NEUTRON DAMAGE, TRAPPING AND CORRECTION

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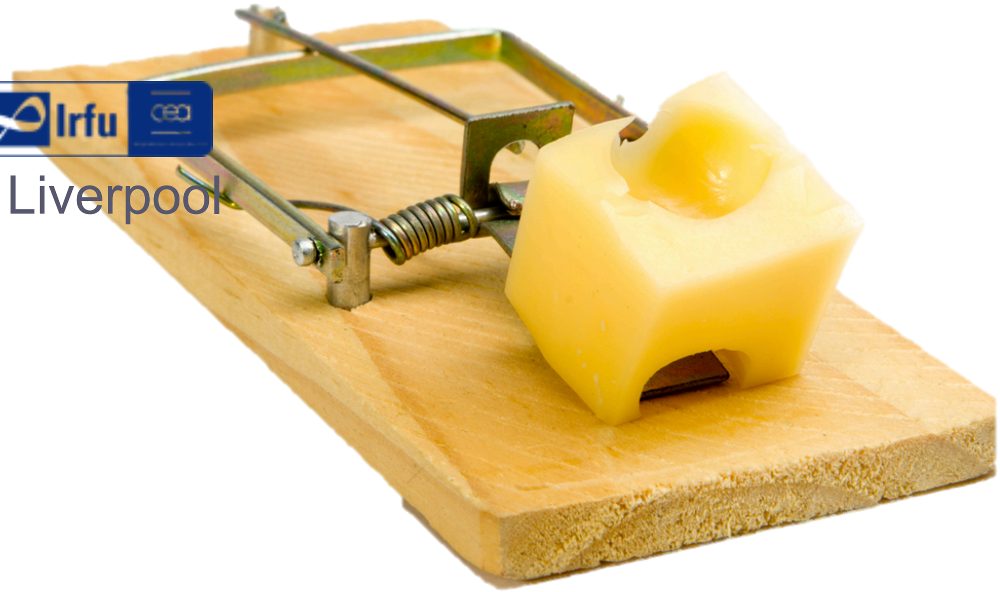
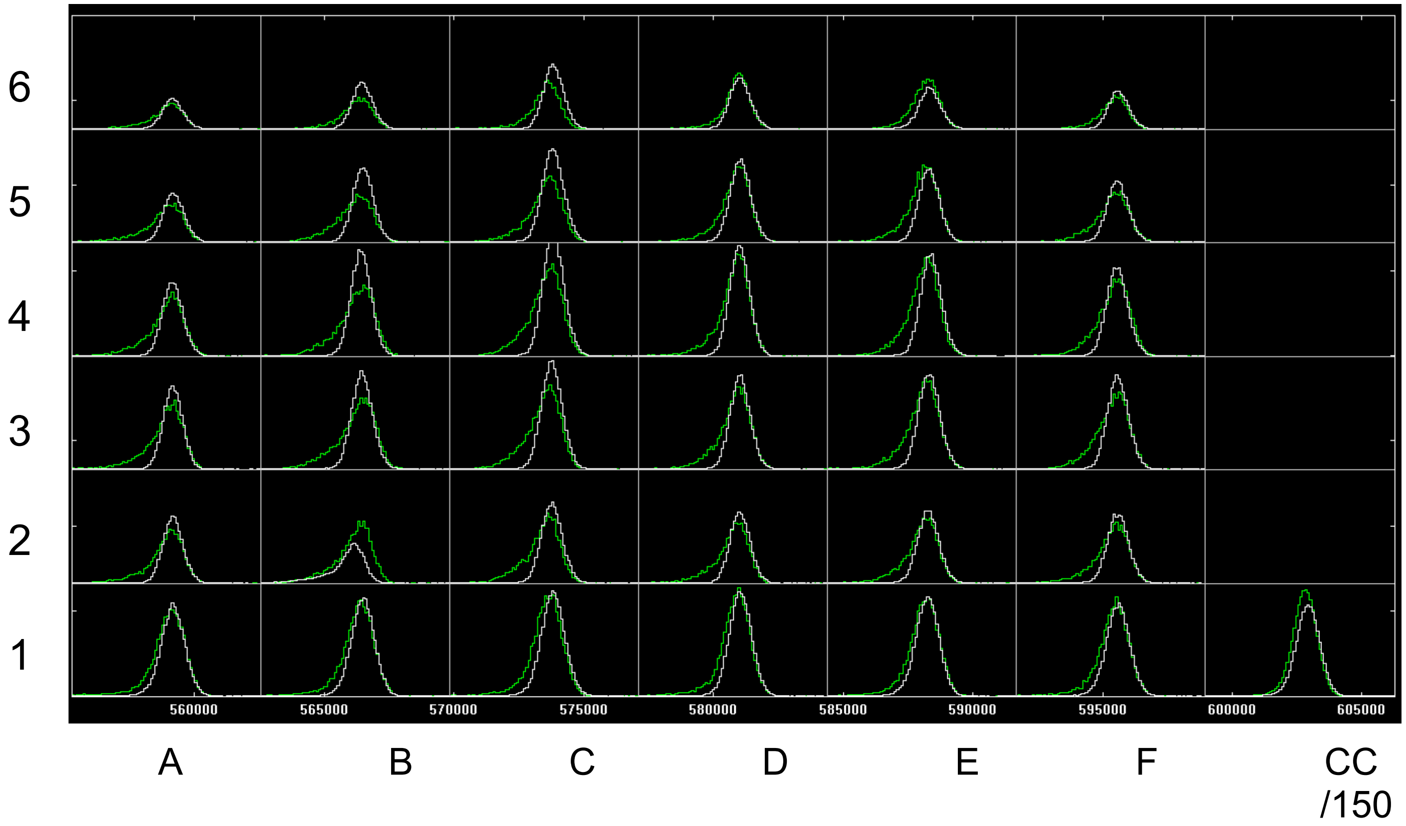
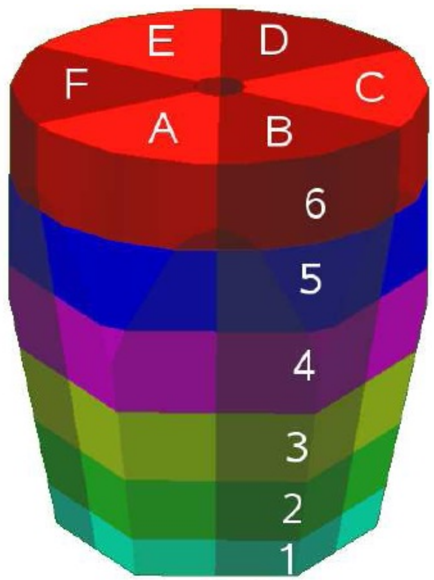


