Hyper-K Geometry for WCSim

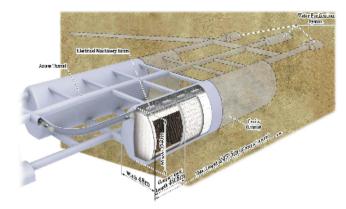
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Abstract: This talk describes the implementation details of a Geant4 geometry model for the baseline design of the Hyper-K detector.

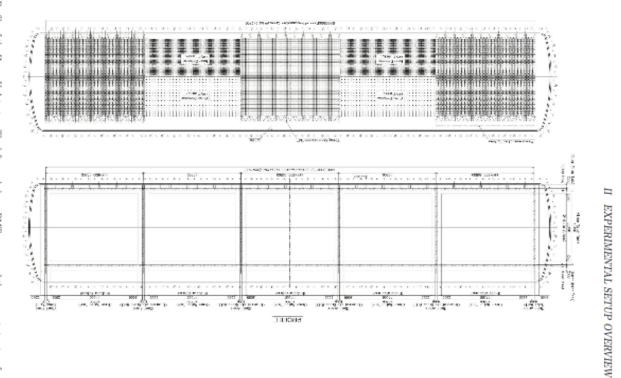
2nd Open Hyper-K Meeting Kavli IPMU, Kashiwa City, Japan 14-15 January 2013

Baseline Design - Salient Features



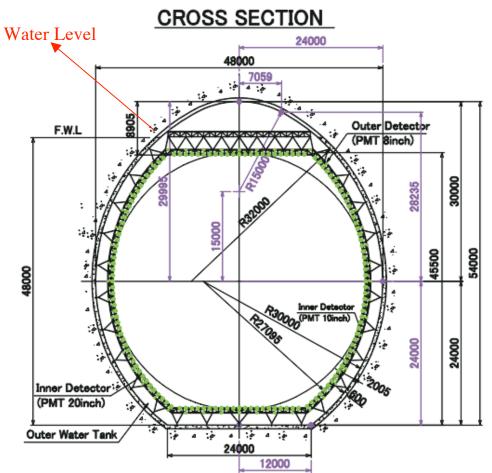
- 2 separate caverns
- egg-shape cross section
- 5 optical separated compartments per cavern
- Compartment optically separated into 3 regions: inner, outer, and middle/dead space

FIG. 1. Schematic view of the Hyper-Kamiokande detector.



tank lying horizontally is segmented by intermediate walls into five sub-detectors. the inner and outer detectors. The right panel shows segmentation of the detector. Each quasi-cylindrical FIG. 8. Profile of the Hyper-K detector. The left panel shows PMT arrays and the support structure for

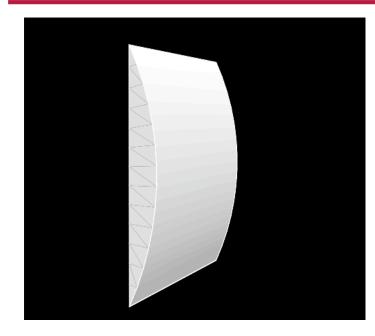
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Cavern Cross Section

- $R_Top > R_Bottom$
- Centre_Top != Centre_Bot
- PMTs facing to/away from centre of curvature
- Side: inner PMT on equator
- End: inner PMT on horizontal line

Water Tank



Construct Half (top or bottom):

