



Charged particle LET threshold determinations with the HPA neutron PADC dosimeter

L G Hager, R J Tanner, J S Eakins

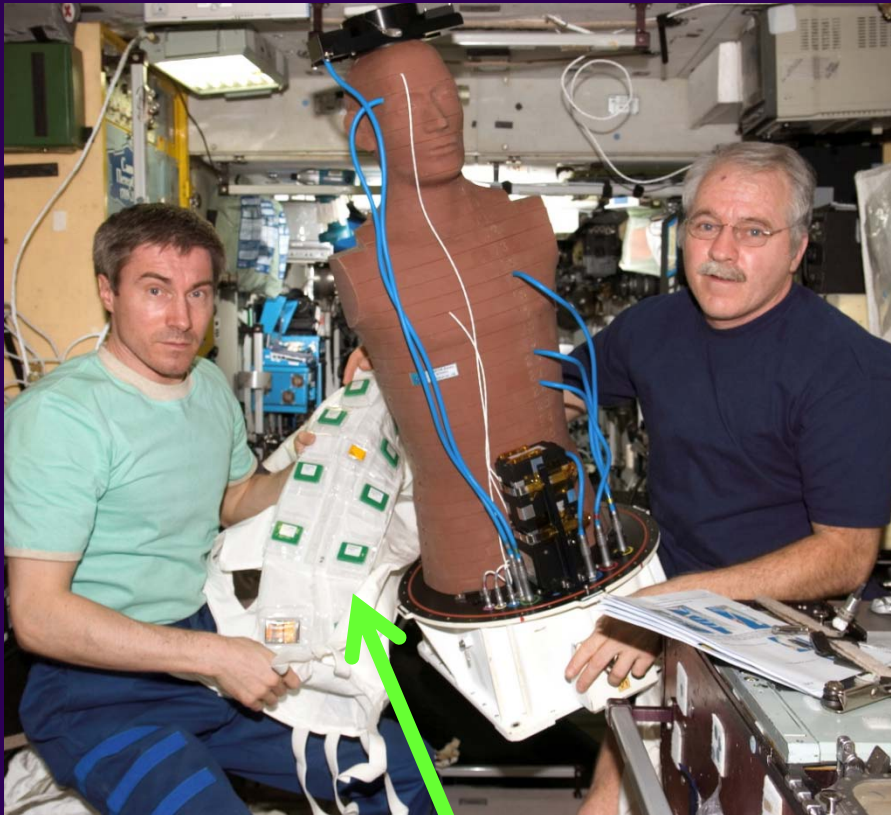
WRMISS 15, Frascati, September 2010

HPA PADC dosemeter



- Routine issue for neutron personal dosimetry – electrochemical etch rear face
- Calibrated for neutrons ≤ 173 MeV
- Electrochemical etch produces indistinguishable tracks for neutrons, direct protons, and heavy ions

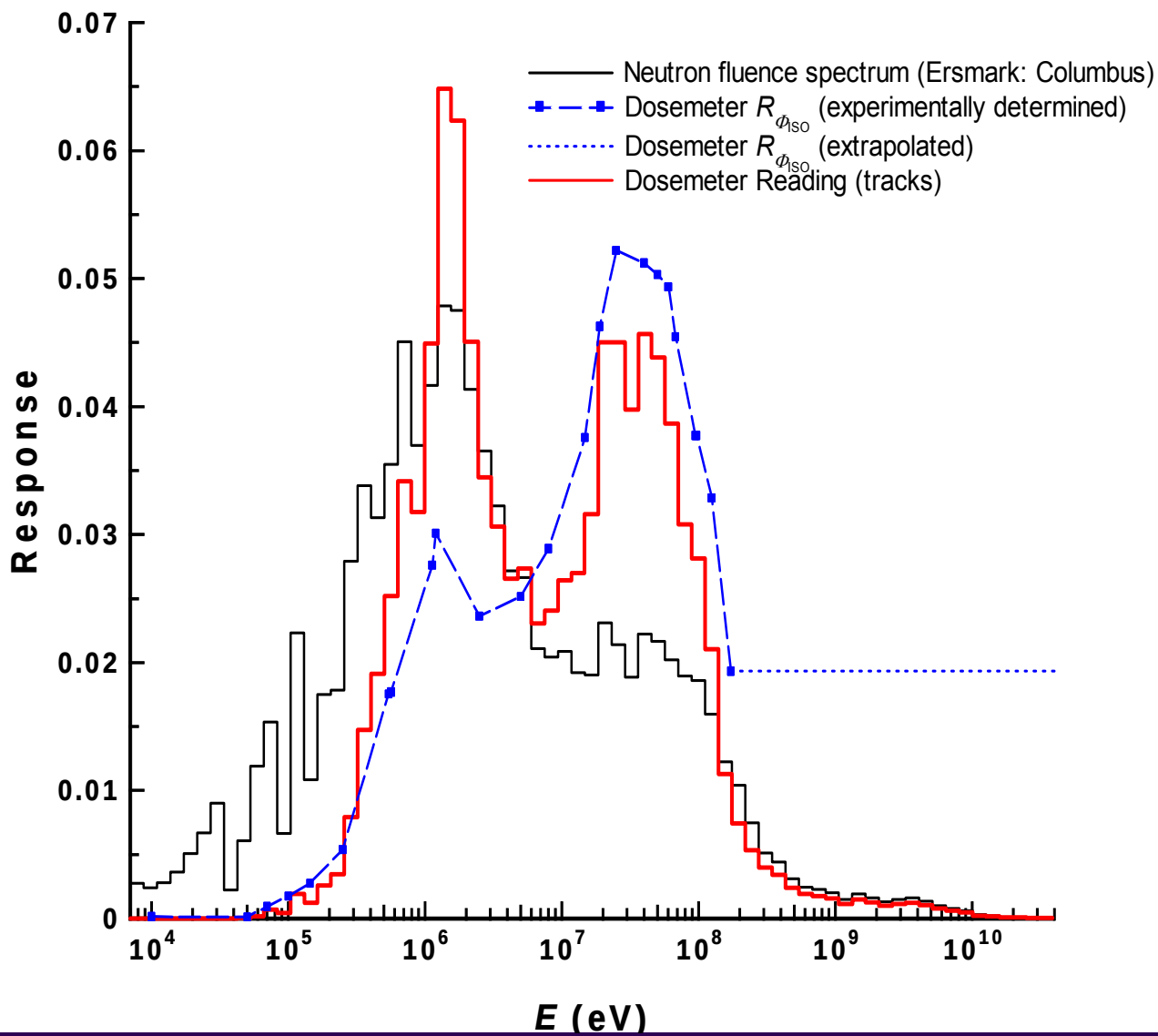
Poncho jacket on MATROSHKA phantom



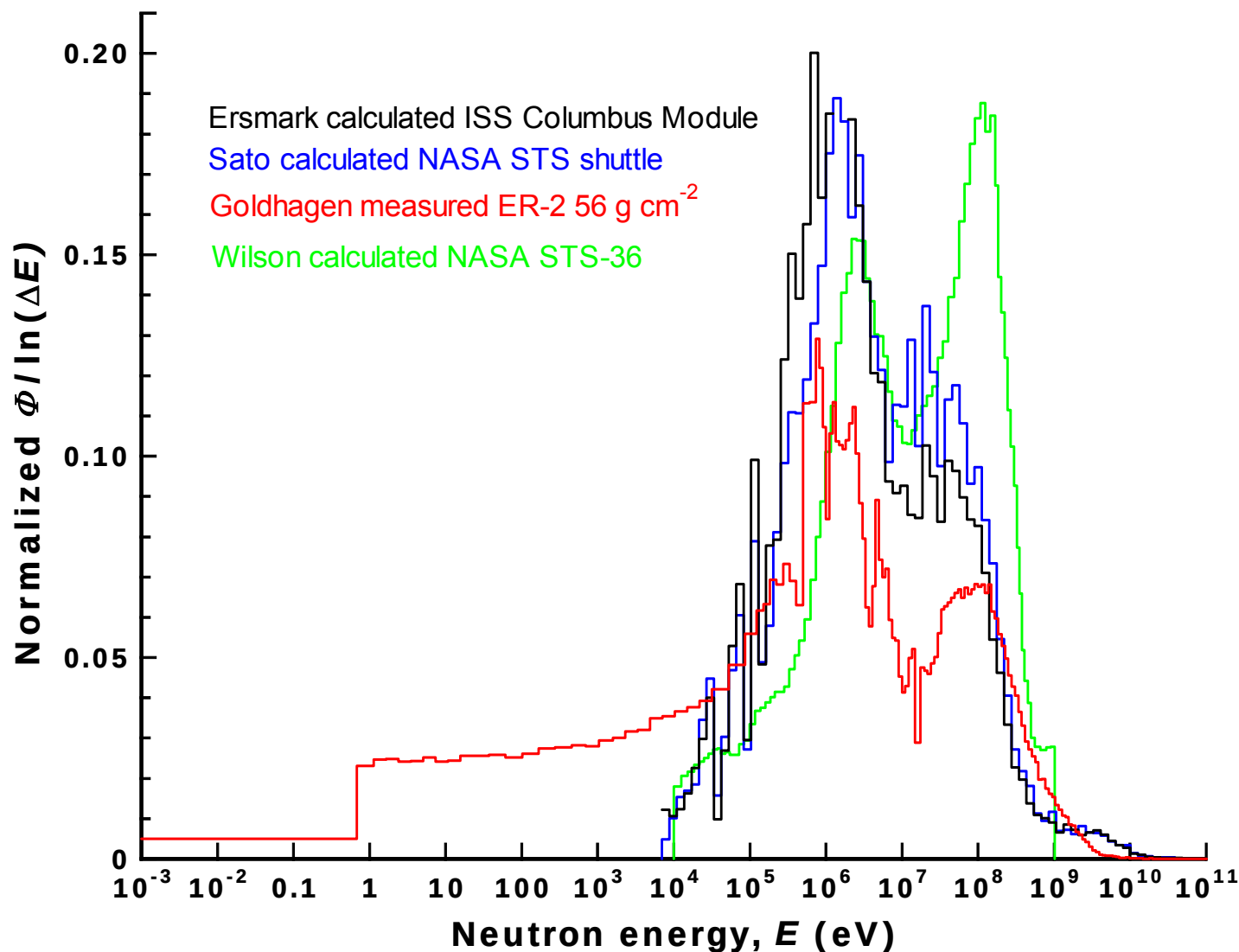
HPA PADC dosimeters
attached to poncho



PADC dosimeter neutron response in Columbus module ISS (using T Ersmark's neutron spectrum)



Representative neutron energy distributions



HPA PADC Dosemeter

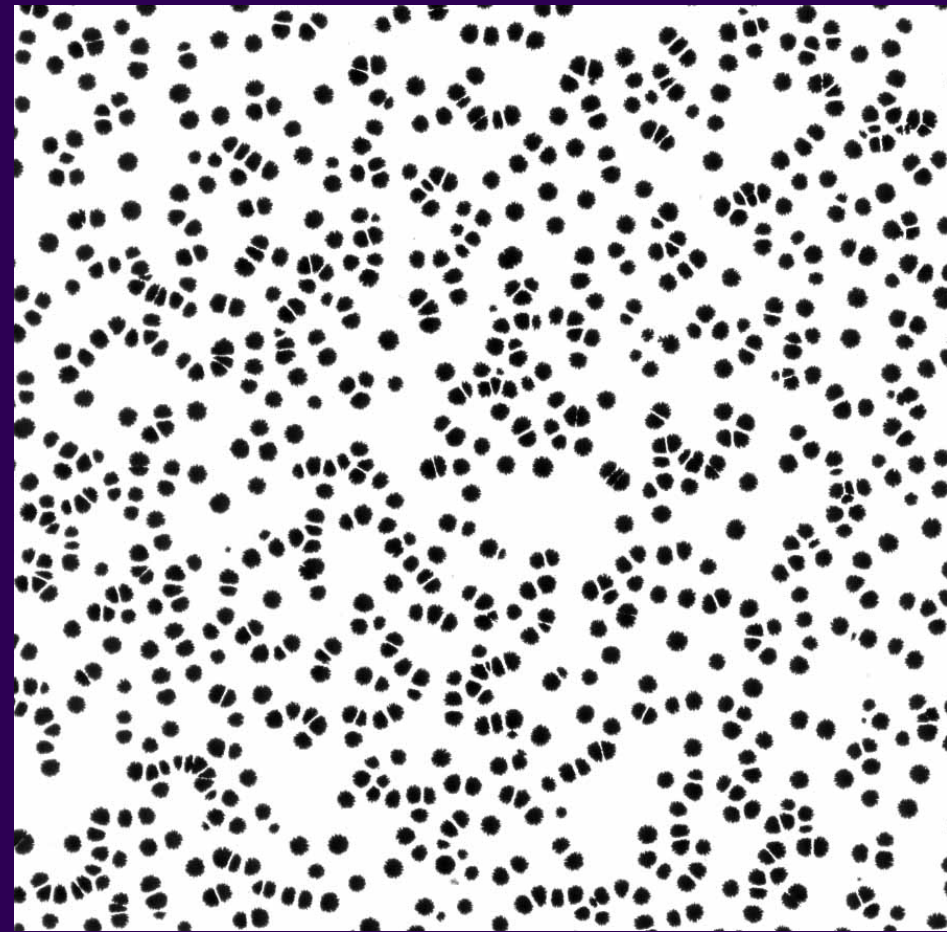
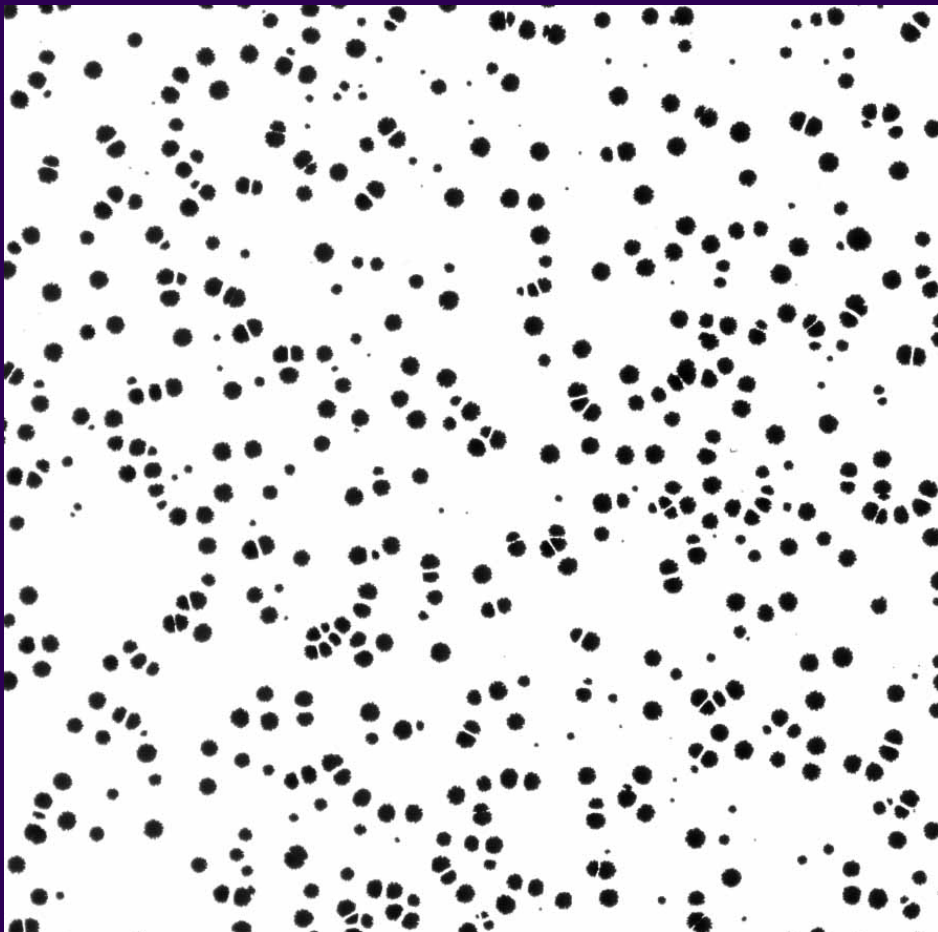
Calculated response in different neutron energy distributions



Neutron energy distribution	E_{ISO}/Φ (pSv cm ²)	R_{ϕ} (10 ⁻⁶ cm ²)	$R(E_{\text{iso}})$ (mSv ⁻¹)
Ersmark Columbus module ISS	228	30.7	134 (16)
Wilson NASA STS-36	304	35.4	116 (14)
Sato NASA STS with water	284	34.3	121 (15)
Goldhagen <i>et al.</i> ER-2 plane	167	19.6	117 (14)
Mean	246 (31)	30.0 (3.6)	122 (14)

