



Determination of depletion voltage from CV, IV and CCE measurements on Pad Detectors

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Various methods to determine the depletion voltage

- Standard **CV**
- **IV**
- **CCE** vs. voltage:
 - from TCT with **laser**
 - with **source** (not via scope): β -source

Do they agree?



Float Zone

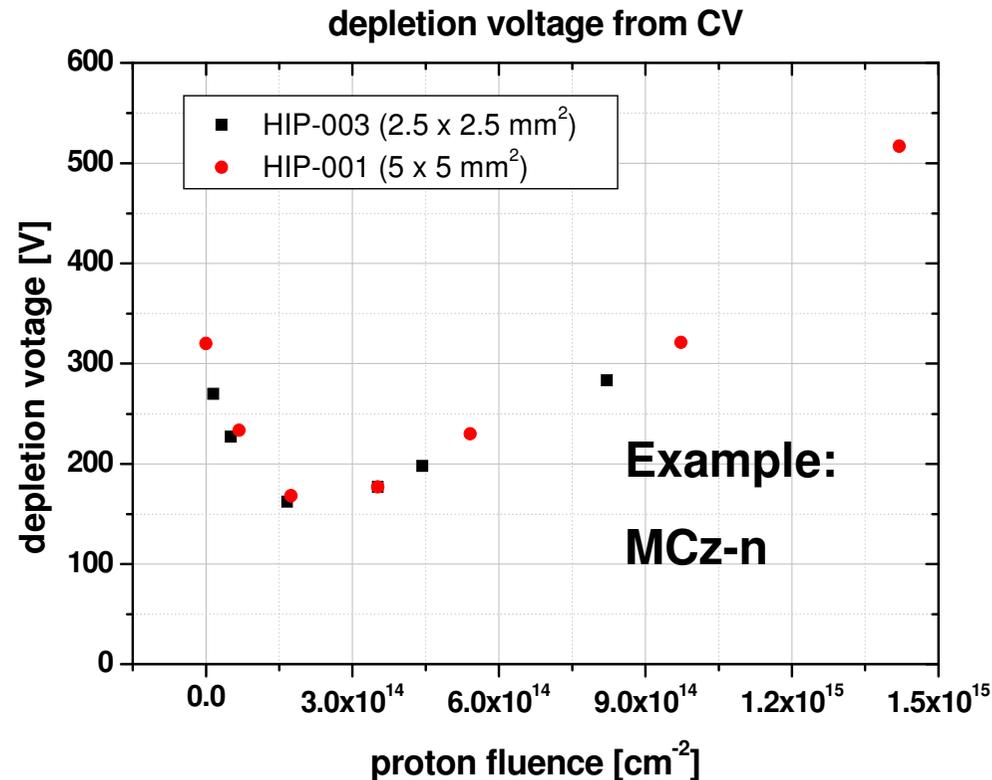
| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------|
| – CNM-03 | 0.5 x 0.5 cm ² | $V_{fd} \sim 20V$ ($\rho \sim 15 \text{ k}\Omega\text{cm}$) | n-type |
| – HIP-002-C | 0.25 x 0.25 cm ² | $V_{fd} \sim 20V$ ($\rho \sim 15 \text{ }\Omega\text{cm}$) | n-type |
| – CNM-20 | 0.5 x 0.5 cm ² | $V_{fd} \sim 2V$ ($\rho \sim 470 \text{ k}\Omega\text{cm}$) | p-type |

MCz

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------|
| – HIP-MCz-01-n | 0.5 x 0.5 cm ² | $V_{fd} \sim 320V$ ($\rho \sim 1 \text{ k}\Omega\text{cm}$) | n-type |
| – 8556-3 (CiS) | 0.5 x 0.5 cm ² | $V_{fd} \sim 100V$ ($\rho \sim 2.9 \text{ k}\Omega\text{cm}$) | n-type |
| – HIP-003-C | 0.25 x 0.25 cm ² | $V_{fd} \sim 300V$ ($\rho \sim 1 \text{ k}\Omega\text{cm}$) | n-type |
| – p069/8 | 0.5 x 0.5 cm ² | $V_{fd} \sim 115V$ ($\rho \sim 7.4 \text{ k}\Omega\text{cm}$) | p-type |

Epitaxial (150 μm)

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------|
| – HIP-004-C | 0.25 x 0.25 cm ² | $V_{fd} \sim 150V$ ($\rho \sim 500 \text{ }\Omega\text{cm}$) | n-type |
| – CNM-11 | 0.5 x 0.5 cm ² | $V_{fd} \sim 155V$ ($\rho \sim 500 \text{ }\Omega\text{cm}$) | n-type |
| – CNM-22 | 0.5 x 0.5 cm ² | $V_{fd} \sim 210V$ ($\rho \sim 980 \text{ }\Omega\text{cm}$) | p-type |



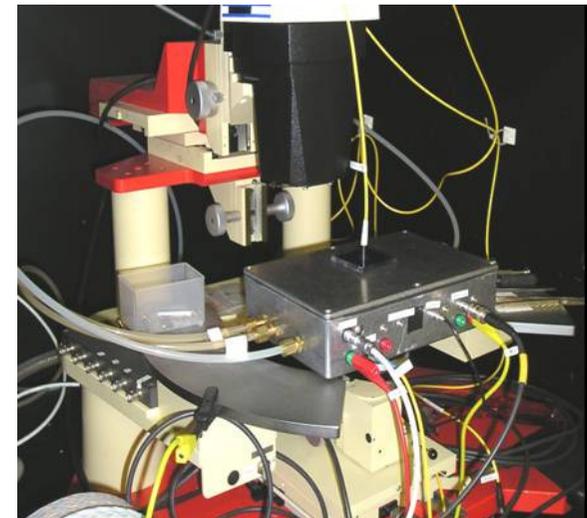
For a part of the CCE measurements diodes of **smaller size** were used. No differences were observed in comparing results obtained on small (2.5×2.5) and big ($5 \times 5 \text{ mm}^2$) diodes (except for the noise levels in CCE 😊).

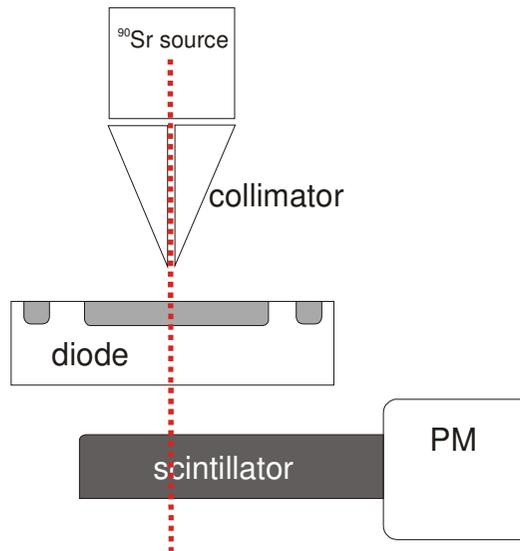


- **Irradiation**
 - 24 GeV/c protons at CERN at 27°C
 - 1 MeV neutrons in Ljubljana
- **Annealing**
 - 4 minutes at 80°C
- **CV/IV**
 - Measured at room temperature in parallel mode at 10kHz
- **CCE**
 - NIKHEF setup
- **TCT**
 - IR laser



- voltage applied with Cu/Be needle
 - floating guard ring!!!
 - N₂ atmosphere
 - Peltier cooling
 - 660nm red laser
 - **1060nm IR laser**
-
- all detectors were measured at $-5 \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$
 - humidity in the box was around 15%



