Geant4 physics

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A lot of material by G.A.P. Cirrone and J. Pipek

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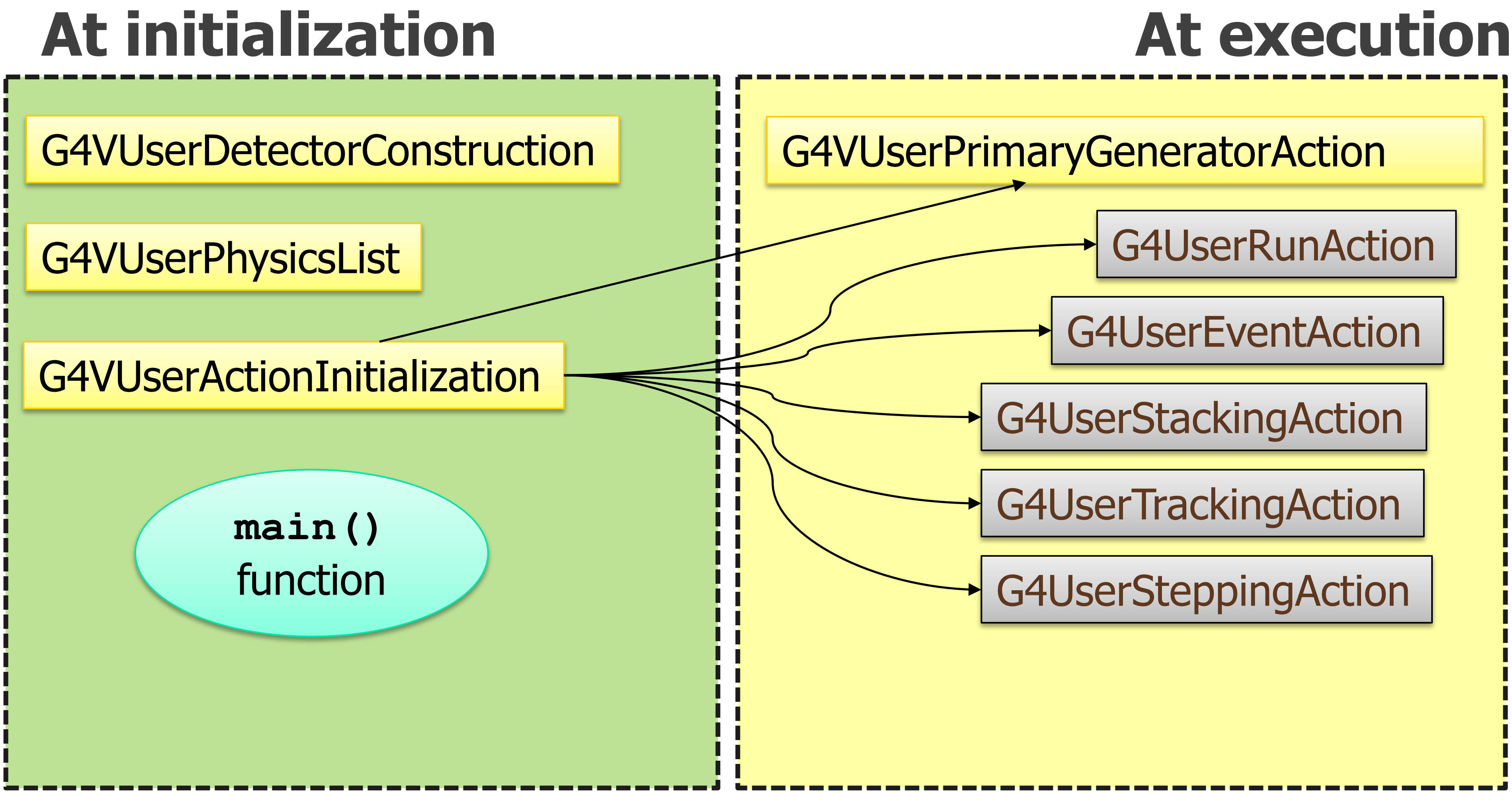
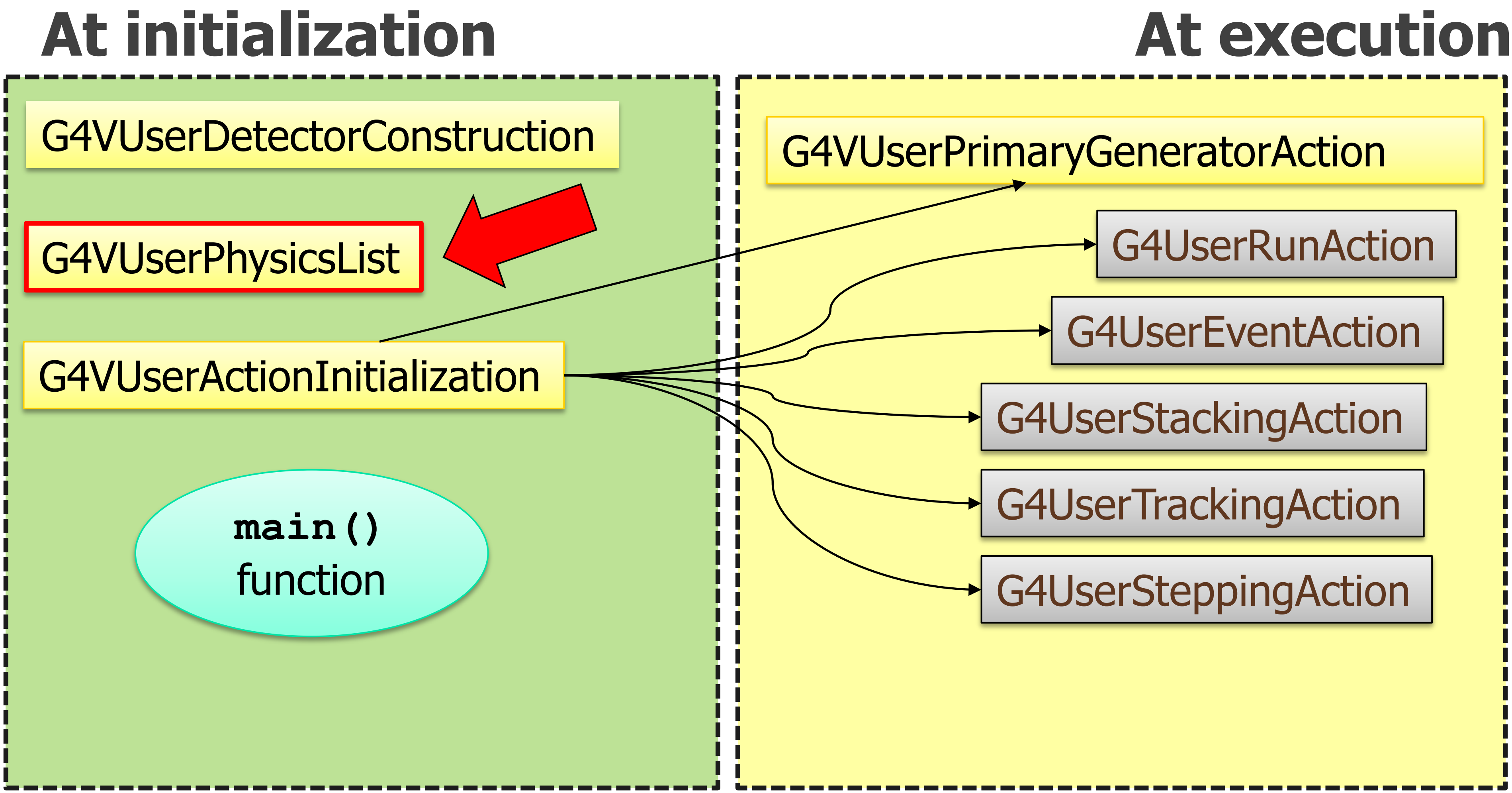
Mandatory (and optional) user classes



Mandatory (and optional) user classes



Outlook

- Physics in Geant4 – motivation
- Particles & processes
- Physics lists
- Production cuts
- Electromagnetic/hadronic physics

“Shouldn’t there be just one universal and complete physics description?”

No.

Physics – the challenge

- Huge amount of different processes for various purposes (*only a handful relevant*)
- Competing descriptions of the same physics phenomena *(necessary to choose)*
  - fundamentally different **approaches**
  - balance between **speed** and **precision**
  - different **parameterizations**
- Hypothetical processes & exotic physics

Solution: Atomistic approach with modular **physics lists**

Part I: Particles and Processes

Particles: basic concepts

- There are three levels of class to describe particles in Geant4:
- **`G4ParticleDefinition`**
  - Particle static properties: name, mass, spin, PDG number, etc.
- **`G4DynamicParticle`**
  - Particle dynamic state: energy, momentum, polarization, etc.
- **`G4Track`**
  - Information for tracking in a detector simulation: position, step, current volume, track ID, parent ID, etc.

Particles in Geant4

- Particle Data Group (PDG) particles
- Optical photons (different from gammas!)
- Special particles: geantino and charged geantino
  - Only transported in the geometry (no interactions)
  - Charged geantino also feels the EM fields
- Short-lived particles ($\tau < 10^{-14}$ s) are not transported by Geant4 *(decay applied)*
- Light ions (as deuterons, tritons, alphas)
- Heavier ions represented by a single class: `G4Ions`

Particle name	Class name	Name (in GPS...)	PDG
electron	G4Electron	e-	11
positron	G4Positron	e+	-11
muon +/-	G4MuonPlus G4MuonMinus	mu+ mu-	-13 13
tauon +/-	G4TauPlus G4TauMinus	tau+ tau-	-15 15
electron (anti)neutrino	G4NeutrinoE G4AntiNeutrinoE	nu_e anti_nu_e	12 -12
muon (anti)neutrino	G4NeutrinoMu G4AntiNeutrinoMu	nu_mu anti_nu_mu	14 -14
tau (anti)neutrino	G4NeutrinoTau G4AntiNeutrinoTau	nu_tau anti_nu_tau	16 -16
photon (γ, X)	G4Gamma	gamma	22
photon (optical)	G4OpticalPhoton	opticalphoton	(0)
geantino	G4Geantino	geantino	(0)
charged geantino	G4ChargedGeantino	chargedgeantino	(0)

Processes

How do particles interact with materials?

