







## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS FOR GEANT4 LOW-ENERGY HADRONIC PHYSICS

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# Outline

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## Introduction



- Geant4 hadronic working group is focused first of all on simulation for experiments at LHC
  - ~100 B events are already simulated for LHC detectors
- LHC results are sensitive to systematic uncertainty of Monte Carlo
- Low-energy component of hadronic shower affect results for
  - Simulation of calorimeter responses
  - Simulation of background for tracking detectors
- Requirements for low-energy hadronic models
  - Provide correct energy deposition and fluctuation
  - 4-momentum balance in each interaction
  - CPU and memory efficiency

## Hadron nucleus interaction



# Geant4 hadronic physics design

- Each hadronic process may have several hadronic models
   active at various energy intervals
- Hadronic cross sections are independent on models
- Any model may use precompound model or deexcitation



#### G4GeneratorPrecompoundInterface

## **Geant4 hadronic models**



## General infrastructure update for 10.6

- Removed final state rotation both from elastic and inelastic processes
- Removed G4HadronicException and try/couch pattern from cross section sub-library and GetMeanFreePath() method, use only G4Exception
- Removed default GHEISHA cross sections
- Share cross section data between threads for XS and BGG classes
- Created new utility G4NuclearRadii with several parameterizations of nuclear radius
- Updated Starkov parameterizations for pion and kaon hadronnucleon cross section
- Added G4PARTICLEXS2.1 dataset

# High Energy Models in Geant4 10.6

# **String Models Developments**

- Since 10.5 development versions of FTF and QGS are merged to the production release
  - kept during 3 years separate to provide stability
- FTF improved for
  - thin target benchmarks
  - Interactions of light anti-ions
  - Introduced a coalescence model
- QGS
  - Improved thin target benchmarks
  - Provide narrower shower and increased visible energy
- In 10.6 unified between Physics Lists transitions
  - between FTFP and QGSP is 12-25 GeV
  - between cascade and FTFP is 3-6 GeV

## **Cascade Models: Bertini**

- Phase space generation
  - for final states with more than two bodies
  - old Bertini generator incorrect
- Tried Kopylov phase space generator
  - validation results inconclusive (better in some regimes, worse in others)
  - keep original generator for now
- New possibility
  - INCL++ uses a biased phase space generator (based on Raubold-Lynch method)
  - entire final state can be rotated by arbitrary angle
  - sample angle from exponential describing elastic p-p and pi-p scattering
  - adapt this to Bertini

### Biased Phase Space p + C -> p + X @ 8 GeV/c





## **Cascade models**

Main developments for INCLXX was for 10.5:

- Improved strangeness production
- Provide the best description of d, t, He3, He4 production
- New dataset INCL1.0
- Only few bug fixes in the Binary cascade
  - Transition energy with the Bertini cascade 1-1.5 GeV

# Low Energy Models in Geant4 10.6

# Developments for pre-compound model and de-excitation module

- Established set of model parameters for PRECO and DEEX and user interface to these parameters
- Renewed internal data structure for nuclear levels
  - G4ENDSFSTATEDATA, G4LEVELGAMMADATA, G4RADIOACTIVEDATA are coherent
  - New data format was introduced in Geant4 10.3
  - All components of PRECO and DEEX use this data and not hard-coded numbers
- Provided long-lived isomer production
  - Added floating level states
  - Long lived isomers may be tracked by Geant4
- Provided correlated gamma emission for radioactive decay
  - Is disabled by default but may be enabled by a flag
- It was completed in general for Geant4 10.4
  - However, some fixes and improvements are still added in 10.5 and 10.6

# Parameters for pre-compound/de-excitation

#### G4DeexPrecoParameters scheme

- Printout of all important parameters values at initialisation
- Modification of parameters allowed only at G4State\_PreInit
- New boolean parameters are added recently allowing disable **DEEX** or **PRECO**

#### How it can be used?

- G4DeexPrecoParameters\* param=
  G4Nucleart evelData::CatInstance() > CatR
  - G4NuclearLevelData::GetInstance()->GetParameters();
- param->StoreStoreICLeveIData(true);
- param->SetCorrelatedGamma(true);
- param->SetInternalConversionFlag(true);
- param->SetDeexChannelType(fGEM);
- .....
- param->Dump();
- G4ExcitationHandler has public Set methods
  - This interface is left in order to allow creation of custom handler
  - Normally parameters should be set via G4DeexPrecoParameters class

## G4FermiBreakUpVI model

- Old G4FermiBreakUp model was based on hard-coded data
  - A pool of 112 states, Z < 9, A < 17</li>
  - Precomputed probabilities of decay of each state from this pool into 2-, 3-, 4body final state from this pool
- New G4FermiBreakUpVI model fully based on data of G4GAMMALEVELDATA
  - A pool of 260 states from data files and 399 reactions, Z < 9, A < 17 (10.4)
  - A pool of 380 states from data files and 991 reactions, Z < 9, A < 17 (10.5)
    - Maximal excitation energy 20 MeV
  - Only binary decay chains are considered
    - A standard Coulomb barrier computation is used
  - An extra set of 80 unphysical fragments not known from data in 10.5
    - Including very exotic intermediate states like H<sub>8</sub> or He<sub>2</sub>
    - Will be removed in 10.6 decay of unphysical fragments will be delegated to Evaporation
  - Probability of the first decay is computed on fly if initial excitation of the primary fragment is not equal to one of known levels
  - The second and others decay probabilities are precomputed
  - Final product is always a list of states from the main pool, which has no Fermi decay channel (may have gamma transition)

