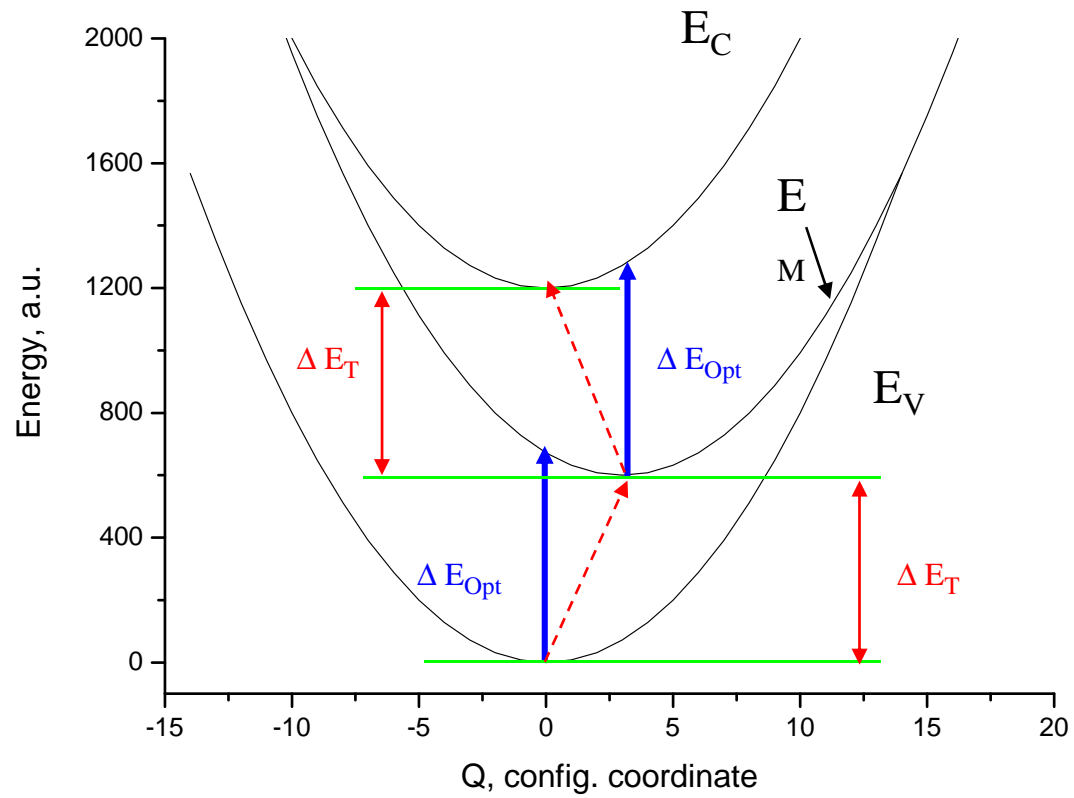




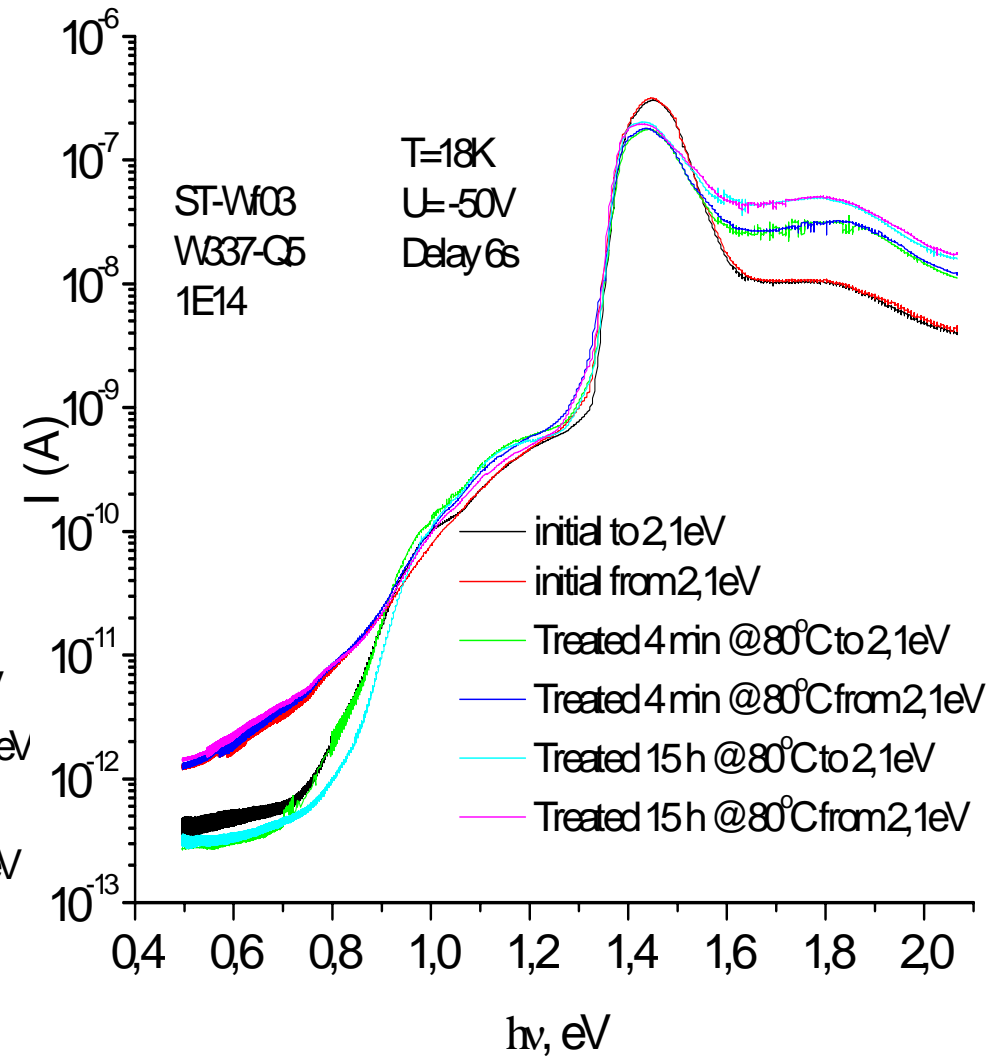
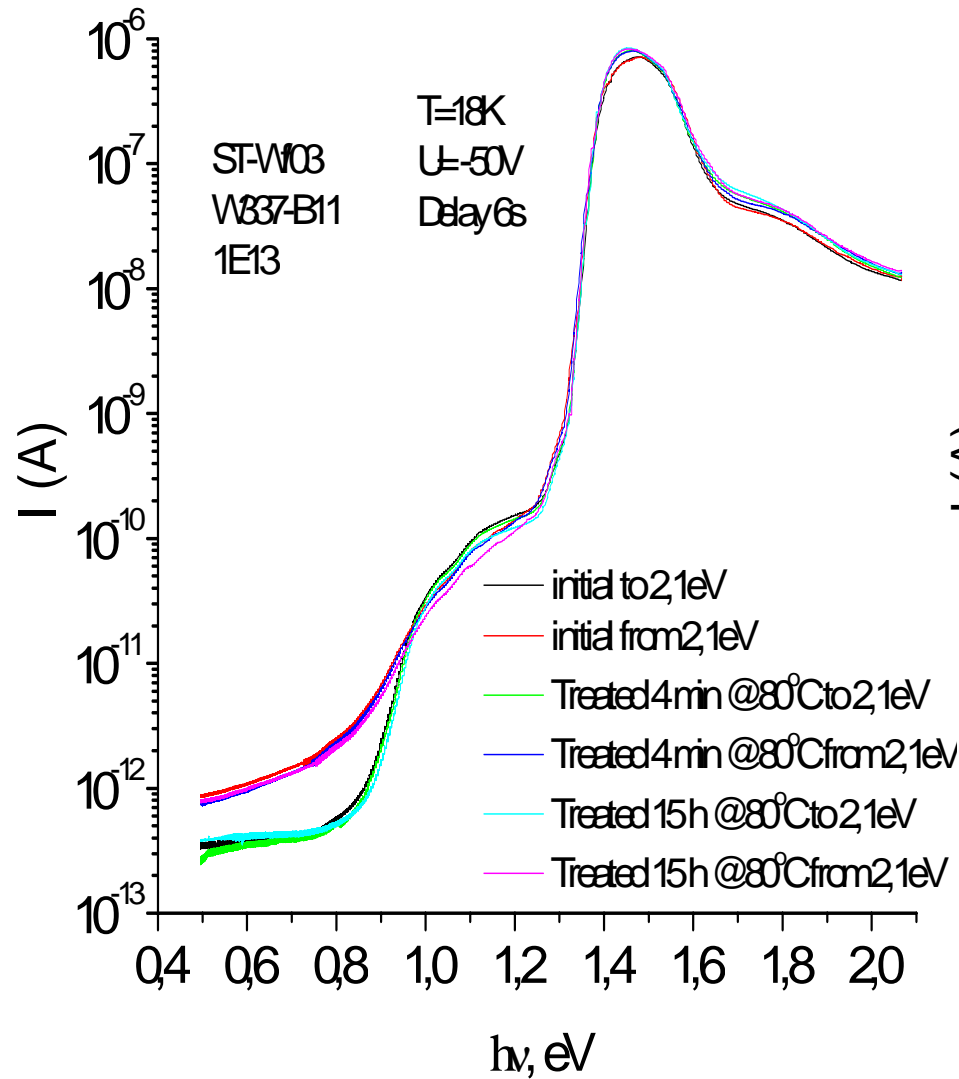
Photoconductivity spectra and persistent conductivity in the irradiated Si samples (WODEAN)

