

Monte Carlo Simulation of the muon-induced neutron experiment using LVD

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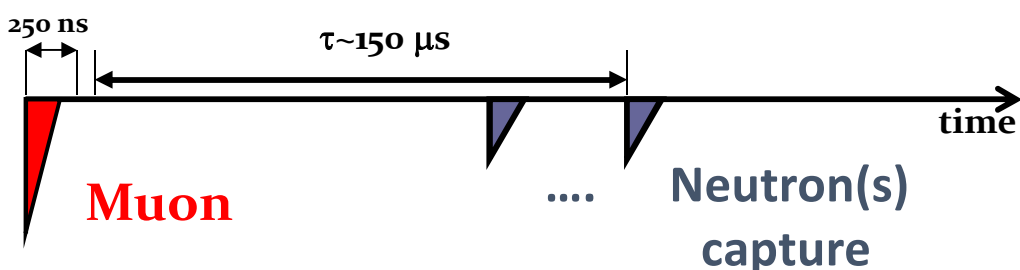
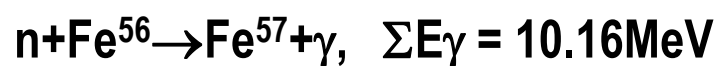
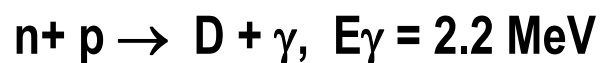
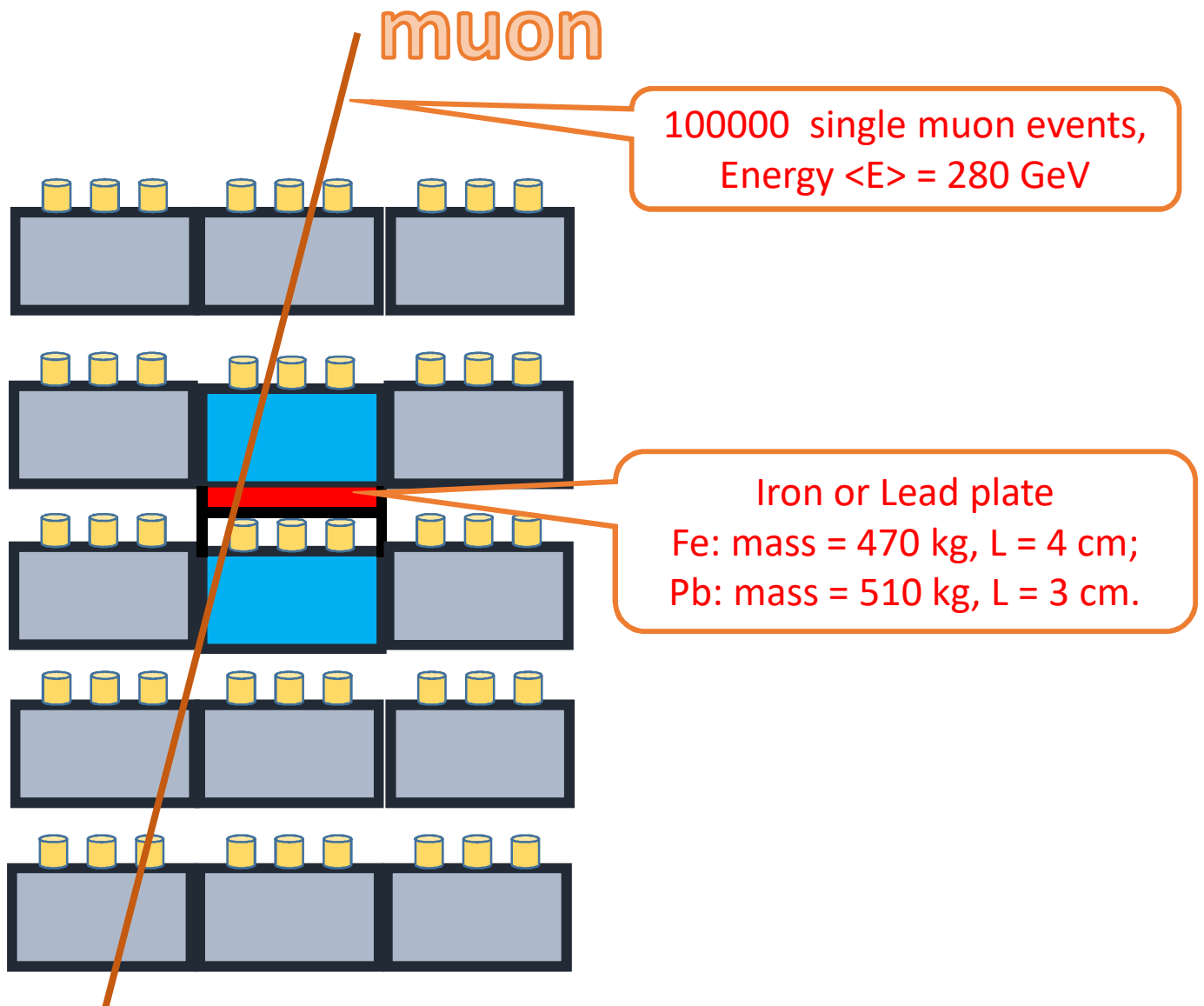
The main goal of LVD is searching for neutrino radiation from stellar core collapse. Neutrons generated by cosmic-ray muons underground is investigated as a background source in low-background experiments. To determine the efficiency of neutron detection and systematic measurement errors, it is necessary to fully simulate the experiment by the Monte Carlo method. We discuss about simulation errors, as well as sources of errors in the determination of physical quantities.

