
Models for quasi-elastic

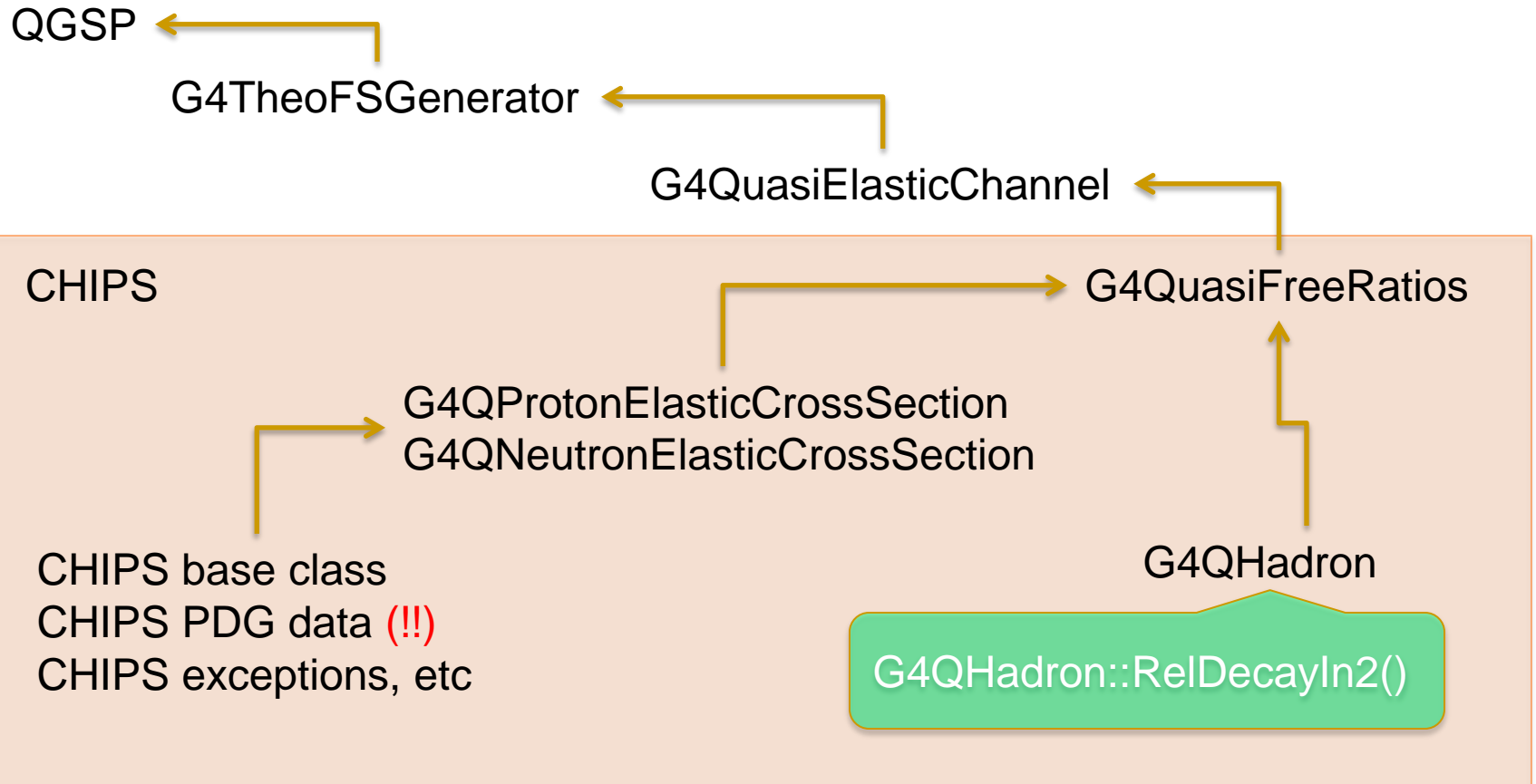
Witek Pokorski

11.09.2012

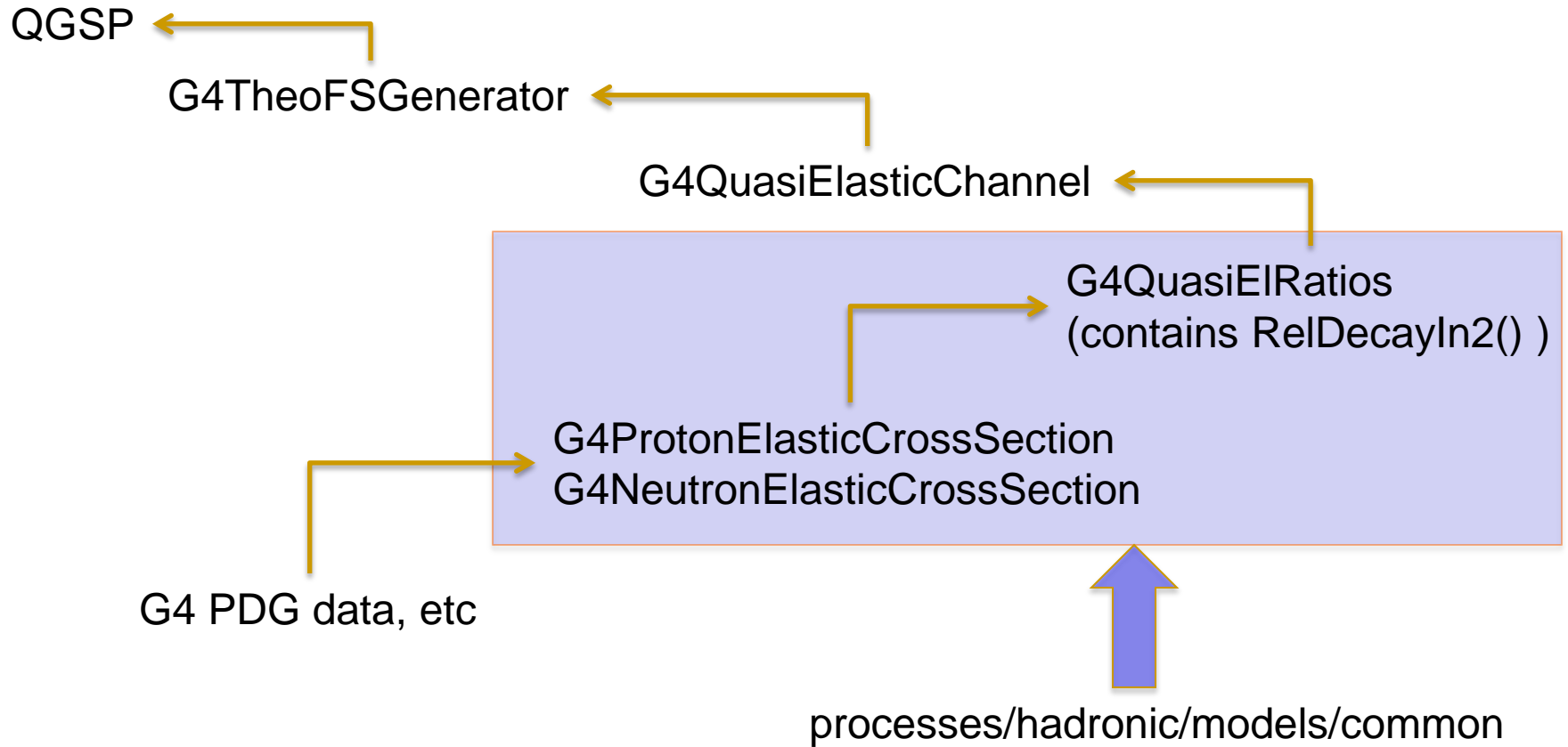
Introduction

- two models for quasi-elastic exist in Geant4
 - FTF model
 - CHIPS model
- CHIPS model has been extracted and now can be used standalone (without CHIPS)
- extracted CHIPS model used by QGSP
 - can be used by any other physics list
- FTF model is an integral part of FTF
 - at the moment cannot be used outside it

