

# electron to eV conversion

emma + beatrice

Detected particles ionize the silicon and create electron-hole pairs. This deposited energy can be recorded as an electrical signal due to the pair's motion.

$$N = \frac{E}{w}$$

- $w$  = mean energy required to create an electron hole pair in silicon
- $N$  = average number of electron-hole pairs
- $E$  = absorbed energy

With  $w=3.6$  eV (for silicon) and  $N=110$  electrons, we found a total absorbed energy of  $396 \pm 51$  eV, where the **energy threshold is 396 eV**.

# code

We also wanted to compare the digitized hits before and after implementing this new energy threshold, to check our result.

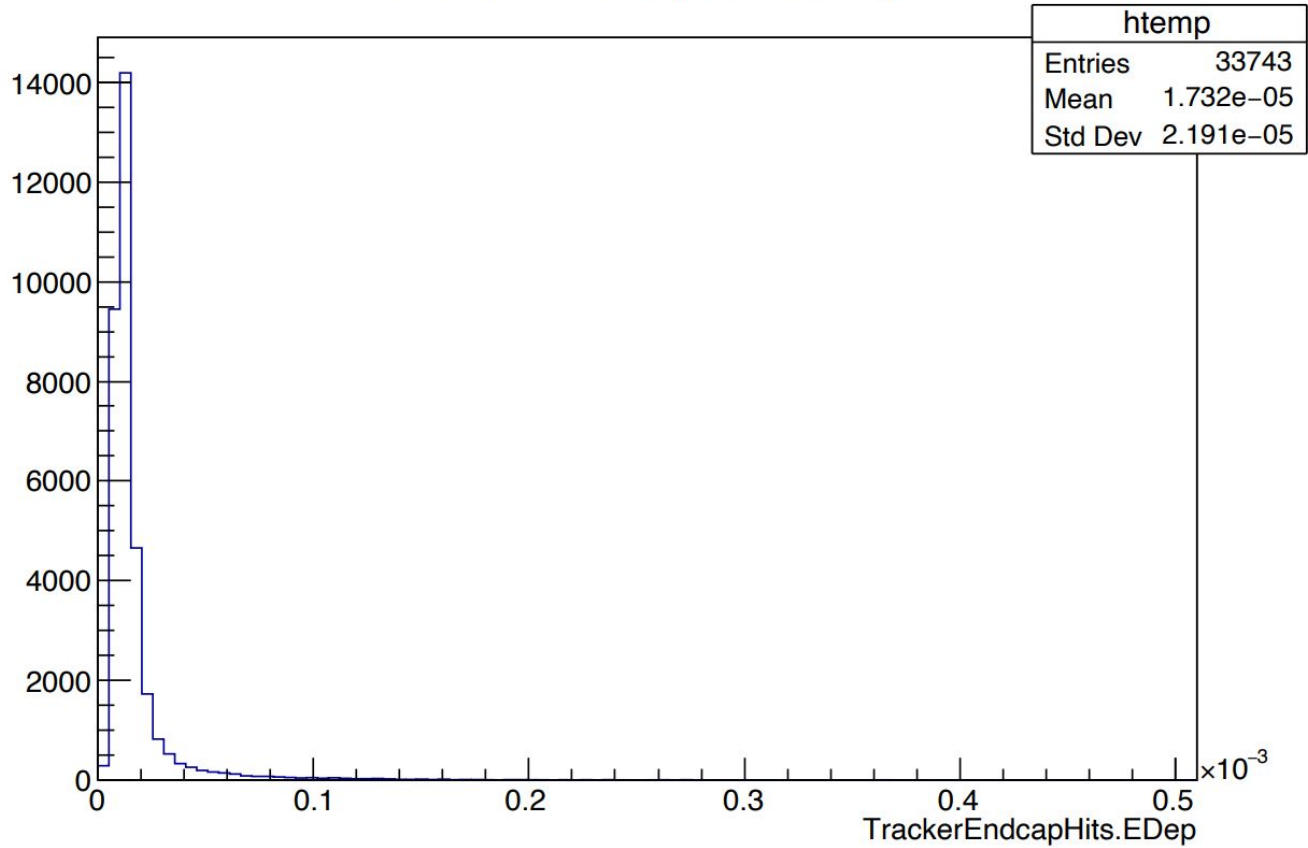
- <https://github.com/eic/ElCrecon/blob/88affbd3e321eeb453d1b2ef75eef0286933f56e/src/algorithms/digi/SiliconTrackerDigiConfig.h>

```
struct SiliconTrackerDigiConfig {  
    double threshold = 0.396;  
    double timeResolution = 8;    /// TODO 8 of what units??? Same TODO in juggler. Probably [ns]  
};
```

