

NCrystal : a library for thermal neutron transport in crystals

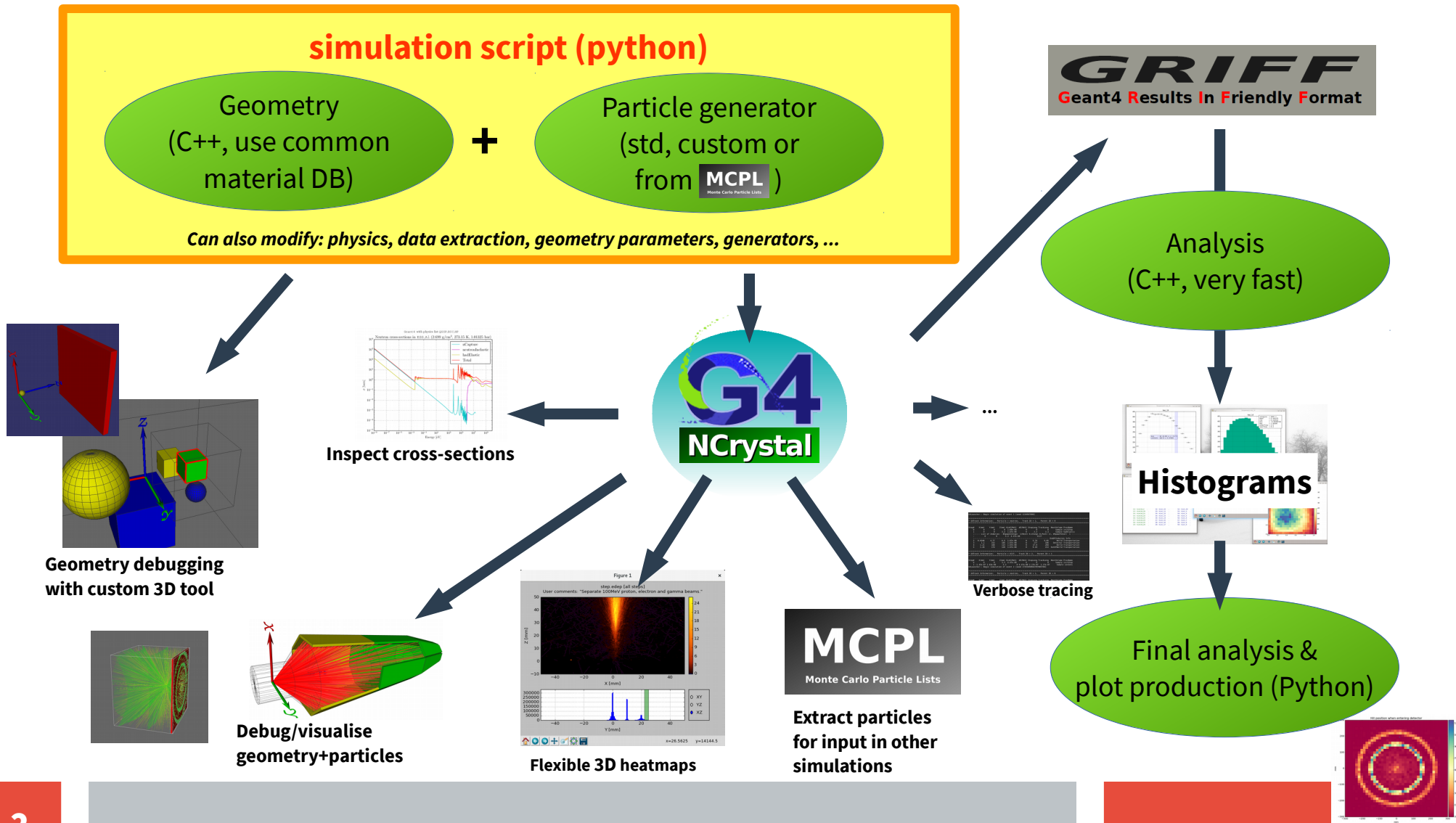
Thomas KITTELMANN, Xiao Xiao CAI



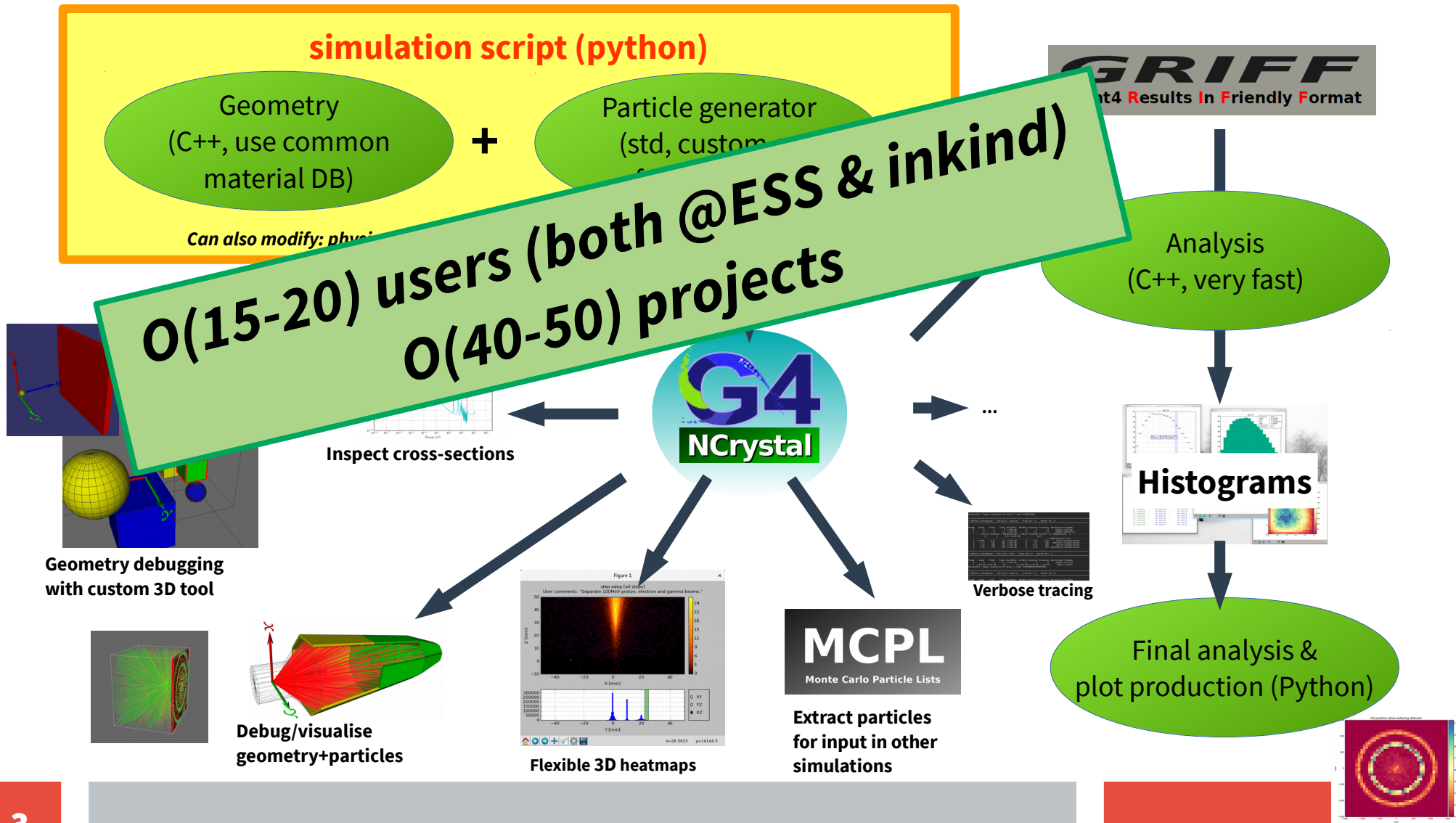
brightness

Sep 11, 2018
IKON15, Lund

Since 2012ish, ESS-DG provides framework for detector modelling

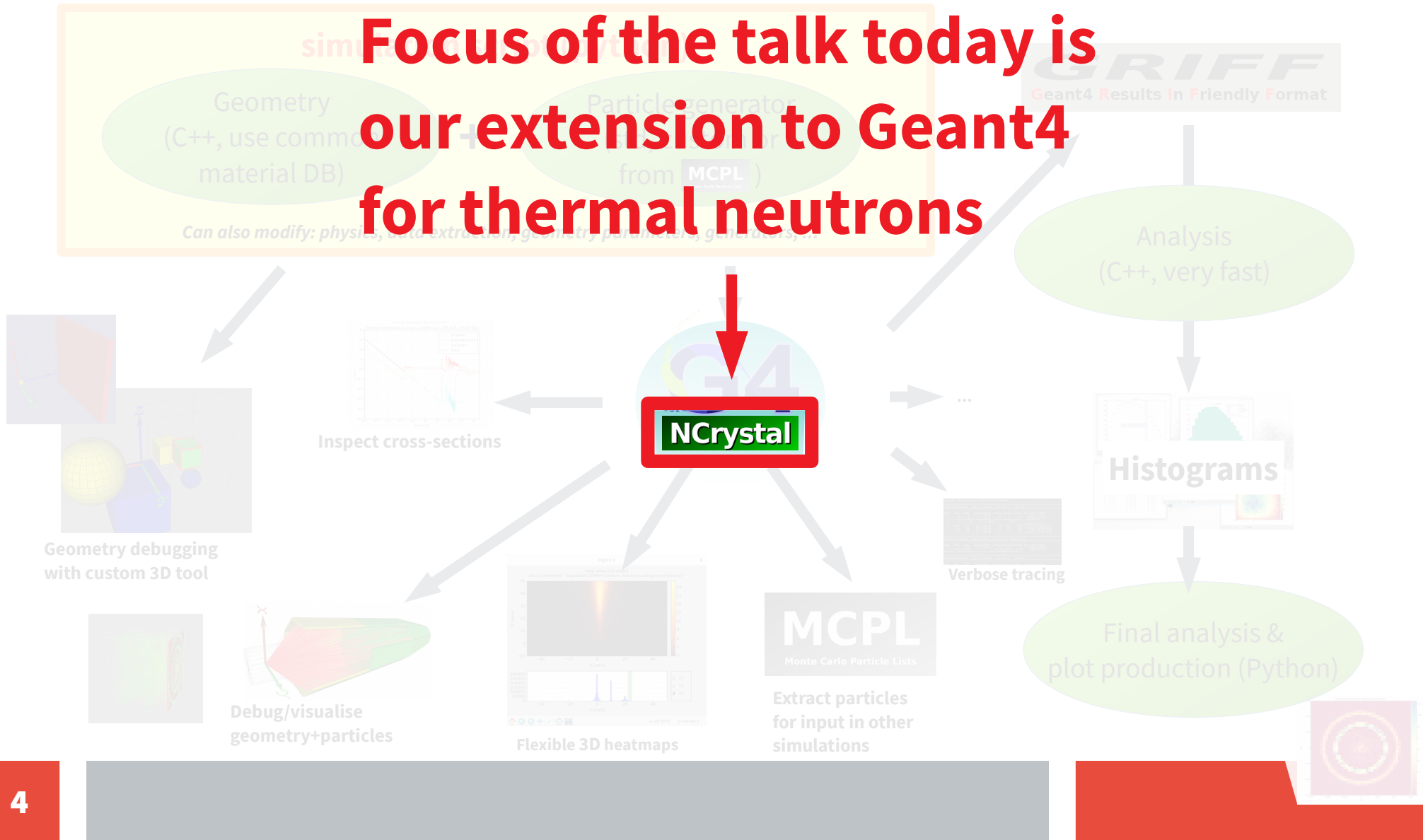


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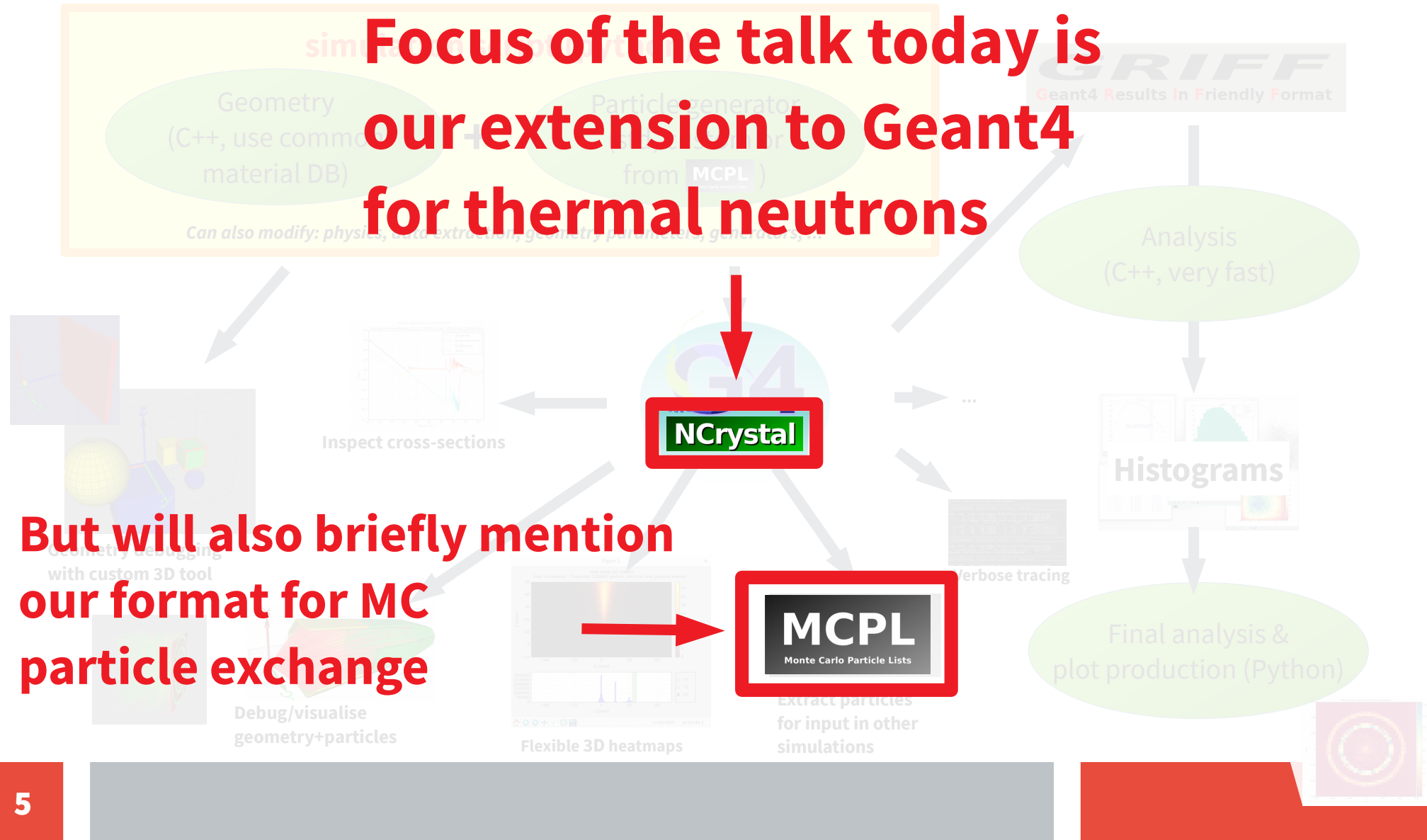
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Focus of the talk today is our extension to Geant4 for thermal neutrons