ELECTROCHEMICAL etch problem

- Tracks similar for all charged particle types

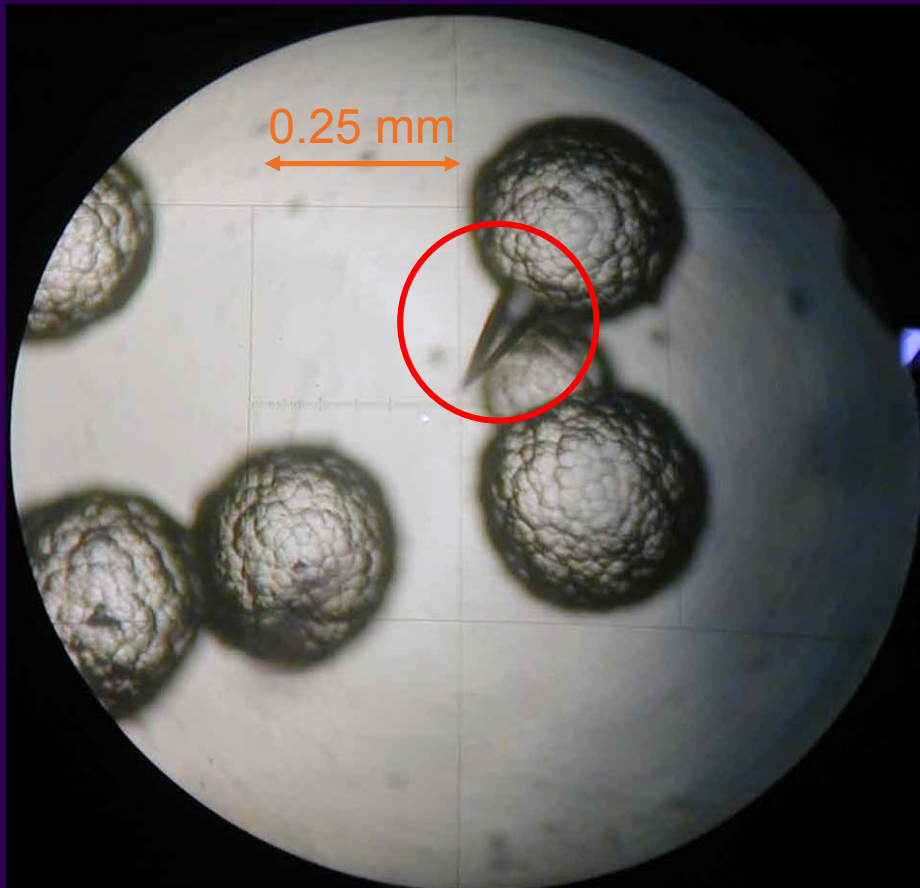


^{241}Am -Be Neutron induced tracks

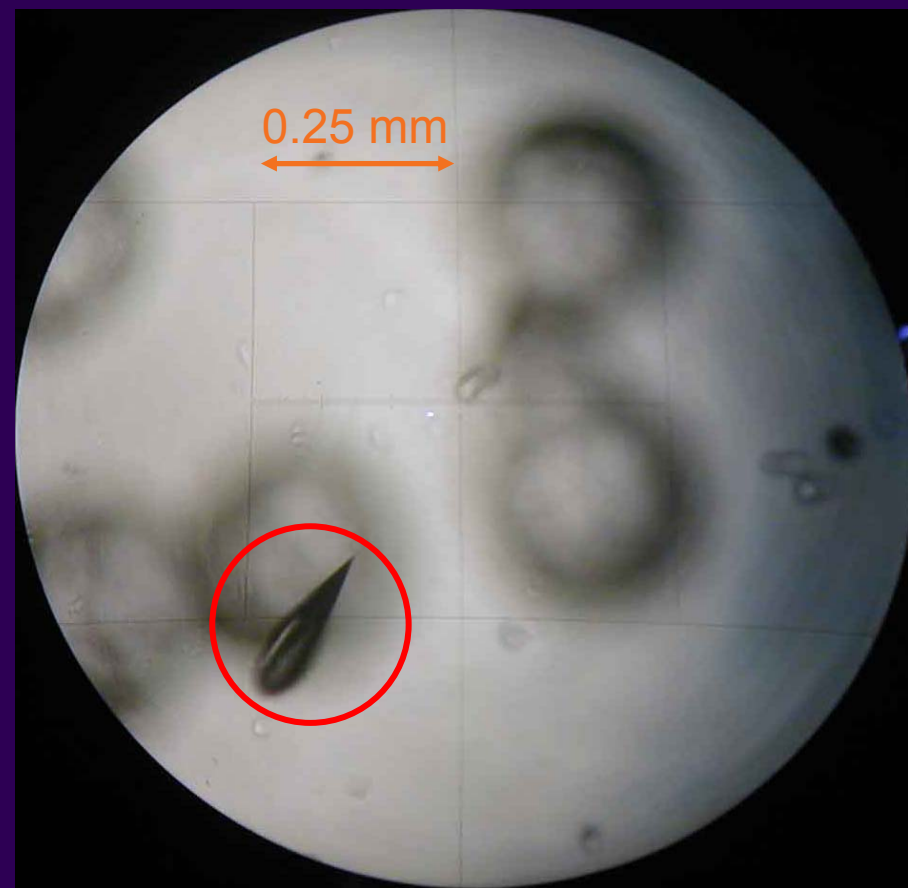
^{12}C tracks

Secondary chemical etch shows long range charged particle tracks

Heavy charged particle track subtraction for $Z \geq 3$

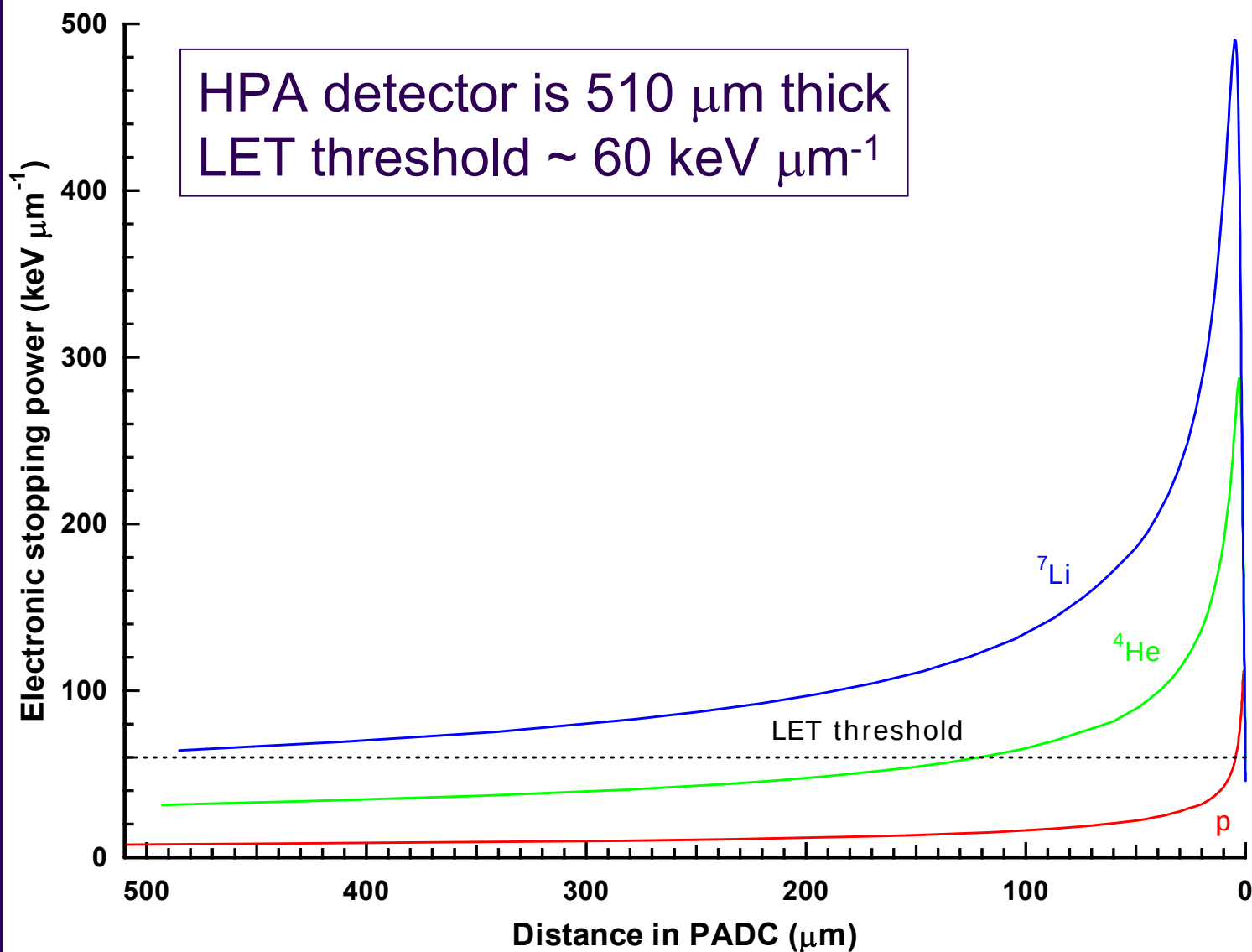


Focus on Back Face of detector

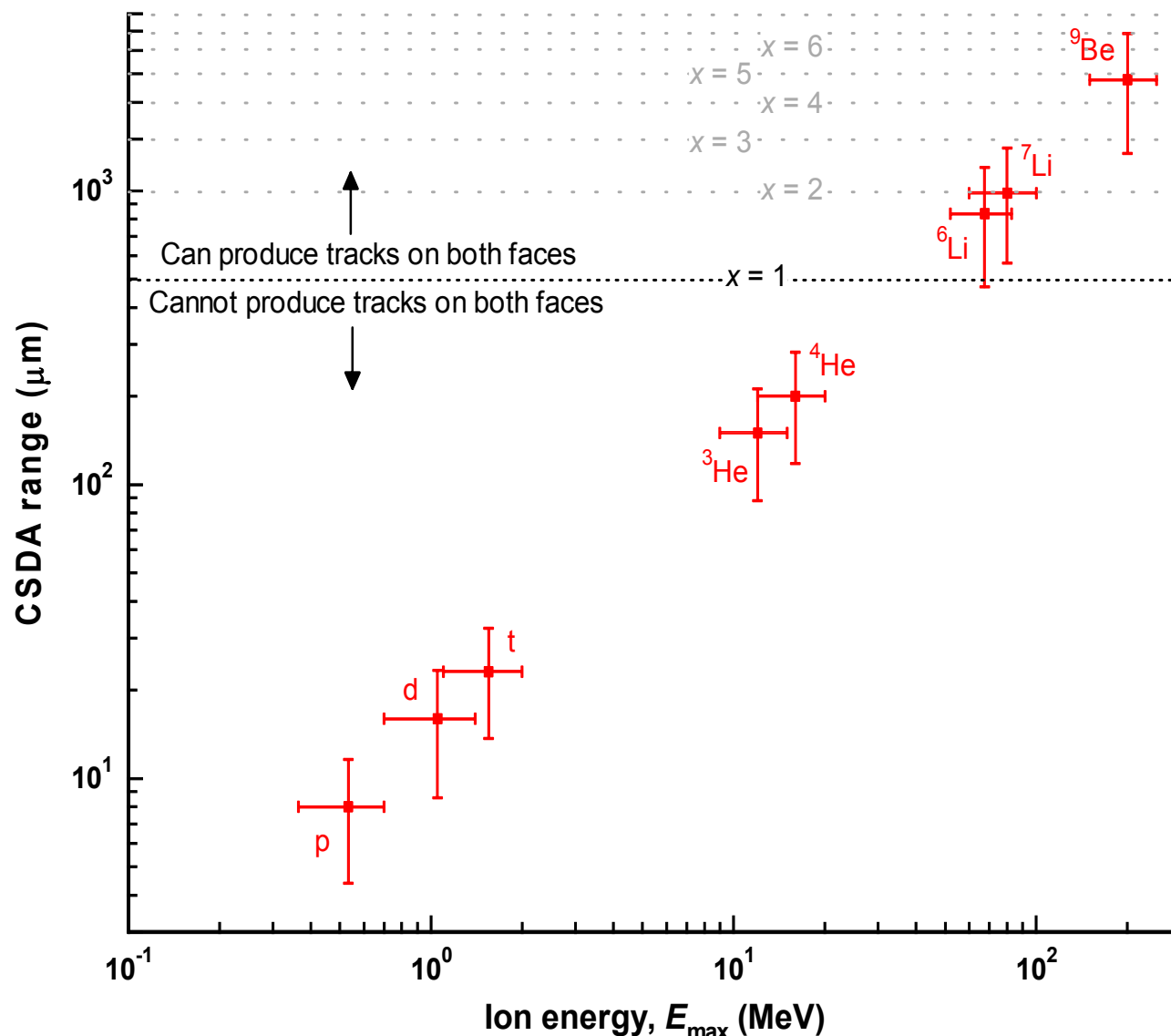


Focus on Front Face of detector

LET in 1 detector thickness



Residual range for charged particles in PADC



Z < 3 particle contribution to the total counted tracks



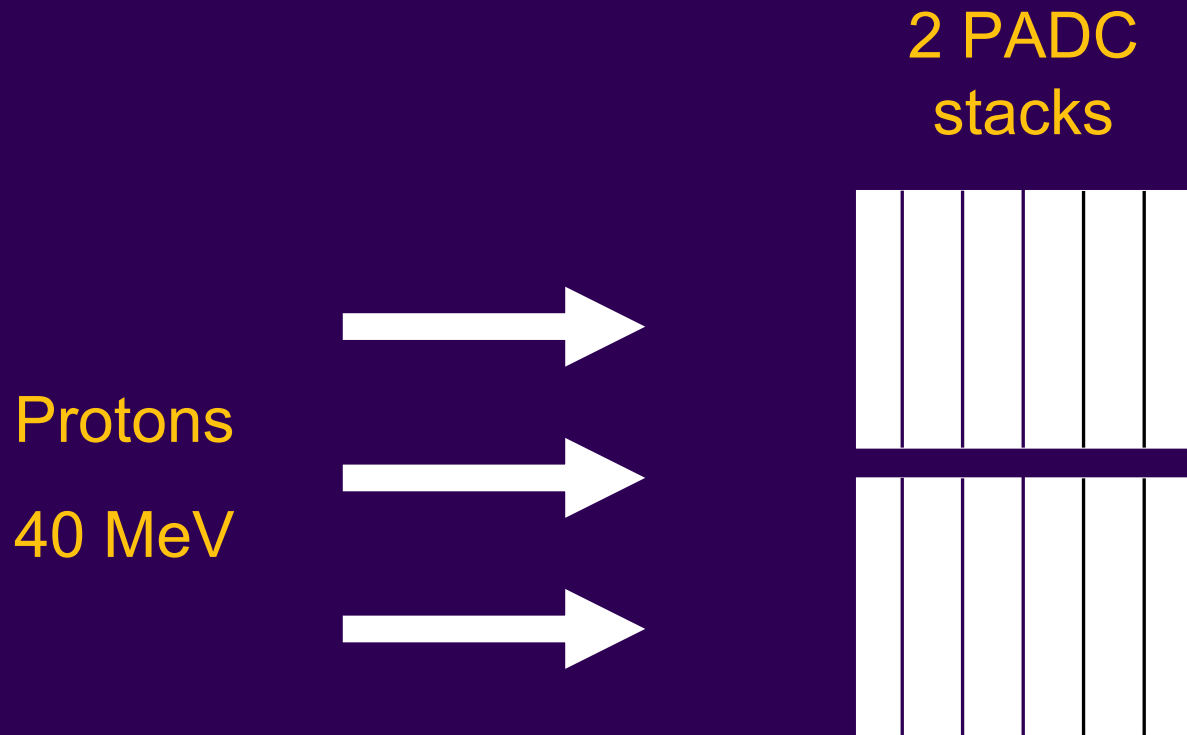
Have to calculate the Z < 3 particle contribution to the counted tracks on the dosimeter

We need

- Measured LET threshold for the Z < 3 particles
- Fluence energy distributions for Z < 3 particles inside ISS

HIMAC Proton irradiations of PADC

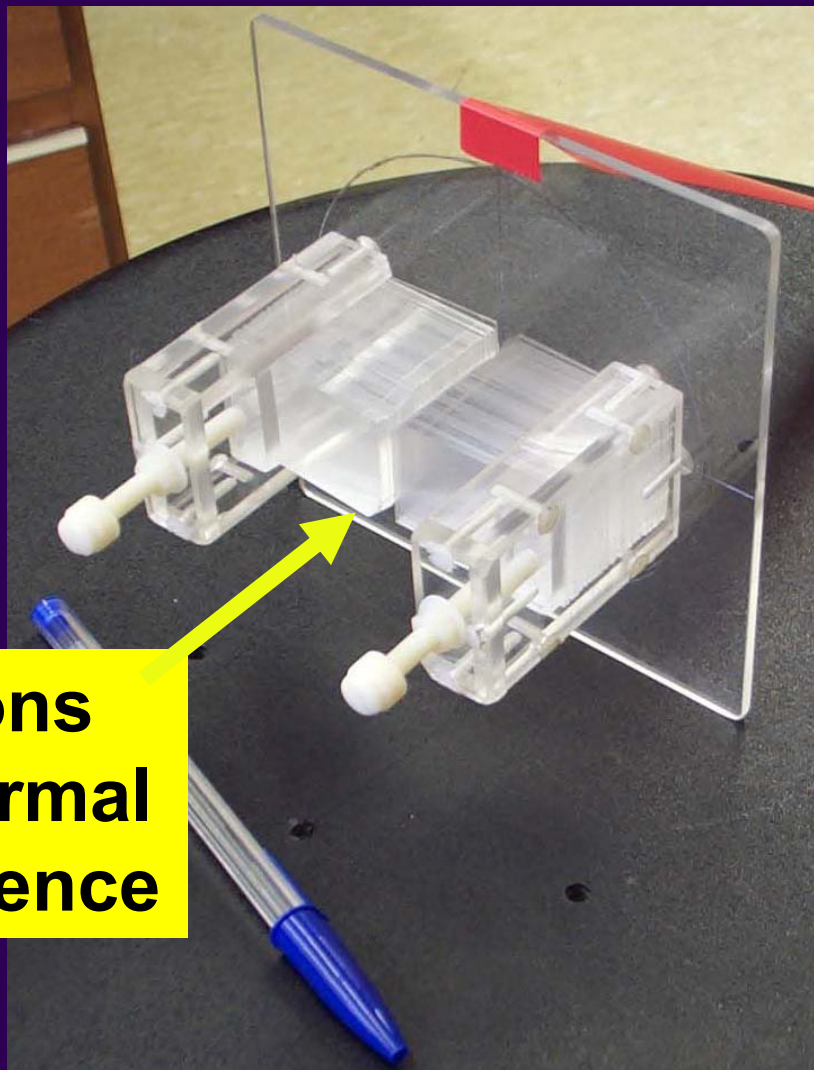
(Performed in collaboration with NIRS)



2nd set: Repeat for 70 MeV protons

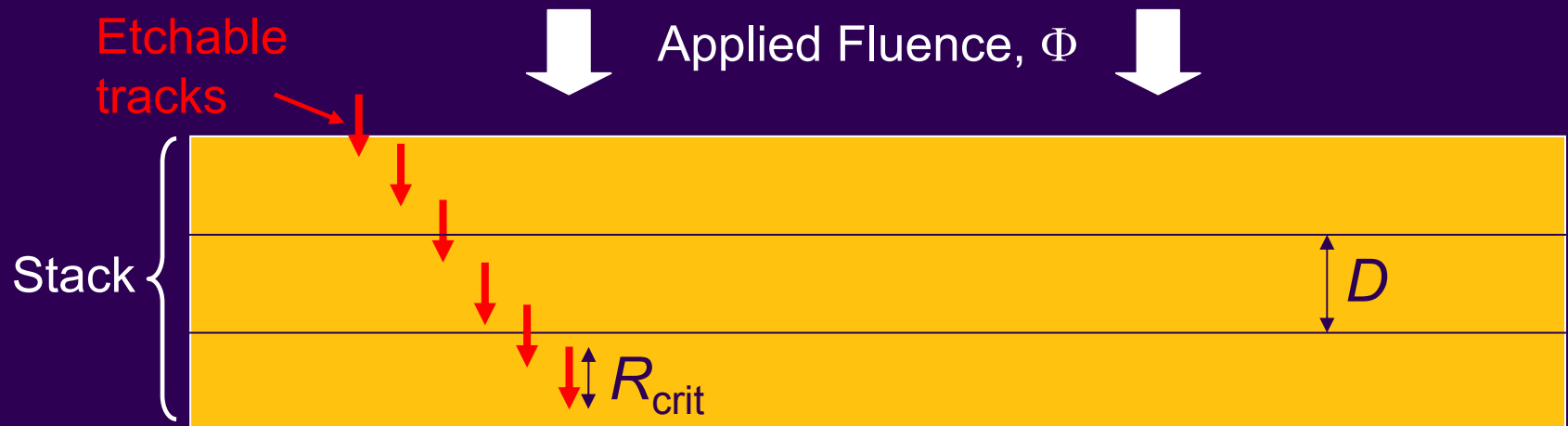
Proton LET threshold

(Calibration performed at HIMAC in collaboration with NIRS)



**protons
at normal
incidence**

Etchable range in PADC



$$R_{crit} = \frac{DN}{\Phi}$$

D = detector thickness

N = measured tracks summed for peak distribution

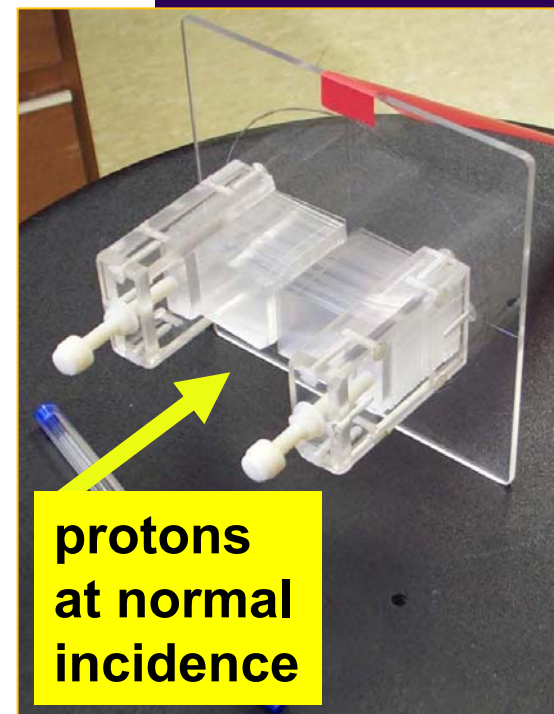
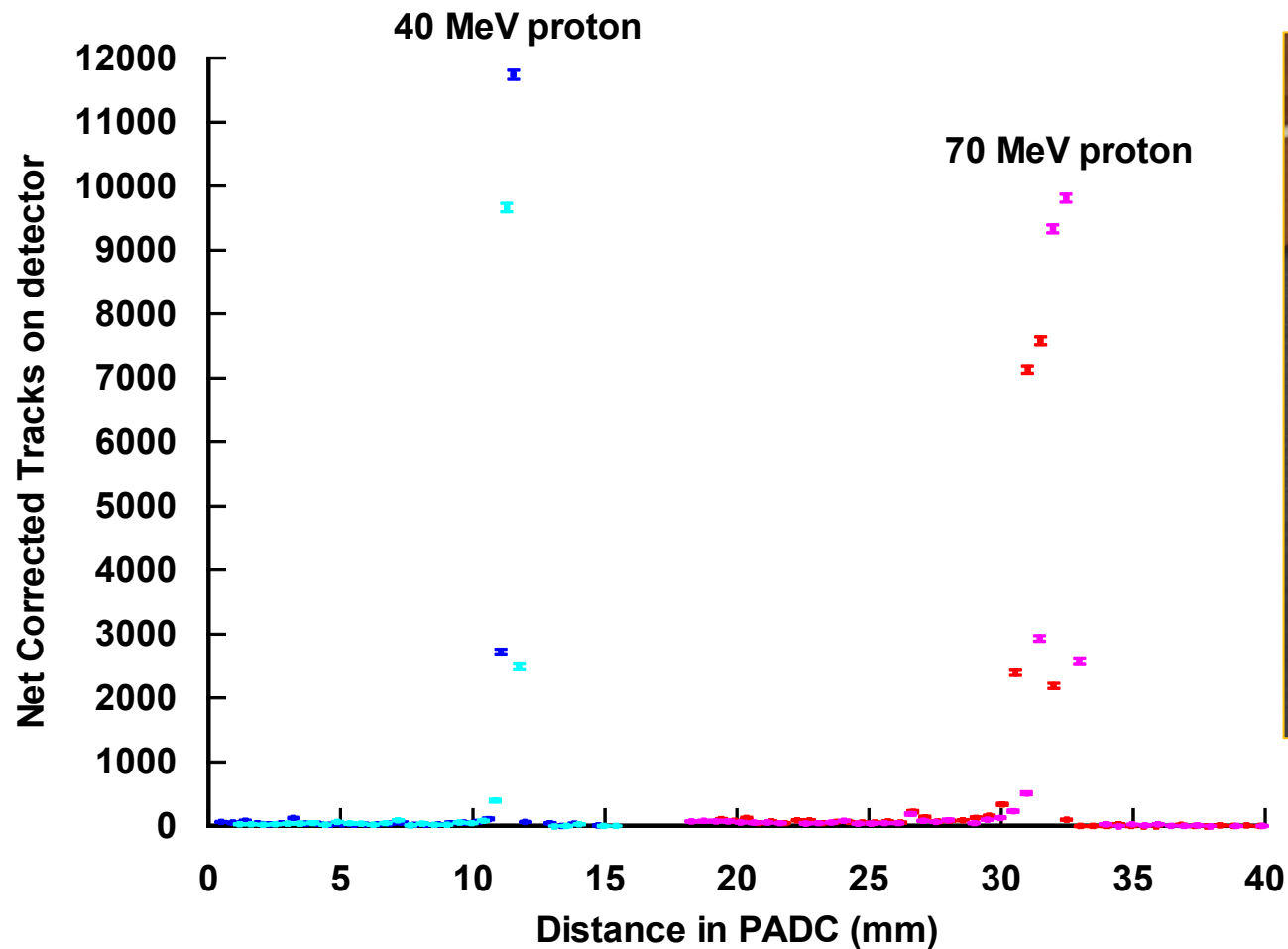
Φ = Applied fluence

R_{crit} = etchable length of track (i.e. $LET > LET_{crit}$)

If $R_{crit} = D$ measured tracks = applied fluence

Proton LET threshold

(Calibration performed at HIMAC in collaboration with NIRS)



Assessed proton LET thresholds in PADC



Ion used	Angle of incidence	Etchable track length, R_{crit} (μm)	Maximum Energy (keV)	$LET_{\infty \text{ PADC}}$ (keV/ μm)	$LET_{\infty \text{ water}}$ (keV/ μm)	# $LET_{200 \text{ PADC}}$ (keV/ μm)
^1H 40 MeV	Normal 0°	8.7 (0.5)\$	589	45 (1)\$	33 (1)\$	24 (1)\$
^1H 70 MeV	Normal 0°	10.0 (0.5)\$	645	43 (1)\$	31 (1)\$	22 (1)\$

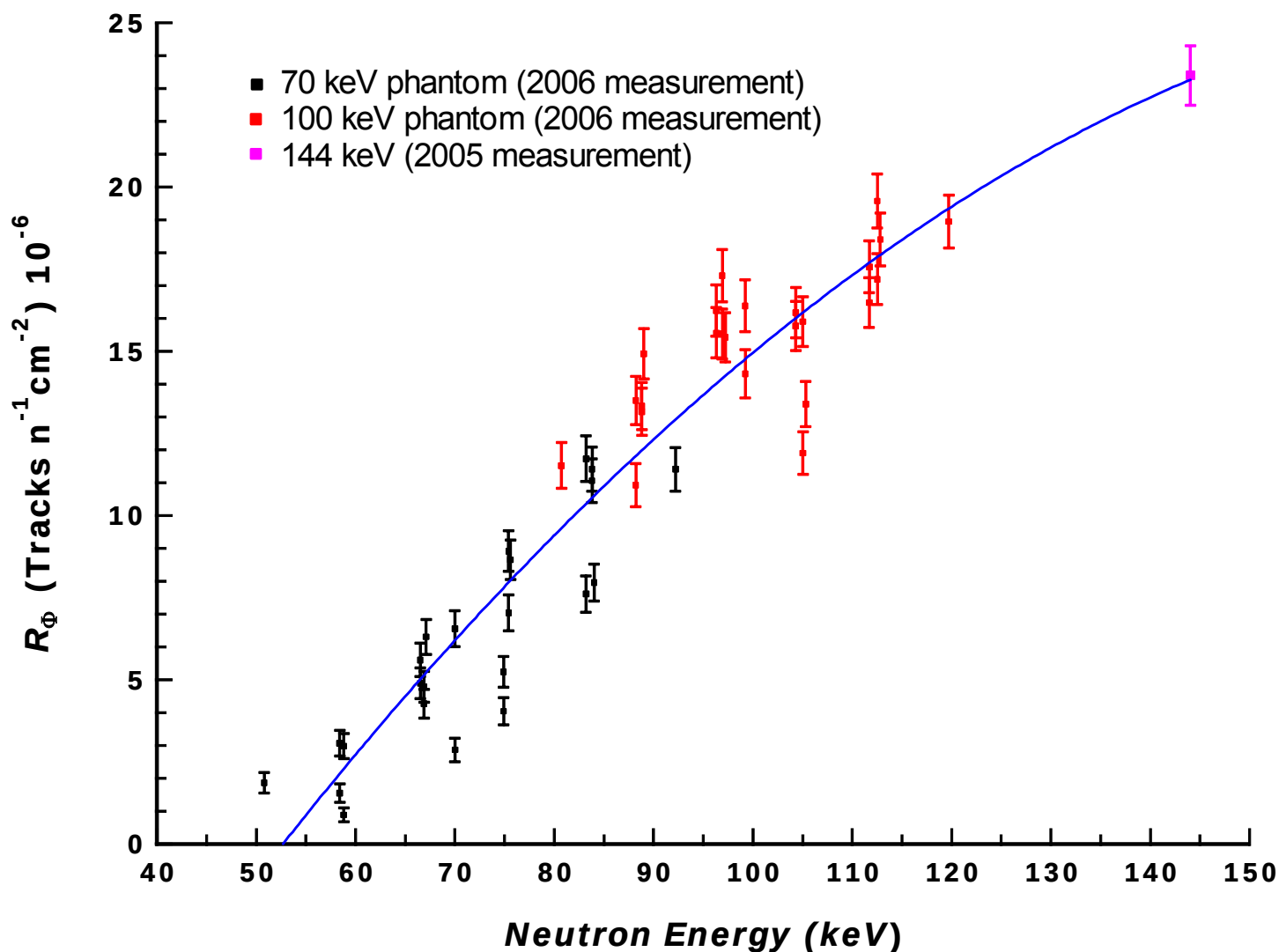
\$ 1 standard uncertainty

Using: $\log(LET_{\infty \text{ water}}) = 0.1689 + 0.984\log(LET_{200 \text{ CR-39}})$ (*E.Benton*)

