

# DOBIES

## Dosimetry for Biological Experiments In Space

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  - NPI: F. Spurny, I. Jadrnickova
  - DIAS: D. O'Sullivan
  - JSC: D. Zhou
  - OSU: E. Yukihiro



# Objective

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Develop a standard dosimetric method to measure accurately Absorbed Doses & Equivalent Doses in biological samples with a combination of different passive detectors

# Detectors

- SCK•CEN: TL and OSL
- NPI: TL and TE
- DIAS/JSC: TE
- OSU: OSL

# TL measurements: SCK-CEN

## Materials:

-LiF:Mg,Ti: MTS-100, MTS-600, MTS-700

-LiF:Mg,Cu,P: MCP-100, MCP-600, MCP-700

Calibration: Co-60 (dose in tissue)

Reader: Harshaw 5500

TTP: (MTS):  $T_{\max} = 340^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $1^{\circ}\text{C/s}$

(MCP):  $T_{\max} = 255^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $1^{\circ}\text{C/s}$

# TLD's used by NPI

## **Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>:C:**

- **H\*(10) ≥ 1 μSv**
- **rapid decrease of light conversion factor (relative response RR) with LET above ~ 1 keV/μm**

## **Czech alumophosphate (AIP) TL glass**

- **H\*(10) ≥ 10 μSv**
- **slower decrease of relative response RR with LET above ~ 1 keV/μm**

## **CaSO<sub>4</sub>:Dy from INRNE BAS**

- **H\*(10) ≥ 1 μSv**
- **slower decrease of relative response RR with LET above ~ 10 keV/μm**

## **LiF's from IFJ Krakow**

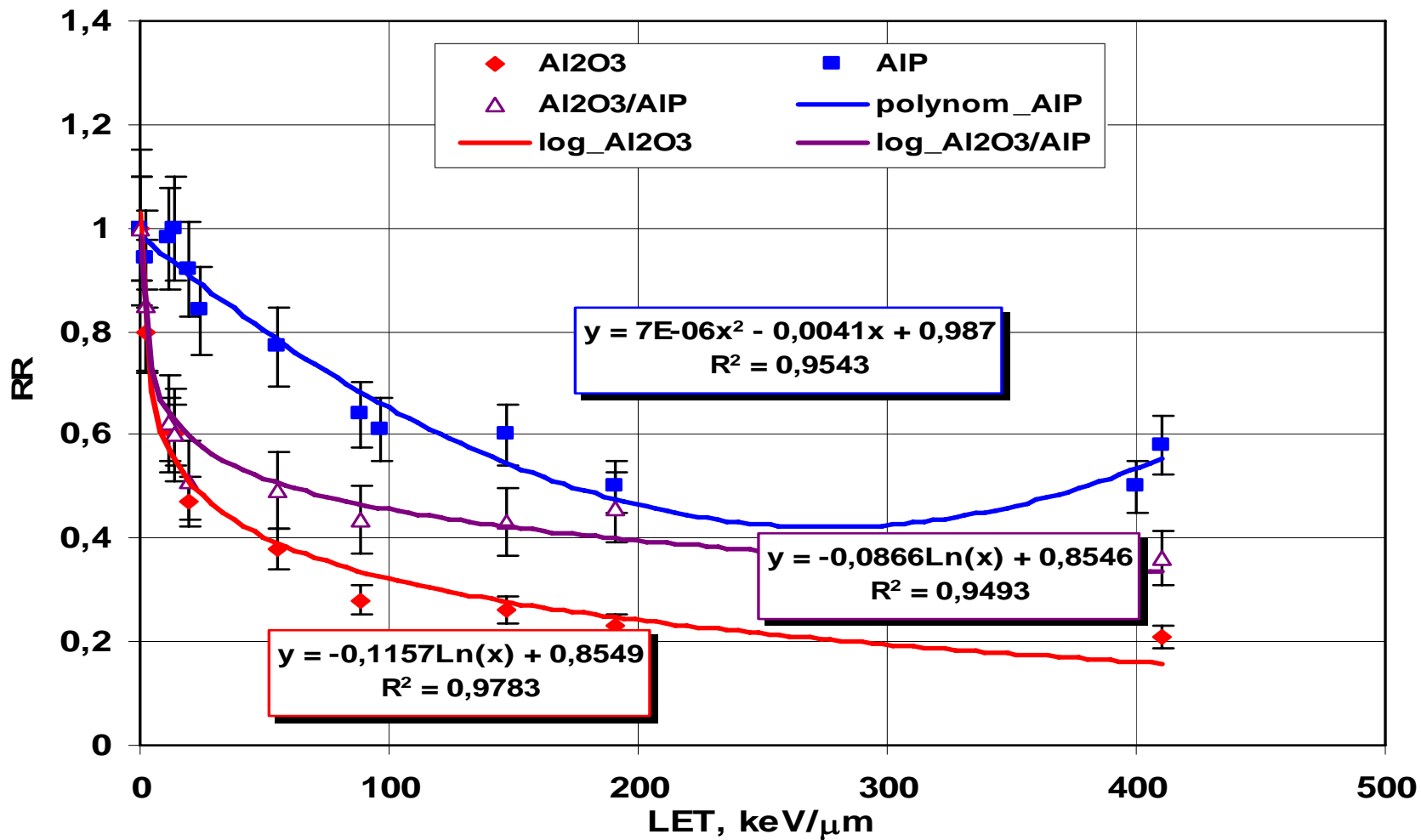
- **MTS-6; MTS-7; MTT-7; MCP-N; MCP-7**
- **different decrease of relative response RR with LET above ~ 1 keV/μm**