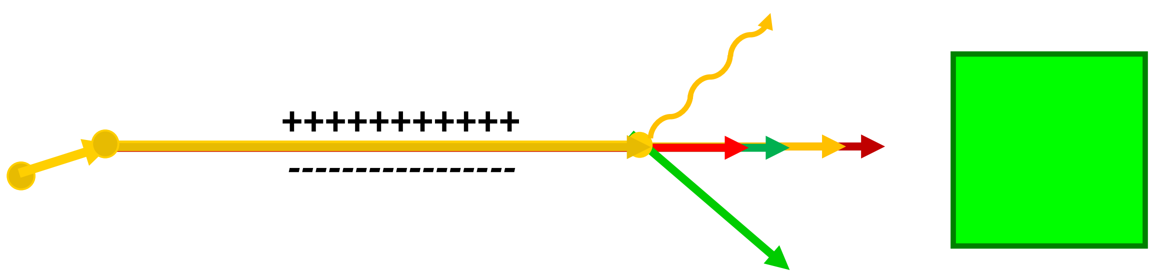
- Responsibilities:
  - decide when and where an **interaction** occurs
    - GetPhysicalInteractionLength...() → limit the step
    - this requires a cross section
    - for the transportation process, the distance to the nearest object
  - generate the **final state** of the interaction
    - changes momentum, generates secondaries, etc.
    - method: DoIt...()
    - this requires a model of the physics

Geant4 transportation in one slide

1. a particle is shot and "transported"
2. all processes associated to the particle propose a geometrical step length (depends on process cross-section)
3. the process proposing the shortest step "wins" and the particle is moved to destination (if shorter than "Safety")
4. **all** processes along the step are executed (e.g. ionization)
5. post step phase of the process that limited the step is executed
   - New tracks are "pushed" to the stack
   - Dynamic properties are updated
6. if E_{kin}=0 all at rest processes are executed; if particle is stable the track is **killed**

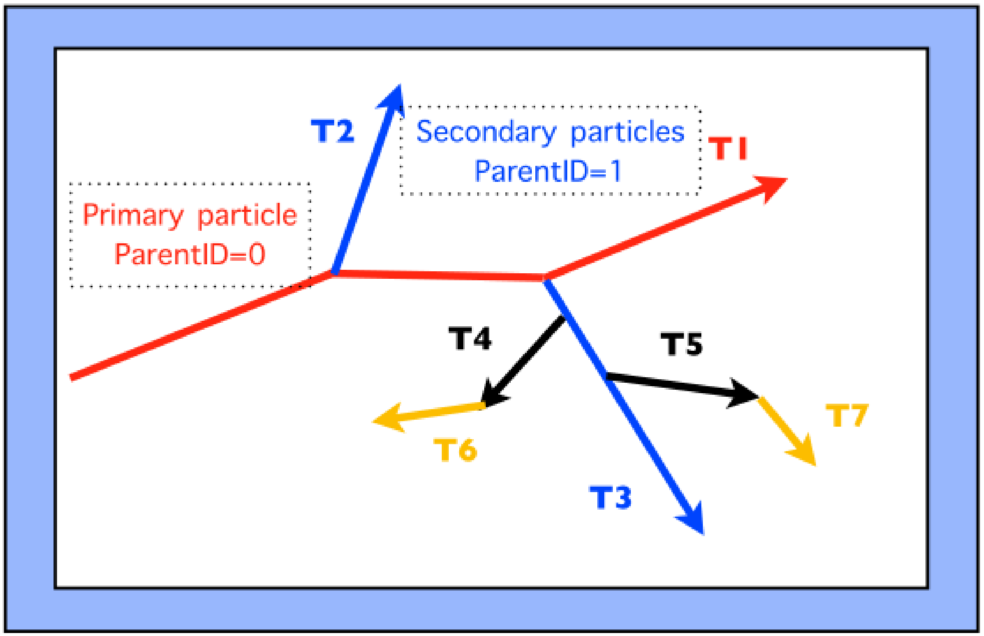
Else

7. new step starts and sequence repeats...



Part II: Tracking and cuts

Geant4 way of tracking



- **Force step** at geometry boundaries
- All AlongStep processes **co-work**, the PostStep **compete** (= only one selected)
- Call AtRest actions for particles at rest

- Secondaries saved at the top of the stack: tracking order follows **'last in first out'** rule:
  T1 → T3 → T5 → T7 → T4 → T6 → T2

Tracking verbosity

UI command: **`/tracking/verbose 1`**

Primary γ

```
*****************************************************************************
* G4Track Information:   Particle = gamma,   Track ID = 1,   Parent ID = 0
*****************************************************************************

Step#     X(mm)     Y(mm)     Z(mm) KinE(MeV)    dE(MeV) StepLeng TrackLeng  NextVolume ProcName
    0      47.4       -53      -150         6          0        0         0    Envelope initStep
    1      47.4       -53       -58     0.844          0       92        92    Envelope compt
    2       -46      15.9      5.55      0.47          0      132       224    Envelope compt
    3      -100      6.37     -3.62      0.47          0     55.6       280       World
Transportation
    4      -120      2.84     -7.02      0.47          0     20.6       301  OutOfWorld
Transportation
*****************************************************************************
* G4Track Information:   Particle = e-,   Track ID = 3,   Parent ID = 1
*****************************************************************************
Step#     X(mm)     Y(mm)     Z(mm) KinE(MeV)    dE(MeV) StepLeng TrackLeng  NextVolume ProcName
    0       -46      15.9      5.55     0.375          0        0         0    Envelope initStep
    1     -46.1      16.4      5.98    0.0482      0.327     1.16      1.16    Envelope eIoni
    2     -46.1      16.3      5.98         0     0.0482   0.0408       1.2    Envelope eIoni
```

Compton e-

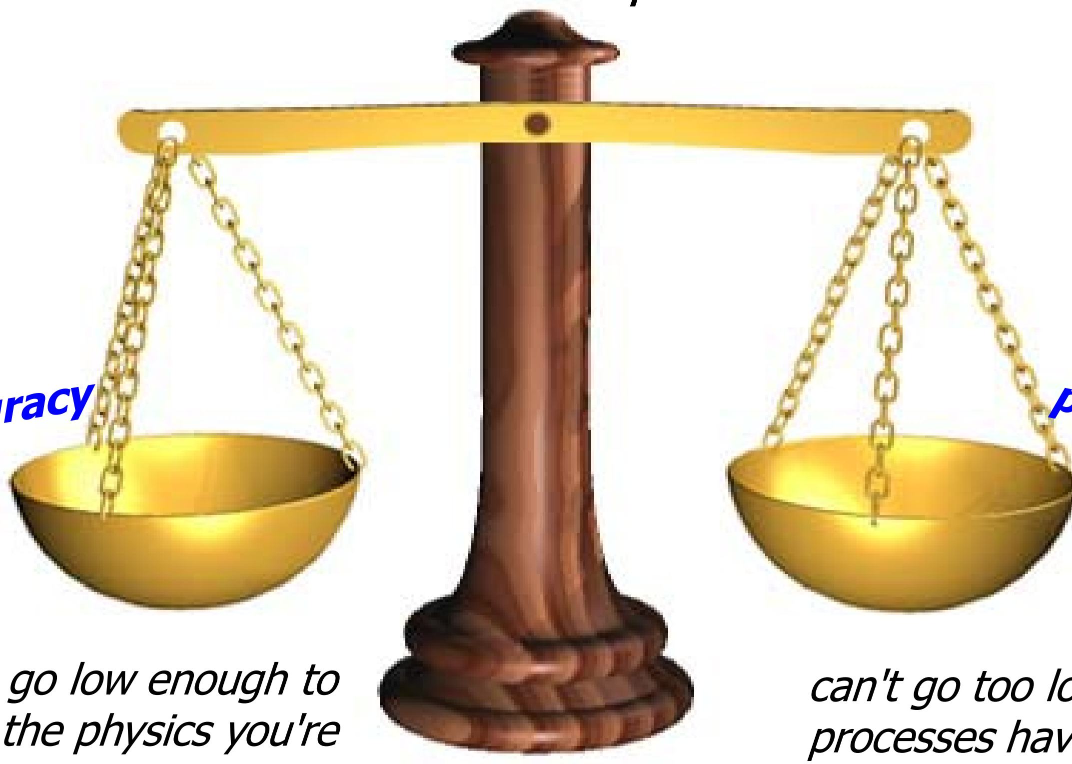
Geant4 production cuts

- Geant4 does not have tracking cuts
  - All tracks are followed down to zero energy
    - ..or until they leave the world volume or are destroyed in interactions
  - Could be implemented manually by the user
- Geant4 uses only a **production cut → "range production threshold"**
  - i.e. cuts deciding whether a **secondary** particle to be produced or not
    - AlongStep vs. PostStep
    - Applies **only** to: γ from bremsstrahlung, e^- from ionization and low-energy protons from hadronic elastic scattering
  - This threshold is a distance, not an energy
    - Particles unable to travel at least the range cut value are not produced
- One production threshold is uniformly set
  - Sets the **"spatial accuracy"** of the simulation
- Production threshold is internally converted to the energy threshold, depending on *particle* type and *material*

Production cut

- Key ingredient of the mixed MC: threshold

the best compromise



accuracy

performance

need to go low enough to get the physics you're interested in

can't go too low because some processes have infrared divergence causing huge CPU time

Cuts – UI commands

```
# Universal cut (whole world, all particles)
/run/setCut 10 mm

# Override low-energy limit
/cuts/setLowEdge 100 eV

# Set cut for a specific particle (whole world)
/run/setCutForAGivenParticle gamma 0.1 mm

# Set cut for a region (all particles)
/run/setCutForARegion myRegion 0.01 mm

# Print a summary of particles/regions/cuts
/run/dumpCouples
```

Part III: Physics lists & Co.

