TCT MEASUREMENTS AND ANALYSES OF PROTON IRRADIATED LGADS

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WAFER CHARACTERISTICS **CNM RUN 7859**

- Multiplication layer dose: 1.8x10¹³ cm⁻²
 - Wafers I and 2.
 - Only one LGAD without JTE.
 - PIN diodes also available.
- Multiplication layer dose: 2.0×10^{13} cm⁻²

P-Well

JTE

- Wafers 3 and 4.
- PIN diodes also available.



Collector

Field_Plate 10µm, 0µm



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IRRADIATION CAMPAIGN

Irradiation performed at the PS facility

- 24-GeV protons
- Sets of 4 sensors, formed by
 - I PIN + I LGAD from WI or W2
 - I PIN + I LGAD from W3 or W4

Fluences:

$$= 10^{12} I MeV n_{eq}/cm^{2}$$

= 10¹³ I MeV n_{eq}/cm²
= 10¹⁴ I MeV n_{eq}/cm²
= 10¹⁵ I MeV n_{eq}/cm²

Annealing: 80 min at 60°C



References

Hardness factor: $\kappa = 0.56$

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Multiplication layer dose: • WI and W2: 1.8×10^{13} cm⁻²

• W3 and W4: 2.0×10^{13} cm⁻²

TCT MEASUREMENTS

- Picosecond-pulsed LASER (200 ps)
 - Red front and back (660 nm, 47.4 μW)
 - IR front and back (1064 nm, 29.5 μW)





HOMOGENEITY ANALYSIS

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TCT - Red back @ -20°C, 100V







57.4

59.4

59.6

59.8

60.2

60

9

60.6

60.4

8.9

9.6

9.4

9.2

62.4

x [mm]

62.2

62

58.6

61.6

61.8



TCT - Red back @ -20°C, 100V



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Sample: LGAD_7859_1.8_9_W1_F10-3

Mult. layer 1.8x10¹³cm⁻²

charge [pC]

TCT - Red front @ -20°C, 100V



Before irradiation

After irradiation

TCT - Red back @ -20°C, 100V



VOLTAGE SCANS



Mult. layer

1.8x10¹³cm⁻²

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LGAD - TCT - Red front @ -20°C



PIN - TCT - Red front @ -20°C





Mult. layer

1.8x10¹³cm⁻²

LGAD - TCT - Red back @ -20°C



PIN - TCT - Red back @ -20°C





PIN - TCT - IR back @ -20°C





PIN - TCT - Red front @ -20°C







After irradiation

voltage [V]

Before irradiation

GAIN VALUES

- "Type-I Gain":
 - Ratio between the charge collected, after full depletion, in the LGAD and its respective PIN diode.
 - This ratio should be obtained between sensors from identical wafers.
 - If the samples were irradiated, in order to calculate the gain, the LGAD and the PIN must have been exposed to the same fluence.

Type-I gain values at 700 V

Multiplication layer doping	IR back			Red back			Red front		
	Before Irrad.*	After Irrad.		Before	After Irrad.		Before	After Irrad.	
		ϕ (n _{eq} /cm ²)		Irrad.*	ϕ (n _{eq} /cm ²)		Irrad.*	ϕ (n _{eq} /cm ²)	
1.8x10 ¹³ cm ⁻²	5.7	1012	6.6	6.2	1012	6.0	4.3	1012	4.3
		10 ¹³	5.3		10 ¹³	5.7		10 ¹³	4.7
		1014	3.1		1014	2.8		1014	2.3
		1015	1.1		10 ¹⁵	0.9		10 ¹⁵	1.0
2.0x10 ¹³ cm ⁻²		1012	31.5	21.4	1012	23.1	₩3 = 10.6 ₩4 = 12.9	1012	8.3
	W3 = 31.9	10 ¹³	24.6		10 ¹³	18.9		10 ¹³	15.3
	W4 = 25.7	1014	6.2		1014	7.7		1014	3.7
		10 ¹⁵	0.97		10 ¹⁵	0.97		10 ¹⁵	0.6

*The gain values before irradiation correspond to the mean between the type-1 gain values at 700 V of all the corresponding sensors.

