

G4SEE – The open-source* SEE simulation toolkit and its applications

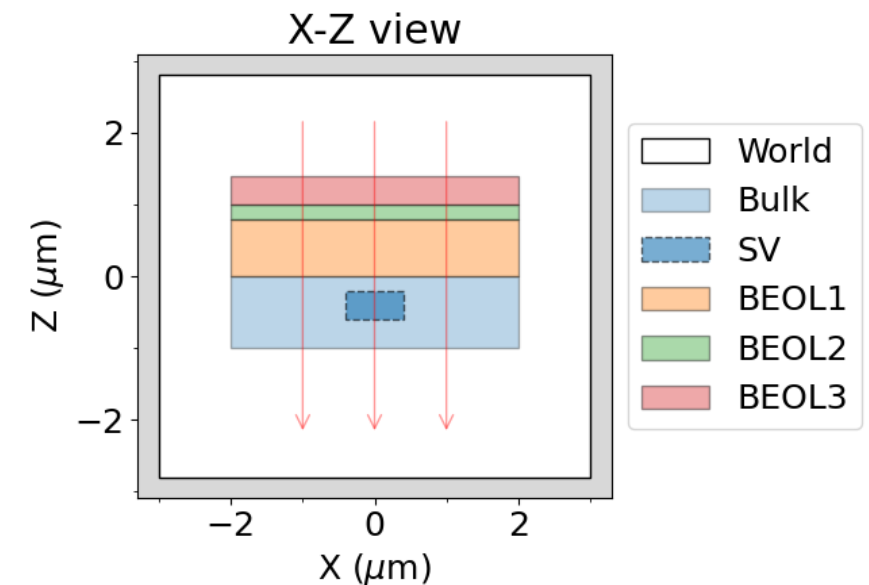
Dávid Lucsányi (CERN, SY-STI-BMI)

R2E Annual Meeting – 1-2 March, 2022
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1116677>

