

Destructive Measurements with Diamonds in a Lead Ion Beam

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- High transversal and longitudinal (time) resolution
- Measurement on single bunches of charged particles

The strip detector



- Size: $\sim 1 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$
- Thickness: $\sim 80 \ \mu m$
- pCVD diamond
- Aluminum metalization (low Z !low dE/dx)
- Strips of varying width

Detector and housing



Beam Conditions

- Bunches of lead ions
- 67 elementary charges per ion
- Lateral dimensions: ~ 1000 μm £ 400 μm
- Bunch length $\sim 1 \ \mu s$
- Kinetic energy 400 Mev / amu (~ 83 GeV)
- Up to 5 ¢10⁹ lead ions per bunch
)4 ¢ 10²⁰ eV / bunch ¼ 660 J (!660 MW)

Fools calculation: If the beam is stopped in the diamond it's heated up by $\sim 45~000$ °C.



Green: Displaced carbon atoms



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Results



Good longitudinal (time) resolution in the measured signals compared to signal of a Rogowski coil.



Good lateral resolution in comparison to a profile taken with a scintilator

Measured Currents of ~ 60 A



Three bonds on each strip prevented them from melting, But they became black anyway.

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The aluminum metalization was damaged but still operational after several bunches of the highest intensity. Bonds were molten when they got into the beam.





Cracks?

Something that looked like a crack by bare eye,



... could be verifyed to be a scratch under the microscope. (Which had been on the diamond right after the metallization.)

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Conclusions

- Beam monitoring with diamond works well.
- pCVD diamond survived the bombardment.
- Several dozens bunches of 5 ¢ 10⁹ Pb⁶⁷⁺ ions: metalization with aluminum damaged but still operational.
- New technologie required for the electrodes??
 Low dE/dx metalization: Aluminum
 Other solutions for the Electrodes: Doping, Graphitization...