

# TRANSLATE - A Monte Carlo Simulation of Electron Transport in Liquid Argon

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## Abstract

The microphysics of electron and photon propagation in liquid argon is a key component of detector design and calibrations needed to construct and perform measurements within a wide range of particle physics experiments. As experiments grow in scale and complexity, and as the precision of their intended measurements increases, the development of tools to investigate important microphysics effects impacting such detectors becomes necessary. In this paper we present a new time-domain Monte Carlo simulation of electron transport in liquid argon. The simulation models the TRANSport in Liquid Argon of near-Thermal Electrons (TRANSLATE) with the aim of providing a multi-purpose software package for the study and optimization of detector environments, with a particular focus on ongoing and next generation liquid argon neutrino experiments utilizing the time projection chamber technology. TRANSLATE builds on previous work of Wojcik and Tachiya, amongst others, introducing additional cross-section processes up to ionization, thus modeling the full range of drift electron scattering interactions. The simulation is validated by benchmarking its performance with swarm parameters from data collected in experimental setups operating in gas and liquid.

*Keywords:* neutrino detector, LArTPC, ion transport, charge amplification

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## PROGRAM SUMMARY

*Program Title:* TRANSLATE

*Developer's repository link:* <https://github.com/davidc1/TRANSLATE>

*Licensing provisions:* GNU General Public License 3.0

*Programming language:* C++, python

*External routines/libraries used:* make, cmake (required), ipython notebook (optional)

*Nature of problem:* simulation of electron-argon scattering events at energies of  $10^{-3} - 10^3$  eV

*Solution method:* Monte Carlo time-domain transport of electrons simulating momentum transfer, excitations, and ionization interaction modes utilizing input 1D and 2D cross-sections.

*Restrictions:* effects of ion space-charge or recombination with positive argon ions are not included.

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## 1. Introduction

The microphysics of electron propagation in noble elements determines performance metrics in a wide-range of detector technologies employed in particle physics. A solid understanding of this microphysics, and the availability of simulation tools which can describe its behavior, can help assess detector performance and guide technology R&D. In this work we present a new simulation package, `TRANSLATE`, aimed at modeling the transport of electrons in gaseous and liquid argon accounting for electron-argon interactions from  $10^{-3}$  to  $10^3$  eV. `TRANSLATE` focuses on tracking the 3D trajectories and energy of drifting electrons in conditions of different and varying electric field, and can be leveraged for a number of studies which aim to characterize detector response. Such a simulation tool can find valuable application in the modeling of electron transport in different environmental conditions.

Software packages for the modeling of the bulk behavior of drifting electrons in noble gasses have been developed in the past, such as the `Magboltz` software, which “solves the Boltzman transport equations for electrons in gas mixtures under the influence of electric and magnetic field” [1]. A recently release simulation package, `PyBoltz` [2], expands on the `Magboltz` software and modernizes the code. In this work we expand on the simulation developed by Wojcik and Tachiya [3] to develop a Monte-Carlo simulation of the microphysics of electron transport in argon in the time-domain, accounting for scattering, excitation, and ionization interactions of electrons. The Monte-Carlo approach to this simulation allows for the implementation of variations in the local electric field on a microscopic scale, enabling the study of specific scenarios which present variability in detector conditions. This simulation has probed variations at the nanometer level. We furthermore choose to focus the work on modeling of electron propagation and interactions in liquid argon, for which microphysics simulation tools are more scarce. This effort is in part motivated by the broad range of neutrino experiment Time Projection Chamber (TPC) detectors such as ArgoNeut [4], LArIAT [5], MciroBooNE [6], ICARUS [7], protoDUNE [8], and DUNE [9] operating in liquid argon.

Calculations of cross-sections for electron interactions with atoms are a core ingredient of this work. For interactions in gaseous media, detailed datasets are available through the `LxCAT` [10–13] online database. Such datasets for interactions in liquid are more scarce. For scattering interactions in liquid argon the cross-section model adopted by Wojcik and Tachiya [3] is used by default. Recent calculations by G. Boyle et al. provide double-differential theoretical calculations of electron-argon scattering cross-sections in both gas and liquid phase [14], which have been incorporated in the simulation as optional cross-section inputs.

A specific goal for the developed simulation is the investigation of the conditions under which electron amplification can be sustained in liquid argon, an R&D topic with significant implications for detector technology development in nuclear and particle physics. This focus is motivated in particular by the possibility of measuring low-yield interactions such as nuclear recoils in single-phase LAr detectors. The attempt to achieve electron amplification in liquid argon has been pursued in the past with mixed results [15–18]. A more general goal of this work is to provide the growing liquid argon community with a simulation tool capable of comprehensive calculations of electron transport in liquid argon for the study of detector physics and detector performance. Particular avenues of development which are being considered are the possibility of expanding the current simulation to include positive Ar ions for a full micro-physics treatment of ion recombination, and the inclusion of impurities and contaminants in the model for the study of electron quenching as well as secondary processes which can lead to photon production.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows: Chapter 2 describes the interactions that drifting electrons undergo in argon and presents the cross-section models used in this simulation.

