

# Thermal Neutron Flux Calculations at a Lead Spallation Target

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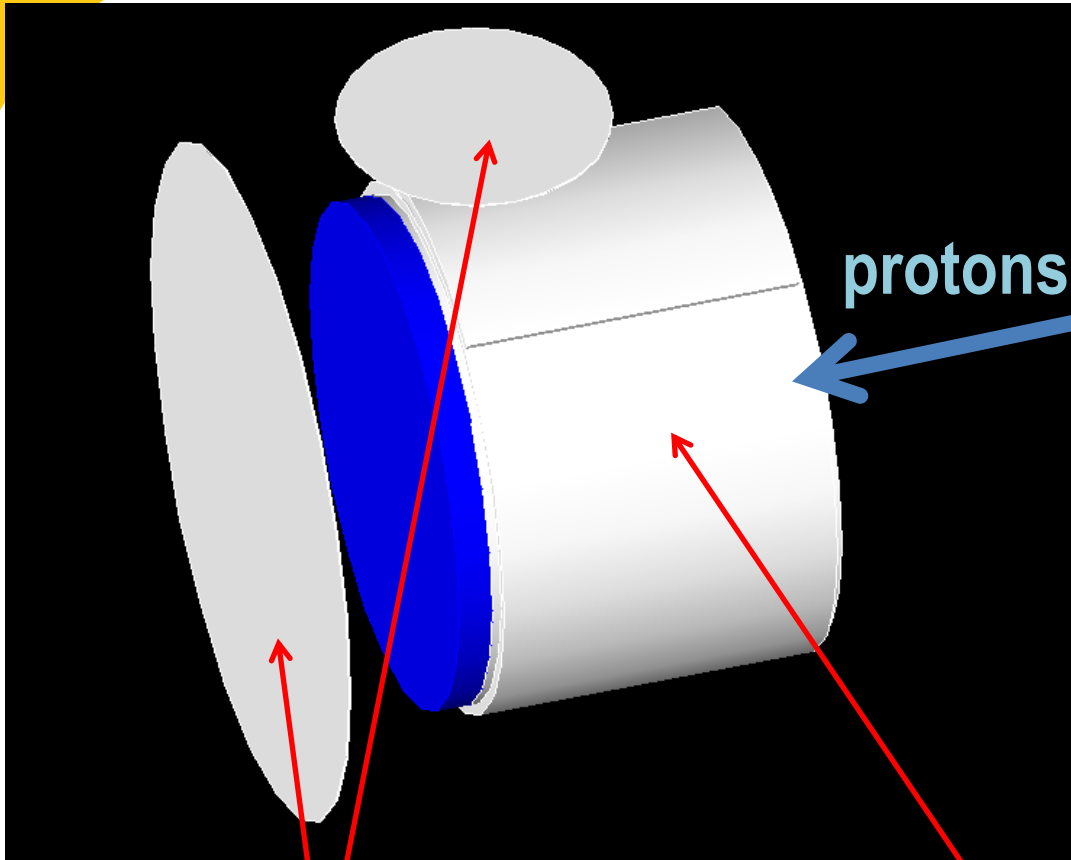
**Geant4 Hadronic Working Group Meeting**

