

Geant 4

Geant4 studies for radiation exposure in interplanetary manned missions

S. Guatelli¹, B. Mascialino¹, P. Nieminen², M. G. Pia¹

¹INFN Genova, ²ESA-ESTEC

<http://www.ge.infn.it/geant4/space/remsim>

<http://www.ge.infn.it/geant4/dna>



Radiation Exposure and Mission Strategies for Interplanetary Manned Missions

Geant4 REMSIM SIMULATION Simulation and Analysis of Vehicle Concepts and Surface Habitat Designs

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AURORA, the European programme for the **exploration of the Solar System**, is part of Europe's strategy for space. The primary objective of Aurora is to create, and then implement, a European long-term plan for the robotic and human exploration of the solar system, with Mars, the Moon and the asteroids as the most likely targets.



Artist's impression on a base on Mars, courtesy of ESA

The **radiation hazard to crew** is critical to the feasibility of interplanetary manned missions. To protect crew, **shielding** must be designed, the **environment** must be anticipated and monitored, and a **warning system** must be put in place. Because of the strong influence on the mission design and the vehicle/habitat designs, early study must be made.

The **ESA REMSIM** Project addresses these issues, including the development of a **Geant4 simulation** for a preliminary quantitative study of existing vehicle concepts and habitat designs, and the radiation exposure of crews therein. The **vision** underlying the REMSIM Simulation is described in a dedicated document.

Last update 26 February 2004- [Susanna Guatelli](#), [Maria Grazia Pia](#)

Dosimetry with Geant4 for radiotherapy

- Activity initiated at IST Genova, Natl. Inst. for Cancer Research (F. Foppiano et al.)
 - hosted at San Martino Hospital in Genova (the largest hospital in Europe)
- Collaboration with San Paolo Hospital, Savona (G. Ghiso et al.)
 - a small hospital in a small town



Major work by **Susanna Guatelli** (Univ. and INFN Genova)

MSc. Thesis, Physics Dept., University of Genova, 2002

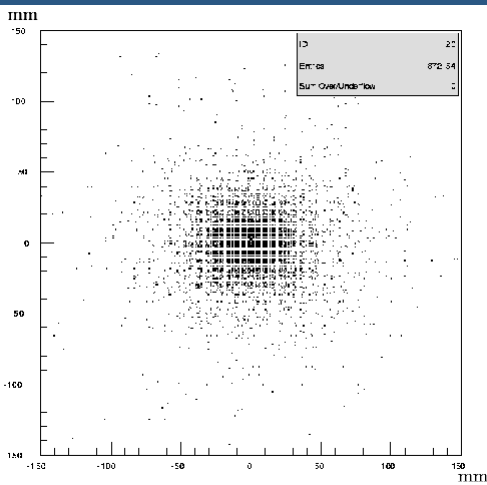
<http://www.ge.infn.it/geant4/tesi/>

Dosimetry

Simulation of energy deposit through
Geant4 Low Energy Electromagnetic package
to obtain accurate dose distribution

Production threshold: 100 μm

2-D histogram
with energy deposit
in the plane containing
the source



Analysis of the energy
deposit in the phantom
resulting from the simulation

Dose distribution

Isodose curves

AIDA + Anaphe

for analysis

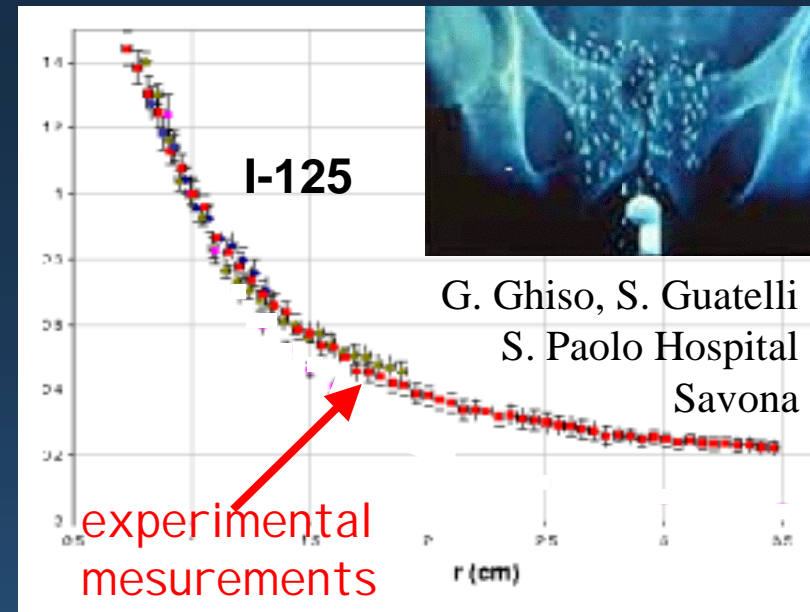
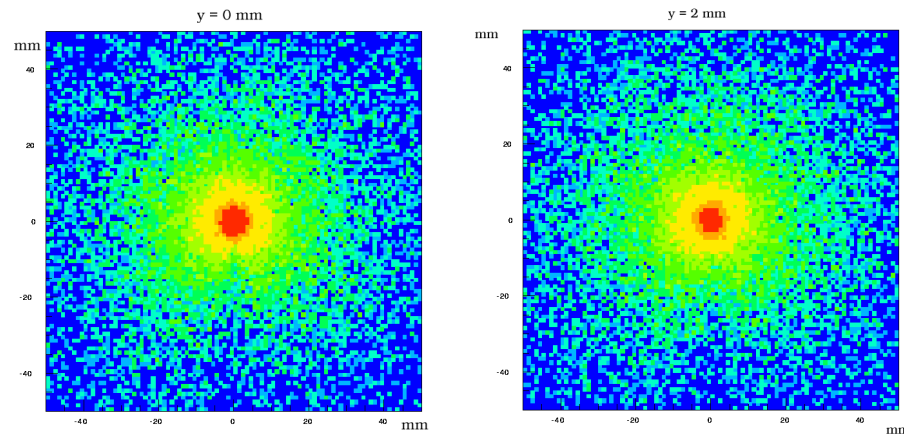
Python

for interactivity

may be any other AIDA-compliant analysis system

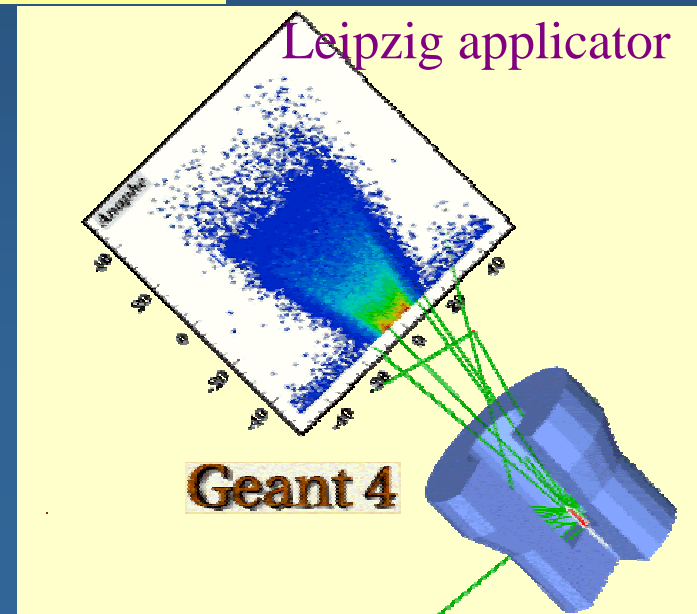
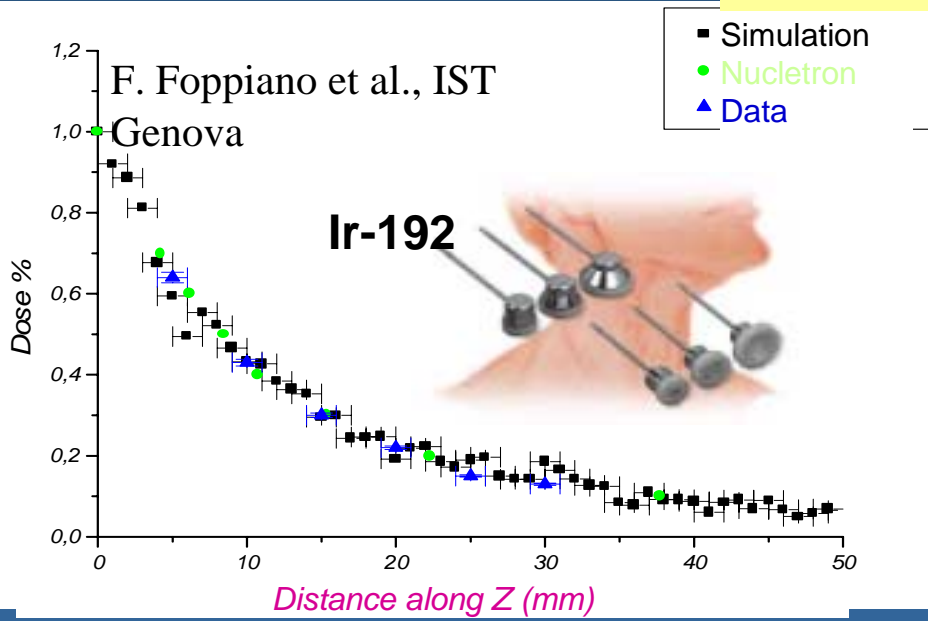
Dosimetry

Endocavitary brachytherapy

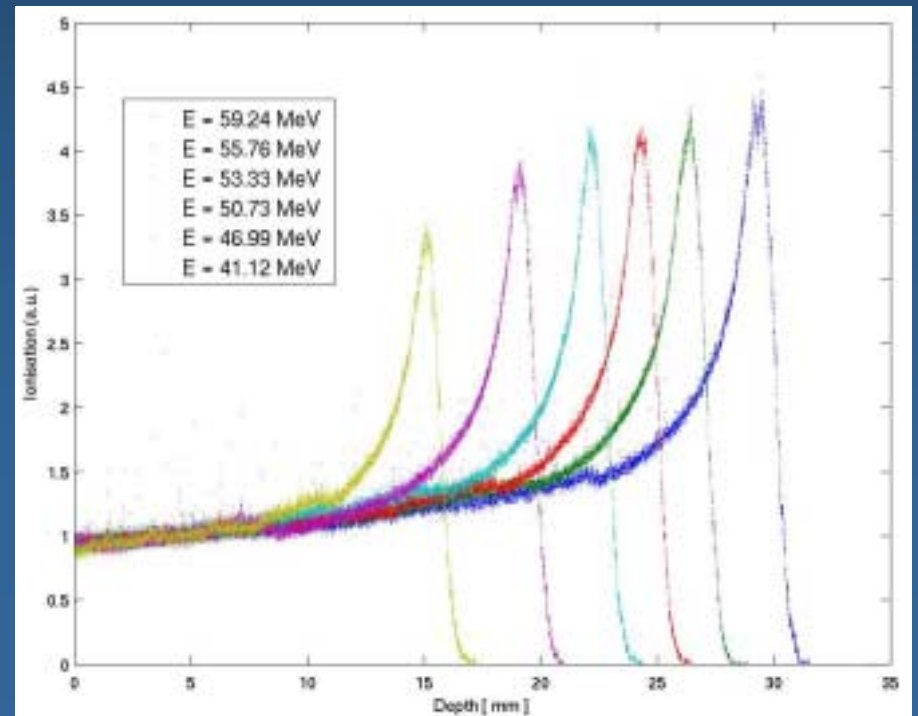
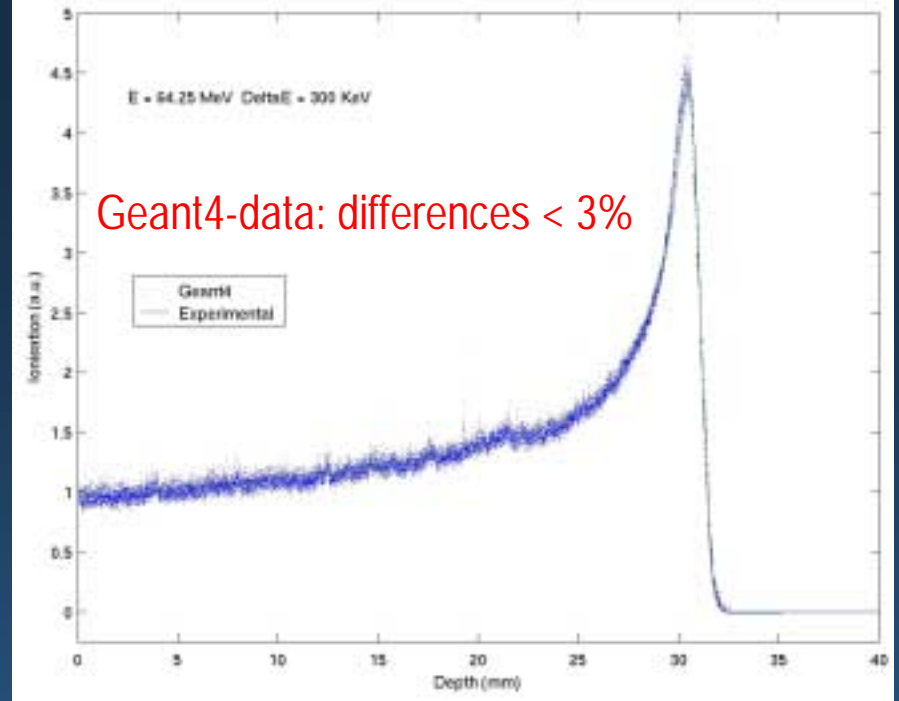


Dosimetry

Superficial brachytherapy



CATANA, INFN-LNS



Vision

- Especially important in the context of REMSIM
 - wide scope of the project
 - complex scientific and technical environment
 - limited time frame

REMSIM Simulation Vision

- A critical analysis of the Geant4 tools currently available for this type of studies, highlighting necessary extensions and improvements to the existing tools, as well as the need of further validation tests
- A first quantitative analysis of proposed shielding solutions, contributing to an evaluation of feasibility of existing shielding hypotheses

Strategy

- The process consisted of a series of iterations

Each iteration adds:

- a refinement in the experimental model
- the usage of further Geant4 functionality

- Simplified geometrical configurations

*keeping the essential characteristics
for dosimetric studies*

Vehicle concepts

Moon surface habitats

- Physics processes

Electromagnetic physics

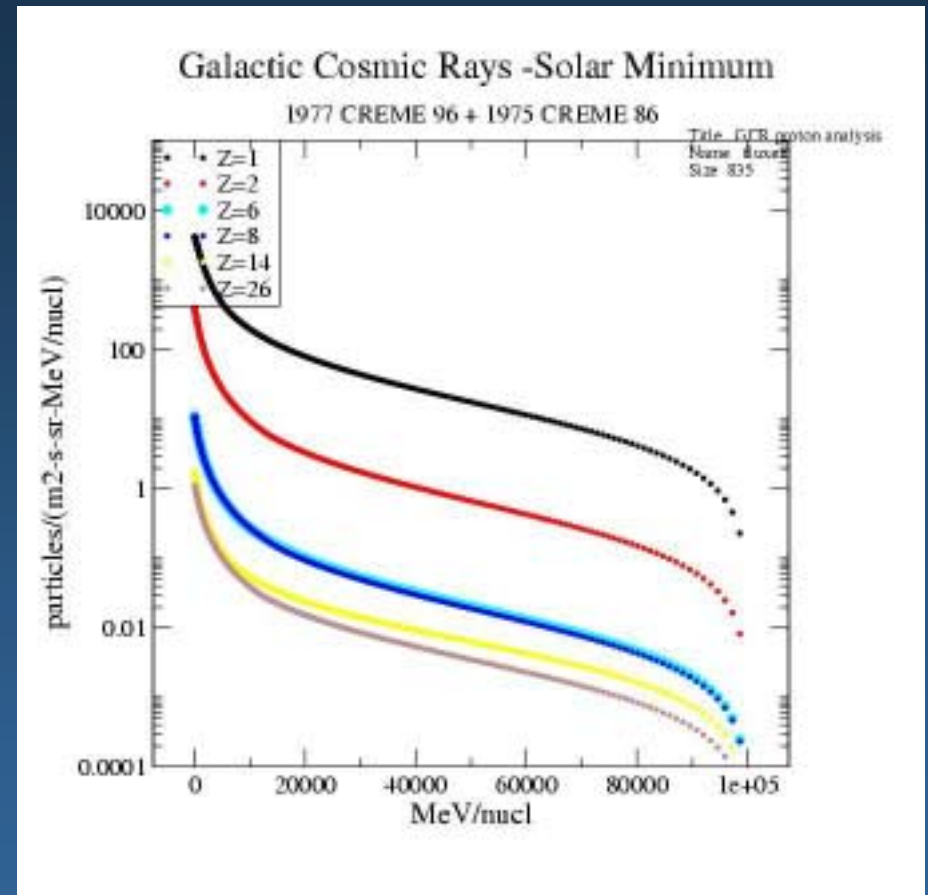
+ hadronic physics

Outline

- Model of the radiation environment
- Model of vehicle concepts
 - Simulation with Geant4 electromagnetic processes
 - Evaluation of GCR and SPE shielding options
 - Same simulation with Geant4 hadronic physics on top
- Model of moon surface habitat concepts
 - Simulation with Geant4 electromagnetic processes
 - Evaluation of GCR and SPE shielding options
 - Same simulation with Geant4 hadronic physics on top
- Parallelisation of the REMSIM Geant4 application
- Conclusions

GCR spectra

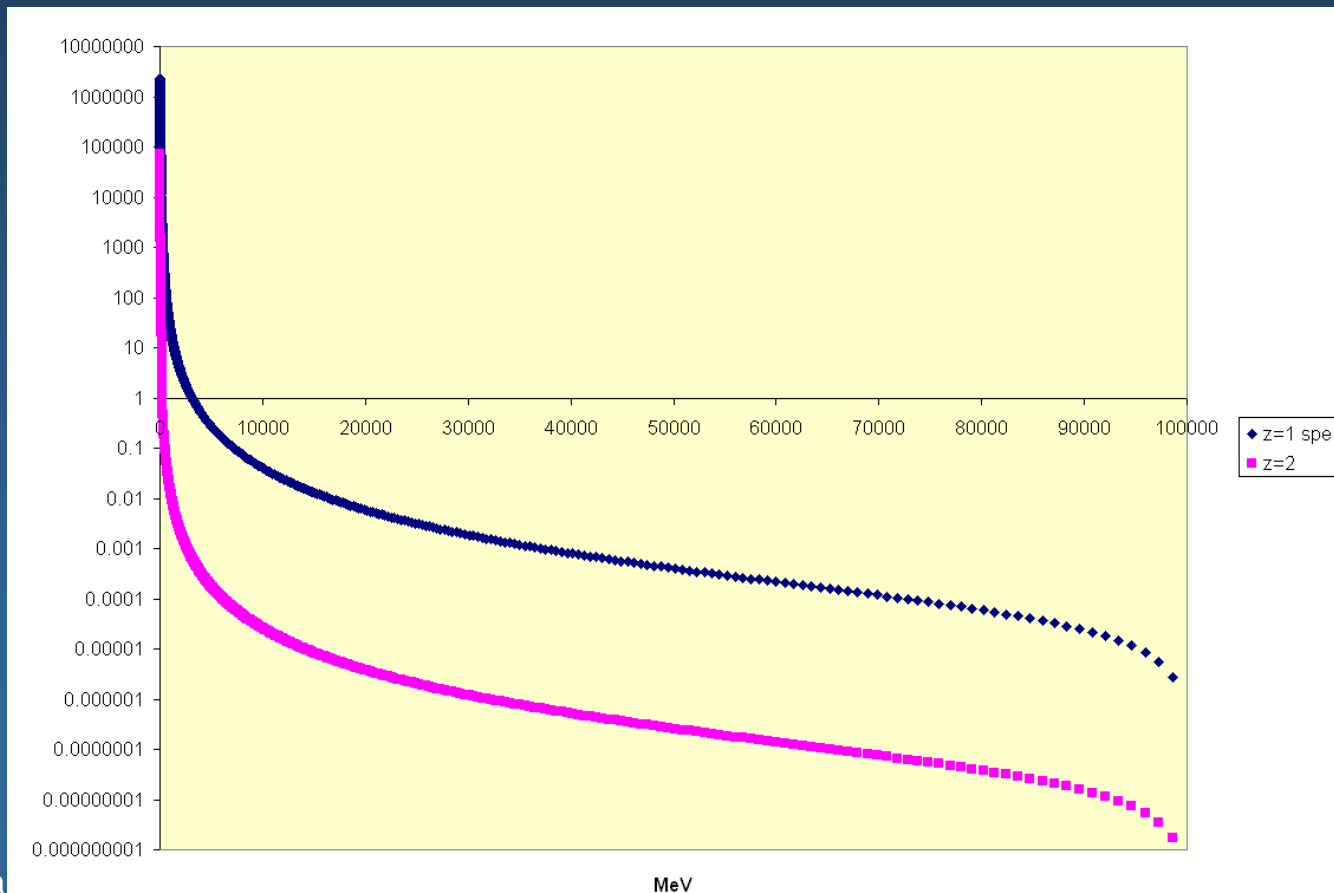
- The energy spectra are predicted for 1 AU
- The spectra correspond to solar minimum activity
- Ions considered for Geant4 simulation: C-12, O-16, Si-28, Fe-52



Envelope of CREME96 1977 and
CRÈME86 1975 solar minimum spectra

Solar Particle Events

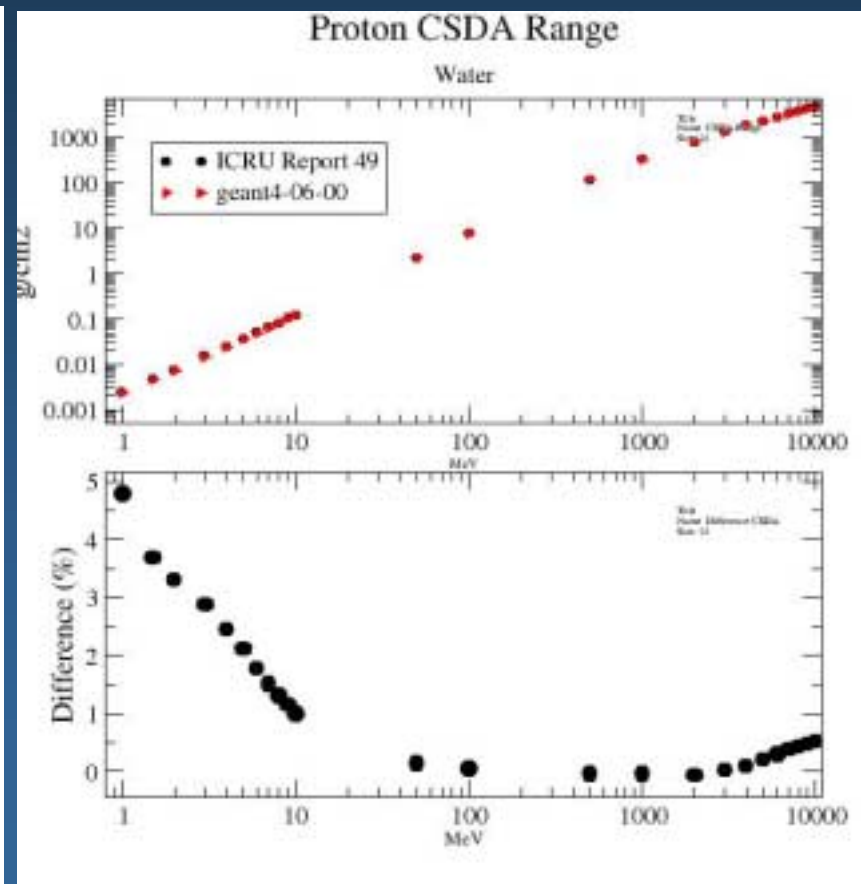
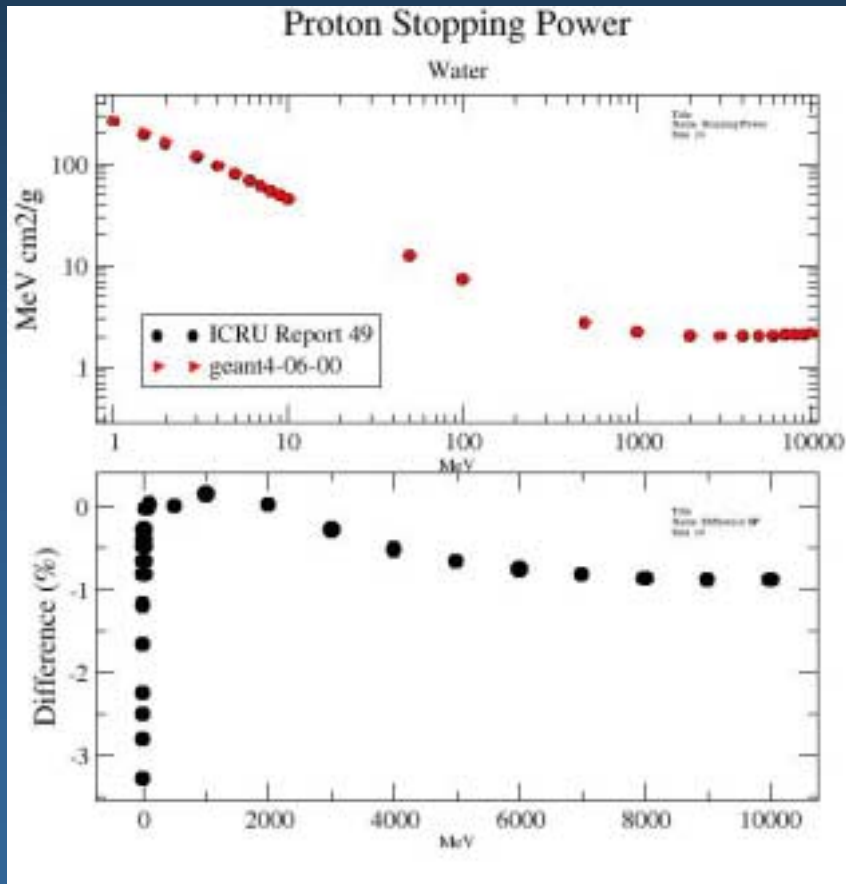
- Protons and α spectra considered
- Envelope of CREME96 October 1989 and August 1972 spectra