- <https://github.com/eic/ElCrecon/blob/88affbd3e321eeb453d1b2ef75eef0286933f56e/src/algorithms/digi/SiliconTrackerDigi.cc>

```
double edep = sim_hit->getEDep();  
if (edep * units::keV < m_cfg.threshold * units::keV) {  
    m_log->debug(" edep is below threshold of {:.2f} [keV]", m_cfg.threshold / units::keV);  
    continue;  
}
```

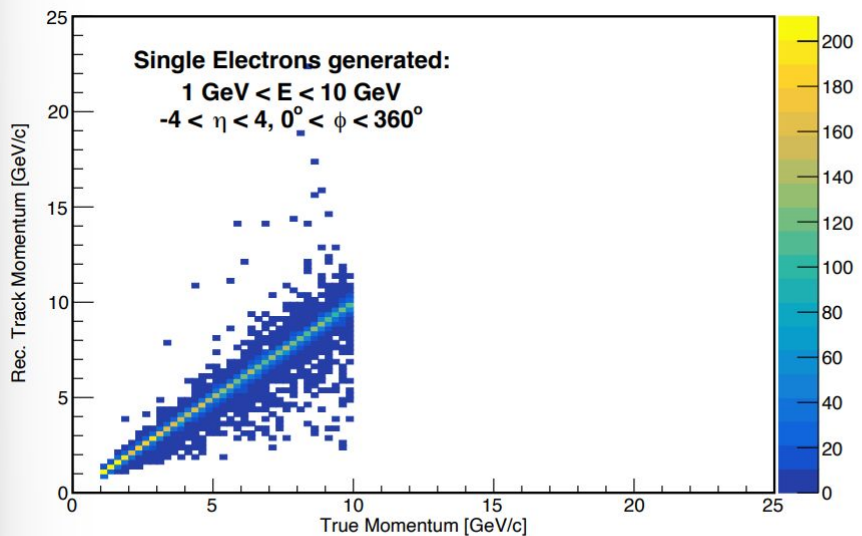
