

PROTON-ENERGY DEPENDENT DAMAGE TO THIN SILICON PAD-DIODES

Elena Donegani, Eckhart Fretwurst, Erika Garutti
Universität Hamburg



GEFÖRDERT VOM



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung

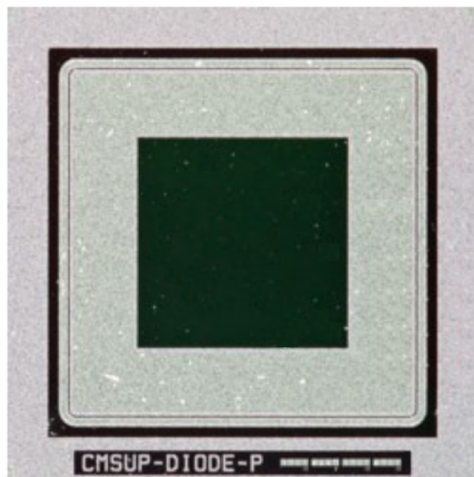
CERN RD50 Meeting – 21/11/2016

- 1) Proton-irradiated samples
- 2) IV/CVf/TSC measurements
- 3) Analysis of TSC spectra
- 4) Leakage current
- 5) Effective doping concentration

SAMPLES:

Si pad-diodes
(200 μm thick, $A = 0.25 \text{ cm}^2$)

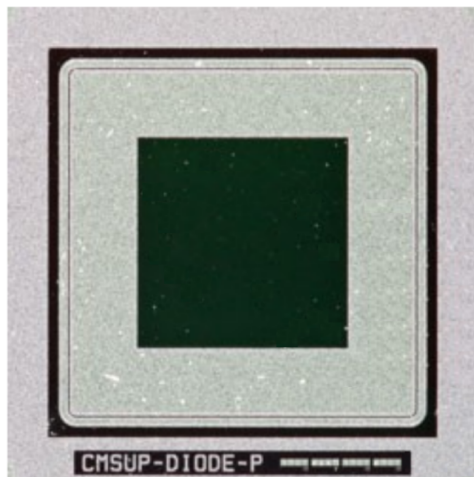
FTH, MCz, FZ
n- & p-types



SAMPLES:

Si pad-diodes
(200 μm thick, $A = 0.25 \text{ cm}^2$)

FTH, MCz, FZ
n- & p-types



BULK DAMAGE:

Proton energies:

23 MeV, 188 MeV, 23 GeV
HF = 2.0, 1.0, 0.62
(KIT, KVI, CERN PS)

Proton fluences:

$1 \cdot 10^{13} - 3 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ neq/cm}^2$

Measurements:

IV, CVf, TSC

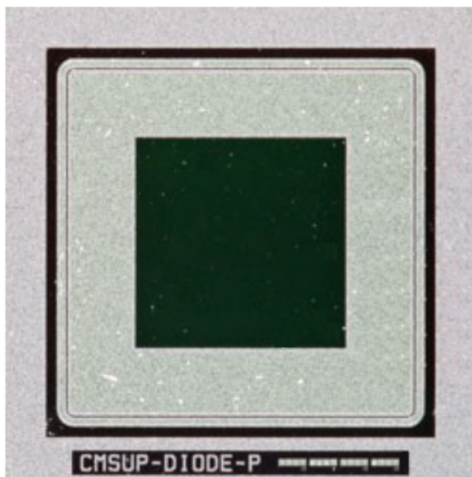
Annealing:

up to 60min@80°C

SAMPLES:

Si pad-diodes
(200 μm thick, $A = 0.25 \text{ cm}^2$)

FTH, MCz, FZ
n- & p-types



BULK DAMAGE:

Proton energies:
23 MeV, 188 MeV, 23 GeV
HF = 2.0, 1.0, 0.62
(KIT, KVI, CERN PS)

Proton fluences:
 $1 \cdot 10^{13} - 3 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ neq/cm}^2$

Measurements:
IV, CVf, TSC

Annealing:
up to 60min@80°C

BULK DEFECTS:

