
Optical Physics

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material adpted from P. Gumplinger / G. Santin

Optical Photons - Introduction

- Technically, should belong to electromagnetic category, but:
 - optical photon wavelength is \gg atomic spacing
 - treated as waves -> no smooth transition between optical and gamma particle classes

- **G4OpticalPhoton** \leftrightarrow **G4Photon**

```
particleGun->SetParticleDefinition(G4OpticalPhoton::OpticalPhotonDefinition());
```

- UI command

```
/gps/particle opticalphoton
```

Processes producing optical photons

- Optical photons are produced by:
 - G4Cerenkov
 - G4Scintillation
 - G4TransitionRadiation
- Classes located in
 - processes/electromagnetic/xrays
- Warning: these processes generate optical photons without energy conservation

Optical Physics - Initialization

- since 9.3 a physics builder exists:

```
G4OpticalPhysics* opticalPhysics = new G4OpticalPhysics();

// adjust some parameters for the optical physics

// wave length shifting
opticalPhysics->SetWLSTimeProfile("delta");

// scintillation
opticalPhysics->SetScintillationYieldFactor(1.0);
opticalPhysics->SetScintillationExcitationRatio(0.0);

// cerenkov
opticalPhysics->SetMaxNumPhotonsPerStep(100);
opticalPhysics->SetMaxBetaChangePerStep(10.0);

// general
opticalPhysics->SetTrackSecondariesFirst(true);
```

Optical Photons - Interactions

- **Optical photons undergo:**
 - Rayleigh scattering
 - refraction and reflection at medium boundaries
 - bulk absorption
 - wavelength shifting
- Classes located in `processes/optical`
- Geant4 keeps track of **polarization**
 - but not overall phase -> **no interference!**
- **Optical properties** can be specified in `G4Material` **by user**
 - reflectivity, transmission efficiency, dielectric constants, surface properties
- Photon spectrum properties also defined in `G4Material`
 - scintillation yield, time structure (fast, slow components)

Absorption and Rayleigh Scattering

■ G4OpAbsorption

- uses photon attenuation length from material properties to get mean free path
- photon is simply killed after a selected path length

■ G4OpRayleigh

- elastic scattering including polarization of initial and final photons
- builds its own private physics table (for mean free path) using **G4MaterialTable**
- may only be used for optical photons

