



# Mars Radiation Environment Characterization A GEANT4 based Model

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# Overview

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- Radiation-induced failure of sensitive instrument, spacecraft/missions : (e.g. Marie instruments-Oct./Nov.03 and Nozomi-3 Dec. 03);
  - ESA, NASA and others have flown or plan many missions to Mars
  - Model features include:
    - Geant4 particle transport;
    - Time, position, solar longitude;
    - Solar cycle modulated cosmic ray and solar particle event spectra;
    - 4-D atmosphere and geology.
  - Outputs : Energy and Species spectra, Fluence maps, Dose calculations
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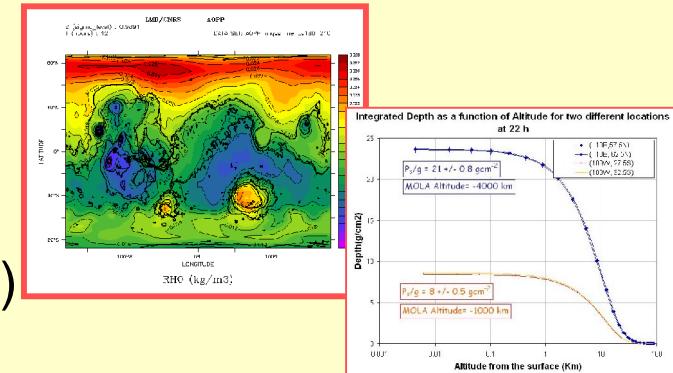
# Atmospheric Database

- European Martian Climate Database (EMCD)
  - Temperature, density, pressure, etc
  - Stored on a  $5^{\circ} \times 5^{\circ}$ , longitude-latitude grid from the surface to 120km
  - Vertical coordinate for the 3D variables is defined as

$$\sigma = p/p_0,$$

$p$  = atmospheric pressure ,  $p_0$  =surface pressure.

- 12 times a day Mars Universal Time at longitude  $0^{\circ}$ ;
- 12 Martian "seasons"
- Each season covers  $30^{\circ}$  in solar longitude ( $L_s$ )

