

# Simulation of water radiolysis from conventional dose rate to ultra high dose rate

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# Beamlines modeling with GATE 10

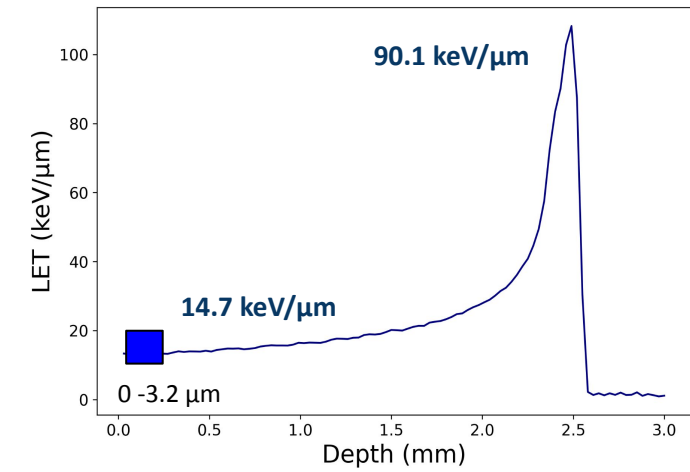
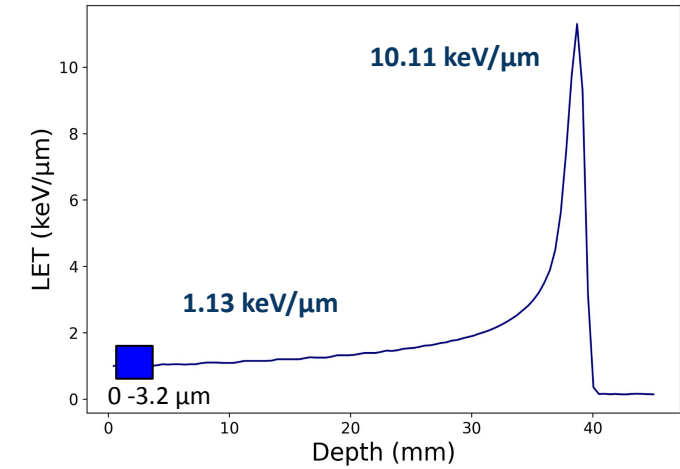
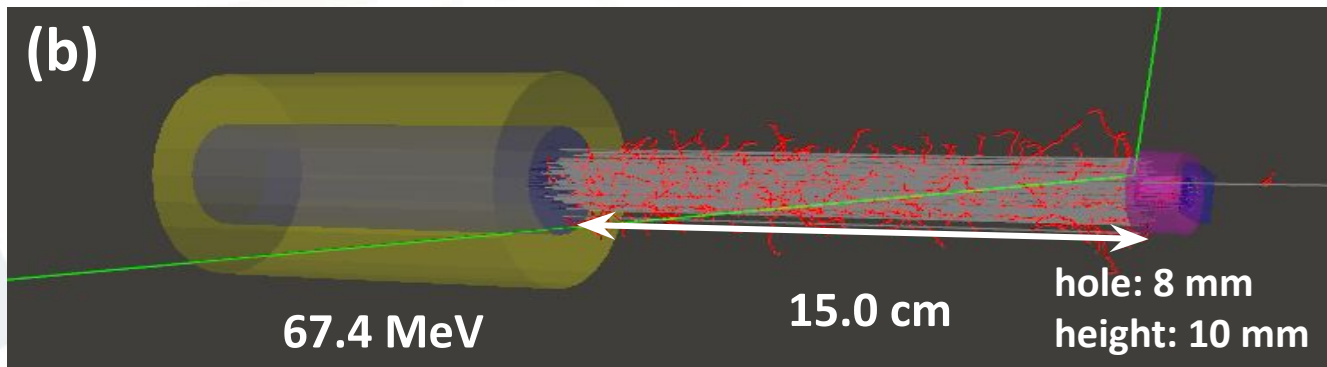
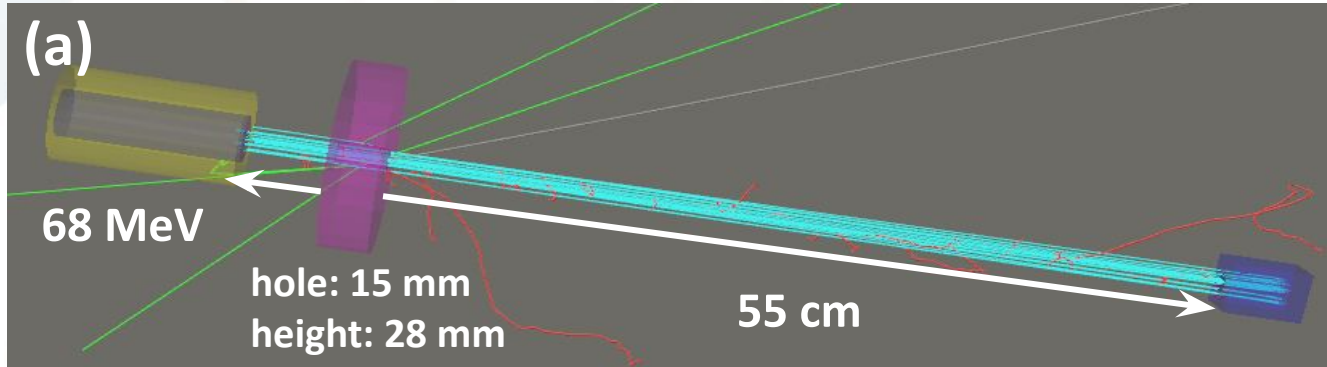


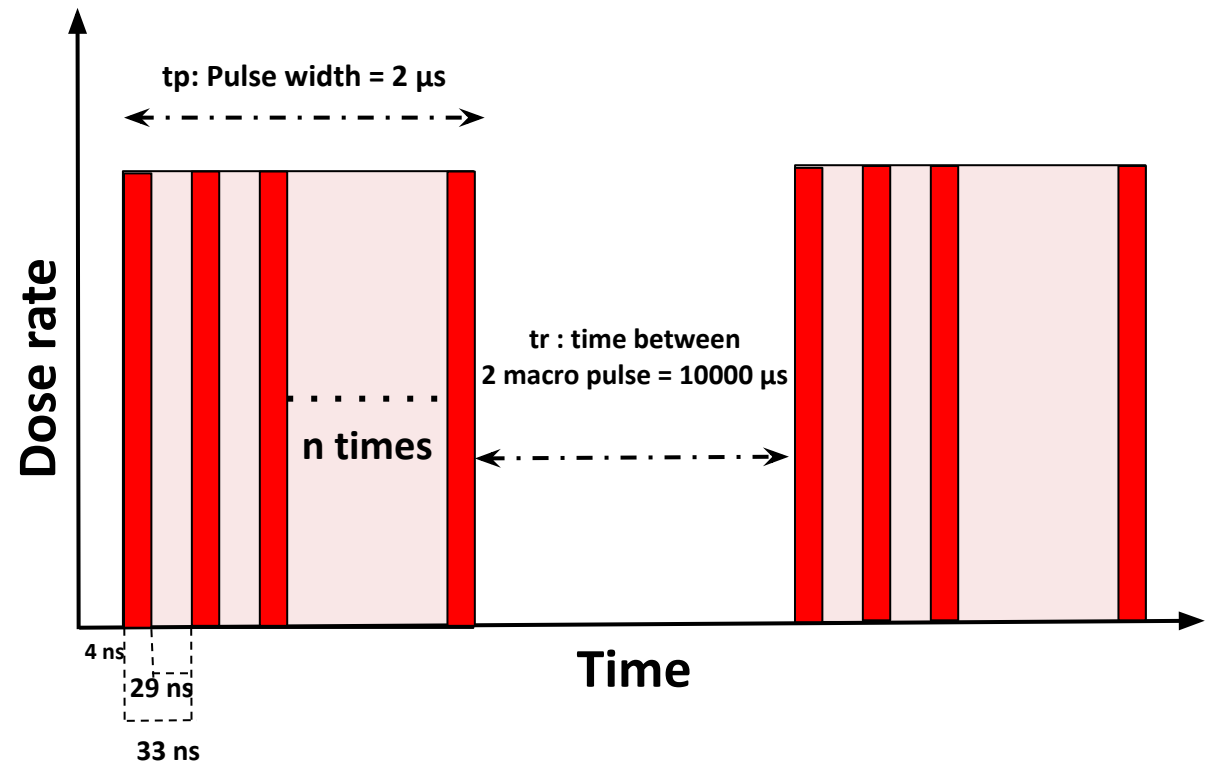
Figure 1. Simulation of ARRONAX (a) proton and (b) alpha beamlines modeling using GATE. beampipe + kapton window (yellow), collimation (pink), water target (blue)

