

# Features of PHITS2.88

PHITS development team, Sep. 2016

# Map of Models used in PHITS2.82

	Neutron	Proton, Pion (other hadrons)	Nucleus	Muon	$e^- / e^+$	Photon
	1 TeV	1 TeV/n				1 TeV
High	Intra-nuclear cascade (JAM) + Evaporation 3.0 GeV (GEM)	Intra-nuclear cascade (INCL4.6) + Evaporation (GEM) 20 MeV	Quantum Molecular Dynamics (JQMD) + Evaporation (GEM) 10 MeV/n	Virtual Photo-Nuclear JAM/JQMD + GEM 200 MeV	EGS5 or Atomic Data Library (EEDL / ITS3.0 / EPDL97) (~10GeV)	EGS5 or Atomic Data Library JENDL-4.0 / EPDL97 (~100GeV)
↑			$d$ $t$ $^3\text{He}$ $\alpha$			Photo-Nuclear JAM/QMD + GEM + JENDL + NRF
Energy	Nuclear Data Library (JENDL-4.0) 10 <sup>-5</sup> eV		Ionization SPAR or ATIMA			
Low		1 MeV			1 keV	1 keV
↓		1 keV				
						2 MeV

→ Event generator mode: **all secondary particles are specified**

Maximum energy is extended up to 1 TeV/n by fixing bugs in high-energy nuclear reaction models

\*Switching energies can be changed in input file of PHITS

# Major Upgraded Features in v2.82

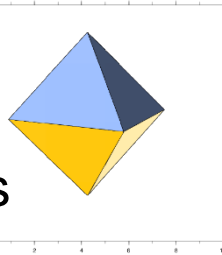
## Upgrade Points from v2.88

- ✓ Implementation of function to read tetrahedral geometry
- ✓ Improvement of muon transport algorithm
- ✓ Implementation of nuclear resonance fluorescence model
- ✓ Extension of “sum tally”
- ✓ Implementation of function to read user defined cross section
- ✓ Revision of energy straggling calculation procedure
- ✓ Revision of statistical uncertainty calculation procedure using dump source
- ✓ Revision of bugs in EGS5 mode
- ✓ Implementation of point estimator tally [t-point]
- ✓ Implementation of R- $\theta$ -Z mesh in [t-track]
- ✓ Implementation of function to generate triangle prism source

# Tetrahedral Geometry

## ✓ What's tetrahedral geometry?

A kind of 3D polygon geometry composed only by tetrahedrons



## ✓ What's the purpose of implementation?

Read complicated geometry such as human body

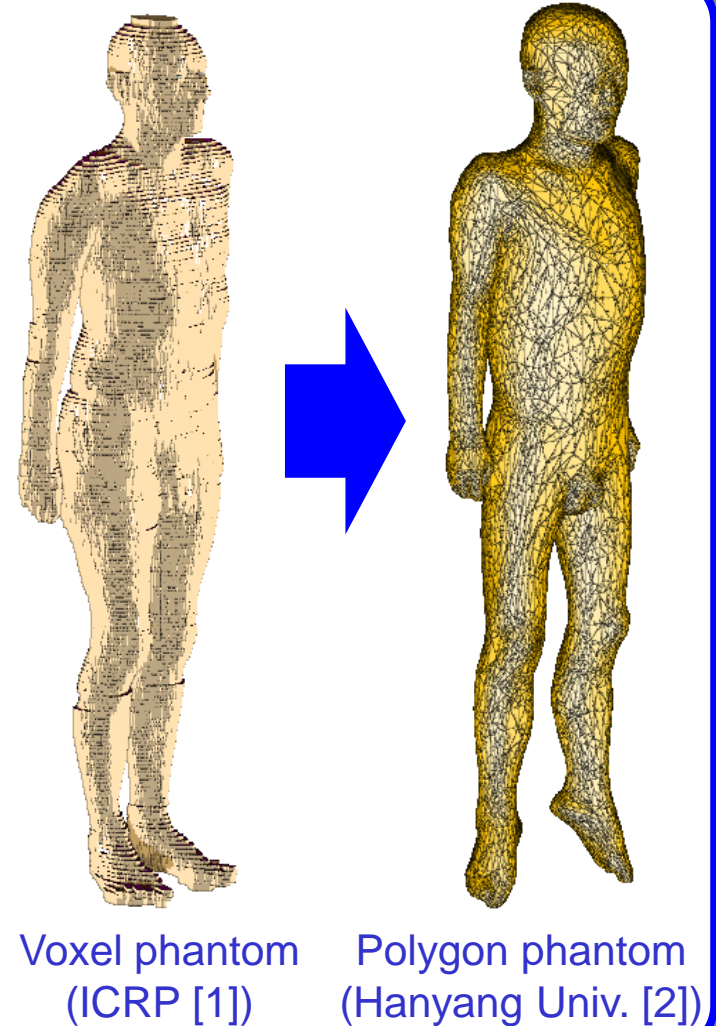
Read CAD geometry via tetrahedral geometry

