



# Ultracold neutrons (UCN) simulations using Geant4

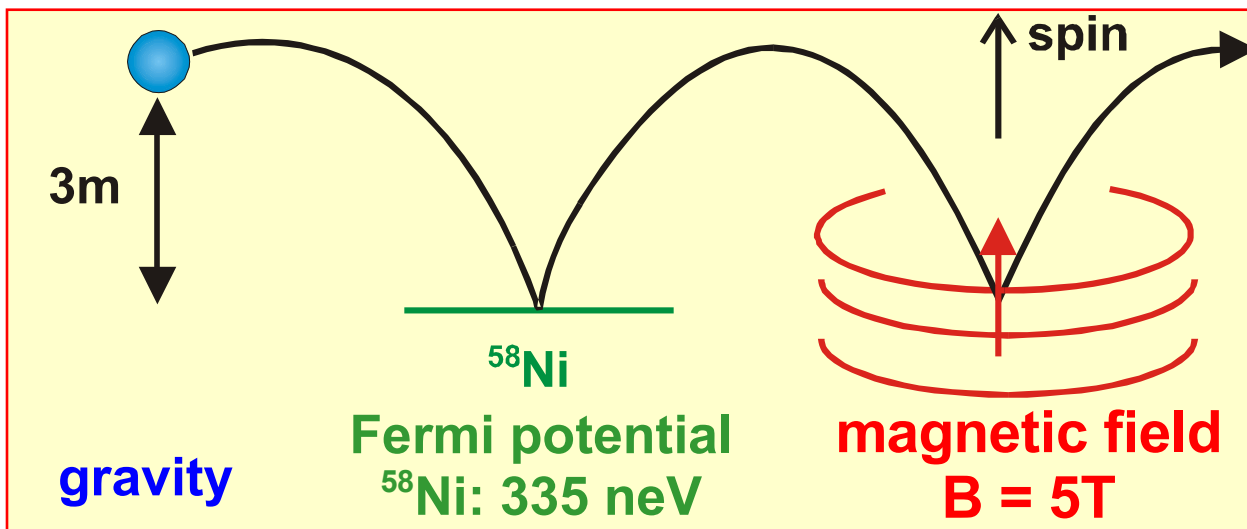
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NIM A **552** (2005) 513

International Workshop on Applications of Advanced Monte  
Carlo Simulations in Neutron Scattering

- Motivation
  - Required functionality
  - Geant4 features and limitations
- Implementation of UCN physics
  - Gravity, materials, magnetic fields, spin
- Benchmarks against other codes
- Example applications
- Simulation of the neutron electric dipole moment experiment

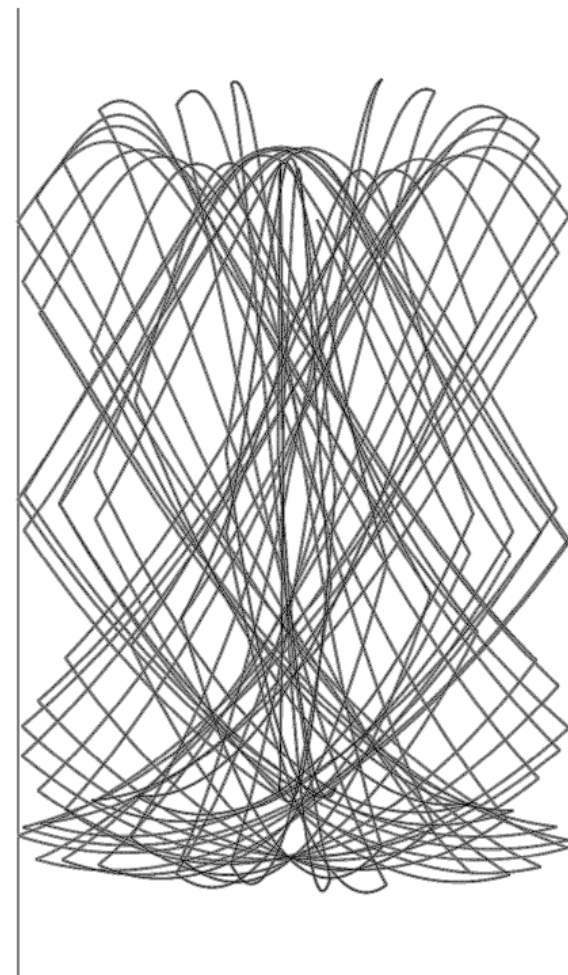
## Affected by:



$$V_g = mgh$$

$$V_F \sim 300 \text{ neV}$$

$$\mu = -60 \text{ neV/T}$$



## ■ Geant4 toolkit:

- Provides universal, widely used tracking engine
- Complicated geometries are easy to implement
- But does not contain the UCN physics

■ Most of the 'conventional' MC codes solve problems analytically (problems with complicated geometries)

