

# *Solar Particle Effects in Aircraft Dosimetry*

**Graeme Taylor**

**Neutron Measurement Workshop**

**26<sup>th</sup> October 2006**

# Presentation Overview

- Overview of aircrew exposure to cosmic radiation
- NPL's involvement in aircrew dosimetry
- The origins of solar particle events (SPEs)
- The dosimetry of SPEs
- NPL's involvement in measuring SPE doses

# In-Flight Exposure to Radiation



## Air crew average occupational exposure:

\* Short haul: ~2 mSv/y

\* Long haul: ~4 mSv/y

(average UK background: 2.2 mSv/y)

\* Average nuclear worker: <1 mSv/y

Since May 2000 airlines in the EU must assess the radiation exposure of air crew

# Air Crew Exposure Studies



**CAA / MSSL / NPL / VAA**

Collaborative Partnership 2000 - 2004

Objectives:

Fly detectors (TEPCs) on commercial aircraft;  
Compare radiation dose measurements with  
predictions from computer codes used by  
airlines,  
e.g. CARI, EPCARD, SIEVERT

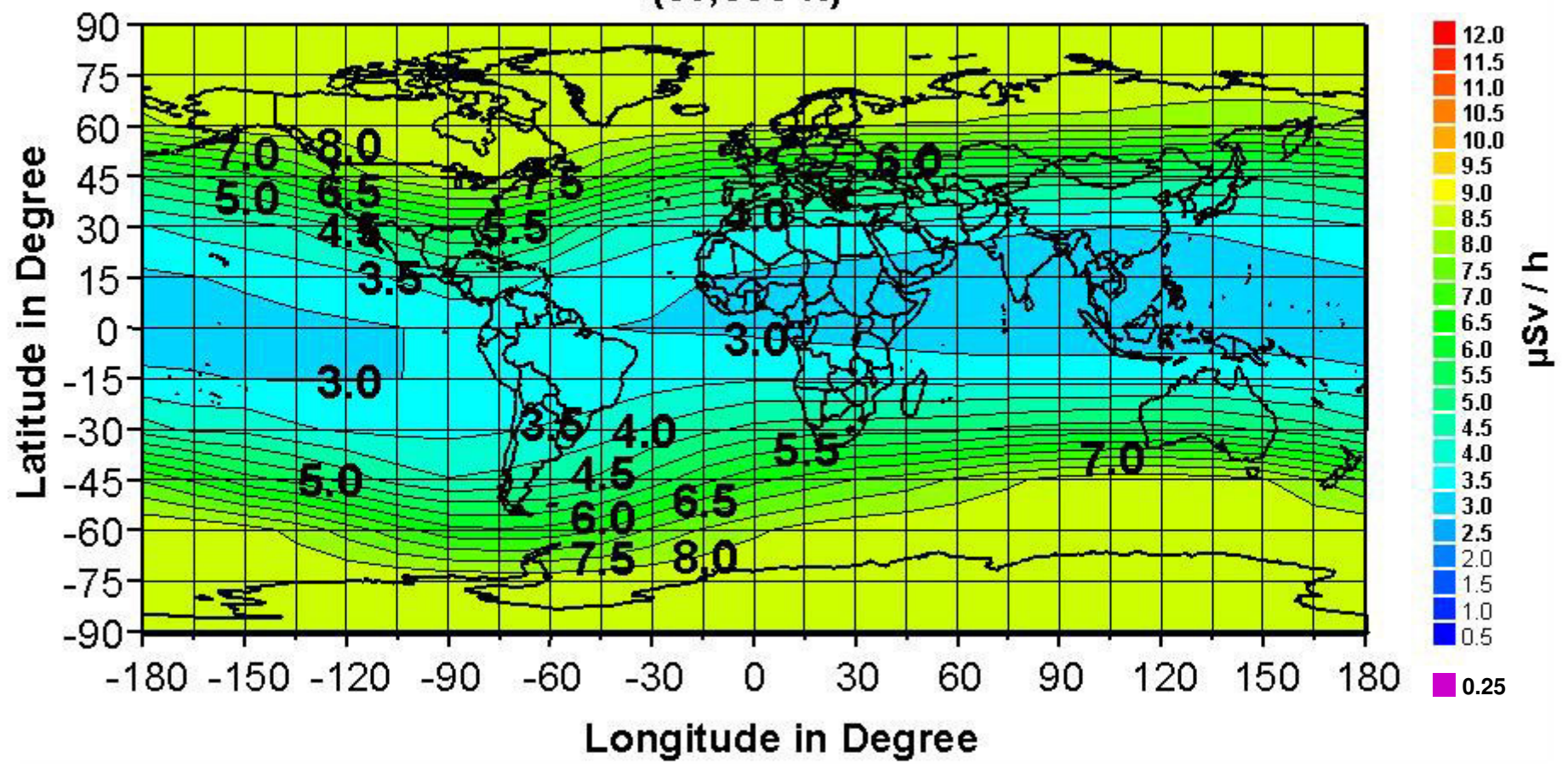


# Global Dose Rate Map

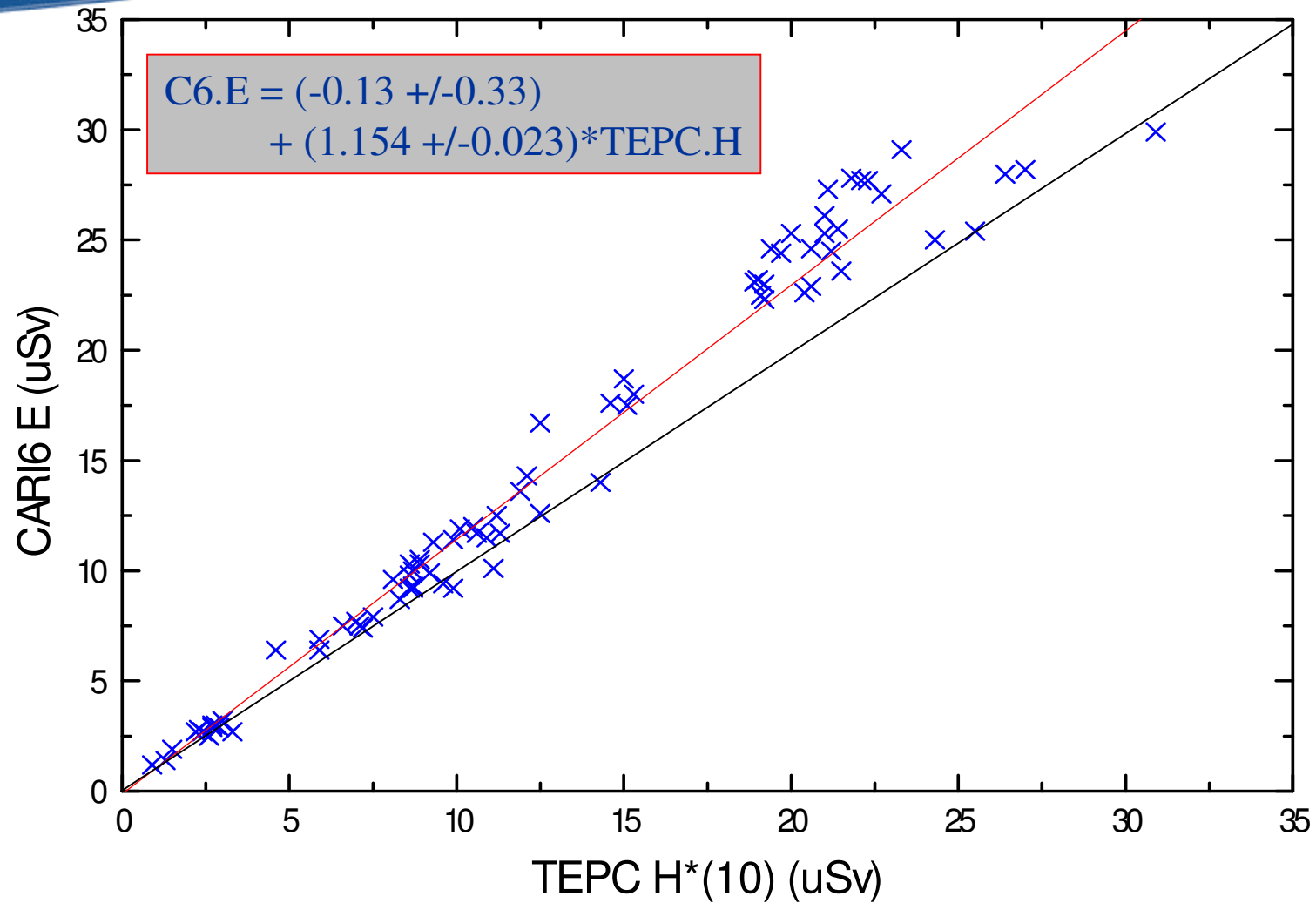
The Space Weather Multimedia CD ROM

<http://www.df5ai.net/ArticlesDL/SpaceWeatherCD/SpaceWeatherCD.html>

### Effective Dose Rate in $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ (39,000 ft)



# Performance of CARI 6 vs TEPC Mmts for ANZ Routes



# Comparison of Codes with TEPC Measurements

Flight	Flight Code	Ambient Dose Equivalent ( $\mu$ Sv)			
		TEPC	CARI-6	SIEVERT	EPCARD
Lon-S/H	17180100	45.7	36.5	52.9	46.5
Lon-JFK	18190100	35.9	31.6	38.3	38.8
Lon-HK	14150700	37.8	33.4	47.3	39.7
HK-Lon	15160700	40.2	33.2	48.3	46.1
Lon-LA	16170700	40.2	42.6	53.6	51.5
LA-Lon	17170700	37.3	34.4	47.6	46.6

