

Radiation Damage TCAD Analysis of Low Gain Avalanche Detectors

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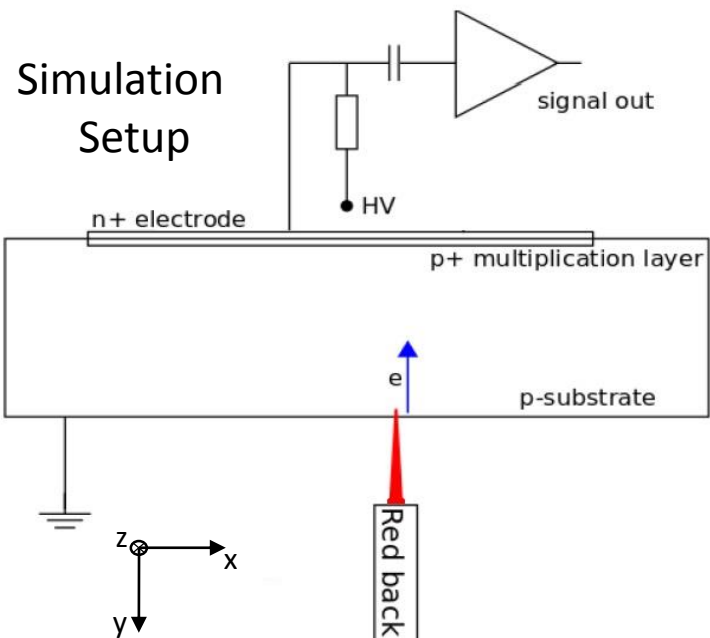
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Barcelona, Spain

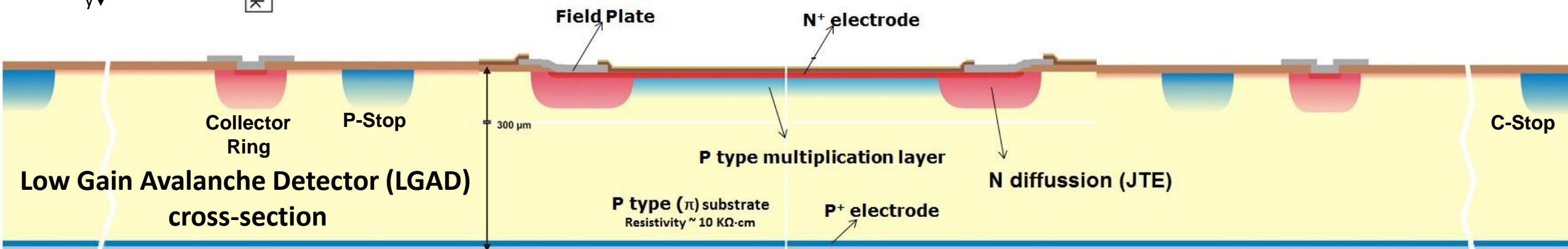
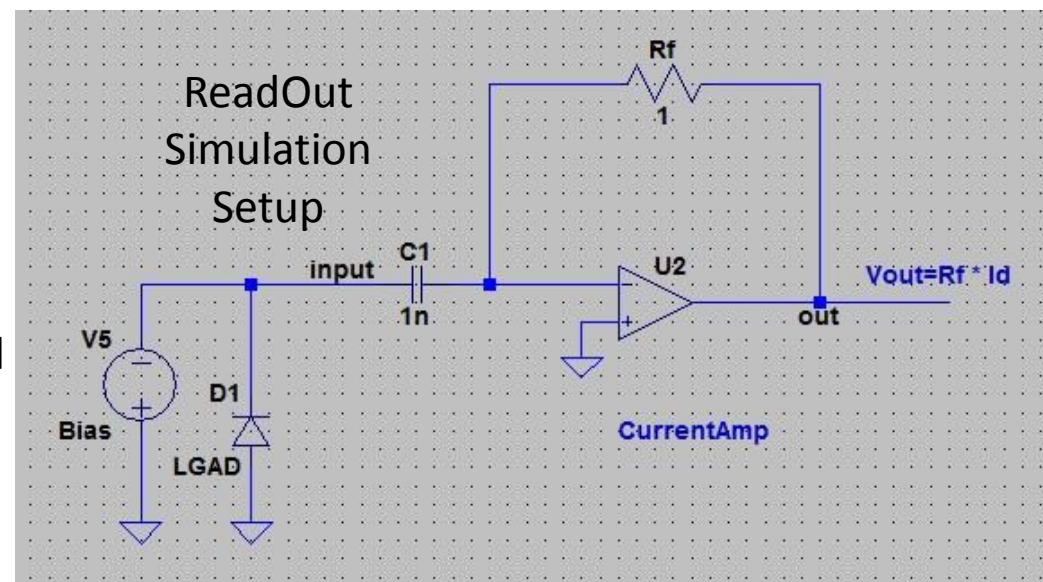
³Instituto de Física de Cantabria, Santander, Spain

Sentaurus TCAD Simulation SetUp



Mixed Simulation Setup:

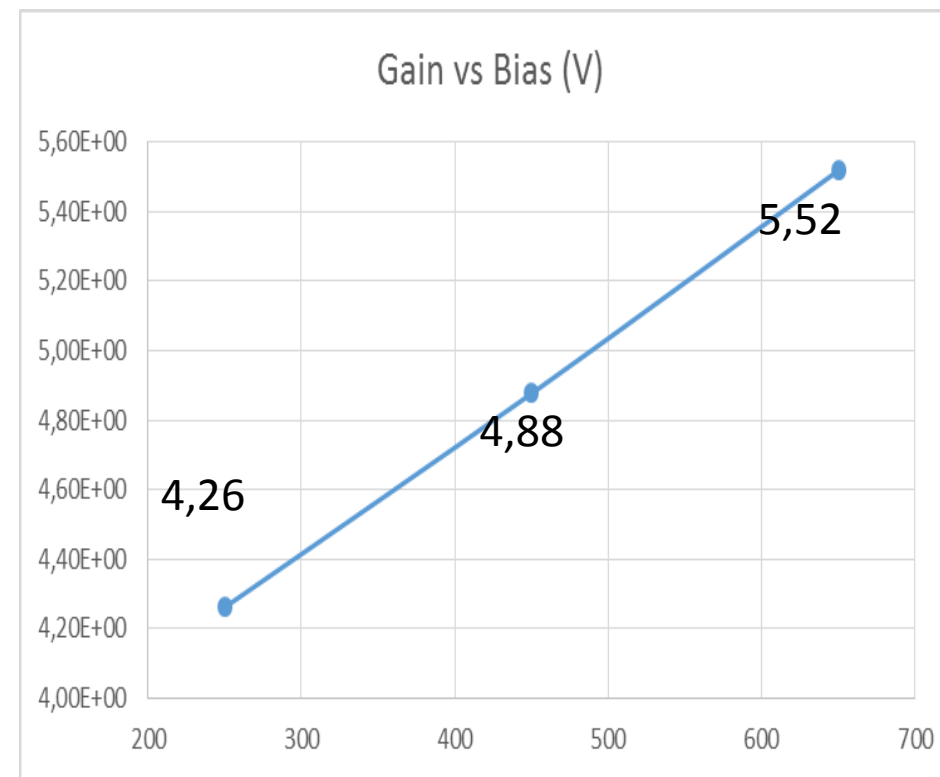
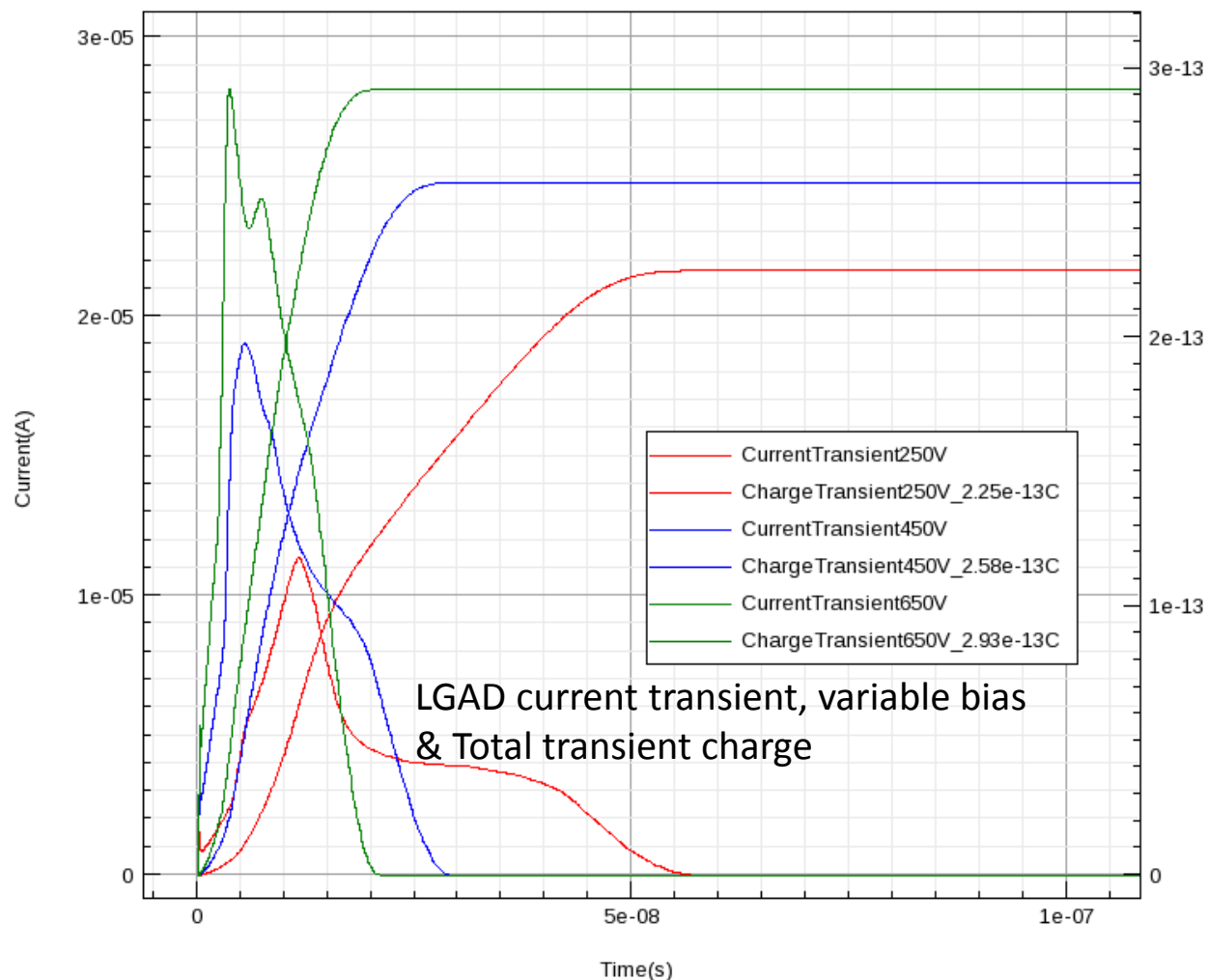
- **Red Pulsed Laser: 670 nm, 10 μm spot, 1e4W/cm², 50 ps, Backillumination at Device Center**
- **ReadOut: gain unity current amplifier (Rf=1), AC (1 nF) coupled**
- **2D detector model: 1 μm in Z direction, 3 mm in X direction, 300 μm in Y direction)**



