

Rivelatori e Apparati

Slides_3 – Formazione segnale, correnti per giunzioni p-n

Figura reticolo e bande

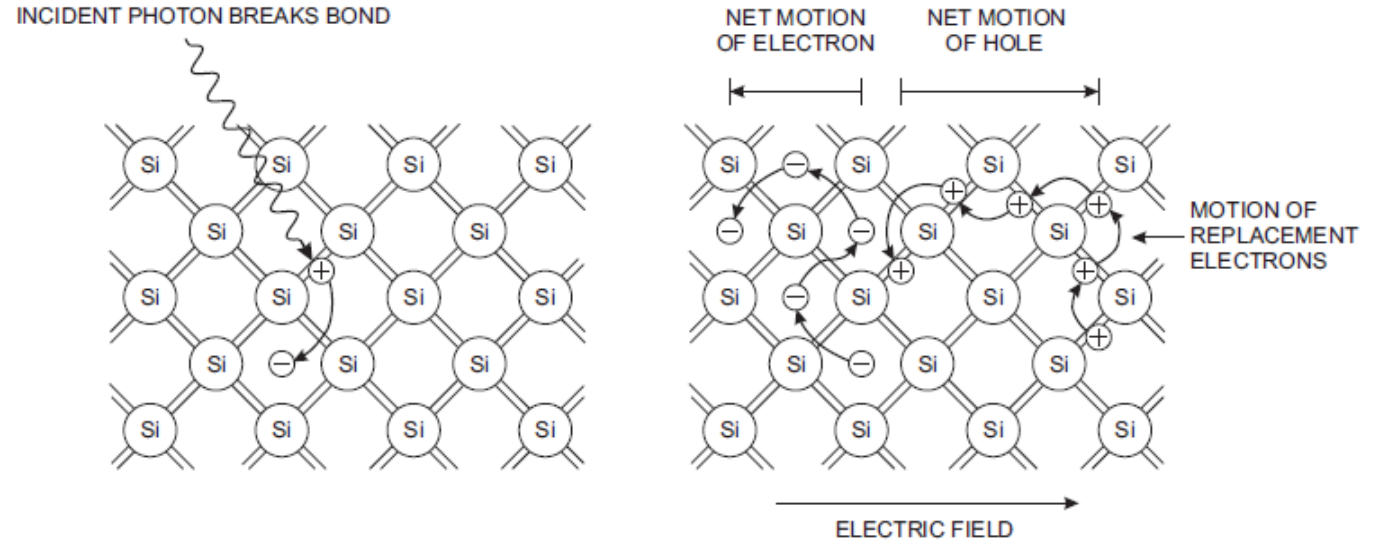
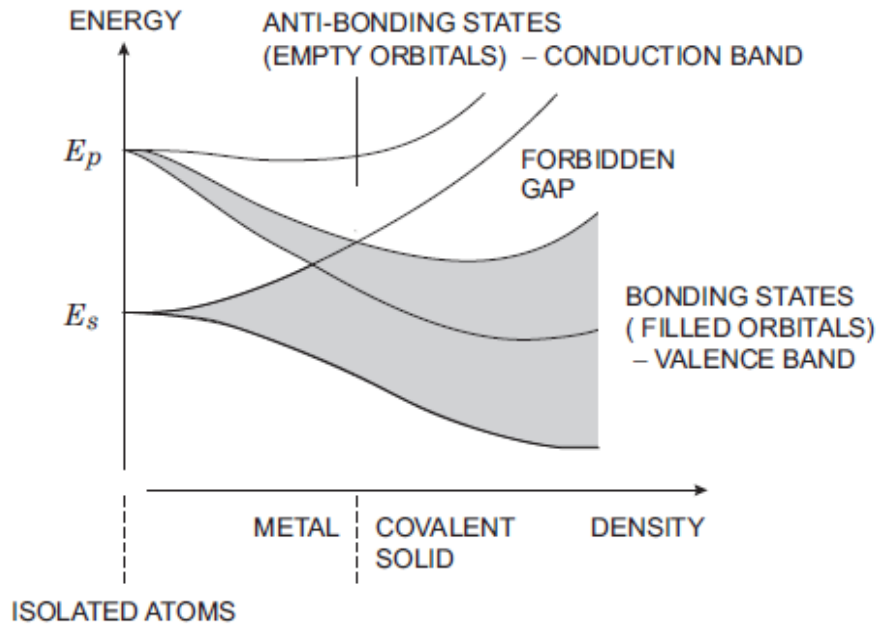
