

# PHYS Simulations

0.1.0

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<b>1 Todo List</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Namespace Index</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 Namespace List . . . . .	3
<b>3 Hierarchical Index</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1 Class Hierarchy . . . . .	5
<b>4 Class Index</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1 Class List . . . . .	7
<b>5 Namespace Documentation</b>	<b>9</b>
5.1 PHYS Namespace Reference . . . . .	9
5.1.1 Detailed Description . . . . .	10
5.1.2 Function Documentation . . . . .	10
5.1.2.1 fracIsotopesAt() . . . . .	10
5.1.2.2 getBindingEnergyPerNucleon() . . . . .	11
5.2 PHYS::Constants Namespace Reference . . . . .	11
5.2.1 Detailed Description . . . . .	12
5.3 PHYS::Elements Namespace Reference . . . . .	13
5.3.1 Detailed Description . . . . .	13
5.4 PHYS::Particles Namespace Reference . . . . .	14
5.4.1 Detailed Description . . . . .	15
5.4.2 Variable Documentation . . . . .	15
5.4.2.1 Bc . . . . .	16
5.4.2.2 phi_1020 . . . . .	16
5.5 PHYS::Units Namespace Reference . . . . .	16
5.5.1 Detailed Description . . . . .	17
<b>6 Class Documentation</b>	<b>19</b>
6.1 PHYS::Cartesian Class Reference . . . . .	19
6.1.1 Detailed Description . . . . .	20
6.1.2 Member Function Documentation . . . . .	20
6.1.2.1 inSphericalPolar() . . . . .	20
6.2 PHYS::Decay Class Reference . . . . .	20
6.2.1 Detailed Description . . . . .	21
6.3 PHYS::DecayTable Class Reference . . . . .	22
6.3.1 Detailed Description . . . . .	22
6.3.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation . . . . .	23
6.3.2.1 DecayTable() . . . . .	23
6.3.3 Member Function Documentation . . . . .	23
6.3.3.1 getRandom() . . . . .	23
6.3.4 Member Data Documentation . . . . .	23
6.3.4.1 _brs . . . . .	24

6.4 PHYS::Isotope Class Reference . . . . .	24
6.4.1 Detailed Description . . . . .	25
6.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation . . . . .	25
6.4.2.1 Isotope() . . . . .	25
6.5 PHYS::LorentzVector Class Reference . . . . .	26
6.5.1 Detailed Description . . . . .	26
6.6 PHYS::Nucleus Class Reference . . . . .	27
6.6.1 Detailed Description . . . . .	28
6.6.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation . . . . .	28
6.6.2.1 Nucleus() . . . . .	28
6.7 PHYS::Object Class Reference . . . . .	29
6.7.1 Detailed Description . . . . .	30
6.7.2 Member Function Documentation . . . . .	30
6.7.2.1 applyForce() . . . . .	30
6.7.2.2 resolve() . . . . .	31
6.8 PHYS::Particle Class Reference . . . . .	31
6.8.1 Detailed Description . . . . .	32
6.9 PHYS::SimpleBody Class Reference . . . . .	33
6.9.1 Detailed Description . . . . .	33
6.9.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation . . . . .	34
6.9.2.1 SimpleBody() . . . . .	34
6.10 PHYS::Spherical Class Reference . . . . .	34
6.10.1 Detailed Description . . . . .	35
6.10.2 Member Function Documentation . . . . .	35
6.10.2.1 inCartesian() . . . . .	35
6.11 PHYS::Spring Class Reference . . . . .	36
6.11.1 Detailed Description . . . . .	36
6.11.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation . . . . .	37
6.11.2.1 Spring() . . . . .	37
6.11.3 Member Function Documentation . . . . .	37
6.11.3.1 Attach() . . . . .	37
6.12 PHYS::Vector Class Reference . . . . .	38
6.12.1 Detailed Description . . . . .	39
<b>7 Example Documentation . . . . .</b>	<b>41</b>
7.1 KplusDecTable.hxx . . . . .	41
<b>Bibliography . . . . .</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Index . . . . .</b>	<b>45</b>

# Chapter 1

## Todo List

### Namespace [PHYS::Elements](#)

Finish all element definitions

### Namespace [PHYS::Particles](#)

Finish all particle definitions

### Member [PHYS::Particles::Bc](#)

Correct properties

### Member [PHYS::Particles::phi\\_1020](#)

Correct properties



## Chapter 2

# Namespace Index

### 2.1 Namespace List

Here is a list of all documented namespaces with brief descriptions:

<a href="#">PHYS</a>	9
<a href="#">PHYS::Constants</a>	11
<a href="#">PHYS::Elements</a>	13
<a href="#">PHYS::Particles</a>	14
<a href="#">PHYS::Units</a>	16





## Chapter 3

# Hierarchical Index

### 3.1 Class Hierarchy

This inheritance list is sorted roughly, but not completely, alphabetically:

PHYS::Decay . . . . .	20
PHYS::DecayTable . . . . .	22
PHYS::LorentzVector . . . . .	26
PHYS::Nucleus . . . . .	27
PHYS::Isotope . . . . .	24
PHYS::Object . . . . .	29
PHYS::SimpleBody . . . . .	33
PHYS::Spring . . . . .	36
PHYS::Particle . . . . .	31
PHYS::Vector . . . . .	38
PHYS::Cartesian . . . . .	19
PHYS::Spherical . . . . .	34



## Chapter 4

# Class Index

### 4.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

PHYS::Cartesian	
Cartesian Class . . . . .	19
PHYS::Decay	
Decay Channel Class . . . . .	20
PHYS::DecayTable	
Decay Table Class . . . . .	22
PHYS::Isotope	
Isotope Subclass . . . . .	24
PHYS::LorentzVector	
Lorentz Vector Class . . . . .	26
PHYS::Nucleus	
Nucleus Class . . . . .	27
PHYS::Object	
Object Class . . . . .	29
PHYS::Particle	
Particle Class . . . . .	31
PHYS::SimpleBody	
Simple Body Class . . . . .	33
PHYS::Spherical	
Spherical Class . . . . .	34
PHYS::Spring	
Spring Class . . . . .	36
PHYS::Vector	
Vector Class . . . . .	38



