

cern.ch/allpix-squared

Semiconductor Detector End-to-end Simulations with Allpix Squared: Latest Features, Ongoing Developments, and Application Examples

> Paul Schütze Simon Spannagel Håkan Wennlöf

> > 04/12 -24

Outline

- Introduction
- Recent addition highlights
 - Briefly
- Recent usage example highlights
 - Focused on work since the last DRD3 week
- Ongoing and planned developments
 - Focused on work since the last DRD3 week
- Summary and outlook



Allpix Squared

- Framework presented in more detail at the last DRD3 week
- Open-source simulation framework, based on a modular design, written in modern C++
- **Complementary** to detailed device simulation; fast, allows for high-statistics samples accounting for stochastic effects in the physics
- Can interface to Geant4 for energy deposition simulation, TCAD for electric fields, ROOT for I/O, event generators via HepMC3
- Low entry barrier: extensive documentation, public forum, human-readable configuration files (no coding or code-reading required for use)
- Allows for Monte Carlo simulations of pixellated detectors
 - Can simulate the **full detector hit chain;** energy deposition, charge carrier propagation and transfer, and digitisation
- Multiple-detector setups can be simulated, giving realistic simulations of e.g. test beam applications

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Recent addition highlights



Recent additions

- Plenty of bugfixes
 - Fixing sneaky errors turning up in corner cases
- Capacitative transfer updates
 - Now handles implants like the other transfer modules
 - Allows mirroring of coupling matrix for odd/even row and column asymmetry (useful for e.g. "bitten design")
- Allow configuration of field units when importing electric fields
- Store more information in objects
 - Geant4 particle interaction process subtype
 - Total deposited energy of an MCParticle



Updated the Mandic Trapping Model used in Allpix2



🔲 🚥 / 🥑 Allpix Squared / Merge requests / 1998

Option to mirror coupling matrix every second row (or column)







Usage example highlights



Usage examples

- The framework is actively used by the DRD3 community and beyond
- Examples:
 - Simulation of CMOS strip sensors
 - See talk tomorrow (I. Zatocilova, N. Davis et al.)
 - TCT studies of diamond detectors (F. Ishaqzai)
 - Impact ionisation modelling in LGADs (A. Visibile, P. Skomina)
 - Digitisation modelling for radiation damage levels (e.g. this earlier talk by J. Dandoy)

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- Extensive simulations of MAPS in 180 nm and 65 nm CIS
- Use across working groups in DRD3, and also in **DRD7**

3D-trench electrode sensors for timing

- Investigating new designs of 3D sensors (J. Ye, PIXEL 2024)
 - 3D-trenched sensors for tracking + timing
 - Fast, and radiation hard •
 - Part of the TimeSPOT project •
- Electric fields imported from TCAD into Allpix²
- Fine scans of charge deposition performed, and time-of-arrival information extracted
 - Charges deposited at points in x-y at a given depths, with step length of 0.25 µm
 - Matches experimental data well ٠





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A lightweight algorithm to model radiation damage effects in MC events for HL-LHC experiments

- HL-LHC experiments require fast and precise MC production, taking radiation damage effects into account
- Full digitisation simulation takes a long time; faster way needs to be found
- Simulating point depositions across a sensor to generate look-up tables for where a deposited charge ends up, and how much of the signal is lost, for different irradiation levels (M. Bomben, K. Nakkalil)
- Agreement with full (and much slower) MC simulations within a few percent for most of the investigated eta range
 - Promising method for future simulations!





https://indico.in2p3.fr/event/32425/contributions/142752/



Optimisation of a minimum ionising particle generator

Throughput, f'_{MIP}

Normalised MIP

 10^{-4}

 10^{-5}

 10^{-6}

 10^{-7}

0.2

- Using a strontium-90 source and a dipole magnet to select electron energy from the source
- Using Allpix Squared to investigate this design (S. Wood, APSQWS5)
- Simulations show a good match with data, enabling simulations to be reliably used for optimisation







0.3

In: 7.5 mm, Out: 7.5 mm

In: 1.0 mm, Out: 1.0 mm

0.4 *B*⊥ [T]

