

Gain, Geant4

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Shot Muon into scintillator with 2 GeV/c

- Determine the volume of the scintillator at 1cm^3
- Energy unit is MeV
- Length unit is cm
- Use table 2.1 in Techniques for Nuclear and Particle Physics Experiments

Bethe-Bloch formula

$$\bullet \frac{dE}{dx} = 2\pi N_a r_e^2 m_e c^2 \rho \frac{Z}{A} \frac{z^2}{\beta^2} \left[\ln \left(\frac{2m_e \gamma^2 v^2 W_{max}}{I^2} \right) - 2\beta^2 - \delta - 2 \frac{C}{Z} \right]$$

- r_e : *classical electron*
- m_e : *electron mass*
- N_a : *Avogadro's number*
- I : *mean excitation potential*
- Z : *atomic number of absorbing material*
- A : *atomic weight of absorbing material*
- ρ : *density of absorbing material*

- z : *charge of incident particle in units of e*
- $\beta = \frac{v}{c}$ *of the incident particle*
- $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$
- δ : *density correction*
- C : *shell correction*
- W_{max} : *maximum energy transfer in a single collision*
- $I = 64.7 * 10^{-6}$
- $C_0 = -3.2$
- $a = 0.1610$
- $X_1 = 2.49, X_0 = 0.1464$
- $m = 3.24$
- $\eta = \beta\gamma$

- $W_{max} \cong 2m_e c^2 \eta^2 \quad (\because M \gg m_e) = 364.234$
- $\delta = 4.6052X + C_0 + a(X_1 - X)^m \quad (\because X_0 < X < X_1), X = 1.27596$
- $p = \frac{mv}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad \therefore v = 0.9986c$
- $Z_{eff} = \sum a_i Z_i = 33.1$
- $A_{eff} = \sum a_i A_i = 61.5429$
- $-\frac{dE}{dx} = 2.22579$

MySimVer1.mac

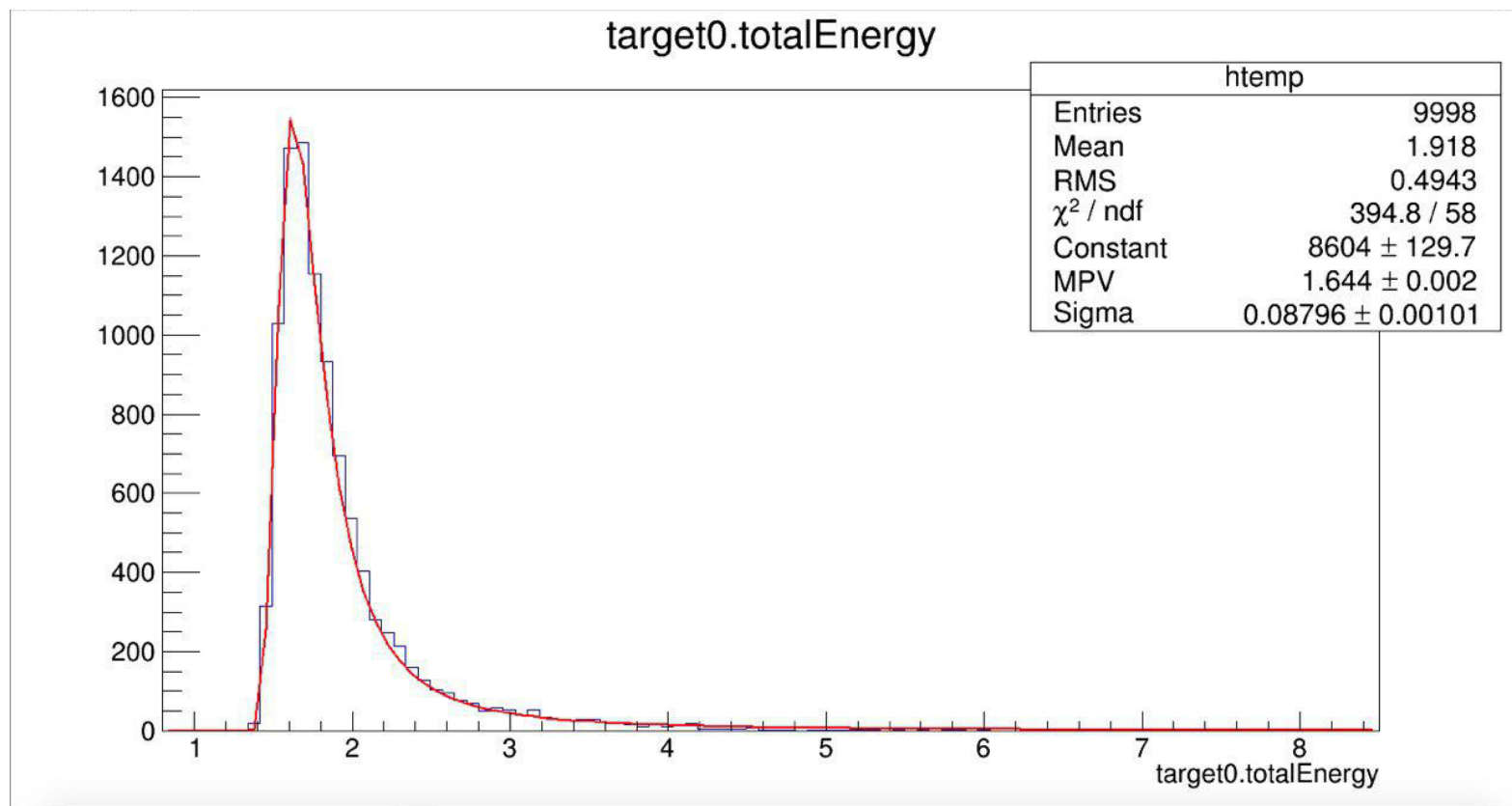
- /GsimPhysicsListFactory/QGSP_BERT/buildAndRegister
- /GsimPrimaryGeneratorActionFactory/GsimGeneralParticleSource/buildAndRegister gps
- /gps/particle mu-
- /gps/energy 2.0028 GeV
- /gps/position 0 0 -1.507 m
- /GsimDetector/world/e14/target0/setParameters 50 50*mm 10*mm
- /GsimDetector/world/e14/target0/setOuterMaterial G4_PLASTIC_SC_VINYLTOLUENE

