

# WP2: Nanodosimetry

PTB, NCBJ, PoliMi, REG(INFN)

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## WP2: Nanodosimetry (PTB, NCBJ, PoliMi, REG(INFN))

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Measurement and simulation of track structures

Establish correlation of nanodosimetric track structure parameters measured on different length scales

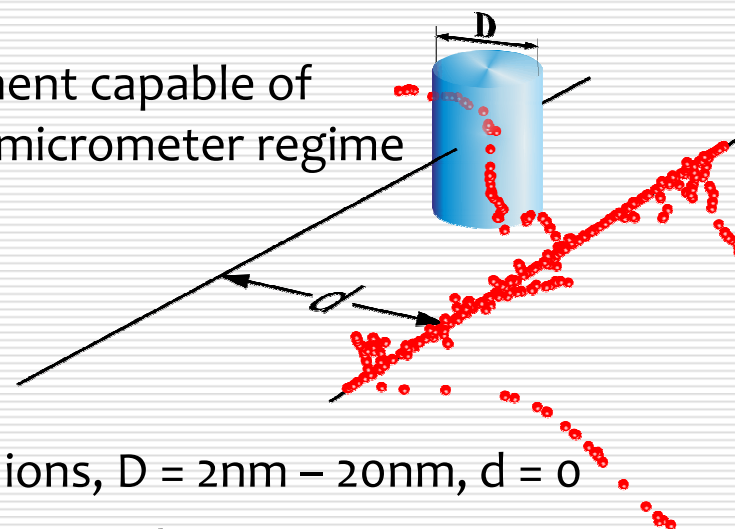
Investigate feasibility of developing an instrument capable of measuring track structure from nanometer to micrometer regime

Involved:

Three nanodosimeters:

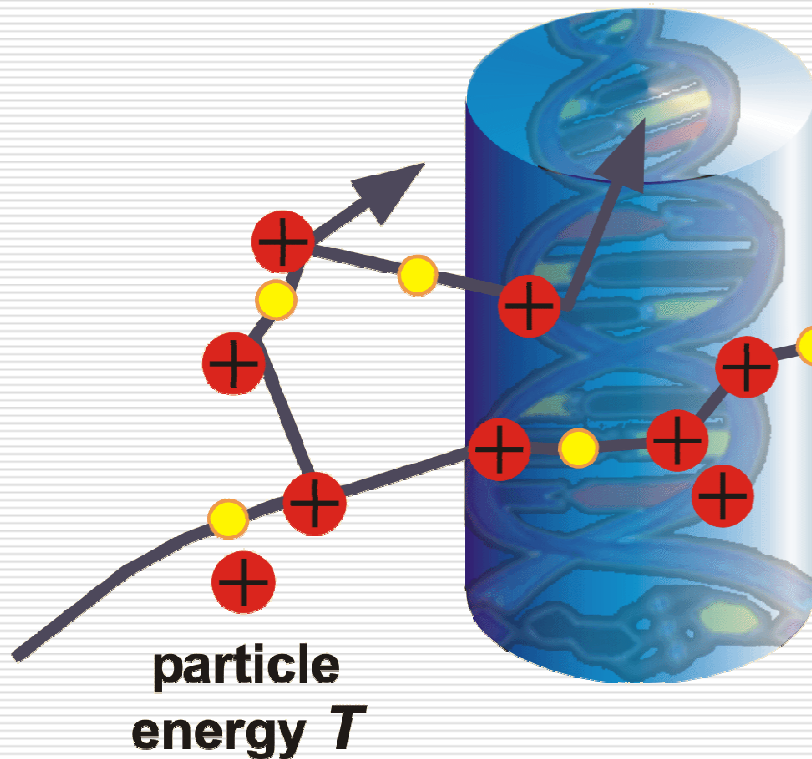
Jet Counter (NCBJ):	$N_2$ (pulsed), $e^-$ , ions, $D = 2\text{nm} - 20\text{nm}$ , $d = 0$
StarTrack Counter (INFN):	$C_3H_8$ , ions, $D = 20\text{nm}$ , $d \neq 0$
Ion Counter (PTB):	$N_2$ , $C_3H_8$ , ... , ions, $D = 1\text{nm} - 5\text{nm}$ , $d \neq 0$

Si-micro-telescope (PoliMi)

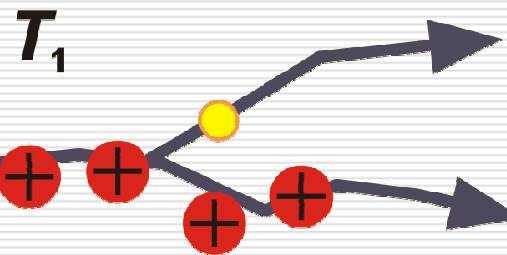


# Nanodosimetric quantities

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Nanodosimetry: number of interactions determines DNA-damage



The cluster size is the number  $\nu$  of ionizations produced by a particle in a specified piece of matter.

$P_\nu(T)$  is the probability of producing an ionization cluster of size  $\nu$ .

$M_1(T) = \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} \nu \cdot P_\nu(T)$  is the mean ionization cluster size

