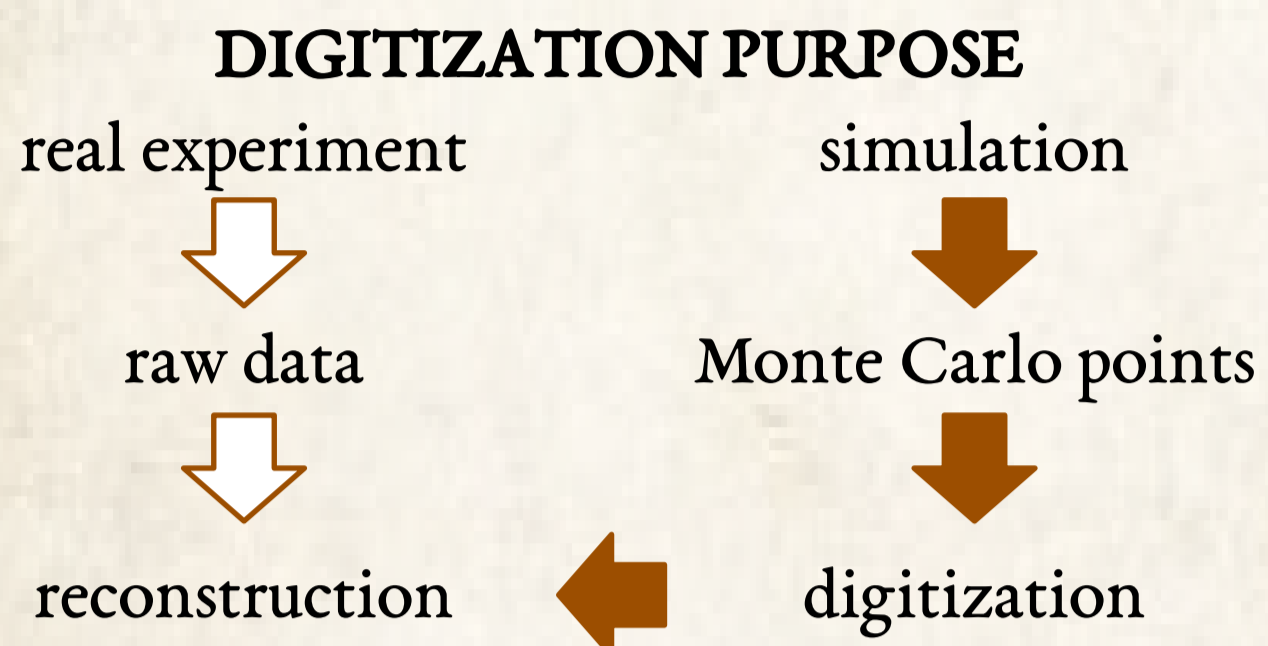
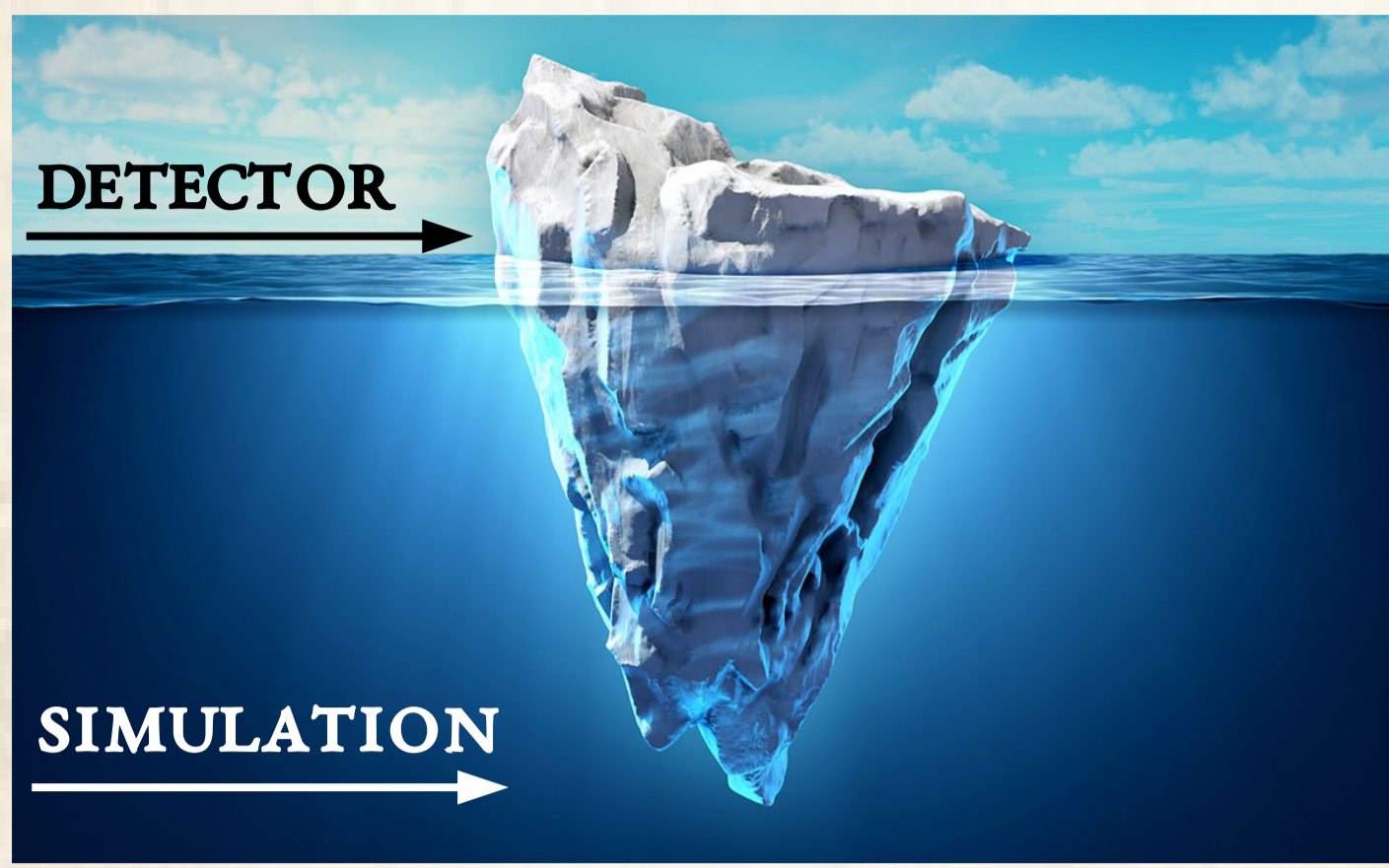