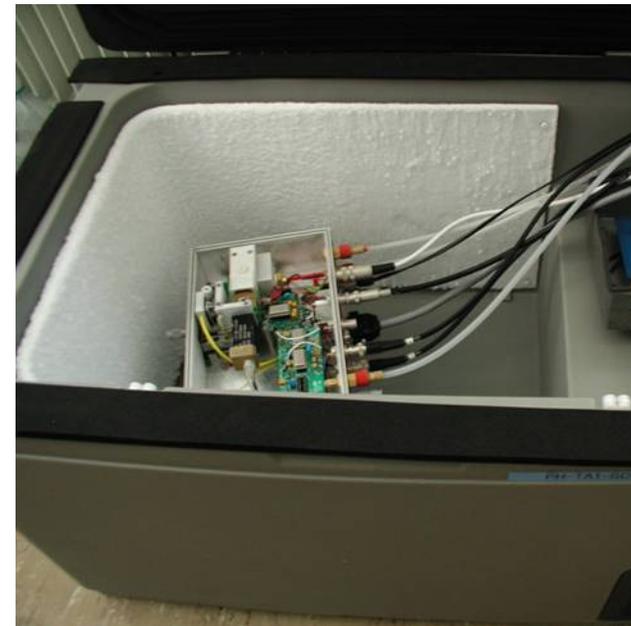


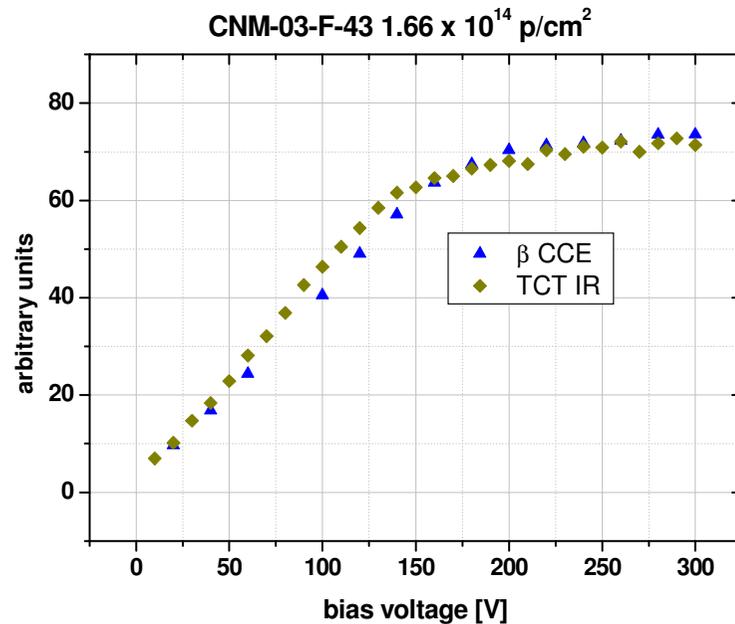
- all detectors were measured at $-20 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$
- humidity in the box was 18-30%
- gain of 247 e-/mV for these conditions

NIKHEF setup by Fred Hartjes

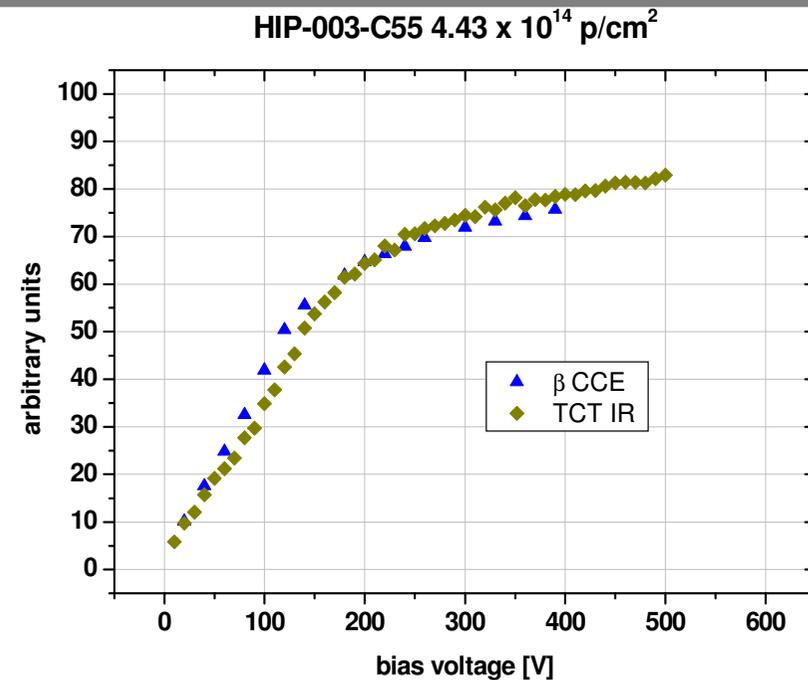
signal shaping time: 2.5 μs

guard ring connected to ground





Fz-n



MCz-n

IR laser goes **through** sample (red laser only on surface) =>
similar to **β particles**

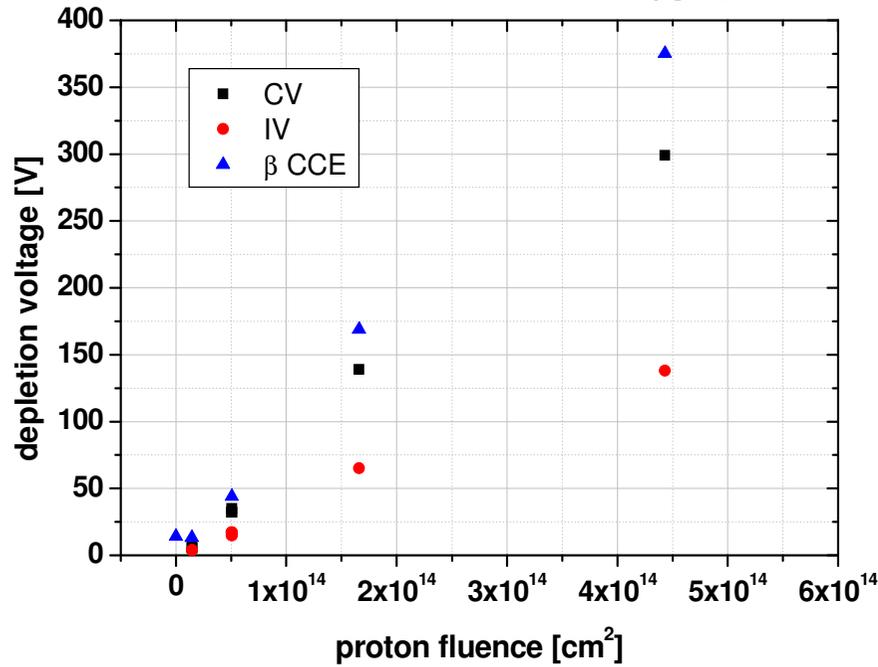
BUT: only very few samples investigated!

!!! Only for curve shape comparison, not CCE values!!!

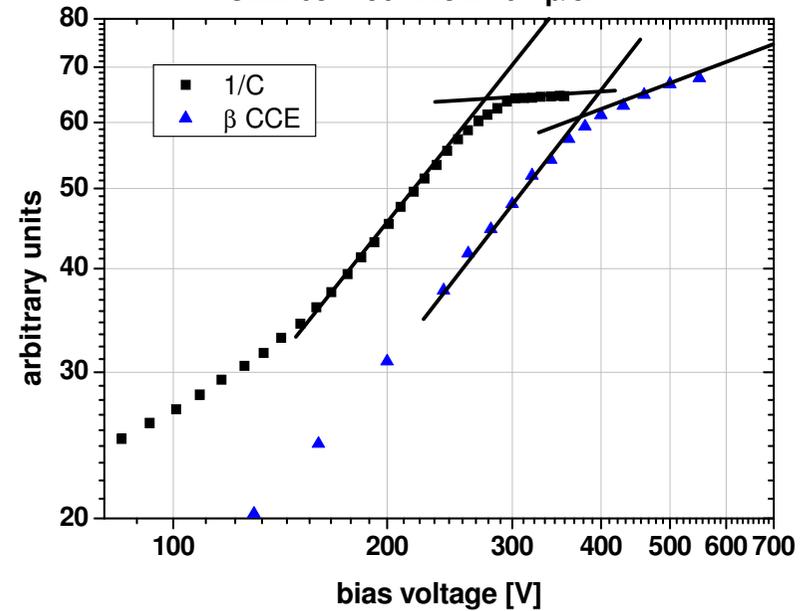


24 GeV/c proton irradiated

CNM-03 (Fz n-type)

