



## Geant4 treatment of Ion/Ion physics relevant to International Space Station and interplanetary exploration



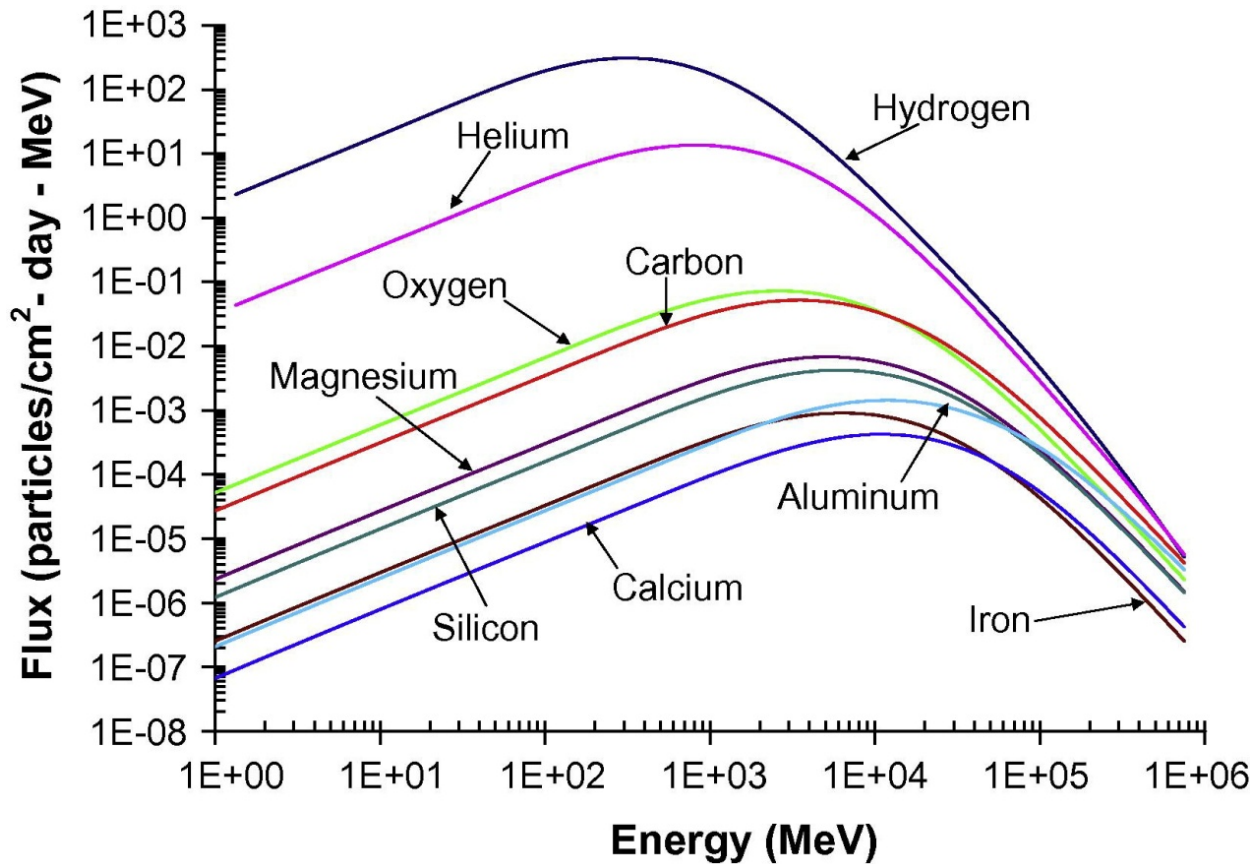
Main author A.Ivantchenko (G4AI, UK)

Main collaborator: V.Ivantchenko (CERN)

Other Collaborators: V. Grishine (FIAN, RU), J.-M.Quesada (US, SP), D. Wright (SLAC, USA), J. Allison (G4AI, UK)

