

Advanced electronics for Physics detectors, Medical, Industrial and Space applications

Group for Radiation Imaging and Tracking

prof. Piero Giubilato, prof. Serena Mattiazzo prof. Jeff Wyss, prof. Alessandro Marchioro

Tech: D. Pantano, G. Meng, L. Silvestrin, M. Giorato, R. Raffagnato
Postdoc: D. Chiappara
PhD: C. Bonini , S. Ciarlantini, C. Pantouvakis, M. Rignanese, A. Zingaretti

Find us at: https://web.infn.it/GRIT/

What do we do

102

What we do: help solving puzzles like this

Particles position in space

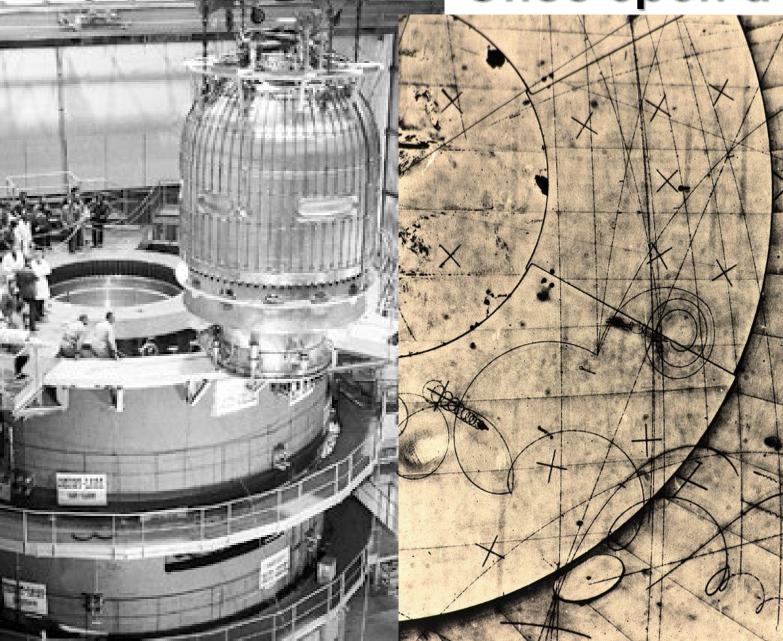
Particles position in time

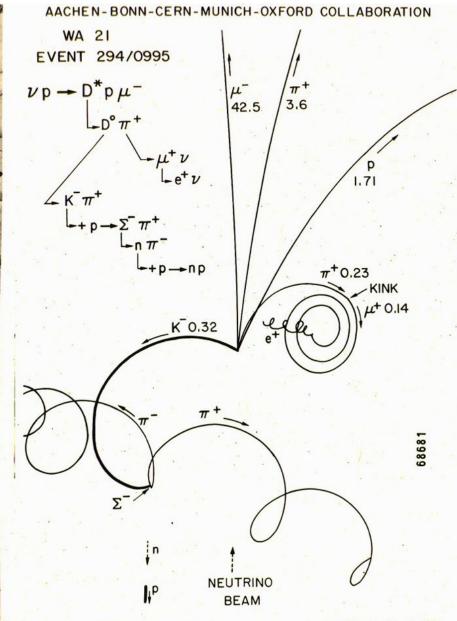
Over Over many

ns, ps μm precision precision

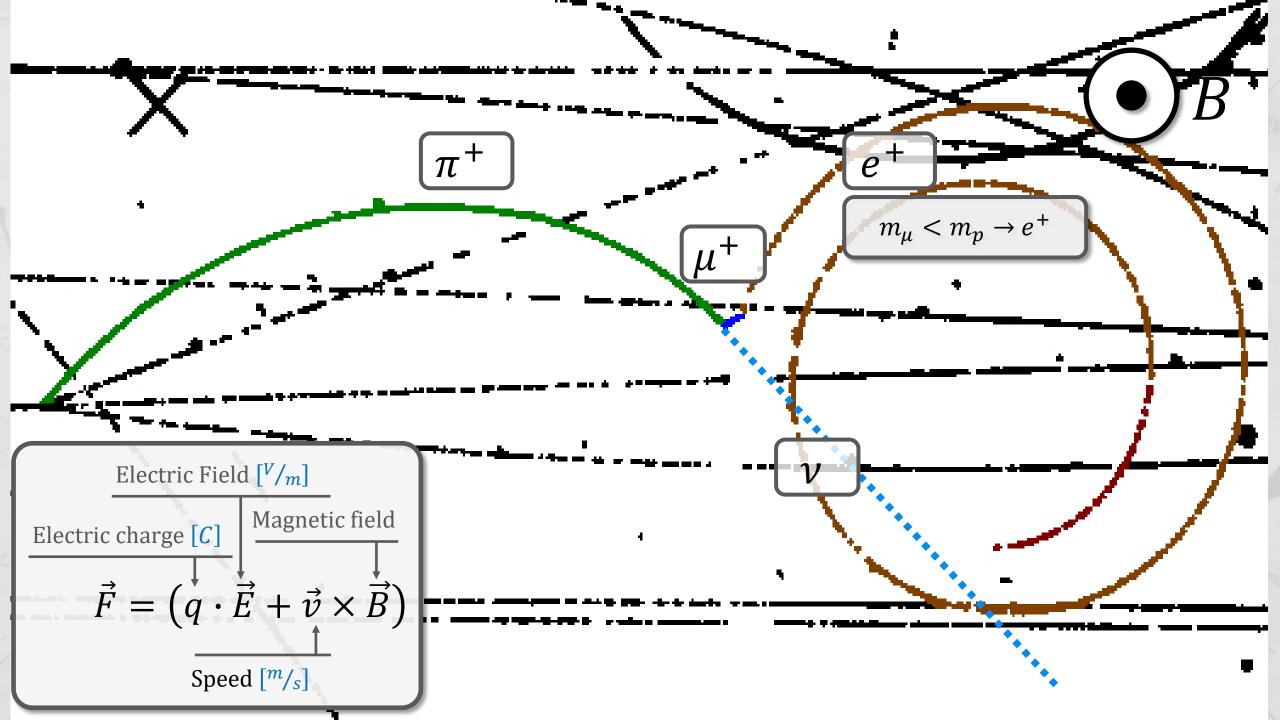
Hostile Little Dowe