## ✓ How to use? (see utility/TetraGeom)

Similar to voxel geometry

You have to prepare tetrahedral geometry using other software such as TetGen\*

\* <http://wias-berlin.de/software/tetgen/>



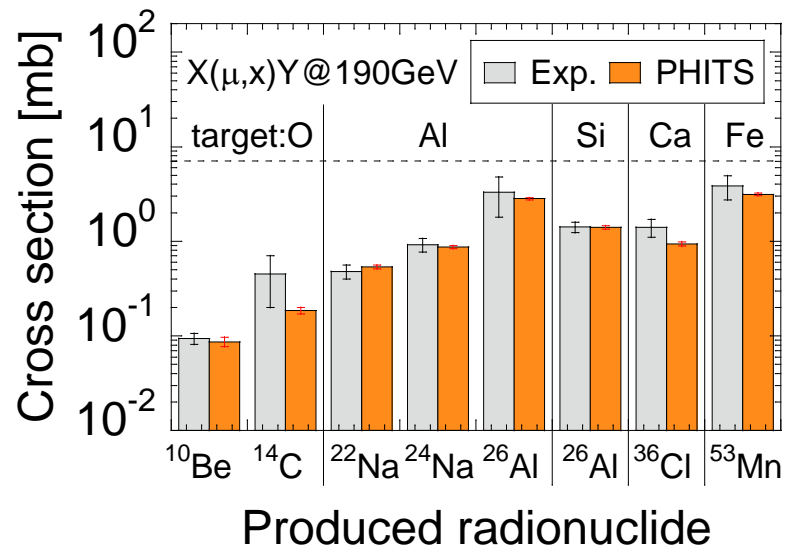
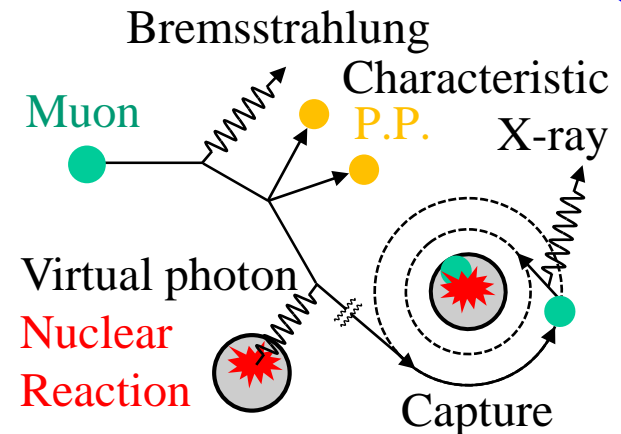
[1] ICRP Publication 110, [2] Y.S. Yeom et al. Phys. Med. Biol. 59, 3173-3185 (2014)

This implementation was performed under support of Prof. C.H. Kim's group of Hanyang Univ

