



CCE/CV measurements with irradiated p-type MCz diodes

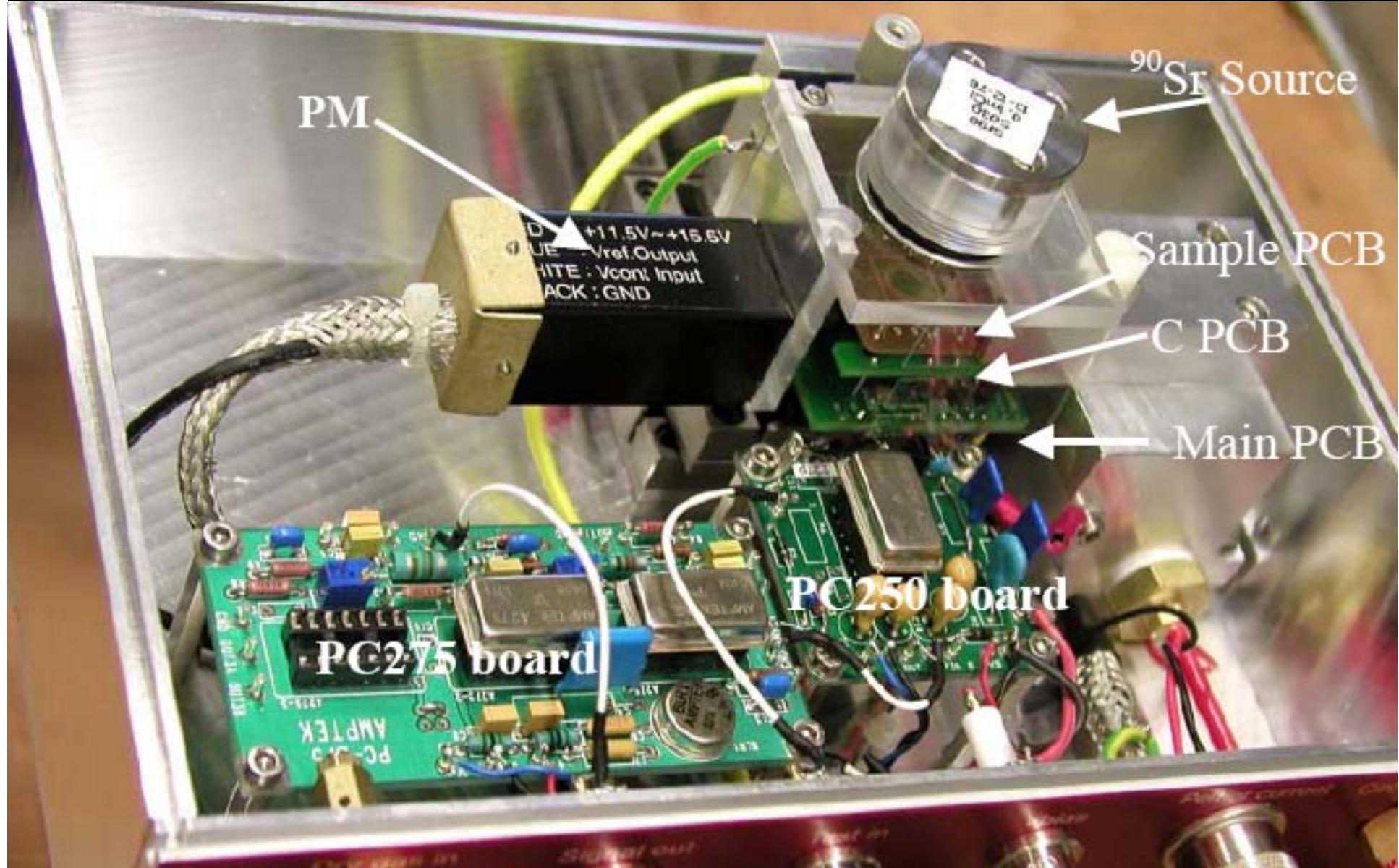
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RD50 Workshop
Praha, 27. 06. 2006

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RD50

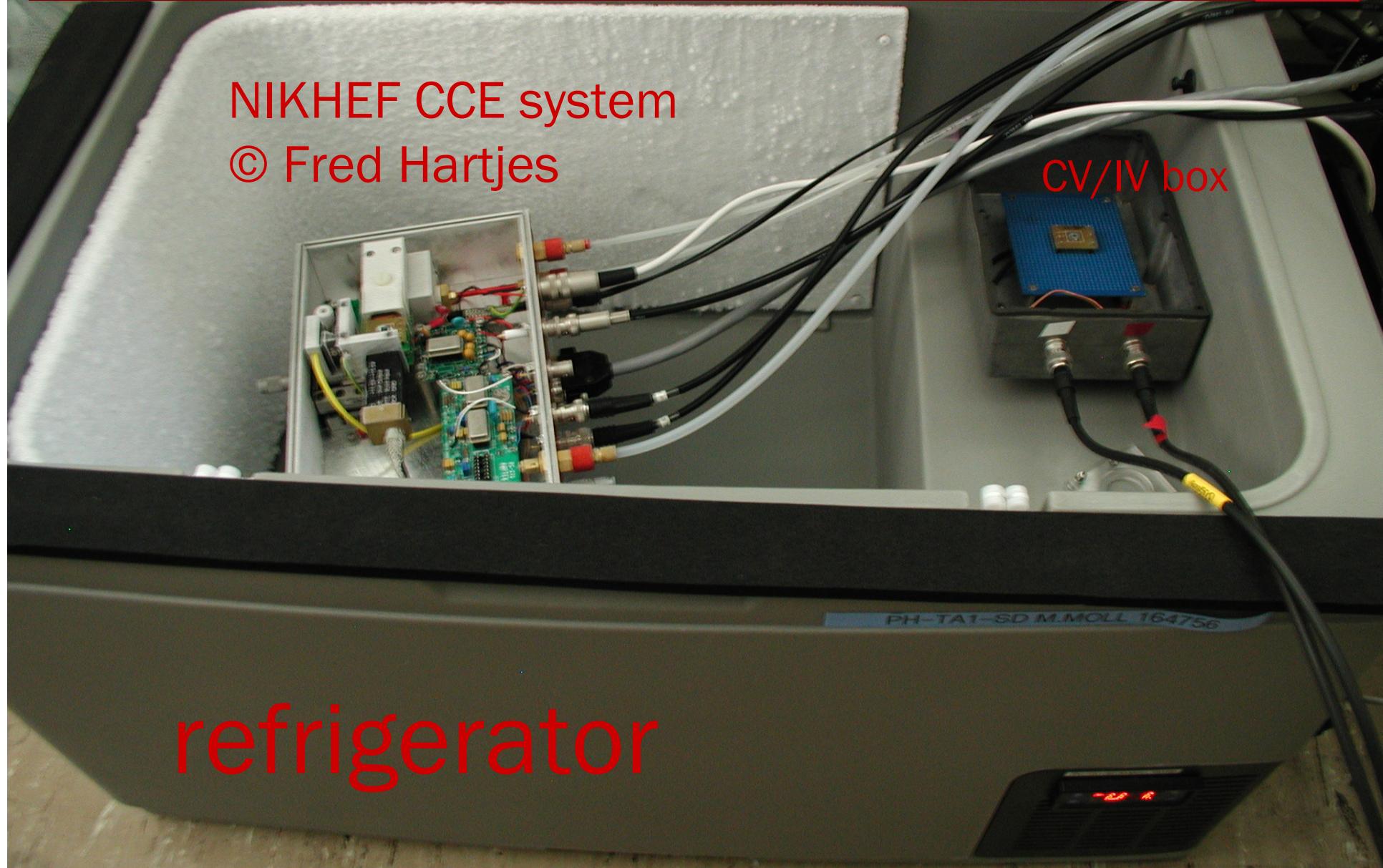
“Environment”



