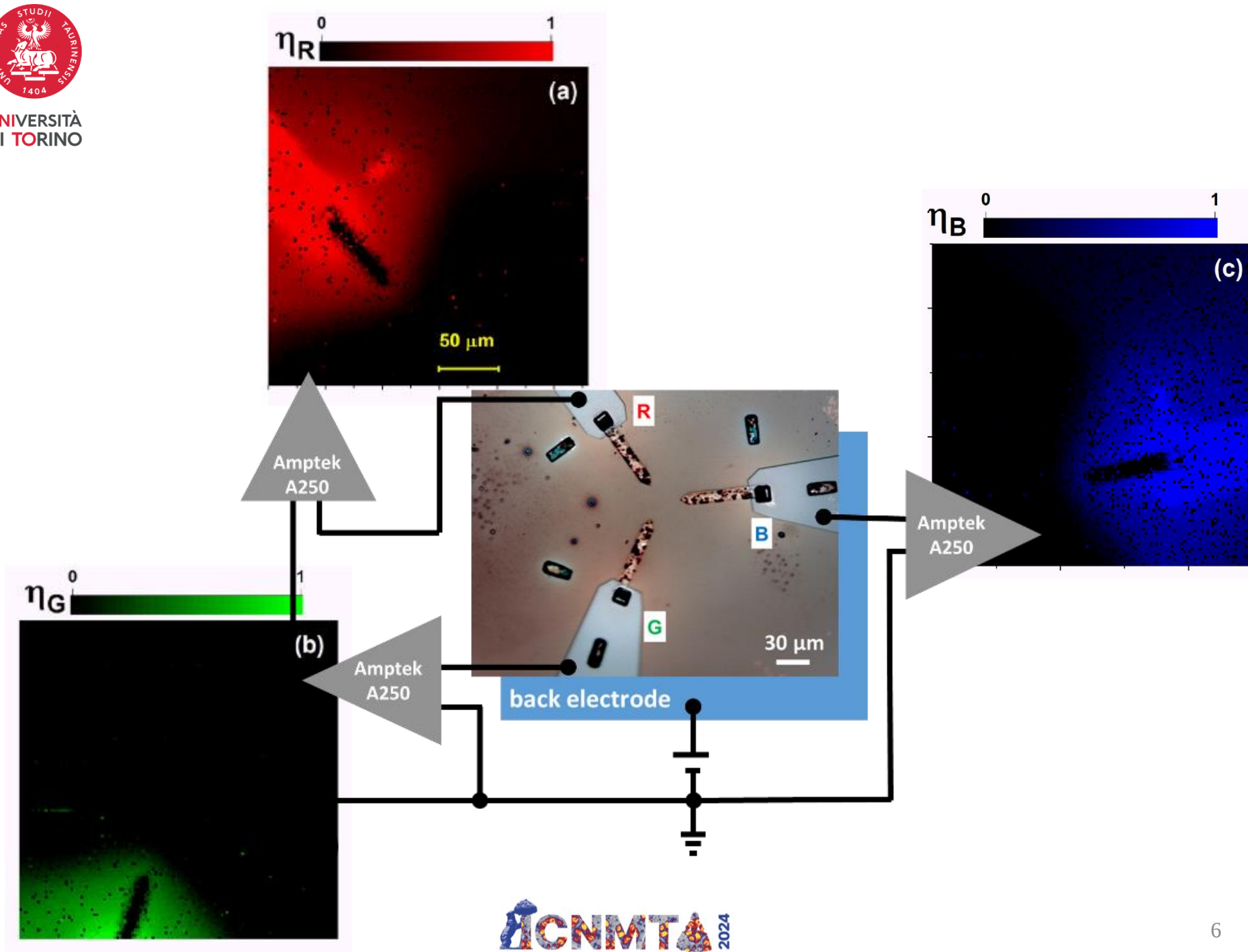
3 independent sensing electrodes
5 μm wide, 75 μm long
26 μm equilateral triangle
1 common back electrode

Amptek A250 preamplifier
Ortec 570 shaping amplifier
MCA interfaced with SPECTOR
Bias voltage= 60 V