/run/beamOn 10000

Detector's elements

- G4_PLASTIC_SC_VINYLTOLUENE
- Density: 1.032 (g/cm^3)
- H: 10
- C: 9
- I: 64.7 (eV)

Myout_PLASTIC_SC_VINYLTOUNE.root



Calculation value & Simulation value

- Calculation value : $-\frac{dE}{dx} = 2.22579$
- Simulation value : 1.644

Why?

Calculation

- $Z = 33.31$
- $I = 355(\text{eV})$

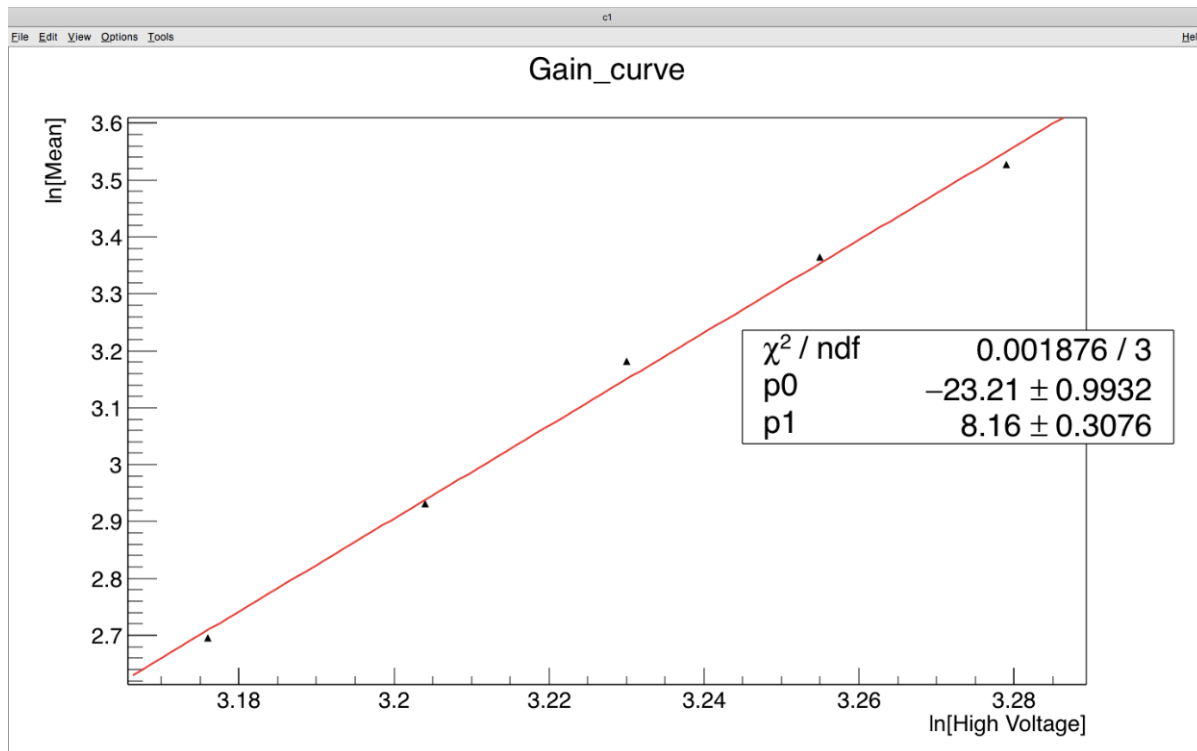
simulation

- $I = 64.7(\text{eV})$
- $Z=?$
- $I/Z = 12 + 7/Z$ ($Z < 13$)
- $I/Z = 9.76 + 58.8Z^{-1.19}$ ($Z \geq 13$)

Gain curve

- 4 const int n_points = 5;
- 5 double x_vals[n_points] = {3.176,3.204,3.230,3.255,3.279};
- 6 double y_vals[n_points] = {2.696,2.932,3.182,3.362,3.527};
- 7 // double y_errs[n_points] = {0.418,0.684,1.18,1.68,2.26};
- 8 // double y_errs[n_points] = {-0.379,-0.165,0.0719,0.0225,0.354};
- auto f = new TGraphErrors(n_points,x_vals,y_vals,nullptr,y_errs);
- 13 f->SetTitle("Gain_curve");
- 14 f->GetXaxis()->SetTitle("ln[High Voltage]");
- 15 f->GetYaxis()->SetTitle("ln[Mean]");
- 20 auto g = new TF1("gain_curve","[0] + [1]*x",2,3);
- f->Fit(g);
- 26 f->SetMarkerStyle(22);
- 27 f->Draw("AP");

Gain curve



- $\mu = A * V^{kn}$
- V : supply voltage
- n : of dynodes
- A : const
- $\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^{kn}$
- kn : slope of the straight line, graph of $\ln(\text{mean}) - \ln(V)$
- $kn=8.153$