

# A few words on source setup simulation + charge spread

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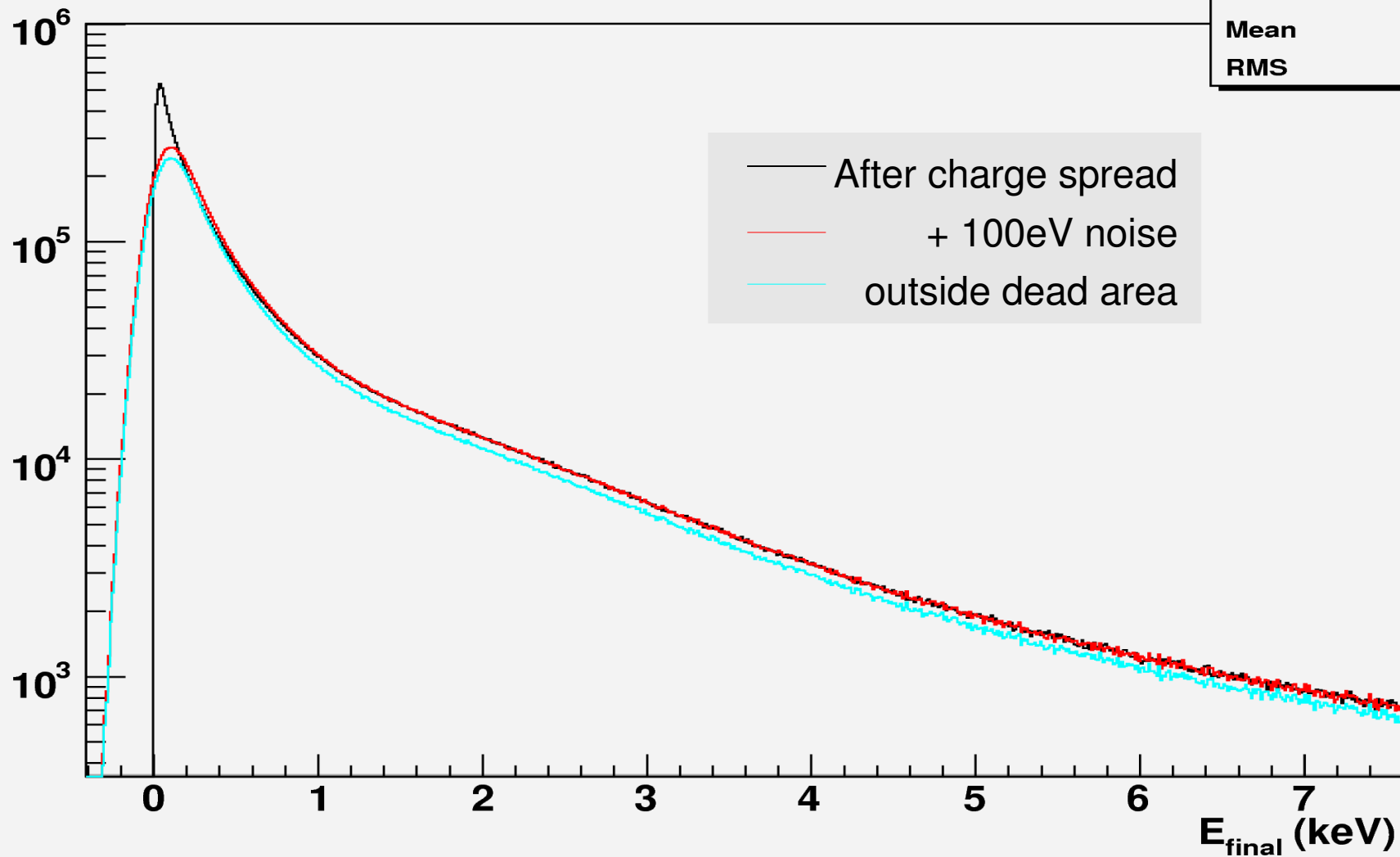
# Introduction

- Very simple implementation within Mokka
- “Hacking” the CGAGeometryManager to accept hardcoded geometry (and not through the database....)
- Adapted digiMAPS => digiTB, but LCIO is not appropriate like it is now to create easely BunchTrains.
- TB setup is also roughly there....
- Idea started to add properly noise only hits/BX: create a RootTree with BunchTrains containing BX containing hits (+MC hits when applicable) => would be the basis of an analysis framework also for real data.

Thallium,  $E_{\text{end}} = 766 \text{ keV}$

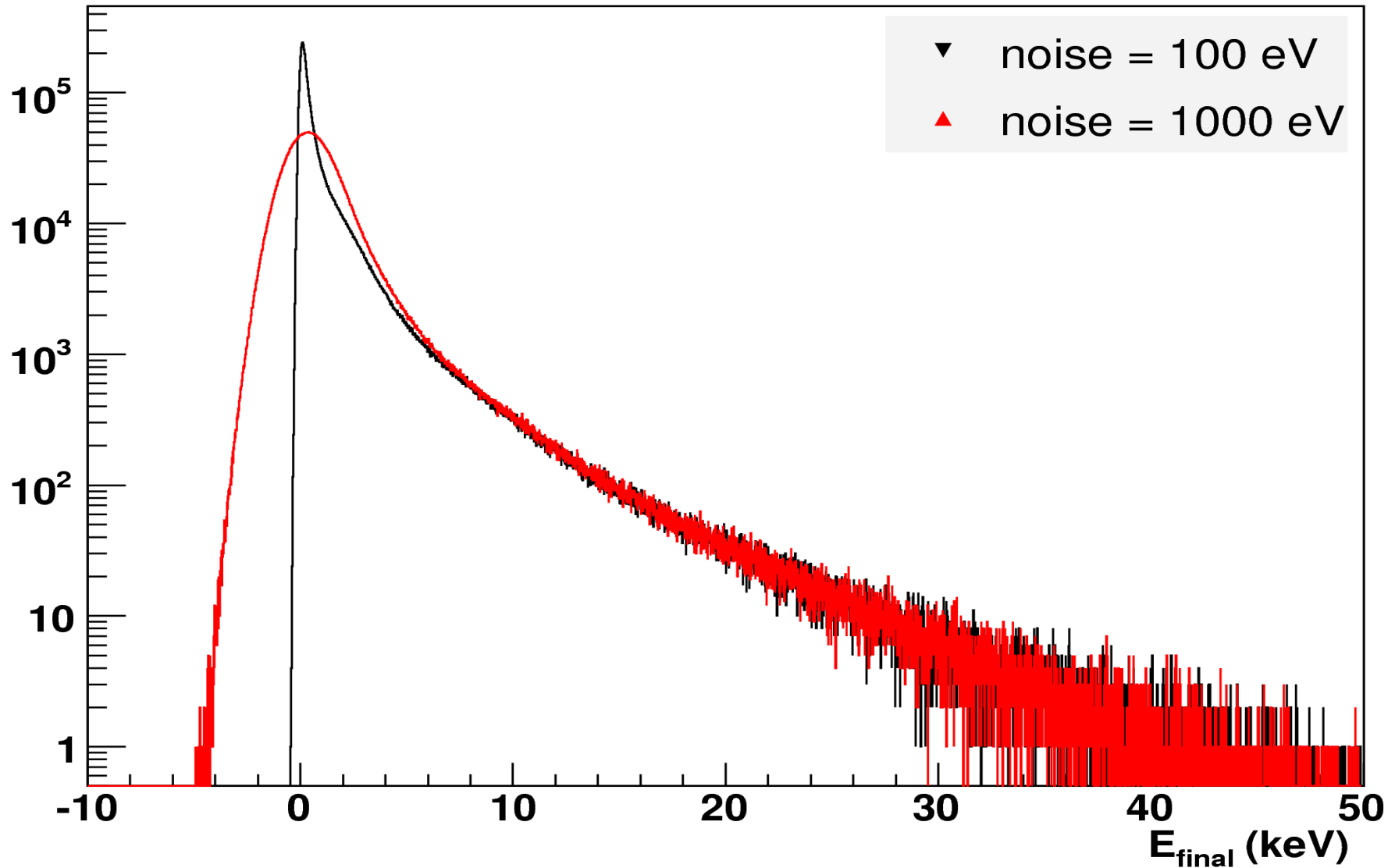
Energy after charge spread of all Sim hits in ECAL

p_Efinal	
Entries	1.447474e+07
Mean	0.7611
RMS	1.17



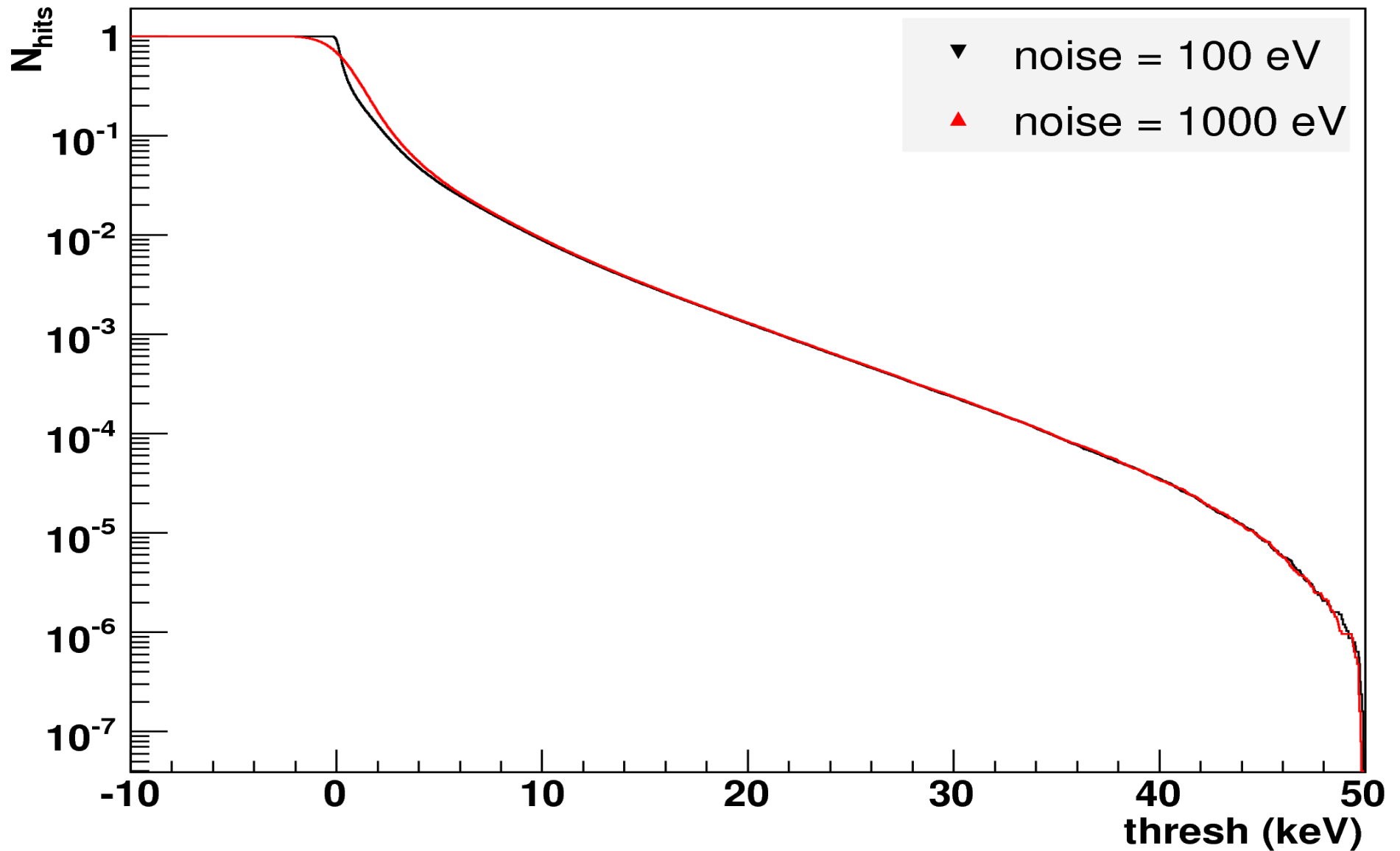
Thallium,  $E_{\text{end}} = 766 \text{ keV}$

