

# The PIN structured Si sensor for the ALICE FoCal / APD structure into the pixels for the LS3 upgrade

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# The PIN structured Si sensor for the ALICE FoCal





As a plan we announced at previous workshop, we proceed submission with design considered





### Fabricated sensor

Fixed version of Mask design With various types of test patterns





Device show turn on at 0.2V, general forward characteristic of diode

Device's ideality factor was measured as 1.21, so we could confirm device show enough quality of being diode



# Characteristic of fabricated sensor

#### KoALICE Workshop 2022, YH HAN



There exist some variation at leakage level, but nearly all pattern show leakage level under  $1\mu A$ , which was our limitation to use for detector

By measuring capacitance, we find that full depletion is achieved at under the half of breakdown voltage, so we concluded it can be operated for ALICE E-FoCal

# GR structure study using test pattern





Give some variances at GR

structures using test pattern

GR numbers, width, rounding.. etc









In order to study radiation hardness issues, we perform experiments at KOMAC.

We use two beam line to do research about type-inversion

and leakage current variations due to irradiation





Proton flux injected was choosed by ALICE FoCal radiation criteria

We check type inversion and increased leakage current







Dicing improved leakage current of sensor



# APD structure into the pixels for the LS3 upgrade





# Considered APD structure

#### KoALICE Workshop 2022, YH HAN





## Considered technology of 'Epitaxial growth'

#### KoALICE Workshop 2022, YH HAN



Fig. 1.3 Schematic representation of vapour phase epitaxy process

Dopant: P, As, B  $0.01 - 1200 \ \Omega \cdot cm \ (N_D = 10^{18} - 10^{13} cm^{-3})$  with thickness  $1 - 150 \ \mu m$ 

Claim for commercial service: https://svmi.com/service/epitaxial-wafer-service/





As a reverse bias is applied to P sub, avalanche PN junction region start to be depleted

Full depletion is achieved at 23V with gain of near 93 and we have margin about 3V

As shown at Dark current feature, Light current characteristic follow avalanche behavior due to depletion at junction



REF: IMPACT IONIZATION IN SILICON: A REVIEW AND UPDATE W. MAES, K. DE MEYER\* and R. VAN OVERSTRAETEN IMEC vzw, Kapeldreef 75, 3030 Hevedee, Belgium Solid-State Electronics Vol. 33, No. 6, pp. 705-718, 1990





$$\nabla J_{n,p} = \pm q(G_{n,p} - R_{n,p})$$

$$M_{n,p} = \frac{J_{out \ n,p}}{J_{in \ n,p}}$$
$$M_n = \frac{1}{1 - \int_0^W \alpha_n \exp\left(-\int_0^x (\alpha_n - \alpha_p) dx'\right) dx}$$

Use k-factor (ratio between electron and hole ionization coefficients) to estimate formula

$$M_n = \frac{1}{1 - \int_0^W \alpha_n \exp\left(-\int_0^x (\alpha_n - \alpha_p) dx'\right) dx}$$
$$\approx \frac{k - 1}{k - \exp\left((k - 1)\int_0^W \alpha_n dx'\right)} = M_n(N_{a0}, c_a)$$



## APD into the pixel



Insert previous APD structure into ALPIDE pixel

Reverse bias of 1.2V is applied at each deep P-well region





There were no big differences at current feature when we implant APD structure into the ALPIDE pixel structure

No punch through until system breakdown occur



## Summary

#### • As a plan, We processed submission and check characteristics of sensor

- ✓ Sensor's characteristic was concluded enough to be used for ALICE E-FoCal
- ✓ Guardring structure study through test pattern
- ✓ Radiation hardness test was processed

#### • APD structure study using Tcad was processed

✓ Inserting APD structure into the pixel doesn't make change at avalanche behavior



# Thank you for attention