

# STATUS of the IDEEA preshower simulation in Geant4



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# Current status

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- Description of a  $\mu$ -RWELL (HR layout – SG2++) detector implemented in Geant4
- $\mu$ -RWELL occupancy studies
- Full barrel geometry implemented
- Preliminary studies to define the endcap geometry: it was suggested to use only square chambers

# $\mu$ -RWELL scheme

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Cathode:

FR4 +  
copper

Drift gap



$\mu$ -RWELL +  
readout PCB

Top copper (w/ hole) +  
kapton (w/ hole) +  
DLC +  
grid (w/ strips) +  
pre-preg +  
copper (w/ strips) +  
FR4

# $\mu$ -RWELL description

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<b>CATHODE</b>	1.6 mm 35 $\mu$ m	FR4 Copper
<b>GAS GAP</b>	6mm	ArCO <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>4</sub> (45/15/40) Or ArCO <sub>2</sub> (70/30)? => Eco-friendly gas mixture
<b><math>\mu</math>-RWELL + readout PCB</b> • Top copper + kapton + resistive layer + grid + pre-preg + readout	5 $\mu$ m 50 $\mu$ m 0.1 $\mu$ m 35 $\mu$ m 100 $\mu$ m 35 $\mu$ m 1.6 $\mu$ m	Copper } Taking into account holes and dead Kapton } zones on the amplification stage [*] DLC (Diamond-like-Carbon) Copper - Taking into account strips [*] Same material of DLC layer (same density) Copper - Taking into account strips [*] FR4

[\* next slide]

# $\mu$ -RWELL materials

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- **Copper** and **Kapton** from G4NistManager
- **DLC**: new material with Carbon density (**2.00 g/cm<sup>3</sup>**); the same density is assumed to describe the **film glue** in the pre-preg
- **FR4**: fiber glass (60%, **1.99 g/cm<sup>3</sup>**) + epoxy (40%, **1.25 g/cm<sup>3</sup>**)
  - ⇒ Simulated as permaglass with FR4 density (**1.85 g/cm<sup>3</sup>**)
  - Implemented previously for GEM description
- **ArCO<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>4</sub>**:
  - ⇒ Argon and CO<sub>2</sub> from G4NistManager (**1.661 kg/m<sup>3</sup>** and **1.842 kg/m<sup>3</sup>**)
  - ⇒ CF<sub>4</sub> implemented as new material with density: **3.78 kg/m<sup>3</sup>**
    - Density of each component weighted accordingly with their volume percentage (45/15/40)
    - ⇒ Defined fraction mass values:
      - f\_Ar = 0.295
      - f\_CO<sub>2</sub> = 0.109
      - f\_CF<sub>4</sub> = 0.596

## Fiber glass

SiO <sub>2</sub>	60%
B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	5%
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	13%
CaO	22%

# $\mu$ -RWELL materials

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- In order to take into account holes and dead zone on the amplification stage, **copper and kapton density have been redefined:**
  - Copper: we consider each hole as a cylinder
    - 5  $\mu\text{m}$  thickness
    - 70  $\mu\text{m}$  diameter
    - 140  $\mu\text{m}$  pitch
  - Kapton: we consider each hole as a trunk of cone
    - 50  $\mu\text{m}$  thickness
    - 50-70  $\mu\text{m}$  diameter
    - 25-35  $\mu\text{m}$  r-R
    - 140  $\mu\text{m}$  pitch
  - Grid strip:
    - 100  $\mu\text{m}$  size
    - 12 mm pitch
  - Copper readout:
    - 250  $\mu\text{m}$  size
    - 400  $\mu\text{m}$  pitch

Considering a **pitch** of 12 mm and a **dead zone** of 0.6 mm, a weight is introduced to distinguish active (95%) and dead (5%) area on the amplification stage.