Energy after charge spread+noise of alive hits in ECAL



Thallium,  $E_{\text{end}} = 766 \text{ keV}$

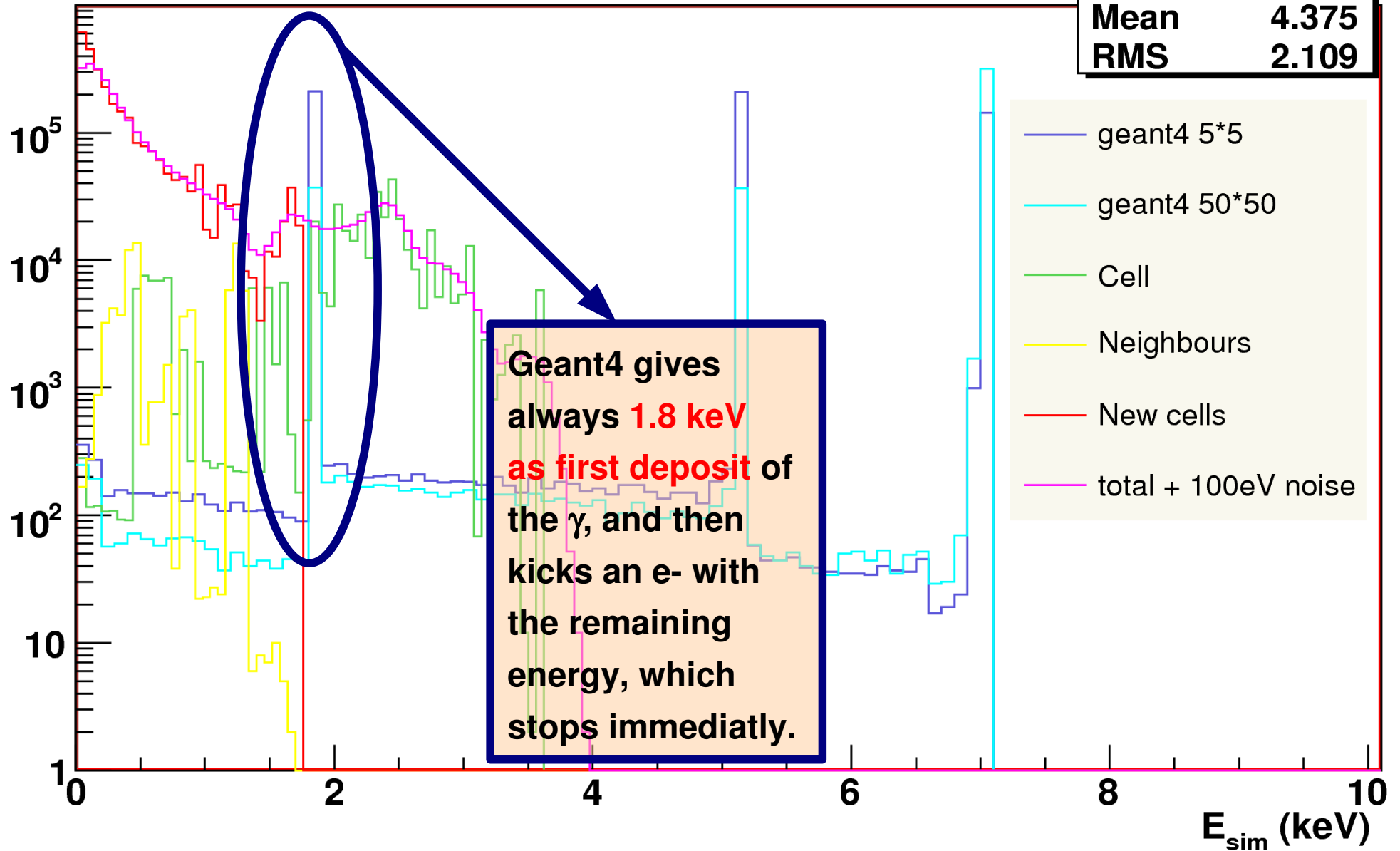
**$N_{\text{hits}}$  vs threshold**



$^{55}\text{Fe}, \gamma = 7 \text{ keV}$

## Geant4 energy of generated hits in ECAL

p_Egeant4	
Entries	574163
Mean	4.375
RMS	2.109

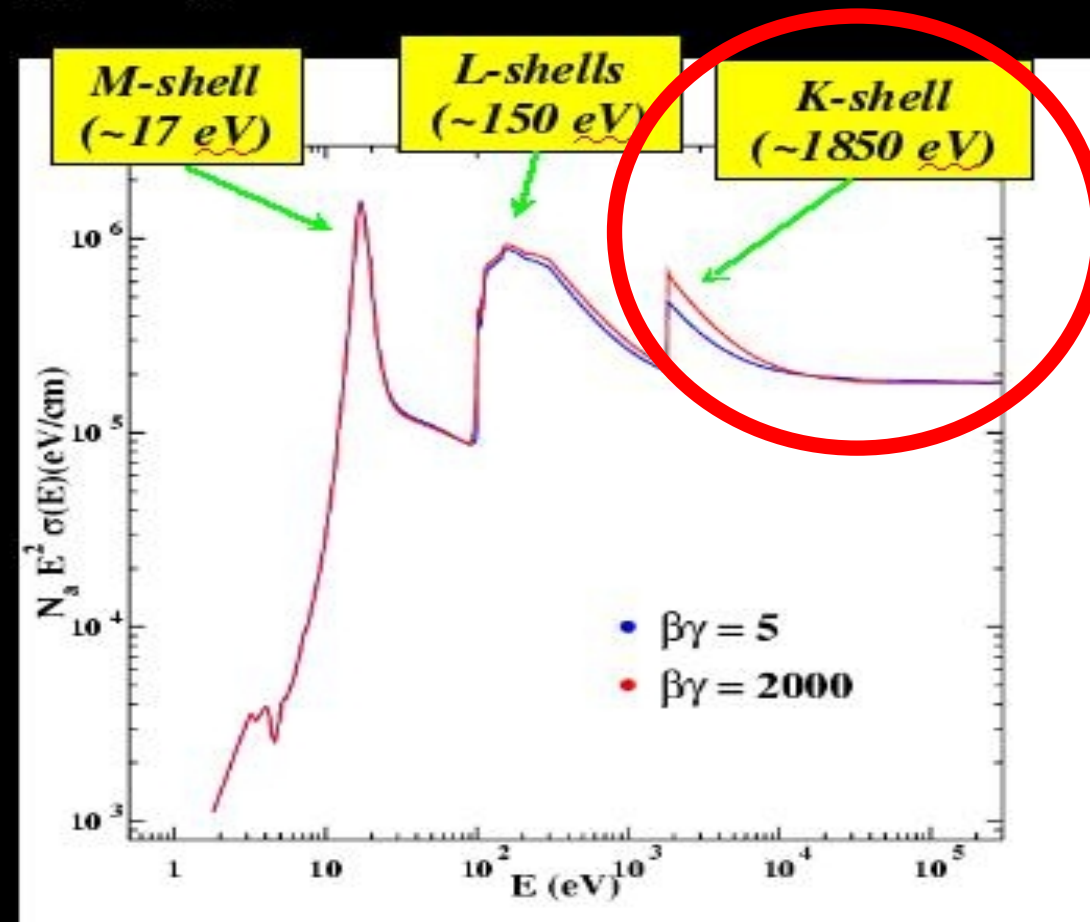


# Energy loss of charged particles in silicon

The energy loss in Si is evaluated from the collision cross section  $\sigma(E)$  (H. Bichsel, Rev. Mod. Phys. 60, 663)