Verification of REMSI M Physics List

- First iteration: Geant4 electromagnetic physics only
- Proton and alpha Stopping Power and CSDA Range are calculated for materials of interest
- Energy range of test: from 1 MeV to 10 GeV
- Comparison of the test results to ICRU Report 49 (protocol for dosimetry in oncological radiotherapy)

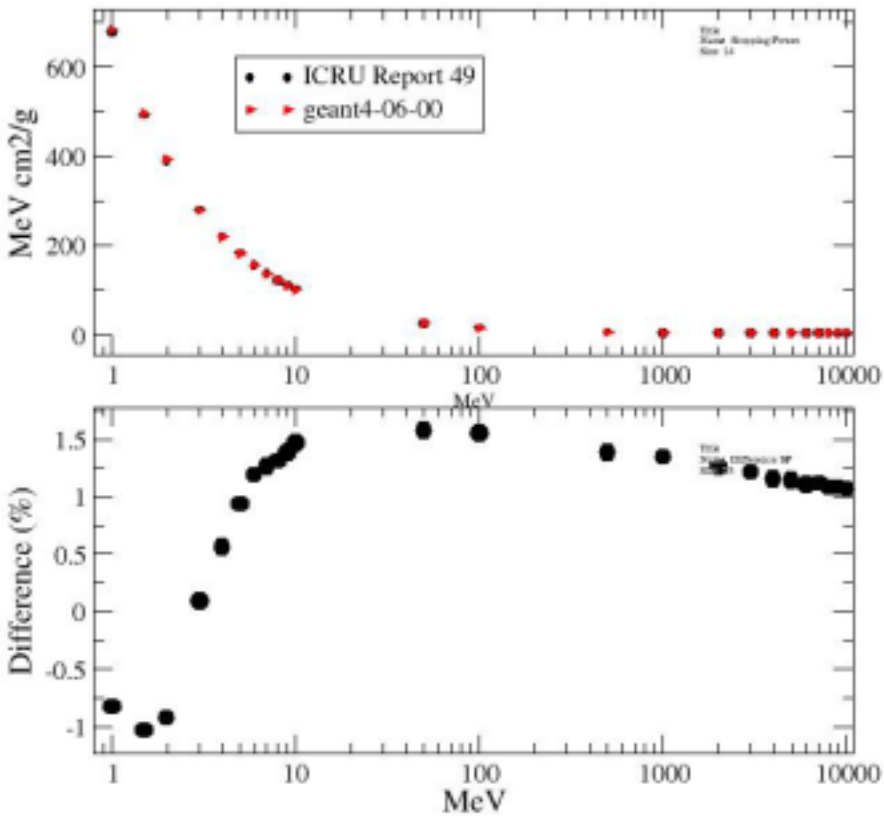
Results: water, protons



Results: hydrogen, protons

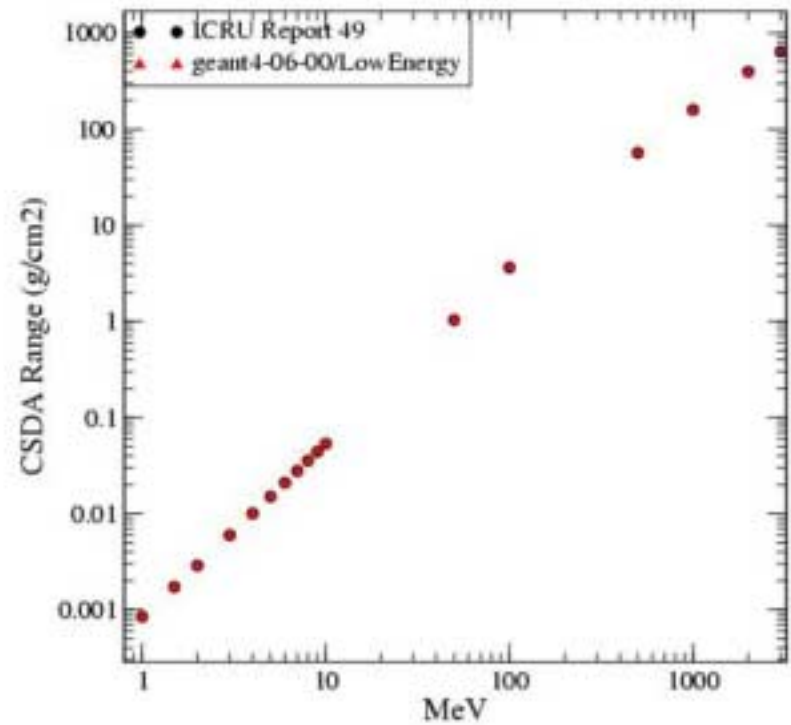
Proton Stopping Power

Hydrogen

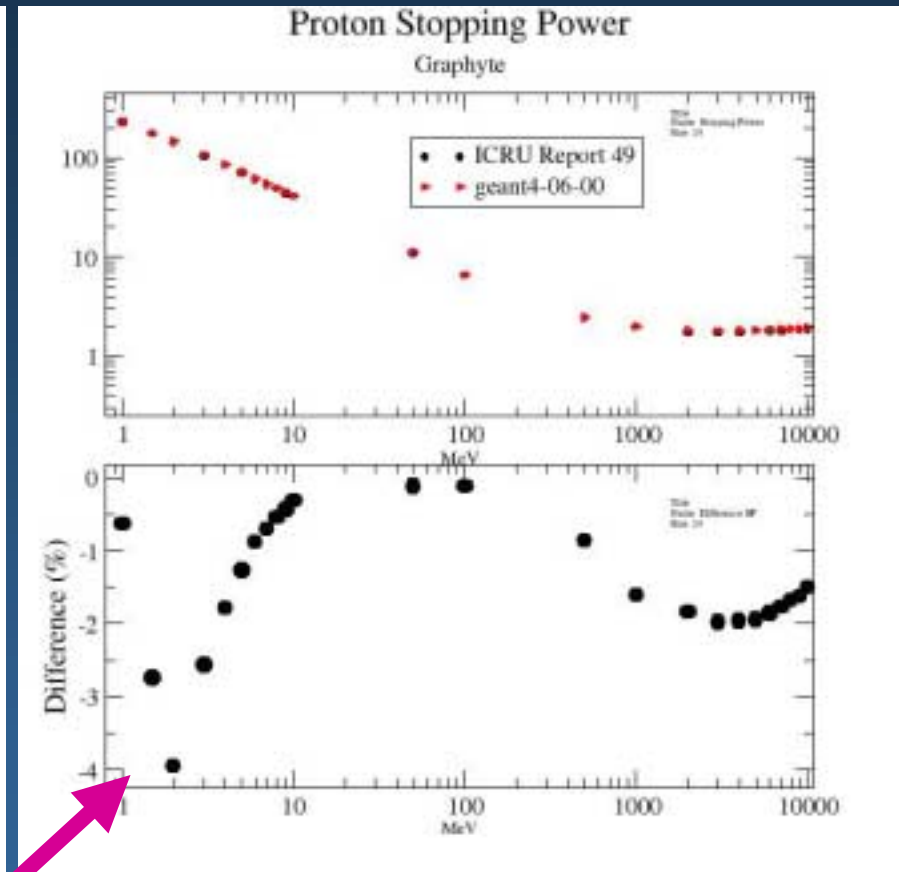
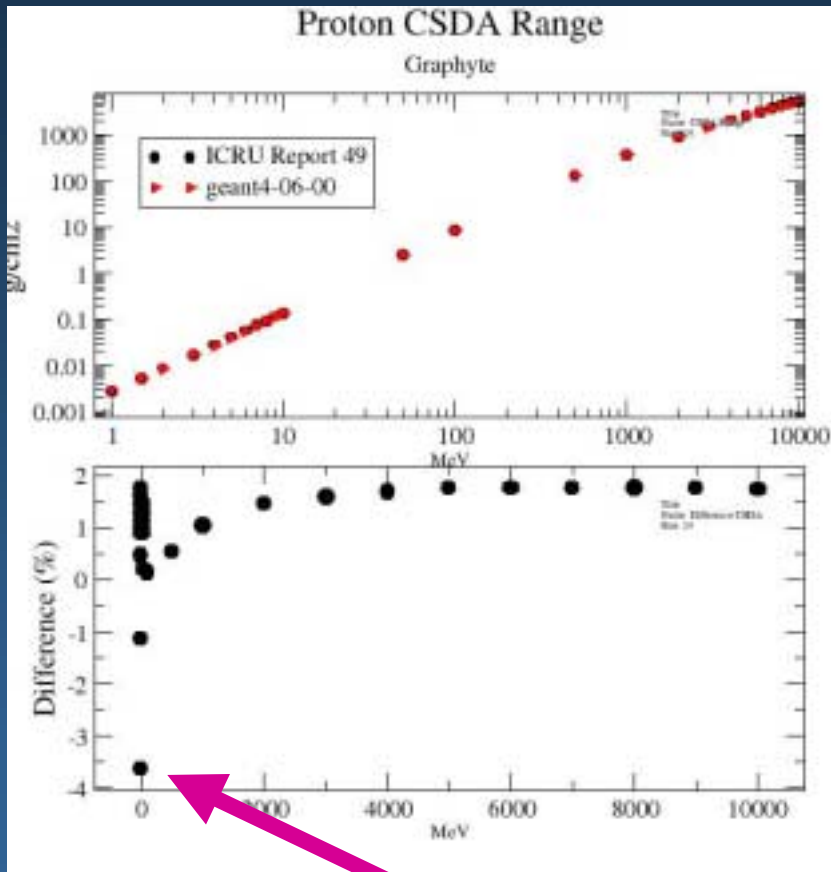


Proton CSDA Range

Hydrogen



Results: graphite, protons

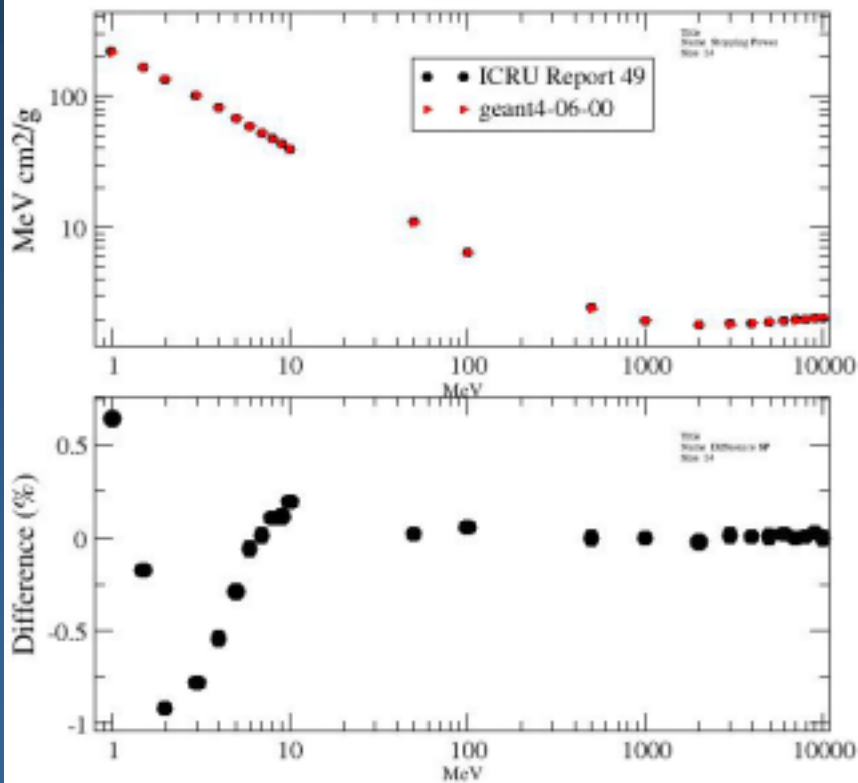


Problem identified: improved parameterised model to be released in LowE Ionisation in Geant4 6.2

Results: oxygen, protons

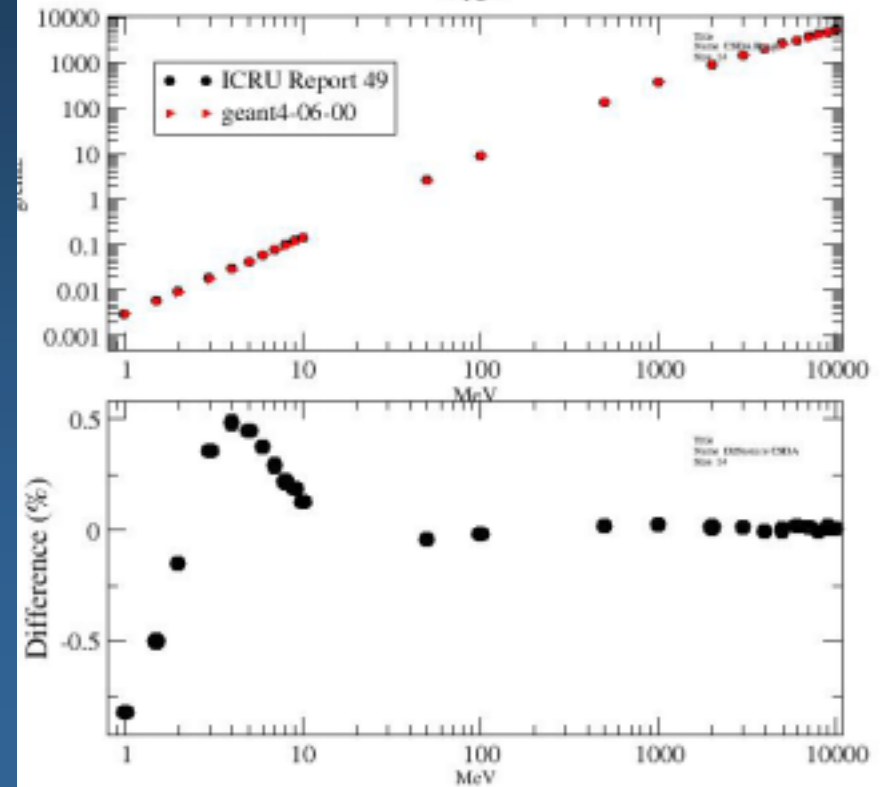
proton stopping power

oxygen

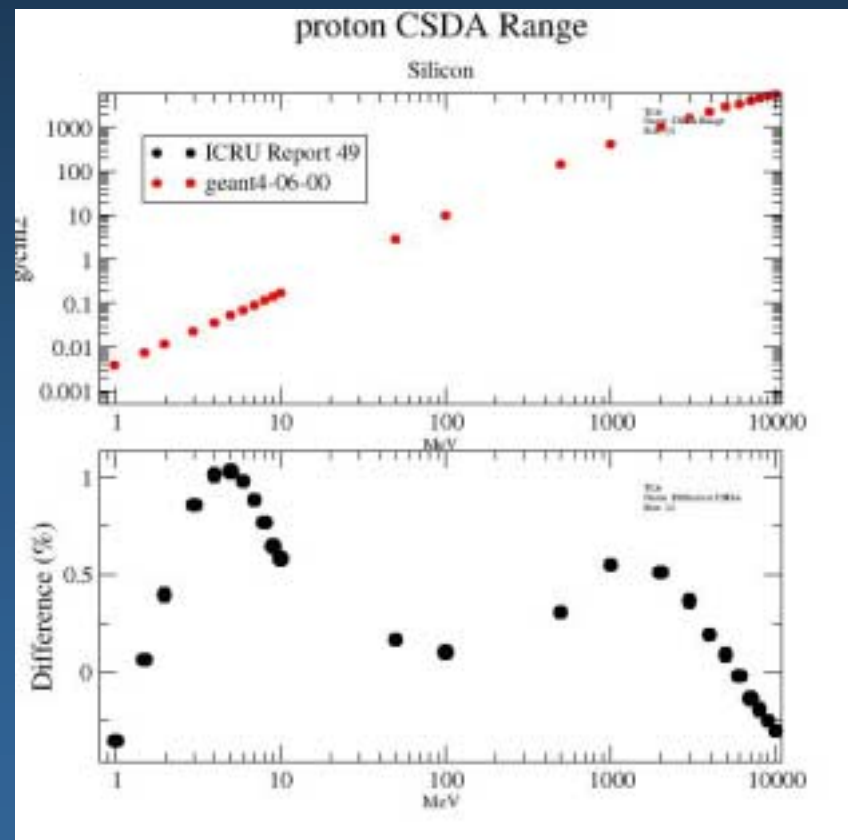
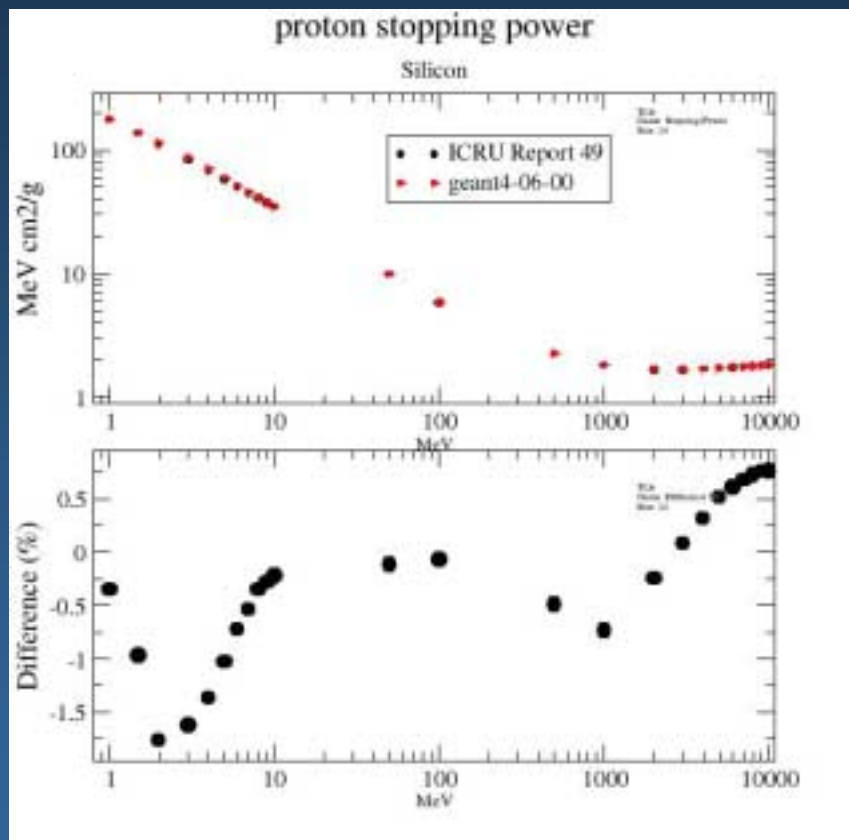


proton CSDA Range

oxygen

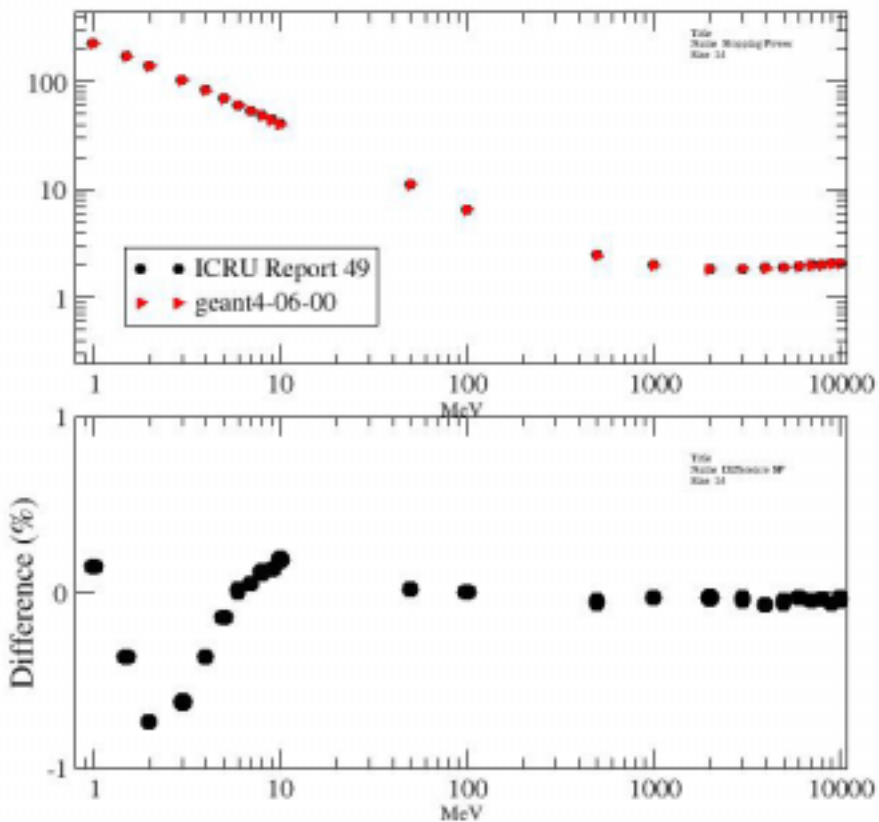


Results: silicon, protons

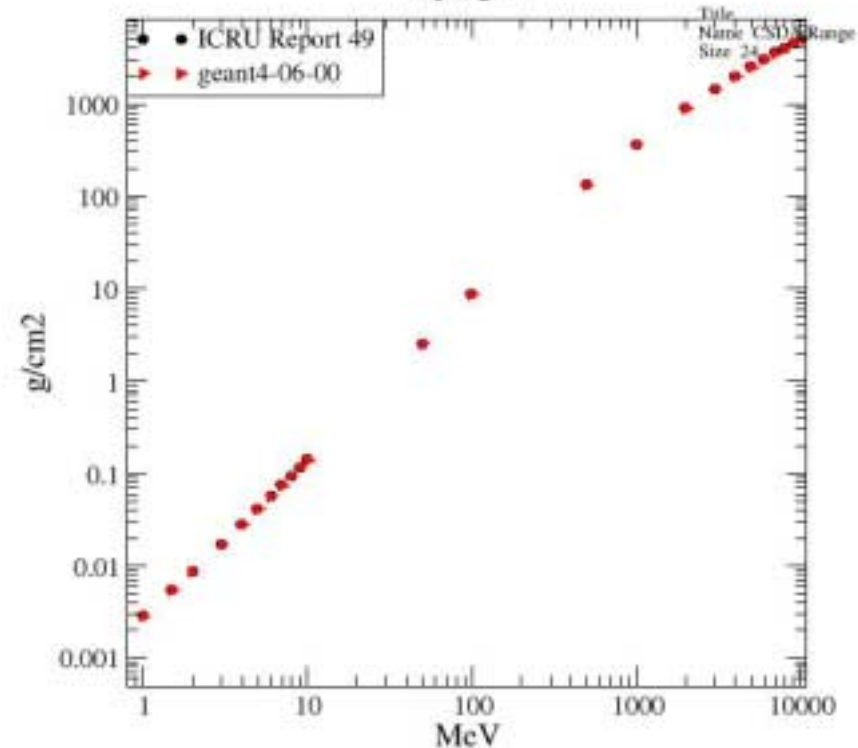


Results: nitrogen, protons

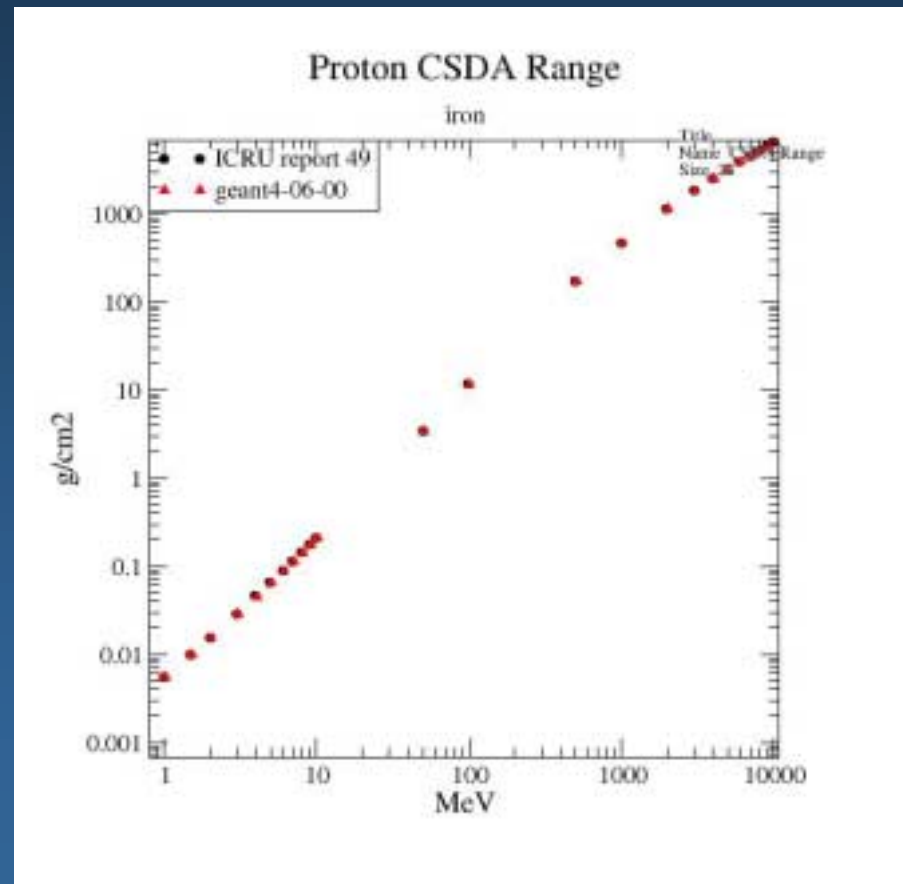
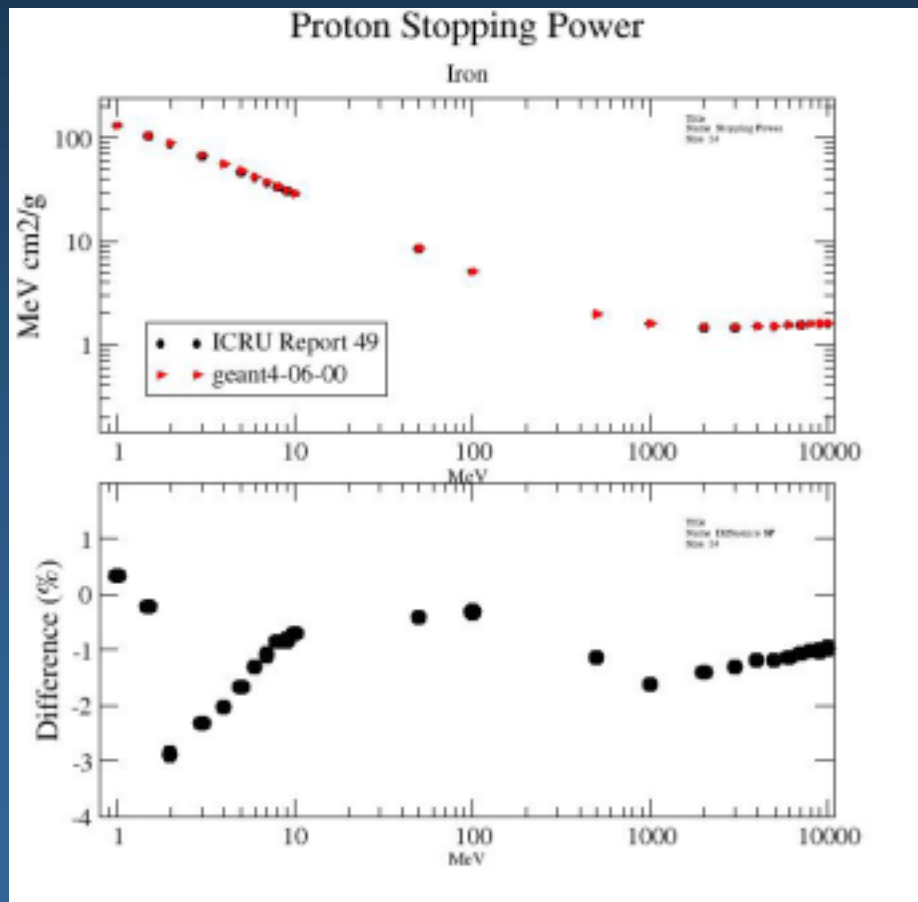
Proton stopping Power
Nitrogen