# $\mu$ -RWELL implementation in Geant4

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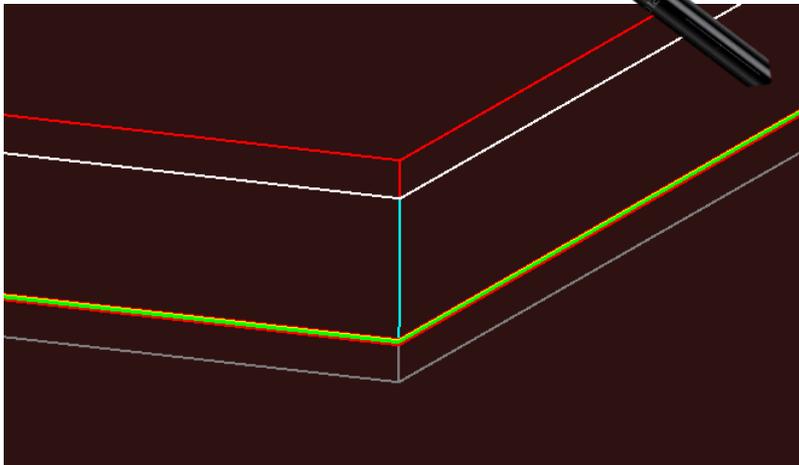
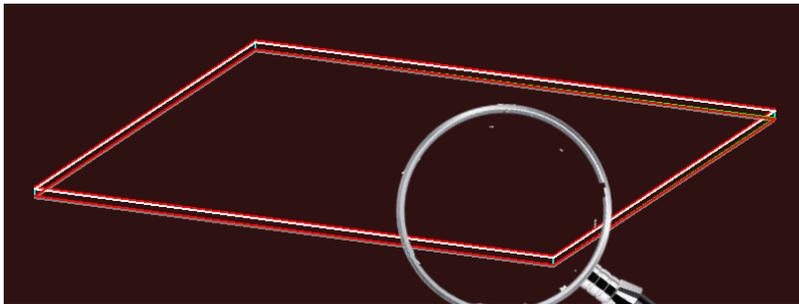
Description of a  $\mu$ -RWELL  
([HR layout \[\\*\] - SG2++](#))  
detector implemented in Geant4

Chamber thickness: 9.4601 mm

➤ Cathode thickness: 1.635 mm

➤ Drift gap: 6 mm

➤  $\mu$ -RWELL + readout thickness: 1.8251 mm

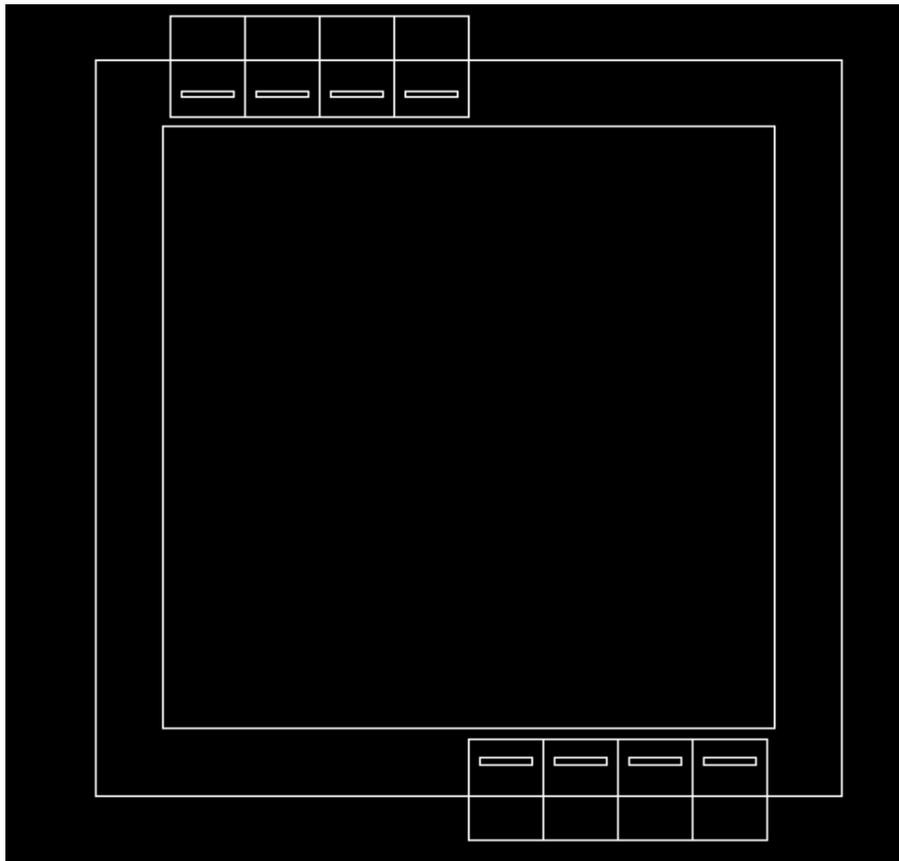


CATHODE	1.6 mm 35 $\mu$ m	FR4 Copper
GAS GAP	6mm	ArCO <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>4</sub> (45/15/40)
$\mu$ -RWELL + readout PCB	Top copper - 5 $\mu$ m Kapton - 50 $\mu$ m DLC resistive layer - 0.1 $\mu$ m Grid - 35 $\mu$ m Pre-preg - 100 $\mu$ m Readout - 35 $\mu$ m 1.6 $\mu$ m	In Copper and Kapton holes and dead zones on the amplification stage or strips are taken into account