Since 2012ish, ESS-DG provides framework for detector modelling

**Focus of the talk today is
our extension to Geant4
for thermal neutrons**



**But will also briefly mention
our format for MC
particle exchange**

The MCPL project

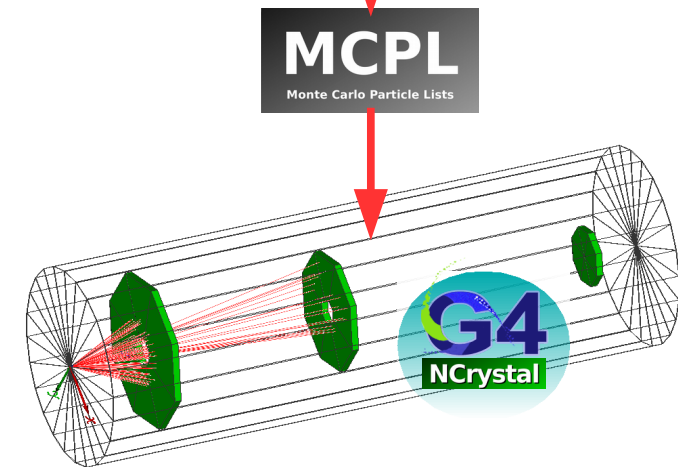
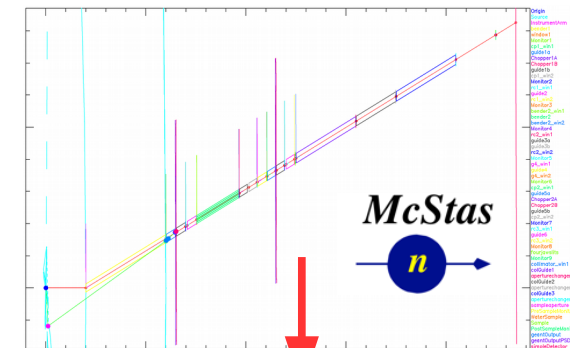
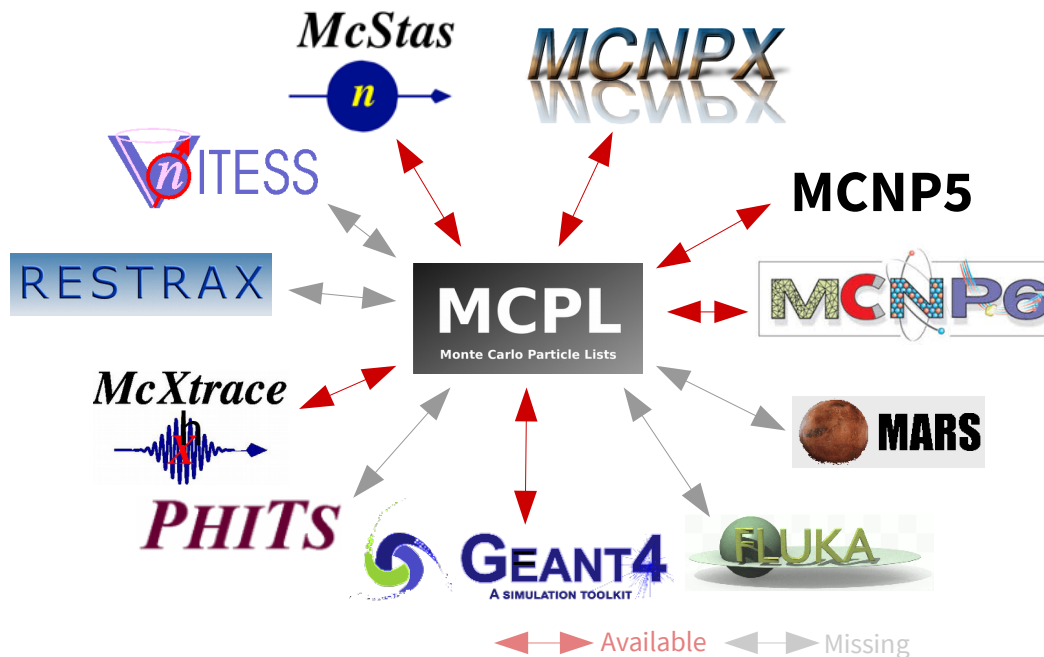
<https://mctools.github.io/mcpl/>

MCPL

Monte Carlo Particle Lists

- Well defined efficient & flexible format for particle exchange
- Standard browsing/editing tools
- C++/C/Python bindings
- T Kittelmann *et al* 2017 *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **218**, 17-42

For ESS detector simulations we mostly use this to hook up McStas instr. model with Geant4 detector model



The NCrystal project

<https://mctools.github.io/ncrystal/>

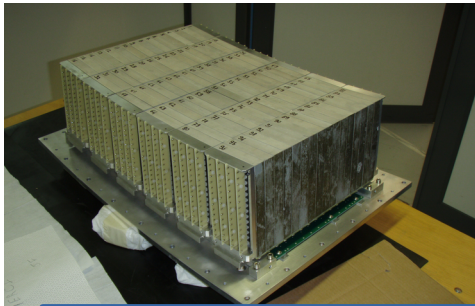
NCrystal

X. X. Cai & T. Kittelmann

Original motivation: *Augment Geant4 with proper modelling of thermalised neutrons in crystalline materials (and avoid the usual free-gas treatment)*

Advances earlier efforts in older “NXSG4” plugin

- T Kittelmann and M Boin 2015 *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **189**, 114-118
- Geant4-specific plugin for polycrystals, no proper bkgd, no tools/bindings
- Thin wrapper around nxslib by M. Boin.



Detector frames, vessels, supports
(polycrystalline metals)

Crystalline samples



Monochromators,
analysers
(single crystals,
layered crystals)



Filters
(single- or
poly-crystals)

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NCrystal

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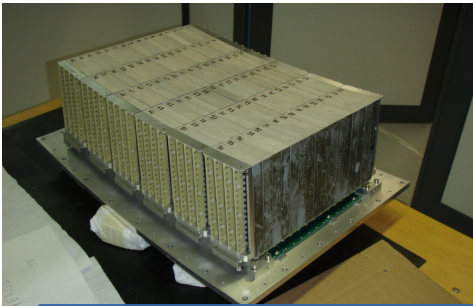
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Scope has expanded beyond Geant4

- We can reach a wider and more relevant community
- We also have use-cases outside Geant4 ourselves
- As a service to the community in general



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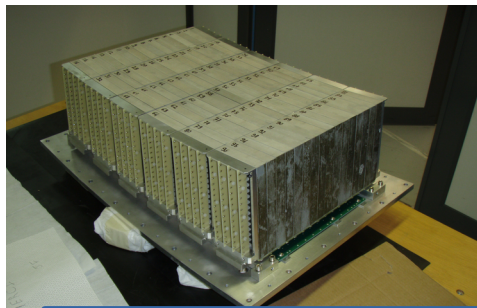
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Crystalline samples



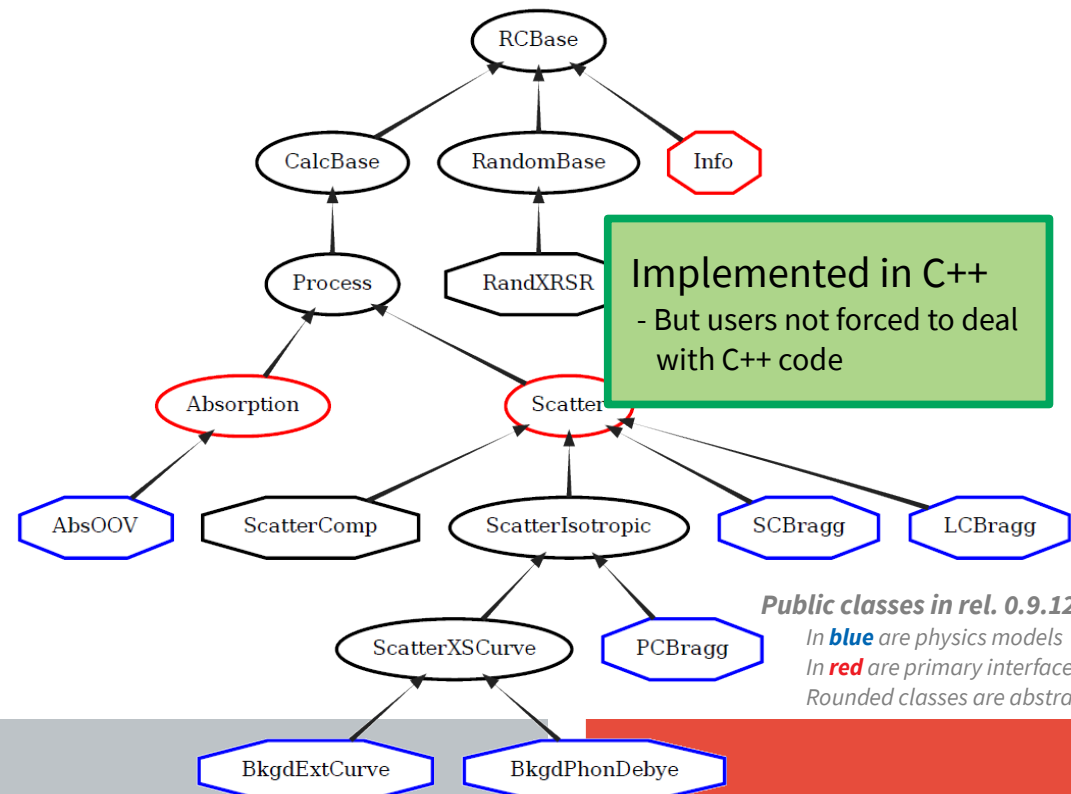
Detector frames, vessels, supports (polycrystalline metals)



Monochromators, analysers (single crystals, layered crystals)



Filters (single- or poly-crystals)



Many available interfaces

Can share configurations and data files across them all

NCrystal

X. X. Cai & T. Kittelmann

NCrystal

Direct/standalone usage

- Command-line tools
- Programmatic access from C++/C/Python

NCrystal aims to be hassle-free:

- Robust modelling over large range of setups
- No required dependencies.
- Linux, OSX, Windows
- C++98, C++03, C++11, C++14, C++17
- C89, C99 or C11
- Python2.7+, Python3.3+
- Unrestrictive Apache 2.0 license
- RNG streams, error reporting etc. can be controlled by calling code.
- In the pipeline: MT safety.

McStas

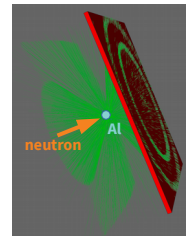
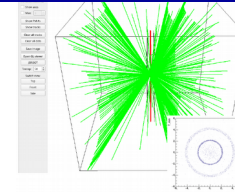


- Plugin (component) ships with NCrystal release.
- Supports multiple scattering + a few basic sample shapes
- McStas devs (P. Willendrup+E. B. Knudsen) working on availability out-of-the-box.

ANTS2



- Available out-of-the-box (thanks to A. Morozov)



- Plugin ships with NCrystal release.
- ESS-DG's Geant4 framework has NCrystal built in.
- Goal is availability out-of-the-box for all Geant4 users.



- Plugin is work in progress (thanks to J. I. Márquez Damián)

NJOY

- Can use NCrystal results when generating ENDF files for various MC applications (like MCNP).
- (thanks to J. I. Márquez Damián)



