

nEXO OD FLUKA Simulations Manual

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Abstract

This document is intended to provide insight into the functioning of the nEXO FLUKA simulations and justifications for choices made in their design. Further, this work should provide a near comprehensive baseline for anyone willing to replicate similar cosmogenic studies for the nEXO collaboration, or even another. FLUKA can be a daunting software to work with given it is written in FORTRAN77, has sparse documentation, and whose source code, without a specific licence, is veiled to the user. However, this proprietary simulation program is fast and rich with built-in features that have been used extensively for decades [1], [2]. Moreover, it is particularly useful for the case of studying cosmogenic muons at several hundred GeV energies and their secondaries [3] [4]. This document will provide an overview and explanation of the FLUKA features enabled for the specific nEXO Outer Detector (OD) case and an overview of the additional user routines, scripts, and containerization procedures that are all ancilliary to the base simulations (but required to run the simulations on the SDF cluster and perform the more in-depth analyses required by our questions). All references hereafter to the FLUKA manual refer to [5].

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1 The nEXO OD Input File

The input file is exactly as it is named— it is the De facto interface between the user and the FLUKA binaries. It contains, among other things, the entire physical configuration of the media through which the particles are transported, the defining characteristics of the impinging beam, options for enabling particular physical processes, definitions of materials, and cards to deploy default FLUKA scoring methods. It is a human-readable ascii file with a very specific format. Each input card in the input file must not contain more than 8 fields each of which has a character limit. This is due (presumably) to constraints in the early development of FLUKA. Programmed in FORTRAN77 which imposes constraints on the length of statements which, in the early days, were written into computers (with very little memory) using paper punch cards. Now, this formatting is an annoying anachronism but it probably does still keep the program slim and fast. Generally though, a user need not worry about writing the input file directly, as there is a great GUI interface to FLUKA called *flair* which, by the way, is open source and contains all the possible input options [6]. The next section will overview the specific components of the nEXO OD input file and the functions they serve.

1.1 Geometry

Arguably the most important parts of the input file are the cards defining the configuration space— namely the detector and media with respect to the cartesian coordinate system. In FLUKA this is known as the *geometry*. The geometry section of the input card is demarcated by **GEOBEGIN** and **GEOEND** cards. Between these two cards are first cards for various *bodies* which are basic 2D and 3D geometric surfaces, and second, cards for *regions* whose bounds are defined by combinations of geometric *bodies*. For instance, a triad of bodies could be a cylinder whose axis lies on the z -axis, and two planes lying parallel the $x - y$ plane at different z s. A region defined by these bodies could be the 3D cylindrical volume made by the cylinder body capped off on either end by the two planes. This is exactly the type of region representing the nEXO OD and the nEXO TPC.

```

❖ GEOBEGIN      Accuracy:      Option: ▾      Paren:
                  Geometry: ▾      Out: ▾      Fmt: COMBNAME ▾

Title: Simplified nEXO Outer Detector
TPC Geometry— inside and outside columns, inside and outside planes
❖ ZCC tpc_icol    x: 0          y: 0          R: 59.0
⌋ XYP tpc_ibot    z: -63.9
⌋ XYP tpc_itop    z: 63.9
❖ ZCC tpc_ocol    x: 0          y: 0          R: 59.5
⌋ XYP tpc_obot    z: -65.
⌋ XYP tpc_otop    z: 65.56
Inner Cryostat Inside
❖ SPH i_cryo_i    x: 0.0        y: 0.0        z: 0.0
                  R: 167.12
Inner Cryostat Outside
❖ SPH i_cryo_o    x: 0.0        y: 0.0        z: 0.0
                  R: 168.38

