Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas

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Topography of surfaces and simulation of their optical properties

Patrícia Gonçalves



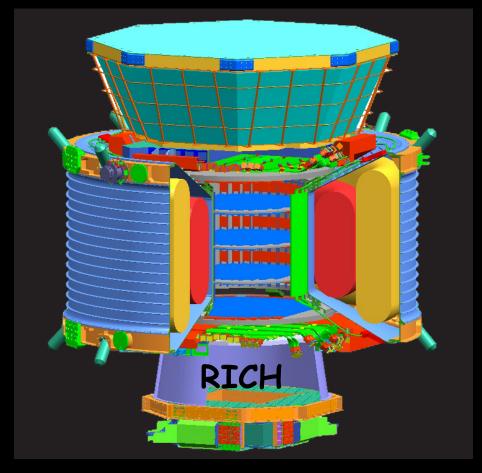
-> <u>How did it start:</u> AMS radiator description AFM measurements of aerogel surfaces

-> What is the present state:

Implementation of a microfacet sampling model for optical surfaces: with the possibility of reading AFM maps from ascii files

Extension to the UNIFIED model including different possibilities for photon transmission.

AMS - Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer



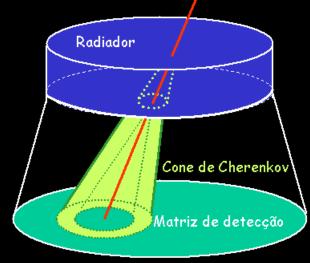
The AMS spectrometer is constituted by different subdetectors surrounded by a superconducting magnet, which aims at characterising cosmic rays before reaching the earth atmosphere.

LIP's collaboration in AMS is centered in the RICH -Ring Imaging Cherenkovdetector.

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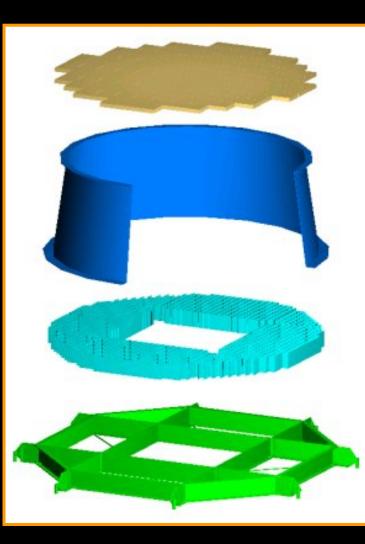
The RICH detector of AMS