- **Point-like & “clusters”**
→ sensor properties
→ sensor performance

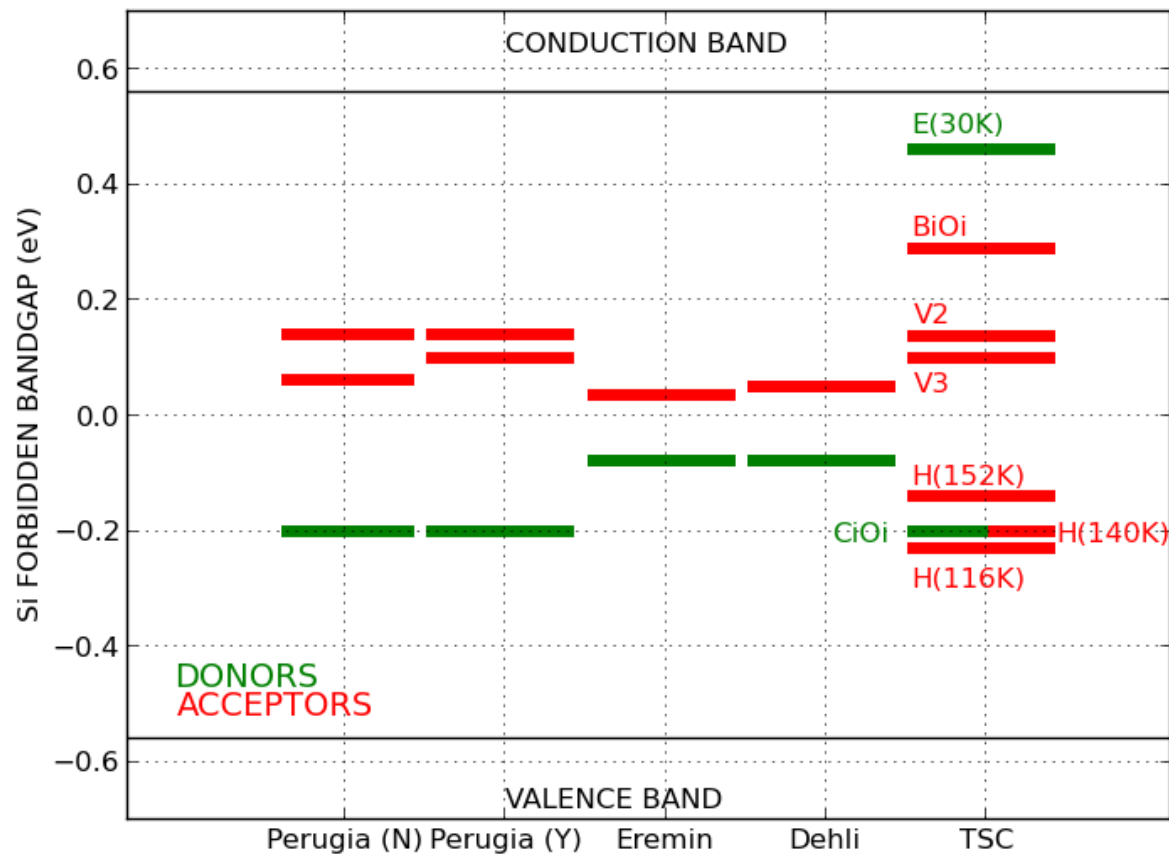
- Deep levels
→ leakage current

± Acceptors/Donors
→ space charge

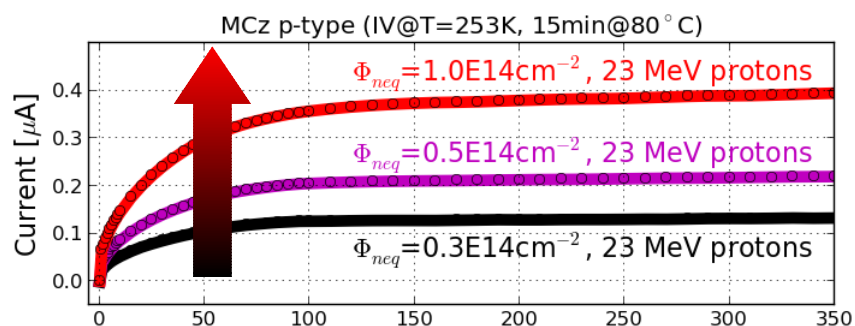
To characterize:

- 1) defects
- 2) their effects

- Knowledge of defects/effects especially in p-type Si sensors
- Models are based on "effective" states – unable to describe data

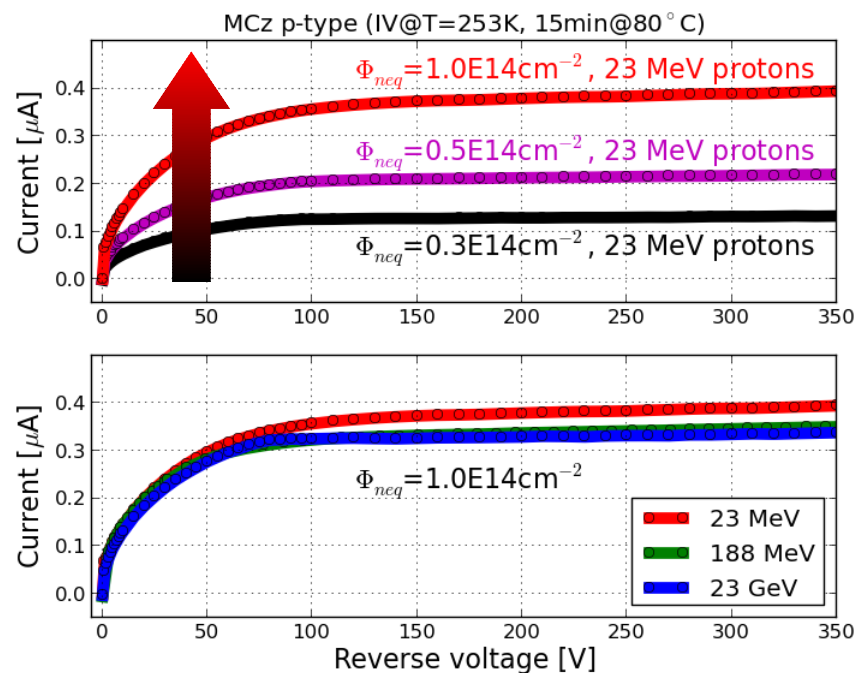


- Knowledge of defects/effects especially in p-type Si sensors
- Models are based on "effective" states – unable to describe data
- e.g. Leakage current



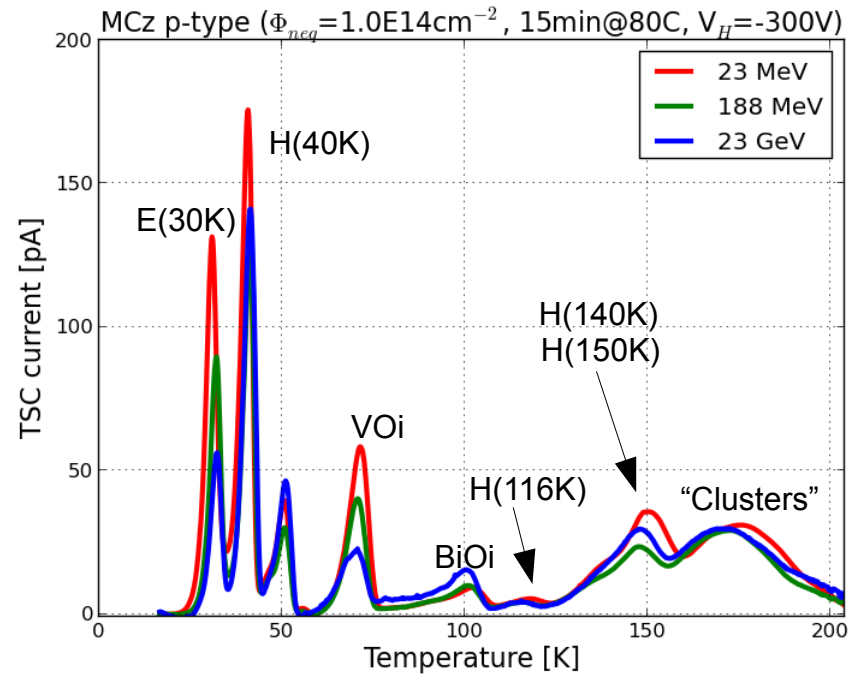
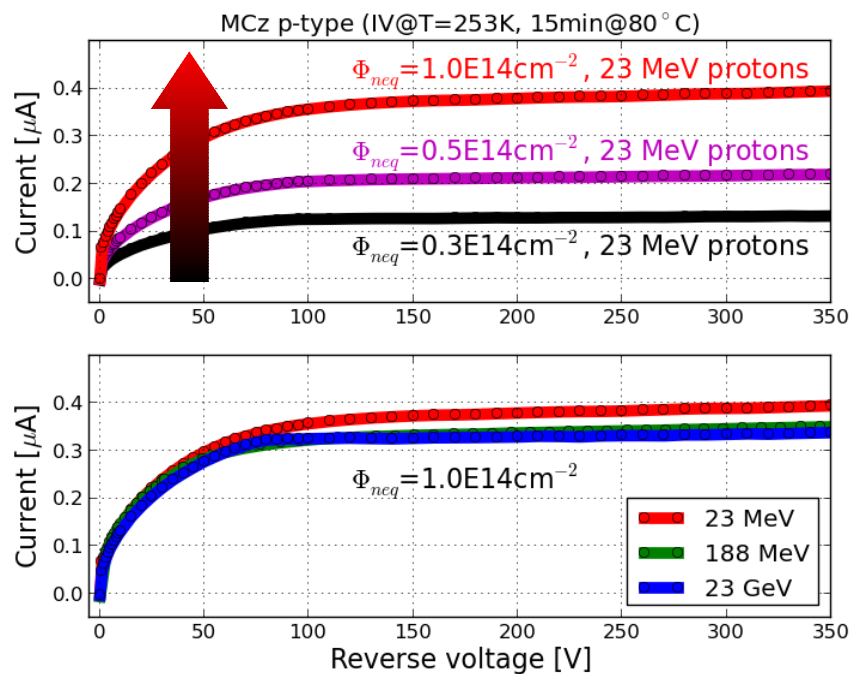
Φ_{neq} : NIEL scaling leakage current