# $\mu$ -RWELL: occupancy studies

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First considered chamber size:  
500 mm x 500 mm



Need to evaluate the realistic **ACTIVE AREA** of the detector:

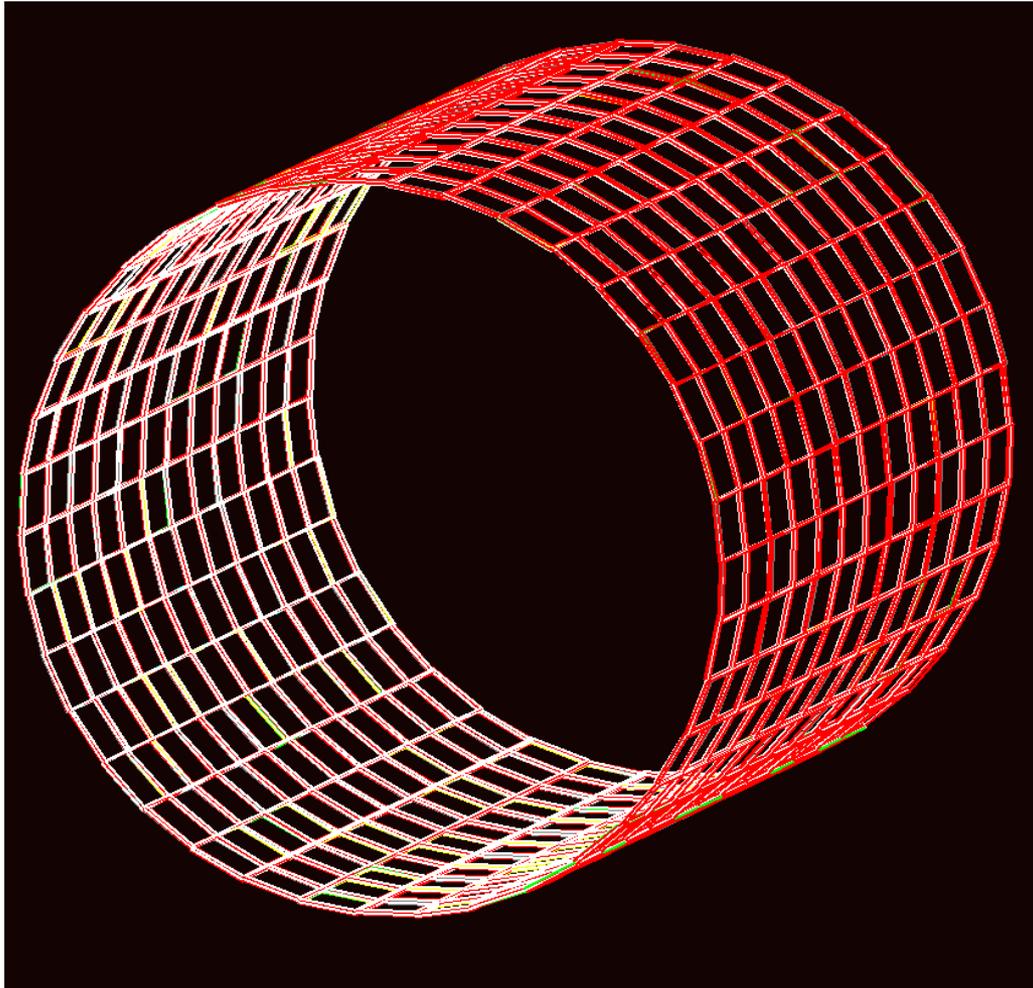
- HV cables
- 8 APV25 (128 channels):  
50 mm x 68 mm x 1.6 mm
- Panasonic connectors (perpendicular to strips):  
35 mm x 4.2 mm x 7 mm