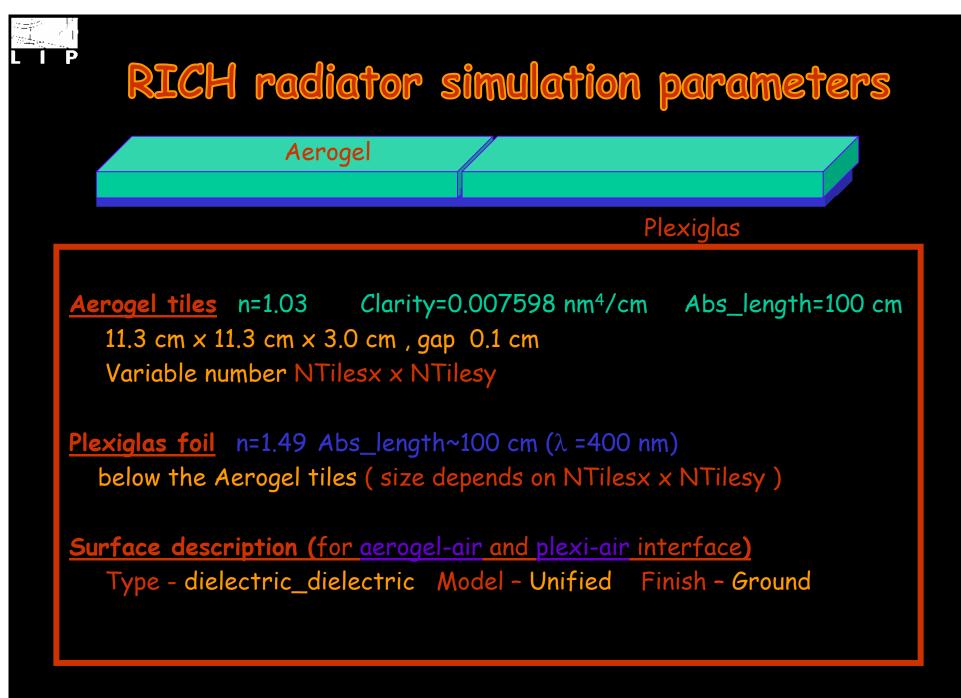
Partícula/carregada

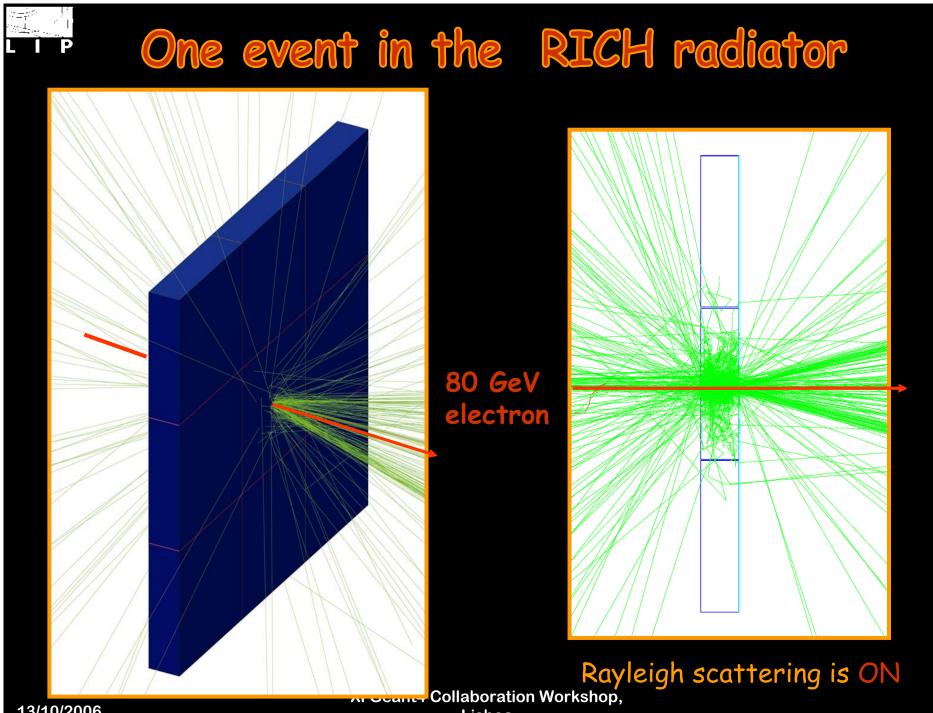


The light emitted by charged particles with velocity greater than the speed of light in the radiator enables to reconstruct their charge and velocity...

The number of photons is proportional to Z^2 The Cherenkov cone opening angle is related to the velocity β , by: $\cos(\theta_c)=1/(\beta n)$.