Optical Properties

- optical properties are stored in the **G4MaterialPropertiesTable**, Example:

```
// *** Material definition
G4NistManager *man = G4NistManager::Instance();
G4Material *LXe = man->FindOrBuildMaterial("G4_lXe");

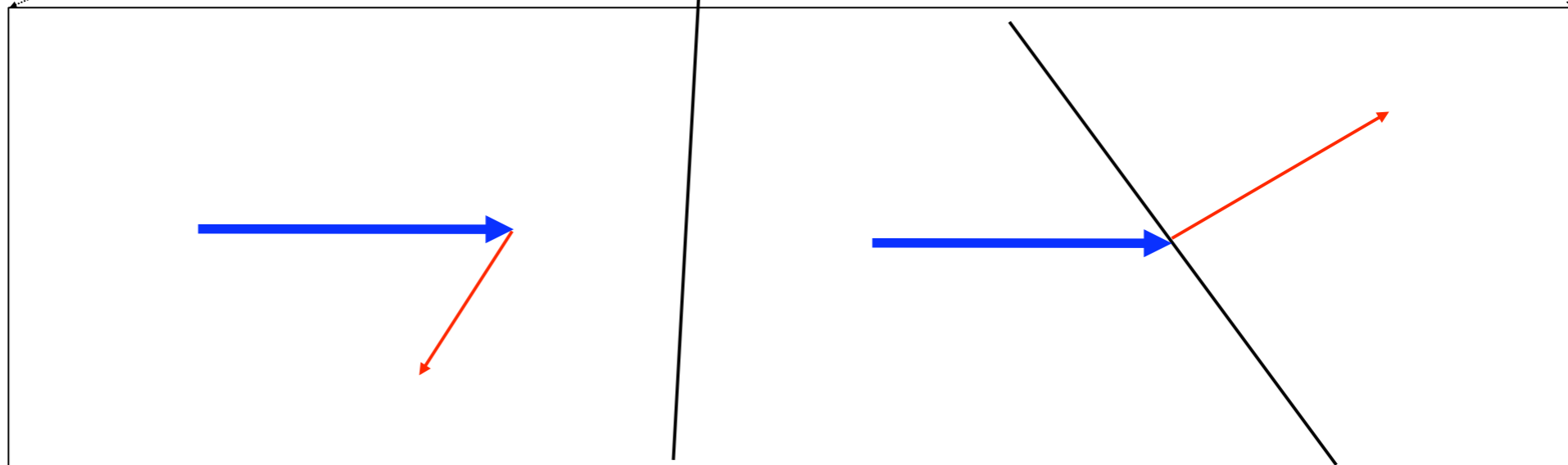
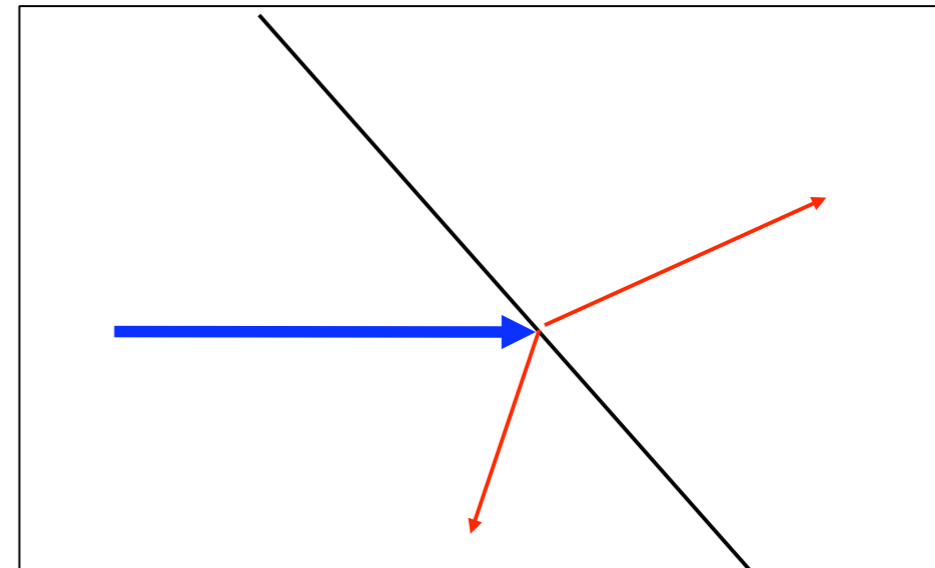
// *** Material properties tables
const G4int nE = 3;
G4double LXe_energy[nE]      = { 7.0*eV , 7.07*eV, 7.14*eV };
G4double LXe_scint[nE]       = { 0.1, 1.0, 0.1 };
G4double LXe_rindex[nE]      = { 1.59 , 1.57, 1.54 };
G4double LXe_abslength[nE]   = { 35.*cm, 35.*cm, 35.*cm};

LXe_mt = new G4MaterialPropertiesTable();
LXe->SetMaterialPropertiesTable(LXe_mt);

LXe_mt->AddProperty("FASTCOMPONENT", LXe_energy, LXe_scint, nE);
LXe_mt->AddProperty("SLOWCOMPONENT", LXe_energy, LXe_scint, nE);
LXe_mt->AddProperty("RINDEX",      LXe_energy, LXe_rindex, nE);
LXe_mt->AddProperty("ABSLLENGTH",  LXe_energy, LXe_abslength, nE);
LXe_mt->AddConstProperty("SCINTILLATIONYIELD", 12000./MeV);
LXe_mt->AddConstProperty("RESOLUTIONSCALE", 1.0);
LXe_mt->AddConstProperty("FASTTIMECONSTANT", 20.*ns);
LXe_mt->AddConstProperty("SLOWTIMECONSTANT", 45.*ns);
LXe_mt->AddConstProperty("YIELDRATIO", 1.0);
```