Det. 1B - Shape of the 1332 keV line



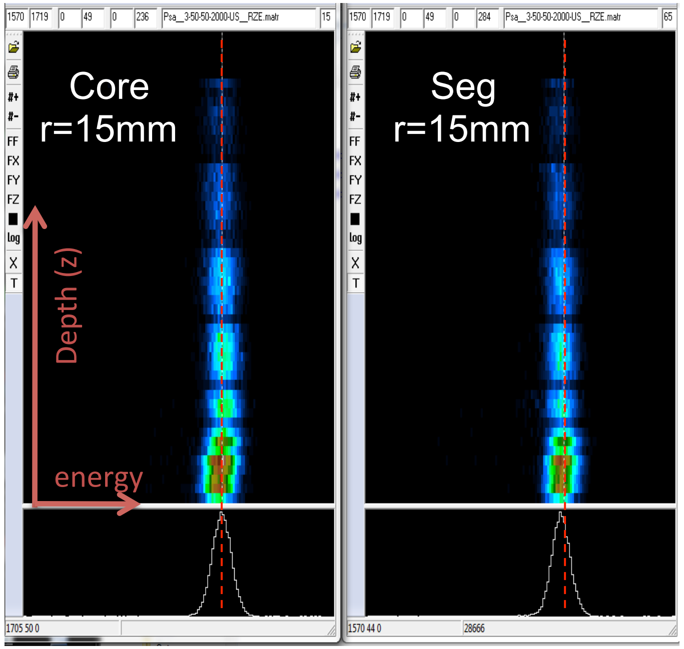


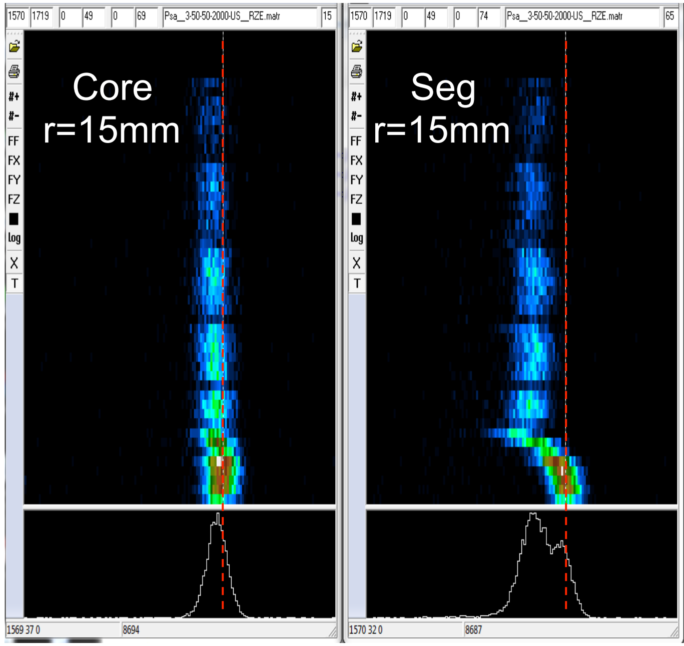
White: April 2010 → FWHM(core) ~ **2.3 keV** FWHM(segments) ~**2.0 keV**
Green: July 2010 → FWHM(core) ~**2.4 keV** FWHM(segments) ~**2.8 keV**
Damage after 3 high-rate experiments (3 weeks of beam at 30-80 kHz singles)

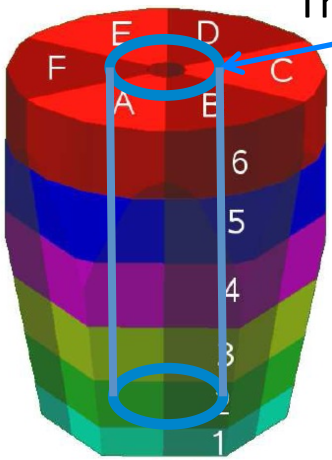
Worsening seen in most of the detectors; more severe on the forward crystals;
segments are the most affected, cores almost unchanged (as expected for n-type HPGe)

Crystal 1B (C002)

April 2010 July 2010







The 1332 keV peak as a function of crystal depth (z)
for interactions at r = 15mm

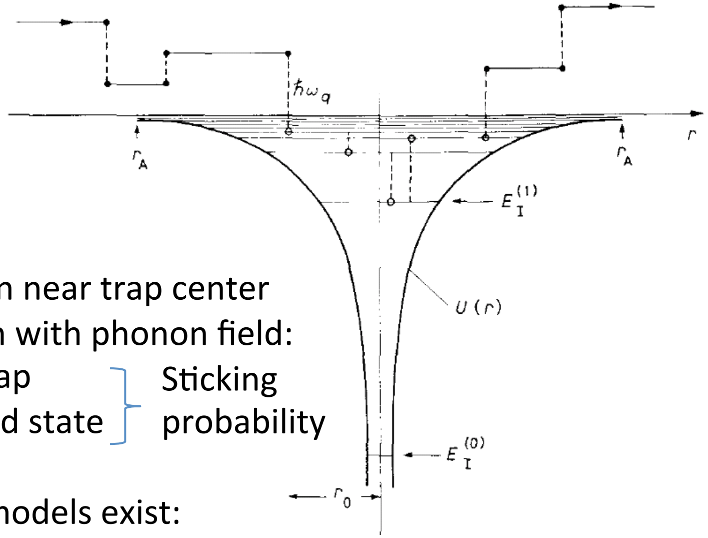
The charge loss due to neutron damage is proportional to the path length to the electrodes. This is provided by the PSA, which is barely affected by the amplitude loss.

