

FCT

Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia
MINISTÉRIO DA CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA E ENSINO SUPERIOR



EP-DT
Detector Technologies

TSC measurements in the frame of acceptor removal project

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Outline

- Materials and devices
- Principle of TSC spectroscopy
- TSC setup modification
- First TSC results
- Impact of B_iO_i defect on N_{eff}
- Summary and outlook

Materials and Devices

Simple p-type Si pad diodes

Epitaxial

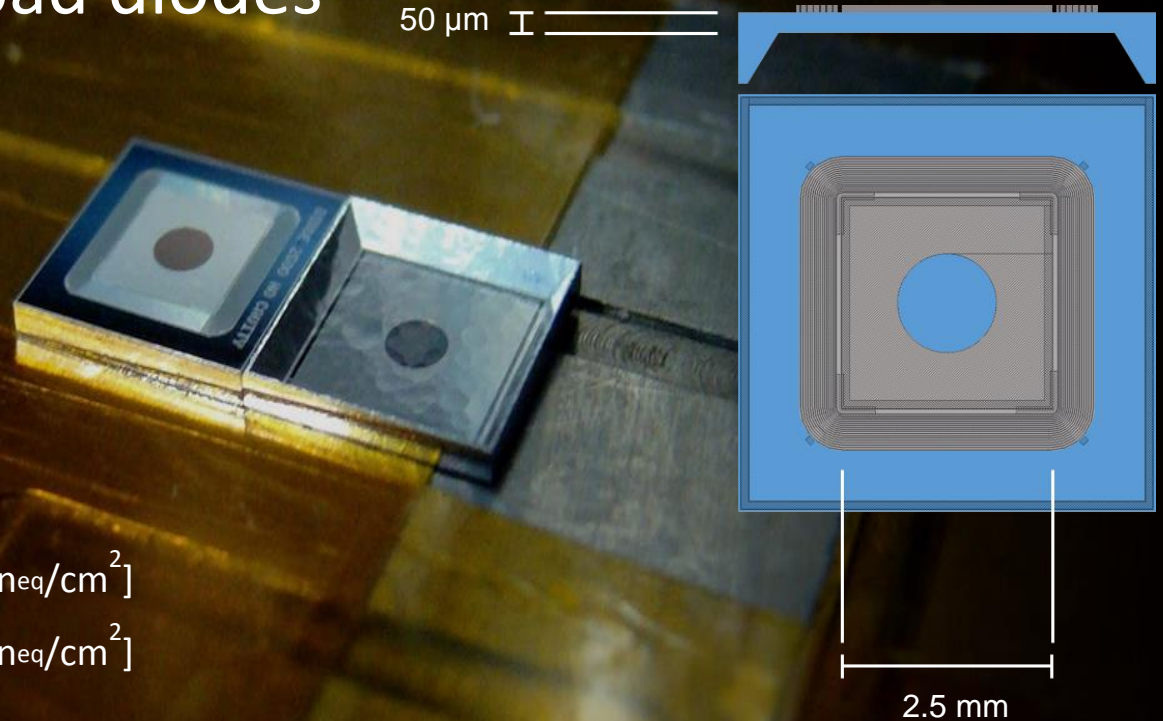
10 $\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$
50 $\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$
250 $\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$
1000 $\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$

Proton irradiation

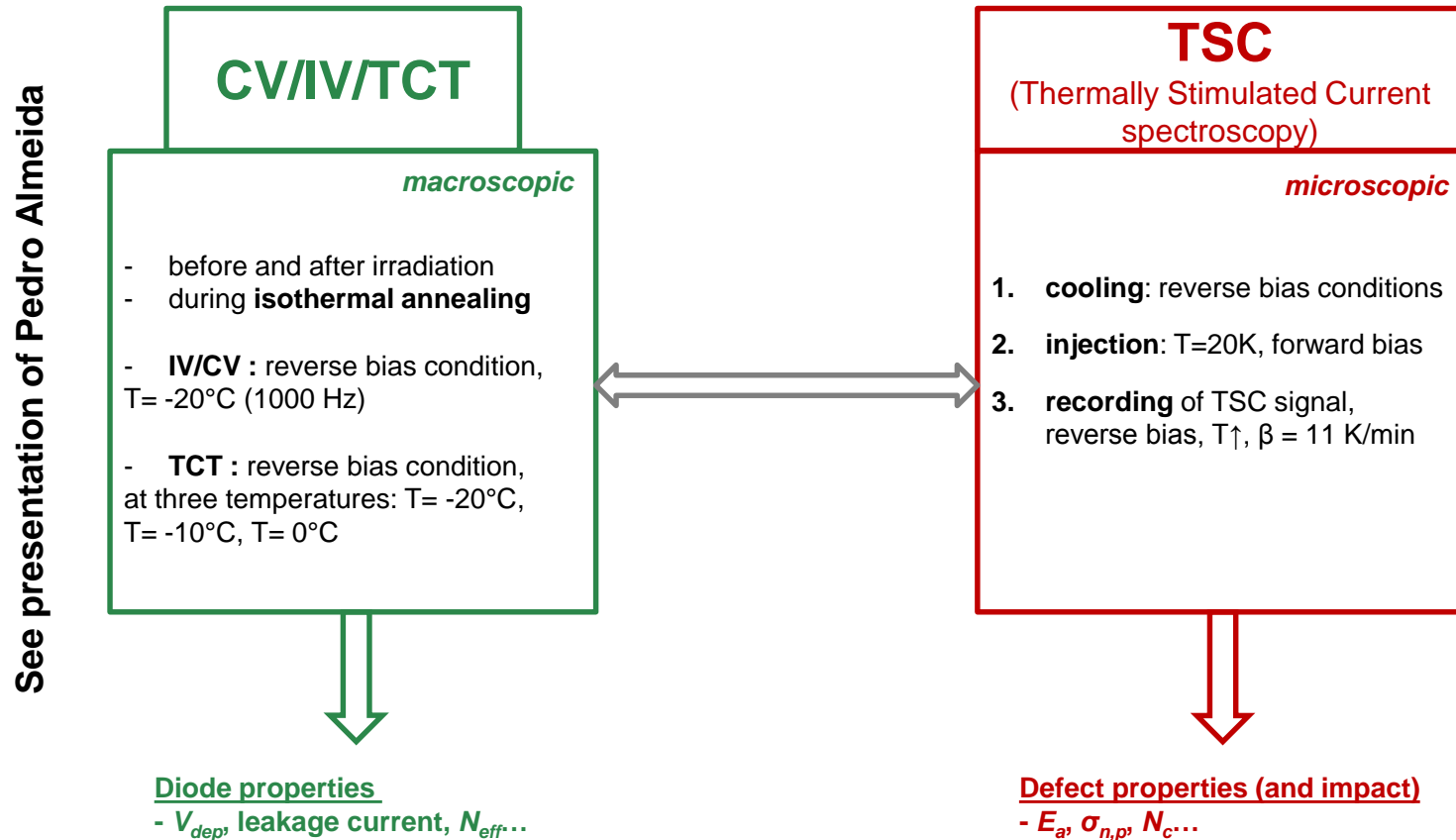
$1.30\text{E}14$ [p/cm²] \longleftrightarrow $7.80\text{E}+13$ [neq/cm²]
 $5.54\text{E}14$ [p/cm²] \longleftrightarrow $3.32\text{E}+14$ [neq/cm²]