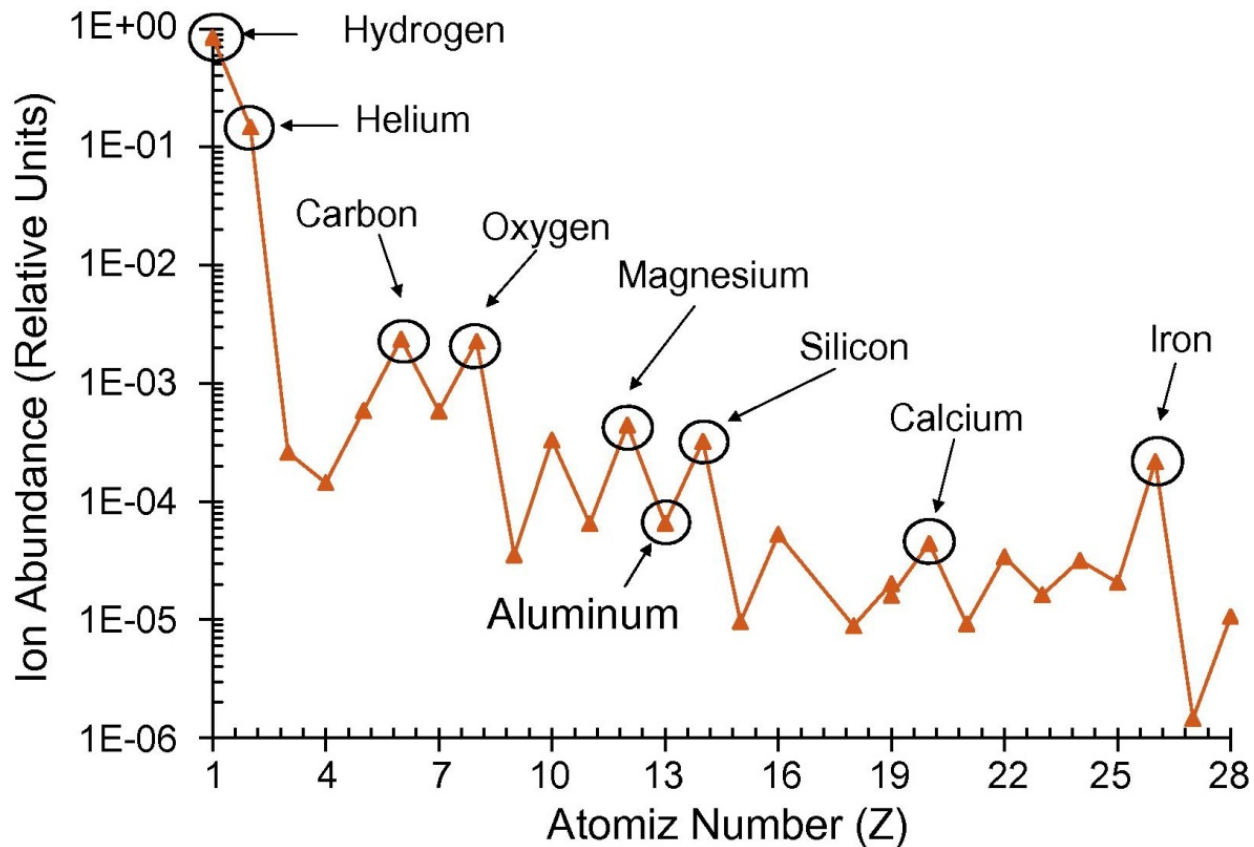
# Calculated Ion flux in space (Aghara et al. 2009)

2



# Calculated Ion abundances in space (Aghara et al. 2009)

3



# Ion/Ion models in Geant4 and Physics Lists updated to the g4.9.5

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## □ Models

- BIC\_ion (0 – 5 GeV/u)
- QMD (0.01 – 10 GeV/u)
- INCL++ (0.15 – 3 GeV/u)
- Abrasion (0.1 – 10 GeV/u)
- CHIPS ( 0 – 100 TeV)
- FTF ( 3 GeV/u - 10 TeV/u)
- DPMJET-II.5 – external library
- UrQMD – recently

## □ Physics Lists with detailed ion/ion simulation

- QBBC
- FTFP\_BERT
- Shielding
- QGSP\_INCLXX
- CHIPS

# How one can validate Geant4 Ion/Ion models

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- **Hadronic Testing suite in Geant4 verification repository**
  - Hadronic cross sections test
    - Ions
  - Thin targets test, neutrons spectra (test30)
    - $E = 0.1 - 1 \text{ GeV/u}$
    - (He4 to Ar40) on (C to Pb)
  - Thin targets fragmentation test, fragments cross sections (IAEAion)
    - $E = 0.1 - 1 \text{ GeV/u}$
    - (He4 to Fe56) on (H to Pb)
  - Thick targets shielding test, neutrons spectra (test45ion)
    - $E = 0.1 - 1 \text{ GeV/u}$
    - (D to Xe131) on (C to Pb)

