

The development and validation of the Geant4 Bertini cascade models

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Abstract

I review the validation of the Geant4 Bertini cascade models and discuss recent updates in the Bertini cascade including Kaon extension and elastic scattering interface. I review the validation done for the models, such as isotope production studies.

Outline

- Introducing Bertini models
- Recent updates
- Bertini cascade validations – review on recent publications

Bertini Cascade Models

The intra-nuclear cascade model developed by Bertini solves on the average the Boltzmann equation.

We present here an implementation of this classic INC model.

In inelastic particle-nucleus collisions

- a fast phase ($10^{-23} - 10^{-22}$ s) of INC results in a highly excited nucleus, and is followed
- by fission and
- pre-equilibrium emission;
- a slower ($10^{-18} - 10^{-16}$ s) compound nucleus phase follows with
- evaporation.

Bertini Cascade Models

The Bertini nuclear model¹ consist of a

- three-region approximation to the continuously changing density distribution of nuclear matter.
- Relativistic kinematics is applied throughout the cascade and
- the cascade is stopped when all the particles, which can escape the nucleus, have done so.

Pauli exclusion principle

- is taken into account and
- conformity with the energy conservation law is checked.

¹A. S. Iljinov, M. V. Kazarnovsky and E. Ya. Paryev, *Intermediate-energy Nuclear Physics*, CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida (USA). (1994).

Bertini Cascade Models

- Path lengths of nucleons in the nucleus
 - are sampled according to the local density and
 - free nucleon-nucleon cross-sections.
- Angles after collisions are sampled from experimental differential cross-sections.
- Tabulated total reaction cross-sections are calculated by Letaw's formulation¹.

¹S. Pearlstein, "Medium-energy Nuclear Data Libraries. A Case Study, Neutron and Proton -induced Reactions in ^{56}Fe ," *The Astrophysical Journal*, **346**, pp. 1049-1060 (1989).

Implementing Bertini Cascade

Following the coding guidelines provided by the hadronic framework,

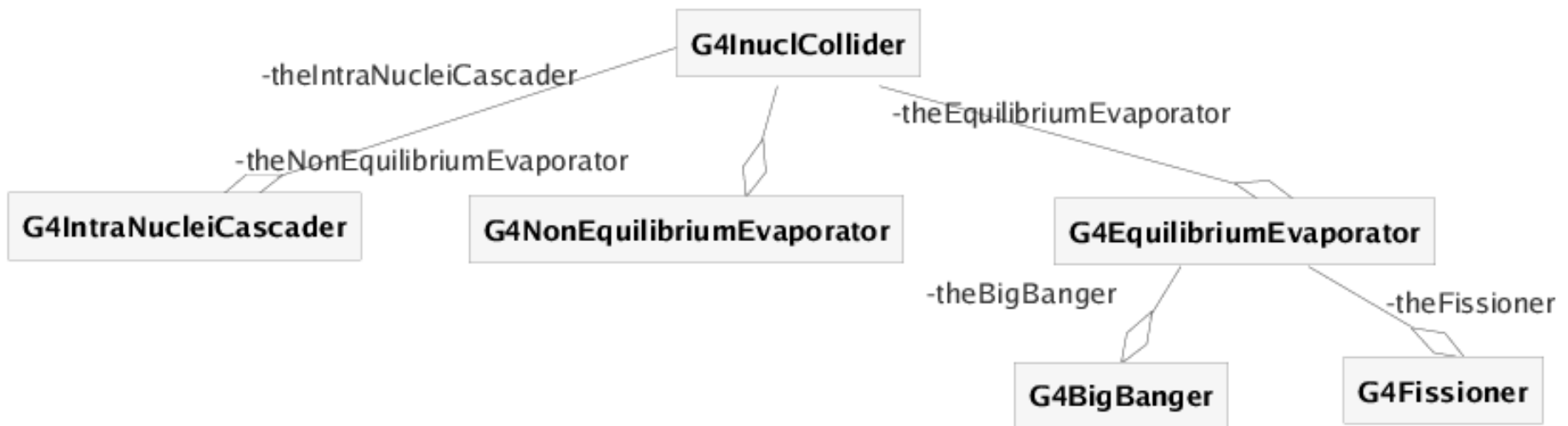
- Bertini cascade model interface class *G4CascadeInterface* inherits from *G4VIntraNuclearTransportModel* and
- implements hadronic final state generator with more than 35 classes.

Responsibilities of key classes in Geant4 Bertini cascade implementation.

Responsibility	Class name	Note
Interface	<i>G4CascadeInterface</i>	Implements INC framework.
Colliding particles	<i>G4ElementaryParticleCollider</i>	
Sub-model management	<i>G4InuclCollider</i>	
Nuclei model	<i>G4InuclNuclei</i>	
INC model	<i>G4IntraNucleiCascader</i>	Actual Bertini cascade treatment
Exiton model	<i>G4NonEquilibriumEvaporator</i>	Integrated with INC model.
Explosion model	<i>G4BigBanger</i>	
Fission model	<i>G4Fissioner</i>	Uses <i>G4FissionConfiguration</i> .
Evaporation model	<i>G4EquilibriumEvaporator</i>	Full de-excitation of nuclei.

Implementing Bertini Cascade

Unified Modeling Language diagram demonstrating relationships between key classes in Geant4 Bertini cascade implementation.



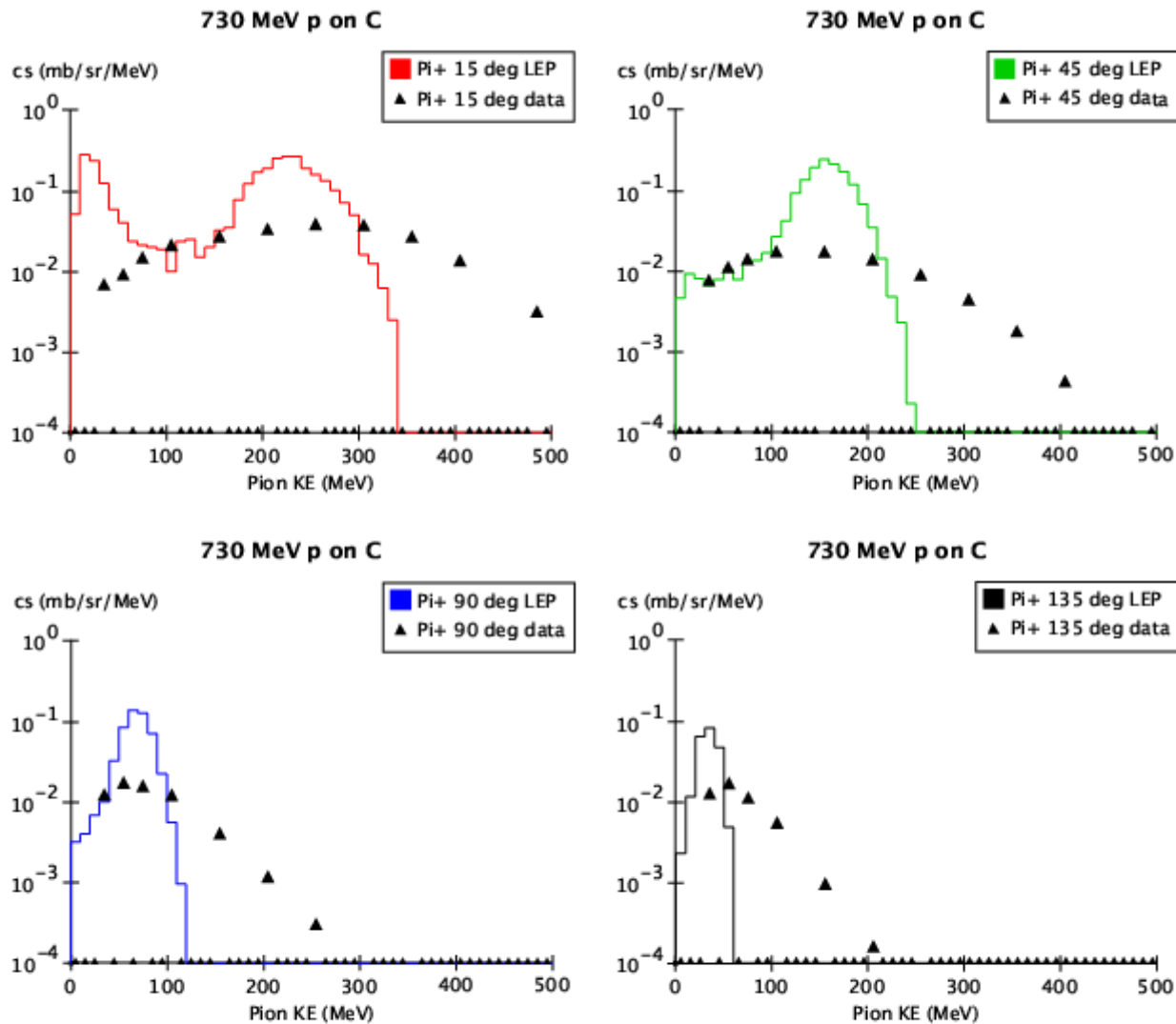


Fig. 5. Cross section for π^+ production from 730 MeV protons on carbon at 15° , 45° , 90° and 135° . Histogram: prediction of the Low Energy Parameterized (LEP) model in Geant4. Data points are from Ref. [5].

Strong features of the Bertini cascade in the 100 MeV – 3 GeV energy region are:

- isotope production
- speed compared to Binary cascade
- pion production compared to LEP

Dennis Wright: The Geant4-based BABAR Simulation.

