

GEANT4 Course for PhD

Catania, Italy
26th March 2013

Particles, processes and production cuts

Geant 4 tutorial course



Outline

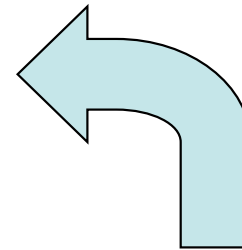
- Introduction
 - A mention to physics list
 - Required methods
- Particles
 - definition and construction
- Processes
 - The G4VProcess class
 - Handling multiple processes
- Production cuts

Introduction

Mandatory user classes in a Geant4:

- **G4VUserPrimaryGeneratorAction**
- **G4VUserDetectorConstruction**

- **G4VUserPhysicsList**



*Particles, physics processes and cut-off parameters to be used in the simulation must be defined in the **G4VUserPhysicsList** class*

Why a physics list?

- “*Physics is physics* – shouldn't Geant4 provide, as a default, a complete set of physics that everyone can use?”
- **NO:**
 - Software can only capture Physics through a modelling
 - No unique Physics modelling
 - Very much the case for hadronic physics
 - But also the electromagnetic physics
 - Existing models still evolve and new models are created
 - Some modellings are more suited to some energy ranges
 - Medical applications not interested in multi-GeV physics in general
 - HEP experiments not interested in effects due to atomic shell structure
 - computation speed is an issue
 - a user may want a less-detailed, but faster approximation

Why a physics list?

- For this reason Geant4 takes an atomistic, rather than an integral approach to physics
 - provide many physics components (processes) which are de-coupled from one another
 - user selects these components in custom-designed physics lists
- This physics environment is built by the user in a flexible way:
 - picking up the particles he wants
 - picking up the physics to assign to each particle
- User must have a good understanding of the physics required
 - omission of particles or physics could cause errors or poor simulation

User may also use some provided “ready-to-use” physics list

G4VUserPhysicsList: required methods

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
 - What's a process ?
 - a class that defines how a particle should interact with matter, or decays
 - » it's where the physics is!

SetCuts () :

- set the range cuts for secondary production
 - What's a range cut ?
 - a threshold on particle production
 - » Particle unable to travel at least the range cut value are not produced

Particles: basic concepts

There are three levels of class to describe particles in Geant4:

- **G4ParticleDefinition**
 - define a particleaggregates information to characterize a particle's properties (name, mass, spin, etc...)
- **G4VDynamicParticle**
 - describe a particle interacting with materialsaggregates information to describe the dynamic of particles (energy, momentum, polarization, etc...)
- **G4VTrack**
 - describe a particle travelling in space and timeincludes all the information for tracking in a detector simulation (position, step, current volume, track ID, parent ID, etc...)

Definition of a particle

Geant4 provides the **G4ParticleDefinition** definition class to represent a large number of elementary particles and nuclei, organized in six major categories:

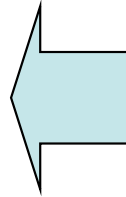
lepton, meson, baryon, boson, shortlived and ion

- Each particle is represented by its own class, which is derived from **G4ParticleDefinition**
- Proprieties characterizing individual particles are “read only” and can not be changed directly

User must define all particles type 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

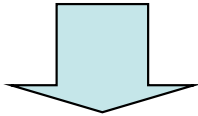
Constructing particles

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

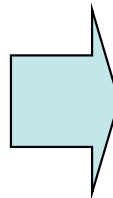


```
void MyPhysicsList::ConstructParticle  
(  
)  
{  
    G4Electron::ElectronDefinition();  
    G4Proton::ProtonDefinition();  
    G4Neutron::NeutronDefinition();  
    G4Gamma::GammaDefinition();  
    ....  
}
```

