

# A Geant4 simulation for the CrystalBall@MAMI Setup

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June 18, 2012

## 1 Introduction

As advances in Geant3 particle tracking were discontinued a number of years ago, it is clear that to achieve as realistic a simulation as possible a move to Geant4 is required. In particular simulation of hadronic interactions is thought to be much improved with G4 and detailed validation exercises have been carried out. G4 uses object-orientated C++ programming.

The code included here contains a G4 simulation for the CB, TAPS, PID, MWPC, ToF detector setup for the first and second round of experiments at MAMI.

This report will outline the structure and the status of the simulation, named A2, as well as giving some instructions for installing and running, and finally list some thoughts on what still needs to be done.

## 2 Installation

Installation of this simulation requires a pre-installed release of G4. Users should refer to the G4 webpage for details. The simulation has now been upgraded to run with version Geant4.9.2 and Geant4.9.4 and it is strongly recommended that one of these versions is installed, but it should also run with earlier versions, if the A2 PhysicsList classes are copied from an earlier A2 release. The default physics list classes are for G4.9.4, if version 4.9.2 is preferred the user should remove the 4.9.2 from the files in the src and include directory.

After the G4 system is installed the user is recommended to try and compile a few of the G4 examples.

The code package can currently be downloaded from <http://www2.ph.ed.ac.uk/nuclear/G4/>. The user can then unpack A2 into their G4WORKDIR and make. A2 uses a ROOT based input/output and so the variable \$ROOTSYS should be defined. The executable A2 should be found in \$G4WORKDIR/bin/\$G4SYSTEM/.

How to run the simulation is explained in sec. 6.

Note, from Geant4.9.5, cmake is the recommended make option. This is currently not supported in the A2 application, although A2 can be compiled

with Geant4.9.5 via the `geant4make.csh` script for backward compatability. For more see the G4 installation guide.

### 3 The A2 Package

The A2 directory contains all the additional code required to make the simulation work including some example macros for running the simulation in either batch or interactive mode. The directories contain :

<code>docs</code>	the user manuals, currently this document!
<code>cbsim</code>	relevant files from cbsim and the ROOT conversions
<code>macros</code>	macro files to control the batch and interactive running of the simulation
<code>include</code>	the <code>.hh</code> files for the new A2 classes
<code>src</code>	the <code>.cc</code> files for the new A2 classes
<code>pics</code>	some graphics created by A2
<code>acquroot</code>	contains new files required for running with AcquRoot

The file `A2.cc` controls the simulation by creating the A2 classes and assigning them to the G4 manager classes. It then allows an interactive session to be run if no initial macro is given, i.e just the command A2 is given. Or runs in batch mode if a run macro is given, e.g. `A2 macros/doppi0.mac`.

The files `GNUmakefile` and `hadronic_lists.gmk` are required for compilation. The file `G4History.macro` is produced by A2 and saves the interactive commands given.

The files `CrystalConvert.in` and `taps.dat` come from cbsim and allow a meaningful readout of the detectors. `taps07.dat` contains the setup for the new TAPS configuration.

### 4 Geometry

The A2 class `A2DetectorConstruction` is responsible for all of the geometry built. Currently it can call on three detector setups the Crystal Ball, TAPS and the PID. The Wire Chambers are still to be implemented.

Each detector has it's own class and `A2DetectorConstruction` decides whether to build it based on a setup macro, see sec.6.1.

## 4.1 Materials

The majority of materials needed are defined via a NIST database, implemented via the `G4NistManager` class. A list of the NIST defined materials can be found by typing `/material/nist/listMaterials`, at the `Idle>` prompt, or in the file `$G4INSTALL/source/materials/src/G4NistMaterialBuilder.cc`.

Some materials from `cbsim` are not found in the NIST database and have been entered “by hand” in `A2DetectorConstruction.cc`. The extra materials are `rohacell`, `fibreglass`, `plastic` (for PID lightguide), `mumetal` and `LD2`.

