

# NCrystal

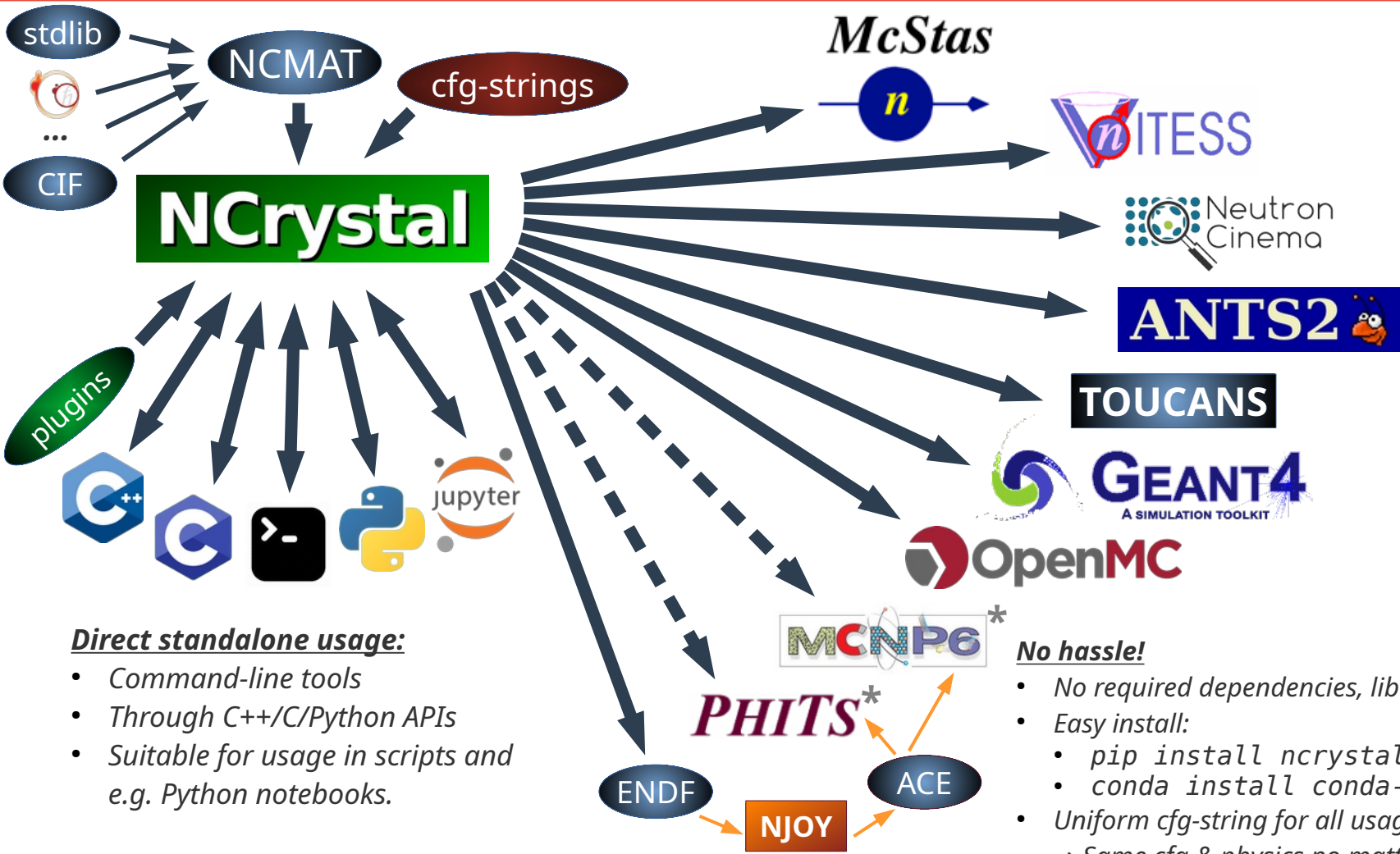
## Update on the NCrystal project for modelling thermal neutron interactions

ICANS XXV  
 Clarion Hotel Malmö Live  
 April 13-17, 2026

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# NCrystal: Open Source backend providing thermal neutron scattering to MC codes



**Direct standalone usage:**

- Command-line tools
- Through C++/C/Python APIs
- Suitable for usage in scripts and e.g. Python notebooks.

**No hassle!**

- No required dependencies, liberal license (Apache 2)
- Easy install:
  - `pip install ncrystal`
  - `conda install conda-forge::ncrystal`
- Uniform `cfg-string` for all usage  
→ Same `cfg` & physics no matter usage context
- Multi-thread safe, support Linux/macOS/BSD/Windows

\*: Can not share bindings for projects that are not open-source

# Core NCrystal engine

Building blocks for entire NCrystal ecosystem

**NCrystal**

Thermal Neutron Transport

## Inputs

### cfg-strings

```
"Al_sg225.ncmat"  
"Y2SiO5_sg15_Y50.ncmat;temp=200K"  
"Rubber_C5H8.ncmat;temp=200;comp=inelas"  
"LiquidHeavyWaterD20_T293.6K.ncmat"  
""phases<0.1*PbS_sg225_LeadSulfide.ncmat  
&0.9*Epoxy_Araldite506_C18H2003.ncmat>""  
"gasmix::0.7xC02+0.3xAr/1.5atm/250K"
```

### data

Preferred native format is the NCMAT (.ncmat) format.

Can reside in actual files, or as content in memory.

Can be hand-crafted, auto-converted, or generated on-demand by plugins.

## Outputs

Info  
(object)

Densities, compositions  
Phases  
Scattering lengths  
Crystal structures, HKL factors  
Dynamics info like phonon DOS

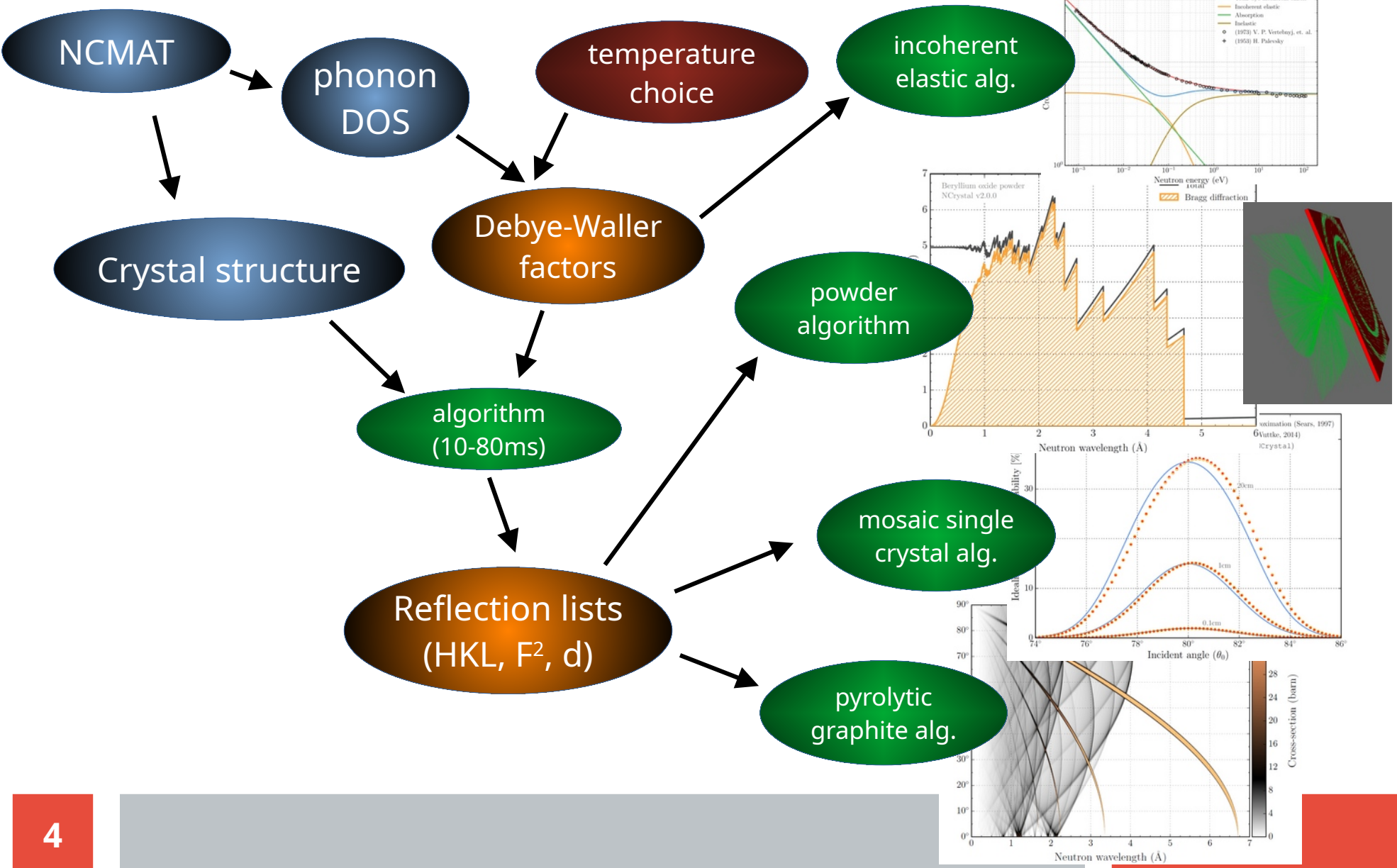
Scatter  
process  
(object)

Provides integrated scattering cross sections when queried with neutron state.  
Can perform Monte Carlo sampling of outgoing states.

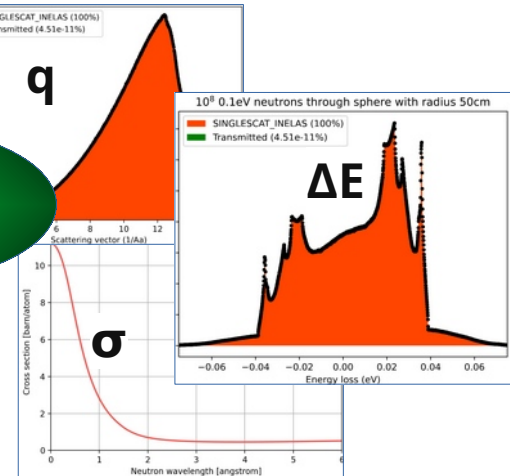
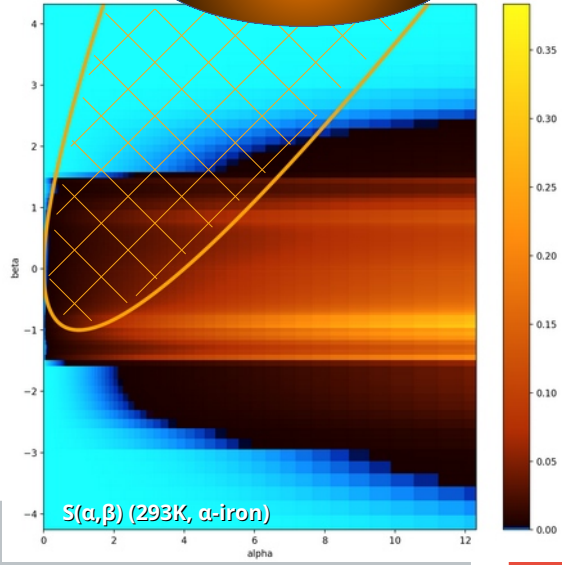
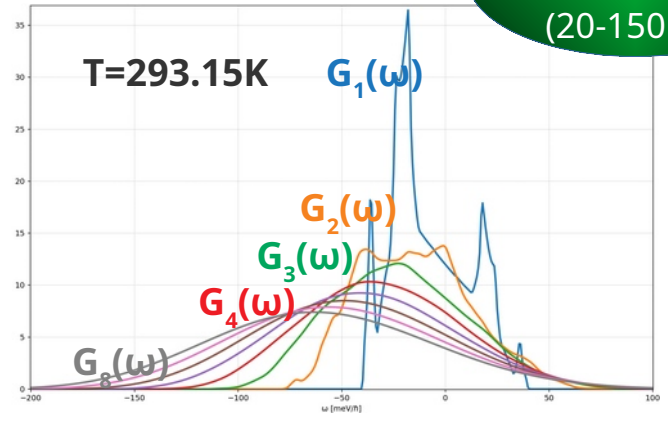
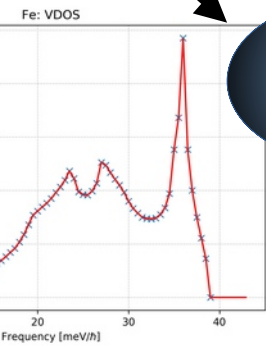
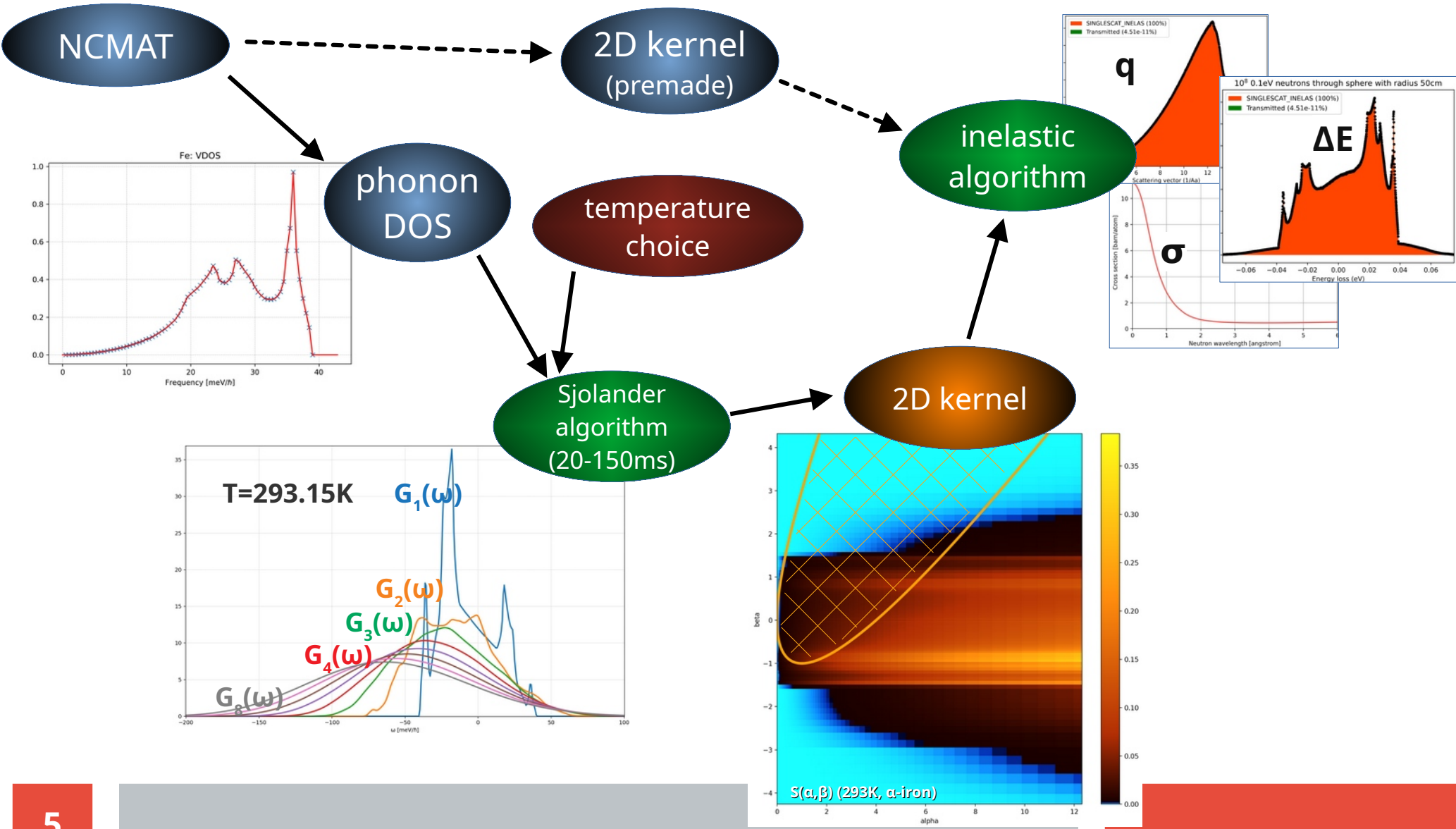
Absorption  
process  
(object)

Provides integrated absorption cross sections when queried with neutron state.  
Presently only implements simple  $1/v$  model.

