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Influence of radiation damage on the absorption of near-infrared light in silicon

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To study the charge collection efficiency of radiation-damaged silicon sensors, frequently red and near-infrared light is used to generate electron-hole pairs. In order to determine the absolute number of produced charge carriers, the light absorption coefficient, α , has to be known.

To study the change of α due to radiation-induced defects, we have measured the transmission of light with wavelengths between $1\text{-}2\ \mu\text{m}$ through silicon samples irradiated to $1\ \text{MeV-neutron-equivalent fluences between } 0 \text{ and } 1 \times 10^{17}\ \text{cm}^{-2}$.

In this contribution, the results of these measurements will be presented: the contribution of the irradiation to α was found to scale with fluence for the entire fluence range investigated. In the wavelength region around $1.8\ \mu\text{m}$, evidence for the production of the radiation-induced divacancy defect V_{2i}^0 with a density approximately proportional to the fluence was found. For the band-gap energy, no fluence dependence was found within the experimental uncertainties.

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