

# LAB on Simulation

RD51 School

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# Simulation Frameworks



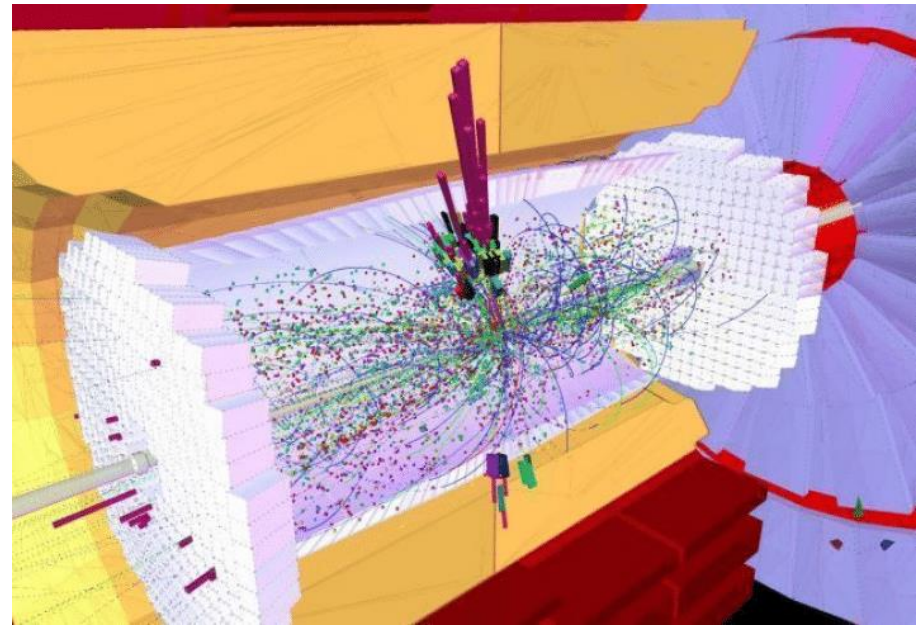
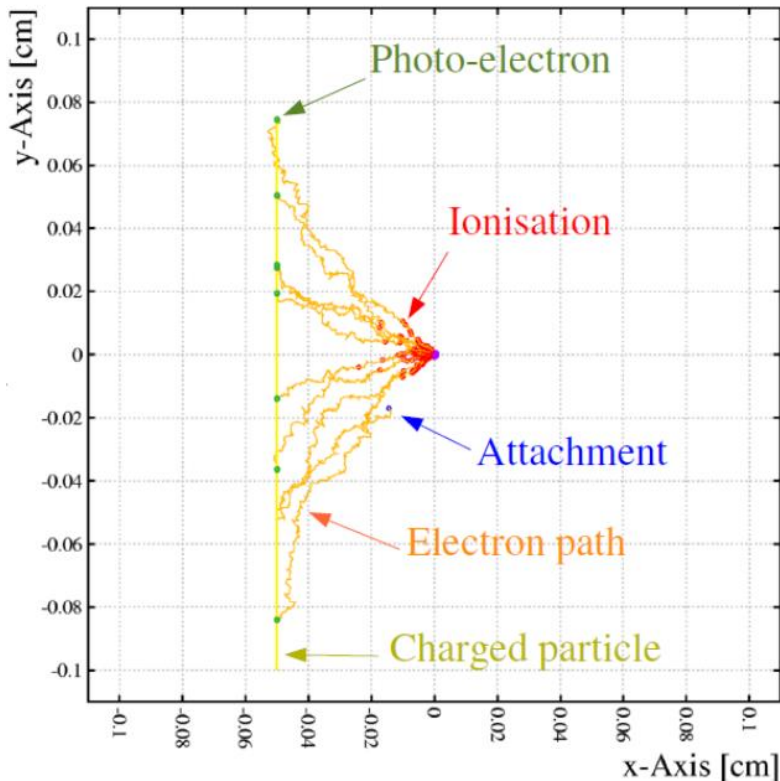
## • Garfield

- Originally in Fortran
- Developed in '90ies by Rob Veenhof to simulate drift chambers
- Provides analytic solutions for Electric Field in 2D geometries
- Tracks electrons and ions in gas using  $v_{\text{drift}}$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\sigma^+$ ,  $\sigma^-$  (gas properties from Gas table calculated with Magboltz)
- For MPGDs: Added Microscopic Tracking
- Rewritten in C++
- Interface with HEED (Primary Ionization) and Magboltz

## • GEANT

- Originally in Fortran (GEANT 3) then C++ (4)
- Tracks particles through geometry with materials
- Calculates energy loss in materials
- Simulated Hit = Energy deposit in sensitive medium
- Maintained / developed by GEANT4 collaboration
  - Extensive validation
- Does not simulate what happens with electrons created in energy deposit

