



Nuclear Data For Space Applications

Emanuel V. Chimanski & David Brown (NNDC) with Lee Bernstein (LBNL)

on behalf of USNDP



Nuclear Data and Space Applications Applications rely on solid foundations Evaluation Experiment Application deployment Transport codes Stewardship **Materials Damage** Science ASTM E693-12 (ENDF/B-V CRaD (ENDF/B-VII. **Nuclear Data** Energy Medicine 1^{-1} 10⁰ 10¹ 10² 10³ 10⁴ 10⁵ 10⁶ 10⁵ **Elemental ID and Nonproliferation**



Nuclear Data and Space Applications Applications rely on solid foundations Evaluation Experiment Application deployment Transport codes Stewardship **Materials Damage** Science Shielding **Nuclear Data** Energy Medicine **Elemental ID and Nonproliferation**

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Medicine

Elemental ID and Nonproliferation

Nuclear Data

Energy

Active Interrogation

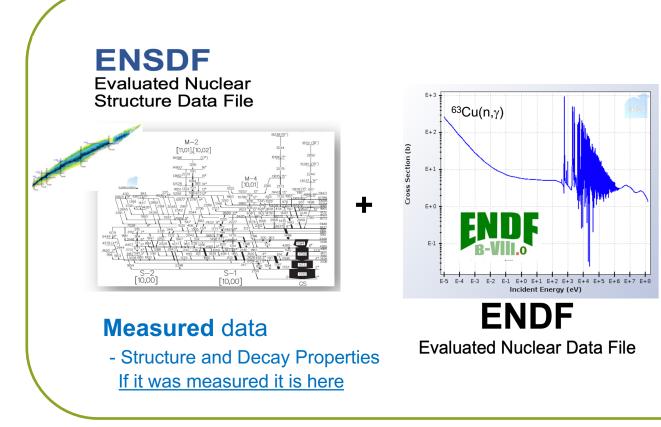


Nuclear Data and Space Applications Applications rely on solid foundations Evaluation Experiment Application deployment Transport codes Stewardship **Materials Damage** Science Shielding **Nuclear Data** Energy Medicine 00 **Elemental ID and Nonproliferation Active Interrogation** Draco Gamma-rays

Natural

Fast neutrons Radioactivity

Evaluated Nuclear Data

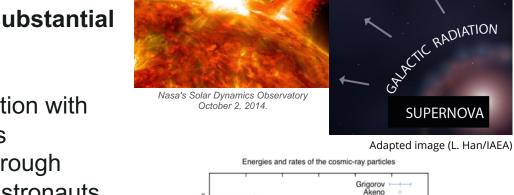


Experimental supplemented with theoretical data

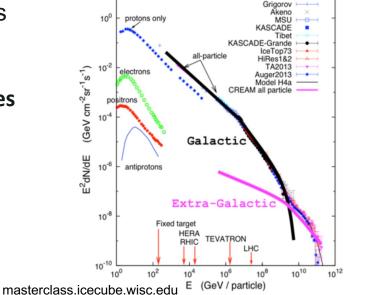
- Cross sections
- Particle spectra
- and much more...

Shielding the Danger Hidden in Space

- Understand the **harmful** effects of **G**alactic Cosmic Rays (GCRs) requires a substantial amount of nuclear data.
 - GCR charged particles interaction with spacecraft materials generates secondary radiations that, through energy deposition, can harm astronauts and electronic systems
- Wide range of energies (up to \sim TeV) and species $(Z \sim 1-28)$ (large overlap with nuclear science -isotope production, ion beam analysis, fusion reactions, nucleosynthesis, fission reactors)