# Relative responses of TLDs as a function of LET – regressed ICCHIBAN 2-8 results



STU  
CEN

### RR of TLD



# OSL: Dosimeters of $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3:\text{C}$

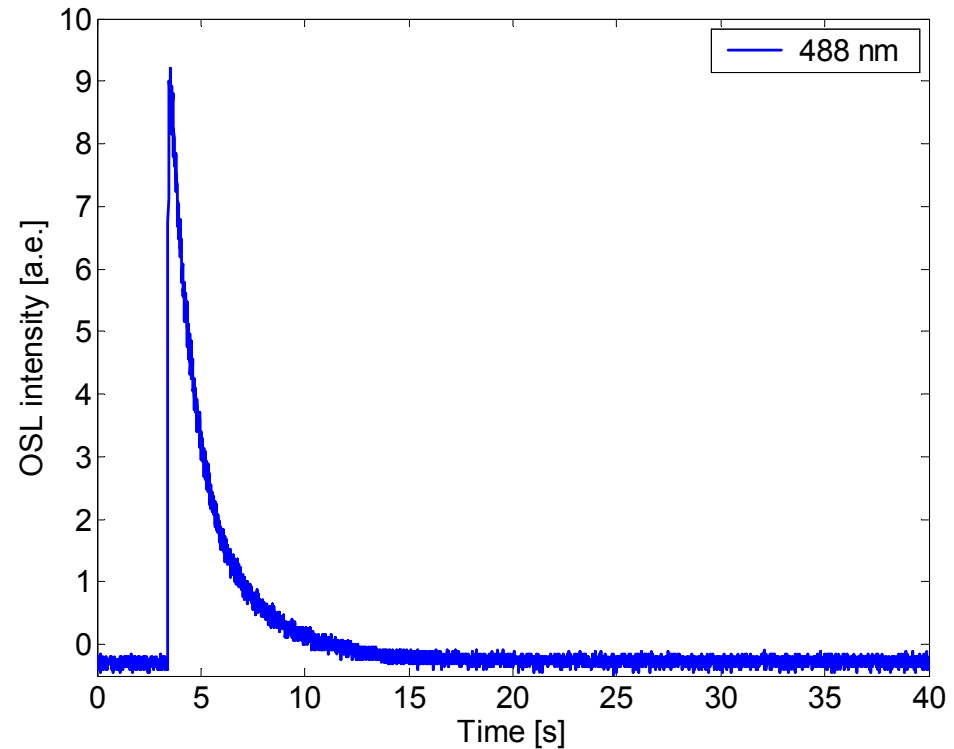
**Chips**  
(single crystals)



**Luxel**  
(powder in plastic film)

# Optically stimulated luminescence at the SCK-CEN

- Optically stimulated luminescence
    - :  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3:\text{C}$  detectors
      - TLD500 chips
      - Luxel strip
  - Ar-ion laser: 488 nm, 120 mW
  - 100 seconds of stimulation
  - Continuous mode
  - Discrimination through filter pack
- Calibration with Co-60, dose in tissue





