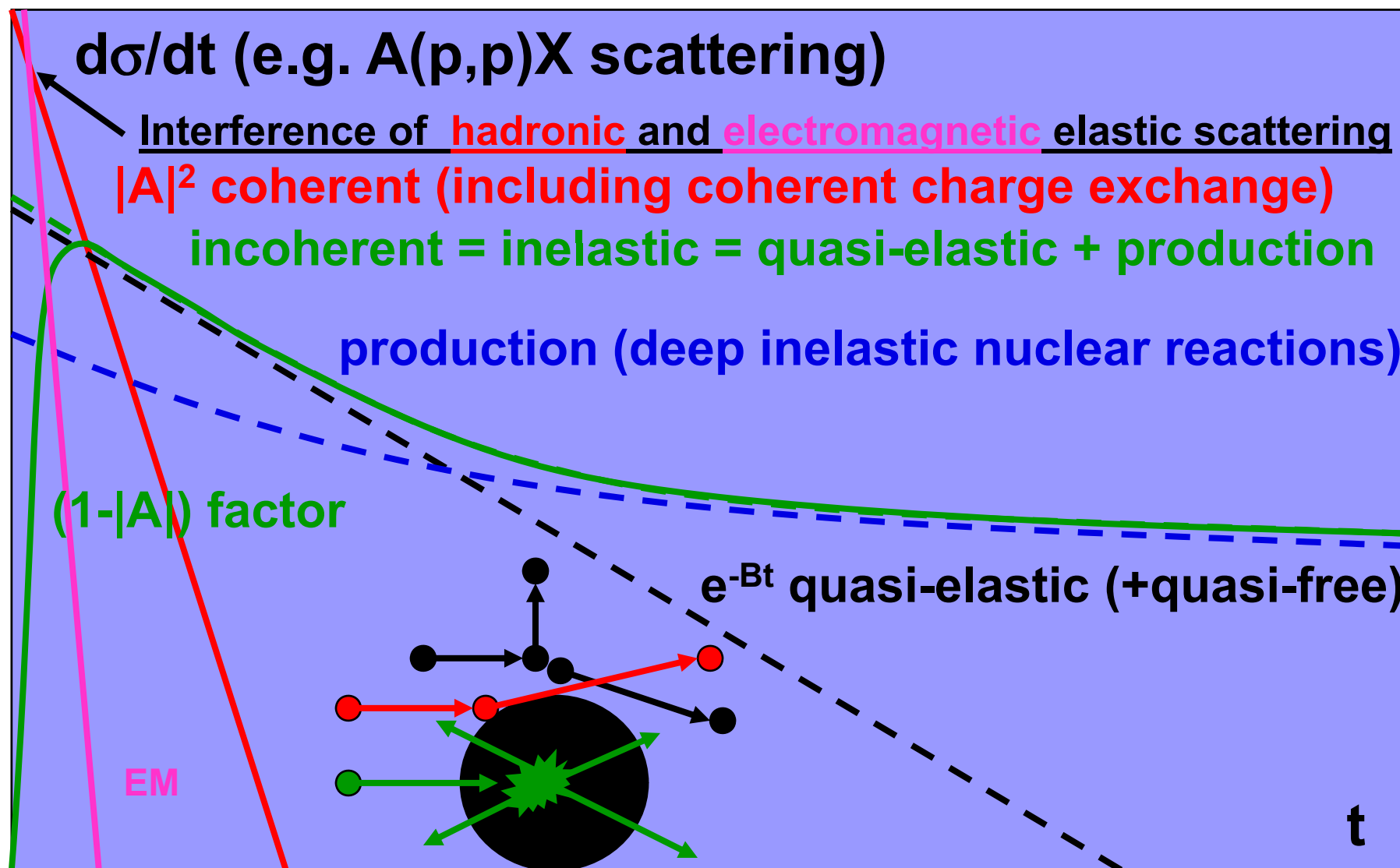


Geant4

CHIPS R&D for Geant4 Hadronic Applications

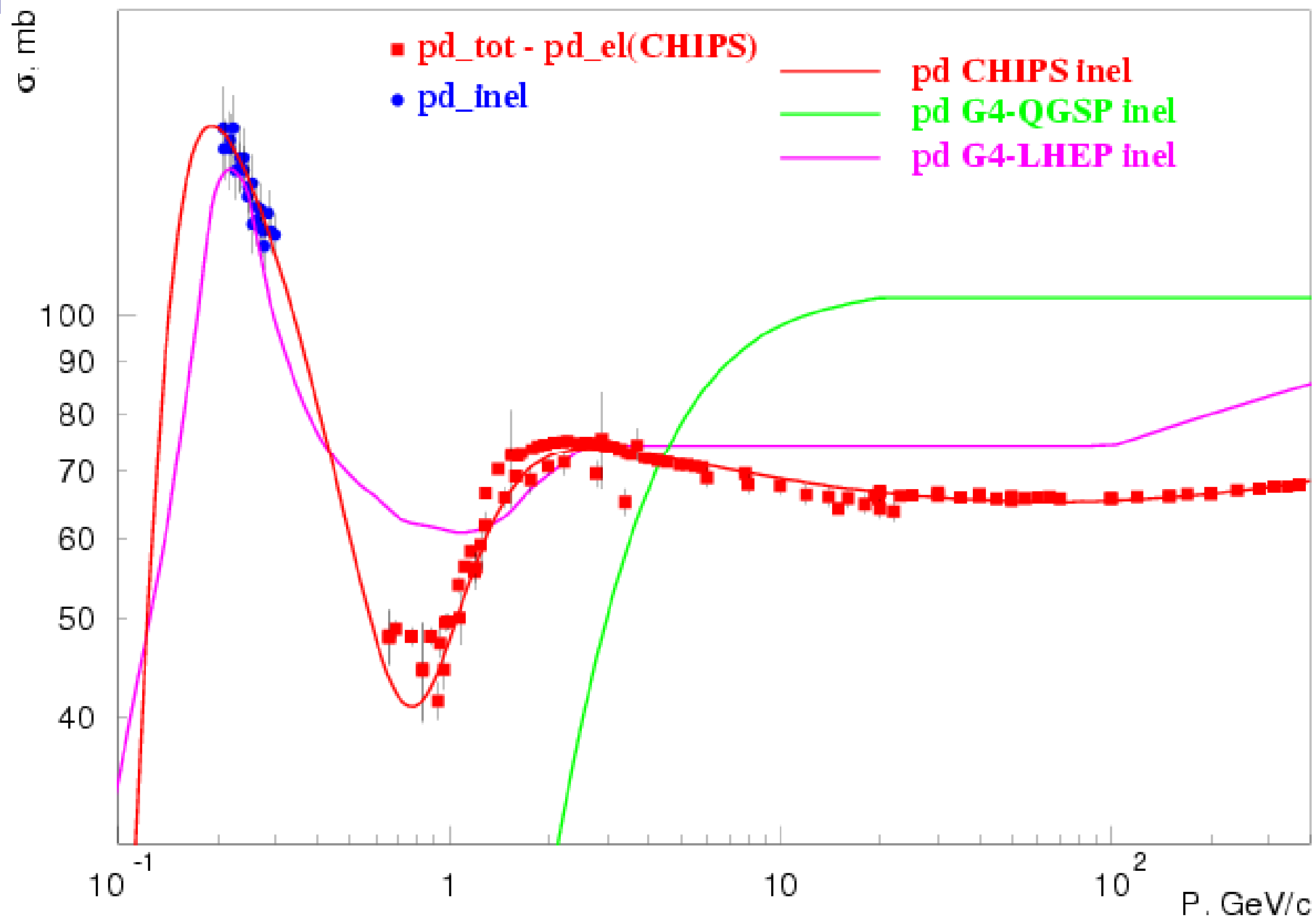
Mikhail Kosov, 12th Geant4 Workshop (GB, Sept. 2007)

High energy Glauber approach



Consistent approximation of $\sigma_{in} = \sigma_{tot} - \sigma_{el}$

- σ_{el} and σ_{in} cross-sections are fitted separately in Geant4, but together they must be equal to σ_{tot}
- Elastic cross-sections (σ_{el}) are difficult to measure, because they need integration over squared transverse momentum ($-t$), while at low $-t$ the **hadronic elastic scattering** should be disentangled from the **electromagnetic elastic scattering**, which are interfering on the amplitude level
- As soon as the σ_{el} are integrated and the $\sigma_{el}(A,P)$ parameterization is found, the $\sigma_{tot} - \sigma_{el}$ values can be used along with σ_{in} in the consistent σ_{in} fit
- $d\sigma_{el}/dt$ was integrated & $\sigma_{el}(A,p)$ was found in CHIPS