A physics list: what it is, what it does

- One instance per application
  - registered to run manager in `main()`
  - inheriting from `G4VUserPhysicsList`
- Responsibilities
  - all **particle types** (electron, proton, gamma, ...)
  - all **processes** (photoeffect, bremsstrahlung, ...)
  - all **process parameters** (...)
  - **production cuts** (e.g. 1 mm for electrons, ...)

G4VUserPhysicsList

- All physics lists **must** derive from this class
  - And then be registered to the G4(MT)RunManager
  - Mandatory class in Geant4

```
class MyPhysicsList: public G4VUserPhysicsList {
public:
MyPhysicsList();
~MyPhysicsList();
void ConstructParticle();
void ConstructProcess();
void SetCuts();
}
```

- User must implement the following (purely virtual) methods:
  - `ConstructParticle(), ConstructProcess()`
- Optional Virtual method:
  - `SetCuts()` (used to be purely virtual up to 10.2)

Three ways to get a physics list

- **Manual**: Write your own class, to specify all particles & processes that may occur in the simulation (very flexible, but difficult)
- **Physics constructors**: Combine your physics from pre-defined sets of particles and processes. Still you define your own class – modular physics list (easier)
- **Reference physics lists**: Take one of the pre-defined physics lists. You don't create any class (easy)

Way 1

Derived class from G4VUserPhysicsList

- Implement 3 methods:

```
class MyPhysicsList : public G4VUserPhysicsList {
public:
    // ...
    void ConstructParticle();  // pure virtual
    void ConstructProcess();   // pure virtual
    void SetCuts();
    // ...
}
```

Advantage: most flexible

Disadvantages:

- most verbose
- most difficult to get right

`G4VUserPhysicsList`: implementation

- **`ConstructParticle()`**
  - choose the particles you need in your simulation, define **all of them** here
- **`ConstructProcess()`**
  - for each particle, assign all the physics processes relevant to your simulation
- **`SetCuts()`**
  - set the range cuts for secondary production for processes with infrared divergence

Way 2

G4VModularPhysicsList

- Similar structure as **G4VUserPhysicsList** (same methods to override – though not necessary):

```
class MyPhysicsList : public G4VModularPhysicsList {
public:
    MyPhysicsList();              // define physics constructors
    void ConstructParticle();    // optional
    void ConstructProcess();     // optional
    void SetCuts();              // optional
}
```

Differences to "manual" way:

- Particles and processes typically handled by **physics constructors** (still customizable)
- **Transportation** automatically included

Physics constructors (1)

- "**Building blocks**" of a modular physics list
- Inherit from **`G4VPhysicsConstructor`**
- Defines **`ConstructParticle`**`()` and **`ConstructProcess()`**
  - to be fully imported in modular list (behaving in the same way)
- **`GetPhysicsType()`**
  - enables switching physics of the same type, if possible (see next slide)

Physics constructors (2)

- Huge set of pre-defined ones
  - **EM**: Standard, Livermore, Penelope
  - **Hadronic inelastic:** QGSP_BIC, FTFP_Bert, ...
  - **Hadronic elastic:** G4HadronElasticPhysics, ...
  - ... (decay, optical physics, EM extras, ...)
- You can implement your own *(of course)* by inheriting from the **`G4VPhysicsConstructor`** class

Code: **`$G4INSTALL/source/physics_lists/constructors`**

How to use physics constructors

Add **physics constructor** in the class **constructor**:

```
MyModularList::MyModularList() {
     // Hadronic physics
     RegisterPhysics(new G4HadronElasticPhysics());
     RegisterPhysics(new G4HadronPhysicsFTFP_BERT_TRV());
     // EM physics
     RegisterPhysics(new G4EmStandardPhysics());
}
```

This already works and no further method overriding is necessary ☺

Replace physics constructors

You can **add** or **remove** the physics constructors after the list instance is created:

- e.g. in response to **UI command**
- only before initialization
- physics of the same type can be replaced

```
void MyModularList::SelectAlternativePhysics() {
    AddPhysics(new G4OpticalPhysics);
    RemovePhysics(fDecayPhysics);
    ReplacePhysics(new G4EmLivermorePhysics);
}
```

Way 3

Reference physics lists

- Pre-defined ("plug-and-play") physics lists
  - already containing a **complete set** of particles & processes (that work together)
  - targeted at specific area of interest (HEP, medical physics, ...)
  - constructed as modular physics lists, built on top of **physics constructors**
  - customizable (by calling appropriate methods before initialization)

Using a reference physics list

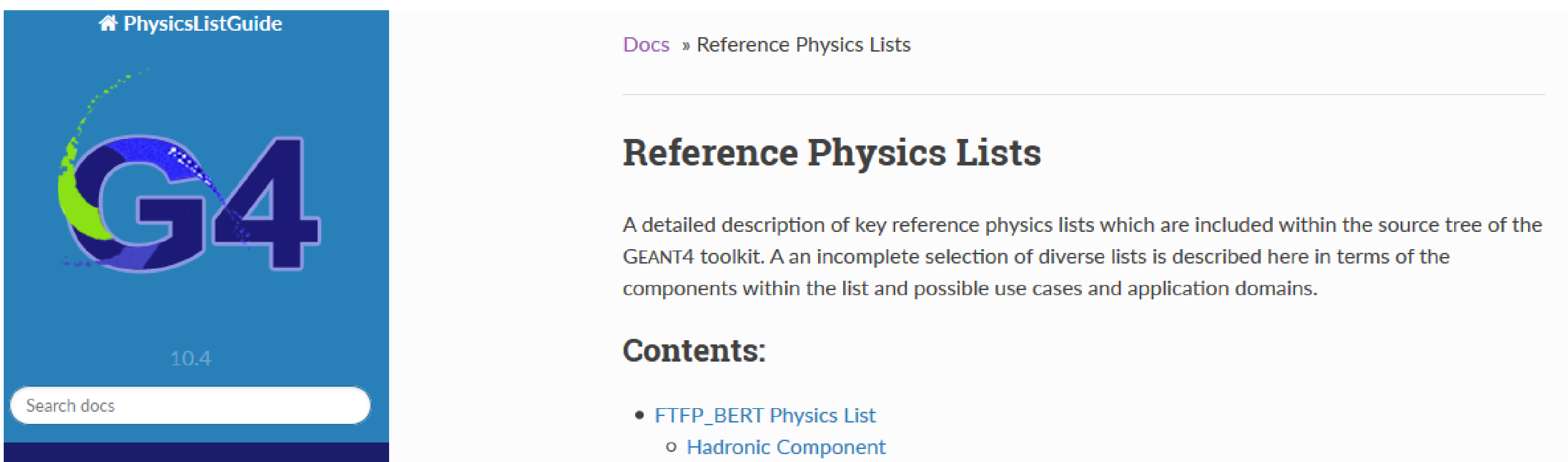
- Super-easy: in the **main()** function, just register an instance of the physics list to the **G4(MT)RunManager**:

```
#include "QGSP_BERT.hh"
int main() {
    // Run manager
    auto* runManager = G4RunManagerFactory::CreateRunManager();
    // ...
    G4VUserPhysicsList* physics = new QGSP_BERT();
    // Here, you can customize the "physics" object
    runManager->SetUserInitialization(physics);
    // ...
}
```

The complete lists of Reference Physics List

$G4INSTALL/source/physics_lists/lists

```
FTF_BIC.hh
FTFP_BERT.hh
FTFP_BERT_HP.hh
FTFP_BERT_TRV.hh
FTFP_INCLXX.hh
FTFP_INCLXX_HP.hh
G4GenericPhysicsList.hh
G4PhysListFactoryAlt.hh
G4PhysListFactory.hh
G4PhysListRegistry.hh
G4PhysListStamper.hh
INCLXXPhysicsListHelper.hh
LBE.hh
NuBeam.hh
QBBC.hh
QGS_BIC.hh
QGSP_BERT.hh
QGSP_BERT_HP.hh
QGSP_BIC_AllHP.hh
QGSP_BIC.hh
QGSP_BIC_HP.hh
QGSP_FTFP_BERT.hh
QGSP_INCLXX.hh
QGSP_INCLXX_HP.hh
Shielding.hh
```



Where to find information?

https://geant4.web.cern.ch/support

GEANT4
A SIMULATION TOOLKIT

User Support

Submitted by Anonymous (not verified) on Wed, 06/28/2017 - 11:23

1. Getting started
2. Training courses and materials
3. Source code
   a. Download page
   b. LXR code browser
   c. doxygen documentation
   d. GitHub
   e. GitLab @ CERN
4. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)
5. Bug reports and fixes
6. User requirements tracker
7. User Forum
8. Documentation
   a. Introduction to Geant4 [pdf]
   b. Installation Guide: [pdf]
   c. Application Developers [pdf]
   d. Toolkit Developers Guide [pdf]
   e. Physics Reference Manual [pdf]
   f. Physics List Guide [pdf]
9. Examples

Summary – three kinds of physics lists for Geant4

- Old-style flat physics list
  - You code what you want, particle by particle and process by process
  - Very much flexible, but **not really encouraged**
- User-custom modular physics list
  - Blocks (constructors) provided by Geant4
  - Can register user-custom constructors
  - Usually the *optimal compromise* between flexibility and user-friendliness
- Ready-for-the-use Geant4 physics list
  - Plug and play (directly registered in the main!)
  - Can still register extra constructors

Part IV: Physics processes and models

Philosophy

- Provide a **general model framework** that allows the implementation of **complementary/alternative models** to **describe the same process** (e.g. Compton scattering)
  - A given model could work better in a certain energy range
- **Decouple** modeling of cross sections and of final state generation
- Provide **processes** containing
  - Many possible models and cross sections
  - Default cross sections for each model

Models under continuous development

Electromagnetic physics

Inventory (and specs) of the models for γ-rays

1 MeV γ in Al

- Many models available for each process
  - Plus one full set of polarized models
- Differ for energy range, precision and CPU speed
  - Final state generators
- Different mixtures available the Geant4 EM constructors