## Chapter 5

# Namespace Documentation

### 5.1 PHYS Namespace Reference

#### Namespaces

- [Constants](#)
- [Elements](#)
- [Particles](#)
- [Units](#)

#### Classes

- class [Cartesian](#)  
*[Cartesian](#) Class.*
- class [Decay](#)  
*[Decay](#) Channel Class.*
- class [DecayTable](#)  
*[Decay](#) Table Class.*
- class [Isotope](#)  
*[Isotope](#) Subclass.*
- class [LorentzVector](#)  
*Lorentz [Vector](#) Class.*
- class [Nucleus](#)  
*[Nucleus](#) Class.*
- class [Object](#)  
*[Object](#) Class.*
- class [Particle](#)  
*[Particle](#) Class.*
- class [SimpleBody](#)  
*Simple Body Class.*
- class [Spherical](#)  
*[Spherical](#) Class.*
- class [Spring](#)  
*[Spring](#) Class.*
- class [Vector](#)  
*[Vector](#) Class.*

## Typedefs

- typedef [Cartesian Force](#)  
*Force on a classical body.*
- typedef [Cartesian Coordinate](#)  
*Cartesian Co-ordinates.*

## Functions

- `std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &os, Decay &d)`
- `const double getBindingEnergyPerNucleon (const Nucleus *n)`
- `const double fracIsotopesAt (const Isotope *i, const double t)`

## Variables

- `const DecayTable BcDecays = gen_BcDecays()`  
*[PHYS::DecayTable](#) of all decays of the  $B_c$  meson. The `gen_BcDecays` function generates all the relevant channels.*
- `const DecayTable KplusDecays = gen_KplusDecays()`  
*[DecayTable](#) of all decays of the  $K^\pm$  meson. The `gen_KplusDecay` function generates all the relevant channels.*

### 5.1.1 Detailed Description

The [PHYS](#) namespace contains all currently accepted particles within the standard model and beyond. The masses and data are taken from the [Particle](#) Data Group listings [1].

#### Warning

It is recommend you do not use the namespace within the script as there is a high probability of accidental overwriting. Instead use the particles as `PHYS::Particles::particle`

#### Author

K. Zarebski

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#### Date

last modified 2019-08-26

### 5.1.2 Function Documentation

#### 5.1.2.1 `fracIsotopesAt()`

```
const double PHYS::fracIsotopesAt (
    const Isotope * i,
    const double t )
```

Nuclei decay - Get the fraction of isotopes at time  $t$

$$\frac{N(t)}{N_0} = e^{-t/\lambda}$$

## Parameters

<i>i</i>	Isotope to decay in time <i>t</i>
<i>t</i>	Time <i>t</i> in seconds

Definition at line 25 of file NuclearPhysics.cxx.

## 5.1.2.2 getBindingEnergyPerNucleon()

```
const double PHYS::getBindingEnergyPerNucleon (
    const Nucleus * n )
```

Returns the binding energy per nucleon for the given nucleus calculated using the semi-empirical mass formula:

$$\frac{\text{BE}}{A \cdot \text{MeV}} = a_v - \frac{a_s}{A^{1/3}} - a_c \frac{Z^2}{A^{4/3}} - a_a \frac{(N-Z)^2}{A^2} \pm \frac{a_p}{A^{3/2}} \quad [2]$$

## Parameters

<i>n</i>	Nucleus on which to perform calculation
----------	---

Definition at line 11 of file NuclearPhysics.cxx.

## 5.2 PHYS::Constants Namespace Reference

## Variables

- const double **pi** = 3.141592653589793  
*Constant of a circle  $\pi$ .*
- const double **c** = 2.99792458E6\*PHYS::Units::m/pow(PHYS::Units::sec, 2)  
*Speed of light  $c$ .*
- const double **N\_A** = 6.02214076E23  
*Avogadro's constant  $N_A$ .*
- const double **h** = 6.626070040E-34\*PHYS::Units::J\*PHYS::Units::sec  
*Planck's constant  $h$ .*
- const double **hbar** = h/(2\*PHYS::Constants::pi)  
*Reduced Planck's constant  $\hbar$ .*
- const double **e** = 1.6021766208E-19\*PHYS::Units::C  
*Electron charge.*
- const double **m\_e** = 0.5109989461\*PHYS::Units::MeV  
*Electron mass  $m_e$ .*
- const double **m\_p** = 938.2720813\*PHYS::Units::MeV  
*Proton mass  $m_p$ .*
- const double **epsilon\_0** = 8.854187817E-12\*PHYS::Units::F\*pow(PHYS::Units::m, -1)  
*Permittivity of free space  $\epsilon_0$ .*
- const double **mu\_0** = 4\*PHYS::Constants::pi\*1E-7\*PHYS::Units::N\*pow(PHYS::Units::A, -2)  
*Permeability of free space  $\mu_0$ .*