70, 100, 144 keV

Low energy Neutron calibrations

(National Physical Laboratory, UK)

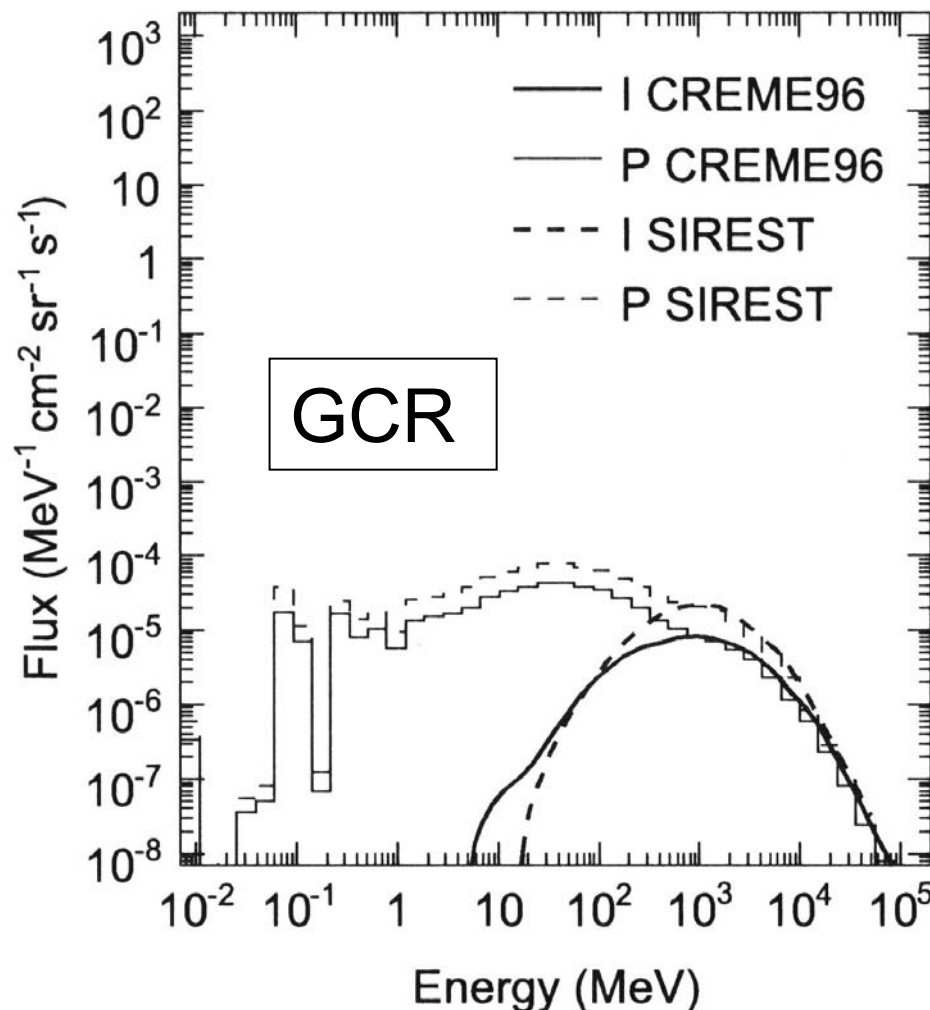
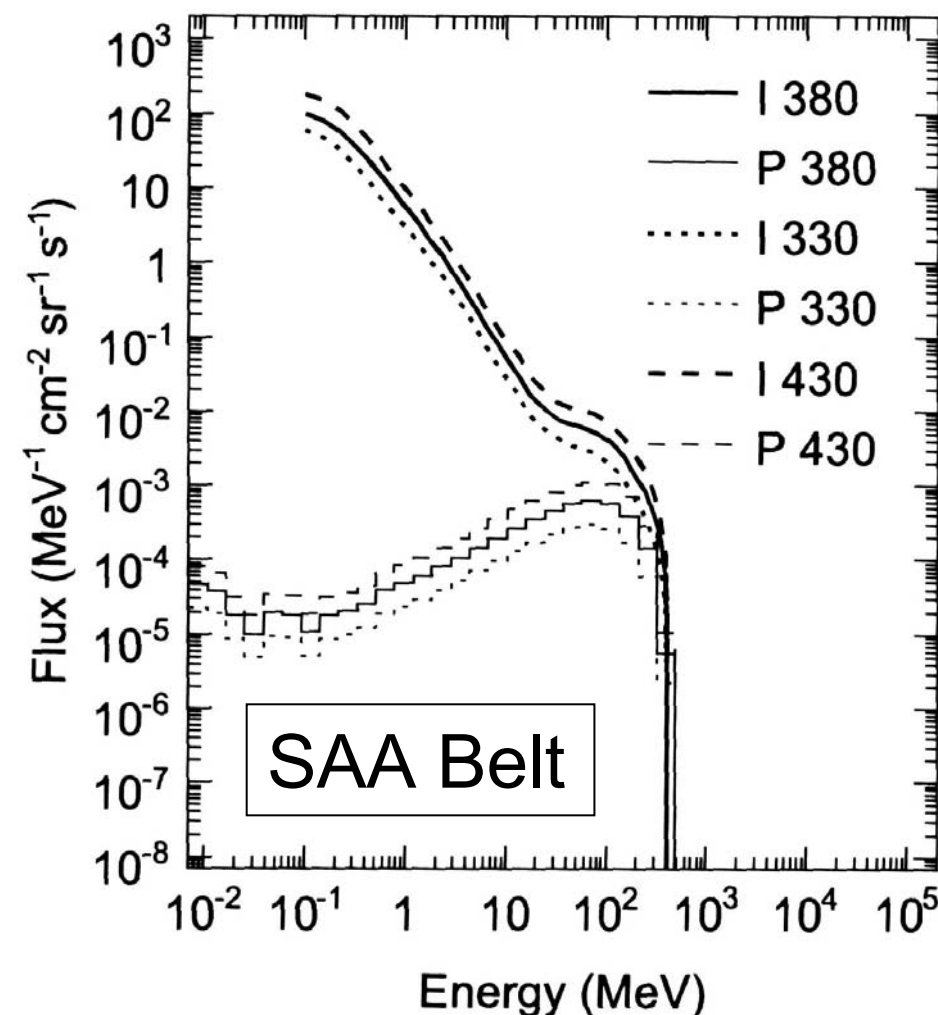


Detection criteria for protons in PADC



- Measured proton $LET_{\infty \text{ PADC}}$ threshold ~ 44 keV / μm
 - Measured neutron response threshold ~ 50 keV
 - At 50 keV, response dominated by proton recoils
 - Range of 50 keV proton in PADC ~ 0.6 μm
- Protons detected at the surface of the PADC when $LET_{\infty \text{ PADC}} > 44 \text{ keV} / \mu\text{m}$ and range $> 0.6 \mu\text{m}$: in the direction normal to the detector surface

Calculated protons inside ISS Columbus module (GEANT4)

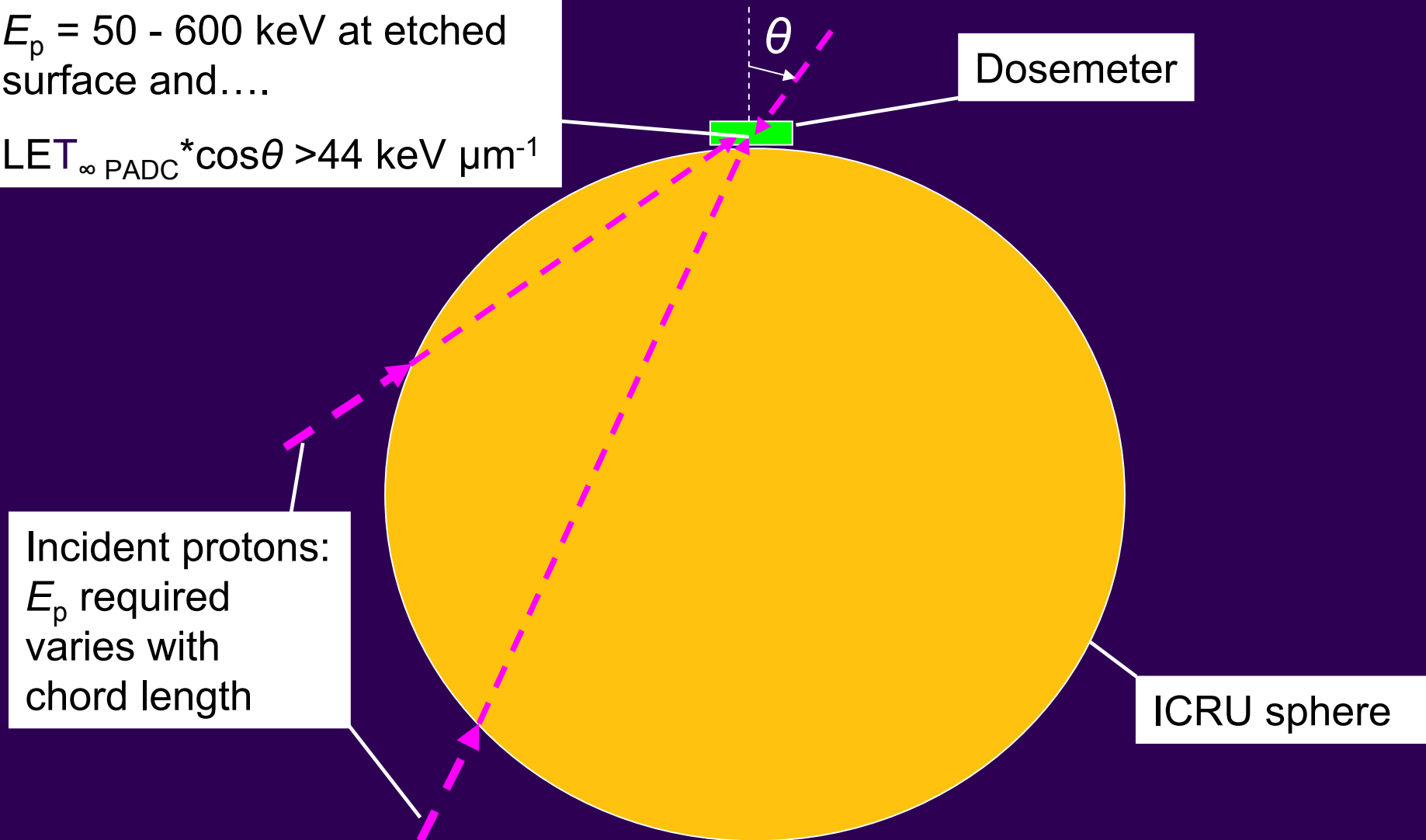


Analytical method to determine the direct proton response

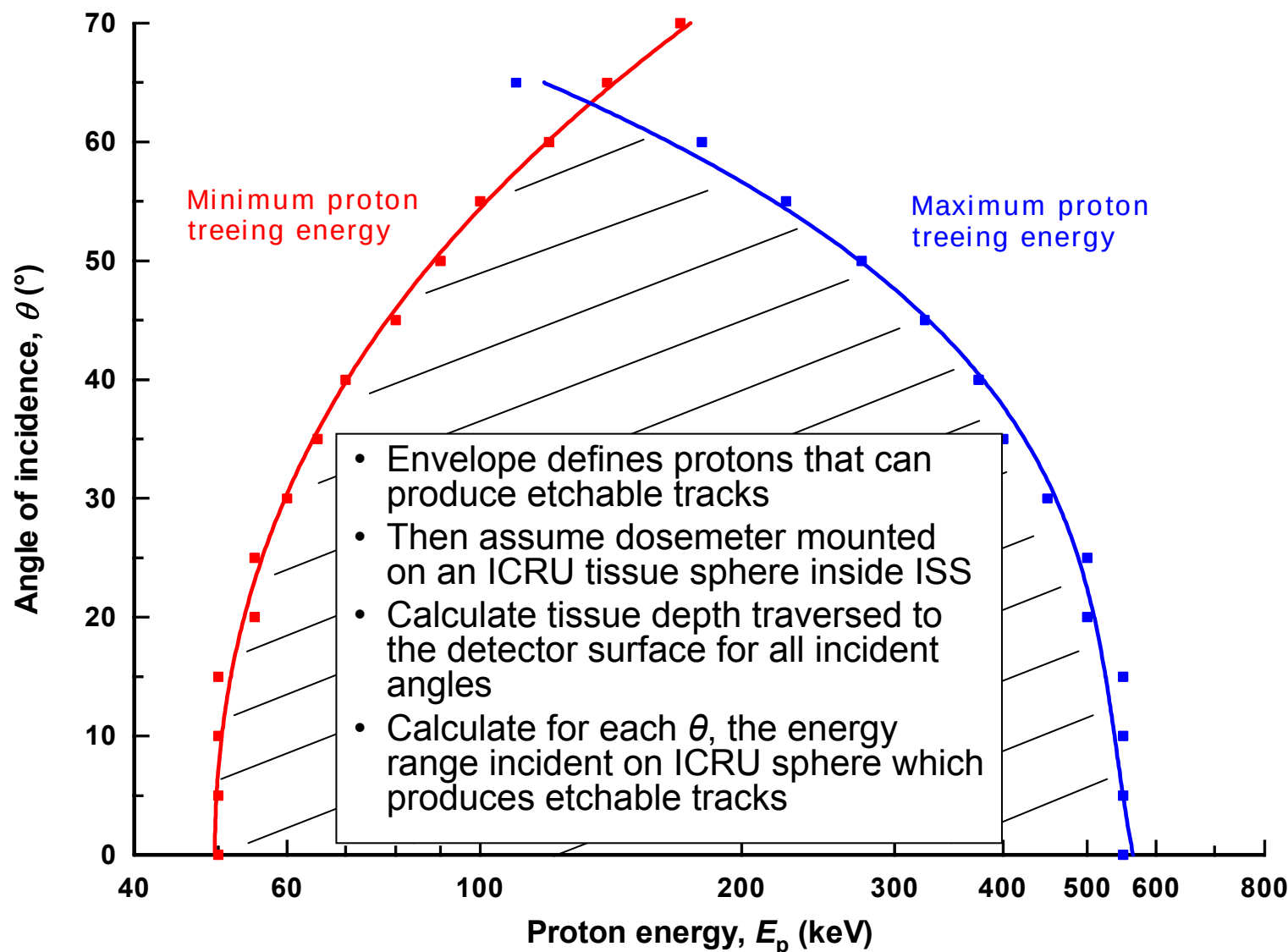
Dosemeter mounted on 30 cm diameter ICRU tissue sphere

$E_p = 50 - 600$ keV at etched surface and....

$LET_{\infty \text{ PADC}} * \cos\theta > 44 \text{ keV } \mu\text{m}^{-1}$



Angle of incidence, θ vs E_p to produce etchable tracks



Estimated etchable proton tracks for inside ISS



Origin	Etchable proton tracks (cm ⁻² d ⁻¹)
SAA belt	1.09
GCR	0.11
TOTAL	1.20 (0.35) [#]

[#] 1 standard uncertainty in brackets

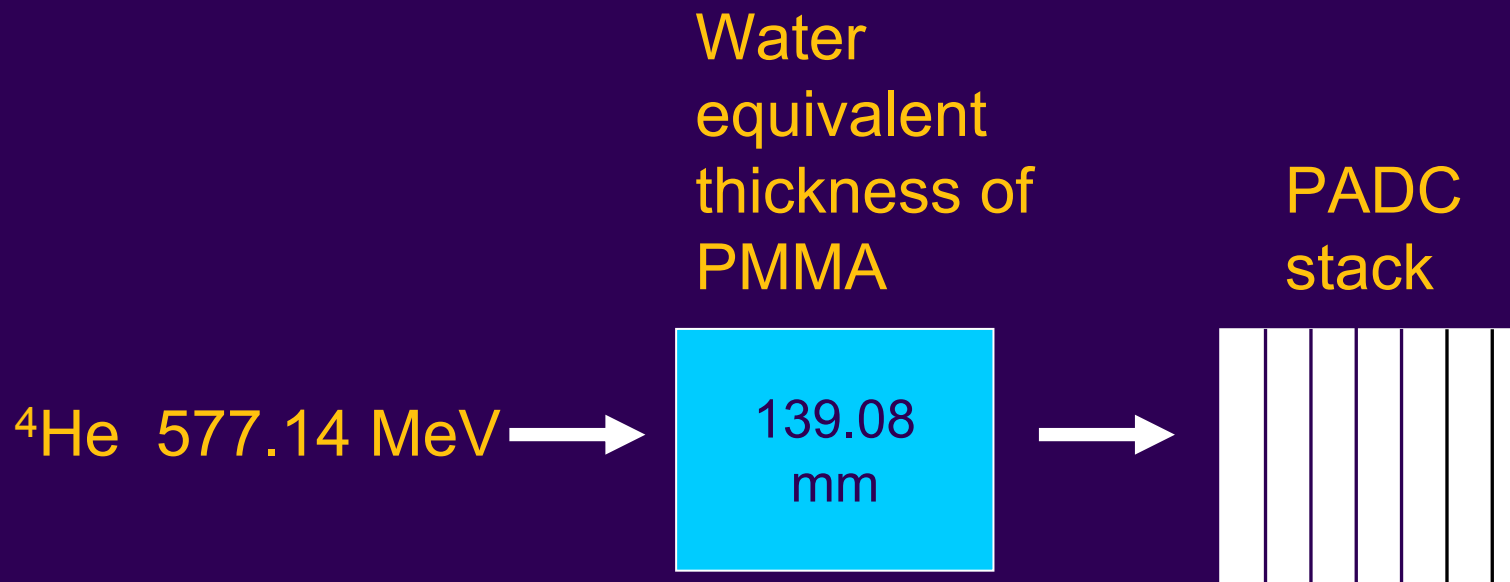
Neutron dose estimate outside ISS using PADC dosimeter



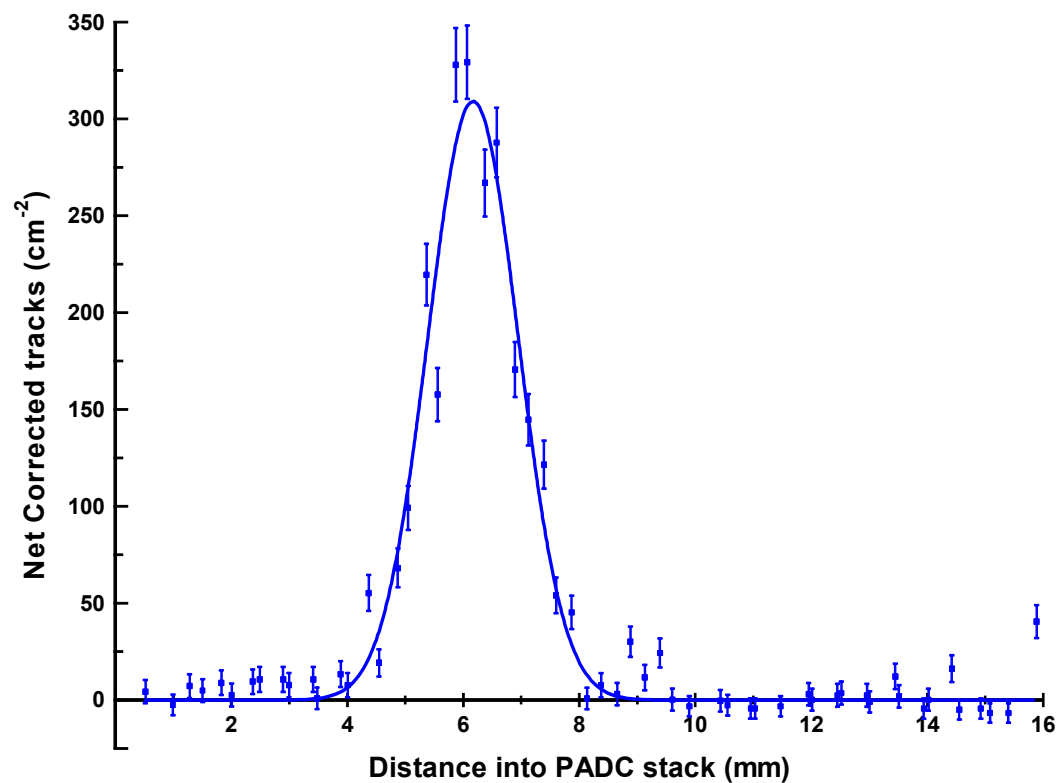
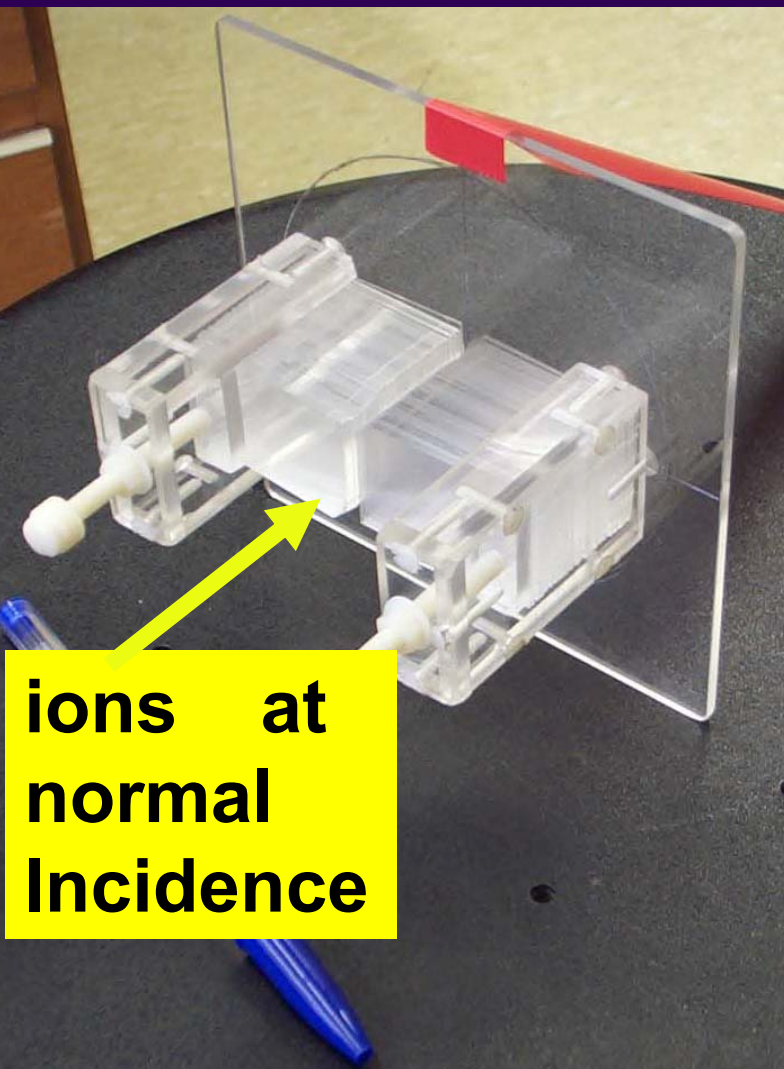
For inside ISS the 'direct' proton contribution to the total tracks recorded by the dosimeter is currently calculated to be $\sim 8\%$.