2 MeV Li microbeam
2 μm spot size
3 individual 128x128 IBIC maps

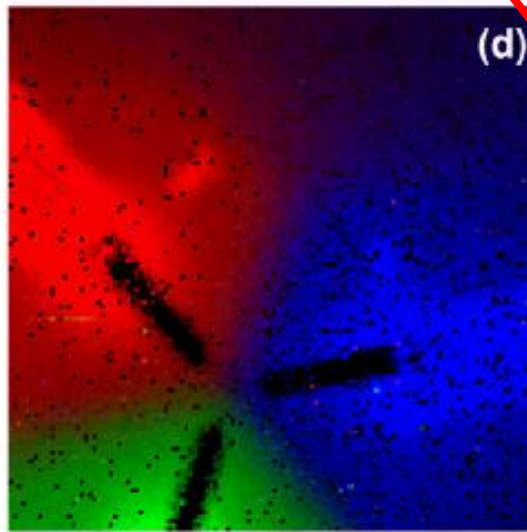




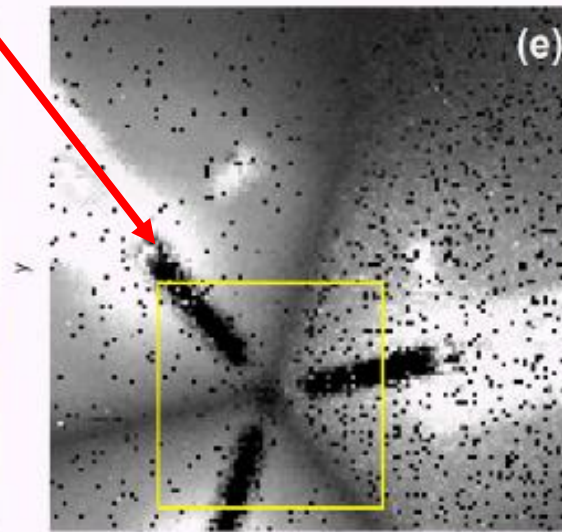
Snowflake's sixfold symmetry

Three main arms are
the graphitic channels

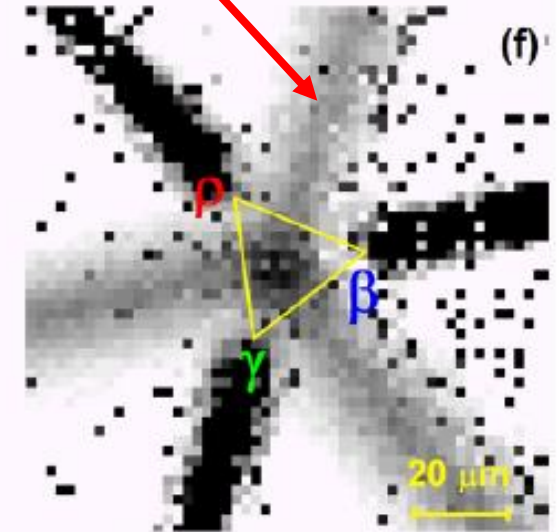
three main arms correspond to the
regions where charge sharing occurs
between two adjacent electrodes.



RGB



0 Chroma 1

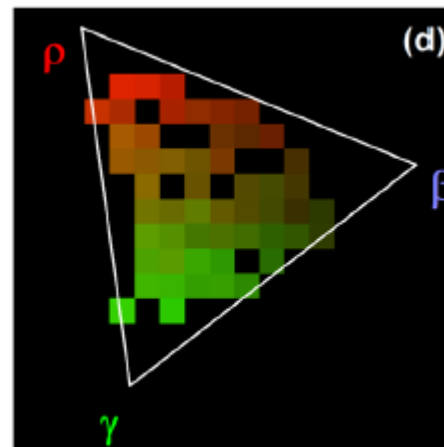
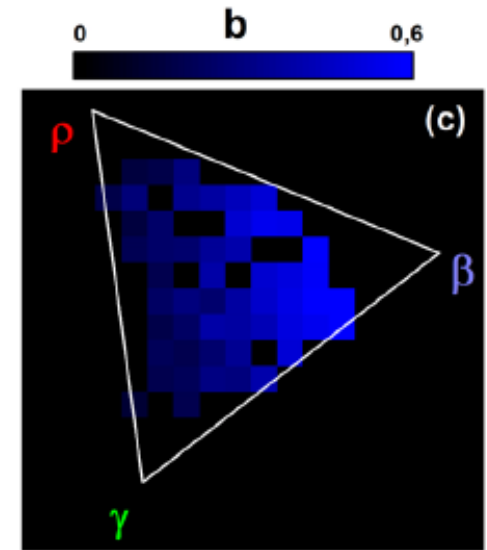
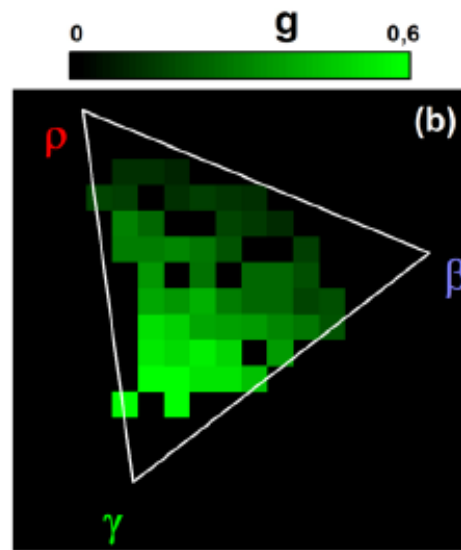
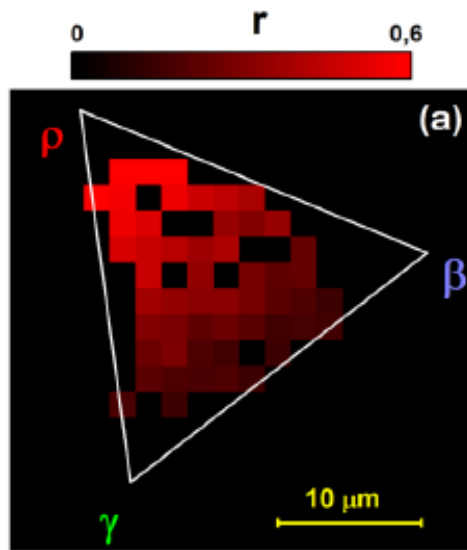