Once upon a time in the lab....





MOMENTUM IN GeV/c



But it starts to be difficult.

6.4 TeV ²²S + ¹⁹⁷Au, NA35: **analysis of the charged particles becomes impossible** NA35 – The Streamer Ohamber Heavy Ion Experiment ~ **1985**

What we do: make these machines working

If we want to find **new particles**, the detector must track **every single** particles

What we do: make these machines surviving

If we want the astronauts back to Earth, better the spaceship survives as well!

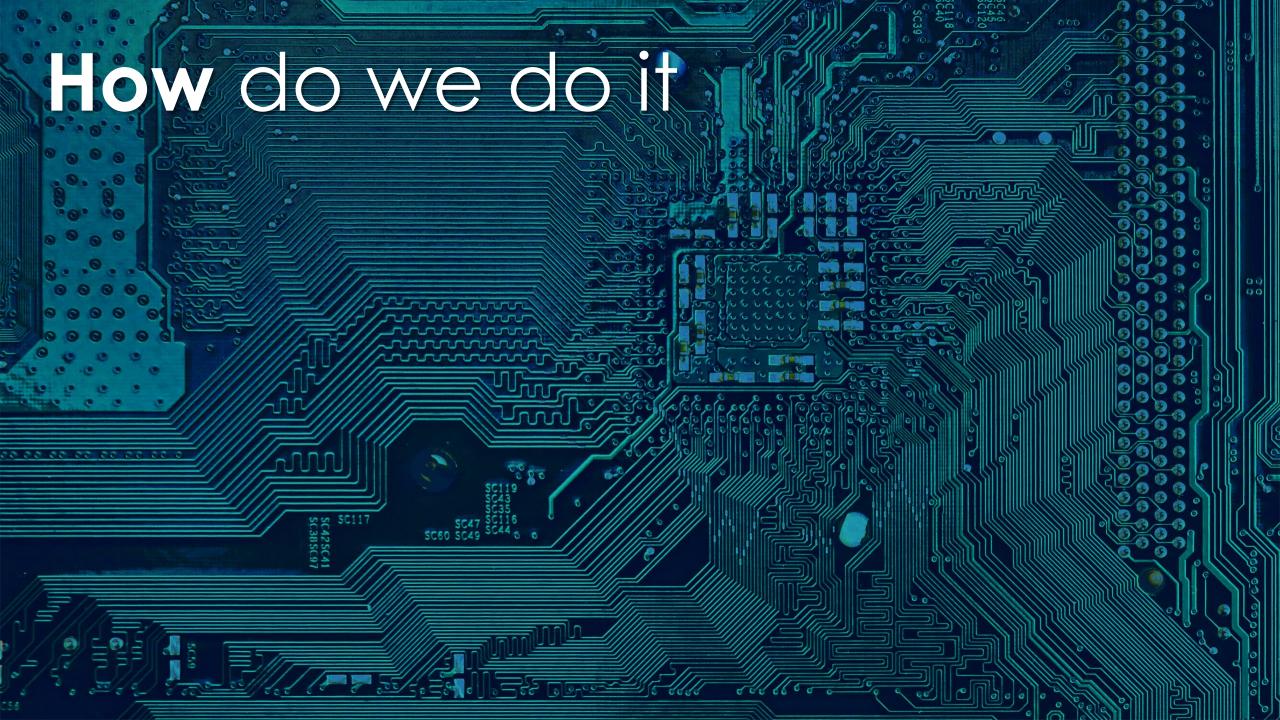
Space is full of energetic particles with damaging potential (TID, DDD, SEE): some are deflected when their magnetic rigidity is small enough, others are magnetically trapped in Van Allen belts.

