

## Silicon On Diamond Devices



# (A Chip On Diamond Project)

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CARAT 3rd WS, GSI Darmstadt, December 13th 2011

### A quick look at CHIPSODIA

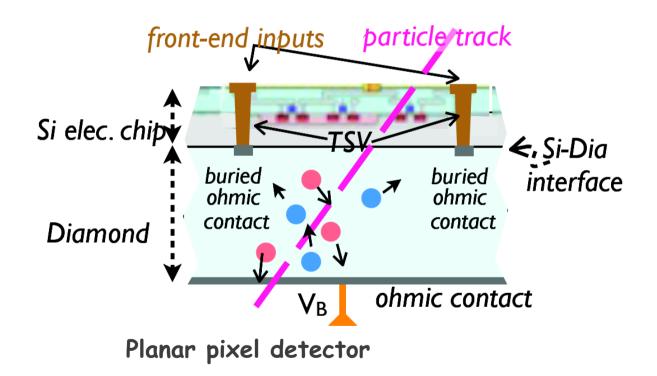
Giuliano Parrini et al.,

Laser graphitization for polarization of diamond Sensors,

10th International Conference on Large Scale Applications and Radiation

Hardness of Semiconductor Detectors, Firenze, Italy

July 6-8, 2011, in press in Proceedings of Science



The TSVs connect the electronics inputs with the buried contacts at the Si-Dia interface. Not to scale. Expected values are:  $\approx 50 \, \mu m$  (pitch),  $\approx 50 \div 500 \, \mu m$  (Diamond thickness) and  $\approx 50 \, \mu m$  (Si thickness).

#### A quick look at CHIPSODIA

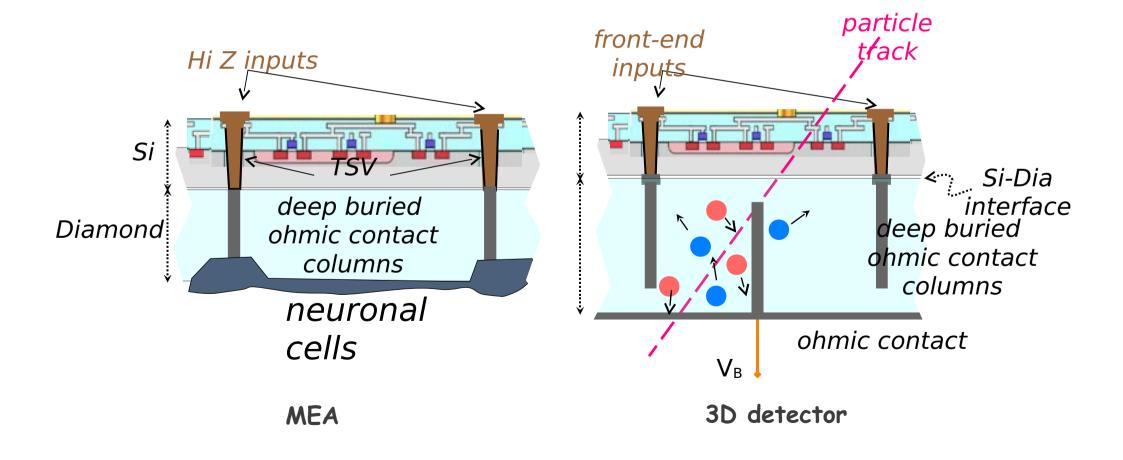
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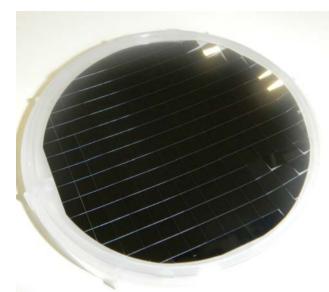
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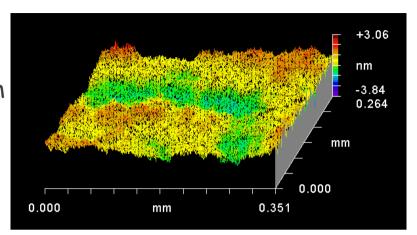
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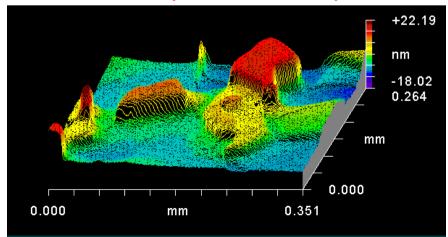
#### Silicon On Diamond Fabrication: Si & D samples



