

BRIEF REPORT

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BRIEF REPORT

Pair production from nuclear collisions and cosmic ray transport

John W Norbury

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39402, USA

E-mail: john.norbury@usm.edu

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Online at stacks.iop.org/JPhysG/32/B31**Abstract**

Modern cosmic ray transport codes, that are capable of use for a variety of applications, need to include all significant atomic, nuclear and particle reactions at a variety of energies. Lepton pair production from nucleus–nucleus collisions has not been included in transport codes to date. Using the methods of Baur, Bertulani and Baron, the present report provides estimates of electron–positron pair production cross sections for nuclei and energies relevant to cosmic ray transport. It is shown that the cross sections are large compared to other typical processes such as single neutron removal due to strong or electromagnetic interactions. Therefore, lepton pair production may need to be included in some transport code applications involving MeV electrons.

1. Introduction

Cosmic radiation transport codes [1] find use in many diverse areas of physics, astrophysics and space applications. By transporting protons and nuclei through the interstellar medium and comparing the results to the cosmic ray spectrum observed in the solar system, one can deduce properties of interstellar space and also learn about the primary cosmic ray sources. In turn by propagating particles through the Earth atmosphere one can relate ground-based observations to the solar system cosmic ray spectrum. This is especially true of extremely high energy cosmic rays where the flux is so low that only ground-based observations are feasible. (Actually, a downward looking telescope viewing the fluorescence radiation of a cosmic ray shower trail from the vantage of the space station or from a free flyer gives a much better way to detect these highest energy cosmic rays.) Cosmic transport codes also find many applications in aerospace. It is important to be able to predict radiation environments inside satellites so that sensitive electronics can be protected. The same is true for robot missions to planets such as Mars, Saturn and Jupiter. Human space flight in low Earth orbit and future Lunar and Martian missions also require an excellent knowledge of radiation environments

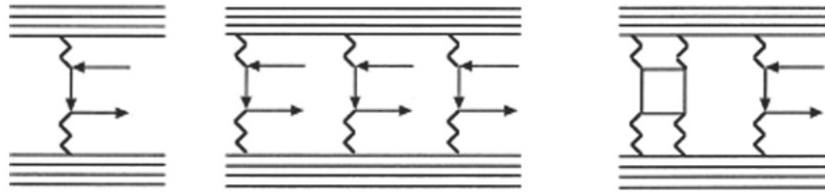


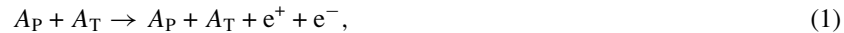
Figure 1. Some Feynman diagrams for electron–positron pair production via two-photon interactions generated through peripheral nuclear collisions. The projectile and target nuclei are shown as horizontal straight lines.

inside the spacecraft. Again these environments are predicted by transporting cosmic ray particles through spacecraft walls.

The incident cosmic ray spectrum [2] consists of protons, leptons and heavier nuclei. The peak of the spectrum lies in the MeV–GeV region. Typical targets through which particles are transported contain protons and heavier nuclei. Therefore, a cosmic ray transport code must include all the atomic, nuclear and particle physics pertaining to an incident nucleus impinging upon any target nucleus over a wide range of energies. A huge knowledge database is therefore required which must include many reactions. Of course, depending on the applications, some reactions may not be as important as others. However, the best transport codes available today, such as HZETRN [3], GEANT [4] and FLUKA [5], aim at including all possible physics so that they can be used for any application ranging from design of accelerator experiments to radiation therapy. Including as large a knowledge database as possible is also important for space applications because the code may be used for such wide ranging topics as calculating the radiation environment inside a spacesuit to the environment on the moon Callisto.

2. Electron–positron production

A reaction that has not been included in transport codes up to now is lepton pair production in nucleus–nucleus collisions, denoted as



for the case where the lepton pair consists of electrons and positrons. Here A_P and A_T are the mass numbers of the projectile and target nucleus, respectively. Diagrams illustrating this process are shown in figure 1.

This reaction has been studied in detail during the last two decades [6, 7] and has led to the realizations that the cross sections are very large [6]. The spectrum of the resulting electrons has also been calculated and typical electron energies are in the MeV region [8]. Applications to spaceflight immediately come to mind. It is known [9] that a 10 MeV proton can successfully penetrate a spacesuit (typically of density 0.5 g cm^{-2} of equivalent Al) and a 30 MeV proton can penetrate the mid-deck of the space shuttle. In comparison, electrons are easily shielded and electrons in the MeV range do not penetrate spacecraft such as the shuttle. However, it is also known that a 0.5 MeV electron can penetrate a spacesuit and therefore in calculating radiation environments for extra-vehicular activity (EVA), or other applications involving MeV electrons, one may need to consider the reaction of equation (1).