# Brief overview: Elastic processes



# Brief overview: Inelastic processes



# Other physics

- **Will not go into details here. But also supported:**

- Multiphase materials, enrichments, impurities, ...
- SANS (only hard spheres model out of the box for now)
- Easy one-liner materials:

```
"gasmix::BF3/2atm/25C/B_is_0.95_B10_0.05_B11"
```

```
"gasmix::CO2"
```

```
"gasmix::He/He_is_He3/10bar"
```

```
"gasmix::air"
```

```
"gasmix::air/-10C/0.8atm/0.30relhumidity"
```

```
"solid::Gd203/7.07gcm3/Gd_is_0.9_Gd157_0.1_Gd155"
```

- **Plugins for immature/experimental/project-specific capabilities:**

- Extra materials (e.g. for novel moderators).
- Extinction, nanodiamonds, magnetic interactions, coherent-inelastic models, ...
- Find plugins at <https://github.com/mctools/ncrystal/wiki/CuratedPlugins>

# NCrystal data library

Browse online: <https://github.com/mctools/ncrystal/wiki/Data-library>

Browse with command: `$> nctool -b`

# NCrystal

Thermal Neutron Transport

AcrylicGlass_C502H8.ncmat	Fe_sg225_Iron-gamma.ncmat	Mo_sg229.ncmat	Si02-alpha_sg154_AlphaQuartz.ncmat
AgBr_sg225_SilverBromide.ncmat	Fe_sg229_Iron-alpha.ncmat	Na4Si3Al3O12Cl_sg218_Sodalite.ncmat	Si02-beta_sg180_BetaQuartz.ncmat
Ag_sg225.ncmat	GaN_sg186_GalliumNitride.ncmat	NaBr_sg225_SodiumBromide.ncmat	Si_sg227.ncmat
Al2O3_sg167_Corundum.ncmat	GaSe_sg194_GalliumSelenide.ncmat	NaCl_sg225_SodiumChloride.ncmat	Sn_sg141.ncmat
Al4C3_sg166_AluminiumCarbide.ncmat	Ge3Bi4O12_sg220_BismuthGermanate.ncmat	NaF_sg225_SodiumFluoride.ncmat	SrF2_sg225_StrontiumFluoride.ncmat
AlN_sg186_AluminiumNitride.ncmat	Ge_sg227.ncmat	NaI_sg225_SodiumIodide.ncmat	SrH2_sg62_StrontiumHydride.ncmat
Al_sg225.ncmat	He_Gas_STP.ncmat	Na_sg229.ncmat	Sr_sg225.ncmat
Ar_Gas_STP.ncmat	HfO2_sg14_HafniumOxide.ncmat	Nb_sg229.ncmat	Th3N4_sg166_ThoriumNitride.ncmat
Au_sg225.ncmat	Ho2O3_sg206_HolmiumOxide.ncmat	Ne_Gas_STP.ncmat	ThO2_sg225_ThoriumDioxide.ncmat
BaF2_sg225_BariumFluoride.ncmat	Kapton_C22H10N2O5.ncmat	Ni_sg225.ncmat	Th_sg225.ncmat
BaO_sg225_BariumOxide.ncmat	KBr_sg225_PotassiumBromide.ncmat	Nylon11_C11H21NO.ncmat	TiO2_sg136_Rutile.ncmat
Ba_sg229.ncmat	KF_sg225_PotassiumFluoride.ncmat	Nylon12_C12H23NO.ncmat	TiO2_sg141_Anatase.ncmat
Be3N2_sg206_BerylliumNitride.ncmat	KOH_sg4_PotassiumHydroxide.ncmat	Nylon610_C16H30N2O2.ncmat	Ti_sg194.ncmat
BeF2_sg152_Beryllium_Fluoride.ncmat	Kr_Gas_STP.ncmat	Nylon66or6_C12H22N2O2.ncmat	TlBr_sg221_ThaliumBromide.ncmat
BeO_sg186.ncmat	K_sg229.ncmat	PbF2-beta_sg225_BetaLeadFluoride.ncmat	Tm2O3_sg206_ThuliumOxide.ncmat
Be_sg194.ncmat	LaBr3_sg176_LanthanumBromide.ncmat	Pb0-alpha_sg129_Litharge.ncmat	UF6_sg62_UraniumHexafluoride.ncmat
Bi_sg166.ncmat	Li2O_sg225_LithiumOxide.ncmat	Pb0-beta_sg57_Massicot.ncmat	UO2_sg225_UraniumDioxide.ncmat
CaCO3_sg62_Aragonite.ncmat	Li3N_sg191_LithiumNitride.ncmat	Pb_sg225.ncmat	void.ncmat
CaF2_sg225_CalciumFluoride.ncmat	LiF_sg225_LithiumFluoride.ncmat	PbS_sg225_LeadSulfide.ncmat	V_sg229.ncmat
CaH2_sg62_CalciumHydride.ncmat	LiH_sg225_LithiumHydride.ncmat	Pd_sg225.ncmat	W_sg229.ncmat
CaOH2_sg164_CalciumHydroxide.ncmat	LiquidHeavyWaterD2O_T293.6K.ncmat	PEEK_C19H12O3.ncmat	Xe_Gas_STP.ncmat
CaO_sg225_CalciumOxide.ncmat	LiquidWaterH2O_T293.6K.ncmat	Polycarbonate_C1603H14.ncmat	Y2O3_sg206_Yttrium_Oxide.ncmat
Ca_sg225.ncmat	Lu2O3_sg206_LutetiumOxide.ncmat	Polyester_C10H8O4.ncmat	Y2SiO5_sg15_Y5O.ncmat
Ca_sg229_Calcium-gamma.ncmat	Lu2SiO5_sg15.ncmat	Polyethylene_CH2.ncmat	Y3Al5O12_sg230_YAG.ncmat
CaSiO3_sg2_Wollastonite.ncmat	Mg2SiO4_sg62_MagnesiumSilicate.ncmat	Poly lactide_C3H4O2.ncmat	Y_sg194.ncmat
CeO2_sg225_CeriumOxide.ncmat	MgAl2O4_sg227_MAS.ncmat	Polypropylene_C3H6.ncmat	ZnF2_sg136_ZincFluoride.ncmat
Cr_sg229.ncmat	MgCO3_sg167_MagnesiumCarbonate.ncmat	Polystyrene_C8H8.ncmat	ZnO_sg186_ZincOxide.ncmat
C_sg194_pyrolytic_graphite.ncmat	MgD2_sg136_MagnesiumDeuteride.ncmat	Pt_sg225.ncmat	Zn_sg194.ncmat
C_sg227_Diamond.ncmat	MgF2_sg136_MagnesiumFluoride.ncmat	PVC_C2H3Cl.ncmat	ZnS_sg216_Sphalerite.ncmat
Cu2O_sg224_Cuprite.ncmat	MgH2_sg136_MagnesiumHydride.ncmat	Rb_sg229.ncmat	ZrF4-beta_sg84.ncmat
Cu_sg225.ncmat	MgOH2_sg164_MagnesiumHydroxide.ncmat	Rubber_C5H8.ncmat	ZrO2_sg137_Zirconia.ncmat
Dy2O3_sg206_DysprosiumOxide.ncmat	MgO_sg225_Periclase.ncmat	Sc_sg194.ncmat	ZrO2_sg14_Zirconia.ncmat
Epoxy_Araldite506_C18H20O3.ncmat	Mg_sg194.ncmat	SiC-beta_sg216_BetaSiliconCarbide.ncmat	Zr_sg194.ncmat

**134 materials (v4.3.0):**  
Crystals (110), amorphous  
solids (16), liquids, gasses, ...

**Small (few kB) file sizes:**  
- Entire collection normally embedded  
in NCrystal shared library.

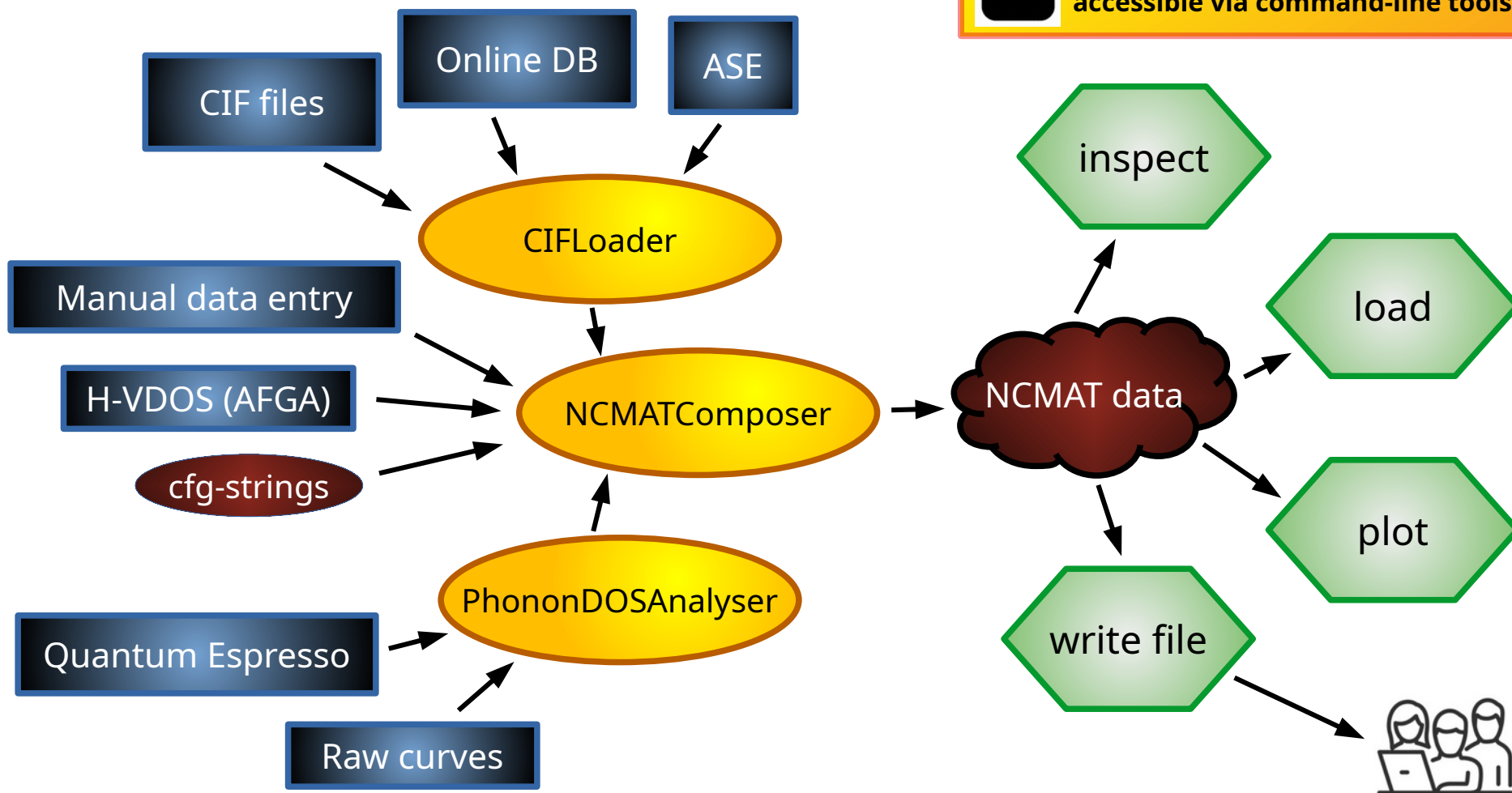
**Easy universal cfg:**  
"Al\_sg225.ncmat;temp=250K"  
"Rubber\_C5H8.ncmat;comp=inelas"  
- Same physics in all applications!

# Rich Python API for material composition

Jupyter notebooks tutorials: <https://github.com/mctools/ncrystal-notebooks>

# NCrystal

Thermal Neutron Transport





# Selected updates on recent work

# Updates for development, testing, and platform support

- Most intensive task last few years: large infrastructure revamp!
- **Introduced official support for Windows!**
- Development now completely @ GitHub!
- Using **standard development workflow** (PRs, branches, ...)
- Extensive unit & integration testing:
  - Easy to launch test suite locally (from repo or via **ncrystal-verify** pkg)
  - Runs in **GitHub CI with very extensive coverage.**
    - Platforms: Windows, macOS, Linux, FreeBSD.
    - Intel, ARM. Clang, GCC, MSVC, Intel OneAPI.
    - All modern C/C++/Python versions supported.



## Main message for users:


```
$> conda install -c conda-forge ncrystal  
$> pip install ncrystal
```

now gives fully functional, updated, and  
pre-tested packages on all major platforms!!



# Updated application bindings

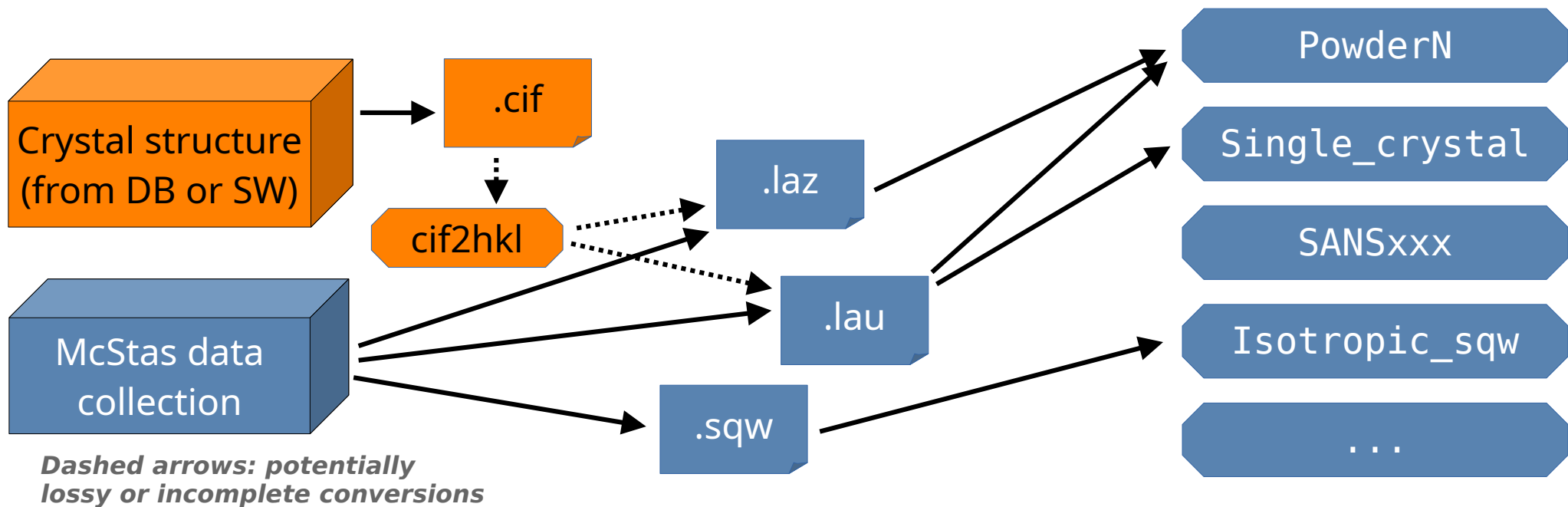


- All builds of **McStas** and **OpenMC** now work with NCrystal on all supported platforms.
  - NCrystal installed via its own package as a dependency, and **McStas** or **OpenMC** finds it automatically at runtime by invoking the `ncrystal-config` command.
  - Dependency on NCrystal is runtime rather than buildtime for full flexibility.
- **McStas** case was waiting for NCrystal@Windows which is now there.
- **OpenMC** is using the C++ API and a dedicated solution of stable “virtual APIs” had to be implemented
  - **OpenMC** binary now finds and loads the NCrystal binary at runtime.
- **Geant4** bindings now live in standalone `ncrystal-geant4` package.
  - A bit rough around the edges, but now supports multithreaded **Geant4**. 
- Other bindings recently updated or work in progress by community (i.e. not us) that we are aware of: **VITNESS**, **MCNP6**, **FLUKA**, **ANTS3**



