

AE9/AP9 Effects Kernels

Paul O'Brien Space Sciences Department The Aerospace Corporation

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Outline

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Background

- AE9/AP9 natively provides confidence levels on differential or integral flux
- Users want more:
 - It is conservative to compute the 95th % confidence level radiation effect from a 95th percentile spectrum: assumes all energies are at 95th % level simultaneously
 - Users want other radiation effects that have become de facto standards
- Precomputed kernels convert flux-energy spectrum into linear radiation effects
- Kernels allow use of AE9/AP9 statistical machinery to compute effects at every time step or for every scenario, as needed, before computing confidence levels – removes unneeded conservatism
- Kernels allow AE9/AP9 to compute several radiation effects:
 - Dose vs depth
 - Displacement damage due to protons
 - Single Event Effects due to protons
 - Charging current behind shielding
- Kernels are "fast" to allow calculation of worst case transients by converting every spectrum to its effects
- User can provide their own kernels for custom shielding, materials



Formulation

- A linear radiation effect converts a flux spectrum *j(E)* into an effect *y*, which may depend on shielding depth or another independent parameter (*d*):
 - $-y(d) = \int j(E)G(E;d)dE$
 - G(E; d) is the Greens function or (impulse) response function
- Numerically, we can represent this as a discrete sum:

 $- y(d_k) = \sum_i j(E_i) G(E_i; d_k) \Delta E_i = \sum_i j(E_i) A_{ik}$

- $-\underline{A}$ is the kernel matrix
- We capture the kernel matrix, the input grid, the output grid, and other metadata in an XML text file
- AE9/AP9 will ship with a library of XML kernel files and an XML library for converting between shielding materials using g/cm² equivalence
- AE9/AP9 will also be able to read user-supplied XML kernel files that comply with the AE9/AP9 kernel format (ATR-2015-02436)



Single Event Effects

- We can use a kernel to compute the proton SEE rate behind different amounts of shielding (TOR-2015-02707)
- Use the continuous slowing down approximation to define the degraded spectrum behind known amount of AI shielding
- Apply user-defined Weibull or Bendel SEE cross section to compute SEE rate from degraded spectrum
- A utility program takes usersupplied cross section parameters and energy/shielding grids and produces a kernel XML file





Single Event Effects



- Using the kernel, AE9/AP9 can convert every proton spectrum along the user's trajectory into a proton SEE rate
- Do this for every time step to compute max SEE rate for a single scenario
- Do this for multiple scenarios to compute confidence levels on max SEE rate



Kernels from Third-Party Apps

- Third party applications, like ShieldDose2, may not supply the Green's function to users
- It is possible to extract the Green's function by probing the application (ATR-2016-01756)
 - $y(d_k) = \sum_i j(E_i) A_{ik}$ $A_{ik} = \frac{\partial y(d_k)}{\partial i(E_i)} = G(E_i; d_k) \Delta E_i$
- Run the third party application multiple times*, perturbing the flux at a different energy grid point each time; each run produces on row of <u>A</u>, which is what you need for the kernel
- *Sometimes, as with ShielDose2, you have to be careful with how you do your perturbations to avoid complications from nonlinear interpolation inside the third party application





Summary

- Kernels provide AE9/AP9 a means to compute *linear* radiation effects from flux-energy spectra
- Kernels allow calculation of correct confidence levels from scenarios
- Kernels satisfy user desire for more radiation effects outputs
- Kernels are just XML text files containing the transform matrix, input/output grids, and other metadata
- AE9/AP9 will ship with several "standard" kernels:
 - Dose vs depth for 4 typical AI shielding geometries on Si and GaAs targets
 - Proton displacement damage vs depth for spherical AI shielding on Si and GaAs targets
 - Proton SEE rate vs depth for spherical shielding for a "typical" part
 - Utility to generate proton SEE kernels for user-defined parts (Bendel or Weibull parameters)
 - Internal charging current emerging from a hemispherical AI or Cu shield
- Users can supply their own kernel XML files at run-time to account for custom shielding geometry, shielding materials, target material, and other linear effects
- Kernels can be generated from analytical approximations, Monte Carlo nuclear effects calculations (e.g, GEANT4), or by probing existing third-party applications



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