## 4.2 The Crystal Ball

There are now 2 options for the geometry used for the Crystal Ball and surrounding material. The first was taken from early `cbsim` file from the UCLA group . This can be found in the `A2/cbsim` directory as `ugeom_sasha.F` or `ugeom.F`. The second is the file updated file from S. Prakhov, optimised from new measurements and comparing protons from the real experiment to the simulation, this file is in `A2/cbsim/ugeom_mamic_apr09.F`. The main difference is in the tunnel region, in the new version the crystals in this region have virutally nothing cut from them and the tunnel has a smaller diameter.

For this 06-12 version the material between the hemispheres was agreed to be 1.0/16 of an inch in agreement with the other steel thicknesses in the ball. This agrees with early thesis descriptions of the ball construction.

### 4.2.1 Software import from `ugeom.F`

Two methods were tried to export the crystal ball geometry directly from the `cbsim` file `ugeom.F`.

The first was to use the `G3toG4` utilities which are part of the `G4` libraries. This requires an `.rz` file of the geometry to be produced by `cbsim`<sup>1</sup>. The first problem with this method was the `Trap` shape used in `G4` does not accept sides with zero length, which had been used in `cbsim` to construct the triangular faces of the crystals. However Ken Livingston showed that this could be bypassed by a simple fix in the `G4Trap` class. After this `G4` was able to produce a reasonable visualised likeness to the CB and TAPS, however attempts to track particles through the CB failed as they never underwent any interactions.

Fortran `.rz` file can be converted to `ROOT` readable format via the `ROOT` utility `rz2root`, so a second attempt to pass `cbsim` to `G4` was made via `ROOT`’s `xml` interface. This failed due to a mismatch in the syntax of the `ROOT` `xml` output and `G4` `xml` input files. However even if such a scheme had been successful it almost certainly would have also failed to track the particles (for reasons explained below).

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<sup>1</sup>To do this you need to add the line: `call grfile(21,"crystalball.rz","ON")`  
after call `GGCLOS` in `ugeom.F`

### 4.2.2 Manual import

After attempting the two software conversions I decided the best solution would be to manually rewrite the Fortran code in C++ using the G4 libraries. This was realised with the A2DetCrystalBall class. When writing the detector I used both the files ugeom\_sasha.F and cbsasha.C (the ROOT conversion) in A2/cbsim for guidance. To simplify matters for myself I decided not to rewrite the prism.F function, which calculates the crystal, major and minor triangle parameters, but to just take the calculated results from the exported ROOT file cbsasha.C.

Initially I followed the cbsim recipe for placing the crystals first in Minor triangles, then the Minors in Major triangles, then the Majors in Hemispheres, then the Hemispheres in the Ball Volume. The crystals were again given a Trap volume, however instead of setting one side=0cm I have instead set it to 1nm, so G4 will not complain about the zero length.

This produced a CB that looked as expected. However, again when I fired the particles no interactions occurred in the ball!

The problem lies with the way G4 handles overlapping volumes. The fact the two hemispheres nearly exactly overlap meant G4 was unable to determine which hemisphere's daughter volumes, i.e Major triangles, it was in.

To overcome this I got rid of the 2 hemisphere volumes and place the Major triangles directly in the ball volume and applied the rotation and translation of the hemispheres directly to the Major Triangles. This appeared to give success as particles fired at the ball now interacted.

However it turned out the problem still existed close to the equator of the ball, the reason being that Major triangles here exist for both the upper and lower halves.

My eventual solution to the overlaps problem was to place each crystal individually into the World volume. Each crystal is rotated and translated by the product of the transforms for it's Minor, Major and Hemisphere.

Every crystal now tracks particles!

The next issue to resolve was for the cut crystals in the tunnel regions. Previously this was realised by placing one overriding volume CCUT in the ball. For G4 I chose to subtract off this volume from each individual crystal before placing it in the World volume. This is done via the G4SubtractionSolid class, and just needs the same translation and rotation information as used in placing the crystals and so prove to be relatively straightforward. The cut crystals can be visualised using the RayTracer visualisation and if you look down the beamline you can see that the crystals stop at the tunnel . In addition I was able to convince to myself that it did work by firing particles into the region that should be cut and seeing no interactions.

