



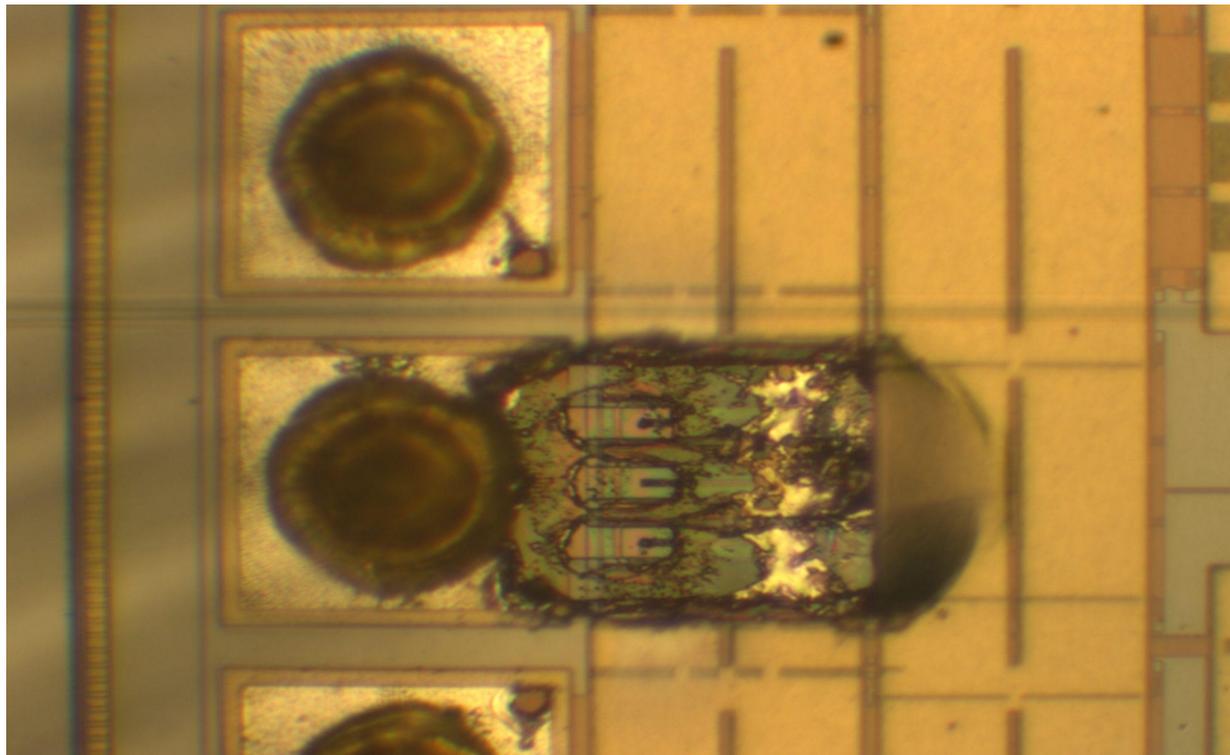
# SPLAM in LCDET R&D 2013

# Simulation model for discharges study in MPGD ( $\mu$ egas)

Need to study discharges :

- 1) Understand physical mechanism of the discharges (energy released, dead time to recover voltage on the detector...)
- 2) Simulate electrical characteristics of a detector
- 3) Be able to design and optimise protection

in order to protect against that



# Simulation model for discharges study in MPGD ( $\mu$ egas)

## Configurations simulated

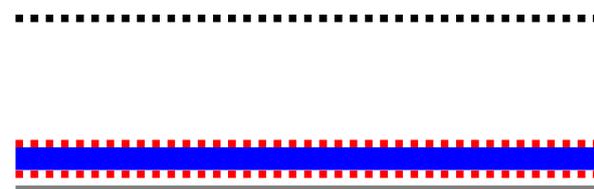
### 1 Standard configuration :

mesh  
pad  
gnd



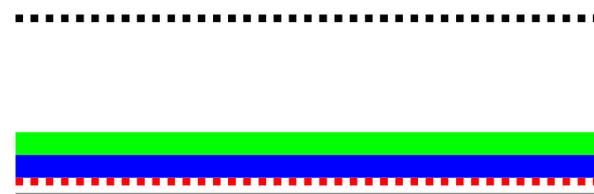
### 2 Capacitive configuration :

mesh  
upper pad  
dielectric layer (12,5  $\mu$ m Kapton)  
pad  
gnd



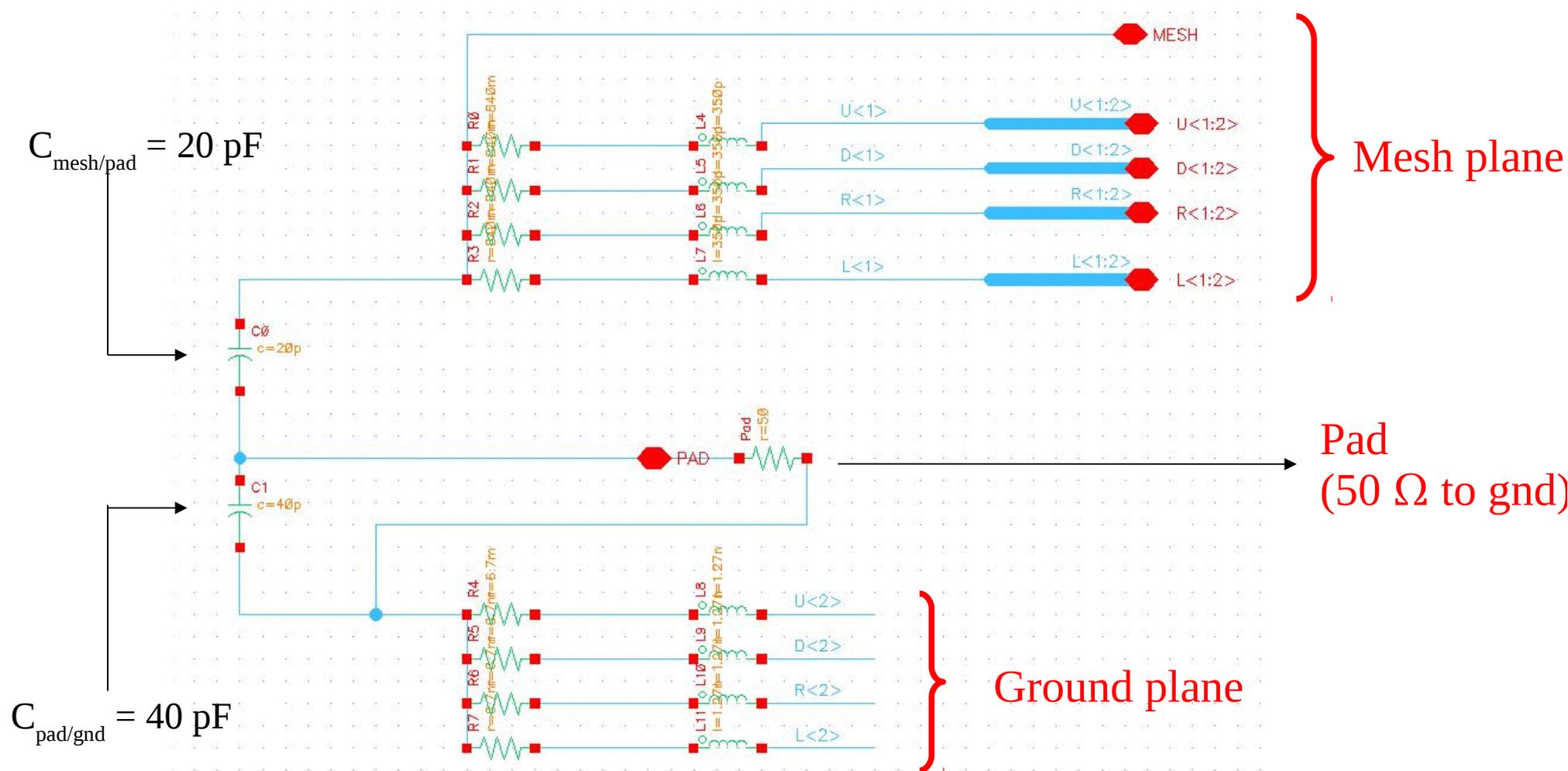
### 3 Resistive configuration :