For outside of ISS the 'direct' proton contribution to the total tracks on the dosimeter is expected to be significantly higher than inside due to the higher fluence. This would swamp the neutron contribution. Consequently, an accurate estimate of the neutron dose using the HPA dosimeter is unlikely for exposures outside the ISS.

^4He LET threshold PADC detector stacks at HIMAC



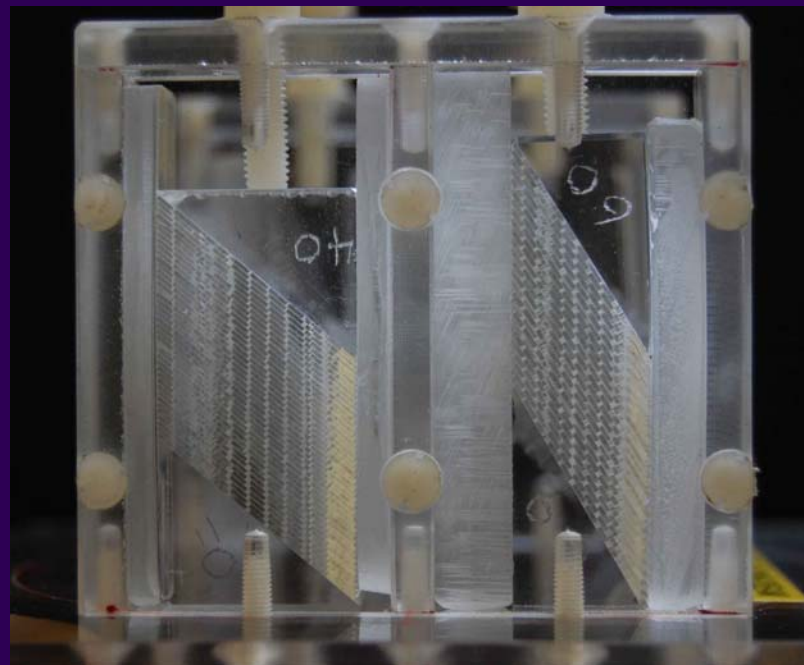
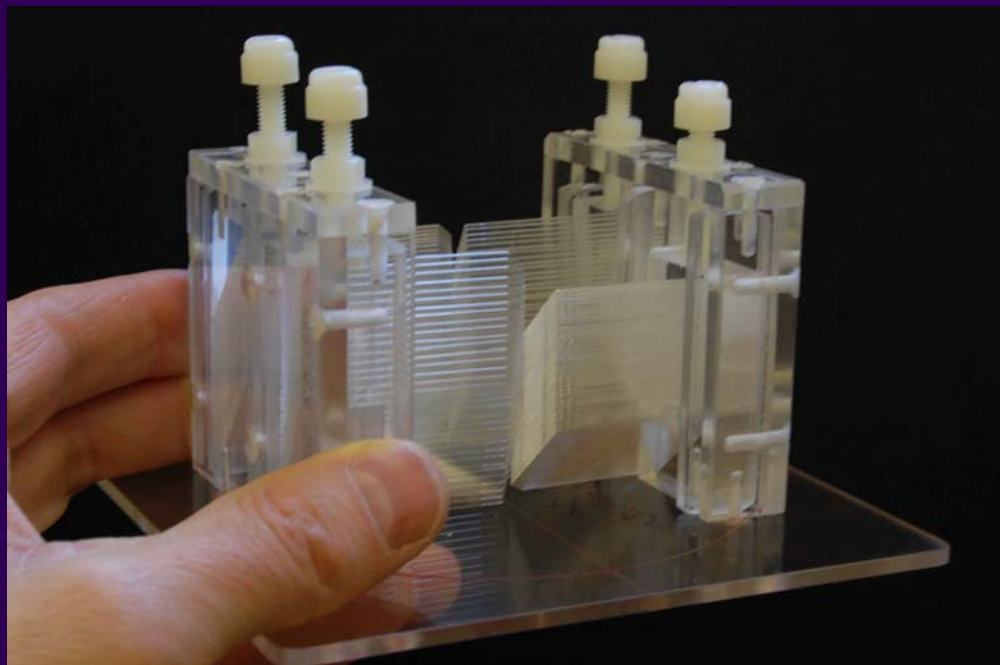
HIMAC ^4He : 577.14 MeV + 139.08 mm water equiv PMMA (performed under EC funded HAMLET project)



HIMAC ^4He 577.14 MeV + 139.08 mm water equiv PMMA (performed under EC funded HAMLET project)

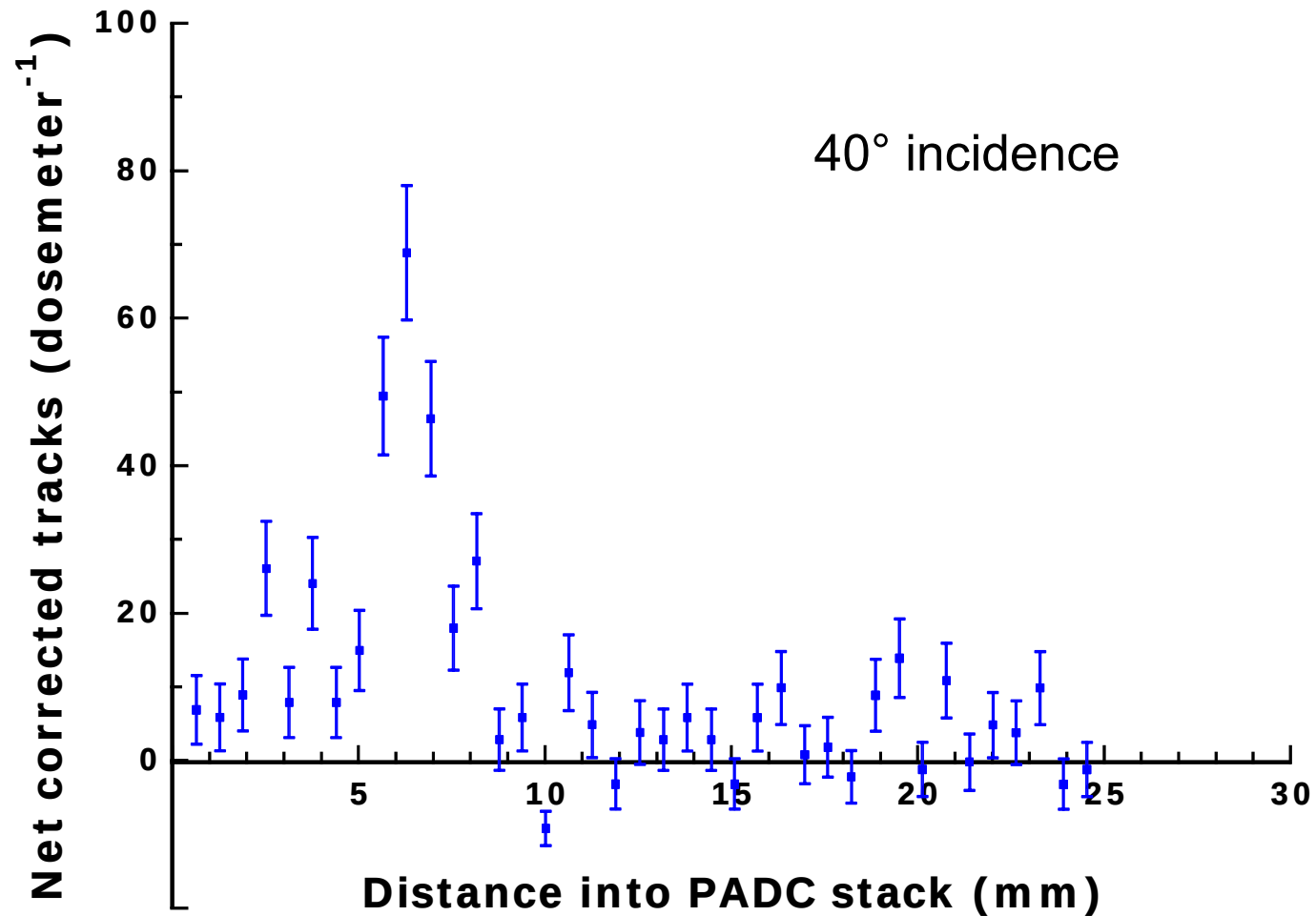


PADC stacks: 40°, 50°, 60° incidence

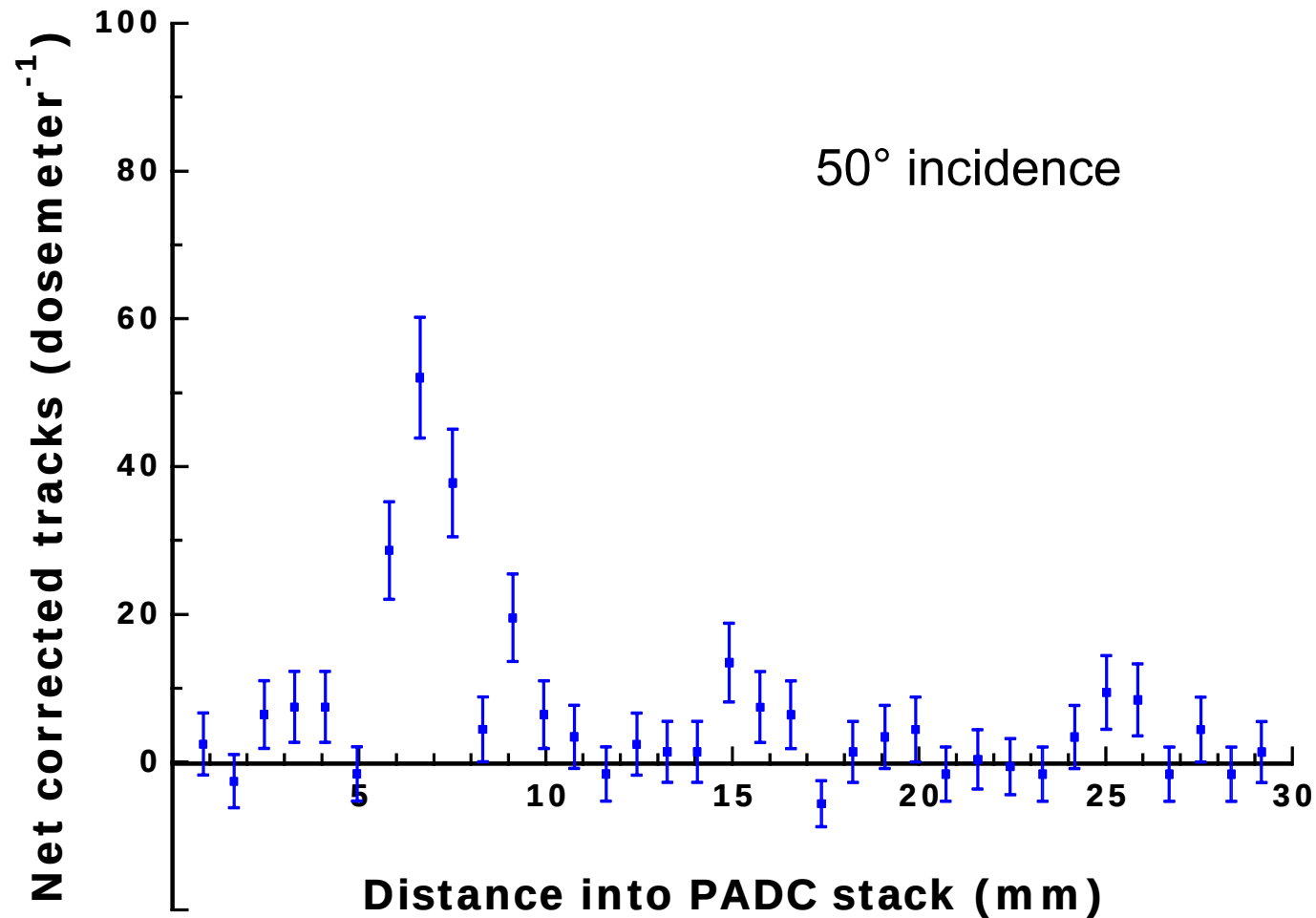


Unfortunately this time the fluence used was a little low resulting in poor statistics

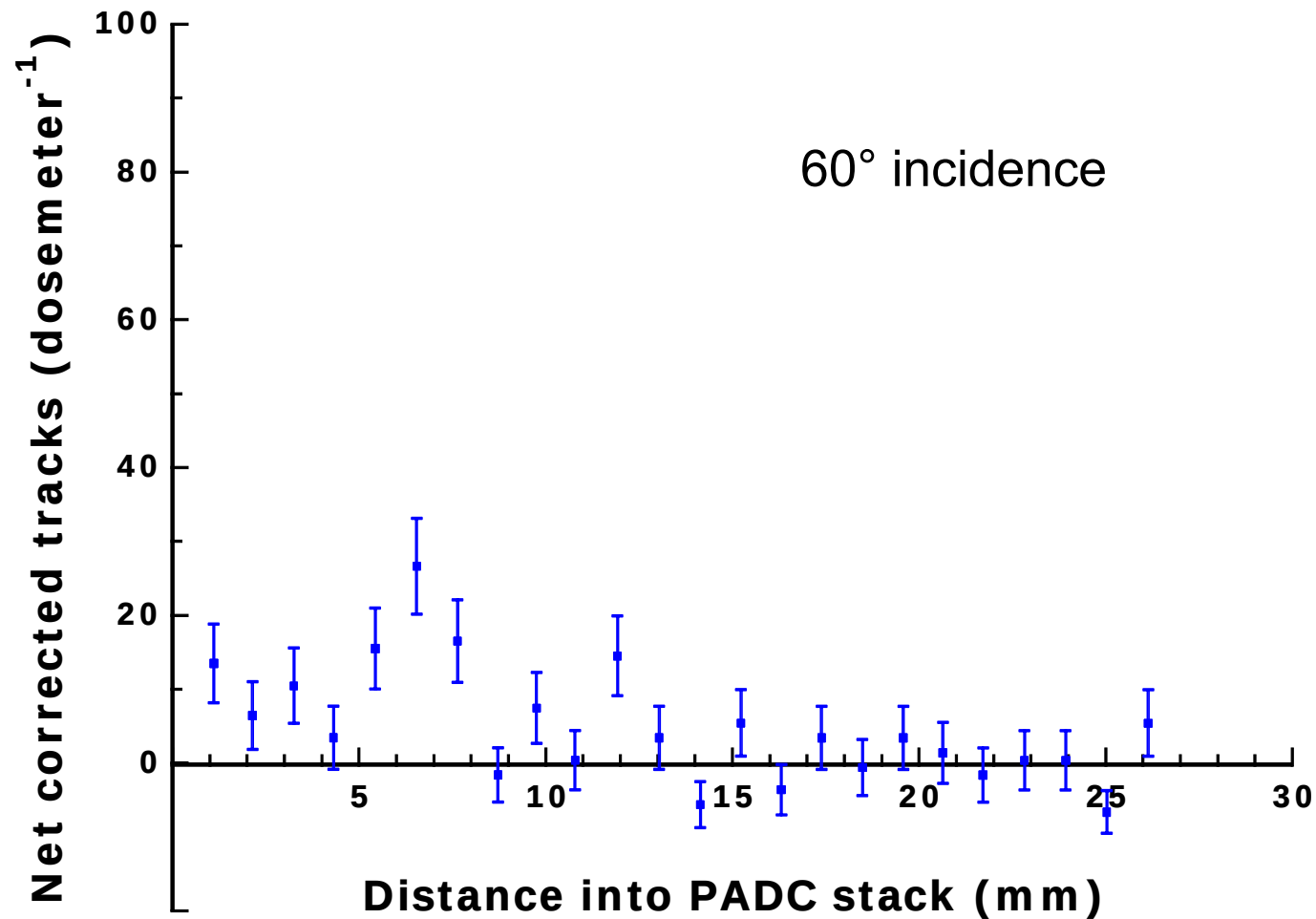
HIMAC ^4He 577.14 MeV + 139.08 mm water equiv PMMA (performed under EC funded HAMLET project)



HIMAC ^4He 577.14 MeV + 139.08 mm water equiv PMMA (performed under EC funded HAMLET project)



HIMAC ^4He 577.14 MeV + 139.08 mm water equiv PMMA (performed under EC funded HAMLET project)



Assessed ^4He LET thresholds in PADC

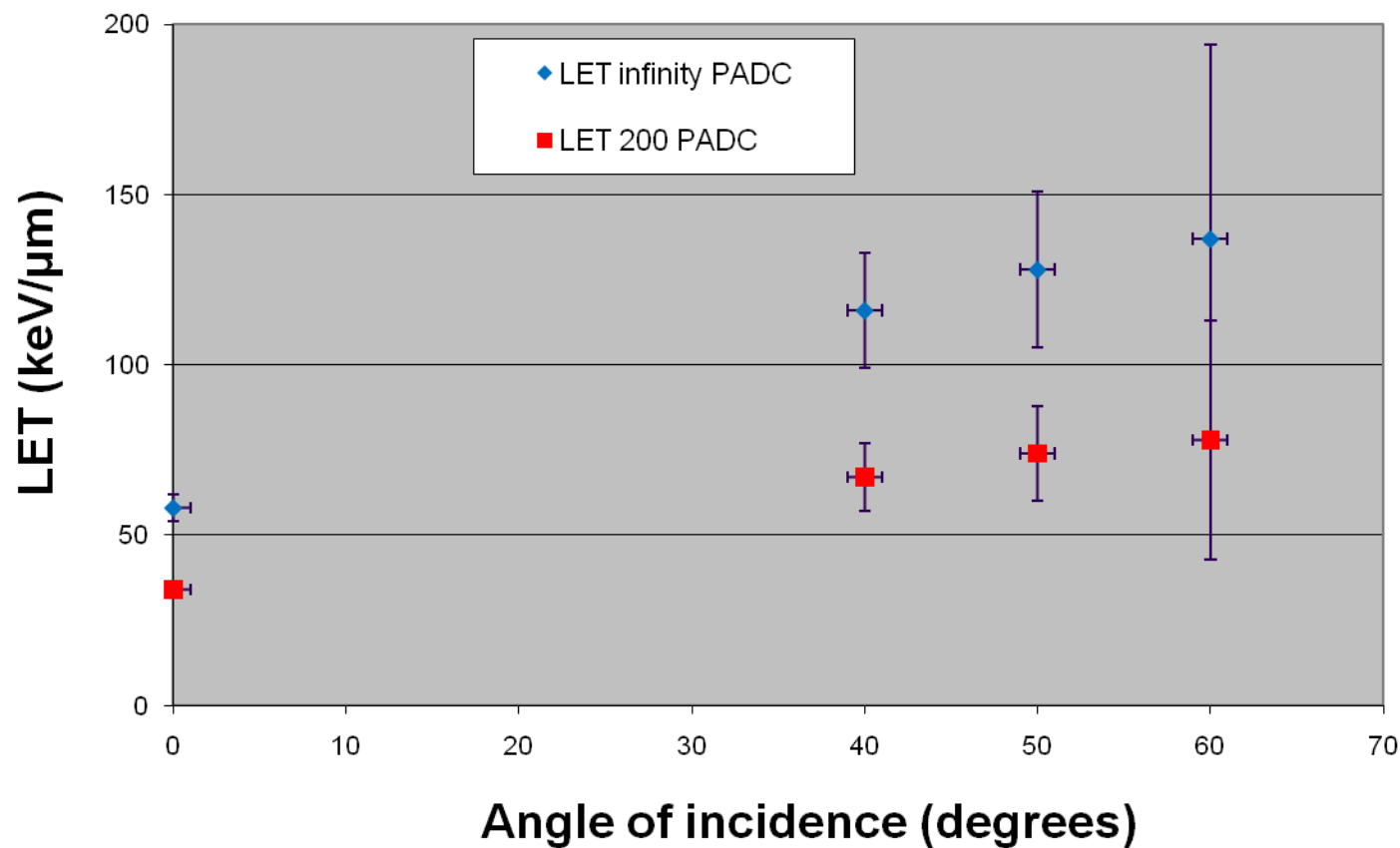


Ion	Angle	Etchable track length, R_{crit} (μm)	Energy, E (MeV)	$\text{LET}_{\infty \text{ PADC}}$ (keV/ μm)	$\text{LET}_{\infty \text{ water}}$ (keV/ μm)	# $\text{LET}_{200 \text{ PADC}}$ (keV/ μm)
^4He	0°	130 (16)	12.8 (1.0)	58 (4)	47 (3)	34 (2)
	40°	28 (8)\$	5.0 (1.0)\$	116 (17)\$	92 (13)\$	67 (10)\$
	50°	23 (8)\$	4.3 (1.1)\$	128 (23)\$	102 (19)\$	74 (14)\$
	60°	20 (13)\$	3.9 (1.9)\$	137 (57)\$	108 (47)\$	78 (35)\$

\$ 1 standard uncertainty

Using: $\log(\text{LET}_{\infty \text{ water}}) = 0.1689 + 0.984\log(\text{LET}_{200 \text{ CR-39}})$ (*E. Benton*)

^4He LET_{PADC} threshold vs. angle of incidence



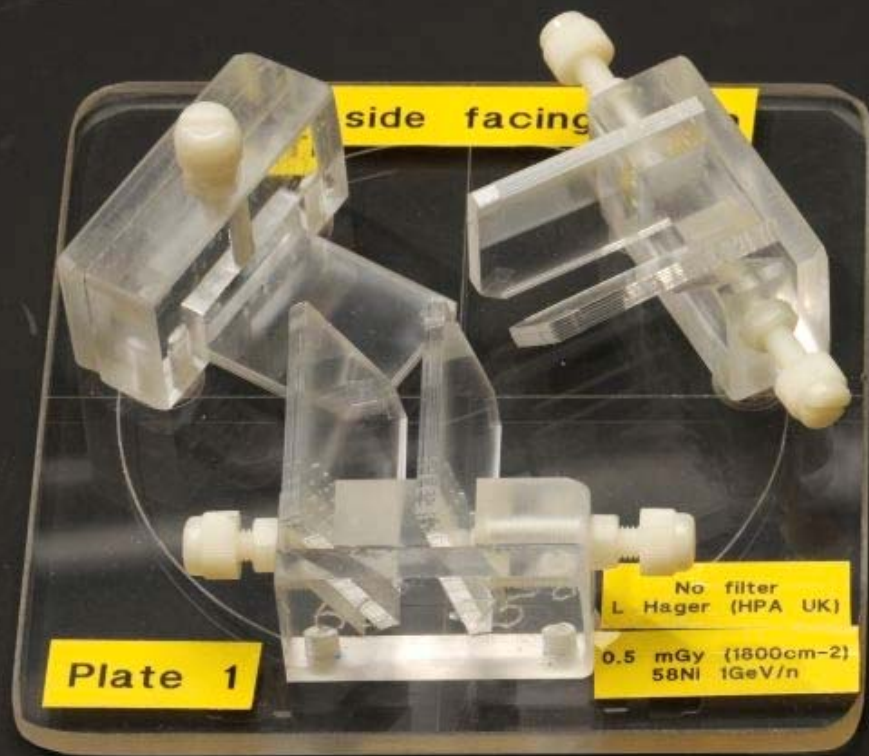
LET thresholds in PADC



Ion	$LET_{\infty, \text{PADC}} \text{ (keV/}\mu\text{m)}$
^1H	44
^4He	58
^{12}C	77
^{20}Ne	44

