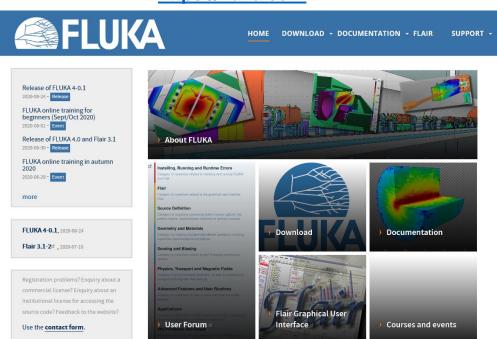


Introduction to FLUKA

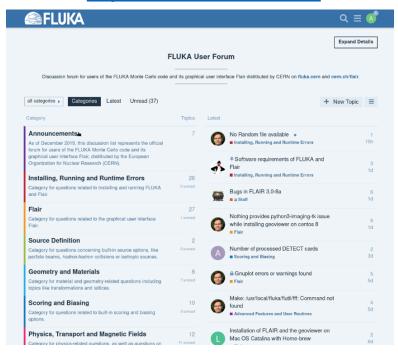
A particle interaction and transport Monte Carlo code

- Born in the 60's at CERN with Johannes Ranft
- Further developed in the 70s and 80s in a collaboration between **Leipzig University**, **CERN** and **Helsinki University** for applications, e.g., at CERN's high energy accelerators, and in the 90s with **INFN**, among others for the design of SSC and LHC
- From 2003 until August 2019 maintained and developed under a CERN & INFN agreement
- From December 2019, new **CERN** distribution aiming to ensure FLUKA's long-term sustainability and capability to meet the evolving requirements of its user community, welcoming contributions by both established FLUKA contributors as well as new partners.
- Presently a joint development & management team including CERN Engineering Department and Radiation Protection Group and ELI-Beamlines (Prague) is in place





https://cern.ch/fluka-forum



(an independent one time registration is requested to post)



New licensing scheme

Registration options

FLUKA Single User License Agreement

Affiliates of institutes with a FLUKA Institutional License Agreement

CERN Staff members and Fellows

Affiliates of institutes which signed the FLUKA *Memorandum of Understanding*

Companies which purchased a FLUKA *Commercial License Agreement*

including access to the source code

including access to the development version

- Licenses are free except for commercial use
- They are granted for non-military purposes only



Microscopic process modeling for macroscopic quantity assessment

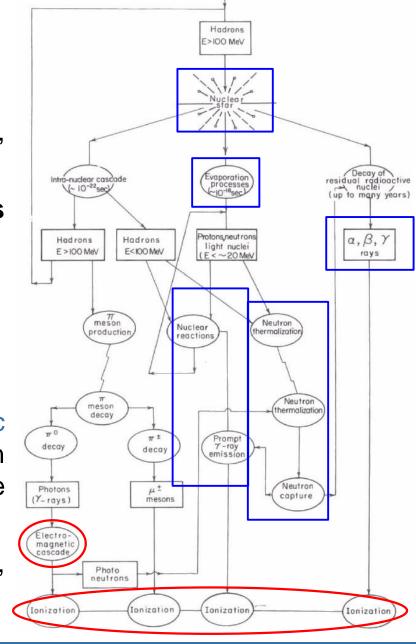
A (hadronic) shower implies a lot of different physics processes, touching a very broad energy [time-space] scale

Its description relies on the organic integration of diverse **theories** and models, and requires as essential pieces of **information**:

- reaction cross sections
- exclusive fragment production
- · nuclide structure and decay data
- evaluated quantities of neutron induced reactions

Monte Carlo simulation is an effective way to calculate macroscopic quantities (such as energy deposition, dpa, particle fluence, activation and residual dose rate) with an accuracy reflecting the quality of the critical processes implementation

Multipurpose widespread codes are available: FLUKA, GEANT4, MARS, MCNP, PHITS, ...



