

Reverse Monte Carlo tools in FASTRAD[®]

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http://www.fastrad.net



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The FASTRAD software

- Radiation CAD Interface
- Dose Calculation
- Post-Processing Analysis

The Monte Carlo module

- Direct Method
- Reverse Method

Results and validations



The FASTRAD Software



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Import / Export CAD capability

- STEP/IGES format (CAD tools standard),
- STEP SPE format (space CAD model)

Geometry modeler

- Complete and intuitive geometry toolkit,
- Shape reconstruction
- Data input for 3rd party calculation tools
 - GEANT4 (CERN)
 - NOVICE (EMPC)





2 complementary calculation modules

- Ray-tracing,
- Monte Carlo Algorithm.

Ray-tracing

- A well-known method for fast dose calculation (sector analysis),
- But problems may appear with:
 - very dense or very light materials,
 - electrons (light charged particles).

Monte Carlo

- Partnership with CNES since 2005,
- Better results accuracy thanks to a more realistic transport,
- Details of this method in a few slides...



Ray-tracing Visualisation

- Ray visualisation according to the mass shielding distribution,
- Shielding impact on dose deposition.

Shielding assistant

- Point at the design weaknesses,
- Helpful to place additional shielding for critical parts.



CNES courtesy



The Monte Carlo module



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MC algorithms for electrons and photons

- Energy range (1 keV 10 MeV)
- On-going electron validation up to 1GeV

Physical processes taken into account

- Multiple scattering,
- Ionisation,
- Bremsstrahlung photon creation,
- Photoelectric effect,
- Compton diffusion,
- Materialisation.



Realistic Particle transport

- From source to model limits or total energy loss,
- Secondary particle tracking (electrons and photons).

Large variety of available sources

- External isotropic environment (space environment),
- Circular beam (irradiation test or medical devices),
- Isotropic emission from the surface of a volume (nuclear).

Calculation Results in Sensitive Volumes (SV)

- Energy and dose deposition,
- Fluence of transmitted particles.

Drawback for space calculation

 Huge computational time when the size of the Sensitive Volume is much smaller than the model size => need for a biasing method : the <u>Reverse</u> <u>Monte Carlo</u>





Trajectory visualisation

- Trajectory view of all particles tracked during the simulation
- Information on each particle step

Messenger 🛛 🔀				
1	Change of centre : line (395240) secondary photon (level 2) position : -93.67339, 73.79334, 30.69639 Ek = 90.25976 keV Edep = 0 eV ALUMINUM			
	Direct MC point N°5 distance from the previous point = 9.74519 cm OK			







General principle

- Backward tracking from SV up to the source area (external and isotropic).
- Estimate of each backtracked particle weight.
- Particle source : user-defined electron spectrum => tracking of primary electrons and secondary photons (Bremsstrahlung).

Sensitive Volumes

- Physical volume in your model => Forward tracking inside SV for energy deposition calculation,
- Point detector => tabulated data for energy deposition in Silicon.

Calculation results in the SV

- Energy and dose deposition,
- Fluence of transmitted particles.



Trajectory visualisation

- Trajectory view of all particles tracked during the simulation
- Information on each particle step







Results and Validations



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Validations performed using NOVICE (EMPC):

Electron flux at geosynchronous orbit

- Realistic satellite model,
- Total dose due to electrons and Bremsstrahlung photons.

Electron flux of Jovian environment

- Range of electron energy from few keVs to 1 GeV
- Transmitted electron flux in the optical lenses of a Star Tracker.

Quasi mono-energetic electron flux

- Narrow peak around 1 MeV,
- Comparisons with actual irradiation test.



Complete Spacecraft

- Satellite structure,
- Electronic units,
- Component packages.

Geostationary environment

Electron flux up to 5 MeV

Results

- Total deposited dose (primary electrons and Bremsstrahlung photons)
- Electron transmitted fluence at component chip level





Results

Deposited dose and transmitted fluence comparisons against NOVICE





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Star Tracker for Laplace mission

- ESA funded study for evaluating Star Tracker performance in high radiation environments, L1
- SODERN's Hydra Star Tracker modeled in FASTRAD,
- Worst case electron flux
 - Electron flux up to 1 GeV

Results

 Transmitted electron flux on optical lenses



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Results and comparisons for L1 lens





Results and comparisons for L7 lens





- Validation with an actual experiment
 - Dodecahedron for an isotropic irradiation,
 - dosimeters under a 1 MeV electron irradiation beam.
- Energy spectrum described as a narrow peak around 1 MeV using a Gaussian law
- Normalised results
 - Deposited dose per particle, per cm²





Results and comparisons with NOVICE

Components =>	TSD	HEXFET	Alanine Pellets
FASTRAD (rad(Si))	5.66E-09	1.22E-08	1.20E-08
NOVICE (rad(Si))	6.76E-09	1.20E-08	1.13E-08
Difference (%)	-16.31	1.45	5.99

Irradiation not fully completed

• First results seem to be in correlation with calculation.



Reverse Monte Carlo algorithm fully implemented in FASTRAD

- Electrons and photons from 1 keV to 10 MeV (1GeV for electrons),
- Dose and energy deposition calculation,
- Transmitted flux calculation,
- Particle trajectory visualisation,
- Convergence study.

Results validated against NOVICE

- For every external spectrum type : Geostationary orbit, Jovian environment (high energy) and mono-energetic distribution.
- For every calculation output : deposited dose, transmitted flux.

Continuous development:

- Constant improvement,
- On-demand development for adaptation to user requirement:
 - X-Ray inspection,
 - Bunker designer tool,

• ...