Model	E_{min}	E_{max}	CPU
G4LivermoreRayleighModel	100 eV	10 PeV	1.2
G4PenelopeRayleighModel	100 eV	10 GeV	0.9
G4KleinNishinaCompton	100 eV	10 TeV	1.4
G4KleinNishinaModel	100 eV	10 TeV	1.9
G4LivermoreComptonModel	100 eV	10 TeV	2.8
G4PenelopeComptonModel	10 keV	10 GeV	3.6
G4LowEPComptonModel	100 eV	20 MeV	3.9
G4BetheHeitlerModel	1.02 MeV	100 GeV	2.0
G4PairProductionRelModel	10 MeV	10 PeV	1.9
G4LivermoreGammaConversionModel	1.02 MeV	100 GeV	2.1
G4PenelopeGammaConversionModel	1.02 MeV	10 GeV	2.2
G4PEEFluoModel	1 keV	10 PeV	1
G4LivermorePhotoElectricModel	10 eV	10 PeV	1.1
G4PenelopePhotoElectricModel	10 eV	10 GeV	2.9

Similar situation for **$e^{\pm}$**

EM concept

- The same physics processes (e.g. Compton scattering) can be described by different models, that can be **alternative** or **complementary** in a given energy range
- For instance: Compton scattering can be described by
  - **`G4KleinNishinaCompton`**
  - **`G4LivermoreComptonModel`** (specialized low-energy, based on the Livermore database)
  - **`G4PenelopeComptonModel`** (specialized low-energy, based on the Penelope analytical model)
  - **`G4LivermorePolarizedComptonModel`** (specialized low-energy, Livermore database with polarization)
  - **`G4PolarizedComptonModel`** (Klein-Nishina with polarization)
  - **`G4LowEPComptonModel`** (full relativistic 3D simulation)
- Different models can be combined, so that the appropriate one is used in each given energy range (→ performance optimization)

When/why to use Low Energy Models

- **Use** Low-Energy models (Livermore or Penelope), as an *alternative* to Standard models, when you:
  - need precise treatment of EM showers and interactions at low-energy (keV scale)
  - are interested in atomic effects, as fluorescence x-rays, Doppler broadening, etc.
  - can afford a more CPU-intensive simulation
  - want to cross-check an other simulation (e.g. with a different model)
- Do **not** use when you are interested in EM physics > MeV
  - same results as Standard EM models, performance penalty

EM Physics Constructors for Geant4 10.4 - ready-for-the-use

G4EmStandardPhysics – default
G4EmStandardPhysics_option1 – HEP fast but not precise
G4EmStandardPhysics_option2 – Experimental
G4EmStandardPhysics_option3 – medical, space
G4EmStandardPhysics_option4 – optimal mixture for precision
G4EmLivermorePhysics
G4EmLivermorePolarizedPhysics
G4EmPenelopePhysics
G4EmLowEPPhysics
G4EmDNAPhysics_option…
…

Combined Physics
Standard > 1 GeV
LowEnergy < 1 GeV

- Advantage of using of these classes – they are tested on regular basis and are used for regular validation

Hadronic physics

(a very quick overview)

Hadronic Physics

- Data-driven models
- Parametrised models
- Theory-driven models

Hadronic physics challenge

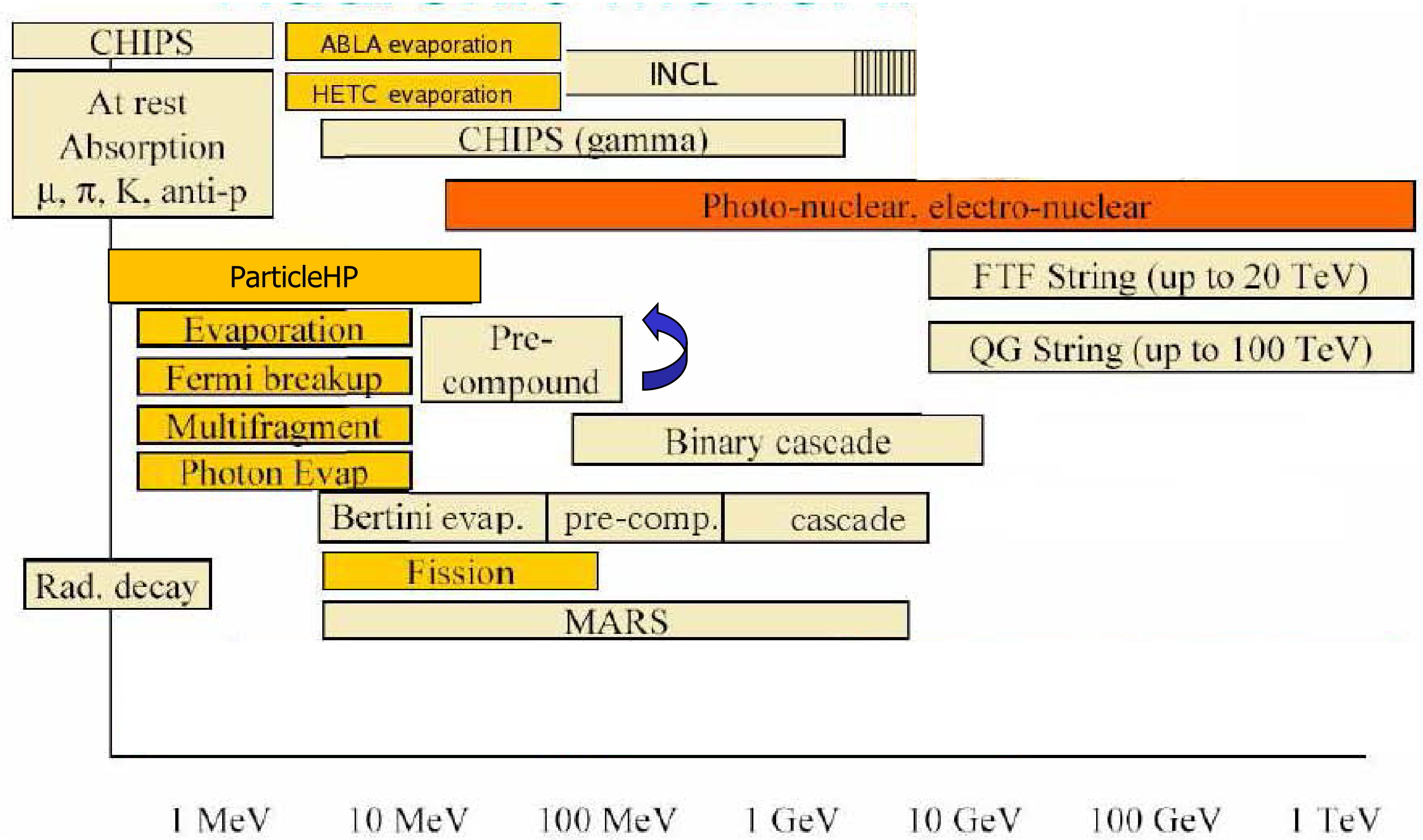
- Three energy regimes
  - < 100 MeV
  - resonance and cascade region (100 MeV - 10 GeV)
  - > 20 GeV (QCD strings)
- Within each regime there are several models
- Many of these are phenomenological

Reference physics lists for Hadronic interactions

- Two families of builders for the high-energy part (p, n, π and K)
  - **QGS**, or list based on a model that use the Quark Gluon String model for high energy hadronic interactions
  - **FTF**, based on the FTF (FRITIOF like string model)
- Three families for the cascade energy range
  - **BIC**, binary cascade
  - **BERT**, Bertini cascade
  - **INCLXX**, Liege Intranuclear cascade model
- "High precision" (**HP**) option, below 20 MeV
  - Database tracking for n, p, d, t, ^{3}He and α
  - Data from ENDFVII.r1 or TENDL-2014
  - CPU-thirsty

Hadronic model inventory

http://geant4.cern.ch/support/proc_mod_catalog/models



Hands-on session

- Task3
  - Task3a: Particles and processes
  - Task3b: Physics lists
  - Task3c: Production cuts

- **http://geant4.lns.infn.it/alghero2022/task3**

Backup

1) ConstructParticle()

Due to the large number of particles can be necessary to instantiate, this method sometimes can be not so comfortable

```
void MyPhysicsList::ConstructParticle()
{
     G4Electron::ElectronDefinition();
     G4Proton::ProtonDefinition();
     G4Neutron::NeutronDefinition();
     G4Gamma::GammaDefinition();
     ....
}
```

It is possible to define **all** the particles belonging to a **Geant4 category:**

- G4LeptonConstructor
- G4MesonContructor
- G4BaryonConstructor
- G4BosonConstructor
- G4ShortlivedConstructor
- G4IonConstructor

```
void MyPhysicsList::ConstructParticle()
{
     // Construct all baryons
     G4BaryonConstructor bConstructor;
     bConstructor.ConstructParticle();
     // Construct all leptons
     G4LeptonConstructor lConstructor;
     lConstructor.ConstructParticle();
}
```

2) ConstructProcess()

1. For each particle, get its **process manager**.

```
G4ProcessManager *elManager = G4Electron::ElectronDefinition()
->GetProcessManager();
```

2. Construct all **processes** and **register** them.

```
elManager->AddProcess(new G4eMultipleScattering, -1, 1, 1);
elManager->AddProcess(new G4eIonisation, -1, 2, 2);
elManager->AddProcess(new G4eBremsstrahlung, -1, -1, 3);
elManager->AddDiscreteProcess(new G4StepLimiter);
```

