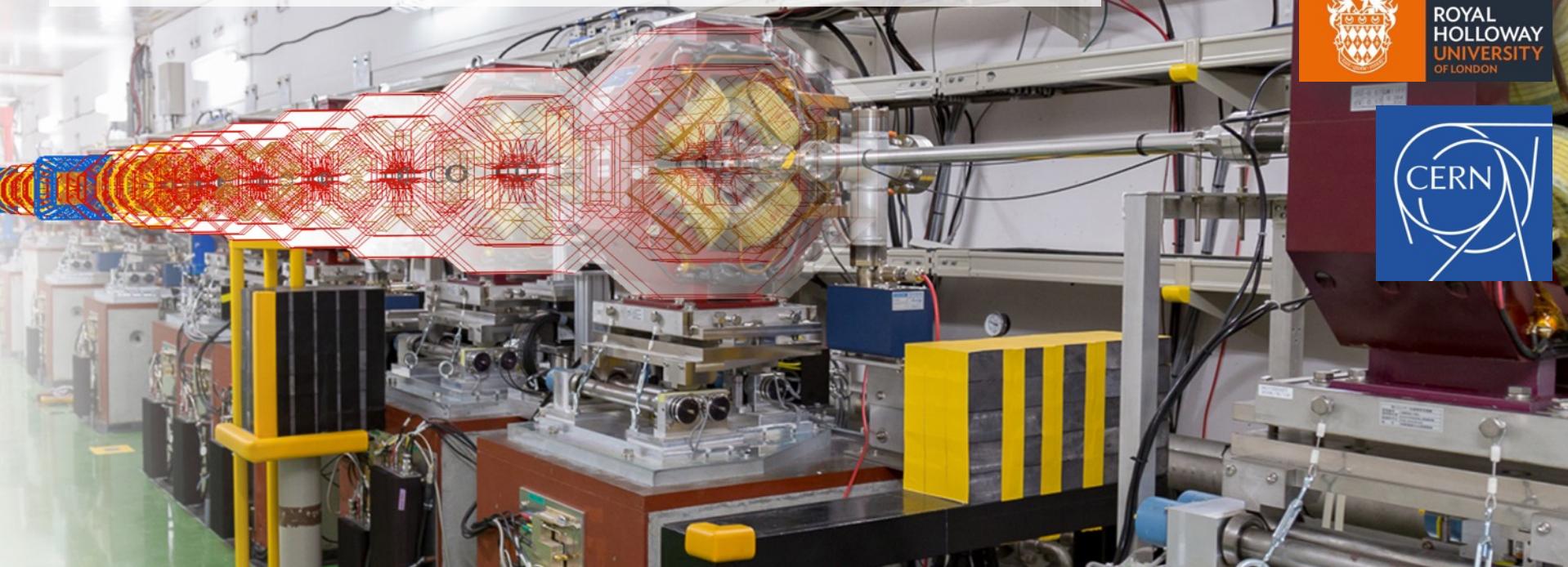


Royal Holloway Backgrounds Group, BDSIM & pyg4ometry



L. Nevay, S. Gibson, S. Boogert, A. Abramov,
S. Alden, H. Lefebvre, W. Shields, S. Walker

laurie.nevay@rhul.ac.uk

14th May 2020
PSI Meeting

Backgrounds Group

Stewart Boogert



pyg4ometry

Laurie Nevay
(JAI)



Will Shields



Stephen Gibson



Andrey Abramov



HL-LHC / BDSIM

(CERN based)

just passed
viva

Crystal Collimation
Physics Debris
BDSIM

Stuart Walker



LHC / ATLAS
Backgrounds

Medical Accelerators

Siobhan Alden



FETS Laserwire

Helena Lefebvre



LHC backgrounds

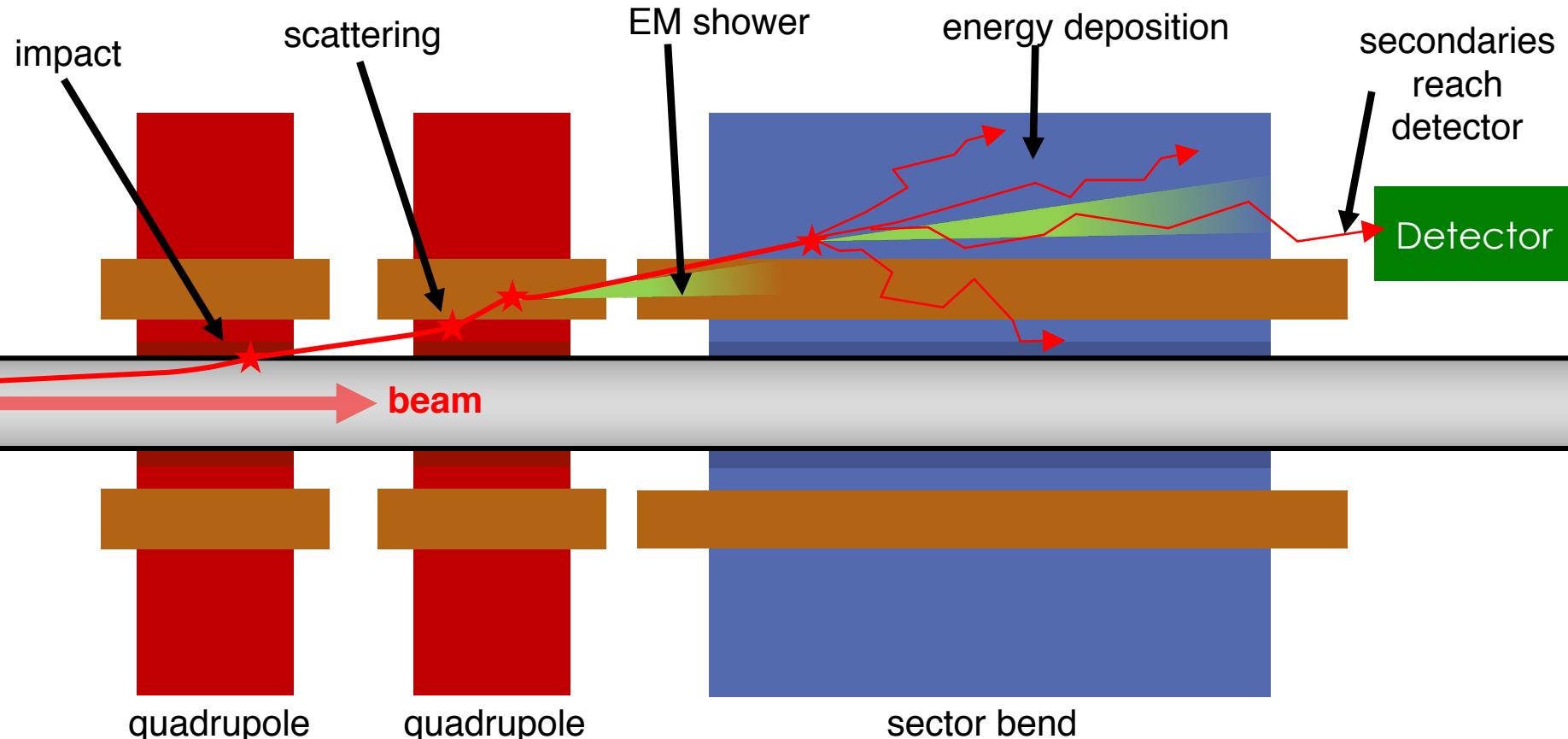
Gian Luigi
D'Alessandro



Beyond Colliders

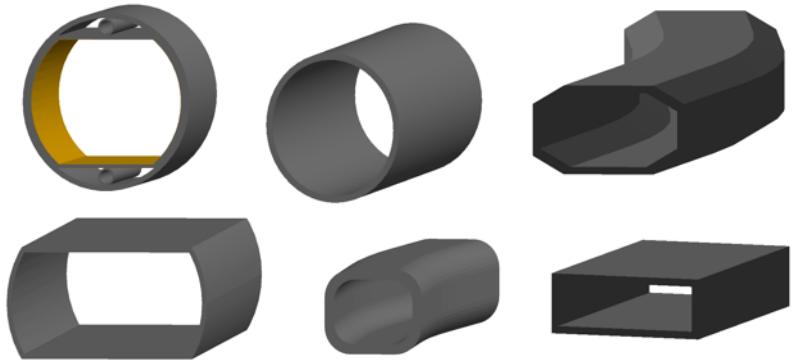
Beam Loss

- Cut-through of an accelerator
- Particle impacts aperture at some point
- Secondary particles and radiation propagate some distance
- Energy deposited in many components