The aim of the present report is to give some typical cross section estimates for pair production processes that are relevant to the nuclei and energies found in the cosmic ray spectrum. These are shown in table 1. For the sake of comparison, the cross sections for single neutron removal via strong and electromagnetic interactions are also shown. σ_{Strong} , σ_{EM}

Table 1. Pair production cross sections σ_{pair} from nuclear collisions. σ_{Strong} and σ_{EM} denote the strong and electromagnetic cross sections for single neutron removal. T is the kinetic energy of the projectile.

Projectile	Target	T (A GeV)	σ_{Strong} (mb)	σ_{EM} (mb)	σ_{pair} (mb)
^{12}C	^{12}C	3	64	0.6	0.7
		5	64	0.7	2.8
		10	64	0.9	10
		50	64	1.5	65
	^{27}Al	3	77	2.4	3
		5	77	3	13
		10	77	4	46
		50	77	6	305
	^{56}Fe	3	92	8.5	14
		5	92	11	52
		10	92	15	186
		50	92	25	1220
^{28}Si	^{12}C	3	73	1.1	4
		5	73	1.4	15
		10	73	1.8	54
		50	73	3	354
	^{27}Al	3	86	5	19
		5	86	6	71
		10	86	8	253
		50	86	14	1661
	^{56}Fe	3	100	17	75
		5	100	22	282
		10	100	30	1011
		50	100	52	6643
^{56}Fe	^{12}C	3	89	7	14
		5	89	8	52
		10	89	11	186
		50	89	17	1220
	^{27}Al	3	102	27	65
		5	102	36	243
		10	102	47	872
		50	102	77	5728
	^{56}Fe	3	116	104	259
		5	116	132	973
		10	116	178	3487
		50	116	298	22910

Continued

and σ_{pair} are calculated according to the methods of [10, 11] and [8, 12], respectively. The equation for lepton pair production is [8, 12]

$$\sigma = \frac{28}{27\pi} \left(\frac{Z_P Z_T \alpha^2}{m_l} \right)^2 \log^3 \left(\frac{\gamma}{2} \right), \quad (2)$$

where Z_P and Z_T are the projectile and target charges, α is the fine structure constant, m_l is the lepton mass and γ is the relativistic gamma factor of the projectile. The various factors can

Table 1. (Continued.)

Projectile	Target	T (A GeV)	σ_{Strong} (mb)	σ_{EM} (mb)	σ_{pair} (mb)
^{197}Au	^{12}C	3	128	46	127
		5	128	56	478
		10	128	73	1714
		50	128	118	11264
	^{27}Al	3	141	201	598
		5	141	250	2245
		10	141	330	8048
		50	141	541	52879
	^{56}Fe	3	156	749	2391
		5	156	946	8980
		10	156	1263	32193
		50	156	2108	211516

be understood from the first-order diagram as follows. Each photon–nucleus vertex contains $Z\sqrt{\alpha}$, where α is the fine structure constant, and each electron–photon vertex contains $\sqrt{\alpha}$.

From table 1 it can be seen that in comparison to the neutron removal cross sections, which are typically in the millibarn range, the pair production cross sections are much larger, typically in the barn region. In fact, the pair cross section for Au + Fe at 50 GeV is about 200 barn. The reason is that pair production cross sections scale as $Z_p^2 Z_T^2$ [6]. The cross sections for production of heavier leptons, such as muons, are much smaller, due to the factor $1/m_l^2$.

3. Conclusions

Lepton pair production cross sections have been calculated in the past and have been shown to be large [6–8, 12]. However, these calculations have typically been performed at very high energies and for very heavy nuclei. The aim of the present work is to present these cross sections for the nuclei and energies typically found in the cosmic ray spectrum and to compare them to other typical reaction cross sections. Compared to single nucleon removal, it is seen that electron–positron pair production cross sections from nuclear collisions are large for the nuclei and energies typically found in the cosmic ray spectrum. Therefore, it might be necessary to include this reaction in cosmic ray transport codes involving MeV electrons. This will depend on the particular application, the particles of interest and the incident spectrum that one is considering.

Acknowledgment

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