

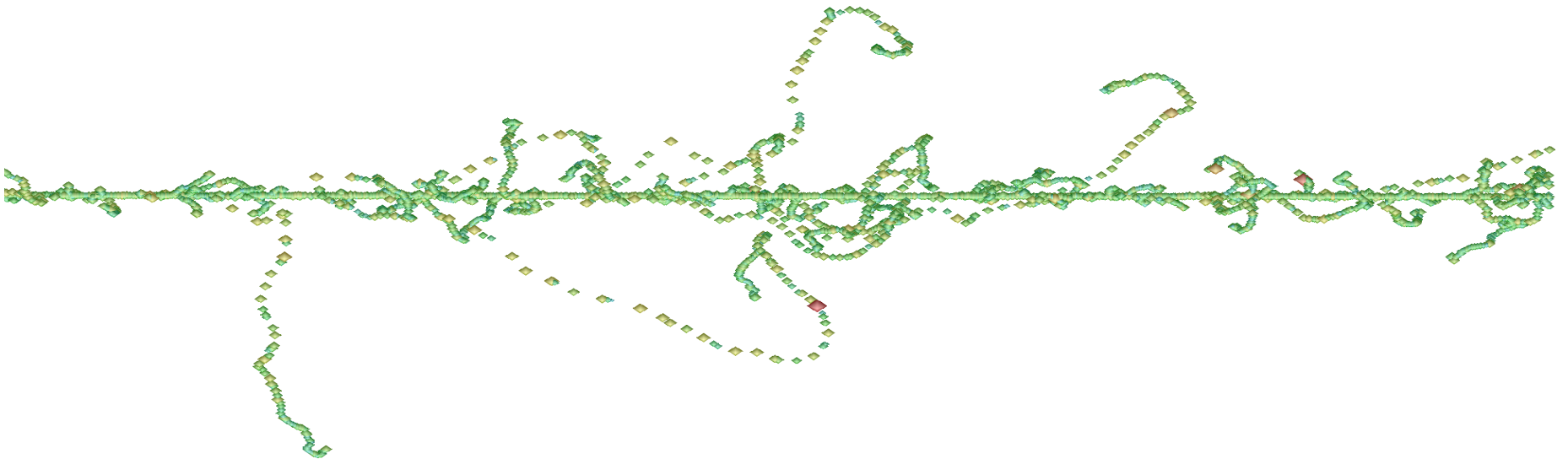
# Monte Carlo Transport of Low Energy Electrons

R. A. Reed, R. A. Weller, R. D. Schrimpf,  
J. Fang, M. Reaz, S. T. Pantelides,  
Vanderbilt University

Makoto Asai  
SLAC

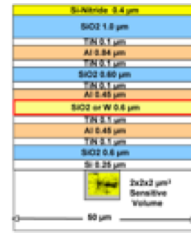
S. L. Weeden-Wright  
Lipscomb University

M. V. Fischetti  
UT-Dallas

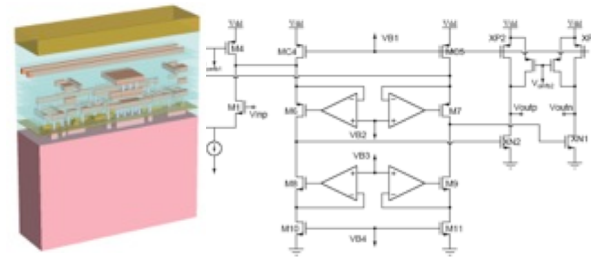


# MRED + TCAD and/or Calorimetry

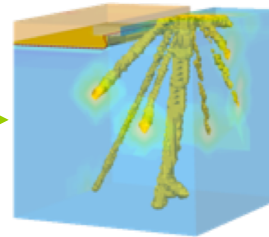
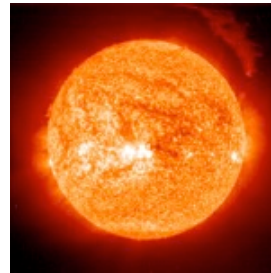
Device/Circuit/System  
Virtualization



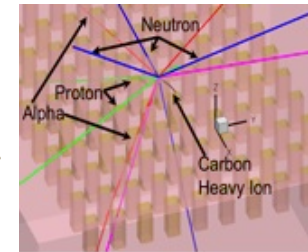
OR



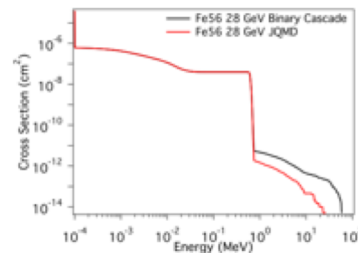
Radiation Event  
Generation



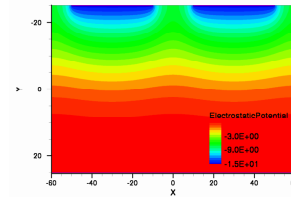
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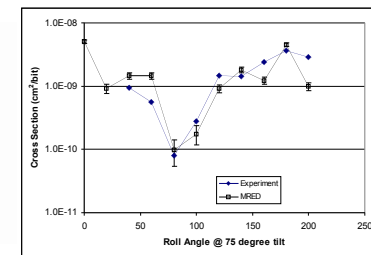
Response  
Prediction



