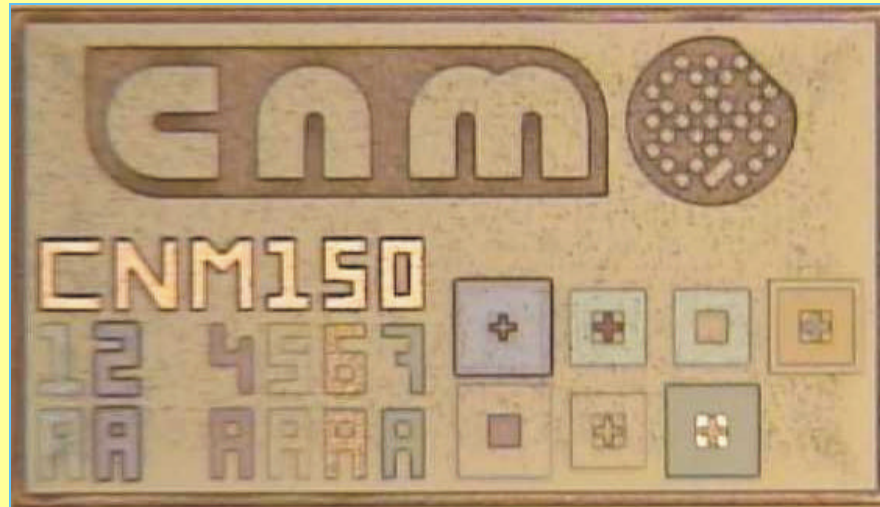


Comparison of radiation hardness of P-in-N, N-in-N and N-in-P silicon pad detectors in std-FZ, oxg-FZ, and MCZ

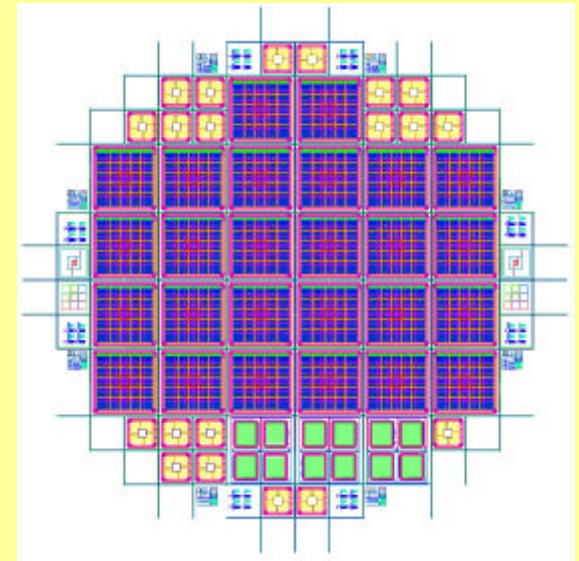
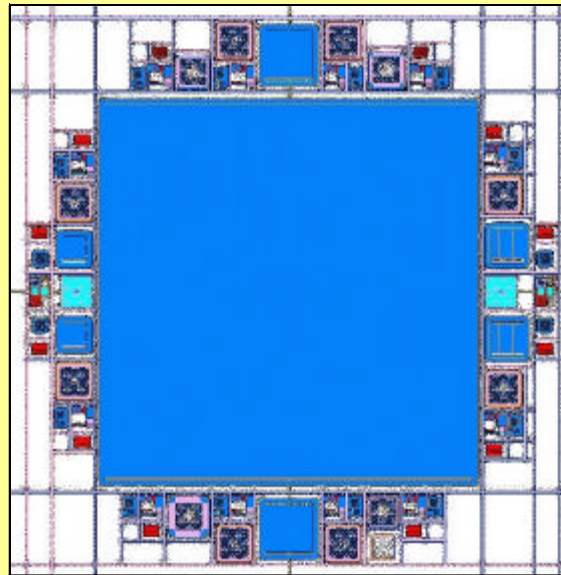
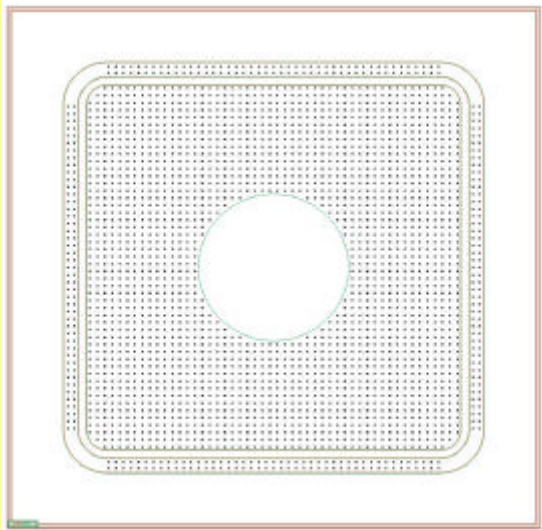


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Ullán, F. Campabadal, G. Casse, P. Allport

IMB-CNM (Barcelona)
University of Liverpool

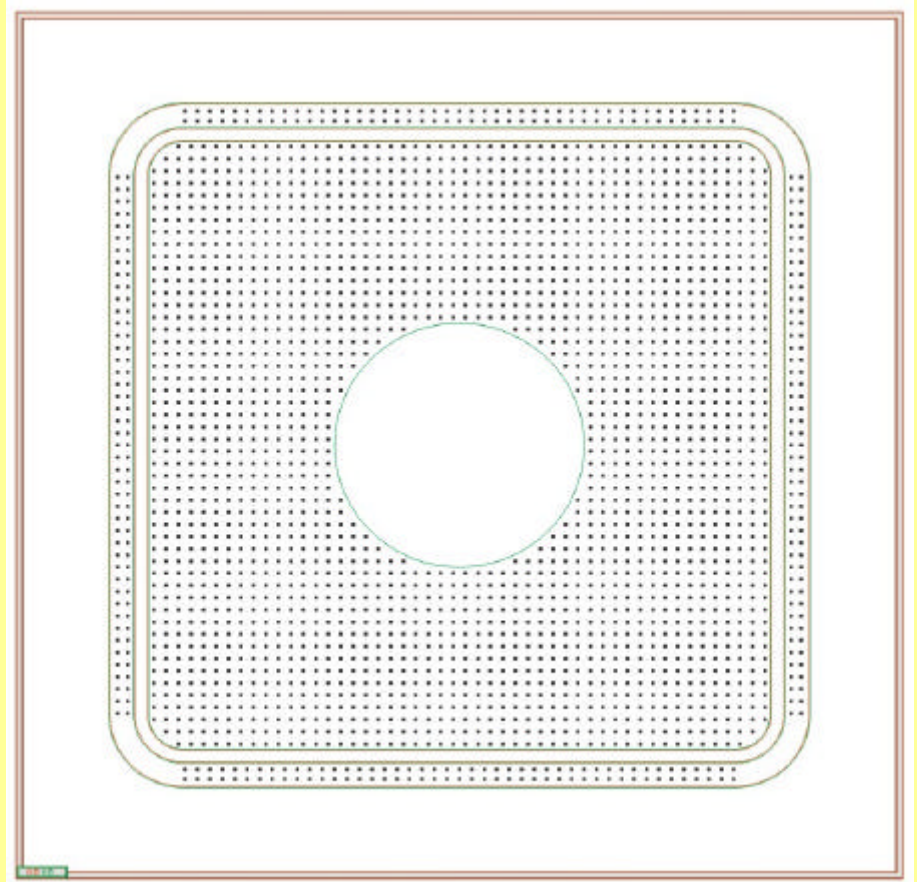
Available masks

- ROSE diodes
- P-in-N strips
- RD50 N-in-N, N-in-P (not processed any device yet)



