A stylized, light-colored illustration of a plant with several leaves and a cluster of small, round fruits or buds, positioned on the left side of the slide against a dark brown background.

# **TEST OF MINI-PAD SILICON SENSOR FOR PHENIX MPC-EX**

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for MPC-EX collaboration

# Contents

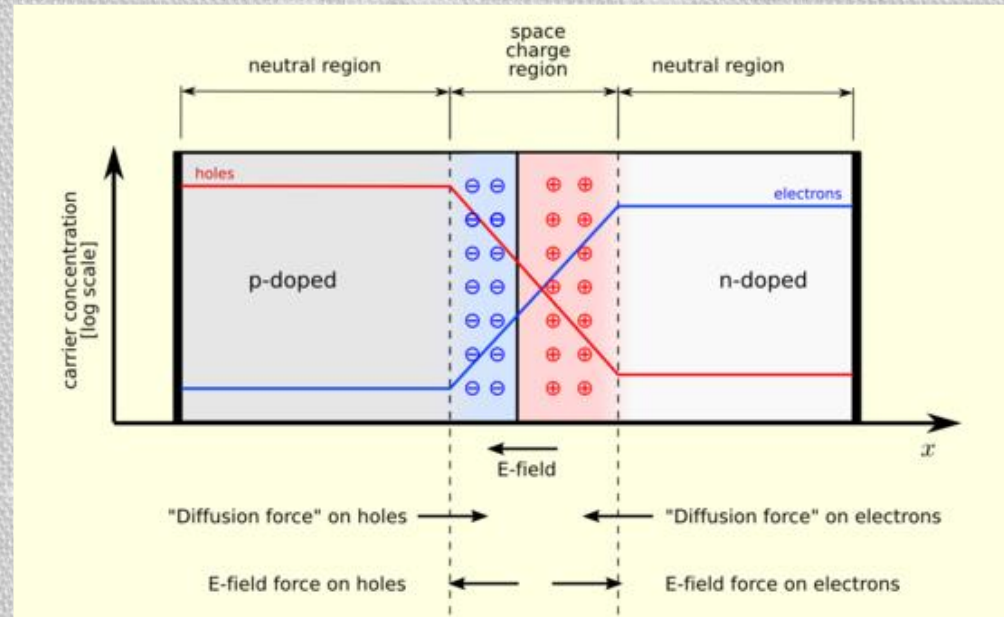
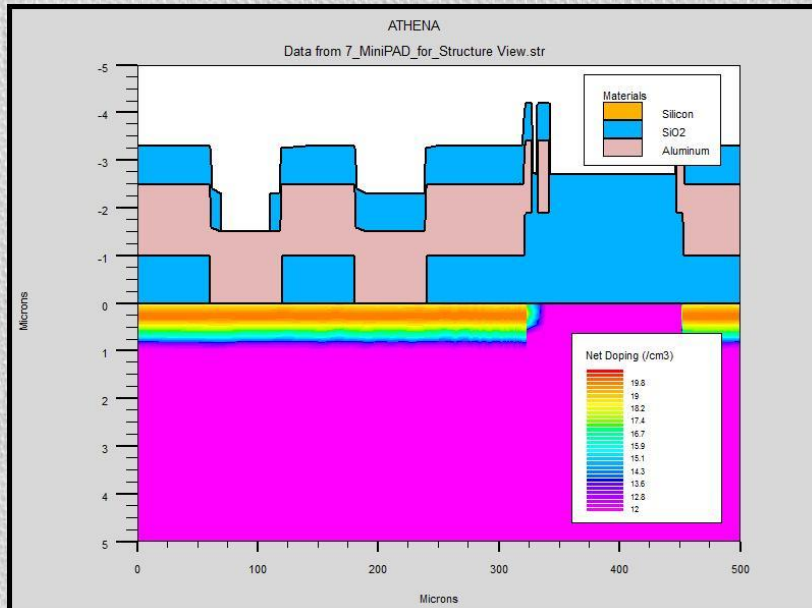
- We report test results of prototype silicon sensors for PHENIX MPC-EX. We describe basic theory and suggest key tests for silicon sensor. [SEP]

Suggested and reported key tests are

- CV characteristics
- IV characteristics [SEP]
- & Electric circuitry test

# Basic theory

- Operation of PIN sensor.
- Electron-hole generation & depletion region.