Calorimetry

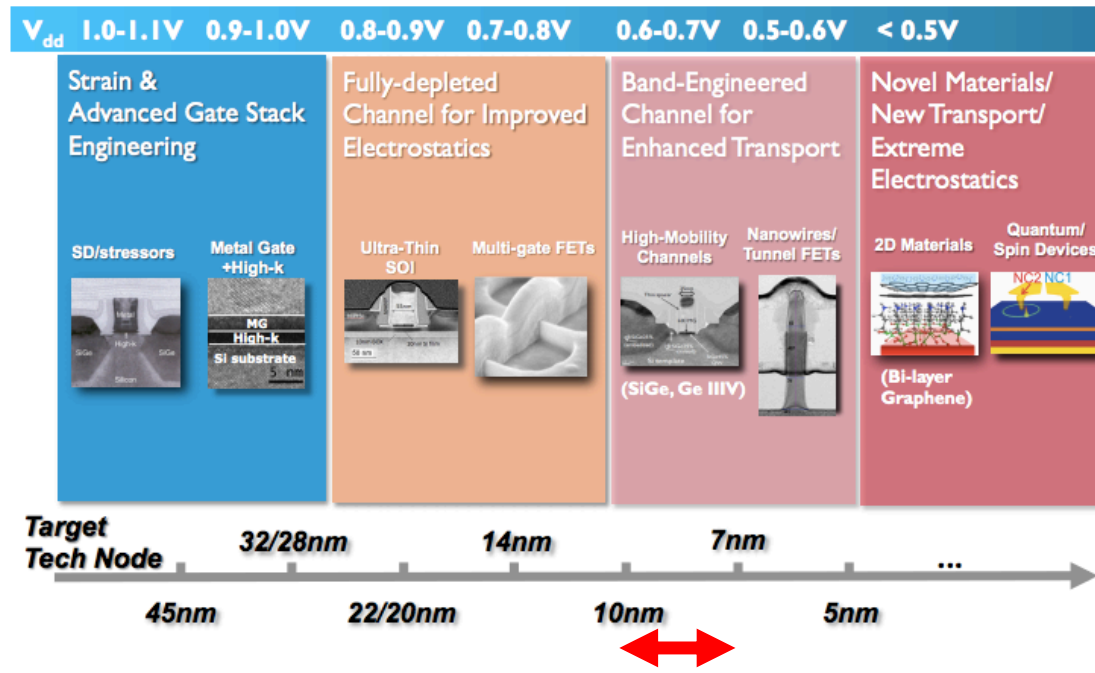


TCAD

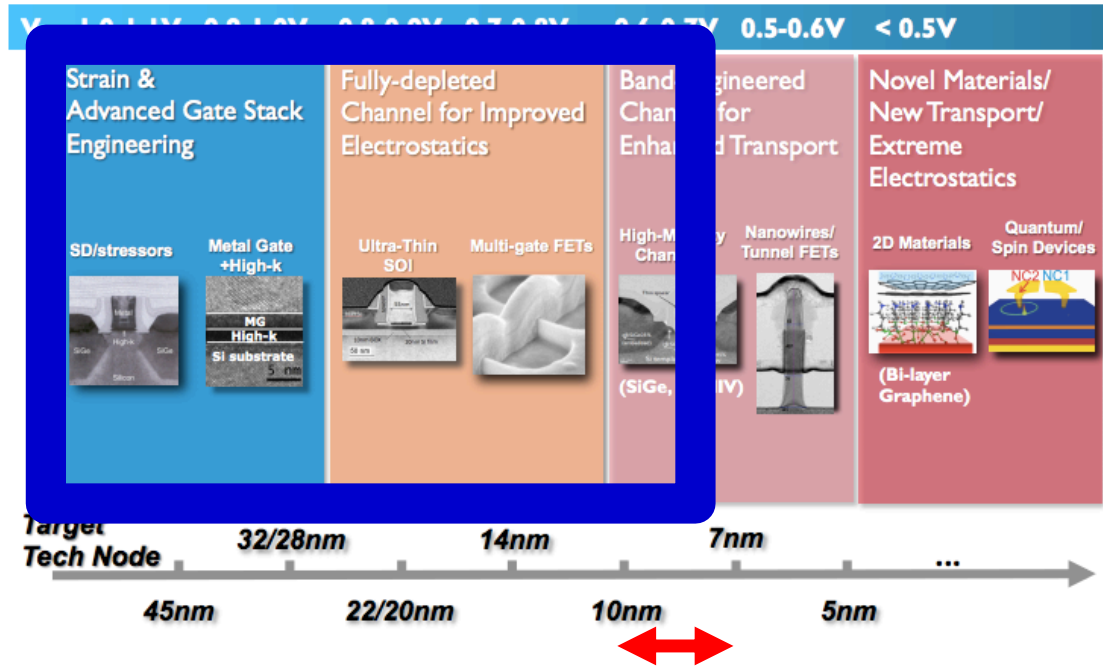


Other...

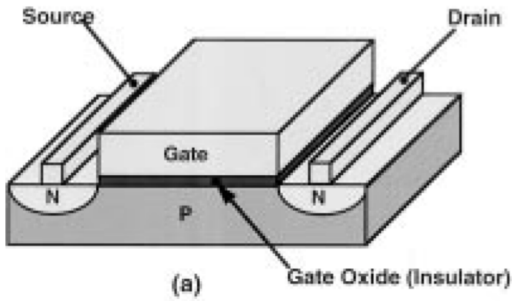
# Semiconductor Technology Trends



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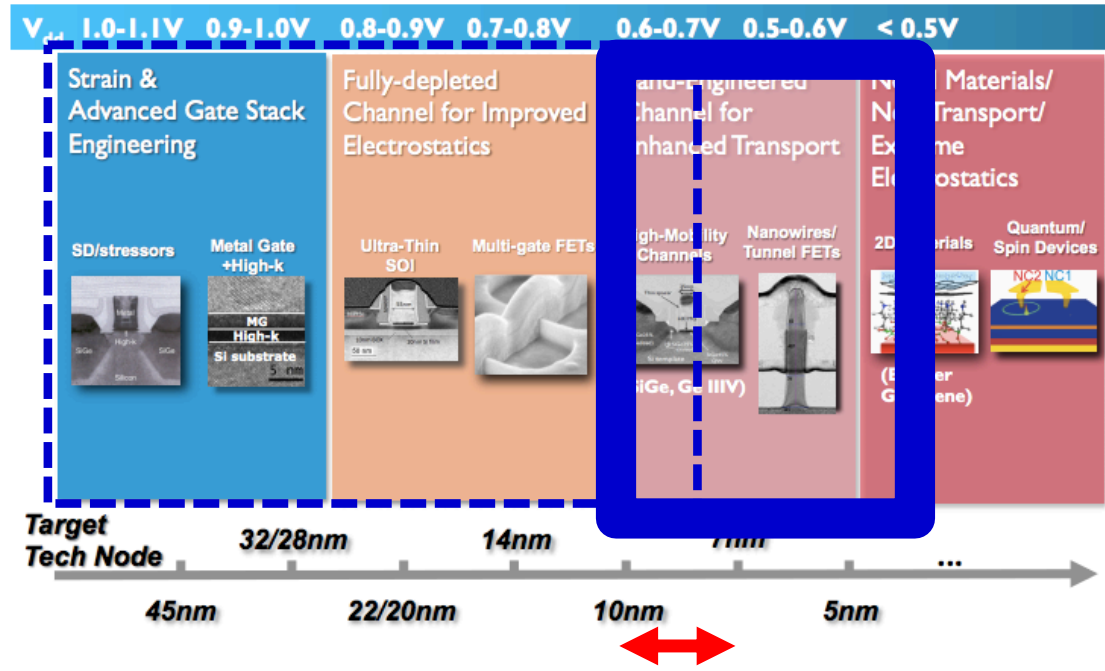