# Experimental aspects

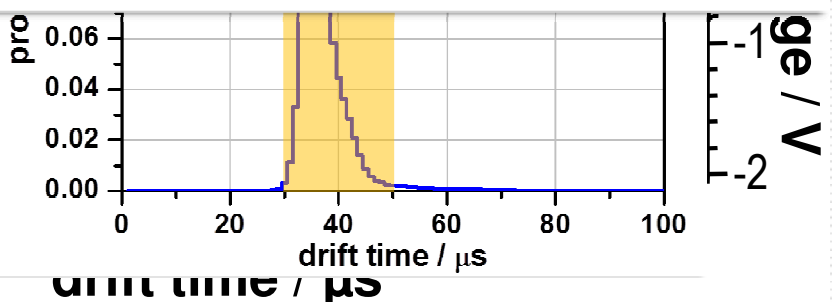
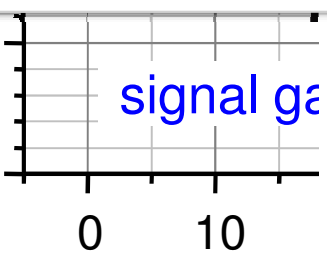
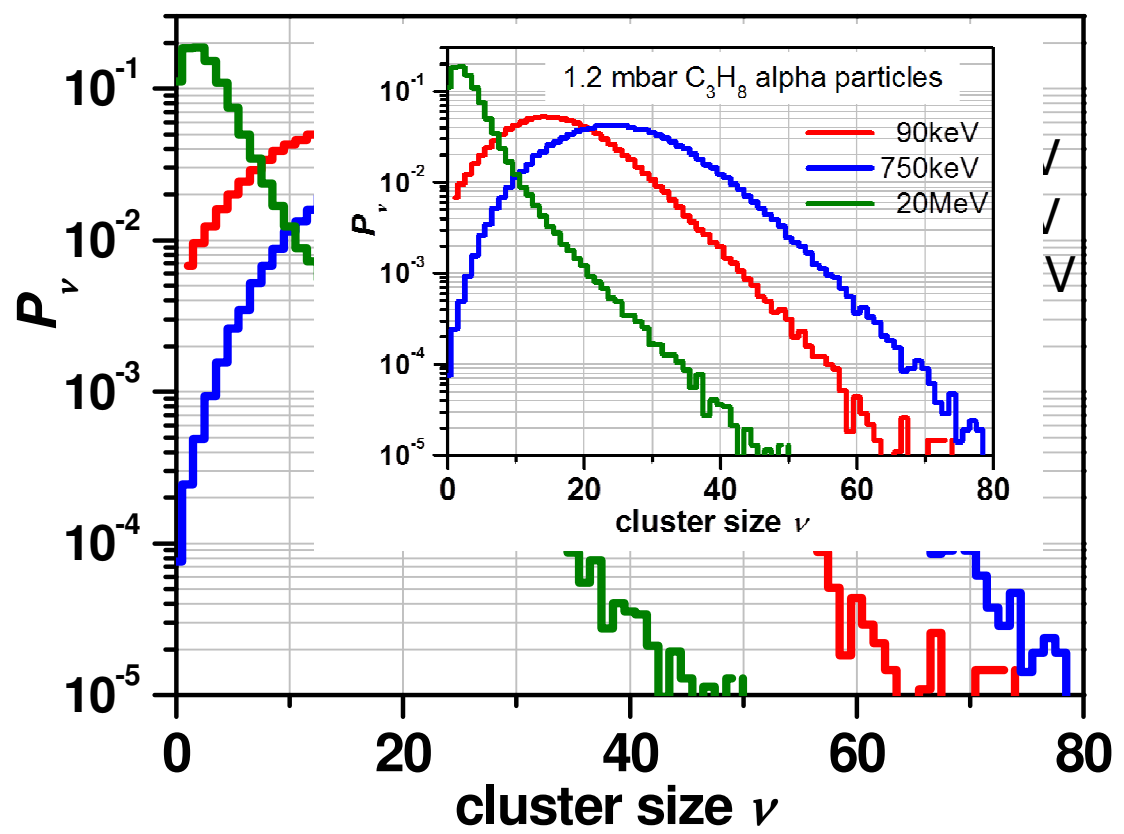
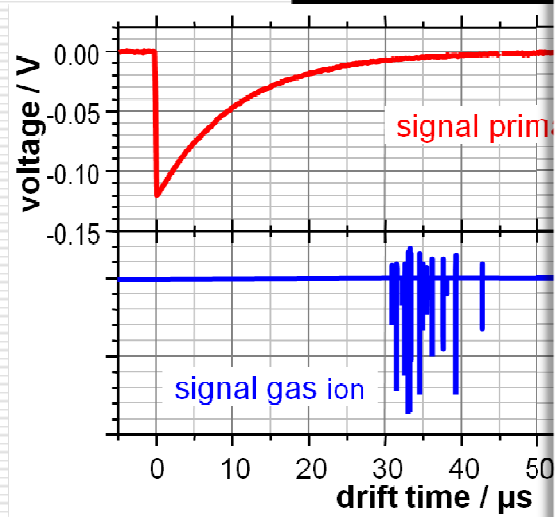
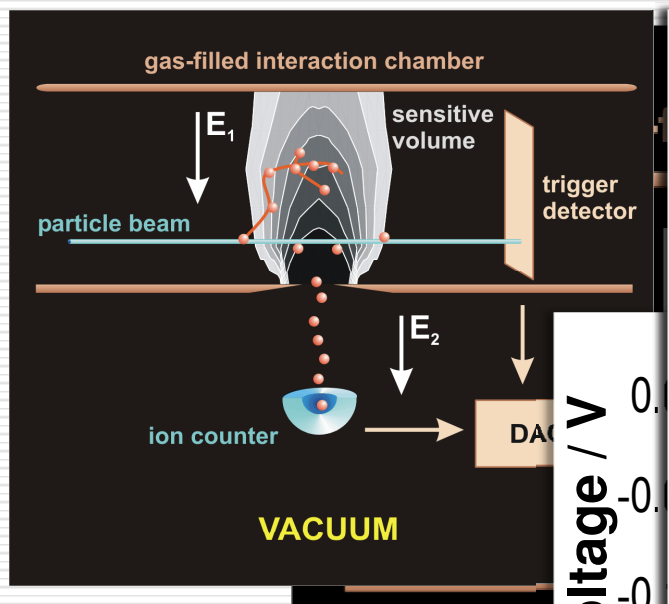
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**Goal:** experimentally access the ionization cluster size distribution of ionizing particles in nanometric water targets