Doping profiles under confidentiality rules

LGAD

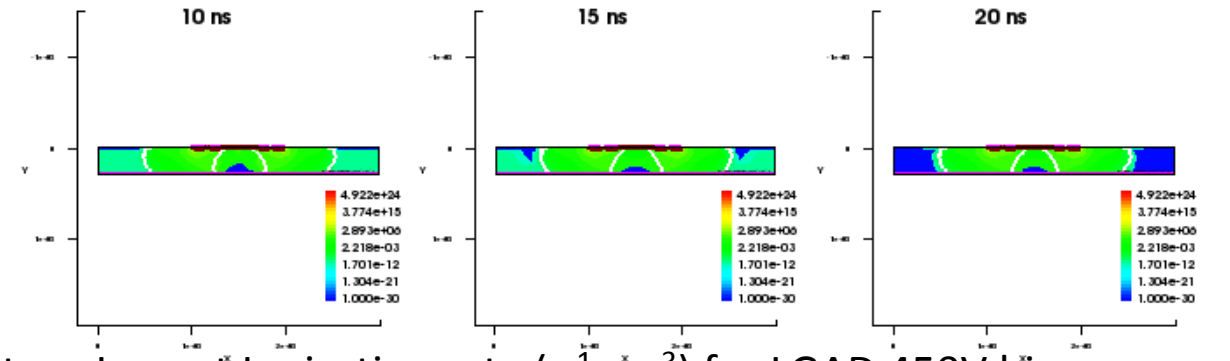
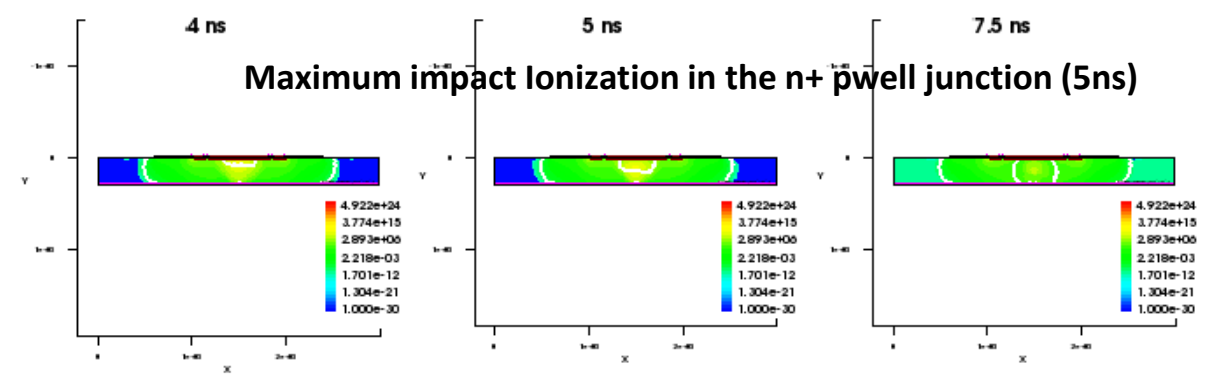
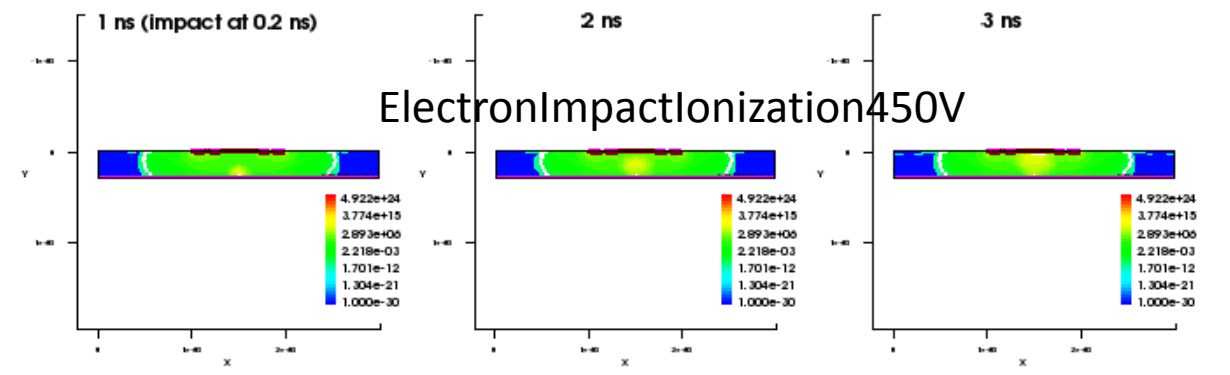
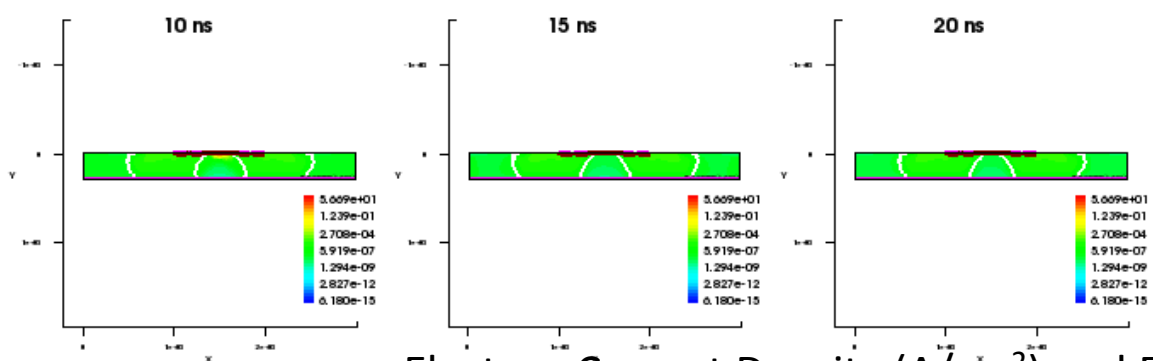
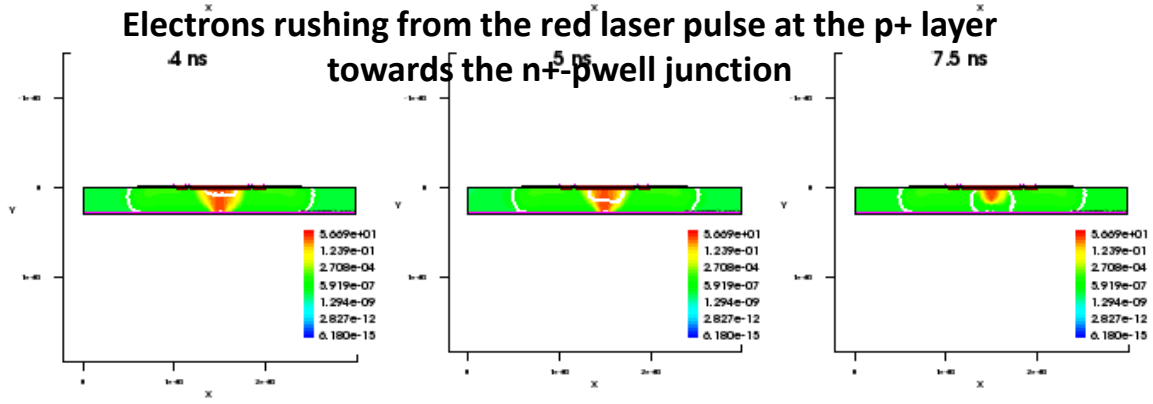
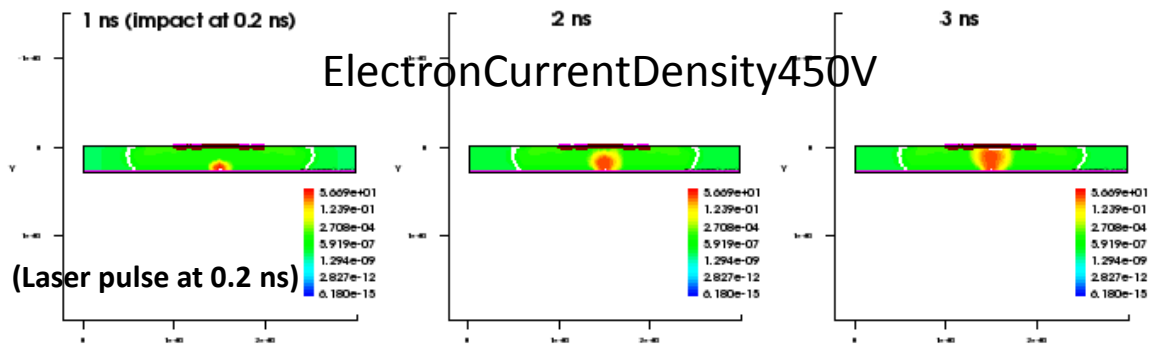
LGAD 3.0e16 650nm50ps1e4W/cm2 Back



$$\text{Gain} = (Q_{\text{LGAD}} / Q_{\text{PiN}}) |_{\text{bias}}$$

LGAD Bias Analysis: 250V, 450V, 650V, Gain shows a linear increase with bias
 The equivalent PiN is an LGAD device without Pwell (gain well)