In: 7.5 mm, Out: 1.0 mm In: 1.0 mm, Out: 7.5 mm

0.5

0.6



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Ongoing and planned developments



Integrating microelectronics simulations

- First step to link physics simulations with **integrated circuit** simulations (merge request 1147)
- Allows **advanced front-end electronics simulations** to be applied to the results of current pulse simulations from Allpix Squared
- Benefit from accuracy of both physical and electrical simulations
 - Leaving the electrical simulation transparent for the user
- For now, there is a module that writes files that can be used for front-end simulations for signals generated by Allpix Squared using e.g. the Cadence Spectre SPICE simulator

Work by Elio Sacchetti, Manuel Del Rio Viera, Kennedy Caisley, Simon Spannagel





https://indico.cern.ch/event/1470471/#4-wp1-integrating -microelectro



Integrating microelectronics simulations

- New module implemented that writes a **netlist** that can be used as input for SPICE simulations
 - Text file describing components and connections of a circuit
 - Also contains parameters for SPICE simulation
- Module takes a netlist template, and adds each current pulse from the Allpix Squared simulation as a current source to the circuit
 - Done for each event
 - Generates and saves a new netlist
 - Output netlist can then be used as input for SPICE simulations

Netlist example ---- Header ---subckt front_end in out vdd ---ends front_end I0 (net1 0) isource type=pwl wave=[---] I1 (net1 net2) front_end simul tran stop=100n simulatorOptions

[SPICENetlistWriter]

target = SPECTRE
netlist_template = "./netlist1.scs"
source_type = isource
source_name = I0 # Current source
subckt_name = I1 # Subcircuit name
common_nodes = vdd

https://indico.cern.ch/event/1470471/#4-wp1-integrating -microelectro



Integrating microelectronics simulations

- Module adds a current source for each activated pixel in an event
- **Still to do:** perform the microelectronics simulation as part of the Allpix Squared chain
 - Integrating with e.g. ngspice
 - Writing final outputs to a ROOT file, compatible with the current Allpix Squared way
- Will simplify **simulations and exchange with electronics designers**
 - Easy to simulate detector performance with a netlist from a newly-designed front-end, without full insight into the design
 - Easy to test a new FE under realistic particle interaction conditions

Microelectronics integration flow 1. Read the netlist template containing the front-end description 2. Identifies the instances 3. Writes the time + current data in the isource declaration line (wave=[...]) 4. Increments the instances with <pixel_address> 5. Writes a new netlist file containing all the new info. 6. - Not yet implemented – performs the microelectronics simulation in the Allpix² event and writes the output in the ROOT file

https://indico.cern.ch/event/1470471/#4-wp1-integrating-microelectro



Non-uniform magnetic fields

- Currently, only uniform magnetic fields filling the full simulated world are possible in Allpix Squared
- Some applications (e.g. the MIP generator on slide 11) require **local magnetic field variations**
- This is being implemented: will allow loading of magnetic fields from mesh files, into a Geant4 world
 - Affects both primary particles and charge carriers within sensors
 - Fields can be created by **finite-element** calculations, or be analytical
 - Analogous to reading in an electric field in a sensor



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Guard ring/sensor excess field inclusion

- Currently, only the field of the **sensitive pixels** is simulated
 - Sufficient for most applications, but does not necessarily represent matrix **edge effects** well
- Sensor excess is included, but without field (to enable scattering and charge carrier motion to/from edge region)
- There have been requests in the Forum to also include fields outside of the active matrix
- Implementations of this are **under discussion**
 - Importing separate electric field and applying it outside of the matrix
 - Symmetry and interface not entirely straightforward



Active matrix



COMSOL field parsing

- Some users utilise COMSOL Multiphysics to simulate the electric fields and weighting potentials of sensors
- Currently there is no implementation to import this into Allpix Squared
- There is a Python script base in the Forum for field conversion
- This will be implemented more solidly into the framework

Work by Rickard Brunskog, KTH





https://www.comsol.com/blogs/how-to-perform-a-3d-analysis-of-a-semiconductor-device



