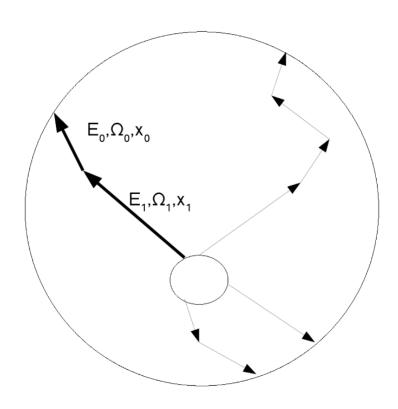


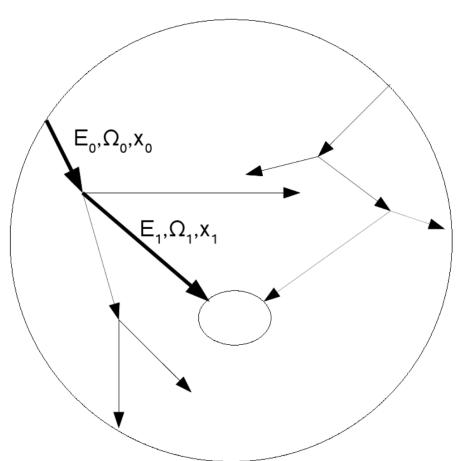
Geant4 Reverse MC

- Introduction
- Improvement electron dose computation for thick shielding
- Test with complex geometry
- Problem on proton dose computation
- Test in multithreading mode
- Verification of precision computation

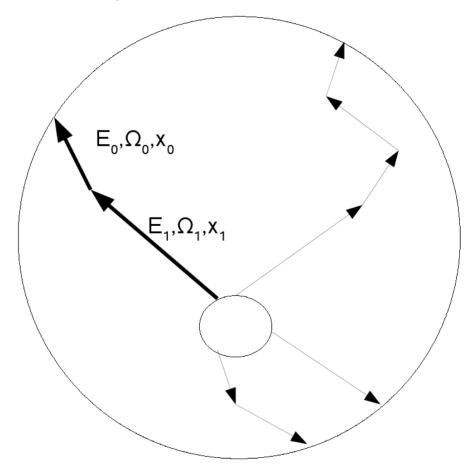


Reverse Monte Carlo method

Forward MC Mode

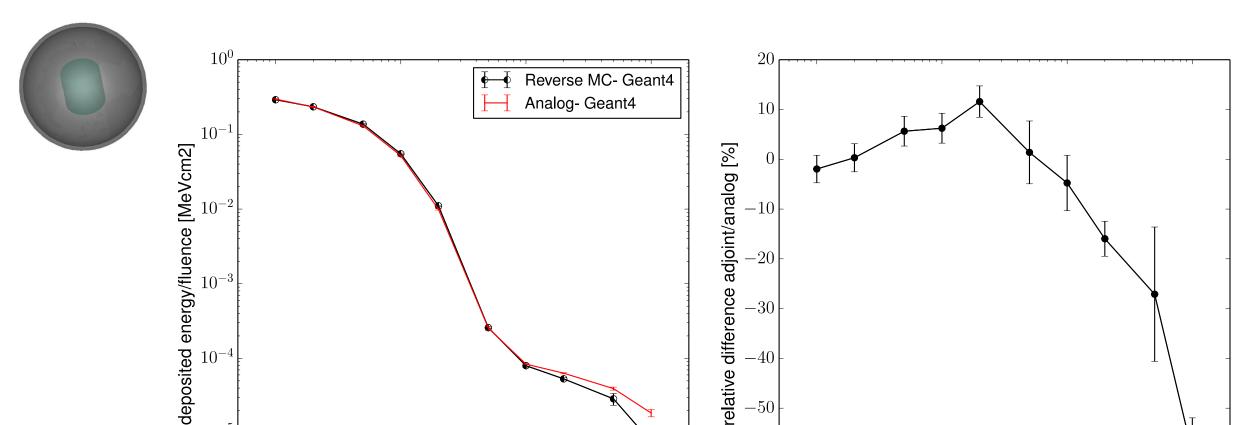


Adjoint/Reverse MC Mode



- Start from the external source
- Wasted Computing time for tracks that do not reach the sensitive region
- Start from the sensitive region and compute reverse tracks till the external source
- Computing time focuses mainly on tracks that reach the sensitive region
- Much more rapid than forward MC for example to compute e-dose in tiny electronic components