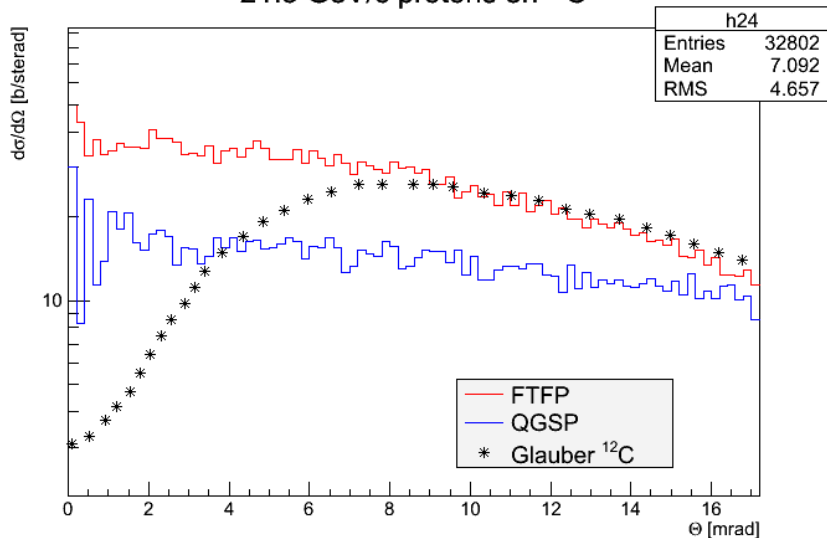
Former dependency on CHIPS



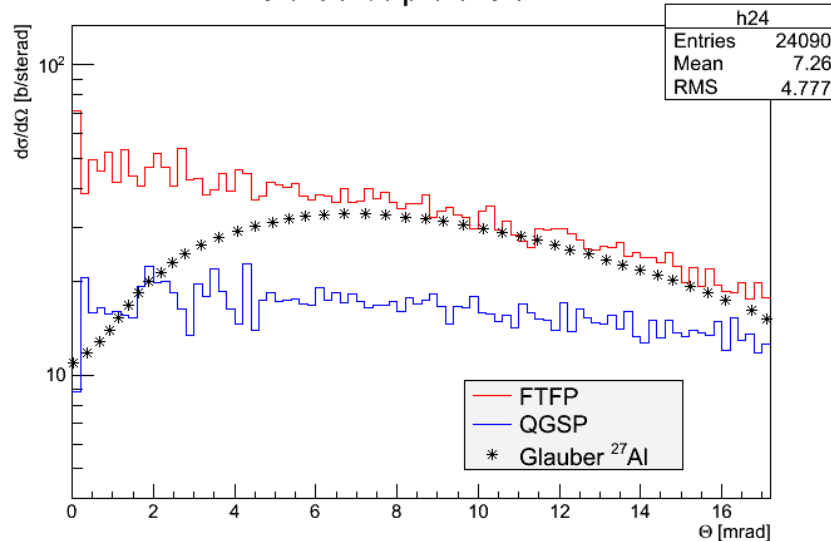
Restructured



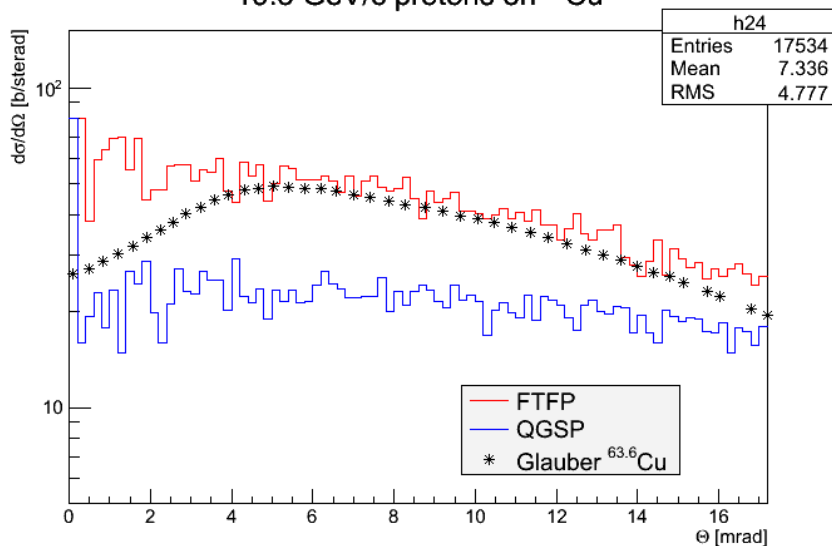
