

# User Actions

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# Overview

- Geant4 User Action classes
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- User action classes provide polymorphic interfaces to insert customization to the Geant4 simulation
- The user action classes are used to setup and/or modify the simulation or collect information about the run

# G4VUserActionInitialization

- Creates the user-actions for master and worker threads
- virtual void **BuildForMaster()** const
  - Create the user action objects for the master thread
  - Called once by master thread
  - Typically, you want at least an instance of **G4UserRunAction**
- virtual void **Build()** const [pure virtual]
  - Create the user action objects for the worker threads
  - Called once by each worker thread
- virtual **G4VSteppingVerbose\*** **InitializeSteppingVerbose()** const
  - Create an instance of **G4VSteppingVerbose**

# G4VUserActionInitialization (cont.)

- Protected member functions to add user action objects
  - void **SetUserAction**(G4VUserPrimaryGeneratorAction\*)
  - void **SetUserAction**(G4UserRunAction\*)
  - void **SetUserAction**(G4UserEventAction\*)
  - void **SetUserAction**(G4UserStackingAction\*)
  - void **SetUserAction**(G4UserTrackingAction\*)
  - void **SetUserAction**(G4UserSteppingAction\*)

# G4UserRunAction

- virtual `G4Run* GenerateRun()`
  - This method is invoked at the beginning of BeamOn.
  - User hook to provide derived `G4Run` and create his/her own concrete class to store some information about the run
  - Ideal place to set variables which affect the physics table (such as production thresholds) for a particular run, because `GenerateRun()` is invoked before the calculation of the physics table.
- virtual void `BeginOfRunAction(const G4Run*)`
  - Invoked before entering the event loop
  - Typical use of this method would be to initialize and/or book histograms for a particular run
  - This method is invoked after the calculation of the physics tables

# G4UserRunAction (cont.)

- virtual void **EndOfRunAction**(const **G4Run**\*)
  - This method is invoked at the very end of the run processing
  - It is typically used for a simple analysis of the processed run
- virtual void **SetMaster**(**G4bool** val=true)
- **G4bool IsMaster**()
  - Commonly, a MT simulation will have a master-thread instance and a worker thread instance — provides ability to discern whether instance is for worker or master thread

# G4VUserPrimaryGeneratorAction

- Provides user hook to set up the initial particles driving an event
- virtual void **GeneratePrimaries**(**G4Event\***) [pure virtual]
  - Invoked prior to **G4UserEventAction::BeginOfEventAction()**
  - Responsible for creating the primary particles in the event
  - Typically uses one or more **G4ParticleGun** objects to generate the primary vertex



# G4UserEventAction

- virtual void **BeginOfEventAction**(const **G4Event**\*)
  - This method is invoked before converting the primary particles to **G4Track** objects
  - A typical use of this method would be to initialize and/or book histograms for a particular event
- virtual void **EndOfEventAction**(const **G4Event**\*)
  - This method is invoked at the very end of event processing
  - Typically used for a simple analysis of the processed event
  - If the user wants to keep the currently processing event until the end of the current run, the user can invoke **G4EventManager::GetEventManager()**->**KeepTheCurrentEvent()** so that it is kept in **G4Run** object.

# G4UserStackingAction

- **G4UserStackingAction** is a user-hook to reorder the priority of the particle stack
- virtual **G4ClassificationOfNewTrack** **ClassifyNewTrack**(const **G4Track**\*)
  - invoked by **G4StackManager** whenever a new **G4Track** object is "pushed" onto a stack by **G4EventManager**
  - Returns an enumerator whose value indicates to which stack the track should be sent. Value is determined by the user from four possible values
    - **fUrgent** — track is placed in urgent stack
    - **fWaiting** — track is placed in the waiting stack (when urgent is empty)
    - **fPostpose** — track is postponed to next event
    - **fKill** — track is deleted immediately and not stored

# G4UserStackingAction (cont.)

- virtual void **NewStage()**
  - Invoked when the urgent stack is empty and the waiting stack contains at least one **G4Track** object
  - User may kill or re-assign to different stacks all the tracks in the waiting stack [**G4StackManager::ReClassify()**]
  - If no user action is taken, all tracks in the waiting stack are transferred to the urgent stack
  - The user may can decide to abort the current event here
- virtual void **PrepareNewEvent()**
  - Invoked at the beginning of each event
  - At this point no primary particles have been converted to tracks, so the urgent and waiting stacks are empty
  - However, there may be tracks in the postponed-to-next-event stack; for each of these the **ClassifyNewTrack()** method is called and the track is assigned to the appropriate stack

# G4UserTrackingAction

- Provides user hooks to access a particle track at the beginning and end of the particle's lifetime
- virtual void **BeginOfTrackingAction**(const **G4Track\***)
  - Invoked at the beginning of a particle's lifetime (creation)
- virtual void **EndOfTrackingAction**(const **G4Track\***)
  - Invoked at the end of a particles lifetime
  - End of particle's lifetime can occur from
    - Zero kinetic energy
    - Track is explicitly killed (**fStopAndKill**, **fKillTrackAndSecondaries**)
    - Particle leaves the "world"

# G4UserSteppingAction

- Provides user hook to a particle step
- virtual void **UserSteppingAction**(const **G4Step**\*)
  - Invoked after a particle has undergone a “step”
  - A step can be defined by
    - Undergoing physical process (e.g. ionization, decay)
    - Transport step to boundary
    - ... etc.
  - Typically used for custom scoring that is not supported by primitive scorers
  - The most frequently called user hook
  - Special attention must be paid to thread-safety when custom scoring is done here