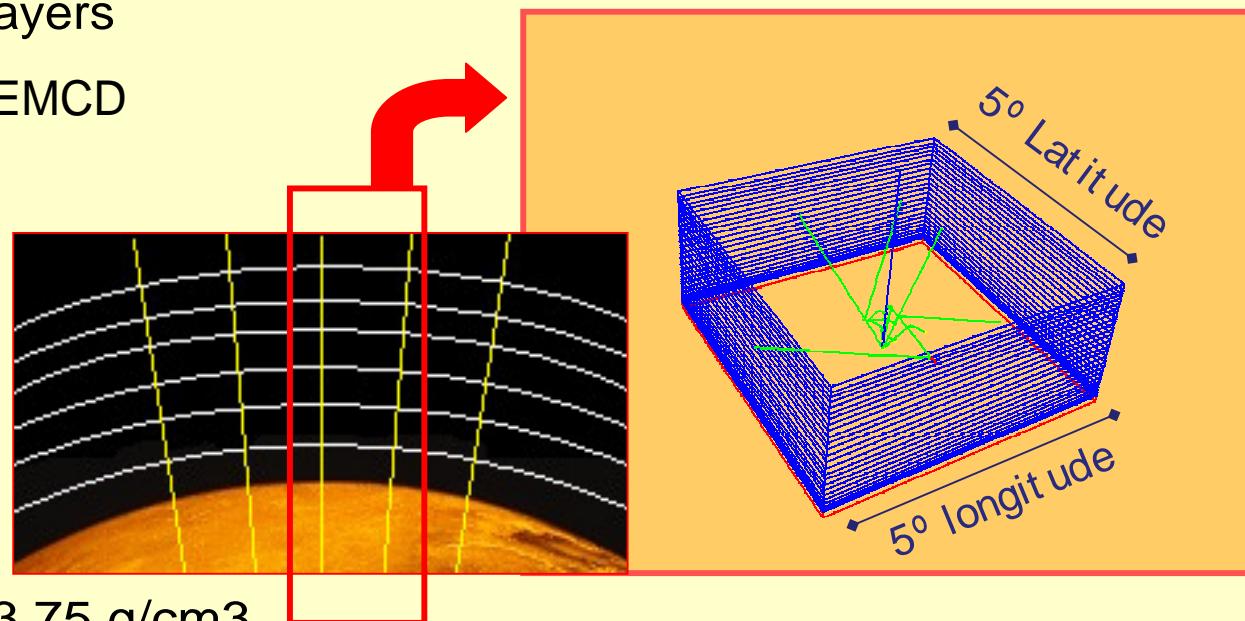


# Simulation Setup

The geometry implemented in Geant 4 program takes into account :

- 32 atmospheric layers
- Properties from EMCD
- Composition

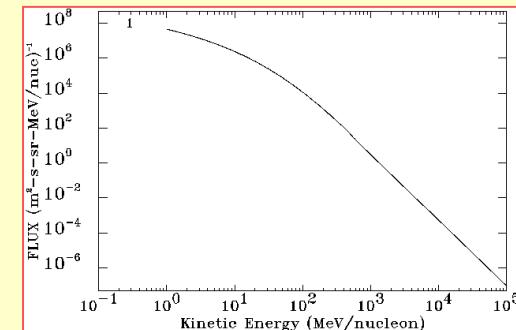
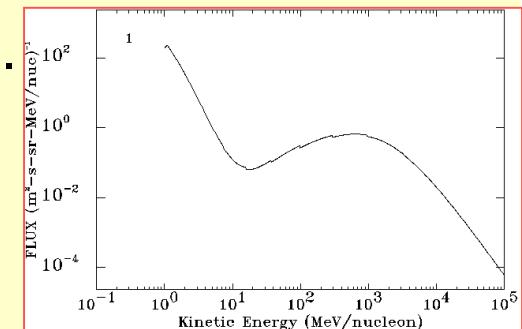
- 95% CO<sub>2</sub>
- 2.5% N<sub>2</sub>
- 1.25% Ar
- 1.15% O<sub>2</sub>
- 0.07% CO
- 0.03% H<sub>2</sub>O



