

# BANOS

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modeling cosmic-ray neutrons

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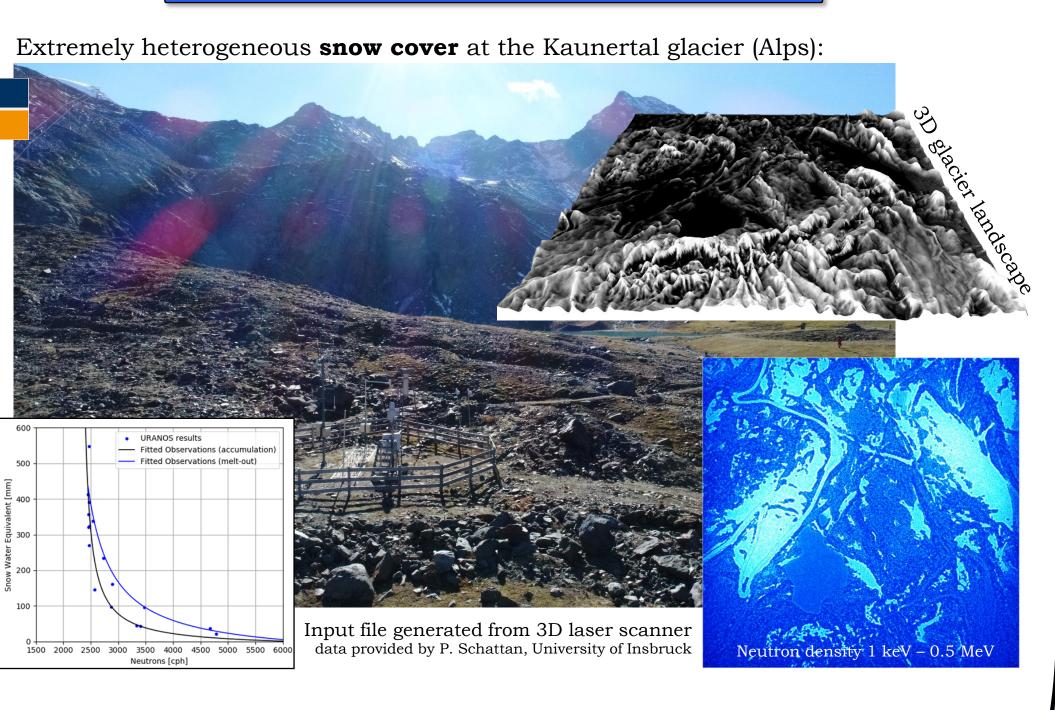
> • simple user interface • computationally efficient • new geometry concept of layers and voxels

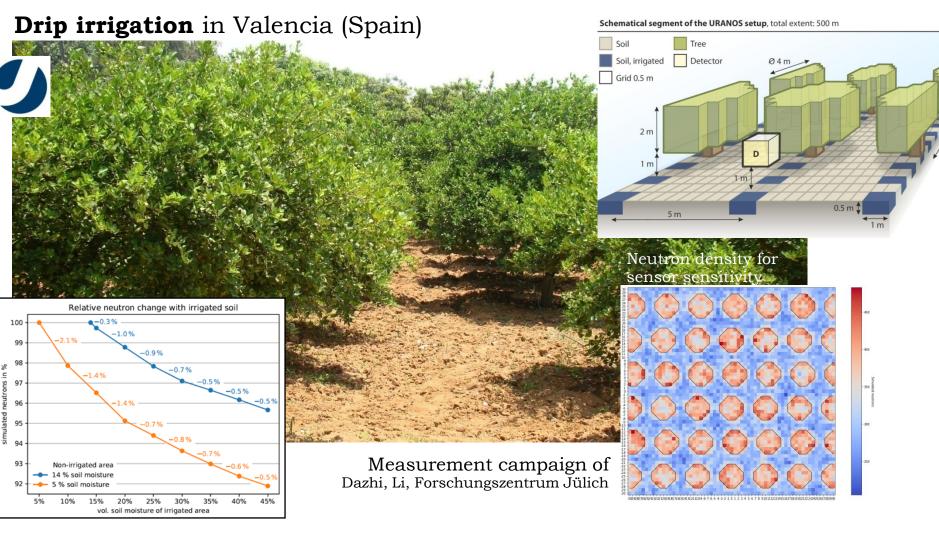
URANOS (Ultra RApid Neutron-Only Simulation) is a newly developed 3D neutron transport Monte Carlo for the thermal to fast regime. Emerging from a problem solver for detector development in collaboration with environmental physics the project aims towards providing a fast computational workflow and an intuitive graphical user interface (GUI) for small to medium sized projects. It features a ray-casting algorithm based on a voxel engine. The simulation domain is defined layerwise, whereas the geometry is extruded from a pixel matrix of materials, identified by specific numbers. Therefore, input files are solely a stack of pictures, all other settings, including the configuration of predefined sources, can be adjusted by the GUI.