Energy deposited in sensitive volume behind Al shielding



 10^{-5}

 10^{-}

 10^{-1}

 10^{0}

 10^{1}

shielding thickness [mm]



 10^{2}

-60

-70

 10^{-1}

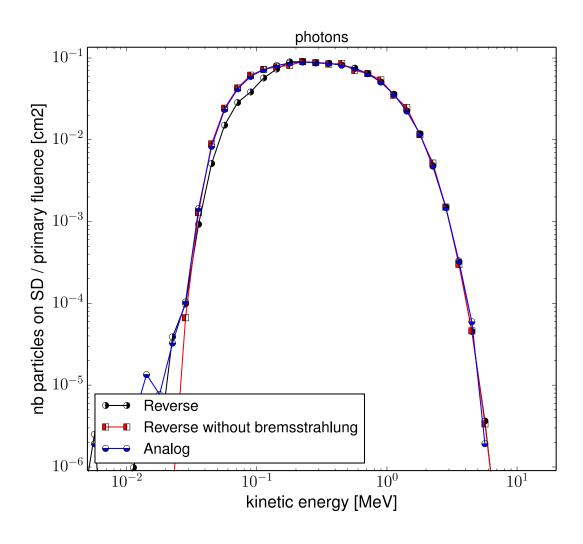
 10^{0}

shielding thickness [mm]

 10^{1}

 10^{2}

photon fluence at 2 cm thick shielding from photon source



- Discrepancy in photon fluence at low energy
- Discrepancy disappears when the bremsstrahlung is switched off
- Seem to indicate that the Compton is not properly sampled when the bremsstrahlung is switch on

Modification in the reverse photon forced interaction

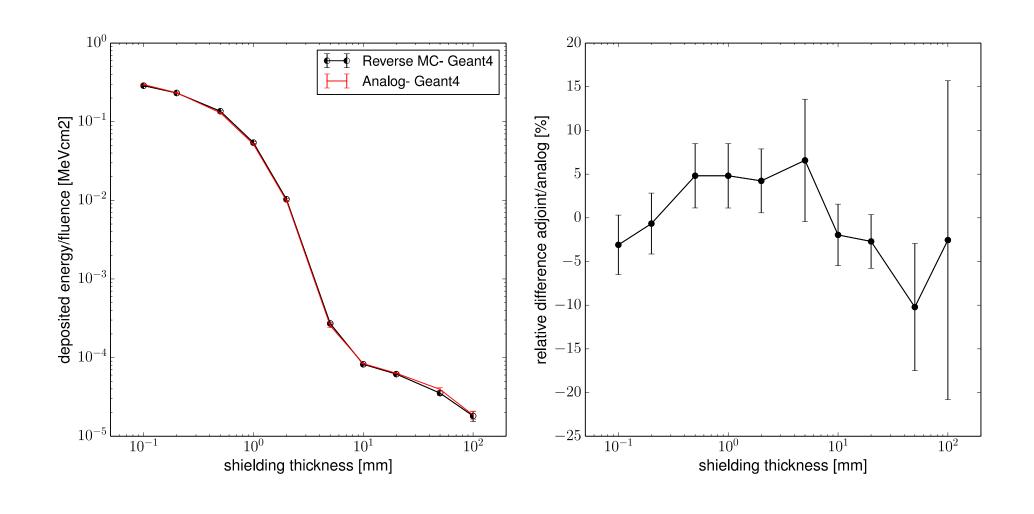
Analysis Reverse photon forced interaction

- Reverse bremsstrahlung is sampled much more often during the reverse forced interaction compared to the reverse Compton
- Reverse photon processes are sampled more often in the inner part of the shielding

