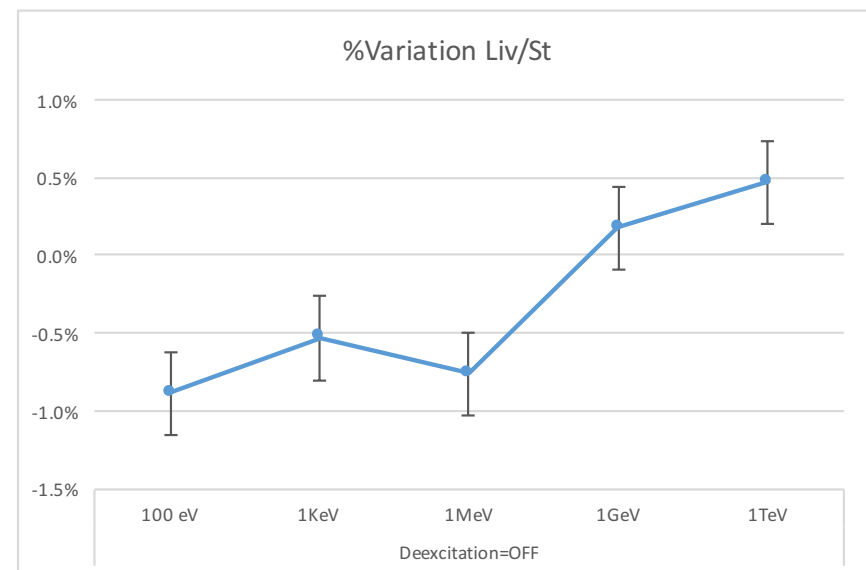
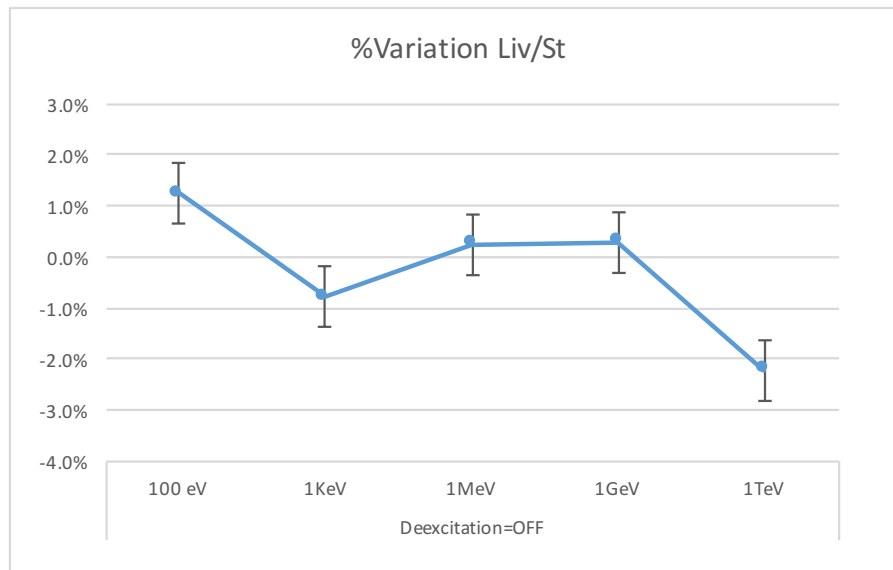
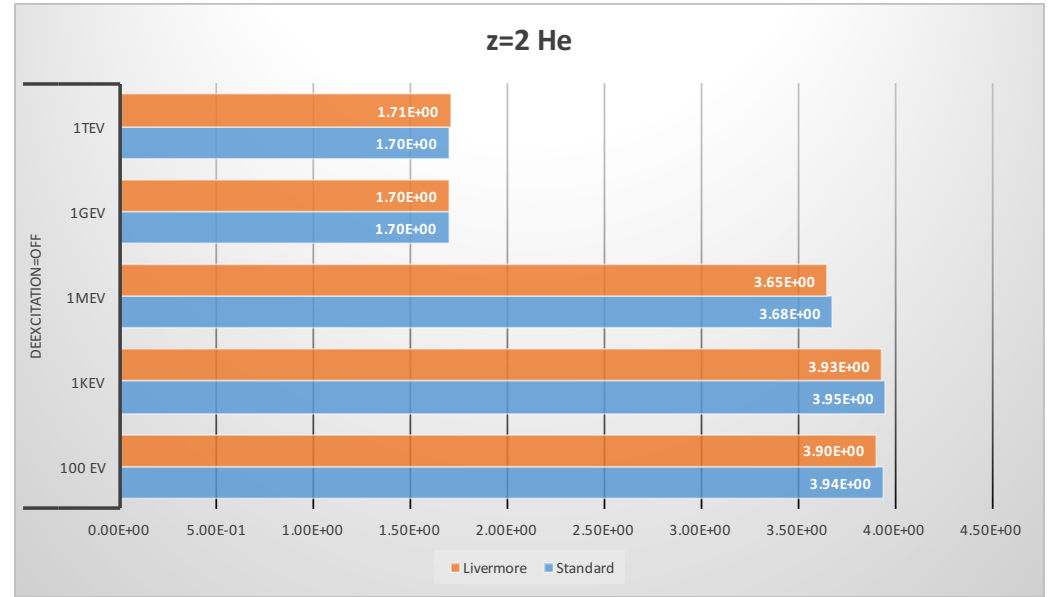
