Analysis and Simulation of Charge Collection Efficiency in Si Thin Detectors

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Outline

- Radiation damage modelling
- Simulation of Silicon Thin structures:
  - Depletion Voltage as a function of Fluence
  - Charge Collection Efficiency as a function of thickness and Fluence

Simulation Tool

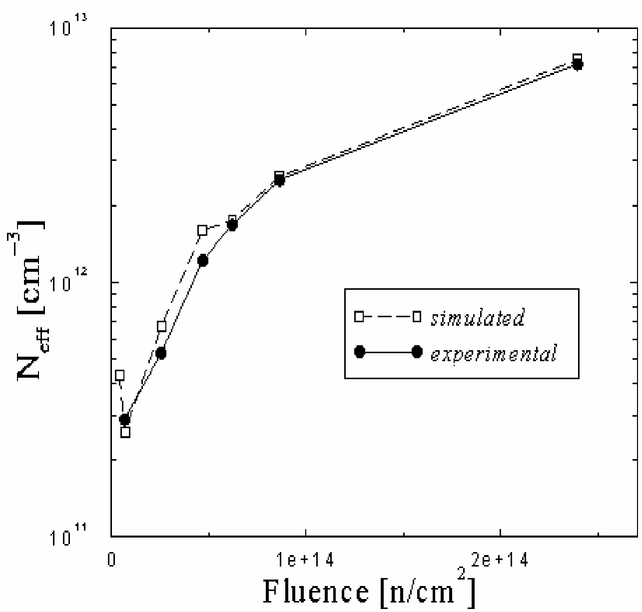
- **Simulation tool**:
  - –ISE-TCAD ver. 6.1 – discrete time and spatial solutions to equations
- **Damage modelling**:
  - \- Deep levels: E_t, σ_n and σ_p
  - \- SRH statistics
  - \- Effects: high density defect concentration (clusters) produces an increase of the leakage current – variation of doping concentration and CCE

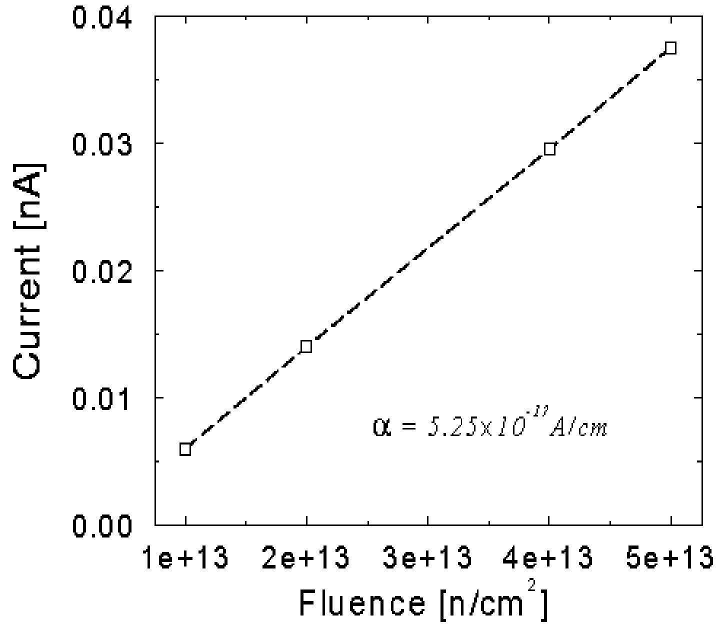
Three-level model

- Level characteristics*:

	Acceptor	Acceptor	Donor
E	E_c -0.42eV	E_c -0.50eV	E_v+0.36eV
σ_p	$8 \cdot 10^{-15}$cm^2	10^{-15} cm^2	10^{-16} cm^2
σ_n	10^{-16} cm^2	10^{-16} cm^2	10^{-15} cm^2
η	26 cm^{-1}	0.1 cm^{-1}	1 cm^{-1}

Comparison between simulated and experimental data shows that results have been well reproduced





*Passeri, D.; et al. Nuclear Science, IEEE Transactions on , vol. 48 (2001).