**Accuracy**

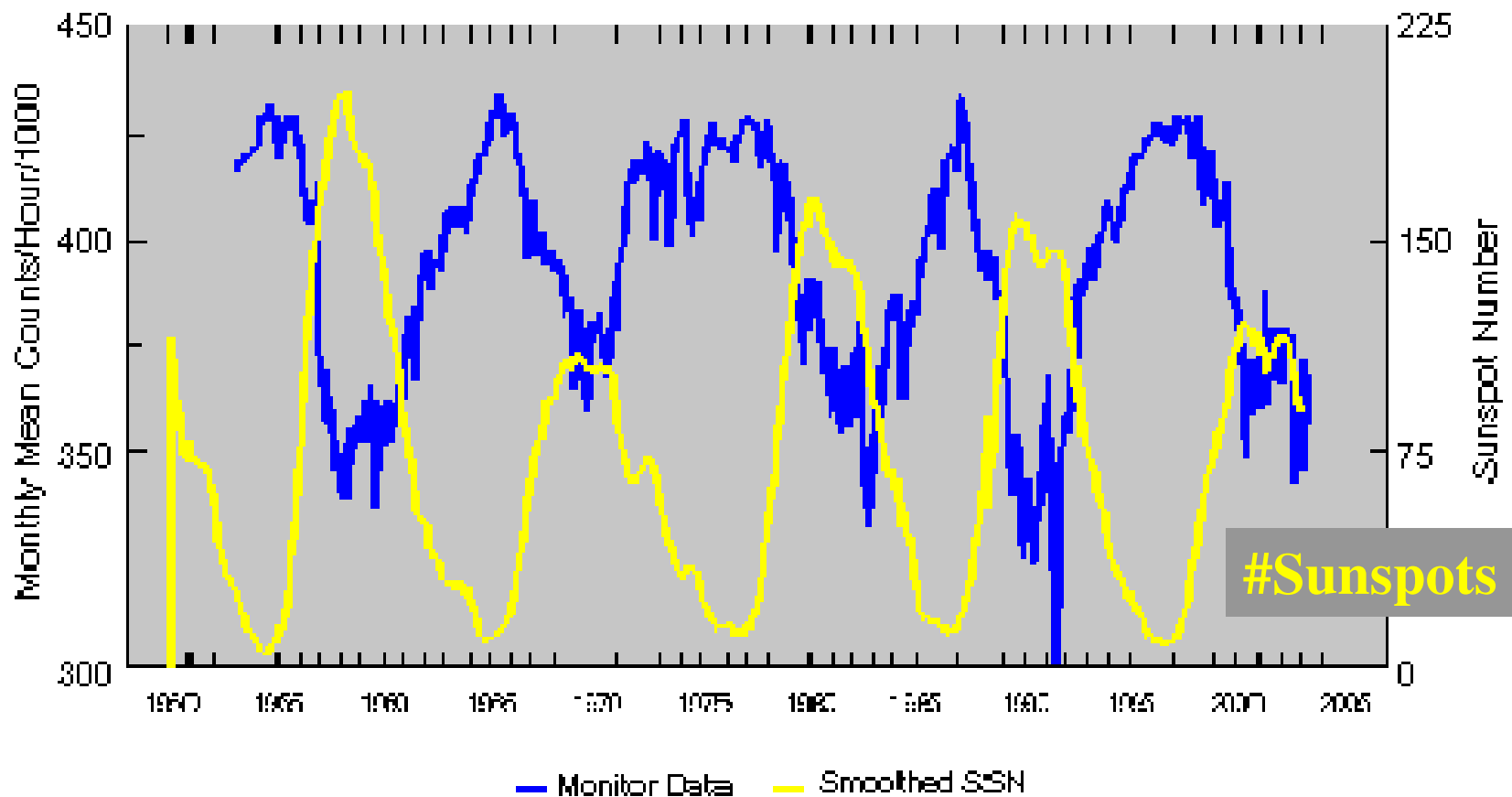
- < 10%
- 10% - 20%
- 20% - 30%
- >30%

# The Solar Cycle and Atmospheric Radiation Levels

The Space Weather Multimedia CD ROM

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## Ground-based Cosmic Ray Monitor



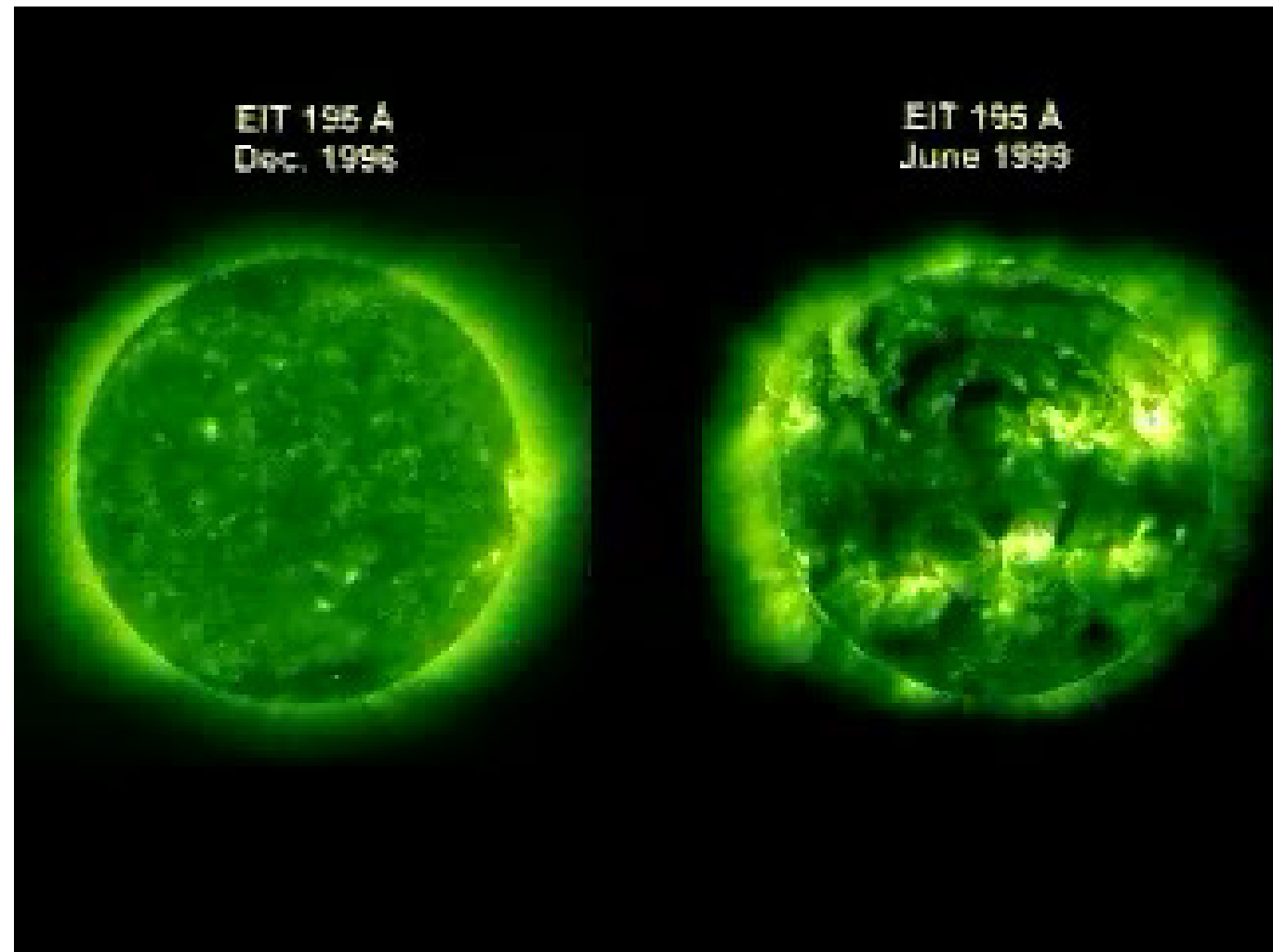
# The Sun's Magnetic Field

Source/Credits: ESA / NASA



# 'Quiet' Sun v 'Active' Sun

Source/Credits: Solar & Heliospheric Observatory (SOHO).  
SOHO is a project of international cooperation between ESA and NASA