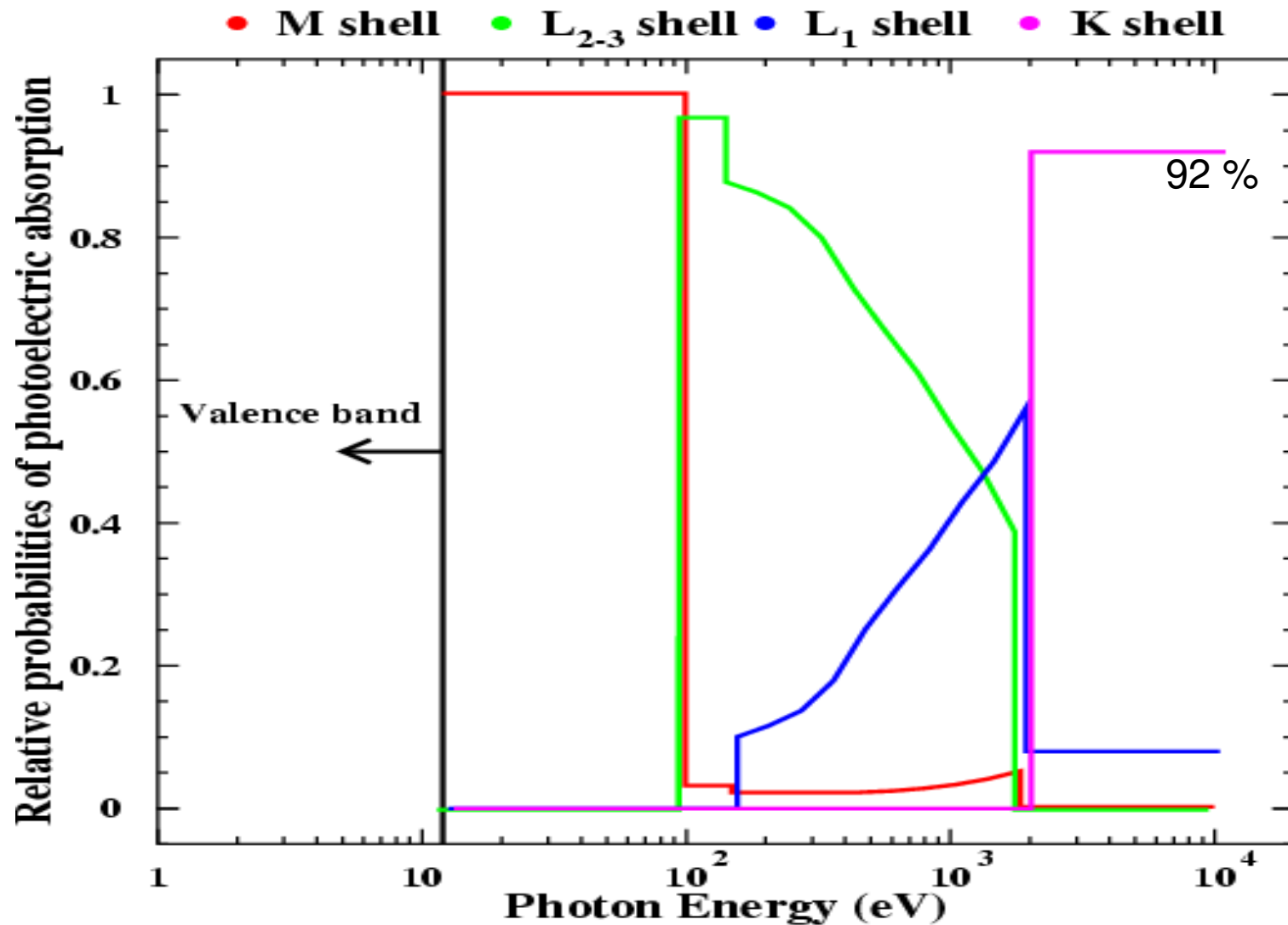
The number of collisions per unit path length is evaluated as:



From F. Loparco, 9th Topical Seminar on Innovative Particle and Radiation

Detectors May 23-26, 2004- Siena, Italy,

“A full Monte Carlo simulation code for silicon strip detectors”



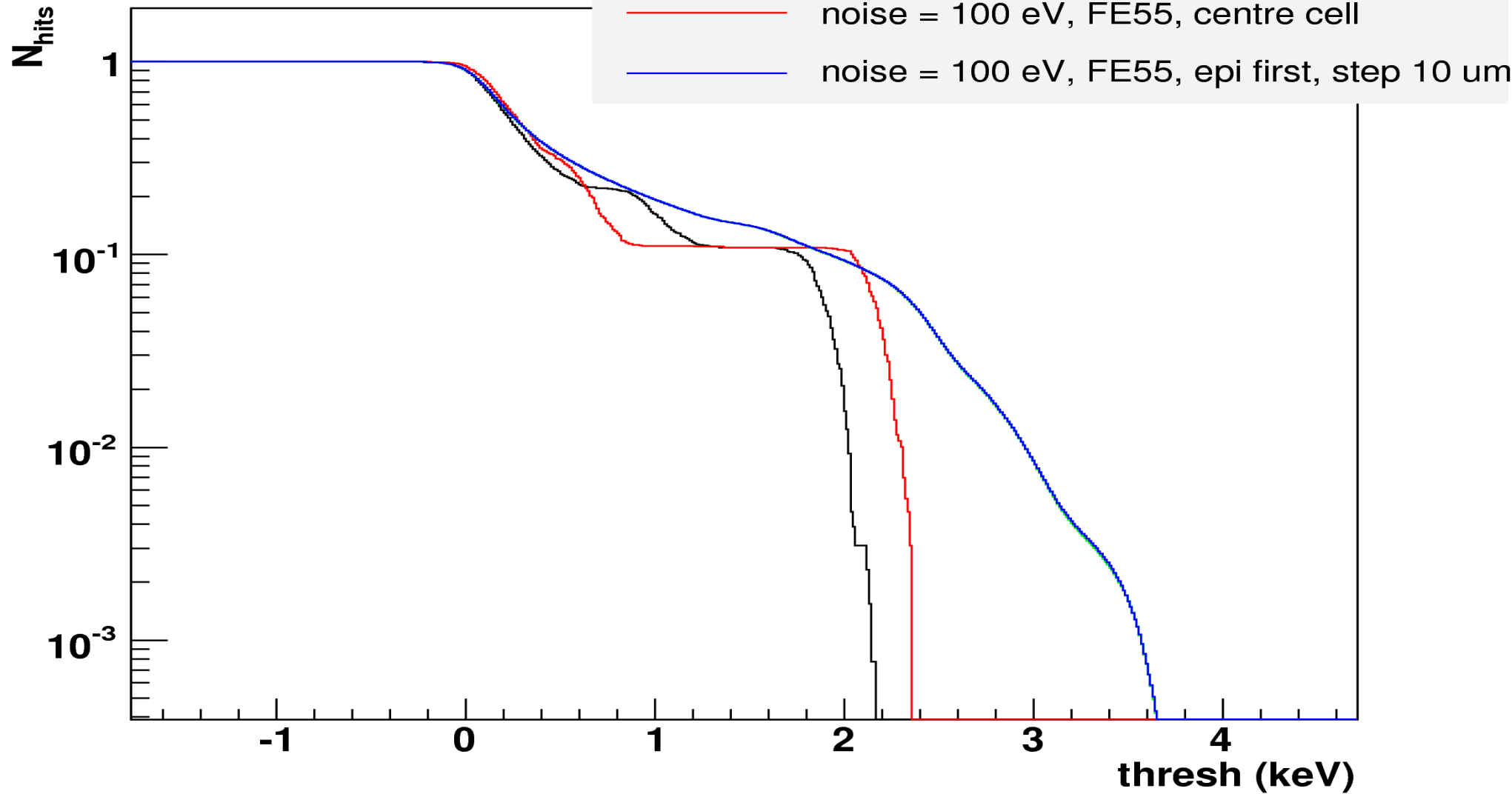
*From F. Loparco, 9th Topical Seminar on Innovative Particle and Radiation Detectors May 23-26, 2004- Siena, Italy,*

*“A full Monte Carlo simulation code for silicon strip detectors”*



$^{55}\text{Fe}, \gamma = 7 \text{ keV}$

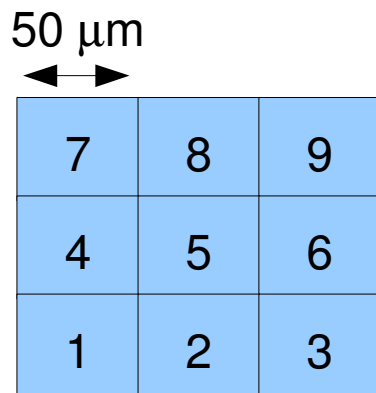
**$N_{\text{hits}}$  vs threshold**



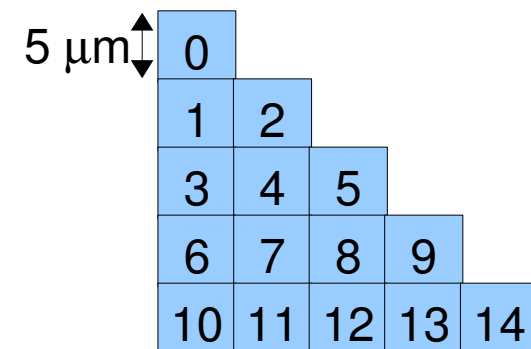
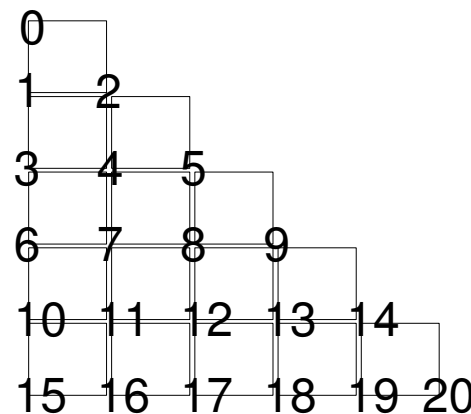
Charge spread : last results from  
Giulio in terms of what will be  
applied to Geant4 deposits

- N-well simple = first simulation of n-well with a simple model.
- Perfect p-well = assuming n-well is completely screened by p-well=inexistant. Rest of the pixel is GDS
- No DPW = GDS file with full n-well simulation, no DPW, array of 3\*3 but only middle cell simulated.
- DPW = GDS with full simulation of everything, array of 3\*3 but only middle cell simulated.

