

The Geant4 simulation of the n-³He experiment

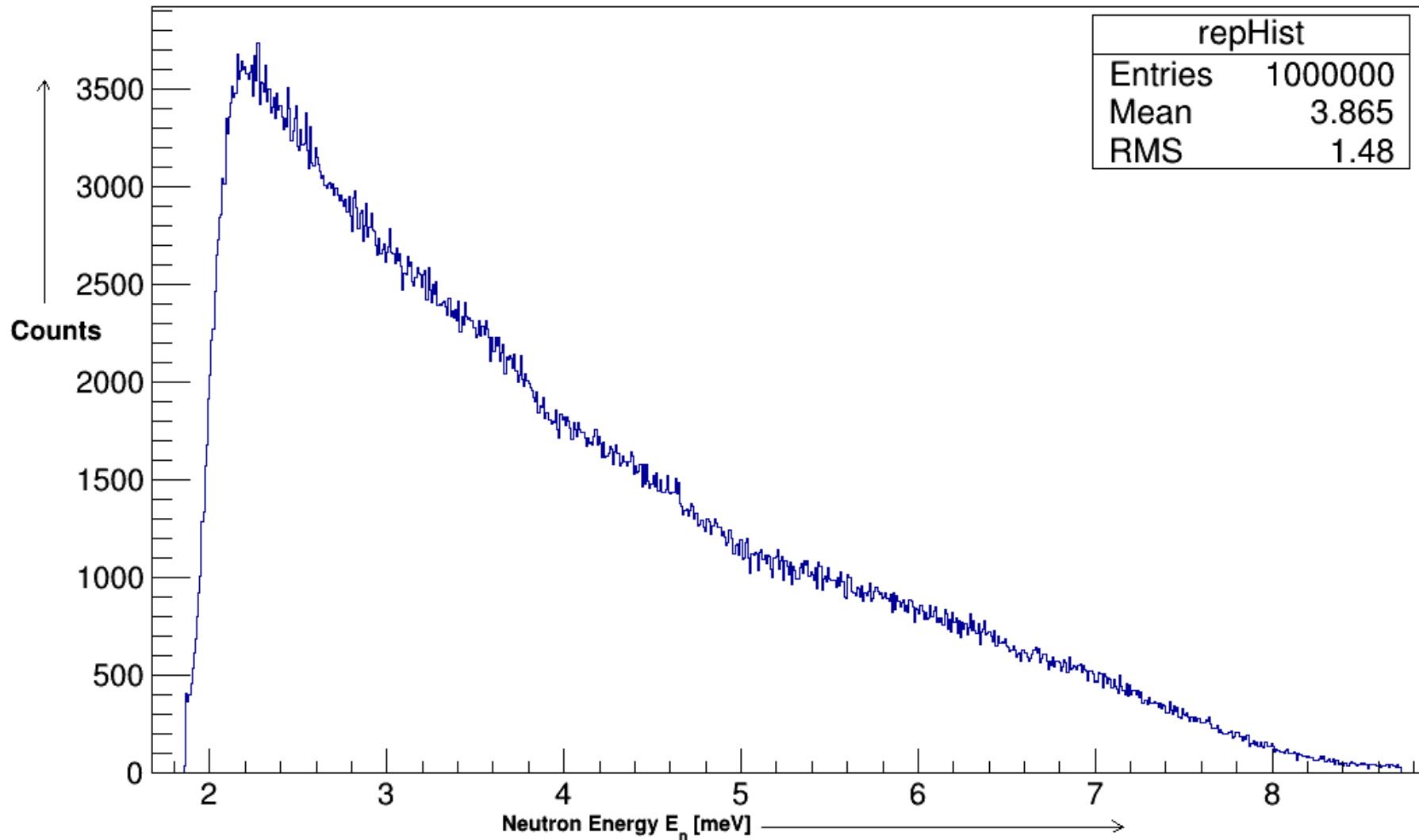
Outcome and Validation

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Towards more realistic neutrons source

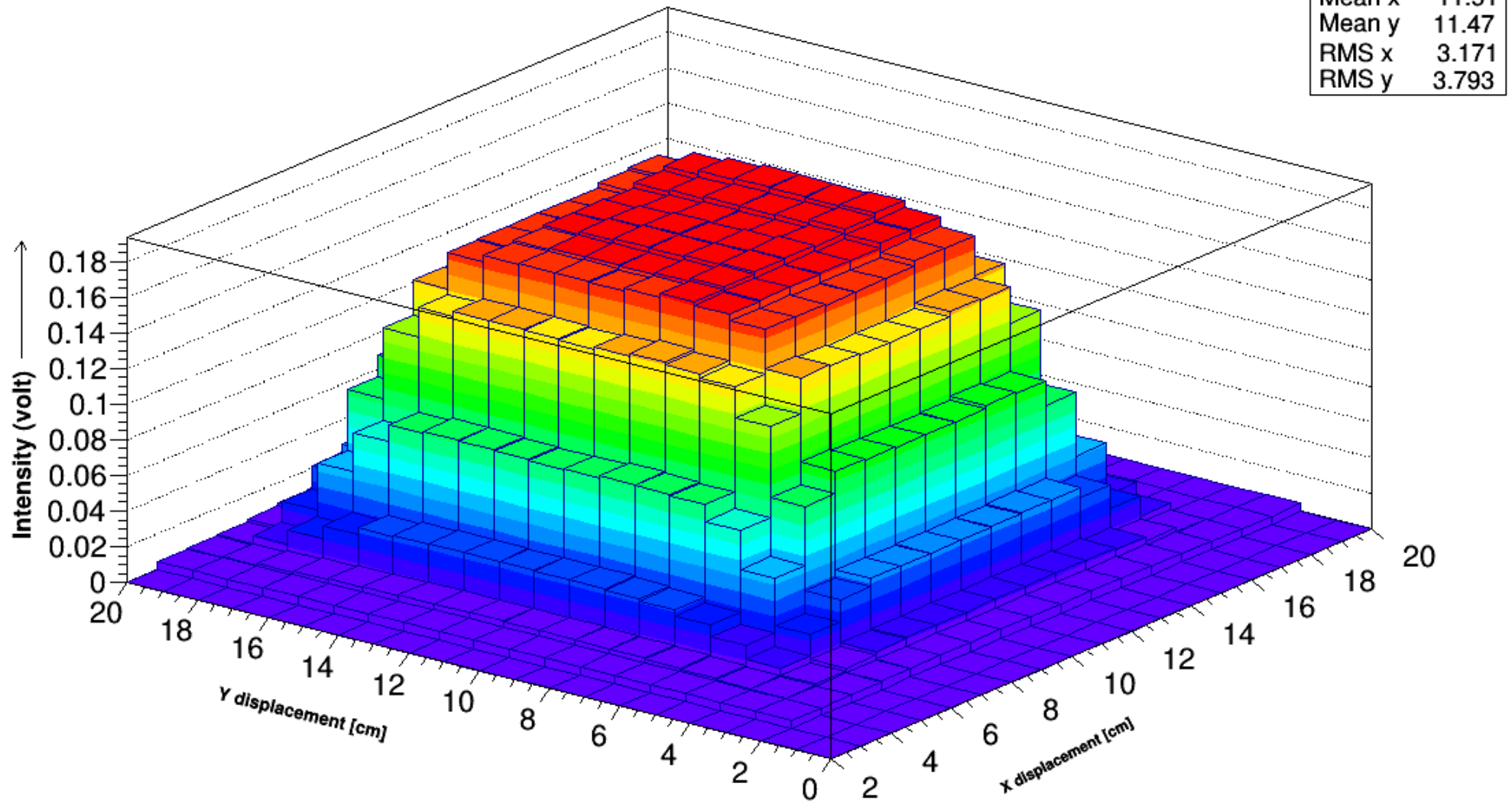
Neutron Energy Distribution from Geant4

Neutron energy spectrum using random generator

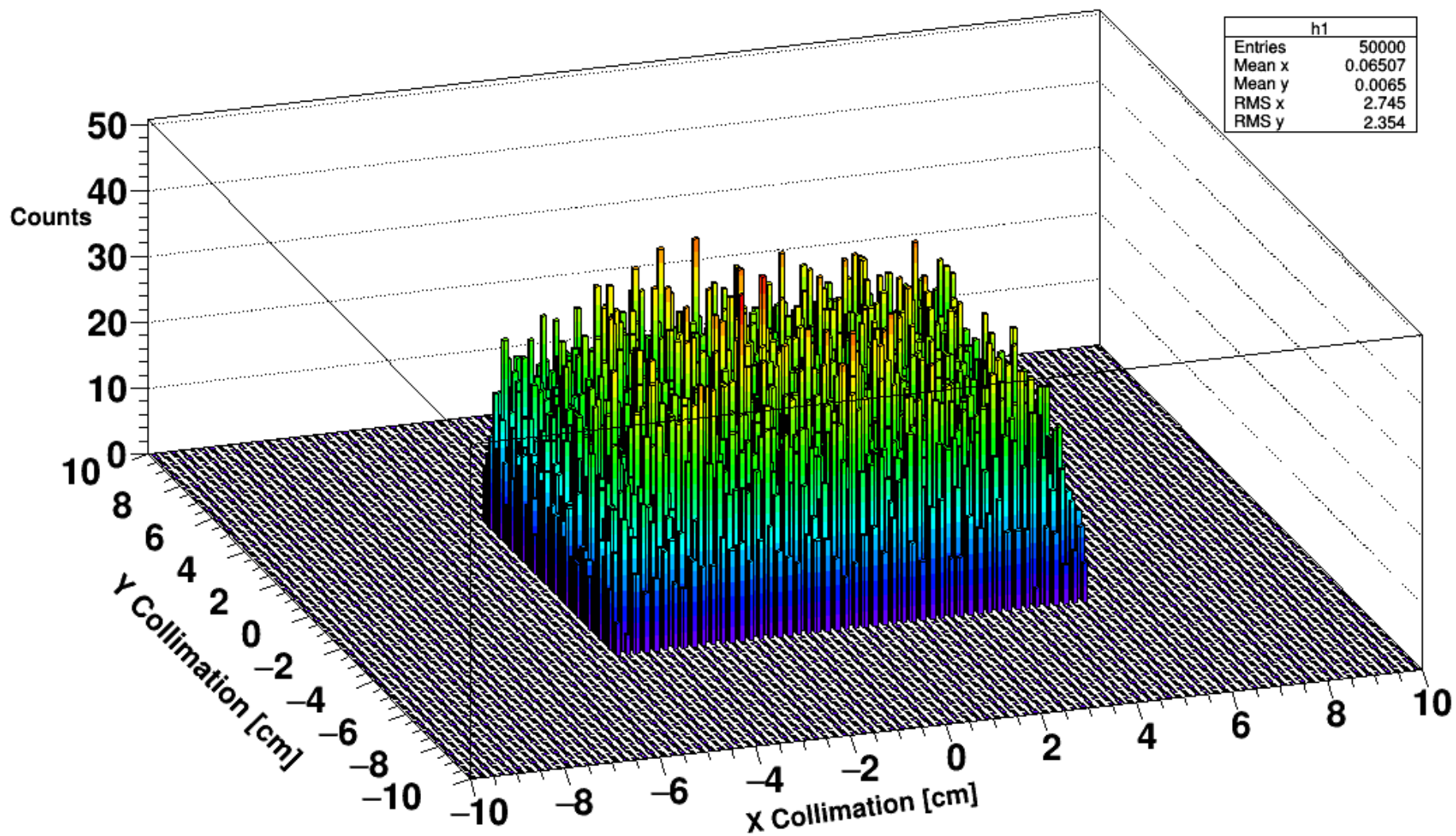


Spatial distribution from beam scan

Neutron spacial beam profile [Up stream]

