

# Preliminary analysis of **Red TCT** measurements on LGAD's produced at CNM-Barcelona Focus on **Gain and uniformity**

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Join us for the  
**22<sup>nd</sup> RD50 Workshop** at the  
University of New Mexico,  
Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA

June 3-5, 2013  
A Workshop  
about Radiation Hard Semiconductor Devices for  
Very High Luminosity Colliders.

Chaired by *Michael Moll, (CERN)* and  
*Sally Seidel (University of New Mexico)*

Abstract deadline extended to: **May 13, 2013**

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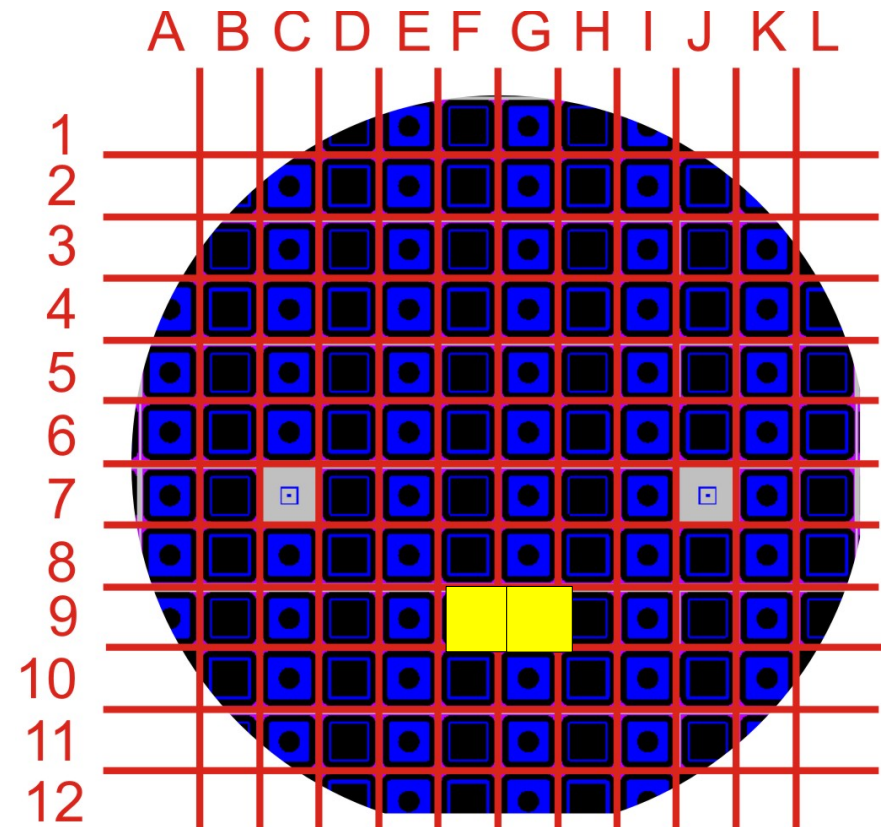
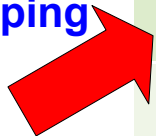
# Wafer 9, f9, g9 [PiN diode]

Wafer Number	P-layer Implant (E = 100 keV)	Substrate features
1	$1.0 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ )
2	$1.1 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ )
3	$1.2 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ )
4	$1.3 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ )
5	$1.4 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ )
6	$1.5 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ )
7	$1.6 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ )
8	$2.0 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ )
9	----- (PIN wafer)	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ )
10	$1.1 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP OXG (DOFZ; $\rho = 5\text{-}15 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $285 \pm 25 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ )
11	$1.3 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP OXG (DOFZ; $\rho = 5\text{-}15 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $285 \pm 25 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ )

Low doping

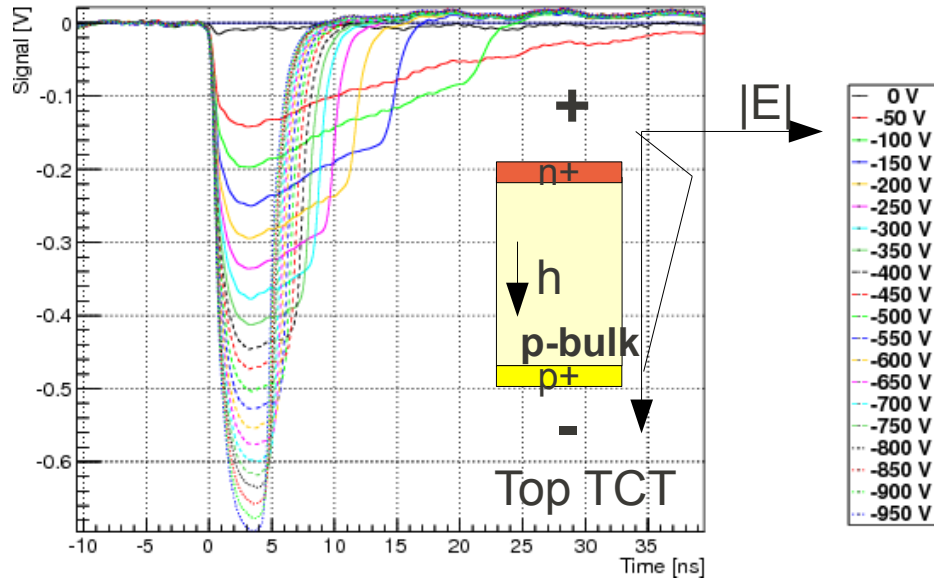
High doping

No doping

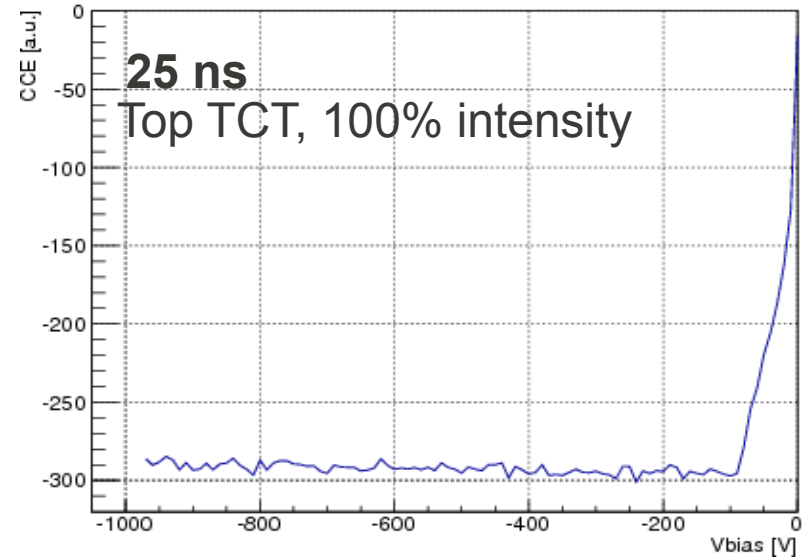


# Wafer 9, f9 (PiN) [no amplification built-in]

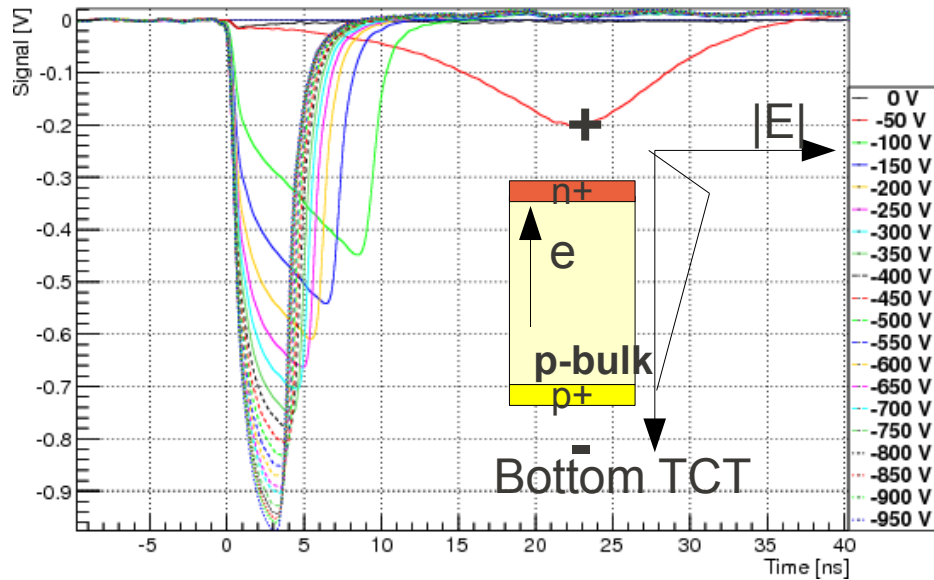
Vbias%50==0 && Vbias>-1000



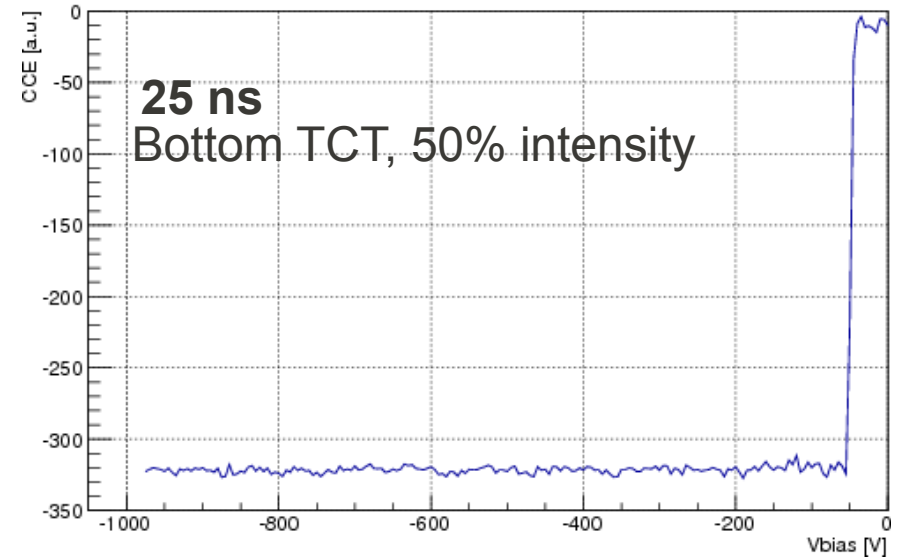
Sum\$((volt-BlineMean)\*(time>10.519151 &&time<35.519151)):Vbias {Vbias>-980.000000}



