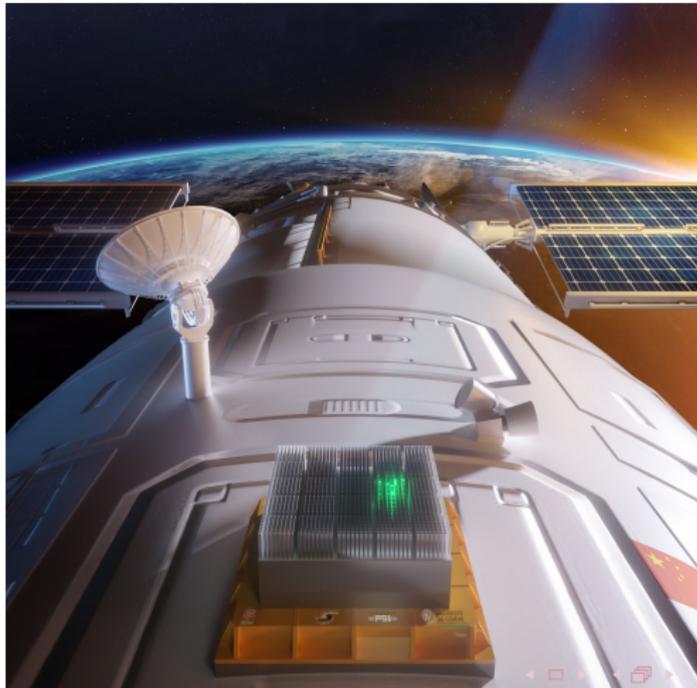


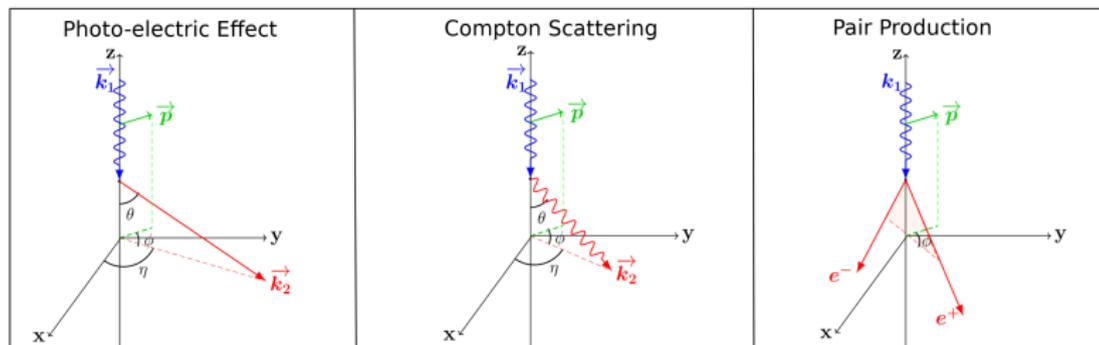
# Simulating POLAR in Geant4

1st National Workshop on GEANT4

Merlin Kole



- POLAR is a dedicated Gamma-Ray Burst Polarmeter
- Measures polarization of photons in the 50-500 keV energy range
- Employs Compton scattering to measure polarization



# Compton Polarimetry: A Quick Intro

- Azimuthal scattering angle ( $\phi$ ) depends on polarization vector
- Preferential scattering perpendicular to polarization vector
- Segmented detector allows to measure angle
- Scattering angle distribution  $\rightarrow$  Modulation Curve

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{r_o^2}{2} \frac{E'^2}{E^2} \left( \frac{E'}{E} + \frac{E}{E'} - 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi \right). \quad (1)$$