# TrackerEndcapHits.EDep



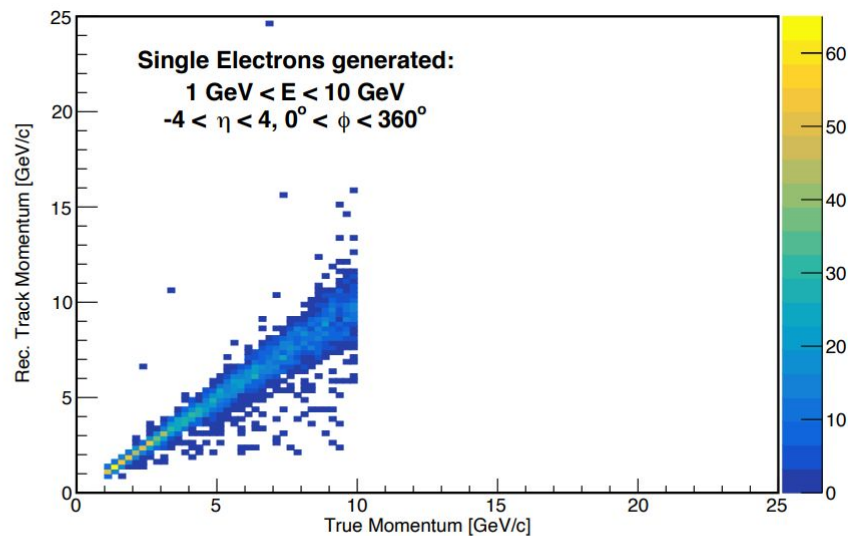
\*truth seeding

# Reco p vs true p

Energy threshold = 0 keV

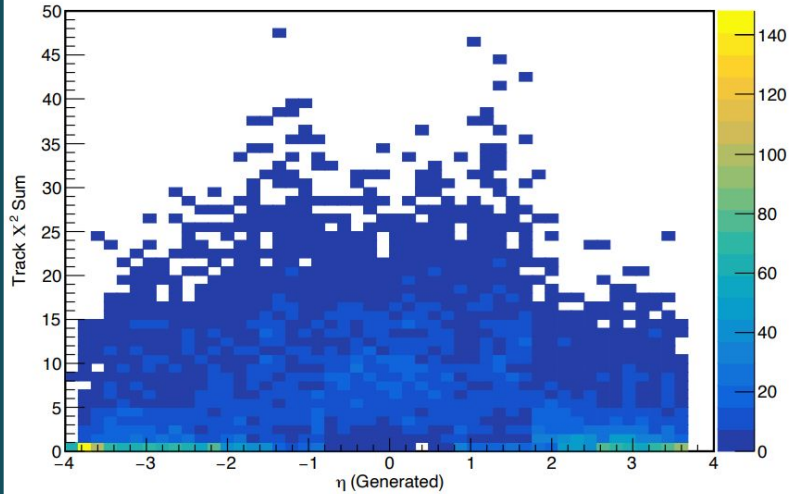


Energy threshold = 0.396 keV

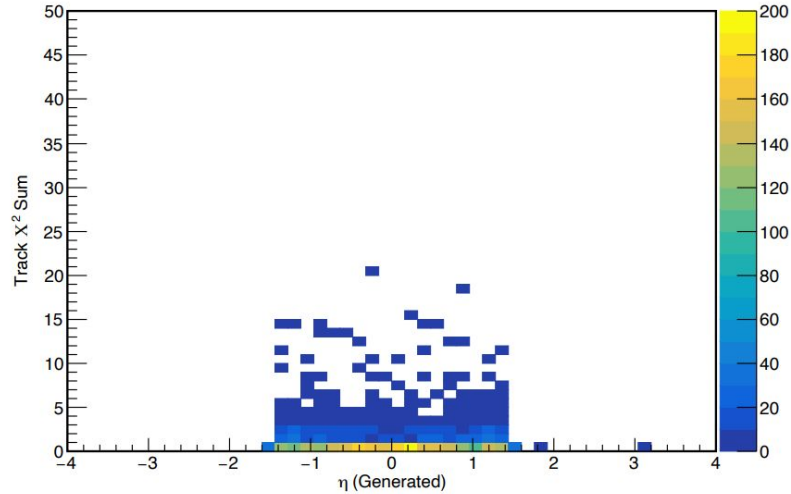


# Track $\chi^2$ Sum vs $\eta$

Energy threshold = 0 keV

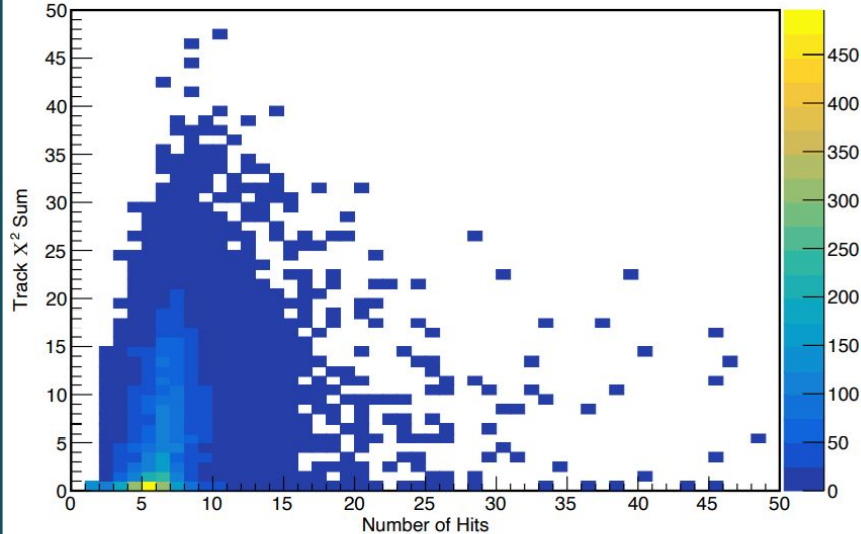


Energy threshold = 0.396 keV

