Discussions on New detector Structures

1. 3d Detectors

Thick "thin" detectors: separation of thickness from drift distance; complicated processing

- a) Glasgow --- detectors made and initial results obtained
- b) Trento ----
- 2. Thin Detectors

Real thin detectors: low V_{fd} , higher CCE (relative), less effective sensitive volume

- a) Epi-CZ detectors
- b) FZ detectors
- c) Simulations
- 3. Semi-3d Detectors

Possible to reduce by a factor of 3-4, complicated E-field distribution

US RD50:BNL, FNAL, Purdue, Rutgers, Syracuse, UCSC, UNM

--- first prototype detectors fabricated at BNL

Preliminary test results on as-processed and **g** and p-irradiated detectors obtained

Current Status of Semi-3d Project

Z. Li

On behalf of US RD50

BNL, FNAL, Purdue, Rutgers, Syracuse, UCSC, UNM

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OUTLINE

- Design Details
- Results

I-V, C-V and TCT for as processed detectors

I-V, C-V and TCT for detectors after gamma irradiation beyond SCSI

• Summary

Test structure



3 electrodes on the front : p-spiral n-spiral GR

1 electrode on The back: n-contact

Strip detector structure



25 electrodes on the front : 23 p-strips 1 for all n strips GR

1 electrode on The back: n-contact

Layout of the detector structures (Electrodes are strips on the front side)



 n^+

Details of front side





Step 2: n⁺ implant through 1000 A SiO₂ for guard strips (Ph, 60 keV, $1x10^{14}$ /cm², and 90 keV, $1x10^{14}$ /cm²)

(note: during this implant, the p⁺ implanted regions are covered by 3000 A of Al)



Step 3: Oxide step cut to bare Si





Step 5: n⁺ implant on the back (uniform implantation) through 1000 A SiO₂ (Ph, 60 keV, $1x10^{14}$ /cm² and 90 keV, $1x10^{14}$ /cm²)

Step 6: Etch backside to bare Si

Step 7: Deposit Al on back side (2500 A)

2d simulation along the cut line 1, and 200 μ m thick wafer n-type, N_{eff0}= 1x10¹³/cm³ (before rad.), and p-type, N_{eff} =- 1x10¹³/cm³ (after SCSI) Biases: p⁺ strips: 0 V (Electrodes for CCE)

n⁺ strips and back plane: biased to the same + voltage (a few hundreds of volts) All p⁺ guard strips and n⁺ ch-stoppers are floating



First prototype semi-3d detectors (1/04) 260 mn thick, n-type, 4k0 -cm



First prototype semi-3d detectors (1/04) 260 mm thick, n-type, 4k0 -cm



As-processed Test diodes



As-processed



Test Semi-3d detectors





TCT test of as-processed Semi-3d Detectors (Test structure)

Laser front, -V on the front p^+ contact, front n^+ contact floating



TCT test of as-processed Semi-3d Detectors (Test structure)

Laser back, -V on the front p^+ contact, front n^+ contact floating





p⁺-n⁺/n/n⁺, 0 on back n⁺, -V on front n⁺, front p⁺ same floating



Laser back, -V on the front p^+ contact, front n^+ contact floating



Laser back, -V on the front p^+ *contact, front* n^+ *contact floating*



Laser back, -V on the front p^+ contact, front n^+ contact floating



Laser front, -V on the front p^+ *contact, front* n^+ *contact floating*



Laser back, -V on the front p^+ *contact, front* n^+ *contact floating*



Laser front, +V *on the front* n^+ *contact, front* p^+ *contact floating*



Laser front, +V *on the front* n^+ *contact, front* p^+ *contact floating*



Laser front, +V *on the front* n^+ *contact, front* p^+ *contact floating*

n+/"p"/n+



Summary

o First prototype batch of Semi-3d Si detectors has been completed

o As processed Semi-detectors behave normally as detectors

o After gamma irradiation beyond SCSI, TCT data show complicated Efield

• With front n+ strips biased, the detector full depletion voltage may be lowered as predicted

oDJ/DP field distribution is observed

o More tests on test Semi-3d and strip Semi-3d are underway