0 Chroma 0.5

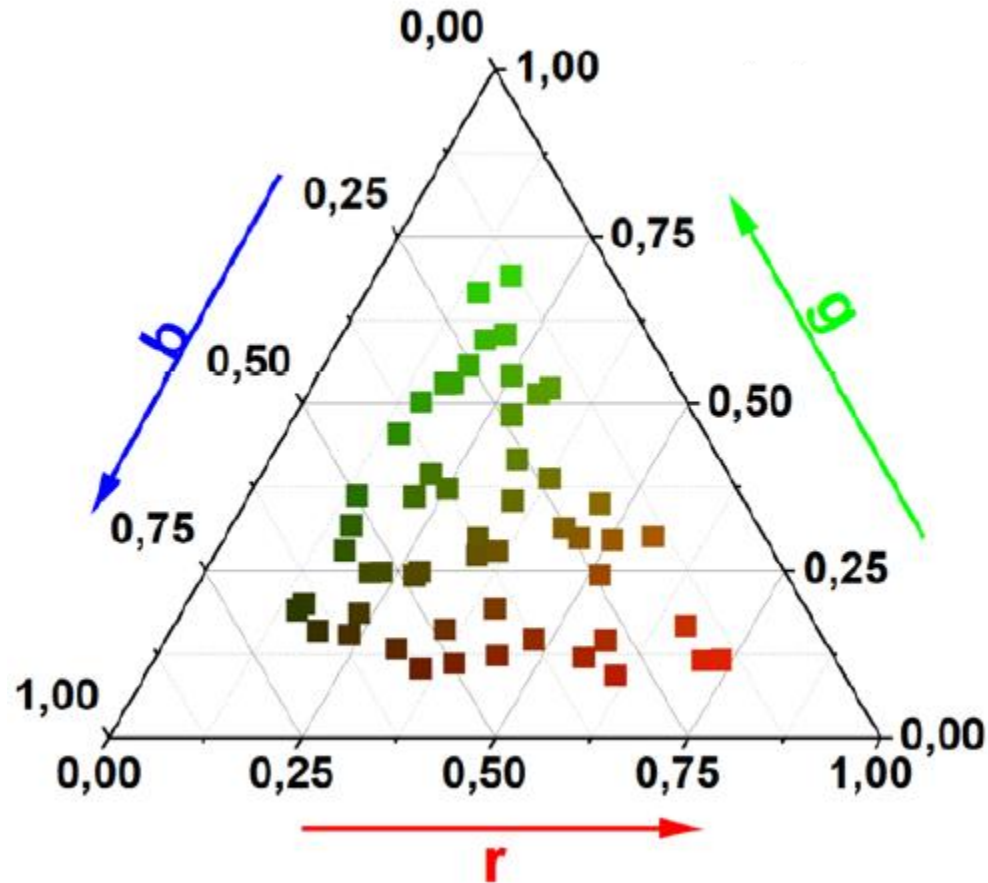
Chroma (absolute color purity)

$$\text{Max}(\eta_{R,G,B}) - \text{min}(\eta_{R,G,B})$$

$$r = \frac{\eta_R}{(\eta_R + \eta_G + \eta_B)}; g = \frac{\eta_G}{(\eta_R + \eta_G + \eta_B)}; b = \frac{\eta_B}{(\eta_R + \eta_G + \eta_B)}$$