LGAD450V



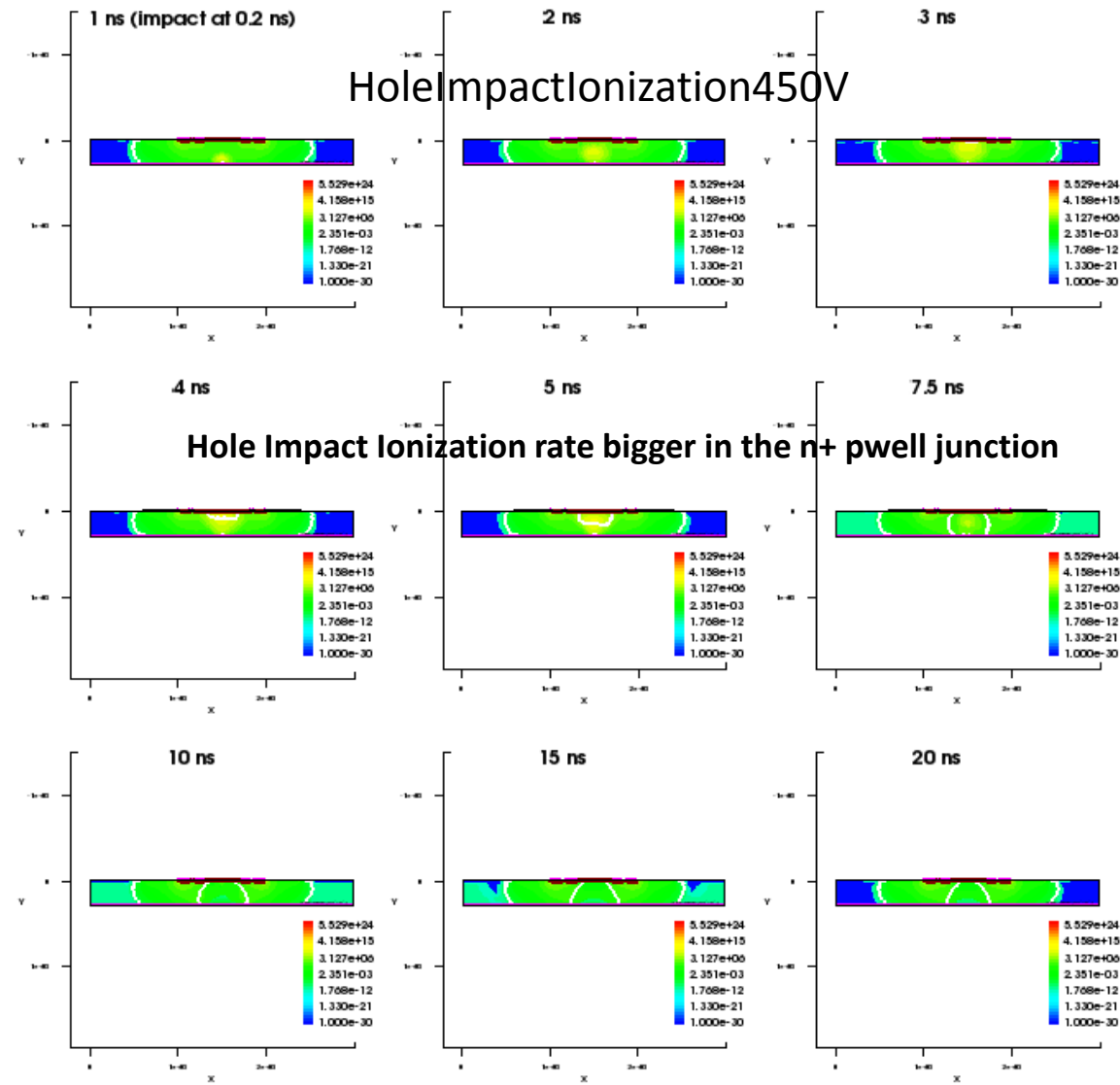
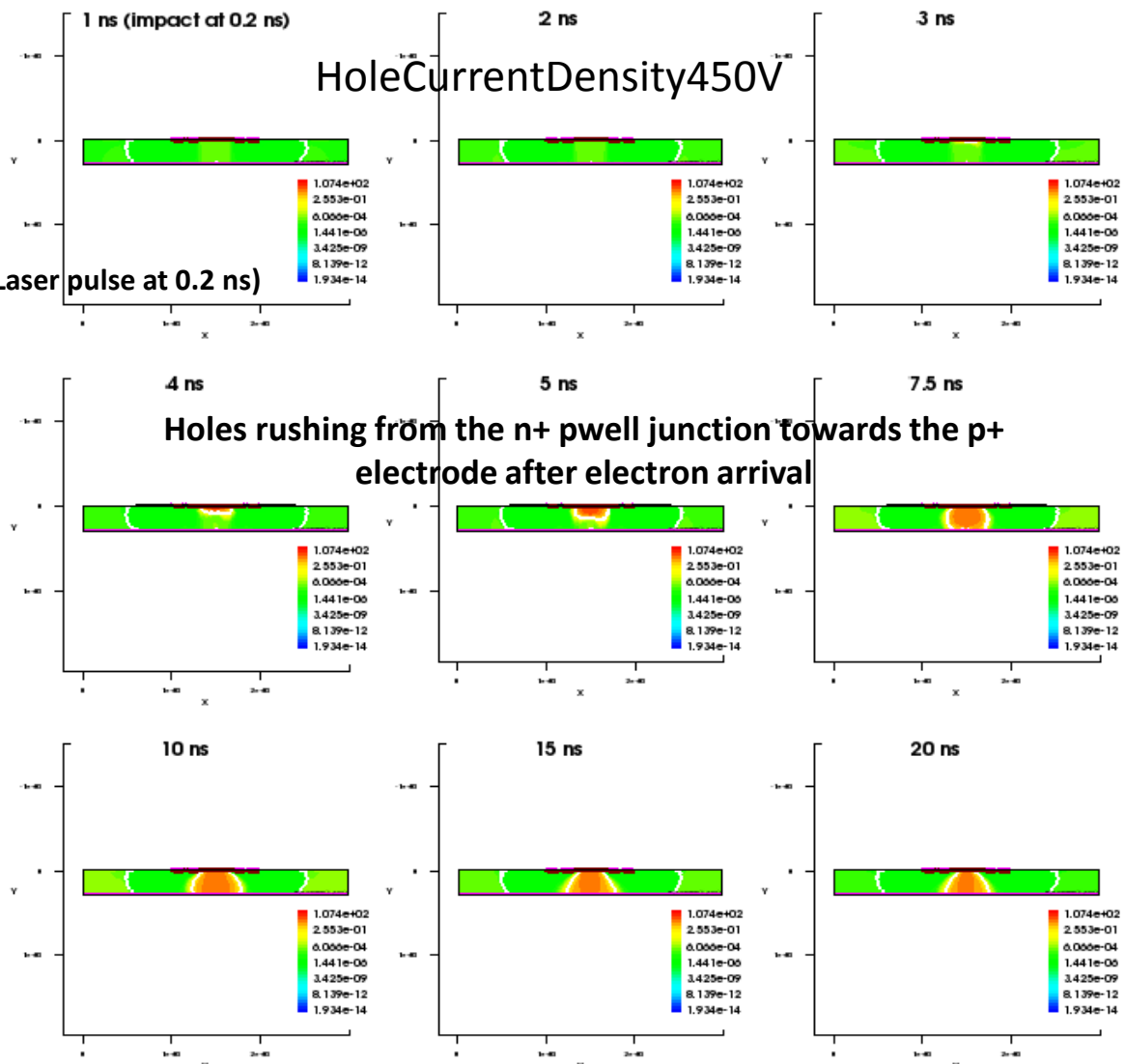
Electron Current Density (A/cm^2) and Electron Impact Ionization rate ($s^{-1}cm^{-3}$) for LGAD 450V bias

LGAD450V

HoleCurrentDensity450V

HoleImpactIonization450V

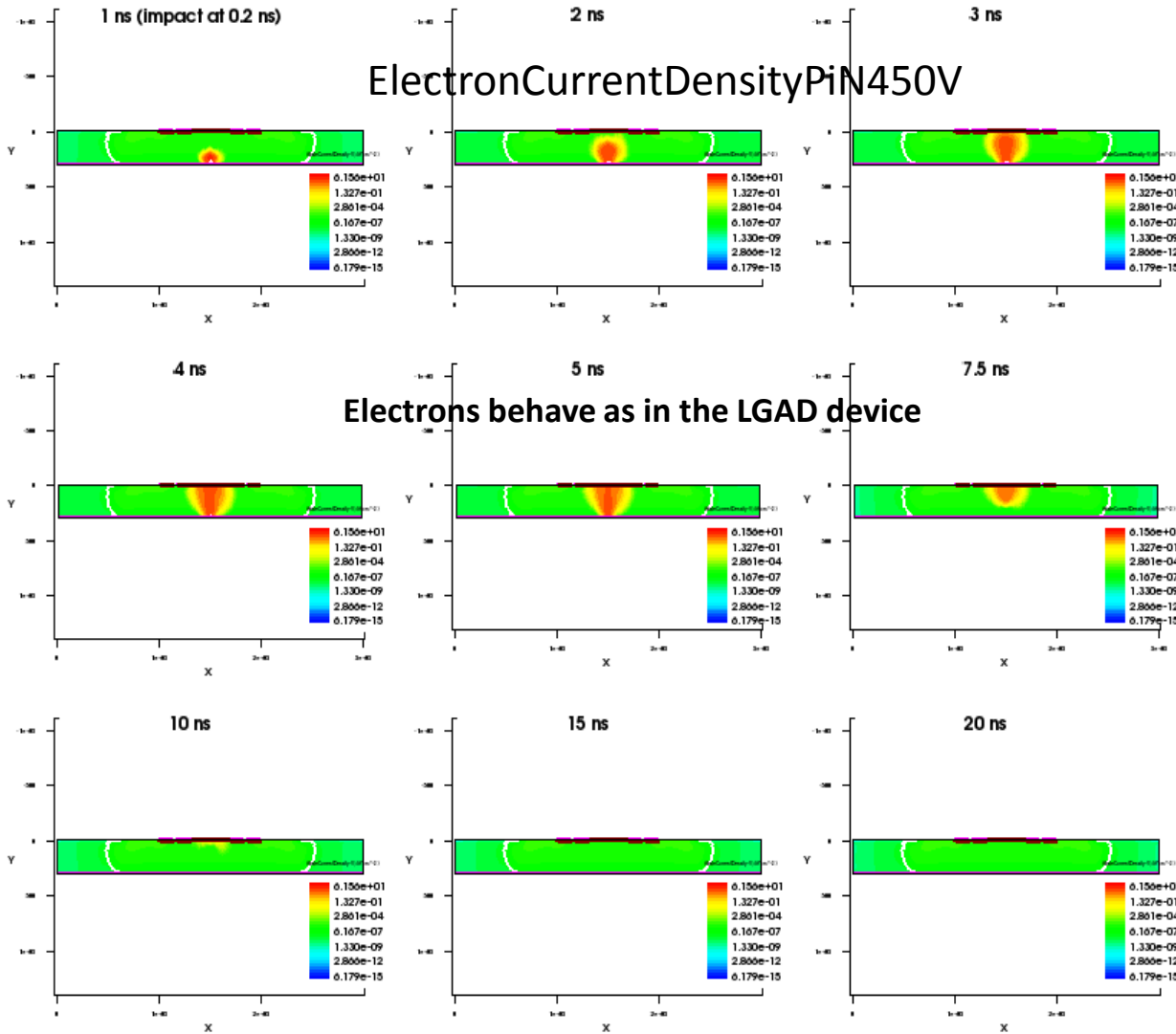
(Laser pulse at 0.2 ns)