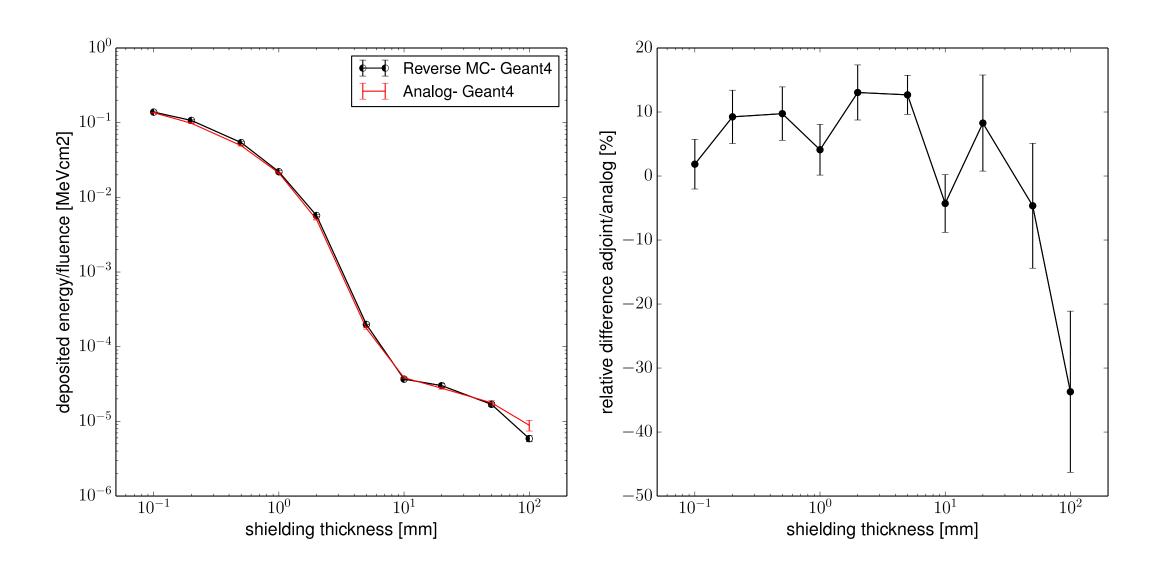
Applied modifications

- Sample reverse bremsstrahlung and Compton with a 50-50% probability
- Sample linearly the occurrence of reverse processes along the reverse tracking path

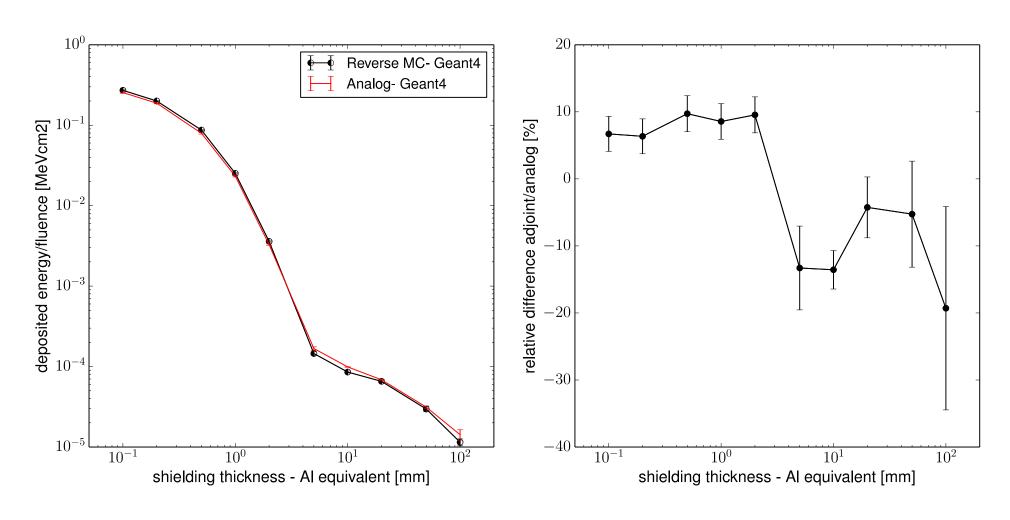
Dose vs Al shielding thickness after modifications Spectrum exp(-E/0.4 MeV)