Cell indexing

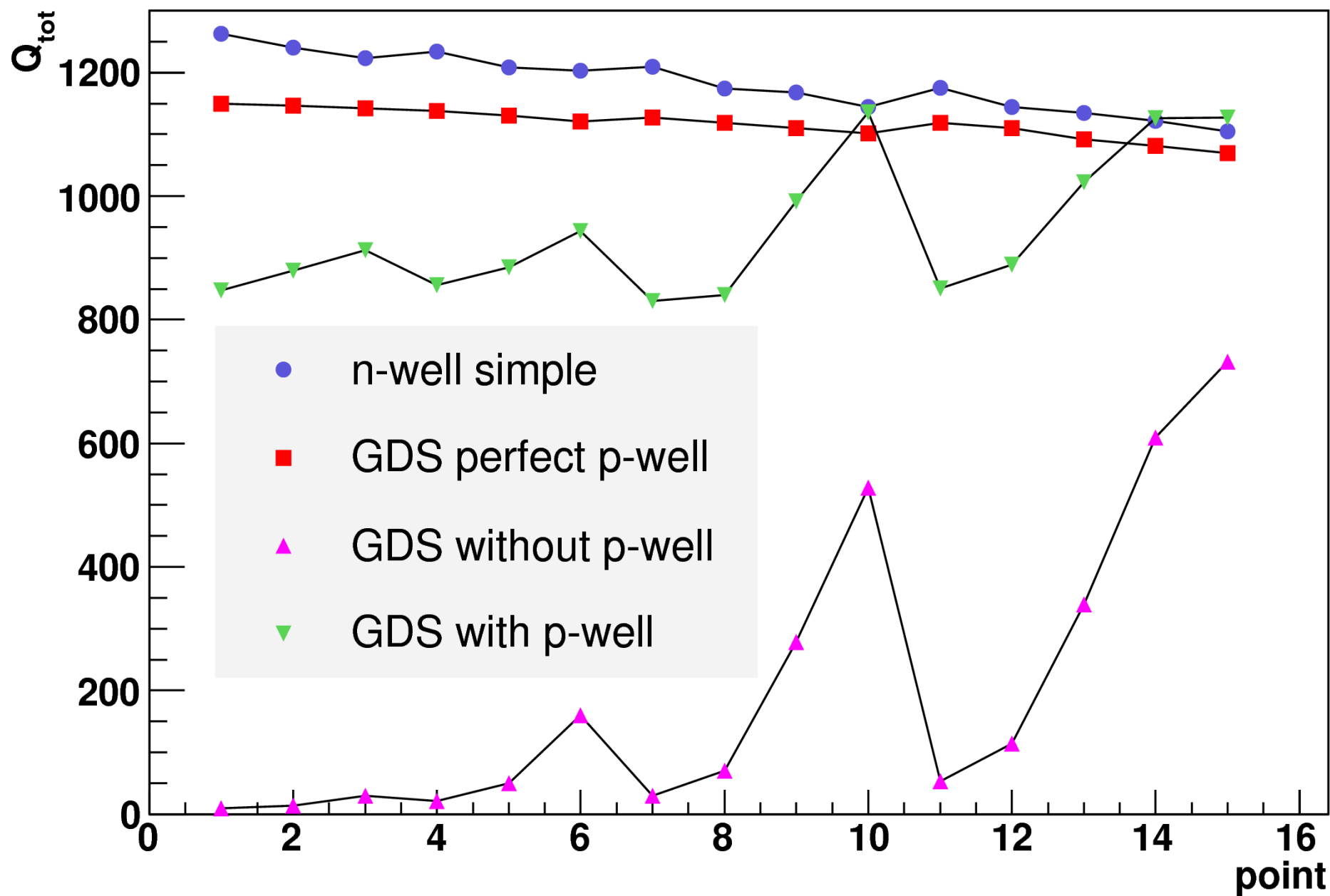


Point indexing

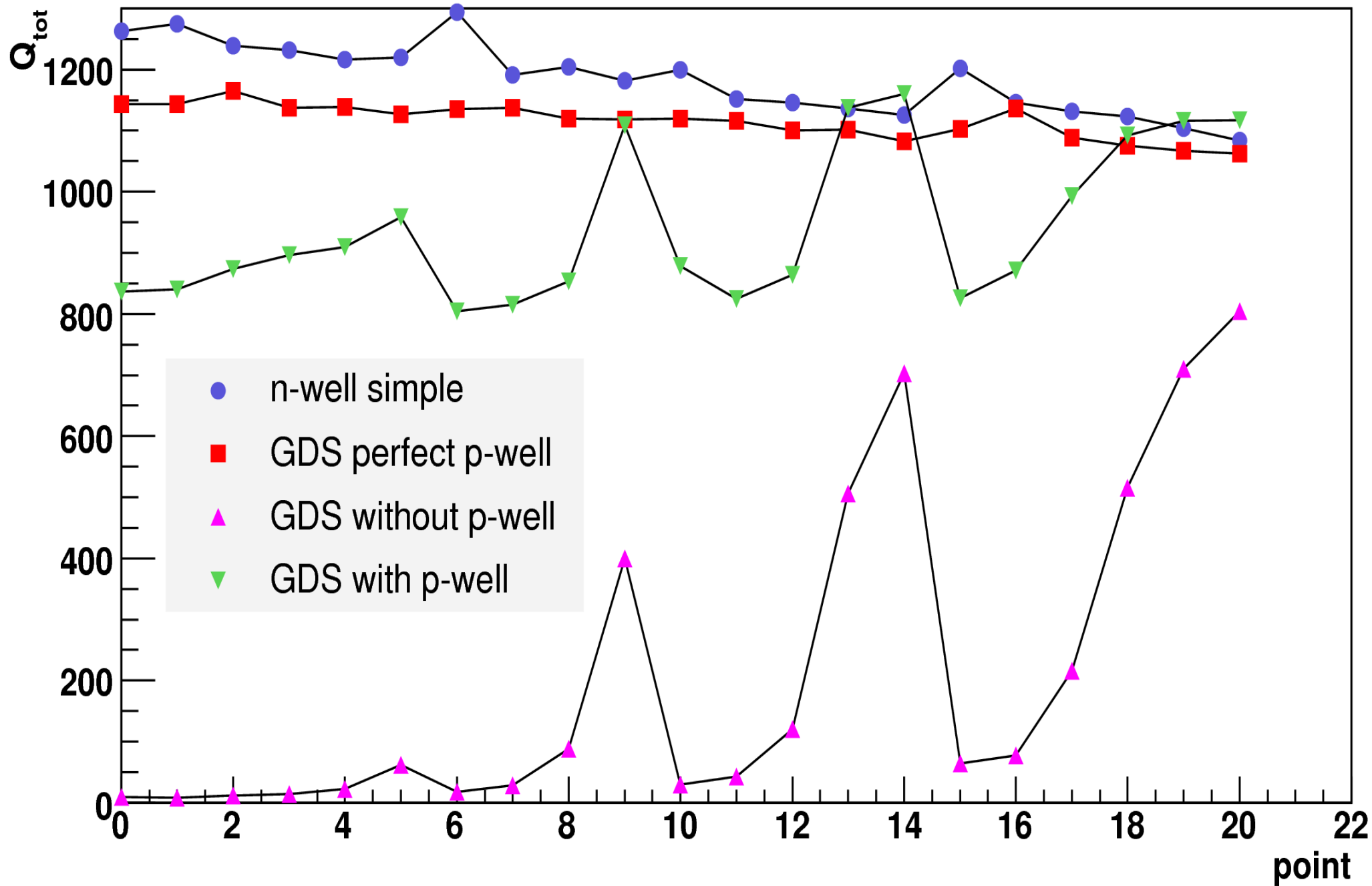


Just summing over the whole 3\*3 cells the charge collected according to the position of the input MIP.

## Sum per point



# Sum per point



Slide 5 – 6 – 7 – 8 : distribution of the sum over the 4 diodes, as a function of the cell index, for each of the 15 points.

Slide 9 – 10 – 11 – 12 : same, but as a function of the point index, for each of the 9 cells.

Slide 13 – 14 – 15 – 16 – 17 : with 21 points

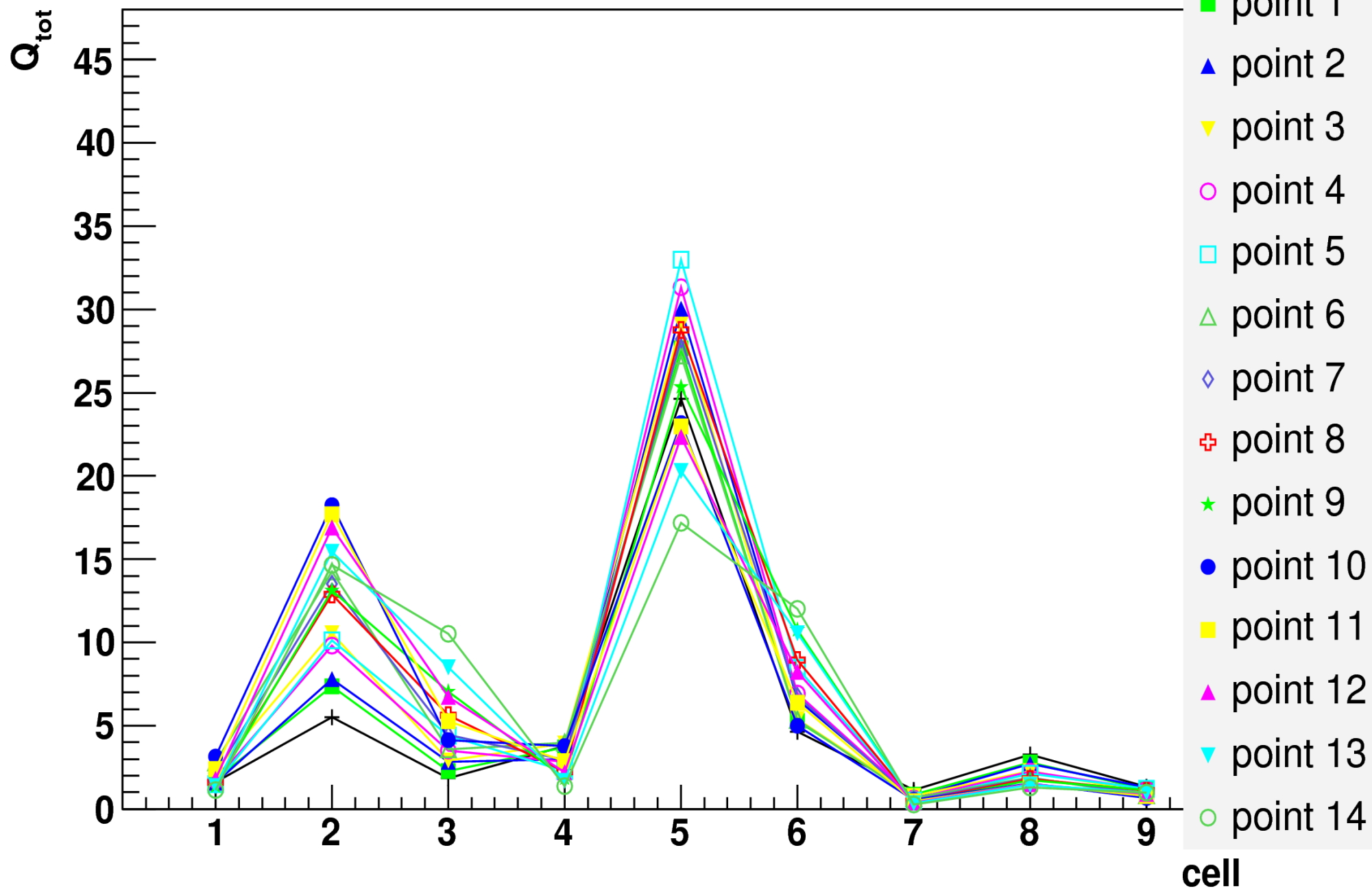
N.B.: the points are averaged compared to the 21 points given by Giulio to have the result in the center of a 5\*5 cell...