NIKHEF CCE system
© Fred Hartjes

CV/IV box

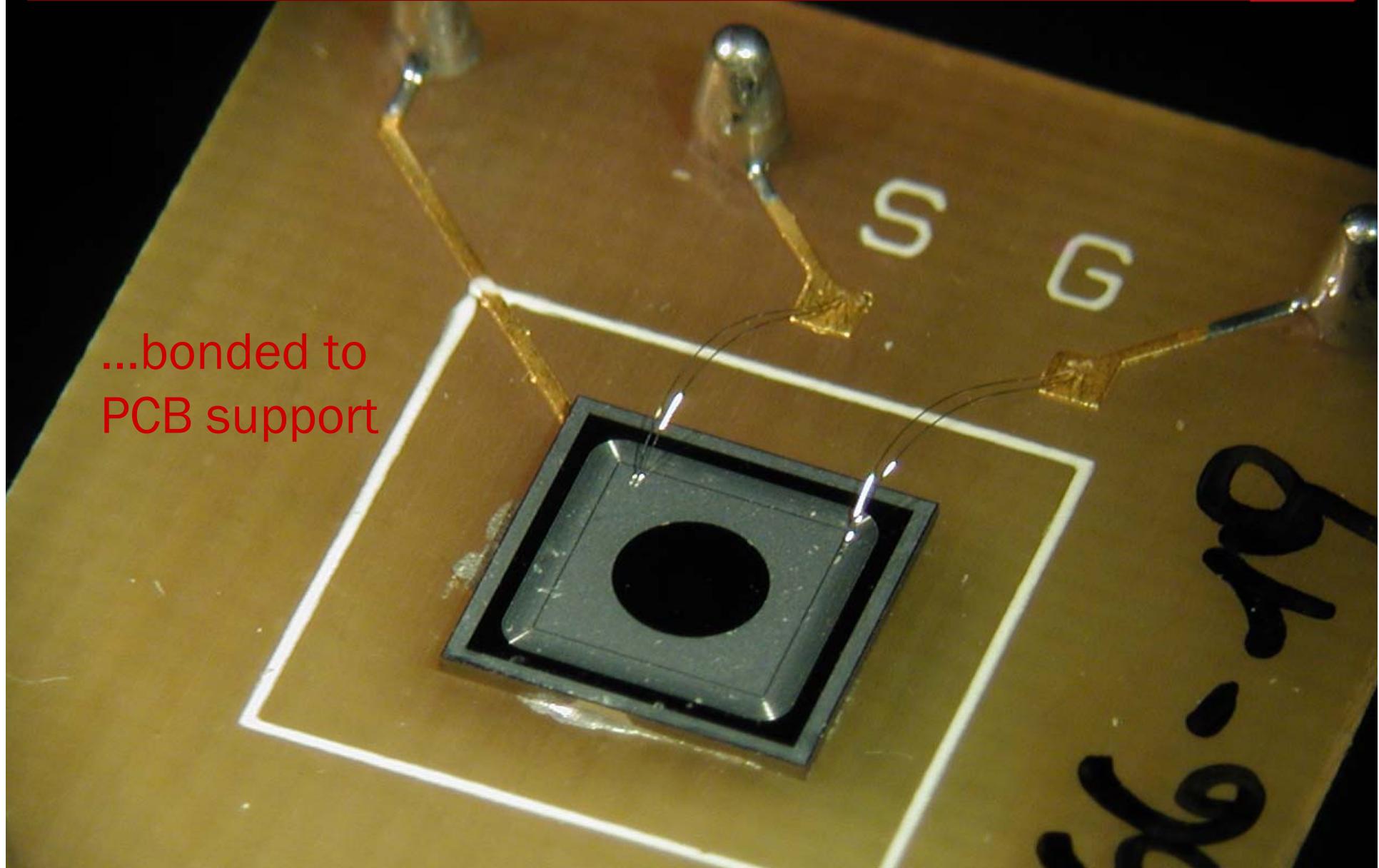
refrigerator

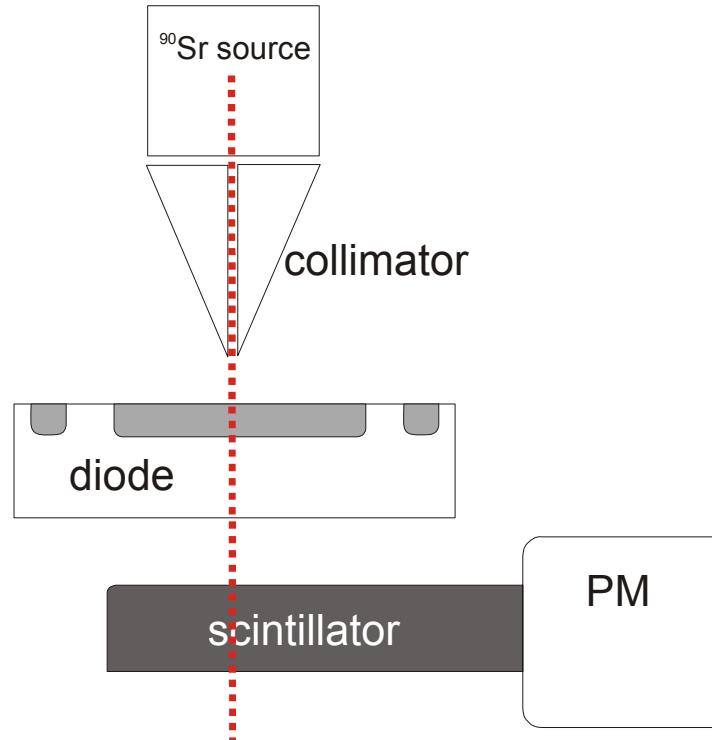


Setup: detector mounting



...bonded to
PCB support





signal shaping time: $2.5 \mu\text{s}$

Gain calibration factor: $245 \text{ e}^-/\text{mV}$

temperature:
down to -30°C with fridge + peltier

bias: up to 1000 V

noise: $567 \text{ e}^- + 4.26 \text{ e}^-/\text{pF}$

trigger rate with ${}^{90}\text{Sr}$ source: $\approx 50\text{-}60 \text{ Hz}$

guard ring: connected to ground

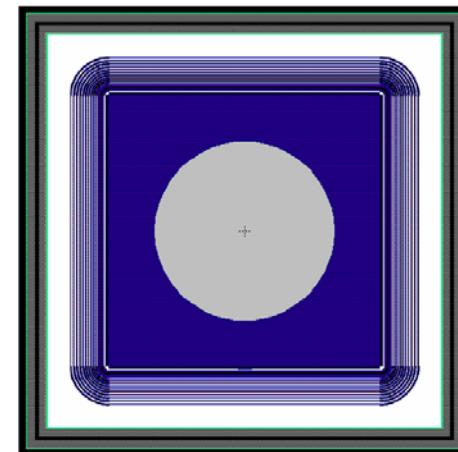


ITC-IRST square MG diodes n⁺/p (batch SMART2)
300 µm MCz

W066 - series: p-spray dose = $3 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
W182 - series: p-spray dose = $5 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

Irradiation: 24 GeV/c protons @ CERN/PS up to $\Phi = 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

Die dimension: $(5920 \mu\text{m})^2$
Diode area (p+ implant): 13.688 mm^2
Metal hole area: $4.524 \text{ mm}^2 (\Phi 2.4 \text{ mm})$
1 Large guard ($\sim 90 \mu\text{m}$) + 10 float rings