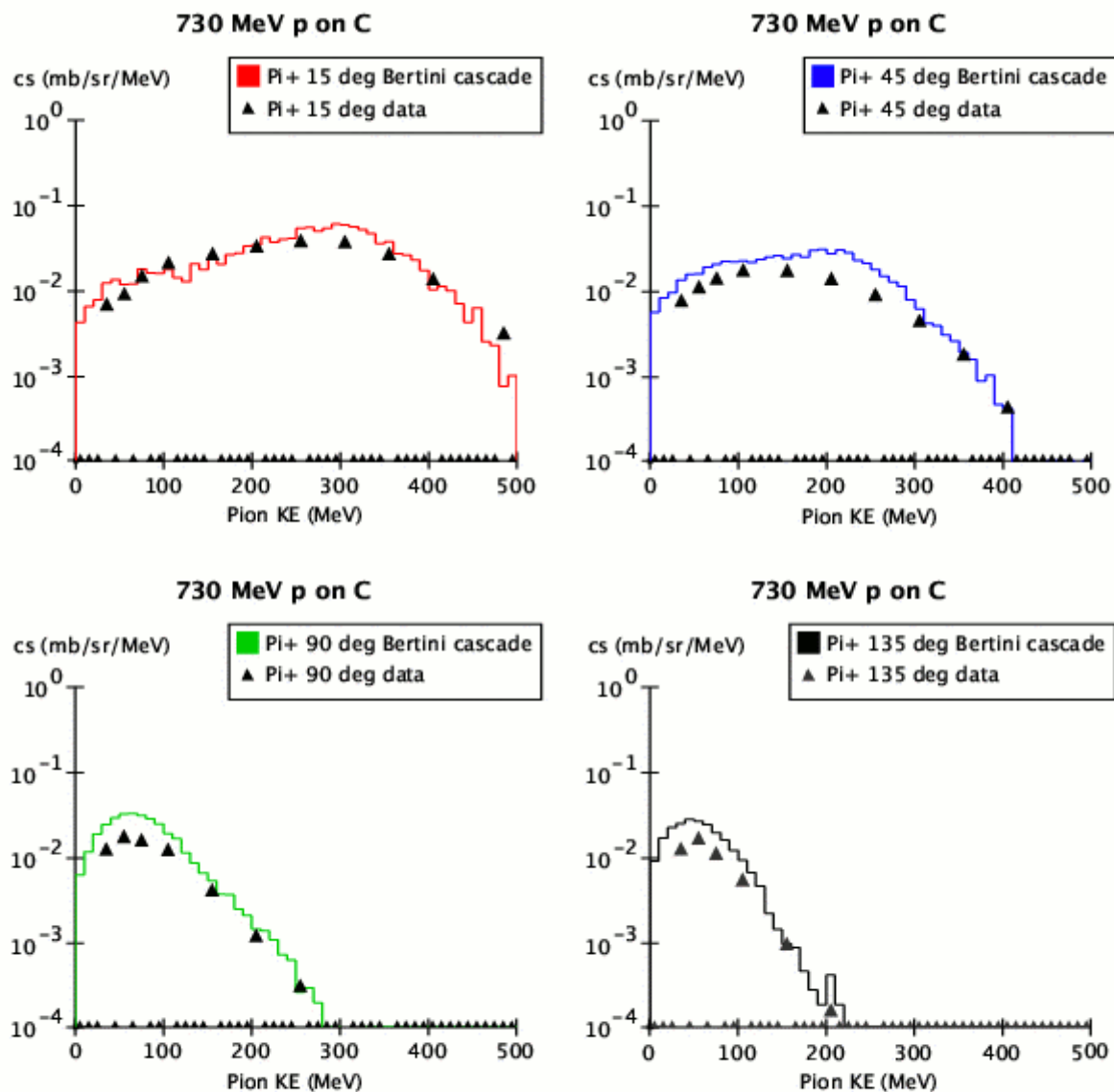
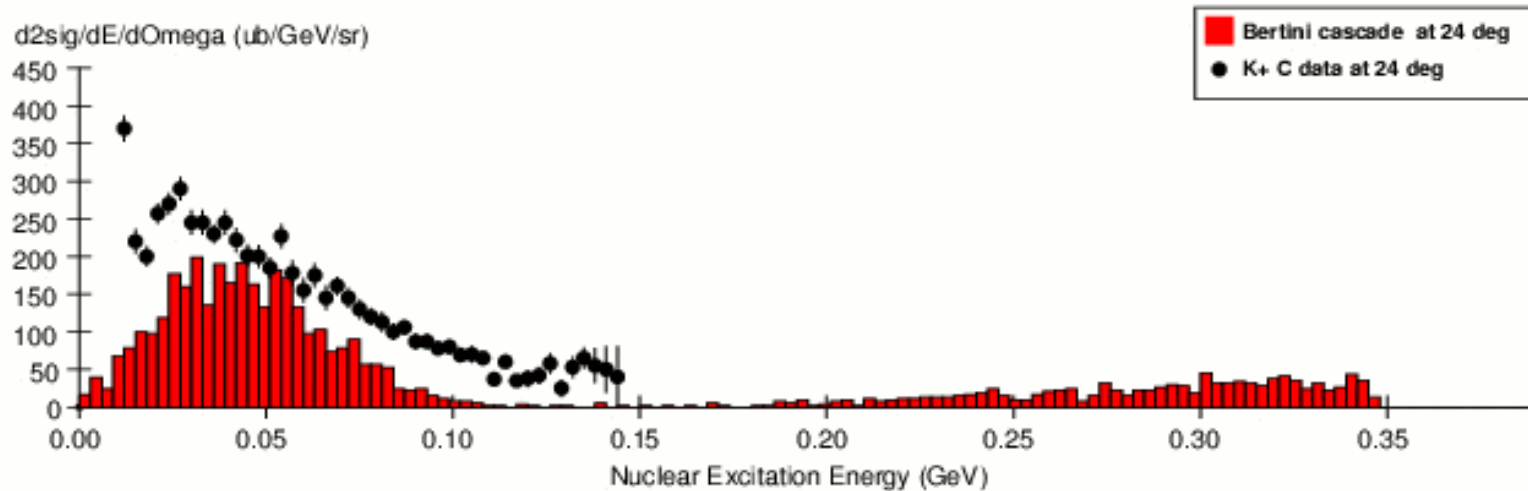


Fig. 6. Cross section for π^+ production from 730 MeV protons on carbon at 15° , 45° , 90° and 135° . Histogram: prediction of the Bertini cascade model in Geant4. Data points are from Ref. [5].

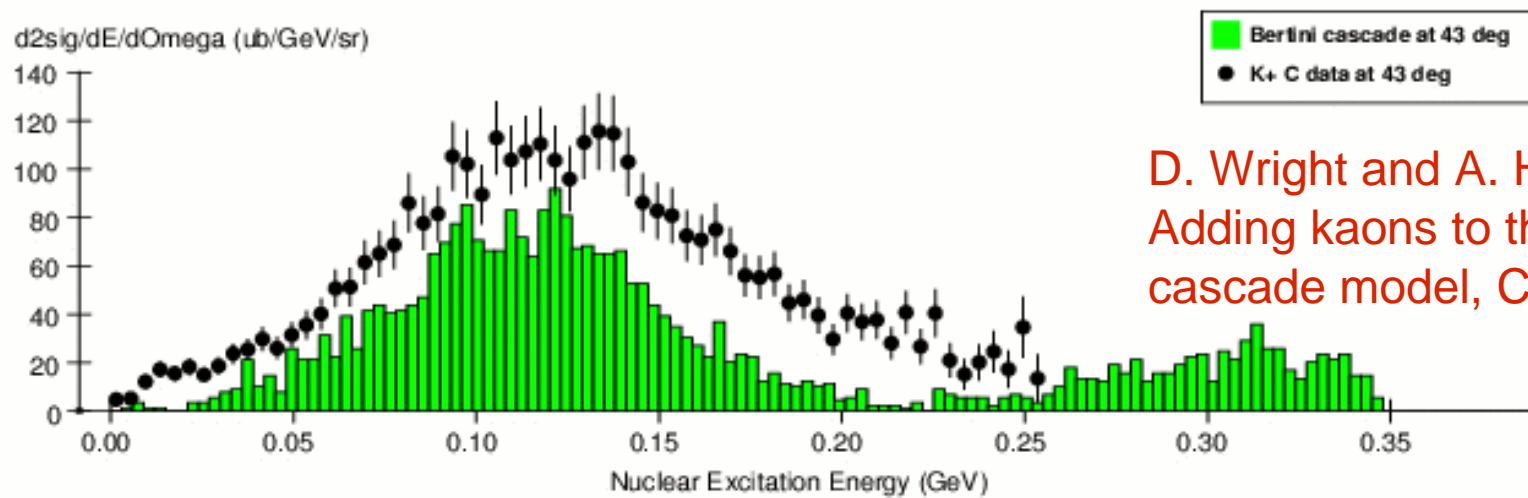
Latest updates to Bertini cascade

- Elastic scattering interface (Geant4 8.0 release)
 - Currently being validated
- Tool for isotope production verification
- Treatment for incoming kaons (summer 2005 release)
- Adding ion treatment and extending kaon treatment will be our major task for the year 2006

Quasielastic K+ Scattering from 12C at 0.705 GeV/c



Quasielastic K+ Scattering from 12C at 0.705 GeV/c



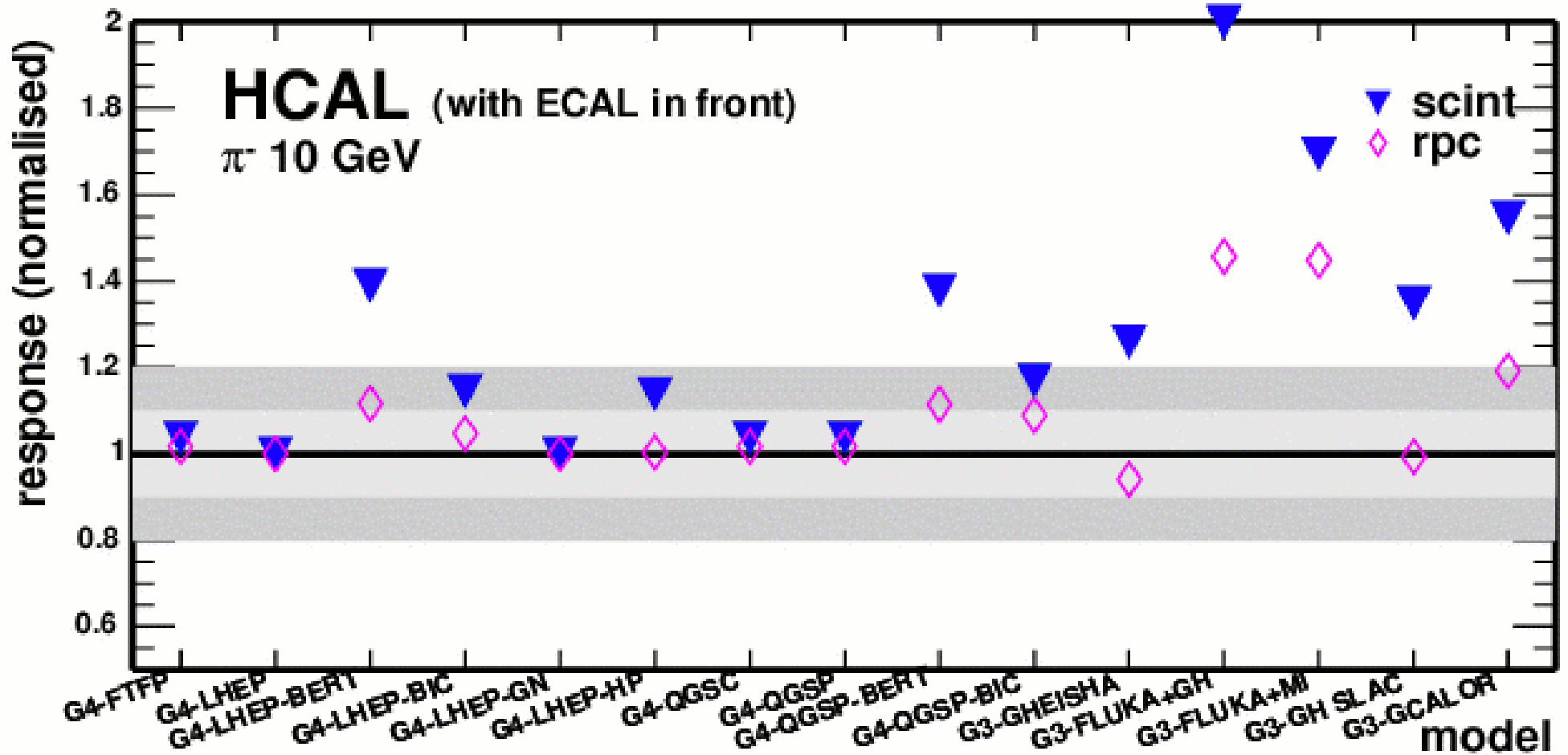
D. Wright and A. Heikkinen:
Adding kaons to the Bertini
cascade model, CHEP 2004.

