

TABULATED PHYSICS STATUS REPORT

J. Apostolakis, M. Novak



Outline

- * Goals, requirements
- * Current state, data tables
- * Sample Results
- * Summary & outlook

Goals, requirements

- * Obtain a rough, compact implementation of physics, in order to study the behavior of the prototype
- * Requirements
 - * Mimic real physics modeling in its most important effects - energy deposition, track length, #steps, #secondary tracks
- * Limitations
 - * Concerns about effects of ‘tables’ of interactions on correlations, energy resolution and any observables that depend on tails

Form, type of data

Form and type of data:

- tabulated values of x-sections, $\sigma(E)/\sigma(x)$ from any GEANT4 physics list for all particles and all elements over a flexible energy grid
- all major processes are involved: *Ionisation, Decay, inElastic, Elastic, RestCapture, Brehms, PairProd, Annihilation, CoulombScatt, Photoel, Compton, Conversion, Capture, Fission*
- flexible number of final states for all particles, all active reactions, all elements are also extracted from GEANT4 and stored in tables

Current state, data tables

A more or less complete physics transport has been implemented based on these x-section, dE/dx and final state data tables (no MSC).

Tabulating final states would be correct only if:

- number of energy bins $\rightarrow \infty$ ✓ $\nrightarrow \infty \Rightarrow E, \vec{P}$ conservation violation
- number of final states $\rightarrow \infty$ ✓ $\nrightarrow \infty \Rightarrow$ possible poor representation of the final state space

Tables used in this work:

- $E_{min} = 1[keV]$, $E_{max} = 300[MeV]$, # $E_{bins} = 100$, # final states at each bin 100, 1000 for decay
- $E_{min} = 1[keV]$, $E_{max} = 10[GeV]$, # $E_{bins} = 1000$, # final states at each bin 50, 1000 for decay