Sources of crystallographic info

Can be extended if needed

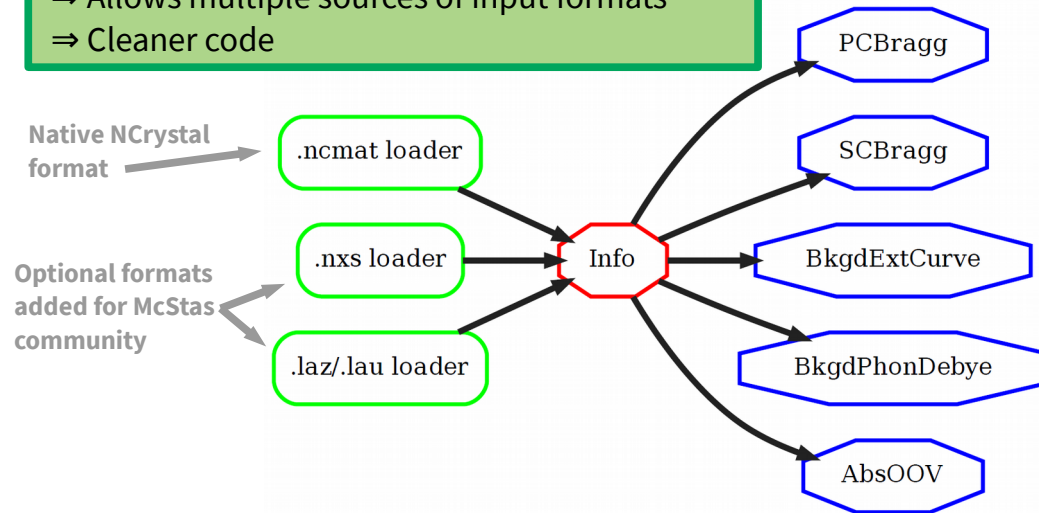
NCrystal

X. X. Cai & T. Kittelmann

Well defined interface for loaded data

⇒ Allows multiple sources of input formats

⇒ Cleaner code



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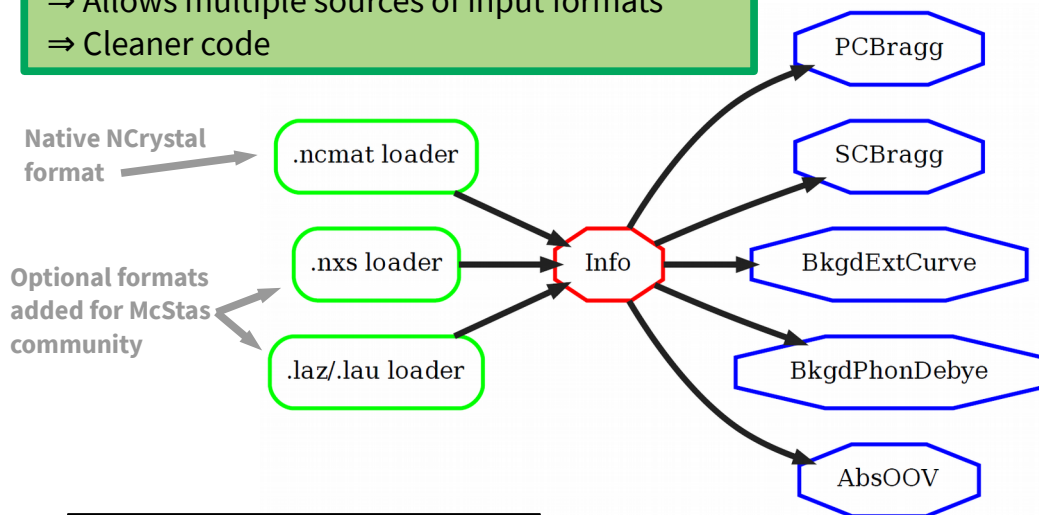
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```
NCMAT v1
#Some comment here...
@CELL
  lengths 5.65735 5.65735 5.65735
  angles 90. 90. 90.
@SPACEGROUP
  227
@ATOMPOSITIONS
  Ge 0.75 0.75 0.25
  Ge 0.5 0.5 0.
  Ge 0.75 0.25 0.75
  Ge 0.5 0. 0.5
  Ge 0.25 0.75 0.75
  Ge 0. 0.5 0.5
  Ge 0.25 0.25 0.25
  Ge 0. 0. 0.
@DEBYETEMPERATURE
  Ge 281.4
```

Ge_sg227.ncmat

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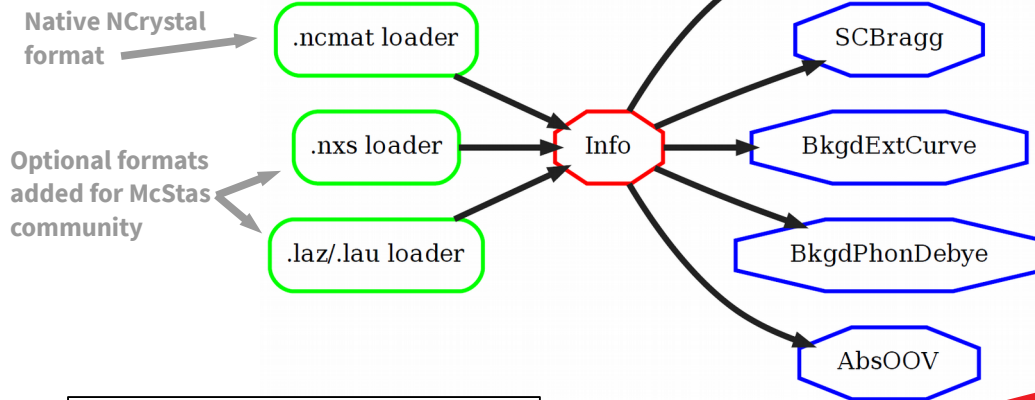
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  Ge 0.25 0.75 0.75
  Ge 0. 0.5 0.5
  Ge 0.25 0.25 0.25
  Ge 0. 0. 0.
@DEBYETEMPERATURE
  Ge 281.4
  
```

Ge_sg227.ncmat

.ncmat loader

Info

```

Space group number      : 227
Lattice spacings [Aa]  : 5.65735 5.65735 5.65735
Lattice angles [deg]   : 90 90 90
Unit cell volume [Aa^3]: 181.067
Atoms / unit cell      : 8
  
```

```

Atoms per unit cell (total 8):
  8 Ge atoms [T_Debye=281.437K, MSD=0.00760282Aa]
  
```

Atomic coordinates:

Atom	x	y	z
Ge	0	0	0
Ge	0	0.5	0.5
Ge	0.25	0.25	0.25
Ge	0.25	0.75	0.75
Ge	0.5	0	0.5
Ge	0.5	0.5	0
Ge	0.75	0.25	0.75
Ge	0.75	0.75	0.25

Density : 5.32937 g/cm3

Temperature : 293.15 kelvin

Neutron cross-sections:

```

Absorption at 2200m/s : 2.2 barn
Free scattering       : 8.36483 barn
  
```

HKL planes (d_lower = 0.15 Aa, d_upper = inf Aa):

H	K	L	d_hkl[Aa]	Multiplicity	FSquared[barn]	Expanded-HKL-list
1	-1	-1	3.26627	8	20.8434	1,-1,-1 -1,1,1 1,
0	2	-2	2.00018	12	39.7773	0,2,-2 0,-2,2 0,2,
1	-3	-1	1.70576	24	19.3369	1,-3,-1 -1,3,1 1,
0	0	4	1.41434	6	36.9022	0,0,4 0,0,-4 0,4,
1	-3	-3	1.29789	24	17.9392	1,-3,-3 -1,3,3 1,
2	-4	-2	1.1548	24	34.235	2,-4,-2 -2,4,2 2,
1	-5	-1	1.08876	32	16.6426	1,-5,-1 -1,5,1 1,
0	4	-4	1.00009	12	31.7605	0,4,-4 0,-4,4 0,4,
1	-5	-3	0.956267	48	15.4397	1,-5,-3 -1,5,3 1,
0	2	-6	0.894506	24	29.4649	0,2,-6 0,-2,6 0,2,
3	-5	-3	0.862738	24	14.3238	3,-5,-3 -3,5,3 3,
4	-4	-4	0.816568	8	27.3353	4,-4,-4 -4,4,4 4,
1	-7	-1	0.792187	48	13.2885	1,-7,-1 -1,7,1 1,
2	-6	-4	0.755995	48	25.3595	2,-6,-4 -2,6,4 2,

Sources of crystallographic info

Can be extended if needed

NCrystal

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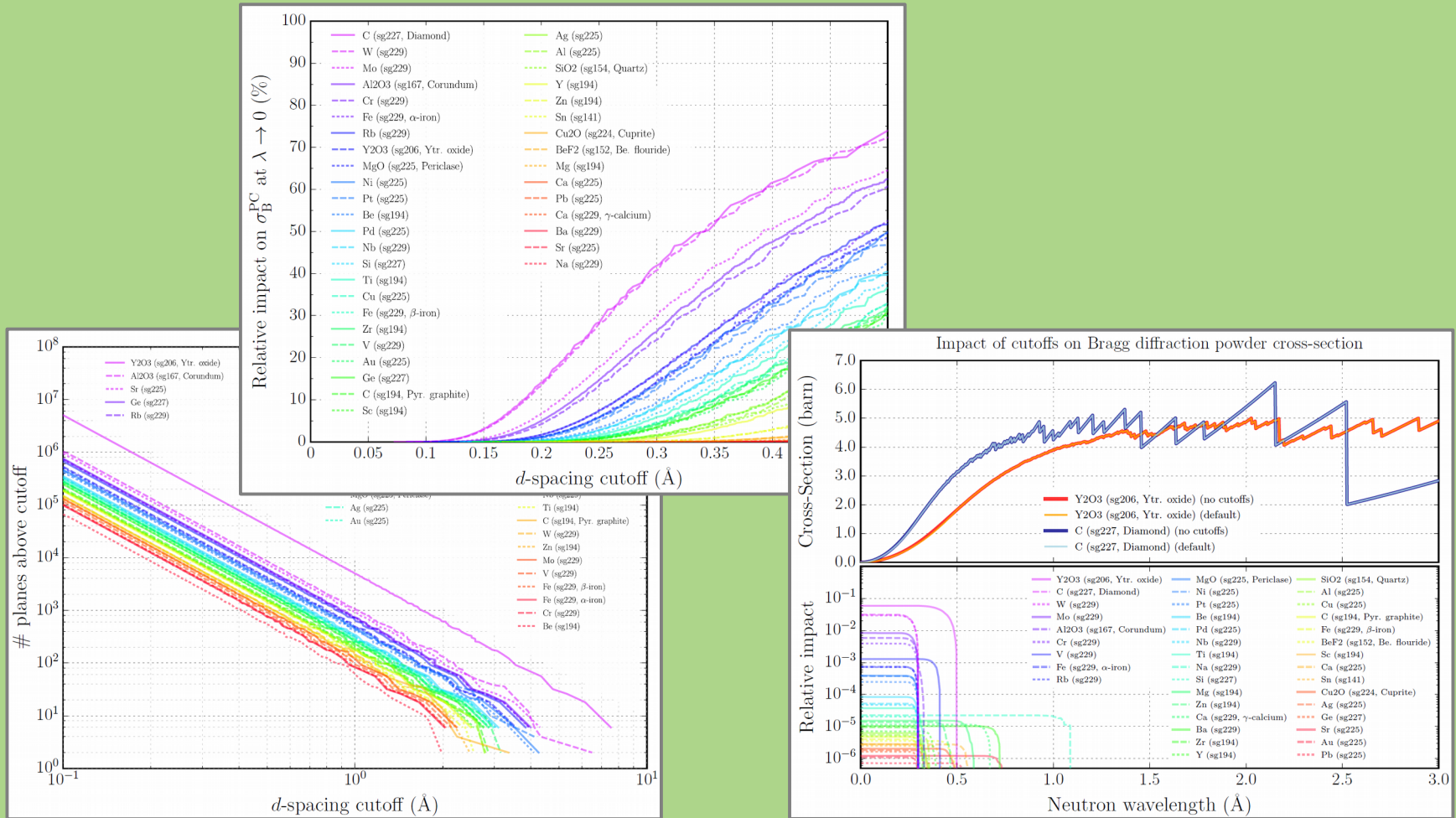
Well d
=> Allow
=> Clear

Default .ncmat cutoffs tuned to give both short O(10-100ms) load times and realistic total x-sects at shorter wavelengths

Native NCr
format

Optional for
added for M
community

NCMAT
#Some
@CELL
Le
@SPACE
22
@ATOMP
Ge
Ge
Ge
Ge
Ge
Ge
@DEBYE
Ge



list
1 | 1 | 1,
2 | 0,2
3 | 1 | 1,
4 | 0,4,
5 | 2 | 1,
6 | 1 | 1,
7 | 0,4
8 | 3 | 1,
9 | 0,2
10 | 3,
11 | 4,
12 | 1 | 1,
13 | 2

NCrystal data library

<https://mctools.github.io/ncrystal/> → wiki → Data-library

NCrystal

X. X. Cai & T. Kittelmann

NCrystal comes with library of validated data files, for describing a large number of crystal structures relevant to neutron scattering.

