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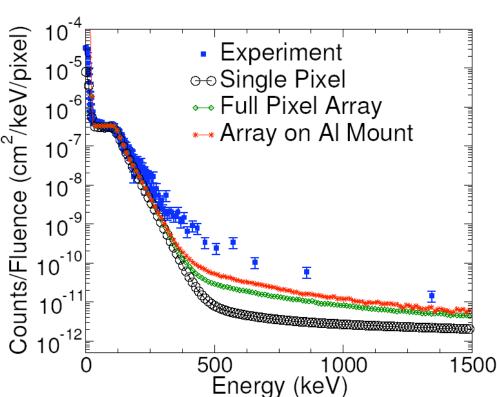




Outline



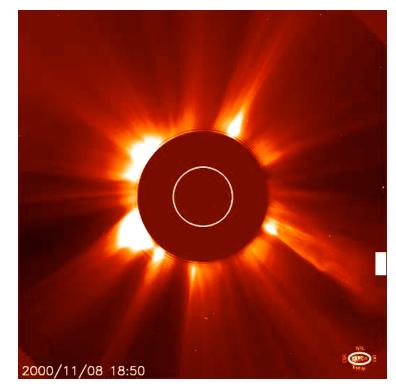
- Motivation
- Background
- Previous Results
- Results
 - Materials below pixels play important role in single event response
 - Mounting which focal plane array sits on during experiment can increase response of device
- Conclusions



Motivation



- Proton events contribute to device noise floor
- Better understanding of how radiation-induced energy deposition occurs will improve prediction techniques
- Accurate modeling helps predict on-orbit response



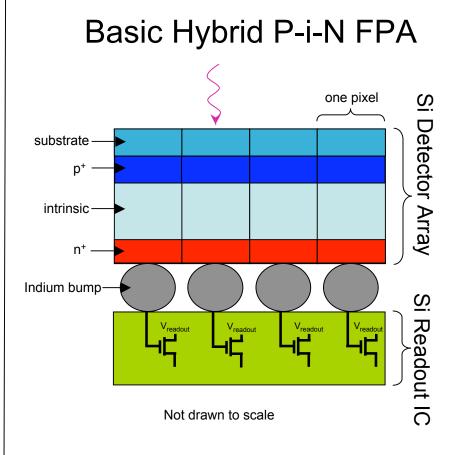
http://sohowww.nascom.nasa.gov/gallery/Movies/flares.html

Background



Experiment

- Back side hybrid FPA
- Silicon p-i-n 128 × 128 detector array
- Irradiated with 63 MeV protons at 45°
- Biased to 15V resulting in full depletion
- Exposed at 233 K



Previous Work

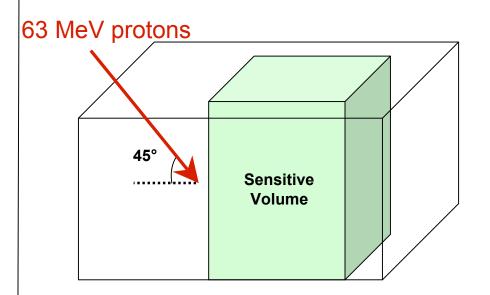


Experiment

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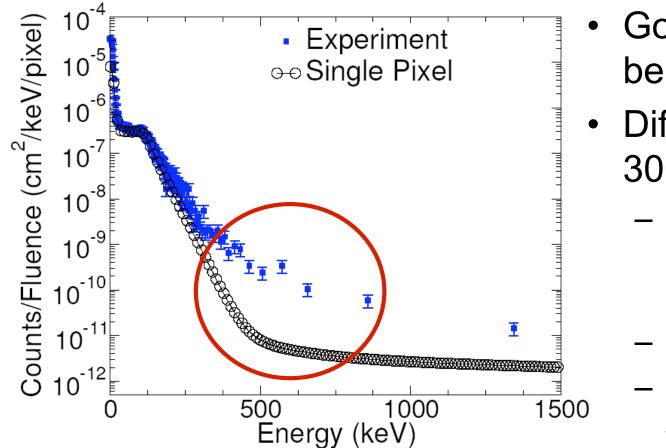
Simulation - MRED