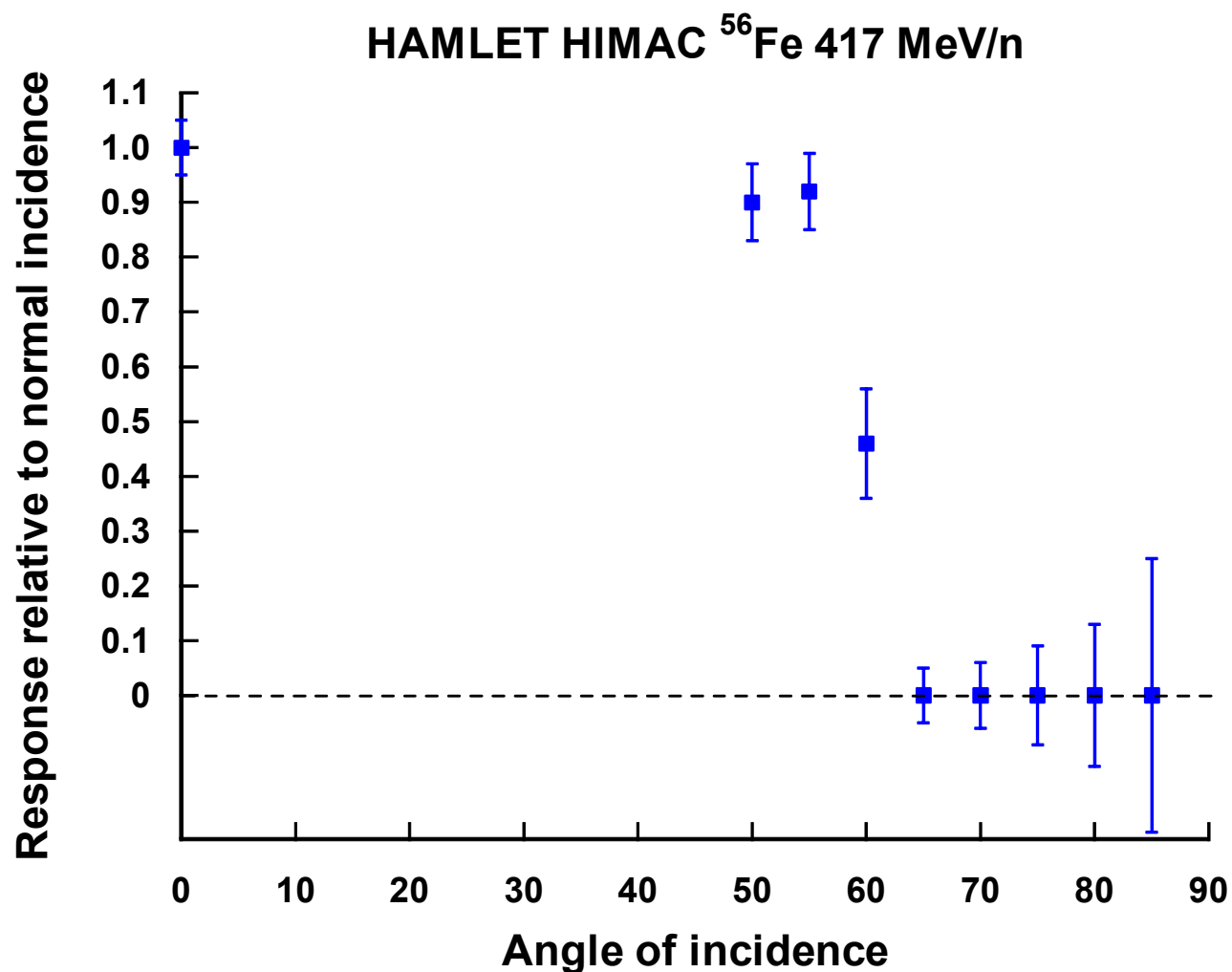
HAMLET HIMAC 2010 ^{56}Fe

PADC stack multiple angles of incidence
 0° and 55° to 85°



HAMLET HIMAC 2010 ^{56}Fe

PADC stack multiple angles of incidence
 0° and 55° to 85°



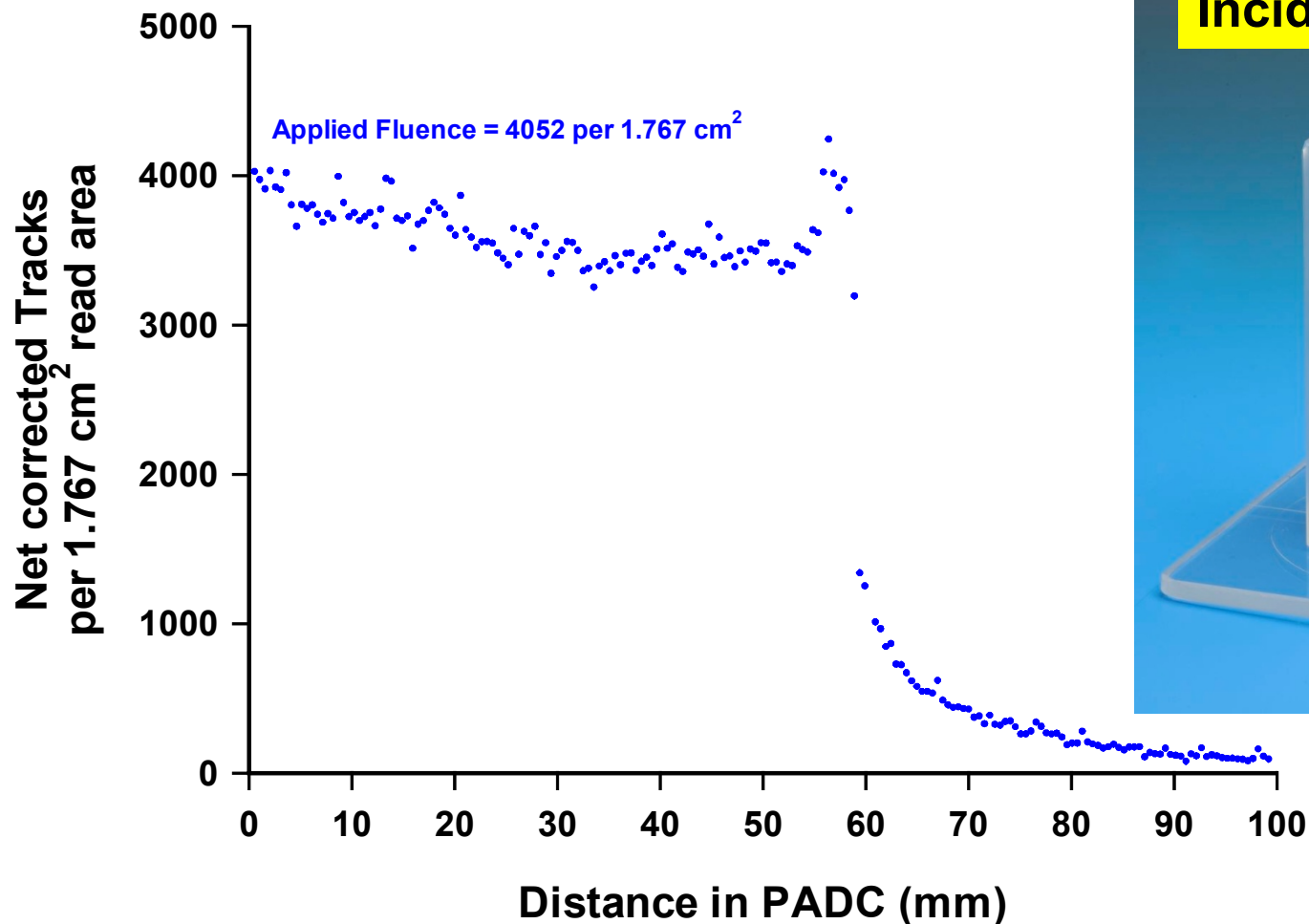
HAMLET HIMAC 2010 ^{56}Fe

100 mm thick PADC stack

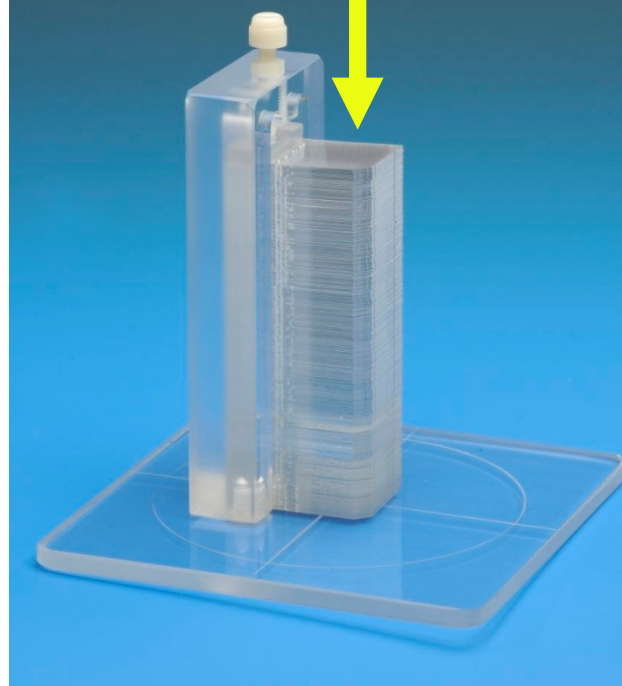
**ions at normal Incidence
417 MeV/n**



HAMLET HIMAC ^{56}Fe 417 MeV/n



ions at normal
Incidence 417 MeV/n



- Determine fluence energy spectra - protons inside ISS
- ^4He inside ISS
- CREME-96 spectra + 20g/cm^2 shielding + MCNPX
- Proton calibration at Heidelberg - to obtain LET threshold
vs. angle of incidence

Acknowledgements



- Yukio Uchihori and colleagues at Radiation Measurement Research Section, Fundamental Technology Center, National Institute of Radiological Sciences, Chiba, JAPAN, for providing irradiations during HAMLET HIMAC and proton ICCHIBAN.
- Part of the irradiations at NIRS were performed in the framework of HIMAC Research Project 20P-240 "Space Radiation Dosimetry-Ground Based Verification of the MATROSHKA Facility".
- Part of the research leading to these results has been performed within the HAMLET project (<http://www.fp7-hamlet.eu/>) which has received funding from the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) under project No. 218817, and is coordinated by the German Aerospace Center (DLR)

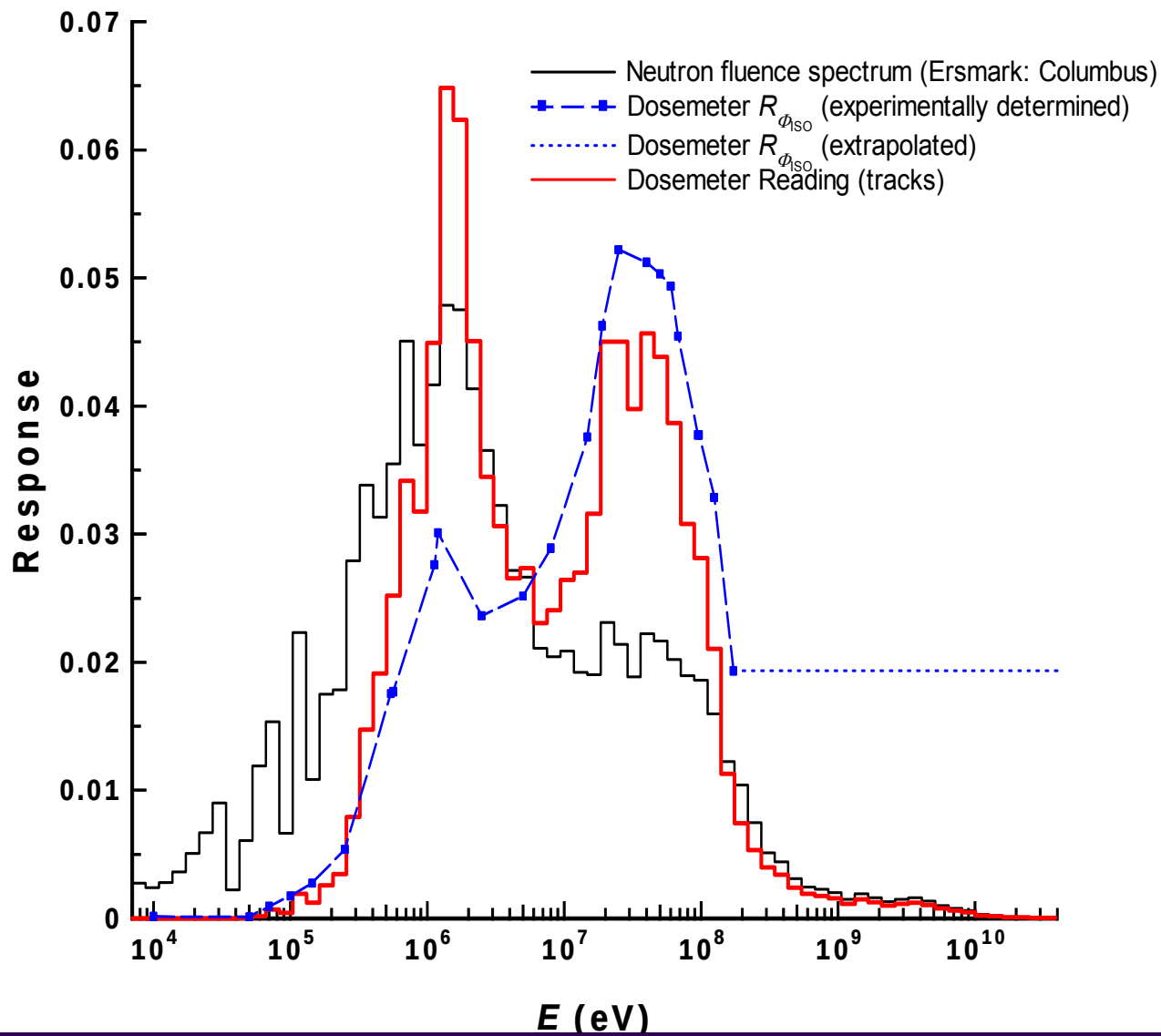
HAMLET internal meeting

HPA Neutron dose assessment

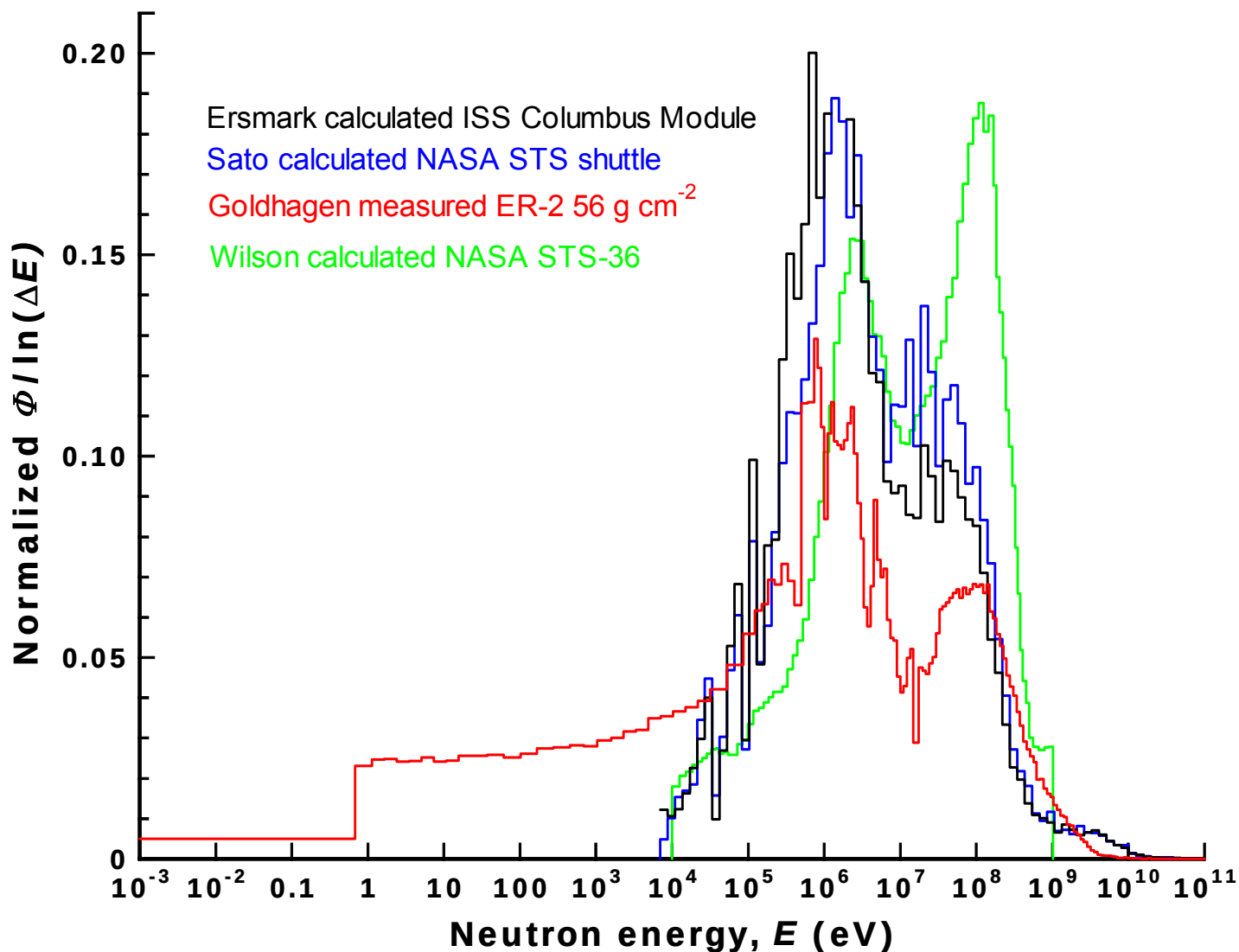


- How advanced is calibration ?
- What needs to be done ?
- What's achievable in 3rd year ?
- When to expect neutron dose values ?

PADC dosemeter neutron response in Columbus module ISS (using Ersmark's neutron spectrum)



Representative neutron energy distributions



Calculated response in different neutron energy distributions



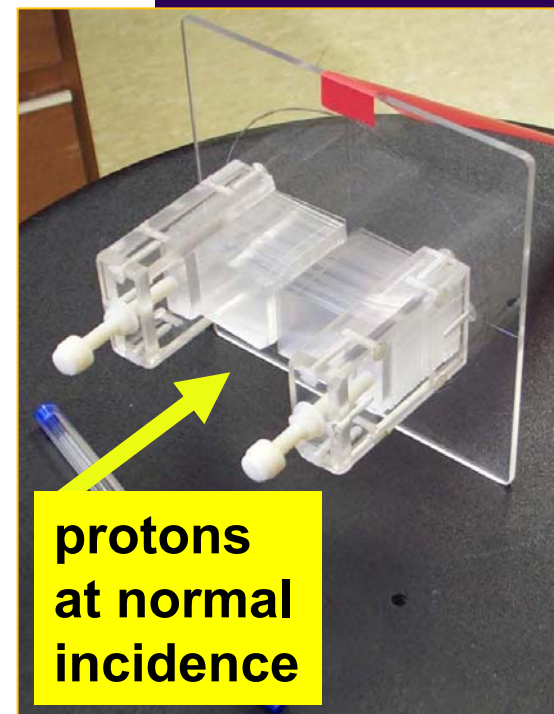
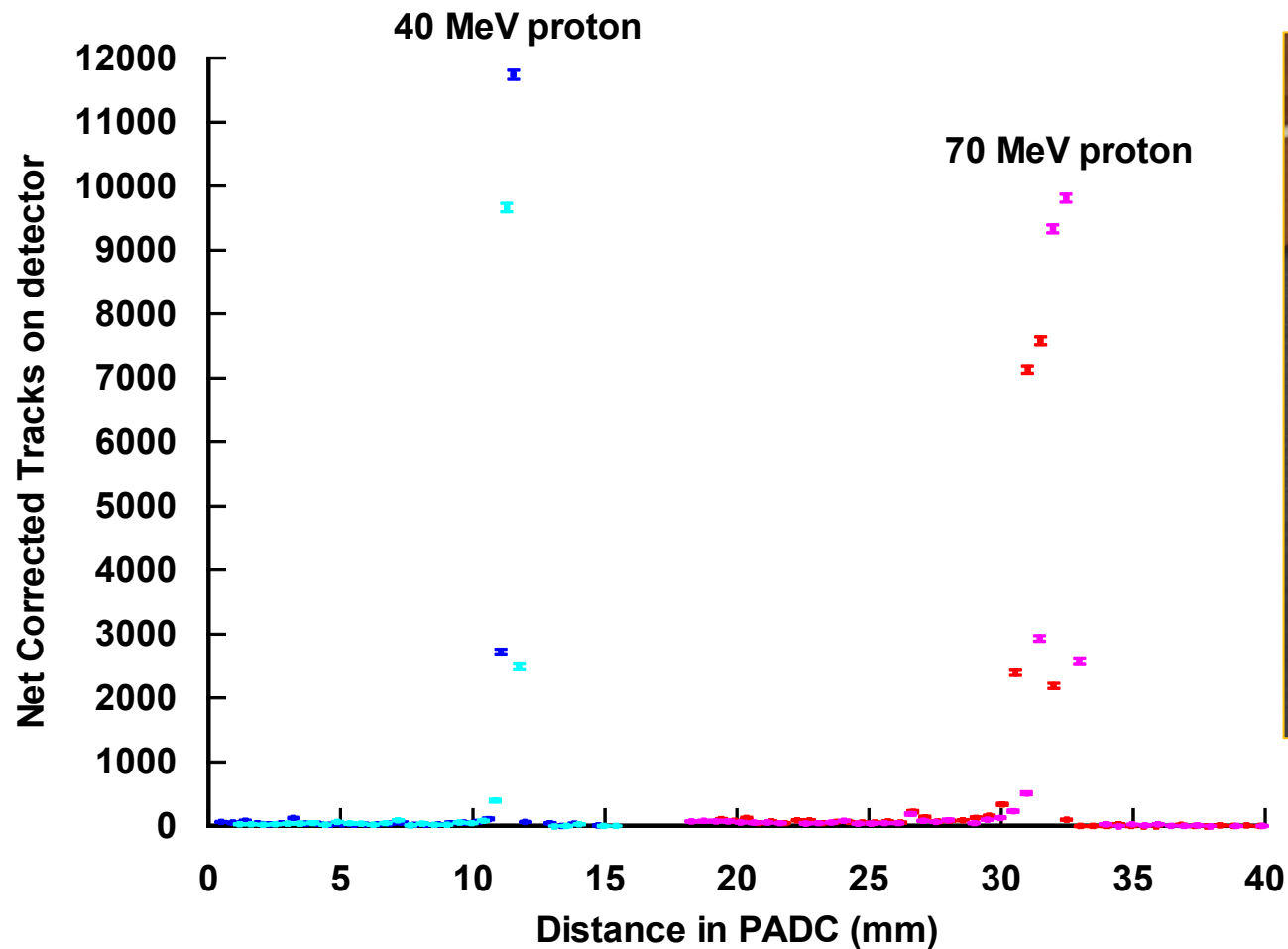
Question – Is the neutron energy distribution correct