Hole Current Density (A/cm^2) and Hole Impact Ionization rate ($s^{-1}cm^{-3}$) for LGAD 450V bias

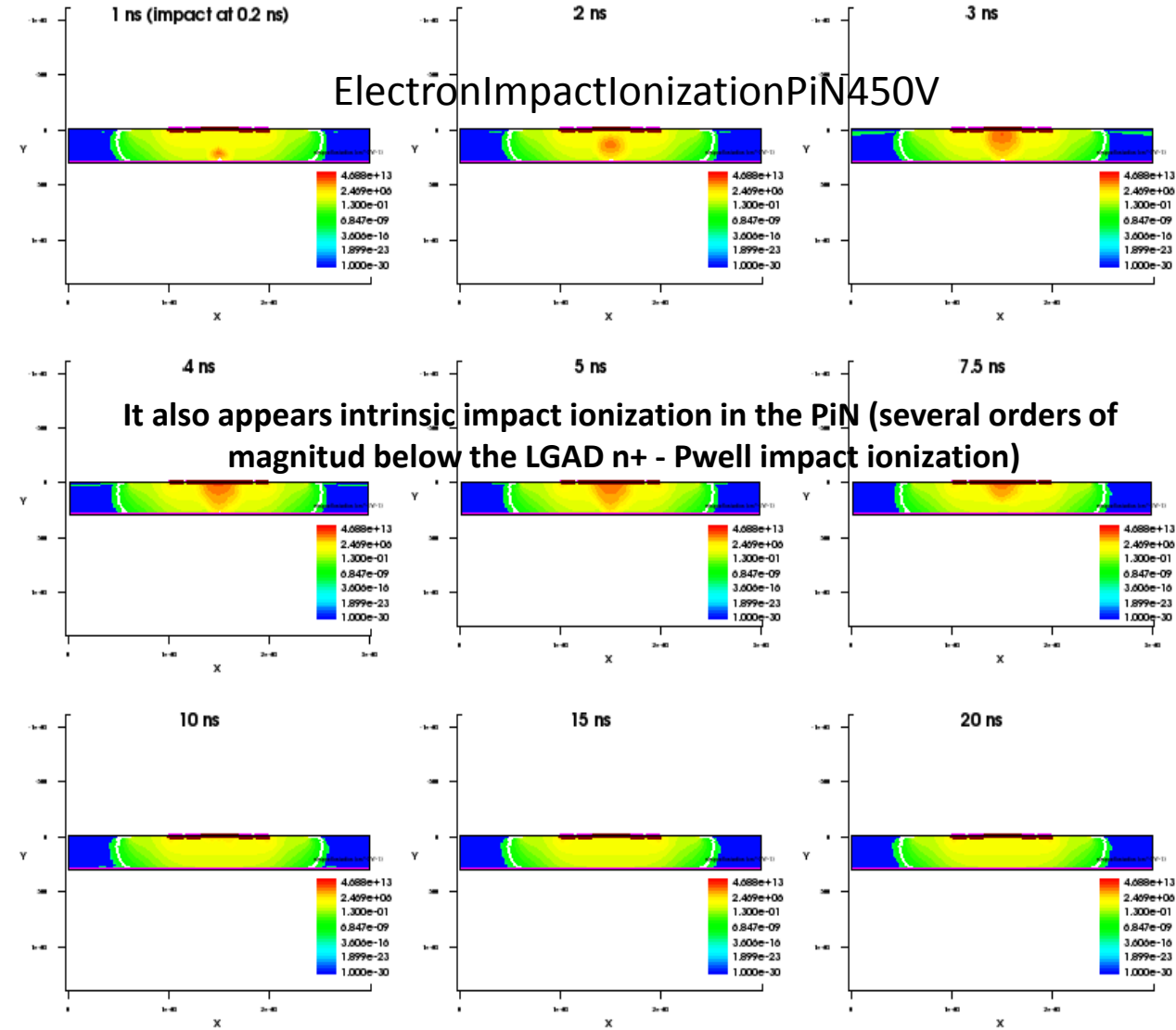
PiN 450V

Electron Current Density PiN 450V



Electrons behave as in the LGAD device

Electron Impact Ionization PiN 450V

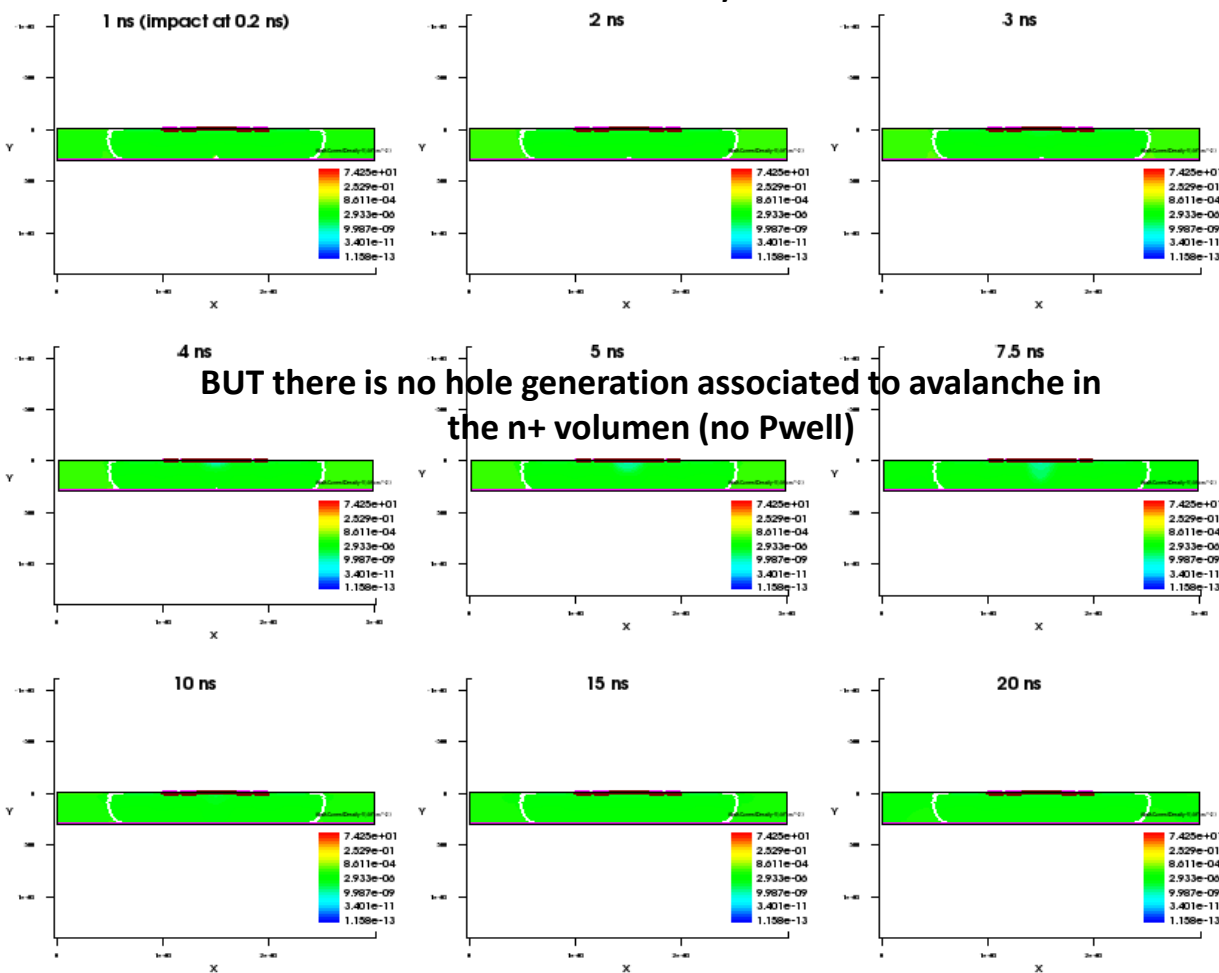


It also appears intrinsic impact ionization in the PiN (several orders of magnitude below the LGAD n+ - Pwell impact ionization)

Electron Current Density (A/cm²) and Electron Impact Ionization rate (s⁻¹cm⁻³) for PiN 450V bias