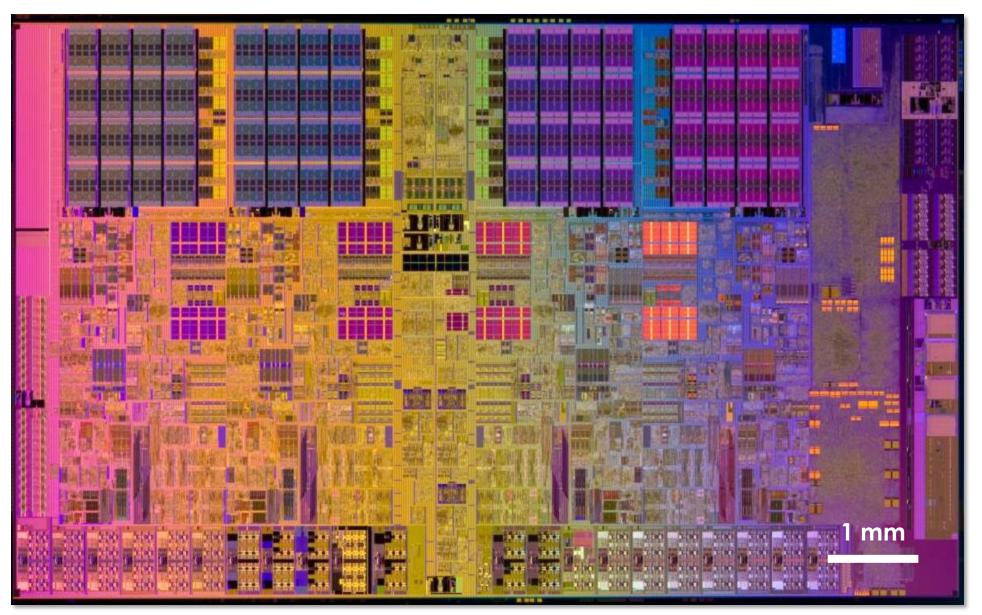
Galactic and extragalactic cosmic rays

> Trapped particles

Solar flare neutrons and γ -rays

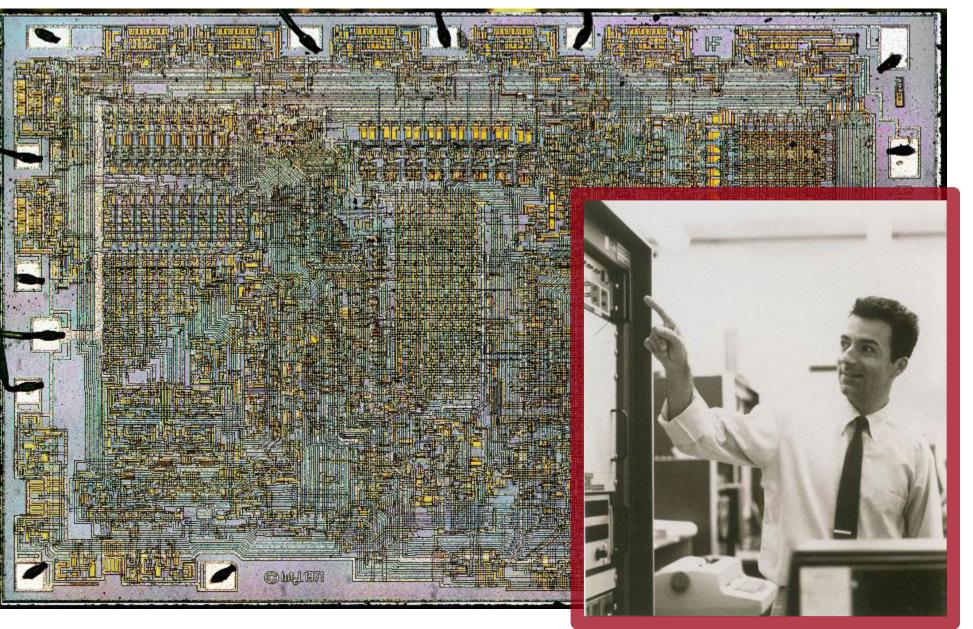
Solar flare electrons, protons, and heavy ions



