

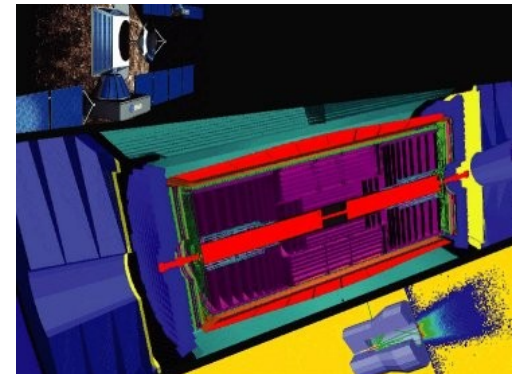
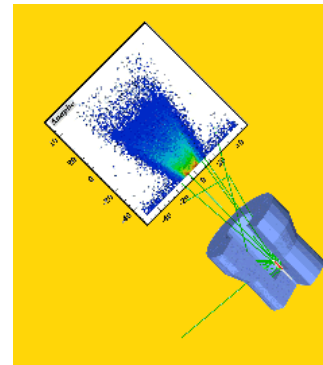
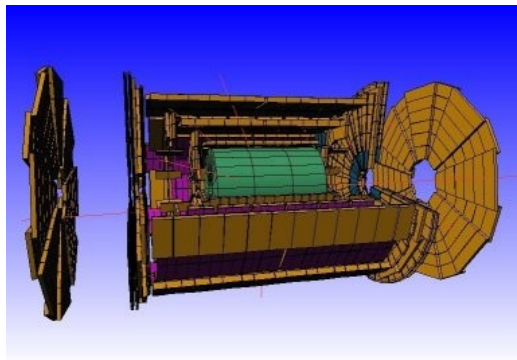
# Geant4 tools for simulating instrument backgrounds

Douglas D. Di Julio

- Geant4 overview
- Physics Benchmarking
- Geant4 tools
  - Long beamline simulations
  - Supermirror physics
  - Grain size patch
  - (Global weight window generator)
- Outlook

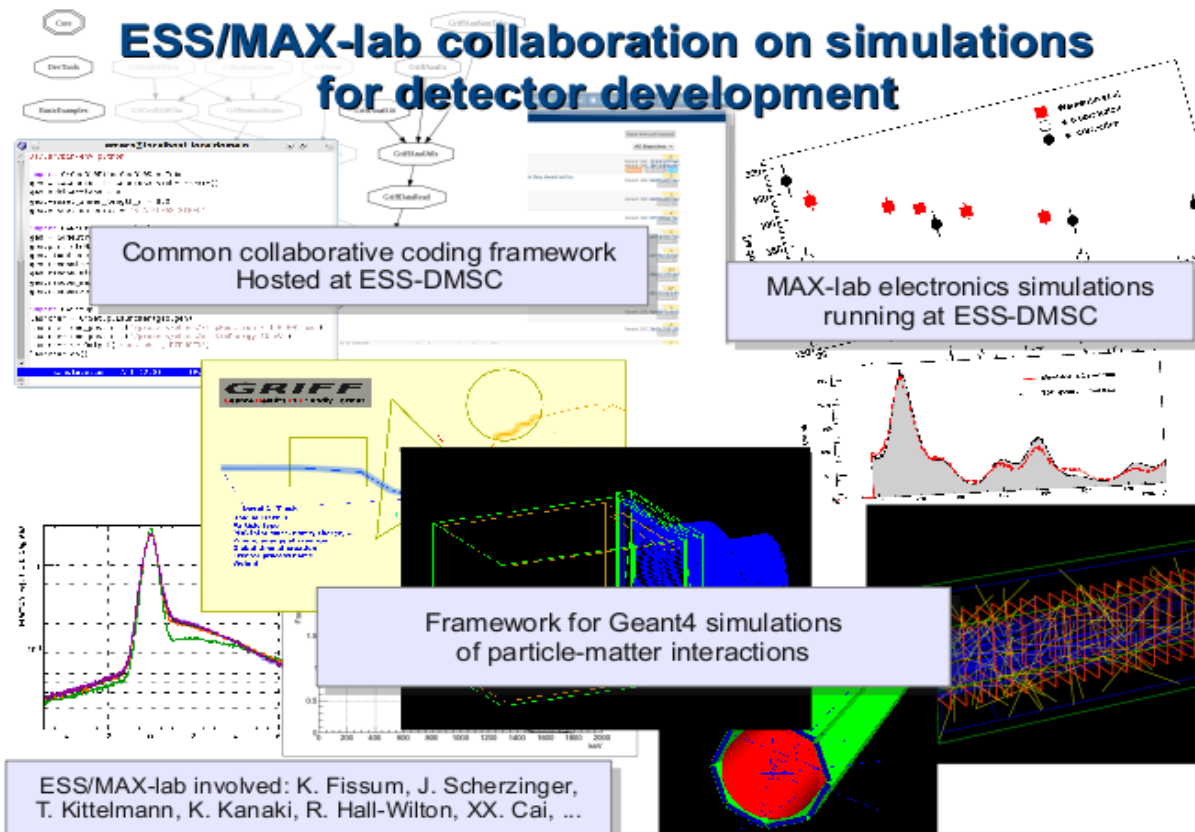
# Geant4 overview

- High-energy physics code: <https://geant4.web.cern.ch/geant4>
- Open source code
- Object oriented (C++)
- International Geant4 collaboration (large user base)
- Used in nuclear and particle physics, medical sciences and space sciences



- Heavily using the detector group framework
- Also running vanilla geant4 10

## ESS/MAX-lab collaboration on simulations for detector development



Common collaborative coding framework  
Hosted at ESS-DMSC

MAX-lab electronics simulations  
running at ESS-DMSC

Framework for Geant4 simulations  
of particle-matter interactions

ESS/MAX-lab involved: K. Fissum, J. Scherzinger,  
T. Kittelmann, K. Kanaki, R. Hall-Wilton, XX. Cai, ...

