

# 提 纲

- 一、Geant4运行模式
  - “purely hard-coded” batch mode
  - Batch mode, macro commands
  - Interactive mode, command lines
- 二、材料定义
  - 简单物质
  - 分子定义
  - 混合物
  - 同位素
  - Geant4自定义
- 三、Geant4中使用物理量的单位
  - 基本单位
  - 输入
  - 输出
- 四、几何结构定义
  - 简单结构定义
  - 复杂结构定义
  - 颜色显示
- 五PrimaryGeneratorAction

# 一、Geant4运行模式

- Geant4运行模式：
  - “purely hard-coded” batch mode
  - Batch mode, macro commands
  - Interactive mode, command lines

每种模式的选择必须在Main文件中编制相应的代码以实现其对应模式。通常采用混合模式。

.....  
头文件 **Purely batch-coded  
mode**

.....

- int main()
- {
- ..... G4runManager初始化...
- ..... class初始化...
- ..... G4核初始化...
- runManager->Initialize();

//start run  
G4int numberOfEvent = 3;  
runManager->BeamOn(numberOfEvent);

- delete runManager;
- return 0;
- }

.....  
头文件 **Batch-coded with  
macro file mode**

.....

- int main(int argc, char\*\* argv)
- {
- ..... G4runManager初始化...
- ..... class初始化...
- ..... G4核初始化...
- runManager->Initialize();

// Get the pointer to the UI manager  
G4UImanager\* UI = G4UImanager::GetUIpointer();

- G4String command = "/control/execute ";
- G4String fileName = argv[1];

UI->applyCommand(command+fileName);

- delete runManager;
- return 0;
- }

.....  
头文件 **Interactive by  
command line mode**  
.....

```
■ #include "G4Uterminal.hh"
■ #include "G4Ulsession.hh"
■ int main(int argc,char** argv)
■ {
■ ..... G4runManager初始化...
■ .....class初始化...
■ .....G4核初始化...
■ runManager->Initialize();
// Terminal initialization;
G4Ulsession* session = new G4Uterminal;
session->SessionStart();
■ delete runManager;
■ return 0;
■ }
```

**Macro file:**  
**命令行序列:**

- #2008.6.9
- #mac file for visulization
- /vis/scene/create
- /vis/open OGLIX
- /vis/scene/add/trajectories
- /vis/scene/add/hits
- /vis/scene/endOfEventAction accumulate
- /vis/viewer/set/viewpointThetaPhi 72 25
- /vis/viewer/zoom 16
- /run/beamOn 10000
- /vis/viewer/set/style w
- /vis/viewer/set/style s
- 以文本格式保存



```
■ #include "G4UImanager.hh "  
■ #include "G4RunManager.hh"  
■ .....  
■ #include "G4VisManager.hh"  
■ #include "G4VisExecutive.hh"  
■ #include "G4UItcsh.hh"  
■ #include "G4Uterminal.hh"  
■ #include "G4UIsession.hh"  
■ int main(int argc,char** argv)  
■ {  
■   G4RunManager* MyRun = new G4RunManager;  
■   //this part is for the visualization  
■   G4VisManager* VisManager = new G4VisExecutive;  
■   VisManager->Initialize();  
■   .....  
■ .....  
■   MyRun->Initialize();  
■   //G4UIsession* session = new G4Uterminal(new G4UItcsh);
```



Mixed mode

```
■ G4UImanager* UI = G4UImanager::GetUIpointer();
■ if(argc==1)
■ {
  UI->ApplyCommand("/run/verbose 2");
  G4String command="/control/execute /g4work/pphotonelectron/vis.mac";
■   UI->ApplyCommand(command);
■   //session->SessionStart();
■ }
■ else
■ {
  UI->ApplyCommand("/run/verbose 2");
■   G4String command="/control/execute /g4work/pphotonelectron/";
■   G4String fileName = argv[1];
■   UI->ApplyCommand(command+fileName);
■   //session->SessionStart();
■   }
■ //delete session;
■ delete VisManager;
■ delete MyRun;
■ return 0;
■ }
```

## 二、材料定义

- 一般的物质（化合物，混合物）是由元素构成，元素又由同位素组成。按照这种物质的划分层次，可以通过类似的概念定义宏观世界中的物质。

■ Geant4中定义的物质类（**class**）有两种：

- G4Element
- G4Material



- **G4Element class** 描述微观层面的原子的性质如:
  - 原子序数
  - 核子数
  - 壳层能量
  - 诸如原子截面等
- **G4Isotope class** 描述微观层面的原子的性质如:
  - 原子序数
  - 核子数
  - 莫尔质量等
- **G4Material class** 描述微观层面的原子的性质如:
  - 原子序数
  - 核子数
  - 壳层能量
  - 诸如原子截面等



