



# Working with Pixels

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"Federigo Enriques"

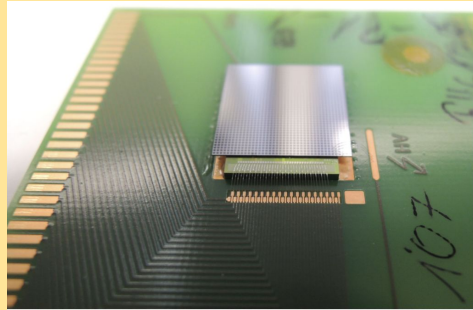


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# Pixels and silicon

The third most abundant element on Earth!



8×8 mm active area

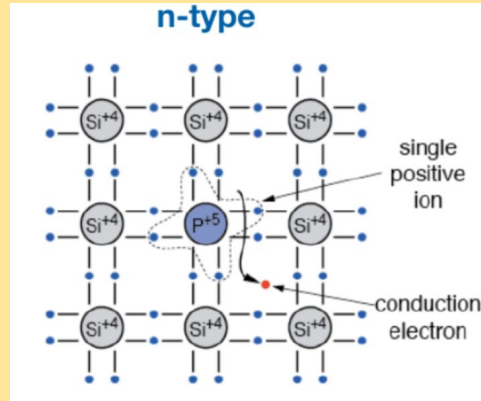
Pixels are made by **silicon**



- Semiconductor
- Bounds among silicon atoms can break and an electron-hole pair is created.

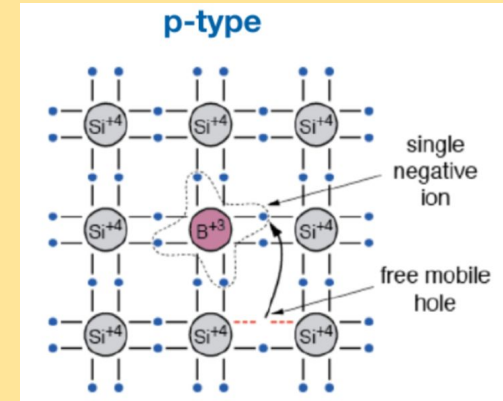
With them you can know **where** the particles went through.