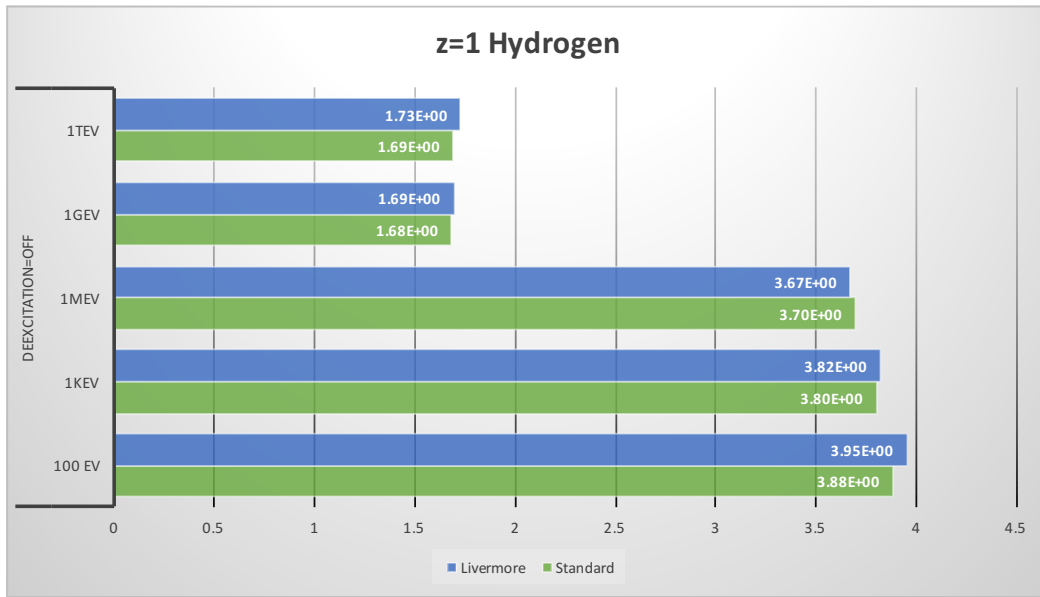
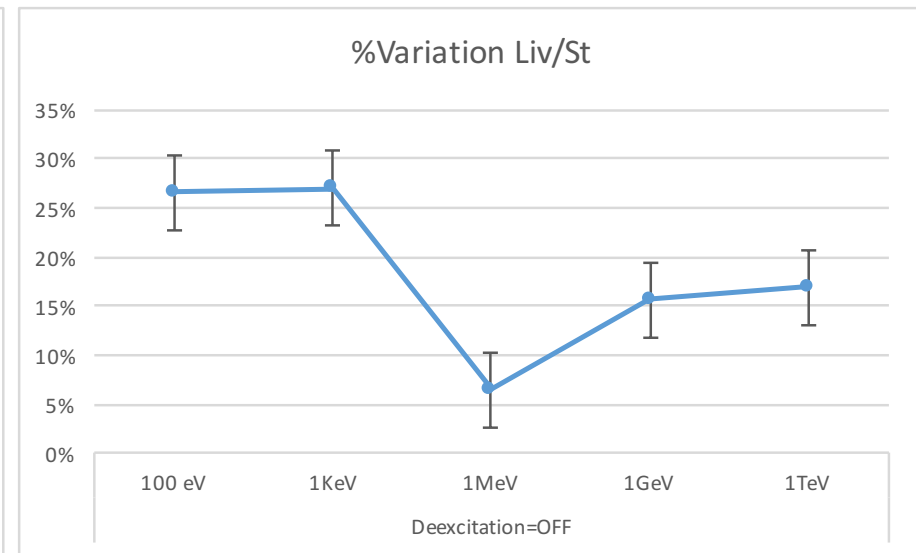
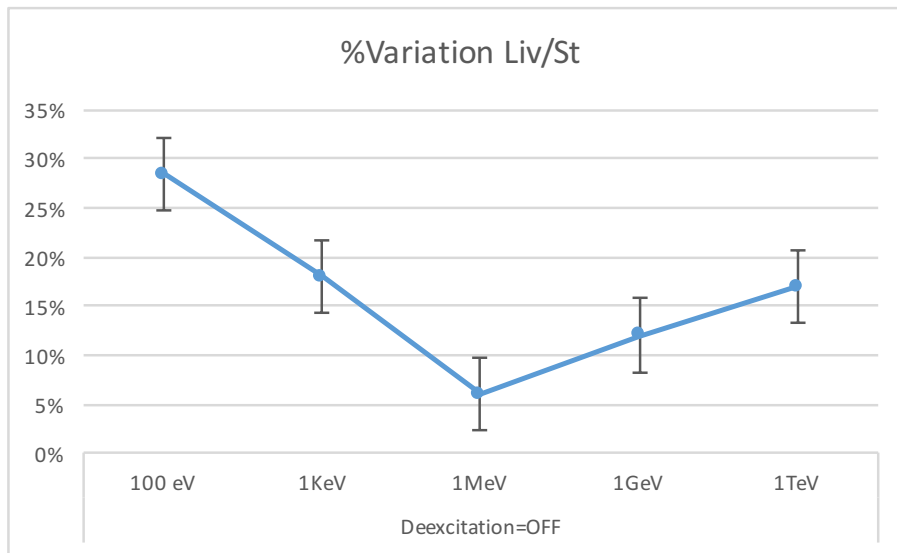