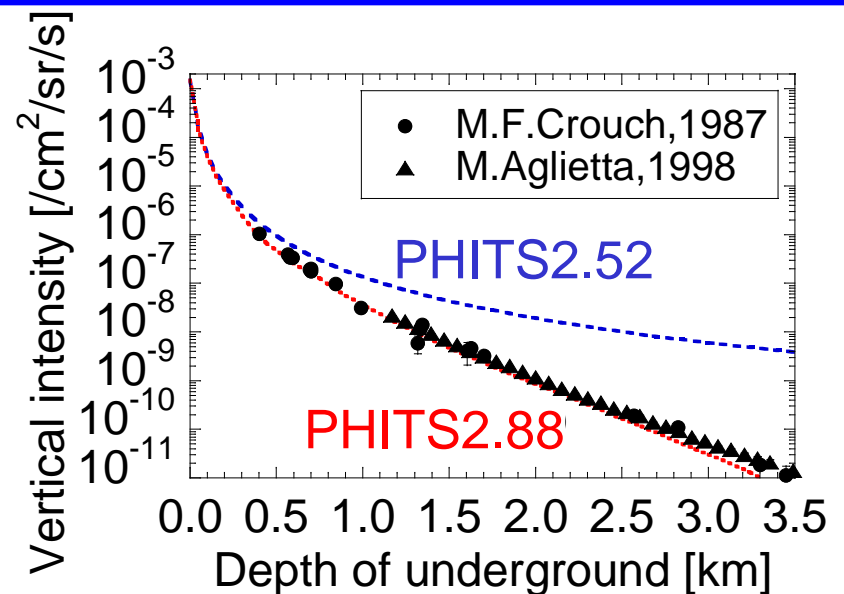
# Improvement of Muon Interaction Models

- ◆ Muon-induced nuclear reaction (ver.2.70)
- ◆ Negative muon capture reaction (ver.2.76)
- ◆ Bremsstrahlung, pair production (ver.2.80)

➡ All interaction can be considered!!



**Muon-induced nuclear reaction**

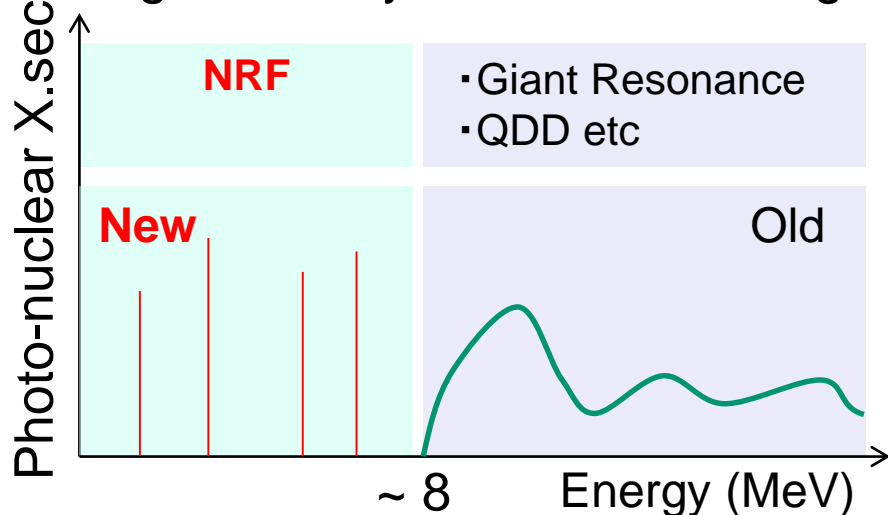


**Underground muon penetration**

# Nuclear Resonance Florescence (NRF)

## What's NRF?

Nucleus can absorb photon with energy equivalent to its excite level, and emit gamma-ray with certain energies (a kind of photo-nuclear reaction)



## Application

- ✓ Estimation of radioactivity after food irradiation
- ✓ Detection of nuclear material

## How to use

1. Set iprint = 2 in [parameters] section
2. Set polarization direction in [source] section (for polarized photon)
3. Set igamma = 3 if you would like to calculate isomer production

Absorption levels are mostly taken from ENSDF (<http://www.nndc.bnl.gov/nudat2/>)

