

# Pedantic review of calculations in g4hrs

Tyler Kutz

March 16, 2018

# Topics

- Generator and sampling corrections
- Calculation of cross section and rate
- Some simulation results

# Generator

Elastic generator chooses polar angle  $\theta_{min} < \theta < \theta_{max}$  and azimuthal angle  $\phi_{min} < \phi < \phi_{max}$

- $\theta$  is chosen by sampling from non-uniform distribution:

$$S = \frac{1}{\text{RandFlat}\left[\frac{1}{1-\cos\theta_{max}}, \frac{1}{1-\cos\theta_{min}}\right]} \Rightarrow \theta = \arccos(1 - S)$$

- $\phi$  is chosen by sampling from a uniform distribution:

$$\phi = \text{RandFlat}[\phi_{min}, \phi_{max}]$$

## Phase space weight

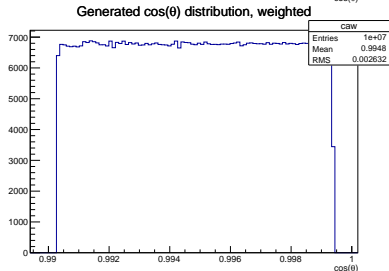
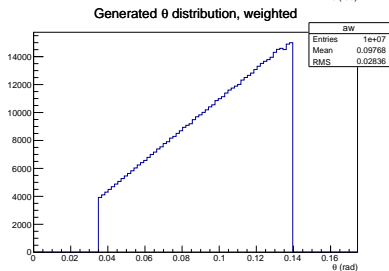
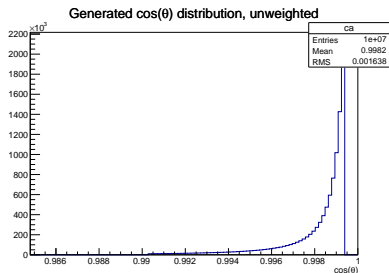
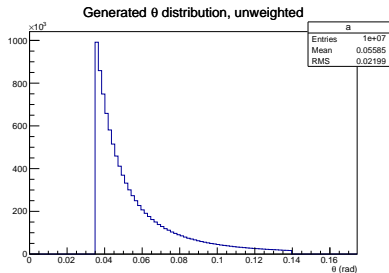
Need a weight to account for (i) sampling limited range,  
and (ii) non-uniform sampling

$$V = (\phi_{max} - \phi_{min})(\cos \theta_{min} - \cos \theta_{max}) \times S^2 \left( \frac{\frac{1}{1 - \cos \theta_{min}} - \frac{1}{1 - \cos \theta_{max}}}{\cos \theta_{min} - \cos \theta_{max}} \right)$$

The only factor that changes from event to event is  $S = 1 - \cos \theta$

Tested this weighting on a “toy generator” outside of g4hrs,  
for  $2^\circ < \theta < 8^\circ$  and  $0 < \phi < 2\pi \dots$

# Weight example



Integral of weighted  $\cos \theta$  distribution yields sampled solid angle

## Cross section

- Mott cross section calculated by:

$$\sigma_{Mott} = \left( \frac{Z\hbar c\alpha \cos(\theta/2)}{2E \sin^2(\theta/2)} \right)^2, [\sigma_{Mott}] = \text{mm}^2$$

- Form factor squared  $F^2$  looked up in database tables
- Effective cross section:

$$\sigma_{eff} = \sigma_{Mott} F^2 V$$

## Material length, current, and luminosity

- Effective material length (density?):

$$M_{eff} = \rho t \left( \frac{N_A}{A} \right) \quad , \quad [M_{eff}] = \text{mm}^{-2}$$

- Electron current:

$$I_{e^-} = \frac{I_{Amp}}{q_e} \quad , \quad [I_{e^-}] = (e^-) \text{ s}^{-1}$$

- Luminosity:

$$L = M_{eff} I_{e^-} \quad , \quad [L] = (e^-) \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ mm}^{-2}$$

# Rate

Rate is calculated by

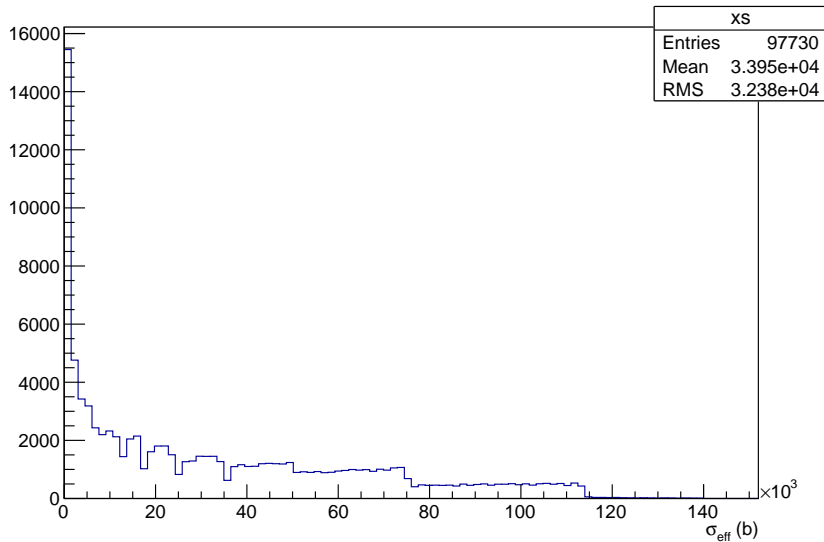
$$R = \frac{\sigma_{eff}L}{N_{ev}}$$

where  $N_{ev}$  is the number of simulated events



# Simulated cross section

Effective cross section



# Simulated rate

Rate