# Hadr02– extended example

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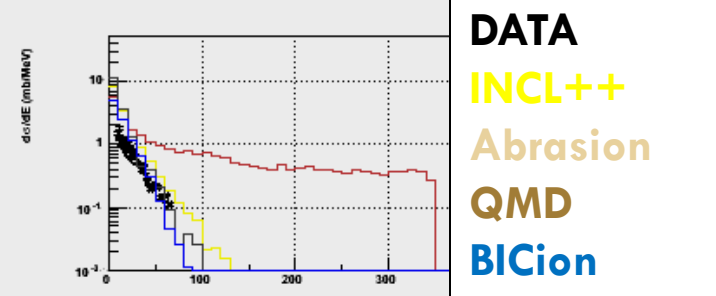
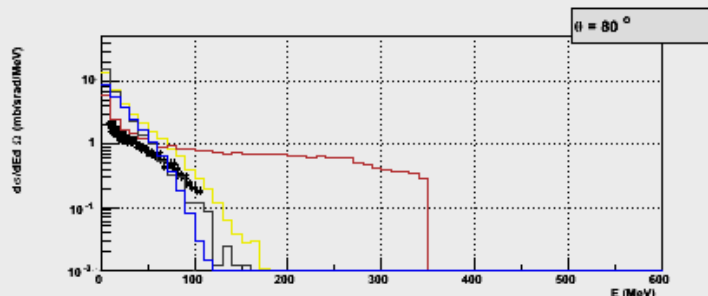
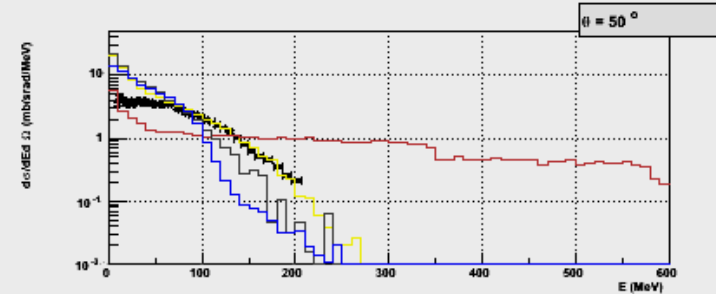
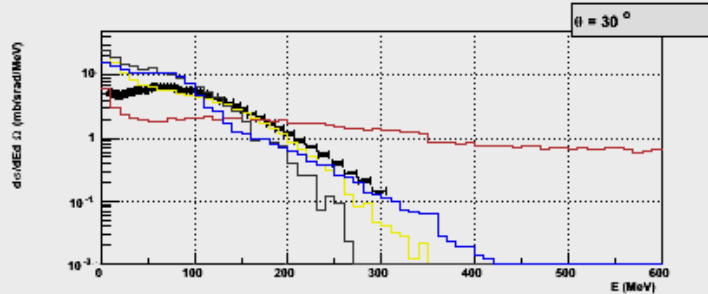
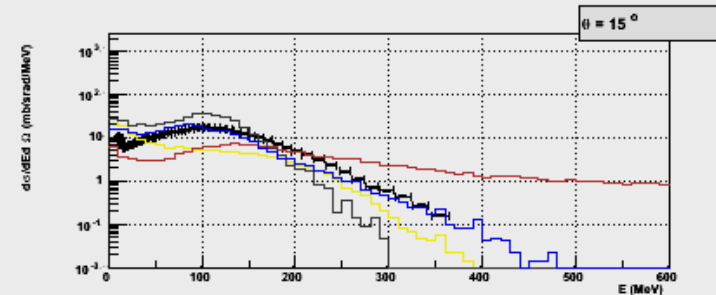
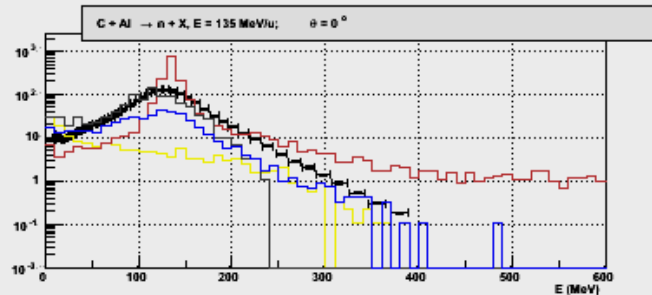
- It demonstrates how ion/ion physics can be invoked with interface of DPMJET-II.5
- It was requested at CERN by several users
- Implementation is based on experiences with GRAS
  - ▣ Following general structure of Geant4 examples
    - In `geant4/examples/extended/hadronic/Hadr02`
    - ▣ Extra subdirectory “dpmjet2\_5”
    - ▣ Extra data set `G4DPMJET2_5DATA`
    - ▣ DPMJET-II.5 or FTF can be used for ion/ion
- Our favorite is the FTF model

# Test30. Thin target neutron spectra.

## Al(C12, NN) 135 MeV/u

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Typical for thin targets  
 $0^\circ$  is wrong