21.5 GeV/c protons on ^{12}C



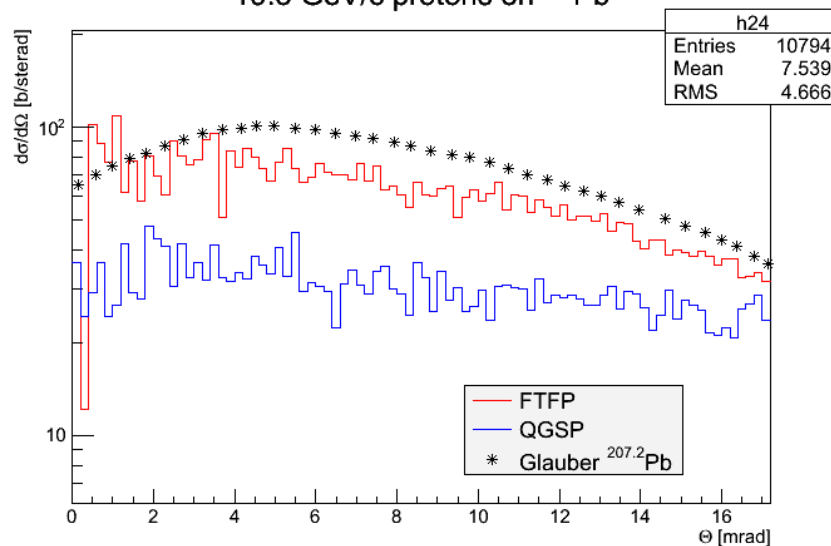
19.3 GeV/c protons on ^{27}Al



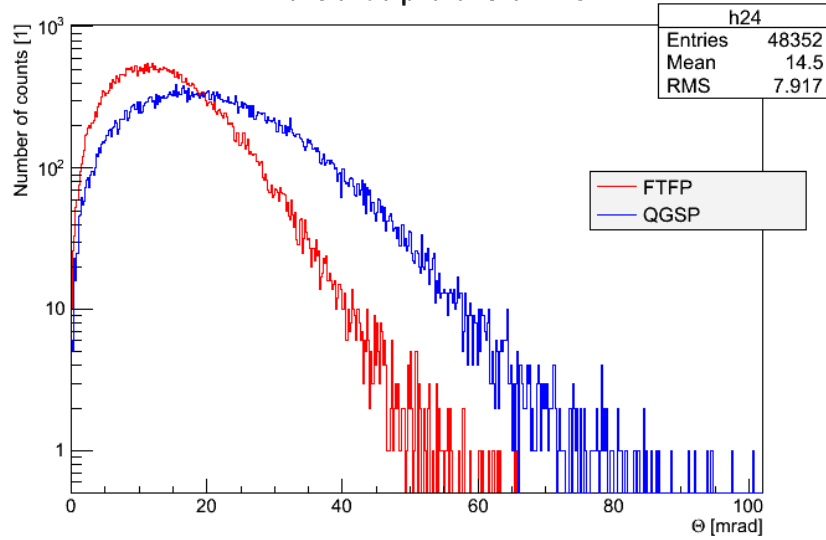
19.3 GeV/c protons on ^{63}Cu