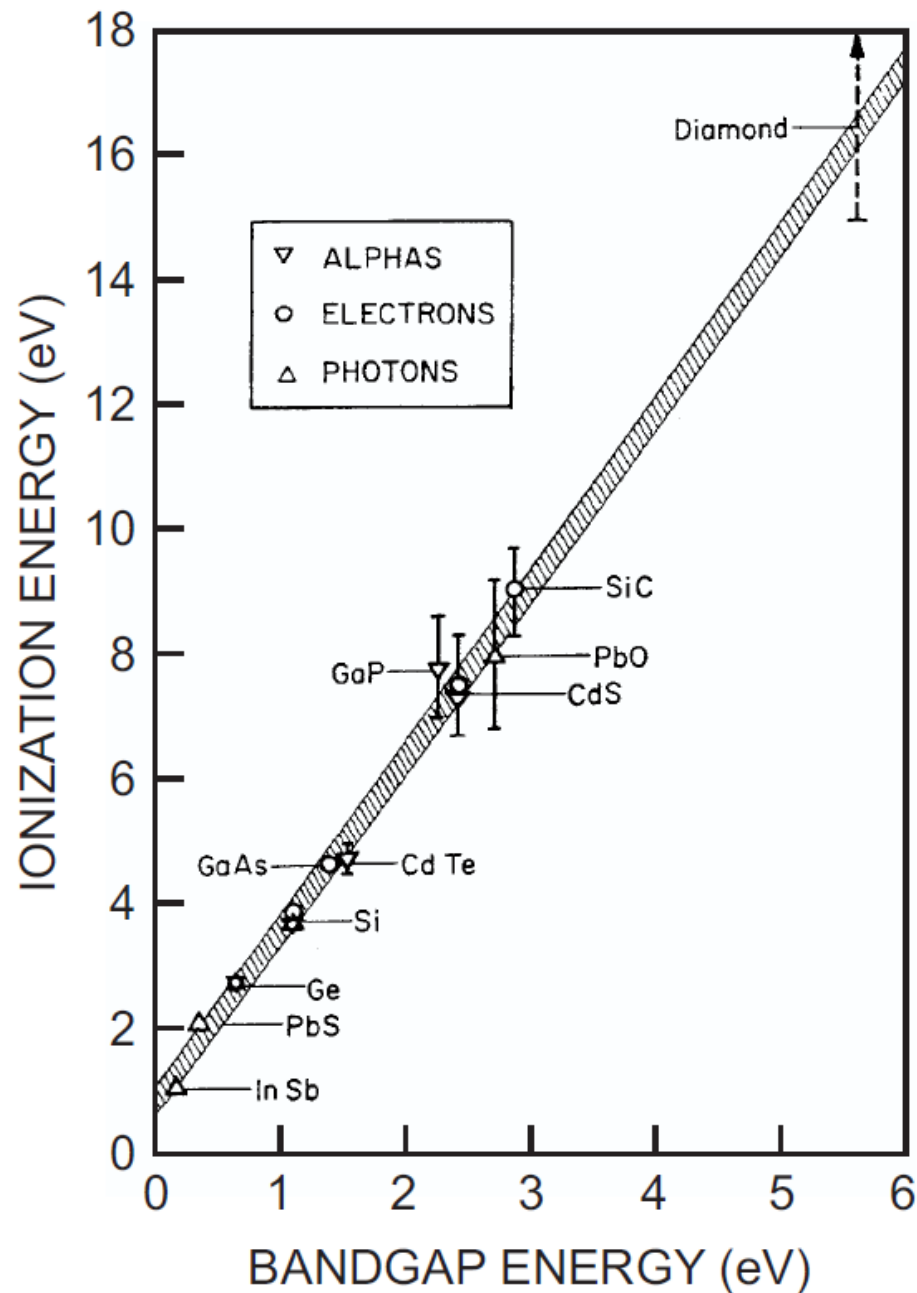
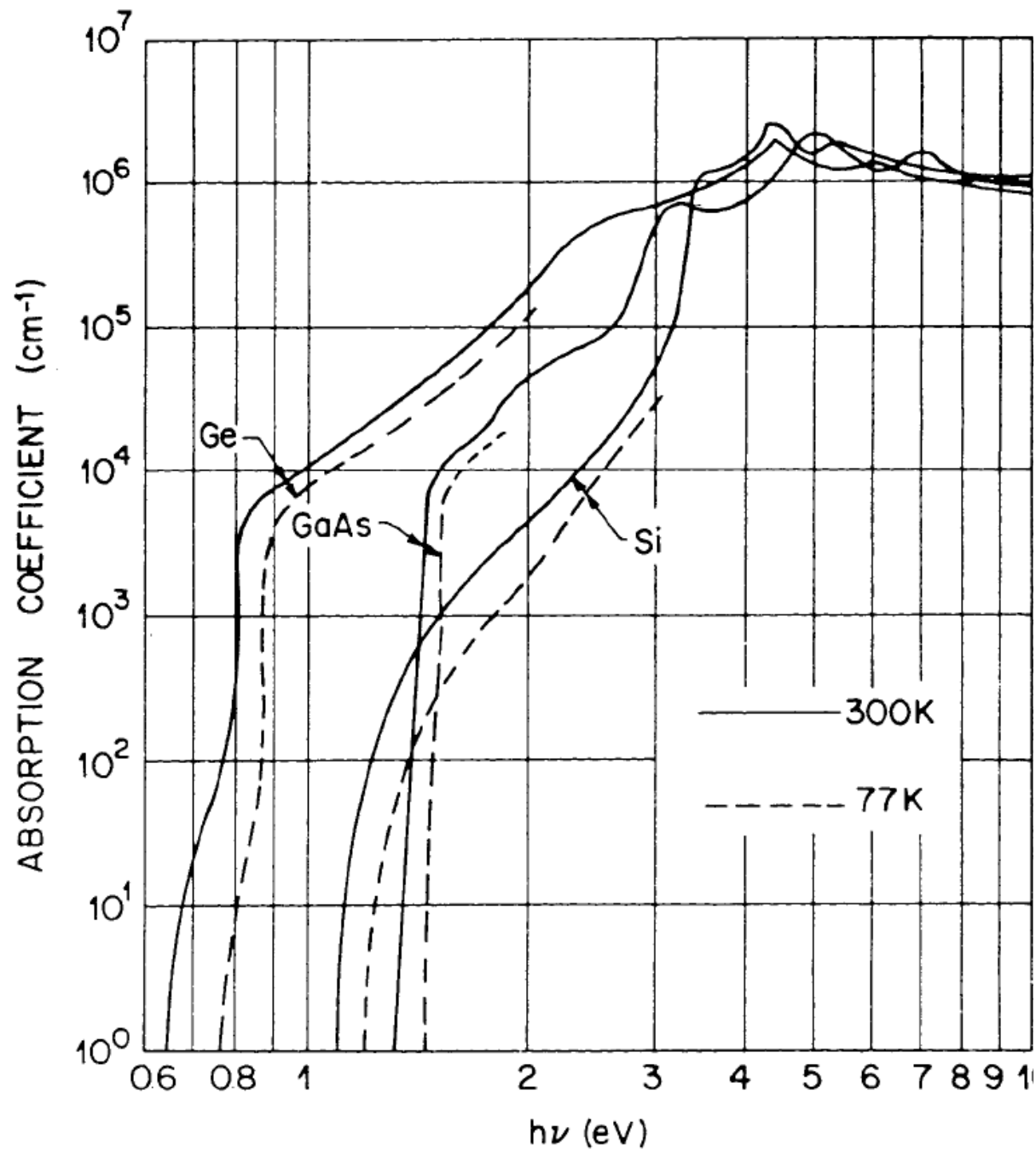