## Dose rate - experimental condition



### ARRONAX (IBA Cyclone 70 XP)

- Protons: 68 MeV (range in water 39 mm)
- Alphas: 57 MeV (range in water 3 mm)
- Dose rates: from 0.02 Gy/s to 350 kGy/s

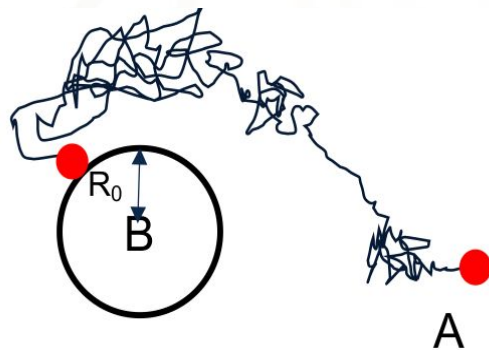


- **SBS ( step by step )**

**Debye-Smoluchowski Brownian diffusion model** from which encounters between reactants are dynamically sampled.

Reactions happen when A diffuse close to B within a distance  $R_0$  (**Diffusion-controlled reactions**)

**Simulation time** needed for calculating the distance between species at every time step is a huge computational burden.

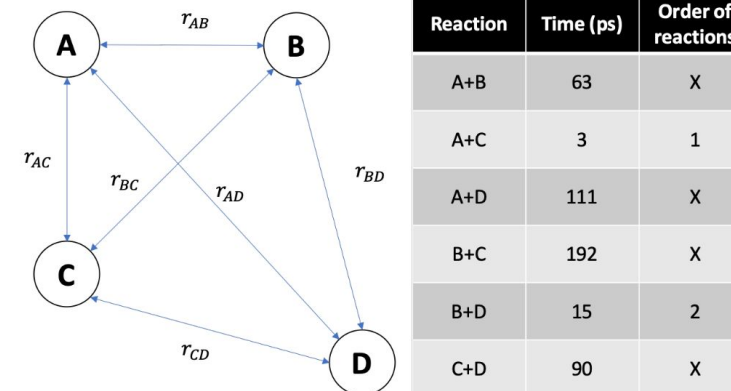


- **IRT ( Independent Reaction Times )**

An event table is constructed with the **initial chemical species positions and reaction times** for each reactant pair of interest

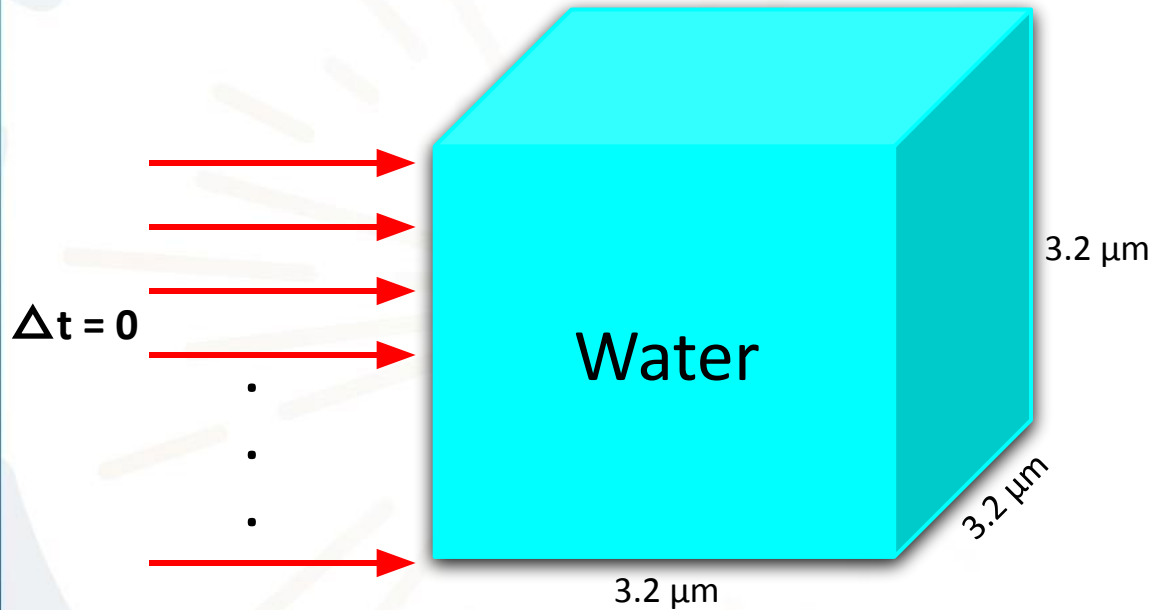
Reaction product positions are **randomly sampled within a sphere centred at the reaction site**.