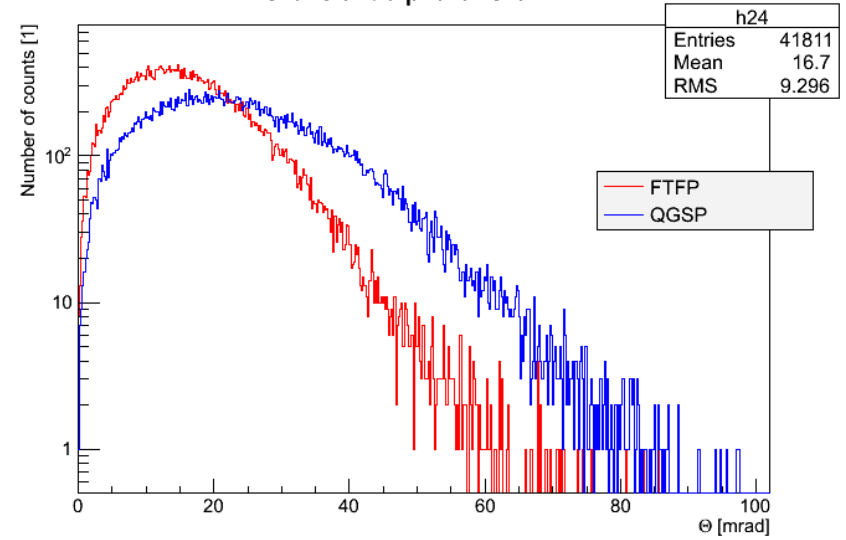
19.3 GeV/c protons on ^{207}Pb



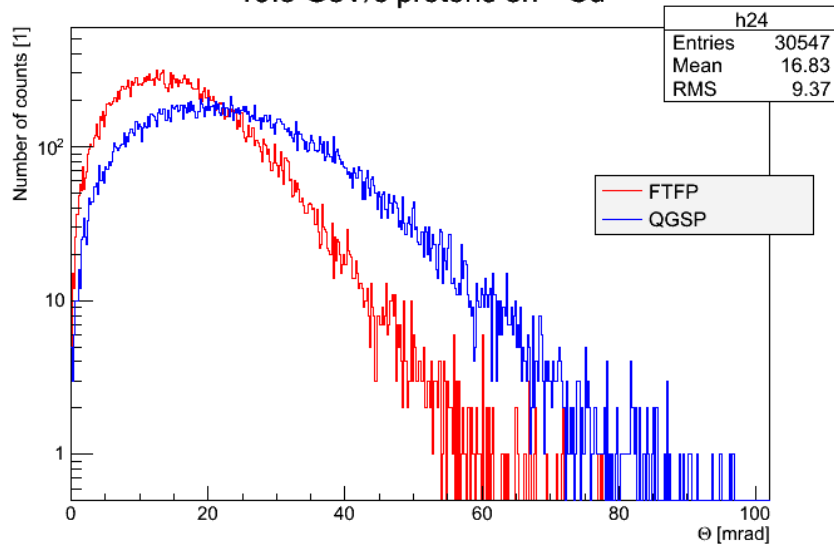
21.5 GeV/c protons on ^{12}C



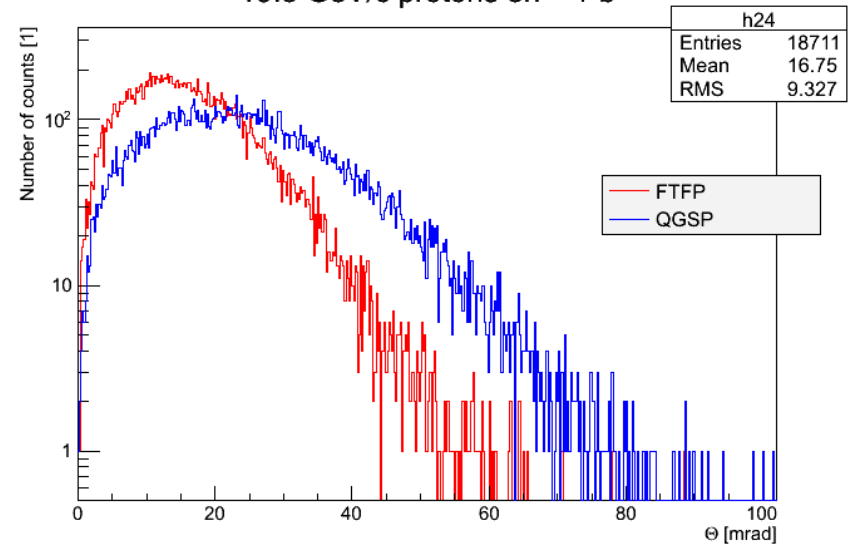
