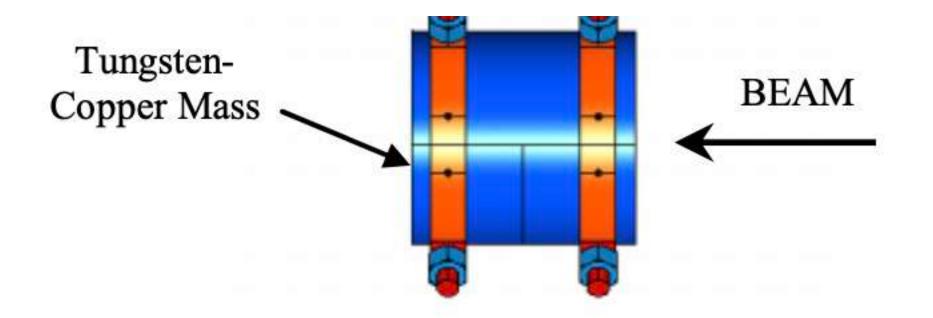
Tungsten-Copper Calorimeter simulation with Geant4

Hector Chinchay

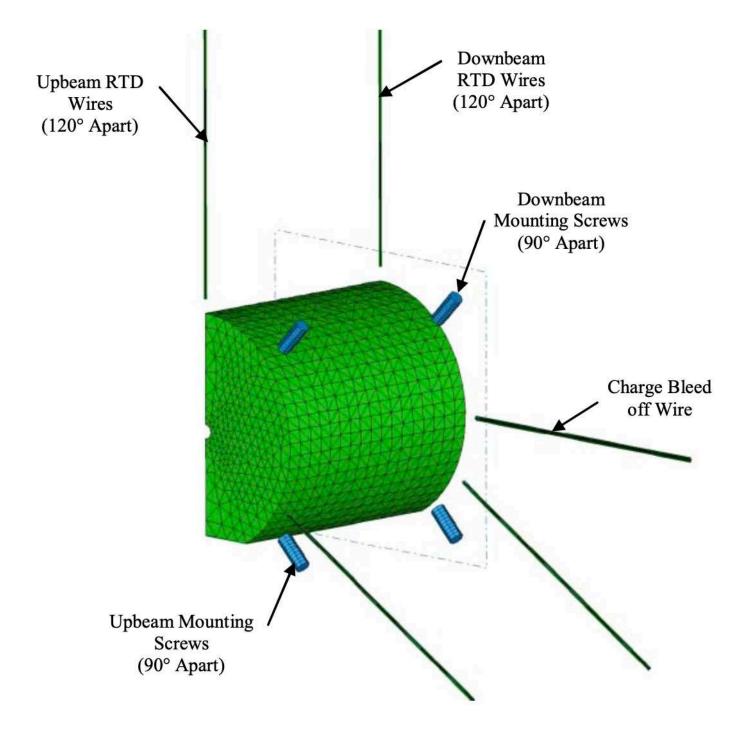
MECHANICAL AND THERMAL DESIGN OF THE CEBAF HALL A BEAM CALORIMETER

Tungsten- copper (95:5) Calorimeter

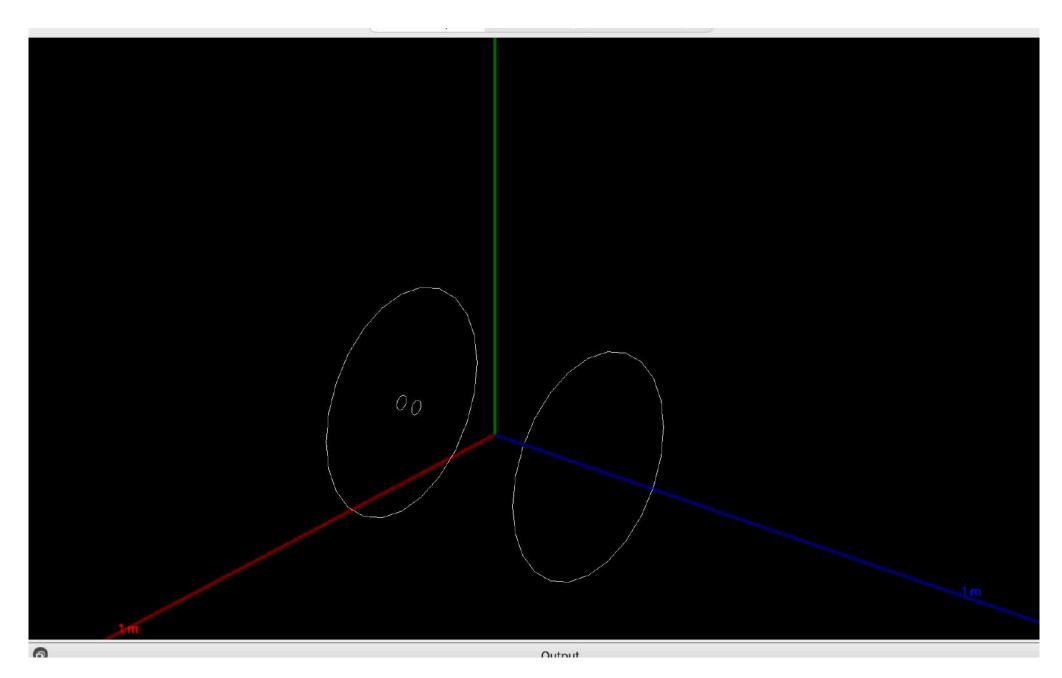


16cm diameter by 16cm long tungsten mass with a 1cm diameter by 2.5cm long entrance hole

(Bevins et al., 2006)



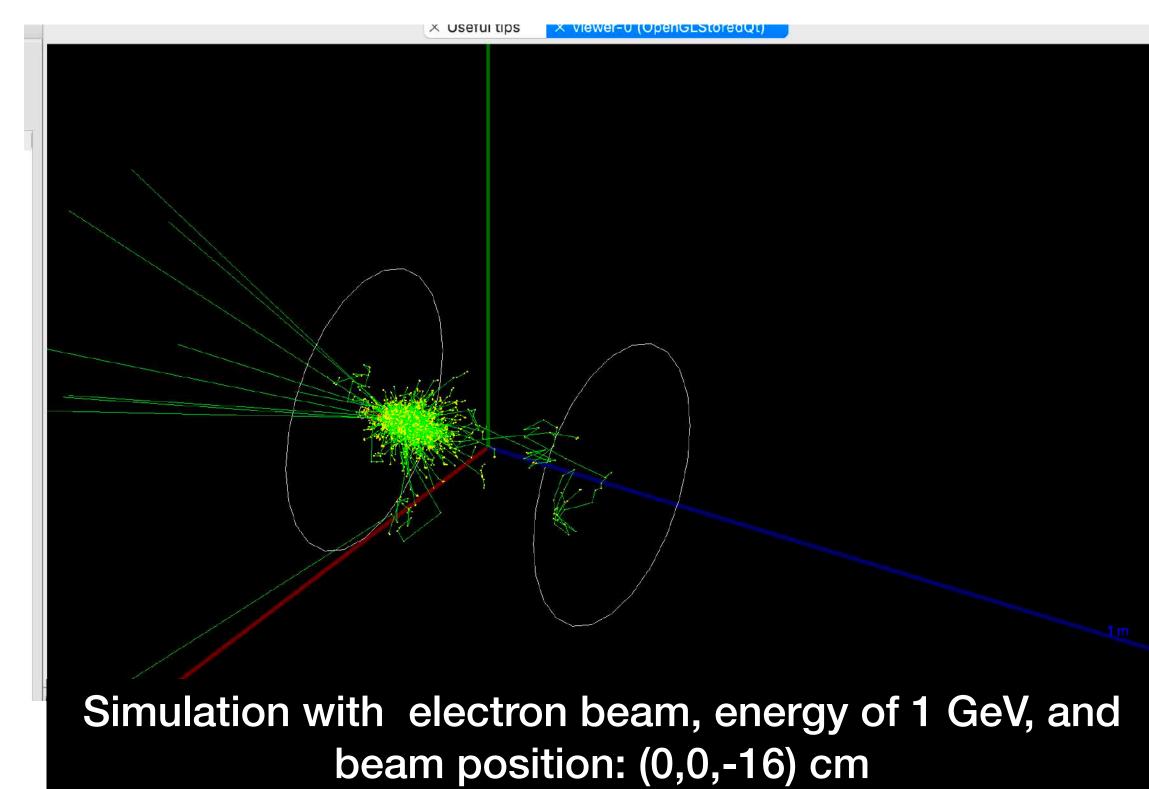
Build geometry of calorimeter



Hole: diameter 1cm, long entrance 2.5cm

User defined icon :
/gui/addIcon "Run beam on" user_icon "/run/beamOn 1" run.png
Changing export format to "jpg"
/gun/particle e-
/gun/energy 1 GeV
Matching commands :
/gun/position
/gun/polarization
/gun/position 0 0 -16 cm
/ guil poor croin o o ro cin