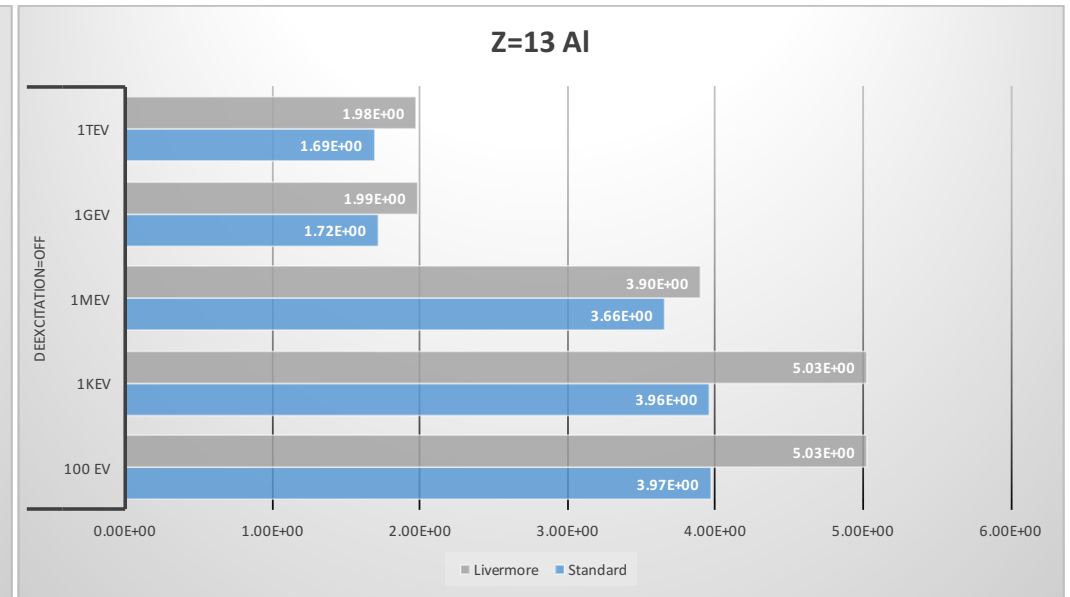
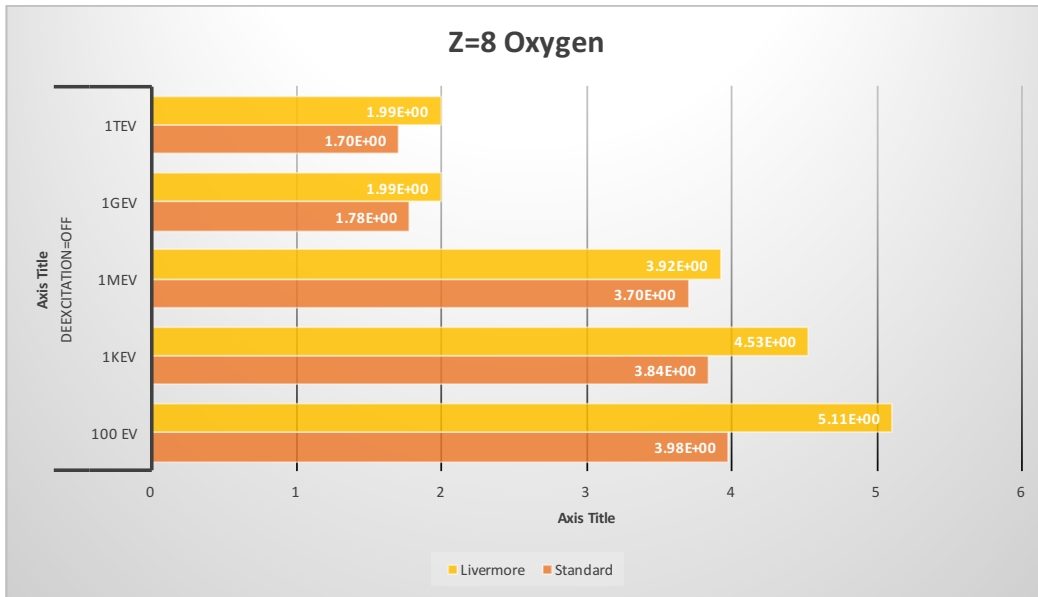
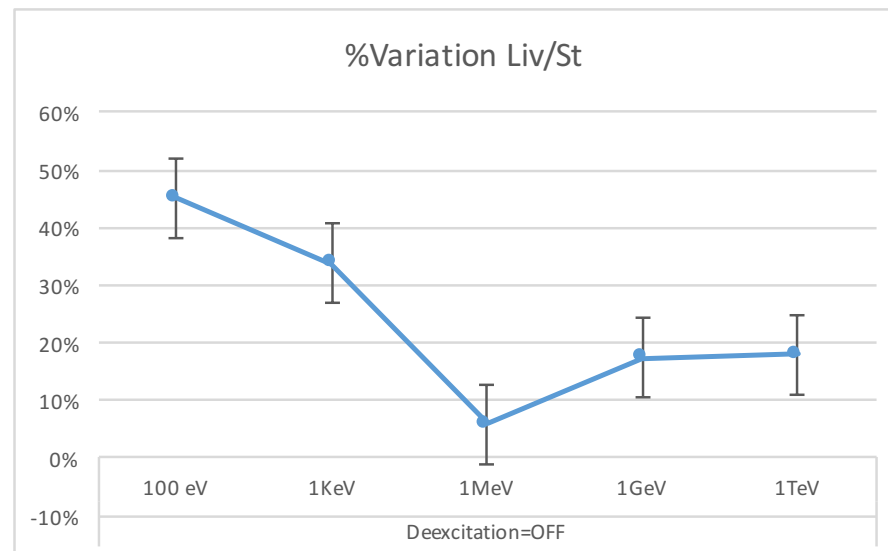
