Simulating neutrons - Moderation, extraction, shielding

Klinkby, Esben Bryndt

Publication date:
2014

Citation (APA):
Simulating neutrons :: 

Moderation, extraction, shielding

Esben Klinkby

ESS Neutronics Group - Target Division
Technical University of Denmark - Nutech

nɔn at ESS - CERN, June 12-13, 2014

www.europeanspallationsource.se
CONTENTS

- Cradle to grave:
  - Spallation
  - Moderation
  - Extraction
  - Backgrounds & Shielding
- Software interfaces
- Possible configurations
TDR configuration :: 2 tall moderators

- Neutrons extracted through window at 2m
- Instrument separation: $5^\circ$ ($\Rightarrow 17.5$ cm at 2m)
- Guides should bend to avoid streaming of fast neutrons
Neutron creation::: spallation

- Proton de Broglie wavelength:
  \[ \lambda = \frac{hc}{(2m_p c^2 E_p)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 6 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ m} \]

Size of nuclei: \( \sim 10^{-14} \text{ m} \)

- \( \Rightarrow \) protons interact with nucleons not nuclei
- Spallation is efficient: \( \sim 70 \) neutrons pr proton at 2GeV
- Theoretically complicated: software use models

Alternatively: use reactors: Continuous source
Neutron moderation :: from MeV to meV

- Scattering instruments probe distances: 
  $\sim \text{Å} = 10^{-10} \text{ m} \Rightarrow$ neutrons most be cooled to meV.

- $n, H$ cross-section is large $\rightarrow$ Water is efficient for thermalization. A few cm is sufficient

- 20K Para-hydrogen (spin flip scattering) is used. 
  $\sim 1$ cm is sufficient

- Para-hydrogen $\sim$ transparent for cold neutrons

- Simulation wise, the interactions of protons with the target, neutron creation and moderation is modeled using $MCNP$
• Standard MC code for neutron physics (spallation sources, reactors, weapons...)
• Use Evaluated Nuclear Data – ENDF-VII
• Use INCL, Bertini, Isabel or CEM
• Limitations:
  → Most applications based on free gas model. Coherent scattering only accurate for powders.
  → Must be supplemented with scattering kernels for accurate description of processes at low energy (eV range)
  → Slow
  → Licensing: distribution is restricted, personal license required

History box

- During WW2, “numerical experiments” were applied at Los Alamos for solving mathematical complications of computing fission, criticality, neutronics, hydrodynamics, thermonuclear detonation etc.
- Notable fathers: Neuman, Ulam, Metropolis
- Named “Monte Carlo” after Ulam’s fathers frequent visits to the Monte Carlo casino in Las Vegas
- Initially “implemented” by letting large numbers of women use tabularized random numbers and hand calculators for individual particle calculations
- Later, analogue and digital computing devices were used
Ray tracing techniques

- Instrument Monte Carlo methods implement coherent scattering effects
- Uses deterministic propagation whenever possible
- Uses Monte Carlo sampling of “complicated” distributions and stochastic processes and multiple outcomes with known probabilities are involved—i.e. inside scattering matter
- Uses the particle-wave duality of the neutron to switch back and forward between deterministic ray tracing and Monte Carlo approach

Numerous codes exist:

- NISP
- IDEAS
- Instrument Builder
- McVine
- RESTRAX/SIMRES
- VITESS
- McStas,
- NADS
- PHITS
- NTRANS

- Result: A realistic and CPU-time efficient transport of neutrons in the thermal and cold range
Getting neutrons from A to B

- Ni and Ti: chemically similar, but different refraction indices
  - Coating with alternating layers: “Supermirrors”
  - Neutron guides
  - Transport cold/thermal neutrons (~without loss) to radiation safe distances
  - Energy measurement by TimeOfFlight.