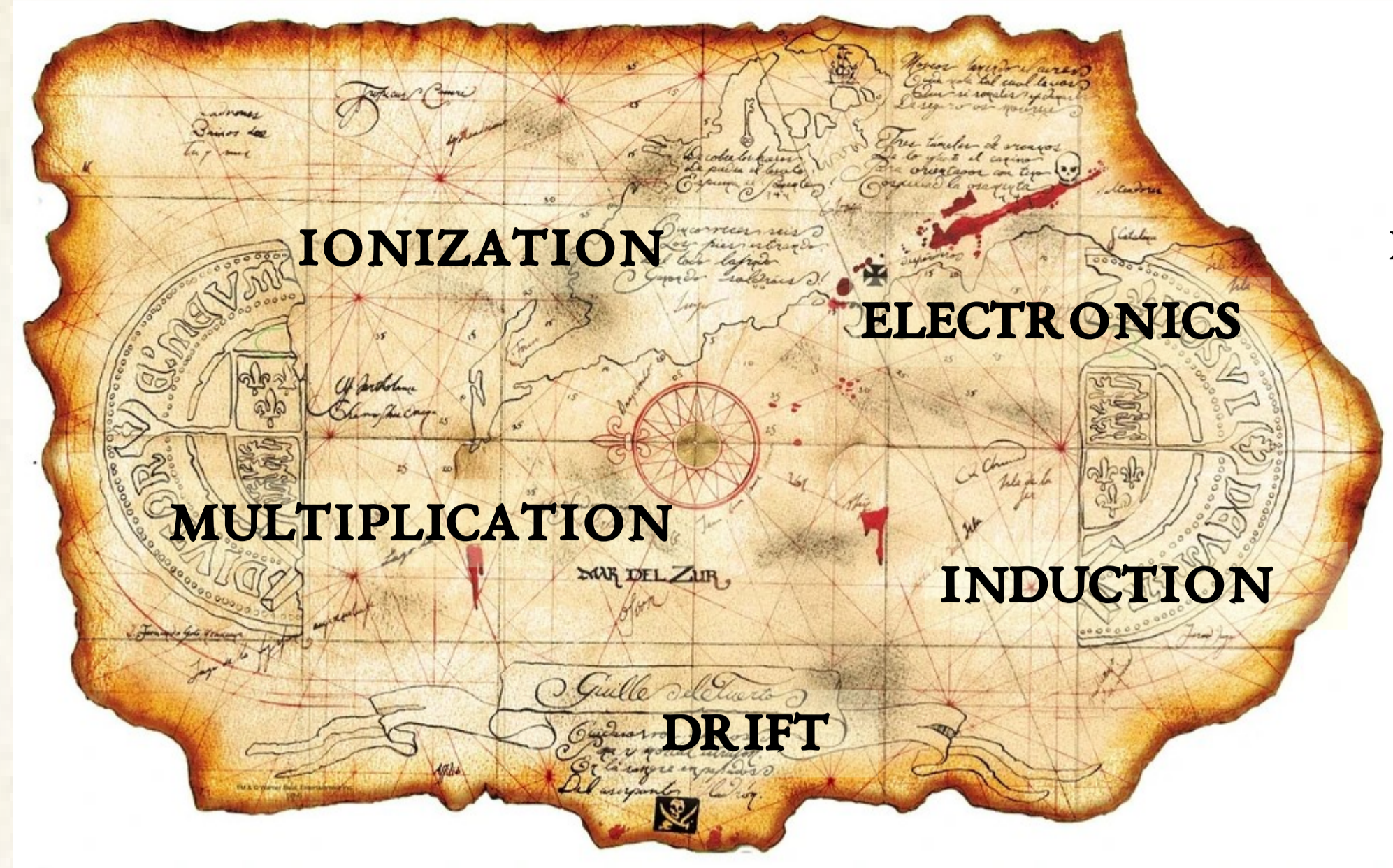
Preamble

The simulation is a hidden component of the design and realization of a detector



Chapter 1 – the origin of the quest

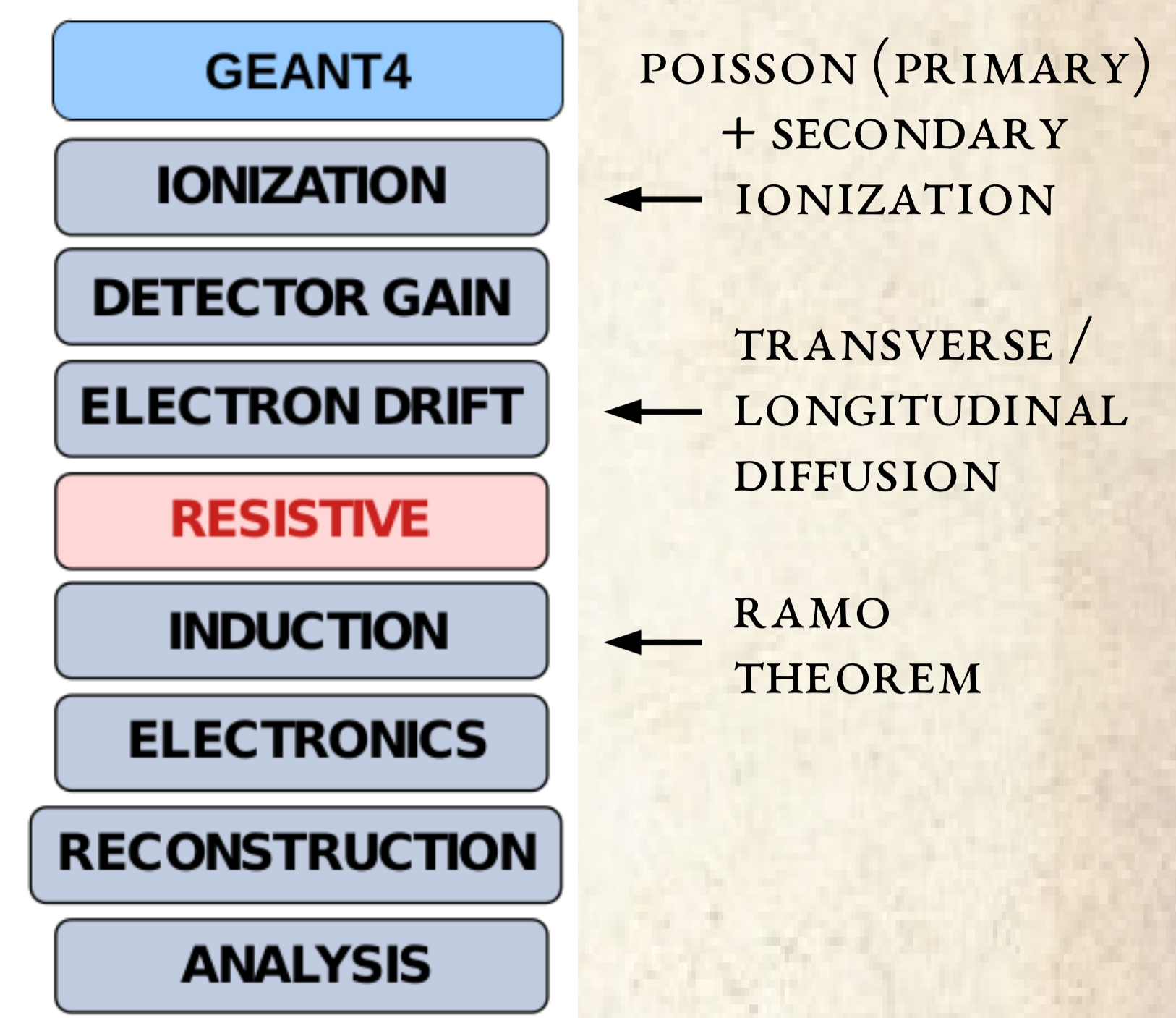
The hero, Parsifal, is searching for the sacred Graal: a fast and reliable simulation of the response of a micro pattern gas detector to the passage of the ionizing particle



PROCEDURE

- EACH PHYSICS PROCESS (IONIZATION – GAIN – ELECTRON DRIFT – INDUCTION – ELECTRONICS) IS TREATED **SEPARATELY AND INDEPENDENTLY** [1]
- A GARFIELD++ [2] MICROSCOPIC SIMULATION IS RUN **ONCE-AND-FOR-ALL** TO EXTRACT THE PARAMETERS WHICH ARE SET AS INPUT IN PARSIFAL
- A **SAMPLING FROM PARAMETRIZED DISTRIBUTIONS** IS USED IN PARSIFAL TO GET FAST AND RELIABLE RESULTS

