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Characterization of M- π -N CdTe Pixel Detectors Coupled to Hexitec Readout Chip

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alternating or pixelization of anode-side of an M- π -n CdTe diode, where the pn-junction is diffused into the detector bulk, is highly motivated to improve the spatial and energy resolution by reading out the electrons instead of holes; to reduce the effects of polarization, and to be able to fabricate double sided M- π -n CdTe detector.

It has been shown that very high inter-pixel resistance and low leakage currents are obtained by physical isolation of the pixels of M- π -n CdTe detectors. For this presentation we have patterned M- π -n CdTe detectors to stud bonded them at RAL to a spectroscopic readout chip, Hexitec. The CdTe pixel detectors have 250 μm pixel pitch and area of 5x5 mm² with thicknesses of 0.5, 1 and 2 mm.

The presentation aims to present polarization and energy resolution dependence of the M- π -n CdTe detectors as a function of detector thickness, bias voltage and temperature. The first results with the 1 mm thick Hexitec CdTe detector indicate no obvious polarization at 600 V reverse bias at room temperature when exposed to a Tb fluorescence source ($K\alpha$ - 44.5 keV) for 2 hours. A single pixel energy resolution at best has been demonstrated to be of the order of 700 eV defined by observed separation of the $K\alpha_1$ and $K\alpha_2$ lines of the Tb fluorescence source.

Primary author: Dr KALLIOPUSKA, Juha (Microsystems and Nanoanalysis, VTT)

Presenter: Dr KALLIOPUSKA, Juha (Microsystems and Nanoanalysis, VTT)

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