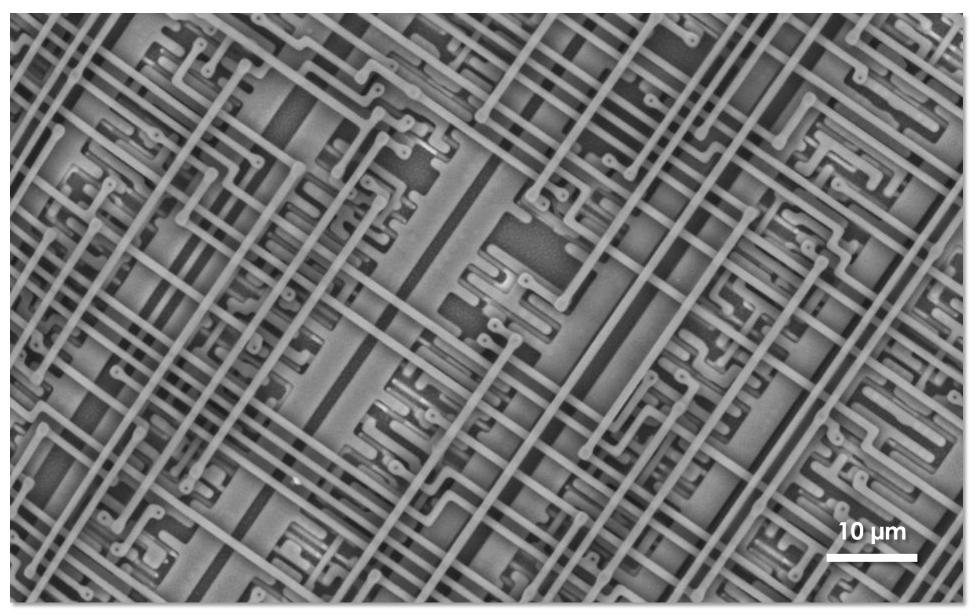


Think about **modern** art

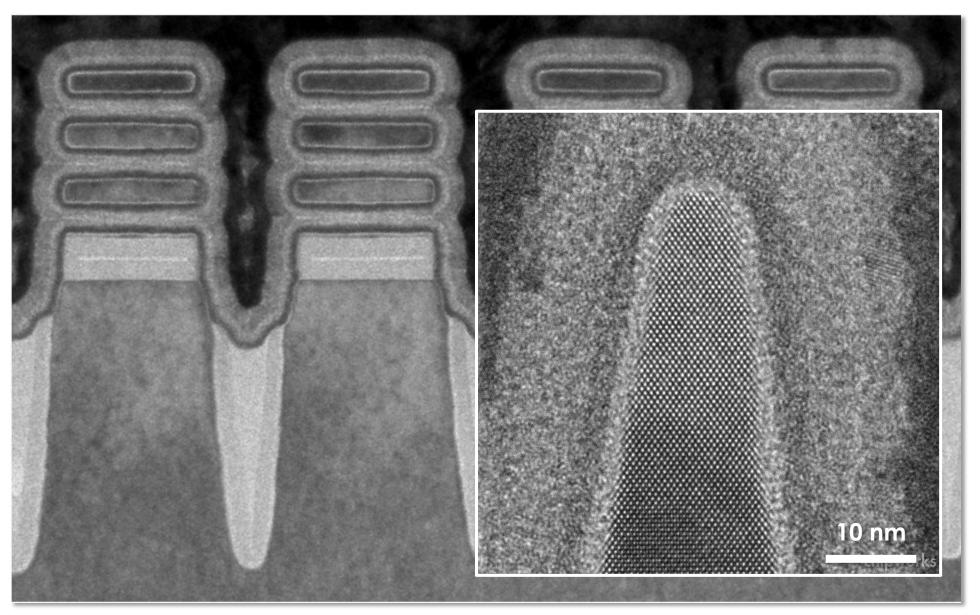
How to measure time and position?



An art started by an illustrious student from Padova: F. Faggin



modern art of extremely **complex** systems



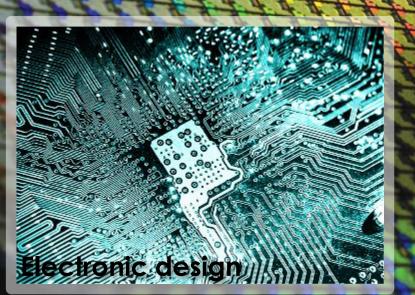
complex systems powered by **quantum physics**

ver n = t || (1) return mult to e 46 (M(Doject(a)) ? m.marge(n, "string" -- typeof e ? [n] : e) : h.csil(0, el), introng: function(e, u, n) (