**No spatial information**

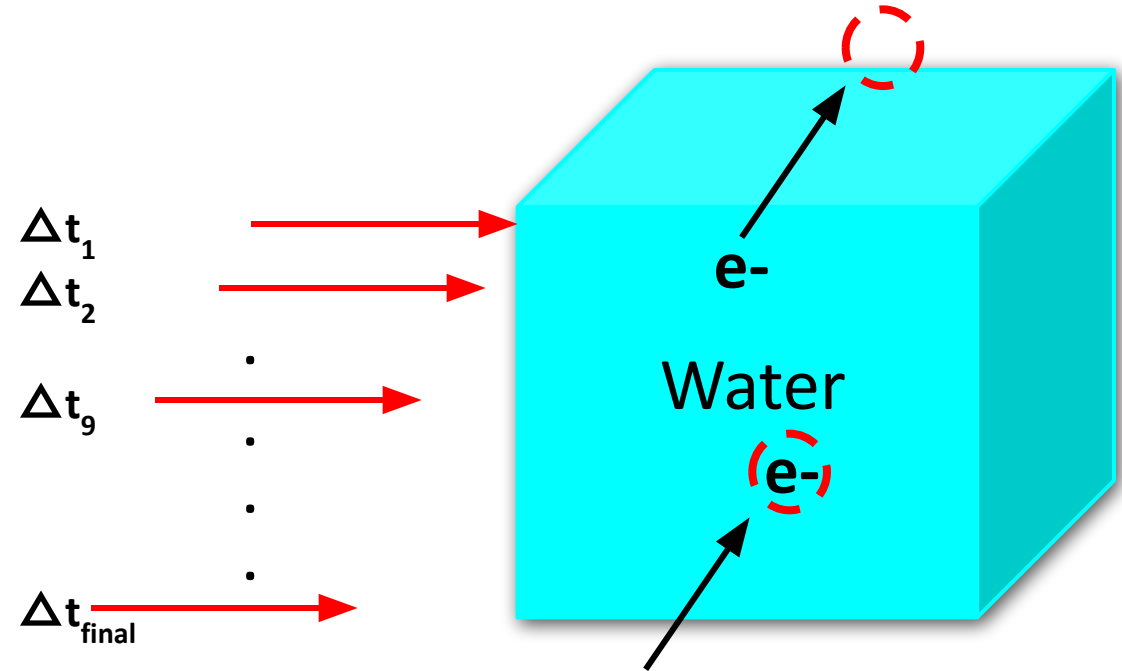


## Physical stage - incident particles

- Version Geant4 - 11.2



- Upcoming version



Dose (Gy)	0.01	1	5	10
Simultaneous number of particles (#)	1.2	81	400	800

# PBC (Periodic Boundary Condition - A maximum dose (xxx) to terminate the event to avoid the high energy of secondary electrons deposit a large energy inside the micro volume.)

/UHDR/Detector/PBC true

/scorer/Dose/abortedDose 0.05 Gy

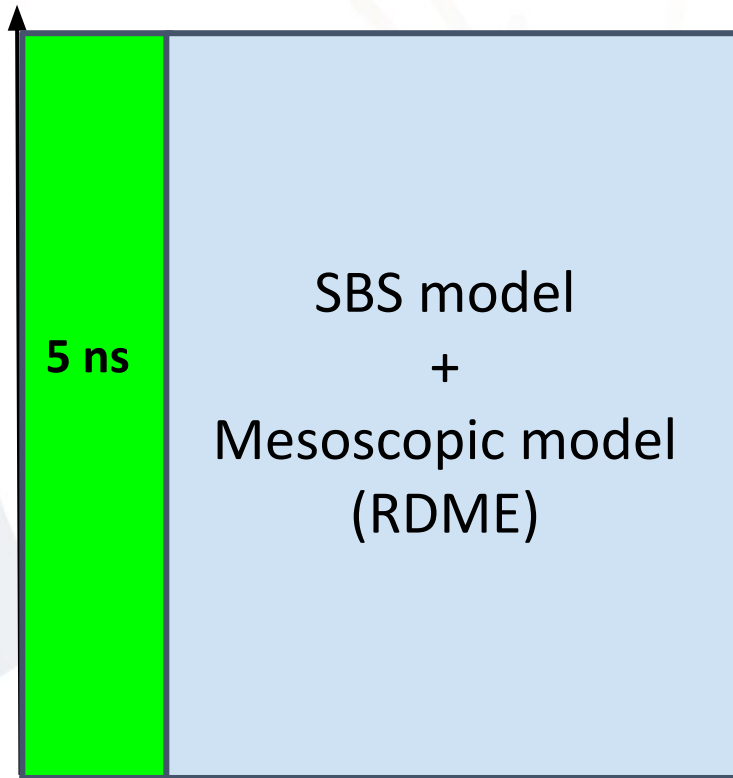
Tuan et al. Modeling water radiolysis with Geant4-DNA: Impact of the temporal structure of the irradiation pulse under oxygen conditions arXiv 2024