■ Extended version => Geant4UCN

- Gravity
- User defined material properties

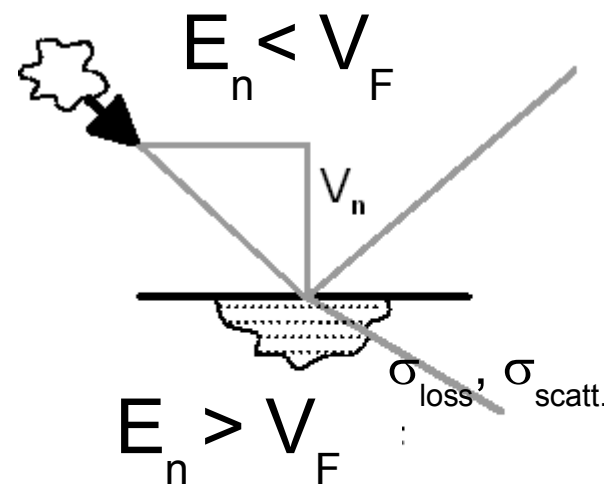
- ... used for boundary processes:

- diffuse and specular reflection, transmission, spin flip

- ... and interactions with materials:

- absorption, losses, scattering

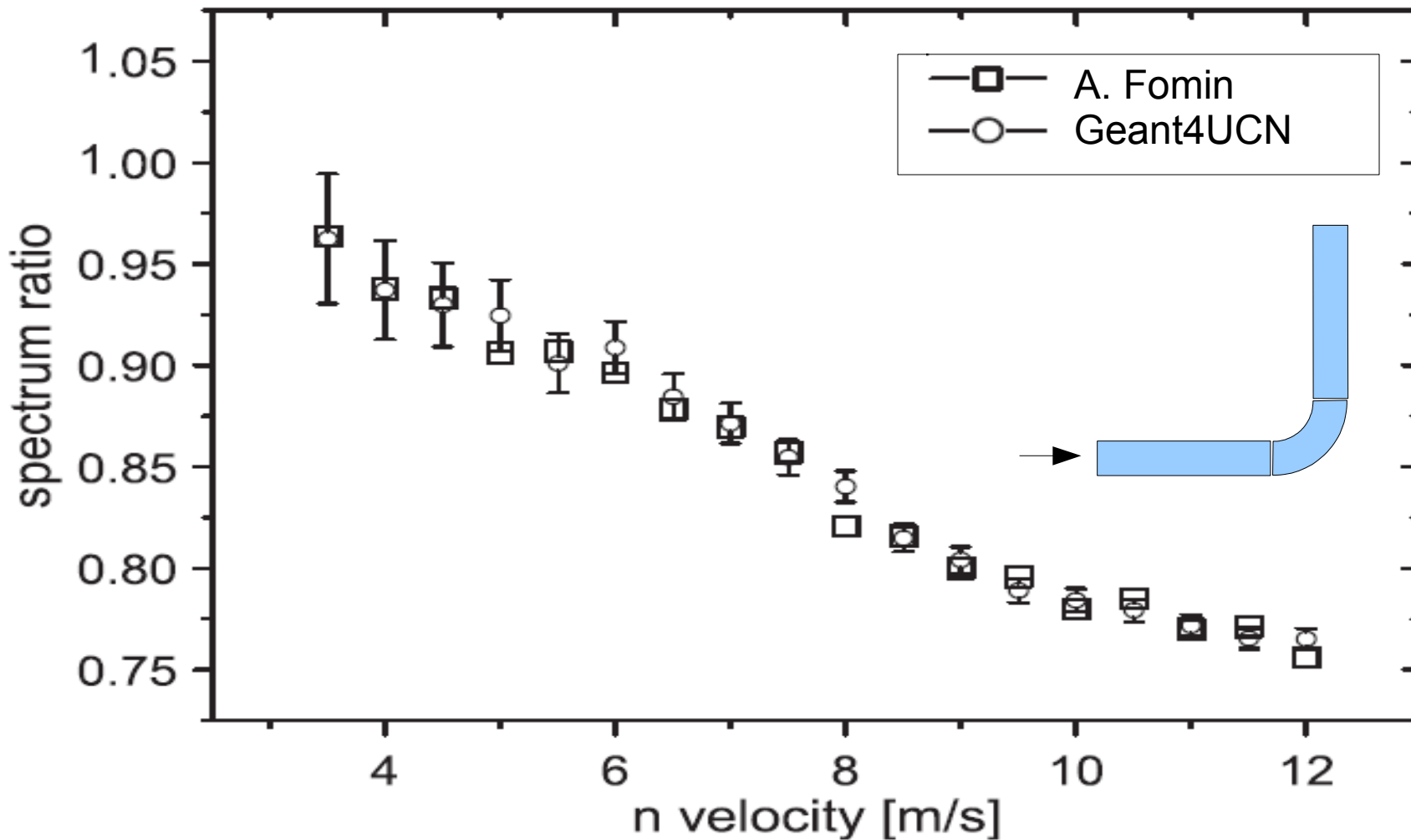
- Shutters, which can change the state in time
- Spin propagation using the Bloch-equation (adiabatic assumption)