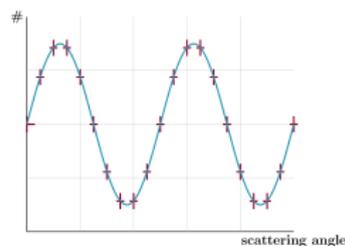
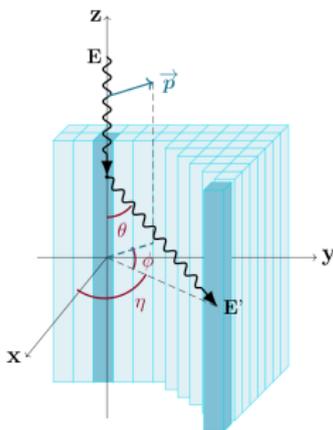
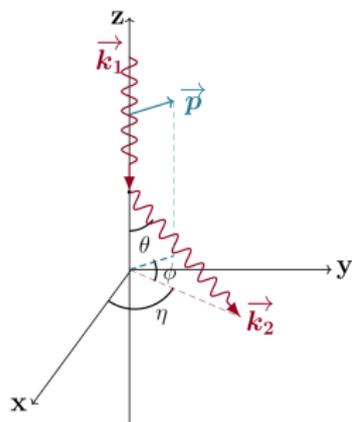
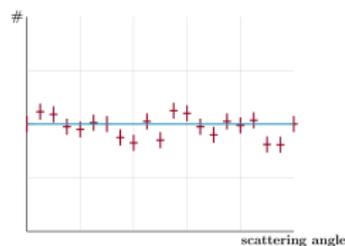
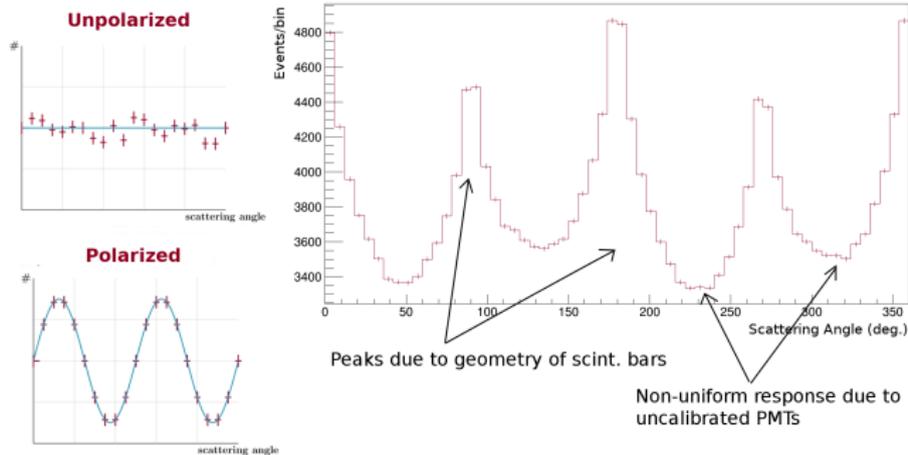