**ACTIVE AREA = 413 mm x 413 mm**

Pitch: 400  $\mu$ m  $\Rightarrow$  1032 strip  
(they will be reduced to 1024, so that they can be read by 8 APV25 (128 channels))

# The IDEA preshower: full barrel geometry

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Information provided by preshower detector: **particle position**

Future  $\mu$ -RWELL prototypes may provide a bidimensional information per layer

Two  $\mu$ -RWELL layers

$$Z_{\text{preshower}} = \pm 2480 \text{ mm} = 4960 \text{ mm}$$

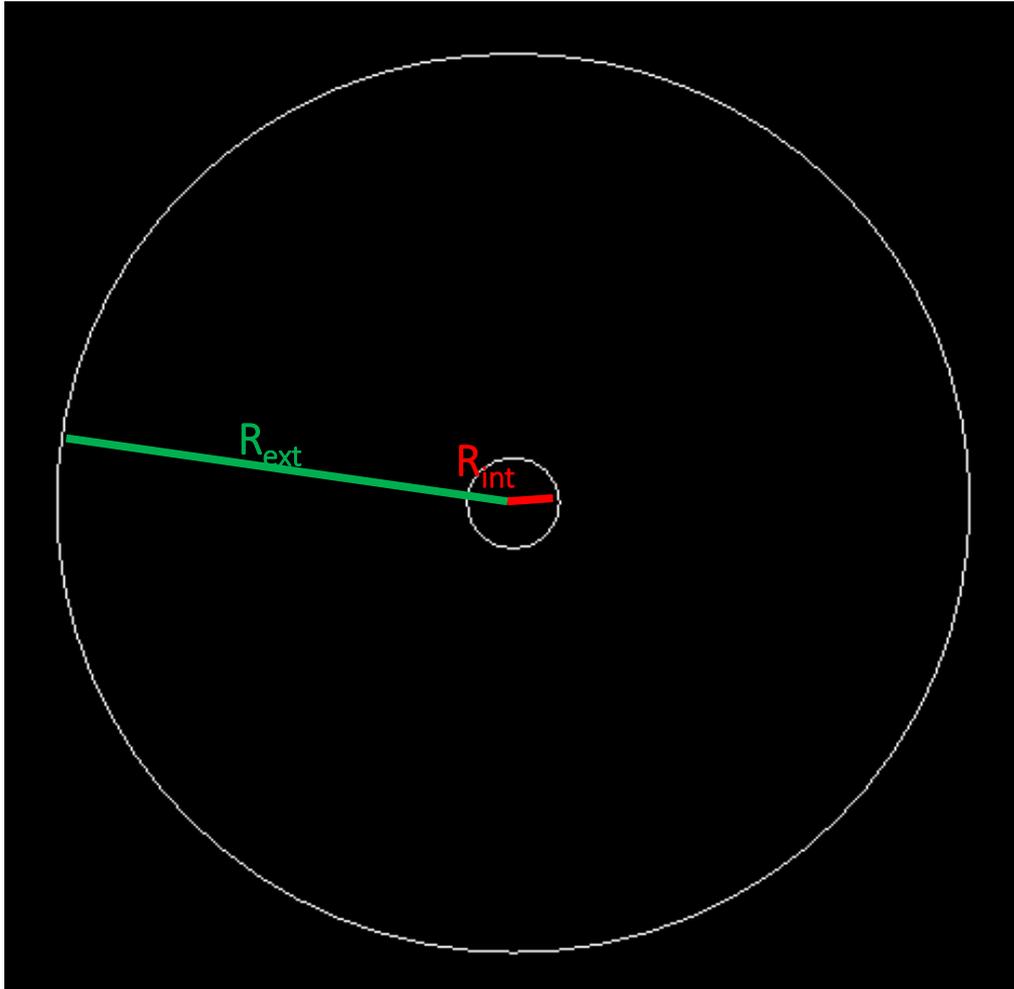
12 chambers for each sector  
38 sectors

**BARREL**

912 chambers  
933888 readout channels

# Preshower - Endcap geometry

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$$R_{int} = 248 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_{ext} = 2440 \text{ mm}$$

Attempt to identify a possible (optimized) geometry to cover the whole surface using **CAD DraftSight** before implementing it in Geant4

Chambers 410 mm x 410 mm, staggered geometry not considered for the implementation

