

# Characterization of semiconductor detectors using IBIC imaging method

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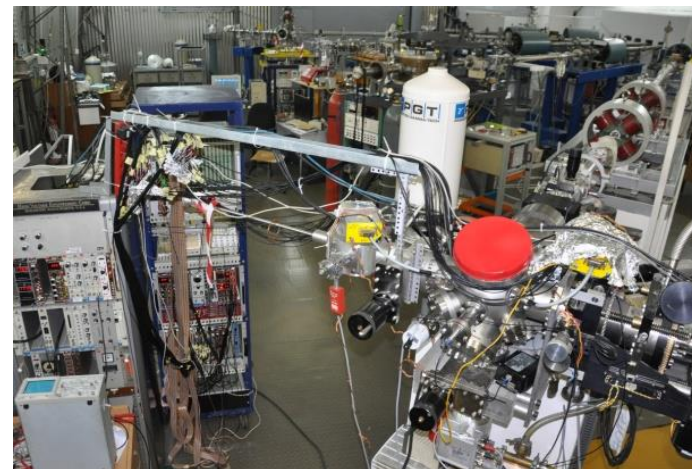
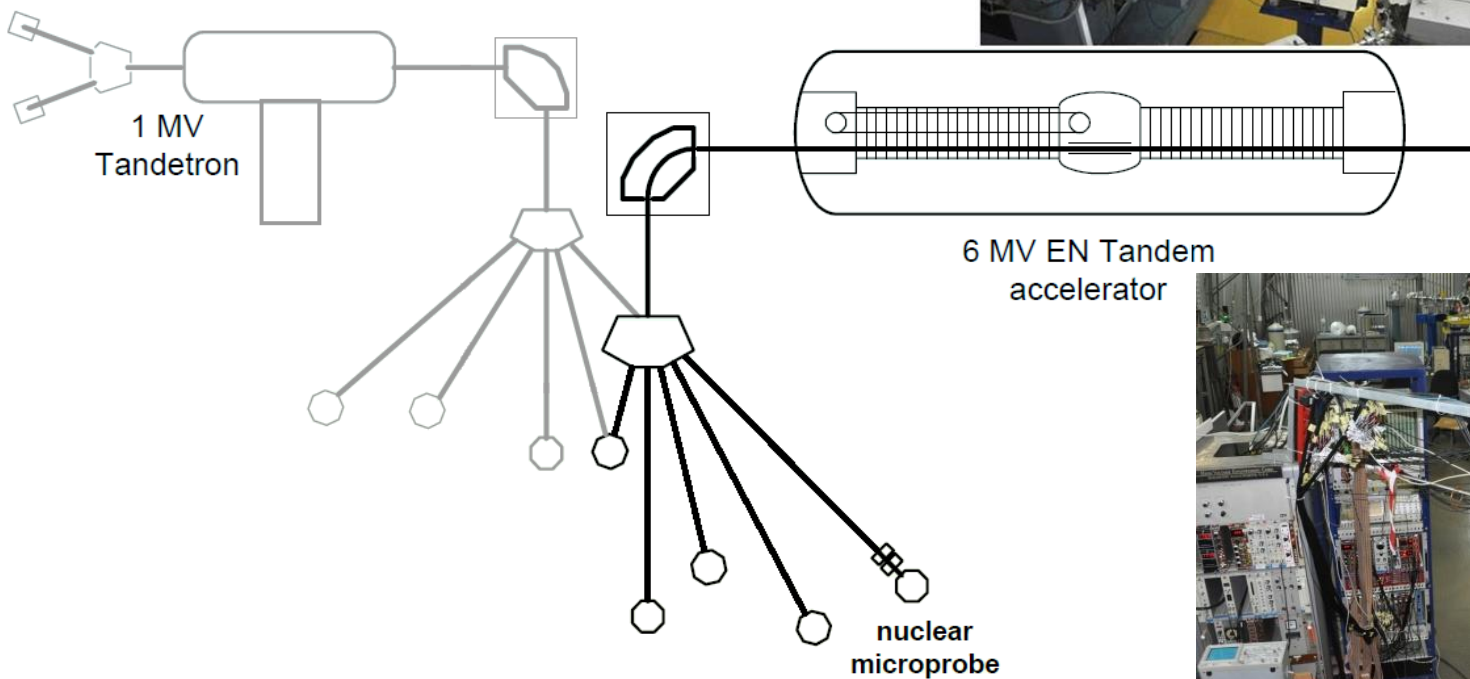
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Helsinki Institute of Physics – Finland*