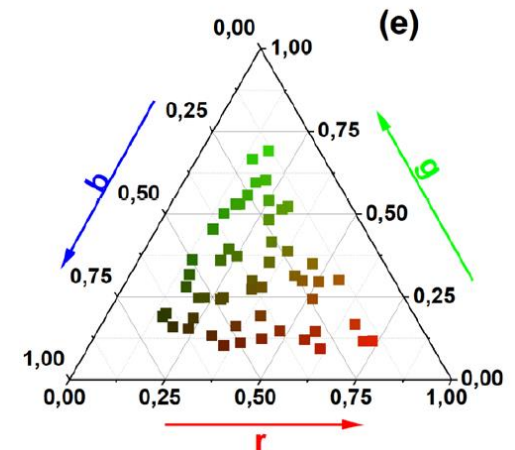
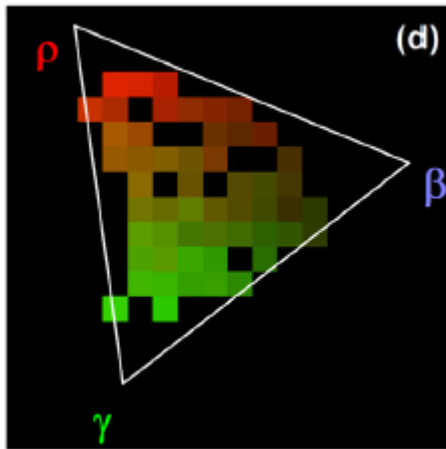
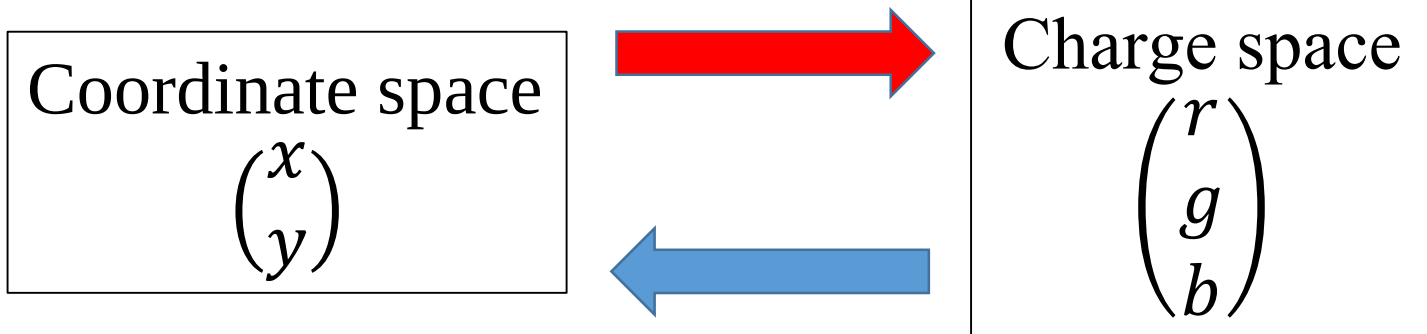