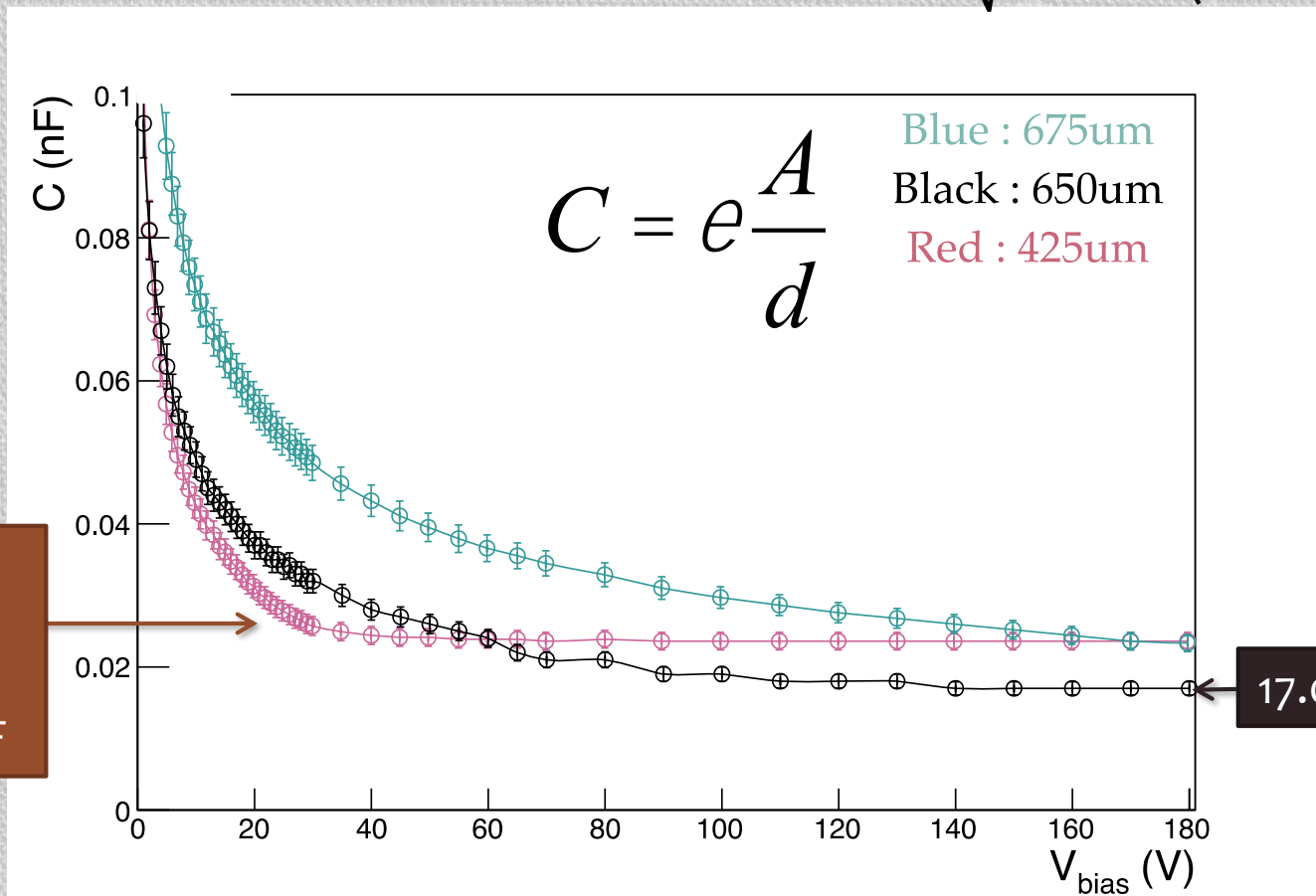


$$d = \sqrt{2 r m e (V + V_{bi})}$$

# Capacitance

- Relation to depletion thickness.