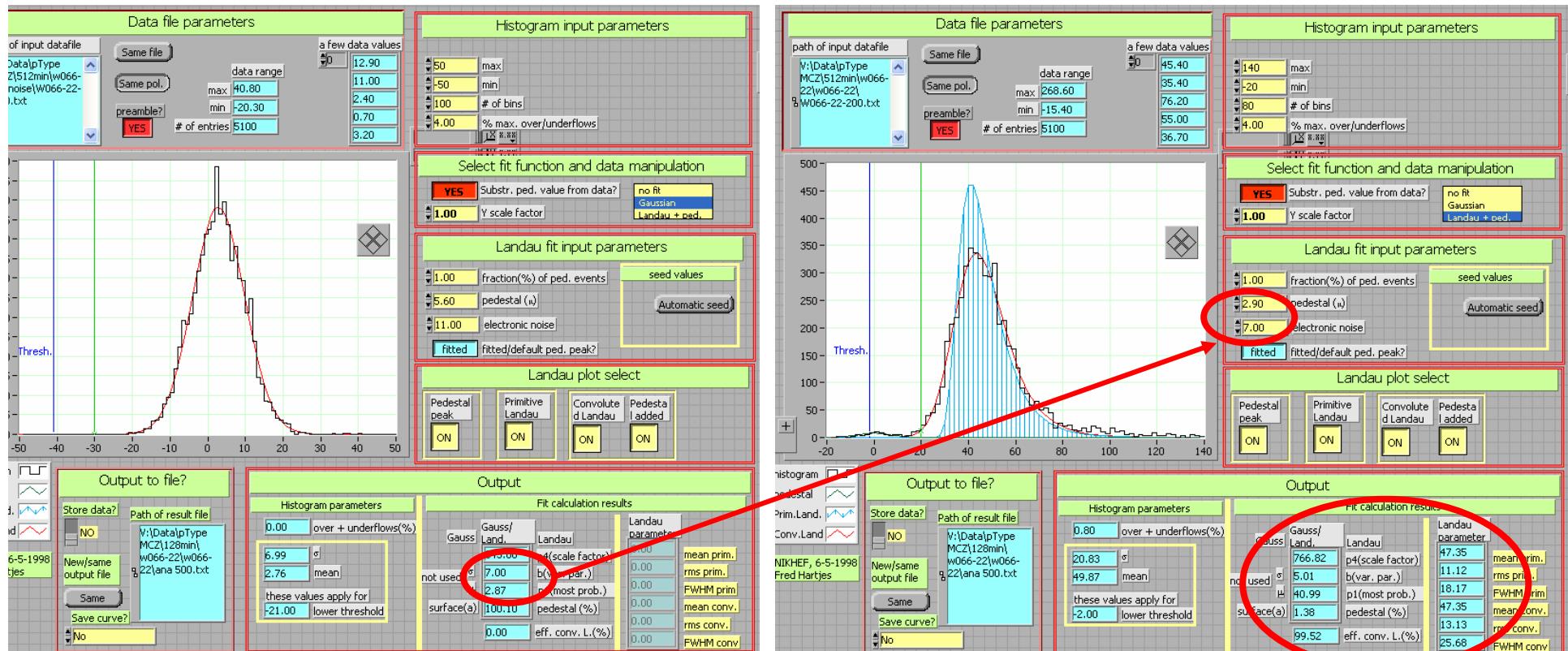
Example: p-type MCz IRST-W066-22

irradiation: $\Phi = 3.5 \times 10^{14} \text{ p/cm}^2$

annealing: 512 min @ 80 °C

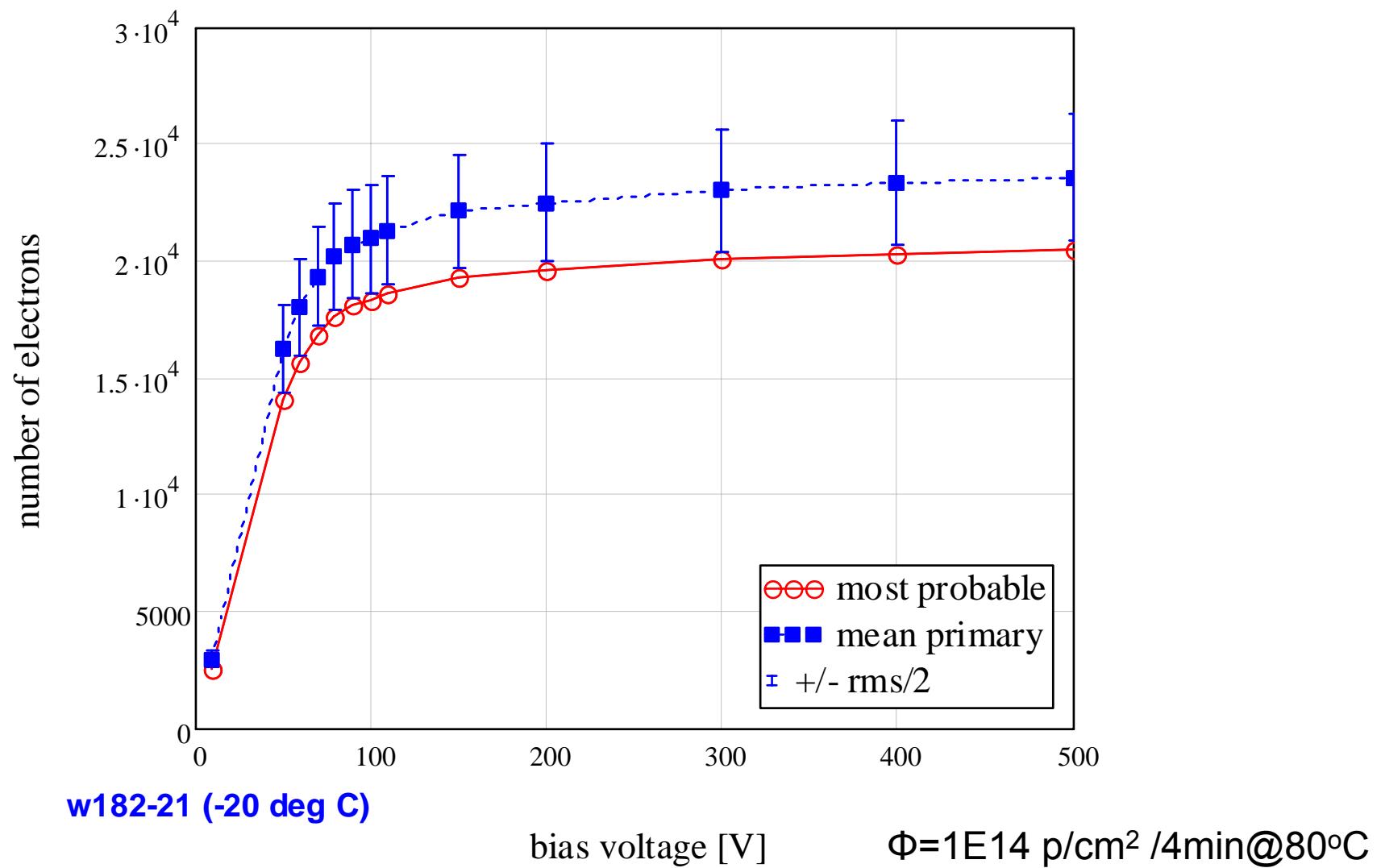
temperature: -10 °C