- Knowledge of defects/effects in p-type Si sensors
- Models are based on "effective" states – unable to describe data
- e.g. Leakage current



Φ_{neq} : NIEL scaling leakage current
 E_p : no influence on LC within 18%
 IV) no info regarding actual bulk defects

- Knowledge of defects/effects in p-type Si sensors
- Models are based on "effective" states – limited predictive power
- e.g. Leakage current



Φ_{neq} : NIEL scaling leakage current
 E_p : no influence on LC within 18%
 IV) no info regarding actual bulk defects

$\Phi_{neq} = 1E14 cm^{-2}$, "limit for TSC"
 E_p : no influence on "clusters"
 TSC) info regarding N_t , $\sigma_{n,p}$, E_a

- Based on the Shockley – Read – Hall statistics
- Modified to account for charged clusters

1) Occupation of states:

$$n_{t,n,p}(T) = n_{t,0,n,p}(T) \times \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\beta} \int_{T_0}^T e_{n,p}(T') dT'\right)$$

2) Emission rate:

$$e_{n,p}(T) = \sigma_{n,p} v_{th,n,p}(T) N_{C,V}(T) \exp\left(-\frac{E_a}{k_B T}\right)$$

3) Activation energy:

$$E_a^*(f_{n,p}) = \begin{cases} E_a^0 - f_n \cdot \delta E_0 & \text{for acceptors,} \\ E_a^0 + (1 - f_p) \cdot \delta E_0 & \text{for donors.} \end{cases}$$

- Uniformly spaced in the cluster region
- $f_{n,p}(T)$ fraction of filled traps
- δE_0 in the order of 10 meV for cluster-related defects

- Based on the Shockley – Read – Hall statistics
- Modified to account for charged clusters

1) Occupation of states:

$$n_{t,n,p}(T) = n_{t,0,n,p}(T) \times \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\beta} \int_{T_0}^T e_{n,p}(T') dT'\right)$$

2) Emission rate:

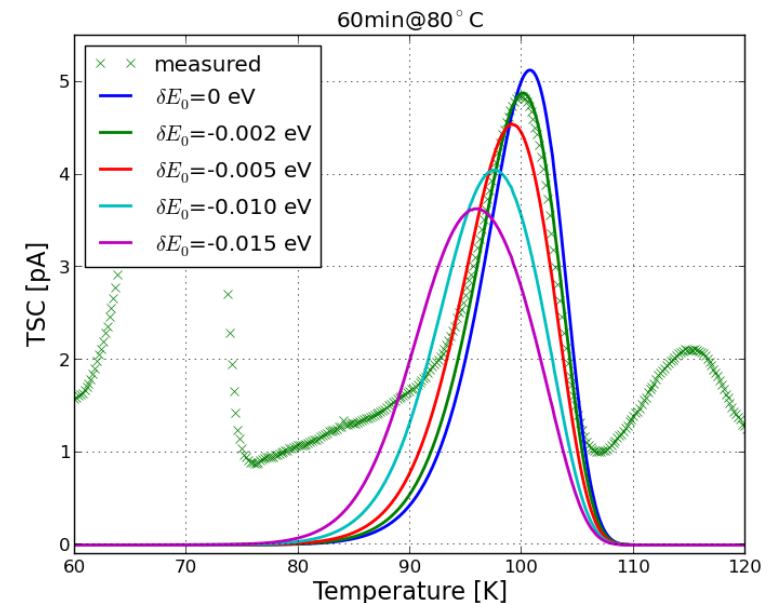
$$e_{n,p}(T) = \sigma_{n,p} v_{th,n,p}(T) N_{C,V}(T) \exp\left(-\frac{E_a}{k_B T}\right)$$

3) Activation energy:

$$E_a^*(f_{n,p}) = \begin{cases} E_a^0 - f_n \cdot \delta E_0 & \text{for acceptors,} \\ E_a^0 + (1 - f_p) \cdot \delta E_0 & \text{for donors.} \end{cases}$$

- Uniformly spaced in the cluster region
- $f_{n,p}(T)$ fraction of filled traps
- δE_0 in the order of 10 meV for cluster-related defects