Proton CSDA Range
Nitrogen



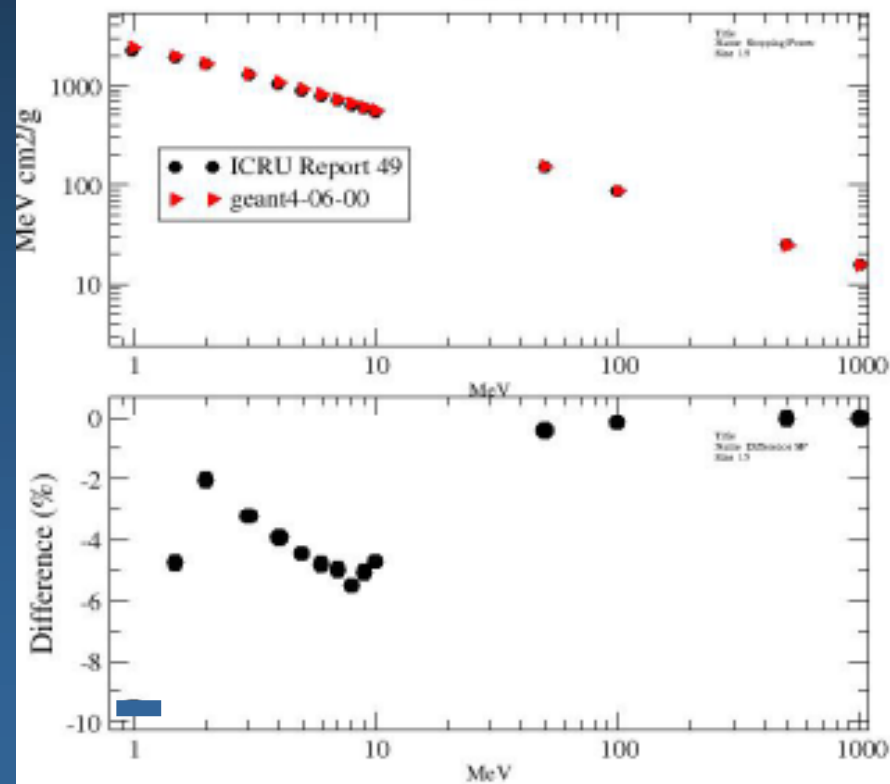
Results: iron, protons



Results: water, α

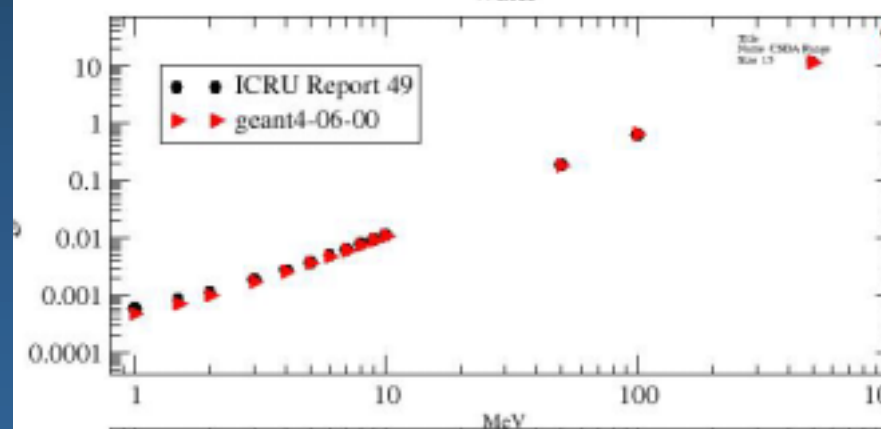
Alpha Stopping Power

Water



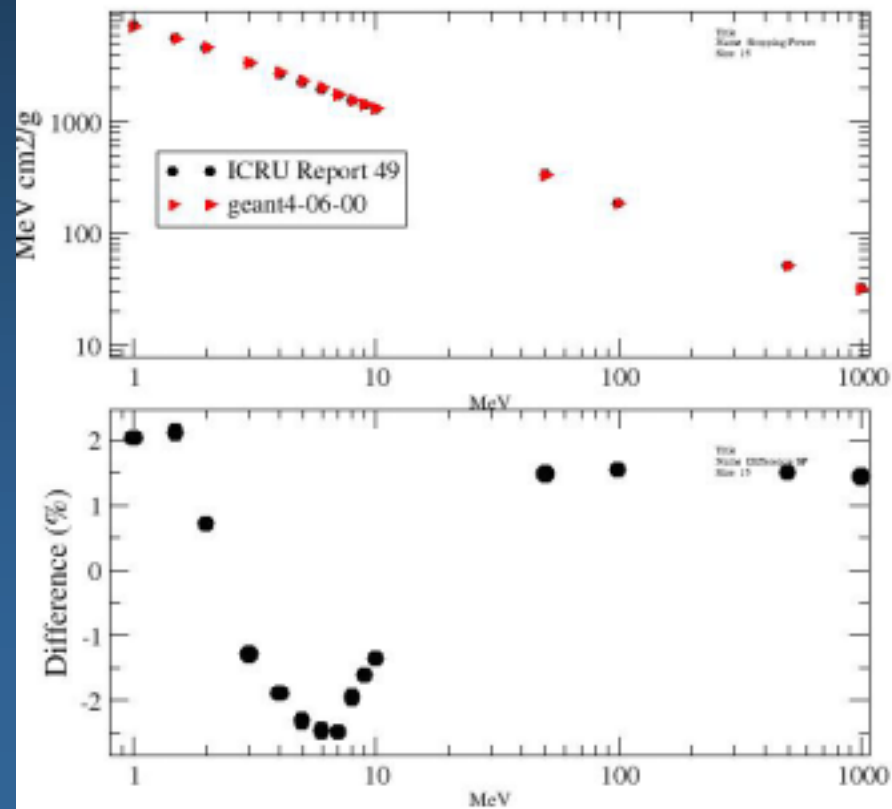
Alpha CSDA Range

Water

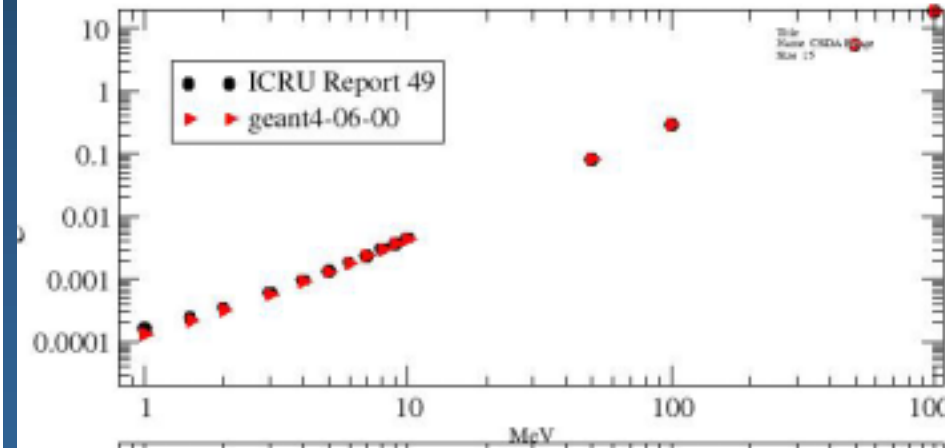


Results: hydrogen, α

Alpha Stopping Power
Hydrogen

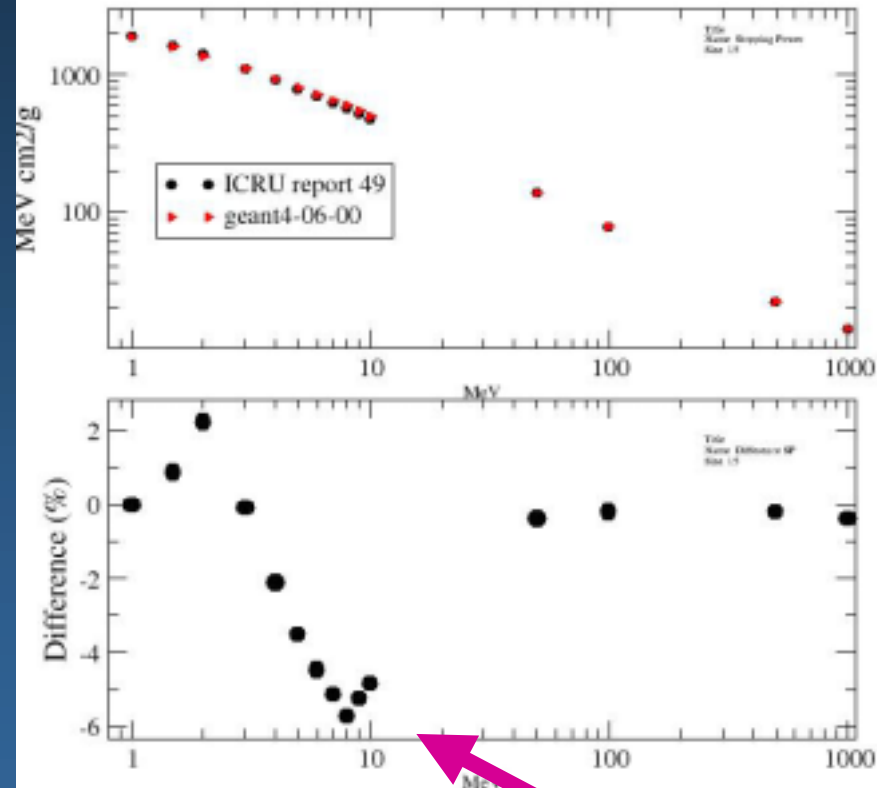


Alpha CSDA Range
Hydrogen

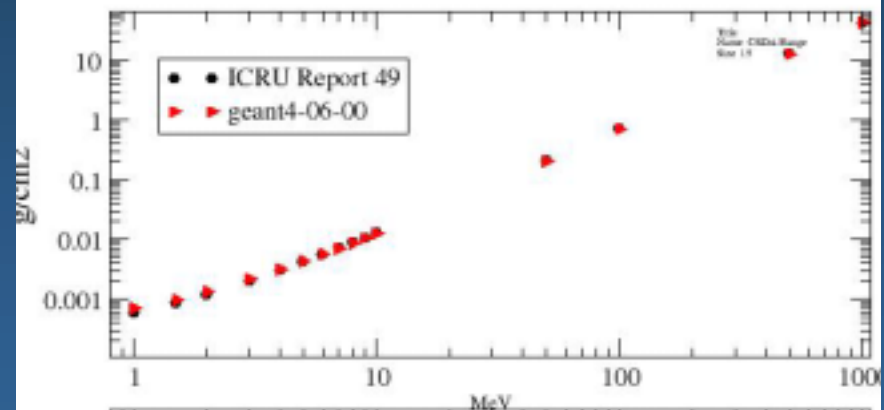


Results: graphite, α

Alpha stopping power
graphyte

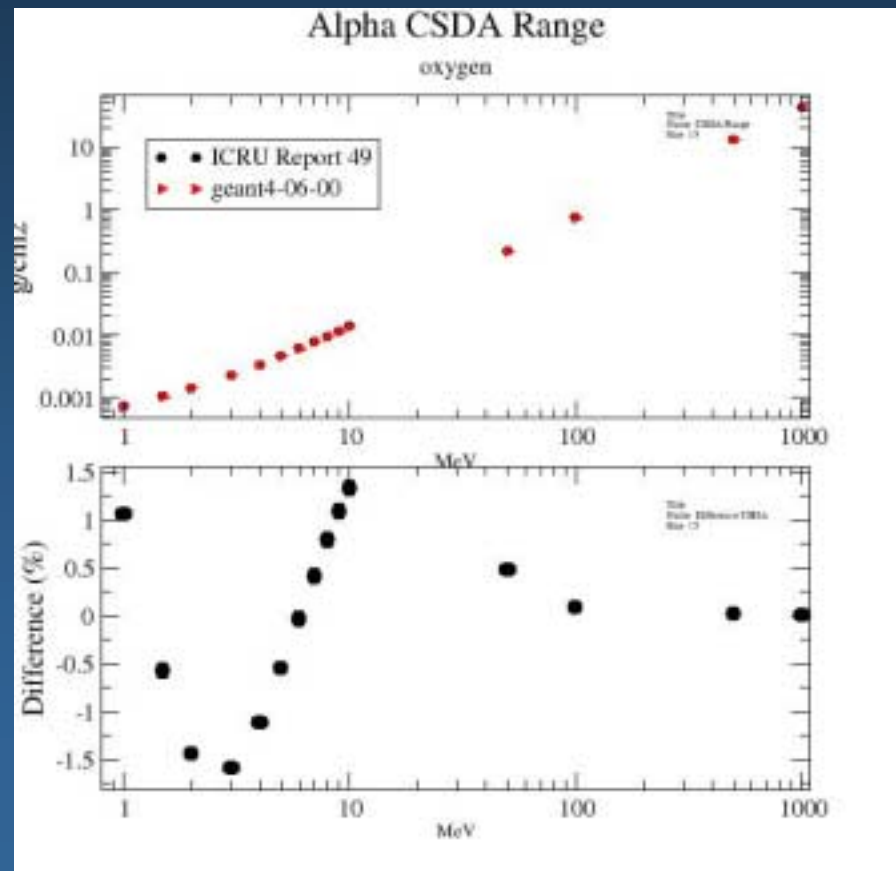
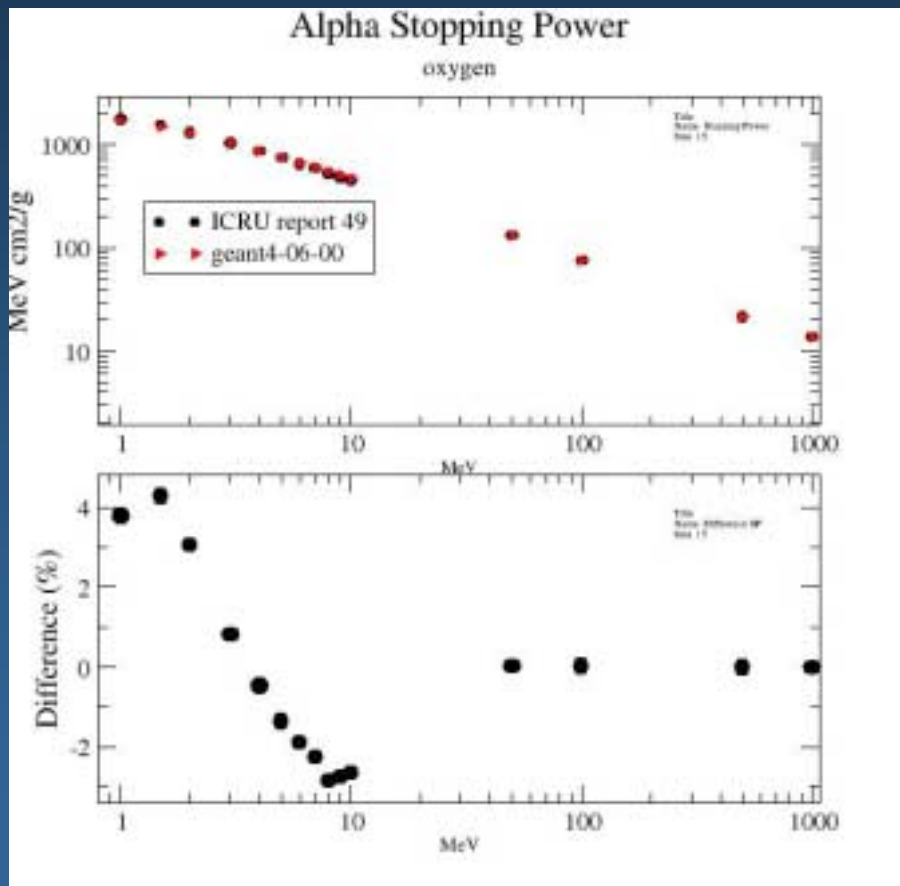


Alpha CSDA Range
Graphyte



Problem identified: improved parameterised model
to be released in LowE Ionisation in Geant4 6.2

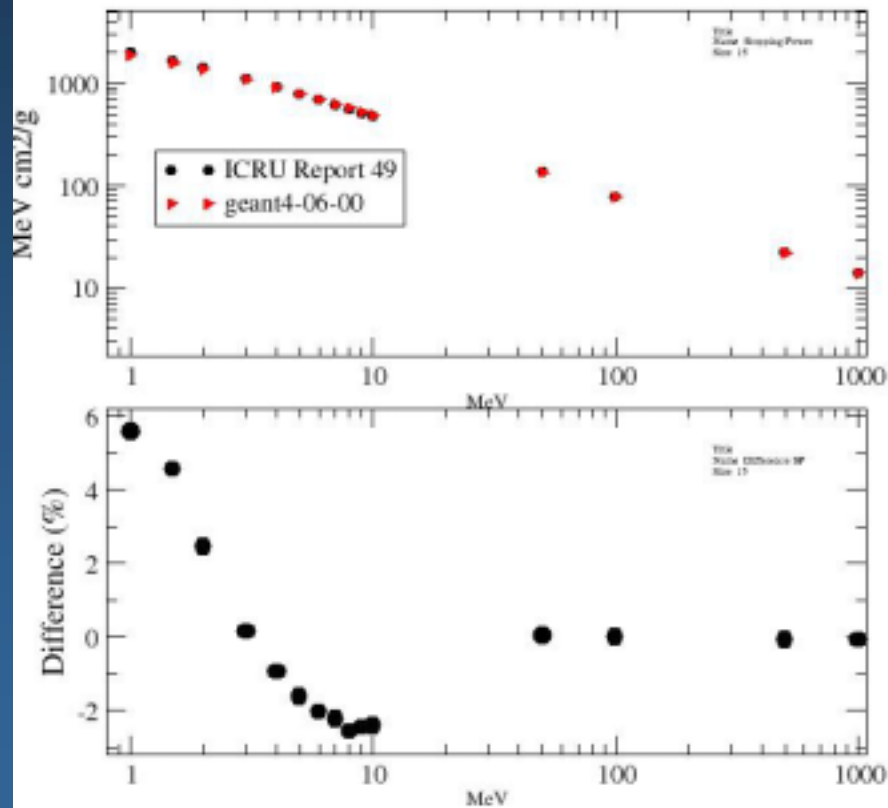
Results: oxygen, α



Results: nitrogen, α

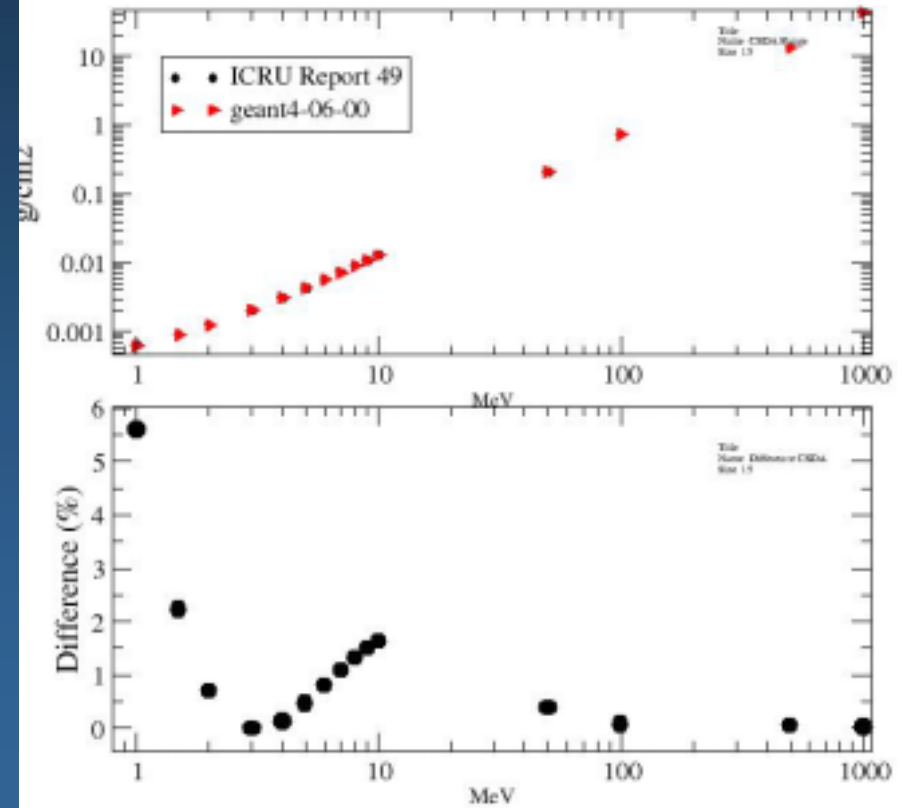
Alpha Stopping Power

Nitrogen

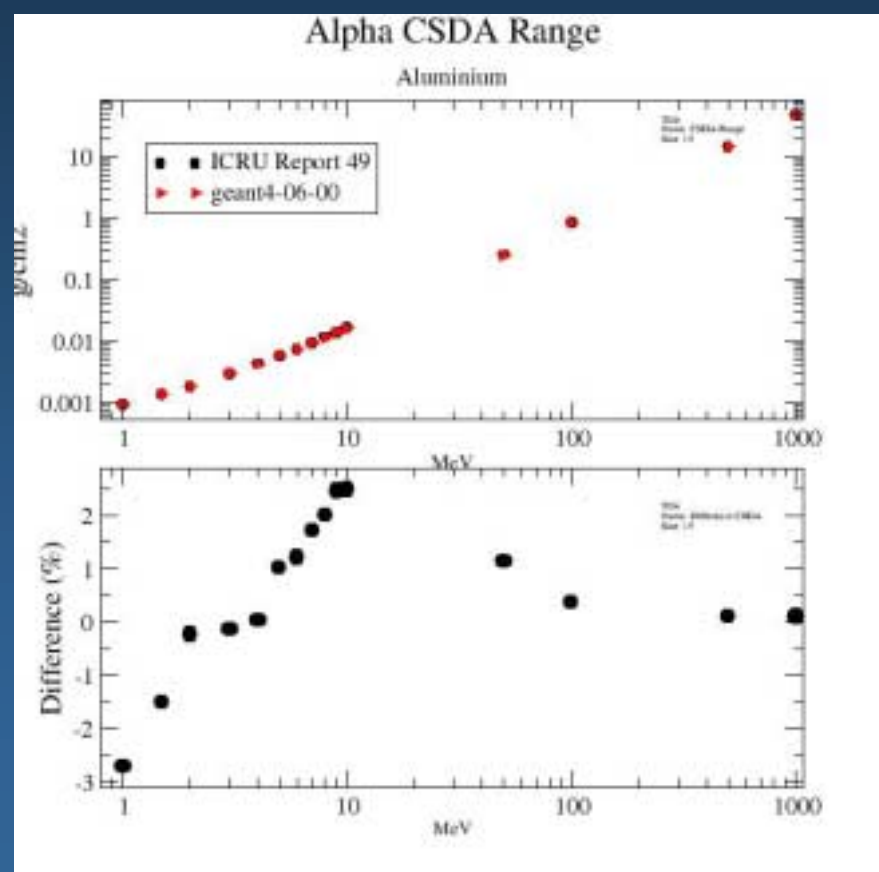
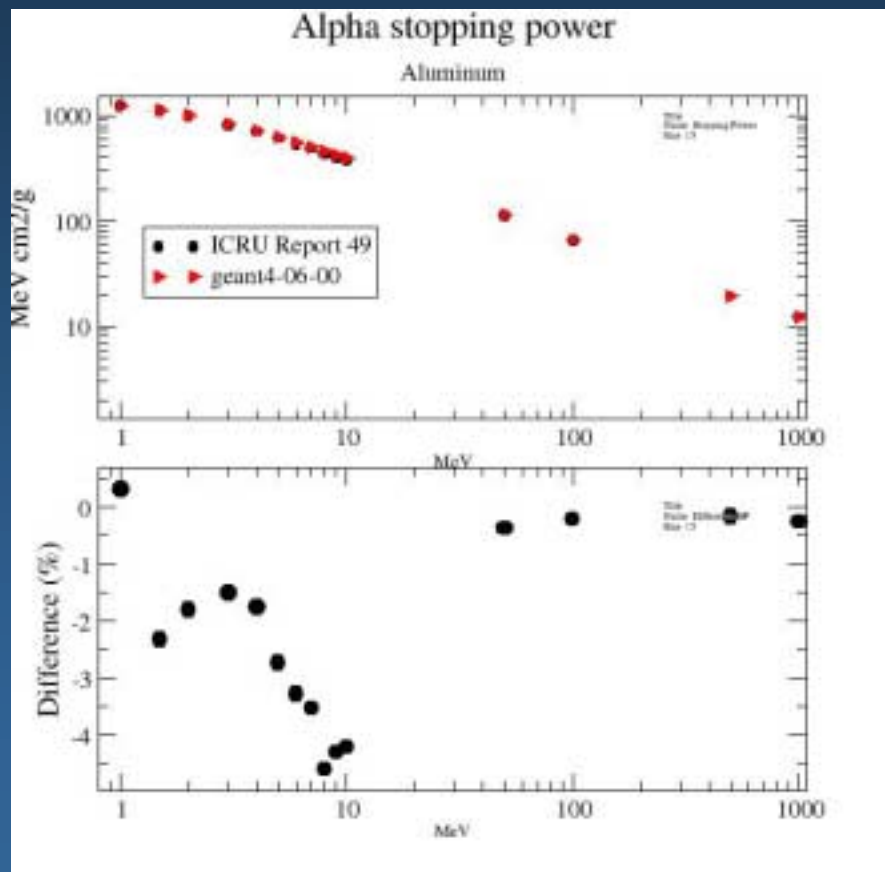