So each “new point” = (sum\_(4 corners)/4)

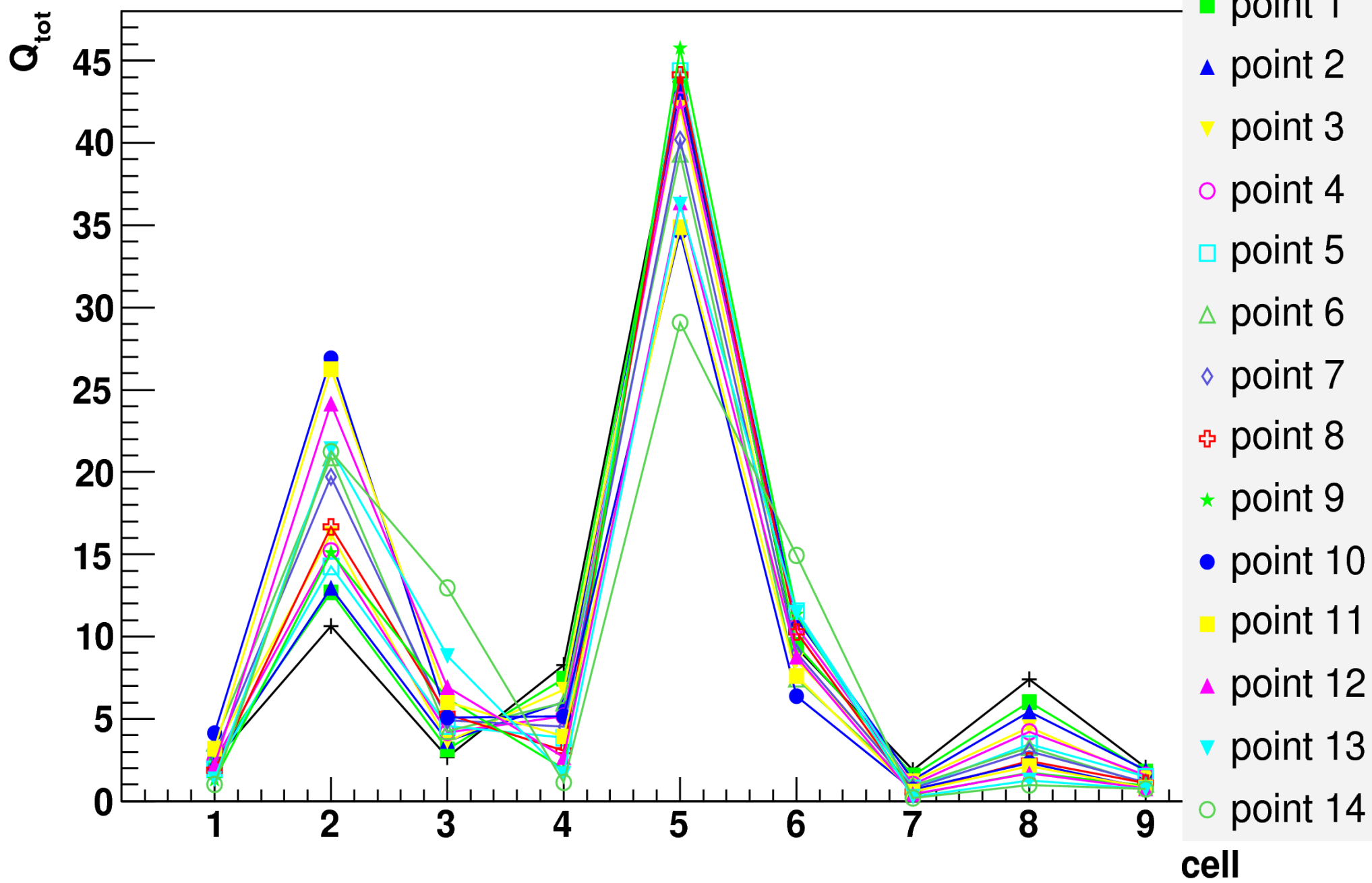
This implies the last point (#14) is biased towards the middle cell, and hence cell #5 collects more charge than the others.

However, cells #2 and 6 should be equivalent: they are not.