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

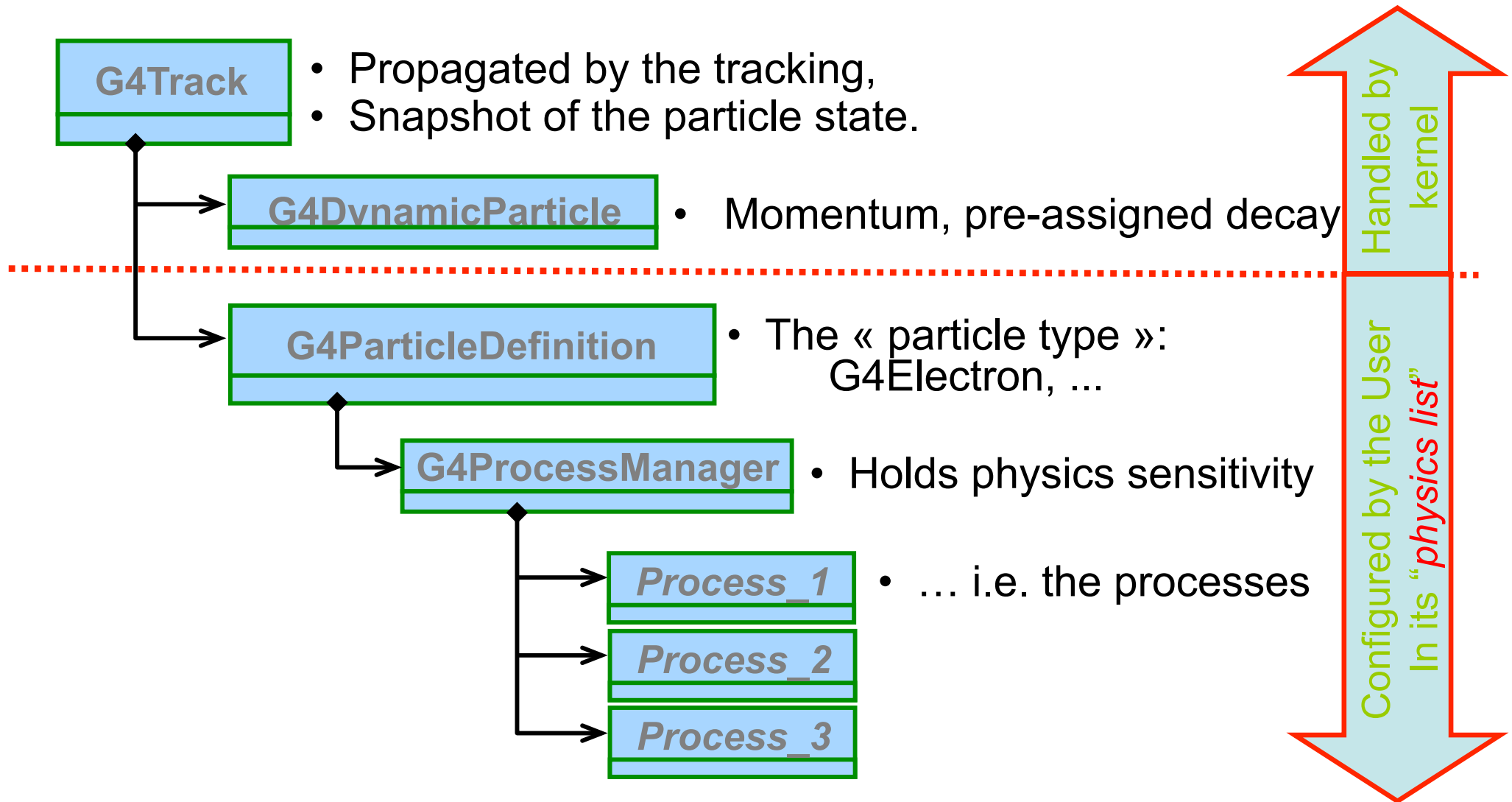


- **G4LeptonConstructor**
- **G4MesonConstructor**
- **G4BarionConstructor**
- **G4BosonConstructor**
- **G4ShortlivedConstructor**
- **G4IonConstructor**



```
void  
MyPhysicsList::ConstructBaryons()  
{  
    // Construct all baryons  
    G4BaryonConstructor pConstructor;  
    pConstructor.ConstructParticle();  
}
```