Alpha CSDA Range

Nitrogen



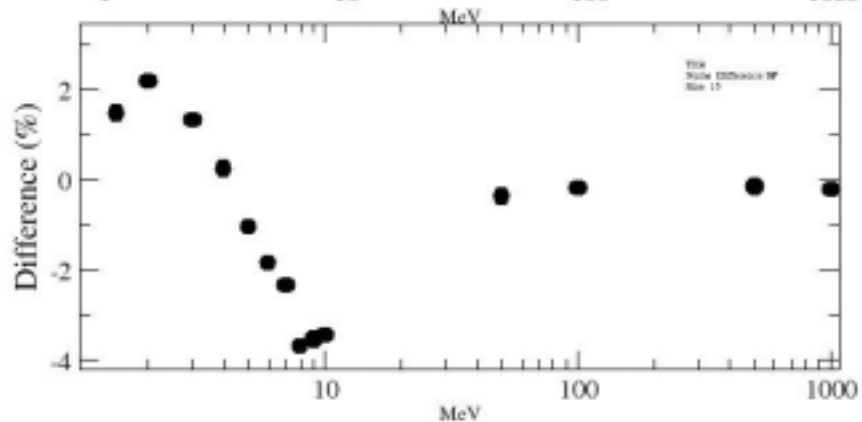
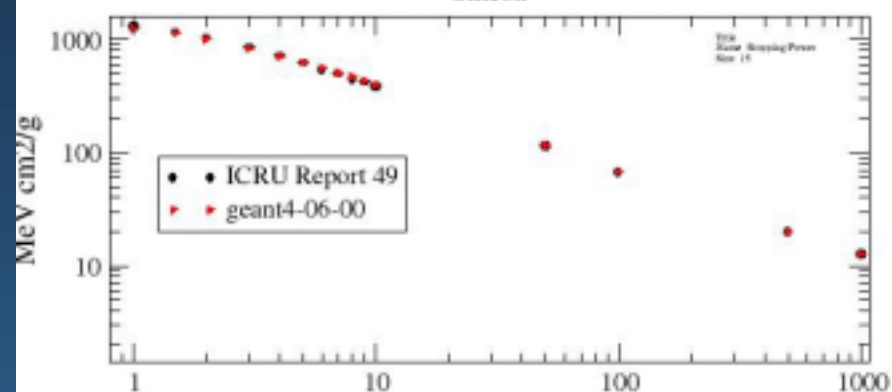
Results: aluminum, α



Results: silicon, α

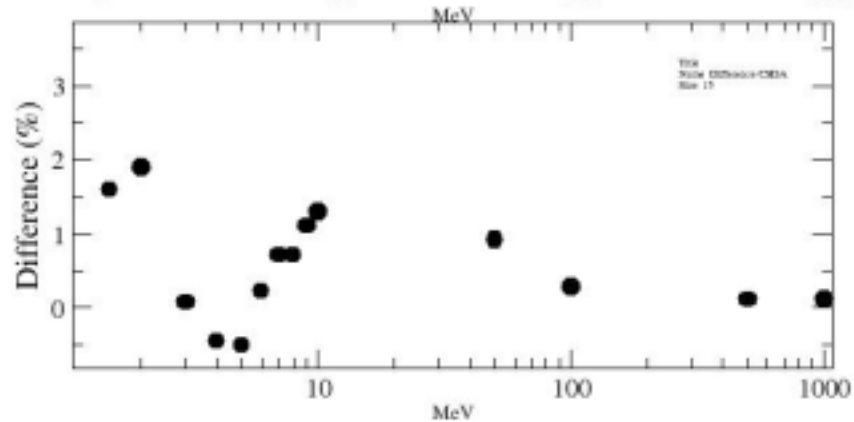
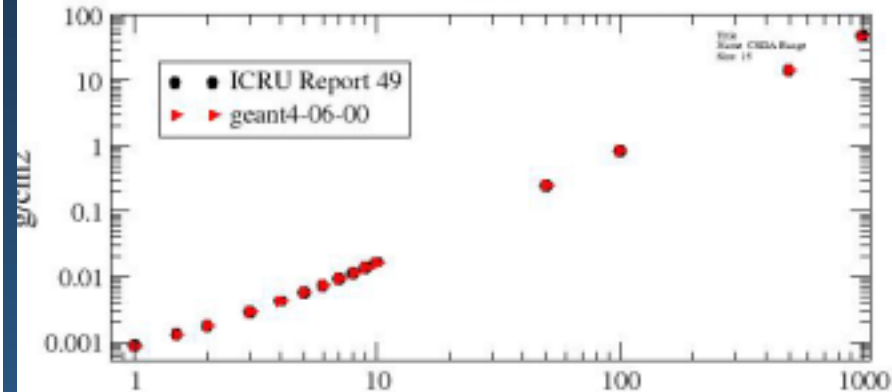
Alpha Stopping Power

Silicon



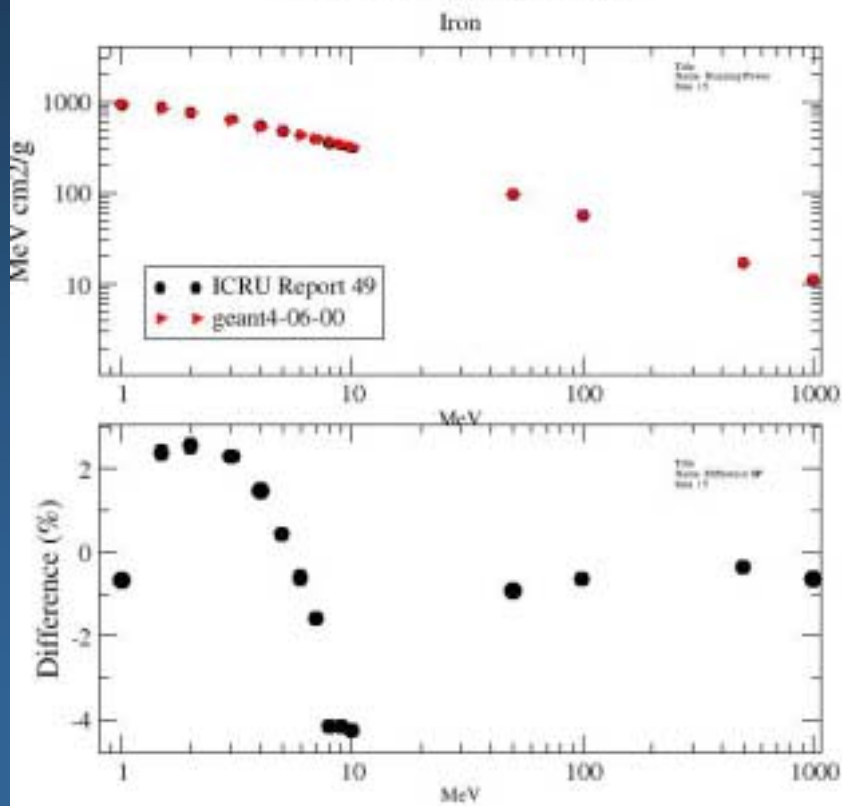
Alpha CSDA range

Silicon

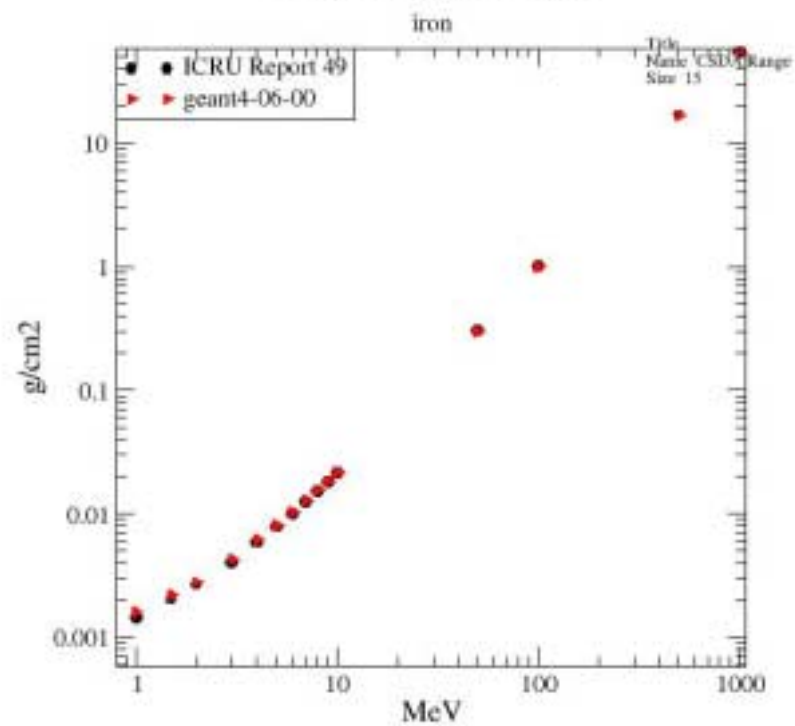


Results: iron, α

Alpha Stopping Power



Alpha CSDA Range

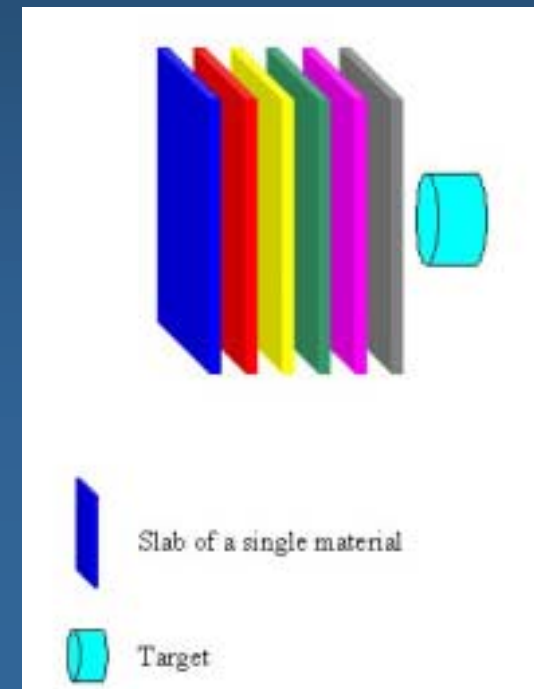
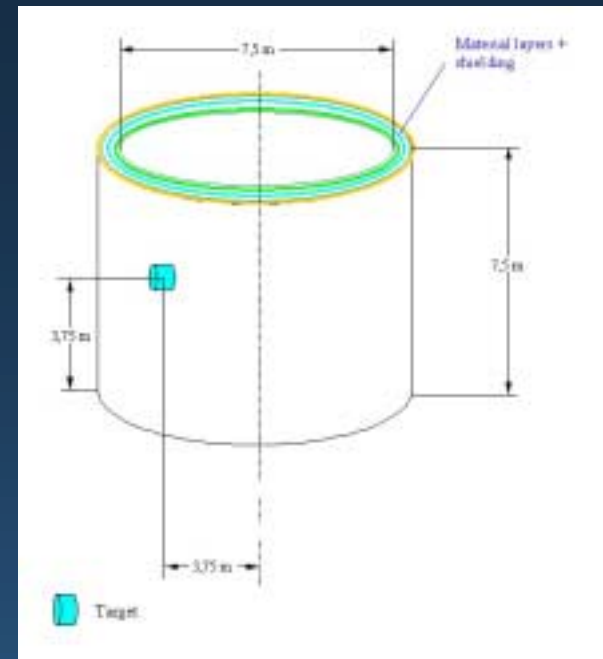


Analysis of tests

- Uncertainties for Stopping Power given by ICRU Report 49:
 - Elements
 - $E < 1 \text{ MeV}$: $\sim 5 \%$
 - $E > 1 \text{ MeV}$: $\sim 2 \%$
 - Compounds
 - $E < 1 \text{ MeV}$: $\sim 5 \%$
 - $E > 1 \text{ MeV}$: $\sim 4 \%$
- The electromagnetic physics models chosen are accurate: the differences between test results and ICRU Report 49 are compatible with ICRU errors
- In graphite for $E = 2 \text{ MeV}$ the difference between Geant4 test and ICRU Report 49 is about $\sim 4\%$
 - understood, improvement of LowE model planned

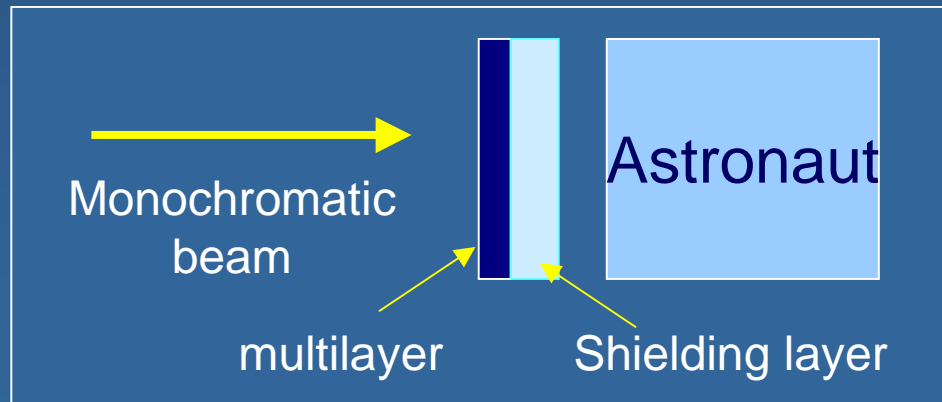
Vehicle habitat concepts

- Conceptual designs of vehicle habitats have been proposed in various studies
- Simplified Inflatable Habitat concept (SIH) consisting of:
 - Meteoroid and debris protection
 - Structure
 - Redundant bladder
 - *No shielding*
- The **multilayer** is a simplified model of the SIH for preliminary shielding studies
 - keeping the essential characteristics of the SIH relevant for a dosimetric study at this stage of the project



Dosimetry with EM physics

- Preliminary study with particle beams incident on multilayer + shielding
 - 5/10 cm water, 10 cm polyethylene
- Geant4 LowE electromagnetic processes + multiple scattering

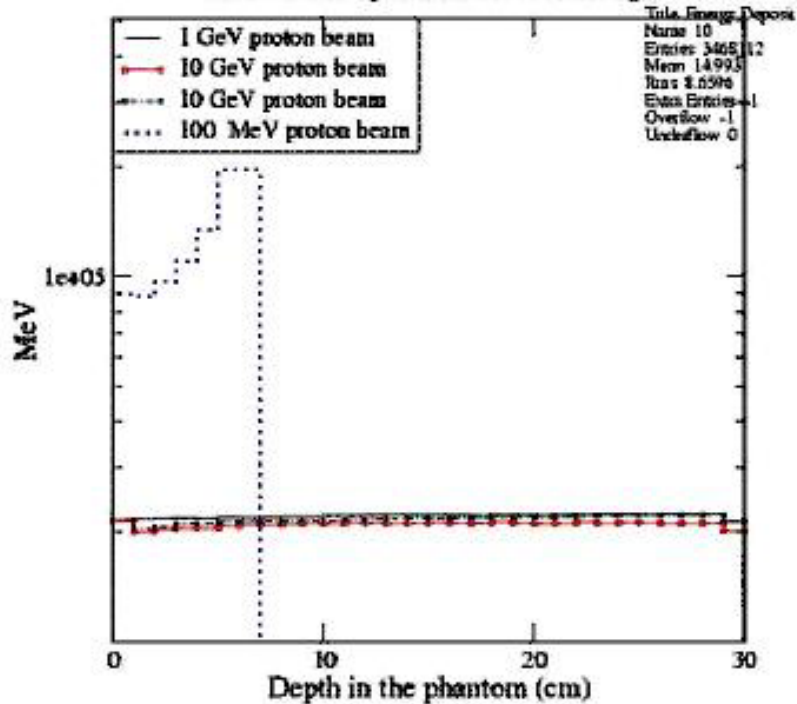


Proton energy deposit in the Astronaut

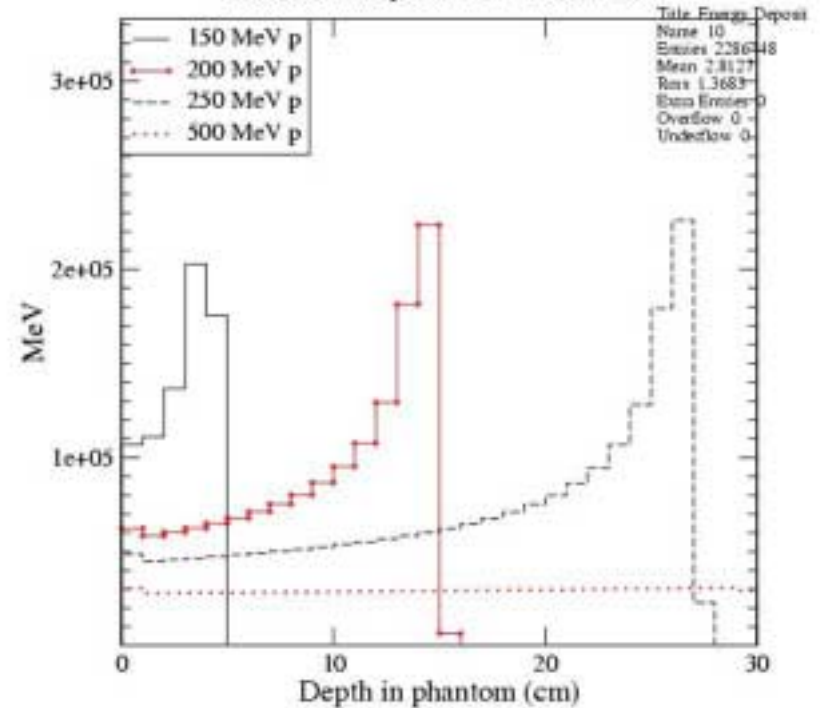
No shielding

10 cm water shielding

Energy Deposit in the phantom
monochromatic proton beams -no shieldings



Energy Deposit in the phantom
Monochromatic proton beam -10 cm water



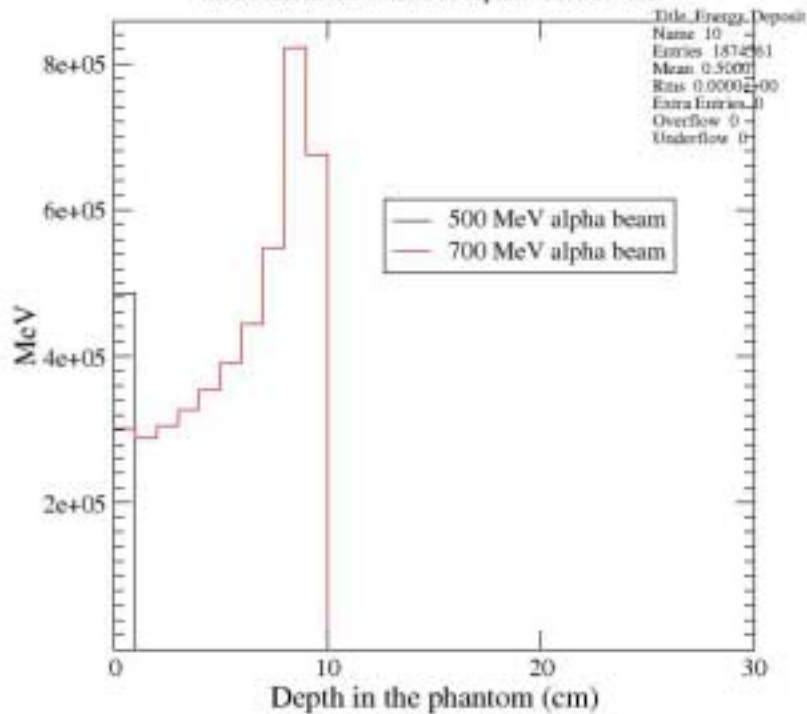
Effect of the shielding layer:

the Bragg peaks inside the phantom are shifted to higher energies

Alpha energy deposit

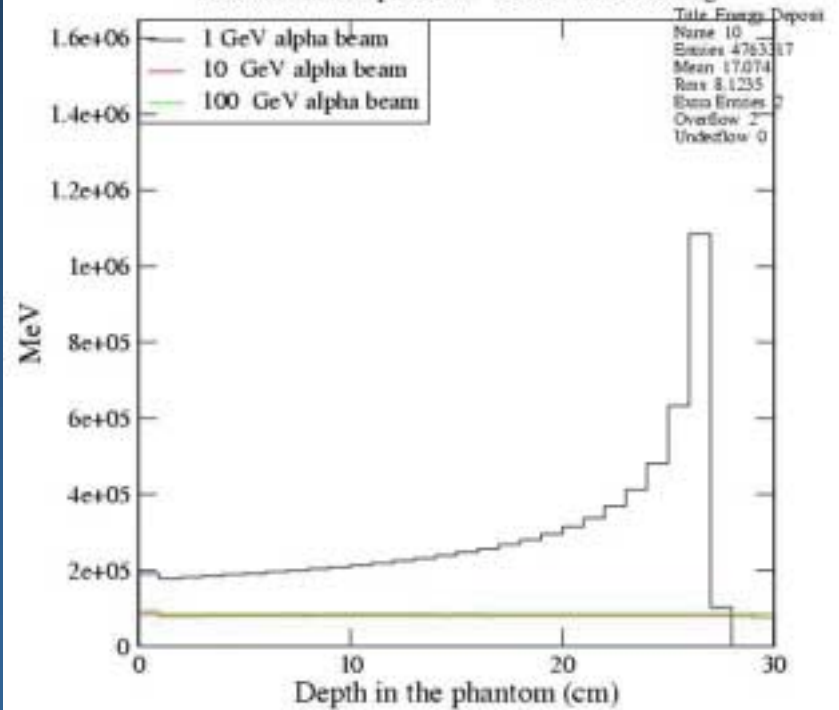
Energy Deposit in the phantom

monochromatic beams of alpha - 10 cm water

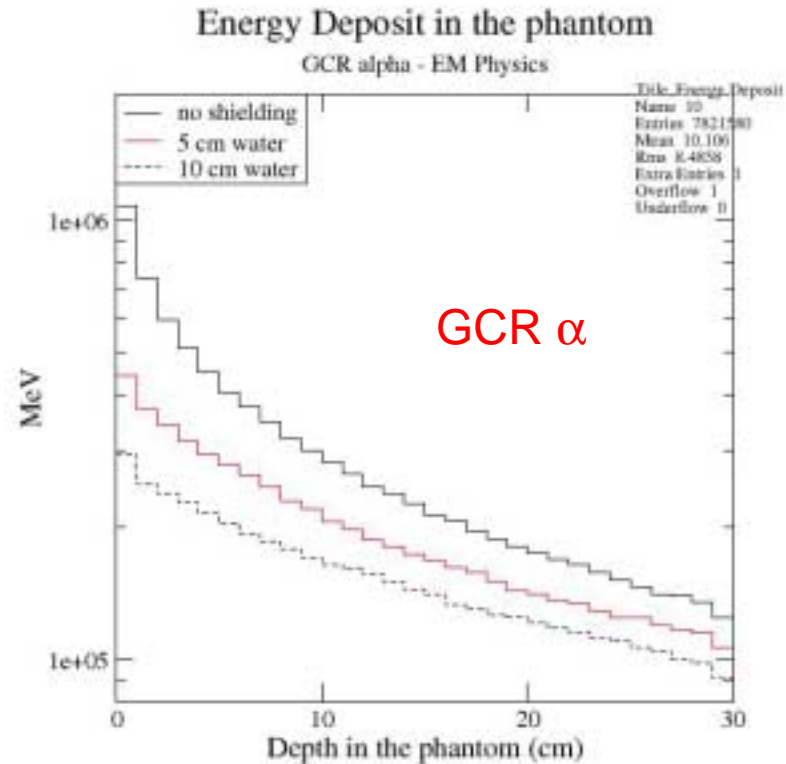
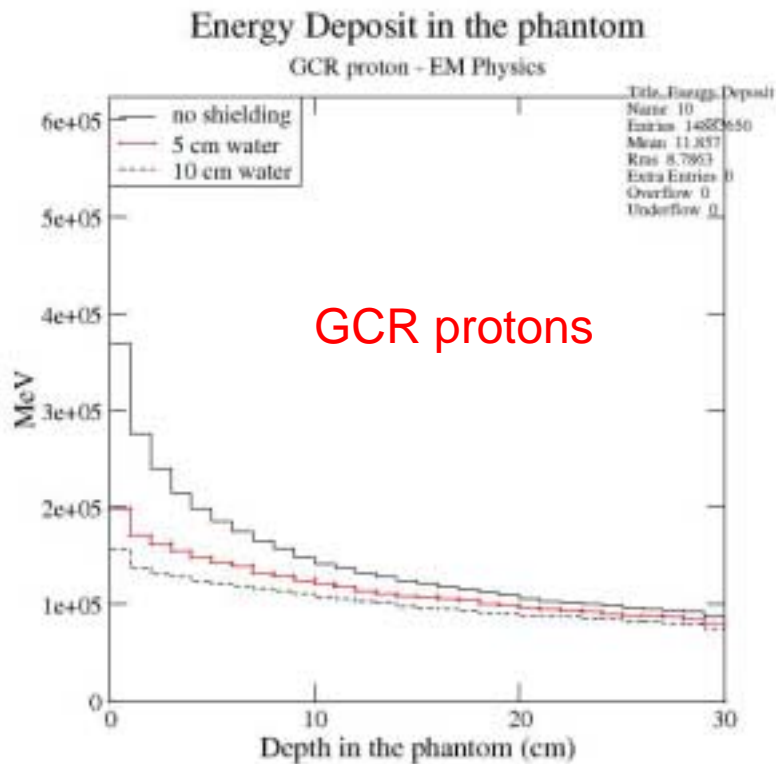