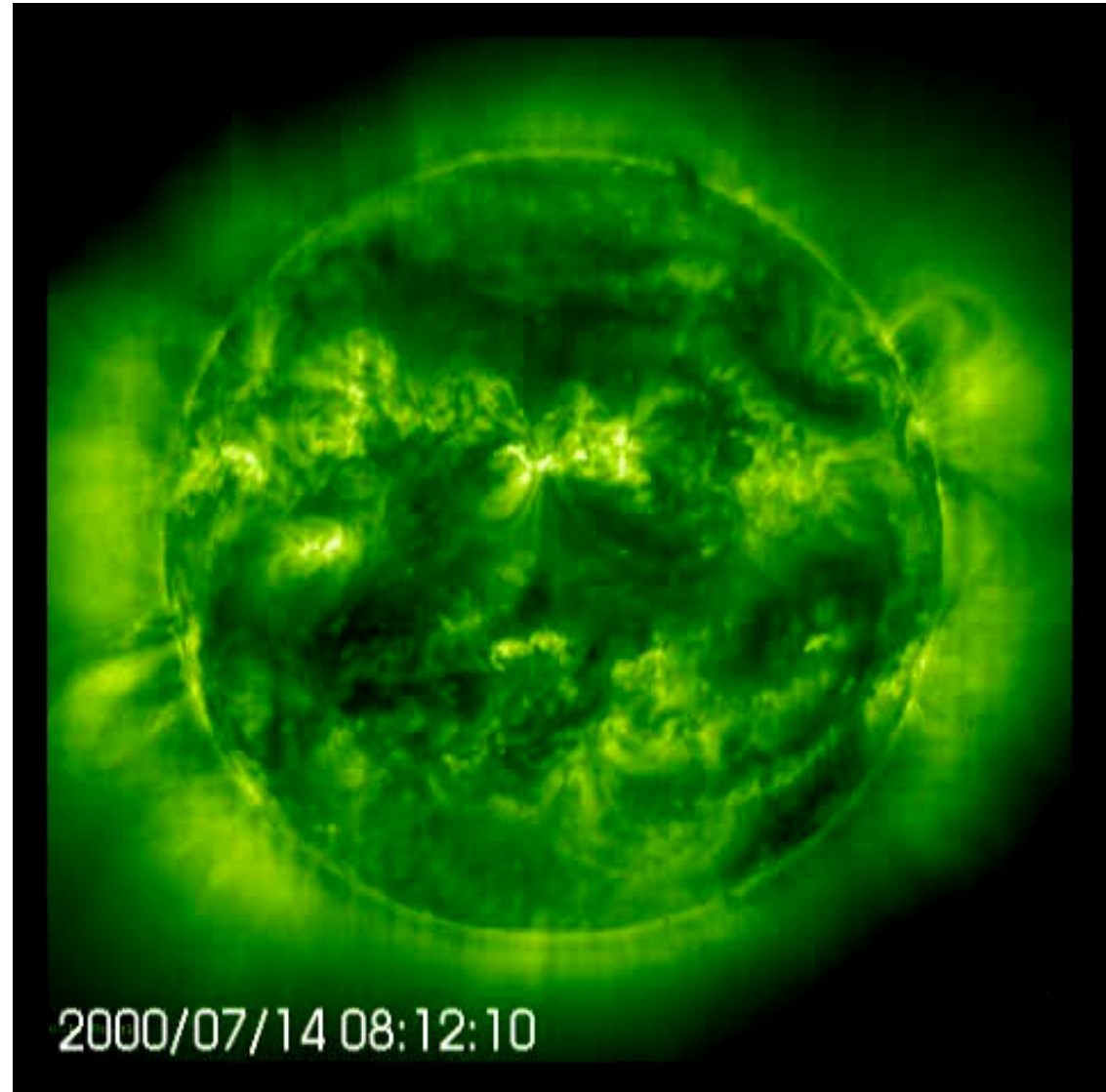
# Bastille Day Event July 14<sup>th</sup> 2000

Source/Credits: Solar & Heliospheric Observatory (SOHO).  
SOHO is a project of international cooperation between ESA and NASA



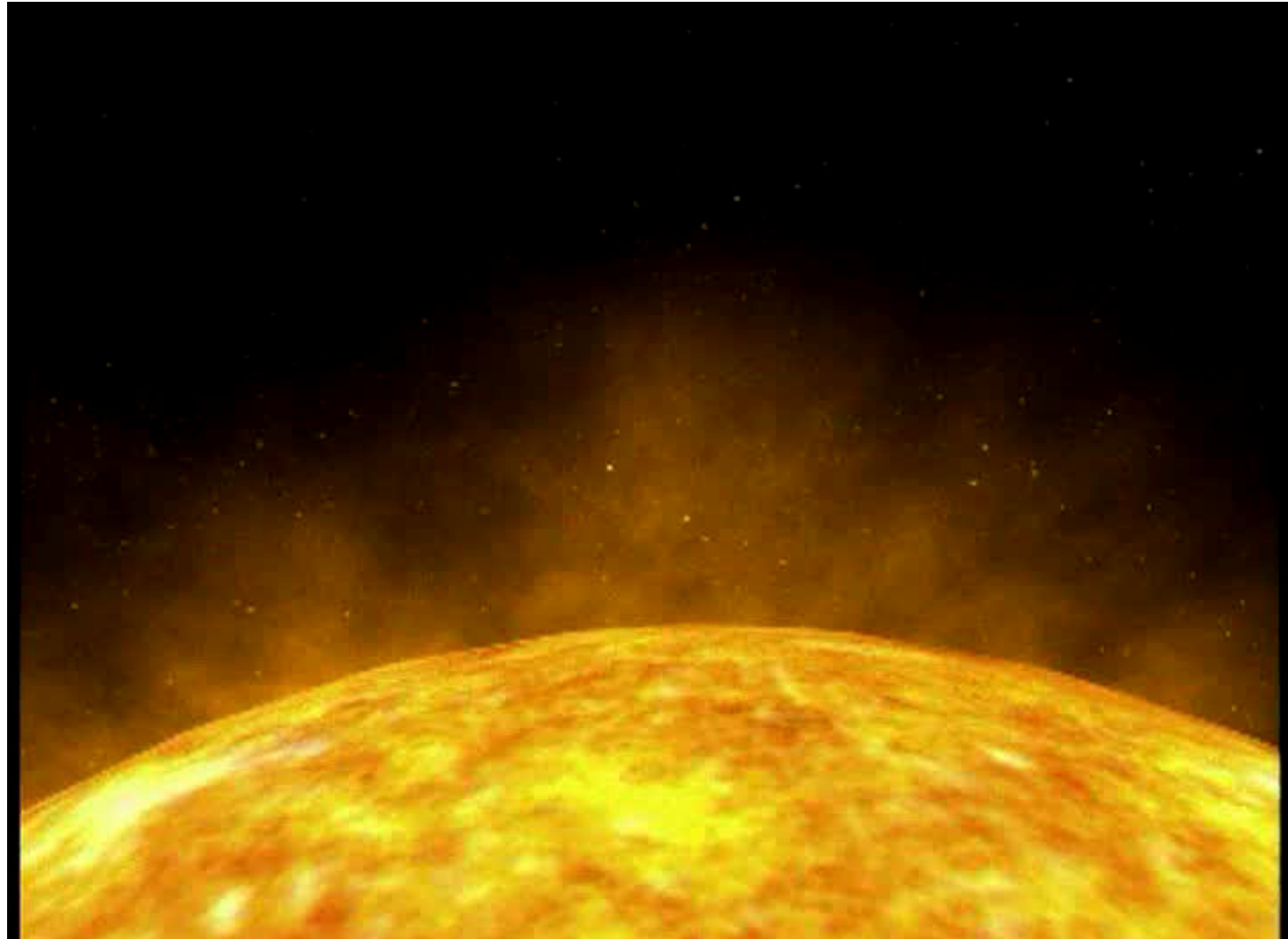
EIT  
(Soft  
X-rays)

LASCO C2 & C3  
(White light)



# Disruption of Earth's Magnetic Field

Source/Credits: ESA / NASA



# Issues with CR Dose Predictions

## Factors Underlying GCR Dose Prediction

- Galactic Cosmic Ray field is reasonably constant
- Modulating effects of Solar Activity reasonably well understood
- Plenty of measurements for comparison

## Factors Underlying SPE Dose Prediction

- SPE fields vary widely
- Modulation effects of Solar Activity unpredictable
- Very few measurements for comparison

# GCR v SPE Spectra

From: Advances in Space Research, Vol. 32, pp. 81-93, 2003.

## CALCULATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF SOLAR PARTICLE ENHANCEMENTS TO THE RADIATION ENVIRONMENT AT AIRCRAFT ALTITUDES