From particles to processes



Processes

Physics processes describe how particles interact with materials

Geant4 provides seven major categories of processes:

- Electromagnetic
- Hadronic
- Decay
- Optical
- Photolepton_hadron
- Parameterization
- Transportation

A process does two things:

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

G4Vprocess class

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 (also by the transportation, etc...)
 - Defined in **source/processes/management**

- Define **three kinds of actions**:

- **AtRest** actions:

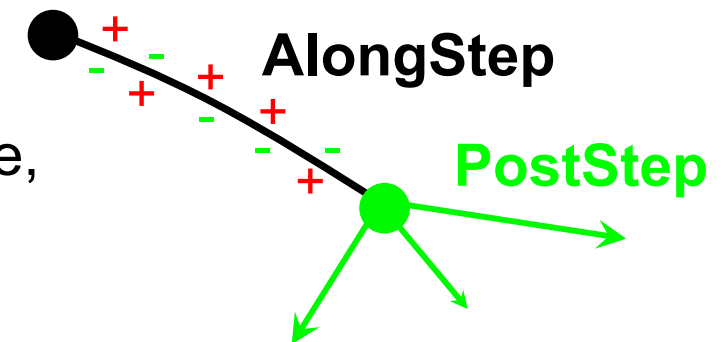
- Decay, e^+ annihilation ...

- **AlongStep** actions:

- To describe continuous (inter)actions, occurring along the path of the particle, like ionisation;

- **PostStep** actions:

- For describing point-like (inter)actions, like decay in flight, hadronic interactions ...

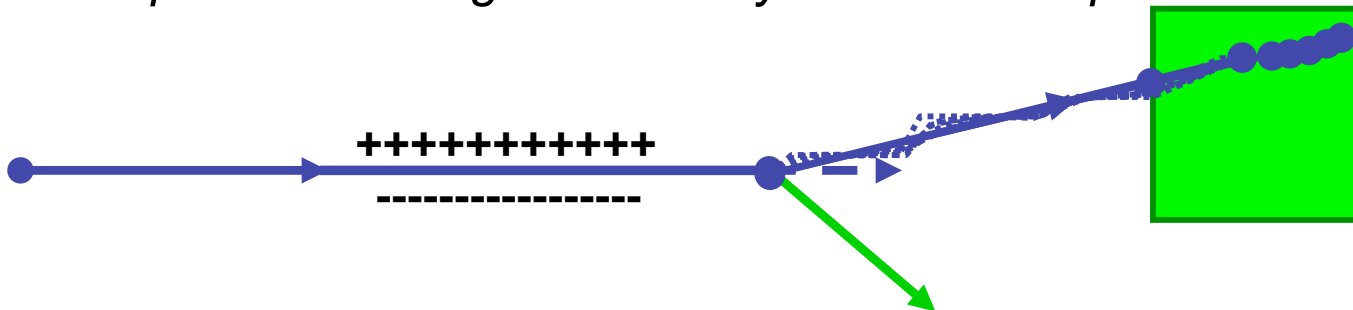


A process can implement a combination of them (decay = AtRest + PostStep)

Handling multiple processes

- STAGE 1: a particle is shot and “transported”
- STAGE 2: all processes associated to the particle propose a geometrical step length (depends on process cross-section)
- STAGE 3: The process proposing the shortest step “wins” and the particle is moved to destination (if shorter than “Safety”)
- STAGE 4: All processes “along the step” are executed (e.g. ionization)
- STAGE 5: “post step” phase of the process that limited the step is executed
New tracks are “pushed” to the stack
- STAGE 6: If $E_{\text{kin}}=0$ all “at rest” processes are executed; if particle is stable the track is killed. Else:
- STAGE 7: A new step starts and sequence repeats...