Vbias%50==0 && Vbias>-1000



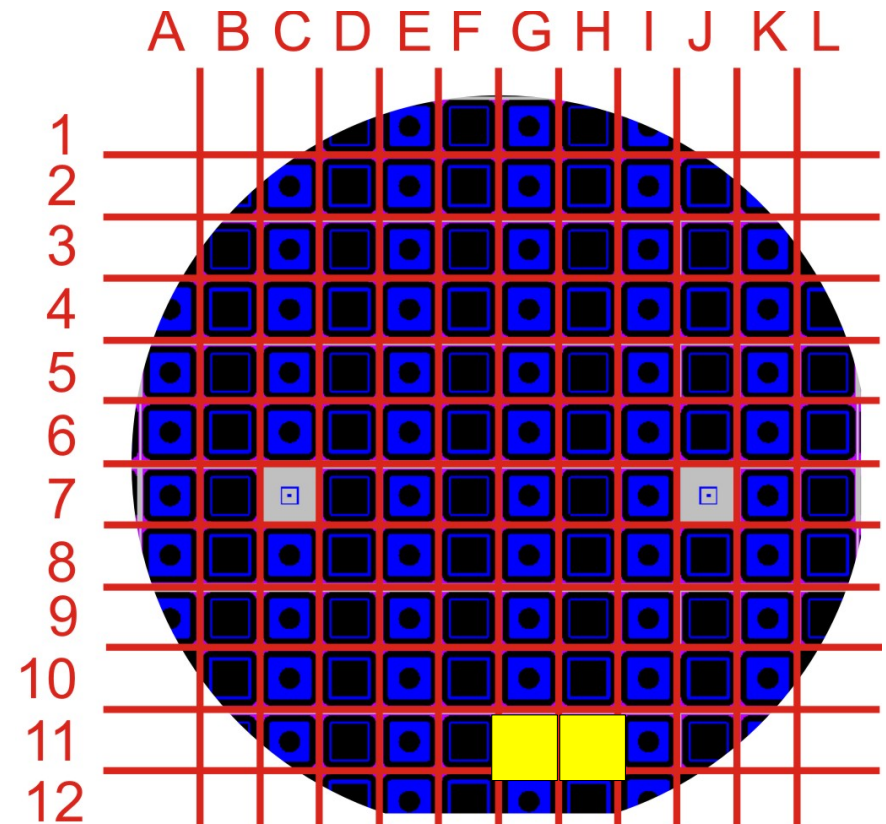
Sum\$((volt-BlineMean)\*(time>9.701493 &&time<34.701493)):Vbias {Vbias>-980.000000}



# Wafer 6, g11, h11 [ $1.5 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ]

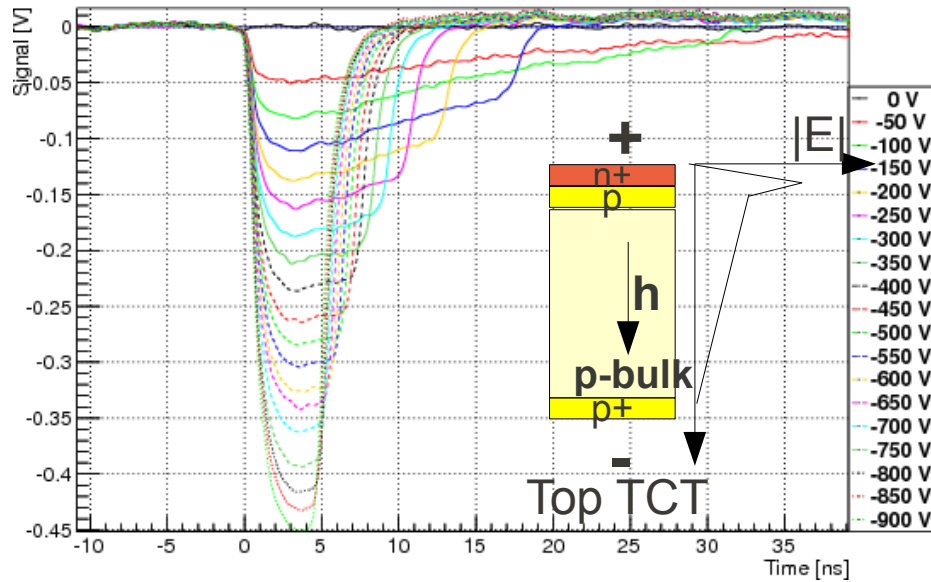
Wafer Number	P-layer Implant (E = 100 keV)	Substrate features
1	$1.0 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
2	$1.1 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
3	$1.2 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
4	$1.3 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
5	$1.4 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
6	$1.5 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
7	$1.6 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
8	$2.0 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
9	----- (PIN wafer)	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
10	$1.1 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP OXG (DOFZ; $\rho = 5\text{-}15 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $285 \pm 25 \mu\text{m}$ )
11	$1.3 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP OXG (DOFZ; $\rho = 5\text{-}15 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $285 \pm 25 \mu\text{m}$ )

