GTS - Garfield-based Triple-GEM Simulator

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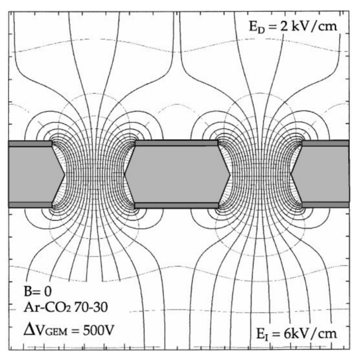
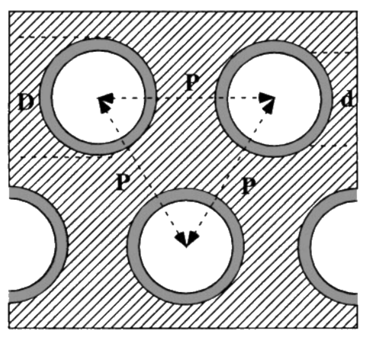
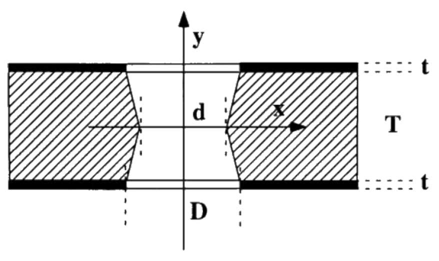
Gaseous Electron Multiplier







Invented by F. Sauli in 1997

A 50 μm **Kapton** foil with 5 μm **copper** on the faces.

High density **holes** with 50 (70) μm diameter and 140 μm pitch.

A voltage difference of hundreds of Volts between the two faces creates **electric field** of 10^5 kV/cm.

Electron crossing the hole generates an **avalanche**.

Stacks of several GEM foils can reach a **gain of 10^4**

Needs and Aims

Well known software in literature, such as Garfield++ is able to perform a microscopic simulation of the gaseous detector with a large CPU time consumption, around one day per event.

The idea of this work is to parametrize the key parameters in the simulation and to reduce the time needed for a simulation up to one second per event.

GTS has been validated with a fixed particle type and energy but its application can be extended to a wider range of energies and particle types.

Simulation

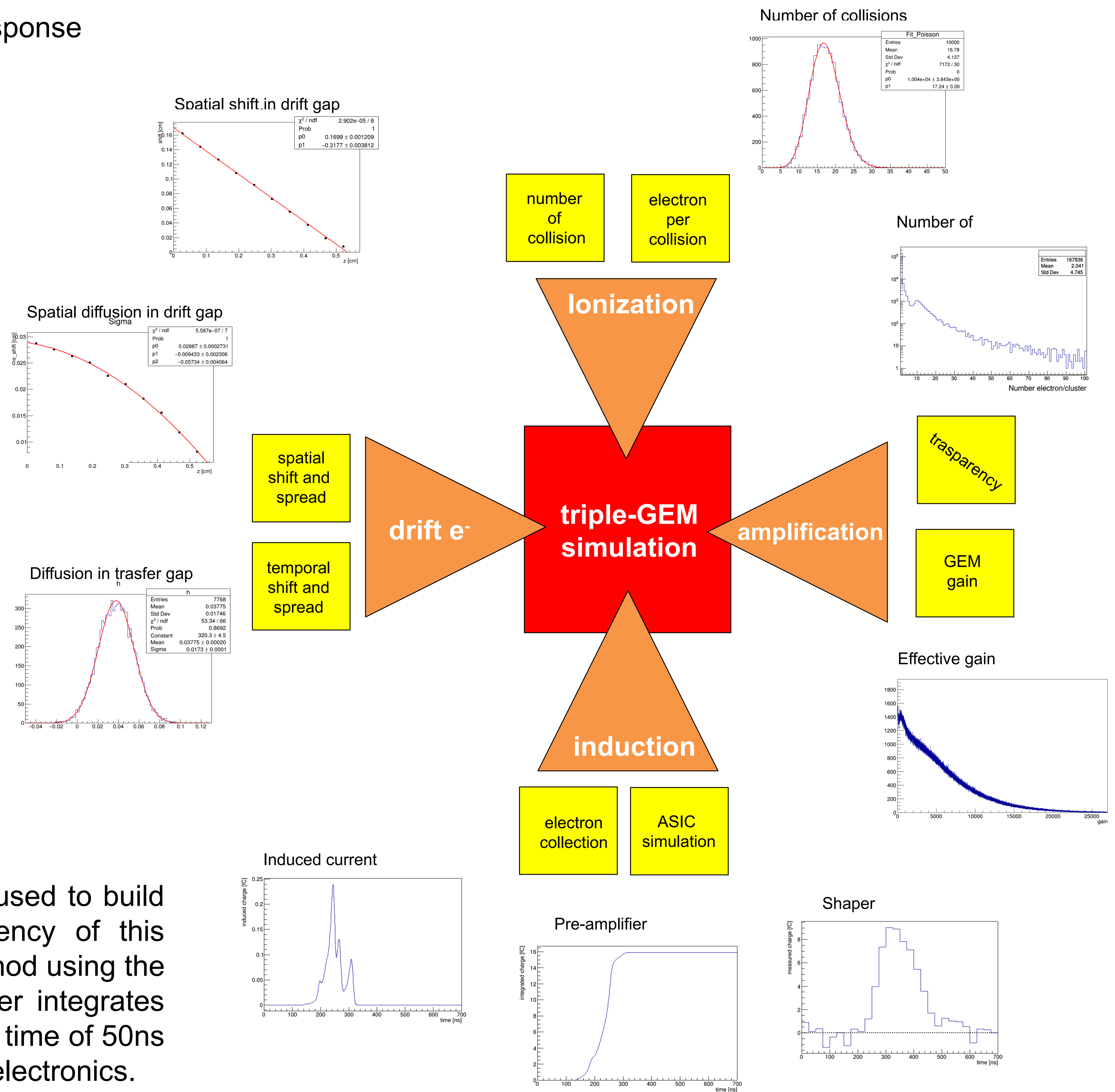
The simulation generates the signal response to the passage of a ionizing particle