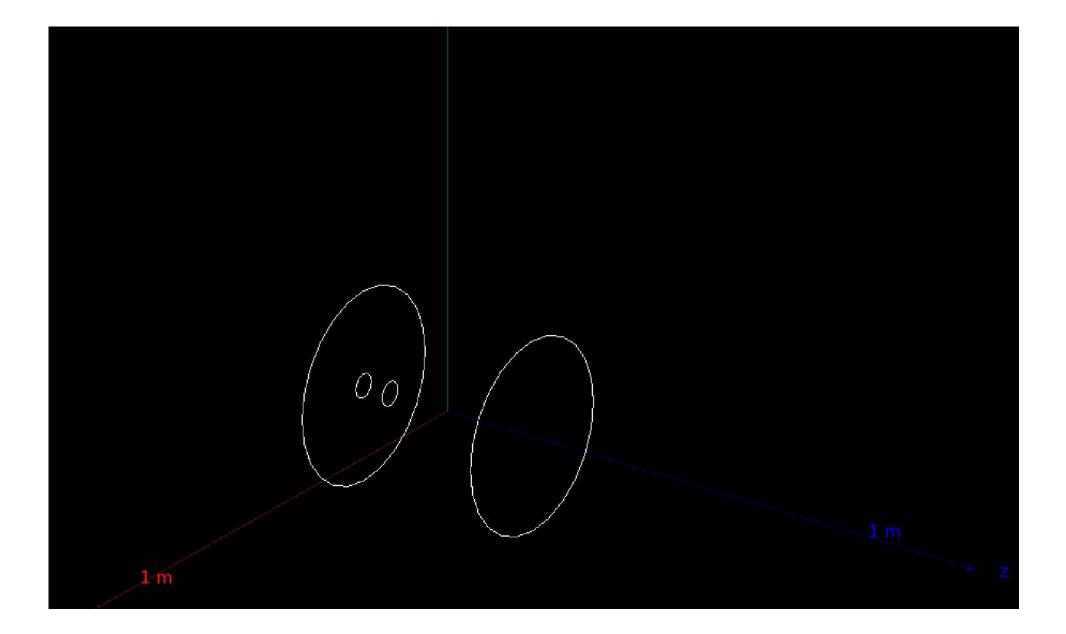
Session : /run/beamOn 10

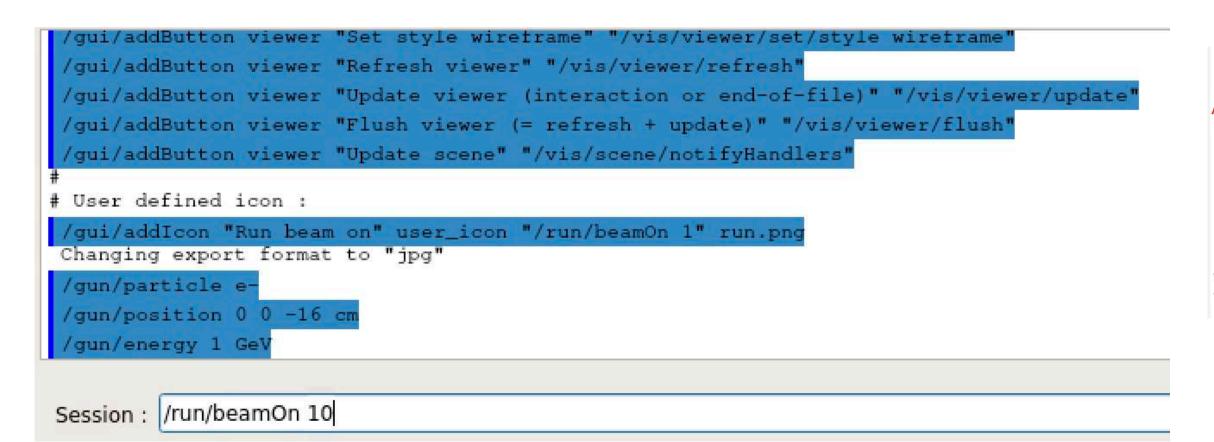


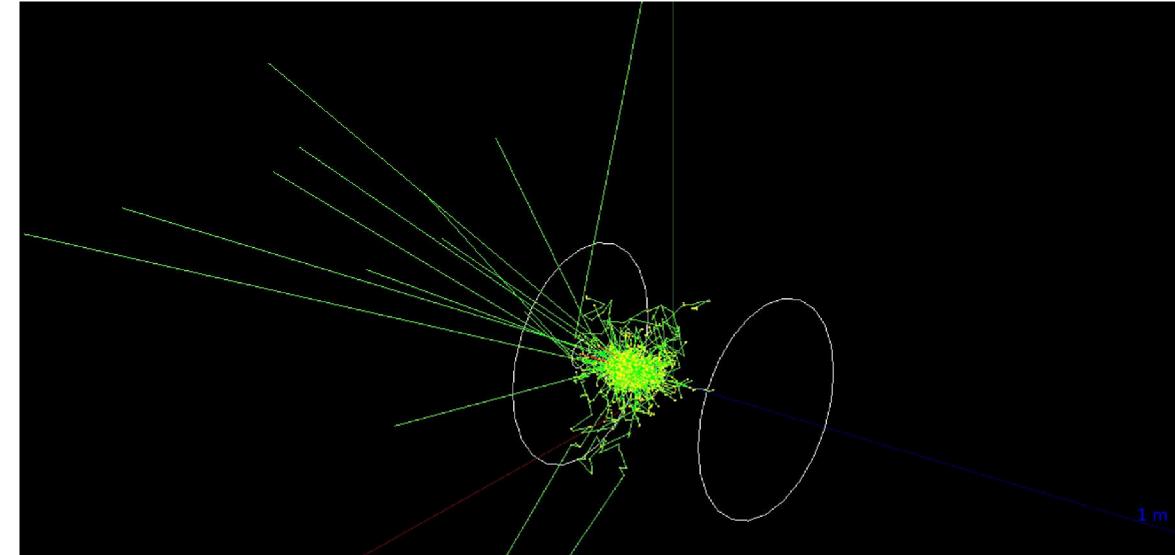
```
G4Material* material = G4Material::GetMaterial("CuW");
G4Material* material = G4Material::GetMaterial("CsI");
G4VSolid* Cylinder1
= new G4Tubs("Cylinder1",0.,16.*cm,16.*cm,0.,2*M_PI*rad);
G4VSolid* Cylinder2
= new G4Tubs("Cylinder2",0.,1.*cm,2.5*cm,0.,2*M_PI*rad);
G4VSolid* hadCalorimeterSolid
= new G4SubtractionSolid("HadCalorimeterTubs", Cylinder1, Cylinder2, 0, G4ThreeVector(0., 0., -16.*cm));
```



Simulation with electron beam, energy of 1 GeV, and beam position: (0,0,-16) cm Hole: diameter 2cm, long entrance 5cm

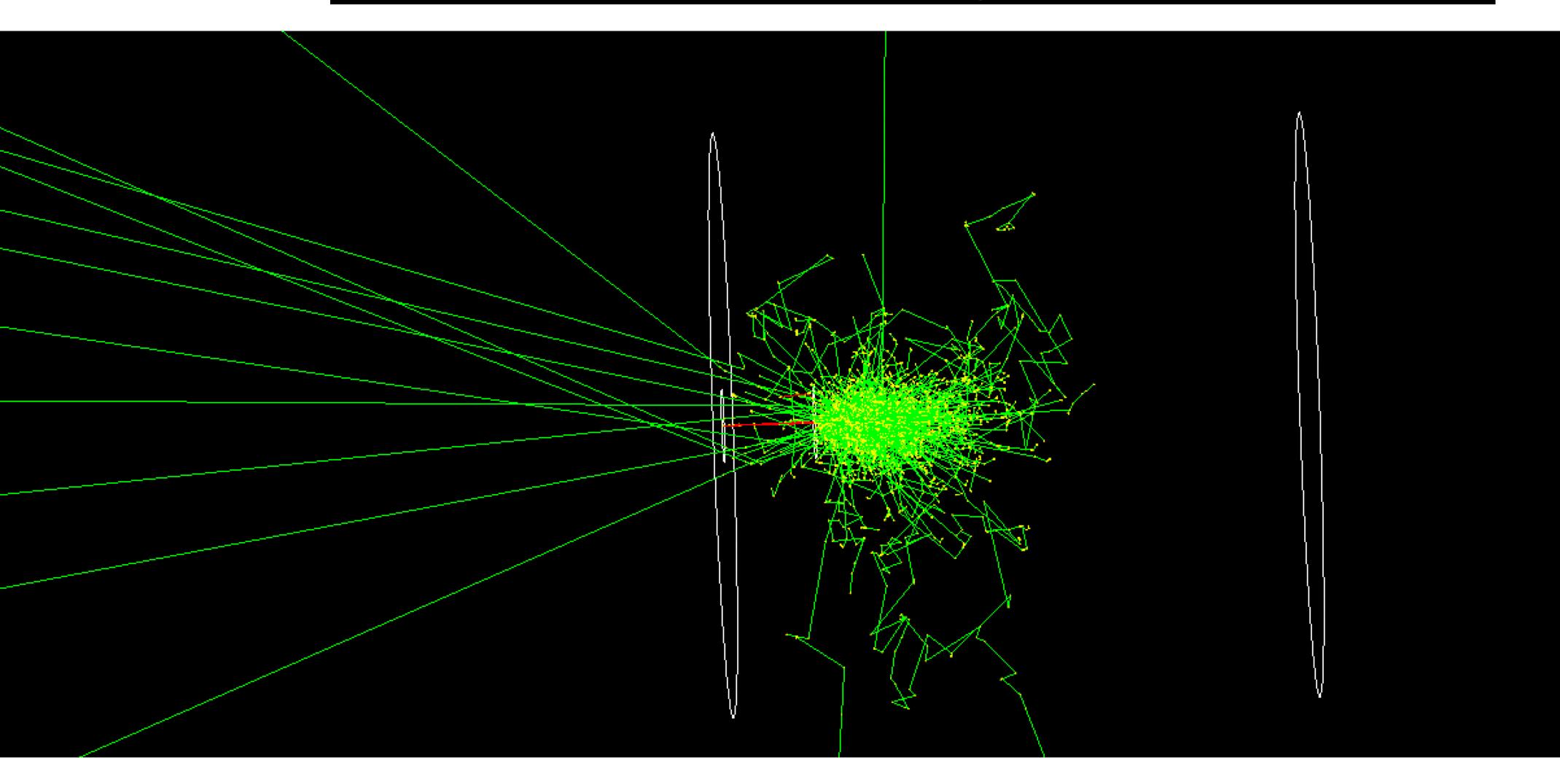




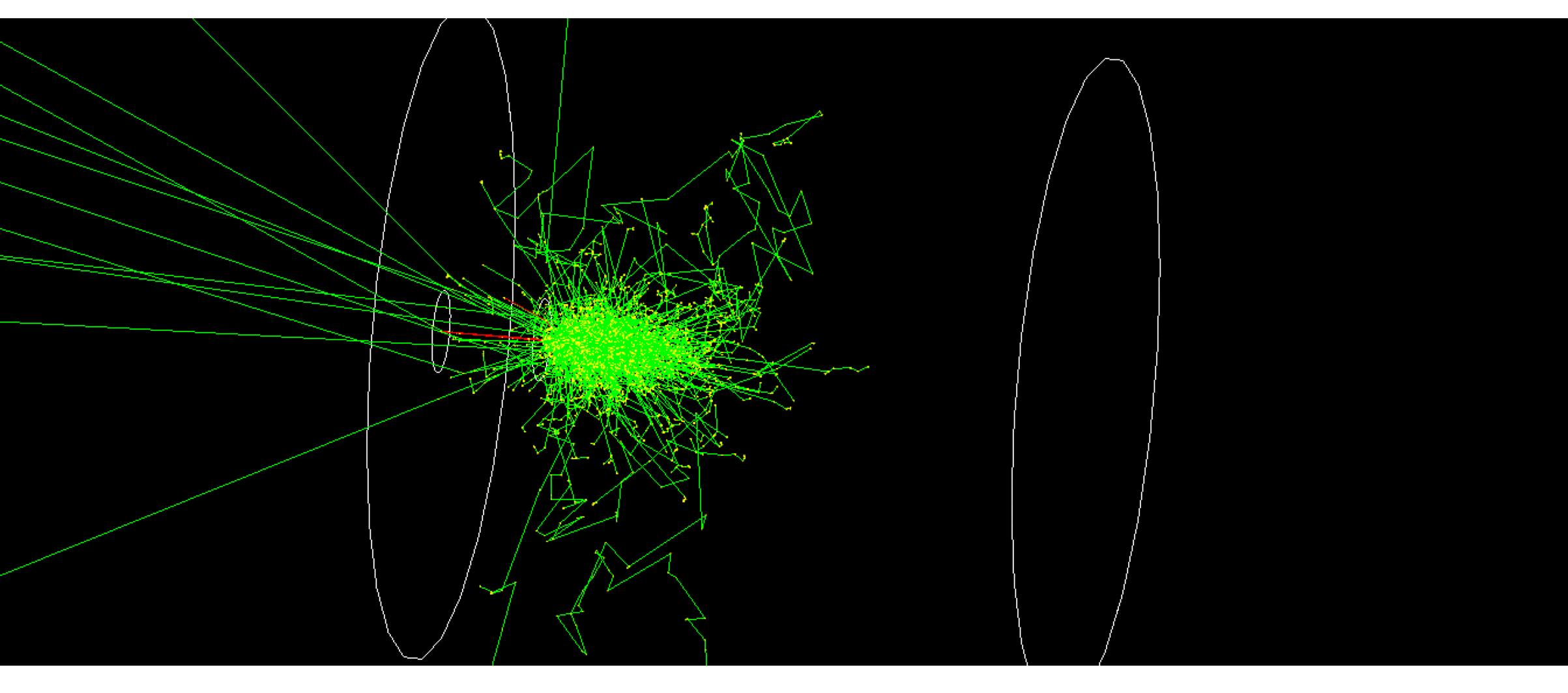




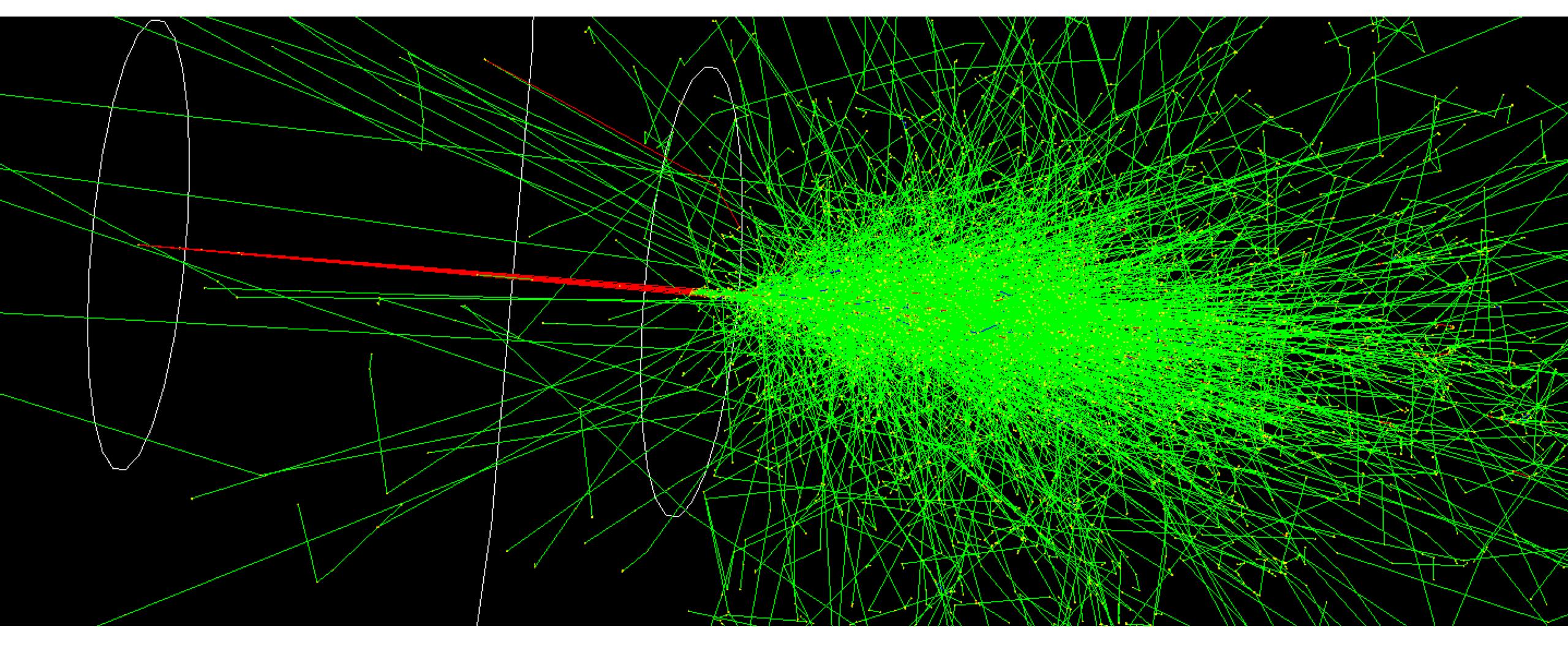
Simulation with electron beam, energy of 1 GeV, and beam position: (0,0,-16) cm Hole: diameter 2cm, long entrance 5cm



Simulation with electron beam, energy of 1 GeV, and beam position: (0,0,-16) cm Hole: diameter 2cm, long entrance 5cm



Zoom in the hole



Define material of calorimeter

Material: CuW.

