Detectors response studies

ANR-SP meeting

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Motivation

- The Smith-Purcell Radiation (SPR) at SOLEIL is expected to be around 2 orders of magnitude lower than the one at FACET
- We are also planning to use an SPR monitor at ESTB where according to preliminary simulations we expect also 2 orders of magnitude lower intensity of this radiation than the one at FACET



Therefore a study to improve the system to collect and amplify the signal from this radiation is needed

This study provides a **preliminary comparison of the response** of some **pyroelectric detectors and thermopiles**. Also the amplification of the signal with an amplifier has been studied

Introduction to the experiment: Pyroelectric and thermopile detectors

Pyroelectric detectors

Voltage response induced by temperature variation providing detection of changes in infrared energy rather than absolute levels

Thermopile detectors

Current response induced by temperature increase or decrease. Can sense **continuous infrared radiation**

Introduction to the experiment: Detectors studied

□ HTS-B31 (Thermopile)



□ HMS-J21 (Thermopile)



Eltec-400 (Pyroelectric)







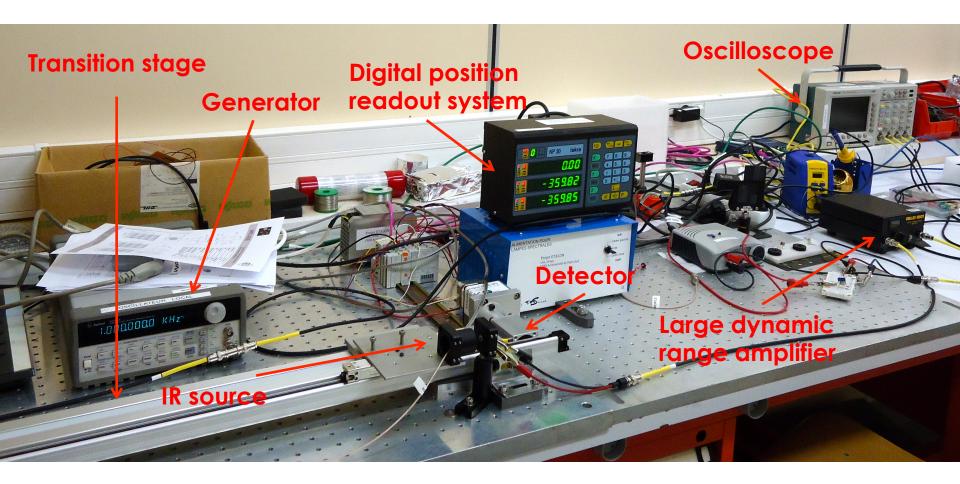
Introduction to the experiment: Properties studied

Responsitivity with different amplitude generator signal

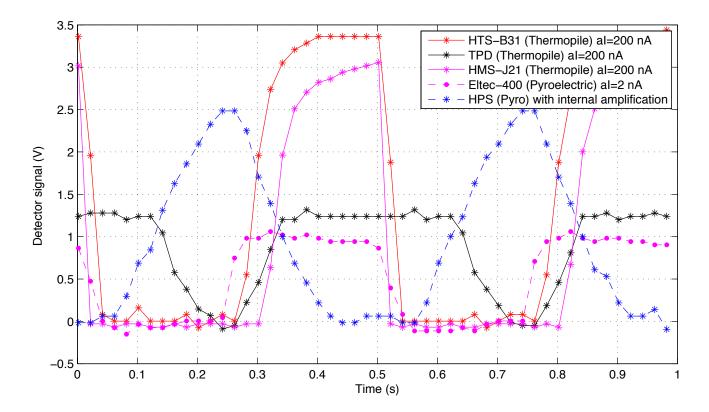
■ Responsitivity with frequency

Responsitivity with distance between source-detector

Experimental Set up



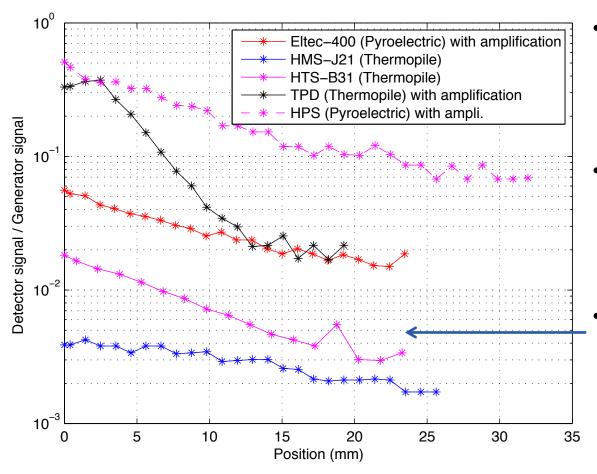
Results: Response of the detectors studied