Figure 8: Modulation Curve

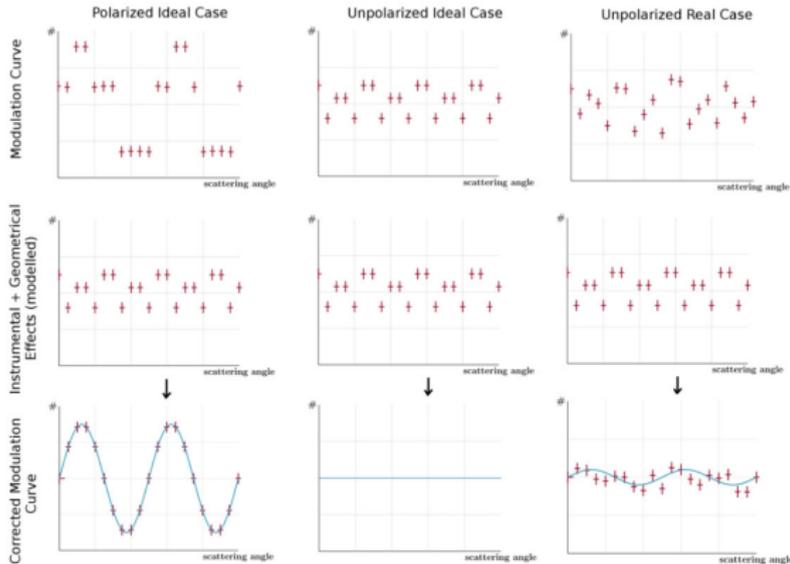


# Real Modulation Curves

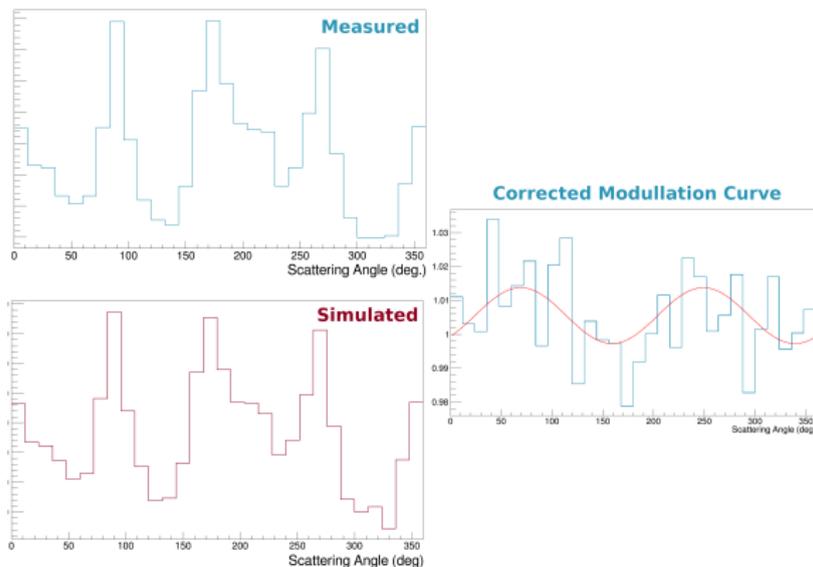


- Theory: plot the scattering angles  $\rightarrow$  check amplitude of  $180^\circ$  modulation  $\rightarrow$  convert to polarization  $\rightarrow$  publish
- Reality: Modulation curves look complex
- Wide field of view results in off-axis effects  $\rightarrow$   $360^\circ$  modulation
- Instrument geometry and surrounding material add further complexities
- Instrument non-uniform response
- etc.
- etc.

# Reconstructing PD & PA

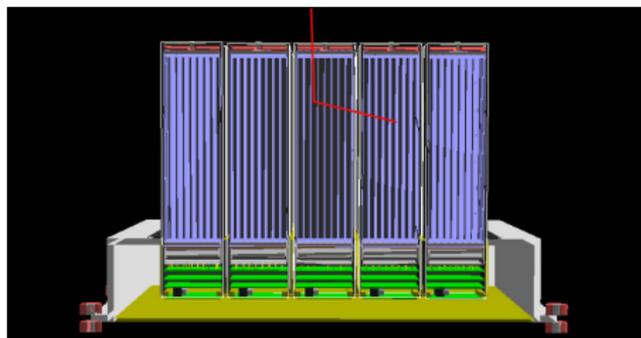
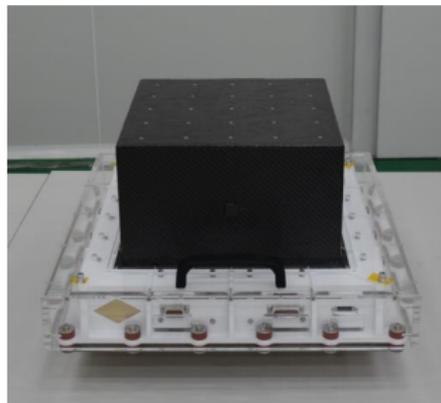


- Analysis proceeds typically by dividing the measured curve by simulated unpolarized curve
- Divide out all the extra effects and only leaves polarization induced effects
- Simulate scattering angle distribution for specific GRB (spectrum, angle, temperature etc.)
- Any error in the MC produces an positive PD