All of this +choppers, velocity selectors, collimators, monocrometers etc is simulated in eg McStas
Instrument optimizations :: cold source

- Important to take into account non-uniformities.
- Source is parametrized in McStas using below (MCNP) distributions.
Instrument optimizations :: thermal source

- Important to take into account non-uniformities.
- Source is parametrized in *McStas* using below (*MCNP*) distributions
Instrument optimizations :: guide

- Phase-space for instrument optimization is huge
- To ease the task, one additional layer of software is added on top of McStas: *guide_bot*
- Given a user-selected set of *components* and allowed *parameters, dimensions* etc, *guide_bot* uses a Swarm algorithm to find the guide which best transfer the beam from the beam extraction to the sample
- Example: elliptical-elliptical, ...

**Example of *guide_bot* output**

- Vertical cut
- Horizontal cut
- \( \lambda = 2\text{Å}, 6\text{Å} \)
- 100% trans.
Shielding and backgrounds

- In addition to cold/thermal neutrons, sample and detectors are subject to backgrounds (n, π, γ, p, from the spallation hotspot + secondaries).
- Not naturally incorporated in ray-tracing codes
- Ongoing efforts to mirror the MCNP model of target, moderators, reflectors and beam extraction in GEANT4 (used for detector simulations).
Shielding and backgrounds :: Fast neutrons

Reflector material choice, impacts shielding requirements

$n/cm^2$/primary proton $E>0.1$ MeV
Shielding and backgrounds

- To estimate shielding and background, individual neutron states are handed from MCNP to a ROOT based analysis framework.
- Avoids inaccuracies from integration.

Neutron spectrum at beam extraction (radii=2m)
Monte Carlo vs. ray tracing – where are we heading?

- **MCNP**: target, moderator, reflector design
- **McStas (+guide_bot)** for instrument design
- **GEANT4** for shielding and backgrounds
- Vitess & NADS & Particle swarms: shielding & optics
  - design documentation for the instrument
- **MCNP**: safety, dose-rates (future use of FLUKA or MARS)
- **GEANT4**: detector design

⇒ Interfacing is important.

Efforts ongoing to merge and benchmark
I. Neutrons generated with MCNPX
II. Handed to McStas through SSW interface
III. Unreflected neutrons returned to MCNPX for dose-rate calculation
Example :: MCNP-McStas interface

I. Neutrons generated with MCNPX
II. Handed to McStas through SSW interface
III. Unreflected neutrons returned to MCNPX for dose-rate calculation
Design status

- The moderator design at ESS is close to completion.
  - Recommendations from instruments:
    - one flat ~3cm moderator above target +
    - one taller ~6cm x 6cm below target
- Some options for lower moderator are:
  - TDR like cylinder
  - Tube moderator

- Final decision by October this year
Extra slide :: D2 performance & impact

Example of D₂ moderator – not optimized

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Volume D₂ moderator (below)</th>
<th>Flat H₂ moderator (above)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>6.83×10¹²</td>
<td>3.34×10¹³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a</td>
<td>6.83×10¹²</td>
<td>2.80×10¹³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b</td>
<td>4.56×10¹²</td>
<td>3.22×10¹³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From arXiv:1401.6003
ESS moderator team

- Neutronics Group
  - K. Batkov, E. Klinkby, T. Schönfeldt, A. Takibayev, L. Zanini
- Plus
  - F. Mezei, G. Muhrer, E. Pitcher

-----------------

Thanks to Phil Bentley for input
Backup slides
Ask me!

Or visit eg:

http://mcstas.org/

https://svn.mccode.org/svn/GuideBot

I. Neutrons generated with MCNPX
II. Handed to McStas through SSW interface [1]
III. Unreflected neutrons returned to MCNPX for dose-rate calculation

Guide cross-section

Guide end overilluminated by energetic neutrons
Example: Background along guide

- Dose-rates, measured 5cm in the steel converted from flux according to official Swedish radiation protection procedures.

Straight guide

Curved guide ($r_{\text{curvature}} = 1500m$)

Line-of-sight lost
Example: Background along guide

- Restricting to $\lambda \in \{0.5 \text{ Å} - 1.0 \text{ Å}\}$
- Photon dose-rate follows neutron dose-rate
Deuterium spectra

Scales are off by about 50% (comparing 1a to 1b) → poor man's rescale