Knowing the interaction position,
the charge trapping can be modeled and corrected away

Trapping cross sections

L. Reggiani – Rev. del Nuovo Cimento 12 nr 11 (1989)

Most popular is model by Lax:
Cross sections are **velocity** dependent



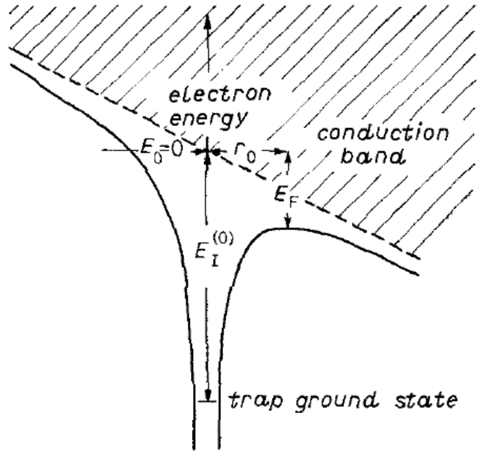
Lax: cascade model

1) electron emits phonon near trap center
2) electron in interaction with phonon field:
   - or: struggles out of trap
   - or: collapses to ground state

   } Sticking probability

But also other (recent) models exist:
e.g. L. S. Darken – PRL 69 (1992) 19 p 2842

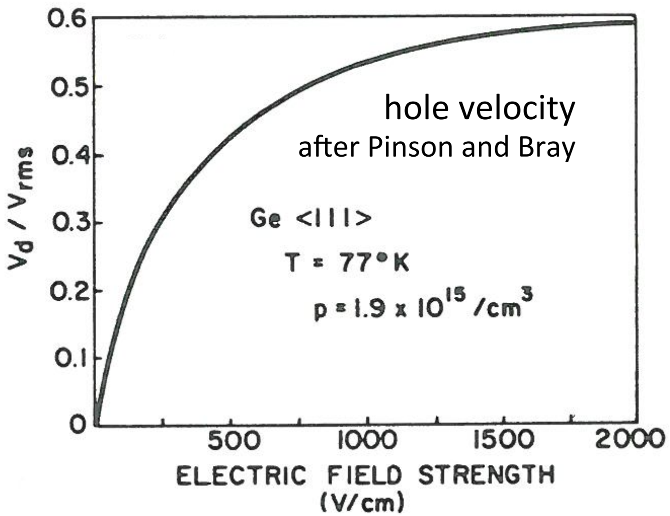
Cross sections are **field dependent** - e.g. Poole – Frenkel effect



$$< \sigma v > \propto E^x < v^y >$$

- data on $<v^y>$ basically not existing
- difficult to know which model to use

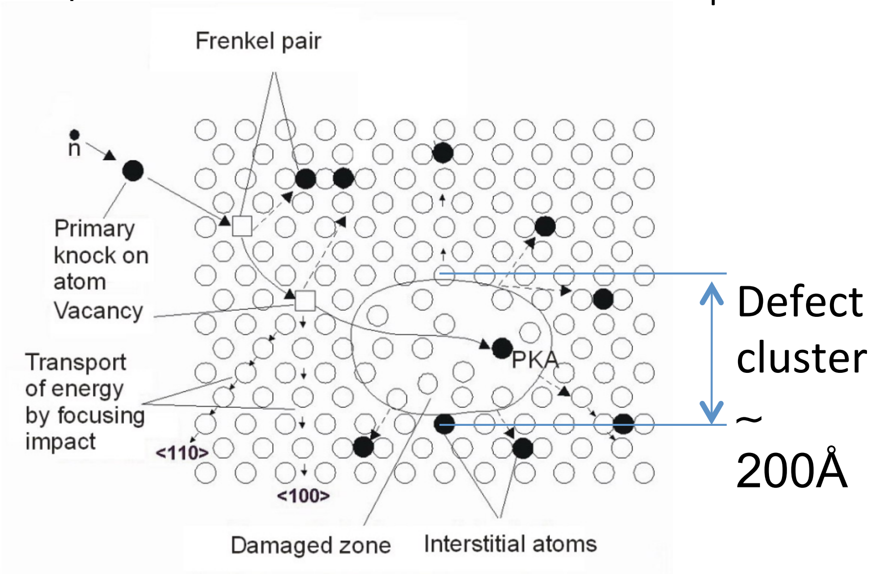
only data



Trapping cross section: neutron damage specific

L. S. Darken et al. NIM 171 (1980)

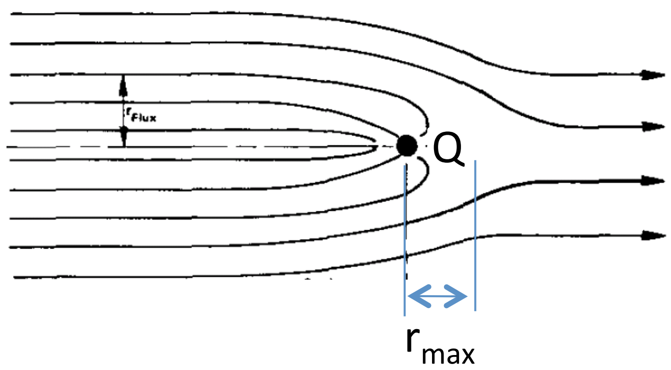
Specific model for fast neutron induced traps:



Cross section from field line disturbance:

Balance between E field and Coulomb force:

$$qE = \frac{Qq}{4\pi\varepsilon r_{max}^2} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \sigma \propto 4\pi r_{max}^2 = \frac{Q}{\varepsilon E}$$



Assumptions:

- Trapping only by disordered regions
- Macroscopic model: drift velocity!

Q ~ 100e equilibrium charge state

r_{max} ~ 2 μm cross section (E=2kV/cm)

l_e ~ 0.2 μm dist. betw. optical phonon emission

used: $< \sigma\, v > \propto \dfrac{v_d}{E}$

Some theory: collection efficiency

T.W. Raudorf, R. H. Pehl – NIM A 255 (1987) 538-551

•Trapping rate of electrons / holes "q":

$$\frac{dq}{dt} = - < \sigma\, v > N_t q \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad q(t) = q_0 \cdot e^{-\int_0^t < \sigma v > N_t dt'}$$

σ : trapping cross section
v : microscopic velocity
<.>: average over ensemble
N_t : density of trapping centers

•Collection efficiency (position dependent) of electrons / holes for electrode "i":

$$\eta^i_{e,h}(\vec{x}_0) = - \int_0^{t_e} \left(\vec{\nabla}\phi_i \cdot \vec{v}_{e,h} \right) \cdot \frac{q(t)}{q_0} dt$$

x_0 : interaction position in detector
ϕ_i : weighting potential of segment i
$v_{e,h}$: drift velocity of electrons / holes
t_e : collection time

= Integral [current to seg i per unit charge]
= total recorded charge by e/h after collection

•Total collection efficiency for electrode "i" at position x_0 :

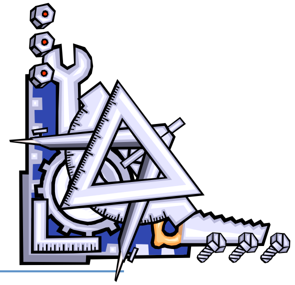
$$\eta^i_{tot}(\vec{x}_0) = \eta^i_e(\vec{x}_0) + \eta^i_h(\vec{x}_0)$$

$$\simeq \phi_i(\vec{x}_0) + [1 - \phi_i(\vec{x}_0)] \cong 1$$

Partial collection efficiencies
mainly report on weighting potential

Trapping sensitivity*

(*personal definition – don't google!)