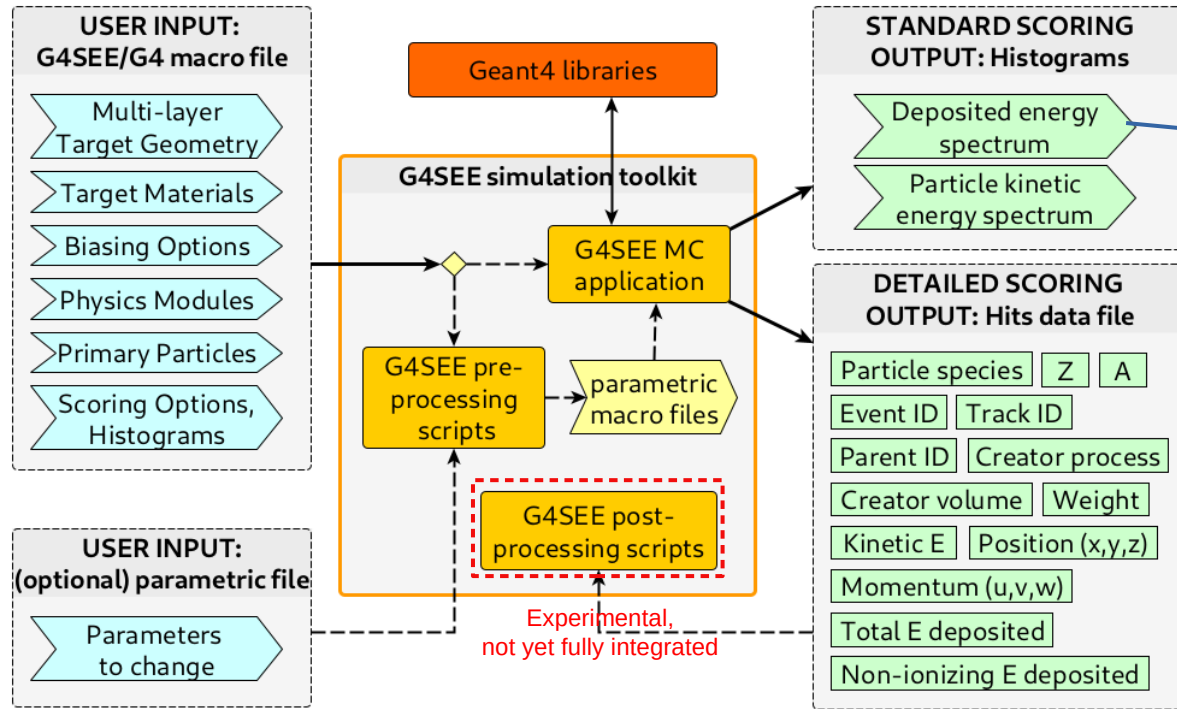


- **G4SEE** is a Geant4-based Monte Carlo Single Event Effect simulation toolkit
- Developed **for the whole radiation effect community** worldwide, so it will be fully open-source soon*
- Goal is to extract all information **event-by-event** and **particle-by-particle** relevant for SEE studies, according to the needs of users
- **Direct and indirect energy deposition scoring** in a micro-metric sensitive volume based on user inputs \Rightarrow SEE cross-section or rate estimation
- **Complement & supplement SEE simulation studies** performed using FLUKA (e.g. in case of < 20 MeV neutrons)

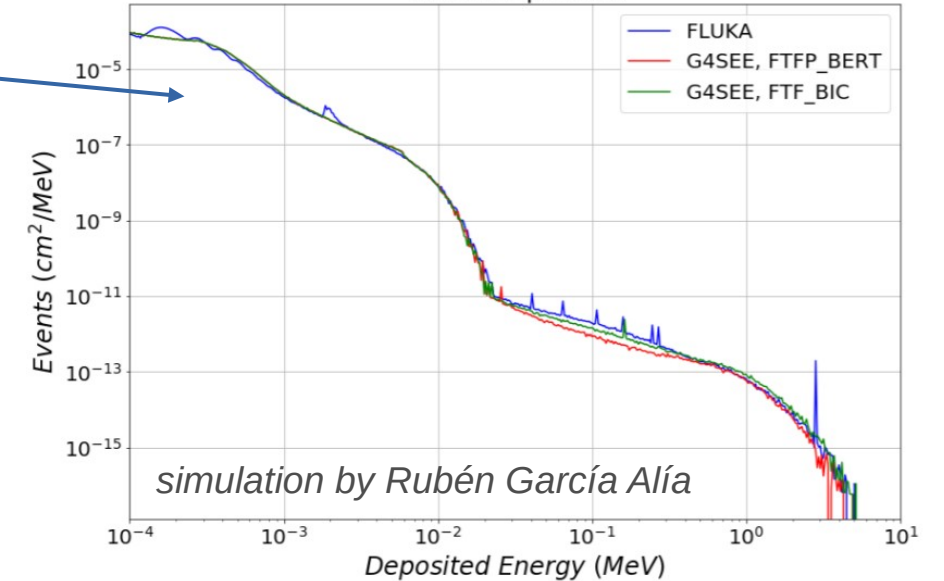
* (work is ongoing, but much slower as expected)



User Inputs & Outputs, Features



Standard scoring example: 230 MeV protons into Si



Detailed scoring example: atmospheric neutrons into SiC

event	particle	weight	track	parent	E_kin	pos_x	pos_y	pos_z	mom_x	mom_y	mom_z	process	E_dep	N_dep
273	neutron	1.031e-03	1	0	2.2536e+01	4.71e-05	3.35e-04	-1.00e-03	0.00e+00	0.00e+00	-2.07e+02	primary	0	0
273	Al27	1.031e-03	8	1	5.7496e-01	4.71e-05	3.35e-04	-1.88e-03	6.15e+01	4.79e+01	-1.51e+02	biasWrapper(neutronInelastic)	1.3625e-01	1.7882e-02
273	neutron	1.031e-03	5	1	8.9178e-01	4.71e-05	3.35e-04	-1.88e-03	1.64e+01	1.41e+01	-3.48e+01	biasWrapper(neutronInelastic)	0	0
273	proton	1.031e-03	2	1	5.1446e+00	4.71e-05	3.35e-04	-1.88e-03	-7.64e+01	-5.84e+01	-2.08e+01	biasWrapper(neutronInelastic)	5.6802e-03	0
355	neutron	1.031e-03	1	0	1.1524e+01	-5.85e-05	-4.08e-04	-1.00e-03	0.00e+00	0.00e+00	-1.48e+02	primary	0	0
355	C12	1.031e-03	2	1	1.4364e-01	-5.85e-05	-4.08e-04	-2.00e-03	-3.59e+01	4.22e+01	-1.18e+01	biasWrapper(hadElastic)	1.2820e-02	1.1173e-03
457	neutron	1.024e-03	1	0	1.6620e+01	-4.12e-04	-7.01e-05	-1.00e-03	0.00e+00	0.00e+00	-1.78e+02	primary	0	0
457	Si29	1.024e-03	2	1	9.1152e-02	-4.12e-04	-7.01e-05	-1.48e-03	-5.39e+00	6.84e+01	-1.43e+01	biasWrapper(hadElastic)	9.1152e-02	0