Answer – Table below shows that variation in our dose equivalent response to selected cosmic ray spectra is not large, so choice of neutron spectra is not too critical

Neutron energy distribution	E_{ISO}/Φ (pSv cm ²)	R_{ϕ} (10 ⁻⁶ cm ²)	$R(E_{\text{iso}})$ (mSv ⁻¹)
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Proton LET threshold

(Calibration performed at HIMAC in collaboration with NIRS)



Assessed proton LET thresholds in PADC



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\$ 1 standard uncertainty

Using: $\log(LET_{\infty \text{ water}}) = 0.1689 + 0.984\log(LET_{200 \text{ CR-39}})$ (*E.Benton*)

[illegible]

Analytical method to determine the direct proton response

Dosemeter mounted on 30 cm diameter ICRU tissue sphere

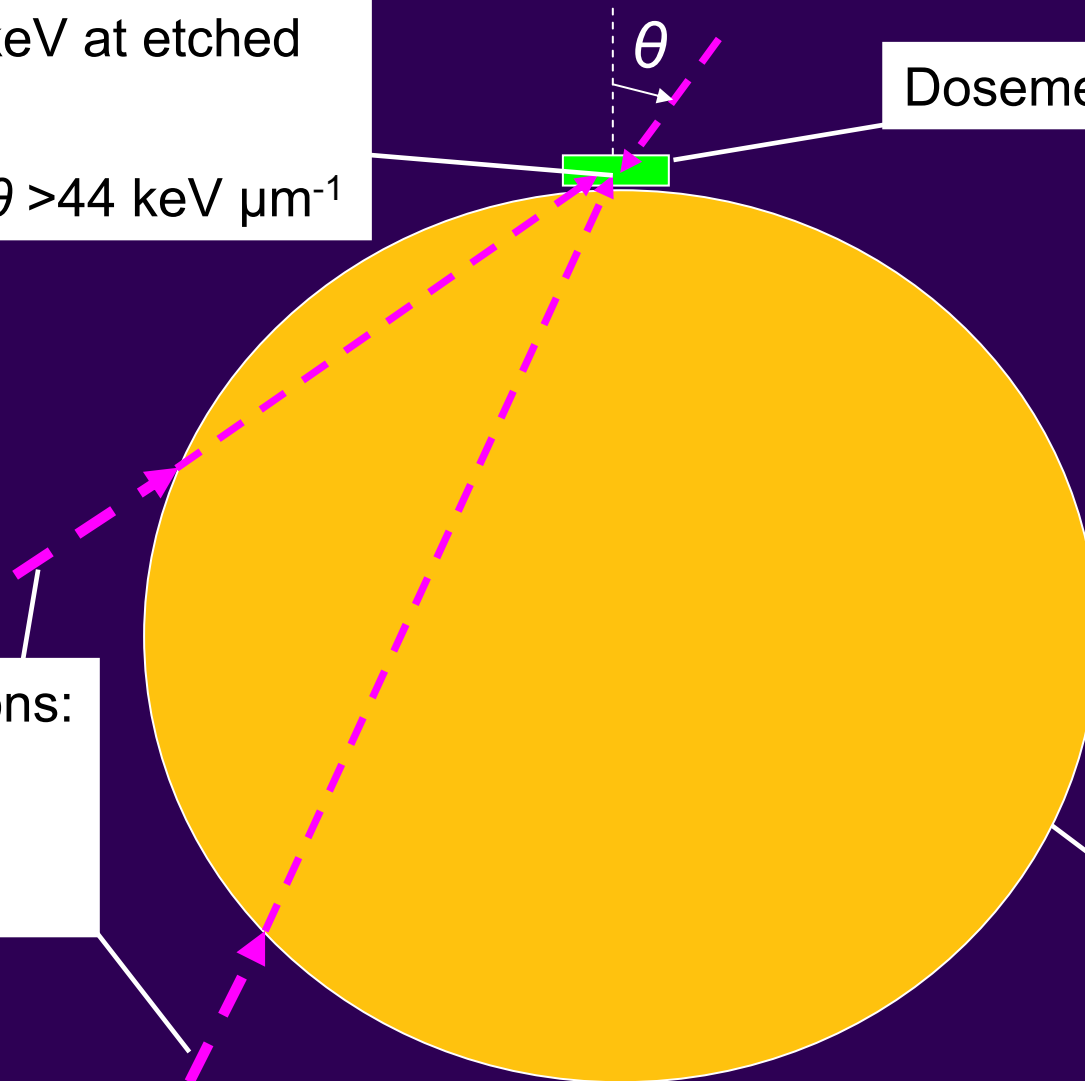
$E_p = 50 - 600$ keV at etched surface and....

$LET_{\infty \text{ PADC}} * \cos\theta > 44 \text{ keV } \mu\text{m}^{-1}$

Dosemeter

ICRU sphere

Incident protons:
 E_p required
varies with
chord length

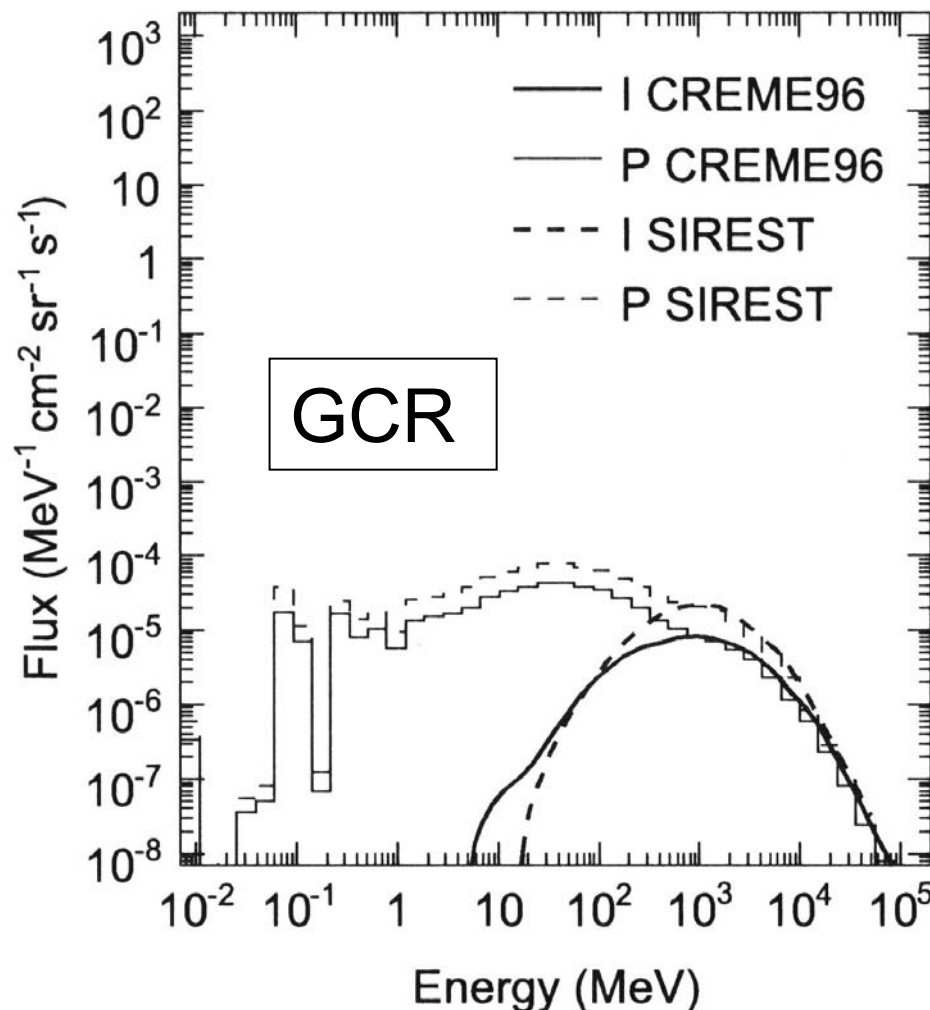
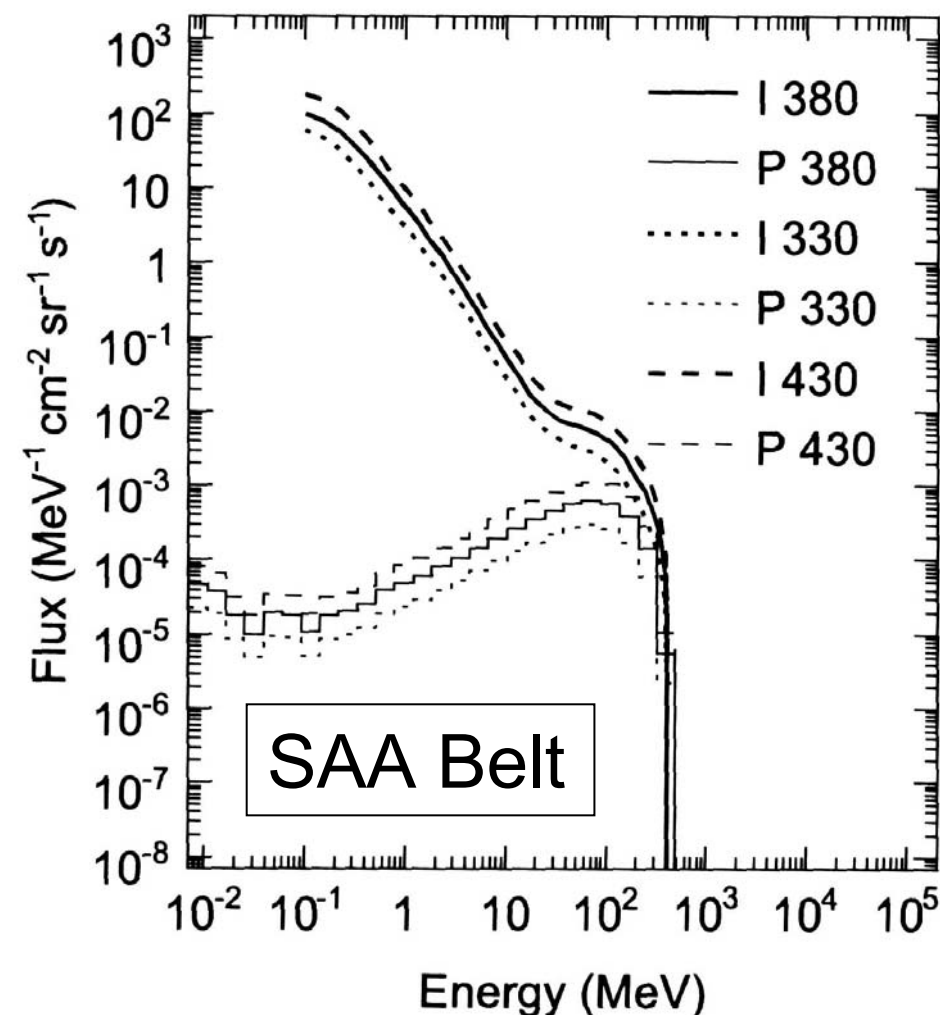


Detectable proton energy ranges



			Lowest energy detected				Highest energy detected							
θ [°]	θ [rad]	Ω [sr]	r_{ICRM} [mm]	$\ln(I)$	$\ln(E(I))$	$E(I)$ [MeV]	r_{PADC} [μm]	r_{ICRM} [μm]	$I\delta'$ [mm]	$\ln(I\delta')$	$\ln(E(I\delta'))$	$E(I\delta')$ [MeV]	ΔE [MeV]	
0	0.000	0.006	5.00	1.610	3.067	21.48	9.20	11.51	5.012	1.612	3.068	21.51	0.0251	
5	0.087	0.048	5.02	1.613	3.069	21.53	8.00	10.01	5.029	1.615	3.070	21.55	0.0216	
10	0.175	0.095	5.08	1.625	3.076	21.66	7.90	9.89	5.087	1.627	3.076	21.68	0.0212	
15	0.262	0.142	5.18	1.644	3.086	21.89	7.80	9.76	5.186	1.646	3.087	21.91	0.0207	
20	0.349	0.187	5.32	1.672	3.101	22.22	6.60	8.26	5.329	1.673	3.102	22.24	0.0170	
25	0.436	0.232	5.52	1.708	3.121	22.67	6.30	7.88	5.525	1.709	3.122	22.68	0.0159	
30	0.524	0.274	5.77	1.753	3.146	23.24	5.20	6.51	5.780	1.754	3.146	23.25	0.0125	
35	0.611	0.314	6.10	1.809	3.176	23.96	4.20	5.26	6.109	1.810	3.177	23.97	0.0096	
40	0.698	0.352	6.53	1.876	3.213	24.85	3.60	4.50	6.532	1.877	3.213	24.86	0.0077	
45	0.785	0.388	7.07	1.956	3.257	25.96	2.70	3.38	7.074	1.956	3.257	25.97	0.0052	
50	0.873	0.420	7.78	2.051	3.309	27.35	2.00	2.50	7.781	2.052	3.309	27.35	0.0033	
55	0.960	0.449	8.72	2.165	3.371	29.11	1.40	1.75	8.719	2.166	3.371	29.11	0.0017	
60	1.047	0.475	10.00	2.303	3.446	31.38	1.00	1.25	10.00	2.303	3.446	31.38	0.0008	
65	1.134	0.497												
70	1.222	0.515												
75	1.309	0.529												
80	1.396	0.540												
85	1.484	0.546												
90	1.571	0.548												
95	1.658	0.546												
100	1.745	0.540												
105	1.833	0.529												
110	1.920	0.515												
115	2.007	0.497												
120	2.094	0.475	150.00	5.011	4.958	142.32	1.00	1.25	150.00	5.011	4.958	142.32	0.0007	
125	2.182	0.449	172.07	5.148	5.037	153.98	1.40	1.75	172.07	5.148	5.037	153.98	0.0009	
130	2.269	0.420	192.84	5.262	5.102	164.41	2.00	2.50	192.84	5.262	5.102	164.42	0.0012	
135	2.356	0.388	212.13	5.357	5.157	173.71	2.70	3.38	212.14	5.357	5.157	173.72	0.0016	
140	2.443	0.352	229.81	5.437	5.204	181.95	3.60	4.50	229.82	5.437	5.204	181.95	0.0021	
145	2.531	0.314	245.75	5.504	5.243	189.15	4.20	5.26	245.75	5.504	5.243	189.15	0.0023	
150	2.618	0.274	259.81	5.560	5.275	195.36	5.20	6.51	259.81	5.560	5.275	195.36	0.0028	
155	2.705	0.232	271.89	5.605	5.301	200.59	6.30	7.88	271.90	5.605	5.301	200.60	0.0034	
160	2.793	0.187	281.91	5.642	5.322	204.86	6.60	8.26	281.92	5.642	5.322	204.86	0.0035	
165	2.880	0.142	289.78	5.669	5.338	208.17	7.80	9.76	289.79	5.669	5.338	208.18	0.0041	
170	2.967	0.095	295.44	5.688	5.350	210.53	7.90	9.89	295.45	5.689	5.350	210.54	0.0041	
175	3.054	0.048	298.86	5.700	5.356	211.95	8.00	10.01	298.87	5.700	5.356	211.96	0.0041	
180	3.142	0.006	300.00	5.704	5.359	212.42	9.20	11.51	300.01	5.704	5.359	212.43	0.0048	

Calculated protons inside ISS Columbus module (GEANT4)



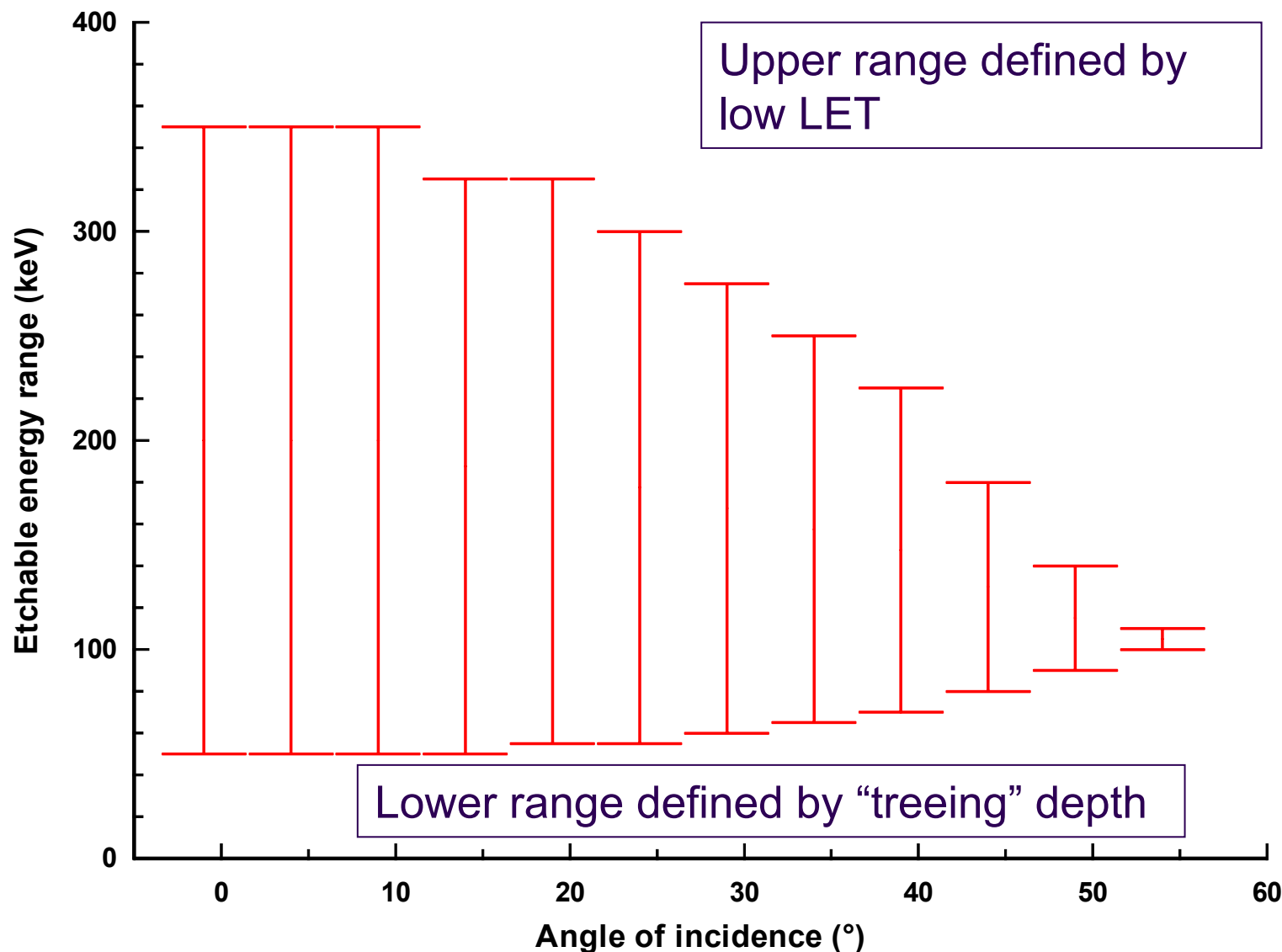
Estimated etchable proton tracks for inside ISS



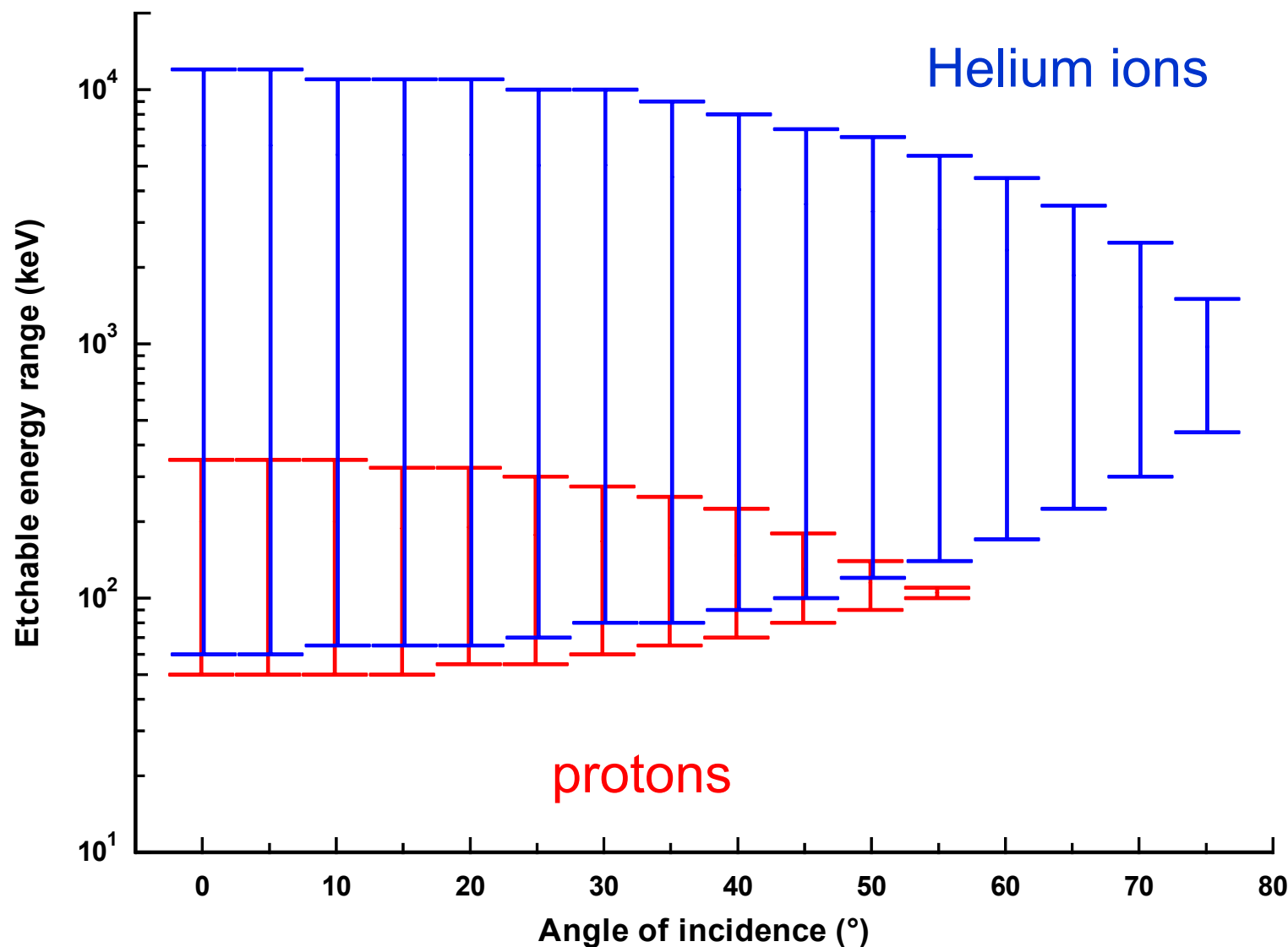
Origin	Etchable proton tracks (cm ⁻² d ⁻¹)
SAA belt	1.09
GCR	0.11
TOTAL	1.20 (0.35) [#]