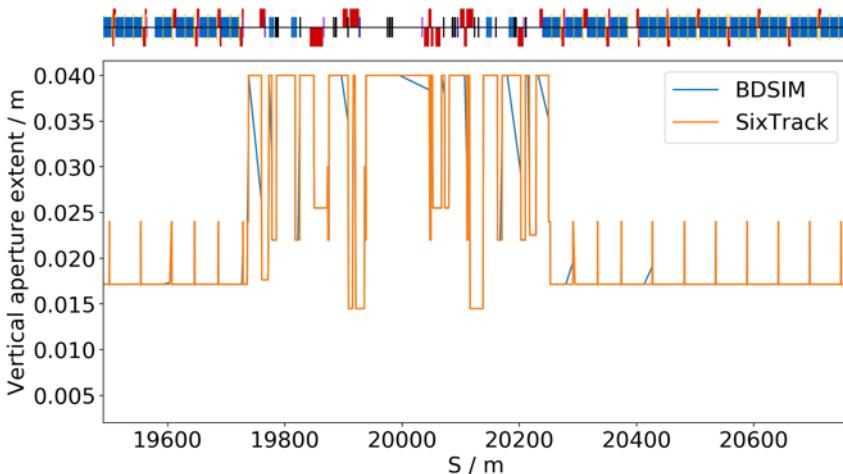


Tracking-only Losses

- Specialised codes exist for accelerator tracking
 - MADX, PTC, SixTrack, Zgoubi, OPAL etc
- Most have specialty area and some with some limited physics
- Typically 'losses' are when coordinates exceed aperture
- Need the interaction with material
- But also need accuracy of tracking



Different aperture shapes



Vertical Aperture models compared.

Beam Delivery Simulation



Beam Delivery Simulation

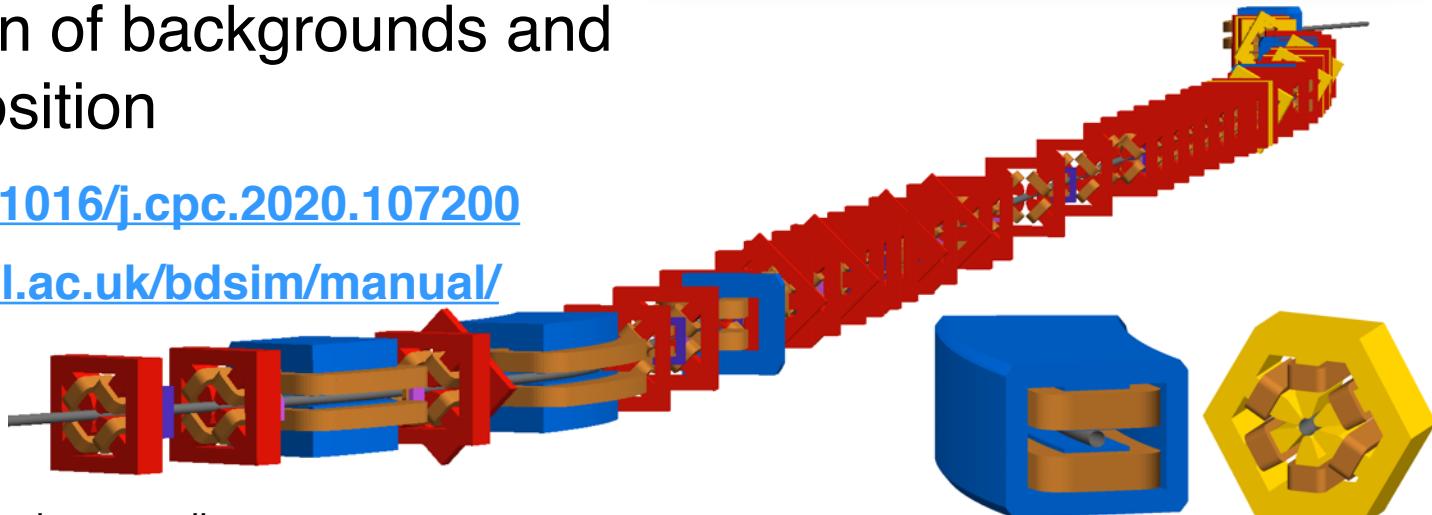
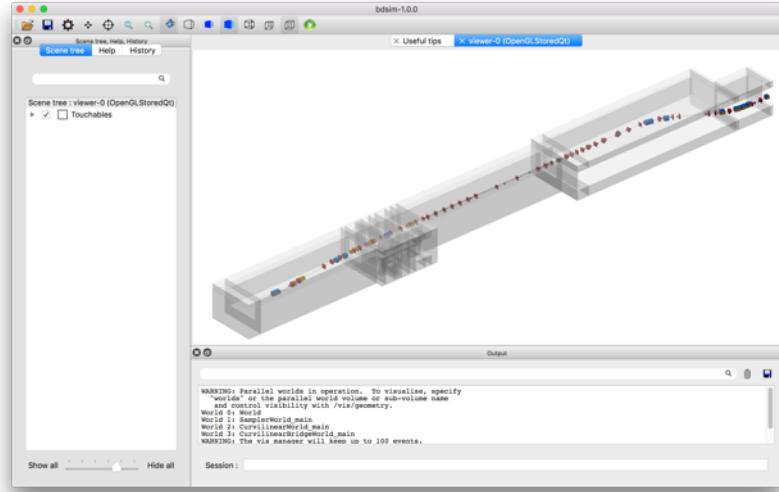


ROYAL
HOLLOWAY
UNIVERSITY
OF LONDON

- Build Geant4 model of accelerators
 - library of scalable generic geometry
 - convert from common accelerator formats
- Thick lens 1st order matrices used for in-vacuum tracking
 - replaces Geant4's 4th order Runge-Kutta
 - matches MADX / MAD8 & TRANSPORT
- Customisable geometry and fields
- Identify origin of backgrounds and energy deposition