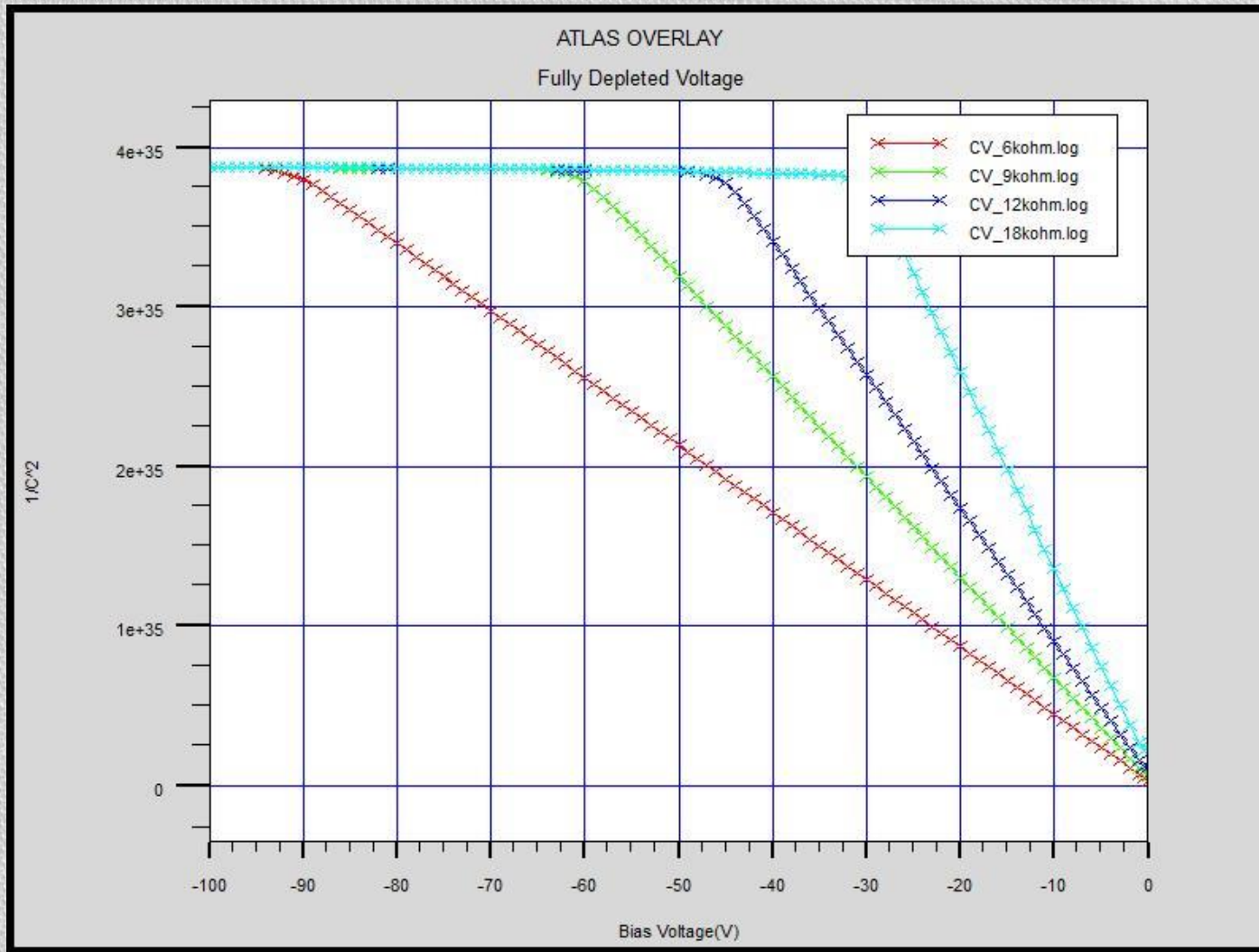
$$d = \sqrt{2 r m e (V + V_{bi})}$$



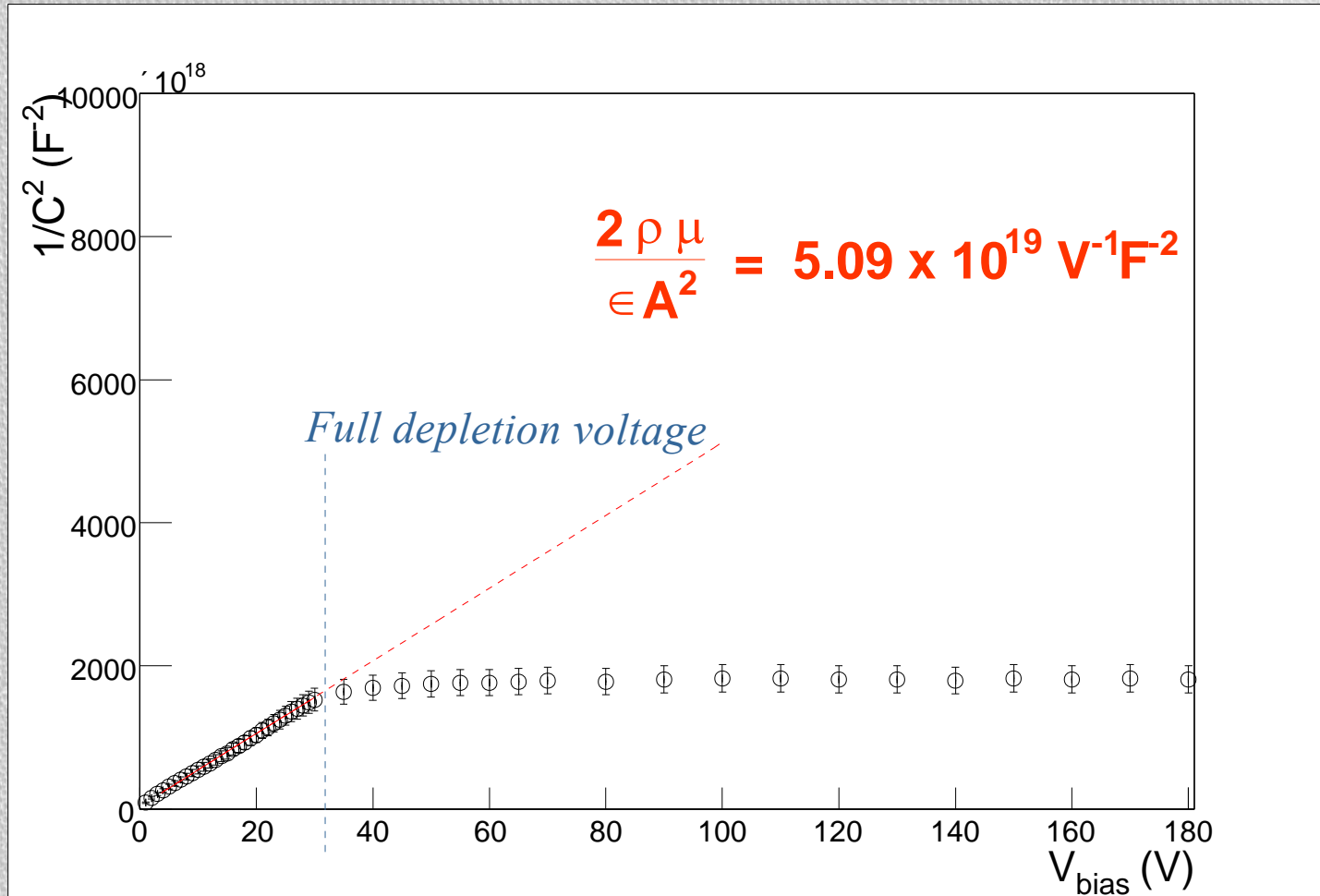
Full depletion region is about 23.5pF

17.0pF