Materials: CuW Air Air_lowDensity

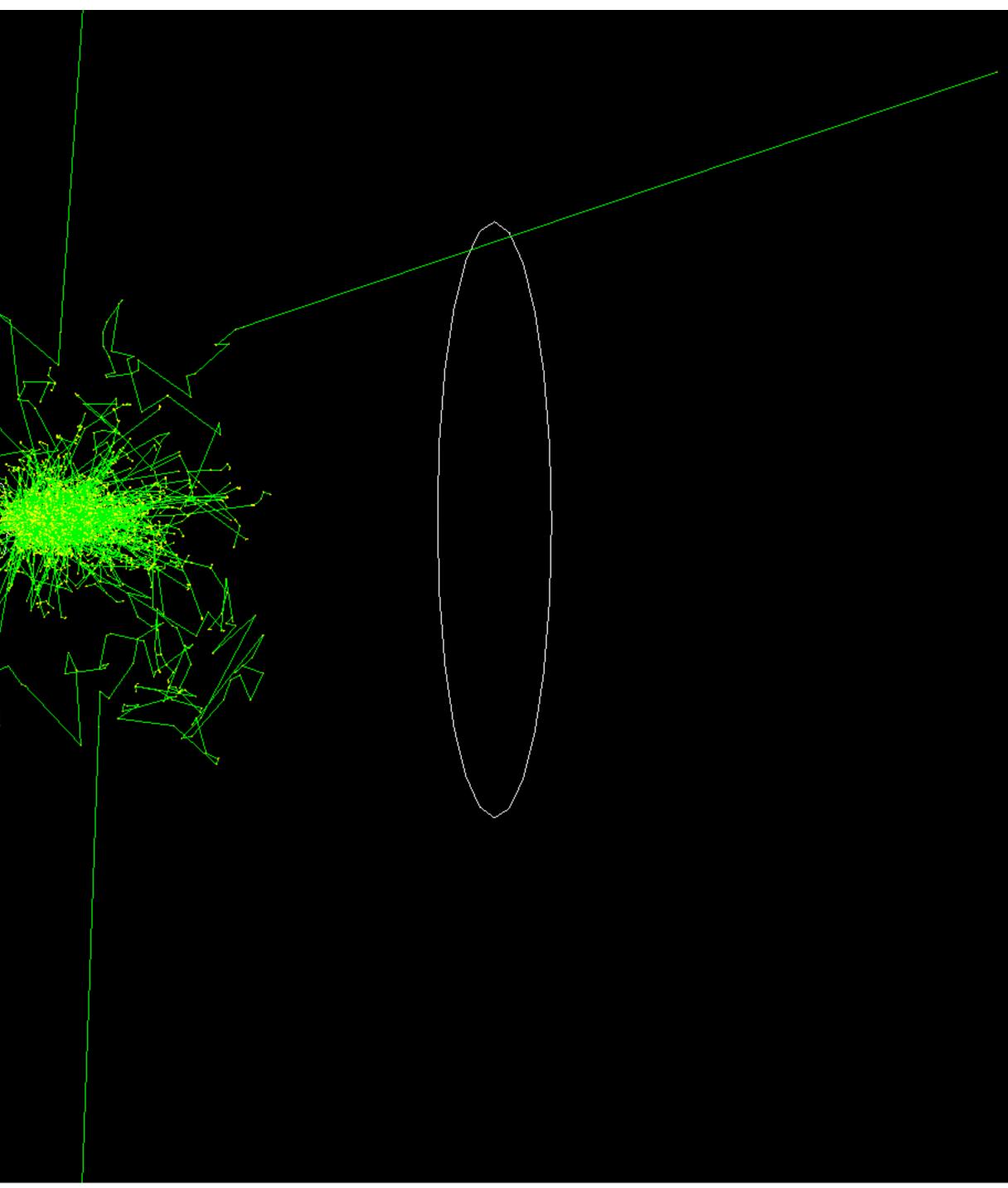
Element: Copper (Cu) ---> Isotope: Cu63 Element: Tungsten (W) ---> Isotope: W180 ---> Isotope: W182 ---> Isotope: W183

---> Isotope: W184

teria	l: G4	_AIR d	ensity	: 1.2	05 mg	/cm3	Rac	L: 30	3.921	m Nuci	l.Int.Length	: 710.0	95
		I	mean:	85.70	0 eV	te	mpera	ture:	293.1	5 K pres	ssure: 1.0	0 atm	
>	Elemer	nt: C (C)	Z =	6.0	N =	1	2 A	. = 12	2.011 g	/mole			
	>	Isotope:	C12	Z =	6	N =	12	A =	12.00	g/mole	abundance:	98,930	ŝ
	>	Isotope:	C13	Z =	6	N =	13	A =	13.00	g/mole	abundance:	1.070	
	ElmMa	assFractio	n: 0	.01 %	ElmA	bund	ance	0.0)2 %				
>	Elemer	nt: N (N)	z =	7.0	N =	1	4 A	. = 14	1.007 g	/mole			
	>	Isotope:	N14	Z =	7	N =	14	A =	14.00	g/mole	abundance:	99.632	
	>	Isotope:	N15	Z =	7	N =	15	A =	15.00	g/mole	abundance:	0.368	
	ElmMa	assFractio	n: 75	.53 %	ElmA	bund	ance	78.4	14 %	22.0002555			
>	Elemer	nt: 0 (0)	Z =	8.0	N =	1	6 P	. = 15	5.999 g	/mole			
	>	Isotope:	016	Z =	8	N =	16	A =	15.99	g/mole	abundance:	99.757	
	>	Isotope:	017	Z =	8	N =	17	A =	17.00	g/mole	abundance:	0.038	
	>	Isotope:	018	Z =	8	N =	18	A =	18.00	g/mole	abundance:	0.205	į.
	ElmMa	assFractio	n: 23	.18 %	ElmA	bund	ance	21.0)7 %	(2) (C)			
>	Elemer	nt: Ar (Ar) Z	= 18.0	N	=::	40	A =	39.948	g/mole			
	>	Isotope:	Ar36	Z =	18	N =	36	A =	35.97	g/mole	abundance:	0.337	
	>	Isotope:	Ar38	Z =	18	N =	38	A =	37.96	g/mole	abundance:	0.063	ŝ
		Isotope:								and the second se		99.600	ŝ
		assFractio								S			

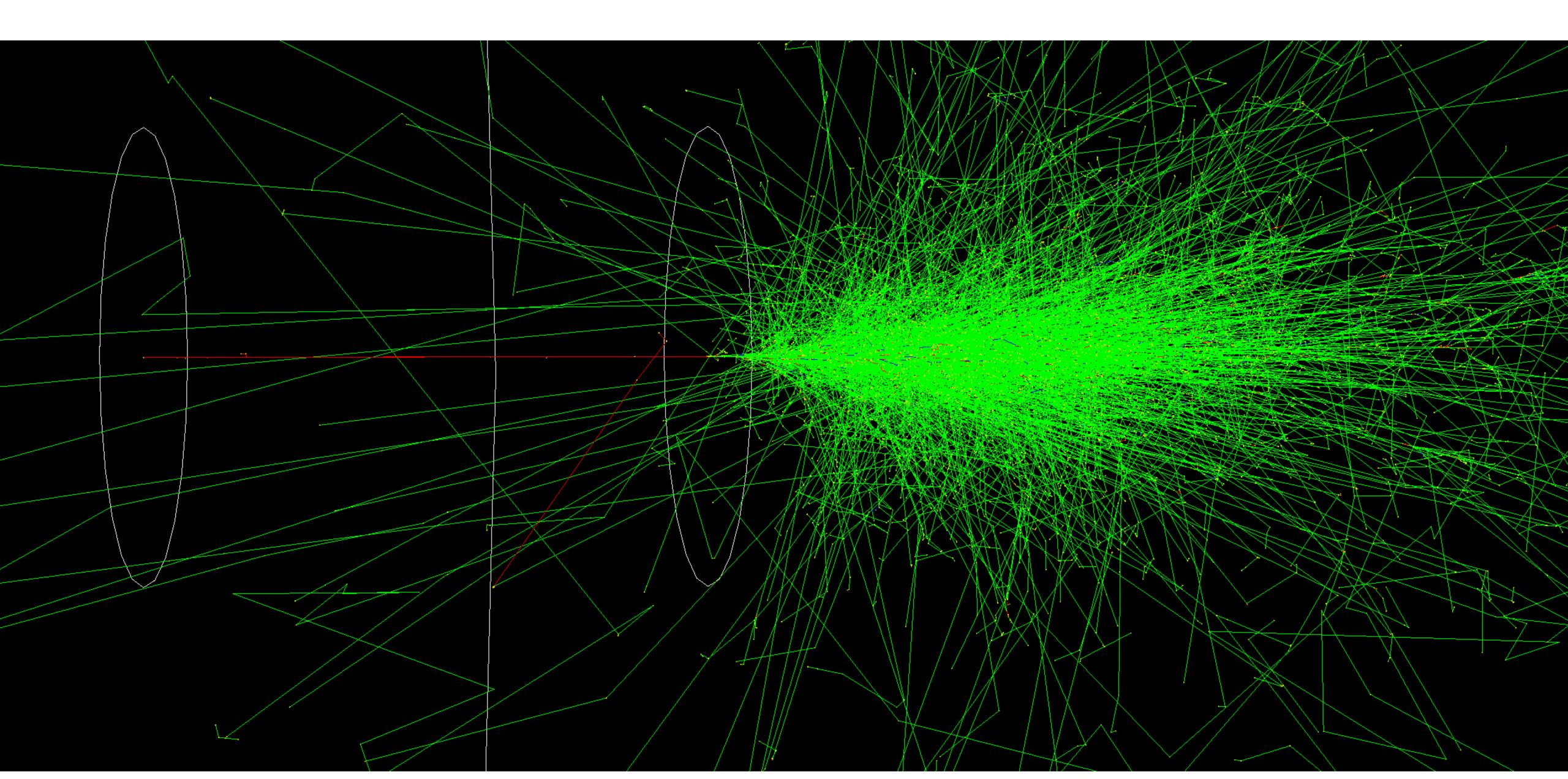
density: 16.750 g/cm3 RadL: 4.238 mm Nucl.Int.Length: 11.396 cm Imean: 663.705 eV temperature: 293.15 K pressure: 1.00 atm Z = 29.0 N = 64 A = 63.550 g/mole Z = 29 N = 63 A = 62.93 g/mole abundance: 69.170 % ---> Isotope: Cu65 Z = 29 N = 65 A = 64.93 g/mole abundance: 30.830 % ElmMassFraction: 10.00 % ElmAbundance 24.32 % Z = 74.0 N = 184 A = 183.800 g/mole Z = 74 N = 180 A = 179.95 g/mole abundance: 0.120 % Z = 74 N = 182 A = 181.95 g/mole abundance: 26.500 % N = 183 A = 182.95 g/mole abundance: 14.310 % Z = 74N = 184 A = 183.95 g/mole abundance: 30.640 % Z = 74---> Isotope: W186 Z = 74 N = 186 A = 185.95 g/mole abundance: 28.430 % ElmMassFraction: 90.00 % ElmAbundance 75.68 % Material: Air_lowDensity density: 0.000 mg/cm3 RadL: 30392.070 km Nucl.Int.Length: 71009.501 Imean: 85.700 eV temperature: 293.15 K pressure: 1.00 atm ---> Element: C (C) Z = 6.0 N = 12 A = 12.011 g/mole ---> Isotope: C12 Z = 6 N = 12 A = 12.00 g/mole abundance: 98.930 % ---> Isotope: C13 Z = 6 N = 13 A = 13.00 g/mole abundance: 1.070 % ElmMassFraction: 0.01 % ElmAbundance 0.02 % ---> Element: N (N) Z = 7.0 N = 14 A = 14.007 g/mole ---> Isotope: N14 Z = 7 N = 14 A = 14.00 g/mole abundance: 99.632 % ---> Isotope: N15 Z = 7 N = 15 A = 15.00 g/mole abundance: 0.368 % ElmMassFraction: 75.53 % ElmAbundance 78.44 % ---> Element: O (O) Z = 8.0 N = 16 A = 15.999 g/mole ---> Isotope: 016 Z = 8 N = 16 A = 15.99 g/mole abundance: 99.757 % ---> Isotope: 017 Z = 8 N = 17 A = 17.00 g/mole abundance: 0.038 % ---> Isotope: 018 Z = 8 N = 18 A = 18.00 g/mole abundance: 0.205 % ElmMassFraction: 23.18 % ElmAbundance 21.07 % ---> Element: Ar (Ar) Z = 18.0 N = 40 A = 39.948 g/mole ---> Isotope: Ar36 Z = 18 N = 36 A = 35.97 g/mole abundance: 0.337 % ---> Isotope: Ar38 Z = 18 N = 38 A = 37.96 g/mole abundance: 0.063 % ---> Isotope: Ar40 Z = 18 N = 40 A = 39.96 g/mole abundance: 99.600 % ElmMassFraction: 1.28 % ElmAbundance 0.47 %