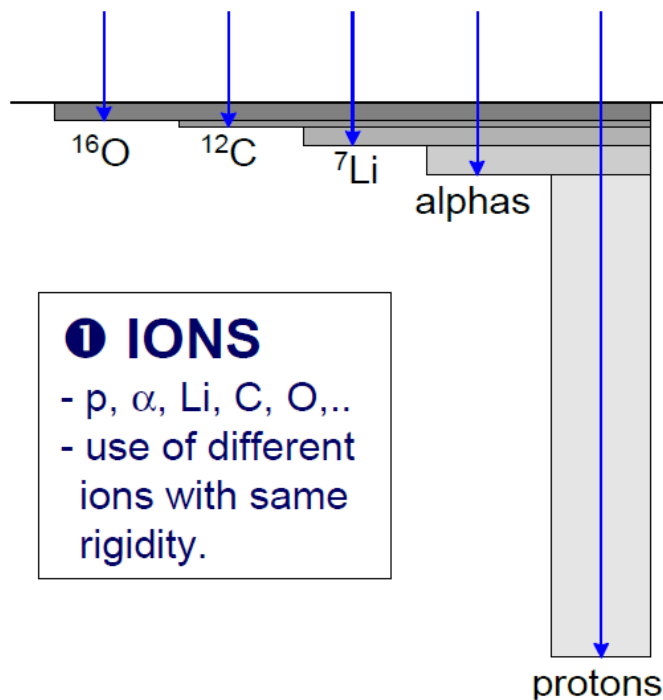
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33rd RD50 Workshop – CERN  
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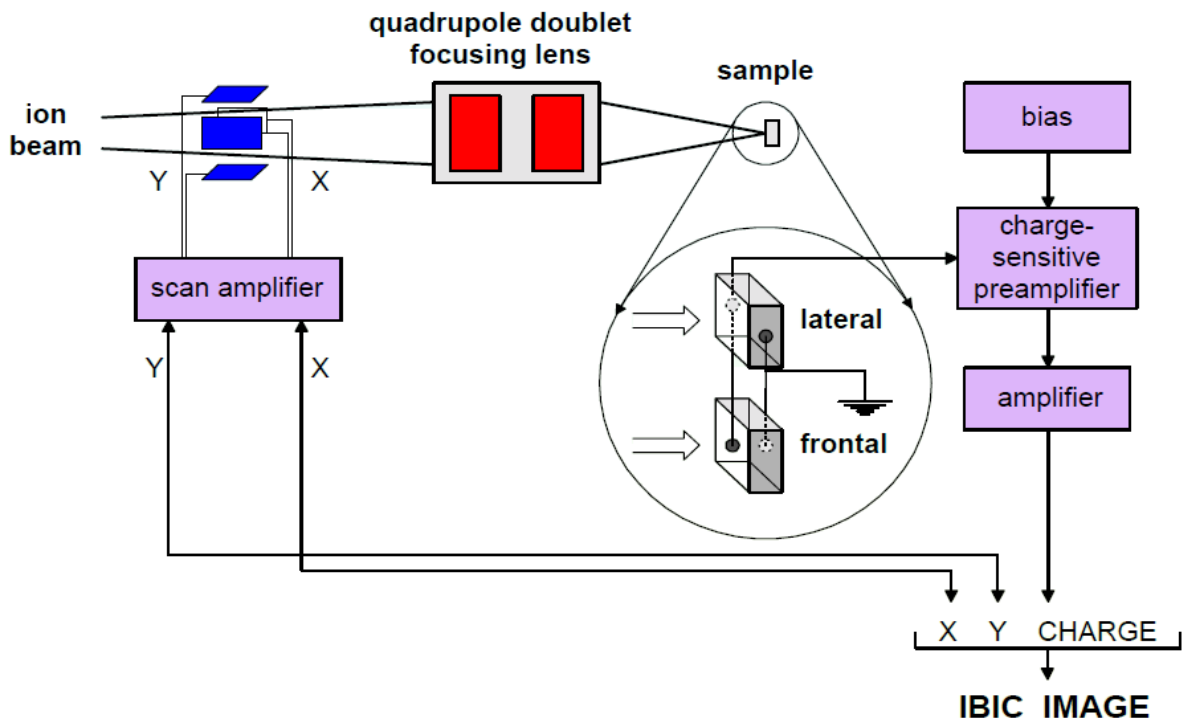






**1 IONS**

- p,  $\alpha$ , Li, C, O,..
- use of different ions with same rigidity.



**2 RANGE**

- 2 to 200  $\mu\text{m}$
- advantage over OBIC and EBIC
- large range - insensitive to surface
- depth profiling

**3 ION RATE**

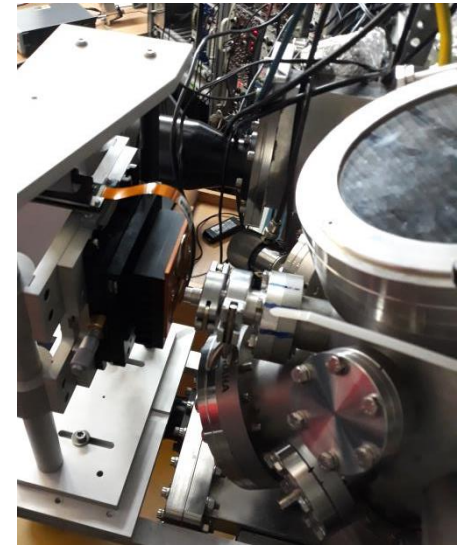
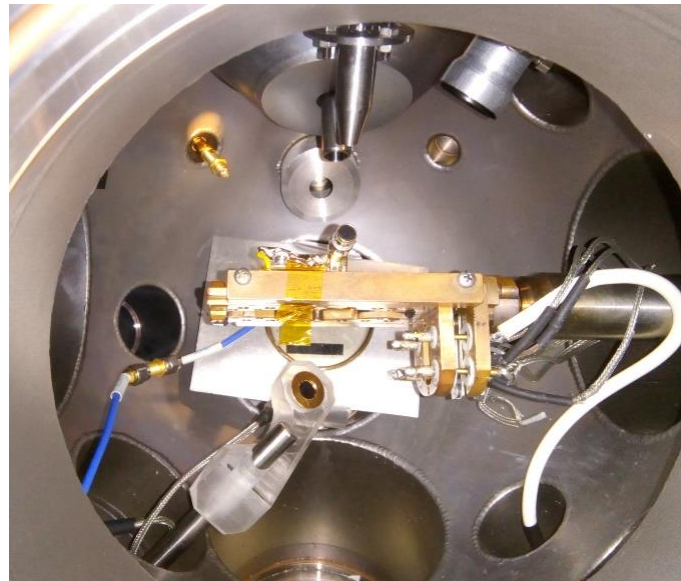
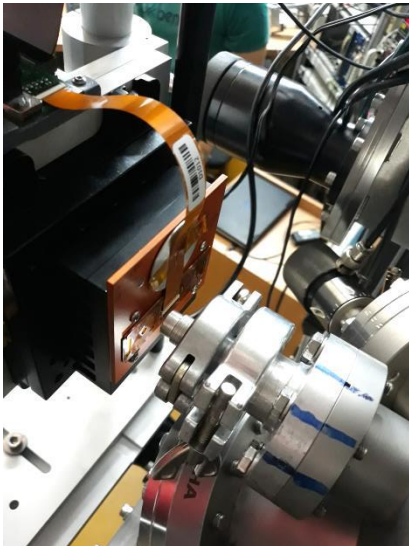
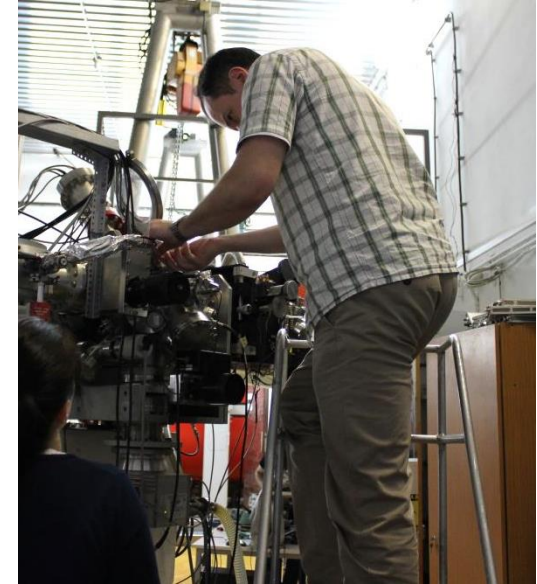
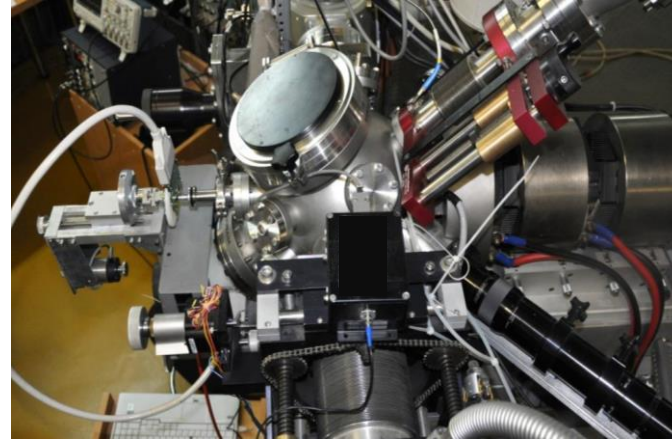
- beam current is reduced by decrease in object and collimator slits

