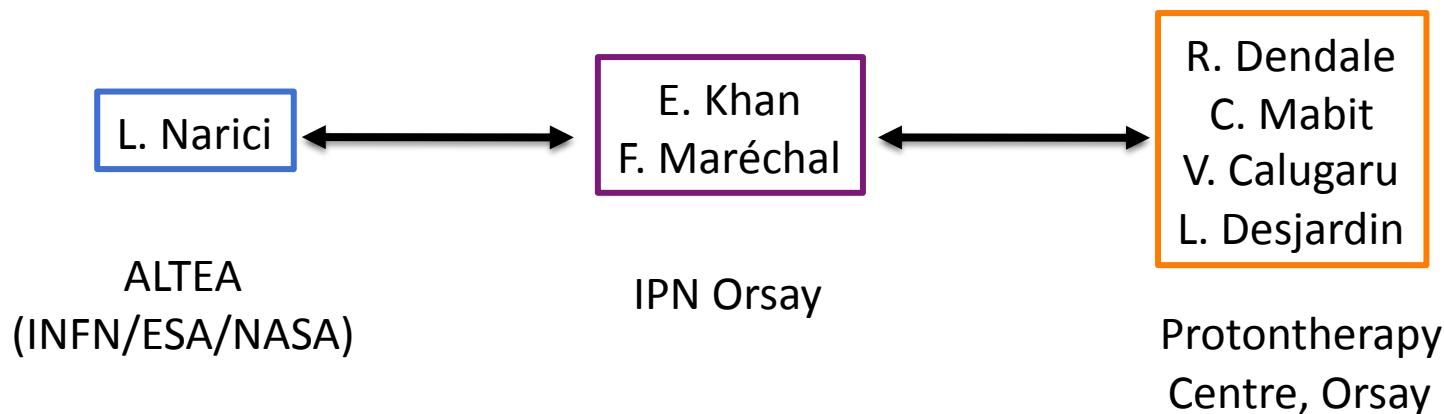
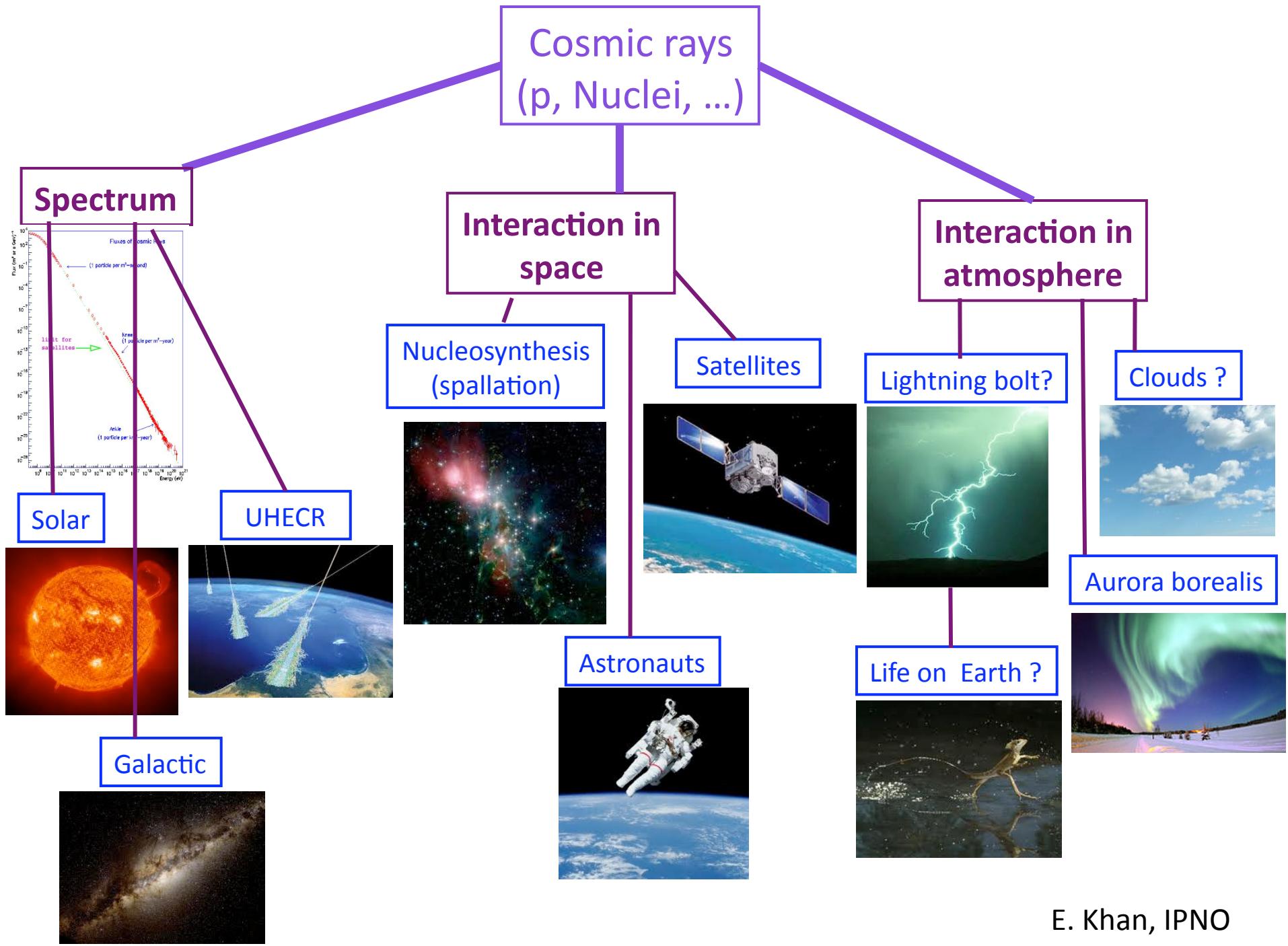