Building a user community

G4SEE logo:
(thanks to CERN
graphics design team!)

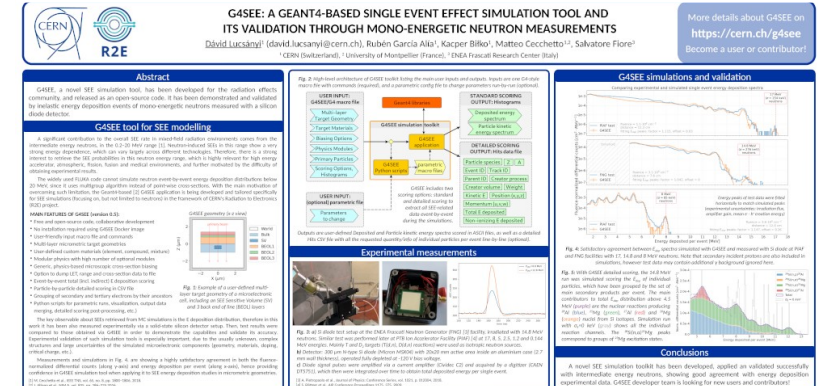


G4SEE website:
<https://cern.ch/g4see>

G4SEE poster at NSREC 2021



Category	Topics
Issues Report issues, propose fixes and find help.	1
Feature Requests Suggestions and discussions regarding potential new features of G4SEE.	2
Uncategorized Topics that don't need a category, or don't fit into any other existing category.	1
Site Feedback Discussion about this site, its organization, how it works, and how we can improve it.	0
SEE Simulations General questions, discussions, and best practices about how to simulate Single Event Effects in electronics.	0
Electronic Components Micro-metric structures (geometry, material, etc.) of components to simulate.	0
News & Announcements New releases, upcoming events, collaboration partners & projects.	0



G4SEE paper in IEEE TNS:
<https://doi.org/10.1109/TNS.2022.3149989>

G4SEE: a Geant4-based Single Event Effect simulation toolkit and its validation through monoenergetic neutron measurements

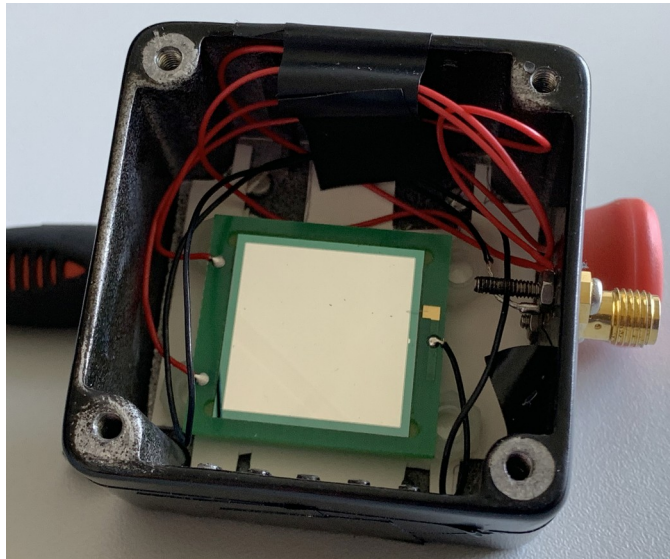
Dávid Lucsányi, Rubén García Alía, Kacper Bilko, Matteo Cecchetto, Salvatore Fiore, Elisa Pirovano

Abstract—A Single Event Effect simulation toolkit has been developed at CERN for the whole radiation effects community and released as an open-source code. It has been validated by comparing the simulated energy deposition of inelastic interactions, due to monoenergetic neutrons in the 1.2 MeV–17 MeV energy range, to the distribution measured experimentally by a silicon diode detector.