Figure 1: Inelastic K+ scattering from C at 24 and 43 degrees. The incident K+ momentum was 0.705 GeV/c. The horizontal axis is the nuclear excitation energy in GeV, so that elastic scattering would appear at 0. The vertical axis is the double differential cross section, $d^2\sigma/dE/d\Omega$, in $\mu\text{b}/\text{GeV}/\text{sr}$.

model tag	brief description
G3-GHEISHA	GHEISHA, parametrized hadronic shower development
G3-FLUKA-GH	FLUKA, for neutrons with $E < 20$ MeV GHEISHA
G3-FLUKA-MI	FLUKA, for neutrons with $E < 20$ MeV MICAP
G3-GH SLAC	GHEISHA with some bug fixes from SLAC
G3-GCALOR	$E < 3$ GeV Bertini cascade, $3 < E < 10$ GeV hybrid Bertini/FLUKA, $E > 10$ GeV FLUKA, for neutrons with $E < 20$ MeV MICAP
G4-LHEP	GHEISHA ported from GEANT3
G4-LHEP-BERT	$E < 3$ GeV Bertini cascade, $E > 3$ GeV GHEISHA
G4-LHEP-BIC	$E < 3$ GeV Binary cascade, $E > 3$ GeV GHEISHA
G4-LHEP-GN	GHEISHA + gamma nuclear processes
G4-LHEP-HP	as G4-LHEP, for neutrons with $E < 20$ MeV use evaluated cross-section data
G4-QGSP	$E < 25$ GeV GHEISHA, $E > 25$ GeV quark-gluon string model
G4-QGSP-BERT	$E < 3$ GeV Bertini cascade, $3 < E < 25$ GeV GHEISHA, $E > 25$ GeV quark-gluon string model
G4-QGSP-BIC	$E < 3$ GeV Binary cascade, $3 < E < 25$ GeV GHEISHA, $E > 25$ GeV quark-gluon string model
G4-FTFP	$E < 25$ GeV GHEISHA, $E > 25$ GeV quark-gluon string model with fragmentation ala FRITJOF
G4-QGSC	$E < 25$ GeV GHEISHA, $E > 25$ GeV quark-gluon string model

Table 1: a brief line of description per studied model.

G. Mavromanolakis and D. Ward: Comparisons of hadronic shower packages.
 LC-TOOL-2004-019, arXiv: physics/0409040.



G. Mavromanolakis and D. Ward: Comparisons of hadronic shower packages.
 LC-TOOL-2004-019, arXiv: physics/0409040.

This verification uses calorimeter prototype for Future Linear Collider. Results are normalized to the G4-LHEP case.

Predictions from different models vary significantly, illustrating the necessity of testbeam data to resolve the situation.

A. Heikkinen: The development and validation of the Geant4 Bertini cascade models.

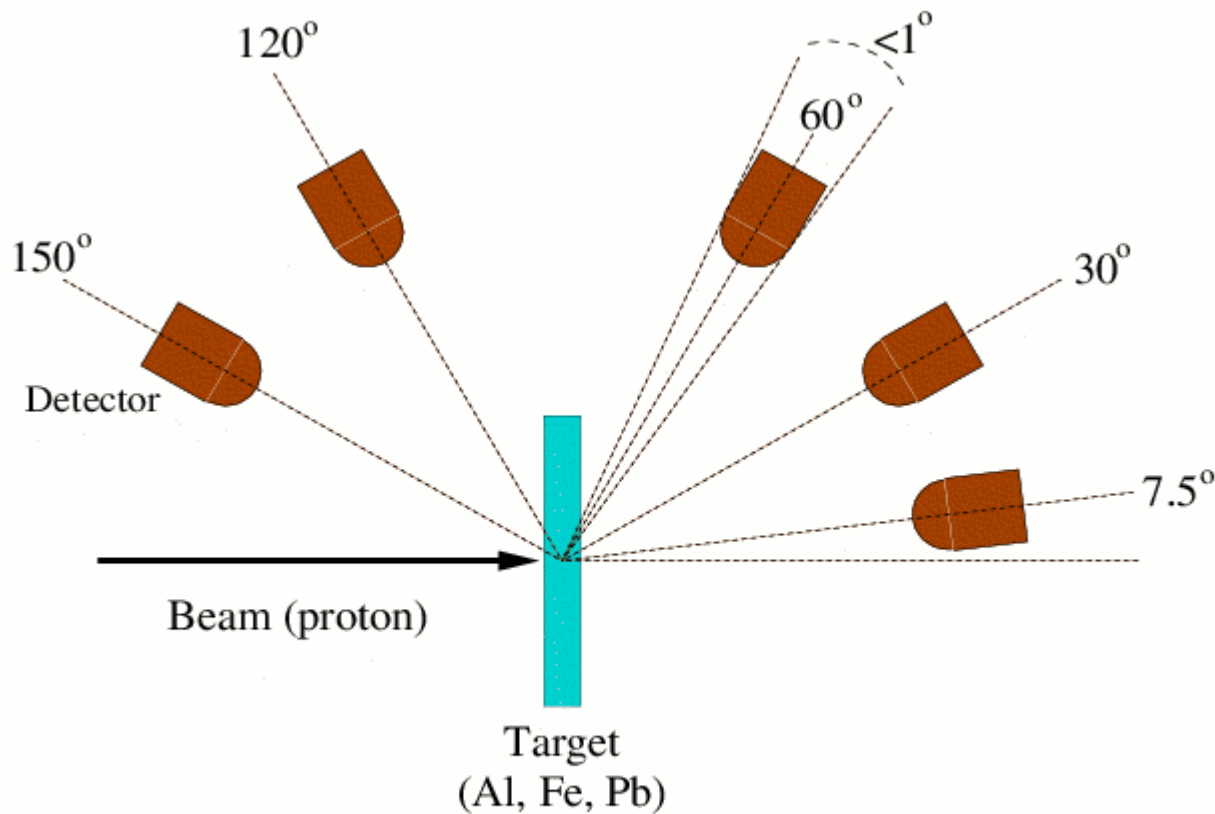
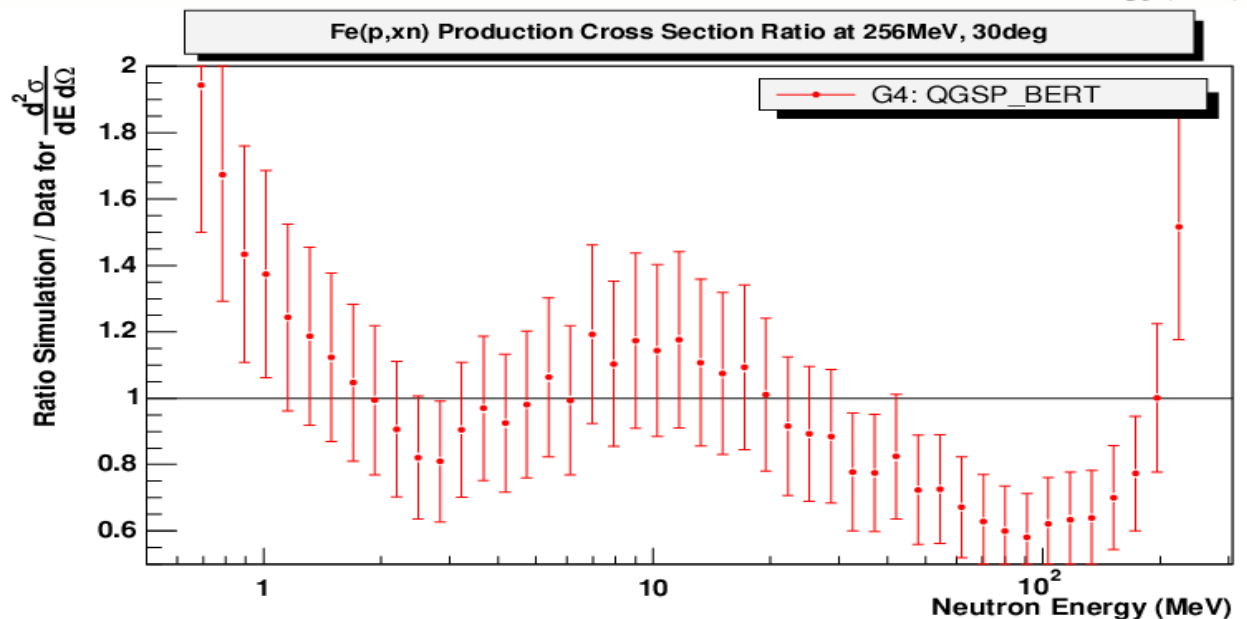
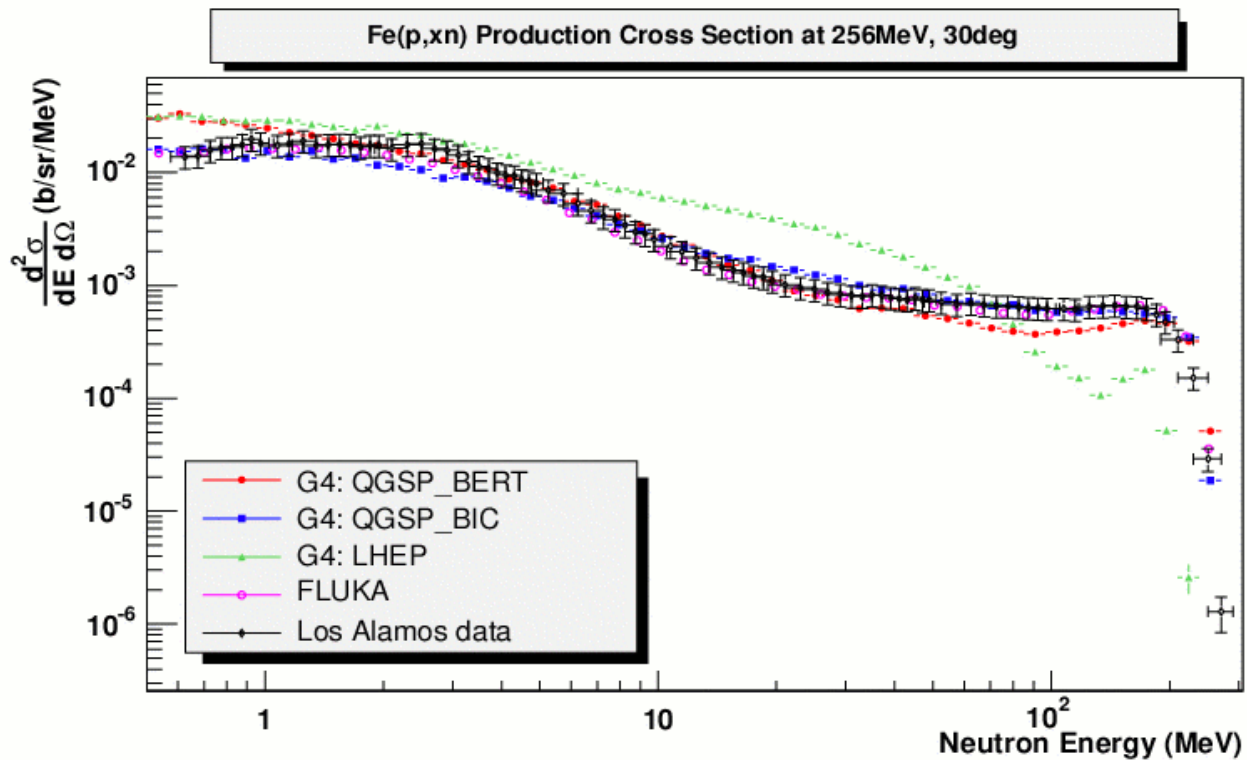


Fig. 6. Setup of the neutron production (p, xn) measurements at Los Alamos Meson Physics Facility (LAMPF).