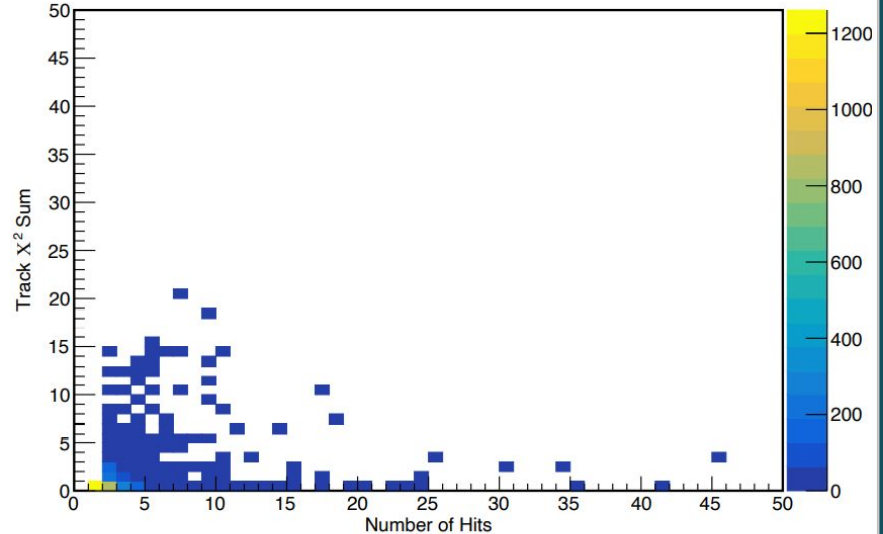


# Track $\chi^2$ Sum vs # of Hits

Energy threshold = 0 keV

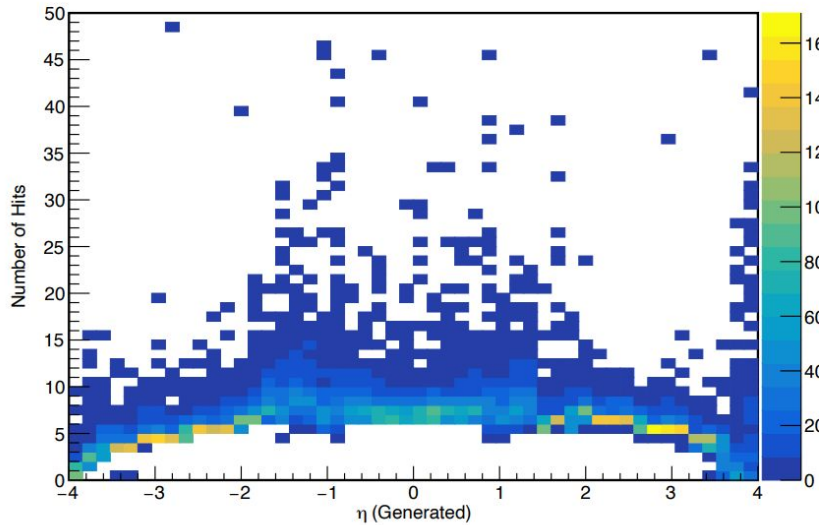


Energy threshold = 0.396 keV

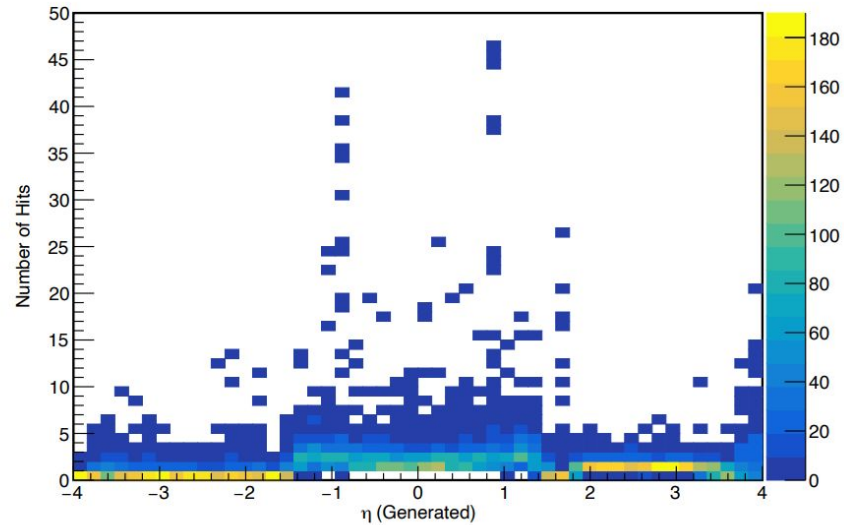


# # of Hits vs $\eta$

Energy threshold = 0 keV

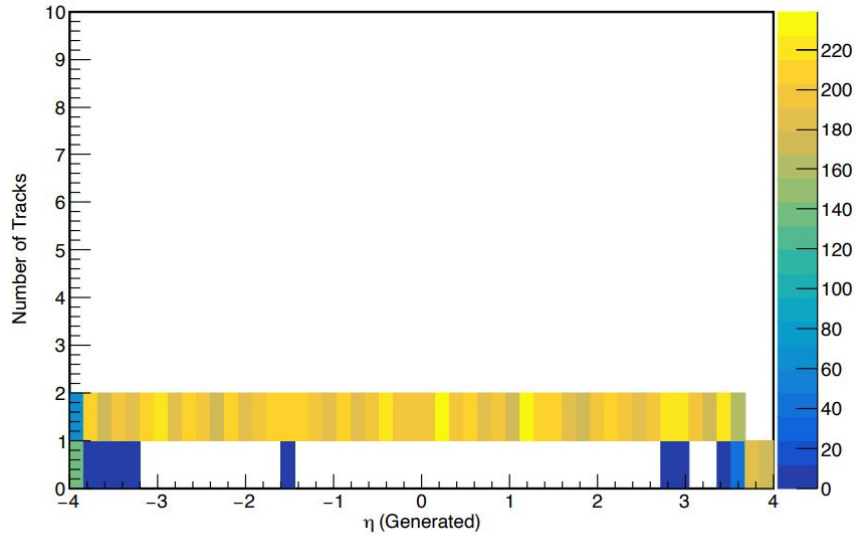


Energy threshold = 0.396 keV

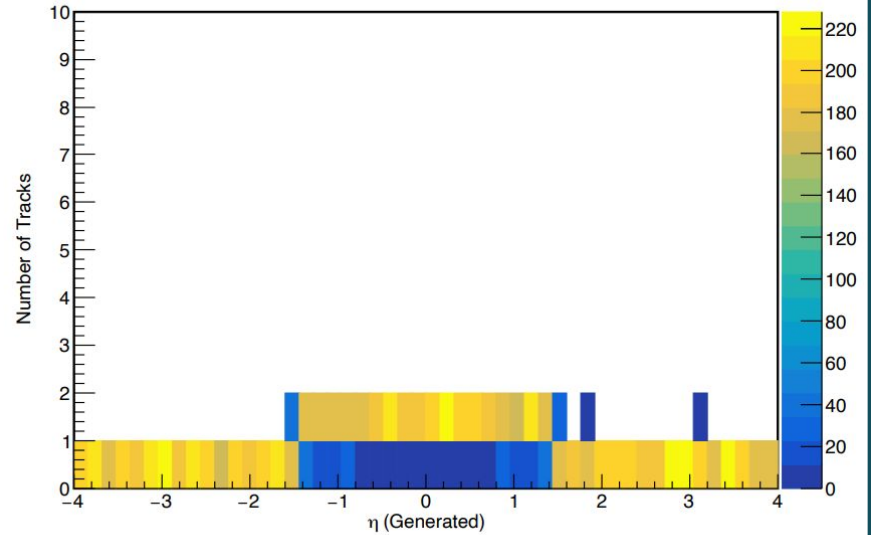