Processes return a “true path length”. The multiple scattering “virtually folds up” this true path length into a shorter “geometrical” path length. Based on this new length, the transportation can geometrically limit the step.



Example processes

- Discrete process: **Compton Scattering, hadronic inelastic, ...**
 - step determined by cross section, interaction at end of step
 - PostStepGPIL(), PostStepDolt()
- Continuous process: **Cerenkov effect**
 - photons created along step, roughly proportional to step length
 - AlongStepGPIL(), AlongStepDolt()
- At rest process: **mu- capture at rest**
 - interaction at rest
 - AtRestGPIL(), AtRestDolt()

pure

- Rest + discrete: **positron annihilation, decay, ...**
 - both in flight and at rest
- Continuous + discrete: **ionization**
 - energy loss is continuous
 - knock-on electrons (δ -ray) are discrete

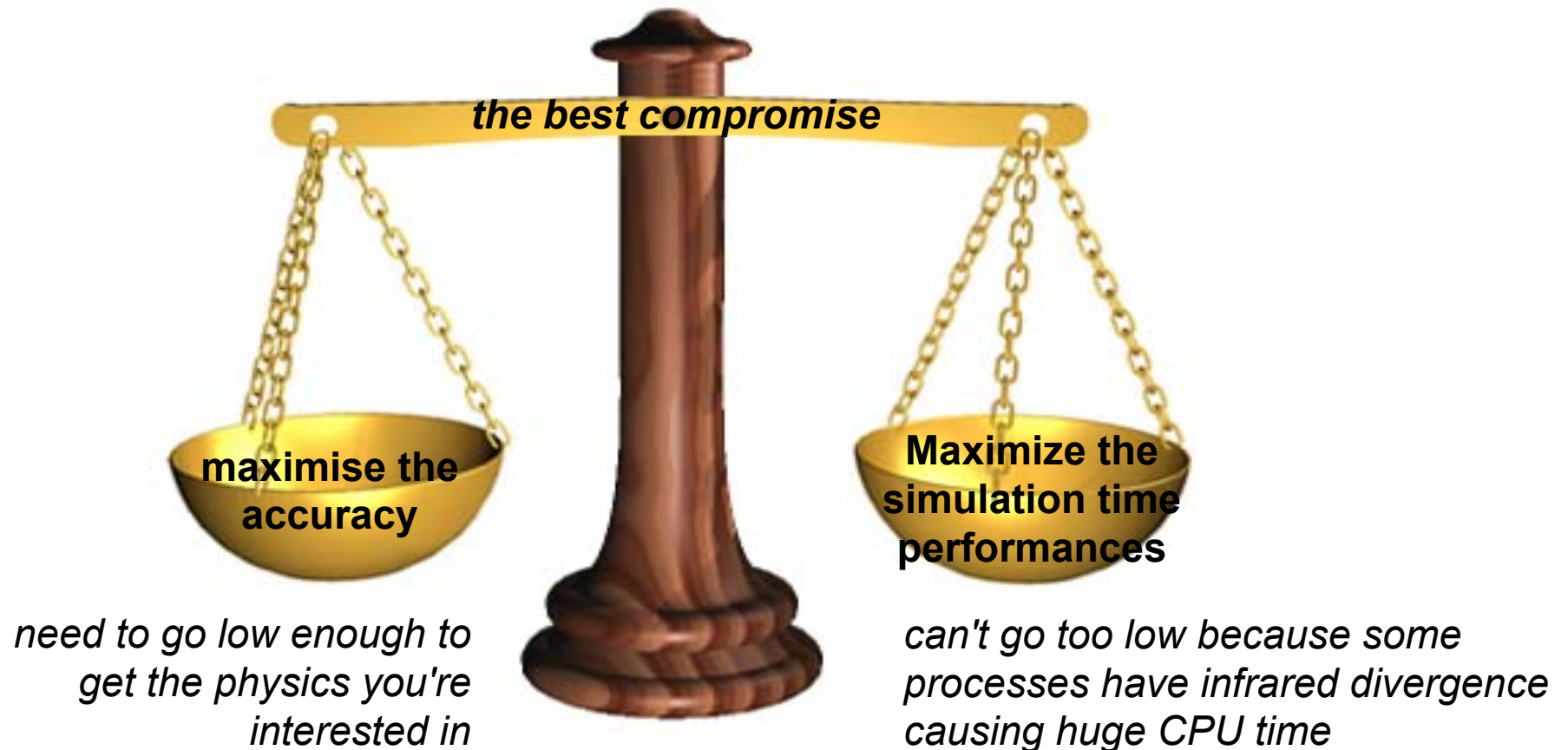
combined

Production thresholds: cut

Each simulation developer must answer the question:
how low can you go?

- should I produce (and track) everything or consider thresholds?