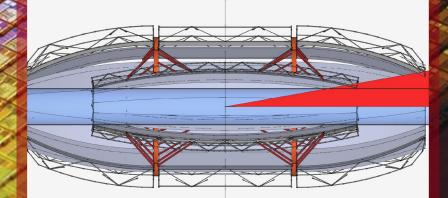
Advanced computing



High-precision Lab work



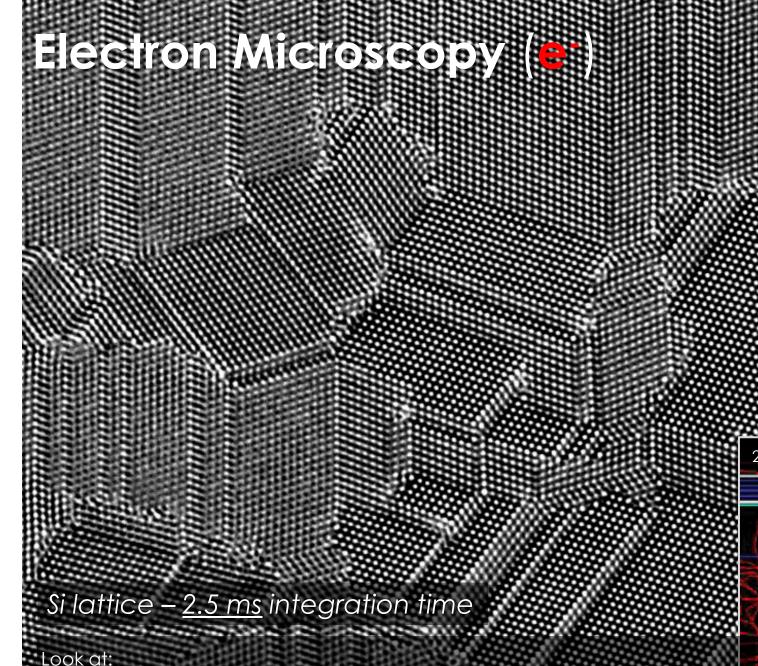




Systems design

What do we get

1 *nm*

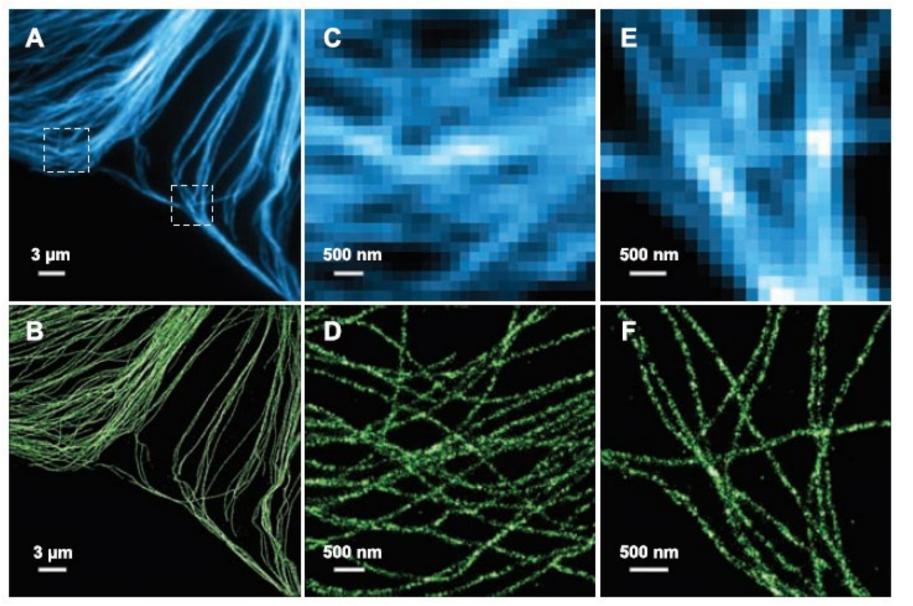