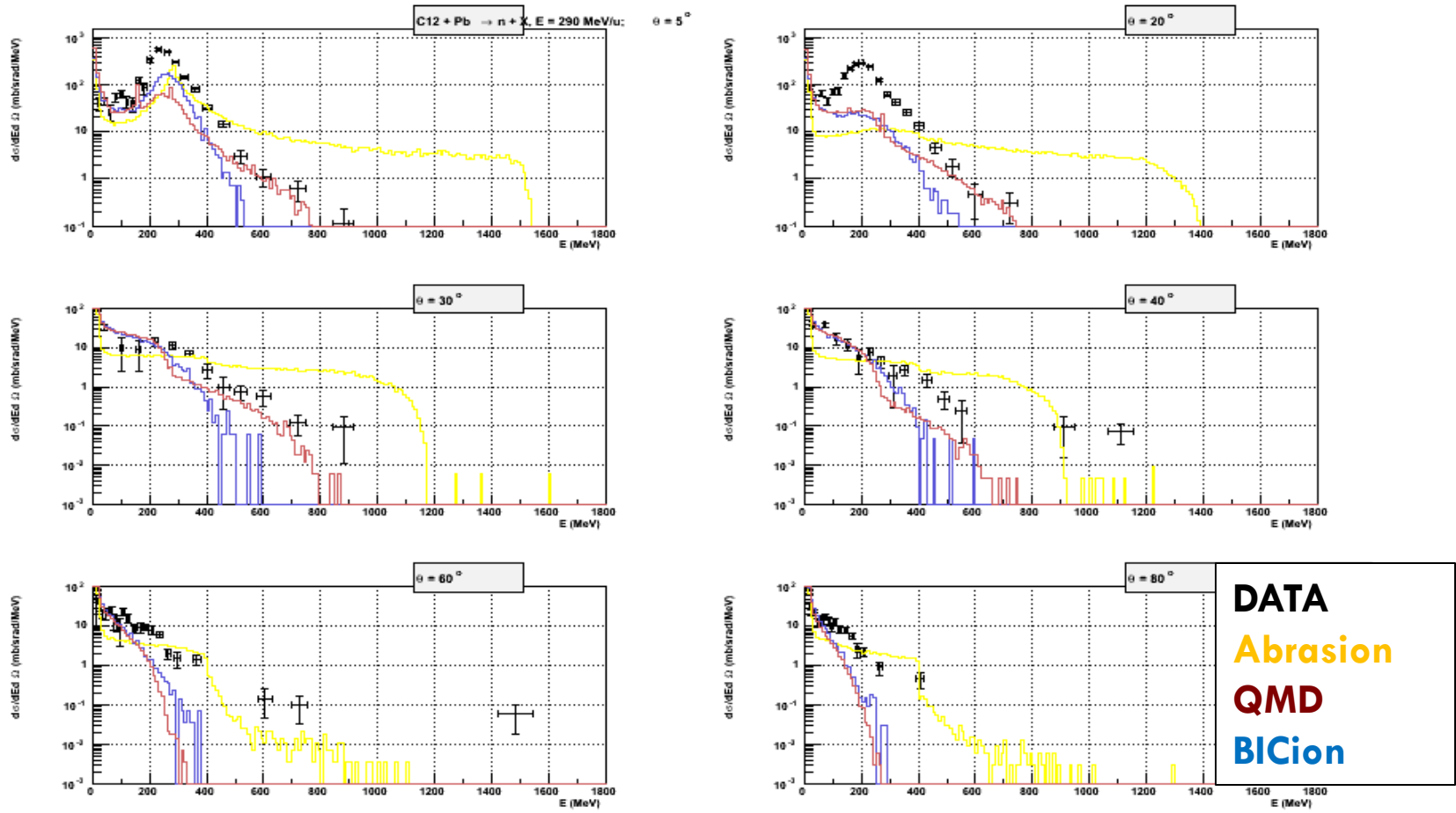


**DATA**  
**INCL++**  
**Abrasion**  
**QMD**  
**BICion**

# Test30. Thin target neutron spectra.

## Pb(C12, NN) 290 MeV/u

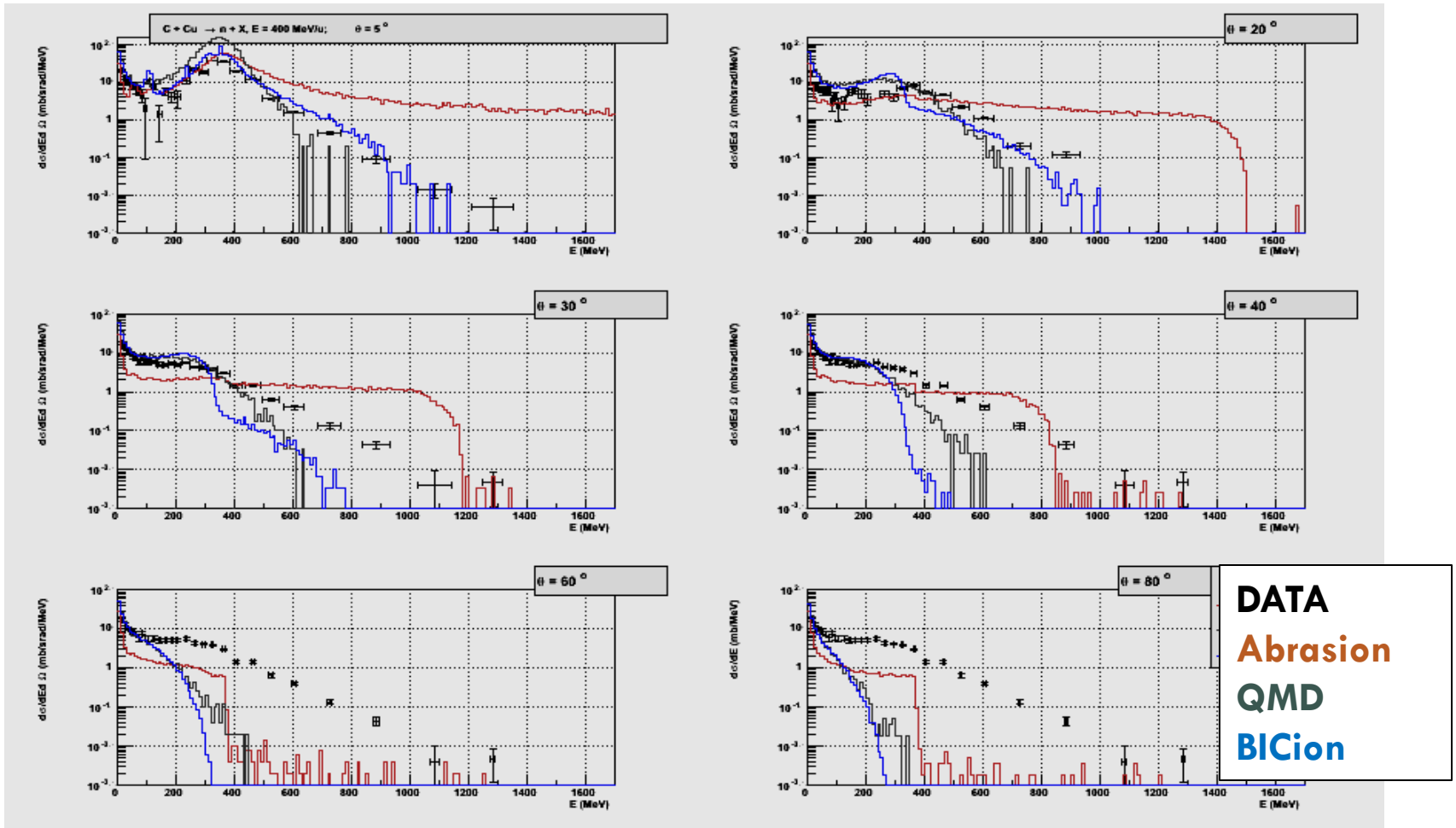