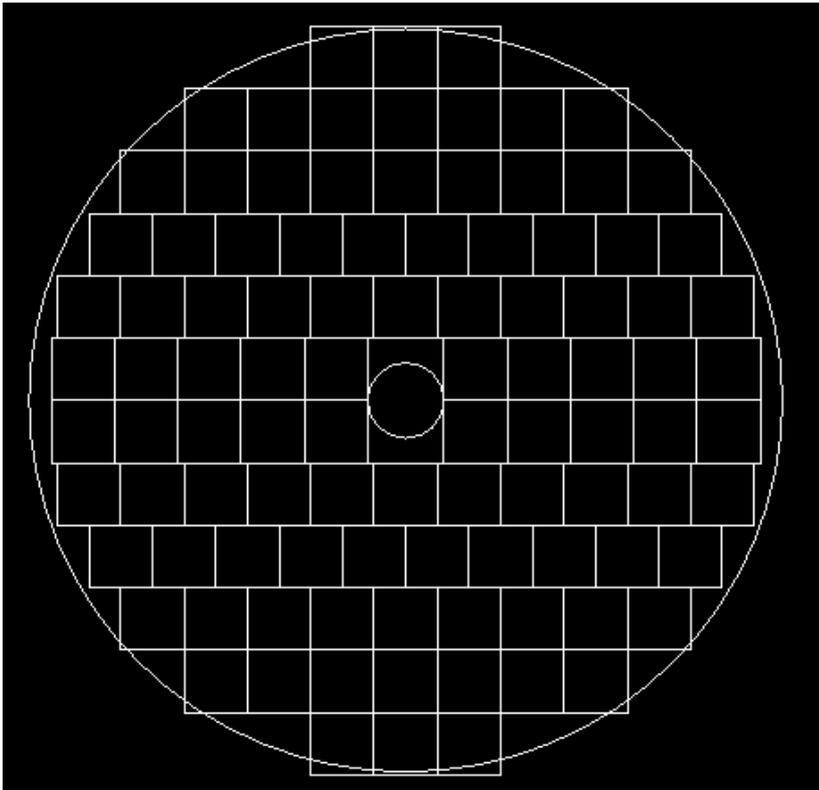
Two wheels per part (XY info),  
four in total

# Preshower - Endcap geometry

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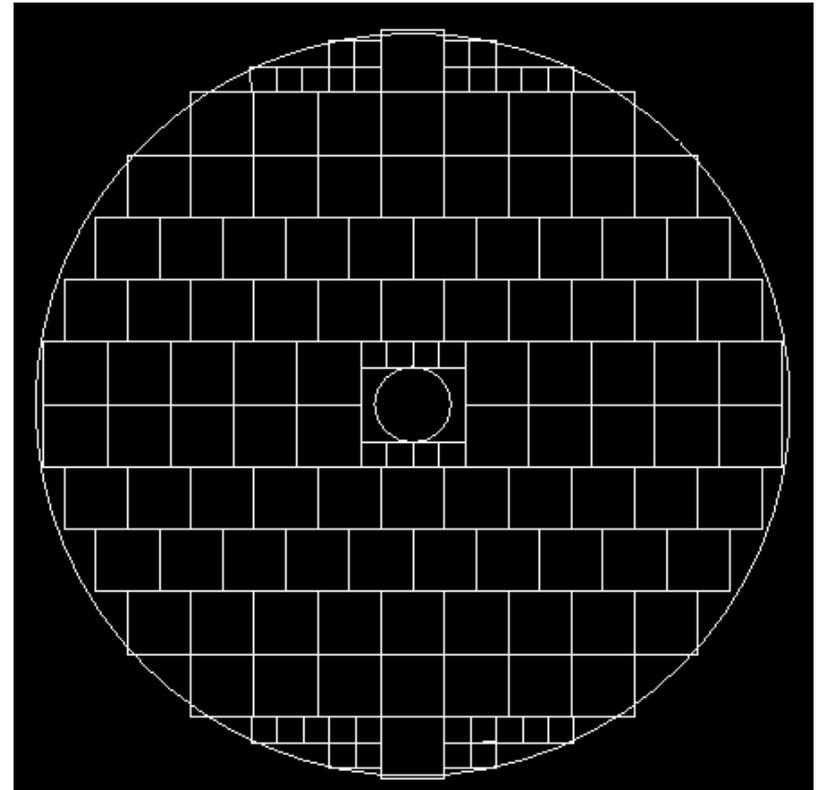
## OPTION 1