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpc.2020.107200>

<http://www.pp.rhul.ac.uk/bdsim/manual/>

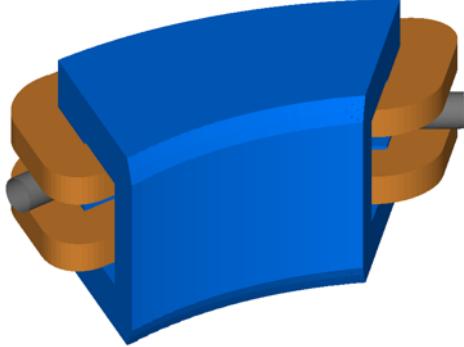


BDSIM - don't forget the 'i' when googling

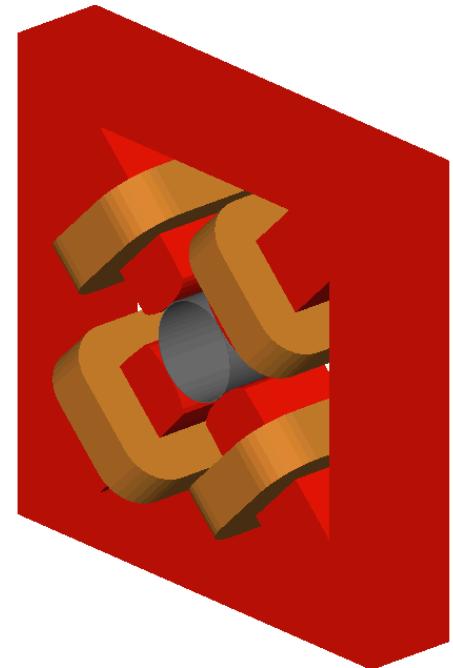
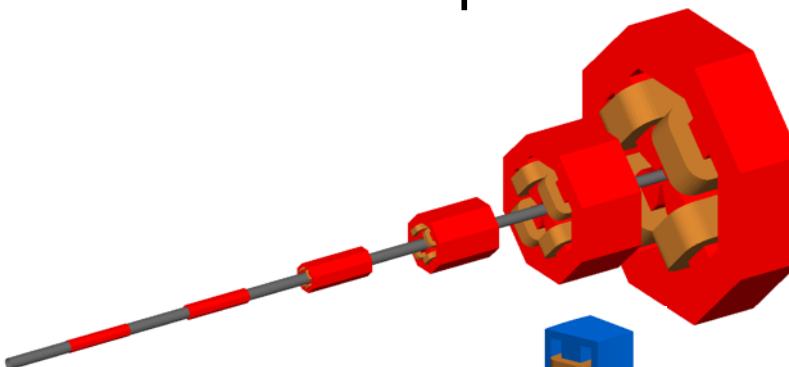
PSI Meeting 14th May 2020

Generic & Scalable Geometry

- Variety of styles for each component



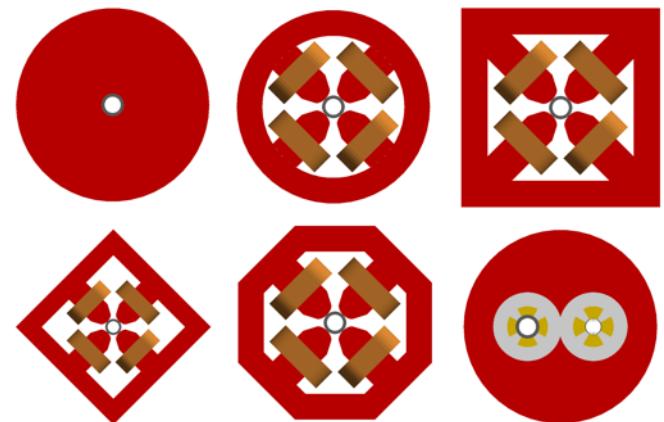
generic tunnel



different yoke styles



all common aperture
types available



Key Features

- Optical agreement with MADX model of accelerator
- Conversion from MADX model in minutes
- Fully customisable geometry and fields
- Highly flexible biasing interface
 - bias cross-sections per particle / volume / process
 - used for beam-gas interactions regularly
- ROOT output with per-event storage
 - highly customisable - observation planes, **scoring** meshes, energy deposition
 - optionally store filtered truth tree with links to observations planes and primaries
- Simple but powerful analysis
- Determine origin and history of losses or radiation sources
- Supports all geant4 reference and modular physics lists
 - support for Geant4.10.0 -> latest

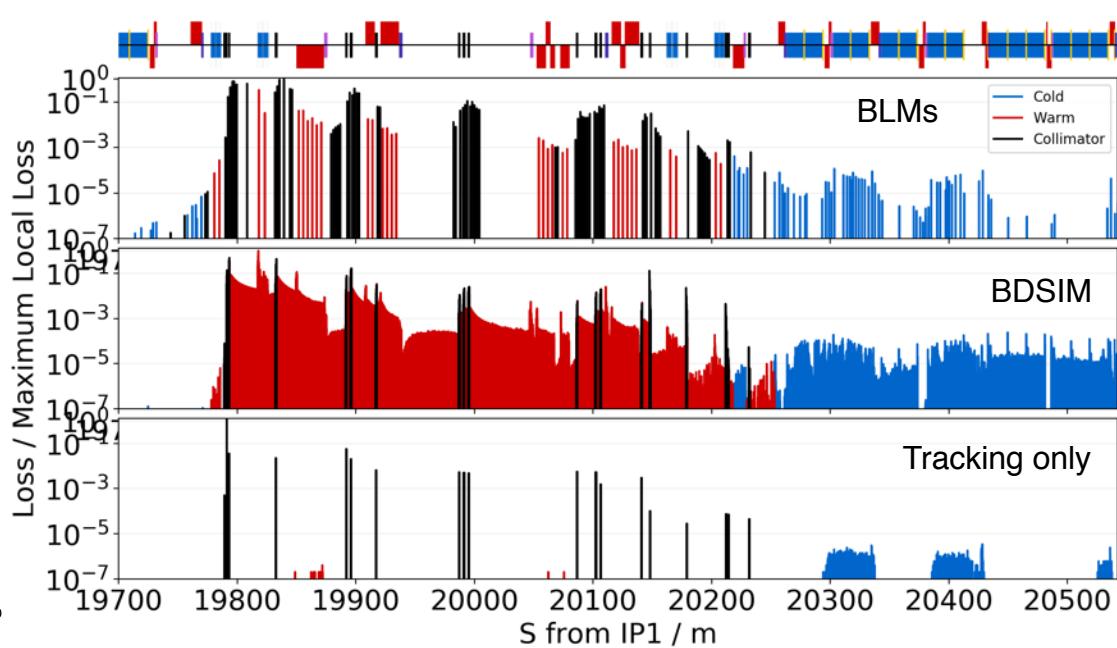
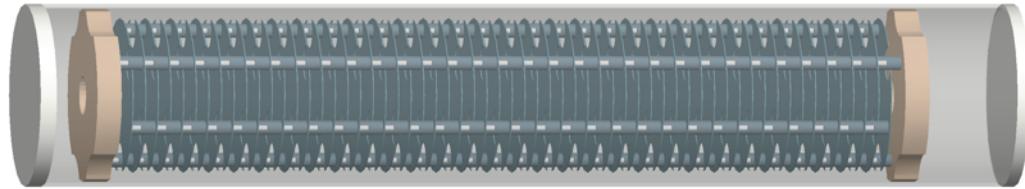
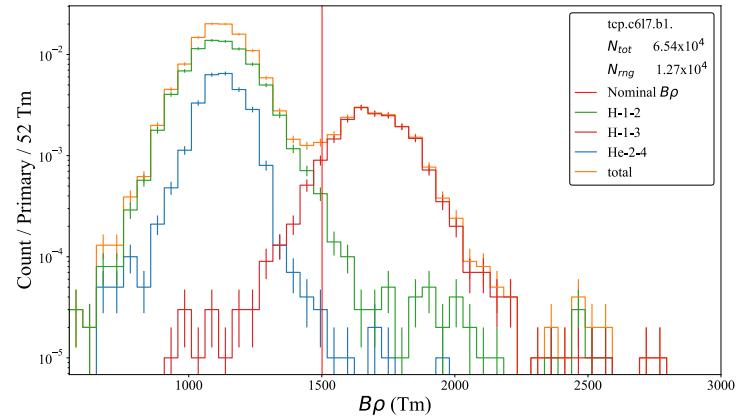
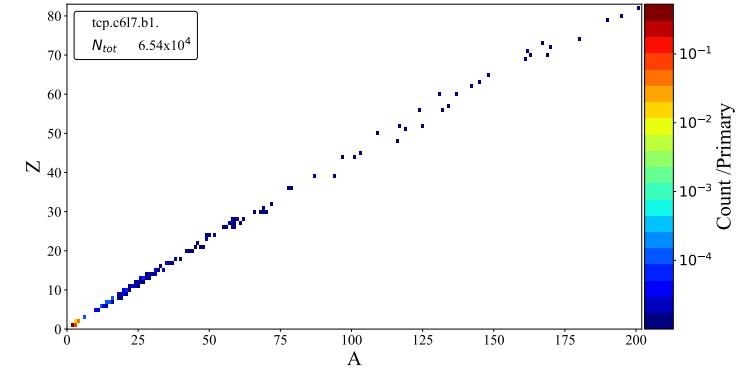
Currents Studies

