



Contribution ID: 30

Type: not specified

## Precision measurement of the carrier drift velocities in $\langle 100 \rangle$ silicon

Measurements of the drift velocities of electrons and holes as functions of electric field and temperature in high-purity n- and p-type silicon with  $\langle 100 \rangle$  crystal orientation are presented. The measurements cover electric field values between 2.4 and 50 kV/cm and temperatures between 233 and 333 K. Two methods have been used for extracting the drift velocities from current transient measurements: A time-of-flight (tof) method and fits of simulated transients to the measured transients, with the parameters describing the field and temperature dependence of the electron and hole mobilities as free parameters. A new mobility parametrization, which also provides a better description of existing data than previous ones, allowed an extension of the classical tof method to the situation of non-uniform fields. For the fit method, the use of the convolution theorem of Fourier transforms enabled us to precisely determine the electronics transfer function of the complete setup, including the sensor properties. The agreement between the tof and the fit method is about 1 %, which corresponds to a time-of-flight uncertainty of 30 ps for a pad diode of 200  $\mu\text{m}$  thickness at the highest voltages. Combining our results with published data of low-field mobilities, we derive parameterizations of the drift velocities in high-ohmic  $\langle 100 \rangle$  silicon for electrons and holes for fields between 0 and 50 kV/cm and temperatures between 233 and 333 K.

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