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**Geant 4**

# Simulation setup



**scorers**

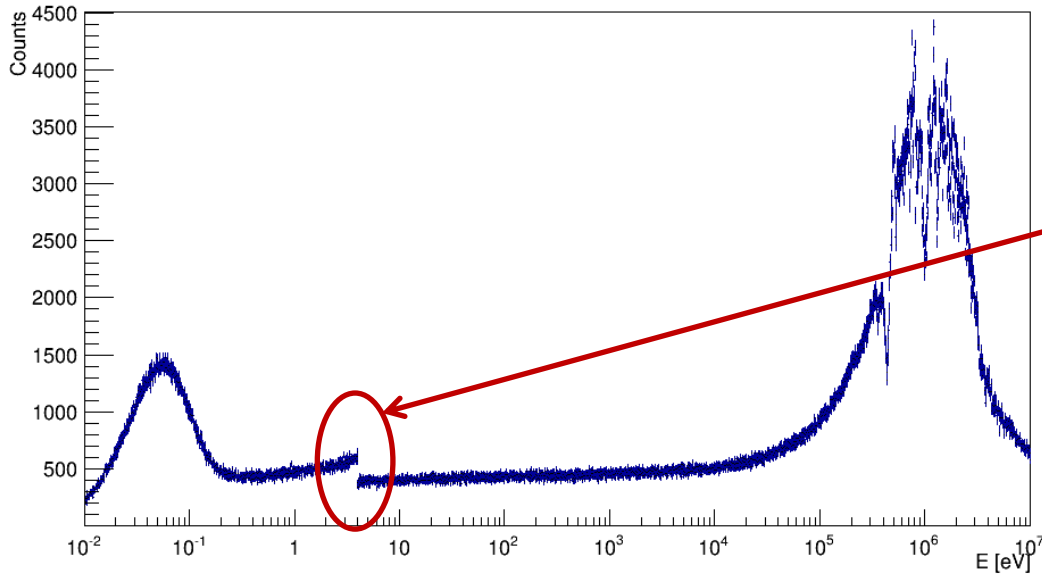
**lead target**

- 20 GeV/c protons
- Water-cooled lead thick target.
- Scoring cylinders placed roughly at 0 and 90 deg w.r.t. beam direction.
- Angular acceptance limited to 4 deg in both scorers.