Thin detectors

- Thin detectors have been proposed to investigate the possibility to get a **low depletion voltage** and to **limit the leakage current** of heavily irradiated silicon devices

Simulation setup

Simulated device structure and parameters:

–Doping profiles:

•n-doped substrate (7×10^{11} cm^{-3})→ **6kOcm**.

•Charge concentration at the silicon-oxide interface of :

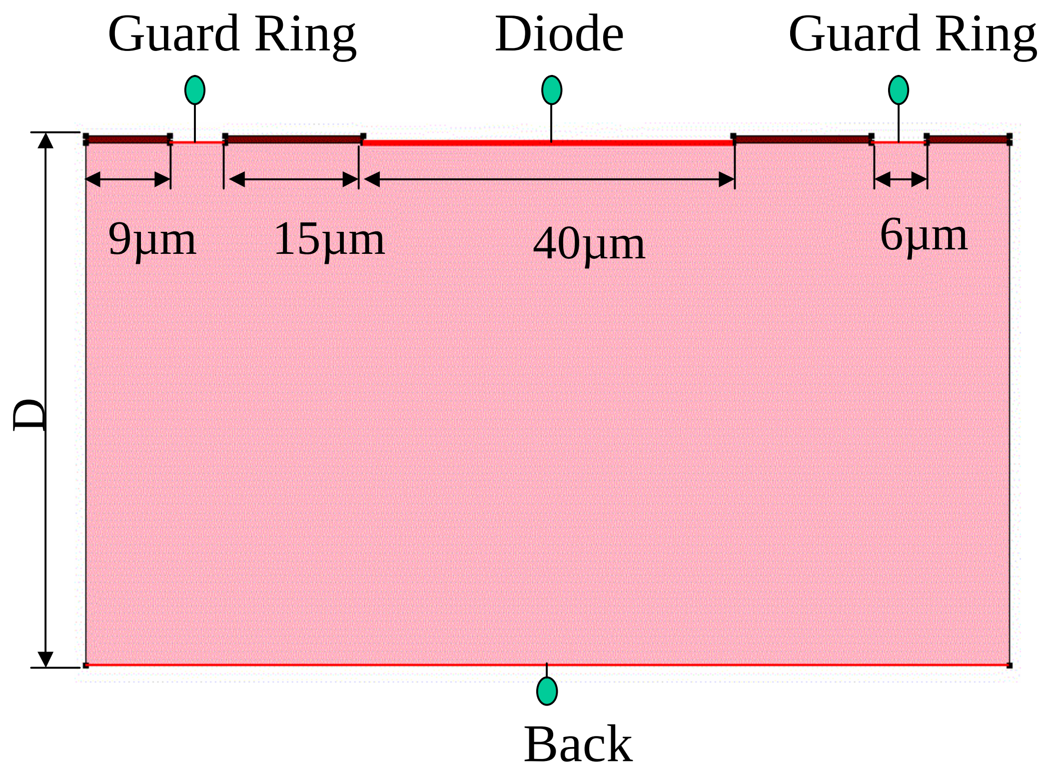
–4×10^{11} cm^{-3} pre-irradiation

–1×10^{12} cm^{-3} post-irradiation

–Optimized variable mesh definition

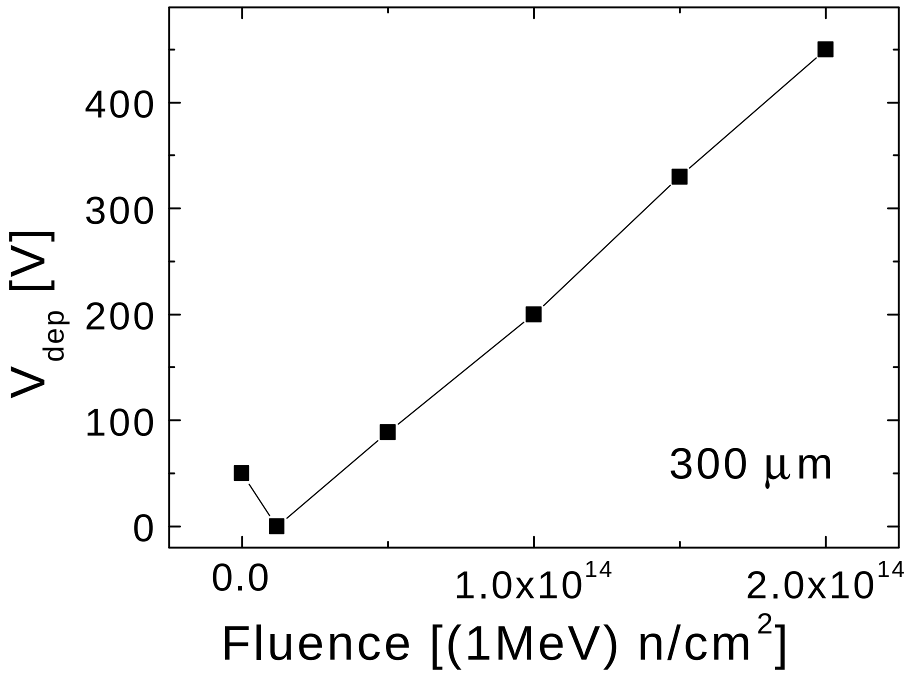
– Different thickness devices:

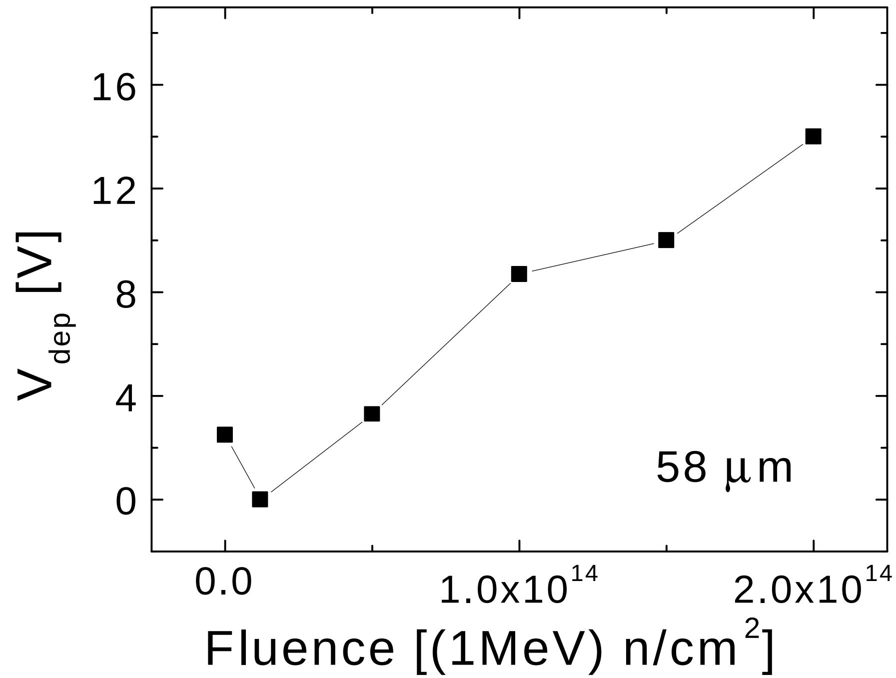
D = 20-50-100-200-300 μm



Simulation results

Simulated Depletion Voltage as a function of the fluence

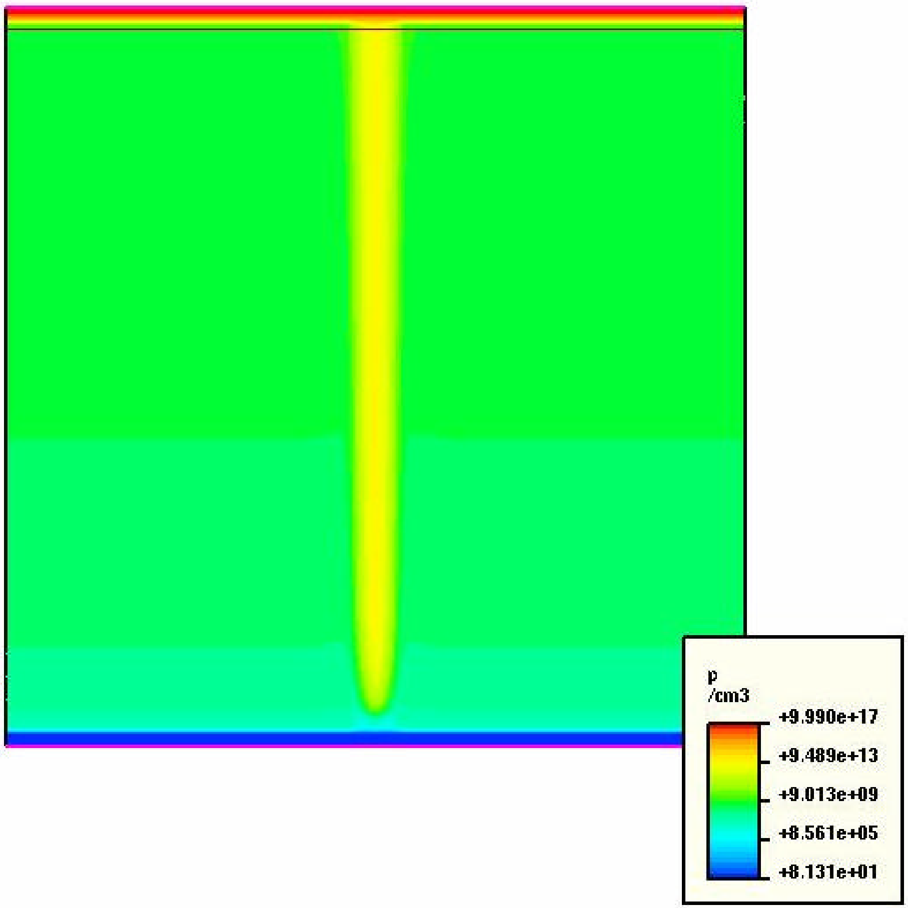


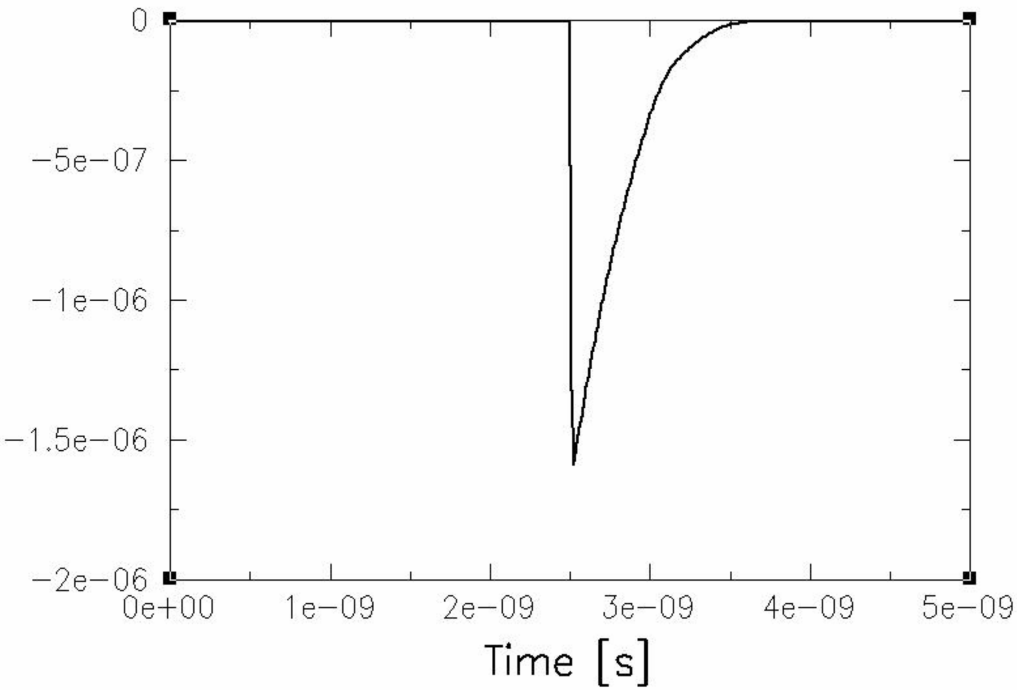


- V_{dep} in thin structures is one order of magnitude lower than in thick one

- V_{dep} of thin diode at a fluence of 1×10^{15} n/cm^2 is about 120 V while in thick diode is more than 3000 V !