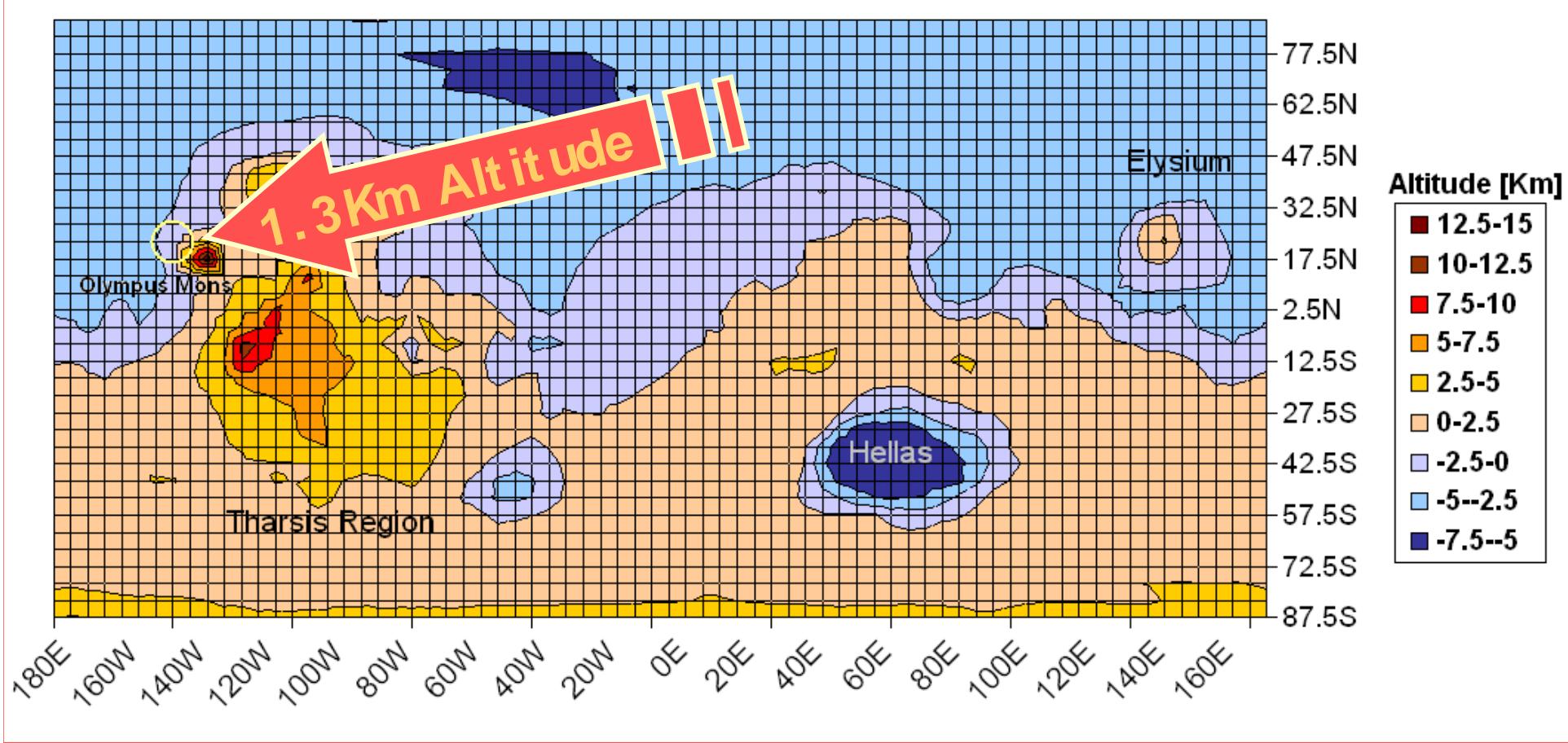
- Soil : Density of 3.75 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- 30% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and 70% of SiO<sub>2</sub>

# Radiation inputs

- CREME96 for near-Earth interplanetary locations.
- Galactic cosmic rays (GCR)
  - Solar-quiet proton flux in the solar maximum
  - Simulated as isotropic momentum distribution:  $10^5$  protons
- Particle events (SPE)
  - Energetic protons : "worst week" model
  - Simulated perpendicularly to the surface :  $10^5$  protons
- Models are based on measurements at Earth (1AU)
- The phasing in the solar cycle : foreseen for ExoMars.



# Olympus Mons Cliff (12h, Ls=180-210)



# GCR: Radiation Environment at the Surface

At low energies:

- Neutrons
- Photons
- Electrons

At high energies ( $> 10^3$  MeV):