•DEFINITION: electron / hole sensitivity of electrode i to trapping

$$s^i_{e,h} = \frac{d\eta^i_{e,h}}{dN_t}\Big|_{N_t=0}$$

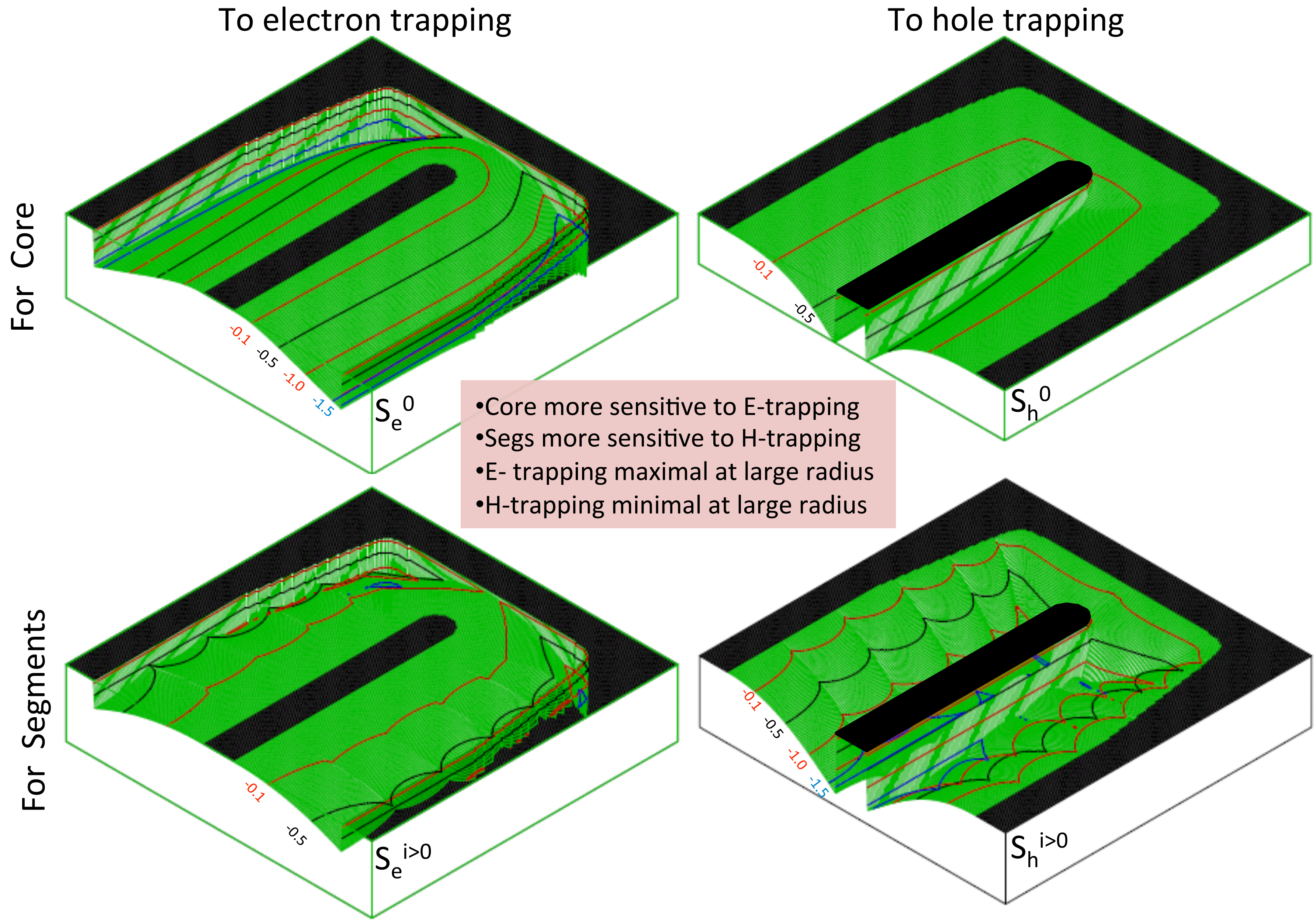
= fraction missing due to trapping
+ induced charge due to trail of trapped charges

•Relation to total collection efficiency:

$$\eta^i_{tot}(\vec{x}_0) = 1 + \left[N_e s^i_e(\vec{x}_0) + N_h s^i_h(\vec{x}_0)\right] + O(2)$$