mesh  
resistive layer  
dielectric layer (75  $\mu$ m FR4)  
Pad  
gnd



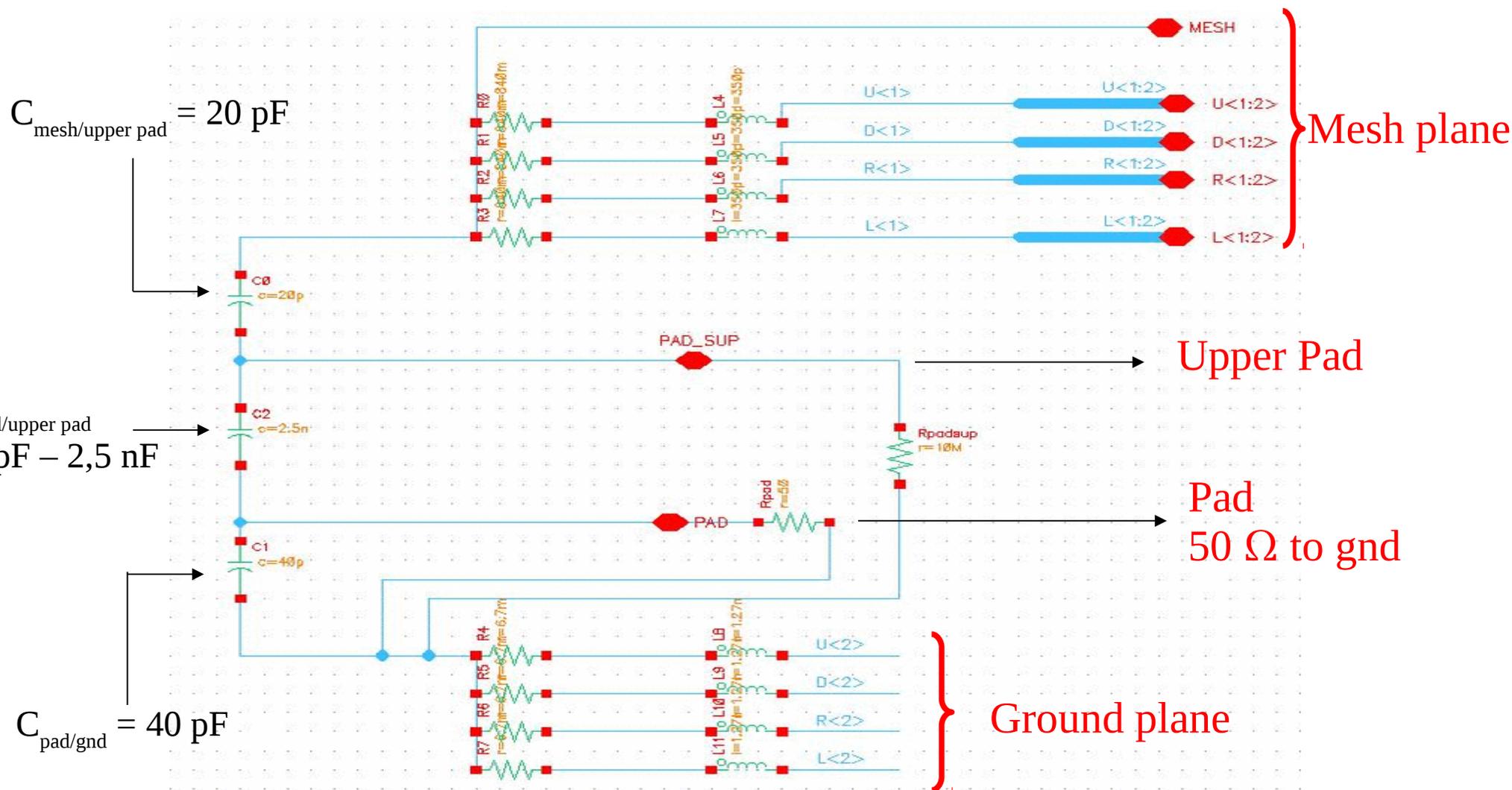
# Simulation model for discharges study in MPGD ( $\mu\text{megas}$ )