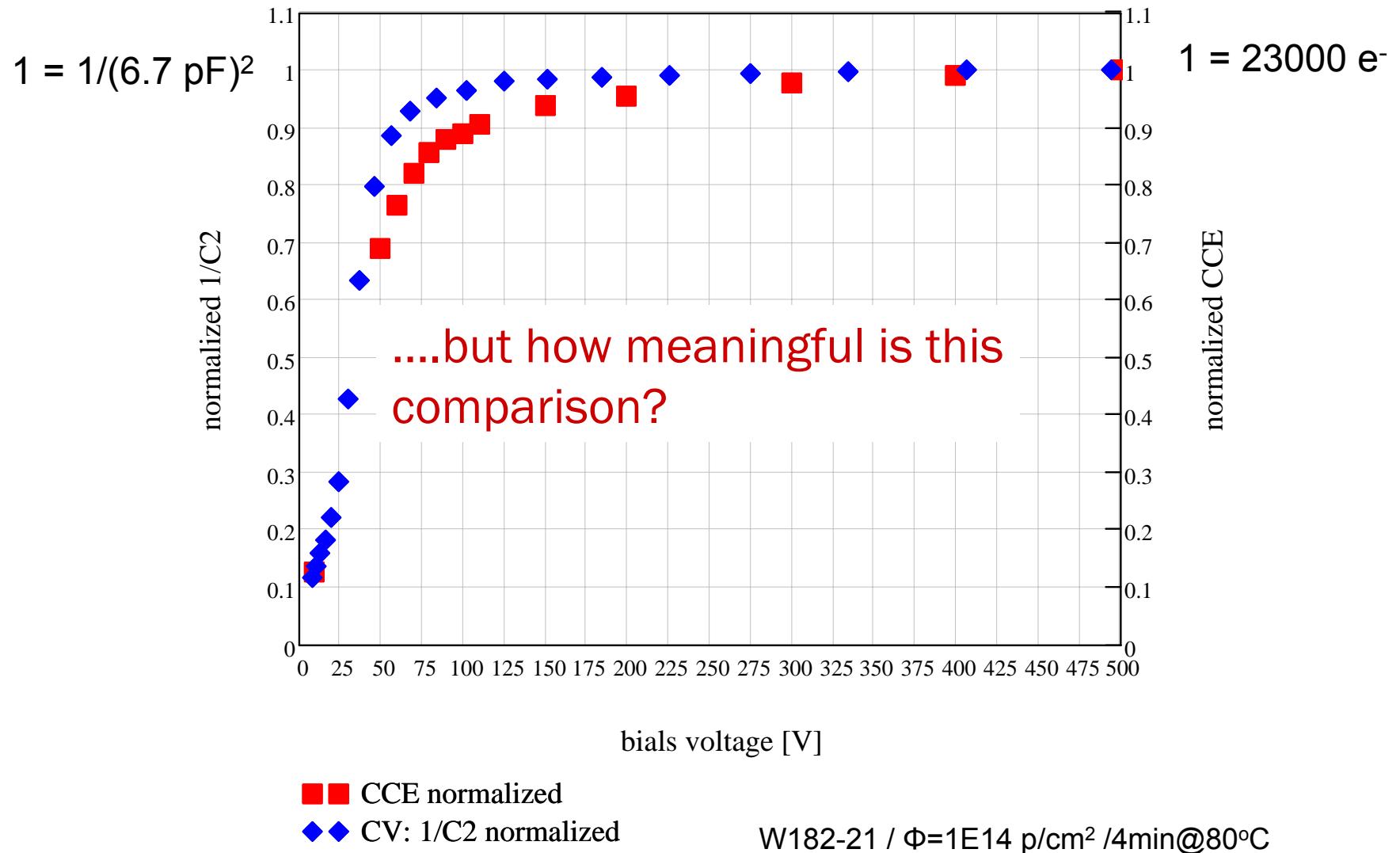
bias: 200 V

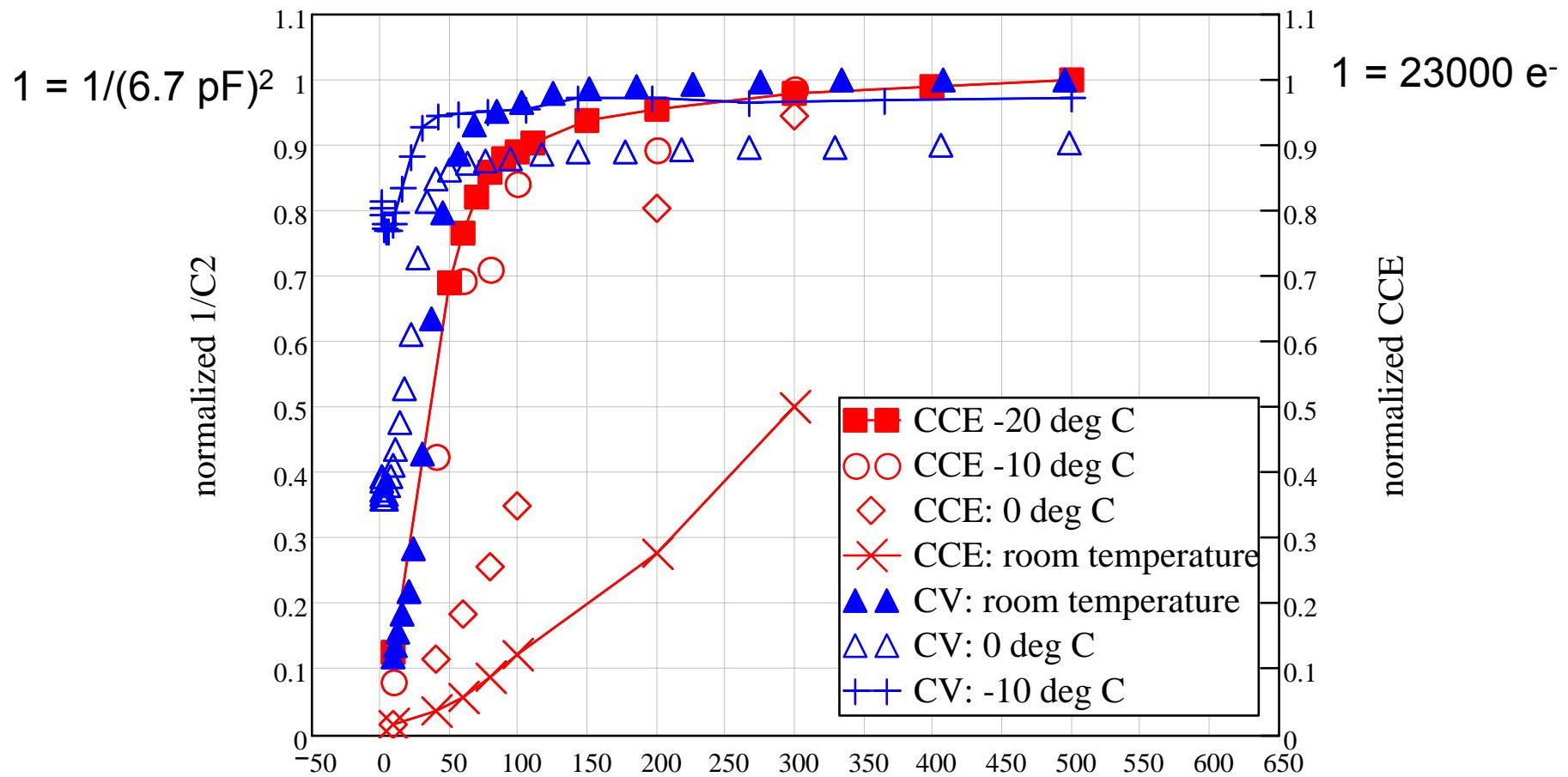


pedestal measurement

deconvoluted landau distribution



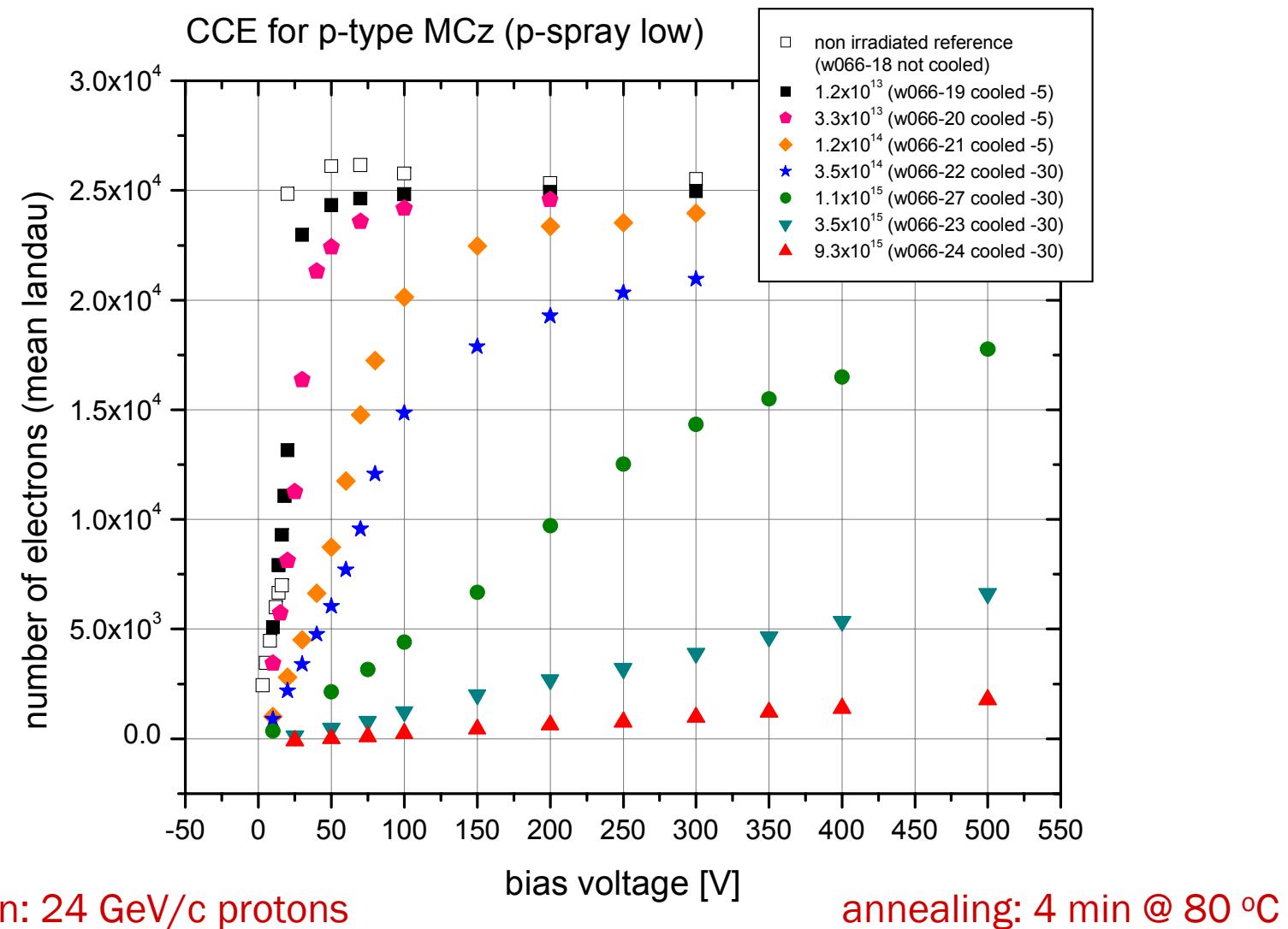