MRED

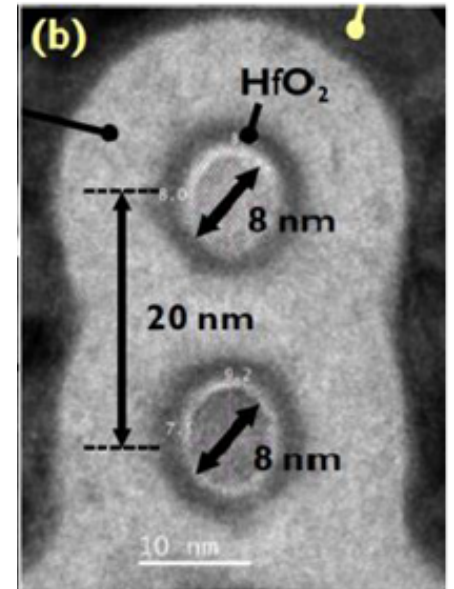
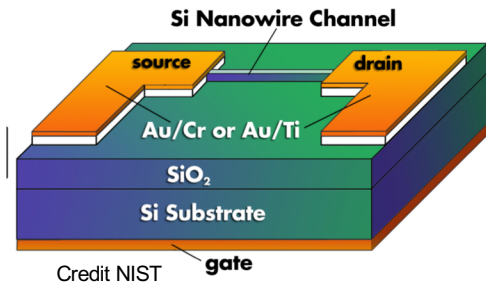
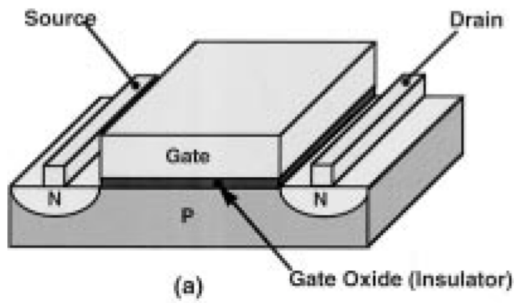




# Semiconductor Technology Trends

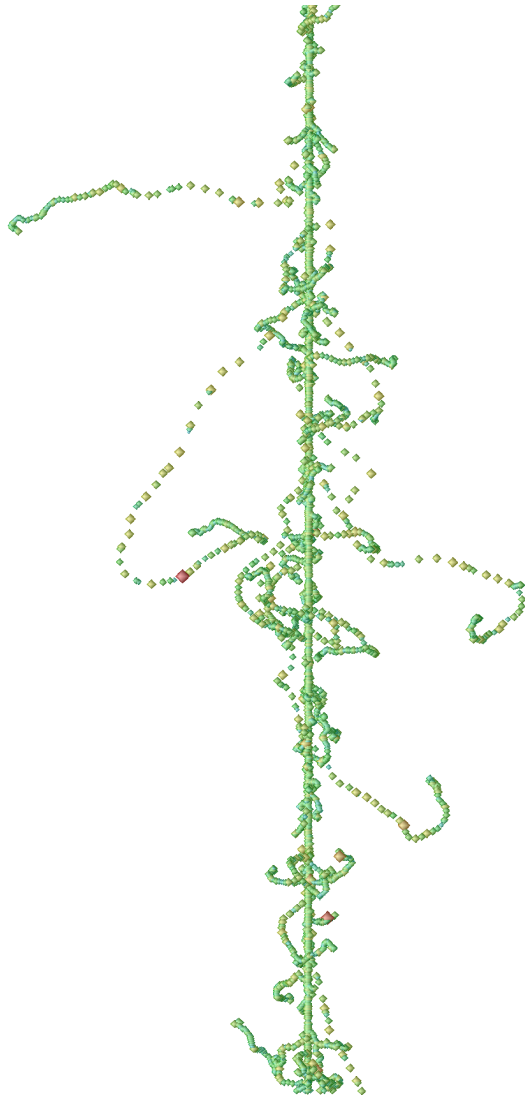


MRED

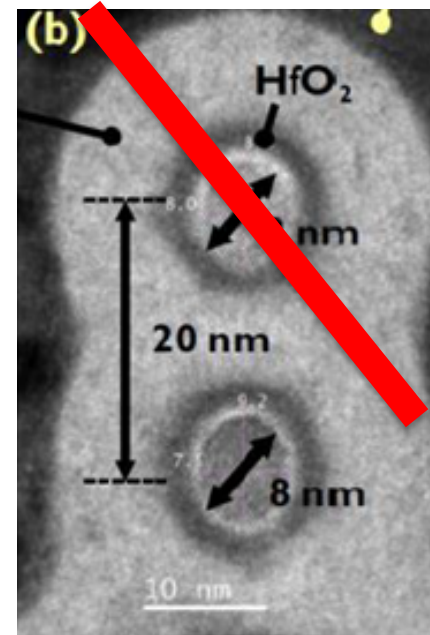


# MRED Simulation of Ion Transport

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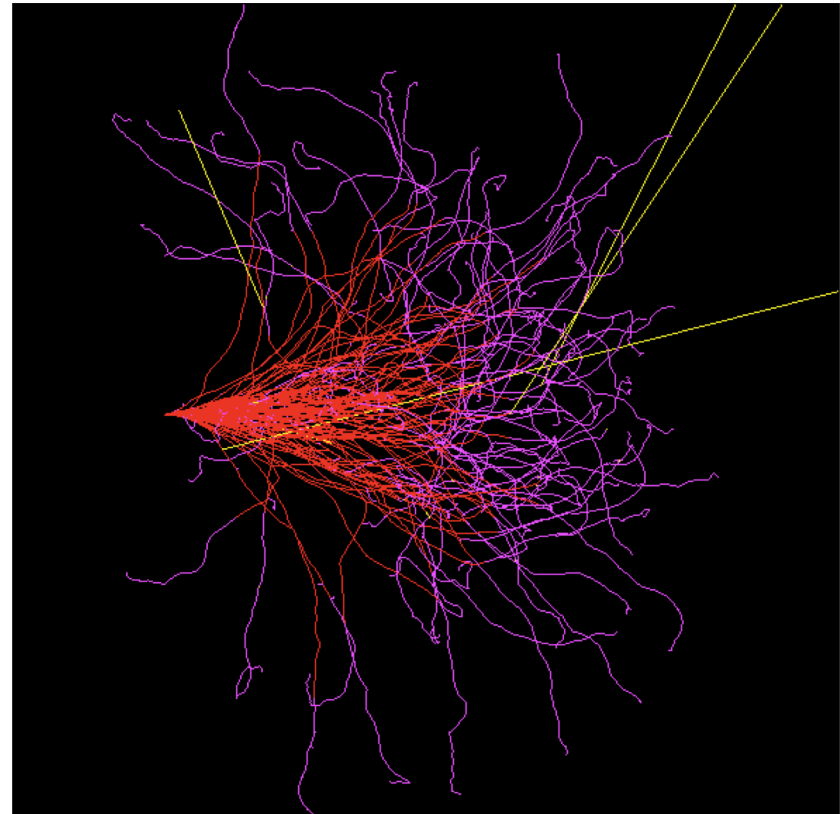
$\delta$ -rays