Energy Deposit in the phantom

monochromatic alpha beam - 10 cm water shielding



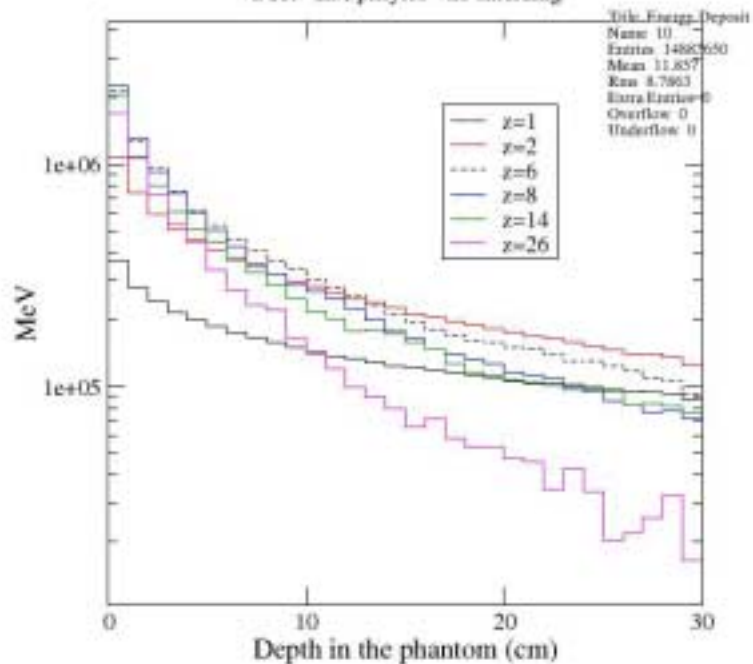
Comparison 0, 5 cm, 10 cm water shielding



GCR, no shielding

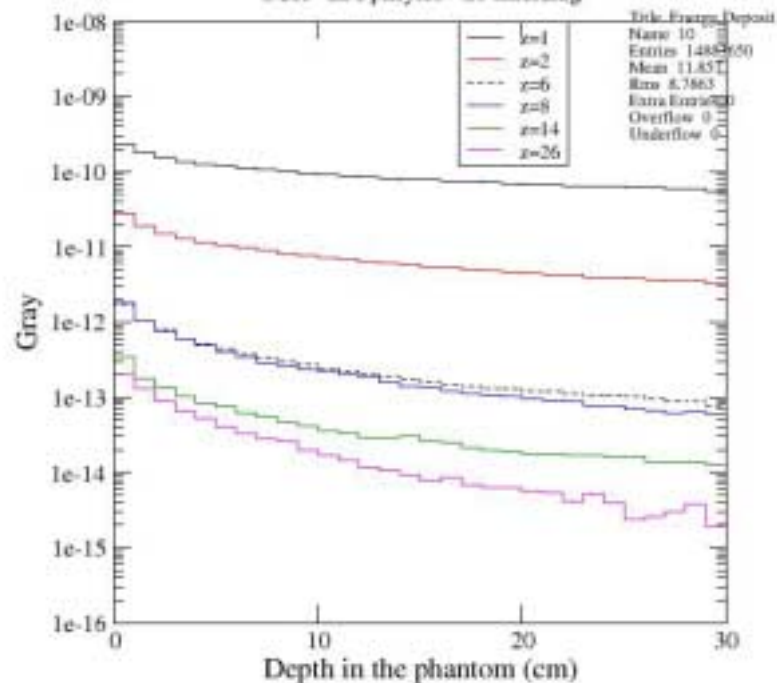
Energy Deposit in the phantom

GCR - EM physics - no shielding



Dose in the phantom

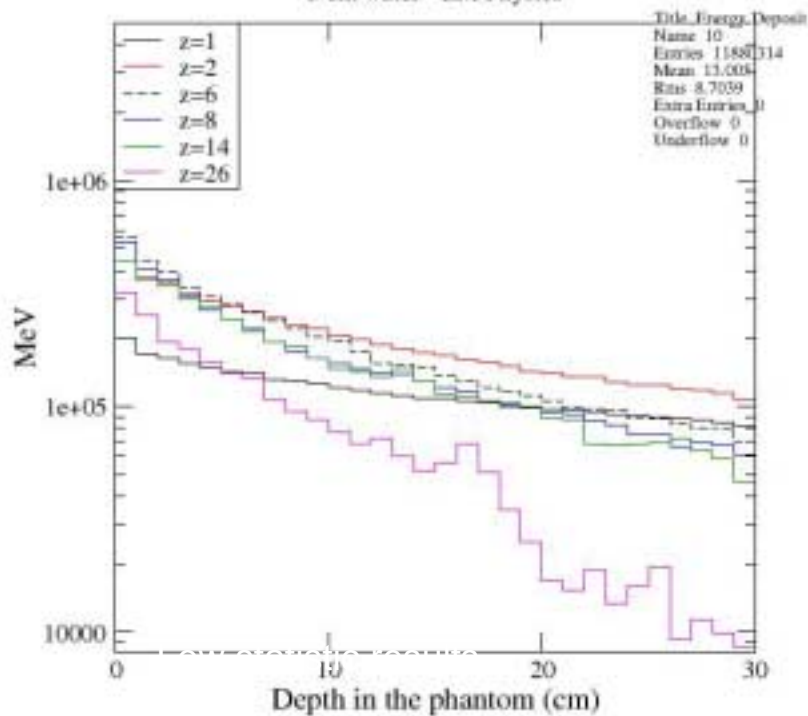
GCR - EM physics - no shielding



GCR, 5 cm water shielding

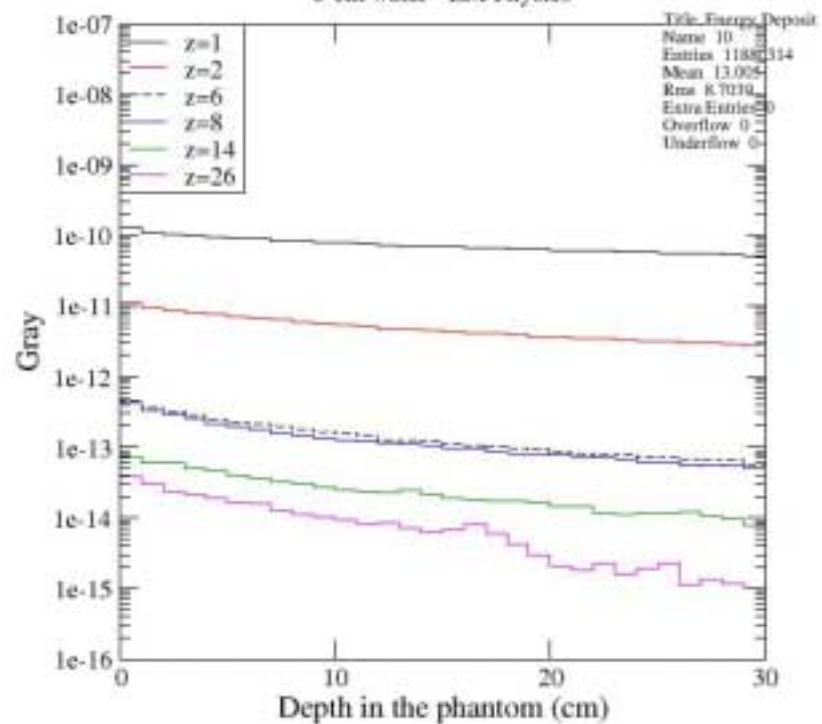
Energy Deposit in the phantom

5 cm water - EM Physics



Dose in the phantom

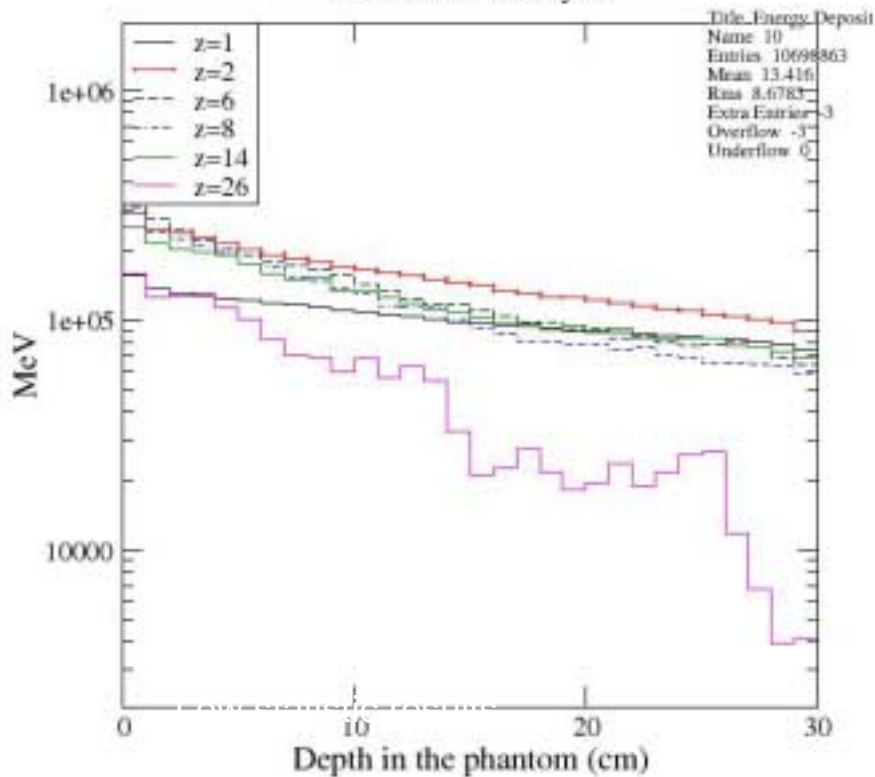
5 cm water - EM Physics



GCR, 10 cm water shielding

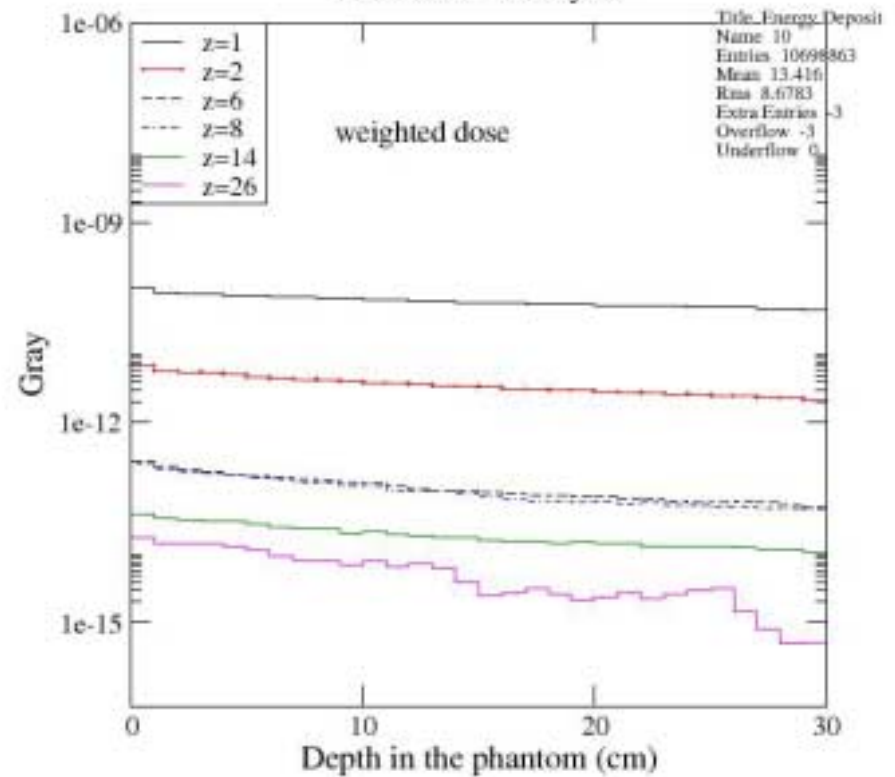
Energy Deposit in the phantom

10 cm water - EM Physics



Dose in the phantom

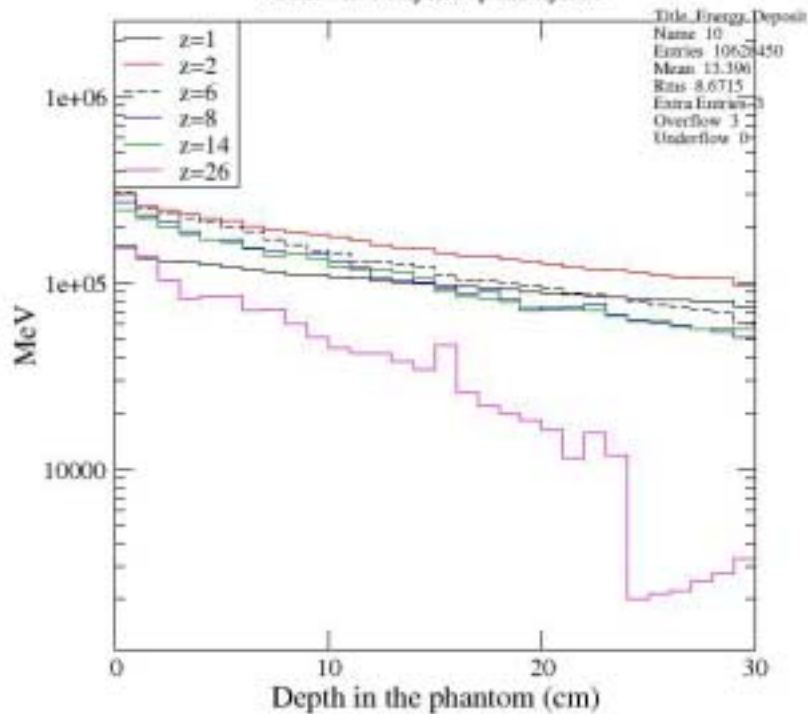
10 cm water - EM Physics



GCR, 10 cm polyethylene shielding

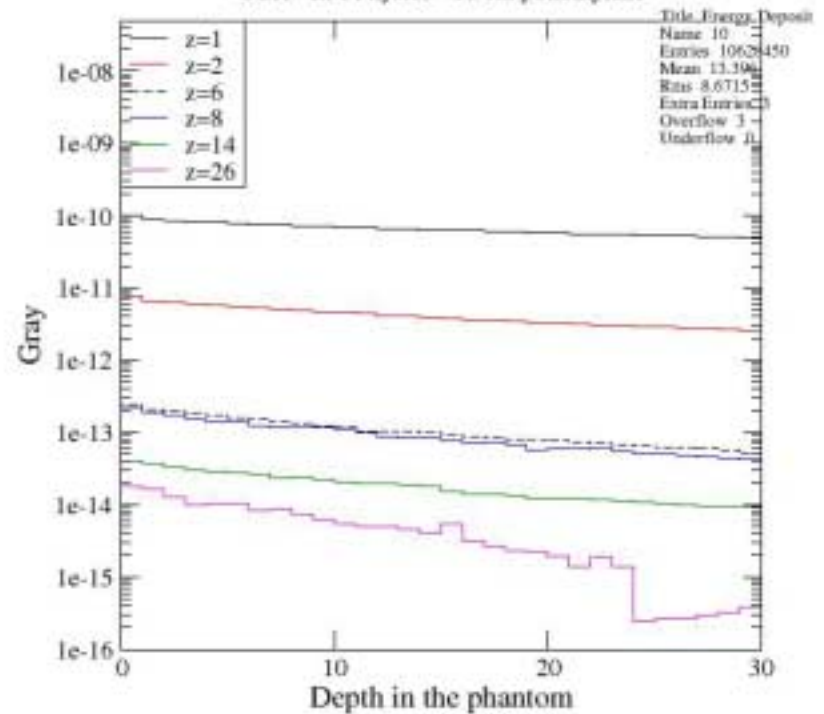
Energy Deposit in the phantom

GCR - EM Physics - polyethylene



Dose in the phantom

GCR - EM Physics - 10 cm polyethylene

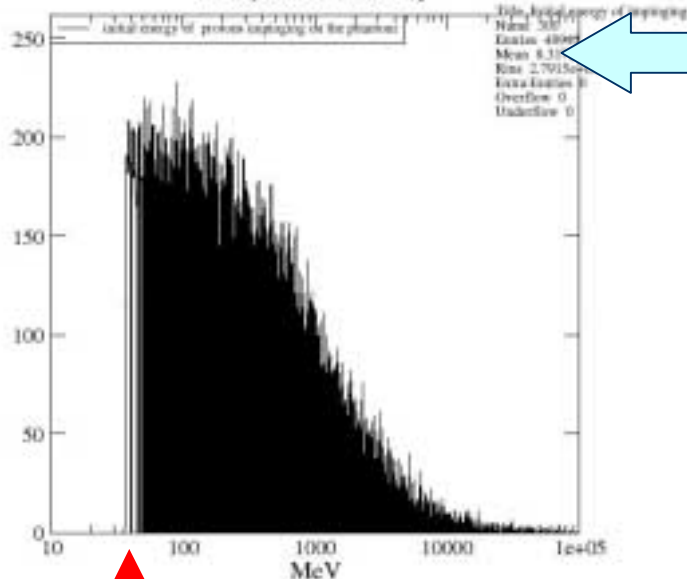


GCR proton analysis

Initial energy of primary p reaching the Astronaut

Initial energy of primaries

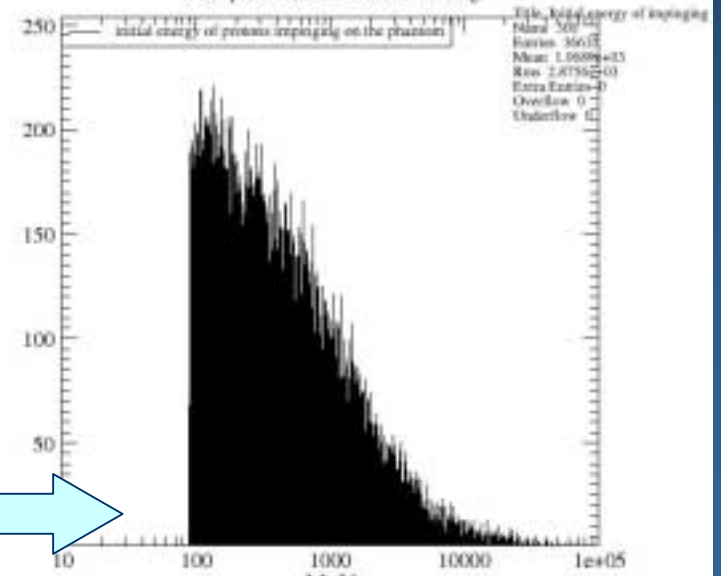
GCR protons, no shielding



no shielding

Initial energy of primaries

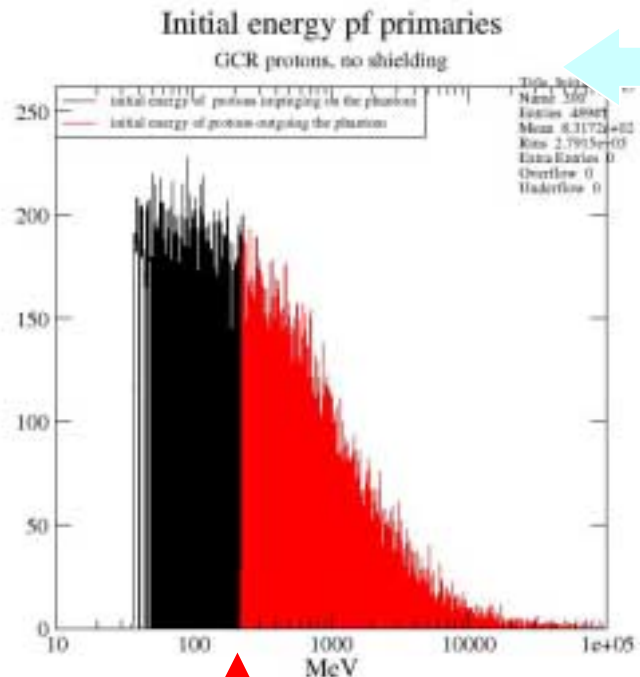
GCR protons, 5 cm water shielding



5 cm water shielding

GCR p

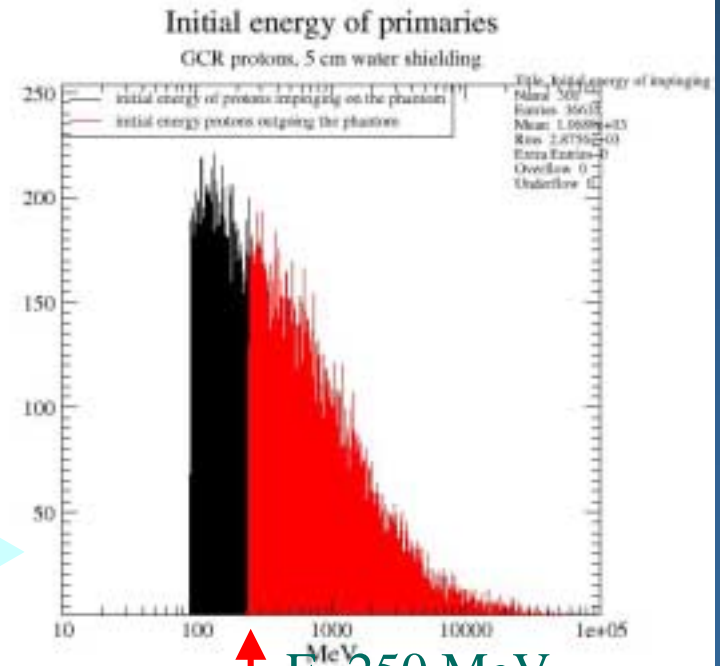
- Initial energy of p reaching the Astronaut
- Initial energy of p traversing the Astronaut



no
shielding

5 cm water
shielding

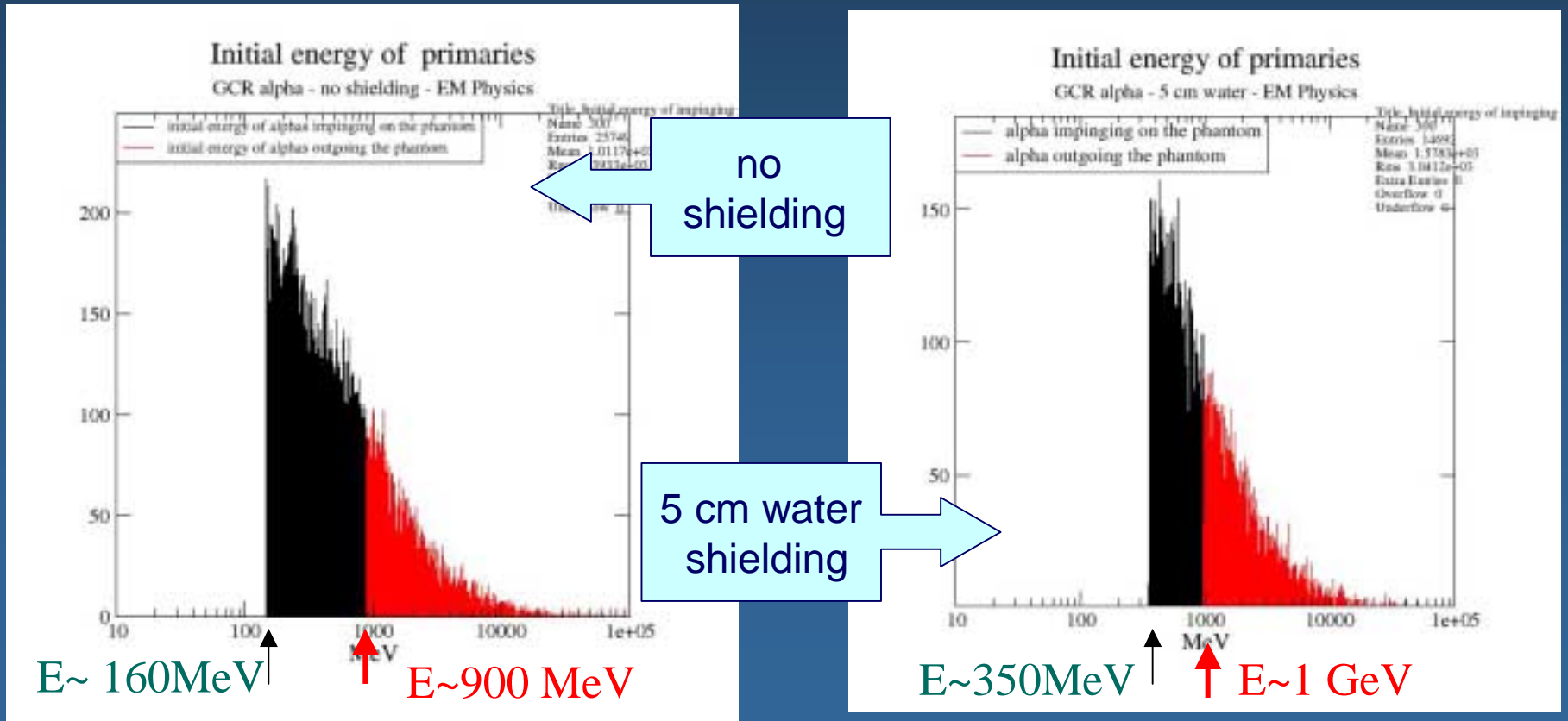
↑ E~220 MeV



↑ E~250 MeV

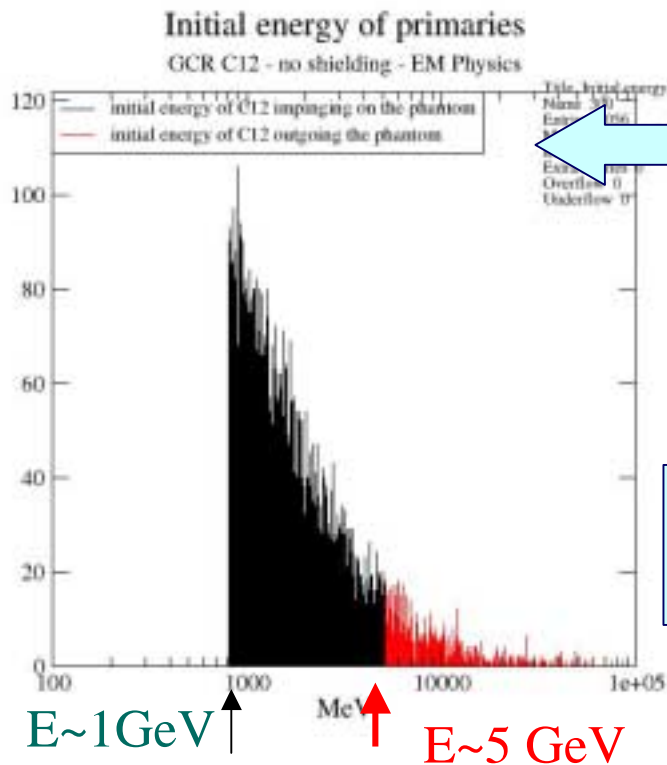
GCR alpha

- Initial energy of alpha particles reaching the Astronaut
- Initial energy of alpha particles traversing the Astronaut