## Chemical stage

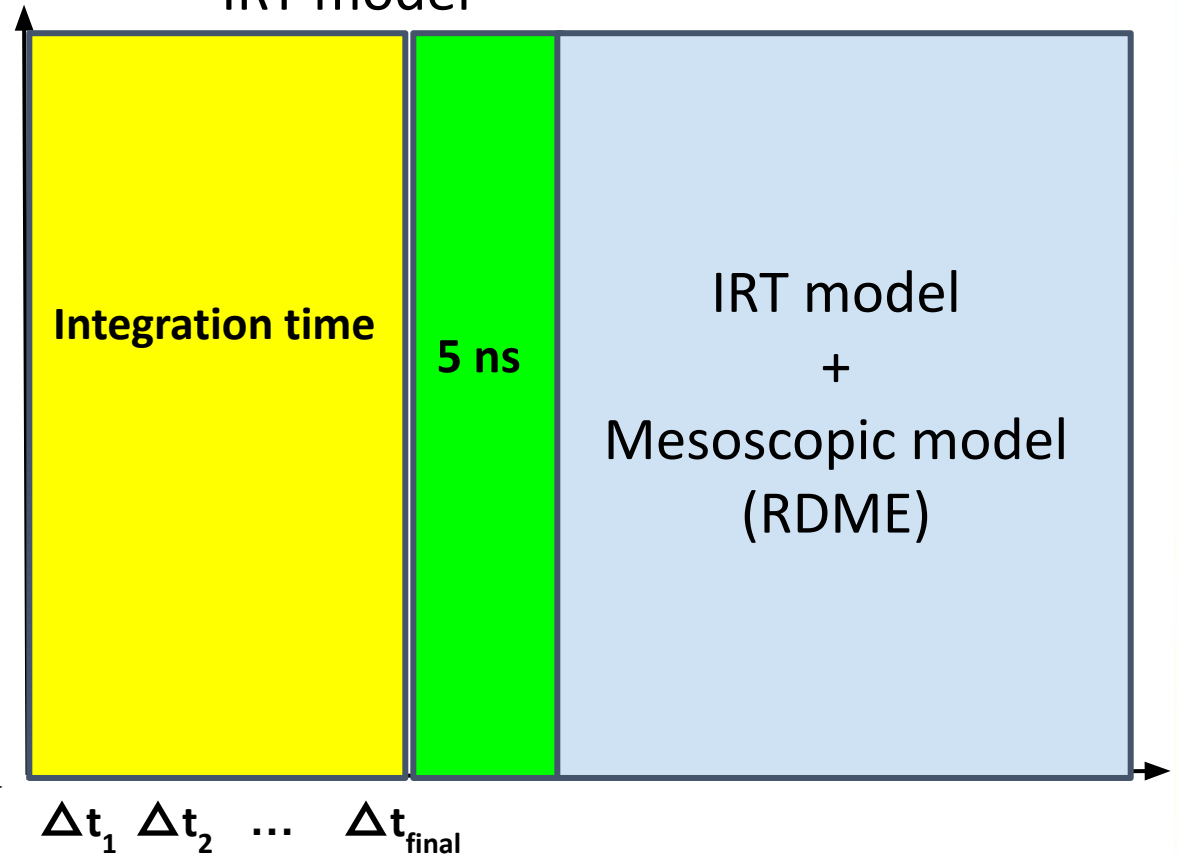
- Version Geant4 - 11.2

- Upcoming version

SBS model

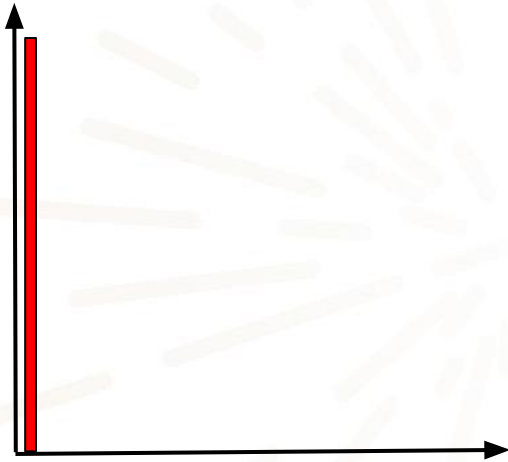


IRT model

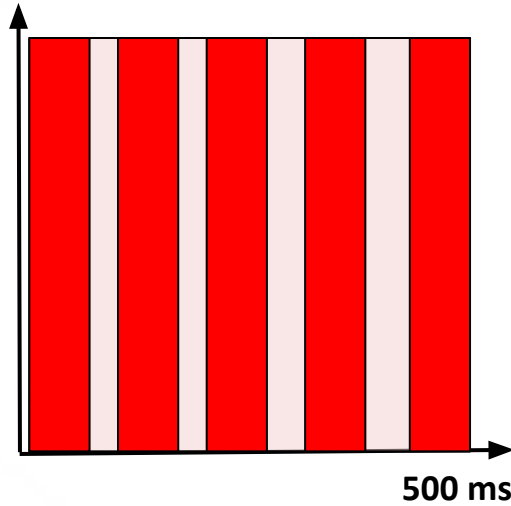


## Time structure pulse

- Version Geant4 - 11.2
- Upcoming version



**infinite pulse (= instantaneous) :**  
all incident particles are shot at the  
same time

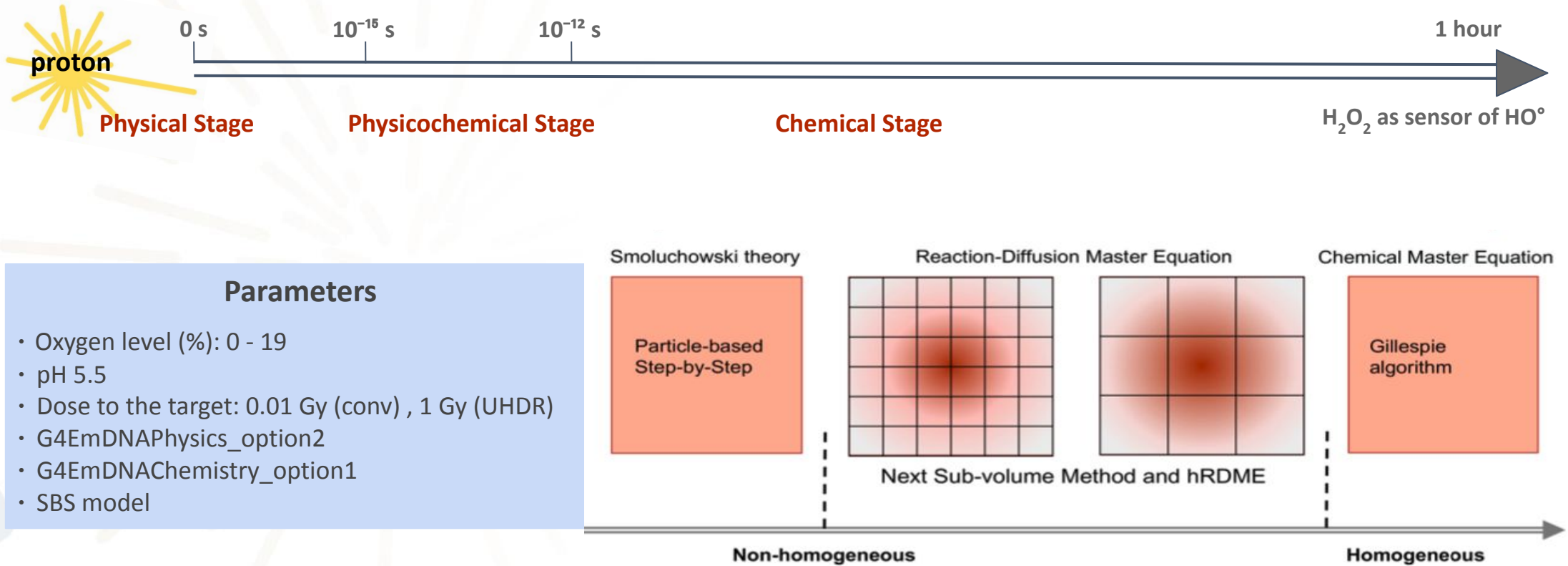


$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{pulse duration (500 ms)} \\
 &\quad \div \\
 &[\text{single pulse (90 ms - red ) + Pause (10 ms - pink)}] \\
 &\quad = \\
 &\text{number of pulse (5)}
 \end{aligned}$$

```
# time structure
/UHDR/pulse/On true
/UHDR/pulse/multiPulse true
/UHDR/pulse/pulsePeriod 500 ms
/UHDR/pulse/NumberOfPulse 5
/UHDR/pulse/pulseFile 90 us
```



# Water radiolysis chemistry in Geant4-DNA (version 11.2)

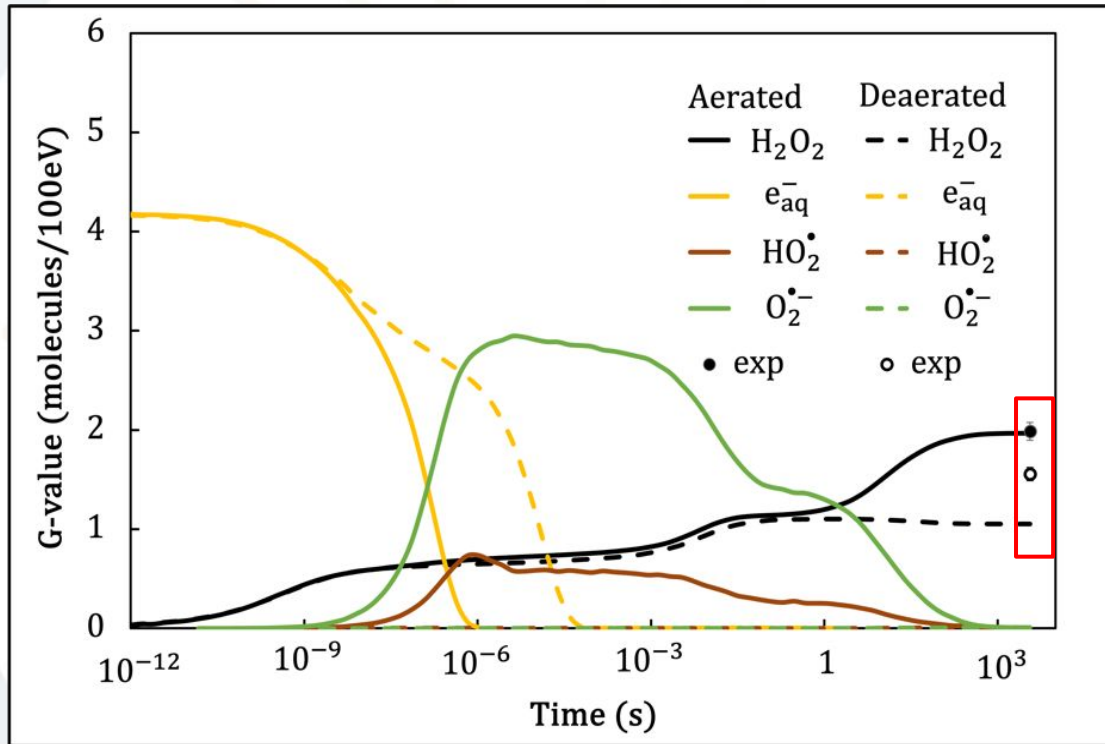


- Parameters**
- Oxygen level (%): 0 - 19
  - pH 5.5
  - Dose to the target: 0.01 Gy (conv) , 1 Gy (UHDR)
  - G4EmDNAPhysics\_option2
  - G4EmDNAChemistry\_option1
  - SBS model