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# Test30: Thin target neutron spectra. Cu(C12,NN) at 400 MeV/u

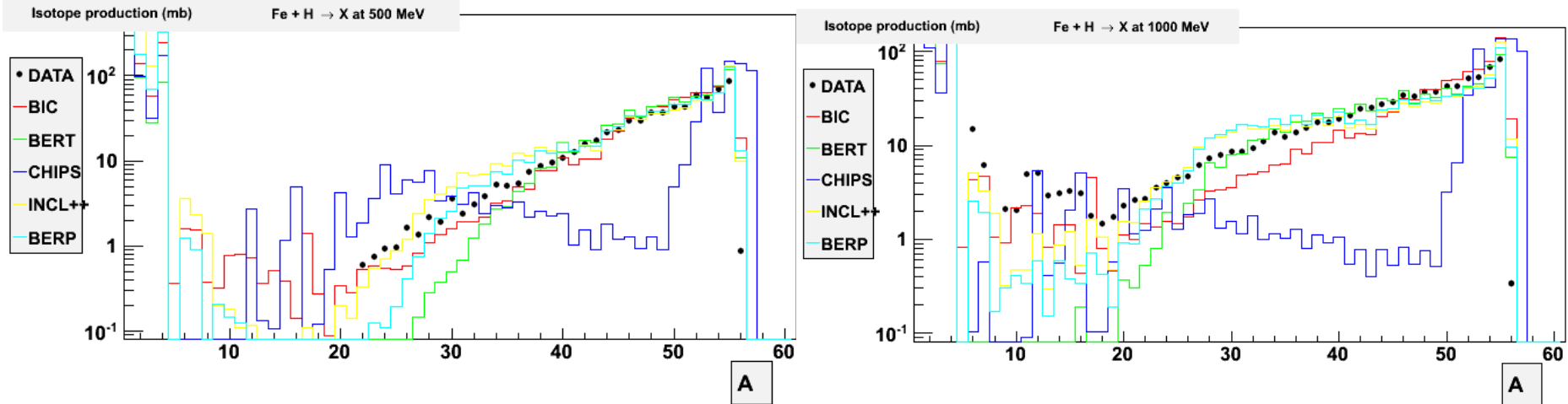
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High-E spectra typically is not reproduced