Sub-atomic microscopy made possible by HEP spin-off sensors

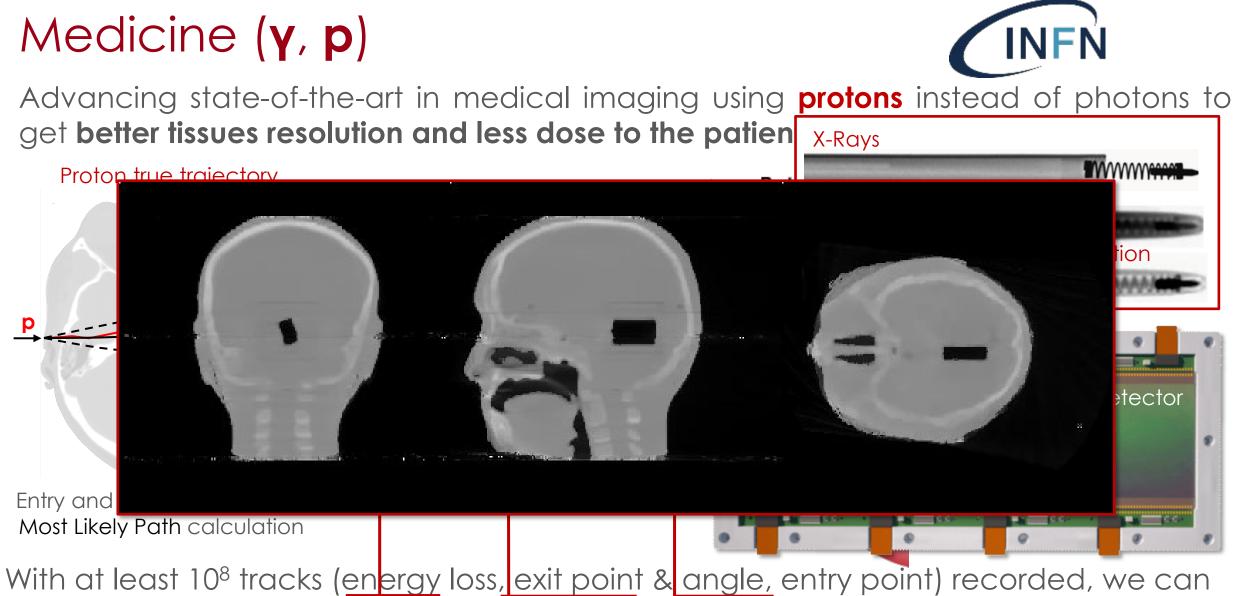
200 KeV e on 50 µm thick device

https://www.gatan.com/products/tem-imaging-spectroscopy/k3-camera-0

Bioscience (Y)