```

Figure 1: An example of the geometry body declarations in the input file

Figure 1 shows the first part of the geometry declarations in the nEXO input file. We see the first card is the **GEOBEGIN** with the argument *fmt* set to COMBNAME. This tells the FLUKA binaries how to read in the following geometry cards. This is not particularly important. This seems to be the default mode. Text in blue indicates a comment (equivalent to a FORTRAN77 comment in the input file) and body variable names are in pink and are limited to lengths of 8 characters. The names or types of cards are fully capitalized and in maroon. The argument names for each card are written in green and the arguments follow with an 8 character length limit. These colour conventions hold for every other type of input card. Each card can have many arguments, but generally, not all are necessary. In the geometry body cards however, each argument is provided as these arguments are all necessary to uniquely define their respective geometric body. For instance, there is a body called *i_cryo_i* defined with a **SPH** card. The name is intended to be shorthand for “inner cryostat inside” and, being a sphere, requires a radius and three coordinates for its location in space. There are many choices for bodies in FLUKA, each of which fairly simple to define.

Regions, as previously discussed, are created with logical combinations of bodies. Imagine the bodies defining surfaces in 3D, and the regions being the volumes they surround. Following the set of cards defining the bodies, there is an **END** card, then the region cards as shown in figure 2, finally there is the **GEOEND** card. Each region must be assigned **one** material— we’ll get to material assignments later. For example, the region inside the nEXO OD that is full of water would be defined by the OD inside body minus the outer cryostat outside body leaving the configuration of a cylinder with a spherical hole in its volume— the entirety of this region is to be water.

Looking at figure 2, we see the final body declaration followed by the first few region declarations in the nEXO input file. The final body here is important— each FLUKA configuration defines its physical boundaries by assigning material *blackhole* to its outermost surface- hence the name of the sphere. The first

```

BLACK HOLE SPHERE
● SPH blkhole      x: 0          y: 0          z: 0
                   R: 8000
◆ END
● REGION tpc_in      Neigh: 5
  expr: (tpc_icol + tpc_itop - tpc_ibot)
● REGION tpc         Neigh: 5
  expr: (tpc_ocol + tpc_otop - tpc_obot) - (tpc_icol + tpc_itop - tpc_ibot)

```

Figure 2: An example of the geometry region declarations in the input file

region we have defined is `tpc_in` will be the inside of the TPC cylinder— the part filled with liquid xenon. While no number is assigned by the user to the region, FLUKA assigns it number 1 as it is the first defined— this will be important later. The construction of the region is in the `expr` argument given by “(tpc_icol + tpc_itop - tpc_ibot)”. We first have `tpc_icol` which is the inside cylinder (along z) of the TPC which alone is unbound and spans the entire z -axis. To the cylinder we add `tpc_itop` (xy-plane) which sets the upper bound, and subtract `tpc_ibot` (xy-plane) which sets the lower bound. This process is similar for all other region declarations. Unfortunately, one may not reference regions by name in region expressions, only bodies; hence the following region declaration of the `tpc` which is intended to be the material composing the TPC. The `Neigh` argument is an integer which defines “neighbourhoods” relating regions to each other. This can perhaps be deployed for larger, more complex geometries but given the simplicity of the nEXO OD geometry and the lack of thorough documentation of this feature, it has been set to the default value of 5 for each region. Once more, the **GEOEND** card (not shown) brings us to the end of the geometry card section.

1.1.1 The Chosen Configuration

The simulations performed here deployed a simplified geometry of nEXO. There were no PMTs included, no complicated internal structure and no contoured cavernous room around the detector. It is simply a large stainless steel cylinder surrounded by norite rock [7] and full of water containing the inner and outer cryostats and the copper TPC filled with liquid Xenon-136. That’s it. The masses for the TPC and the cupric TPC shell were chosen to correspond with parallel GEANT4 simulations. This is an important consideration for scoring activation of particular isotopes. The muons are propagated through at least 15m of rock before reaching the detector, and the rock surrounding the OD laterally is 20m, and below it, 5m. Where possible, the measurements for the configuration were taken from the “nEXO Preliminary Design Report” except for the size of the OD which has been adjusted to meet the more recent specification.