$$I_{TSC,n,p}(T) = \frac{Adq_0}{2} e_{n,p}(T) n_{t,n,p}(T)$$



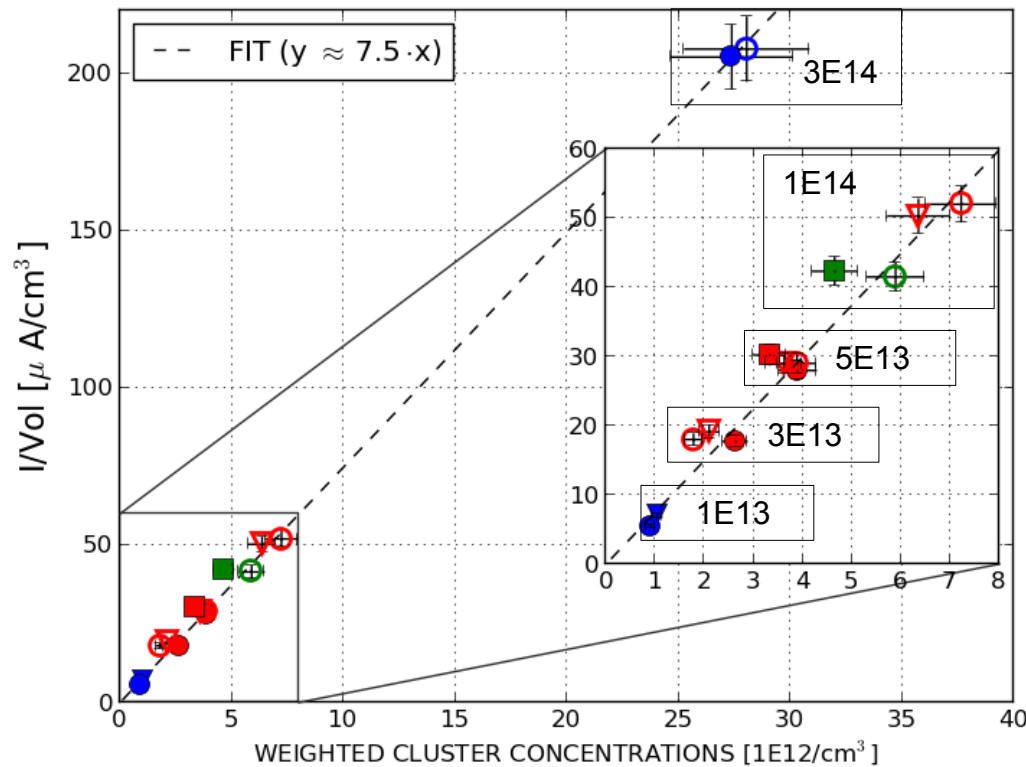
23 MeV protons
 $\Phi_{neq} = 0.3E14 \text{ cm}^{-2}$
 60min@80°C

- $N_t = 0.66E12 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
 - $\sigma_n \sim 10E-16 \text{ cm}^{-2}$
 - $E_a = 0.23 \text{ eV}$
 - $\delta E_0 \sim 2 \text{ meV}$

- IV vs. weighted TSC concentrations $w = \left(\frac{1}{e_n} + \frac{1}{e_p} \right)^{-1}$

$$I_{leakage} \propto (w_1 \cdot N_{V_2} + w_2 \cdot N_{E5} + w_3 \cdot N_{H(220K)})$$

Measured IV @ 253K, @ 300V



Calculated from TSC
(Vheating = 300V)

	MCZ		FZ		FTH	
	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
23 MeV	●	○	▼	▽	■	□
188 MeV	●	○	▼	▽	■	□
23 GeV	●	○	▼	▽	■	□

After annealing of 30min@80°C,
($1E13 < \Phi_{neq} < 3E14$):

- Leakage current ↔ clusters
- No material dependence
- No proton-energy dependence

TBD) Check remaining samples
TBD) “Annealing” evolution

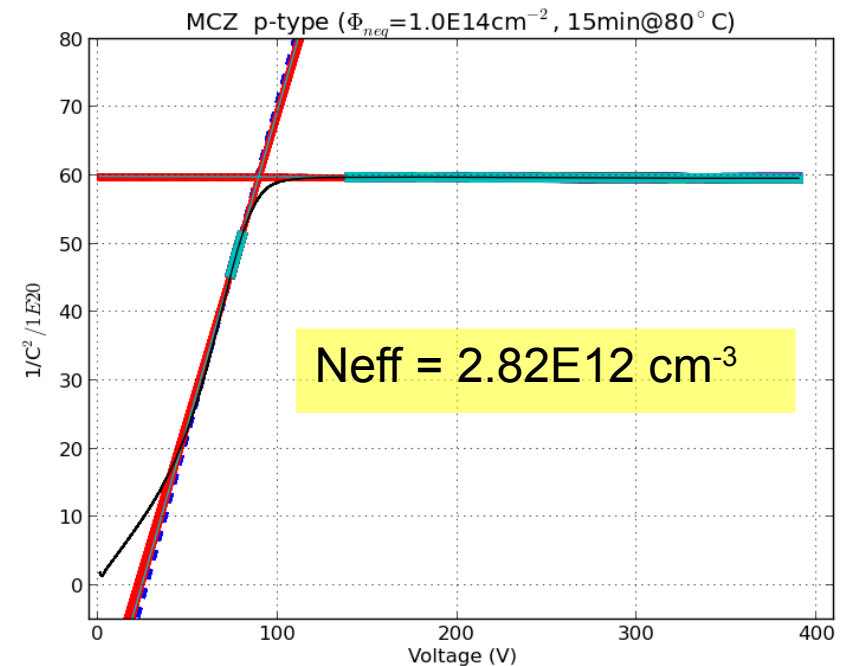
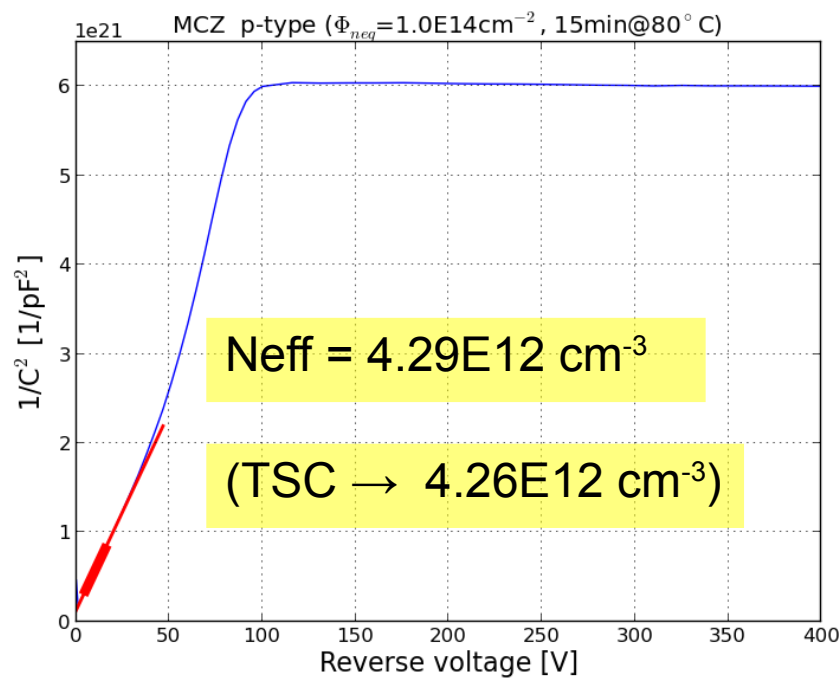
After 23 MeV protons