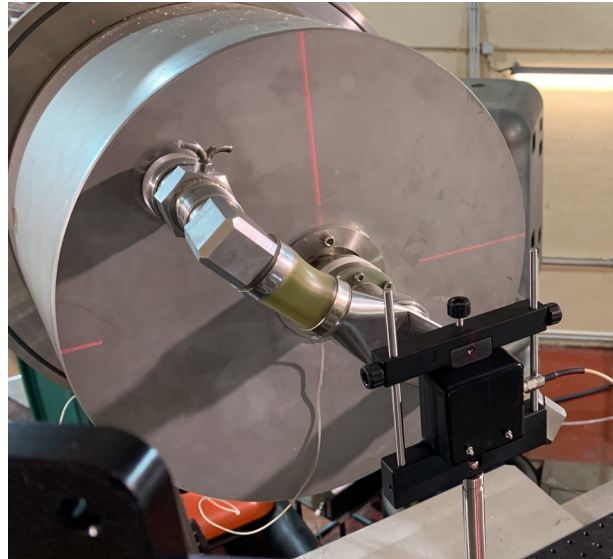
considered constant as a function of energy [12], [13], neutron SEE responses in the intermediate energy range show a very strong energy dependence, which can vary significantly across different technologies. Therefore, there is a strong interest for applying MC tools to retrieve the behaviour of SEE probabilities in this neutron energy range, further motivated by



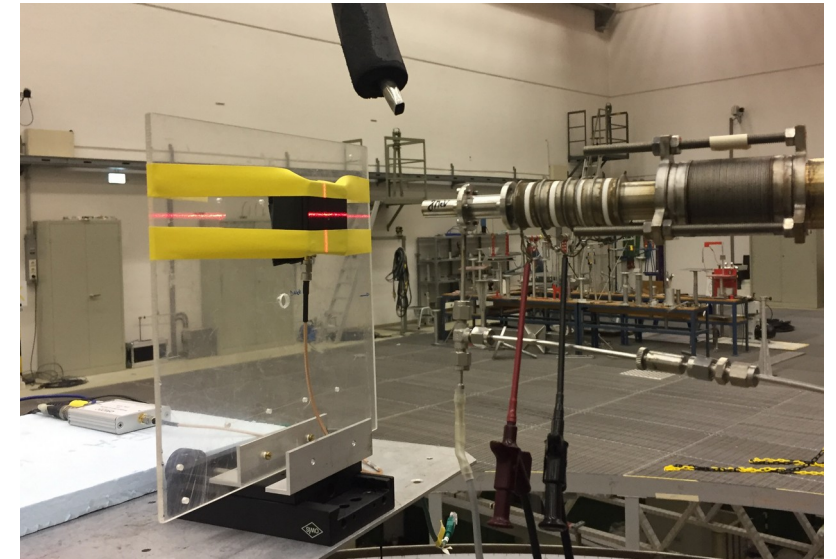
Si diode detector: N-type Micron MSX04,
20mm × 20mm × 300µm sensitive
volume, fully depleted at -120 V bias



Irradiating Si diode with
14.8 MeV neutrons at ENEA
Frascati Neutron Generator (FNG)



Irradiating Si diode with
1.2, 2.5, 5, 8 and 17 MeV neutrons at
PTB Ion Accelerator Facility (PIAF)

