



COMPLUTENSE

DI MILANO

KATRIN's Open-Source Particle Tracking Package

THE UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA

Kassiopeia

Richard Salomon^{1a} for the KATRIN collaboration

¹University of Münster, Institut für Kernphysik, Wilhelm-Klemm-Str. 9, 48149 Münster, Germany ^aContact: richardsalomon@wwu.de

Overview

- C++ framework for high quality **particle tracking simulations**
- Well-established software package written to meet the requirements of the KATRIN collaboration [1]
 - \rightarrow Used in many theses [2,3] as well as refereed publications [4,5,6]



- **OpenCL-support** for GPU accelerated simulations
- Object-oriented design enables extensibility and integration into existing analysis

frameworks

Components

- Kommon
 - Collection of basic utilities, used by the other libraries

<geometry>

<cylinder_space name="example_shape" z1="-0.1" z2="0.1" r="0.4"/>

<space name="example_space" node="example_shape"> <transformation rotation_euler="90 45 -10"/> <transformation displacement="0 0 2.5"/> </space>

</geometry>

- Basis for parsing of XML-elements in configuration files
- KGeoBag
 - Toolkit to handle geometric calculations
 - \rightarrow Defines boundary-element mesh algorithm, which is used by KEMField
 - Includes many pre-defined shapes and allows construction of complex geometries

Simulation Step-by-Step

BICOCC

Geometry Design

- Many pre-defined shapes available
- Assembly of geometry elements via tree-like structure
- Apply rotations and displacements as needed
- Define level of discretization
- STL-File import possible

Particle generation

- Define start parameters such as position, direction, energy of desired particle
- Many options for randomization (pre-defined distributions, decays, custom inputs)

Particle navigation

- Solve full Lorentz equation or approximate trajectory via adiabatic propagation
- Control step-size precisely with different options
- Configure volume and surface interactions
- Divide simulation geometry into different



-2

-0.5

-0.2

0.100

An-Planck-Institut für P

KEMField

- Accurate calculation of static electromagnetic fields [7]
- Accounts for symmetry arguments for short computation times [8,9] \bullet

Kassiopeia

- Combines all three libraries to perform particle tracking, visualization and more
- navigation regions to gain flexibility
- Configure termination conditions

Output storage

- Customizable levels of detail
- Store as ROOT or VTP file for



data analysis and visualization

Kassiopeia's Future

Kassiopeia is already a strong tool in the field of particle physics. However, we believe that it has not yet reached its full potential. Two significant aspects shall make the software more accessible for both developers and users.

Regular User Call

- Monthly online-meeting for Kassiopeia users and developers.
- Participants from many different collaborations (including KATRIN, Project8, DARWIN)
- Ask questions concerning your special use case:

Do you experience problems? Have you found a bug? What is the most efficient way to solve your problem?

Beginners as well as experienced users \rightarrow Everyone is welcome!

Improve accessibility for new and advanced users

Simplified Open-Source Development

Past workflow: Private development

 \rightarrow KATRIN internal updates are pushed to the github repository irregularly Major updates include detailed changelog.

New workflow: **Public development first!**

 \rightarrow Main development for all libraries happens directly inside the github repository. Several advantages for developers and users outside the KATRIN collaboration:

- Greater motivation to actively develop and to create pull requests
- Be able to track changes through the commit history
- Always get the latest version of the software
- Initiate discussion between developers and users
- Improve ability to integrate Kassiopeia into custom frameworks

Actively define the future and unlock full potential of Kassiopeia

References

[1] D. Furse et al. (2017). "Kassiopeia: a modern, extensible C++ particle tracking package" New Journal of Physics, 19(5), 053012.

[2] J. P. Barrett (2017). "A spatially resolved study of the KATRIN main spectrometer using a novel fast multipole method" (Doctoral dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

[3] J. Behrens (2017). "Design and commissioning of a monoenergetic photoelectron source and active background reduction by magnetic pulse at the KATRIN experiment" (Doctoral dissertation, University of Münster).

[4] J. Behrens et al. (2017). "A pulsed, mono-energetic and angular-selective UV photo-electron source for the commissioning of the KATRIN experiment", The European Physical Journal C, 77, 1-20.

[5] A. Esfahani et al. (2019). "Locust: C++ software for simulation of RF detection" New Journal of Physics, 21(11), 113051.

[6] Z. Bogorad et al. (2022). "Ultracold neutron storage simulation using the Kassiopeia software package" New Journal of Physics 24(2), 023007.

[7] F. Glück, D. Hilk (2017). "Electric Potential and Field Calculation of Charged BEM Triangles and Rectangles by Gaussian Cubature", Progress In Electromagnetics Research B, Vol. 74, 1-21, 2017.

[8] F. Glück (2011). "Axisymmetric electric field calculation with zonal harmonic expansion", Progress In Electromagnetics Research B, 32, 319-350.

[9] F. Glück (2011). "Axisymmetric magnetic field calculation with zonal harmonic expansion", Progress In Electromagnetics Research B, 32, 351-388.

living.knowledge

This work is supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) through the Research Training Group "GRK 2149: Strong and Weak Interactions – from Hadrons to Dark Matter".