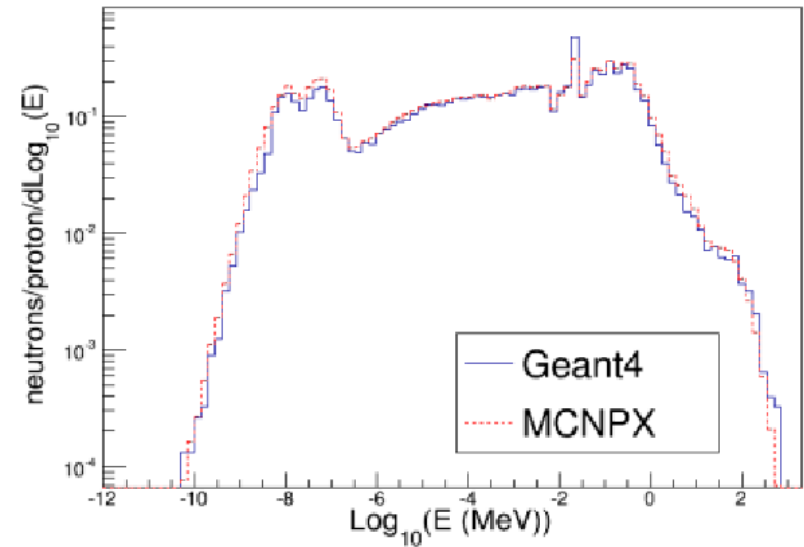
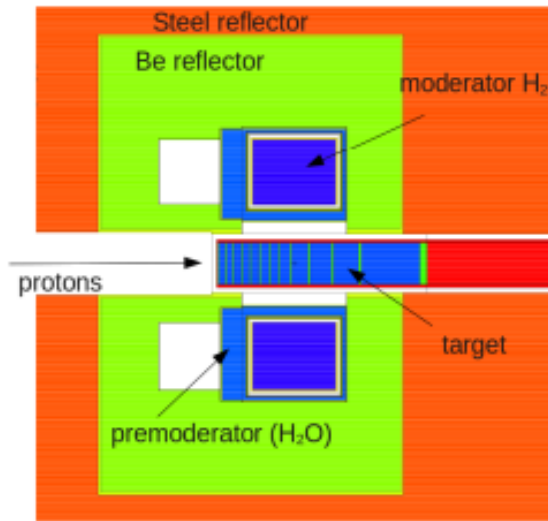
# Some relevant features of Geant4



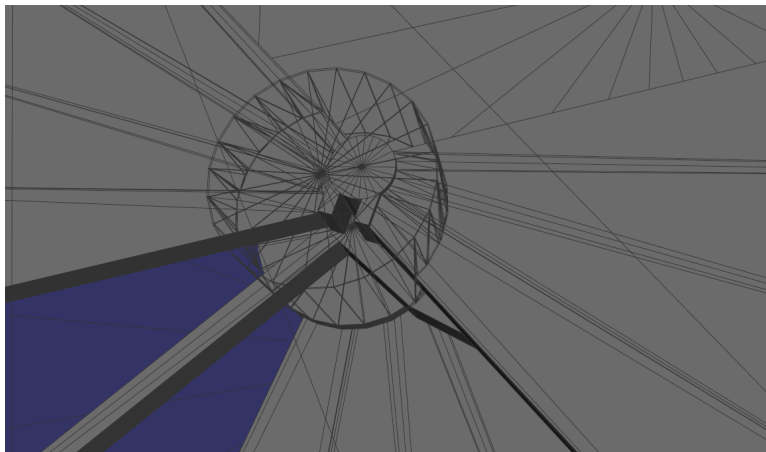
- Reference physics lists packaged with geant4 contain best guesses for the physics
  - All standard EM processes
  - Several high-energy cascade models available, Bertini, Binary, and INCL++
  - High-precision neutron data (G4NDL) based largely on ENDF/B-VII and also on JENDL
  - Thermal scattering for ~20 materials (LH<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O...)
- Supports weight windows and geometrical splitting
- Users should be aware of:
  - No weight-window generator packaged with Geant4
  - No error calculation included by default (user must program the calculation in)

# Spallation target benchmarking

MCNPX ESS TDR model



Sum over all extraction areas



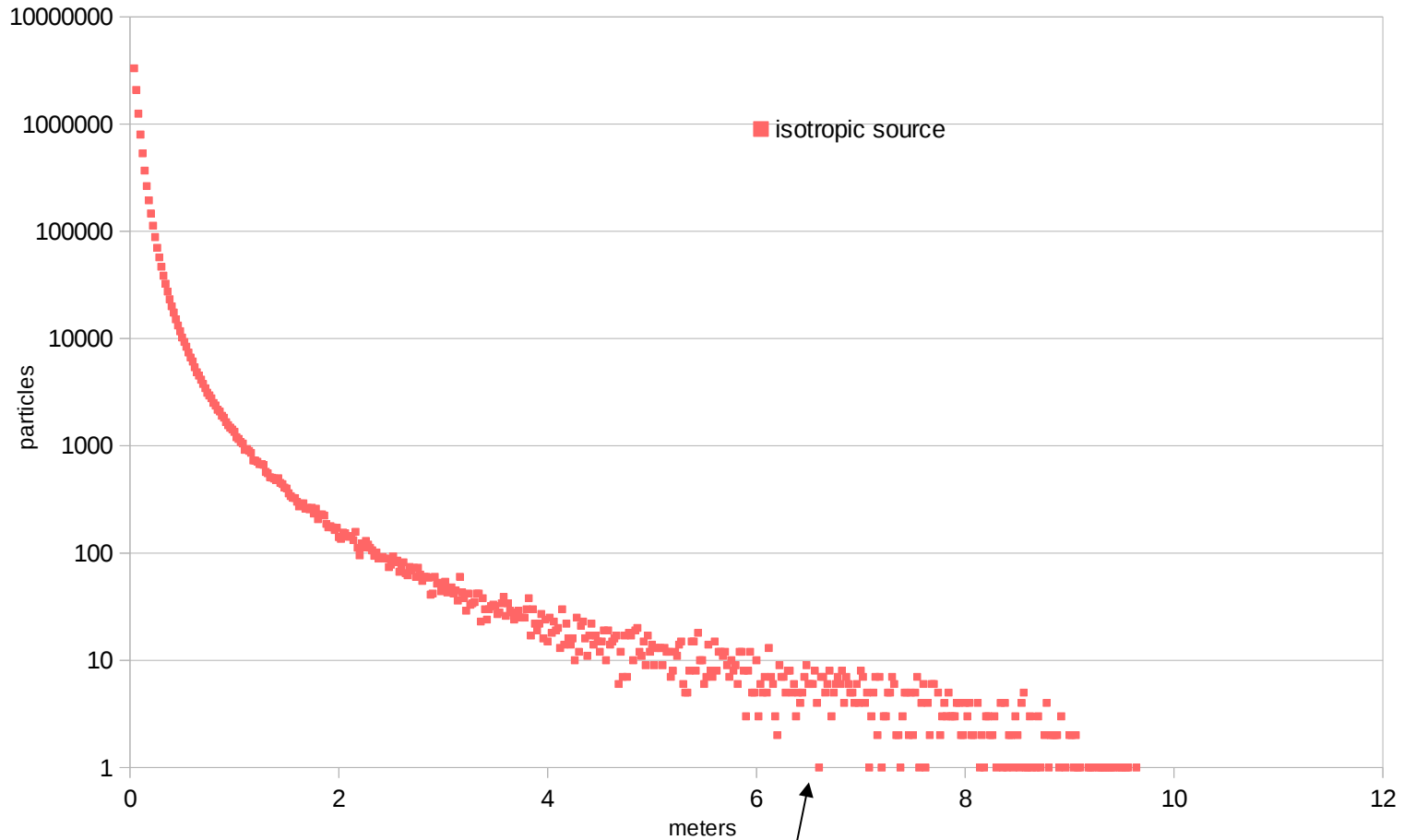
Geant4 model

# Long beamline simulation



- Current through a beamline decreases as  $1/r^2$  as distance from source
- The current crossing the wall of the beamline at 150 m is roughly seven orders of magnitude smaller than at 1 m
- To reduce the variance, we introduced a duct source option in Geant4, following the work in K. Nita et al., Progress in Nucl. Sci. and Tech. 1 (2011) 1
- The idea is to equalize the wall current at any point in a beamline by changing the weights of the neutrons