This is a balancing act:



Production thresholds: cut

- The traditional Monte Carlo solution is to impose an absolute cutoff in energy:
 - particles are stopped when this energy is reached
 - remaining energy is dumped at that point
- But, such a cut may cause **imprecise stopping location** and deposition of energy
- There is also a **particle dependence**
 - range of 10 keV γ in Si is different from range of 10 keV e^- in Si
- And a **material dependence**
 - suppose you have a detector made of alternating sheets of Pb and plastic scintillator
 - if the cutoff is OK for Pb, it will likely be wrong for the scintillator which does the actual energy deposition measurement

Production thresholds: cut

- In Geant4 there are no tracking cuts
 - particles are tracked down to a zero range/kinetic energy
- Only production cuts exist
 - i.e. cuts allowing a particle to be born or not
 - Applied to: **gamma**, **electron**, **positron**, **proton**
- *Why are production cuts needed ?*

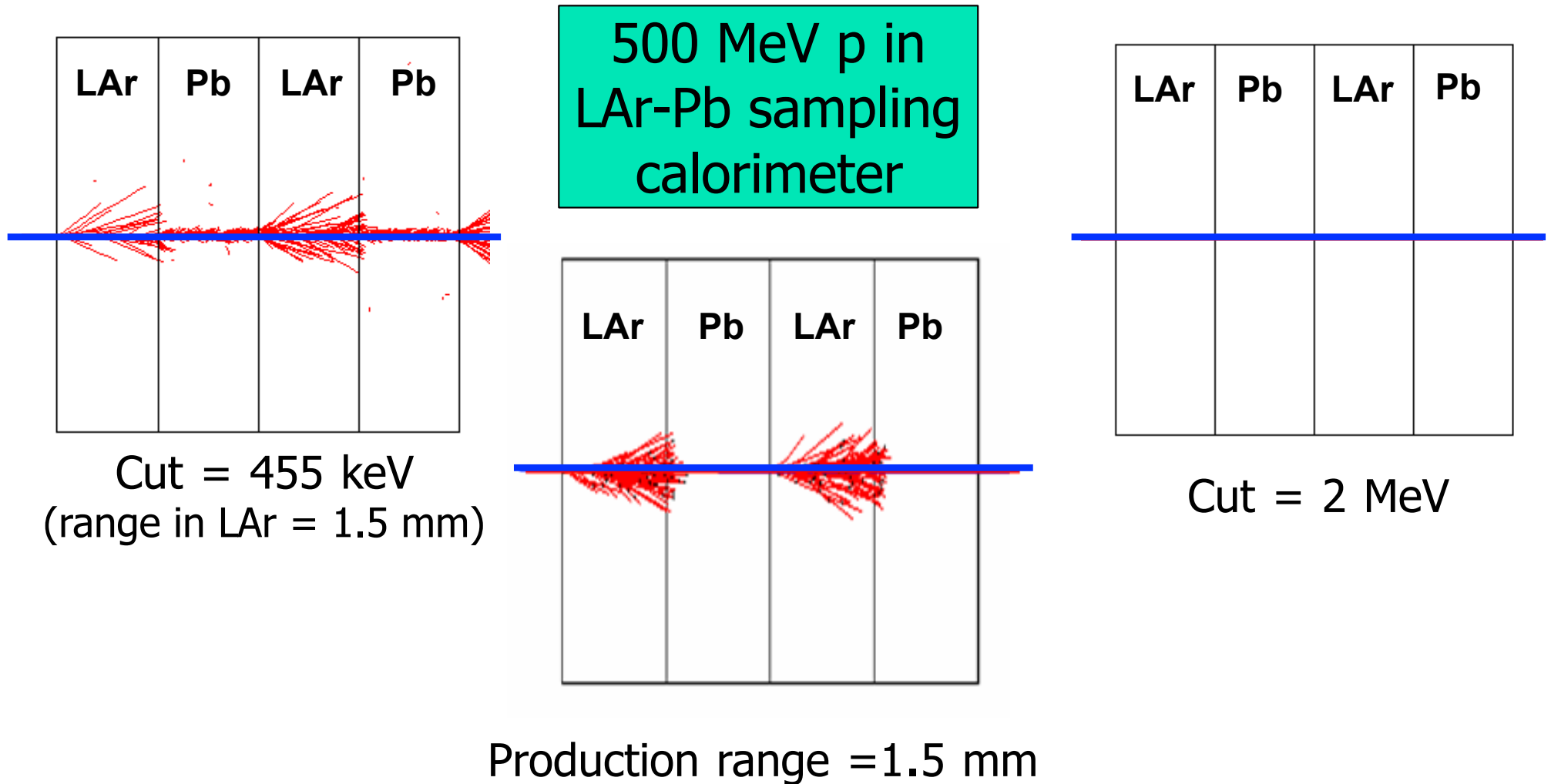
Some electromagnetic processes involve infrared divergences

