Summary of WANDA session

Nuclear Data for High Energy Ion Interactions and Secondary Particle Production

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Ramona Vogt LLNL and UC Davis

Michael Smith ORNL Physics Division

ORNL is managed by UT-Battelle, LLC for the US Department of Energy



Session Description



- Wide energy and species range of GCRs
- Interaction of GCRs with spacecraft materials creates a large complex cascade of secondaries
- These secondaries can harm humans and electronic systems
- How can we improve the nuclear data pipeline to understand these effects and enable safe space exploration?



Energy Range and Particle Types

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• Wide range of energies and particle species for space applications





Ken LaBel





TAMU REF

LBNL BASE



BNL NSRL



• Numerous facilities used for measurements



Anastasia Pesce



UCL (Belgium)



GANIL (France)



CERN (Switzerland)





PSI (Switzerland) RADEF (Finland)



GSI (Germany)



HPTC (Netherlands)



KVI (Netherlands)



LNS (Italy)

• Numerous facilities used for measurements



SEE Testing Demand and Capacity



Beam demand significantly outstrips availability ullet

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• Reusing accelerators could meet **some** user needs

Provision Knoxville TN

also ...

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• Higher beam energies needed to reach sensitive volumes



Daniel Cebra



• Unique, time-limited opportunity to obtain critical high-energy data

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1 chip

1 system

Larger beam size capability needed to irradiate larger circuits/systems





• User-generated compilation of reaction data





others have private data collections ullet

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• Data sharing has been challenging for Space Electronics community



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• EXFOR & ENDF reaction data do not cover range of energies / species



Table 4: Accelerator Shielding Experiments in SINBAD (in bold are recent compilations)

Title	Shielding material	Projectile	Measured quantity	Computer code input
Transmission Through Shielding Materials of n & γ Generated by 52 MeV p	C (< 64.5 cm thick), Fe (< 57.9 cm), H ₂ O (< 101 cm), concrete (< 115 cm)	52 MeV protons on C target	NE213 scintillation	No
Transmission Through Shielding Materials of n & γ Generated by 65 MeV p	concrete, iron, lead and graphite (10 to 100 cm thick)	65 MeV protons on Cu target	NE213 scintillation	No
TIARA 40 and 65 MeV Neutron Transmission Through Iron, Concrete and Polyethylene	Fe (130 cm), concrete (< 200 cm), polyethylene (up to 180 cm)	43 and 68 MeV protons on Li7 target	BC501A, Bonner ball, fission counters, TLD, SSNTD	No
ROESTI I and III	Fe and Pb (100 cm thick)	200 GeV/c positive hadrons (2/3 p,1/3 π ⁺)	In, S, Al, C foils, RPL	Yes
ROESTI II	Fe (100 cm thick)	24 GeV/c protons	In, S, Al, C foils, RPL	Yes
RIKEN Quasi-monoenergetic Neutron Field (70-210 MeV)	air	70 – 210 MeV protons on ⁷ Li	NE213 (TOF)	No
HIMAC He, C, Ne, Ar, Fe, Xe and Si ions on C, Al, Cu and Pb targets	C, Al, Cu and Pb targets	100-800 MeV/ nuc. He, C, Ne, Ar, Fe, Xe & Si ions	NE213 & NE102A scintillators	Yes
HIMAC/NIRS High	Fe (up to 100 cm)	400 MeV/nucleon	Neutron	Ves



SINBAD Integral Shielding database

• SINBAD database can help space shielding and transport studies





 Nuclear Data community could help these data efforts cooperate / coordinate / cross-link / evolve
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DDFRG double differential fragmentation model (Norbury)