## Elementary cell ( $1 \times 1 \text{cm}^2$ ) standard configuration



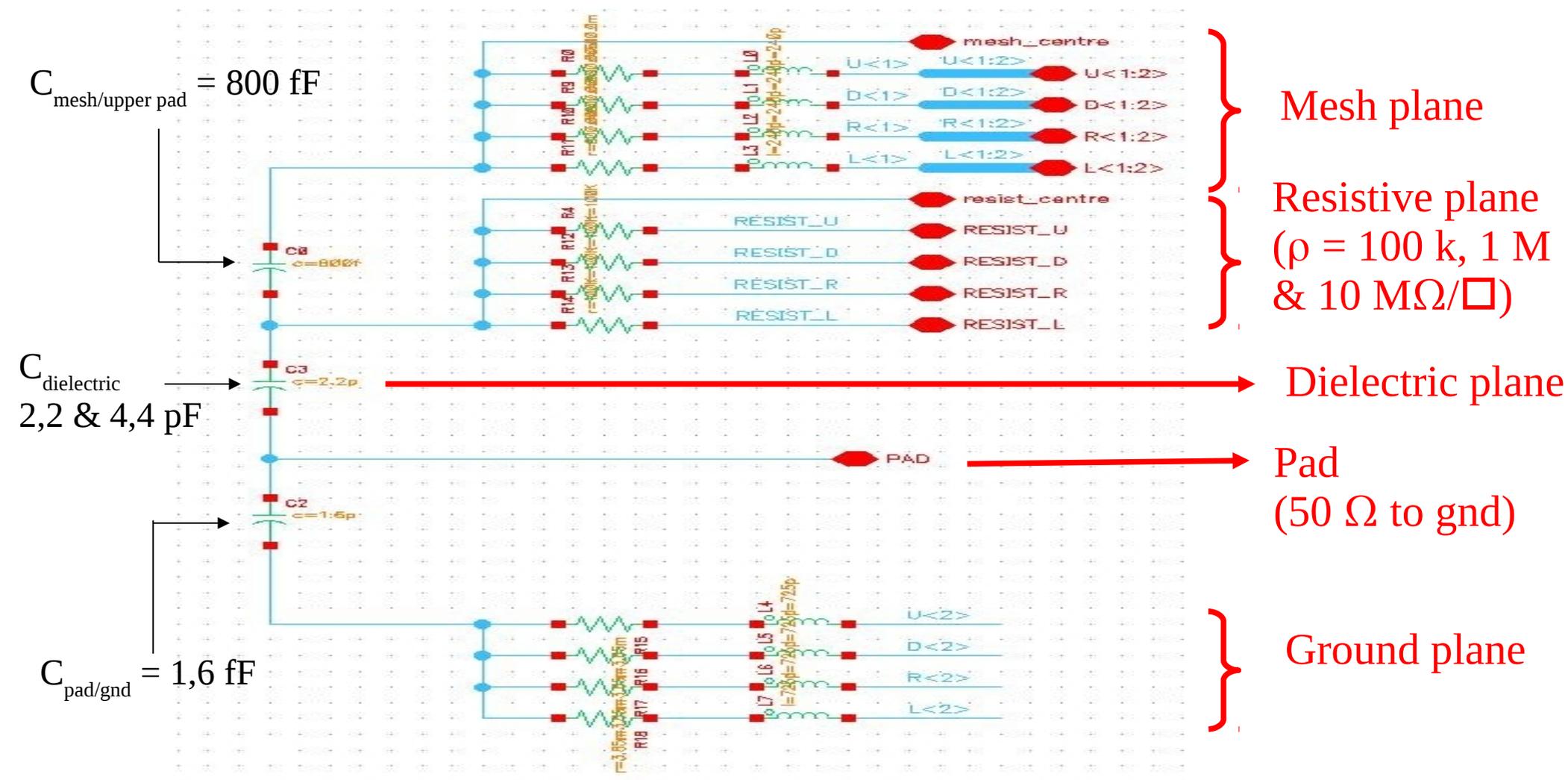
# Simulation model for discharges study in MPGD ( $\mu$ egas)

## Elementary cell ( $1 \times 1 \text{cm}^2$ ) capacitive configuration



# Simulation model for discharges study in MPGD ( $\mu\text{megas}$ )

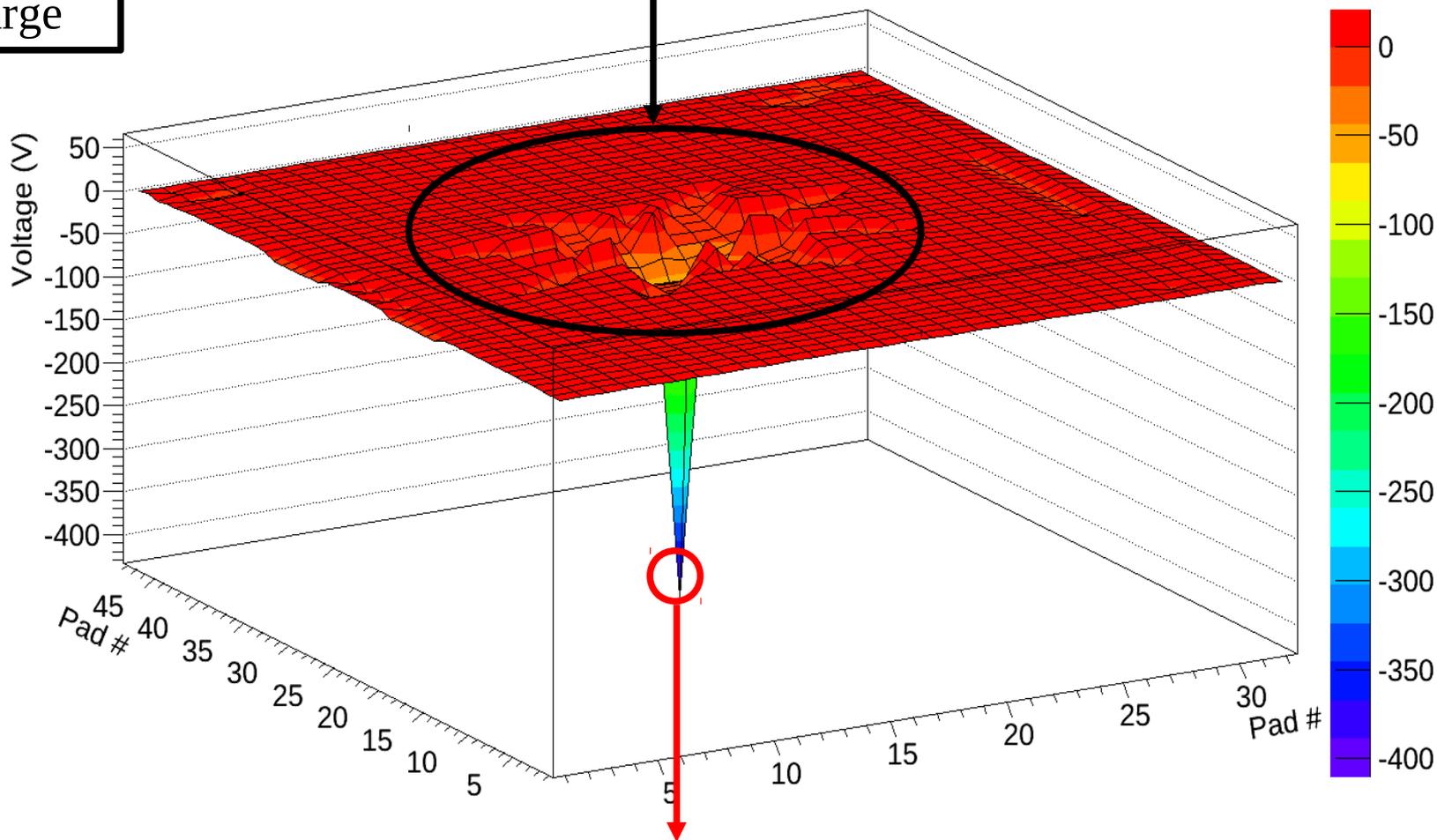
## Elementary cell ( $2 \times 2 \text{mm}^2$ ) resistive configuration