# Simulation Frameworks



# Simulation Toolbox

- Toolbox of Simulator / Physicist:



=



ROOT  
Data Analysis Framework



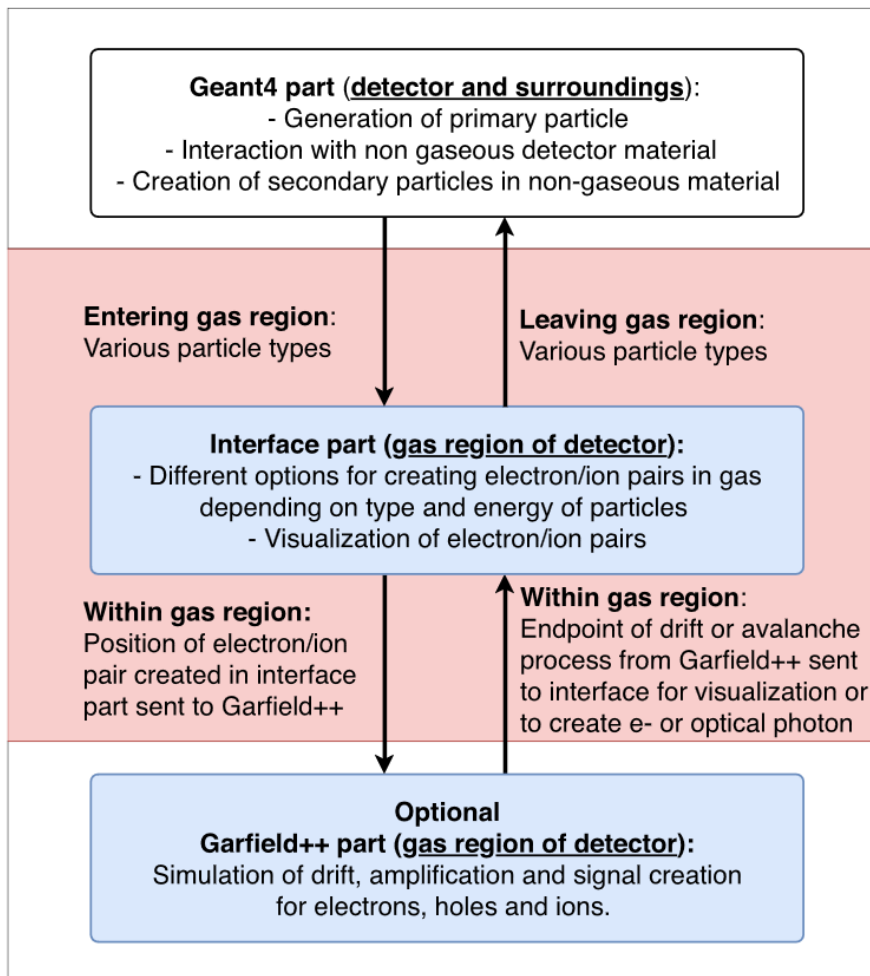
python™

ANSYS®




GEANT4  
A SIMULATION TOOLKIT

# Garfield – GEANT4 Interface




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### Interfacing Geant4, Garfield++ and Degrad for the simulation of gaseous detectors

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User need to define when and how to hand over information from GEANT to Garfield

Useful for detailed simulation of:

- Testbeam environment (beam is not clean)
- Neutron / Photon detectors
- Not-understood effects in the detector assuming only muons / MIPs

# Garfield++

- Open-source toolkit for detailed simulation of charge transport and signals in particle detectors
- Can now simulate also semiconductor devices
- Typical steps:
  - Calculate static electric fields
  - Simulate Primary ionization (electron-ion pairs)
  - Simulate the trajectories of Primary and Secondary e-
    - Including multiplication if field  $>$  critical value
  - Calculate current induced on a readout electrode