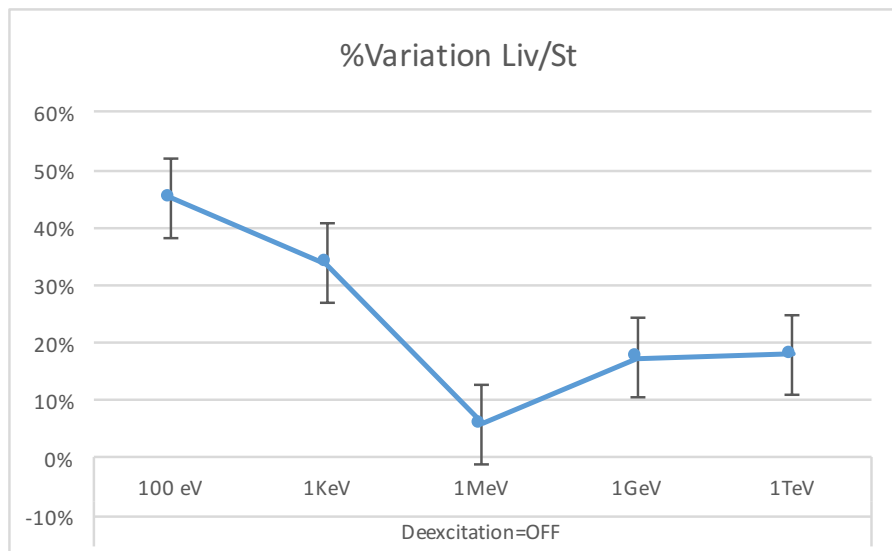
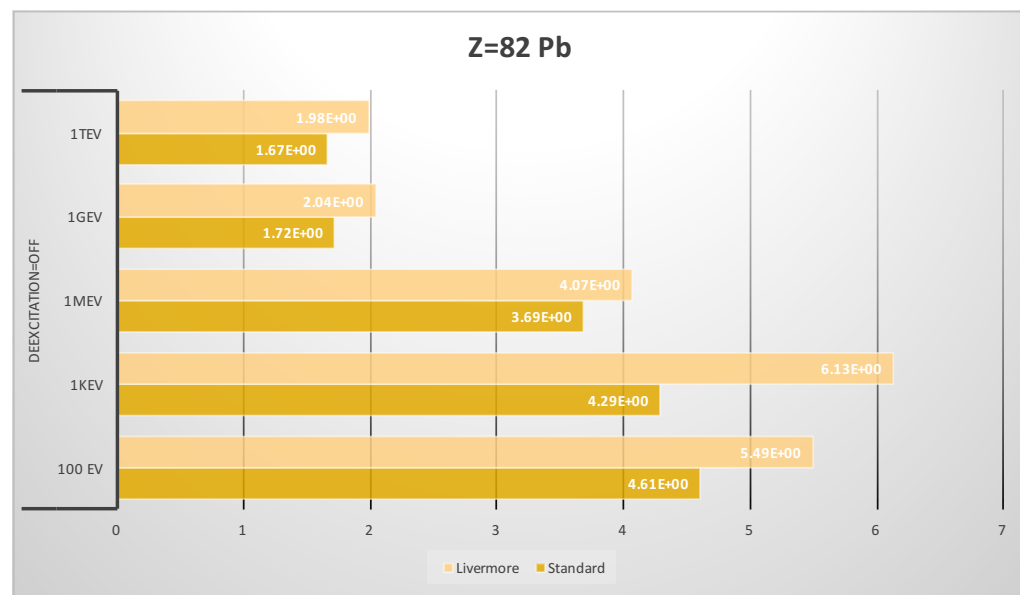
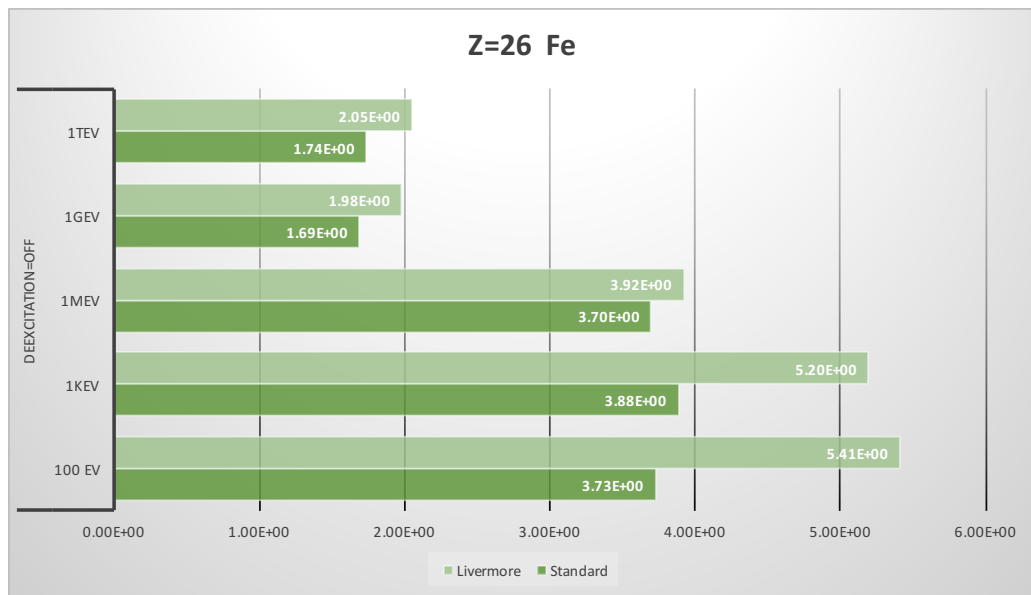