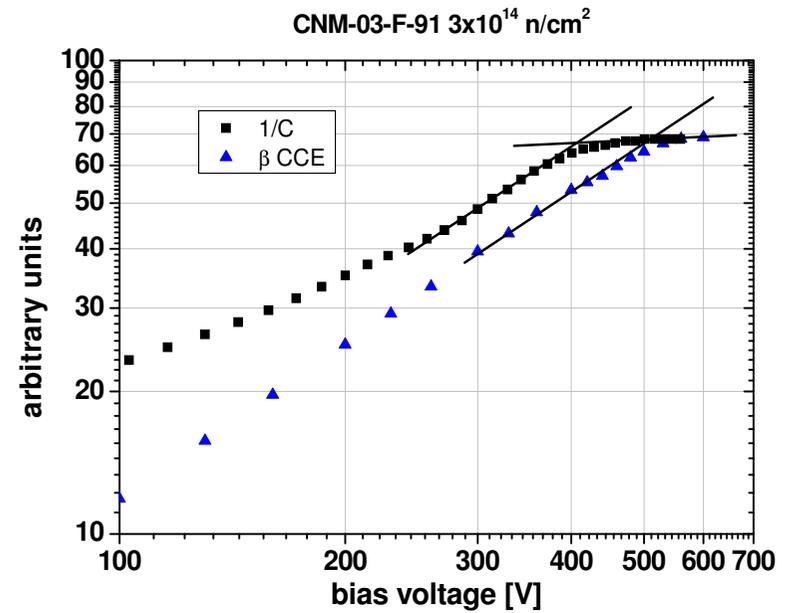
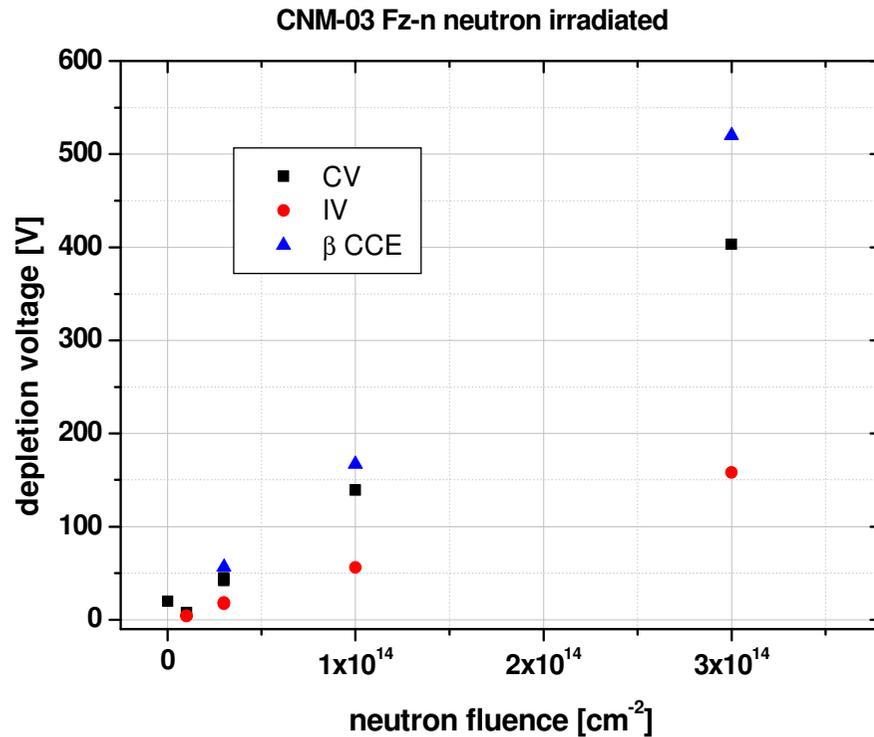


CNM-03-F-56 4.43 x 10¹⁴ p/cm²



$$IV < CV < CCE (\beta)$$

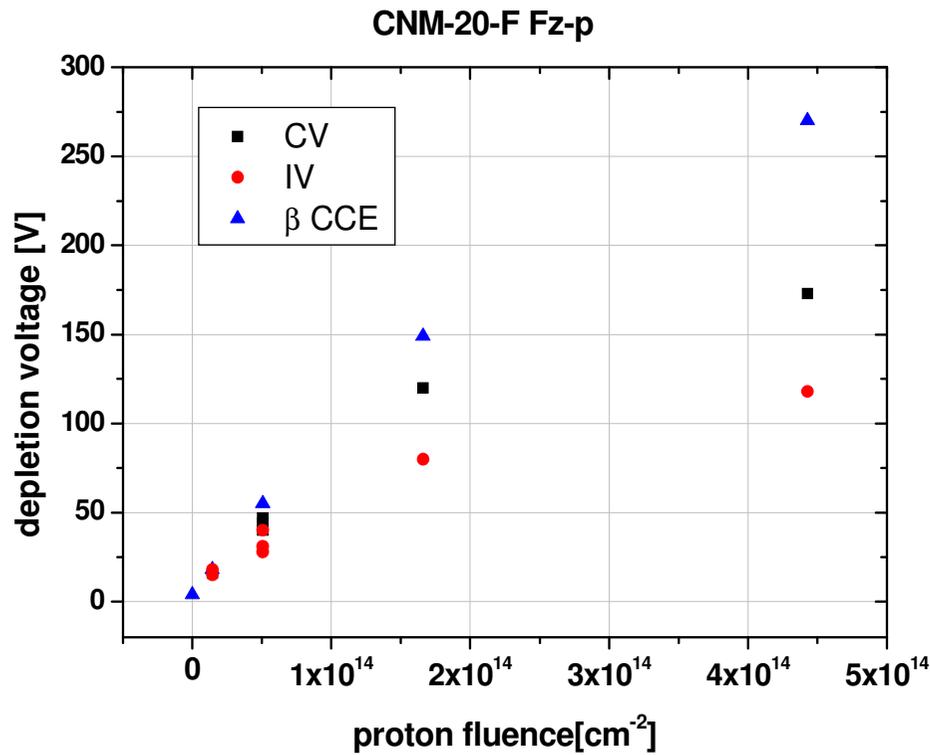
1 MeV neutron irradiated



IV < CV < CCE (β) => same as proton

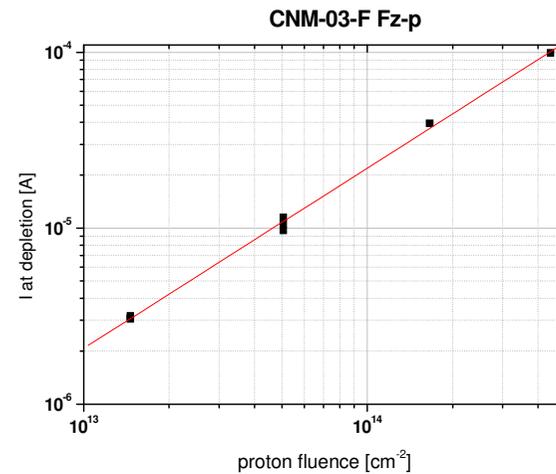
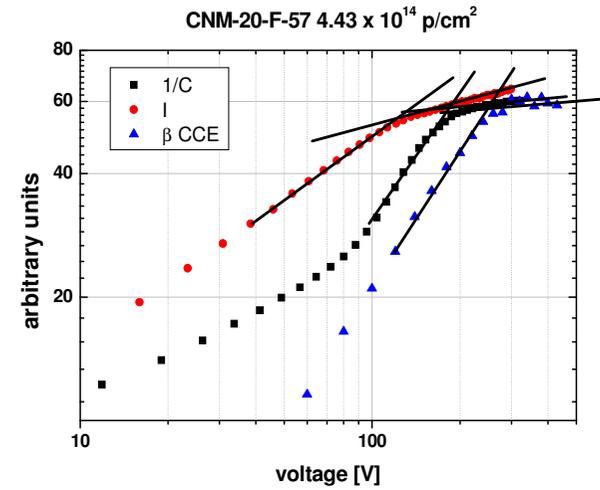