**4 ION POSITION**

- determined by scanning coils
- scanning pattern - arbitrary area, line, point



# IBIC Measurements

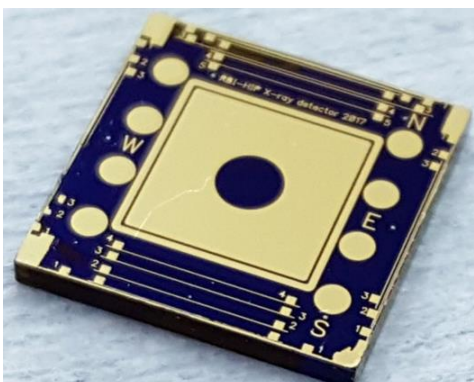


Prime Minister of Croatia, Andrej Plenković during a his visit at the Accelerator Lab

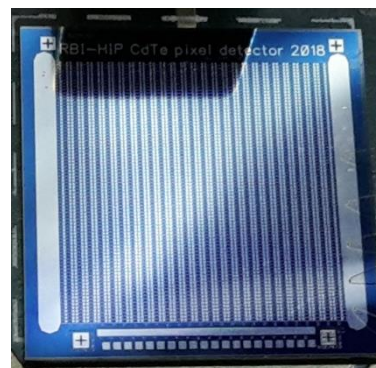
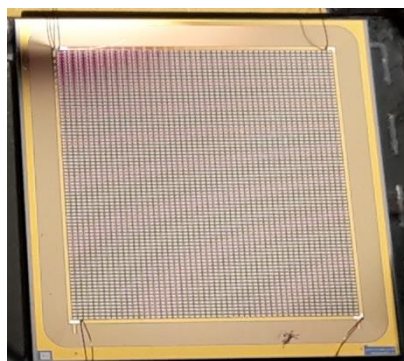


*Visiting scientists Ms. Jennifer Ott from HIP, Dr. Matti Kalliokoski from RBI PaRaDeSEC - project, and Prof. Milko Jakšić from RBI.*

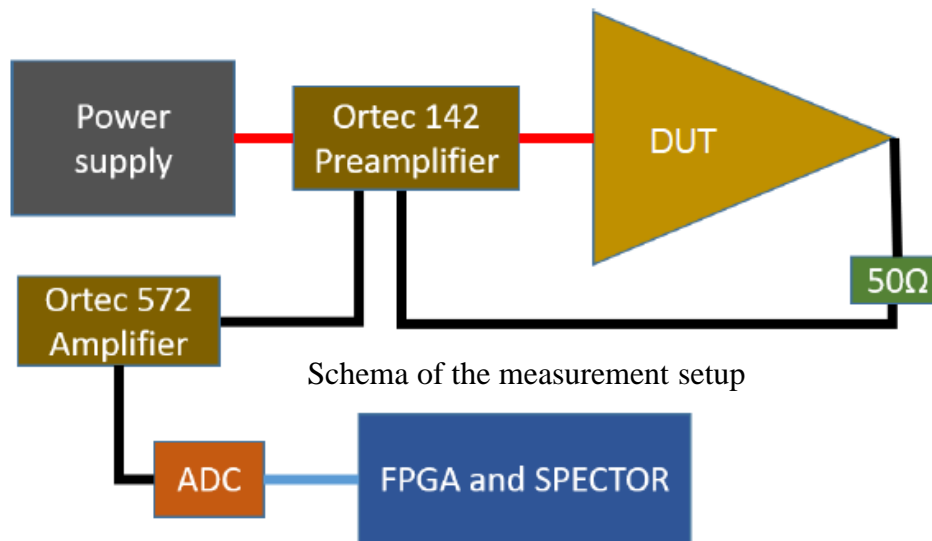
- So far we have irradiated various CdTe and Si devices with 2 MeV protons
- With either positive or negative voltage applied to the anode/cathode