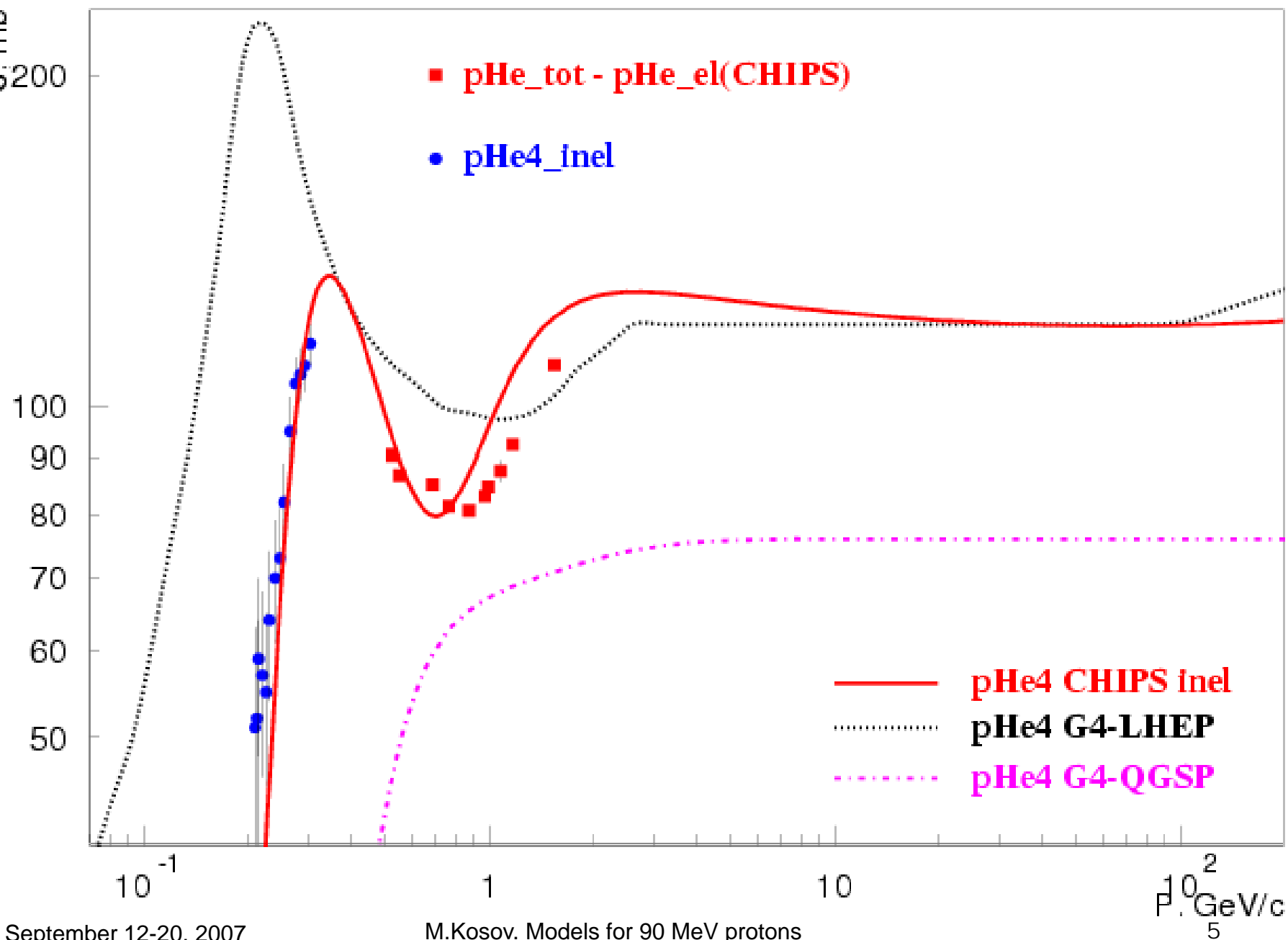


September 12-20, 2007

M.Kosov. Models for 90 MeV protons



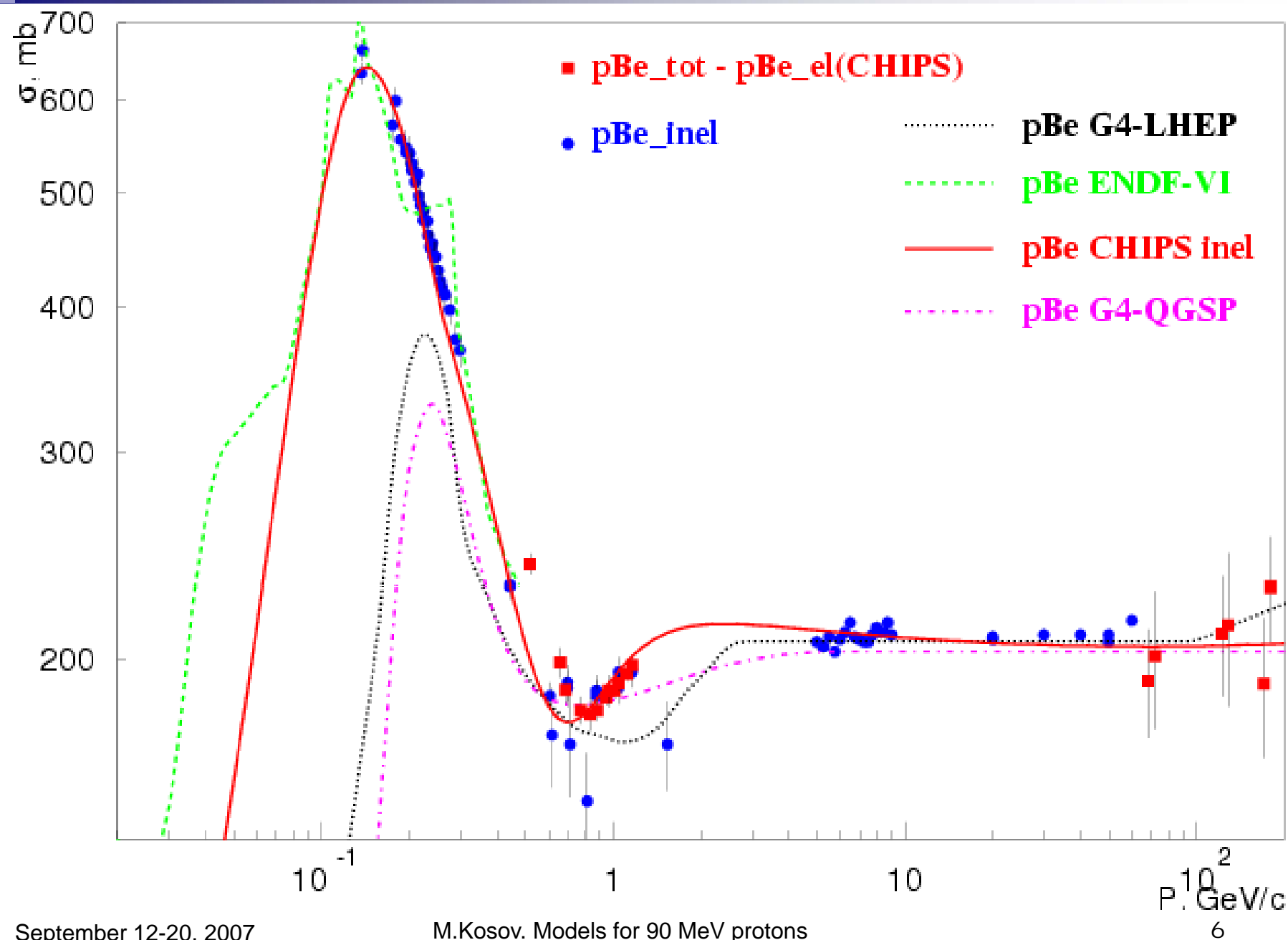
σ , mb

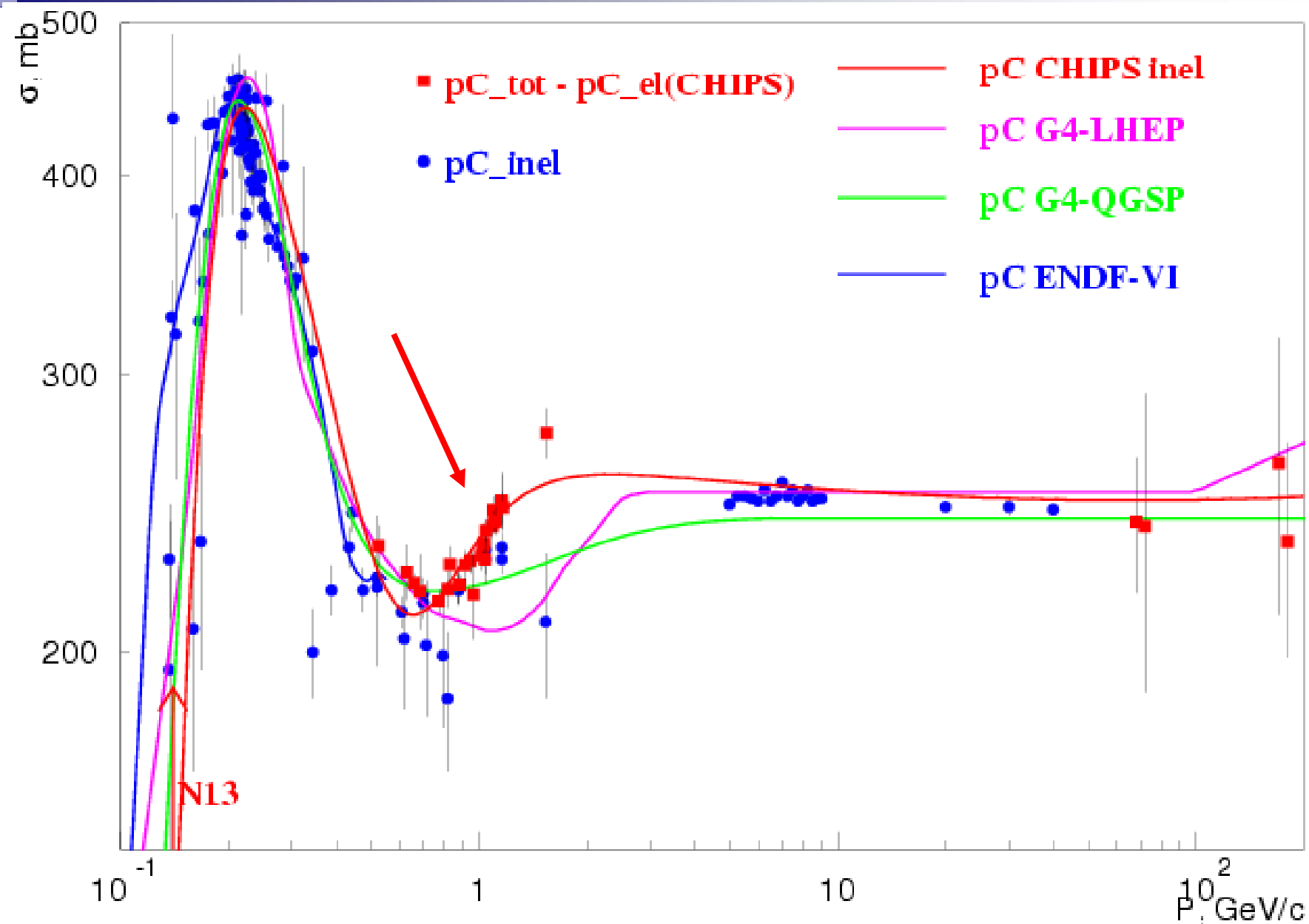


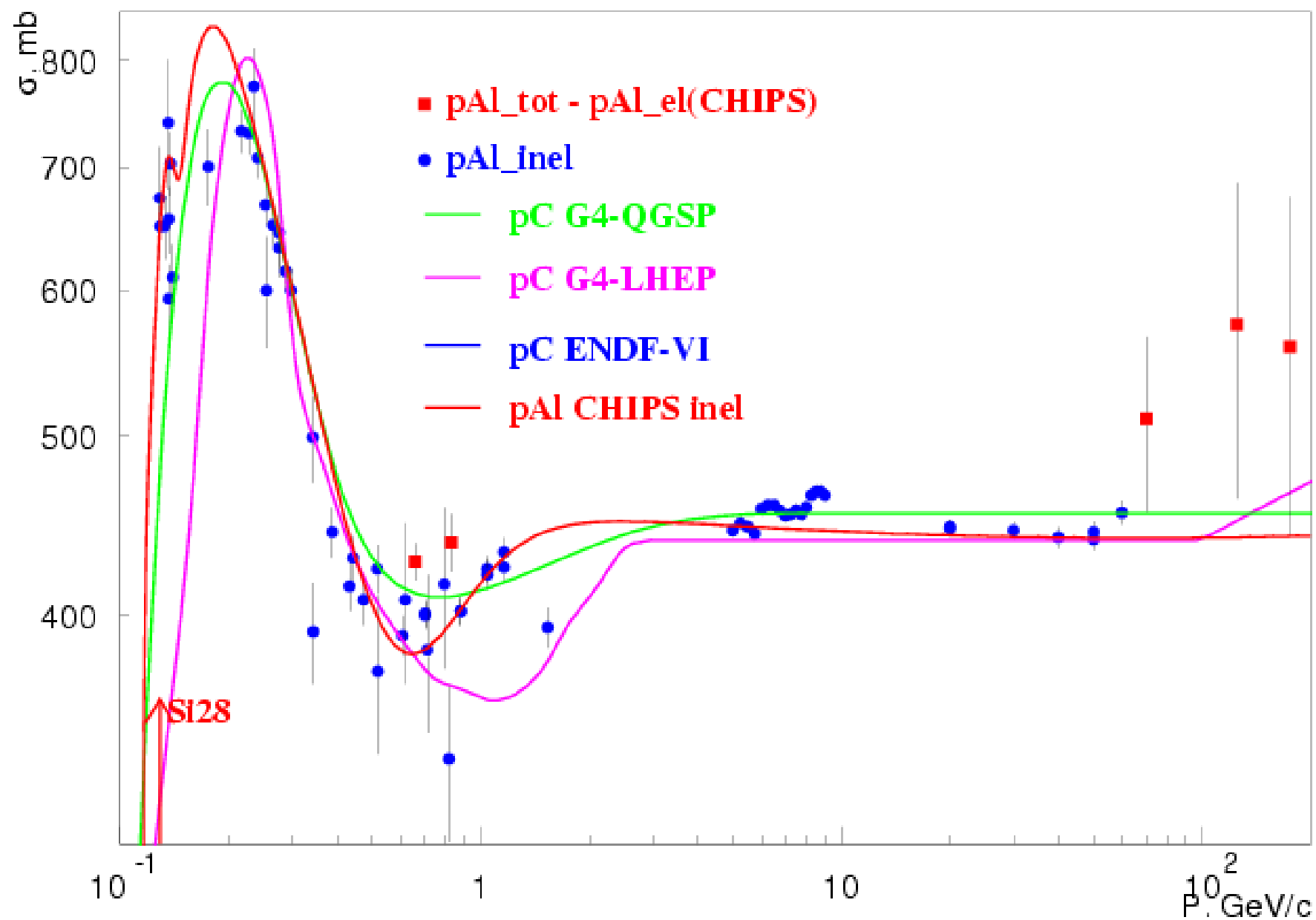
September 12-20, 2007

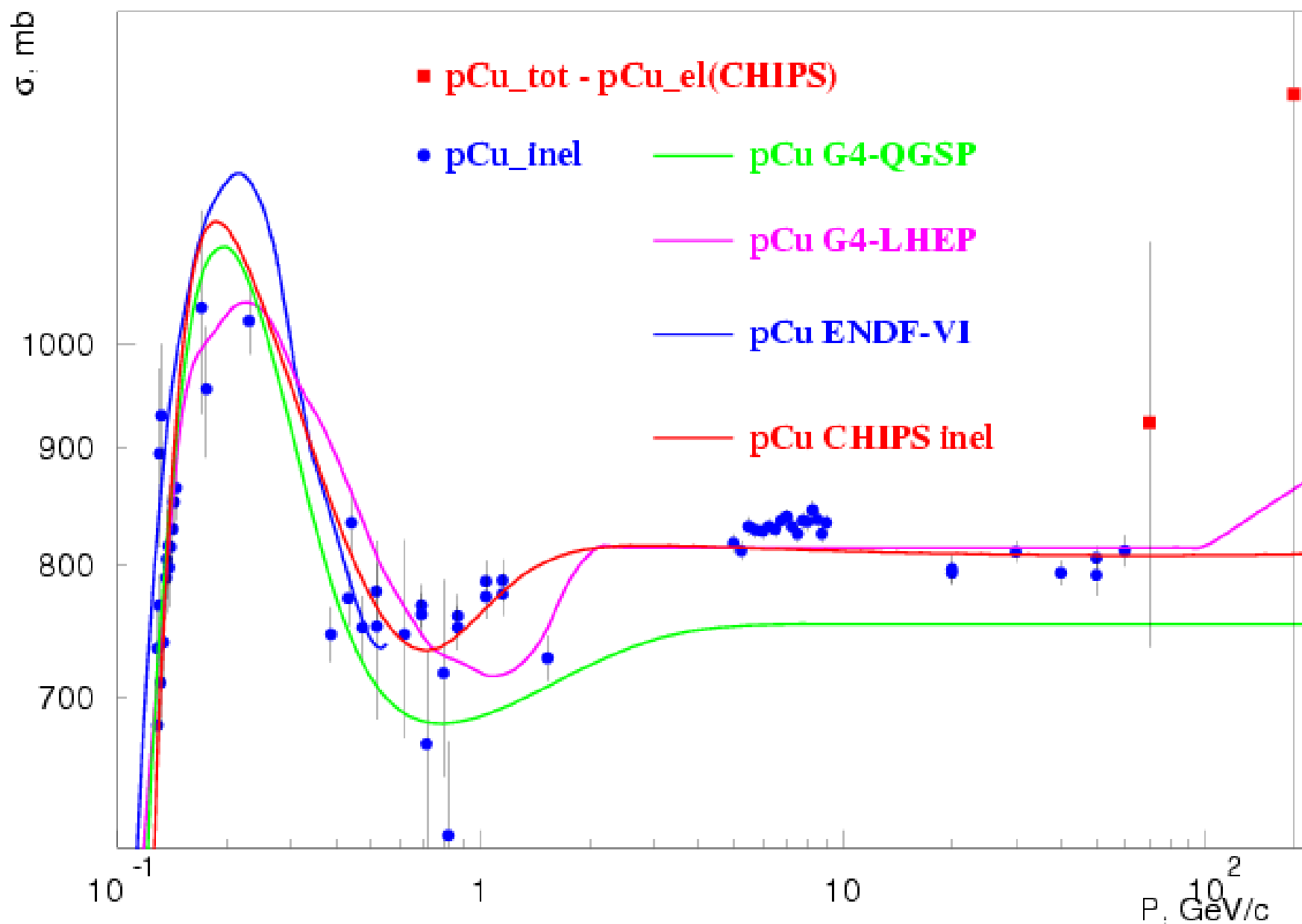
M.Kosov. Models for 90 MeV protons

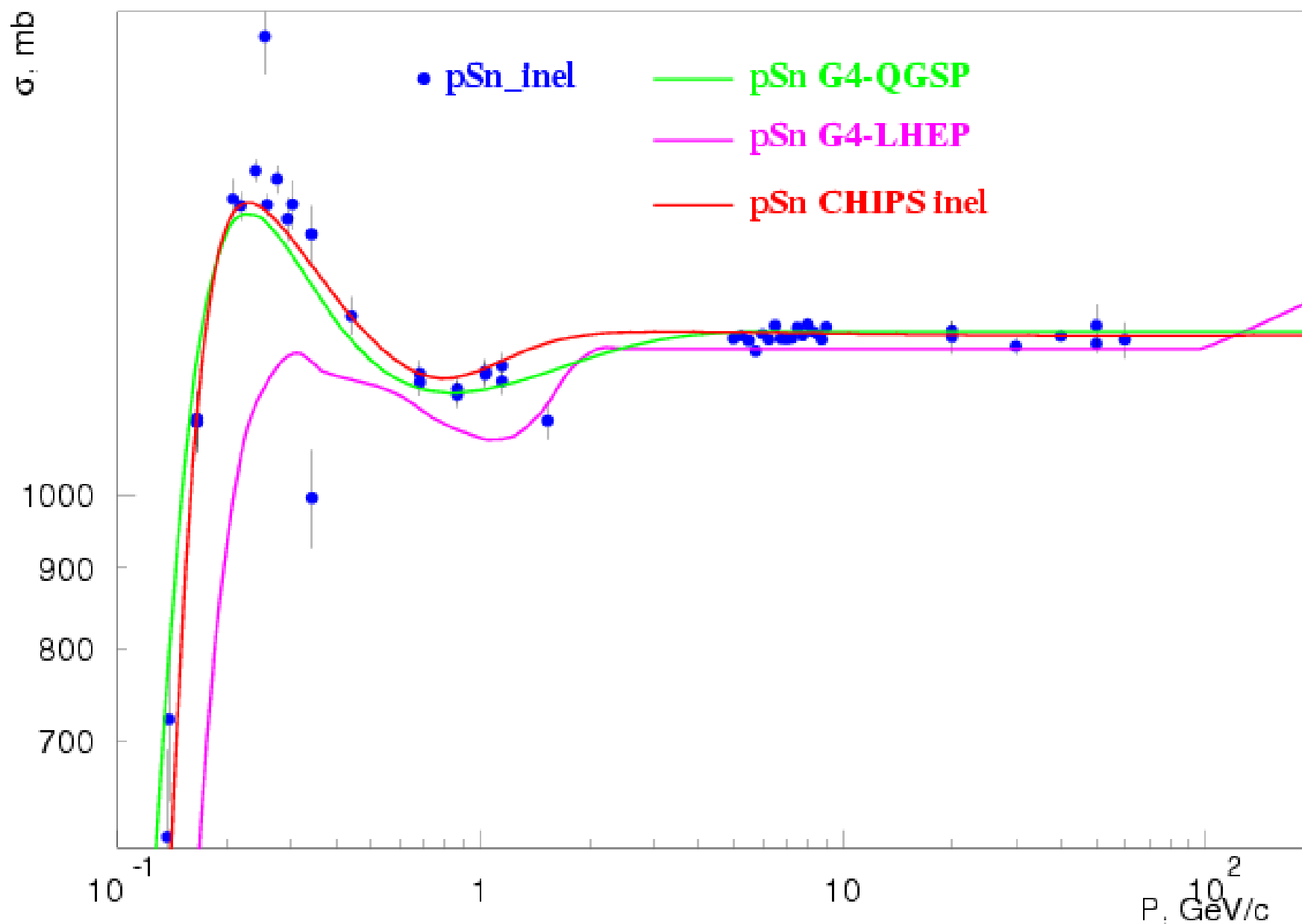
P , GeV/c
5

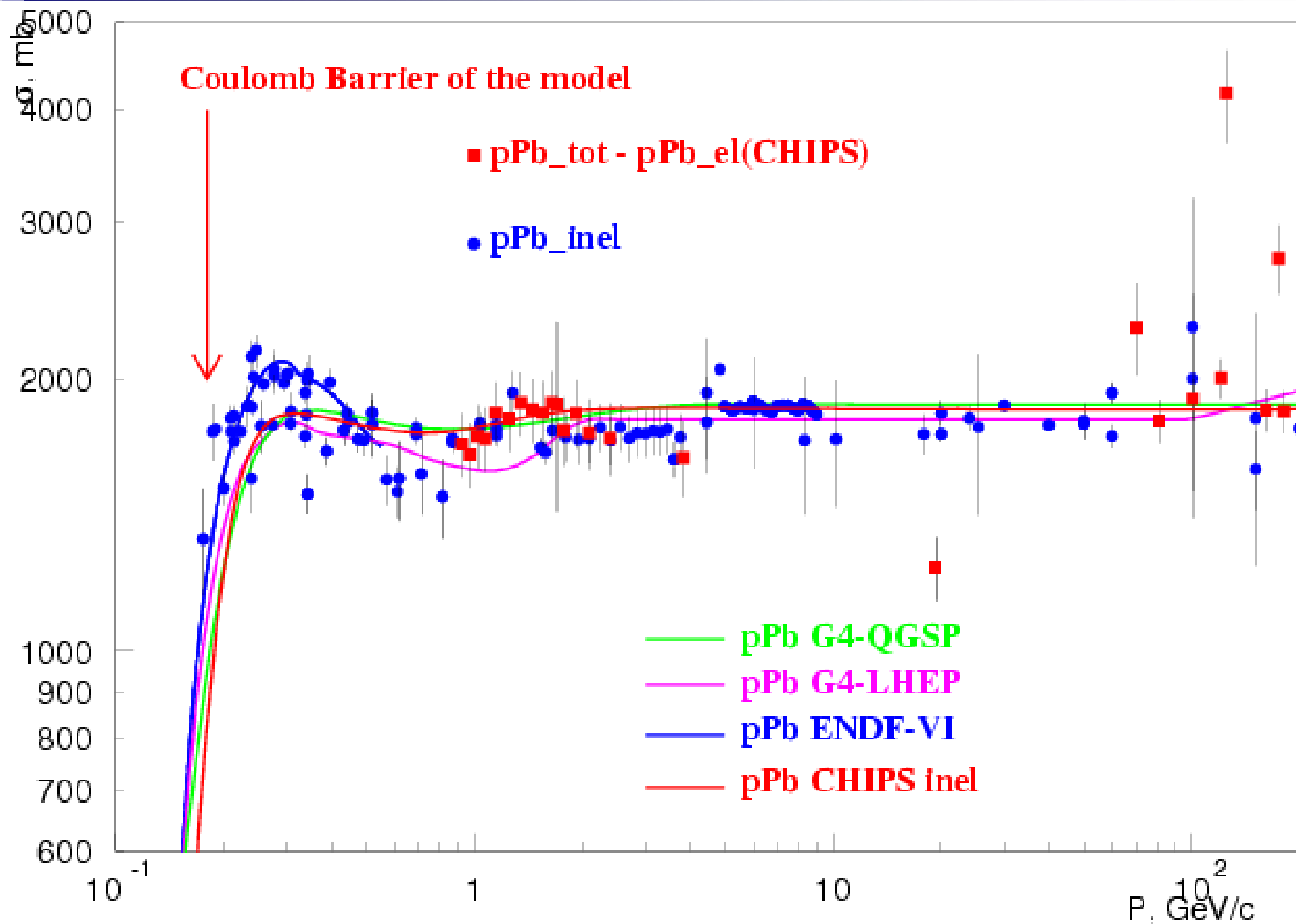














Conclusion for CHIPS pA cross-sections

- The low energy analysis shows that the proton-nuclear cross-sections in Geant4 ought to be upgraded.
- The CHIPS consistent approximation of inelastic cross-sections can be used as the upgrade, but it needs better fitting at very high energies (logarithmic increase).