# Simulation model for discharges study in MPGD ( $\mu$ egas)

Standard setup ( $C_{\text{pad/gnd}} = 40 \text{ pF}$ )

Area influenced  
by the discharge



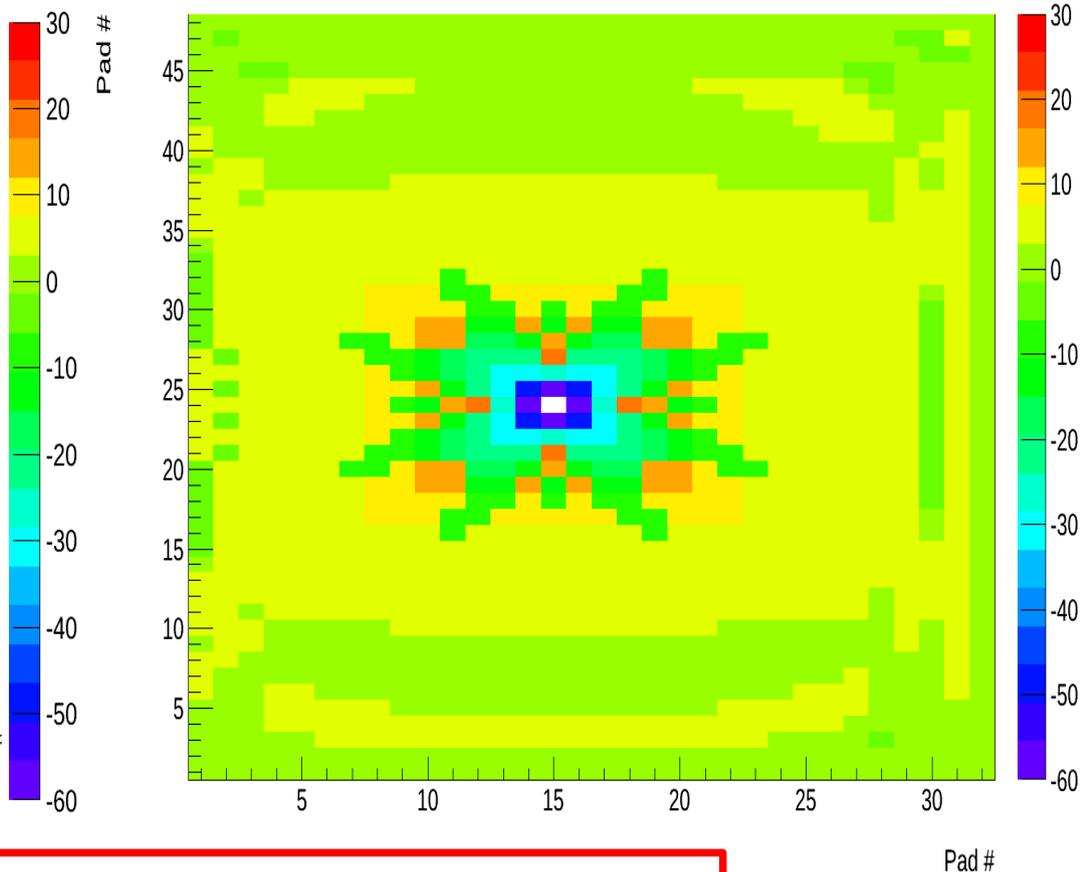
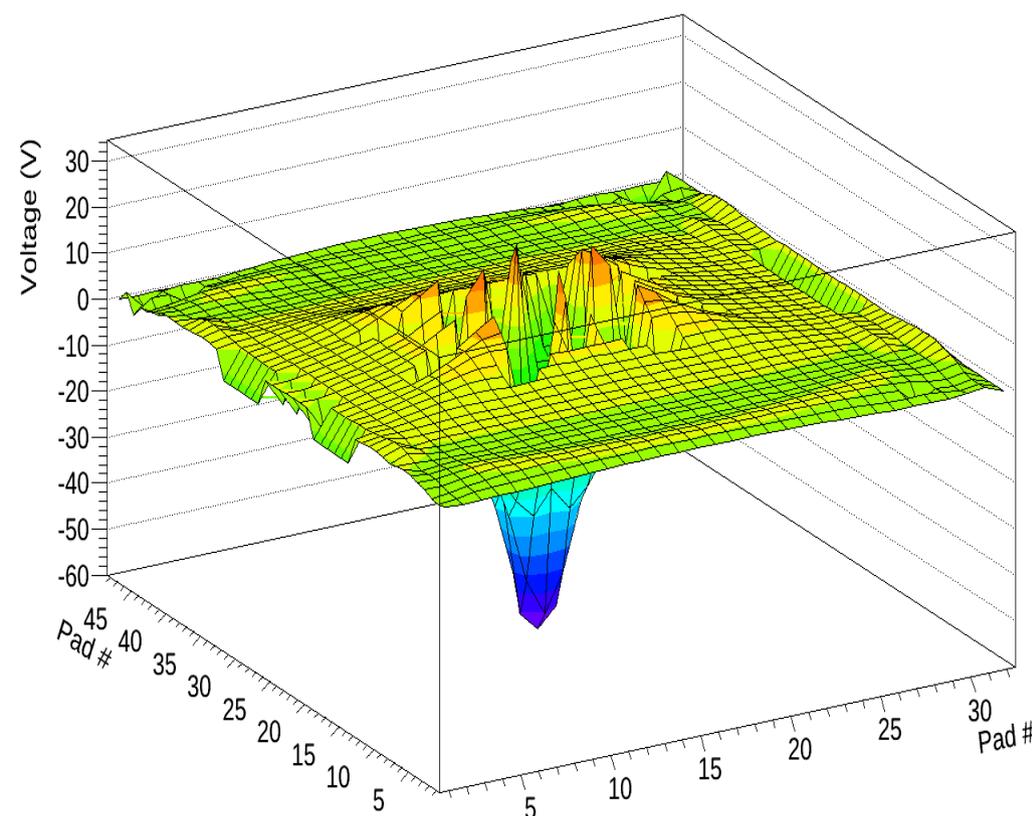
Voltage drop on discharge pad  $\rightarrow$  (-410 V)