# The different kinds of Silicon



## N-type semiconductor

- donor of electron
- free carrier - (n)
- ion +

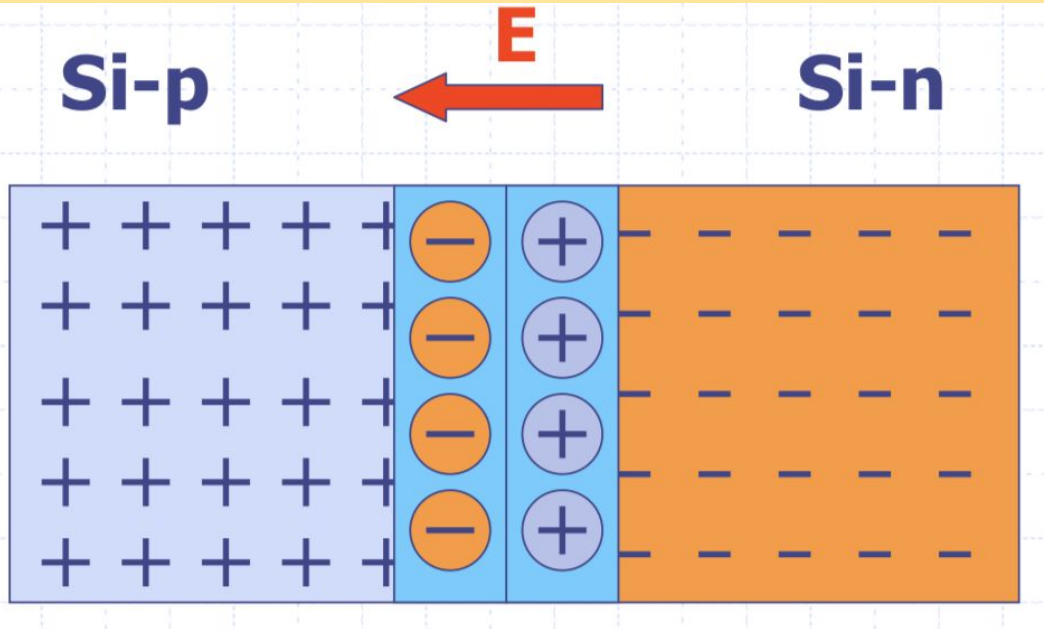


## P-type semiconductor

- acceptor of electron
- free carrier + (p)
- ion -

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# The P-N junction



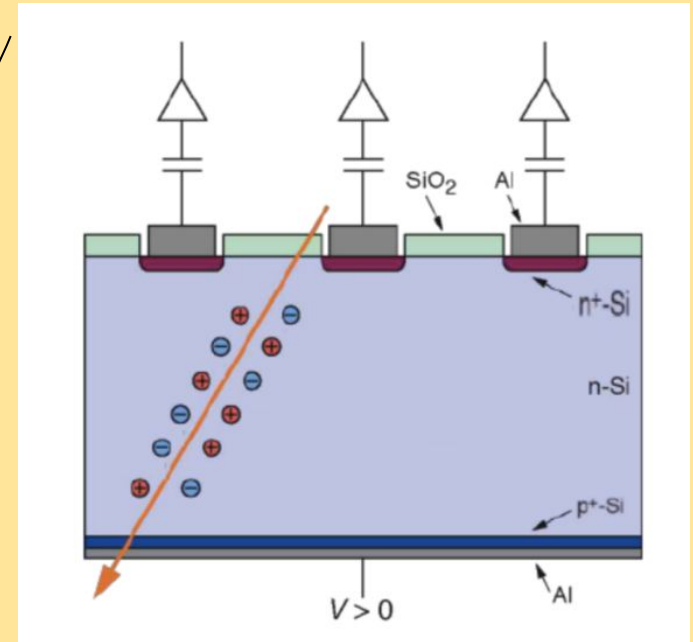
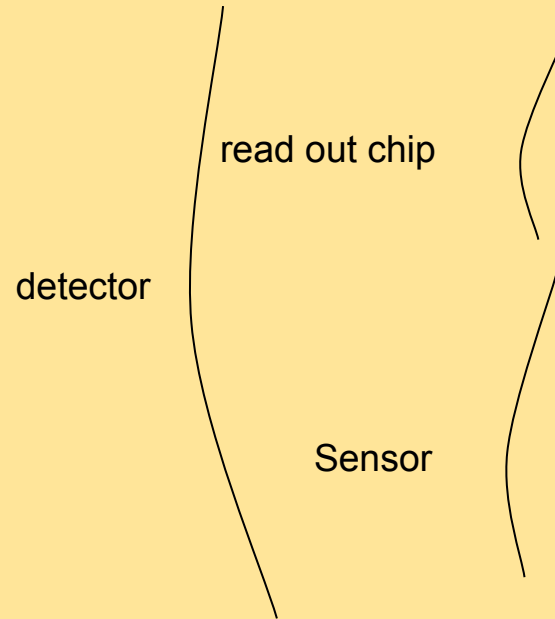
If we put together **Si-p** and **Si-n**, the free charges mix between them.

↓  
**Depletion zone** where we can track particles because there are only ions.

# What is a Pixel detector?

The detector is used to collect data about charged particles.

1. A particle goes through the Silicon
2. Ionization
3. Electrons and holes drift and generate an electric signal
4. Data are collected by the read out chip



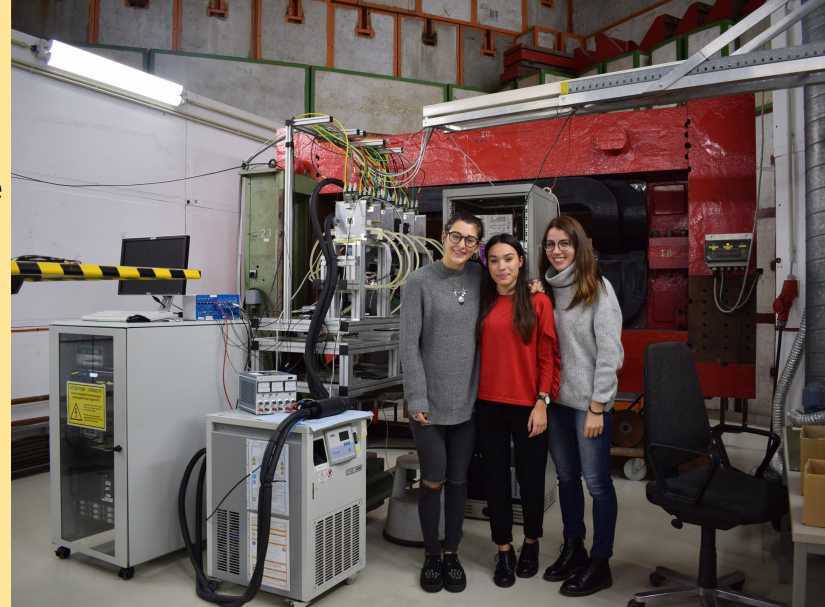
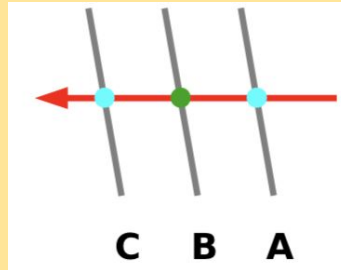
# Test Beam

In the Test Beam the electrons that come from the particles accelerator collide with pixels.