Low doping

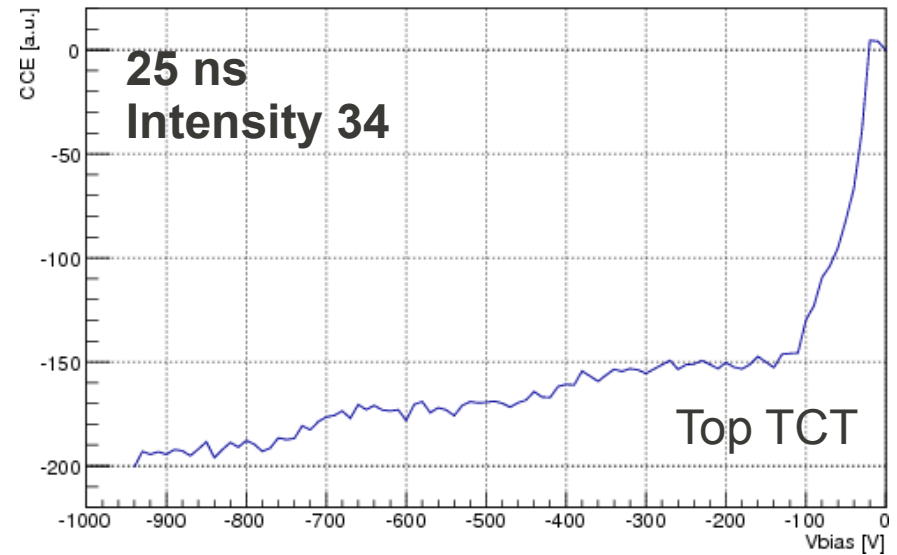


# Wafer 6, h11 [ $1.5 \times 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-2}$ ]

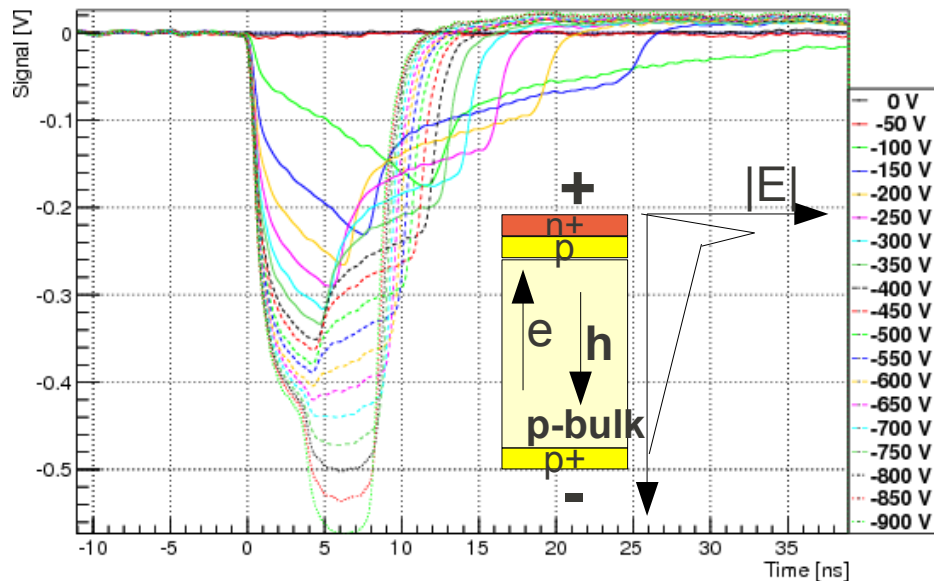
Vbias%50==0 && Vbias>-950



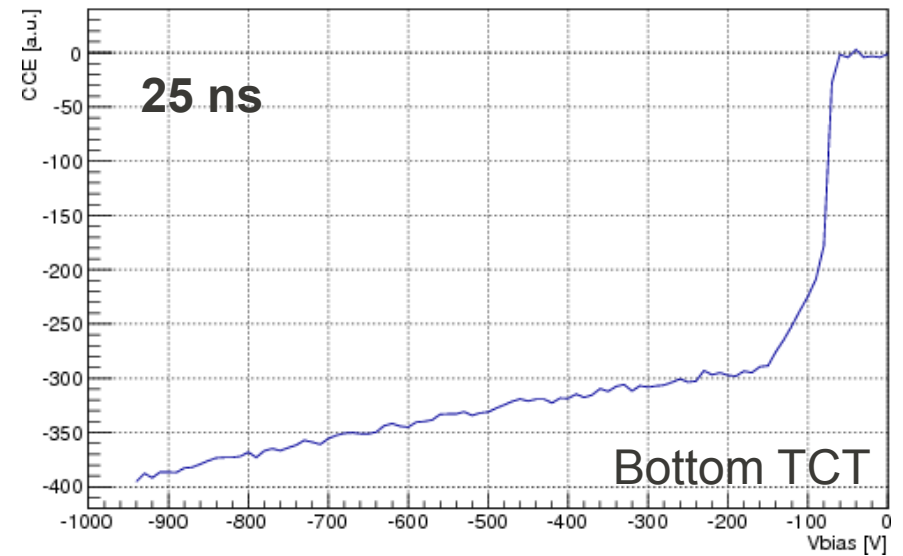
Sum\$((volt-BlineMean)\*(time>10.835782 &&time<35.835782)):Vbias [Vbias>-950.000000]



Vbias%50==0 && Vbias>-950



Sum\$((volt-BlineMean)\*(time>11.029765 &&time<36.029765)):Vbias [Vbias>-950.000000]



Bottom TCT

Amplification observed

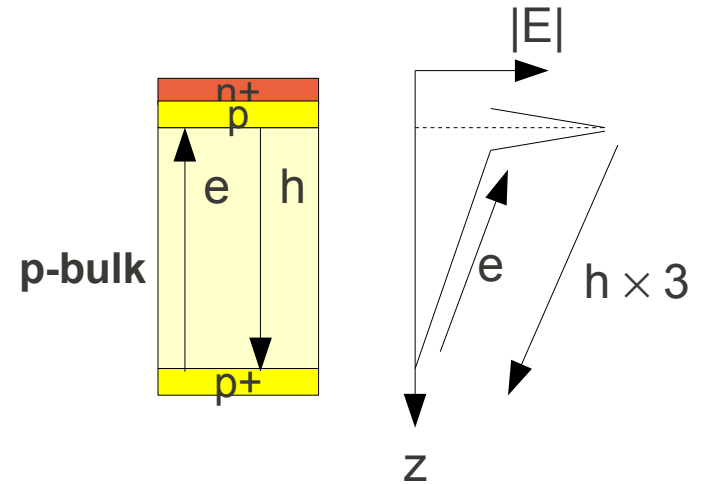
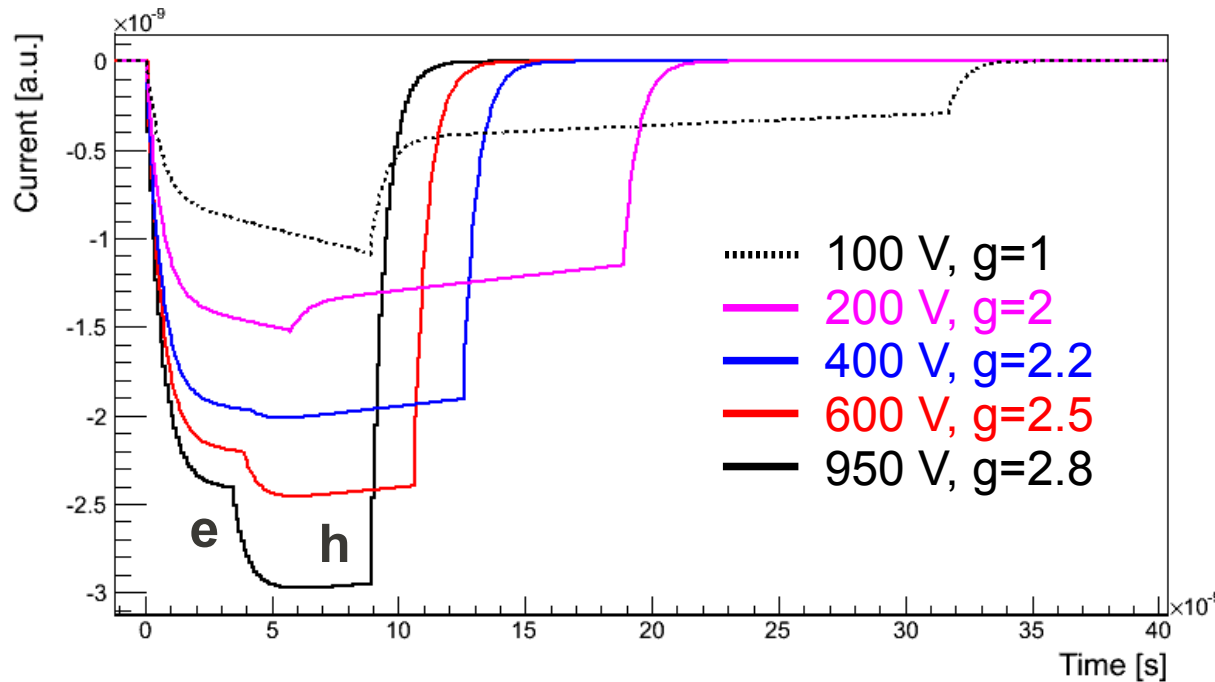


# Ad-hoc simulation (qualitative interpretation of data):

Input:

P-bulk,  $C_{end}=10$  pF,  $V_{dep}=50$  V

Gain(950V)=2.8 ..... Gain(200)=2



Electrons injected from the back  $\rightarrow$  travelling to n+ strips. Multiplication occurs, then equivalent to holes “injected” from top.

## Gain definition

For instance, in **back injection**:

Reference diode: we inject 50 pC, we **read** 50 pC

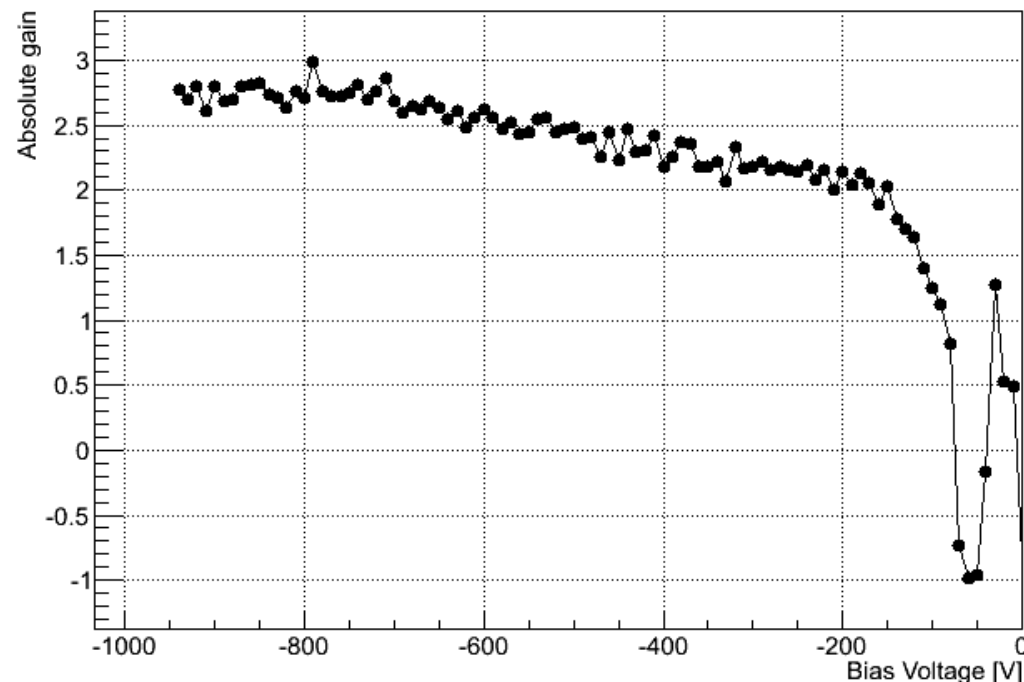
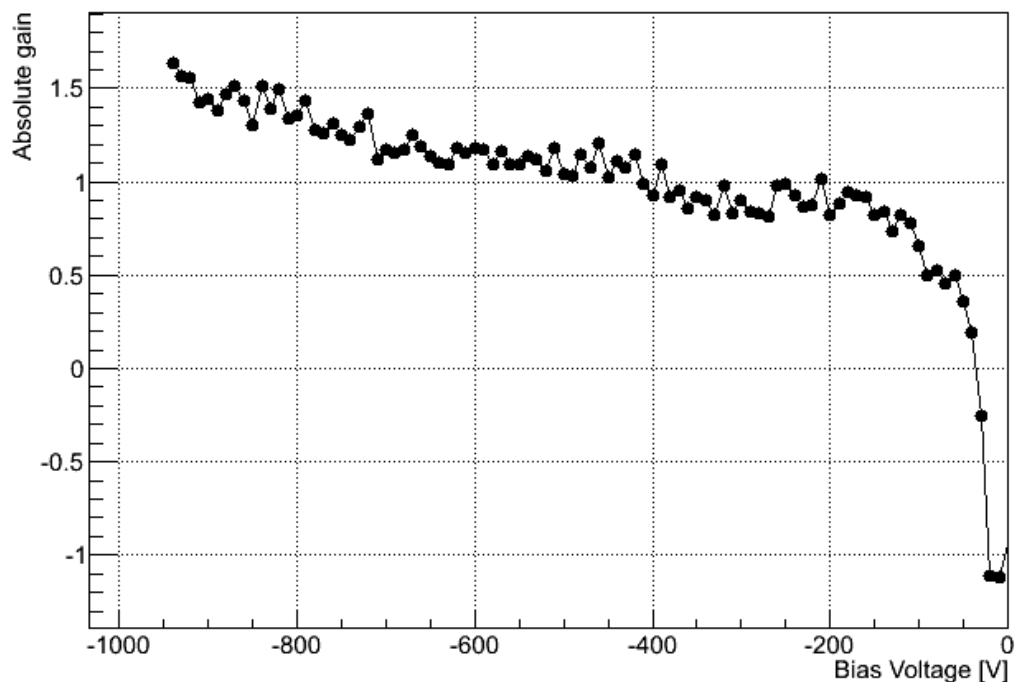
DUT: we (assumed) injected 50 pC, we **read** 150 pC