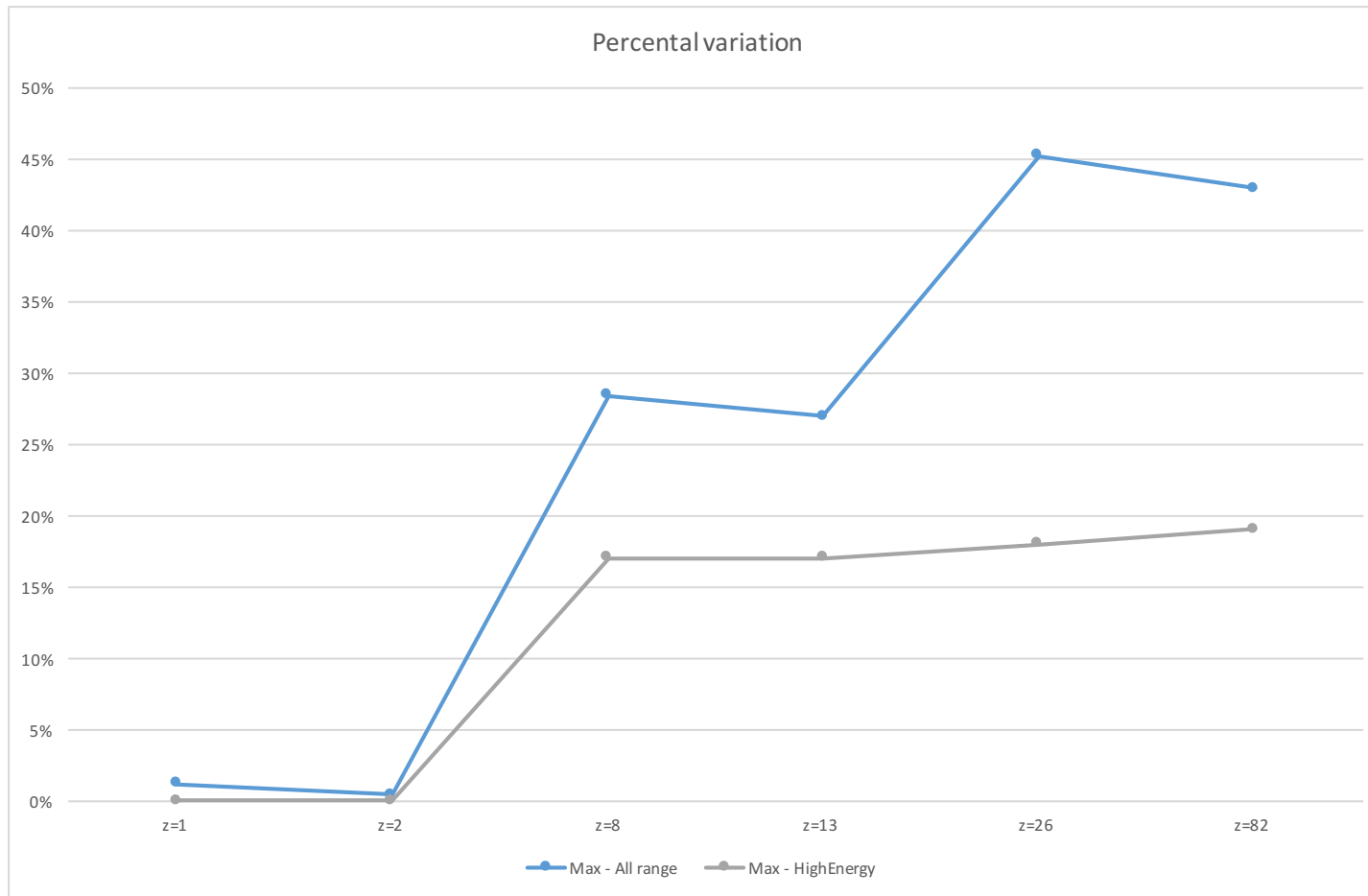
P.e. effect update

Marilena Bandieramonte
bi-weekly meeting 30-05-2017

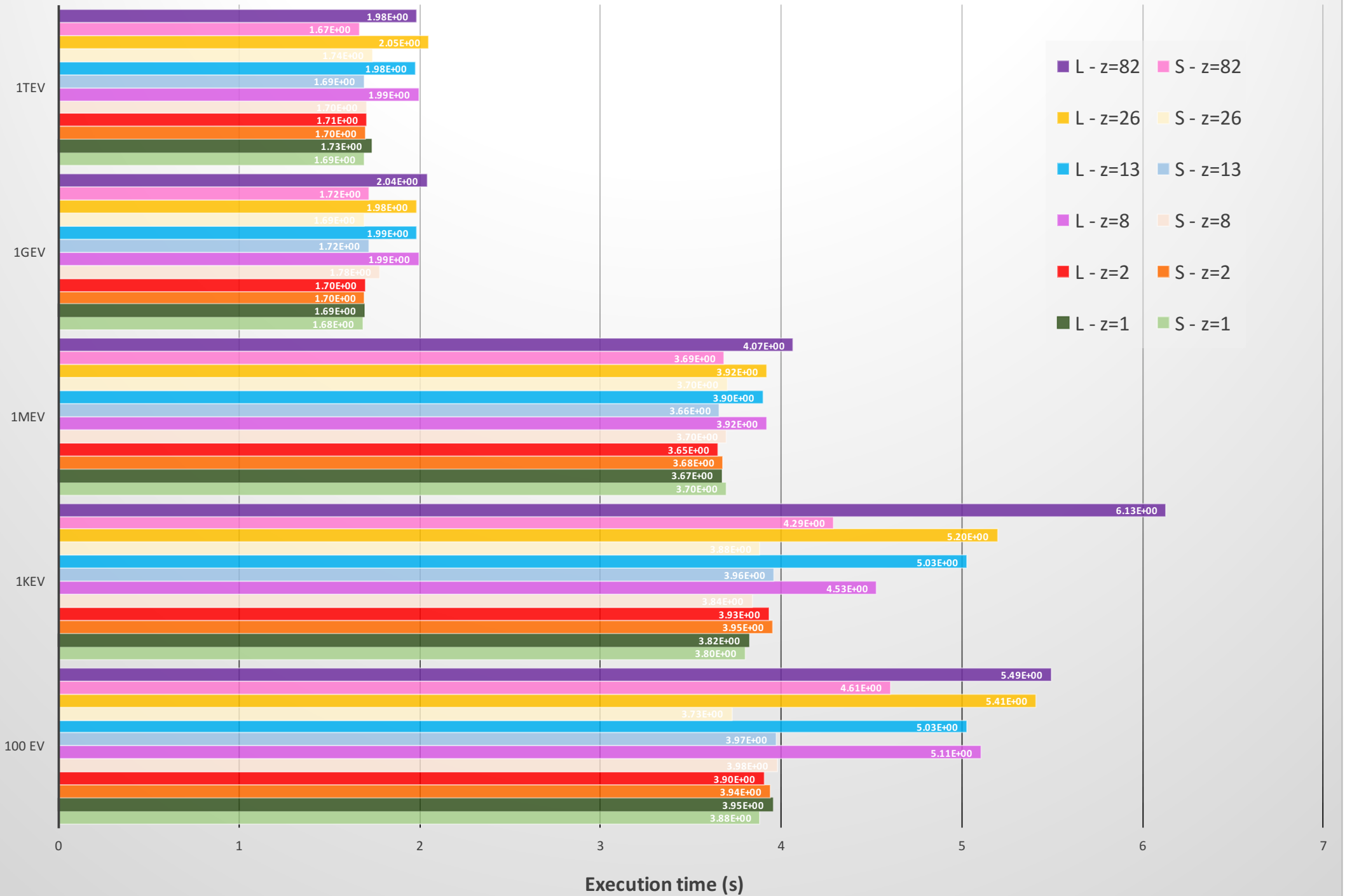








Angular distribution = ON



Angular distribution sampling (Penelope2014 like)*

- ▶ The **direction of the electron** is sampled according to the Sauter distribution. Introducing the variable $\nu = 1 - \cos\theta_e$, the angular distribution can be expressed as:

$$p(\nu) = (2 - \nu) \left[\frac{1}{A + \nu} + \frac{1}{2} \beta \gamma (\gamma - 1) (\gamma - 2) \right] \frac{\nu}{(A + \nu)^3} \quad (15)$$