- CERN:
 - LHC / HL-LHC Collimation
 - LHC non-collision backgrounds
 - AWAKE Plasma Accelerator Spectrometer (CERN / UCL)
 - Gamma Factory signal & background
 - FASER muon and neutrino propagation from IP1
 - KLEVER & NA62 complete beam line
 - Linac4 H- laserwire
- Medical
 - IBA proton therapy gantries (collaboration with ULB)
 - CCAP at Imperial College London - radiobiology research facility
 - Clatterbridge Ocular Proton Therapy Line (UCL / Liverpool)
- DESY
 - XFEL undulator dose, wire and screen diagnostics
- Other
 - ILC / CLIC muon backgrounds

LHC Collimation

- Application to energy deposition and backgrounds from collimation system in LHC - both protons and ions
- Paper in preparation this summer

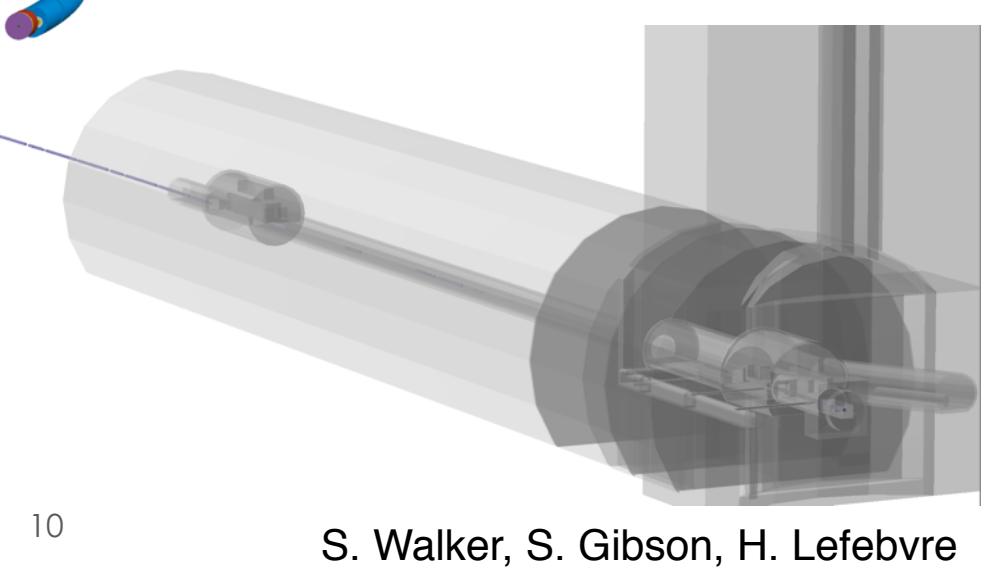
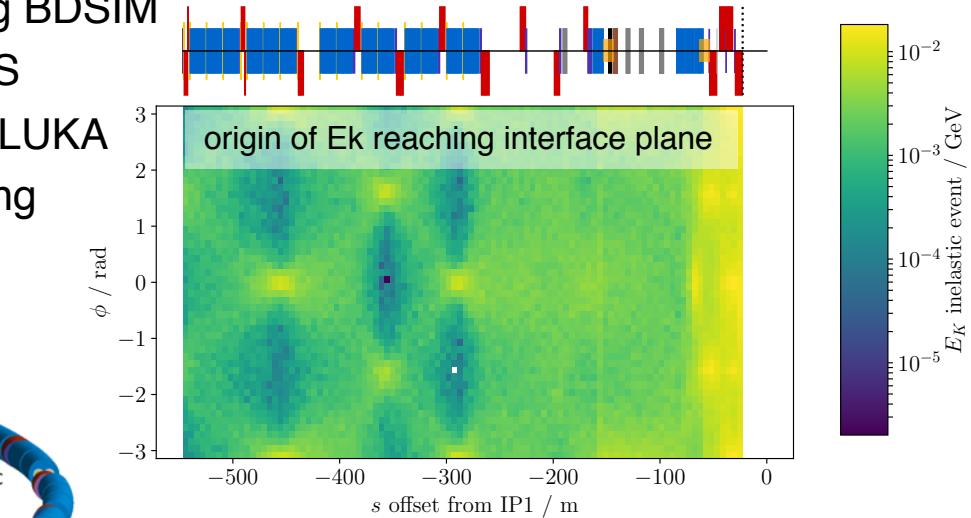
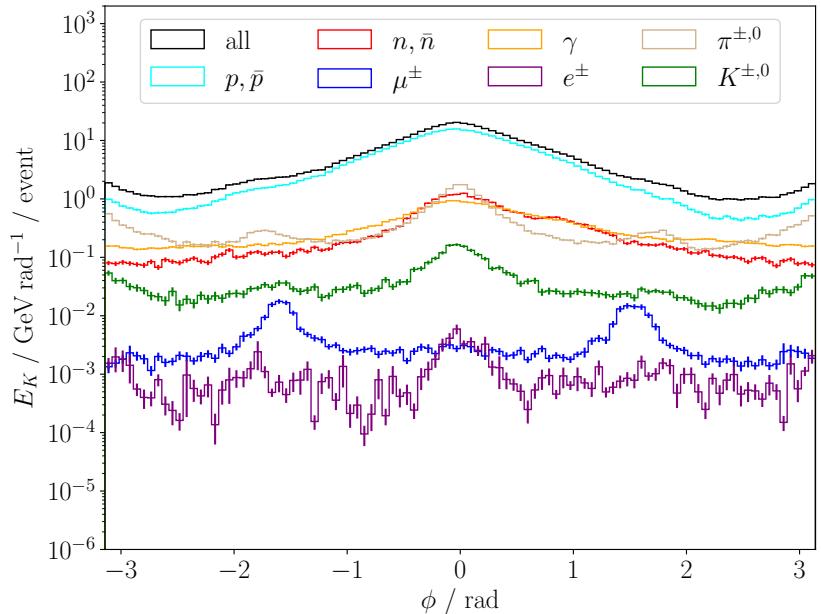
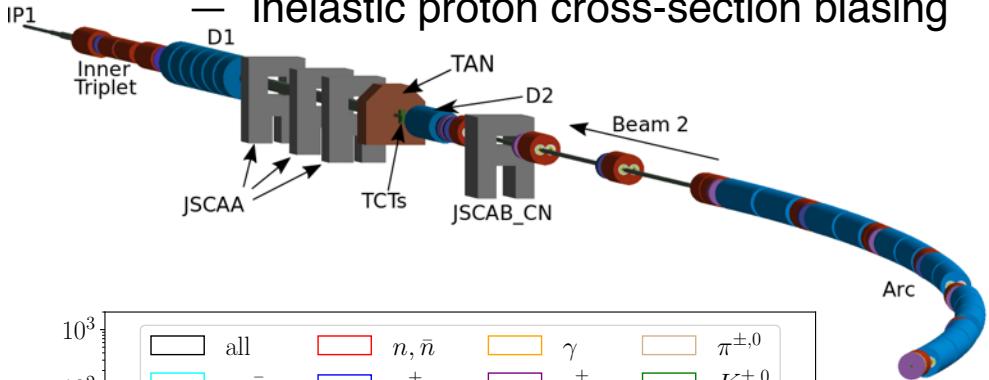
BLM model in development by A. Abramov