C.S. Dyer, F. Lei, S. N. Clucas, D. F. Smart, M. A. Shea

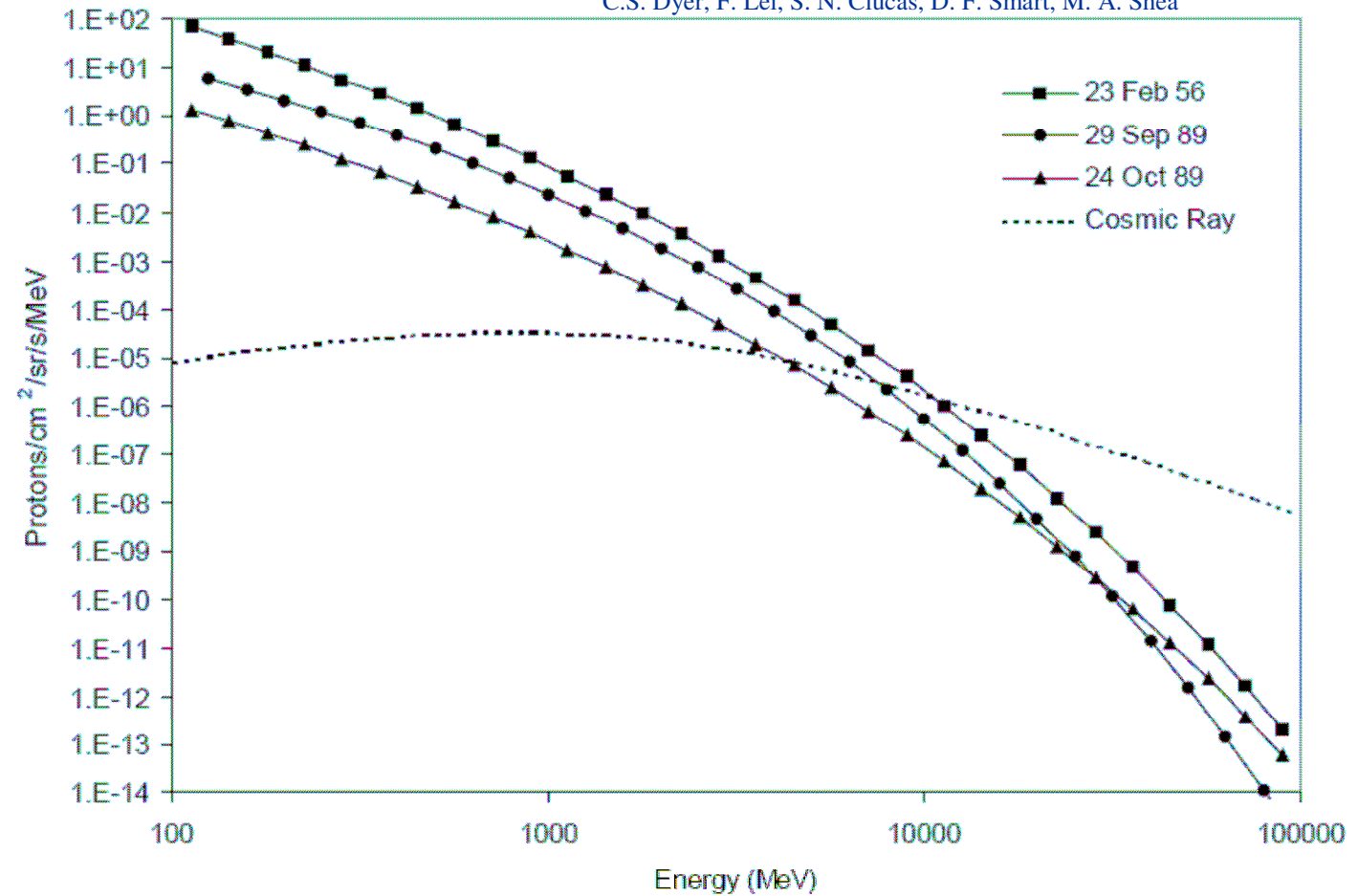


Fig. 2. Derived spectra of peak fluxes for the 3 solar proton events are compared with the solar maximum cosmic ray spectrum.

# Time-Dependence of SPE Spectra

From: Advances in Space Research, Vol. 32, pp. 81-93, 2003.

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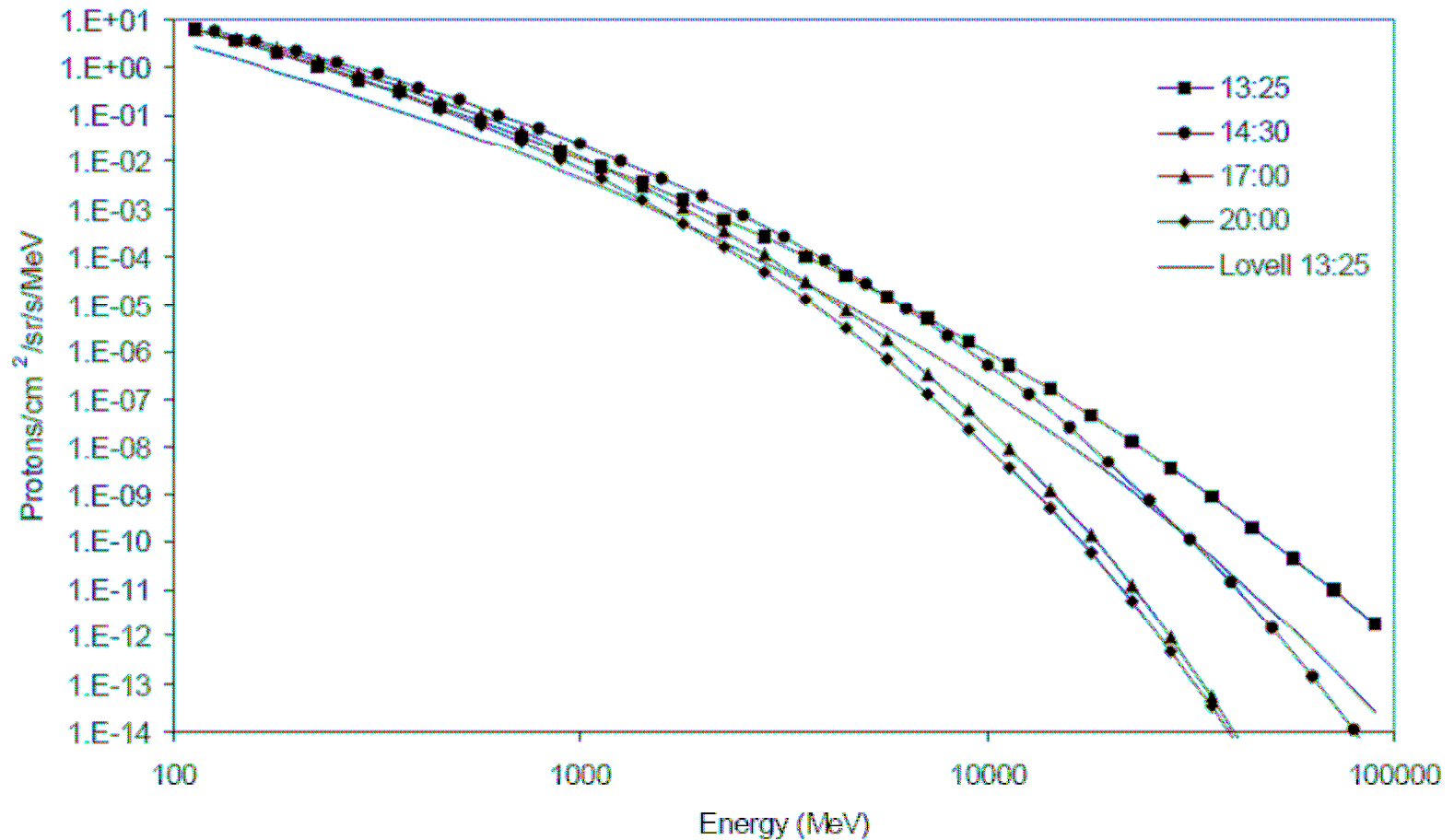
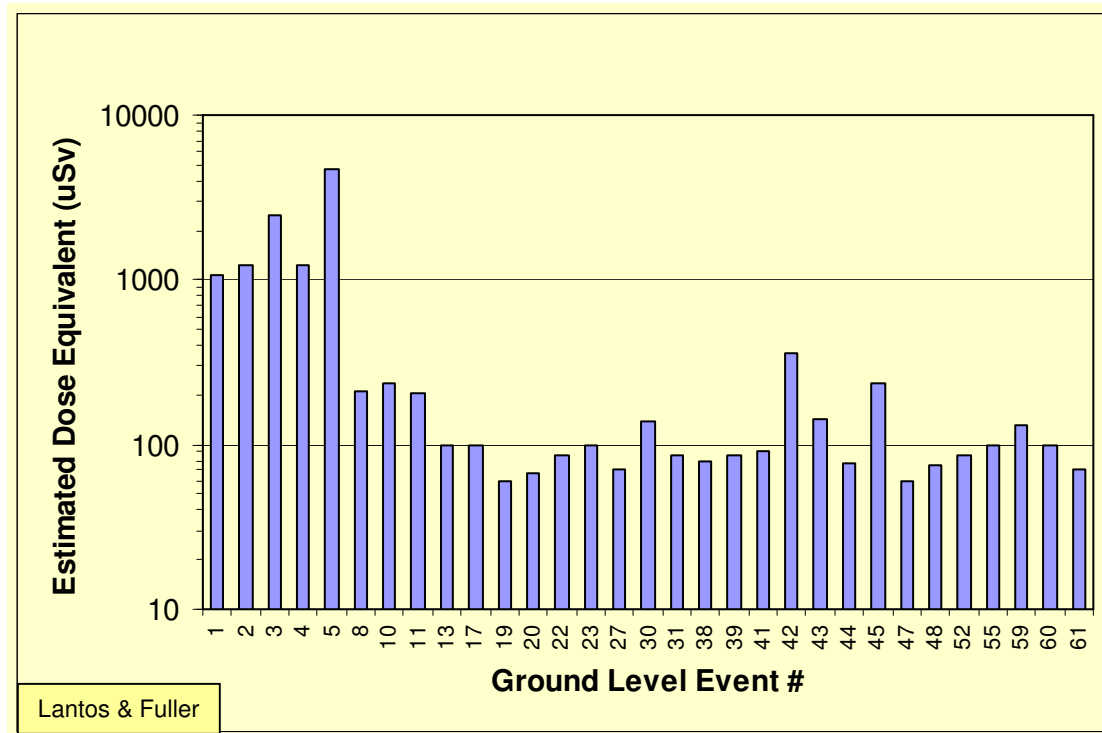


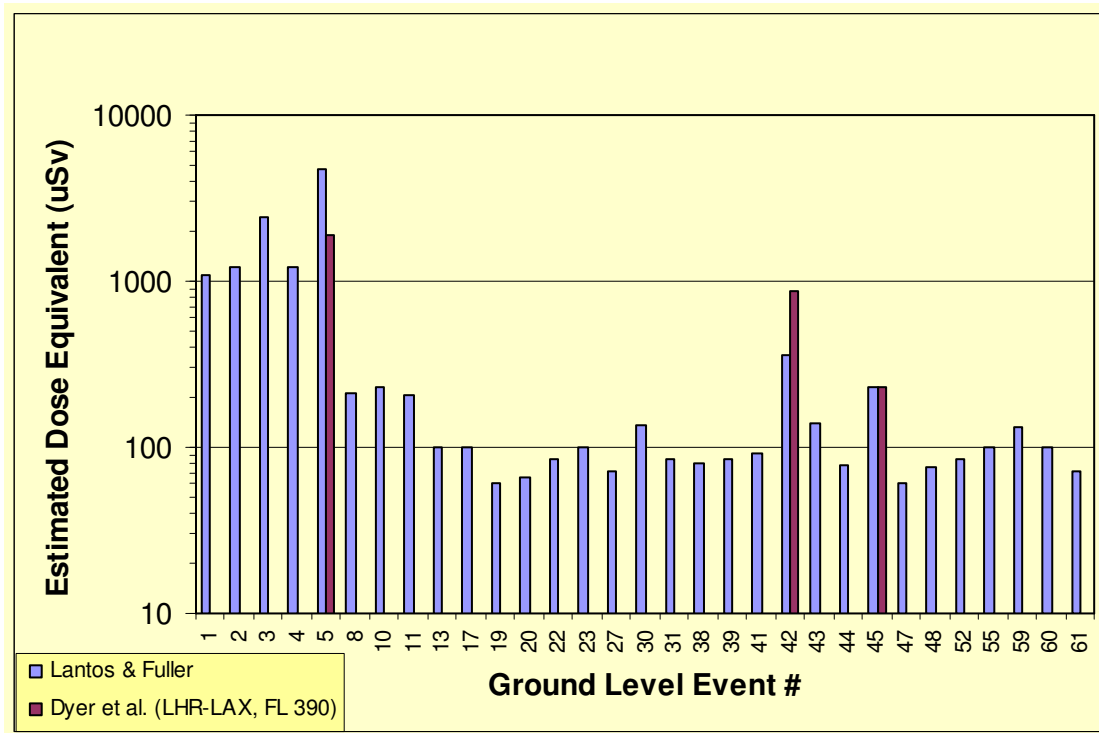
Fig.1. Solar proton spectra derived at several times during the 29 September 1989 event show softening with time. Comparison is made with a spectrum derived by Lovell et al. (1998).