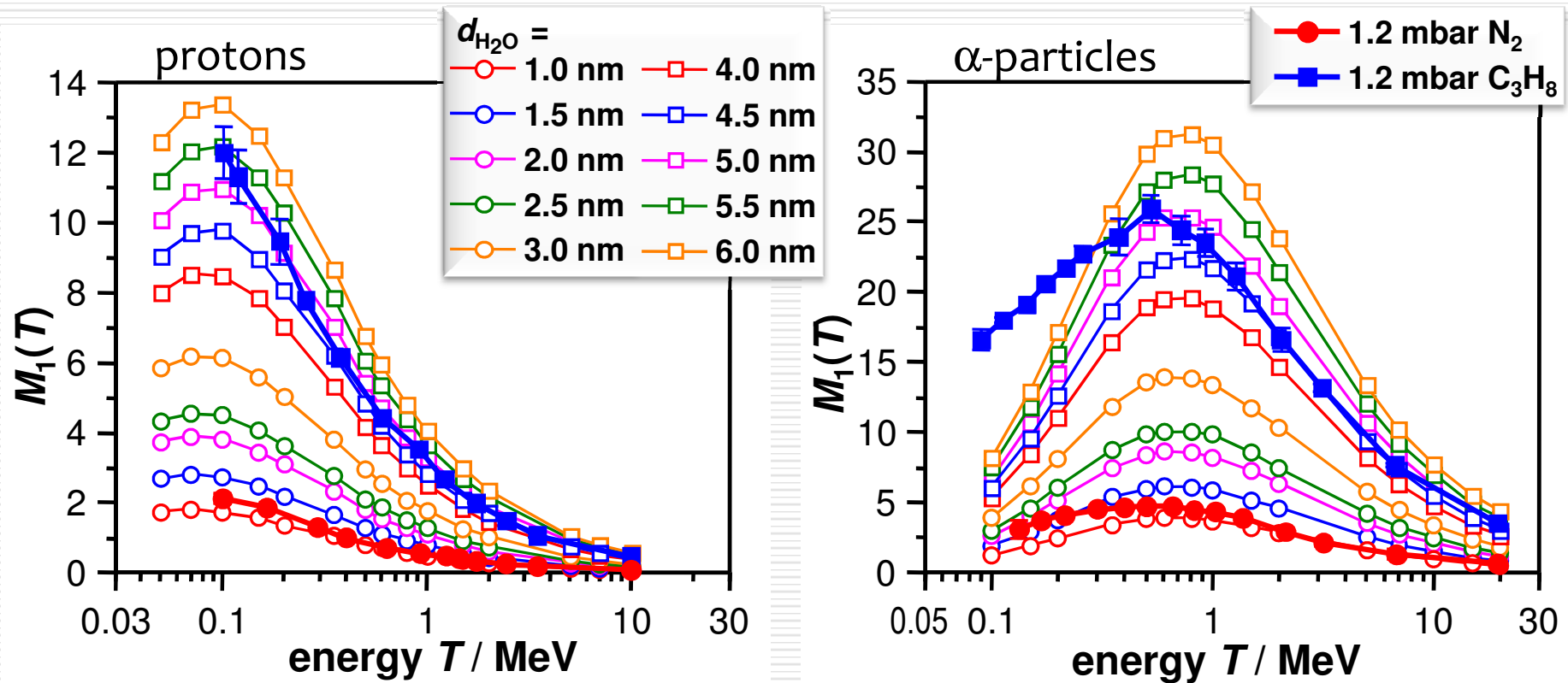
**How:** count all ionizations produced by a single ionizing particle in a nanometric volume element of water for a large number of ionizing particles

- replace liquid water cylinder (DNA-segment) with low pressure gas volume; **density:  $1 \text{ g/cm}^3 \rightarrow 1 \mu\text{g/cm}^3$**  ; **dimension:  $\text{nm} \rightarrow \text{mm}$**
- drift the ionized gas molecules away from particle track, separate them in time and extract them from the interaction volume
- count the collected ionized gas molecules in correlation to the ionizing particle;
- repeat this over and over again ...

# Experimental setup



# Effective size: Nanodosimeter sensitive volume and liquid water cylinder diameter



$M_1(T)$ : 1.2 mbar  $\text{N}_2$  (exp.)  $\rightarrow$  1.0 nm  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (sim.)

1.2 mbar  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$  (exp.)  $\rightarrow$  4.5 nm  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (sim.)

**Change of target gas (+pressure)  $\rightarrow$  adjusts water cylinder diameter**


# Scaling of cluster size distributions

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mean cluster size:  $M_1(T) \approx \frac{D}{\lambda} = \frac{D\rho}{\lambda\rho}$

cluster size distributions are comparable when:

$$M_1(T)_{material\ 1} = M_1(T)_{material\ 2}$$

  $\frac{(D\rho)_{material\ 1}}{(D\rho)_{material\ 2}} = \frac{(\lambda\rho)_{material\ 1}}{(\lambda\rho)_{material\ 2}}$

with:  $D$  = diameter of sensitive volume  
 $\rho$  = density  
 $\lambda$  = mean free path for ionization

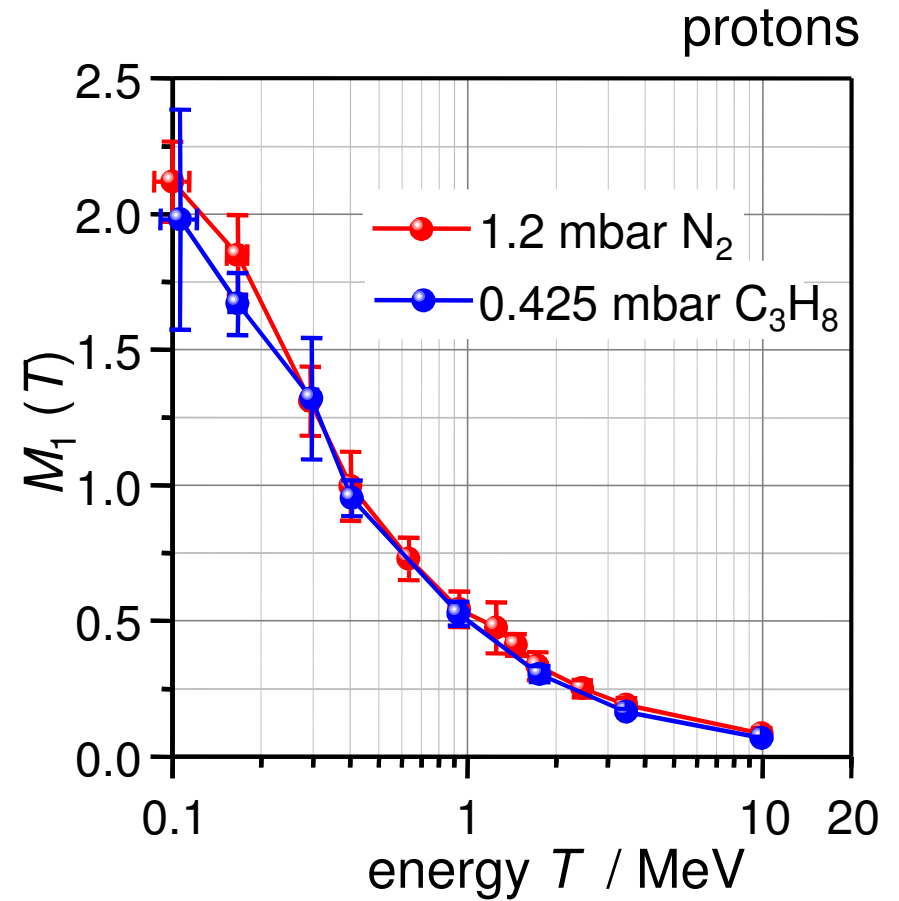
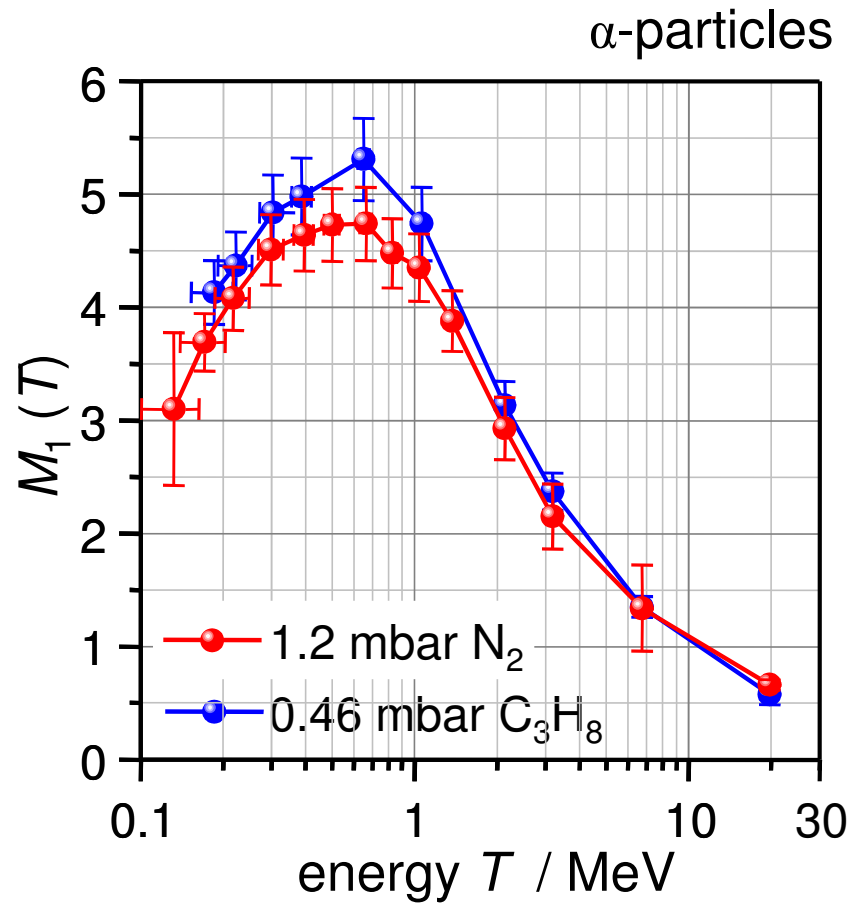
From stopping power and mean ionization energy:

☞ 1.2mbar  $N_2$  / 0.31mbar  $C_3H_8$

Difference in extraction efficiency of ions from sensitive volume:

☞ 1.2mbar  $N_2$  / 0.44mbar  $C_3H_8$

# Scaling of cluster size distributions





# Task 2.1: Multi-scale measurement of particle track characteristics as function of distance between track and target (REG(INFN), PTB)

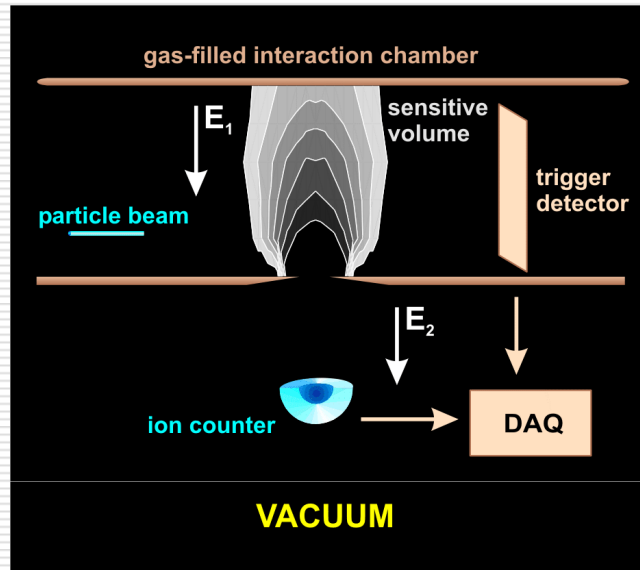
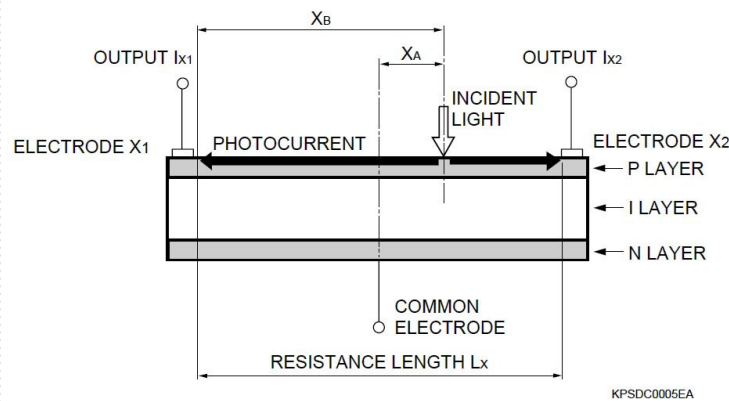
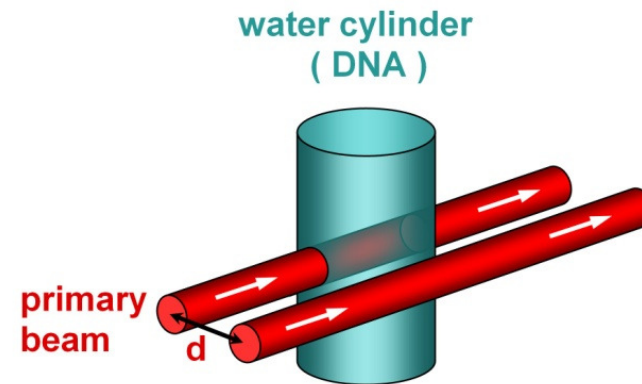


Figure 1-1 PSD sectional view

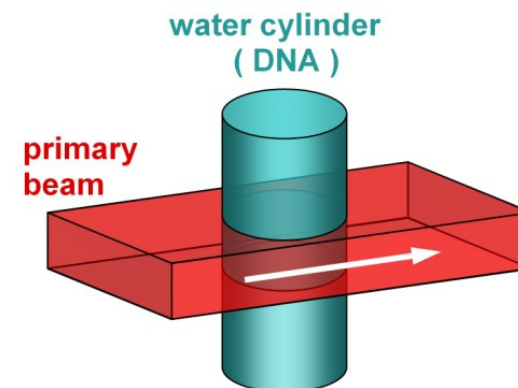


$$X_A = 0,5 L_X (I_{X1} - I_{X2}) / (I_{X1} + I_{X2})$$

Narrow beam geometry with primary beam offset d:



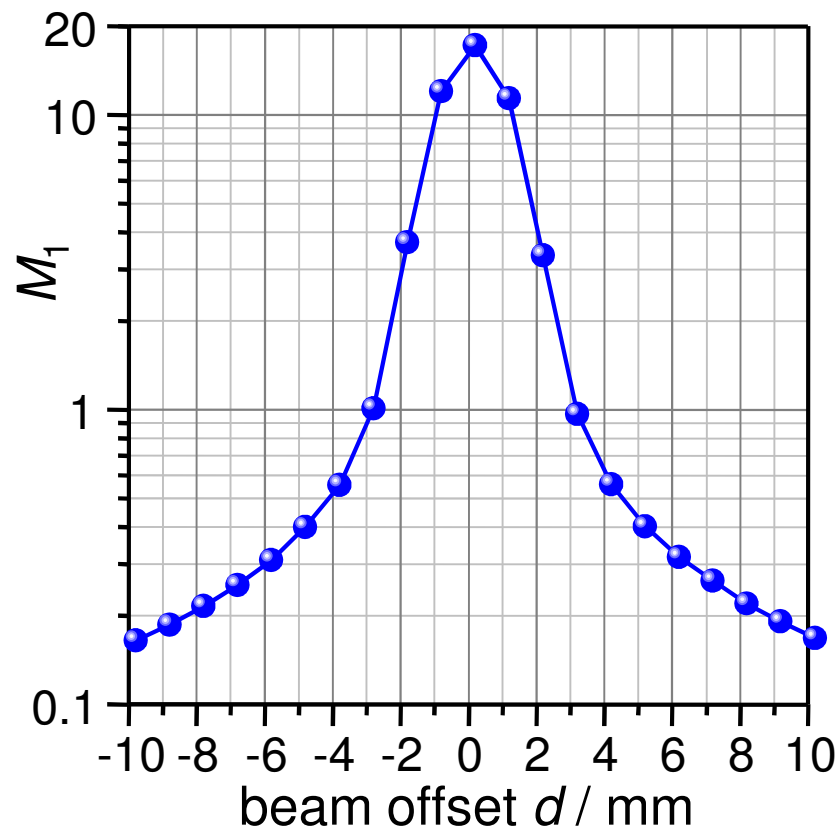
Broad beam geometry:



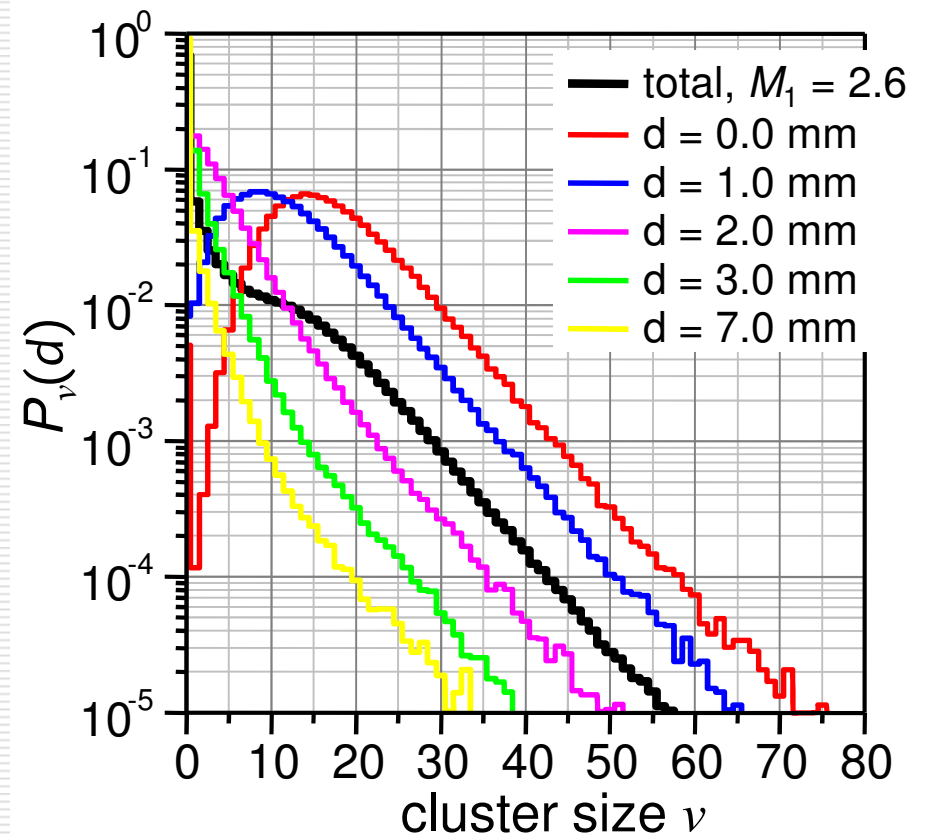
# Task 2.1: Multi-scale measurement of particle track characteristics as function of distance between track and target (REG(INFN), PTB)