- Same size:  $410 \times 410 \text{ mm}^2$
- 100 chambers for X readout  $\Rightarrow$  200 for XY
- 400 chambers in total



## OPTION 2

- Two types:  $410 \times 410 \text{ mm}^2$  /  $168 \times 168 \text{ mm}^2$
- 96 + 36 chambers for X readout
- 384 large + 144 small chambers

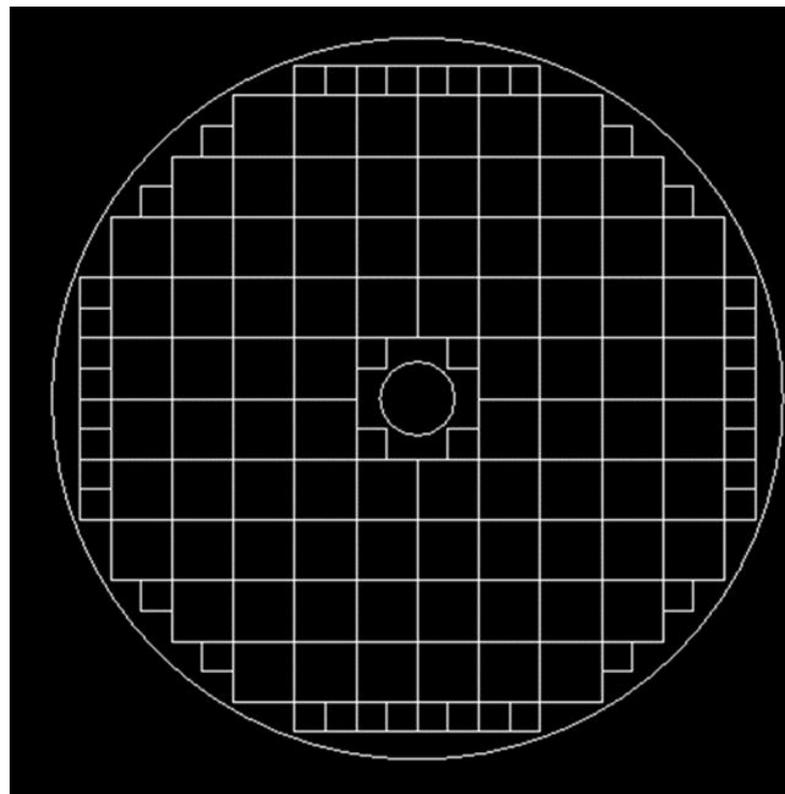
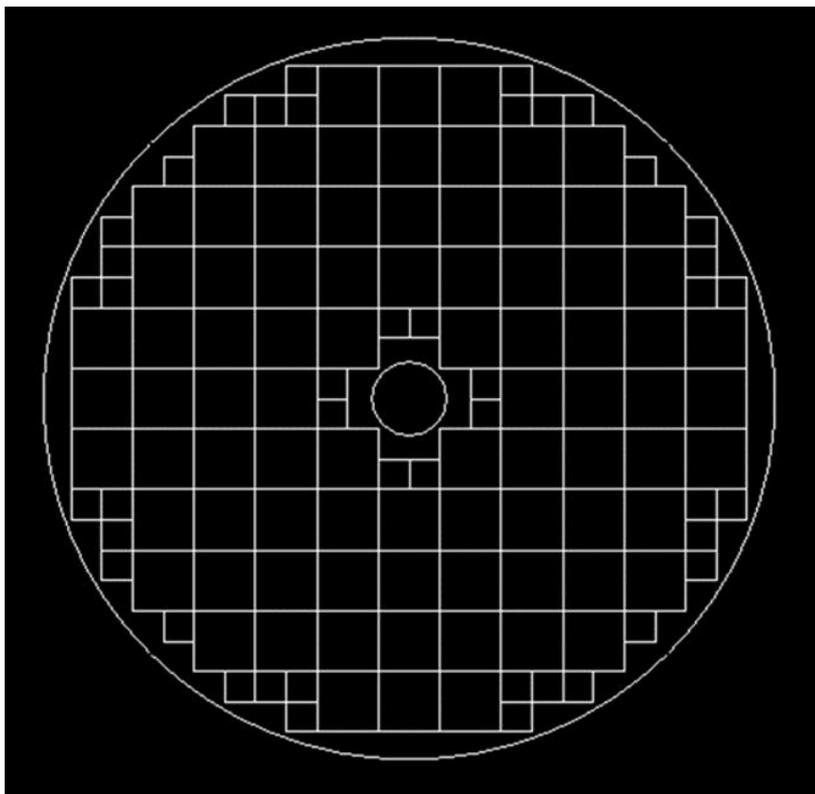