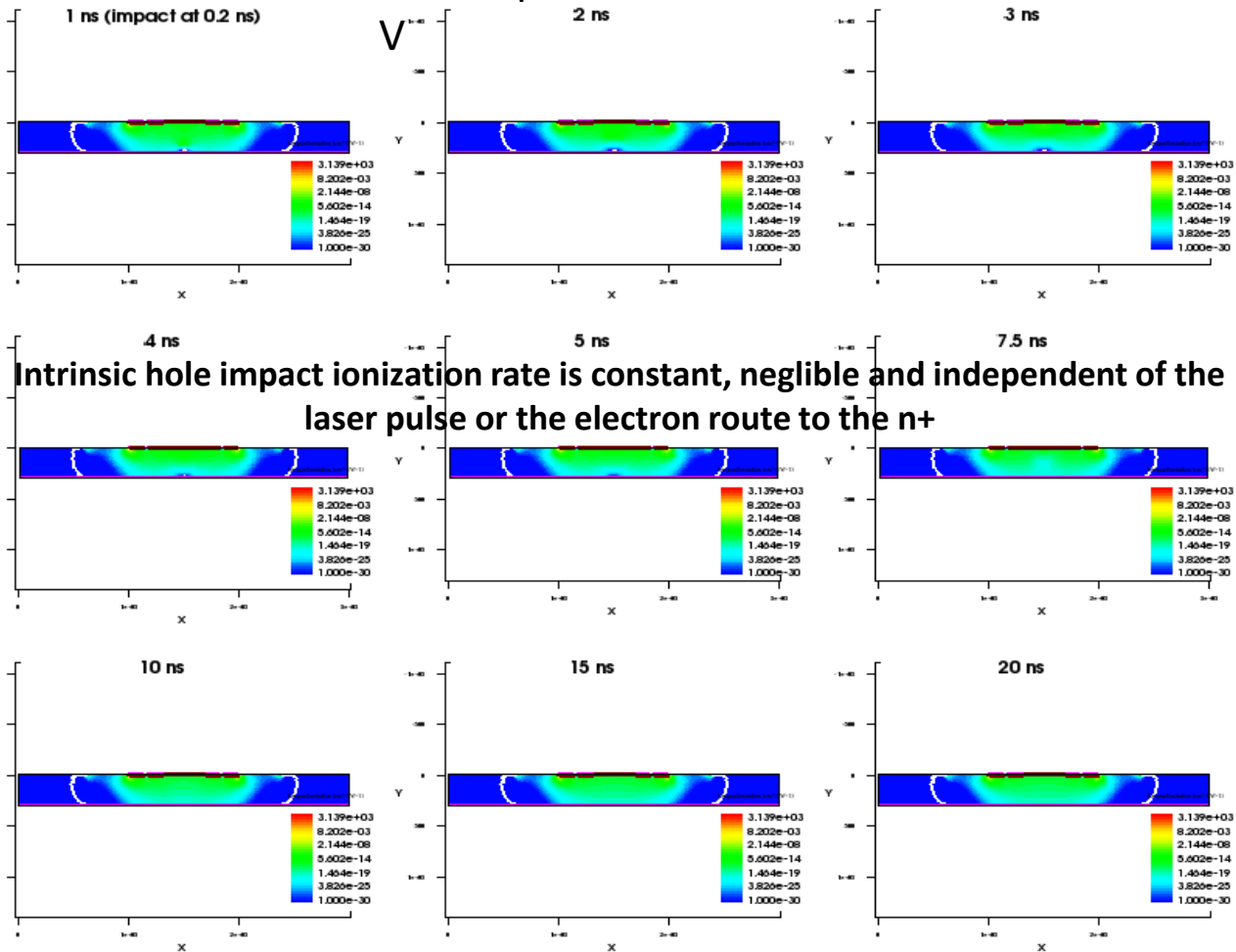
Pin 450V

HoleCurrentDensityPiN450V



BUT there is no hole generation associated to avalanche in the n+ volumen (no Pwell)

HoleImpactIonizationPiN450



Intrinsic hole impact ionization rate is constant, negligible and independent of the laser pulse or the electron route to the n+

Hole Current Density (A/cm²) and Hole Impact Ionization rate (s⁻¹cm⁻³) for PiN 450V bias

Radiation Damage Models

Three damage models

1. Pennicard Model $\phi = 1e12$ up to $1e14$ n_{eq}/cm^2
2. CMS Proton and Neutron model $\phi = 1e14$ -
 $1e15$ n_{eq}/cm^2
3. Delhi Model Proton $\phi = 1e14$ - $1e15$ n_{eq}/cm^2

CMS Proton Model

Defect	Energy (eV)	σ_e (cm ²)	σ_h (cm ²)	η (cm ⁻¹)	Concentration (cm ⁻³)
Acceptor	$E_c - 0.525$	10^{-14}	10^{-14}	—	$1.189 \times \Phi + 6.454 \times 10^{13}$
Donor	$E_v + 0.48$	10^{-14}	10^{-14}	—	$5.598 \times \Phi - 3.959 \times 10^{14}$

CMS Neutron Model

Defect	Energy (eV)	σ_e (cm ²)	σ_h (cm ²)	η (cm ⁻¹)	Concentration (cm ⁻³)
Acceptor	$E_c - 0.525$	1.2×10^{-14}	1.2×10^{-14}	1.55	$1.55 \times \Phi$
Donor	$E_v + 0.48$	1.2×10^{-14}	1.2×10^{-14}	1.395	$1.395 \times \Phi$

Simulation of Silicon Devices for the CMS Phase II Tracker Upgrade
 CMS Note 250887

Delhi Model

$$N(\text{cm}^{-3}) = g_{int} \times \phi$$

No.	Trap	Energy Level	g_{int} (cm ⁻¹)	σ_e (cm ⁻²)	σ_h (cm ⁻²)
1.	Acceptor	$E_c - 0.525$ eV	0.8	4×10^{-14}	4×10^{-14}
2.	Donor	$E_v + 0.48$ eV	0.8	4×10^{-14}	4×10^{-14}

Combined effect of bulk and Surface damage on strip insulation properties of proton irradiated n+-p silicon strip sensors, R.Dalal et al. JINST 2014 9 P04007

Pennicard Model

$$N(\text{cm}^{-3}) = \eta_{int} \times \phi$$

Type	Energy (eV)	Defect	σ_e (cm ²)	σ_h (cm ²)	η (cm ⁻¹)
Acceptor	$E_C - 0.42$	VV	$*9.5 \times 10^{-15}$	$*9.5 \times 10^{-14}$	1.613
Acceptor	$E_C - 0.46$	VVV	5.0×10^{-15}	5.0×10^{-14}	0.9
Donor	$E_V + 0.36$	C _i O _i	$*3.23 \times 10^{-13}$	$*3.23 \times 10^{-14}$	0.9

Simulations of radiation-damaged 3D detectors for the Super-LHC, D.Pennicard et al. NIMA 592(1-2), 2008, pp16-25

LGAD

Pulsed red laser transient, current amp readout (gain=1) Pennicard Damage Model

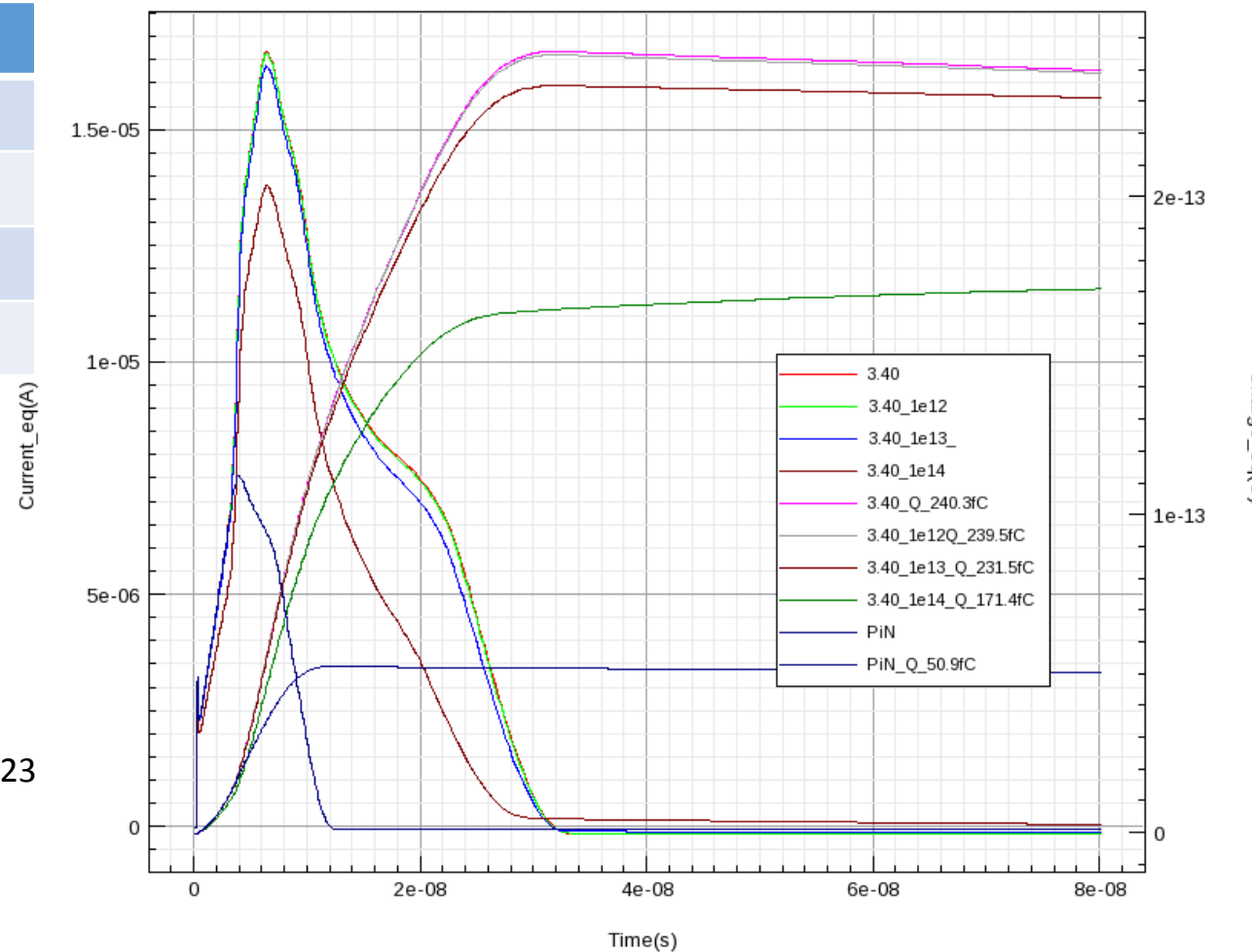
Pennicard model valid up to $1e14 n_{eq}/cm^2$. It shows that **LGAD does not experiment a significant gain reduction up to $1e14$** . At $1e14$, gain decreases 29%.