19.3 GeV/c protons on ^{27}Al

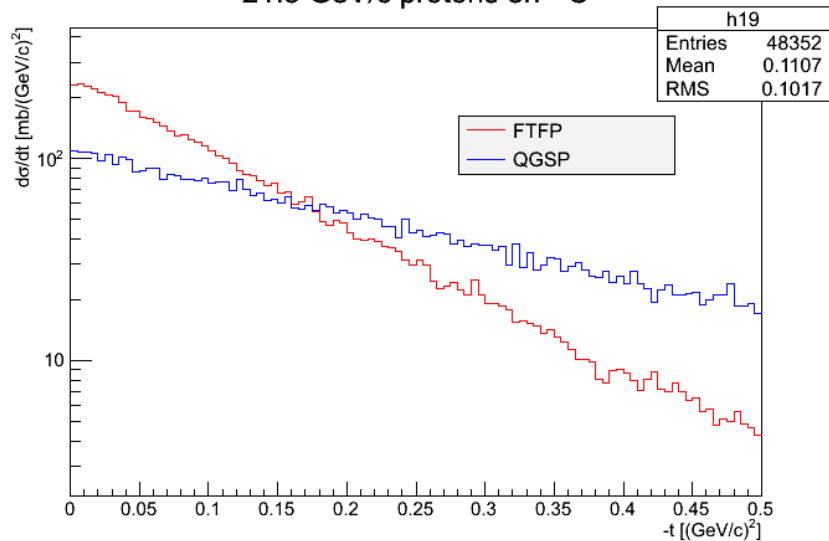
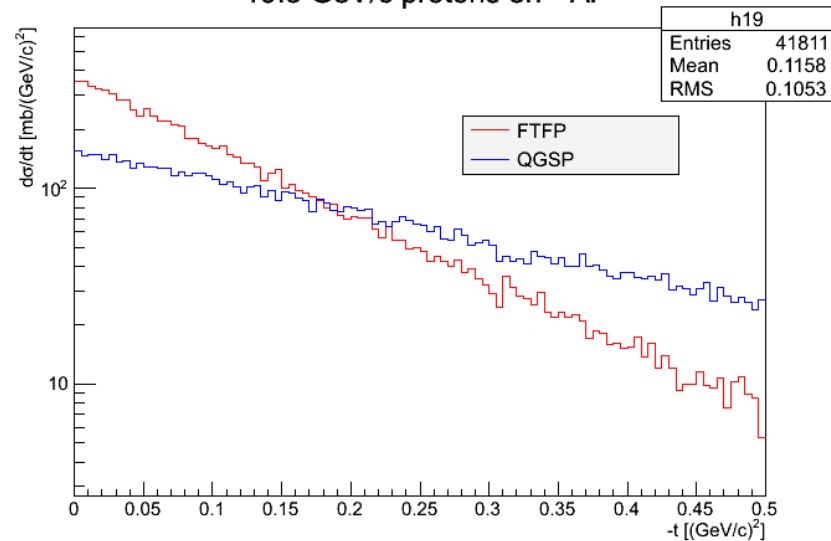
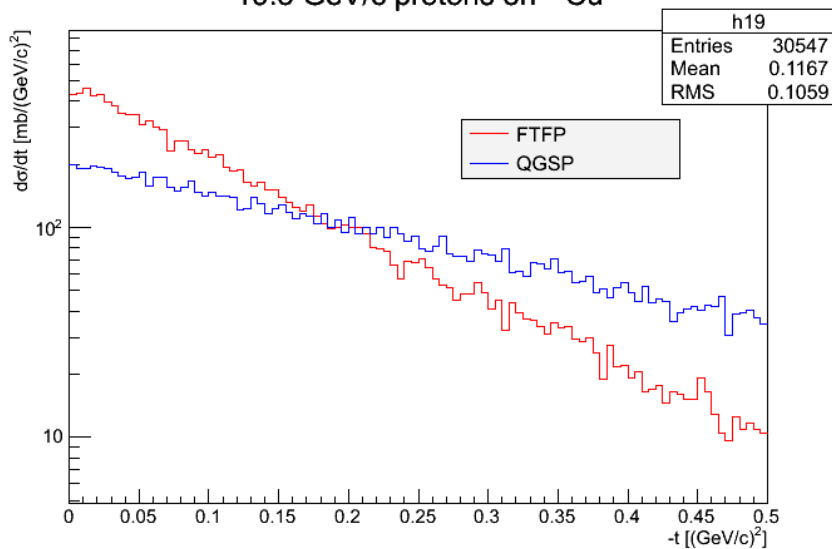
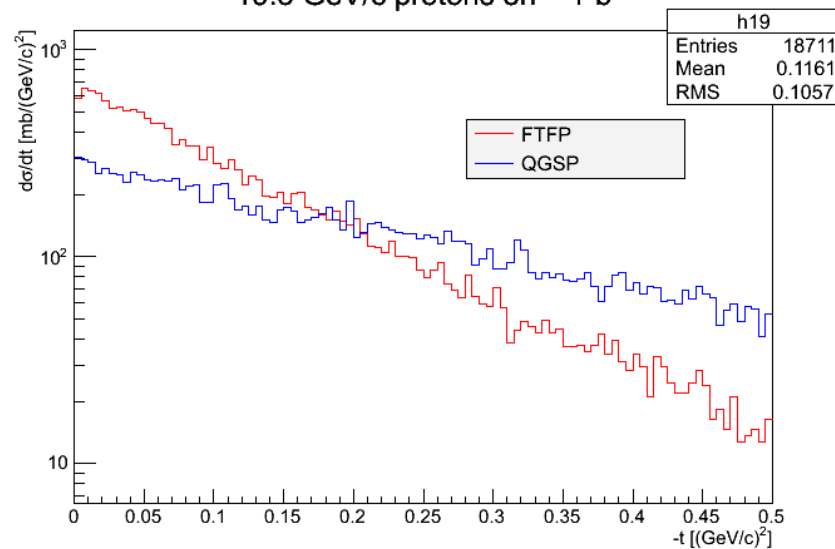