J.Vaitkus , V.KAZUKAUSKAS,
V.KALENDRA, J.STORASTA, A.MEKYS,
(Vilnius U),
E.Fretwurst (Hamburg U)

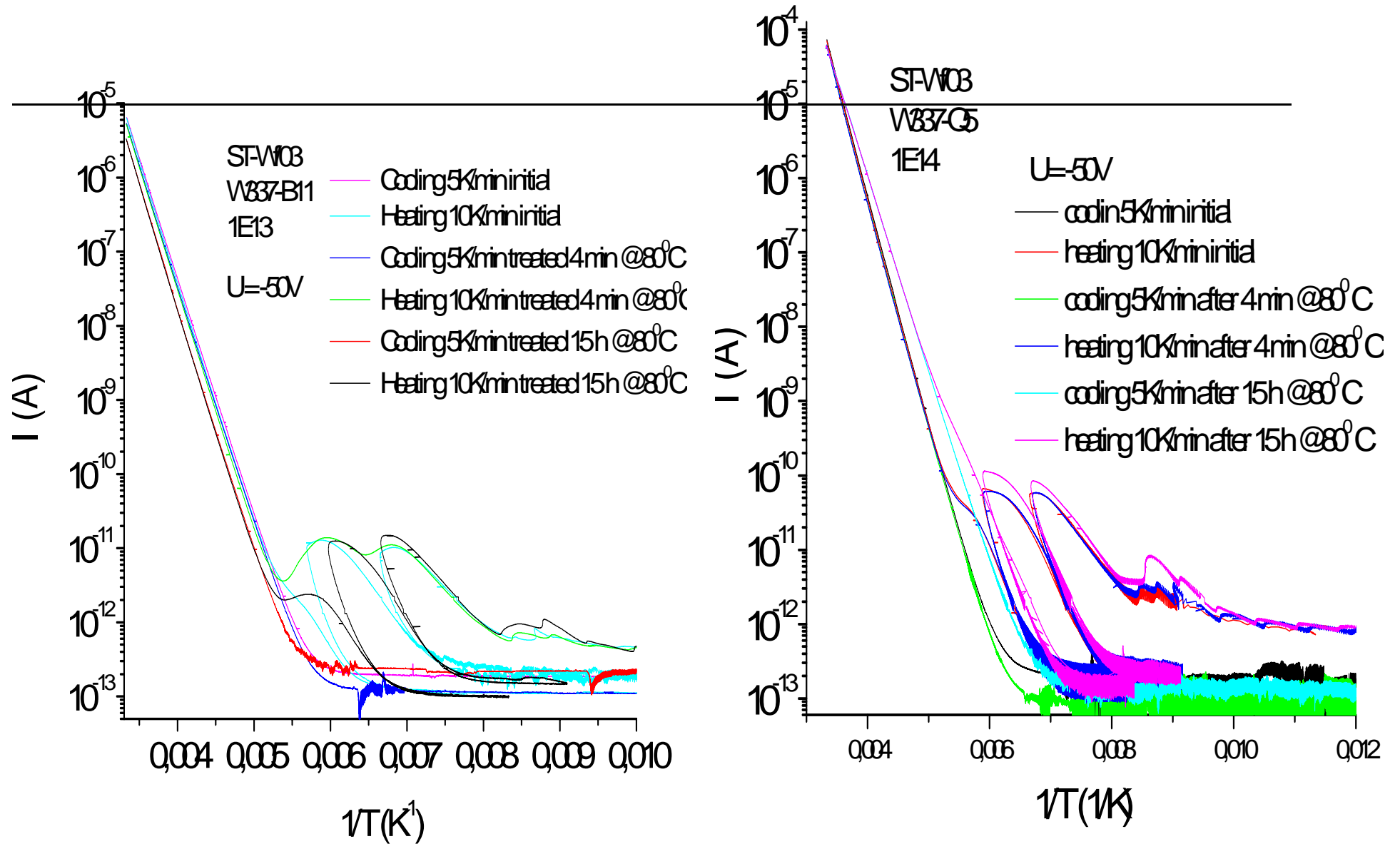
Deep centre model



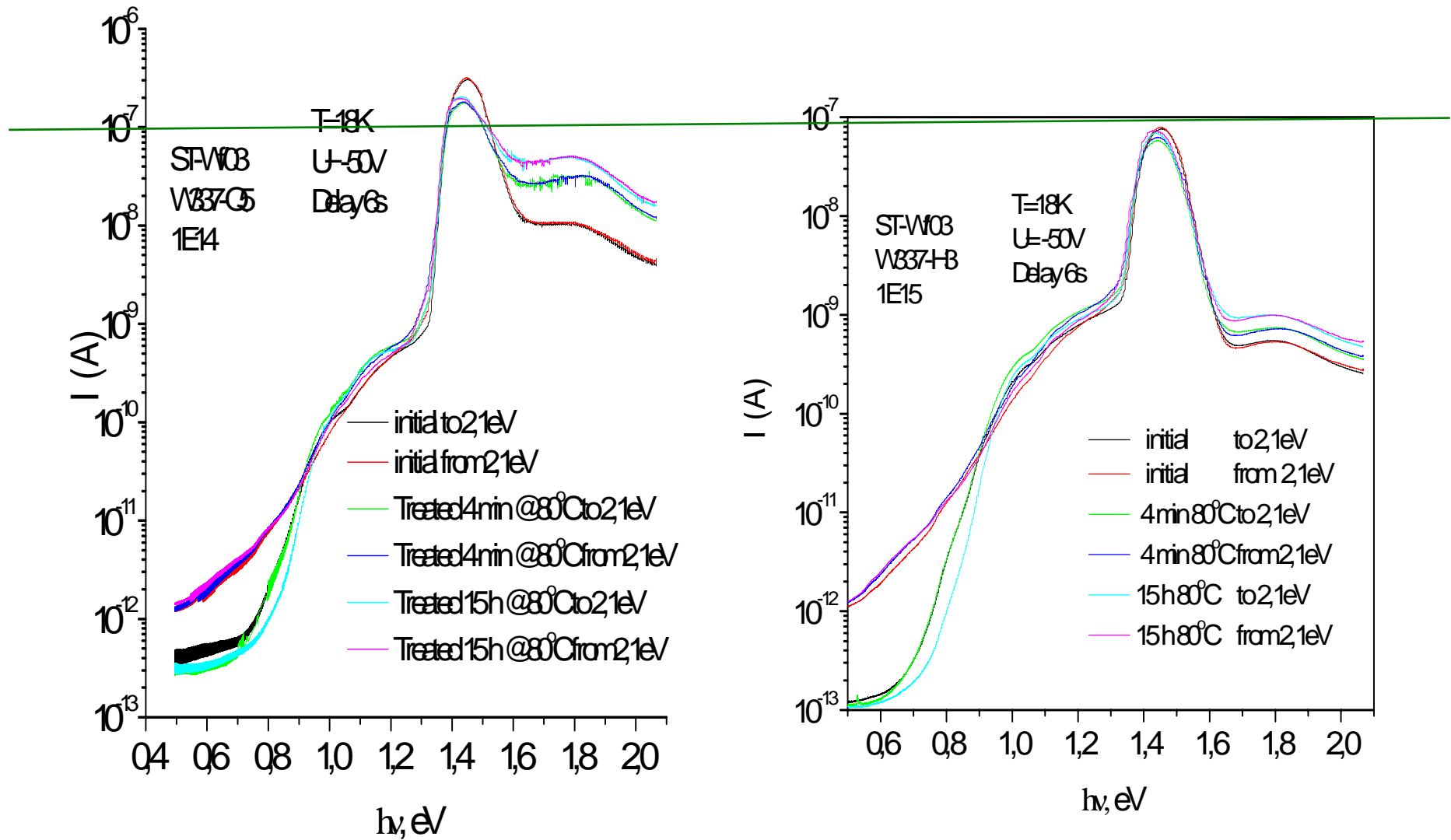
1e13 vs 1e14



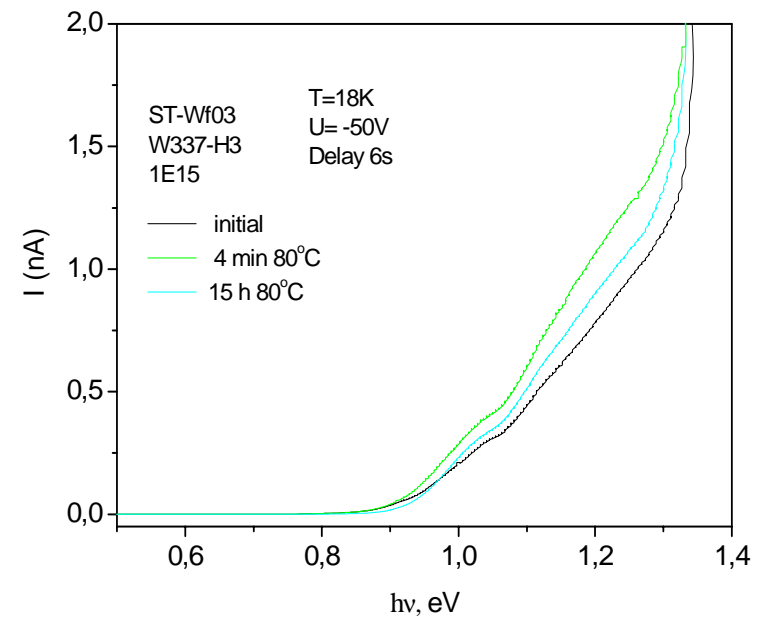
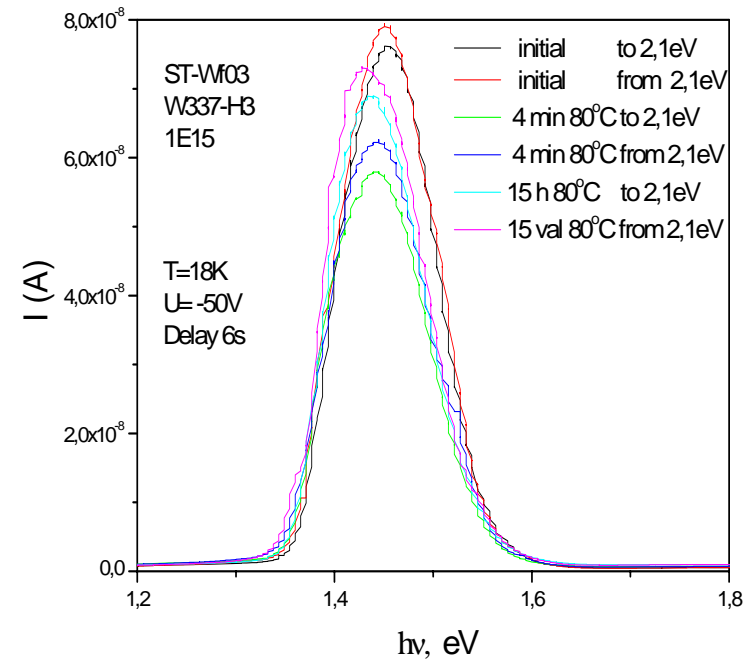
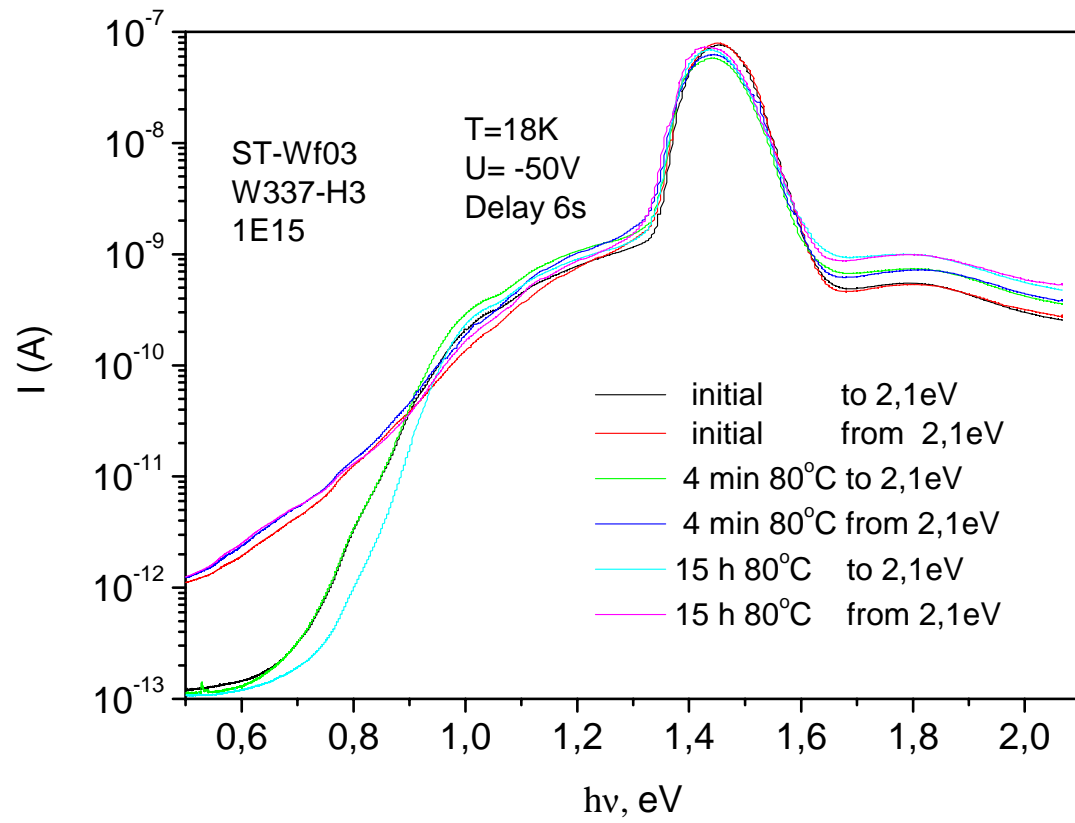
1e13 vs 1e14