## 4.3 TAPS

The TAPS detector was implemented from a straight interpretation of the ugeom\_taps.F code. The class is called A2DetTAPS. One slight change I have

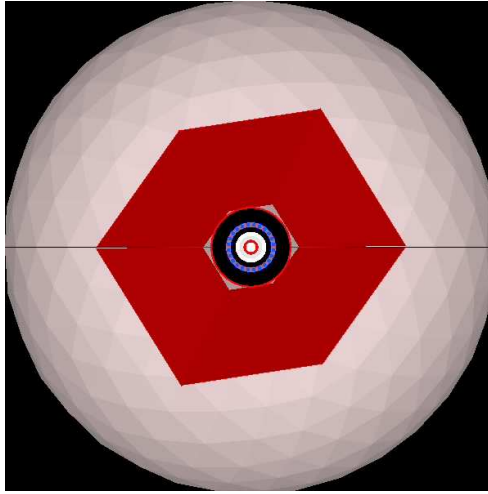


Figure 1:  
The cut crystals of the ball.

made is to readout every taps veto detector that fires, previously it was only read if it's corresponding BaF2 crystal fired. Someone can inform me if I should change back.

TAPS can be configured without the need for recompilation by specifying an input file eg. taps.dat or taps07.dat for the smaller TAPS, the number of active crystals and the distance from the centre of the ball, see section 6.1 for details. By this means TAPS can be setup in it's original configuration or it's new for 2007 configuration by changing a few lines in the setup macro.

The PbWO4 crystals are also available the user can just set the number of TAPS rings they would like to change for PbW04. They are readout as shown in the acquroot/BaF2\_PWO\_08.dat etup file, with the PbW04 in groups of 4. Note when setting number of crystals assume 4 PbW04=1 crystal.

Figure 2 shows a visualisation of the CB-TAPS detectors.

#### 4.4 The PID

The implementation for the PID varies from the original, as a more realistic right angular wedge shape is used for the scintillator shape, rather than a symmetric trapezoid. The effect of the change should be small.

PID 2 is also available for use and can be sepecified in the DetectorSetup.mac file. PID2 is rotated by  $180^\circ$  compared to PID1 and the support structures are made from plastic, to give less material at the downstream end. The scintillators are 4mm thick compared to 2mm.

The rotation invalidates the PID\_MC.dat AcquRoot file, a new one PID2\_MC.dat is in the acquroot directory.

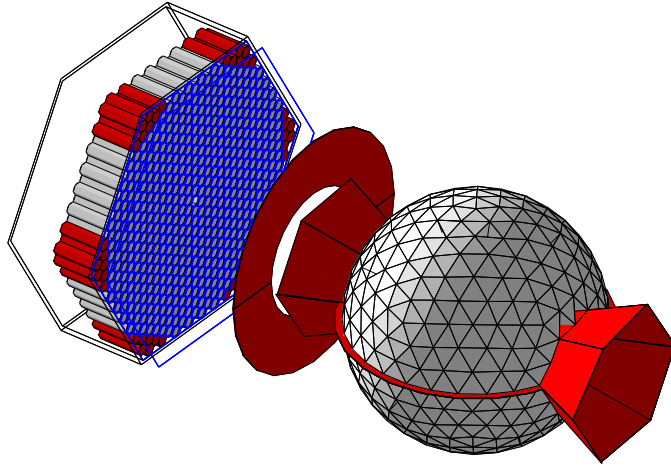


Figure 2: A picture of the CB-TAPS setup using DAWN visualisation. Unfortunately the drawing is not perfect, but this is due to the visualisation driver not colouring the right areas and not the actual geometry. Note, TAPS vetos are in blue and dummies are in red.

## 4.5 MWPC

### 4.5.1 Pre-MAMI-C

The MWPCs have been implemented by Jamie Robinson of Glasgow University. He has preformed a straight translation of the ugeom.F wire chambers including the modifications of Kashevarov.