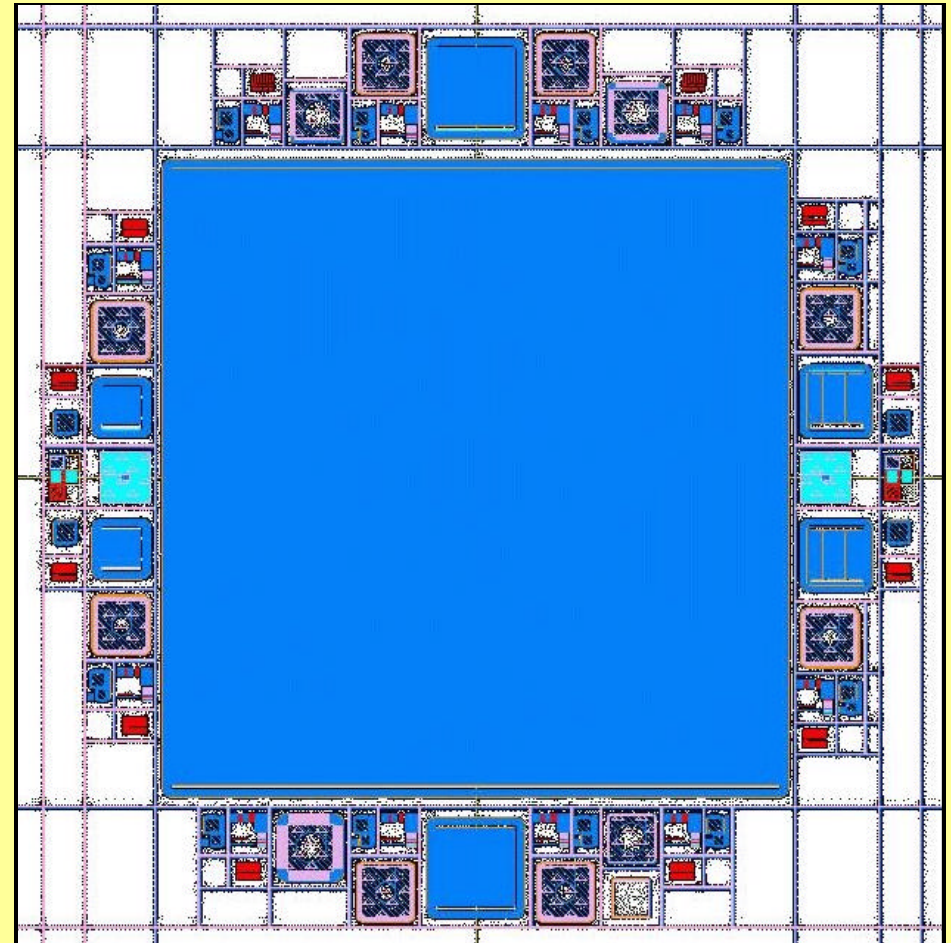
Available masks

- Pad diodes mask set
- From the former ROSE (RD48) collaboration
- Characteristics
 - + Active area: 5×5 mm²
 - + guard ring: 200 μm wide at 100 μm distance from the central diode
 - + Do not have p-stops



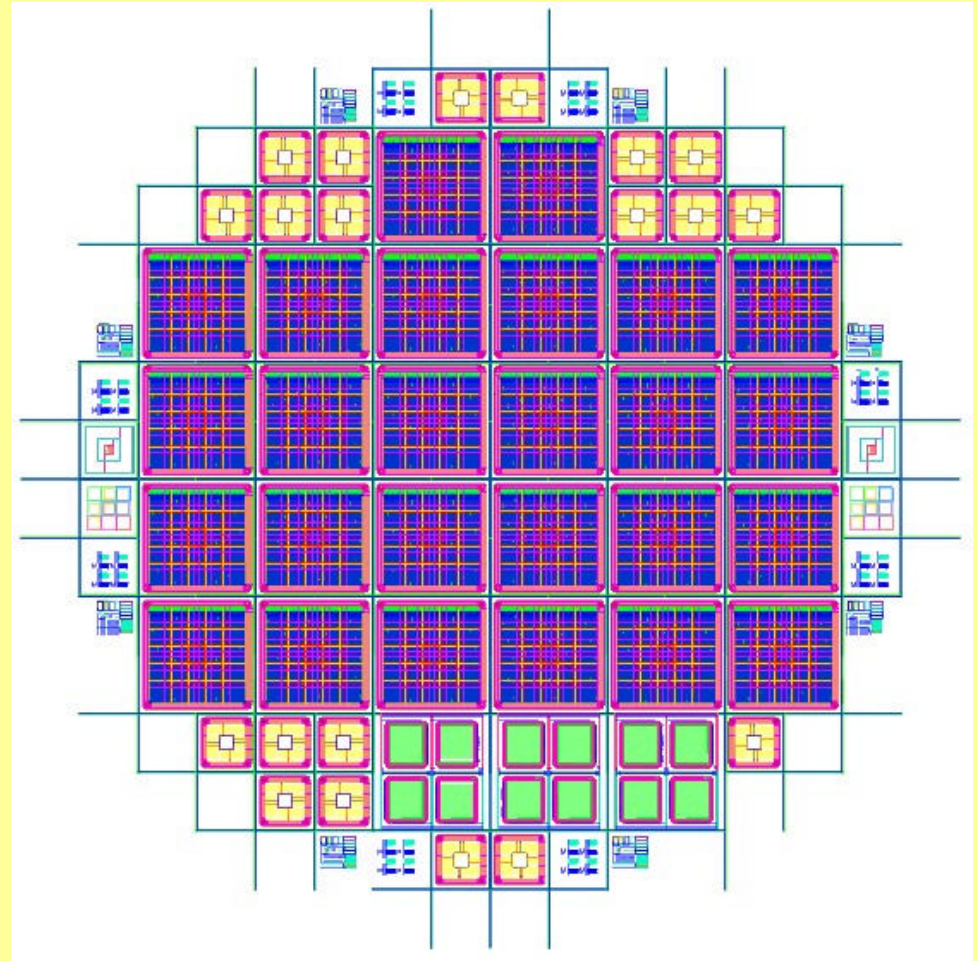
Available masks

- **Full strip diodes mask set**
 - + Optimized for N-in-P technology
 - + Can be used for P-in-N. Also for N-in-N with limitations (only one side processing)
 - + Characteristics:
 - High resistivity poly biasing
 - Capacitively coupled
- **Structures**
 - + One large area detector $6 \times 6 \text{ cm}^2$
 - + 12 complete test structure sets
 - + 8 pad detectors $5 \times 5 \text{ cm}^2$
 - + 18 baby strip detectors
- **Designed between Univ. Liverpool and IMB-CNM**