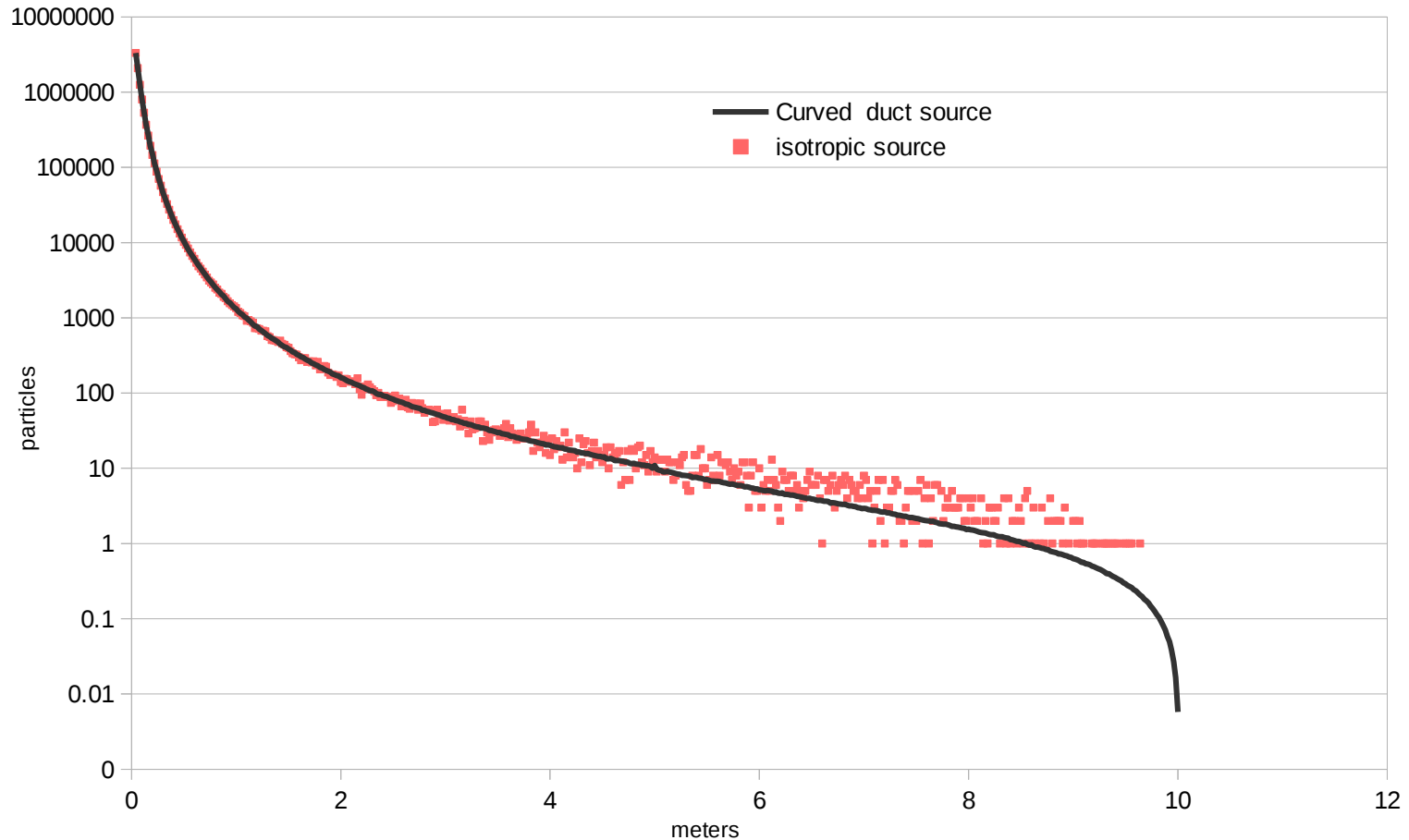
# Long beamline simulation



Poor sampling near end of beamline

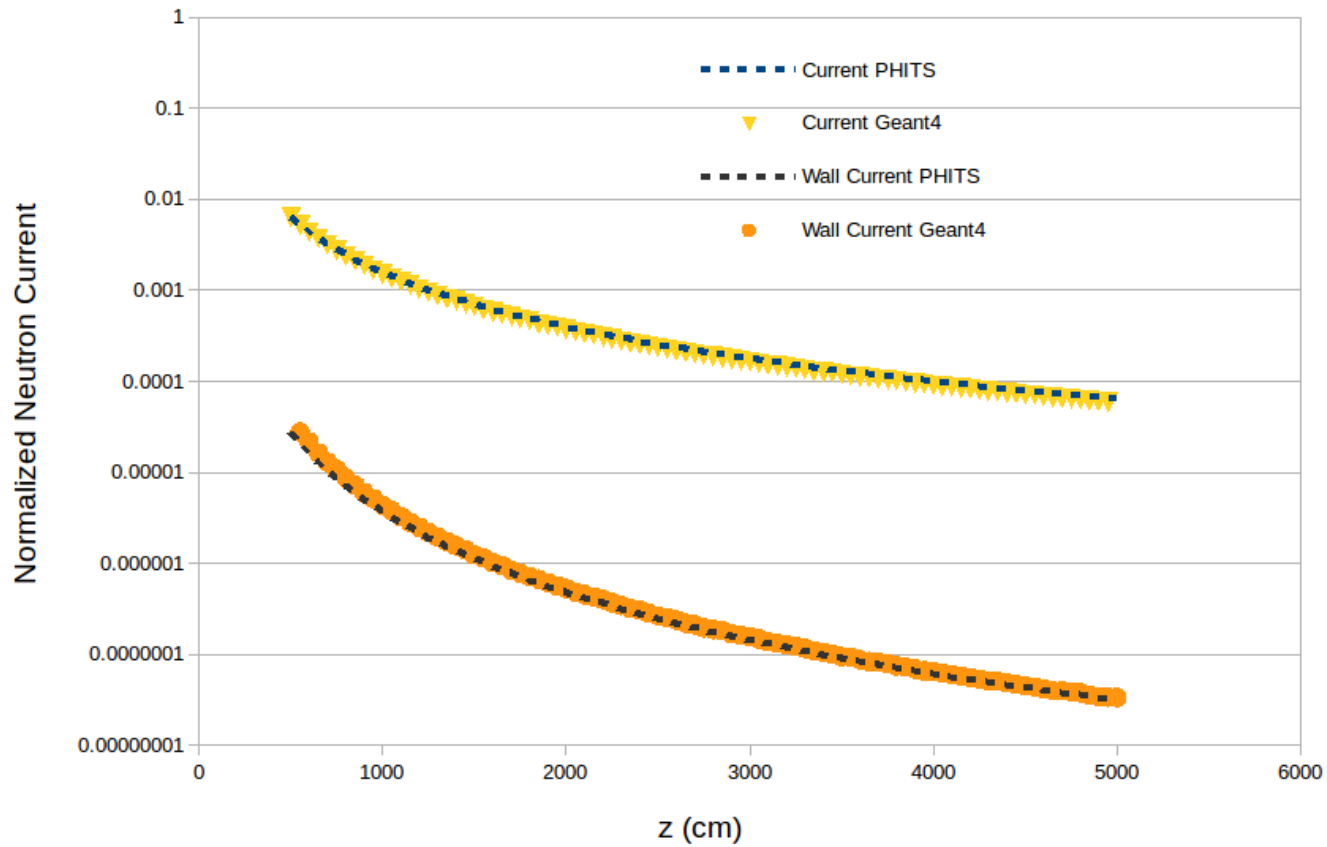


# Duct source variance reduction



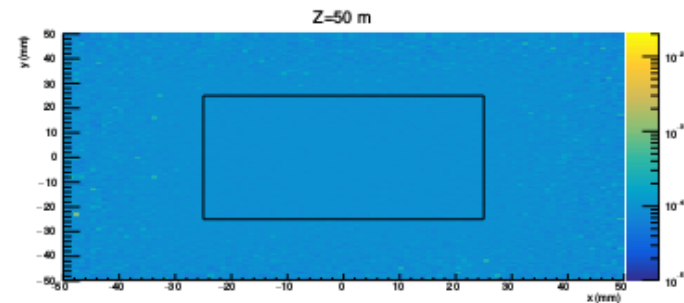