# Number of Tracks vs $\eta$

Energy threshold = 0 keV



Energy threshold = 0.396 keV





Backup

# electron to eV conversion

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The energy deposited to the silicon can go to produce thermal energy, which can fluctuate the amount of electron-hole pairs. Therefore we can find the variance:

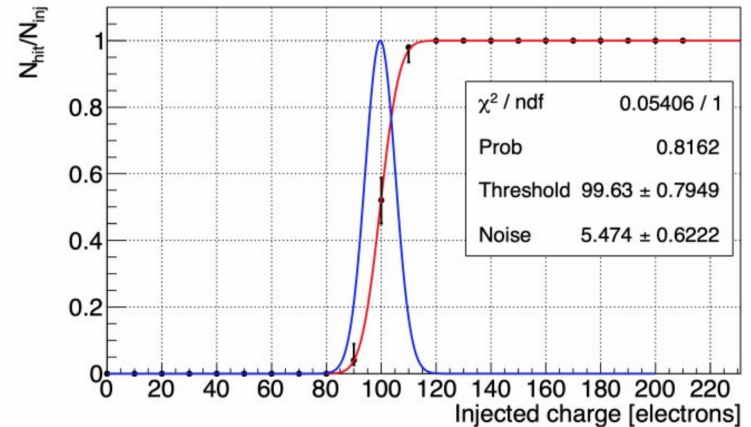