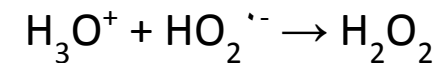
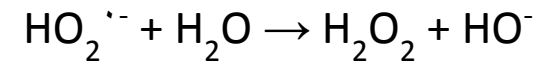
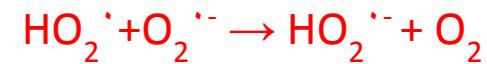
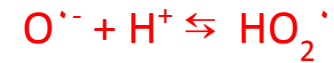
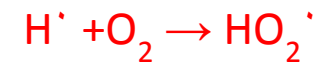
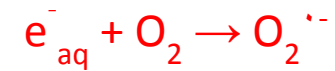
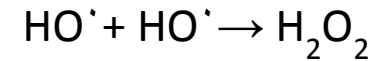
Tran, H.N.; Chappuis, F.; Incerti, S.; Bochud, F.; Desorgher, L. **Geant4-DNA Modeling of Water Radiolysis beyond the Microsecond: An On-Lattice Stochastic Approach.** *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* **2021**, *22*, 6023. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms22116023> \*

# Water radiolysis at conventional dose rate

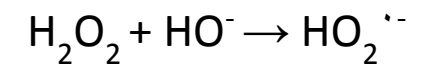
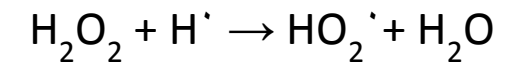
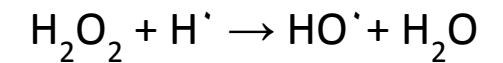
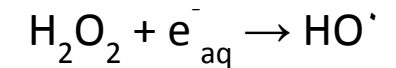
## Conv. - Comparison with experiments - impact on O<sub>2</sub>



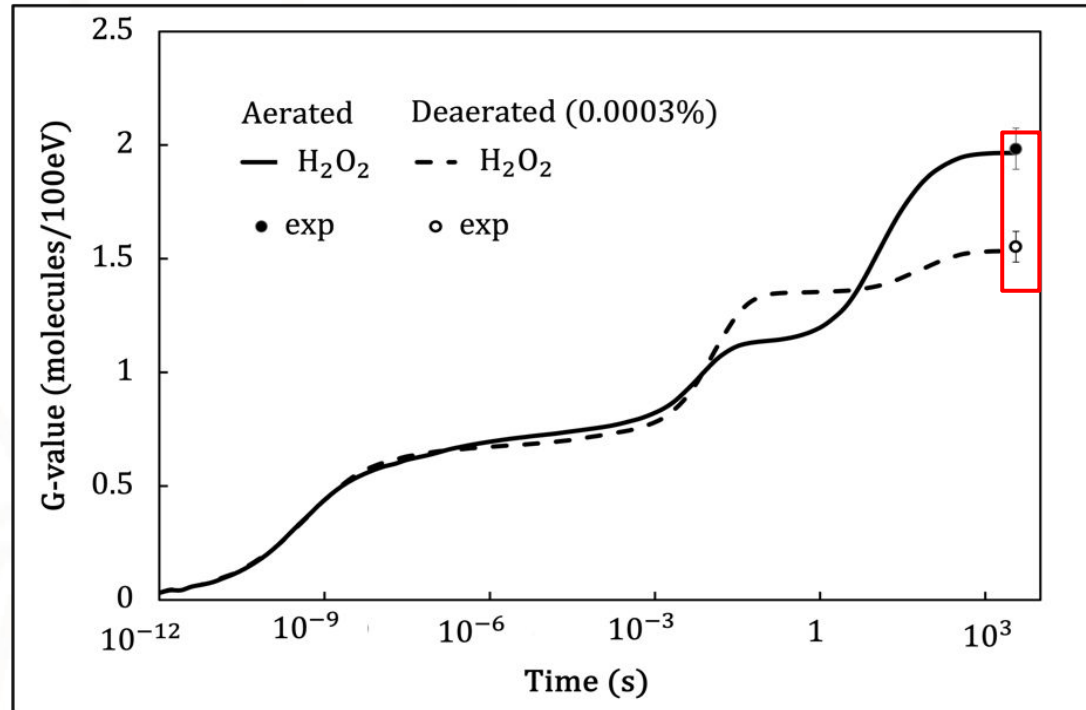
### • H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> Formation reaction



### • H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> consuming reaction



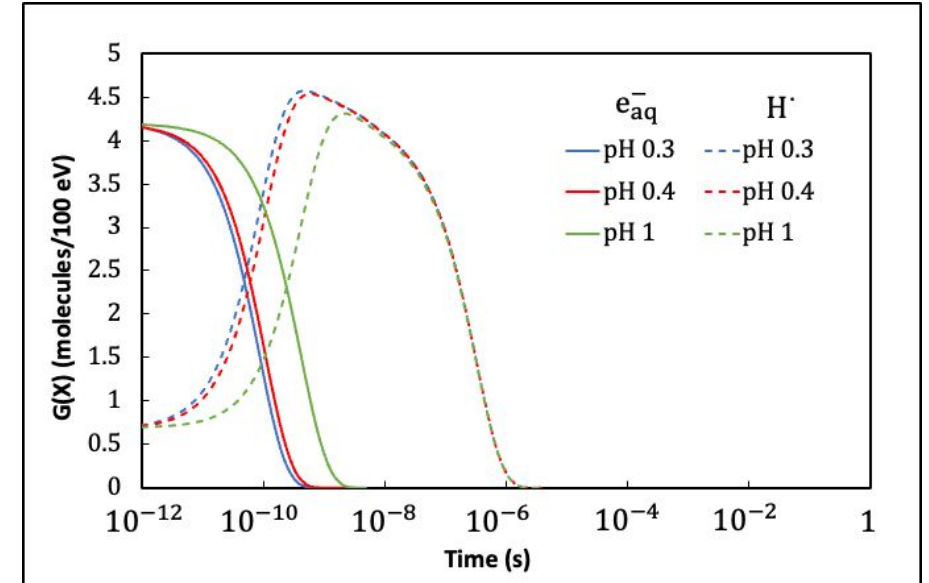
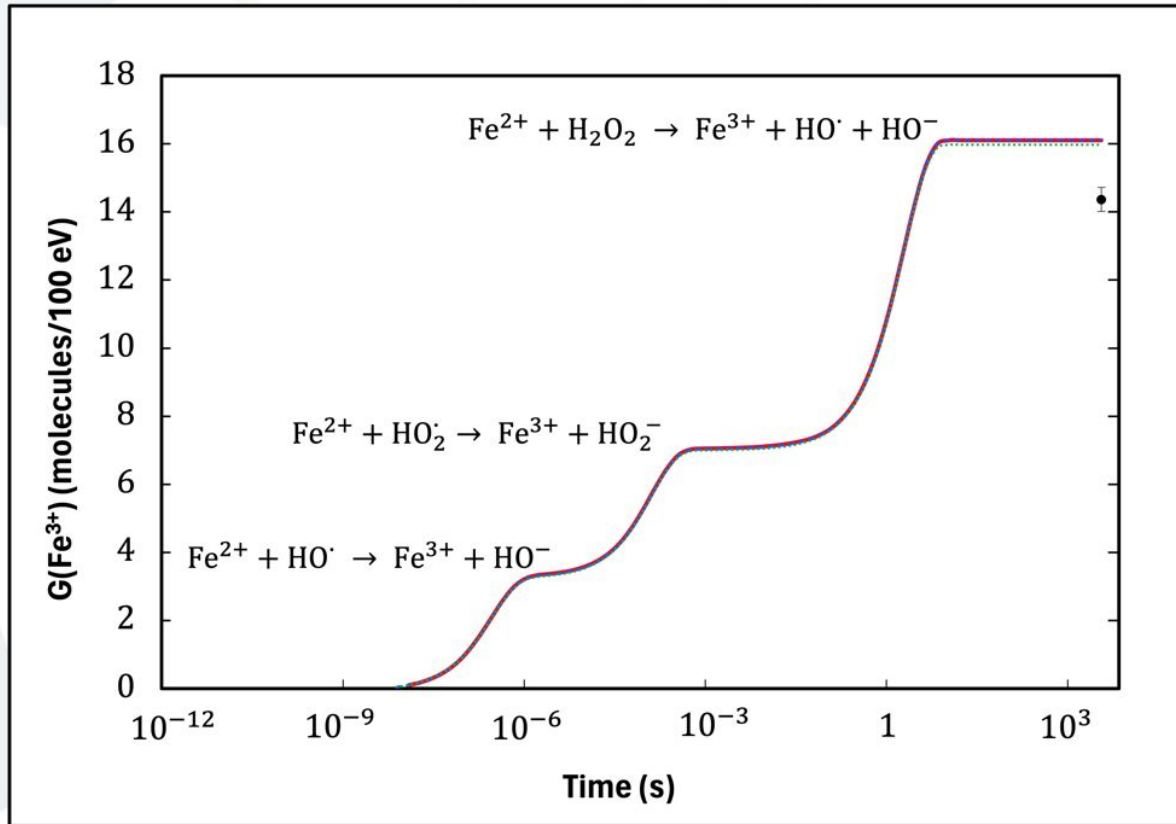
## Conv. - Comparison with experiments - impact of O<sub>2</sub>