Available masks

- **Full strip diodes mask set**
 - + N-in-N and N-in-P technology
 - + Double side process
 - + Characteristics:
 - High resistivity poly biasing
 - Capacitively coupled
 - One metal layer
- **Structures**
 - + 26 baby strip detectors
 - + 20 pad detectors
 - + 12 pixel detectors
 - + 8 complete test structure sets
- **Designed by RD50 collaboration**
 - + Test structures by IMB-CNM
 - + Pixels by PSI



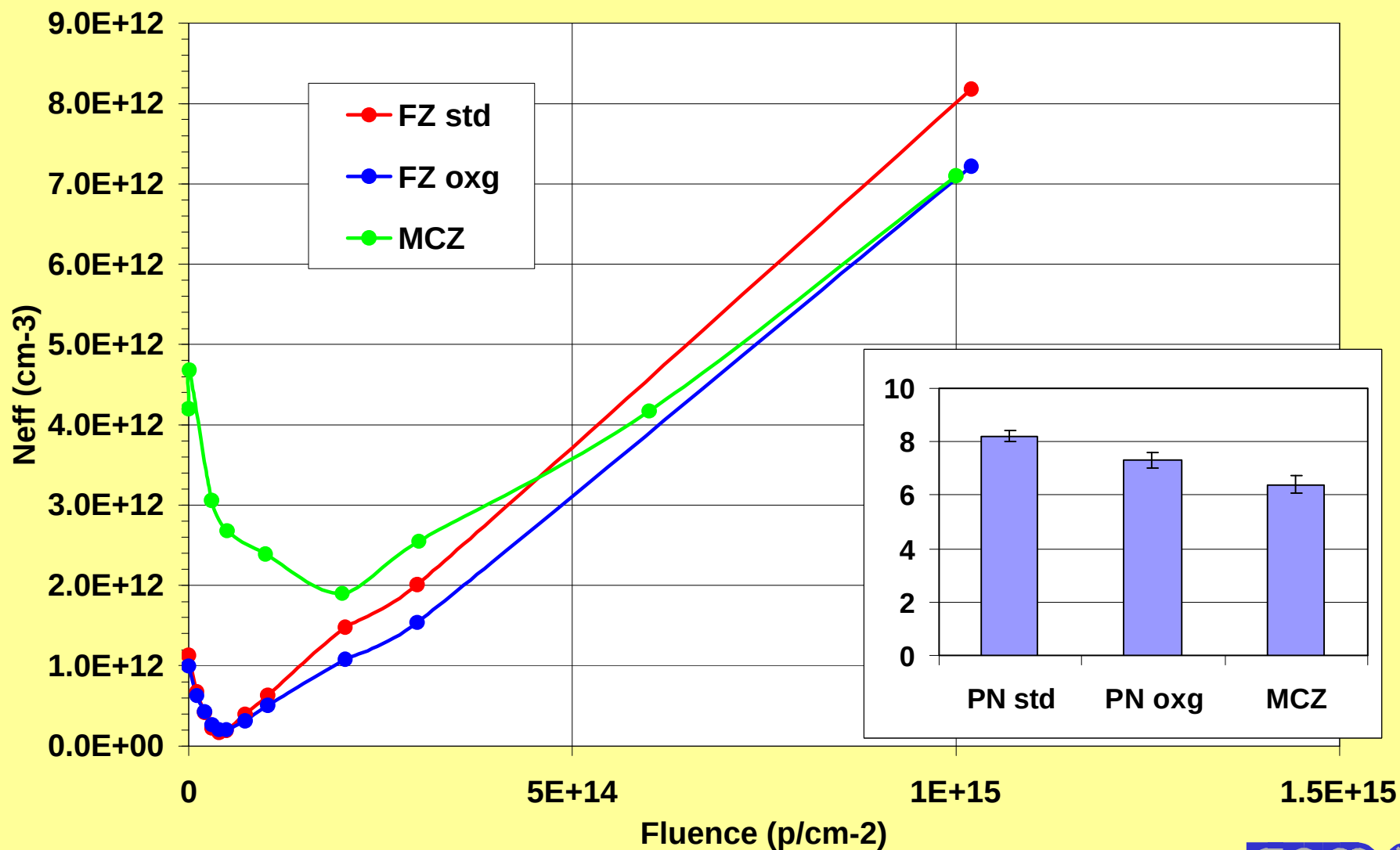
Experiments

- Two categories of devices
- Simple P-in-N pad detector
 - + Simple process
 - No poly, no capacitors
 - + Different materials
 - Std FZ, oxg FZ, MCZ
- Pad and baby detectors in complex technology
 - + Different technologies: P-in-N, N-in-P, N-in-N
 - + P-stops implants at different doses
 - + no p-spray