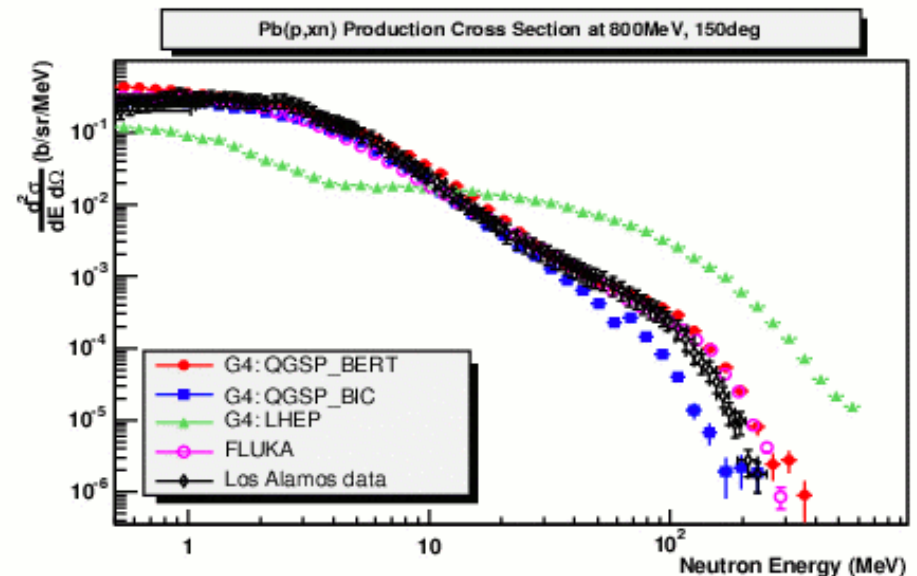
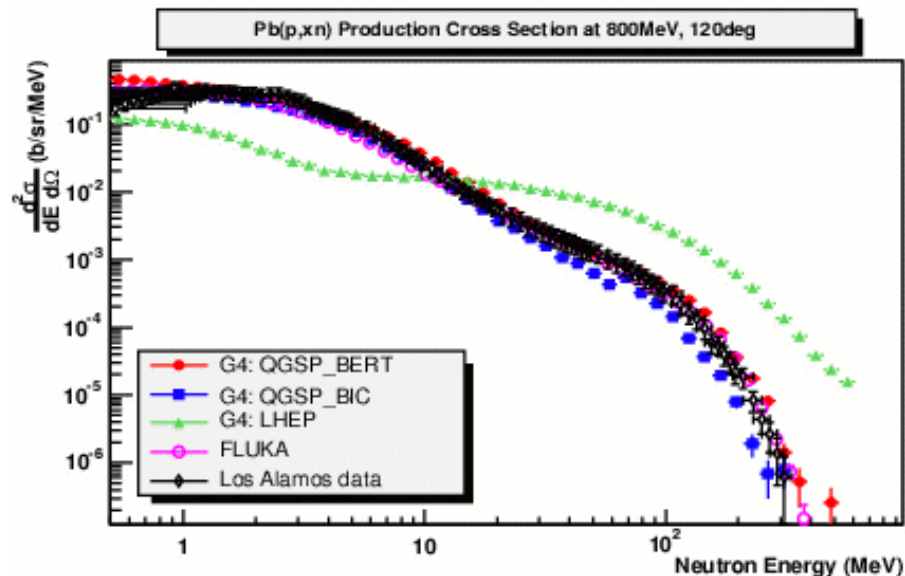
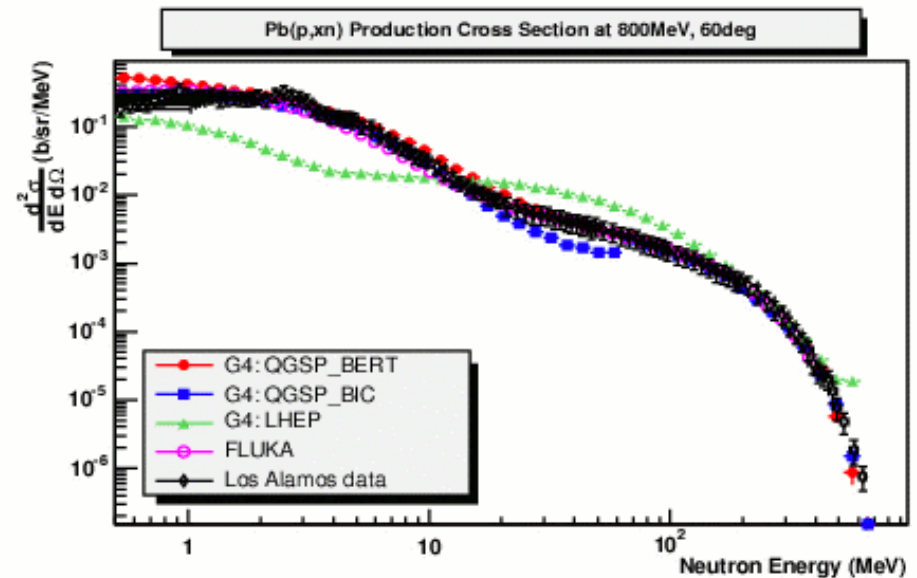
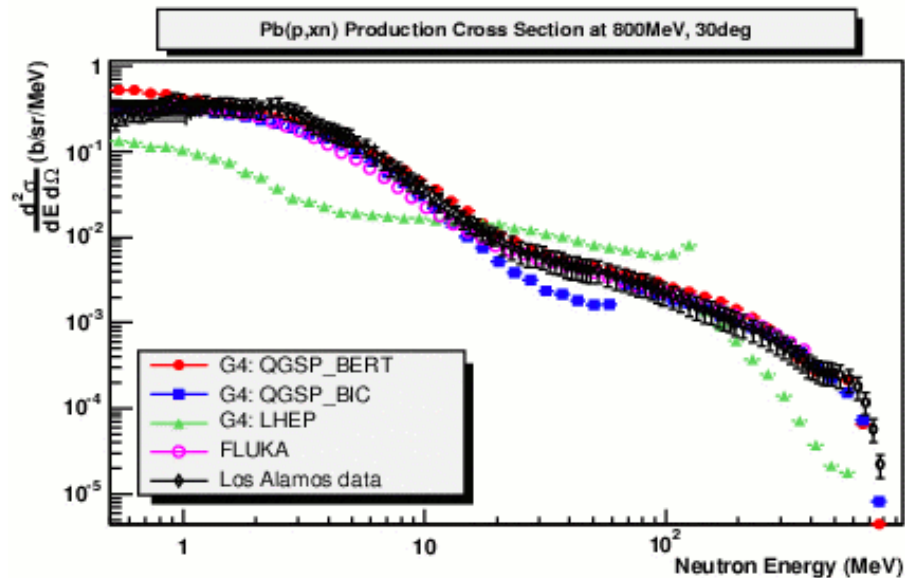
Incident 113 - 800 MeV protons on thin Al, Fe, and Pb targets. In comparison with Los Alamos National Laboratory data 20 - 50 % agreement is found.

Jurg Beringer: (p, xn) Production Cross Sections: A Benchmark Study for the Validation of Hadronic Physics Simulation at LHC, CERN-LCGAPP-2003-18.



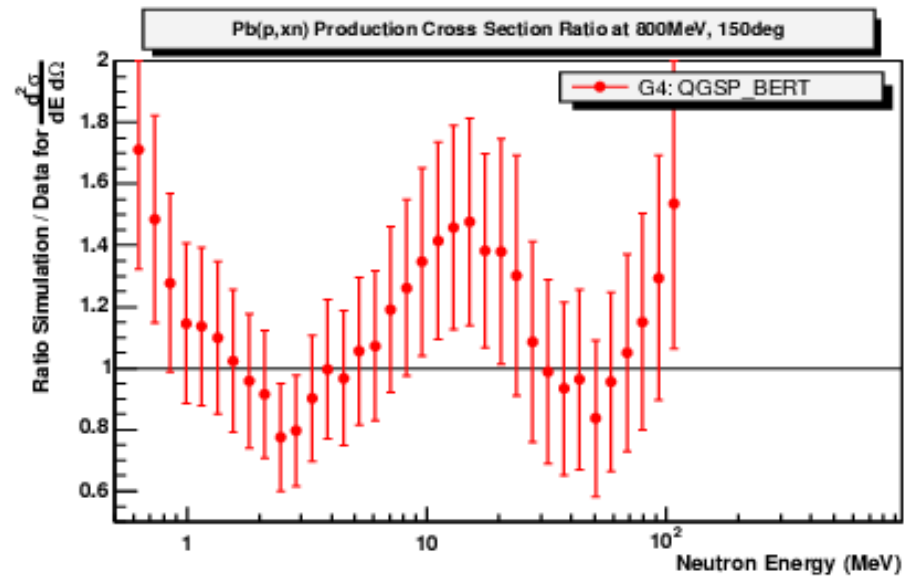
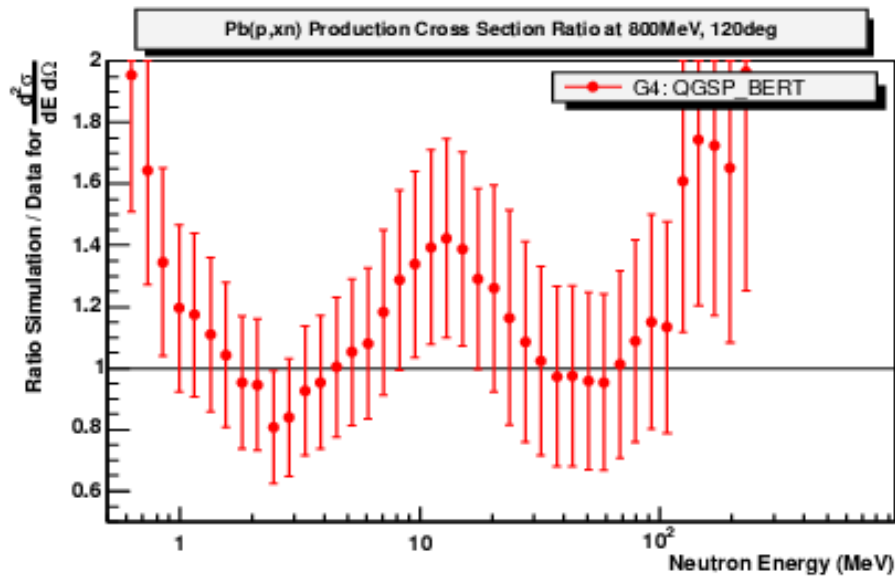
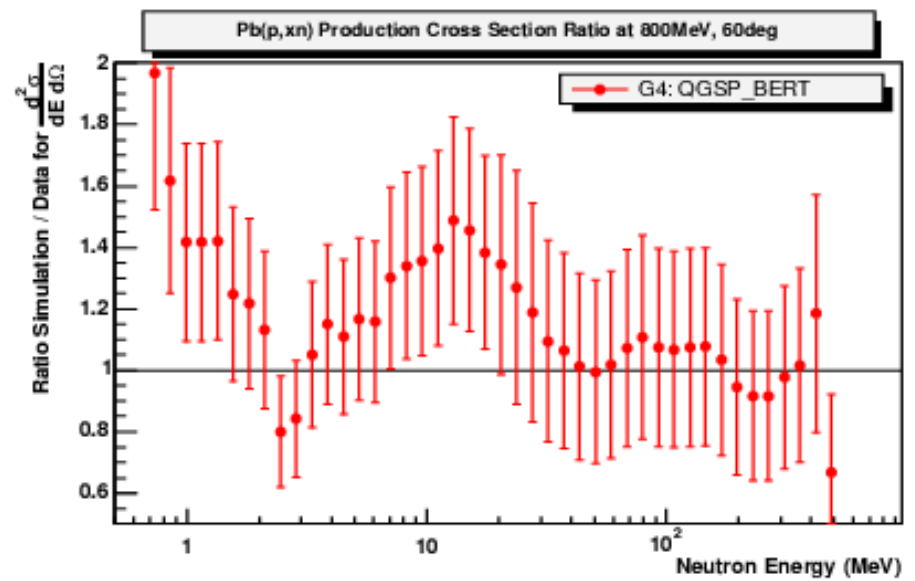
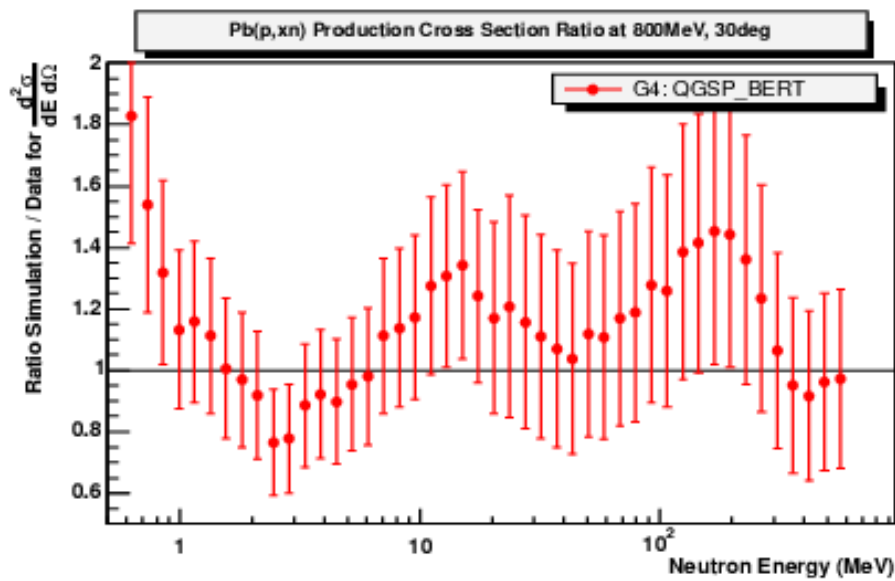
Jurg Beringer: (p,xn) Production Cross Sections: A Benchmark Study for the Validation of Hadronic Physics Simulation at LHC, CERN-LCGAPP-2003-18.