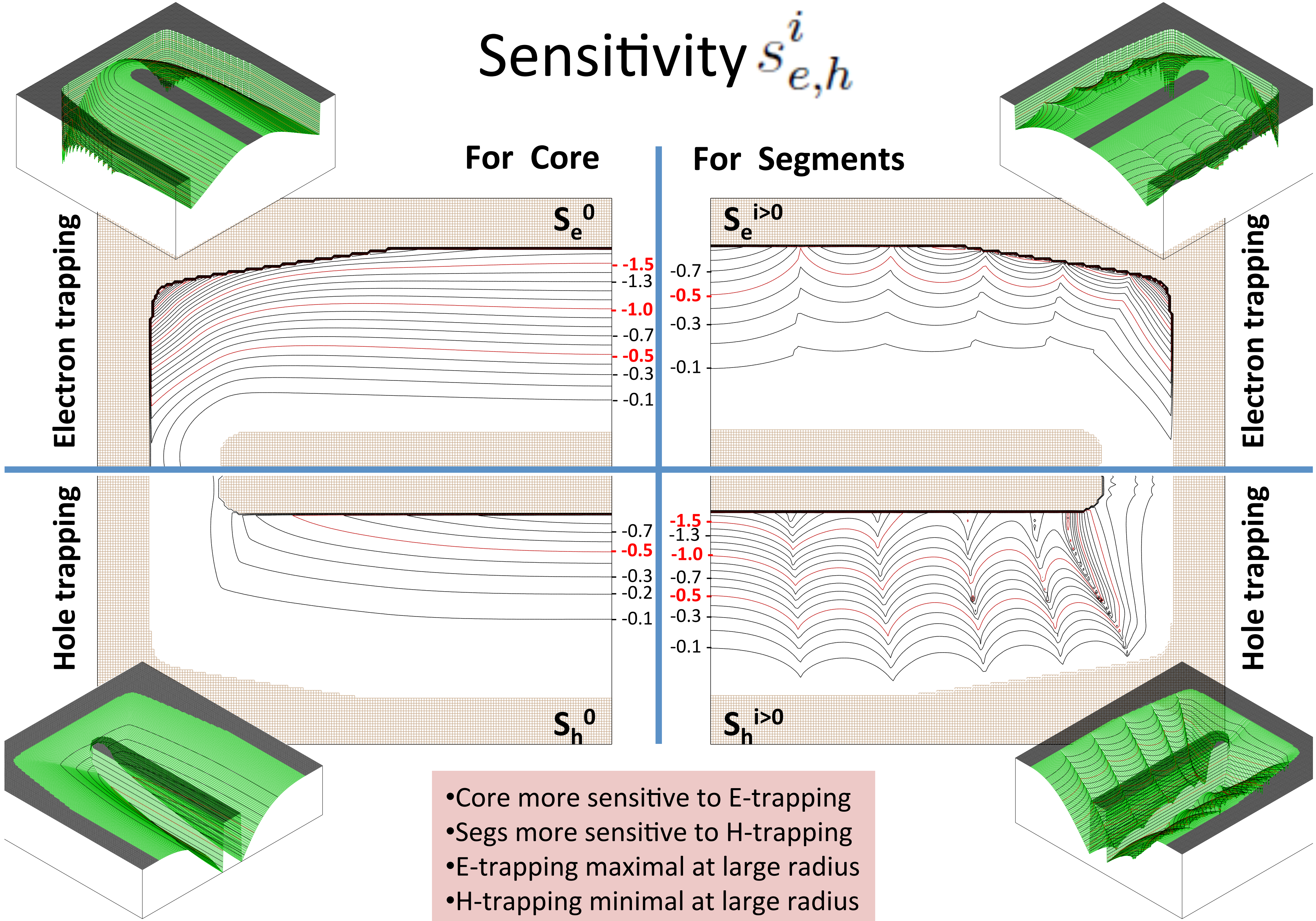
•Ne : density of electron traps, Nh: density of hole traps
•O(2) – higher order terms in taylor expansion - negligible
•sensitivities can be calculated in advance
•Ne, Nh are fit parameters

Sensitivity $s_{e,h}^{i}$



- Core more sensitive to E-trapping
- Segs more sensitive to H-trapping
- E- trapping maximal at large radius
- H-trapping minimal at large radius

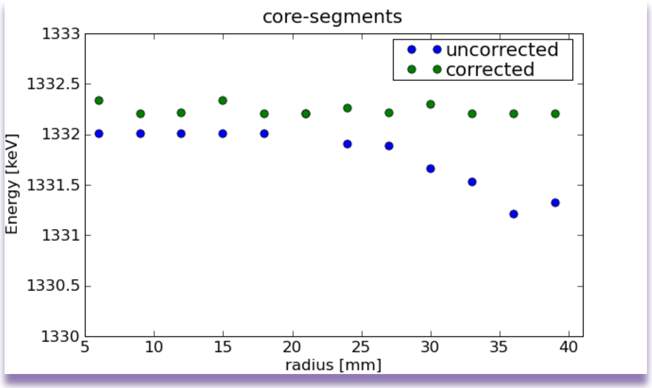
Sensitivity $s^{i}_{e,h}$

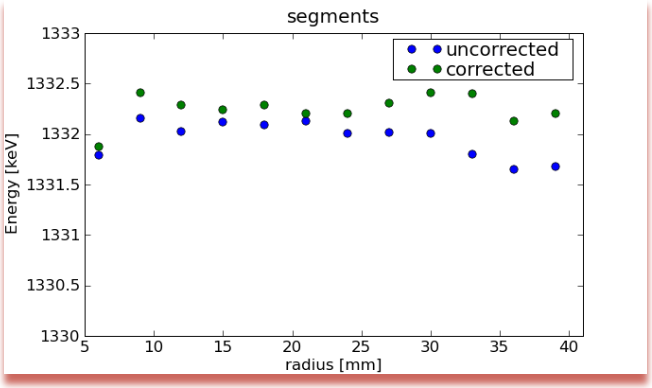


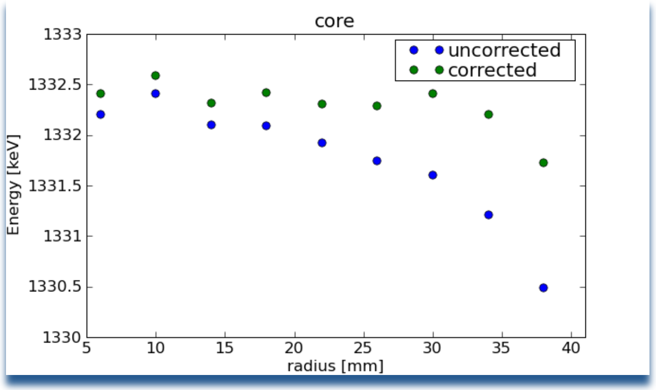
- Core more sensitive to E-trapping
- Segs more sensitive to H-trapping
- E-trapping maximal at large radius
- H-trapping minimal at large radius