LVD – Large Volume Detector at LNGS, Italy, Gran Sasso



| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Length ×Width ×Height | 22.7×13.2×10 m |
| Iron mass | 1020 t |
| Scintillator mass | 1008 t |
| Amount of scintillation counters | 840 |
| Average depth minimal | 3620 m w.e. 3000 m w.e. |
| Mean muon energy | 280 GeV |
| E_{μ} on see level (min.) | 1.3 TeV |
| Muon rate (on 1 tower) | ~ 120 h ⁻¹ |
| Threshold ε_{th} | 5 MeV |

Monte-Carlo simulation using Geant4



Experiment using LVD



Fe – 4 cm



Pb – 3 cm

Fe

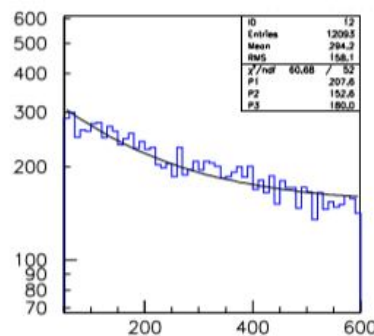
$$(\Delta N_n / N_m) / \rho l / \eta$$

$$(15.4 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-4}$$

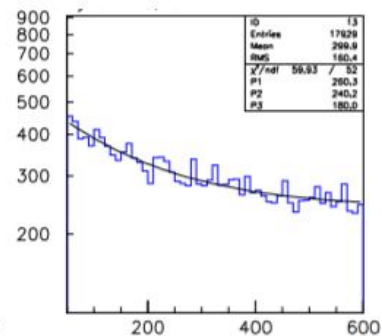
Pb

$$(\Delta N_n / N_m) / \rho l / \eta$$

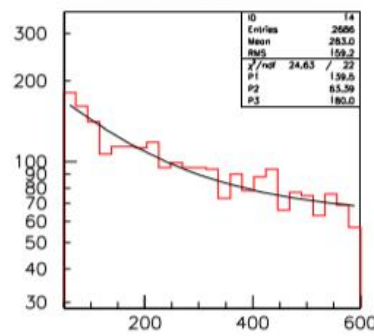
$$(54 \pm 10) \times 10^{-4}$$



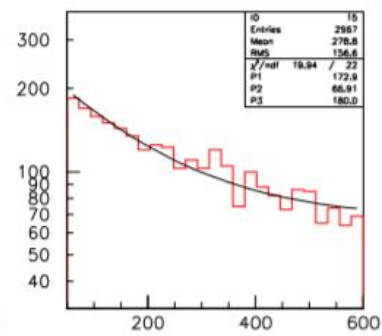
time-distrib. before Fe t, MKC



time-distrib. before Pb t, MKC



time-distrib. t, MKC



time-distrib. t, MKC

Experimental time distributions of neutron pulses before (blue) and after (red) the installation of plates of iron and lead.