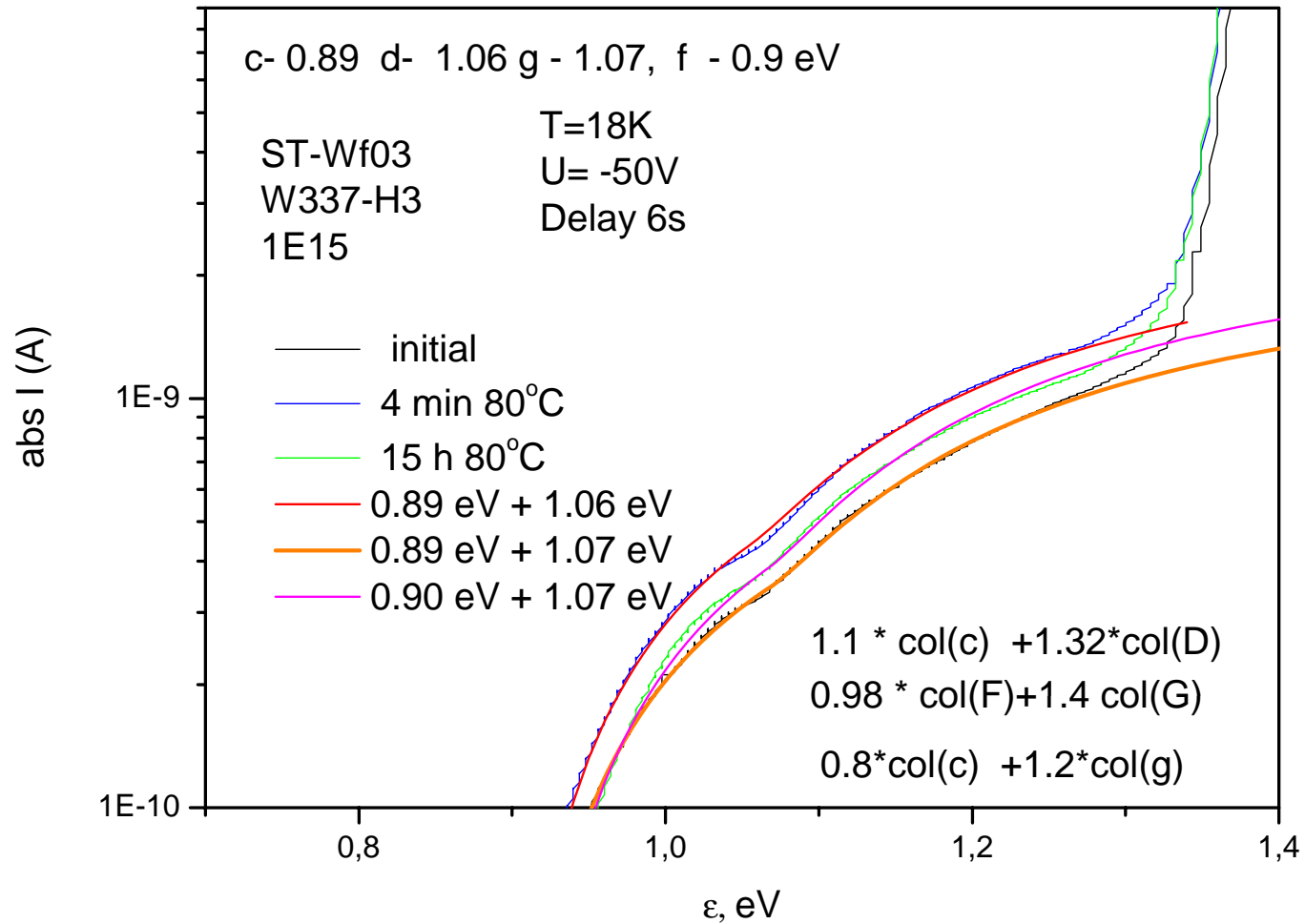
1e14 vs 1e15



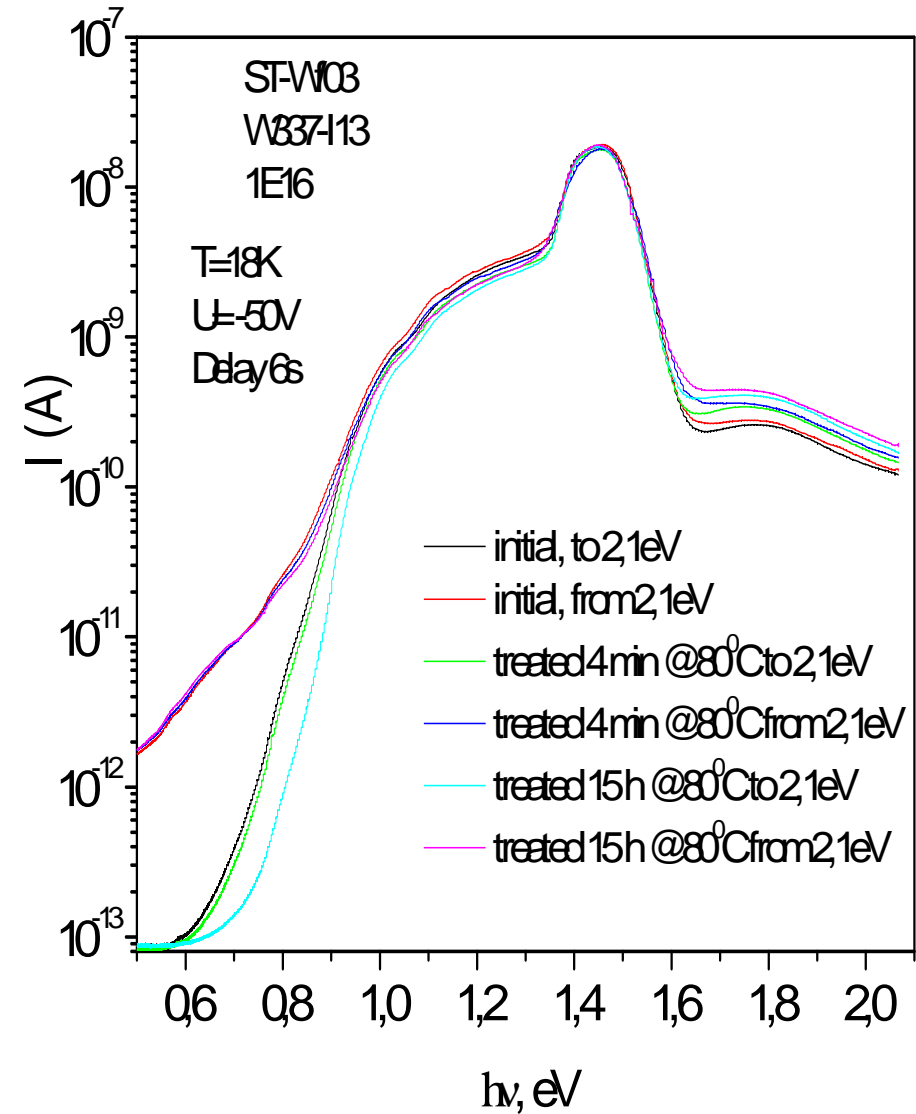
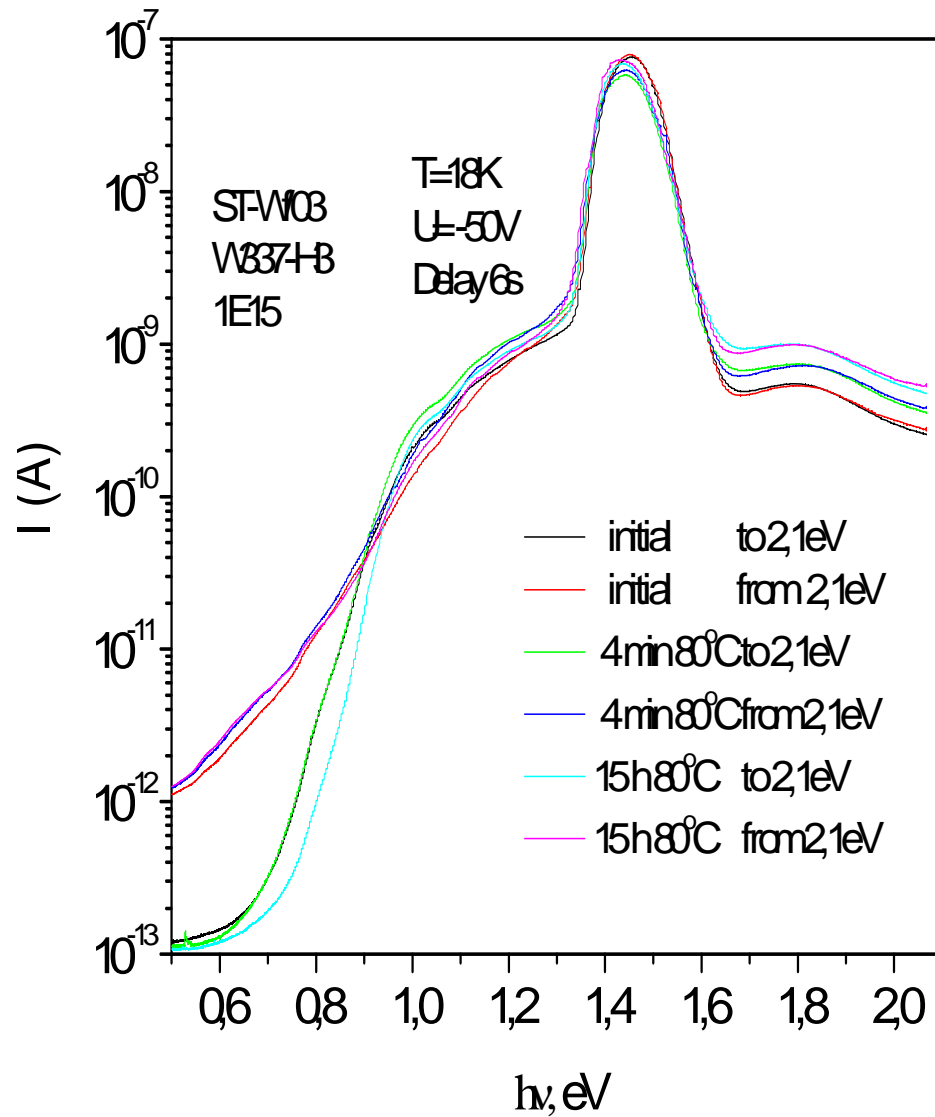
1e15