- An advantage of the CHIPS fit is the analytic A -dependence instead of the individual parameterization for different A



R&D Hadronic Low Energy CHIPS models

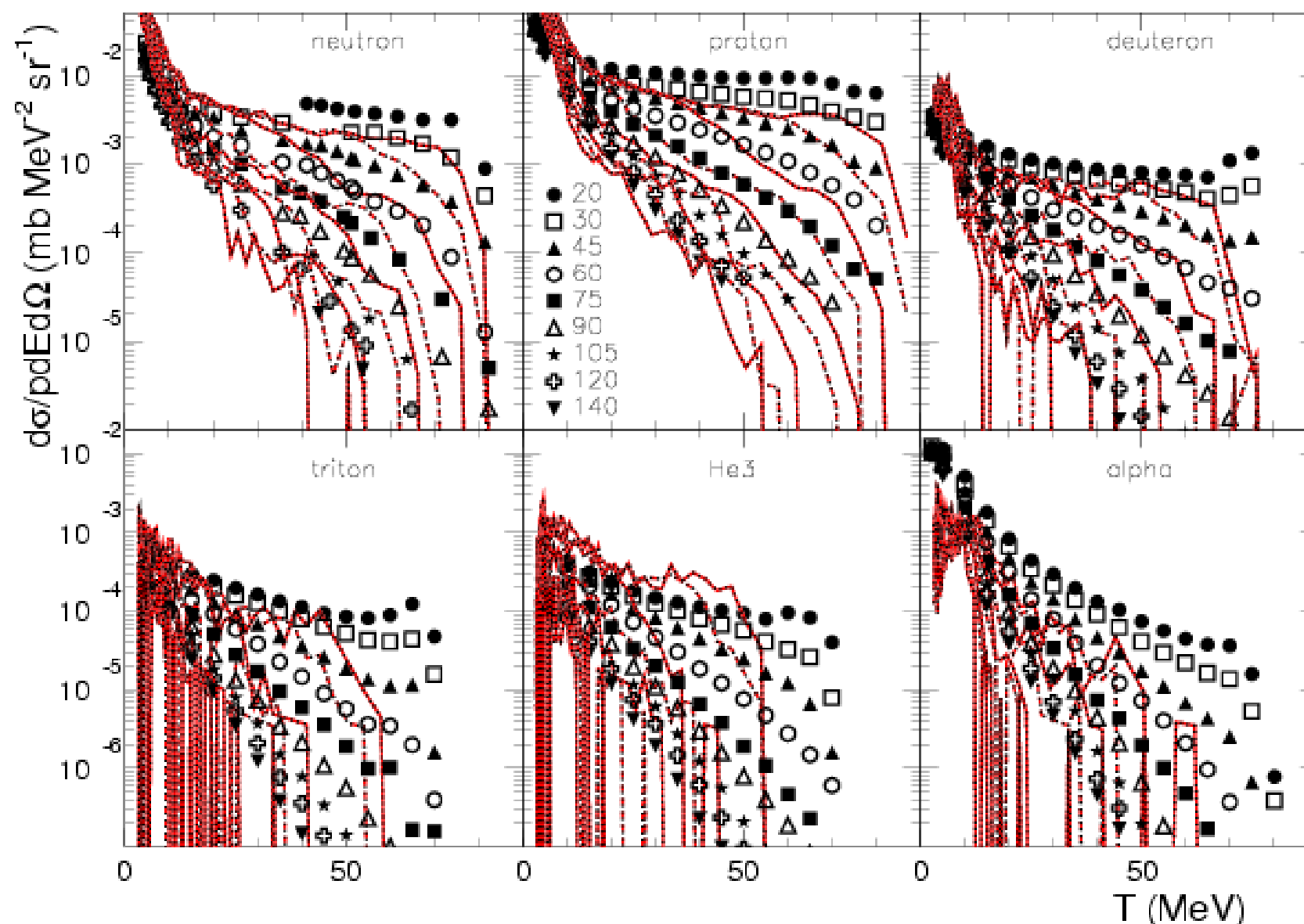
■ CHIPS **G4QCollision** process at low energy

- At present only for low energy protons. Needs XS.
- Fragmentation engine is the same as for stopping
- Quasi-Elastic (**G4QuasiFreeRatios**) is necessary
- Only the first try: parameters should be tuned
- There is no γ -deexcitation: only one final photon

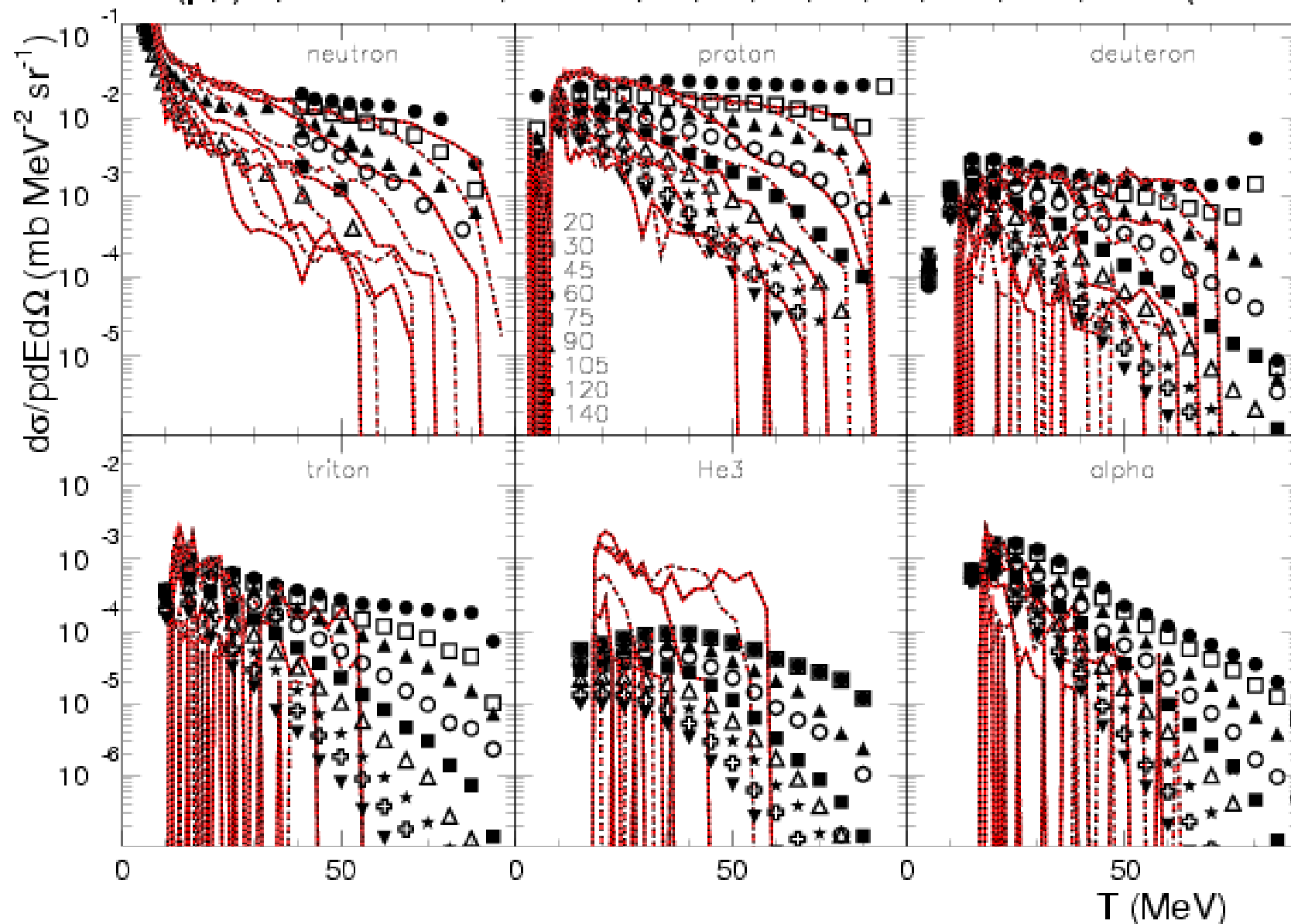
■ Universal CHIPS **G4QLowEnergy** process

- Universal nuclear- & hypernuclear-nuclear process
- Uses **G4QEvaporation** model as a back-end model
- SU(3)-symmetric fast generator of fragments ($A < 5$)