Solar Wind and Flares



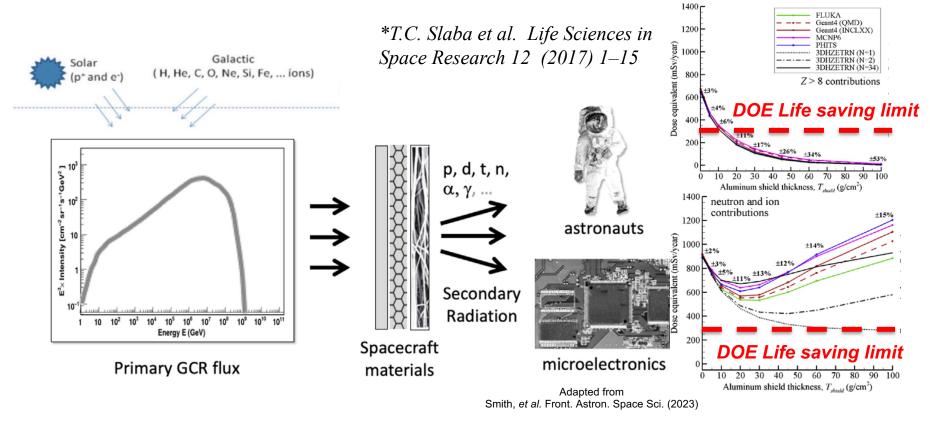
Solar flares last 1-2 days High energy protons!

SUPERNOVA

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More in Smith, et al. Front. Astron. Space Sci. (2023)

Shielding the Danger Hidden in Space



In space we don't have an atmosphere to provide a protective barrier

Above the Earth's atmosphere the GCRs provide a serious impediment to the safety and viability of space exploration.

Shielding the Danger Hidden in Space There are gaps in coverage: no heavy-ions, not enough high energy

Evaluated

(this is what goes in transport codes)

- PDG only elementary particle properties
- ENDF only < 150 MeV + decay data
- Three major data projects (JAEA, US, EU) have made forays into HE

Experimental data compilation

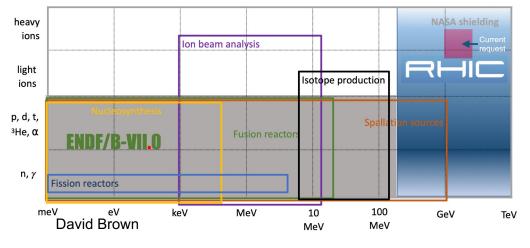
- EXFOR/NSR partial tabulation of data/references most comprehensive did not focus on High Energy

 Pilot project to compile RHIC/AGS data @NNDC but data appears lost
 ROSSINI3 project (ESA-NASA-GSI *)

*<u>https://www.gsi.de/work/forschung/biophysik/frag</u> mentation, <u>https://crosssection-db.herokuapp.com</u>

Opportunity to collaborate to meet data needs for emerging applications

USNDP libraries and RHIC/AGS/NRSL can cover



Theory

Complex cross over from statistical and direct reaction theory to multifragmentation

Good models but in need of tuning for extrapolation to all relevant systems

Planetary Nuclear Spectroscopy: Space exploration!

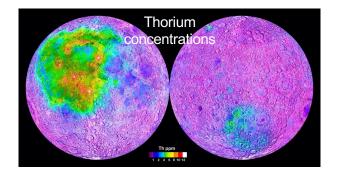
 Planetary gamma-ray spectroscopy via Active Interrogation (AI) is an established technique for characterizing the surface composition of planets from orbit

The success of AI depends on quality of evaluated nuclear data:

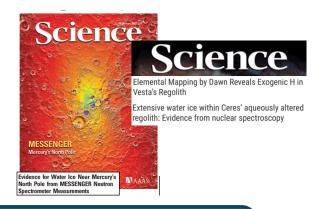
Uncertainties vary from ~5 to ~25% for these cross sections. >10% drives the systematic uncertainties of planetary measurements.

 NASA currently has numerous active and upcoming investigations valued at >\$100M.

Lunar Prospector (1998) - gamma rays



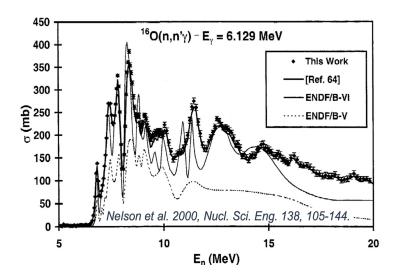
High Impact Science!!

