



Usage of the global NM network for assessment of the radiation exposure at flight altitudes

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Outline

1. Introduction
2. Model for exposure to radiation at flight altitudes
3. Spectra of GLEs derived using NM data
4. Examples
5. Summary

Introduction

An important topic of solar physics, space weather, atmospheric physics is the assessment

Primary SEP parameters:

energy spectrum

anisotropy

using the information from NMs

Global neutron monitor network



New model for effective/ambient dose equivalent estimation based on a full Monte Carlo simulation of CR propagation and interaction with the atmospheric molecules. It is based on yield function formalism.

Extensive GEANT 4 simulation tool PLANETOCOSMICS is used with NRLMSISE 00 atmospheric model.

Exposure of air crew at flight altitudes of 35 & 50 kft

Good agreement with experimental and reference data

Effective dose rate

$$E(h, R_c, \theta, \varphi) = \sum_i \int_{E_{cut,i}(R_c)}^{\infty} \int_{\Omega} J_i(T') Y_i(T', h) d\Omega dT'$$

$$Y_i(T', h) = \sum_j \int_{T^*} F_{i,j}(h, T', T^*, \theta, \varphi) C_j(T^*) dT^*$$
 Yield function

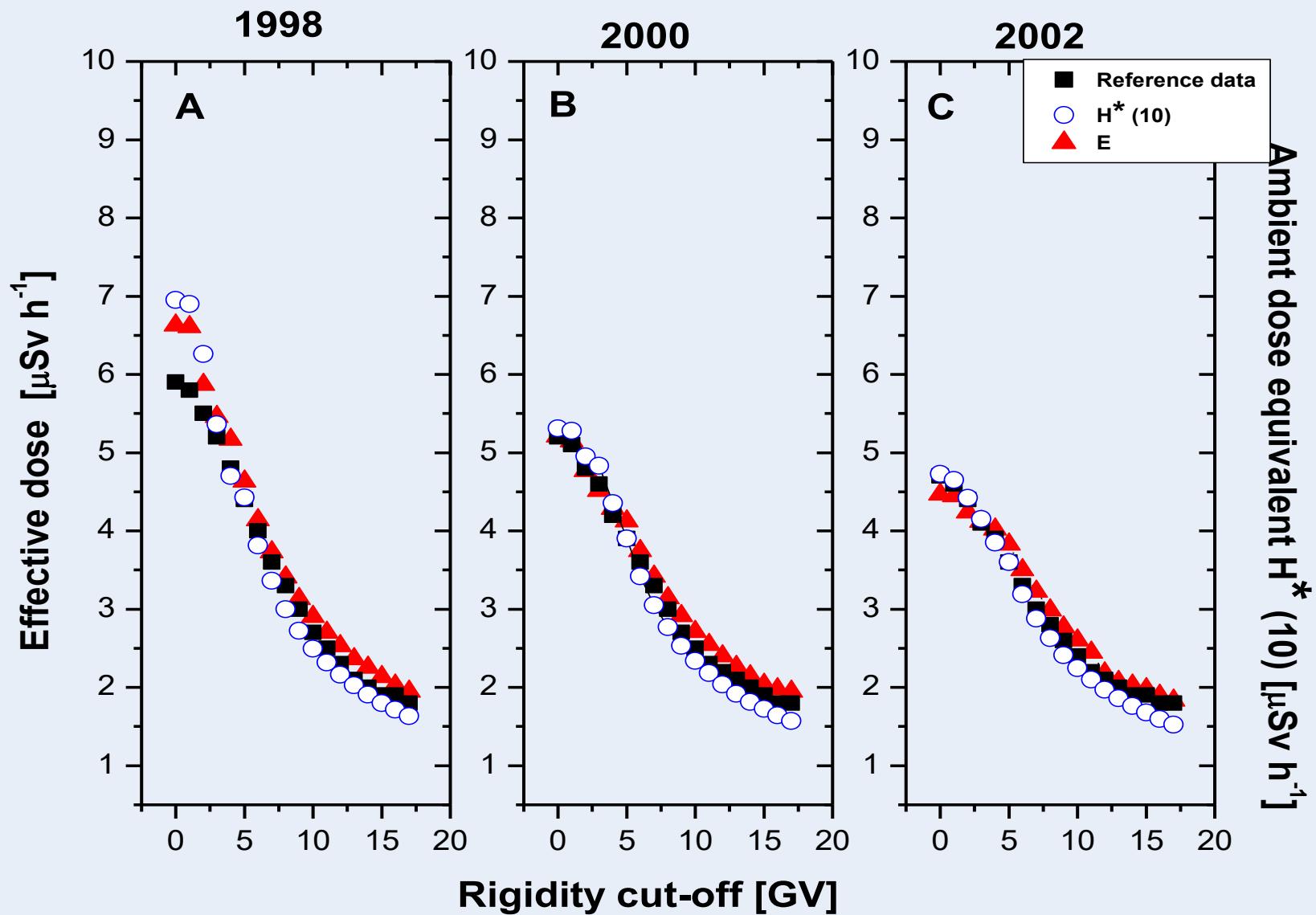
$$E = 4\pi^2 \left[\int_{E_{cut}}^{\infty} J_p(T') Y_p(T') dT' + \int_{E_{cut}}^{\infty} J_{\alpha}(T') Y_{\alpha}(T') dT' \right]$$
 For GCRs

For the GCRs spectrum – force field model

$$J_i(T', \phi) = J_{LIS,j}(T' + \Phi_j) \frac{(T')(T' + 2T_r)}{(T' + \Phi_j)(T' + \Phi_j + 2T_r)}$$

For SEPs

1. Data mostly based on NM data analysis, when available
2. The computations are performed for various reconstructions of SEP spectra, available in literature, thus for some events there are several results
3. An conservative isotropic distribution of SEPs is considered



The GLE analysis procedure

1. Computation of asymptotic viewing cones and P_c of the NM stations:
Computation of particle trajectory in a model magnetosphere.
2. Making an initial guess of the inverse problem
3. Application of a optimization procedure (inverse method)
primary solar proton parameters:
(energy spectrum, anisotropy axis direction, pitch-angle distribution)