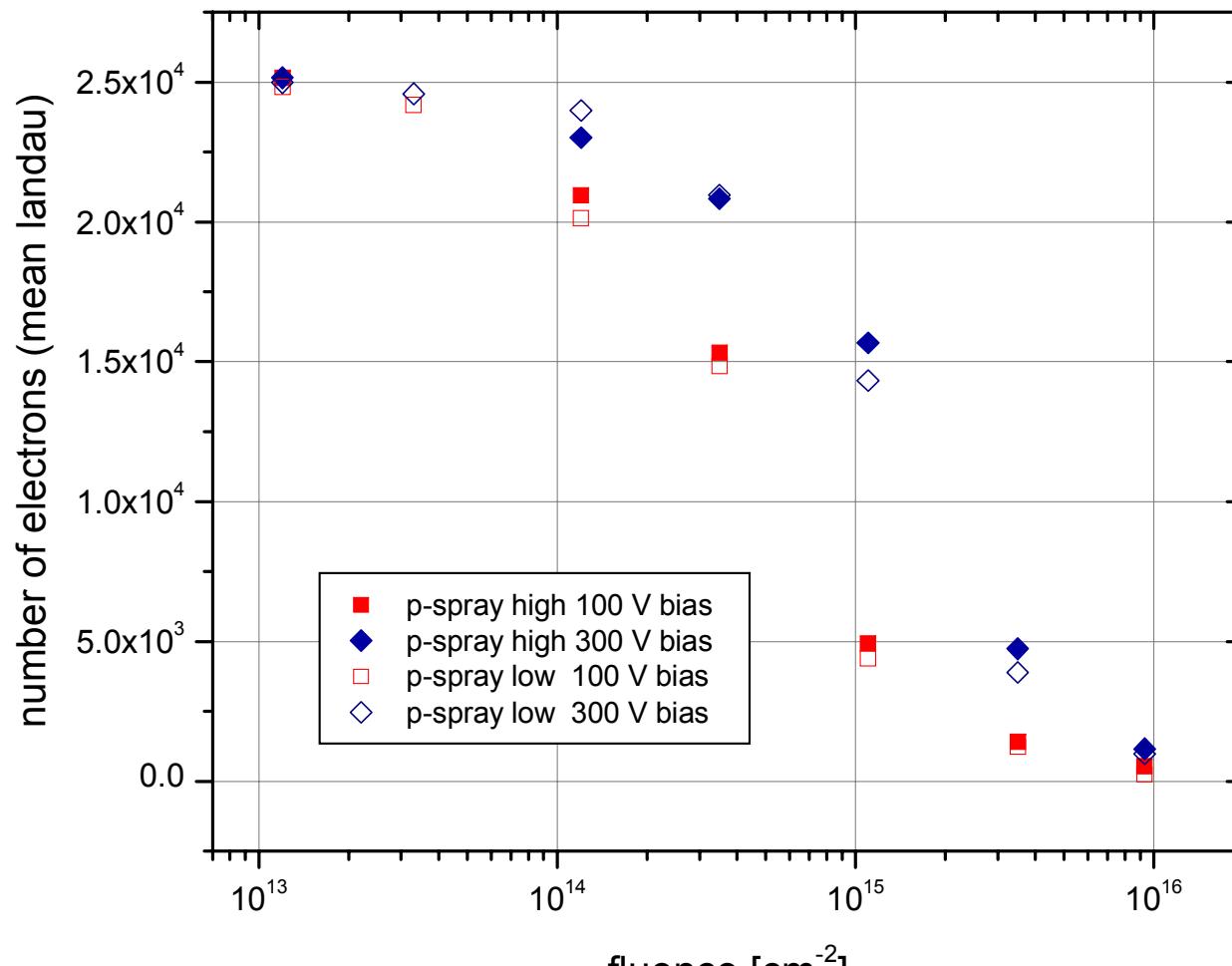


W182-21 / $\Phi=1\text{E}14 \text{ p/cm}^2 / 4\text{min}@80^\circ\text{C}$

bials voltage [V]

....considering the T-dependencies in the measurements of irradiated detectors!