# Preshower - Endcap geometry

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## OPTION 3 and OPTION 4 (by G. Morello)

- Two types:  $410 \times 410 \text{ mm}^2$  /  $205 \times 205 \text{ mm}^2$
- 84 + 44 chambers for X readout
- 336 large + 176 small chambers



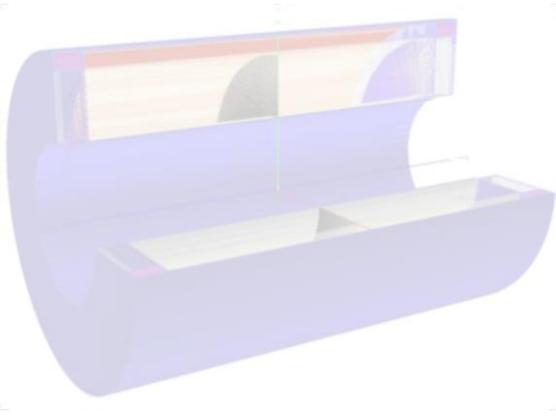
# The IDEA full simulation

<https://github.com/elfontan/IDEA-Preshower>

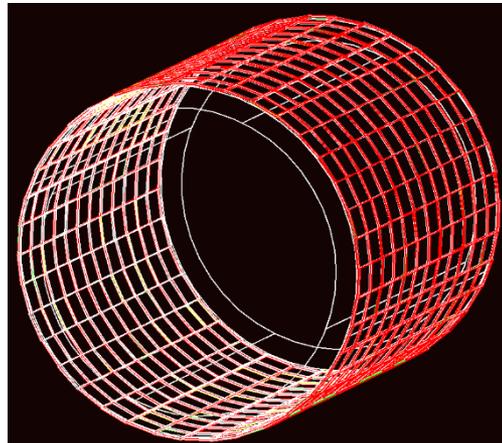
<https://github.com/elfontan/IDEA>

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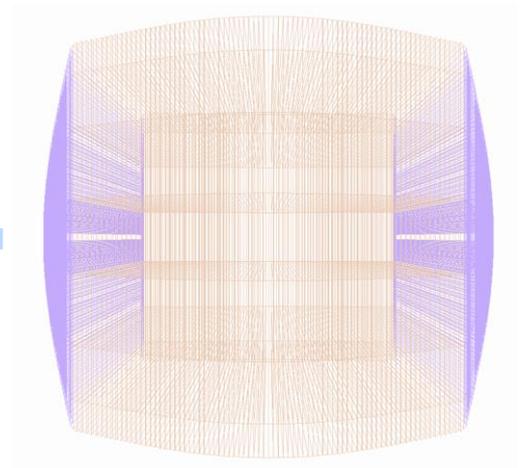
Plan to provide a standalone Geant4 simulation of the IDEA detector