$$\langle \Delta N^2 \rangle = FN = \frac{FE}{w}$$

- F = Fano factor, 0.1293 +/- 0.0012 for Silicon
- N = average number of electron-hole pairs

*Characterization of the ALPIDE chip with Helium-4 ions for Proton  
Computed Tomography*  
Masters Thesis by Simon Kristian Huiberts

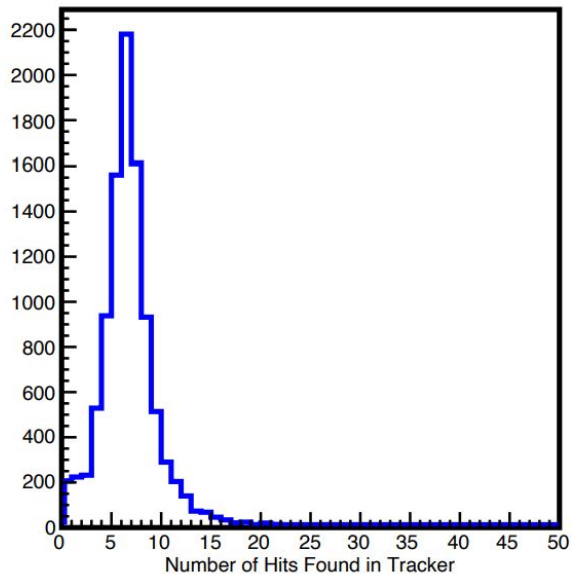
Our mean variance is **14.2 electrons**, or  
**51 eV**

The S-Curve (for single pixel)