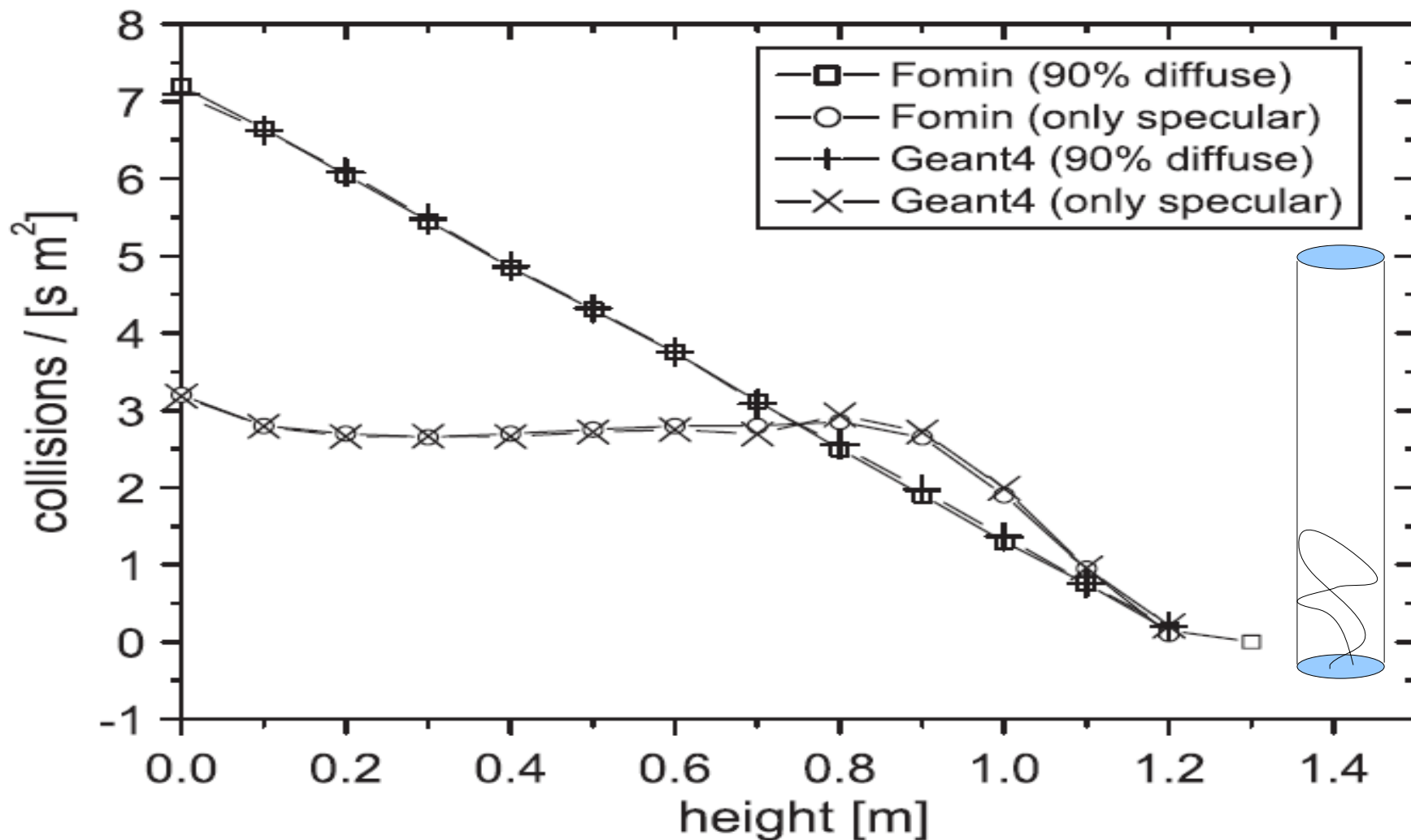
- Tests against conventional MC code (by A. Fomin):
  - Velocity spectrum transformation through a simple guide system
  - Wall collision frequency during storage in a Be-coated bottle
- Test against VITESS (G. Zsigmond)
  - Propagation through a neutron guide
- Comparison with analytical calculations
  - Spin rotation