Fluence	Gain
0	4,80
$1e12$	4,72
$1e13$	4,54
$1e14$	3,36

```
## Putting traps in Silicon region only
## Trap concentrations found from Petasecca model and modified by
D. Pennicard, Fluence=1E14
Physics (material="Silicon") {
# Putting traps in silicon region only
# Modified Perugia model with trapping times at reported value
  Traps (
    (Acceptor Level EnergyMid=0.42 fromCondBand Conc=1.1613E14
Randomize=0.29 eXsection=9.5E-15 hXsection=9.5E-14) #Conc=Fluence*1.1613
    (Acceptor Level EnergyMid=0.46 fromCondBand Conc=0.9E14 Randomize=0.23
eXsection=5E-15 hXsection=5E-14 ) #Conc=Fluence*0.9
    (Donor Level EnergyMid=0.36 fromValBand Conc=0.9E14 Randomize=0.31
eXsection=3.23E-13 hXsection=3.23E-14 ) #Conc=Fluence*0.9
  )
}
```

LGAD 400V Bias

CurrAmpOut(G=1) LGAD300um PWell3.4e16 Laser670nm1e4W/cm250ps 400VBias Variable Fluence neutrons



(Reference PiN Charge 50.9 fC)

LGAD

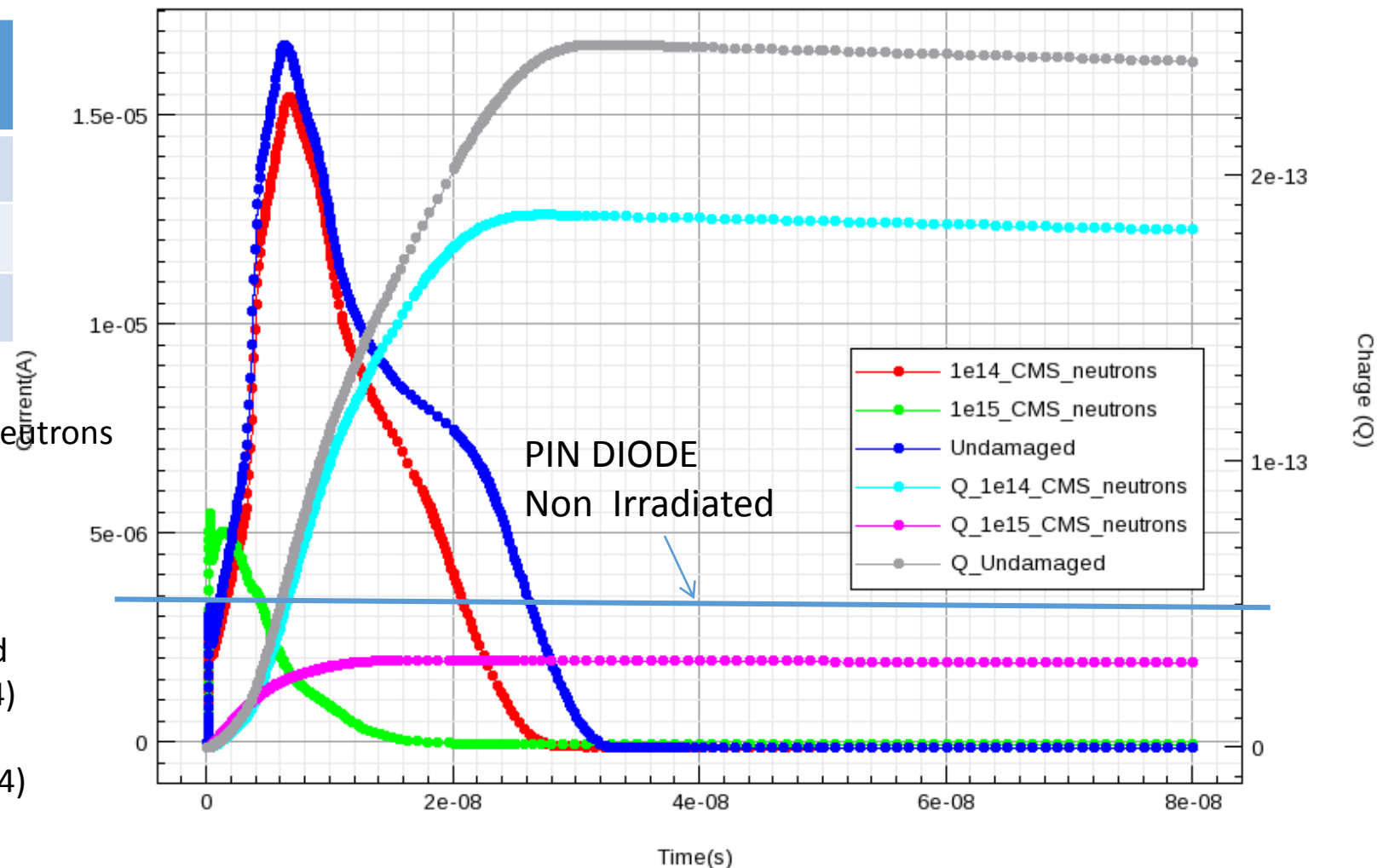
Pulsed red laser transient, current amp readout (gain=1) CMS Neutron Damage Model

Fluence	Charge (fC)	Gain
0	244,0	4,80
1e14	186,1	3,66
1e15	30,7	0,60

```

## Putting traps in Silicon region only
## Trap concentrations found from CMS Two level neutrons
#Fluence=1E14
Physics (material="Silicon") {
# Putting traps in silicon region only
Traps (
(Acceptor Level EnergyMid=0.525 fromCondBand
Conc=1.55E14 eXsection=1.2E-14 hXsection=1.2E-14)
(Donor Level EnergyMid=0.48 fromValBand
Conc=1.395E14 eXsection=1.2E-14 hXsection=1.2E-14)
)
}
    
```

LGAD Damage 3.4e16cm-3 Laser Back 640nm50ps1e4W/cm2 CurrentAmp Out (Gain=1)



LGAD

Pulsed red laser transient, current amp readout (gain=1) CMS Proton Damage Model

LGAD 400VBias Damage 3.4e16cm-3 Laser Back 640nm50ps1e4W/cm2 CurrentAmp Out (Gain=1)

Fluence	Charge (fC)	Gain
0	244,0	4,80
1e14	186,7	3,67
1e15	24,6	0,48

Putting traps in Silicon region only
Trap concentrations found from CMS Two level protons

#Fluence=1E14

Physics (material="Silicon") {

Putting traps in silicon region only

Traps (

(Acceptor Level EnergyMid=0.525 fromCondBand

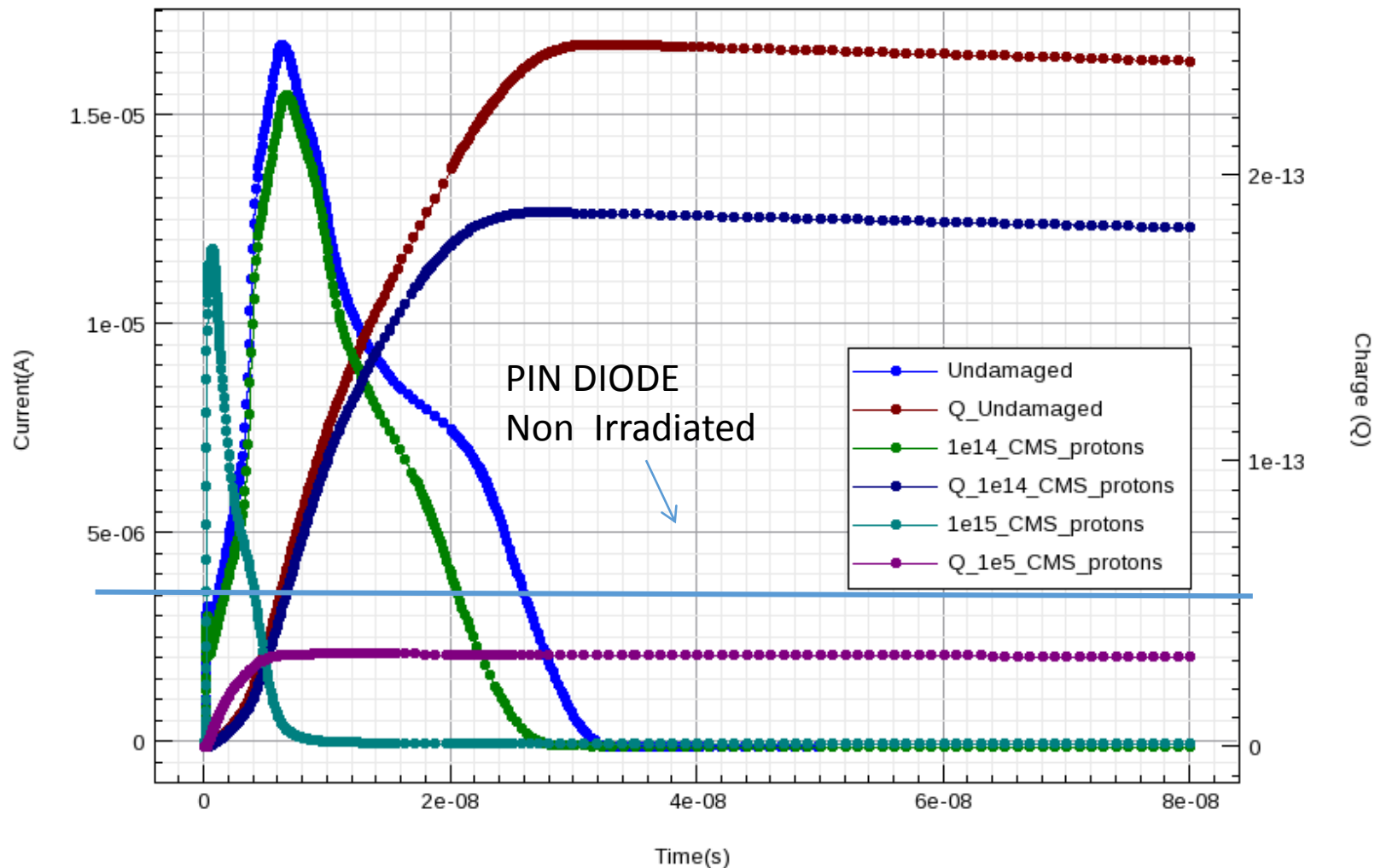
Conc=1.8344E14 eXsection=1E-14 hXsection=1E-14)