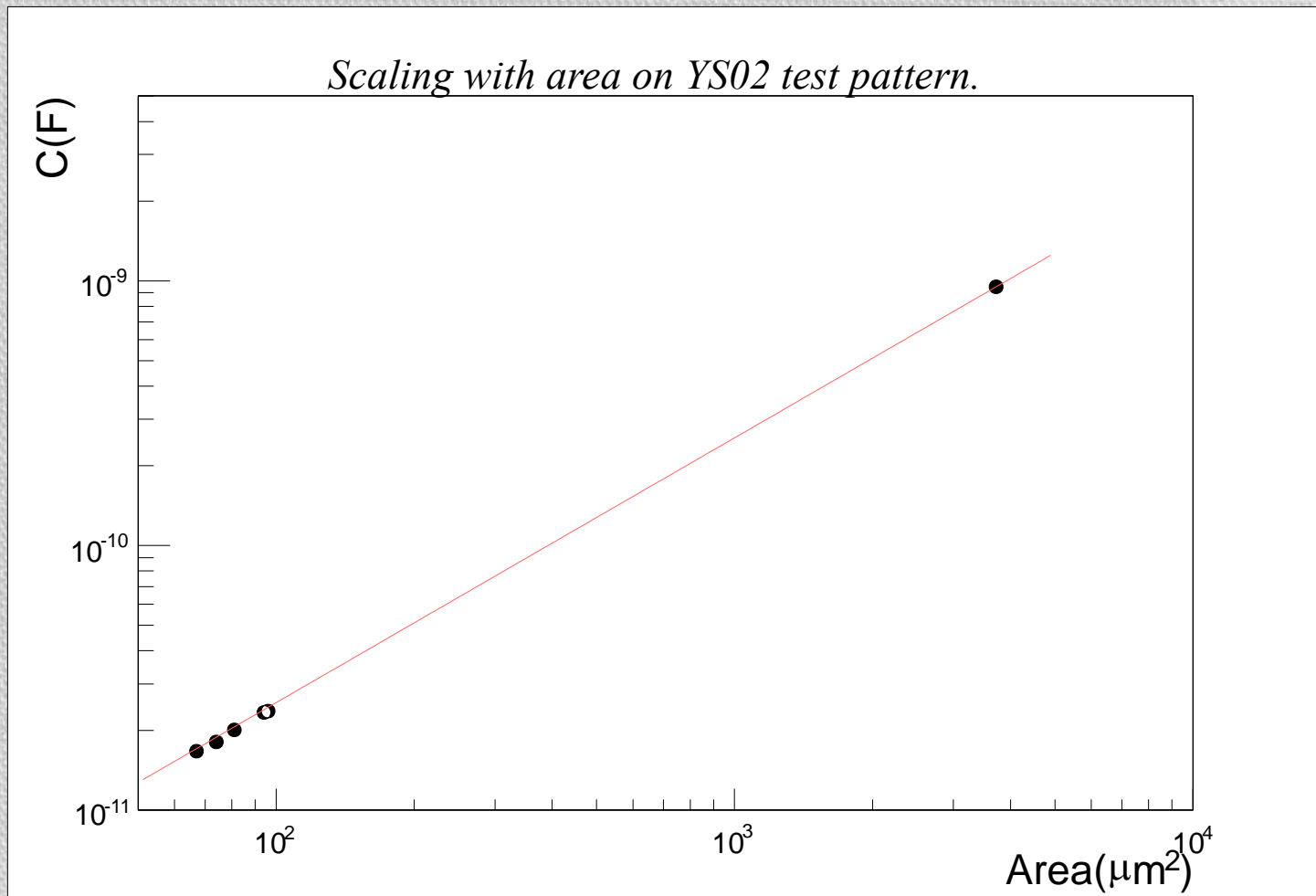
# Simulation about CV characteristic



# Capacitance



- Scaling with area on test pattern.



# Current

- Shockley diode equation(Ideal case)

