

Geant4 Gamma-Electron Angular Correlations Extension Documentation

Rishita Gudapati

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“Evan’s version” refers to the Geant4 Gamma-Gamma Angular Correlations extension written by Evan Rand. It is available on the GRIFFINCollaboration GitHub page under:

`Geant4GammaGammaAngularCorrelations10.01.p01`

“original source files” refers to the `Geant4` version 10.01.p03 source files.

G4DiscreteGammaTransition

This is where the program decides whether to emit a γ or an e^- based on the internal conversion coefficients in the photon evaporation file. The actual generation of the particle is done in `G4VGammaDeexcitation`.

This is also where `GetThetaFromWTheta` is located (called in `G4VGammaDeexcitation`). This method returns a θ value consistent with a specific correlation (passed in as `casenumber`). The correlation is not applied here – it is applied in `G4VGammaDeexcitation`.

Header File

Additions to Evan’s version:

- modified `GetThetaFromWTheta` to accept `casenumber` argument
- declarations for vectors mentioned below

Source File

Additions to Evan’s version:

- each case (gg, ge...) has its own set of coefficients for which the vectors are populated at each level
- the above is also true for the `maxWTheta` that belongs to each case
- normalization is now performed separately for each case
 - I’m still not entirely sure how this normalization procedure works, and it is the likely culprit behind our inability to correctly simulate the decay of `Tl198[543.6]` – see the emails from Evan, which Mike Bowry has copies of
- the normalization procedure produces a θ value which is then returned to `G4VGammaDeexcitation`

Deletions from Evan’s version:

- removed the subtraction of bond energy for electrons: this has been moved to `G4VGammaDeexcitation` to be consistent with the newer `Geant4` versions

G4NuclearLevel

This is where the values of the angular coefficients are calculated.

This is also where `GenerateWThetaParameters` is located (called in `G4NuclearLevelManager`).

Header File

Additions to Evan's version:

- declarations for vectors mentioned below
- declared methods for filling b , α parameters for a specific level used in `G4NuclearLevelManager` when reading and storing values in multipole file

Source File

Additions to Evan's version:

- created and initialized vectors for b_1 through b_6 (b_1 to b_3 belong to a_2 coefficient, b_4 to b_6 belong to a_4)
- created and initialized vectors for a_2 to a_{10} for *each* separate transition type (gg, ge, eg, ee)
- created and initialized vectors for `maxWTheta` for each separate transition type
- calculated mixing ratios for e^- transitions
- coefficients: modified first and second transition equations to include b , α parameters
 - b parameters are set to 1 for a γ transition
- modified `GenerateWThetaParameters` to accept b , α values given in multipole file
- calculated and output angular coefficients for all transition types
- suppressed output for levels with $a_2(\gamma\gamma) = a_4(\gamma\gamma) = 0$
 - we were using the entire photon evaporation file. In theory, this suppression shouldn't be necessary if we only include the levels that we're interested in.
- calculated `maxWTheta` for all four cases – used for normalization purposes in `G4DiscreteGammaTransition`

G4NuclearLevelManager

This is where we read in the multipole file and save its data to the appropriate energy levels. Note that the multipole file contains values used in the calculation of angular coefficients as well as energies to identify which levels these values belong to. The values used to generate particles in the simulation (internal conversion α s, for example) are found in the photon evaporation file and DO NOT need to match the values found in the multipole file. The exceptions are the level and transition energies for each level, which must match within 0.000001 of each other in both the multipole and photon evaporation files.

This is also where `G4NuclearLevel::GenerateWThetaParameters` is called.

Header File

Additions to Evan's version:

- declarations for b and α vectors
 - each vector consists of one element for each energy level in the photon evaporation file

Source File

Additions to Evan's version:

- read in b parameters and α values from multipole file
 - filled b parameters and α values into the right level
 - it finds the right level by looping through all levels in the photon evaporation file and comparing the level energy in the multipole file to the current level energy
 - in checking that the level is compared correctly, I ran into some floating point precision errors, so I added the `firstcheck` and `secondcheck` variables to counteract them. The precision can probably be increased further in these checks.
 - retrieved the b and α values for each level in the photon evaporation file (two levels at a time – the current one and the one immediately above it in energy) and passed these values to `G4NuclearLevel::GenerateWThetaParameters`
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G4NuclearLevelStore

This is just a storage module for variables used across the code.

Header File

Deletions from Evan's version:

- removed getter and setter for `firstGammaDecay`

Additions to Evan's version:

- getter and setter for `G4bool firstProduct`
 - every nuclear deexcitation results in a product chain inside the `DoDecay` method of `G4VGammaDeexcitation`. `firstProduct` simply stores whether or not the product list is empty. The first product of a deexcitation is isotropically emitted from the nucleus.
- getter and setter for `G4bool elecFirst`
 - true if the particle generated first in the cascade was an e^-
 - its value is only relevant for the second particle in the cascade
- getter and setter for `G4int caseNumber`
 - checked the current particle type and the previous particle type to determine case (this is done in `G4VGammaDeexcitation` and saved here).
 - * ≥ 0 : only for second and subsequent particles
 - ** case 0: $\gamma \gamma$
 - ** case 1: γe^- (previous particle was a gamma, current particle is an electron)
 - ** case 2: $e^- \gamma$
 - ** case 3: $e^- e^-$
 - * -1 : for transitions which are not γ or e^- AND are not the first product
 - ** emitted isotropically
 - * -2 : for first particle (emitted isotropically)
 - * -3 : for NULL transitions

Source File

Unchanged from Evan's version.

G4VGammaDeexcitation

This is where new particles in the cascade are generated.

This is also where `G4DiscreteGammaTransition::GetThetaFromWTheta` is called and where the correlation is applied to the newly generated particle.

Header File

Unchanged from Evan's version.

Source File

Additions to Evan's version:

- DoDecay method:
 - placed a check here to see if the product list is empty or not. This tells us whether or not the particle being generated is the first in the cascade (stored as `G4bool firstProduct` in `G4NuclearLevelStore`)
 - Case Selection
 - see `G4int caseNumber` above
 - determined which case the currently generated particle belongs to, and passed this number to `G4DiscreteGammaTransition::GetThetaFromWTheta`
 - first particle in cascade is emitted isotropically
 - all non- γ and non- e^- particles are emitted isotropically
 - subtracted bond energy of electrons here (INSTEAD of in `G4DiscreteGammaTransition`)
 - took the θ produced from `G4DiscreteGammaTransition::GetThetaFromWTheta` and applied it to a polarization vector to simulate the correlation
 - turn on and off the correlation by setting the `G4bool correlation` variable immediately above where `G4DiscreteGammaTransition::GetThetaFromWTheta` is called
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G4RadioactiveDecay

This is where radioactive decay modes are accessed and the correct decay path is chosen for the source particle.

The entire module is unchanged from the original `Geant4` source files. Some deletions were made from Evan's version to get it back to this original state (removed `firstGammaDecay` checks). This is only included in the package in case the user has Evan's extension already installed.

G4RadioactiveDecaymessenger

Not entirely sure what this module does.

The entire module is unchanged from Evan's version. Only included in this package so that the user does not have to download both the Gamma-Gamma *and* the Gamma-Electron extensions.