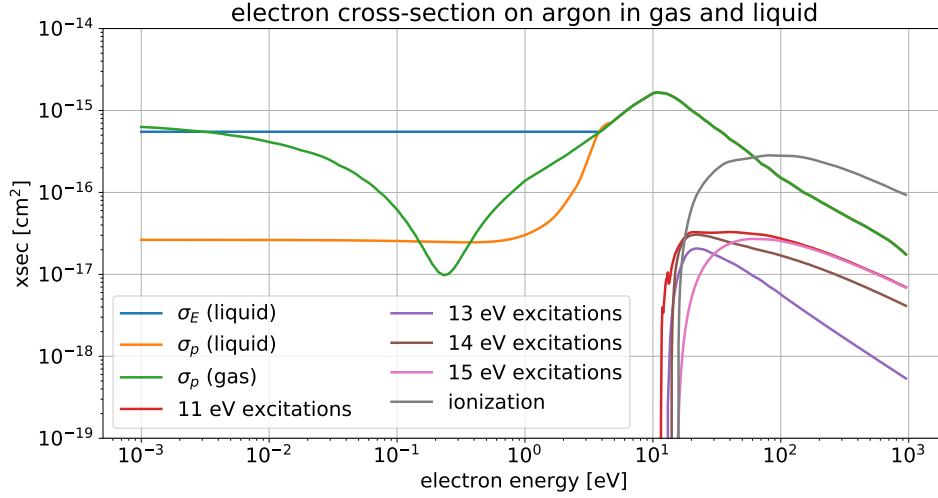


Figure 1: cross-section for electrons on argon atoms in the sub-eV to keV energy range. Data for gas is taken from the LxCAT database [10–13]. The cross-section for liquid argon comes from Ref. [3].

Chapter 3 describes the technical implementation of the TRANSLATE simulation. Chapter 4 presents validations of the simulation by benchmarking swarm parameters calculated with the simulation to measurements from data. Chapter 5 presents studies of electron amplification in argon obtained with the simulation first in gas, where results are validated with data, and subsequently in liquid. Finally, chapter 6 presents concluding remarks and an outlook for future developments.

## 2. Electron-Argon Cross Sections

The interaction cross sections for drifting electrons on argon atoms is the primary physics input to the simulation. In order to adequately model electrons over a broad range of electric fields, we incorporate energy-dependent cross-sections spanning six orders of magnitude, from  $10^{-3}$  eV, below the electron’s thermalization energy in liquid argon, to  $10^3$  eV, where the cross-section for ionization dominates the total interaction rate. The model accounts for elastic momentum-transfer and energy-transfer interactions, as well as inelastic excitations and ionization. Figure 1 shows the cross-section for electrons scattering on argon as a function of the electron’s kinetic energy for different interaction processes. For the elastic energy and momentum transfer processes, the different cross-sections for gas and liquid argon are portrayed. The remainder of this chapter discusses each interaction mode in more detail, along with its implementation in the simulation.

### 2.1. Elastic and Momentum-Transfer Scattering

The dominant interaction mode at lower energies is associated with elastic scattering of electrons on argon. The treatment of this interaction process in the simulation differs in gas and liquid, and both are described here. The cross section for elastic scatters in gas is taken from tabulated values from the LxCat database [10]. The strong suppression of the cross section in the region between 0.1 and 1 eV of electron energy is known as the Ramsauer-Townsend effect. Cross section for liquid are

treated as described in Ref. [3]. The Cohen-Lekner model serves as the basis theoretical calculation for the input cross-section in liquid. The elastic cross-section is separated in two components, energy-transfer ( $\sigma_E$ , blue in Fig. 1) and momentum-transfer ( $\sigma_p$ , orange in Fig. 1). For elastic energy transfer collisions, energy transfer is computed classically assuming scattering off of an argon atom with velocity sampled from its Boltzmann distribution. These collisions modify the electron’s total velocity, but not its direction. As discussed in Ref. [3], taking from the model developed by Atrazhev and Iakubov [19], these collisions can be considered as scattering of electrons on “interatomic vibrations (phonons)”. The momentum scattering cross-section is modeled as elastic collisions which lead to an isotropic deflection of the outgoing electron. The values of  $\sigma_E$  and  $\sigma_p$  are taken from [19], as described in Ref. [3]. At higher electron energies, where the wavelength of the electron becomes smaller than inter-atomic distances, the cross-section for liquid becomes equal to that in gas.

## 2.2. Excitations

Above  $\mathcal{O}(10)$  eV, enough energy is available to excite the argon atom. Over forty different excitation cross-sections are documented in the LxCAT database from the Biagi database [20]. While all are accounted for in this simulation, for bookkeeping purposes they are grouped in  $\sim 1$  eV bands near 11, 13, 14, and 15 eV. While an important contribution to the total interaction cross-section, excitations have a significantly lower cross-section compared to elastic interactions. In the simulation, whenever an excitation interaction occurs, an appropriate amount of energy is subtracted from the electron. Depending on the simulated excitation process, the energy subtracted from the electron is 11.68, 13.21, 14.10, or 15.23 eV. These values cover the span of excitation energies but do not fully encompass the complexity of individual levels that can be excited. To address the impact of this approximation we have studied the implementation of the modeling of excitations by assuming all have a single energy between 11 and 15 eV, and have found no noticeable variation in the observables of drift velocity, diffusion, or amplification studied in this work. Therefore, we conclude that the simulation is not particularly sensitive to the detailed treatment of the energy levels of the excitations.

## 2.3. Ionization

Above  $\sim 11$  eV, drifting electrons carry enough energy to knock out an electron orbiting the struck argon atom. When this occurs, a secondary free electron is liberated and begins to drift under the action of the external electric field, contributing to forming an ionization electron cloud. The cross-section for ionization in this simulation comes from Ref. [21, 22], and is shown in black in Fig. 1. In the simulation, when an ionization interaction occurs, the ionization energy of 15.76 eV is subtracted from the energy of the drifting electron, and a secondary electron is produced with an initial energy sampled uniformly in the range 1 to 5 eV.

## 2.4. Differential Cross-Sections

In its default configuration, the simulation follows the treatment of Ref. [3] which implements energy-dependent cross-sections and isotropic momentum-scattering interactions. For inelastic interactions cross-sections are available as a function of the electron’s scattering angle. For interactions in gas, double-differential cross-sections are available from the LxCat database. In liquid, the recent work of Ref. [14] provides theoretical calculations for double-differential energy-transfer and momentum-transfer cross-sections. The simulation has been expanded to implement the energy and angle-dependent scattering available from these double-differential cross-section inputs.