Radiation consequences

Heating

Thermal shock

Quenching

Deterioration

Oxidation, radiolysis, ozone production

Gas production

Single event effects in electronic devices

Shielding requirements

Access limitations, radioactive waste, air activation

Beam Loss Monitors (BLM)

Radiation Monitors (RadMon)

Tumor cell destruction

relevant macroscopic quantity

energy deposition (integral power)

energy deposition (power density)

energy deposition (power density)

energy deposition (dose), particle fluence, DPA

energy deposition

residual nuclei production

high energy hadron fluence

[+ neutron fluence, energy deposition (dose)]

particle fluence (*prompt* dose equivalent)

residual dose rate and activity

energy deposition

thermal neutron and high energy hadron fluence

energy deposition (dose, biological dose)



FLUKA capabilities

- hadron-hadron and hadron-nucleus interactions
- nucleus-nucleus interactions
- photon interactions (>100 eV)
- electron interactions (> 1 keV; including electronuclear)
- muon interactions (including photonuclear)
- neutrino interactions
- particle decay
- low energy (<20 MeV) neutron library

- ionization and multiple (single) scattering (including all ions down to 250 eV/u)
- combinatorial geometry and lattice capabilities
- voxel geometry and DICOM importing
- magnetic field, and electric field in vacuum
- analogue or biased treatment
- on-line buildup and evolution of induced radioactivity and dose

<u>built-in scoring</u> of several quantities (including DPA and dose equivalent)

- ✓ Accelerator design
- √ Shielding design
- ✓ Radiation protection

✓ Dosimetry

- √ Radiation damage
- ✓ Radiation to electronics effects
- ✓ Particle physics (calorimetry, tracking and detector simulation, ...)
- ✓ Cosmic ray physics
- √ Neutrino physics
- ✓ ADS systems, waste transmutation

✓ Medical applications, hadrontherapy

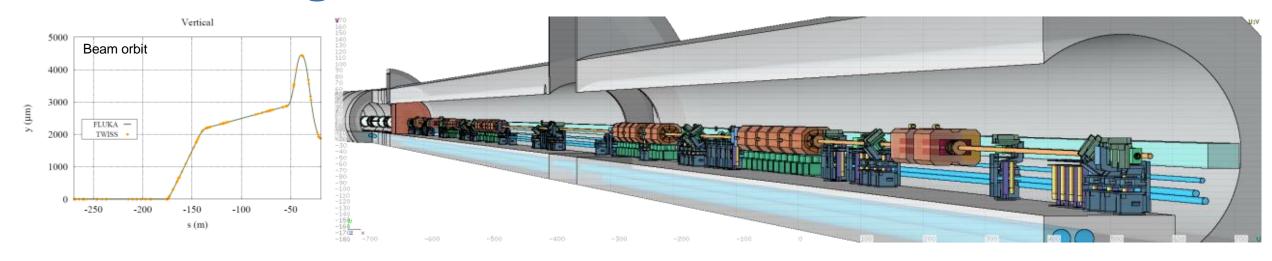
✓ Neutronics

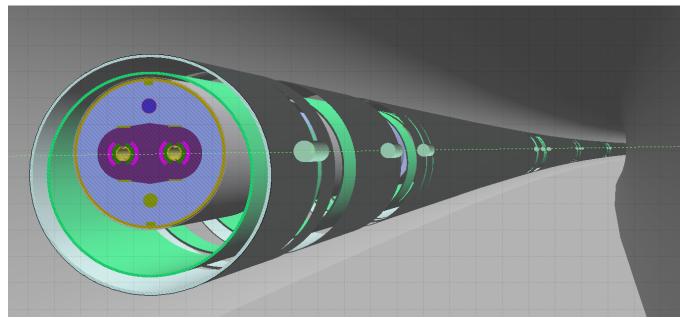


Some examples



Accelerator geometries





From DETAILED MODELS OF ACCELERATOR COMPONENTS WITH ASSOCIATED SCORING and the ELEMENT SEQUENCE AND RESPECTIVE MAGNETIC STRENGTHS, as given IN THE MACHINE OPTICS (TWISS) FILES,

the AUTOMATIC CONSTRUCTION OF COMPLEX BEAM LINES, including collimator settings and element displacement (BLMs), is achievable, profiting from rototranslation directives and replication (lattice) capabilities.