SAMPLE RESULTS

Sample Results

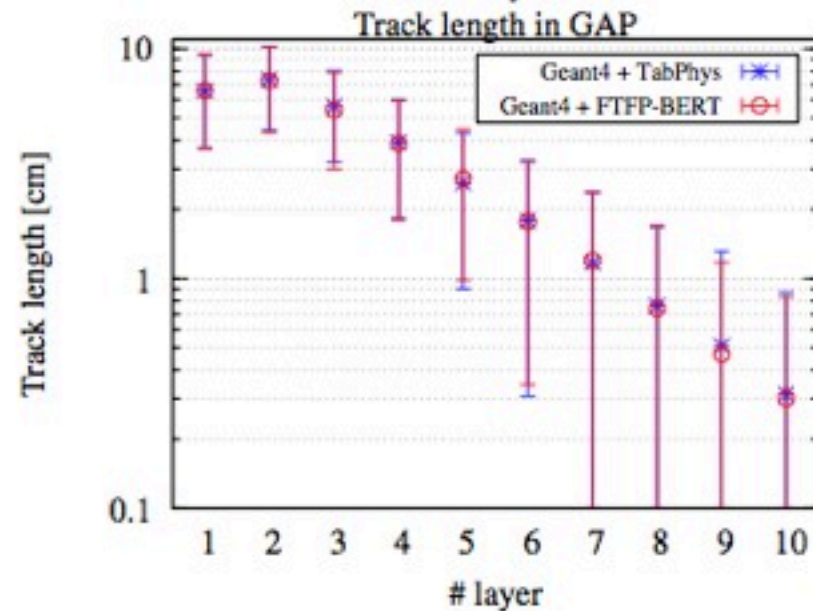
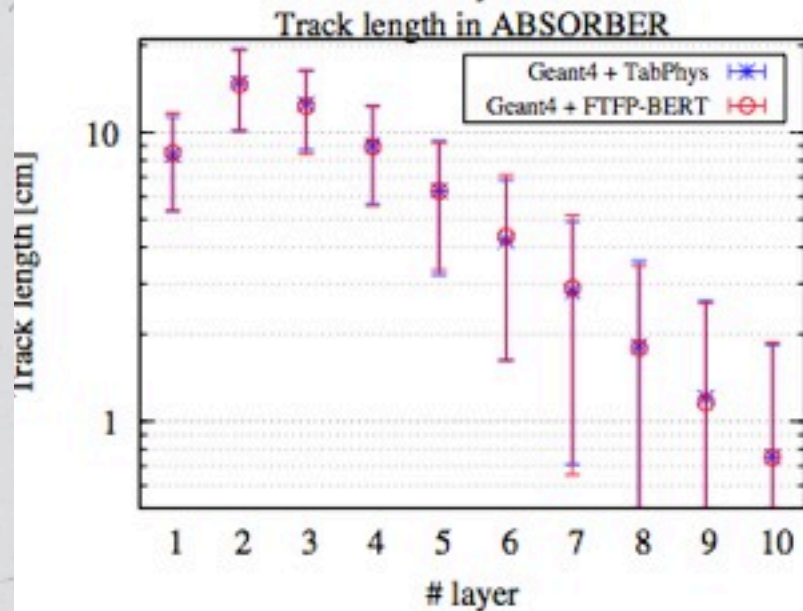
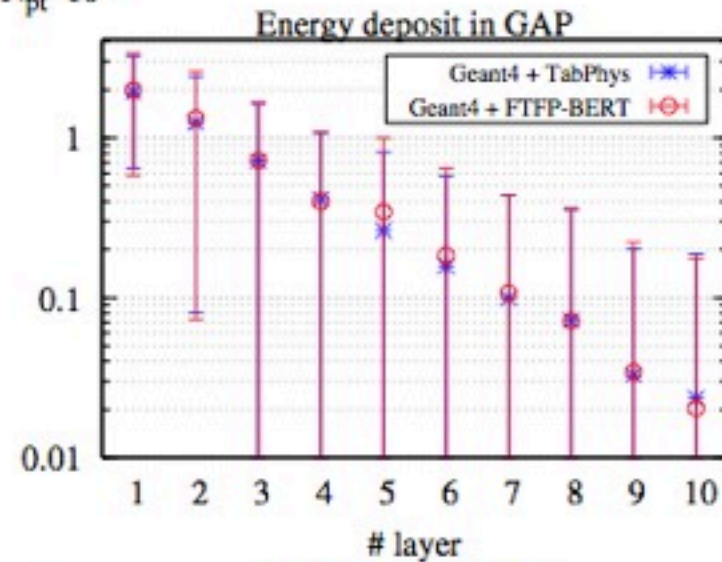
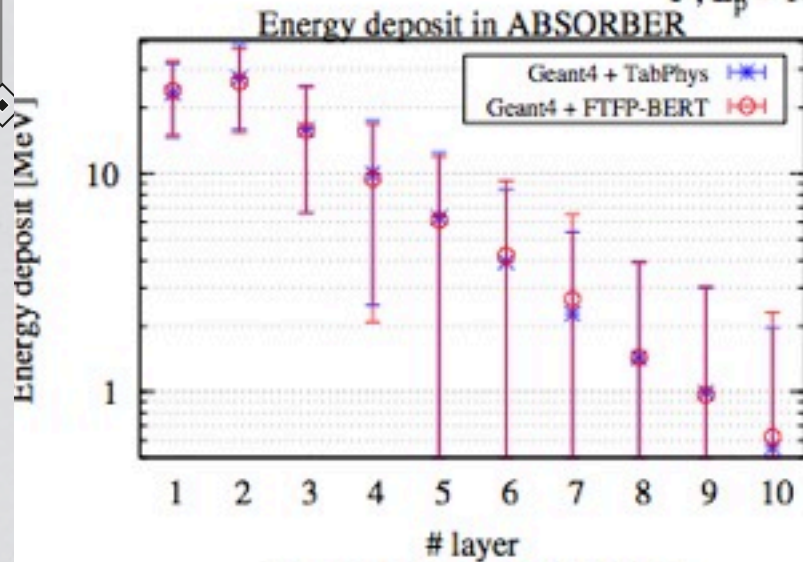
* Presentation of results

* shown 24 Sept 2014

- e^{-} , $E_p = 1[\text{GeV}]$
- e^{-} , $E_p = 100[\text{MeV}]$
- p^{+} , $E_p = 1[\text{GeV}]$
- p^{+} , $E_p = 100[\text{MeV}]$
- γ , $E_p = 1[\text{GeV}]$
- γ , $E_p = 20[\text{MeV}]$
- K^{-} , $E_p = 100[\text{MeV}]$
- π^{+} , $E_p = 100[\text{MeV}]$
- π^{-} , $E_p = 100[\text{MeV}]$
- μ^{+} , $E_p = 100[\text{MeV}]$
- μ^{-} , $E_p = 100[\text{MeV}]$