**n-well simple**

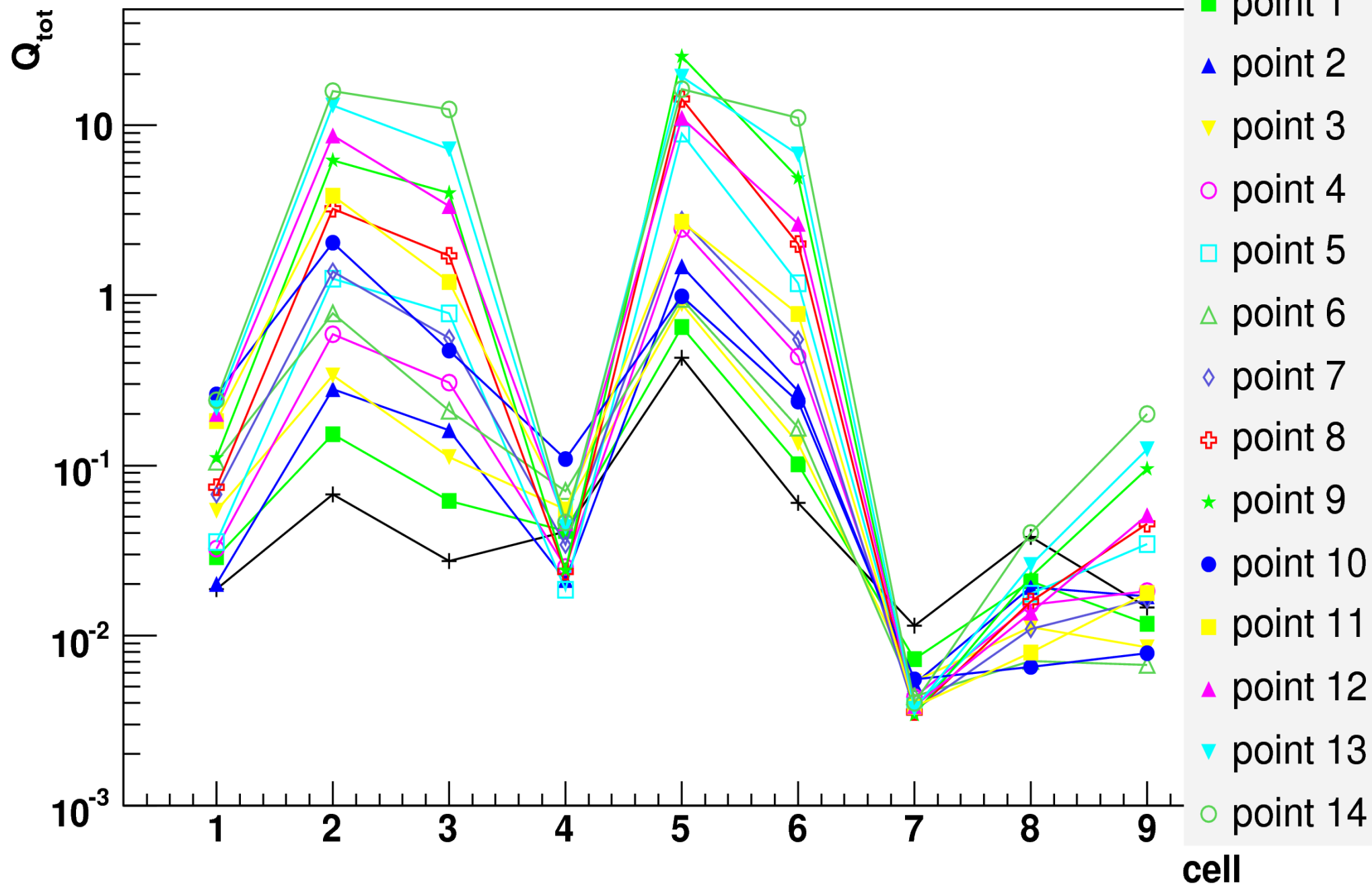


# perfect p-well

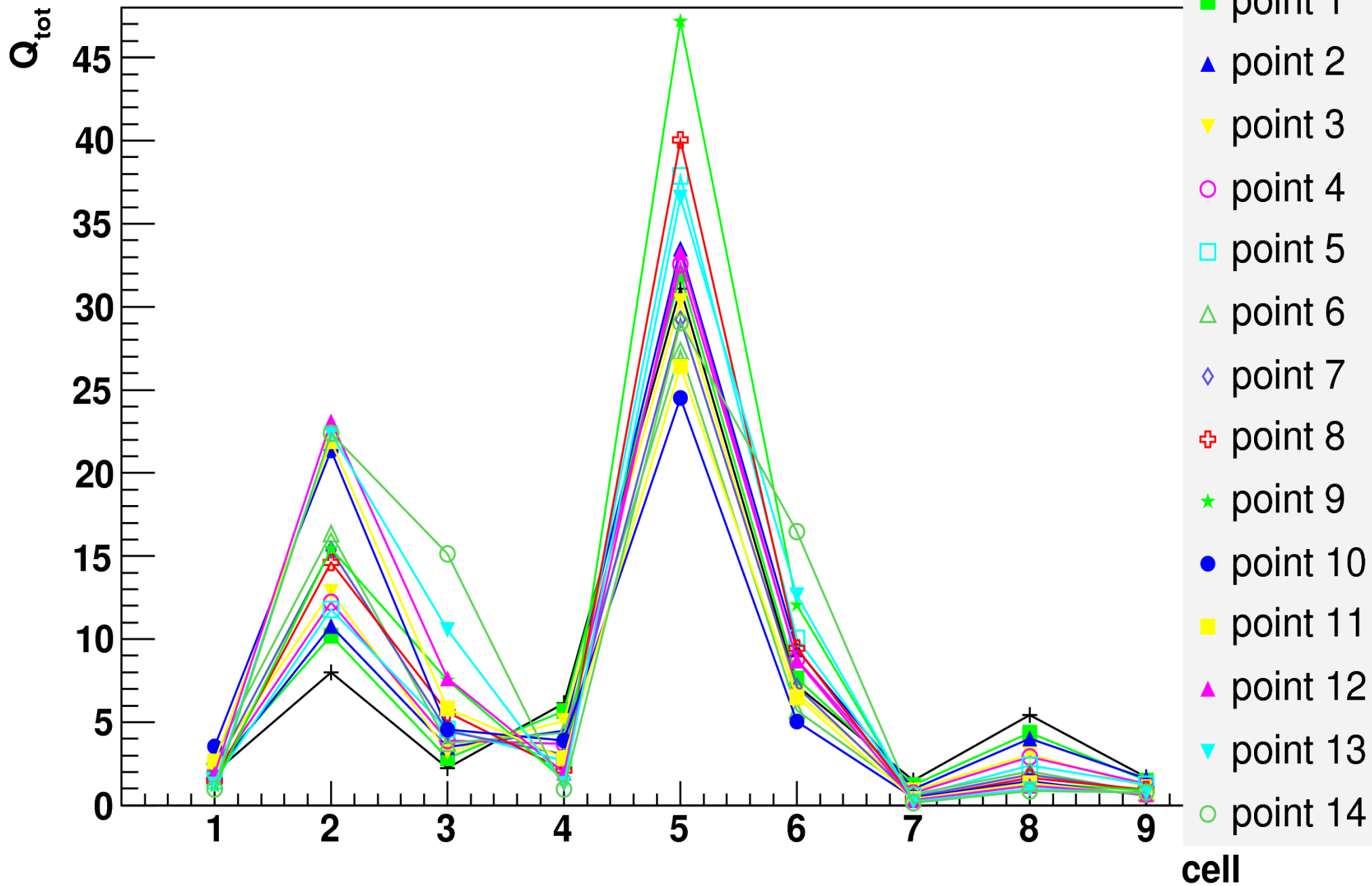




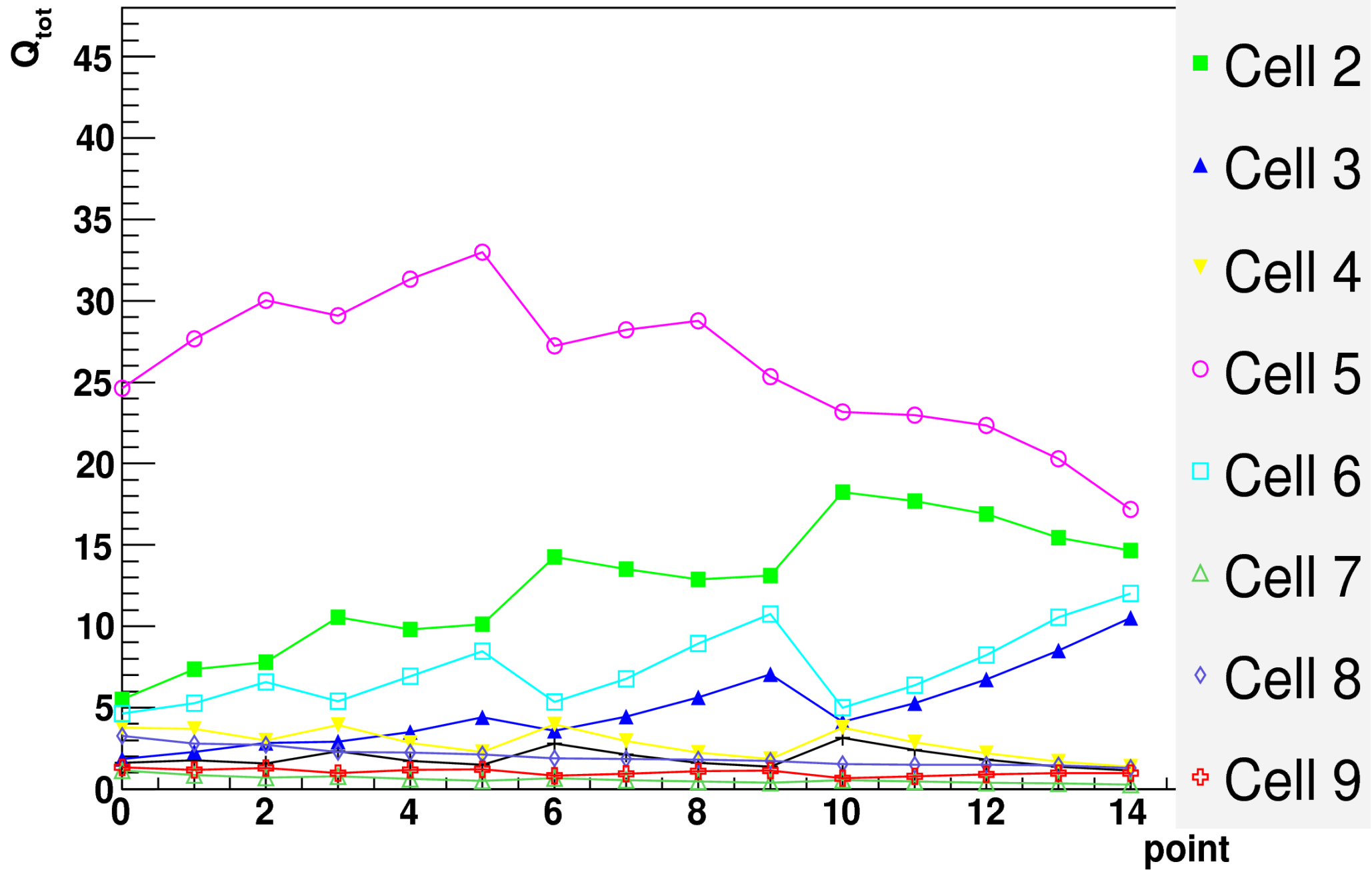
# GDS no deep p-well



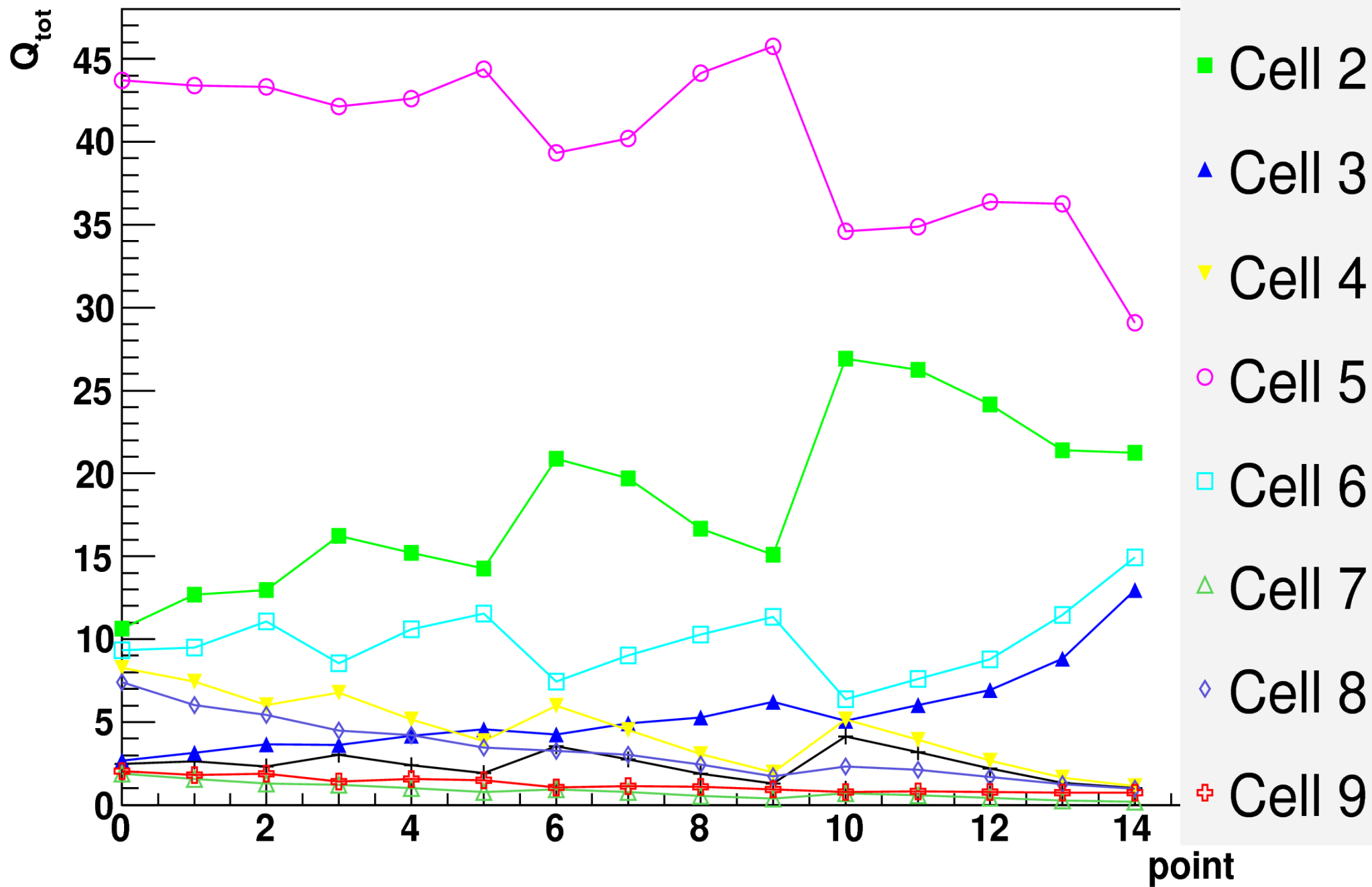