Annealing

10 min @ 60°C



Experimental procedure

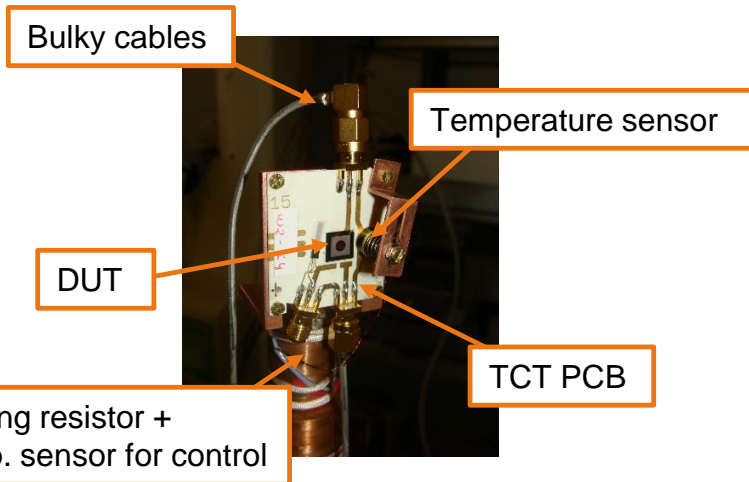


defects with an impact on the macroscopic diode parameters \longrightarrow TCAD simulations

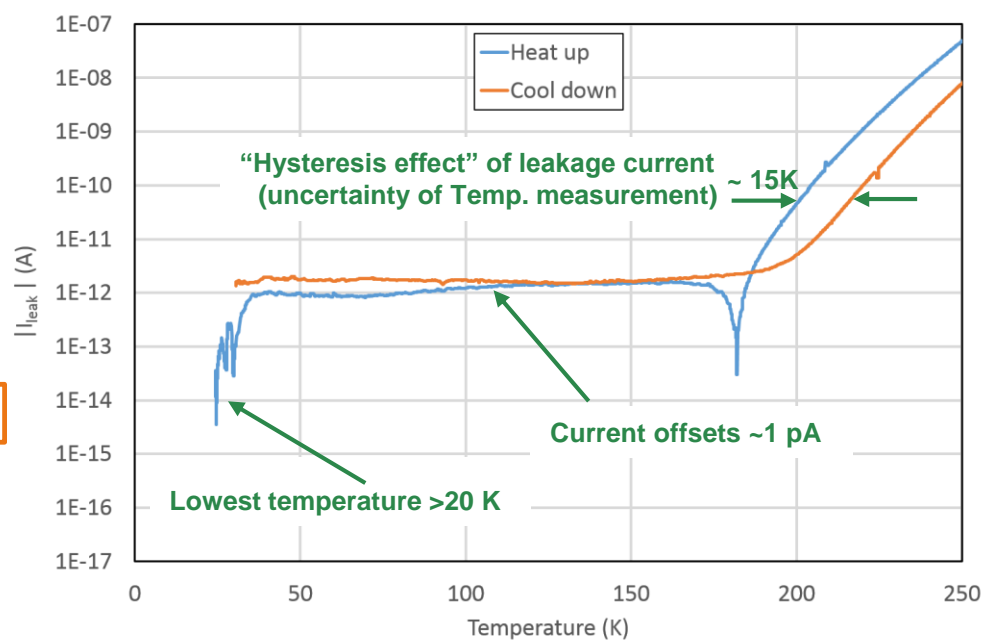
TSC setup



TSC workstation

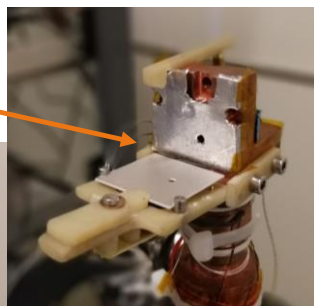


Old sample-holder (2016, not optimized for TSC)