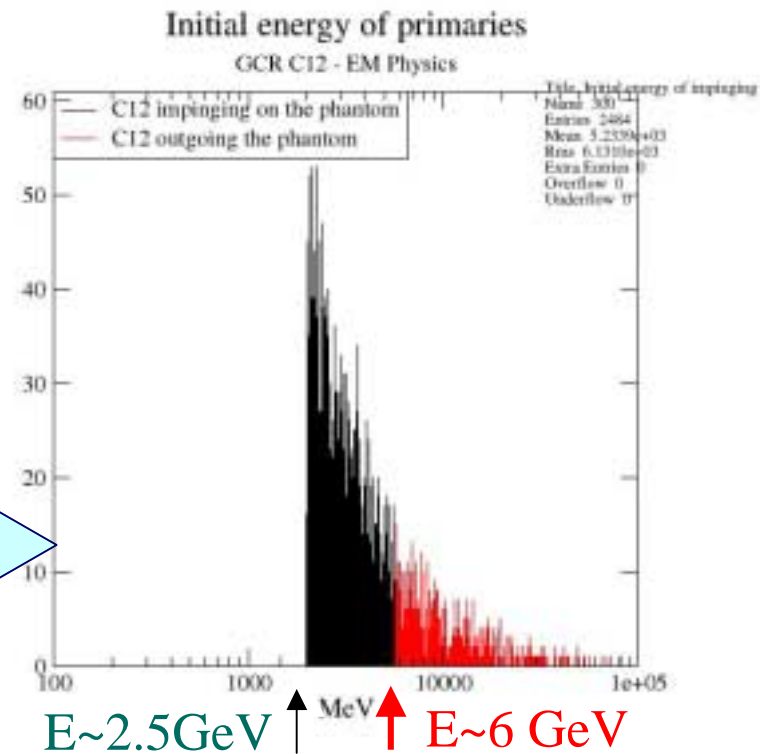
GCR C-12

- Initial energy of C-12 reaching the Astronaut
- Initial energy of C-12 traversing the Astronaut



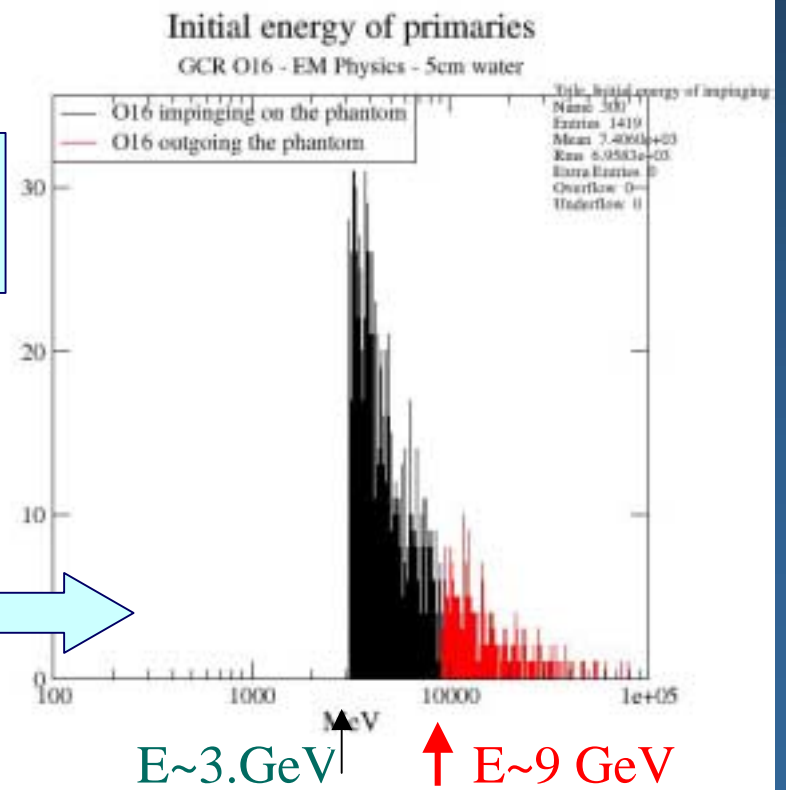
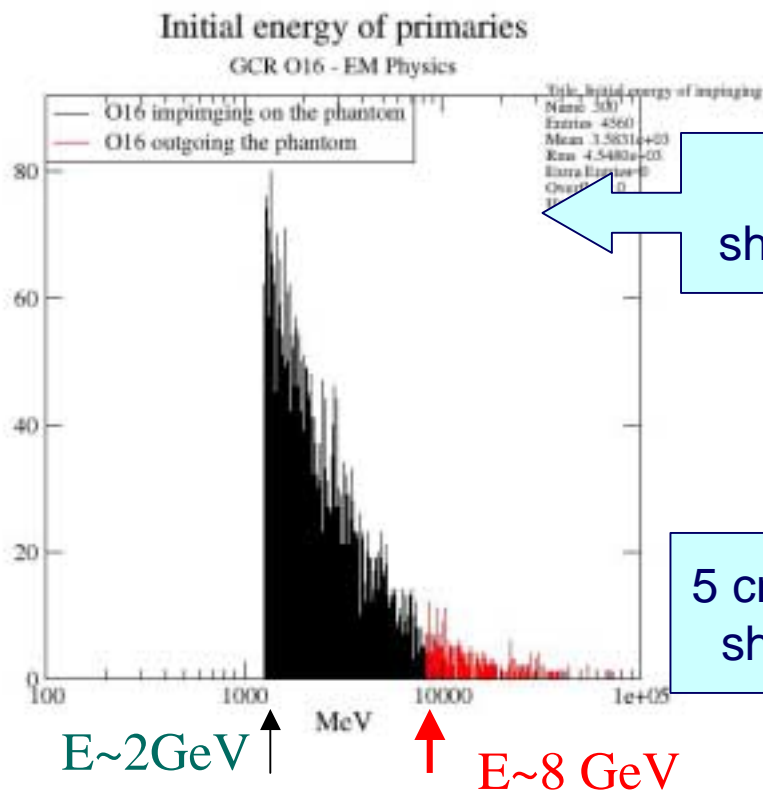
no
shielding

5 cm water
shielding



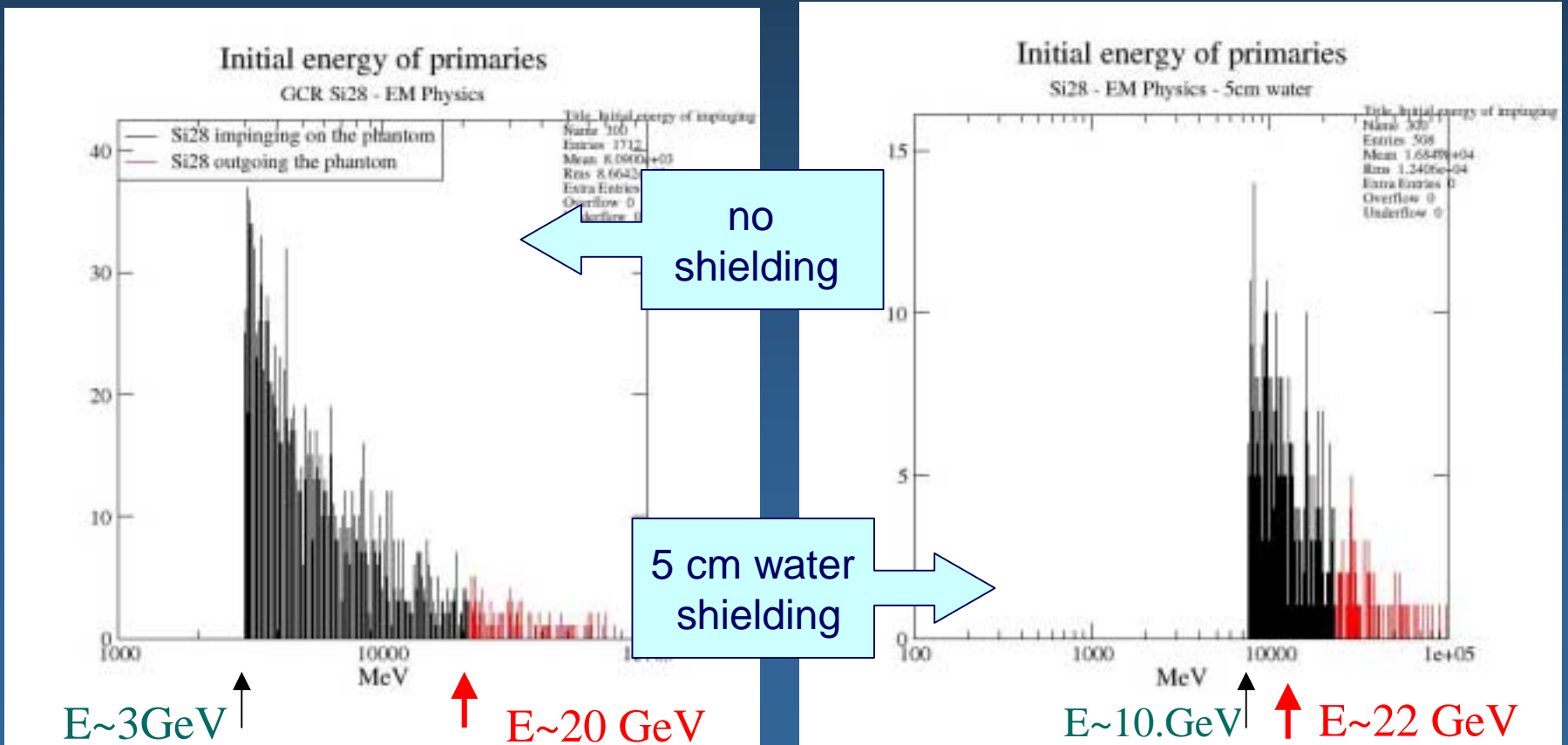
GCR O-16

- Initial energy of O-16 reaching the Astronaut
- Initial energy of O-16 traversing the Astronaut



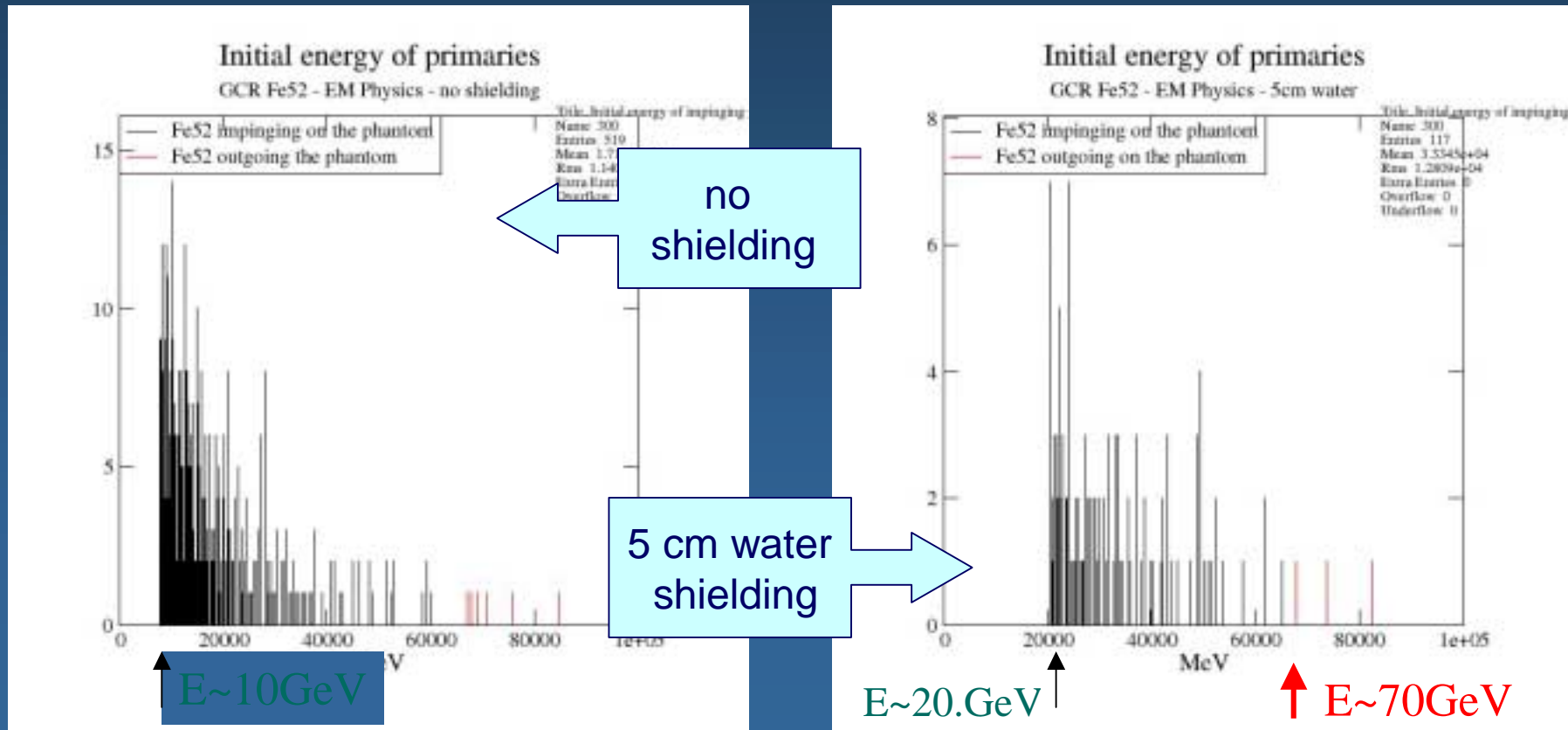
GCR Si-28

- Initial energy of Si-28 reaching the Astronaut
- Initial energy of Si-28 traversing the Astronaut



GCR Fe-52

- Initial energy of Fe-52 reaching the Astronaut
- Initial energy of Fe-52 traversing the Astronaut



Selection of hadronic models

For p , n , π :

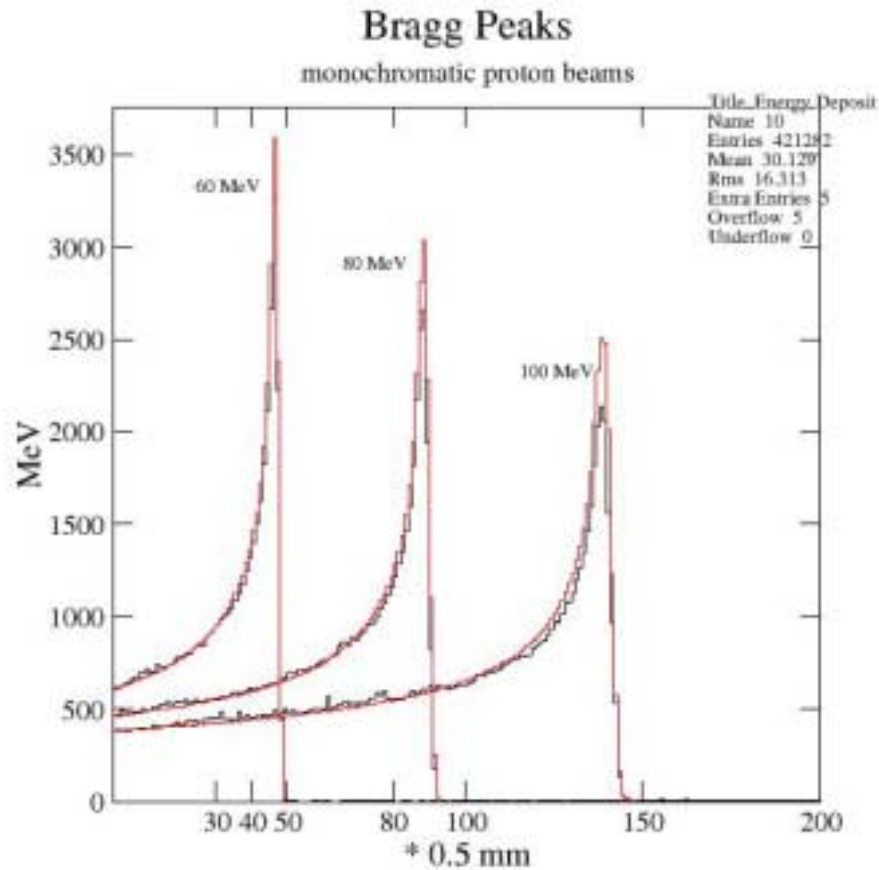
- Inelastic scattering
 - 0 - 3.2 GeV: Bertini Cascade
 - 2.8 - 25 GeV: Low Energy Parameterised (LEP) model
 - 15 GeV – 100 TeV: Quark Gluon String (QGS) model
- Elastic scattering

For α :

- Inelastic scattering
 - 0 – 100 MeV: LowEnergy Parameterised (LEP)
 - 80 MeV – 100 GeV: Binary Ion Model
 - Alpha-nuclear cross sections: Tripathi, Shen
- Elastic scattering

Educated guess, no systematic validation yet:
results are to be considered as preliminary indications, rather than quantitative estimates

Results



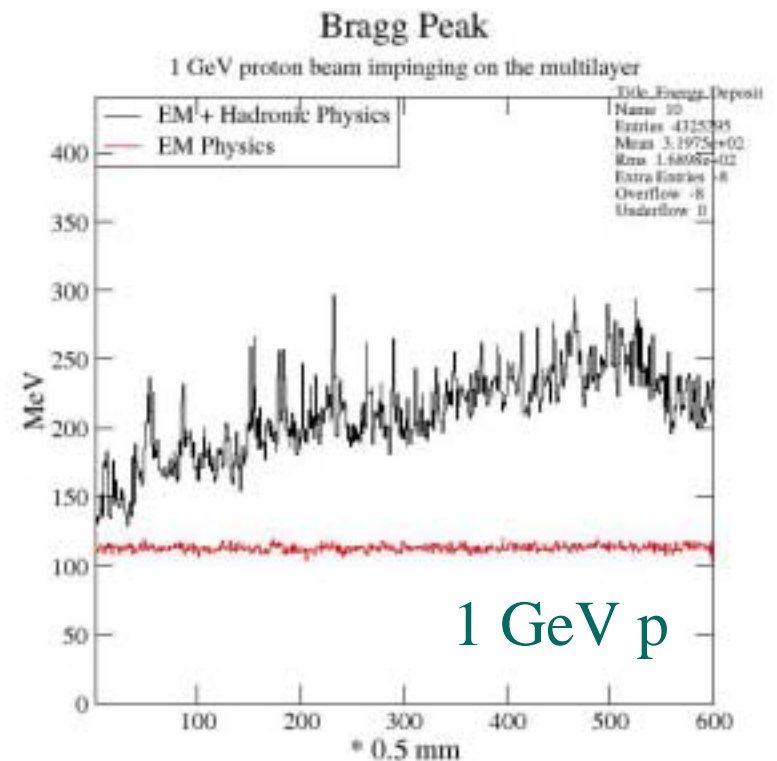
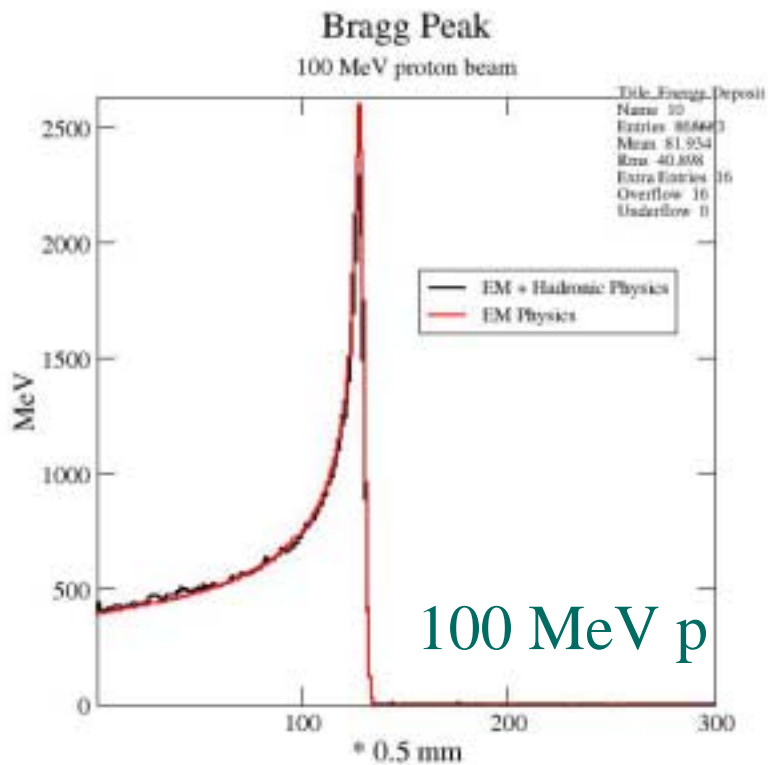
Z

60 MeV proton beam Bragg peak:

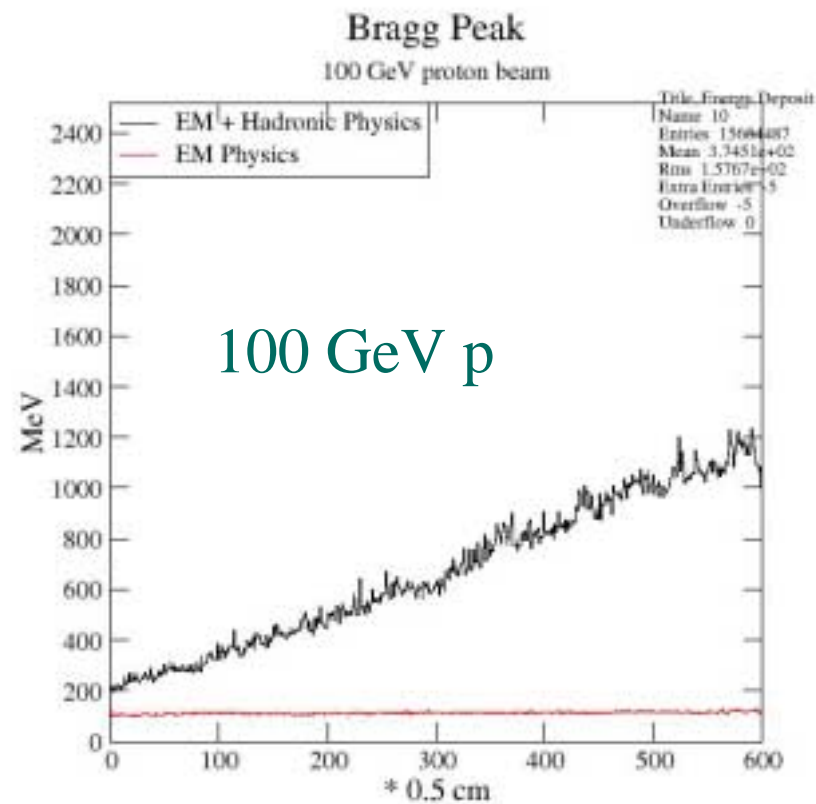
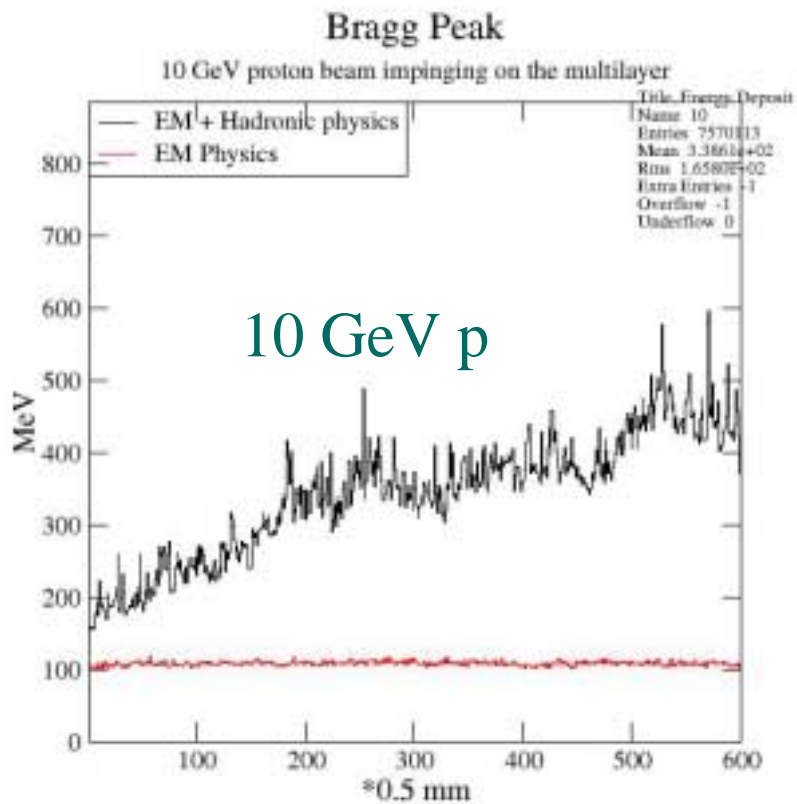
- depth ~ 25. mm
- FWHM ~ 2.8 mm

