Geant4 based simulation of the Multi-Blade detector for investigation of scattering

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Kind Collaboration for Instrument Construction - IKON13,

brightness

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Outline

- Multi-Blade detector
- Geometry implementation in Geant4
- Effect of neutron detection on momentum transfer (Q)
- Scattering studies:
 - Misplaced detections
 - Effect of entrance window on momentum transfer

Multi-Blade

- Multi-Wire Proportional Chambers with ${}^{10}B_4C$ converter
- New prototype will be tested at ISIS
- Usage:
 - At ESS: FREIA and ESTIA reflectometers
- Requirements:
 - High rate capability: 10⁵ mm⁻²s⁻¹
 - Max. window scattering: 10-4
 - Spatial resolution (2.5x0.5 mm)
- Aim of the simulation:
 - To understand scattering in the complex geometry



Geant4 simulation

- Framework developed at ESS
- "Realistic" sample
- Shielding vessel
- Al window
- 10 blades
- Each with:
 - Boron layer
 - Copper strips
 - Kapton layer



Efficiency validation

- Measurements took at BNC
- Efficiency for 2 wavelengths measured
- Simulation was validated



F. Piscitellia, P. Van Escha, Analytical modeling of thin film neutron converters and its application to thermal neutron gas detectors, 2013 JINST 8 P04020

Offset of conversion wrt detection

- Detection at the center of α , Li track
- 1.48 ± 0.60 * 10⁻⁴ misplaced detections
- Generic investigation for all Boron based neutron detectors



F. Piscitelli, R. Hall-Wilton, M. Anastasopoulos, and T. Brys, Status of the reflectometry demonstrator: The Multi-Blade detector

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Momentum transfer

- Value of merit
- 9 realistic scenarios investigated without window
- Accuracy is sufficient for reflectometry (< 5%)







Effect of window on momentum transfer

- Al window with 1 mm thickness introduced
- Momentum transfer distribution does not change



Summary

- Geant4 simulated efficiency validated
- 1.48 ± 0.60 * 10⁻⁴ misplaced detections
- Momentum transfer accuracy investigated:
 - Less than 5% required for reflectometry
 - Al window has negligible effect

Outlook

- Contribute to the detector optimization for each instrument
- Take into account **instrument effects**, by use of realistic neutron input
- Investigation of:
 - Effect of sample size
 - Effect of window
 - Effect of different atmospheres

Backup slides

Scattering with respect to conversion points

- Window:
 - Scattering increases
 - Coherent and incoherent scattering
- Choice of blade materials:
 - Vacuum: 1
 - Titanium: 1.30
 - Aluminium 1.26



×(r, θ, φ)