PARSIFAL PARAMETRIZED SIMULATION



Chapter 2 – the first trial: the triple-gem

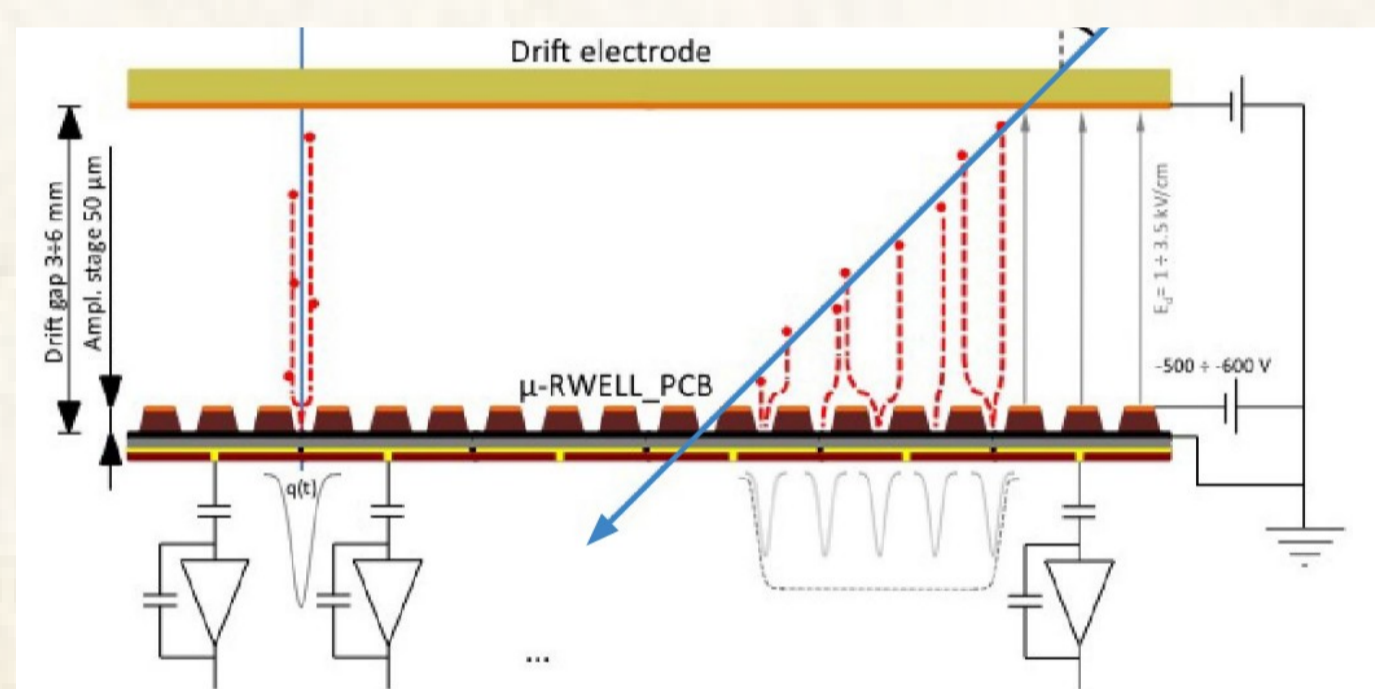
The hero, Parsifal, simulates the response of a triple-gem to the passage of a particle [3] and showed its success @ ACAT19 [4]

Chapter 3 – the second trial: the μ RWELL

The hero, Parsifal, challenges a new type of tracker, which has an additional ace in the hole: a resistive layer that spreads the electron avalanche, quenches possible sparks and fires more anodic strips. Must add to the simulation a proper treatment of this peculiarity: the presence of the Diamond Like Carbon resistive layer

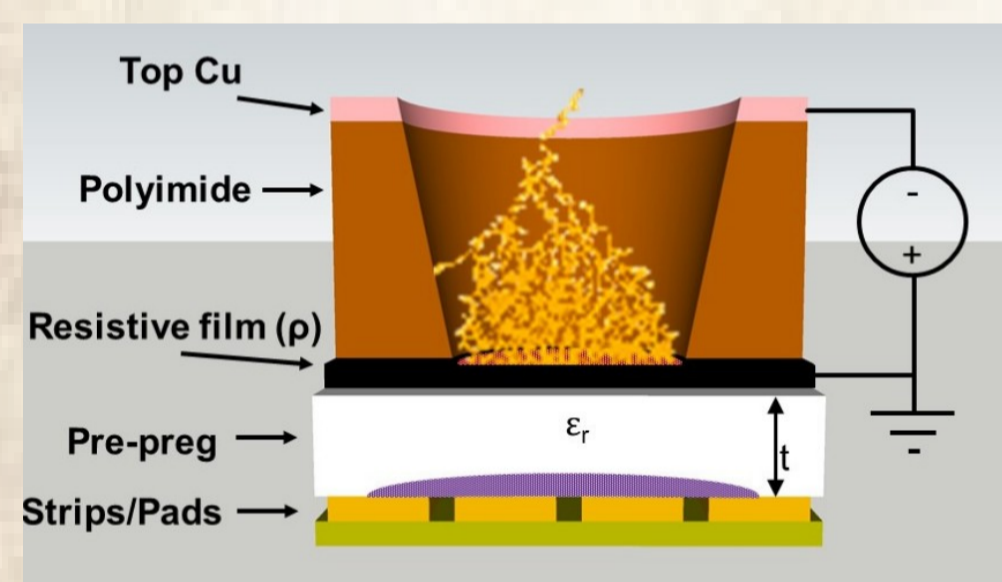
MICRO RESISTIVE WELL [5]