Dose vs Al shielding thickness – MEO spectrum

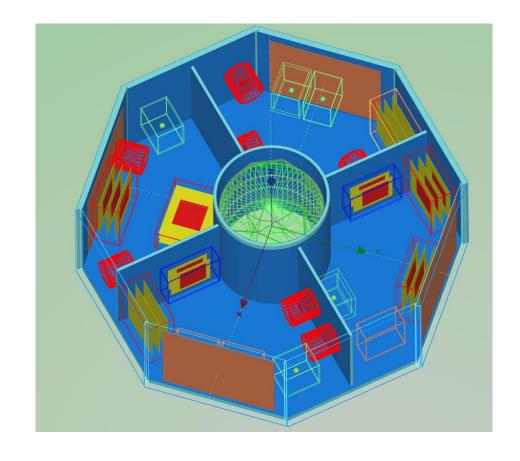


Dose vs Ta shielding thickness after modifications Spectrum exp(-E/0.4 MeV)

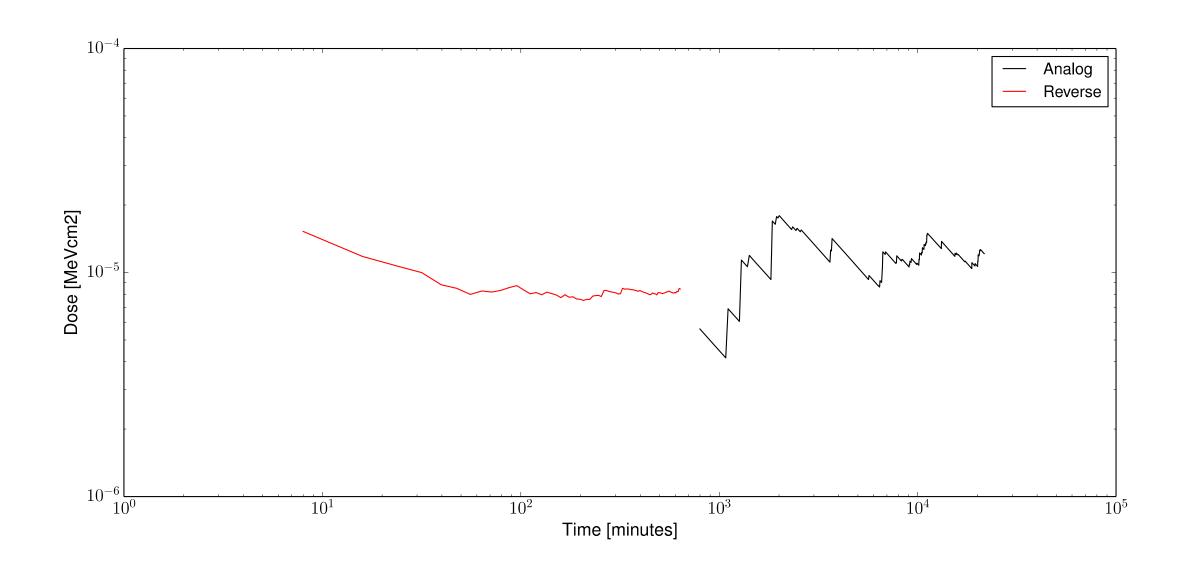


Electron dose with ESA Spacecraft_test geometry Middle Erath Orbit spectrum

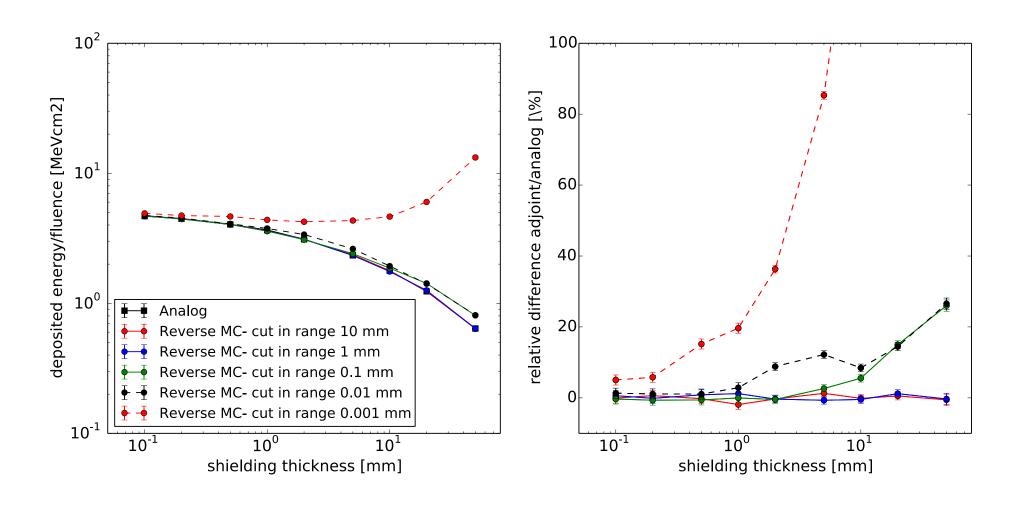