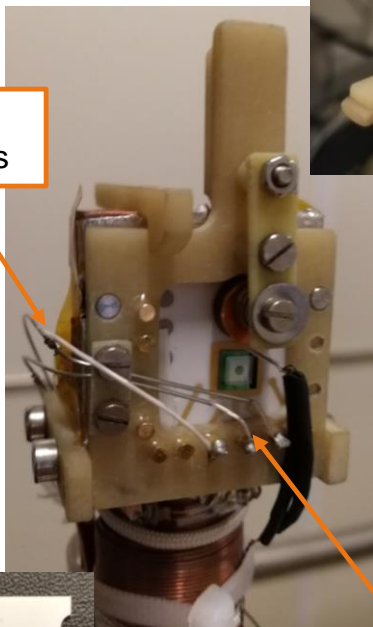


TSC setup optimization

Easy system to change samples

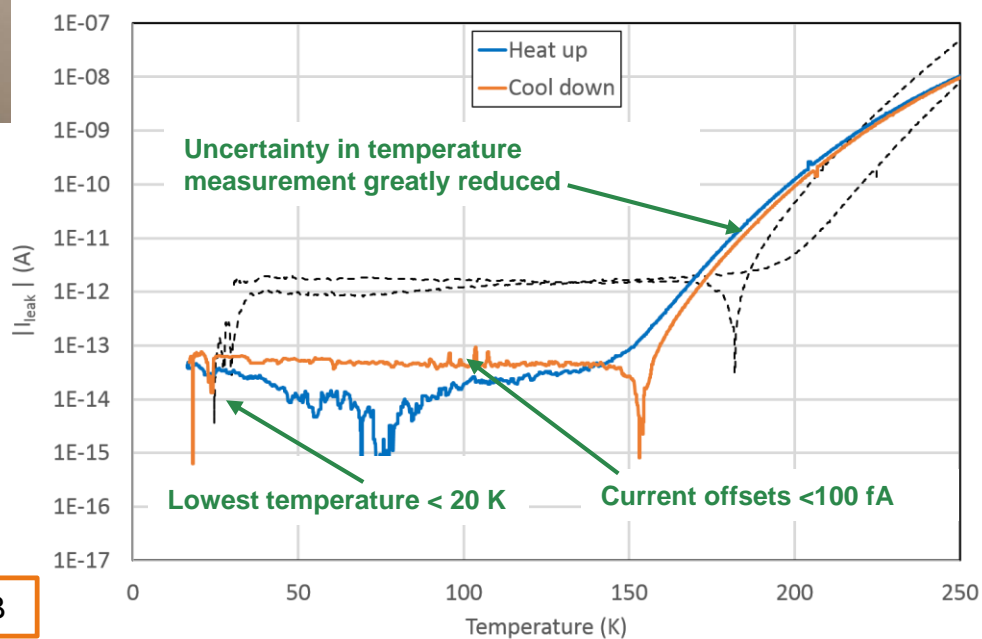
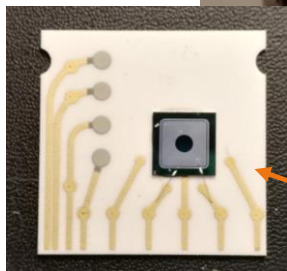


Lightweight coaxial cables



Spring loaded contacts to PCB

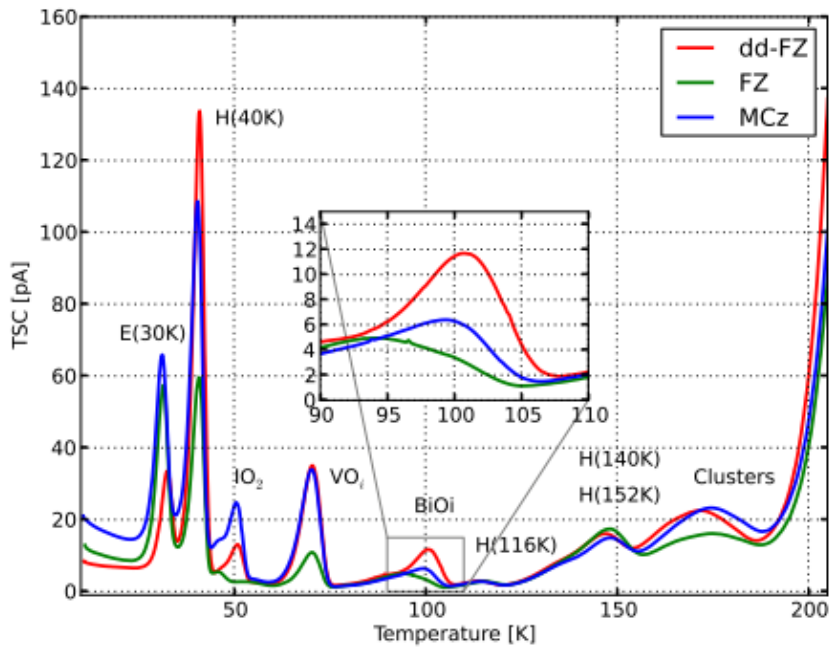
New ceramic PCB for better thermal conductivity
(No connectors to reduce thermal mass)