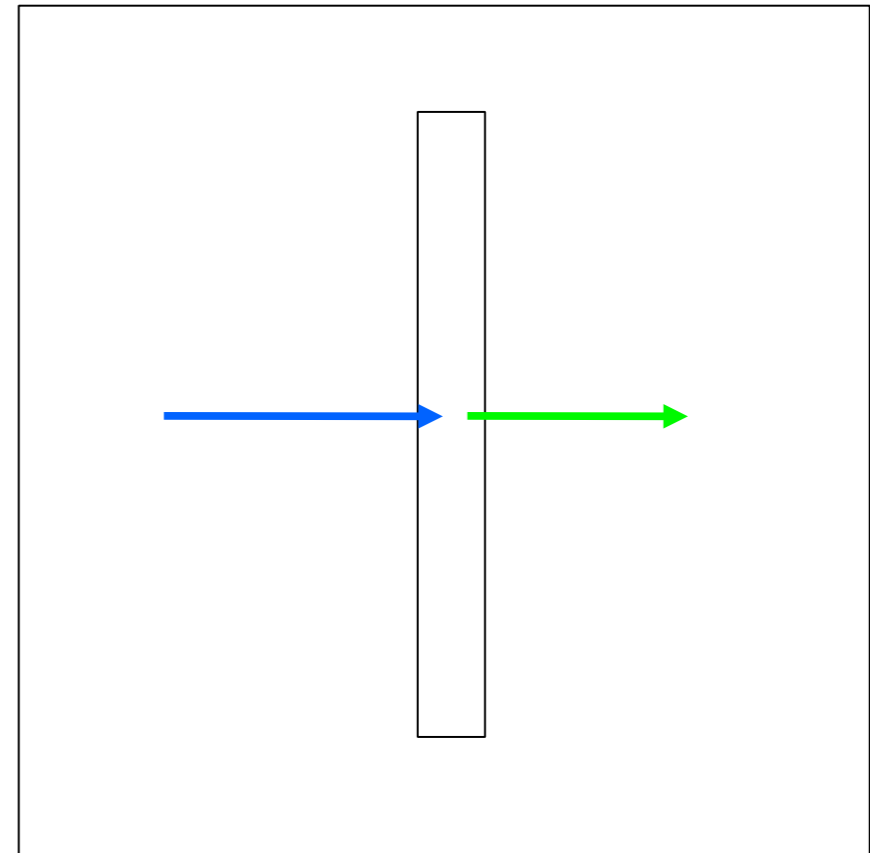
Optical Photons - Interactions (2)

- Geant4 demands **particle-like** behavior for tracking:
 - thus, no “splitting”
 - event with both refraction and reflection must be simulated by at least two events



Example: Wavelength Shifting

- Handled by **G4OpWLS**
 - initial photon is killed, one with new wavelength is created
 - builds its own physics table for mean free path
- **User must supply:**
 - **absorption length** as function of photon energy
 - **emission spectra** parameters as function of energy
 - **time delay** between absorption and re-emission