LHC Non-Collision Backgrounds

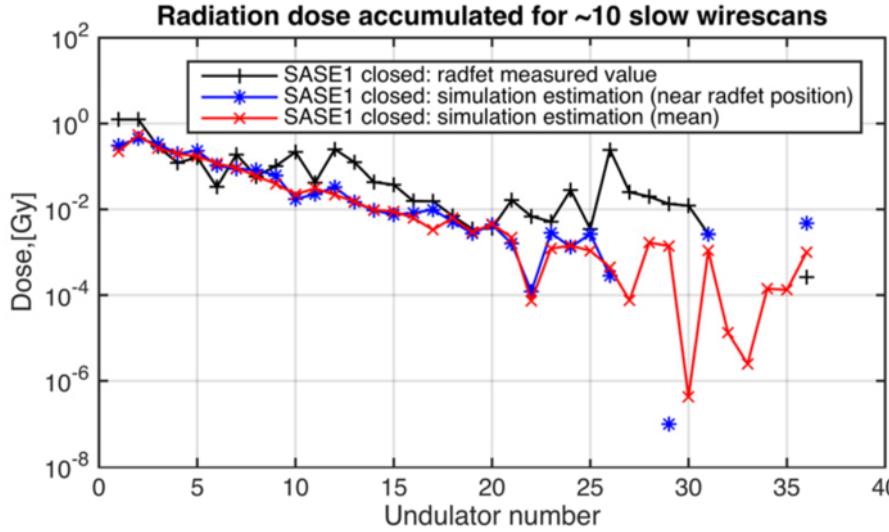
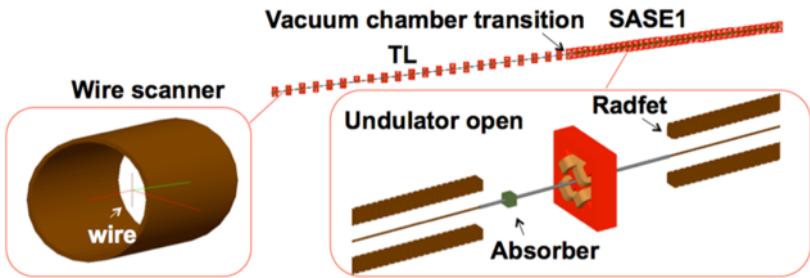
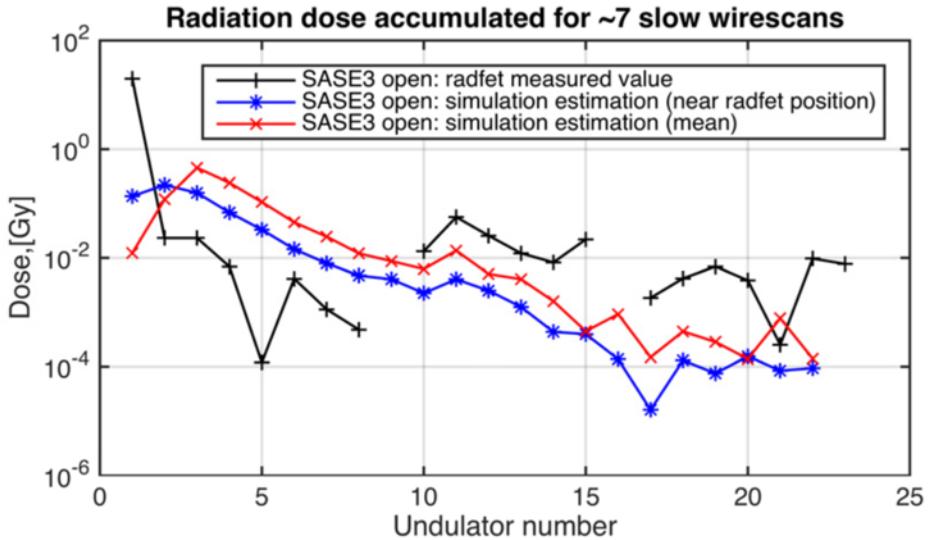
- Work by Helena Lefebvre & Stuart Walker

- Modelling ATLAS background using BDSIM
- last 550m of machine before ATLAS
- IR1 tunnel model converted from FLUKA
- inelastic proton cross-section biasing



DESY XFEL Undulator Dose

- Undulator dose higher than original design
- Caused by secondary neutrons and synchrotron radiation
- Simulations compare to RADFET detectors on each undulator
- Improving shielding
- Diagnostics create radiation



Rapid Geometry Preparation with *pyg4ometry*

<https://bitbucket.org/jairhul/pyg4ometry>

<http://www.pp.rhul.ac.uk/bdsim/pyg4ometry/index.html>

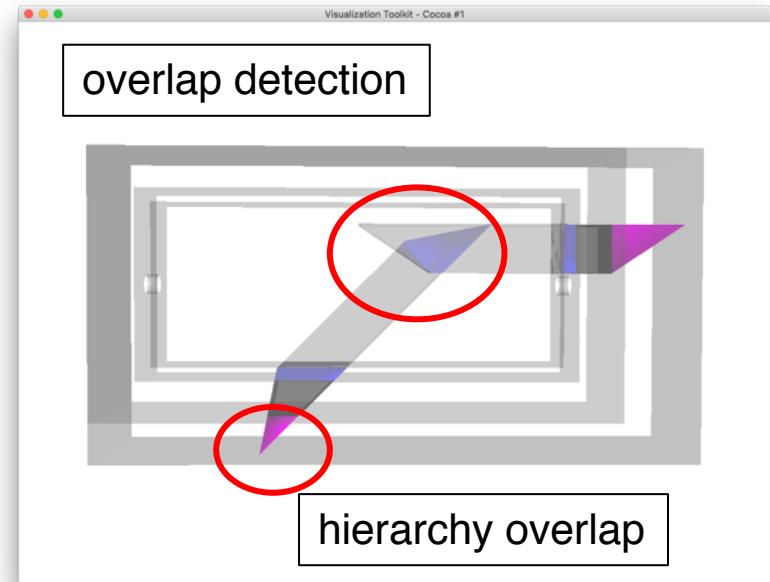
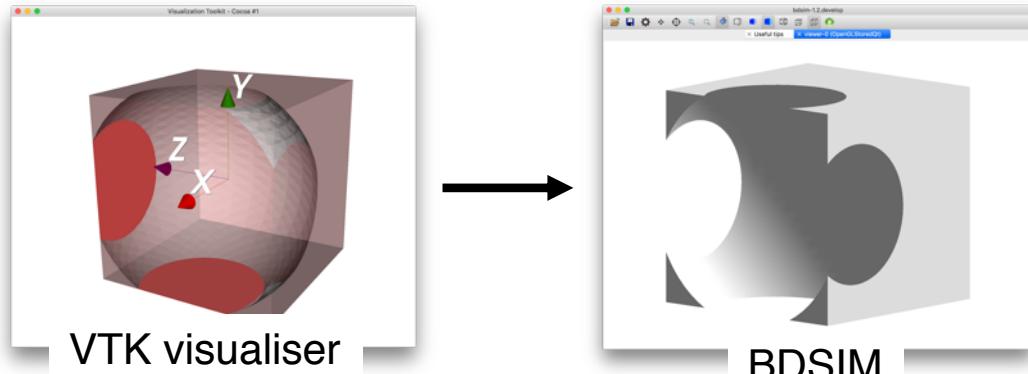
pyg4ometry

<https://bitbucket.org/jairhul/pyg4ometry>

- Python package to create Geant4 geometry in GDML
 - Python class for each Geant4 primitive solid
- Combine with meshes from STL / STEP
- Visualise and debug ***overlaps, coplanar faces, hierarchy problems***
- Convert to and from FLUKA / Geant4