24 GeV/c proton irradiated



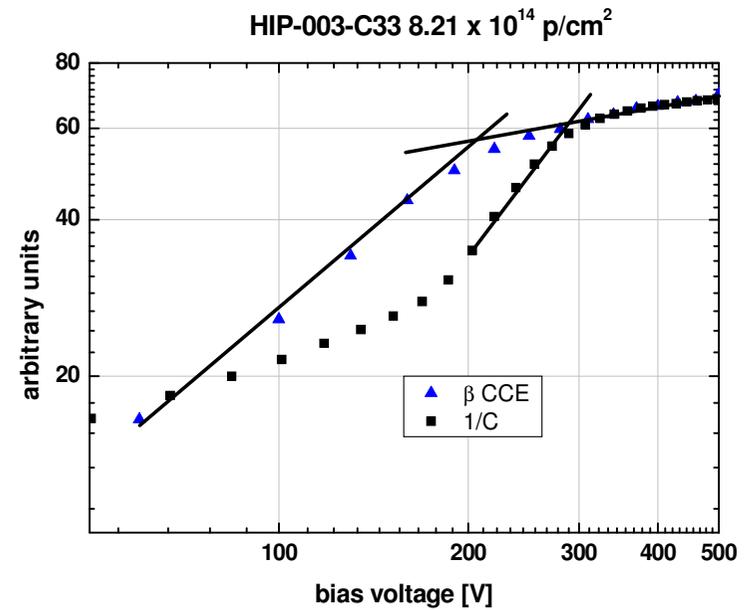
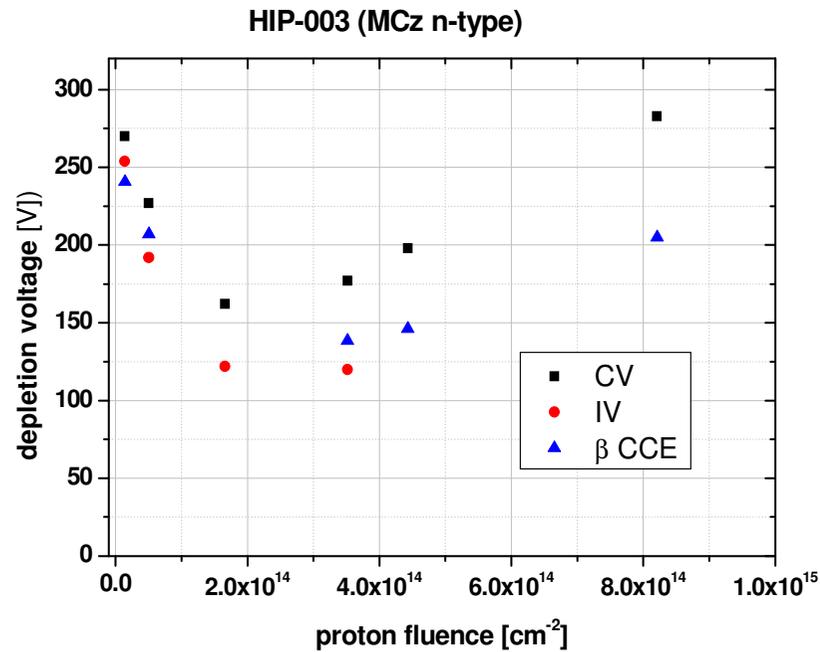
IV < CV < CCE (β)

Not linear at high fluences





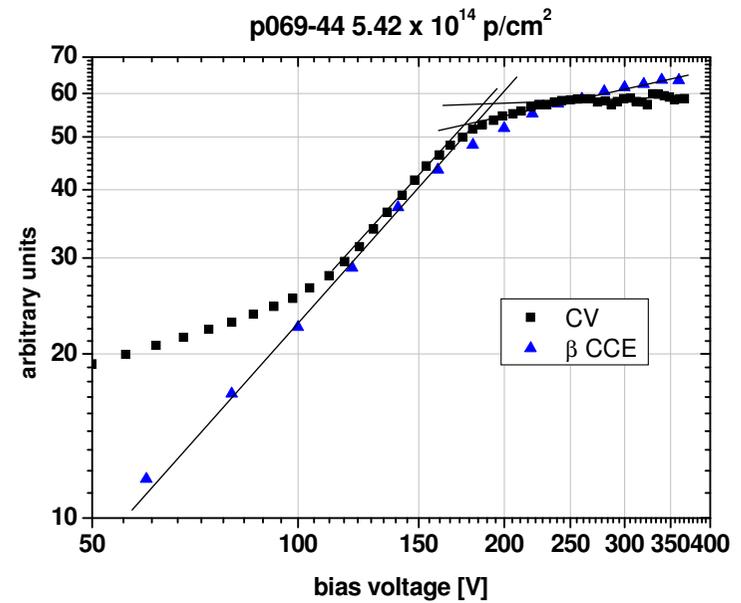
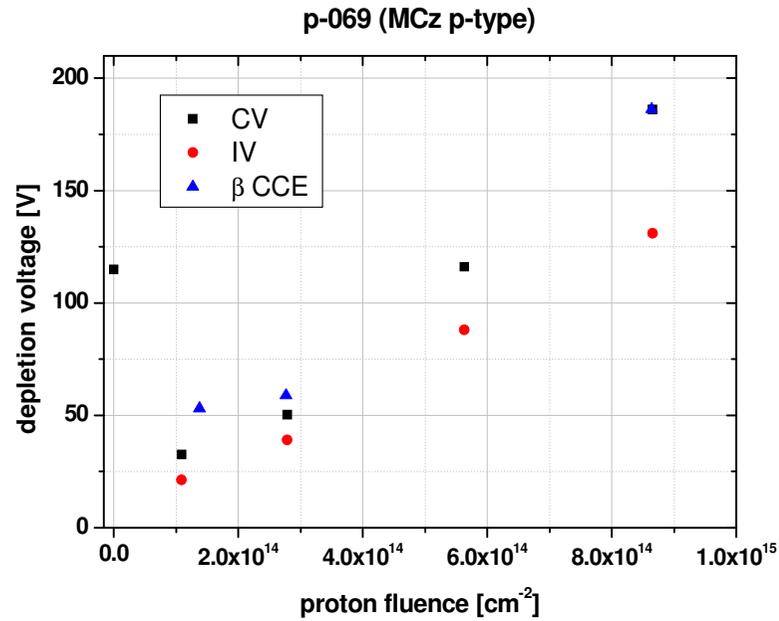
24 GeV/c proton irradiated



IV < CCE (beta) < CV => different from Fz



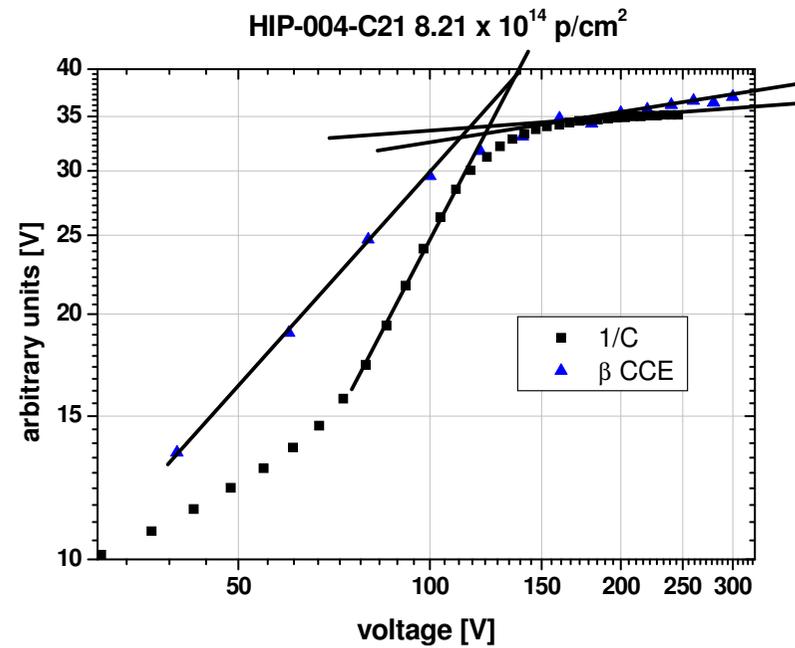
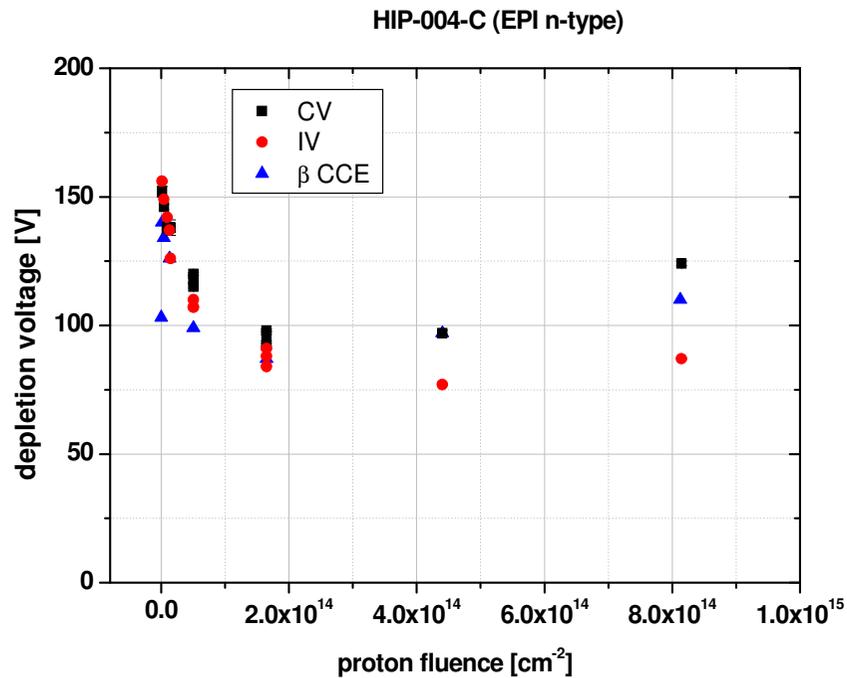
24 GeV/c proton irradiated