A fit to Lucovsky model n-Si 1e15

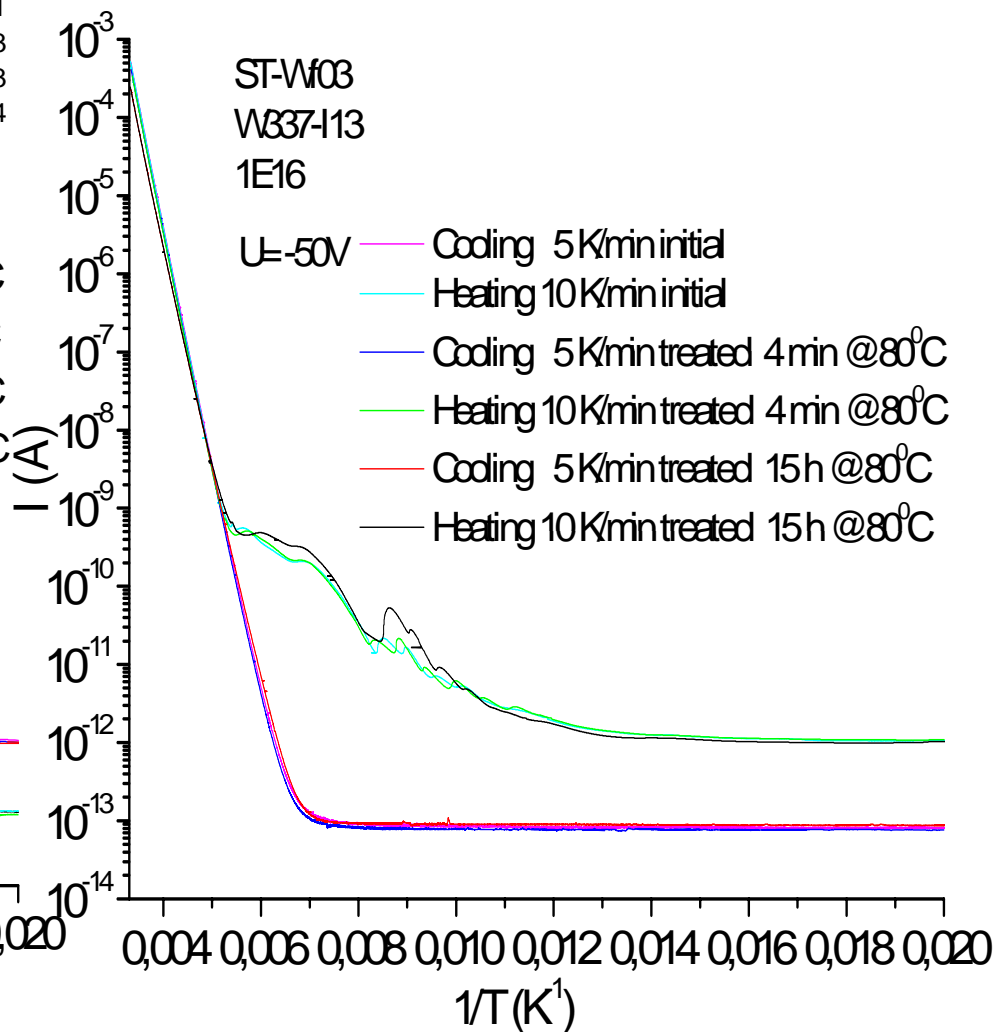
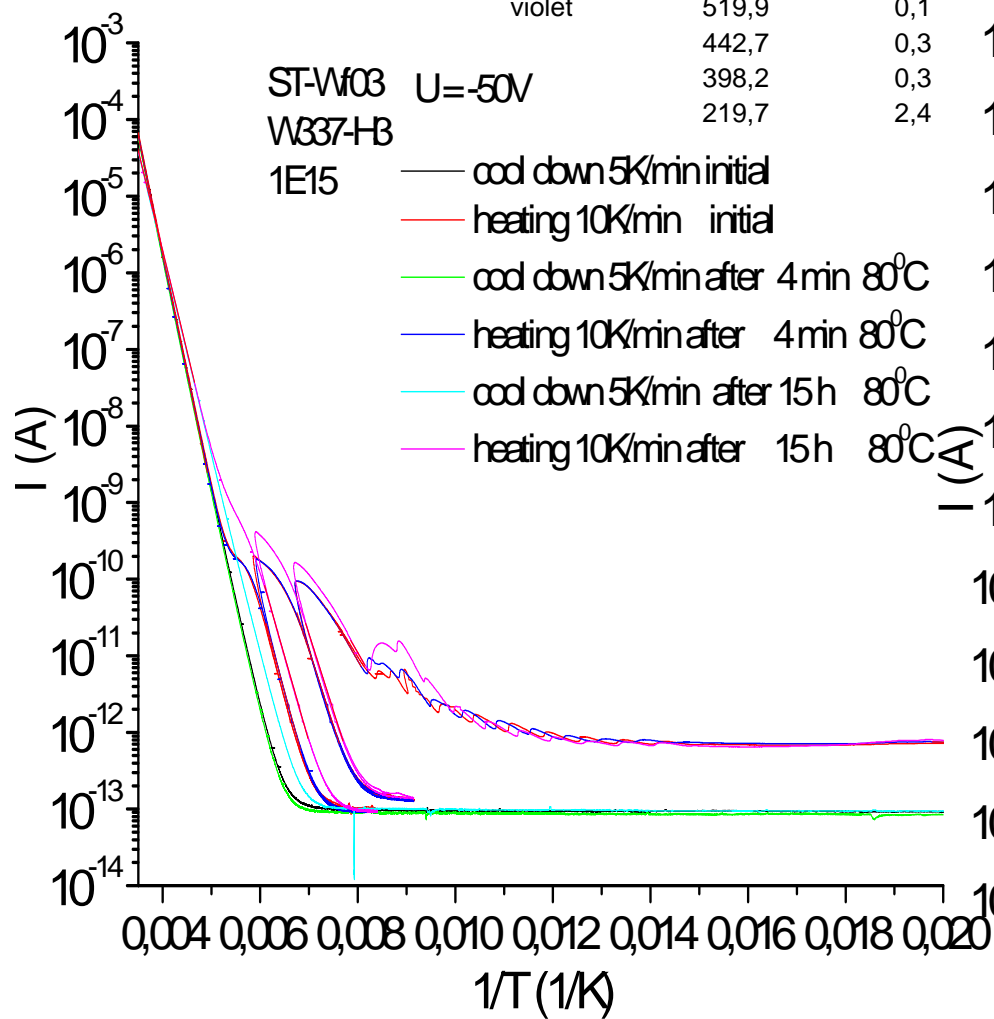