# Spallation benchmark. Isotopes production.

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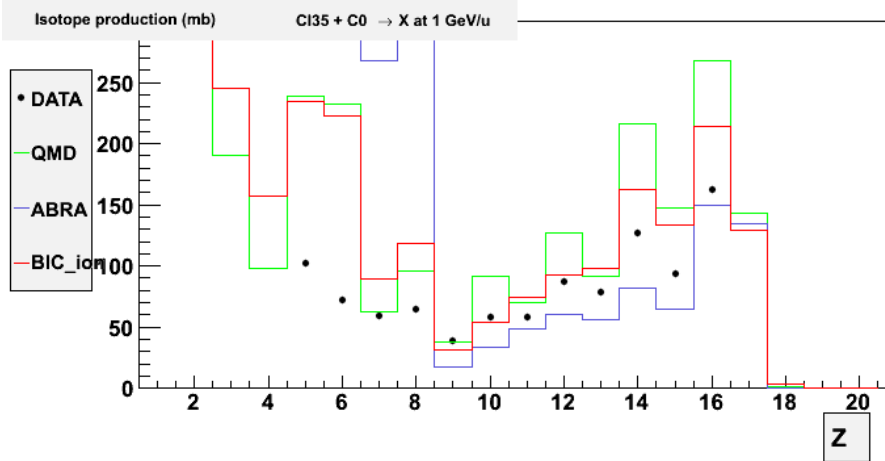
**H1(Fe56,IsoXS) 500 and 1000 MeV**