Photon clustering allows breaking the diffraction limit (Nobel Prize 2014)



with at least 10° tracks (energy loss, exit point & angle, entry point) recorded, reconstruct a complete 3D image.

https://mediaspace.unipd.it/media/La+tomografia+-+Percorsi+galileiani+Phd+Edition/1_d1m7vb2o

Industry (X)



X-ray Computed **Tomography** and imaging help verifying production, food quality and even sawmills!

Blue-sky research helps in real-world challenges 21



ALICE

Millimetes (X)

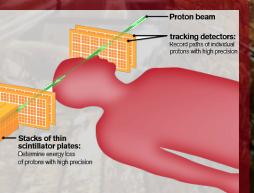


Micron (Y)

80 nm

3 µm

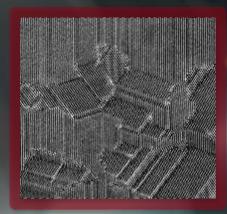
Meter (p)





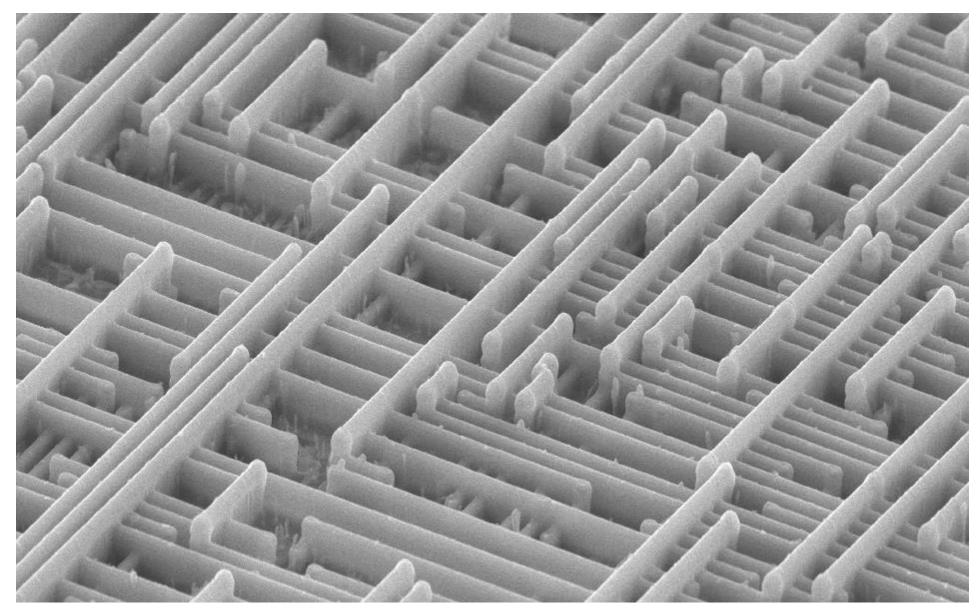
and beyond (?)

Nanometer (e-)



Summary

The nanoworld **allows to**...



Ideas, Theory, Design: Nano & micro systems To look at the universe

Observe and measure the extremely big

...and the extremely complex

Want to play? You welcome!

Contact:

prof. **Piero Giubilato** (<u>piero.giubilato@unipd.it</u>) prof. **Serena Mattiazzo** (<u>serena.mattiazzo@unipd.it</u>) dott. **Andrea Rossi** (anrea.rossi@pd.infn.it)