- const double `alpha` = pow(PHYS::Constants::e,2)\*pow(4\*PHYS::Constants::pi\*PHYS::Constants::epsilon\_0\*PHYS::Constants::hbar, -1)  
*Fine structure constant  $\alpha$ .*
- const double `r_e` = pow(PHYS::Constants::e,2)\*pow(4\*PHYS::Constants::pi\*PHYS::Constants::epsilon\_0\*PHYS::Constants::hbar, -1)  
*Classical electron radius  $r_e$ .*
- const double `r_bohr` = PHYS::Constants::r\_e\*pow(PHYS::Constants::alpha, -2)  
*Bohr radius (mass of nucleus is infinite)  $r_{Bohr}$ .*
- const double `sigma_T` = 8\*PHYS::Constants::pi\*pow(PHYS::Constants::r\_e,2)/3.  
*Thomson cross section  $\sigma_T$ .*
- const double `mu_B` = PHYS::Constants::e\*PHYS::Constants::hbar\*pow(2\*PHYS::Constants::m\_e, -1)  
*Bohr magneton  $\mu_B$ .*
- const double `mu_N` = PHYS::Constants::e\*PHYS::Constants::hbar\*pow(2\*PHYS::Constants::m\_p, -1)  
*Nuclear magneton  $\mu_N$ .*
- const double `G` = 6.67408E-11\*pow(PHYS::Units::m, 3)\*pow(PHYS::Units::kg, -1)\*pow(PHYS::Units::sec, -2)  
*Gravitational Constant  $G$ .*
- const double `g` = 9.80665\*PHYS::Units::m\*pow(PHYS::Units::sec, -2)  
*Standard gravitational acceleration  $g$ .*
- const double `k` = 1.38064852E-23\*PHYS::Units::J\*pow(PHYS::Units::K, -1)  
*Boltzmann constant  $k$ .*
- const double `b` = 2.8977729E-3\*PHYS::Units::m\*PHYS::Units::K  
*Wien constant  $b$ .*
- const double `sigma` = pow(PHYS::Constants::pi, 2)\*pow(PHYS::Constants::k, 4)/(60\*pow(PHYS::Constants::hbar, 3)\*pow(PHYS::Constants::c, 2))  
*Stefan-Boltzmann constant  $\sigma$ .*
- const double `alpha_s` = 0.1181  
*Strong coupling constant  $\alpha_s$ .*
- const double `exp` = 2.718281828459045235  
*Exponential number.*
- const double `m_planck` = pow(PHYS::Constants::hbar\*PHYS::Constants::c/PHYS::Constants::G, 0.5)  
*Planck Mass.*
- const double `l_planck` = pow(PHYS::Constants::hbar\*PHYS::Constants::G/pow(PHYS::Constants::c, 3), 0.5)  
*Planck Length.*
- const double `u` = 1.66053906660E-27\*PHYS::Units::kg  
*Atomic mass unit.*

## 5.2.1 Detailed Description

Namespace containing all physical constants

### Author

K. Zarebski

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### Date

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## 5.3 PHYS::Elements Namespace Reference

### Variables

- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Hydrogen** = [PHYS::Nucleus](#)("H", 1, 1.0079)
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Helium** = [PHYS::Nucleus](#)("He", 2, 4.0026)
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Lithium** = [PHYS::Nucleus](#)("Li", 3, 6.941)
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Beryllium** = [PHYS::Nucleus](#)("Be", 4, 9.0122)
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Boron** = [PHYS::Nucleus](#)("B", 5, 10.811)
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Carbon** = [PHYS::Nucleus](#)("C", 6, 12.0107)
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Nitrogen** = [PHYS::Nucleus](#)("N", 7, 8)
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Oxygen**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Fluorine**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Neon**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Sodium**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Magnesium**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Aluminium**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Silicon**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Phosphorus**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Sulfur**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Chlorine**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Potassium**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Argon**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Calcium**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Scandium**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Titanium**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Vanadium**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Chromium**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Manganese**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Iron**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Nickel**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Cobalt**
- const [PHYS::Nucleus](#) **Copper**

### 5.3.1 Detailed Description

Namespace containing all stable elements found in [CommonNuclei.hxx](#)

**Todo** Finish all element definitions

#### Author

K. Zarebski

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## 5.4 PHYS::Particles Namespace Reference

### Variables

- const [Particle gamma](#)  
*Photon,  $\gamma$ .*
- const [Particle g](#)  
*Gluon,  $g$ .*
- const [Particle W](#)  
*W Boson,  $W^+$ .*
- const [Particle Z](#)  
*Z Boson,  $Z^0$ .*
- const [Particle H](#)  
*Higgs Boson,  $H$ .*
- const [Particle e](#) = `PHYS::Particle("e", "-", PHYS::Constants::m_e, 3E36*PHYS::Units::sec)`  
*Electron,  $e^-$ .*
- const [Particle mu](#) = `PHYS::Particle("mu", "-", 105.6583745*PHYS::Units::MeV, 2.1969811E-6*PHYS::Units::sec)`  
*Muon,  $\mu^-$ .*
- const [Particle tau](#) = `PHYS::Particle("tau", "-", 1776.82*PHYS::Units::MeV, 2.90610E-13*PHYS::Units::sec)`  
*Tau,  $\tau^-$ .*
- const [Particle nu\\_e](#) = `PHYS::Particle("nu_e", "", 1E-6*PHYS::Units::MeV, -1)`  
*Electron Neutrino,  $\nu_e$ .*
- const [Particle nu\\_mu](#) = `PHYS::Particle("nu_mu", "", 1E-6*PHYS::Units::MeV, -1)`  
*Muon Neutrino,  $\nu_\mu$ .*
- const [Particle nu\\_tau](#) = `PHYS::Particle("nu_tau", "", 1E-6*PHYS::Units::MeV, -1)`  
*Tau Neutrino,  $\nu_\tau$ .*
- const [Particle Kplus](#) = `PHYS::Particle("K", "+", 493.677*PHYS::Units::MeV, 1.2380E-8)`  
*Charged Kaon,  $K^+$ .*
- const [Particle phi\\_1020](#) = `PHYS::Particle("phi", "", 999, 999)`  
*Phi 1020,  $\phi(1020)$ .*
- const [Particle eta](#)  
*Eta meson,  $\eta$ .*
- const [Particle Piplus](#) = `PHYS::Particle("pi", "+", 139.57061*PHYS::Units::MeV, 2.6033E-8*PHYS::Units::sec)`  
*Charged Pion,  $\pi^+$ .*
- const [Particle Pi0](#) = `PHYS::Particle("pi", "0", 134.9770*PHYS::Units::MeV, 8.52E-17*PHYS::Units::sec)`  
*Neutral Pion,  $\pi^0$ .*
- const [Particle Dplus](#)  
*Charged D meson,  $D^+$ .*
- const [Particle D0](#)  
*Neutral D meson,  $D^0$ .*
- const [Particle Ds](#)  
*Neutral D strange meson,  $D_s$ .*
- const [Particle Bplus](#)  
*Charge B meson,  $B^+$ .*
- const [Particle B0](#)  
*Neutral B meson,  $B^0$ .*
- const [Particle Bs](#)  
*Neutral B strange meson,  $B_s$ .*
- const [Particle Bc](#) = `PHYS::Particle("Bc", "+", 999, 999)`