## 简单物质定义:

- `G4double density = 1.390*g/cm3;`
- `G4double a = 39.95*g/mole;`
- `G4Material* lAr = new G4Material(  
name="liquidArgon", z=18., a, density);`

## 分子定义:

- `a = 1.01*g/mole;`
- `G4Element* elH = new G4Element(  
name="Hydrogen", symbol="H", z= 1., a);`
- `a = 16.00*g/mole;`
- `G4Element* elO = new G4Element(  
name="Oxygen", symbol="O", z= 8., a);`
- `density = 1.000*g/cm3;`
- `G4Material* H2O = new G4Material(  
name="Water", density, ncomponents=2);`
- `H2O->AddElement(elH, natoms=2);`
- `H2O->AddElement(elO, natoms=1);`

## 混合物定义（质量分数）：

- $a = 14.01 \text{ g/mole}$ ;
- `G4Element* elN = new G4Element(  
  name="Nitrogen",symbol="N" , z= 7., a);`
- $a = 16.00 \text{ g/mole}$ ;
- `G4Element* elO = new G4Element(  
  name="Oxygen" ,symbol="O" , z= 8., a);`
- $\text{density} = 1.290 \text{ mg/cm}^3$ ;
- `G4Material* Air = new G4Material(  
  name="Air ",density,ncomponents=2);`
- `Air->AddElement(elN, fractionmass=70*perCent);`
- `Air->AddElement(elO, fractionmass=30*perCent);`

## Geant4自定义:

- `G4NistManager* man = G4NistManager::Instance();`
- `G4Material* H2O = man->FindOrBuildMaterial("G4_WATER");`
- `G4Material* Air = man->FindOrBuildMaterial("G4_AIR");`

## 同位素定义:

- `G4Isotope* U5 = new G4Isotope(  
name="U235", iz=92, n=235, a=235.01*g/mole);`
- `G4Isotope* U8 = new G4Isotope(  
name="U238", iz=92, n=238, a=238.03*g/mole);`
- `G4Element* elU = new G4Element(  
name="enriched Uranium", symbol="U", ncomponents );`
- `elU->AddIsotope(U5, abundance= 90.*perCent);`
- `elU->AddIsotope(U8, abundance= 10.*perCent);`



### 三、Geant4中使用物理量的单位

#### 基本单位:

Geant4中用户可以为选定的物理量选择各种单位，但是Geant4内核内定义了如下基本单位：

- millimeter (mm)
- nanosecond (ns)
- Mega electron Volt (MeV)
- positron charge (eplus)
- degree Kelvin (kelvin)
- the amount of substance (mole)
- luminous intensity (candela)
- radian (radian)
- steradian (steradian)

其它所有单位都以上述单位为基础得到，如：

Millimeter = mm = 1;

Meter = m = 1000\*mm;

## 用户输入数据单位:

- Geant4中用户输入的数据必须带有单位（系统默认强烈建议不使用），如：
- `G4double Size = 15*km, KineticEnergy = 90.3*GeV, density = 11*mg/cm3;`
- 同样，如果数据为数组格式或者从文件读入，也必须带有单位，如：
- `for (int j=0, j<jmax, j++) CrossSection[j] *= millibarn;`

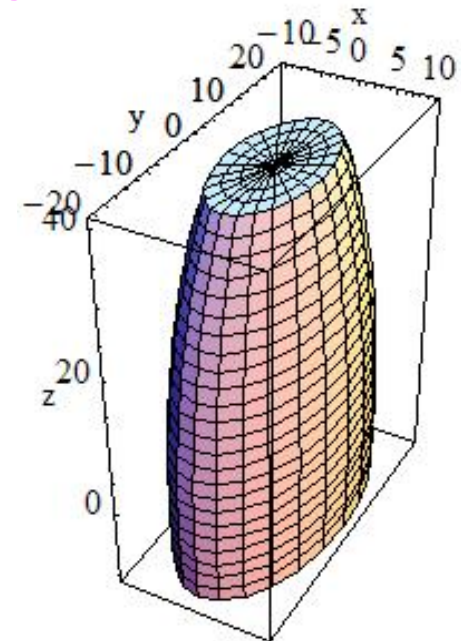
## 数据输出单位:

- 带单位数据输出格式如：
- `G4cout << KineticEnergy/keV << " keV";`
- `G4cout << density/(g/cm3) << " g/cm3";`
- 或者给出Geant4选择的最优化单位：
- `G4cout << G4BestUnit(StepSize, "Length");`

## 四、几何结构定义

- Geant4中以“体”（Volume）的概念定义几何形状。模型中最大的“体”称为“世界体”（World Volume），其它的体都位于世界体内部。“世界体”内的“体”之间是包含和被包含关系，被包含的称包含它的体为母体（mother Volume）。

- Geant4中的体的定义包含三个层次：
  - 1.定义几何形状；
  - 2.定义物理属性；
  - 3.定义所在母体的位置；

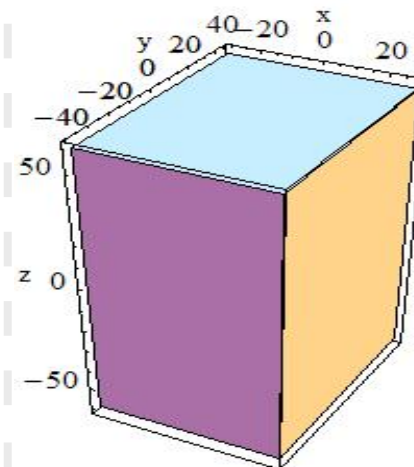




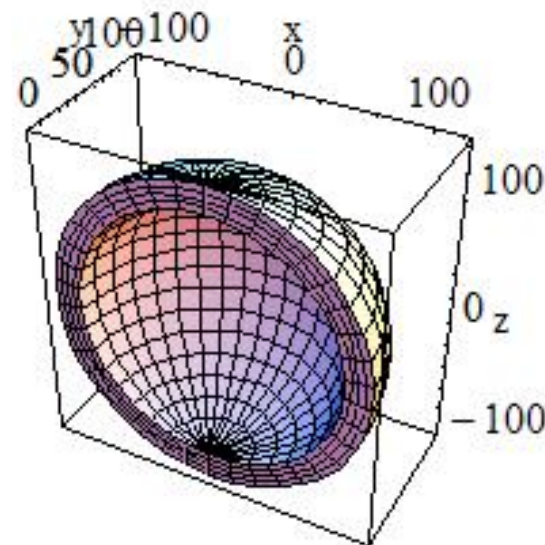
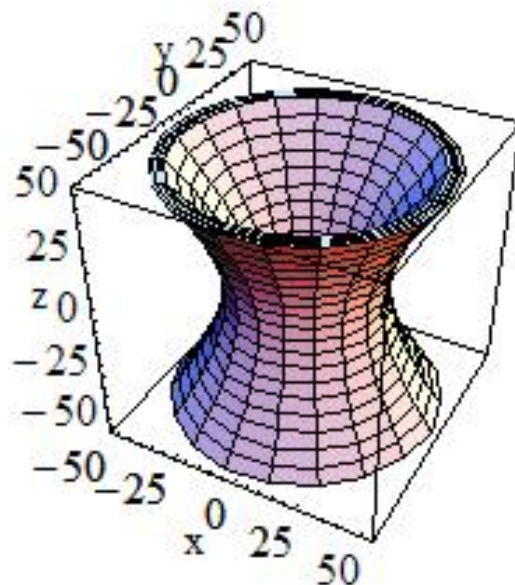
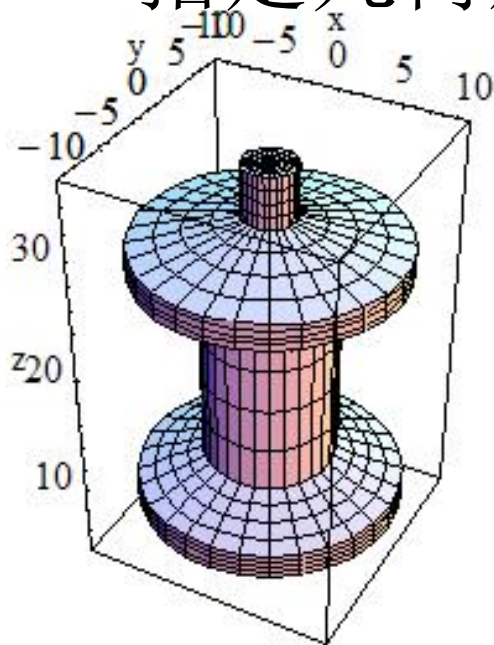