The charge space



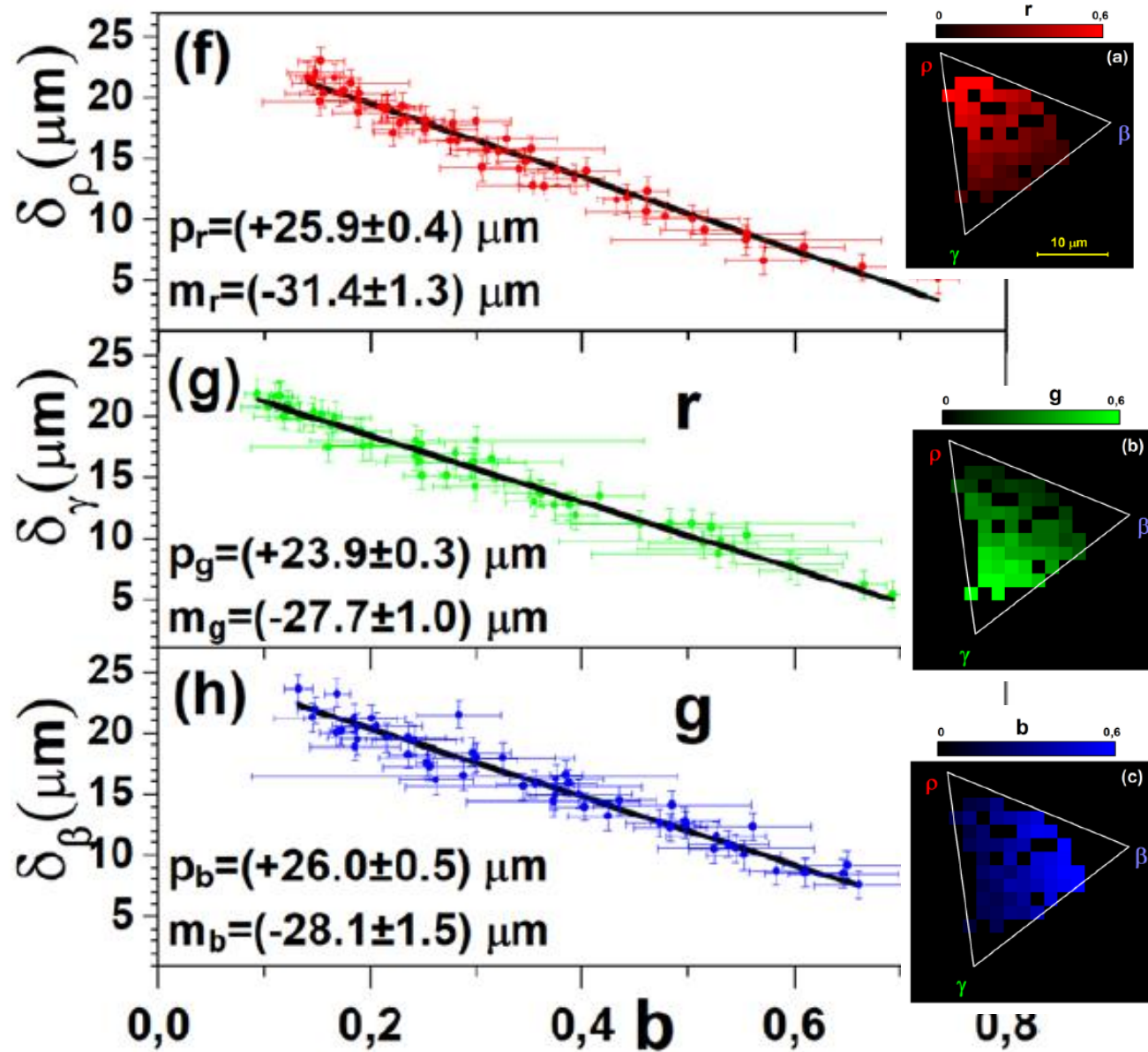
Ternary diagram -> Maxwell triangle

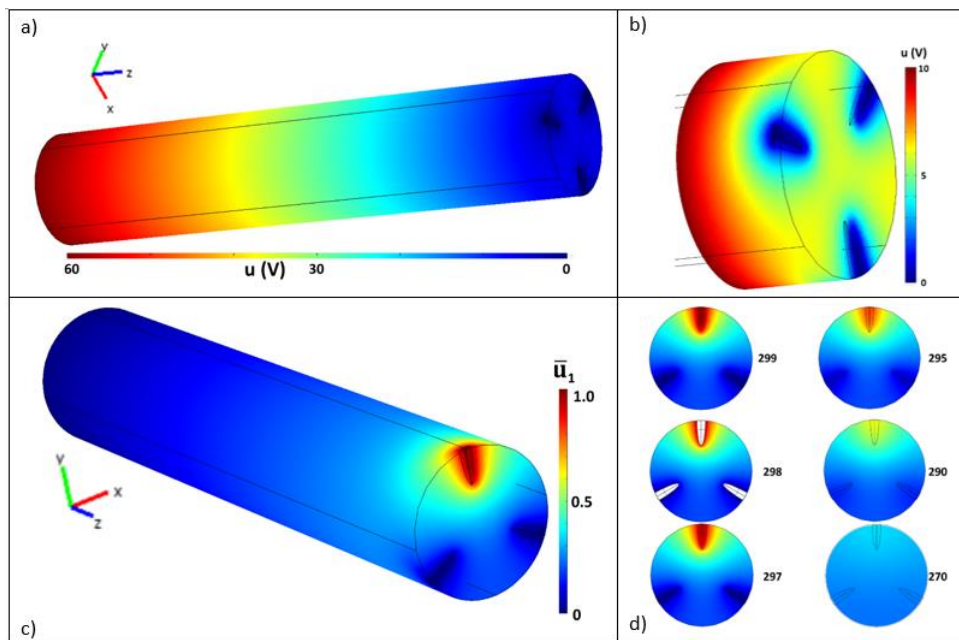
Search for the one-to-one correspondence (bijective function), which correlates one point identified by (x,y) within the triangular region of interest to one point identified by (r,g,b) in the charge space