# Exposure Calculations for Solar Particle Events

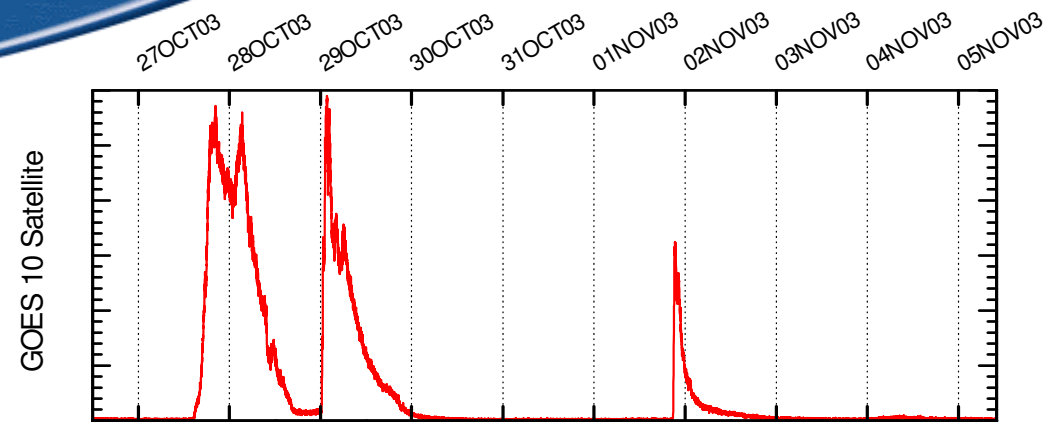


**Worst-case exposure for typical CDG – LAX flight**

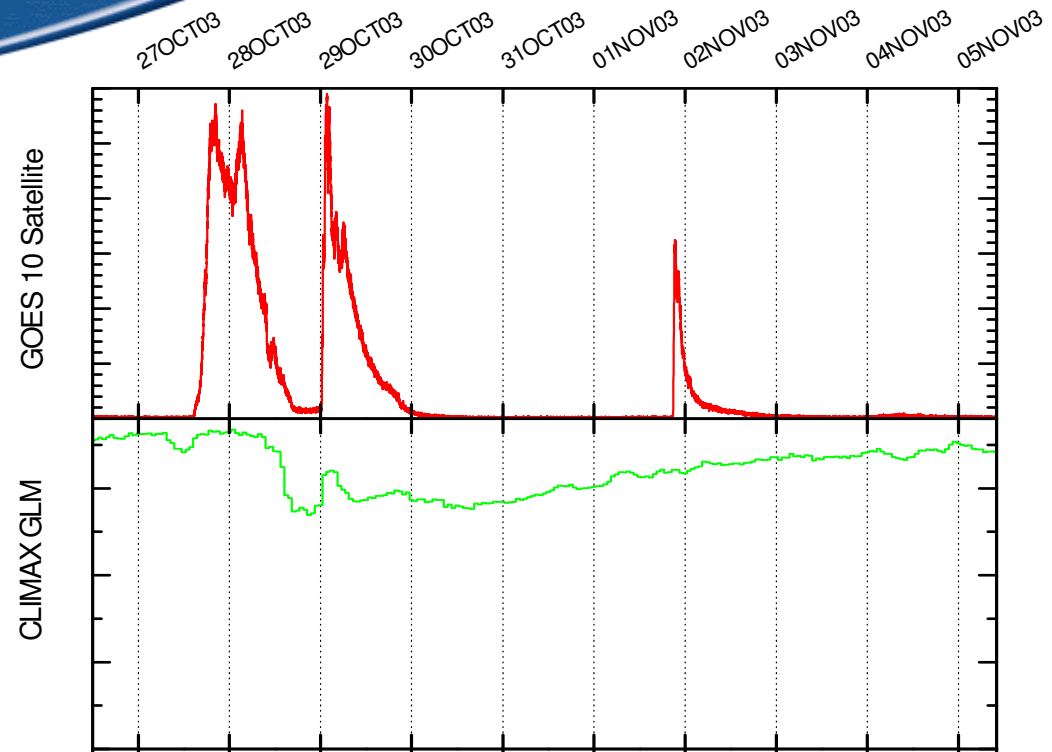
# Exposure Calculations for Solar Particle Events



# Previous Attempts to Measure SPE doses

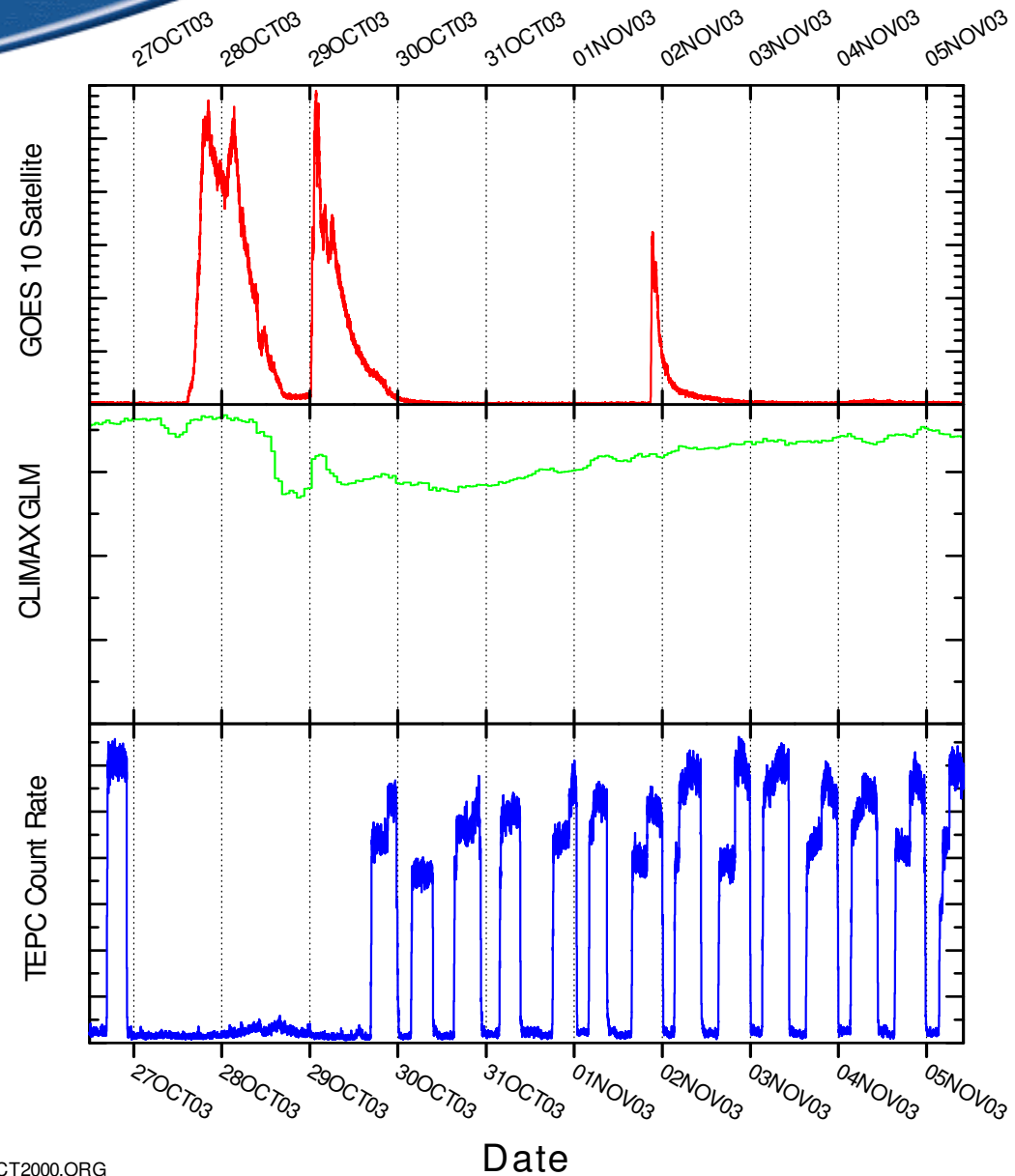


# Previous Attempts to Measure SPE doses



# Previous Attempts to Measure SPE doses

Moral:  
Never put all your  
eggs in one basket!



# 'FlareWatch'

Aim: To fly small, robust instruments  
(THERMO EPD-N2s) on multiple aircraft

Partners: BA (probably!)

Launch: Spring 2007 (?)

# Summary

SPEs - Usually caused by Coronal Mass Ejections (often associated with Solar Flares).