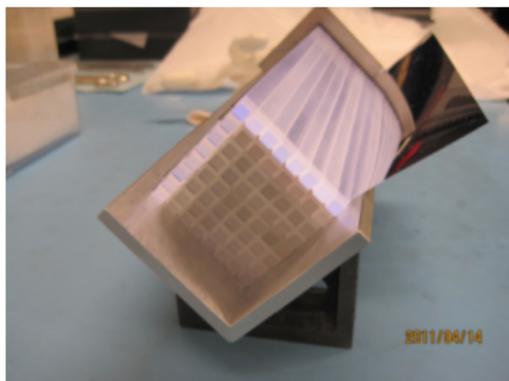
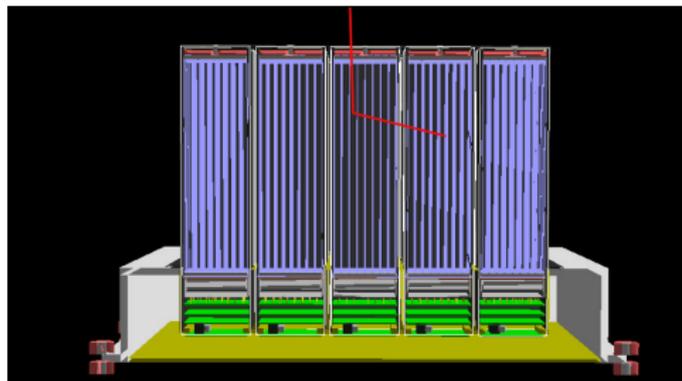
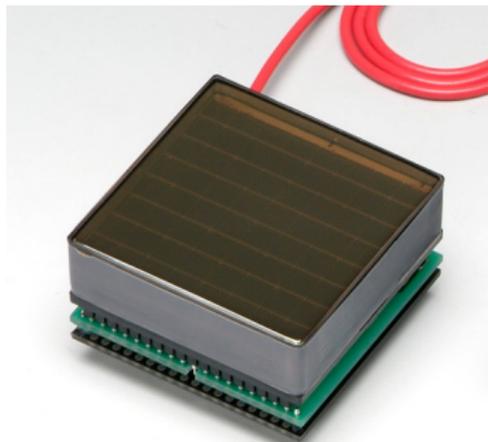


- Modelling of all details complex
- Any deviation from reality leads to "polarization"
- Second law of thermodynamics → Making a line more flat (unpolarized) is unlikely
- Compare to spectral measurements where error can go either way

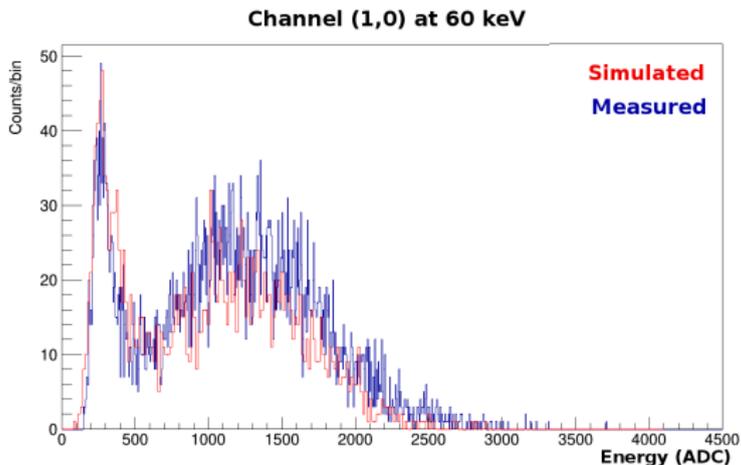
- Effective area of  $\approx 300\text{cm}^2$  at 400 keV
- Small pixels allows for high precision scattering angle measurements
- Field of View of half the sky



- Plastic scintillator array readout using MAPMTs
- Scintillators of  $5.9 \times 5.9 \times 172 \text{ mm}^3$
- MAPMTs reads out 64 scintillators
- Carbon fibre shielding around the scintillators
- Aluminium frame housing the electronics
- Mounted on Tiangong-2 spacelab



- 1 Only one MC simulation package
- 2 Keep it as simple as possible
- 3 Output data from MC framework is identical to real data
- 4 Geant4 handles only the physics, electronics is performed in a second stage
- 5 No data analysis until MC is fully understood