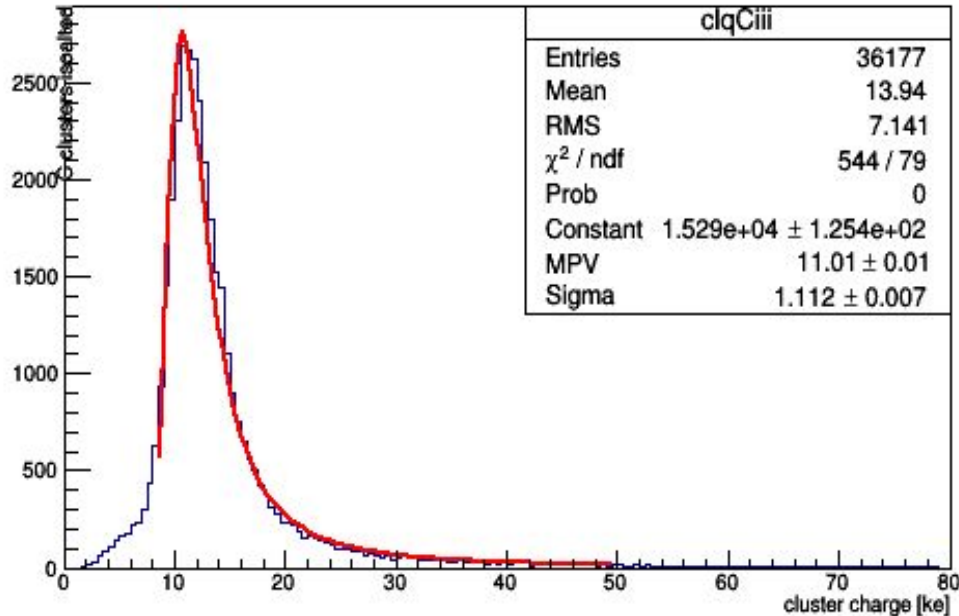
Dreimaster

Aligning the three sensors we can create the track.



# Collected charge

C cluster charge on tracks



Landau fit



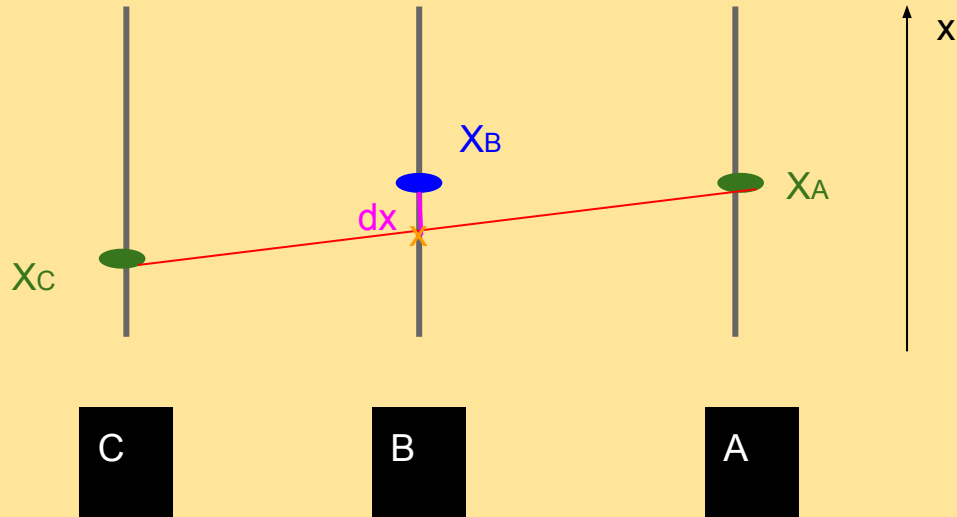
Check MPV (Most probable value)



Energy Value that a charged particle releases when it passes through Silicon.

