#### **Simulations and other stuff**

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**Contributions from many others** 

# Outline

- Muon generators: MUSIC, MUSUN.
- Neutrons from muons.
- Neutrons from radioactivity.
- Some notes for simulators.
- European coordination.

# MUSIC/MUSUN

- MUSIC is a MUon SImulation Code code muon transport (propagation) through matter - recent publication: Kudryavtsev. Comp. Phys. Commun. 180 (2009) 339; see also references therein.
- First version written in 1987. First 3D version written in 1997 (Antonioli et al. Astroparticle Physics (1997)).
- Features: 3D (or 1D) muon transport through matter; initial muon parameters (energy, coordinates, direction cosines) -> final muon parameters (...). A set of subroutines (in Fortran????!!!! ....). Other inputs: parameters for a (uniform) material: composition, density, radiation length (3D), density corrections.
- MUSUN is a code for MUon Simulations Underground: uses the results of MUSIC written in the files.
- MUSUN aim: to generate muons according to the energy spectrum and angular distribution at an underground location; has to be written for any specific location (specific rock composition, slant depth distribution etc).
- Requires rock composition and slant depth distribution as inputs.
- MUSUN exists for standard rock and water (flat surface); also for LNGS, LSM, Boulby, Soudan, SNOLab.



- Left: Vertical muon intensity as a function of depth in standard rock and water in comparison with data (see also other references in CPC (2009)).
- Right: Energy distribution of muons with initial energy of 2 TeV transported through 3 km of water.
- See also Tang et al. Phys. Rev. D <u>74</u>, 053007 (2006); A. Lindote et al. Astropart. Phys., 31 (2009) 366.

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## Muon generator - MUSIC/MUSUN (LSM)



- Zenith and azimuth angular distributions of muons from MUSUN (black) at LSM compared with data from the Frejus proton decay experiment (red).
- MUSIC and MUSUN, V. Kudryavtsev, Comp. Phys. Comm. 180 (2009) 339.

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**MUSIC/MUSUN** for LNGS x 10<sup>-5</sup> All zenith angles Muon intensity, cm<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>degree<sup>-1</sup> 0.14 Zenith angles <60° 0.12 0.12 0.1 0.1 0.08 0.08 0.06 0.06 0.04 0.04 0.02 0.02 0 300 350 50 250 200

 Angular distribution of muons at LNGS as generated by MUSUN in comparison with the single muon data from LVD. From Kudryavtsev et al., Eur. Phys. J. A 36, 171 (2008); Comp. Phys. Commun. 180 (2009) 339.

 Normalisation: total muon flux 1.17 m<sup>-2</sup> hour<sup>-1</sup> (sphere with 1 m<sup>2</sup>) - slightly higher than MACRO value of ~1 m<sup>-2</sup> hour<sup>-1</sup>. Different location?

Azimuthal angle, degrees

Azimuthal angle, degrees

### **MUSIC/MUSUN for SNOLAB**



- Data from SNO converted to standard rock: B.Aharmim et al. (SNO Collaboration), PRD <u>80</u> (2009) 012001.
- Simulations with MUSIC for standard rock: solid red - LVD best fit parameters from surface muon spectrum; dashed blue - intensity multiplied by 0.9.
- Total flux: measured 3.31×10<sup>-10</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>, simulated
   with LVD parameters 3.50×10<sup>-10</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>.
- Required normalisation for simulated flux: 0.95.

# Neutron yield in different materials



Tomasello, PhD Thesis, Univ. of Sheffield (2009).

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- Only two recent measurements
   with fully modelled setups are
   shown (~280 GeV muons). Slightly
   higher rate in CH<sub>2</sub> and lower rate
   in Pb were observed compared to
   simulations.
- Neutron capture rate is converted into the neutron yield - requires certain assumptions about neutron spectra, transport etc, taken from MC. Direct comparison between data and MC is crucial.
- Different versions and different models give different results.
   Various models were checked by M. Bauer (talk at IDM04, v6.2),
   Lindote et al. Astropart. Phys., 31 (2009) 366 (v6.2, 8.2), and others:
   <30% difference.</li>

# Neutron yield in different materials



- 280 GeV muons.
- The trend is shown by the dashed (FLUKA-1999) and solid (GEANT4 6.2) lines.
- Simulation results for different materials deviate, sometimes significantly, from the lines.
- It is not excluded that the model is more or less correct for some materials but does not give accurate predictions for another one.
- More measurements in different materials are needed supported by full MC.