- $I = I_0(e^{\frac{V}{V_T}} - 1)$      $V_T = \frac{kT}{q} = 26mV$  at 300K

$$V > 4V_T = 0.1(V) \rightarrow I \approx I_0 e^{\frac{V}{V_T}}$$

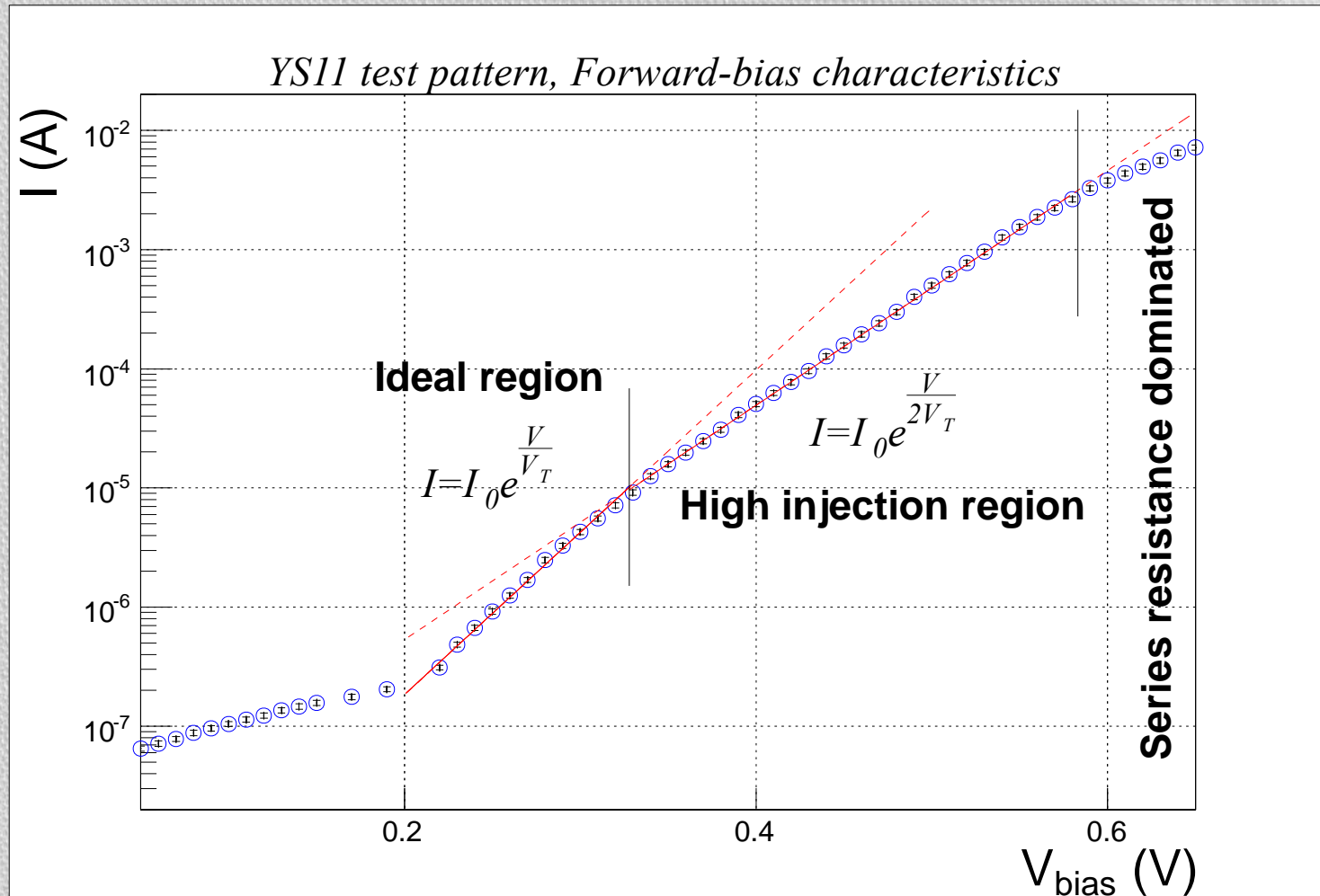
- Simplifying idealization (drift, diffusion, thermal recombination-generation).

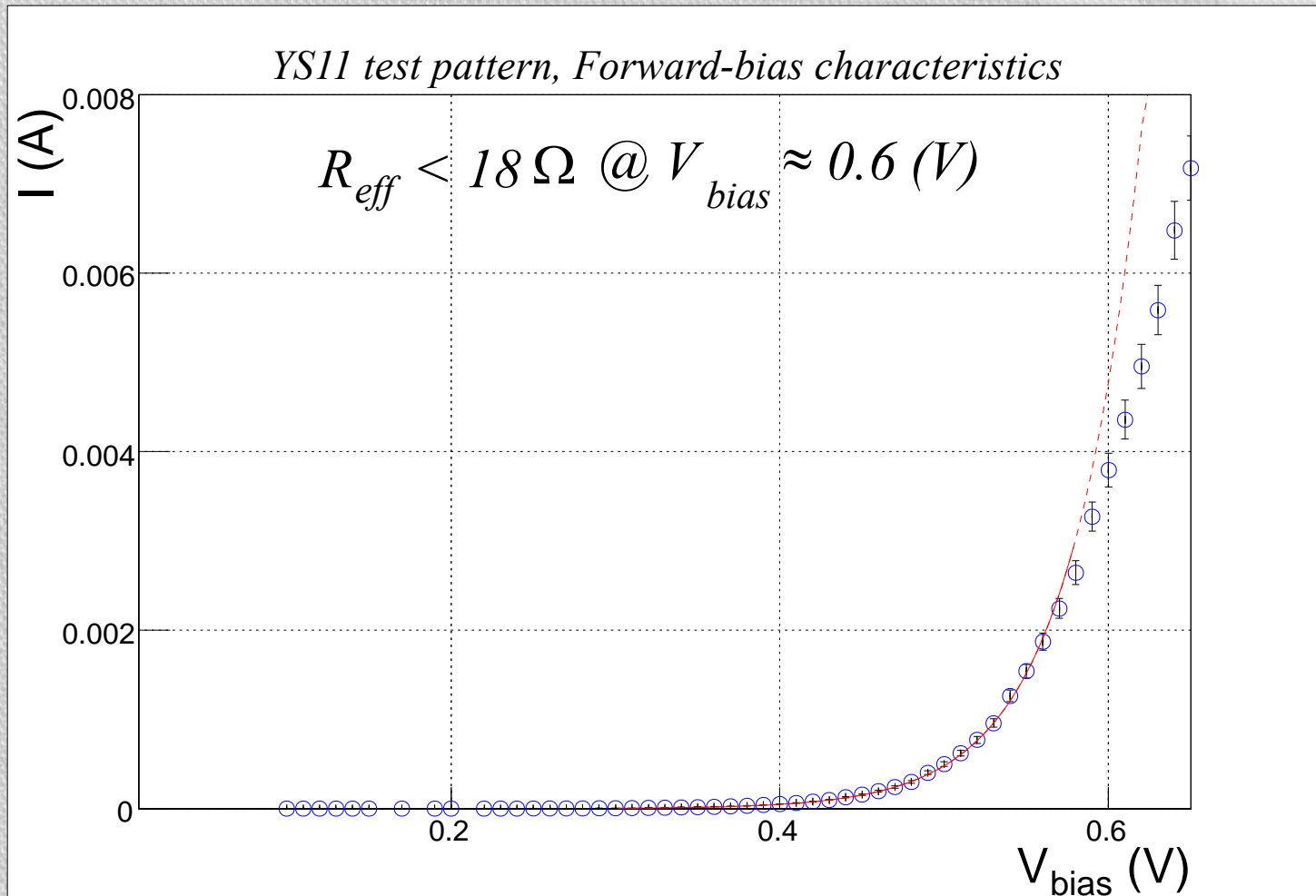
- Not considered  
: Surface leakage current, high injection, defect etc.