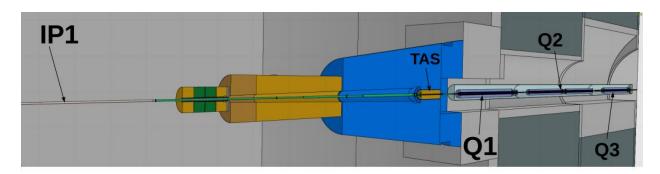
LINE BUILDER

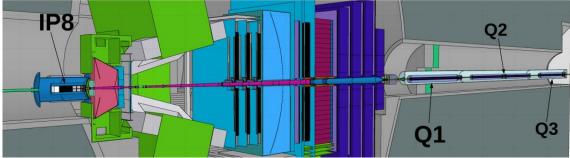
[A. Mereghetti et al., IPAC2012, WEPPD071, 2687]

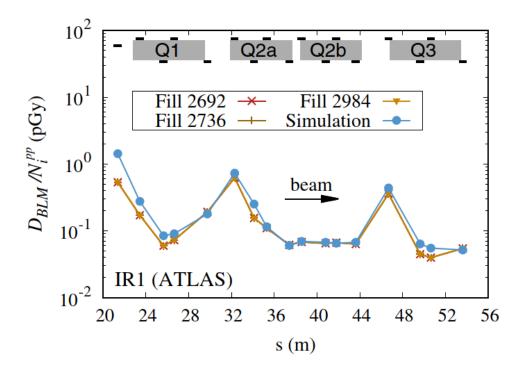


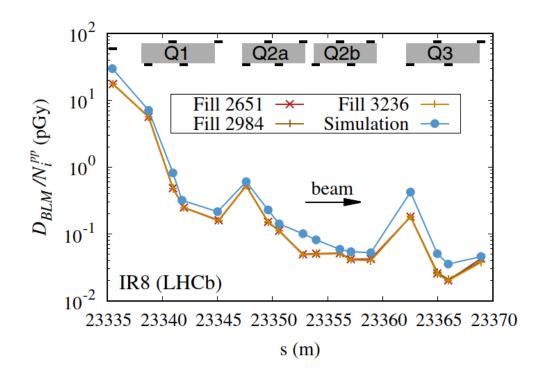
Beam loss description at the LHC

[A. Lechner et al., Phys. Rev. AB 22 (2019) 071003]











Activation benchmarking

@ CERN SHIELDING BENCHMARK FACILITY (24 GeV/c p)

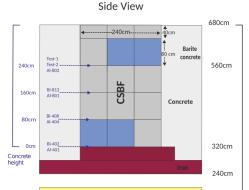
[E. Iliopoulou and R. Froeschl]

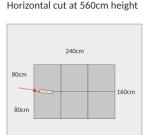
Comparison of FLUKA and γ-spectrometry values by CERN

Situated laterally above the CHARM target

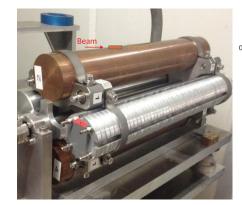
for deep shielding penetration studies (Detector calibration, Detector inter-comparison, Activation)

360cm of concrete and barite concrete plus 80cm of cast iron





11 Bismuth and Aluminum samples at different heights in CSBF and also inside CHARM (@ -80cm)





FLUKA/Measurement

to study radiation effects on electronic components)

5 x 10¹¹ protons/pulse, 350ms pulse length, max. average beam intensity 6.6 x 10¹⁰ p/s three 50cm long 8cm diameter targets: Copper, Aluminum, Aluminum with holes