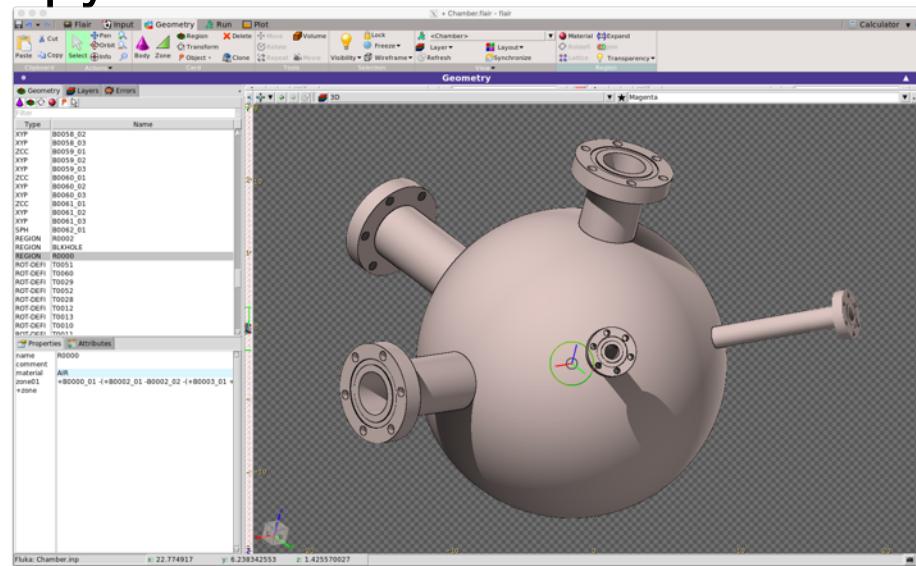
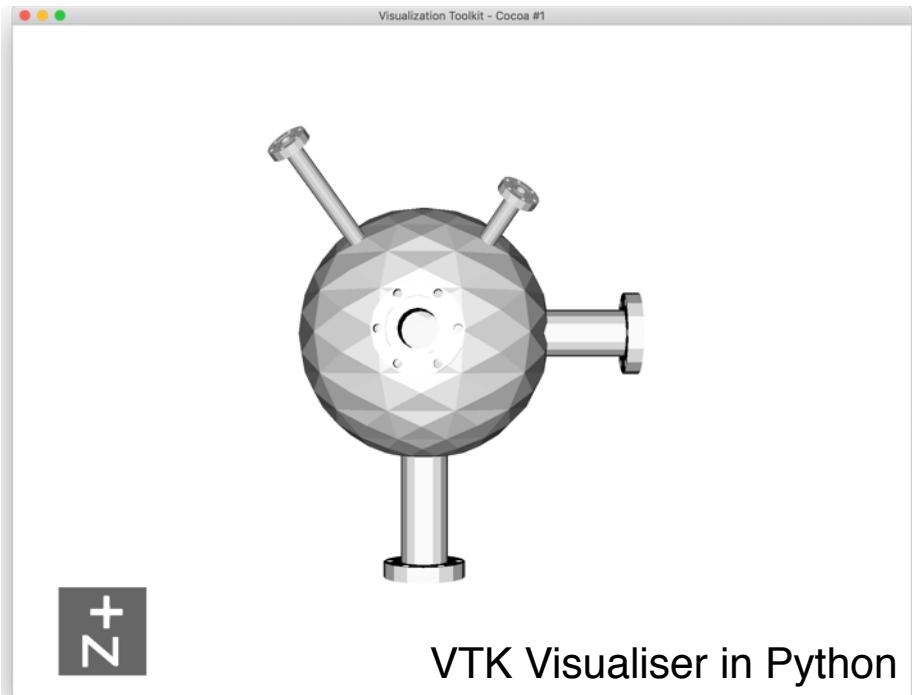
```
boxSolid1    = _g4.solid.Box('box1',100,56,78)
boxLogical1  = _g4.LogicalVolume(boxSolid1,'G4_Cu','boxLogical1')
boxPhysical1 = _g4.PhysicalVolume([0,0,0],[0,0,0],boxLogical1,'boxPhysical1',worldLogical)
```

- Paper available shortly on arXiv
- Python2 -> updating to Python3

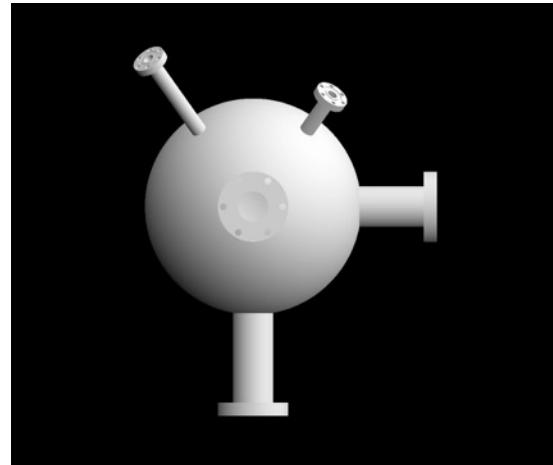


Example

- Chamber + beam pipes
- Programmatically generated in python
 - like a beam pipe factory
- ~ 2 hrs to write and check
 - with basic knowledge of CSG



Flair / FLUKA



Geant4

Good Housekeeping



<http://www.pp.rhul.ac.uk/bdsim/pyg4ometry/index.html>

- Testing
 - Over 400 unit tests
 - > 90% test coverage

43	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/SkinSurface.py	11	1	91%
44	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/_init__.py	12	0	100%
45	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Box.py	27	0	100%
46	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Cons.py	84	0	100%
47	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/CutTubs.py	116	18	91%
48	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Ellipsoid.py	109	0	100%
49	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/EllipticalCone.py	97	4	96%
50	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/EllipticalTube.py	68	0	100%
51	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/ExtrudedSolid.py	63	0	100%
52	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/GenericPolycone.py	44	0	100%
53	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/GenericPolyhedra.py	47	0	100%
54	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/GenericTrap.py	82	1	99%
55	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Hype.py	132	0	100%
56	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Intersection.py	42	0	100%
57	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Layer.py	39	18	74%
58	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/MultiUnion.py	37	0	100%
59	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/OpticalSurface.py	19	2	89%
60	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Orb.py	74	0	100%
61	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Para.py	46	0	100%
62	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Paraboloid.py	106	0	100%
63	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Plane.py	26	4	85%
64	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Polycone.py	149	0	100%
65	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Polyhedra.py	46	0	100%
66	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Scaled.py	28	1	96%
67	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Base.py	38	5	87%
68	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Sphere.py	79	7	91%
69	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Subtraction.py	44	0	100%
70	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/TessellatedSolid.py	61	2	97%
71	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Tet.py	43	0	100%
72	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Torus.py	129	0	100%
73	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Trap.py	107	0	100%
74	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Trd.py	33	0	100%
75	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Tubs.py	103	0	100%
76	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/TwistedBox.py	66	1	98%
77	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/TwistedSolid.py	55	0	100%
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80	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/TwistedTubs.py	134	15	89%
81	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/TwoVector.py	50	8	84%
82	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Union.py	42	0	100%
83	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/Wedge.py	37	0	100%
84	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/geant4/solid/_init__.py	40	0	100%
85	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/pycsgeom/_init__.py	1	0	100%
86	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/stl/Reader.py	45	0	100%
87	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/stl/_init__.py	1	0	100%
88	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/transformation.py	125	4	97%
89	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/visualisation/Convert.py	26	0	100%
90	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/visualisation/Mesh.py	59	0	100%
91	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/visualisation/VisualisationOptions.py	7	0	100%
92	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/visualisation/VtkViewer.py	345	76	78%
93	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/visualisation/Writer.py	16	0	100%
94	sics/coderepos/pyg4ometry/pyg4ometry/visualisation/_init__.py	4	0	100%
95		10480	1428	86%
96				

- Manual
 - Unit tests are an excellent documentation for features
 - Sphinx documentation
 - All examples in this presentation are in Git repository

The screenshot shows a Mac OS X browser window displaying the `pyg4ometry` Sphinx documentation. The main page title is "pyg4ometry 0.1". Below it is a search bar and a navigation menu with links to "Licence & Disclaimer", "Authorship", "Installation", and "Introduction". A sidebar on the left lists various Python scripting categories: "Basic python geometry scripting", "Geant4 python scripting", "GDML defines", "Solids", "Materials", "Detector construction", "Optical surfaces", "Registry and GDML output", "Visualisation", "Overlap checking", "Tutorials", "Advanced tutorials", "Module Contents", and "Developer". The main content area is titled "GDML defines" and contains the following text: "In GDML there are multiple `define` objects that can be used parametrise geometry, materials etc. For example a GDML constant can be created in the following way". It shows a code snippet:

```
# registry to store gdml data
reg = pyg4ometry.geant4.Registry()

# constant called x
x = pyg4ometry.gdml.Constant("x",10,reg)
```

Below this, another snippet shows mathematical operations:

```
y = 2*x + 10
y.eval()
```

And a final snippet shows a command-line interaction:

```
>> 30
```

The footer of the page states: "The normal set of mathematical operations in python can be performed and evaluated".