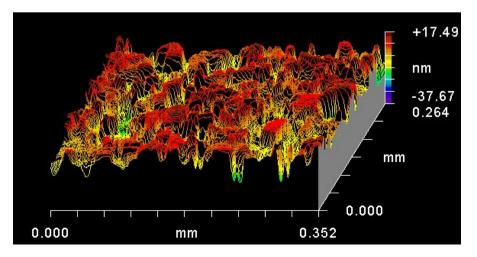
Si wafer cut in  $5 \times 5 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ plates}$ Thickness from 270 to 90  $\mu\text{m}$   $\rho$  = 1 k $\Omega$  cm  $\rightarrow$  10  $\Omega$  cm Roughness ~1 nm



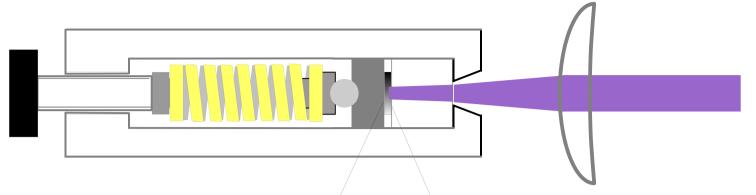
Diamond polyCVD  $5 \times 5$  mm² plates from DDL Itd Thickness from 500 to 50  $\mu$ m Roughness 5 nm at best Some scCVD plates recently available



bad aspect ratio on the nucleation side for optical grade samples



#### Silicon On Diamond Fabrication: Laser bonding



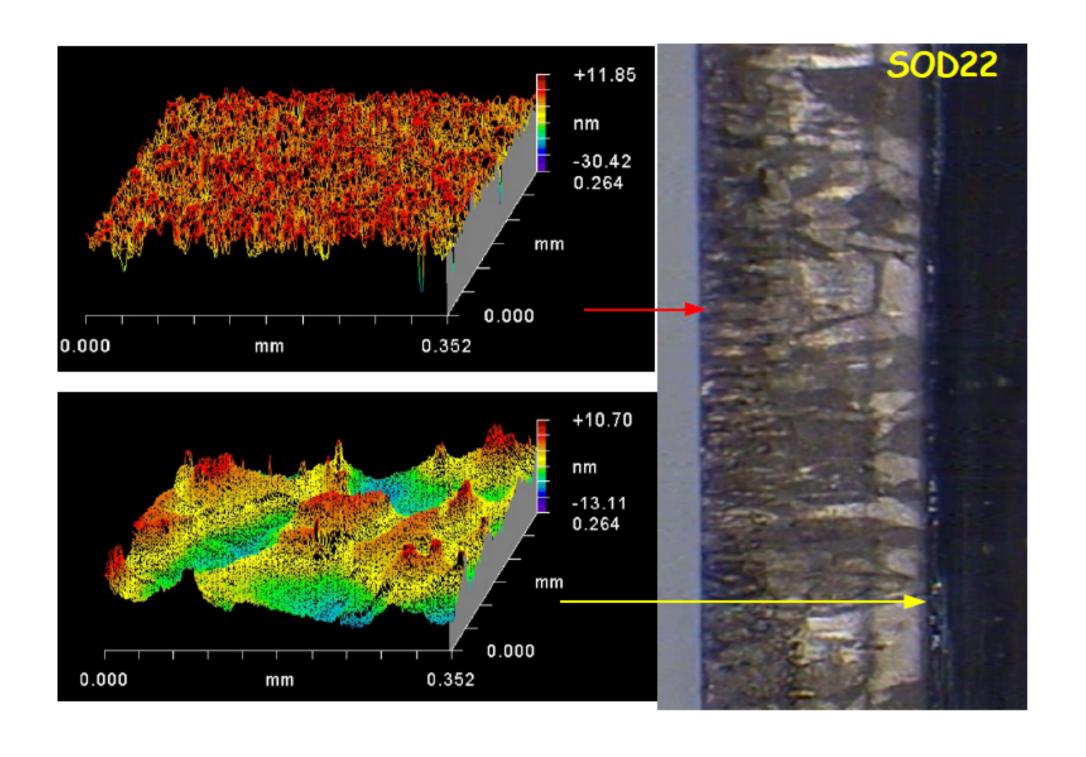
Uniaxial stress: 800 atm needed\* for 90 % adhesion with the present  $R_a \sim 5$  nm