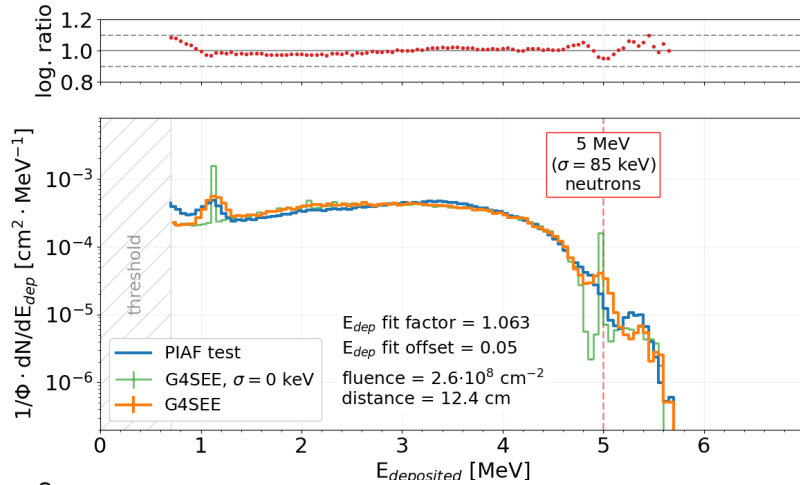


FNG and PIAF tests were performed by Kacper Biłko and Matteo Cecchetto

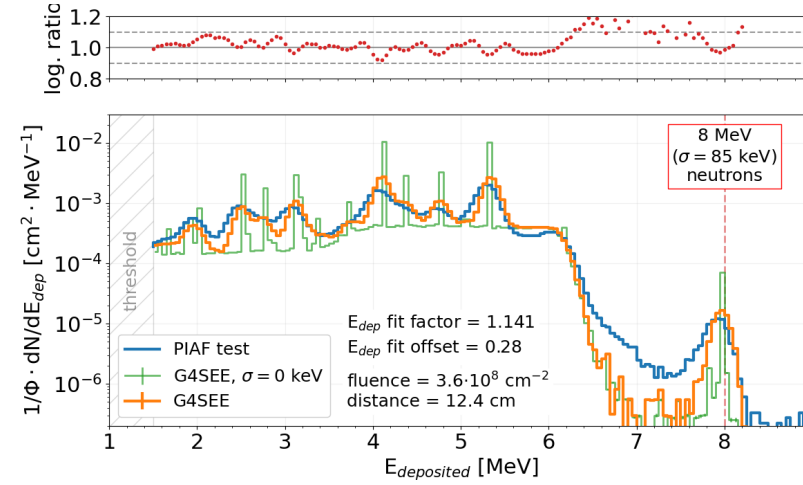
D. Lucsányi, R. García Alía, K. Biłko, M. Cecchetto, S. Fiore and E. Pirovano, "G4SEE: a Geant4-based Single Event Effect simulation toolkit and its validation through monoenergetic neutron measurements" in IEEE TNS, doi: [10.1109/TNS.2022.3149989](https://doi.org/10.1109/TNS.2022.3149989)