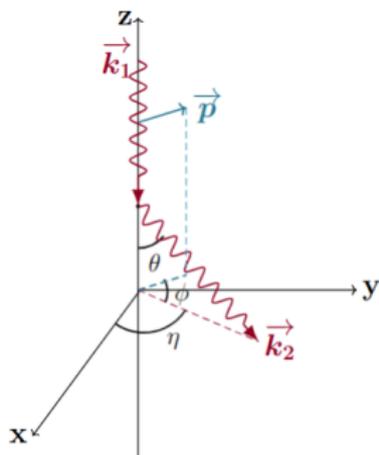


Get code: <https://github.com/POLAR-2/POLAR-SIM>

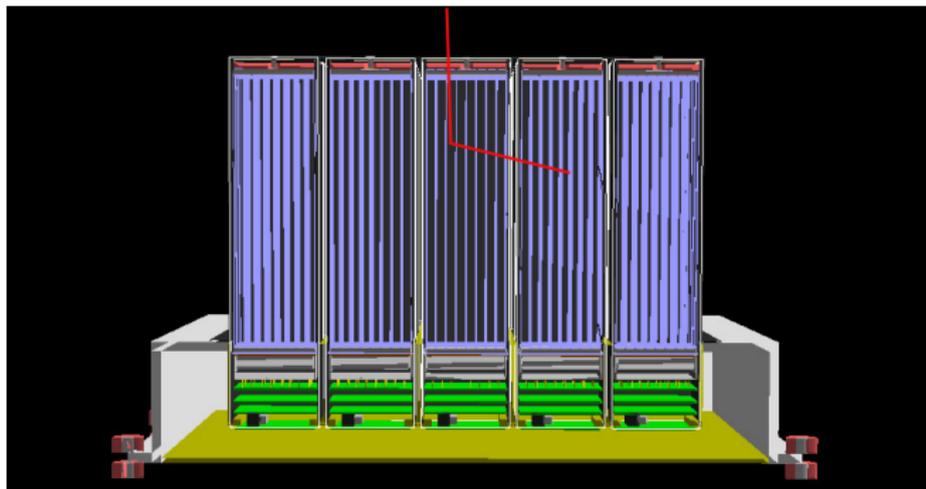
- DetectorConstruction.cc → contains all the detector details
- Physicslist.cc → contains links to physics lists to be used
- ActionInitialization.cc → Defines format of output data file (ROOT files in out case)
- Run.cc → extracts necessary info from each step
- ConfigMessenger.cc → passes configuration information to the simulations
- main.cc wraps everything together
- 2 or 3 other files might be needed but that is it
- Complexity of the code tends to increase when copying from another project

```
168K Sep 29 2017 Bgo/src/DmpSimuBgoDigitizer.os
21K Sep 29 2017 Bgo/src/DmpSimuBgoHit.os
468K Sep 29 2017 Bgo/src/DmpSimuBgoHitEventManager.os
209K Sep 29 2017 Bgo/src/DmpSimuBgoHitNTupleMaker.os
301K Sep 29 2017 Bgo/src/DmpSimuBgoSptStructEventManager.os
567K Sep 29 2017 DmpSim/src/DmpAlgSimuTrigger.os
138K Sep 29 2017 DmpSim/src/DmpAlgRayTracer.os
202K Sep 29 2017 DmpSim/src/DmpDetectorConstruction.os
58K Sep 29 2017 DmpSim/src/DmpDigiAlg.os
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297K Sep 29 2017 DmpSim/src/DmpSimuOrbitEventManager.os
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17K Sep 29 2017 Nud/src/DmpSimuNudDigi.os
79K Sep 29 2017 Nud/src/DmpNudDetectorDescription.os
332K Sep 29 2017 Nud/src/DmpSimuNudDigiEventManager.os
435K Sep 29 2017 DmpSim/src/DmpSimuTrajectoryEventManager.os
42K Sep 29 2017 Nud/src/DmpSimuNudDigitizerMessenger.os
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103K Sep 29 2017 Psd/src/DmpPsdDetectorDescription.os
19K Sep 29 2017 Psd/src/DmpSimuPsdHit.os
18K Sep 29 2017 Stk/src/DmpSimuStkDigi.os
168K Sep 29 2017 Psd/src/DmpSimuPsdDigitizer.os
227K Sep 29 2017 Psd/src/DmpPsdSensitiveDetector.os
398K Sep 29 2017 Stk/src/DmpSimuStkDigitizer.os
301K Sep 29 2017 Psd/src/DmpSimuPsdHitEventManager.os
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320K Sep 29 2017 Stk/src/DmpSimuStkHitEventManager.os
125K Sep 29 2017 Stk/src/DmpStkDetectorDescription.os
36K Sep 29 2017 OrbitSimulation/src/Main.o
193K Sep 29 2017 Stk/src/DmpStkSensitiveDetector.os
```