Thank you



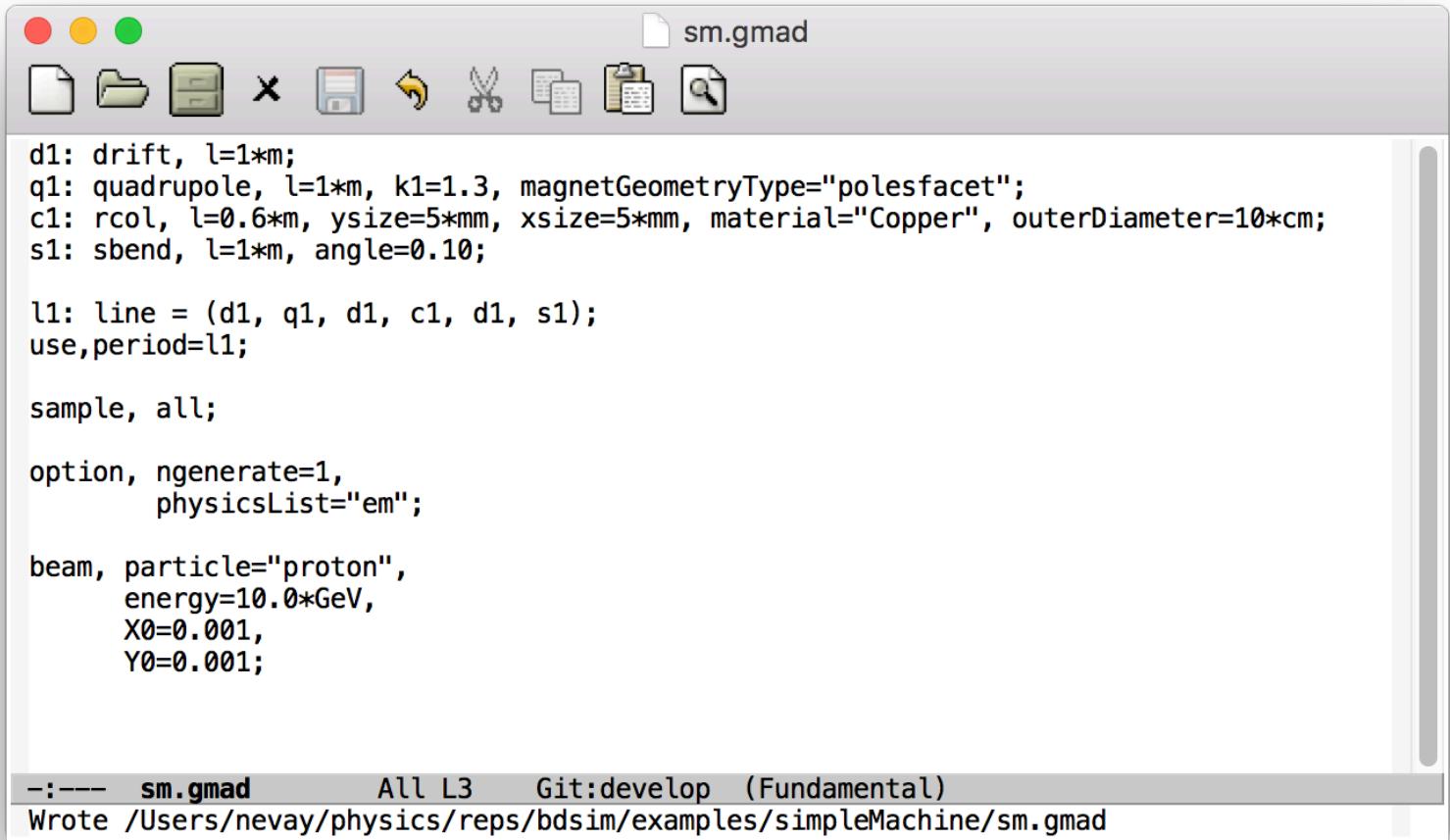
Backup

Collaborative Development

- BDSIM has a public git repository
- ~ 800 unit tests run daily
- ~ 40k lines of open source C++ under GPL3
- Public issue tracker
 - <https://bitbucket.org/jairhul/bdsim/issues>
 - also for feature requests
- Complete Doxygen documentation for C++
 - <http://www.pp.rhul.ac.uk/bdsim/doxygen/>
- Detailed manual regularly updated
 - <http://www.pp.rhul.ac.uk/bdsim/manual/>
 - <http://www.pp.rhul.ac.uk/bdsim/manual-develop/>

Example BDSIM Syntax

- "GMAD" - Geant4 + MAD



```
sm.gmad
d1: drift, l=1*m;
q1: quadrupole, l=1*m, k1=1.3, magnetGeometryType="polesfacet";
c1: rcol, l=0.6*m, ysize=5*mm, xsize=5*mm, material="Copper", outerDiameter=10*cm;
s1: sbend, l=1*m, angle=0.10;

l1: line = (d1, q1, d1, c1, d1, s1);
use,period=l1;

sample, all;

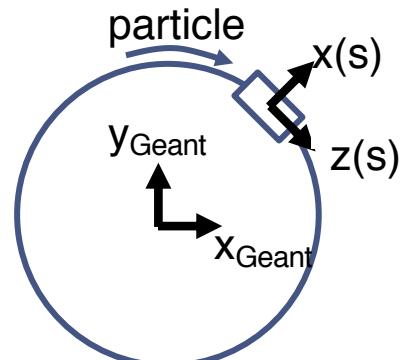
option, ngenerate=1,
       physicsList="em";

beam, particle="proton",
      energy=10.0*GeV,
      X0=0.001,
      Y0=0.001;

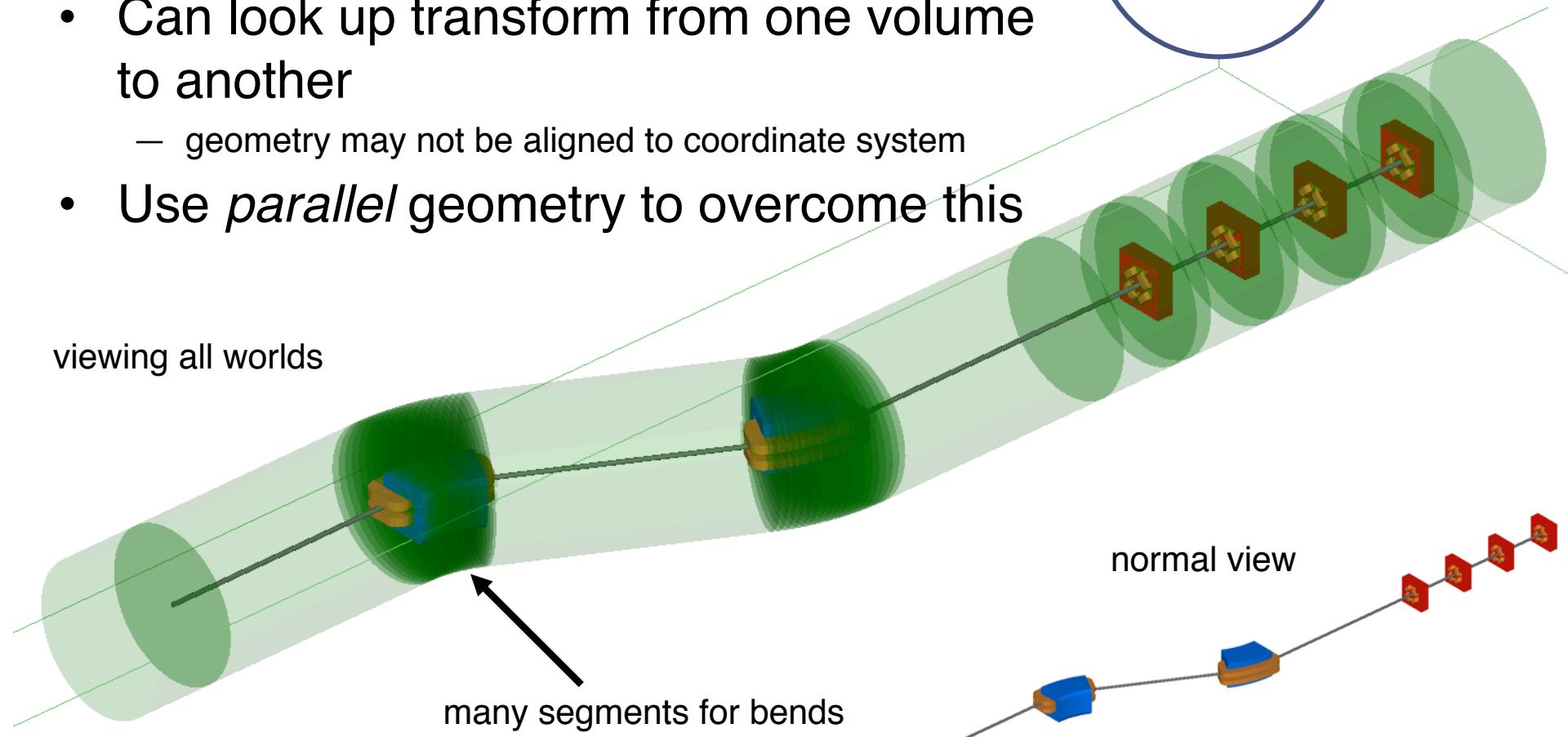
:---- sm.gmad      All L3   Git:develop (Fundamental)
Wrote /Users/nevay/physics/repos/bdsim/examples/simpleMachine/sm.gmad
```