# Simulation model for discharges study in MPGD ( $\mu$ egas)

3D plot

Standard setup ( $C_{\text{pad/gnd}} = 40 \text{ pF}$ )

2D projection

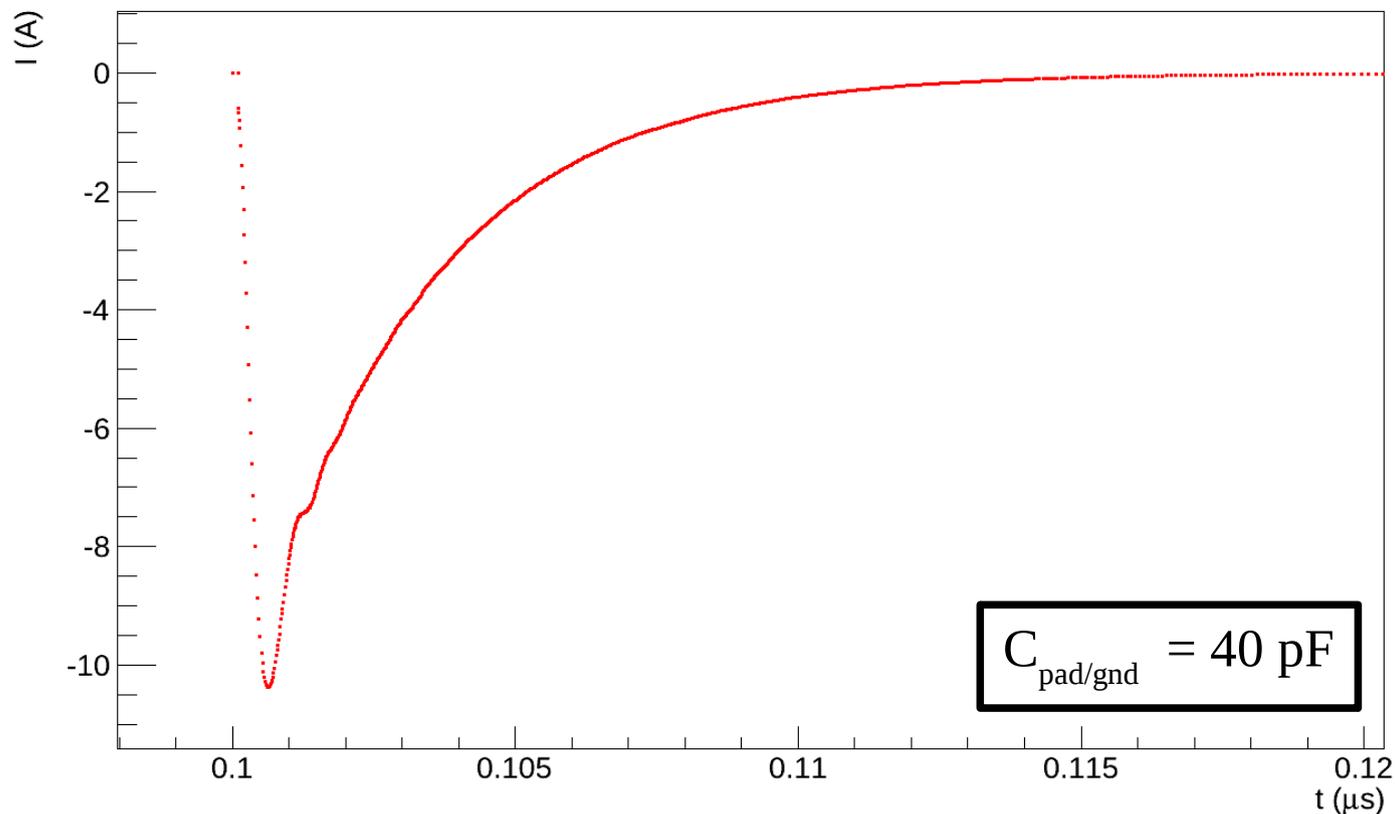


The discharge propagates over all the pads of the ASU  
Range of voltage drop for the others pads of the ASU :  
-60  $\rightarrow$  +20 V (max : -60 V for 4 neighbors)

# Simulation model for discharges study in MPGD ( $\mu$ egas)

Standard setup ( $C_{\text{pad/gnd}} = 40 \text{ pF}$ )