# Production and Transport of Electrons

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- G4 Standard E-M  $> \sim 1$  keV
- PENELOPE 2008  $> \sim 100$  eV



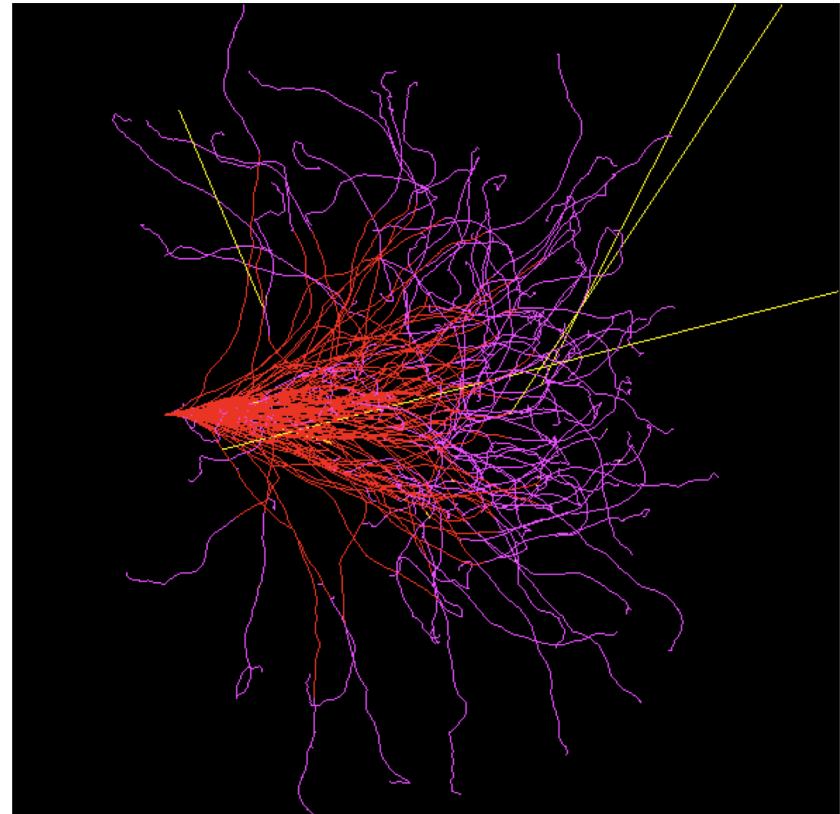
# Production and Transport of Electrons

---

- G4 Standard E-M  $> \sim 1$  keV
- PENELOPE 2008  $> \sim 100$  eV

Key question:

Is it possible to model electron transport and associated charge generation in nanoscale volumes?

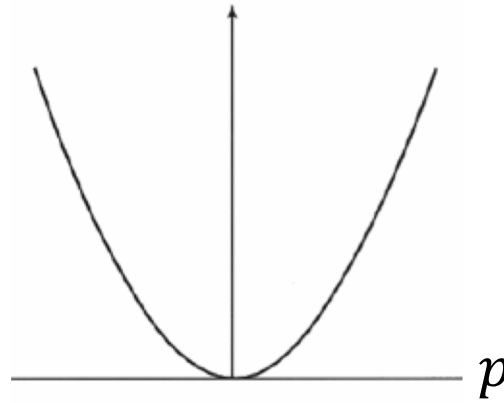


# Crystal Structure and Energy Bands

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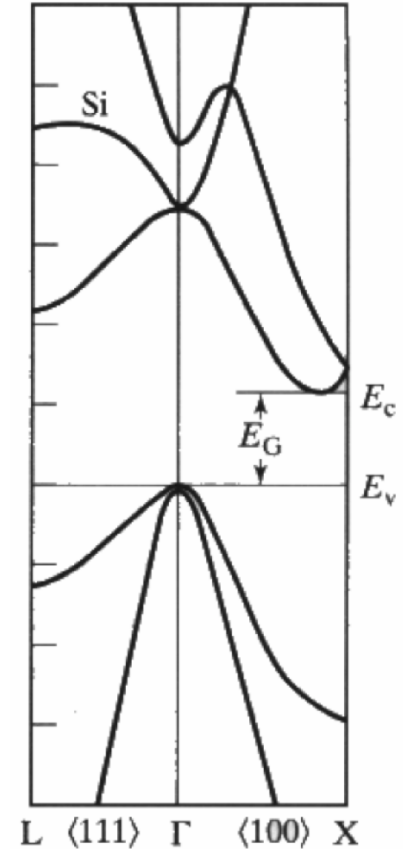
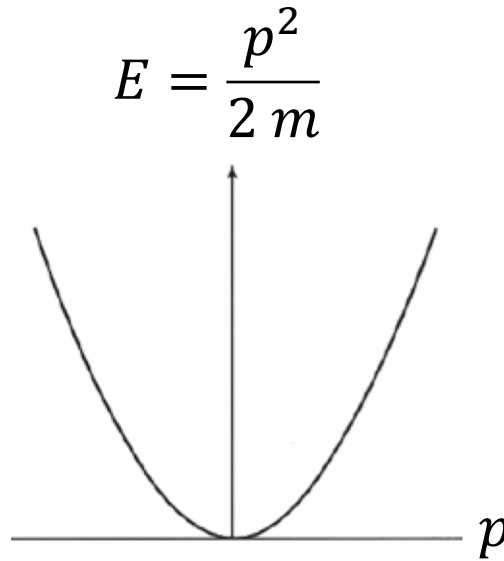
- Free particle  $E(p)$  is parabolic