Simulation with electron beam, energy of 1 GeV, and beam position: (0,0,-16) cm Hole: diameter 2cm, long entrance 5cm





Zoom in the hole



Size of electron beam on target

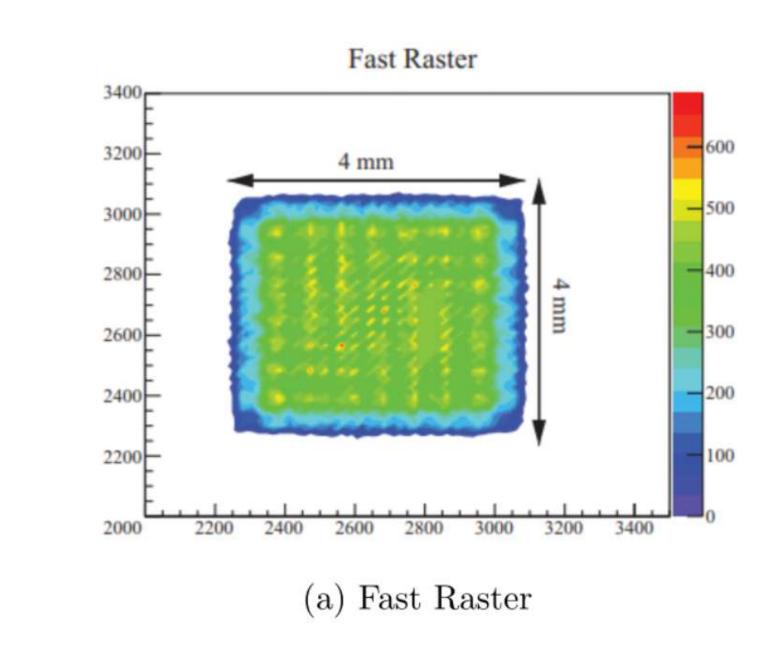
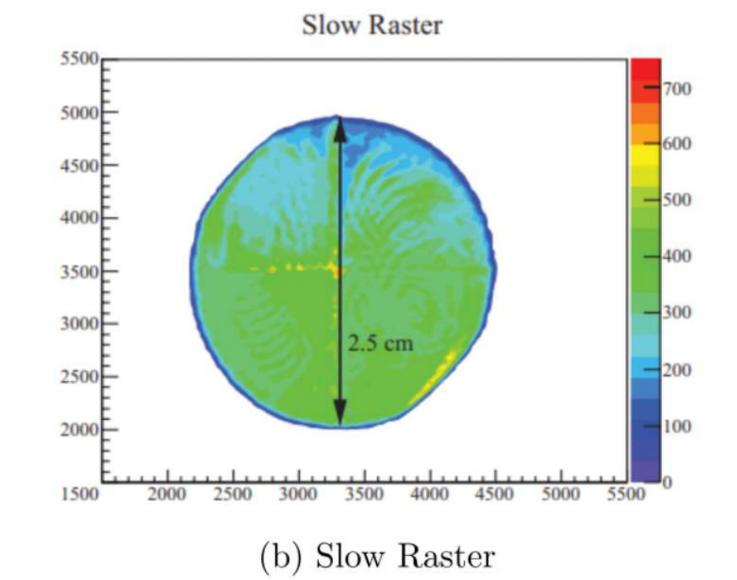
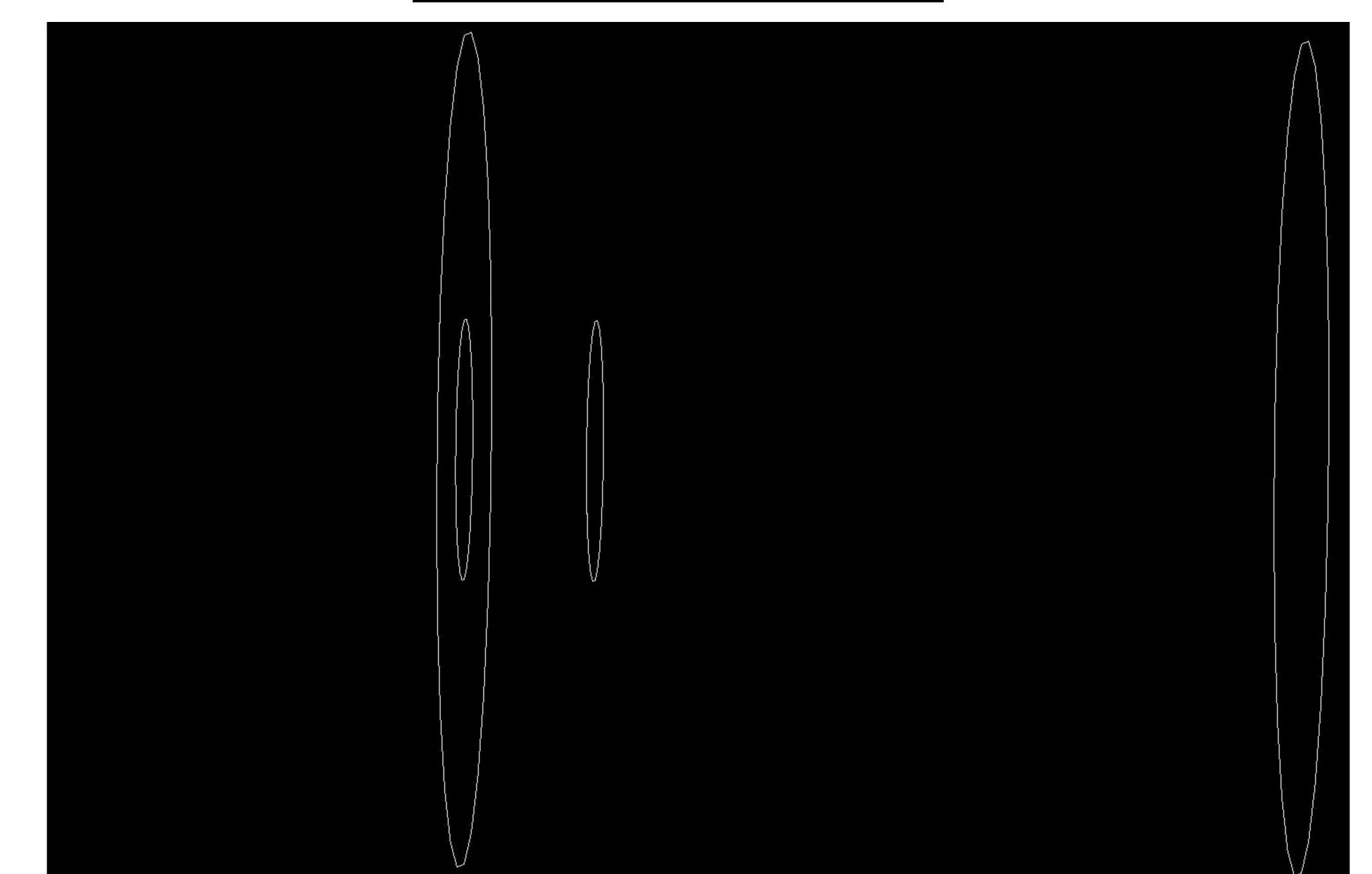


Figure 4.4: Raster swept beam profiles. Plots are a function of current in arbitrary units. Reproduced from Zielinski [2017]

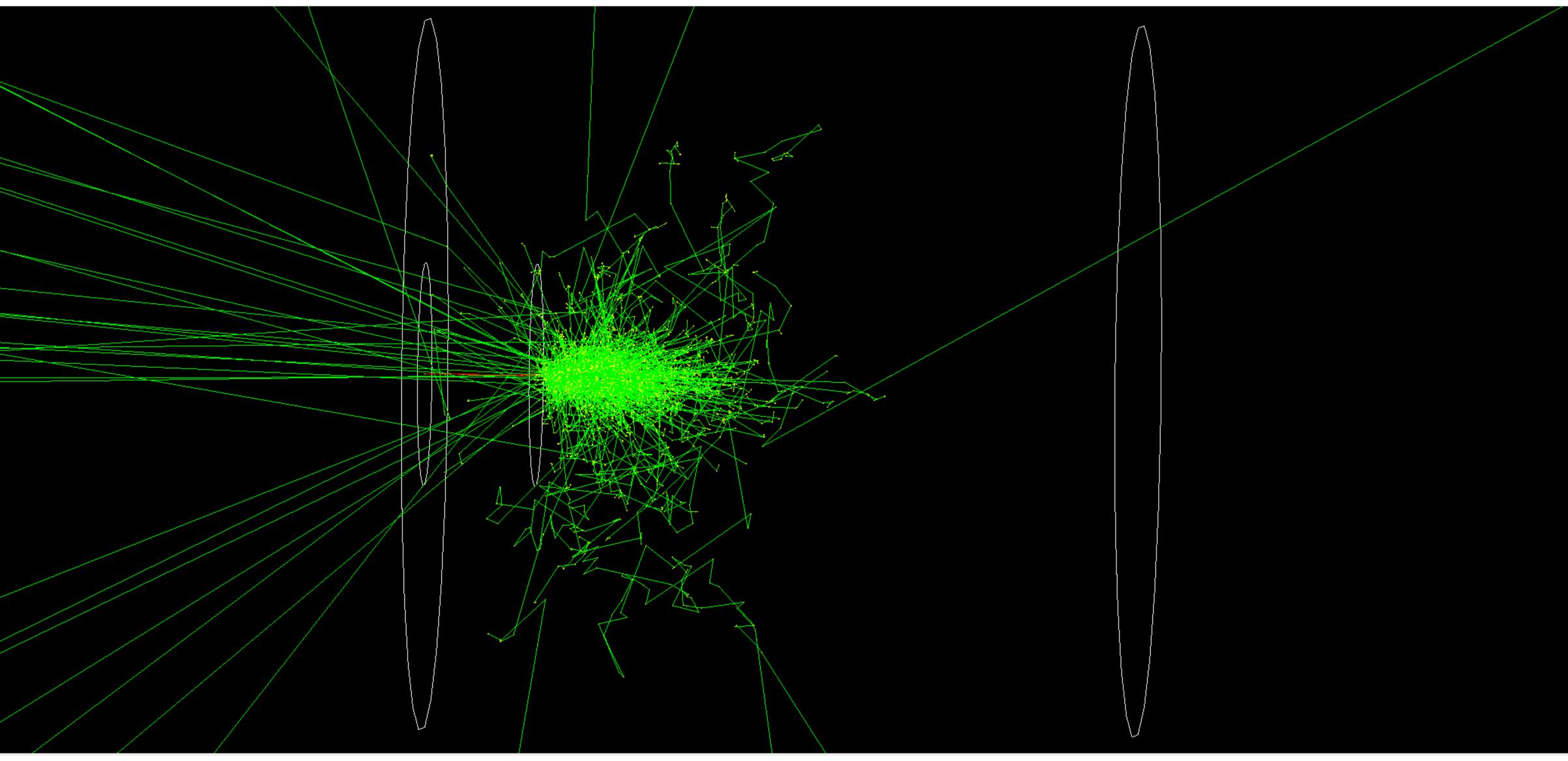
Figure courtesy of D. Ruth dissertation.