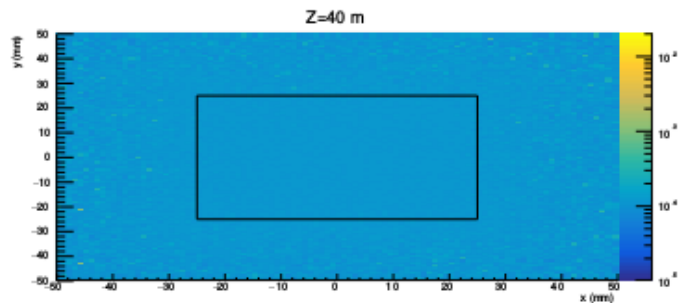
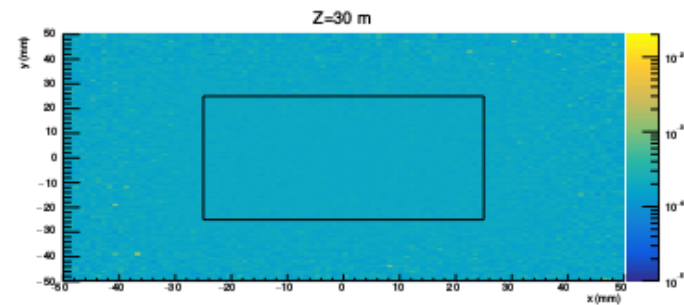
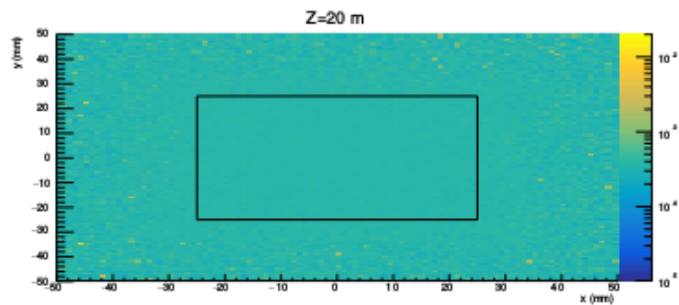
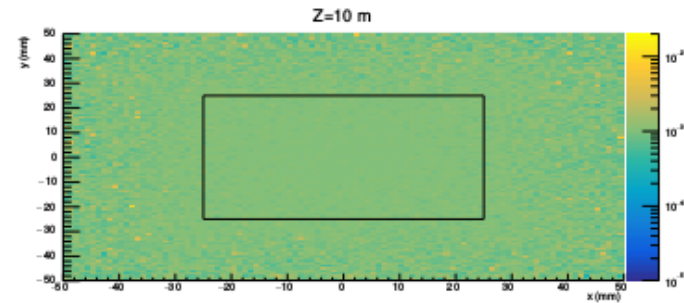
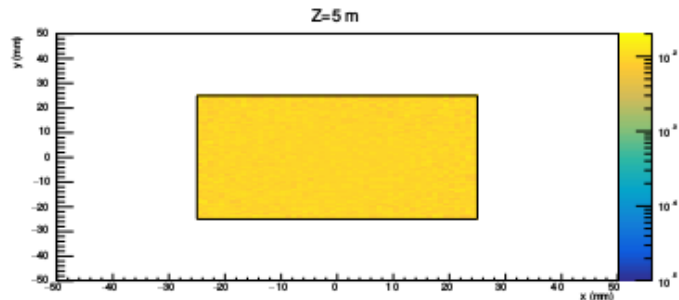
With duct source – uniform sampling along entire beamline