Example: Wavelength Shifting

- Provide parameter

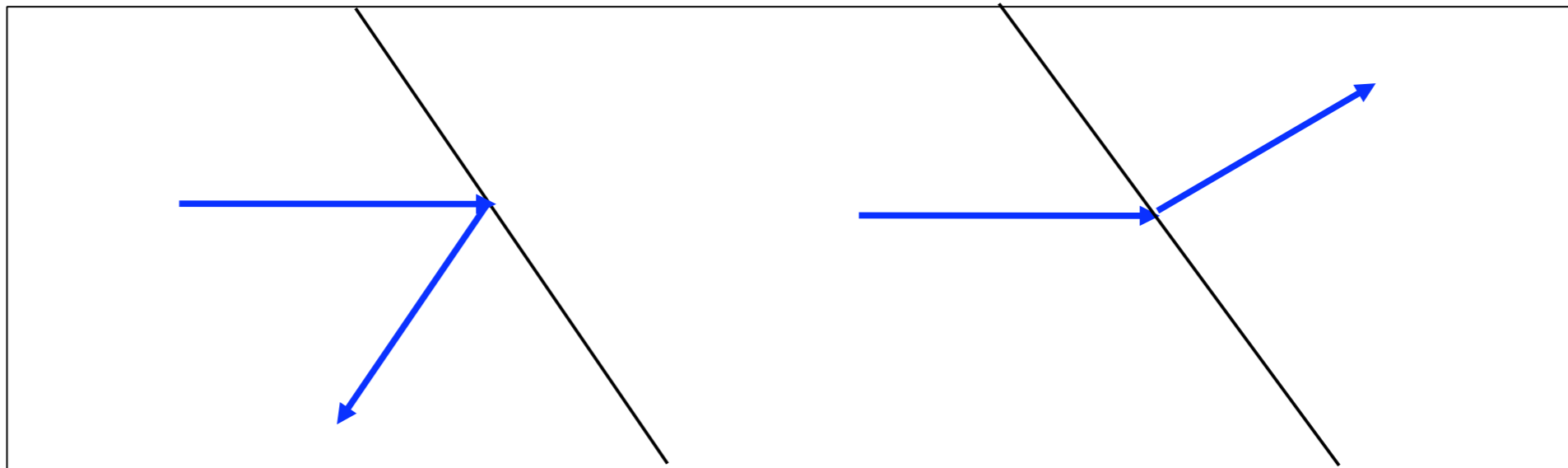
```
G4MaterialPropertiesTable* fiberMPT = new G4MaterialPropertiesTable();
const G4int ne = 4;
G4double Fiber_energy[] = {2.00*eV,2.87*eV,2.90*eV,3.47*eV};
G4double Fiber_rindex[ne]={ 1.60, 1.60, 1.60, 1.60};
G4double Fiber_abslength[ne]={9.00*m, 9.00*m, 0.1*mm, 0.1*mm};
G4double Fiber_emission[ne]={1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0};

fiberMPT->AddProperty("RINDEX",      Fiber_energy, Fiber_rindex,ne);
fiberMPT->AddProperty("WLSABSLENGTH", Fiber_energy, Fiber_abslength,ne);
fiberMPT->AddProperty("WLSCOMPONENT", Fiber_energy, Fiber_emission,ne);
fiberMPT->AddConstProperty("WLSTIMECONSTANT", 0.5*ns);
```

- Time profile may be “delta” or “exponential”
 - set using `G4OpWLS::UseTimeGenerator`

Boundary Interactions

- Handled by **G4OpBoundaryProcess**
 - refraction or reflection
 - absorbed/detected
- User must supply surface properties using **G4OpticalSurfaceModel** (`glisur`, `unified`, `LUT`)
- **G4SurfaceType**
 - `dielectric-dielectric`
 - `dielectric-metal`
 - `dielectric-LUT`
- **G4OpticalSurfaceFinish**
 - `polished`
 - `ground`
 - `front-`, `back-painted`, ...



Boundary Interactions

- **G4OpticalSurface**
 - defines properties
- **G4LogicalSkinSurface** or **G4LogicalBorderSurface**
 - defines boundary

```
G4OpticalSurface* wrapper = new G4OpticalSurface("wrapper");
new G4LogicalBorderSurface("wrapper", slab, expHall_phys, wrapper);
wrapper->SetType(dielectric_metal);
wrapper->SetFinish(polished);
wrapper->SetModel(glisur);
const G4int NUM = 2;
G4double pp[NUM] = {2.0*eV, 3.5*eV};
G4double reflectivity[NUM] = {1., 1.};
G4double efficiency[NUM] = {0.0, 0.0};
G4MaterialPropertiesTable* wrapperProperty = new G4MaterialPropertiesTable();
wrapperProperty->AddProperty("REFLECTIVITY", pp, reflectivity, NUM);
wrapperProperty->AddProperty("EFFICIENCY", pp, efficiency, NUM);
wrapper->SetMaterialPropertiesTable(wrapperProperty);
```