Modeling of spectra and PAD of SEPs

Modified power law or exponent

$$J_{||}(P) = J_0 P^{-(\gamma + \delta \gamma(P-1))}$$

$$J_{||}(P) = J_0 \exp(-P/P_0)$$

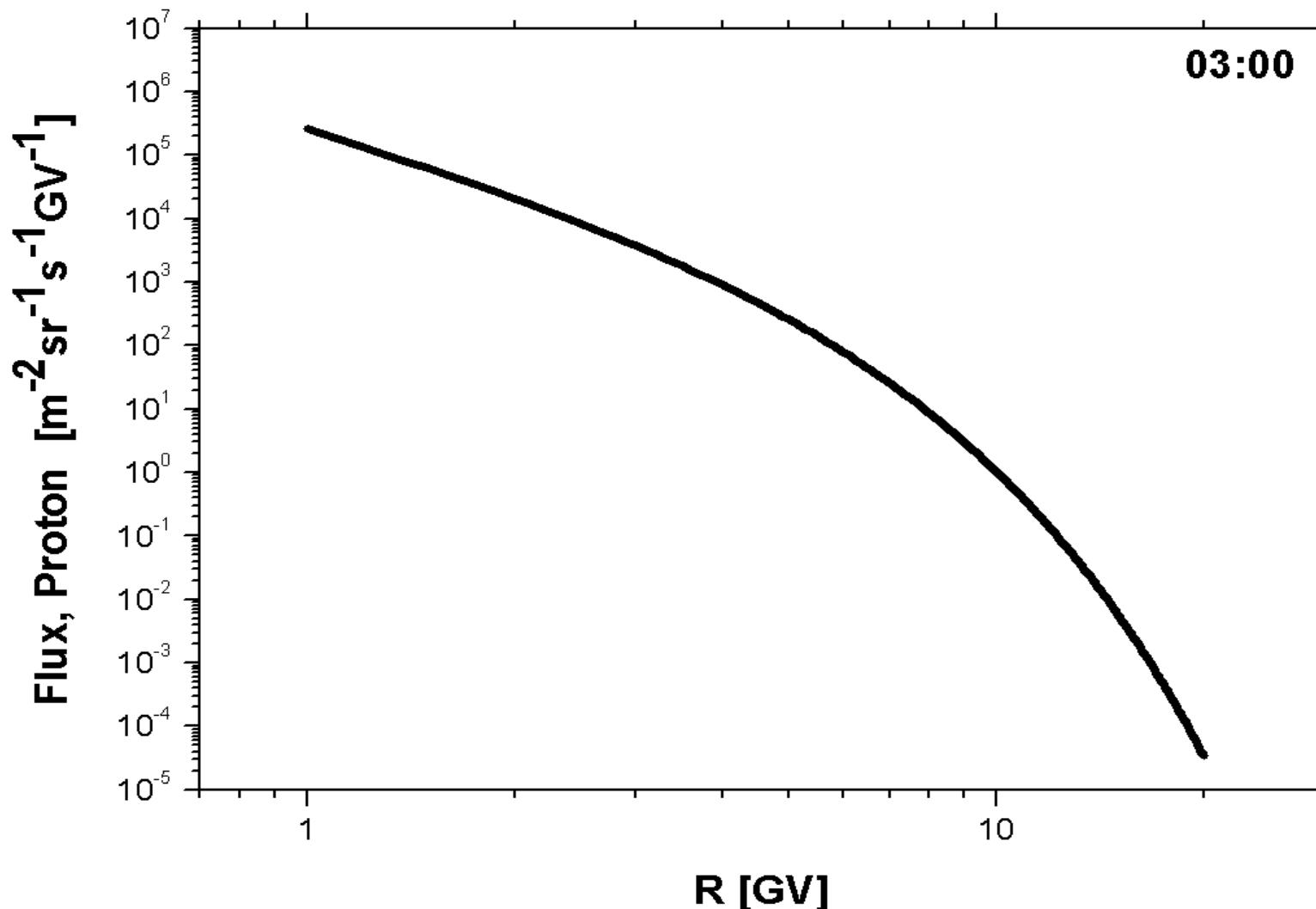
PAD – Gaussian like

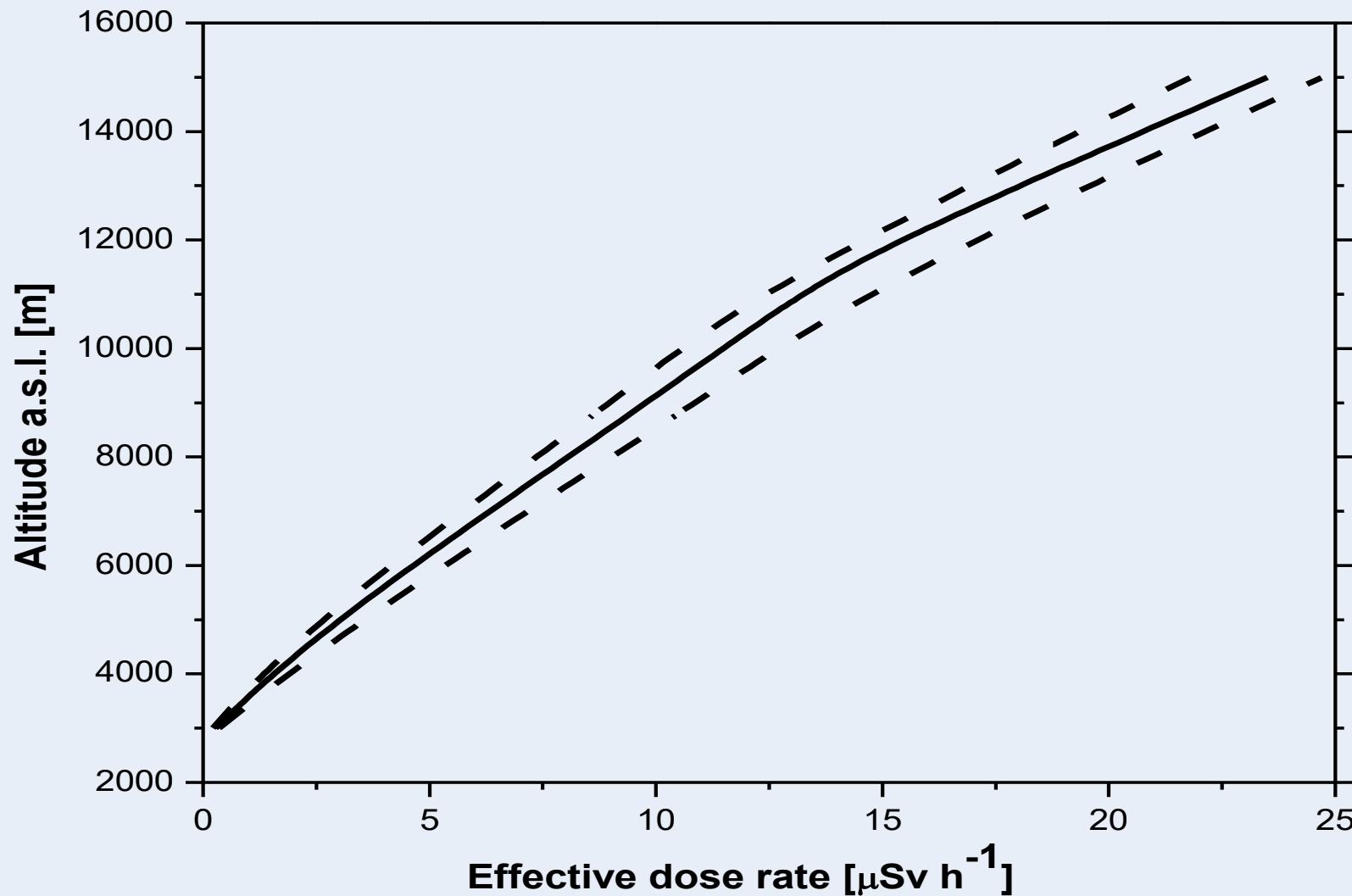
$$G(\alpha) = \propto \sum_i \exp - (\alpha_i - \alpha_i^{'})^2 / \sigma_i^2$$

