

Monte Carlo Method of Decay

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Outline

- ▶ What is decay?
- ▶ How to simulate the decay process by Monte-Carlo Method.
- ▶ UFFO
- ▶ Summary & Launch Schedule

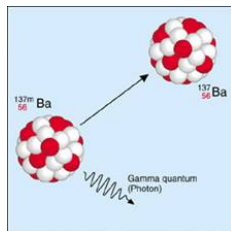


Radioactive Decay

The basic random process

- ▶ Consider a system of N_0 unstable nuclei. How many parent nuclei, N , change with time?

$$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t} \quad (1)$$

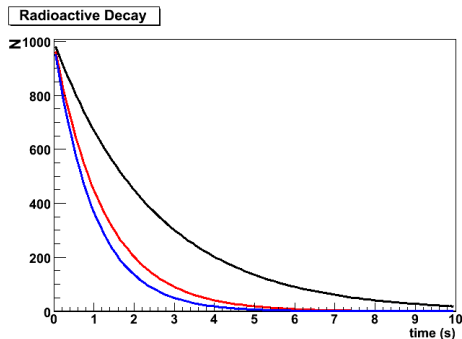


Radioactive Decay

Theory

$$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}, \quad N_0 \equiv 1000$$

Black Curve: $\lambda = 0.4$, Red Curve: $\lambda = 0.8$, Blue Curve: $\lambda = 1$

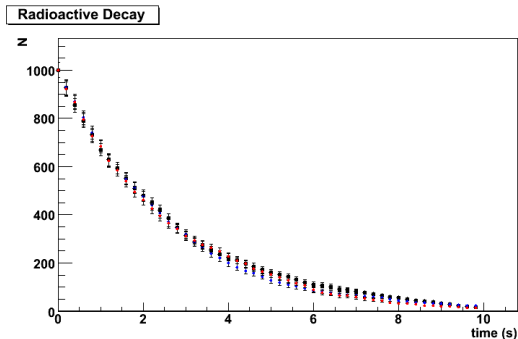


Radioactive Decay

The Basic Random Process

$$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}, \quad N_0 \equiv 1000$$

All of outputs are simulated result with $\lambda \equiv 0.4$.

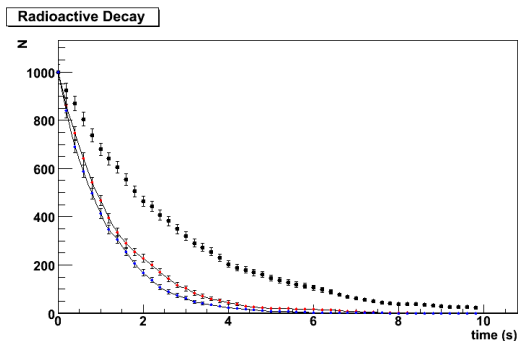


Radioactive Decay

The Basic Random Process

$$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}, \quad N_0 \equiv 1000$$

Black points: $\lambda = 0.4$, Red points: $\lambda = 0.8$, Blue points: $\lambda = 1$.

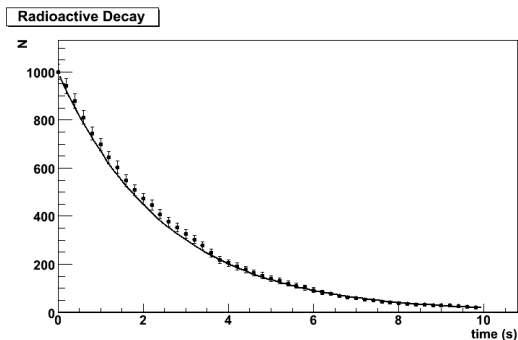


Radioactive Decay

Comparing the Simulation Outputs with Theory

$$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}, N_0 \equiv 1000$$

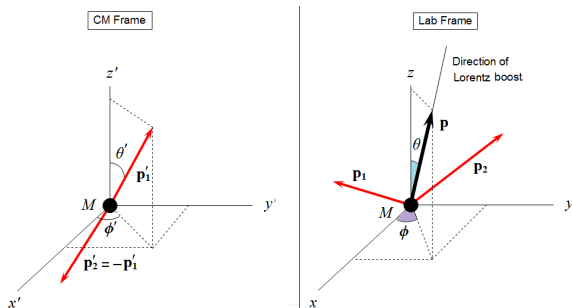
Black curve and dots correspond to the theory result and monte-carlo outputs.



Momentum Conservation

Four momentum : $p = (E, \vec{p})$

Momentum conservation: $p = p_1 + p_2$



Transport of Particle

Ionization.

PhotoNuclear; Pair Production; Bremsstrahlung.

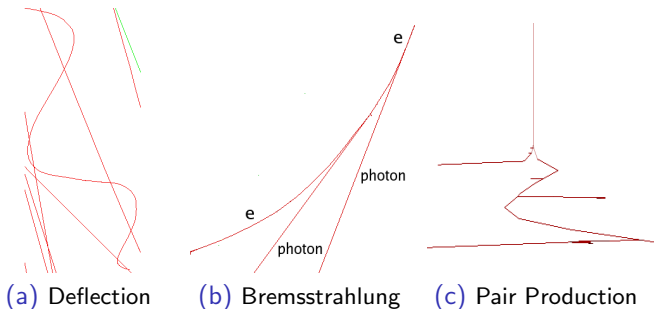


Figure: Red = electrons, positrons, gammas; Green = muons; Blue = hadrons.