IV < CCE (beta) = CV

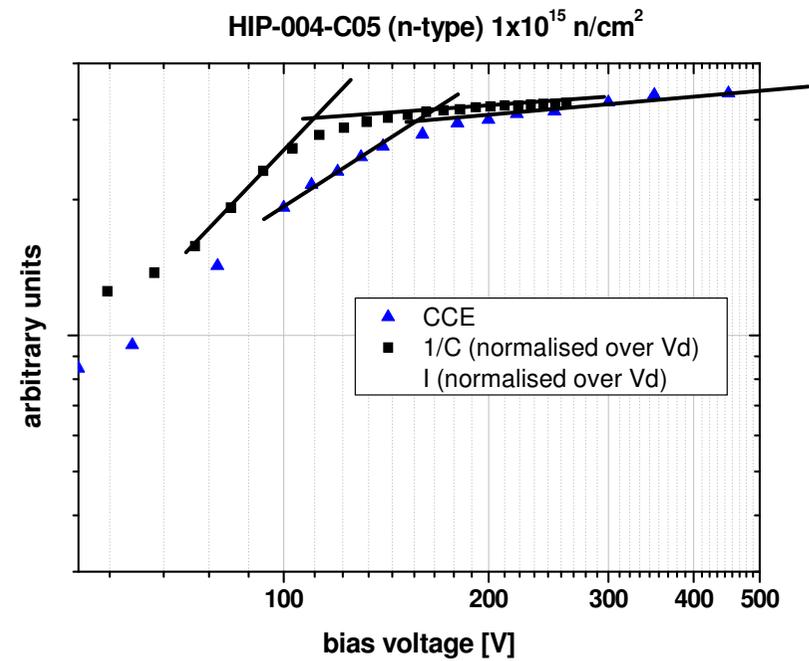
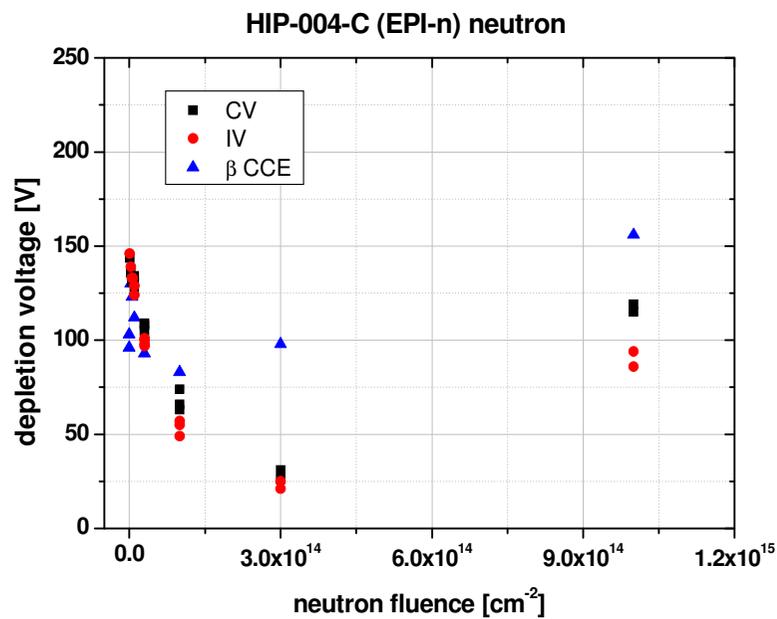


24 GeV/c proton irradiated



IV < CCE (β) < CV => same as MCz

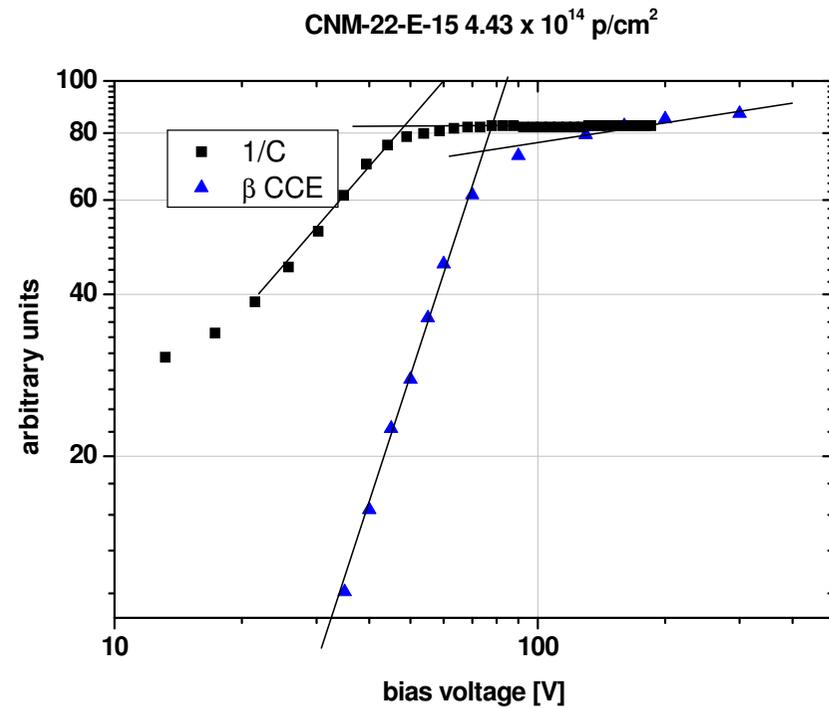
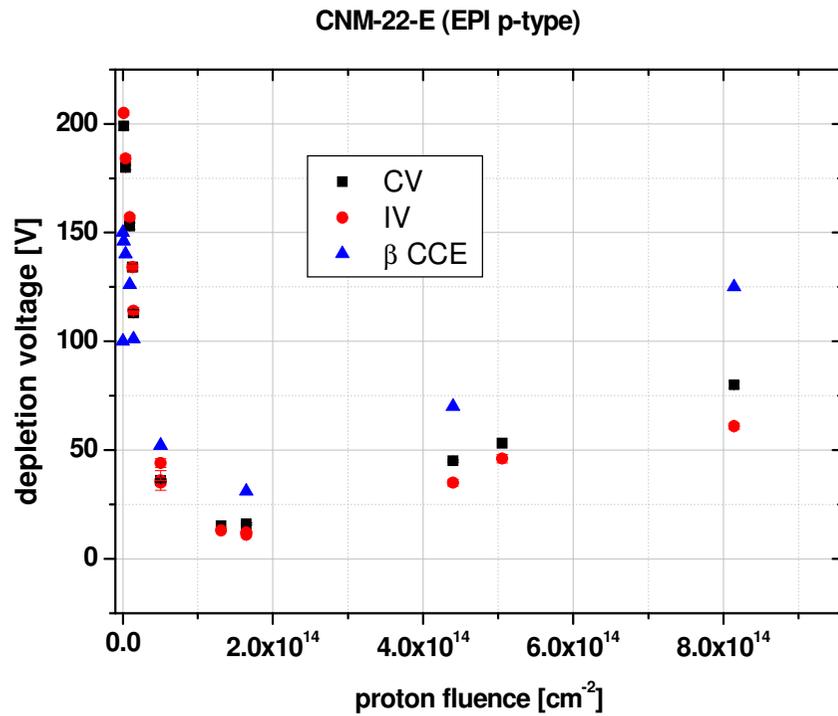
1 MeV neutron irradiated



IV < CV < CCE (β) => different from proton irradi.