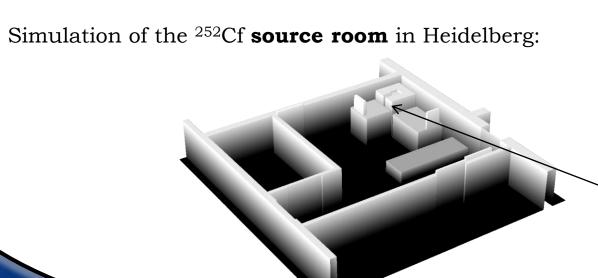
The scattering kernel features the treatment of elastic and inelastic collisions, absorption and emission-like processes like evaporation. Cross sections, energy distributions and angular distributions are taken from the data bases ENDF/B-VII.1 and JENDL/HE-2007. In order to simulate multi-layer boron detectors it also models the charged particle transport following the conversion by computing the energy loss in the boron and its consecutive layer. The electron track is then projected onto a readout unit by longitudinal and transversal diffusion. URANOS is freely available and can be used to simulate the response function of boron-lined or epithermal neutron detectors, small-scale laboratory setups and especially transport studies of cosmic-ray induced environmental neutrons.

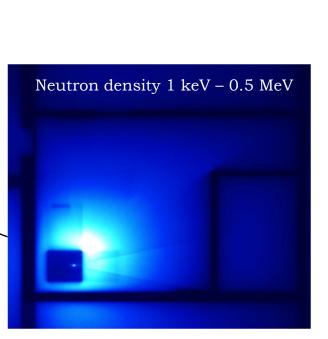
URANOS is freely available from the websites of the Physikalisches Institut Heidelberg and the UFZ Leipzig