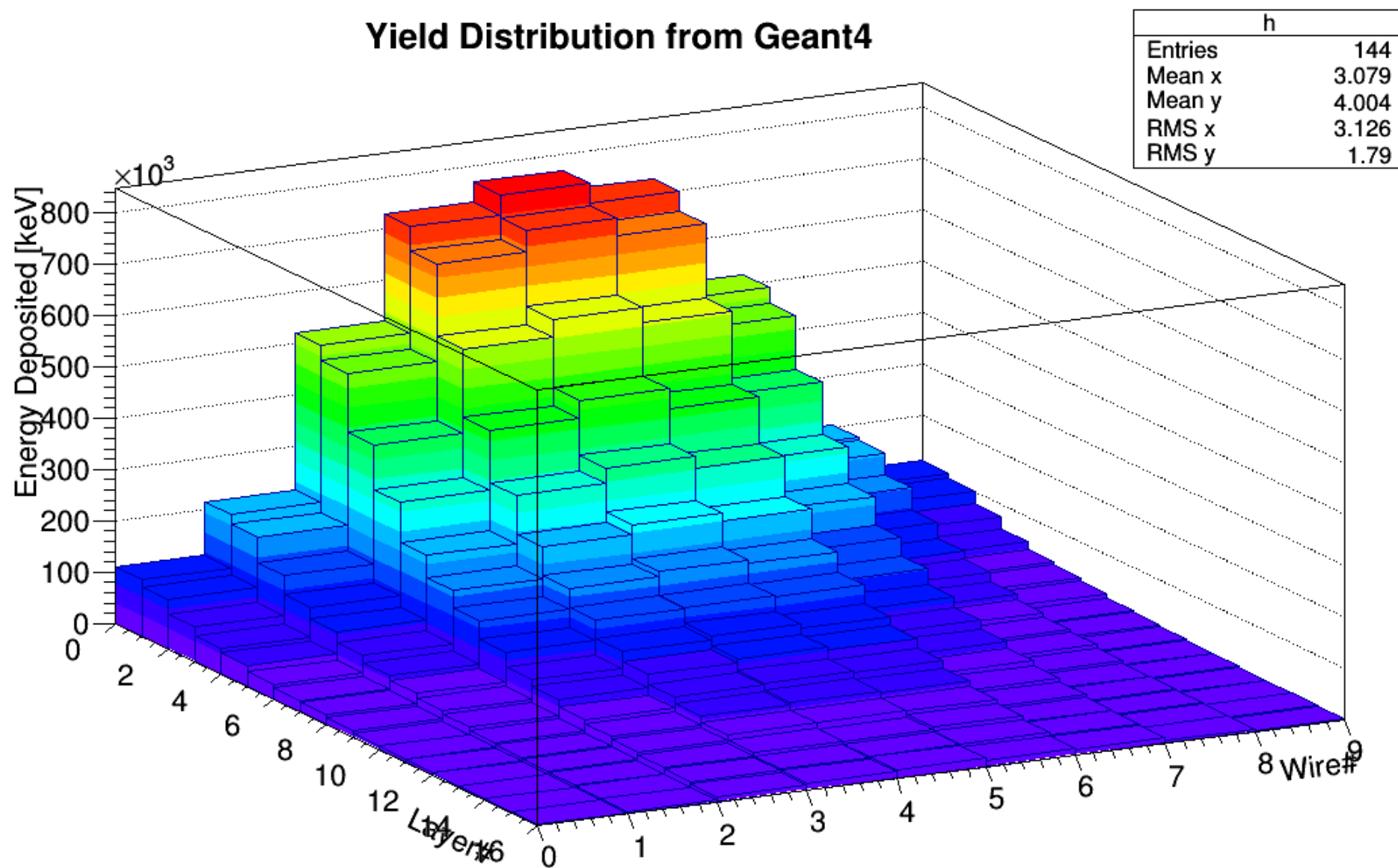


Neutron position distribution on XY plane

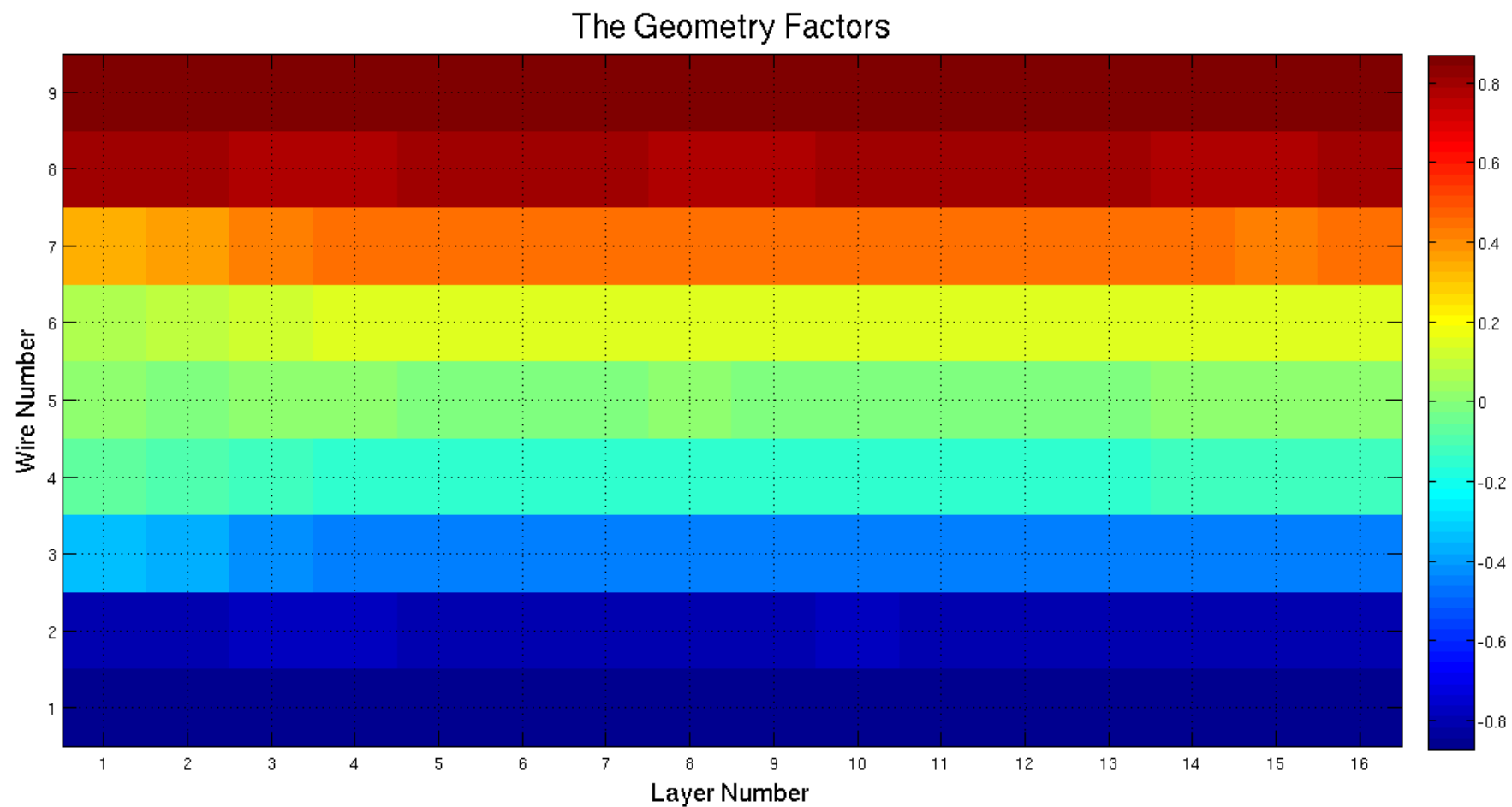


The Outcome

Yield Distribution from Geant4



The Geometry Factors for the n-³He Experiment



Validation of the simulation

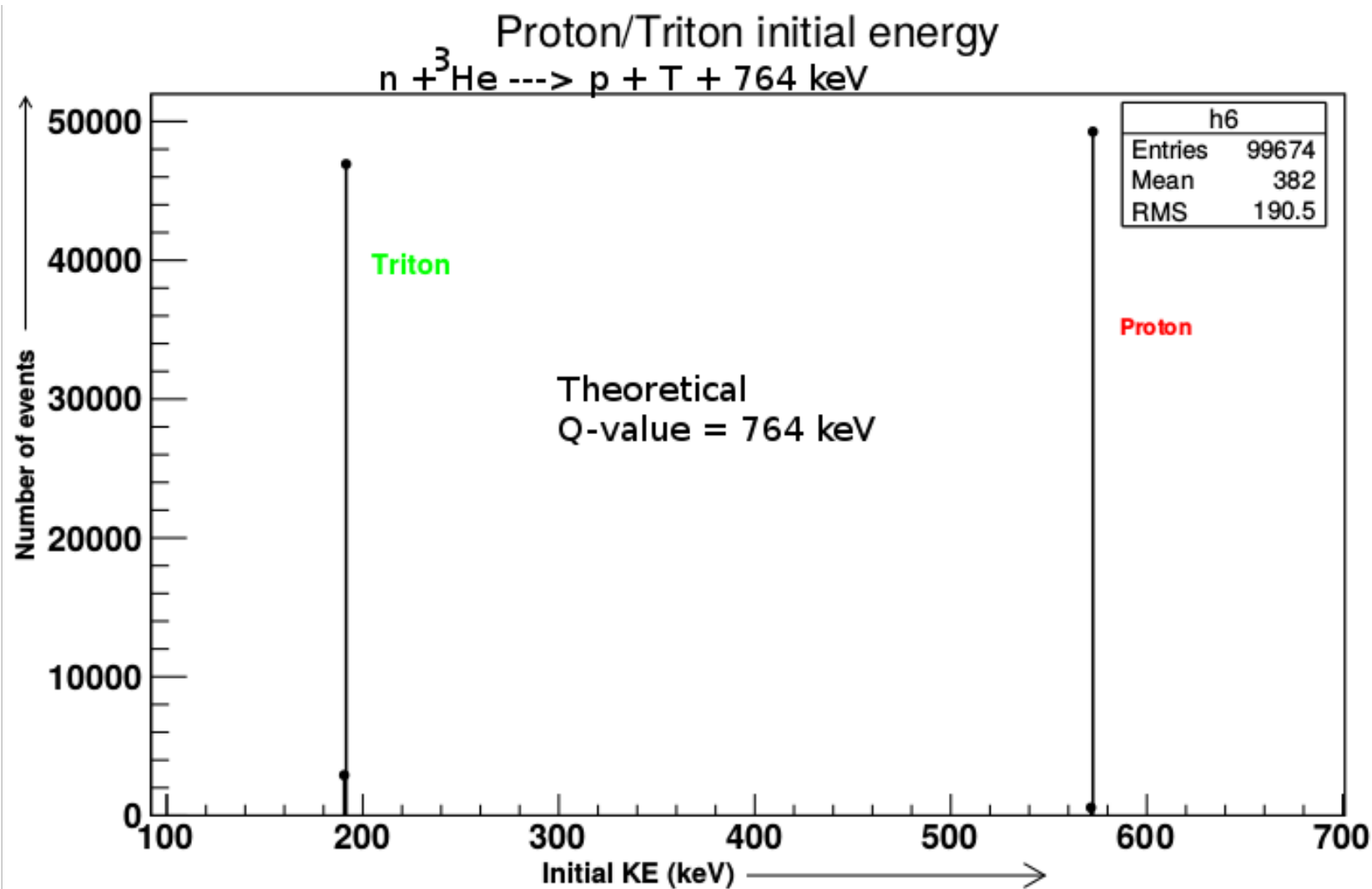
List of validation attempts

- 1 .Conservation of energy
