

# Magboltz Updates on N<sub>2</sub>O, CO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, Alcohols and HFOs

Özkan ŞAHİN<sup>1</sup>, Stephen BIAGI<sup>1</sup> and Rob VEENHOF<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Bursa Uludağ University, Physics Department, Bursa – TURKEY <sup>2</sup>RD51 CERN

## N<sub>2</sub>O Update (Magboltz 11.4)



Ionisations
Attachments
Vibrations
Rotations
Excitations
Elastic

- The gas is slightly attaching even in mixtures (at low E field).
- Possible uses
  - Radiation hard gas;
  - dark matter or double beta decay where the drift of the negative ions give the approximate z position in TPCs.

RD51 Mini-Week, 4-6 December 2018, CERN

### CO<sub>2</sub> Update (Magboltz 11.5)

- Small change in the CO<sub>2</sub> vibrational cross section to get agreement with the CMS drift veolocity data measured in Ar/CO<sub>2</sub> 85/15 mixture used in muon chamber
  - ✤ Magboltz prediction was low by 0.6 % of the drift velocity
  - ✤ V(001) vibration x-section scaled by a factor of 0.975 (2.5%)
  - ✤ Now, increase for Magboltz drift veolocity by 0.5 %,
    - ✤ Error in experimental data was ± 0.25 %
- Such a small change is not expected to effect on the agreement with other transport parameters
  - Best way to check with systematic gas gain fits
    - Townsend coefficients,
    - Ionisations,
    - Excitations

#### **Gain measurements and fits in Ar-CO2**



- Dashed lines: without corrections
- Points: experimental gas gains,
- ✤ Thick lines: final fits with Penning and feedback corrections.

RD51 Mini-Week, 4-6 December 2018, CERN

Penning correction

$$G = e^{\int \alpha_{Pen}(E(r)) \, dr}$$

Ar\* + CO<sub>2</sub> → Ar + CO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> + e<sup>-</sup>
Ar\* 3p<sup>5</sup>3d (13.8 eV) and higher level excitations can ionise CO<sub>2</sub> (13.77 eV)

$$\alpha_{Pen} = \alpha \left( 1 + r_{Pen} \frac{f_{Ar}^{exc}}{f_{mix}^{ion}} \right)$$

Feedback correction for the overexponential increases in gas gain

$$G_{total} = G / (1 - \beta G)$$

#### **Energy transfer probabilities (Magboltz 9.01)**



Numerator: increase the ionizations
Denominator: excitation loses

$$r_{Pen}(p,c) = \frac{a_5 p^2 (1-c)^2 + a_1 p c}{a_6 p^2 (1-c)^2 + p c} + \frac{a_4 c}{a_6} + \frac{a_3}{a_6}$$

 $Ar_2^*-CO_2$   $Ar^*-CO_2$   $Ar^*-\gamma$ 

- 1) Excimers
- 2) Collosional ionizations
- 3) Radiative energy transfers

#### Plot and calculations (Magboltz 9.01):

Ö. Şahin, T.Z. Kowalski, A comprehensive model of Penning energy transfers in  $Ar-CO_2$  mixtures, JINST 12 C01035 (2017).

#### **Energy transfer mechanisms**

- ★ a<sub>1</sub>: collisional ionization efficiency  $Ar^* + CO_2 \rightarrow Ar + CO_2^+ + e^-$
- ★ a<sub>2</sub>: decay by emitting photons  $Ar^* → Ar + γ$
- ★ a<sub>3</sub>: photo-ionization  $γ + CO_2 → CO_2^+ + e^-$
- \*  $a_3/a_2 = 0.114 \pm 0.043$  radiative transfer efficiency
- \*  $a_4$ : concentration dependence of the radiative transfer efficiency

- ★ a<sub>5</sub>: ionization with argon excimers:  $Ar_{2}^{+} + Ar^{*} \rightarrow Ar_{2}^{+} + Ar + e^{-}$   $Ar_{2}^{+} + Ar_{2}^{+} \rightarrow Ar_{2}^{+} + Ar + Ar + e^{-}$   $Ar_{2}^{+} + Ar \rightarrow 2Ar + Ar^{+} + e^{-}$
- a<sub>6</sub>: excimer formation probability
   in Ar\* Ar Ar collisions

 $Ar^* + Ar + Ar \rightarrow Ar_2^* + Ar$ 

\*  $a_5/a_6 \approx 9$  % of the created excimers contribute to the total ionizations

**We widence for the Hornbeck-Molnar ionisations**  $Ar^* + Ar \rightarrow Ar_2^+ + e^-$ 

#### Magboltz 9.01 and 11.6 Calculations: Transfer rates



- Magboltz 11.6 gives almost same transfer rates in 1 %, 4 % and 11 % CO<sub>2</sub> mixtures
- ✤ Higher rates in 2% CO<sub>2</sub> with Magboltz 11.6
- Lower rates in 6 %, 30 %, and 50 %  $CO_2$

RD51 Mini-Week, 4-6 December 2018, CERN

**!!!** No systematic decreases or increases **!!!** 

Modelling: Transfer rates derived from the latest version lead to bigger drops at the highest pressures

#### **Comparision of the model parameters**

Parameter	Magboltz 9.01	Magboltz 11.6	1
a <sub>1</sub>	$0.627898 \ \pm 0.018083$	$0.613603 \ \pm 0.020611$	
$\mathbf{a}_2$	$0.041394 \ \pm 0.008297$	$0.036893 \ \pm 0.008424$	
a <sub>3</sub>	$0.004716 \ \pm 0.001512$	$0.003960 \ \pm 0.001457$	
$\mathbf{a_4}$	$0.001562 \ \pm 0.017566$	$0.003924 \ \pm 0.020341$	
a <sub>5</sub>	$0.002422 \ \pm 0.001171$	$0.002942 \ \pm 0.001272$	1
a <sub>6</sub>	$0.027115 \ \pm 0.005836$	$0.030677 \ \pm 0.006837$	

- Decrease on first 3 parameters,
- All the new parameters (derived from Magboltz 11.6) are in the range of errors found for Magboltz 9.01, except parameter a<sub>2</sub>
- ✤ No particular change is seen in the transfer rates by using Magboltz 11.6
  - Confirms that transport parameters is not affected with a small update in one of the vibrational x-section (V001)

RD51 Mini-Week, 4-6 December 2018, CERN

# NH<sub>3</sub> Update (Magboltz 11.6)



- ✤ The gas is slightly attaching,
- ✤ Has very small diffusion
- 2004 cross section data fitted •••
- V. Lisovskiy et. al, • Electron drift velocity in NH<sub>3</sub> in strong electric fields determined from rf breakdown curves, J. PHYS. D 38 (2005) 872.

- NOW
  - Includes dissociation above ionisation energy
  - improved angular distribution for rotational states (120 rotational levels)
  - ✤ angular distribution for dipole excitation

RD51 Mini-Week, 4 – 6 December 2018, CERN

# Next

- ✤ Alcohols:
  - Methanol (CH<sub>3</sub>OH), 1999  $3^*$ 
    - ✤ Almost finished
    - Very small diffusion and almost no attachment
      - Can be used in high accuracy drift chambers
  - $\bigstar$  Ethanol(C2H5OH),19993\* $\bigstar$  Propanol(C3H7OH),19993\*
  - Hydrofluoroolefins (HFOs), eco friendly gas
    - There is little electron scattering data,
    - Any attempt will likely have large errors since only scaling from similar molecules will probably be the only way to proceed.