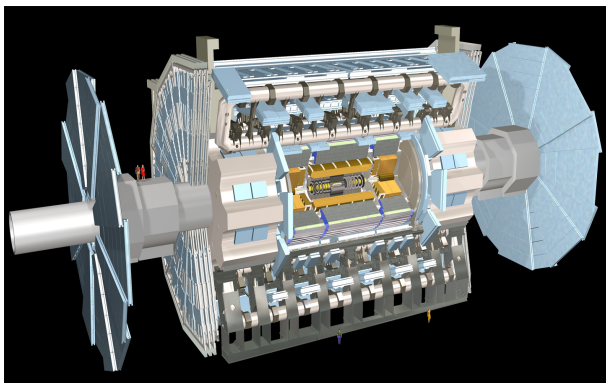


Particle Interaction Simulation

GEANT4: <http://geant4.cern.ch/>

FLUKA: <http://www.fluka.org/fluka.php>

MCNP5: <http://mcnp-green.lanl.gov/index.html>



Figure

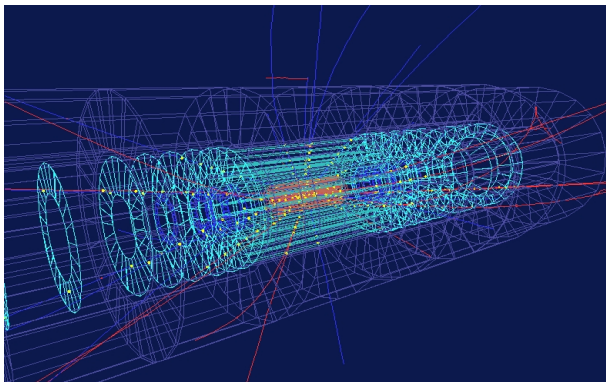


Particle Interaction Simulation

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Figure



Air Shower Simulation

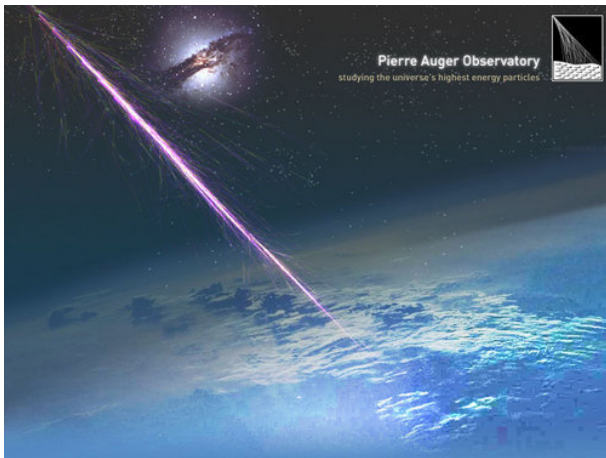
Aires: <http://astro.uchicago.edu/cosmus/projects/aires/>

Corsika: <http://www-ik.fzk.de/corsika/>



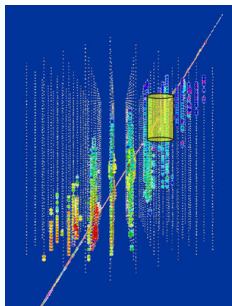
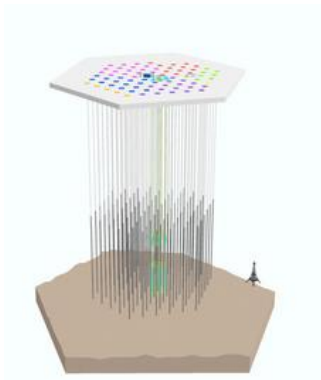
Pierre Auger

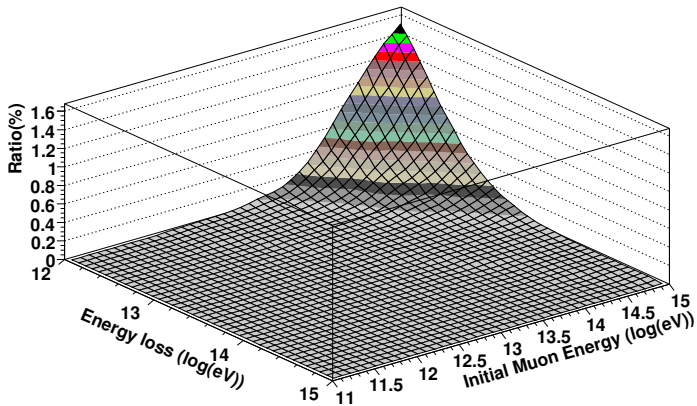
<http://www.auger.org/>



IceCube

<http://icecube.wisc.edu/>





Figure