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@SPACEGROUP
  225
@ATOMPOSITIONS
  Al 0. 0.5 0.5
  Al 0. 0. 0.
  Al 0.5 0.5 0.
  Al 0.5 0. 0.5
@DEBYETEMPERATURE
  Al 410.35
```

Al_sg225.ncmat

Ge_sg227	F d -3 m (227) $\rho=5.3$		
Mg_sg194	P 63/m $\rho=1.7$
Mo_sg229	I m -3 m (229) $\rho=10.22$ g/cm ³		
Na_sg229	I m -3 m (229) $\rho=0.96663$ g/cm ³
Nb_sg229	I m -3 m (229) $\rho=8.5827$ g/cm ³
Ni_sg225	F m -3 m (225) $\rho=8.9092$ g/cm ³
Pb_sg225	F m -3 m (225) $\rho=11.344$ g/cm ³	...	<p>Crystal orientation in EXFOR 13761010 is unknown</p>
Pd_sg225	F m -3 m (225) $\rho=12.01$ g/cm ³
	F m -3 m (225)

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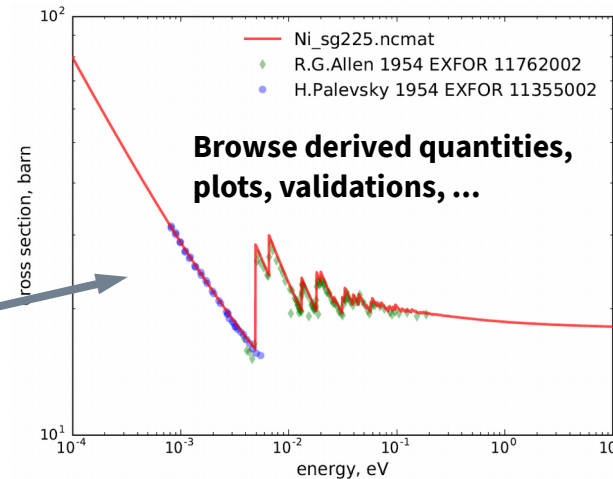
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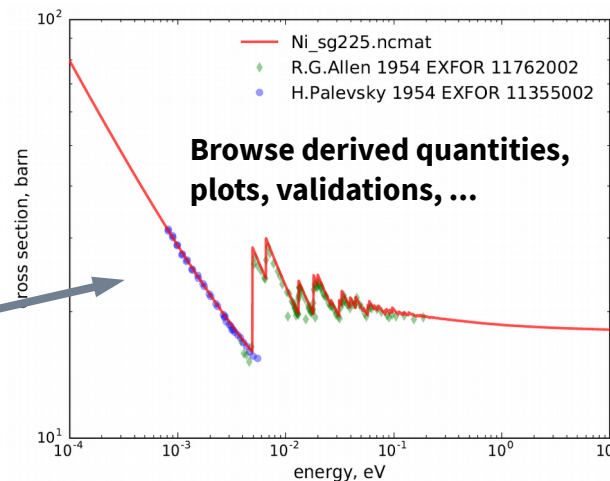
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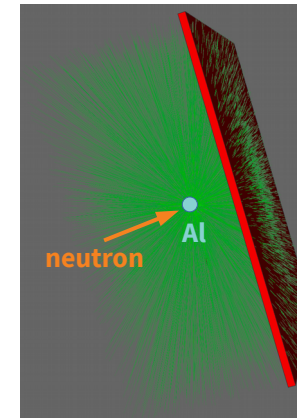
To use in Geant4 or McStas (or ...), simply supply name of material file, along with relevant parameters like temperature, orientation of single crystal, etc.

Bragg diffraction in polycrystals and powders

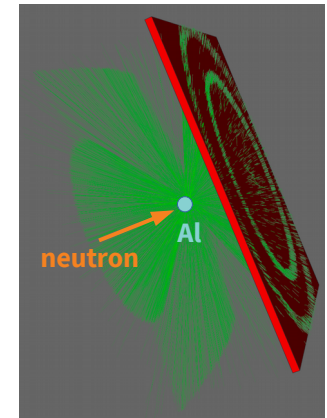
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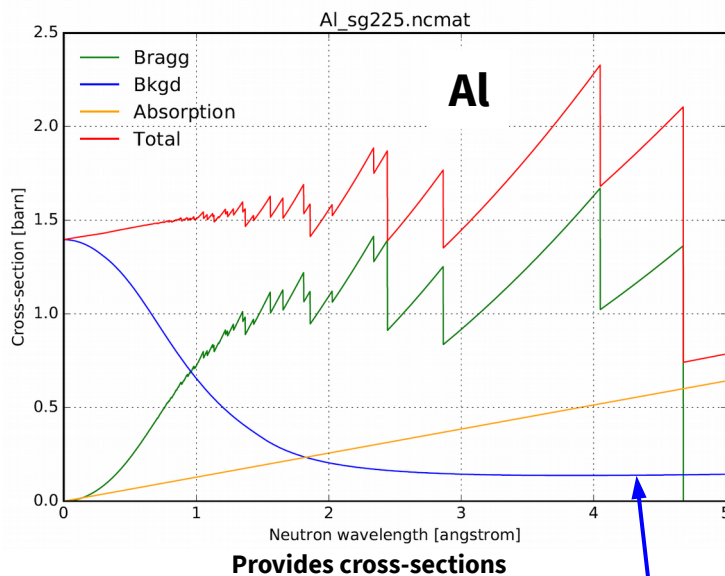
Based on provided HKL planes with d-spacings and structure factors, the implementation is straight-forward. Care is taken to be extremely fast $O(ns/call)$, even in case of huge number of planes.



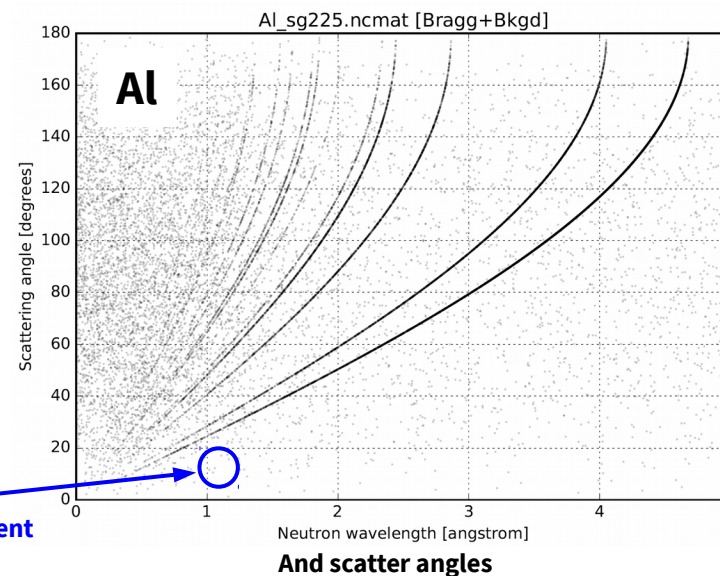
Geant4 free-gas model
(wrong MFP, wrong scatter)



Geant4 with NCrystal
⇒ Debye-Scherrer cones



Non-Bragg "Bkgd" component discussed on later slide

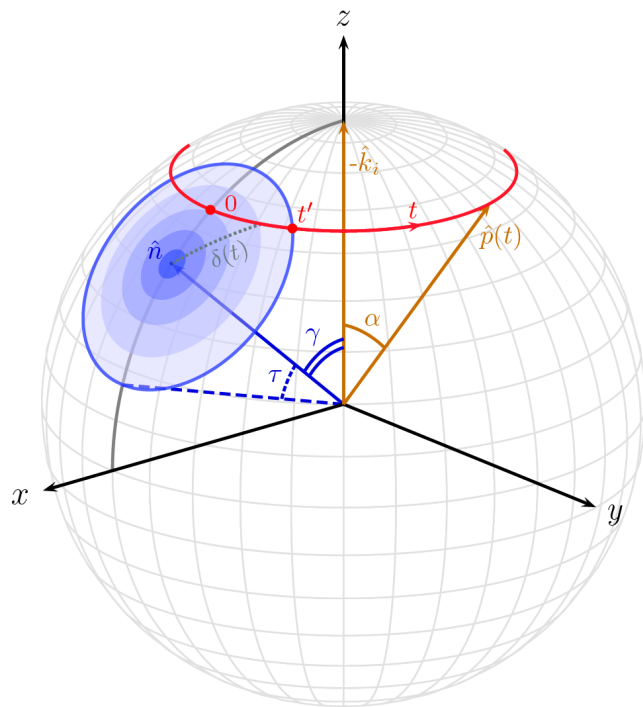


Single Crystals with Gaussian mosaicity

Can model monochromators, analysers, SC samples

NCrystal

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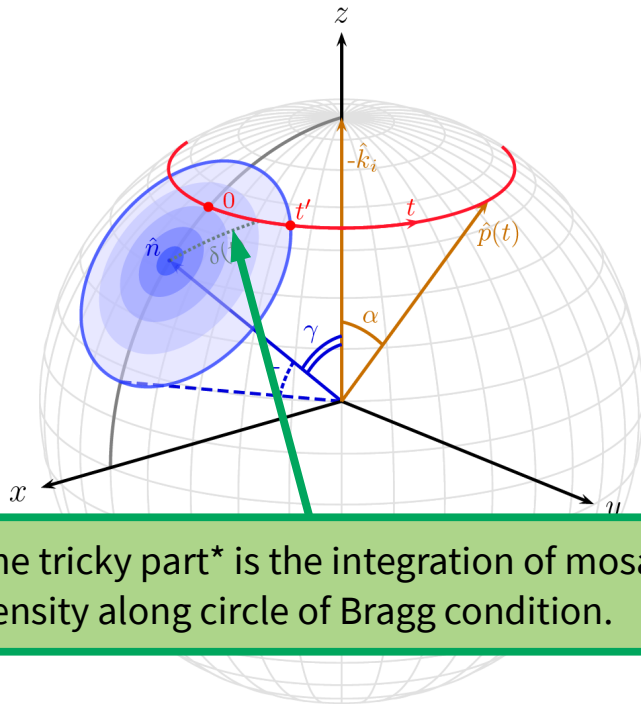


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The tricky part* is the integration of mosaic density along circle of Bragg condition.

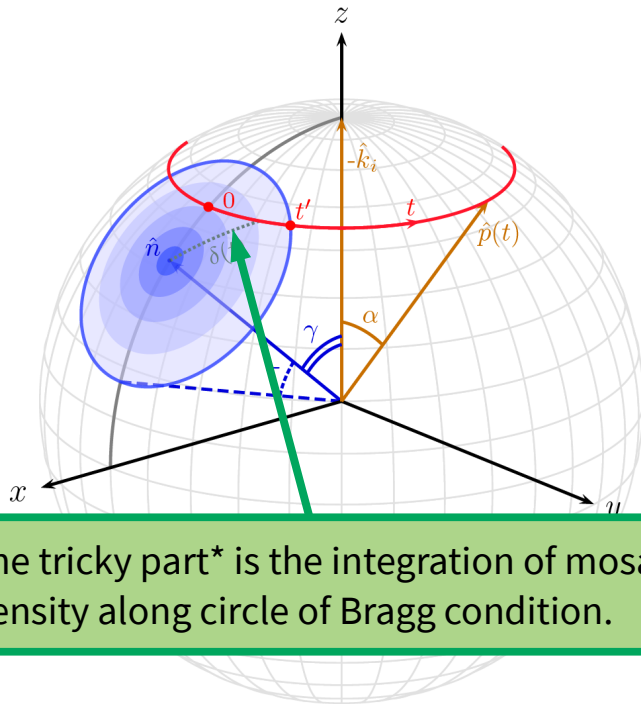
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$$\sigma_{\text{Bragg}}(\alpha, \gamma) = Q \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\frac{\delta_0^2}{\sigma^2}\right]$$

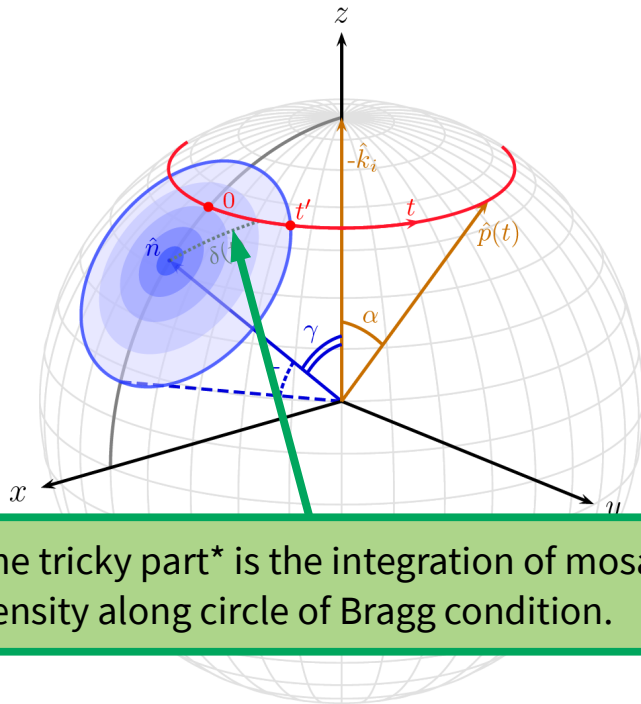
$$\delta_0 = |\alpha - \gamma|$$

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$$\delta_0 = |\alpha - \gamma|$$

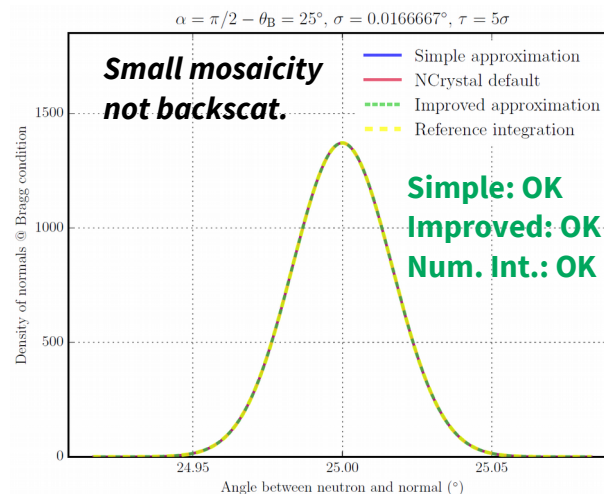
