Simulation of the response of the ALICE silicon pixel detector

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- Description of the simulation model.
- Predictions:
 - row and column cluster lengths;
 - x and z resolutions;
- Comparison with experimental data.
- Conclusions and Outlooks.

Description of the model

The model provides an algorithm to determine the fired pixels (digits) starting from the impact coordinates of the track on the SPD (hits).

The following effects are taken into account:

- Geometrical charge sharing;
- Electronic noise and threshold non-uniformity;
- Coupling effects;

Geometrical charge sharing

Real effects: 1) the energy lost by the particle is shared among all the crossed cells \Rightarrow more than one pixel could be fired;

2) when a particle passes through the dead zone between two cells, the generated charge carriers are shared between them.

Simulation: The pixel cells are contiguous and the energy lost in each cell (E_l) is proportional to the track length.



A pixel is fired if $E_l > E_{th}$.

Parameter: E_{th} =threshold to the energy lost in a single cell.

Electronic noise and threshold non-uniformity

Real effects: 1) fluctuations of the electronic noise in each pixel in time domain;2) spread of the discriminator thresholds in the different cells of the read-out chip.

Simulation: pedestals fluctuate from event to event (time) and from pixel to pixel (space)

$$E_p \sim N(0,1)\sigma$$

A pixel is fired if $E_l + E_p > E_{th}$.



- Real effect: 1) capacitive coupling between pixels;2) cross-talk between electronic read-out channels.
- **Simulation:** a fraction of the energy lost is assigned to the next cells in the same row and in the same column.



Parameters: P_r coupling in row direction P_c coupling in column direction.

Implementation in the ALICE off-line code



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			HITout	
	SPA	CE POINT		
DIGIT		•		
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	HITin			
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