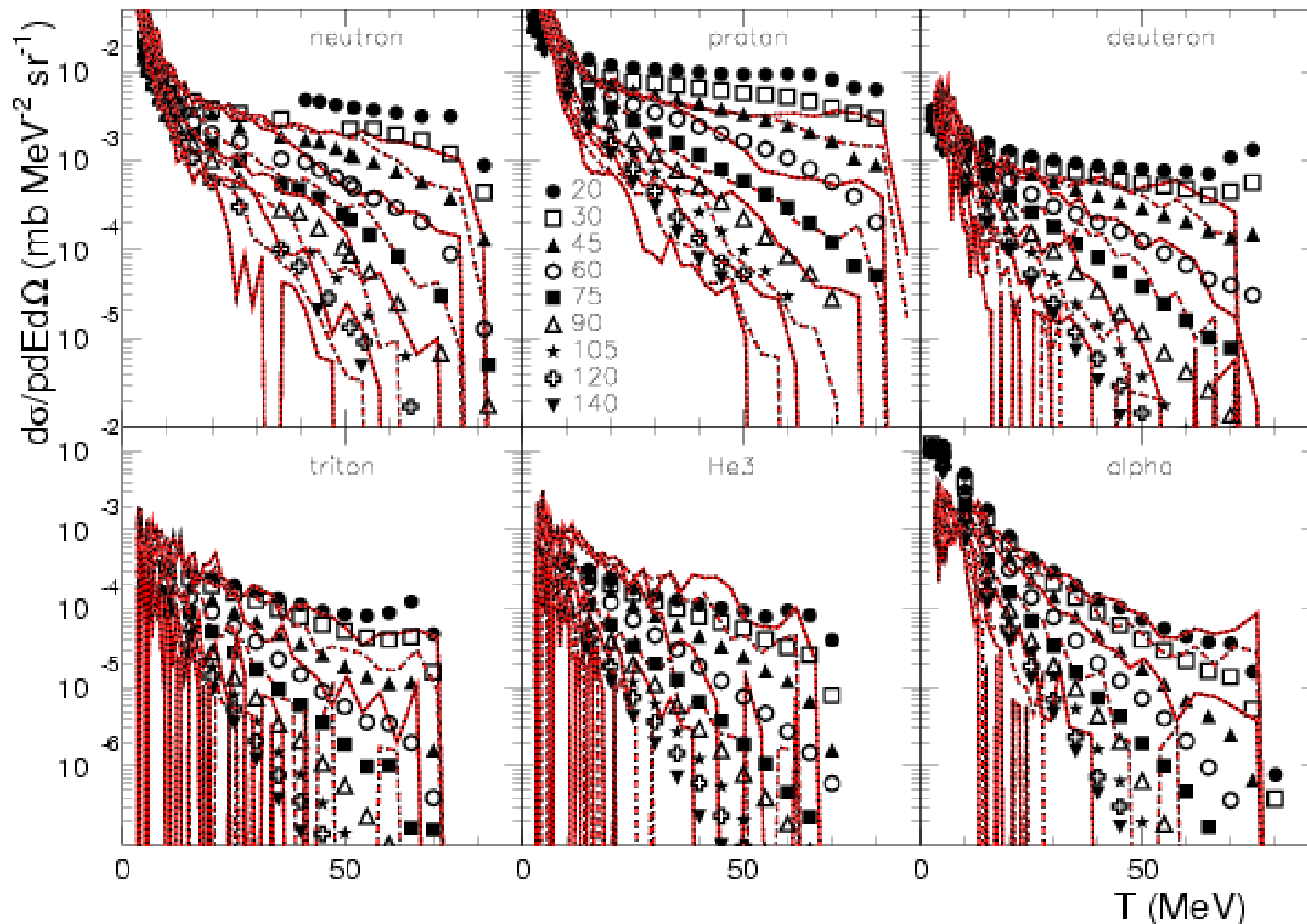
$^{27}\text{Al}(p,f)X$, $E=90\text{MeV}$, $\theta=20,30,45,60,75,90,105,120,140^\circ$ (CHIPS)



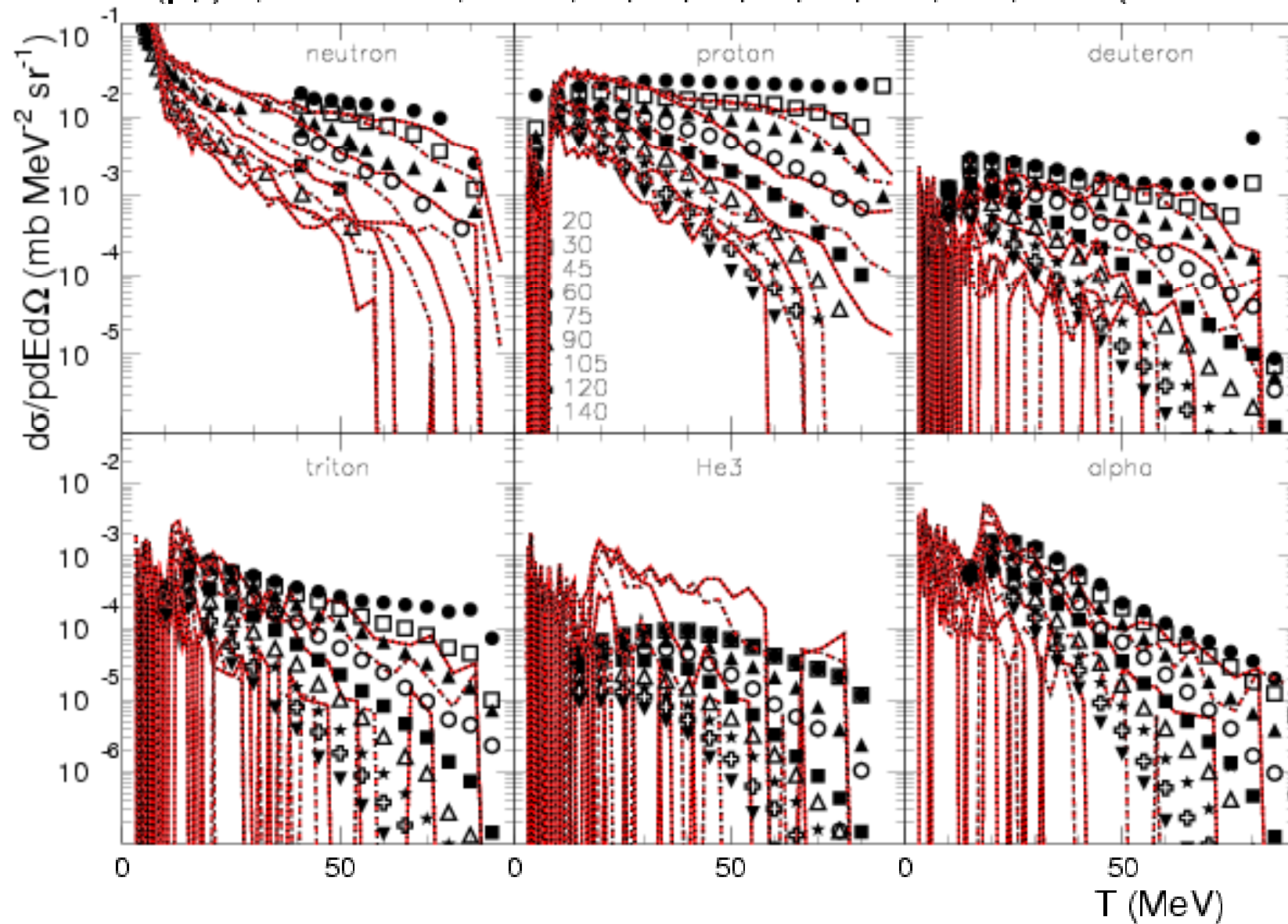
209Bi(p,f)X, E = 90MeV, $\theta = 20, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90, 105, 120, 140^\circ$ (CHIPS) 2007/08/17



$^{27}\text{Al}(p,f)X$, $E=90\text{MeV}$, $\theta=20,30,45,60,75,90,105,120,140^\circ$ (CHIPS+QE)

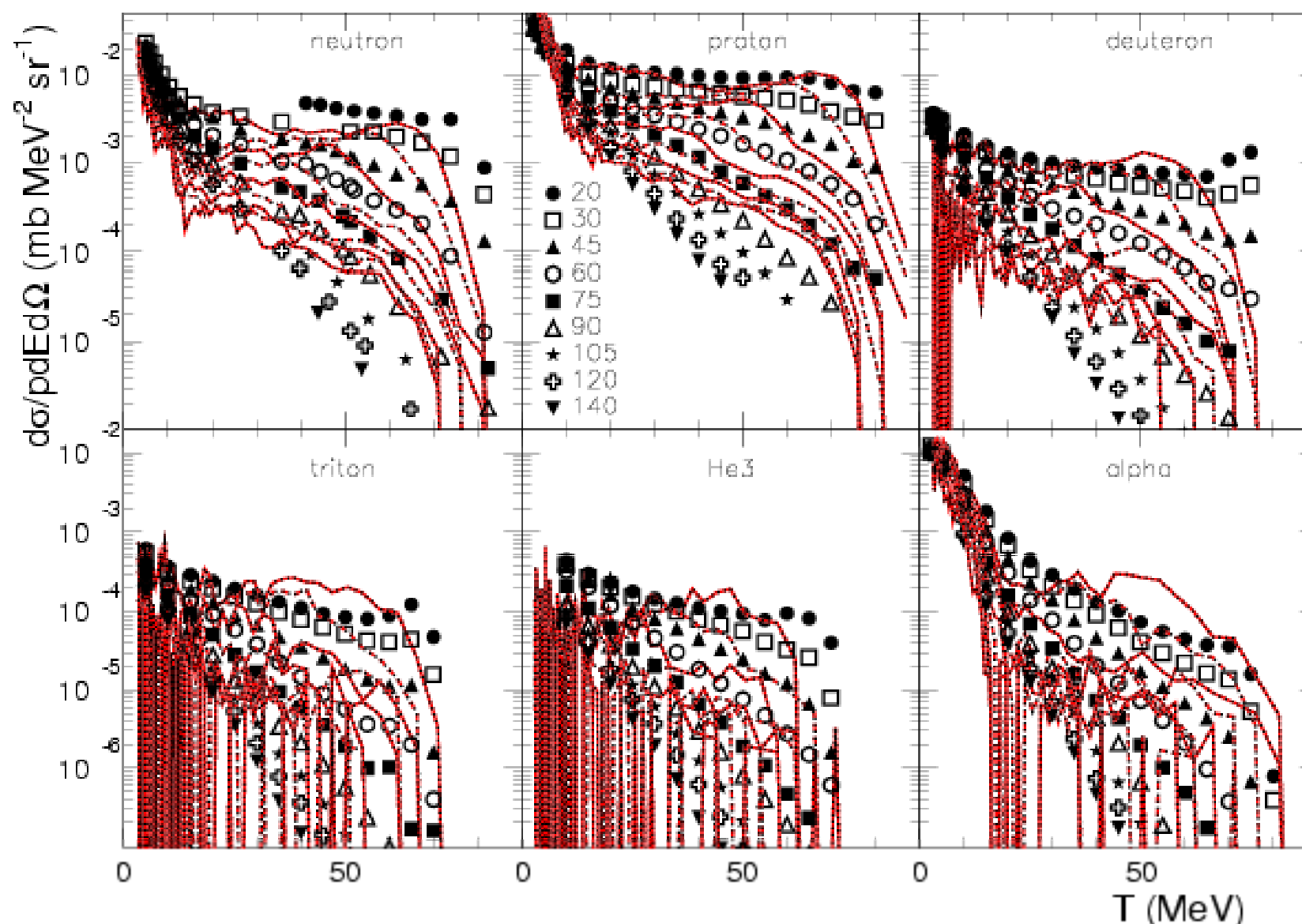


$^{209}\text{Bi}(p,f)X$, $E=90\text{MeV}$, $\theta=20,30,45,60,75,90,105,120,140^\circ$ (CHIPS+QE)

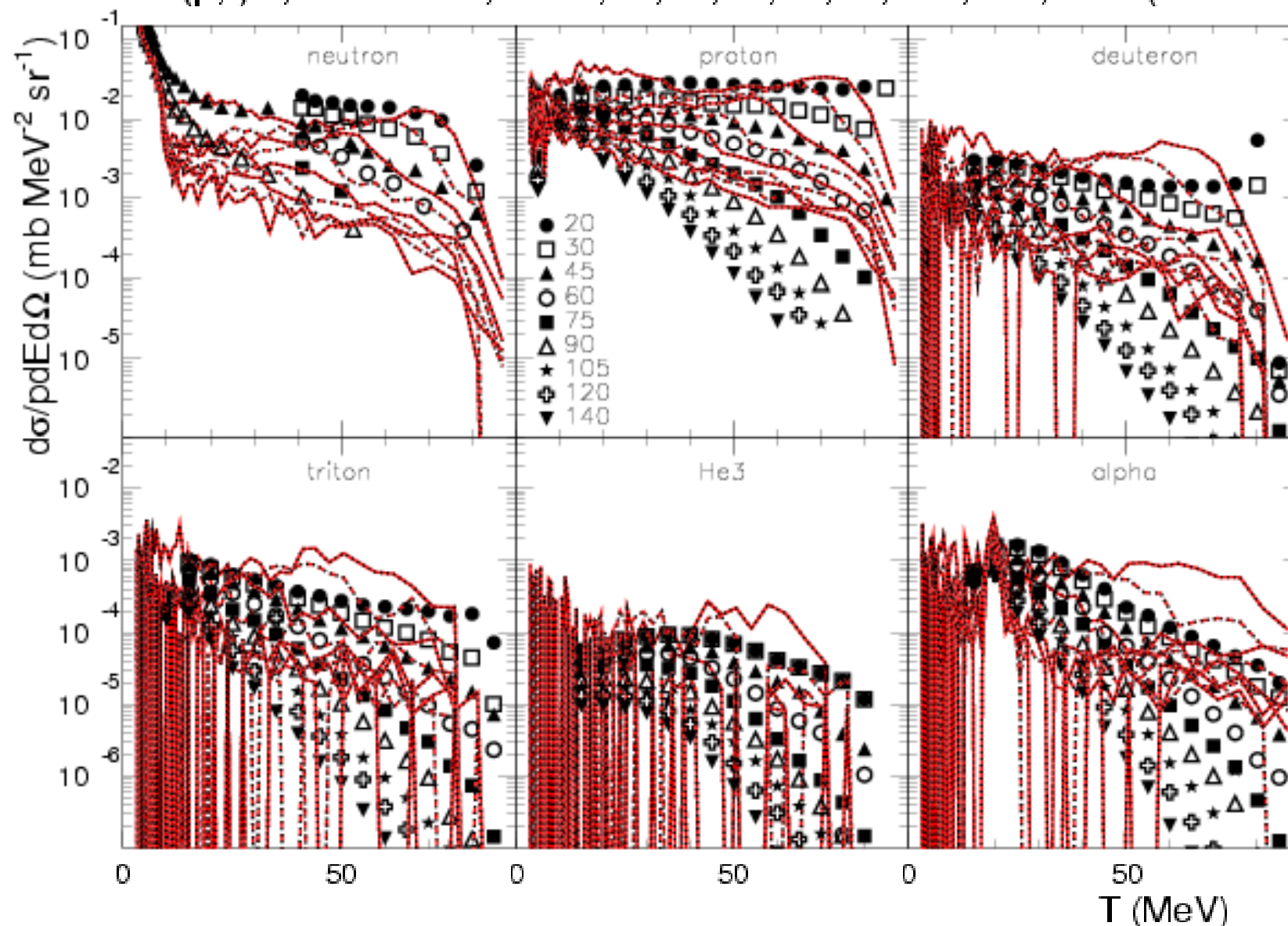




2007/08/30

 $^{27}\text{Al}(p,f)X$, $E=90\text{MeV}$, $\theta=20,30,45,60,75,90,105,120,140^\circ$ (QLowEn)

$^{209}\text{Bi}(p,f)X$, $E=90\text{MeV}$, $\theta=20,30,45,60,75,90,105,120,140^\circ$ (QLowEn)





Conclusion for Low Energy CHIPS models

- Old generators do not fit the fragment spectra
- LHEP does not produce He^3 at all
- Bertini does not have a Coulomb Barrier for fragments and spends too much energy to γ
- G4PreCompoundModel produces too many α
- New CHIPS models produce reasonable spectra for nucleons **and fragments**
- The G4QLowEnergy model is as fast as LHEP, produces fragments and conserves En/Mom.