Charge repulsion/self-interactions

- First steps in adding charge carrier density effects
- The problem: charge carriers are treated independently in Allpix Squared
 - Realistic in cases with small deposits, but **requires correction** at high charge densities
 - Recalculating the electric field fully each step is **not feasible** for Monte Carlo simulations – need a simplification
- First implementation by M. Benoit for simple projection propagation
- Ideas being explored:
 - Increasing initial extent of charge cloud based on charge
 - Adding modification constant for the diffusion
 - Moving charges apart based on "charge within radius" for each step



Charge carrier movement under zero electric field

Work by M. Benoit, ORNL



Summary and outlook

- Framework under active development and widely used in the community
 - Use and further development important part of several proposed projects
- Release of version 3.2.0 on the horizon
- Working towards integration with sophisticated front-end electronics simulations
- Contributions from the community welcome and encouraged!
 - Tutorials for usage held at e.g. the BTTB workshop

6th Allpix Squared User workshop

7th to 9th of May 2025 at Nikhef, Amsterdam (Wednesday through Friday, week 19)

Save the date, more info will come soon!



Resources



Website https://cern.ch/allpix-squared



Repository https://gitlab.cern.ch/allpix-squared/allpix-squared

Mattermost channel

https://mattermost.web.cern.ch/allpix2



User Forum:

https://cern.ch/allpix-squared-forum/



Mailing Lists:

allpix-squared-users https://e-groups.cern.ch/e-groups/Egroup.do?egroupId=10262858

allpix-squared-developers https://e-groups.cern.ch/e-groups/Egroup.do?egroupId=10273730



User Manual:

https://cern.ch/allpix-squared/usermanual/allpix-manual.pdf

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week 19)

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Backup slides



How To Contribute – A Cookbook

Get in touch – mail, forum, issue tracker, …
 Let's discuss the idea, maybe we have input, maybe others are working on it already

• Fork the repository 🛨 Unstar 23 % Fork Creating your own copy of the code with which you can mess as much as you want Start hacking • Implement the desired functionality, come back to us when you have doubts or questions warnings treated as errors Pipeline #582017 from fieldparser /builds/allpix-squared/allpix-squared/src/core/geometry/Detector.cpp:185:29: error: Make sure the CI passes • parameter 'field' is passed by value and only copied once; consider moving it to avoid formatting unnecessary copies [performance-unnecessary-value-param,-warnings-as-errors] Enable the CI in your fork and publish electric field .setGrid(field, sizes, scales, offset, thickness domain); your new code there – check that the CI works! std::move() ➡ (∞) fmt:cc7-llvm-lint /builds/allpix-squared/allpix-squared/src/core/geometry/Detector.cpp:191:33: error: parameter 'function' is passed by value and only copied once; consider moving it to avoid File a Merge Request unnecessary copies [performance-unnecessary-value-param,-warnings-as-errors] fmt:slc6-llvm-lint electric field .setFunction(function, thickness domain, type); This provides us a central point to discuss and std::move() fmt:cc7-llvm-format /builds/allpix-squared/allpix-squared/src/core/geometry/DetectorField.hpp:51:27: error: review all your code changes member initializer for 'field type ' is redundant [modernize-use-default-member-init,warnings-as-errors] fmt:slc6-llvm-format DetectorField() : field type (FieldType::NONE){}; See your code being merged and published! •



... 69 contributors & counting



Babar Ali, Czech Technical University in Prague Mohamed Moanis Ali, GSOC2019 Student Jay Archer, University of Wollongong Mathieu Benoit, ORNL Thomas Billoud, Université de Montréal Tobias Bisanz, CERN Bogdan-Mihail Blidaru, Heidelberg University Sebbe Blokhuizen, Stockholm University Marco Bomben, Université de Paris Koen van den Brandt, Nikhef Ben Bruers, DESY Carsten Daniel Burgard, DESY Maximilian Felix Caspar, DESY Liejian Chen, IHEP Beijing Dominik Dannheim, CERN Naomi Davis, DESY Manuel Alejandro Del Rio Viera, DESY Malinda de Silva, DESY Mauricio Donatti, Brazilian Synchrotron Light Laboratory Katharina Dort, University of Gießen Neal Gauvin, Université de Genève Yajun He, DESY