Boundary Interactions

- **G4OpticalSurface**
 - defines properties
- **G4LogicalSkinSurface** or **G4LogicalBorderSurface**
 - defines boundary

```
G4OpticalSurface* wrapper = new G4OpticalSurface("wrapper");
new G4LogicalBorderSurface("wrapper" slab expHall phys wrapper);
wrapper
wrapper
wrapper
const G4MaterialPropertiesTable* wrapperPropertyTable = new G4MaterialPropertiesTable();
G4double n1 = 1.5;
G4double n2 = 1.0;
G4double reflectivity = 0.0;
G4double efficiency = 0.0;
G4MaterialPropertiesTable* wrapperPropertyTable = new G4MaterialPropertiesTable();
wrapperPropertyTable->AddProperty("REFLECTIVITY", pp, reflectivity, NUM);
wrapperPropertyTable->AddProperty("EFFICIENCY", pp, efficiency, NUM);
wrapper->SetMaterialPropertiesTable(wrapperPropertyTable);
```

The surface concept is **not needed**, if perfectly **smooth surface** exists between two dielectric materials, the only relevant property is the **index of refraction** of both media.

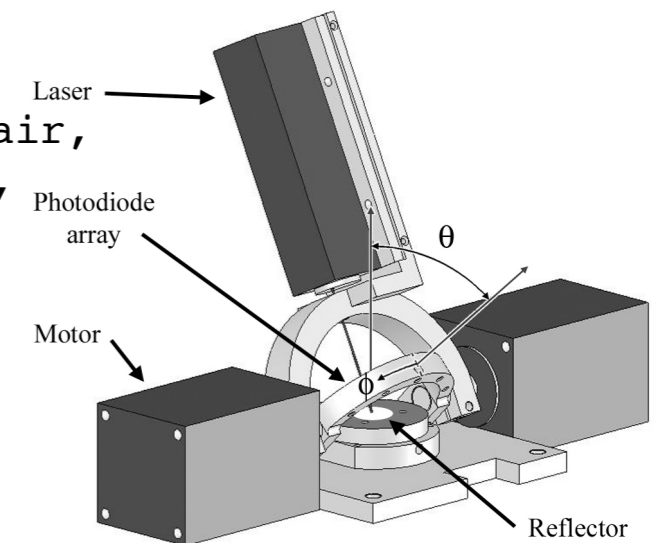
Look-Up-Tables (LUT)

- available since 9.3
- based on
 - M. Janecek, W. Moses IEEE Trans.Nucl. Sci.55 (2008)