FIG. 2.7. An incident particle can break a bond, promoting an electron into the conduction band, so it can move freely. The vacant bond with positive net charge can also move by successively “borrowing” electrons from neighboring bonds. (Following Shockley 1950.)



Segnale raccolto in funzione del tempo

Esempi:

giunzione p+n

$d=300 \mu\text{m}$

$A=1 \text{ cm}^2$

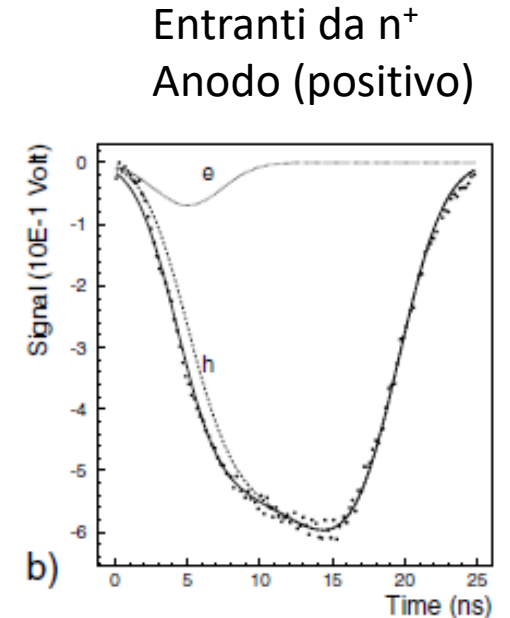
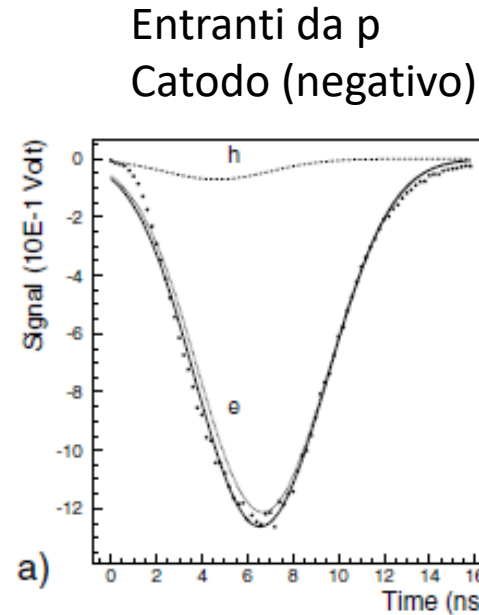
$\rho=23 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ cm}$

$N_{\text{eff}} = 2.1 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

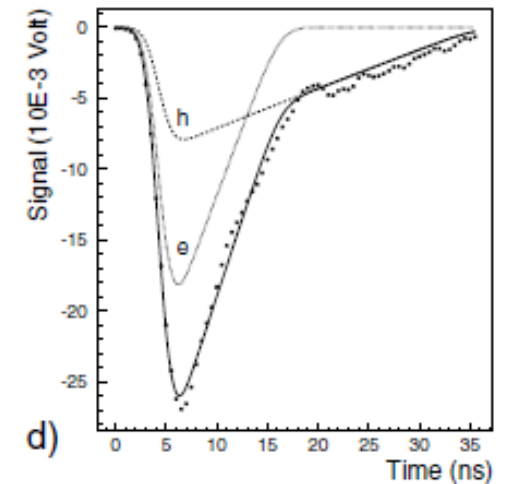
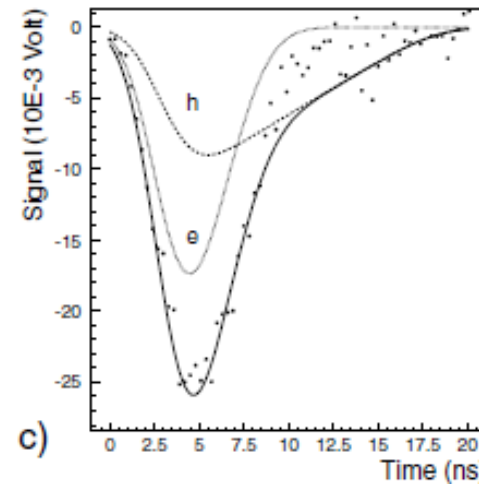
Nota:

- α totalmente assorbita in qualche decina di μm : la carica generata e' localizzata da una o dall'altra parte della giunzione \rightarrow contributi alla carica di e^- e h^+ differiscono a seconda della distanza dall'elettrodo:
- $Q_e = \frac{q}{w} * (w - x_0)$ $Q_h = \frac{q}{w} * x_0$
- e^- MIP rilascia cariche lungo lo spessore
- picco delle lacune piu' esteso della distribuzione degli e^- perche' mobilita' minore