Coordinate Transforms

- Accelerator tracking uses a **curvilinear** coordinate system following the beam
- Geant4 uses 3D **Cartesian** coordinates
- Can look up transform from one volume to another
 - geometry may not be aligned to coordinate system
- **Use parallel geometry to overcome this**

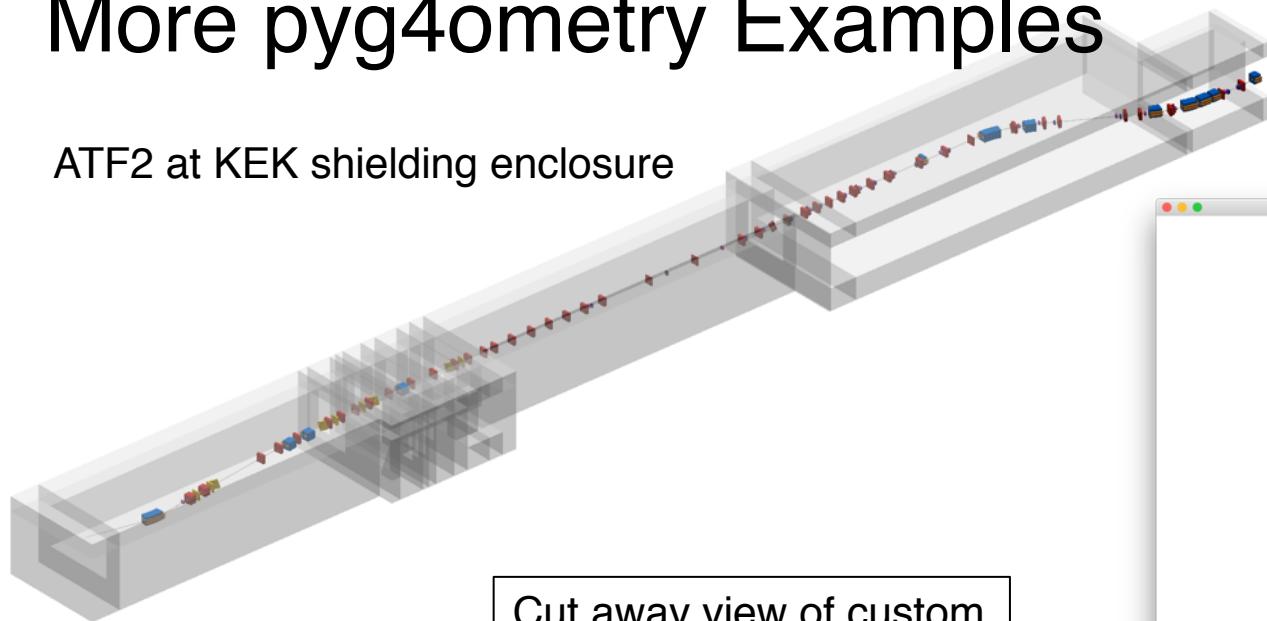


viewing all worlds

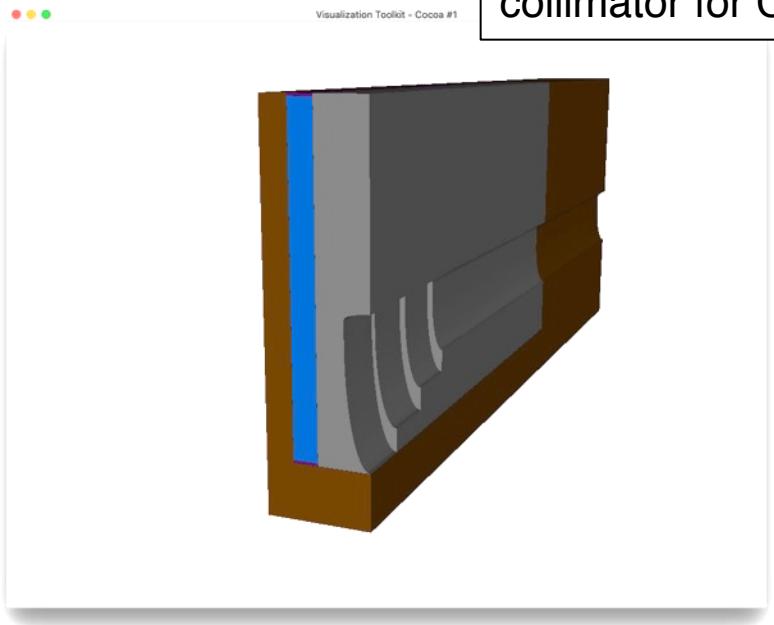


More pyg4ometry Examples

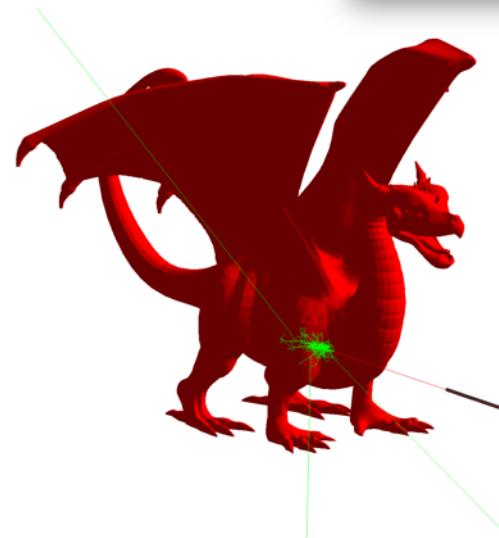
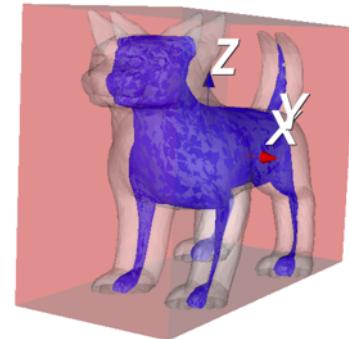
ATF2 at KEK shielding enclosure



Cut away view of custom collimator for CLIC



Overlap identification
with complex STL mesh



Complex STL mesh
test by humorous
PhD student