[#] 1 standard uncertainty in brackets

Etchable energy windows for protons

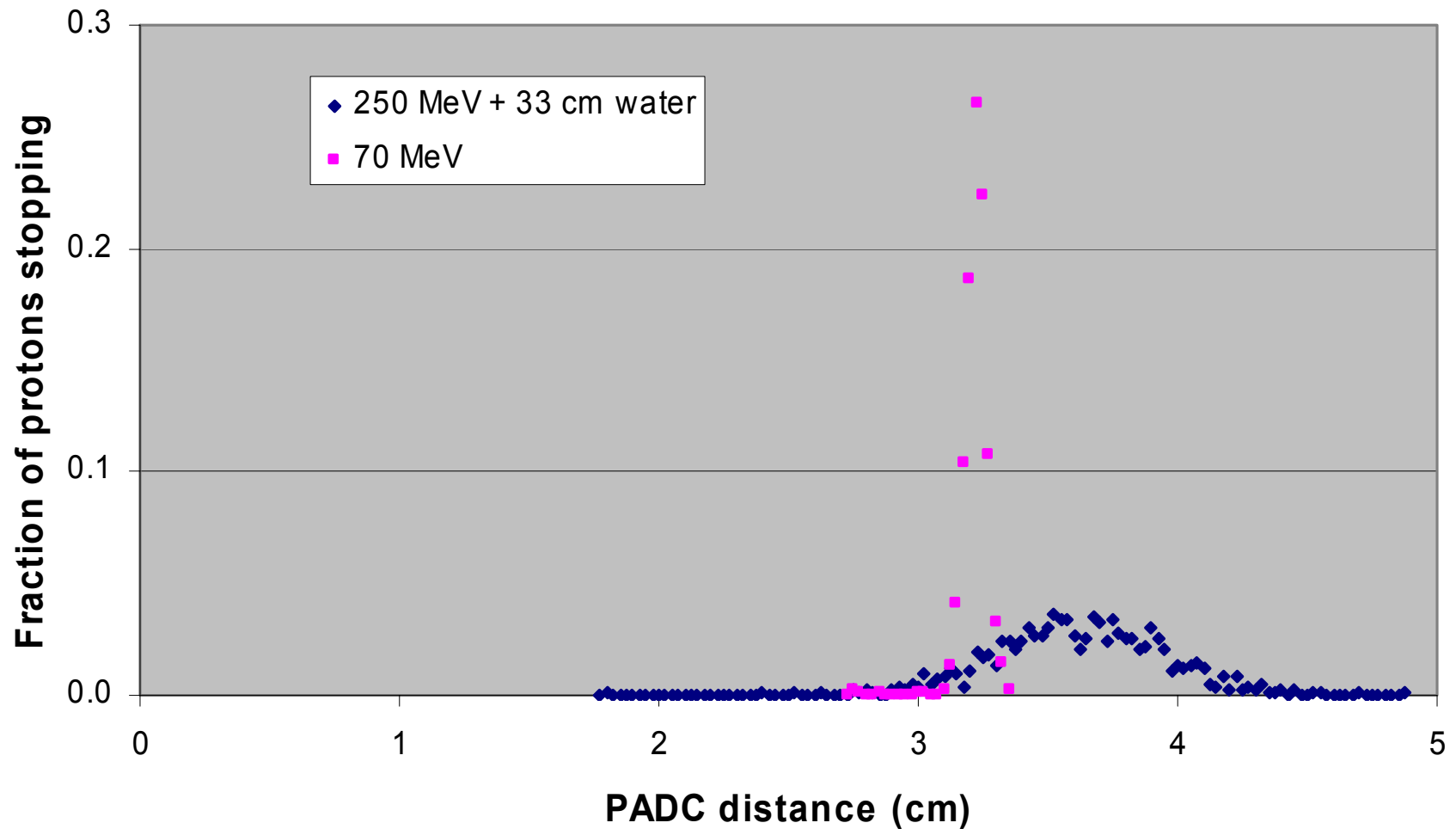


Etchable energy windows for helium ions



- How advanced is calibration ?
 - Neutron calibration good, un-finalised contribution to signal mainly from protons, ^4He .
- What needs to be done ?
 - Use MCNPX_2.6 to determine the fluence-energy-angle distributions of the particle fields inside the ISS. Use CRÈME-96 to produce incident spectra. Assume shielding of 20 g/cm^2 .
- What's achievable in 3rd year ?
 - Assuming the fluence energy distributions are derived (at least for proton and ^4He), then a more reliable estimate of the unwanted contribution to the dosimeter signal, and a better neutron dose estimate.
- When to expect neutron dose values ?
 - Realistically this is probably 4 - 6 months away.

Ranges of protons in PADC for different initial energies TRIM calculation



Galactic Cosmic Radiation at top of atmosphere



Protons	86 %
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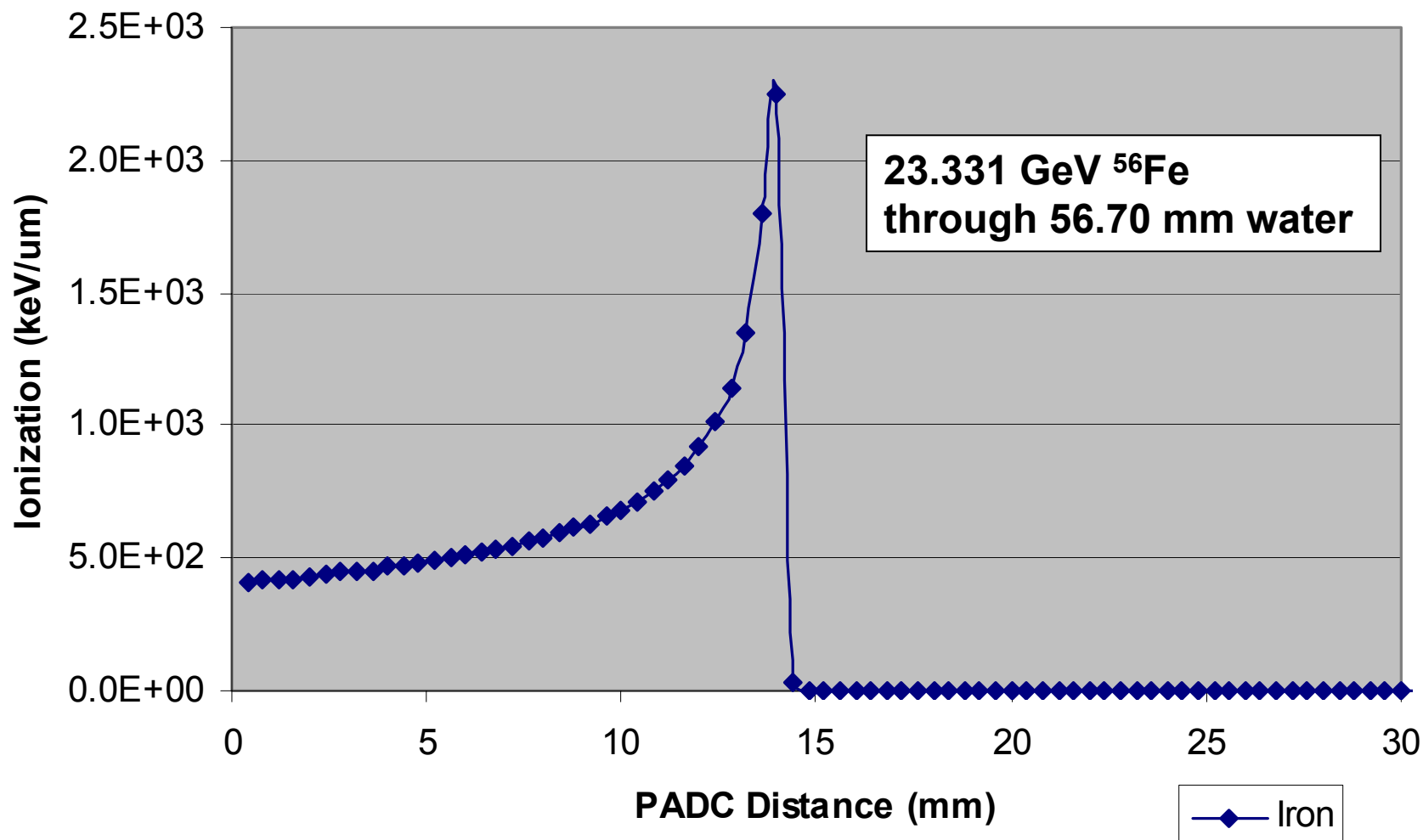
Helium nuclei	12 %
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Electrons	2 %
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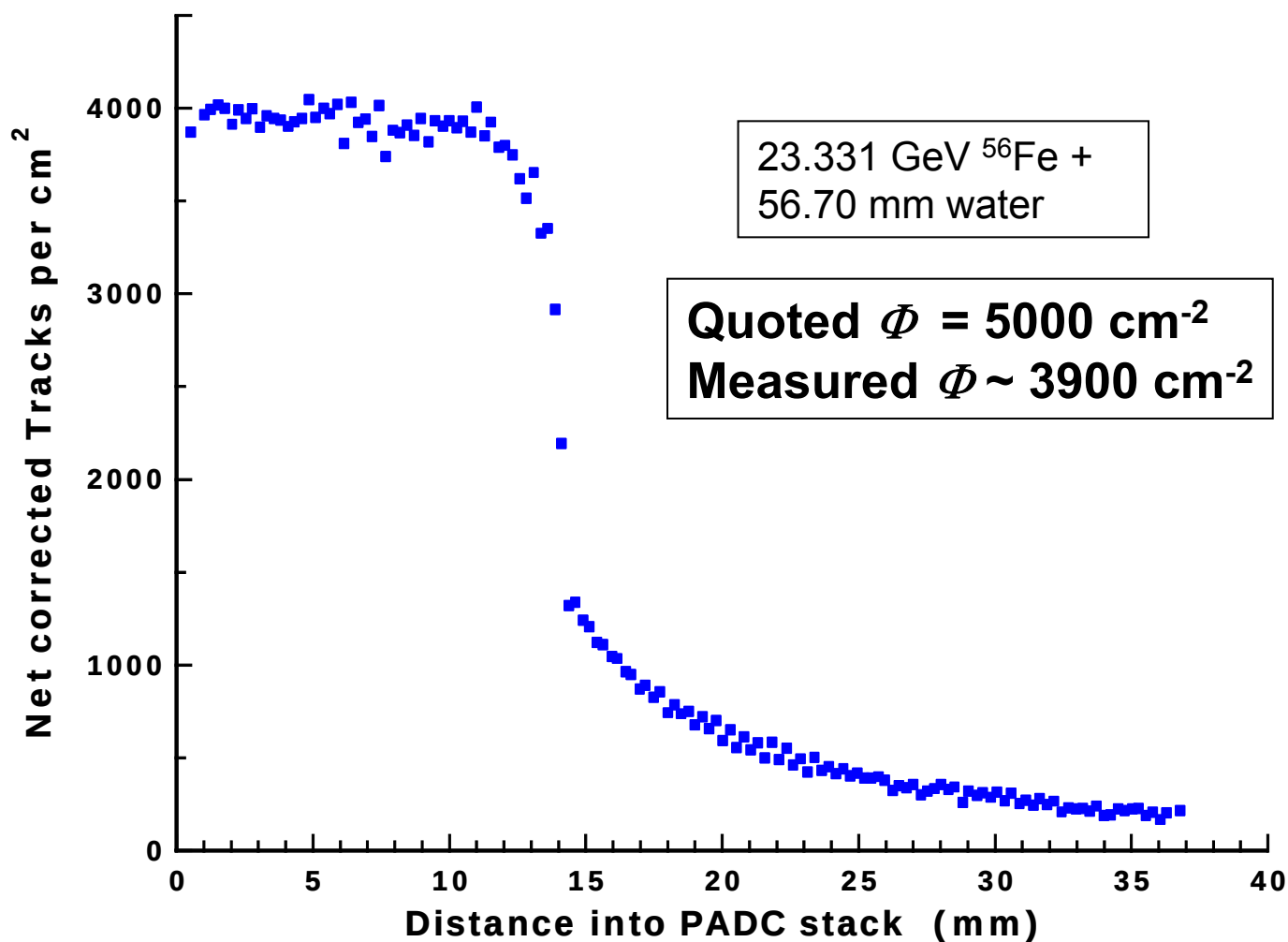
Positrons	
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Heavier nuclei	< 1%
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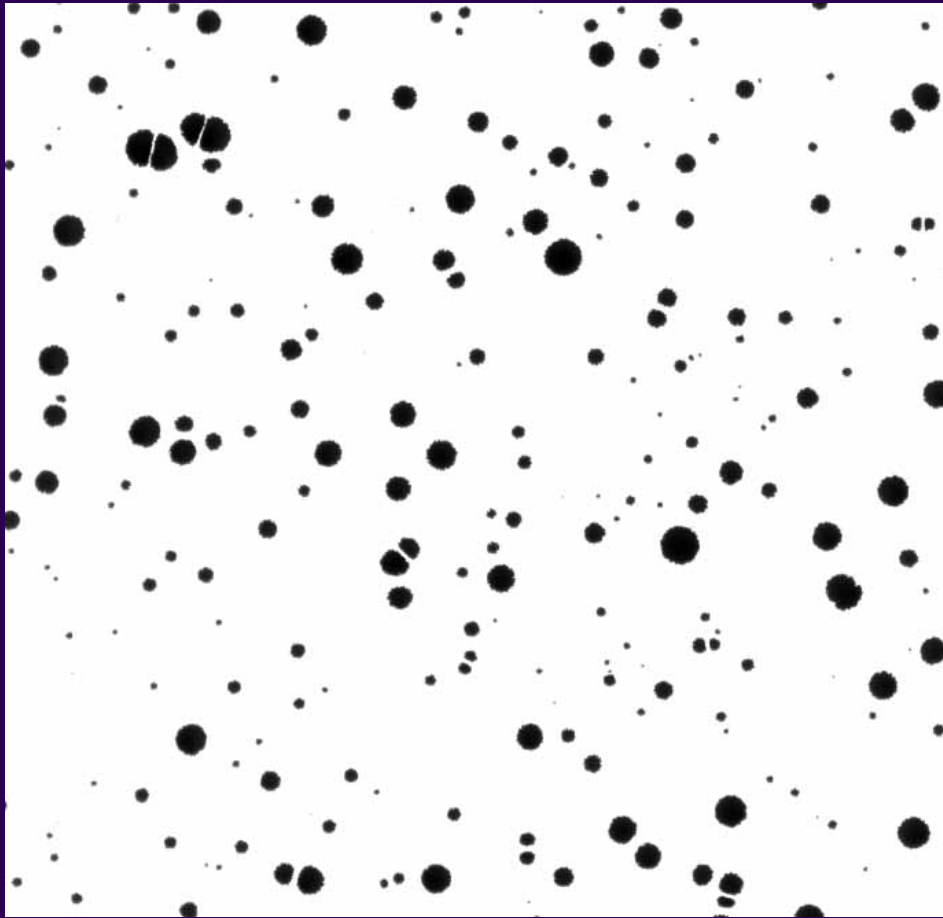
TRIM calculation of ionization ^{56}Fe



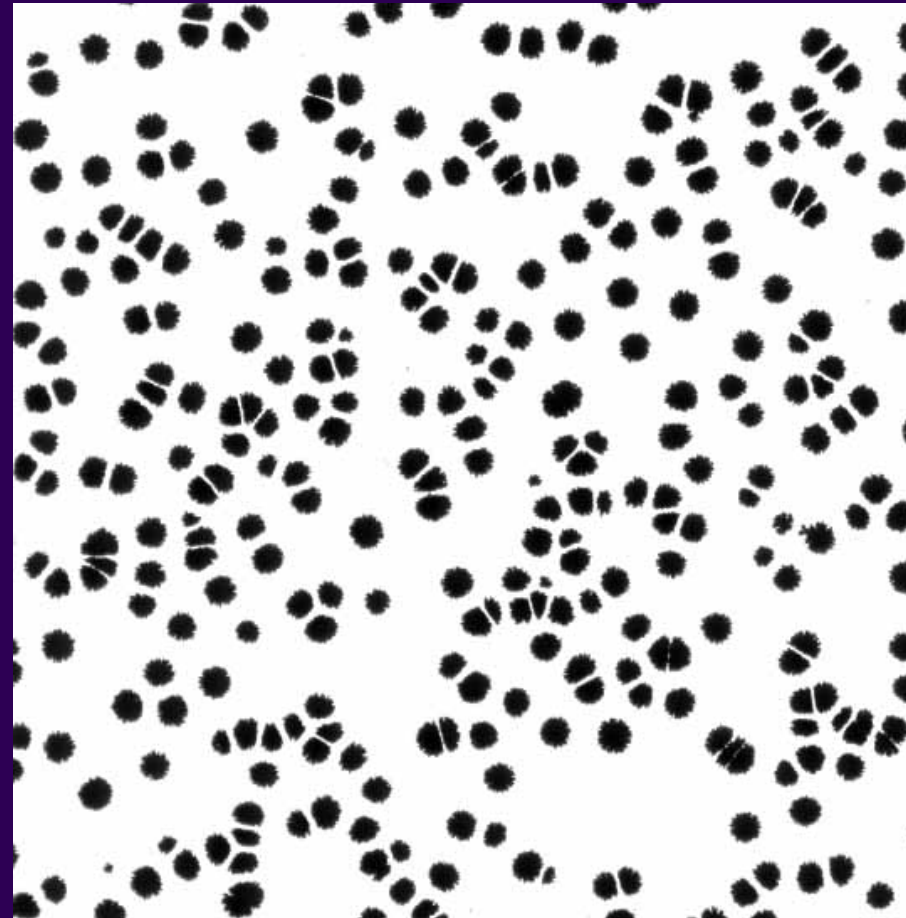
HIMAC ^{56}Fe : 23.331 GeV + 56.70 mm water equiv PMMA



