




Improvements of Geant4 in Line Gamma-Ray Production for the Lunar and Planetary Applications

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SELENE (a.k.a. KAGUYA) mission

- Japanese lunar polar orbiter
- Launched: Sep. 14, 2007
- Carries 14 instruments
- 3-axis stabilized
- Altitude: ~100 km
- Duration: 1 year +
- Largest lunar explorer since Apollo
- GRS observes distribution of:
 - O, Mg, Al, Si, Ca, Ti, Fe, K, Th, U




SELENE Gamma-Ray Spectrometer

- Ge: n-type, ~250 cm³
- BGO + Plastic Anti-coincidence det.
- Cooled mechanically below 80 K



Monte Carlo simulations are essential for

- Calibration of gamma-ray counts to elemental abundances on the Moon
- Background estimation

Gamma-Ray Emission from a Planetary Surface

1. Production of neutrons and transport ($E_p, \text{avg} \sim \text{few GeV}$)
2. Interaction of neutrons with surface materials ($\sim 20 \text{ MeV}$)
3. Production of line gamma rays ($\sim 8 \text{ MeV}$)

Geant4 Benchmark

- **Experiment:**
 - Apollo 17 Lunar Neutron Probe Experiment in 1972
 - Reported by Woolum et al., 1973
 - Drill core + ^{10}B detector to $\sim 2 \text{ m}$ depth
 - Measured neutron densities within the subsurface of the Moon
- **Calculation:**
 - Geant4.9.0
 - QGSP_BERT_HP
 - G4NDL3.11
 - Scale factor of α particles: 3.8

Modeling of Galactic Cosmic Rays

- Differential 4π flux equation for GCR is calculated with:

$$J(E, \phi) = C \times \frac{E(E + 2m_p c^2)(E + \chi + \phi \times \frac{Z}{A})^{-\gamma}}{(E + \phi \times \frac{Z}{A})(E + 2m_p c^2 + \phi \times \frac{Z}{A})}$$

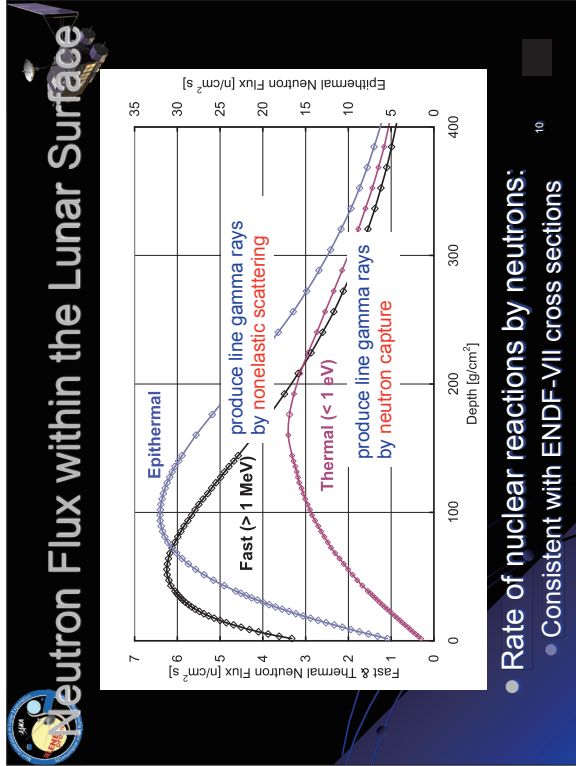
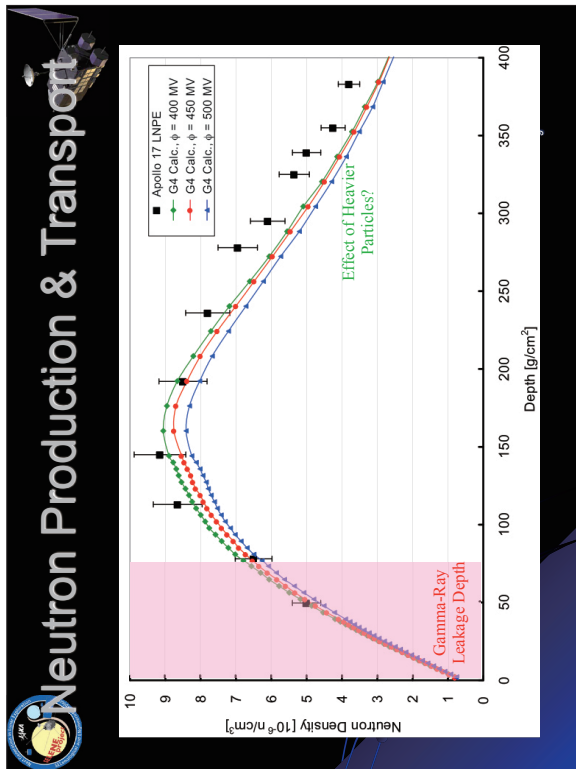
Proton