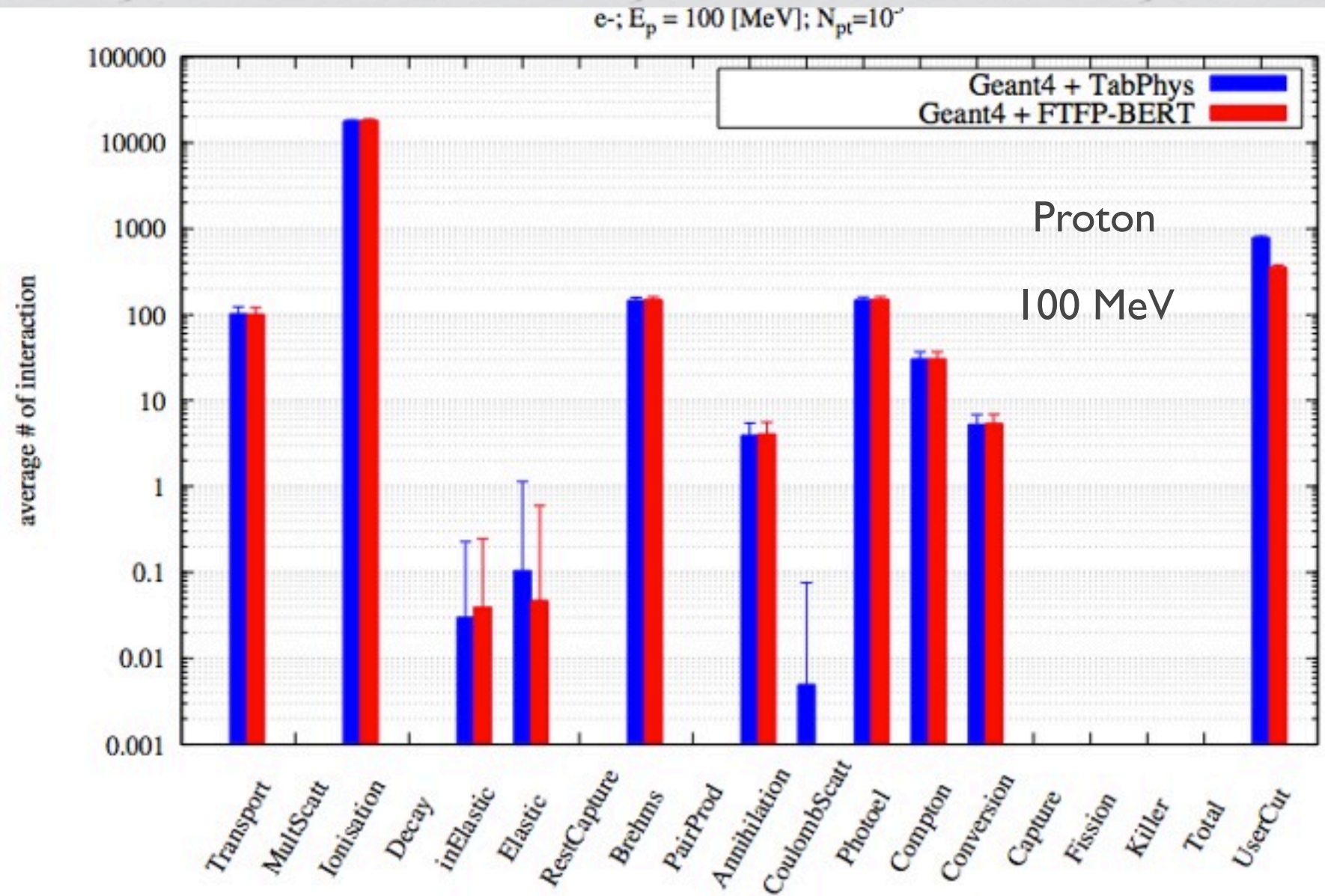
Energy deposit and step length

e^- ; $E_p = 100$ [MeV]; $N_{pt} = 10^3$

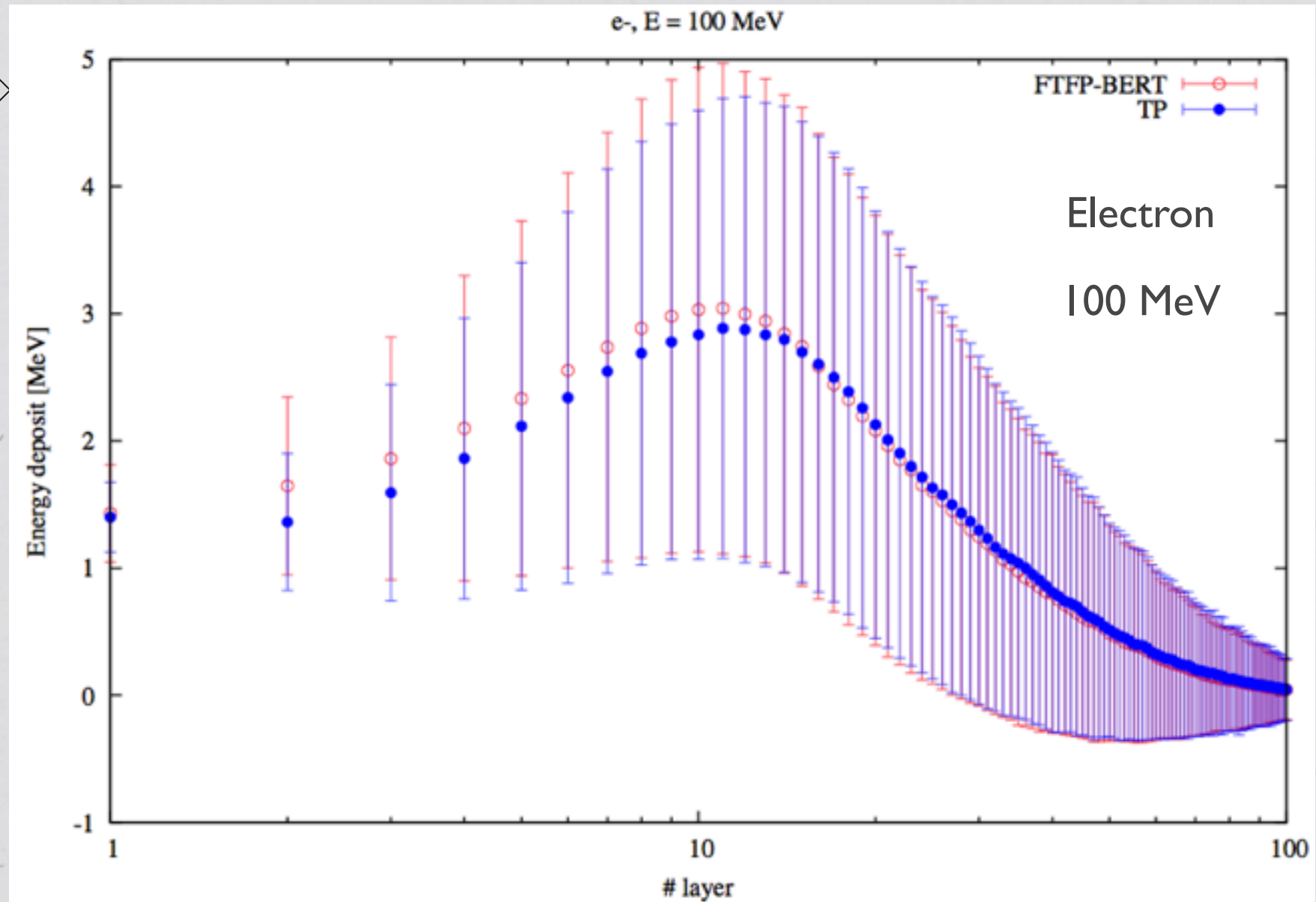


Proton
100 MeV

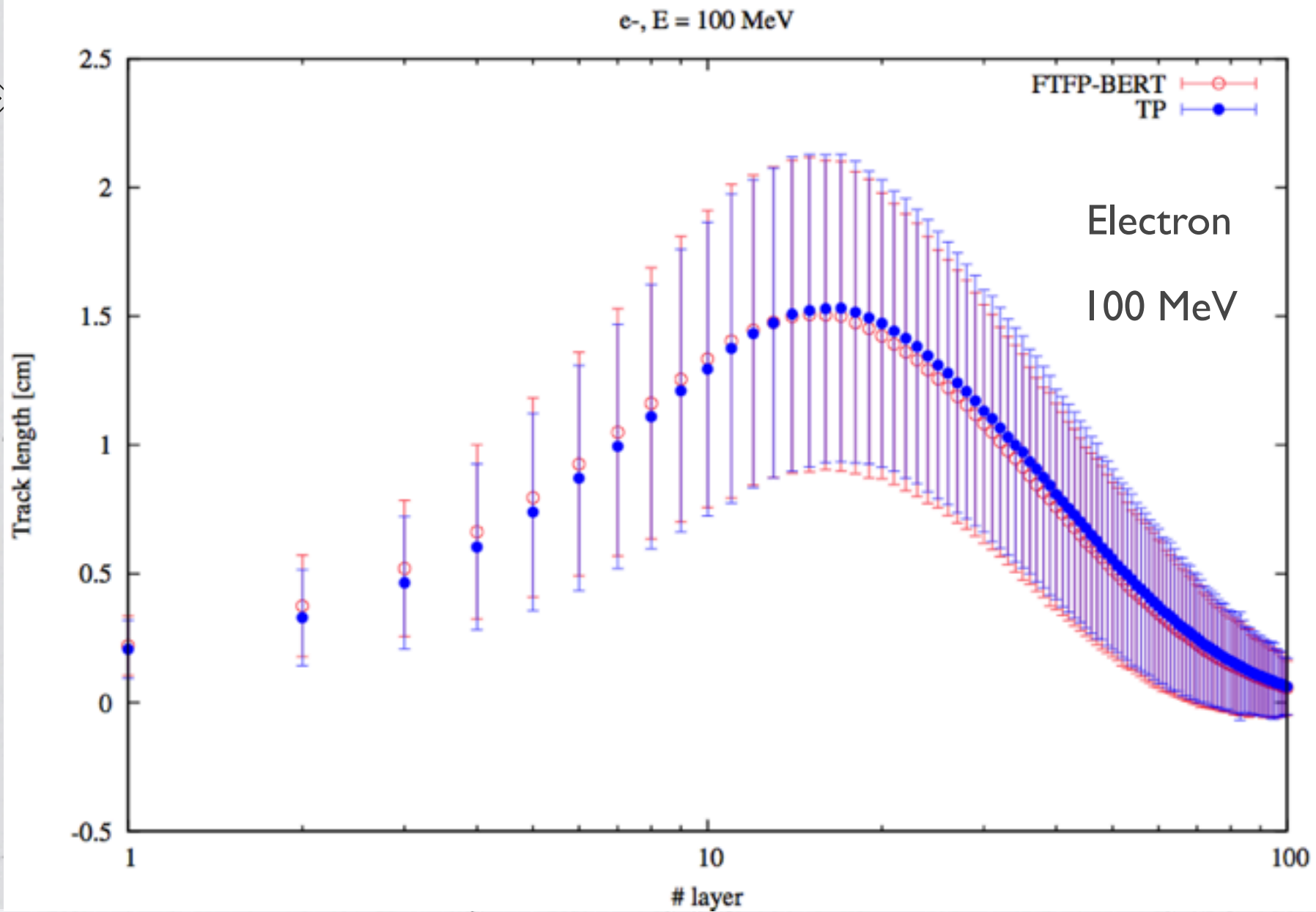
Process statistics



Energy Deposition vs Layer



Track Length vs Layer



Summary / Outlook

Goal: ✓

obtain a compact, simple form of physics to study the behaviour of the prototype and its concepts.

Requirements: ✓

mimic the most important effects of the "real physics" to the tracks and to the characteristics of the transport: *energy deposit, track length, # steps, # secondary tracks, etc.*

Already **good enough** for these goals - maybe with small fixes needed.

Should be usable already for some fast simulation use cases

Should not invest more in this **dead end** for decent physics