- Use G4EmLivermorePolarizedPhysics.hh for normal science simulations
- Use different physics list for background simulations (e.g. G4HadronPhysicsQGSP\_BERT.hh)
- Do not blindly trust physicslists
- Example: first version of G4LowEPPolarizedComptonModel did not work at all
- Always check for changes when updating Geant4 versions



- GDML vs. coding by hand
- GDML is not easy to read
- Using CAD to gdml converters tends to make code slow
- writing by hand is a pain... but probably worth it



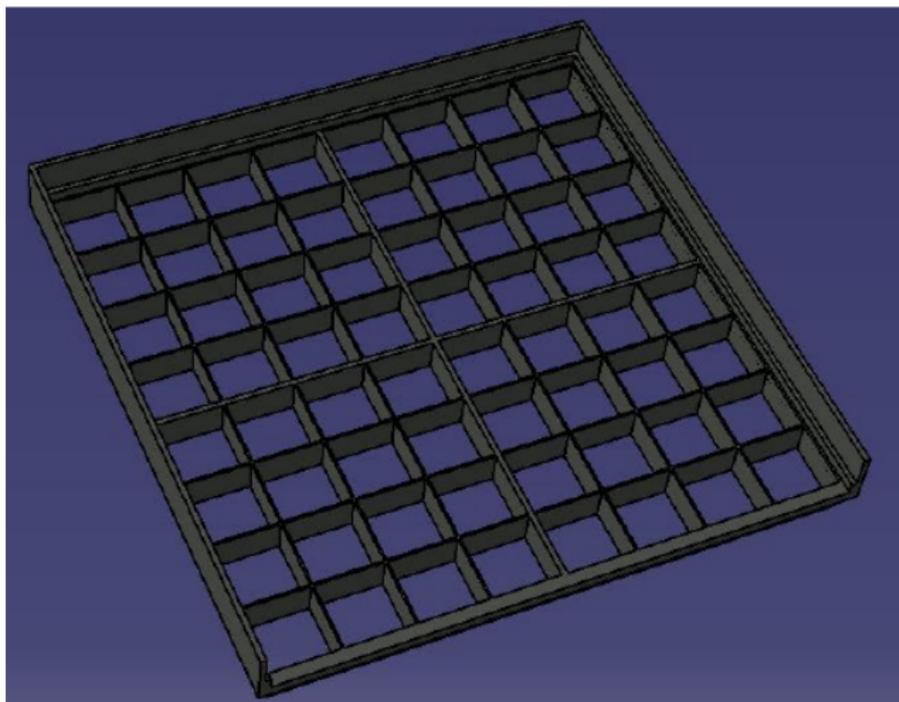
```
// Sylgard 184
Sylgard_184 = new G4Material(name = "Sylgard_184", density = 0.965*g/cm3, ncomponents = 4);
Sylgard_184 ->AddElement(eLC, natoms = 2);
Sylgard_184 ->AddElement(eLH, natoms = 6);
Sylgard_184 ->AddElement(eLO, natoms = 1);
Sylgard_184 ->AddElement(eLSi, natoms = 1);

// AlloyAl 7075
AlloyAl_7075 = new G4Material(name = "AlloyAl_7075", density = 2.81*g/cm3, ncomponents = 9);
AlloyAl_7075 ->AddElement(eLSi, fractionmass = 0.4*perCent);
AlloyAl_7075 ->AddElement(eLFe, fractionmass = 0.5*perCent);
AlloyAl_7075 ->AddElement(eLCu, fractionmass = 1.6*perCent);
AlloyAl_7075 ->AddElement(eLMn, fractionmass = 0.3*perCent);
AlloyAl_7075 ->AddElement(eLMg, fractionmass = 2.5*perCent);
AlloyAl_7075 ->AddElement(eLZn, fractionmass = 0.23*perCent);
AlloyAl_7075 ->AddElement(eLCr, fractionmass = 5.6*perCent);
AlloyAl_7075 ->AddElement(eLTi, fractionmass = 0.2*perCent);