# GDS deep p-well



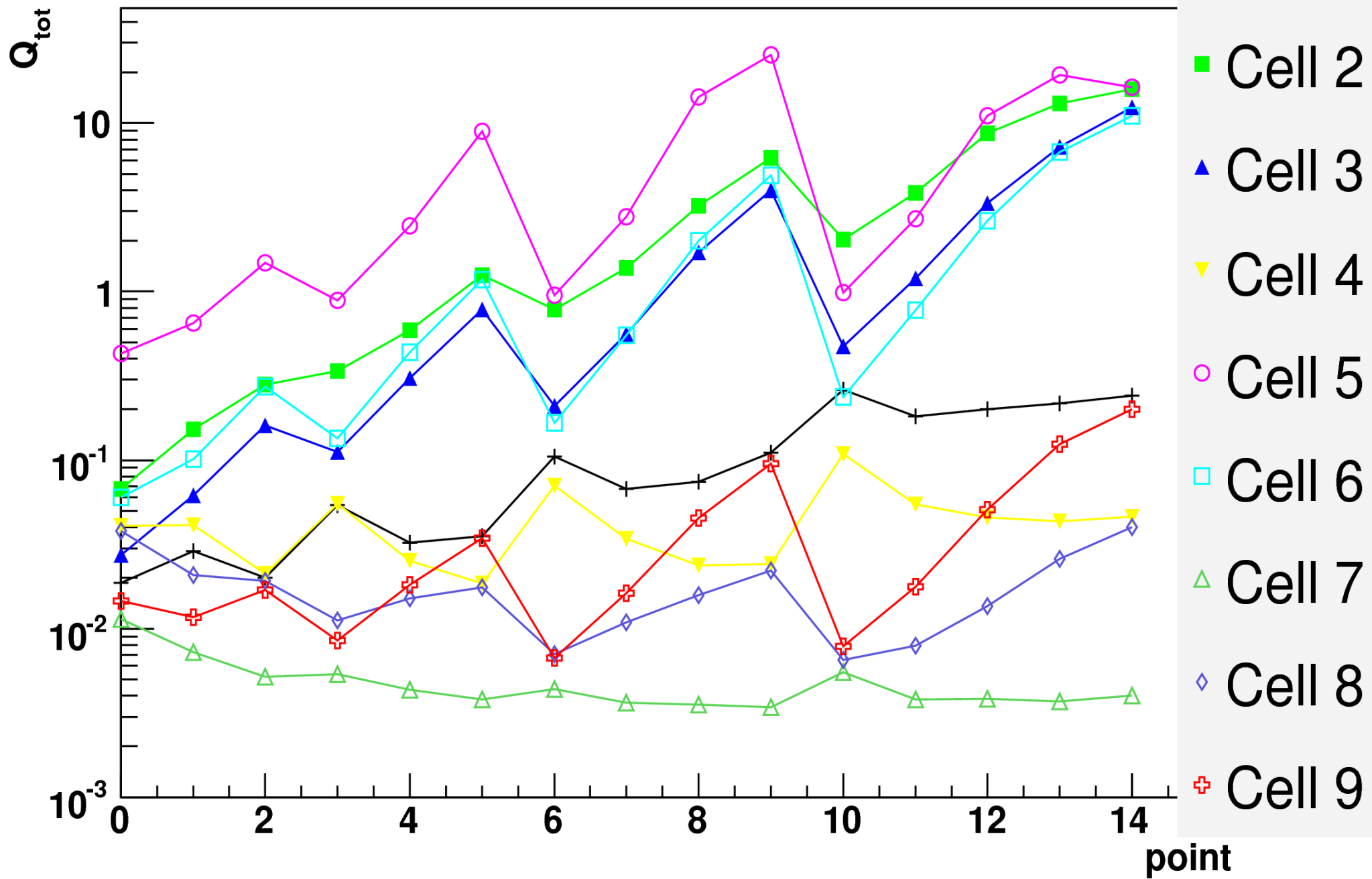
# n-well simple



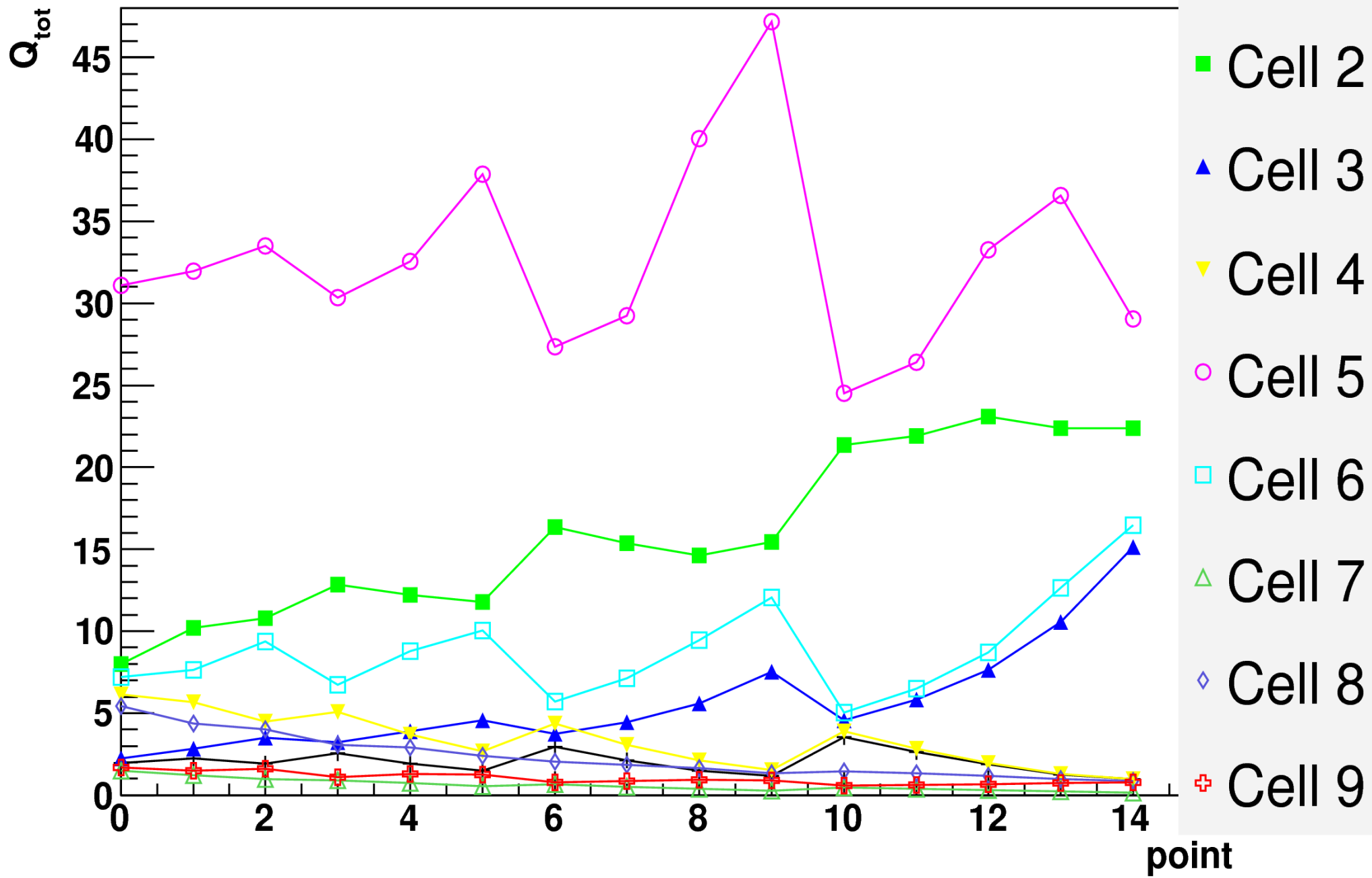
# perfect p-well



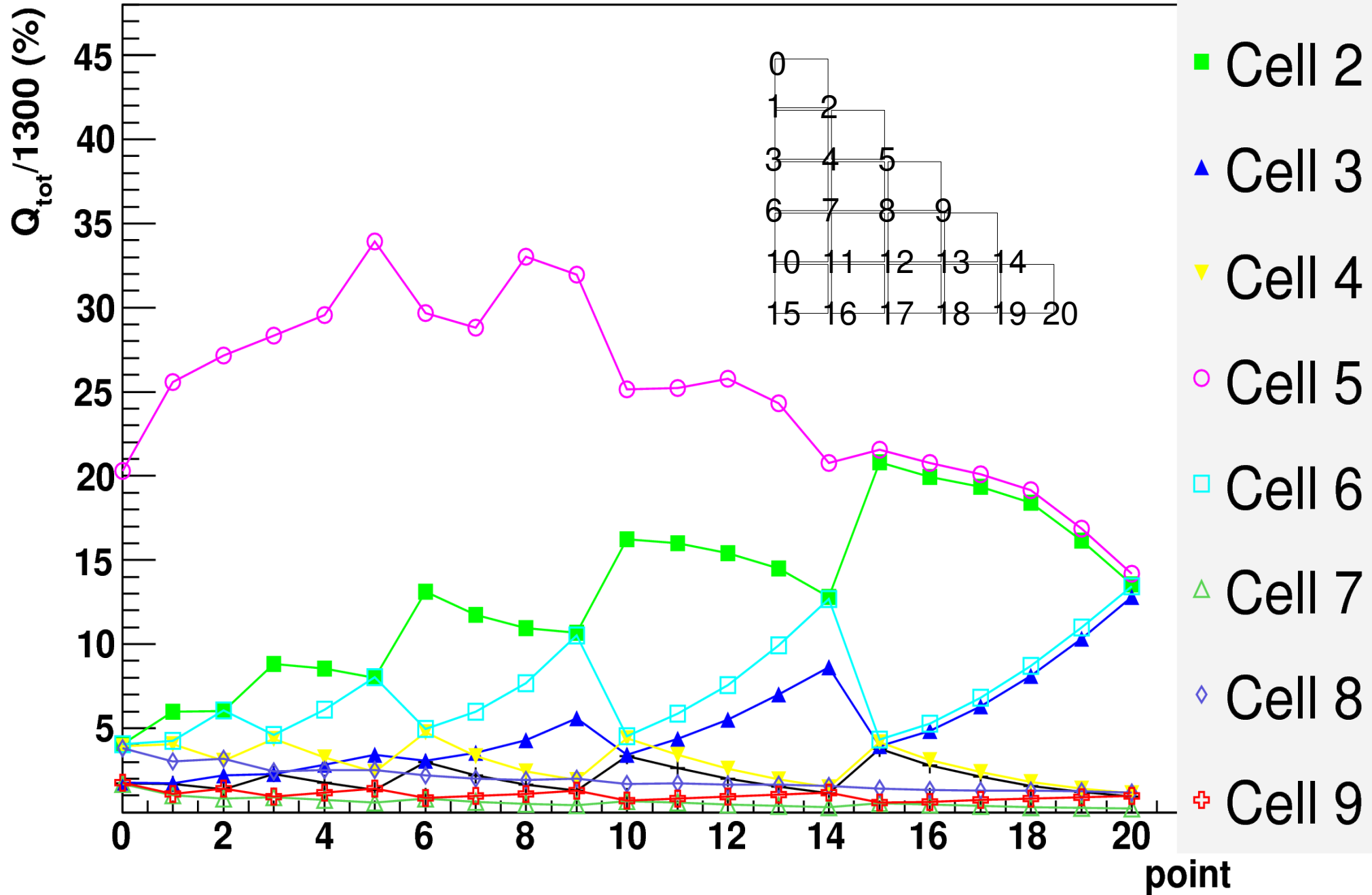
# GDS no deep p-well



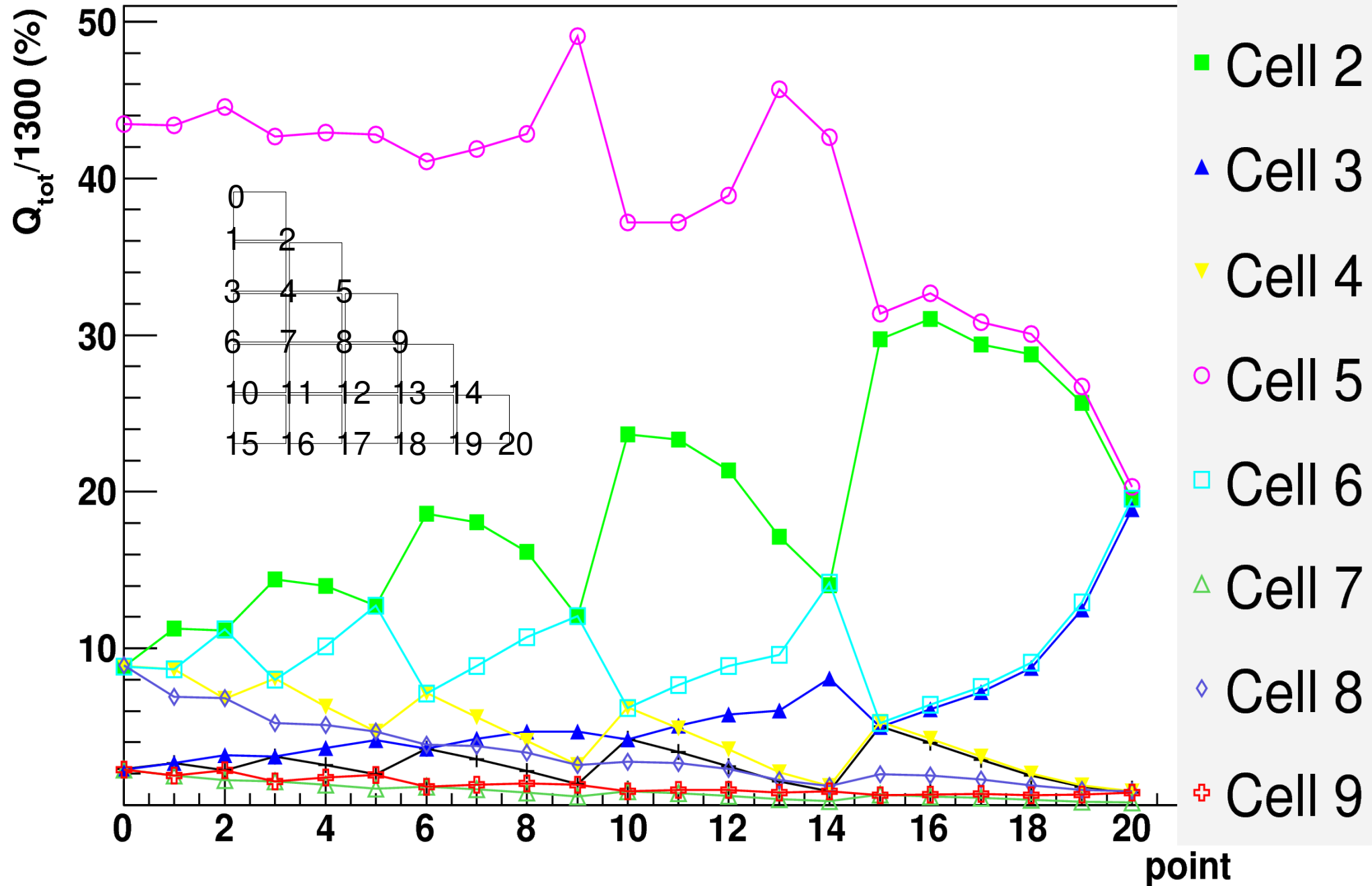
# GDS deep p-well



# n-well simple