- this leads to a huge number of smaller and smaller energy photons/electrons (such as in Bremsstrahlung, d-ray production)
- production cuts limit this production to particles above the threshold
- the remaining, divergent part is treated as a continuous effect (i.e. AlongStep action)

Production thresholds: cut

- Geant4 solution: impose a “range” **production threshold**
 - this threshold is a **distance**, not an energy
 - default = 1 mm
 - the primary particle loses energy by producing secondary electrons or gammas
 - if primary no longer has enough energy to produce secondaries which travel at least 1mm, two things happen:
 - discrete energy loss ceases (no more secondaries produced)
 - the primary is tracked down to zero energy using continuous energy loss
- Stopping location is therefore correct
- Only one value of production threshold distance is needed for all materials because it corresponds to different energies depending on material.

Production thresholds: cut



Threshold in range: 1.5 mm



455 keV electron energy in liquid Ar
2 MeV electron energy in Pb

Cuts per region

- In a complex detector there may be many different types of sub-detectors involving
 - finely segmented volumes
 - very sensitive materials
 - large, undivided volumes
 - inert materials
- The same value of the secondary production threshold may not be appropriate for all of these
 - user must define regions of similar sensitivity and granularity and assign a different set of production thresholds (cuts) for each
- **Warning: this feature is for users who are**
 - **simulating complex detectors**
 - **experienced at simulating EM showers in matter**

Summary

- All processes share the same interface, **G4VProcess**:
 - This allows Geant4 to treat processes generically:
 - Three types of actions are defined:
 - **AtRest** (compete), **AlongStep** (cooperate), **PostStep** (compete)
 - Each action define a “**GetPhysicalInteractionLength()**” and a “**DoIt()**” method
- Processes are attached to the particle by its **G4ProcessManager**
 - This is the way the particle acquires its sensitivity to physics
 - This **G4ProcessManager** is set up in the “physics list”
- Some processes require “cuts”, i.e. “production threshold”:
 - to be defined to absorb infrared divergences into a continuous energy loss contribution
 - That needs to be tuned by the user for its particular application
- One range cut can be specified per region

Thanks for your attention