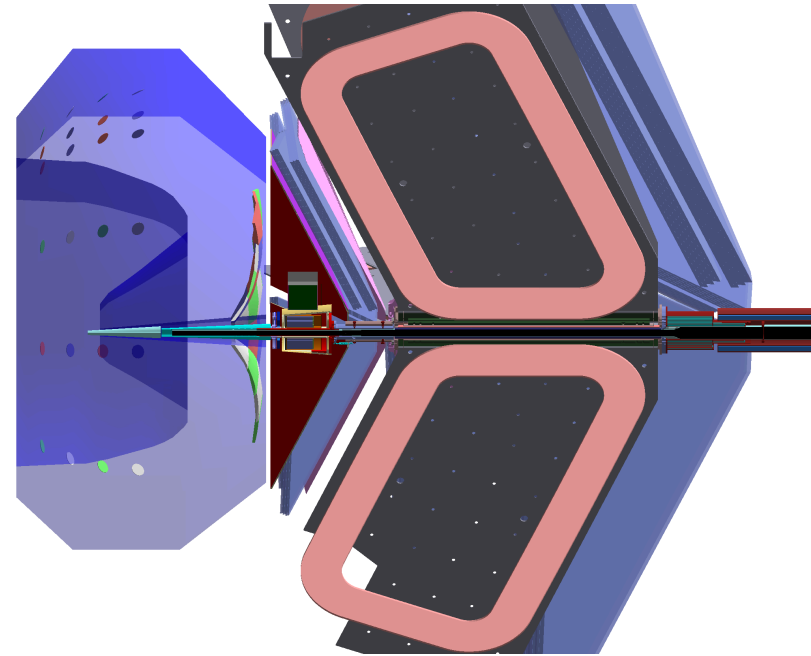


CLAS12 - URWELL simulation

- Implementation of large-size uRwell detectors in GEMC
 - Geometry:
 - CLAS12-reconstruction geometry service
 - Digitization: “effective” description of detector response

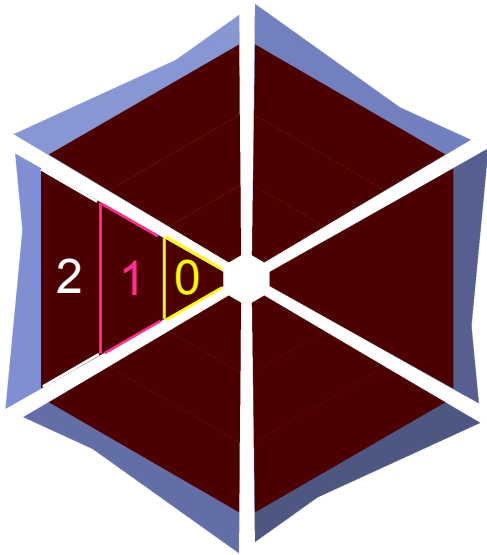


uRwell: geometry and materials

- Implementation of new detector:

- Geometry : implemented all relevant volumes and materials

- CLAS12 reconstruction geometry service



- 6 sectors:

- each sector: 3 chambers

- chamber 0:

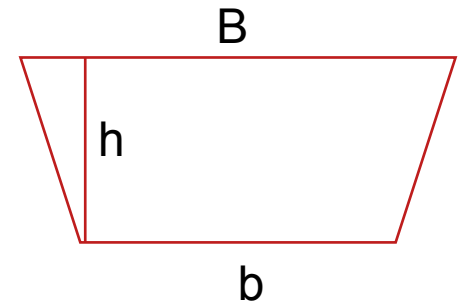
- $h = 488 \text{ mm}$, $b = 104 \text{ mm}$, $B = 600 \text{ mm}$

- chamber 1:

- $h = 488 \text{ mm}$, $b = 600 \text{ mm}$, $B = 1098 \text{ mm}$

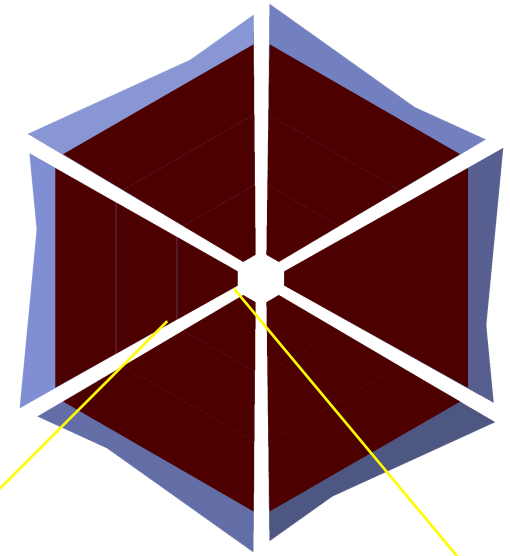
- chamber 2:

- $h = 488 \text{ mm}$, $b = 1098 \text{ mm}$, $B = 1594 \text{ mm}$

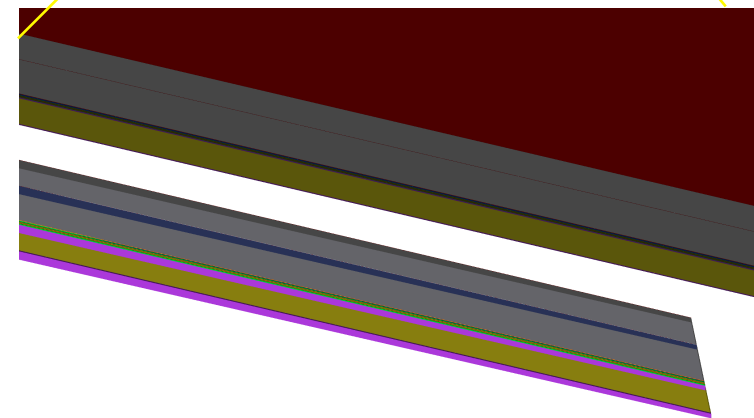
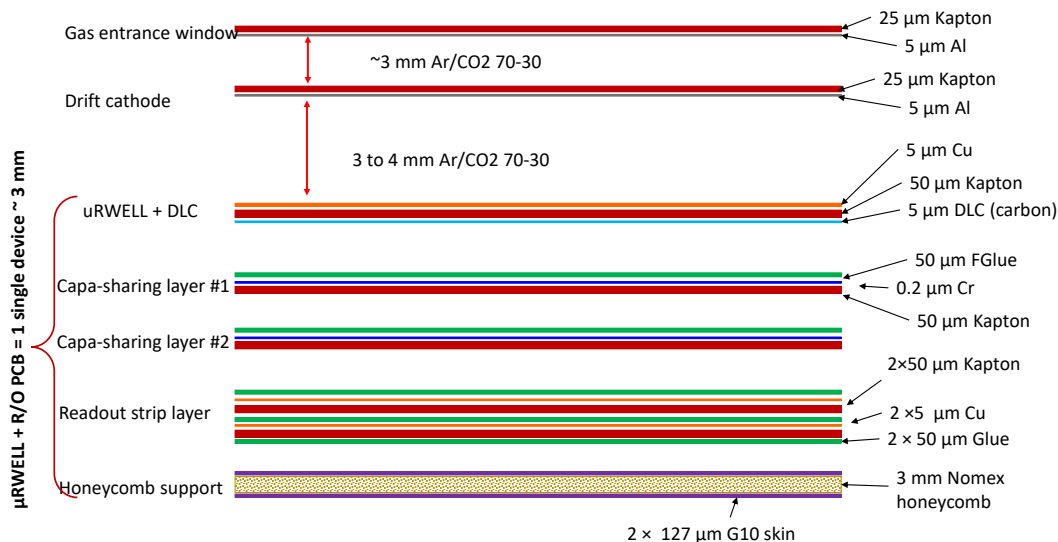


uRwell: geometry and materials

- Implementation of new detector requires:
 - Geometry : implemented all relevant volumes and materials



Geometry: materials



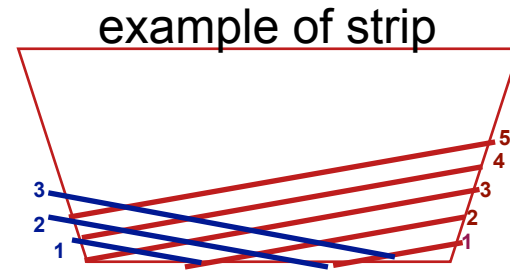
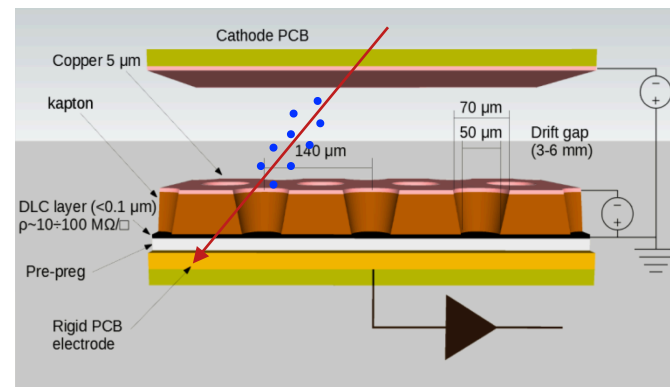
uRwell: Digitization

- Implementation of new detector requires:
 - Digitization : “Effective” description of detector response
 - Energy deposited on the gas gap -> estimate number of electrons produced in the primary ionization: $N_e = E_{dep}/w_i$ - w_i : ionization potential
 - Number of electron after amplification stage: $N_{e_tot} = G4Poisson(gain*N_e)$
 - Geometry strip description in the digitization routine
 - Identify closest strip and estimate the charge

$$Q = \frac{N_{e_tot} * qe}{4} \left[\operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{\text{strip}Y + \text{strip}Width/2 - y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right) - \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{\text{strip}Y - \text{strip}Width/2 - y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right) \right] * \left[\operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{\text{strip}X + \text{strip}Length/2 - x}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right) - \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{\text{strip}X - \text{strip}Length/2 - x}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right) \right] \quad (1)$$

M.S Dixit, A. Rankin *Simulating the charge dispersion phenomena in Micro Pattern Gas Detectors with a resistive anode* NIM A 566 (2006) 281

- Check strips around closest one and estimate for each of them the charge by using (1)
- Time = time_gemc + time_drift + time_signal_to_readout It is then smeared by a resolution (20 ns) using a gaussian function



- strip width : 0.4 mm
- strips pitch: 0.8 mm
- stereo angle relative to the trapezoid base : 10°

uRwell: Digitization

- Digitization : “Effective” description of detector response
- The digitized output bank variables are:
 - **sector**: 1 to 6. For the prototype sector is 6
 - **layer**: odd for u-strip, even for v-strip.
 - **component** : strip ID
 - **ADC**: strip charge
 - **time**: strip time ($\text{Time} = \text{time_gemc} + \text{time_drift} + \text{time_signal_to_readout}$ It is then smeared by a resolution (20 ns) using a gaussian function)