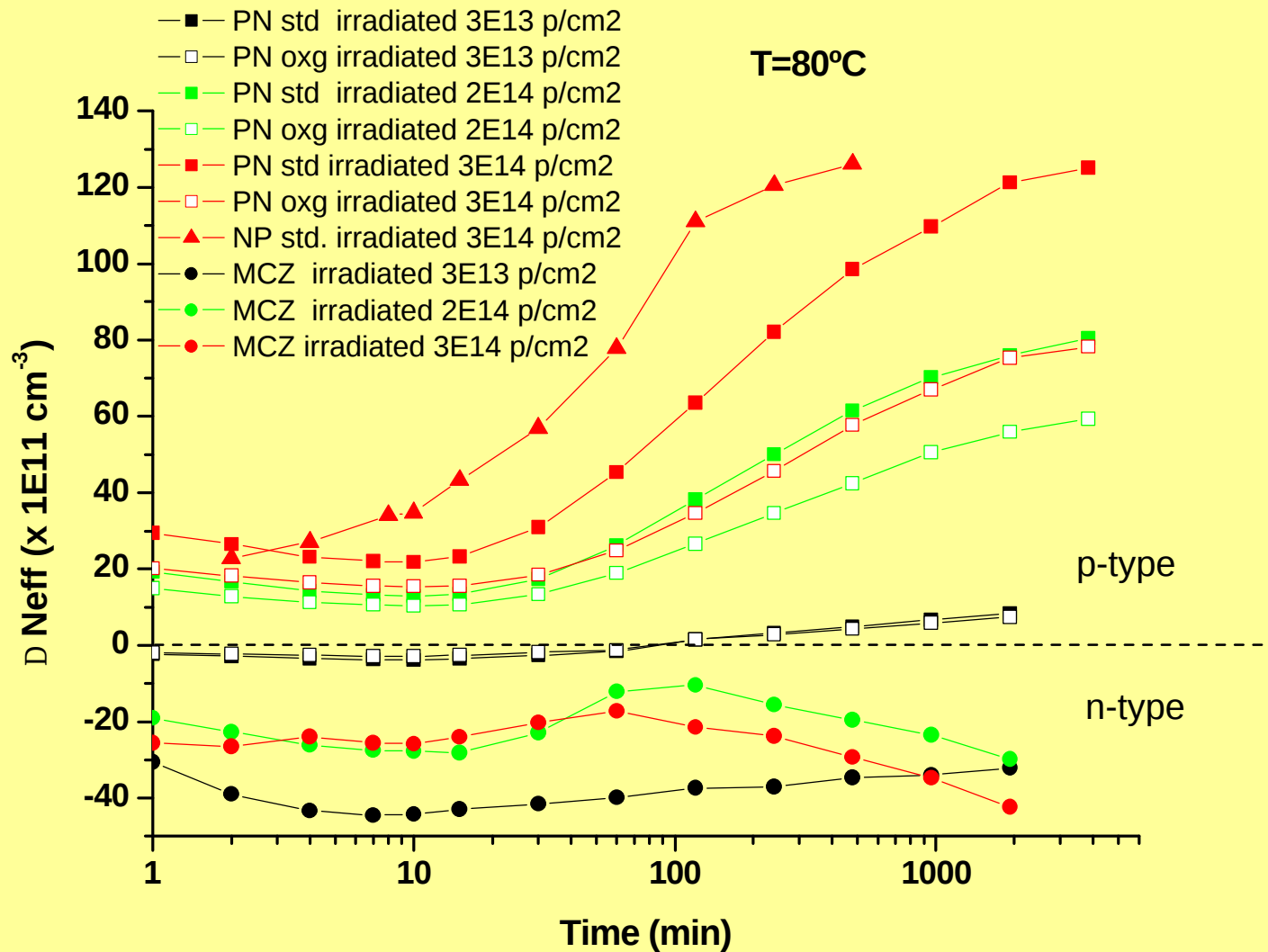
Experiments on simple pad detectors

- Fabrication of pad detectors with ROSE mask with materials
 - + Standard FZ
 - + Diffusion oxygenated FZ
 - + Magnetic CZ
- Irradiation doses: from $1e13$ to $1e15$ (and $1e16$) and annealed 4 min at 80°C
- Annealing studies for some fluences at 80°C

