



New issues

Jean-Marco Alameddine

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CORSIKA technical call



## Overview

I've reviewed the current status of Cascade.inl and EM modules, and opened some new issues...

- ParticleWriterParquet counts kinetic energies instead of total energies
- Cascade.inl does not take into account decreasing cross sections anymore (possibly?)
- Excessive amount of PROPOSAL::getMaxStepLength calculated a negative step length warnings
- Stochastic photon propagation (MR)
  - → Not an issue, but supposed to fix some warnings
- Harmonize calculation of sqrtSNN in corsika\_proposal::HadronicPhotonModel with corsika::sophia::InteractionModel (MR)
  - → Also not an issue, but fixes crashes with PROPOSAL + SOPHIA



## ParticleWriterParquet counts kinetic energies instead of total energies

- We realized that ParticleWriterParquet writes kinetic particle energies instead of total particle energies to the output
  - $\rightarrow$  This is to be consistent with CORSIKA 7 and AIRES, which have the same behaviour
  - → Label in output been changed from energy to kinetic\_energy in PR !490
- A functionality of ParticleWriterParquet is the method getEnergyGround(), which returns the energy that has been absorbed in the observation plane
  - → However, this method returns the sum of all kinetic energies
  - → Could be fixed by just tracking the total instead of kinetic energy in ParticleWriterParquet
- Similar problem with the EnergyLossWriter, which provides a method getEnergyLost()
  - → EnergyLossWriter keeps track of all "energy losses" (e.g. continuous energy losses, or particles erased by the ParticleCut)
  - → For ParticleCut, we track the *kinetic* energies of the particles that were cut
- At the end of our example scripts, we compare Efinal = dEdX.getEnergyLost() + obsLevel.getEnergyGround() to the total energy of the shower-inducing particle
  - → This is meant as a validation
  - → However, we don't expect these quantities to be identical with the current accounting...

## Cascade.inl does not take into account decreasing cross sections anymore (possibly?)

- 1. Take particle from stack, with total energy  $E_i$
- 2. Calculate total inelastic cross section  $\sigma_i$ 
  - $\rightarrow$  Use  $\sigma_i$  to sample distance to next interaction,  $\lambda$
- 3. Apply continuous energy losses to our particle:  $E_i \rightarrow E_f$
- 4. Re-calculate the total inelastic cross section with the updated energy  $E_f$ , we get  $\sigma_f$
- 5. Sample which interaction is actually executed by sampling a  $\xi_{rnd} \cdot \sigma_f$ , with  $\xi_{rnd} \in [0, 1)$

$\sigma_{f,A}$	$\sigma_{\!_{f,B}}$	$\sigma_{\!_{f,\mathbb{C}}}$	$\sigma_{\!_{f, \mathbb{D}}}$	$\sigma_{f, E}$
		σe		
ξ <sub>rnd</sub> · σ <sub>f</sub>		J		

- This way, we *always* select an interaction process
- However, we have seen that *o* has changed due to the continuous energy losses...



## Cascade.inl does not take into account decreasing cross sections anymore (possibly?)

- In reality, I believe the sampling process should look something like this
- To sample which process we end up with, we shoudn't use  $\sigma_f$  (calculated after applying the continuous losses), but rather  $\sigma_i$  (calculated before applying the continuous losses)
  - → This way, we might end up with NO interaction selected
  - ightarrow This is how we would account for the change of the cross section due to the continuous energy losses