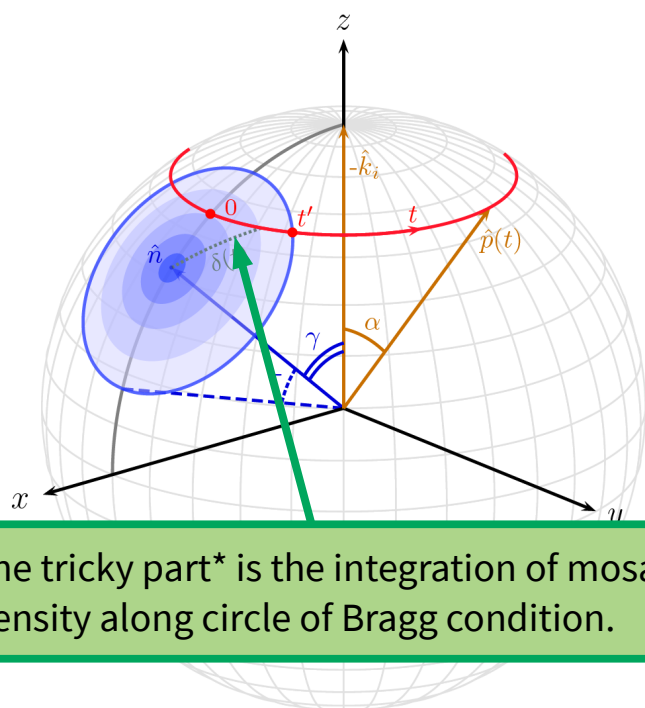
**Improved form extends validity
to much larger mosaicities**

Single Crystals with Gaussian mosaicity

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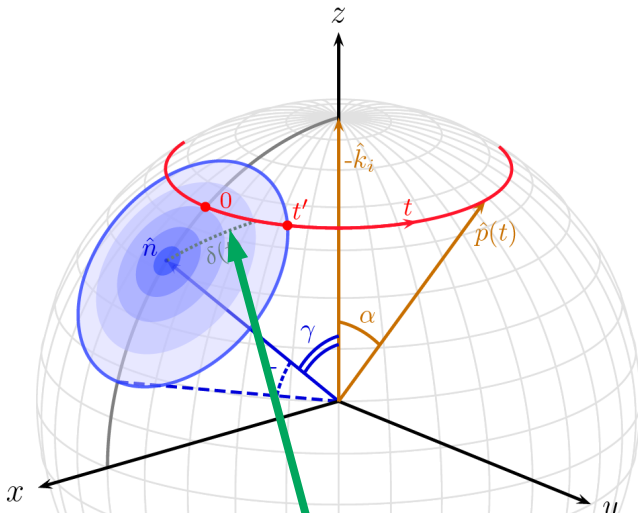
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$$\delta_0 = |\alpha - \gamma|$$

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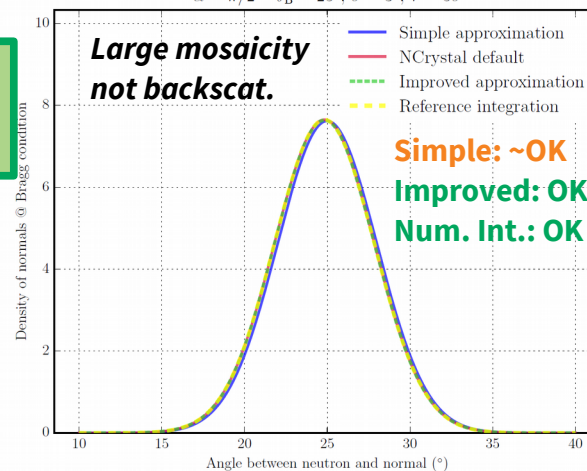
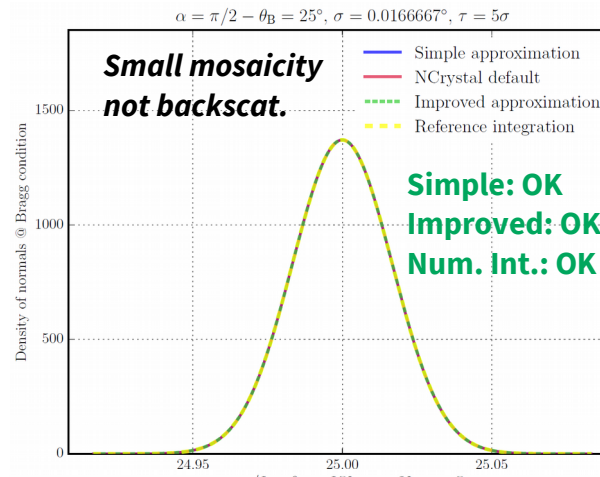
*: Once contributing normals have been identified.

Simple closed-form approx. valid for small mosaicity (and not backscattering):

$$\sigma_{\text{Bragg}}(\alpha, \gamma) = Q \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\frac{\delta_0^2}{\sigma^2}\right] \times \text{erf}\left[\frac{\sqrt{\tau^2 - \delta_0^2}}{2\sigma^2}\right] \times \sqrt{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \gamma}} \times \frac{N}{1/(2\pi\sigma^2)}$$

$$\delta_0 = |\alpha - \gamma|$$

Improved form extends validity to much larger mosaicities

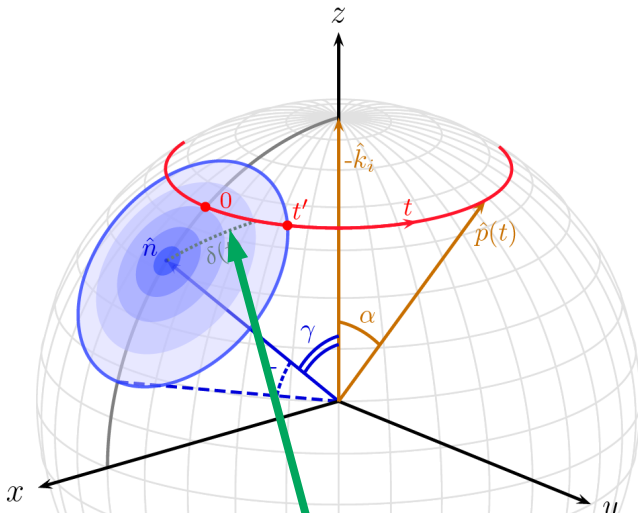


Single Crystals with Gaussian mosaicity

Can model monochromators, analysers, SC samples

NCrystal

X. X. Cai & T. Kittelmann



The tricky part* is the integration of mosaic density along circle of Bragg condition.

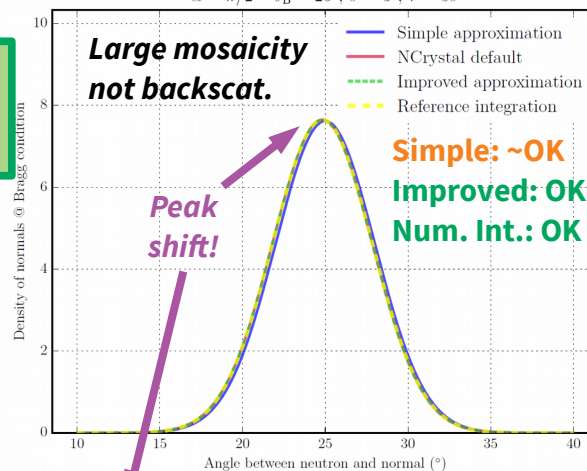
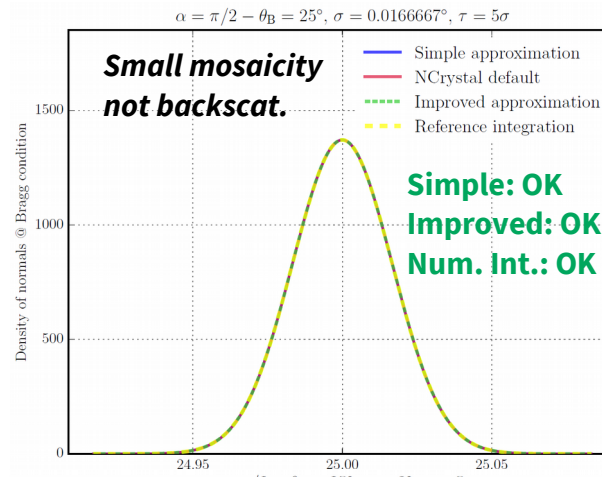
*: Once contributing normals Have been identified.

Simple closed-form approx. valid for small mosaicity (and not backscattering):

$$\sigma_{\text{Bragg}}(\alpha, \gamma) = Q \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\frac{\delta_0^2}{\sigma^2}\right] \times \text{erf}\left[\sqrt{\frac{\tau^2 - \delta_0^2}{2\sigma^2}}\right] \times \sqrt{\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \gamma}} \times \frac{N}{1/(2\pi\sigma^2)}$$

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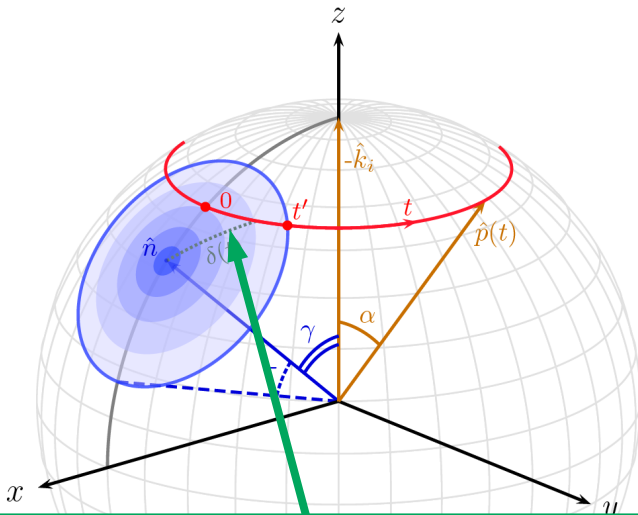


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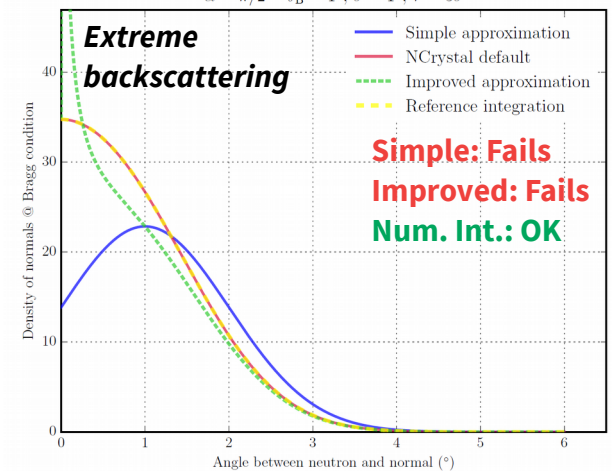
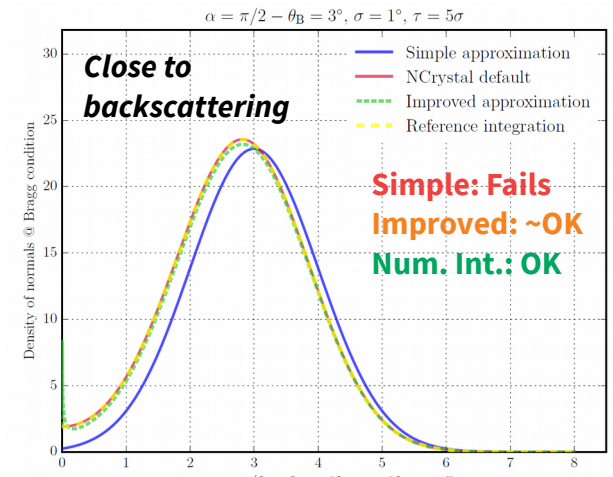
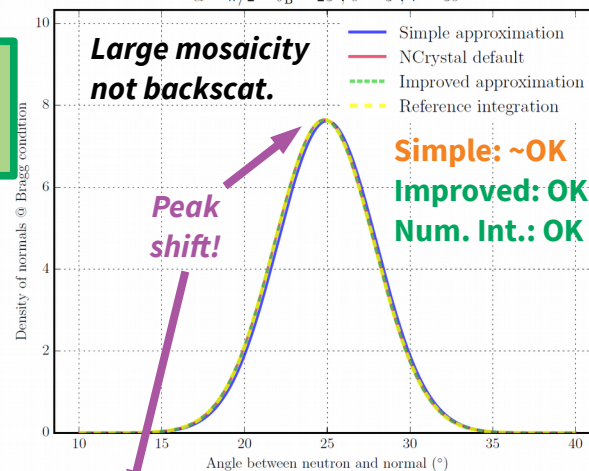
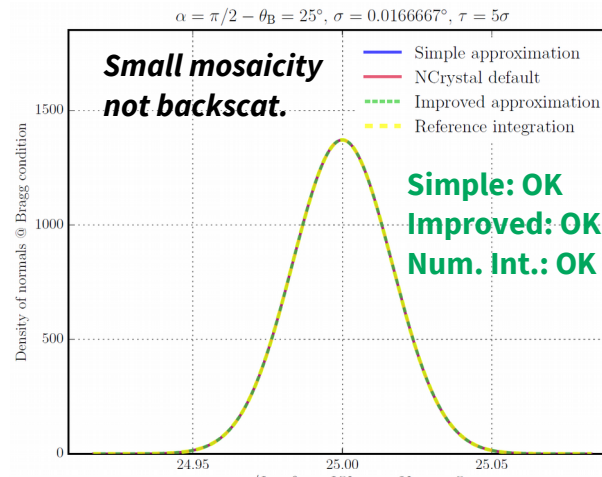
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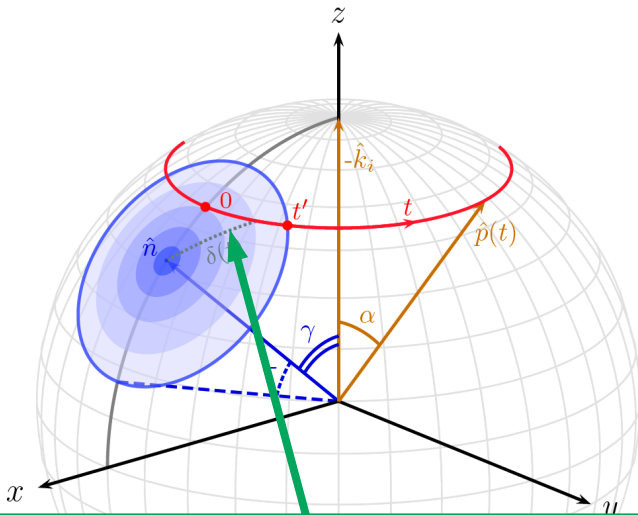


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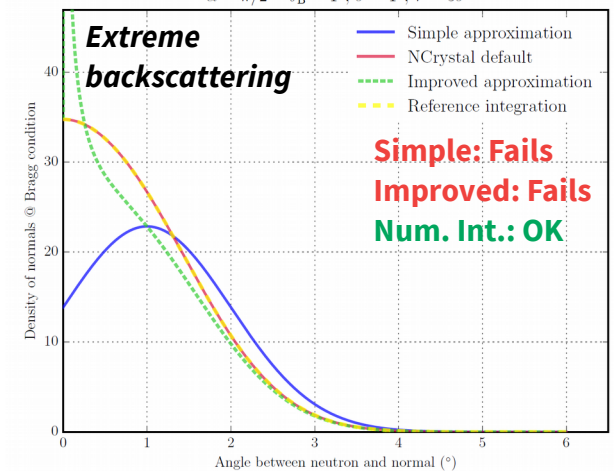
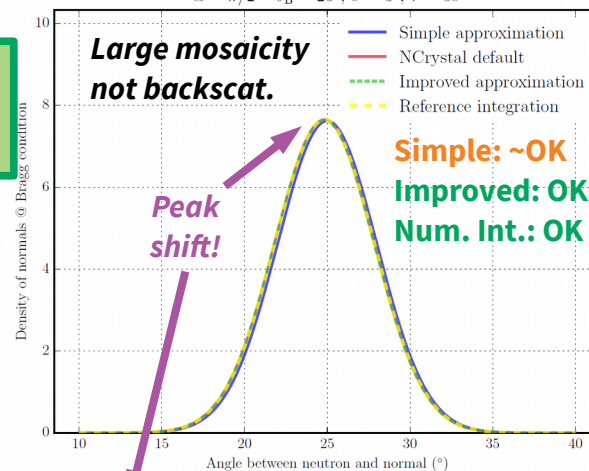
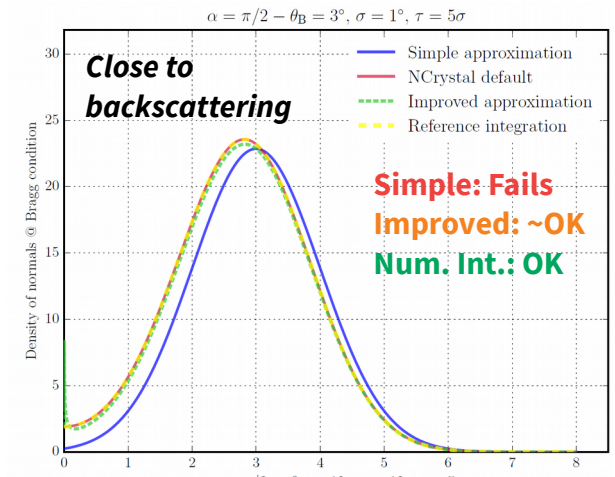