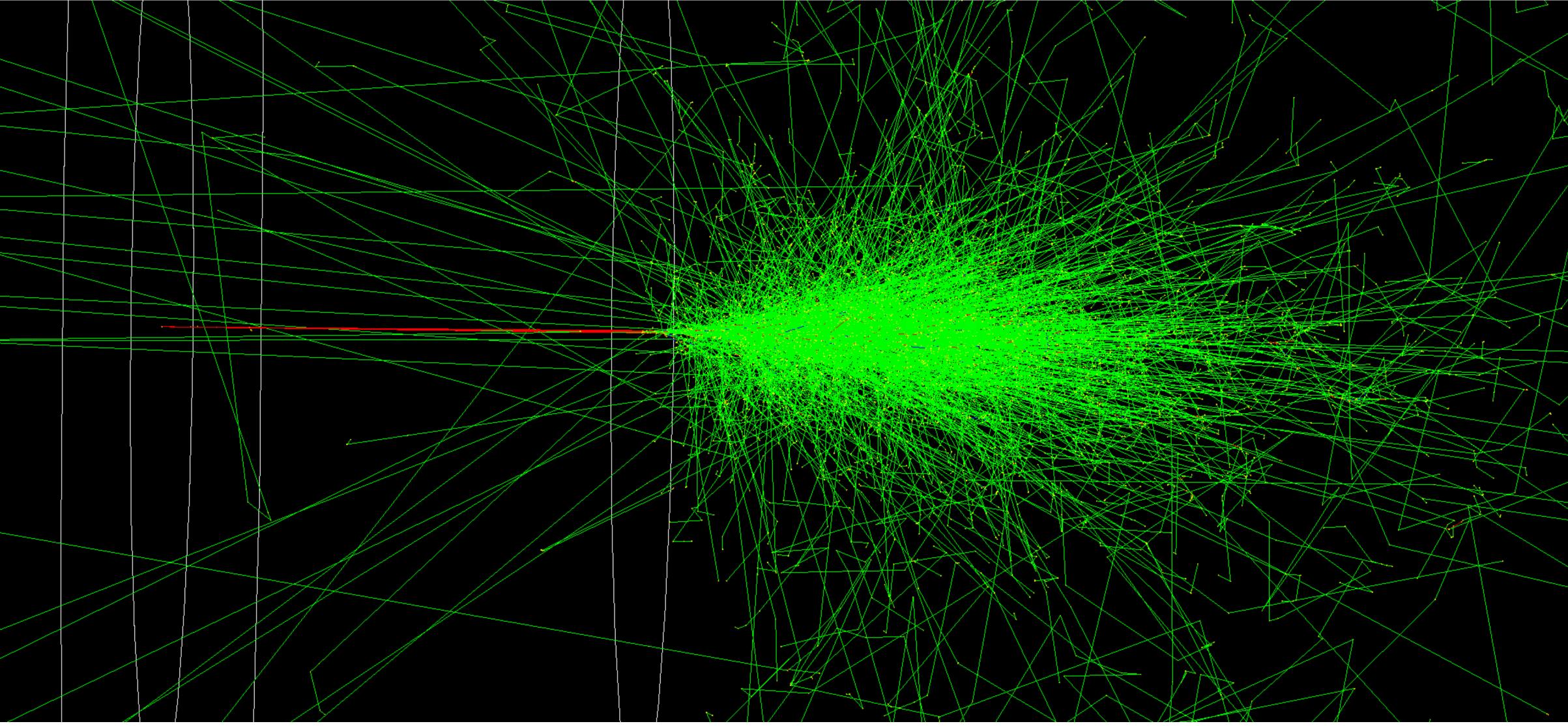
Hole: diameter 5cm, long entrance 5cm



Simulation with electron beam, energy of 1 GeV, and beam position: (0,0,-16) cm Hole: diameter 5cm, long entrance 5cm

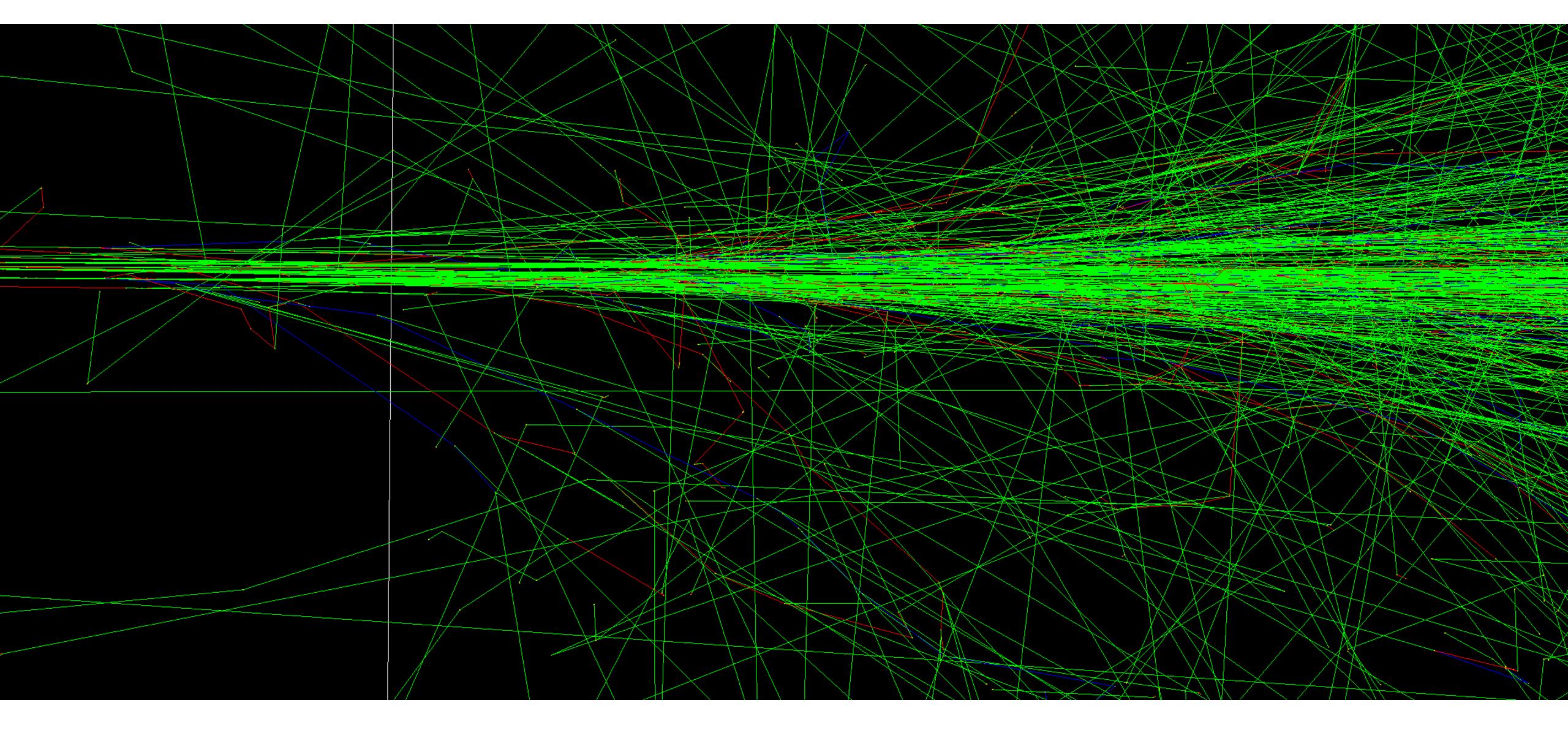


Zoom in the hole

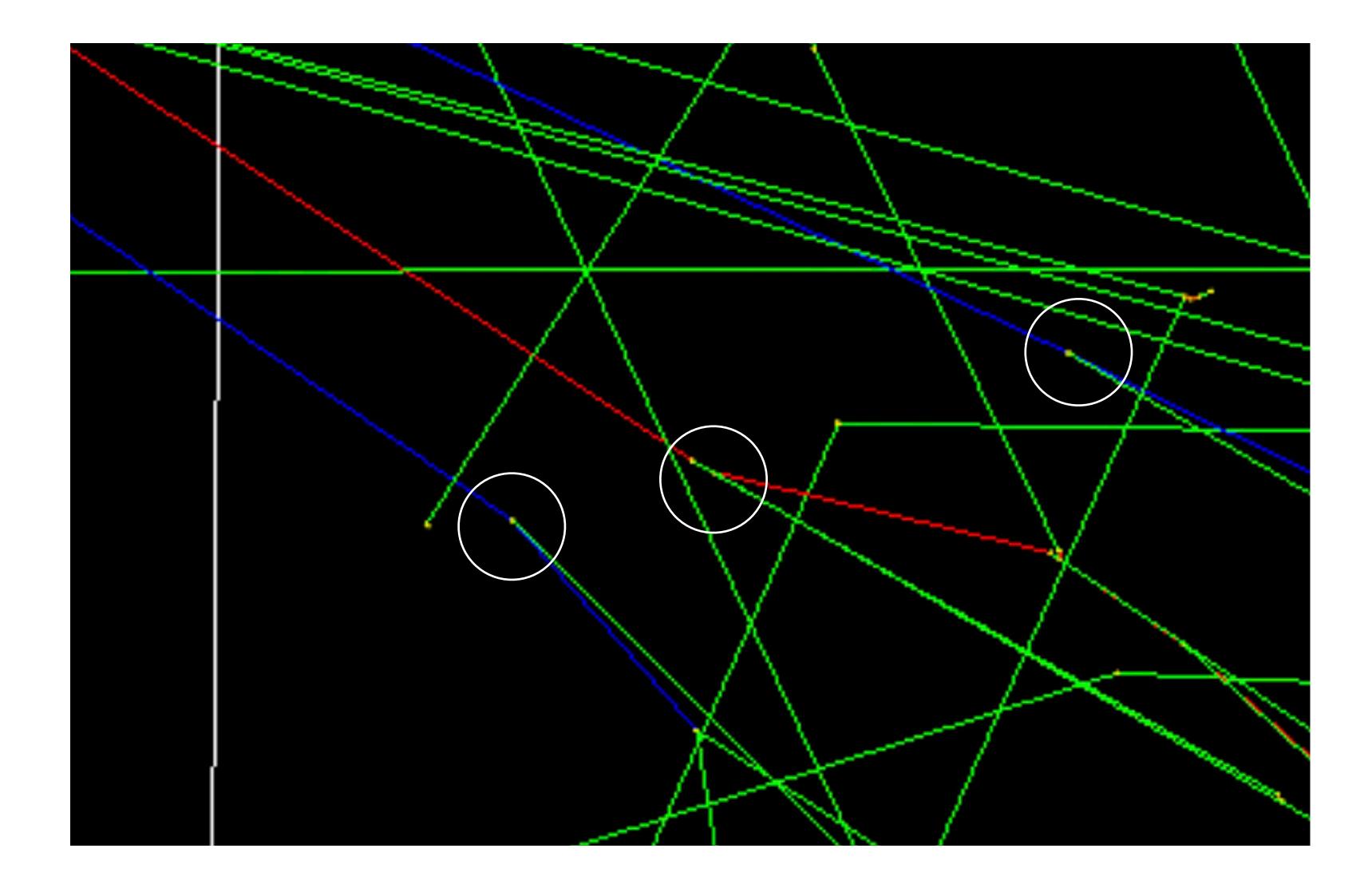




Zoom in the hole

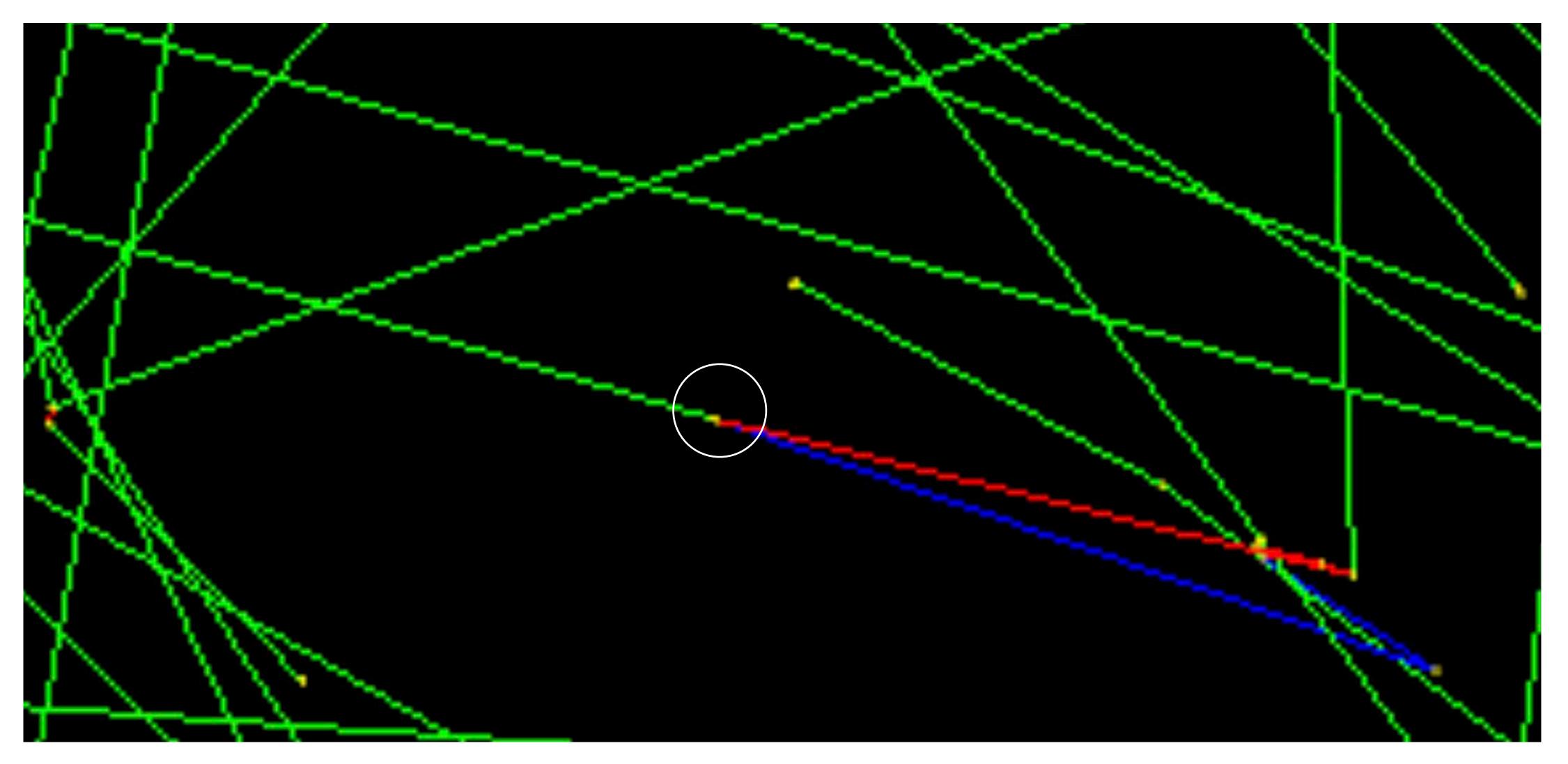


Electrons (Positrons) can accelerate (change direction of motion) by absorbing or emitting a photon.