- MICRO-PATTERN GAS DETECTOR (MPGD)
- COMPACT
- SPARK-PROTECTED
- SINGLE STAGE OF AMPLIFICATION



PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

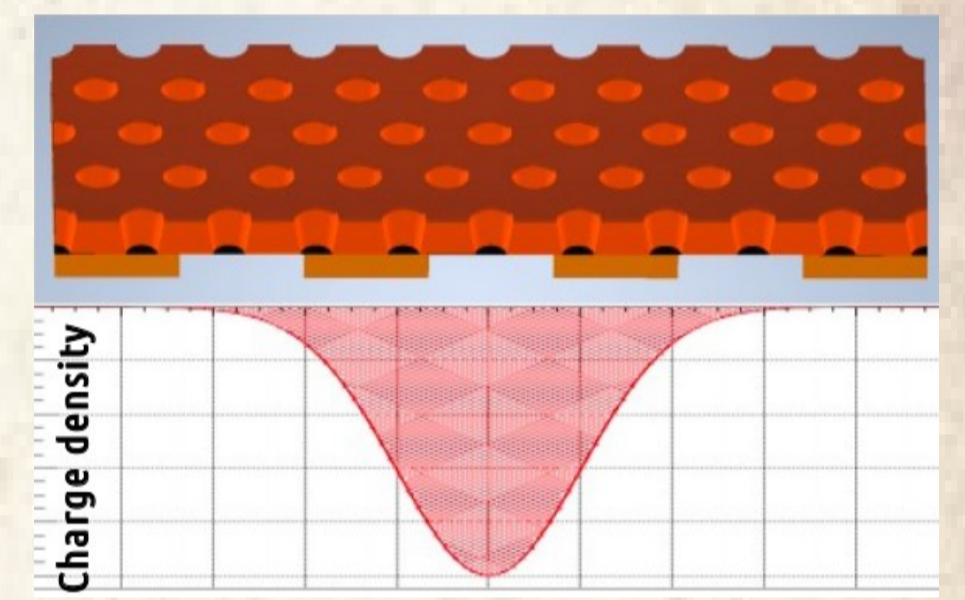
- HV BETWEEN THE COPPER TOP LAYER AND THE DLC RESISTIVE → ELECTRONS **AMPLIFICATION** IN THE HOLE (WELL)
- CHARGE DISPERSION ON THE RESISTIVE LAYER WITH $\tau = RC$
- $R =$ ANODE SURFACE RESISTIVITY; $C =$ CAPACITANCE PER UNIT AREA
- SEGMENTED STRIP READOUT



CHARGE DENSITY SPREAD ON THE RESISTIVE LAYER [6, 7]

$$\rho(x, y, t) = \frac{Nq_e}{2\pi(2ht + w^2)} \exp\left[-\frac{(x^2 + y^2)}{2(2ht + w^2)}\right]$$

- $N =$ number of electrons in avalanche
- $Q_e =$ electron charge
- $h = 1/RC$
- $t =$ time
- $w =$ width of the avalanche
- $x, y =$ position coordinates



ADAPTATION TO ONE-DIMENSIONAL STRIP

$$\rho(x, t) = \frac{q}{\sqrt{2\pi}[\sigma_0(1 + \frac{t-t_0}{\tau})]} \exp\left[-\frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2\sigma_0^2(1 + \frac{t-t_0}{\tau})^2}\right] \Theta(t-t_0)$$