CCE Simulation results

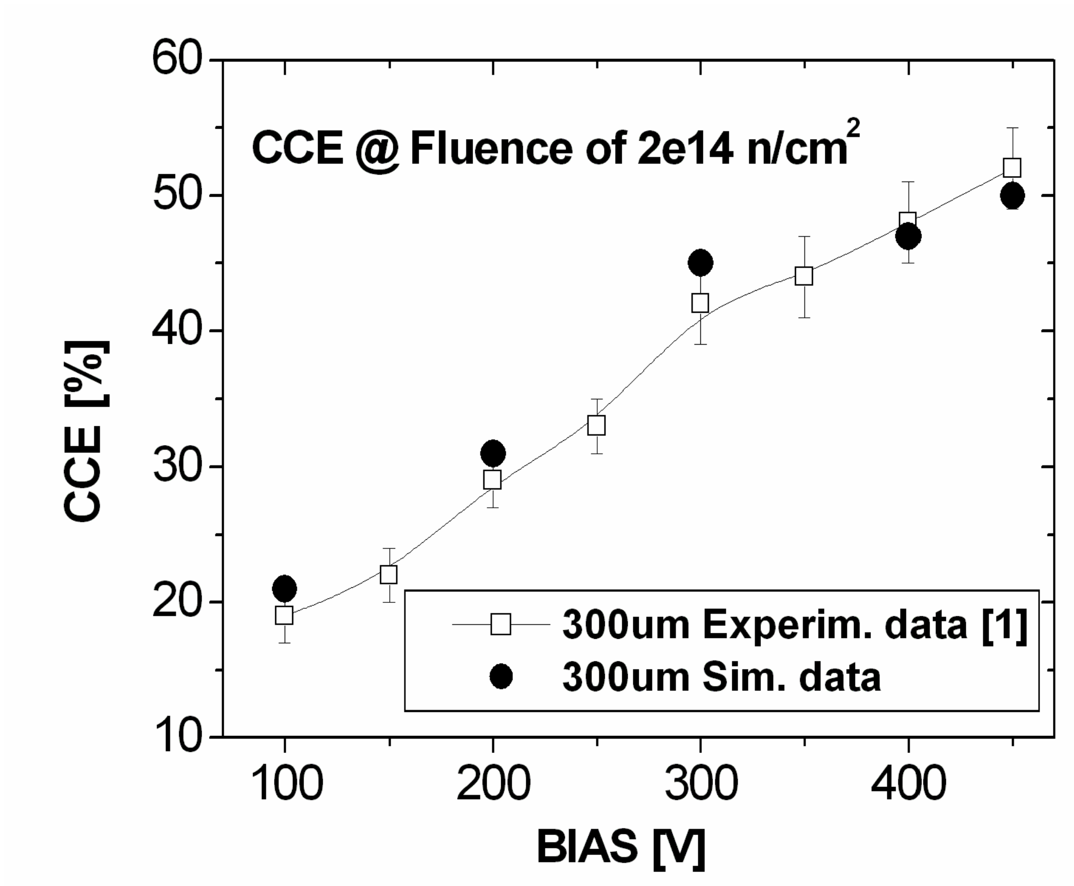




MIP: 80 e-h pairs/ µm

Cylinder diameter= 2µm

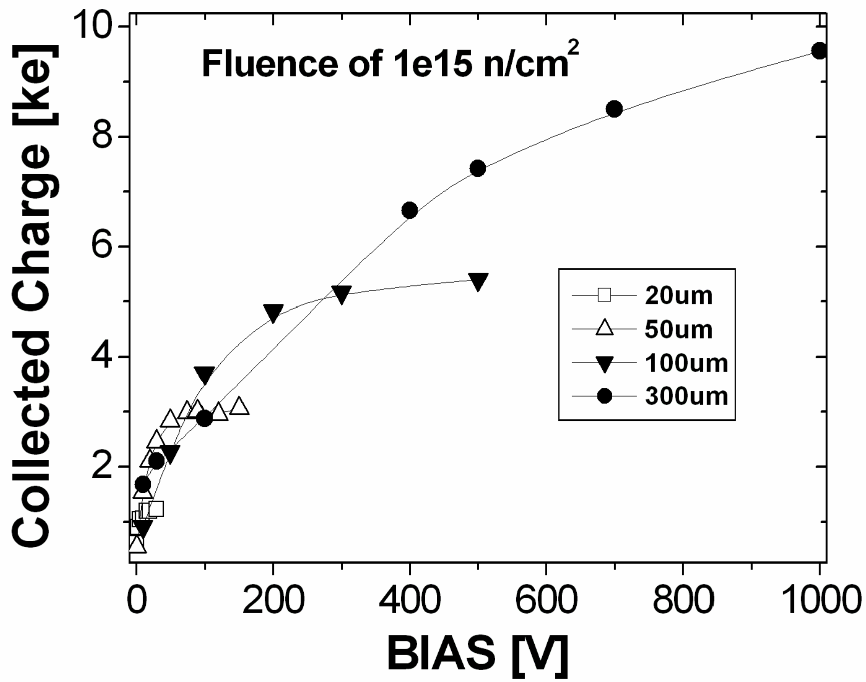
Simulated Collected Charge as a