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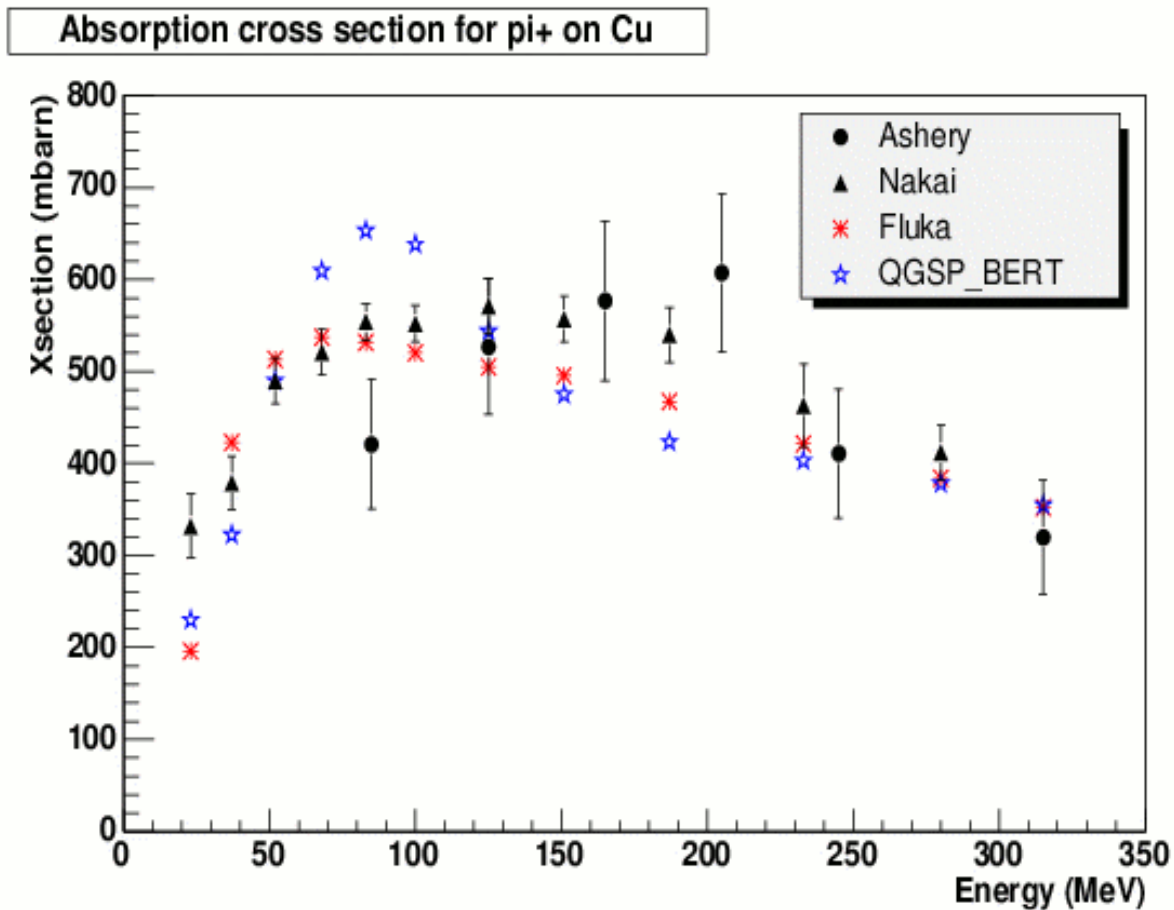


Figure 17: Total absorption cross section for π^+ on copper as a function of energy

Pi+ and pi- beams of energies between 23 MeV and 315 MeV and targets made of Al, Cu, and Au.

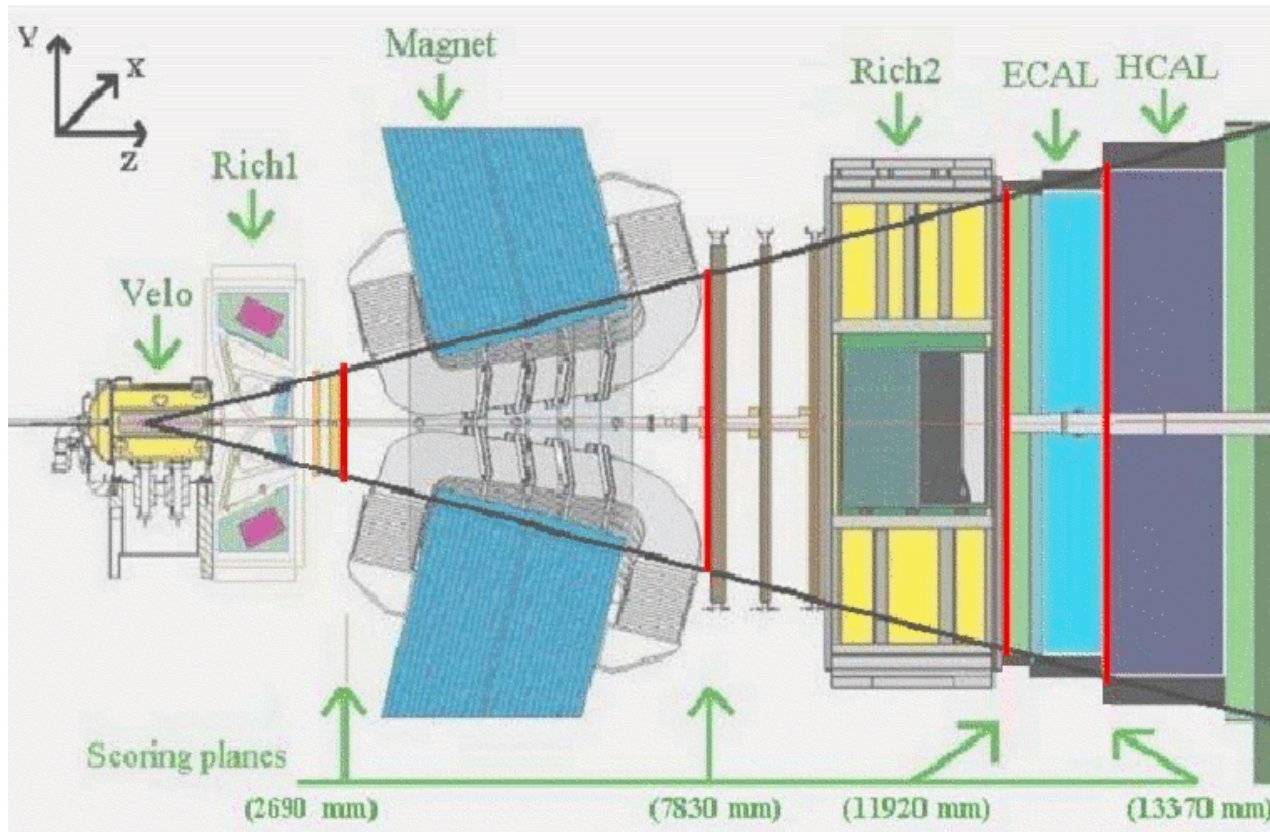
Witold Pokorski: In-flight Pion Absorption: Second Benchmark Study for the Validation of Hadronic Physics Simulation at the LHC. CERN-LCGAPP-2004-11.

LHCb verification study
how to use Geant4 for the
background studies.

Scoring doses and fluences
in four planes.

From six hadronic Geant4
physics lists studied,
GQSP_BERT_HP was found
to give best answer to the
problem requirements.

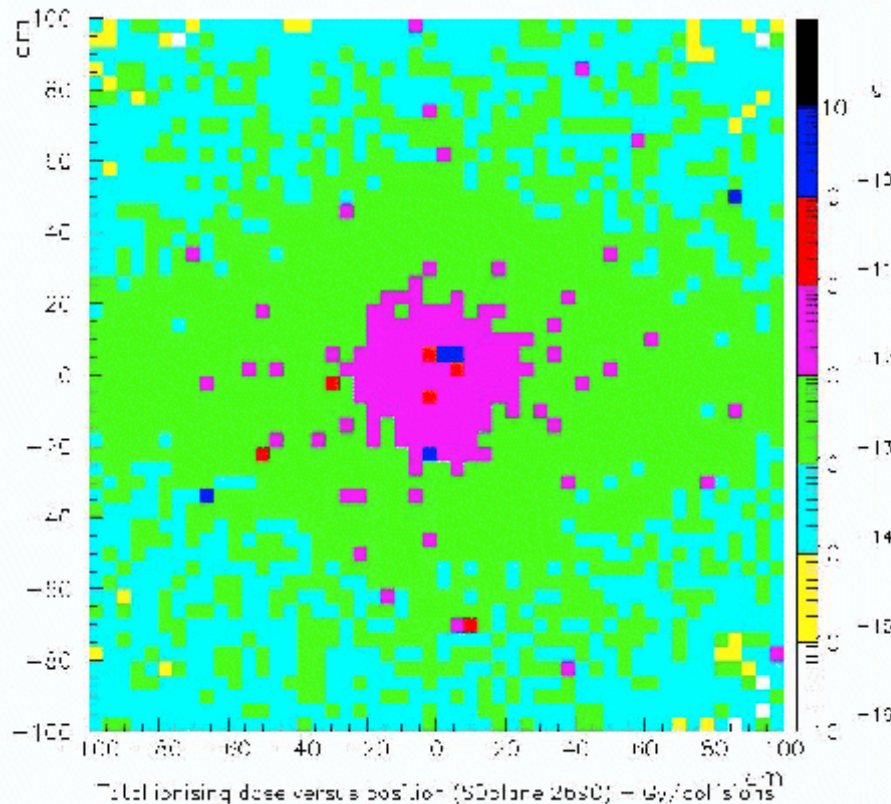
Giuseppe Daquino: Update on
background radiation studies in
LHCb with GAUSS/Geant4.