Simulation results:

| Fe | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|
| Amount of muons | | 100000 |
| Length in Fe (ρl) | | 35.6 |
| Neutron generated in Fe | | 3378 |
| Captured neutron | in scintillator | 1212 |
| | in iron | 58 |
| | in Fe-plate | 221 |
| Gammas with $E > 1\text{MeV}$ in 2 counters | | 722 |
| Efficiency (722/3378) | | 0.213 |
| Neutron Yield in Fe | | 9.4×10^{-4} |

| Pb | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Amount of muons | | 100000 |
| Length in Fe (ρl) | | 38.7 |
| Neutron generated in Pb | | 13714 |
| Captured neutron | in scintillator | 5114 |
| | in iron | 281 |
| | in Pb-plate | 59 |
| Gammas with $E > 1\text{MeV}$ in 2 counters | | 2772 |
| Efficiency (2772/13714) | | 0.202 |
| Neutron Yield in Pb | | 35.4×10^{-4} |

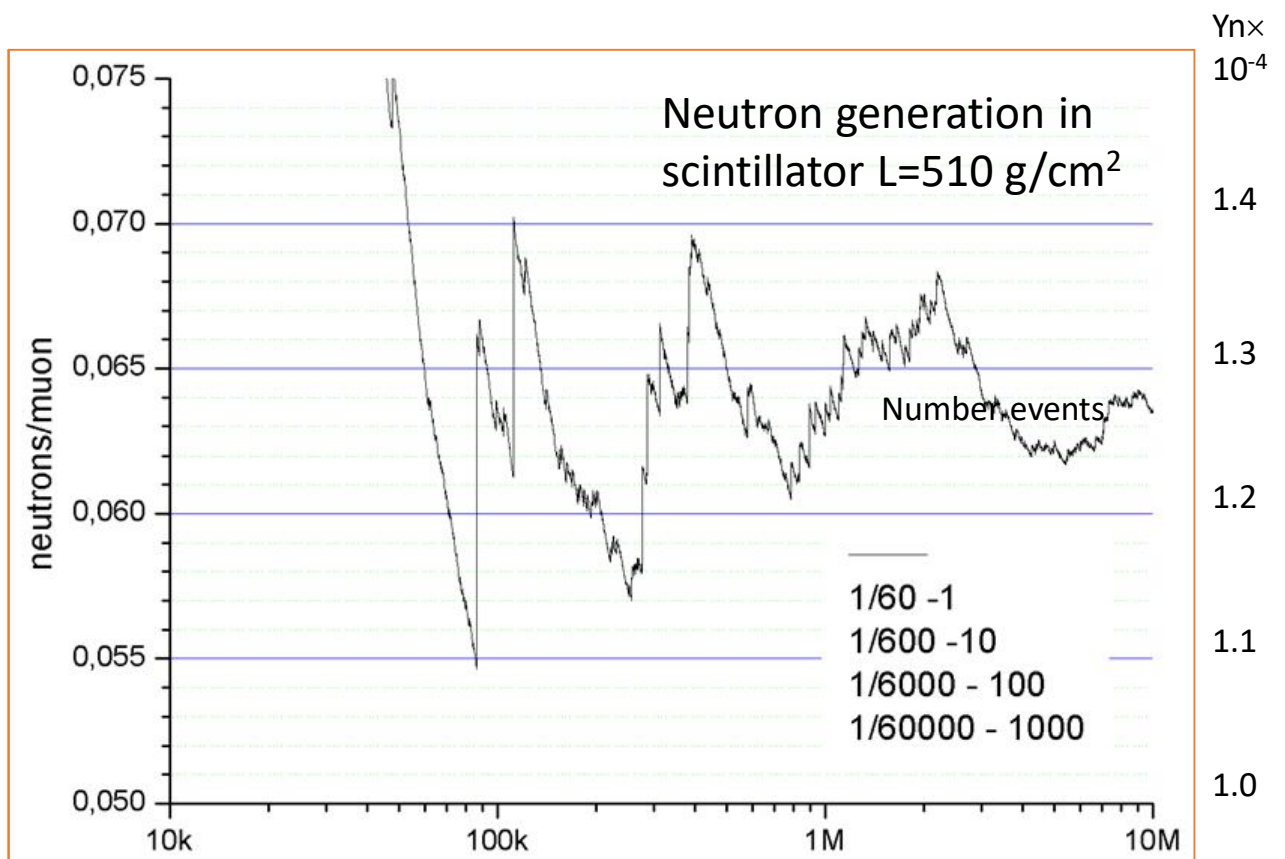
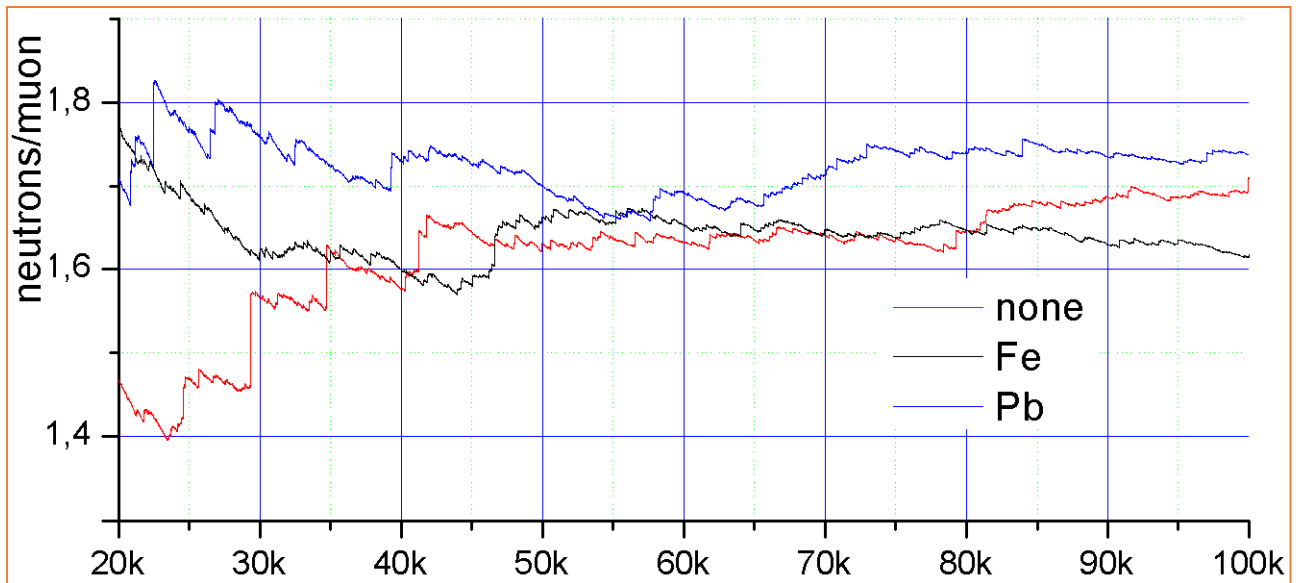
Problems:

- Calculations are smaller than in experiment data;
 - due to simulation only single muons?
 - due to contribution nuclear and electromagnetic cascades?
 - due to average value of muon energy spectrum?
- Calculations get different values even with large statistics using the same code;

What is M-C Simulation for?

- To compare the experimental results with each other;
- To determine the detection efficiency;
- To take into account the geometric factor;
- For obtaining true dependencies.

Dependence on statistics



Simulation VS Experiment

Fe

| Experiment, year | E_{μ} , GeV | Y_{Fe} , n/ μ /(g/cm ²) |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---|
| LVD, LNGS, 2011 | 280 | $(19 \pm 1) \times 10^{-4}$ |
| LVD, LNGS, 2014 | 280 | $(14.3 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-4}$ |
| LVD, LNGS, 2016 | 280 | $(15.4 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-4}$ |
| Calculation: author, year | E_{μ} , GeV | Y_{Fe} , n/ μ /(g/cm ²) |
| Horn, 2008 | 280 | 15×10^{-4} |
| Mai, Haim,(PRD) 2006 | 280 | 16×10^{-4} |
| M., R., S., Yu., 2014 | 280 | 14.9×10^{-4} |

Pb

| Experiment, year | E_{μ} , GeV | Y_{Pb} , n/ μ /(g/cm ²) |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Boulby UL,ZeplinIII, 2013 | 260 | $(58 \pm 2) \times 10^{-4}$ |
| M-BI, Bergamasco, 1973 | 280 | $(116 \pm 44) \times 10^{-4}$ |
| LVD, LNGS, 2016 | 280 | $(54 \pm 10) \times 10^{-4}$ |
| Calculation: author, year | E_{μ} , GeV | Y_{Pb} , n/ μ /(g/cm ²) |
| Horn, 2008 | 280 | 60×10^{-4} |
| Mai, Haim,(PRD) 2006 | 280 | 47×10^{-4} |
| M., R., S., Yu., 2014 | 280 | 47.6×10^{-4} |

References:

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**Моделирование эксперимента
по изучению нейтронов на LVD**