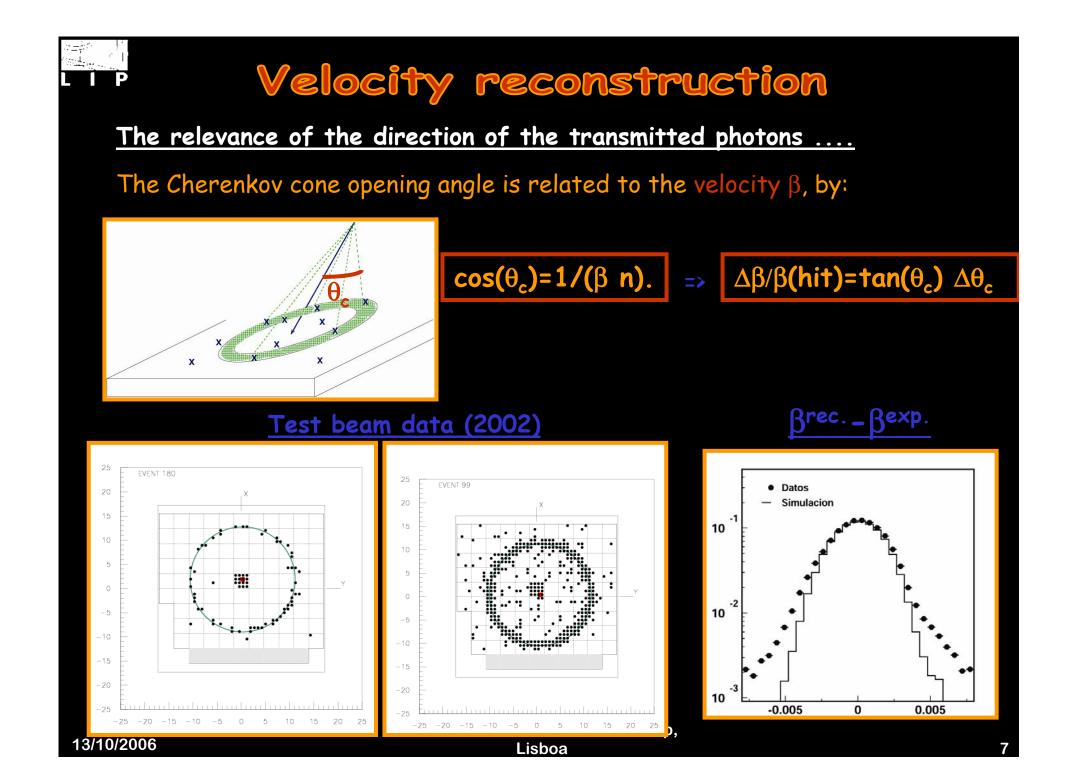


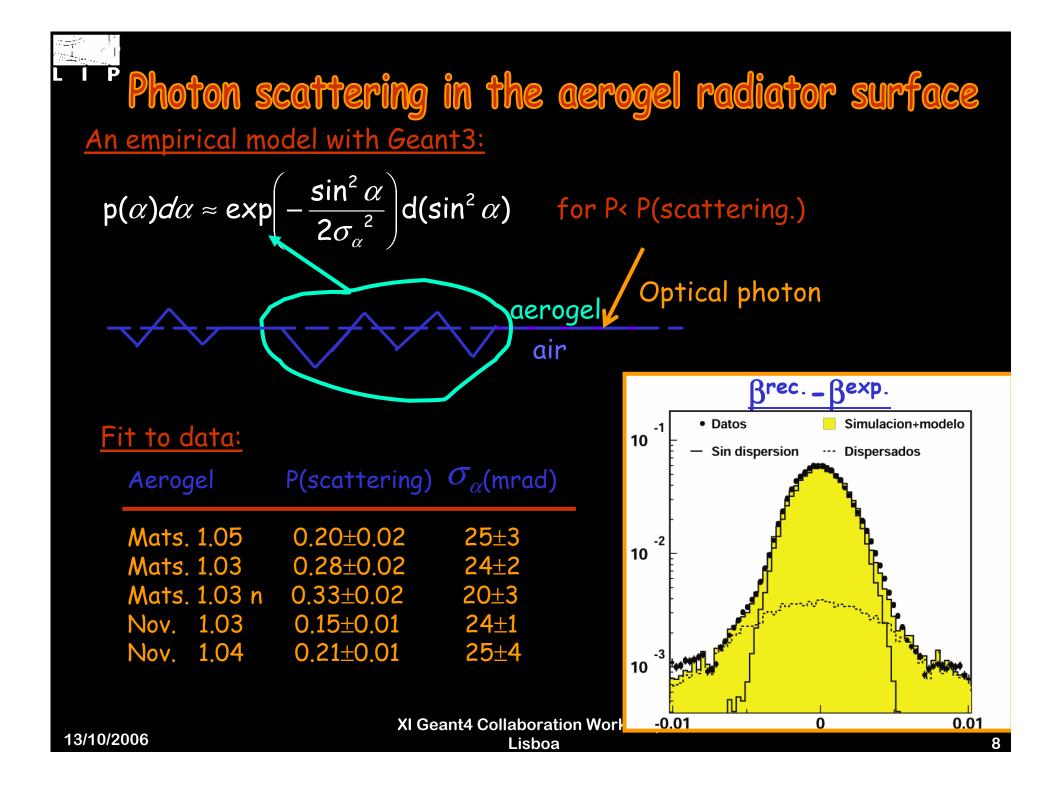




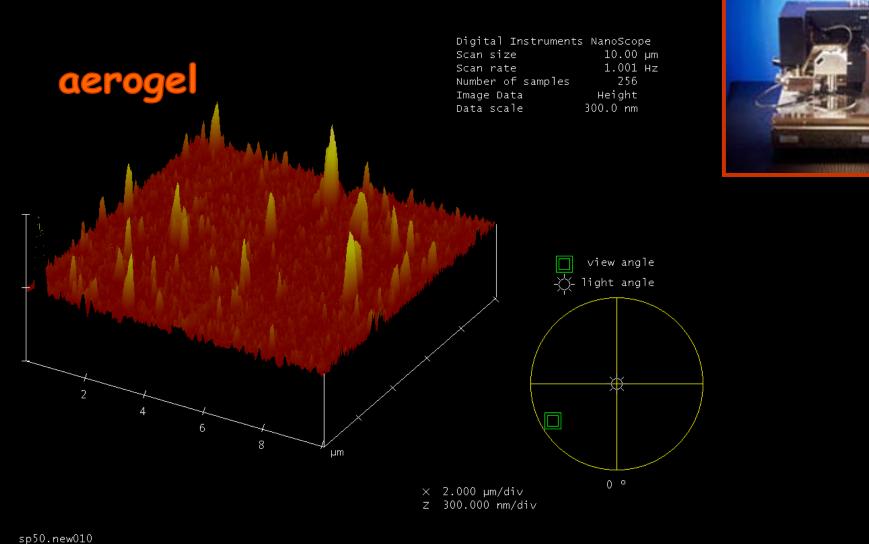
13/10/2006

Lisboa





Atomic Force Microscopy



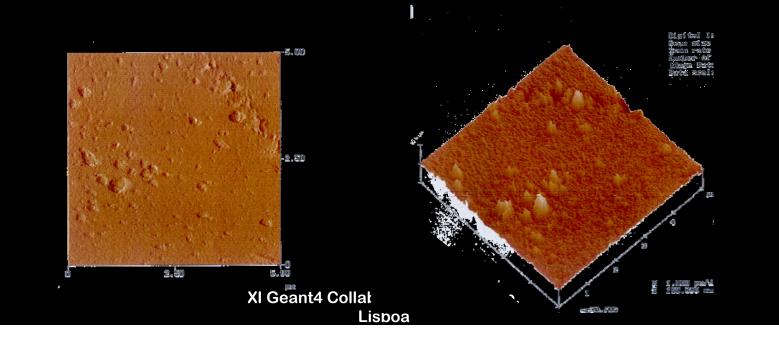
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P Measurement of the aerogel surface A more precise description of photon scattering in aerogel

Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM):

13/10/2006

Obtain aerogel <u>surface mappings</u> and/or estimate effective parameters for its surface.



Revisiting the class G4OpBoundaryProcess

STANDARD			
STRINURINO	G4OpticalSurface		
	CatCiame Alpha (siame , alpha , dauble) , usid		G4OpBoundaryProcess
	 SetSigmaAlpha(sigma_alpha : double) : void 	\sim	
	+ GetSigmaAlpha() : double		+ GetFacetNormal() : void