Name Det	Shielding	Analog dose (MeVcm²)	Reverse dose (MeVcm²)
det_4_2_fwd	Al 7 mm	3.88 10 ⁻⁵ (0.5)	4.15 10 ⁻⁵ (0.25)
det_5_2_fwd	Al 1 mm	3.58 10 ⁻³ (0.2)	4.03 10 ⁻³ (0.06)
det_7_2_fwd	Pb 4 mm	1.21 10 ⁻⁵ (0.2)	8.44 10 ⁻⁶ (0.6)



Convergence of dose results – det7



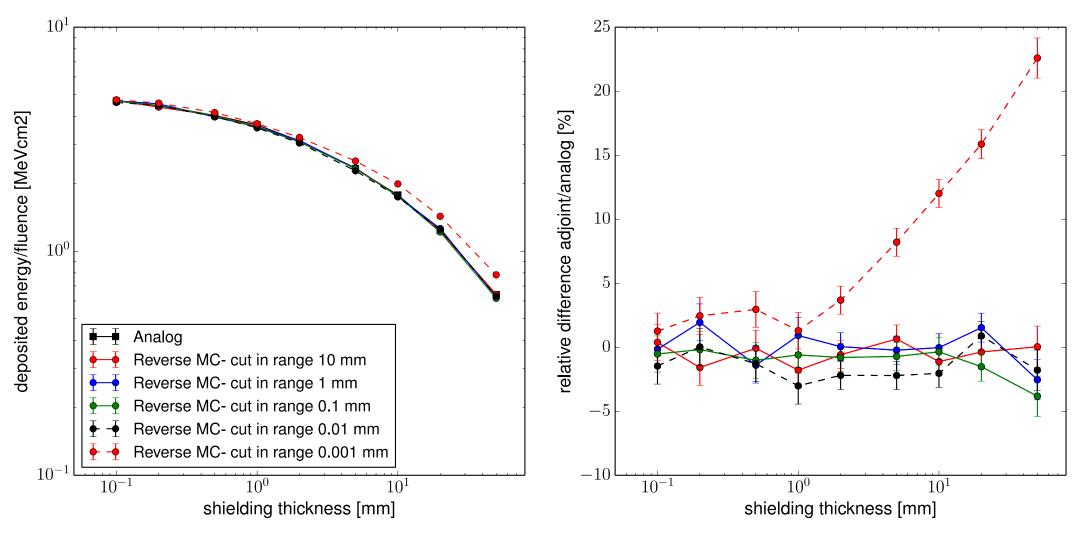
Energy deposited in sensitive volume behind Al shielding