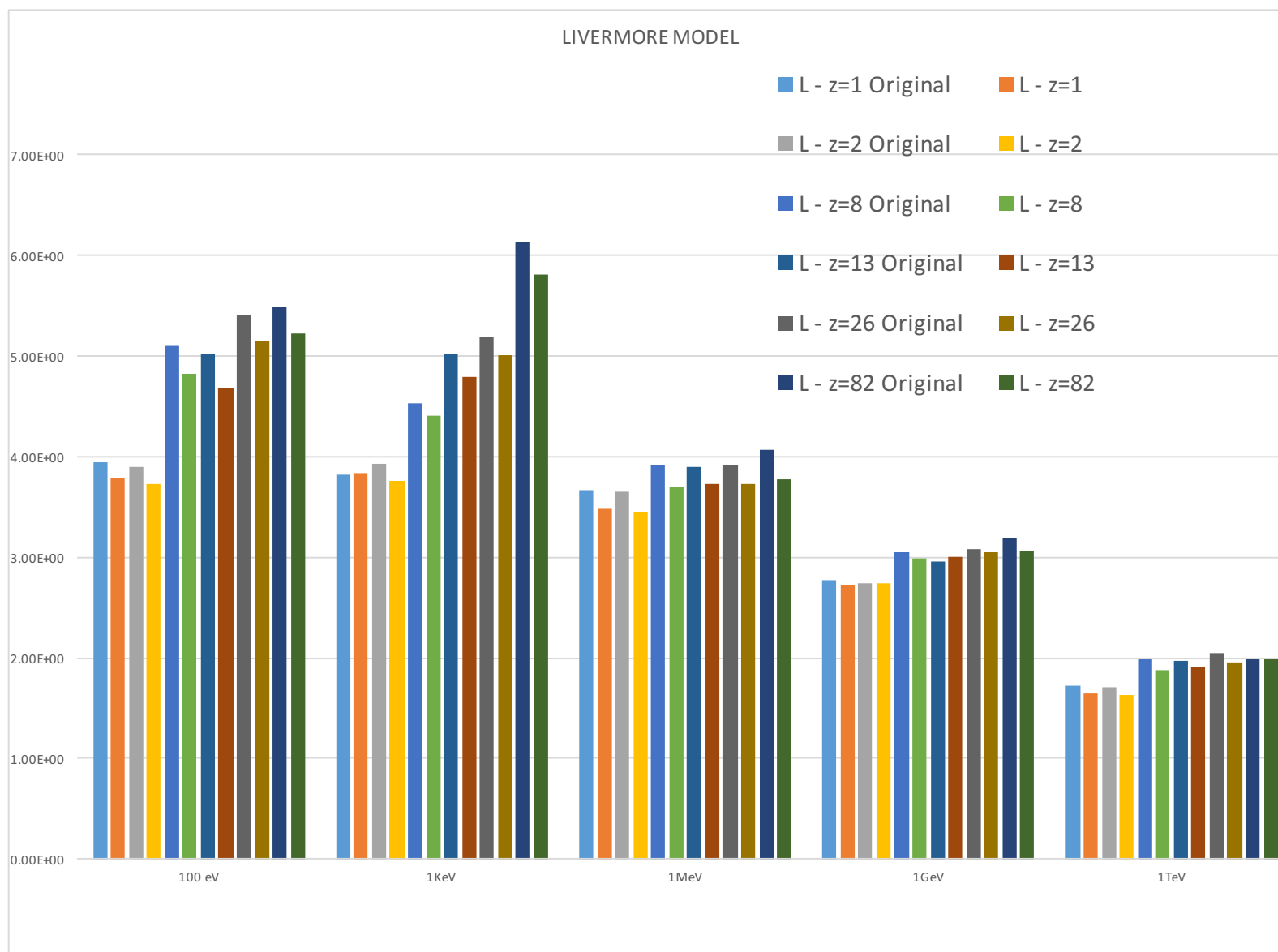
where

$$\gamma = 1 + \frac{E_e}{m_e c^2}, \quad A = \frac{1}{\beta} - 1 \quad (16)$$

where E_e is the electron energy, m_e its rest mass and β its velocity in units of the speed of light c .

*from previous presentation on p.e.:

Comparison between original sampling and new one (Penelope2014 like)



Achievements:

- Increased threshold from 26 MeV to 100 MeV
- Speedup between 4% -10% in most cases

Using modified Livermore model (EPDL97) for p.e. as default

Results for 10.3ref04 are stable compared to 10.3ref03

– *URL to validation results*: <https://geant4-tools.web.cern.ch/geant4-tools/emtesting/> ■

Conclusions on GS restructure/update:

– *No visible degradation of any result*

■ Check on CPU performance

– *Done by Soon on top of 10.3ref04*

■ https://g4cpt.fnal.gov/g4p/oss_10.3.r04em_SimplifiedCalo_01/cpu_summary.html

– *Livermore models for Rayleigh and Photo-effect used by default*

– *Improved quality of photon cross sections and may slightly affect shower shape*