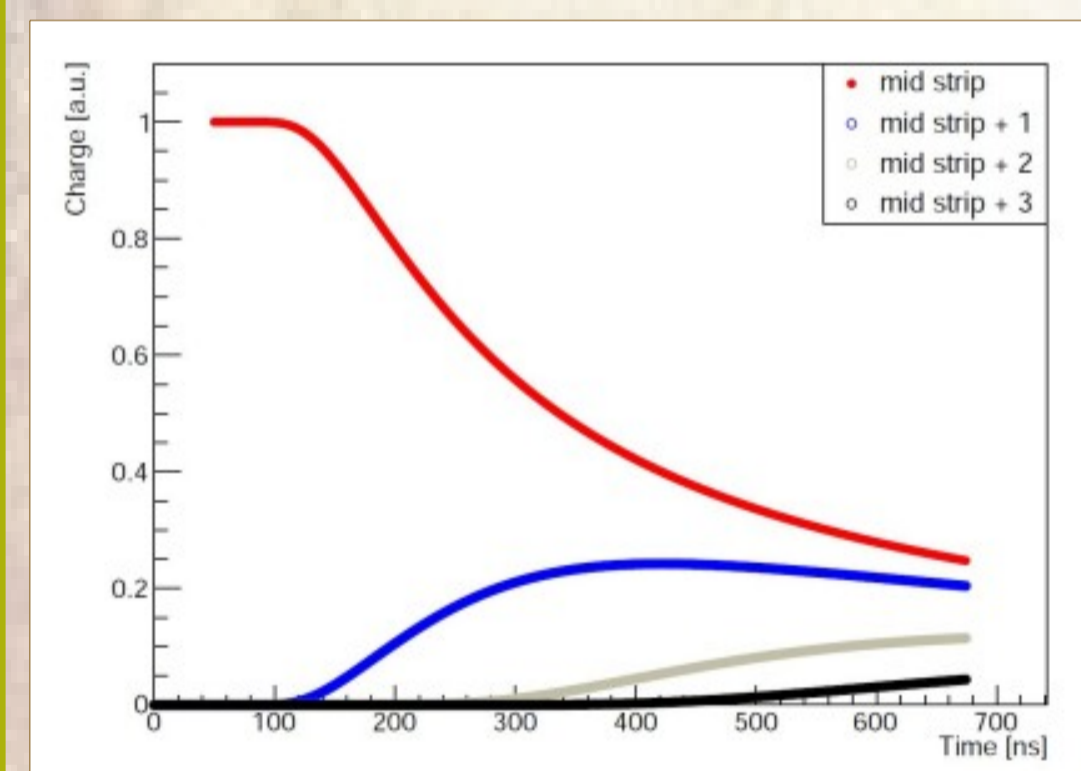
ELECTRONICS (APV-25)

$$Q_{shaped}(t) = Q_{preamp} \left(\frac{t-t_0}{\tau}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{t-t_0}{\tau}\right)$$

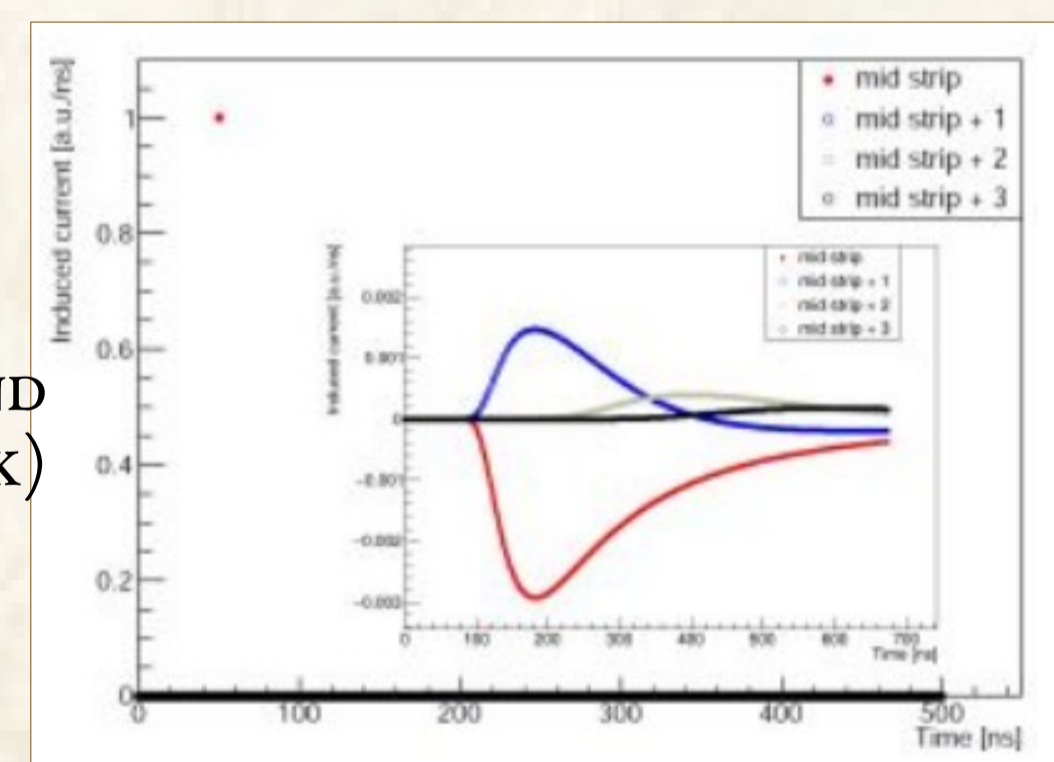
- $Q_{preamp} =$ integrated charge
- $t_0 =$ starting time of the track
- $\tau =$ shaping time of the APV25

