



Projectile Kinetic

Energy (GeV)

 $10^{3}$ 

 $10^{2}$ 











UNIVERSITÄT

BERN



E<sup>beam</sup> (GeV)

**Geant4 Physics & Applications** 



Hadronic interactions involve three main regimes : high energy, with string models (Quark Gluon String [QGS], Fritiof [FTF]), intermediate energy, with intranuclear cascade models (Bertini [BERT], Binary [BIC]), and low energy, with precompound, Fermi break-up, fission/evaporation, capture at rest models and =radioactive decays. From 20 MeV down to thermal energy neutrons are handled by means of cross-section databases, with the High Precision [HP] package.

High Energy Quark/gluon dominating

Incident  $\pi$  in Cu/LAr sandwich simplified ATLAS hadronic endcap calorimeter 0.045

# HEP Applications

High Energy Physics has been the first domain to use Geant4 in production, with the BaBar experiment. LHC experiments have been lusing Geant4 in detector design and are using it in physics analysis. Geant4 is also the simulation engine choice of the next generation of electron machines.

The CMS detector

The ATLAS detector









ΙΝΓΝ













Responding to the simulation needs of the LHC era, with the Higgs boson hunting, had been the initial motivation of the creation of the proto-Geant4 project, RD44, in 1994.



### **Space Applications**

Applications of Geant4 in space cover planetary scale simulation for soil level media activation studies, soil composition through X-ray re-emission, space ship simulation for radioprotection and electronic single event upset predictions, electronic chip scale simulation for accurate understanding of single event upset generation. It includes also underground, ground level or satellite cosmic ray experiments simulation.







10

10

10

10

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### VIVERSITÉ SUP





## **Geant4 Electromagnetic Physics**

The electromagnetic physics covers interactions of gammas, muons and electrons, and ionisation of all charged particles. A "standard" package offers an implementation suited for applications disregarding effects below a few ~10 keV, and a "low energy" one provides approaches (Livermore, Penelope) for more  $\pm$  accurate modeling of atomic shell effects allowing simulation down to ~250 eV. A very low extension, Geant4-DNA, includes particle-molecule effects for an energy limit of ~10 eV. The same approach is developed for silicon.



Carbon lon (a) The simulation energy resolution (in %) in two sampling calorimeters compared with one standard deviation measurement (ZEUS calorimeter : E. Bernardi E et al., NIM A, 262, 229-242, (1987); G. D'Agostini et al., NIM A, 274, 134, (1989))).

(b) Comparison of Geant4 energy loss models with ALICE test-beam data (D. Antonchyk et al., NIM A, 565, 551-560 (2006); P. Christiansen *et al.*, Int. J. Mod. Phys. E, 16, 2457-2462 (2007)). Comparison of angular distribution width (Data/MC in %) for various materials after traversing

- various material thicknesses, data from electron scattering benchmark (C. Ross et al., Med.
- Phys., 35, 4121, 2008).

# **DNA** Scale Level Simulation

y Tecnológicas

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XMM-Newton X-ray telescope, launched in 1999 Radiation effects on its instruments were modeled with Geant4 prior to its launch.

RADSAFE Rate

27 Day Averaged Observed SEU R

9/04 4/8/05 9/5/05 2/2/06 7/2/0

Geant4 prediction for single

upset rate is more accurate

than standard software.

scale particle transport. The red curve is a proton trajectory in the Earth magnetic field. Irradiation level around a planet, at ground level, and with related activated isotopes can then be predicted.

> Very Low Energy Atomic and molecular\_ structures dominating





### Medical Applications

Medical Applications interest in Monte Carlo is the accuracy capability in complex structures. Geant4 is used for radio-, protor & carbo-therapy medical research fields. It is used also in optimization of brachytherapy devices, radioprotection and nuclear imaging. Large users communities exist in US, Europe and Japan. CPU performance boost allowed by Geant4 MT or by GPU prototype versions open the possibility for routine usage in treatment planning.

Office of Science





![](_page_0_Picture_56.jpeg)