<u>NEW</u>

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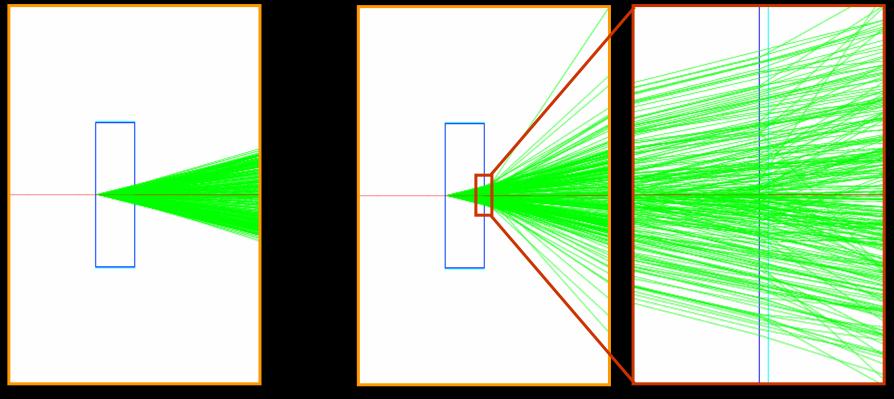
(G4OpticalSurface	G4OpBoundary Process	
+ SetBoundaryModel(mode	l : G4VBoundaryMicrofacetModel) : void	+ GetFacetNormal() : void	
+ GetBoundaryModel() : G4	4VBoundaryMicrofacetModel		
	G4VBoundaryMicr	otacetModel	
+ GenerateMicrofacetNor	mal(Position : G4ThreeVector, Momentum : G4	ThreeVector, Normal : G4ThreeVector) : G4ThreeVector	
	\sim	\nearrow	
	CACoussian Doumd		
	G4GaussianBound		
+ GenerateMicrofacetNorm	al(Position : G4ThreeVector, Momentum : G4T	hreeVector, Normal : G4ThreeVector) : G4ThreeVector	
	GALLea	/ erMap Boundary Model	ļ
		•	
+ GenerateMic	rofacetNormal(Position : G4ThreeVector, Mom	nentum : G4ThreeVector, Normal : G4ThreeVector) : G4ThreeVector	
	XI Geant4 Colla	aboration Workshop,	
0/2006		Lisboa	



Implementation of surface topography in GEANT 4 For aerogel with n=1.05

Using Standard GEANT4 (4.6.0) version:

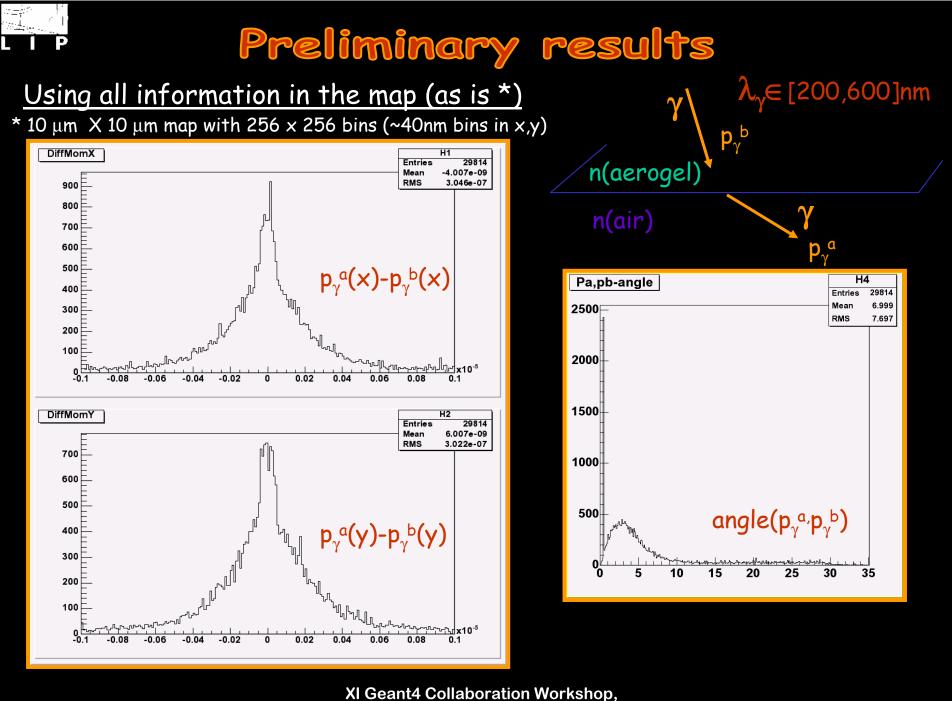
<u>Using AFM map</u>: in class G4UserMapBoundaryModel