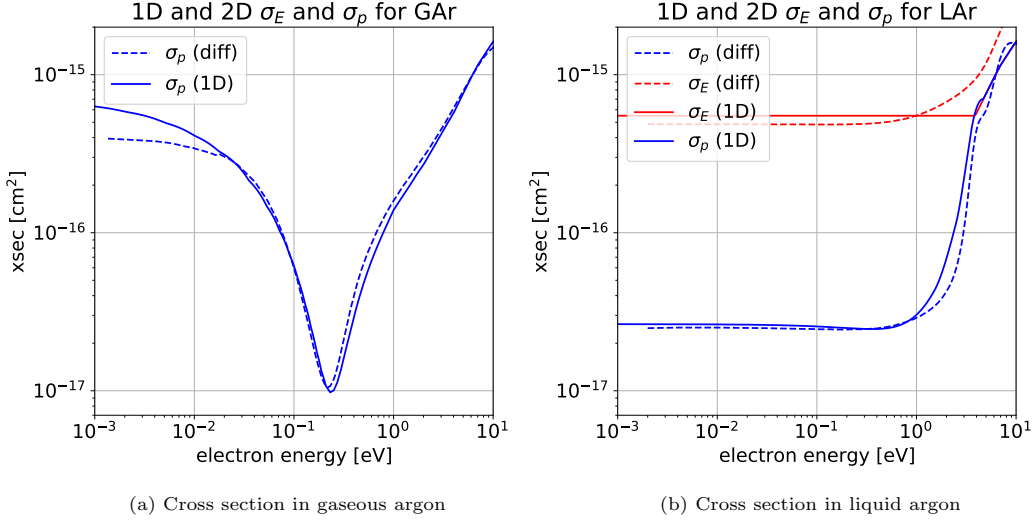


Figure 2: Comparison of integrated double-differential cross-sections (dashed lines) from the LxCat database (gas) and Ref. [14] (liquid) and single-differential cross-sections from Ref. [3] (solid lines).

The integrated 1D energy-dependent cross-sections are compared in figure 2, showing minor overall changes. Results presented in this work focus on leveraging the single-differential energy-dependent cross-section model, currently set as the default. Future work will expand the use of differential cross-section on argon in the study of specific microphysics processes where a more accurate modeling of the angular distribution of scattered electrons can provide significant impact in modeling accuracy.

### 3. Microphysics Simulation

This chapter describes how individual electrons are tracked and allowed to interact and propagate in 3D under the influence of a (variable) electric field in the simulation. The cross sections described in Chapter 2 are the core input to the full simulation, which is carried out through a Monte Carlo time-domain simulation of individual electron-argon interactions. The null-collision technique is utilized to simulate interactions. In this approach, a constant interaction rate  $K$  is computed such that  $K > \sigma_{\text{tot}}(E)v$  with  $v$  the magnitude of the electron's velocity and  $\sigma_{\text{tot}}(E)$  the total cross-section at any given energy. A time-step  $t$  is then computed at each iteration in the simulation, sampling from an exponential distribution with constant

$$\tau = \frac{K}{2n}, \quad (1)$$

where the factor of two aims to increase the sampling rate. The maximum time-step simulated is truncated at  $3\tau$ .

Given a simulated time-step  $t$ , the electron is first propagated in space classically under the

action of the local electric field (denoted as  $\nabla V$ ):

$$\vec{x}_k = \vec{v}_{k-1}t + \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}_{k-1}t^2, \quad (2)$$

$$\vec{v}_k += \vec{a}_{k-1}t, \quad (3)$$

$$\vec{a}_k = \frac{\vec{e}}{m_e}\nabla\vec{V}(\vec{x}_k). \quad (4)$$

After propagating the electron in space, a decision on its possible interaction with an argon atom is made. For each interaction mode defined in Sec. 2 and labeled as  $i$ , the interaction probability is computed as:

$$p_i = \frac{\nu\sigma_i(E)}{K} \quad (5)$$

The sum of all values of  $p_i$  for the various interaction modes is guaranteed to be less than one due to how the quantity  $K$  is constructed. A random number in the range 0–1 is drawn and an interaction is simulated based on each interaction mode’s probability, allowing for null interactions. At this stage, the energy and velocity vector of the electron is updated depending on the interaction mode. For inelastic interactions, the speed and direction of scattering electrons are updated following the treatment of Wojcik and Tachiya:

$$\vec{v} = \frac{Mu}{m+M}\vec{n} + \frac{m\vec{v} + M\vec{v}_M}{m+M} \quad (6)$$

With  $\vec{n}$  a randomly drawn unit vector and  $u$  a randomly drawn value of the argon atom’s velocity based on the Boltzmann velocity distribution at liquid argon temperature. If the collision is treated as an energy-transfer process, only the magnitude of the velocity is updated, but not the direction. A flow-chart summarizing the simulation is presented in Figure 3.

A first evaluation of the simulation is performed by propagating electrons of different initial energy without the presence of an electric field. Figure 4 shows the evolution in time of the median energy of simulated populations of 100 electrons produced with initial energies f 0.01, 0.1, 1, and 10 eV. All populations quickly thermalize through interactions with argon atoms, reaching a stable energy comparable to  $3/2K_bT$  with  $T$  the temperature of liquid argon. The time-scale for thermalization is of the order of  $\mathcal{O}(1 \text{ ns})$ , consistent with the results of Wojcik and Tachiya [3].