3. Don't forget **transportation**.

```
AddTransportation();
```

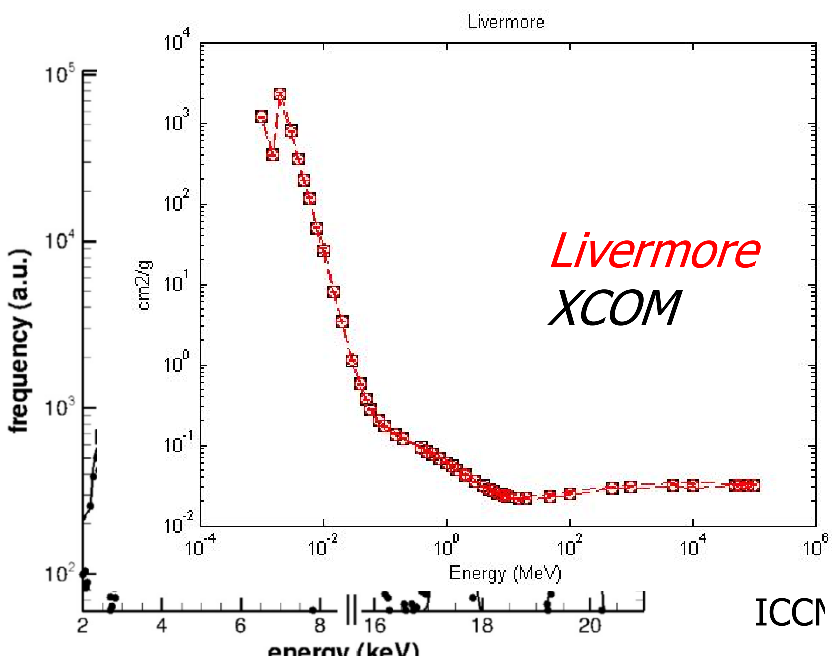
3) SetCuts()

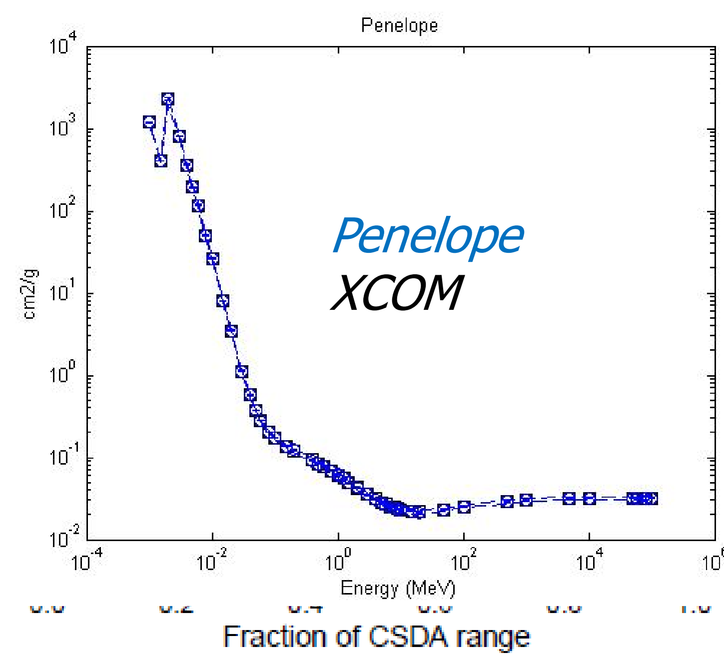
- Define all **production** cuts for gamma, electrons and positrons
  - Recently also for protons
- Notice: this is a **production cut**, not a tracking cut

Quick overview of validation

EM validation - 1

- Tens of papers and studies available
  - Geant4 Collaboration + User Community
- Results can depend on the specific observable/reference
  - Data selection and assessment critical

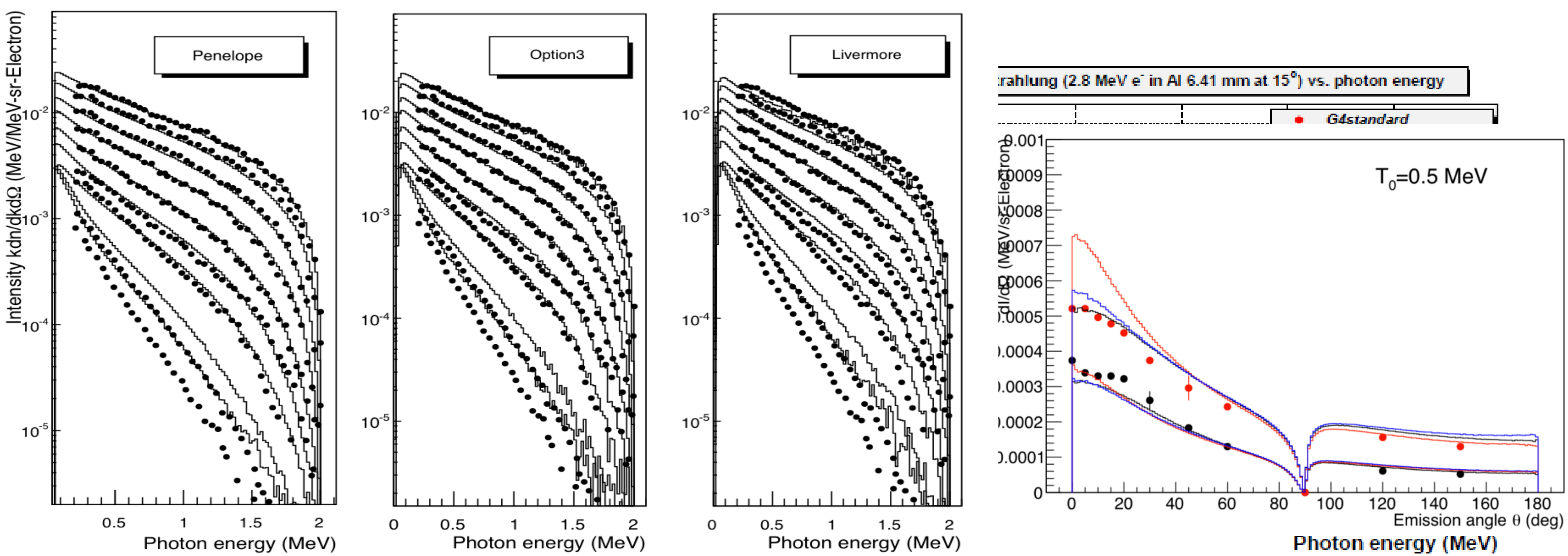




EM validation – 2

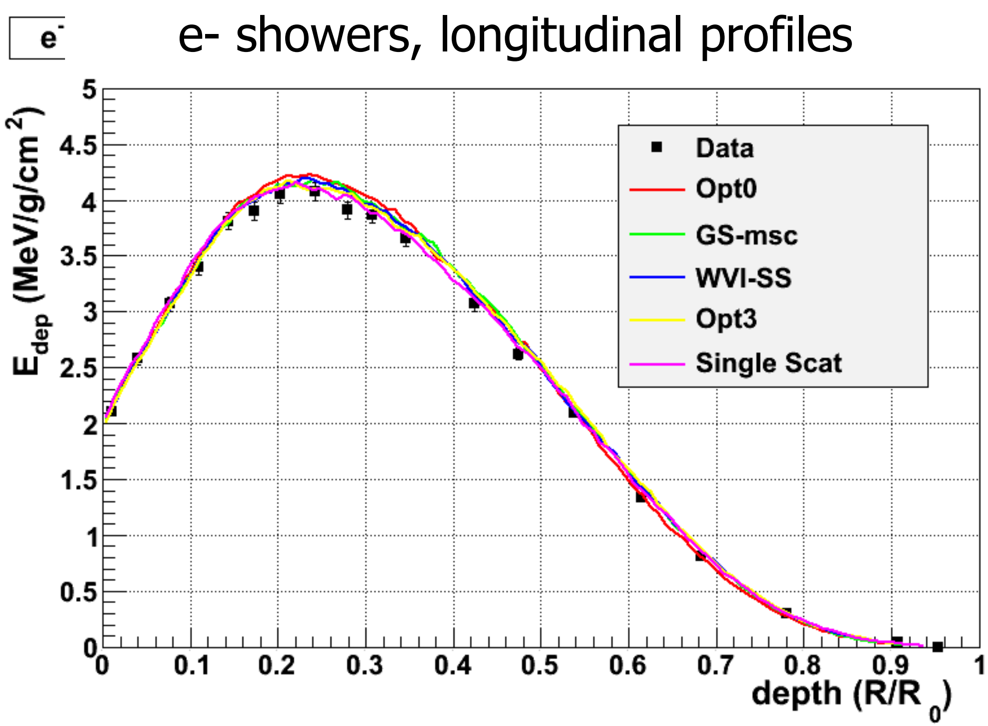
- In general satisfactory agreement
- Validation/verification repository available on web

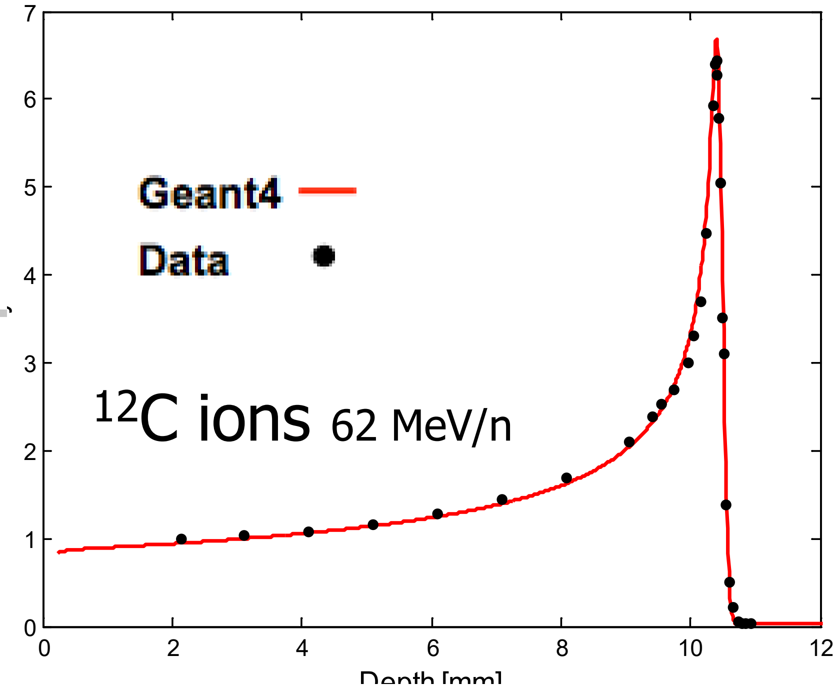
http://cern.ch/vnivanch/verification/verification/electromagnetic/