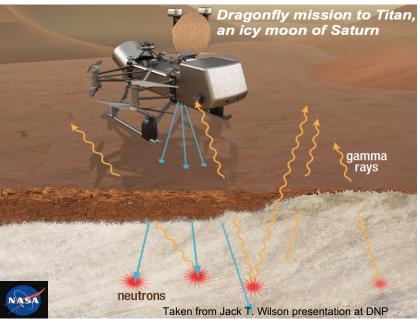


Neutron Interrogation for Material Characterization is strongly dependent on gamma ray production libraries

Planetary Nuclear Spectroscopy: Space exploration!

- Active Interrogation with fast neutron beams
 - En = 14 MeV
- Capture, Inelastic and Decay Gammas Nuclear fingerprints
- Subject to
 - Thorough experimental knowledge;
 - Precise models and evaluations;
 - Incorporation of data into evaluated files;





- <u>Missions</u>:
- LunaH Map (2022+)
- Psyche (2023), VIPER (2023)
- MMX (2024)
- Dragonfly (2026)
- Commercial Lunar Payload Services (multiple payloads/missions, 2022+)

Gamma Rays Induced by Neutrons The GRIN team

- BNL:
 - E. Chimanski;
 - D. Brown, G. Nobre
 - S. Ota, E. McCutchan, C. Morse
- LLNL:
 - B. Beck, G. Gert, C. Matton, J. Verbeke
- UCB/LBNL:
 - A. Hurst, L. Bernstein
- IAEA:
 - R. Capote
- JSI:
 - A. Trkov







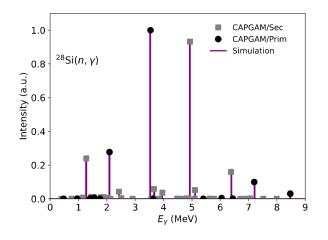


Gamma Rays Induced by Neutrons (GRIN)

We are identifying and fixing problems related to the ENDF/B capture and inelastic gamma-ray evaluated data¹

The Need

- The applications
- Inelastic and Capture gammas
- Modeling needs



The Issues

- Bad ENDF gamma data
- ENSDF!=ENDF
 ENDF structure data must be
 - synced to ENSDF
- Need more physics!

(capture is HARD) requires significant effort from evaluator We can now fix gamma data for (n,n'), (n,p), (n,a), ... data, *not just (n,n')*

¹ E. V. Chimanski, *et al.* The current status of inelastic and capture gamma-ray production evaluations in translated endf-viii.0 gnds files and recommended remediation actions, Tech. Rep. BNL-224447-2023-INRE (2023)

We can go further than just capture and Inelastic

The GRIN project is making tools that can later be employed in fixing other reaction channels also important for applications

For example, the different reaction channels important for A.I.

¹⁶ O(n,n'γ) ¹⁶ O	6128.6	2 nd (3-) → G.S. (0+)	100% E3
¹⁶ O(n,p) ¹⁶ N	6128.6	2 nd (3-) → G.S. (0+)	100% E3
¹⁶ O(n,n'pγ) ¹⁵ N	5269.2	1 st (5/2+) → G.S. (1/2-)	100% (M2 + E3)
¹⁶ O(n,n'αγ) ¹² C	4438.0	1 st (2+) → G.S. (0+)	100% E2

and more...

But often we find ourselves with lack or old evaluated data...