- With high injection(large I),  $I = I_0 e^{\frac{V}{V_T}} \rightarrow I_0 e^{\frac{V}{2V_T}}$



# Forward bias current



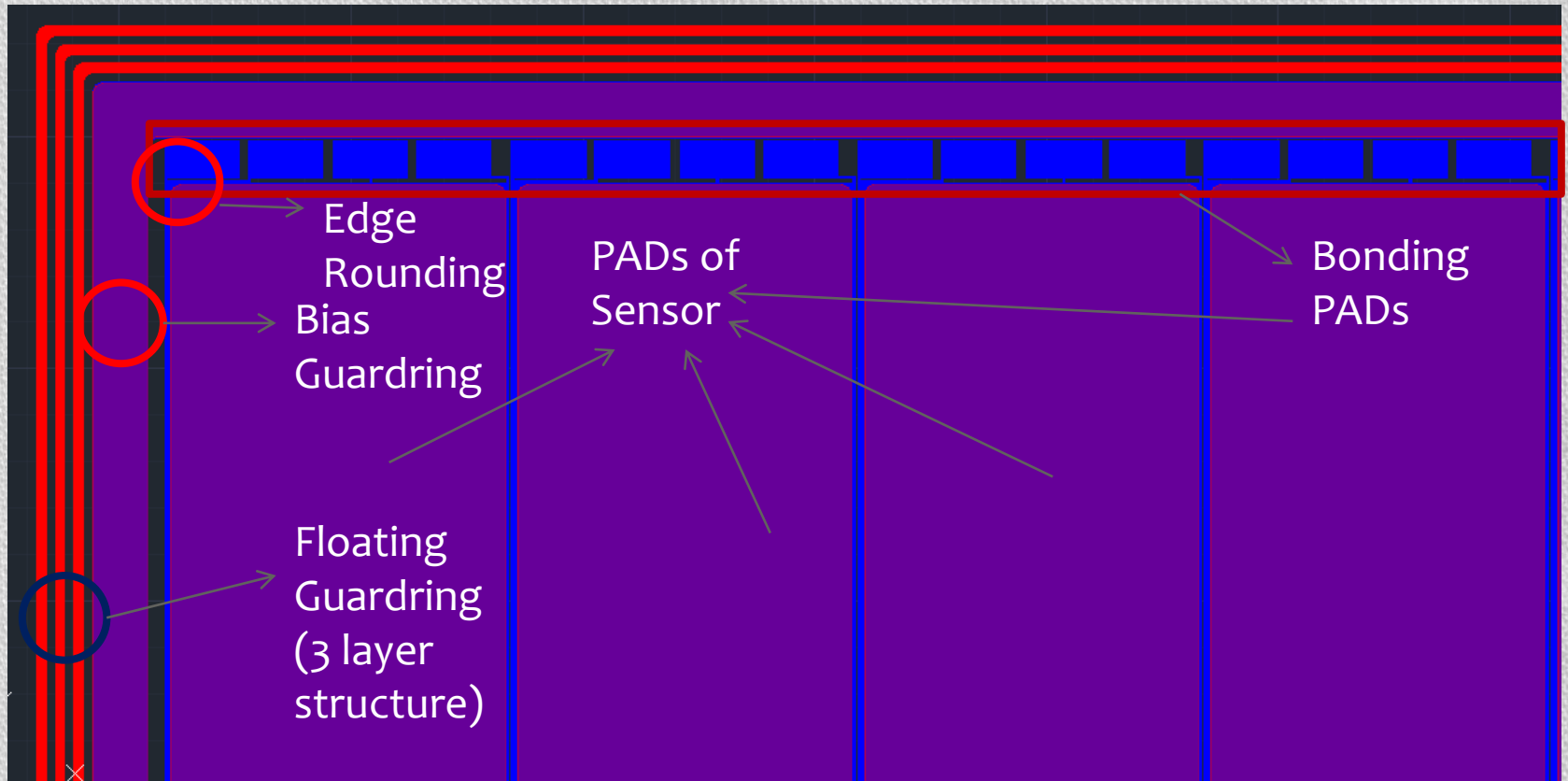


$$\frac{dV}{dI} = R = R_{diode} + R_{ext} = \frac{2V_T}{I} + R_{ext} \rightarrow R_{ext} (V \rightarrow \infty)$$