# Point Tally [t-point]

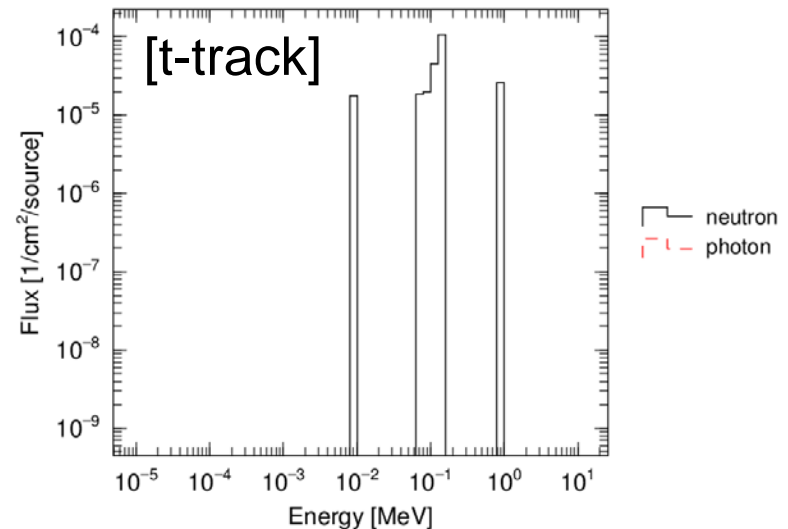
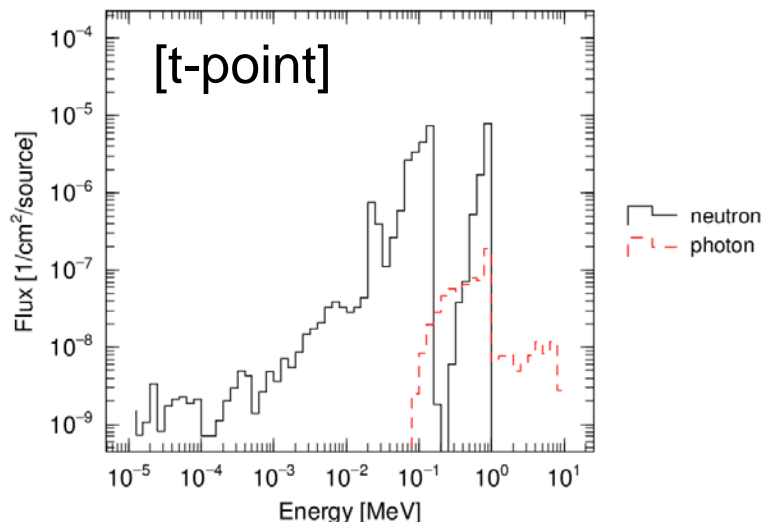
## What's point tally?

Estimate particle fluence at a certain point (or line)

Effective when tally region is very small in comparison to whole geometry

## Simulation Condition

- ✓ Simulation using only nuclear and atomic data libraries
- ✓ Only fluence of neutron and photon can be estimated
- ✓ Neither event-generator and EGS5 mode cannot be used



Neutron and photon fluence calculated by [t-point] and [t-track] for similar conditions

# Major Upgraded Features in v2.88

## Upgrade Points from v2.82

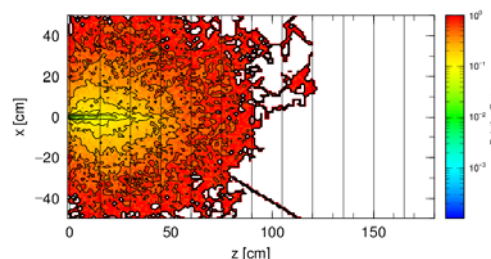
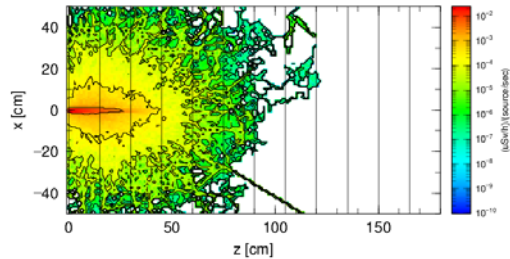
- ◆ Implement Weight Window Generator function
- ◆ Develop output option for a 3D-viewer ParaView
- ◆ Set ATIMA for default stopping power calculation model
- ◆ Improve “sum tally” function
- ◆ Improve muon and pion nuclear interaction models
- ◆ Implement radioisotope source function
- ◆ Develop JAMQMD
- ◆ Implement neutron decay process
- ◆ Revise some bugs in the EGS5 algorithm