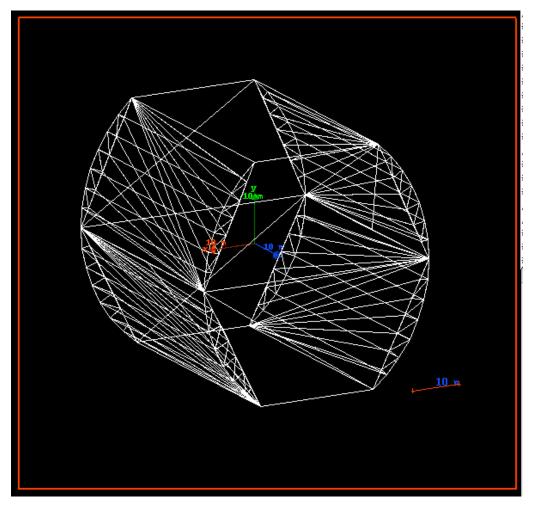
Centre == G4Trap

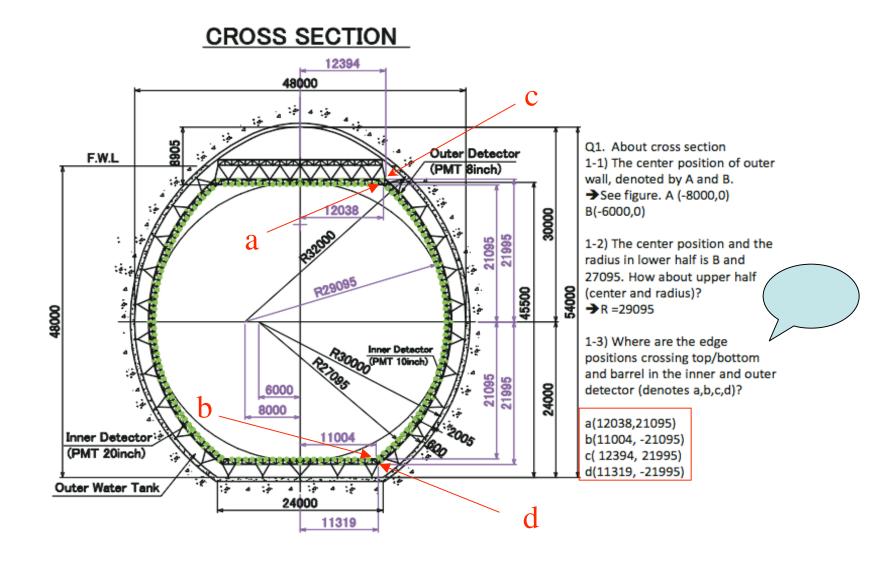
Union1 == G4UnionSolid(G4Trap + Slice(pos1))

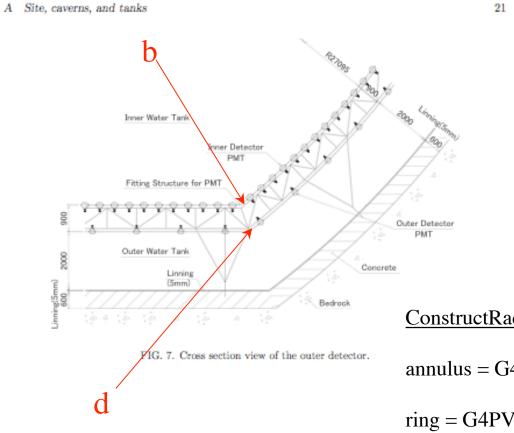
Union2 == G4UnionSolid(Union1 + Slice(pos2))

WaterTank == G4UnionSolid(Top+Bottom)







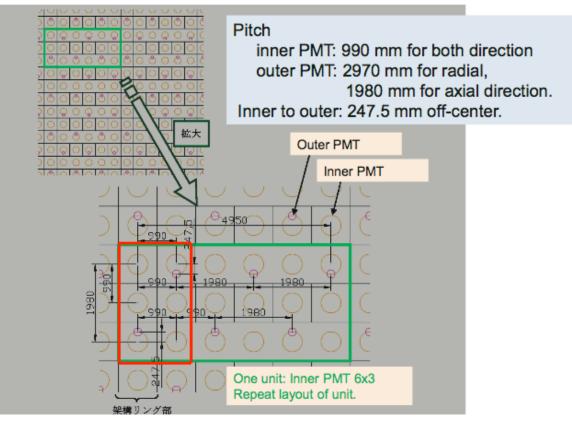


ConstructRadialPMT (inner/outer & top/bottom)

annulus = G4Tubs

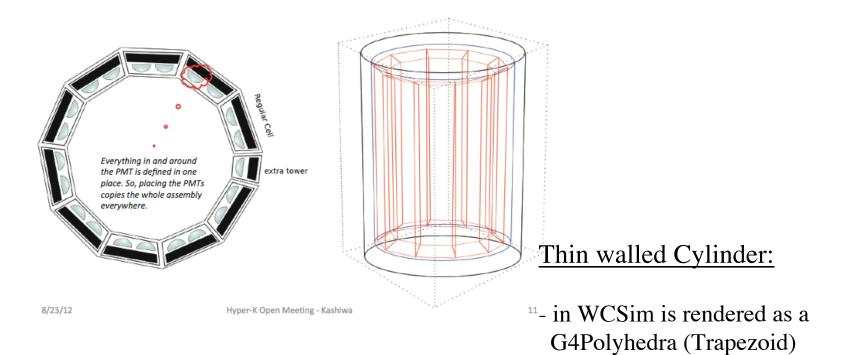
ring = G4PVReplica(annuls,kZAxis, nz, pitchZ) cell = G4PVReplica(ring,kPhi,nphi,dphi,-phi/2)