α

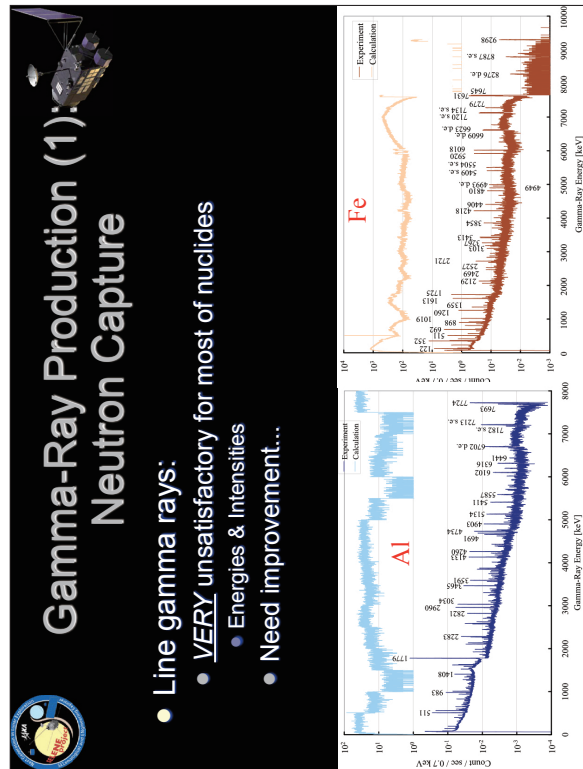
Table 5. Weight Fractions of Elements Used in Various Lunar Studies

McKinney et al., 2006

Element	Data From LNPE Borehole Analysis		
	0 - 22 cm 1.76 g/cm ³	22 - 71 cm 2.11 g/cm ³	71 - 224 cm 1.78 g/cm ³
H	4.0266E-5		
C	1.0066E-4		
O	4.3288E-4		
F	1.3389E-4		
Ne	1.0066E-4		
Na	3.5233E-3	4.17392E-1	4.22977E-1
Mg	2.92297E-3	3.13559E-3	3.07497E-3
Si	6.16153E-2	6.02596E-2	6.09114E-2
Al	7.2299E-2	6.06144E-2	7.38401E-2
S	1.9895E-1	1.90261E-1	1.89552E-1
Cl	6.0648E-4		
K	2.0133E-5		
Ar	1.0066E-4		
Ca	8.6578E-2	7.26238E-4	7.89646E-4
Sc	4.5701E-2	1.2080E-3	8.20113E-4
Ti	4.3599E-2	7.54095E-2	8.02016E-2
V	1.0066E-3	4.49521E-2	7.70691E-2
Cr	2.87170E-3	3.14363E-2	3.37976E-2
Mn	1.0066E-3	2.87170E-3	2.64148E-3
Fe	1.2483E-1	1.40308E-1	1.45811E-1
Ni	2.0075E-7	1.34964E-1	1.22768E-1
Br	1.8120E-4		
Sr	6.0399E-5		
Zr	2.5166E-4		
Ba	2.0133E-4		
La	1.0066E-5		
Nd	1.7113E-5		
Sm	7.0463E-6		
Eu	8.5929E-7		
Gd	5.2921E-6		
W	1.7000E-5		
Th	7.1622E-8		
U	1.9126E-6	9.4947E-7	1.38193E-6
	5.0332E-7		3.00648E-6



- Rate of nuclear reactions by neutrons:
 - Consistent with ENDF-VII cross sections



- ### Improvements
- No modification to source codes
 - Too much effort
 - Updated too often (for me)
 - Modify **nuclear data**
 - Cross sections, branching ratios, ...
 - Read source codes and "good" XS like ^{28}Si
 - Implement data open for public
 - IAEA, Reedy and Frankle 2002, ENDF-VII, JENDL-3.3, ...