New TSC sample holder (inspired by the Hamburg concept / Design by Robert Loos (CERN))

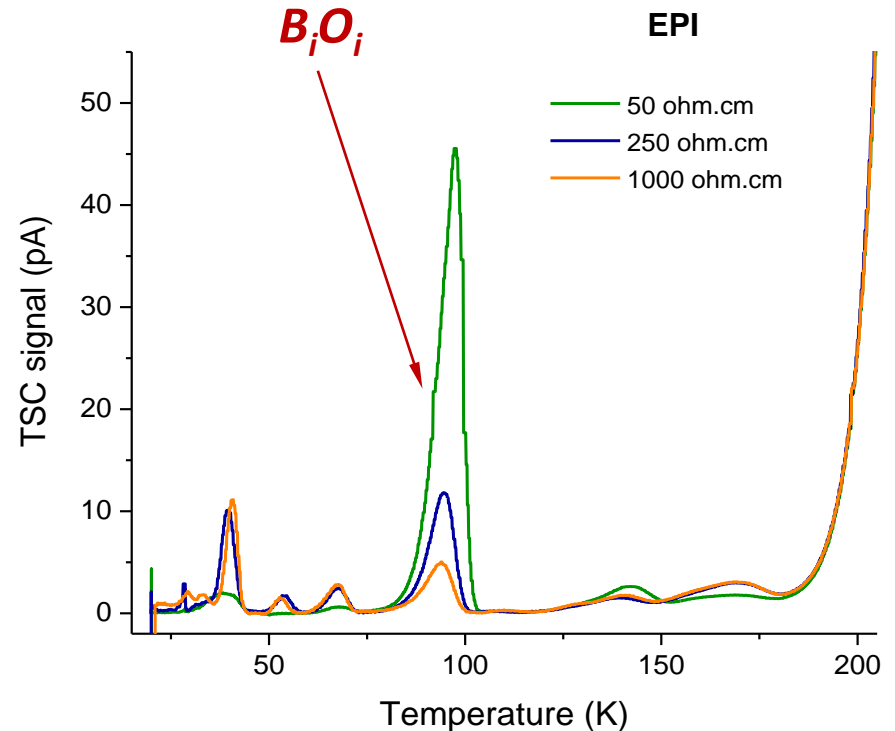
Standard TSC scans

- E. M. Donegani, E. Fretwurst, E. Garutti, University of Hamburg, Germany, *RADECS 2016*



200 μm , $\Phi_{\text{neq}} = 0.5 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, 8 minutes @ 80°C annealing

- our preliminary results for fully-depleted diodes



50 μm , $\Phi_{\text{neq}} = 7.80 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, 10 min @ 60°C annealing

TSC. Delayed Heating Method

Sensor: CIS16-EPI-08-50-DS-93

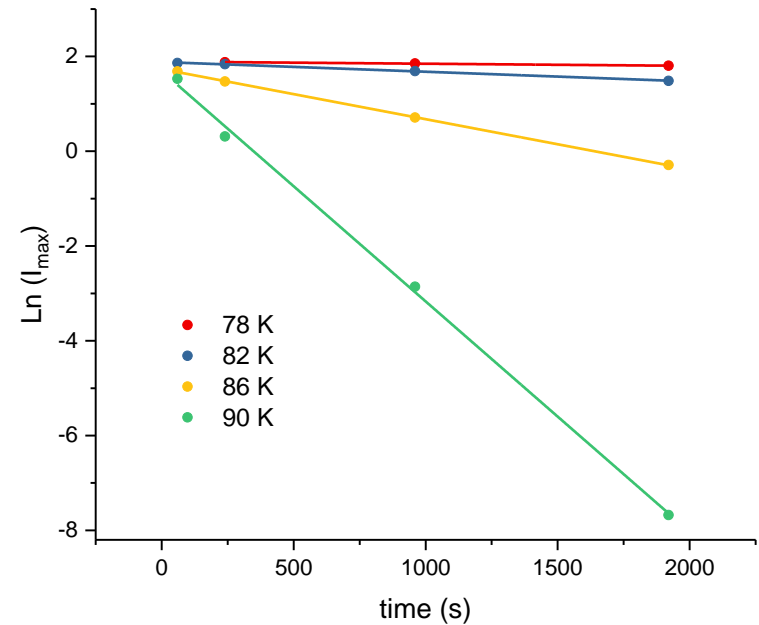
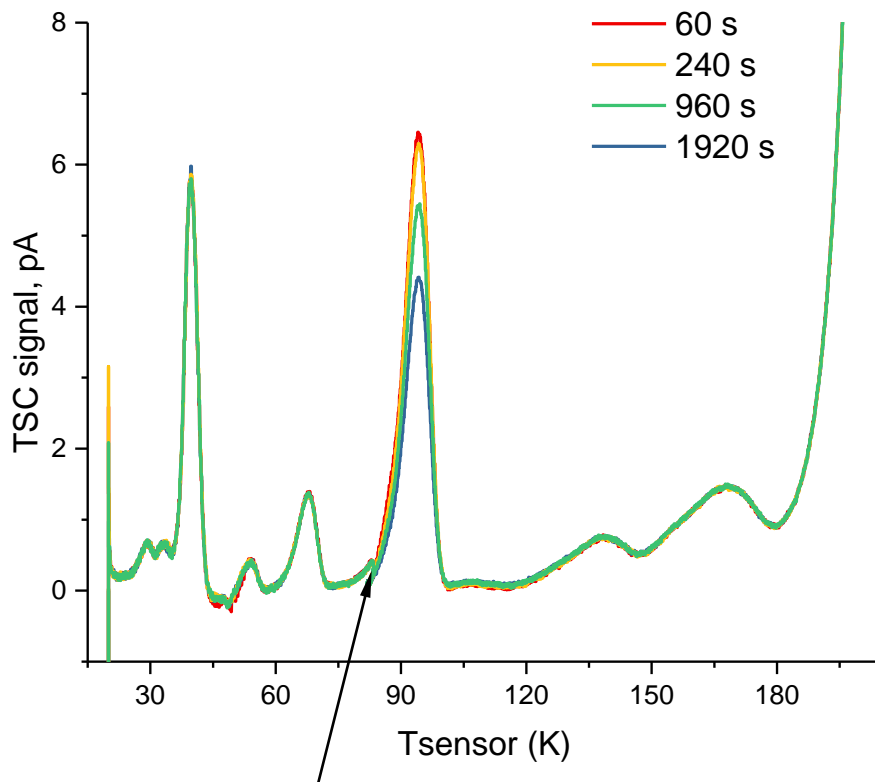
$\Phi = 7.80 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$