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# Resolution Data

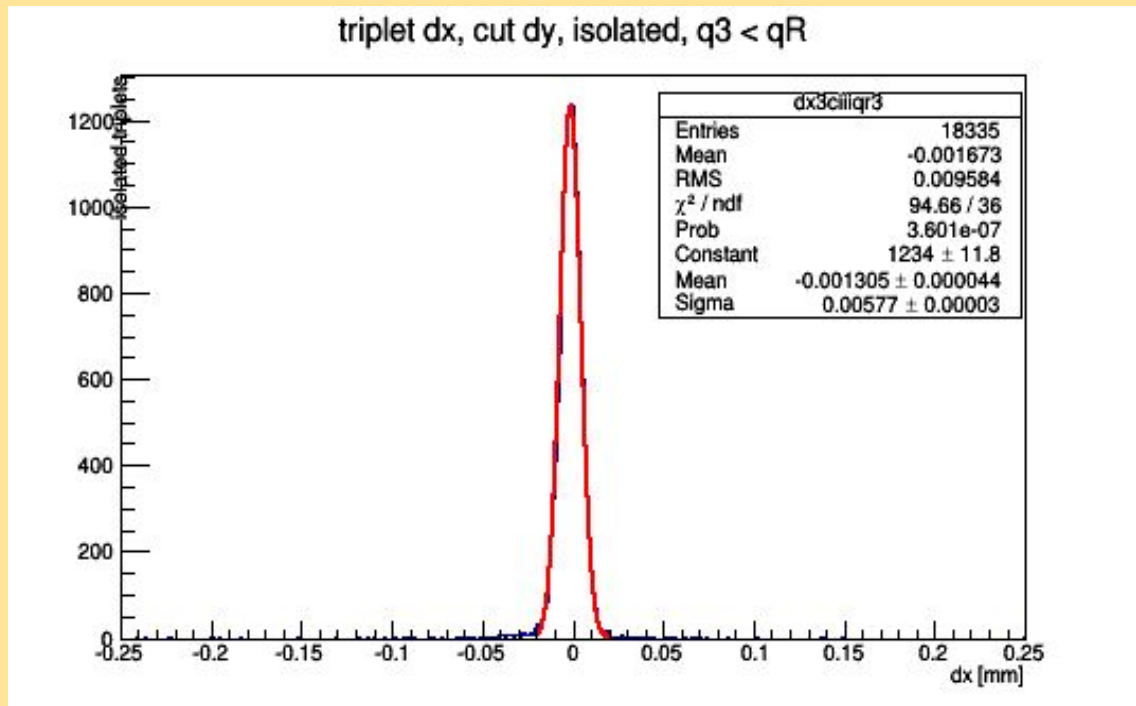


$dx = \text{residuals}$

Through many measurements we obtain the **residuals' distribution**.



# Residual distribution

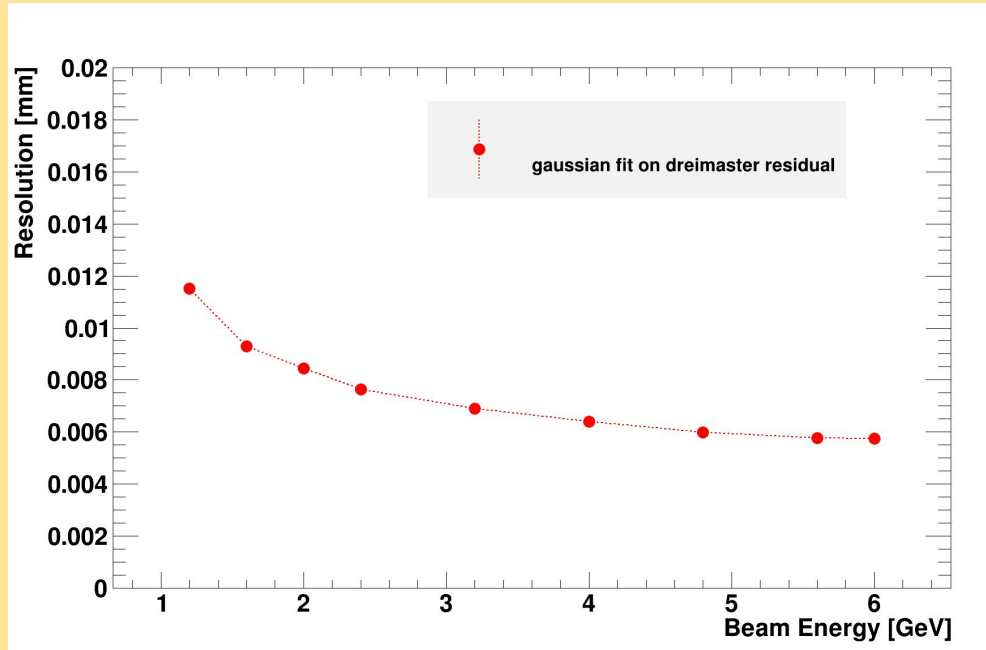


Gaussian fit



Resolution=*sigma*

# How does the resolution change?



High energy



better resolution  
(smaller value)

Low energy



worst resolution  
(bigger value)

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# Cloud Chamber



This is another instrument to see particles and thanks to their **shape of track** we can recognise the different kind of particles.

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**Thanks for your attention**

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