

Geant 4



SLAC



Crystal Concept Extension to Geant4

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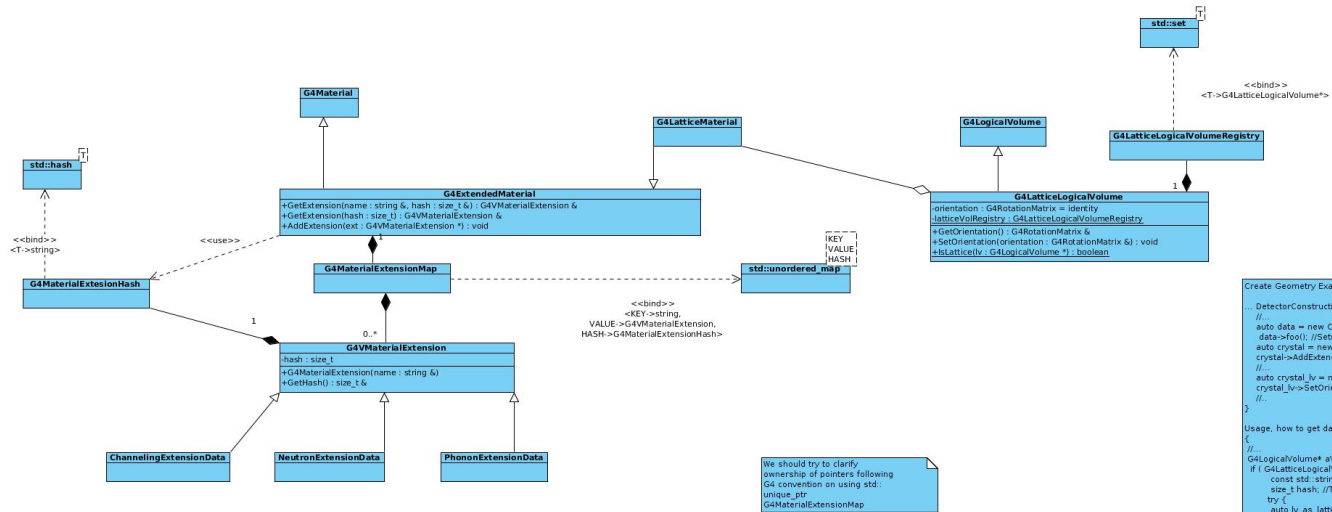
Why

- Some developments have required to extend the concept of materials. Indeed, the G4Material is meant to describe amorphous/gaseous material and not to take into consideration the microscopic structure of the material itself
- Some examples of these extensions are:
 - G4DNA
 - G4CMP (Phonon & charge carrier propagation)
 - Channeling
 - NCrystal (Neutron diffraction)

How

- Constraints:
 1. **Preserve G4Material class as it is.**
 2. The new material has to be compatible with the existing code
 3. A material can have more than one extension at once
 4. The extension has to be general in order to be used for other purposes.
- Solution:
 - **G4ExtentedMaterial will be a derived class of G4Material**
 - G4ExtentedMaterial collects a map of G4MaterialExtensions*
 - G4CrystalMaterial will be a derived class of G4ExtentedMaterial
- Advantage:
 - No performance change for who does not use the extended material
 - More than one extension can be added to one extended material
 - Data for processes/models are stored in independent containers (G4MaterialExtensions)