Variables are extracted from **Garfield++** and they are parametrized to be implemented **separately** in the simulation.

The results of this simulation and Garfield are in agreement but the **time consumption** is well reduced.

The simulation is divided in three **indipendent topics**:

1) Ionization
2) Gain evaluation for a single GEM
3) Effect of diffusion on space and time calculation by drifting electron separately in the various gaps with and without magnetic field

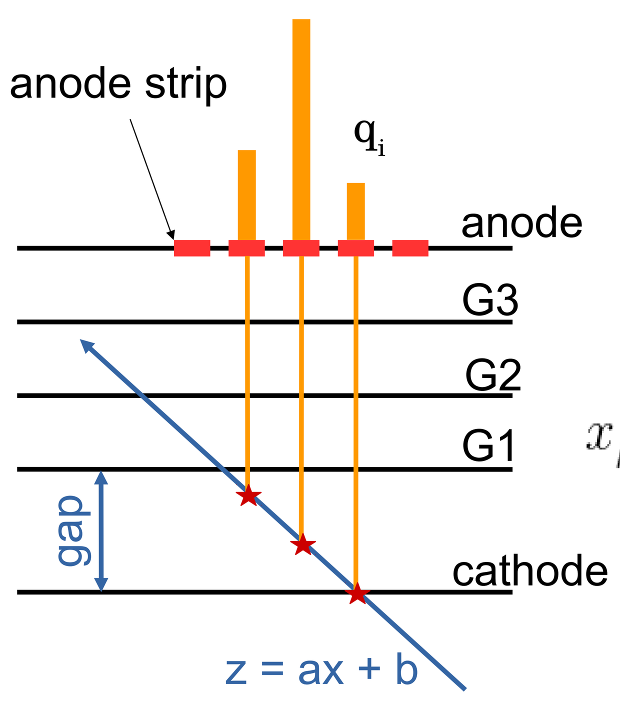


The electrons arriving on the strip are used to build up the induced current. The consistency of this technique has been compared to a method using the Shockley-Ramo theorem. A pre-amplifier integrates the charge and a shaper with a shaping time of 50ns define the final signal measured by the electronics.

Here the steps of this work:

1) Generate the **electron clusters** with an exponential probability along the path
2) Generate the **electrons** in the cluster
3) Simulate the **GEM gain** and trasparency
4) **Drift the electrons** to the induction gap
5) **Induce** the current on the strips
6) Simulate the ASIC response
7) Reconstruct the particle position with charge and time info
8) Run 70k simulation with different incident angle of the particles
9) Change the tuning parameters to improve the matching with the experimental data and re-run

Reconstruction



$$x_{cc} = \frac{\sum x_i q_i}{Q_{tot}}$$

$$x_{\mu TPC} = \frac{gap/2 - b}{a}$$

Each strip measures charge and time. The **Charge Centroid** is used to extract the position. **μTPC** method associates a bidimensional point to each fired strips and reconstructs the particle path in the drift gap.

Tuning

The simulated **cluster charge and multiplicity** distributions, as well as the spatial resolution, are compared to the data collected in a **test beam** with **planar** triple-GEM detector. Tuning factors have been evaluated to improve the matching with the experimental data. A χ-square minimization has been performed with an automatic scan of the *gain tuning factor* and *diffusion tuning factor*.