AlloyAl_7075 ->AddElement(eLAl, fractionmass = 88.67*perCent);

// AlloyAl 2219
AlloyAl_2219 = new G4Material("AlloyAl_2219", 2.85*g/cm3, 7);
AlloyAl_2219 ->AddElement(eLV, fractionmass = 0.1*perCent);
AlloyAl_2219 ->AddElement(eLSi, fractionmass = 0.1*perCent);
AlloyAl_2219 ->AddElement(eLFe, fractionmass = 0.15*perCent);
AlloyAl_2219 ->AddElement(eLZr, fractionmass = 0.15*perCent);
AlloyAl_2219 ->AddElement(eLMn, fractionmass = 0.3*perCent);
AlloyAl_2219 ->AddElement(eLCu, fractionmass = 6.3*perCent);
AlloyAl_2219 ->AddElement(eLAl, fractionmass = 92.98*perCent);

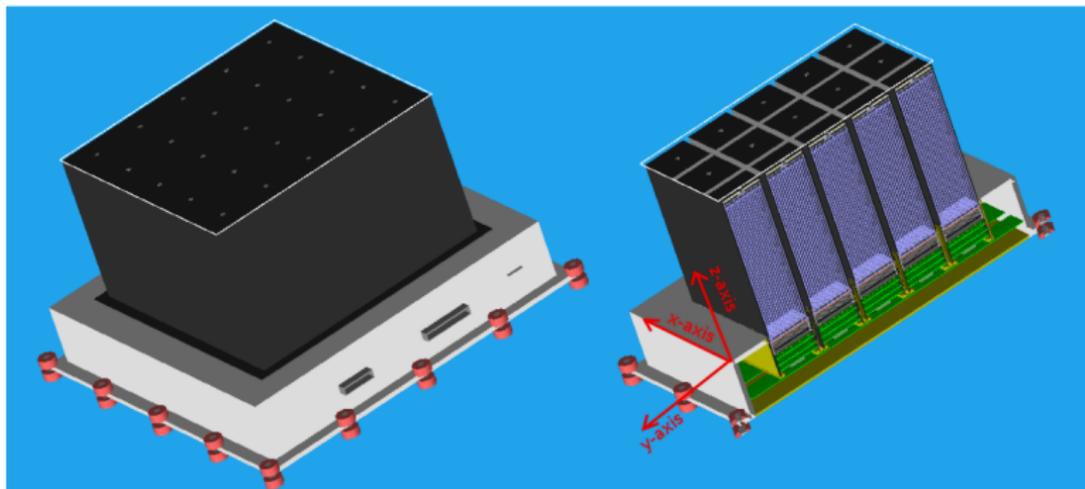
// AlloyAl 5083
//taken from https://www.smithmetal.com/pdf/aluminium/5xxx/5083.pdf
AlloyAl_5083 = new G4Material("AlloyAl_5083", 2.65*g/cm3, 8);
AlloyAl_5083 ->AddElement(eLFe, fractionmass = 0.4*perCent);
AlloyAl_5083 ->AddElement(eLCu, fractionmass = 0.1*perCent);
AlloyAl_5083 ->AddElement(eLMg, fractionmass = 4.45*perCent);
AlloyAl_5083 ->AddElement(eLSi, fractionmass = 0.4*perCent);
AlloyAl_5083 ->AddElement(eLZn, fractionmass = 0.25*perCent);
AlloyAl_5083 ->AddElement(eLCr, fractionmass = 0.15*perCent);
AlloyAl_5083 ->AddElement(eLTi, fractionmass = 0.15*perCent);
AlloyAl_5083 ->AddElement(eLAl, fractionmass = 94.1*perCent);
```

- Include materials in as much detail as possible
- Example: Aluminium alloys used in POLAR result in measurement background