# v transformation

2m horizontal section + 90° bend (1 m radius) + 2 m vertical section

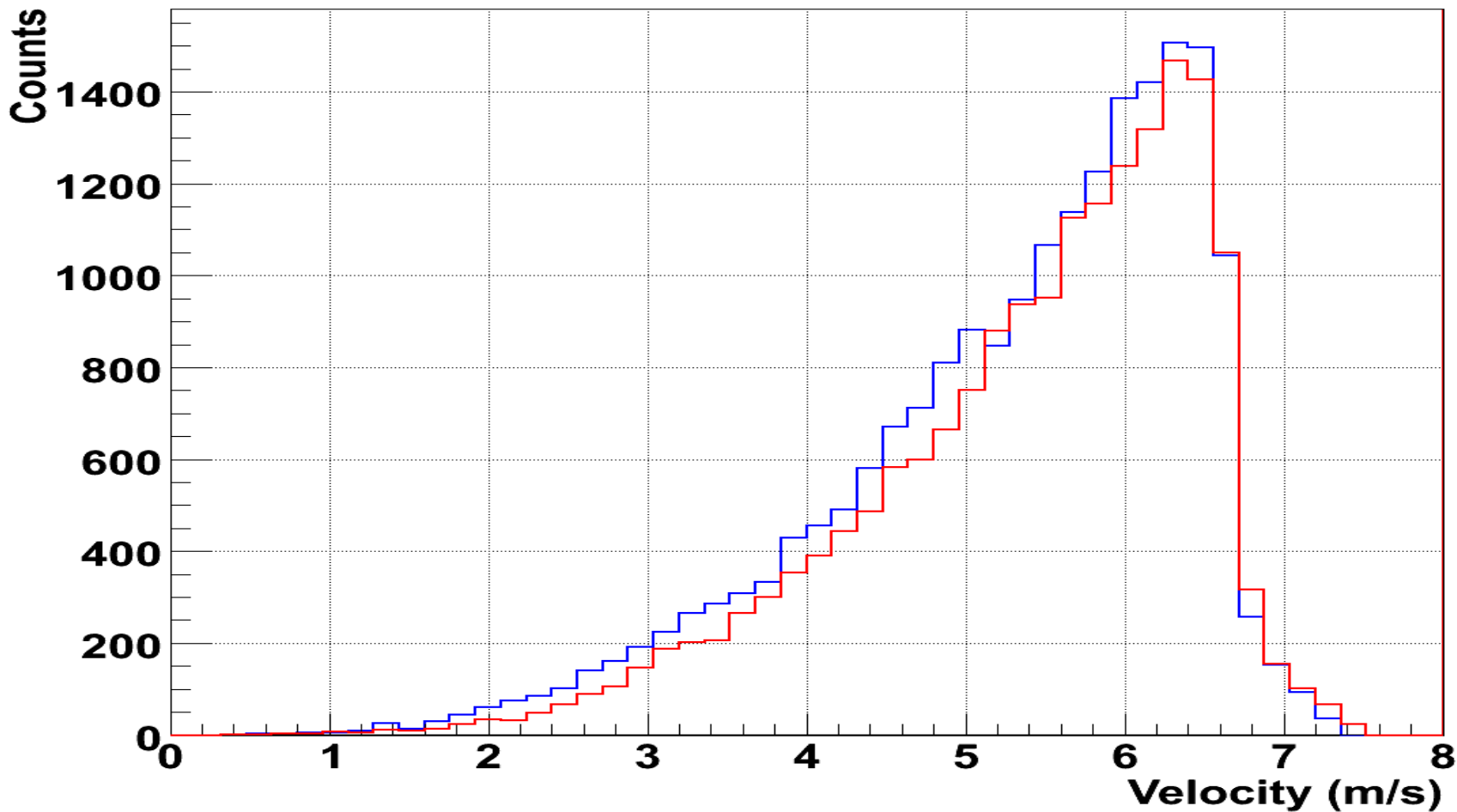


Be-coated bottle (R=250mm, h=2700mm), mono-energetic UCNs (131neV)





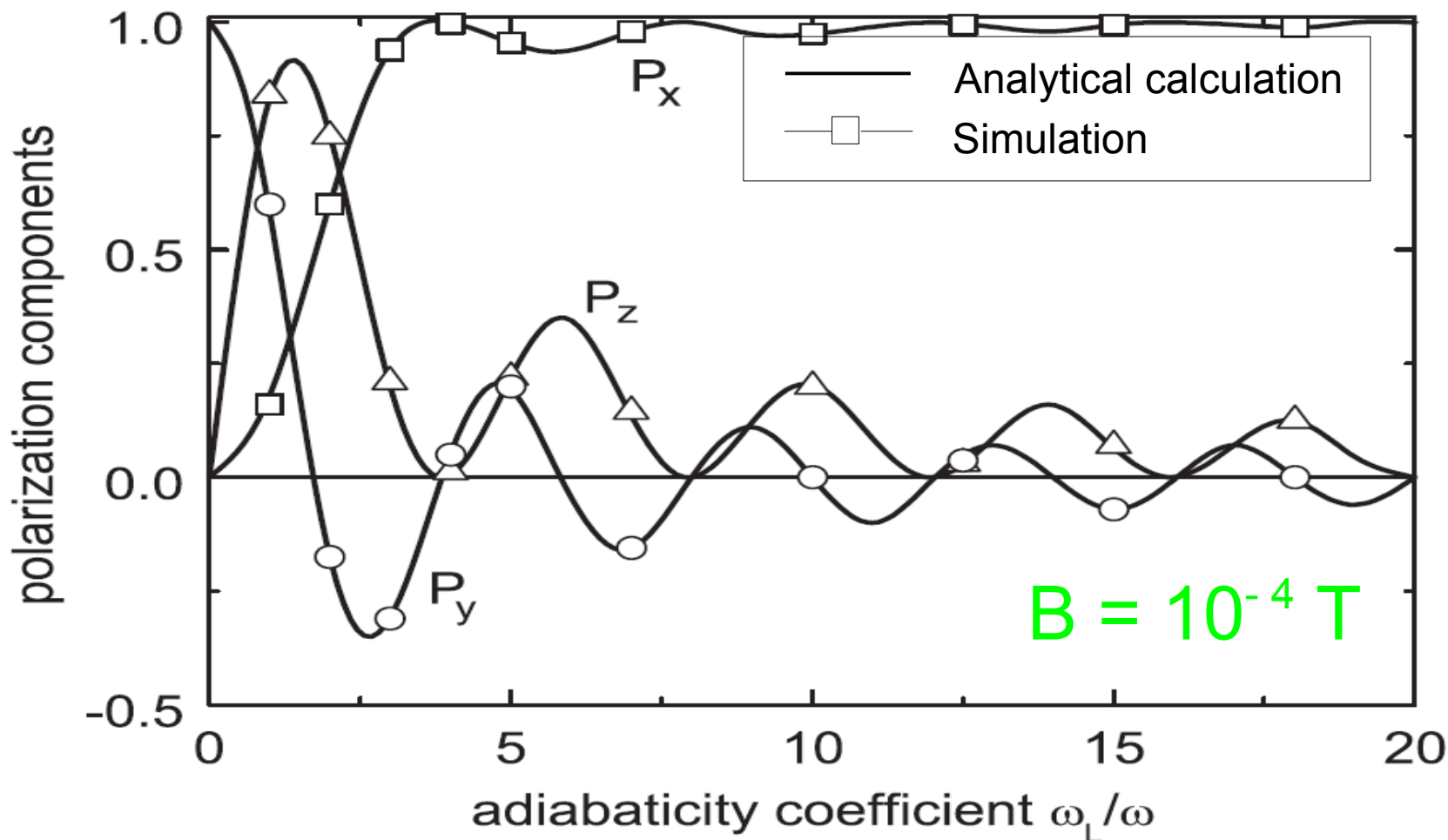
## ■ Energy spectra after 5 m long guide