- Charmed B meson,  $B_c$ .*
- const [Particle p](#)  
*Proton,  $p$ .*
- const [Particle n](#)  
*Neutron,  $n$ .*
- const [Particle Lambda](#)  
*Lambda baryon,  $\Lambda$ .*
- const [Particle Lambdab0](#)  
*Lambda b baryon,  $\Lambda_b^0$ .*
- const [Particle Sigma](#)  
*Neutral Sigma baryon,  $\Sigma^0$ .*
- const [Particle Sigmaplus](#)  
*Charged Sigma baryon,  $\Sigma^+$ .*
- const [Particle Xi0](#)  
*Neutral Xi baryon,  $\Xi^0$ .*
- const [Particle Ximinus](#)  
*Charged Xi baryon,  $\Xi^+$ .*
- const [Particle Omega](#)  
*Omega baryon,  $\Omega$ .*
- const [Particle Lambdac](#)  
*Lambda c baryon,  $\Lambda_c$ .*

### 5.4.1 Detailed Description

Namespace containing all particles listed within the PDG

**Todo** Finish all particle definitions

#### Author

K. Zarebski

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#### Date

last modified 2019-08-26

### 5.4.2 Variable Documentation

### 5.4.2.1 Bc

```
const PHYS::Particle PHYS::Particles::Bc = PHYS::Particle("Bc", "+", 999, 999)
```

Charmed B meson,  $B_c$ .

**Todo** Correct properties

Definition at line 38 of file CommonParticles.cxx.

### 5.4.2.2 phi\_1020

```
const PHYS::Particle PHYS::Particles::phi_1020 = PHYS::Particle("phi", "", 999, 999)
```

Phi 1020,  $\phi(1020)$ .

**Todo** Correct properties

Definition at line 28 of file CommonParticles.cxx.

## 5.5 PHYS::Units Namespace Reference

### Variables

- const double **cd** = 1.
- const double **m** = 1.
- const double **mm** = 1E-3\*m
- const double **nm** = 1E-9\*m
- const double **km** = 1E3\*m
- const double **cm** = 1E-2\*m
- const double **angstrom** = 1E-10\*m
- const double **mile** = 1.609344E3\*m
- const double **yd** = 0.9144\*m
- const double **AU** = 1.495979E12\*m
- const double **pc** = 3.08567758149E16\*m
- const double **inch** = 0.0254\*m
- const double **kg** = 1.
- const double **t** = 1E3\*kg
- const double **g** = 1E-3\*kg
- const double **sec** = 1.
- const double **ms** = 1E-3\*sec
- const double **ns** = 1E-9\*sec
- const double **ps** = 1E-12\*sec
- const double **J** = 1.
- const double **eV** = [PHYS::Constants::e](#)\*J
- const double **keV** = 1E3\*eV
- const double **MeV** = 1E6\*eV

- const double **GeV** = 1E9\*eV
- const double **TeV** = 1E12\*eV
- const double **erg** = 1E-7\*J
- const double **b** = 1E-28\*m\*m
- const double **mb** = 1E-3\*b
- const double **nb** = 1E-9\*b
- const double **pb** = 1E-12\*b
- const double **fb** = 1E-15\*b
- const double **inv\_pb** = 1./pb
- const double **inv\_fb** = 1./fb
- const double **N** = 1.\*kg\*pow(m,-2)
- const double **dyne** = 1E-5\*N
- const double **kN** = 1E3\*N
- const double **A** = 1.
- const double **V** = 1.\*J\*pow(C,-1)
- const double **C** = 1.\*A\*sec
- const double **F** = 1.\*C\*pow(V,-1)
- const double **W** = J/sec
- const double **Ohms** = V/A
- const double **S** = A/V
- const double **Wb** = V\*sec
- const double **H** = Wb/A
- const double **esu** = pow(2.99792458E-9, -1)\*C
- const double **K** = 1.
- const double **Celsius** = -273.15
- const double **Fahrenheit** = 33.8\*Celsius
- const double **T** = Wb\*pow(m, -2)
- const double **G** = 1E-4\*T
- const double **Pa** = 1.\*N\*pow(m, -2)
- const double **atm** = 1.01325E5\*Pa
- const double **Torr** = pow(760.,-1)\*atm
- const double **rad** = 1.
- const double **deg** = rad\*180/[PHYS::Constants::pi](#)
- const double **sr** = 1.
- const double **Hz** = 1./sec
- const double **lm** = cd\*sr
- const double **lx** = lm\*pow(m, -2)
- const double **Bq** = 1.
- const double **Gy** = J\*pow(kg, -1)
- const double **Sv** = J\*pow(kg, -1)
- const double **kat** = 1.

### 5.5.1 Detailed Description

Namespace containing all units for easy conversion to SI units for calculations

#### Author

K. Zarebski

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#### Date

last modified 2019-08-27



## Chapter 6

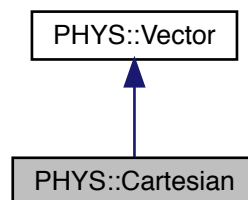
# Class Documentation

### 6.1 PHYS::Cartesian Class Reference

[Cartesian](#) Class.

```
#include <Vector.hxx>
```

Inheritance diagram for PHYS::Cartesian:



#### Public Member Functions

- **Cartesian** (const double x, const double y, const double z)
- **Cartesian** (const [Vector](#) &vec)
- const double **magnitude** () const
- const [Cartesian](#) **operator-** (const [Cartesian](#) &other) const
- const [Cartesian](#) **operator+** (const [Cartesian](#) &other) const
- const [Spherical](#) **inSphericalPolar** () const

### 6.1.1 Detailed Description

[Cartesian](#) Class.