G4SEE validation with neutrons

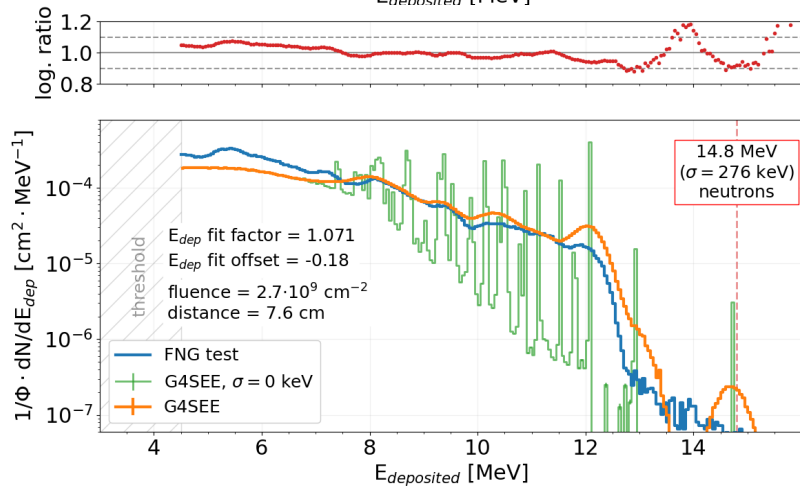
5 ± 0.085 MeV
neutrons



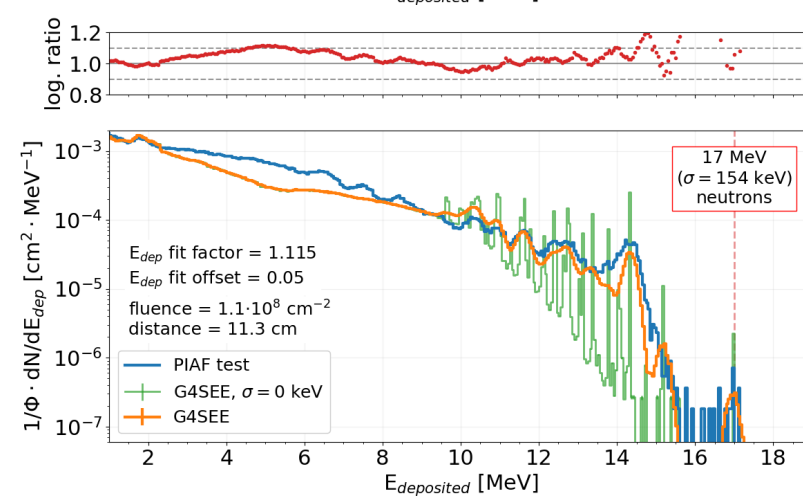
8 ± 0.085 MeV
neutrons



14.8 ± 0.276 MeV
neutrons

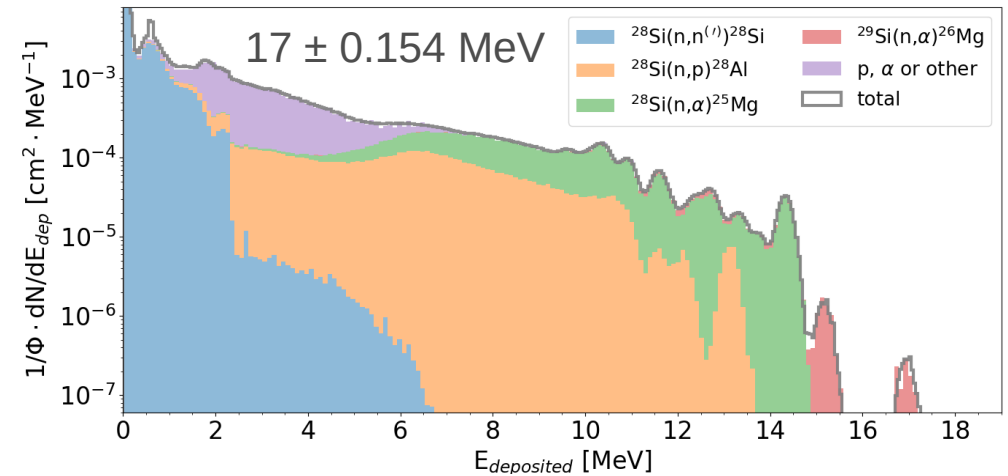
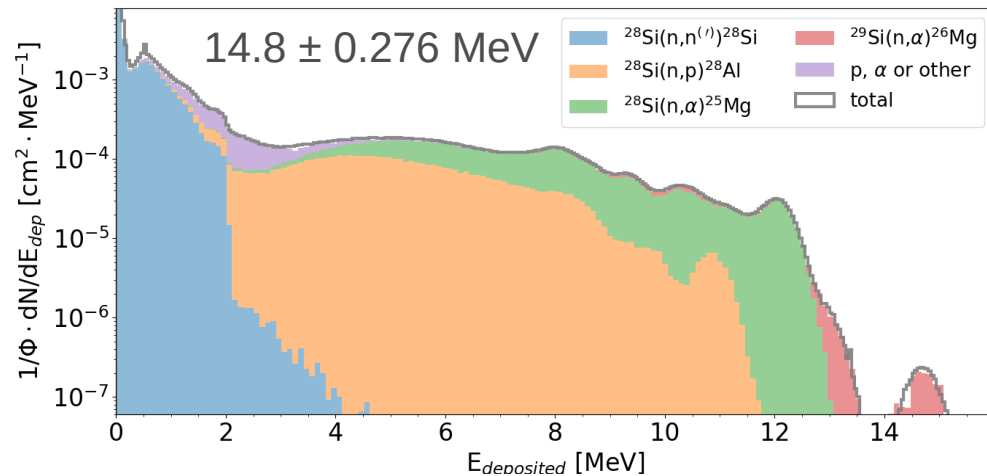
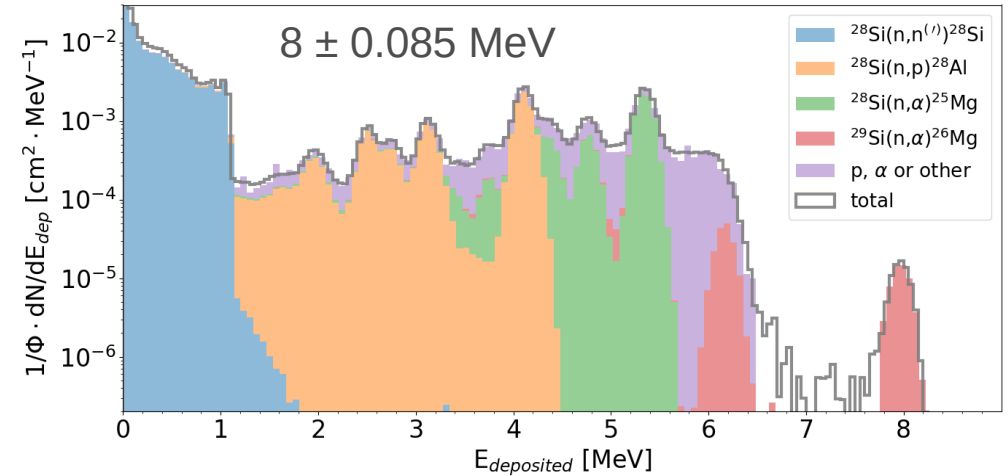
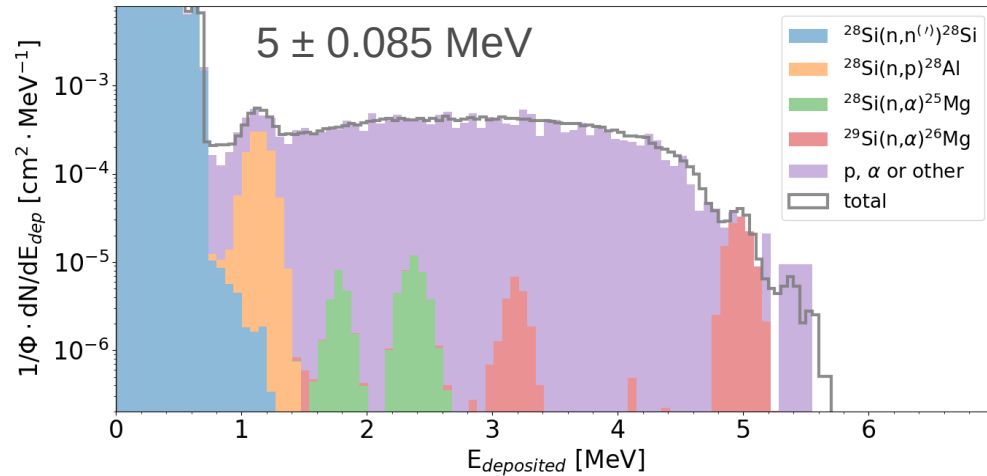


17 ± 0.154 MeV
neutrons



D. Lucsányi, R. García Alía, K. Biłko, M. Cecchetto, S. Fiore and E. Pirovano, "G4SEE: a Geant4-based Single Event Effect simulation toolkit and its validation through monoenergetic neutron measurements" in IEEE TNS, doi: [10.1109/TNS.2022.3149989](https://doi.org/10.1109/TNS.2022.3149989)