\*Stefano Lagomarsino Ph,D
Thesis
http://hep.fi.infn.it/sciortino/
Research/dissertation\_Lagom
arsino.pdf



Si & D plates are cleaned in a white chamber in ultrasonic bath assembled in a laminar flow hood

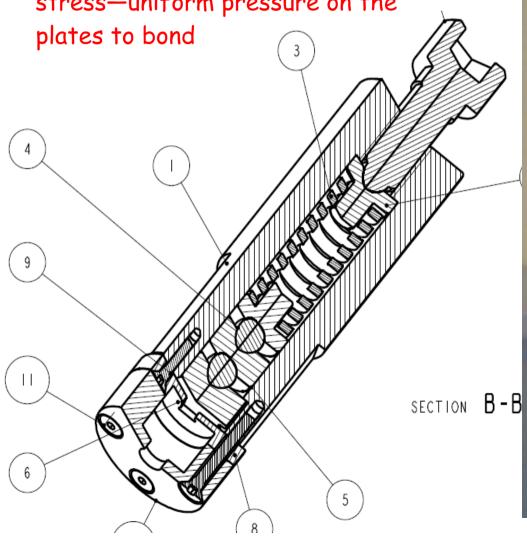
The diamond silicon interface is irradiated by UV laser pulses  $\lambda$ =355 nm  $\tau$ =20 ps Energy density = 2-0.5 J/cm<sup>2</sup>



ASSEMBLY IMPLEMENTED BY IIT (3rd version just released)

Ease to manipulate and assemble pieces

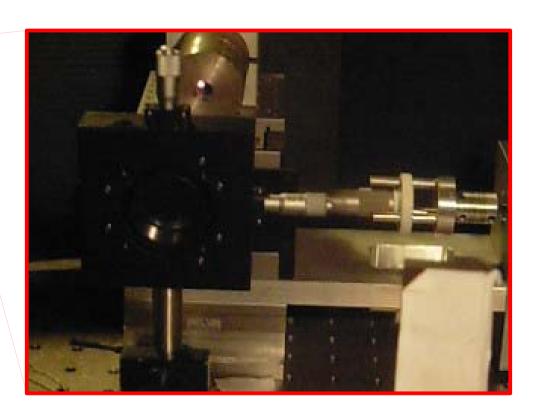
Particular care in ensuring uniaxial stress—uniform pressure on the