# Garfield++

material properties

- gases → Magboltz
- semiconductors

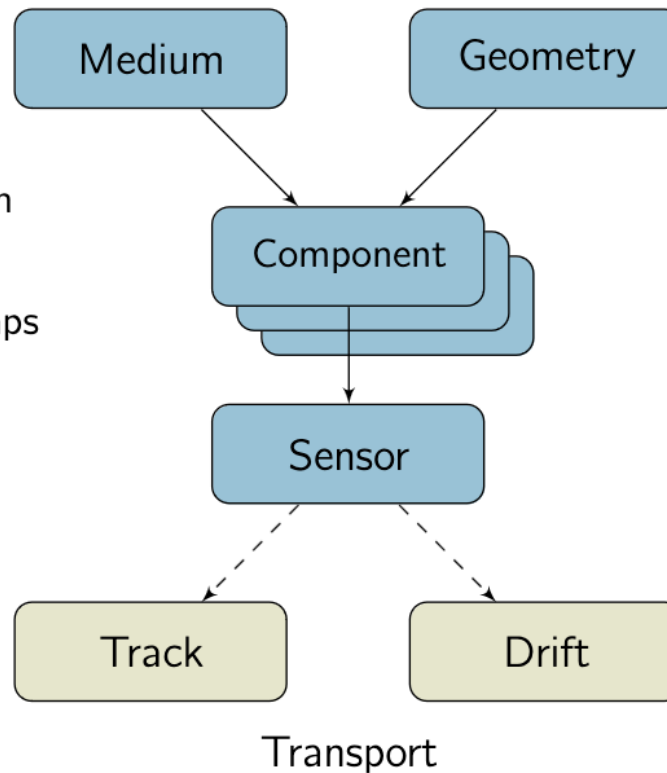
field calculation

- analytic
- field maps
- neBEM

primary ionisation

- Heed
- SRIM, TRIM
- Degrade

detector description



charge transport

- microscopic
- MC
- RKF



# ANSYS Electric Fields

- <https://garfieldpp.web.cern.ch/garfieldpp/examples/gem/>
- A field solution consists of 4 files:
  - *ELIST.lis*: the list of elements with pointers to the material property table and to the node list;
  - *NLIST.lis*: the list of nodes, with their position in space;
  - *MPLIST.lis*: material property table
  - *PRNSOL.lis*: estimated potentials at each of the nodes.

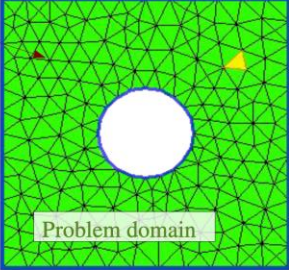
} geom  
v

### Terminology

▶ *Elements* are simple geometric shapes: triangles, rectangles, tetrahedra, hexahedra etc.

▶ A *mesh* subdivides the *problem domain* into *elements*. An *element* never crosses a material boundary.

▶ *Nodes* are points where the potential will be calculated. *Nodes* are usually shared by several *elements*.

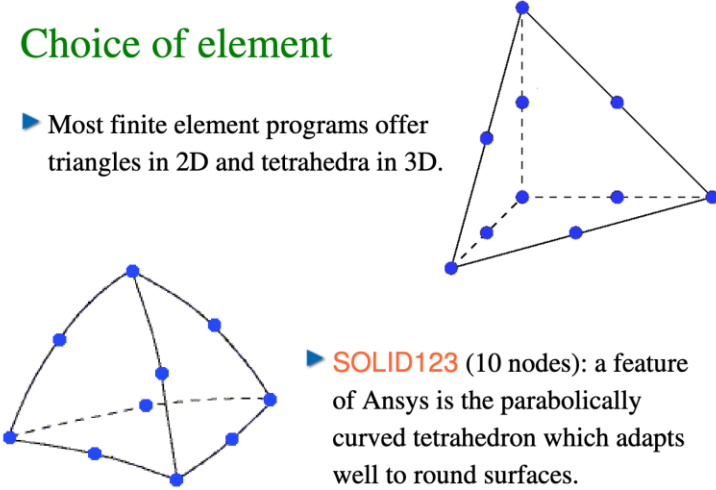


The diagram shows a green mesh of triangles covering a square problem domain with a circular hole. A label 'Mesh' points to the grid, and 'Problem domain' is written in a box at the bottom. Below, a single orange triangle is shown with blue dots at its vertices and midpoints, labeled 'Element' and 'Node'.

### Choice of element

▶ Most finite element programs offer triangles in 2D and tetrahedra in 3D.

▶ **SOLID123** (10 nodes): a feature of Ansys is the parabolically curved tetrahedron which adapts well to round surfaces.



The diagram shows a 3D tetrahedron with blue dots at its 10 nodes (4 at vertices and 6 at midpoints of edges). A dashed line indicates a curved surface within the tetrahedron.