Anomalous light flashes: from astronauts to protontherapy



E. Khan





Anomalous light flashes: Phosphenes

Predicted by Tobias in 1952

C.A. Tobias et al., Nature 230, 596 (1971)

M. Casolino et al., Nature 422, 680 (2003)

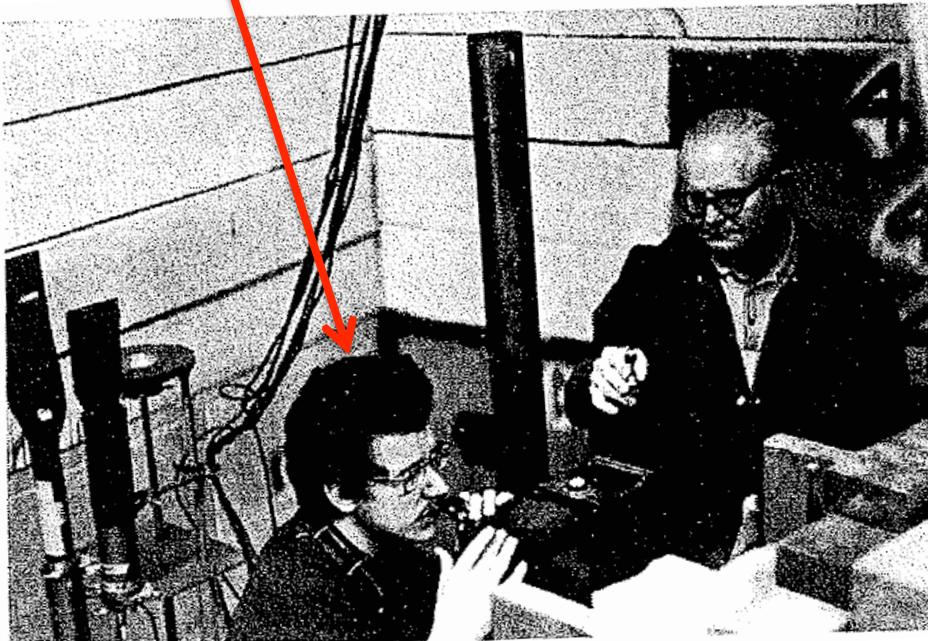
Experienced by N. Armstrong and E. Aldrin in 1969