Chapter 4 – the duel with the single charge

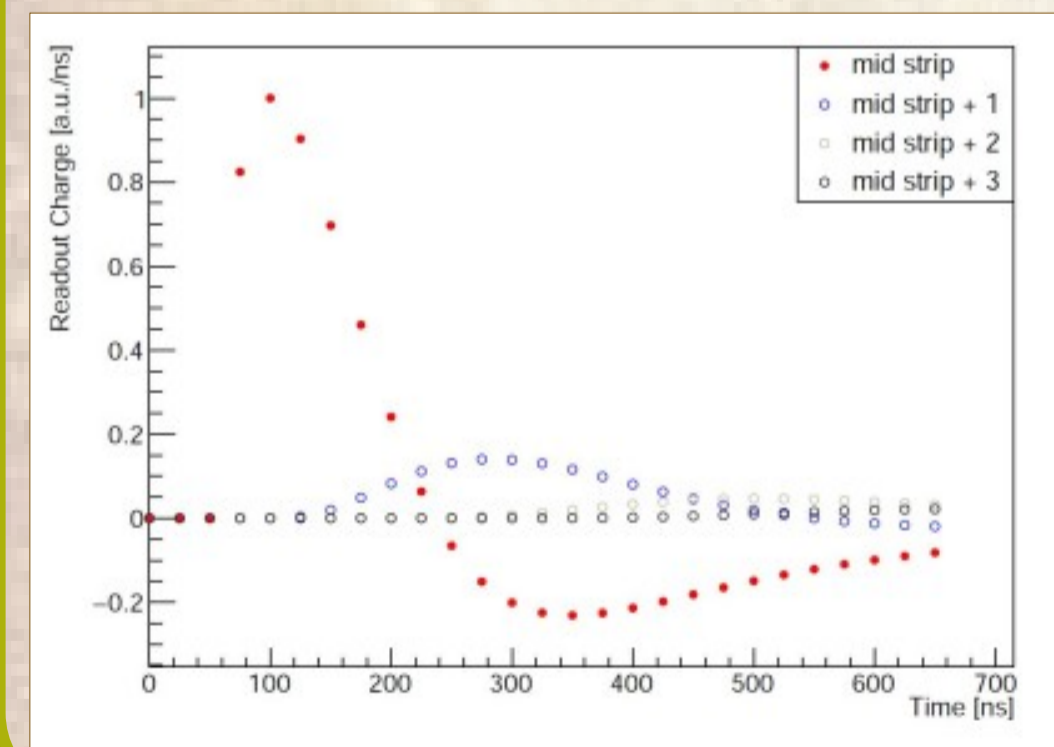
The hero, Parsifal, handles a signal charge entering the amplification well and inducing a current on the readout strips: a spread is applied to it, depending on $\tau = RC$