Subclass of [Vector](#) for [Cartesian](#) co-ordinates

Version

0.1.0

Author

Kristian Zarebski

Date

last modified 2019-08-28

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Definition at line 52 of file Vector.hxx.

### 6.1.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 6.1.2.1 inSphericalPolar()

```
const PHYS::Spherical PHYS::Cartesian::inSphericalPolar ( ) const
```

Converts the given co-ordinates to spherical polar form

Returns

[Spherical](#)

Definition at line 75 of file Vector.cxx.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- include/Vector.hxx
- src/Vector.cxx

## 6.2 PHYS::Decay Class Reference

[Decay](#) Channel Class.

```
#include <DecayTable.hxx>
```



## Public Member Functions

- [Decay](#) ()  
*Blank decay object.*
- const std::string [getDecStr](#) () const  
*Get the decay description as a string.*
- [Decay](#) (std::vector< [Particle](#) > daughters, double probability, [Particle](#) mother=[Particle](#)())  
*Construct a decay with a given mother, daughters and branching ratio.*
- bool [isValid](#) (double threshold)  
*Used to check probability of decay occuring against a threshold.*
- const double [getBR](#) () const  
*Returns the branching ratio.*
- const [Particle](#) [getMother](#) () const  
*Returns the mother object.*
- void [setMother](#) ([Particle](#) &Mother)  
*Sets the mother particle.*
- const std::vector< [Particle](#) > [getDaughters](#) () const  
*Returns a vector of the daughter particles.*

## Private Attributes

- double [\\_prob](#)  
*Probability of decay occuring (i.e. Branching Ratio)*
- std::vector< [Particle](#) > [\\_daughters](#)  
*Daughter particles.*
- [Particle](#) [\\_mother](#) = [Particle](#)()  
*Mother particle.*

### 6.2.1 Detailed Description

[Decay](#) Channel Class.

Class describing a single particle decay with information on the mother and daughter particles and branching ratio.

#### Version

0.1.0

#### Author

Kristian Zarebski

#### Date

last modified 2019-08-25

#### Copyright

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Definition at line 24 of file DecayTable.hxx.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- include/DecayTable.hxx
- src/DecayTable.cxx

## 6.3 PHYS::DecayTable Class Reference

Decay Table Class.

```
#include <DecayTable.hxx>
```

### Public Member Functions

- [DecayTable](#) (const [Particle](#) &mother)
- void [addDecay](#) ([Decay](#) &decay)  
*Add a new decay to the decay table.*
- std::vector< [Decay](#) > [getDecays](#) ()  
*Get the decays in decay table as a vector.*
- const [Decay](#) [getRandom](#) () const
- void [Print](#) ()  
*Print the decay table.*

### Private Attributes

- std::vector< double > [\\_brs](#)
- std::vector< [Decay](#) > [\\_decays](#)  
*Decays as list.*
- std::vector< double > [\\_cumul\\_brs](#)  
*Cumulative branching ratios.*
- [Particle](#) [\\_mother](#) = [Particle](#)()  
*Common mother to all decays.*

### 6.3.1 Detailed Description

Decay Table Class.

Class containing all decay channels for a given mother particle this is used to generate a decay at random

Version

0.1.0

Author

Kristian Zarebski

Date

last modified 2019-08-26

Copyright

MIT License

Examples

[KplusDecTable.hxx](#).

Definition at line 63 of file DecayTable.hxx.

## 6.3.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 6.3.2.1 DecayTable()

```
PHYS::DecayTable::DecayTable (
    const Particle & mother )
```

Construct a decay table for a given mother particle.

#### Parameters

<i>mother</i>	The mother particle
---------------	---------------------

#### Returns

void

Definition at line 35 of file DecayTable.cxx.

## 6.3.3 Member Function Documentation

### 6.3.3.1 getRandom()

```
const PHYS::Decay PHYS::DecayTable::getRandom ( ) const
```

Get a decay at random based on the branching ratios

#### Returns

std::vector<Decay>

Definition at line 57 of file DecayTable.cxx.

## 6.3.4 Member Data Documentation

#### 6.3.4.1 `_brs`

```
std::vector<double> PHYS::DecayTable::_brs [private]
```

Branching ratios as keys

Definition at line 68 of file DecayTable.hxx.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

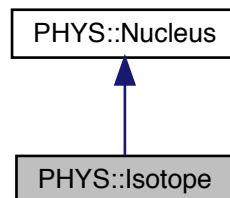
- include/DecayTable.hxx
- src/DecayTable.cxx

## 6.4 PHYS::Isotope Class Reference

[Isotope](#) Subclass.

```
#include <NuclearPhysics.hxx>
```

Inheritance diagram for PHYS::Isotope:



### Public Member Functions

- [Isotope](#) (const [Nucleus](#) &n, const int n\_neutrons, const double half\_life)
- const double **getHalfLife** () const

### Private Attributes

- const double **\_half\_life** = -1

### 6.4.1 Detailed Description

[Isotope](#) Subclass.

Class representing isotopes which inherits from the [Nucleus](#) class

#### Version

0.1.0

#### Author

Kristian Zarebski

#### Date

last modified 2019-08-27

#### Copyright

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Definition at line 58 of file NuclearPhysics.hxx.