2. Ionization Curve / Energy Range Relation
3. Cross section
4. $1/v$ dependence of cross section
5. Yield in the chamber
6. Comparison with collimation scan data

Validation attempt#1

Conservation of Energy

Conservation of energy

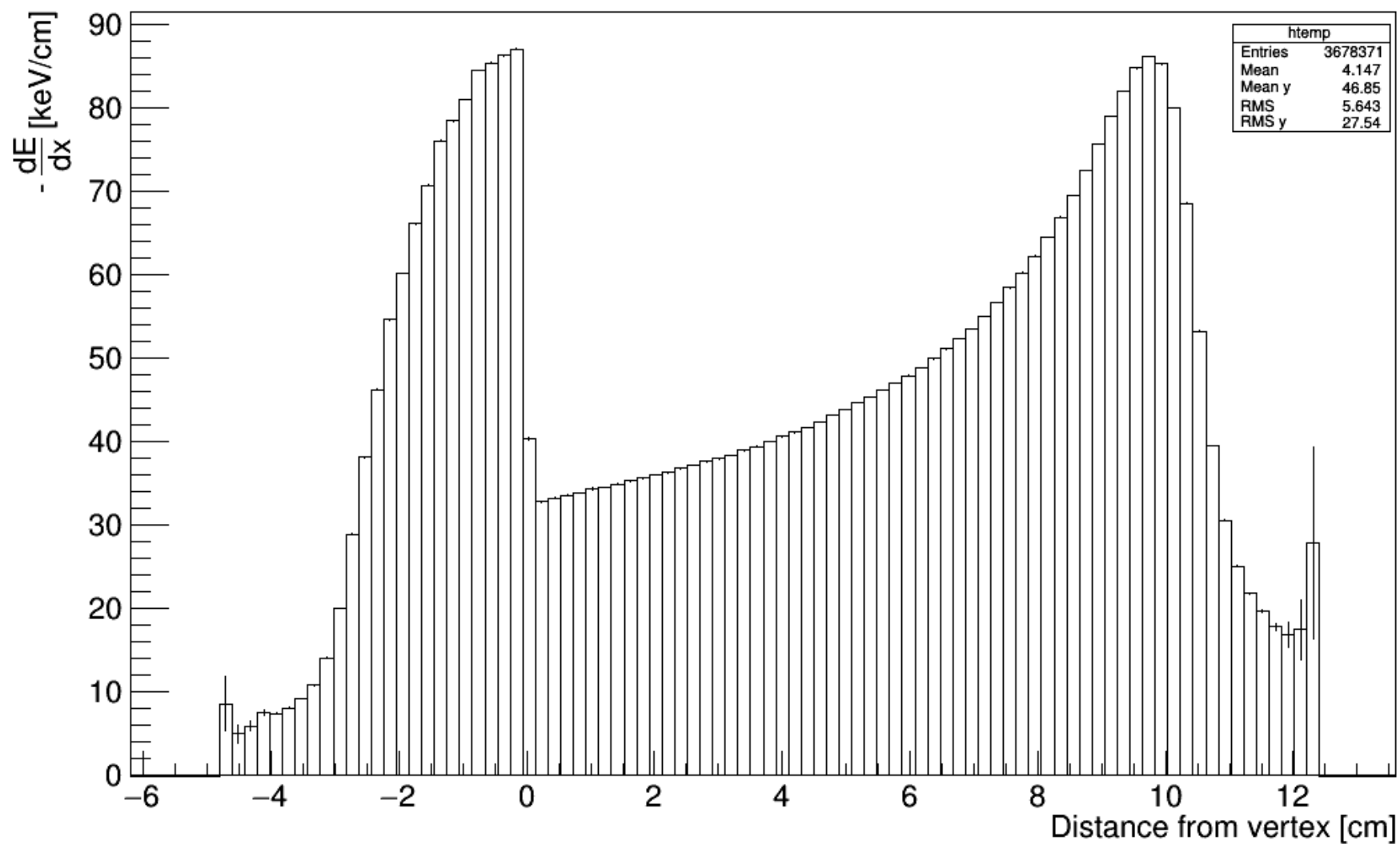


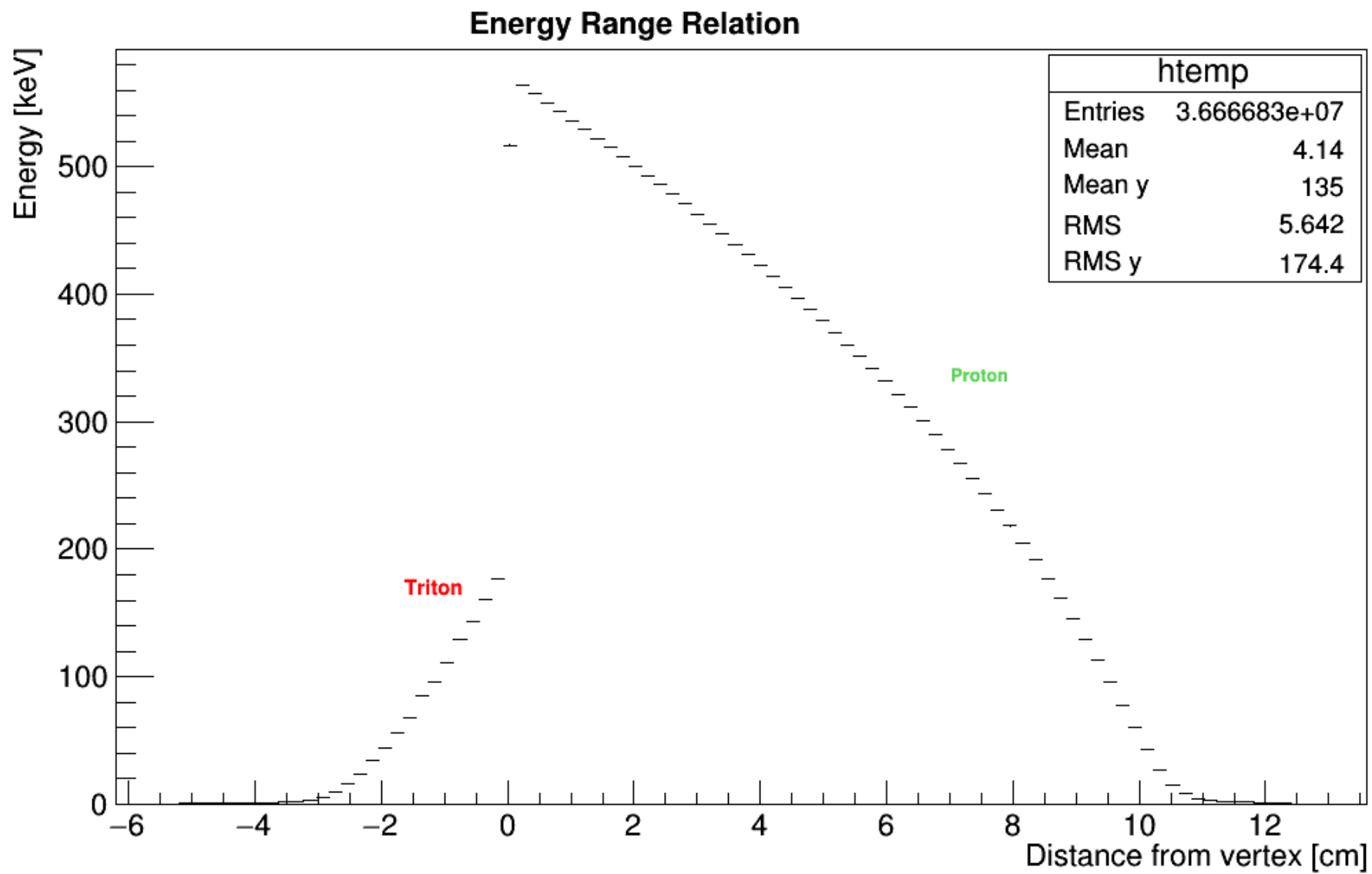
Validation attempt #2
Ionization Curve / Energy Range Relation