# Materials in McStas eco-system

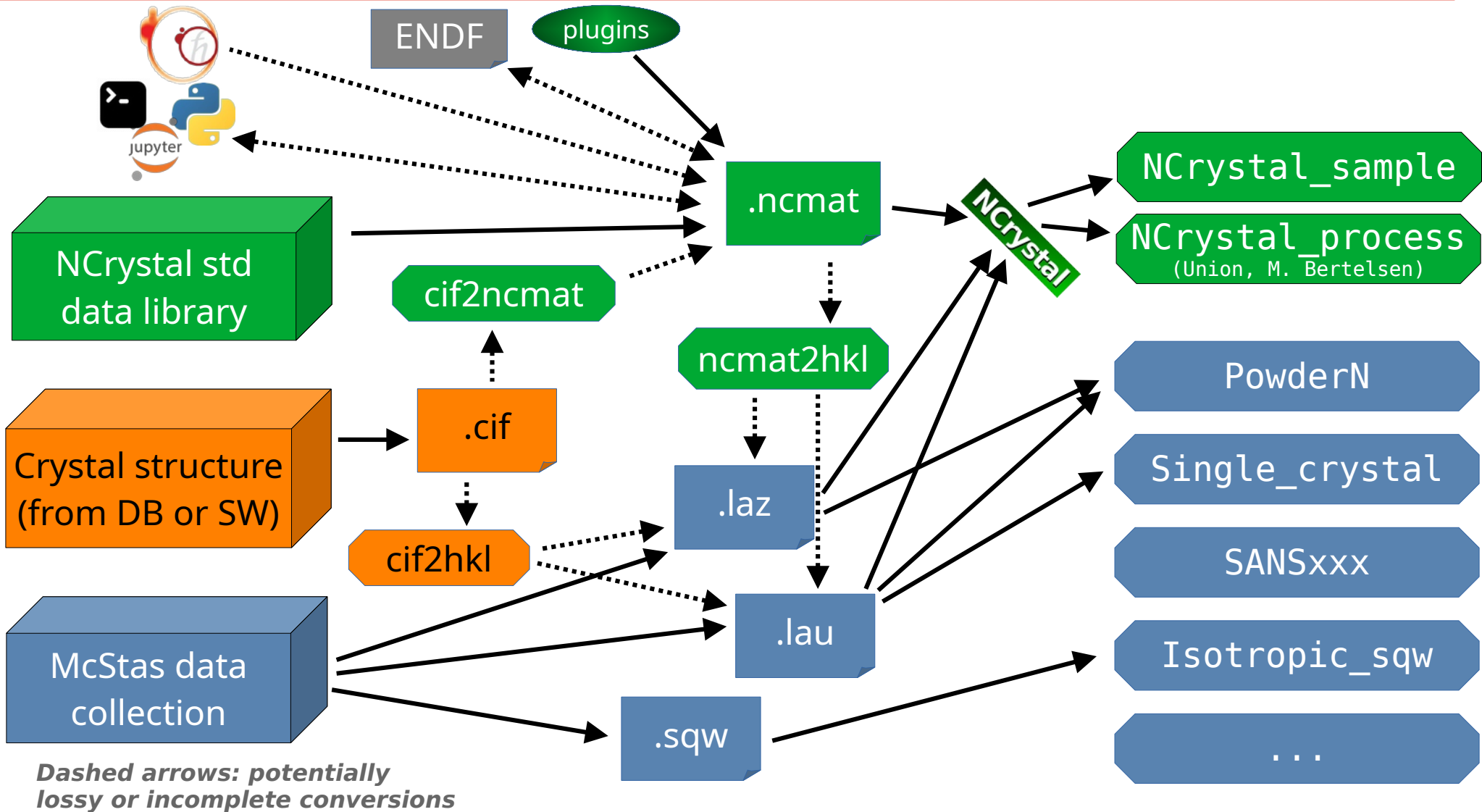
NCrystal integration continuously improving



*Dashed arrows: potentially lossy or incomplete conversions*

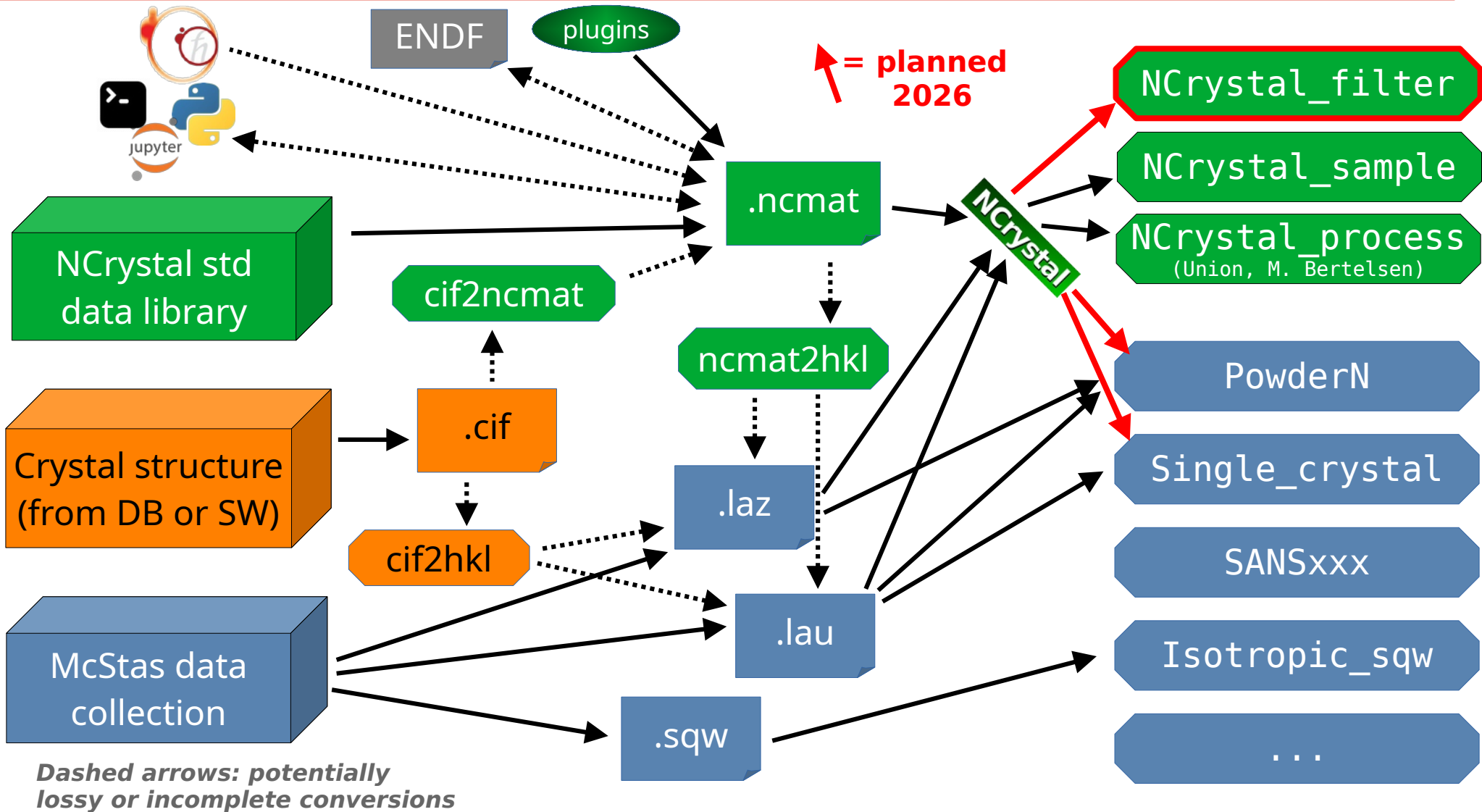
# Materials in McStas eco-system

NCrystal integration continuously improving



# Materials in McStas eco-system

NCrystal integration continuously improving



# New ncrystal2endf utility

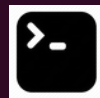


Some users can not use NCrystal directly, instead relying on ENDF files.

ncmat2endf gives them access to NCrystal data library and material creation tool chain

```
$> ncrystal_ncmat2endf "Al_sg225.ncmat;temp=293.6K" --name "Al-metal" -f --now  
-m alab:IAEA -m auth:"Marie Curie" -m matnum:Al:113 -m libname:IAEA-TSL
```

```
Initialise nuclear data...  
Write ENDF file tsl_Al_in_Al-metal.endf ...  
Files created:  
  tsl_Al_in_Al-metal.endf : Al with fraction 1  
Suggested material density: 2.698645518 g/cm^3
```

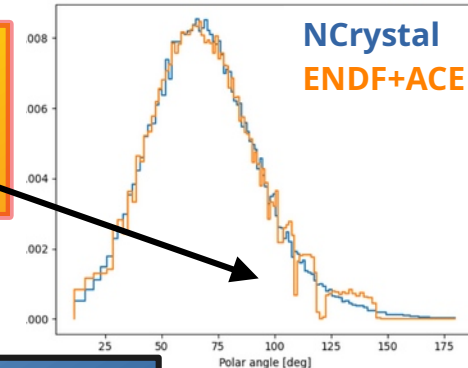


```
1 from NCrystal.ncmat2endf import ncrystal2endf  
2 m = ncrystal2endf.EndfMetaData()  
3 m.update_from_dict({'alab':'IAEA', 'auth': 'Marie Curie',  
4                       'matnum':{'Al':113}, 'libname':'IAEA-TSL'})  
5 res = ncrystal2endf.ncmat2endf('Al_sg225.ncmat;temp=293.6K',  
6                                 endf_metadata=m,  
7                                 material_name='Al-metal', force=True)
```



```
Created with ncrystal2endf  
1.300000+4 2.674975+1 -1 0 0 113 0 0 0  
0.000000+0 0.000000+0 0 0 0 6 113 1451 2  
1.000000+0 5.000000+0 0 0 12 1 113 1451 3  
0.000000+0 0.000000+0 0 0 60 3 113 1451 4  
13-Al IAEA EVAL-APR26 Marie Curie 113 1451 5  
REFERENCE DIST-APR26 REV0-APR26 113 1451 6  
----IAEA-TSL MATERIAL 113 113 1451 7  
----THERMAL NEUTRON SCATTERING DATA 113 1451 8  
-----ENDF-6 FORMAT 113 1451 9  
***** 113 1451 10  
113 1451 11  
This file was converted from the following NCrystal [1,2] 113 1451 12  
cfg-string: 113 1451 13  
"Al_sg225.ncmat;temp=293.6" 113 1451 14  
113 1451 15  
using NCrystal 4.3.0 113 1451 16  
and endf-parserpy [3] 0.14.3 113 1451 17  
113 1451 18  
--- file continues ---
```

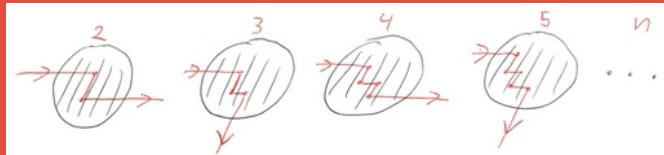
Warning: Not as high-fidelity as using NCrystal directly (nor as convenient).



65 ENDF-6 files generated with NCrystal are now available in the JEFF 4.0 nuclear data library

See also ICANS poster (Tuesday): "Neutron scattering models and nuclear data at ESS" J. I. Marquez Damian, et. al.)

# Work in progress: Extinction models



- **Extinction reduce apparent strength of Bragg diffraction.**
  - Simplest case: A second scattering realigns neutron with original direction, “undoing” the initial scattering.
  - Much more complicated in practice: primary vs. secondary extinction, grain/domain geometry effects, etc.
  - Plethora of models to pick from, no single “fits-all” choice.
- **NCrystal “CrysExtn” plugin from ~1.5 years ago by S. Xu and collaborators implemented many such models.**
  - Already put to use, collecting experience with models.

See also ICANS contribution (Thursday):  
“Quantitative data analysis for neutron scattering experiments using NCrystal” S. Xu, et. al.)

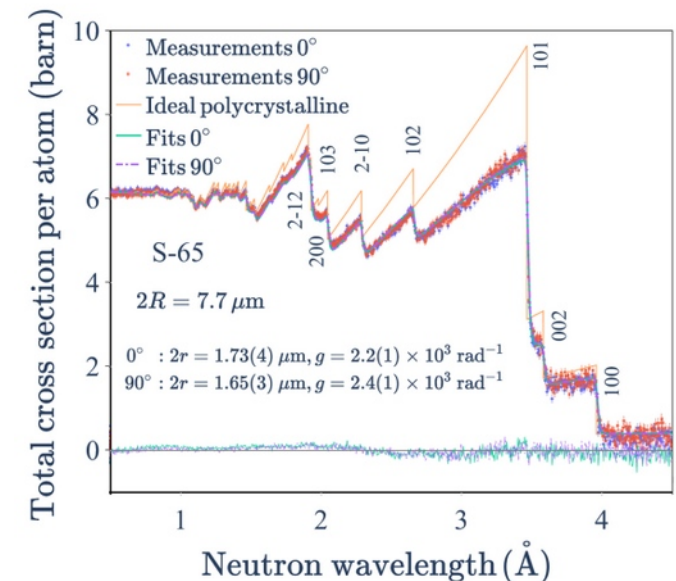
Also used by collaborators (T. Hirsch, et. al.) in a new toolkit for Bragg edge fitting: *nbragg*  
<https://nbragg.readthedocs.io/>



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## Impact of extinction effects on neutron transmission in solid beryllium metal

S. Xu,<sup>a\*</sup> D. D. Dijulio,<sup>a\*</sup> J. I. Marquez Damian,<sup>a</sup> S. C. Vogel,<sup>b</sup> A. M. Long,<sup>b</sup> T. Y. Hirsch,<sup>c</sup> T. Kittelmann,<sup>a</sup> V. Kuksenko<sup>d</sup> and G. Muhrer<sup>a</sup>



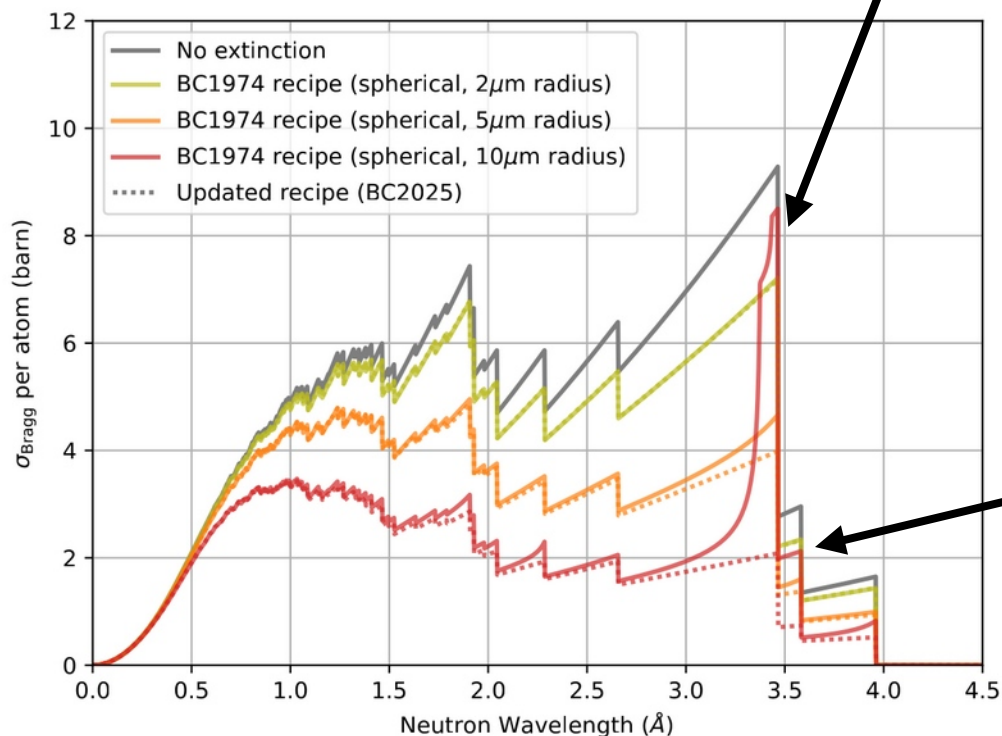
**Developments ongoing now:**  
→ Curate & improve extinction models  
→ integrate fully into NCrystal itself



# Extinction model rabbit hole: Updating the Becker-Coppens 1974 recipe for extinction.

After implementing the Becker-Coppens extinction recipes in NCrystal, we observed **non-sensical results** for strong extinction and large scattering angles.