$\rho = 250 \text{ } \Omega \text{ cm}$

annealing = 10 min @ 60°C

$$I_{\text{peak}}(t_d) = I_{\text{peak}}(0) \exp\left(-\frac{t_d}{\tau_e}\right), \quad \tau_e = \frac{1}{\sigma v_{\text{th}} N_c} \exp\left(\frac{E_t}{k_B T_i}\right)$$

t_d – de-excitation time (delay time)



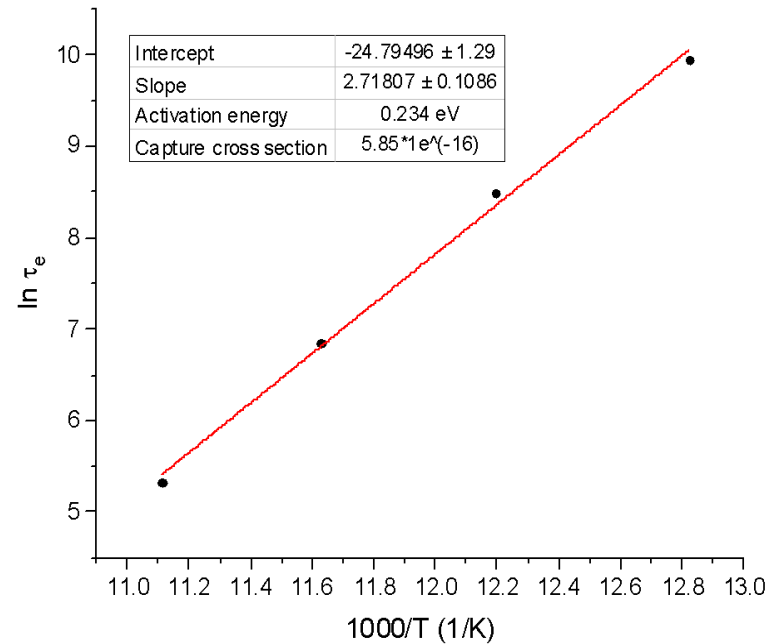
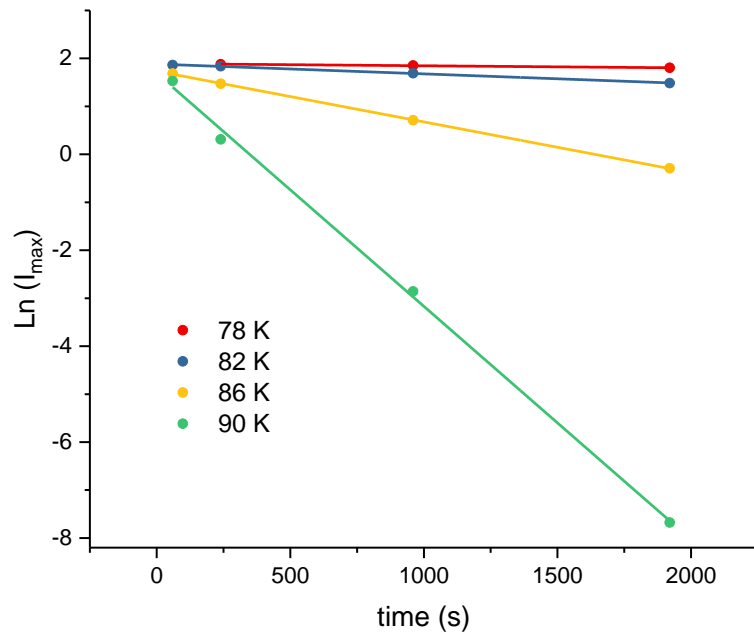
Slope = τ_e at different delay T
(78, 82, 86 and 90K)

4 (τ_e, T_i) pairs

TSC. Delayed Heating Method

$$I_{\text{peak}}(t_d) = I_{\text{peak}}(0) \exp\left(-\frac{t_d}{\tau_e}\right), \tau_e = \frac{1}{\sigma v_{th} N_c} \exp\left(\frac{E_t}{k_B T_i}\right)$$