O <sub>2</sub> concentration (%)	0	4 · 10 <sup>-4</sup>	2	3	19
O <sub>2</sub> concentration (mol.L <sup>-1</sup> )	0	3.9 · 10 <sup>-4</sup>	2.6 · 10 <sup>-5</sup>	3.9 · 10 <sup>-5</sup>	2.5 · 10 <sup>-4</sup>
G(H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) at 1 hour post-irradiation (molecules/100 eV)	1.05	1.53	1.89	1.92	1.96

Fois, G.R.; Tran, H.N.; Fiegel, V.; Blain, G.; Chiavassa, S.; Craff, E.; Delpon, G.; Evin, M.; Haddad, F.; Incerti, S.; et al. Monte Carlo Simulations of Microdosimetry and Radiolytic Species Production at Long Time Post Proton Irradiation Using GATE and Geant4-DNA. *Med. Phys.* 2024

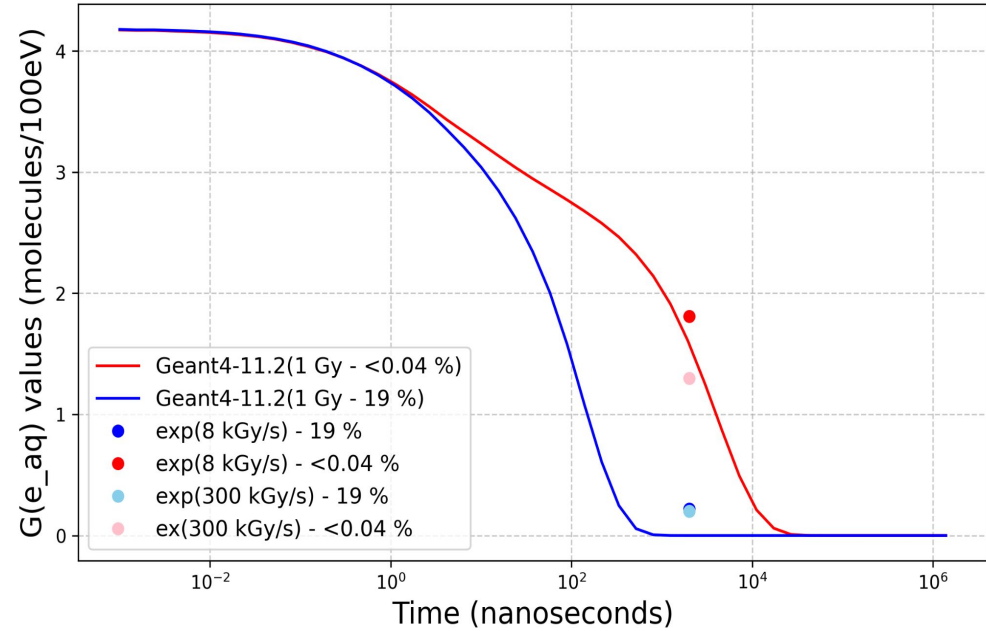
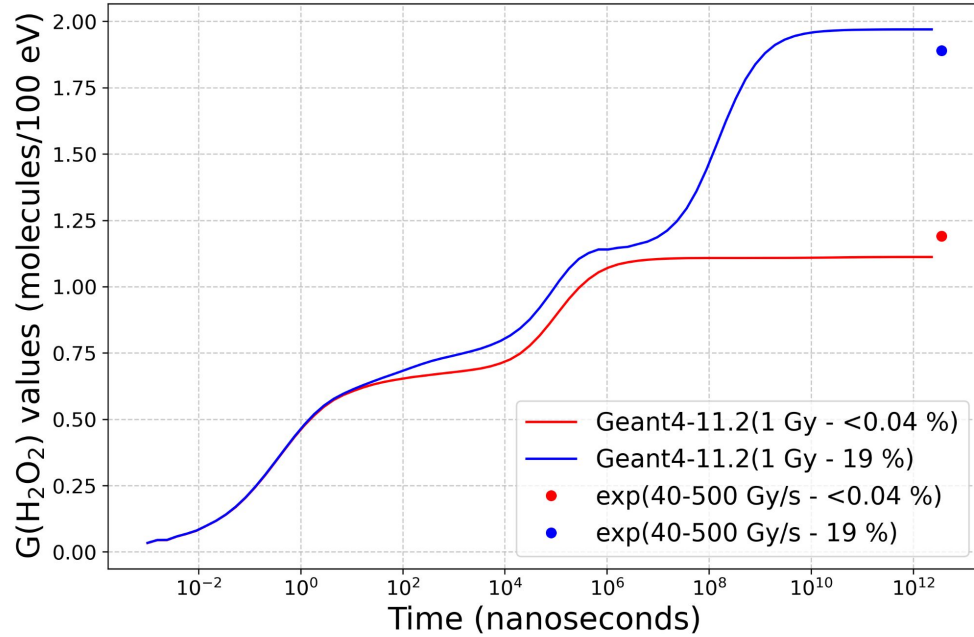
## Conv. - Fricke dosimetry and impact of pH



The more pH is acid, the more react faster with  $\text{H}^+$  and then more species are produced to faster the oxidation of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$