Importance of Quasi-Elastic Scattering

- Compensation of **double counting** in “elastic”
 - **G4LElastic** and **G4HadronElastic** include QES
 - **G4QElastic** doesn't include QES, needs new QES
- Subtraction of QE from inelastic cross-section
 - Production cross-sections become smaller and the longitudinal shower shape becomes longer
 - Impossible for **cascade models** (they include QES)
- Includes QE charge exchange for nucleons
- Independent Quasi-Free process can be made

CHIPS method of QE calculation

■ Calculate and approximate QE/Inelastic

- Probability of **any** interaction (Inelastic): $1 - e^{-\sigma \cdot T(b)}$
- Probability to interact **only once** (QE): $\sigma \cdot T(b) \cdot e^{-\sigma \cdot T(b)}$

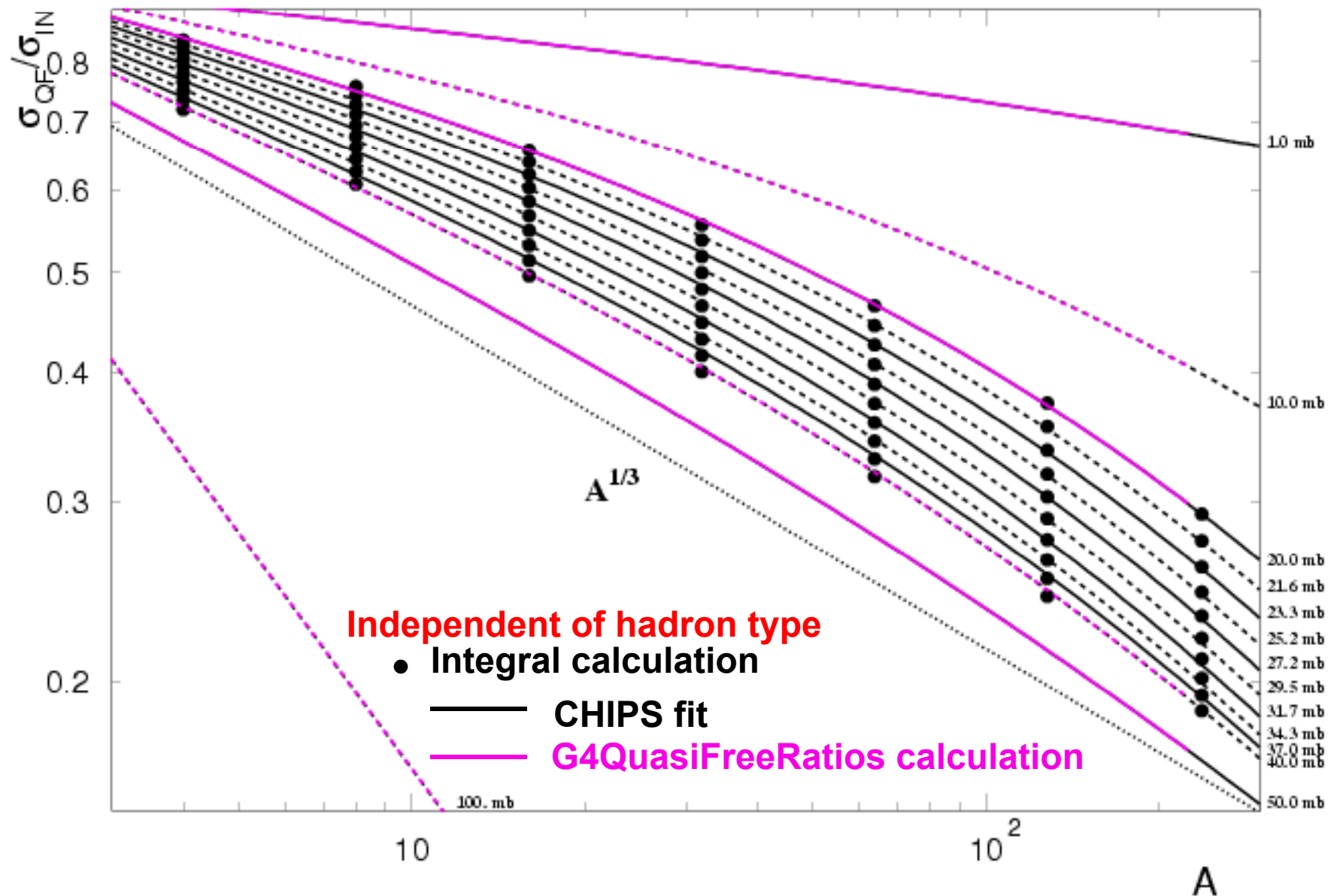
■ Precize approximation of $\sigma^{\text{el}}(hN)$ & $\sigma^{\text{tot}}(hN)$

- **nn/pp** and **np/pn** interactions
- **\bar{N} -N** and **Hyperon-N** interactions
- **π^-p/π^+n** and **π^+p/π^-n** interactions
- **K-N/K⁰N** and **K⁺N/ \bar{K}^0 N** interactions

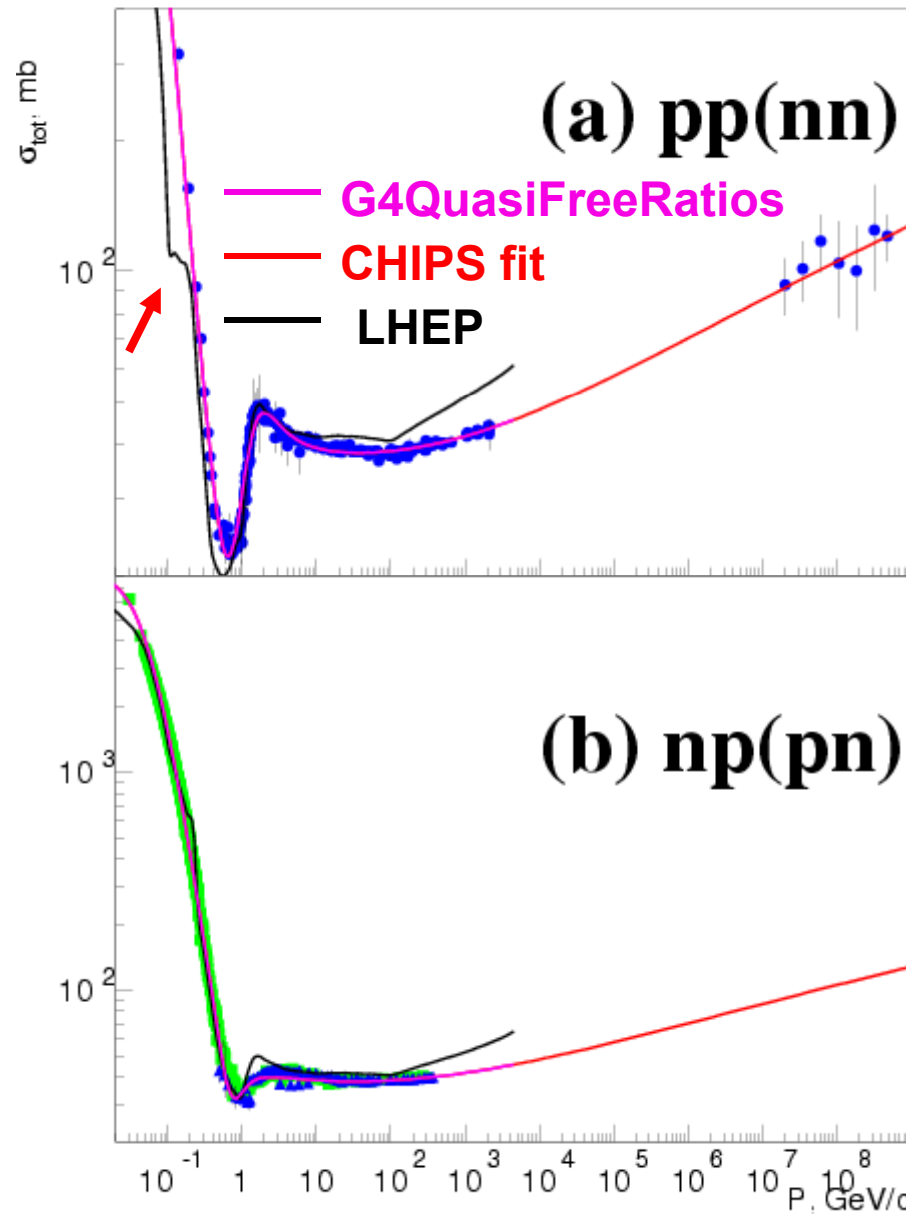
**8
groups**

■ Calculation of QElastic/In & QFree/In ratios

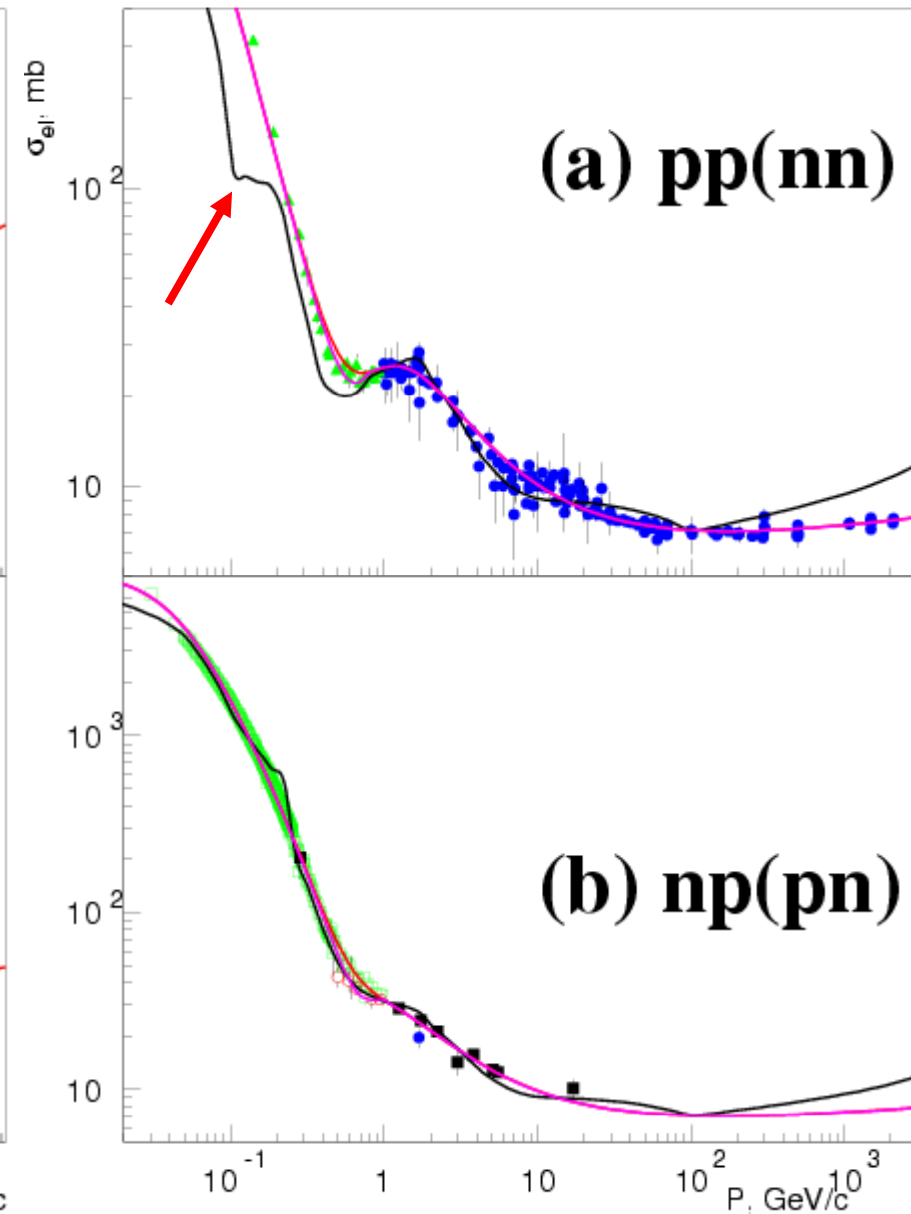
CHIPS QuasiFree/Inelastic Ratio for different $\sigma_{\text{tot}}(\text{hN})$