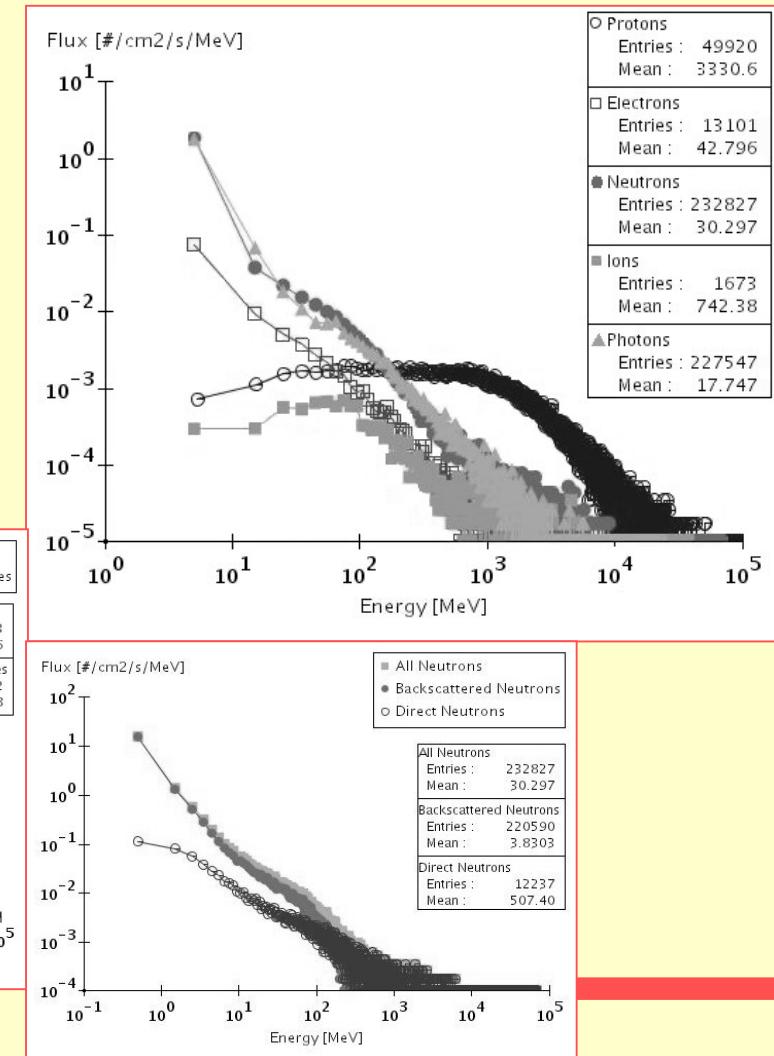
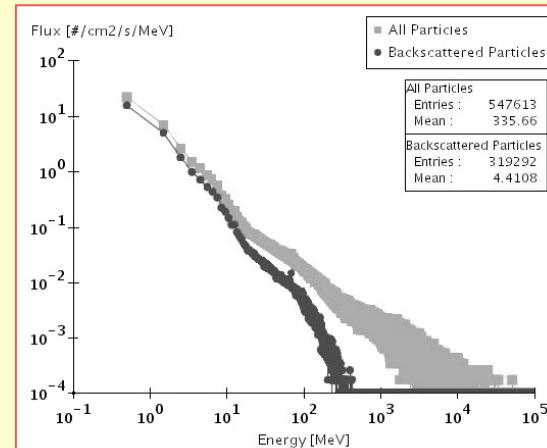
- Protons

The Ions are mainly:

- Deuteron, Triton
- Alpha

Backscattering

- 60% All particles
- 96% Neutrons



# SEP: Radiation Environment at the Surface

At low energies:

- Neutrons
- Photons
- Electrons

At high energies ( $10^2$ - $10^3$  MeV):