CdTe

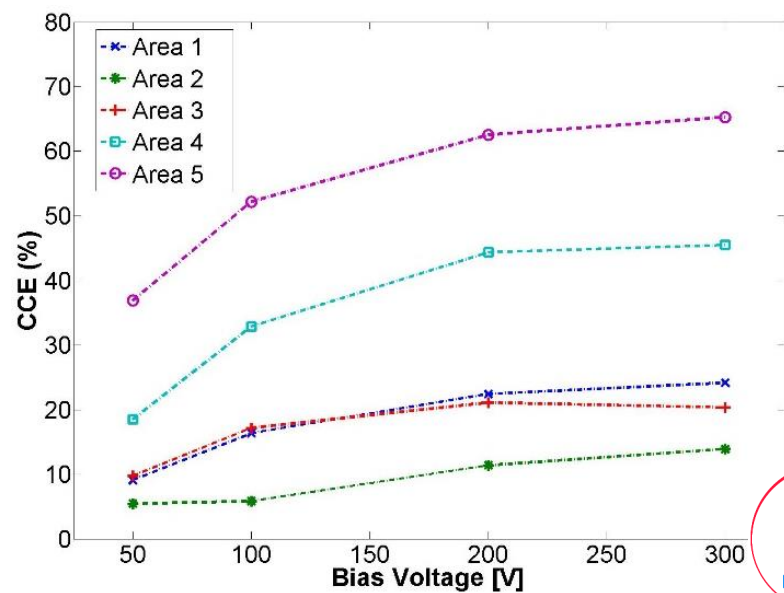
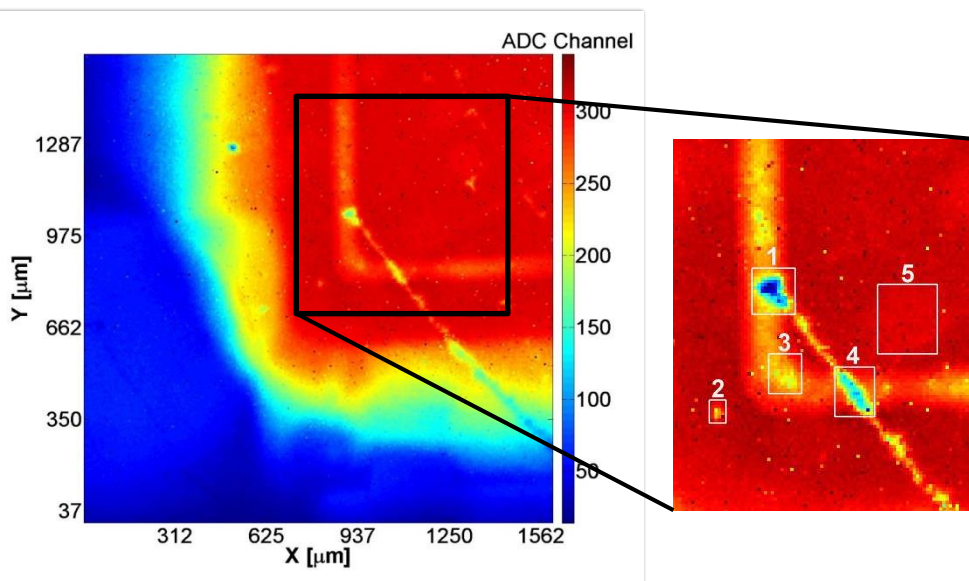
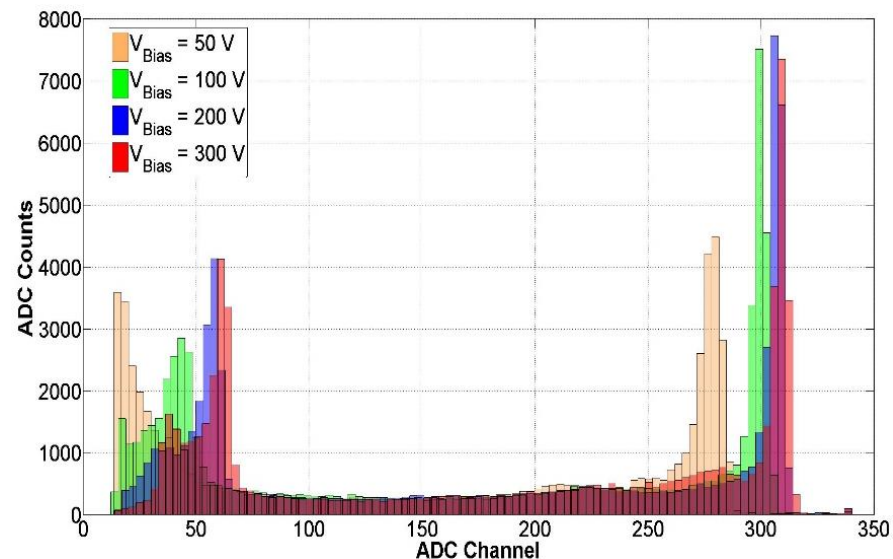
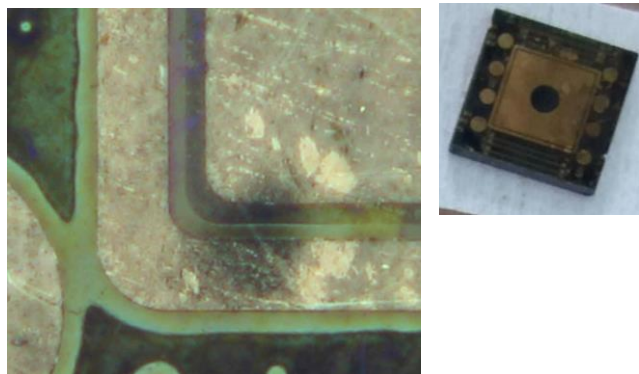