$\delta_{\rho\gamma\beta}$ = distance from the vertex

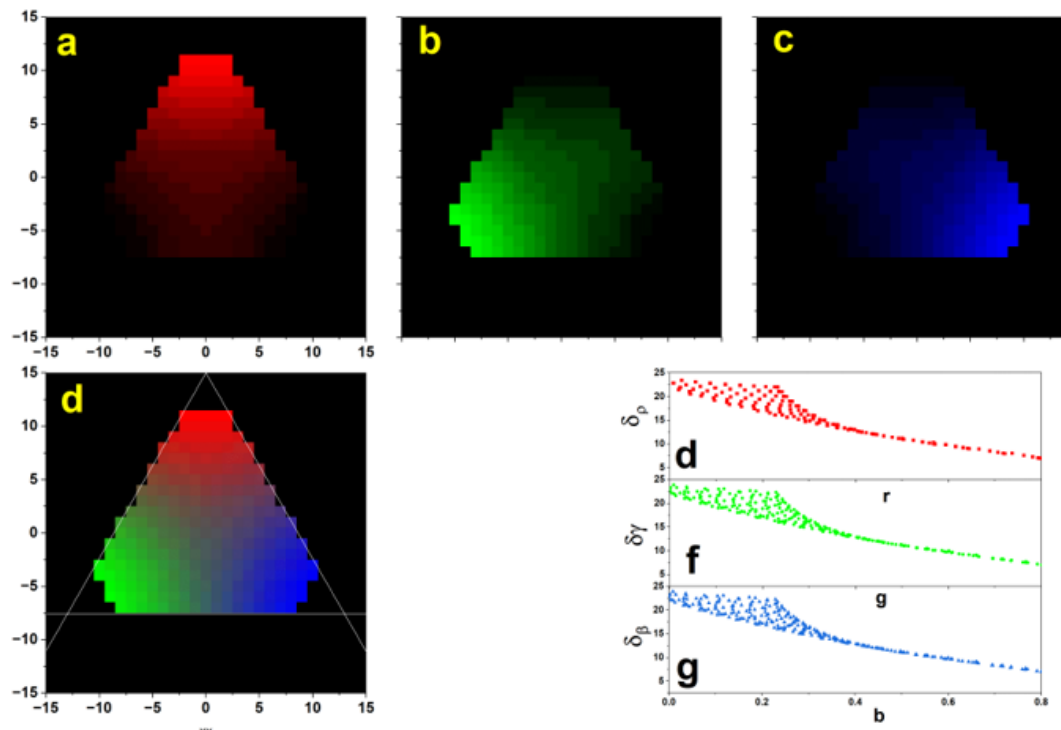
$$\begin{cases} \delta_{\rho} = p_r + m_r \cdot r, \\ \delta_{\gamma} = p_g + m_g \cdot g, \\ \delta_{\beta} = p_b + m_b \cdot b, \end{cases}$$



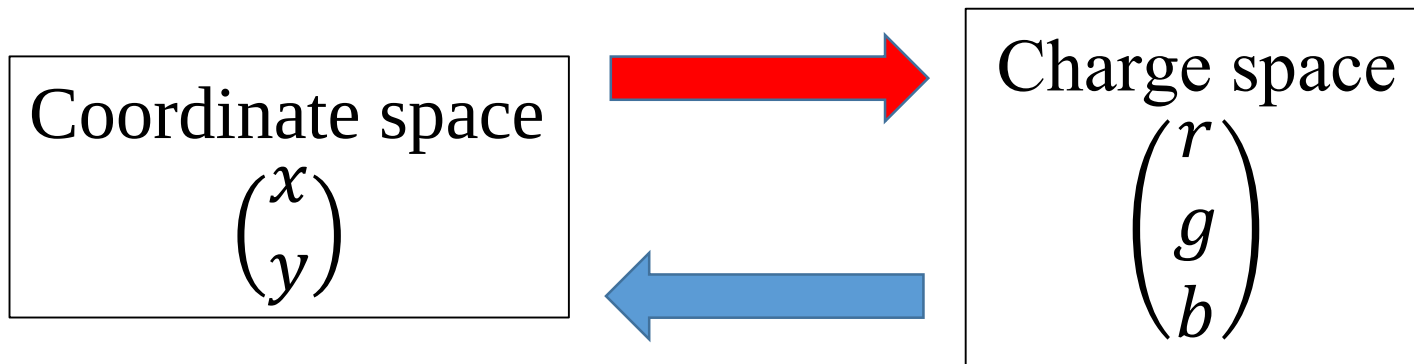


Electrostatic potential

Gunn weighting potential



Simulated r,g,b maps



$$\begin{cases} \delta_\rho = p_r + m_r \cdot r, \\ \delta_\gamma = p_g + m_g \cdot g, \\ \delta_\beta = p_b + m_b \cdot b, \end{cases}$$