$$E = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$



# Crystal Structure and Energy Bands

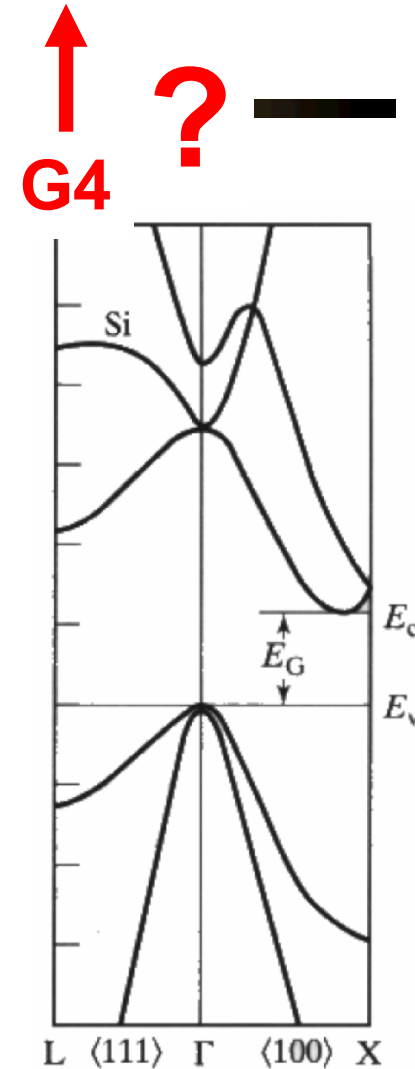
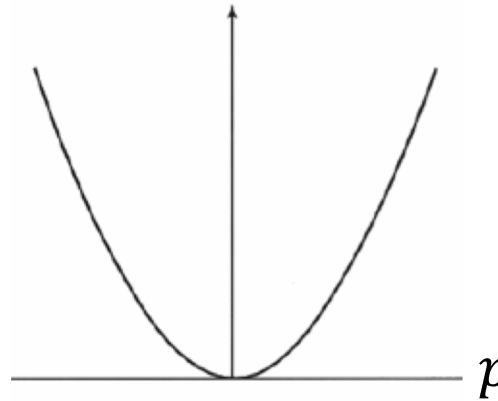
- Free particle  $E(p)$  is parabolic
- Crystal structure imposes a periodic force on “low” energy electrons
- The quantum nature of electrons and the periodic crystal potential cause the electron's to be in well defined energy states (density of states)



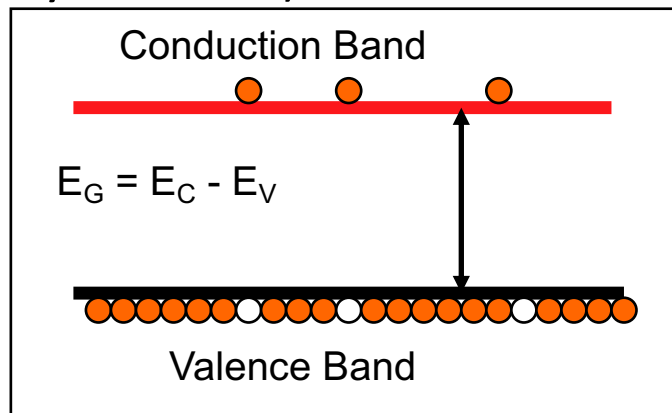
# Crystal Structure and Energy Bands

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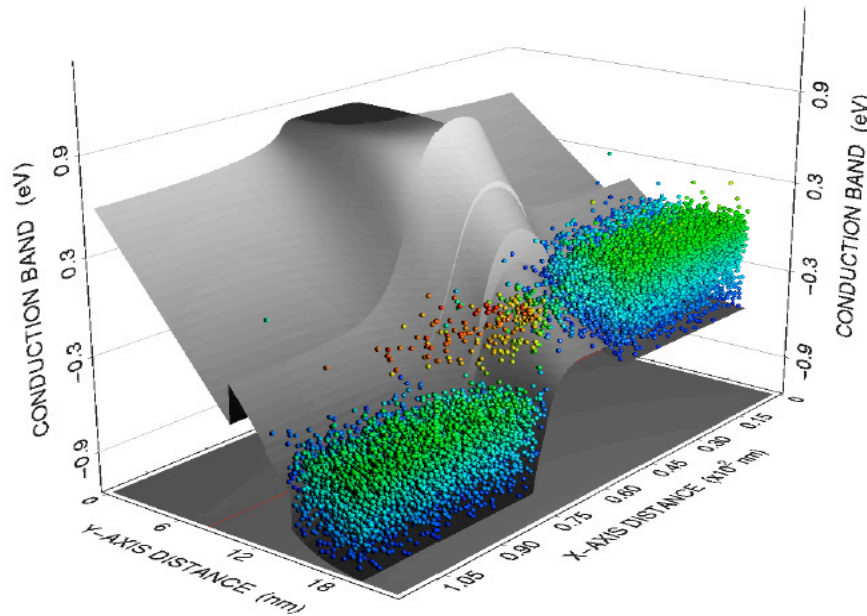
TCAD  
 ?



# Anduril: Monte Carlo Simulation of e-h Transport

Courtesy of Massimo Fischetti

- Full 3D band structure and density of states (<10 eV for Si)
- Coupled solution of Boltzmann transport equation and Poisson equation
- Includes carrier-carrier, impurity, phonon-electron, interface trap, plasmonic scattering
- Impact ionization, tunneling, and quantization

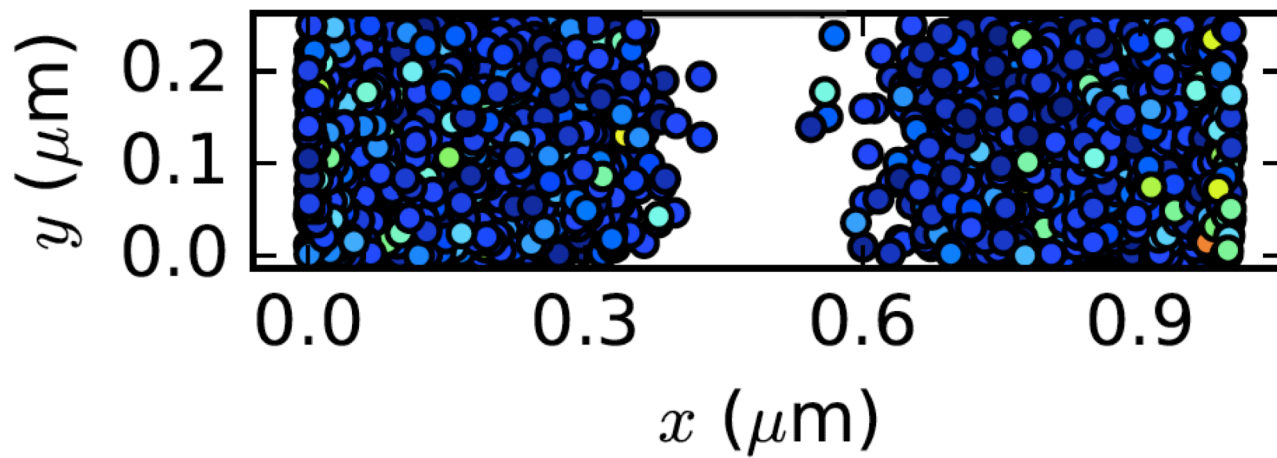


15nm III-V MOSFET showing the spatial and energetic distributions of electrons within the device



