

Scattering cross-sections and detector simulation

S.F.Biagi Rd51 April 2021

High precision detectors :

Drift , tpcs, Mwpc

Low precision detectors:

RPC , streamer, geiger

- High precision detectors:
- Drift velocity $\pm 0.5\%$
- diffusion $\pm 2\%$
- townsend coefficients $\pm 3\%$
- lorentz angle ± 1 degree
- data base satisfies above constraints

mixtures of Ar, He, Ne, Kr and Xe

molecular gases :

N₂, CO₂, CH₄, CO, DME, CF₄, H₂, D₂, O₂

- slightly reduced accuracy on :
- TMA, C₂H₆, C₃H₈, C₄H₁₀, C₃H₆, NH₃, N₂O, TMA, H₂O,
- Alcohols, SF₆, O₃, GeH₄, BF₃, NO, Methylal, C₂H₄
- Fluorocarbons: C₂F₆, C₃F₈, CHF₃, R134a soon: HFO

- Low precision detectors:
- drift velocity $\pm 5\%$
- diffusion $\pm 10\%$
- townsend gain $\pm 4\%$
- attachment $\pm 4\%$
- lorentz angle ± 5 degree

- Rpc simulation requirements satisfied by the lower precision .
- The main parameters required are the gain and attachment (see Regler and Veenhof)
- the cross-sections sets also allow for the calculation of the primary Cluster size and spacing for the incident particle using degrade
- There are also important non-equilibrium effects in RPCs that are automatically taken into account by using Garfield++ and the magboltz database.

Interest in Hydro Fluorocarbons for reduced global warming:

2006 :

created R134a ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{F}_4$) x-section file
derived from C_2F_6 (2002)

2010 :

updated R134a file with better mixture data

2021:

updating C_3F_8 (2002) then use for HFO

- Updates planned:
- 2021 (May) C3F8
- 2021 summer HFO
- 2021 autumn C2F6 then R134a

Analysis improvements for Fluorocarbons :

A) 3 body attachment now includes the critical density dependence of the attachment x-section

scaled by : $1/((N_c/N)+1)$

this now replaces the N dependence of the 3body x-sections..

B) Using dipole screened coulomb angular distribution for the vibrational scattering rather than Capitelli-Longo algorithm.

- Requirements for standard measurements:
- Hydrofluorocarbons: good purity 99%
- Mixture data with Helium and Argon :
- 90/10, 95/5 and 99/1
- ratio must be accurately measured to 1% of the smaller component :
- ie 99/1 requires 1 be to ± 0.01

Temperature and pressure to better than 1KPa and 2 degrees C.

water and nitrogen measured to ± 50 ppm.

townsend as function of pressure (very important)

- Additional measurements required:
- Electron scattering experiments :
- locate the attachment resonance energies.
- Measure ionisation x-sections
- BEB ionisation model can be used but not accurate to better than 10%..

- Conclusion:
- possible to create x-section sets for the hydrofluorocarbons adequate to use in RPC simulation but not accurate enough for precision simulation of other detector structures.
- experimental measurements required are
- accurate mixture data with argon and helium
- pressure dependent townsend measurements
- A recent report on the CO update is attached to this talk and discusses some techniques used in the derivation of x-sections.