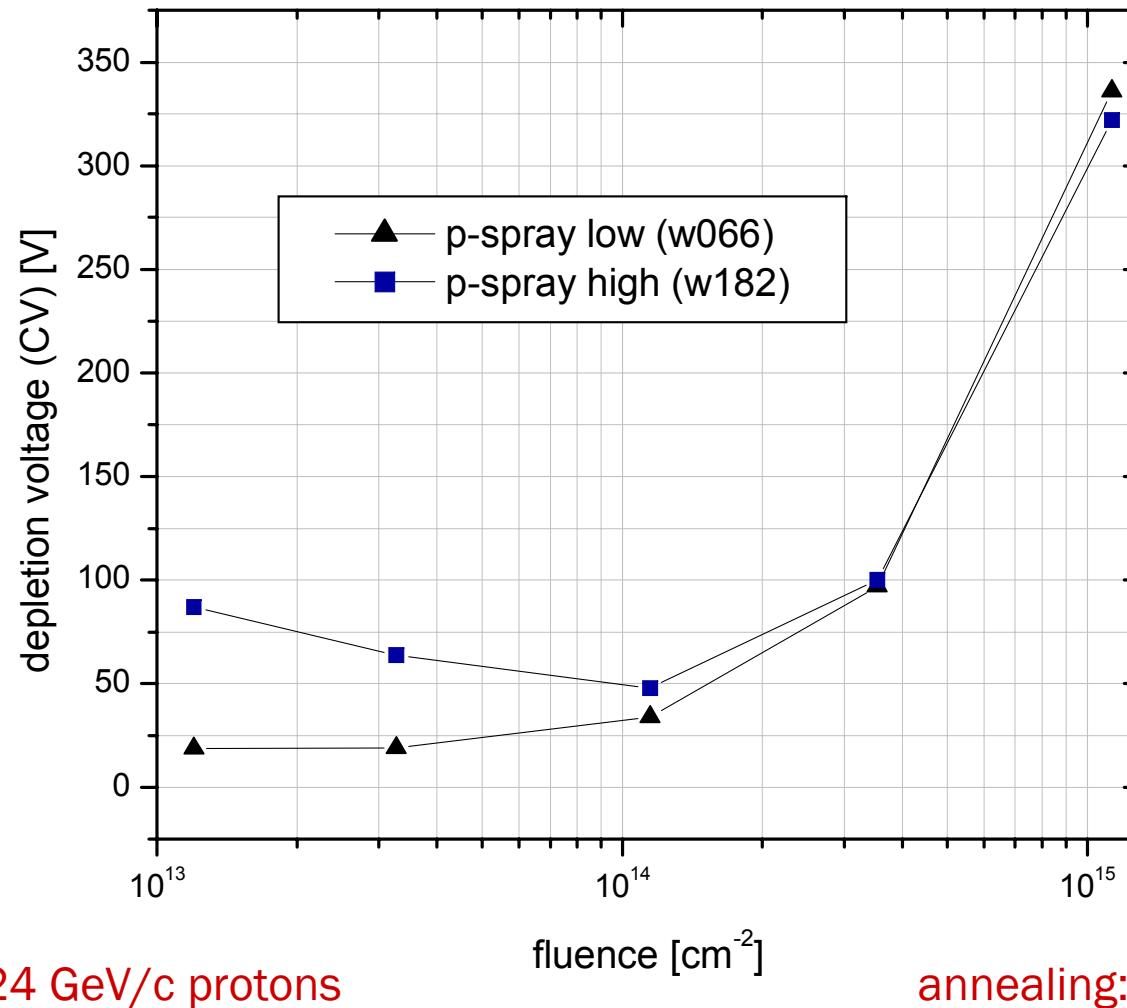




irradiation: 24 GeV/c protons

annealing: 4 min @ 80 °C

CV measurements @ room temperature

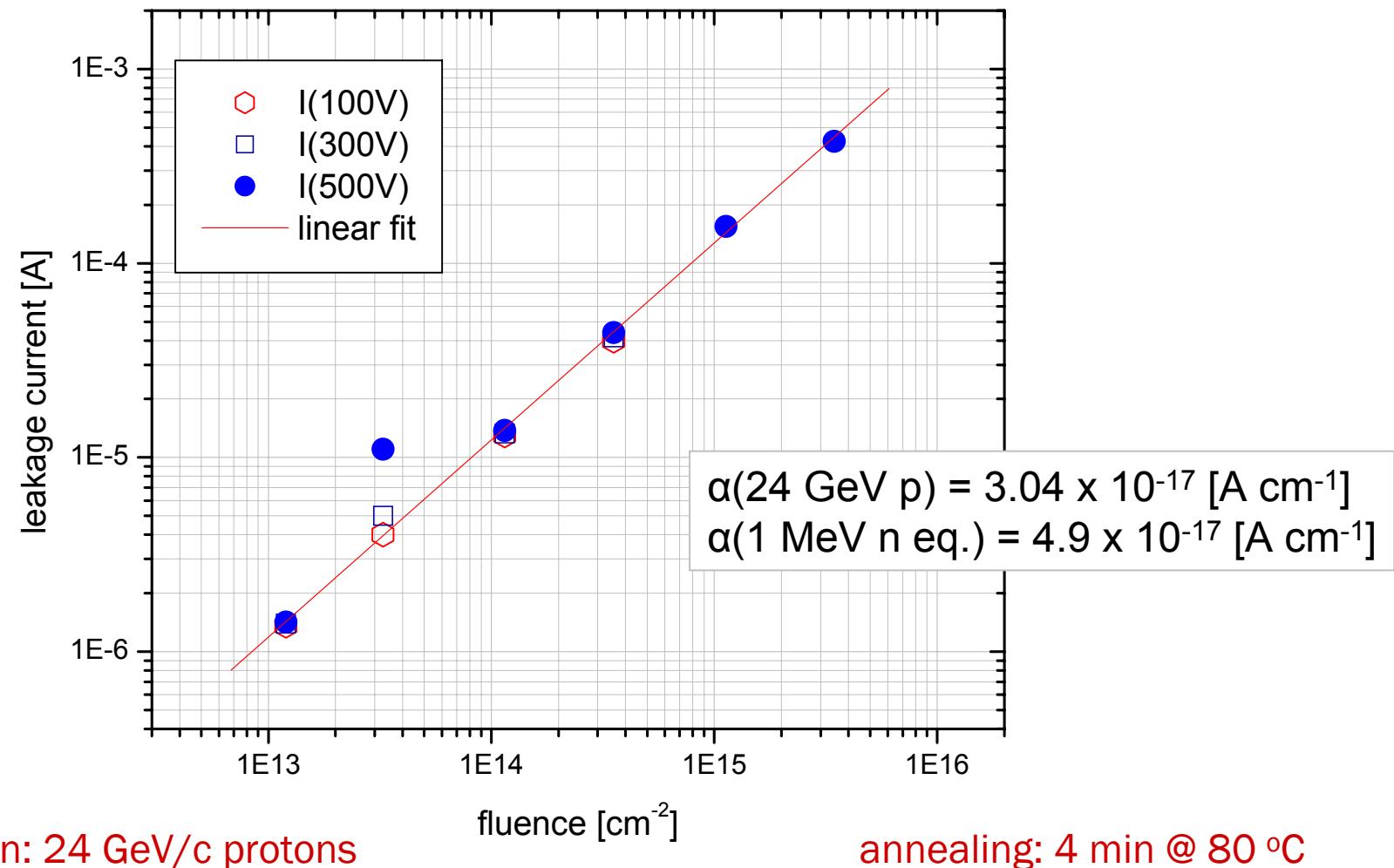


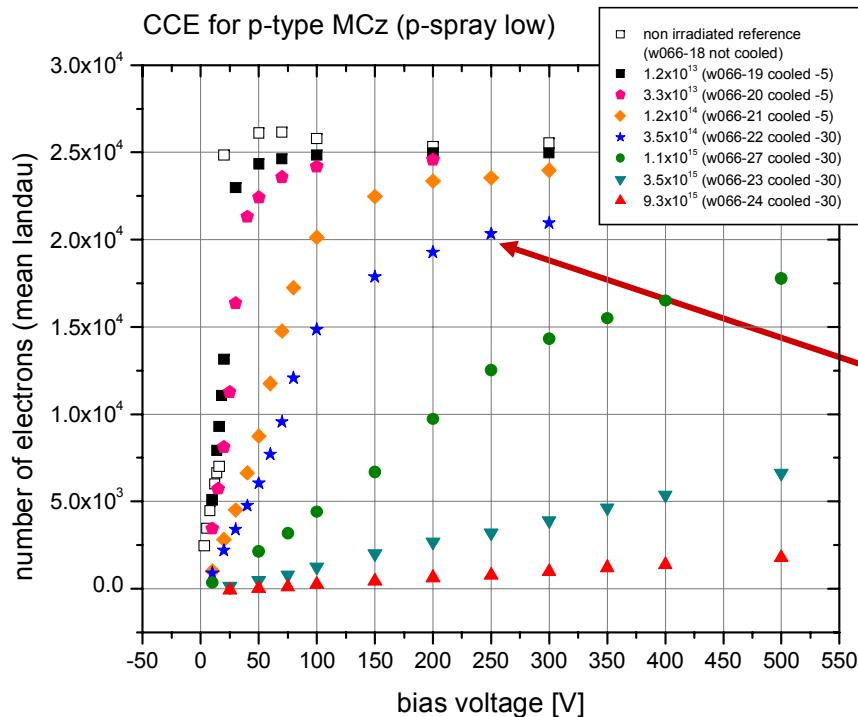
irradiation: 24 GeV/c protons

fluence [cm⁻²]

annealing: 4 min @ 80 °C

IV measurements @ room temperature





Annealing study with one of the
irradiated detectors:

annealing @ 80 °C

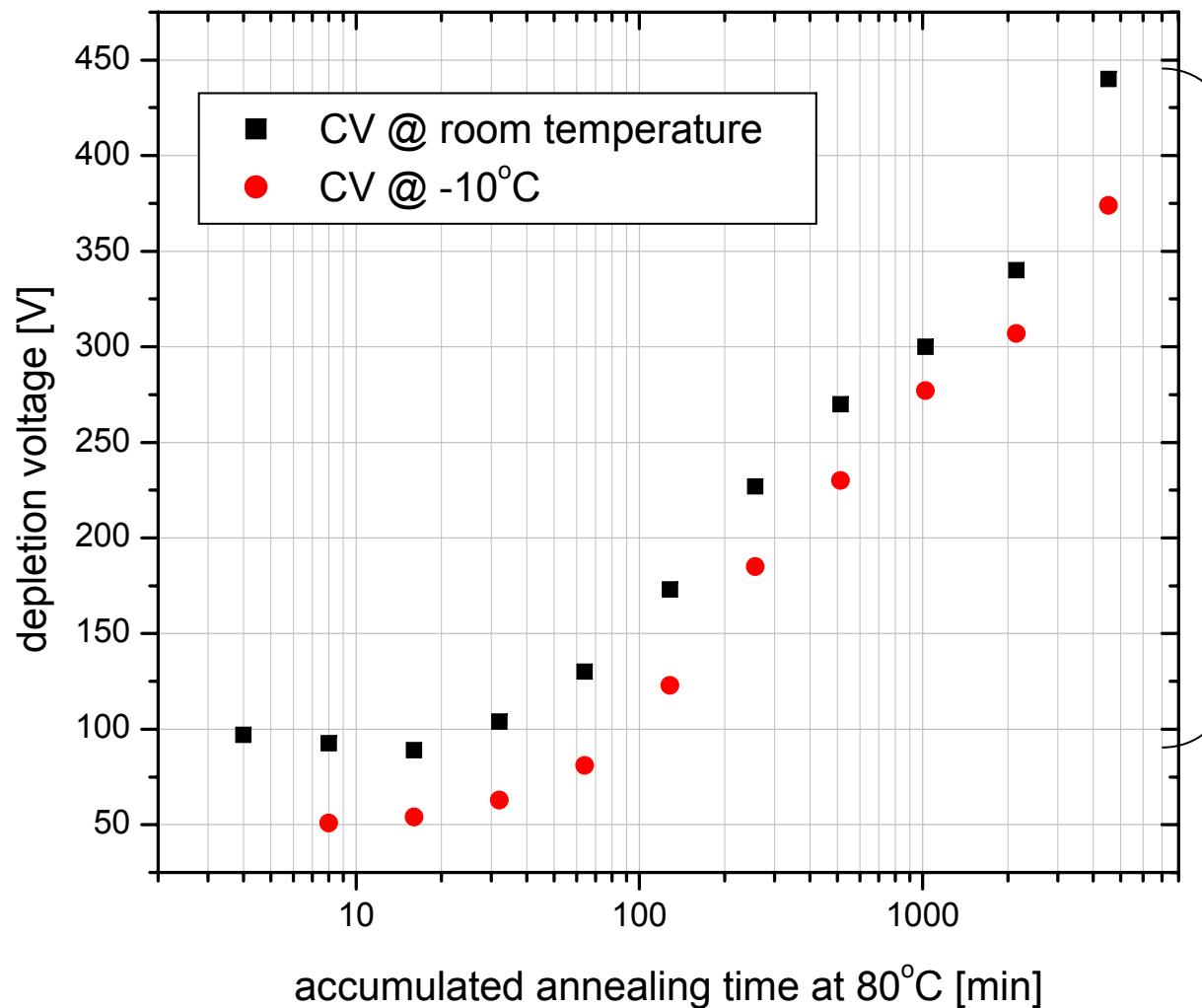
IRST-W066-22

irradiation: $\Phi = 3.5 \times 10^{14} \text{ p/cm}^2$
CCE: 82% @ 300 V

measurements:

- CCE @ -10 °C
- CV/IV @ -10 °C
- CV/IV @ RT

IRST-W066-22

irradiation: $\Phi = 3.5 \times 10^{14} \text{ p/cm}^2$ 

preliminary evaluation:

$$\Delta N_{\text{eff}} \approx 5 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

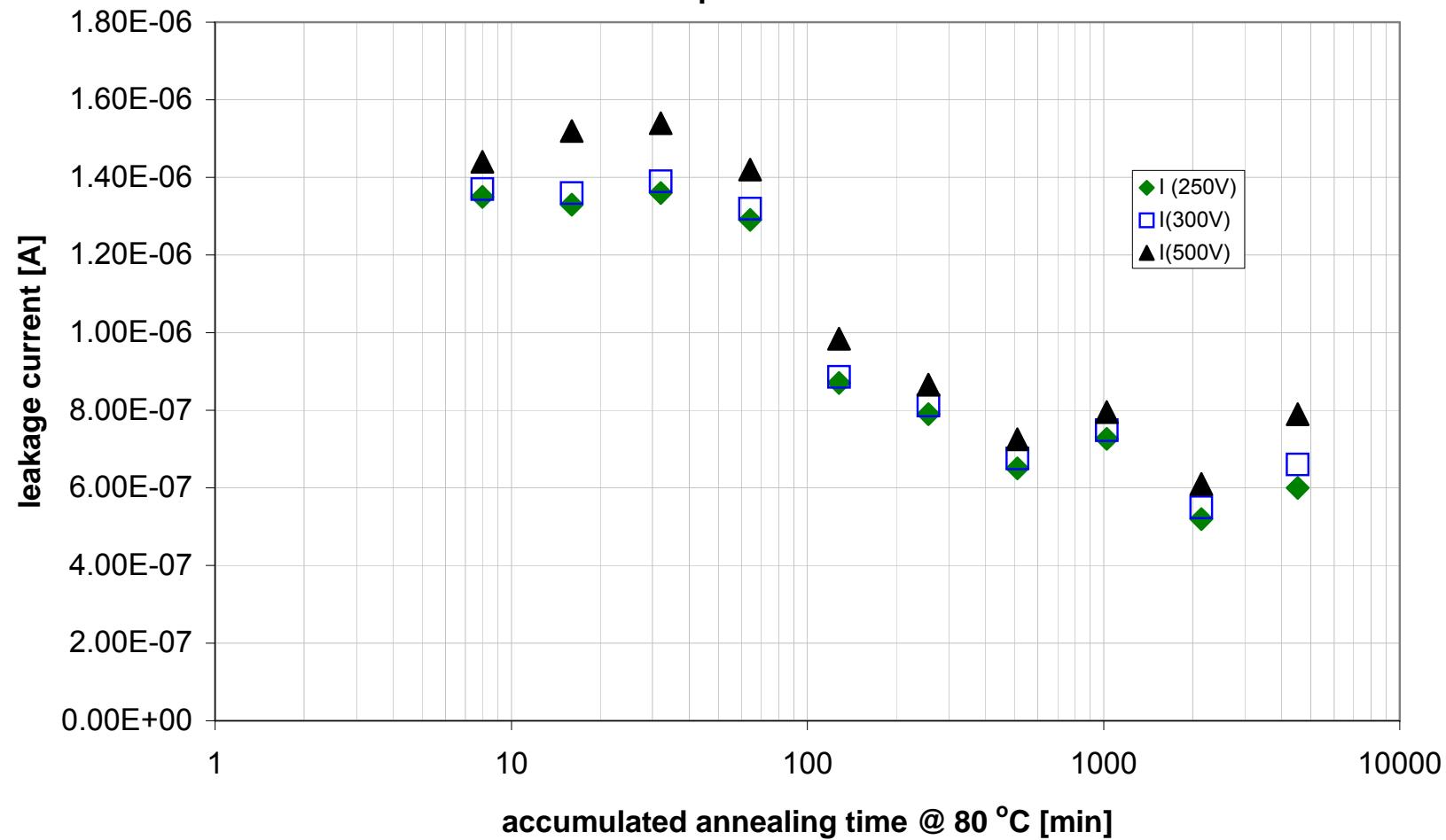
$$\Delta N_{\text{eff}} / \Phi(24 \text{ GeV/c p}) \approx 0.014$$