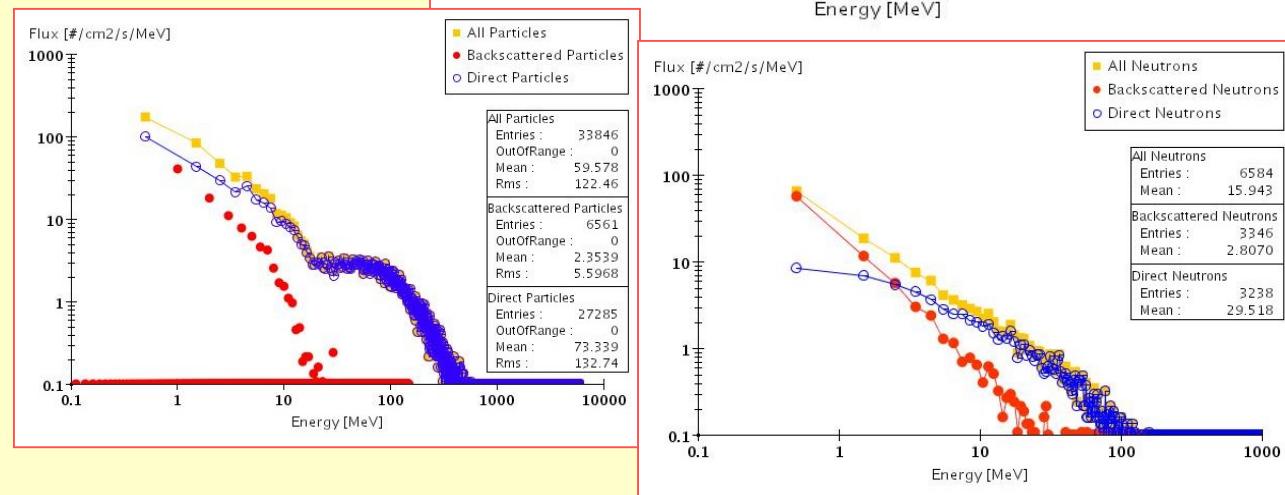
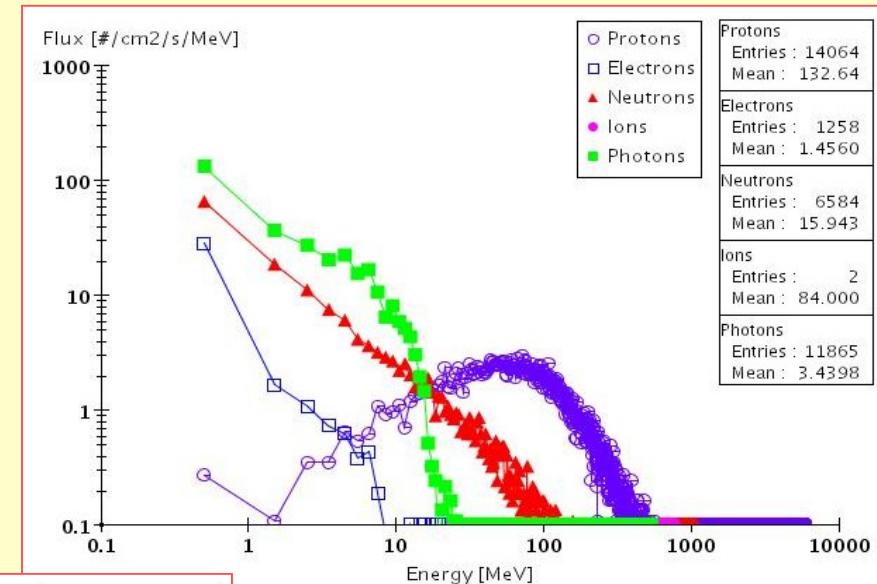
- Protons