Compare simulated curved with the curve generated using SRIM

Ionization curve

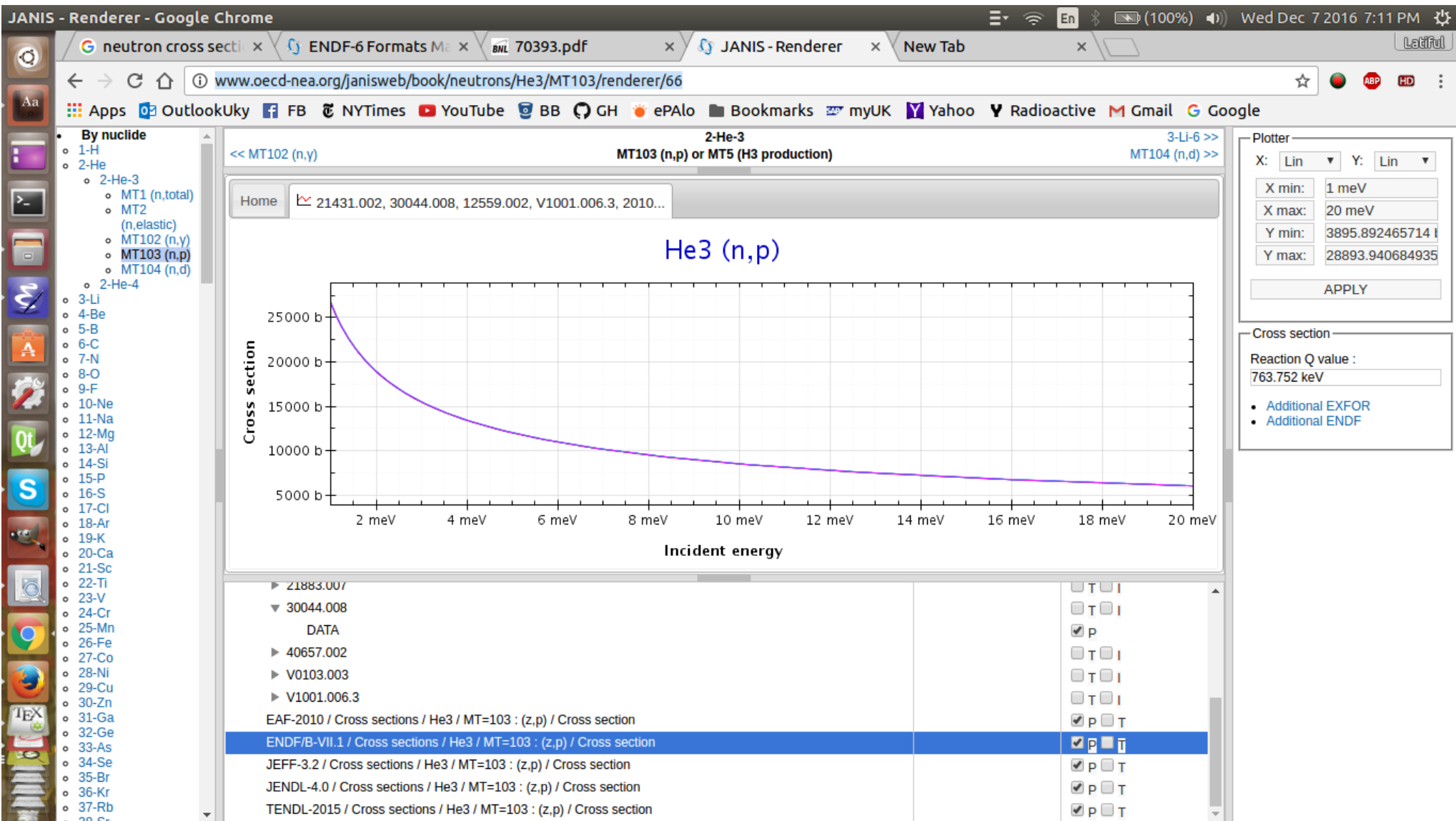
Ionization curve (prof histogram) for 100K events





Validation attempt #3
Reaction Cross Section

<http://www.oecd-nea.org/janisweb/book/neutrons/He3/MT103/renderer/176>



Getting cross section from simulation

The number of capture at position x inside the chamber is related to the capture cross section as –

$$I(x) = I_0 e^{-N\sigma x}$$

where,

N = density of nuclei in the volume (nuclei/cm³)

σ = The capture cross-section (barn, 1 barn = $10^{-28}m^2$)

I_0 = Initial beam intensity

$I(x)$ = Beam intensity at distance x

Linearizing the equation we can write,

$$\ln I(x) = -N\sigma x + \ln I_0$$

Assuming the ³He as ideal gas, we can use ideal gas equation $PV = nRT$ to get the density of nuclei in this relation.

For our experiment,

Getting cross section from simulation

$$P = 0.5 \text{ atm}$$

$$R = \text{molar gas constant} = 82.057338(47) \text{ cm}^3\text{atm K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$T = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{n}{V} &= \frac{P}{RT} \\ &= \frac{0.5}{82.057338 \times 298} \\ &= 2.044 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mole cm}^{-3} \\ &= 2.044 \times 10^{-5} \times 6.022140857 \times 10^{23} \text{ nuclei cm}^{-3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } N = 12.3092559 \times 10^{18} \text{ nuclei cm}^{-3}$$

So if we make a plot for $\ln I(x)$ vs x and do a linear fit, then the slope and constant from that fit will correspond to :