$$MF = (150 - 50) / 50 = 2$$

$$\text{Gain} = 150 / 50 = 3$$

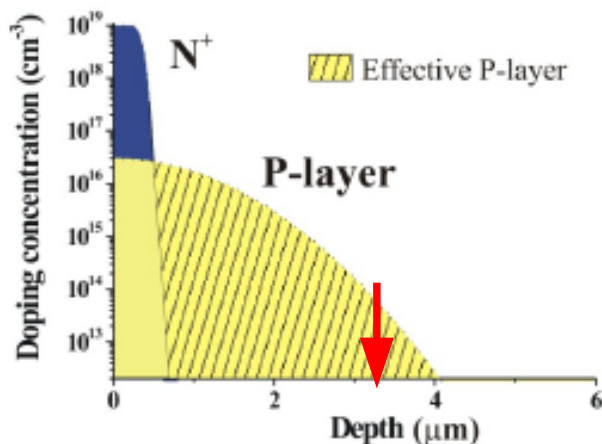
I will assume gain=multiplication factor+1

# Wafer 6, h11 [ $1.5 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ], gain



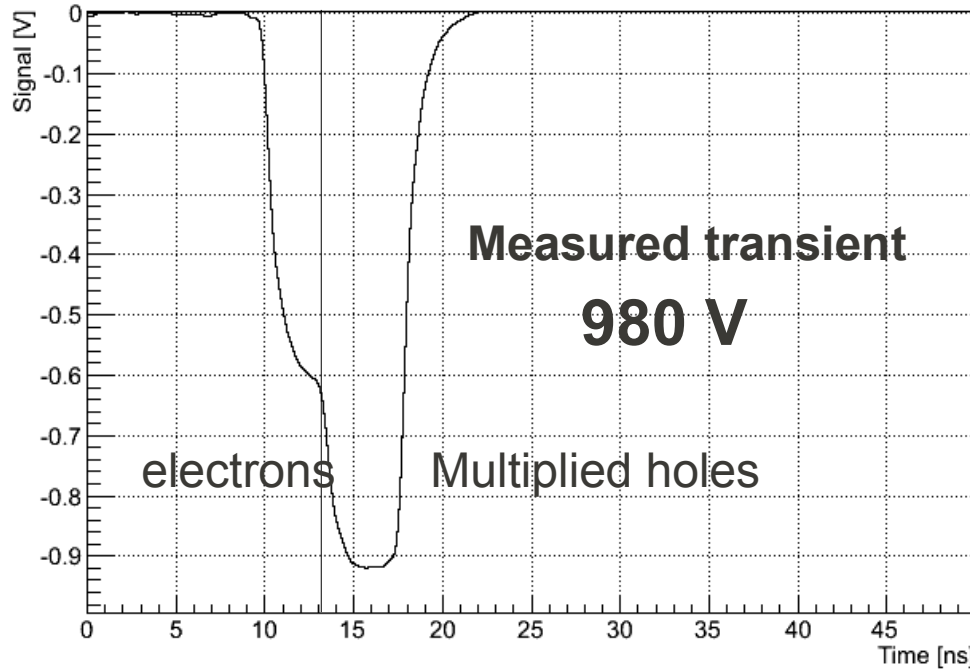
Wafer 6, h11 top illumination  
Low multiplication factor

Wafer 6, h11, bottom illumination  
Higher multiplication factor



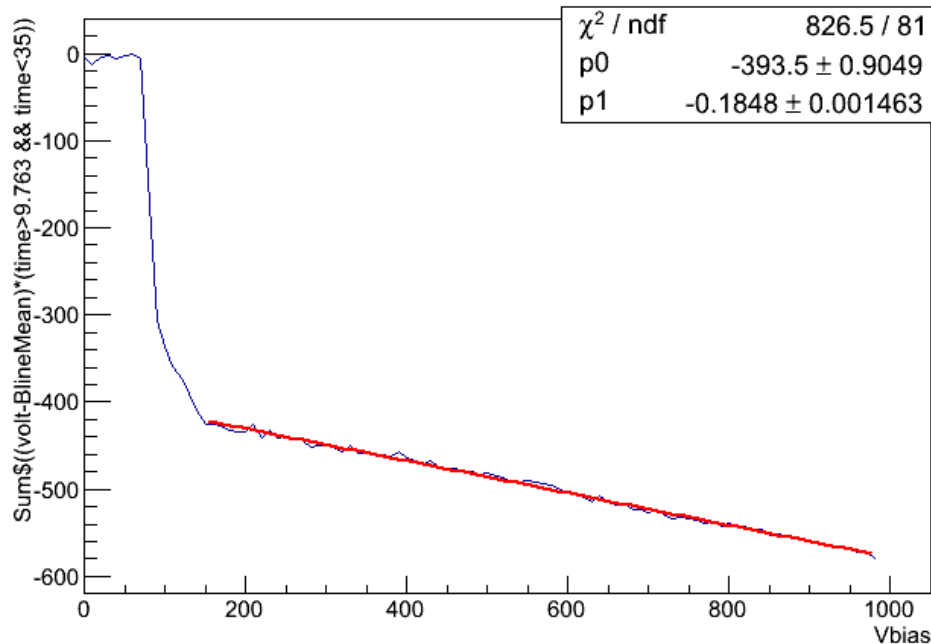
Interpretation for lower gain seen in top injection:  
Maybe eh pairs generated inside P+ region do not see all the E-field  $\rightarrow$  produce less ionizations.

# Estimation of gain without reference diode at $V \gg V_{dep}$



At  $V \gg V_{dep}$  the RC tails are short for a diode of 10 pF

$$MF(V=980) = Q(h)/Q(e) = 3$$



Gain at lower voltages, extracted from CCE curve:

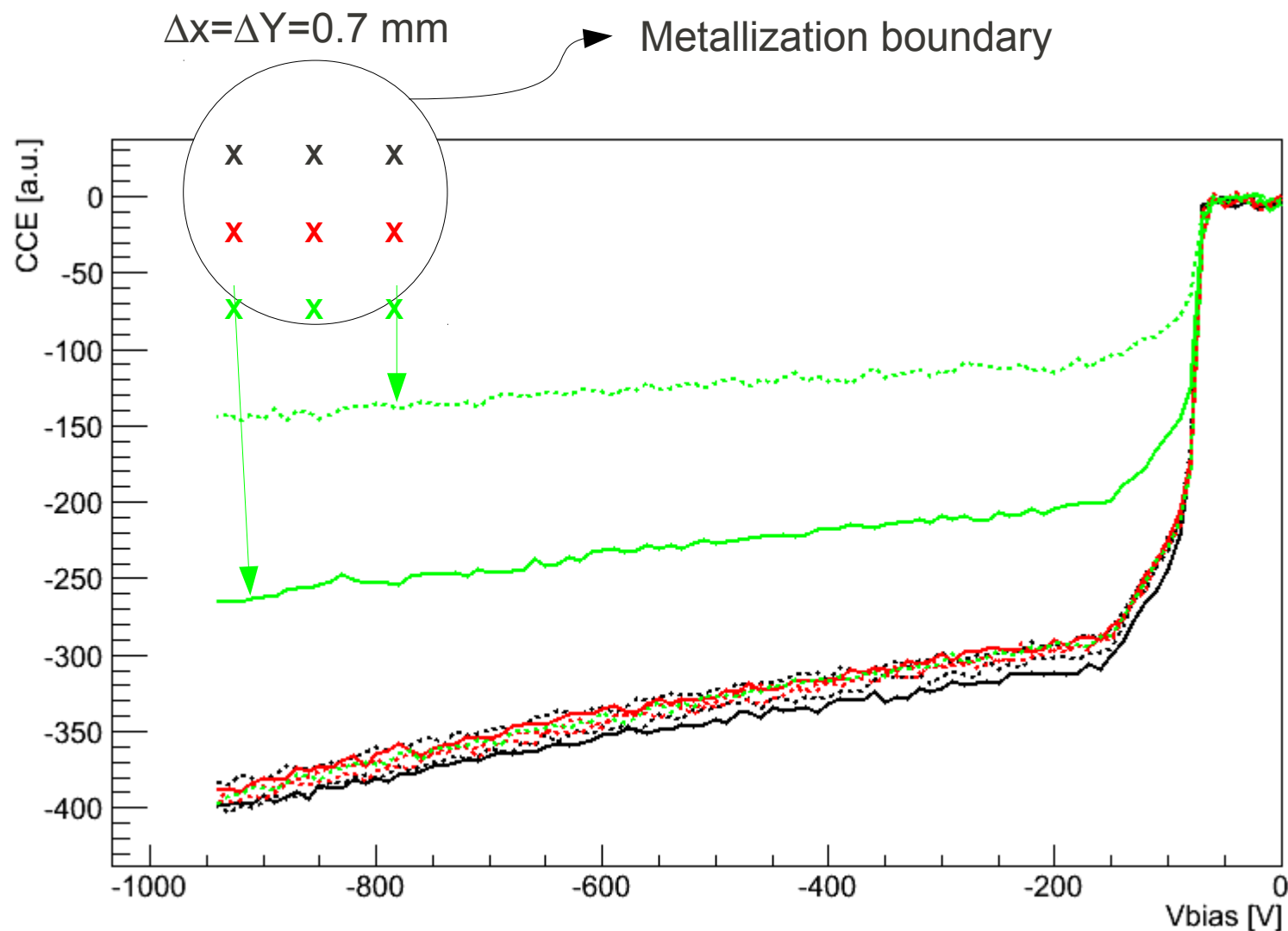
$$CCE(980)/CCE(140) = MF(980)/MF(140)$$

$$\text{Then } MF(140) = 2.2$$

Agrees with former method but statistics=1 case!

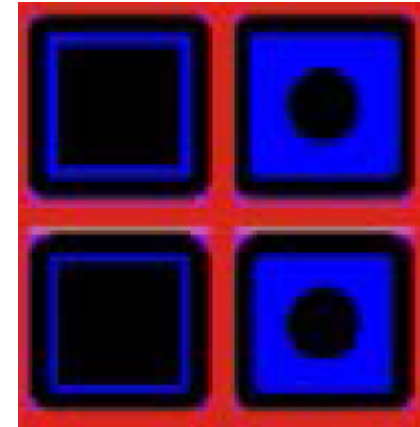
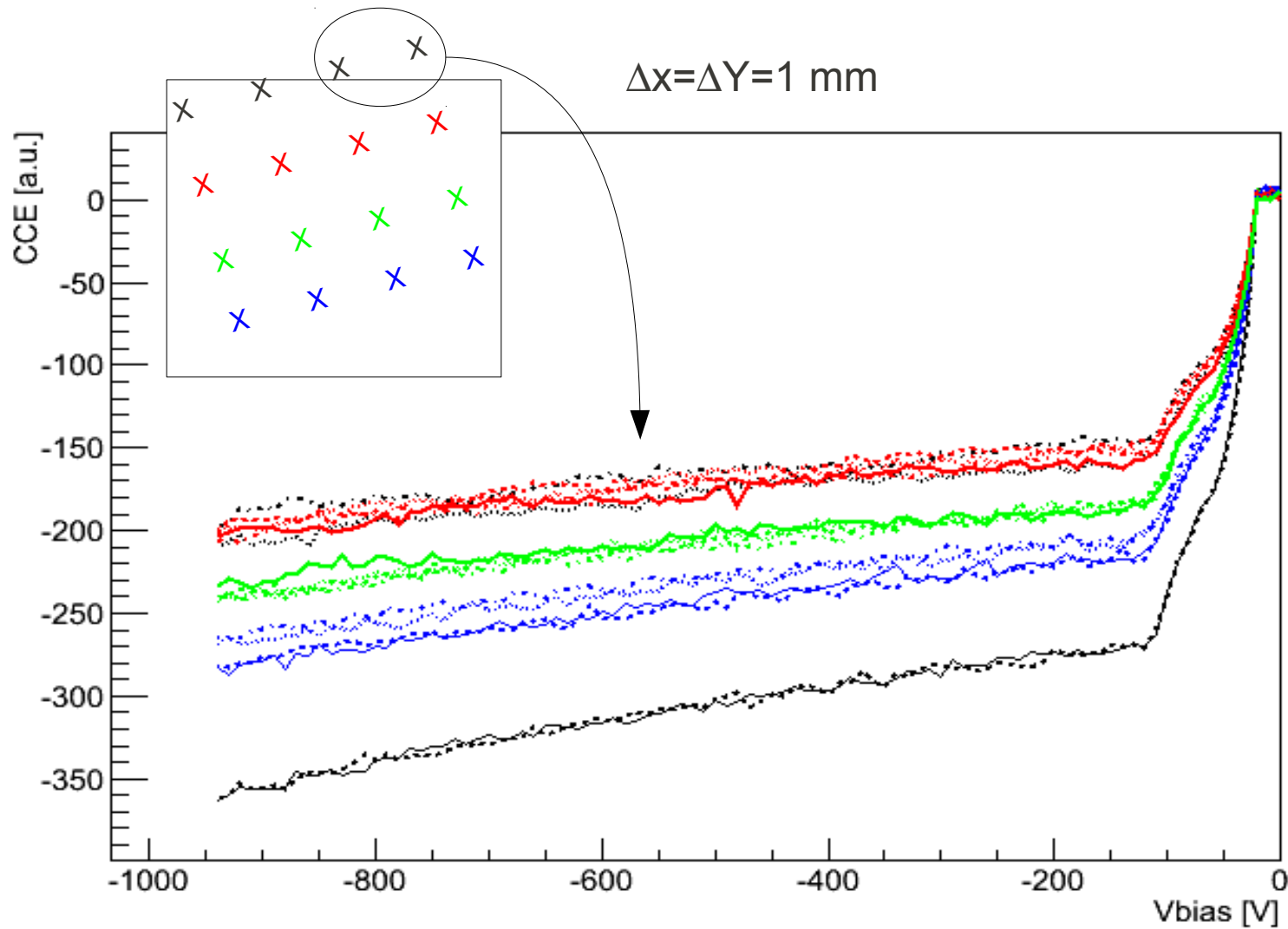


# Uniformity scan, rear side illumination, w6 h11 tune 34



Outliers are likely misalignment of the laser grid wrt the sensor window

# Uniformity scan, junction side, w6 h11 tune 34



Possible misalignment.

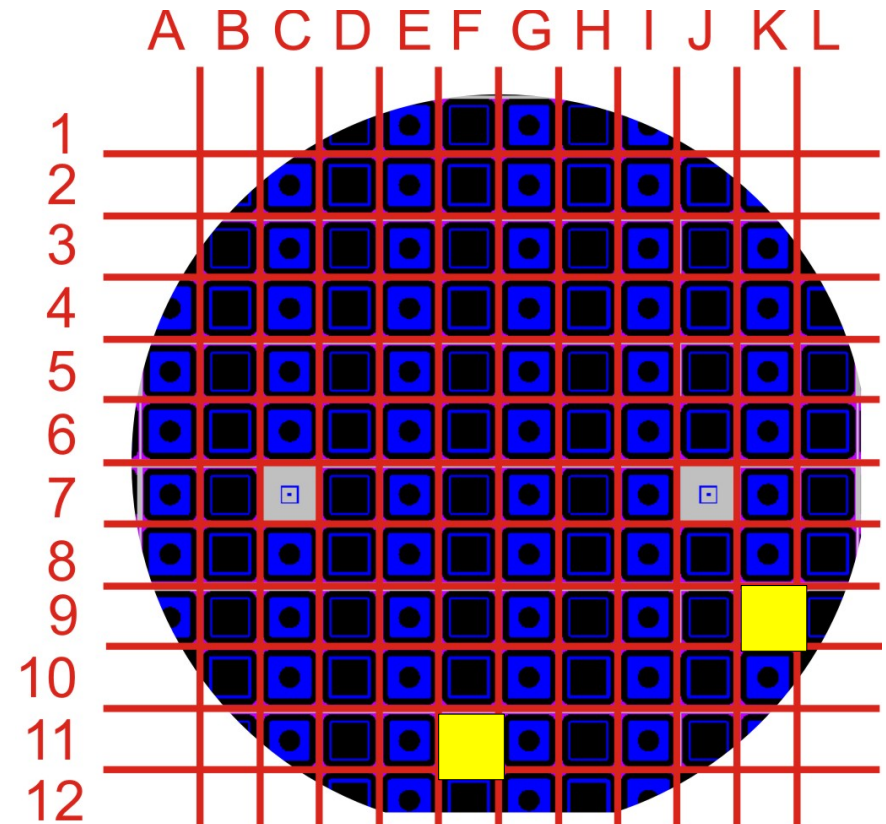
In any case, compared to former slide, we can say that the junction side is less uniform than the ohmic side.