THERMAL / COALESCENCE MODEL FOR LIGHT ION PRODUCTION

$$\begin{split} \frac{d^{3}\sigma_{A}}{dp_{A}^{3}} &= C_{A}N_{4}^{A} \left\{ w_{\mathcal{P}}\exp[(m_{p}-\gamma_{\mathcal{P}L}\sqrt{p_{pL}^{2}+m_{p}^{2}}+\gamma_{\mathcal{P}L}\ \beta_{\mathcal{P}L}\ p_{pL}\cos\theta_{pL})/\Theta_{\mathcal{P}}] \right. \\ &+ w_{\mathcal{C}}\exp[(m_{p}-\gamma_{\mathcal{C}L}\sqrt{p_{pL}^{2}+m_{p}^{2}}+\gamma_{\mathcal{C}L}\ \beta_{\mathcal{C}L}\ p_{pL}\cos\theta_{pL})/\Theta_{\mathcal{C}}] \\ &+ w_{\mathcal{T}}\exp[(m_{p}-\gamma_{\mathcal{T}L}\sqrt{p_{pL}^{2}+m_{p}^{2}}+\gamma_{\mathcal{T}L}\ \beta_{\mathcal{T}L}\ p_{pL}\cos\theta_{pL})/\Theta_{\mathcal{T}}] \\ &+ w_{\mathcal{D}}w_{\mathcal{D}}^{(p)}\exp[(m_{p}-\gamma_{\mathcal{P}L}\sqrt{p_{pL}^{2}+m_{p}^{2}}+\gamma_{\mathcal{P}L}\ \beta_{\mathcal{P}L}\ p_{pL}\cos\theta_{pL})/\Theta_{\mathcal{D}}] \right\}^{A} \\ N_{4} &= \frac{\sigma_{p}}{4\pi m_{p}} \left[\Theta_{\mathcal{P}}\ e^{\frac{m_{p}}{\Theta_{\mathcal{P}}}}\ K_{1}\left(\frac{m_{p}}{\Theta_{\mathcal{P}}}\right) + \Theta_{\mathcal{C}}\ e^{\frac{m_{p}}{\Theta_{\mathcal{C}}}}\ K_{1}\left(\frac{m_{p}}{\Theta_{\mathcal{D}}}\right) \\ &+ \Theta_{\mathcal{T}}\ e^{\frac{m_{p}}{\Theta_{\mathcal{T}}}}\ K_{1}\left(\frac{m_{p}}{\Theta_{\mathcal{T}}}\right) + w_{\mathcal{D}}^{(p)}\ \Theta_{\mathcal{D}}\ e^{\frac{m_{p}}{\Theta_{\mathcal{D}}}}\ K_{1}\left(\frac{m_{p}}{\Theta_{\mathcal{D}}}\right) \right]^{-1} \end{split}$$

• Some successes with phenomenological reaction models





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Dave Brown



Tuning of models to data needed from 100 MeV/u – 1GeV/u





Current reaction models in space community could benefit from > 20 yrs
 of theory advances in R H I community
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R. Garcia-Alia



• Opportunity to provide modeling support for shielding applications

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• Production of secondaries in electronic circuits need improved models



Applications - Medical



Future:

shrink spatial resolution by $10^2 - 10^3$ go to ~GeV heavier ions include improved physics models

Approach: port to GPUs

currently 200x faster than GEANT4



custom kernel for intranuclear cascade + particle evaporation + non-elastic Barashenkov and Glauber-Gribov cross sections

• Cancer therapy community developing HPC simulations that can benefit space human effects research Ken LaBel Ramona Vogt Michael Smith





Applications - Modeling



• Space transport studies should explore synergies with RHI collisions





Spacecraft design needs accurate and reliable rad transport tools with
relevant nuclear data for all particle interactions Ramona Vogt Michael Smith

Final Comments

- Electronics Effects and Human Effects communities could benefit from enhanced collaboration with nuclear physics (and with each other)
- Numerous ties between the Relativistic Heavy Ion community and the Space communities should be fostered and exploited [reaction theory, RHIC measurements, transport simulations/light particle production]
- Coordinate beam time requests and accelerator re-use to best meet high demand for more experiments
- Space community could benefit tremendously from expertise in Nuclear Data community (databases, visualization, sensitivity tools, dissemination, archiving, model integration, ML approaches ...)

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