A second demonstration of the propagation of electrons in the simulation is shown in figure 6, which presents the trajectory of individual electrons simulated in a liquid argon medium under the influence of different electric fields. The four panels, simulated at 0, 1, 3, and 10 kV/cm, show the change in behavior of the electron clouds at different values of the electric field. The increase in distance propagated in the direction of the electric field gives a first qualitative indication of the field-dependence of the electron drift velocity, which will be studied in more detail in Ch. 4

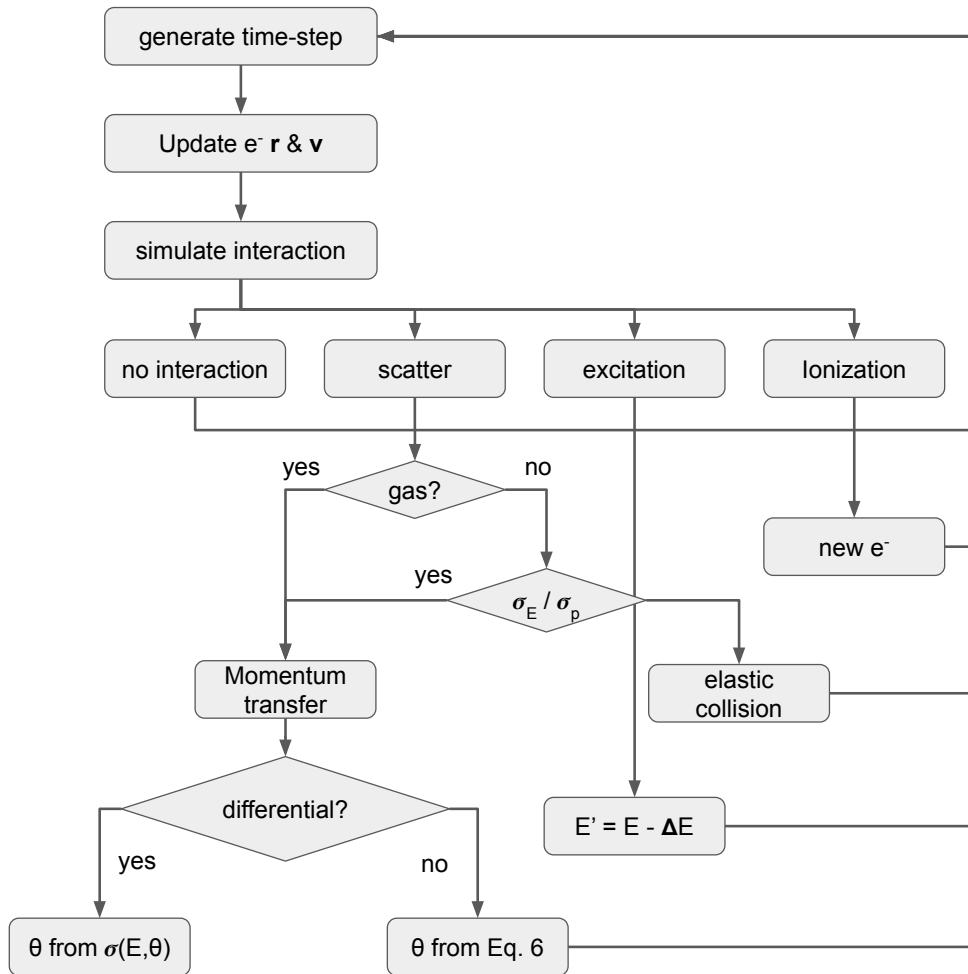


Figure 3: Simulation flow-chart showing the logic followed at each step of an electron's trajectory simulation. Once a time-step is simulated, the electron's position is updated and a possible interaction mode is simulated. Depending on the interaction type, whether the particle is propagating in liquid or gas, and whether differential cross-sections are used or not, the electron's energy, velocity, and direction are updated as described by the flow-chart diagram.

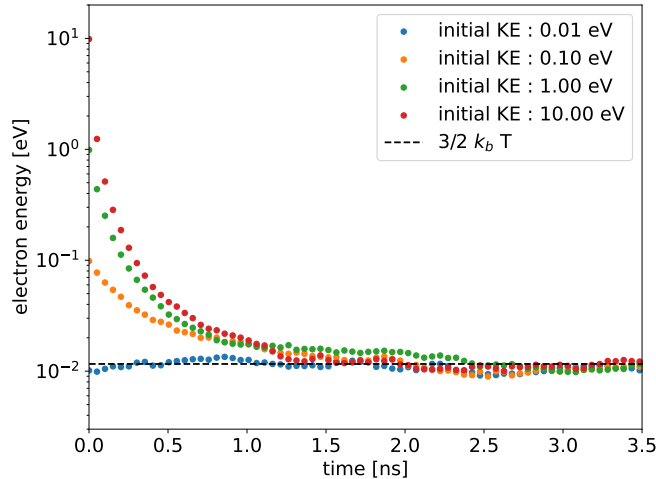


Figure 4: Thermalization of electrons at different initial energies simulated in the absence of an electric field. All electrons recover their characteristic thermal energy  $3/2k_bT$  after a few ns, consistent with the results of Wojcik and Tachiya [3].

Finally, figure 6 presents the simulation of an electron avalanche in gaseous argon at 2 PSI at a field of 5 kV/cm. This simulation is obtained by tracking the primary electron and each secondary electron produced via ionization. Each ionization electron is propagated independently, with an initial position coinciding with the location of the ionization interaction.

#### 4. Simulation Validation

This chapter presents validations of the simulation via comparisons to experimental measurements of the macroscopic swarm parameters of drift velocity and diffusion in gaseous and liquid argon. This aims to validate the simulation’s performance at electron energies below  $\mathcal{O}(10)$  eV, where elastic scattering dominates. Validations of the simulation at higher energies for the modeling of ionization are presented in Chapter 5 where studies of ionization are carried out.