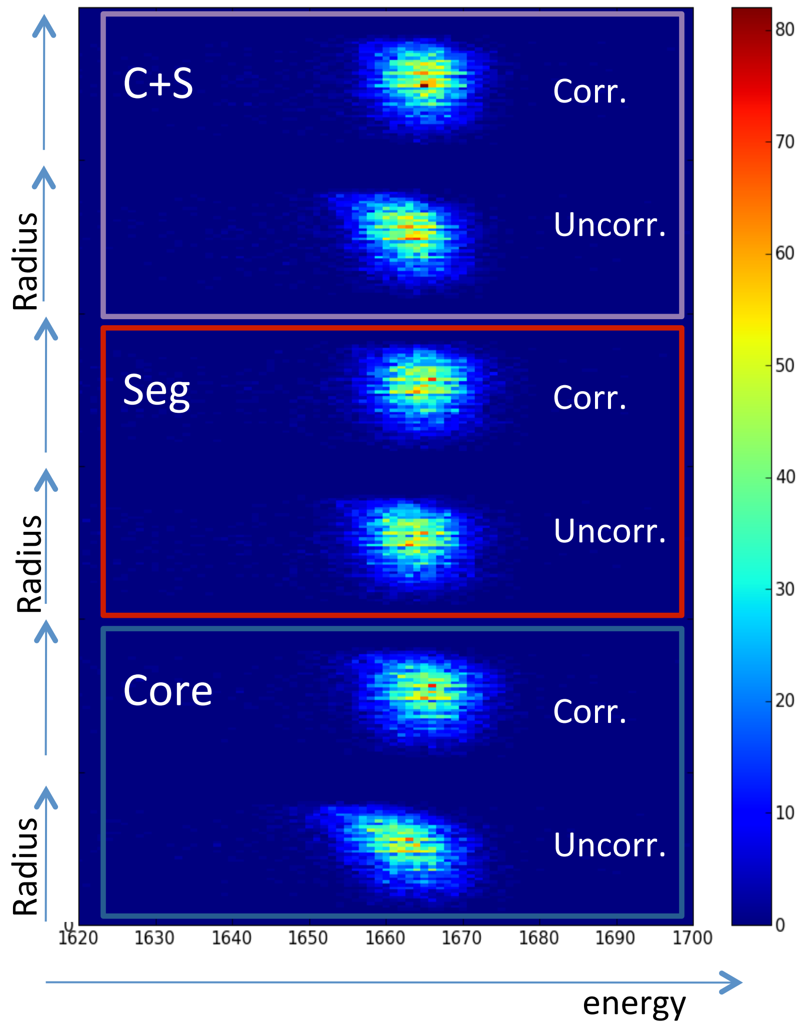
Trapping in new detectors

- Electron trapping present in any detector
- Source of scattering on Fano factors



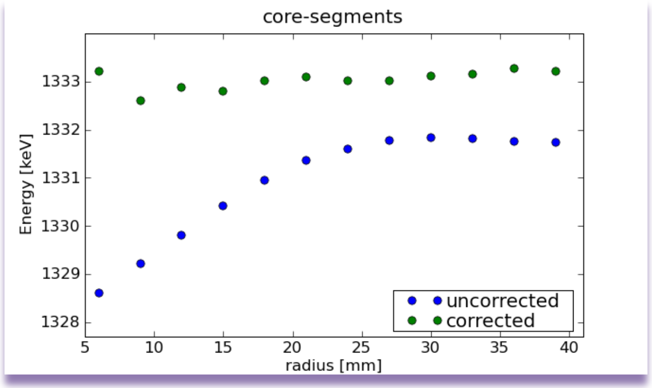


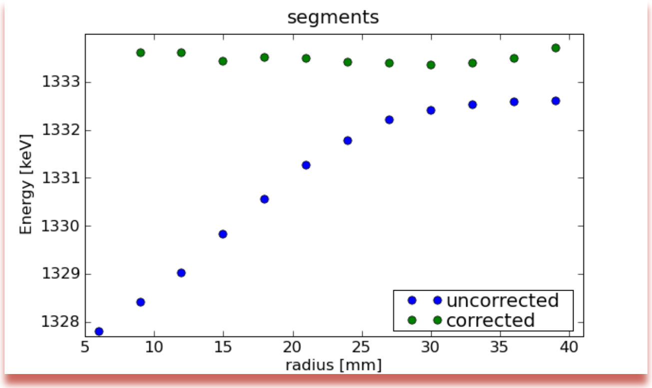


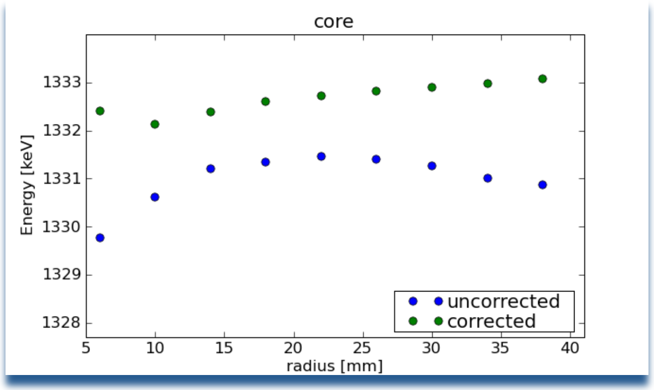


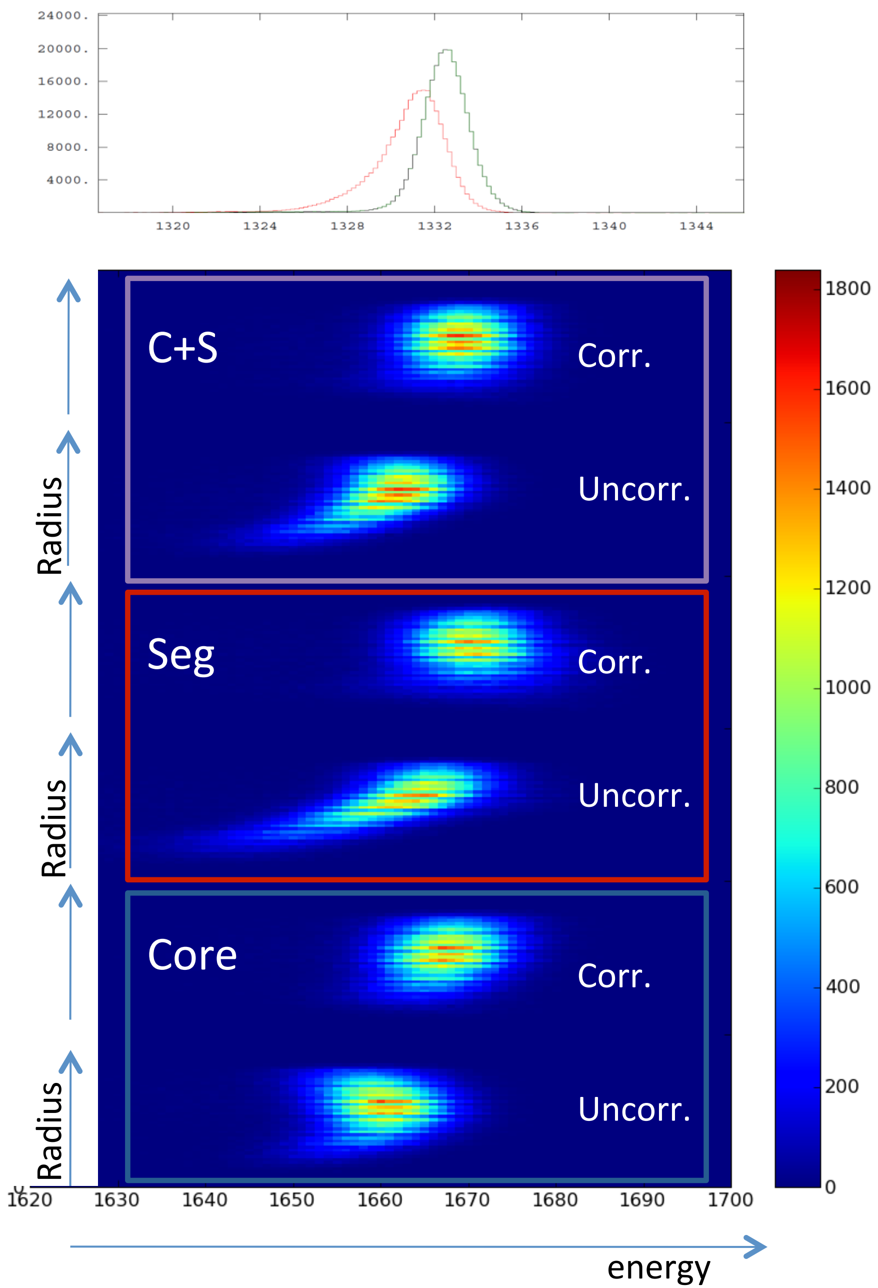
	FWHM 1.3MeV	FWTM / FWHM
C+S Corr.	1.80	1.85
C+S Uncorr.	1.87	1.85
Seg Corr.	1.93	1.86
Seg Uncorr.	1.98	1.83
Core Corr.	2.12	1.81
Core Uncorr.	2.25	1.83