### **Neat Examples**

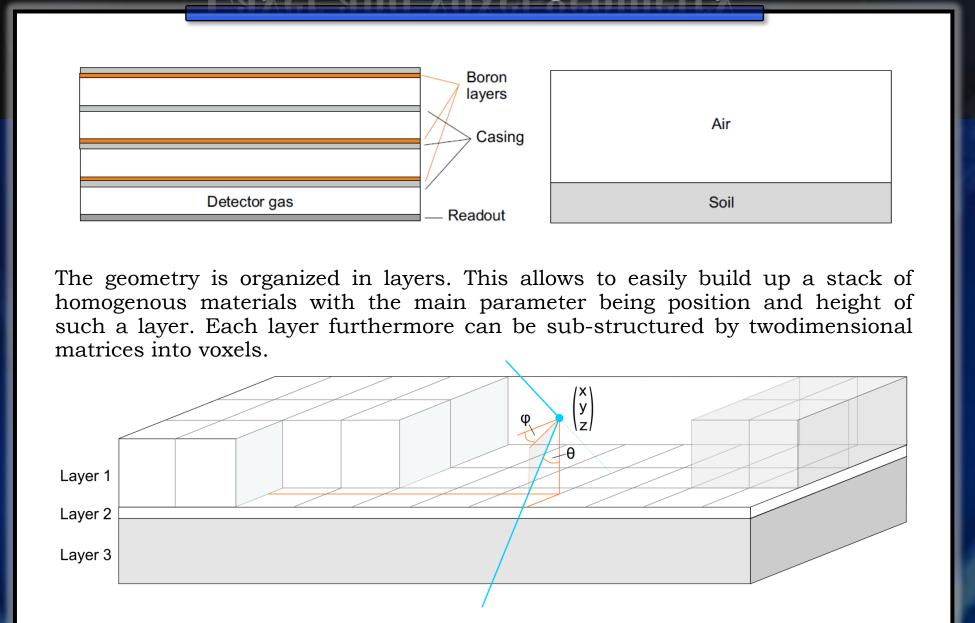








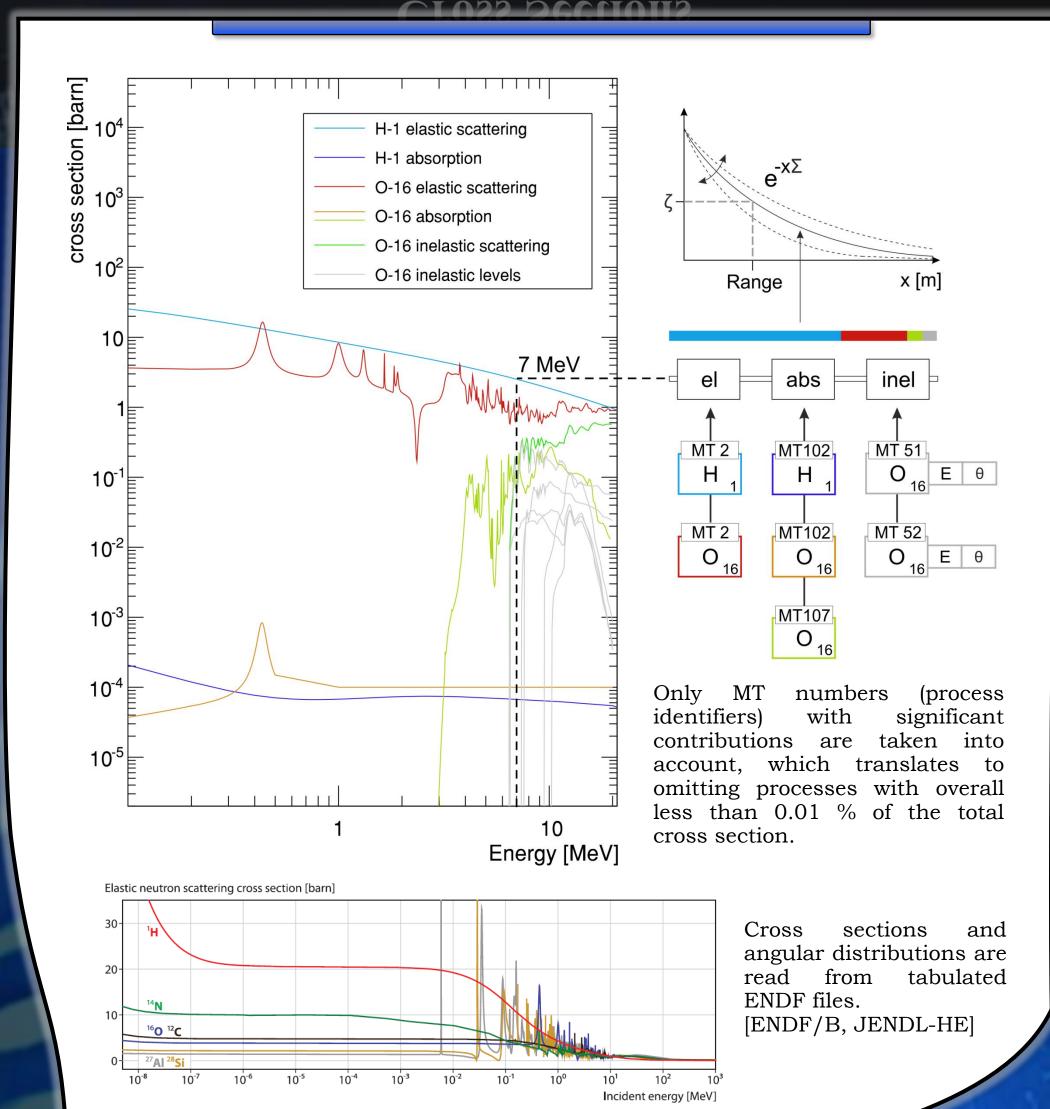
## Layer and voxel geometry



URANOS modeling process, exemplarily for a neutron density in an urban environment:

- a) Choice of a simulation context (here: UFZ Leipzig), b) Transfer to a (layered) pixelated image,
- c) Extrusion of a voxel model by the geometry unit and d) Simulation and export of the neutron density.

#### **Cross Sections**

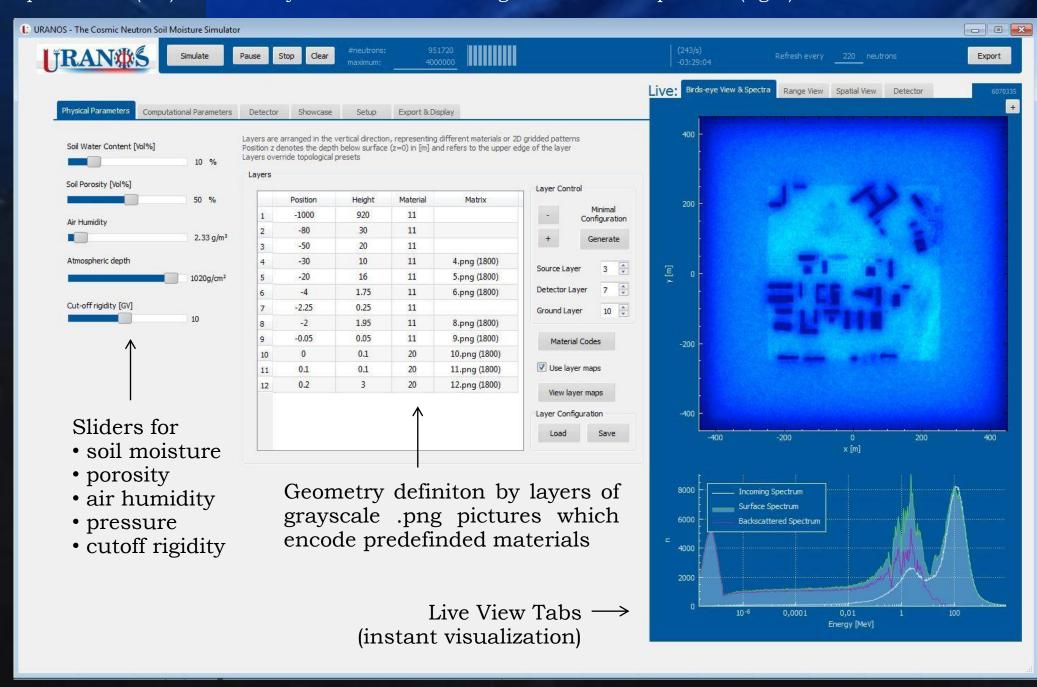


#### point source • plane source Sources volume source • Americium-Beryllium • Full Cosmic Neutron source Monoenergetic Thermal Evaporation

Available definitions:

## The User Interface

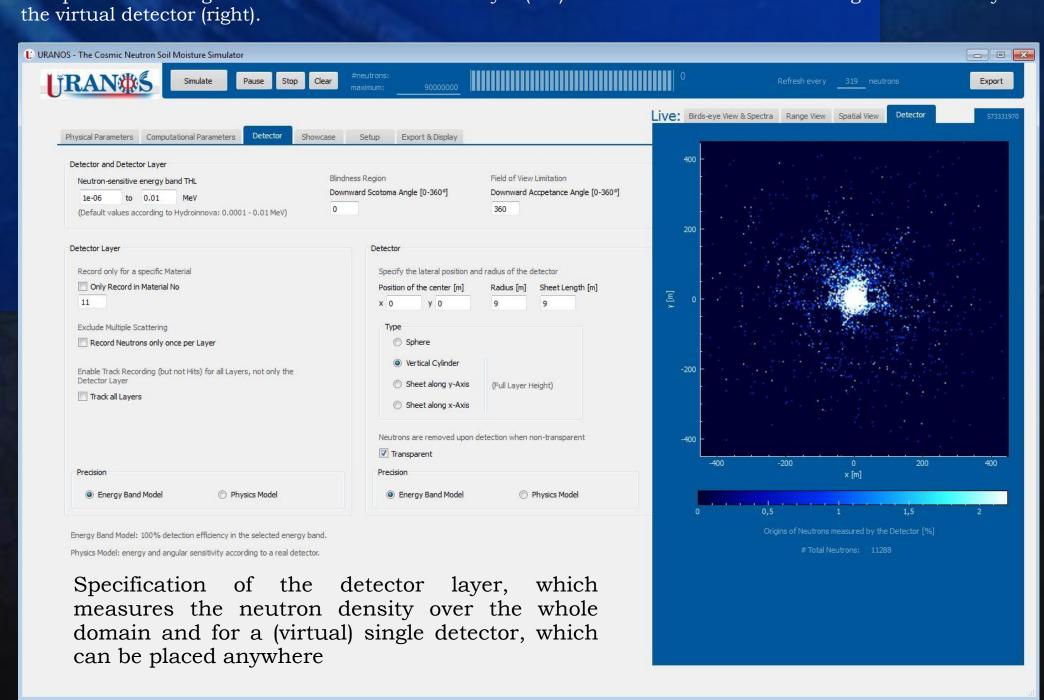
URANOS GUI main tabs: Setup for the layer arrangement for the vertical geometry and environmental parameters (left) and birds-eye view with the above-ground neutron spectrum (right).



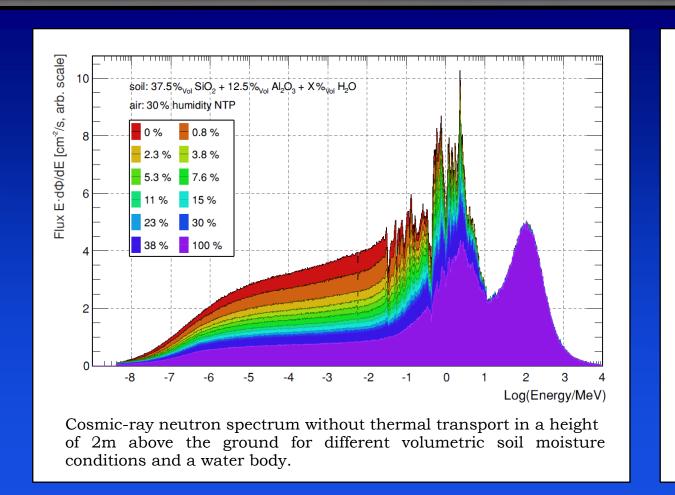
Export options and configurations of the live-view display (left) and spatial neutron distributions (right).



Setup for the scoring of the detector and detector layer (left) and distribution of neutron origins recorded by

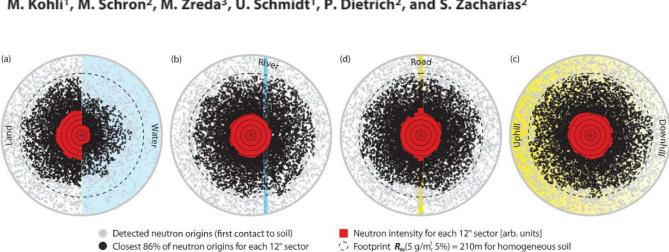


The URANOS GUI has been developed in collaboration with the UFZ Leipzig targeting environmental reseach. It allows for a direct and simple control over the settings of the computational domain. Therefore no editing of steering files is required.



Footprint characteristics revised for field-scale soil moisture monitoring with cosmic-ray neutrons

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Transport studies for cosmic-ray induced albedo neutrons for soil moisture sensing. Determination of the footprint of the CRNS method and determining the range of influence for sensors in the epithermal to fast regime according to the environmental water content.