This figure illustrates the response for thermopiles and pyroelectric detectors

<u>Input signal:</u> f = 2 Hz. Vpp = 4 V and $d_{s-d} = 1$ mm

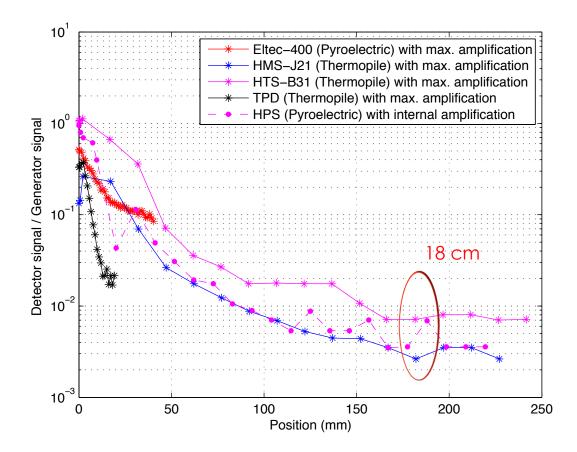
Results: Responsitivity with detectorsource distance



- The most sensitive detector is the HPS
 (Pyro) with internal amplification
- The TPD (Thermo) response drops faster with increasing distance
- The most sensitive detector without amplification is HTS-B31 (Thermo)

Input signal: Vpp=4V and f=2 Hz

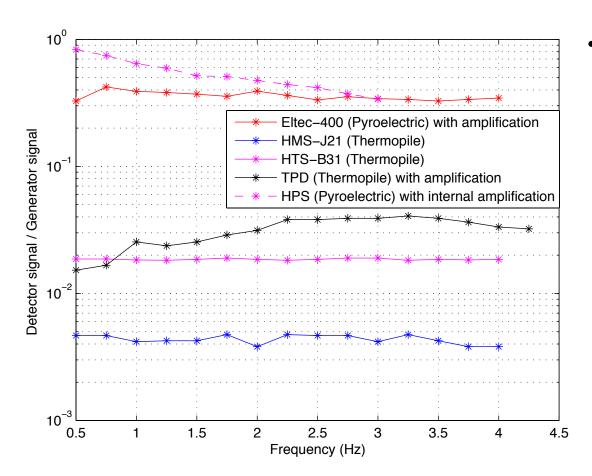
Results: Responsitivity with detectorsource distance



- How far we measure signal for the different detectors
- The most sensitive detectors with amplification with the distance are the HMS, HTS (Thermopiles) and HPS (Pyro). For these three detectors we stopped seeing signal around 18 cm

Input signal: Vpp=4V and f=2 Hz

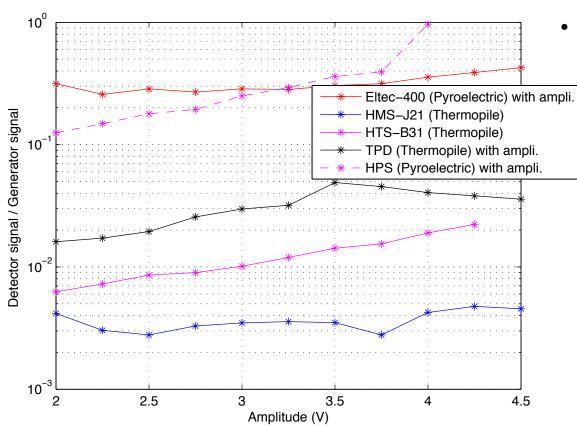
Results: Responsitivity with frequency



The response for the detectors tested is almost constant with frequency variation in the range studied except for the HPS (Pyro) with internal amplification

Input signal: Vpp=4V and d_{s-d} = 1mm

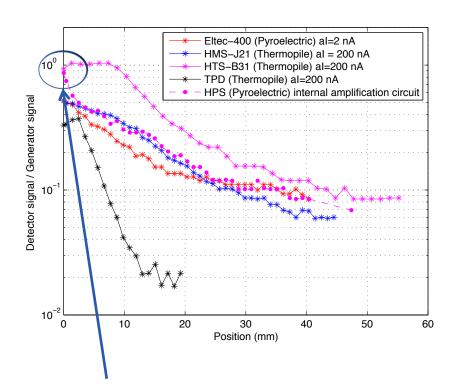
Results: Responsitivity with Amplitude generator



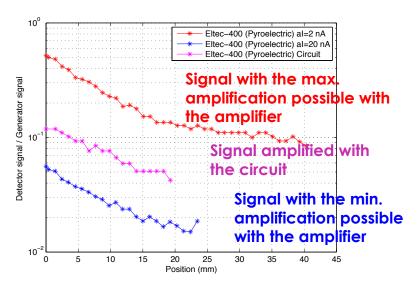
The response for HPS (Pyro) and HTS (Thermo) is increasing with the amplitude of the input signal in the range studied while the tendency of the response for the other detectors is not well defined

<u>Input signal:</u> f=2Hz and $d_{s-d}=1mm$

Results: Amplification studies



 The most sensitive detectors with amplification are HTS-B31 (Thermo) and HPS (Pyro) The amplification reached with a simple circuit (2 resistance and one transistor) is one order of magnitude lower than the maximum amplification with a large dynamic range amplifier



Input signal: Vpp=4V and f=2 Hz

Comments

- HTS-B31 and HMS-J21 (Thermo) are the only detectors tested that give signal without amplification
- HTS-B31 (Thermo) is the most sensitive detector tested without amplification
- The response for the detectors tested is almost constant with frequency variation in the range studied except for the the HPS (Pyro) with internal amplification
- The response for HPS (Pyro) and HTS (Thermo) increases with the amplitude of the input signal in the range studied while is not well defined for the other detectors
- More accurate tests still to come...