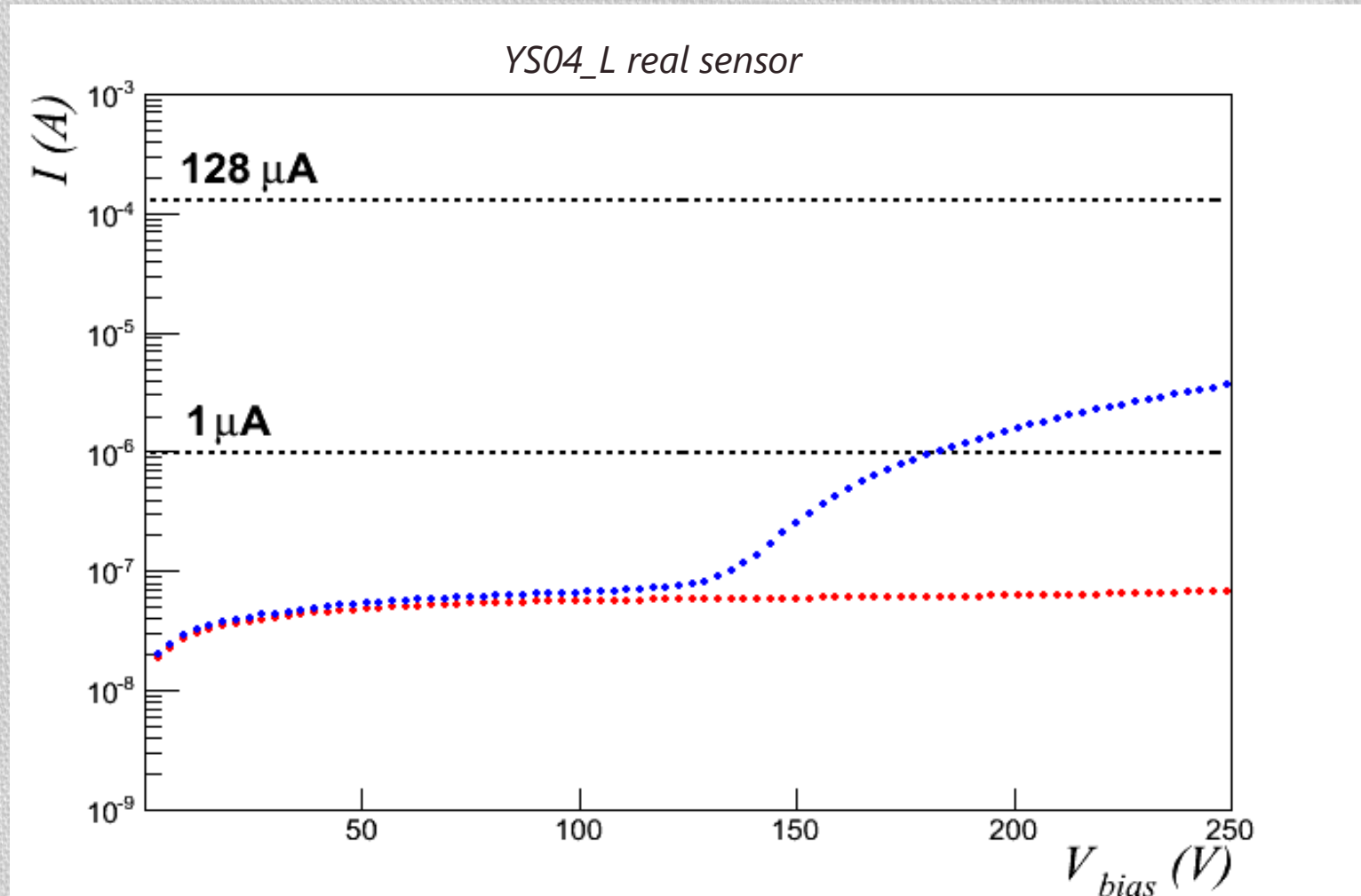
# Reverse bias current(Leakage current)

- Source of leakage current
  - Volume term
    - Thermal recombination-generation leakage current
    - Defect
  - Surface leakage current
  - Radiation(include light and cosmic ray etc..)