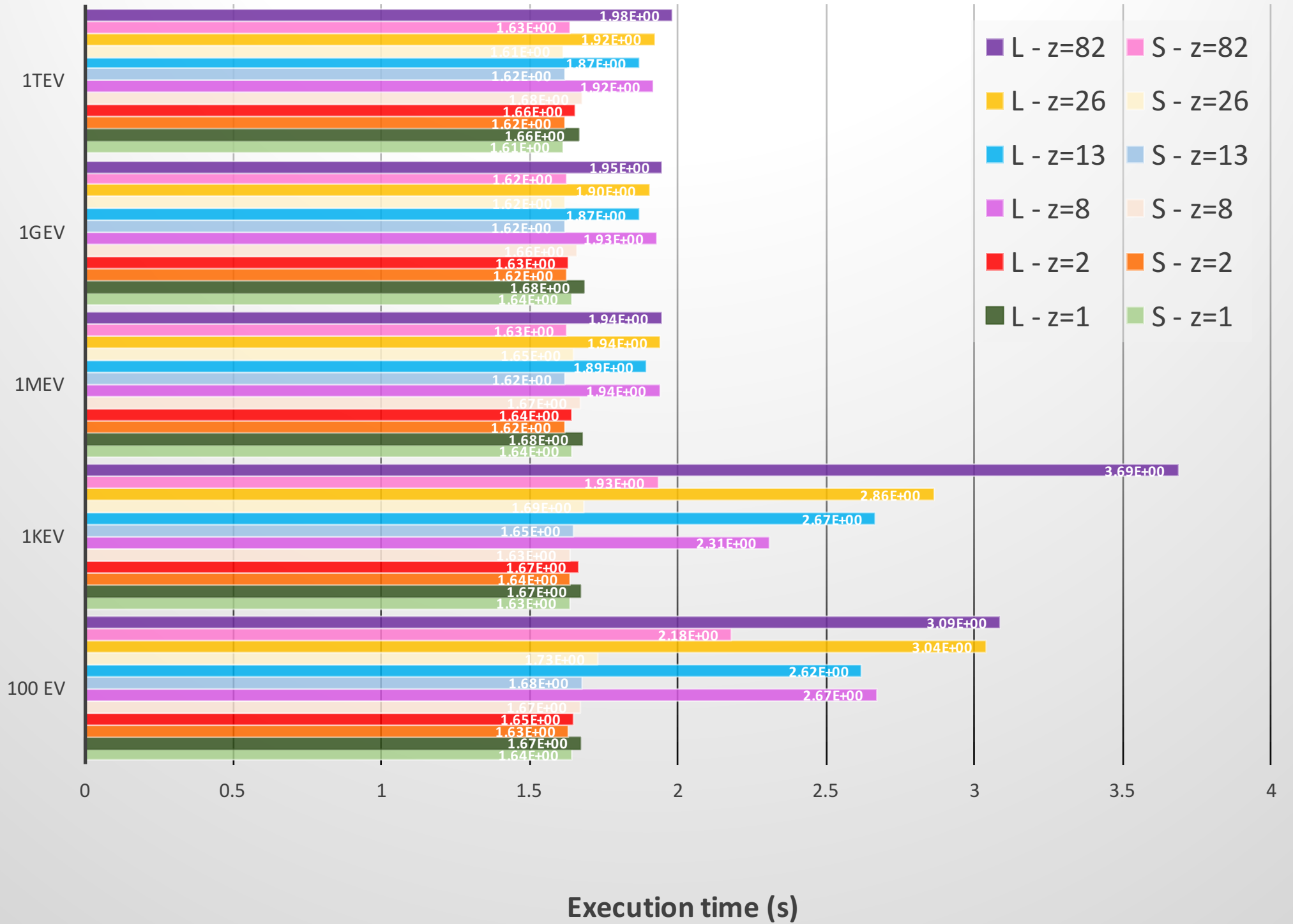
– *1% slowdown for Higgs sample*

– *2% slowdown for e- showers*

– *Can we agree with this default?*

***from V. Ivantchenko presentation @G4 meeting 2 weeks ago**

Angular distribution = OFF

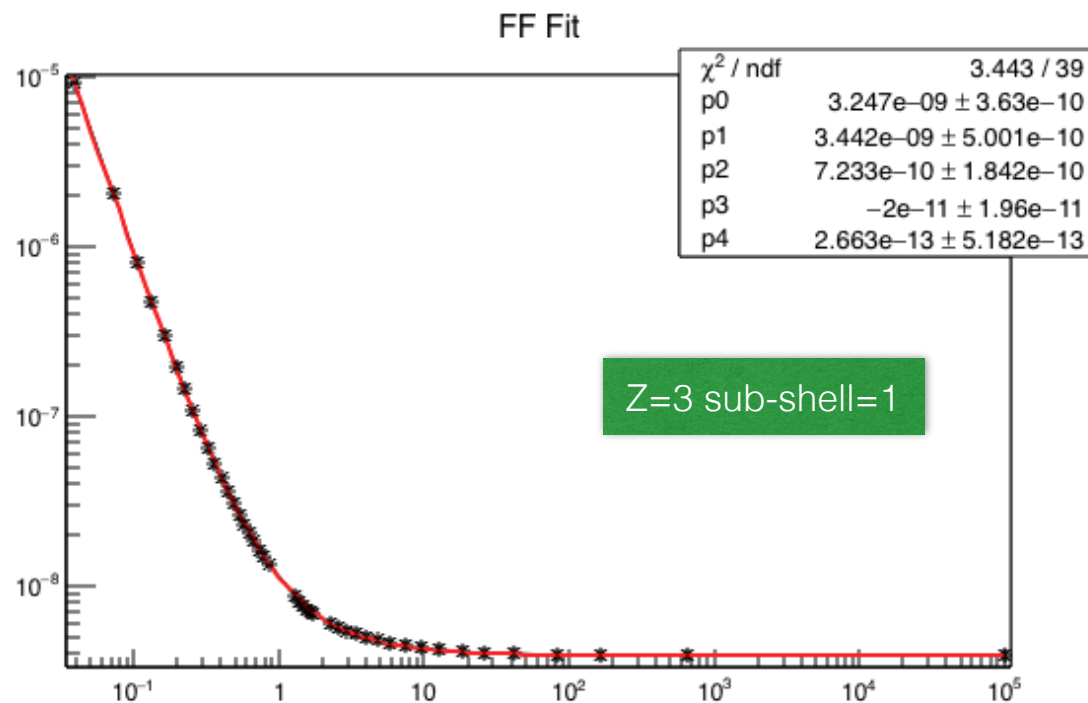


- Switching off the angular distribution we clearly see a **dependency on the energy** and **on the Z** of the material.
- We expected a dependency from the Z, but not from the energy (at least not so strong).
- Inspecting the code we see that there is indeed a dependency on the energy of the gamma:
 - From threshold to 600keV (excluded): The total photoelectric and single shell cross-sections are tabulated
 - Above 600keV: EPDL97 cross sections are parameterised as follows:

$$\sigma(E) = \frac{a_1}{E} + \frac{a_2}{E^2} + \frac{a_3}{E^3} + \frac{a_4}{E^4} + \frac{a_5}{E^5}$$