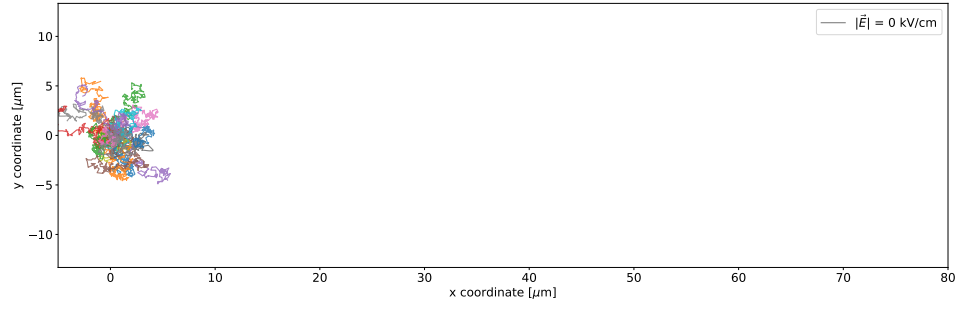
Datasets for drift velocity and diffusion parameters in gas and liquid used to benchmark the simulation are obtained from tabulated LxCAT databases [10]. For the simulation itself, these quantities are computed by propagating swarms of  $\mathcal{O}(10^2)$ - $\mathcal{O}(10^3)$  electrons for  $\mathcal{O}(10^{-9})$ - $\mathcal{O}(10^{-6})$  seconds under different E-field configurations and computing the collective behavior of the electron cloud. An example showing the collective behavior of  $10^3$  electrons propagating through the simulation is shown in figure 7.

##### 4.1. Drift Velocity

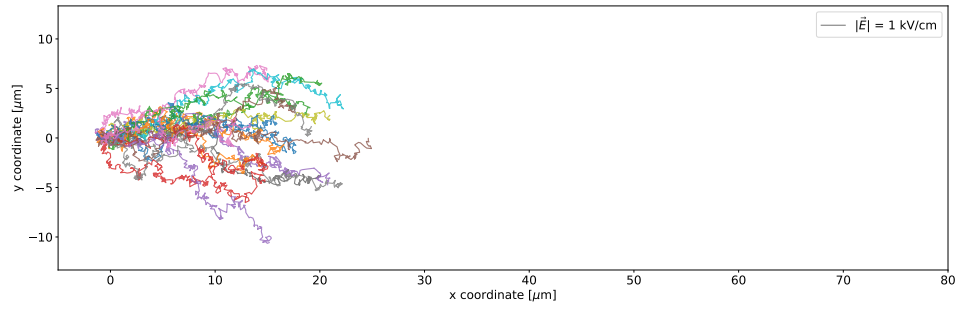
The drift velocity is calculated by computing the average distance traveled by the simulated electrons in the drift direction  $x$  over the total time for which the simulation is allowed to run.

The electron drift velocity and diffusion in argon are benchmarked against datasets obtained from the collection of electron swarm parameters available on the LxCat database [10]. The drift

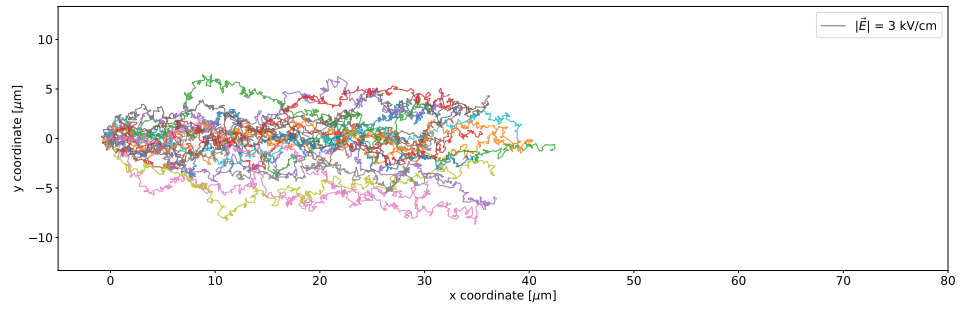




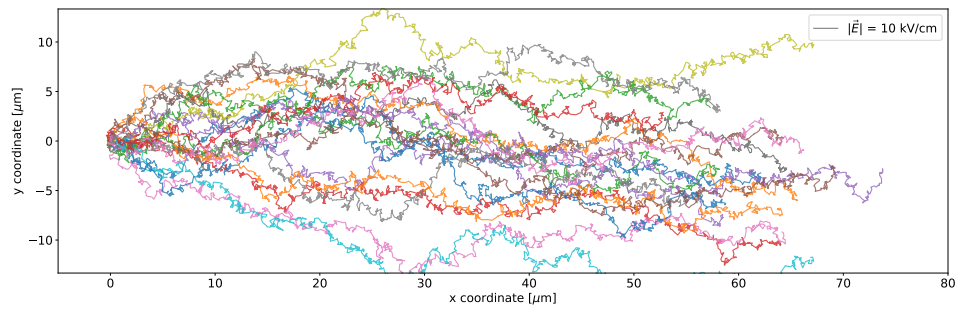
(a) 0 kV/cm



(b) 1 kV/cm



(c) 3 kV/cm



(d) 10 kV/cm

Figure 5: Trajectories of several electrons propagating in uniform electric fields of different strength (0, 1, 3, and 10 kV/cm) oriented in the positive  $x$ -coordinate.

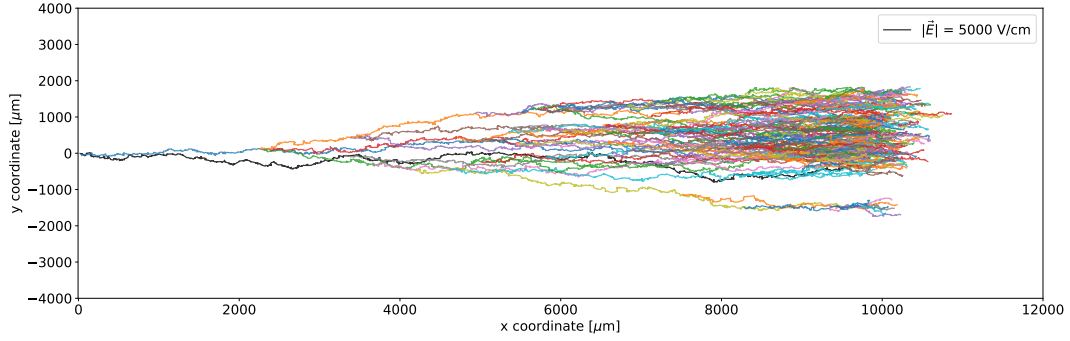


Figure 6: Electron cascade in GAr. Each ionization electron is tracked with a different color. Branches in the cascade indicate points where an ionization occurs, producing a new free electron which is independently tracked in the simulation.