From 5 Up to 14 parameters

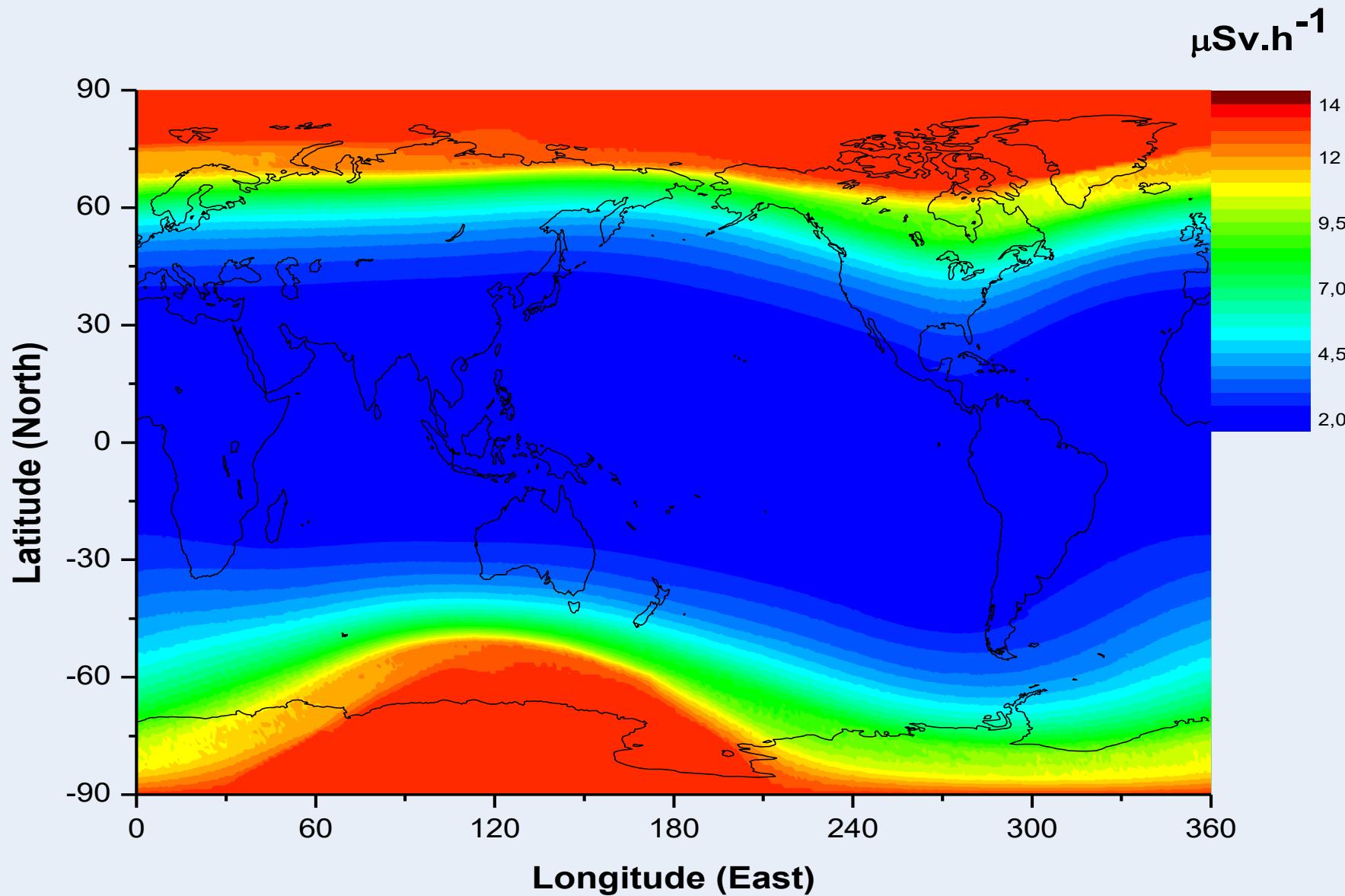
EXAMPLES

GLE 70 – 13.12. 2006

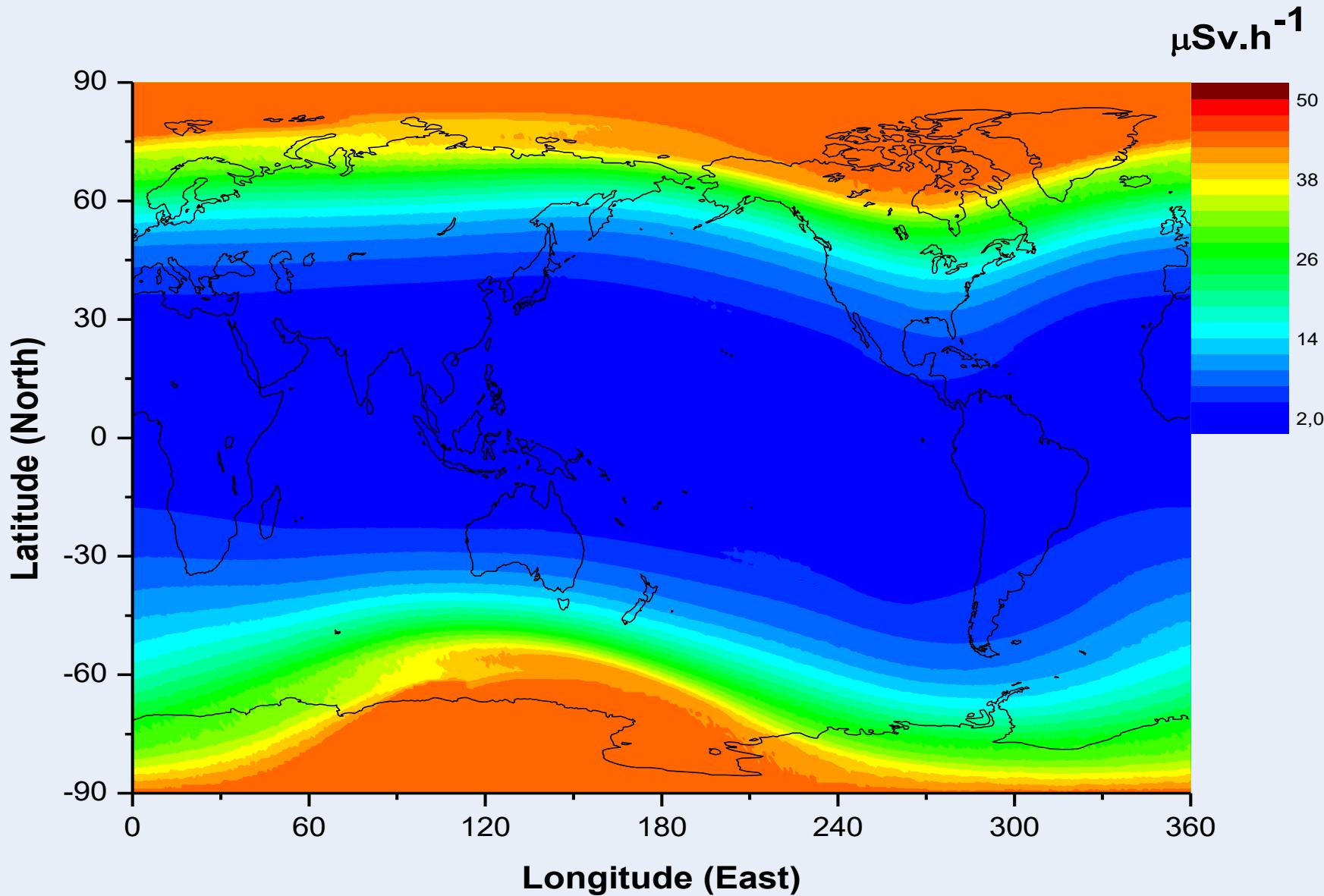




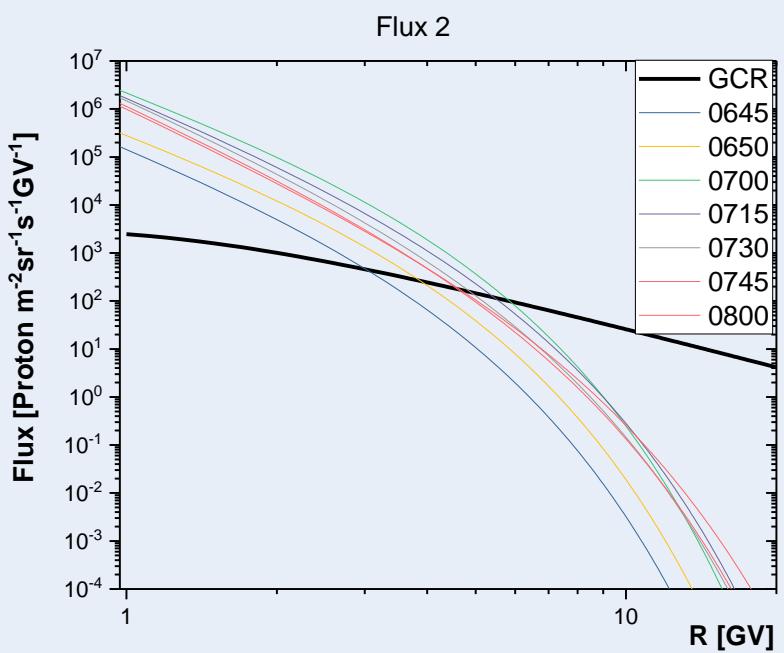
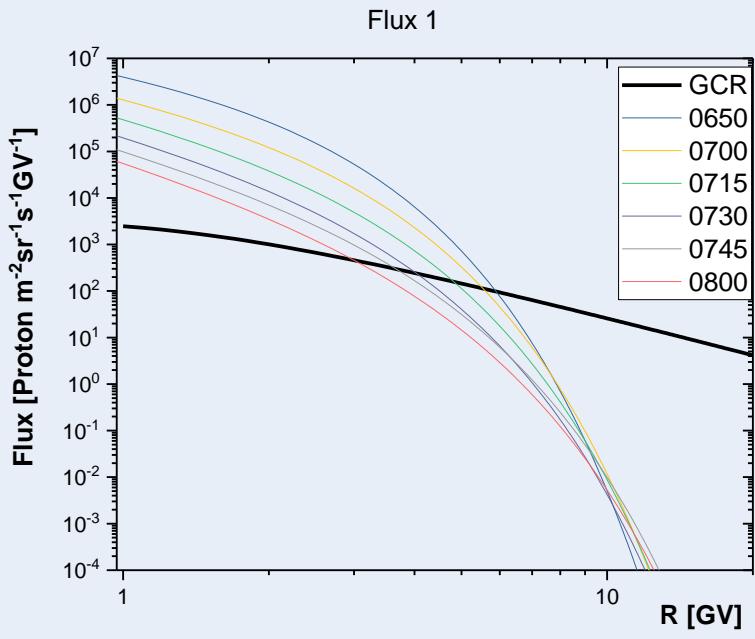
Distribution of effective dose rate at 35 kft altitude during GLE #72