Position of inner and outer PMT





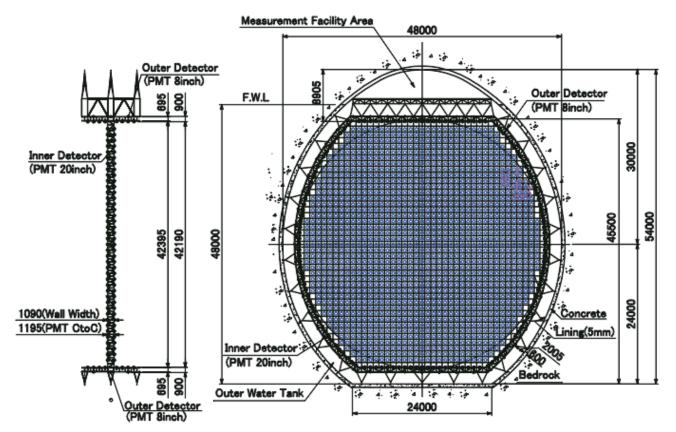
WCSim geometry details



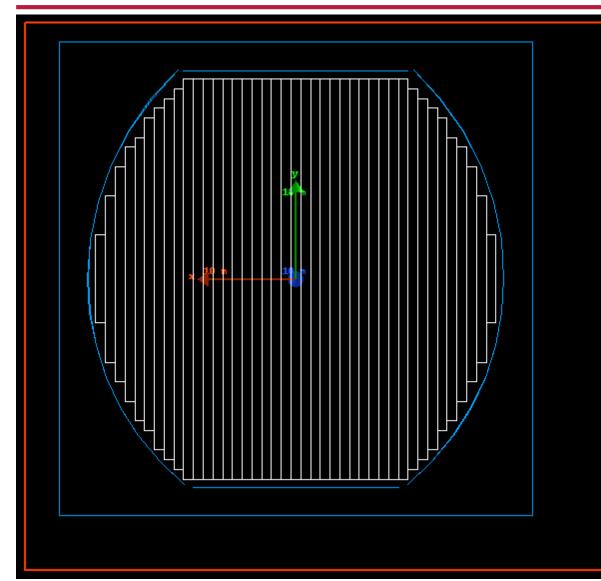
- for HK egg shape sides rendered as phisection replicas of G4Tubs (cylinder)

End Wall PMT Arrangement

CROSS SECTION



End Wall PMT Arrangement



<u>ConstructEndWallPMT</u>

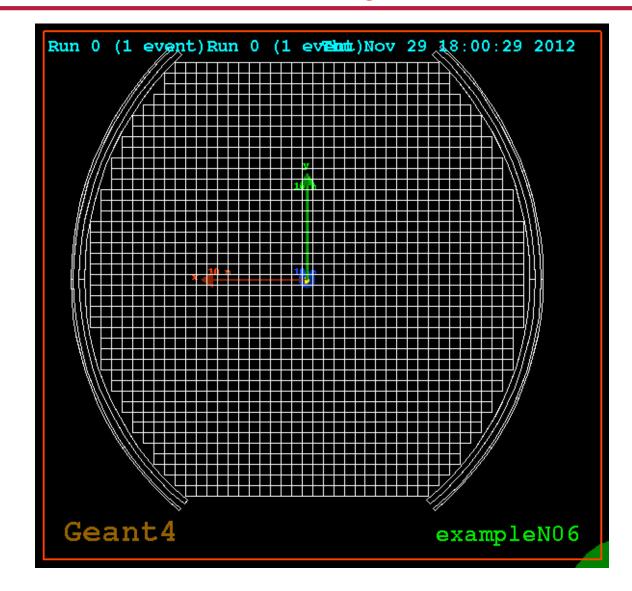
Slab (establish vertical length):

while(x<xmas)
while(y<ymax)
if(diagonal > radius_top)break
if(diagonal > radius_bot)break;