### 4.5.2 MAMI-C

The newly constructed wirechambers have initially been implemented by David Howdle of Glasgow University. Note the anode wires are only constructed if the useMWPC command is given a 2 instead of a 1, this is in case they add a large increase in overhead with little change in efficiencies. In addition to constructing the wirechamber materials a basic readout has been implemented. the position of a particle as it passes through a cathode layer (of which there are 4) is saved to the output ntuple for analysis. A basic ReadDecoded algorithm has been added to the TA2CylMWPC class (found in the A2/acquroot directory) to reconstruct tracks and a sample setup file MWPC\_G4A2.dat is also in the acquroot directory, this is an alternative to the ReadDecoded method of Sven Schumann which smears the initial proton momentum vector. The additional branches have been added to the CB\_A2MC.Offline file and users may need to replace the MCBBranchID.h in their acqu\_sys/AcquRoot/src directory to make sure the MWPC branches are added.

## 4.6 Targets

A choice of either cryo (for LH2, LD2) or solid target have been added. These were taken from ugeom\_target.F and ugeom\_solid\_target.F respectively. The solid target has hardwired lengths for Lithium, graphite, calcium and lead as found in ugeom\_solid\_target.F, if other materials are needed the lengths should be put onto A2SolidTarget.cc. Instructions on how to select target and material are given in 6.1.

The polarised target with solenoidal and saddle coil<sup>2</sup> has been implemeted and in addition the magnetic field for the transverse target. The command  
/A2/det/targetMagneticCoils Solenoidal  
can be used to switch between these two target geometries.

## 4.7 Trigger

All particles are killed after 2ms. This is implemented in the A2SteppingAction.cc UserSteppingAction function. In the A2SD.cc class timing windows are place d for TAPS (2 $\mu$ s) and the rest of the detectors (600ns). No energy thresholds are applied.

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<sup>2</sup>The solenoidal coil was developed by Monica Firminger (Mount Allison) and the Saddle coil by Sasha Mushkarenkov (Massachusetts).

## 5 Physics Processes and Models

The main reason for transferring to Geant4 is to utilise up-to-date physics models. G4 provides detailed information on all of its processes and models in its Physics Reference Manual, available on its website.

### 5.1 Electromagnetic Physics

The electromagnetic physics package is well established and it is expected that the “standard package” will be optimum for our purposes. G4 also offers a “fast” model which gives quicker computational performance at some loss of accuracy, but may be sufficient. Processes included are :

For charged particles: Multiple Scattering, Ionisation, Bremsstrahlung, Synchrotron, Cerenkov, Transition Radiation, High Energy Muon Processes and Anihilation.

And for gammas: Compton, Pair Production, Photo-Electric.

These models are developed from the Geant3.2.1 package and include bug fixes and further development.

Just to note, G4 also supplies a Low Energy package which extends these interactions below keV, and an optical photon package, which can be used for example to track scintillation light using reflection, refraction, absorption, Rayleigh and wavelength shifting.

### 5.2 Hadronic Physics

Geant3.2.1 utilised either the GEISHA or FLUKA models for hadronic interactions (+models from P. Pedroni?). In G4 GEISHA was converted into the G4LElastic and G4LEHadronicInelastic models. In addition a multitude of new models have been developed covering energies from a fraction of a keV up to 1TeV. It is up to the user which models they use and with a large choice of models this can be a tricky task. G4 does provide some standard PhysicsLists selecting applicable models, to help and one of these should be sufficient for standard simulation. I have implemented a flexible A2PhysicsList which allows some choice of models at run time, for instructions on use see Section 6.2. For best simulation results these models should be tested and compared on our detector setup with real experimental data. A program of validation exercises is planned and all users are encouraged to make their own tests.

G4 defines 3 types of Hadronic Model :

**Tabulated** based on large databases.

**Parameterised** faster, parameters determined from fits to data,

**Theory-based** parameters chosen by comparing with thin target data.

As far as I am currently able to determine our energy regime is best described by some of the theory-based models. For inelastic channels these are the Cascade models (Binary and Bertini), Chiral Invariant Phase Space models and perhaps



a Pre-compund model. For Elastic channels we should use the G4HadronElastic model. These models are applicable for nucleons, pions, kaons, hyperons and ions. For more details see the physics reference manual.