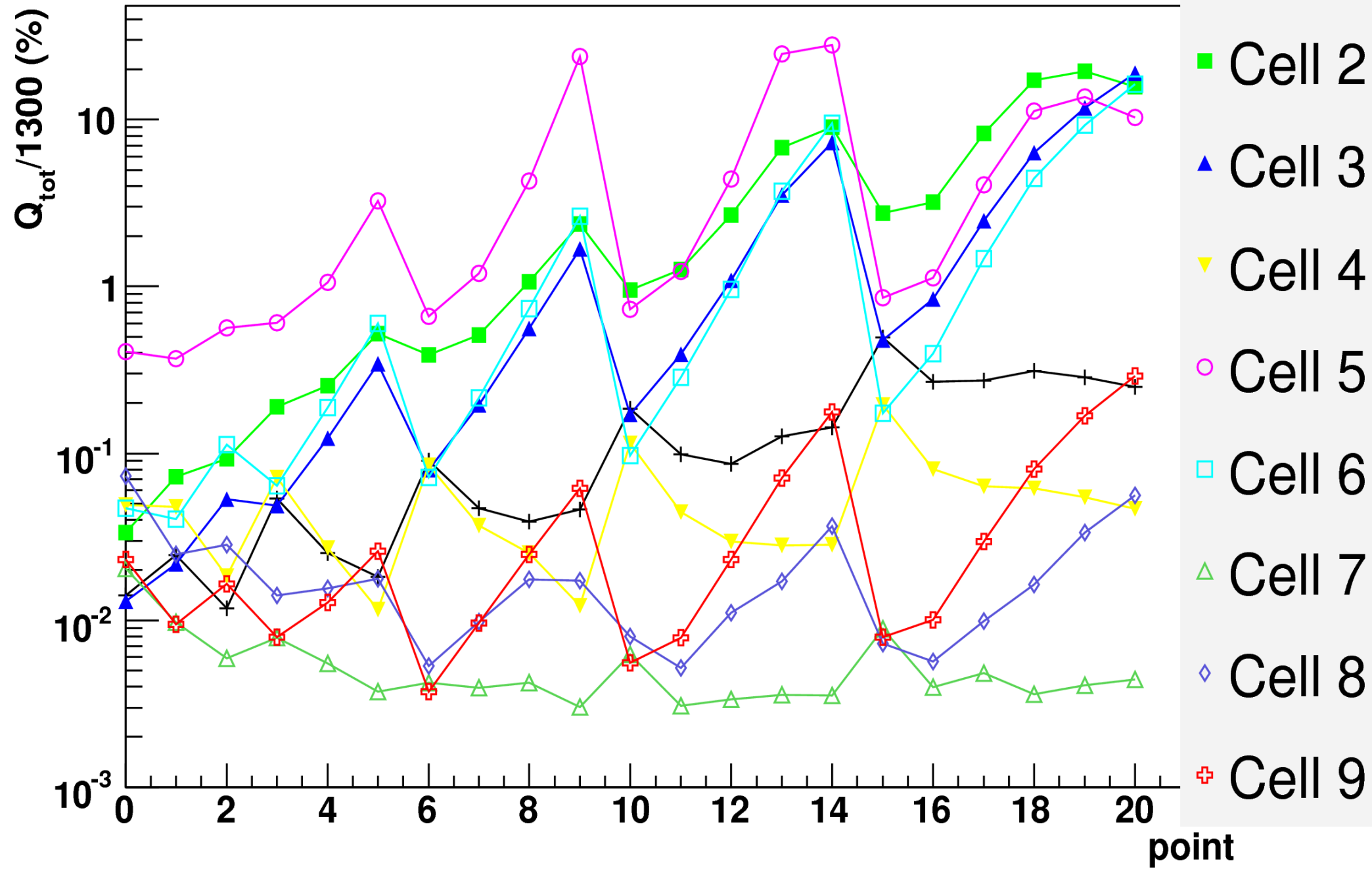


# perfect p-well

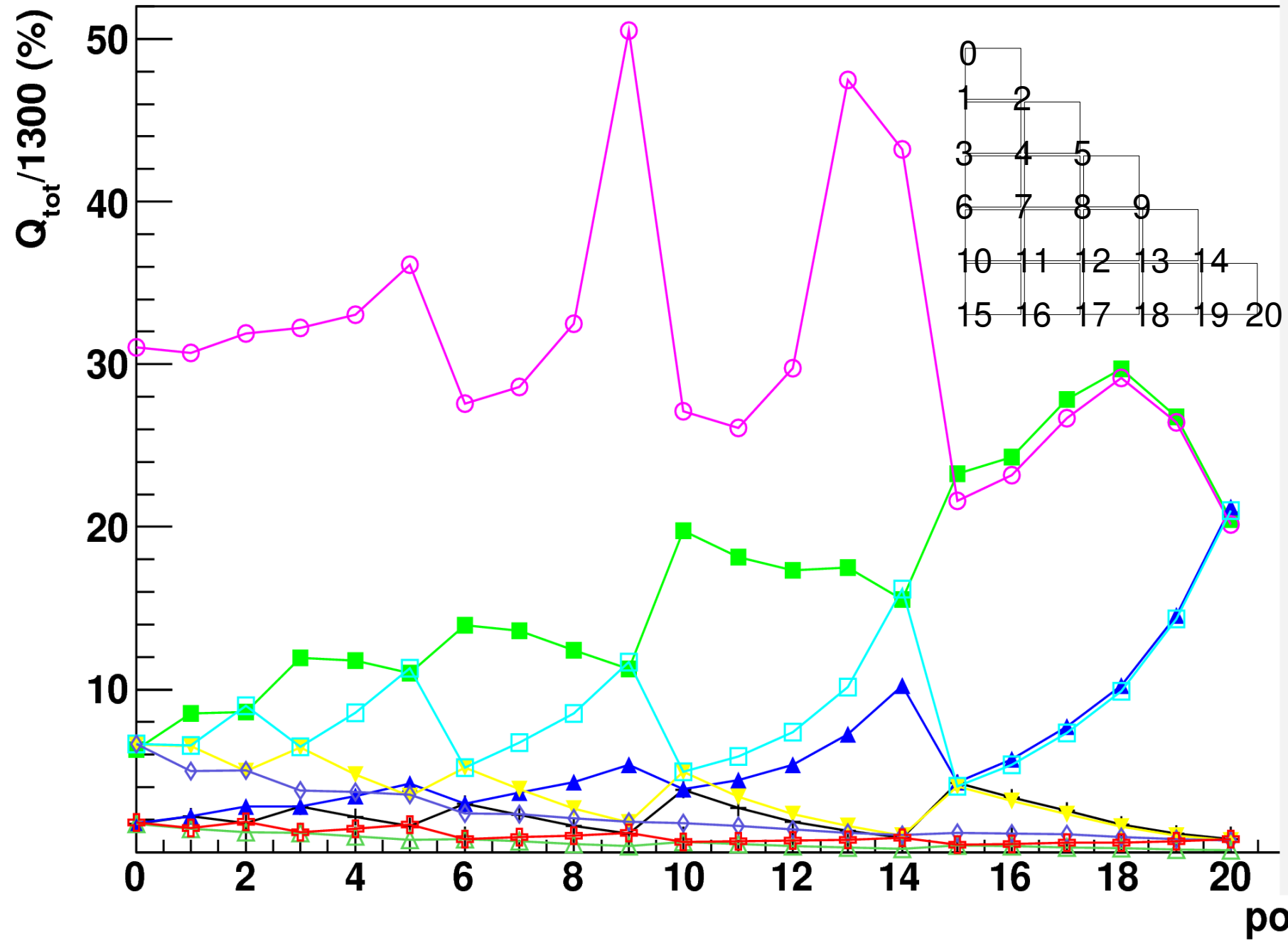




# GDS no deep p-well



# GDS deep p-well



- + Cell 1
- Cell 2
- ▲ Cell 3
- ▼ Cell 4
- Cell 5
- Cell 6
- △ Cell 7
- ◇ Cell 8
- + Cell 9

# GDS deep p-well