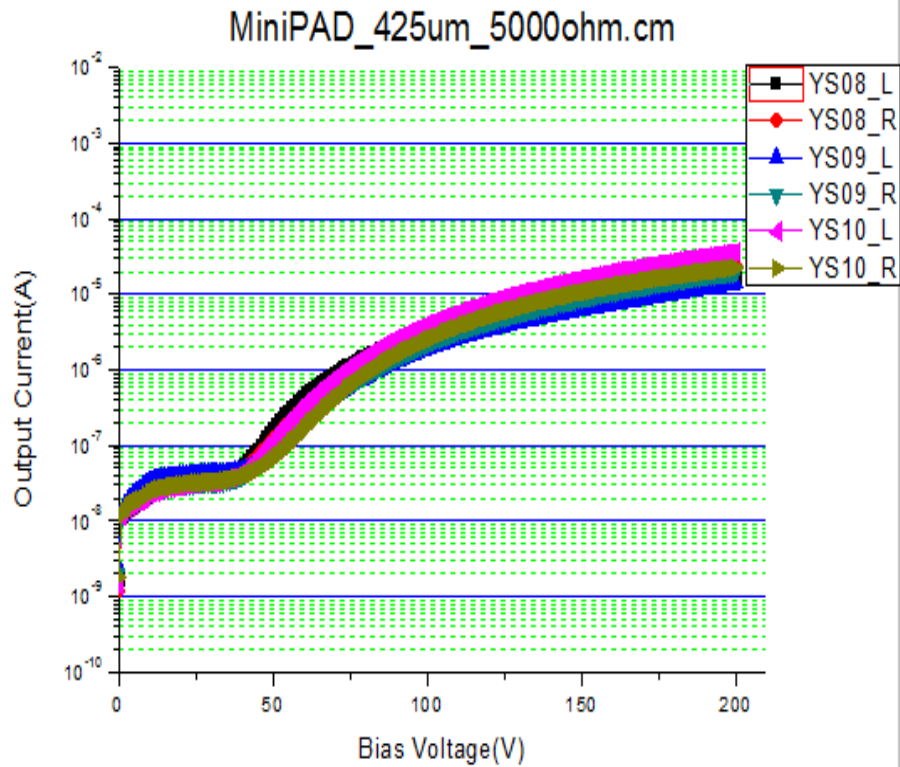
# Guard ring structure



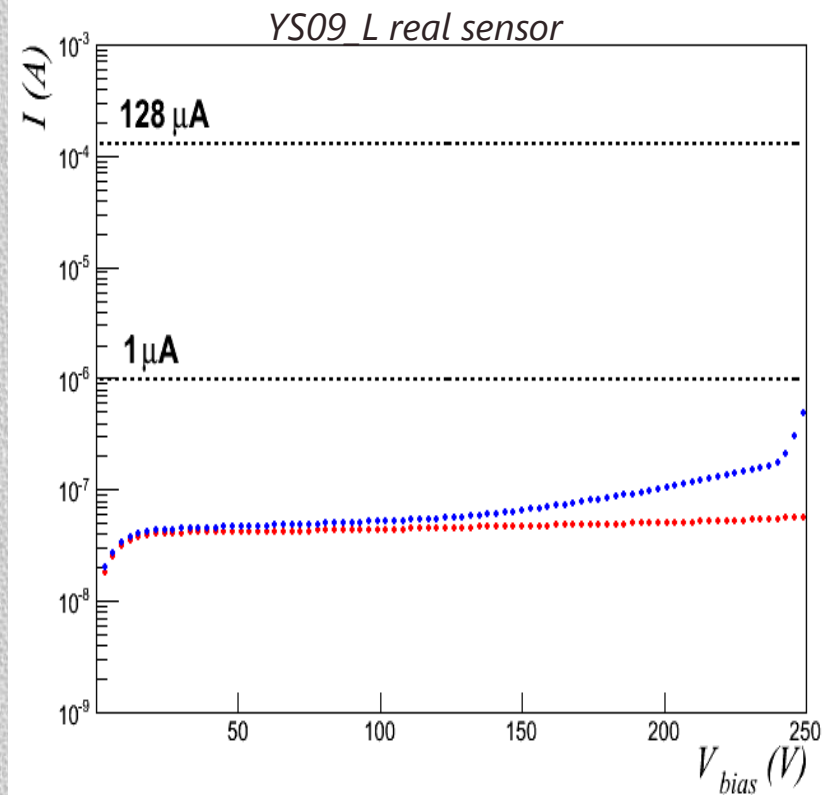
# Effect of Bias Guard Ring



# Effect of Dicing



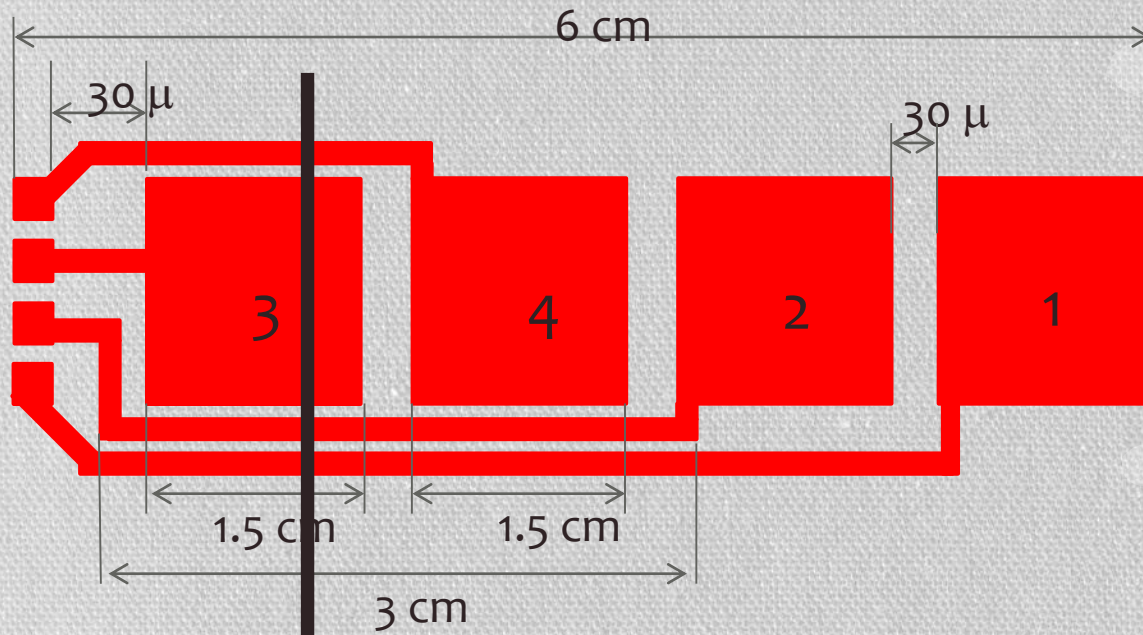
Before dicing  
Floating Guard Ring



After dicing

# Electric circuit test

- We measured resistance between neighboring channels. Small fraction of them had short. Current yield  $\sim 30\%$ . Statistics suggest the short is between metal traces. Stringent metal etching process is expected to cure the problem.



Electric short happens between neighboring channels.

The short frequency is proportional to trace overlap.

Cut line

# Summary

- We measured full depletion voltage for 425 $\mu\text{m}$  wafer to be 35V which corresponds to resistivity  $\sim 15,000 \Omega\text{cm}$ .
- No breakdown is observed until the reverse bias voltage of 250V.
- We observed low leakage current less than  $1\mu\text{A}$  for the whole sensor of 6 x 6 cm.
- We identified a small number of shorts between neighboring channels and attribute the problem to close metal traces. We propose further etching process for metal layer and/or increased space between metal traces.