Cause was actually in the numerical evaluation (not the physics models) of certain integrals in the original work.



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**Keywords:** extinction; Bragg diffraction; neutron scattering; X-ray diffraction.

**Supporting information:** this article has supporting information at journals.iucr.org/a

## Revisiting Becker–Coppens (1974): updated recipes for estimating extinction factors in spherical crystallites

Thomas Kittelmann,<sup>a\*</sup> Douglas D. DiJulio,<sup>b</sup> Shuqi Xu<sup>b</sup> and J. I. Márquez Damián<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>ESS Data Management and Software Centre, Lyngby, Denmark, and <sup>b</sup>European Spallation Source ERIC, Lund, Sweden.  
<sup>\*</sup>Correspondence e-mail: thomas.kittelmann@ess.eu

A technical correction and update of the widely used recipes by Becker & Coppens [*Acta Cryst.* (1974), **A30**, 129–147], for the estimation of primary and secondary extinction factors in perfect spherical crystallites or grains, is presented. In the original work, these extinction factors were evaluated using numerical approximations. However, these approximations are not general, and even for strong extinction factors, the original recipes have limited capabilities. The updated recipes improve the accuracy of the extinction factors at large scattering angles and levels of extinction. The new recipes are provided both in a 'standard' version, believed to be of suitable precision for any actual analysis of diffraction or transmission data, and a 'luxury' reference version with even higher precision. The performance of the new recipes is compared with that of the original work, and in order to facilitate easy adoption by the community, reference implementations are provided for C, C++ and Python languages.

**We fixed this!**  
*(very deep rabbit hole)*

So now we can resume the work  
on extinction models in NCrystal.  
**Stay tuned!**

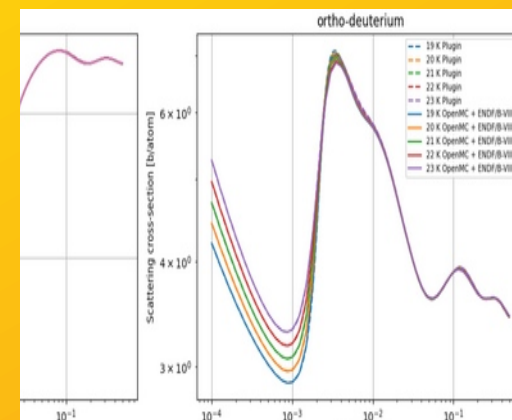
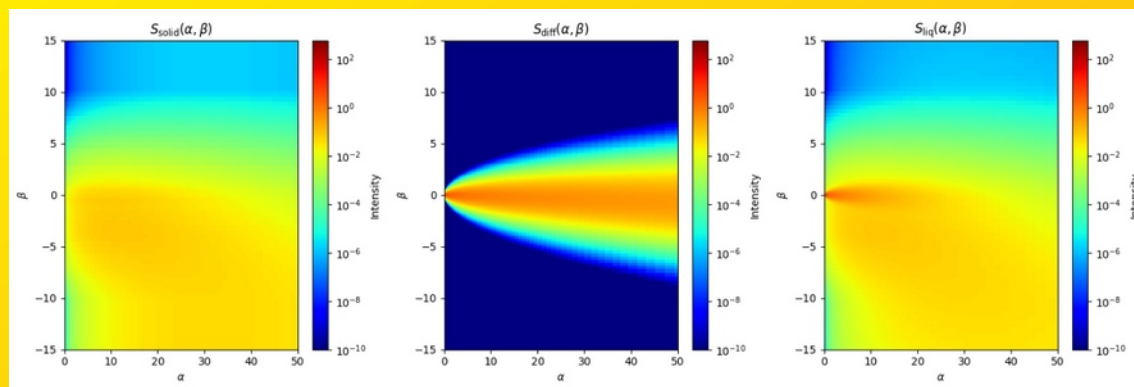
# Work in progress: Liquids



- Support for liquids is currently only possible via pre-built 2D kernels.
- Work is ongoing to improve this situation!
- Expected side-effect: improved modelling of coherent scattering in amorphous solids.

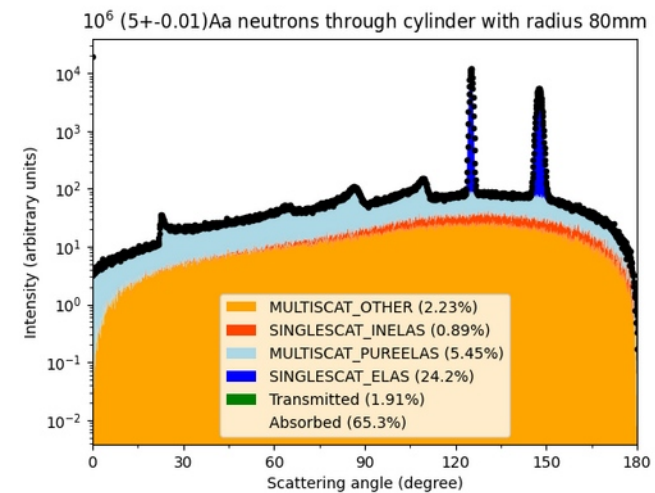
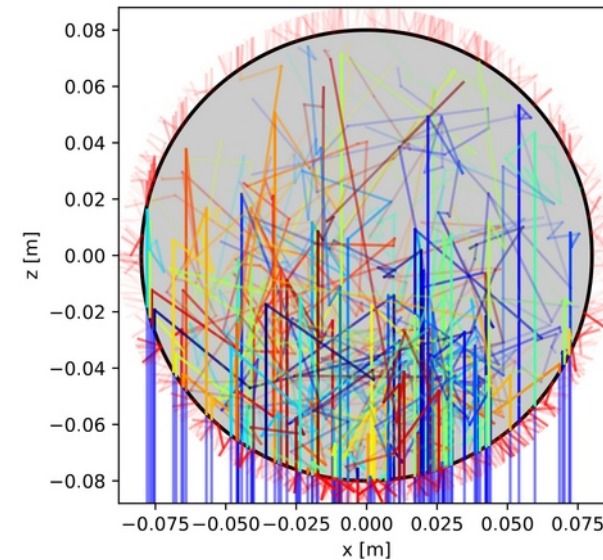
**Presentation after the break (this room):**

***"A liquids plugin for NCrystal" (Douglas Di Julio, et. al.)***



# The NCrystal MiniMC

(from release 4.3.0,  
April 6, 2026)



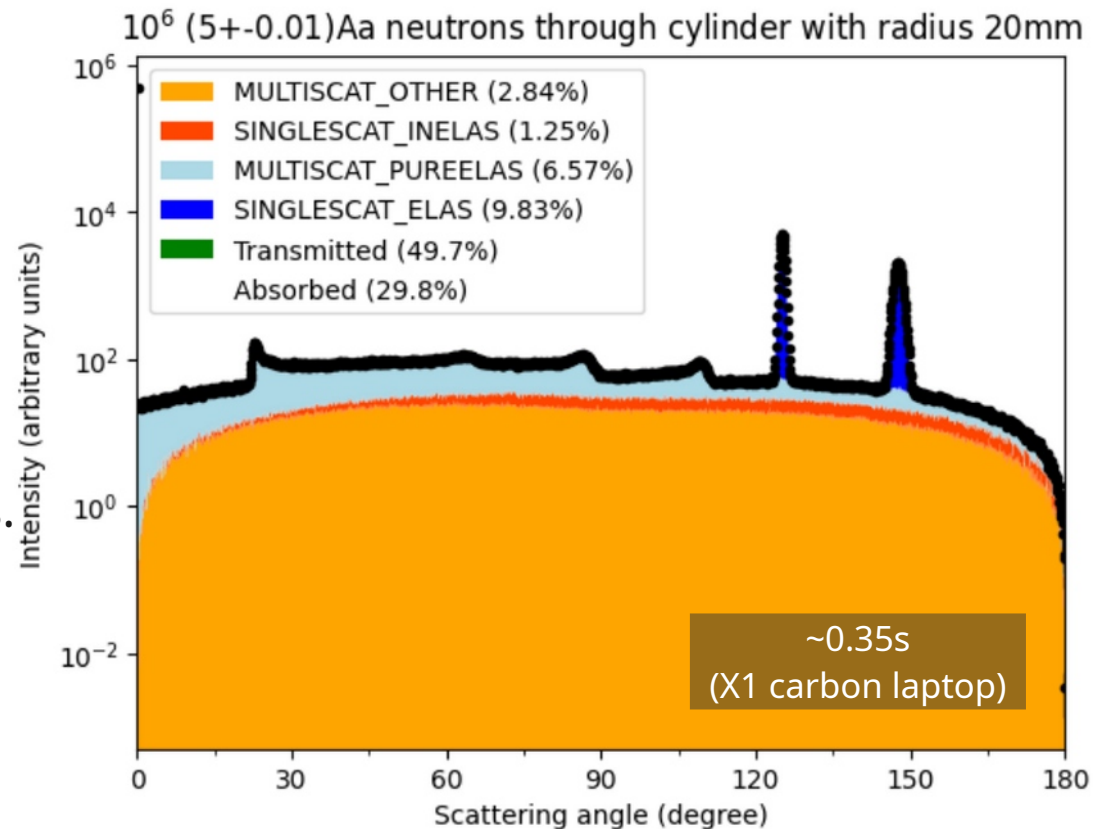
# The NCrystal MiniMC

Ultimately NCrystal is intended as a backend providing thermal neutron physics for McStas/OpenMC/Geant4/VITESS/...

But simple simulations with geometry and multiple scattering effects can now be performed with just NCrystal, using the built-in "MiniMC".

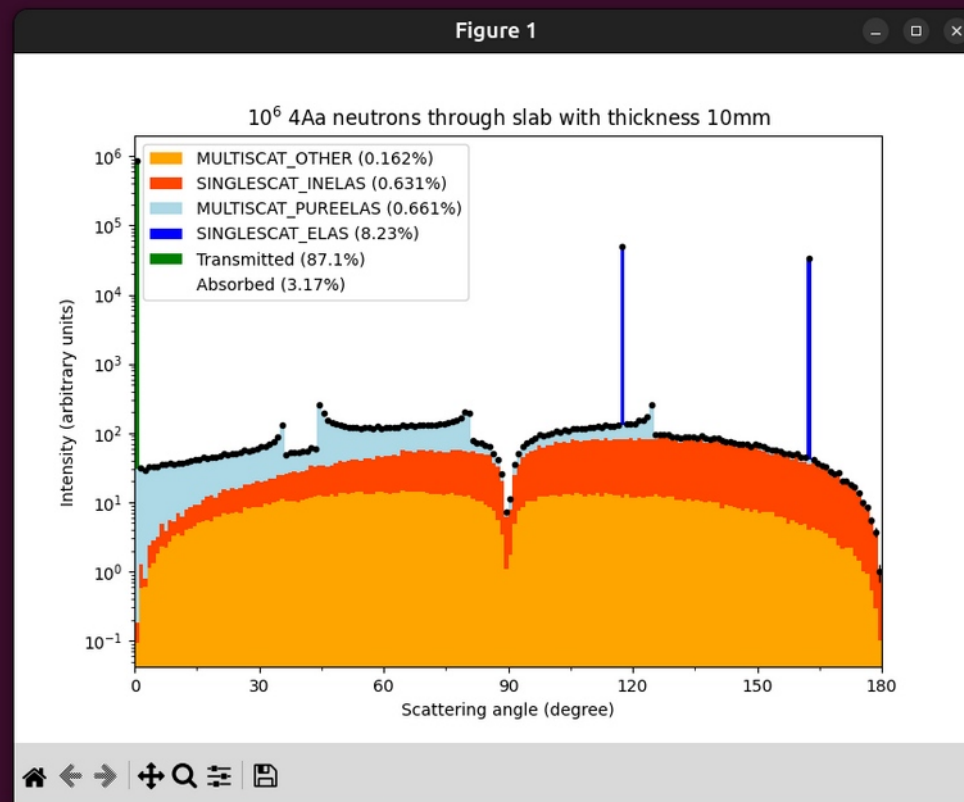
- Provides a common reference.
- Tool for users for debugging physics, configurations, etc.
- Potential usage in analysis frameworks.
- Tool for developers for monitoring performance in CI, debugging issues, investigating physics performance.

```
import NCrystal.minimc as mmc
results = mmc.run('ZnO_sg186_ZincOxide.ncmat;temp=300K',
                 geomcfg='cyl;r=0.02',
                 srccfg='circular;r=-0.02;wl=5+-0.01;n=1e6',
                 enginecfg='tally=q,de,theta;tallybins=+')
results.tally('theta').plot()
```



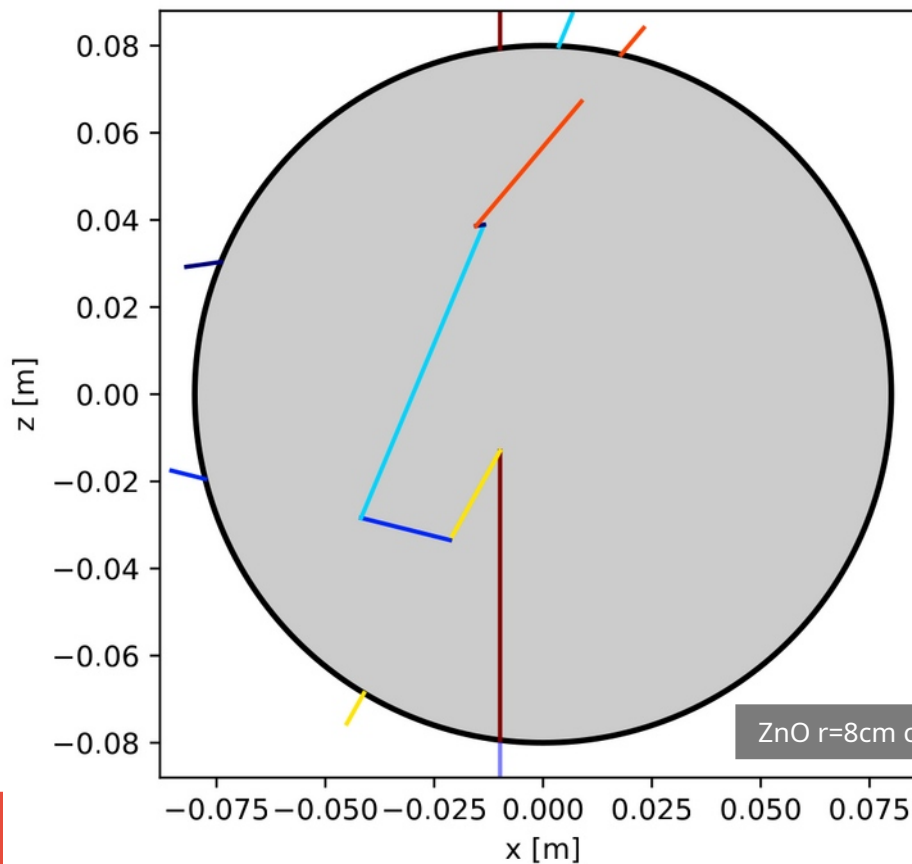
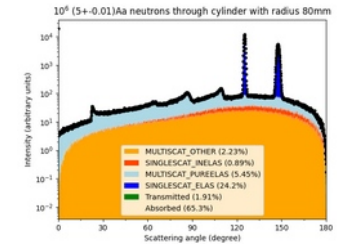
# MiniMC: Command-line interface

```
$> ncrystal_minimc "Al_sg225.ncmat;temp=300K" "4Aa pencil on 10mm slab"  
Plotting tally: theta
```