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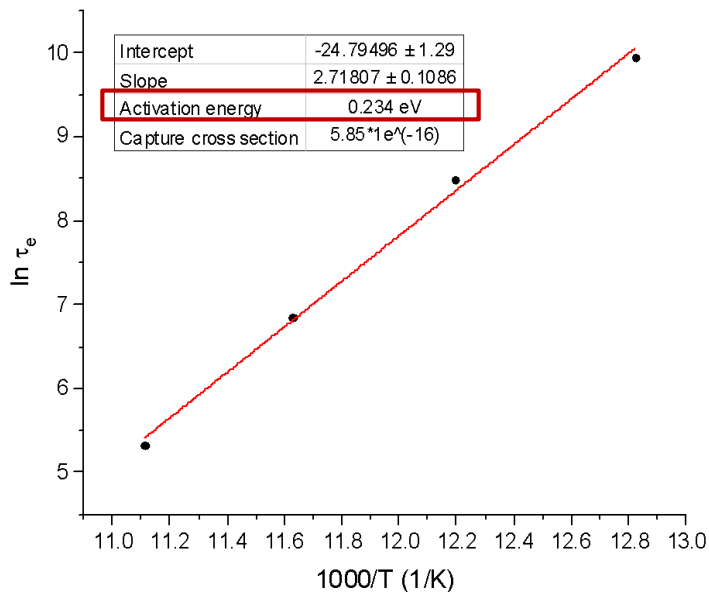
4 (τ_e, T_i) pairs



(E_a, σ)

TSC results vs Literature

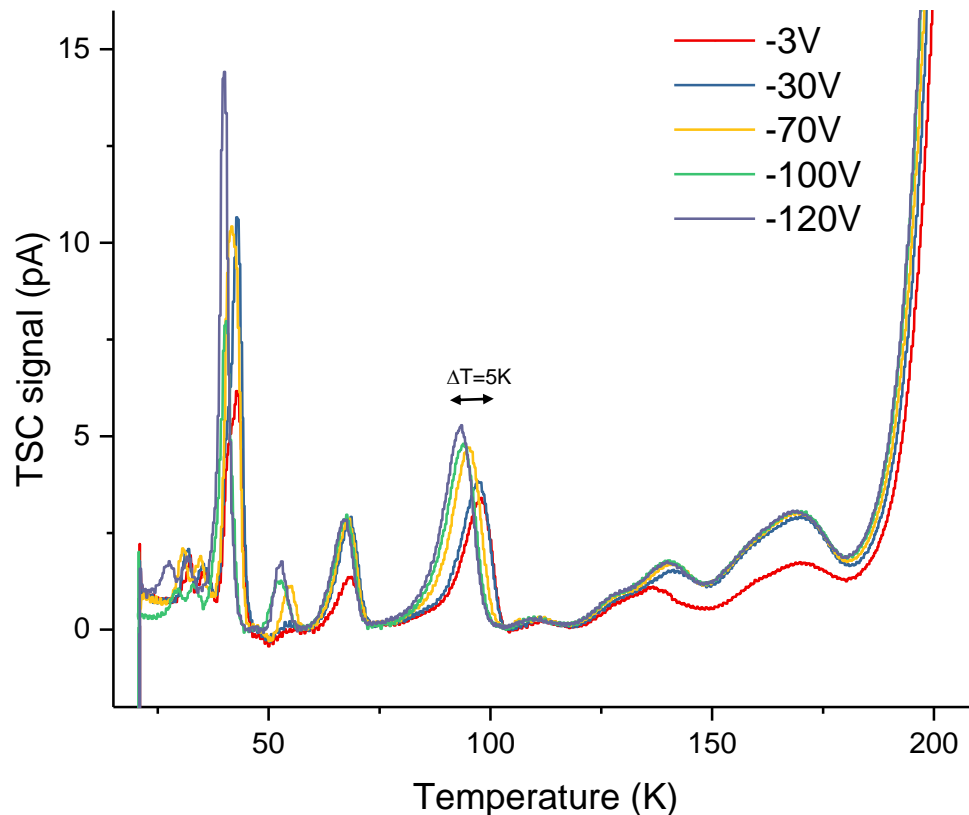
Defect	Emission parameters: E_a (eV), σ (cm ²), T_{TSC} (K), T_{DLTS} (K)	Reference
B_iO_i	-0.23	L. C. Kimerling et al., "Interstitial Defect Reactions in Silicon", Materials Science Forum, Vols. 38-41, pp. 141-150, 1989
B_iO_i	-0.25	P. M. Mooney, L. J. Cheng, M. Süli, J. D. Gerson, and J. W. Corbett Phys. Rev. B 15, 3836, 1977
B_iO_i	-0.24, 4E-15, 98, 118	Trauwaert, Radiation and Impurity Related Deep Levels in Si, PhD thesis, IMEC-KUL, Leuven, 1995
B_iO_i	-0.27, 3E-13, 96, 113	Schmidt, J., Berge, C., Aberle, G., Appl. Phys. Lett. 73, 2167, 1998



B_iO_i – donor level at about $E_c - 0.23$ eV, stable at RT; begins to anneal around 150°C

TSC. Poole-Frenkel Effect

- is a characteristic of coulombic wells
- seen for electric fields 10^3 - 10^6 V/cm
- in TSC doesn't give a clear indication of the charge state of defect



PF observed for the peak at 98K



defect charged after carrier emission



In line with identification of $[B_iO_i]$



\bar{e} and h injection by red light illumination from back and front sides is planned to be performed