# Duct source variance reduction



Benchmarked against PHITS

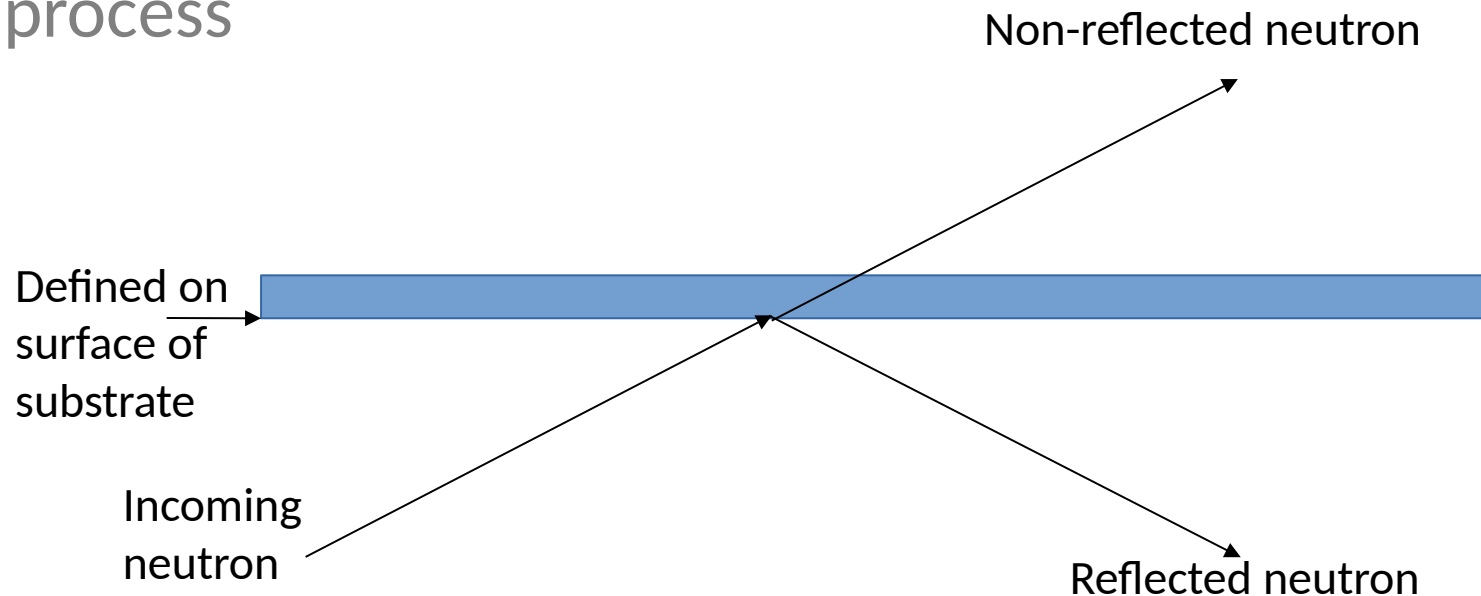
# Duct source variance reduction



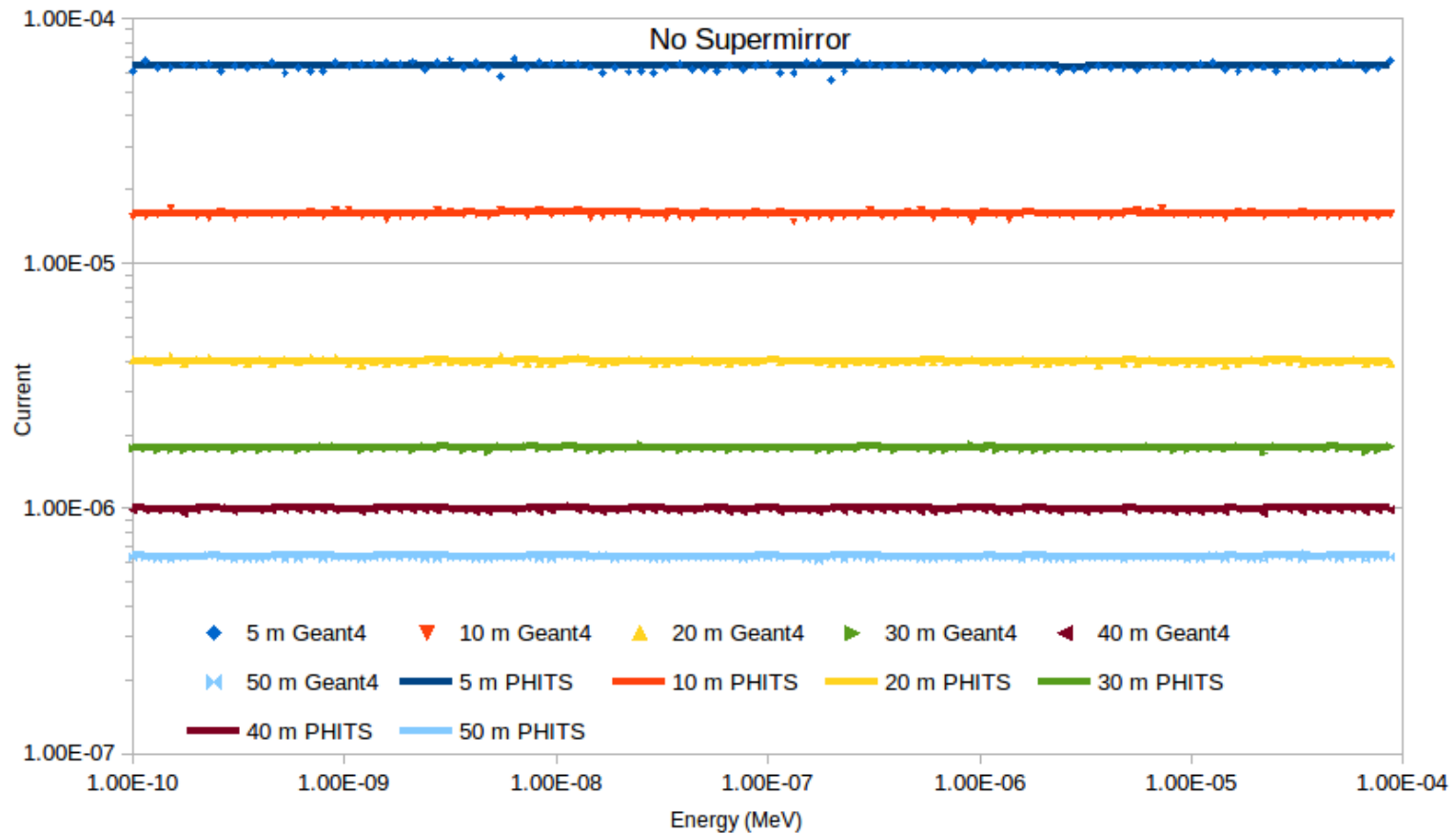
Uniform neutron distribution along the guide

# Supermirror physics

- Supermirror physics not included in standard Geant4, therefore we have implemented a supermirror physics module
- Super-mirror reflectivity function defined as a biasing process