proton spectrum 1/E dependence of the results on the cut in range

Energy deposited in sensitive volume behind Al shielding

Without post step weight correction



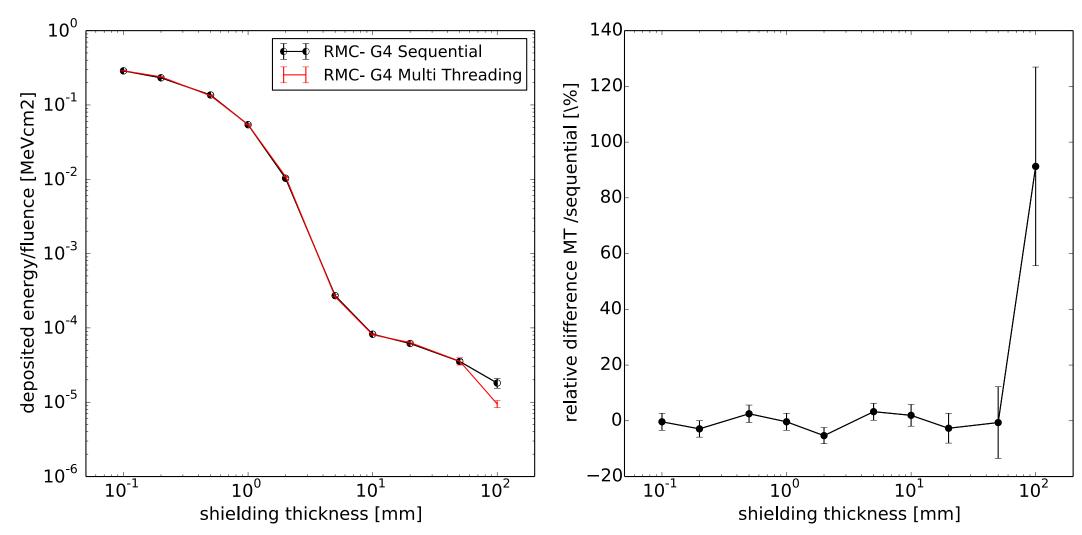
Post step weight correction for reverse proton not necessary up to 0.01 mm cut in range At smaller cut in range more discrete ionisation occur and the weight correction should be applied

Geant4 exampleRMC1 in multithreading mode

- Add the capability of using GDML file for the geometry definition
- Porting of the G4RMC example in MT mode. Thanks to M. Axiotis
- Need to use /run/setCut command before /run/initialize in MT mode
- Convergence file and precision test in MT mode
 - One convergence file per working thread
 - Precision test at the level of working thread
 - Merging of the results by the master at end of run

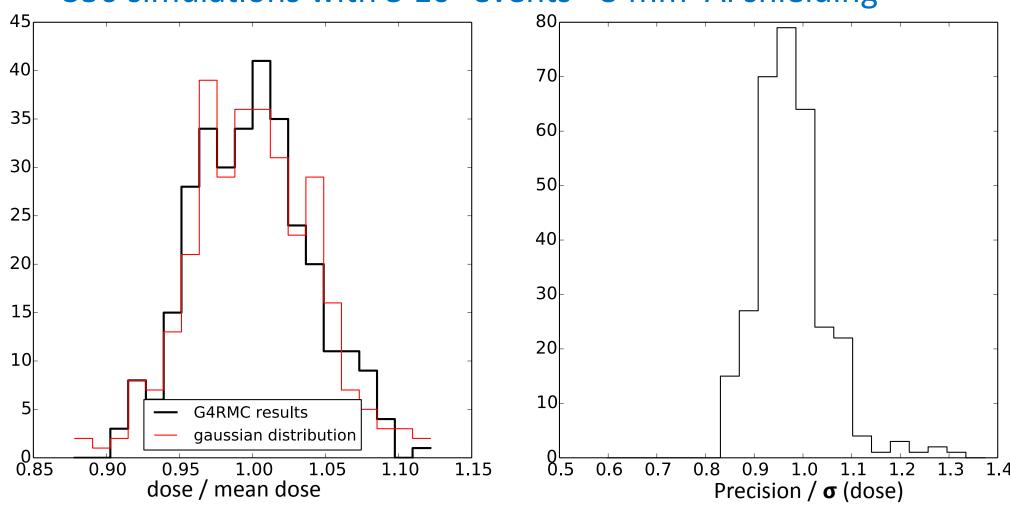


G4RMC MT vs sequential mode



Verification of precision computation in G4 RMC example





Computation of dose and dose precision follows the central limit theorem!

Conclusions

- Gamma Reverse tracking algorithm based on forced interaction has been modified to improve the e- dose computation under thick shielding
- Geant4 Reverse MC is now working in multithreading mode
- Ongoing investigation on proton bug
- Updated G4Adjoint classes and exampleRMC1 will be provided in Geant4.11 release