TRACKER



PRESHOWER



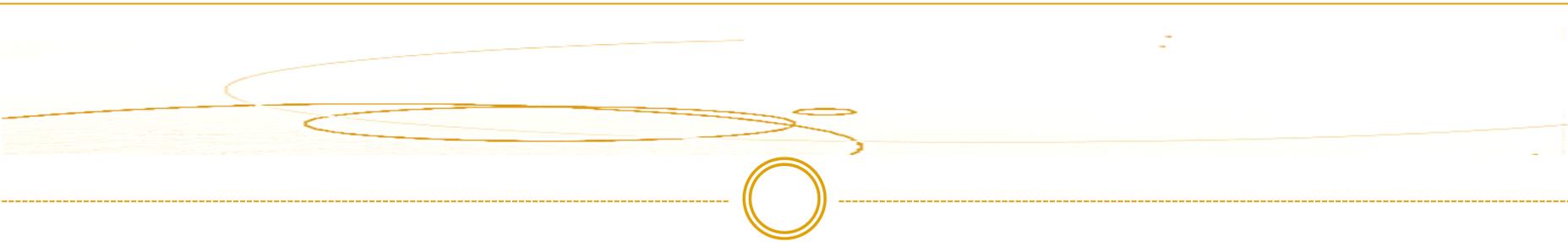
DR CALO



$\mu$ -RWELL chambers

The minimal unit implemented in Geant4 can be used to develop also the

MUON SYSTEM



BACKUP

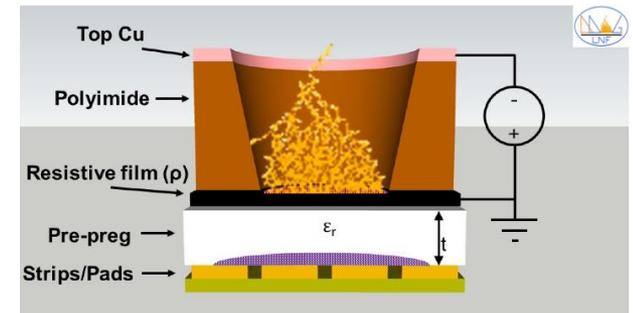
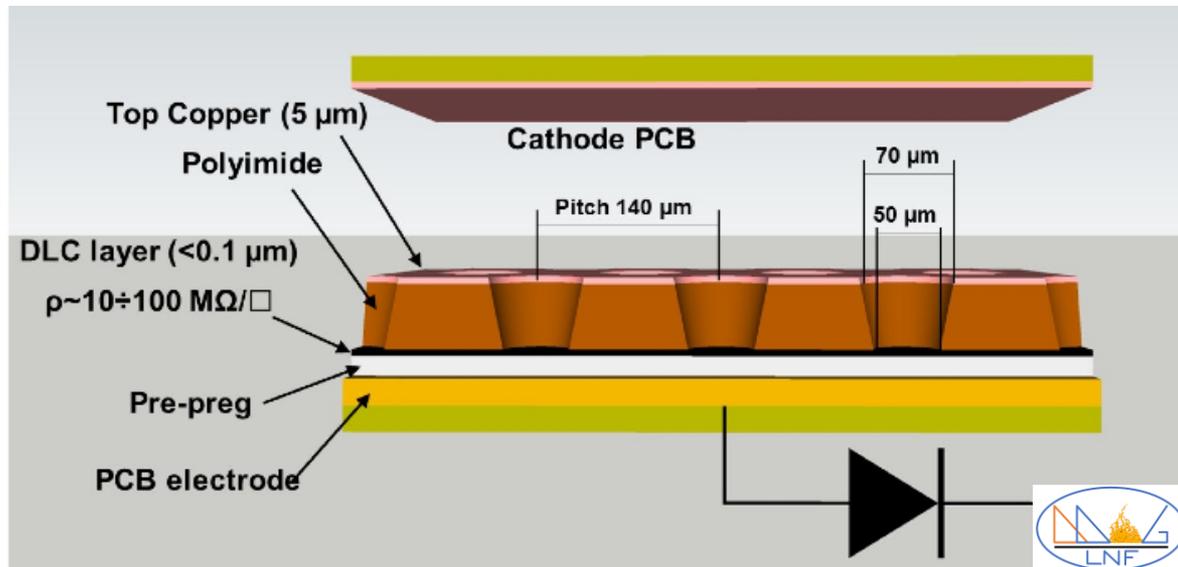


# $\mu$ -RWELL detector

The  $\mu$ -RWELL is composed of only two elements: the cathode and the  $\mu$ -RWELL\_PCB

The  $\mu$ -RWELL\_PCB, the core of the detector, is realized by coupling:

1. a **WELL patterned Apical® foil** acting as amplification stage;
2. a **resistive layer** for discharge suppression with surface resistivity  $\sim 10 \div 100 \text{ M}\Omega/\square$  (various current evacuation schemes [*\*next slide*]);
3. a standard readout **PCB**.



# $\mu$ -RWELL detector

Two different current evacuation schemes have been studied:

- Low rate layout =>  $LR \ll 1 \text{ MHz/cm}^2$  - SHiP, CepC, STCF, EIC, HIEPA, FCC-ee
- High rate layout =>  $HR \gg 1 \text{ MHz/cm}^2$  - LHCb-Muon upgrade & future colliders (CepC, FCC)  
=> Two configurations: the double-resistive layer (DRL) and the silver grid (SG)

## IDEA

HR layout => SG2++ (pitch = 12 mm; dead area = 0.6 mm)