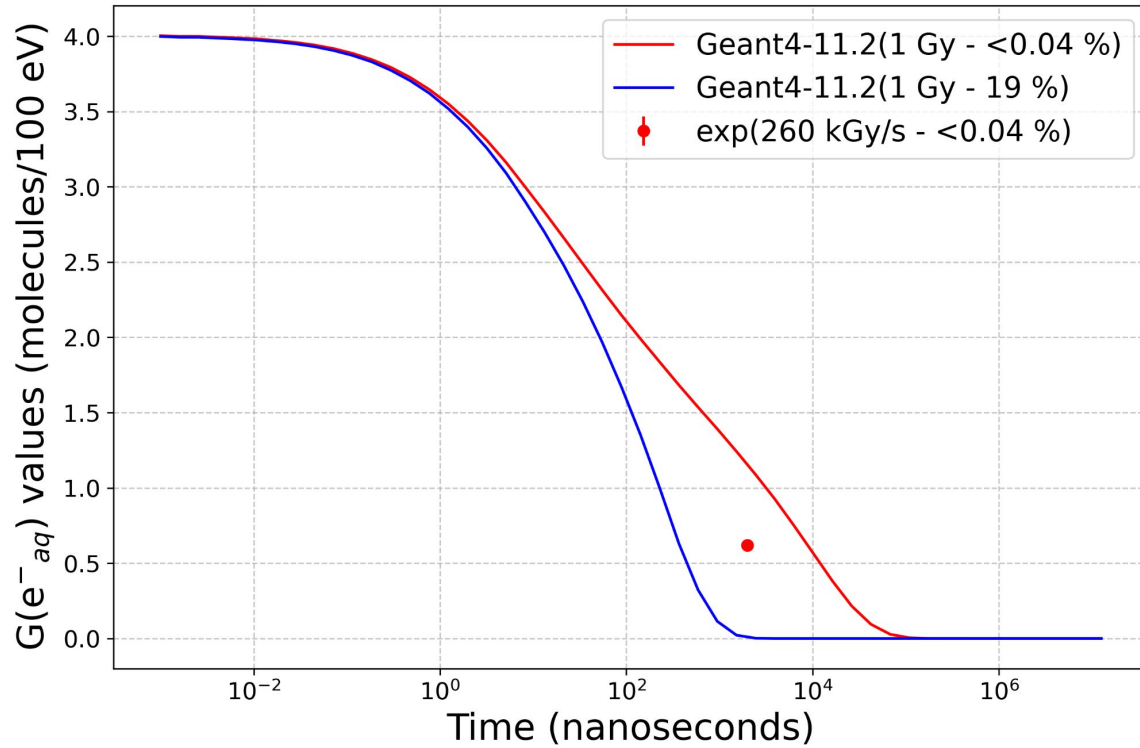
# Water radiolysis at ultra high dose rate

# UHDR (proton) - Chemical species as function of O<sub>2</sub>



		H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	e <sup>-</sup> <sub>aq</sub>	
Dose rate (kGy/s)		0.04 ~ 0.5	8	300
Relative difference (%)	Aerated	5.08	---	---
	Deaerated	4.8	11.8	19.1

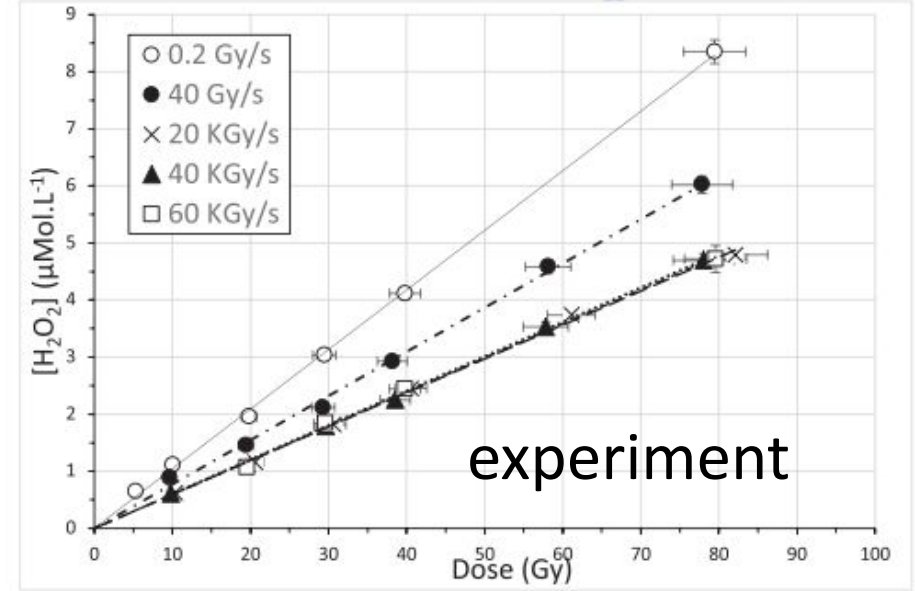
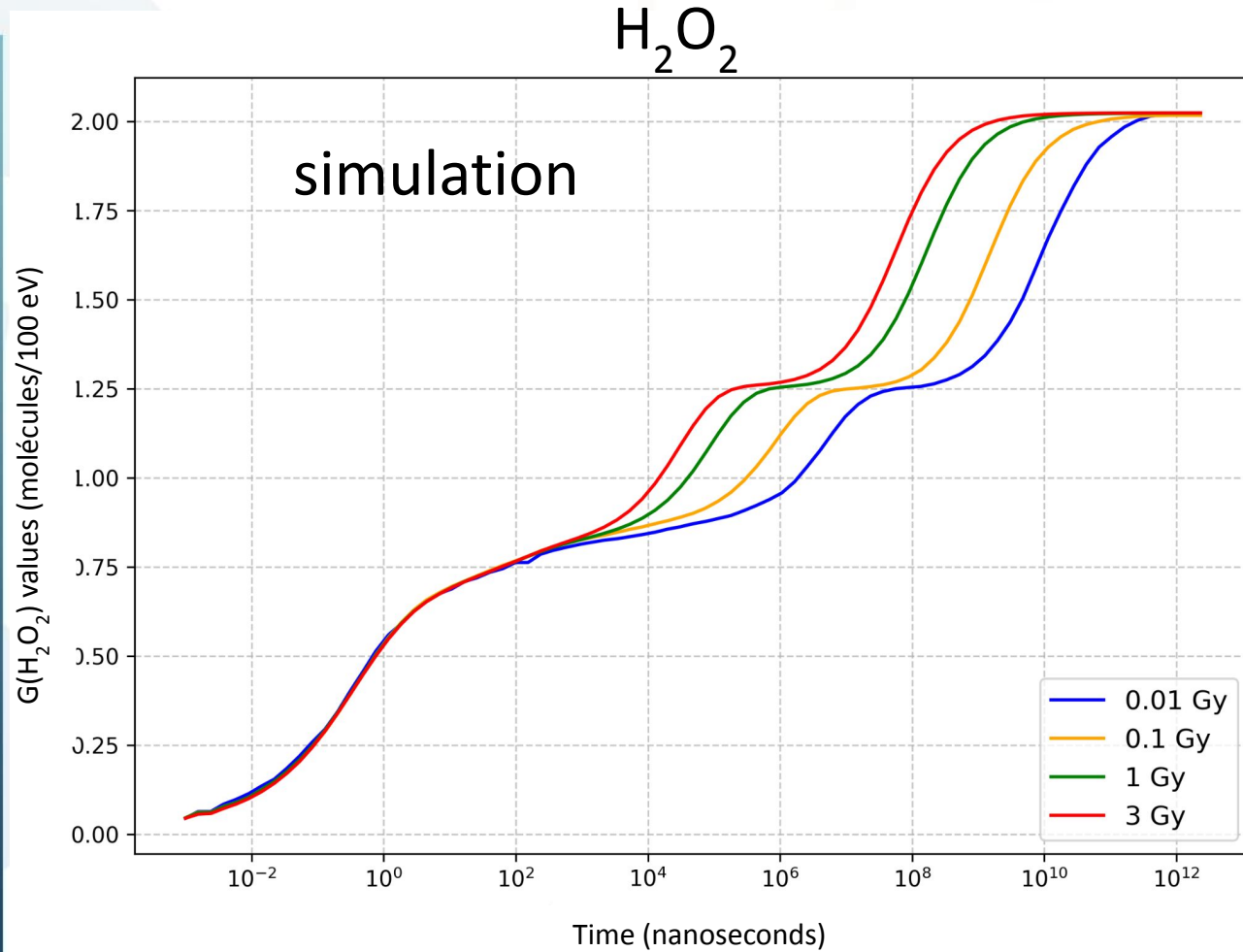
# UHDR (alpha) - Chemical specie as function of O<sub>2</sub>