Particella α
Emessa da
sorgente Am
 $E = 5.45 \text{ MeV}$



e^- relativistico
Emesso da Ru
MIP
 $E_i = 80 \text{ keV}$

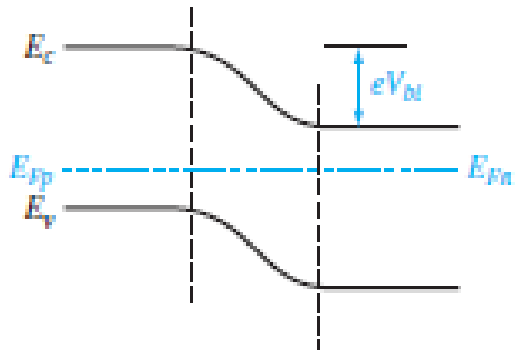
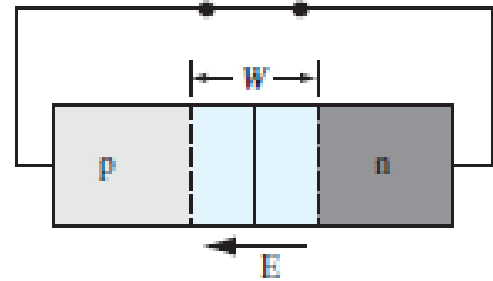


Giunzione pn

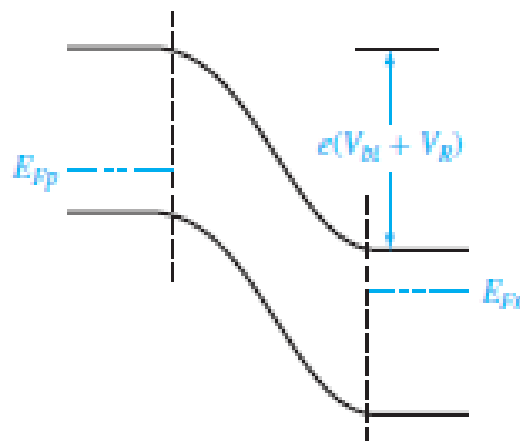
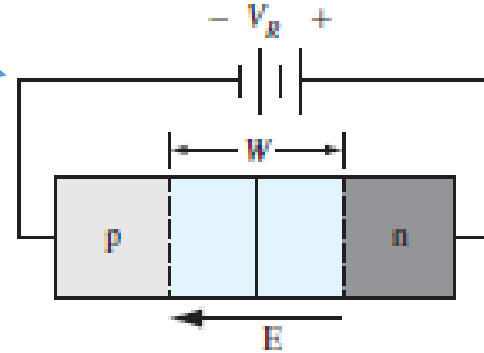


Non c'è passaggio di corrente
(a parte corrente di leakage)

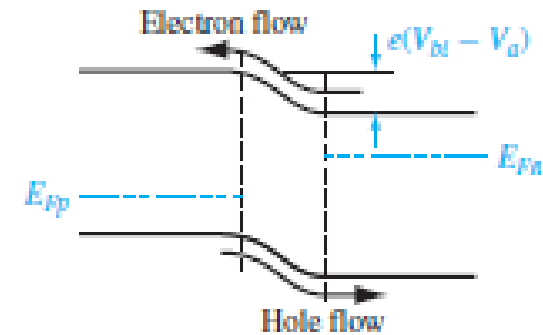
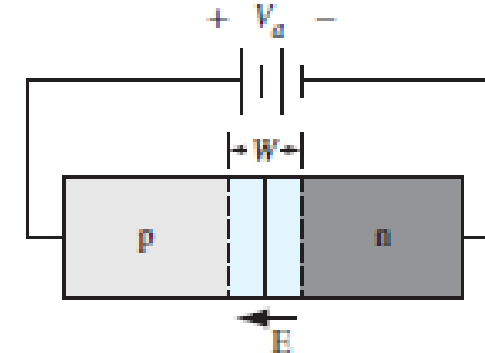
Non polarizzata



Inversamente polarizzata



Direttamente polarizzata



Corrente attraverso la giunzione

Corrente della giunzione pn



Inversamente
polarizzata

Direttamente
polarizzata