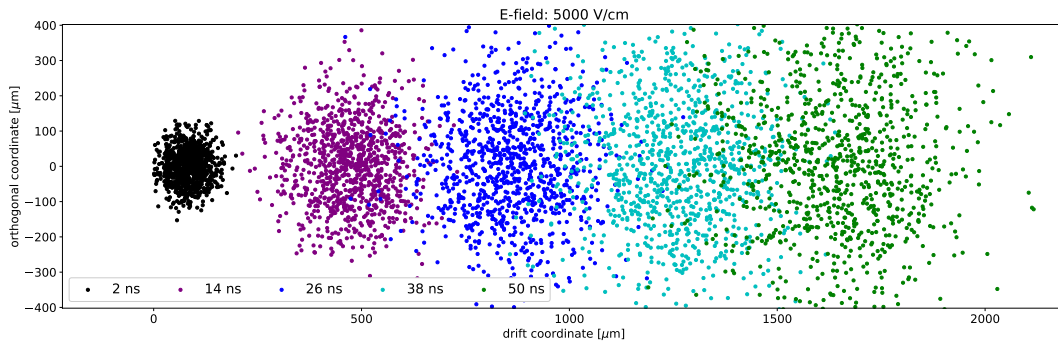


Figure 7: Example electron cloud of  $10^3$  electrons propagating in gaseous argon at 2 PSI under the influence of a 5 kV/cm electric field. The image shows snapshots of the electron cloud after 2, 14, 26, 38, and 50 ns.

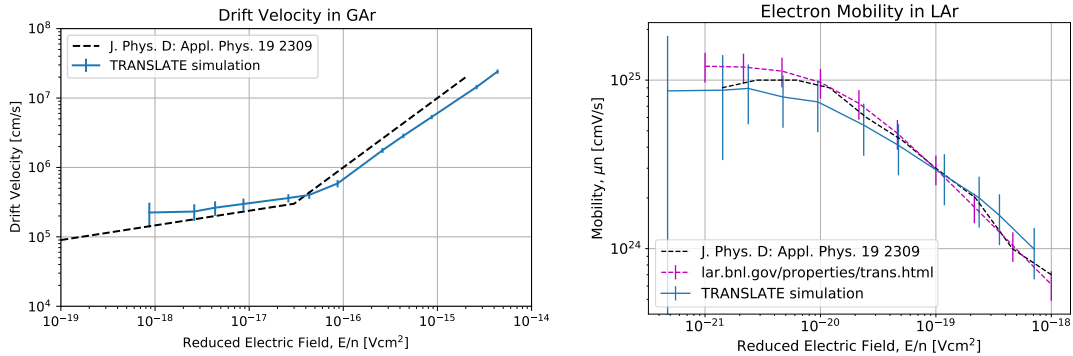


Figure 8: Validation of drift velocity and electron mobility in gaseous (left) and liquid argon. Comparisons for the drift velocity in gaseous argon come from Ref. [23]. For LAr, the experimental values compared to come from Refs. [23, 24].

velocity computed in the simulation is shown in figure 8. The left panel shows the drift velocity in gas, while the right image shows the electron mobility in liquid (electron mobility is given by the drift velocity divided by the magnitude of the electric field). Both are shown as a function of the reduced electric field, computed as the electric field strength divided by the argon atom number density in units of Townsends ( $1\text{Td} = 10^{-21}\text{V} \times \text{m}^2$ ). The drift velocity is converted to units of  $\text{m}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$  by multiplying by the gas density, to reflect the units of swarm parameters as described in the LxCAT database. Both gas and liquid show good agreement between the simulation and data, with the simulation tracking the kink in drift velocity expected in gas. Over the span of three orders of magnitude in electric field strength, the simulation is tracking the collective behavior of electrons in gaseous argon in these two metrics within  $\mathcal{O}(20\%)$  for most calculated data points.

#### 4.2. Electron Diffusion

Electron diffusion is measured through an analysis of the electron clouds after they have been propagated through the simulation for a specified amount of time. The analysis is carried out similarly to the analysis presented in Ref. [25] and is briefly summarized below. The spread in the simulated electron cloud along the longitudinal ( $x$ ) and transverse ( $y$ , and  $z$ ) coordinates is fit to a Gaussian function, and the width of the distribution is used to extract the diffusion coefficient. Examples of electron transverse and longitudinal cloud widths, and the Gaussian fit to their distribution, are shown in figure 9. The longitudinal and transverse diffusion coefficients ( $D_L$  and  $D_T$  respectively) are calculated as  $D = \sigma^2 / (2t_{\text{drift}})$ , with the electron cloud spread in the drift coordinate,  $\sigma_x$ , used to calculate the longitudinal diffusion coefficient  $D_L$ , and the spread in  $y$  and  $z$  to compute  $D_T$ .