(Donor Level EnergyMid=0.48 fromValBand

Conc=1.6390E14 eXsection=1E-14 hXsection=1E-14)

)

}



LGAD

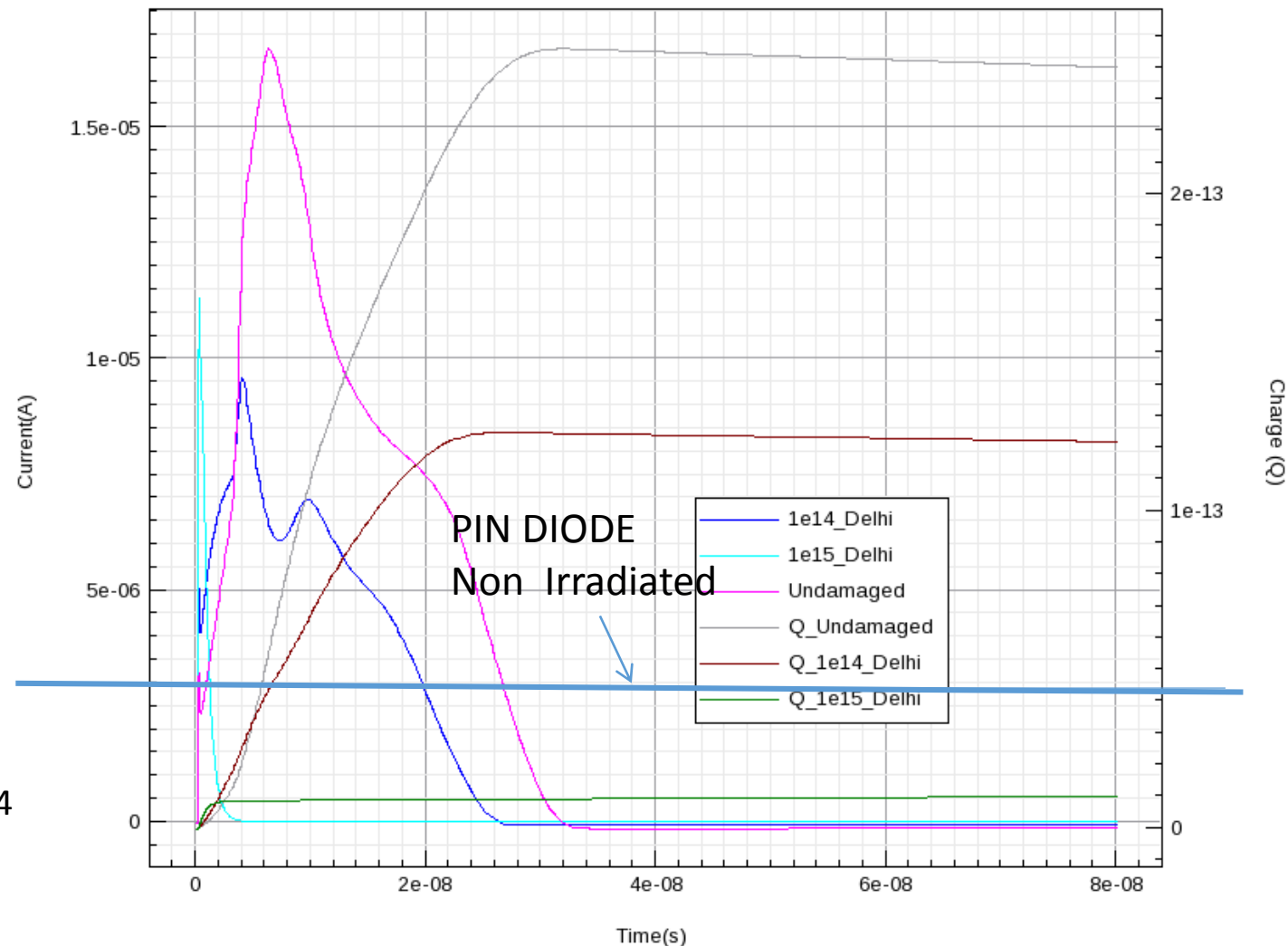
Pulsed red laser transient, current amp readout (gain=1) Delhi Damage Model

Fluence	Charge (fC)	Gain
0	244,0	4,80
1e14	124,6	2,45
1e15	9,4	0,18

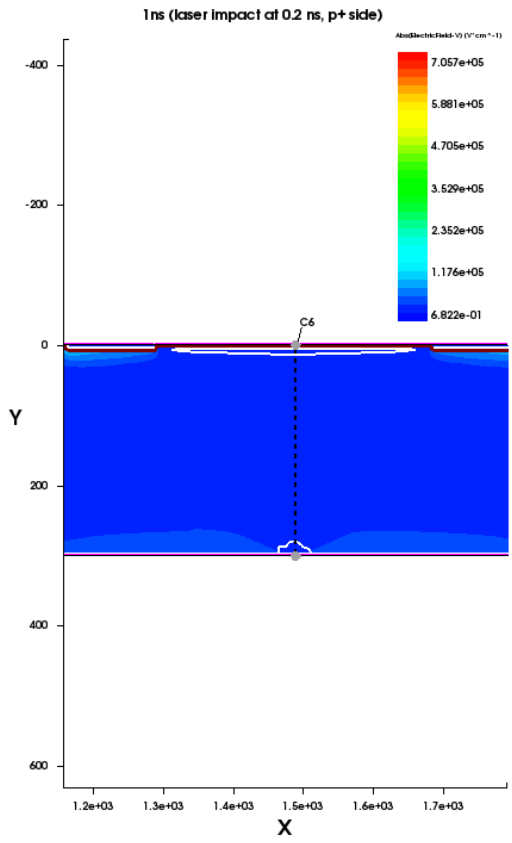
```

## Putting traps in Silicon region only
## Trap concentrations found from Delhi Two level
#Fluence=1E14
Physics (material="Silicon") {
# Putting traps in silicon region only
  Traps (
    (Acceptor Level EnergyMid=0.51 fromCondBand
    Conc=4E14 eXsection=2E-14 hXsection=3.8E-15)
    (Donor Level EnergyMid=0.48 fromValBand Conc=3E14
    eXsection=2E-15 hXsection=2E-15)
  )
}
    
```

LGAD 400VBias Damage 3.4e16cm-3 Laser Back 640nm50ps1e4W/cm2 CurrentAmp Out (Gain=1)