To be studied: effect of 2x400 nm layers of passivation ( $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ )

# Wafer 7, f11, k9 [ $1.6 \times 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-2}$ ]

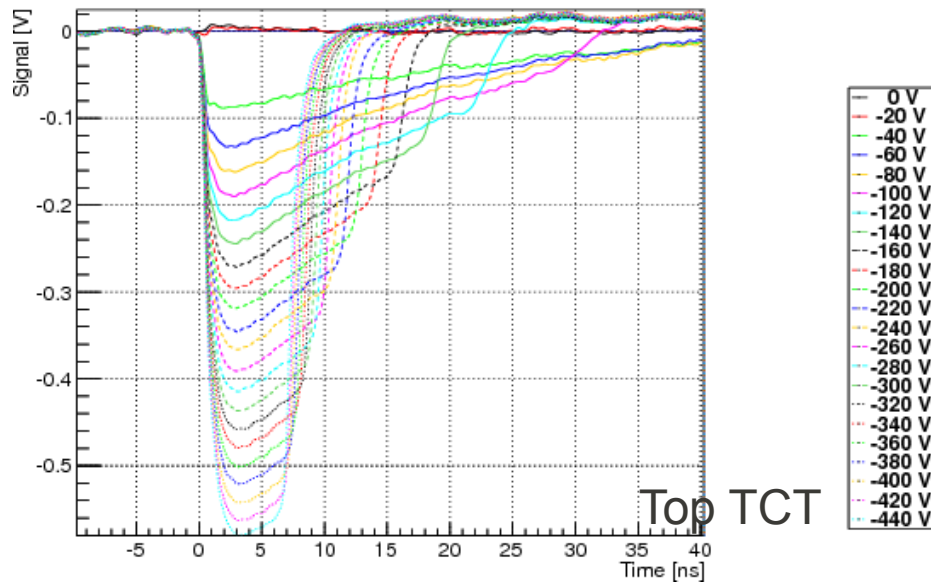
Wafer Number	P-layer Implant (E = 100 keV)	Substrate features
1	$1.0 \times 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
2	$1.1 \times 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
3	$1.2 \times 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
4	$1.3 \times 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
5	$1.4 \times 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
6	$1.5 \times 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
7	$1.6 \times 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
8	$2.0 \times 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
9	----- (PIN wafer)	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
10	$1.1 \times 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-2}$	HRP OXG (DOFZ; $\rho = 5\text{-}15 \text{K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $285 \pm 25 \mu\text{m}$ )
11	$1.3 \times 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-2}$	HRP OXG (DOFZ; $\rho = 5\text{-}15 \text{K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $285 \pm 25 \mu\text{m}$ )

Slightly higher doping

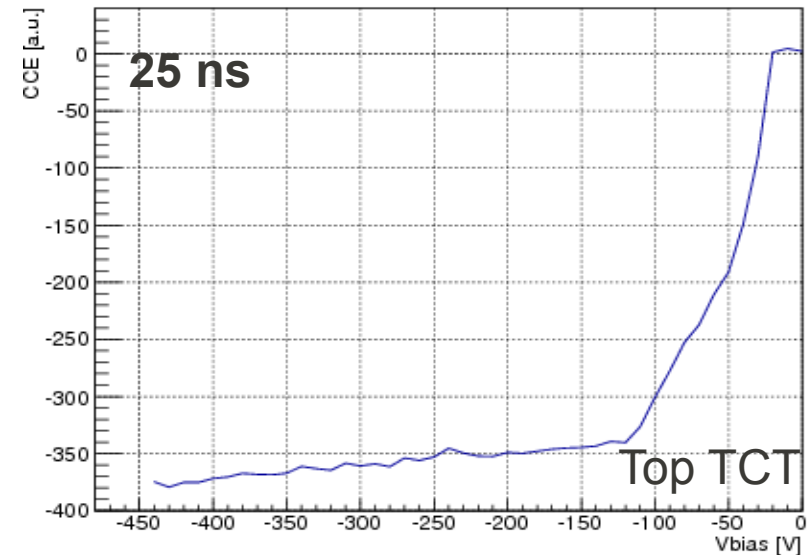


# Wafer 7, k9 [ $1.6 \times 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-2}$ ], same tune (34)

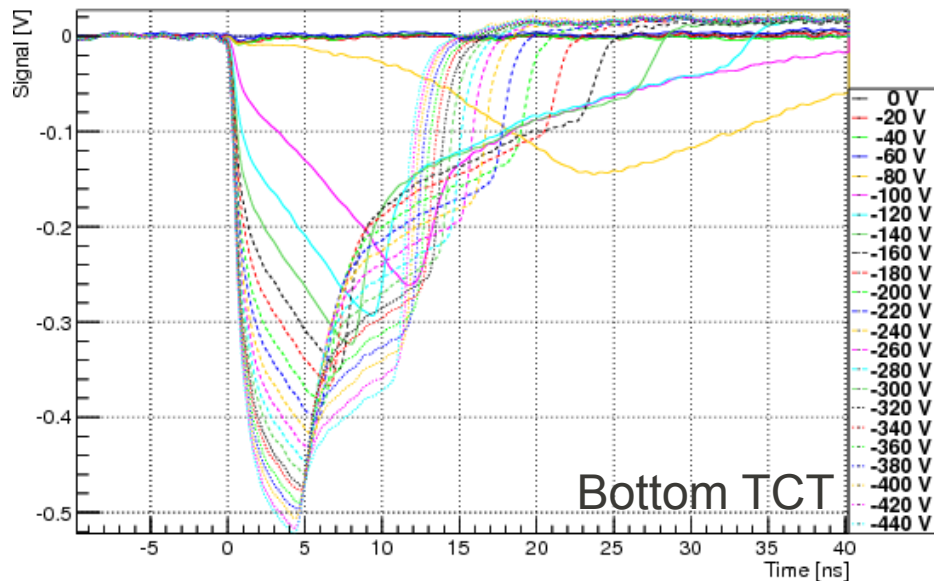
Vbias > -450 && Vbias % 20 == 0



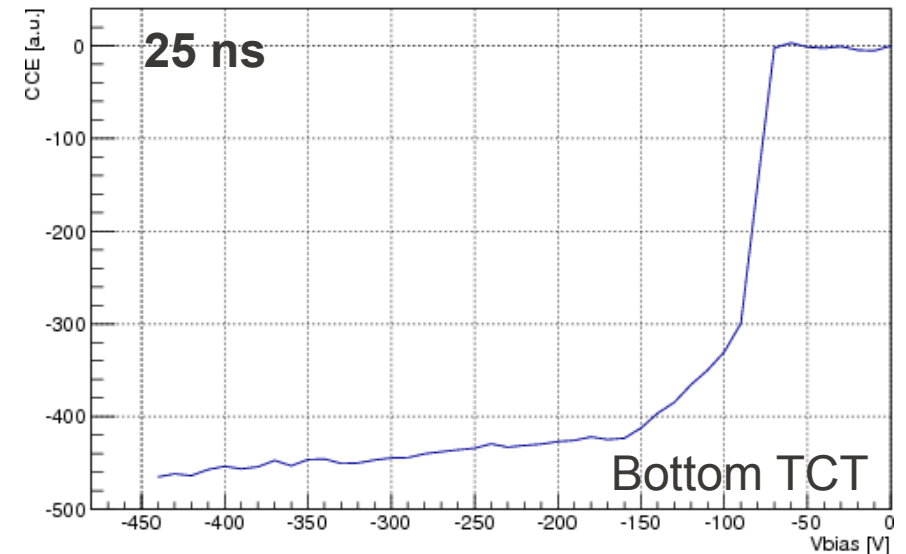
Sum\$((volt-BlineMean)\*(time>9.722368 &&time<34.722368)):Vbias {Vbias>-450.}



Vbias > -450 && Vbias % 20 == 0



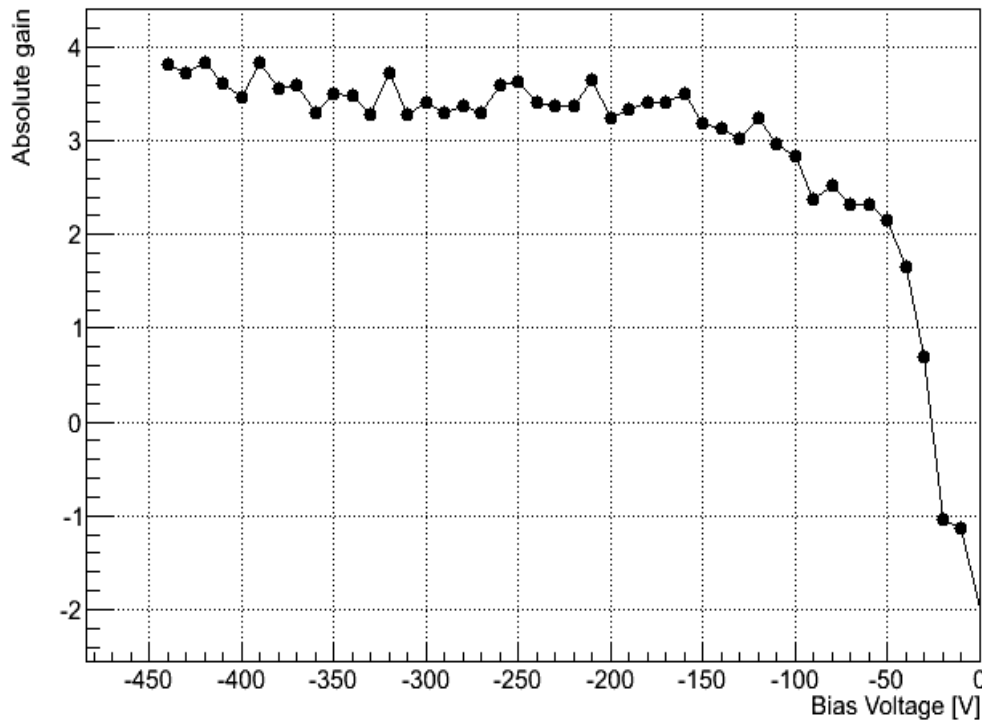
Sum\$((volt-BlineMean)\*(time>9.760331 &&time<34.760331)):Vbias {Vbias>-450.}