88 MeV carbon ions in 1.2 mbar C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>

mean cluster size  $M_1$ ,  
narrow beam with offset  $d$

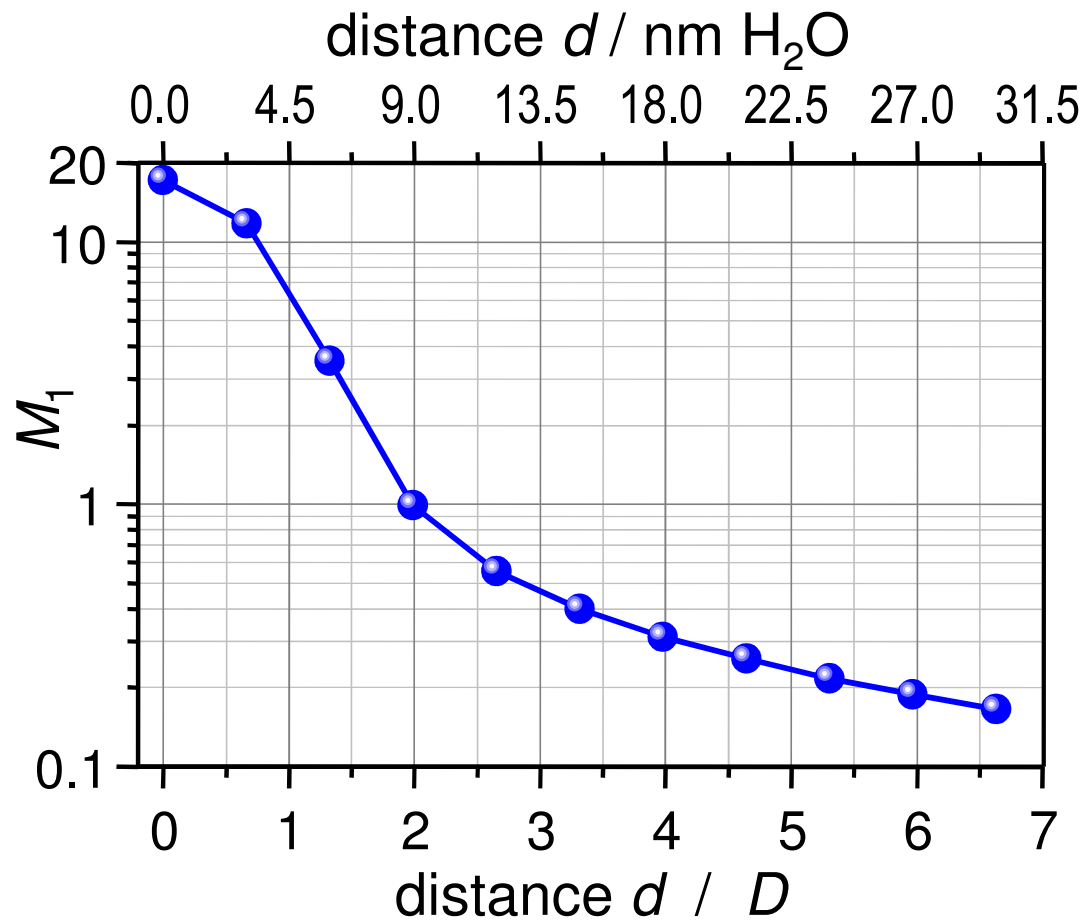


cluster size distributions, broad beam  
and narrow beam with offset  $d$



# Task 2.1: Multi-scale measurement of particle track characteristics as function of distance between track and target (REG(INFN), PTB)

88 MeV carbon ions in 1.2 mbar  $C_3H_8$



$M_1$  : mean cluster size  
 $d$  : primary beam offset  
 $D$  : sensitive volume diameter

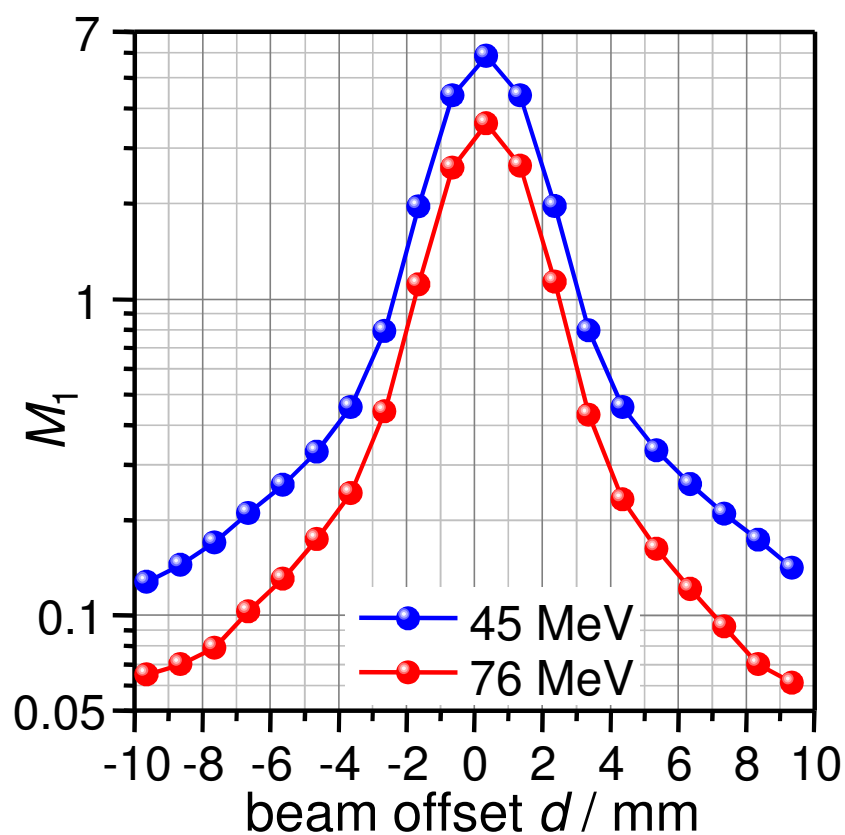
from Monte-Carlo simulations  
with PTr in liquid  $H_2O$ :

1.2 mbar  $C_3H_8 \leftrightarrow 4.5 \text{ nm } H_2O$

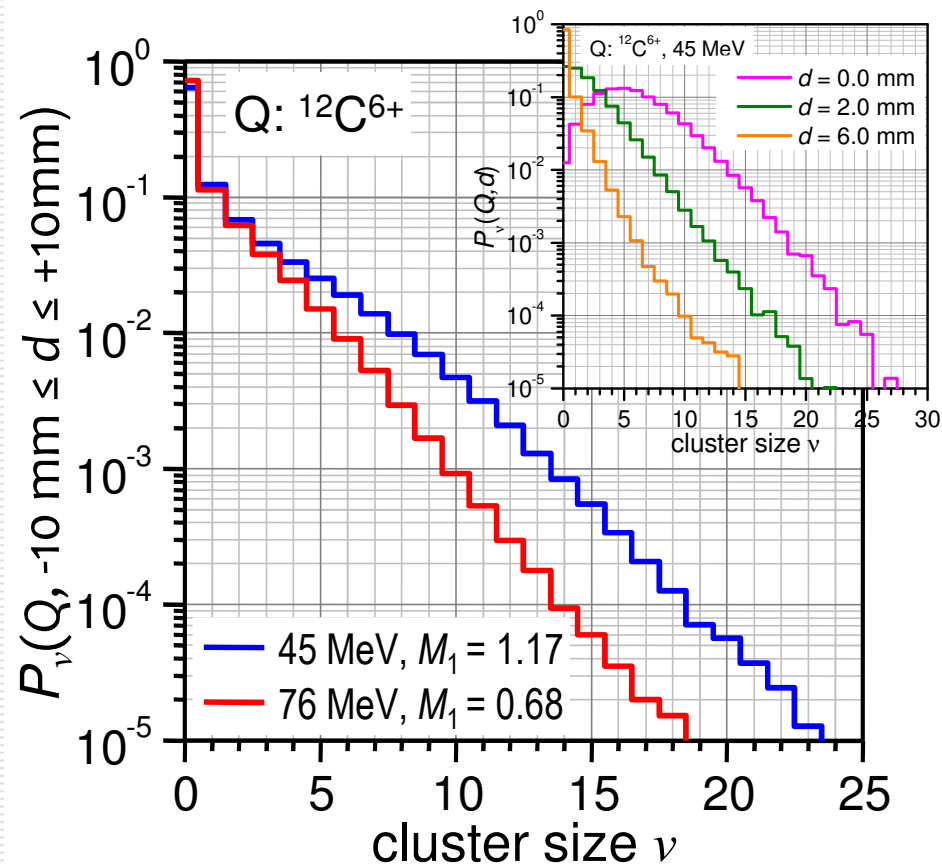
# Task 2.2: Multi-scale measurement of particle track characteristics as function of target size (NCBJ, PTB)