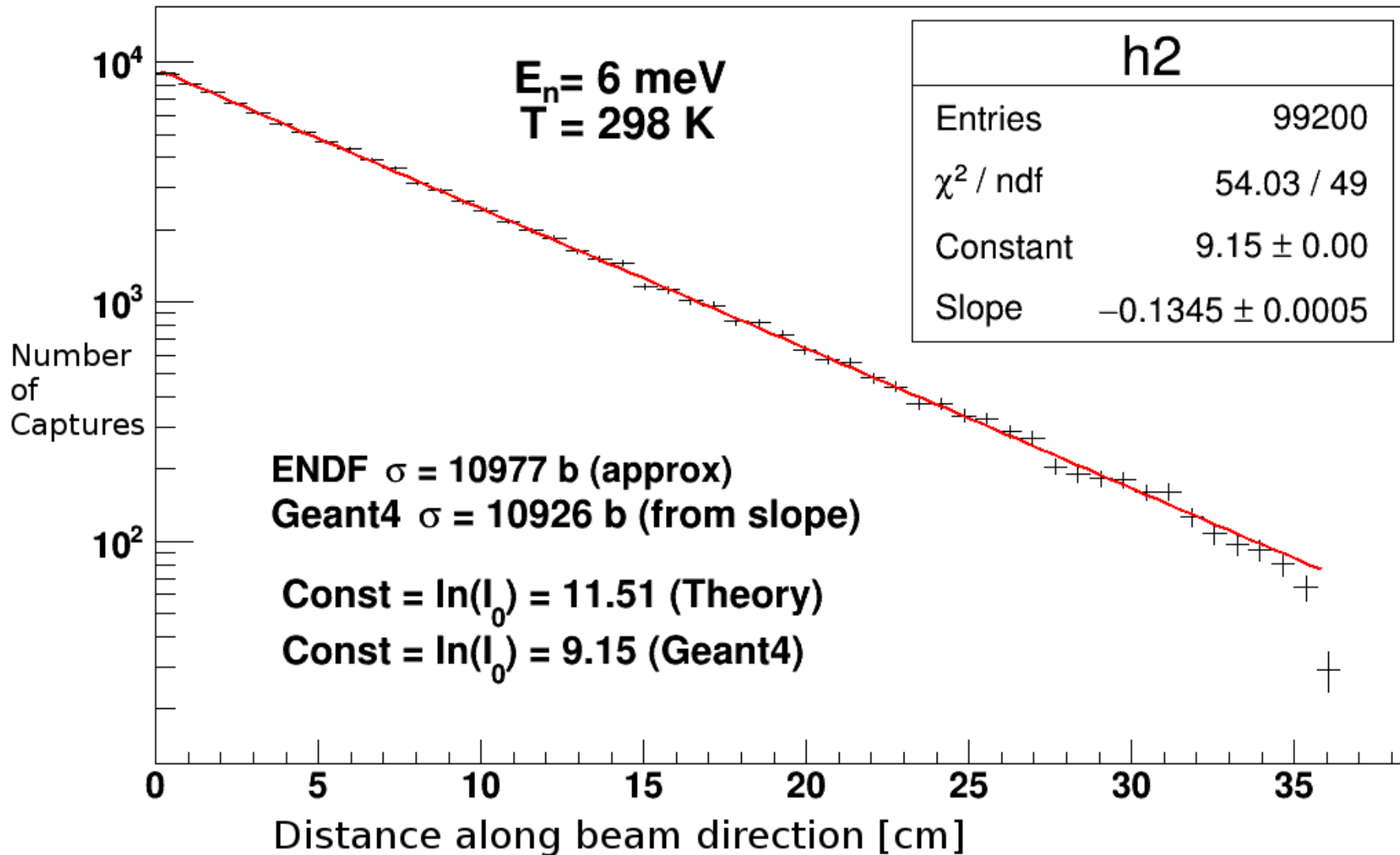
$$\text{slope} = -N\sigma_n$$

$$\sigma = \frac{-\text{slope}}{N}$$

and

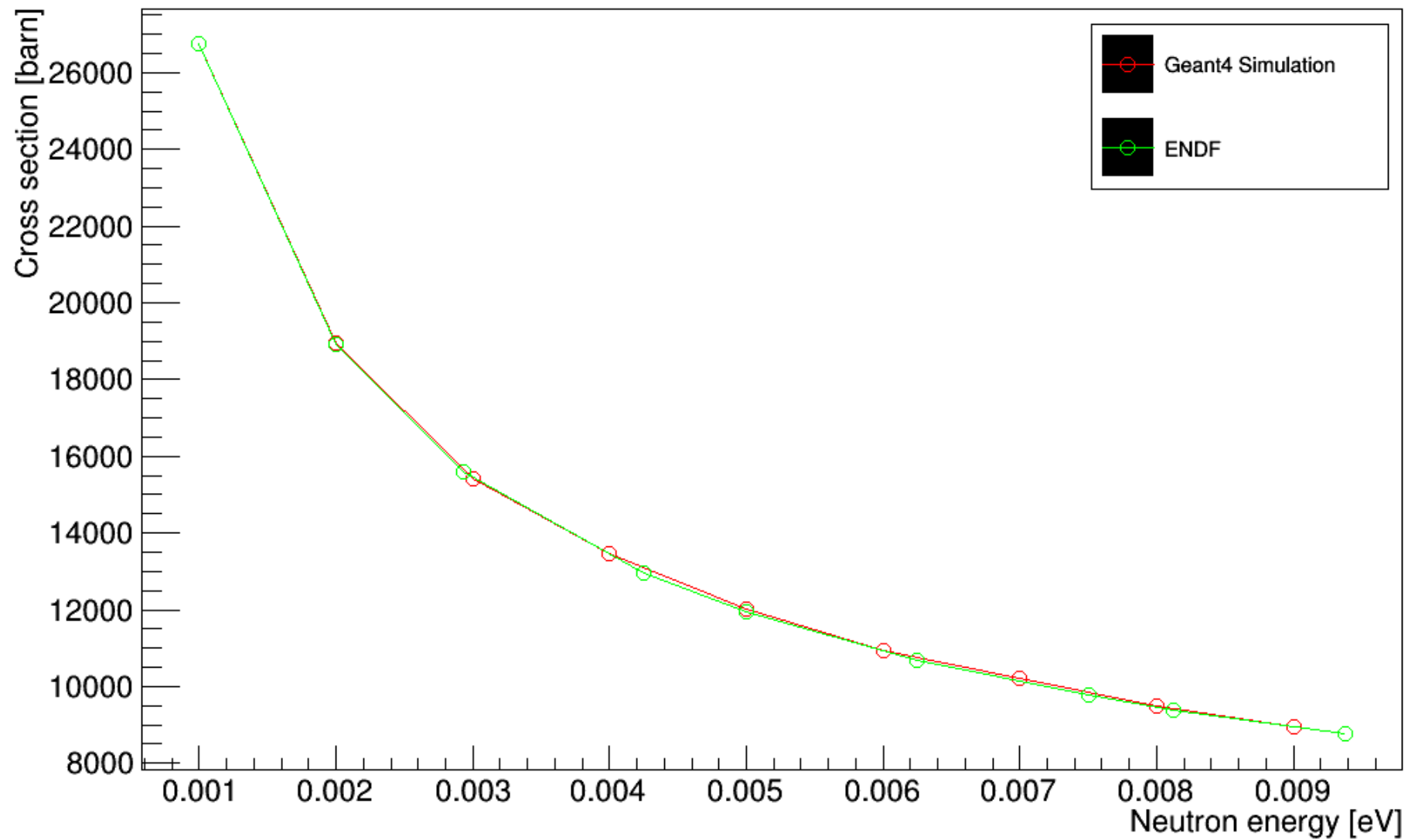
$$\text{constant} = \ln I_0$$

Cross section for n - ^3He reaction using Geant4

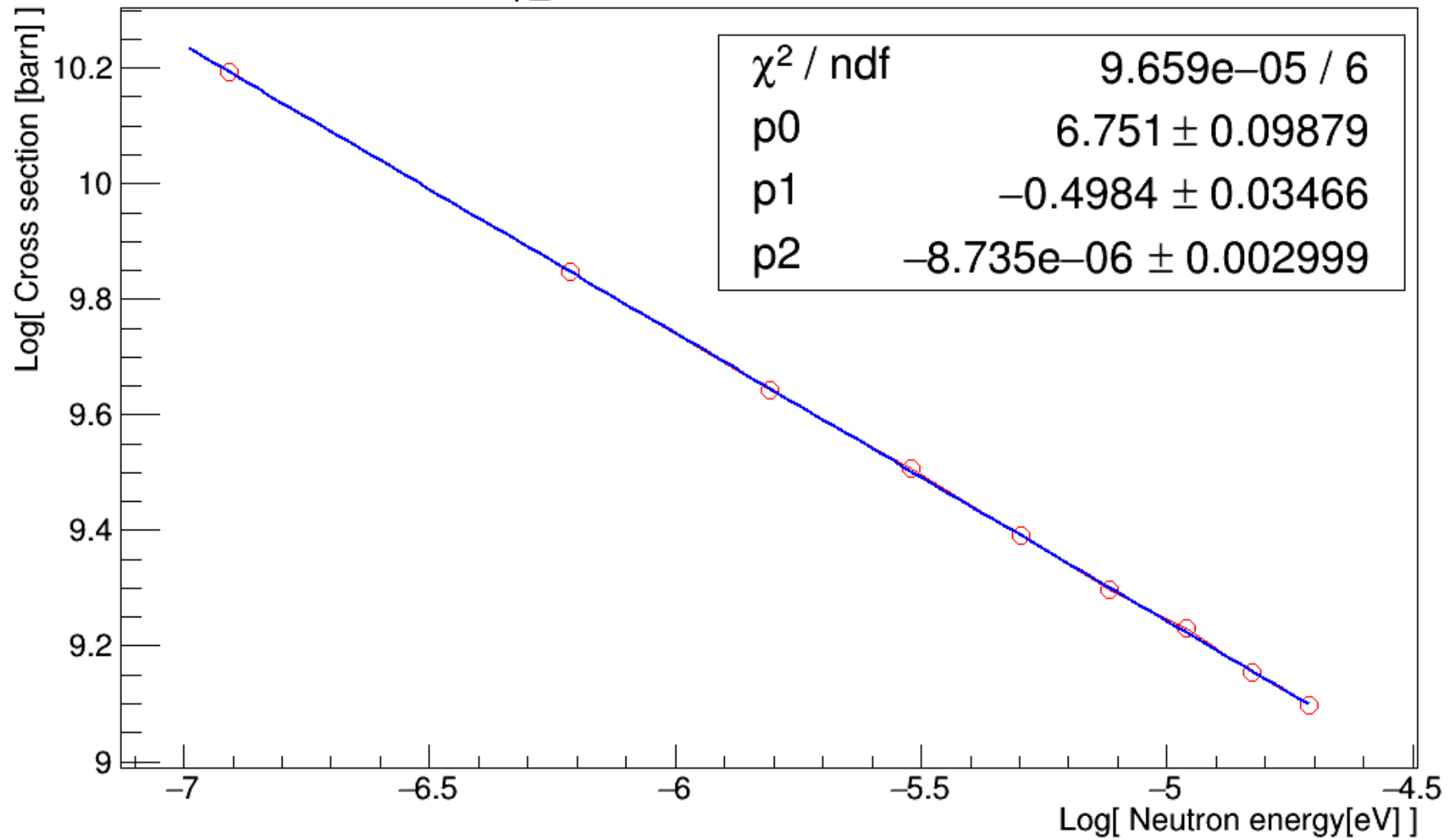


Validation attempt #4
1/v Dependence of cross section

$\frac{1}{v}$ Dependence of Cross Section

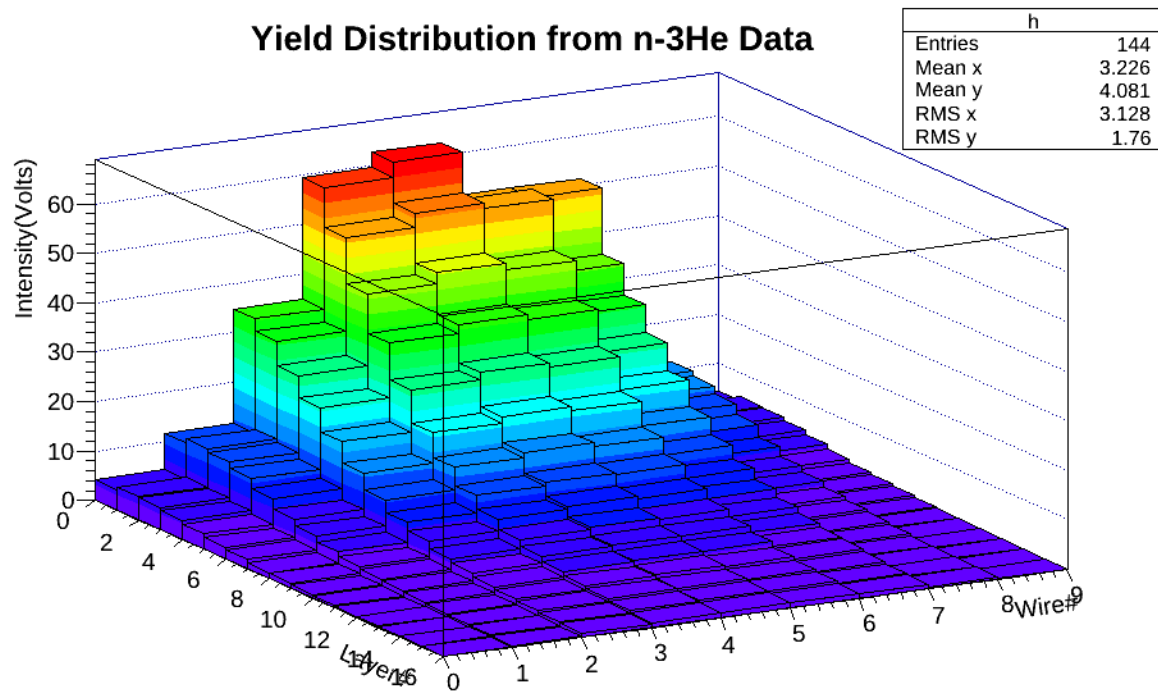


Validation of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{E}}$ dependence of cross section using Geant4