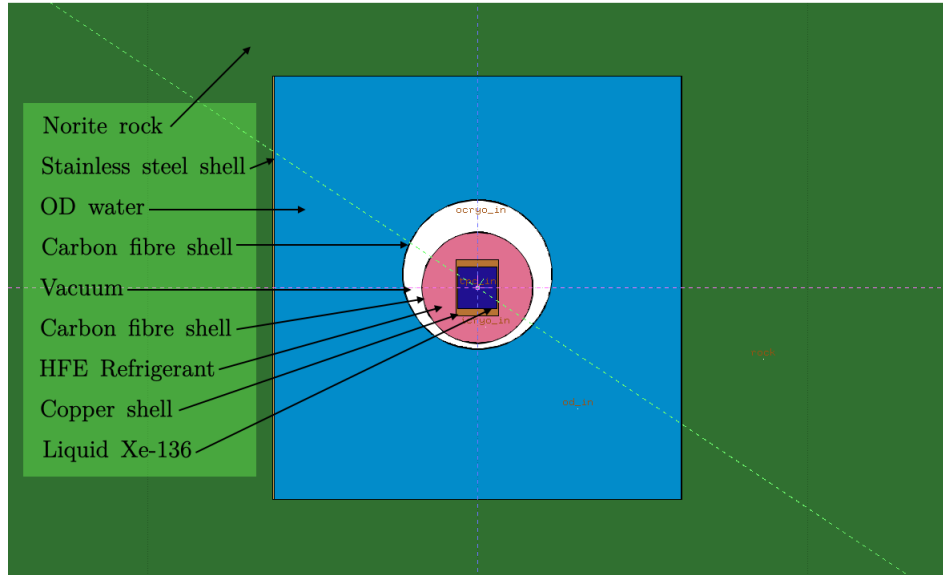


Figure 3: A 2D projection of the nEXO geometry used in the FLUKA simulations

1.2 Media

After *geometry* the most natural section to discuss in the input card is the *Media* section. In this section, materials are defined if they aren't in the FLUKA default material database and they're assigned to regions. There are four main types of cards in this section: **MATERIAL**, **COMPOUND**, **ASSIGNMA**, and **LOW-PWXS**.

```

● MATERIAL NORITE                               #: 26           ρ: 2.8
    Z:                               Am:           A:           dE/dx: ▼
SNOLAB Norite (Rock)
■ COMPOUND NORITE ▼                               Mix: Mass ▼   Elements: 7..9 ▼
    f1: 0.0015      M1: HYDROGEN ▼      f2: 0.46      M2: OXYGEN ▼
    f3: 0.022       M3: SODIUM ▼        f4: 0.033     M4: MAGNESIU ▼
    f5: 0.09        M5: ALUMINUM ▼      f6: 0.262     M6: SILICON ▼
    f7: 0.012       M7: POTASSIU ▼      f8: 0.052     M8: CALCIUM ▼
    f9: 0.062       M9: IRON ▼
Ordinary Potassium - Not in the FLUKA default materials
● MATERIAL POTASSIU                               #: 27           ρ: 0.862
    Z: 19.          Am: 39              A:           dE/dx: ▼
● MATERIAL CHROMIUM                               #: 28           ρ: 7.19
    Z: 24           Am: 52              A:           dE/dx: ▼

```

Figure 4: A subset of the media section in the input file

First, referring to figure 4 and describe the first card in the media section. It is a **MATERIAL** card with variable name **NORITE**. This card declares a new material called **NORITE** which is given a density, and a user-chosen material number for later reference¹. Norite rock is an abundant type of igneous rock around the Sudbury basin [8]. It is a mixture of various elements and must therefore be defined with the subsequent **COMPOUND** card. The arguments for this card are the component materials of the compound and their respective fractions by mass, volume, or atom abundance. These arguments should be very clear, the odd one out is **Elements** which simply allows for the resizing of the compound card to accomodate more or fewer elements. The following cards, **POTASSIU** and **CHROMIUM** are necessary to define as they are not in the default FLUKA materials list. Given that these are elemental, we must provide the arguments of atomic number (**Z**), the atomic mass (**Am**) in g/mol, and the atomic mass number (**A**) which is assumed to be the most abundant for the given (**Z**) if left unspecified. Of course ρ is the density, and dE/dx allows to select another material to use for the case of ionization— we do not use this feature.