- A SINGLE CHARGE $q=1$ IS INJECTED @ $t_0 = 50$ ns ON THE **MIDDLE STRIP**
- THE CHARGE IS SPREAD WITH A $\tau = 10$ ns



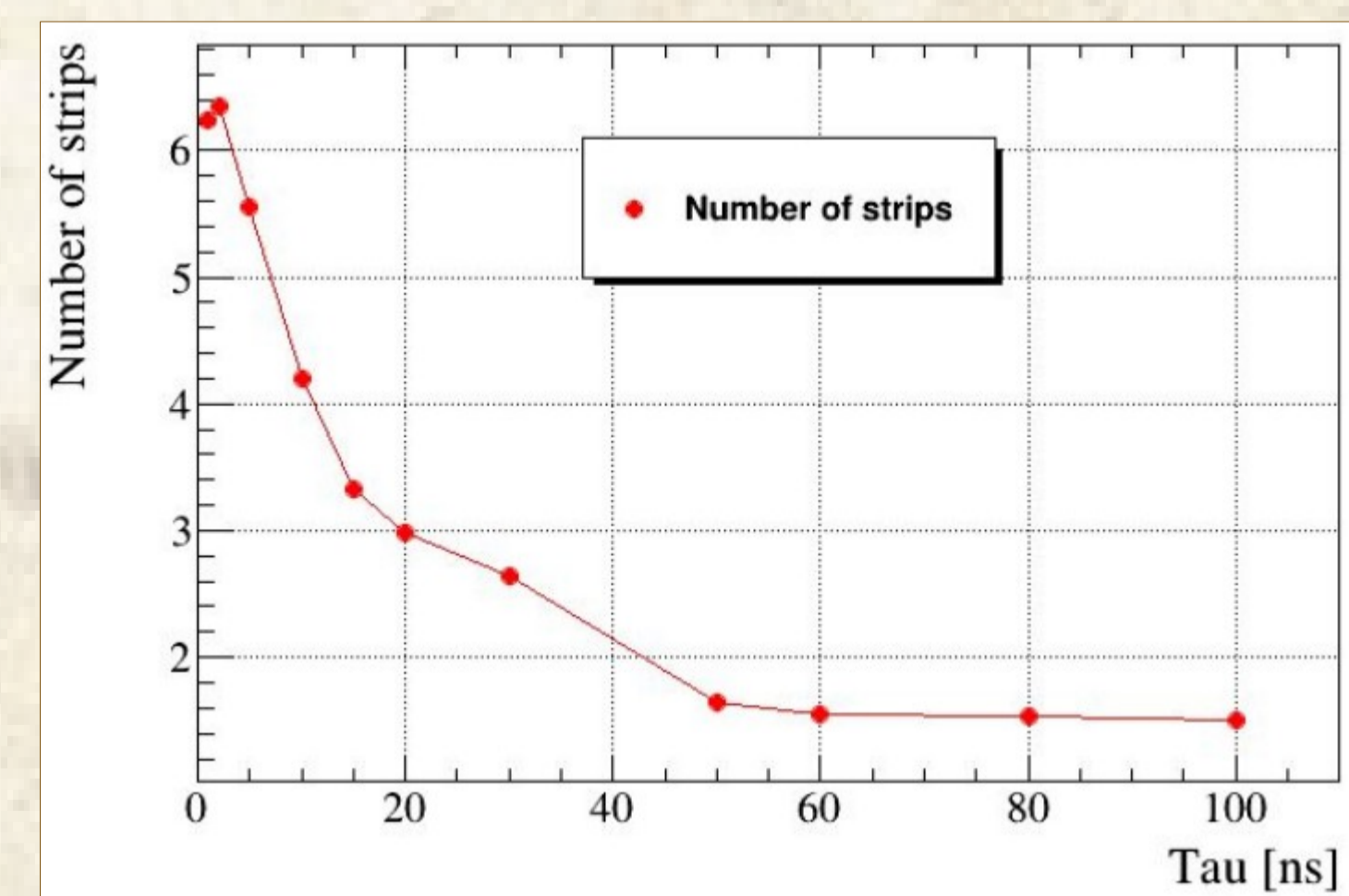
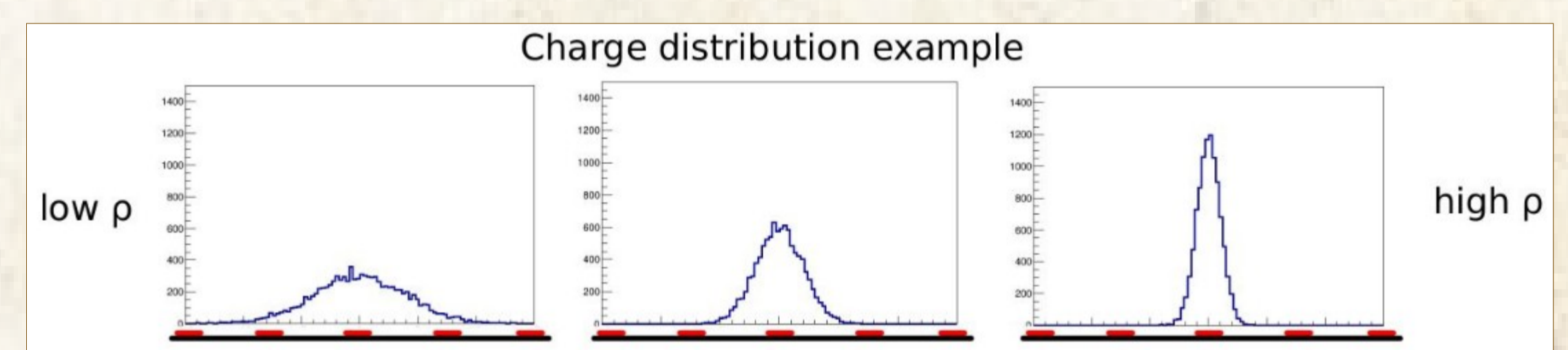
- THE CURRENT IS A DELTA ON THE MIDDLE STRIP AND THEN FLOWS TO THE NEIGHBORING ONES (BLUE, BLACK)



- THE ELECTRONICS HAS A SHAPING TIME = 50 ns

Chapter 5 – the attack of the many electrons

The hero, Parsifal, faces a 10000 events, producing many electrons which are multiplied in the wells and induce a current on the readout strips



IF $\tau > 60$ ns, THEN THE RESISTIVITY IS TOO LARGE TO OBSERVE ANY SPREAD

Epilogue

The hero, Parsifal, continues his quest... follow him for more adventures!

- FOR MORE INFORMATION, EMAIL TO : lia.lavezzi@to.infn.it - r.farinelli@fe.infn.it
- PARSIFAL FOR TRIPLE – GEM, AVAILABLE @ <https://github.com/Hilidar/PARSIFAL.git> (BRANCH triplegem)
- PAPER AVAILABLE ON ARXIV <https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.04452>
- PAPER SUBMITTED TO COMPUTER PHYSICS COMMUNICATIONS

References

- [1] AMOROSO A ET AL, ARXIV 2005.04452
- [2] BONIVENTO W ET AL, IEEE TRANS. NUCL. SCI. 49 (2002) 4
- [3] [HTTPS://GARFIELDPP.WEB.CERN.CH/GARFIELDPP/](https://garfieldpp.web.cern.ch/garfieldpp/)
- [4] BENCIVENNI G ET AL, 2015 JINST 10 P02008
- [5] FARINELLI R, ACAT 2019 PROCEEDINGS
- [6] DIXIT MS ET AL, NIM A 518 (2004) 721-727
- [7] DIXIT MS & RANKIN A, NIM A 566 (2006) 281-285

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