



More on Geometry Touchable

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Geant4 Tutorial, 22 - 26 May 2023, IJCLab, Orsay

Introduction

In our application we have 10 tracking chambers, each with a detection wire, placed in 2 arms



How can we identify which of these 10 detectors (wires) has been just traversed by a track ?

Hierarchy Of Volumes

• Let's have volumes:



• And place a Wire in a Chamber:



Hierarchy Of Volumes (2)

• Then place 5 Chambers in Arm:



Chamber Copy Number = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 <

Hierarchy Of Volumes (3)

• And finally 2 Arms in World:





Hierarchy Of Volumes (4)

• We have placed a Wire in a Chamber, 5 Chambers in Arm and 2 Arms in World



How can we identify which of 10 wires is just traversed by the track?

Touchable

- A touchable for a volume serves the purpose of providing a unique identification for a detector element
- It is a geometrical entity (volume or solid) which has a unique placement in a detector description
 - It can be uniquely identified by providing the copy numbers for all daughters in the geometry hierarchy, in our case these are
 - CopyNo of Wire in Chamber: 0
 - CopyNo of Chamber in Arm: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4
 - CopyNo of Arm in World: 0, 1
- Example of a touchable identification: Arm.0/Chamber.3/Wire.0



Touchable (2)

- G4VTouchable, a base class for all touchable implementations, provides the functions which can be used to inspect the geometrical information in each level (depth) of geometry hierarchy:
 - GetCopyNumber(G4int depth =0)
 - **GetTranslation**(G4int depth = 0), **GetRotation**(G4int depth=0)
 - **GetSolid**(G4int depth =0)
 - GetVolume(G4int depth =0)
- Where the *depth* represents:
 - depth = 0 : the bottom level (volume Wire in Chamber)
 - depth = 1 : the level of its mother volume (volume Chamber in Arm)
 - depth = 2 : the grandmother volume (volume Arm in World)

Step and Touchable History

- Step has two points and also "delta" information of a particle (energy loss on the step, time-of-flight spent by the step, etc.).
- Each point knows the volume (and material). In case a step is limited by a volume boundary, the end point physically stands on the boundary, and it logically belongs to the next volume.



- It is defined via G4TouchableHistory class
 - which is derived from G4VTouchable base class
- It can be accessed from G4StepPoint object

G4StepPoint* preStepPoint = aStep->GetPreStepPoint();
G4VTouchable* touchable = preStepPoint->GetTouchable();
G4TouchableHistory* history = (G4TouchableHistory*)touchable;

Touchable History

 An example of use G4VTouchable to get the layer number in geometry hierarchy

```
G4bool MySD::ProcessHits(G4Step* step,
                         G4TouchableHistory* /*history*/)
{
 // Layer (Chamber) number
 // = copy number of the mother volume of Wire (depth=1)
  G4StepPoint* preStepPoint = step->GetPreStepPoint();
  const G4VTouchable* touchable = preStepPoint->GetTouchable();
 G4int copyNo = touchable->GetCopyNumber(1);
 // store the layer number in a previously created hit
  newHit->SetLayerNumber(copyNo);
 // ...
}
```

Touchable History (2)

• An example of use G4VTouchable to get a track position in a local reference frame.

```
G4bool MySD::ProcessHits(G4Step* step,
                         G4TouchableHistory* /*history*/)
{
  // Get hit position in the Wire reference frame
  // (the leaf of geometry volume hierarchy)
  G4StepPoint* preStepPoint = step->GetPreStepPoint();
  G4VTouchable* touchable = preStepPoint->GetTouchable();
  G4ThreeVector worldPos
     = preStepPoint->GetPosition();
  G4ThreeVector localPos
     = touchable->GetHistory()
       ->GetTopTransform().TransformPoint(worldPos);
}
```

Summary

- You must get the volume information from the "PreStep Point".
- The physical volume copy number is not sufficient for unique identification of the real volume position in geometry
 - As the mother volume can be also placed more times
- G4VTouchable provides a vector of information for each level in geometrical hierarchy:
 - copy number
 - transformation / rotation to its mother