L.S. Pinsky et al., Science 183, 957 (1974)

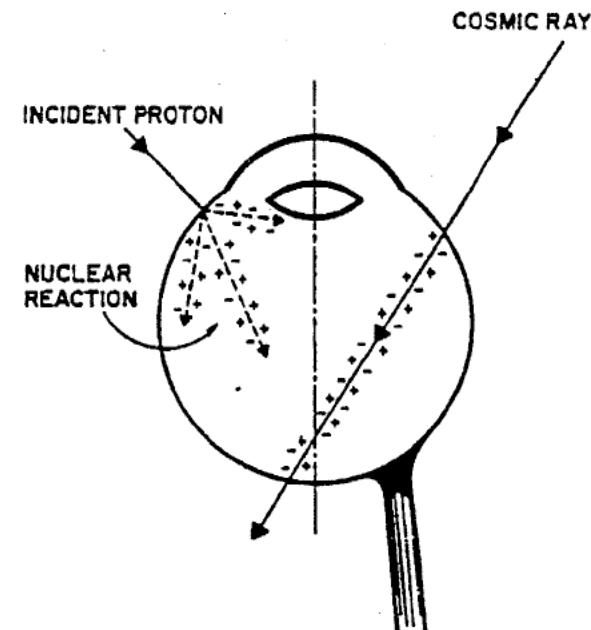
P.J. McNulty,

Single-events effects experienced by astronauts and microelectronic circuits flown in space