Neff variation with dose



Annealing behavior

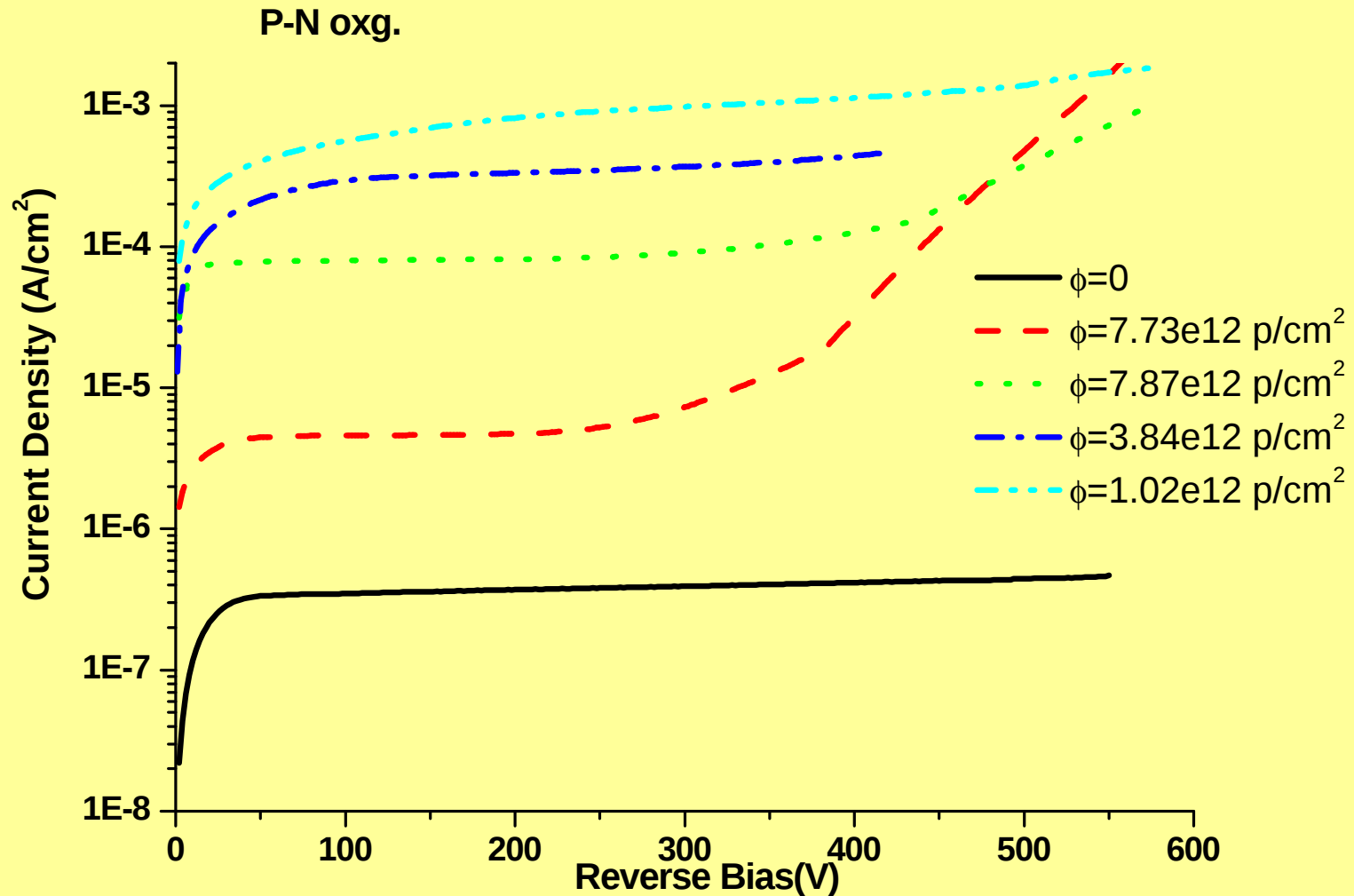


More data
already
presented
by Giulio
Pellegrini at
RESMDD
this week

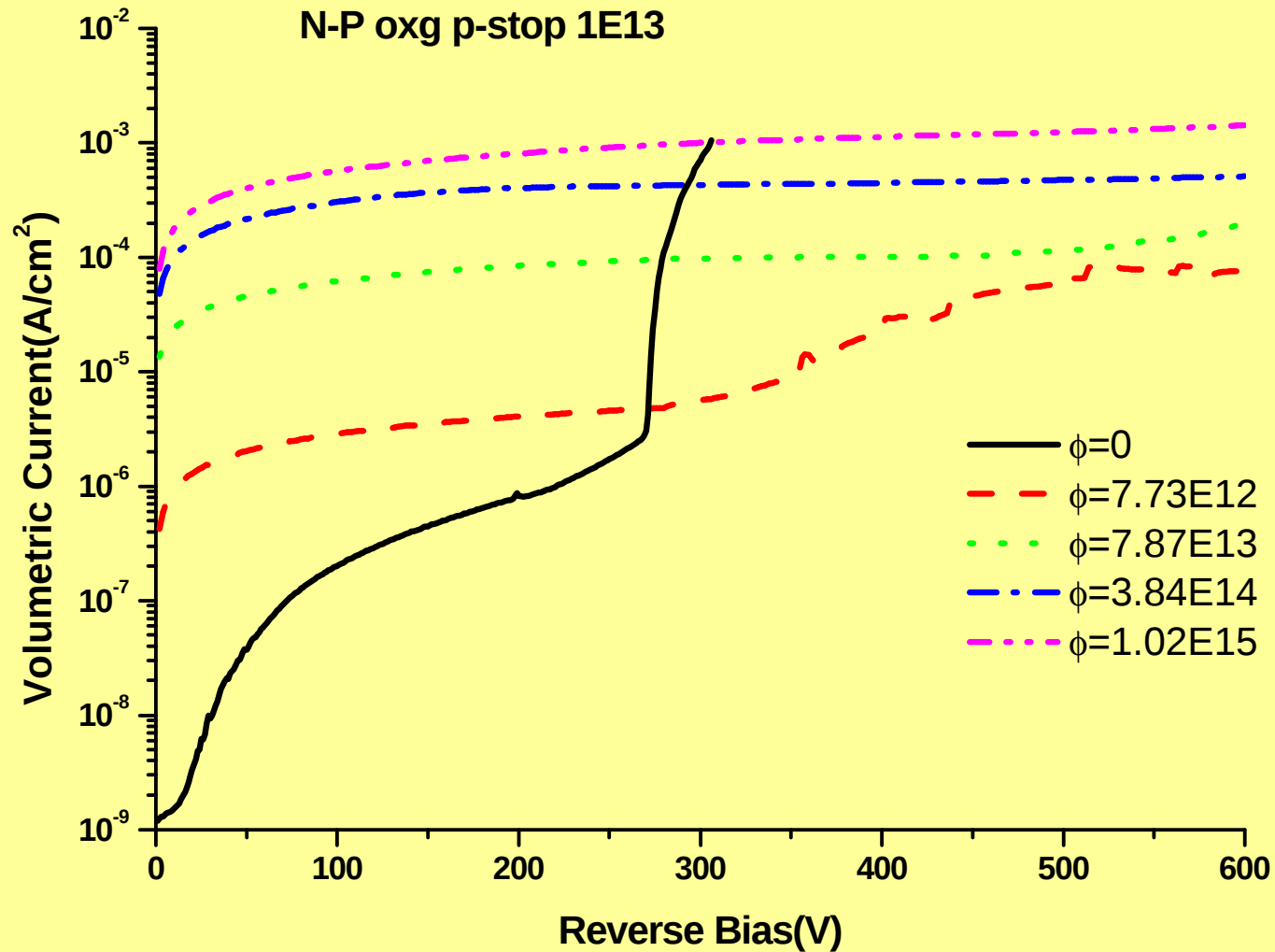
Experiments on "complex" pad detectors

- Fabrication of pad and baby detectors with N-in-P mask
- with materials
 - + Standard FZ
 - + Diffusion oxygenated FZ
- and with technologies
 - + P-in-N
 - + N-in-P
 - + N-in-N
- Irradiation doses: from $1e13$ to $1e15$ (and $1e16$)
- Only pads tested