Si

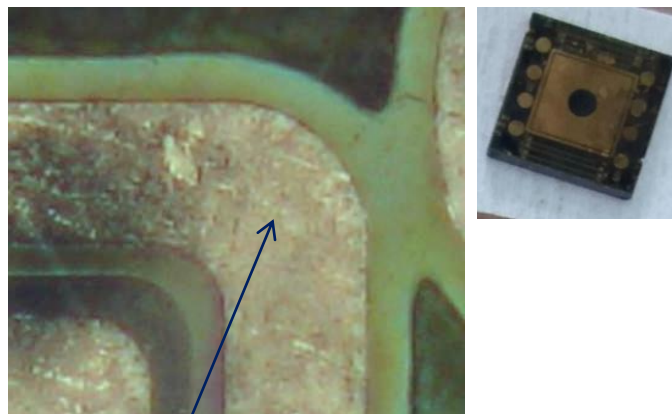


Schema of the measurement setup

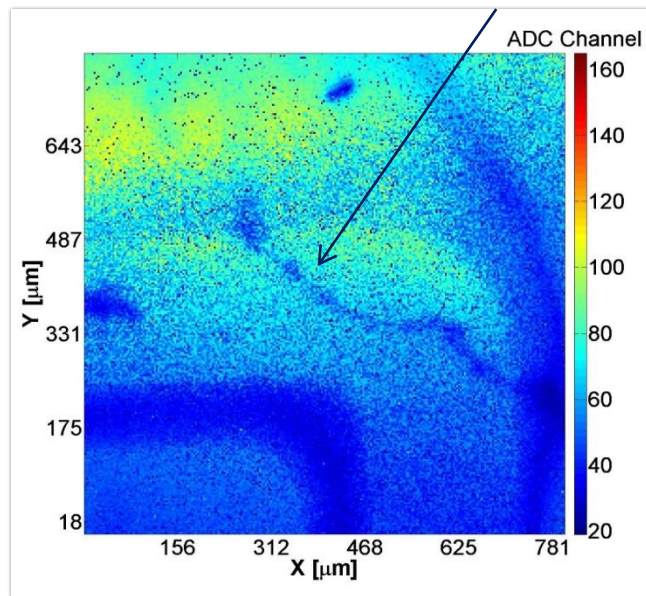
## CdTe with AlN



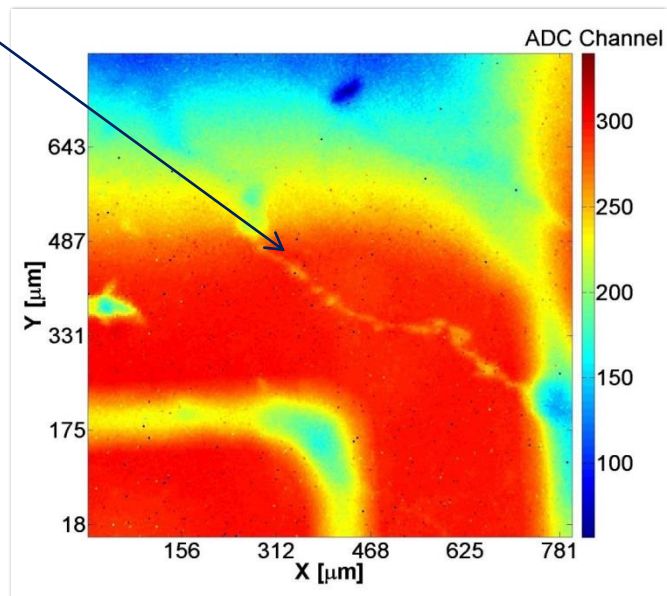
CdTe with AlN



Features



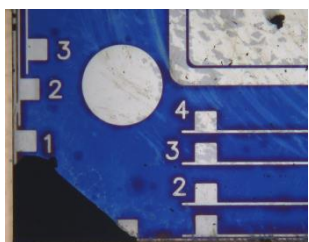
$V_{\text{bias}} = +100 \text{ V}$



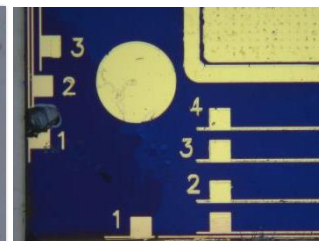
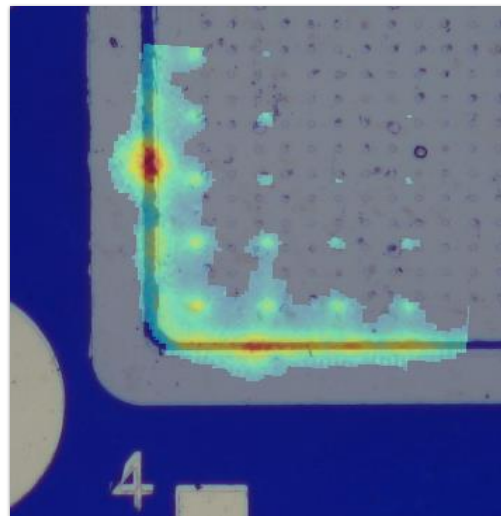
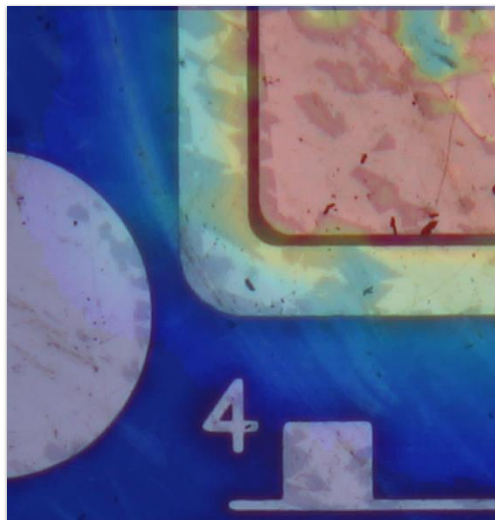
Reverse  $V_{\text{bias}} = -100 \text{ V}$



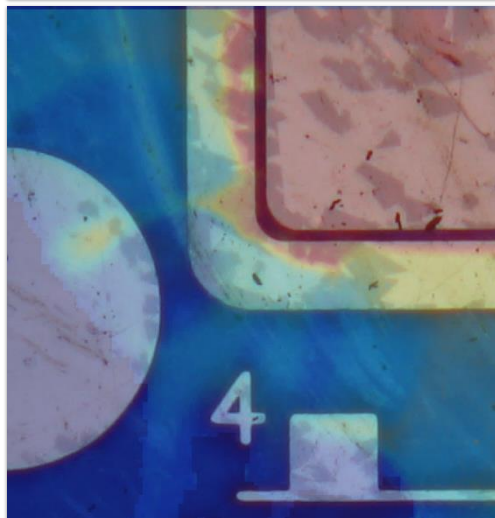
## CdTe with $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$