TSC. Defect Concentration

Sensor: CIS16-EPI-08-50-DS-93

$\Phi = 7.80 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$

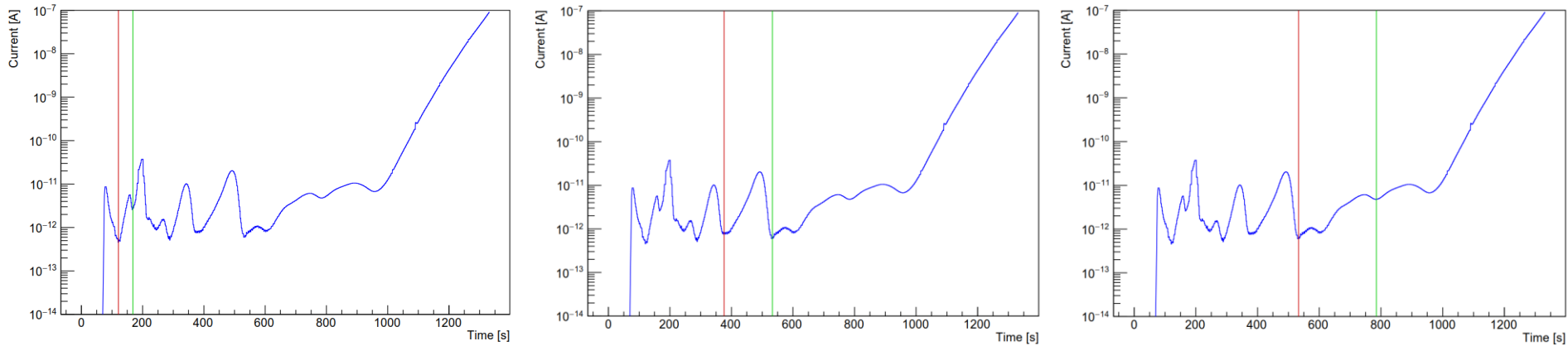
$\rho = 250 \text{ } \Omega \text{ cm}$

annealing = 10 min @ 60°C

Integration over the observed TSC peak in time allows us to calculate the defect concentration:

$$Q_t = \int I_{TSC}(t).dt \quad n_{t,0} = 2 \frac{Q_t}{q_0 AW}$$

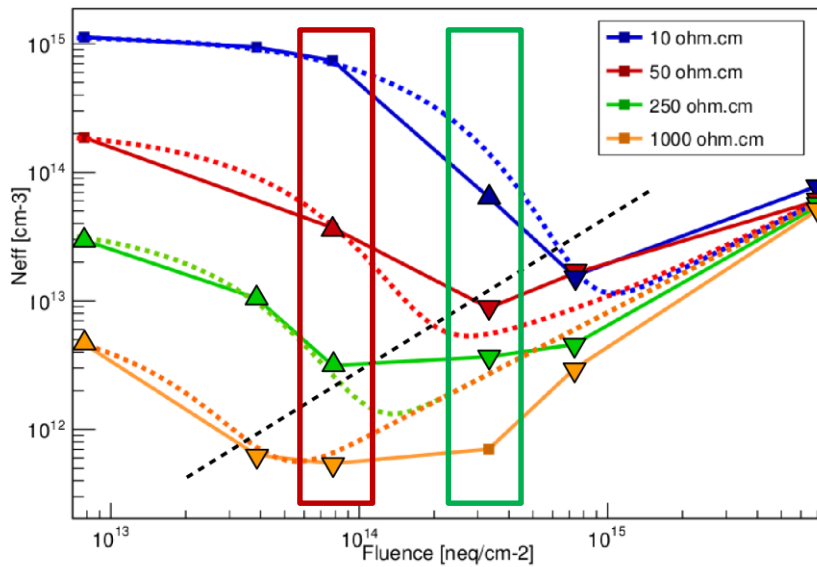
Preliminary results



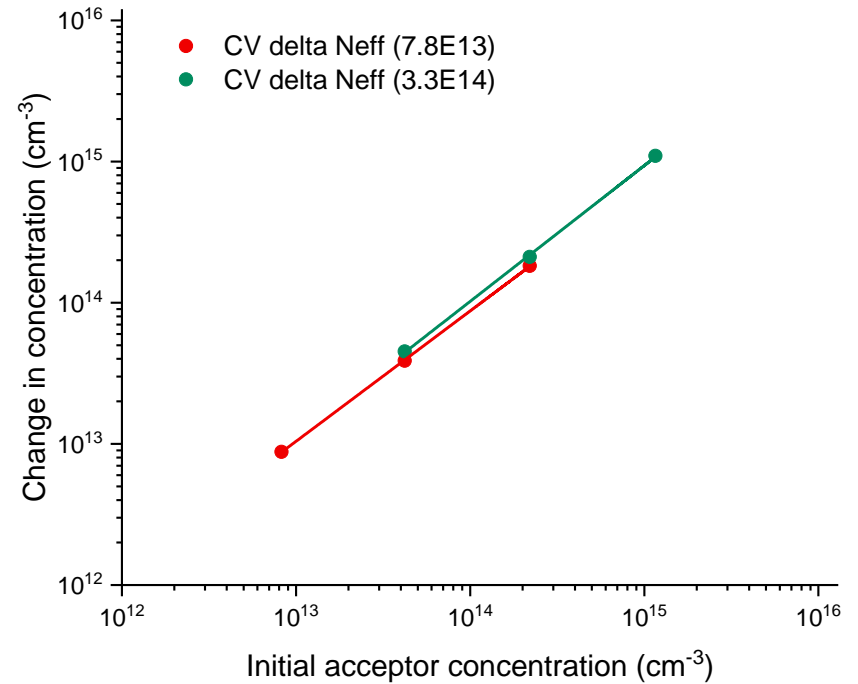
Sensor			TSC		
Name	Fluence	Resistivity	E[30]	[BiO _i]	[H116+H140+H152]
EPI-05-94	7.80E+13	50		3.80E+13	1.01E+13
EPI-08-93	7.80E+13	250	9.30E+11	4.65E+11	7.09E+12
EPI-12-93	7.80E+13	1000	3.22E+12	1.61E+12	7.25E+12
EPI-01-101	3.32E+14	10	1.22E+13	6.10E+12	5.28E+13
EPI-05-98	3.32E+14	50	4.80E+12	2.40E+12	3.74E+13
EPI-08-97	3.32E+14	250	3.12E+13	1.56E+13	3.06E+13