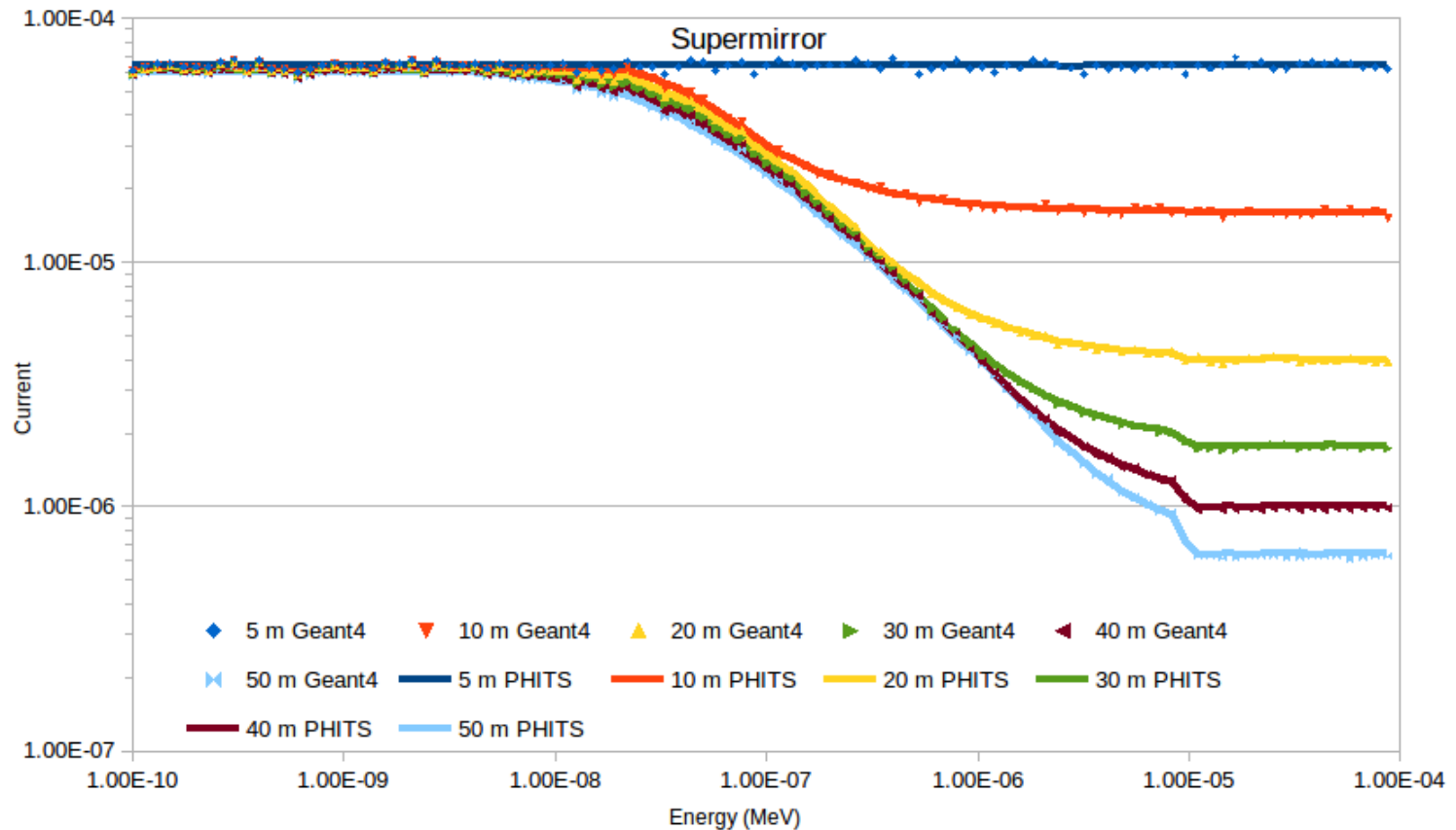


# Supermirror physics – no supermirror + duct source



Benchmarked against PHITS

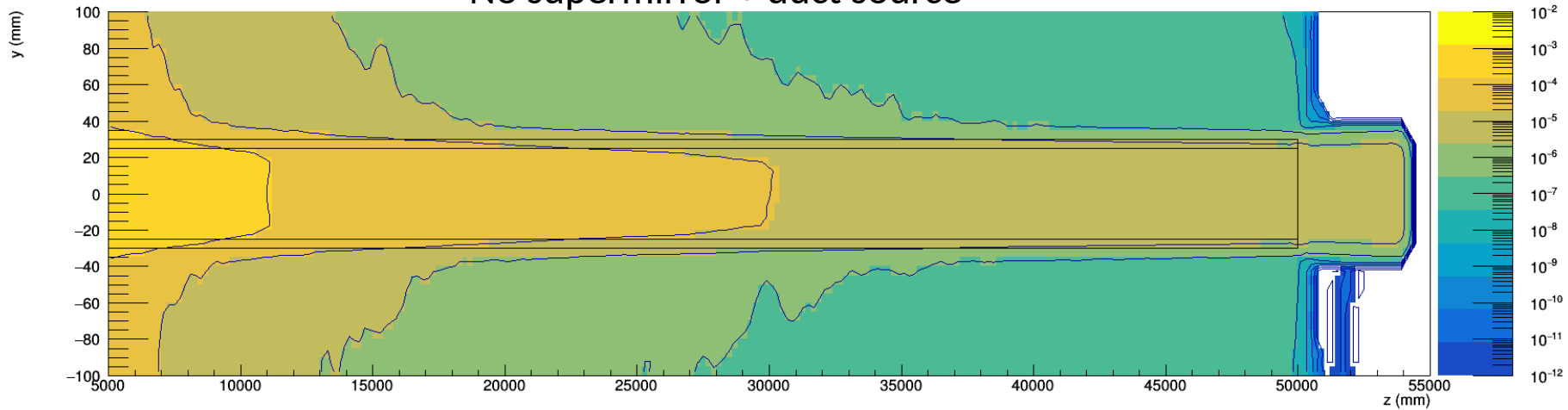
# Supermirror physics – with supermirror + duct source