# Weight Window Generator

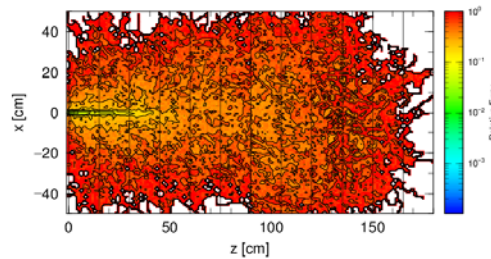
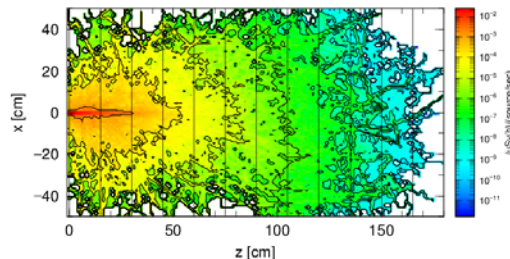
## What can do with Weight Window Generator [t-wwg]?

- ✓ Automatically determine the effective settings of [weight window]
- ✓ Help users to easily perform deep penetration calculation



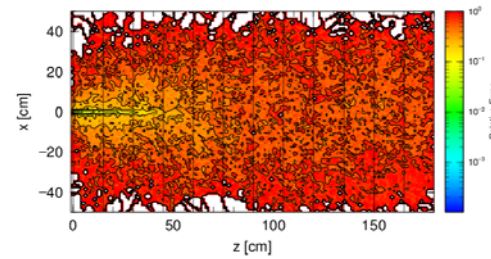
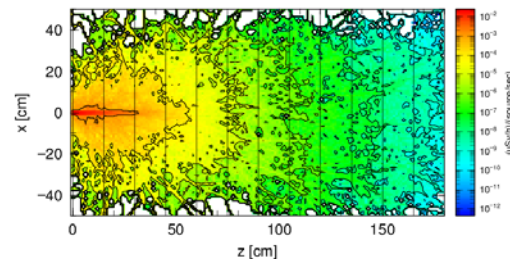
1<sup>st</sup> trial

No [Weight Window]



2<sup>nd</sup> trial

Using [Weight Window]



3<sup>rd</sup> trial

Revised [Weight Window]

[t-track]

Relative Error

**Deep penetration calculation using [t-wwg] & [Weight Window]**

(history numbers are the same for all trial)