1e15 vs 1e16

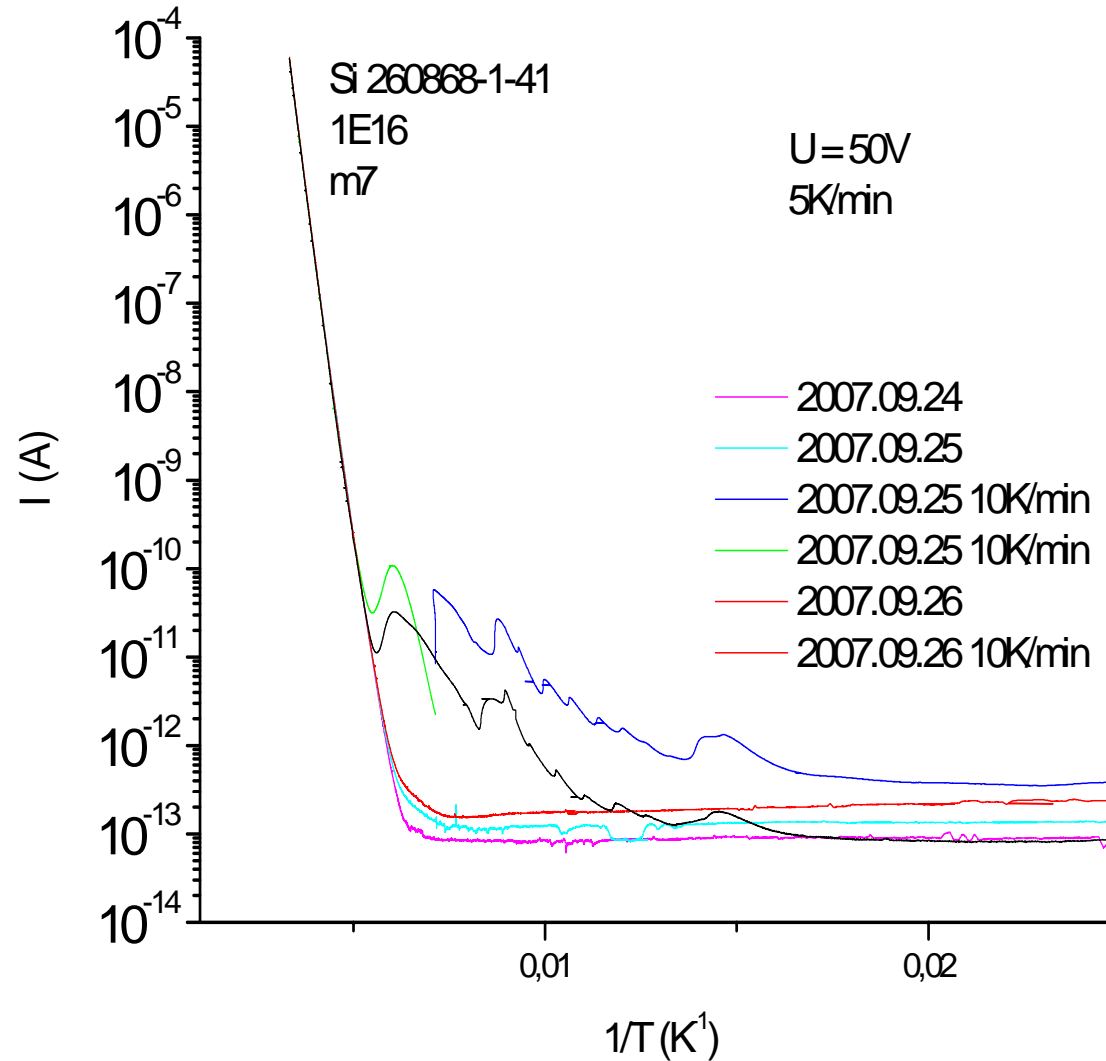


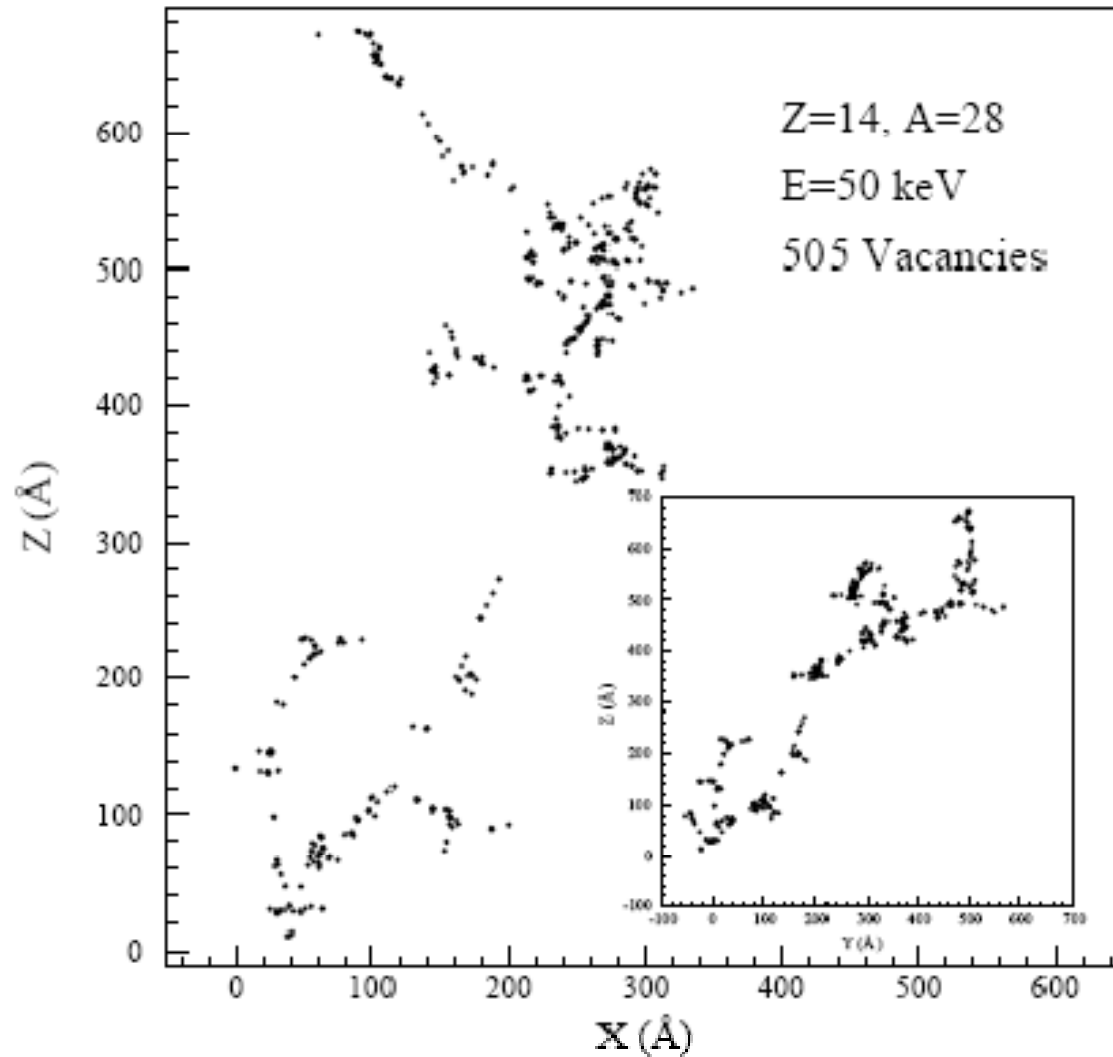
1e-15 vs 1e16

337-H3	ΔE , meV	$\pm \Delta E$
blue	3,5	0,1
	218,3	0,2
	391,8	0,3
	465,3	0,6
	615,1	0,1
violet	519,9	0,1
	442,7	0,3
	398,2	0,3
	219,7	2,4



Epi-n-Si 1e-16





The spatial distribution of vacancies varies significantly from one event to the other.

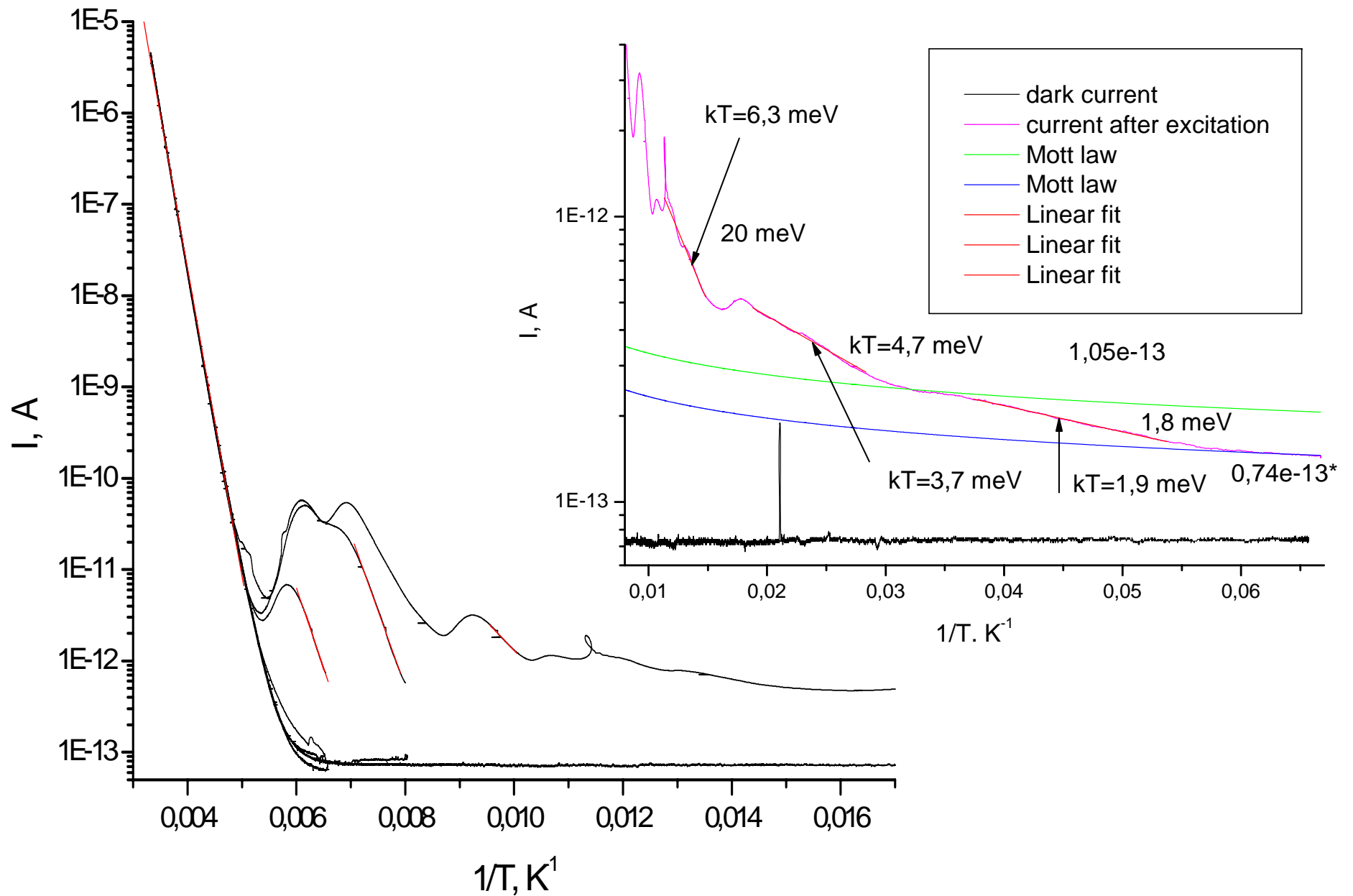