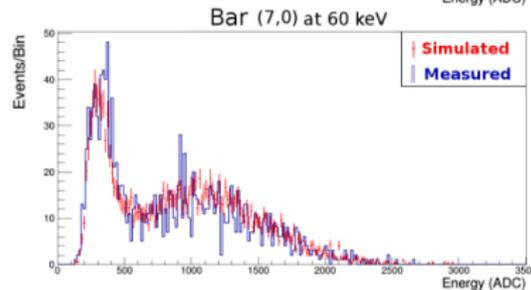
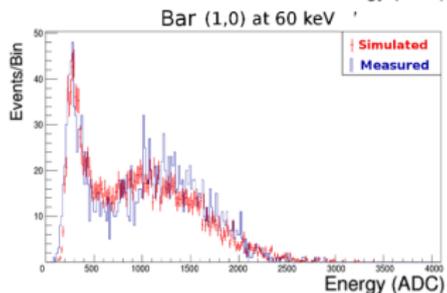
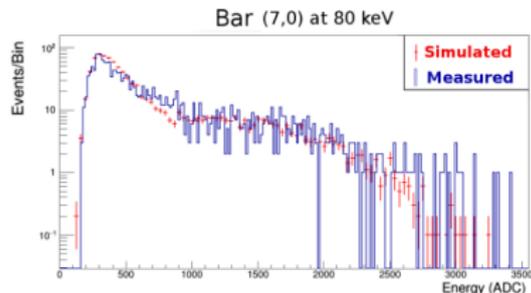
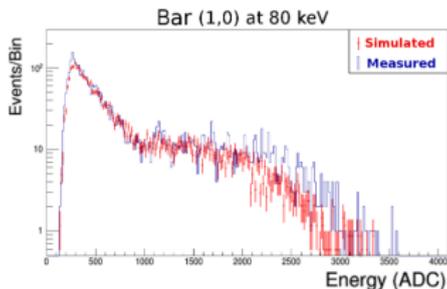
- Complex geometries can be done using things like `G4SubtractionSolid`
- Draw one `G4Box` and subtract another `G4Box` → clean code
- Downside: slows down simulations
- Ugly coding can be worth it at times

- Geant4 only handles the physics
- Information on primary particles is stored for debugging purposes
- For each physical interaction we store 5 parameters
  - 1) Detector channel number
  - 2) X,Y,Z interaction position in this channel
  - 3) Deposited energy in that location
- Deposited energy is corrected for Birks' effect

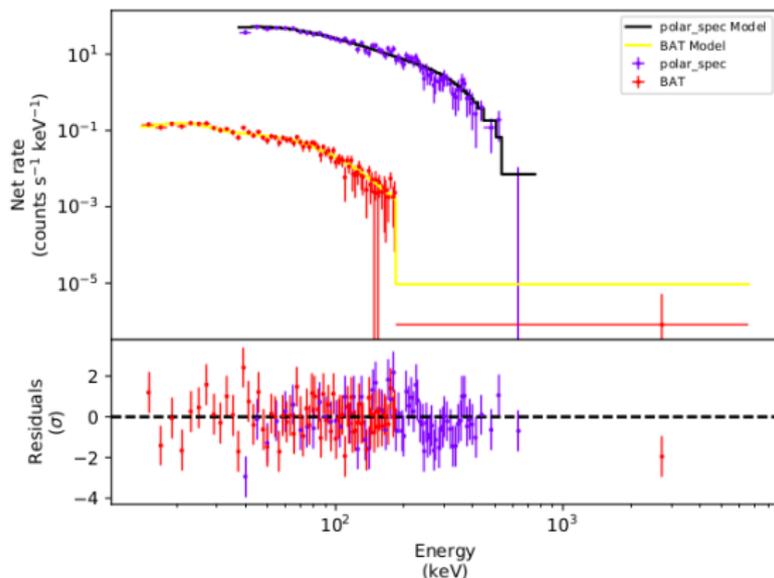


# POLAR Geant4: Digitization

- Electronics response is handled in second MC C++ package
- Converts deposited energy to optical photons
- Converts optical photons to photo-electrons in PMT
- Conversion based on optical simulations (separate in G4)
- Converts PMT signal into electrical signal
- Handles trigger logic
- Output is equivalent to POLAR data



- Digitization contains all parameters and their dependence on environment
- e.g. channel gain vs HV, channel gain vs temp, threshold vs temp etc etc
- Splitting digitization from G4 speeds things up
- G4 part is relatively simple and can be run once
- G4 part is not dependent on instrument conditions (e.g. temperature, HV etc.)
- Cross calibration against other satellites



- Calibration shows ARF and RMF of each channel match measurement
- Once this works, polarization is easy