How



```

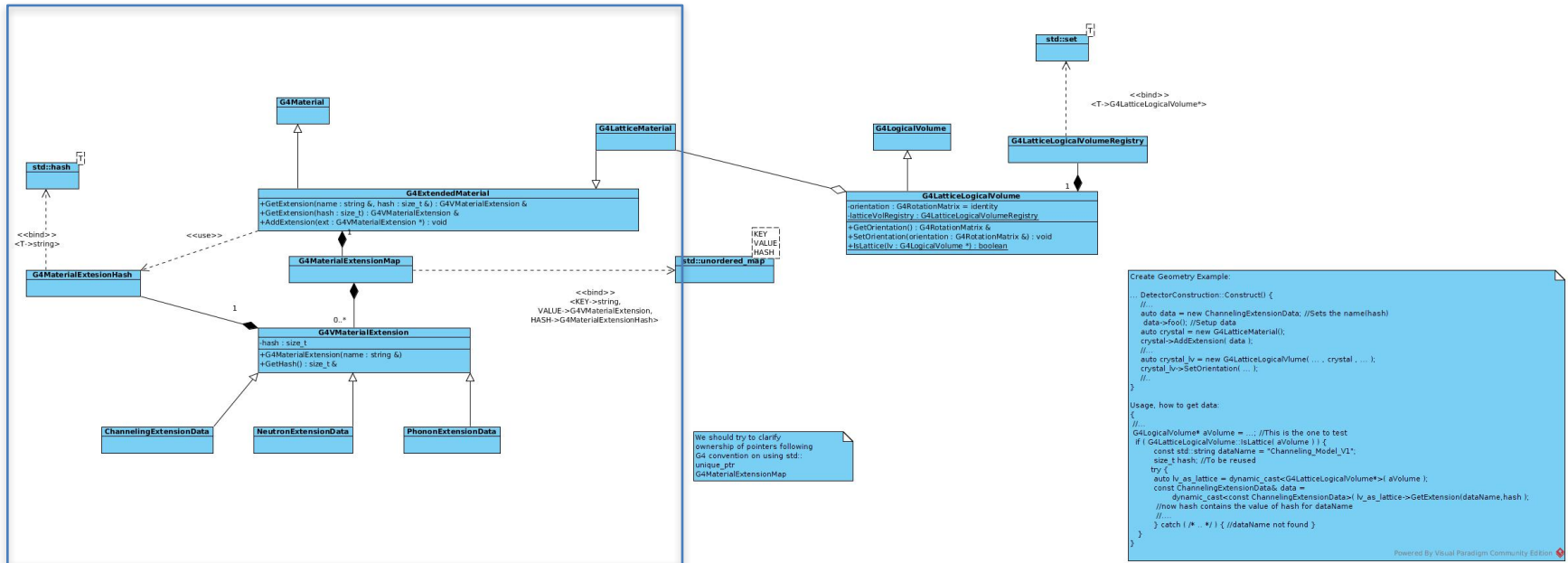
Create Geometry Example:
... DetectorConstruction::Construct() {
//
auto data = new ChannelingExtensionData; //Sets the name(hash)
data->fool(); //Setup data
auto crystal = new G4LatticeMaterial();
crystal->AddExtensions( data );
//
auto crystal_lv = new G4LatticeLogicalVolume( ... , crystal , ... );
crystal_lv->SetOrientation( ... );
//
}

Usage, how to get data:
{
//
G4LogicalVolume* aVolume = ... //This is the one to test
if ( G4LatticeLogicalVolume::IsLattice( aVolume ) ) {
const std::string dataName = "Channeling_Model_V1";
size_t hash; //To be reused
try {
auto lv_as_lattice = dynamic_cast<G4LatticeLogicalVolume*>( aVolume );
const ChannelingExtensionData& data =
dynamic_cast<const ChannelingExtensionData*>( lv_as_lattice->GetExtension( dataName, hash );
//now hash contains the value of hash for dataName
//...
} catch ( ... ) { //dataName not found }
}
}
    
```

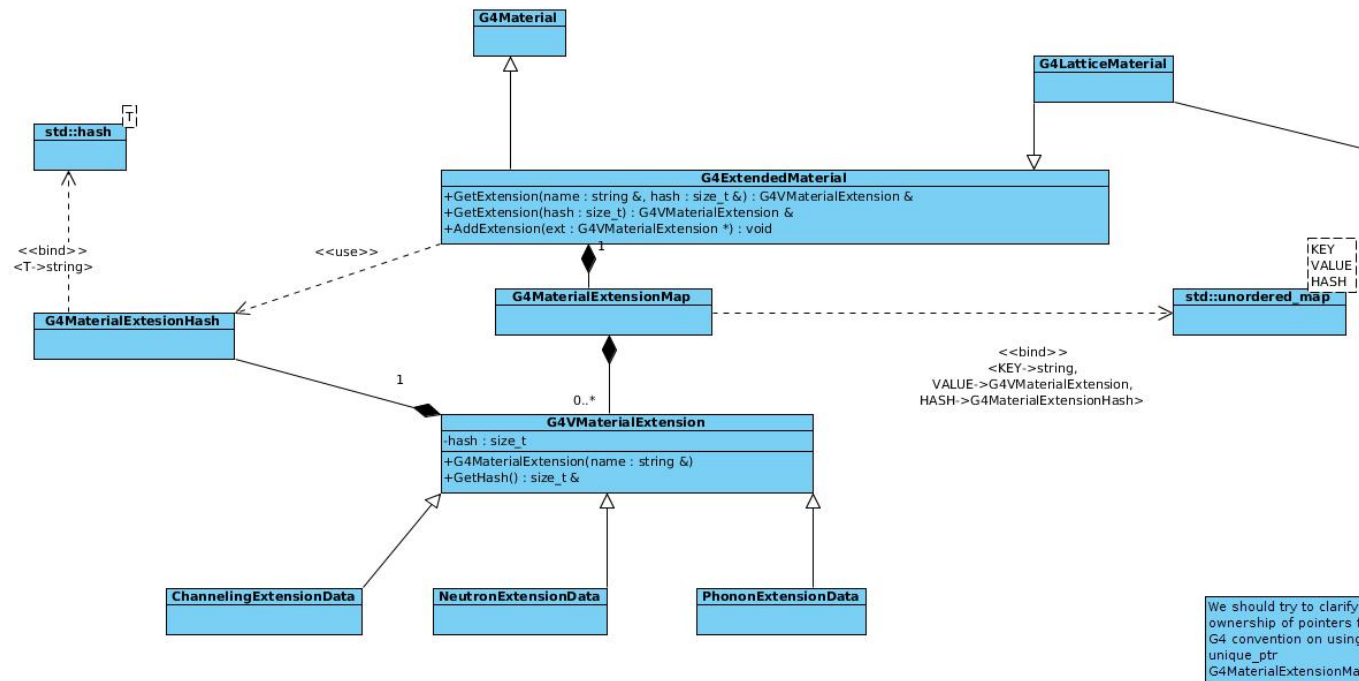
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We should try to clarify ownership of pointers following Ge4 convention on using std::unique_ptr, G4MaterialExtensionMap