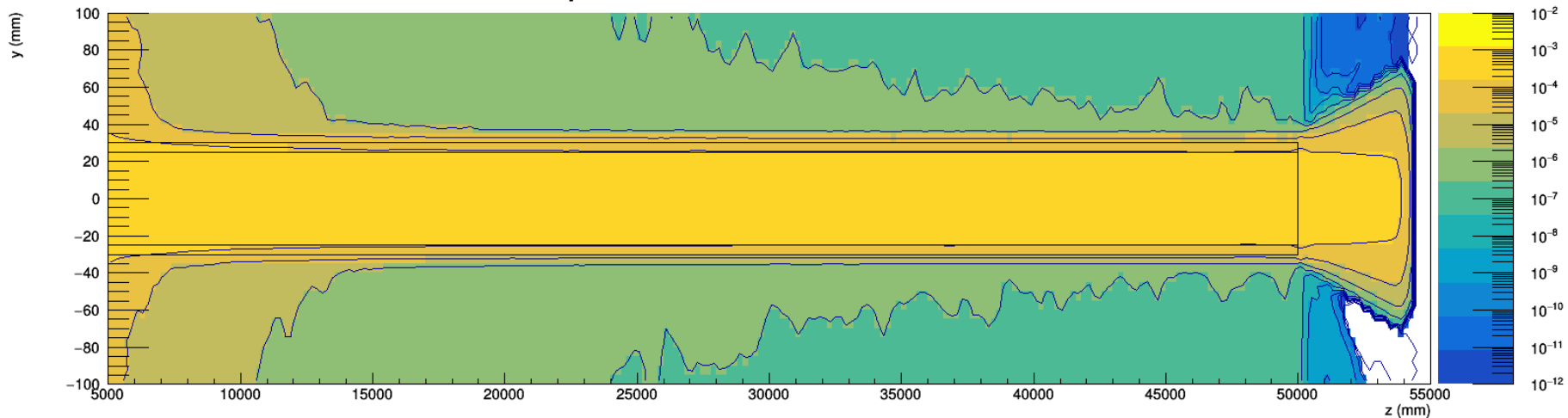
Benchmarked against PHITS

# Supermirror physics – neutrons outside the guide

## No supermirror + duct source

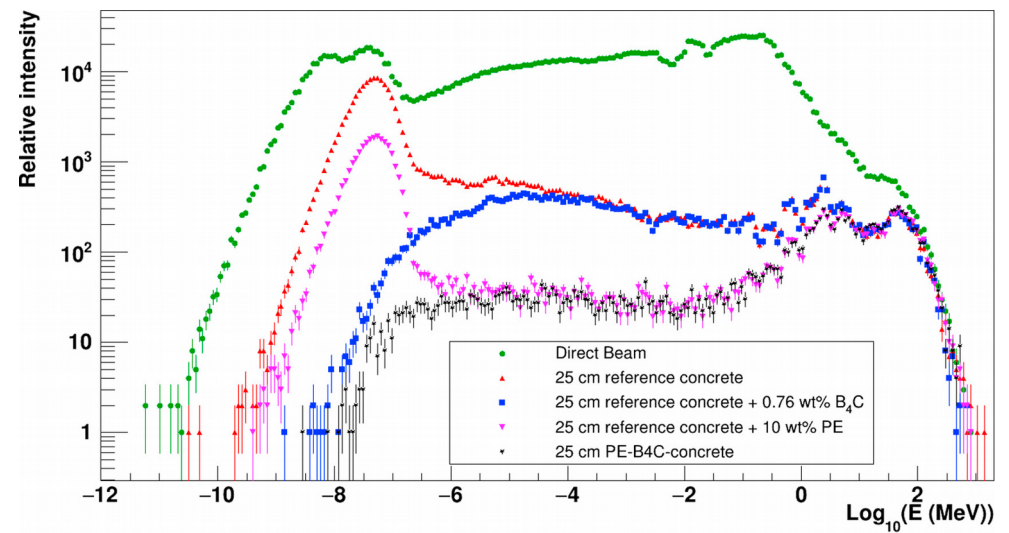


## Supermirror + duct source



# Grain size patch

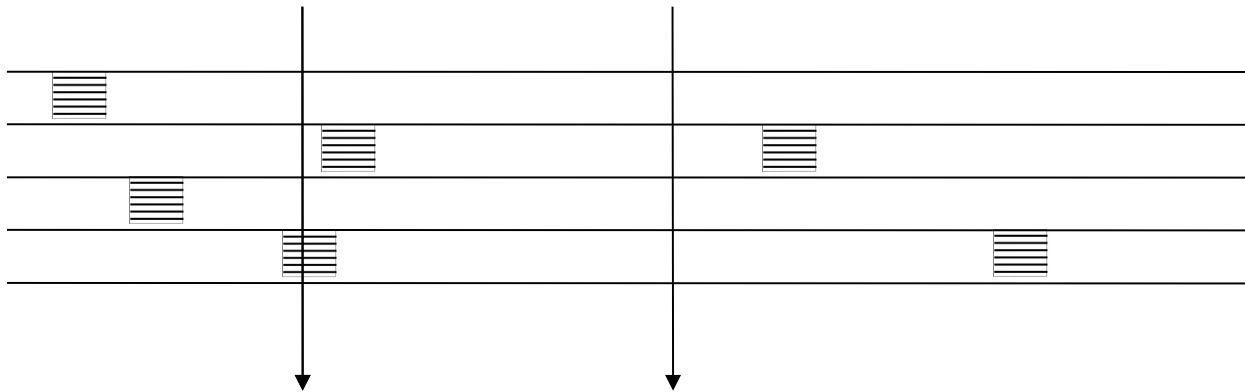
- ESS has developed it's own specialized shielding concrete
- Contains plastic beads and B4C grains





## Grain size patch

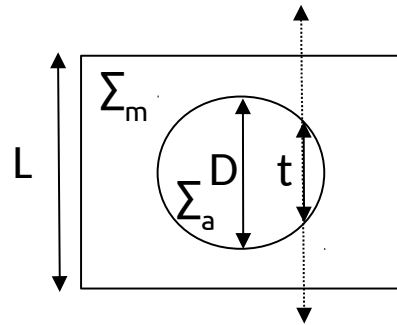
- At low energies, the grain sizes can result in a reduced absorption for the material



- A simple model was proposed by W.R. Burrus, “Radiation Transmission Through Boron and Similar Heterogeneous Materials Consisting of Randomly Distributed Absorbing Materials”, ORNL-2528 1960

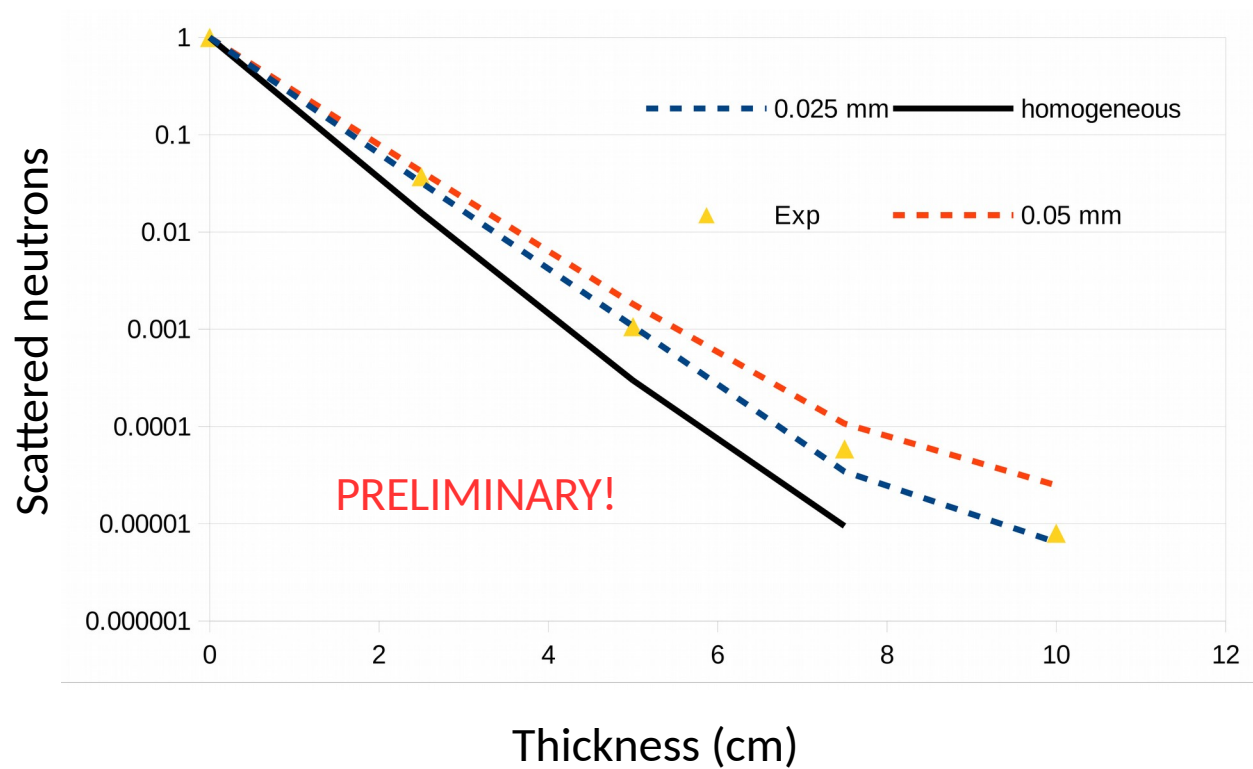
## Grain size patch

- We created a Geant4 patch, based on the work presented in the paper, T. Yamamoto, Progress in Nucl. Sci. and Tech. 4 (2014) 404
- The model assumes the material is divided in N layers with the following structure



- An effective homogenized macroscopic cross-section is calculated for a specific grain size
- Cross-section data is modified on the fly during the Geant4 simulation.