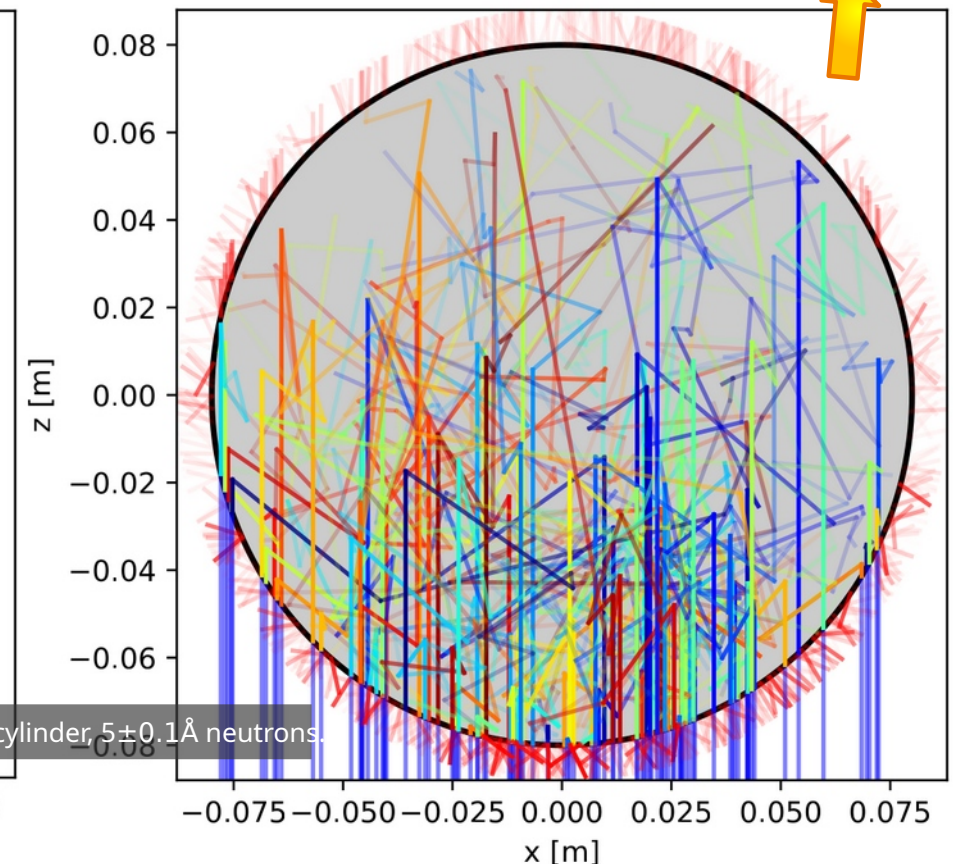


# The MiniMC engine

- Goal: Speed and low errors on multiple scattering effects.
- Neutrons split many times in transmitted (tallied) and scattered parts.
- Terminated via roulette scheme.
- Fluxes correctly adjusted (also for absorption).



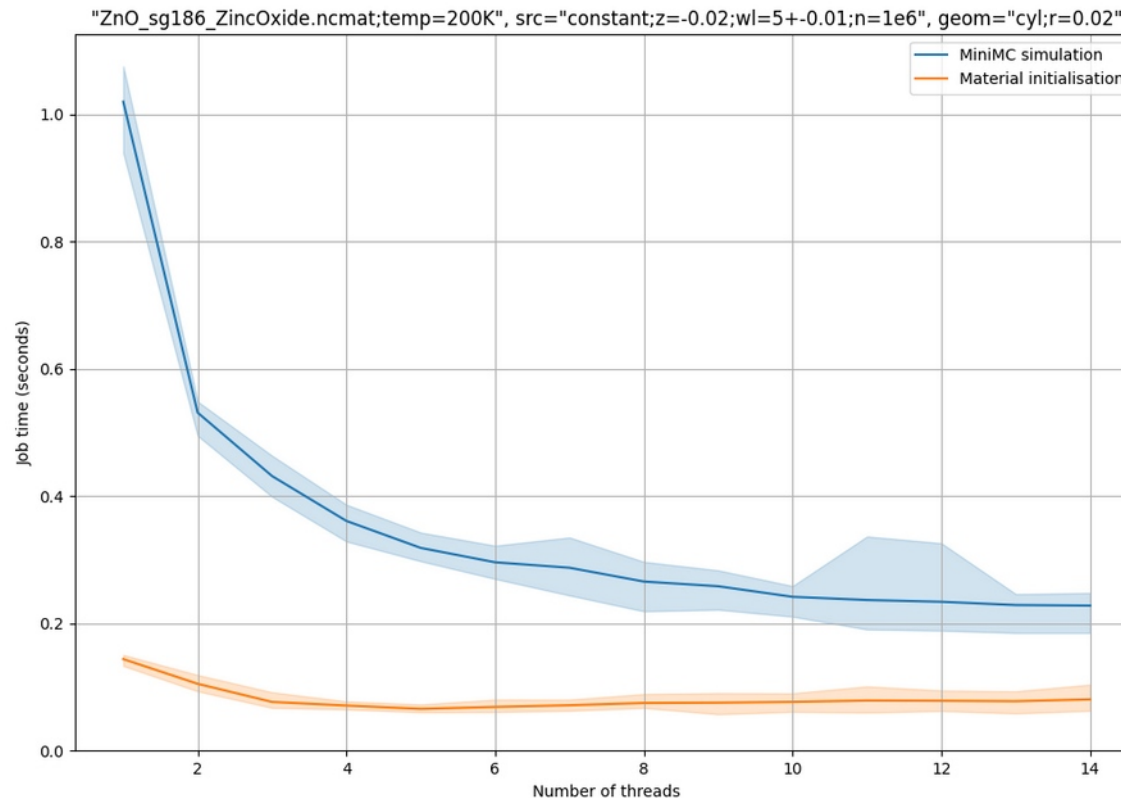
ZnO r=8cm cylinder,  $5 \pm 0.1 \text{ \AA}$  neutrons.



## MiniMC techniques for fast results

### Several techniques:

- Use splitting/forced-scatter+transmission/roulette (previous slide)
- Handle “baskets” of 4096 neutrons at a time for vectorised (SIMD) code.
- Use multi-threading.



## MiniMC: Custom tallying

Pre-defined tally quantities might not be enough for all users.

→ Allow accessing tallied neutrons directly from Python.

→ For efficiency, this is done via call-back function which gets long Numpy arrays of particle data.

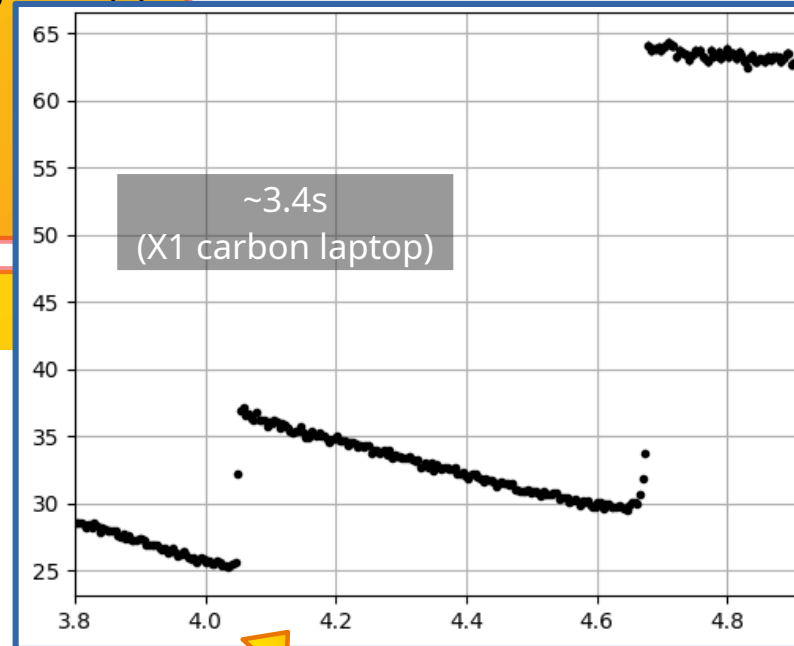
→ But not so long as to cause memory issues :-)

→ Simulation can even be terminated dynamically by returning "True" from the callback function.

3.4s

Example: P\_transmission (<10deg) as a function of  $\lambda$

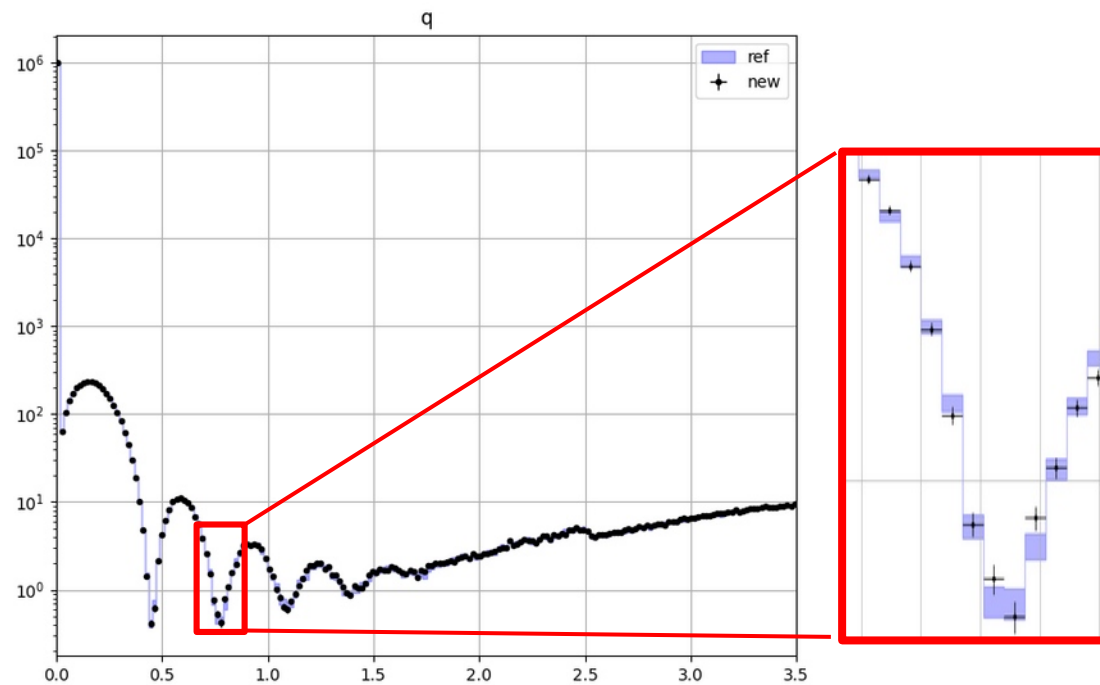
```
from NCrystal import ekin2wl
import NCrystal.minimc as minimc
from NCrystal.hist import HistFiller1D
nbins, nsim, wllow, wlhigh = 300, 1e7, 3.8, 5.0
hist = HistFiller1D( nbins, wllow, wlhigh )
def cb( data ):
    mask = data['uz'] > 0.9848# = cos(10degree)
    hist.fill( ekin2wl(data['ekin0'][mask]), data['w'][mask] )
minimc.run( 'Al_sg225.ncmat', callback = cb,
            geomcfg = "slab;dz=0.05",
            srccfg = f"constant;z=-0.05;n={nsim};wl={wllow}-{wlhigh}" )
hist.to_hist1d().scale(100.0*nbins/nsim).plot(color='none')
```





# MiniMC : used for CI monitoring

- Having the MiniMC engine built in, allows our automated tests to monitor for statistically significant physics performance changes.
- Highly unlikely that physics-breaking changes could sneak past this.
- But without tons of spurious test failures on tiny changes.
- Like all tests: shipped as part of ncrystal-verify package, so users can feel confident that their NCrystal installation is OK.



# More info about NCrystal

**NCrystal**

Thermal Neutron Transport

**Forum for questions/discussions, issue tracker, wiki, data library page at:**  
<https://github.com/mctools/ncrystal>

**General info:**  
DOI 10.1016/j.cpc.2019.07.015

**Embedded documentation:**  
Entire Python API has doc-strings.  
Command-line tools have -h / --help flags

**Details about elastic models:**  
DOI 10.1016/j.cpc.2021.108082

**Details about inelastic sampling:**  
DOI 10.1016/j.jcp.2018.11.043



**Jupyter tutorials at:**  
<https://github.com/mctools/ncrystal-notebooks/>

**Better website to come**  
(hopefully in 2026)



# Backup slides



# WIP: Coherent inelastic effects

- CSNS group (Xiao Xiao Cai, et al.) working on tools for providing high quality coherent-inelastic kernels for NCrystal.
- A proof-of-concept plugin for NCrystal for using those already exists.
- Such files would be temperature-specific and much larger, but for many use-cases this would be very interesting.
- Group also looking at extending this to non-isotropic materials (single crystals).