function of the applied Bias at 2×10^{14} n/cm^2 and Experimental data

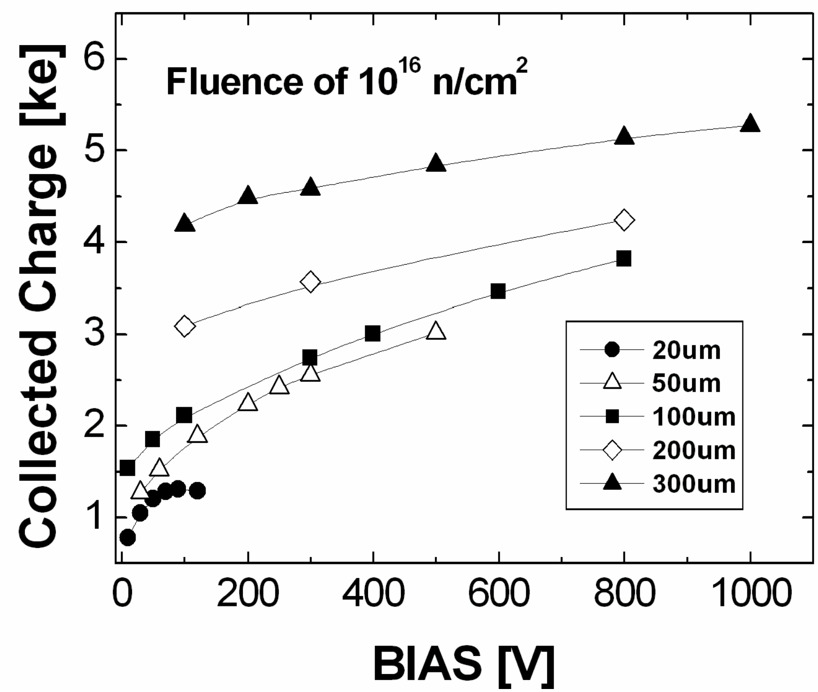


Simulated data at fluence of 10^{14} reproduce experimental results [1]