No significant signature

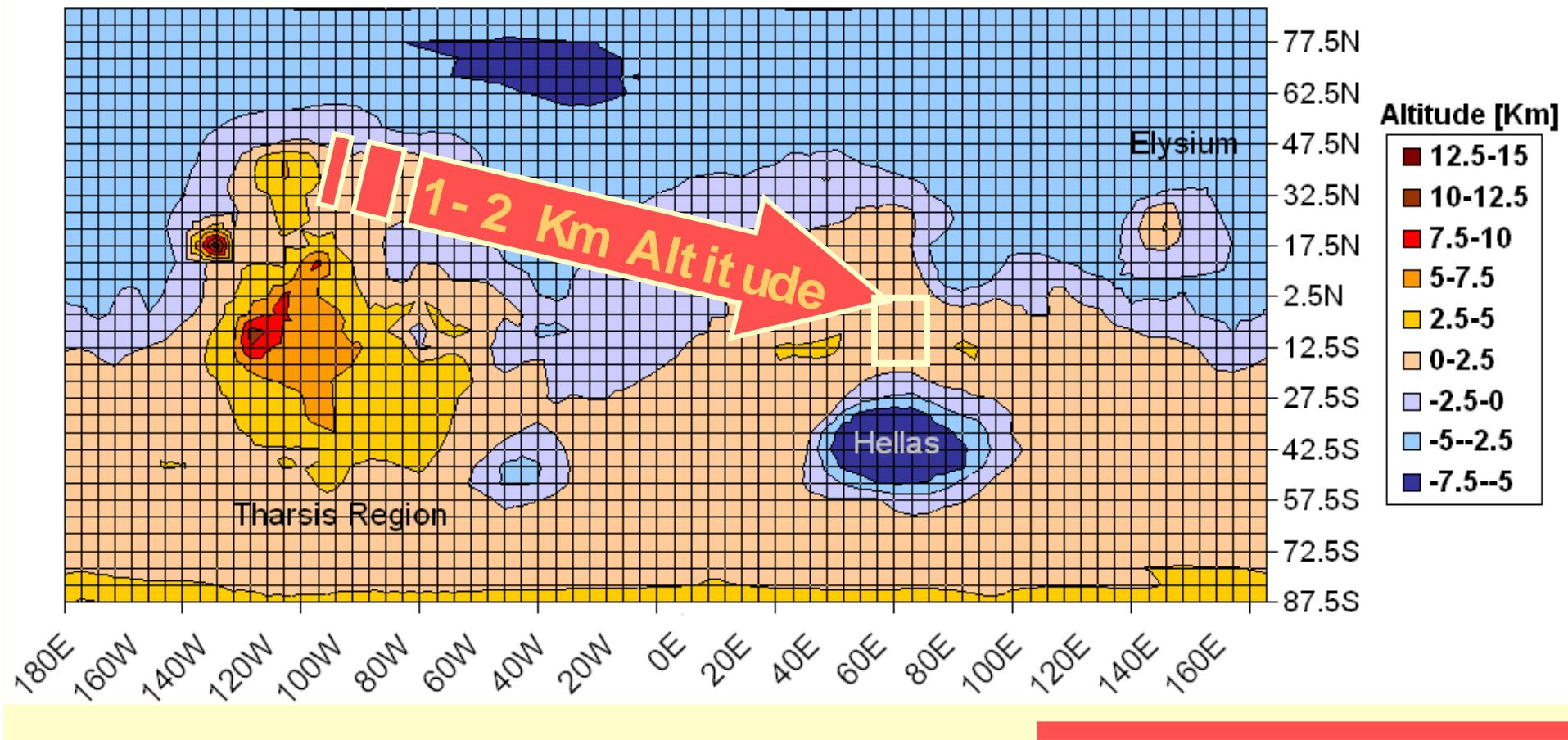
- Ions

Backscattering

- 19% All particles
- 51% Neutrons

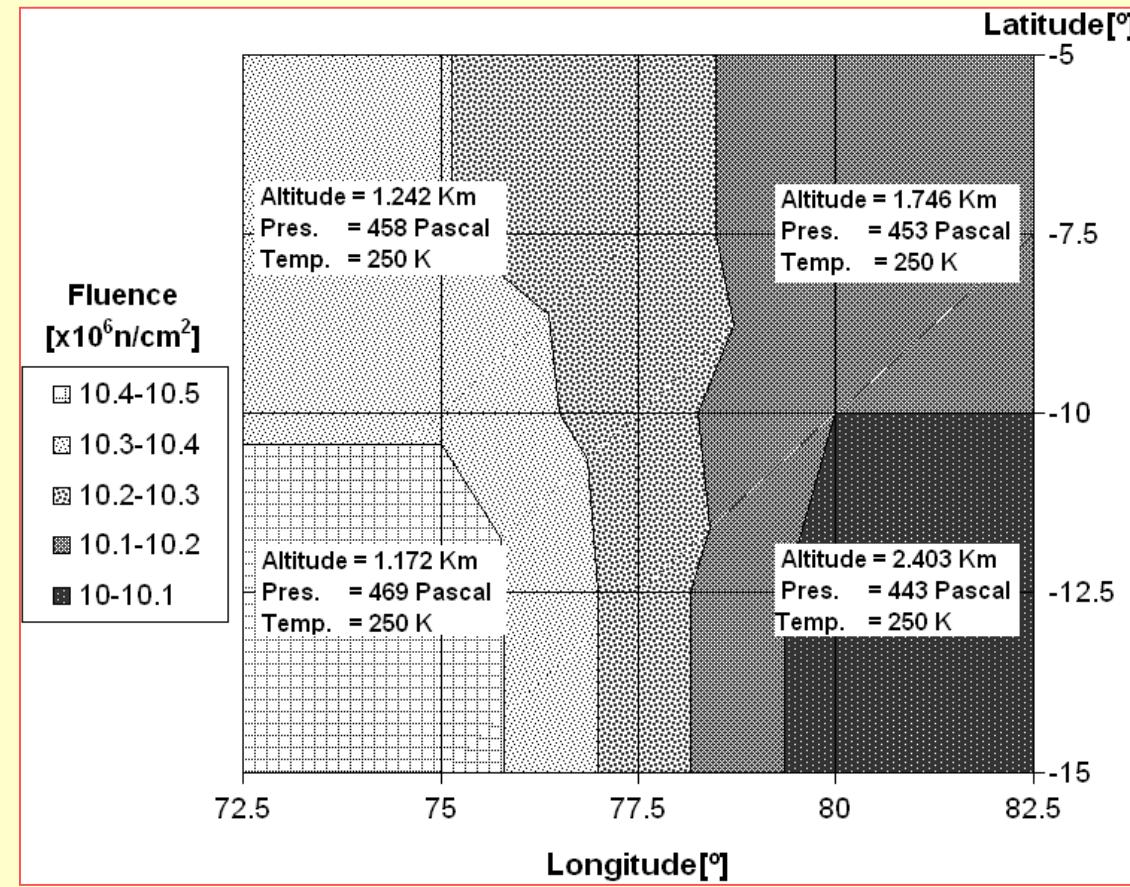


# Tyrrhena Patarea (12h, Ls=180-210)



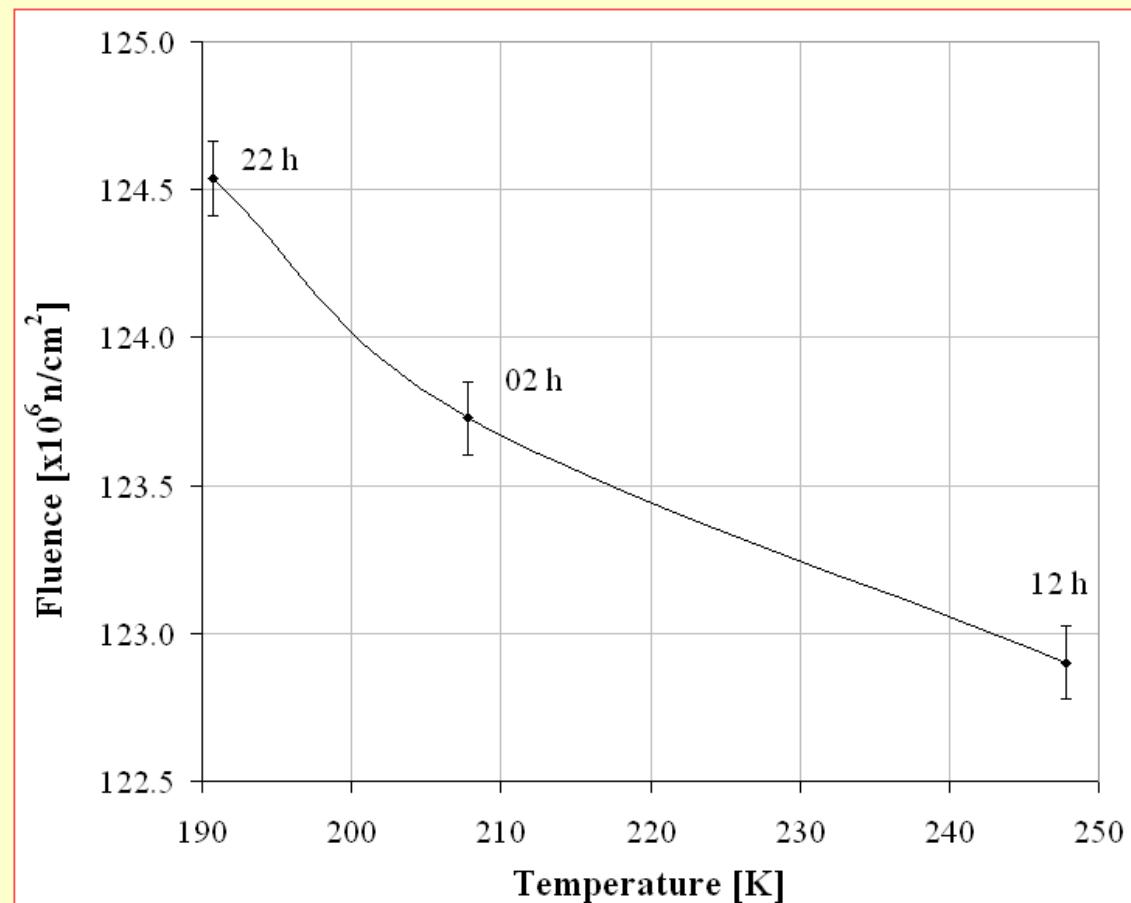
# GCR : Fluence Maps at the Surface

- Neutrons E>30MeV
- Lower Altitude
- Higher Pressure
- Higher Fluences
- Fluences  $\sim 10^7 \text{n/cm}^2$  per year



# GCR: Low Energy Neutrons

- Neutrons E< 30MeV
- Mars Universal Time  
Martian Longitude 0°:
  - 22h : 191K
  - 02h : 208K
  - 12h : 248K
- Fluences Per year  
 $\sim 10^8 n/cm^2$
- Temperature changes  
-> 1%



# Summary

Input	Site	High Lights