## ■ 定义几何形状 (solid) :

- `G4double expHall_x = 30.0*m;`
- `G4double expHall_y = 40.0*m;`
- `G4double expHall_z = 60.0*m;`
- `G4Box* experimentalHall_box`
- `= new G4Box("expHall_box",expHall_x,expHall_y,expHall_z);`



## ■ 指定几何形状的名称、尺寸等信息。



## ■ 定义物理属性:

```
G4LogicalVolume* experimentalHall_log  
= new G4LogicalVolume(  
    experimentalHall_box,Ar,"expHall_log");
```

给定物理属性指向的几何体，该几何体对应的物质，该几何体的名称等信息。

```
G4LogicalVolume* tracker_log = new  
    G4LogicalVolume(tracker_tube,Al,"tracker_log");
```

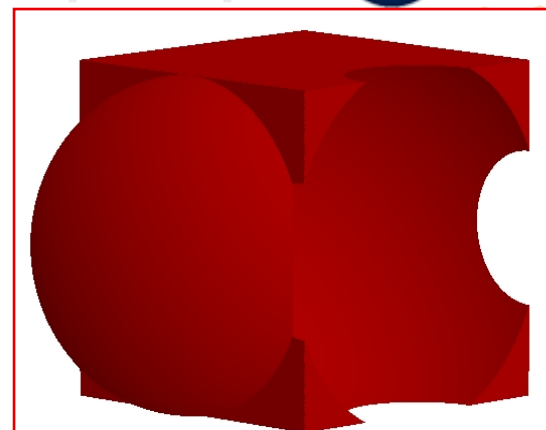
<指针传递>





## ■ 定义物理位置

```
G4double trackerPos_x = -1.0*meter;  
G4double trackerPos_y = 0.0*meter;  
G4double trackerPos_z = 0.0*meter;  
G4VPhysicalVolume* tracker_phys  
= new G4PVPlacement(0,
```



// no rotation

```
G4ThreeVector(trackerPos_x,trackerPos_y,trackerPos_z),
```

// translation position

```
tracker_log, // its logical volume
```

```
"tracker", // its name
```

```
experimentalHall_log, // its mother (logical) volume
```

```
false, // no boolean operations
```

```
0); // its copy number
```



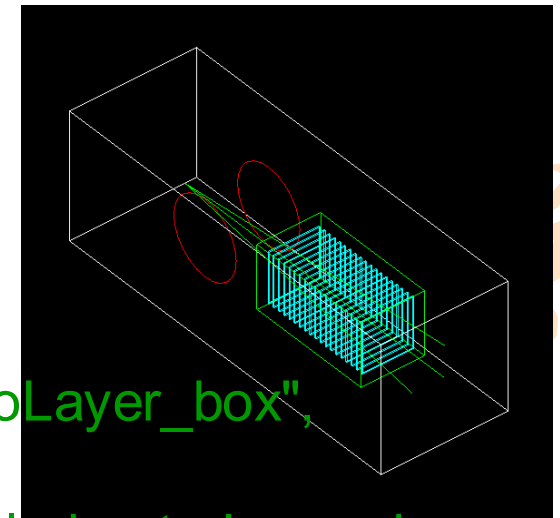
## ■ 复杂几何体结构

### ➤ C++ 循环设计

```
G4double calo_x = 1.*cm;  
G4double calo_y = 40.*cm;  
G4double calo_z = 40.*cm;  
G4Box* calorimeterLayer_box = new G4Box("caloLayer_box",  
                                           calo_x, calo_y, calo_z);  
calorimeterLayer_log = new G4LogicalVolume(calorimeterLayer_box,  
                                           Al, "caloLayer_log", 0, 0, 0);  
for(G4int i=0; i<19; i++) // loop for 19 layers  
{  
    G4double caloPos_x = (i-9)*10.*cm;  
    G4double caloPos_y = 0.0*m;  
    G4double caloPos_z = 0.0*m;  
    calorimeterLayer_phys = new G4PVPlacement(0,  
        G4ThreeVector(caloPos_x, caloPos_y, caloPos_z),  
        calorimeterLayer_log, "caloLayer", calorimeterBlock_log, false, i);  
}
```

### ➤ Replica 和 Parameterised Volumes 方法

### ➤ Division





## ■ 几何结构显示的颜色和半透明处理

```
#include "G4VisAttributes.hh"
```

```
#include "G4Colour.hh"
```

```
.....
```

```
.....
```