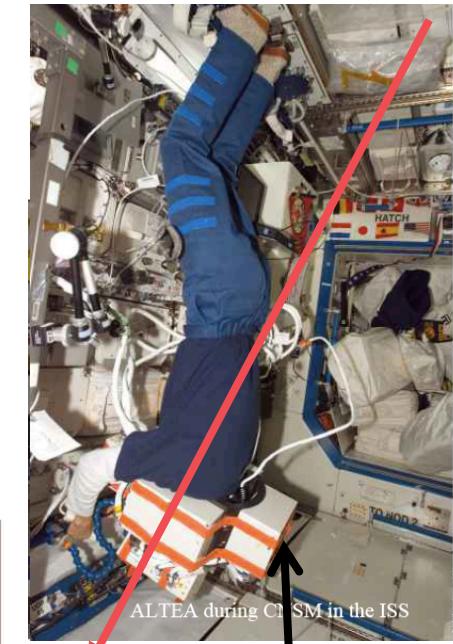
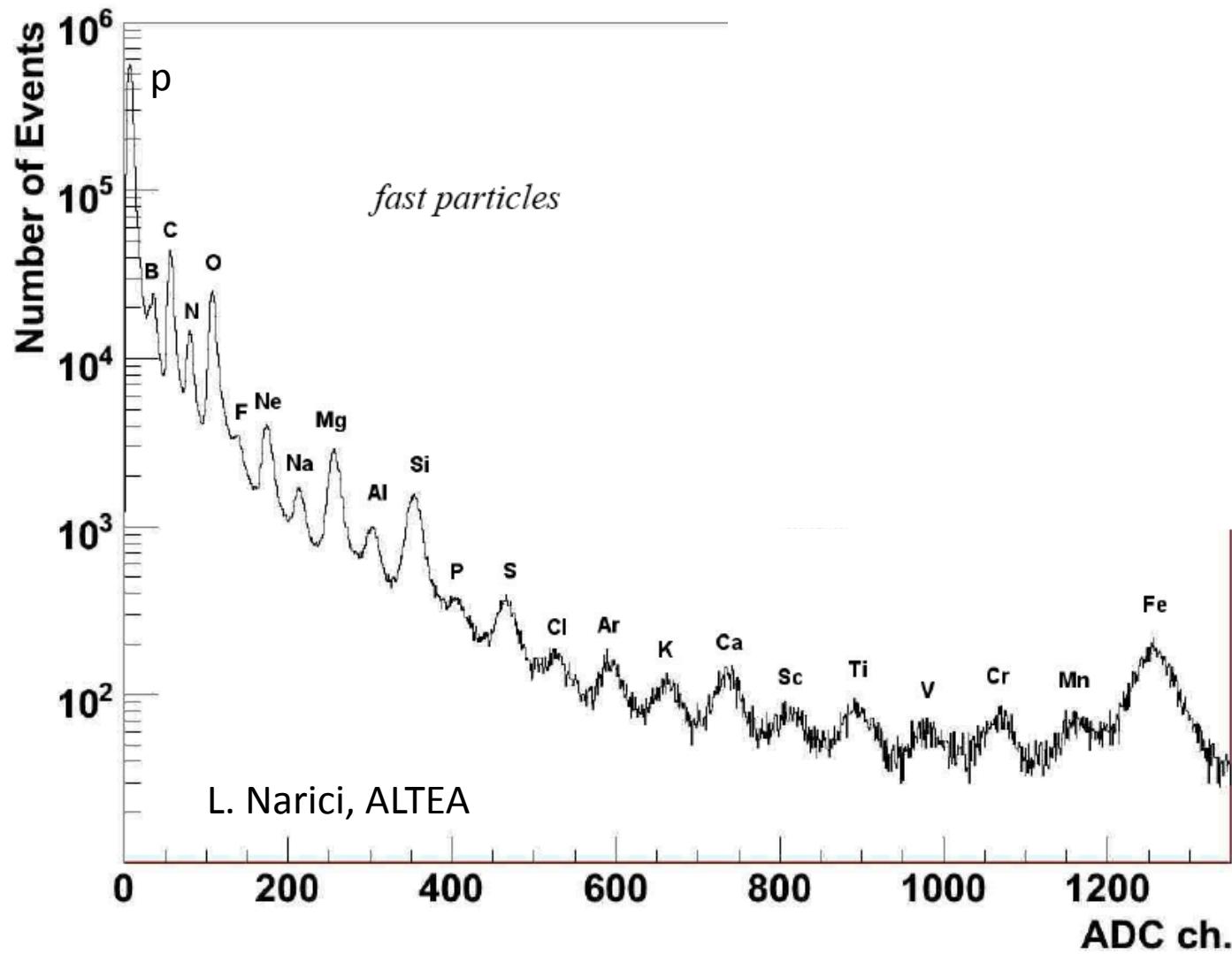
IEEE Transactions on Nucl. Sci. 43, 475 (1996)



Princeton Particle Accelerator (1970)