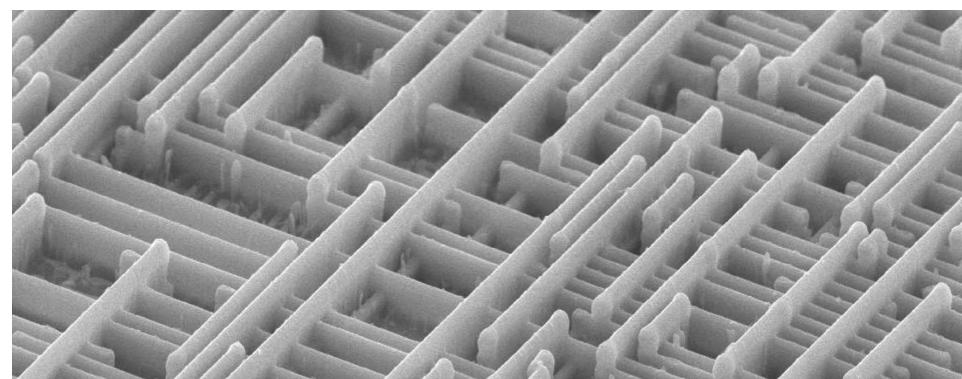
Further contact: dott. Davide Chiappara (davide.chiappara@unipd.it)

dott. Chiara Bonini (<u>chiara.bonini@phd.unipd.it</u>) dott. Sabrina Ciarlantini (sabrina.ciarlantini@phd.unipd.it) dott. Caterina Pantouvakis (caterina.pantouvakis@phd.unipd.it) dott. Michele Rignanese (michele.rignanese@phd.unipd.it)



Backup

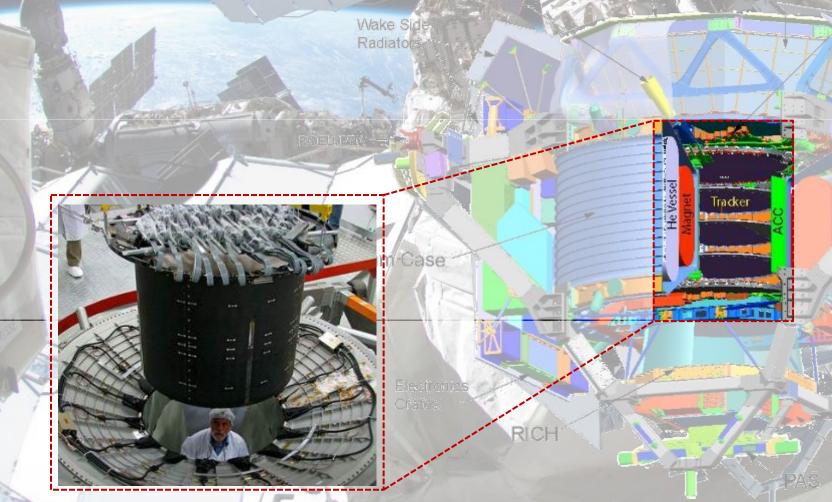
Is it challenging?



Extremely complex systems (**100+ billion elements**) with know-how from multiple fields (math, physics, material science, computer science) to be **invented**, **designed**, **simulated**, **produced**, **tested**... and **put to work**. You are not measured on publications or conferences! Not (only) theory, nor (only) simulation, nor (only) analysis

Must, simply, work!

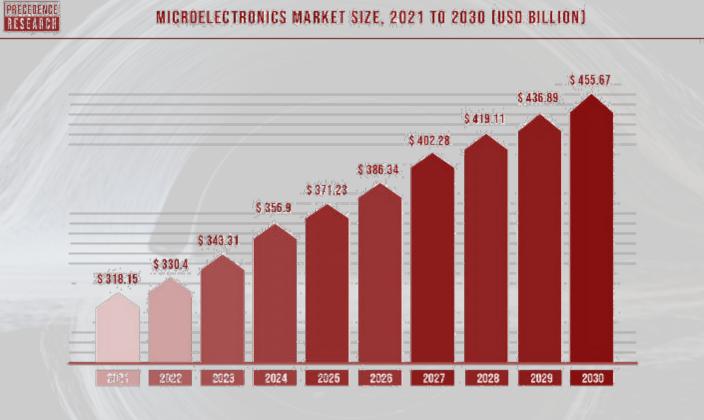
In space (cosmics, y, and beyond)



Silicon sensors onboard satellites looks at the near and deep space



Disclaimer: it's a bigger game than what you think



Interstellar's black hole "Gargantua" is not scientifically accurate (as shown in the movie) but the simulation produced 800 TByte of unprecedented quality data, which lead Kip Thorne (Nobel prize 2017) to investigate some unexpected effects (which you cannot see in the movie) about the lensing effect.