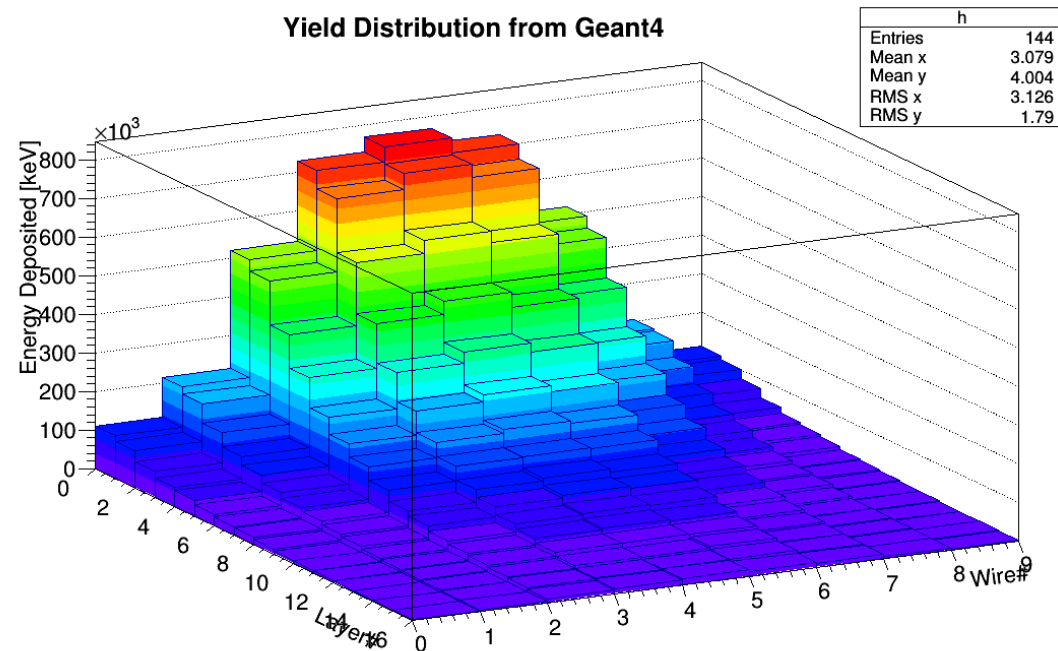


Validation attempt #5
Comparison of yield from simulation vs data

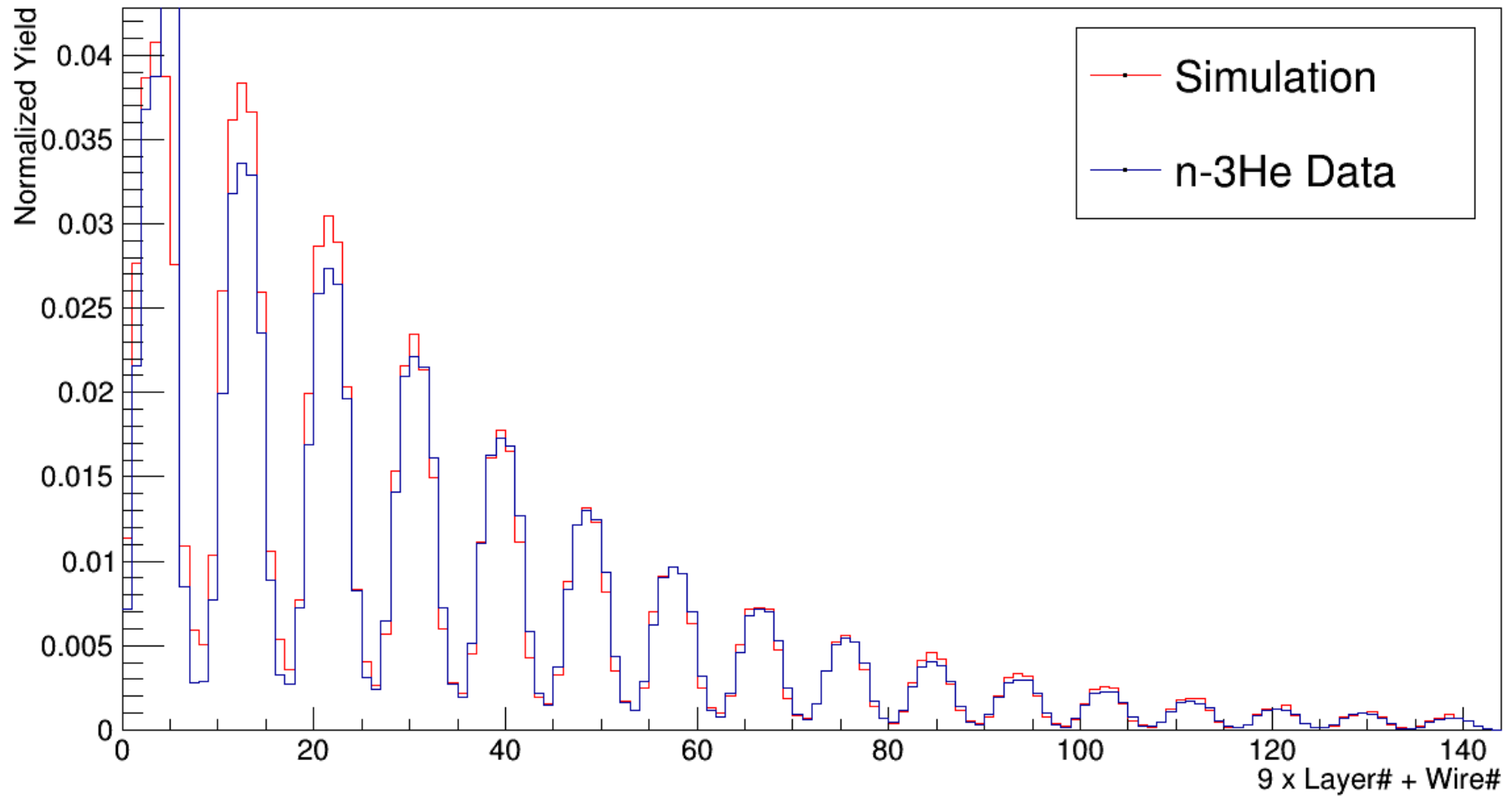
Yield Distribution from n-3He Data



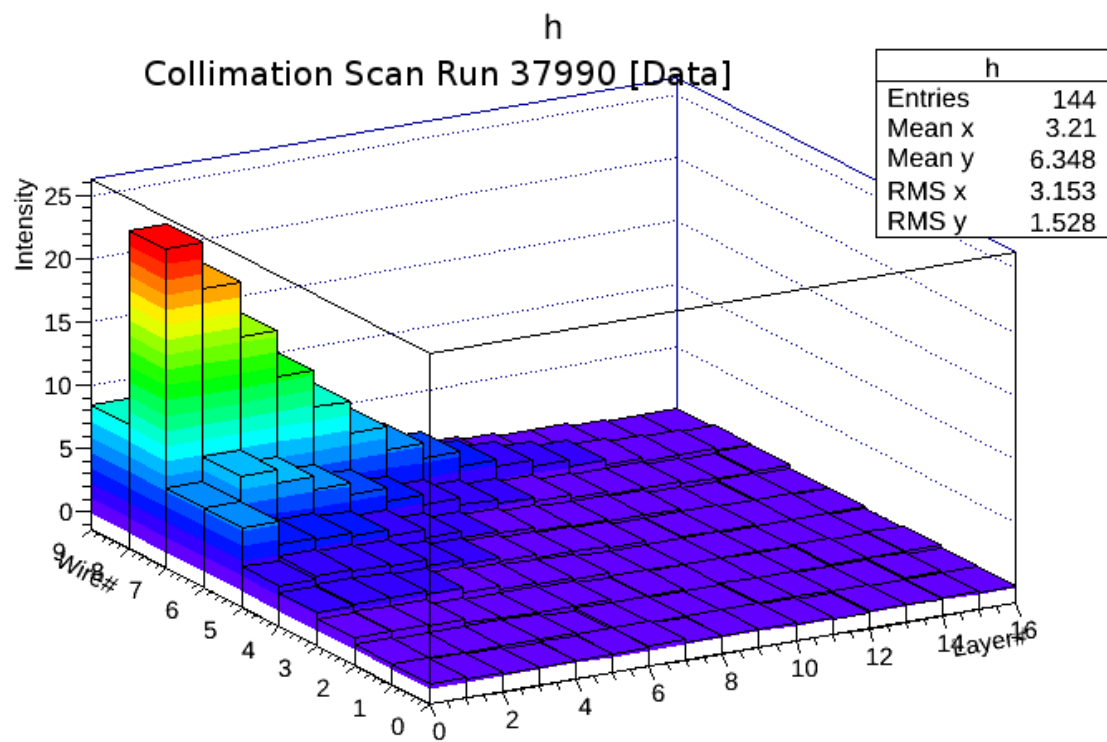
Yield Distribution from Geant4



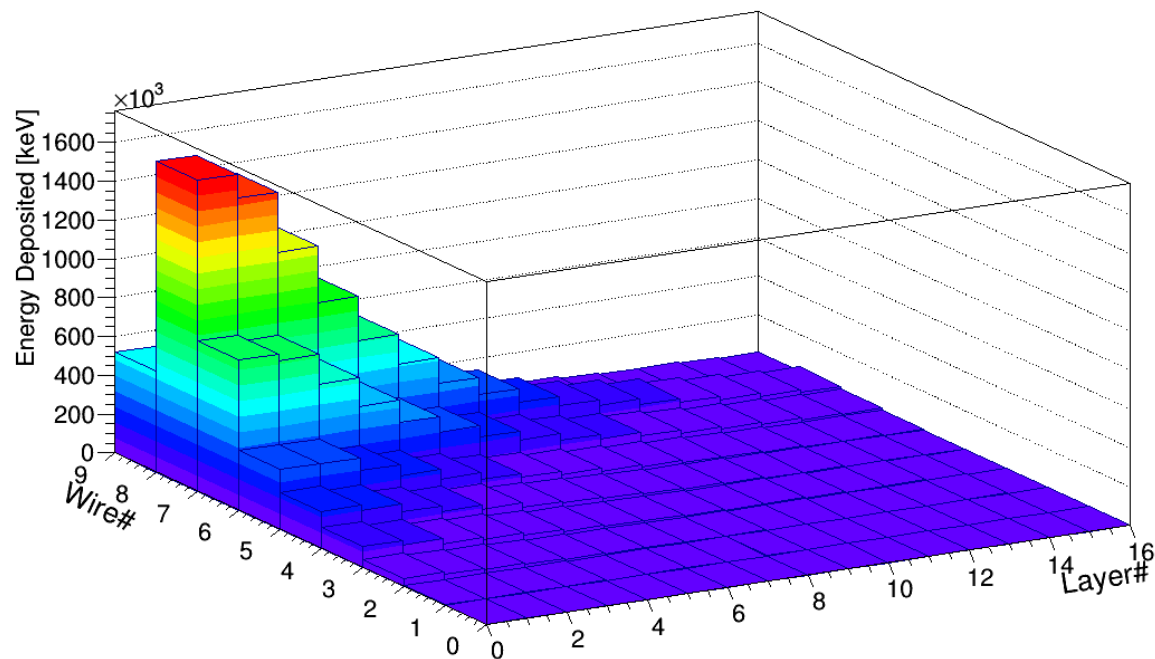
Yield distribution comparison [Typical Run]