Ryan Heller, LBNL

Lennart Huth, DESY Daniel Hynds, University of Oxford Francisco-Jose Iguaz-Gutierrez, Synchrotron SOLEIL Maoqiang Jing, IHEP Beijing Moritz Kiehn, Université de Genève Rafaella Eleni Kotitsa, Université de Genève Stephan Lachnit, DESY Hugo Natal da Luz, Czech Technical University in Prague Salman Magbool, CERN Summer Student Stefano Mersi, CERN Ryuji Moriya, CERN Summer Student Sebastien Murphy, ETHZ Andreas Matthias Nürnberg, DESY Sebastian Pape, TU Dortmund University Marko Petric, CERN Florian Michael Pitters, HEPHY Radek Privara, Palacky University Olomouc Renato Quagliani, CERN Nashad Rahman, The Ohio State University Sabita Rao, GSDocs2020 Student Daniil Rastorguev, DESY Edoardo Rossi, DESY Sara Ruiz Daza, DESY

Jihad Saidi. Université de Genève Andre Sailer, CERN Tasneem Saleem, Synchrotron SOLEIL Arka Santra, Weizman Institute Christian Scharf, HU Berlin Enrico Jr. Schioppa, Unisalento and INFN Lecce Sebastian Schmidt, FAU Erlangen Paul Schütze, DESY Sanchit Sharma, Kansas State University Xin Shi, Institute of High Energy Physics Beijing Petr Smolyanskiy, Czech Technical University Prague Viktor Sonesten, GSOC2018 Student Simon Spannagel, DESY Reem Taibah, Université de Paris Ondrej Theiner, Charles University Annika Vauth, University of Hamburg Mateus Vicente Barreto Pinto, Université de Genève Håkan Wennlöf, DESY Andy Wharton, Lancaster University Morag Williams, University of Glasgow Koen Wolters Samuel Wood, University of Oxford Jixing Ye, University of Trento



The Allpix² Framework

- Development of framework started within CLICdp Collaboration
- Now > 7 years of development with
 - 52 releases, current version 3.1.1
 - 5 user workshops
 - Close to 70 code contributors

Development based on four principles:

- I. Integration of Existing Toolkits
- II. Well-Tested & Validated Algorithms

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- III. Low Entry Barrier for New Users
- IV. Clean & Maintainable Code



Well-Tested & Validated Algorithms

Simulations provide insights into physical processes – but only if they model them correctly!

- Validation of algorithms is a crucial and timeconsuming process
- So far 5 User workshops for exchange of the community, discussions, planning...

- Validating as much as possible against data
- Publishing reference studies including full simulation configuration used
- Providing automated tests for every new feature

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VIMA 901 (2018) 164 – 172	NIMA 964 (2020) 163784	NIMA 1031 (2022) 166491	JINST 17 (2022) C09024	In preparation	In preparation
doi:10.1016/j.nima.2018.06.020	doi:10.1016/j.nima.2020.163784	doi:10.1016/j.nima.2022.166491	doi:10.1088/1748-0221/17/09/C0	09024	arXiv:2408.00027



ECFA

Semiconductor Detector MC Simulations DR Community Meeting 22-23/03/2023

- Implementation of TF3 Solid State Detectors Complexity of detectors increases, more and more technologies available,
- different approaches combined (e.g. monolithic + LGAD) •
 - Necessity of MC simulations growing
 - Some sensors / setups impractical to simulate in TCAD (time limitation, stochastics)
 - Community needs *common* flexible, tested & supported MC simulation tools •
- Using Monte Carlo methods to describe detector response is not new ٠
- Creation & proliferation of many different codes for detector simulation
 - Experiment-specific
 - Specialized on specific detectors
 - Inclusion only of effects relevant to that one simulation ٠
 - Written as part of a PhD thesis, abandoned afterwards ٠
- Would be great to collate features in commonly maintained software (->SM)
 - Having several tools is valuable as testbed for algorithms •
 - Well-maintained & supported common software will significantly ease use in community ٠