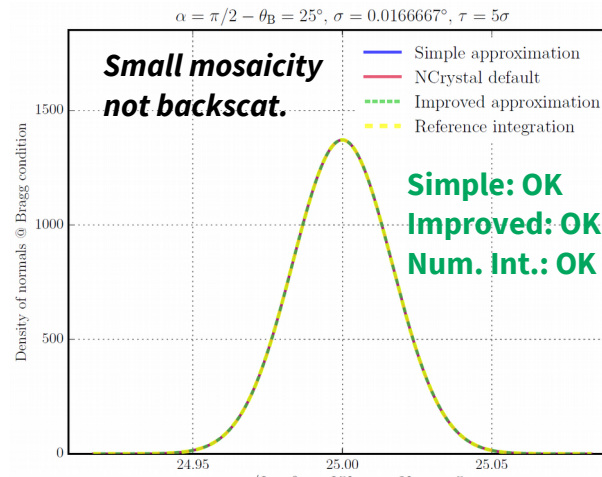
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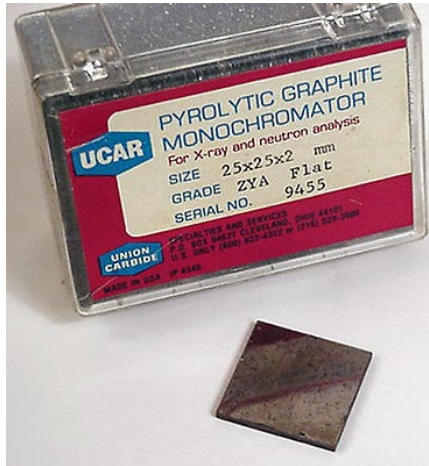
Code automatically picks appropriate method

Pyrolythic Graphite

Special anisotropic model

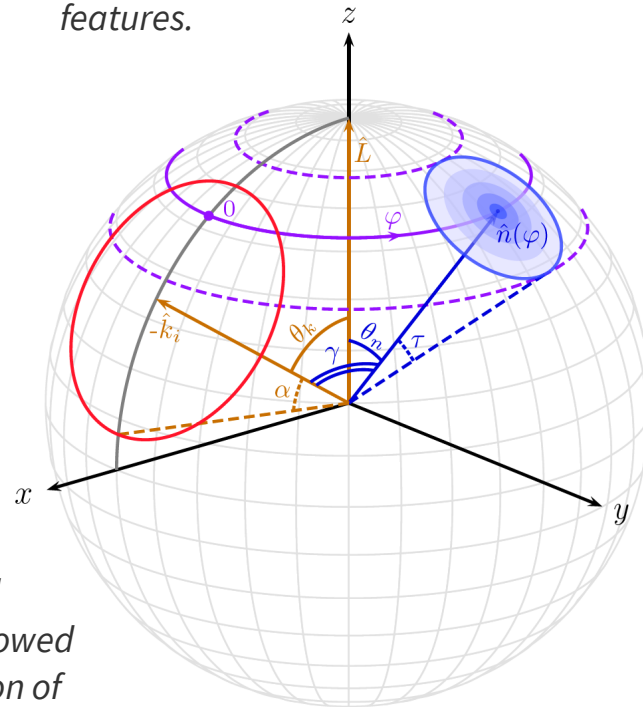
NCrystal

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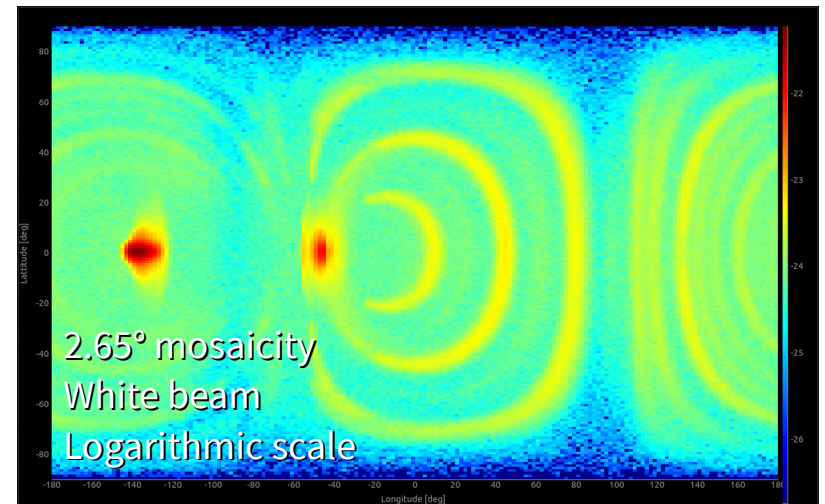
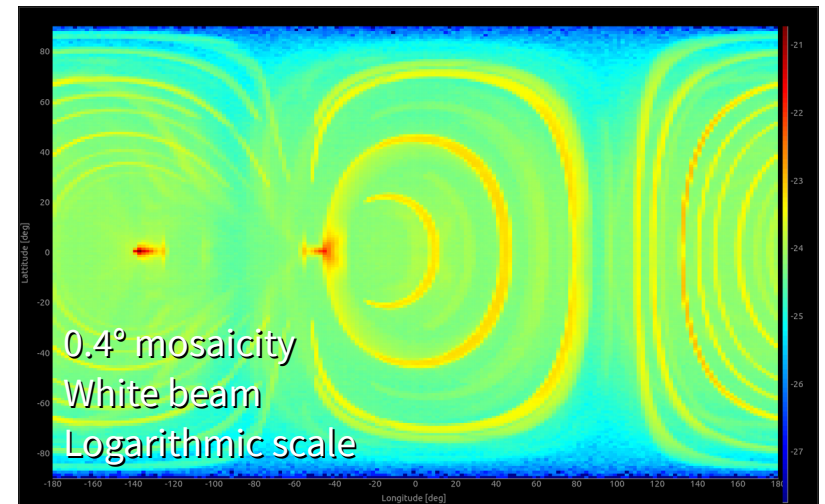
Layered crystal model:

- Usual Gaussian mosaic distribution is “smeared out” by rotation
- Exhibits both single-crystal and powder features.

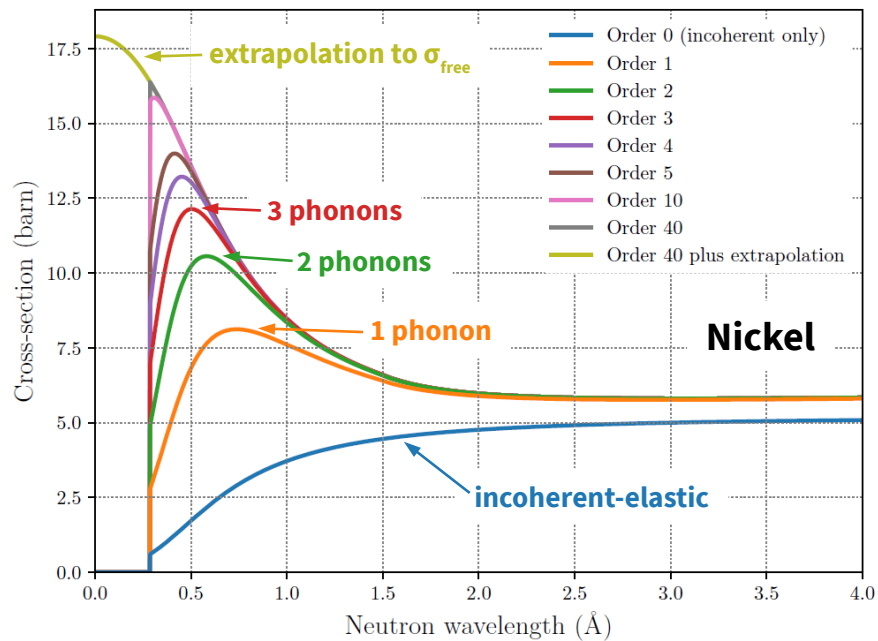


Features:

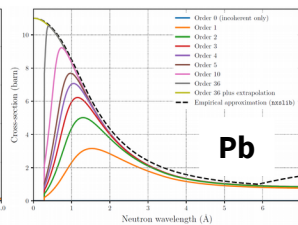
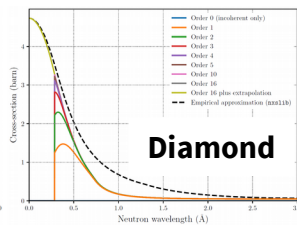
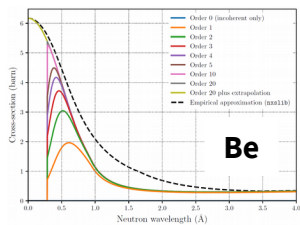
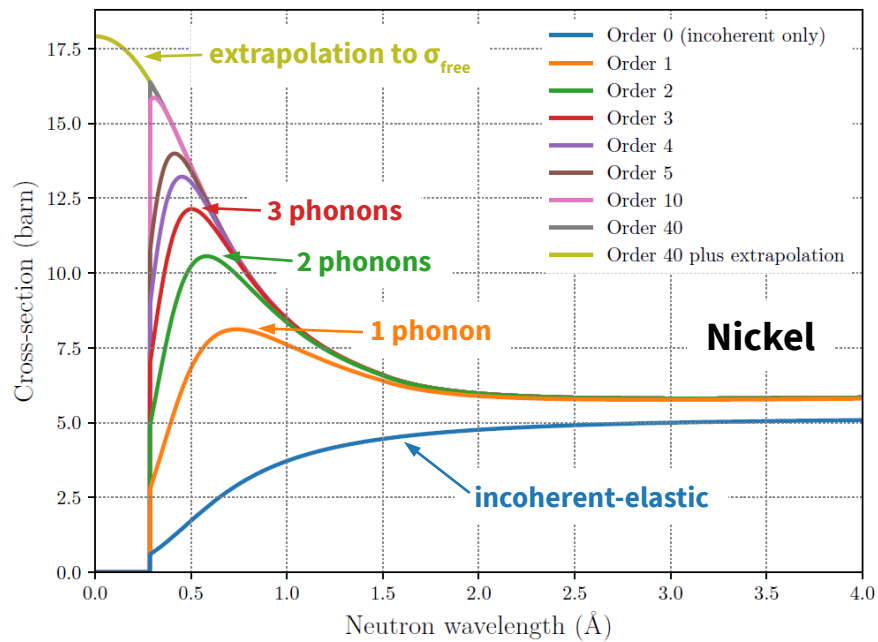
- Cross-sections determined by efficient pre-search followed by fast Romberg integration of usual Gaussian mosaicity code.
- Features realistic transmission probabilities and multiple-scattering effects (incl. “zig-zag walk”)



Inelastic cross-section estimated by multi-phonon expansion, calculated via custom FFT code during the Initialisation stage:



Inelastic cross-section estimated by multi-phonon expansion, calculated via custom FFT code during the Initialisation stage:



NCrystal physics

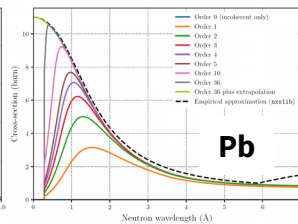
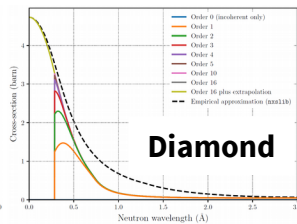
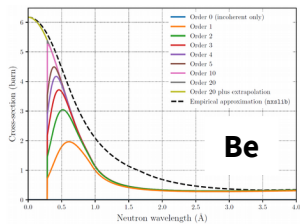
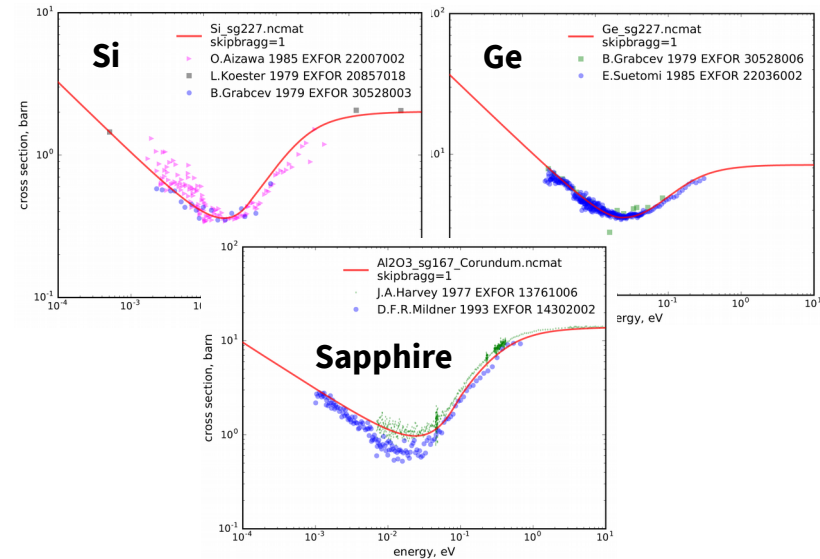
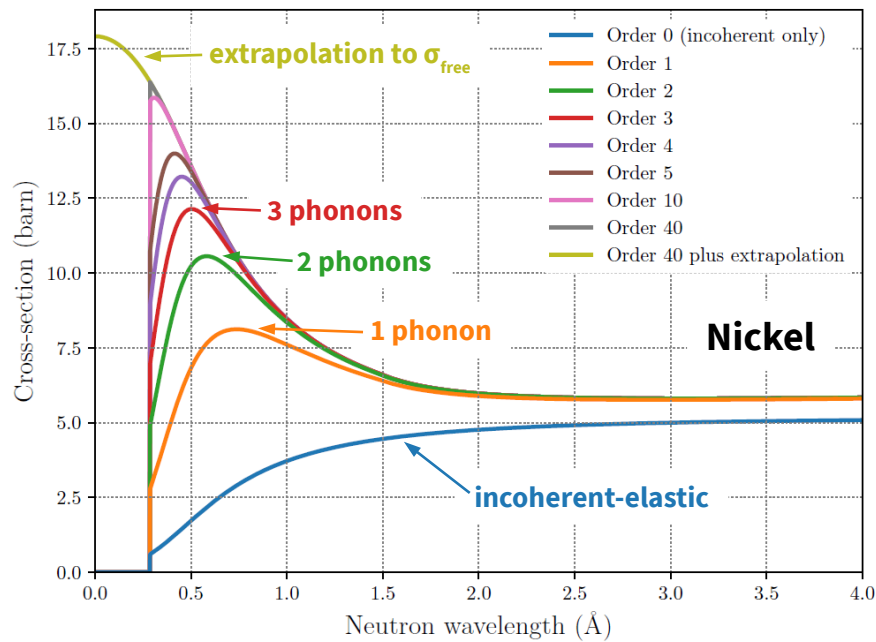
Inelastic/incoherent scattering (“Bkgd”)

NCrystal

X. X. Cai & T. Kittelmann

Inelastic cross-section estimated by multi-phonon expansion, calculated via custom FFT code during the Initialisation stage:

This approach much more reliable than any of the various empirical formulas people typically employ (e.g. Cassels 1950, Freund 1983, Einstein model, ...)



NCrystal physics

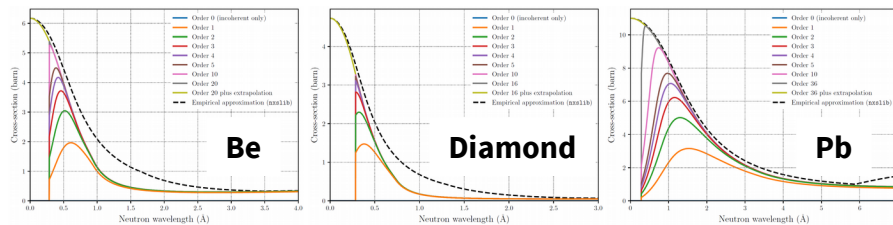
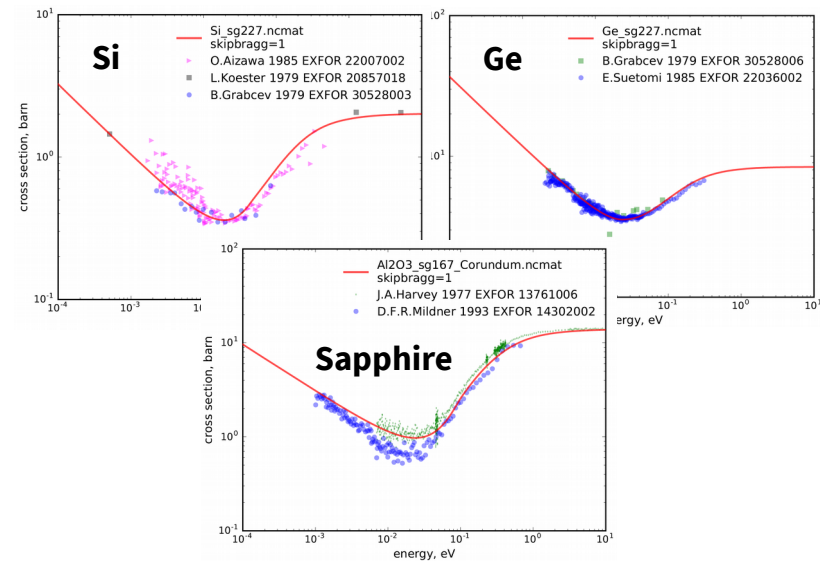
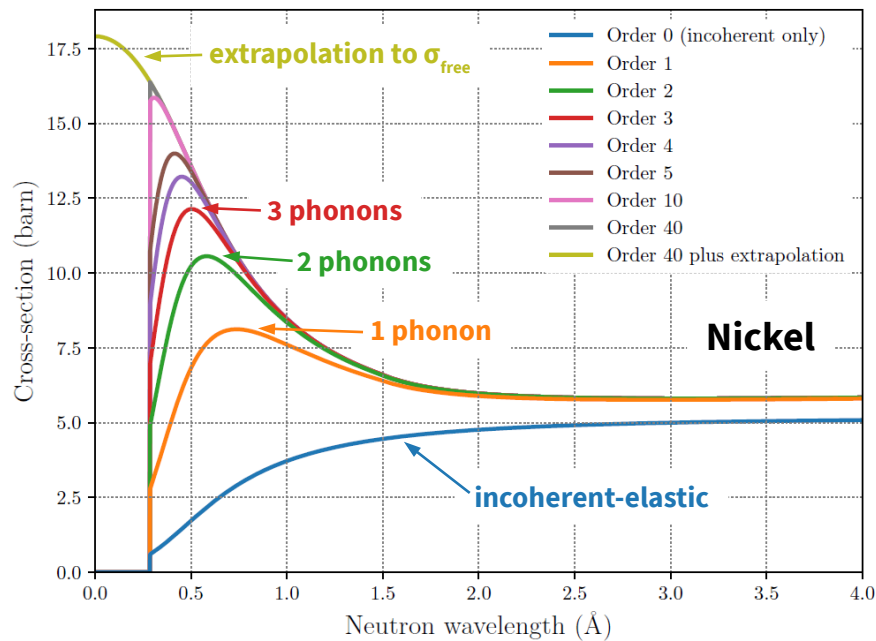
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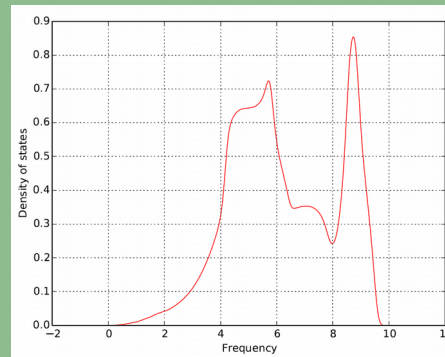
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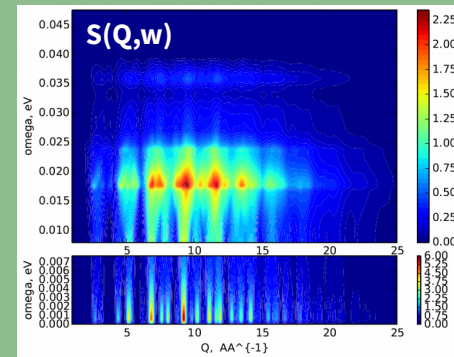


Advantage: Works without extra input (such as scatter kernels)!
Limitation: No specific modelling of energy transfers & scatter-angles.
Work in progress: Trying to mitigate limitation somewhat.
...but will in any case not always be precise enough...