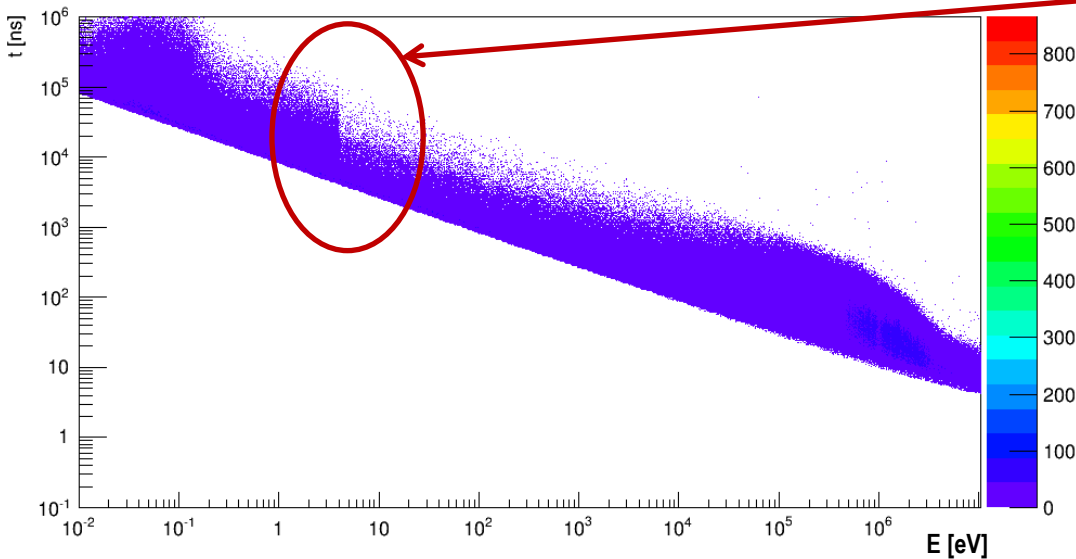
# **G4NDL4.2**

## **(NeutronHP with ThermalScattering)**

# Geant4-9.6.2 – G4NDL4.2 – Scoring at 0 deg

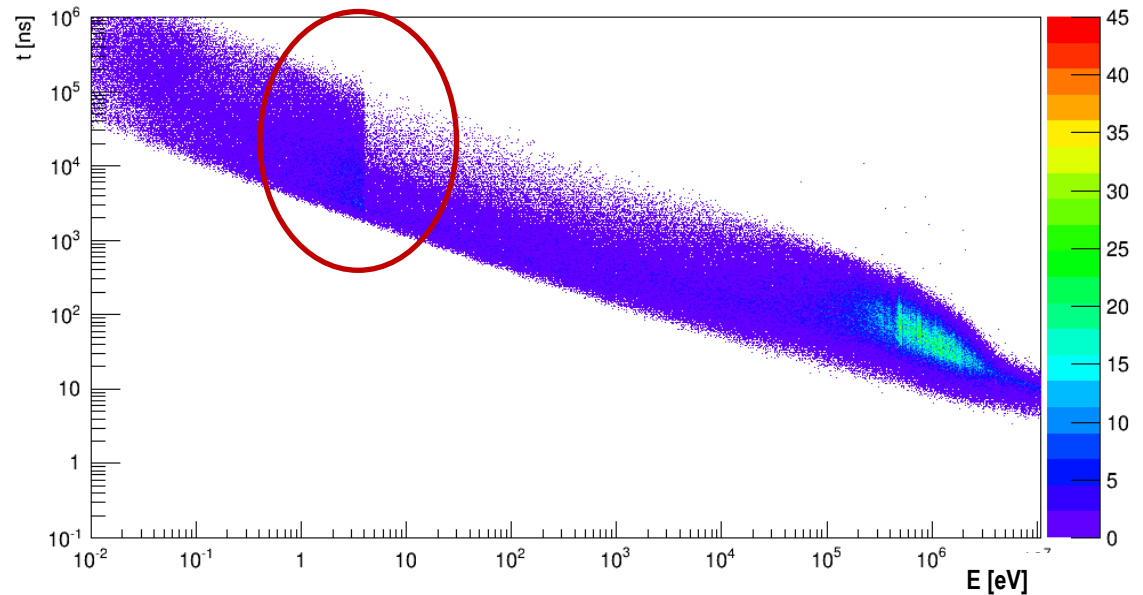
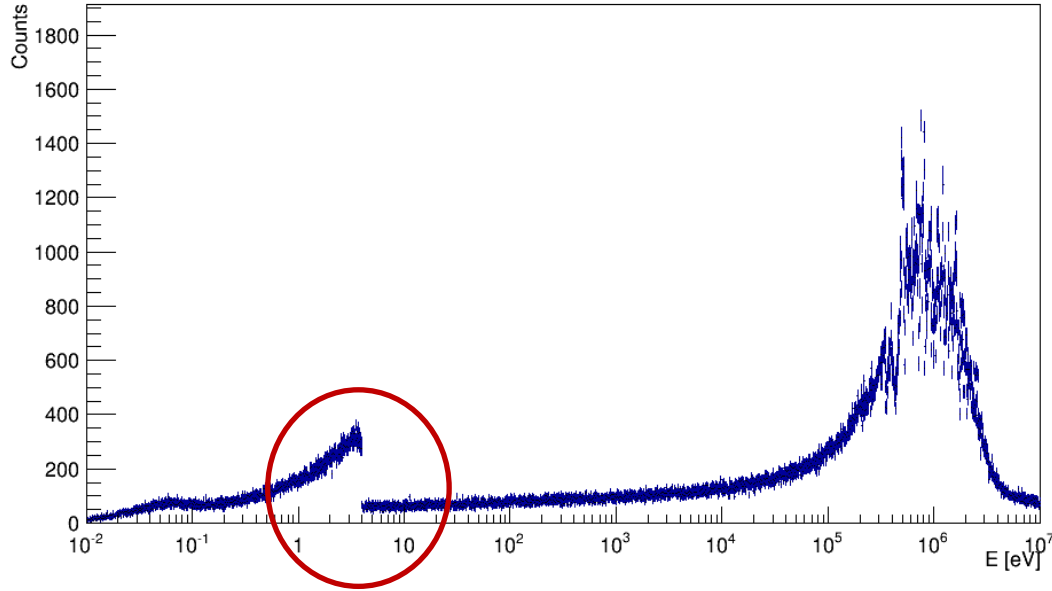


- Non-physical “jump” at 4 eV (transition to HP Thermal Scattering Models and XS).



- Maybe neutron elastic scattering XS is too high (?)

# Geant4-9.6.2 – G4NDL4.2 – Scoring at 90 deg



# With CIEMAT's translation from ENDF-VI8 (NeutronHP with ThermalScattering)

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2357

## New Standard Evaluated Neutron Cross Section Libraries for the GEANT4 Code and First Verification

Emilio Mendoza, Daniel Cano-Ott, Tatsumi Koi, and Carlos Guerrero on behalf of the GEANT4 collaboration

**Abstract**—The Monte Carlo simulation of the interaction of neutrons with matter relies on evaluated nuclear data libraries and models. The evaluated libraries are compilations of measured physical parameters (such as cross sections) combined with predictions of nuclear model calculations which have been adjusted to reproduce the experimental data. The results obtained from the simulations depend largely on the accuracy of the underlying nuclear data used, and thus it is important to have access to the nuclear data libraries available, either of general use or compiled for specific applications, and to perform exhaustive validations which cover the wide scope of application of the simulation code. In this paper we describe the work performed in order to extend