Distribution of effective dose rate at 35 kft altitude during GLE #70

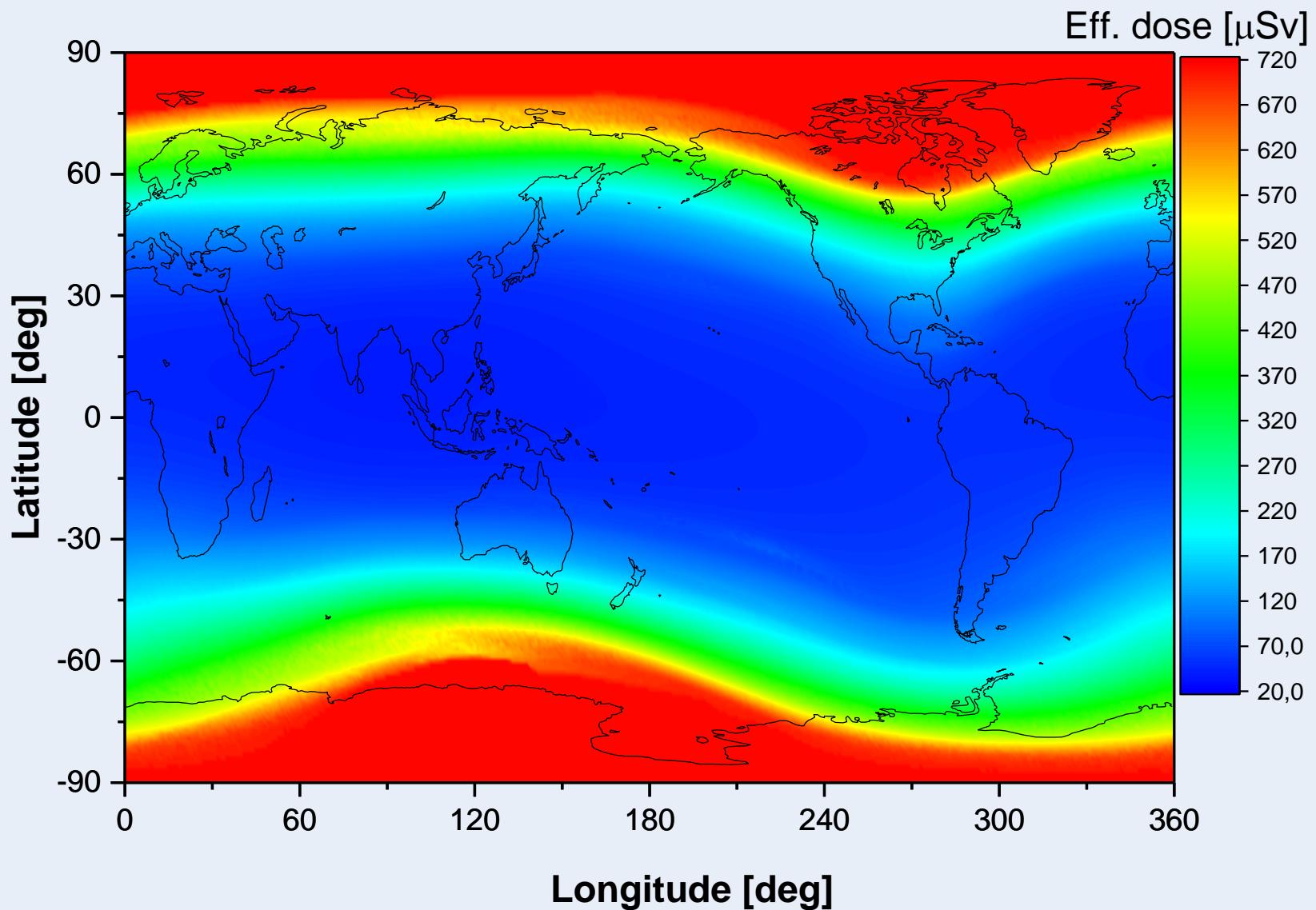


Major GLE 69 on 20 January 2005

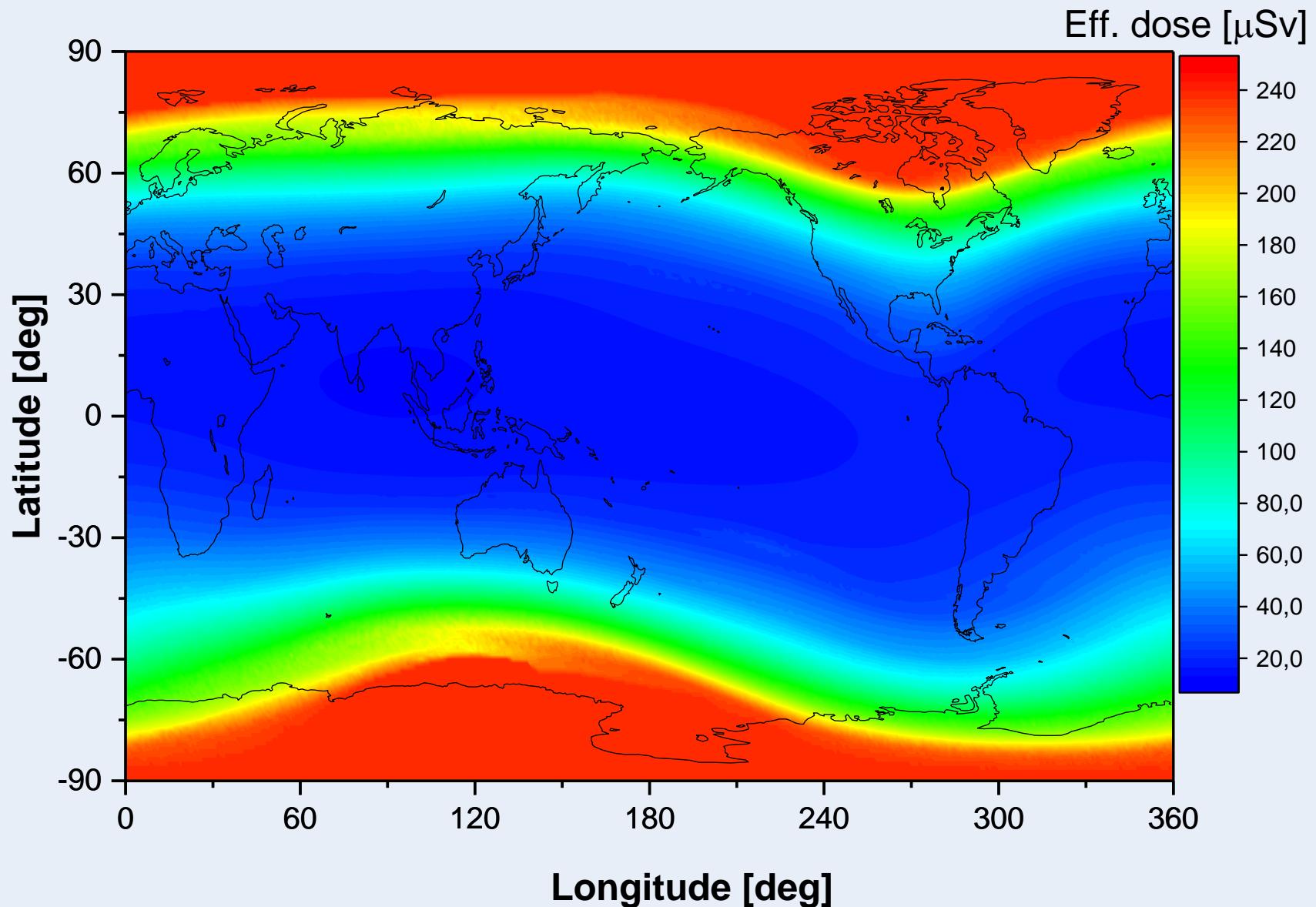


Effective dose rate $\approx 0.54 \text{ mSv h}^{-1}$ and 0.13 mSv h^{-1}

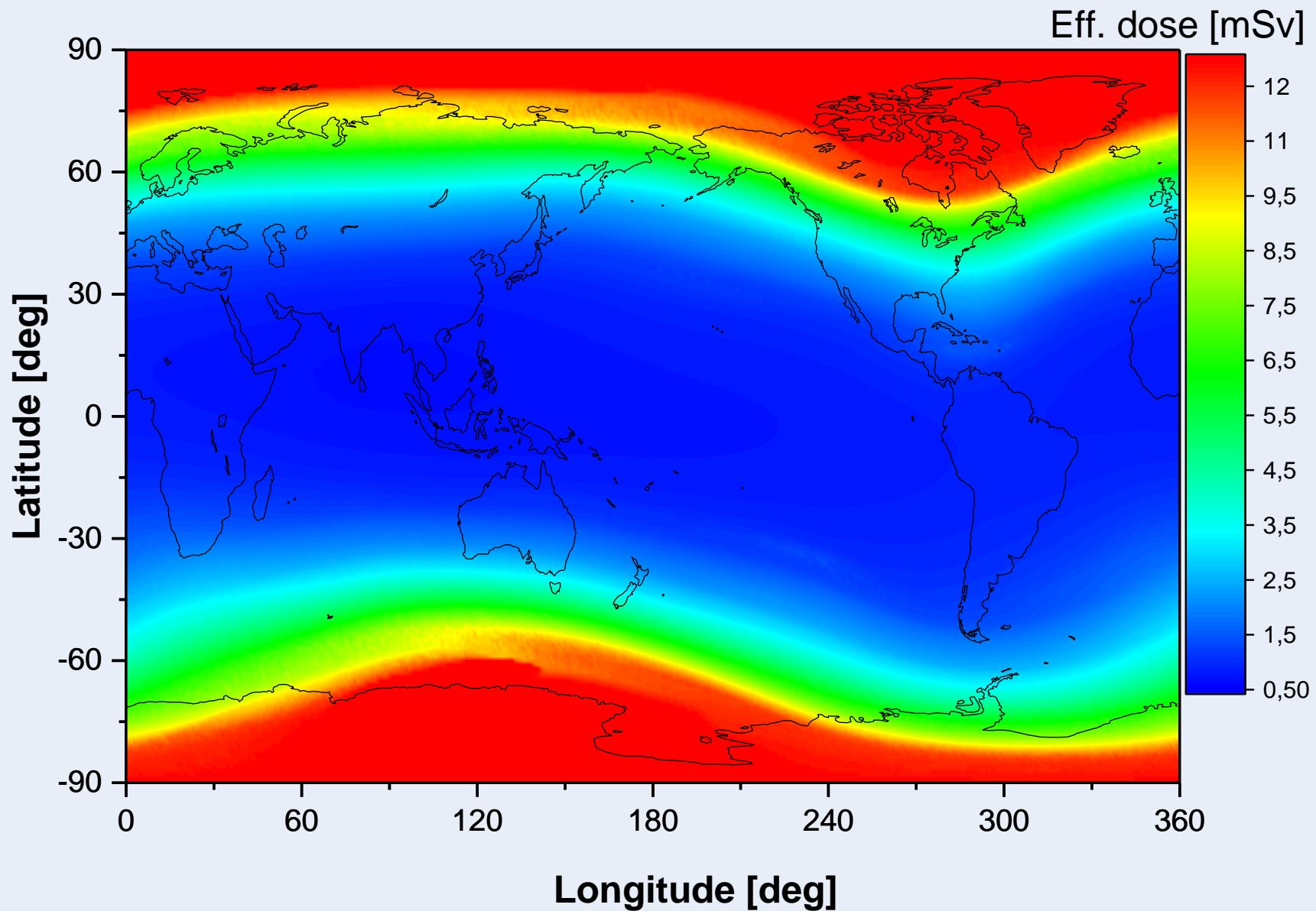
Effective dose at altitude of 50 kft during GLE #69 integrated over the first 3h of the event