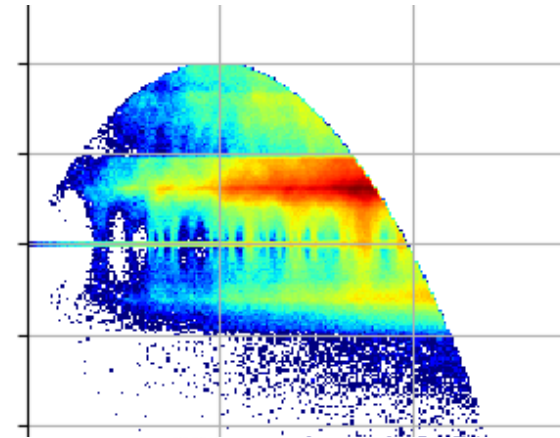
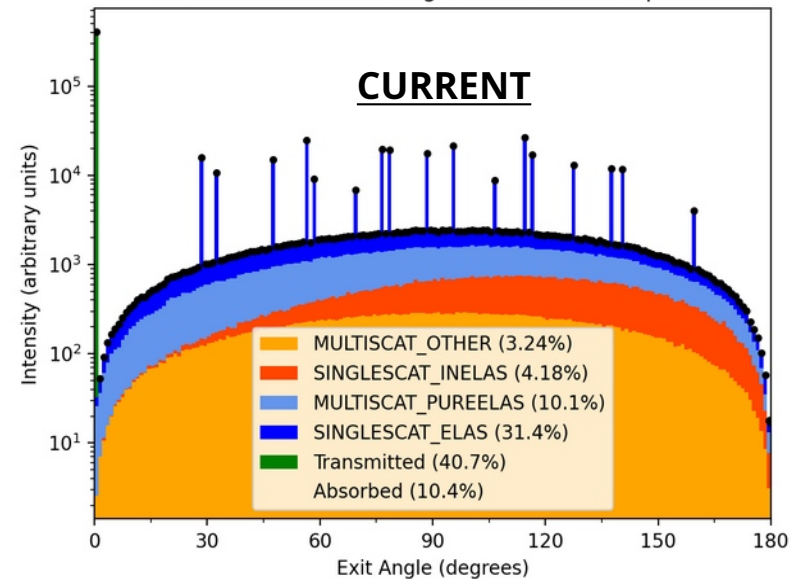
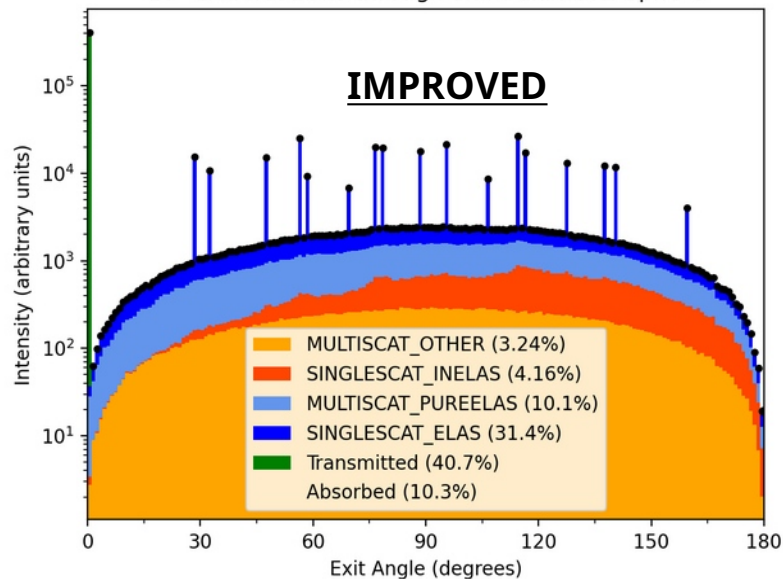


Figure 1

skeleton\_c1\_vol\_77K.ncmat  
10<sup>6</sup> 1Aa neutrons through 5mm diameter sphere





```
import NCrystal as NC
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy
scBeO = NC.createScatter('BeO_sg186.ncmat')
scBeO_nobragg = NC.createScatter('BeO_sg186.ncmat;bragg=0')
wls = numpy.linspace(0.0,7.0,1000)
plt.plot( wls, scBeO.xsect(wl=wls), label='All scattering' )
plt.plot( wls, scBeO_nobragg.xsect(wl=wls), label='No Bragg' )
plt.xlabel('Neutron wavelength (Å)')
plt.ylabel('cross section per atom (barn)')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

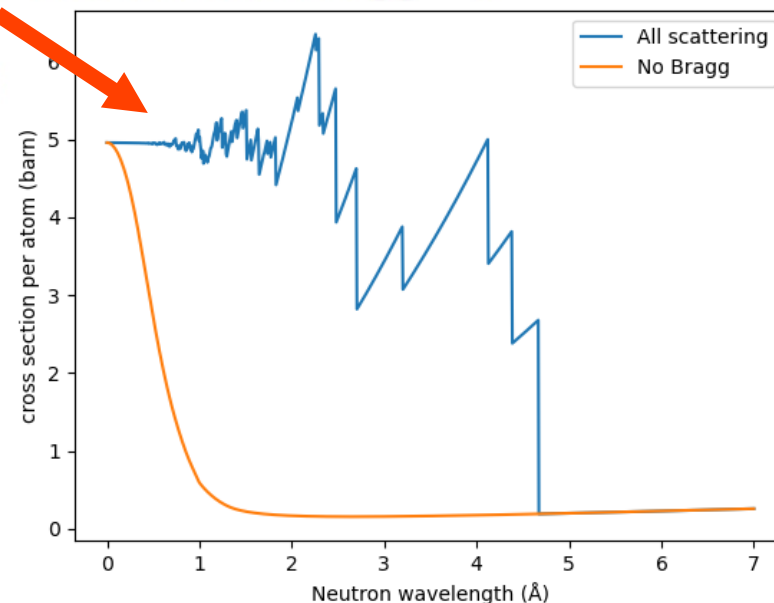
Simply use NCrystal cfg-strings  
when creating materials



**Jupyter tutorials available at:**

<https://github.com/mctools/ncrystal-notebooks/>

**conda install -c conda-forge ncrystal  
or pip install ncrystal**



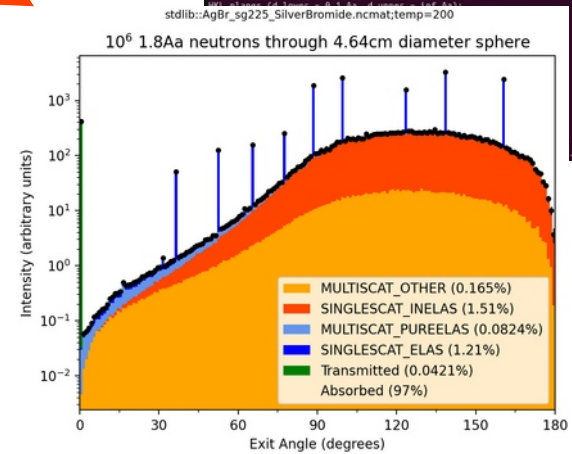
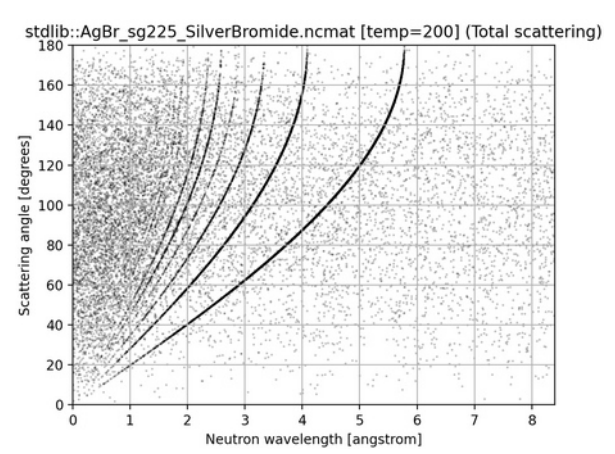
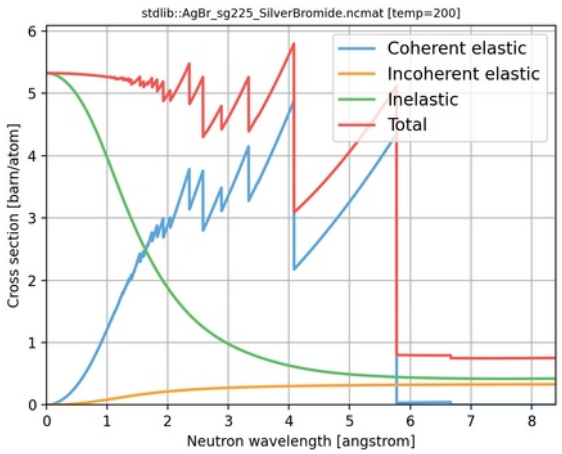
# Command-line interface (CLI)

The `nctool` command allows inspection of physics resulting from a given `cfg-string`, browsing of data files, and more.

```
$> nctool --dump "AgBr_sg225_SilverBromide.ncmat;temp=200K"
```

```
$> nctool "AgBr_sg225_SilverBromide.ncmat;temp=200K"
```

```
..... NCrystal Material Info
.....
Data source: stdlib:AgBr_sg225_SilverBromide.ncmat
.....
Density : 6.47734 g/cm3, 0.0415477 atoms/Aa^3
.....
Composition (by mole): 50% Br 50% Ag
.....
Composition (by mass): 42.5535% Br 57.4465% Ag
.....
Atom data:
Br = Br(cohSL=6.795fm cohXS=5.80215barn incXS=0.1barn absXS=6.9barn mass=79.9035u Z=35)
Ag = Ag(cohSL=5.922fm cohXS=4.40704barn incXS=0.58barn absXS=63.3barn mass=107.868u Z=47)
.....
Averaged quantities:
Atomic mass : 93.8850u
Absorption XS at 2200m/s : 35.1 barn
Free scattering XS : 5.32549 barn
Scattering length density : 2.64181 10^-6/Aa^2
.....
State of matter: Solid (crystalline)
.....
Space group number : 225
Lattice spacings [Aa] : 5.7745 5.7745 5.7745
Lattice angles [deg] : 90 90 90
Unit cell volume [Aa^3] : 192.55
Atoms / unit cell : 8
.....
Atoms in unit cell (total #):
4 Br atoms [1_Debye=23.347X, MSD=0.0241933Aa^2]
4 Ag atoms [1_Debye=103.372X, MSD=0.0254376Aa^2]
.....
Atomic coordinates:
Br 0 0 1/2
Br 0 1/2 0
Br 1/2 0 0
Br 1/2 1/2 1/2
Ag 0 0 0
Ag 0 1/2 1/2
Ag 1/2 0 1/2
Ag 1/2 1/2 0
.....
Dynamic info for Br (50%):
type: S(alpha,beta) [from V005]
V005 Source: 2030 points
V005 E_max: 18.0077 meV
Dynamic info for Ag (50%):
type: S(alpha,beta) [from V005]
V005 Source: 2030 points
V005 E_max: 18.0077 meV
.....
IKL Info type: SymEqGroup
.....
```



Other scripts provided, mostly for conversions:  
`ncrystal_cif2ncmat`, `ncrystal_endf2ncmat`,  
`ncrystal_ncmat2hkl`, `ncrystal_hfg2ncmat`,  
`ncrystal-config`, `ncrystal_minimc`, ...

The Python API provides everything provided by the cmdline scripts, but sometimes a quick command in the terminal is convenient.

# NCrystal in McStas

## Standard McStas example (.instr)

```
COMPONENT mysample = NCrystal_sample(cfg="Al203_sg167_Corundum.ncmat",
                                     radius=0.01, yheight=0.05)
AT (0, 0, 0) RELATIVE PREVIOUS
```

## McStasScript + Union example (Python)

```
import mcstasscript.tools.ncrystal_union as ncunion
ncunion.add_ncrystal_union_material(instr,
                                    name="myAl",
                                    cfgstr="Al_sg225.ncmat;temp=10C")
#... usual mcstasscript code for creating volume "myvol" here
myvol.set_parameters(radius=0.01,
                    yheight=0.01,
                    material_string=' "myAl" ',
                    priority=1)
```

Simply use NCrystal cfg-strings when creating materials

To use Union+NCrystal directly in .instr files, the ncrystal\_mcstasunion script easily generates the required code (can be used with .instr SHELL keyword for automated execution).