A single silicon Primary Knock-on Atom (PKA) with an energy typical of 1 MeV neutron scattering has been simulated.

A characteristic tree-like structure with several sub-clusters can be observed.

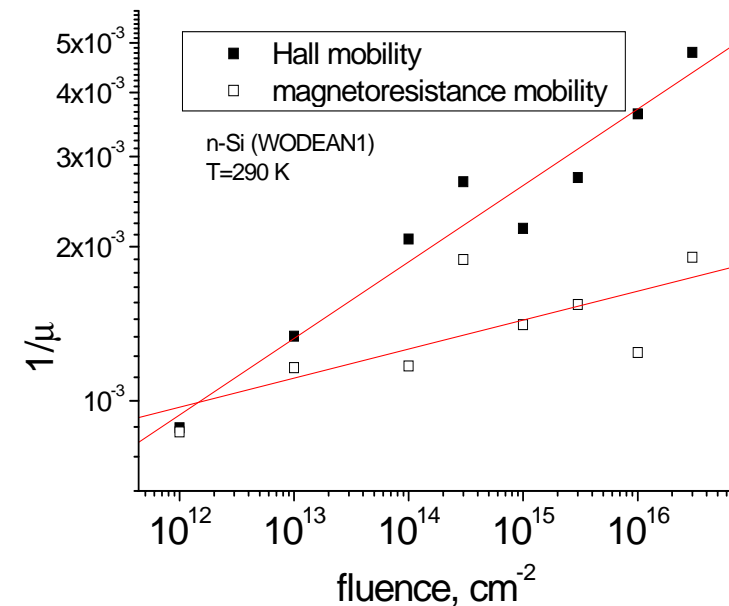
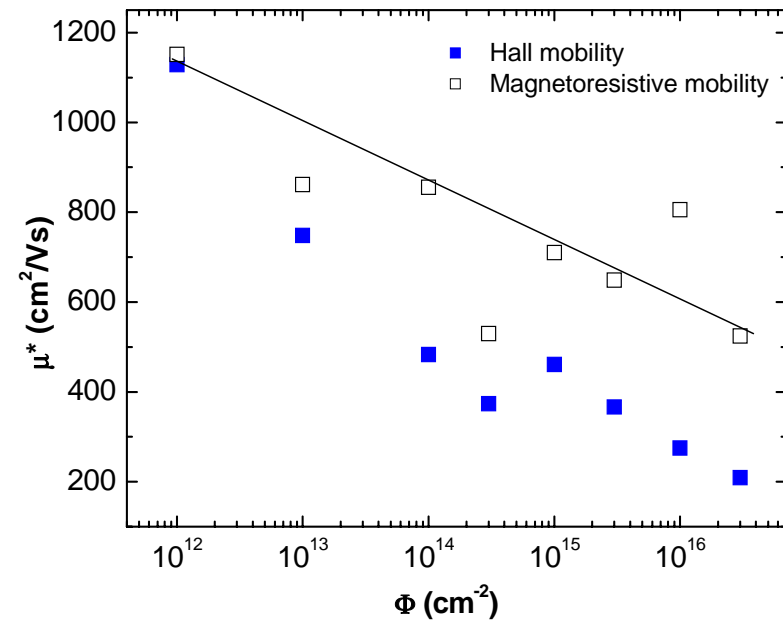
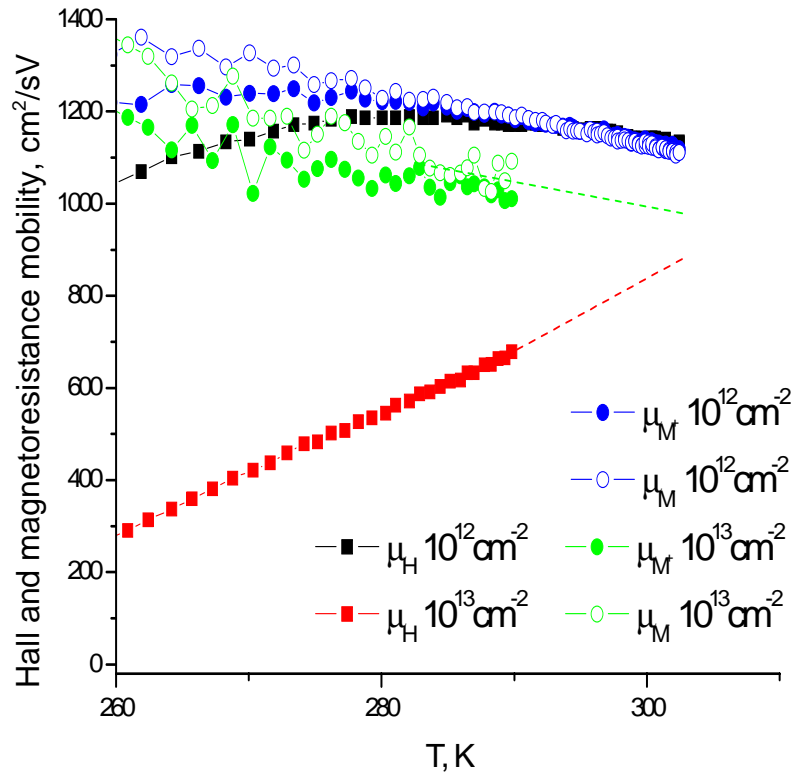
These sub-clusters correspond to lower energy ions knocked-off from their lattice sites.