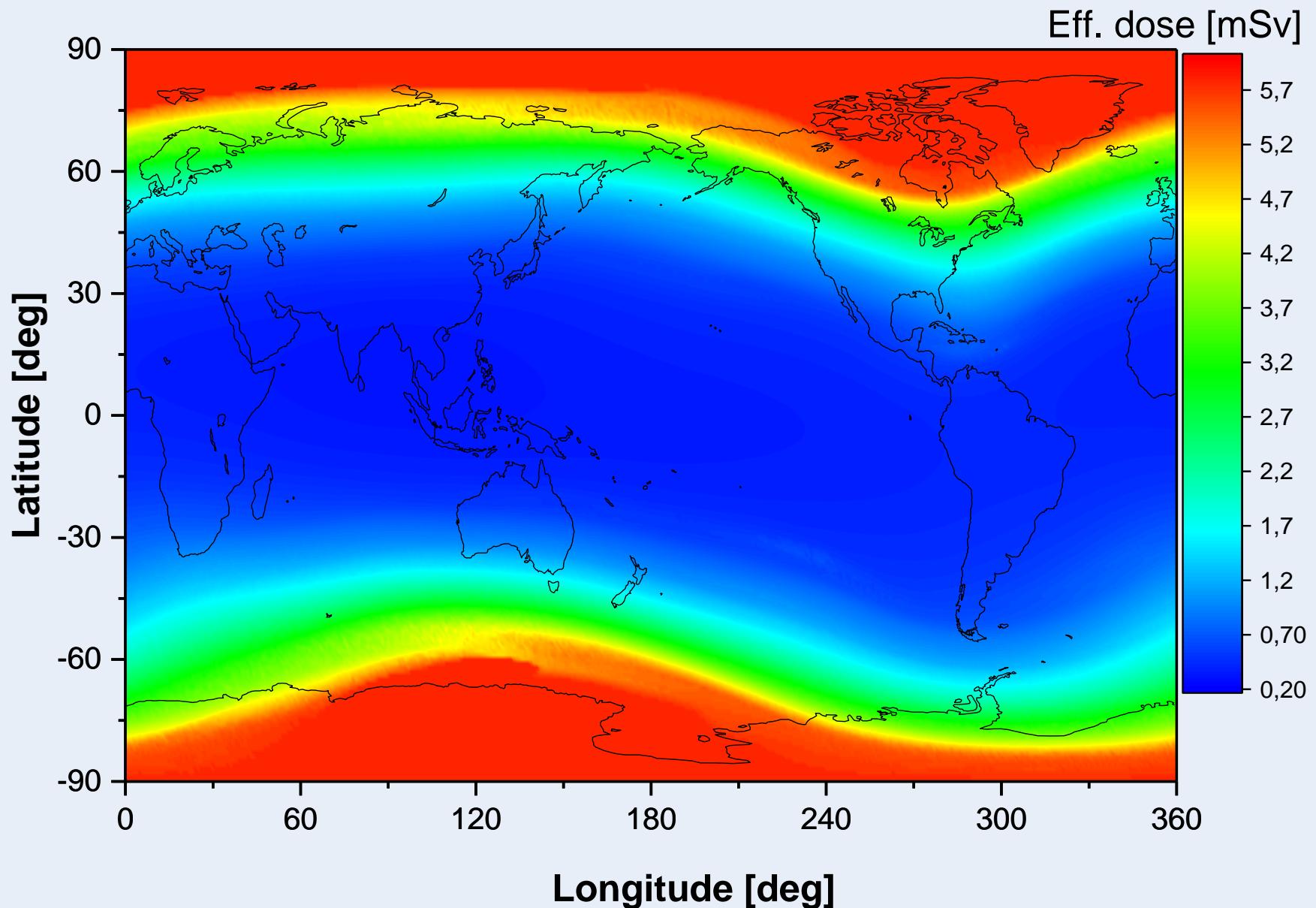


Effective dose at altitude of 35 kft during GLE 69 integrated over the first 3h of the event



Effective dose at altitude of 50 kft during GLE #5 integrated over the first 3h of the event





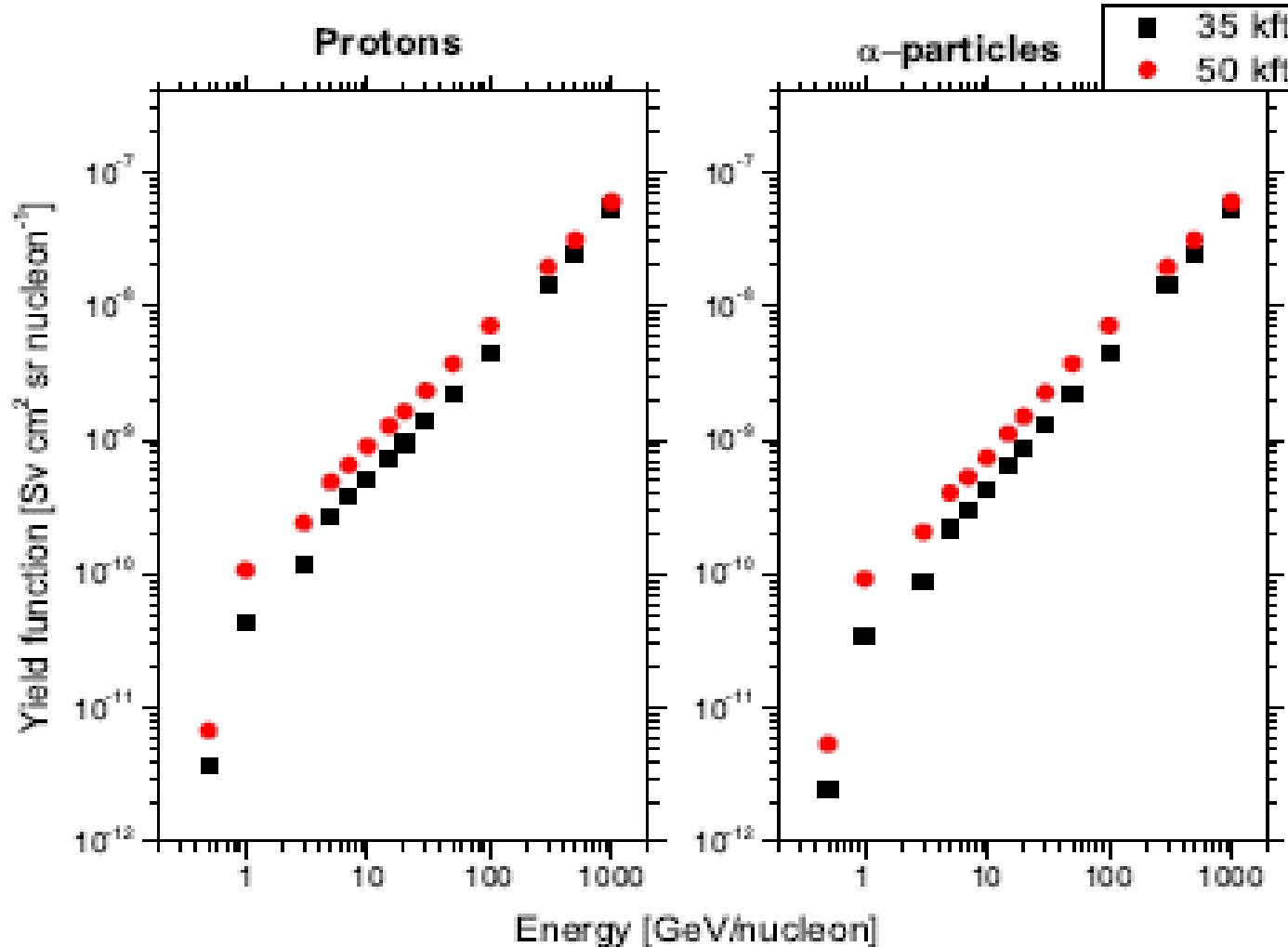
Conclusion

1. New NM yield function
2. Method for GLE and sub-GLE analysis based on NM data
3. Computation of effective dose rate at several altitudes
4. Upgrade of GLE database