Rayleigh scattering is OFF

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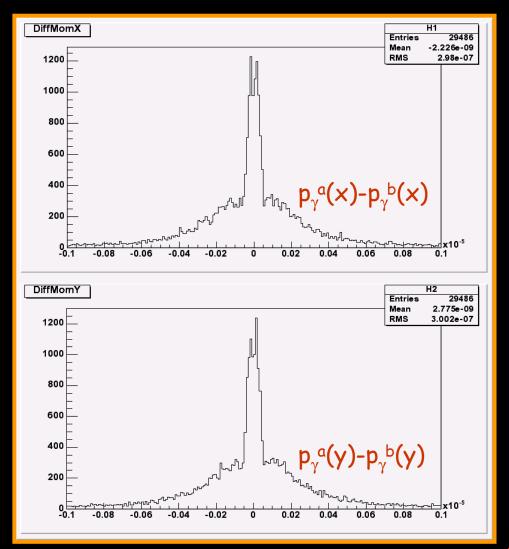
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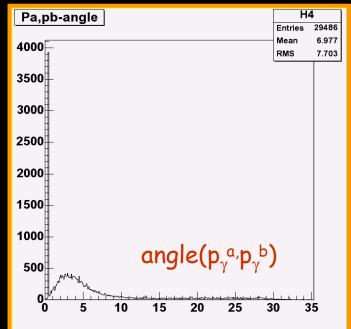


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Preliminary results

Requiring that $\Delta Z(map) > 50 \text{ nm}$ (or else =0)



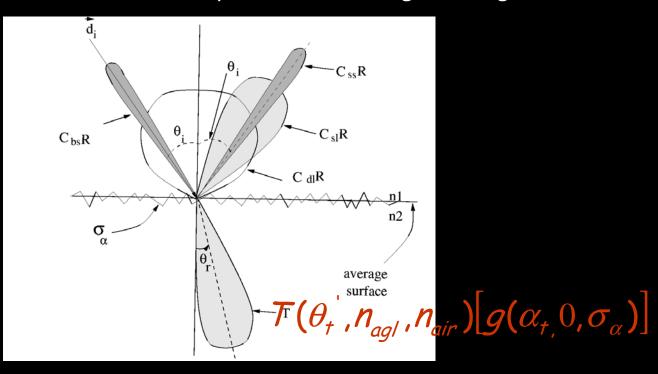


Need to fix criteria to use map information depending on photons wavelength !!!

Describe photons wavelike behavior?

UNIFIED model in Geant4

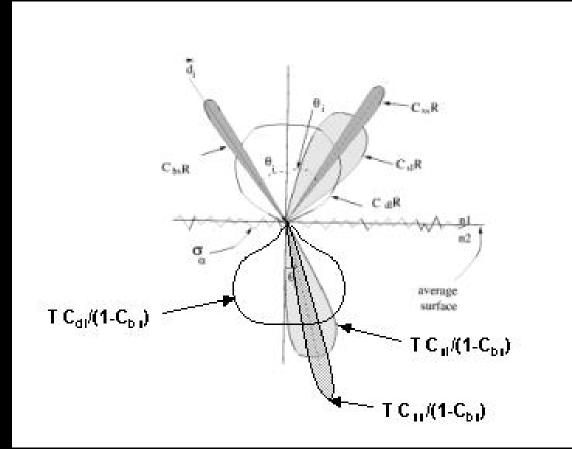
Can the unified model describe photon scattering in aerogel?



In the unified model the direction of the transmitted photons is only parameterised by a Gaussian distribution of resolution σ_{α} (α is the difference between the average surface normal and the microfacet slope).

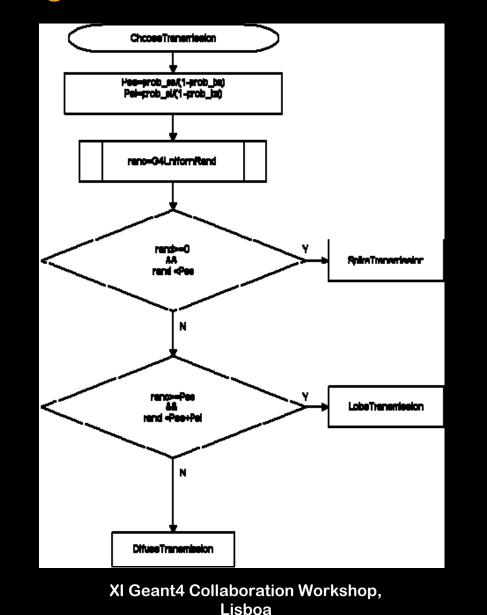


Extending the UNIFIED model in Geant4





Extending the UNIFIED model in Geant4





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Implementation with interface class and extension to the UNIFIED model