Correction of neutron damage







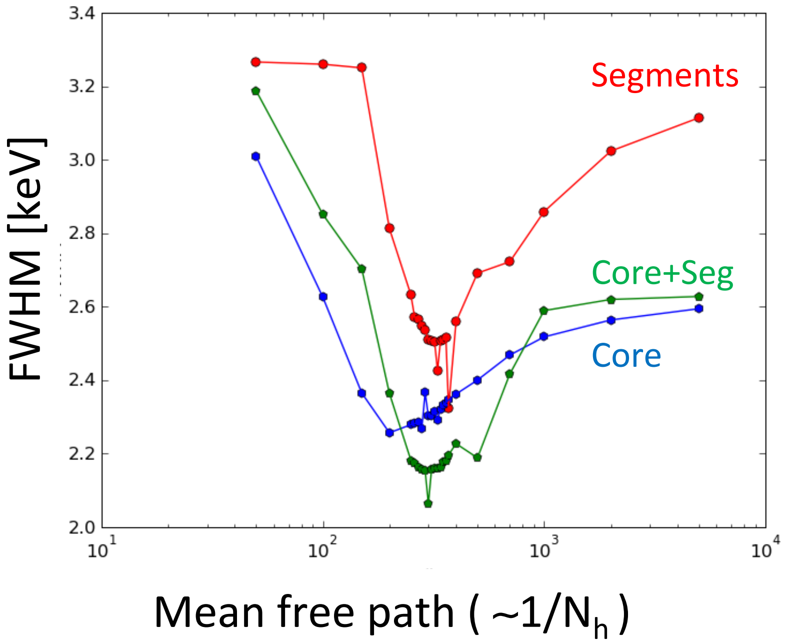


FWHM 1.3MeV	FWTM FWHM
2.06	1.91
2.44	1.83
2.51	1.83
2.88	2.34
2.30	1.83
2.34	1.83

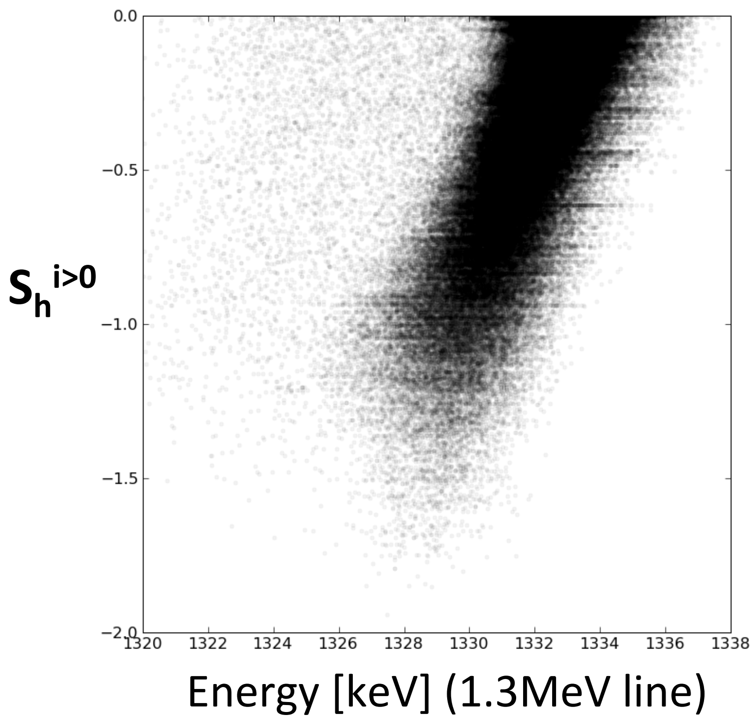
Correction of neutron damage

$$\eta^i_{tot}(\vec{x}_0) = 1 + \left[N_e s^i_e(\vec{x}_0) + N_h s^i_h(\vec{x}_0)\right]$$