In the pipeline is ability to use more detailed data where available

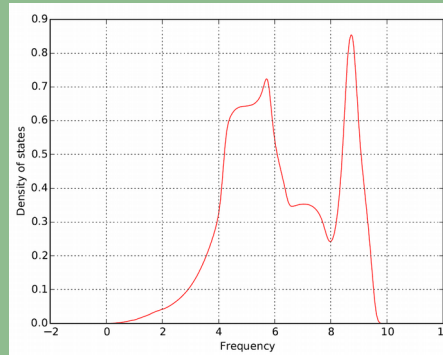


1D phonon spectrum

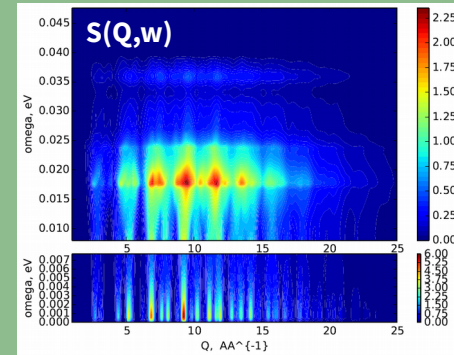


2D scattering kernel

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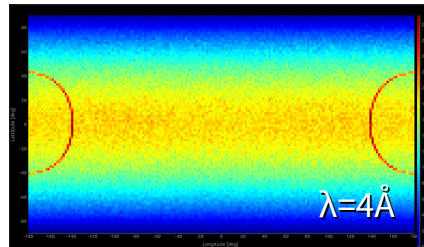
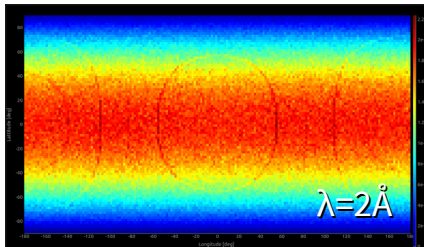


1D phonon spectrum

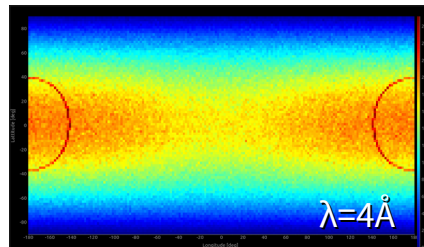
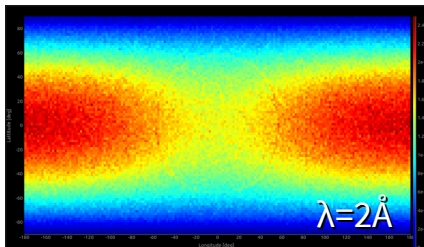


2D scattering kernel

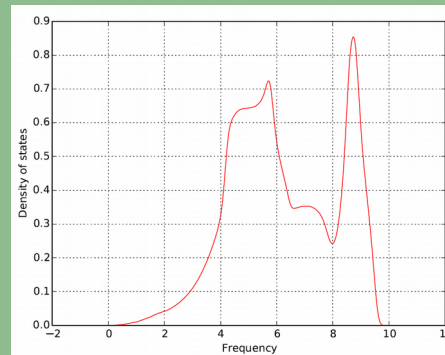
4π vanadium scatter patterns (no kernel)



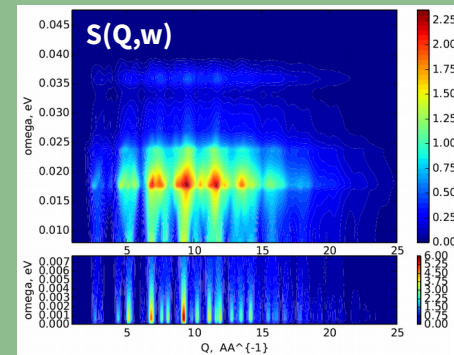
Same patterns with dedicated scatter kernels



In the pipeline is ability to use more detailed data where available

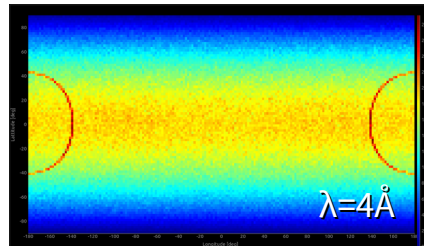
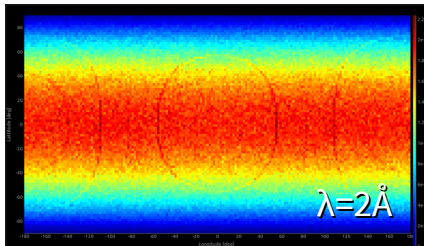


1D phonon spectrum

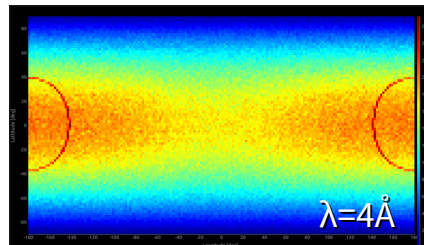
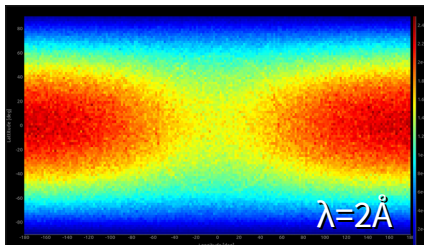


2D scattering kernel

4π vanadium scatter patterns (no kernel)



Same patterns with dedicated scatter kernels



Aim is ability to model individual scatterings precisely, not just many-scattering effects. Improving algorithms where needed:

Rejection-based sampling of inelastic neutron scattering

X.-X. Cai^{a,b,*}, T. Kittelmann^b, E. Klinkby^{a,b}, J.I. Márquez Damián^c

^aTechnical University of Denmark, Denmark

^bEuropean Spallation Source ERIC, Sweden

^cNuclear Data Group, Neutron Physics Department, Centro Atómico Bariloche, CNEA, Argentina

Submitted to *J. Comput. Phys.*

(arXiv:1808:02634)

Abstract

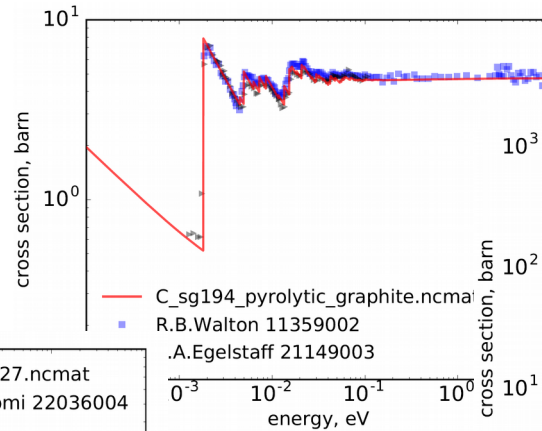
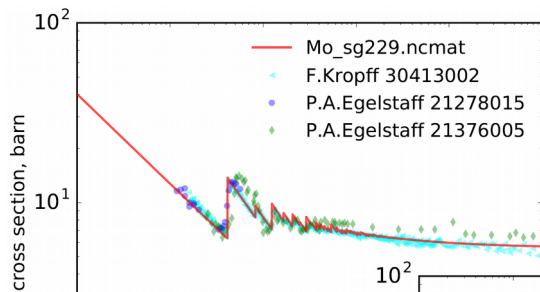
Distributions of inelastically scattered neutrons can be quantum dynamically described by a scattering kernel. We present an accurate and computationally efficient rejection method for sampling a given scattering kernel of any isotropic material. The proposed method produces continuous neutron energy and angular distributions, typically using just a single interpolation per sampling. We benchmark the results of this method

Validate PC/Powder Bragg & Inel./incoh. models with EXFOR total x-sects

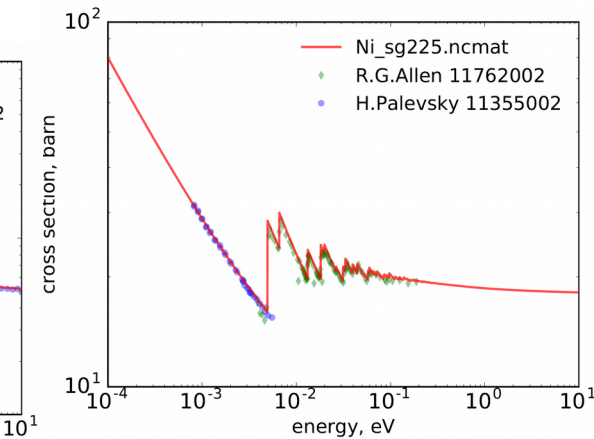
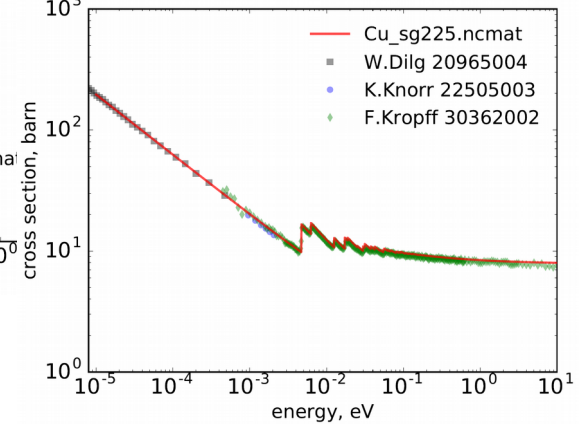
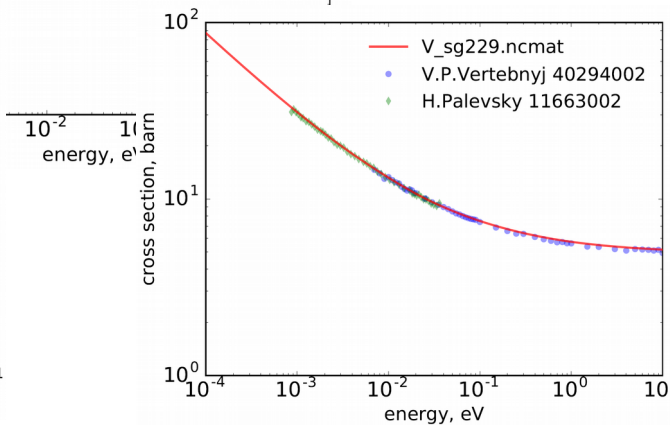
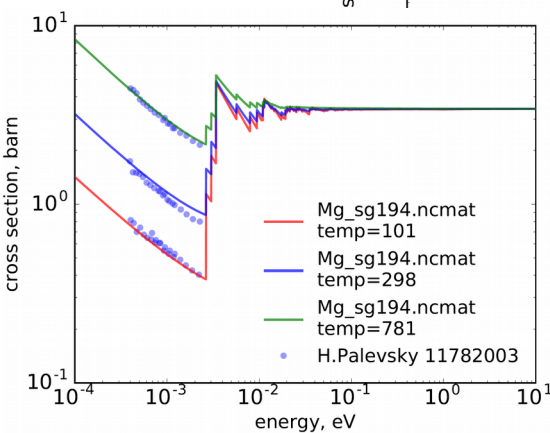
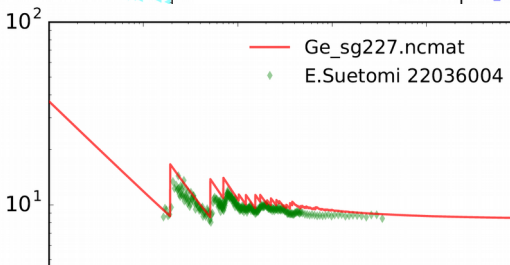
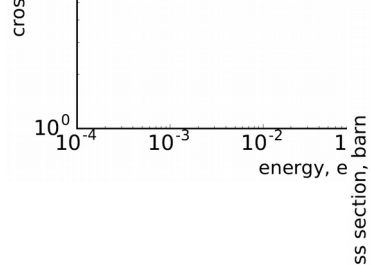
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*Some examples shown here,