CV) Measured @253K, f=455 Hz
Neff from fit to initial 1/C² rise

$$N_{eff,CV} = - \frac{2}{A^2 \epsilon \epsilon_0 q_0} \frac{d(1/C^2)}{dV}$$

CV) Measured @253K, f=455 Hz
Neff from depletion voltage

$$V_{dep} + V_{bi} = \frac{q_0}{2\epsilon\epsilon_0} |N_{eff}| d^2$$



CV) Measured @253K, $f=455$ Hz
Neff from fit to initial $1/C^2$ rise

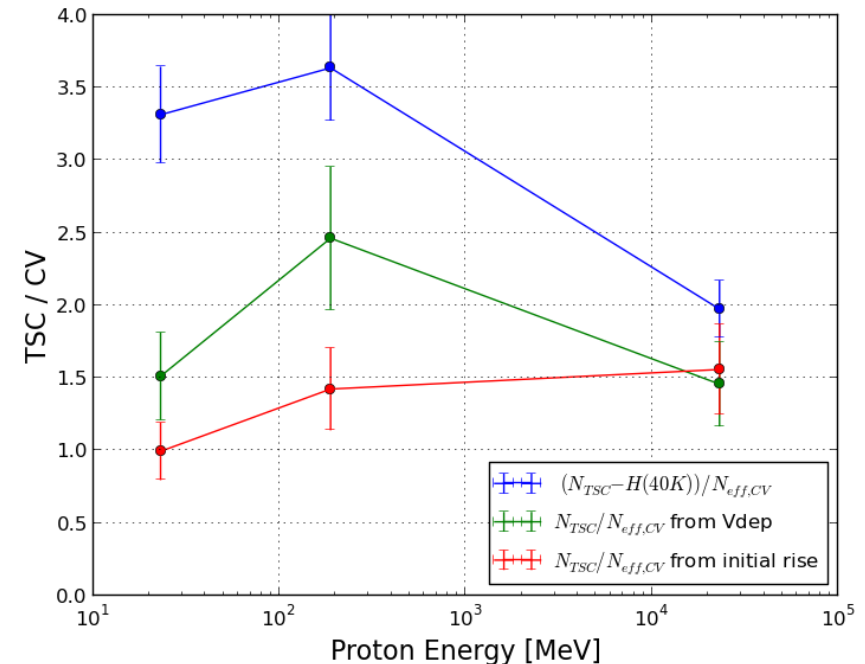
$$N_{eff,CV} = - \frac{2}{A^2 \epsilon \epsilon_0 q_0 \frac{d(1/C^2)}{dV}}$$

TSC) Concentrations of
 $N_{eff,0} + E(30K) + BiOi$
- H(116K) - H(140K) - H(152K)

CV) Measured @253K, f=455 Hz
 Neff from fit to initial 1/C² rise

$$N_{eff,CV} = - \frac{2}{A^2 \epsilon \epsilon_0 q_0 \frac{d(1/C^2)}{dV}}$$

TSC) Concentrations of
 N_{eff,0} + E(30K) + BiOi
 - H(116K) – H(140K) - H(152K)



$\Phi_{neq} = 1E14 \text{ cm}^{-2}$, “limit for TSC”
 Ep : influence on point-like defects
 50% agreement

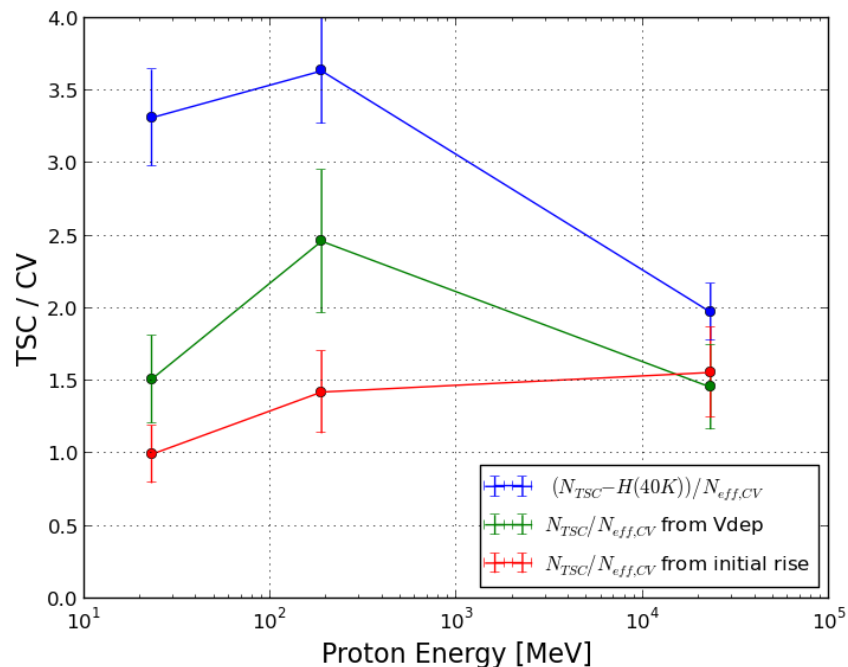
CV) Measured @253K, f=455 Hz
 Neff from fit to initial 1/C² rise

$$N_{eff,CV} = - \frac{2}{A^2 \epsilon \epsilon_0 q_0} \frac{d(1/C^2)}{dV}$$

TSC) Concentrations of
 N_{eff,0} + E(30K) + BiOi
 - H(116K) – H(140K) - H(152K)

Open issues:

- H(40K) unknown nature & effects
- Effects of MANY defects
- Analysis of CVf (ongoing)



$\Phi_{neq} = 1E14 \text{ cm}^{-2}$, "limit for TSC"

Ep : influence on point-like defects
 50% agreement

1) Proton-irradiated Si samples
3 bulk material, n and p pad-diodes

2) IV/CVf/TSC measurements

3) Analysis of TSC spectra

4) Leakage current

5) Effective doping concentration

1) E_p (23 MeV – 188 MeV – 23 GeV)

$$1 \cdot 10^{13} < \Phi_{\text{neq}} < 3 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ neq/cm}^2$$

2) Defects & their effects

3) Revisited SRH statistics

4) Cluster-related (V_2)