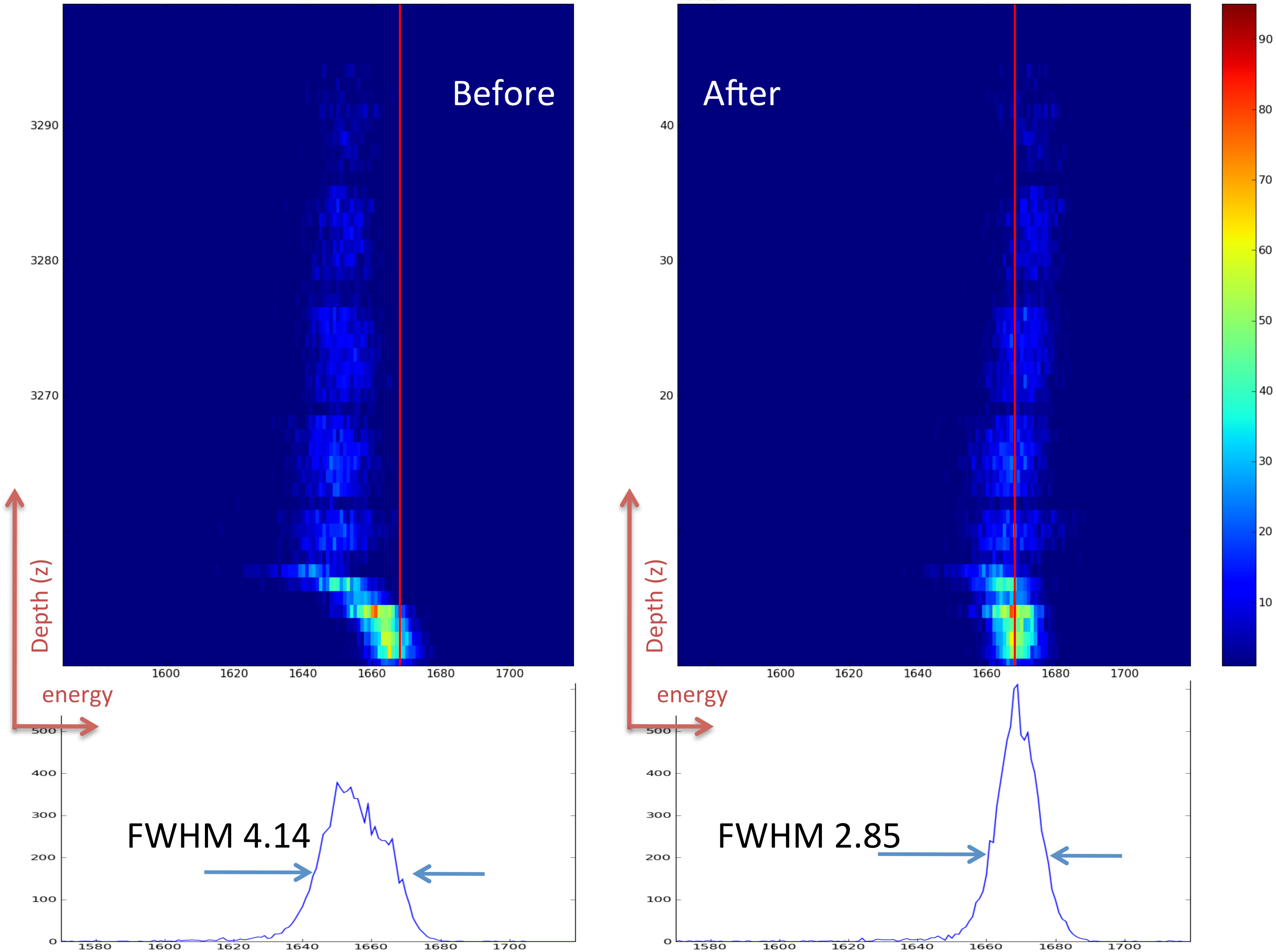
- N_e fixed, Scan for N_h :



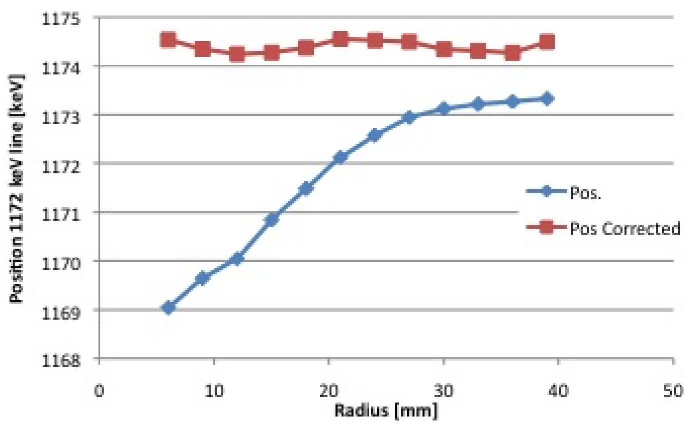
Segment $S_h^i(x)$ vs energy:

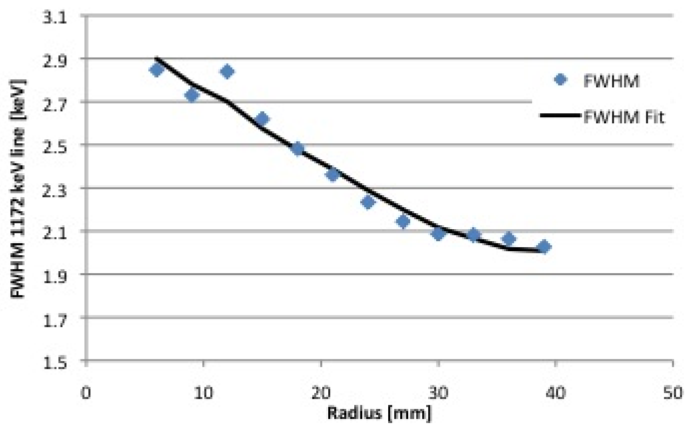


The 1332 keV peak as a function of crystal depth (z) for interactions at r = 15mm (worst case !)



Limits to the correction method





- For a fixed position x_0 in the detector, the # trapped charges varies evt by evt:

$$\sigma(\vec{x}_0) = \sqrt{\sigma_N^2 + \sigma_F^2 + \sigma_T(\vec{x}_0)^2}$$

- The variation in trapped charges behaves Fano-alike:

$$\sigma_T(\vec{x}_0) = \sqrt{\varepsilon K E_0 [1 - \eta(\vec{x}_0)]}$$

- K is a value, which seems to depend on the type of trapping. We propose:

$$\sigma(\vec{x}_0)_T = \sqrt{\varepsilon E_0 |K_e N_e s_e^i(\vec{x}_0) + K_h N_h s_h^i(\vec{x}_0)|}$$

- K measured from our observation:

Energy [keV]	σ_0 [keV]	K_h
1332	2.02	300
1172	1.95	284

- Kh in agreement with T.W. Raudorf et al., Ke is about 60 ! (see Thesis Wiens (IKP 2010)

Summary

- AGATA : best data ever to investigate trapping!
- Segments (AGATA) more sensitive than core electrode
- Neutron damage confirms PSA principle
  (and PSA works also in neutron damaged detectors)
- First results promising with simple assumptions
  $\rightarrow$simple 2 parameter fit
- Limits on the correction capability established:
  $K_h = 300$, $K_e = 60$
- Correction method alows anealing of detectors