Detailed scoring with neutrons



D. Lucsányi, R. García Alía, K. Bičko, M. Cecchetto, S. Fiore and E. Pirovano, "G4SEE: a Geant4-based Single Event Effect simulation toolkit and its validation through monoenergetic neutron measurements" in IEEE TNS, doi: [10.1109/TNS.2022.3149989](https://doi.org/10.1109/TNS.2022.3149989)

Some applications of G4SEE



- Impact of direct ionization by low-energy protons on SRAM SEU cross-section

09:15

Low-energy protons: numerical simulations, modelling, issues and impact for the accelerator

15m

Direct ionization from low-energy protons has been a hot topic in the space community for 15 years. Recent experimental measurements suggest that it may be an issue for the accelerator as well. The study of this and other proton effects required further push in the development of reliable simulation tools.

Speaker: Andrea Coronetti (University of Jyvaskyla (FI))

- Optimization of neutron sensitive coating for sensors of PLWS neutron spectrometer

16:00

Puli Lunar Water Snooper R&D activities at CERN

15m



The PLWS neutron spectrometer is developed by Puli Space Technologies to in-situ measure subsurface water content on the Moon by detecting thermal and epithermal neutrons using modified COTS CMOS image sensors as detectors. PLWS irradiation tests and Monte Carlo simulations are performed at CERN in collaboration with R2E, paving the way for terrestrial neutron flux monitoring applications in the LHC and other mixed-field environments.

Speaker: David Lucsanyi (CERN)

- Timepix3 detector response for calibration with alpha source

16:15

R2E applications of TimePix3

15m

The PS-BGI data acquisition system, based around the Timepix3 pixel detector, was acquired by the R2E project in late 2020. Originally developed for beam loss monitoring applications, this setup has the potential of being one of the key instruments in providing valuable data for the radiation field assessment in the accelerator environment.

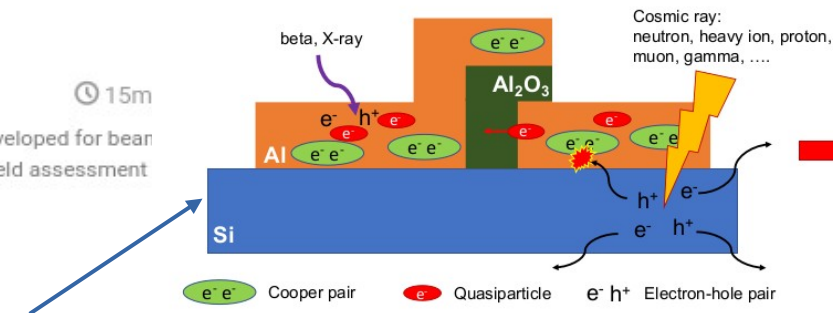
Speaker: Ivan Slipukhin (CERN)

- Planned near-future applications:

- Charge deposition (SEEs) in superconducting quantum qubits [University of Trento, P. Rech]
- Displacement damages in CMOS image sensors [ISAE-SUPAERO, V. Goiffon, J.M.Kempf]

All these different applications bring new users (even developers) and a variety of new features to the toolkit!

→ Application driven development



- [at CERN] Source code and documentation is currently [here in CERN GitLab](#) (repo will be moved soon)



- [at CERN] Ready-to-use G4SEE Docker image (Pull image & Run container)

```
$ docker login gitlab-registry.cern.ch
$ docker pull gitlab-registry.cern.ch/r2e-bmi/g4see/geant4-see:<tag>
$ docker run -it gitlab-registry.cern.ch/r2e-bmi/g4see/geant4-see:<tag>
```



- [outside CERN] The new GitLab repo will be opened to public after the licensing ended
 - Best choice: GPL v3 (GNU General Public Licence version 3)
 - Copyleft licence: “the creation of an **open community of users or developers** where the licensees are encouraged not only to improve, correct, complement and integrate the software they receive but also to **make available these enhancements to the entire community**. With a copyleft license, users cannot take the Open Source Software and turn it into proprietary software, thus preventing any member of this open community to depart from the principles of reciprocal contribution.”

If you are interested and would like to try G4SEE,
send an email to g4see.toolkit@cern.ch!

Thank you for
your attention!

david.lucsanyi@cern.ch