45 MeV and 76 MeV carbon ions in 1.2 mbar N<sub>2</sub>

mean cluster size  $M_1$ ,  
narrow beam with offset  $d$

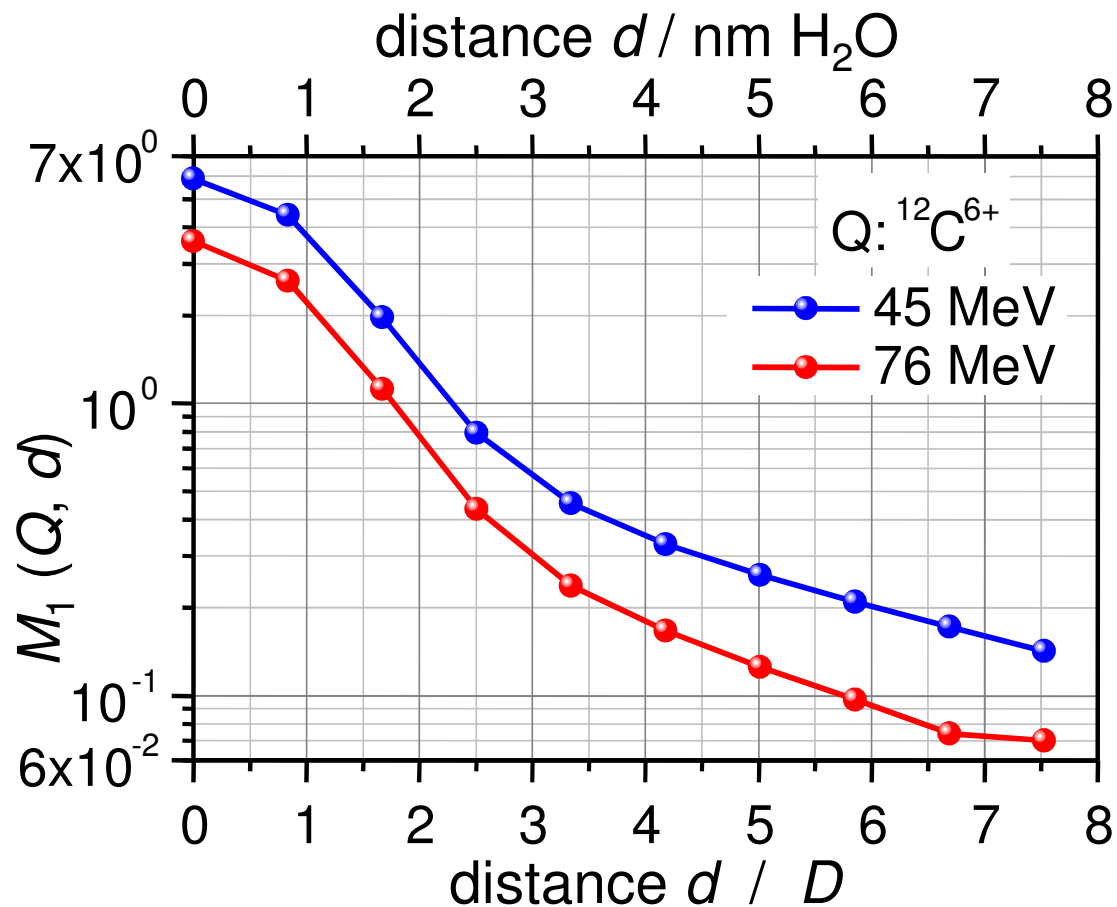


cluster size distributions, broad beam and narrow beam with offset  $d$



## Task 2.2: Multi-scale measurement of particle track characteristics as function of target size (NCBJ, PTB)

45 MeV and 76 MeV carbon ions in 1.2 mbar N<sub>2</sub>

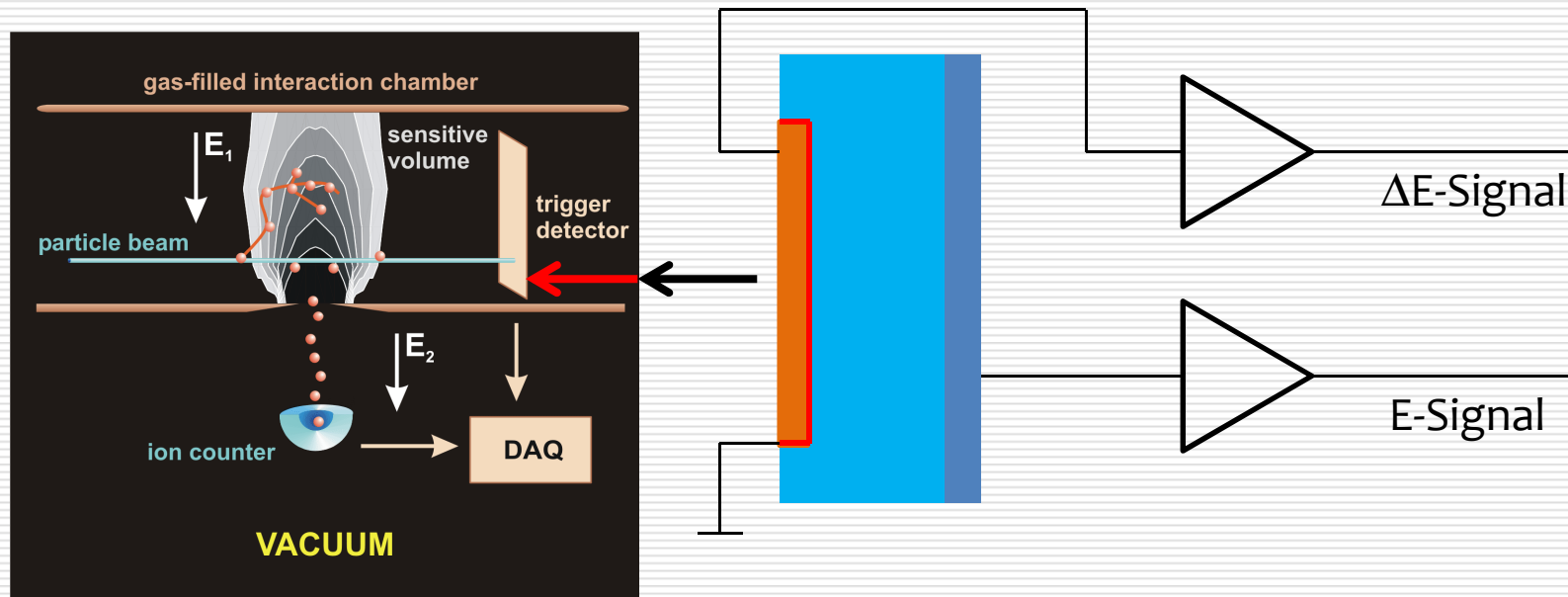
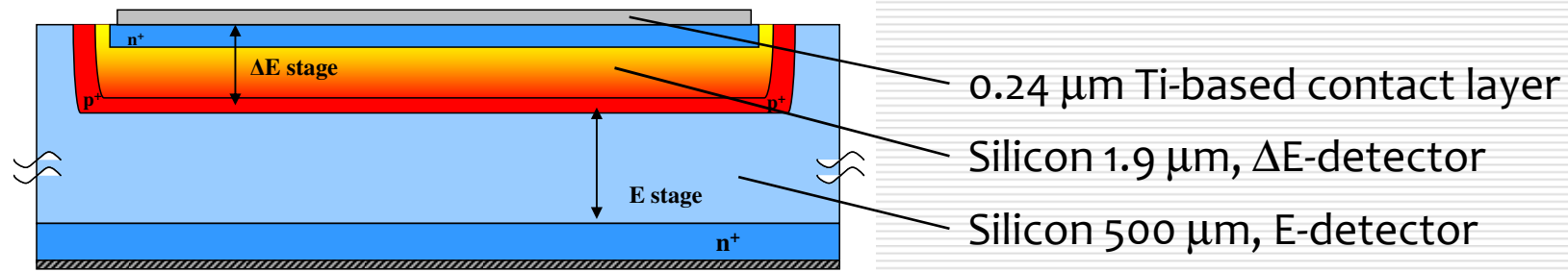