# Anduril Simulation of a Reversed Biased p-n Junction

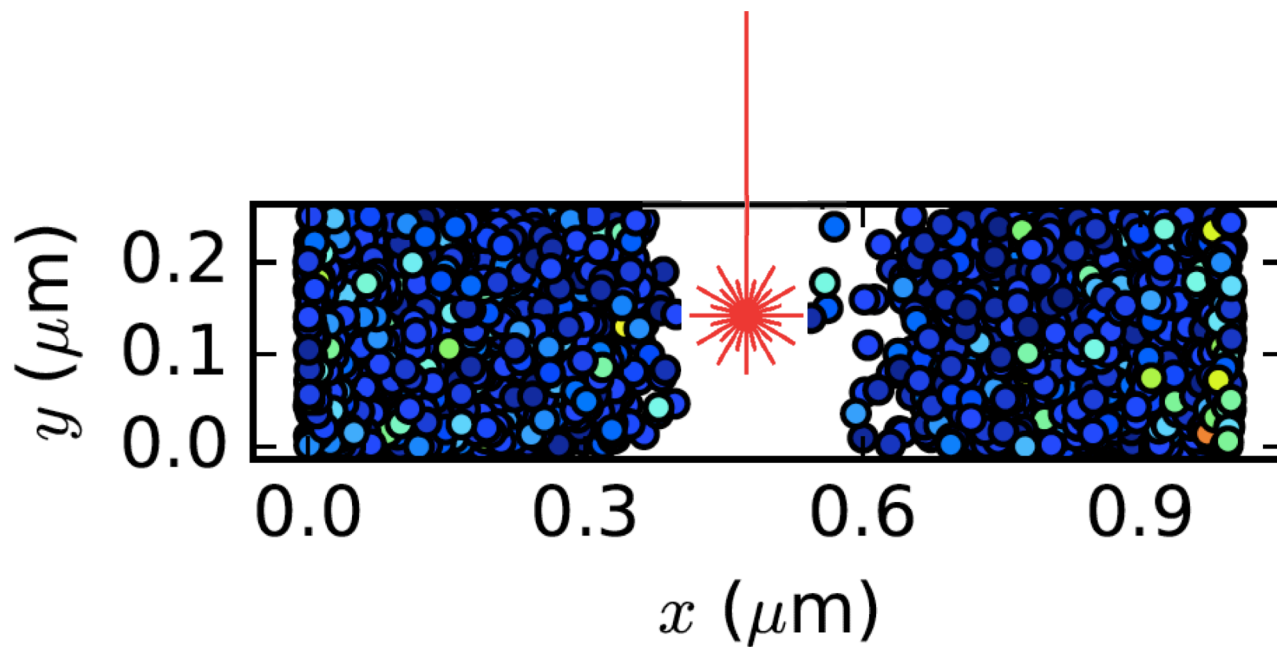
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# Anduril Simulation of a Reversed Biased p-n Junction

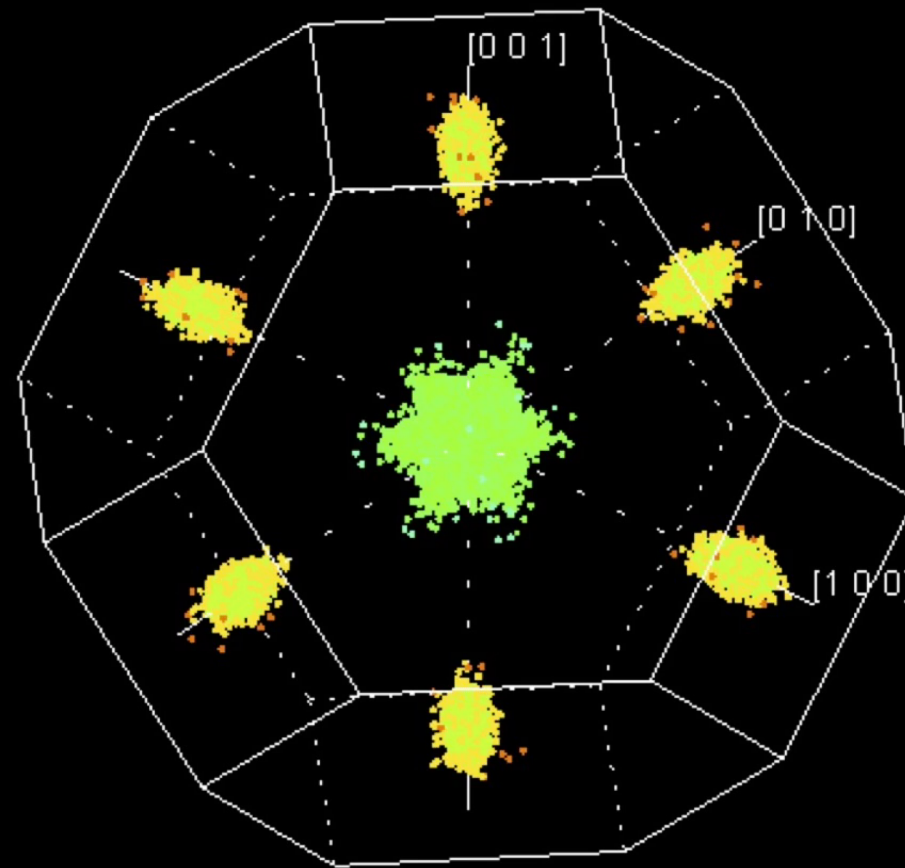
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photon-induced carrier injection



Elec + Hole Kinetic Energy (eV)