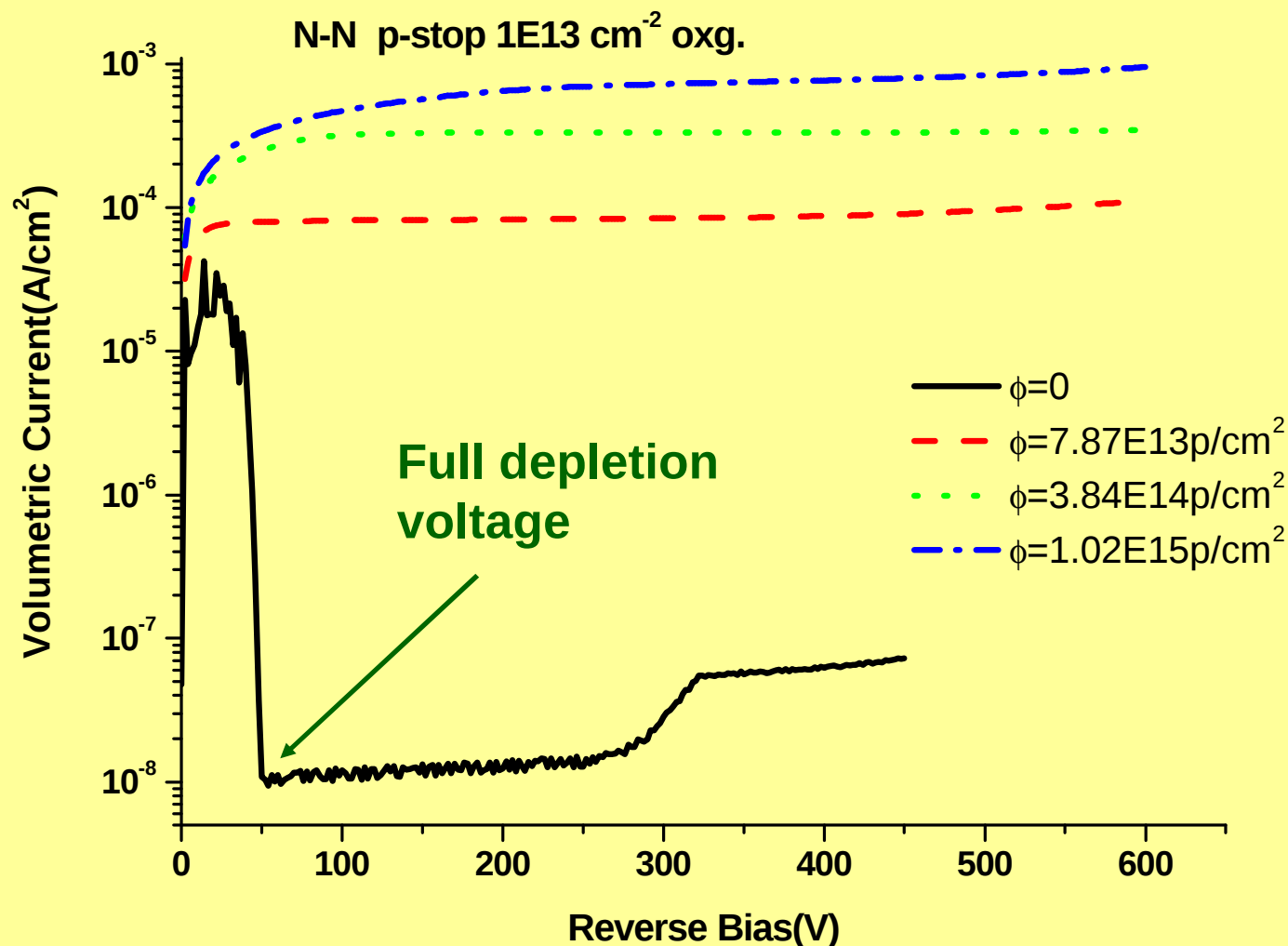
Leakage current: P-in-N



Leakage current: N-in-P diodes

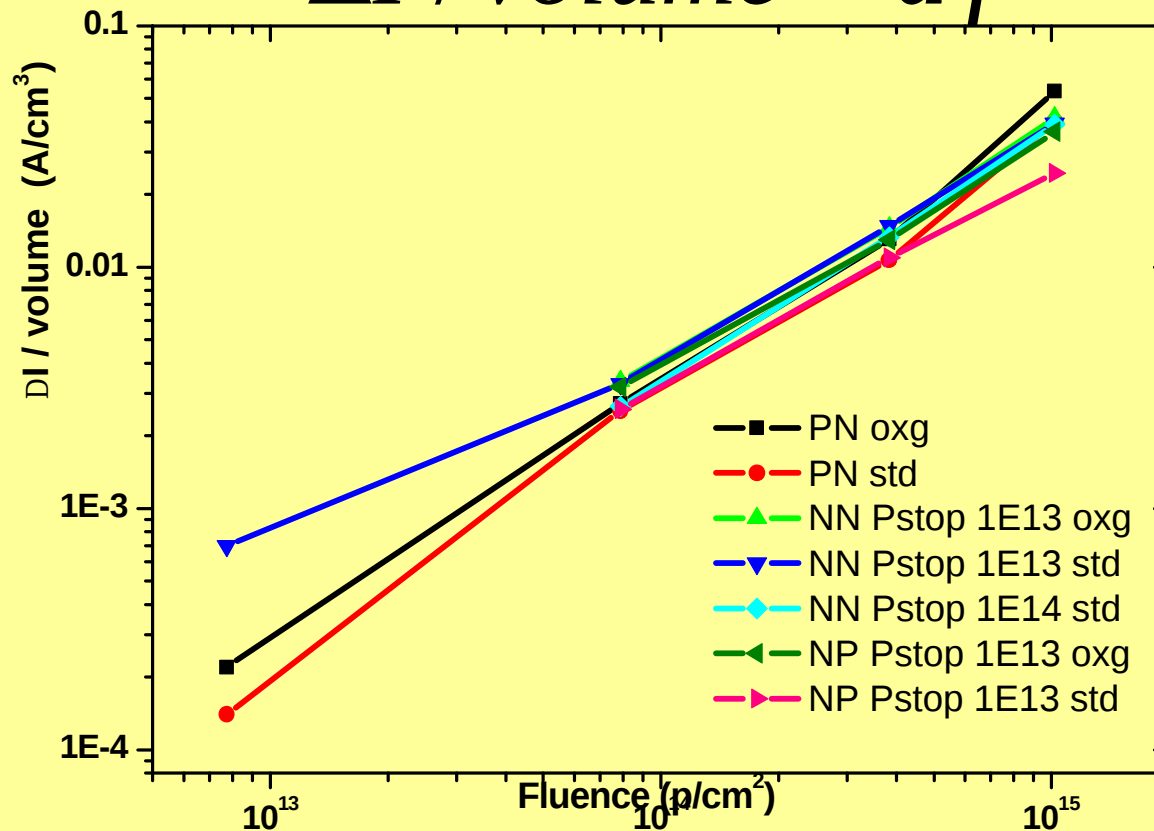


Leakage current for N-in-N diodes



Parameter a

$$\Delta I / \text{volume} = a f$$



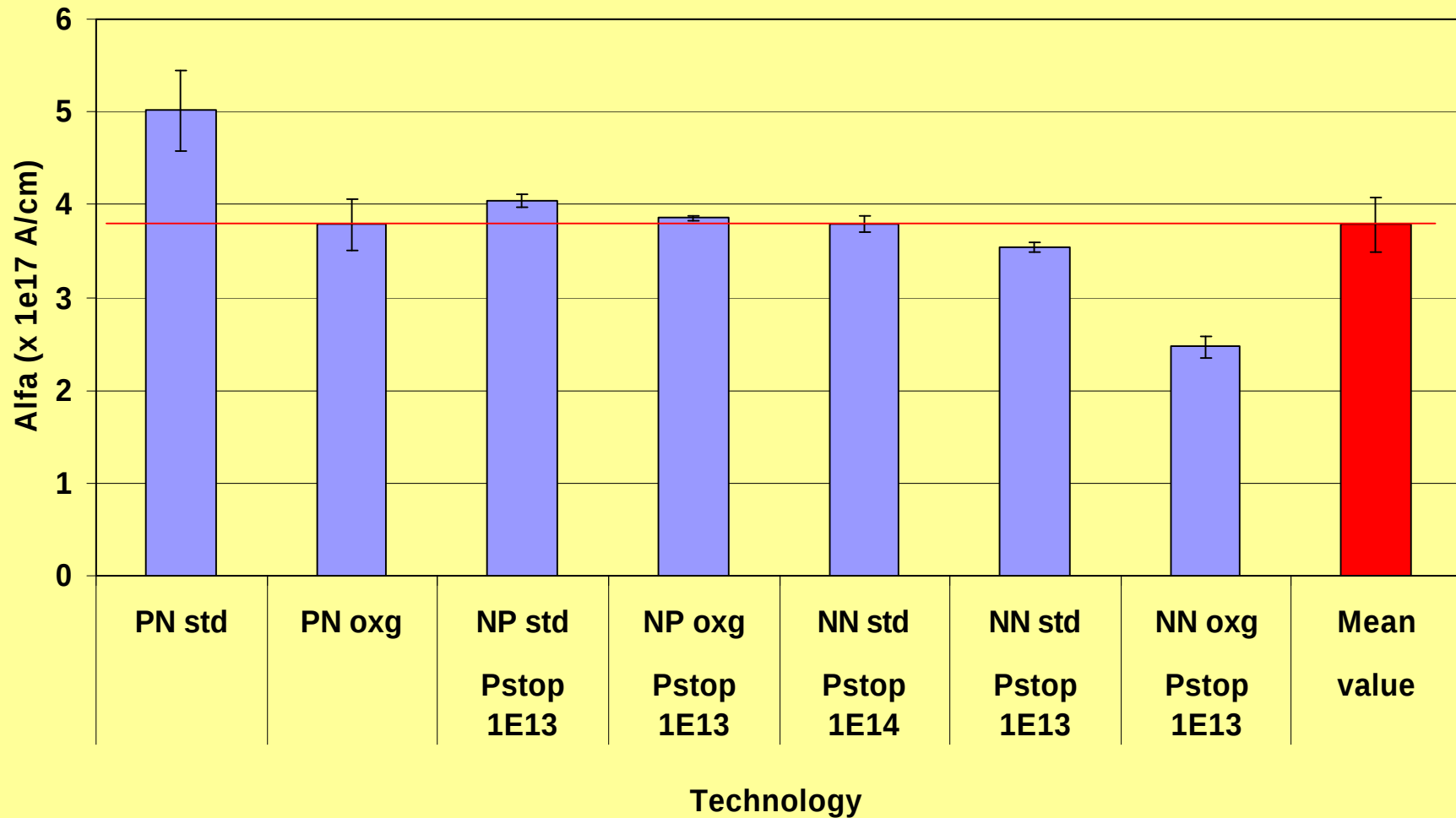
Currents were normalized to 20°C according to equation: $I \sim T^2 \exp(-E_0/2kT)$ with $E_0 = 1.12$ eV.