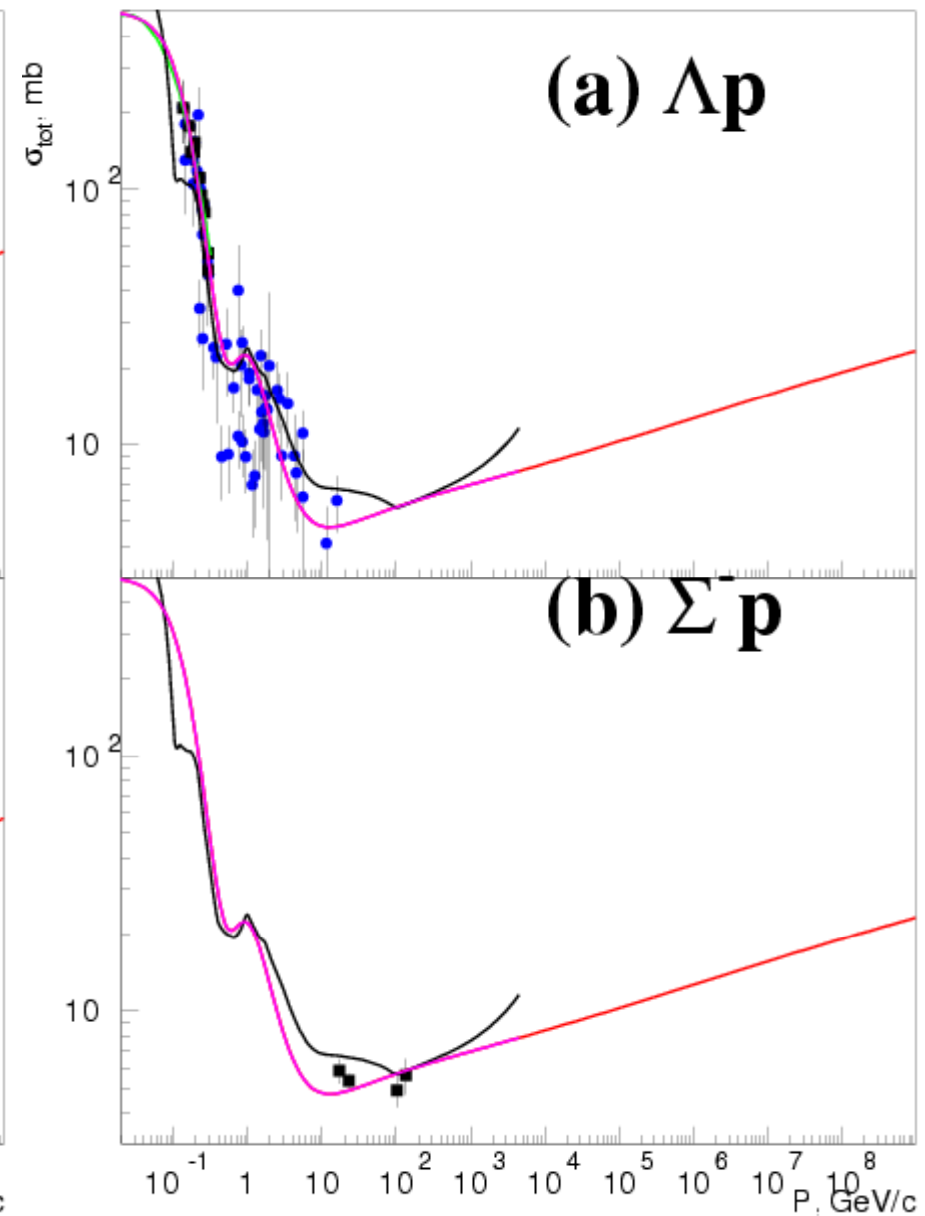
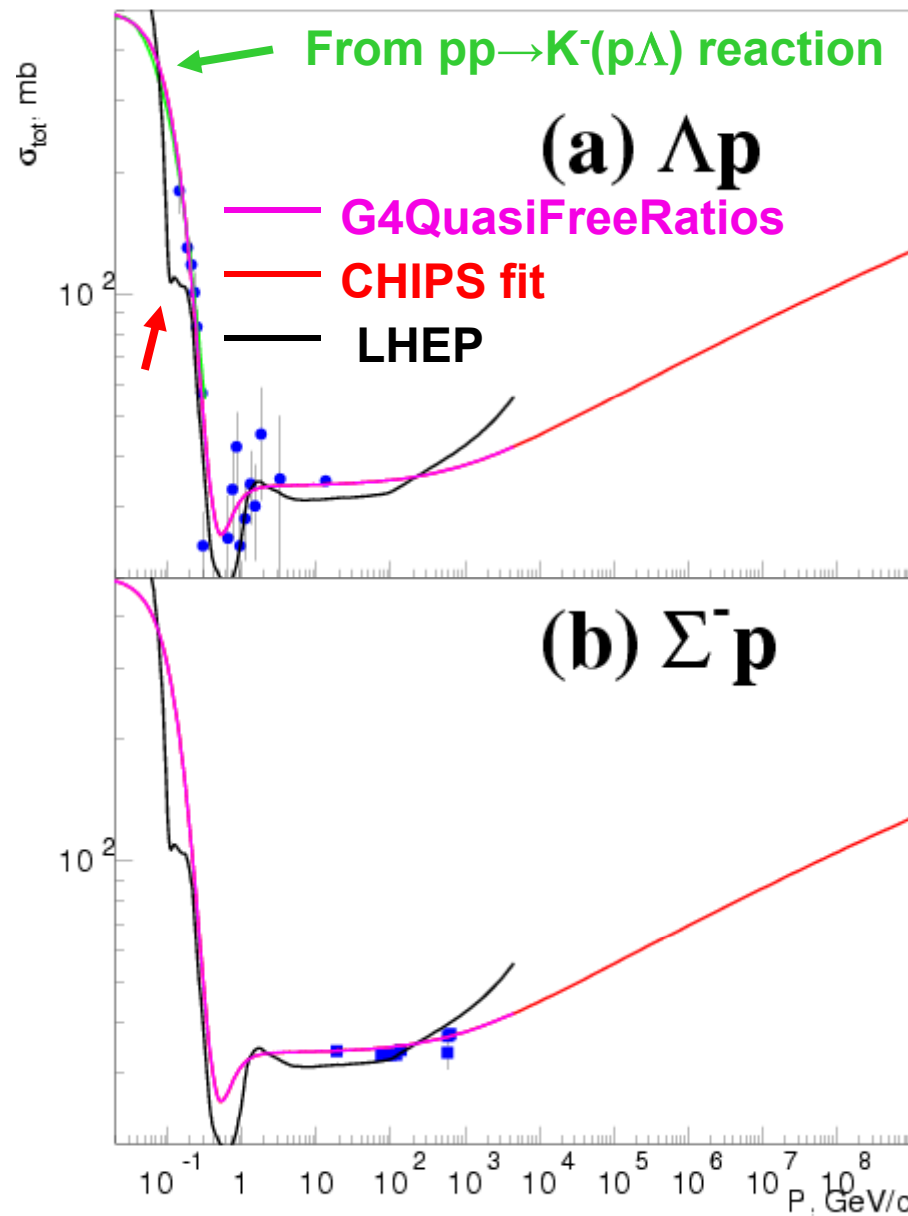


CHIPS improvement of NN total cross-section



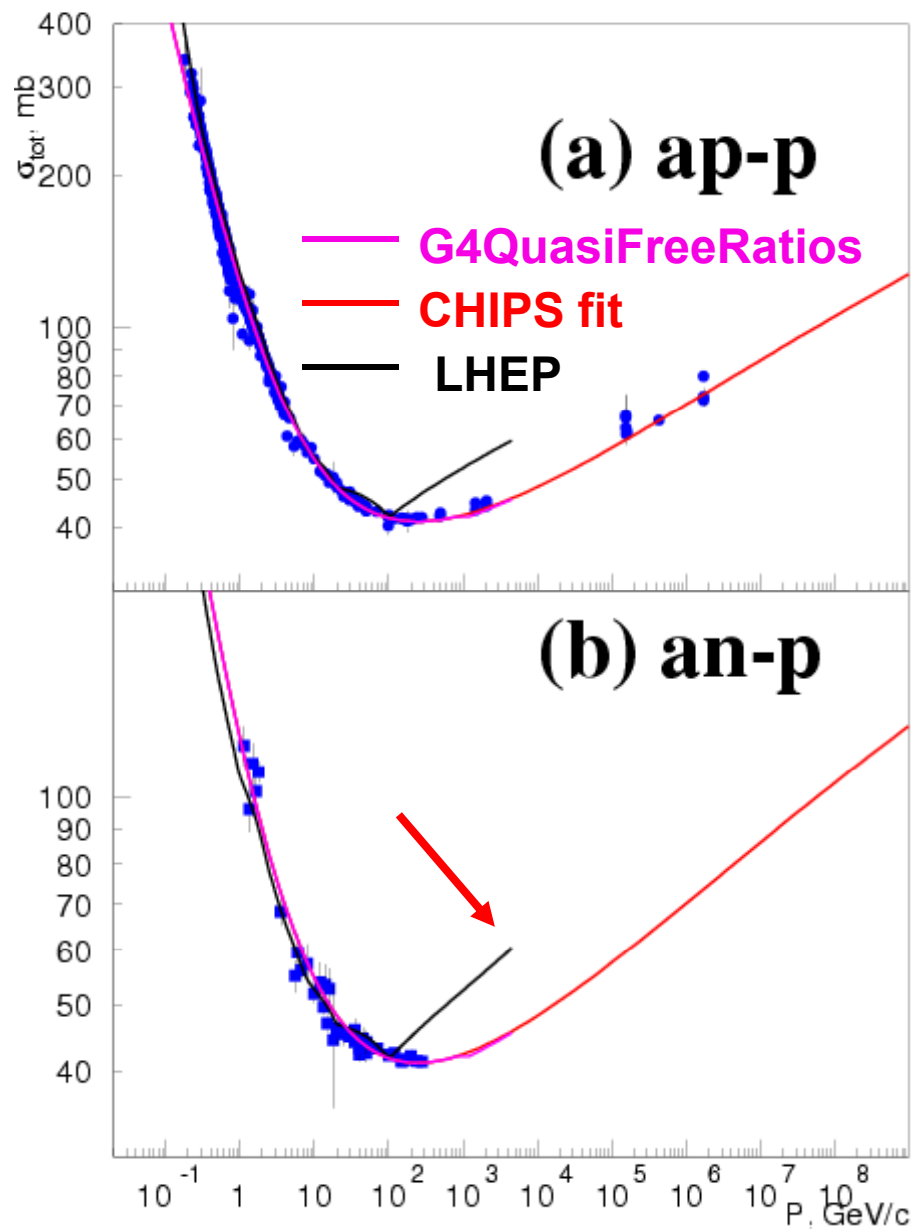
CHIPS improvement of NN elastic cross-section