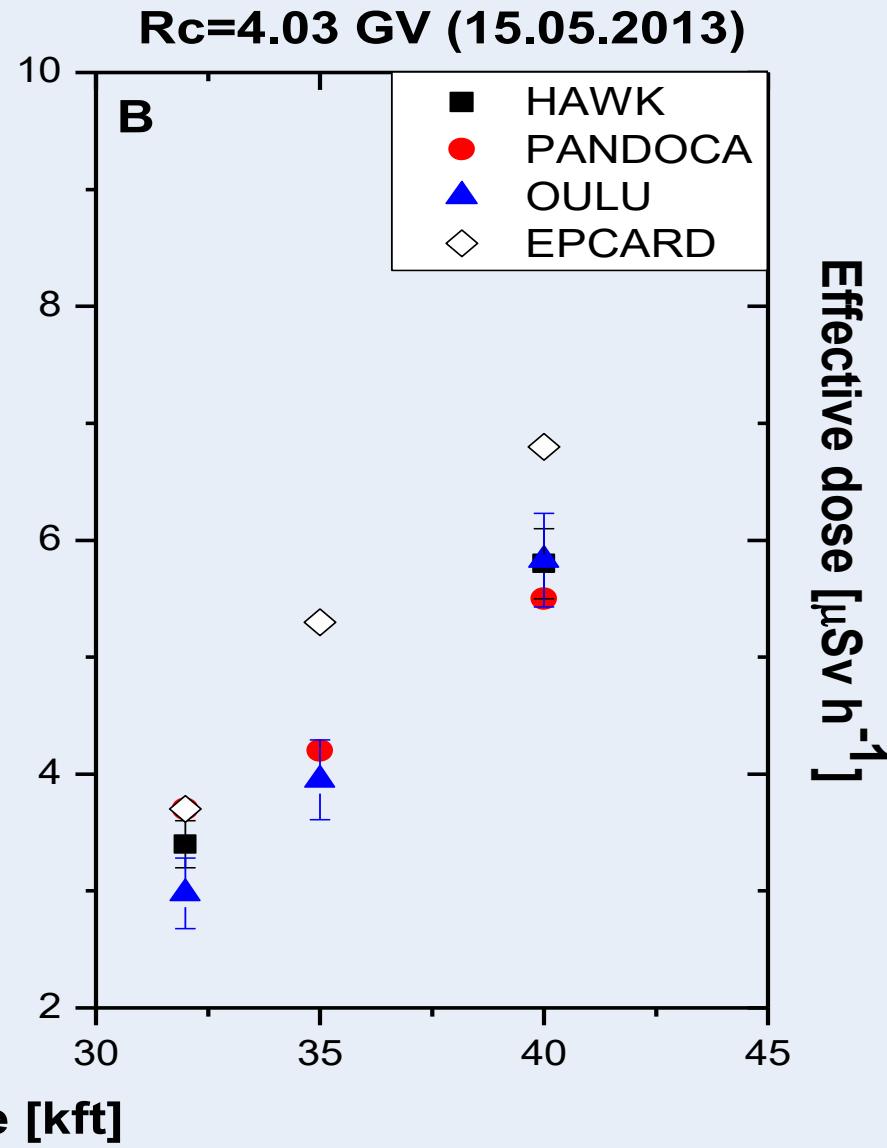
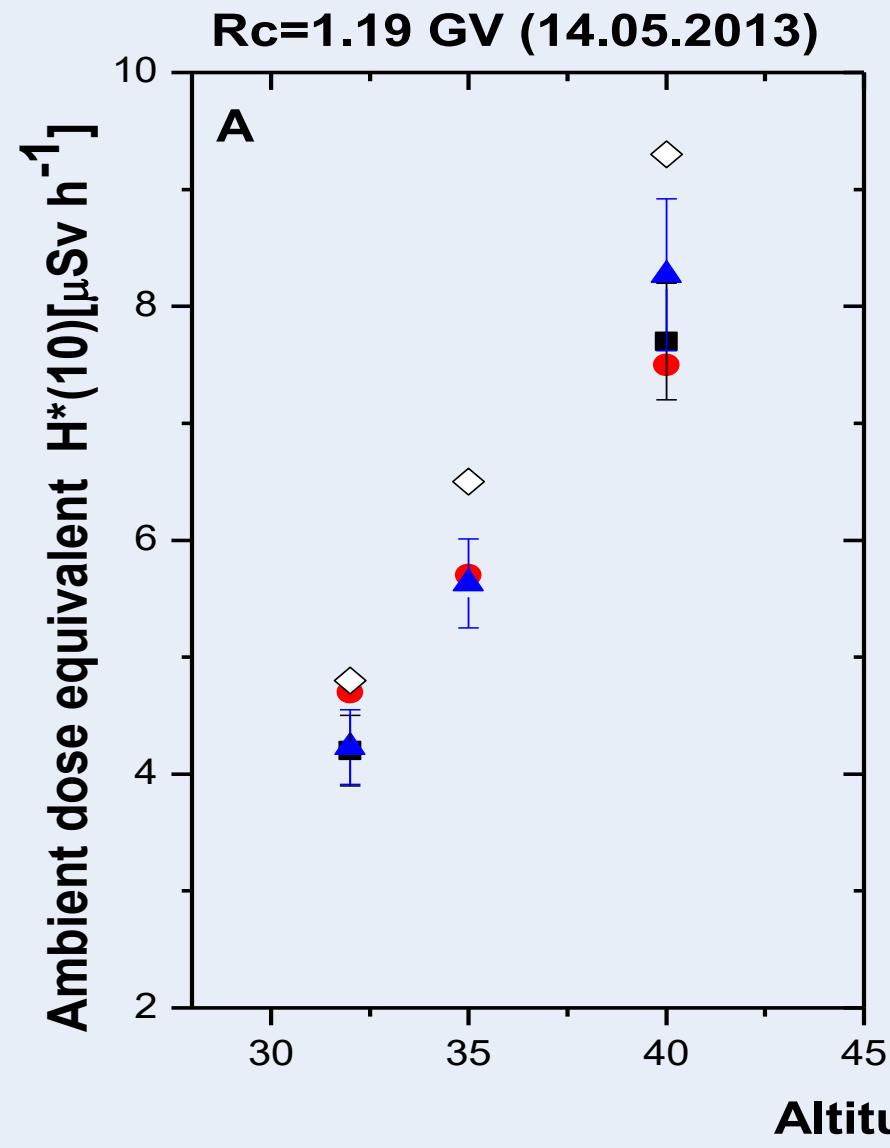
THANK YOU