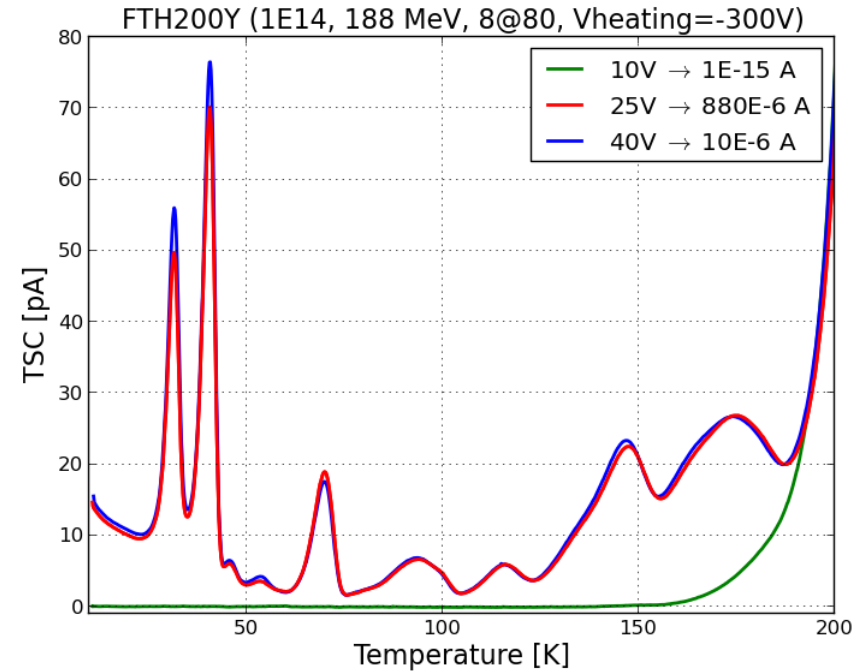
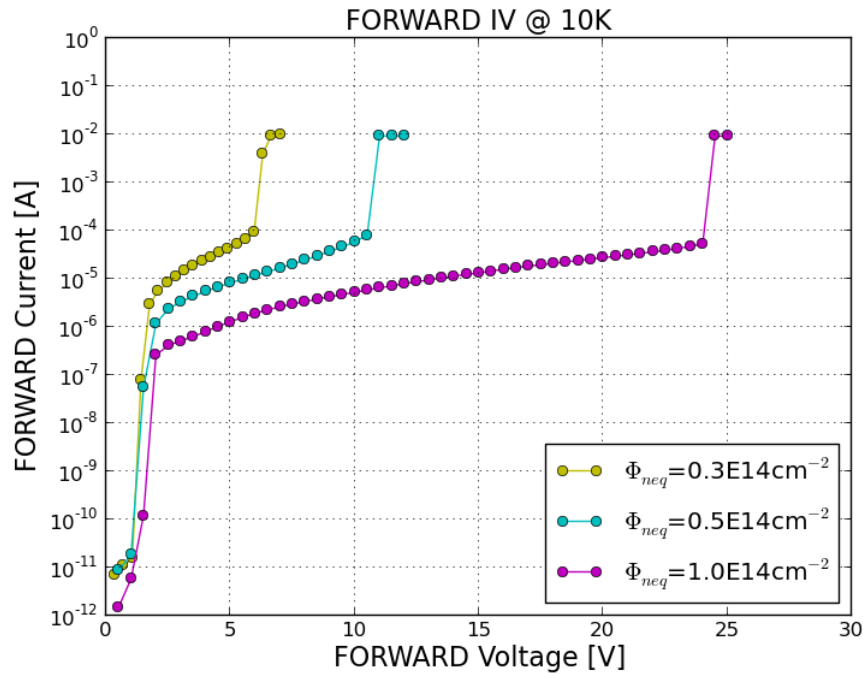
5) E(30K), BiOi, 3 deep acceptors

→ Input for TCAD simulations

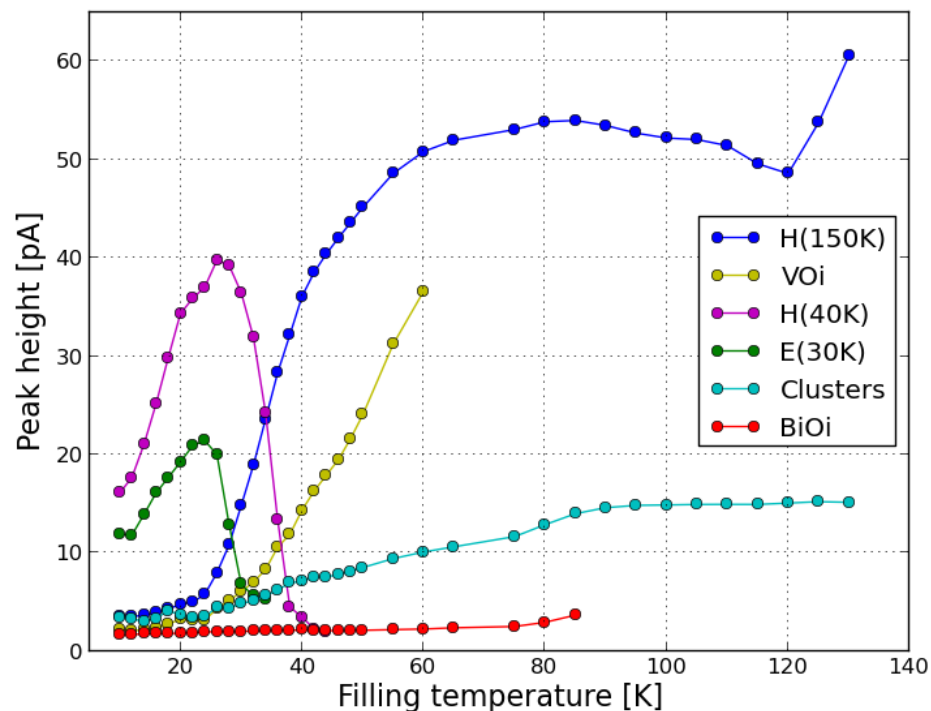
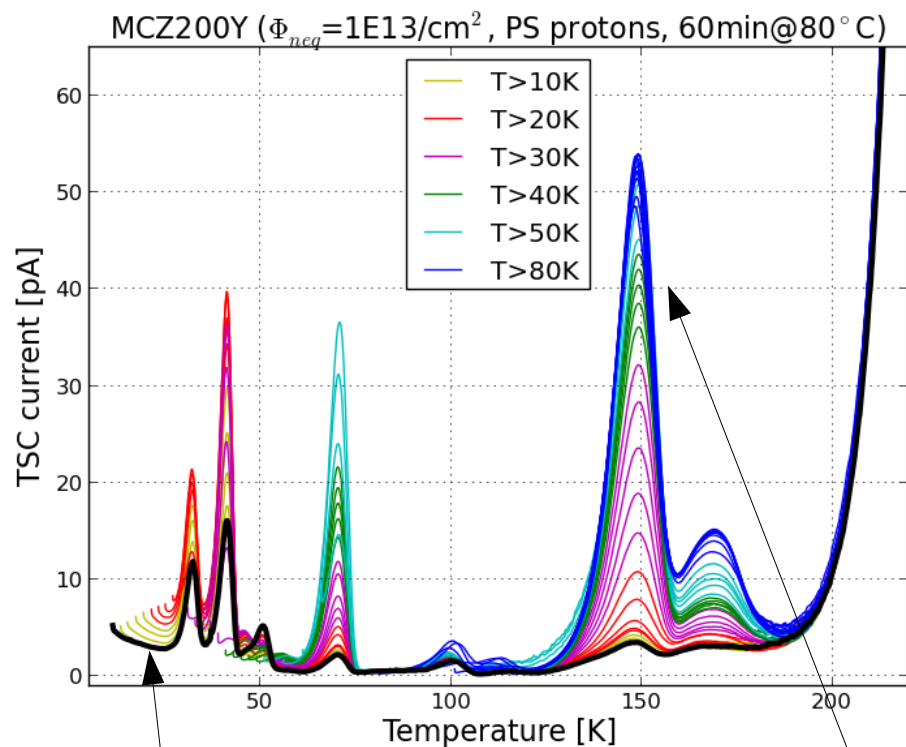
→ Model RD at higher Φ_{neq} ?