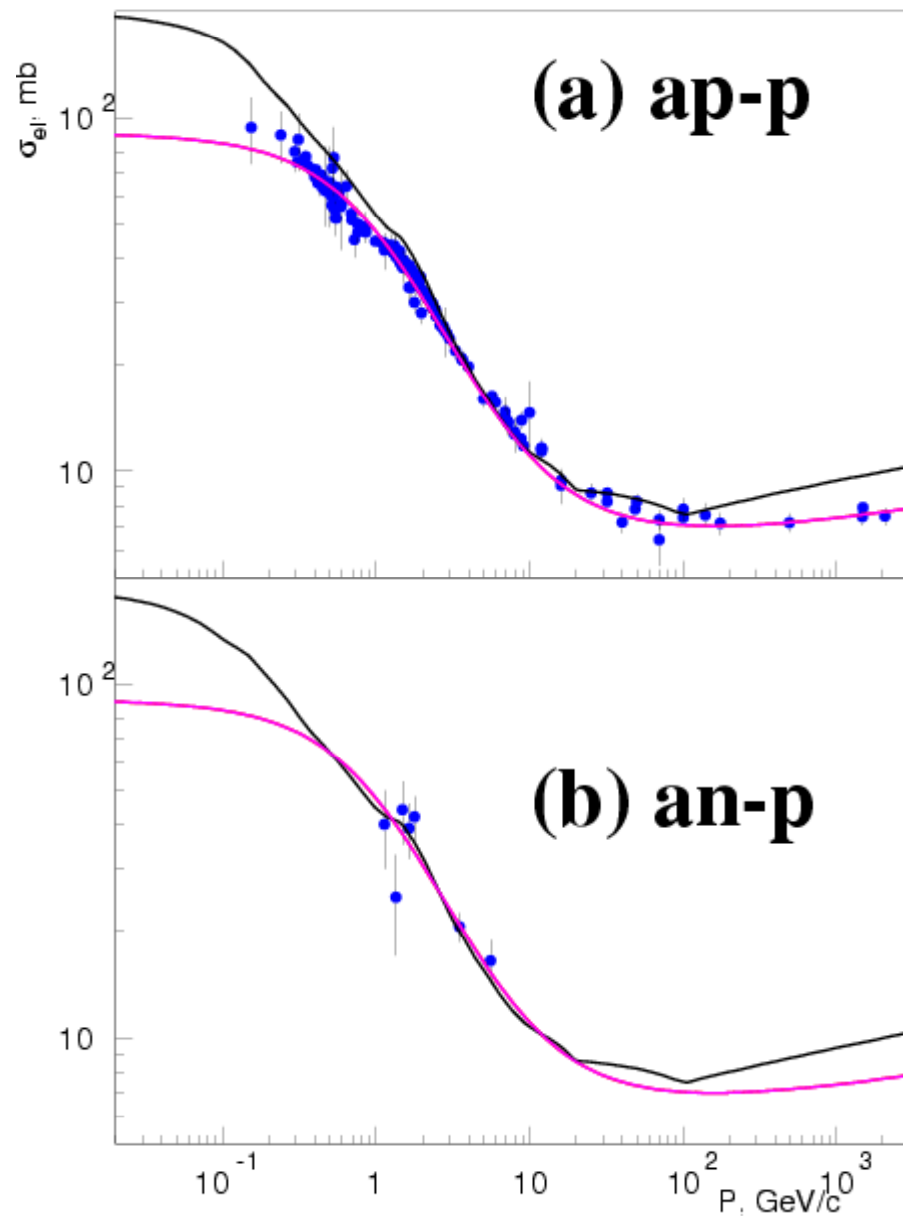




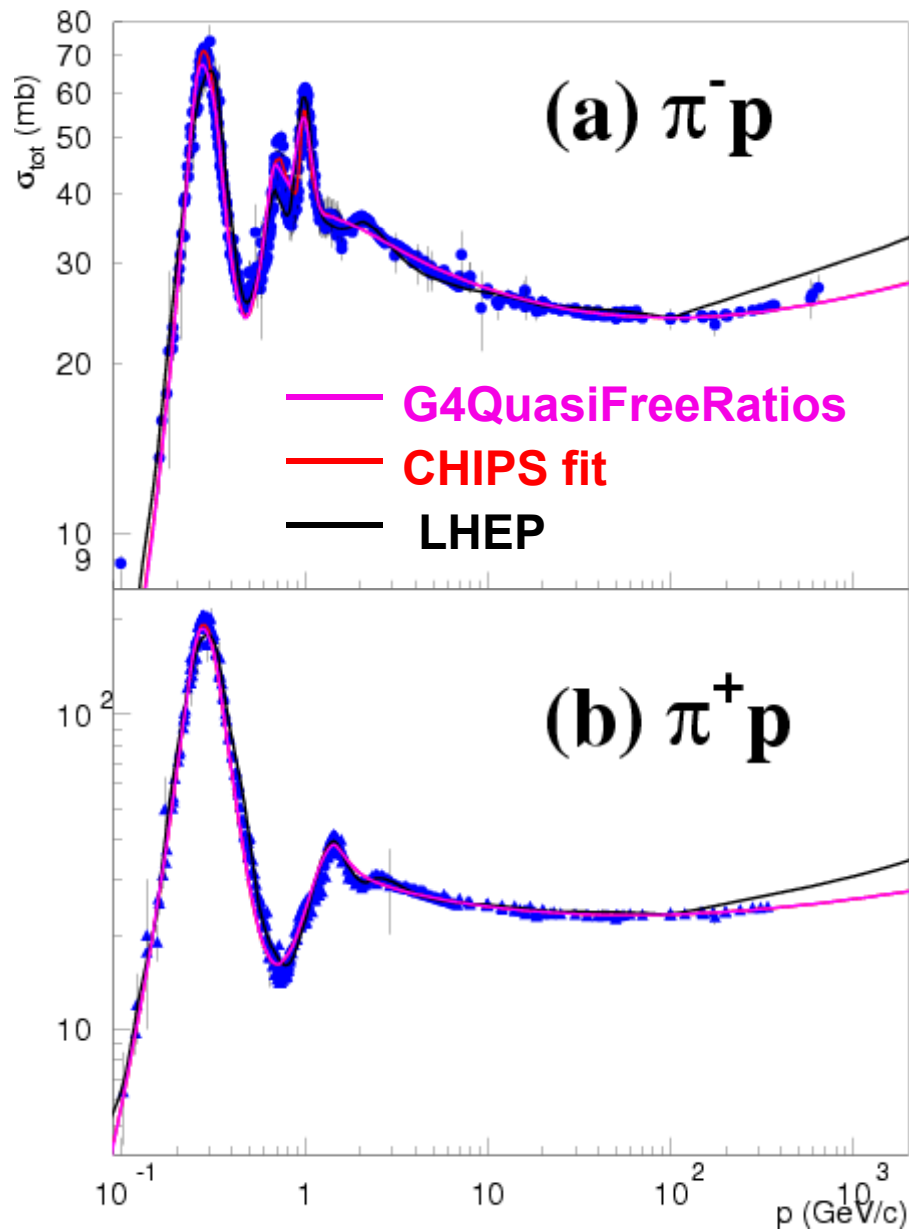
CHIPS improvement of antiNN total cross-section



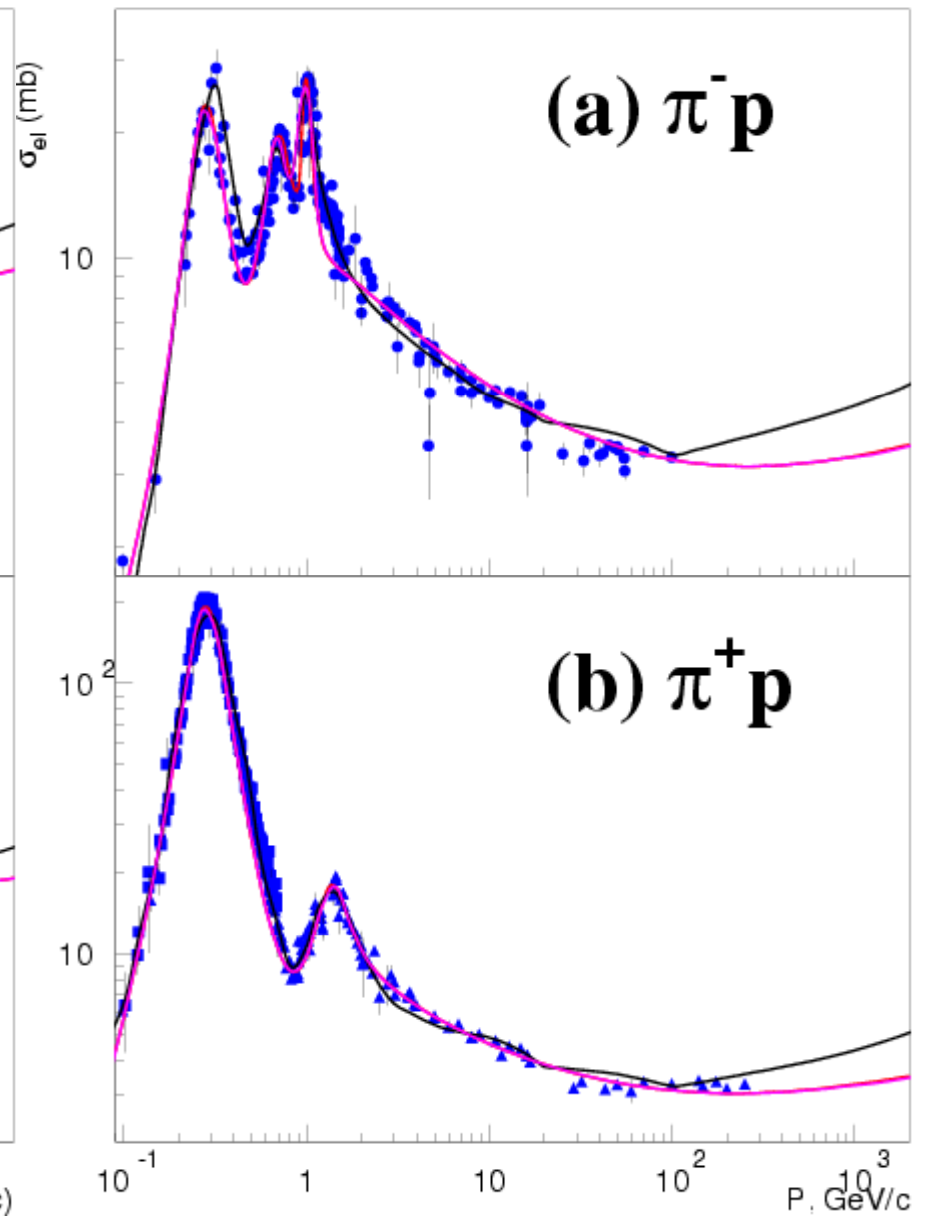
CHIPS improvement of antiN elastic cross-section



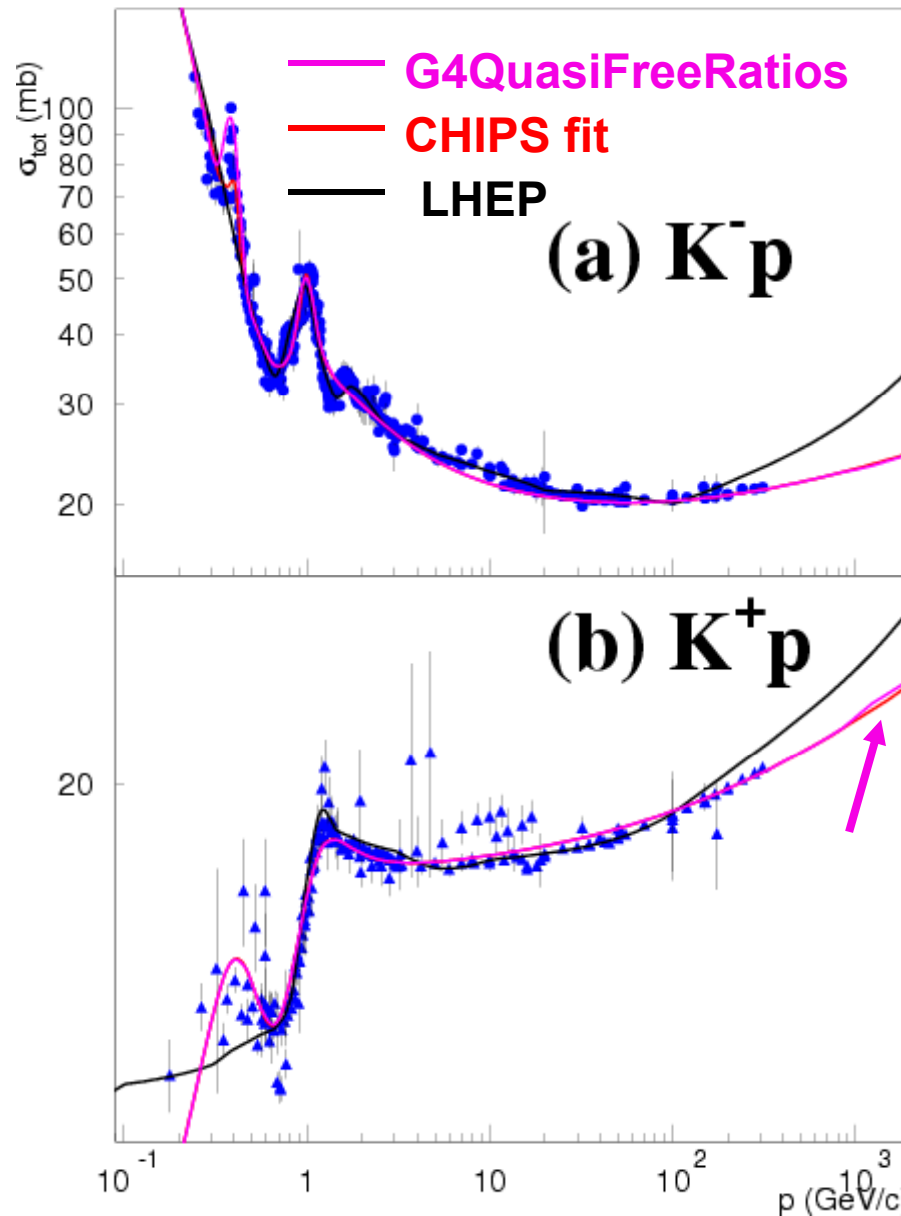
CHIPS improvement of πN total cross-section



CHIPS improvement of πN elastic cross-section



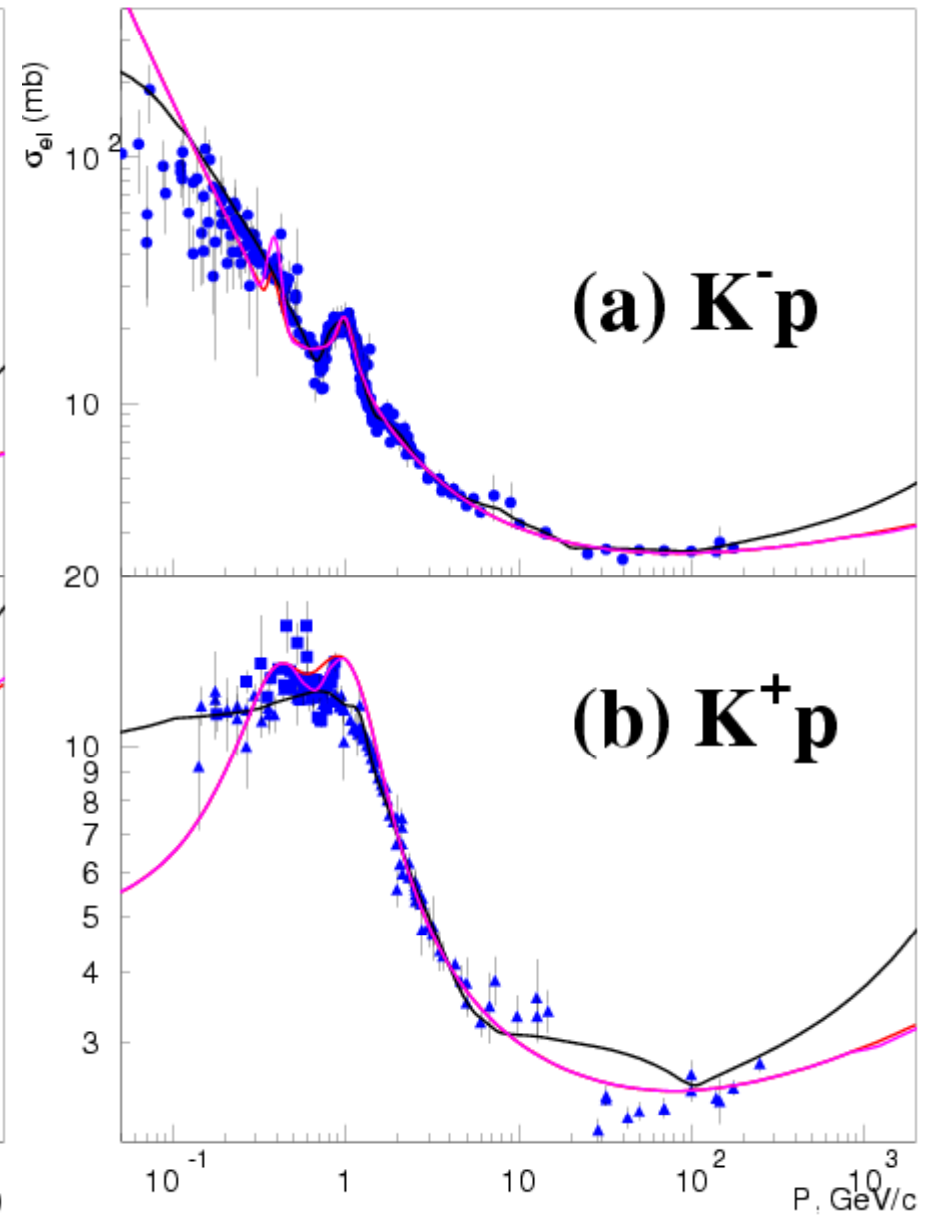
CHIPS improvement of KN total cross-section



