Charge diffusion model results

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Diffusion model (for details, see 29/2/08)

- Basic equations
 - Charge conservation: $\delta \rho / \delta t + \nabla . \mathbf{j} = 0$ (so no recombination)
 - Diffusive movement: $\mathbf{j} = -k\nabla \rho$ where k is the diffusion constant
- These can be combined to give $\delta \rho / \delta(kt) = \nabla^2 \rho$
 - Time scaled by k, so no absolute timescale
- Work with 5×5 pixel grid and looks at charge in central 3×3 pixels
 - 50 50 points per pixel, each $1 \times 1 \mu m^2$; factor 2.5 finer than previous results
- Divide epitaxial depth with same cell size
 - 12 points, each $12\mu m/12 = 1\mu m$; ditto
- Use very simple numerics
 - Three-point O(Δx^2) approximation for ∇^2
 - Forward (Newton) O(k Δt) approximation for $\delta/\delta(kt)$
- Boundary conditions a bit tricky
 - Perfect boundary at bottom of epitaxial layer (z=0)
 - Fraction of charge removed for some cells at top of epitaxial layer (z=12)
 - Exponential falloff through 5×5 pixel grid edges

Point geometry



- Giulio's 21 points in triangle \times 9 pixels = 189 values
- 136 independent points after averaging
- Reflections/translations copy these to 900 points
 - Most (but not edges/corners) duplicated 8 times

GDS (Giulio) vs diffusion model

- Two parameters to tune using centre point #0
 - Absorption of diodes: use GDS "perfect deep p-well"; gives 44%
 - Absorption of n-well with deep p-well: use full GDS; gives 31%
- All other points then determined from diffusion

Fractional charge spectra for models

- Fraction of charge seen in centre pixel for uniform deposits over 3×3 pixel array
 - MIP-like spread in z direction
- Red shows distribution in centre pixel
 - Corresponds to distribution of maximum signal if reading all pixels
- Suggestion of peak at charge fraction ~0.3?

Scale up from $5\mu m$ to $1\mu m$ steps

- 21 \rightarrow 351 points in triangle \times 9 pixels = 3159 values
- $136 \rightarrow 2916$ independent points after averaging
- Copy these to $150 \times 150 = 22500$ points
 - Much larger fraction of points duplicated 8 times

Fractional charge spectrum for 5µm steps

Fractional charge spectrum for 1µm steps

- Peak at fraction of ~0.32 of total charge; approx 3% of hits
- Results from wide flat region between pixels

Fractional spectrum $5\mu m$ with MIP-like z

Fractional spectrum 1µm with MIP-like z

Fractional spectrum $5\mu m$ with 55 Fe-like z

• Still shows peak but details differ

• Need to do 351 points in $xy \times 12$ points in z

• Around ~ 2 weeks saturated running

Comparison with single diode

- Simple model; $6 \times 6 \mu m^2$ diode in centre of $50 \times 50 \mu m^2$ pixel
- Most of the rest of the pixel is n-well with deep p-well
 - Absorption parameters have same values

Fractional spectrum $5\mu m$ for four diodes

Fractional spectrum $5\mu m$ for single diode

• Average fraction seen in centre pixel ~half of four diode average

Conclusions

- The peak at ~0.3 of the charge seems to be reproducible
 - Details vary so exact position is not reliably known
 - Shows up in both MIP-like and ⁵⁵Fe-like deposits
- There is a significant dependence on the z depth of the charge deposited
 - Charge from the bottom of the epitaxial layer is not all lost by transverse diffusion to other pixels
 - Implies a thicker epitaxial layer would increase signal size
- A single diode may give ~0.5 of the signal of four diodes
 - Very preliminary; geometry parameters are not fixed
 - Would need full GDS-based simulation to cross-check a few points