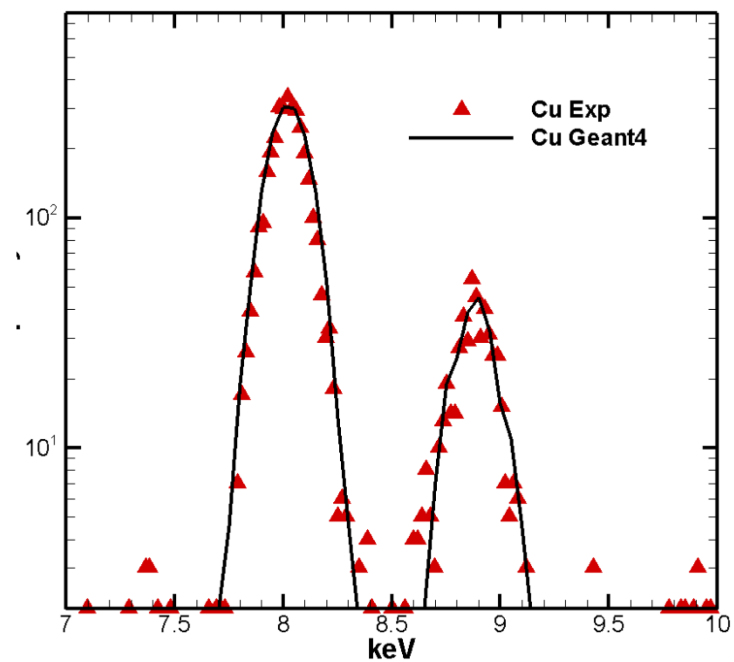


EM validation - 3

e- showers, longitudinal profiles







Hadronic validation

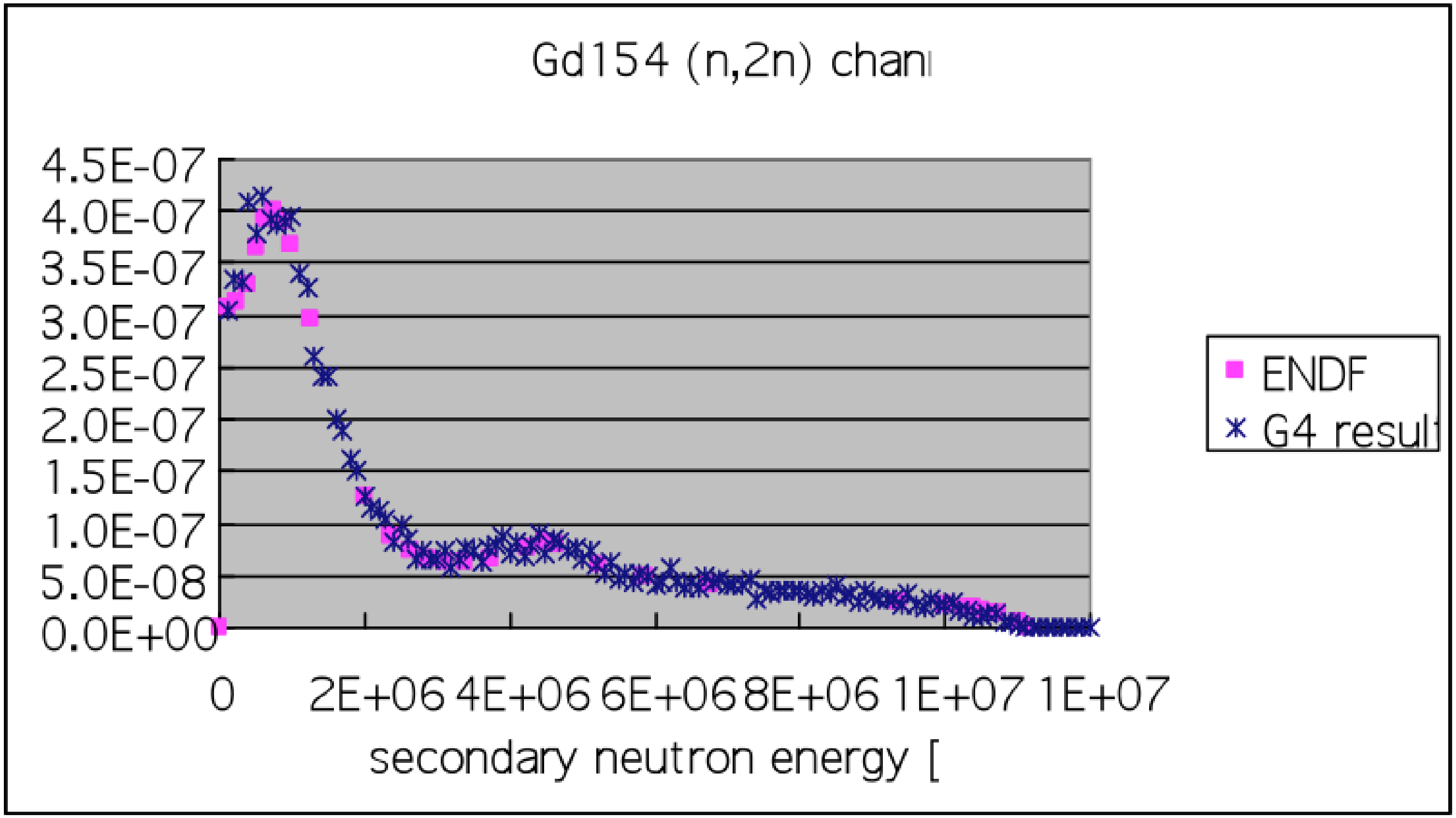
- A website is available to collect relevant information for validation of Geant4 hadronic models (plots, tables, references to data and to models, etc.)

http://geant4.cern.ch/results/validation_plots.htm

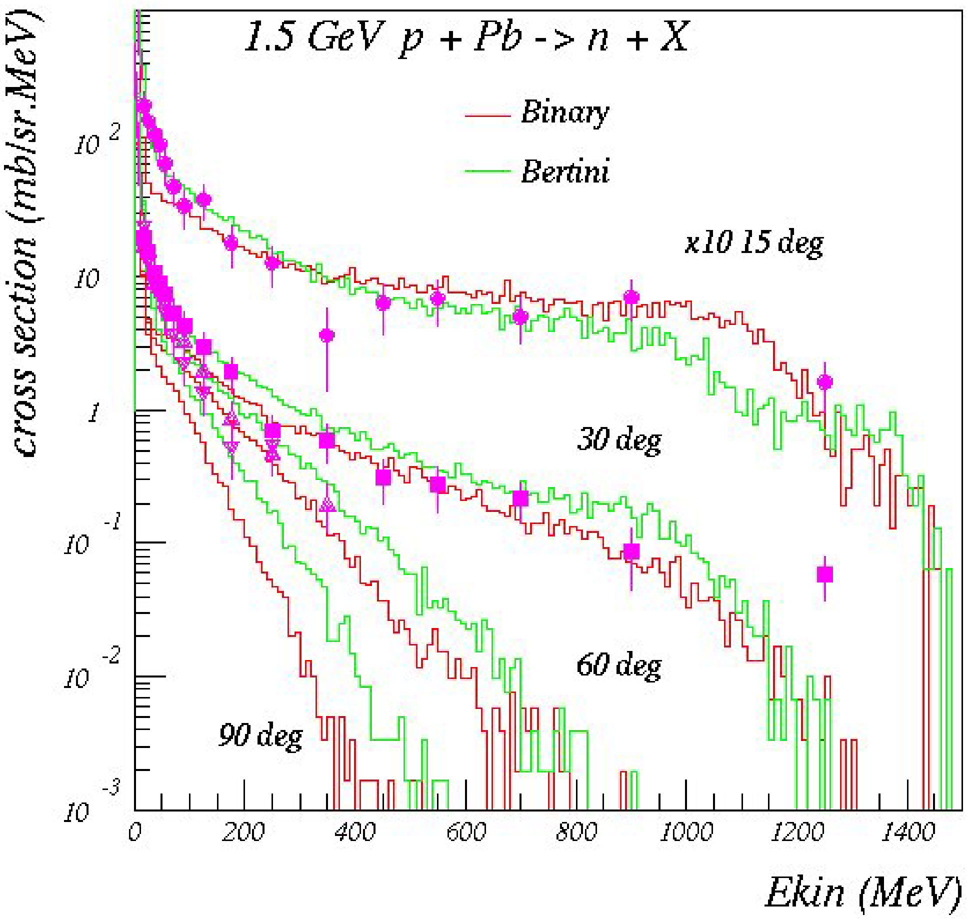
http://g4validation.fnal.gov:8080/G4ValidationWebApp/

- Several physics lists and several use-cases have been considered (e.g. thick target, stopped particles, low-energy)
- Includes final states and cross sections