For some purposes it may also be useful to utilise the high precision neutron models based on a variety of databases. This model is quoted as being valid from thermal energies up to 20MeV.

#### **Currently recommended Physics List is QGSP\_BIC**

This uses the Binary Cascade model for inelastic hadronic interactions at out energies.

If you are analysing K+ then QGSP\_BERT is recommended and since G4.9.4 QGSP\_BERT\_CHIPS, which calculates the cross sections from the CHIPS model instead of the LEP model, and uses Bertini cascade to model the final state.

Note QGSP\_BIC\_EMV, has fast electromagnetic, QGSP\_BIC\_EMX has experimental electromagnetic, (do not know what that means currently!). With BERT the Bertini cascade model is used which is faster but possibly not so accurate, though the results may be sufficient for our purposes. If BIC or BERT is not specified then it defaults to the fast GEISHA type parameterisation for inelastic hadronic interactions.

## **6 Running the simulation**

The simulation automatically checks the file DetectorSetup.mac to configure the geometry for the run. In addition the user can supply the name of a run macro for running in batch mode, this includes information on the physics models used as well as the event generator. Alternatively the simulation can be run in interactive mode, see Sec. 6.5.

### **6.1 Detector Setup**

Is controlled via the macros/DetectorSetup.mac file. Users can edit this to built any subset of detector systems, by switching the 1's to 0's. By default :

`/A2/det/useCB 1`

*#if the 3rd number in the next line is negative use old geometry, if positive use new Prakhov geometry*

`#the first two numbers give the upper and lower air gap between hemispheres`

`/A2/det/setHemiGap 0.4 0.4 1 cm`

`/A2/det/useTAPS 1`

*Taps can be configured for its original or 2007 setup.*

*position and ids*

`/A2/det/setTAPSFile taps07.dat`

*distance from centre of the ball*

`/A2/det/setTAPSZ 145 cm`

*number of active crystals*

```

/A2/det/setTAPSN 384
number of rings that are PbWO4
/A2/det/setTAPSPbWO4Rings 2
select PID1 (1) or PID2 (2) or no PID (0)
/A2/det/usePID 2
apply a z offset
/A2/det/setPIDZ 0. cm
add in the wire chambers 1 or not 0 (2 also constructs the wires)
/A2/det/useMWPC 2
The setup of the target is also done here :
/A2/det/useTarget Solid (or Cryo or Polarized)
/A2/det/targetMaterial G4_Pb (or G4_Ca, ...)
#####Polarised target
#/A2/det/useTarget Polarized
#/A2/det/targetMaterial A2_HeButanol
#/A2/det/targetMagneticCoils Saddle
#/A2/det/setTargetMagneticFieldMap wouter_field_map.dat

```

## 6.2 Physics List

A brief discussion on the physics models is given in Sec. 5. Selection of the physics list must be done pre-initialisation,

*Choose a physics list, e.g. QGSP\_BIC, QGSP\_BERT\_EMV, LHEP...*

```
/A2/physics/Physics QGSP_BIC
```

*Initialise the simulation*

```
/run/initialize
```

NOTE for interactive running this commands are called in the default macro vis.mac that is run on initialisation.

## 6.3 Cuts per region

To increase tracking efficiency it is possible to define the threshold cuts for tracking secondary particles different for each region. In this way active elements of the detector can perform more detailed tracking. For example with 1mm cuts discrete structures are visible in the deltaE-E plots. But these are eliminated by using a cut of 0.01 mm in the PID detector. \*\*Note since upgrading to version 4.9.4 these structures do not appear even with a 1mm cut!!! The following cuts increase the CPU time by about 15% compared to 1mm cuts everywhere, (these should be applied in the run macro after /run/initialize)

```

/A2/physics/SetRegion CB
/A2/physics/RegionCut 0.1 mm
/A2/physics/SetRegion TAPS
/A2/physics/RegionCut 0.1 mm
/A2/physics/SetRegion TAPSV
/A2/physics/RegionCut 0.01 mm
/A2/physics/SetRegion PID