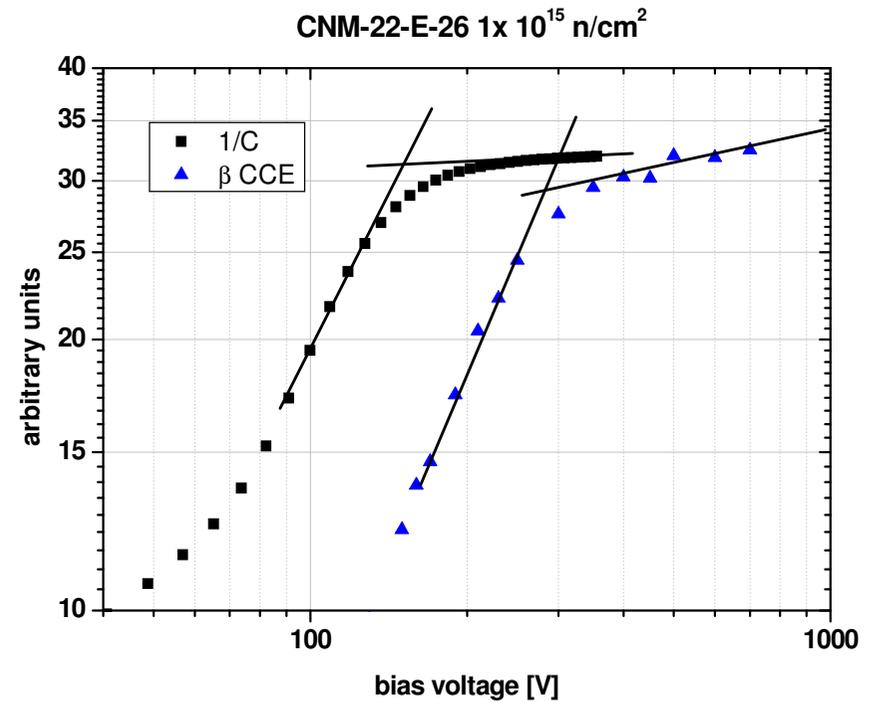
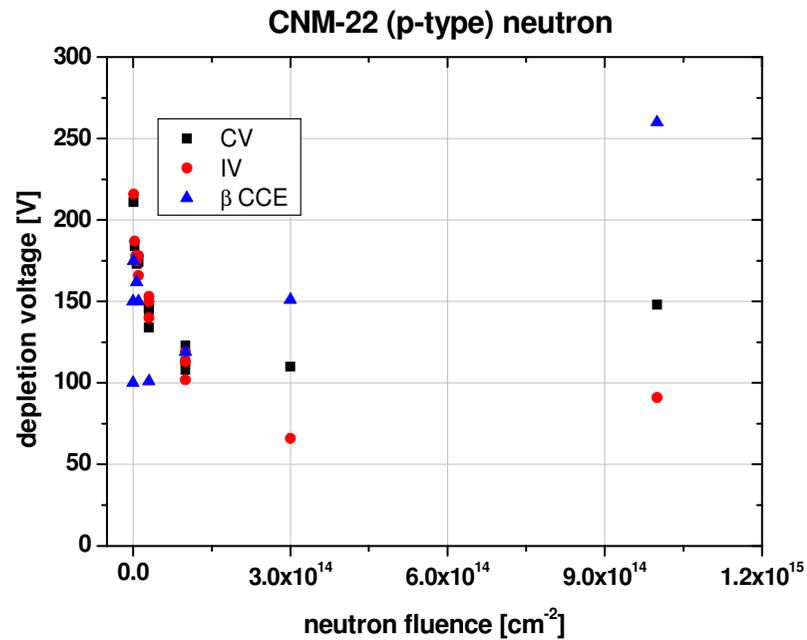


24 GeV/c proton irradiated



$$IV < CV < CCE (\beta)$$

1 MeV neutron irradiated



$$IV < CV < CCE (\beta)$$



| material | Irradiation | Highest values | Junction |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Fz-n | proton | CCE | back |
| Fz-n | neutron | CCE | back |
| Fz-p | proton | CCE | front |
| MCz-n | proton | CV | ? |
| MCz-p | proton | CV=CCE | ? |
| EPI-n | proton | CV | front |
| EPI-n | neutron | CCE | back |
| EPI-p | proton | CCE | back |
| EPI-p | neutron | CCE | front |

There seems to be no correlation with:

- material
- n- or p-type
- side of junction



Summery

- Depletion voltages from CV, IV and CCE were investigated for Fz, MCz and EPI material.
- All methods on their own show expected behaviour, but don't agree in values.
- No clear correlations with inversion, material and type.

Outlook:

- Look at rest of methods
- Investigate after annealing (change in curve shape)

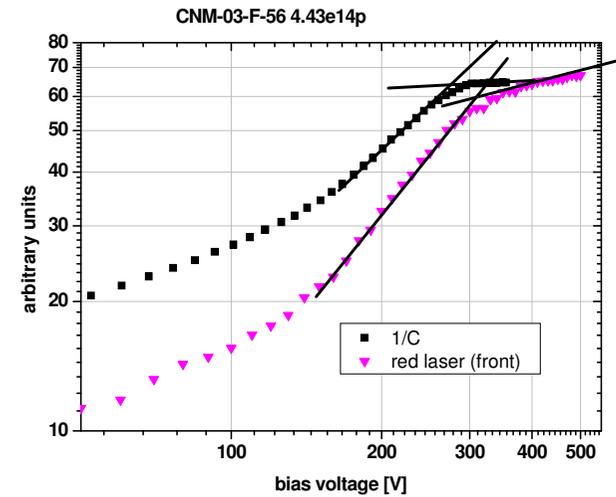
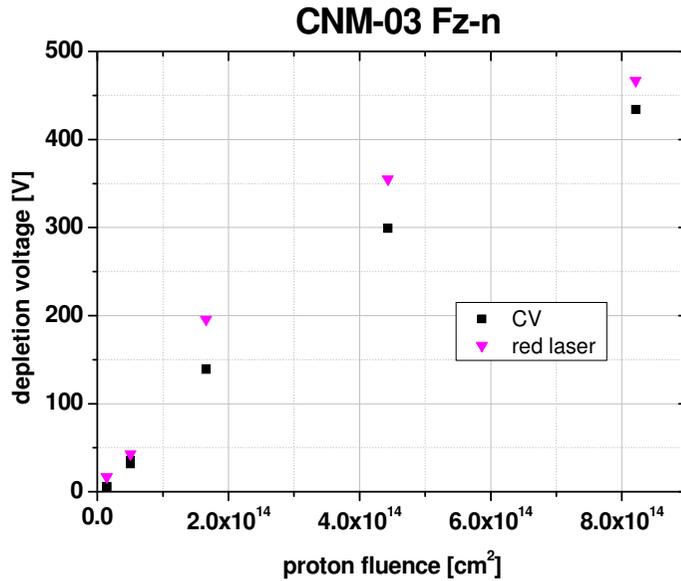
Thanks!



-
- **spares**

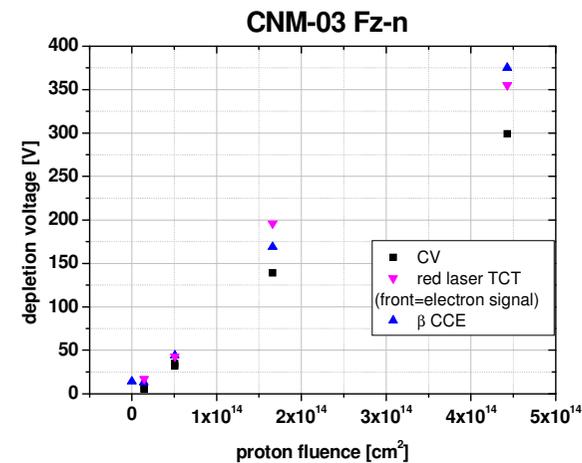


24 GeV/c proton irradiated



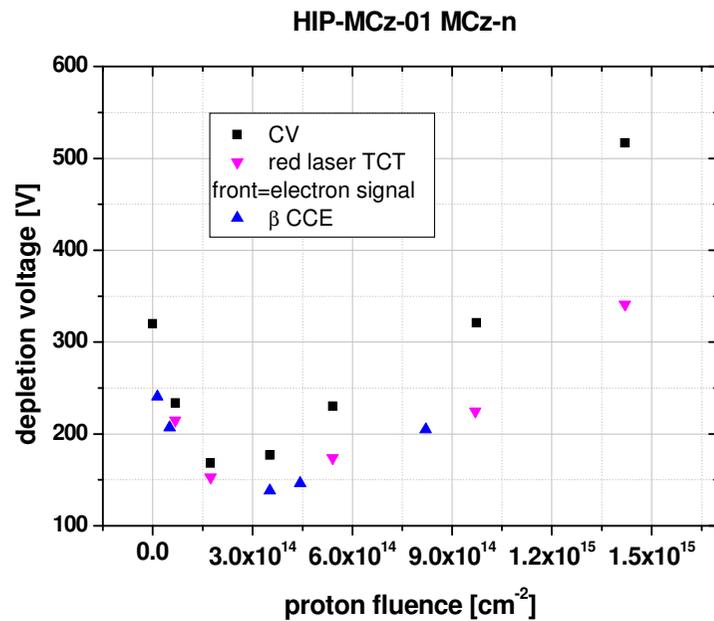
CV < red laser = CCE (β)