### 6.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 6.4.2.1 Isotope()

```
PHYS::Isotope::Isotope (
    const Nucleus & n,
    const int n_neutrons,
    const double half_life ) [inline]
```

Construct an isotope for a given pre-defined nucleus

#### Parameters

<i>n</i>	<a href="#">Nucleus</a> for which the isotope shares the same atomic number $Z$
<i>half_life</i>	The half-life for the given isotope $\lambda$

#### Returns

[Isotope](#) of [Nucleus](#) n

Definition at line 68 of file NuclearPhysics.hxx.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `include/NuclearPhysics.hxx`

## 6.5 PHYS::LorentzVector Class Reference

Lorentz [Vector](#) Class.

```
#include <LorentzVector.hxx>
```

### Public Member Functions

- [LorentzVector](#) ()  
*Create a blank [LorentzVector](#) with the default values of -9999.*
- `const double & operator[] (size_t i)`  
*Specify a component of the [LorentzVector](#) by index [0, 3] for  $(x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3)$ .*
- `double operator[] (size_t i) const`  
*Specify a component of the [LorentzVector](#) by index [0, 3] for  $(x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3)$ .*
- [LorentzVector](#) (double x0, double x1, double x2, double x3)  
*Create a new [LorentzVector](#) by giving the four values  $(x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3)$ .*
- `const double magnitude () const`  
*Returns the magnitude of the vector as  $r = \sqrt{x_0^2 - x_1^2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2}$ .*

### Private Attributes

- `double x0 = -9999`
- `double x1 = -9999`
- `double x2 = -9999`
- `double x3 = -9999`

### Friends

- `std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &os, const LorentzVector &lv)`  
*Output the components of the [LorentzVector](#) to the ostream when printing.*

#### 6.5.1 Detailed Description

Lorentz [Vector](#) Class.

Class to represent Lorentz vectors of the form e.g. four momenta

Version

0.1.0

Author

Kristian Zarebski

**Date**

last modified 2019-08-26

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Definition at line 16 of file LorentzVector.hxx.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

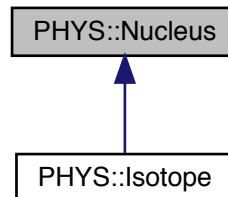
- include/LorentzVector.hxx
- src/LorentzVector.cxx

## 6.6 PHYS::Nucleus Class Reference

[Nucleus](#) Class.

```
#include <NuclearPhysics.hxx>
```

Inheritance diagram for PHYS::Nucleus:



### Public Member Functions

- [Nucleus](#) (const std::string name, const int atomic\_number, const double atomic\_mass)
- const std::string [getName](#) () const  
*Get name of nucleus.*
- const int [N](#) () const  
*Get number of neutrons N.*
- const int [A](#) () const  
*Get atomic mass number A.*
- const int [Z](#) () const  
*Get number of protons/atomic number Z.*
- const double [M](#) () const  
*Get atomic mass.*
- const double [mass\\_defect](#) () const  
*Get the mass defect for the nucleus.*

## Private Attributes

- `const std::string _name`
- `const int _n_protons`
- `const int _n_neutrons`
- `const double _atomic_mass`

### 6.6.1 Detailed Description

[Nucleus](#) Class.

Class representing a nucleus which can be used to construct the elements

Version

0.1.0

Author

Kristian Zarebski

Date

last modified 2019-08-27

Copyright

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Definition at line 18 of file NuclearPhysics.hxx.

### 6.6.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 6.6.2.1 Nucleus()

```
PHYS::Nucleus::Nucleus (
    const std::string name,
    const int atomic_number,
    const double atomic_mass ) [inline]
```

Create a new nucleus object

Parameters

<i>name</i>	Symbol/Name of nucleus
<i>atomic_number</i>	Number of protons/Atomic number $Z$
<i>atomic_mass</i>	Mass of the nucleus in atomic mass units



Definition at line 31 of file NuclearPhysics.hxx.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

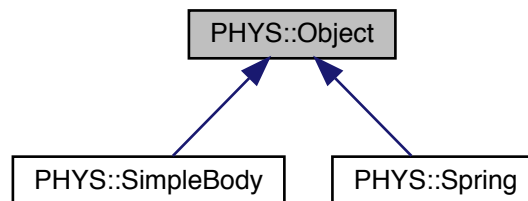
- include/NuclearPhysics.hxx
- src/NuclearPhysics.cxx

## 6.7 PHYS::Object Class Reference

[Object](#) Class.

```
#include <ClassicalMechanics.hxx>
```

Inheritance diagram for PHYS::Object:



### Public Member Functions

- **Object** (const std::string label="", const [Coordinate](#) position={-999,-999,-999})
- void **Place** (const [Coordinate](#) &c)
- const std::string **getName** () const
- const [Coordinate](#) **getPosition** () const
- void **applyForce** ([Force](#) &f)
- const [Force](#) **resolve** () const

### Private Attributes

- std::string **\_name**
- [Coordinate](#) **\_position**
- std::vector< [Force](#) > **\_forces**

### 6.7.1 Detailed Description

[Object](#) Class.

Class to describe all basic objects used in the classical mechanics library

#### Version

0.1.0

#### Author

Kristian Zarebski

#### Date

last modified 2019-08-27

#### Copyright

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Definition at line 25 of file ClassicalMechanics.hxx.

### 6.7.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 6.7.2.1 `applyForce()`

```
void PHYS::Object::applyForce (
    PHYS::Force & f )
```

Apply a force to the body

#### Parameters

<i>f</i>	Force in the form of a <a href="#">Vector</a>
----------	---

#### Returns

void

Definition at line 3 of file ClassicalMechanics.cxx.

