Detector Simulation Using GEANT4

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School of Physics

- Brief Introduction
- 2 physcis and scoring
- **3** simulation output
- 4 summary

- **1** scintillator cubes $10 \times 10 \times 10$
- 2 flat film as neutron detector: 4layers
- 3 six light guide arrays
- 4 six PMT [SiPM] arrays



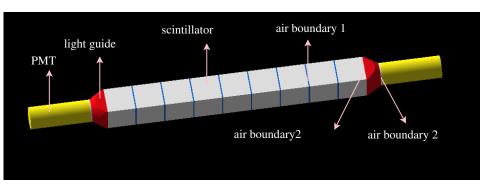




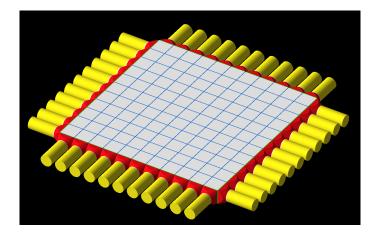
图: scintillator cube

图: scintillator cube+light guide+PMT

The structure of one dimention detector:



\bigsilon: Geometry structure:PMT-lightguide-scintillator-air boundary between [scintillators;scintillator and lightguide;lightguide and PMT cathode]



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Not finished yet.

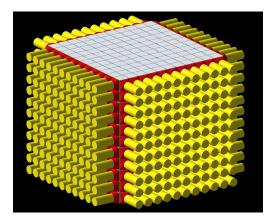
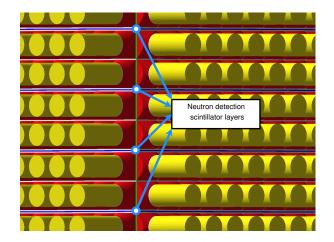


图: 3 dimention detector layout



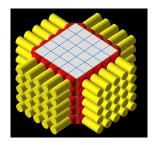
: neutron detection scintillator layers in the y direction.

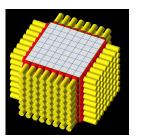
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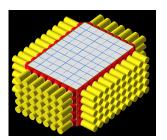
flexiable size adjustment

Easy to change the full detector size according to experimental requirements.









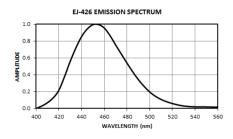
THERMAL NEUTRON DETECTOR

- the neutron detector EJ-426.
- flat white thin sheet, LiF: (ZnS:Ag)

detection princeple:

$$^{6}\text{Li} + ^{1}\text{n} \rightarrow ^{3}\text{H} + ^{4}\text{He} + 4.78\text{MeV}$$
 (1)

The resulting triton and alpha particle are detected by ZnS:Ag phosphor with the broad blue fluorescent spectrum.



DETECTION PROPERTIES				
Screen Type		EJ-426-0	EJ-426HD2	
⁶ LiF:ZnS Mass Ratio		1:3	1:2	
⁶ Li Density (atoms/cm ³)		8.81 × 10 ²¹	1.39 × 10 ²²	
Theoretical N™ Efficiency	0.32 mm thick	0.23	0.34	
	0.50 mm thick	0.34	0.48	

- choose the formula: EJ-426-0 or EJ-426HD2?
- 2 switch the thickness: 0.32mm or 0.5mm?
- 3 sheet size: $60 \text{mm} \times 60 \text{mm}$?
- 4 do we need backing material?

BACKING				
MATERIAL TYPE	DESCRIPTION	SUFFIX		
Aluminum Foil	50 μm thick foil	(none)		
	0.25 mm thick sheet	-PE		
Clear Polyester Sheet	Laminated between two 0.25 mm thick sheets	-PE2		
Aluminized Mylar	0.12 mm thick sheet	-AM		
Pure Aluminum	0.5mm thick plate	-PA		
High Reflective Aluminum	0.4mm thick plate	-A		

next to be done

- detector construction .
 - add remain geometry [lightguides and PMTs].
 - attach correct material to each logical volume.
 - other components
- adjustment of physis list
 - about scitillator material and their optical properties
 - optical performance of lightguides
 - response of PMT [SiPM]
 - optical boundaries
- add different primary paticle sources
 - alter the particle type, position, momentum, energy etc.
 - use gps to control theparticle source
- sensitive detector and scoring
- more useractions for output and analyze.

finished

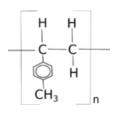
- finish the geometry.
- finish the material
- add GPS
- add sensitive detector (SD)
- priliminary analyze codes

next to be done

- more details about the optical photons(optical properties and optical boundaries)
- update the analyzing class

material of detector components

gamma scintillator:EJ-200
Base: Polyvinyl toluene formula: [CH2CH(C6H4CH3)]n



Density: 1.023 g/cm³ Refraction Index: 1.58

Light Output: No change from -60 $^{\circ}$ C to 20 $^{\circ}$ C

thermal neutron scintillator:EJ-426HD2

⁶LiF: ZnS MassRatio1: 3

 6 Li Density(atoms/cm 3): 8.81×10 21

⁶Li enriched to minimum of 95 atom percent.

details about detector components

- material of lightguide: H-K9L
- material of gaps between scintillators: air
- PMTs around the scintillators as sensitive detectors
- 4 currently PMTs work as ideal detectors with 100% PDE

sensitive detector

- optical photon with single wavelength(energy)
- 2 PMT record the time and count of photon hits.
- 3 do I need to attach SD to scintillatos inside?

- almost finish simple detector geometry.
- other parts of simulation program still in progress.