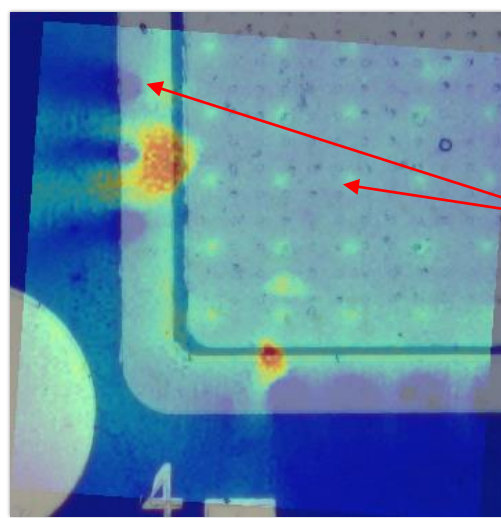
$V_{\text{bias}} = +50 \text{ V}$



Reverse  $V_{\text{bias}} = -10 \text{ V}$



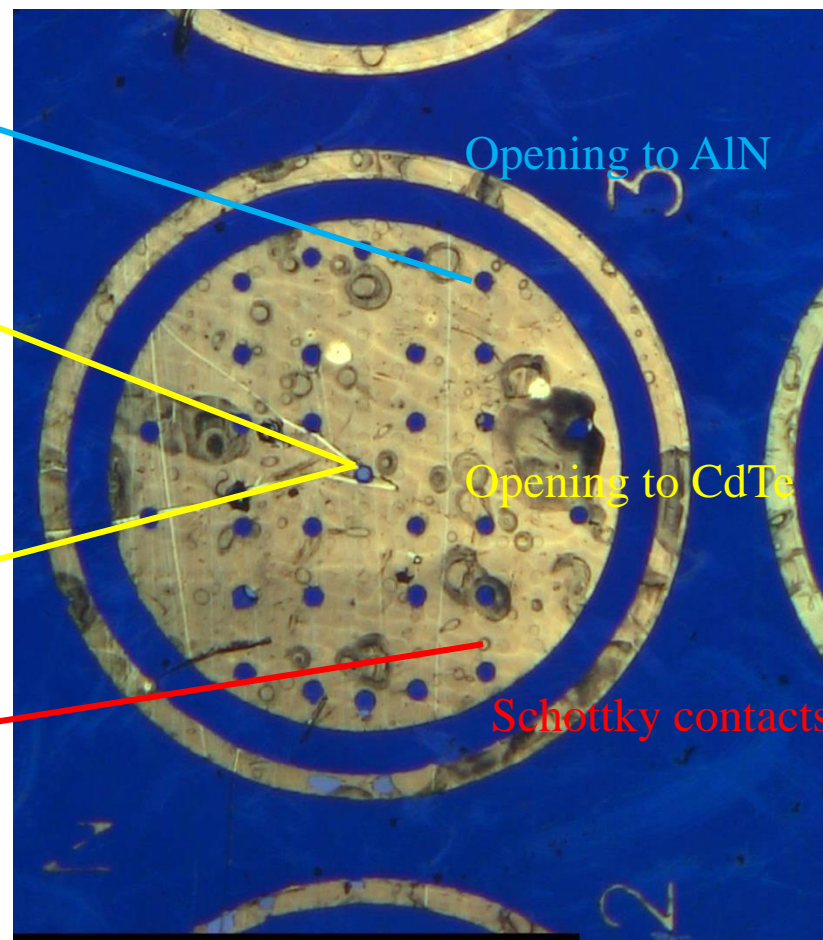
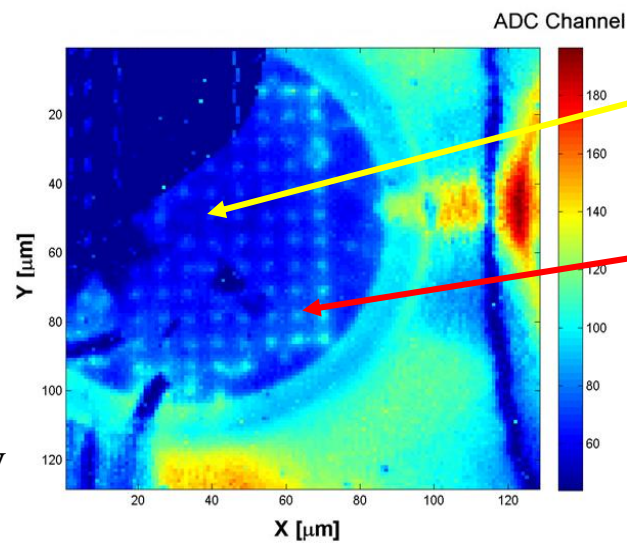
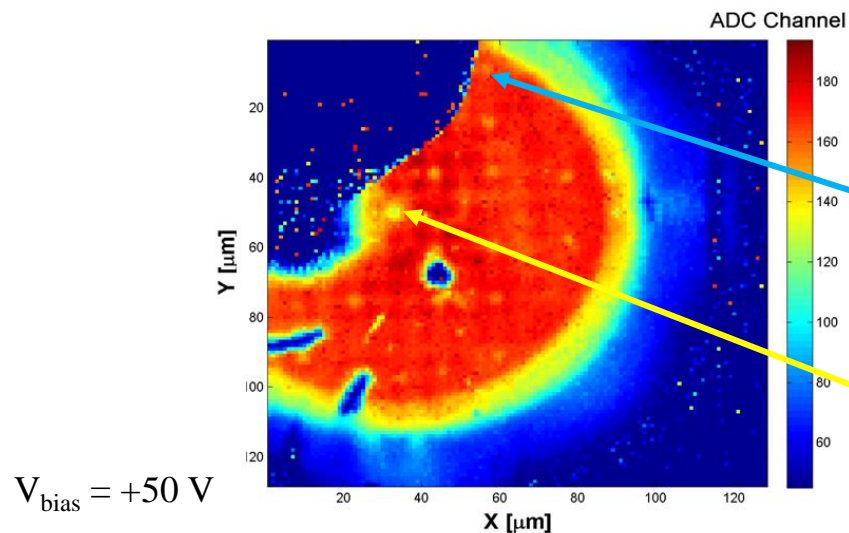
$V_{\text{bias}} = +500 \text{ V}$



Schottky contacts

Reverse  $V_{\text{bias}} = -50 \text{ V}$

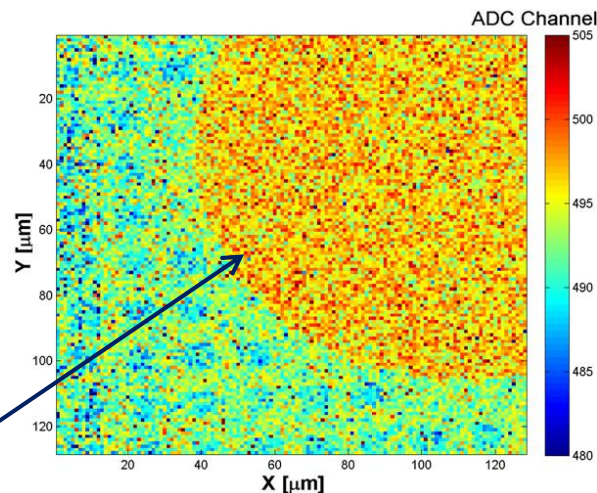
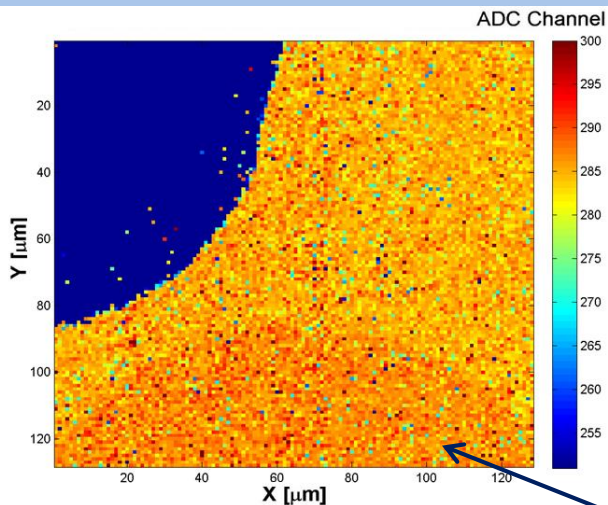
## CdTe with AlN