Once all the materials are defined they are then assigned to regions with the **ASSIGNMA** cards. This card a list of arguments including the material to be assigned and the regions it will be assigned to. One of these cards can assign a material to several regions, however, the regions had to have been declared in some regular order for this to work for multiple regions. That is, a user might wish to have every region from the first to last of N regions to be full of water. In this case, the card would have arguments **Reg:** = 1 and **to Reg:** = N . Alternatively, a user can assign a material to every k^{th} region in the range $[1, N]$ by setting **Step:** = 3. This seems like a strange and uncomfortable way to do things because any modification to the region declarations can totally offset the material assignments. Nevertheless, it is how it works. In the “nEXO_OD.inp” input file, each region is assigned a material separately and by name. This issue ought not occur.

1.2.1 Specific Materials

Now that the media input options have been discussed, we will overview some of the materials used in the “nEXO_OD.inp” input file as these may not be an exact representation of the material structure of nEXO. First, the rock surrounding the geometry is of a particular variety that is very common around SNOLAB:

¹The numbers for user-defined materials can't start at 1, they proceed from the last number of the native FLUKA materials list (25)

norite [9]. Its composition is shown in the table below. Then, another compound used in the configuration is HFE, the refrigerant in the inner cryostat whose composition is shown in the table below.

Norite $\rho = 2.894 \text{ g/cm}^3$	
Element	Atomic Composition (%)
O	46.0
Si	26.2
Al	9.0
Fe	6.2
Ca	5.2
Mg	3.3
Na	2.2
K	1.2
Ti	0.5
H	0.15
Mn	0.1
C	0.04

HFE $\rho \approx 1.5 \text{ g/ml}$	
Element	Atomic Composition (%)
F	46.6
C	26.7
H	20.0
O	6.7

LOW-PWXS cards could be in either the “Media” section or the “Physics” section. These indicate how neutron transport ought to be treated in a given medium. If the user desires point-wise low energy neutron transport for the entire simulation, a **LOW-PWXS** card without any arguments is the solution. Otherwise a user may specify particular media within which it will be activated. Basically the **LOW-PWXS** card will accept a material as an argument and activate this neutron treatment for regions containing that material. More on this will be presented in the “Physics” section.

1.3 Physics and Particle Transport

By default, FLUKA transports neutrons down to 1×10^{-5} eV or “thermal energies”. Some other physics processes have to be enabled explicitly using various FLUKA cards. For instance, photo-nuclear events between muons and nuclei are not enabled by default. Figure 5 below shows the set of physics cards currently used in the nEXO input file. In all cards with the arguments “Mat:” and “to Mat:”, the respective arguments are “HYDROGEN” and “@LASTMAT”. This simply means that these processes are enabled in all materials from the first to last FLUKA material in the file. Namely, hydrogen has FLUKA material number 1, and the materials used in section 1.2 extend to some arbitrary highest integer— @LASTMAT.

```

Muons-nuclear interactions must be enabled in all materials; Hydrogen to @LASTMAT
MUPHOTON      μ Inter: Full • σ long/trans:      p inter:
               Mat: HYDROGEN • to Mat: @LASTMAT • Step:
Activates photon interactions with nuclei for all energies
PHOTONUC      Type: • All E: On •
E>0.7GeV: off • Δ resonance: off • Quasi D: off • Giant Dipole: off •
               Mat: • to Mat: • Step:
Switches on electro-nuclear interactions for all energies
PHOTONUC      Type: ELECTNUC • All E: On •
E>0.7GeV: off • Δ resonance: off • Quasi D: off • Giant Dipole: off •
               Mat: HYDROGEN • to Mat: @LASTMAT • Step:
Switches on muon pair production by photons
PHOTONUC      Type: MUMUPAIR •
Coherent: On • Inc. quasielastic: On • Inc. Inelastic: On • Deep Inelastic: On •
Bias inter-λ:   Mat: HYDROGEN • to Mat: @LASTMAT • Step:
Allow for pair production and bremsstrahlung from 0 ev for e- and 1 ev for photons
PAIRBREM      Act: Both • e-e+ Thr: 0.0 γ Thr: 1E-9
               Mat: HYDROGEN • to Mat: @LASTMAT • Step:
PHYSICS        Type: COALESCE • Activate: On •
PHYSICS        Type: EVAPORAT • Model: New Evap with heavy frag •
               Zmax: 0 Amax: 0
PHYSICS        Type: EM-DISSO • EM Disso: Proj&Target EM-Disso •
Allow decay of muons
PHYSICS        Type: DECAYS • Decays: Phase space like • Allowed: Hadronic only •
               Part: MUON+ • to Part: MUON- • Step:

```

Figure 5: The set of physics cards in the nEXO input file

MUPHOTON This is used to enable muon photonuclear interactions and to allow for the production of all secondary hadrons by muons. In this card, the arguments not provided are reserved for code development and not in use.

PHOTONUC These cards are used to activate gamma interactions with nuclei. The first in the series requires only the “All E” argument to be ON to enable photonuclear interactions over all energies in FLUKA. The second two **PHOTONUC** cards are used to activate electronuclear interactions and muon-muon pair production respectively.

PAIRBREM This card controls simulation of pair production and bremsstrahlung by high-energy muons, charged hadrons and light ions (up to alpha’s). Here, both bremsstrahlung and pair production are activated with the electron energy threshold set to 0 which corresponds to the lowest FLUKA limits, and the γ threshold set to 1 eV.

PHYSICS There are four physics cards here. The first of which enables coalescence; high energy light fragments can be produced by a mechanism joining together nucleons that are near in the phase space. This card ensures this feature of the simulation is enabled. It is important for when residual nuclei are being scored like the activation of Xe-136 for instance. The second **PHYSICS** card enables the emission of heavy

nuclear fragments (also important for residual nuclei scoring). Next, there is the EM-DISSO card. When a photon in the range of a nuclear resonance impinges upon a nucleus, it can create an excitation known as a giant dipole resonance. This decays with the emission of a nucleon— this process is activated by EM-DISSO. Finally, the decay of hadrons is permitted with the DECAY card.

2 Muon Source

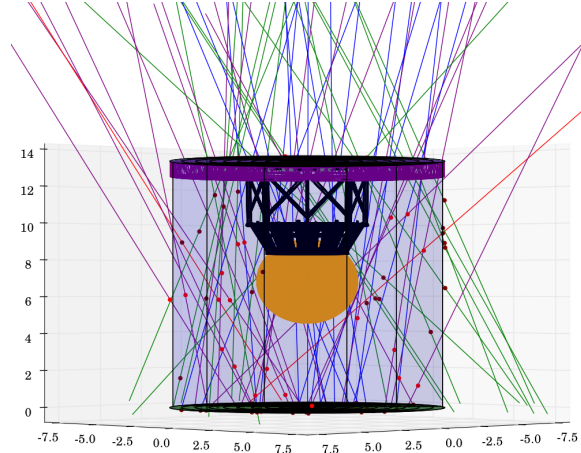


Figure 6: A visualization of muons passing through a more sophisticated nEXO geometry

In FLUKA, one may define a beam-like source using the built-in **BEAM** cards. However, if one wishes to simulate a more novel or complex series of source particles, a different user routine can do the trick. In the FLUKA literature and on the forums, this more complex source file is called “source_newgen.f”. In the simulation files here, it is called “muon_from_file.f” as this makes more sense. This user routine comes with a set of built-in functions allowing a sophisticated user to sample energies from various functions (Maxwell-Boltzmann for instance) and sample various initial positions. In our case, however, we only make use of a pair of features—the *real* source generation is done with a more easily readable and modifiable set of python functions. To learn about how the muons are simulated, please see [10].