### 6.7.2.2 resolve()

```
const PHYS::Force PHYS::Object::resolve ( ) const
```

Resolve all applied forces to give the resultant force

#### Returns

Force ([Vector](#))

Definition at line 8 of file ClassicalMechanics.cxx.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- include/ClassicalMechanics.hxx
- src/ClassicalMechanics.cxx

## 6.8 PHYS::Particle Class Reference

[Particle](#) Class.

```
#include <Particle.hxx>
```

### Public Member Functions

- [Particle](#) ()  
*Default constructor with properties set to -1.*
- [Particle](#) (std::string, std::string, double, double)  
*Construct a particle with a given name, sign, mass and lifetime. The energy will be taken to be the rest mass.*
- [Particle](#) (double, double, double, double)  
*Construct a particle giving only the four momentum components.*
- const std::string [getName](#) () const  
*Returns as a string the particle name.*
- const [Particle](#) [anti](#) () const  
*Get the antiparticle partner of the current particle.*
- void [Fire](#) (double)  
*Fire the particle at a given energy.*
- const double [M](#) () const  
*Get the mass of the particle.*
- const double [phi](#) () const  
*Get the azimuthal angle  $\phi$  of the particle trajectory.*
- const double [y](#) () const  
*Get the rapidity  $y = \frac{1}{2} \log \left( \frac{E+p_z}{E-p_z} \right)$  of the particle.*
- const double [eta](#) () const  
*Get the pseudorapidity  $\eta = -\log \left( \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$  of the particle.*
- const double [theta](#) () const  
*Get the angle  $\theta$  of the particle trajectory in the  $x - z$  plane.*
- const [PHYS::LorentzVector](#) [momentum](#) () const  
*Get the [LorentzVector](#) of the given particle.*

- const double `PT` () const  
*Get the transverse momentum  $p_T$  of the particle.*
- const double `P` () const  
*Get the 3-momentum magnitude  $p$ .*
- const double `beta` (const int p\_i=0) const  
*Calculate the speed  $\beta = \frac{p_i}{E}$  in terms of  $c$ . Optional argument allows you to specify a component of momentum [1-3] for  $(x, y, z)$ .*
- const double `gamma` () const  
*Calculate the Lorentz factor  $\gamma$ .*
- const double `ctau` () const  
*Return decay length in particle rest frame.*
- `operator bool` () const  
*Returns true if the particle has been initialised (does not have default blank values)*

## Private Attributes

- std::string `_name` ="X"
- std::string `_sign` =""
- double `_mass` = -1
- double `_lifetime` = -1
- `PHYS::LorentzVector` `_momentum`

## Friends

- std::ostream & `operator<<` (std::ostream &, `Particle` &)  
*Output the particle properties to the ostream.*

## 6.8.1 Detailed Description

`Particle` Class.

Class representing a single particle with information on mass and lifetime

Version

0.1.0

Author

Kristian Zarebski

Date

last modified 2019-08-26

Copyright

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Definition at line 21 of file Particle.hxx.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

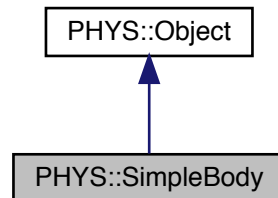
- include/Particle.hxx
- src/Particle.cxx

## 6.9 PHYS::SimpleBody Class Reference

Simple Body Class.

```
#include <ClassicalMechanics.hxx>
```

Inheritance diagram for PHYS::SimpleBody:



### Public Member Functions

- [SimpleBody](#) (const std::string label, const double mass=1.\*PHYS::Units::kg, const double radius=1.\*PHY←S::Units::cm)

### Private Attributes

- const double **\_mass**
- const double **\_radius**

### 6.9.1 Detailed Description

Simple Body Class.

Subclass of [Object](#) representing a simple object represented as a sphere in the co-ordinate system

Version

0.1.0

Author

Kristian Zarebski

Date

last modified 2019-08-27

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Definition at line 54 of file ClassicalMechanics.hxx.

## 6.9.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 6.9.2.1 SimpleBody()

```
PHYS::SimpleBody::SimpleBody (
    const std::string label,
    const double mass = 1.*PHYS::Units::kg,
    const double radius = 1.*PHYS::Units::cm ) [inline]
```

Construct a simple body, additional arguments are optional

#### Parameters

<i>label</i>	Name of simple body
<i>mass</i>	If specified, sets the mass of the body
<i>radius</i>	If specified, sets the radius of the sphere representing the body

Definition at line 65 of file ClassicalMechanics.hxx.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

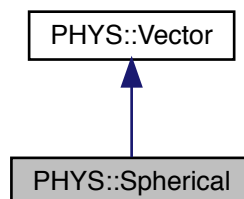
- include/ClassicalMechanics.hxx

## 6.10 PHYS::Spherical Class Reference

[Spherical](#) Class.

```
#include <Vector.hxx>
```

Inheritance diagram for PHYS::Spherical:



## Public Member Functions

- **Spherical** (const double r, const double theta, const double phi)
- **Spherical** (const [Vector](#) &vec)
- const [Cartesian](#) [inCartesian](#) () const

### 6.10.1 Detailed Description

[Spherical](#) Class.

Subclass of [Vector](#) for [Spherical](#) Polar co-ordinates

Version

0.1.0

Author

Kristian Zarebski

Date

last modified 2019-08-28

Copyright

MIT License

Definition at line 75 of file Vector.hxx.

### 6.10.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 6.10.2.1 inCartesian()

```
const PHYS::Cartesian PHYS::Spherical::inCartesian ( ) const
```

Converts the given co-ordinates to cartesian form

Returns

[Cartesian](#)

Definition at line 84 of file Vector.cxx.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

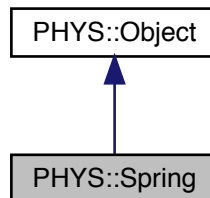
- include/Vector.hxx
- src/Vector.cxx

## 6.11 PHYS::Spring Class Reference

[Spring](#) Class.

```
#include <ClassicalMechanics.hxx>
```

Inheritance diagram for PHYS::Spring:



### Public Member Functions

- [Spring](#) (const std::string label, const double spring\_constant, const double length)
- const [Force](#) **forceSpring** ()
- void [Attach](#) ([Object](#) \*other)
- void [Update](#) ()

*Update the [Spring](#) co-ordinates based on attached objects.*

### Private Attributes

- const double **\_spring\_constant**
- const double **\_length\_at\_rest**
- [Coordinate](#) **\_points** [2] = {{0,0,0}, {0,1,0}}
- std::vector< [Object](#) \* > **\_attachments**

#### 6.11.1 Detailed Description

[Spring](#) Class.