Results of the measurement of electron diffusion from the simulation are presented in Fig. 10 for both gas and liquid, and compared to available datasets. Comparisons in gas are made to datasets available from the LxCat database [10], specifically Ref. [26–29]. Diffusion coefficients are found to be in good agreement with data, where available. In gas, the coefficient of longitudinal diffusion slightly over (under) estimates the data at low (high) electric fields, but follows the expected trend. Longitudinal diffusion data is from the UNAM database [29] which cites a 10% uncertainty on

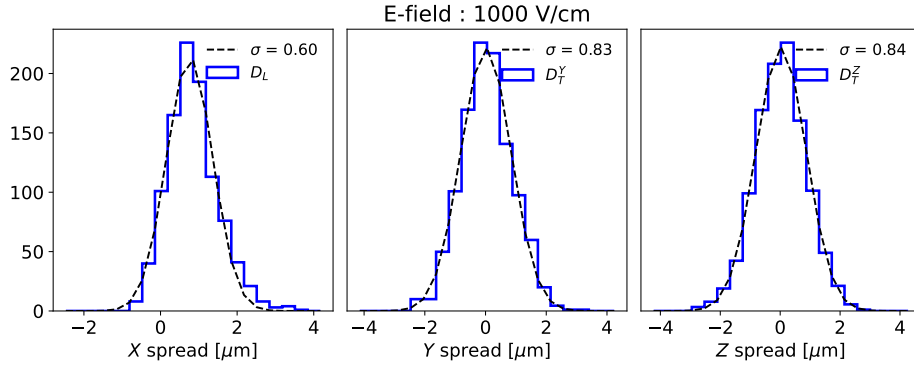


Figure 9: Spread in electron cloud for an example simulation, and Gaussian fit used to extract diffusion coefficient in all three coordinates.

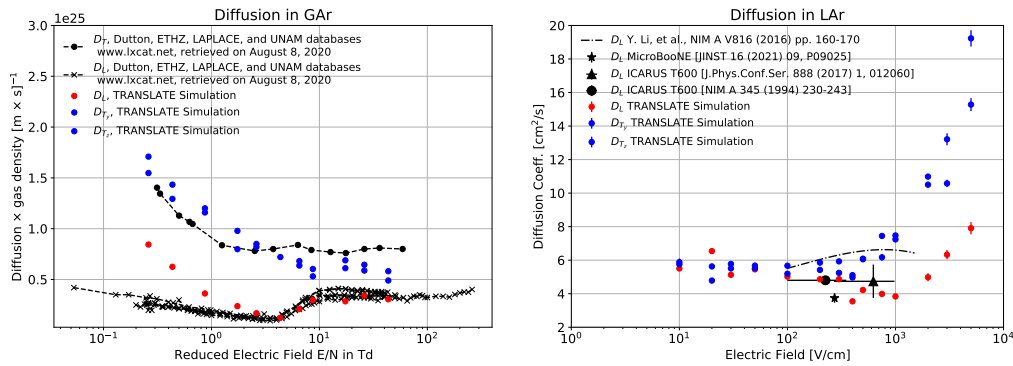


Figure 10: Transverse ( $D_T$ ) and longitudinal ( $D_L$ ) diffusion coefficients calculated in gas and liquid argon from the TRANSLATE simulation output, compared to available world data.

the measurement, of order the differences seen with respect to the simulation. The modeling of transverse diffusion in gas also matches well the measurement, especially at reduced electric fields above a few Townsend, including an accurate reproduction of the kink seen between 4 and 10 Td. At low values of the reduced electric field, corresponding to  $\mathcal{O}(100 \text{ V})$  for a pressure of 2 PSI, the simulation begins to deviate from measurements, over-estimating  $D_L$ . We hypothesise that this can be attributed to the simulation environment omitting any impurities, present in some residual amount in experimental setups used for the referenced measurements, which causes a reduction of the diffusion coefficient.

Comparisons in liquid are performed with some of the data measurements available from the ICARUS [30, 31] and MicroBooNE [25] experiments, as well as the results of Ref. [32], and show good agreement with the simulation with values of  $D_L$  of 4–5  $\text{cm}^2/\text{sec}$ . Finally, the upturn in  $D_L$  observed above  $10^3 \text{ V/cm}$  is consistent with the expectation from the Atrazhev-Timoshkin theory [33] as described in Ref. [25].

## 5. Studies of Electron Amplification in Argon

Proportional electron amplification in strong electric fields is a common technique employed to enable sufficient gain in order to amplify and collect ionization signatures from small energy deposits. In noble element detectors this amplification is often carried out via the use of GEM detectors in gas with local electric fields of  $\mathcal{O}(\text{kV/cm})$  field-strengths.

Electron amplification in liquid can provide a new path towards developing low-threshold detectors sensitive to primary ionization electrons produced in low-energy interactions without the need to interface a gaseous layer in dual-phase TPCs. Achieving amplification in liquid noble elements such as argon and xenon has been proposed and studied in several efforts [15–18] but has not yet yielded stable performance that can be utilized for low-energy physics measurements. LArCADE (Liquid Argon Charge Amplification Devices) is an ongoing experimental effort that pursues this instrumentation development. Part of the motivation for the simulation package developed in this work is to be able to accurately model the behavior of electron propagation at high electric fields in order to study the necessary conditions for obtaining amplification in liquid argon and thus guide experimental work on the matter.

The primary challenge for achieving electron multiplication in liquid is given by the need to accelerate drifting electrons to a high enough energy such that they can induce secondary ionization before scattering off of an argon atom, slowing down in the process. In liquid, owing to the much larger density, this requires significantly stronger fields compared to gas. The nature of scattering cross-sections which grow as the electron’s energy approaches  $\mathcal{O}(10)$  eV makes this an “uphill battle”, as the electron is more likely to scatter and lose energy as it approaches the threshold for ionization. The field strength required for ionization in liquid is  $\mathcal{O}(10^6)$  V/cm, roughly three orders of magnitude larger than in gas, proportional to the ratio in densities.