$I_{\text{PAD}}$  versus time for discharge pad

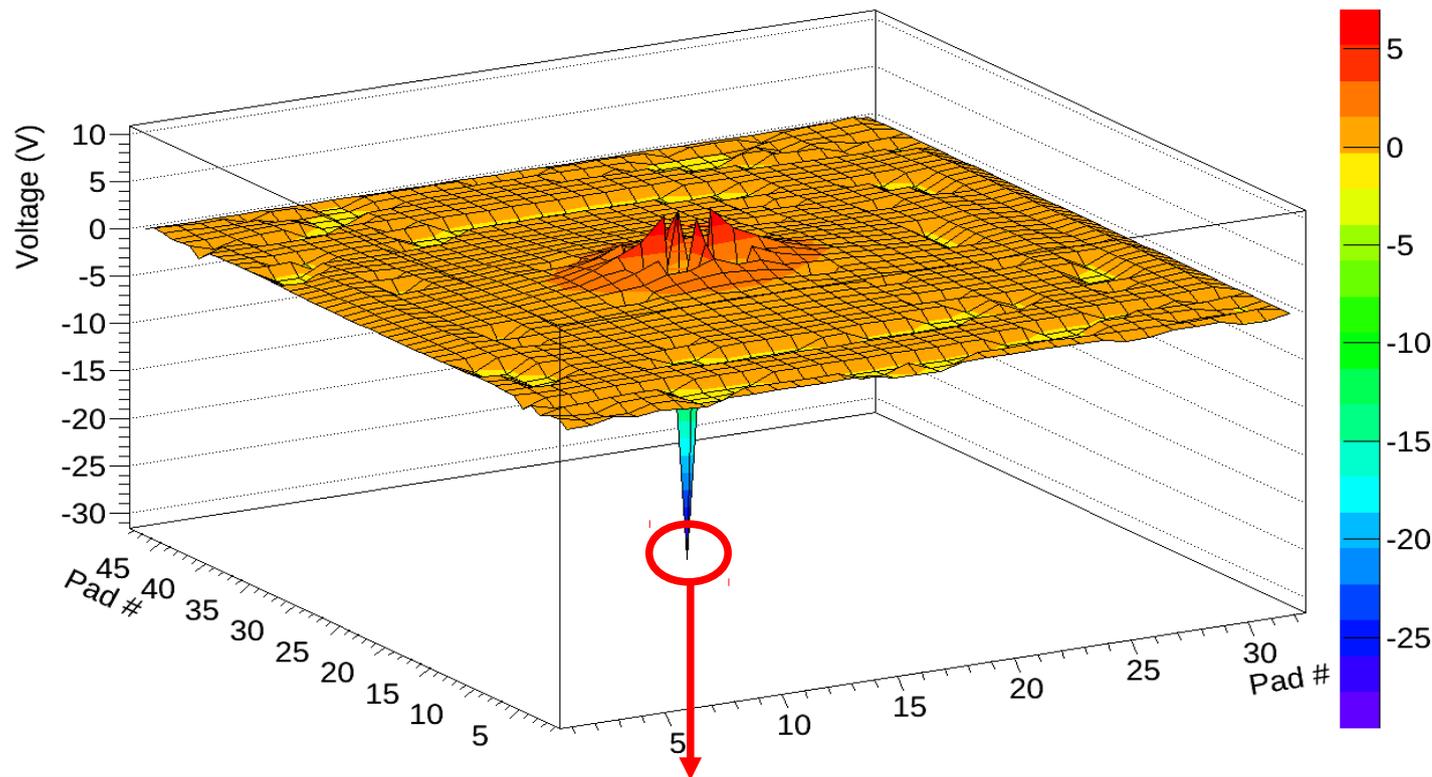


@  $t_{\text{discharge}} = 100 \text{ ns}$   $I_{\text{pad}} \text{ max} \cong 10 \text{ A} \Rightarrow \text{destroy R/O electronic !!!}$

# Simulation model for discharges study in MPGD ( $\mu$ megas)

Resistive setup (Pads)

Max value



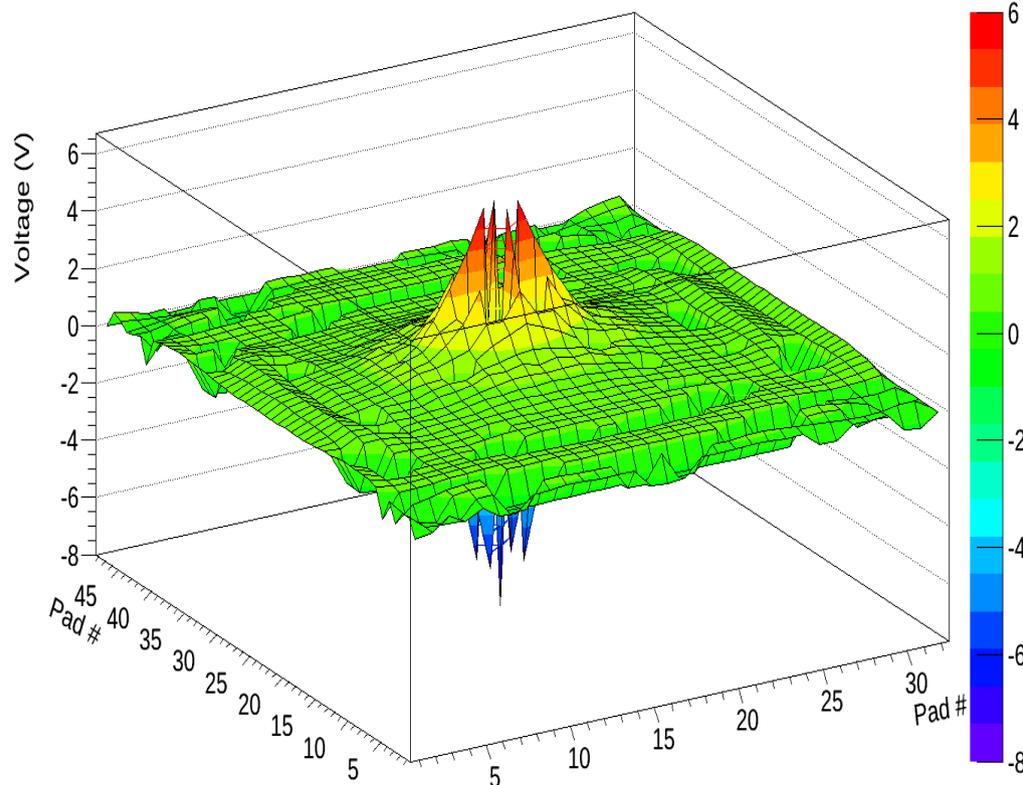
Voltage drop on discharge pad  $\rightarrow$  (-30 V) much lower than standard setup (-410 V)

$$\rho = 1 \text{ M}\Omega/\square \text{ \& } C_{\text{resist/pad}} = 2,2 \text{ pF}$$