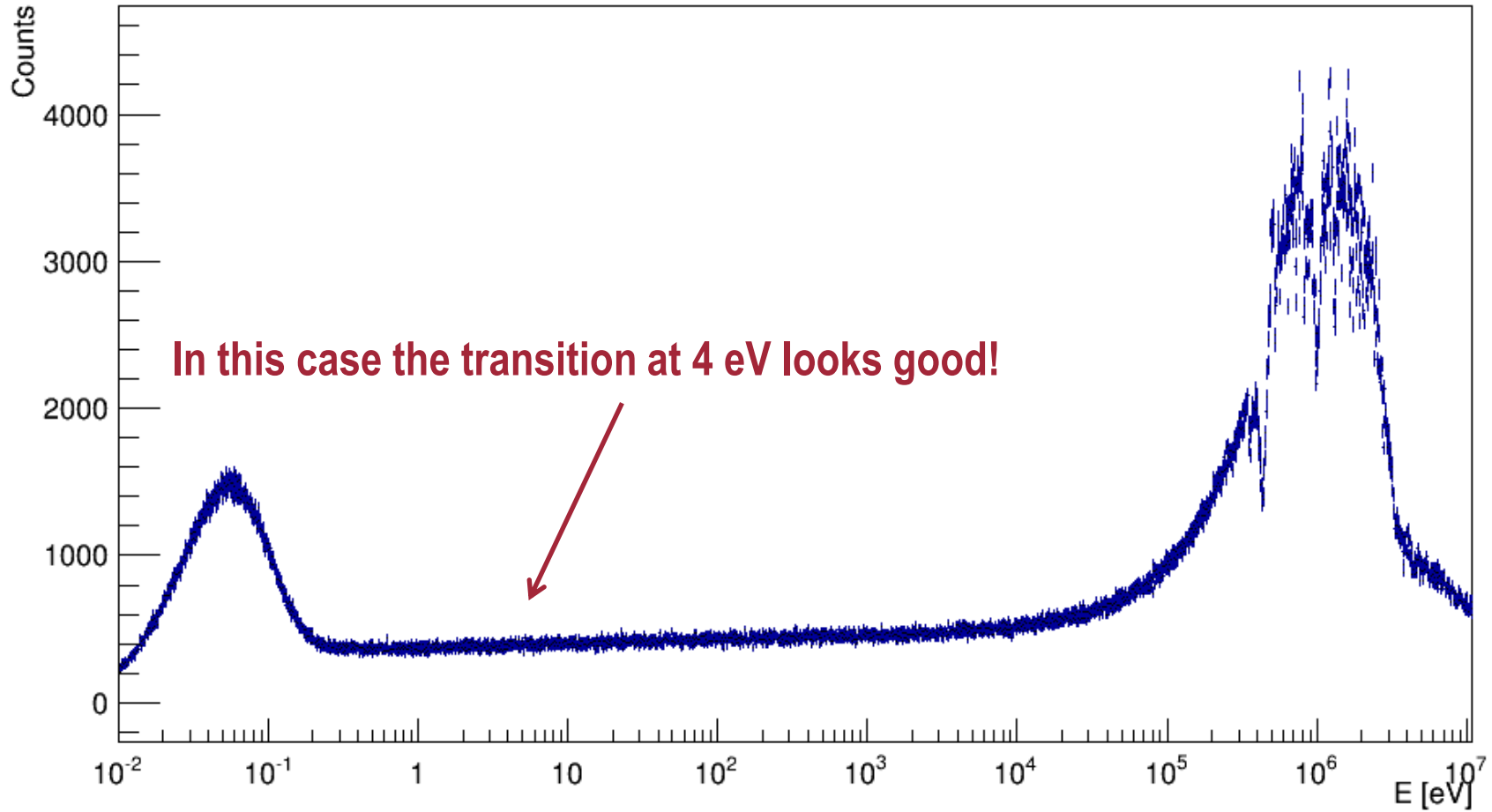
libraries are used in nearly every application which requires the modeling of the interaction of neutrons with matter and thus the most common Monte Carlo codes have the capability of dealing with them.

The users of Monte Carlo codes for neutron transport should be aware of the fact that the results obtained from the simulations depend largely on the accuracy of the underlying nuclear data used. The use of one single library does not guarantee the correctness of the result and such a rule applies for applications as diverse as the simulation of a neutron detector, an entire par-

The screenshot shows the Nuclear Data Services website. The main heading reads "New evaluated neutron cross section libraries for the GEANT4 code". Below this, it lists the authors: "Emilio Mendoza and Daniel Cano-Ott, Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT), Spain". The text explains that Geant4 is a general purpose toolkit for the simulation of the passage of particles through matter, and that the new libraries are meant to replace the default G4NDL neutron library. A "Quick Links" sidebar on the left lists various nuclear data services like ADS-Lib, Atomic Mass Data Centre, CINDA, etc.

(Details in E. Mendoza et al., IEEE-TNS 61: 2357 (2014))

# Geant4-9.6.2 – ENDF-VI8 – Scoring at 0 deg



# Geant4-9.6.2 – ENDF-VI8 – Scoring at 90 deg