Some verification: secondary energy spectrum

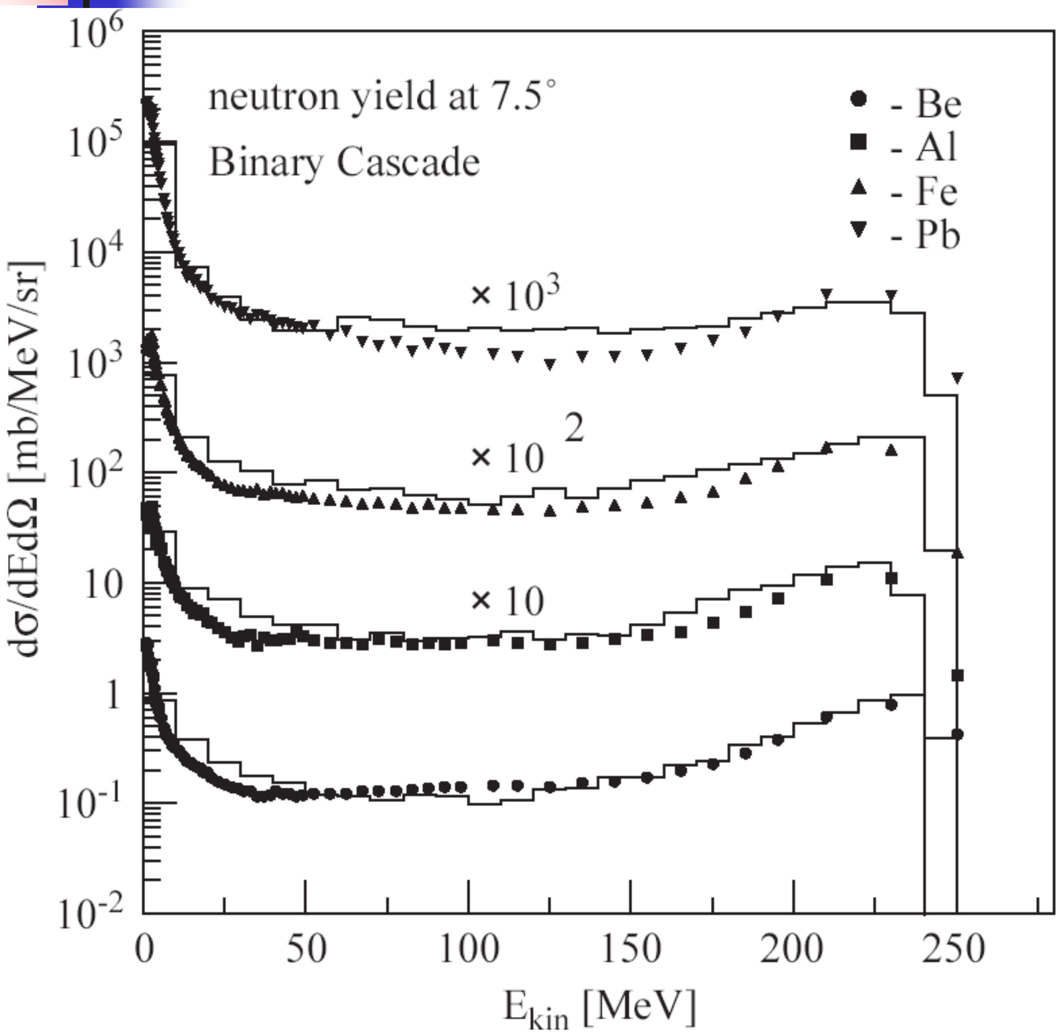


Nuclear fragmentation



Bertini and **Binary cascade** models: neutron production vs. angle from 1.5 GeV protons on Lead

Neutron production by protons



Binary cascade model: double differential cross-section for neutrons produced by 256 MeV protons impinging on different targets

Customizing a G4ModularPhysicsList

- You can override the **`CreateParticle()`**, **`CreateProcess()`**, and **`SetCuts()`** methods:

```
void MyModularList::ConstructProcess() {
     // Call the default implementation, otherwise you break the behaviour
     G4VModularPhysicsList::ConstructProcess();

     // Add your customization
     G4ProcessManager *elManager = G4Electron::Definition()->GetProcessManager();
     elManager->AddDiscreteProcess(new MyElectronProcess);
}
```

Don't forget!

Alternative: Reference by name

- If you want to get reference physics lists by **name** (e.g. from environment variable), you can use the `G4PhysListFactory` class:

```
#include "G4PhysListFactory.hh"
int main() {
    // Run manager
    G4RunManager* runManager = new G4RunManager();
    // E.g. get the list name from environment varible
    G4String listName{ getenv("PHYSICS_LIST") };
    auto factory = new G4PhysListFactory();
    auto physics = factory->GetReferencePhysList(listName);
    runManager->SetUserInitialization(physics);
    // ...
}
```

Hands-on session

- Task3c
- **`http://geant4.lngs.infn.it/munich2018/task3`**

EM concept - 2

- A physical interaction or process is described by a process class
  - Naming scheme : « G4ProcessName »
  - Eg. : « G4Compton » for photon Compton scattering
- A physical process can be simulated according to several models, each model being described by a model class
  - The usual naming scheme is: « G4ModelNameProcessNameModel »
  - Eg. : « G4LivermoreComptonModel » for the Livermore Compton model
  - Models can be alternative and/or complementary on certain energy ranges
  - Refer to the Geant4 manual for the full list of available models

Cross sections

- Default cross section sets are provided for each type of hadronic process:
  - Fission, capture, elastic, inelastic
- Can be **overridden** or **completely replaced**
- Different types of cross section sets:
  - Some contain only a few numbers to parameterize cross section
  - Some represent large databases (data driven models)
- Cross section management
  - `GetCrossSection()` → sees last set loaded for energy range

Cuts per region: C++ code

```
void MyPhysicsList::SetCuts() {

    // default production thresholds for the world volume
    SetCutsWithDefault();

    // Same cuts for all particle types
    G4Region* region = G4RegionStore::GetInstance()->GetRegion("myRegion1");
    G4ProductionCuts* cuts = new G4ProductionCuts;
    cuts->SetProductionCut(0.01*mm); // same cuts for gamma, e-
    region->SetProductionCuts(cuts);

    // individual production thresholds for different particles
    region = G4RegionStore::GetInstance()->GetRegion("myRegion2");
    cuts = new G4ProductionCuts;
    cuts->SetProductionCut(1 * mm, "gamma");
    cuts->SetProductionCut(0.1 * mm, "e-");
    region->SetProductionCuts(cuts);
     // ... or (simpler)
    SetCuts(0.01 * mm, "gamma", "absorber");
}
```

Code Example (1/2)

```
G4ParticleDefinition* neutron=
     G4Neutron::NeutronDefinition();
G4ProcessManager* protonProcessManager =
     proton->GetProcessManager();
```

retrieve the process manager for neutron

```
// Elastic scattering
G4HadronElasticProcess* neutronElasticProcess =
 new G4HadronElasticProcess();
```

create the **process** for elastic scattering

```
G4NeutronHPElastic* neutronElasticModel =
 new G4NeutronHlastic();
```

get the HP **model** for elastic scattering

```
neutronElasticModel->SetMaxEnergy(20.*MeV);
neutronElasticProcess->
 RegisterMe(neutronElasticModel);
```

register the model to the process

```
neutronProcessManager->
 AddDiscreteProcess(protonElasticProcess);
```

attach the process to neutron

Code example (2/2)

```
// Inelastic scattering
G4ProtonInelasticProcess* protonInelasticProcess
  = new G4ProtonInelasticProcess();
```

creates the **process** for inelastic scattering

Model 1

```
G4BinaryCascade* protonInelasticModel1
 = new G4BinaryCascade();
protonInelasticModel1->SetMaxEnergy(4*GeV);
protonInelasticProcess->
   RegisterMe(protonInelasticModel1);
```

gets the Binary **model** up to 4 GeV

registers model to the process

Model 2

```
G4TheoFSGenerator* protonInelasticModel2 =
   new G4TheoFSGenerator("FTFB");
protonInelasticModel2->SetHighEnergyGenerator(
 new G4FTFModel);
protonInelasticModel2->SetMinEnergy(4.0*GeV);
protonInelasticProcess
   ->RegisterMe(protonInelasticModel2);
```

gets the FTF **model** from 4 GeV

registers model to the process

Example: PhysicsList, γ-rays

Only PostStep

```
G4ProcessManager* pmanager =
   G4Gamma::GetProcessManager();
pmanager->AddDiscreteProcess(new G4PhotoElectricEffect);
pmanager->AddDiscreteProcess(new G4ComptonScattering);
pmanager->AddDiscreteProcess(new G4GammaConversion);
pmanager->AddDiscreteProcess(new G4RayleighScattering);
```

- Use **AddDiscreteProcess** because γ-rays processes have only PostStep actions
- For each process, the default model is used among all the available ones (e.g. **G4KleinNishinaCompton** for **G4ComptonScattering**)

How to extract Physics ?

- Possible to retrieve physics quantities via **`G4EmCalculator`** or directly from the physics models
  - Physics List should be initialized
- Example for retrieving the **total cross section** (cm^{-1}) of a process with name *procName*: for particle *partName* and material *matName*

```
G4EmCalculator emCalculator;
G4Material* material =
  G4NistManager::Instance()->FindOrBuildMaterial(“matName);
G4double massSigma = emCalculator.ComputeCrossSectionPerVolume
   (energy,particle,procName,material);
G4cout << G4BestUnit(massSigma, "Surface/Volume") << G4endl;
```