Si nFz

$V_{\text{bias}} = +100\text{V}$



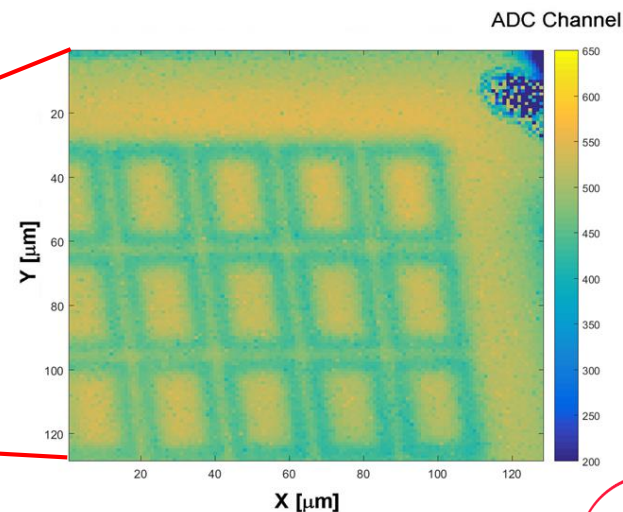
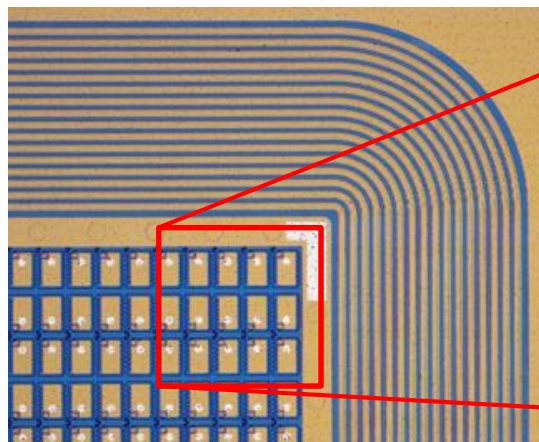
Si pFz



$V_{\text{bias}} = -50\text{V}$

Optical opening

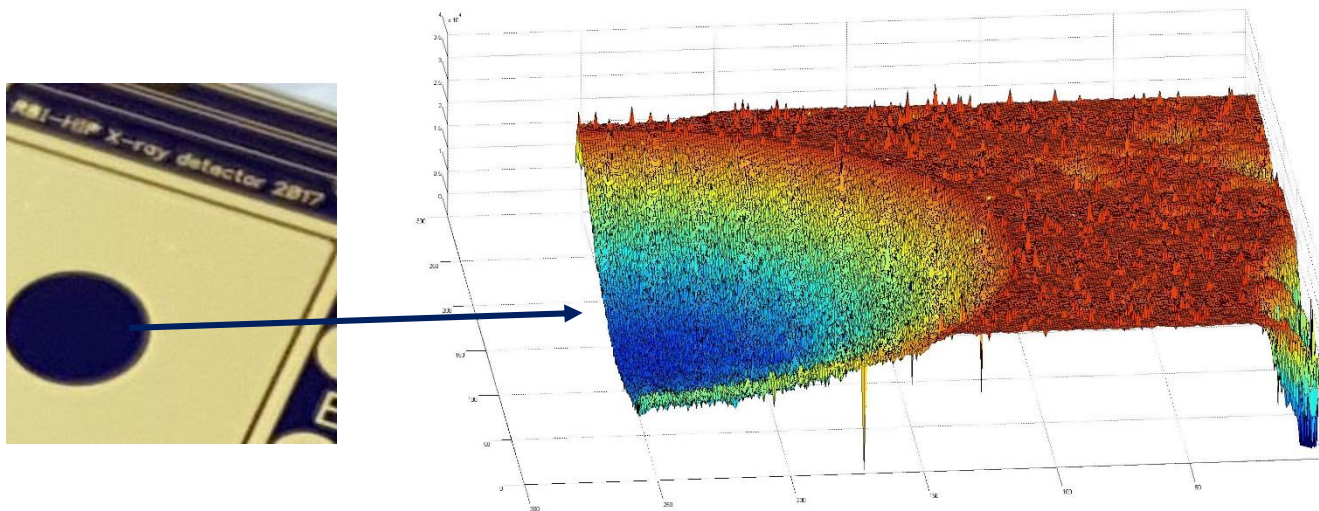
$n^+$ -in-p AC-coupled  
pixel detector on p-type MCz Si



$V_{\text{bias}} = -100\text{V}$

For more details see:  
Jennifer Ott, "Processing of pixel detectors ..." on Wednesday @ 10:10

## Spatially resolved Charge Collection Efficiency of a CdTe X-ray detector



The signal is excited by 2 MeV proton beam

## Material science applications

- Charge transport in semiconductors
- Development and application of depth profiling techniques (TOF-ERDA), NRA
- Ion microprobe modification of materials (ion tracks, damage structuring, implantation, charge collection properties - IBIC)
- Chemical and molecular imaging (MeV- SIMS, HR-PIXE)
- Detector characterization and testing (AIDA2020)
- Ion Beam Irradiation of materials
- Ion Beam Analysis for Nuclear Fusion Research (EUROFUSION)

## Other applications

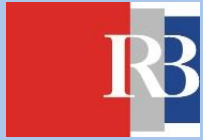
- Cultural heritage  $\mu$ PIXE analysis
- Technological projects (cement, glass, solar cells)
- Analytical services and irradiation services

## Transnational Access policies

- CERIC-ERIC
- AIDA 2020
- RADIATE Project (from 2019)

# Thank you for your attention!





# Backup slides

- ◇ Two accelerators, 6.0 MV Tandem Van de Graaff and 1.0 MV Tandetron
- ◇ Protons (0.4 to 8 MeV), ions up to  $ME/q^2$  ratio of 15 MeV
- ◇ Beam spot size can be as low as 250 nm, in normal use ~few  $\mu\text{m}$
- ◇ Scanning area from 1.5 mm down to tens of  $\mu\text{m}$



- Tandetron up to 1.0 MV
- Duoplasmatron  $\rightarrow$  He (new)
- Sputtering  $\rightarrow$  p, heavy ions

Voltages from 0.1 to 1.0 MV

Ions / max. currents ( $\mu$ A)

H	$\approx \mu$ A
$^{16}\text{O}$	0.5-1.0



EN tandem up to 6.0 MV

- Alphasross NEC
- Sputtering – NEC multicatode



Voltages 0.4 to 6.0 MV

## Sputtering source

Ions / source currents ( $\mu\text{A}$ )

H 10

D 1

$^6\text{Li}$  0.5

$^7\text{Li}$  1.0

$^{10,11}\text{B}$  1.0

C, O 20

F, Si 20

Cl, I 20

## Alphasross source

Ions / source currents ( $\mu\text{A}$ )