BERP and INCL++ are the most accurate

# Thin targets.

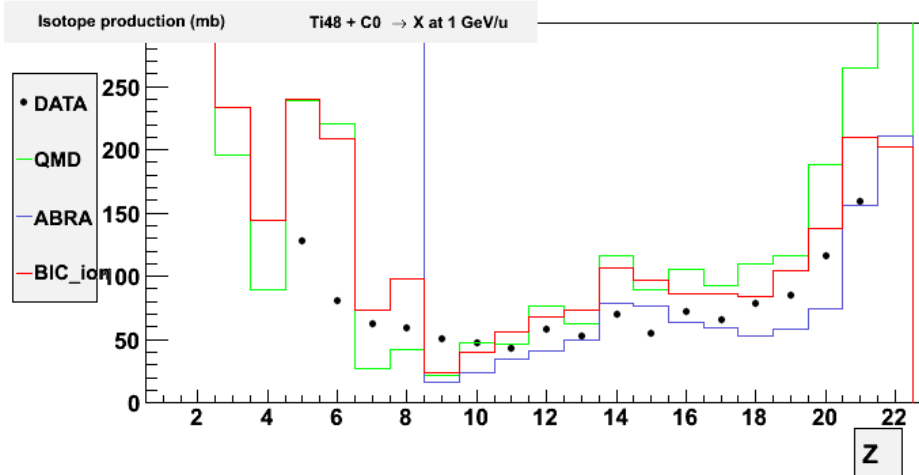
## Fragmentation Cross Sections

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□  $C(Cl35, Fxs)$  1 GeV/u

DATA  
Abrasion  
QMD  
BICion



□  $C(Ti48, Fxs)$  1 GeV/u

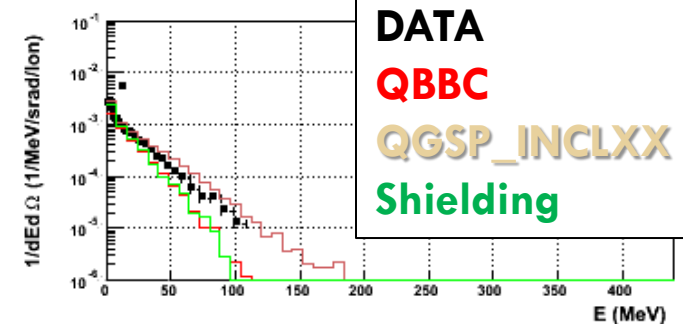
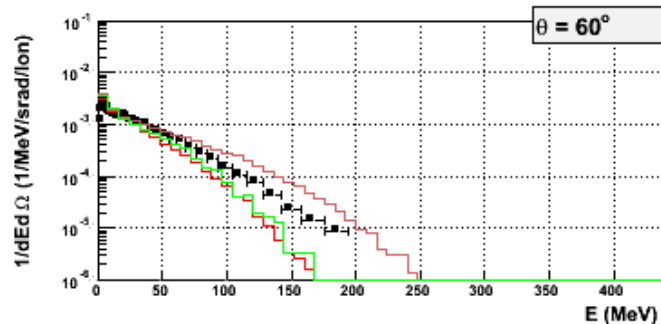
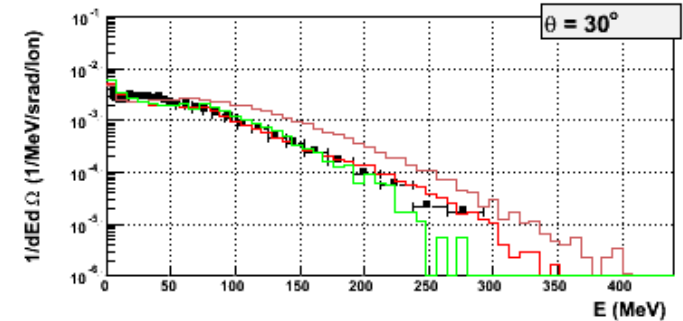
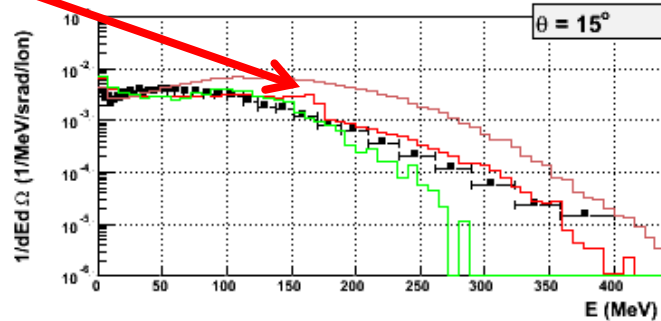
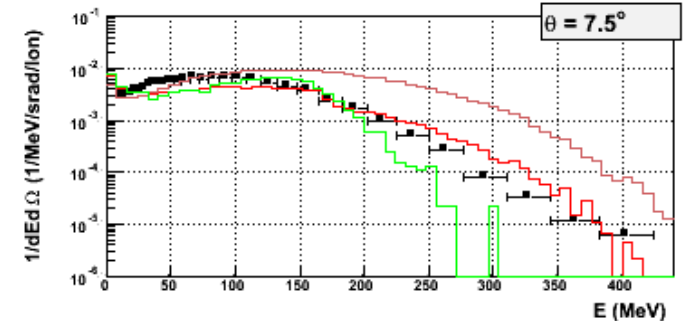
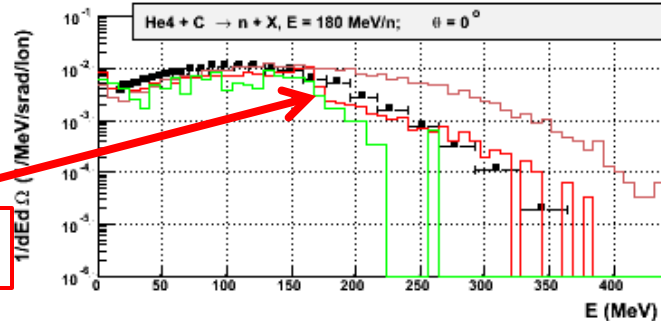
DATA  
Abrasion  
QMD  
BICion