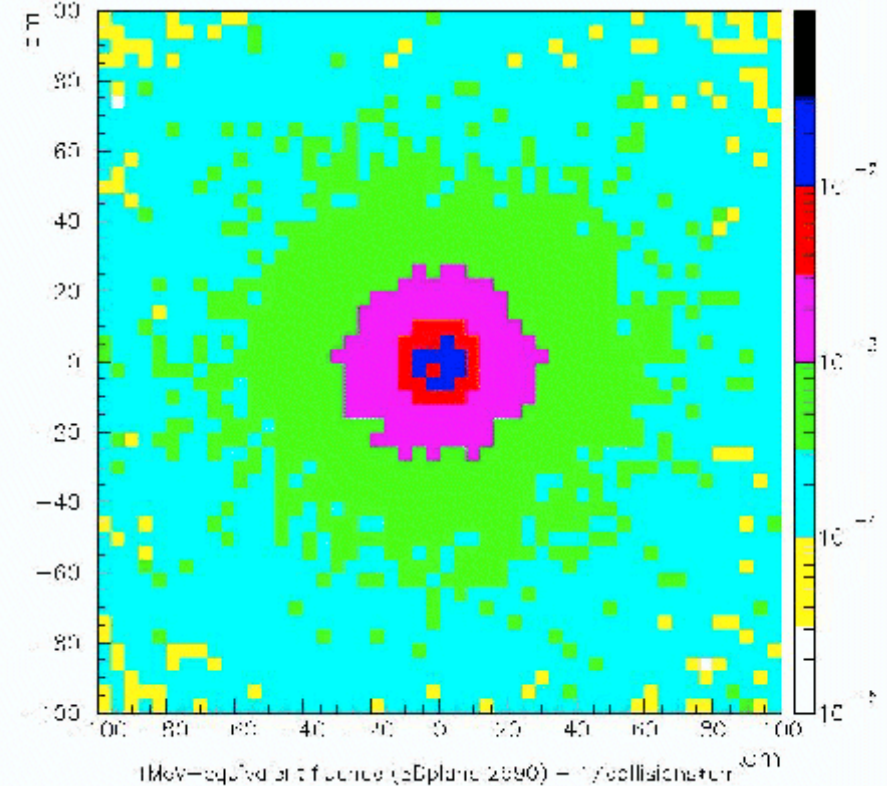
A. Heikkinen: The development and validation of the Geant4
Bertini cascade models.

QGSP_BERT_HP results

Scoring plane @ 2960



Total ionising dose

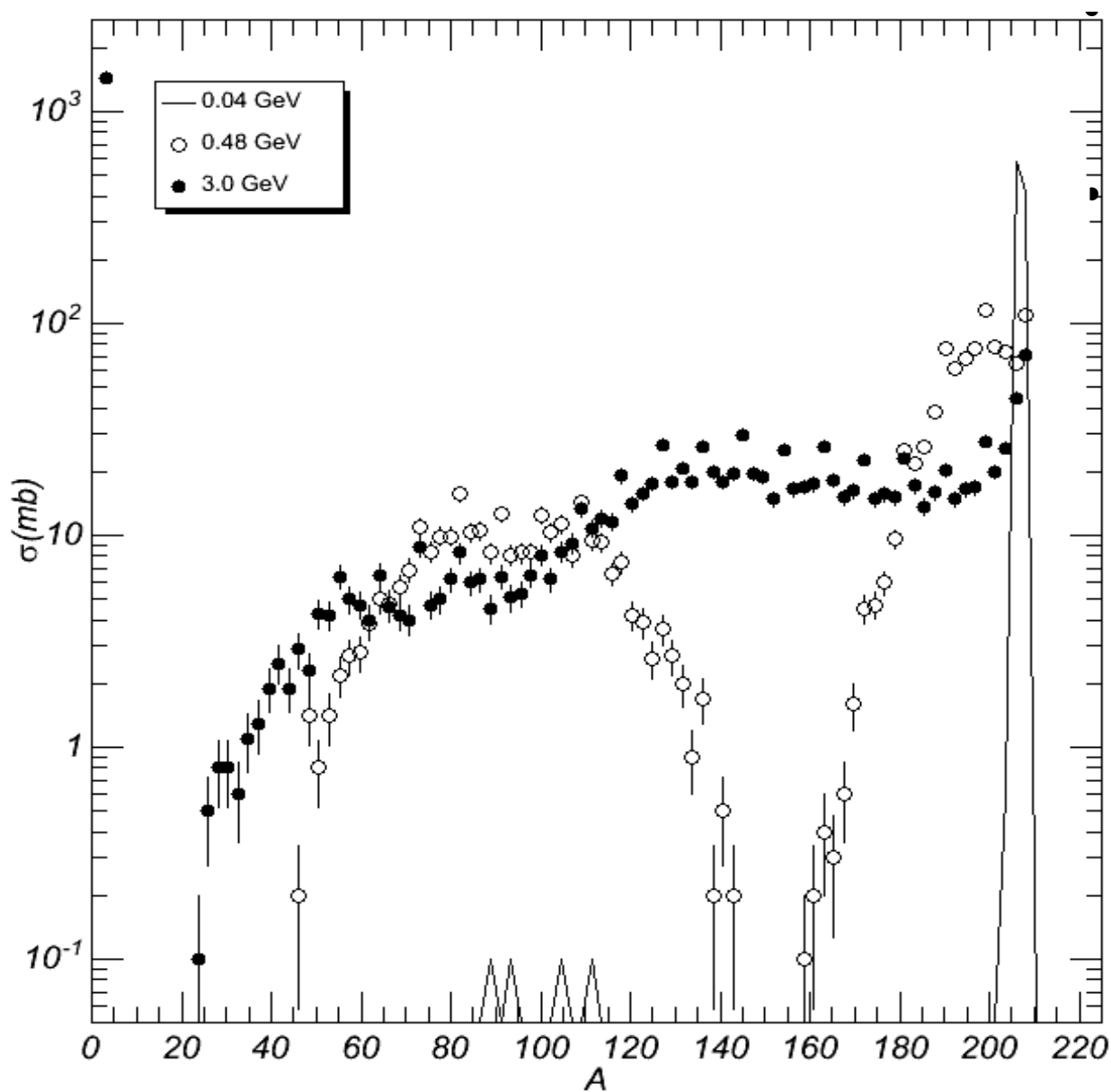


1 MeV neutron equivalent fluence



Giuseppe G. Daquino
CERN, 4th May 2005

SoFTware Development for Experiments Group
Experimental Physics, CERN



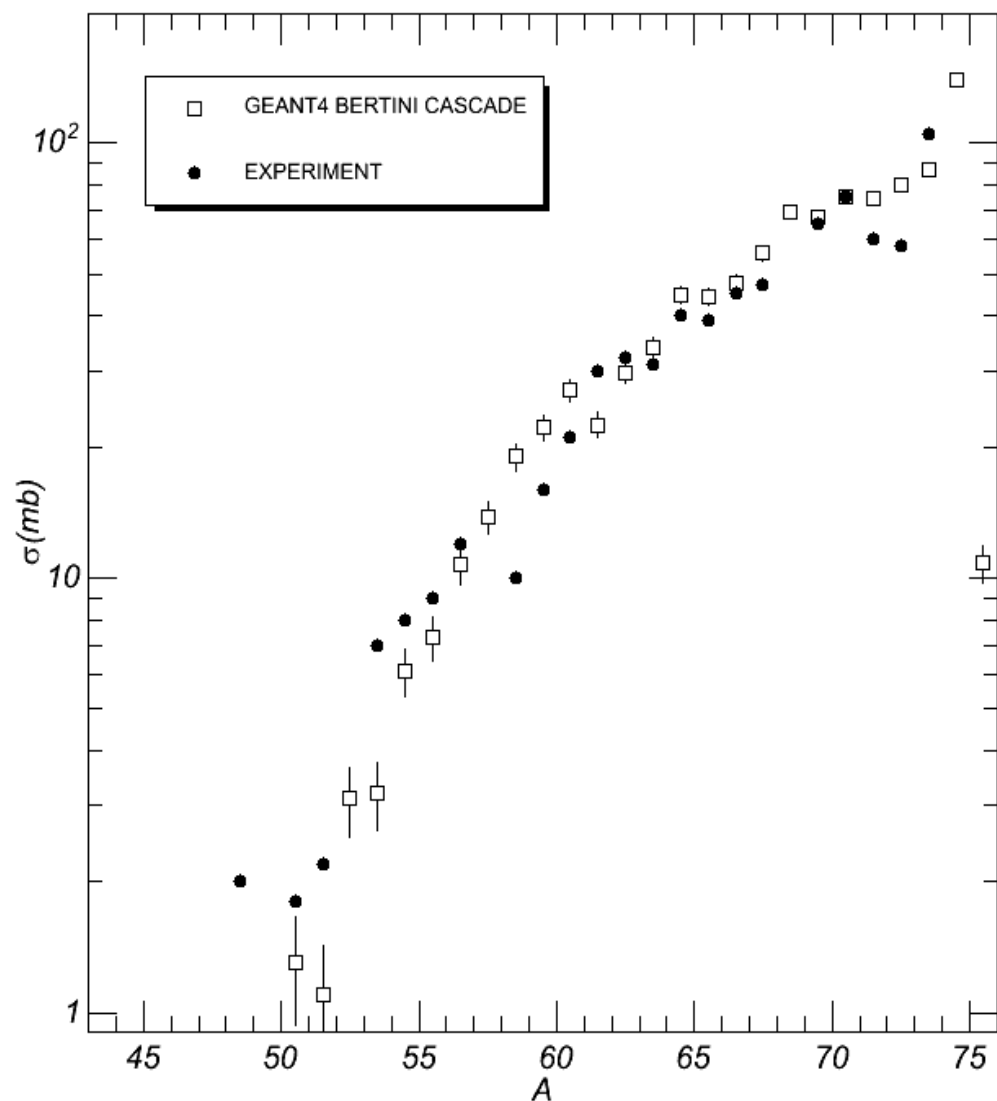
Verification and validation of Geant4 Bertini cascade nuclide production.

Proton-induced reactions on various targets.

A. Heikkinen: Validation of Geant4 Bertini cascade nuclide production. To be published in the proceedings of the FrontierScience 2005.