Assuming B₂O₃ is double-charged

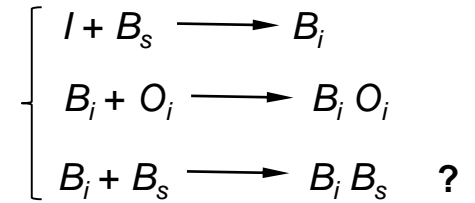
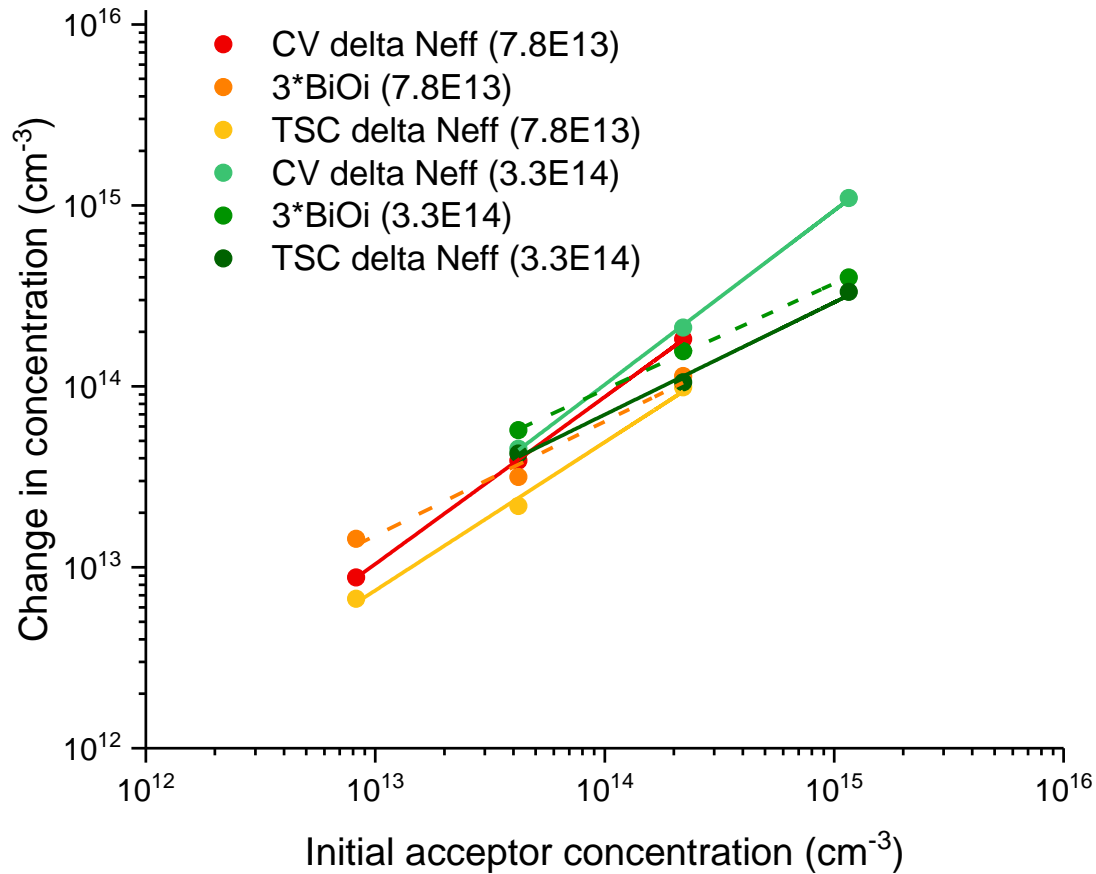
ΔN_{eff} vs $N_{eff,0}$



Type inversion?
See Pedro's presentation



Concentration of defects with impact on N_{eff} (space charge)



$3 \times B_i O_i + E(30) - H(116) - H(140) - H(152)$

Summary and outlook

- Strong dependence between B_iO_i production and resistivity was detected
- Defects contributing to the space charge (V_{dep} , N_{eff}) were investigated with CV/IV and TSC measurements
- Impact of $E(30)$ and B_iO_i , introducing “+” space charge and of three deep acceptors $H(116K)$, $H(140K)$ and $H(152K)$, introducing “-” space charge was taken into account
- We observed promising correlation between ΔN_{eff} extracted from CV and TSC measurements obtained for two proton fluences
- Results should be checked for other materials, higher fluences and different types of irradiation. Additional annealing study, TSC with red light illumination, determination of parameters for other observed defects should be presented to complete existing result