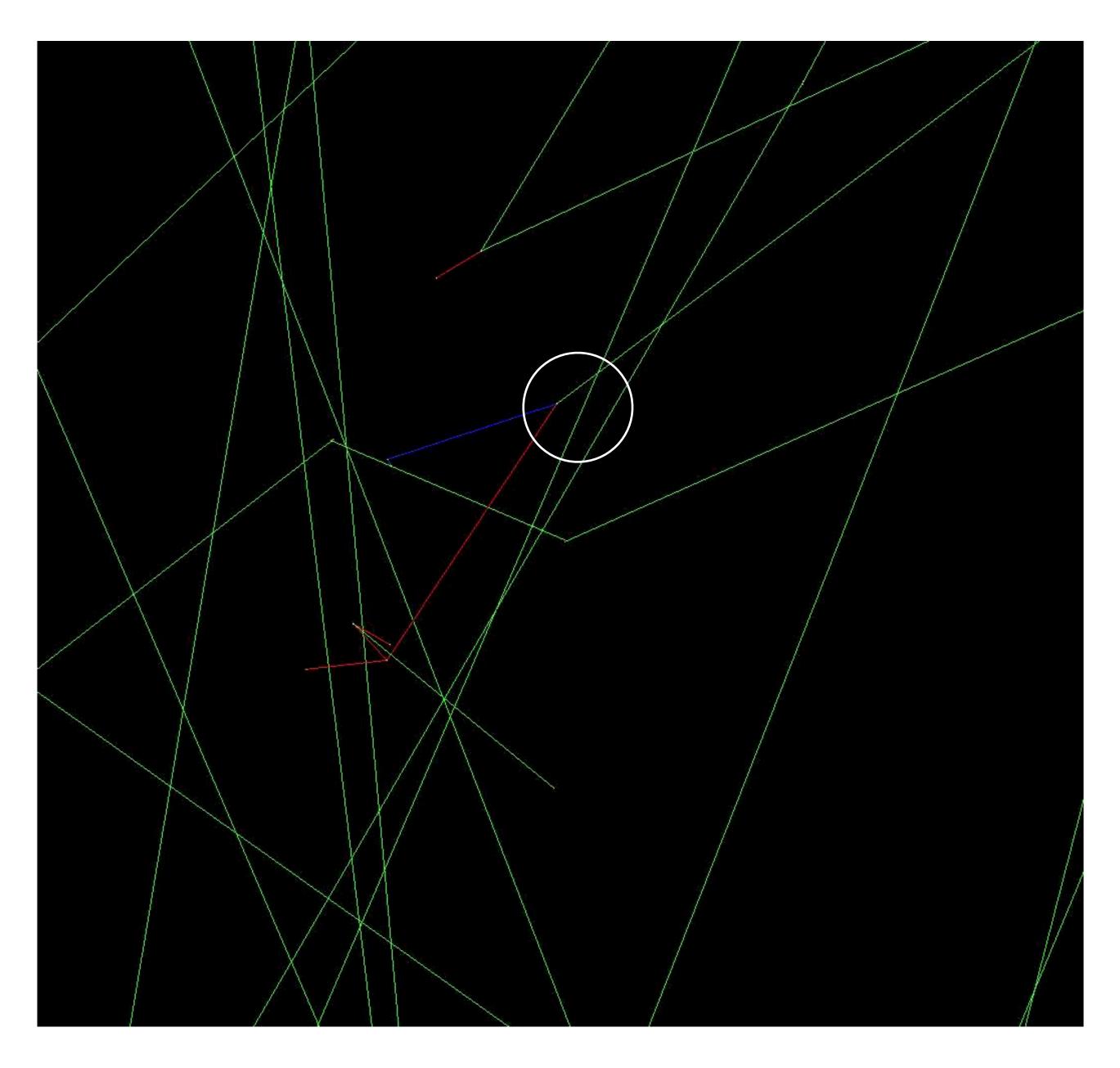




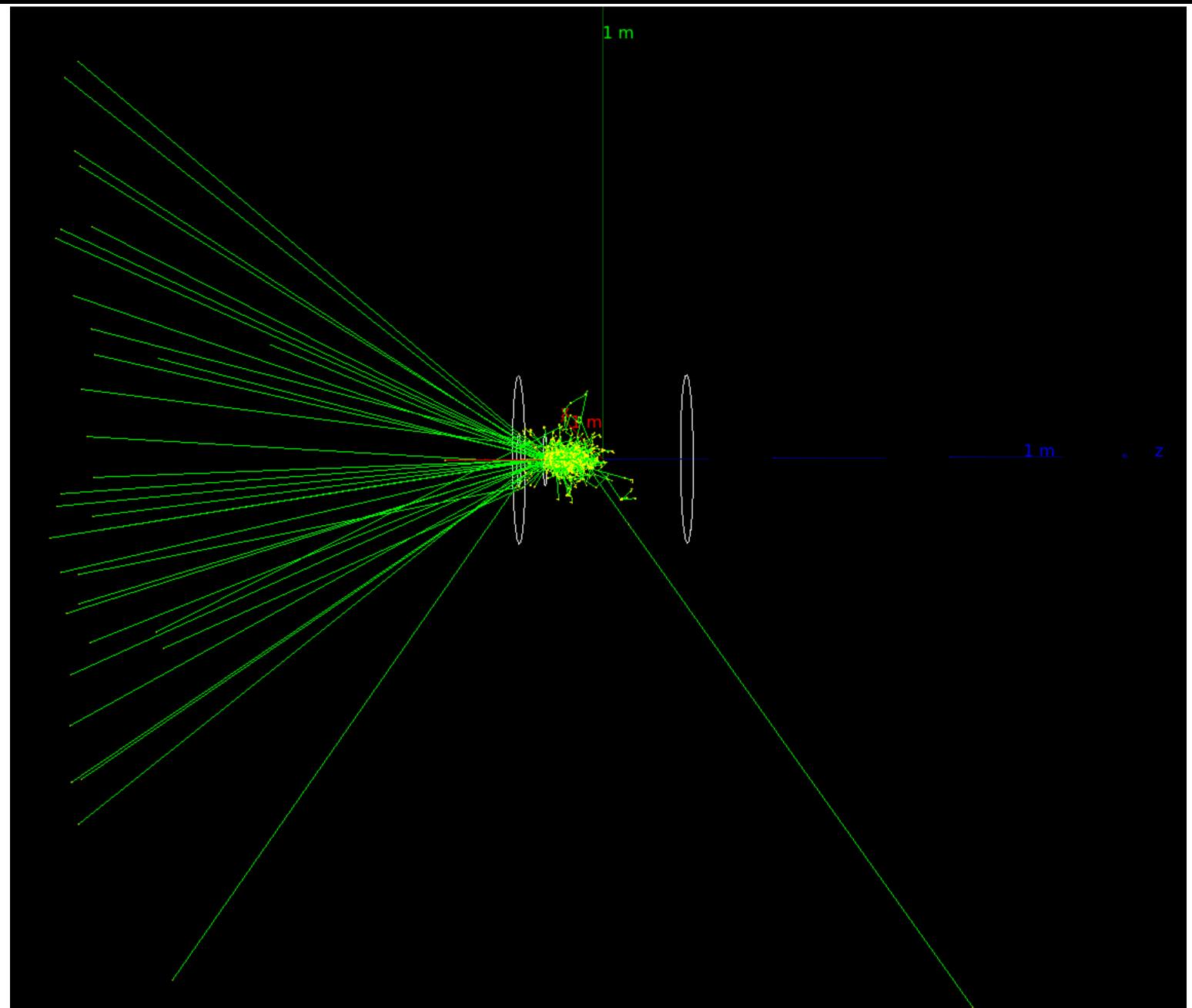
Electron-Positron Pair production from a photon (y)



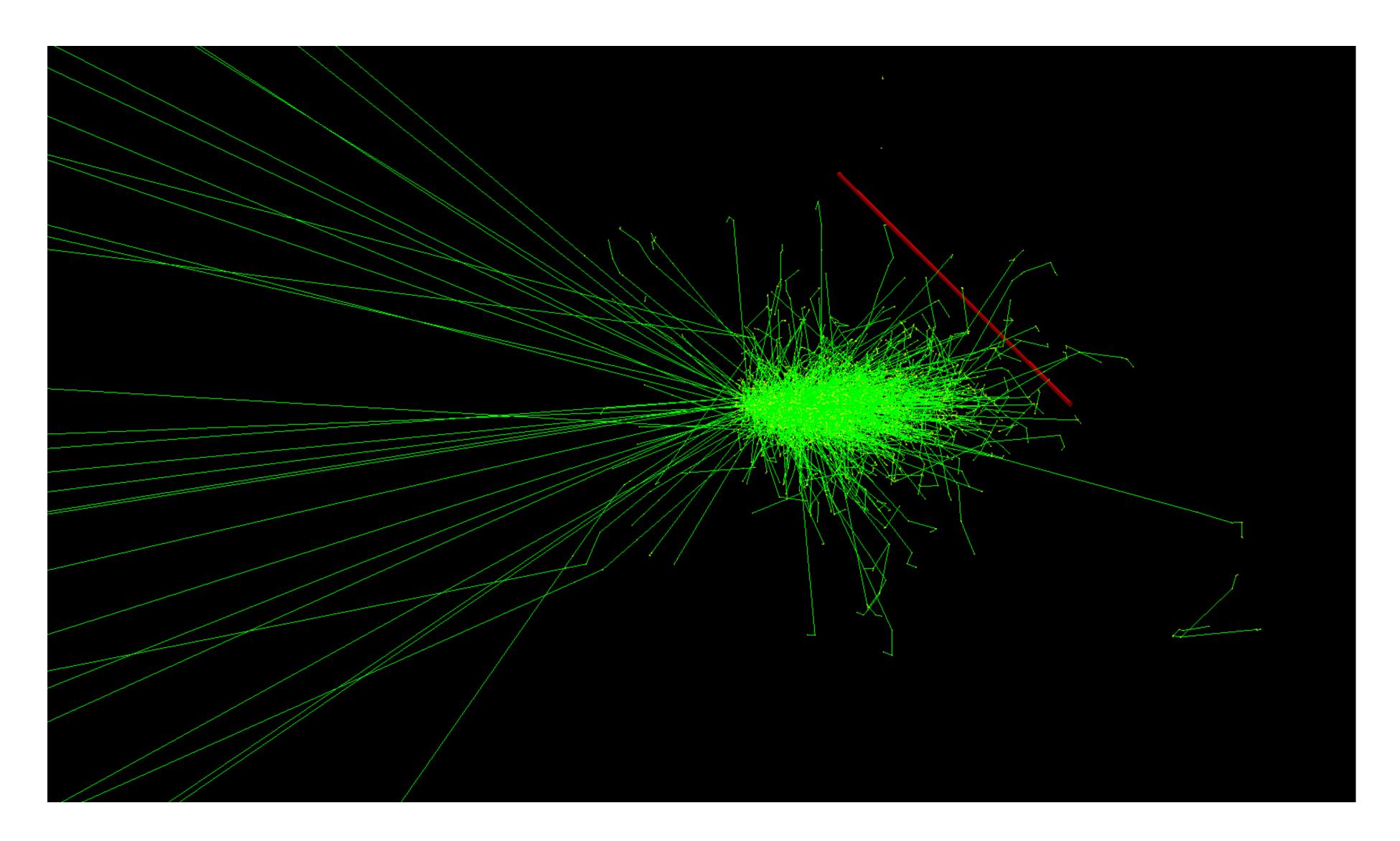
Annihilation of an electron and positron into a photon (y)