19.3 GeV/c protons on ^{63}Cu



19.3 GeV/c protons on ^{207}Pb



21.5 GeV/c protons on ^{12}C 19.3 GeV/c protons on ^{27}Al 19.3 GeV/c protons on ^{63}Cu 19.3 GeV/c protons on ^{207}Pb 

Produced spectra

- FTF QE always (?) fragments the remaining nuclei
 - Alphas, D, etc produced
- CHIPS QE leaves the remaining (-1 nucleon) nuclei
 - is the excitation energy lost?

Bug in (ex)CHIPS QE fixed in 9.6.beta

- Alberto realized that physics lists which use quasi-elastic (extracted from CHIPS) violate the reproducibility
 - in some cases the events run with the same random number seed were history-dependent
 - QE process was giving history-dependent results
- the problem was traced down to the situation where QE was called in several events for the same target with different (in a specific way) incident particles (type or energy)

Code (1/2)

- problem comes from the method (omitting many details) :

```
// Calculation QuasiFree/Inelastic Ratio as a function of total hN cross-section (mb) and A  
G4double G4QuasiElRatios::GetQF2IN_Ratio(G4double s, G4int A)
```

```
...  
G4double sv=0;  
for(G4int j=1; j<=lastN; j++)  
  {  
    sv+=ds;  
    lastT[j]=CalcQF2IN_Ratio(sv,A);  
  }  
...
```

SV	lastT
1	QF2IN_Ratio(1,A)
...	...
s	QF2IN_Ratio(s,A)r_s

- values for $sv=1$ to s are calculated and put in the lastT table

Code (2/2)

- next time you call the GetQF2IN_Ratio (again, simplifying a lot)
 - you use the existing table if $s <$ previous s
 - you (are supposed to) calculate the the remaining values if $s >$ previous s

```
G4double sv=lastH;
for(G4int j=nextN; j<=lastN; j++)
{
    sv+=ds;
    lastT[j]=CalcQF2IN_Ratio(sv,A);
}
```

bug was here (it was set to lastM – wrong variable)

SV	lastT
1	QF2IN_Ratio(1,A)
...	...
s	QF2IN_Ratio(s,A)r_s
s+1	QF2IN_Ratio(1,A)r_s
...	...
s_new	...

Result of the bug

- table of Quasi-Free to inelastic ratio was calculated correctly for the first call (say for $s=1$ to 25 for 20GeV Pi^+ on Fe)
- the second time it was called for a particle with higher s (say $s=38$ for 20GeV proton on Fe) the remaining part of the table was filled with incorrect values
 - in all the following calls to the method, the return value for $s=26, 27, \dots$ was incorrect (was the one calculated for $s=1, 2, \dots$)
 - the ratio of Quasi-Free to inelastic events was incorrect
- for instance, in our test, the return value for the Quasi-Free to inelastic ratio was 0.77 instead of 0.4
 - however, the overall result of this bug is most likely negligible

Conclusion

- Quasi-Elastic validation still requires work
- FTF QE seems to agree better with Glauber calculation
 - but still discrepancies
- proposal to make FTF QE standalone so it can be used in other physics lists