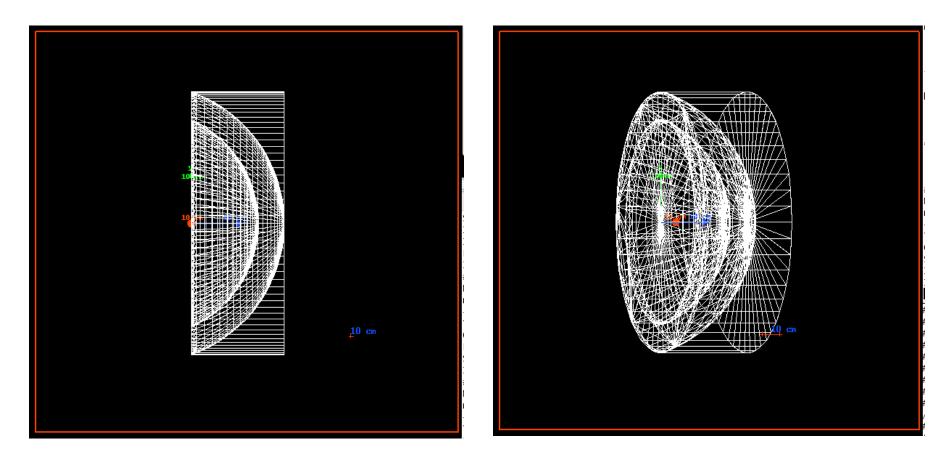
(increment pitchy)

G4PVReplica(Slab,kYAxis,ny,pitchy)

End Wall PMT Arrangement



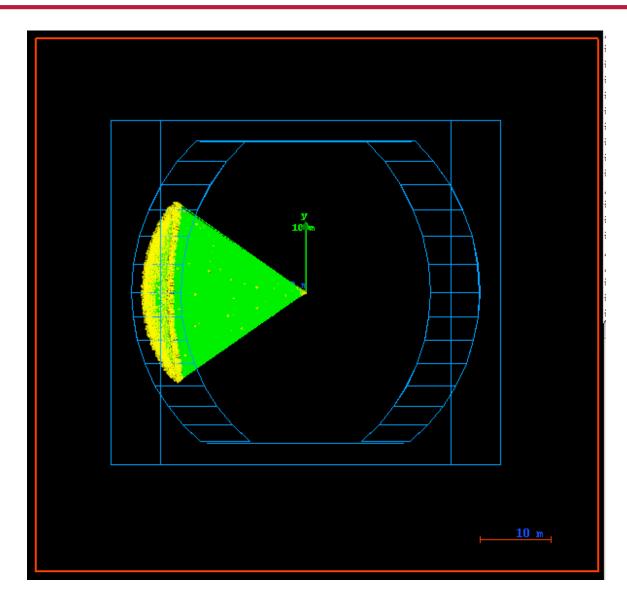
PMT



G4SensitiveDetector == logicGlassFaceWCPMT

(in WCSim) its name is expected to be "GlassFaceWCPMT"

Cerenkov Ring



Monte Carlo Tuning

Optical Properties:

Water: Refractive Index, Absorption Length, Rayleigh Scattering Length, and Mie Scattering Length
Glass: Refractive Index, Absorption Length
Cathode Surface: Reflectcivity
Black Sheet: Reflectivity, Surface Roughness

<u>Surface:</u> BorderSurface in WCSim / replace with SkinSurface (also for World volume) for the Black Sheet

Implementation (done)

– Geometry: Water Volume, PMT Arrangement, Black Sheet

Integration Details (not yet done - needs discussion)

- WCSim uses FORTRAN style "if(){...}elseif(){...}elseif(){...} and a proliferation of class data members describing all geometry options.
- change to proper C++ class inheritance: base class and derived classes for each detector geometry implementation.

Conclusion

 A close working relationship between Monte Carlo simulation and technical design teams is desirable. In particular, to avoid non-essential design decisions that may impact computing performance. (*PMTs in the horizontal plane*)

Next Steps

- What is the Panel layout for the Side PMTs?
- Merge with WCSim
- Run some events and analyze (Root Geometry)