$$\Delta N_{\text{eff}} / \Phi(1 \text{ MeV/c n}) \approx 0.023$$

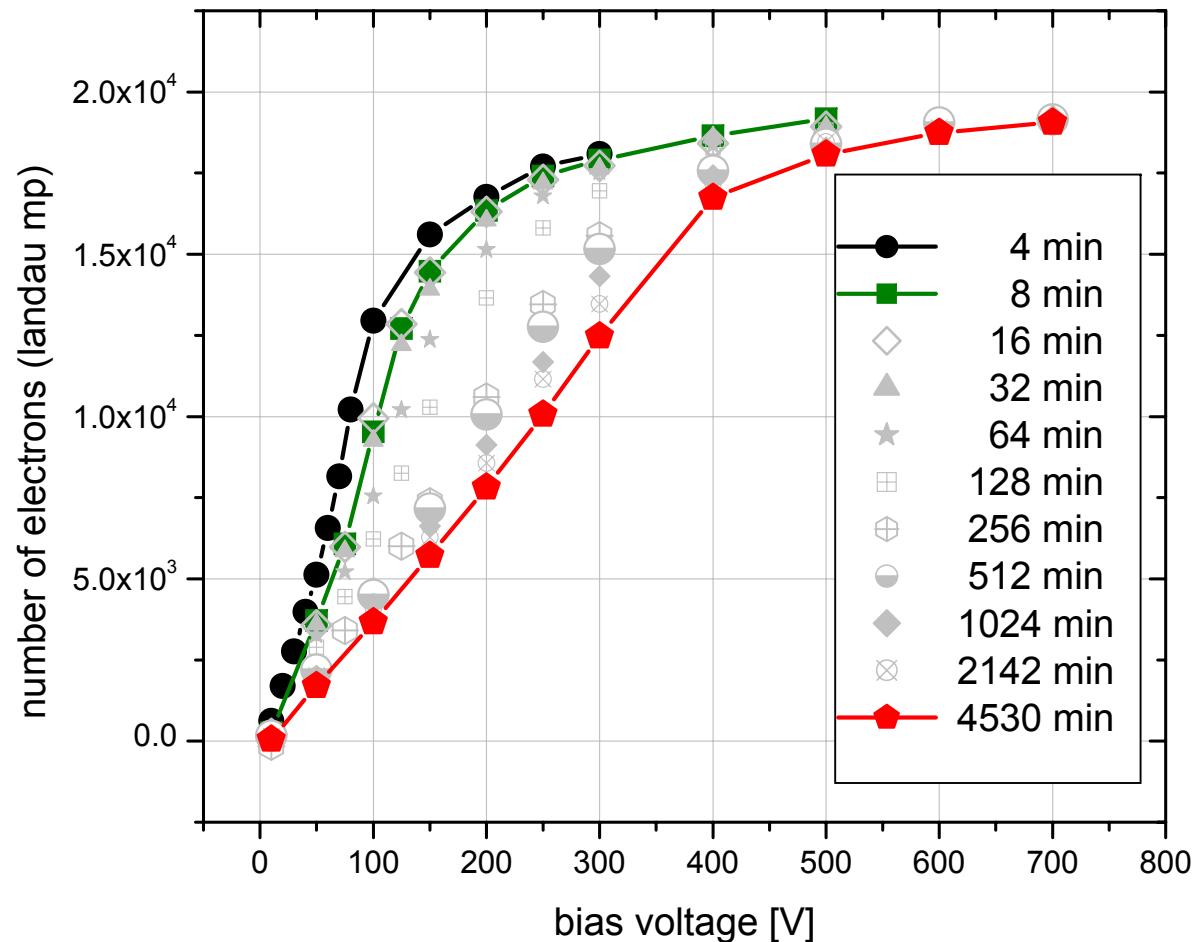
IRST-W066-22

irradiation: $\Phi = 3.5 \times 10^{14} \text{ p/cm}^2$

temperature: -10 °C



IRST-W066-22 irradiation: $\Phi = 3.5 \times 10^{14} \text{ p/cm}^2$ CCE@-10°C



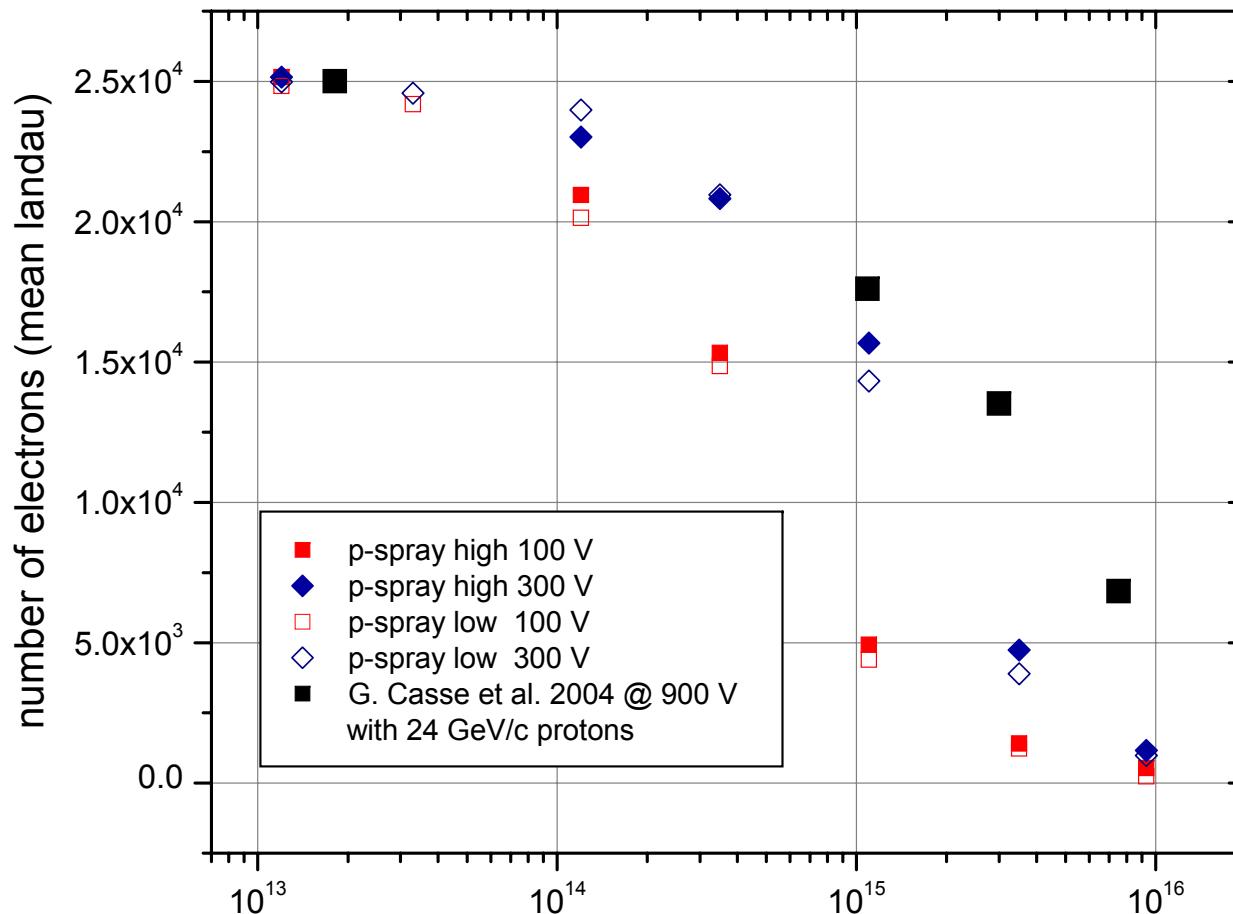
only depletion changes, maximum CCE remains at 82%



- CCE/CV/IV measured for p-type MCz diodes irradiated up to fluences of 10^{16} 24 GeV/c p/cm⁻²

CCE(300V): 93% @ 1.2E14 p/cm² (7.4E13 1MeV/c n/cm²)
55% @ 1.1E15 p/cm² (6.8E14 1MeV/c n/cm²)

- Annealing of an irradiated diode changes depletion voltage and leakage current but not CCE
- CCE setup ready to investigate further detectors



**Material: standard p-type and
oxygenated
(DOFZ) p-type**

fluence [cm⁻²]