GCR	Tyrrhena Patera (80E, 7.5S)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Doses per year: &lt;10 rad(SiO<sub>2</sub>)</li><li>■ Neutron (&gt;30MeV) : 10<sup>7</sup></li><li>■ Neutron (&lt;30MeV) : 10<sup>8</sup></li></ul>
GCR	Olympus Mons Cliff (140W, 22.5N)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Tot.Fluences [x10<sup>8</sup> #/cm<sup>2</sup>] per year : <math>p = 0.3, e^- = 0.1, n = 1.5, i &lt; 0.1, \gamma = 1.5</math></li><li>■ Backsc: 96% neutrons, 60% all particles</li></ul>
SEP WW	Olympus Mons Cliff (140W, 22.5N)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Tot.Fluences [x10<sup>8</sup> #/cm<sup>2</sup>] per evt : <math>p = 7.4, e^- = 0.7, n = 3.5, i &lt;&lt; 0.1, \gamma = 6.2</math></li><li>■ Backsc: 51% neutrons, 19% all particles</li></ul>

# Conclusions

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- Results show:
  - Energy Spectra and Particle Species at any location  $5^{\circ} \times 5^{\circ}$ .
  - Backscattered component : Very Important.
  - TID on the surface will probably not concern electronics
  - Proton and Neutron environments -> result in NIEL effects and in SEE.
- Methodology easily adaptable:
  - To evaluate dose equivalents and induced degradation on components;
  - To future improved knowledge of geology and atmosphere, e.g. local water ice content in the soil;
  - Direct adaptable for other planets and Moons such as Mercury and Europa

## Spenvis Interface

- Methodology is intended to be :
  - Publicly available in the future
  - Interfaced with Spenvis.
- Discussion is needed

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