CMEs - Massive bursts of particles catapulted into space by 'magnetic whiplash'

Not a problem unless CME trajectory results in a collision with the Earth

Not usually as energetic (i.e. penetrating) as GCR, but much higher fluences (x10<sup>5</sup> more)

GLEs - Instantaneous dose rates can increase 100-fold or more at aircraft altitudes

Associated magnetic storms can alter local earth potentials (Canadian blackouts, 1859 event!)

# *Solar Particle Effects in Aircraft Dosimetry*

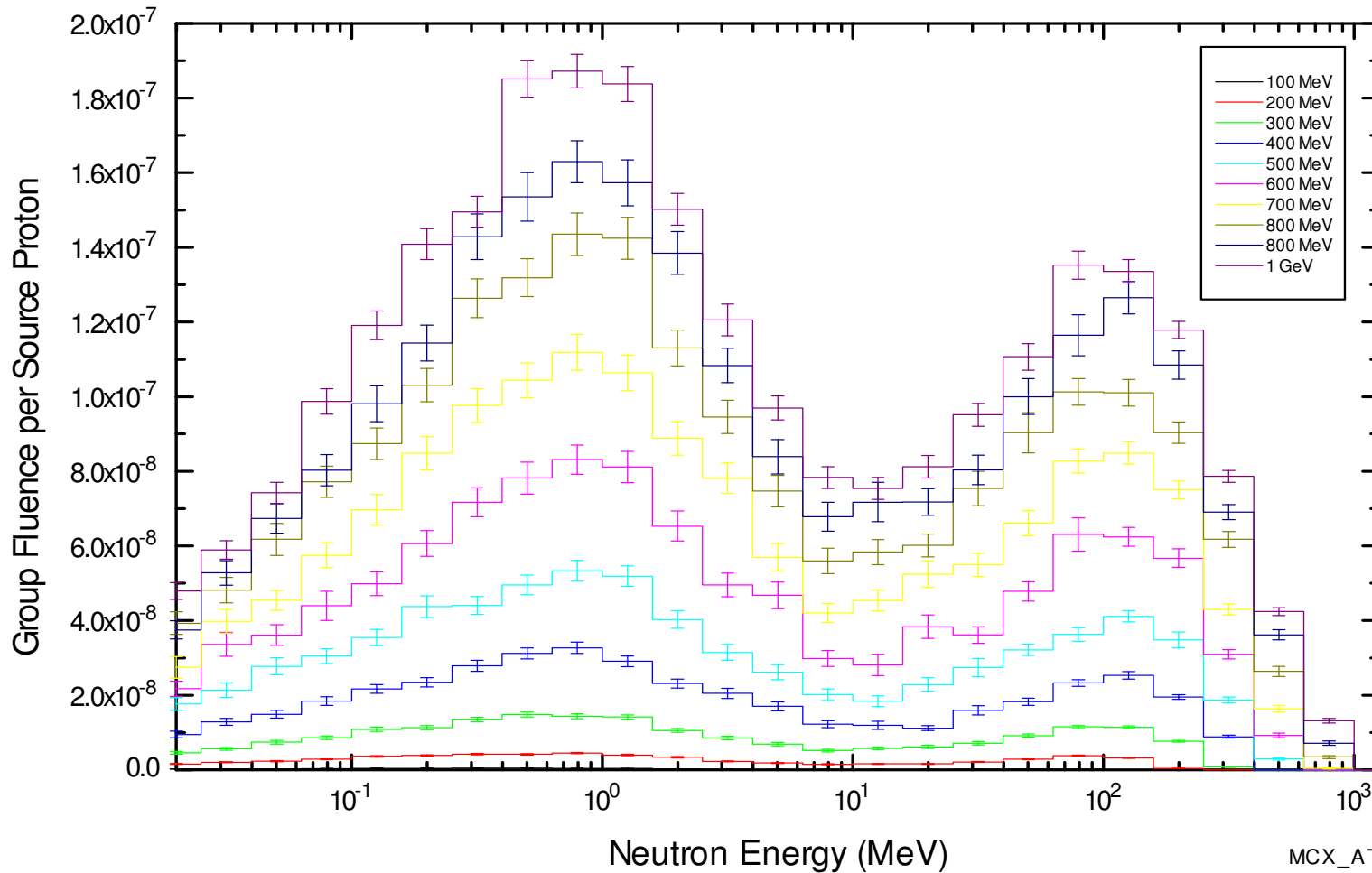
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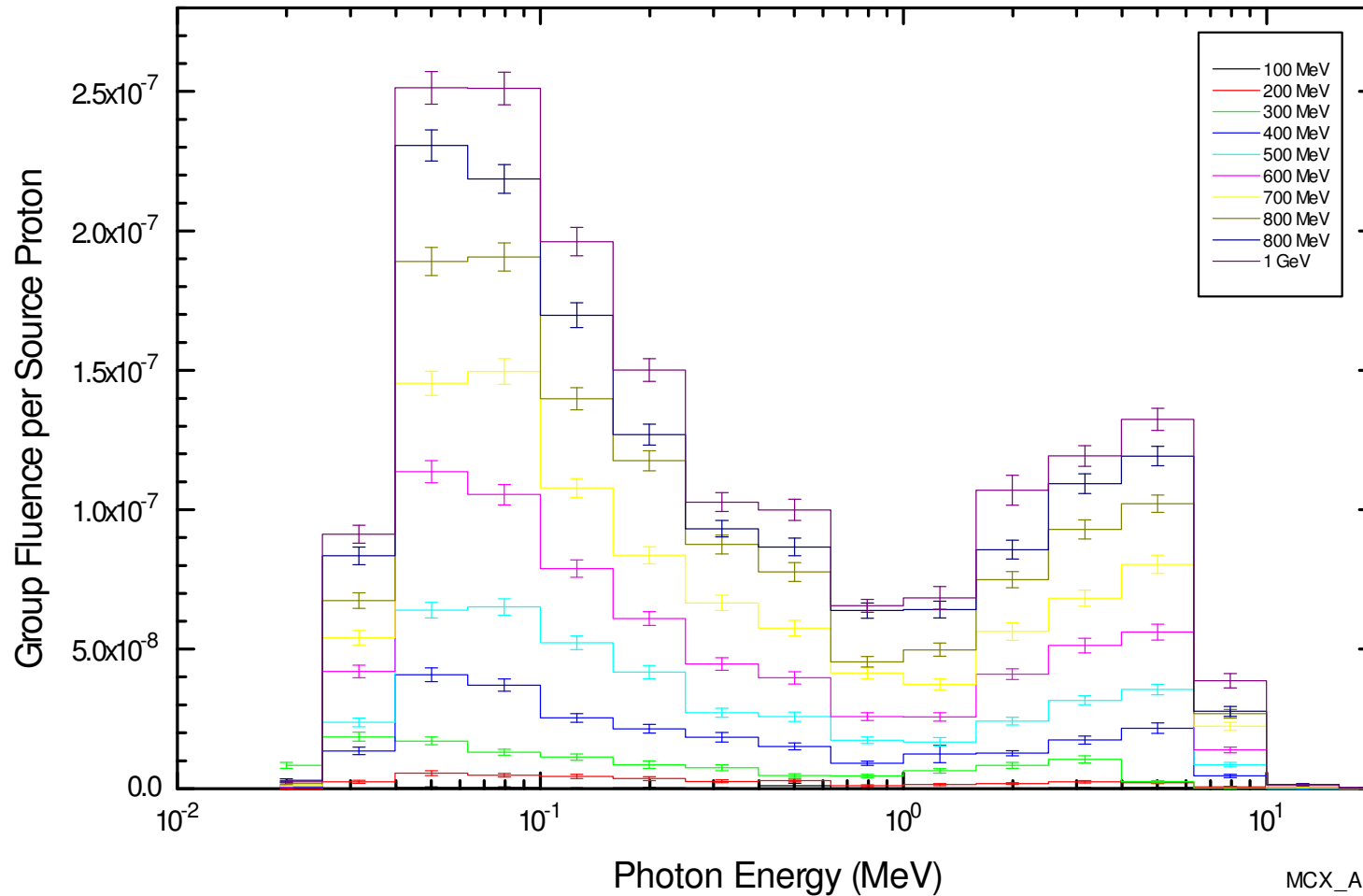
# Variation in Neutron Spectrum with Proton Energy