- 1) (Forward) Filling current @ 10 K
- 2) Filling temperatures > 10 K

Issue#1: Filling current @ 10K



	Vfilling=25V	Vfilling=40V	Ratio
E(30K)	2.23E12 cm ⁻³	2.48E12 cm ⁻³	0.90
H(40K)	3.54E12 cm ⁻³	3.78E12 cm ⁻³	0.94



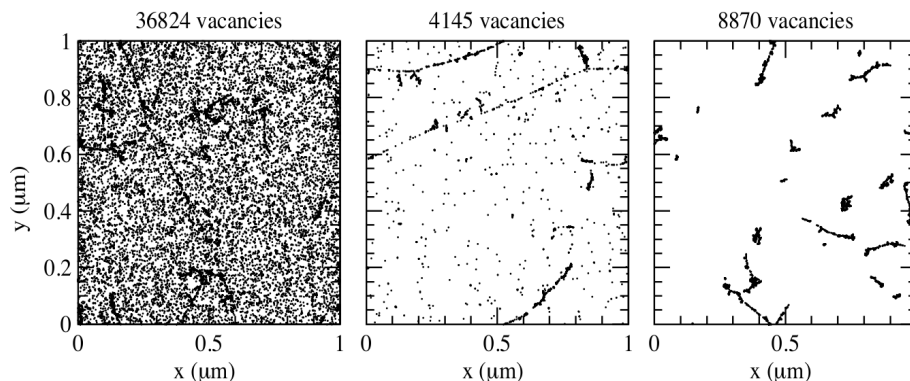
- Black line: “standard” TSC spectra, with $T_{filling} = 10K$
- Dominant hole trap if $T_{filling} > 10K$: $ClOi$ (not seen if $T_{filling} = 10K$)
- Enhanced peaks for $E(30K)$, $H(40K)$ and VOi , as well.
- TSC @ low temperatures $\leftarrow ? \rightarrow$ room temperature simulations

Thank you for your attention!



Defect(s) classification(s)

POINT-LIKE
after 10 MeV
protons



CLUSTER
after 23 GeV
protons

- Single vacancies or single interstitials
- Di-vacancies or di-interstitials
- Combined with impurities

Agglomeration of defects, Vol $\sim (15 - 20 \text{ nm})^3$
 $10^5 - 10^6$ atoms

- E4, E5, E205a only after hadron irradiation
- Practically: higher leakage current

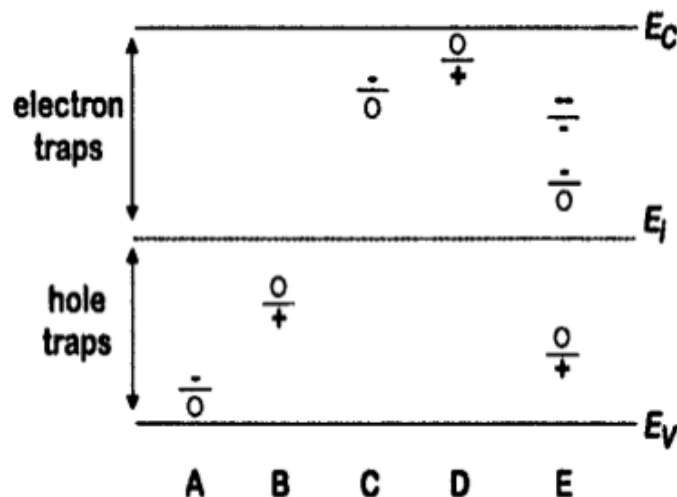
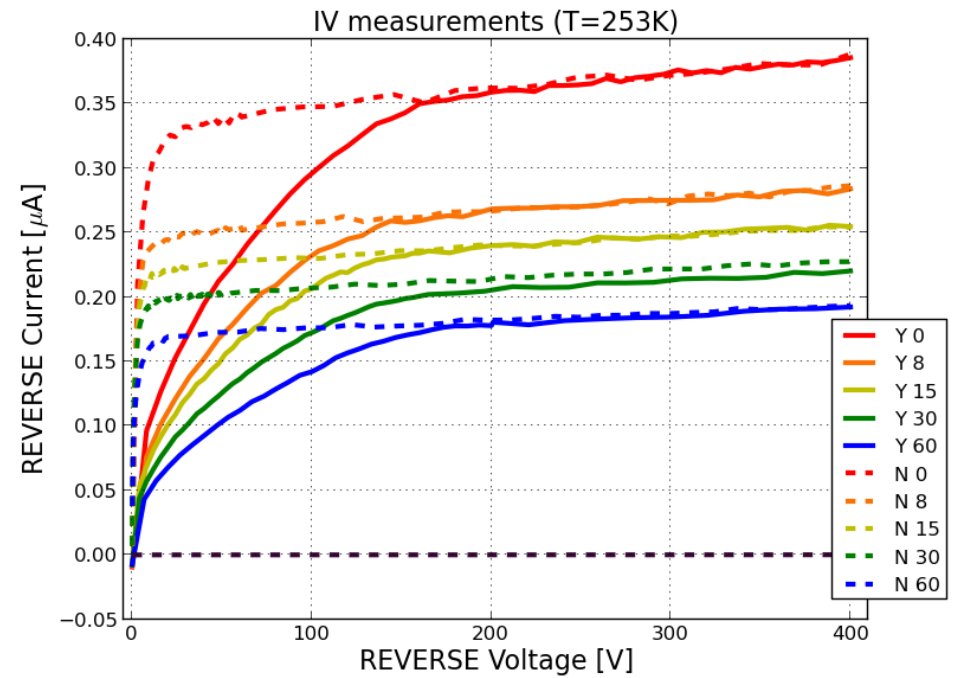
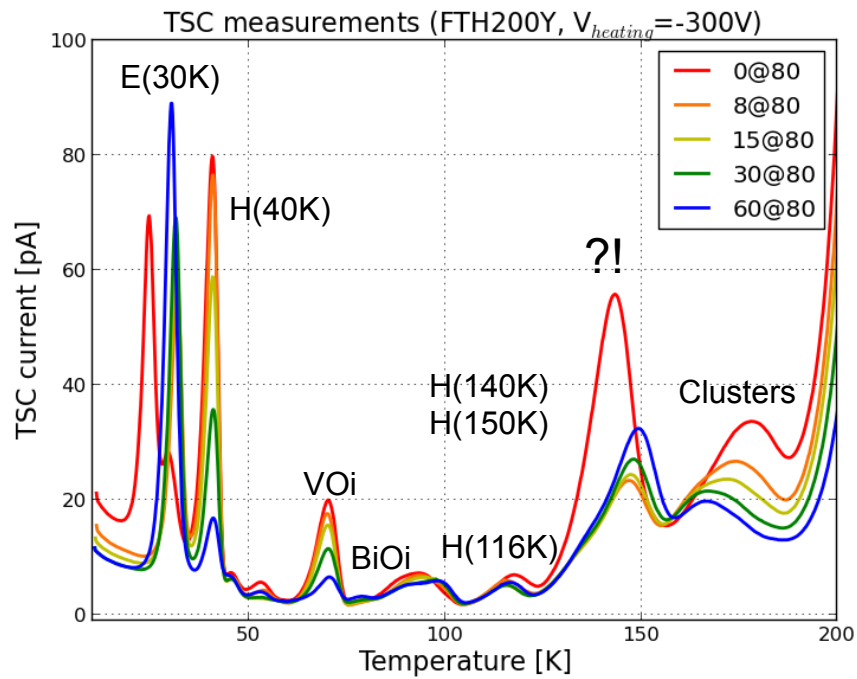