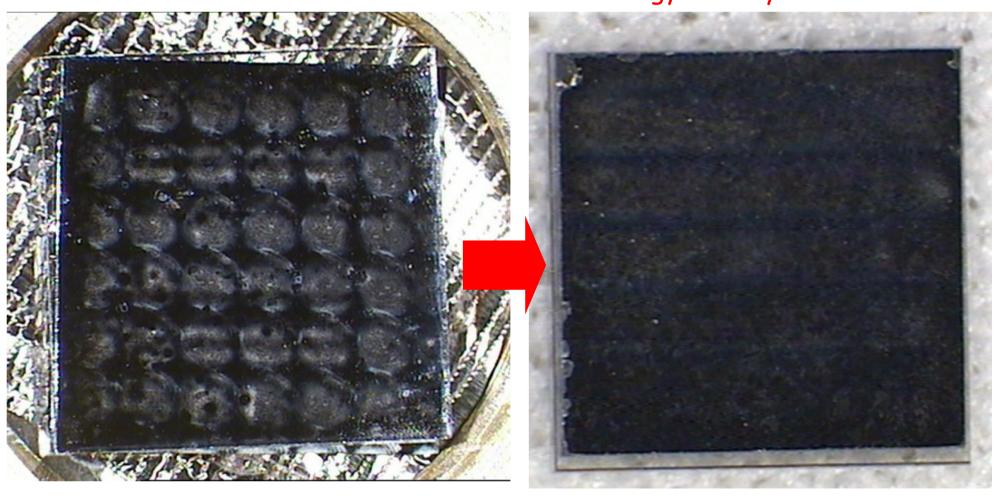
- Better cleaning procedure
- Automated continuous scanning of the laser beam



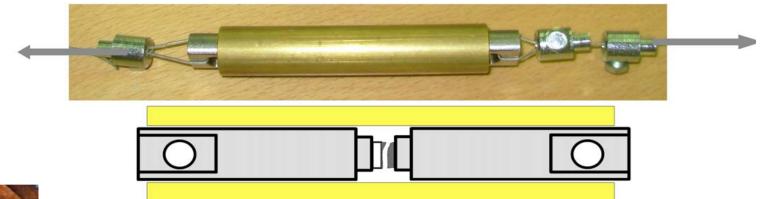


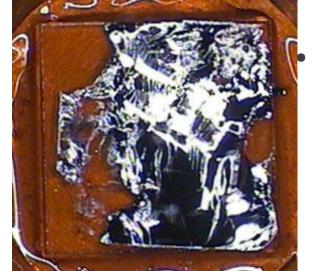
 More uniform illumination of the sample with continuous scanning

Spot on target 0.9 mm 16 shots per mm on a row Row separated by 0.7 mm Energy density 0.5 J/cm<sup>2</sup>



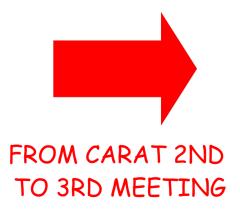
SOD12 OCTOBER 2009 & SOD23 JUNE 2011

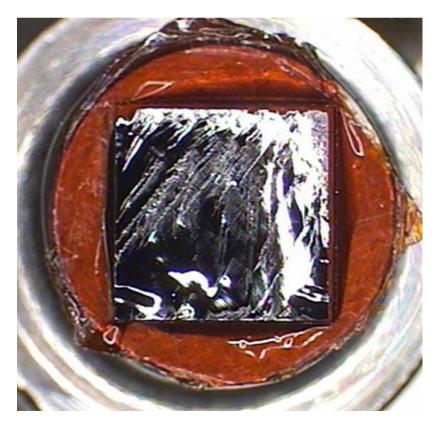




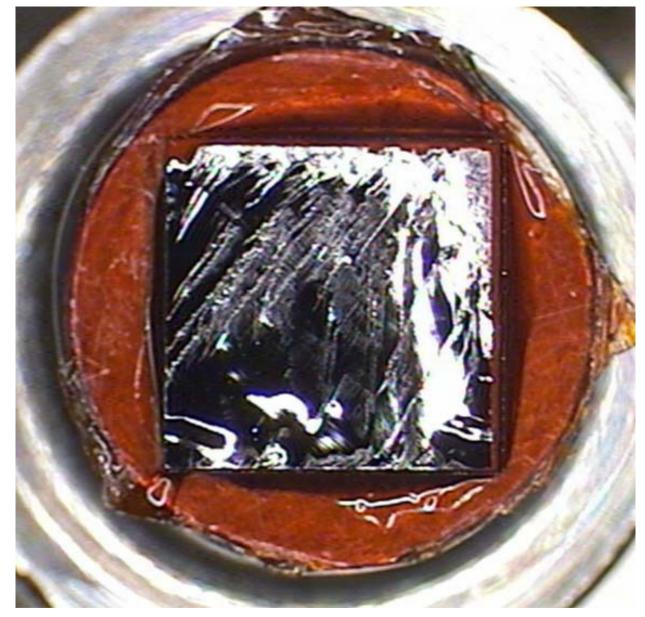
Improved adhesion at tensile strength tests in samples bonded with lower energy density