 Sensitive volume equal in size to one pixel



Previous Work

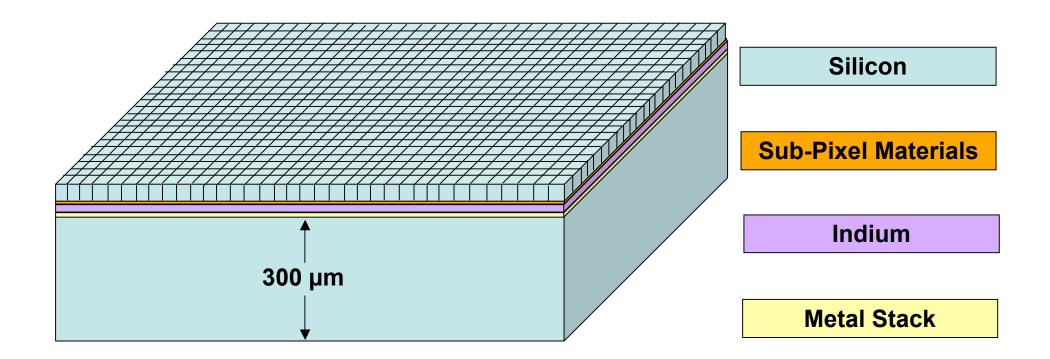


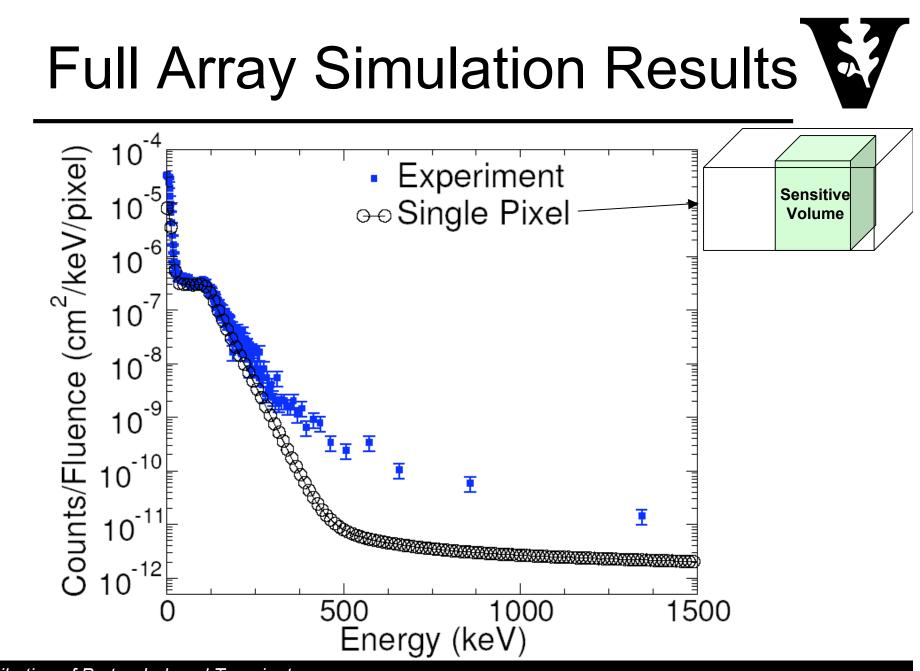


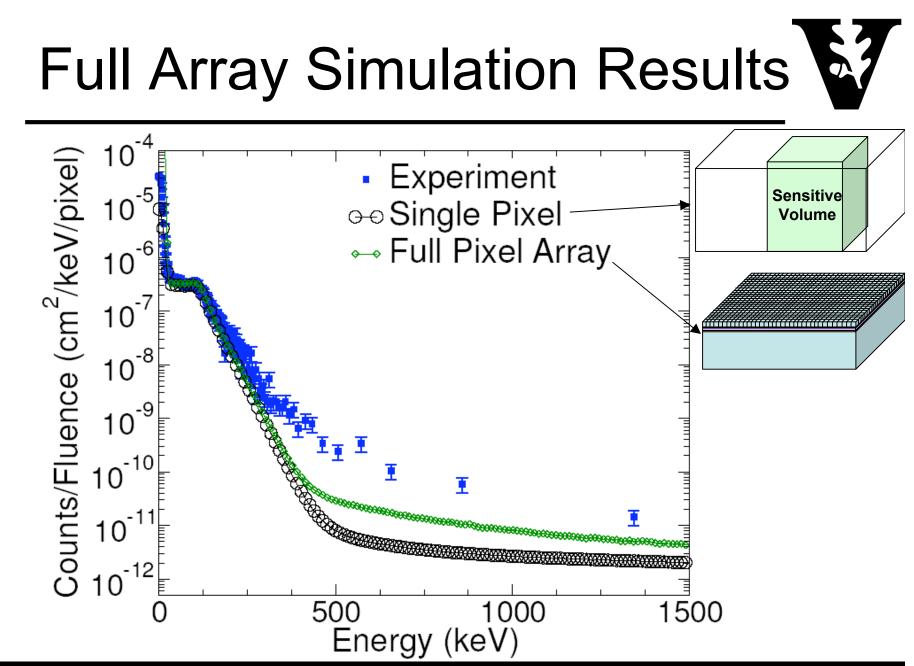
- Good agreement below 300 keV
- Differences past 300 keV due to
 - Known error in nuclear reaction models
 - Charge collection
 - Simplification of structure