GAIN VALUES

- "Type-2 Gain":
 - Ratio between the electrons injected and the holes created in the multiplication layer.

Type-2 gain values at 700 V

Multiplication layer	Before	After Irradiation - ϕ (n _{eq} /cm ²)					
doping	Irradiation*	I 0 ¹²	I 0 ¹³	I 0 ¹⁴	10 ¹⁵		
1.8x10 ¹³ cm ⁻²	7.4	7.7	6.9	3.0	Not possible to calculate		
2.0×10 ¹³ cm ⁻²	29.6	33.2	26.3	7.3	Not possible to calculate		

Type-I gain values with red back TCT at 700 V

Multiplication layer	Before	After Irradiation - ϕ (n _{eq} /cm ²)					
doping	Irradiation*	I0 ¹²	I 0 ¹³	I 0 ¹⁴	10 ¹⁵		
1.8x10 ¹³ cm ⁻²	6.2	6.0	5.7	2.8	0.9		
2.0×10 ¹³ cm ⁻²	21.4	23.1	18.9	7.7	0.97		

*The gain values before irradiation correspond to the mean between the gain values at 700 V of all the corresponding sensors.

THRESHOLD VOLTAGE

To actually have gain the multiplication layer must be depleted.

- The threshold voltage indicates as from which voltage the multiplication layer is depleted.
- The threshold voltage can be determined by red front TCT.

- According to Gregor's results* the threshold voltage decreases with fluence.
- The opposite effect was observed in the LGADs from CNM run 7859.
- Most plausible explanation: double junction effect due to hole trapping.

DOUBLE JUNCTION EFFECT

HOLETRAPPING

- Before irradiation there are no deep traps => the depletion region grows from the front.
- After irradiation trapping is significant.
- Excess holes + multiplication holes can get trapped and thus change the space charge.
- Because of the occupation probability of traps, the process is highly dependent on temperature
 - The lower the temperature, the longer charges remain trapped.

S. Otero Ugobono, TCT Measurements and Analyses of Proton Irradiated LGADs, 28th RD50 Workshop, Torino, Italy

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CONCLUSIONS

- Homogeneous charge collection before and after irradiation.
- Charge collection and gain decrease after irradiation.
 - At a fluence of $10^{14} n_{eq}/cm^2$ the gain is
 - \approx 2 times smaller than before irradiation, for WI and W2,
 - \approx 4 times smaller than before irradiation, for W3 and W4.
 - At 10¹⁵ n_{eq}/cm² there is no difference in charge collection between PIN diodes and LGADs.
- The voltage required to deplete the multiplication layer increases with fluence, when the irradiation is with protons.
 - This is a direct consequence of the double junction effect caused by hole trapping.

THANKYOU

BACKUP SLIDES

TCT - Red back

PIN_7_WI_C9-3

Mult. layer

1.8x10¹³cm⁻²

Fluence 10¹⁴ n_{eq}/cm²

LGAD_4_W2_I3-I

time [ns]

-60

-40

time [ns]

Fluence $10^{14} n_{eq}/cm^2$

TCT - Red back

Mult. layer 2.0x10¹³cm⁻²

LGAD_7_W3_C2-3

TCT - Red front

Mult. layer 2.0x10¹³cm⁻²

PIN_4_W3_I8-I

LGAD_7_W3_C2-3

Fluence

 $10^{14} n_{eq}/cm^2$

time [ns]

Fluence $10^{14} n_{eq}/cm^2$ TCT - Red front

Voltage range: 10 V to 1000 V, 10 V steps

Mult. layer

1.8x10¹³cm⁻²

LGAD_4_W2_I3-I

TCT - Red front

Mult. layer 1.8x10¹³cm⁻²

Voltage range:

10V to 1000V,

IOV steps

PIN_7_WI_C9-3

TCT - Red front

Mult. layer 2.0x10¹³cm⁻²

PIN_4_W3_I8-I