A good example:
`$G4INSTALL/examples/extended/electromagnetic/TestEm14`

Alternative cross sections

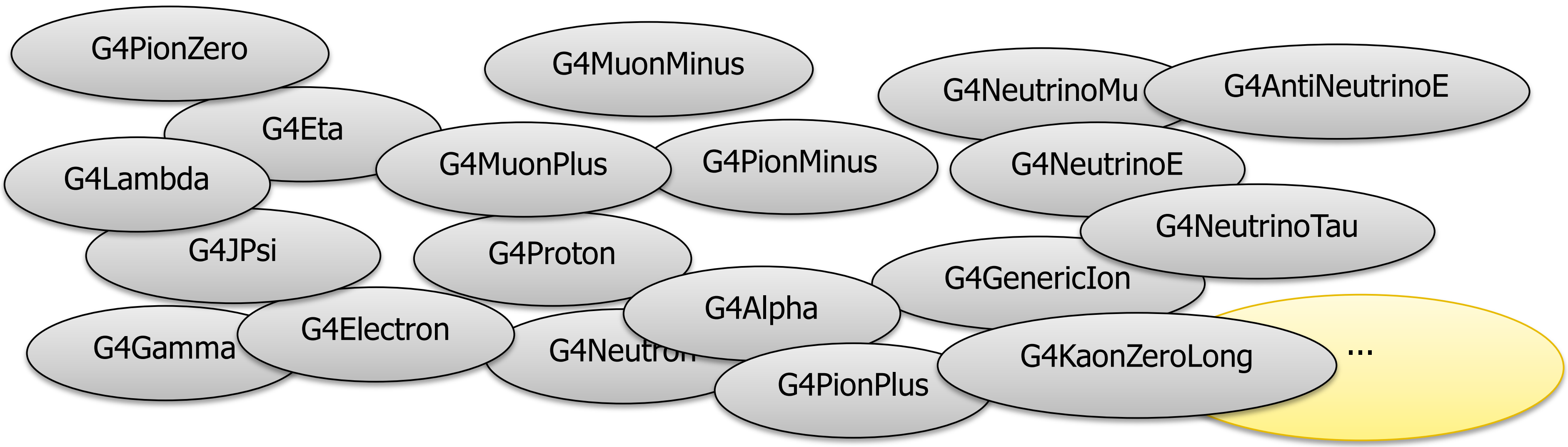
- To be used for specific applications, or for a given particle in a given energy range, for instance:
- Low energy neutrons
  - elastic, inelastic, fission and capture (< 20 MeV)
- Neutron and proton inelastic cross sections
  - 20 MeV < E < 20 GeV
- Ion-nucleus reaction cross sections (several models)
  - Good for E/A < 1 GeV
- Isotope production data
  - E < 100 MeV
- Photo-nuclear cross sections

Information on the available cross sections at

`http://geant4.cern.ch/support/proc_mod_catalog/cross_sections/`

Definition of a particle

Geant4 provides **G4ParticleDefinition** daughter classes to represent a large number of elementary particles and nuclei, organized in six major categories: **leptons**, **mesons**, **baryons**, **bosons**, **short-lived** and **ions**



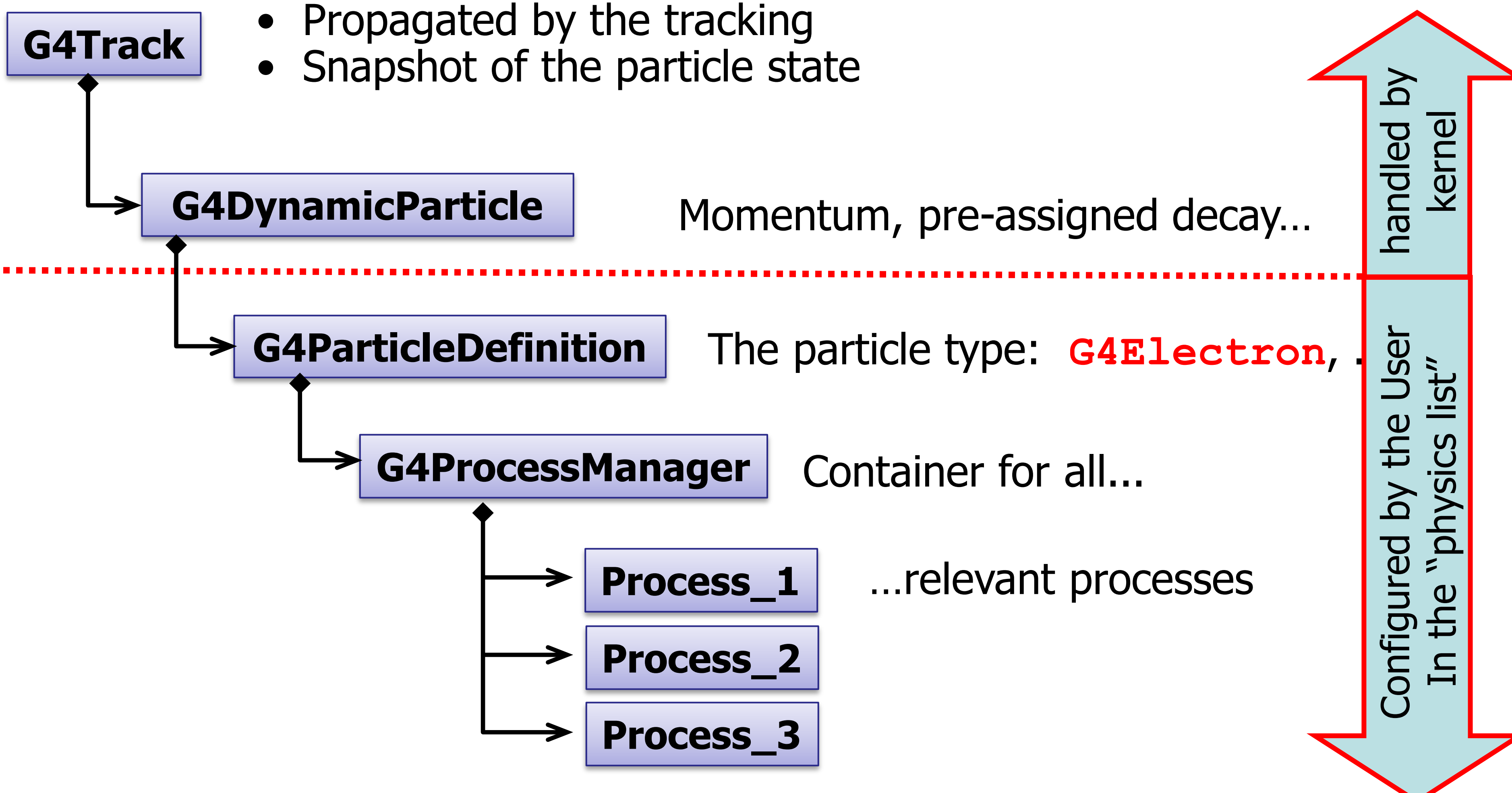
User must define **all particles** which are used in the application: not only **primary particles** but also all other particles which may appear as **secondaries** generated by the used physics processes

Particle name	Class name	Name (in GPS...)	PDG
(anti)proton	G4Proton G4AntiProton	proton anti_proton	2212 -2212
(anti)neutron	G4Neutron G4AntiNeutron	neutron anti_neutron	2112 -2112
(anti)lambda	G4Lambda G4AntiLambda	lambda anti_lambda	3122 -3122
pion	G4PionMinus G4PionPlus G4PionZero	pi- pi+ pi0	-211 211 111
kaon	G4KaonMinus G4KaonPlus G4KaonZero G4KaonZeroLong G4KaonZeroShort	kaon- kaon+ kaon0 kaon0L kaon0S	-321 321 311 130 310
(anti)alpha	G4Alpha G4AntiAlpha	alpha anti_alpha	1000020040 -1000020040
(anti)deuteron	G4Deteuron G4AntiDeuteron	deuteron anti_deuteron	1000010020 -1000010020
Heavier ions	G4GenericIon	ion	100ZZZAAAI*

*ZZZ=proton number, AAA=nucleon number, I=excitation level

From particles to processes

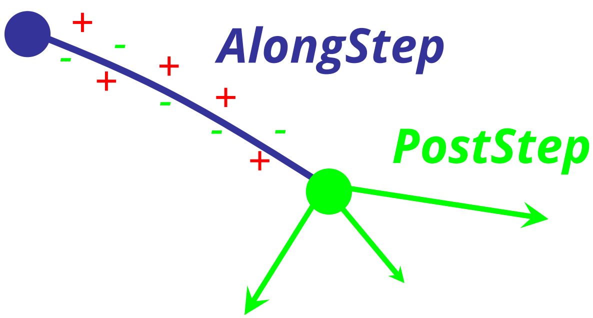
- Propagated by the tracking
- Snapshot of the particle state



The G4VProcess

- Physics processes are derived from the **G4VProcess** base class
- Abstract class defining the common interface of all processes in Geant4, used by all physics processes

- Three kinds of "actions":
  - AtRest actions
    - Decays, e^+ annihilation
  - AlongStep actions
    - To describe continuous (inter)actions, occurring along the path of the particle, i.e. **"soft" interactions**
  - PostStep actions
    - To describe the point-like (inter)actions, like decay in flight, hadronic interactions, i.e. **"hard" interactions**



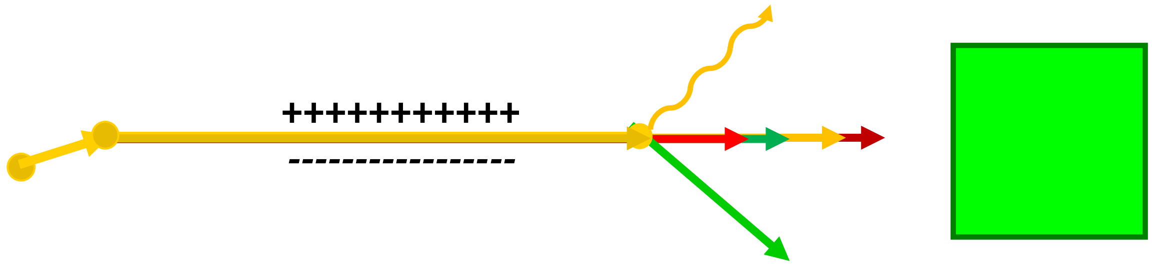
A process can implement a combination of them (decay = AtRest + PostStep)

Geant4 transportation in one slide

1. a particle is shot and "transported"
2. all processes associated to the particle propose a geometrical step length (depends on process cross-section)
3. the process proposing the shortest step "wins" and the particle is moved to destination (if shorter than "Safety")
4. **all** processes along the step are executed (e.g. ionization)
5. post step phase of the process that limited the step is executed
   - New tracks are "pushed" to the stack
   - Dynamic properties are updated
6. if E_{kin}=0 all at rest processes are executed; if particle is stable the track is **killed**

Else

7. new step starts and sequence repeats...



Geant4 transportation in one slide – P.S.

- Processes return a "true path length". The multiple scattering "virtually *folds up*" this true path length into a shorter "geometrical" path length
- Transportation process can limit the step to geometrical boundaries