A. Heikkinen: The development and validation of the Geant4 Bertini cascade models.

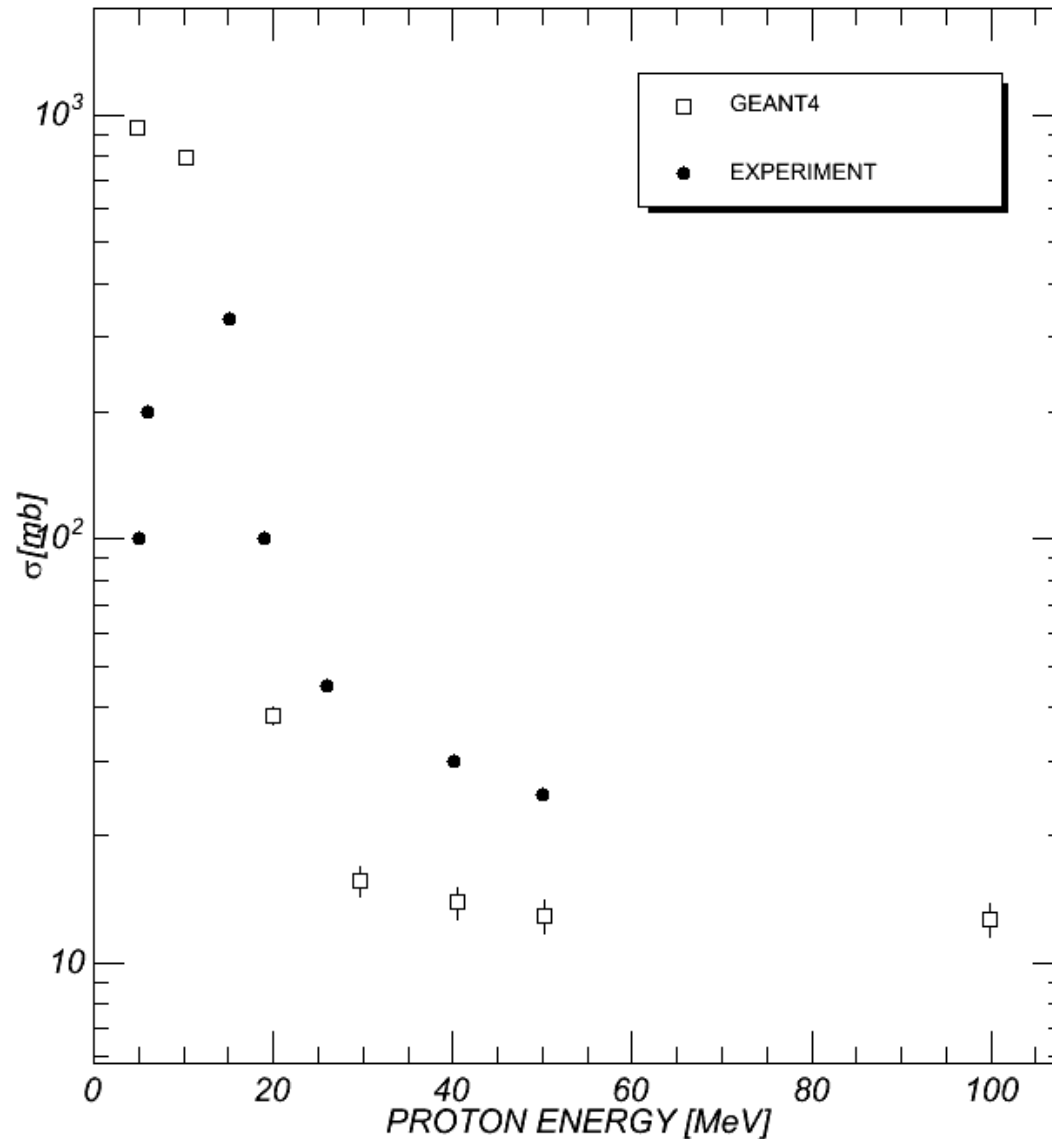
MASS YIELD CURVE FOR $^{75}_{33}\text{As}$ WITH 380 MeV PROTONS



Typical performance of Geant4 Bertini is found to be comparable to codes such as CEM, LAHET, or CASCADE.

A. Heikkinen: Validation of Geant4 Bertini cascade nuclide production. To be published in the proceedings of the FrontierScience 2005.

ISOTOPE PRODUCTION 31-GA-69(P,N)32-GE-69

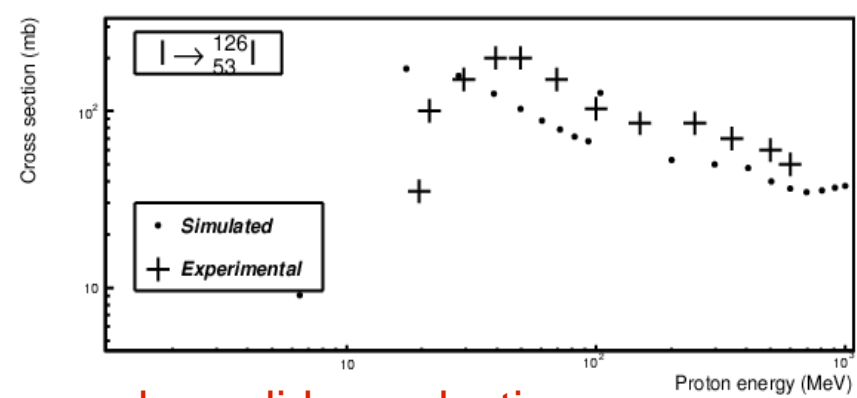
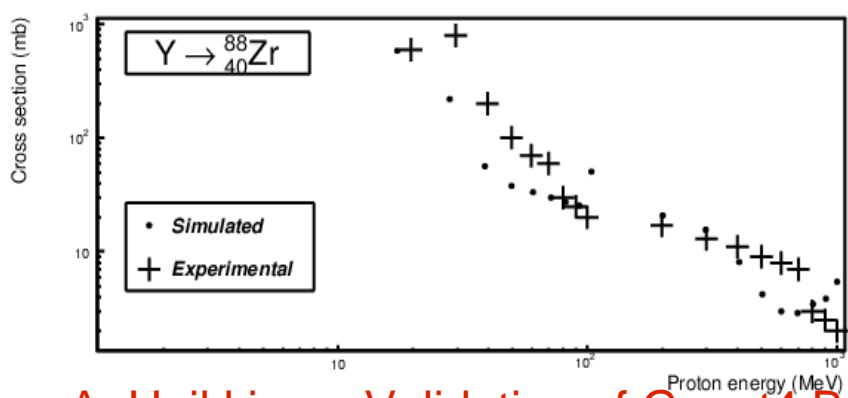
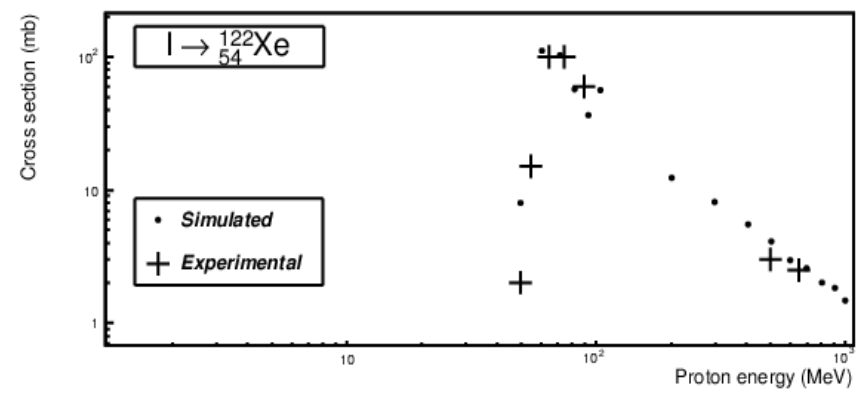
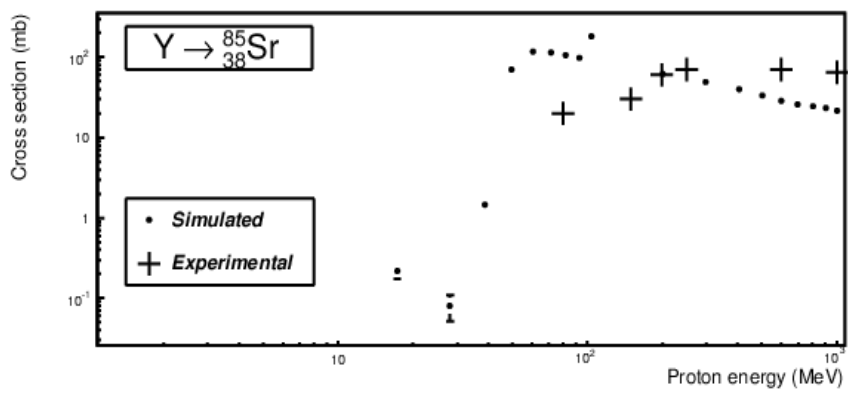
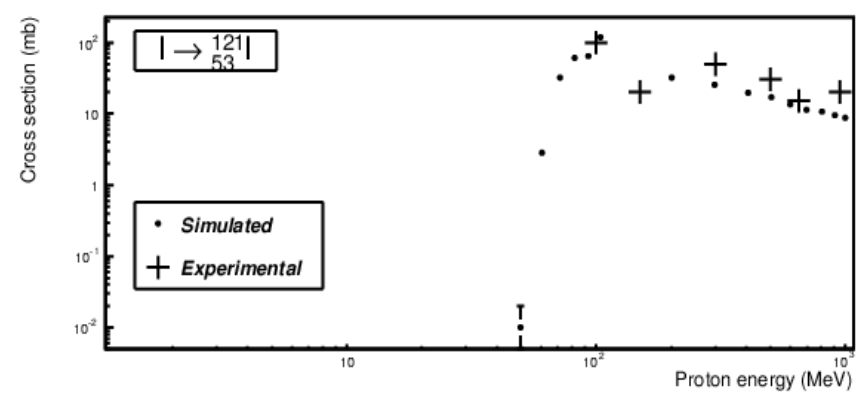
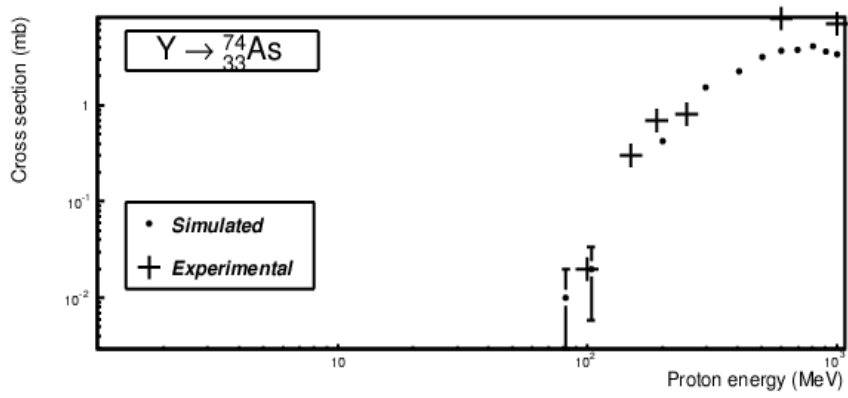


Excitation functions of special interest to underground experiments.

Here we have verified that germanium is produced from gallium target.