# Simulation model for discharges study in MPGD ( $\mu$ egas)

3D plot

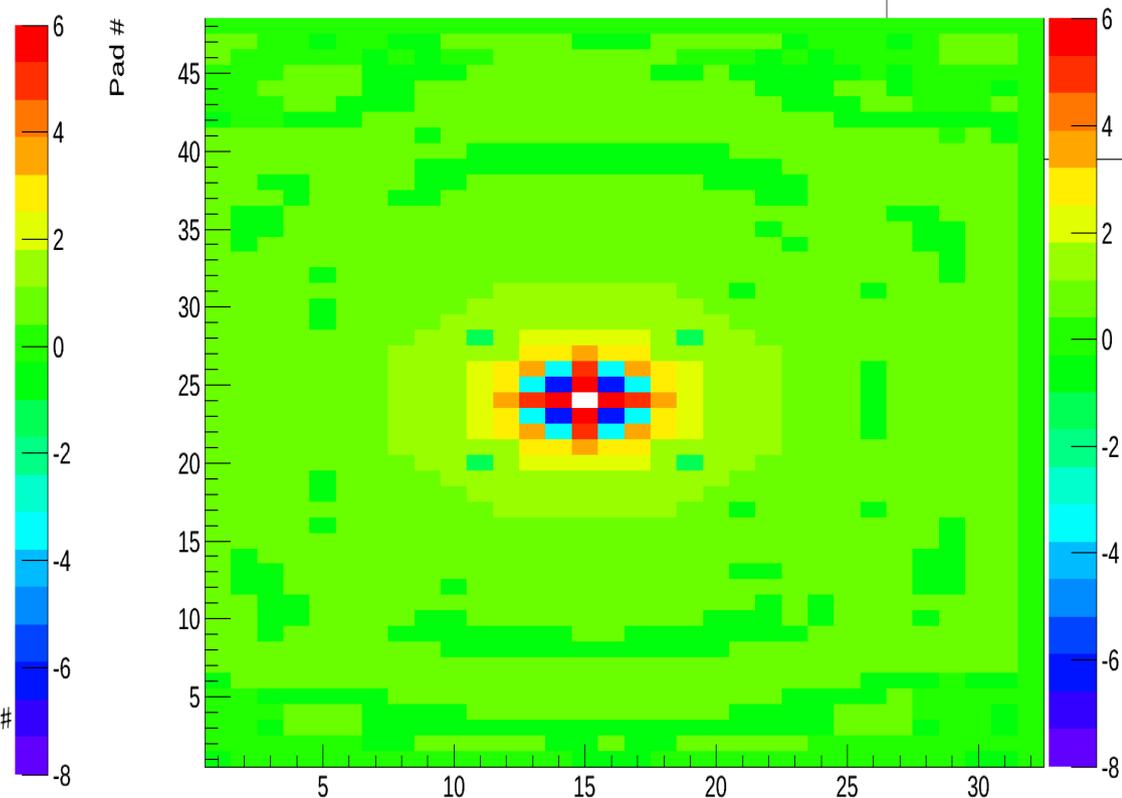
Max value



Resistive setup (Pads)

2D projection

Max value



The discharge propagates over all the pads of the ASU  
Range of voltage drop for the others pads of the ASU:  $-8 \rightarrow +6$  V

$$\rho = 1 \text{ M}\Omega/\square \text{ \& } C_{\text{resist/pad}} = 2,2 \text{ pF}$$

# Simulation model for discharges study in MPGD ( $\mu$ egas)

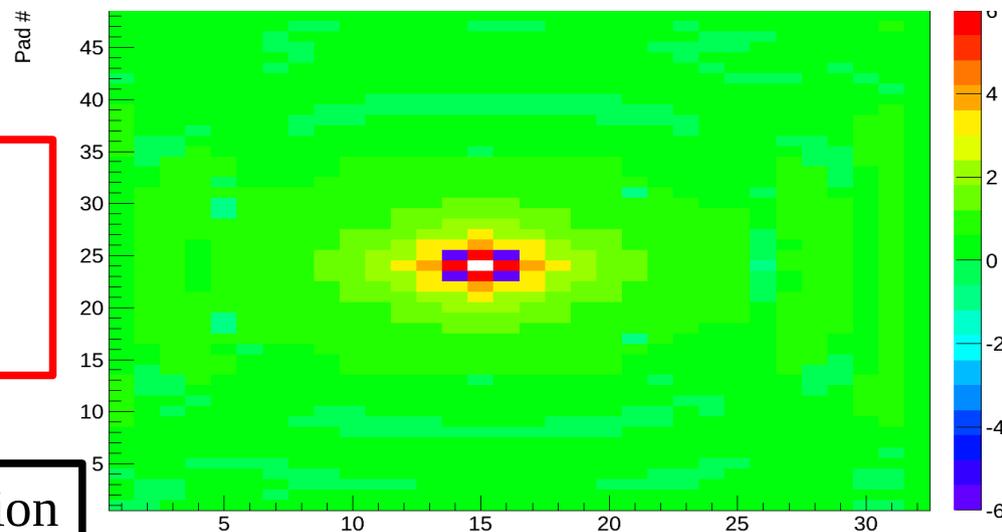
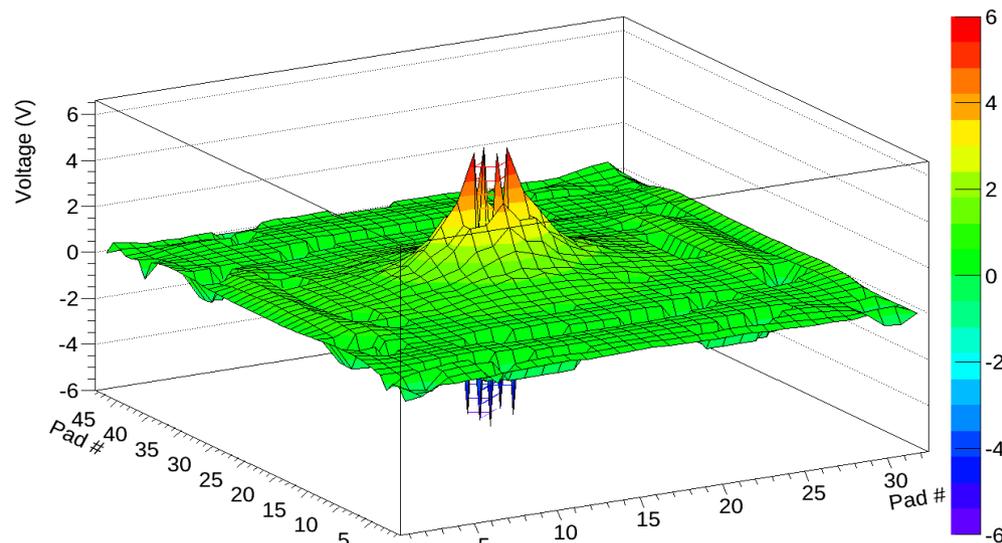
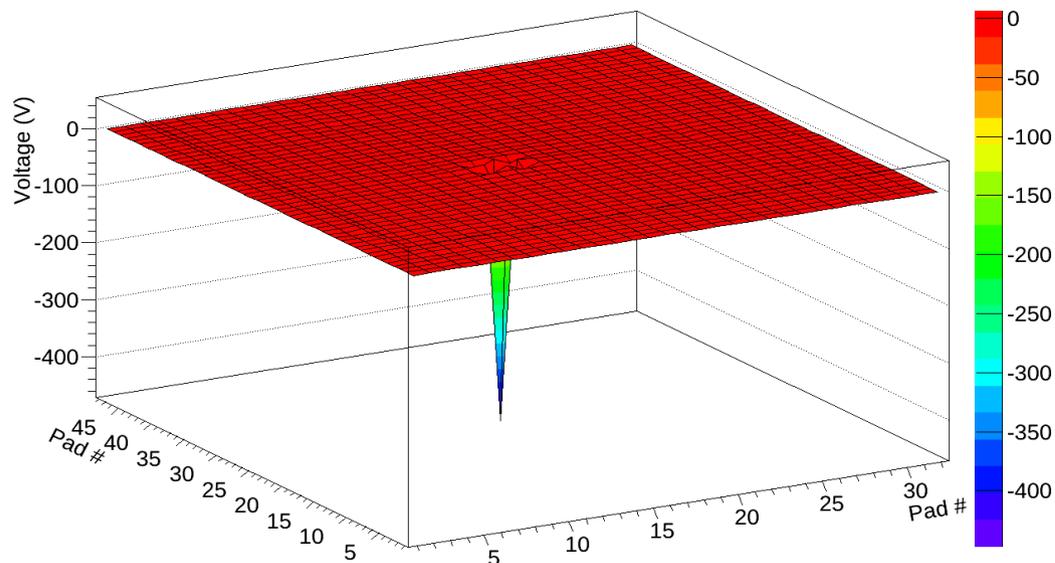
3D plot