Subclass of [Object](#) representing a spring

Version

0.1.0

Author

Kristian Zarebski

Date

last modified 2019-08-27

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Definition at line 79 of file ClassicalMechanics.hxx.



## 6.11.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 6.11.2.1 Spring()

```
PHYS::Spring::Spring (
    const std::string label,
    const double spring_constant,
    const double length ) [inline]
```

Construct a spring within the workspace

#### Parameters

<i>label</i>	Name of the spring
<i>spring_constant</i>	The spring constant $k$ of the spring
<i>length</i>	The unextended spring length

#### Returns

[Spring](#)

Definition at line 93 of file ClassicalMechanics.hxx.

## 6.11.3 Member Function Documentation

### 6.11.3.1 Attach()

```
void PHYS::Spring::Attach (
    PHYS::Object * other )
```

Attach the spring to another object

#### Parameters

<i>other</i>	Another object of type <a href="#">Object</a>
--------------	---

Definition at line 39 of file ClassicalMechanics.cxx.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

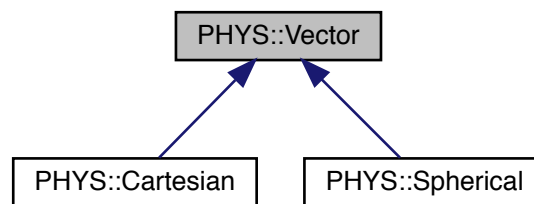
- include/ClassicalMechanics.hxx
- src/ClassicalMechanics.cxx

## 6.12 PHYS::Vector Class Reference

[Vector](#) Class.

```
#include <Vector.hxx>
```

Inheritance diagram for PHYS::Vector:



### Public Member Functions

- **Vector** (const double x1, const double x2, const double x3)
- const double **operator[]** (const int index) const
- const [Vector](#) **operator+** (const [Vector](#) &other) const
- const [Vector](#) **operator-** (const [Vector](#) &other) const
- const bool **operator==** (const [Vector](#) &other) const
- const [Vector](#) **operator+=** (const [Vector](#) &other) const
- const [Vector](#) **operator=** (const [Vector](#) &other) const
- const [Vector](#) **operator/** (const double &other) const

### Private Attributes

- const double **\_x1**
- const double **\_x2**
- const double **\_x3**

### Friends

- const friend [Vector](#) **operator\*** (const double &factor, const [Vector](#) &other)
- std::ostream & **operator<<** (std::ostream &out, const [Vector](#) &other)

### 6.12.1 Detailed Description

[Vector](#) Class.

Base class representing a vector

Version

0.1.0

Author

Kristian Zarebski

Date

last modified 2019-08-28

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Definition at line 17 of file Vector.hxx.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- include/Vector.hxx
- src/Vector.cxx



## Chapter 7

# Example Documentation

### 7.1 KplusDecTable.hxx

An example of the Decay Table class for K+

```
#ifndef __KPLUSDECTABLE__
#define __KPLUSDECTABLE__
#include "DecayTable.hxx"
#include "CommonParticles.hxx"
const PHYS::DecayTable gen_KplusDecays();
namespace PHYS
{
    extern const DecayTable KplusDecays;
}
#endif
```



# Bibliography

- [1] K. A. Olive et al. Review of Particle Physics. *Chin. Phys.*, C38:090001, 2014. [10](#)
- [2] N. R. Sree Harsha. The tightly bound nuclei in the liquid drop model. *Eur. J. Phys.*, 39(3):035802, 2018. [11](#)





# Index

- [\\_brs](#)
    - [PHYS::DecayTable, 23](#)
- [applyForce](#)
  - [PHYS::Object, 30](#)
- [Attach](#)
  - [PHYS::Spring, 37](#)
- [Bc](#)
  - [PHYS::Particles, 15](#)
- [DecayTable](#)
  - [PHYS::DecayTable, 23](#)
- [fracIsotopesAt](#)
  - [PHYS, 10](#)
- [getBindingEnergyPerNucleon](#)
  - [PHYS, 11](#)
- [getRandom](#)
  - [PHYS::DecayTable, 23](#)
- [inCartesian](#)
  - [PHYS::Spherical, 35](#)
- [inSphericalPolar](#)
  - [PHYS::Cartesian, 20](#)
- [Isotope](#)
  - [PHYS::Isotope, 25](#)
- [Nucleus](#)
  - [PHYS::Nucleus, 28](#)
- [phi\\_1020](#)
  - [PHYS::Particles, 16](#)
- [PHYS, 9](#)
  - [fracIsotopesAt, 10](#)
  - [getBindingEnergyPerNucleon, 11](#)
- [PHYS::Cartesian, 19](#)
  - [inSphericalPolar, 20](#)
- [PHYS::Constants, 11](#)
- [PHYS::Decay, 20](#)
- [PHYS::DecayTable, 22](#)
  - [\\_brs, 23](#)
  - [DecayTable, 23](#)
  - [getRandom, 23](#)
- [PHYS::Elements, 13](#)
- [PHYS::Isotope, 24](#)
  - [Isotope, 25](#)
- [PHYS::LorentzVector, 26](#)
- [PHYS::Nucleus, 27](#)
  - [Nucleus, 28](#)

- [PHYS::Object, 29](#)
  - [applyForce, 30](#)
  - [resolve, 30](#)
- [PHYS::Particle, 31](#)
- [PHYS::Particles, 14](#)
  - [Bc, 15](#)
  - [phi\\_1020, 16](#)
- [PHYS::SimpleBody, 33](#)
  - [SimpleBody, 34](#)
- [PHYS::Spherical, 34](#)
  - [inCartesian, 35](#)
- [PHYS::Spring, 36](#)
  - [Attach, 37](#)
  - [Spring, 37](#)
- [PHYS::Units, 16](#)
- [PHYS::Vector, 38](#)
- [resolve](#)
  - [PHYS::Object, 30](#)
- [SimpleBody](#)
  - [PHYS::SimpleBody, 34](#)
- [Spring](#)
  - [PHYS::Spring, 37](#)