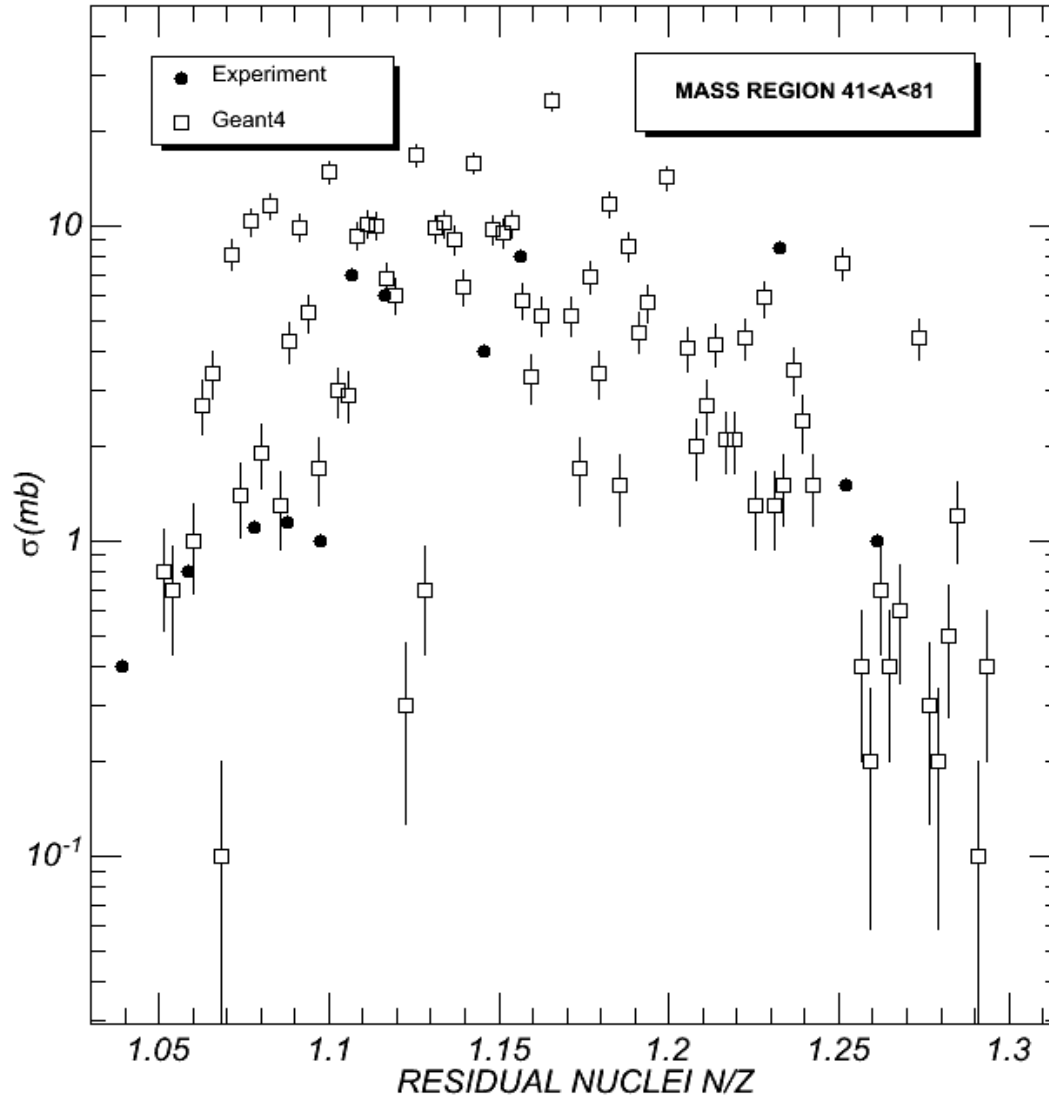
A. Heikkinen: Validation of Geant4 Bertini cascade nuclide production. To be published in the proceedings of the FrontierScience 2005.

A. Heikkinen: The development and validation of the Geant4 Bertini cascade models.



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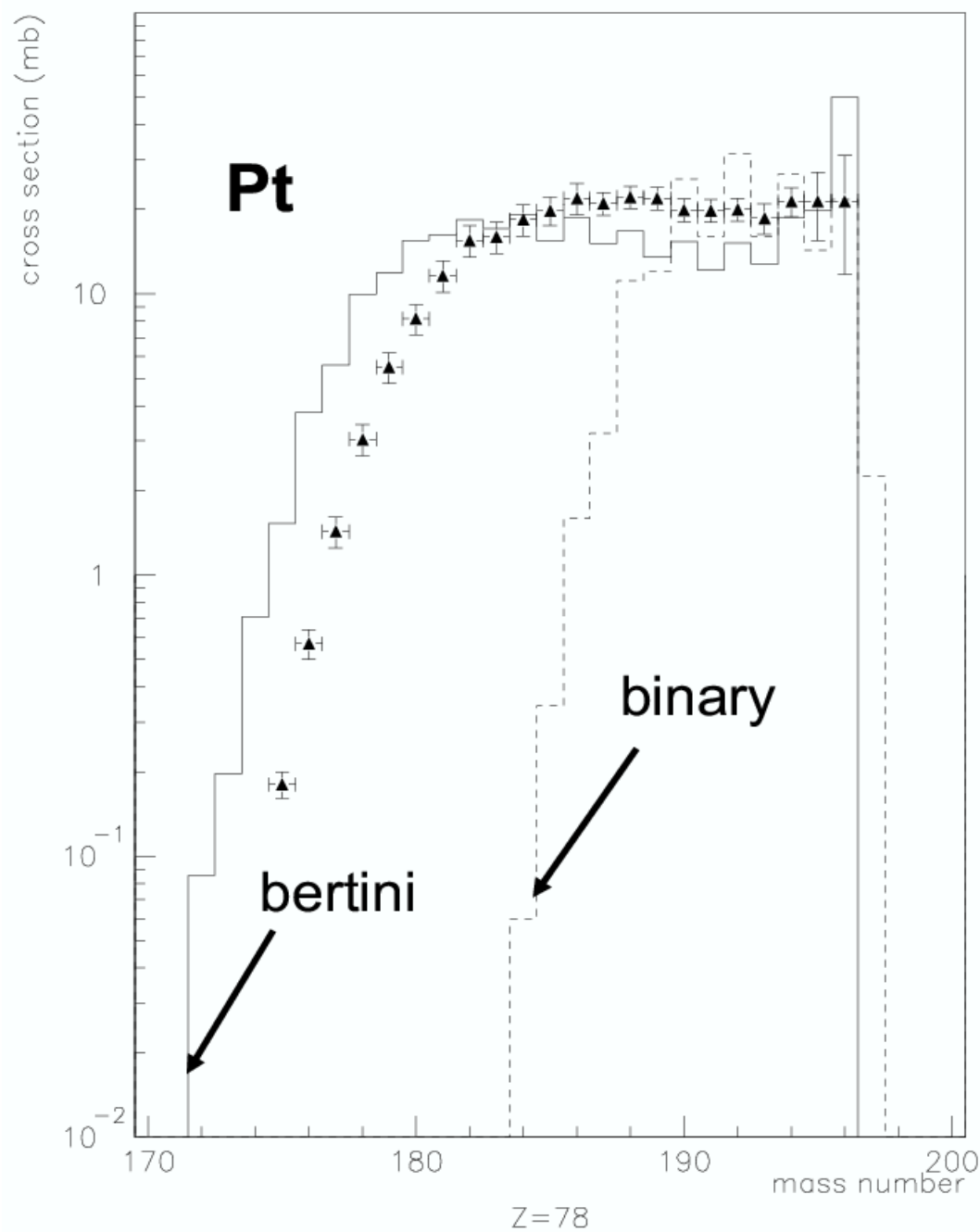
8.1 GeV proton + $^{118}_{50}\text{Sn}$



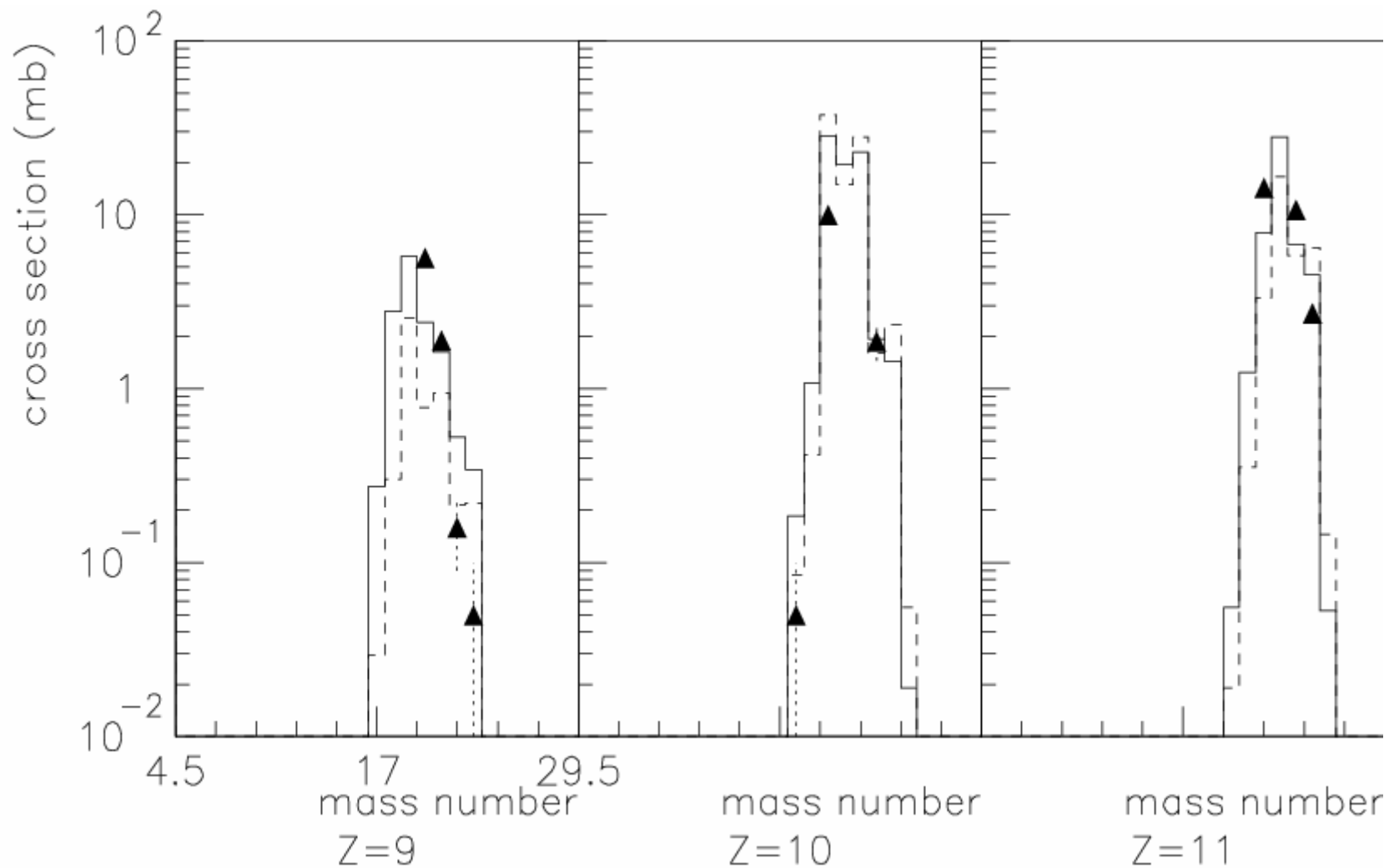
Usually Bertini models are used below 3 GeV.

Yet the performance above this energy might be good enough for some applications.

A. Heikkinen: Validation of Geant4 Bertini cascade nuclide production. To be published in the proceedings of the FrontierScience 2005.



H. M. Günter, Comparison of Geant4 hadronic models against experimental data.



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