		$e^-_{aq}$
Dose rate (kGy/s)		260
Relative difference (%)	Aerated	---
	Deaerated	19.4



# UHDR example (version 11.2) - Limitation

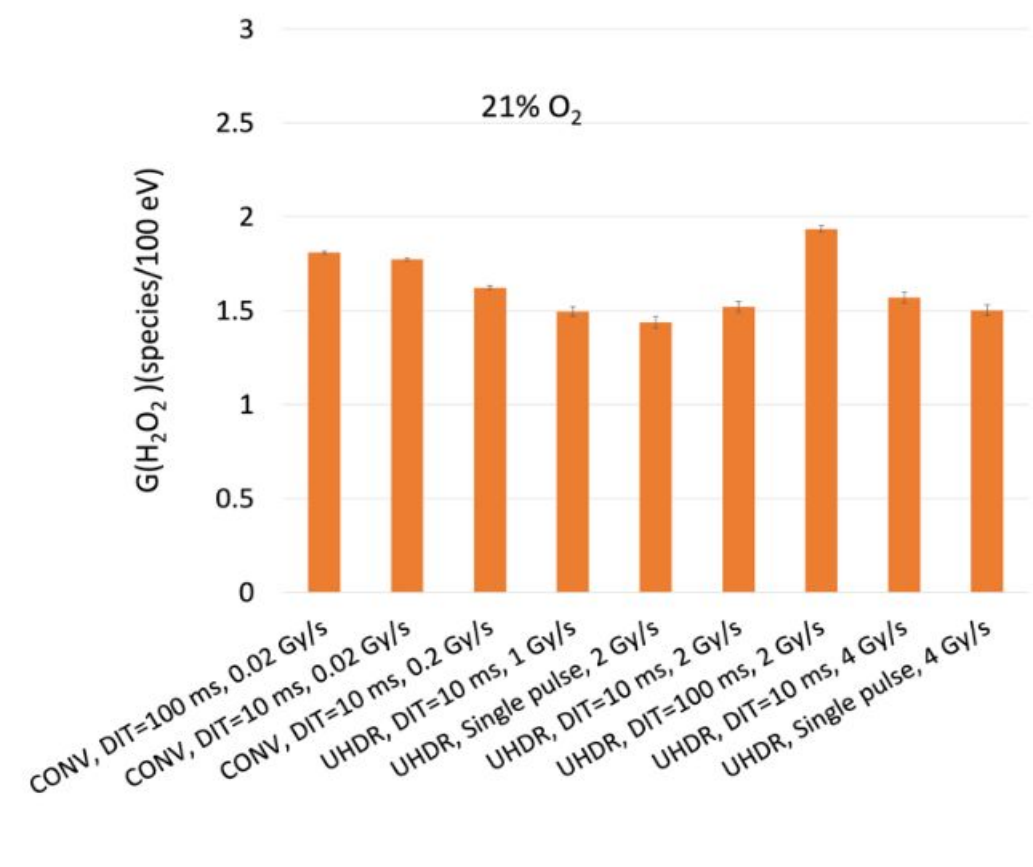
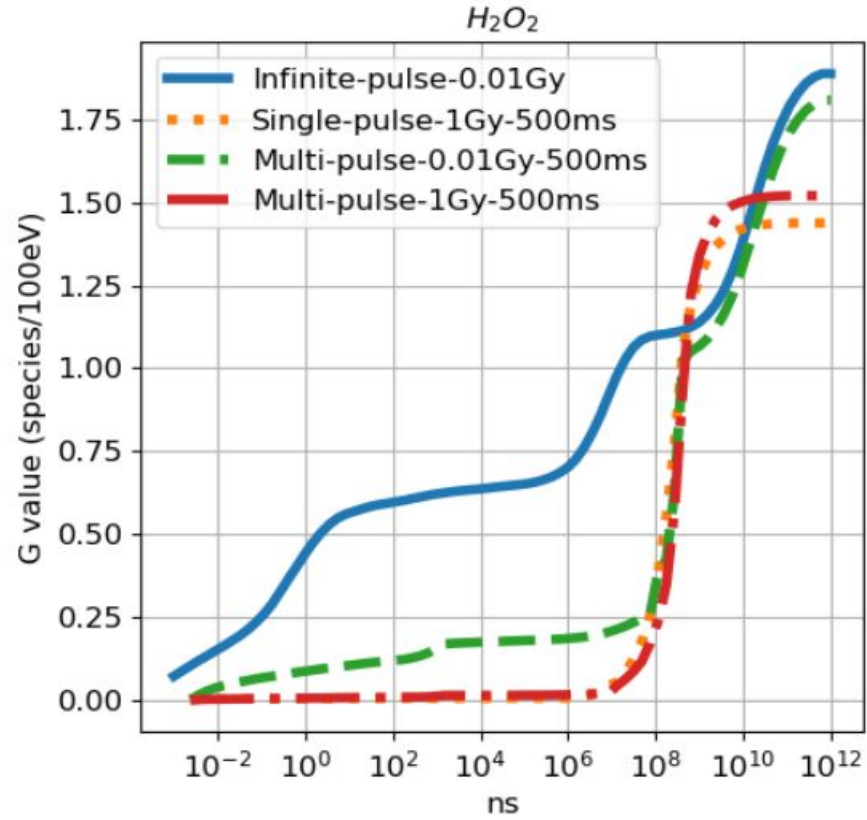


**Therefore, dose rate and pulse intervals impact ROS generation; non-independent pulses may lead to different outcomes**

*Blain G et al. Radiation Research, 2022*

# Upcoming UHDR validation

## Results - 1 MeV electron beam



**TRANsportation effect -> the chemical interaction and elimination of ROS ( $O_2^{\cdot -}$ / $HO_2^{\cdot}$ ) between tracks during longer pulse durations under oxygen condition**

## Conclusion and perspectives

- Geant4-DNA's chemistry module shows good performance in testing water radiolysis
- Discrepancies between Monte Carlo simulations and experimental measurements remain.
- non-independent pulses may lead to different outcomes.
- Time structure pulse is developed by Hoang (LP2i) - electron
- Further validation is needed for proton and alpha

# Thank you