[1] M.Bruzzi et al./ Nucl.Phys.61B(98)

Simulated Collected Charge as a function of the applied Bias at 10^{15} and 10^{16} n/cm^2 Fluence

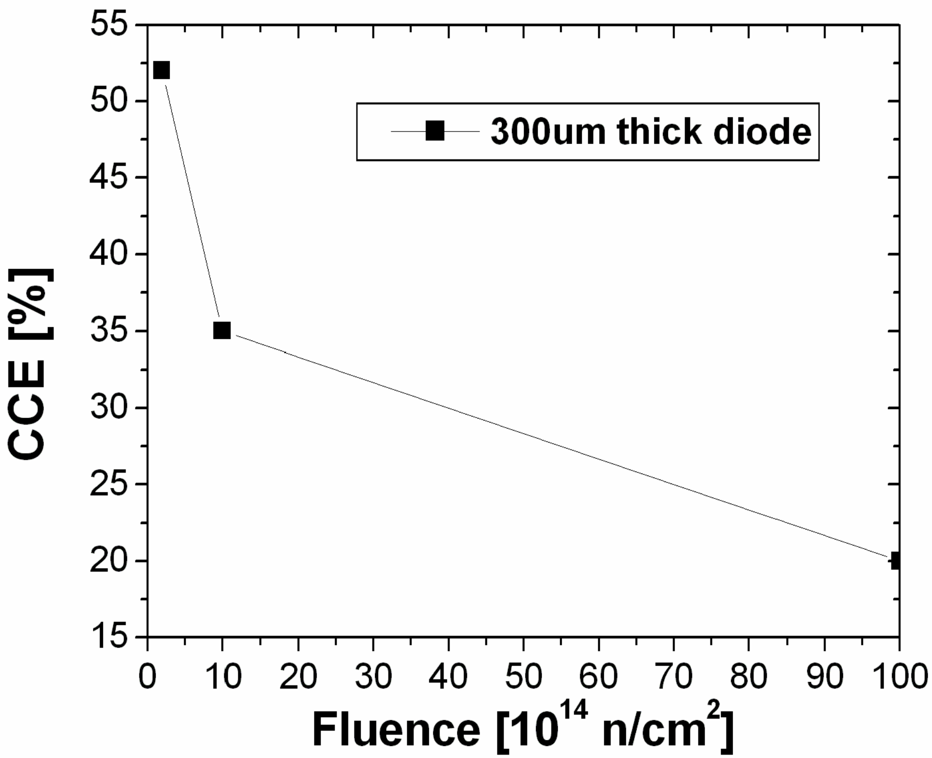




1. Simulated data at fluence of 10^{15} well reproduce experimental data [1,2] as confirmed also by results at RESMDD (66% @ 190V for 50µm thick p-on-n diode)
2. The simulation of a thinner structure (50 and 100µm) at higher fluence shows a saturation of the number of e-h pairs collected at the diode's electrode.

[2] L.Beattie et al./ NIM 412A (98)

Simulated Charge Collection Efficiency as a function of the Fluence for thick diodes



- Simulated CCE as a function of Fluence (2e14 – 1e15 – 1e16 n/cm^2) shows a no-linear slope
- The inefficiency rapidly decreasing would be caused by the high concentration of defects and by the partial depletion of the devices [Borchi – TNS vol.45 no.2 (98)]

Conclusions

- Irradiated thin and thick diodes have been analyzed considering a three levels simulation model up to F =1e16 n/cm^2
- Thin features:
  - As known, V_{dep} in thin structures is one order of magnitude lower than thick diodes
  - The results suggest that an optimum thickness exists (50-100 um) which can maximize detector radiation hardness and signal-to-noise ratio.
- Next steps are:
  - Development of a new model for the p-type substrate based on the DLTS test which will be performed at the end of 2004 in Florence.