Max value

Resistive setup (Resistive layer)

3D plot

Max value



Resistive layer  $\rightarrow$  -400 V (discharge pad)  
but max voltage  $-8 \text{ V} \leq \text{voltage drop} \leq 6 \text{ V}$   
for the discharge area

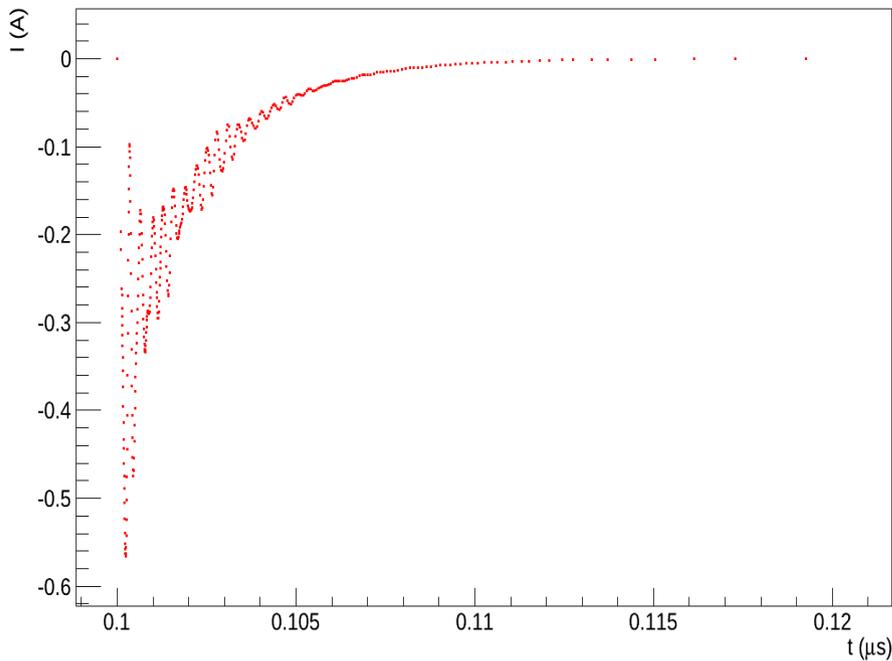
$\rho = 1 \text{ M}\Omega/\square$  &  $C_{\text{resist/pad}} = 2,2 \text{ pF}$

2D projection

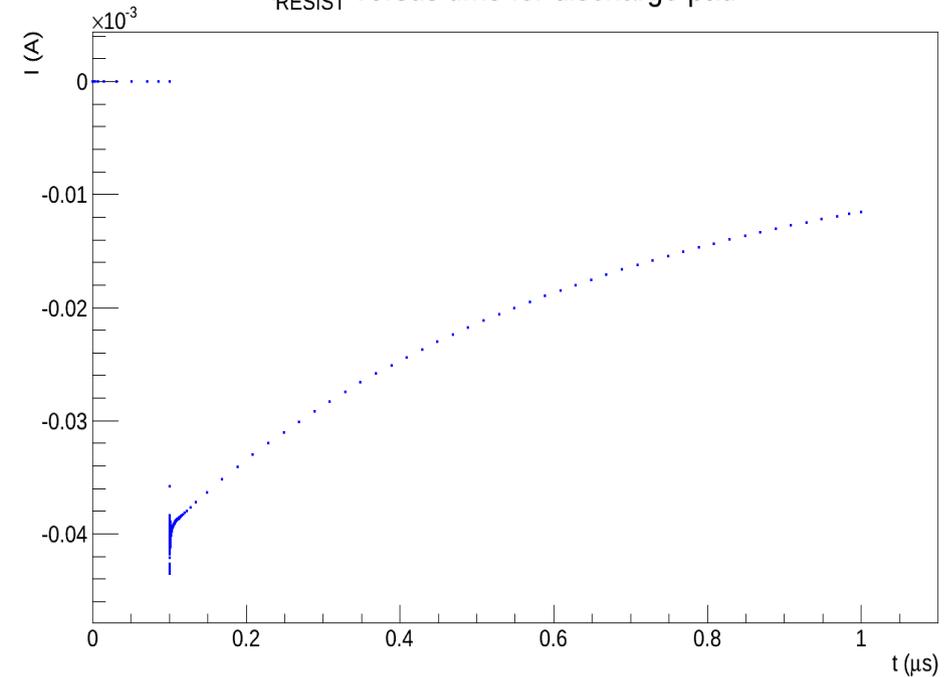
# Simulation model for discharges study in MPGD ( $\mu$ megas)

## Resistive setup (Current)

$I_{\text{PAD}}$  versus time for discharge pad



$I_{\text{RESIST}}$  versus time for discharge pad



$I_{\text{pad}}$  ( $\sim 550 \text{ mA}$ ) much lower than standard  
configuration ( $\sim 10 \text{ A}$ ) !!!

$\rho = 1 \text{ M}\Omega/\square$  &  $C_{\text{resist/pad}} = 2,2 \text{ pF}$

# Conclusion

1) **Standard setup** : high voltage drop ( $-400\text{ V}$ ) for the pad associated with a high  $I_{\text{pad}}$  ( $\sim 10\text{ A}$ )  $\rightarrow$  risk for R/O electronics

2) **Resistive setup** : "reasonable" voltage drop for the pad ( $-30\text{ V}$ ) with a much lower  $I_{\text{pad}}$  ( $\sim 0,5\text{ A}$ ).

3) **Up to now the resistive solution is the best one but need to be tested under real conditions** : Full ASU tested with X-ray gun and  $\alpha$  source (@ CERN ??)

**Validate the simulation** : voltage drop, the time propagation over the ASU, the optimal value of resistivity

4) **Another test ongoing** : test 6 different ways of protection (diodes)