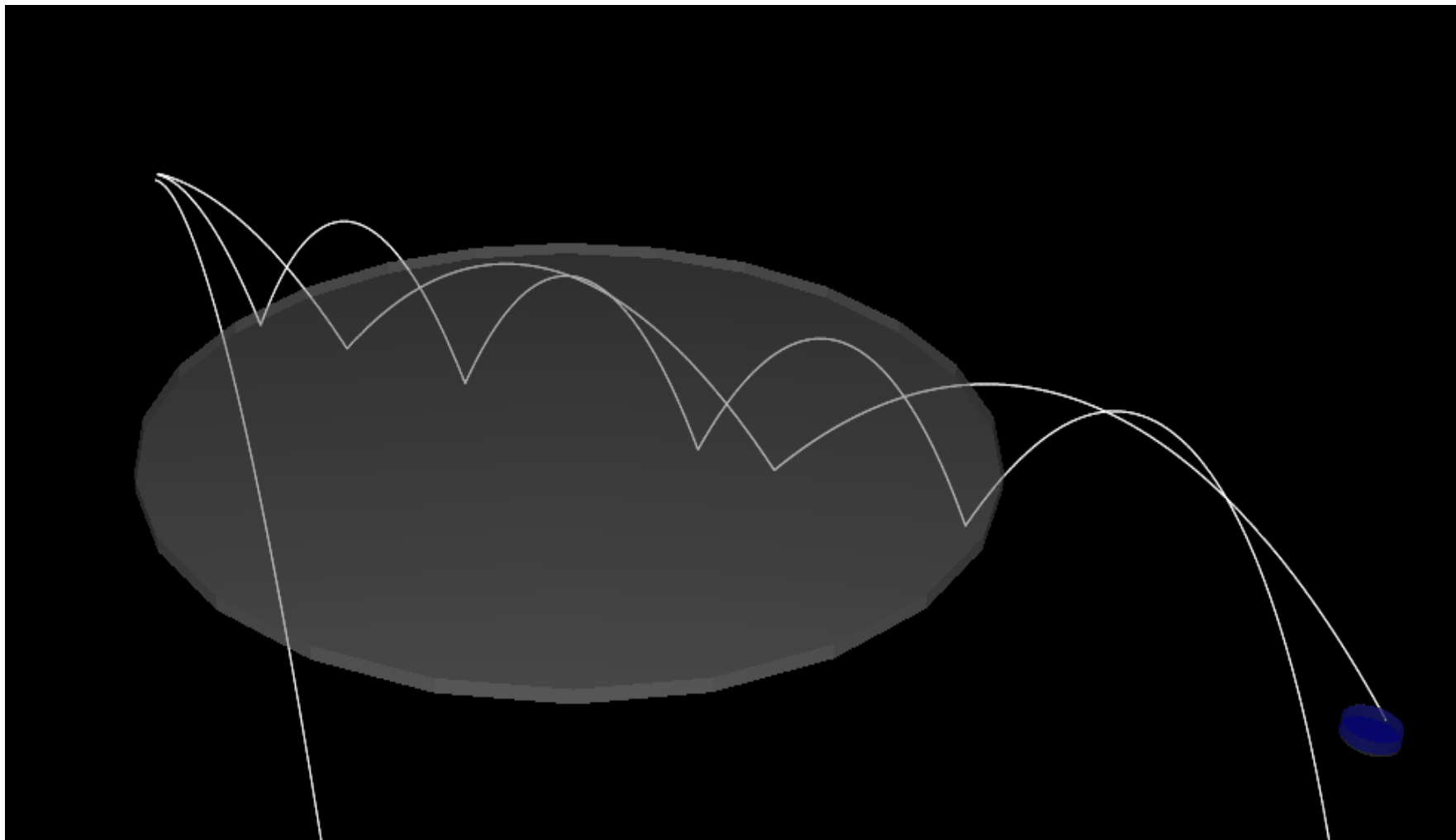
# $\pi/2$ rotation

P.A. Seeger, L.L. Daemen, *Numerical solution of Bloch's Equation...*, NIM A **457** (2001), 338