$M_1$  : mean cluster size  
 $d$  : primary beam offset  
 $D$  : sensitive volume diameter

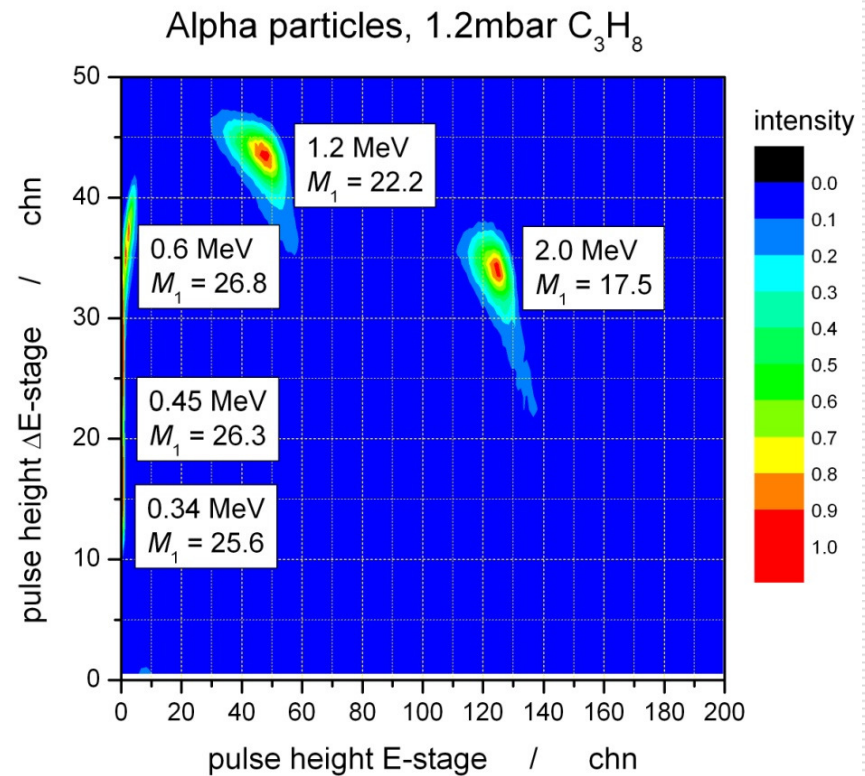
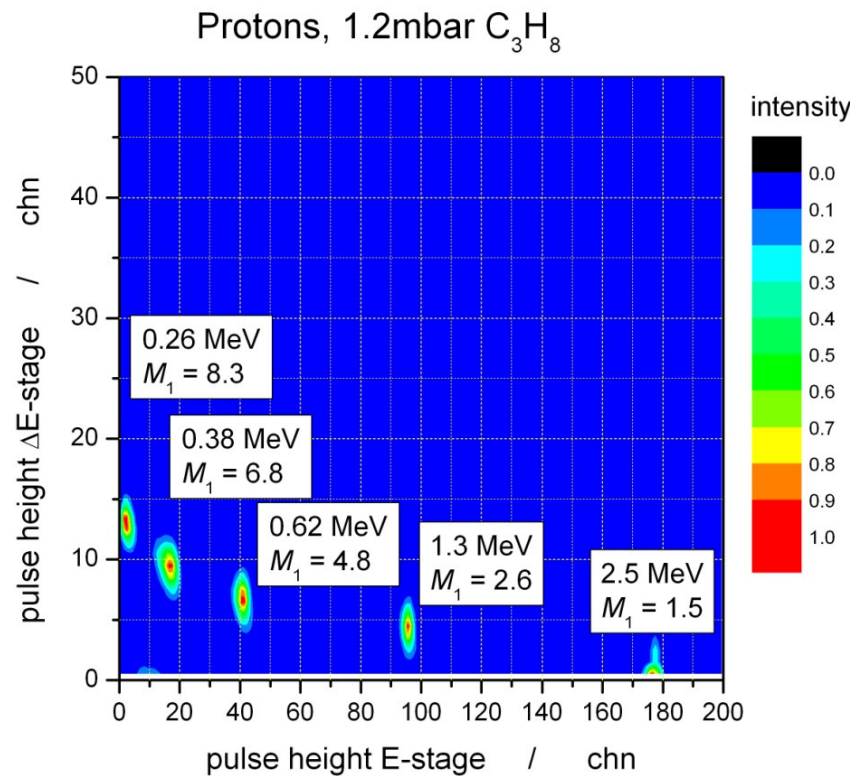
from Monte-Carlo simulations  
with PTr in liquid H<sub>2</sub>O:

1.2 mbar N<sub>2</sub> ↔ 1.0 nm H<sub>2</sub>O

# Task 2.3: Multi-scale characterization of particle track structure for selected radiation qualities (PTB, NCBJ, PoliMi, REG(INFN))



## Task 2.3: Multi-scale characterization of particle track structure for selected radiation qualities (PTB, NCBJ, PoliMi, REG(INFN))



## Task 2.4: Design study for a multi-scale measurement device for track structure properties with nanometer to micrometer resolution (REG(INFN), NCBJ, PTB)