**TCT with red laser from the front:
electron signal in n-type**



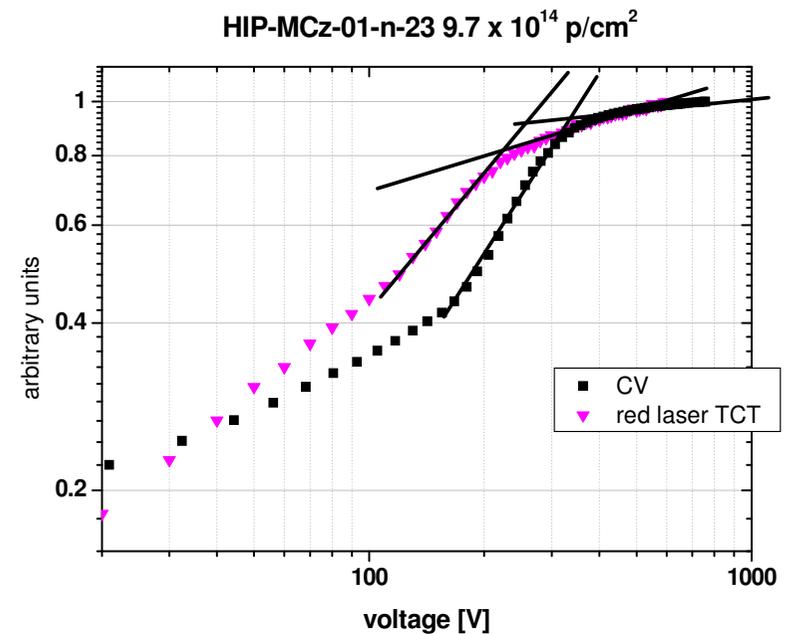


24 GeV/c proton irradiated



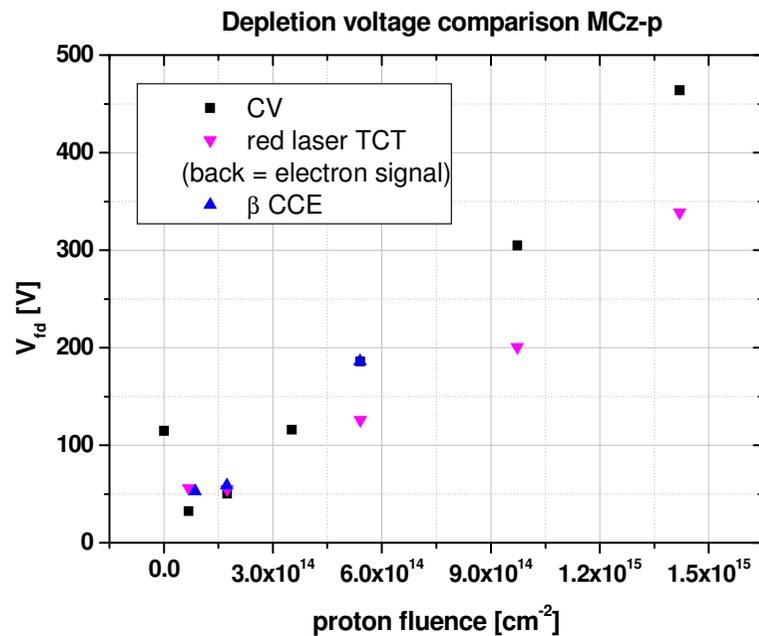
red laser = CCE (β) < CV

TCT with red laser from the front:
electron signal in n-type



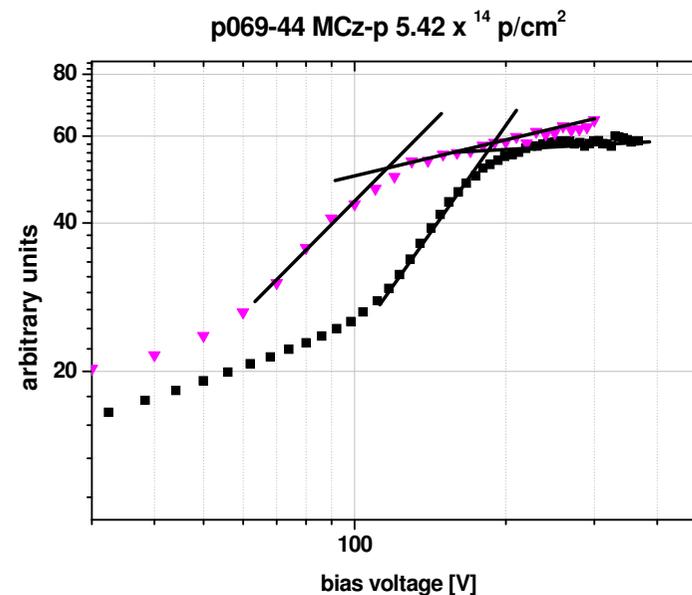


24 GeV/c proton irradiated



red laser < CCE (β) = CV

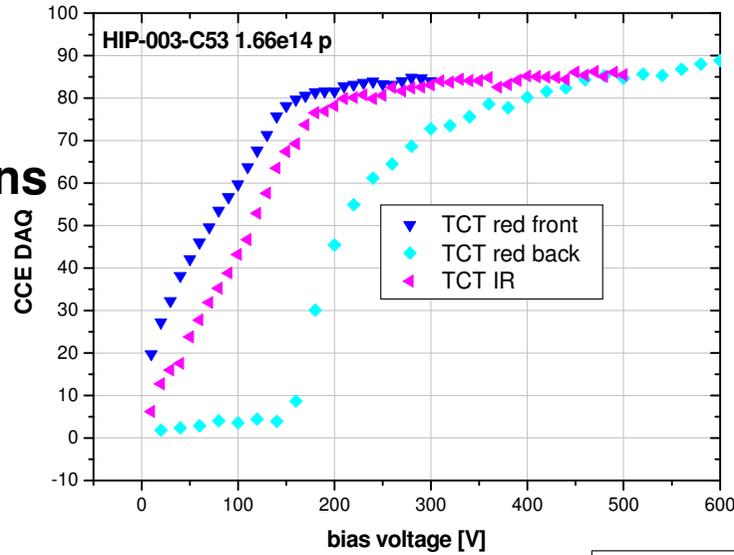
TCT with red laser from the back:
electron signal in p-type



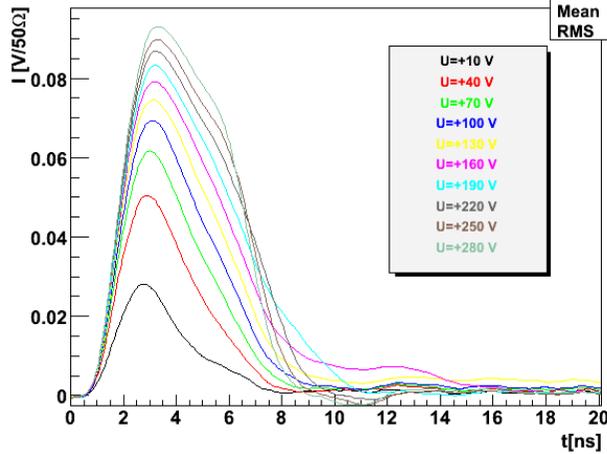


Junction is on front.