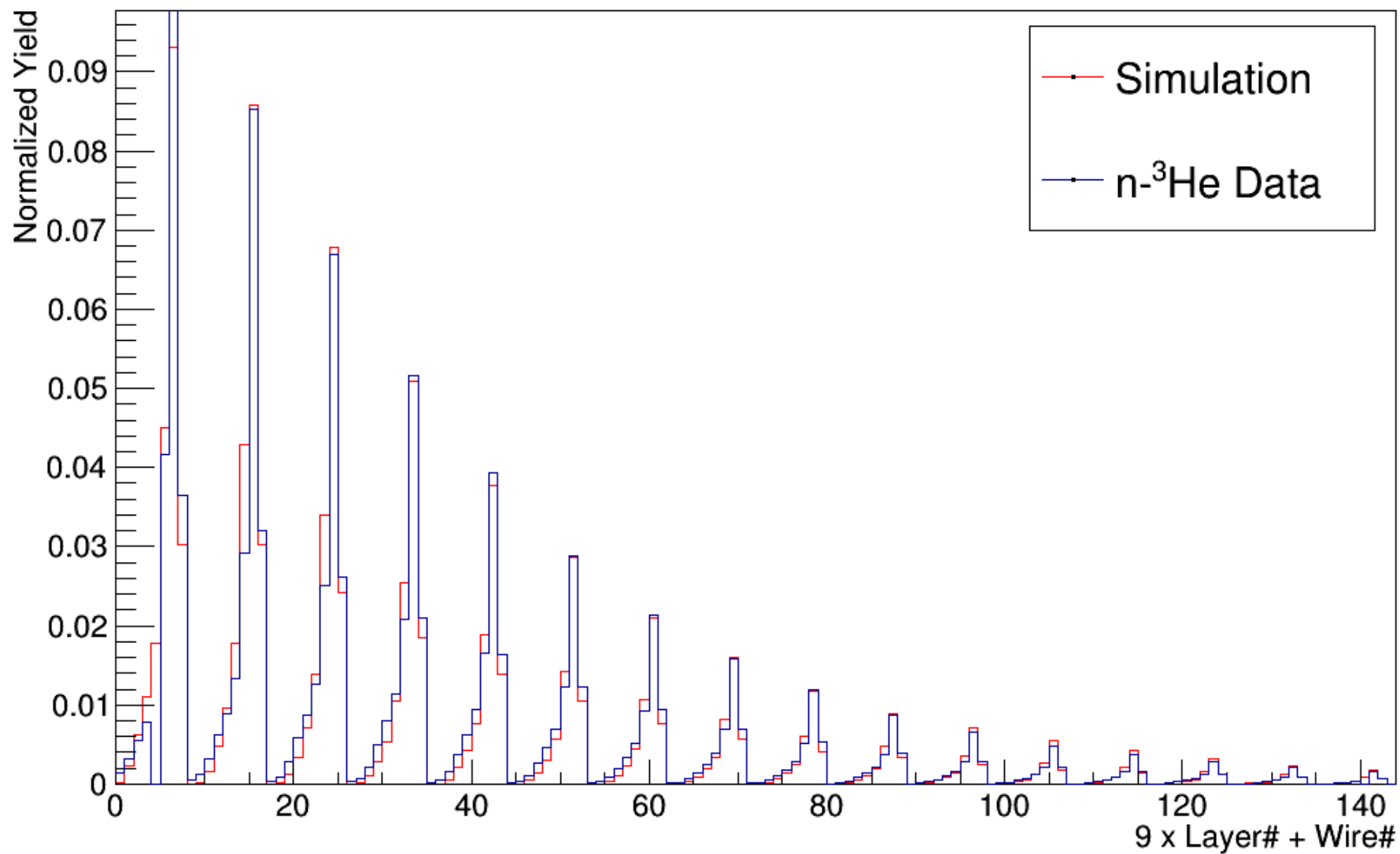
Validation attempt #6
Comparison with collimation scan data



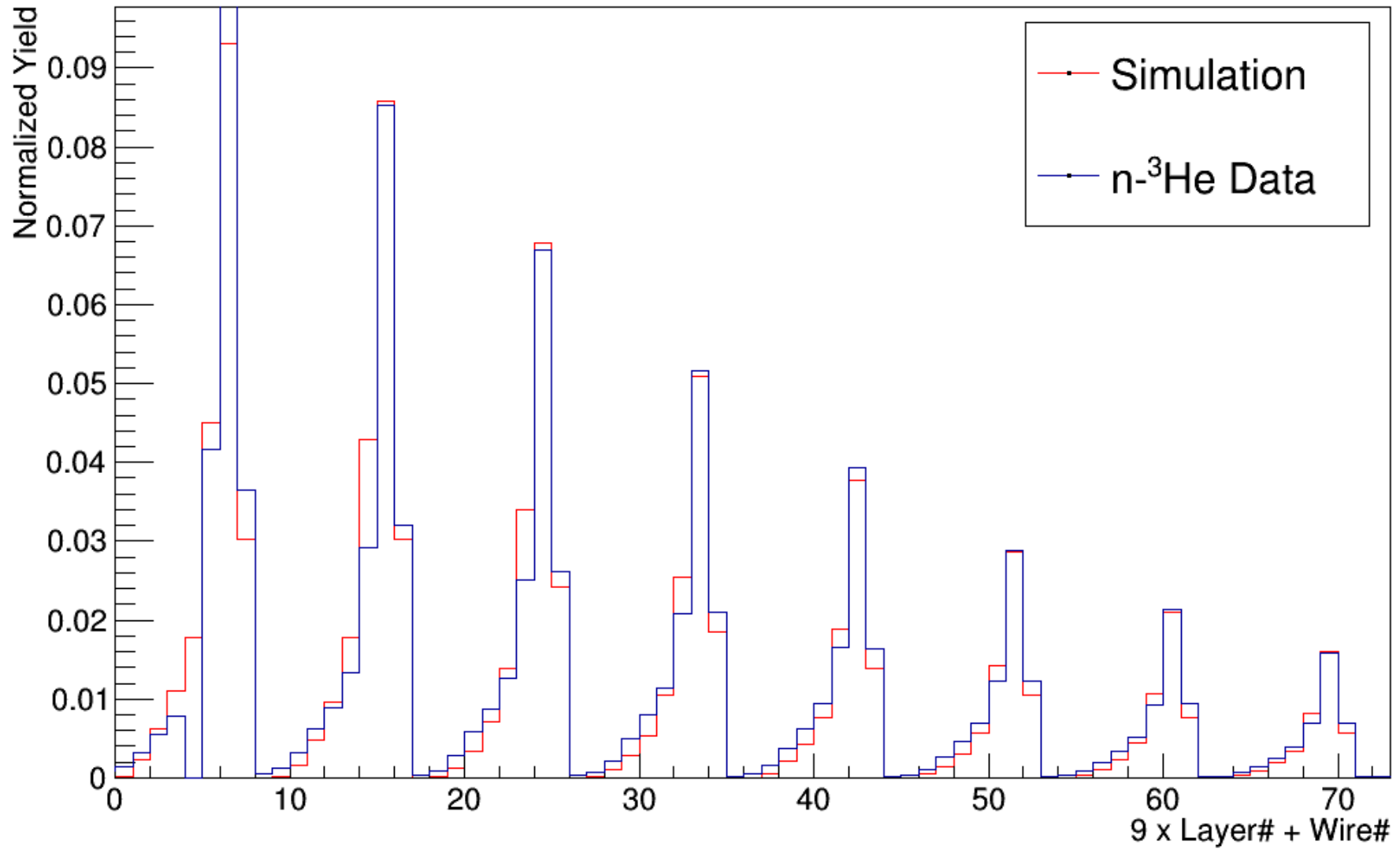
Simulated yield for collimation scan [run 37990]