Results compatible with CATANA experimental data

Results: no shielding



Protons: no shielding



Multilayer + 10 cm water shielding

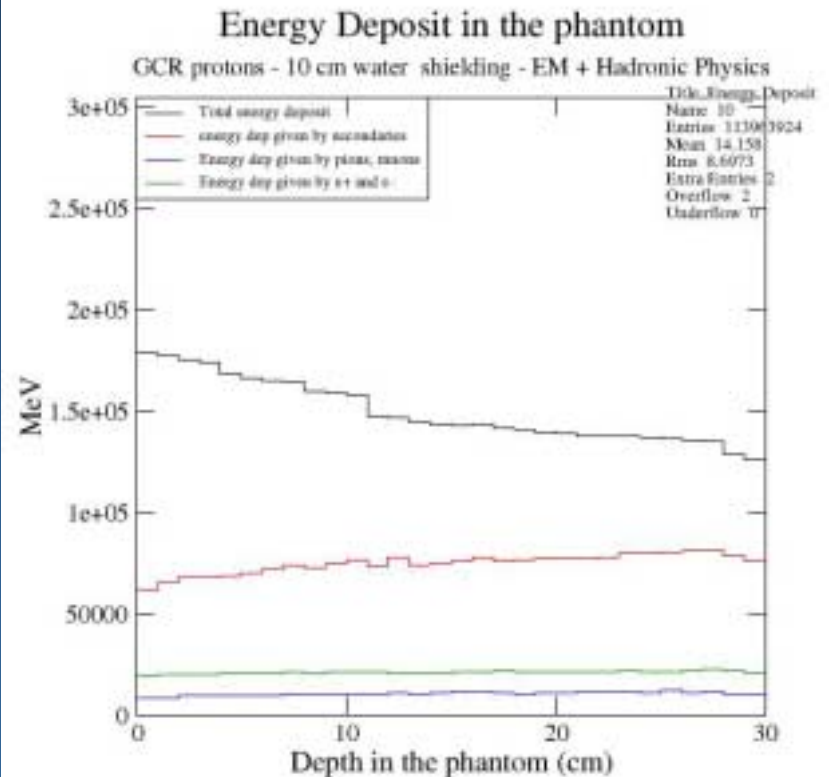
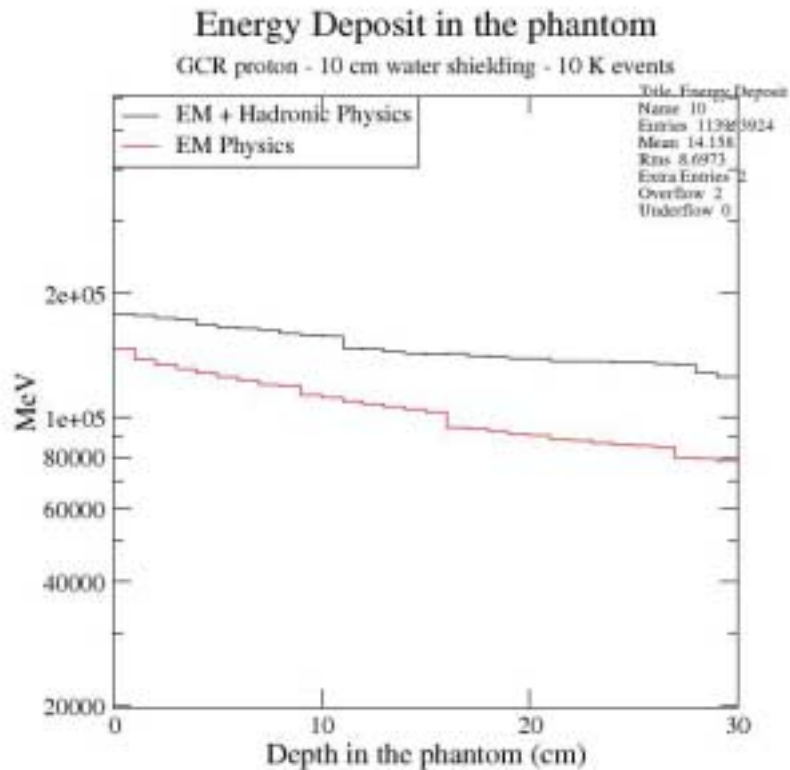
Comparison

EM physics

EM + hadronic physics

GCR protons

Contribution to energy deposit
from secondary particles



Multilayer + 10 cm water shielding

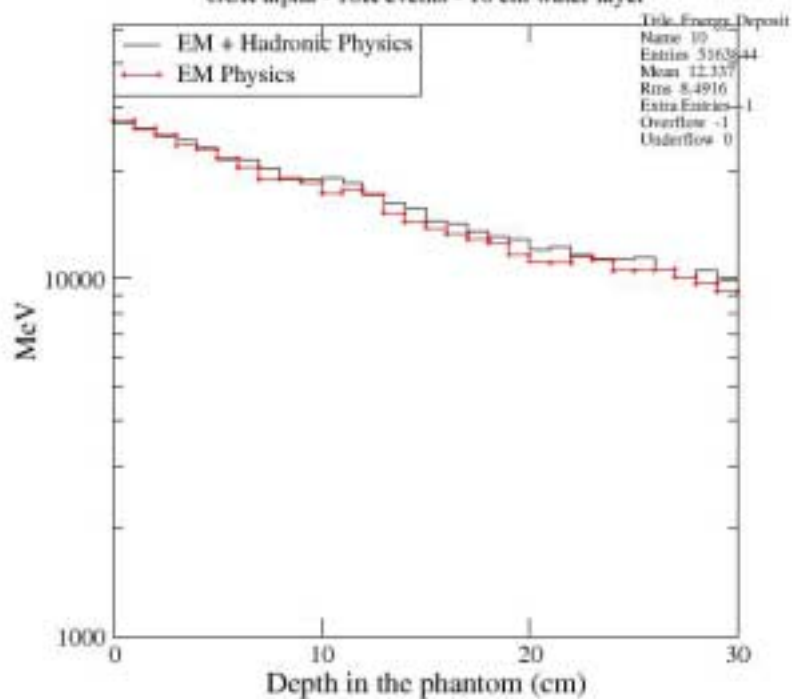
Comparison
EM physics
EM + hadronic physics

GCR alpha

Contribution to energy deposit
from secondary particles

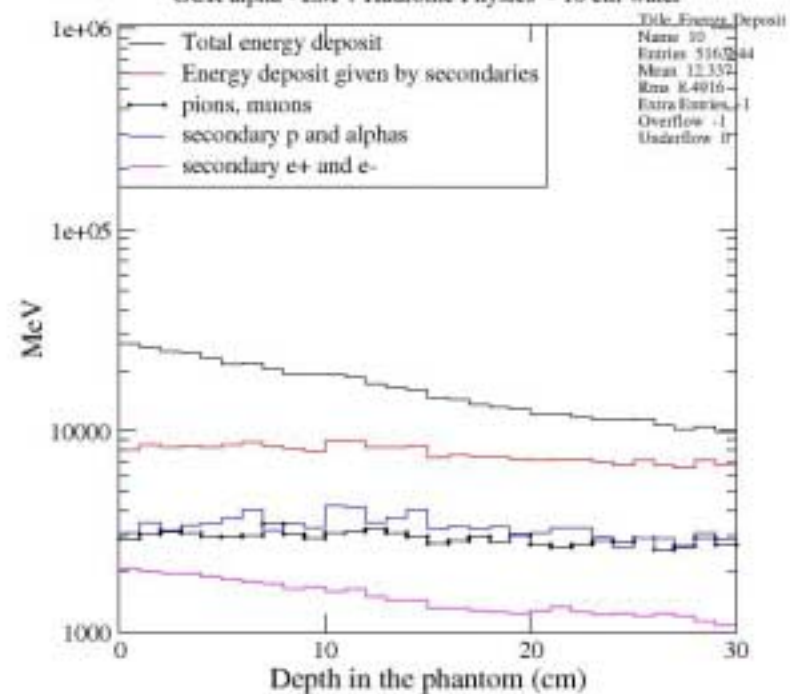
Energy Deposit in the phantom

GCR alpha - 10K events - 10 cm water layer



Energy Deposit in the phantom

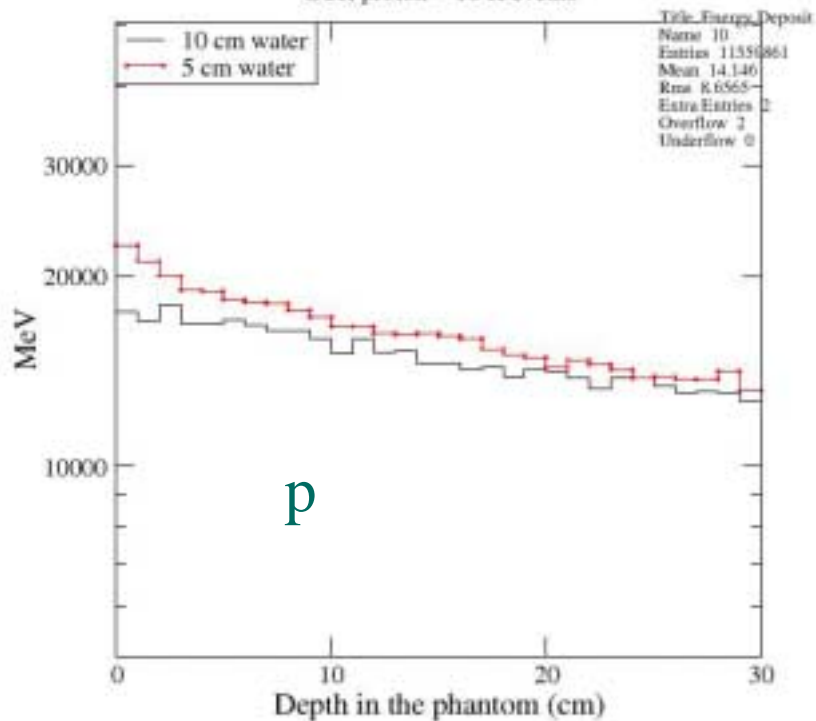
GCR alpha - EM + Hadronic Physics - 10 cm water



Comparison: 5-10 cm water shielding

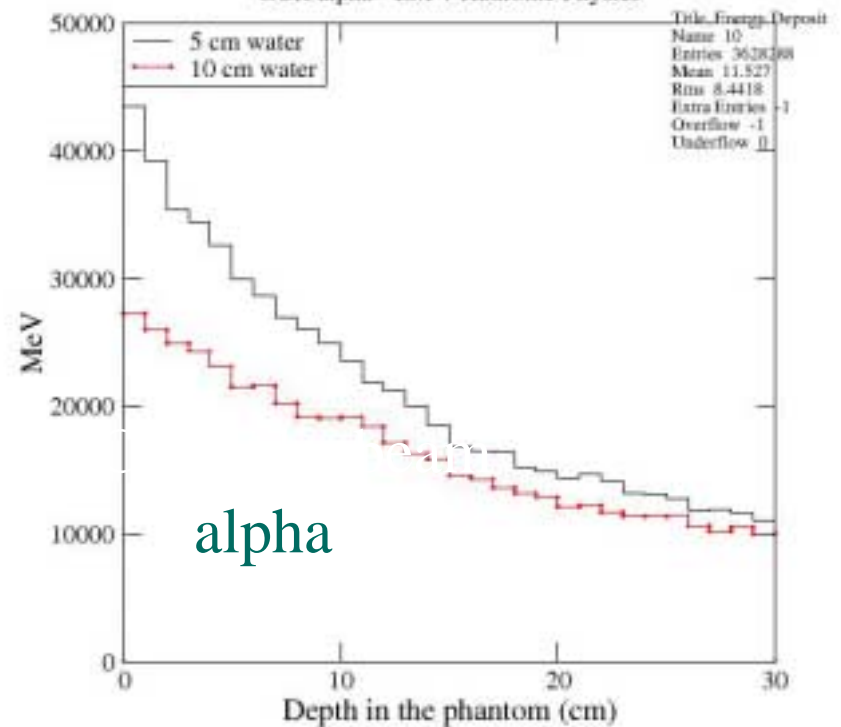
Energy Deposit in the phantom

GCR proton - 10 K events



Energy Deposit in the phantom

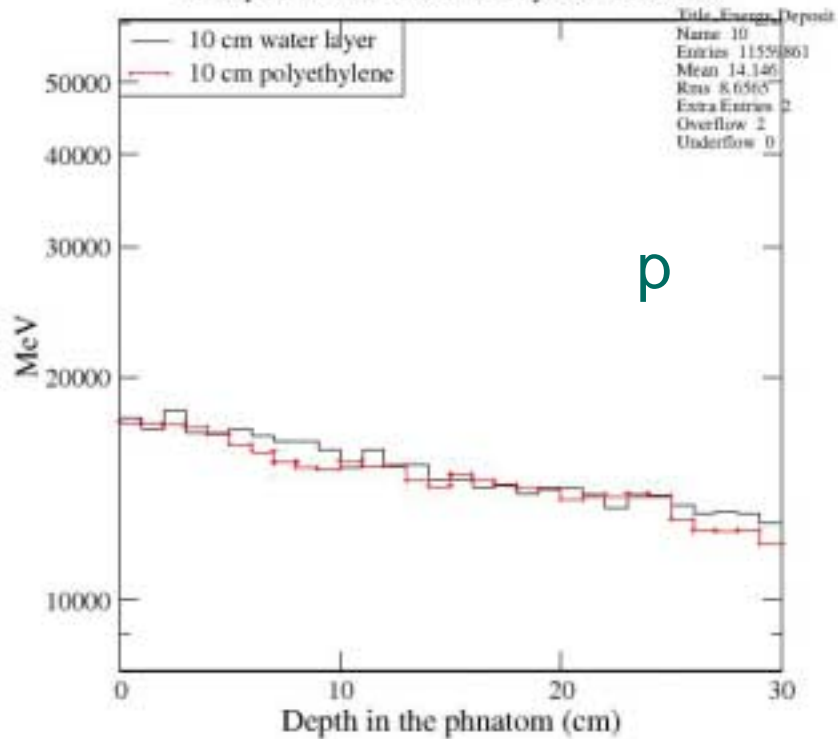
GCR alpha - EM + Hadronic Physics



Water/polyethylene shielding

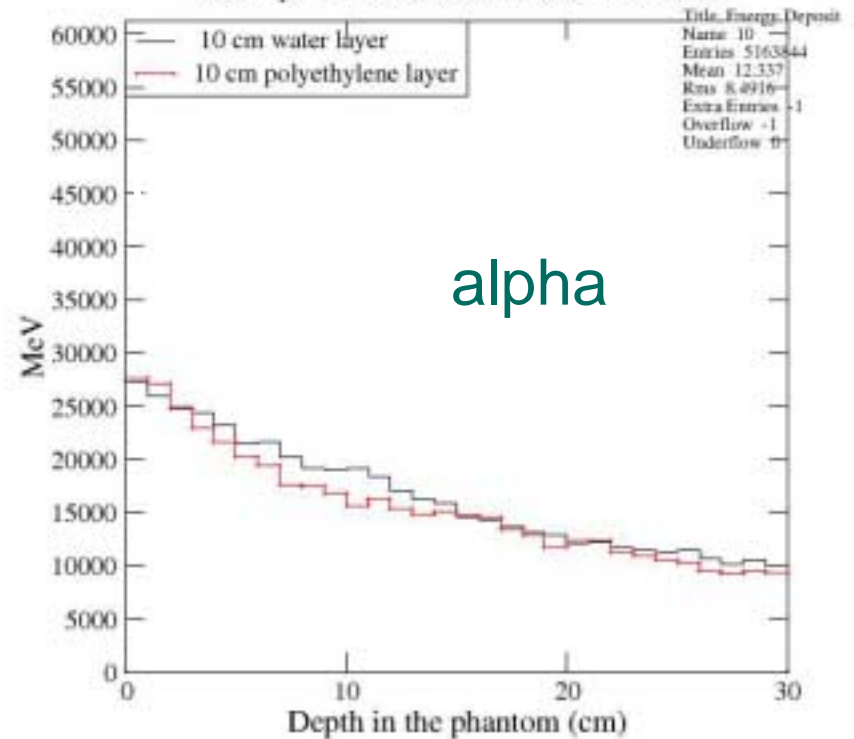
Energy Deposit in the phantom

GCR proton - EM + Hadronic Physics - 10K events



Energy Deposit in the phantom

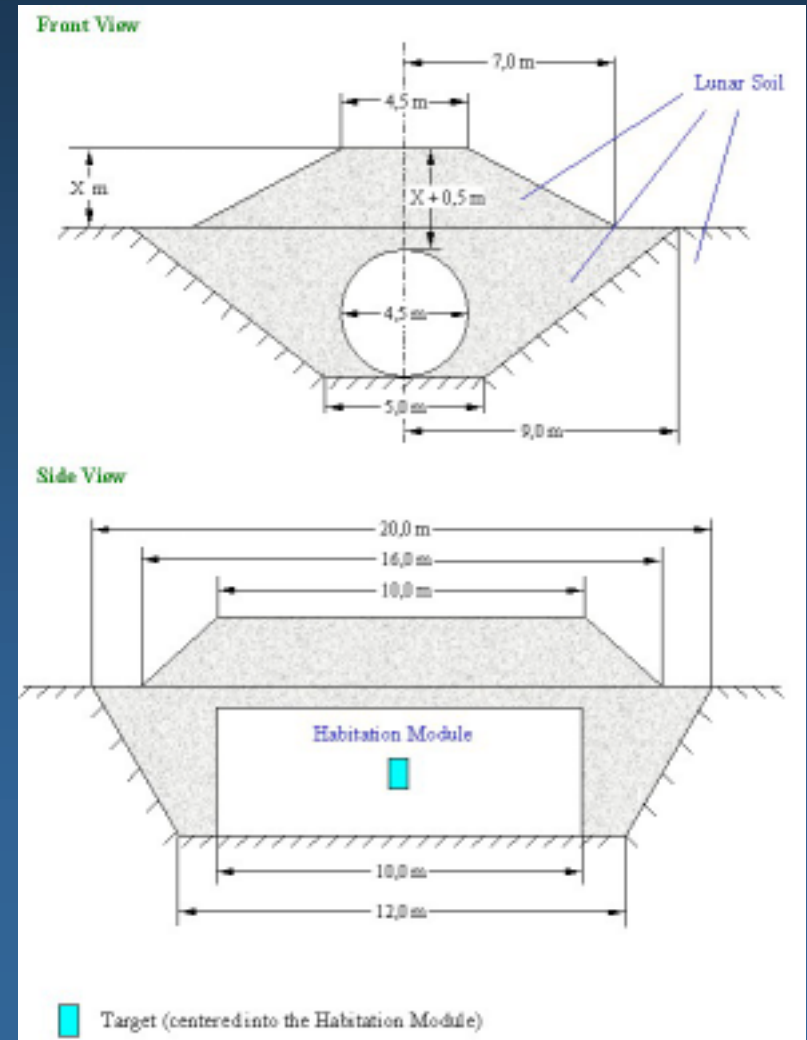
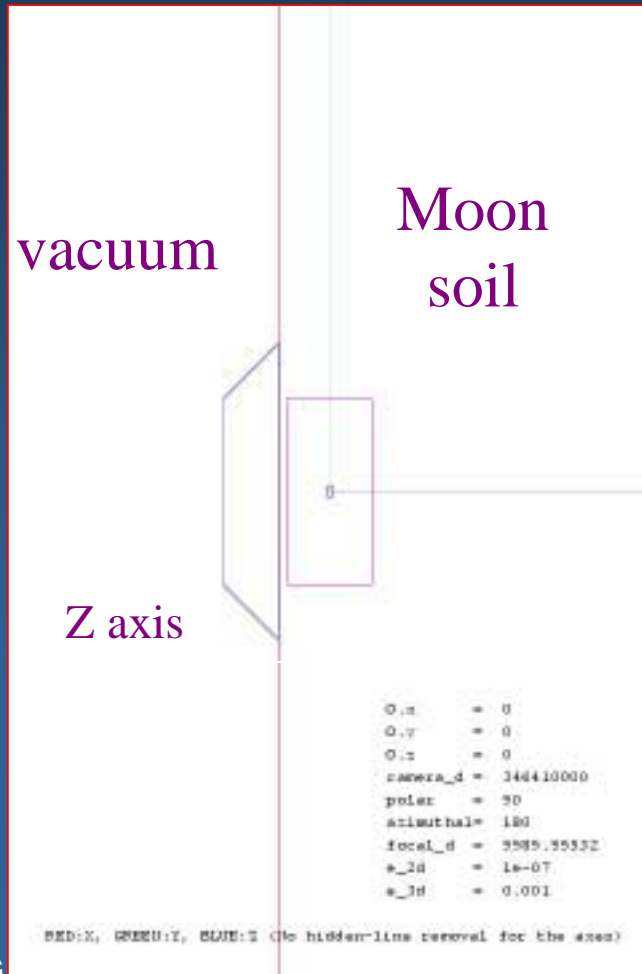
GCR alpha - EM + Hadronic Physics - 10K events



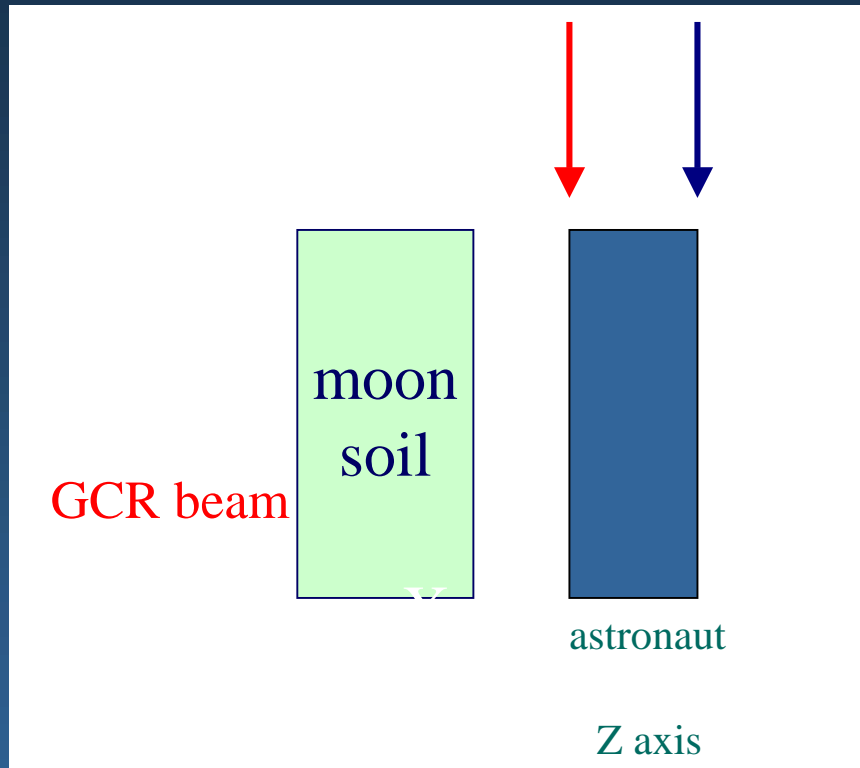
Moon habitats

$X = 0, 3 \text{ m}$

Material of the shelter = moon soil



Experimental set-up of preliminary study

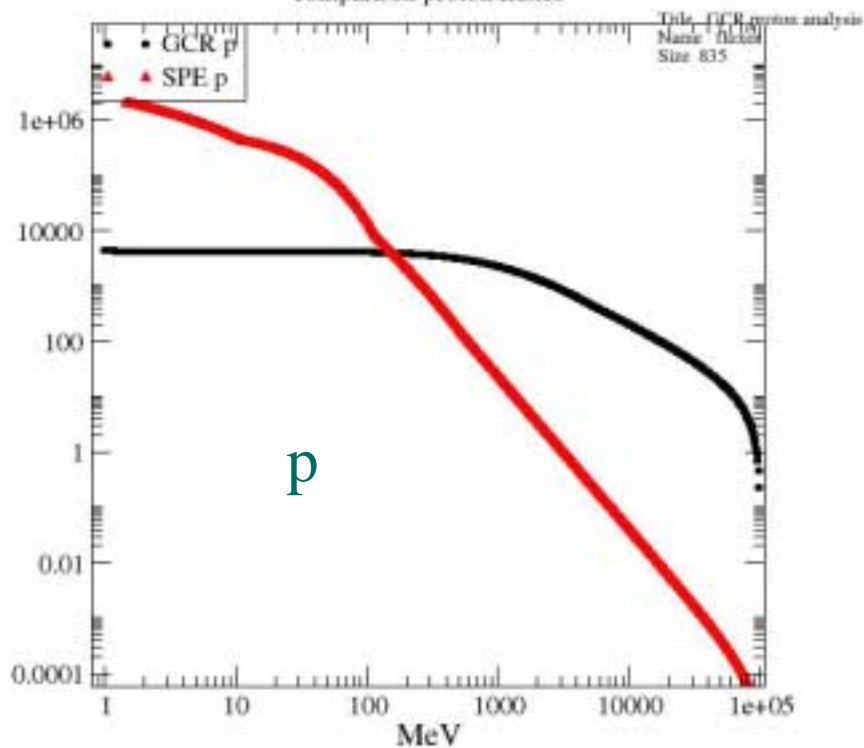


- GCR as primary particles
- EM Physics active
- Thickness X of moon soil:
 - 0.5 m
 - 3.5 m