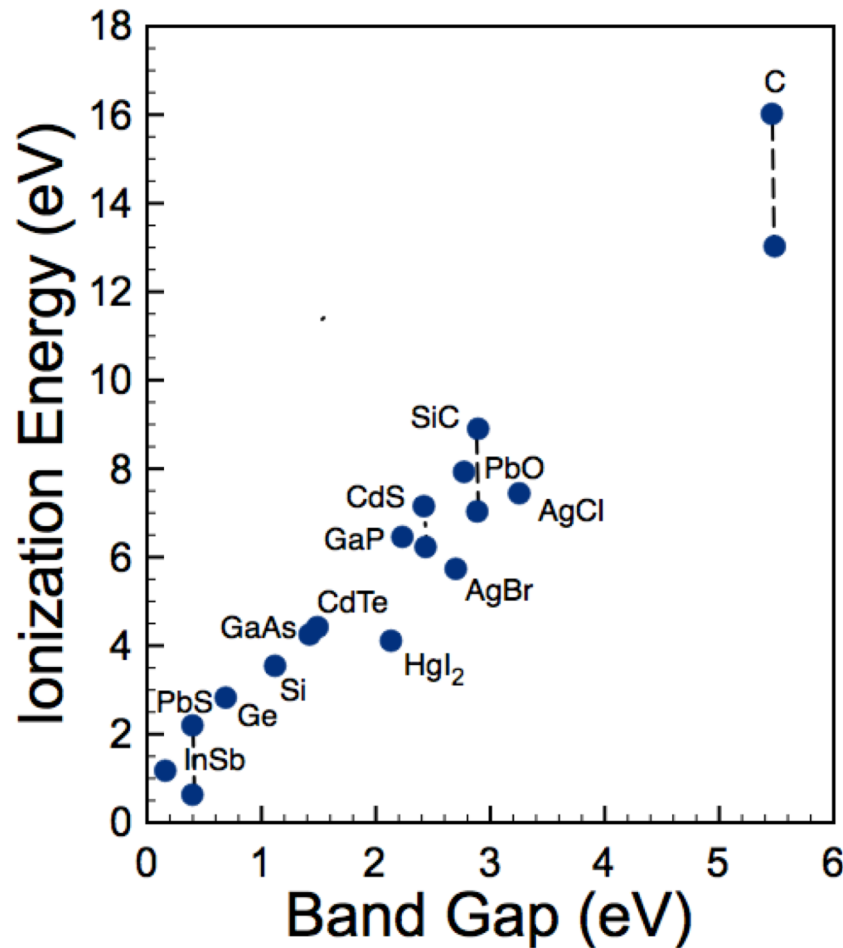
0.357



-0.556

Linear

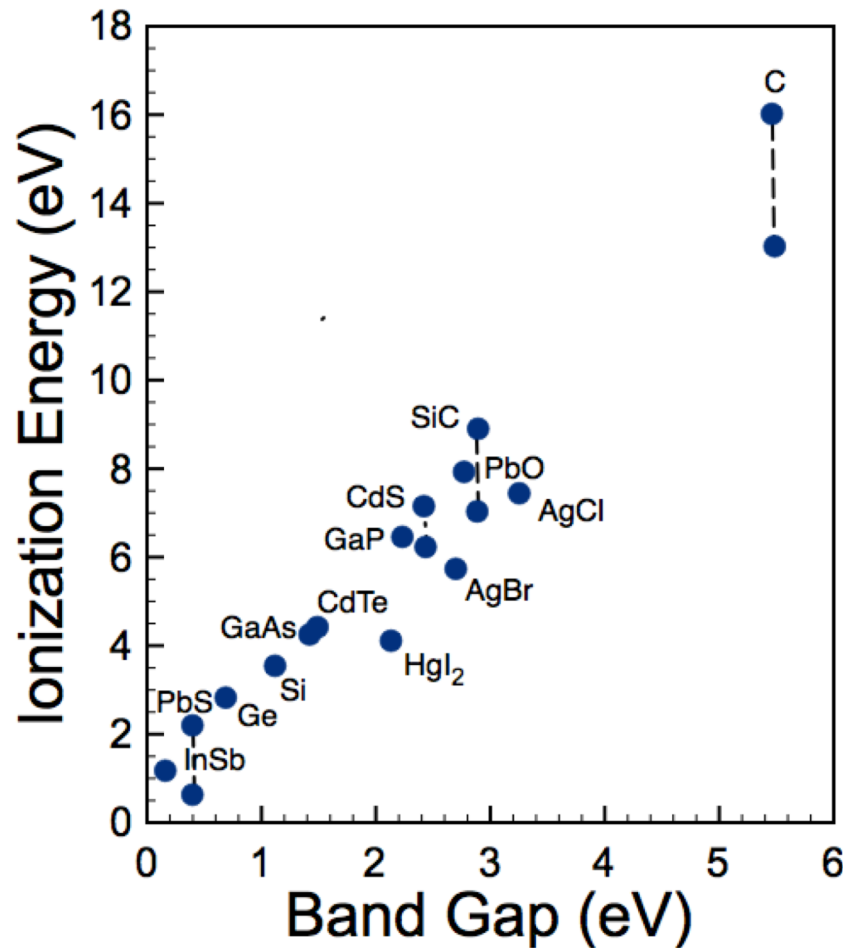
# An Aside: Average Energy to Create an e-h Pair



For Si: 3.6 eV/e-h

C. A. Klein, "Bandgap Dependence and Related Features of Radiation Ionization Energies in Semiconductors", *J. Appl. Phys.*, Vol 39, No. 4, 1968, pp. 2029-38