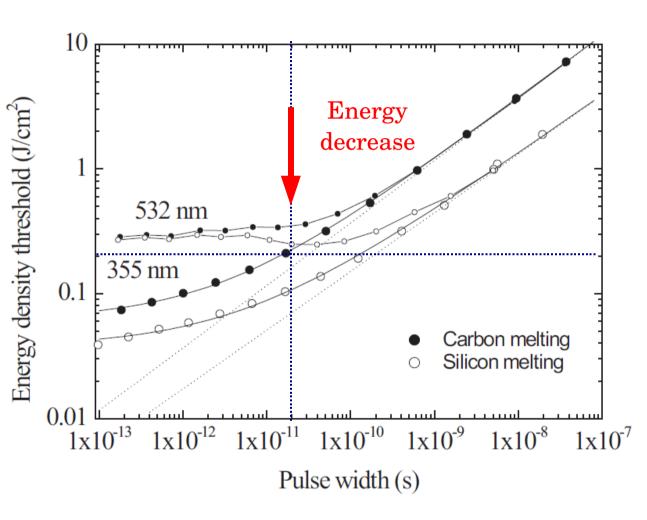






SOD22 & SOD 23

- Energy density used in the process decreased from 1-2 J/cm² to 0.5 J/cm²
  - Theoretical model\*:100 nm amorphous interface obtained with 1-2 J/cm<sup>2</sup> (measured by HRTEM
- The interface decreases to 50 nm at the threshold of 0.2 J/cm²
- Further decrease by decreasing the wavelength and the pulse width

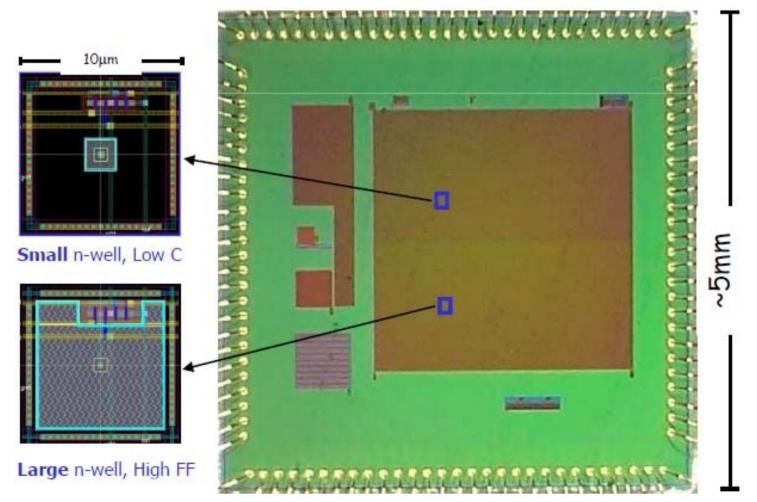


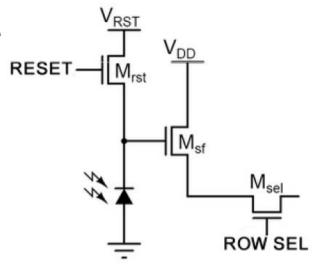
\*Stefano Lagomarsino, Phenomenological model of Silicon-On-Diamond laser bonding, Diamond Relat Mater, Volume 20, Issue 7, July 2011, Pages 1010-1015