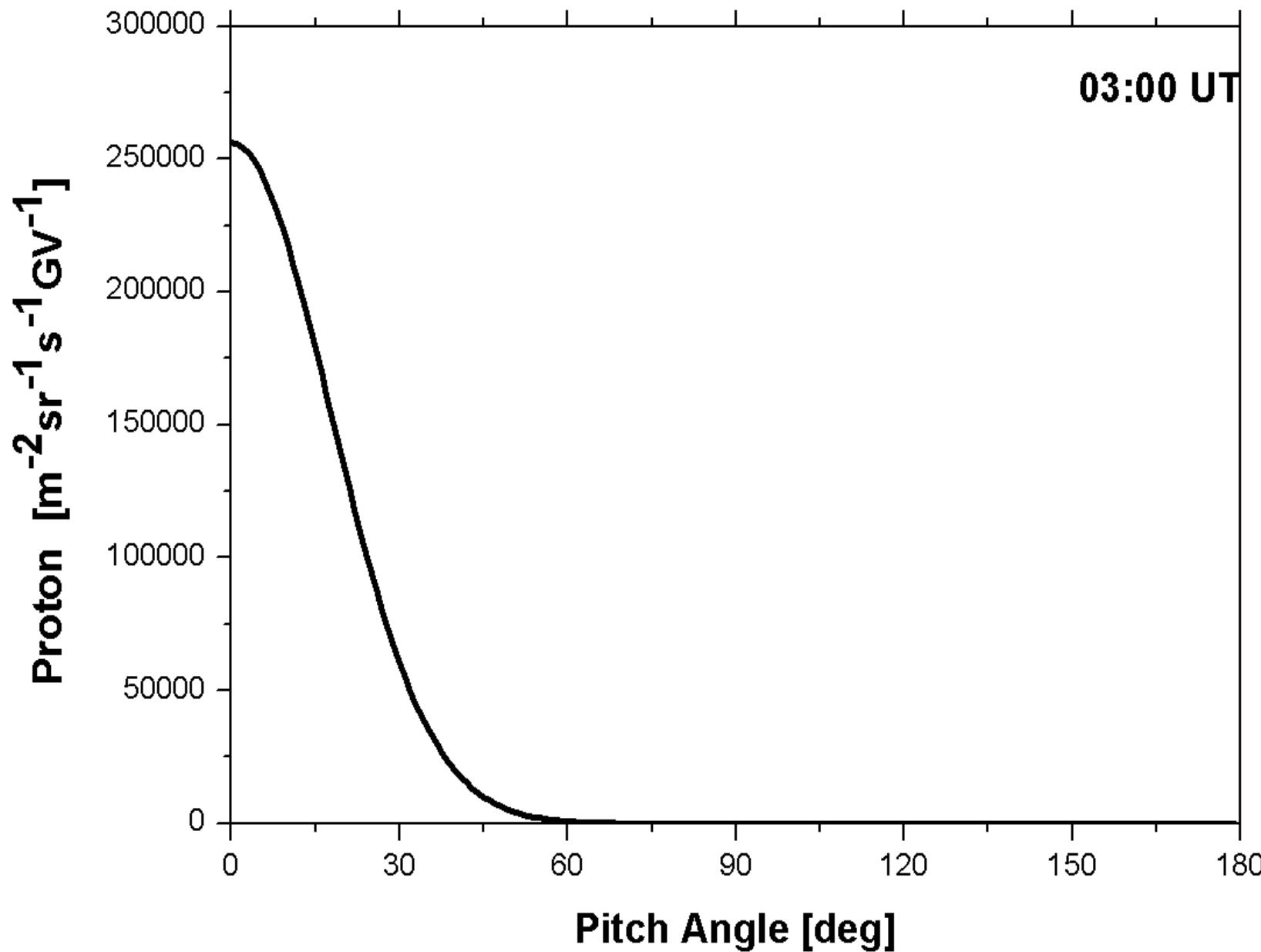
Effective dose yield function at 35 kft



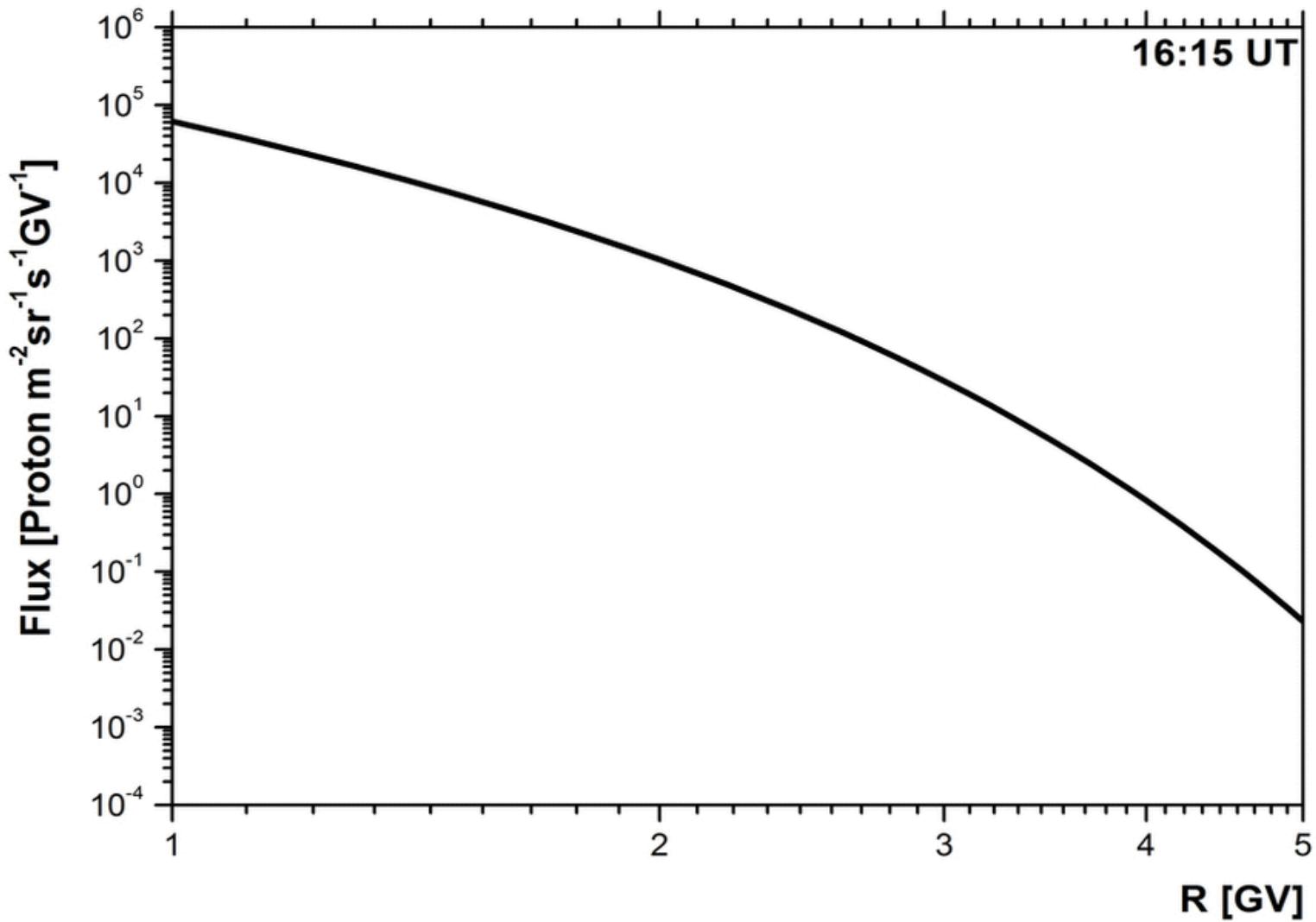
Comparison with measurements and models