FPA Structure



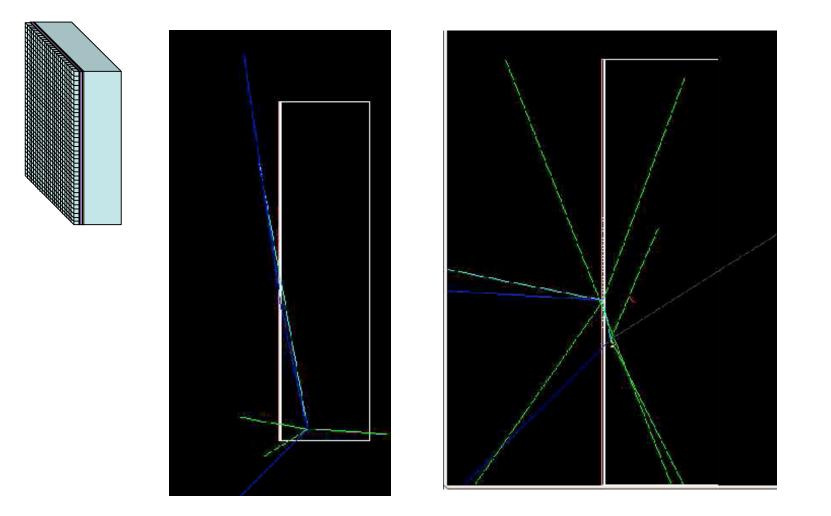






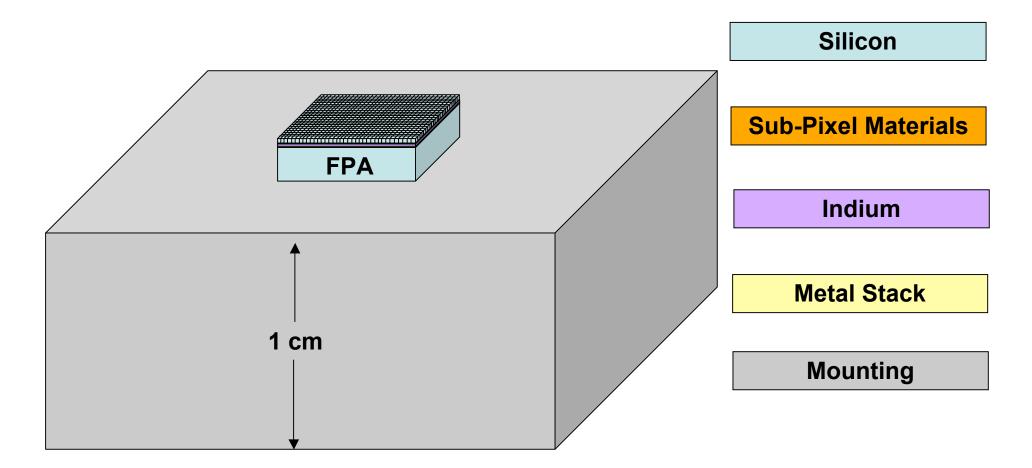
Event Images



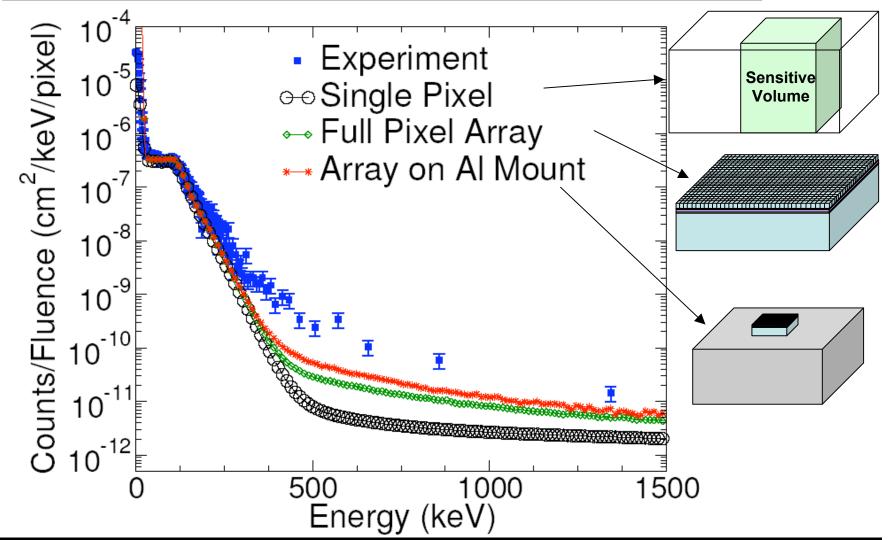


Distribution of Proton-Induced Transients in Silicon Focal Plane Arrays





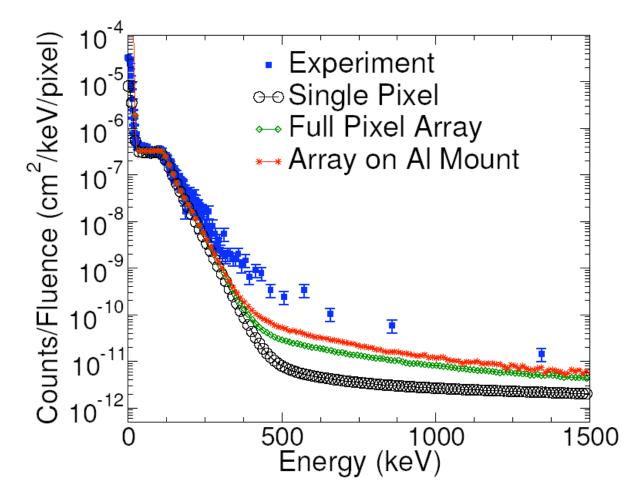
Full Array on Aluminum Mounting



Distribution of Proton-Induced Transients in Silicon Focal Plane Arrays

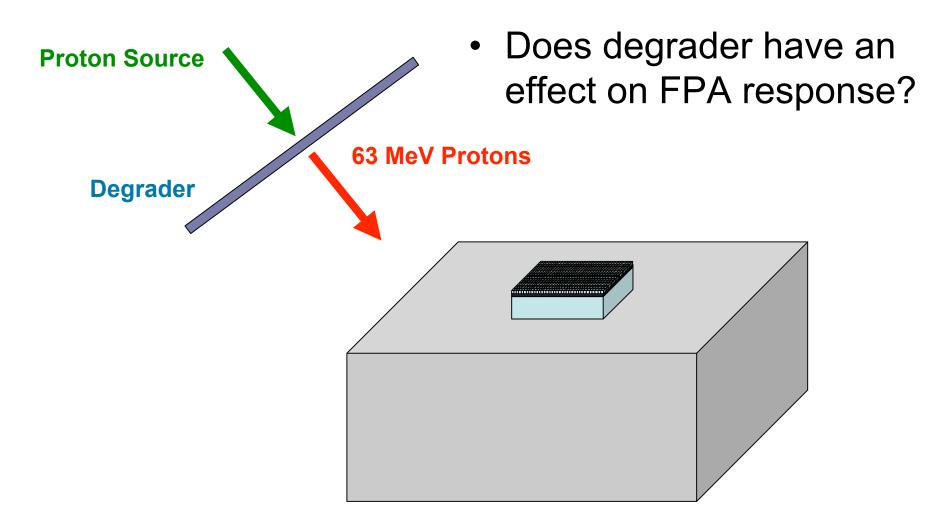
Full Array on Various Mountings