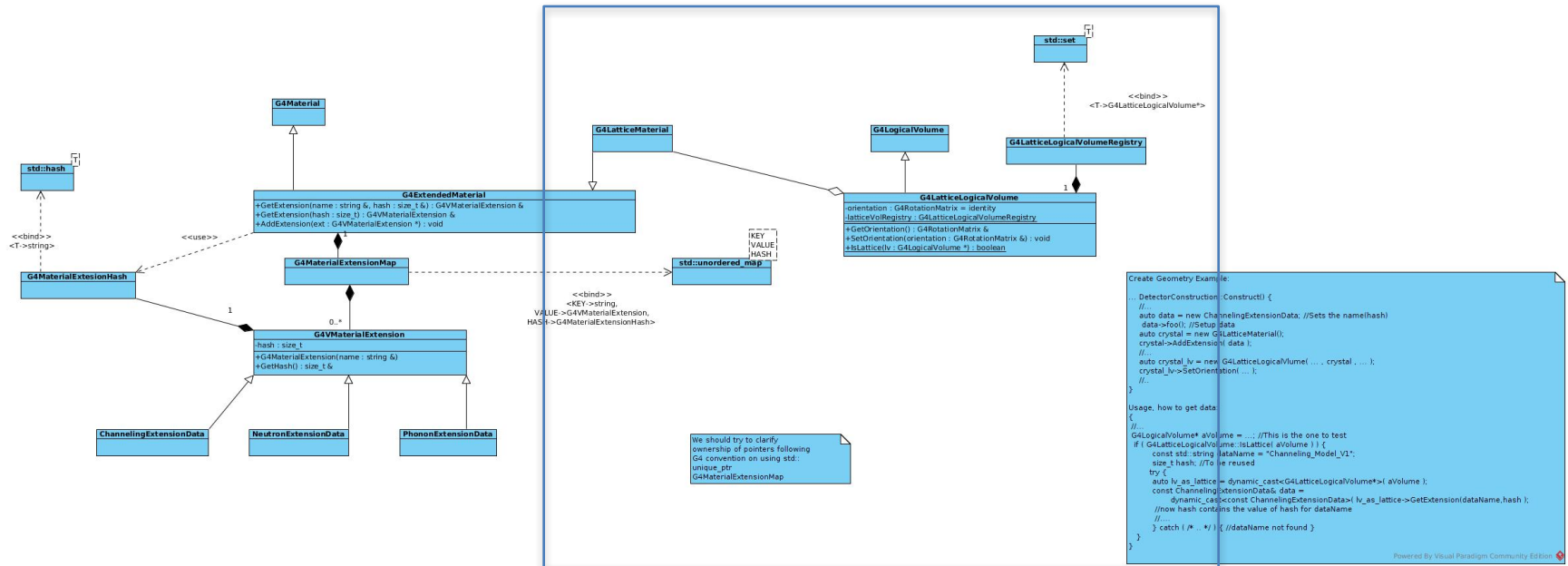
How



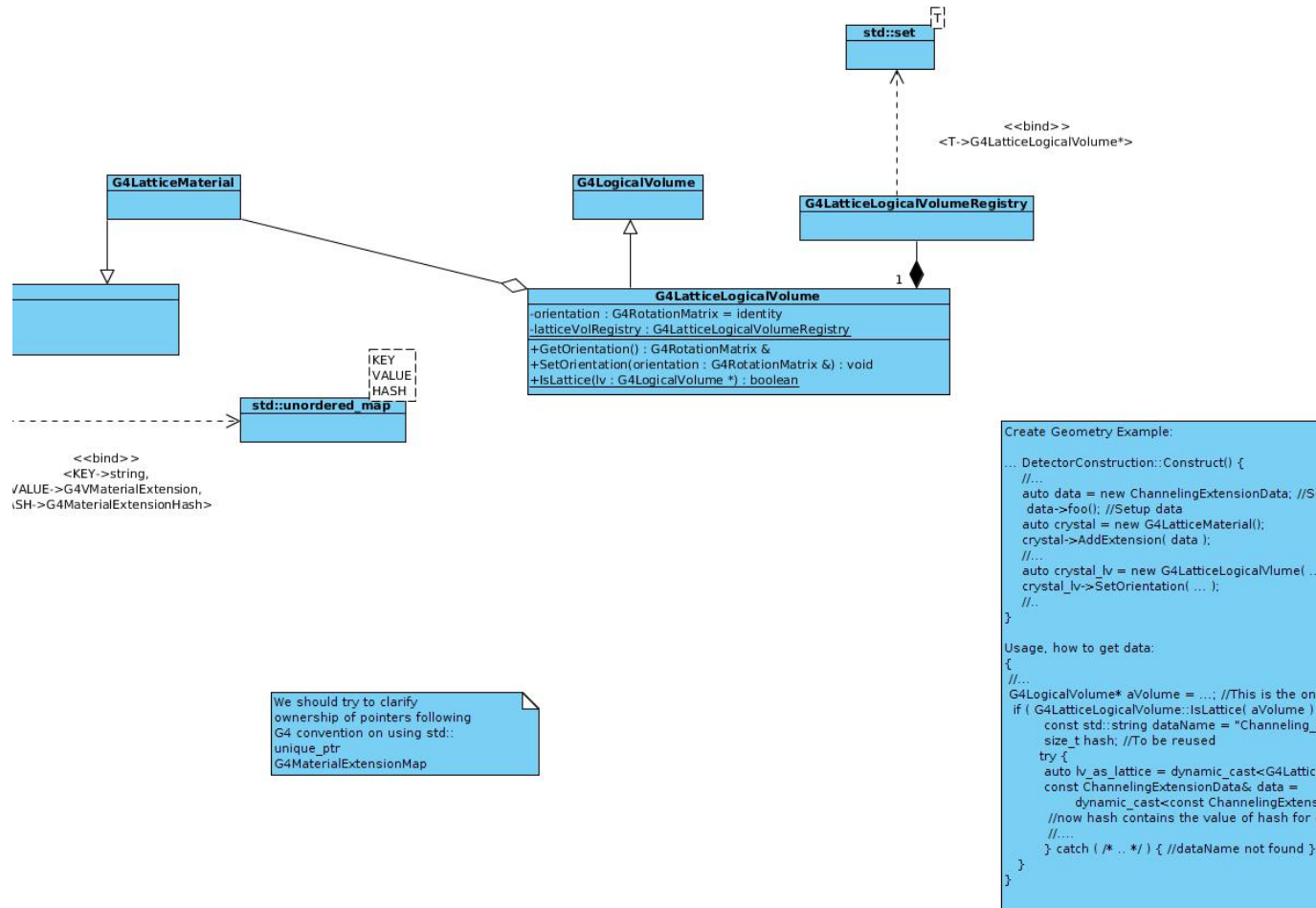
How



How



How



Code (preliminary)

Detector Construction

```
/** Amorphous Definition */  
G4Material* Si = G4NistManager::Instance()->FindOrBuildMaterial("G4_Si");  
  
/** Crystal Definition */  
G4MaterialCrystal* SiCrystal = new G4MaterialCrystal(Si,"SiCrystal");  
  
/** Set Crystal Properties */  
SiCrystal->SetUnitCell(new G4CrystalUnitCell(...));  
SiCrystal->AddExtension(new MaterialExtensionData(...));
```

Code (preliminary)

Physics Process

```
G4LogicalVolume* aLV = aTrack.GetVolume()->GetLogicalVolume();

if(G4LogicalCrystalVolume::IsLattice(aLV)){

    G4LogicalCrystalVolume* aLCV = (G4LogicalCrystalVolume*)aLV;
    G4cout << aLCV->GetName() << " is a Crystal!" << G4endl;

    MaterialExtensionData* data =
        (MaterialExtensionData*) aLCV->GetExtension(fProcessExtensionName);
    if(data != NULL){
        G4cout << "Data with name " << fProcessExtensionName << G4endl;
    }
}

else{
    G4cout << aLV->GetName() << " is an Amorphous Material..." << G4endl;
}
```

Conclusions

- New developments require the extension of the G4Material class
- G4ExtendedMaterial allows to preserve from any modification the G4Material class
- More than one process can add extension to a material
- The extended material is general and can be used for various purposes other than for crystalline material