#### RAPS on DIAMOND: work in progress

#### **GOAL**:

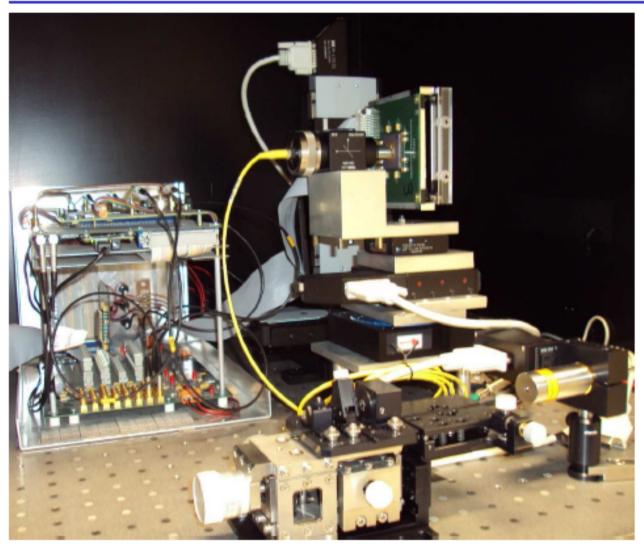
To test the functionality of a real chip After  $\Rightarrow$  thinning (down to 40 µm) and  $\Rightarrow$  bonding to diamond



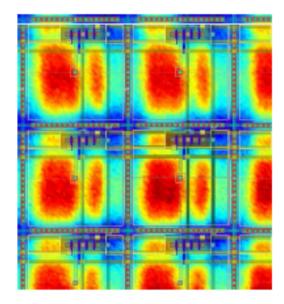


CMOS Active Pixel Sensors 256 × 256 matrix

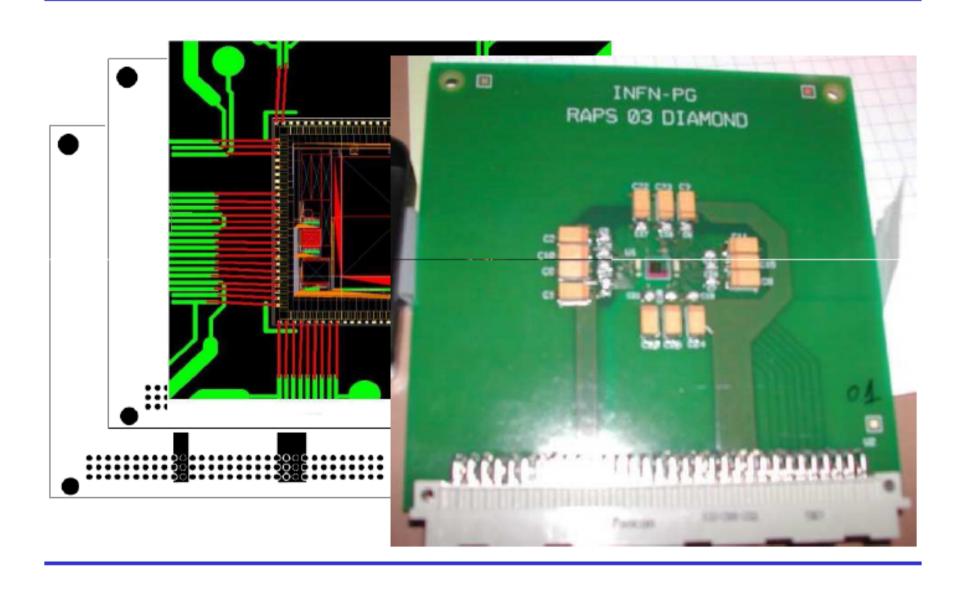
#### Test bench at INFN of Perugia Italy



- ✓ IR, UV, VIS laser with micro-focusing and positioning capabilities.
- Up to 4 sensors parallel read-out.
- ✓ Efficiency.
- ✓ Spatial resolution.
- ✓ Track reconstruction.



#### Test set up at INFN of Perugia Italy



# Another relevant topic: diamond graphitization, graphite diamond contact

Next Talk

Thank you for listening!