1e-32

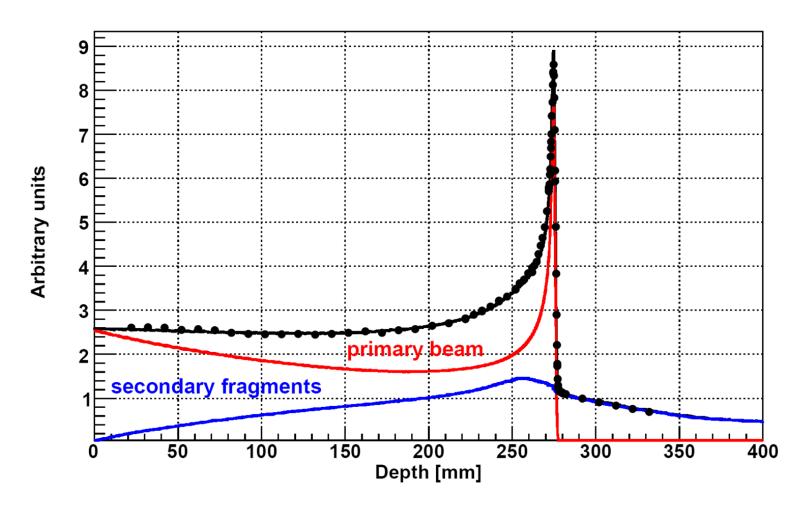
1e-33

yield (#/atoms/p)





Medical physics: radiotherapy



Bragg peak in a water phantom 400 MeV/A C beam:

The importance of fragmentation

[Exp. Data (points) from Haettner et al, Rad. Prot. Dos. 2006 Simulation: A. Mairani PhD Thesis, 2007, Nuovo Cimento C, 31, 2008]



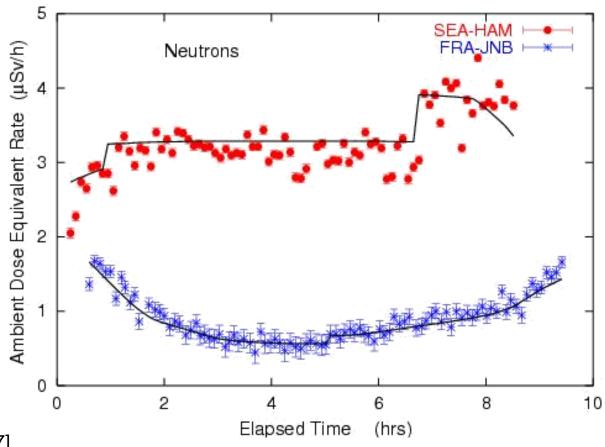
Dosimetry and cosmic rays

- Complete simulation of cosmic rays interactions in the atmosphere, by means of a dedicated CR package available to users
- Model of airplane geometry
- Response of dosimeters

[Solid lines: FLUKA simulation S. Roesler et al.,

Rad. Prot. Dosim. 98 (2002) 367]

Ambient dose equivalent from neutrons at solar maximum on commercial flights from Seattle to Hamburg and from Frankfurt to Johannesburg





Program of this course



9 AM- 1 PM CEST every day:

featuring lectures, demos, on-line exercises, and multiple-choice questionnaires

Day 1	Welcome Introduction to FLUKA	Monte Carlo basics	BREAK Basic i	nput & Flair introduction	Hands-on
Day 2	Geometry - Basic	Exercise	BREAK	Materials	Exercise
Day 3	Geometry editor	Exercise	BREAK	Simple sources/ Preprocessor	Exercise
Day 4	Scoring: intro & USRBIN	Exercise	BREAK	EM & thresholds + AUXSCORE	Exercise
Day 5	Scoring: USRTRACK, USRBDX, USRYIELD & R2E	Exercise	BREAK	Magnetic & electric fields	Exercise
Day 6	Geometry - Advanced	Exercise	BREAK	Flair - Advanced	Hands-on
Day 7	Biasing	Exercise	BREAK	Activation	Exercise
Day 7	Biasing Source routine	Exercise Hands-on	BREAK BREAK	Activation Standard output	Exercise Common errors/mistakes