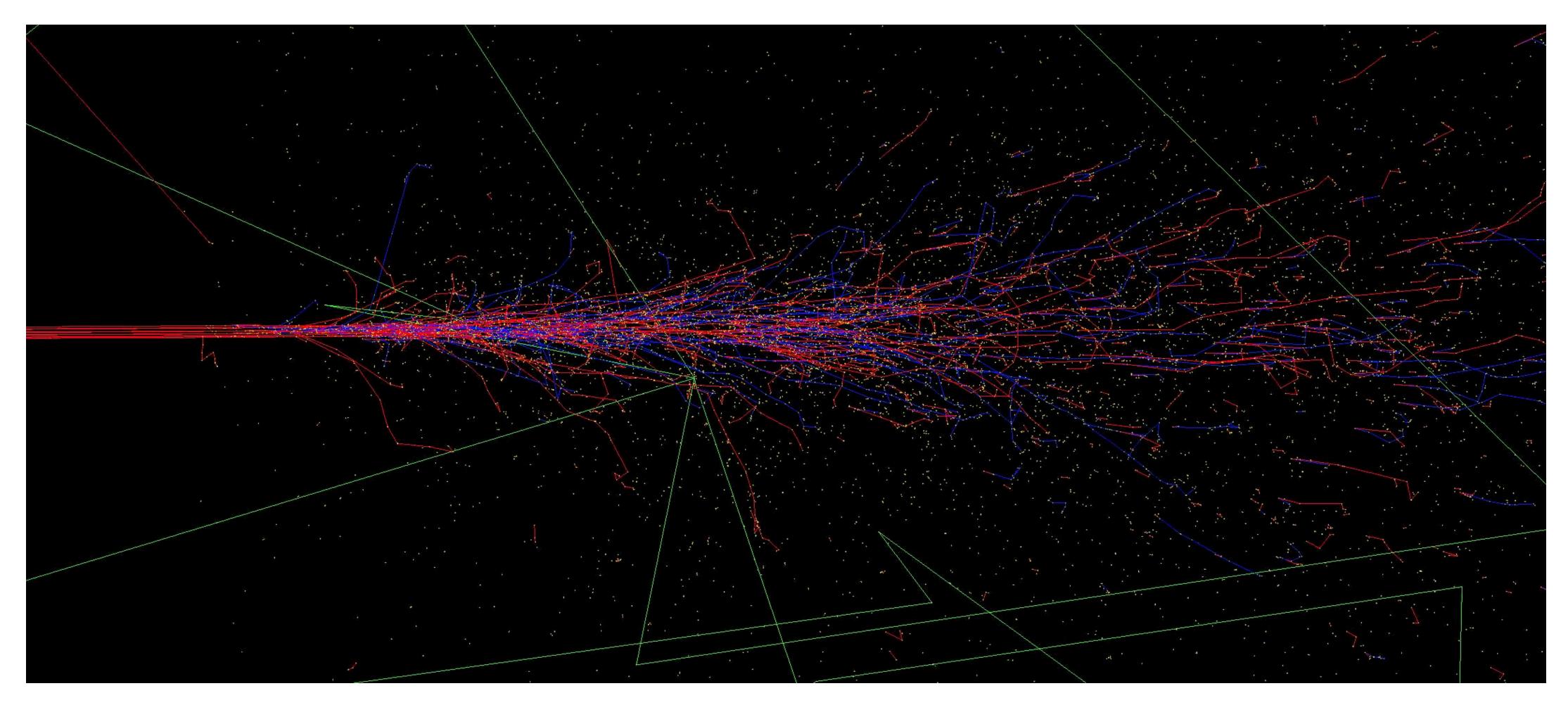
Simulation with electron beam, energy of 1 GeV, and beam position: (0,0,-30) cm Hole: diameter 2cm, long entrance 5cm



Filtering trajectories: Only allows gammas

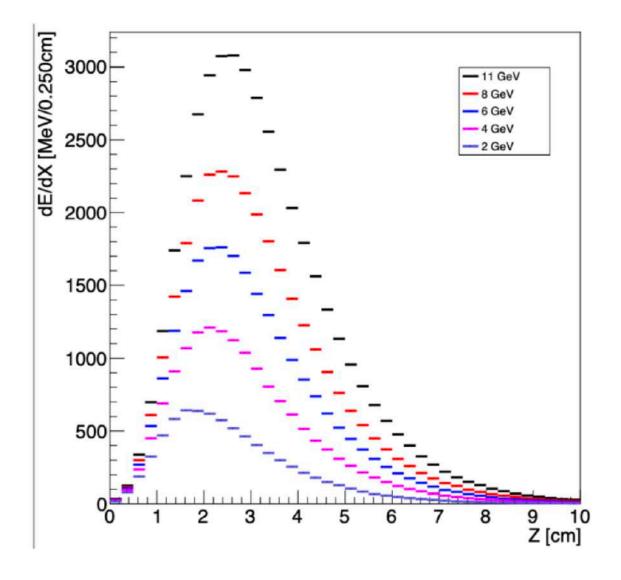


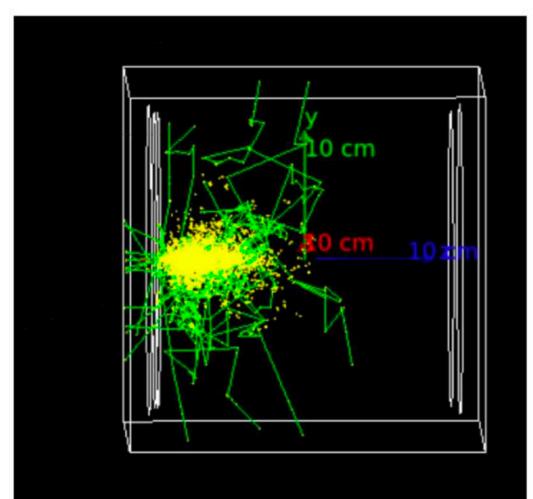
Filtering trajectories: Only allows electrons/positrons

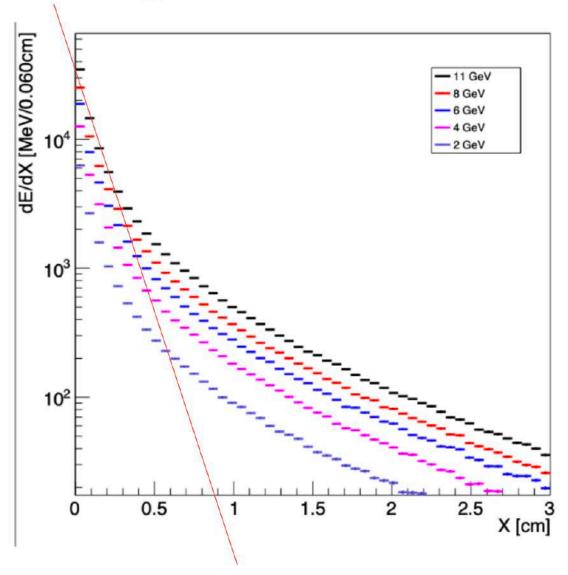


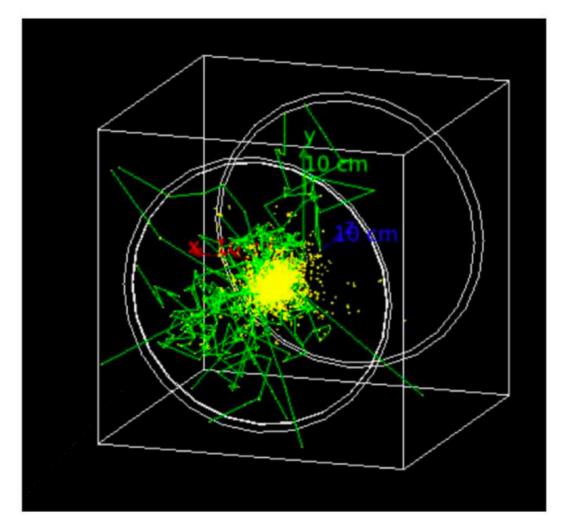
Next step: Reproduction of dE/dx vs Z (cm) and dE/dx vs X(cm) and plots

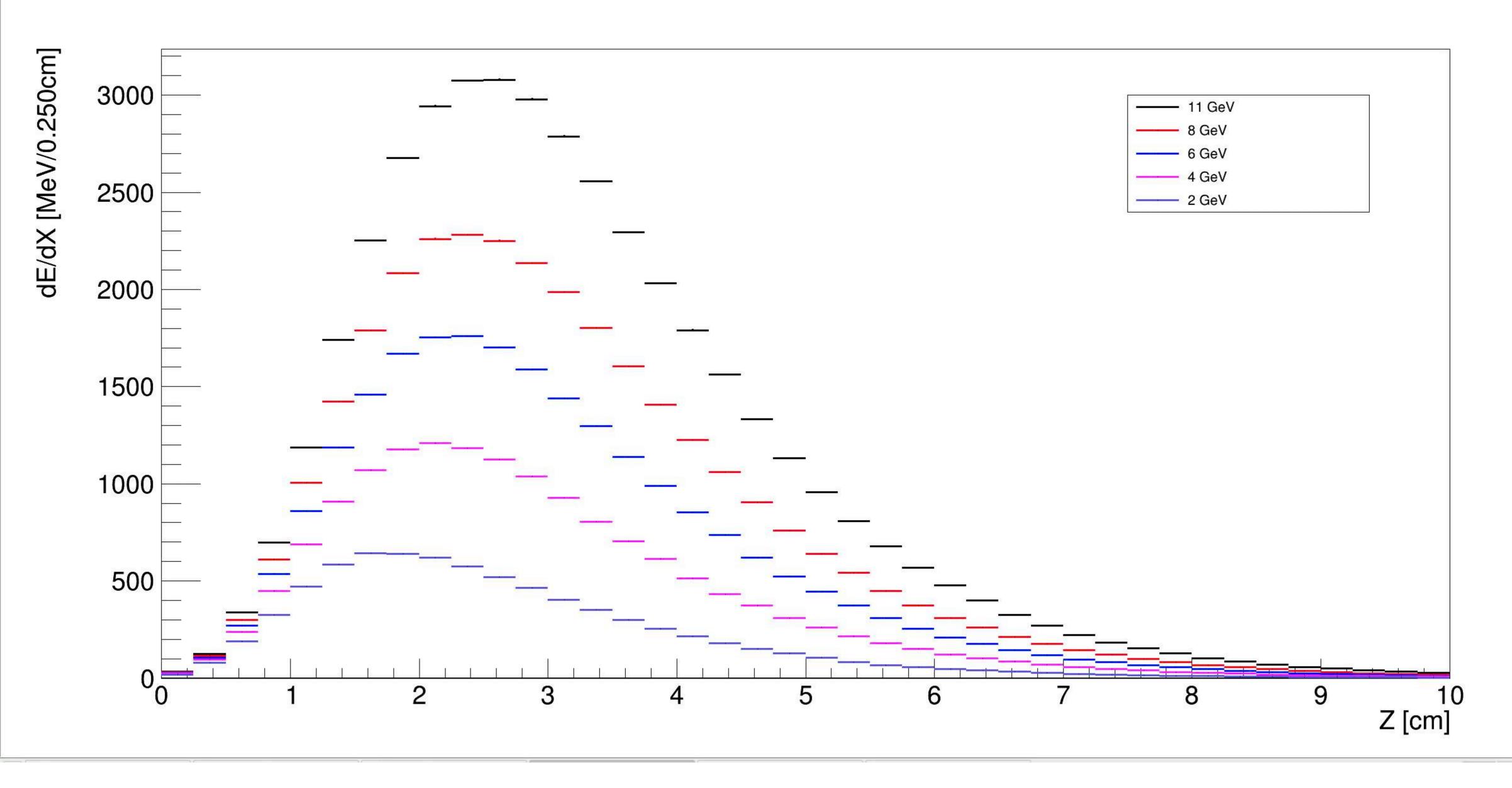
Related G4 Simulations by Nathaly Santiesteban