TRANSLATE allows for the tracking and propagation of secondary electrons induced by ionization. This mode of running the simulation, however, adds significant run time due to the large number of electrons to track. To calculate the Townsend coefficient and gain amplification factor in the simulation, we instead propagate a single electron, count the individual ionizations this electron induces, and assume exponential binomial growth to estimate the total amplification electrons as  $2^n$  with  $n$  the ionization electrons induced by the initial electron tracked in the simulation. The measurement of the Townsend coefficient  $\alpha$  in gas and argon is shown in figure 11 compared to data obtained from the LxCat database. The Townsend coefficient  $\alpha$  is defined as

$$\alpha = \ln \left( \frac{N}{N_0} \right) \frac{1}{d} \tag{7}$$

with  $N$  and  $N_0$  the number of ionization electrons after and at the start of their transport, respectively, and  $d$  the distance traveled.

The results show good agreement between experimental data and the simulation, with deviations between the two of order the variance between different datasets from the LxCat database. When expressed in units of Townsend (which normalize by the density) the gas and liquid results are consistent owing to the similarity of the cross-section models. Expressed in units of absolute electric field this translates to a difference in the onset of multiplication of several orders of magnitude, comparable to the density difference between the two fluids. One method for achieving electric fields of the magnitude necessary to induce ionization in liquid is to modify the local geometry near the charge sensors in order to locally induce conditions that lead to charge amplification. Tip geometries, such as the ones proposed and tested in Ref. [15–18], can provide such conditions.

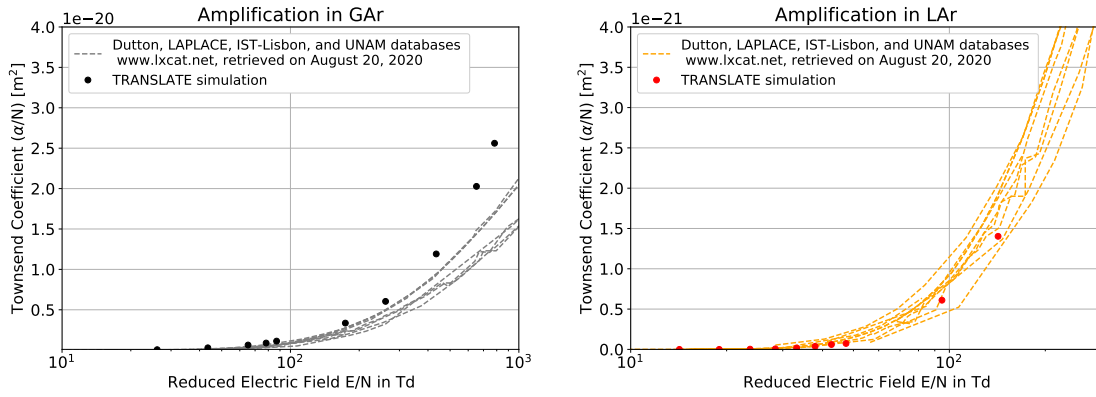


Figure 11: Townsend coefficient, measuring charge amplification, in GAr (left) and LAr (right). Points are from the TRANSLATE simulation, while the dotted curves are from experimental results fro gaseous argon.

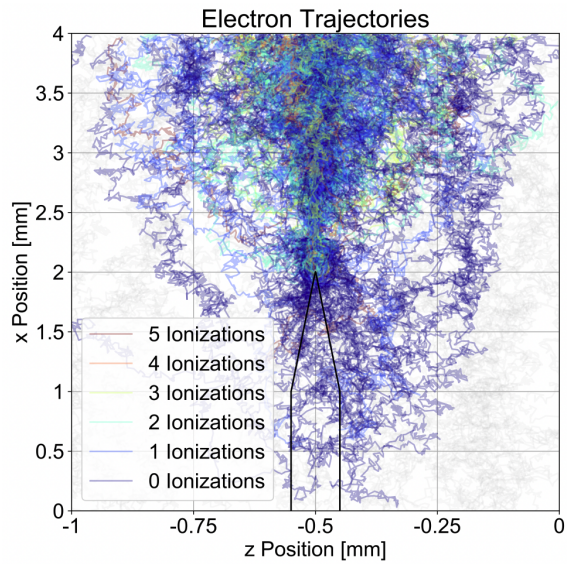


Figure 12: Simulated electron trajectories in the presence of a locally varying electric field in the vicinity of a conducting “tip”.

Modeling the behavior of electron swarms in this environment requires the ability to simulate position-dependent electric field conditions. This is something that has been incorporated in the TRANSLATE simulation. Figure 12 shows an example of electron trajectories simulated in a locally varying electric field in the presence of a micron-scale tip. Electric field lines converge on the tip, guiding the path of drifting electrons, and causing some to produce secondary ionization electrons. This image is presented as an illustration of the flexibility of the simulation package developed. The electric field map in the presence of the tip is generated with the COMSOL simulation package, which is then imported in the TRANSLATE software in order to simulate electron propagation.

## 6. Conclusions

We have developed a simulation package aimed at modeling the transport of electrons in argon over a broad range of electric field strengths. This simulation, leveraging cross-section calculations and measurements available from the literature, expands on the simulation developed by Wojcik and Tachiya in Ref. [3] to include the processes of argon excitation and ionization. The simulation tracks individual electrons in 3D, allowing for the possibility of implementing position-dependent detector geometries and electric field-maps. We benchmark the performance of the simulation by comparing measured swarm parameters of drift velocity and electron diffusion with data from gaseous and liquid argon, and electron amplification for gaseous argon. The simulation is then used to quantify the conditions necessary to trigger electron amplification in liquid. Together with this article, the TRANSLATE code package is made available for future development and expanded uses. We in particular highlight the possibility of additional microphysics studies of electron-ion recombination, quenching, diffusion, and light production which can be produced with an expanded simulation that incorporates cross-sections with  $\text{Ar}^+$  ions and molecular impurities.

## 7. Acknowledgements

This work was supported in part by Fermilab’s LDRD support for the LArCADE project. Zack Beever was supported through the Fermilab Community College Internships (CCI) program. We are grateful to Daniel Cocks and Gregory Boyle for useful communication on electron-argon cross-sections and for providing tabulated differential cross sections for electron scattering in gaseous argon.

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