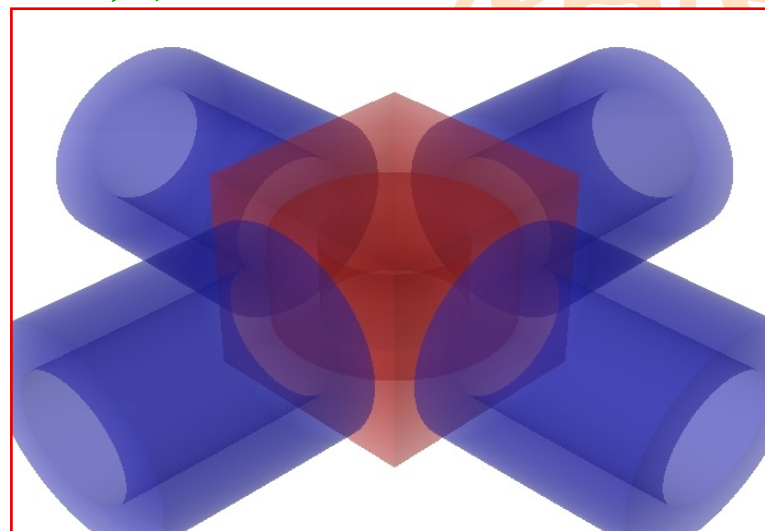
```
/**Colour of the volume**/
```

```
experimentalHall_log->SetVisAttributes(G4Colour(0,0,0));
```

```
tracker_log->SetVisAttributes(G4Colour(1,0,0));
```

```
calorimeterBlock_log->SetVisAttributes(G4Colour(0,2,0,0));
```

```
calorimeterLayer_log->SetVisAttributes(G4Colour(0,1,1,0));
```



RGB配色, G4Colour(0,1,1,0)

## 五、PrimaryGeneratorAction

- G4VUserPrimaryGeneratorAction是Geant4要求的强制类之一，通过该类指定产生的主粒子事件。在该类中，用户可以指定粒子产生的方式。

- 在G4VUserPrimaryGeneratorAction中，用户必须对主粒子产生器实例化。实际上，在G4VUserPrimaryGeneratorAction中，用户定义的是主粒子产生的排列顺序及初始化设定。

# 产生主粒子事件的方法

## ➤ ParticleGun

- 射线束，可以选择粒子类型、能量、射线束极化度等信息

## ➤ G4HEPEvtInterface

- 许多是以FORTRAN编写的高能物理过程所需的粒子事件

- ASCII 文件输入

## ➤ GeneralParticleSource (GPS)

- 提供了很多方便的函数描述粒子源
- 模拟空间环境、地下放射性源等；（类似于现实中的源）

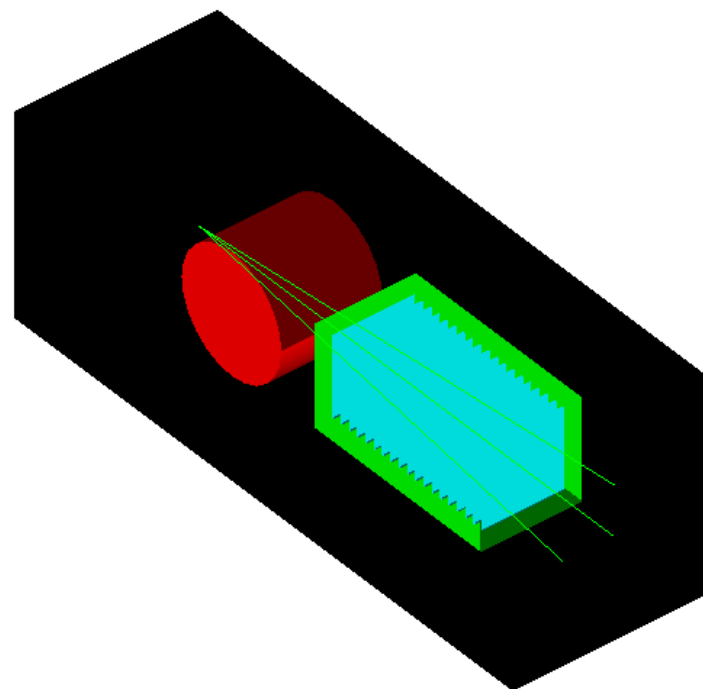
## ➤ 通过继承 *G4VUserPrimaryGeneratorAction* 类自己写