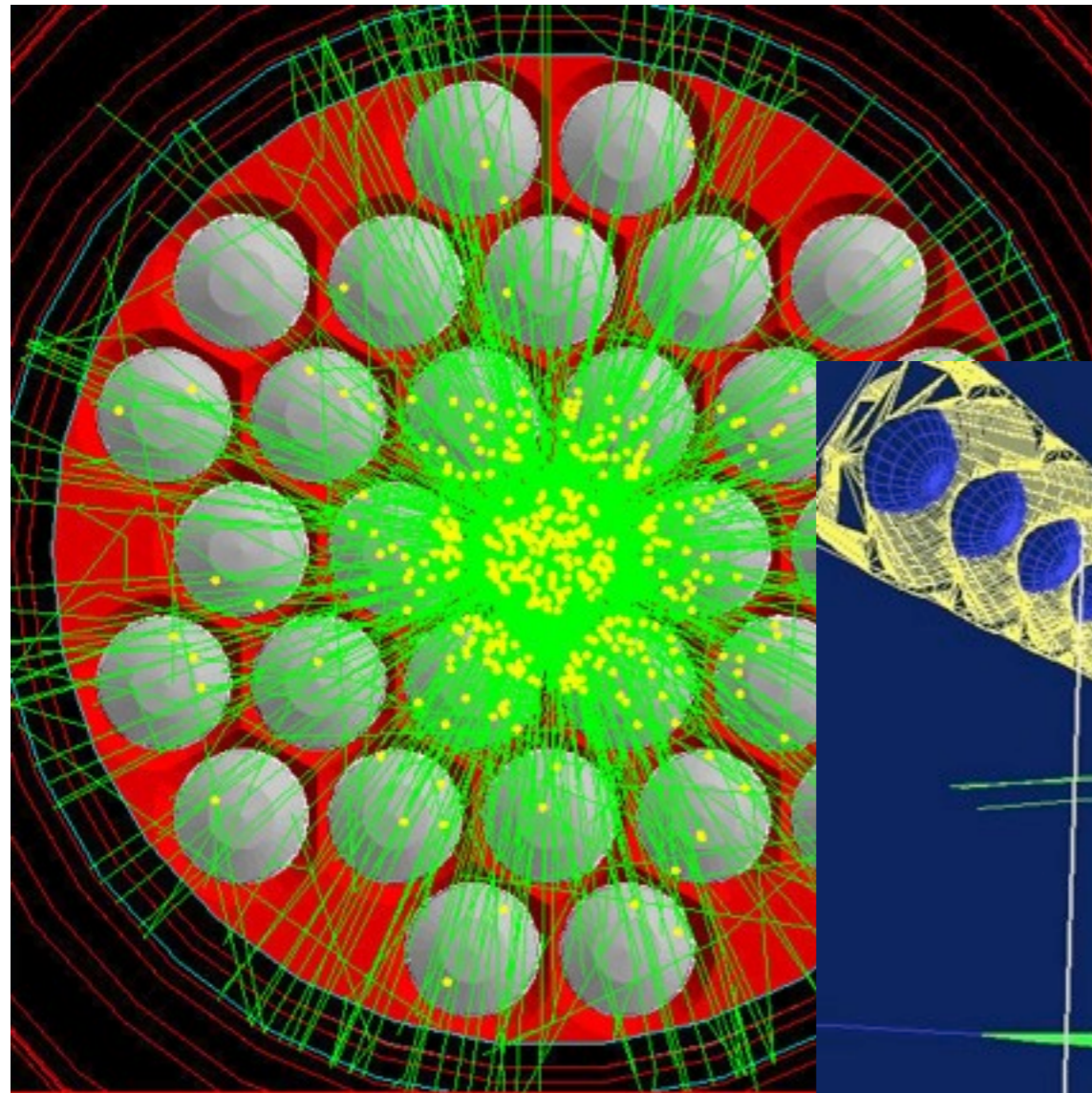
```
wrapper->SetType(dielectric_LUT);  
wrapper->SetModel(LUT);  
//mechanically polished surface, with tyvek  
wrapper->SetFinish(polishedtyvekair);
```

- many typical HEP “finish” provided:

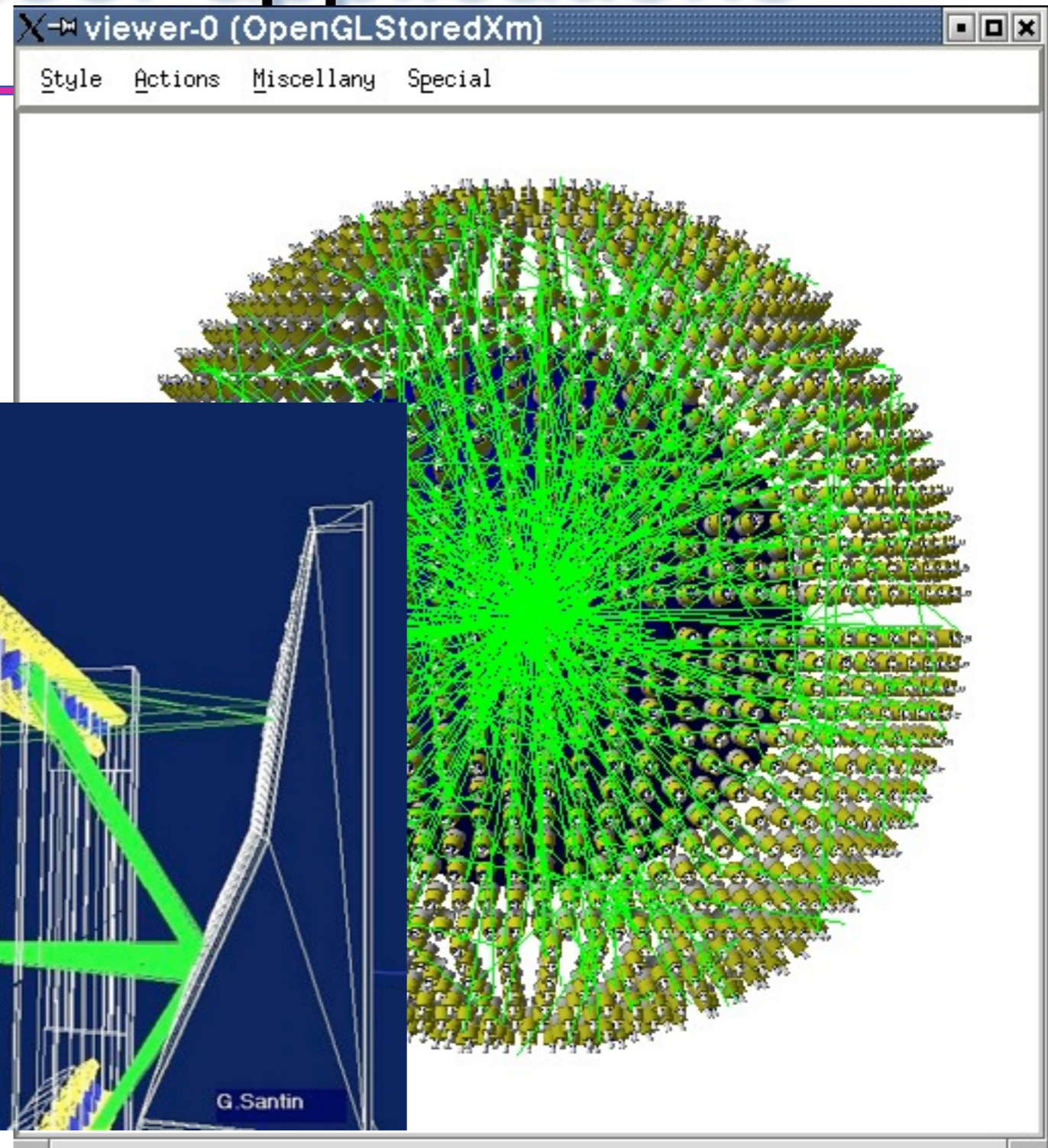
polishedlumirrorair, polishedlumirrorglue, polishedair, polishedteflonair,
polishedtioair, polishedtyvekair, polishedvm2000air, polishedvm2000glue,
etchedlumirrorair, etchedlumirrorglue, etchedair, etchedteflonair,
etchedtioair, etchedtyvekair, etchedvm2000air, etchedvm2000glue,
groundlumirrorair, groundlumirrorglue, groundair, groundteflonair,
groundtioair, groundtyvekair, groundvm2000air, groundvm2000glue



Examples of user applications



Zeppelin III, courtesy of H.Araujo (Imperial College London & UK Dark Matter Collaboration)



G.Santin, HARP Cerenkov, CERN

Borexino, courtesy of A. Etenko, I. Machulin - Kurchatov Institute

Summary

- **G4OpticalPhoton** describes long-wavelength photons
- Optical processes handle
 - photon production by scintillation, Cerenkov and transition radiation, and
 - reflection, refraction, absorption, wavelength shifting
- A simulation may start with a charged particle and end with optical photons, **all within the same event loop**
- Documentation
 - <http://cern.ch/geant4> → User support
 - Application Developers Guide → Optical photon processes
 - <http://cern.ch/geant4> → User support
 - Physics reference manual → Optical photons
- Examples
 - `examples/novice/N06`
 - `examples/extended/optical/LXe`
- Forum
 - <http://cern.ch/geant4> → User support
 - User forum → Processes Involving Optical Photons