¹⁶O ENSDF evaluation is 30 years old Updating ENDF is complicated without data

Workshop for Applied Nuclear Data Activities (WANDA)

 We have been going to WANDA to echo and highlight the space applications needs;

The Berkeley Atlas: A database of absolute cross sections for inelastic, gamma-ray production with 14 MeV neutrons

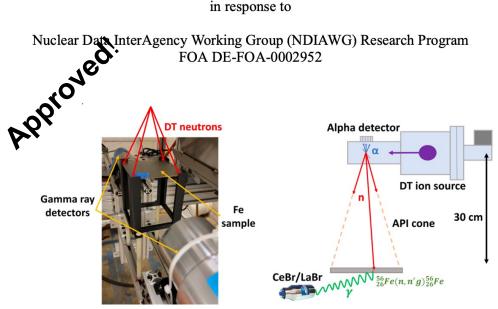


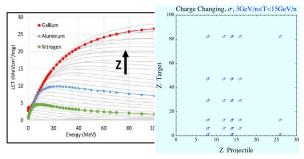
Figure 8: Actual (left) and schematic (right) Experimental setup showing the placement of both an iron sample relative to the neutron source and the gamma-ray detectors.

- Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory (Lead Institution)
 - P. Peplowski (P.I)
 - J. Wilson (Co-P.I)
- Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
 - A. Persaud (Co-P.I)
 - L. Bernstein (Collab)
- > NASA/Catholic University of America
 - M. Ayllon-Unzueta (Co-P.I)
- Brookhaven National Laboratory/NNDC
 - E. Chimanski (Co-P.I)
 - D. Brown (Co-P.I)
- > Schlumberger Inc. (SLB)
 - Marie-Laure Mauborgne (Unf. Coll.)

Nuclear Data and Space Applications

Shielding and Space Radiation

Stopping Powers for Secondary Particles²



Cross Section & Stopping Power data is needed to model Linear Energy Transfer for Event Effects and Fission Fragment Energy Deposition

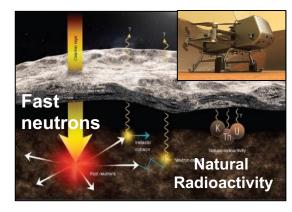
Interplanetary Astronaut Dose Considerations¹

~ 100 MeV/n - 10 GeV/n - Projectile fragmentation partial and total cross-sections.

¹J. Norbury et al., Rad. Meas. (2012) + numerous ²J. Osheroff *et al.,* IEEE Trans. (2021) Active

Interrogation

Fast neutrons (14 MeV) (DT) generators



Inelastic, Capture and Decay Gammas (nuclear fingerprints)

- For basically all elements < Cu
- Precise models and evaluations
- Incorporation of data into evaluated files

C. Romano *et al.,* WANDA 2020 Final Report. ORNL/TM-2020/1617 (2020). P. Peplowski numerous

Nuclear Propulsion/Power

Fission-powered rockets



NASA/YouTube; Business Insider KRUSTY

Cross Section data already needed for powerplants

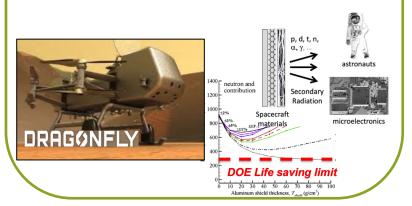
New: Spin Polarization for **Fusion** Propulsion¹

- Larger cross-section (facilitates fusion ignition). Provides direction for reaction products (better trust, reduces weight)

¹L. Baylor *et al* Nucl. Fusion (2023)

A joint effort to support Space Applications Experiment + Evaluations + Validation

- Space exploration requires efforts in the "nuclear data pipeline"
- Experimental measurements
- Compilation
- Evaluation
- Databases and dissemination (modernization)
- Reaction modeling and uncertainty quantification.



We're organizing a Satellite Meeting (@DNP2023)

Announcement of the **Satellite Meeting at the 2023** Fall Meeting of the Division of Nuclear Physics of the American Physical Society and the Physical Society of Japan:

Topic: Nuclear Data for Space Applications

Date: October 7, 2023 **Location:** Hyatt Regency Maui Resort and Spa, Hawaii

- ➢ 6 invited
 - + contributed talks

- ➤ Theory
- > Transport codes
- Radiation Damage

Division of Nuclear Physics

- Evaluations
- Measurements
- Data needs

On hold due to the catastrophic fires in Maui moving to 11/26 or 12/2 (Waikoloa)

Thank you! chimanski@bnl.gov

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Not Export Controlled