(adaptive step size RK4 algorithm)

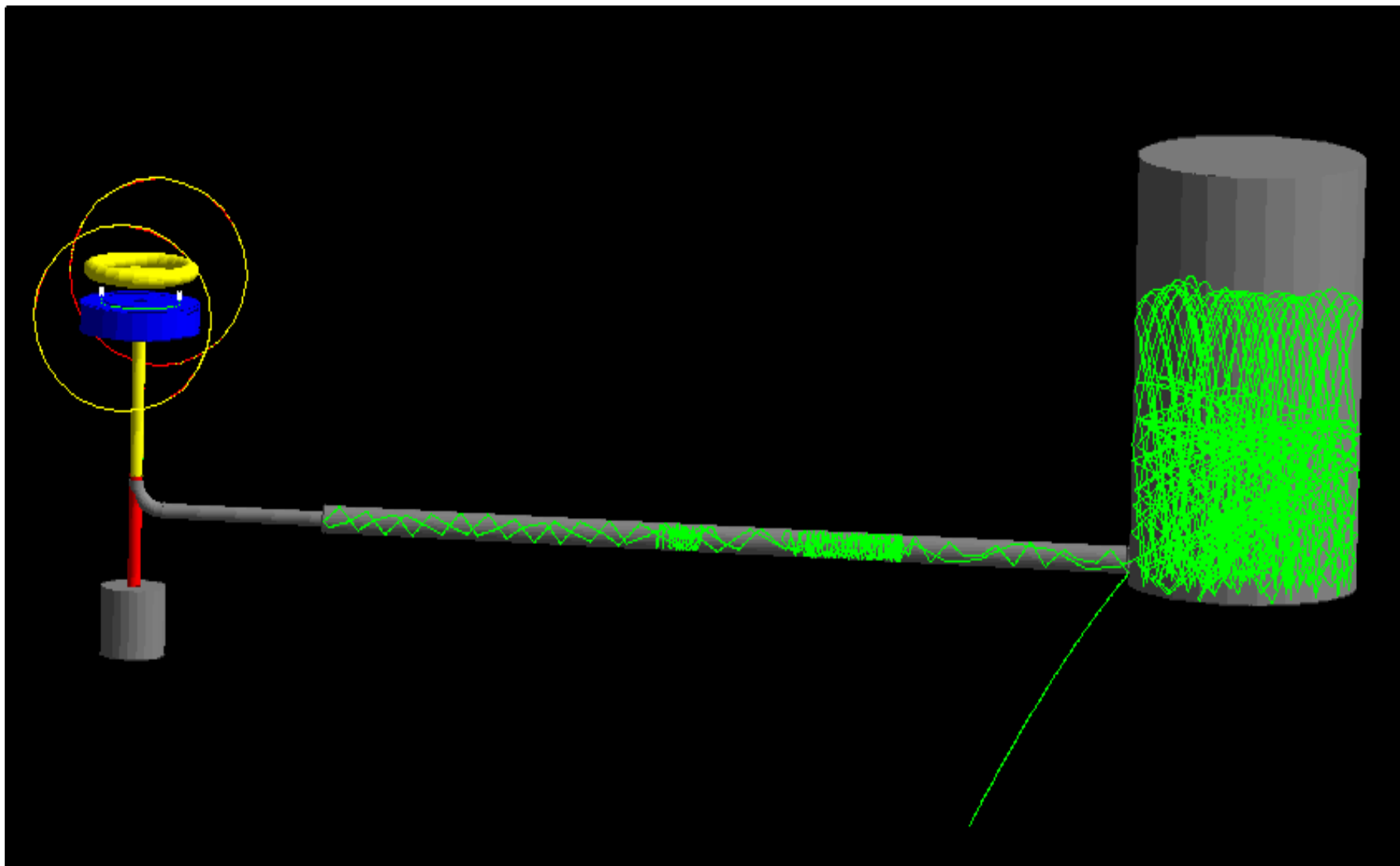


## ■ Sample programs available with Geant4UCN library

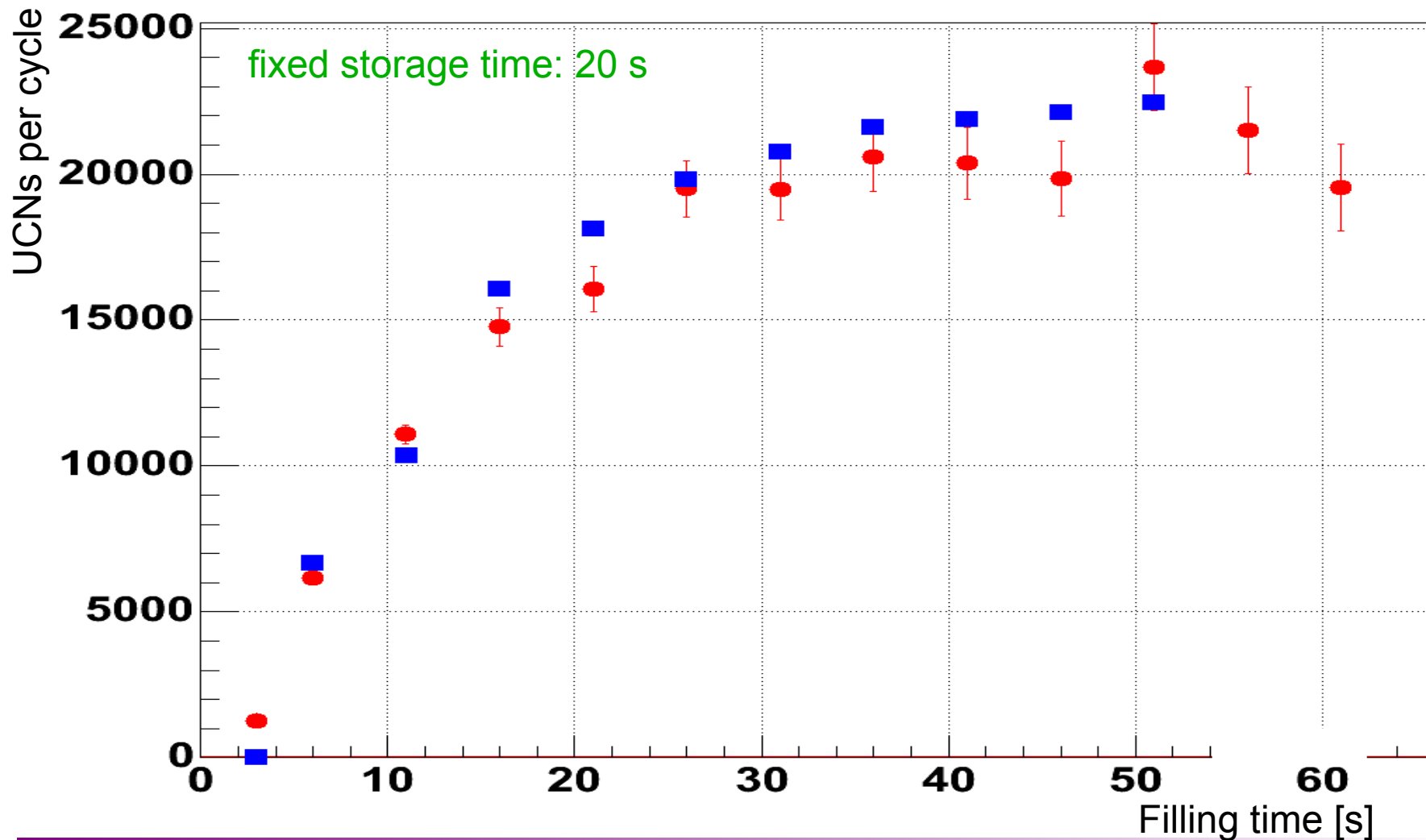




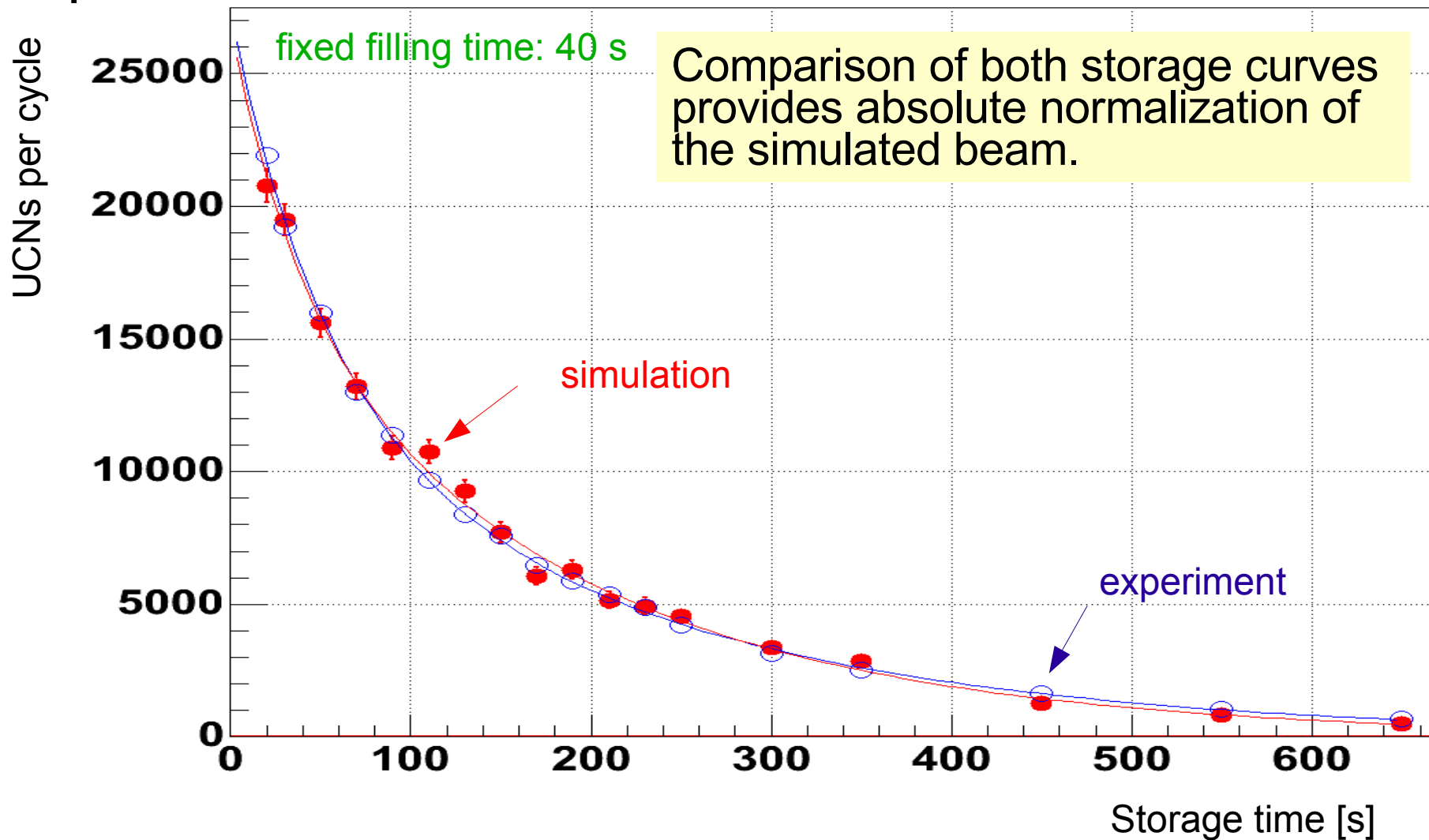
# nEDM simulation



## Experimental data from ILL



## Experimental data from ILL



- Presently executed on merlin cluster at PSI
- Frequently used in UCN project:
  - Understand existing experiments
  - Design of new experiments (nEDM, n lifetime, UCN source)
  - UCN and VCN moderation in solid D<sub>2</sub>
- Growing number of users at PSI, ILL and in USA
- CVS access to the library
- <http://ucn.web.psi.ch>



## Material constants compiled into the code:

```
// --- Fused Silica

G4double SI_POT[NUM] =           (90.0,      90.0);           // The nEDM Progress Report (March 2003), page 6