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#### **GEANT4** physics for muon-induced neutrons

// *** ELECTRO	DMAGNETIC ***
// mu> Nucl	ear capture process
// *** PHOTON	UCLEAR ***
// muons MuNu	uclear - 1 GeV < E
// gamma CHII	PS - E < 3.5  GeV
// QGS	C - 3 GeV < E < 100 TeV
// e+/- CHI	PS - E < 10 TeV
// *** HADRON	ICS ***
II : HP for n a	at $0 keV < E < 19.9 MeV$
// : PreCo for n	at 19.5 MeV < E < 70 MeV
II : BiC for n a	at $65 MeV < E < 6.1 GeV$
II : OGSP for n	at 6 GeV < E < 100 TeV
//	
// : PreCo for p	at 0 keV < E < 70 MeV
II : BiC for pa	at $65 MeV < E < 6.1 GeV$
II : OGSP for p	at 6 GeV < E < 100 TeV
//	
// : BiC for pi	at 0 keV < E < 1.5 GeV
// : LEP for pi	at 1.4 GeV < E < 6.1 GeV
// : OGSP for p	i at 6 GeV < E < 100 TeV
//	
// kaon LEP	- E < 25 GeV
// OGSP	- 25 GeV < E < 100 TeV
//	
// a,H2,H3 LEP	- E < 100 Me
// BiC	- 80 MeV < E < 20 GeV
//	
// GI,He3 BiC	- E < 10 GeV
//	
// others LEP	- E < 25 GeV
// OGSP	- 25 GeV < F < 100 TeV

- Left: physics for GEANT6.2 from Araujo et al. NIMA 545 (2005) 398.
- Right: physics for GEANT8.2 from Lindote et al. Astropart. Phys. 31 (2009) 366.
- 3 models tested and compared to experimental data.
- Taken from Lindote et al. Talk at 12th GEANT4 Workshop.

// \*\*\* ELECTROMAGNETIC \*\*\* // mu- -> G4QCaptureAtRest // \*\*\* PHOTONUCLEAR \*\*\* // muons MuNuclear - (1 GeV) < E // gamma CHIPS -E < 3.5 GeV OGSC - 3 GeV < E < 100 TeV // e+/- CHIPS -E < 10 TeV // \*\*\* HADRONICS \*\*\* // : HP for n at 0 keV < E < 19.9 MeV // : BiC for n at 19.5 MeV < E < 6.1 GeV // : LEP for n at 6 GeV < E < 12.1 GeV // : QGSP for n at 12 GeV < E < 100 TeV</pre> // : BiC for p at 0 MeV < E < 6.1 GeV // : LEP for p at 6 GeV < E < 12.1 GeV // : QGSP for p at 12 GeV < E < 100 TeV // : BiC for pi at 0 keV < E < 1.5 GeV // : LEP for pi at 1.4 GeV < E < 12.1 GeV // : QGSP for pi at 12 GeV < E < 100 TeV E < 25 GeV// kaon LEP 11 OGSP - 25 GeV < E < 100 TeV 11 // a.H2.H3 LEP E < 100 MeV BiC - 80 MeV < E < 20 GeV 11 // GI.He3 BiC E < 10 GeV 11 // others LEP E < 25 GeV - 25 GeV < E < 100 TeV OGSP

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# Some new (?) 'discoveries'



S. Garny et al. IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science, 56 (2009) 2392; credits to S. Semikh (JINR, Dubna).

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 Importance of thermal neutron cross-sections.

- Does not affect
  high-energy
  neutron
  attenuation in the
  shielding but may
  affect the
  efficiency of
  neutron detectors
  based on thermal
  neutron capture
  detection.
- Anything else we
   need to know?

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## **Neutrons from radioactivity**



- TALYS + Mei et al. NIMA 606 (2009), 651 : 9.7×10<sup>-12</sup> (U), 2.8×10<sup>-12</sup> (Th) cm<sup>-3</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> ppb<sup>-1</sup> (polyethylene).
- EMPIRE-2.19 + modified SOURCES4A: 1.44×10<sup>-11</sup> (U), 5.8×10<sup>-12</sup> (Th) cm<sup>-3</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> ppb<sup>-1</sup>.
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#### Validation of EMPIRE and SOURCES



# Geometry



- From the talk by H. Araujo at LRT2010.
- ZEPLIN-III model in GEANT4 converted from CAD using FASTRAD.
- Too many details -> severe penalty in CPU time (a factor of 2-5); overlapping volumes.
- Too big volume (cavern)
  -> big CPU time.

# **European coordination**

- Past: ILIAS Integrated Large Infrastructures for Underground Science: 2004-2009.
- Joint working group for background measurements and simulations: <u>http://www.unizar.es/ilias/JRA1/01.htm</u>; the site at Tuebingen does not work anymore.
- ILIAS-Next: 2 proposals submitted to EC in 2008 and 2009, both passed initial thresholds, both were just below the threshold for funded projects and included in the list of projects for possible funding but, unfortunately neither was funded.
- Proposals included:
  - Database (web-site) for codes, code validation, measurements;
  - Web-based forum for people working on simulations in astroparticle physics.
  - Closer links with code developers: meetings, coordinated plans.
- Try to keep in touch without a formal structure (working group or similar): exchange information, code fragment, knowledge.
- Very difficult to do work without funding.