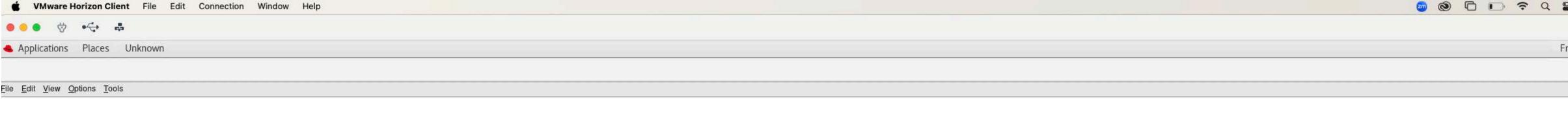


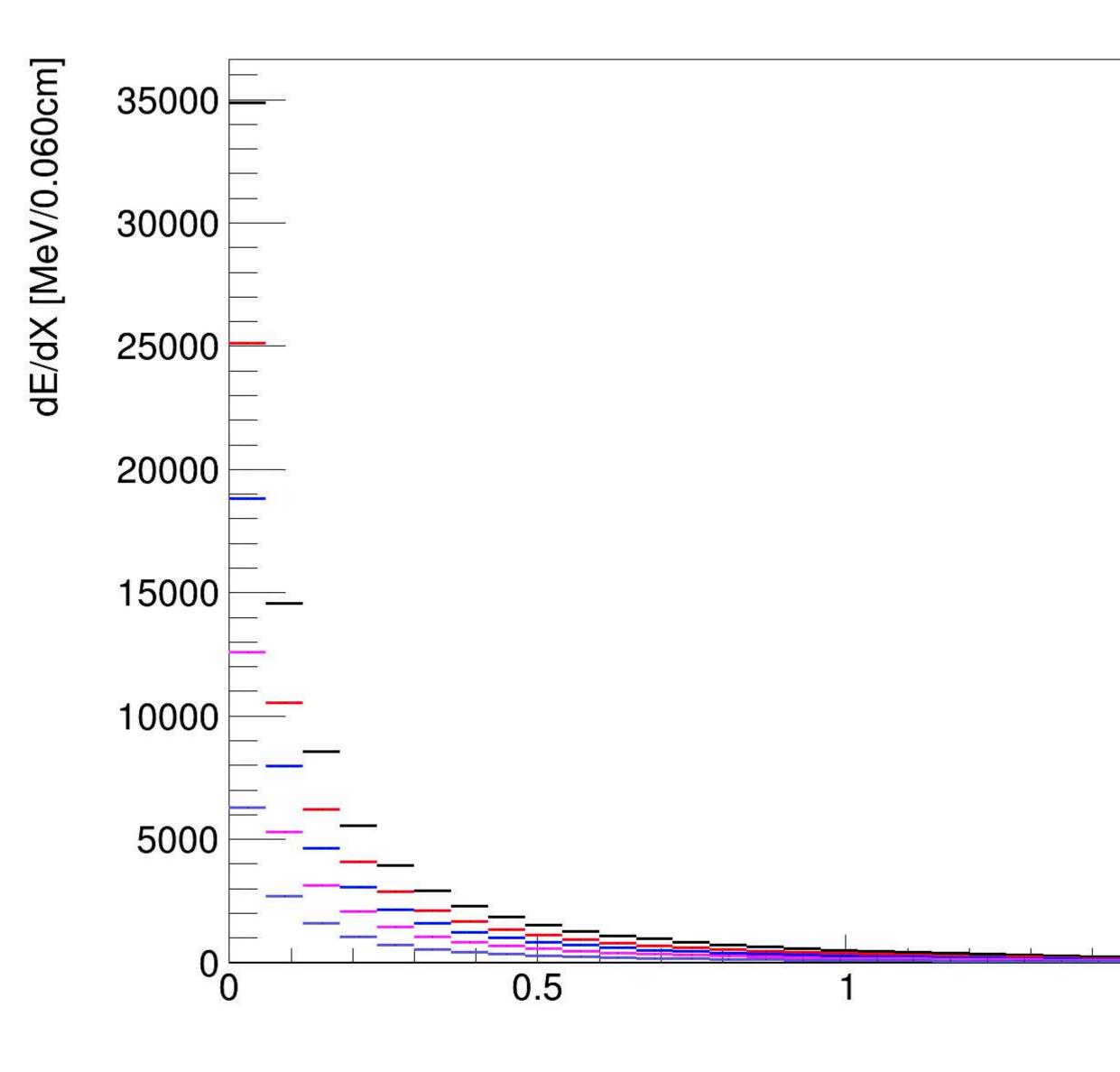


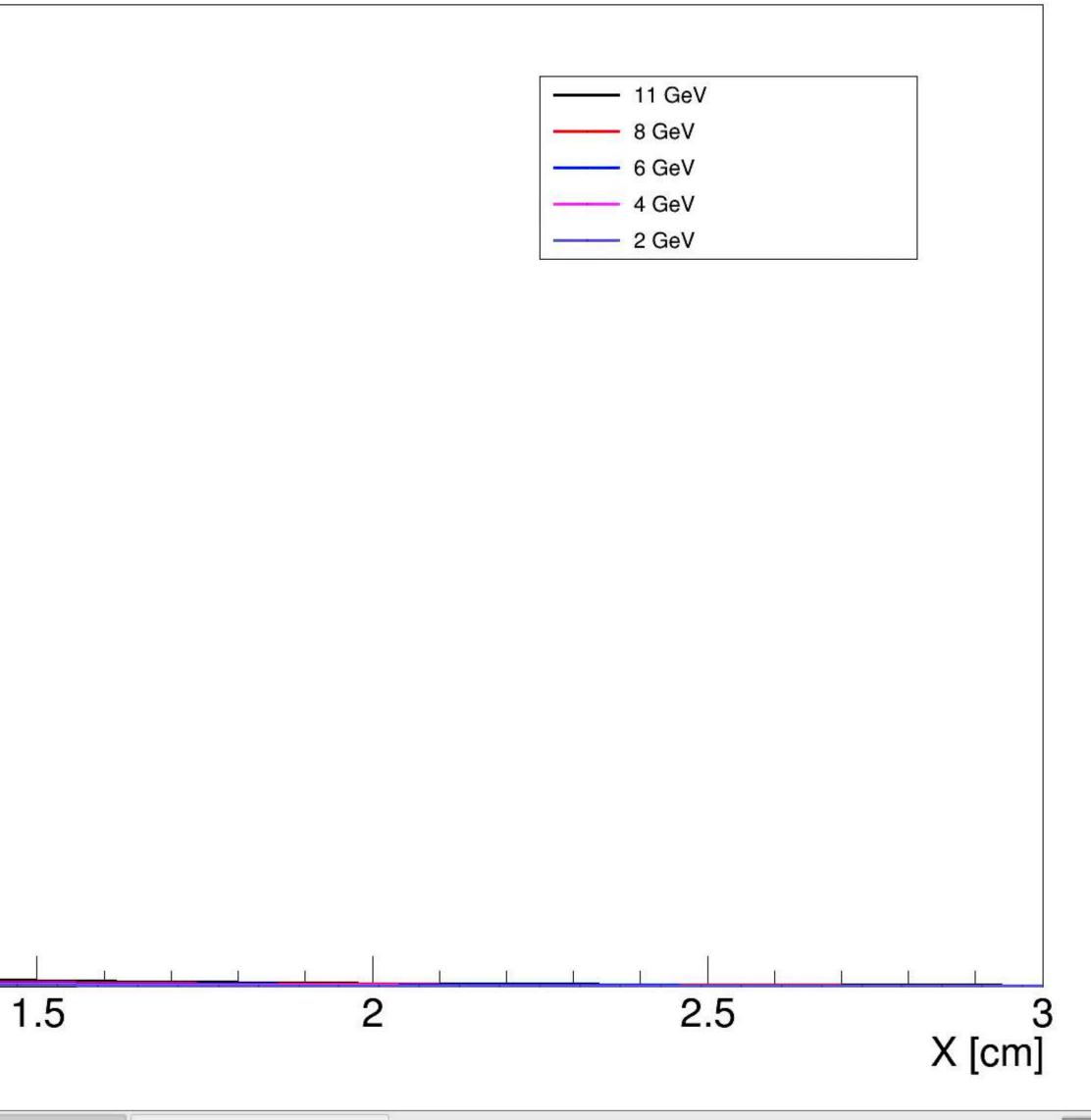




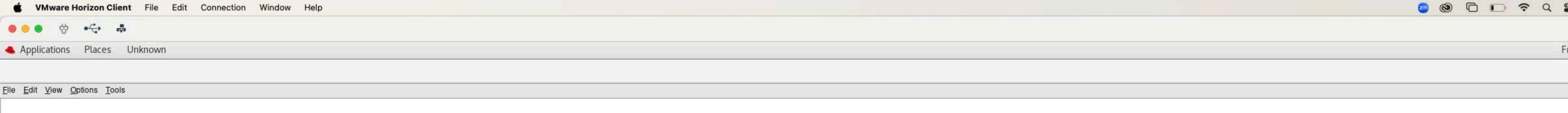
The Fair Tion Through Ter

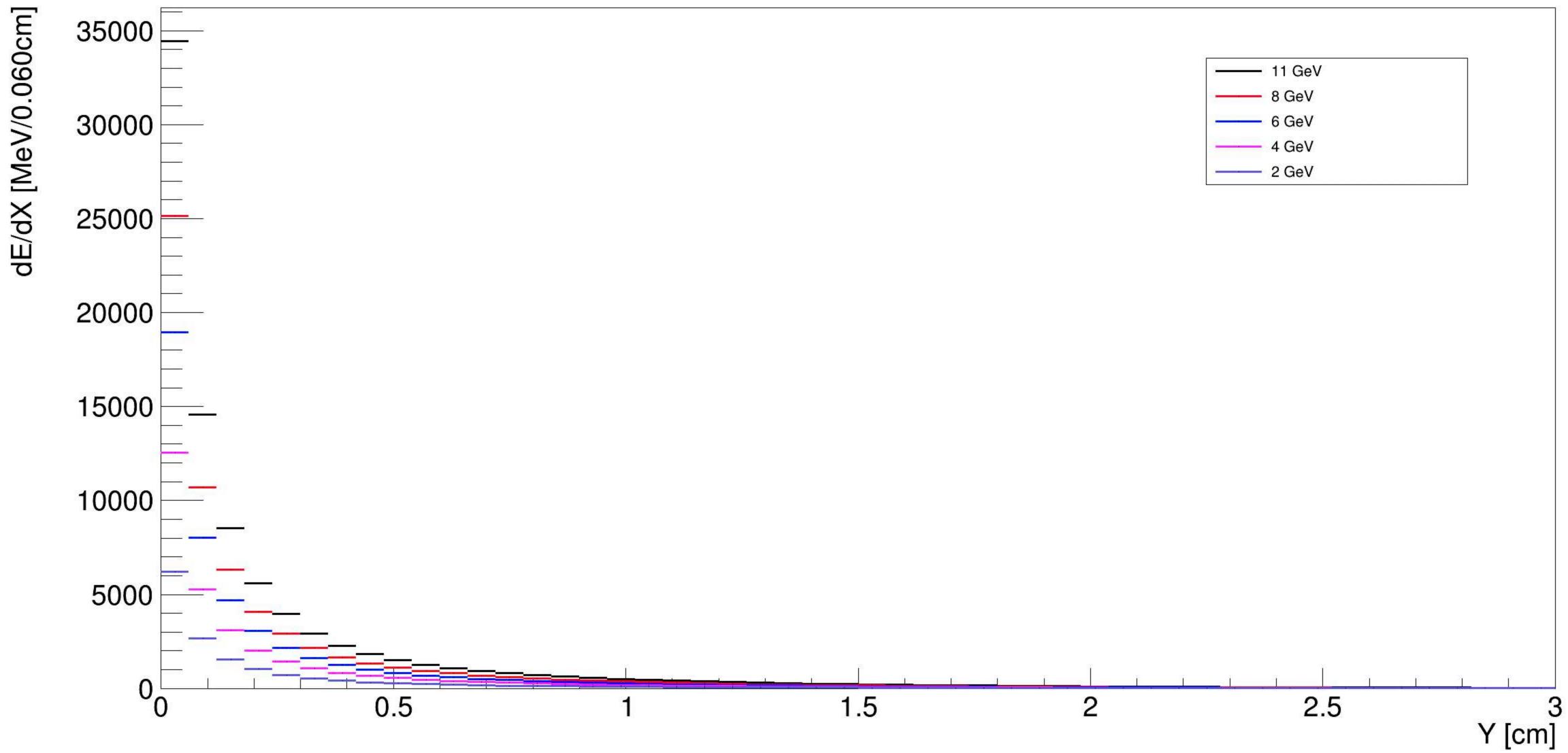


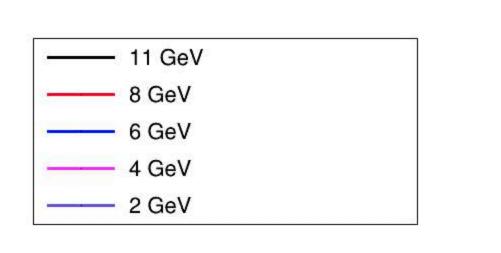




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