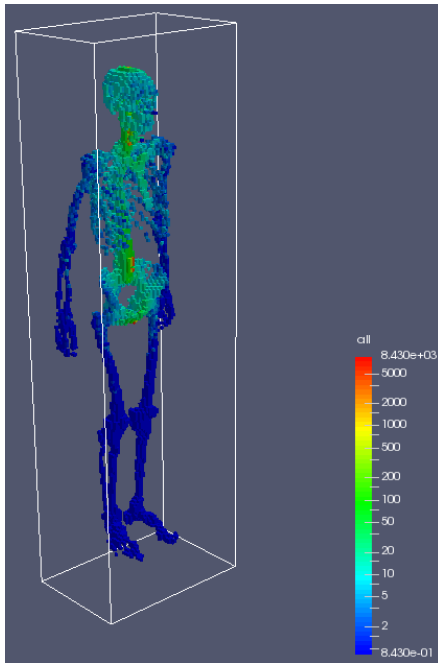
# Output Function for ParaView

## What's ParaView (<http://www.paraview.org>)?

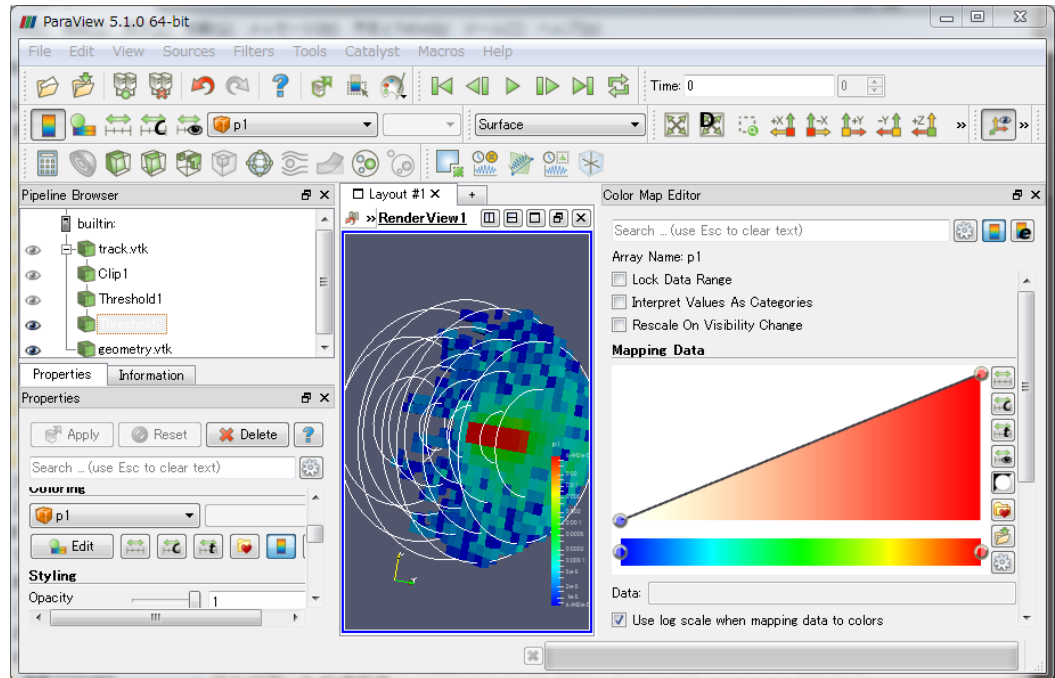
- ✓ Open-source, multiplatform data analysis and visualization application
- ✓ Capable of drawing tally outputs in 3D picture & animation

## How to activate the function?

Simply add “vtkout = 1” in a tally with “mesh = xyz”



ICRP voxel phantom  
visualized by ParaView



Sample picture of ParaView

# RI Source Function

## What can do with RI source function?

- ✓ generate photon sources with energy spectra of radioisotope (RI) decay by simply specifying the activity and name of the RIs
- ✓ consider activities from daughter nuclides by setting a decay time
- ✓ use nuclear decay database DECDC\*

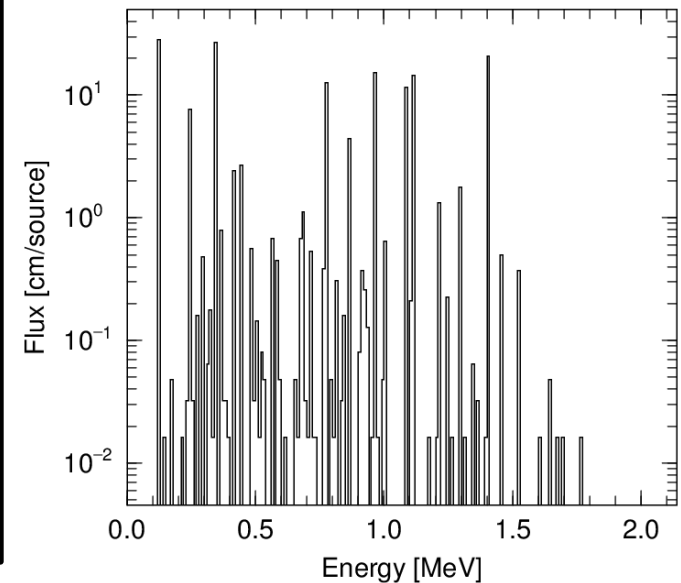
RI source (e-type = 28)      Mono-energetic source (e-type = 8)

```
[ Source ]
factor = 1.0
...
e-type = 28
  ni = 1
  152Eu 100.
  norm = 0
  dtime = -10.0
```

dtime:  
decay time

```
[ Source ]
factor = 100.*1.6051
...
e-type = 8
  ne = 32
    1.21782E-01 100.*2.86678E-01
    1.25690E-01 100.*1.61100E-04
    1.48010E-01 100.*3.73216E-04
    1.73170E-01 100.*7.96740E-05
  ...(repeated)
    1.69810E+00 100.*5.90701E-05
    1.76909E+00 100.*9.58546E-05
```

**Input formats for representing  $^{152}\text{Eu}$   
with activity of 100 Bq**



**Photon flux from  $^{152}\text{Eu}$**

\*A. Endo et al., JAERI 1347 (2005); equivalent to ICRP Publication 107