Fig. 3.24 Classification of levels in the forbidden gap.

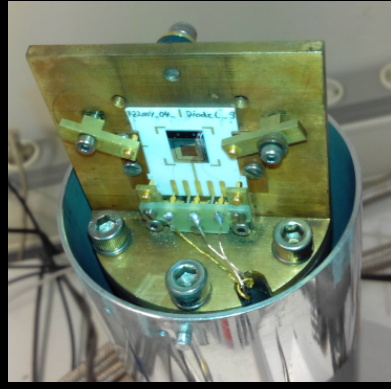
- A: shallow acceptor, e.g. B,
- B: deep donor, e.g. C, O_i
- C: deep acceptor, e.g. $V O_i$
- D: shallow donor, e.g. P,
- E: amphoteric level, e.g. $V V$

FTH200N/Y
 188 MeV protons
 $\Phi_{\text{neq}} = 1.0\text{E}14\text{cm}^{-2}$



The TSC setup (goo.gl/Zd5Wmn)

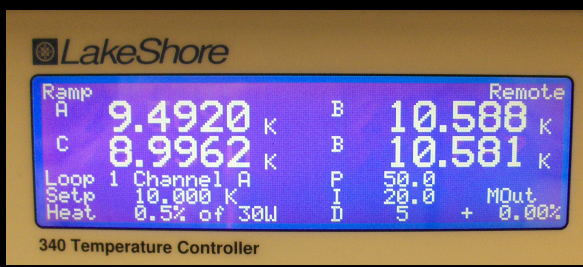
Sample holder
+ T sensor



Helium compressor
and cryogenerator



Temperature controller

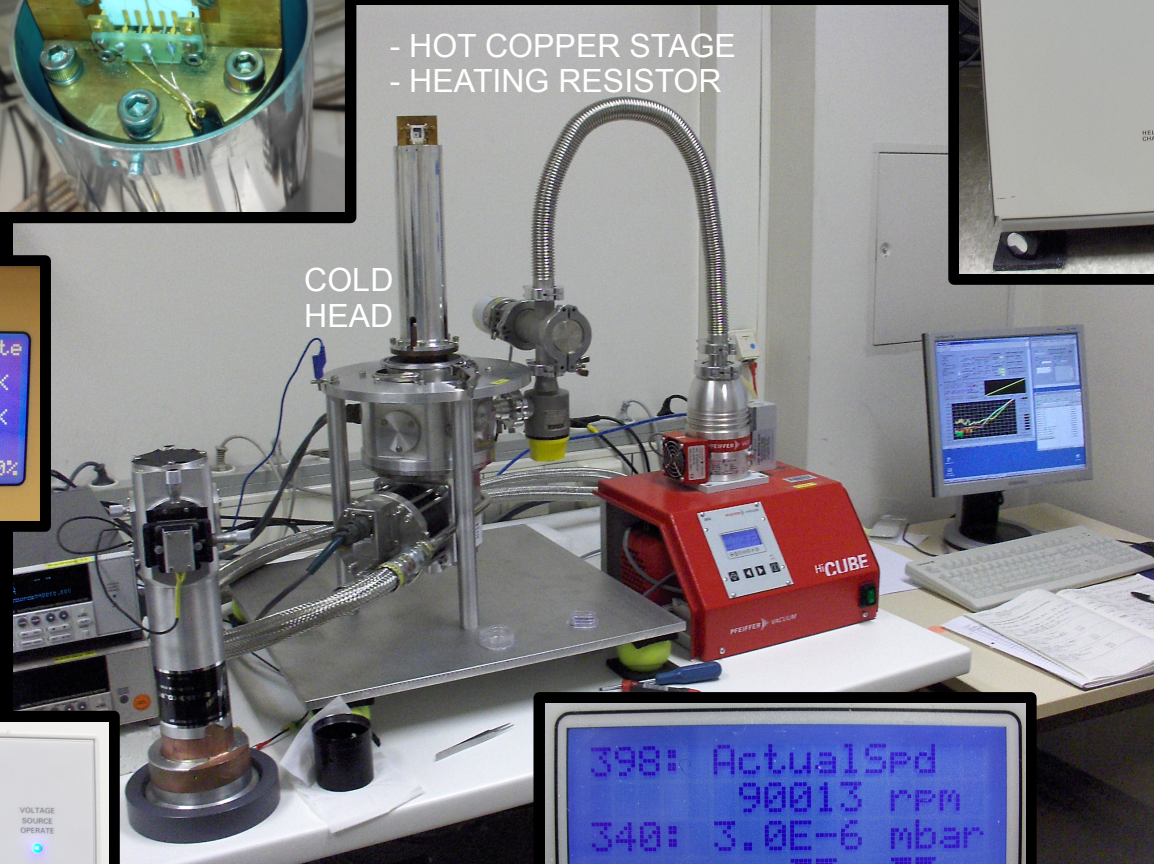


front and back
side illumination

Amperometer + Vsource



Light shield



- HOT COPPER STAGE
- HEATING RESISTOR

COLD HEAD

Labview
DAQ



Vacuum pump
and meter