If the PKA energy is increased above 50 keV a larger tree with several branches—each resembling that of Fig—will be observed.

Epi-n-Si, 1e14



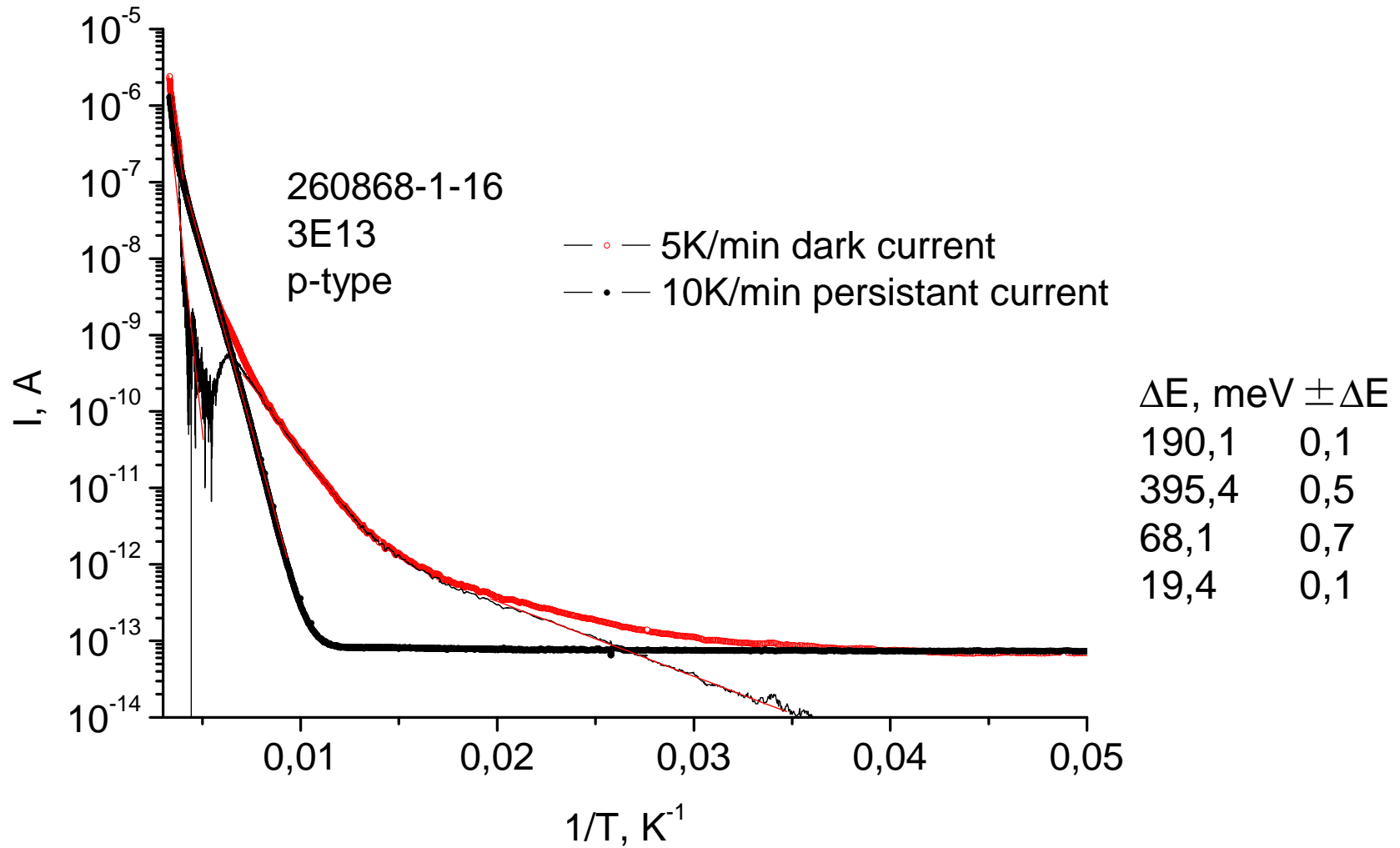
Hall and magnetoresistance mobility dependence vs irradiation doze (RD50-10)