HIMAC ^{12}C : 4.582 GeV + 220.37 mm water equiv PMMA

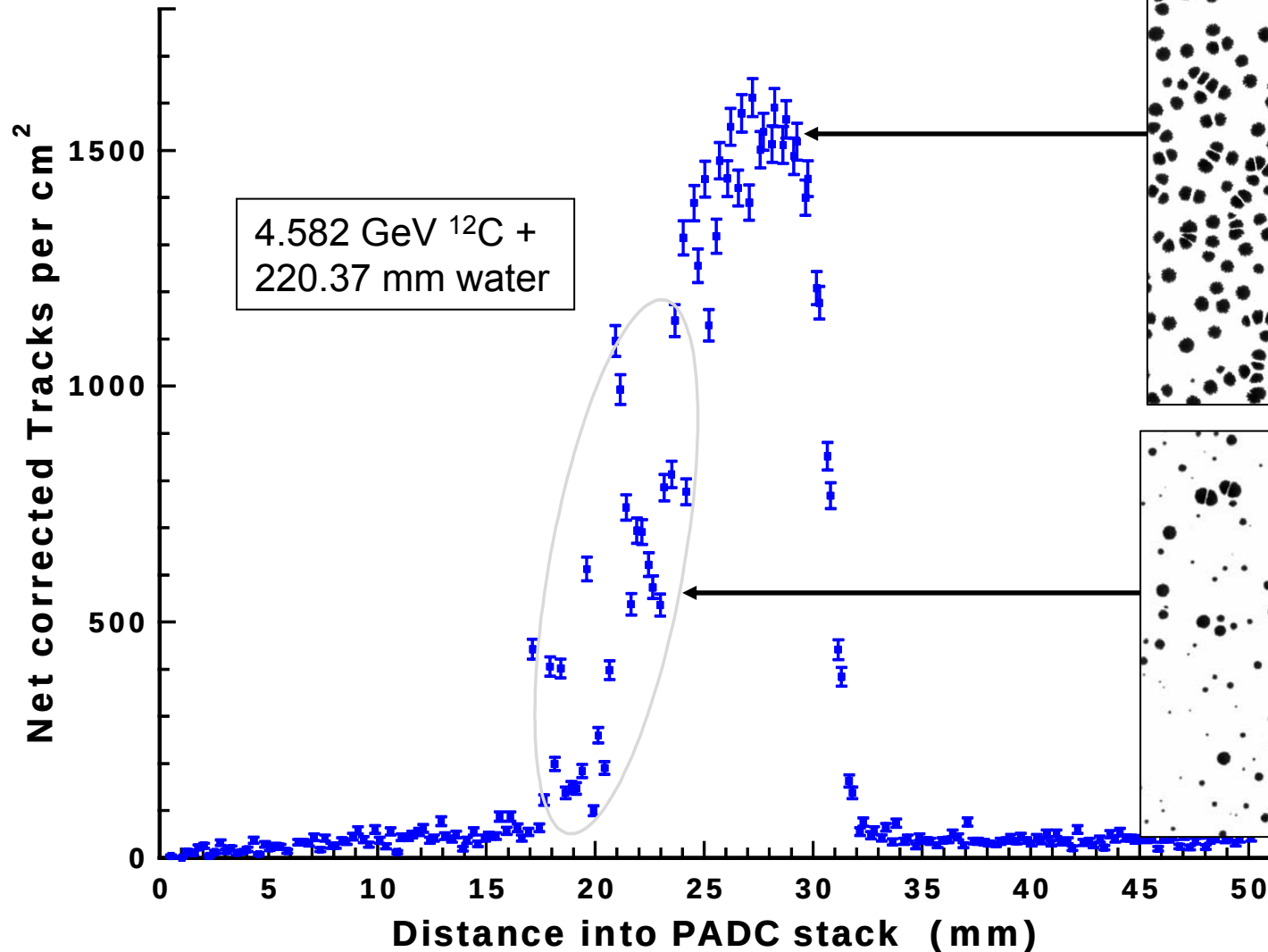


BEFORE PEAK of measured
response - highly variable track sizes

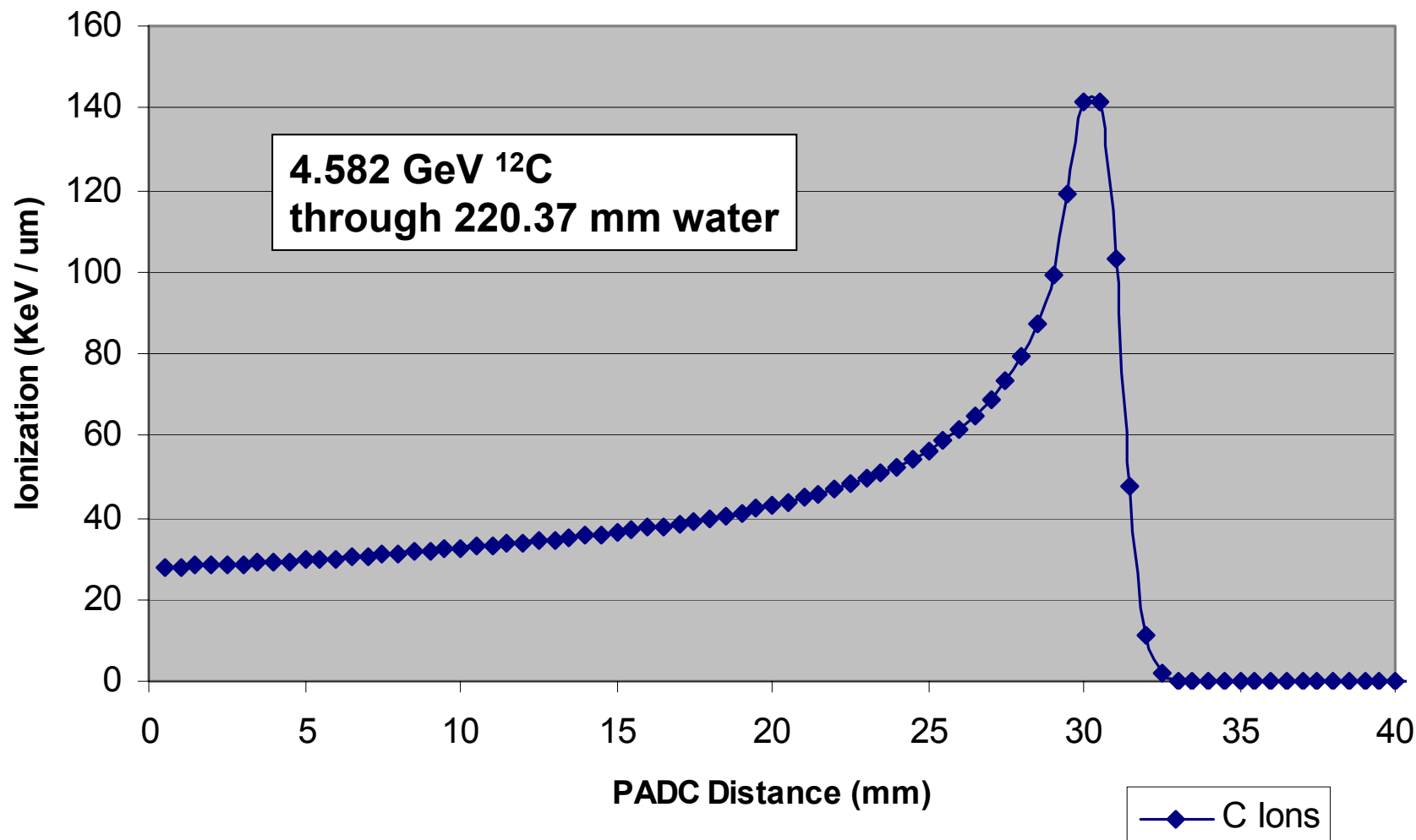


AT PEAK of measured response
- uniform track sizes

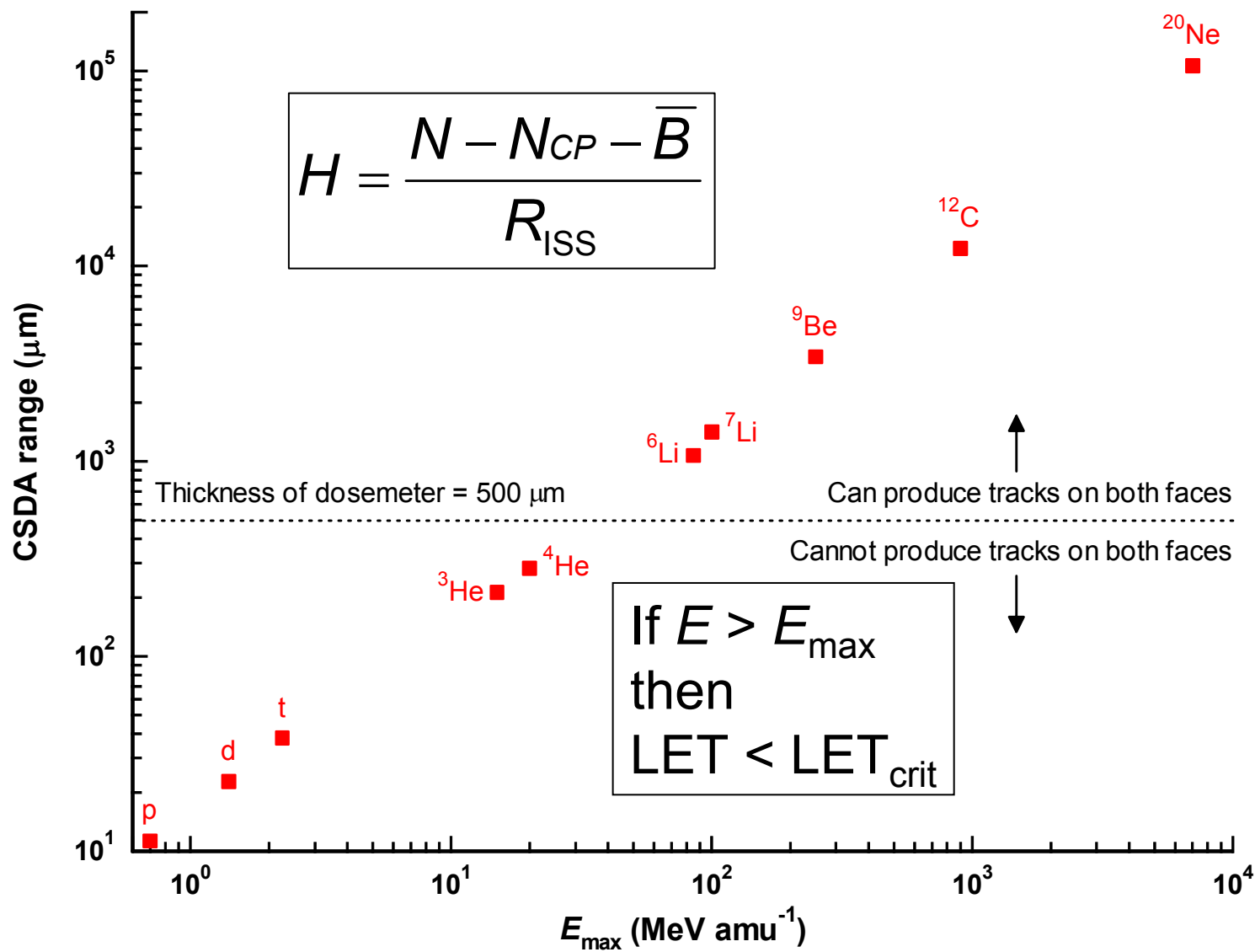
HIMAC ^{12}C : 4.582 GeV + 220.37 mm water equiv PMMA



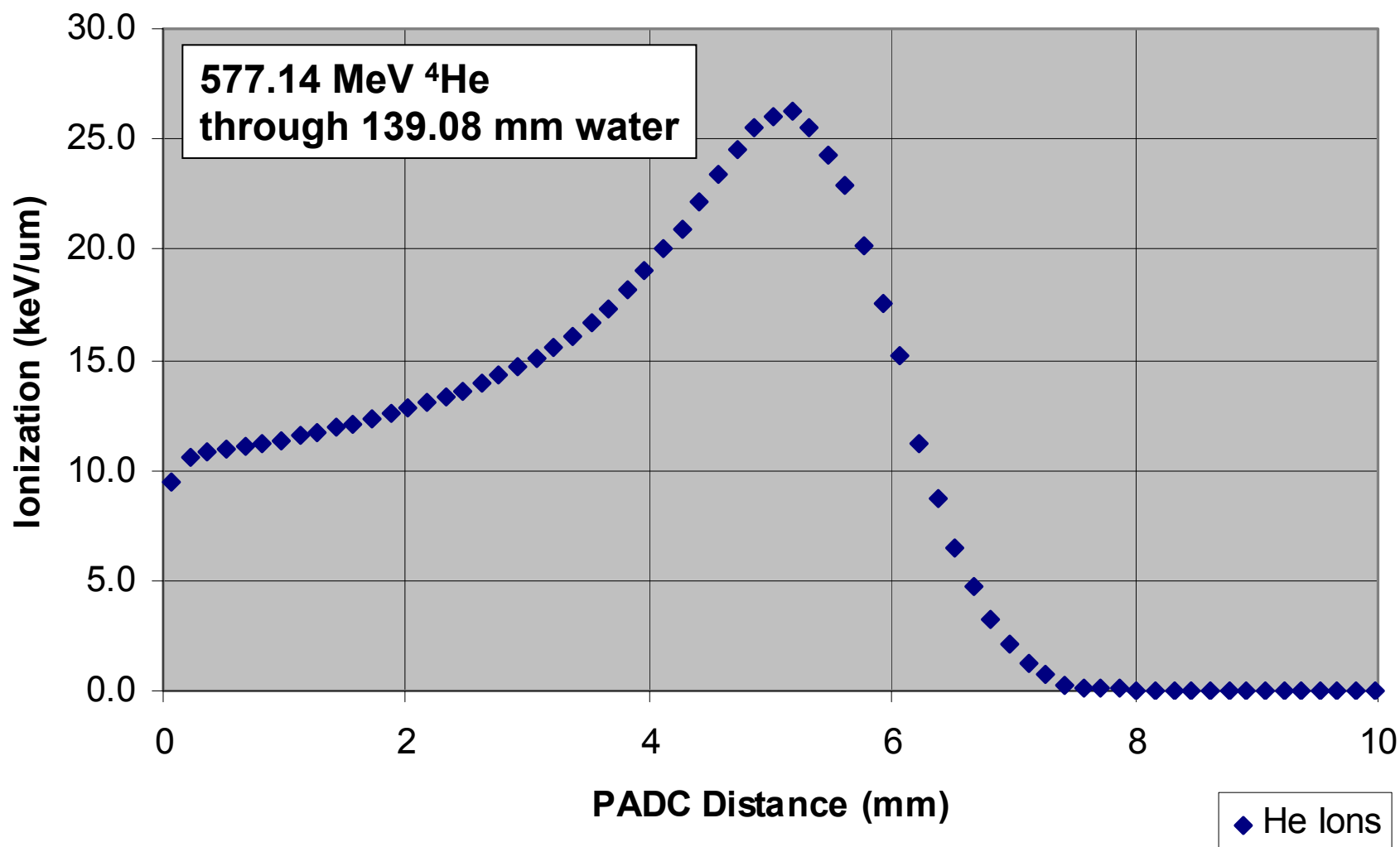
TRIM calculation of ionization ^{12}C

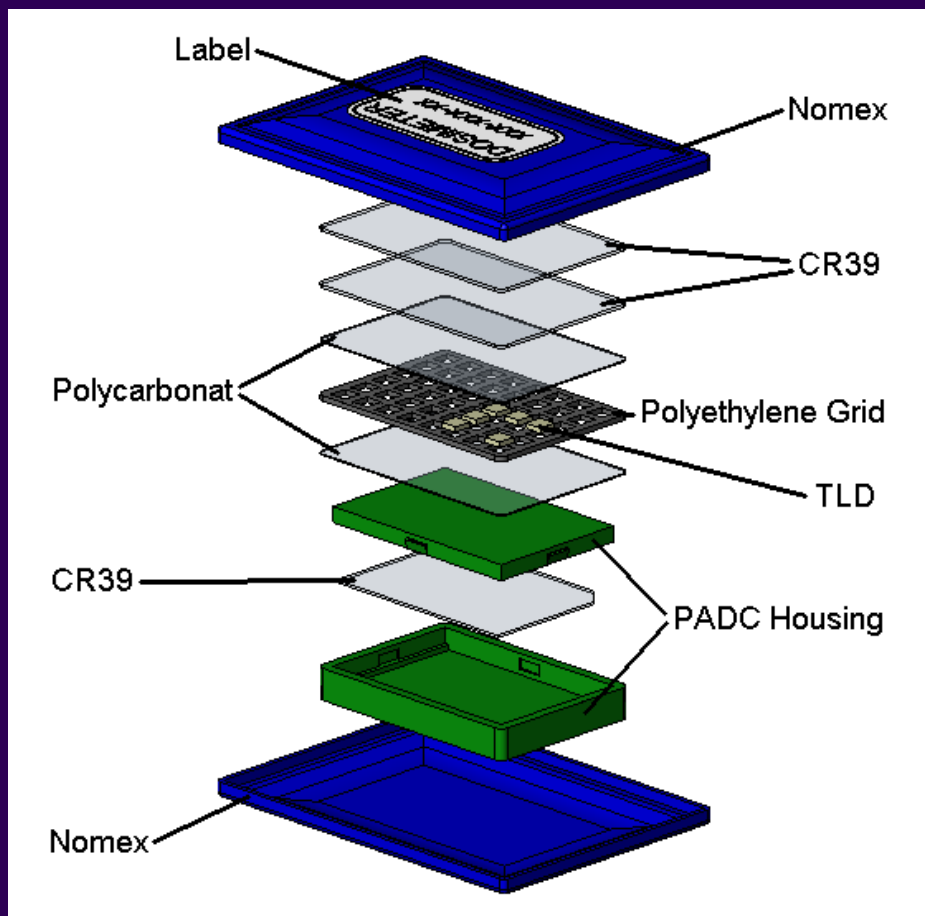


Residual range vs $E_{\max}$ in PADC



TRIM calculation of ionization ^4He





Proton calibrations to determine LET_{crit}



Options available: PSI 62 MeV, 250 MeV
 TSL 200 MeV
 Heidelberg 250 MeV?

62 MeV: range in water = 32 mm
 straggling 1.3 mm (SRIM 2008)

250 MeV range in water = 300 mm
 straggling 12 mm (SRIM 2008)

Preferred arrangement: 250 MeV through build-up to give a lot of straggling
 Several angles would be desirable
 High enough fluence to give good statistics

Methods – need to get rid of the charged particles



Simple method to get neutron dose

$$H = \frac{N - \bar{B}}{R_{\text{ISS}}}$$

H = Dose equivalent

N = Total Tracks counted

B = Background tracks

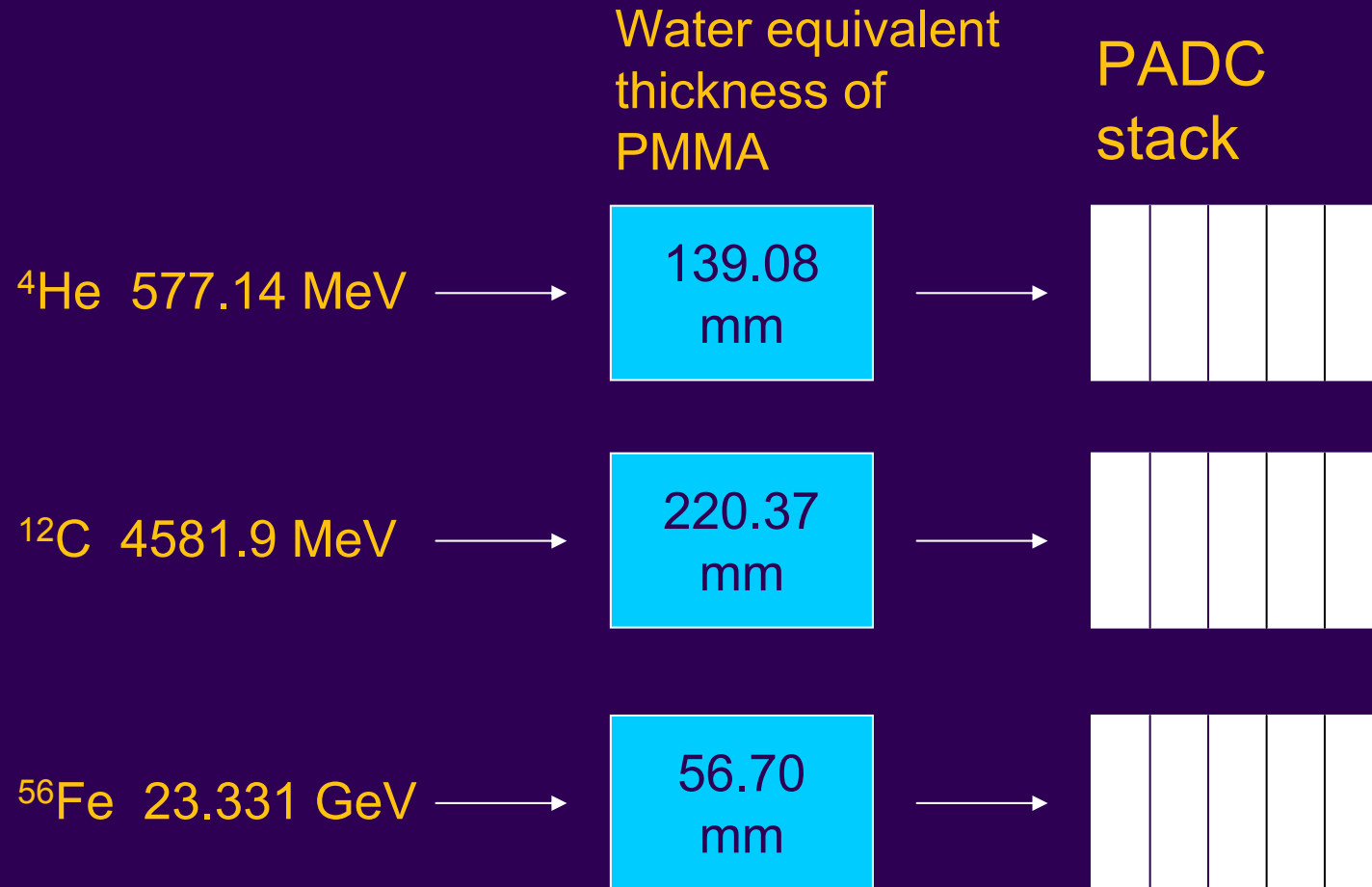
R_{ISS} = Dosimeter dose equivalent response for ISS

But, unwanted charged particles are also recorded by the PADC dosimeter – these need to be removed

$$H = \frac{N - N_{\text{CP}} - \bar{B}}{R_{\text{ISS}}}$$

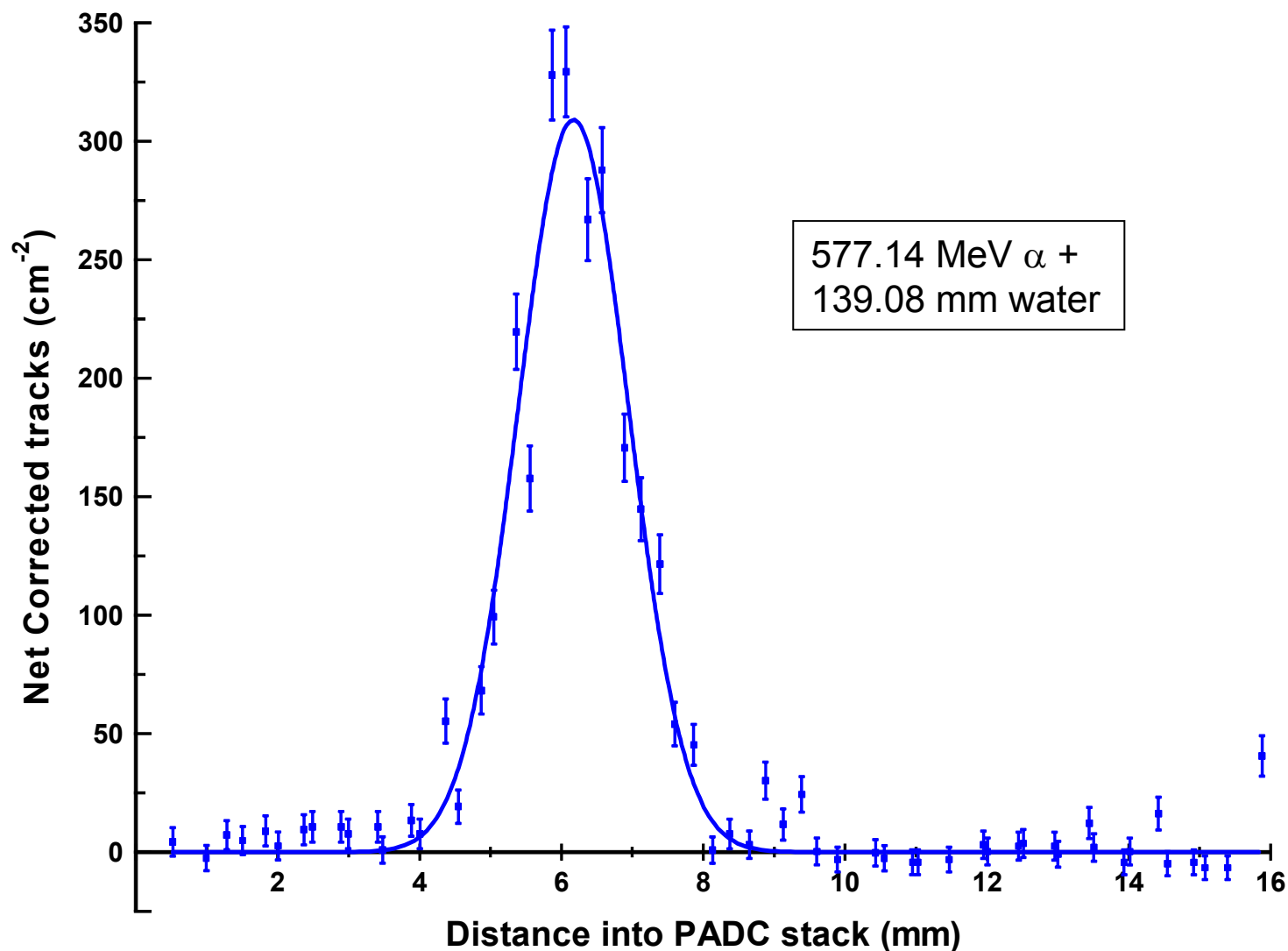
N_{CP} = Tracks from charged particles

HIMAC irradiation of PADC stacks



HIMAC ^4He : 577.14 MeV

+ 139.08 mm water equiv PMMA



Assessed LET thresholds in PADC

Ion	Angle	Etchable track length, R_{crit} (μm)	Energy, E (MeV)	$LET_{\infty \text{ PADC}}$ (keV/ μm)	$LET_{\infty \text{ water}}$ (keV/ μm)	# $LET_{200 \text{ PADC}}$ (keV/ μm)
^4He	0°	130	12.8	(58)	47	33
	40°	37 (8)\$	5.8 (0.8)\$	105 (11)\$	83 (8)\$	60 (6)\$
	50°	33 (15)\$	5.3 (1.7)\$	118 (27)\$	93 (21)\$	68 (16)\$
	60°	29 (19)\$	4.6 (2.3)\$	141 (50)\$	112 (40)\$	82 (30)\$
	70°	24 (14)\$	4.1 (1.8)\$	146 (45)\$	116 (36)\$	85 (27)\$
^{12}C	0°	2.886 mm	403.6	77	62	44
^{56}Fe	0°	> 3 m	-	-	-	-
^{20}Ne	0°	-	6020	(44)	35	25

\$ 1 standard uncertainty

Using: $\log(LET_{\infty \text{ water}}) = 0.1689 + 0.984\log(LET_{200 \text{ CR-39}})$

Incident Proton spectra at ISS orbit