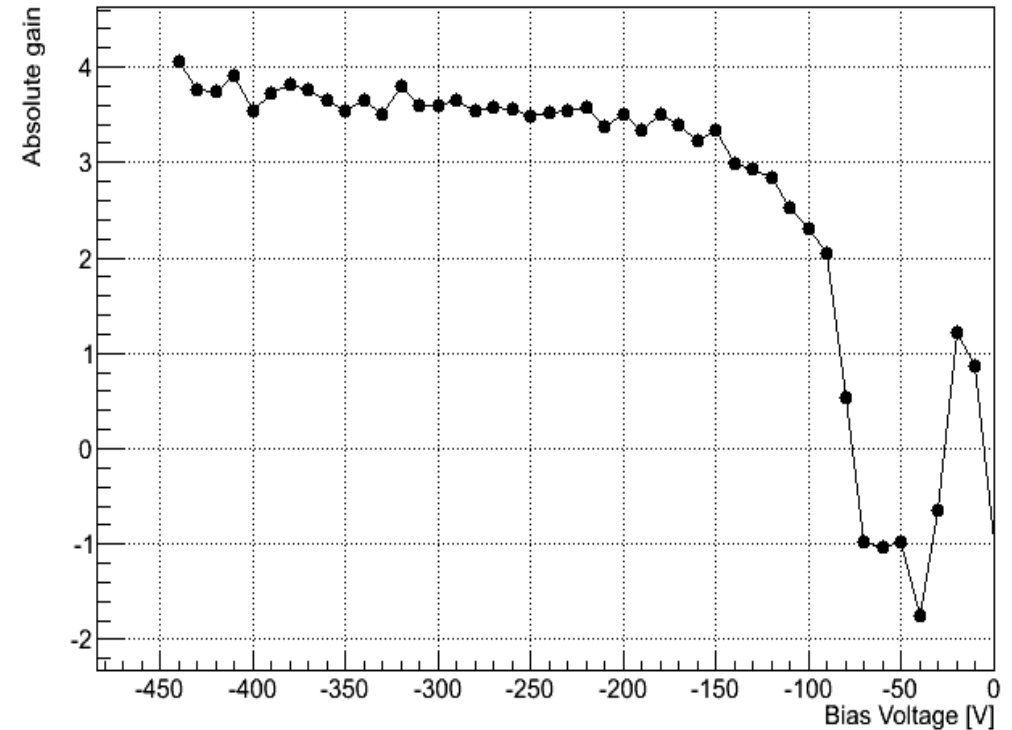
Top illumination, breaks at -450V, before the bump due to h overcomes the e peak  
**Multiplication** observed

# Wafer 7, k9 [ $1.6 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ], gain

Gain calculated comparing diode to reference PIN diode, measured at the same power



Wafer 7, K9, top illumination



Wafer 7, K9, bottom illumination

**>×3 mult. factor for  $V_{\text{bias}} > 100 \text{ V}$**   
**×4 at  $V_{\text{bias}} \sim 400 \text{ V}$**



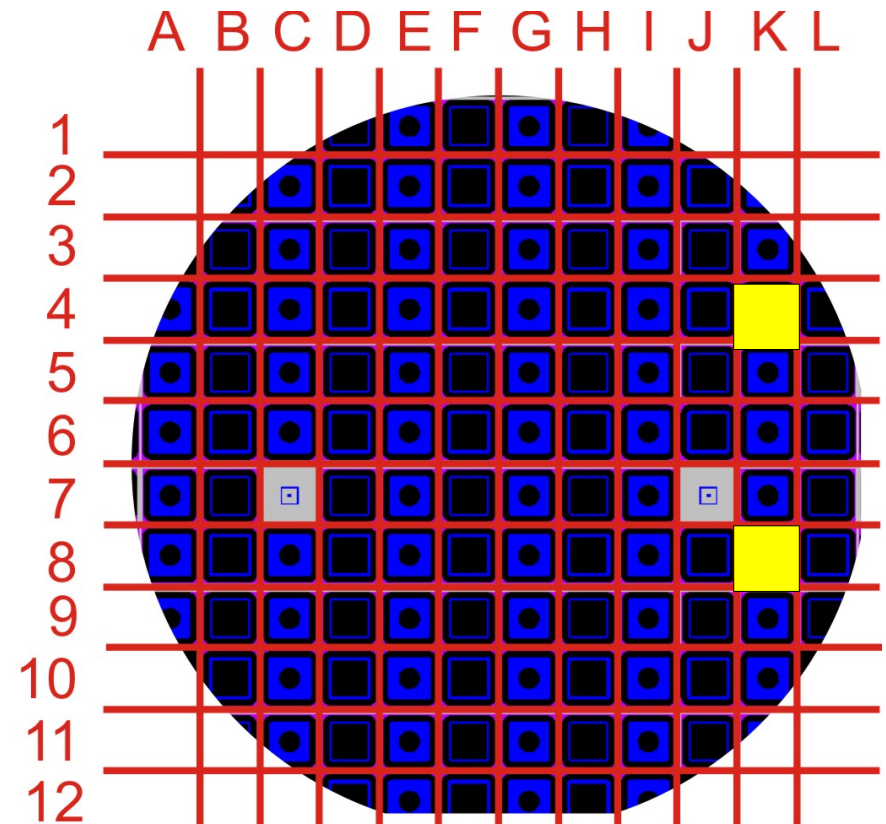
# Summary

- First look at the red-TCT data on LGAPDs
- PiN diode taken as reference to calculate the gain
- Wafer 6, lower doping:
  - MF: ~1.5 (top), ~2.5 (bottom)
  - Uniformity: 30% (top), ~2% (bottom)
- Wafer 7: slightly higher doping
  - MF: ~3.5 (top and bottom)
  - Uniformity no data yet
- Wafer 8: results need to be understood (see backup)

**Wafer 8 ?**

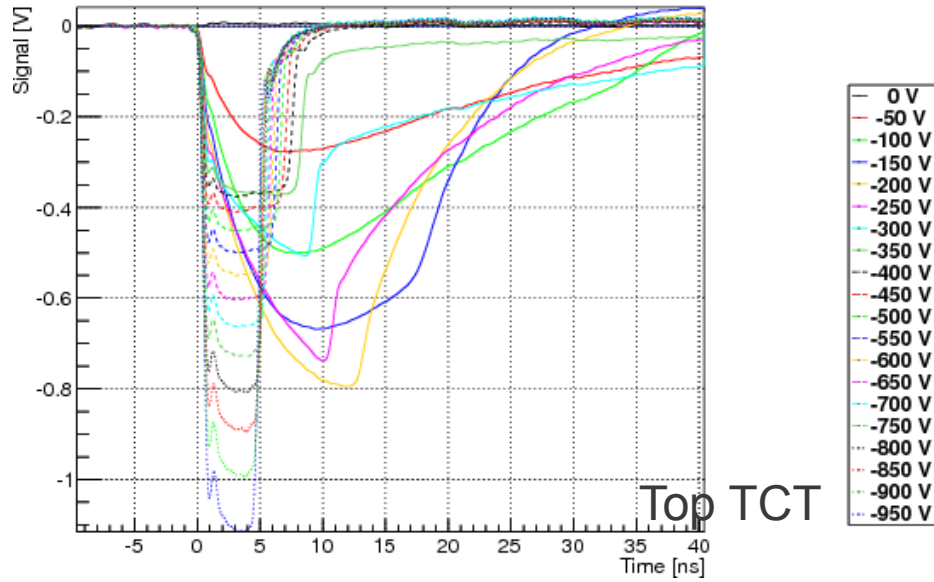
# Wafer 8, k4, k8 [ $2 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ]

Wafer Number	P-layer Implant (E = 100 keV)	Substrate features
1	$1.0 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
2	$1.1 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
3	$1.2 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
4	$1.3 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
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7	$1.6 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
8	$2.0 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
9	----- (PIN wafer)	HRP 300 (FZ; $\rho > 10 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $300 \pm 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
10	$1.1 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP OXG (DOFZ; $\rho = 5\text{-}15 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $285 \pm 25 \mu\text{m}$ )
11	$1.3 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	HRP OXG (DOFZ; $\rho = 5\text{-}15 \text{ K}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ; $\langle 100 \rangle$ ; T = $285 \pm 25 \mu\text{m}$ )