September 12-20, 2007

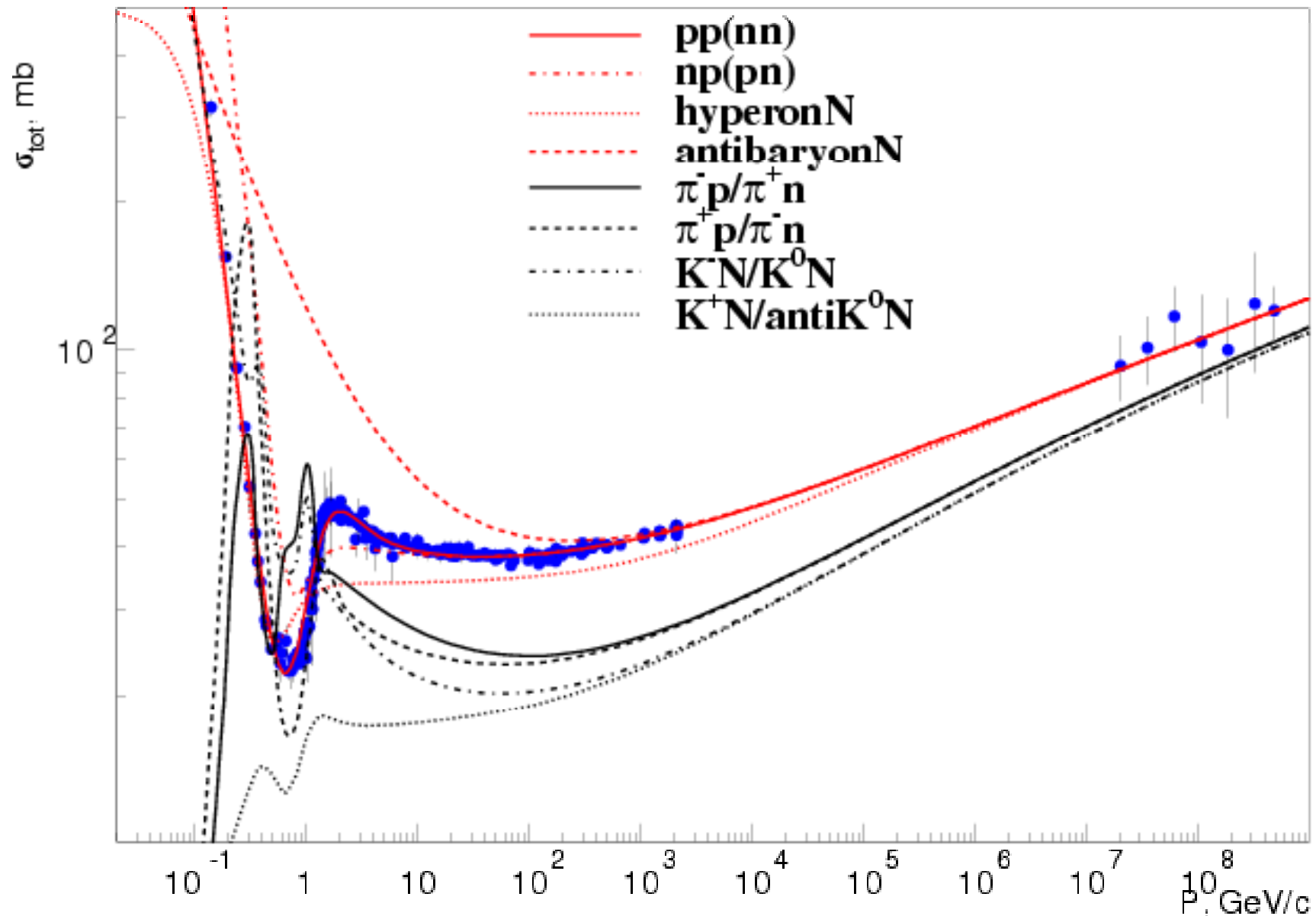
M.Kosov. Models for 90 MeV protons

CHIPS improvement of KN elastic cross-section

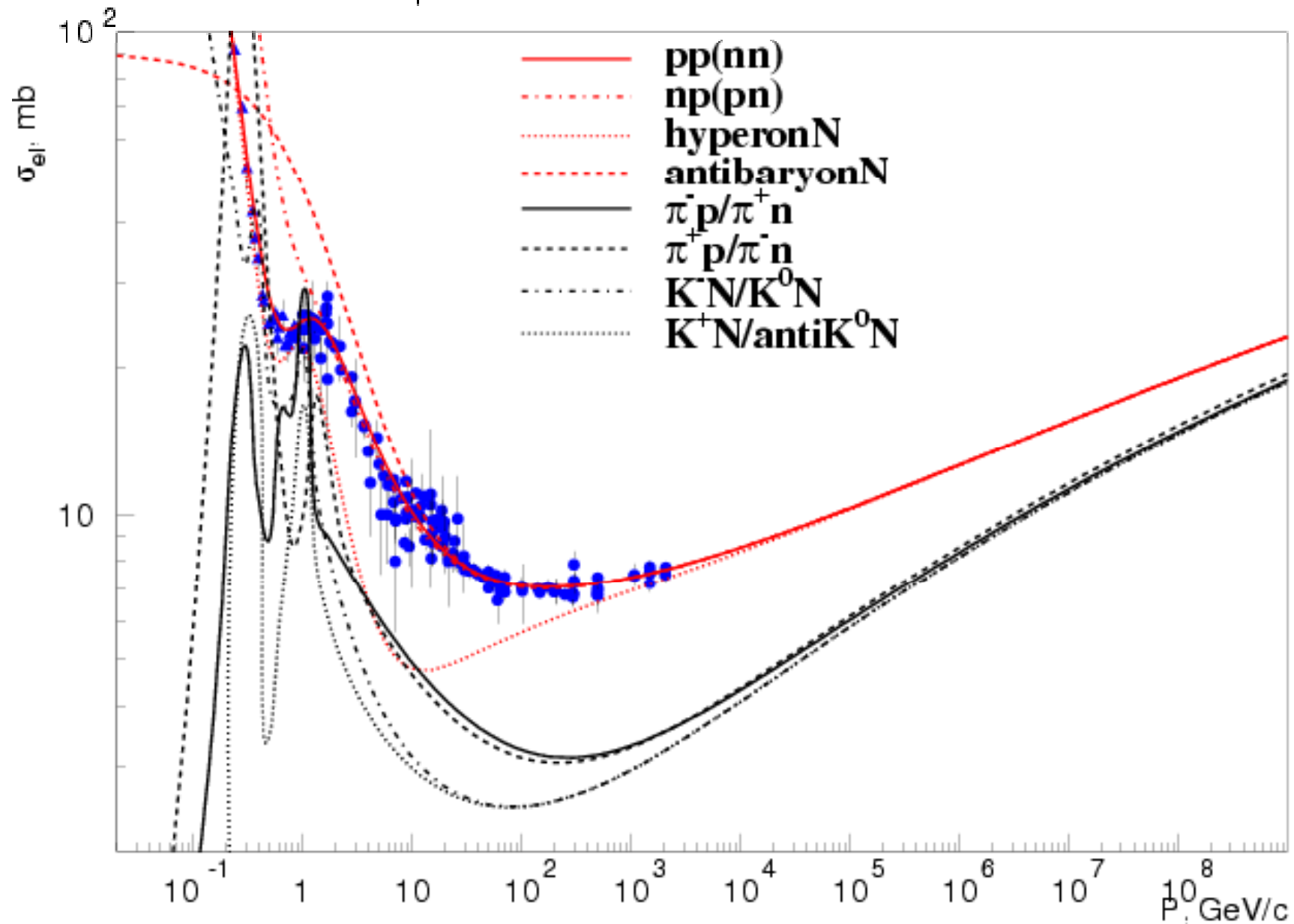


28

CHIPS improvement of hadron-nucleon total cross-section

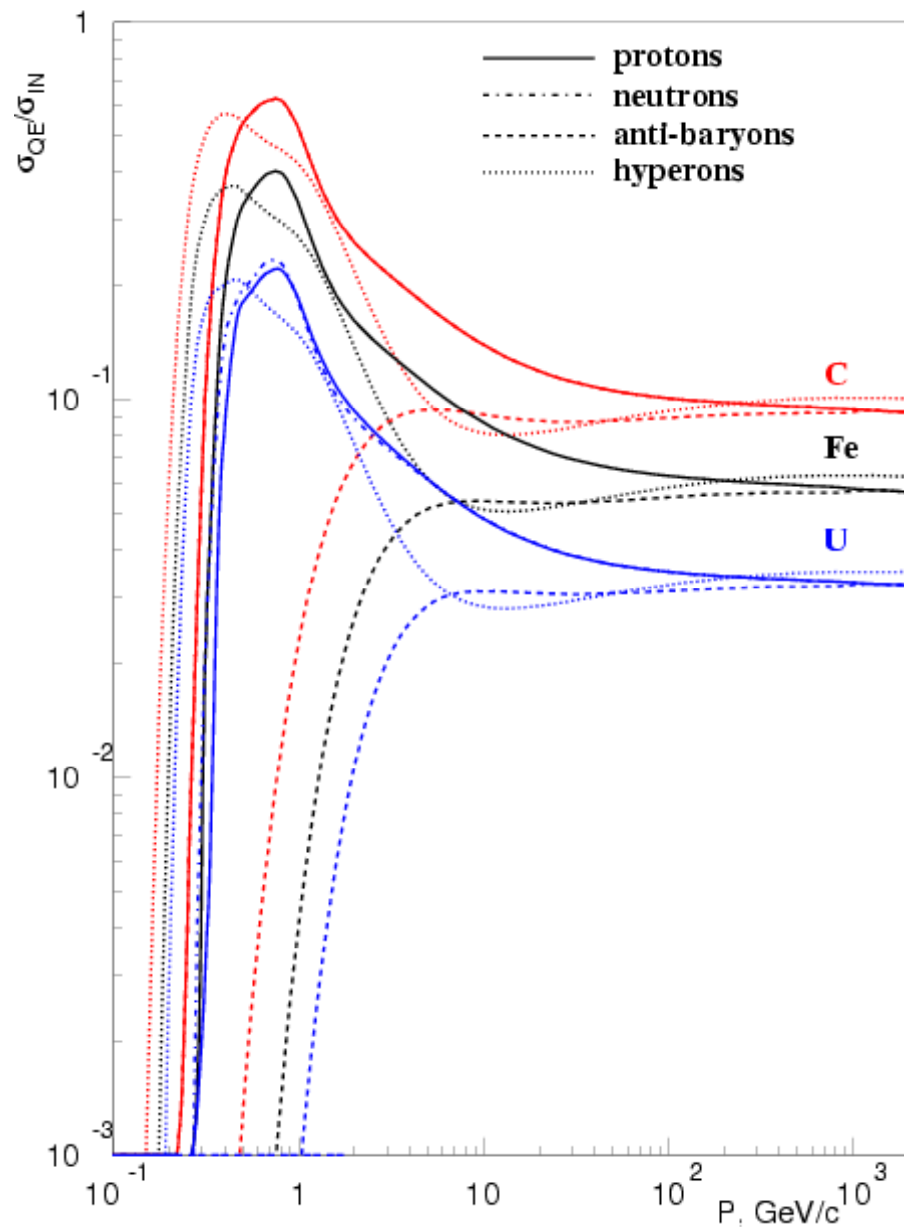


CHIPS improvement of hadron-nucleon elastic cross-section



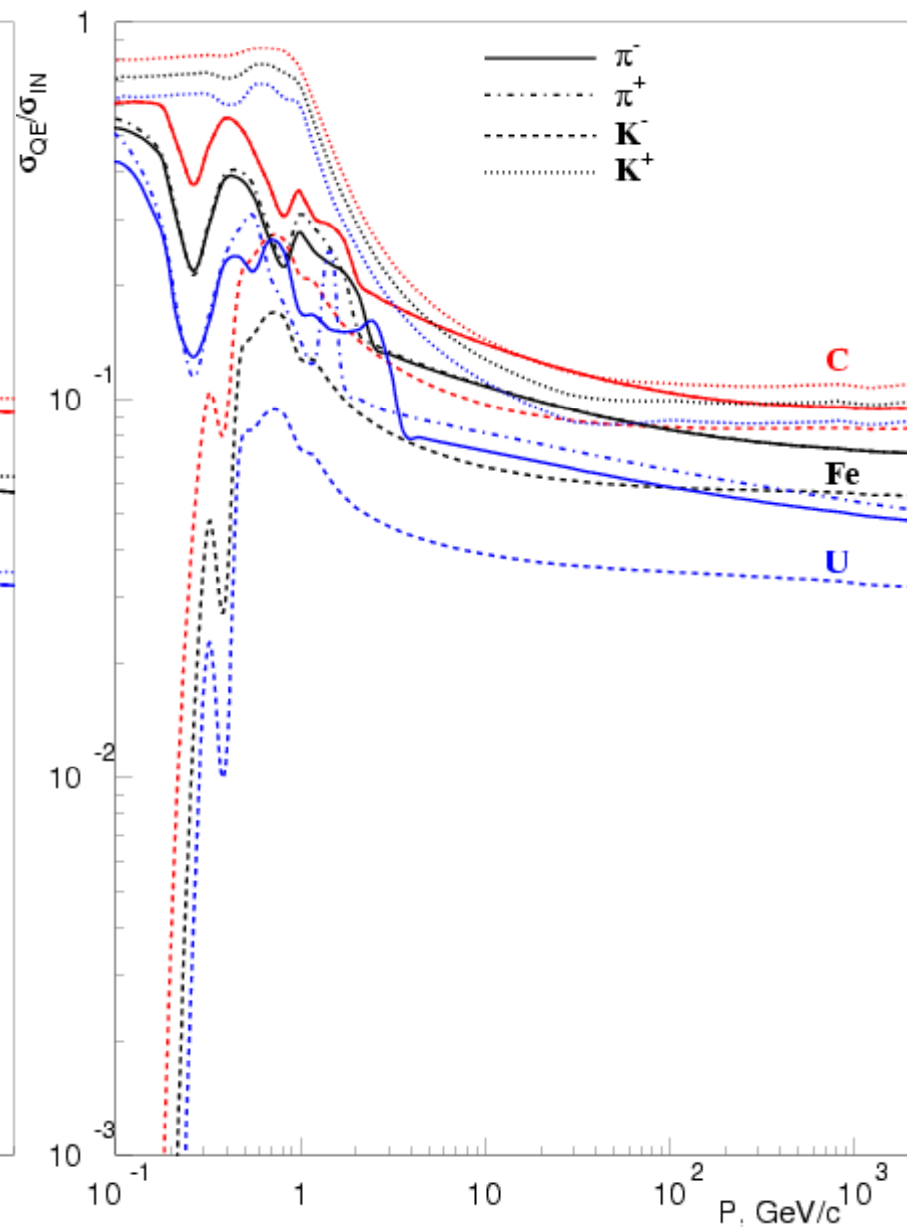


CHIPS calculation of Quasi-Elastic part in Inelastic



September 12-20, 2007

CHIPS calculation of Quasi-Elastic part in Inelastic



M.Kosov. Models for 90 MeV protons

31



Conclusion for CHIPS quasi-elastic

- Total & elastic hN cross-sections are updated
- Calculation and approximation of $R = \sigma_{\text{QF}} / \sigma_{\text{IN}}$
- **G4QuasiFreeRatios** class provides a pair of $(\sigma_{\text{QF}} / \sigma_{\text{IN}}, \sigma_{\text{QE}} / \sigma_{\text{QF}})$ for inelastic processes
- Scattering on quasi-free clusters is possible
- **G4QuasiFreeRatios** is used in G4QCollision
- **G4QuasiFreeRatios** is used in QGS/FTF. It improves the longitudinal Shower Shape.