## De-excitation module: parameterisation of level density

- For long time a simplified level density parameterization was used: Ld = 0.1\*A
- In literature several fits to nuclear level data are published
- For Geant4 10.5 a variant was chosen from A.Mengoni and Yu. Nakajima, JNST 31 (1994) 151
  - Ld =  $\alpha \bullet A \bullet (1 + \beta / A^{1/3})$
  - It turned out, that in order to have reasonable results, the same parameterisation should be used in evaporation, fission, photon evaporation
  - There is a new option in G4DeexPrecoParameters Get/Set LevelDensityFlag
  - The new default Ld = 0.075\*A

## ParticleHP

- By default tries to conserve energy/momentum event-byevent
  - works sometimes
  - in general no
- Current ParticleHP code often makes common sense modifications to get energy conservation, but this often destroys agreement with ENDF energy distributions
  - ENDF database rules deal only with distributions
  - violating these rules can cause unexpected results (like extra gammas) which make validation difficult
  - many environment variables exist to "fix up" ENDF
- Quick and dirty fix:
  - export G4NEUTRONHP\_DO\_NOT\_ADJUST\_FINAL\_STATE=1
  - export G4PHP\_DO\_NOT\_ADJUST\_FINAL\_STATE=1

## **Radioactive Decay Refactoring Completed**

- Remove all radioactive decay biasing methods from G4RadioactiveDecay
  - better CPU performance for those not using biasing
  - cleaner code
  - new class name: G4RadioactiveDecayBase
  - rename as G4RadioactiveDecay for major release
- Put all biasing functionality in derived class
  - use for activation studies
  - new class name: G4Radioactivation



### Radioactive Decay: Electron Capture

- N-shell capture added to G4ECDecay
  - machinery is there for all nuclides but currently data for only a few are included in RadioactiveDecay5.3
- Subshell capture ratios added
  - tables of PL2/PL1, PM2/PM1 and PN2/PN1 added to RadioactiveDecay5.3
  - based on bound electron radial wave amplitudes from Bambynek (1977)
  - partial probabilities of subshell capture calculated from above tables

## **Selected validation results**

### **Double differential neutron production cross section for 22 MeV protons in** <sup>52</sup>**Cr target** *N.S.Biryukov et al., Sov. J. Nucl. Phys.* 31 (1980) 3



### Double differential neutron production cross section for 256 MeV protons in Al target *M.M.Meier et al., Nucl. Sci. Engeneering* 110 (1992) 289



Double differential proton production cross section for 62 MeV protons in carbon target F.E.Bertrand & R.W.Peelle, Phys. Rev. C 8 (1973) 1045



Double differential alpha production cross section for 62 MeV protons in carbon target F.E.Bertrand & R.W.Peelle, Phys. Rev. C 8 (1973) 1045



#### **Isotope production by 1 GeV protons in Fe target** C.Villagrasa et al., AIP Conference Proceeding 769 (2005) 842



- At this and previous plots INCL++ demonstrates more accurate simulation for ion components
- The binary cascade predictions improves when multi-fragmentation sub-model is enabled

## Hadronic Cross Section Updates

## G4PARTICLEXS2.1

- Structure of the data set is change because of particle HP
  - Separate directories for *n*, *p*, *d*, *t*, he3, he4 cross sections
  - Element x-sections from threshold to max hadronic energy (100 TeV)
    - Physics data tables shared between threads extracted from ParticleHP
    - Glauber Gribov cross section above 20 GeV for p and n
    - Glauber Gribove cross sections above 20 MeV for , d, t, he3, he4
- Added extra isotope data for 11 more elements (was 17 before)
  - Ne, Mg, S, Cl, K, Sc, Ti, Ga, Pd, In, Pt
  - Limit on isotope abundance is reduced to 0.001 (was 0.01)
- Fixed discontinues in last bins
  - Isotope data only for E < 20 MeV, above element data</li>
- Fixed G4CrossSectionDataStore code
  - Isotope selection
  - Integral approach

## Neutron x-sections in Aluminum



#### Hadron-nucleon cross sections: $\pi^2$ + p



## K<sup>-</sup> cross sections



- 1/v cross section shape at low energy confirmed by data
- Similar cross section shape for  $\pi^-$
- Coulomb barrier for positively charged hadrons

## Summary

- For Geant4 10.5 FTF and QGS development versions were integrated
- Substantial developments of low-energy models started in Geant4 10.3 and continued up to 10.6
- In Geant4 10.6 a significant efforts were put for unification of various Physics Lists
  - Common transitions between string/cascade
  - Common data sets for nuclear properties
  - Glauber-Gribov cross sections in majority of Physics Lists