```

```

/A2/physics/RegionCut 0.01 mm
/A2/physics/SetRegion MWPC
/A2/physics/RegionCut 0.1 mm

```

## 6.4 mkin Input

Users should obtain an mkin event generator file containing the reaction particles of interest. This file should be converted to ROOT via the h2root utility. 2 examples of such files are available alongside this release, kin\_pi0p\_100000.root and mkin\_pin\_400mev.root. The setup of A2 to read such files can be done either in batch or interactive mode using the same commands. Using the reaction  $\gamma p \rightarrow p\pi^0$  as an example (e.g. kin\_pi0p\_100000.root), the command sequence follows :

```

The number of particles to be tracked, 1 proton 2 photons
/A2/generator/NToBeTracked 3
The mkin indexes of the particles to be tracked
The proton
/A2/generator/Track 2
The 2 photons
/A2/generator/Track 3
/A2/generator/Track 4
Note, the  $\pi^0$  will not be tracked as it's index 1, is not given.
The mkin file, converted to root, to be read
/A2/generator/InputFile kin_pi0p_100000.root (for batch mode)
/A2/generator/PrepareInput kin_pi0p_100000.root (for interactive mode)
The particles in the file and those to be tracked will be output to the screen:
A2PrimaryGeneratorAction::SetUpRootInput You have chosen to track 3
generated particles.
A2PrimaryGeneratorAction::SetUpRootInput, adding a pi0 as index 1
A2PrimaryGeneratorAction::SetUpRootInput, adding a proton as index 2
A2PrimaryGeneratorAction::SetUpRootInput, adding a gamma as index 3
A2PrimaryGeneratorAction::SetUpRootInput, adding a gamma as index 4
Will track proton with index 2
Will track gamma with index 3
Will track gamma with index 4

```

NOTE if AqcuMC is used as the event generator it must store the output in ntuple format not Tree format.

## 6.5 Interactive Mode

This allows visualisation of the detectors and supports standard G4 gun/ commands to define the beam or can read an mkin generated file. To run in this mode simply type A2 from the A2 directory. Any detector set in the DetectorSetup.mac is drawn in the World volume. The initial visualisation setup is defined in macros/vis.mac. Currently I prefer the OGLIX style viewer, which

requires command line or macro based commands. When using version 4.8.2, this viewer can be used to make movies. Additionally the OGLIXm viewer (comment in line `/vis/open OGLIXm`) allows changes in the picture using a GUI system, although this can crash if too many commands are given.

The DAWN viewer is best for detailed pictures but requires the downloading of additional software. Users are encouraged to try the many other viewers available.

To run in interactive mode users should just type A2 from their G4WORKDIR. The physics models can be changed in the macros/vis.mac file, as can the default visualisation settings.

To run an mkin event follow the commands in sec. 6.4. Alternatively define a beam using the gun/commands :

```
/gun/particle proton
/gun/energy 100 MeV
/gun/direction 1 0.1 0
```

With either method then type `/run/beamOn N` to run N events. The tracks will be drawn on detector picture. In the case of the ball the crystals hit will be coloured with an intensity depending on the energy deposit. Alternatively the command `/A2/event/drawHitOpt option` will change the colour coding to depend on either the (option=)time or (option=)depth of the hit. This command has to be run prior to the event. In the case of TAPS and the PID currently the whole detector will be coloured if any element is hit.

For a list of all possible commands users can type help at the Idle> prompt. This includes all standard G4 commands for visualisation, runs, events, geometry... As well as the new commands for A2, found in the A2 help directory.

An output file can be written using the command :

```
/A2/event/setOutputFile test.root
```

### 6.5.1 GUI and Qt interface

Thanks to Bill Li (University of Regina) the programme has been adapted to run with a geant4 gui and qt visualisation drivers. To activate the GUI use the `-g` command line option when starting an interactive session and for qt visualisation change the vis.mac to use `/vis/open OGL`.