Parameter a

Technology	P in N		N in P	
P-stop	-	-	1.00E+13	
substrate	Std	Oxg	Std	Oxg
a ($\times 10^{-17}$ A/cm)	5.01 ± 0.44	3.78 ± 0.27	4.04 ± 0.07	3.86 ± 0.03
a _{eq} ($\times 10^{-17}$ A/cm)	8.09 ± 0.7	6.1 ± 0.43	6.52 ± 0.11	6.22 ± 0.04

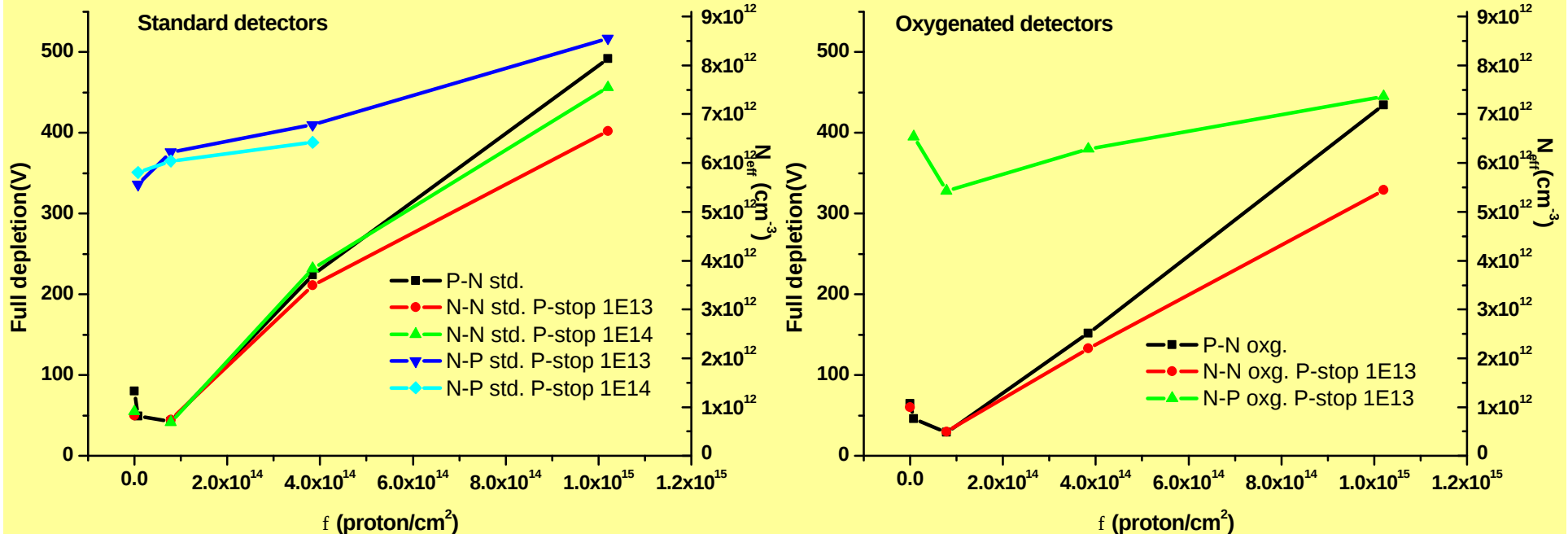
Technology	N in N			Mean value of the three technologies
P-stop	1.00E+14	1.00E+13		
substrate	Std	Std	Oxg	
a (×10 ⁻¹⁷ A/cm)	3.79 ± 0.09	3.55 ± 0.05	2.47 ± 0.11	3.78 ± 0.3
a _{eq} (×10 ⁻¹⁷ A/cm)	6.11 ± 0.14	5.72 ± 0.09	3.98 ± 0.18	6.10 ± 0.48

Parameter a



Full depletion vs. fluence

$$N_{eff} = b f$$



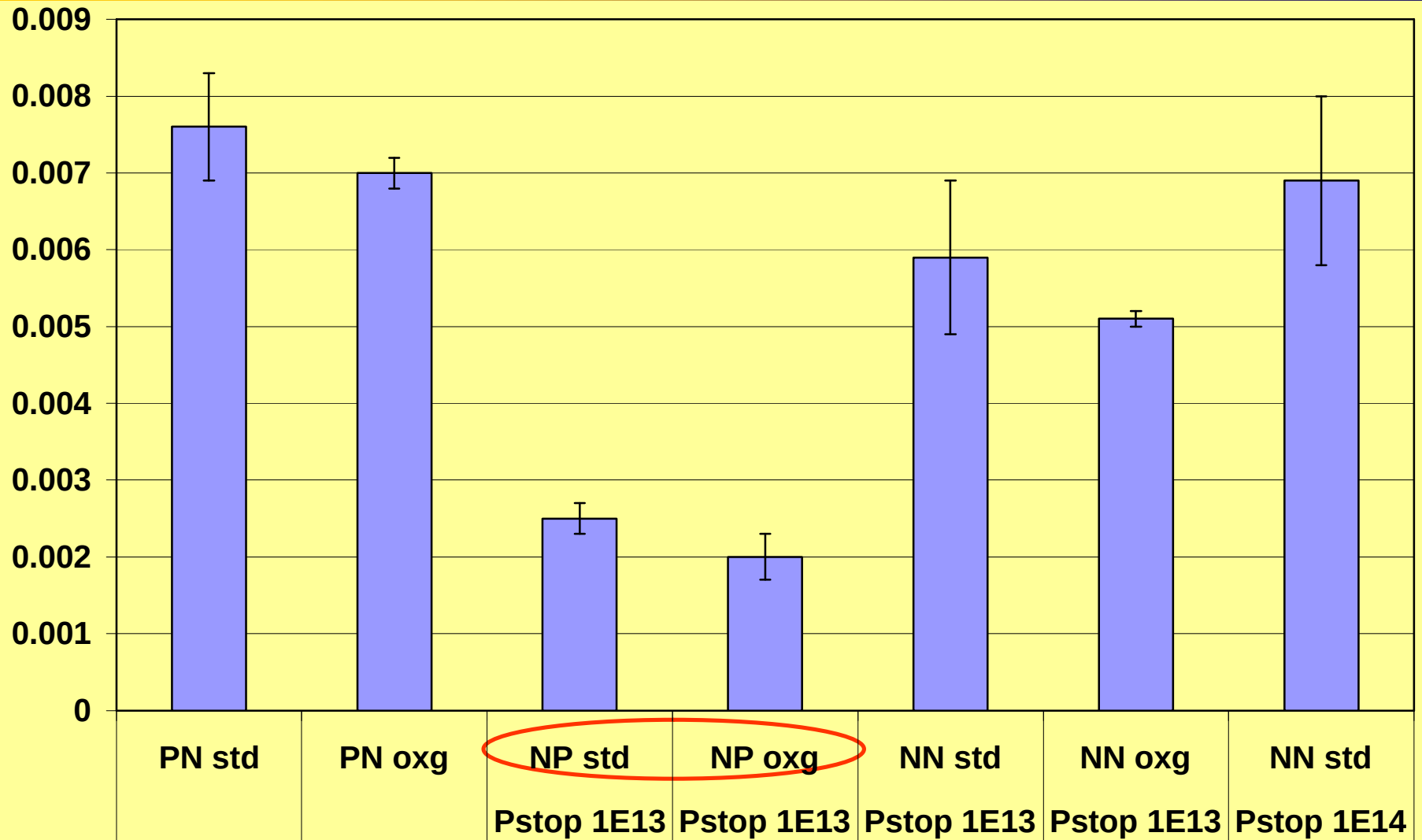
The last 3 fluences in these plots were used to calculate the value of b .