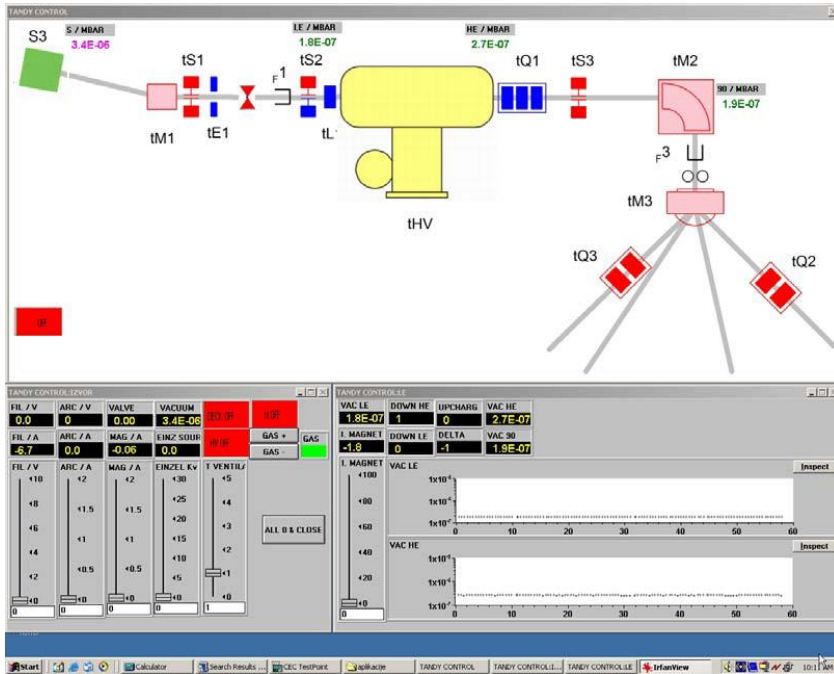
H 1

D 0.5

$^3\text{He}$  0.5

$^4\text{He}$  1.0

ACCEL6 for EN Tandem Van de Graaff  
and ACCEL1 for Tandetron accelerator

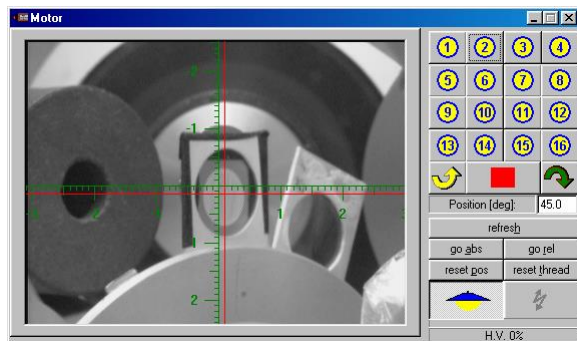


- 16 bit AD/DA modules (8 AD, 8DA)  
(controls for ion sources, accelerator  
and beam optics system)
- Controls are based on TESTPOINT

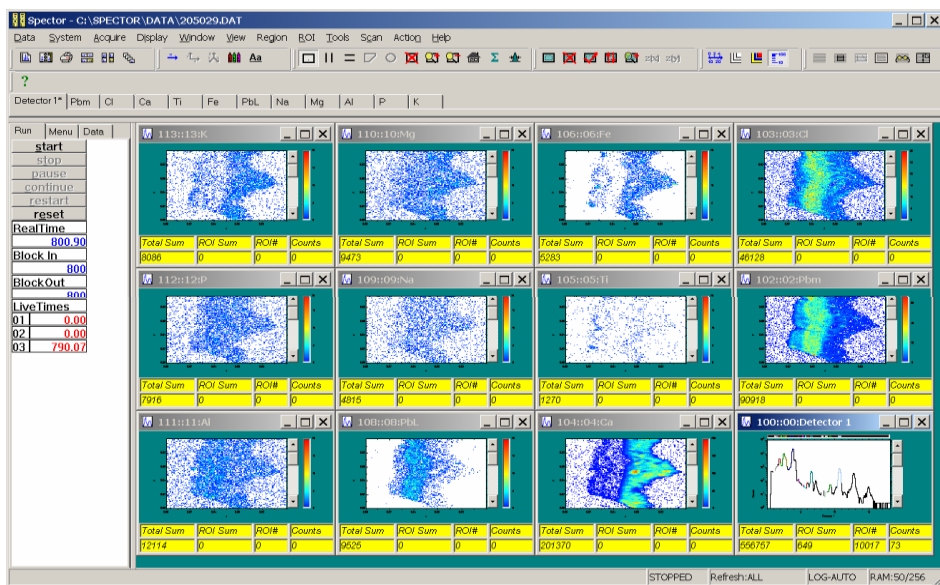
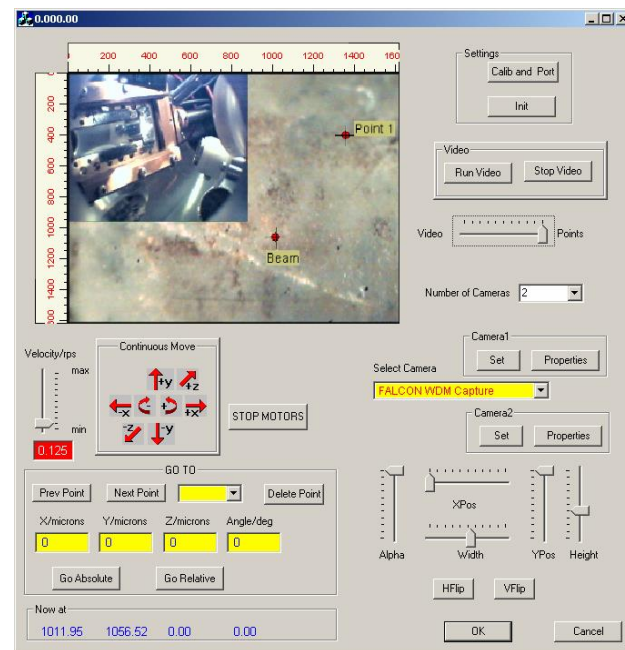
## Capabilities:

- ❖ Remote control (from remote computers)
- ❖ Reads beam optics parameters from previous experiments
- ❖ Calculates changes of parameters for change of energy and/or ion
- ❖ Security interlock system
- ❖ 16 bit AD/DA modules (8 AD, 8DA)  
(controls for ion sources, accelerator  
and beam optics system)
- ❖ 8 digital inputs, 8 digital outputs

**SPECTOR** – Data acquisition with digital and analog pulse processing  
target positioning / beam scanning software / remote operation



**Home made!!!**



## Basic Research

- Inner shell ionization, chemical effects on X-ray production, data base
- Elastic scattering data base (p, He beams) for ion beam analysis

## Material science applications

- Charge transport in semiconductors
- Development and application of depth profiling techniques (TOF-ERDA), NRA
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