In “muon_from_file.f” particles are read from a phase-space file (we’ll get to that) and passed to FLUKA where they are propagated through the configuration and scored as requested. This is done using the built in routine “read_phase_space_file”. In this user routine, a file argument is provided pointing to the list of muons (called a phase space file). This is kept in the “sim_files” directory and created with each run using the “run_simulation.py” script (for now). The files are created externally using the muon_functions.py module in the “sim_tools” directory. Basically, the file contains a list of muons with attributes listed as comma-separated values in the following order:

Particle No. Energy [GeV] X_0 [m] Y_0 [m] Z_0 [m] $\cos(x)$ $\cos(y)$ $-\cos(z)$ Weight

or equivalently in FLUKA language:

JTRACK ETRACK XSCO YSCO ZSCO CXTRCK CYTRCK CZTRCK WTRACK

The particle number (JTRACK) is either 10 (positive muon) or 11 (negative muon). These variables will be further discussed in the section on customized scoring.

3 Customized Scoring

While for many general purposes FLUKA comes equipped with adequate features, more particular circumstances may call for probing the particle stack directly. This is done through external user routines that are only deployed when explicitly linked at compile time. For instance, to determine the distances of closest approach for muons that produce neutrons in the TPC region, access to these data is necessary. For the most part, all the features of FLUKA can be accessed with customized code through the “mgdraw.f” user routine.

Appendices

Running the Simulation

To illustrate the process

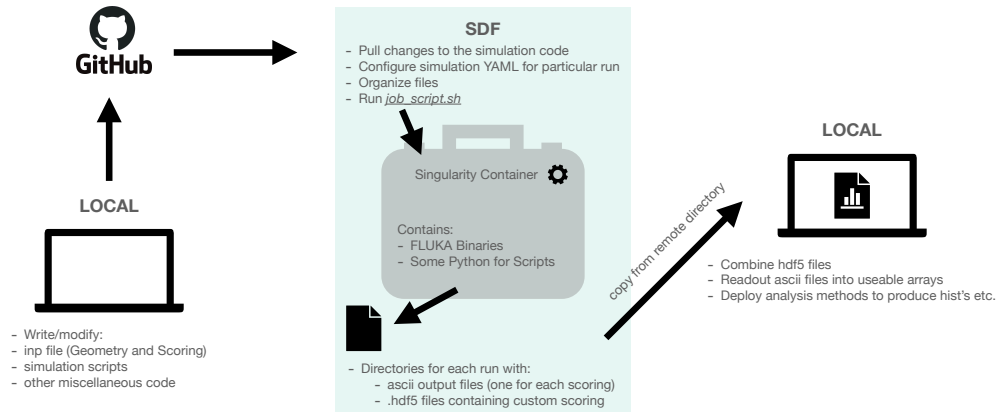


Figure 7: A visualization of the remote simulation and development process

Containerization with Singularity

In order to deploy FLUKA on a remote cluster, SDF for instance, it must be packaged up in a *container*. SDF recommends using Singularity which is essentially designed for containerizing software with its dependencies to maximize portability. Naturally, there are a few caveats to containerizing the simulation. The first, rather inconvenient constraint is that Singularity containers must (at the time of writing) be built from within a Linux OS. Therefore, to build a Singularity image using a Mac, one must use a linux VM. This requires, among other pieces, Vagrant which is used to run the Linux virtual machine. There's no use in giving a comprehensive guide to installing Singularity, Vagrant and creating the entire Singularity image here; these softwares are actively being developed and improved. Readers are referred to the Sylabs Singularity documentation: <https://docs.sylabs.io/guides/3.11/admin-guide/installation.html#mac>.

The definition file “.def” for the Singularity container is in the Github repository. Should the reader wish to reproduce or modify the container, they'll need at minimum a CERN FLUKA licence in order to download the FLUKA binaries and they'll need to be placed in the directory where the container will be created along with any other files and software that cannot be installed separately from within the “.def” file.

References

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