```
$> ncrystal_mcstasunion MyAl "Al_sg225.ncmat;temp=25C"
COMPONENT MyAl_ncrystal_proc = NCrystal_process(
  cfg = "Al_sg225.ncmat;temp=25C"
)
AT (0,0,0) ABSOLUTE
COMPONENT MyAl = Union_make_material(
  process_string = "MyAl_ncrystal_proc",
  my_absorption = 1.39136803716641
)
AT (0,0,0) ABSOLUTE
```

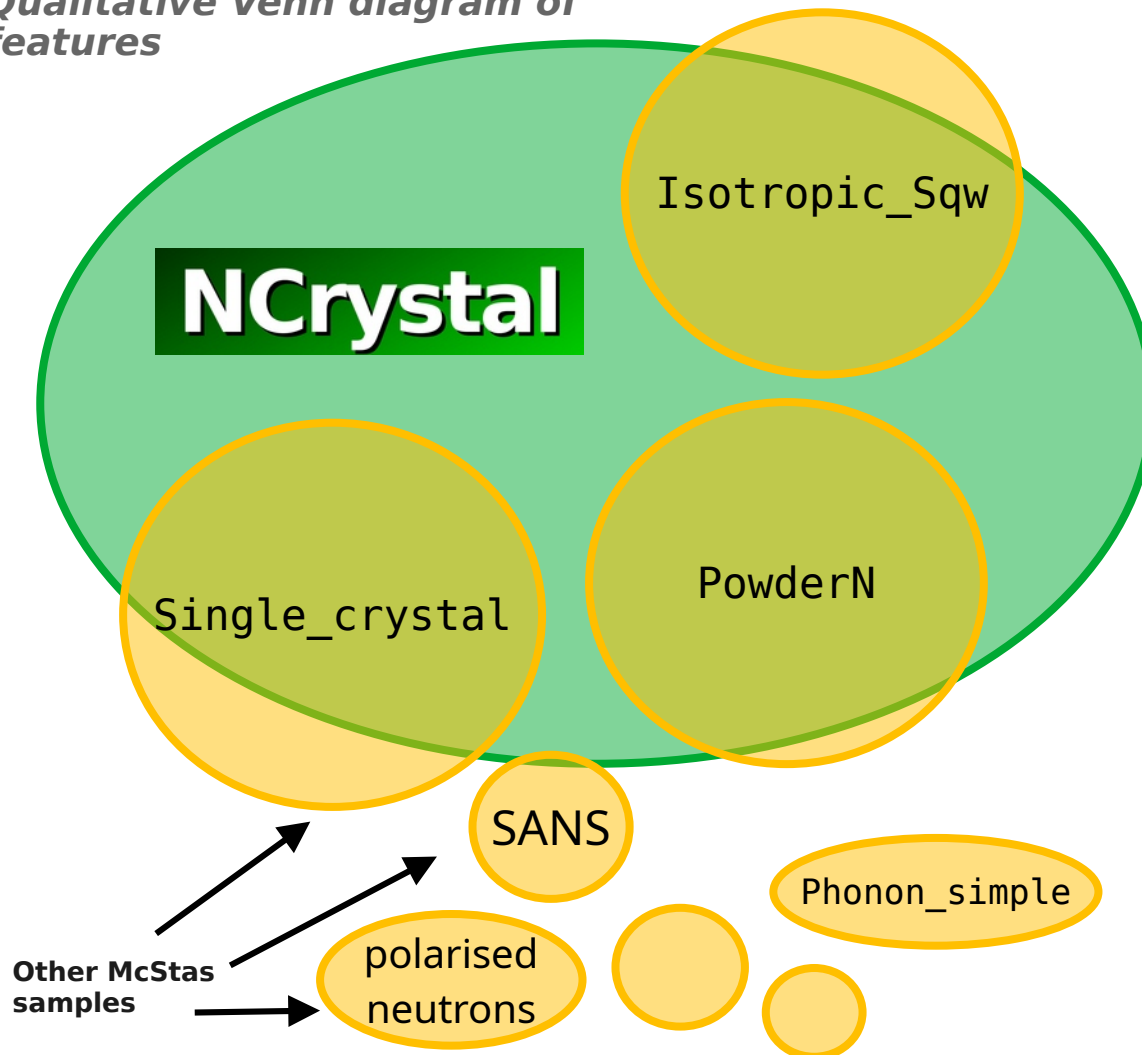
NOTE: This is admittedly a bit "hacky", and we plan to improve this!!



# NCrystal versus other McStas "sample" components



## Qualitative Venn diagram of features



### • Some reasons to use NCrystal:

- Standalone features for debugging, configuring, or creating materials.
- Aims to be a standard used across multiple codes (e.g. Vitess, OpenMC, Geant4, ...).
- Large pre-existing material library.
- Highly configurable materials (multi-phase support, easy to play with temperatures, enrichments, etc.).
- Inclusive total cross sections (always accounting for both inelastic/elastic and coherent/incoherent, multiple scattering) ⇒ More realistic transmission.
- In some cases NCrystal is only option for the physics models in McStas: HOPG, extinction, etc.
- ...

### • Missing in NCrystal:

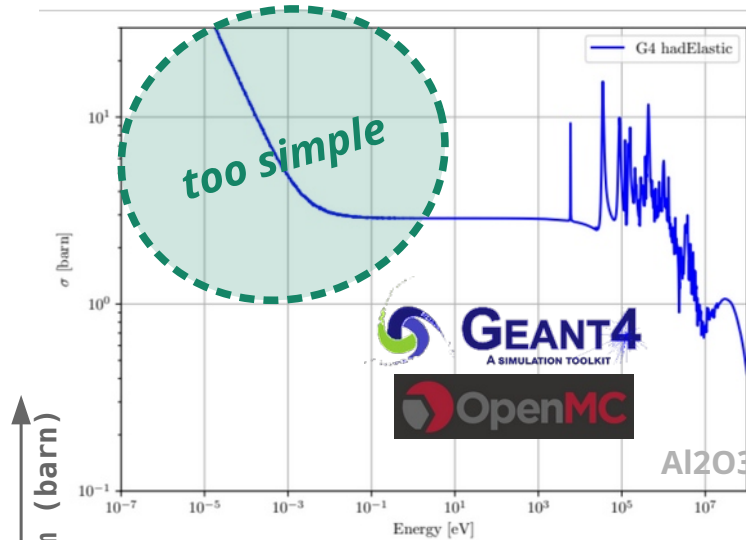
- Focusing options.
- GPU support (runs in McStas funnel mode)
- Surface physics
- Huge component library of McStas contains many physics models without analogues in NCrystal.
- ...

# NCrystal + OpenMC/Geant4/...

## Combining two regimes of neutron scattering

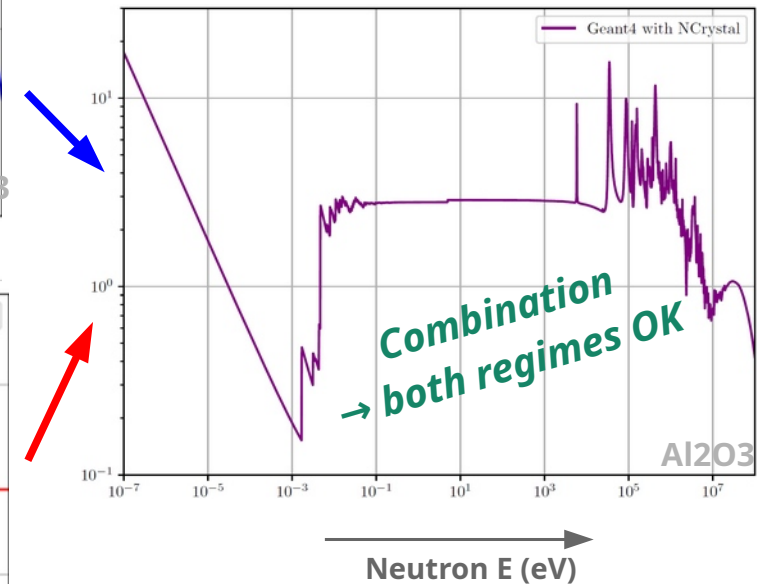
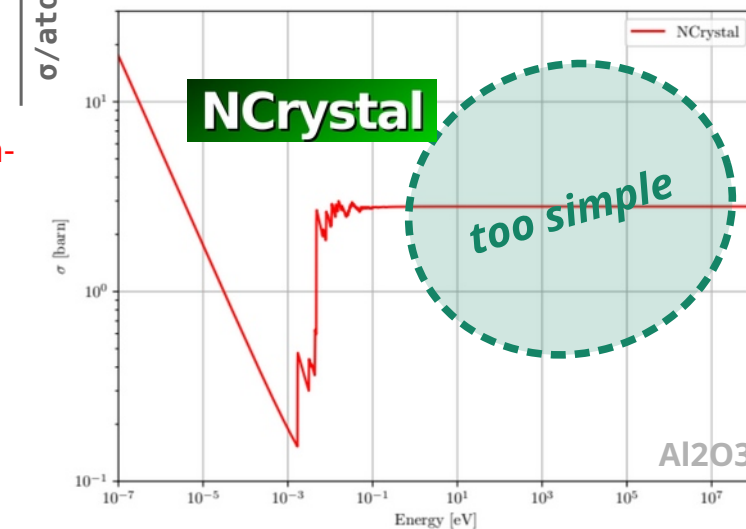
### Higher energy ( $\gg eV$ ):

- Complex neutron-nuclei interactions with energy dependent strength.
- Not sensitive to material structure.



### Low energy ( $\ll eV$ ):

- Simple (point-like) neutron-nuclei interactions with constant strength.
- Very sensitive to material structure.



# NCrystal in OpenMC

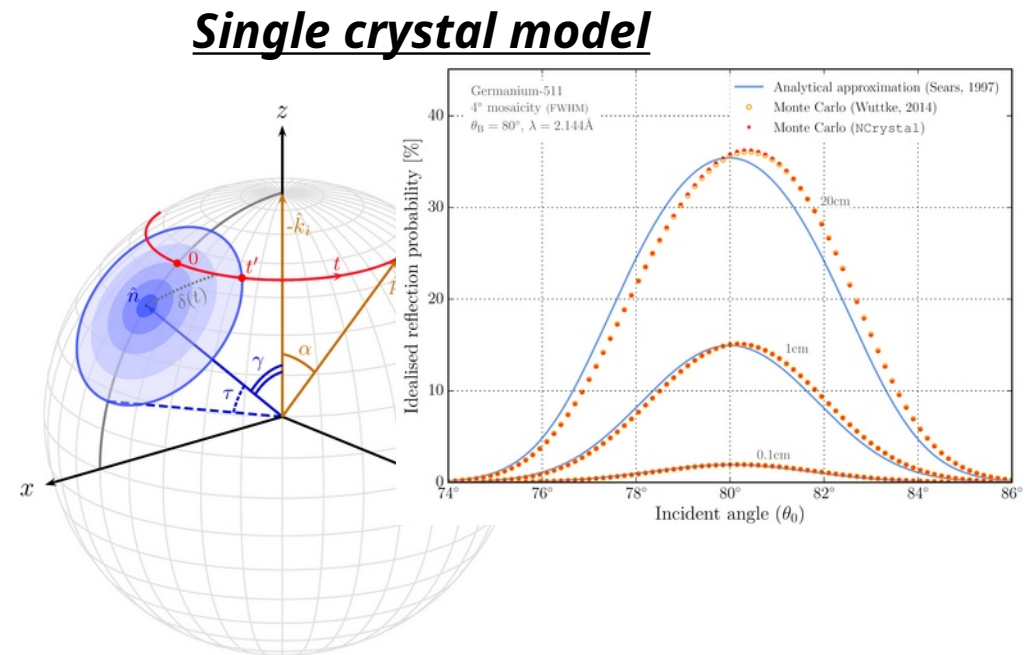
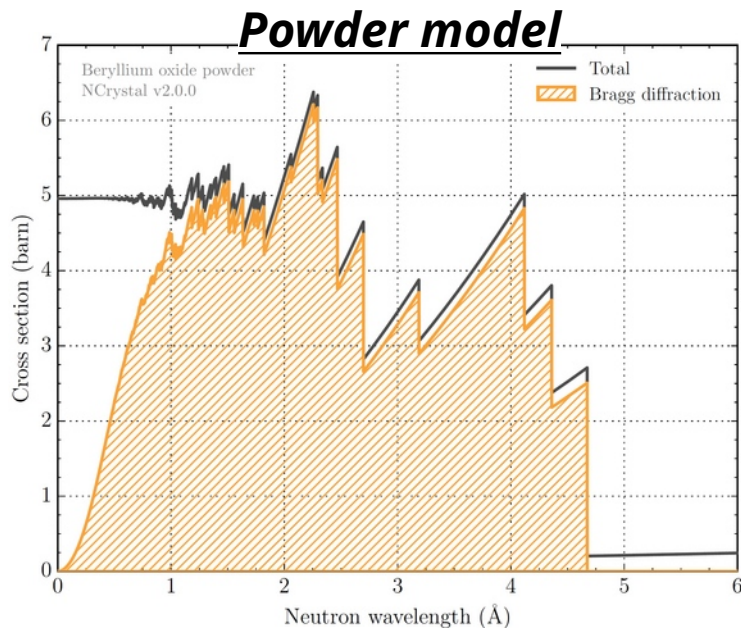
```
import openmc
# Materials
openmc_mat = openmc.Material.from_ncrystal('Polyethylene_CH2.ncmat;temp=50C')
# Geometry
s1 = openmc.Sphere(r=10, boundary_type='vacuum')
c1 = openmc.Cell(region=-s1, fill=openmc_mat)
geometry = openmc.Geometry([c1])
# Execution settings
settings = openmc.Settings()
settings.source = openmc.Source(energy=openmc.stats.Discrete(x=[10.0], p=[1.0]))
settings.run_mode = 'fixed source'
settings.batches = 10
settings.particles = 10000
# Write xml files
model = openmc.model.Model(geometry=geometry, settings=settings)
model.export_to_xml()
```



Simply use NCrystal cfg-strings  
when creating materials

# Bragg diffraction

- HKL factors **initialised on-the-fly** from unit cell (<50ms).
  - Includes enough low-d-spacing planes to ensure correct transmission at shorter-wavelengths.
- Contains **power model**, **Gaussian mosaic single crystal model**, and **single crystal model for pyrolytic graphite**.
  - Single crystal models support back-scattering and any size of mosaic spread.
- Plugins for **texture** and **primary extinction** effects exist (to be adopted for NCrystal core).

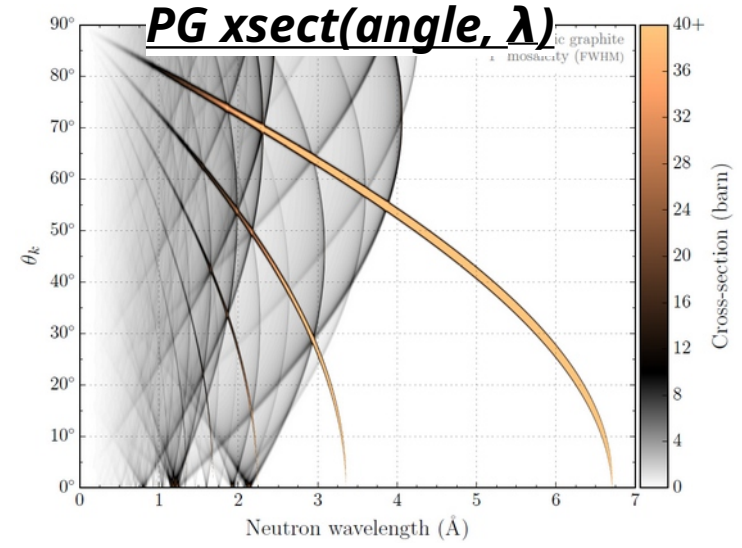
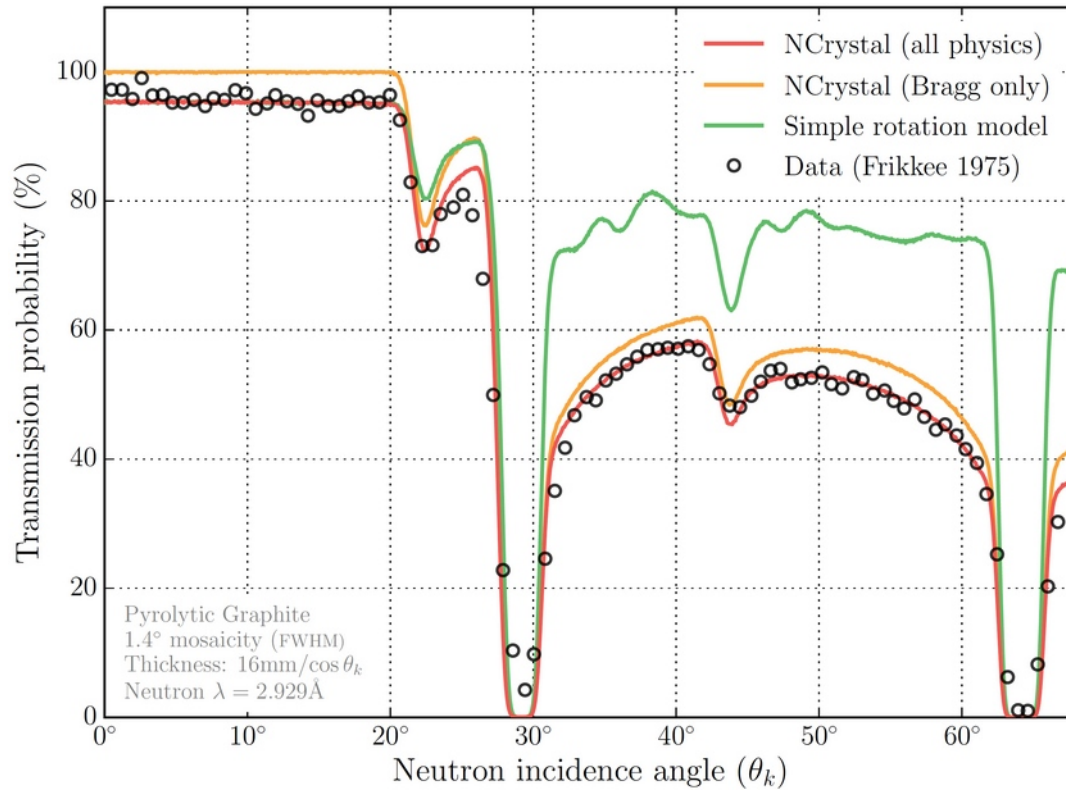
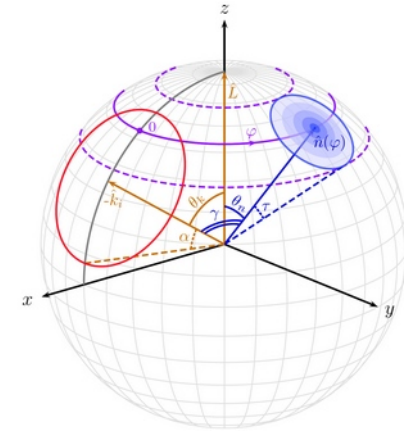




# Special single crystal model for pyrolytic graphite

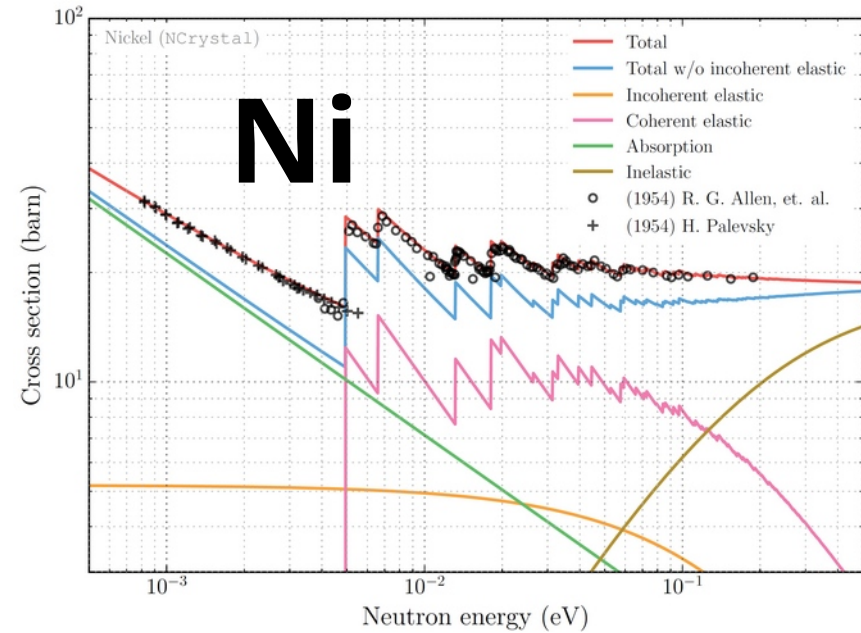
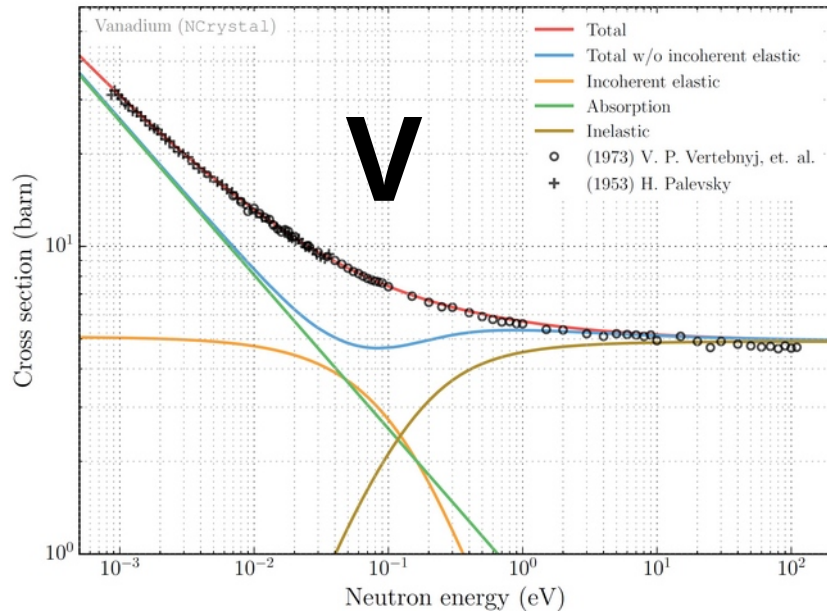


**Tricky model to implement, but can actually reproduce transmission data!**



# Incoherent-elastic model

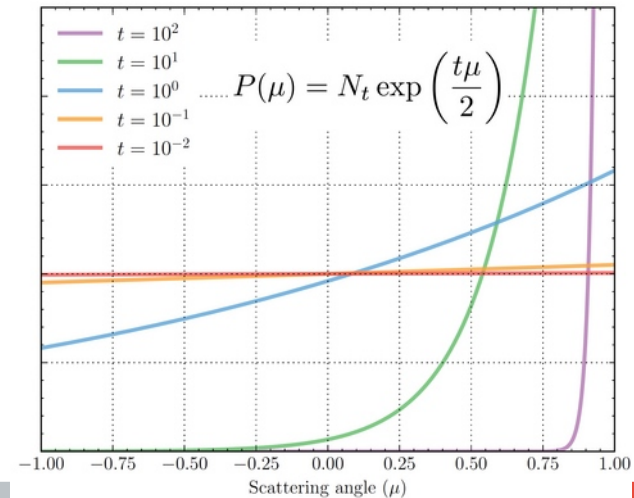
## Simple if you know the Debye-Waller factors



- Physics described by **sum of Debye-Waller factors**.
- Governed by ratio between neutron wavelength and atomic displacements:

$$t \equiv (2k\delta)^2 = \left(\frac{4\pi\delta}{\lambda}\right)^2$$

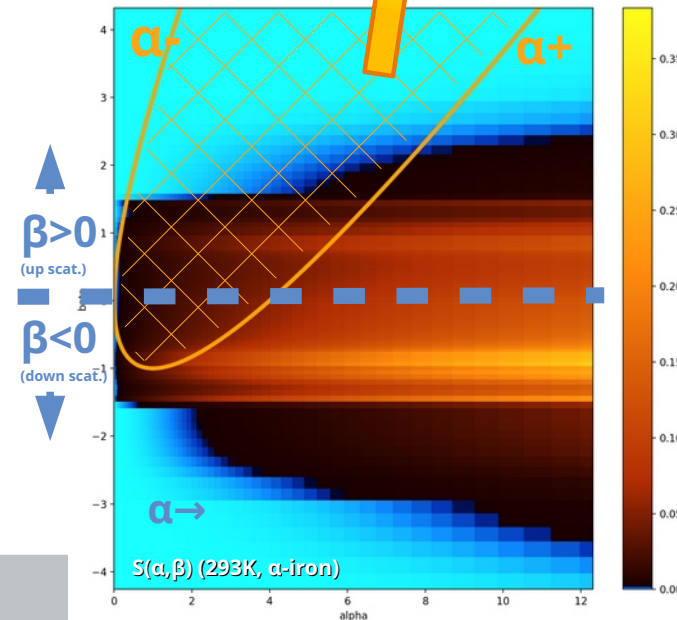
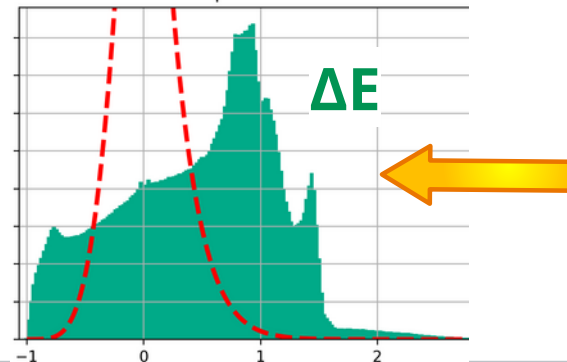
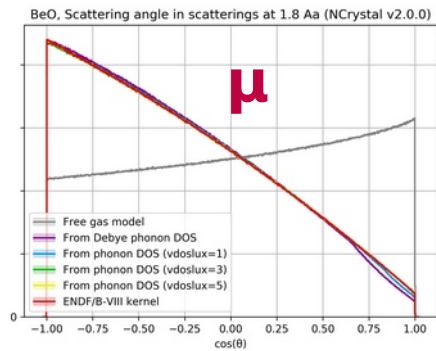
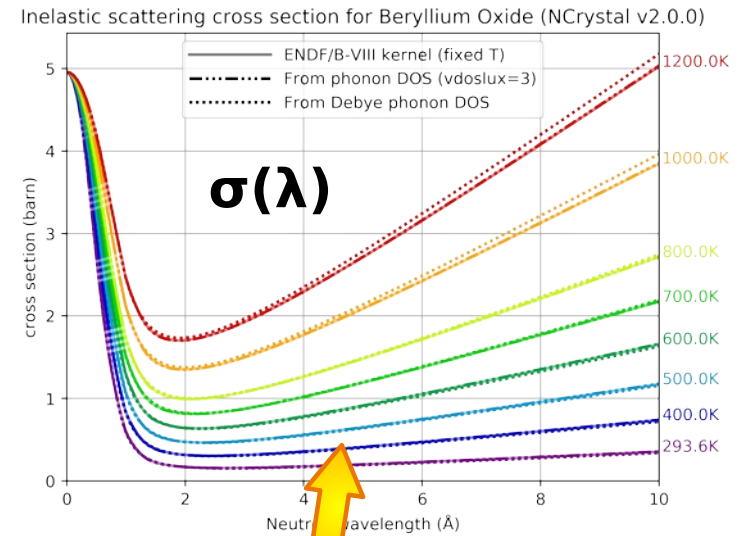
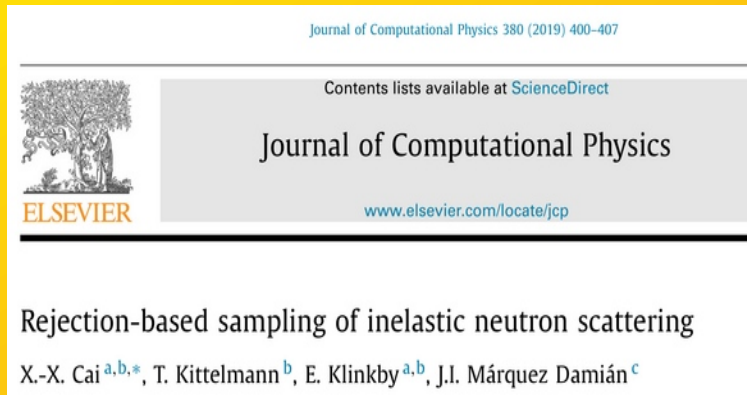
$$\sigma^{\text{inc,el}}(k) = \sigma_{\text{inc}} \frac{1 - \exp(-t)}{t}$$



# Inelastic physics: Using the 2D scattering kernels

## Custom algorithms for using the 2D kernels

- neutron total cross sections  $\sigma(k_f)$
- precise MC sampling of  $(q, \omega)$  for  $k_i \rightarrow k_f$






# Easily model any hydrogen-rich amorphous solids (CLI tool)

- DFT/MD modelling of amorphous materials can be difficult and time consuming.
- Recent paper (Romanelli et. al., 2021) provides trustworthy and cheap alternative for hydrogen-rich materials.
- Relies on universality of hydrogen vibrations in different materials: Overall hydrogen VDOS can be composed from list of hydrogen bindings.
- We provide script for setting up NCMAT files with this.

Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter

PAPER

## Thermal neutron cross sections of amino acids from average contributions of functional groups

Giovanni Romanelli<sup>1</sup> , Dalila Onorati<sup>9,2</sup> , Pierfrancesco Ulpiani<sup>3</sup> , Stephanie Cancelli<sup>4</sup>, Enrico Perelli-Cippo<sup>4</sup>, José Ignacio Márquez Damián<sup>5</sup>, Silvia C Capelli<sup>1</sup>, Gabriele Croci<sup>4,6</sup>, Andrea Muraro<sup>6</sup>, Marco Tardocchi<sup>6</sup> [Show full author list](#)

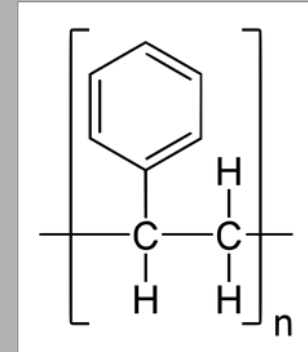
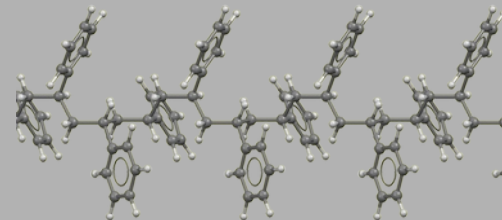
Published 31 May 2021 • © 2021 IOP Publishing Ltd

[Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter, Volume 33, Number 28](#)

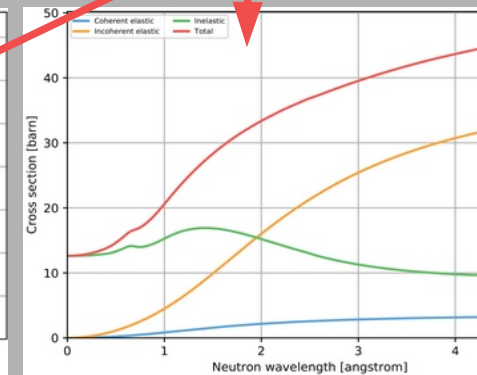
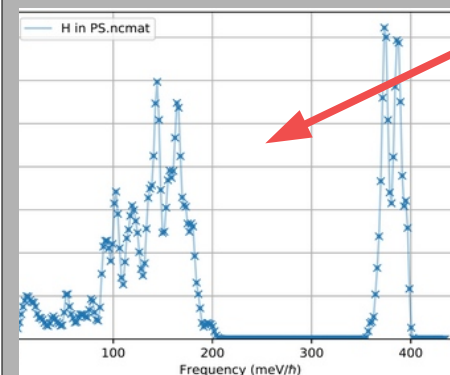
Citation Giovanni Romanelli et al 2021 *J. Phys.: Condens. Matter* **33** 285901

## Example (polystyrene):

- 1 aromatic ring with 5 H
- 1 CH<sub>2</sub> group
- 1 aliphatic CH binding