New parameterisation with new data

- New total cross section and single shell cross section data available (livermore/epics2014)



- Adding a parameter, with the new data the high-energies fit works well for energies >5KeV (reduced from 600KeV)
- New fit with two different energy ranges:
 - E in [5KeV-50KeV]
 - E > 50KeV
 - Constant value for E < 5 KeV -> Standard Physics or use tabulated values -> low energy model

BINDING ENERGIES data

- At least **four** different sources of binding energies data in Geant4:
 - **G4AtomicShells** (used in the standard physics)
 - **G4AtomicShells_EADL** (not used for photoelectric for the moment)
 - **livermore/phot/pe-** (parametrization)
 - **fluor/binding.dat** (used for de-excitation) - same as the parametrisation ones

BINDING ENERGIES data comparison

G4AtomicShells_EADL e livermore/phot/pe-

For $Z < 60$ differences are within 35 eV. From $Z = 60$ (mostly on k-shells) we have differences from around 50 eV up to 630 eV for $Z = 98$

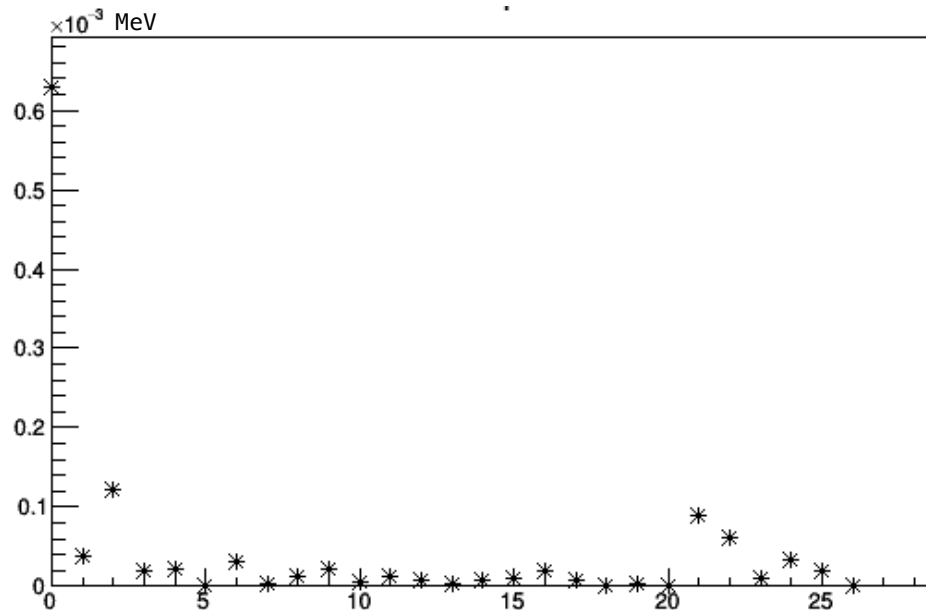
G4AtomicShells and G4AtomicShells_EADL

Total differentNumShell: 38

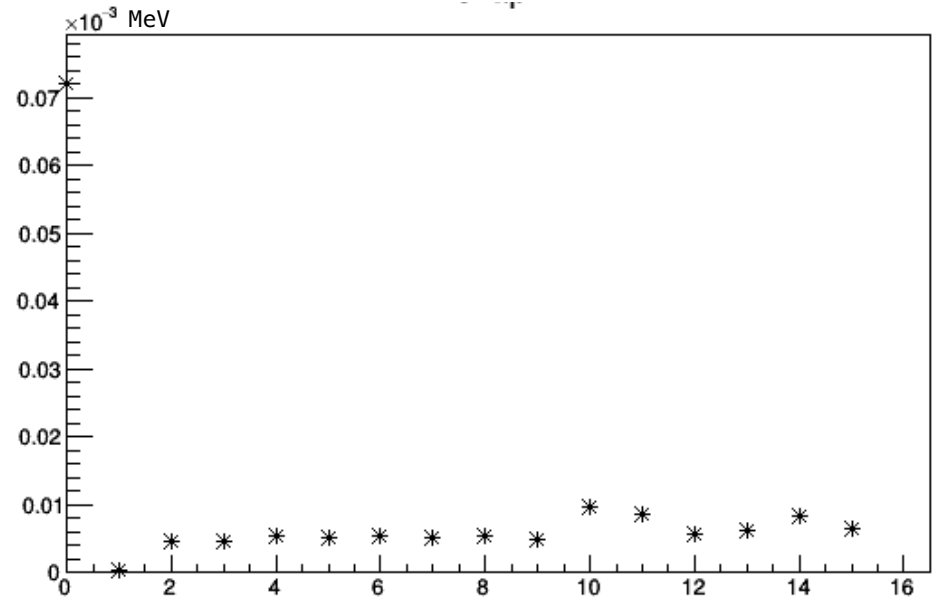
Total n. energies that differ more than 10 eV: 19 (72 eV is one of the biggest)

G4AtomicShells_EADL has always one more shell than G4AtomicShells - and it's the right number of shells (ionisation potential taken mostly from theoretical calculations)

EADL vs livermore/phot/pe-



G4AtomicShells vs G4AtomicShells_EADL



Thanks