# An Aside: Average Energy to Create an e-h Pair

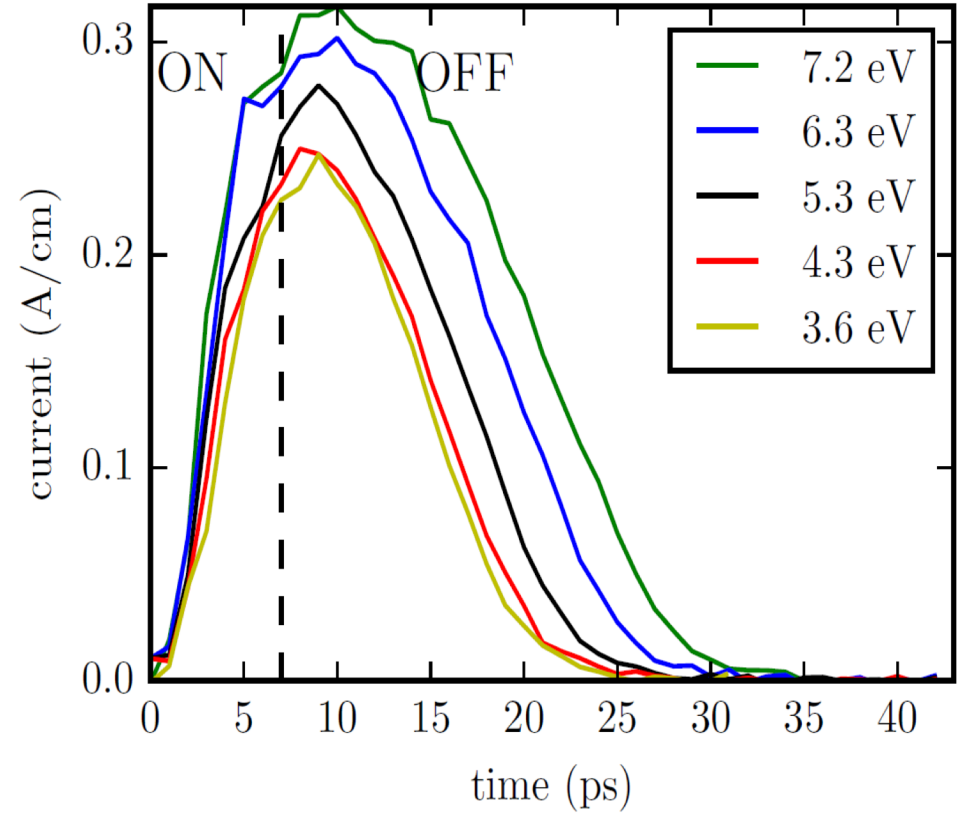
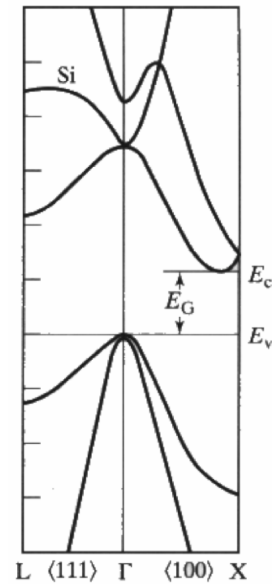
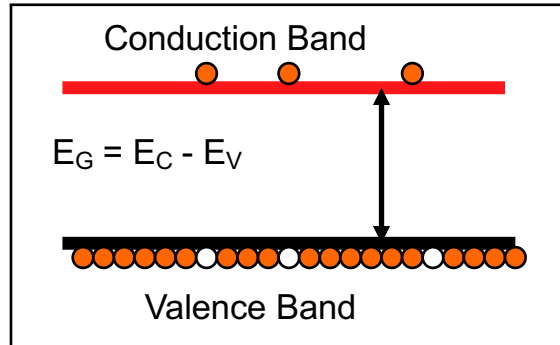
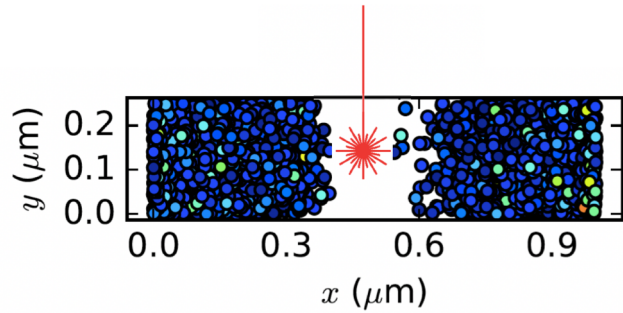


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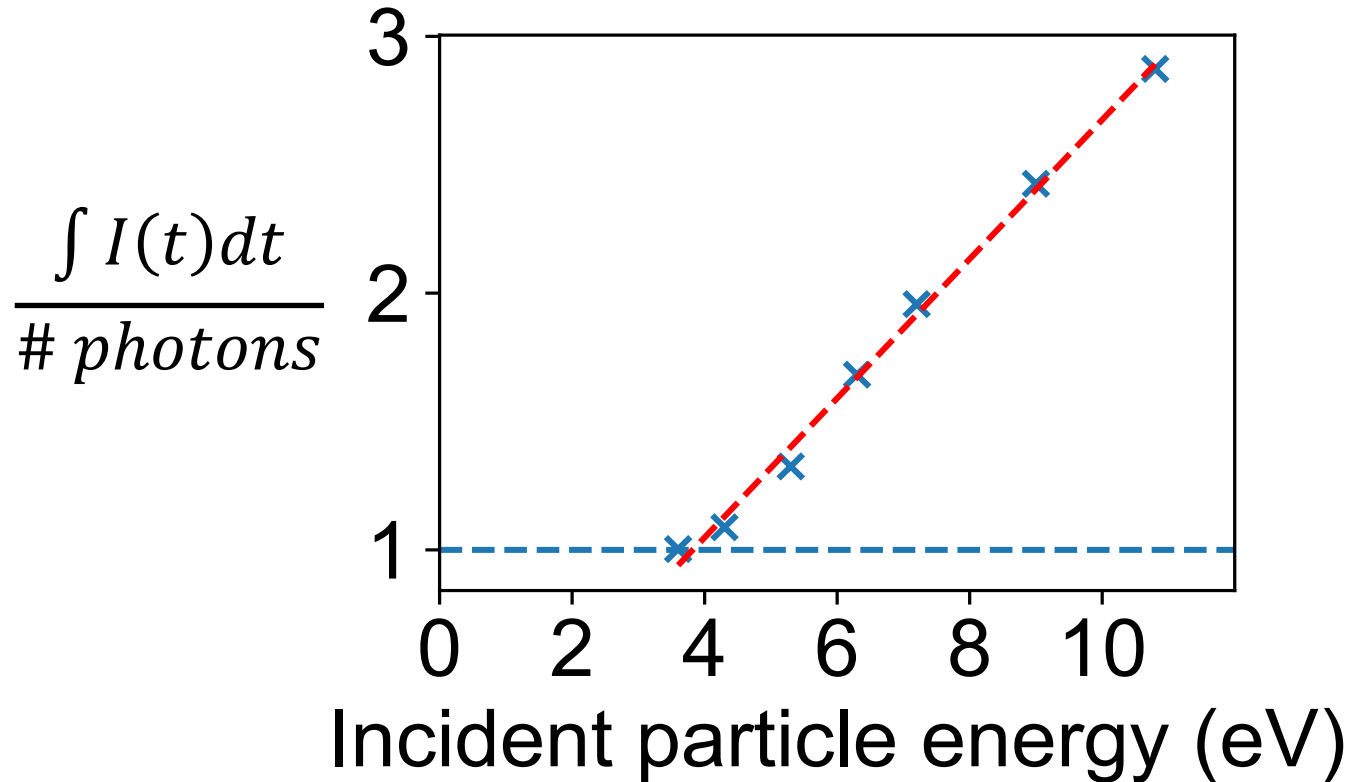
C. A. Klein, "Bandgap Dependence and Related Features of Radiation Ionization Energies in Semiconductors", *J. Appl. Phys.*, Vol 39, No. 4, 1968, pp. 2029-38

# Current on Contact for Different Photon Energies



# Average # e-h Pairs/Photon vs Photon Energy

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1/slope = 3.6 eV/e-h pair !

# Bridging the 100 eV and 10 eV gap?

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