Parameter b

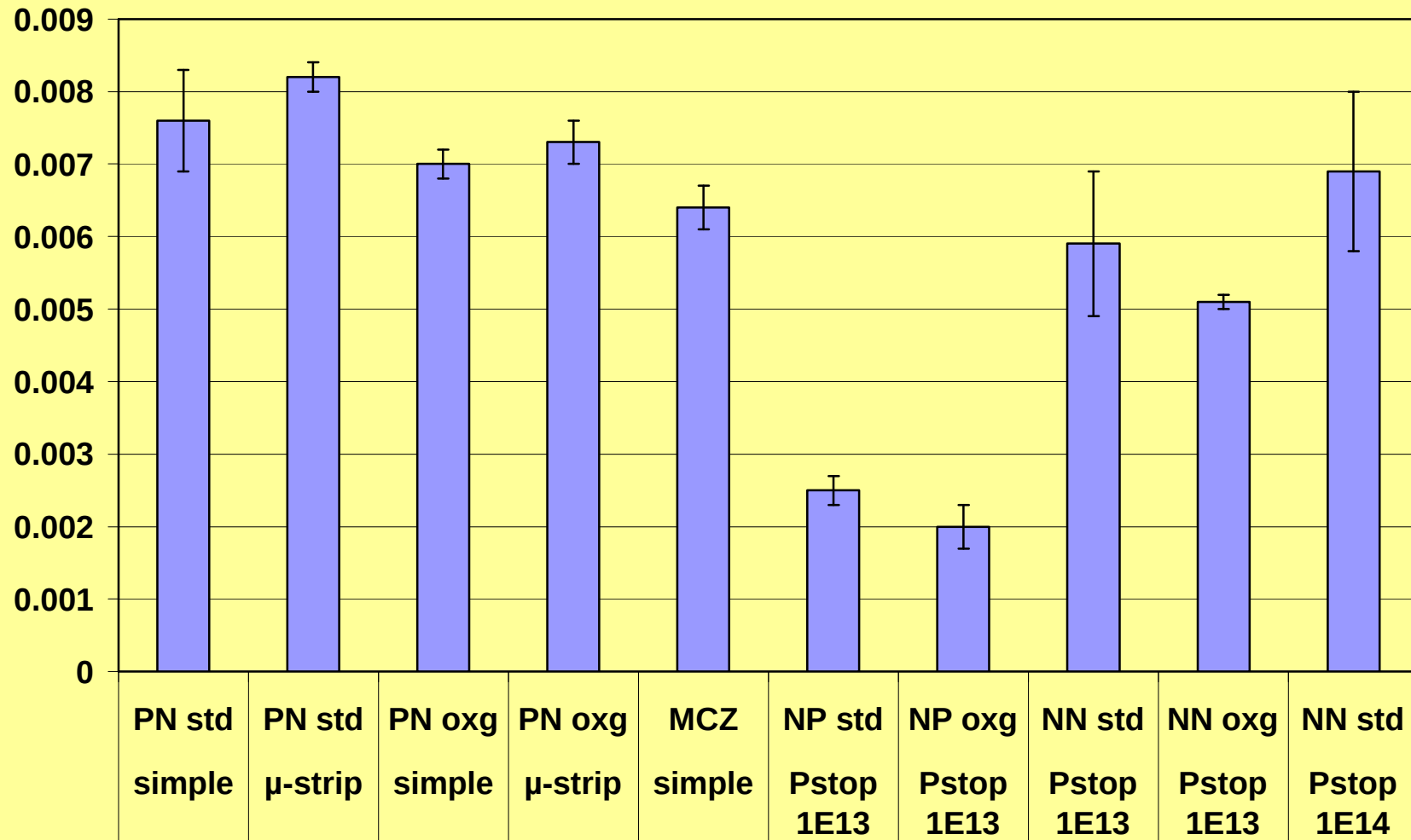
Technology	P in N		N in P	
P-stop	---	---	10^{13} cm^{-3}	
substrate	Std	Oxg	Std	Oxg
$b (\times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^{-1})$	7.6 ± 0.7	7.0 ± 0.2	2.5 ± 0.2	2.0 ± 0.3
$b_{\text{eq}} (\times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^{-1})$	12.2 ± 1.1	11.3 ± 0.3	4.0 ± 0.4	3.2 ± 0.4

Technology	N in N		
P-stop	10^{14} cm^{-3}	10^{13} cm^{-3}	
substrate	Std	Std	Oxg
$b (\times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^{-1})$	6.9 ± 1.1	6.0 ± 0.1	5.1 ± 0.1
$b_{\text{eq}} (\times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^{-1})$	11.1 ± 1.7	9.6 ± 1.5	8.3 ± 0.2

Parameter b



Summary of all beta data



Conclusions

- **Alfa is constant (as expected)**
- **Beta behavior**
 - + Slightly increased by complex processing
 - + Oxygenation improves beta
 - + MCZ has best value (for N type)
 - + Beta for P type is the best
- **Annealing behavior**
 - + Bad for P type
 - + Excellent for N-type MCZ
- **Missing**
 - + CCE measurement in babies
 - + Extend results up to $1e16$ protons/cm²