## 6.6 Phase Space Mode

The A2 simulation can be used to directly produce tracked phase space distributions of particles. This can in turn be used to calculate detection efficiencies, energy loss corrections, angular resolutions etc. The following commands are used :

*use phase space mode (1) (0 is command line 6.5, 2 is ROOT input 6.4 which is done automatically if you specify an input file)*

```
/A2/generator/Mode 1
max and min kinetic energies
/A2/generator/SetTMax 300 MeV
```

```

/A2/generator/SetTMin 0 MeV
max and min angle
/A2/generator/SetThetaMax 180 deg
/A2/generator/SetThetaMin 0 deg
for the vertex position
gamma beam widths at target
/A2/generator/SetBeamXSigma 0.05 mm
/A2/generator/SetBeamYSigma 0.05 mm
target Z offset
/A2/generator/SetTargetZ0 0 mm
target thickness
/A2/generator/SetTargetThick 0.1 cm
target x-y radius
/A2/generator/SetTargetRadius 2 cm

```

The kinematics of the particle are stored for each event in the beam branch of the ROOT output ntuple.

See also doPhaseSpace.mac.

## 6.7 Overlap Mode

As an extension to standard phase space you can also create an additional particle at a fixed angle to the first, this maybe useful for investigating overlapping cluster algorithms.

```

/A2/generator/Mode 3
A2/generator/SetSplitTheta 10 deg

```

The rest of the commands are as for phase space.

## 6.8 Batch Mode

Running in batch mode is straightforward, the executable is given a series of commands by a macro file which are implemented before the run. Currently this will contain the mkin setup commands from sec. 6.4, and an output file to write the tracked ntuple. The latter is done via the command :

```

/A2/event/setOutputFile test.root

```

For example to track the mkin input file kin\_pi0p\_100000.root, change the path to this file in macros/doppi0.mac to wherever you have saved the file and give a suitable output file name. The from the A2 directory type :

```

A2 macros/doppi0.mac

```

A large amount of set up info will scroll down the screen giving info on the geometry, physics processes etc. If the output file does not exist the simulation will start tracking. If it does exist the user will be prompted to overwrite or supply a new file name.

On my laptop the example above takes around 2 hours to run.

The output file can then be read into AcquRoot as in the case of the cbsim output.

It is also possible to omit the `setOutputFile` and `Inputfile` commands and just give the full address of a `.root` file as a second command line argument, i.e :

```
A2 macros/doppi0.mac /scratch/analysethis.root
```

The output file is prepended with “tr\_” and placed in the same directory as the input file. Or you can give an output file name as a 3rd argument:

```
A2 macros/doppi0.mac /scratch/analysethis.root /scrachtothis.root
```

The `setOutputFile` and `Inputfile` commands in the macro will be ignored in favour of the command line filenames.

It is also possible to specify the macro, input and output files, number of events to simulate and the detector setup file as command line options:

```
A2 -mac=<mac file> -if=<input file> -of=<output file> -det=<detector  
setup file> -num=NNN -g.
```

The option `num` specifies the number of events to simulate, which should be less than or equal to the number of events in the file. The option `-g` starts an interactive gui rather than terminal control.

Note, if an output file already exists, the simulation no longer prompts for a different name but adds a “A2copy1 “ to the name, if this exists the number 1 is incremented and so on.

## 6.9 Output

Currently 3 extra branches have been added to the ROOT output. These are NaI crystal time, TAPS veto ID and TAPS veto energy.

Branches from `cbsim` that exist but are not filled are `eleak`, and `etapfs`.

To run the output file through the `AcquRoot` reconstruction analysis the command should be :

```
AcquRoot -offline CB_A2MC.Offline
```

Where `CB_A2MC.Offline` is a setup file found in your `$acqu/data` directory. The name of the G4 output file should be specified in `CBMC.Offline`. The correct tree of setup files should be chosen for MAMI-B and MAMI-C beamtimes. Examples are given in the `A2/acquroot` directory

## 7 Things to be done...

- Cherenkov detector
- Material between the CB and TAPS
- TAPS fast and slow gates.
- Validation exercises, e.g. particle detection efficiencies, neutron energy deposits...