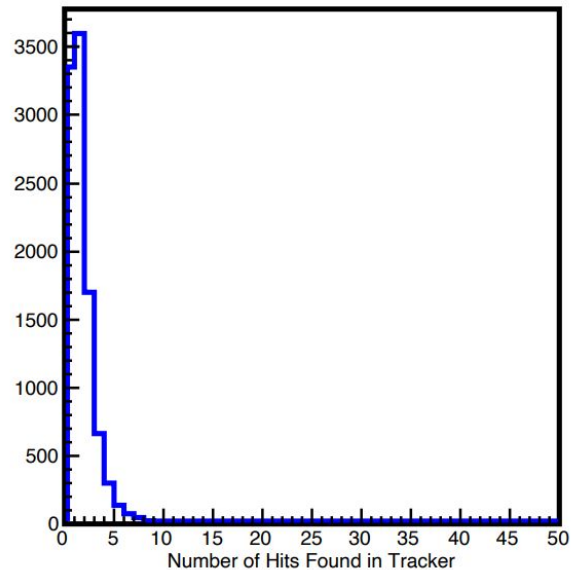


# Histogram of # of hits

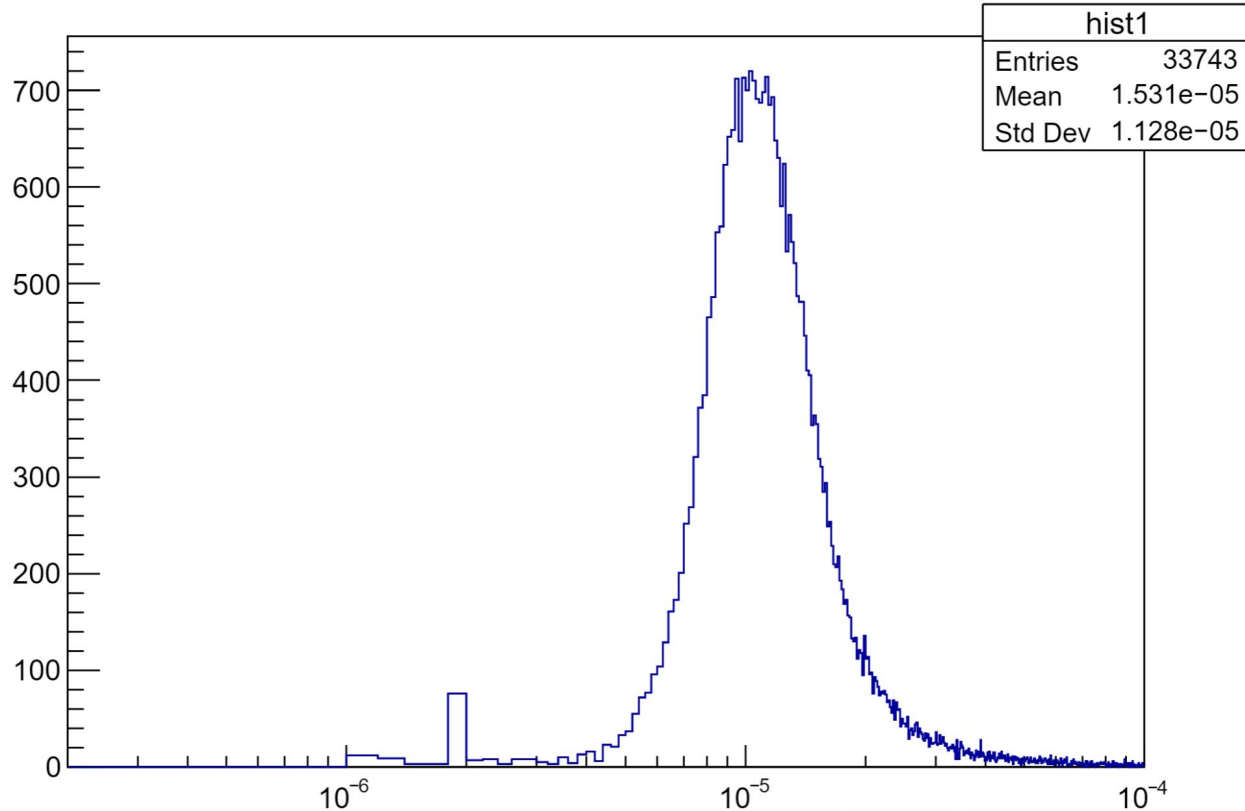
Energy threshold = 0 keV



Energy threshold = 0.396 keV



# TrackerEndcapHits.EDep



# VertexBarrelHits.EDep