Coordinates of the vertex

$$\rho \Rightarrow (x_\rho, y_\rho)$$

$$\gamma \Rightarrow (x_\gamma, y_\gamma)$$

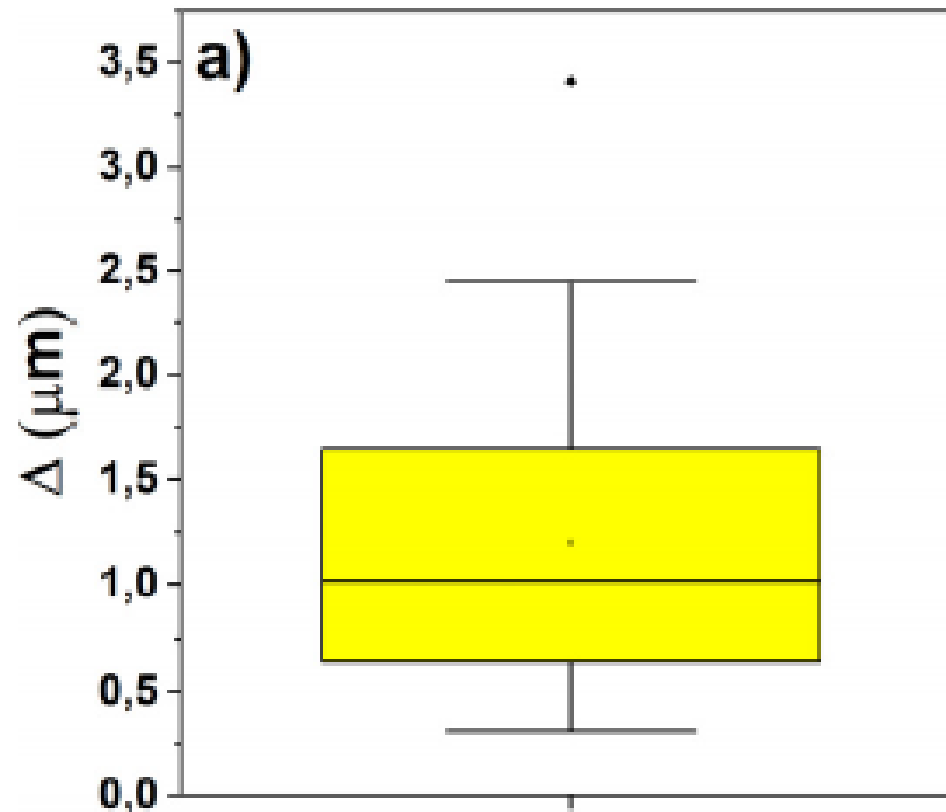
$$\beta \Rightarrow (x_\beta, y_\beta)$$

$$x_{pred} = + \frac{1}{2} \frac{y_\beta (\delta_\rho^2 - x_\rho^2 - y_\rho^2 - \delta_\gamma^2 + x_\gamma^2 + y_\gamma^2) + y_\gamma (\delta_\beta^2 - x_\beta^2 - y_\beta^2 - \delta_\rho^2 + x_\rho^2 + y_\rho^2) + y_\rho (\delta_\gamma^2 - x_\gamma^2 - y_\gamma^2 - \delta_\beta^2 + x_\beta^2 + y_\beta^2)}{(y_\beta - y_\rho)(x_\gamma - x_\rho) - (x_\beta - x_\rho)(y_\gamma - y_\rho)},$$

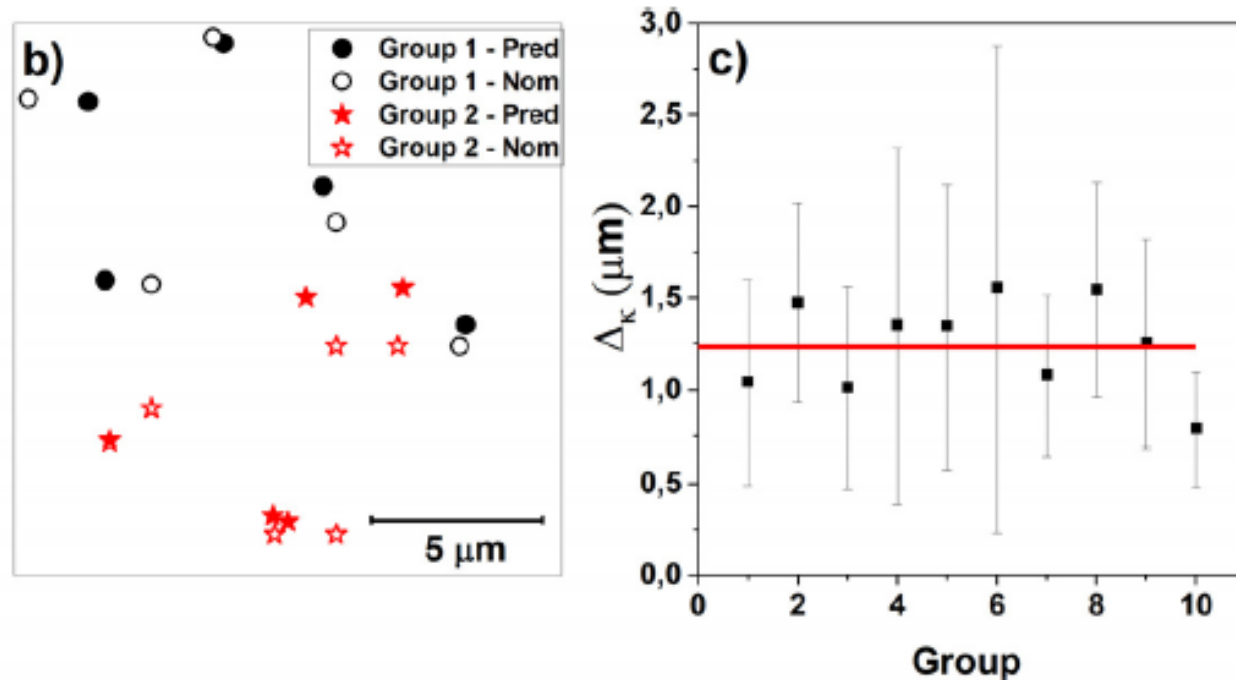
$$y_{pred} = - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x_\beta (\delta_\rho^2 - x_\rho^2 - y_\rho^2 - \delta_\gamma^2 + x_\gamma^2 + y_\gamma^2) + x_\gamma (\delta_\beta^2 - x_\beta^2 - y_\beta^2 - \delta_\rho^2 + x_\rho^2 + y_\rho^2) + x_\rho (\delta_\gamma^2 - x_\gamma^2 - y_\gamma^2 - \delta_\beta^2 + x_\beta^2 + y_\beta^2)}{(y_\beta - y_\rho)(x_\gamma - x_\rho) - (x_\beta - x_\rho)(y_\gamma - y_\rho)}.$$