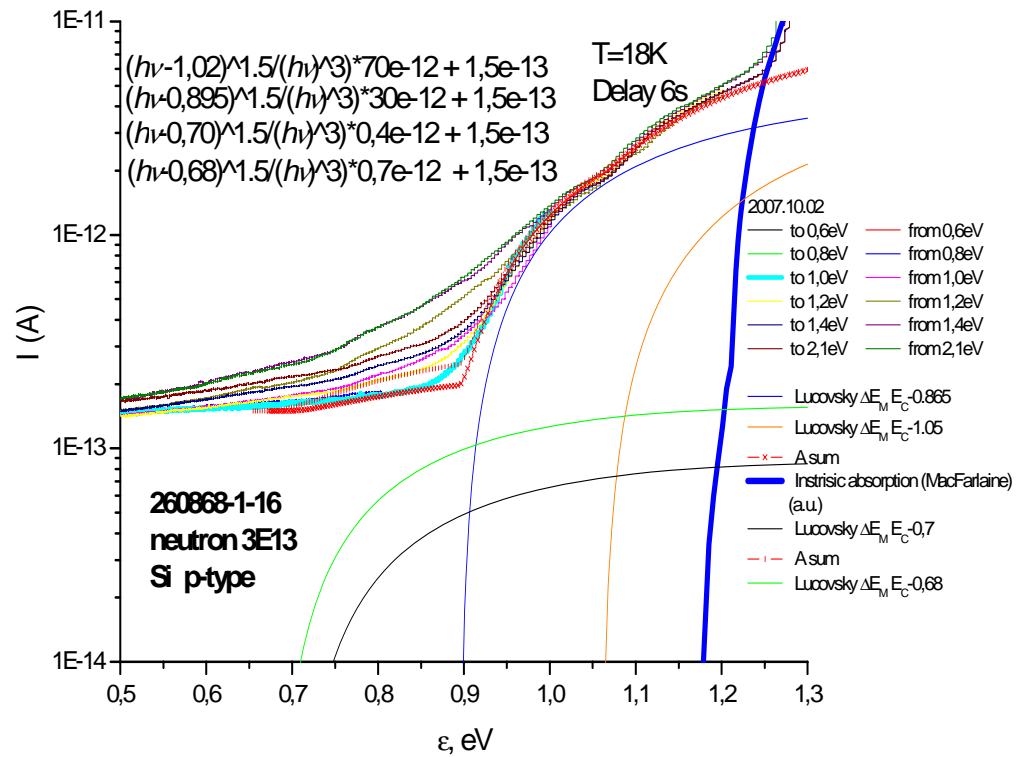
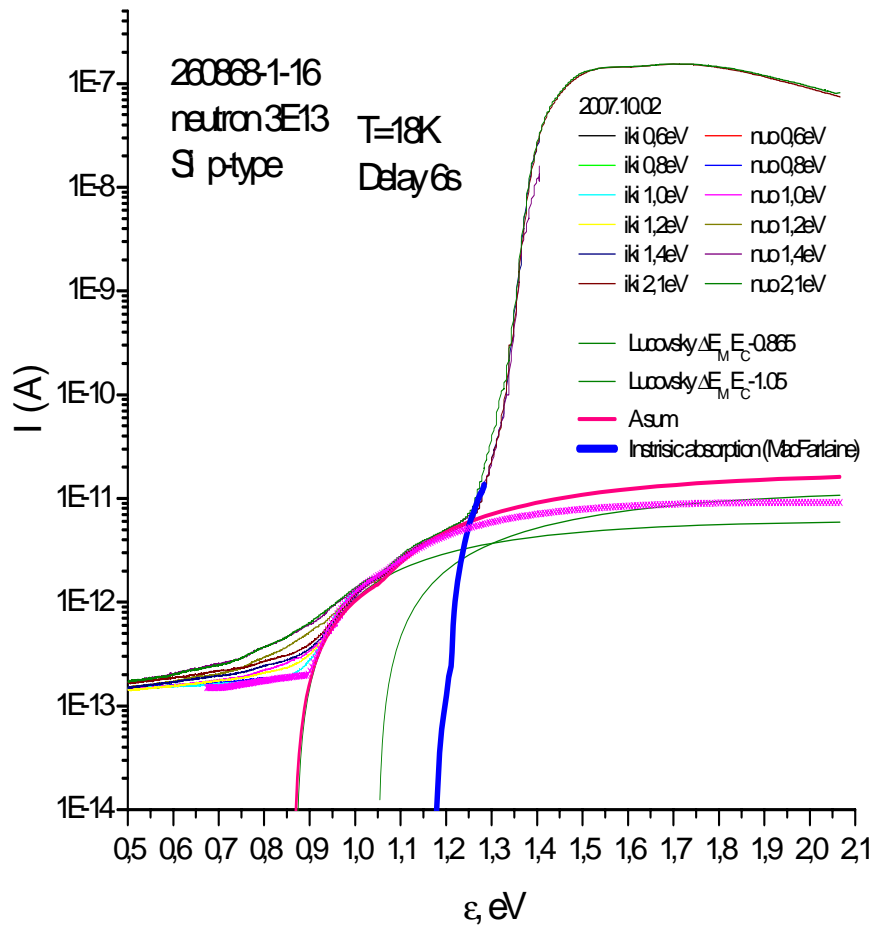
It does not give the real mobilities, but shows an existence of spatial inhomogeneities and can be proposed that the existing clusters create valleys that become more narrow at higher at higher fluences.

At high field (full depletion), the influence of these inhomogeneities decreases, but **this field is related to the barrier between the inhomogeneities** (A.Rose, RCA)

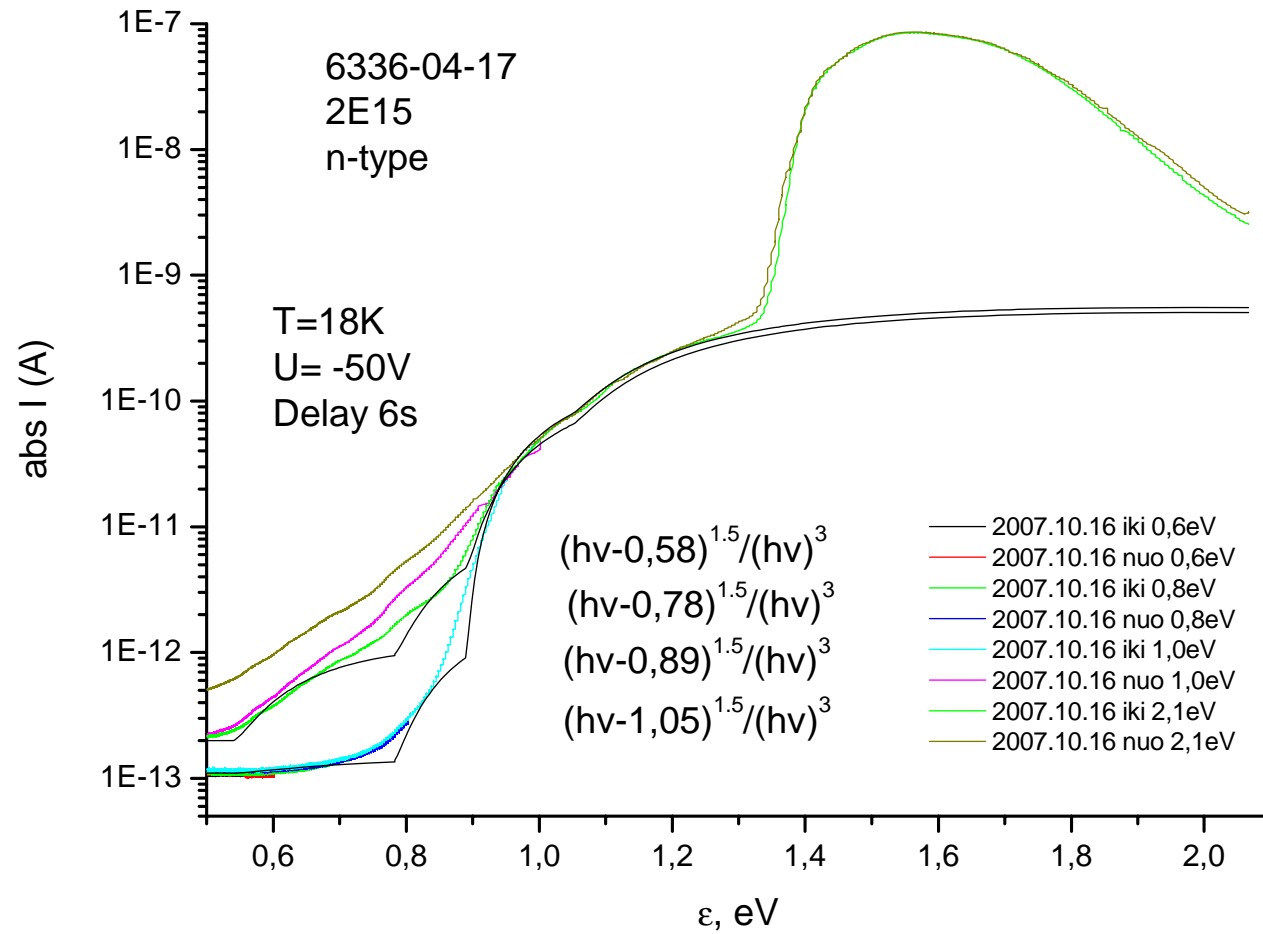
Epi-p-Si -3e13



Epi-p-Si 3e13

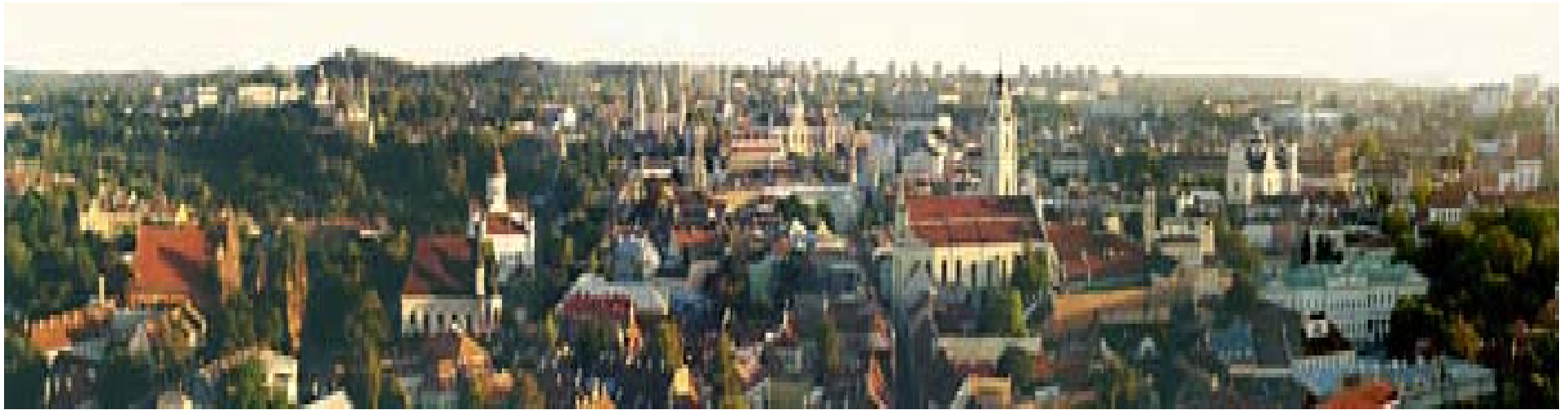


Epi-n-Si 2e15



Conclusions:

- Midgap centres in n-Si and p-Si can be revealed
- Thermal treatment changes mostly shallow levels region
- Thermally stimulated persistent conductivity demonstrate the percolation at low temperature and activation current properties at higher temperature.
- Thermal treatment changes mostly percolation current region.



Thank You for Your attention!