```
$> ncrystal_hfg2ncmat --formula C8H8 \  
--spec 5xCharo+1xCHali+1xCH2 \  
--density 0.99 -o PS.ncmat
```

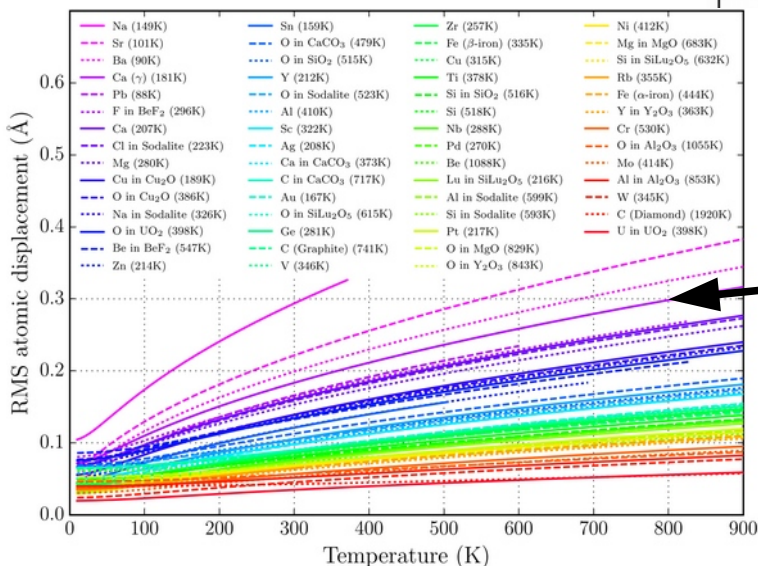
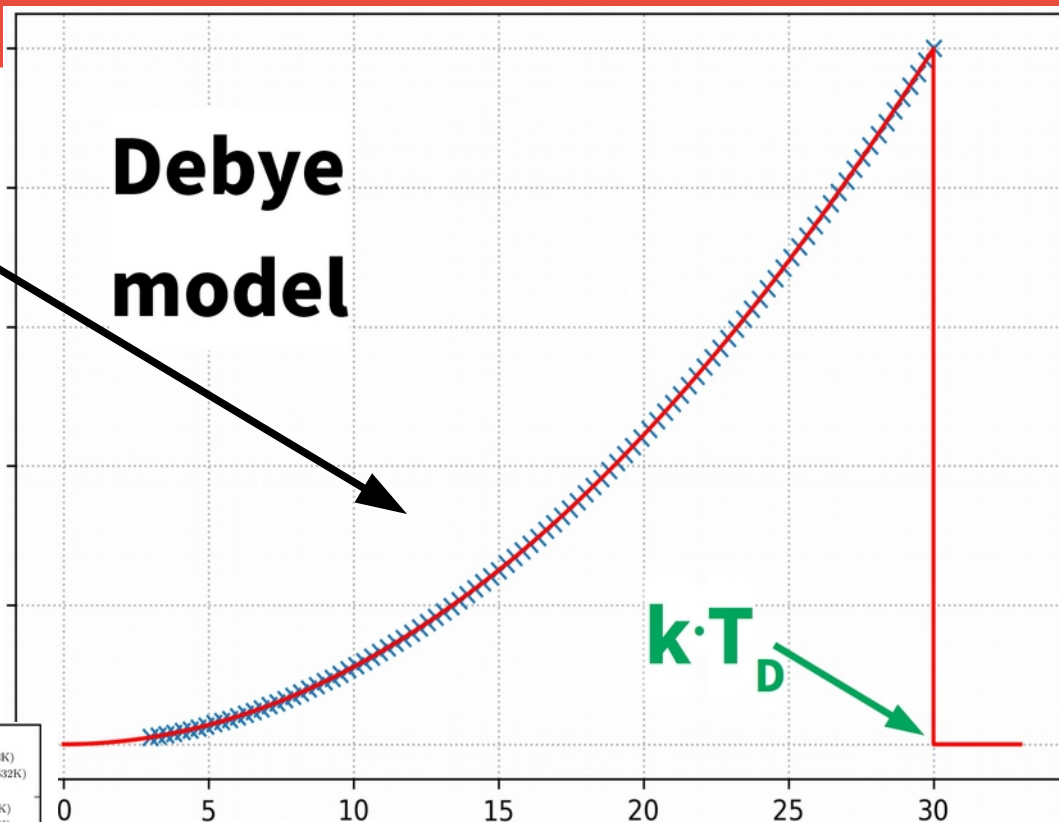




# How we handle materials with no phonon DOS specified?

Idealised DOS (Debye Model) is constructed and fed into same infrastructure as any other DOS.

Lacks details of course, but gives consistent kinematics and handles multi-phonon physics ~OK.



T-dependent atomic displacements ( $\delta$ ), from Debye temperature ( $T_D$ )

Of course, a real DOS gives more realistic  $\delta$ .