Front signal: electrons
Back signal: holes



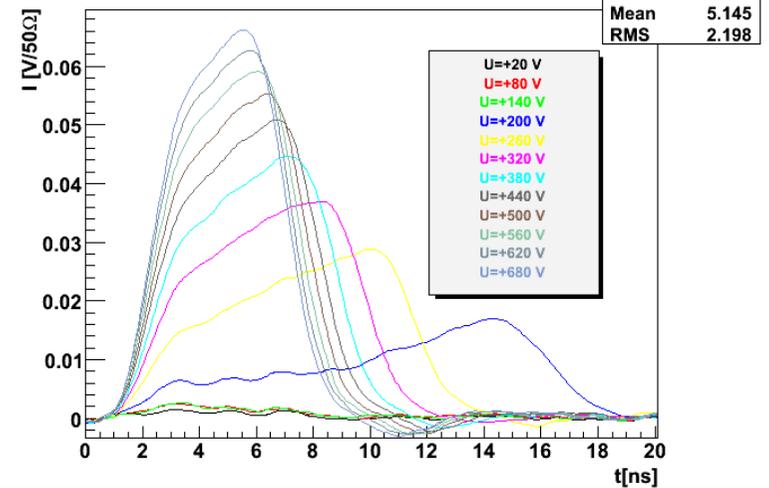
TCT Measurement @ T=-04 C



proton

HIP-MCz-01-n-26
 1.08×10^{14} n_{eq} cm^{-2}

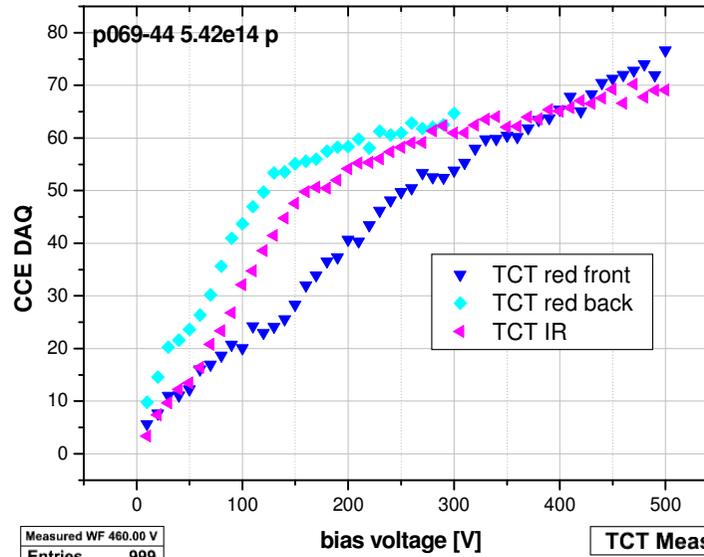
TCT Measurement @ T=-04 C



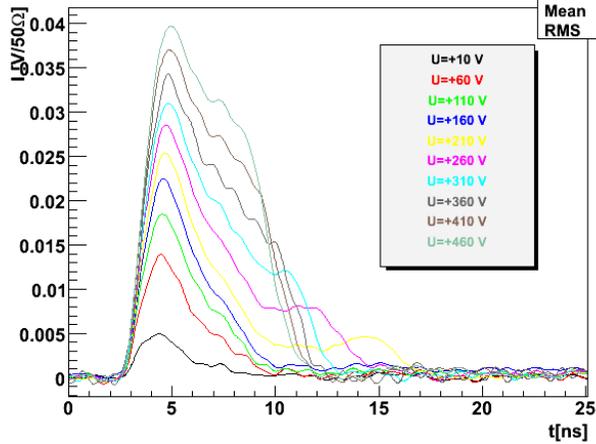


Front signal: holes
Back signal: electrons

MCz-p



TCT Measurement @ T=+04 C

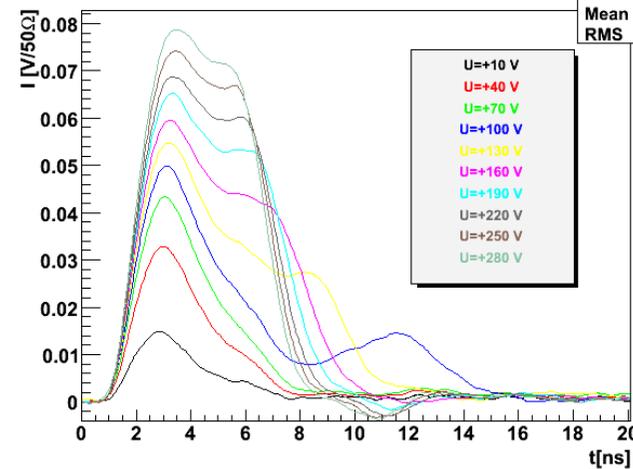


| | |
|-------------|----------|
| Measured WF | 460.00 V |
| Entries | 999 |
| Mean | 6.864 |
| RMS | 2.887 |

proton

p069-44
 $3.35 \times 10^{14} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

TCT Measurement @ T=-05 C



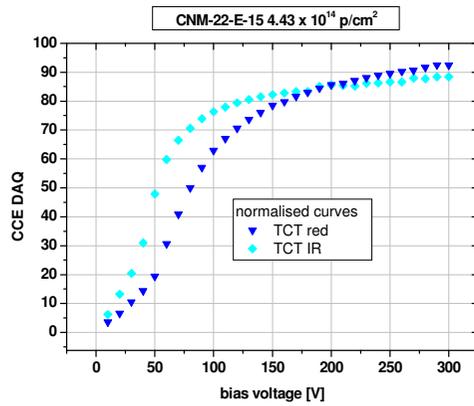
| | |
|-------------|----------|
| Measured WF | 280.00 V |
| Entries | 999 |
| Mean | 4.722 |
| RMS | 2.341 |

front (holes)

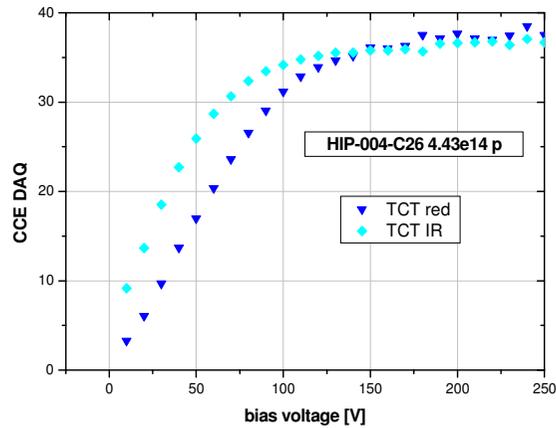
back (electrons)



proton



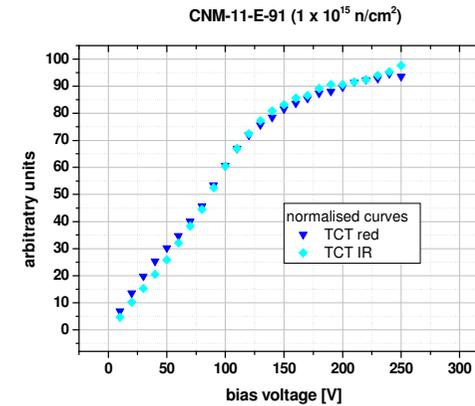
p-in-n diode (inverted)



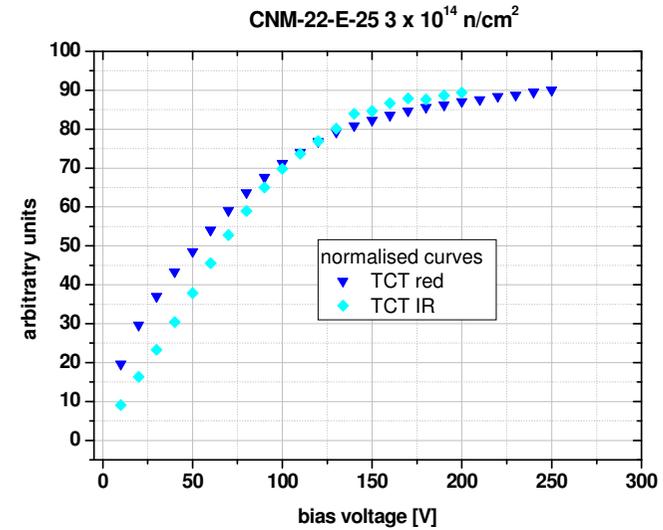
n-in-p diode (not inverted)

High fluences

neutron



inverted



Not inverted