Proton-Induced Neutron Spectra at an Atmospheric Depth of 200 g.cm<sup>2</sup>



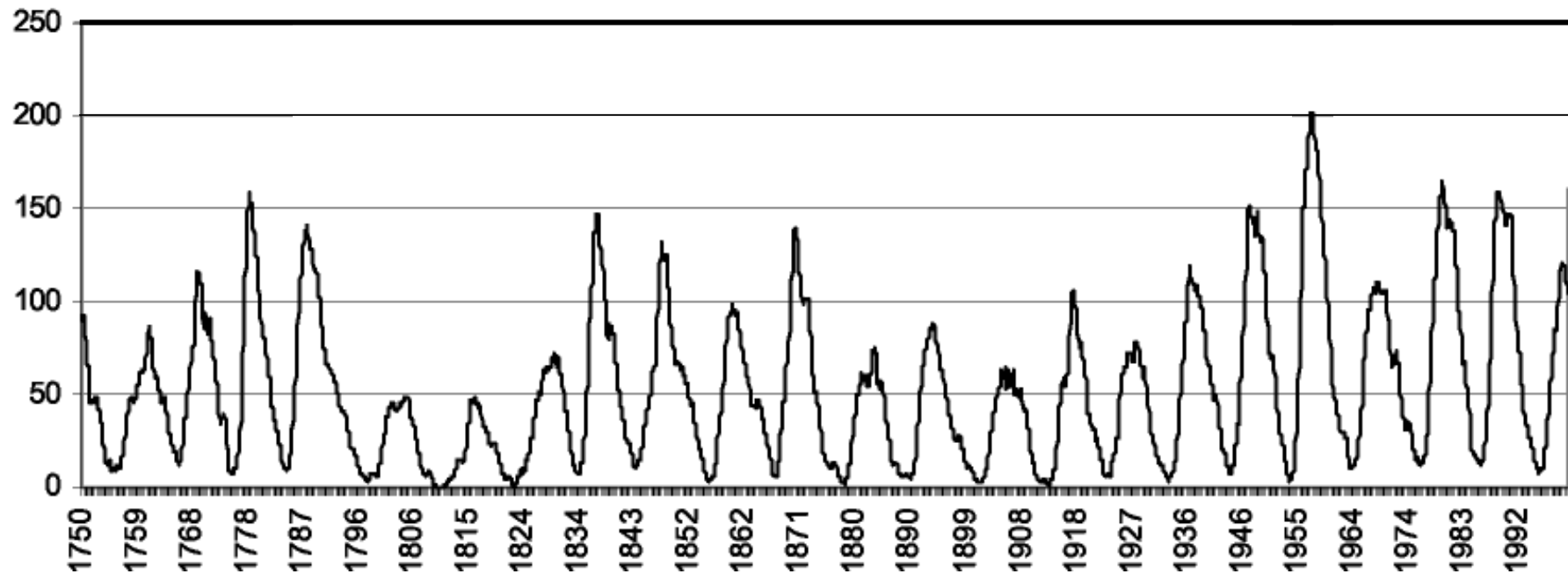
# Variation in Photon Spectrum with Proton Energy

Proton-Induced Photon Spectra at an Atmospheric Depth of  $200 \text{ g.cm}^{-2}$



# The Solar Cycle

# Sunspots



22 Cycles in 242 years: 11 years per cycle

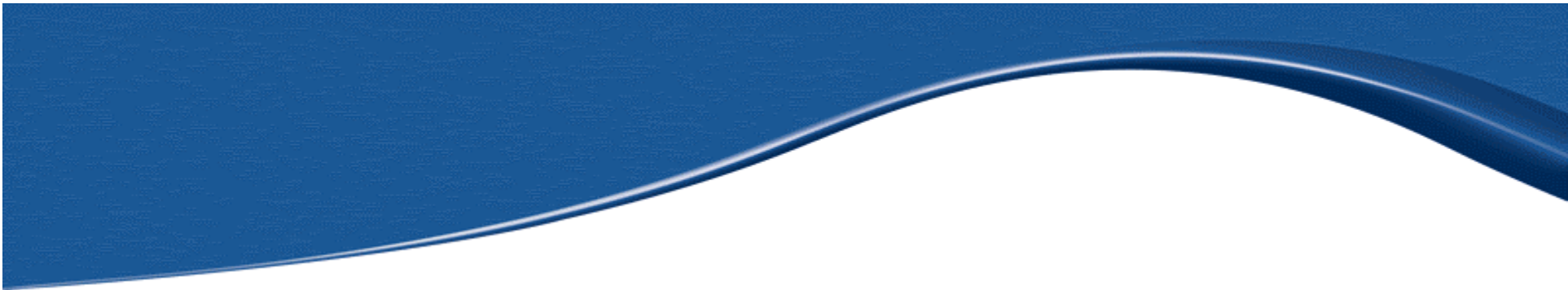
# Summary

Air crew have **higher** occupational radiation exposures than typical nuclear workers

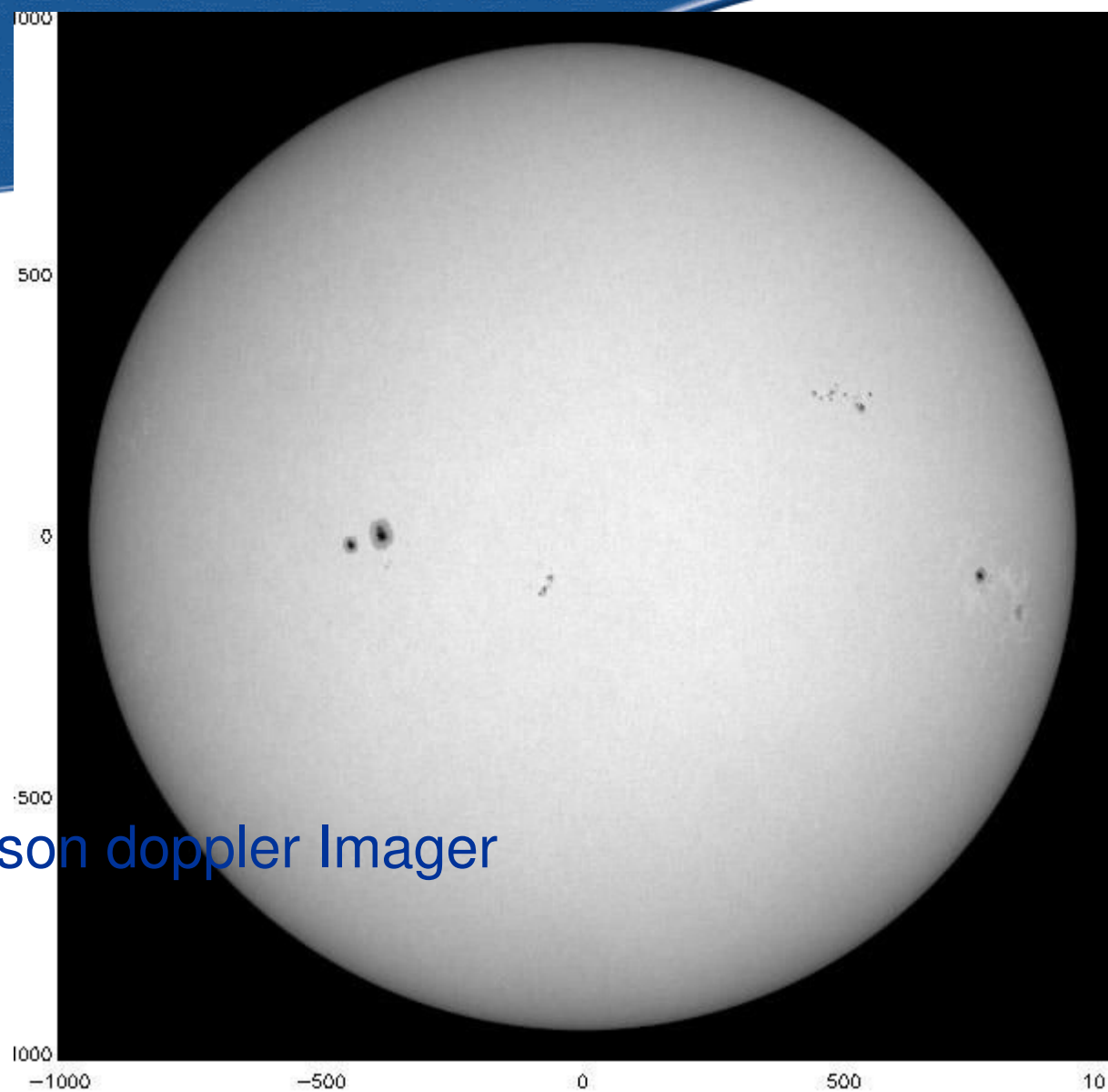
The exact exposure depends on **altitude, latitude** and **duration** of a given flight, as well as the **solar activity**

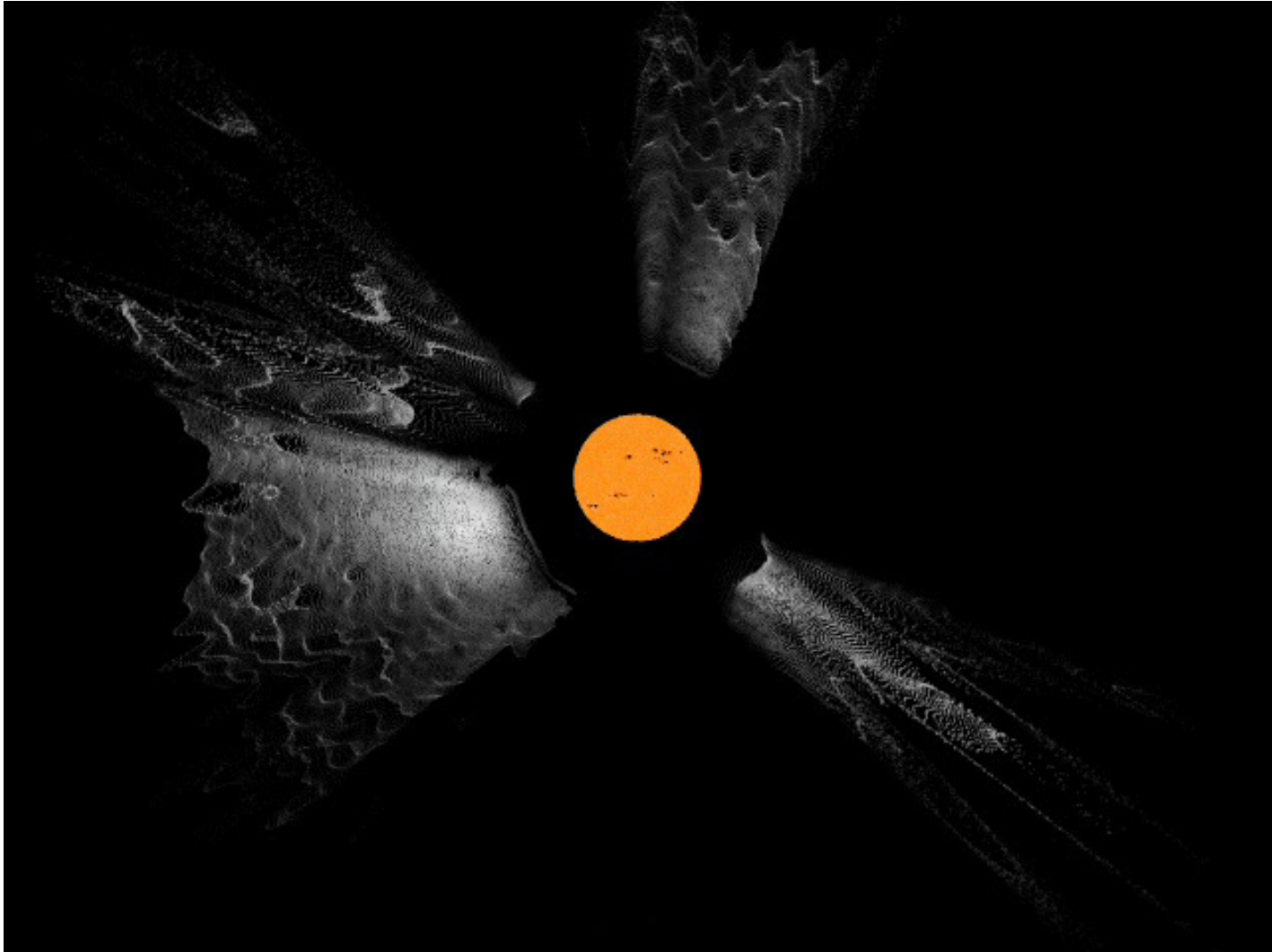
NPL has collaborated in a massive in-flight measurement programme to demonstrate that **software** used to calculate crew doses **performs reasonably well** (long-term)