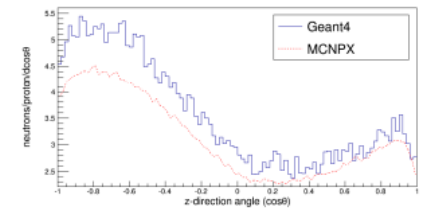
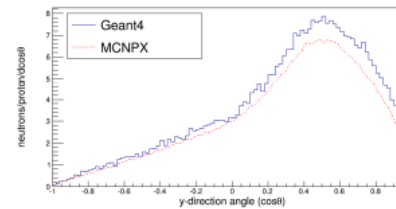
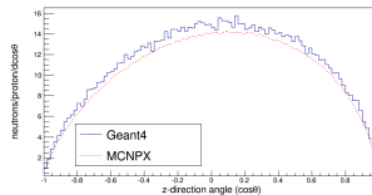
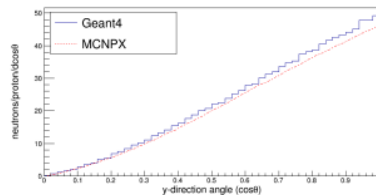
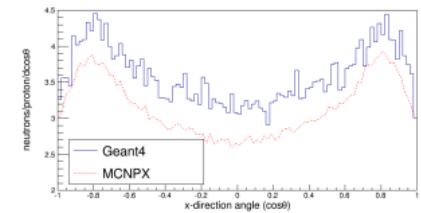
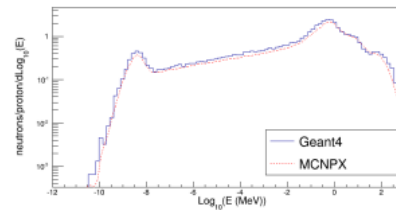
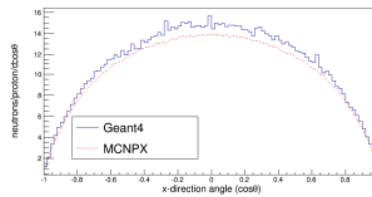
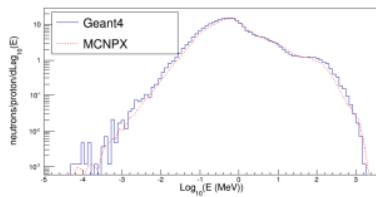
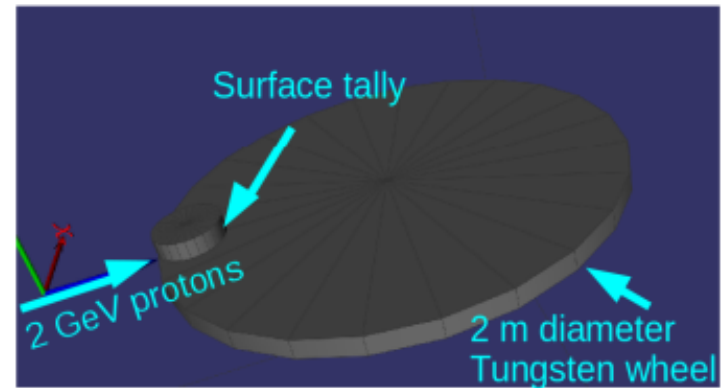
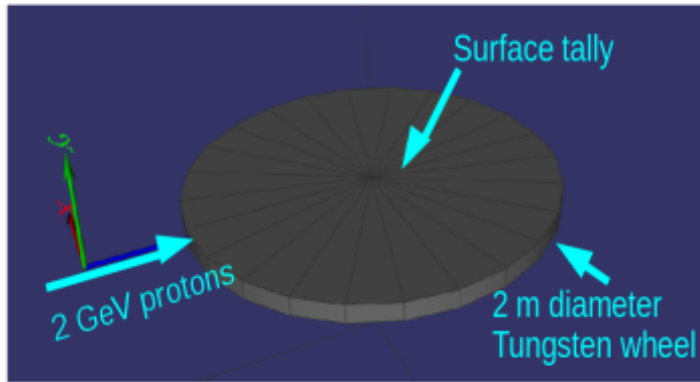
# Grain size patch



- Several tools in Geant4 for simulation of long beamlines and neutron transport
- Grain size patch implemented for borated shielding materials
- Future work: Realistic beamline geometry

# Spallation target benchmarking

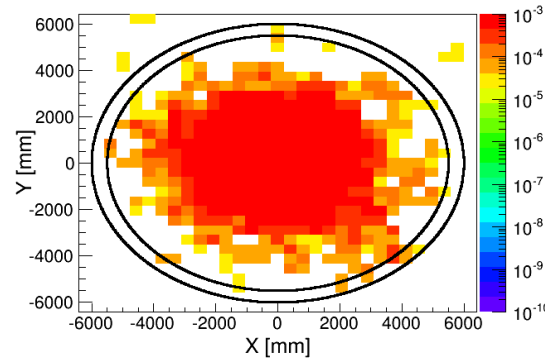
## Benchmarking against MCNPX



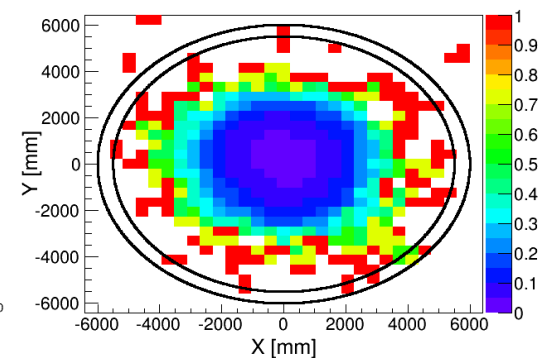
# Weight-window generator

- Implemented a general weight-window generator for Geant4 based applications
- Uses a Global Variance Reduction (GVR) method
- Encourages a uniform population of flux throughout the whole geometry

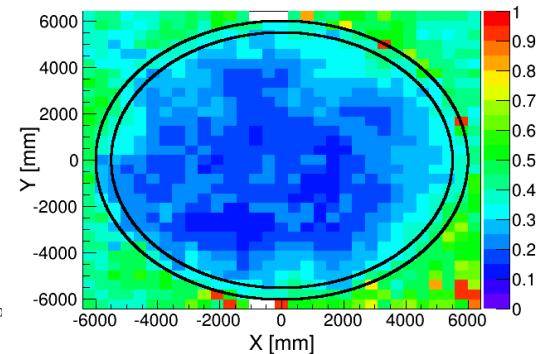
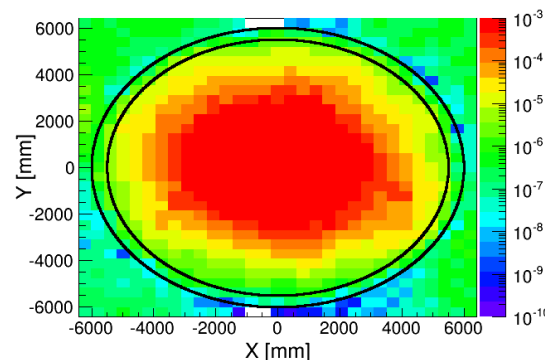
### Flux maps



### Relative error maps



### Analog simulation of ESS monolith



### GVR simulation of ESS monolith