Boxplot of the distribution distances D_i of the nominal impact point position from the predicted impact point,

$$\Delta_i = \sqrt{(x_{pred,i} - x_{nom,i})^2 + (y_{pred,i} - y_{nom,i})^2}.$$



Predictive accuracy of the model through the tenfold cross validation test.



The 52 data points were randomly assigned to ten groups, containing five points identified by the three “charge” coordinates (r , g , b) relevant to the nominal point of coordinates (x_{nom} , y_{nom}).

In turns, the remaining 47 points were used to build the above described model to evaluate the predicted impact point (x_{pred} , y_{pred}).

Conclusions

UN
DI

- Fabrication of a diamond multielectrode detector by DIBL
- Characterized by IBIC (2 MeV Li ions)
- Sharing of the induced charge among the three sensing electrodes
- 3D Model
- CCE decreases linearly vs. the distance of the impact point from the electrodes
- Trilateration approach to retrieve the two-dimensional position of impact of each ion with a spatial uncertainty of **3 μm** over a triangular region with 26 μm side.

Limitations

Intrinsic: straggling

Instrumental:

- Resolution of the IBIC maps (2 μm)
- Electronics: spectral resolution - 20 keV

Applications:
Micro-radio biology

S. Ditalia Tchernj et al. Appl. Phys. Lett. 124, 223502 (2024);

Poster id. 32: IBIC analysis of a linear position sensitive detector: model and experiment



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Milko Jaksic

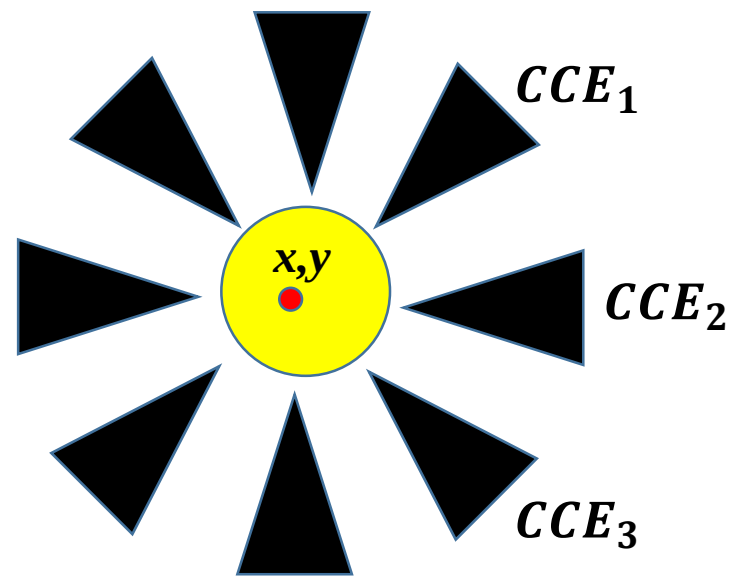


Ruder Boskovic

Matteo Campostrini
Valentino Rigato



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare



Coordinate space

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$



Charge space

$$\begin{pmatrix} CCE_1 \\ CCE_2 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ CCE_N \end{pmatrix}$$