“Good” Nuclear Data

G4NDL / Capture / FS / 14_28_Silicon

(Atomic Mass values relative to neutrons)
(Number of Gamma-Ray Lines)
(Gamma-Ray Energy)
(# of Energy-Ratio Pair)
(Gamma Intensity per Capture)

1	repFlag	27	7.370	targetMass
46	nDiscrete	0.847220E+07	energy	2
1	labirradiationType	1	msc	2
0.100000E-04	nDiscrete2	0.216670E-01	0.200000E+08	0.216670E-01
2		0.493400E+07	2	
1		0.650000	0.200000E+08	0.650000
2		0.353390E+07	2	
1		0.701520	0.200000E+08	0.701520
2		0.209290E+07	2	
0.100000E-04		0.195360	0.200000E+08	0.195360

E_γ [keV]	XS [barn]
28Si 4933.889	0.1120
28Si 3538.966	0.1190
28Si 2092.902	0.0331

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G4NDL / Capture / FS / 26_56_Iron

$^{56}\text{Fe}(n, \gamma)^{56}\text{Fe}$

1	55.4545	85	0.	85
0.100000E-04	2.57220	10000.0	2.57220	10000.0
30000.0	2.81470	10000.0	2.90110	2.99960
50000.0	3.14460	70000.0	3.28320	0.100000E+07
0.125000E+07	3.14190	0.150000E+07	3.20400	0.175000E+07
0.200000E+07	3.34200	0.212280E+07	3.35130	0.225000E+07
0.250000E+07	3.31910	0.270620E+07	3.35860	0.299540E+07
0.301370E+07	3.44580	0.312570E+07	3.47350	0.317660E+07
0.317960E+07	3.45020	0.343110E+07	3.50200	0.345050E+07
0.350750E+07	3.52130	0.351150E+07	3.52300	0.364370E+07
0.366430E+07	3.57190	0.366650E+07	3.57340	0.367240E+07
0.381600E+07	3.62900	0.382410E+07	3.63250	0.382820E+07
0.389950E+07	3.65630	0.392590E+07	3.66580	0.409940E+07
0.412240E+07	3.72330	0.417440E+07	3.73780	0.419470E+07

- We have gained full control of cross sections and branching ratios for (n, γ) gamma rays

Improved (n, γ) Gamma-Ray Spectra

- Thermal neutrons irradiated to a 1-cm-thick target
- Detected by a Ge detector

Emission Spectra of Other Major Nuclides

Gamma-Ray Production (2): Nonelastic Scattering

- Line gamma rays:
 - Unsatisfactory for most of nuclides in terms of energies & Intensities
 - Modified data for distribution of neutron energy and/or angle
 - "data Type": theXsection & theAngularDistribution are fine.
 - Other data Type's, often theEnergyAngData interrupts line gammas

Emission Spectra from Other Reactions



Problem in Improving G4NDL

- Evaluated nuclear data (as well as G4NDL) incorporates excitation cross sections
- "Continuous Level" exists
- Planetary gamma-ray people use (c.f. Kim et al., 2007) uses production cross sections

We appreciate more information

- Structure of nuclear data
 - Should be open, easy to read
 - Data format
 - To convert "public" data to G4NDL style
 - Sources from which data are retrieved
- Manuals
 - What neutron_hp really can do, how it does, ...
 - How it treats de-excitation from "continuous" energy levels
- Activation, rdm
- Evaluation by users?

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Conclusion

- To use Geant4 for planetary gamma-ray spectroscopy:
 - Neutron production and transport by GCR protons were verified
 - Consistent with Apollo 17 LNPE experiment
 - Treatment of alpha particles (QMD?)
 - Nuclear interactions of neutrons were verified
 - Consistent with public data
 - Emission of line gamma rays were checked
 - Modification of nuclear data improves the results

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