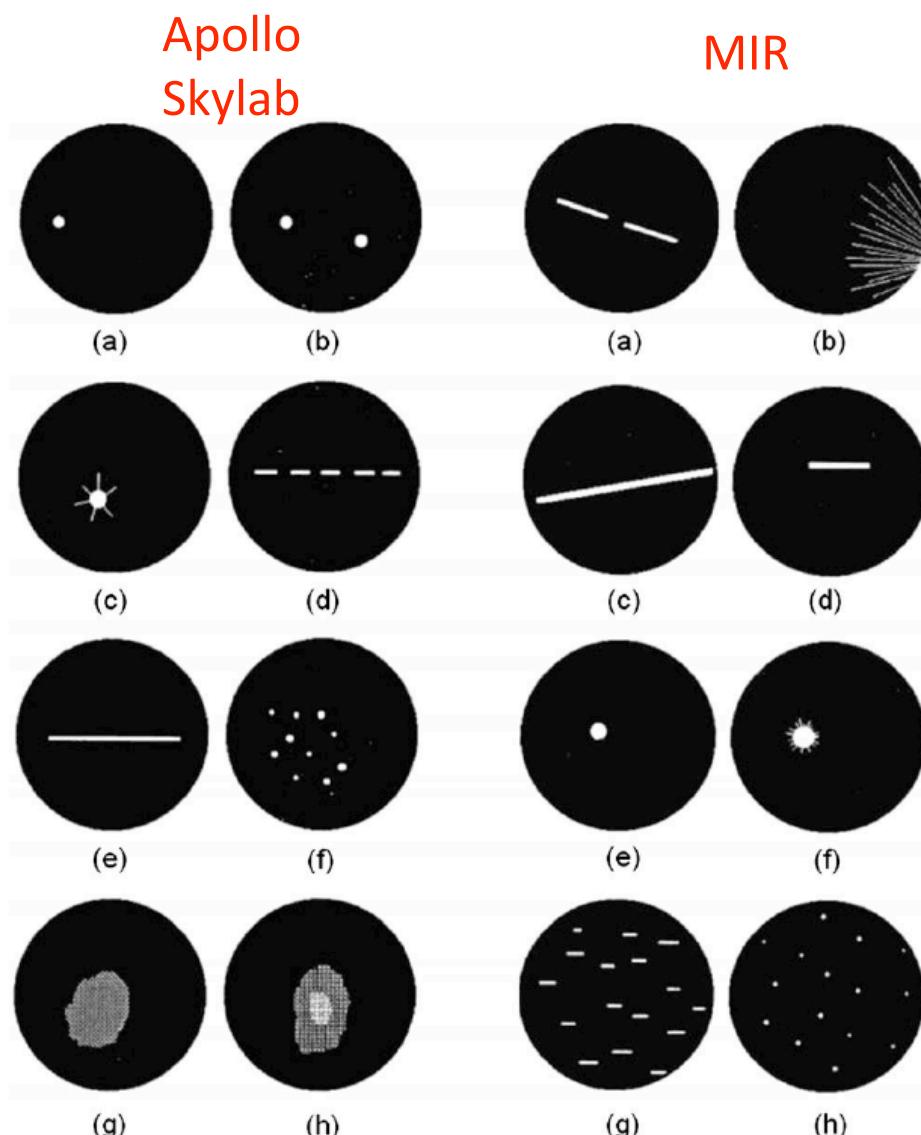


Cosmic rays identification

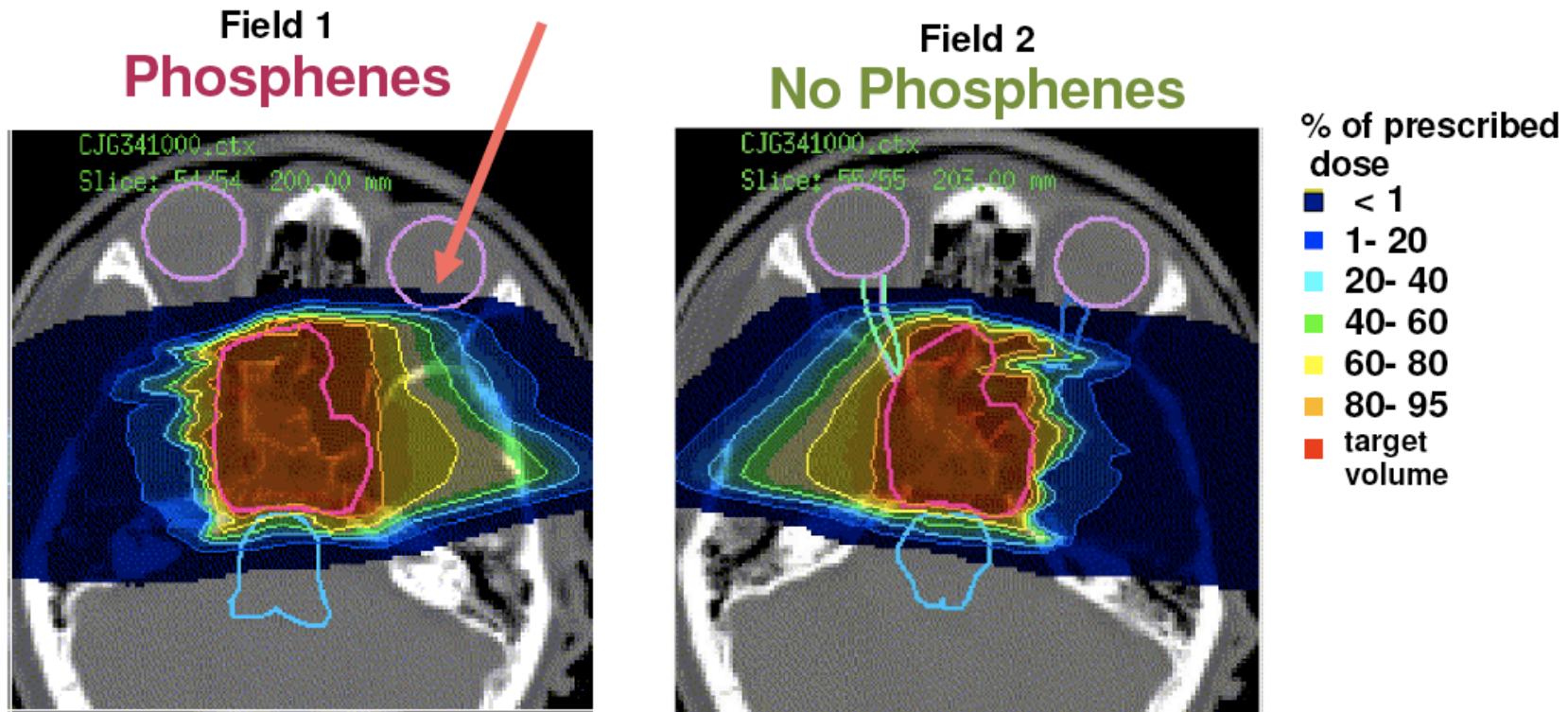


6 DSSSD
380 μ m

What do they see ?



Eye or brain ?



39 patients studied at GSI (O.Kavatsyuk, D.Schardt,M.Krämer)