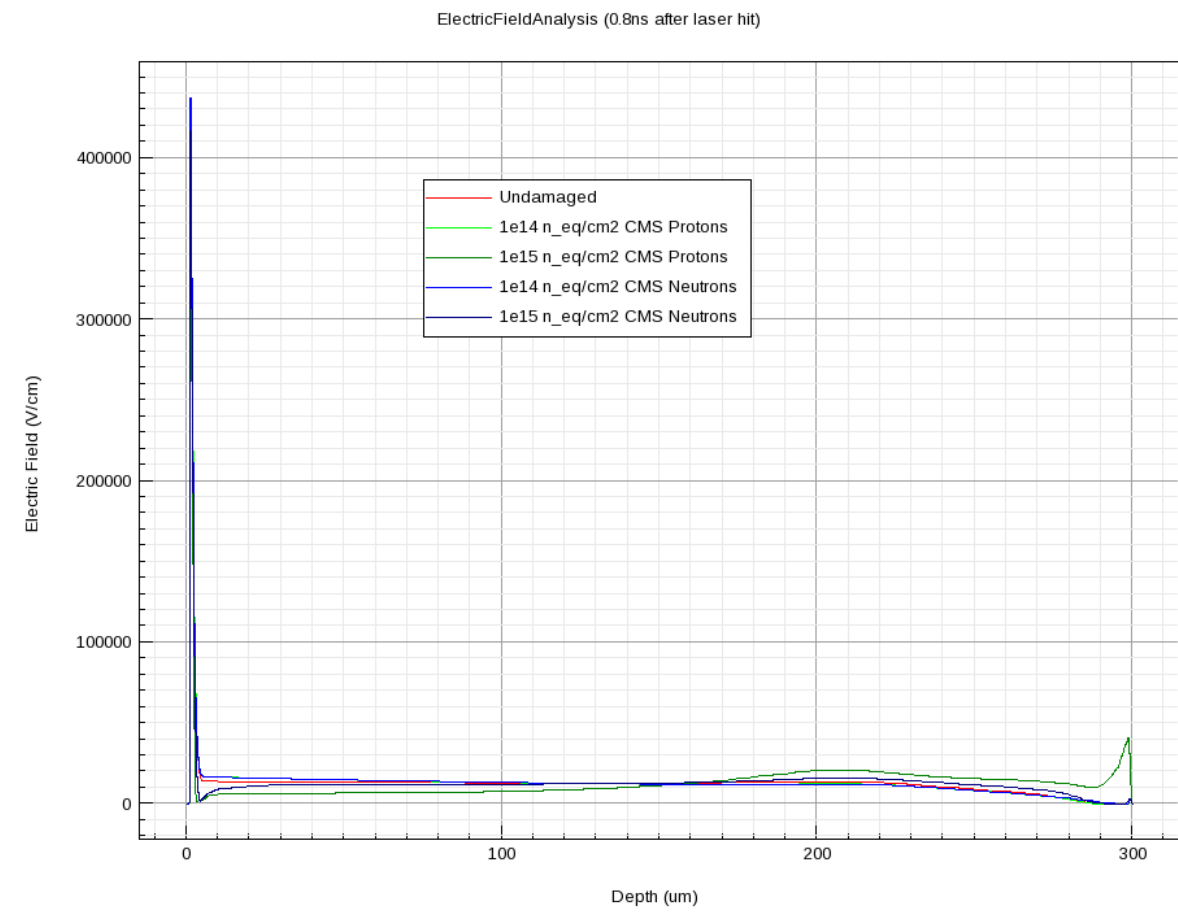


LGAD CMS Models

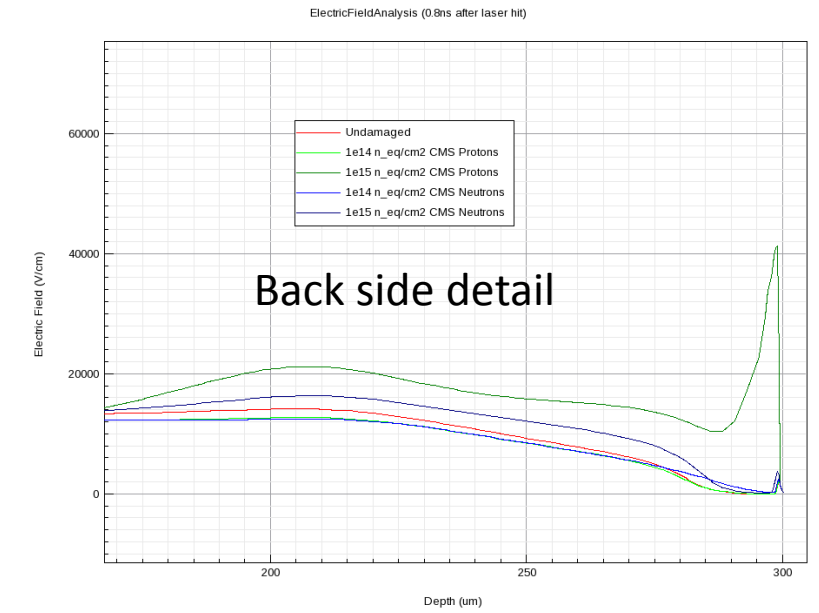


Electric Field Profiling

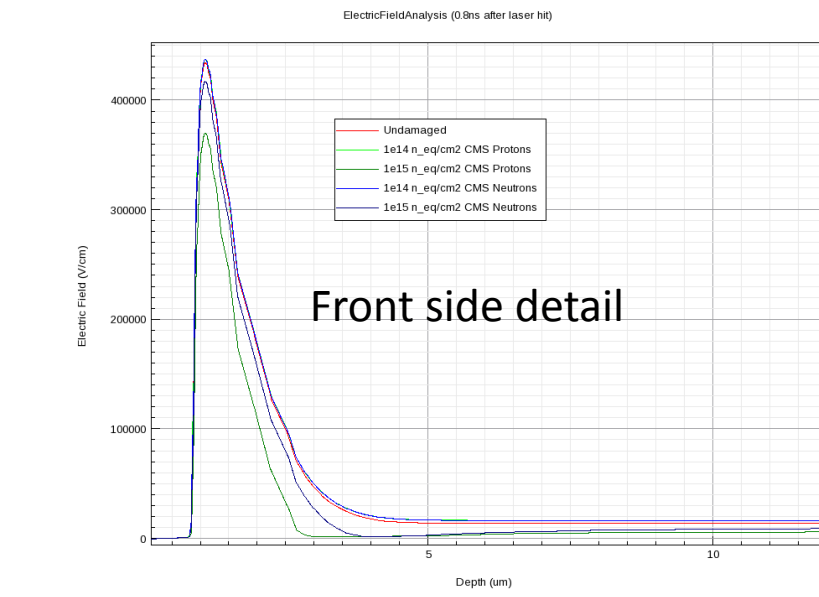
Electric Field along Y axis



At 1e15 a double junction appears at P+ volume



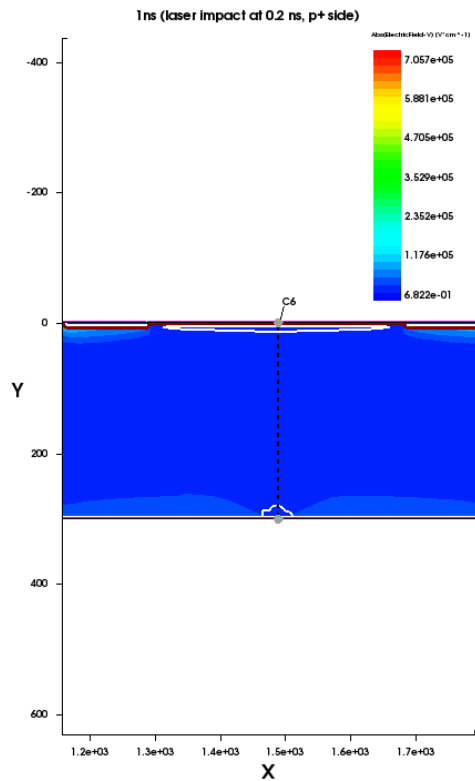
Back side detail



Front side detail

LGAD Delhi Models

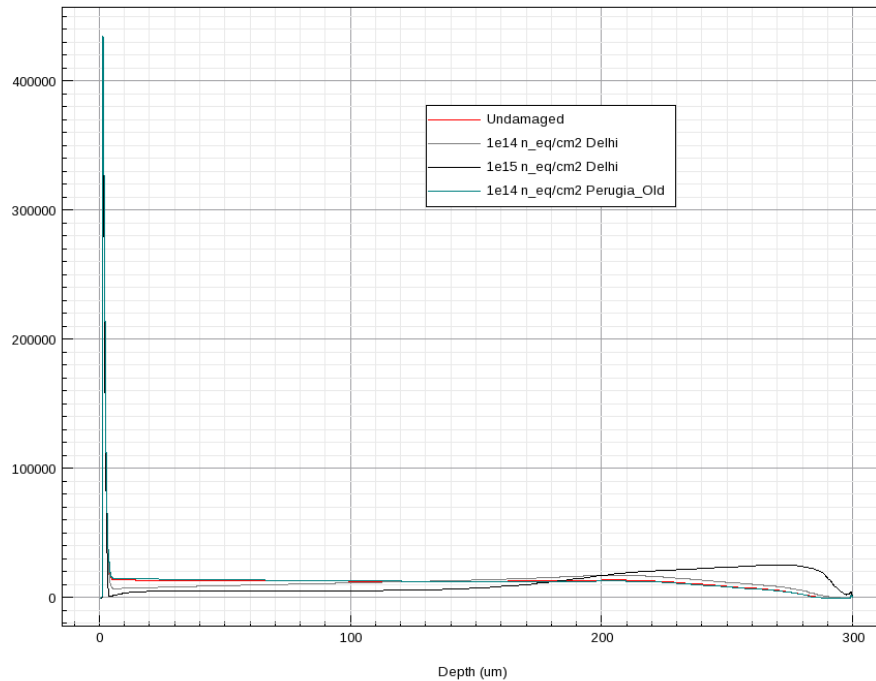
Electric Field along Y axis



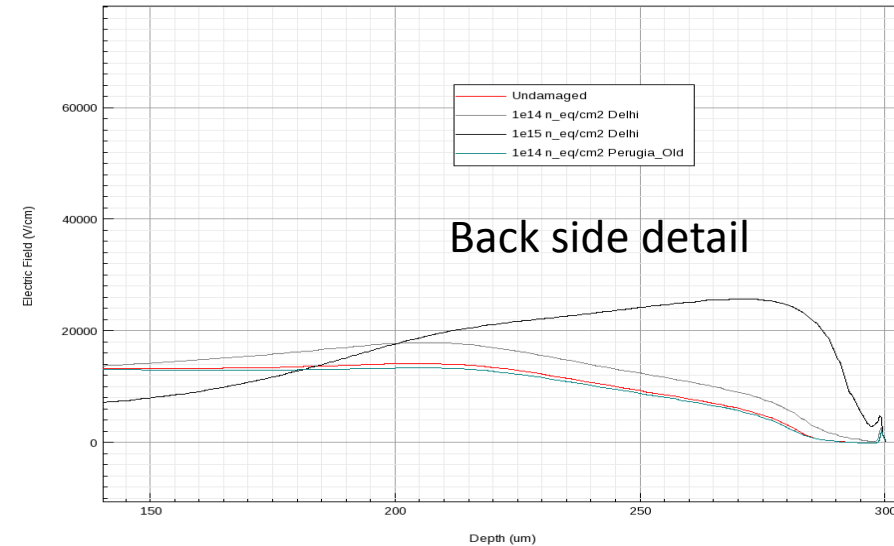
Electric Field Profiling

At 1e15 a double junction appears at P+ volume

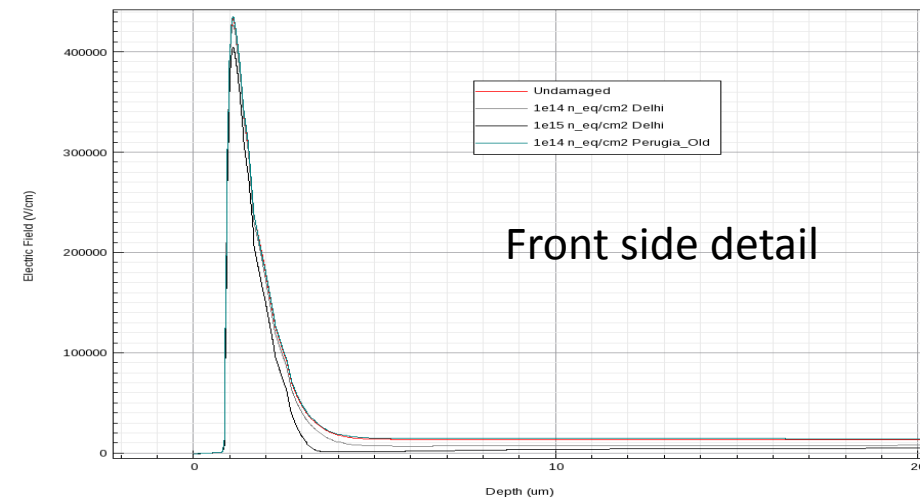
ElectricFieldAnalysis (0.8ns after laser hit)



ElectricFieldAnalysis (0.8ns after laser hit)



ElectricFieldAnalysis (0.8ns after laser hit)



Conclusions

- LGAD model from CNM, with JTE, guard rings, p-stops and c-stops
- The device withstand radiation damage up to $1e14$ n_{eq}/cm^2
- Fails approaching $1e15$ n_{eq}/cm^2
- Main fail mechanism: double junction





Thanks for your attention

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