## PrimaryGeneratorAction示例 (N01)

- 例子N01中PrimaryGeneratorAction使用ParticleGun作为的主粒子产生器

每次产生一个粒子  
(Geantino)，图  
中绿色线条；

GPS的使用和  
ParticleGun类似，  
替代即可；





```
#ifndef ExN01PrimaryGeneratorAction_h
#define ExN01PrimaryGeneratorAction_h 1
#include "G4VUserPrimaryGeneratorAction.hh"
```

PrimaryGeneratorAction.hh N01

```
class G4ParticleGun;
class G4Event;
```

```
class ExN01PrimaryGeneratorAction : public G4VUserPrimaryGeneratorAction
```

```
{
```

```
public:
```

```
    ExN01PrimaryGeneratorAction();
```

```
    ~ExN01PrimaryGeneratorAction();
```

```
public:
```

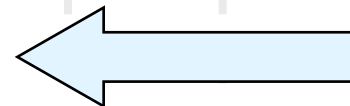
```
    void generatePrimaries(G4Event* anEvent);
```

```
private:
```

```
    G4ParticleGun* particleGun;
```

```
};
```

```
#endif
```



ParticleGun实例化

```
#include "ExN01PrimaryGeneratorAction.hh"
```

```
#include "G4Event.hh"
```

```
#include "G4ParticleGun.hh"
```

```
#include "G4ThreeVector.hh"
```

```
#include "G4Geantino.hh"
```

```
#include "globals.hh"
```

PrimaryGeneratorAction.cc N01

```
ExN01PrimaryGeneratorAction::ExN01PrimaryGeneratorAction()
```

```
{  
  G4int n_particle = 1;  
  particleGun = new G4ParticleGun(n_particle);
```

```
  particleGun->SetParticleDefinition(  
    G4Geantino::GeantinoDefinition());
```

```
  particleGun->SetParticleEnergy(1.0*GeV);
```

```
  particleGun->SetParticlePosition(G4ThreeVector(-2.0*m,0.0*m,0.0*m));
```

```
}
```

```
ExN01PrimaryGeneratorAction::~~ExN01PrimaryGeneratorAction()
```

```
{
```

```
  delete particleGun;
```

```
}
```





```
void ExN01PrimaryGeneratorAction::generatePrimaries(G4Event* anEvent)
{
    G4int i = anEvent->get_eventID() % 3;
    switch(i)
    {
        case 0:
            particleGun->SetParticleMomentumDirection(G4ThreeVector(1.0,0.0,0.0));
            break;
        case 1:
            particleGun->SetParticleMomentumDirection(G4ThreeVector(1.0,0.1,0.0));
            break;
        case 2:
            particleGun->SetParticleMomentumDirection(G4ThreeVector(1.0,0.0,0.1));
            break;
    }
    particleGun->generatePrimaryVertex(anEvent);
}
```

PrimaryGeneratorAction.cc N01



## ***G4ParticleGun*** 方法

- void SetParticleDefinition(G4ParticleDefinition\*)
- void SetParticleMomentum(G4ParticleMomentum)
- void SetParticleMomentumDirection(G4ThreeVector)
- void SetParticleEnergy(G4double)
- void SetParticleTime(G4double)
- void SetParticlePosition(G4ThreeVector)
- void SetParticlePolarization(G4ThreeVector)
- void SetNumberOfParticles(G4int)



# G4GeneralParticleSource

2D Surface sources	3D Surface sources	Volume sources	Angular distribution	Energy spectrum
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• circle</li><li>• ellipse</li><li>• square</li><li>• rectangle</li><li>• Gaussian beam profile</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• sphere</li><li>• ellipsoid</li><li>• cylinder</li><li>• paralellapiped (incl. cube &amp; cuboid)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• sphere</li><li>• ellipsoid</li><li>• cylinder</li><li>• paralellapiped (incl. cube &amp; cuboid)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• isotropic</li><li>• cosine-law</li><li>• user-defined (through histograms)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• mono-energetic</li><li>• Gaussian</li><li>• Linear</li><li>• Exponential</li><li>• power-law</li><li>• bremsstrahlung</li><li>• black-body</li><li>• CR diffuse</li><li>• user-defined (through histograms or point-wise data)</li></ul>



- 注意ParticleGun和GPS的区别（很明显吧^\_^）
- 在模拟放射源时，使用GPS可以带来更多的方便，另外它还提供多种分布抽样
- 当然使用ParticleGun对方向抽样也行，此时需要通过随机数根据需要编写抽样函数即可
- ParticleGun多用于一些打靶实验，此外，很多时候它都需要配合抽样函数方便使用