Find all on wiki data-library page.*



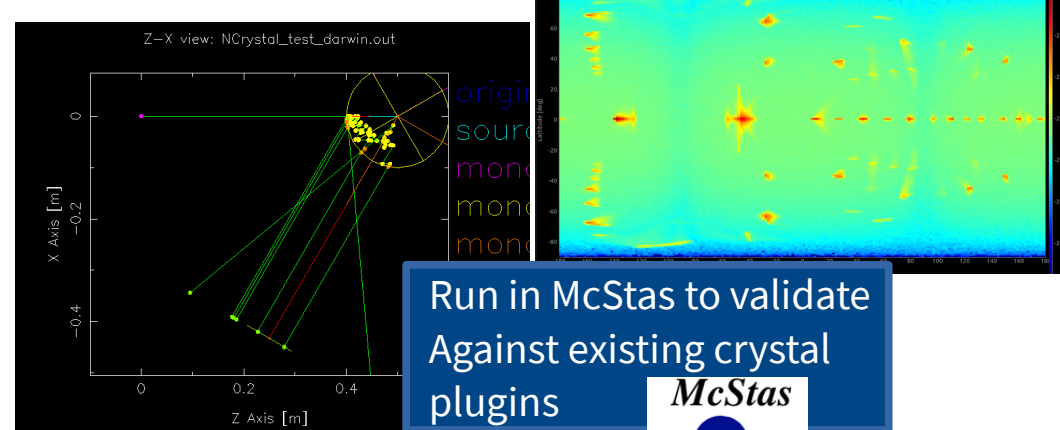
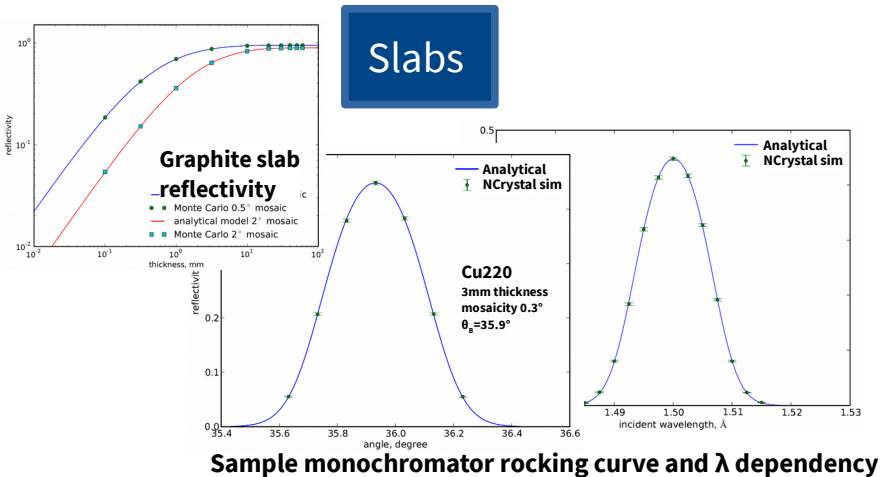
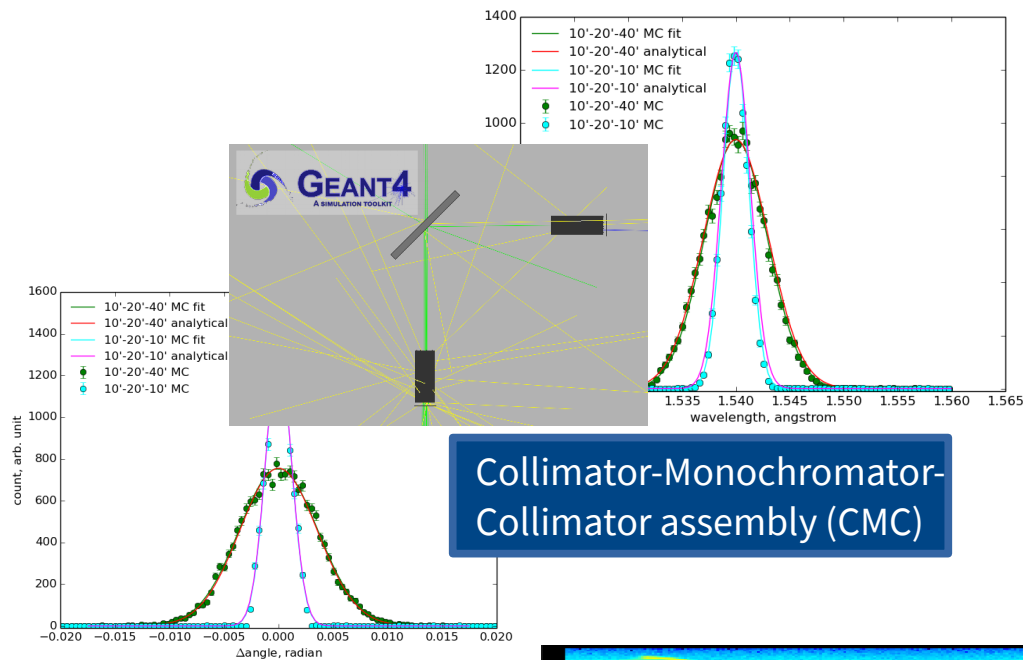
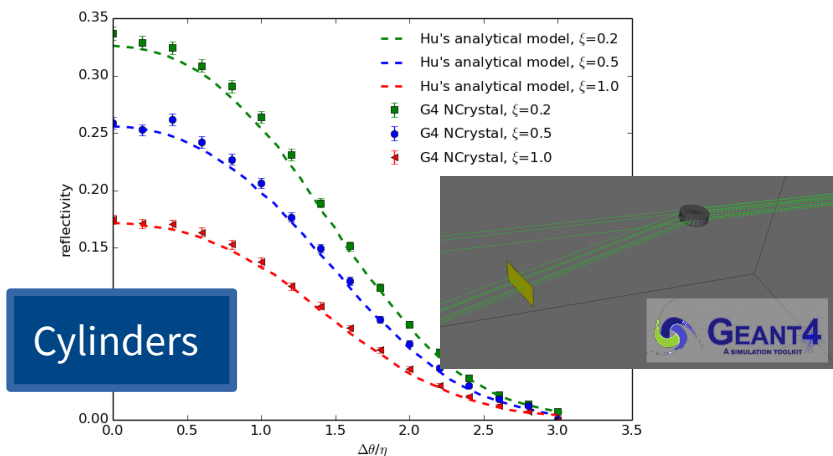
*General good agreement, but
data is not always perfect
(doesn't agree with other data)*



Validate Single Crystal code against analytical predictions or other codes

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Technical check for consistency of Single Crystals codes

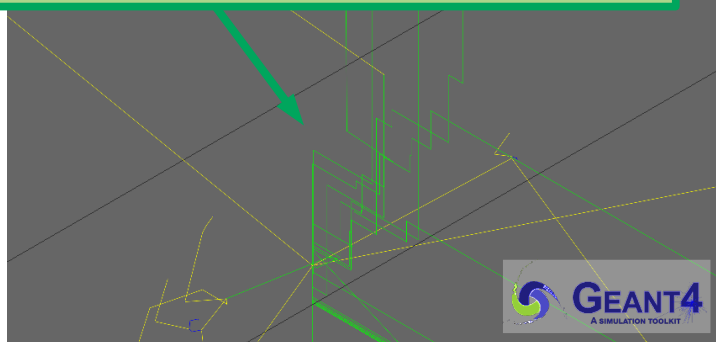
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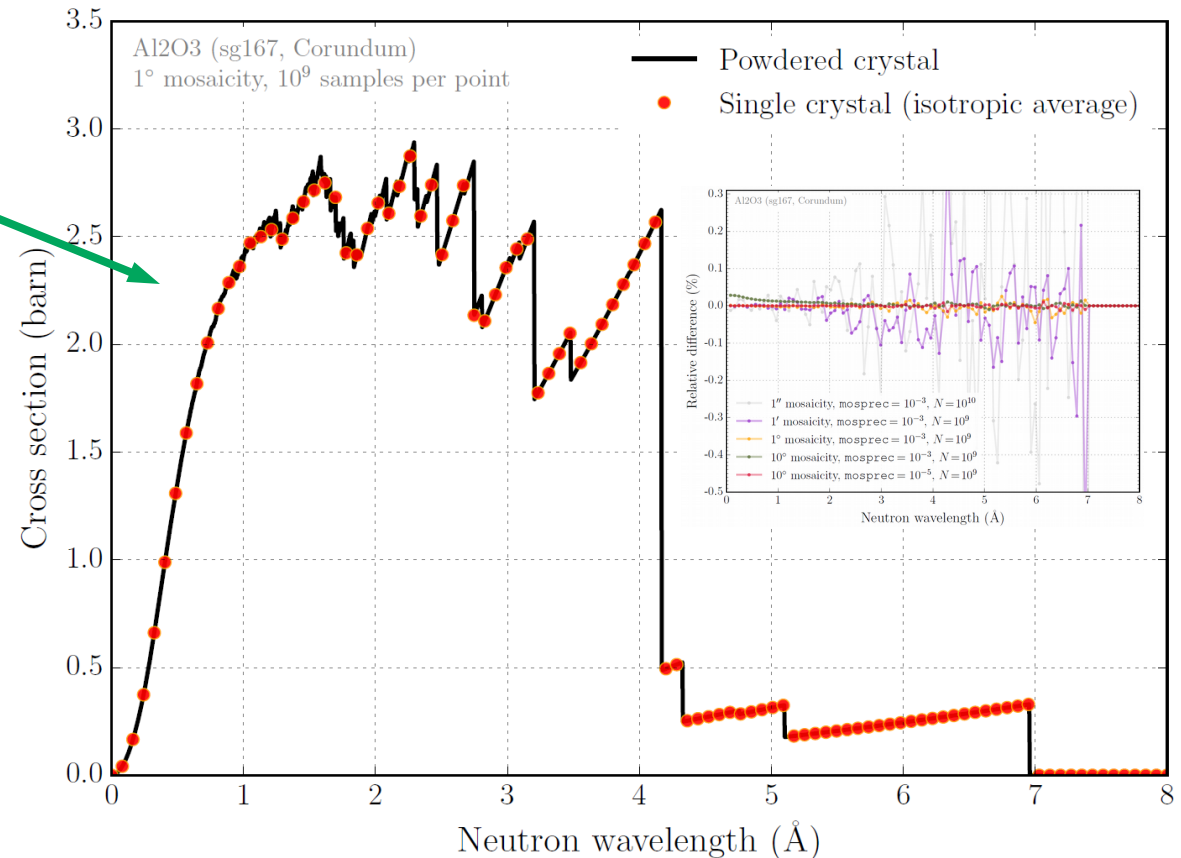
In principle an isotropically illuminated single crystal should on average give powder-like cross-sections.

In practice, a lot of edge-cases and details have to be treated correctly in the SC code before this happens!

Another check is that consistent SC codes should provide “zig-zag walk”



GEANT4
A SIMULATION TOOLKIT



Thanks to the DMSC cluster for help with this brute force validation.

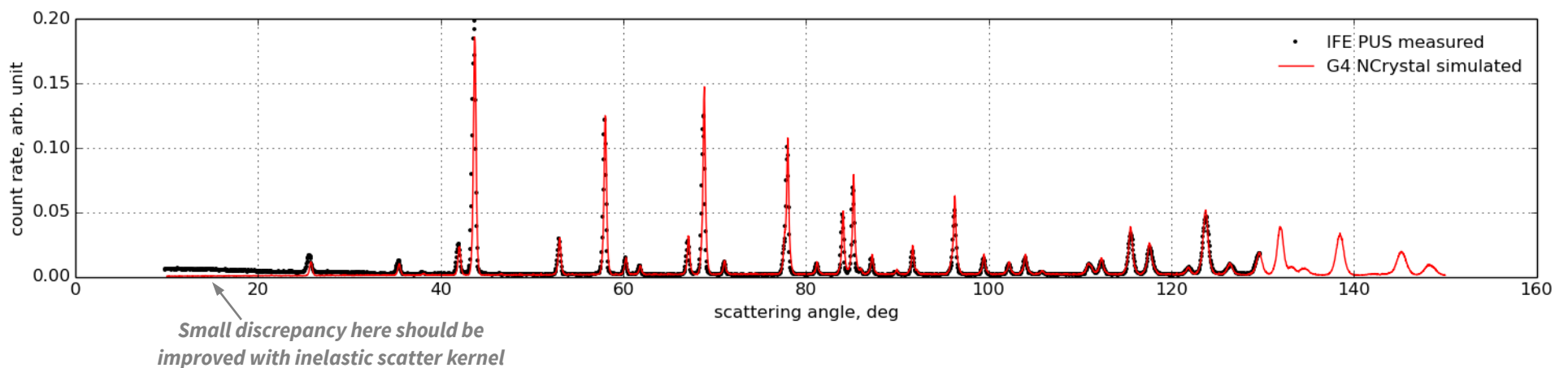
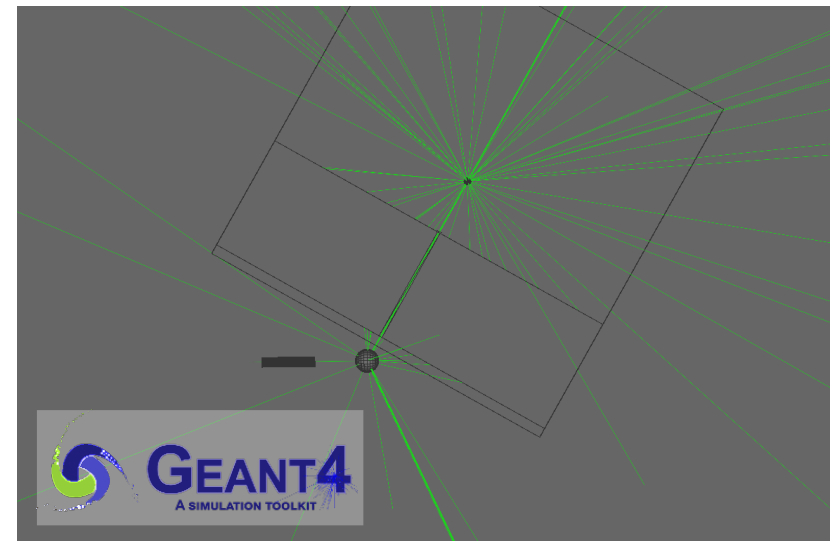
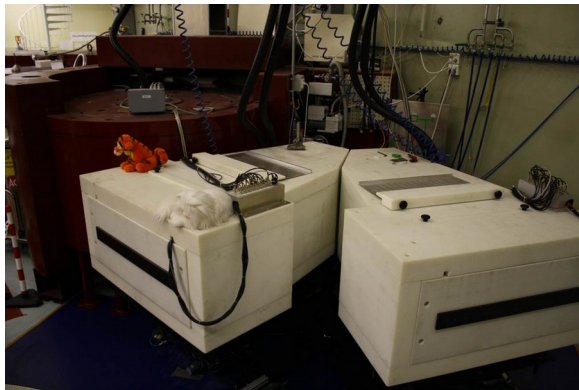
Large validation effort

Against measurements, formulas, other codes, ...

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Reproduce powder data, simulating IFE PUS Instrument with collimator, monochromator and powder sample (sapphire).



Outlook and planned work



- **Most urgently: Finish and submit detailed publication (this fall)**
- **Continue work for upstream integration into Geant4, McStas, etc.**
 - Work with (or help) relevant experts
 - Must improve multi-threading support (needed for proper ANTS2+Geant4 integration)
- **Improve modelling of inelastic/incoherent components**
 - Including adding support for scatter kernels
 - But also improve modelling of materials without such extra data.
- **Support “impure” materials: multiphase alloys, dopings, contaminations, enrichments.**
- **Continue to expand data library size and capabilities**
- **Consider various (reasonable) requests:**
 - Support focusing in McStas, d-spacing deviations, asymmetric mosaicities, in-memory data files, ...
- **Expand data library and documentation**

Incomplete (sorry!) list of people who provided useful input, testing, bug reports or other support:

J. I. Márquez Damián, E. Dian, R. Hall-Wilton, K. Kanaki, M. Klausz, E. Klinkby, E.B.Knudsen, A. Morozov, P. Willendrup, ...