**Further Work** under way in the area, via collaborations with  
MSSL and SELEX (TEPC development)  
BA (“Flarewatch” solar particle event monitoring)

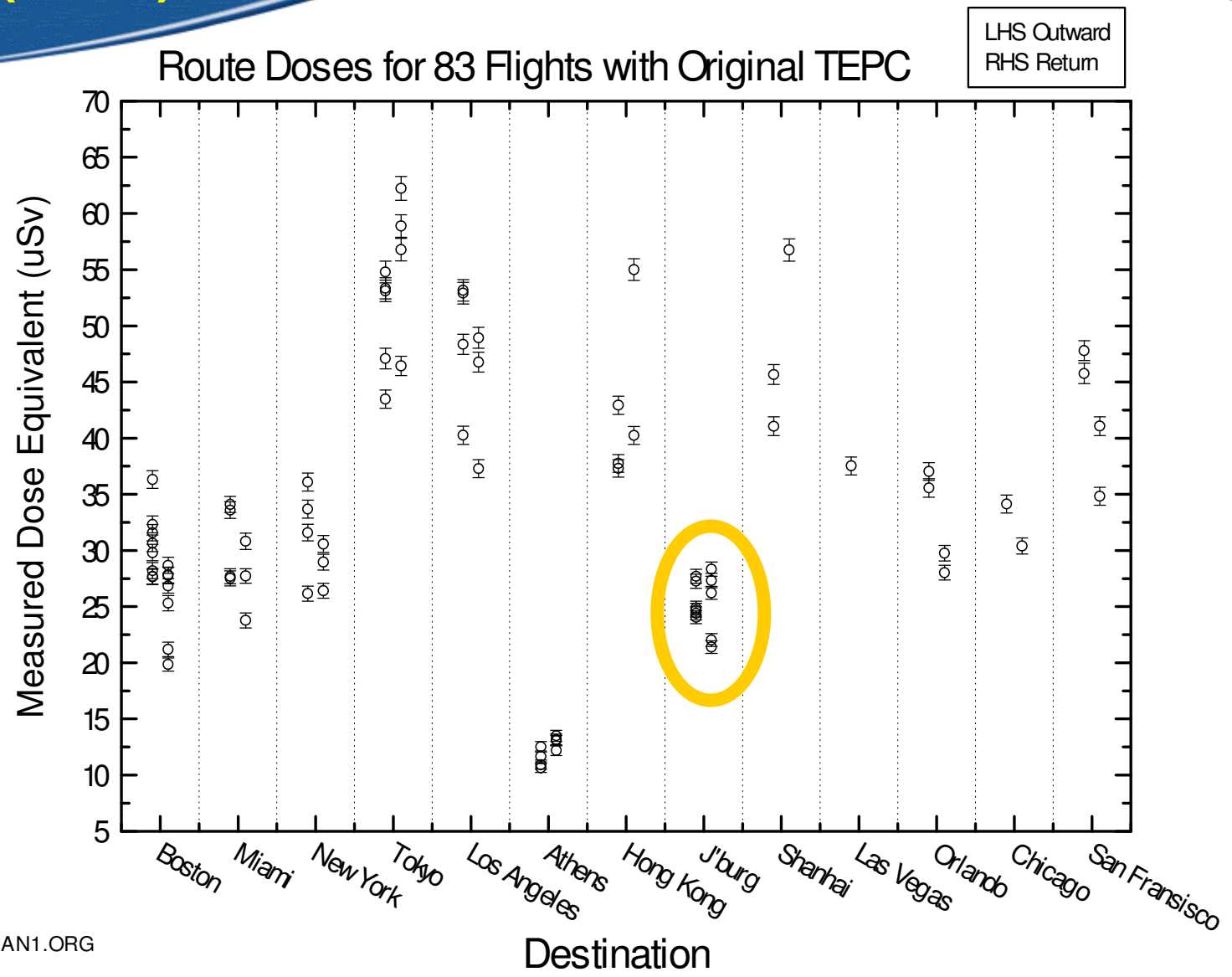


Michelson doppler Imager

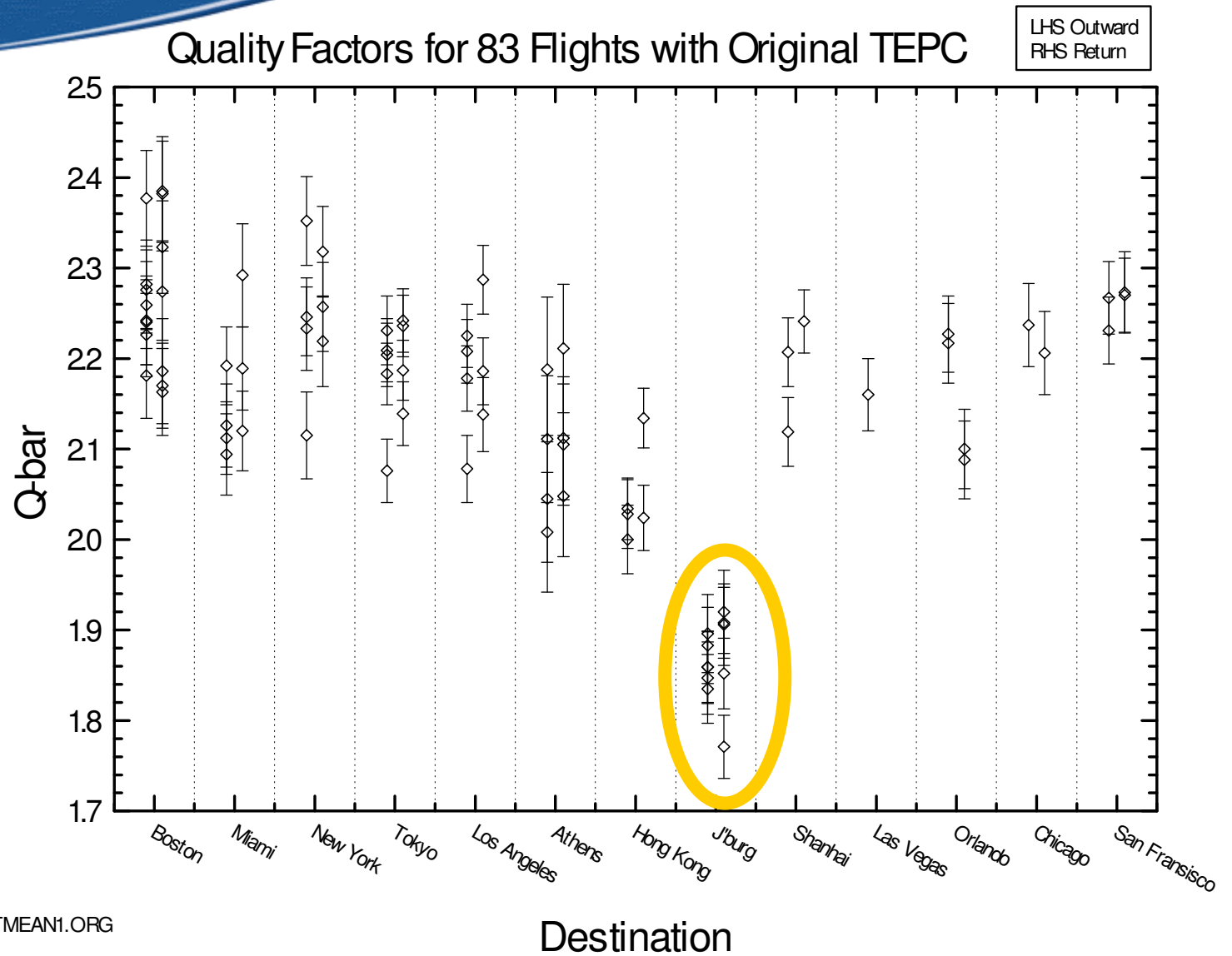




# Typical Route Doses for Solar Max (2000)



# Mean Quality Factors



# Measuring Cosmic Ray Doses at Aircraft Altitudes

## Questions ?

### Credits

Animations: **ESA / NASA**

Images:

The Space Weather Multimedia CD ROM

<http://www.df5ai.net/ArticlesDL/SpaceWeatherCD/SpaceWeatherCD.html>