G4double SI_SPINFLIP[NUM] =     (0.0,        0.0);           // rel. per wall collision
G4double SI_ETA[NUM] =          (3.0e-4,    3.0e-4);        // loss coefficient W/V
G4double SI_DIFFUS[NUM] =       (0.10,      0.10);           // diffuse scattering probability
G4double SI_REFLECTIVITY[NUM] = (1.0,        1.0);           // reflectivity, not used parameter
G4double SI_ABSCS[NUM] =        (0.08,      0.08);           // weighted average (Si, O)
G4double SI_LOSSCS[NUM] =       (0.0,        0.0);           // loss cross section at room temperature for Be
G4double SI_SCATCS[NUM] =       (3.27,      3.27);           // weighted average (Si, O)

G4MaterialPropertiesTable *Tsilica = new G4MaterialPropertiesTable();
Tsilica->AddProperty("REFLECTIVITY", PP, SI_REFLECTIVITY, NUM);
Tsilica->AddProperty("DIFFUSION", PP, SI_DIFFUS, NUM);
Tsilica->AddProperty("FERMIPOT", PP, SI_POT, NUM);
Tsilica->AddProperty("SPINFLIP", PP, SI_SPINFLIP, NUM);
Tsilica->AddProperty("LOSS", PP, SI_ETA, NUM);
Tsilica->AddProperty("LOSSCS", PP, SI_LOSSCS, NUM);
Tsilica->AddProperty("ABSCS", PP, SI_ABSCS, NUM);
Tsilica->AddProperty("SCATCS", PP, SI_SCATCS, NUM);
```

## Shutters and field ramping controlled from a macro file:

```
# set shutter state (open/close) number(1,2,3,..) time (s)
/shutter/use 1
/shutter/verbose 0
# ---control shutter number 2
/shutter/open 2 0
/shutter/close 2 40
/shutter/close 2 60
/shutter/close 2 230
```

```
# when does our field start in seconds
/fieldcube/starttime 3

# if there is a time dependent field
/fieldcube/timedependence 0
# if there is a timedependence, we need a file for this
/fieldcube/timefile time.dat
# visualization of the fieldpoints
/fieldcube/drawfield 0
```