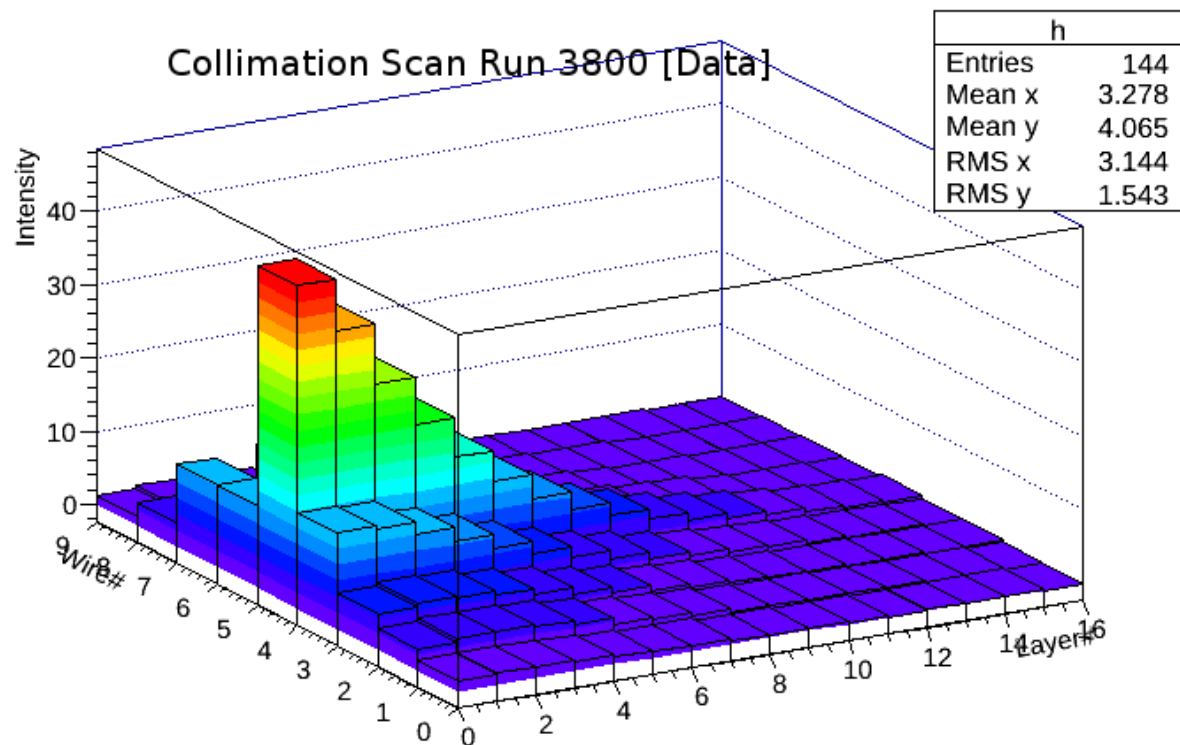
Comparison of collimation run 37990



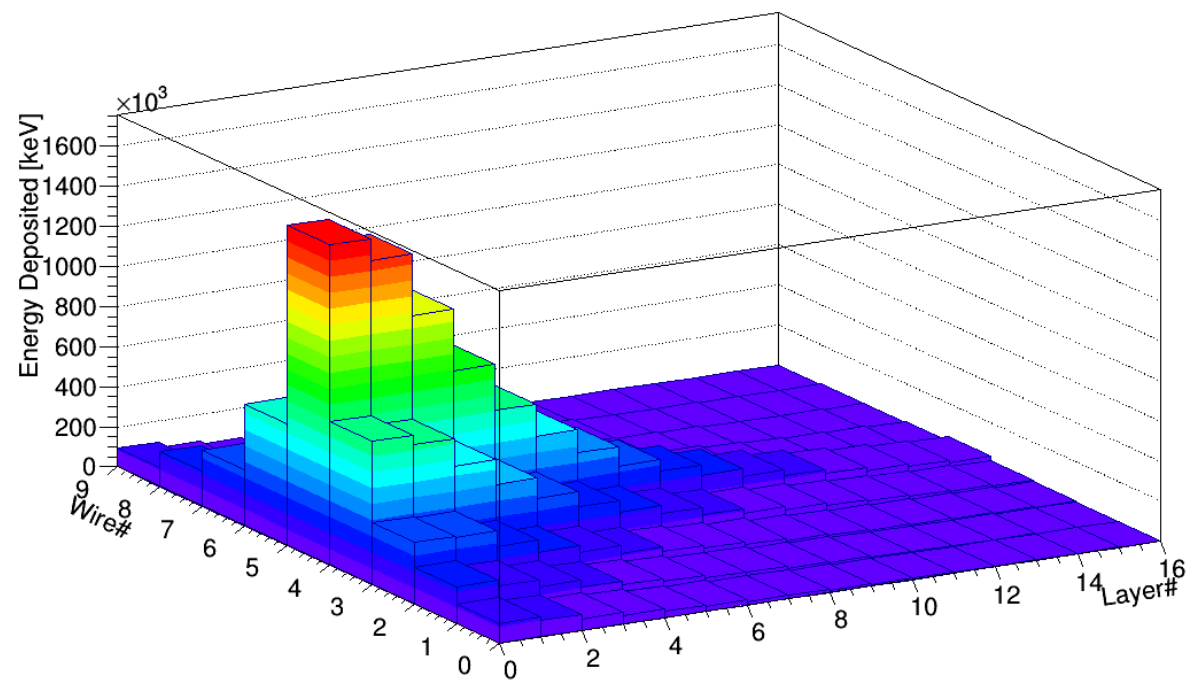
Comparison of collimation run 37990



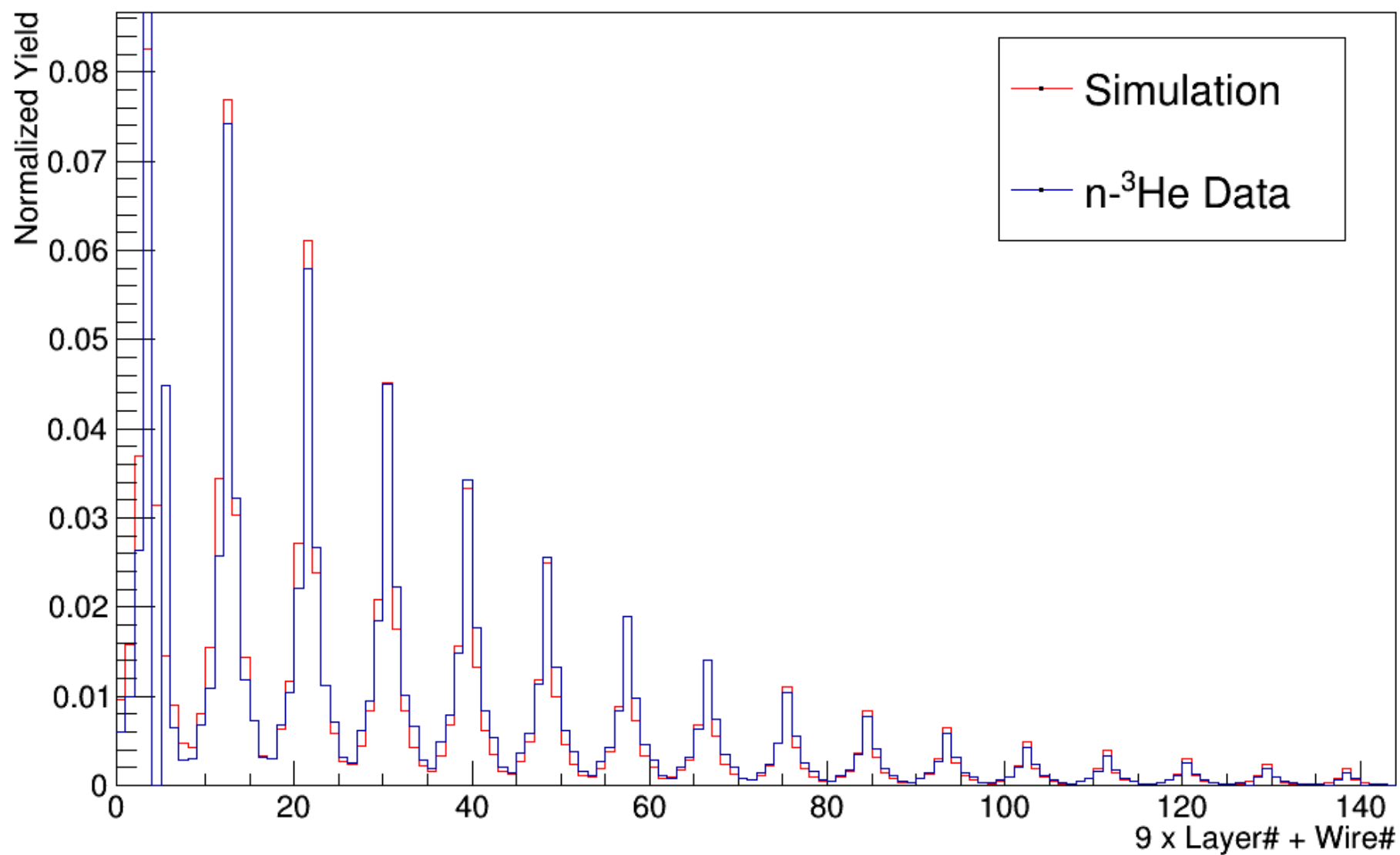
h



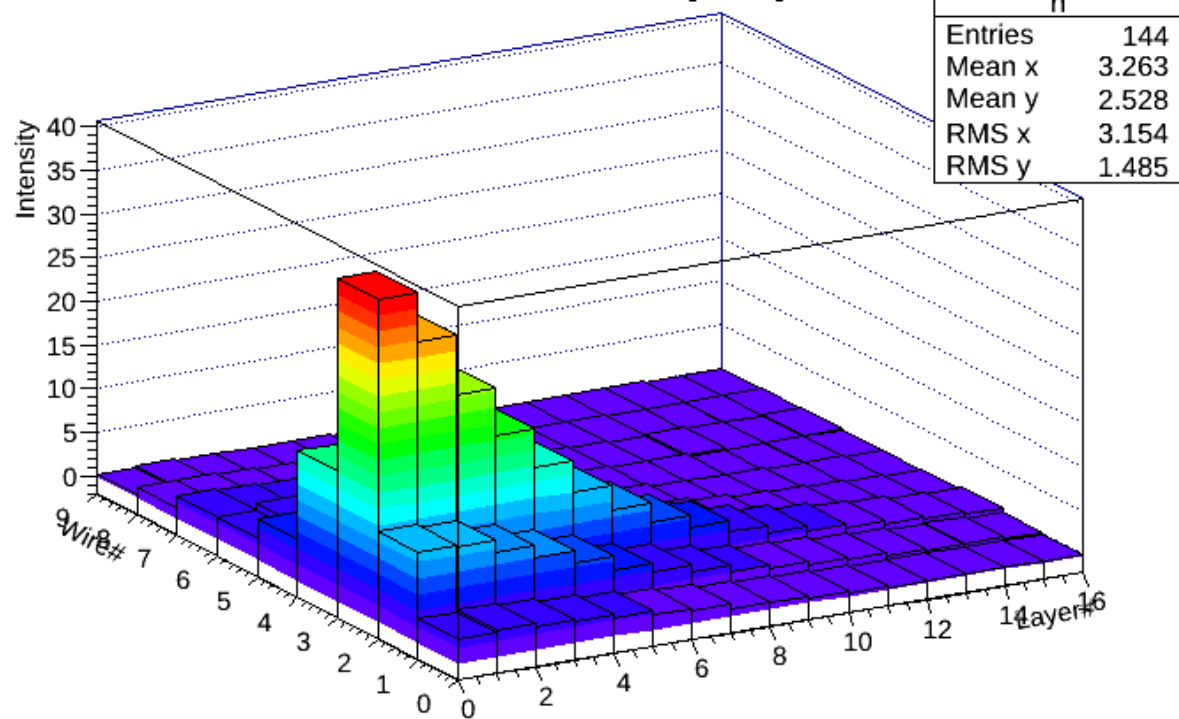
Simulated yield for collimation scan [run 38000]



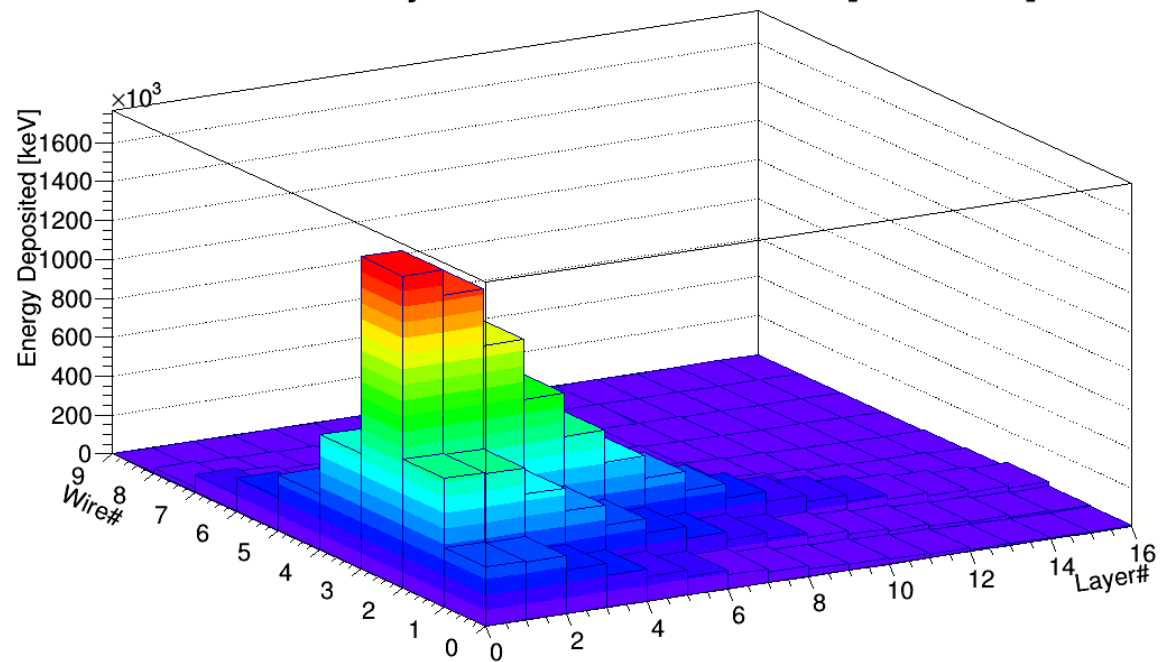
Comparison of collimation run 38000



h
Collimation Scan Run 38006 [Data]



Simulated yield for collimation scan [run 38006]



Comparison of collimation run 38006