# Charge Transport Methods

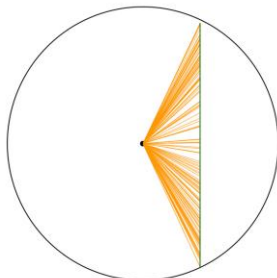
## Macroscopic Simulation

- Medium = continuum
- Class. Electrodynamics

### Two Classes

- Monte-Carlo (Stochastic)  
CLASS `AvalancheMC`
  - `DriftElectron`, `DriftHole`, `DriftIon`
  - `AvalancheElectron`, `AvalancheHole`
- Runge-Kutta-Fehlberg  
CLASS `DriftLineRKF`
  - `DriftElectron`, `DriftHole`, `DriftIon`, `DriftPositron`, `DriftNegativeIon`

Electron drift lines  
simulated with  
`DriftLineRKF`  
Ion drift lines not  
simulated



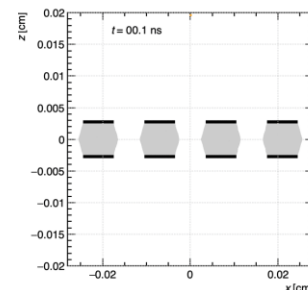
## Microscopic Simulation

- Collision electron-atom
- Only implemented for electrons
- Cross-sections provided by class `MediumMagboltz`

### One Class:

- CLASS  
`AvalancheMicroscopic`
  - `AvalancheElectron`,
  - `DriftElectron`  
(does not track secondaries)

Electrons simulated with  
`AvalancheMicroscopic`  
Ions created in  
`AvalancheMicroscopic` but  
simulated with `AvalancheMC`



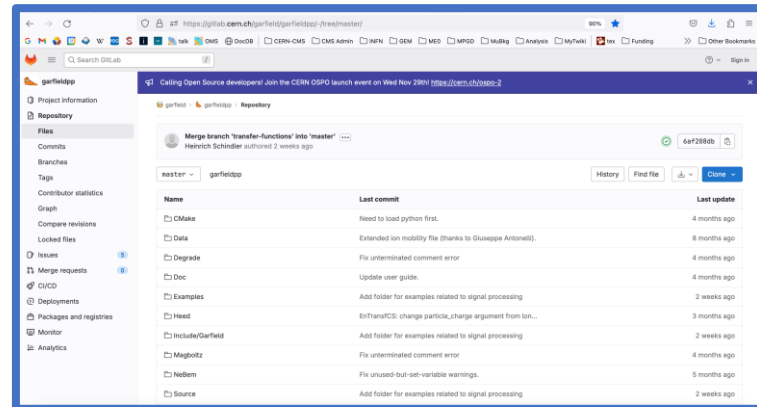
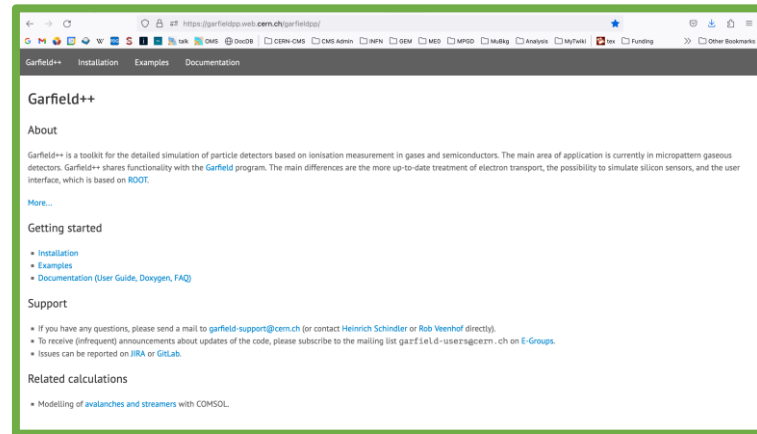
# Your Friends:

## Garfield++ User Guide



Version 2023.4

H. Schindler



Your best friends: the Holy Trinity: **The Manual**, **The Source Code**, **The Examples**

- *Maybe also your tutors - we will do our best 😊*
- <https://garfieldpp.web.cern.ch/garfieldpp/documentation/UserGuide.pdf>
- <https://gitlab.cern.ch/garfield/garfieldpp/-/tree/master/>
- <https://garfieldpp.web.cern.ch/garfieldpp/documentation/>

# Prepared Exercises

- Exercise 1 :: install Garfield, Electric Fields (plot  $V$ ,  $E$ )
- Exercise 2 :: Simulate Primary Ionization (calculate  $N_{prim}$ )
  - *Homework: find the Bethe-Bloch function for energy loss*
- Exercise 3 :: Electron transport (plot  $v_{drift}$ , track  $e^-$  in detector)
  - *Homework: Evaluate the diffusion as function of the distance*
- Exercise 4 :: Gas Gain (simulate avalanche in Single-GEM)
  - *Homework: find the gain curve for a single-GEM detector*
- Exercise 5 :: Signal Induction in Parallel-Plate Avalanche Counter
  - *Homework: find the signal in a single-GEM detector*
- Exercise 6 :: Gain in a Triple-GEM detector
- Exercise 7 :: Parametrized simulation of a Triple-GEM detector

# Contact - Questions

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