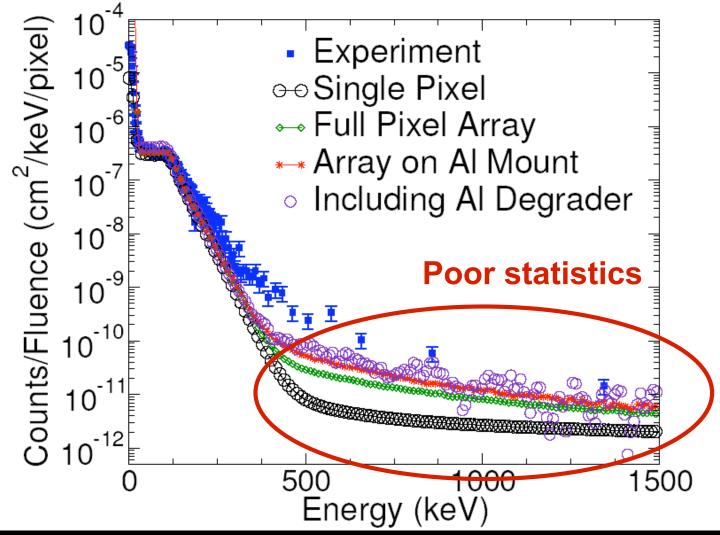


- Other Mountings
 Simulated
 - Ceramic
 - Beryllium
 - Copper
 - Tantalum
- Results similar to aluminum









Conclusions



- Materials located beneath focal plane array have impact on amount of energy deposited
- The mounting FPA is set on has impact on cross section
- Degrader between beam line and FPA can cause increase in cross section
- Considering materials placed above and below a device must be considered