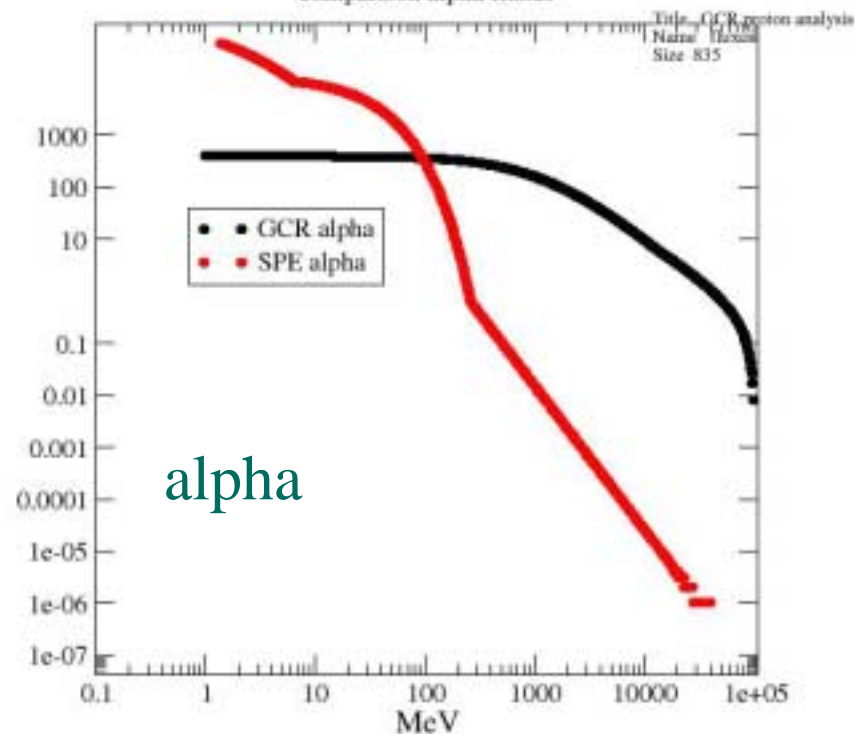
Analysis of GCR primary particles reaching the Astronaut
Analysis of GCR primary particles traversing the Astronaut

GCR-SPE spectra

GCR and SPE spectra
comparison proton fluxes



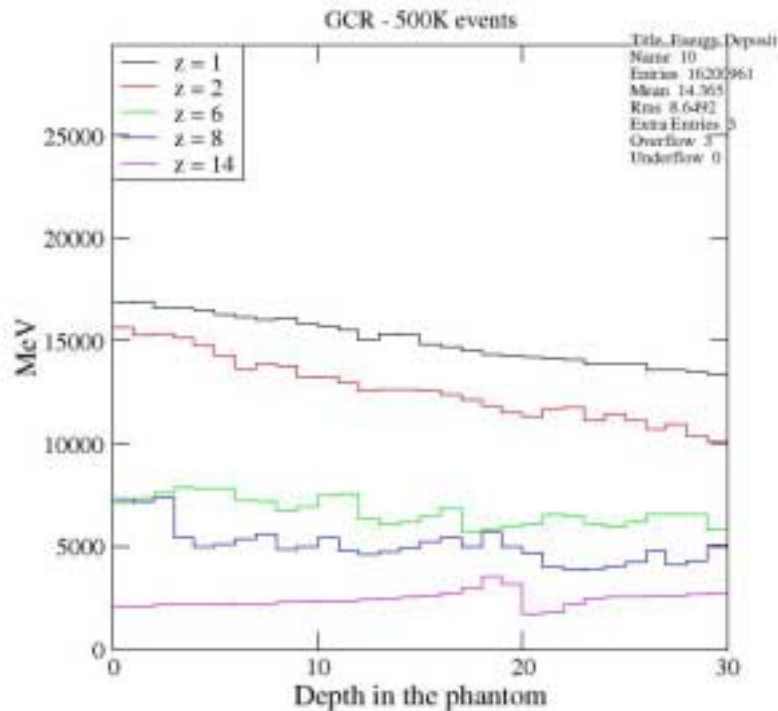
GCR and SPE alpha fluxes
comparison alpha fluxes



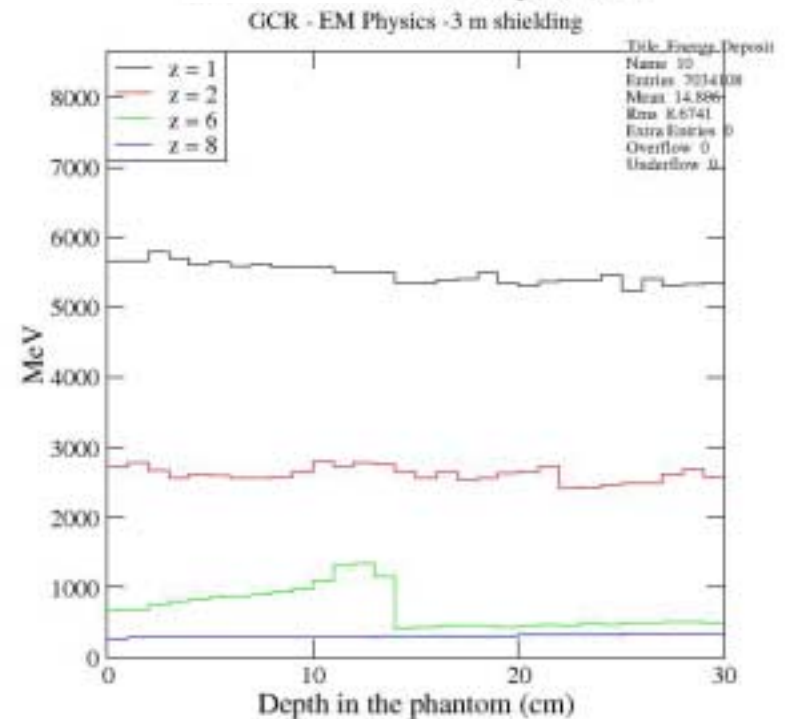
Galactic Cosmic Rays, moon habitat

EM Physics

Energy Deposit in the phantom



Dose in the phantom

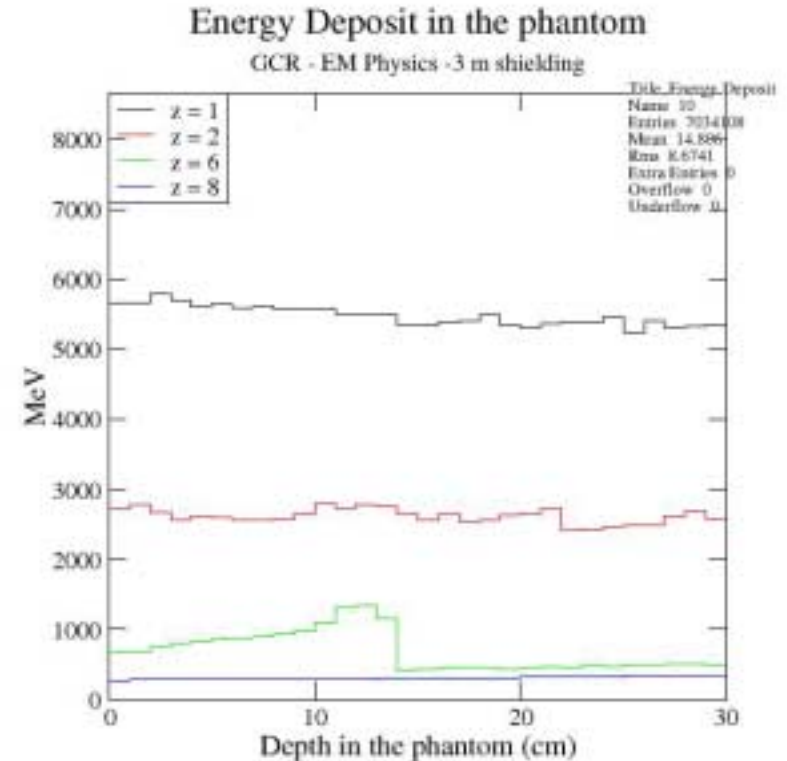
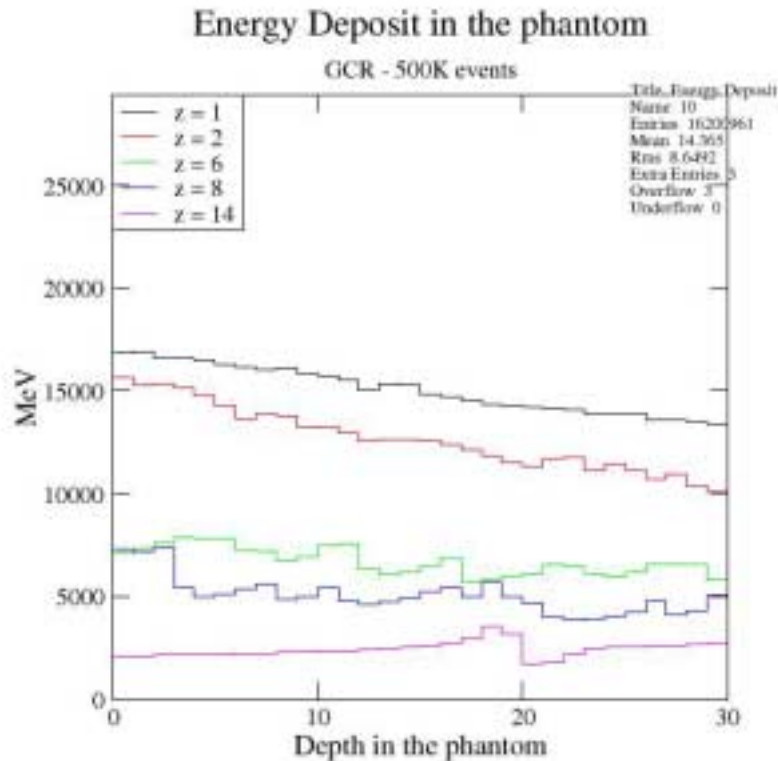


Galactic Cosmic Rays, moon habitat

X = 0. m

EM Physics

X = 3. m

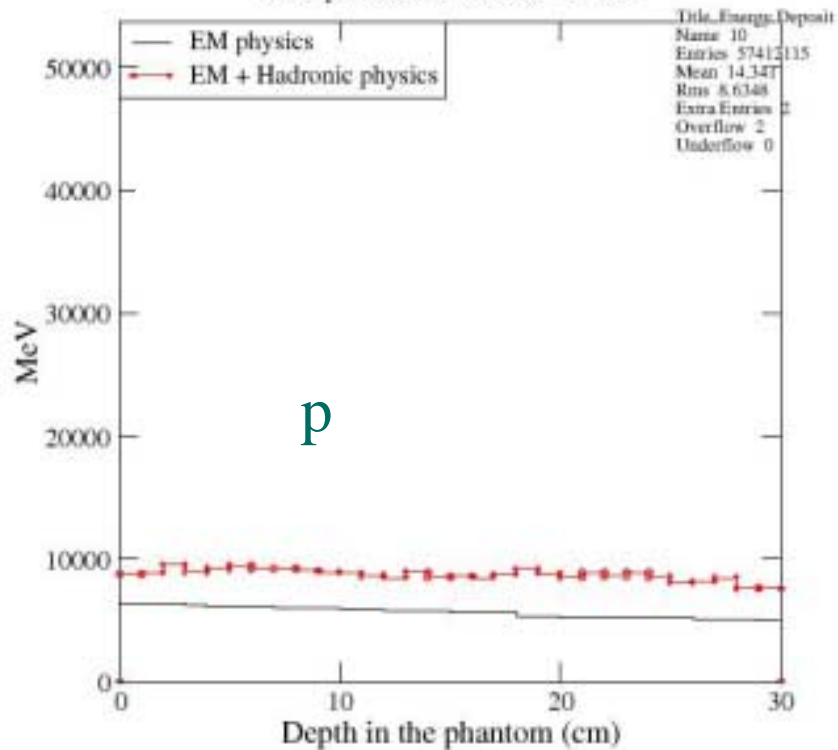


Hadronic physics effect

EM Physics
EM + H physics

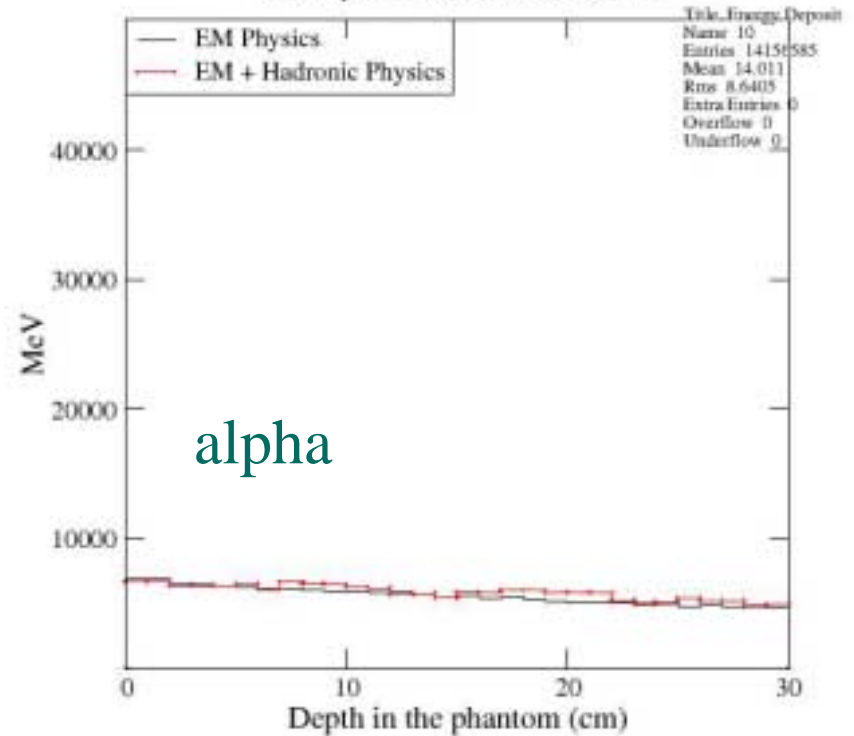
Energy Deposit in the phantom

GCR protons - 10K events - X = 0.5



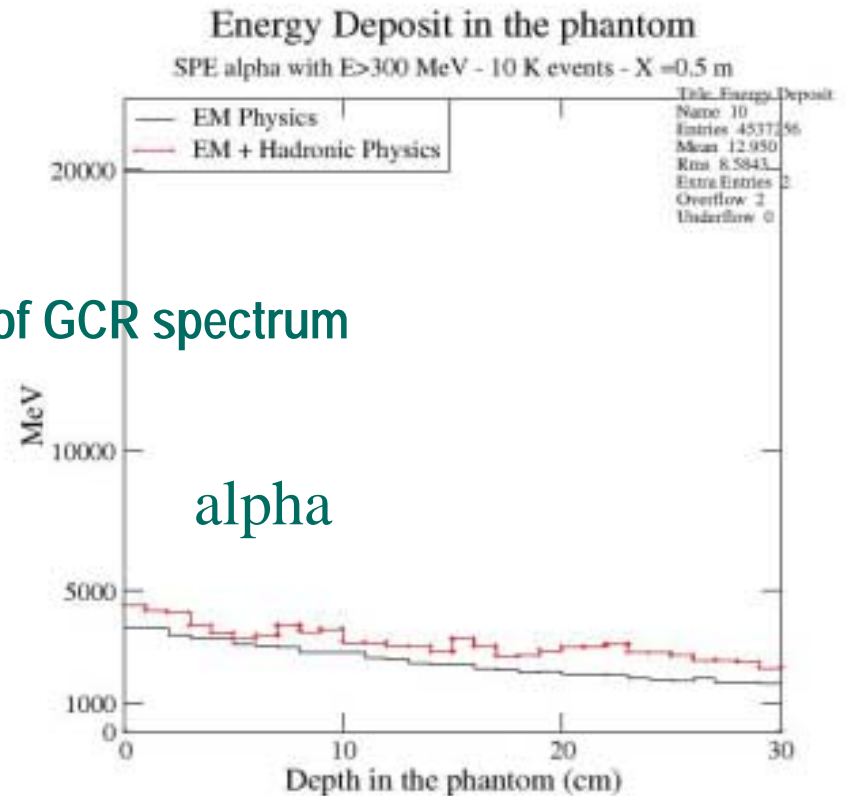
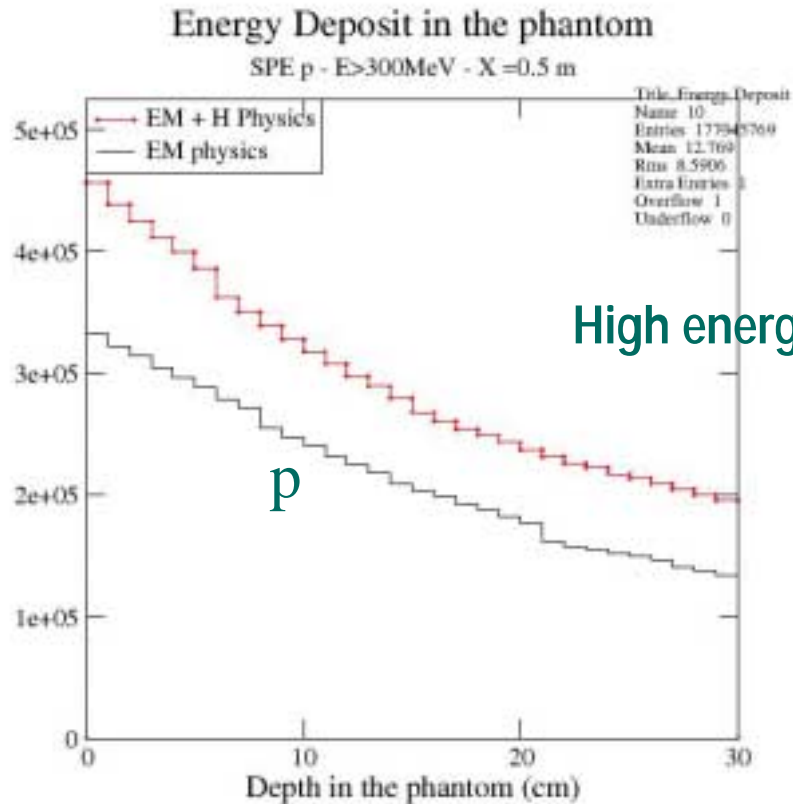
Energy Deposit in the phantom

GCR alpha - 10 K events - X = 0.5 m



Hadronic physics effect, $X=0$

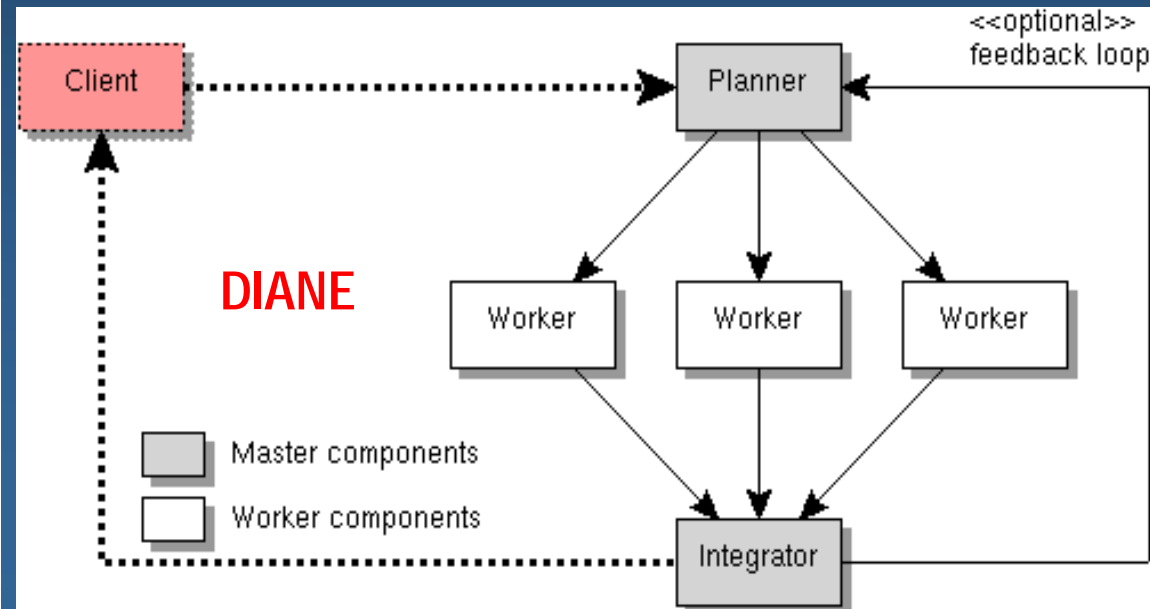
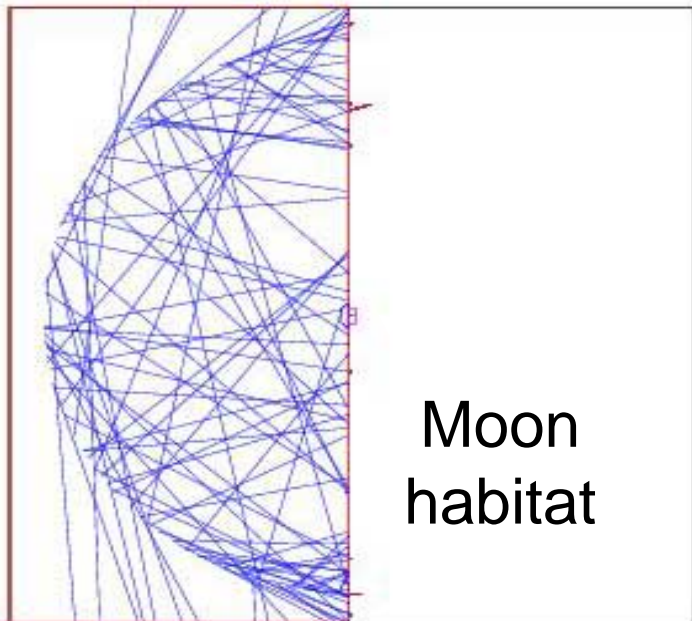
EM Physics
EM + H physics



CPU resources

Estimate:

- ~100 K events
- Total CPU (runs for GCR and SPE) ~ 24 days on a PIII
- Solution: parallelisation of the application



Geant 4 DNA

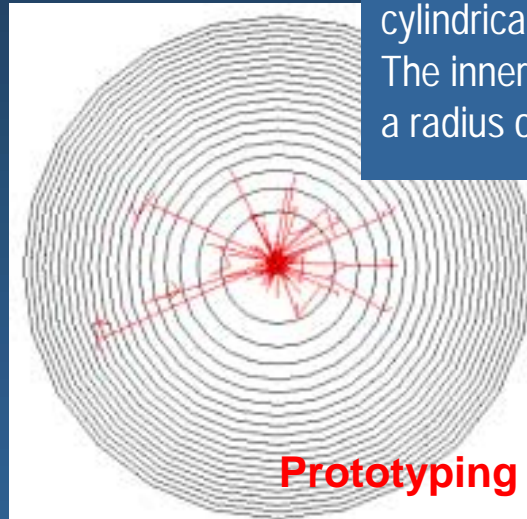
<http://www.ge.infn.it/geant4/dna/>

Study of radiation damage at the cellular and DNA level in the space radiation environment (*and other applications...*)

Multi-disciplinary Collaboration of

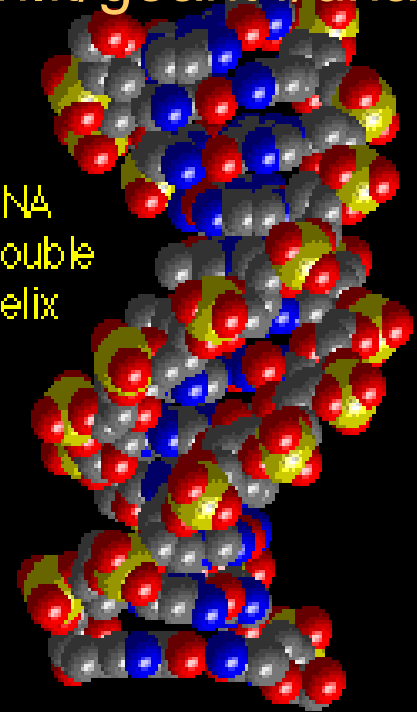
- astrophysicists/space scientists
- particle physicists
- medical physicists
- computer scientists
- biologists
- physicians

5.3 MeV α particle in a cylindrical volume
The inner cylinder has a radius of 50 nm



- Relevance for space: astronaut and airline pilot radiation hazards, biological experiments
- Also in radiotherapy, radiobiology...

DNA
Double
Helix



Conclusions

- Geant4 LowE electromagnetic physics provides accurate models for dosimetry (hadrons, ions) in interplanetary environment
 - precision of the physics compatible with protocols used in oncological radiotherapy
 - quantitative results for shielding studies
- Geant4 offers a rich set of hadronic physics models for protons
 - systematic validation in progress
 - preliminary results are indicative, not quantitative estimates yet
- Geant4 coverage of hadronic interactions of ions should be improved
- Synergy with the medical physics community is productive
- New approaches to study radiation damage to biological structures are in progress