# Test45ion. Thick targets neutron yield: $C(\text{He4}, \text{NN})$ 180 MeV/u

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Steps in BICion

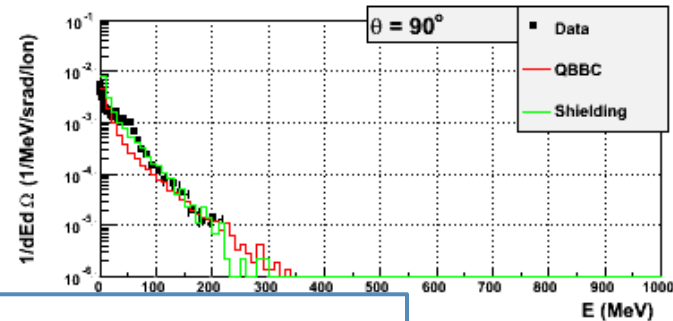
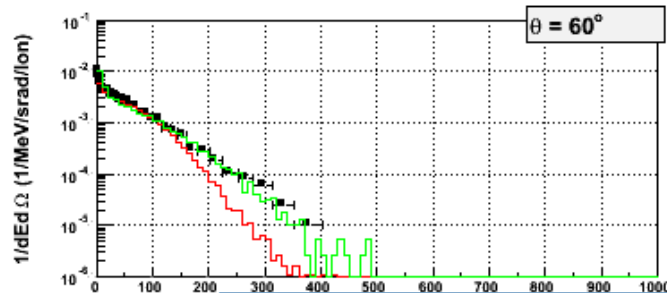
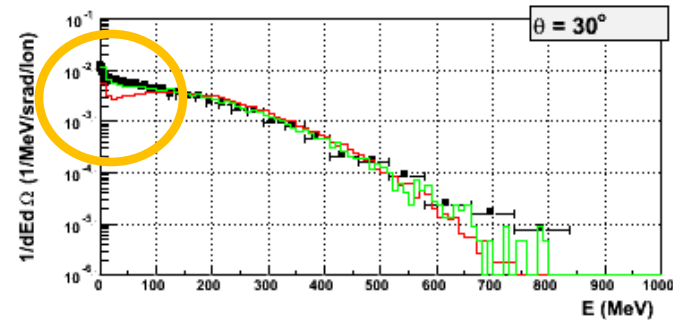
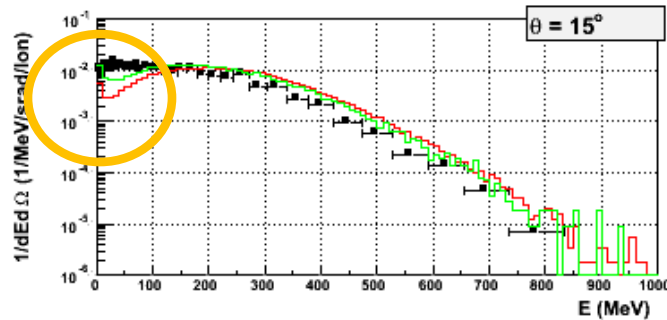
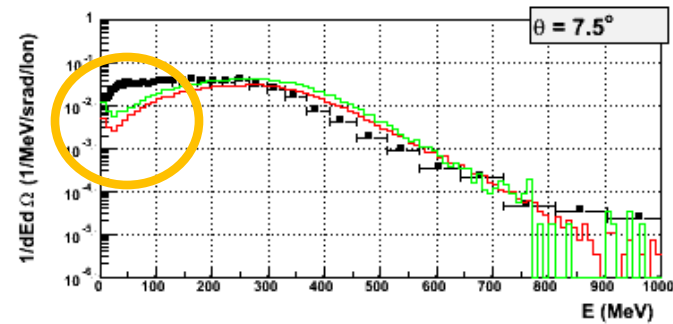
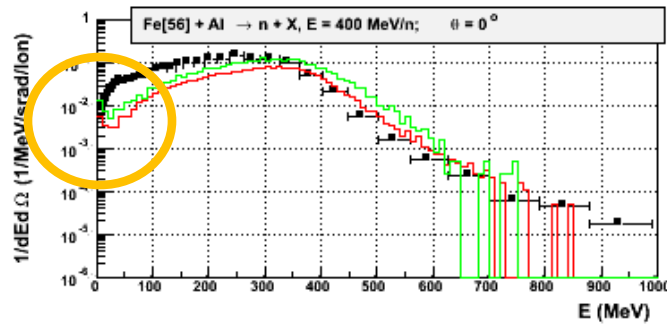
Shielding  
Needs higher  
CPU time



DATA  
QBBC  
QGSP\_INCLXX  
Shielding

# Test45ion. Thick target neutron yield: Al(Fe56,NN) at 400 MeV/u

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**DATA**  
**QBBC**  
**Shielding**

Very typical -  
Low-E spectra is not reproduced

# CPU results for g4.9.5.ref07 test30 (regular run )

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Model	Pb(Ne20) 400 MeV/u	C(Ne20) 400 MeV/u	Pb(C12) 400 MeV/u	Zr91(He4) 27 MeV
BICion	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
QMD	5.1	23.2	66.3	2980*
INCL++	0.7	0.45	0.9	93**
Abrasion	1.1	1.3	1.5	192

- \* - QMD has infinite loop on most of 27 MeV interactions He4
- \*\* - INCL++ has many warnings on many events of 27 MeV interactions He4

# Conclusions

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- BICion is a good model for the space science

# Ion/Ion development perspectives

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- Geant4 Ion/Ion cross sections should be studied and improved (especially Elastic and EM dissociation XS of ions are not well established in Geant4)
- Improvements Geant4 models
  - Binary cascade needs improvements:
    - Internal elastic cross sections and generators
    - Coalescence model to sample production of high energy d, t, He3,He4
    - Design and implementation of utility classes which are responsible for CPU
  - Pre-compound model
    - Study on CPU performance and possible speed up
    - Improvements of internal cross sections
  - De-excitation models
    - GEM model requires review and redesign because is responsible for underestimation of light fragment production and CPU overhead
    - Multi-fragmentation model requires review and redesign
    - Isotope production data can be used to tune de-excitation models
  - Binary light ion cascade
    - Needs to be tuned to existing experimental data: new data at 62 MeV/u; old data already included in the testing suite on neutron production and fragmentation; extra data from recent experiments
  - Elastic models need extension of testing suite