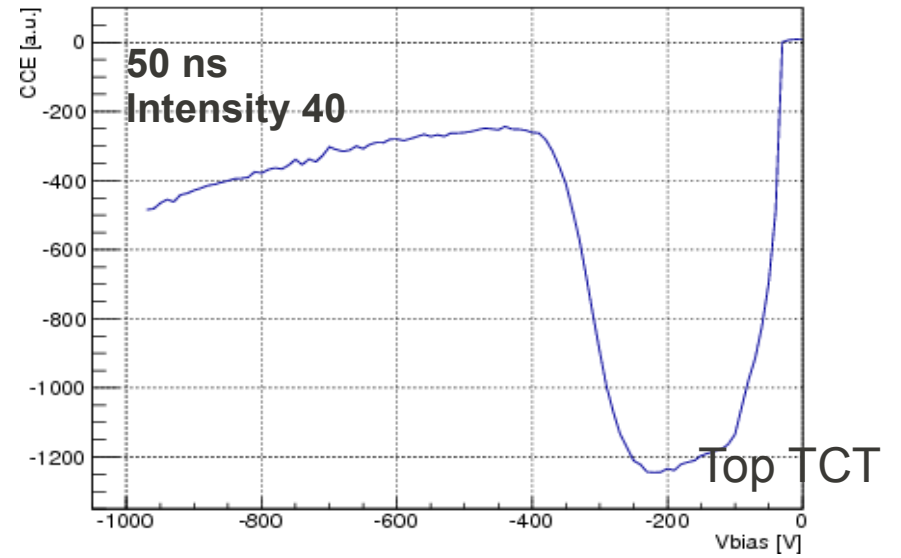


# Wafer 8, k8 [ $2 \times 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-2}$ ]

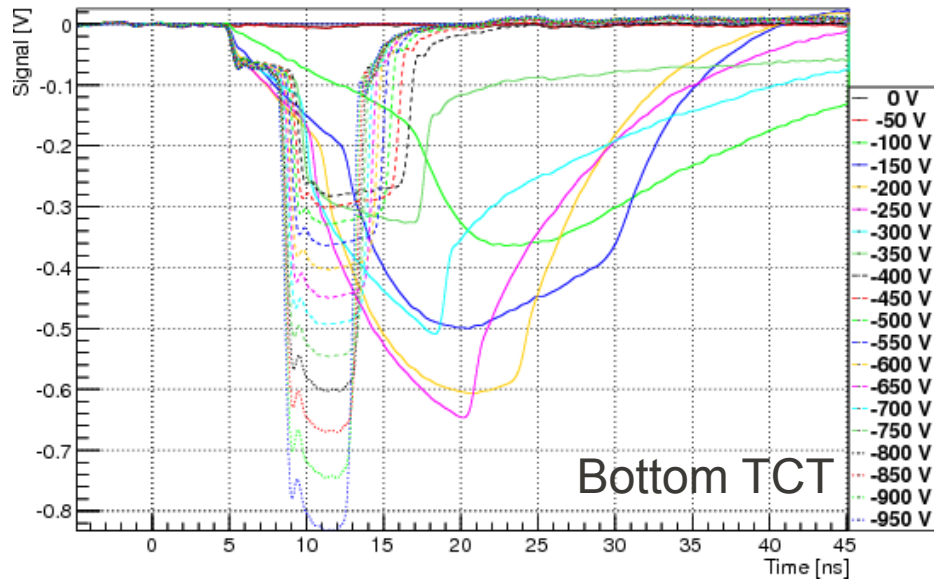
Vbias%50==0 && Vbias>-1000



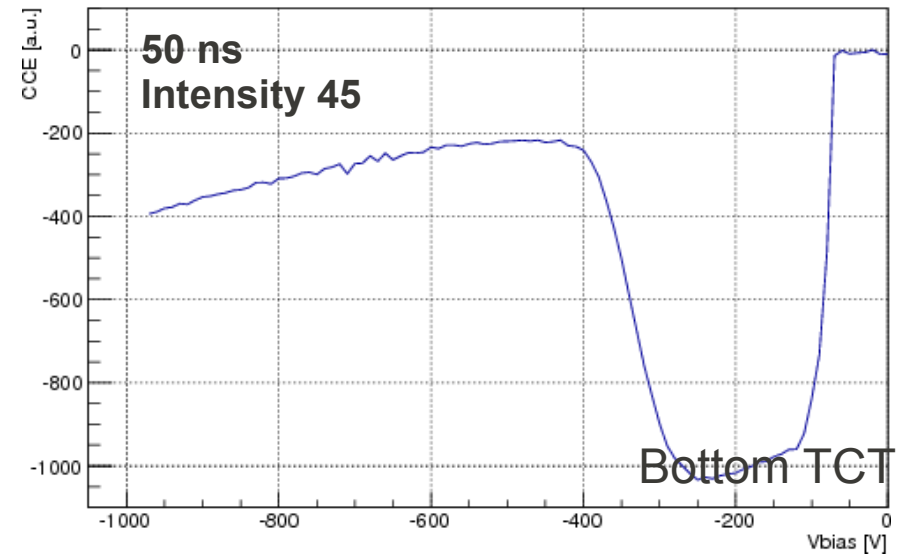
Sum\$((volt-BlineMean)\*(time>9.585904 &&time<59.585904)):Vbias {Vbias>-980.000000}



Vbias%50==0 && Vbias>-1000



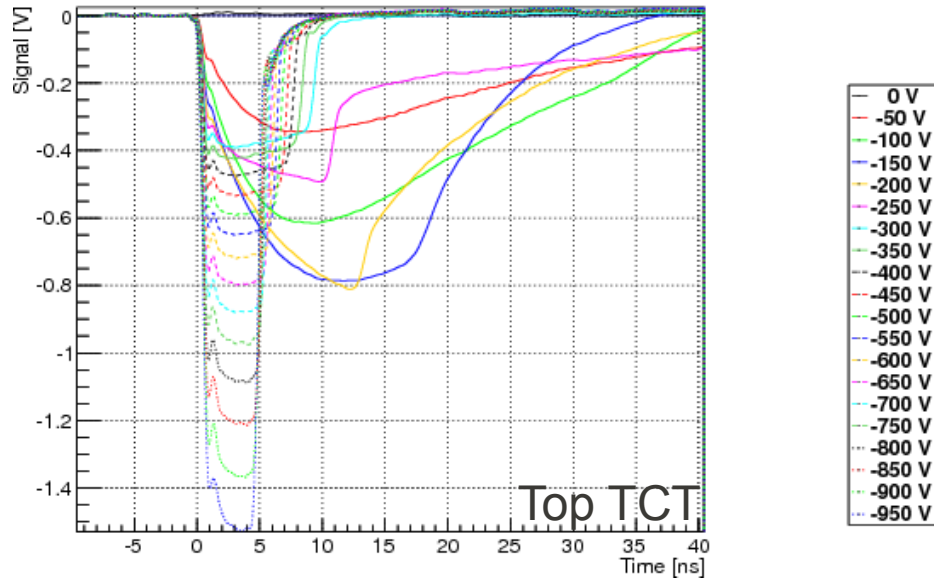
Sum\$((volt-BlineMean)\*(time>4.859497 &&time<54.859497)):Vbias {Vbias>-980.000000}



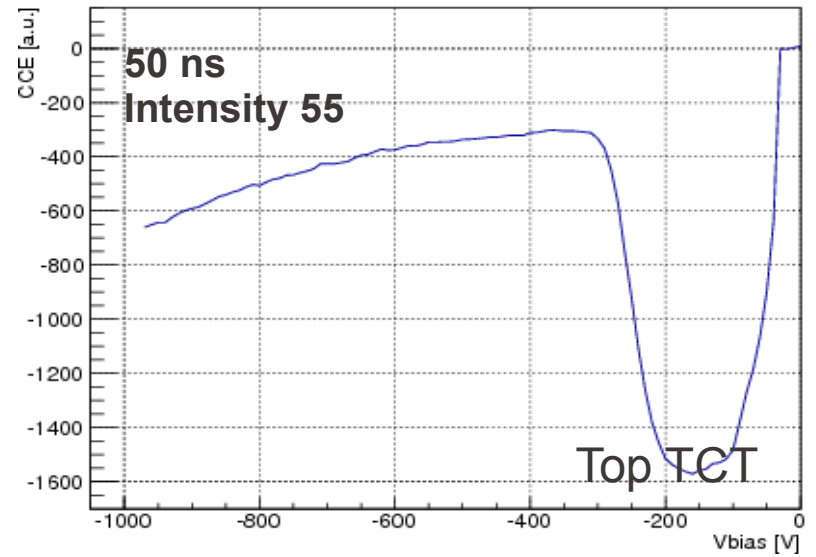
Breaks at -250V

# Wafer 8, k8 [ $2 \times 10^{13} \text{cm}^{-2}$ ]

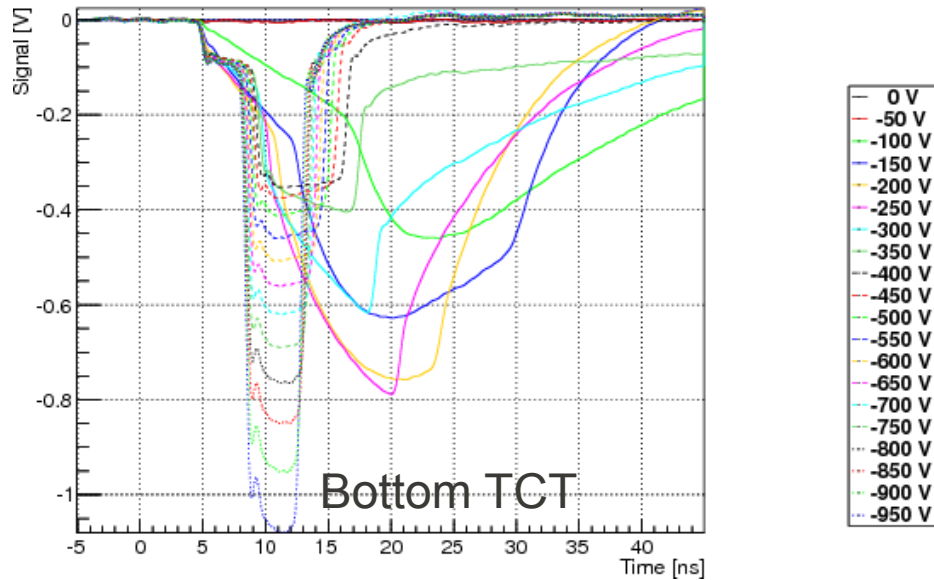
Vbias%50==0 && Vbias>-1000



Sum\$((volt-BlineMean)\*(time>9.553926 &&time<59.553926)):Vbias {Vbias>-980.000000}



Vbias%50==0 && Vbias>-1000



Sum\$((volt-BlineMean)\*(time>5.025387 &&time<55.025387)):Vbias {Vbias>-980.000000}