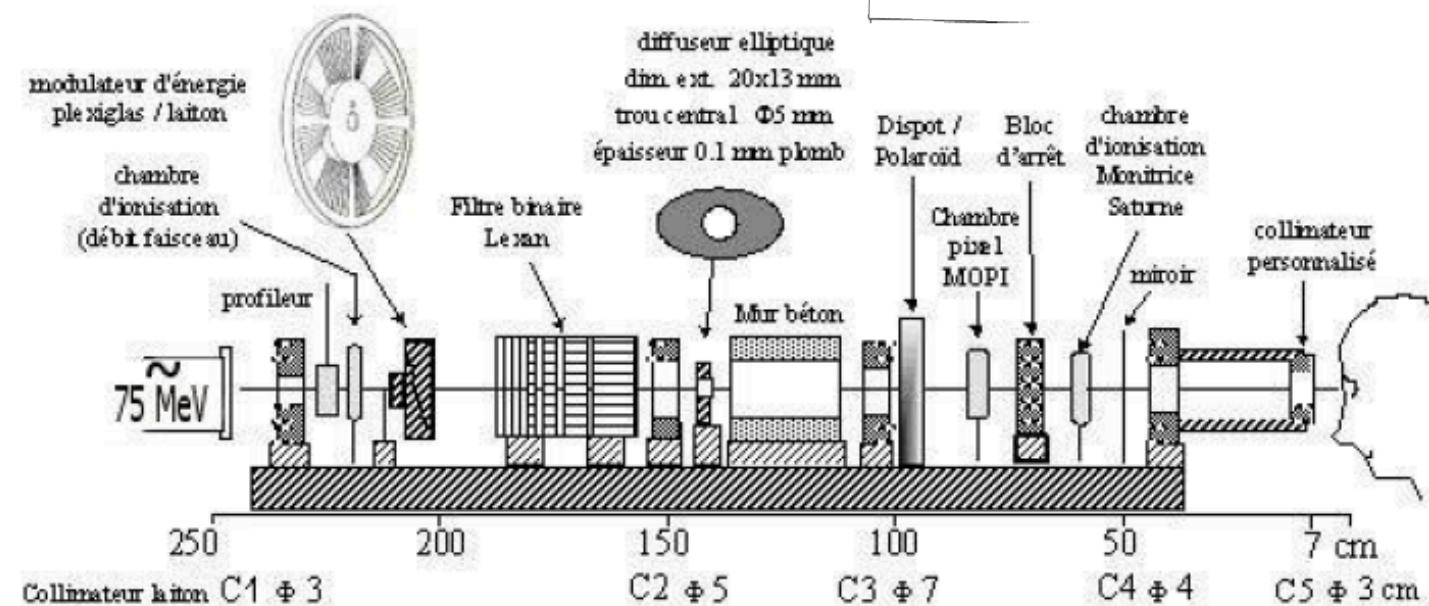
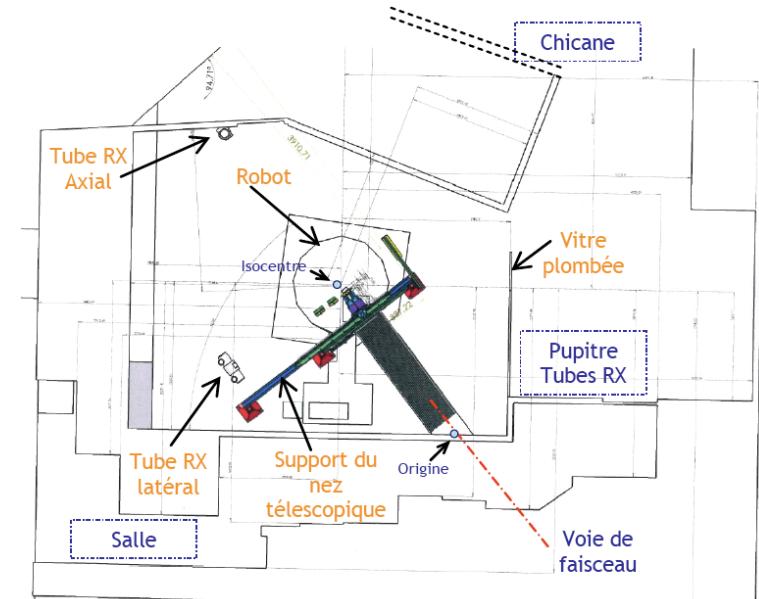
Protons or nuclei ?

- p: larger flux, lower LET
LET: 60 MeV p : 2 keV/ μ m
250 MeV ^{12}C : 12 keV/ μ m

- Phosphenes protontherapy centres status
LNS (Catania): No phosphenes
Loma Linda (CA): No -> Maybe ?
ICPO (Orsay): See next slides ...

Study at Orsay protontherapy centre

- 4x1 min 55 MeV protons in eye tumour, 10^{10} pps
- Questionnaire at the end of each session
- First study : 70 patients



Results

- 43% see at least one flash during the treatment
- Colors: blue (61%), white, yellow, purple
- Shapes: clouds (39 %), dot-like, linear
- Irradiation on the retina is not sufficient to trigger flash
- Contamination by X-rays and Cerenkov photons: blue cloud, also discarded by simulation

Conclusions

- Database 500 patients
- Beam Tracking
- Comparison with other facilities
- Contamination by secondary X rays or Cerenkov photons
- Role of the flux, the LET and physiology ?