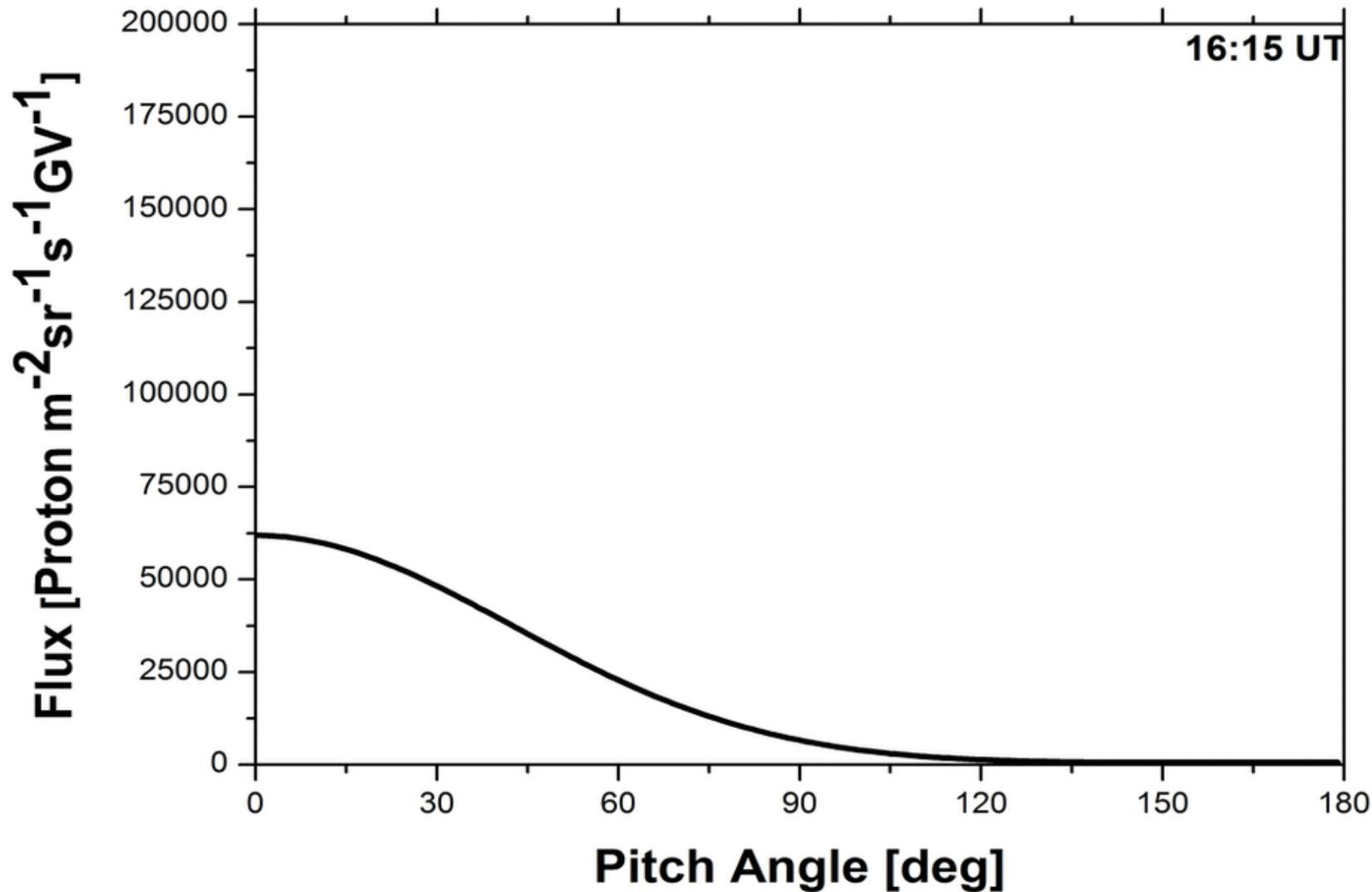
GLE 70 – 13.12. 2006



Rigidity spectra during GLE 72, 10 September 2017



PAD distribution during GLE 72, 10 September 2017



GLE # 5 spectra and PAD