# Current OSL setup



# NPI: LET spectrometer based on a PADC track-etch detectors

- polyallyldiglycolcarbonate (PADC) –  $C_{12}H_{18}O_7$ 
  - Page 0.5 mm (Page Mouldings Ltd, England),
  - Tastrak 0.5 and 1 mm (Track Analysis Systems Ltd, Bristol)
- etching in 5 N NaOH at 70°C for 18 hours
- automatic optical image analyzer LUCIA G

# DIAS/JSC: LET spectrometer based on a PADC track-etch detectors

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- manufactured by American Technical Plastics (ATP)
- approximately  $600 \pm 50 \mu\text{m}$  thick
- chemically etched in 6.25N NaOH at 60°C
- evaluated manually



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# Laboratory exposures: SCK-CEN results

# IRMM irradiations

- November 2006: Van de Graaff at JRC Geel

target	ion	Edeeltje MeV	Eneutr MeV	nominal current $\mu\text{A}$	nominal distance cm
LiF	p	1,954	0,150	9	50
LiF	p	2,094	0,327	10	50
T	d	889	15,998	4	50
T	d	3,055	19,497	5	50
D	d	1,943	4,995	5	50

Note: the yield for the 0.15 and the 0.3 MeV neutrons have been measured using the 5" Bonner sphere.

	0.15 MeV	0.3 MeV	5.0 MeV	16.0 MeV	19.5 MeV
Yield/charge/sr at target (sr <sup>-1</sup> uC <sup>-1</sup> ):	2,98E+06	1,63E+06	5,37E+06	1,48E+07	1,85E+06
Yield/charge/cm <sup>2</sup> 1000 mm from target (cm <sup>-2</sup> uC <sup>-1</sup> ):	2,98E+02	1,63E+02	5,37E+02	1,48E+03	1,85E+02
Relative uncertainty (%) (estimated for 0.15 and 0.3 MeV):	8,0	8,0	3,3	2,8	3,1

# IRMM irradiations

En [MeV]	Hn [mSv]	Ktissue [mGy]	<u>MTS</u>	<u>MTS</u>	<u>MTS</u>	<u>MCP</u>	<u>MCP</u>	<u>MCP</u>	<u>Luxel</u>	<u>TLD</u>
			<u>100</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>700</u>		<u>500</u>
0,150	7,62	0,5	<b>2,28</b>	<b>2,85</b>	<b>2,06</b>	<b>1,26</b>	<b>1,52</b>	<b>1,66</b>	<b>1,56</b>	<b>1,67</b>
			0,12	0,52	0,31	0,10	0,04	0,07	0,09	0,12
0,327	7,18	0,36	<b>0,87</b>	<b>0,75</b>	<b>0,77</b>	<b>0,44</b>	<b>0,53</b>	<b>0,49</b>	<b>0,53</b>	<b>0,56</b>
			0,28	0,56	0,19	0,01	0,05	0,01	0,02	0,03
4,995	17,06	1,27	<b>0,32</b>	<b>1,15</b>	<b>0,46</b>	<b>0,12</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,24</b>	<b>0,09</b>
			0,17	0,41	0,22	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,02	0,04
15,998	13,53	1,69	<b>0,29</b>	<b>0,92</b>	<b>0,61</b>	<b>0,09</b>	<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,11</b>	<b>0,20</b>	<b>0,09</b>
			0,13	0,45	0,14	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,03
19,497	4,15	0,53	<b>13,94</b>	<b>13,90</b>	<b>11,93</b>	<b>3,26</b>	<b>4,00</b>	<b>3,08</b>	<b>13,76</b>	<b>2,64</b>
			1,24	0,56	1,61	0,30	0,58	0,39	0,33	0,45

# IRMM irradiations

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- Reference gamma doses? TEPC measurements
- Uncertainties MTS too large:
  - Need to repeat measurements with higher doses
- Small amount of thermal neutrons
  - Large room
- Calculation of LET

# ICCHIBAN series

- **NSRL ICCHIBAN**
- not participated in all irradiations

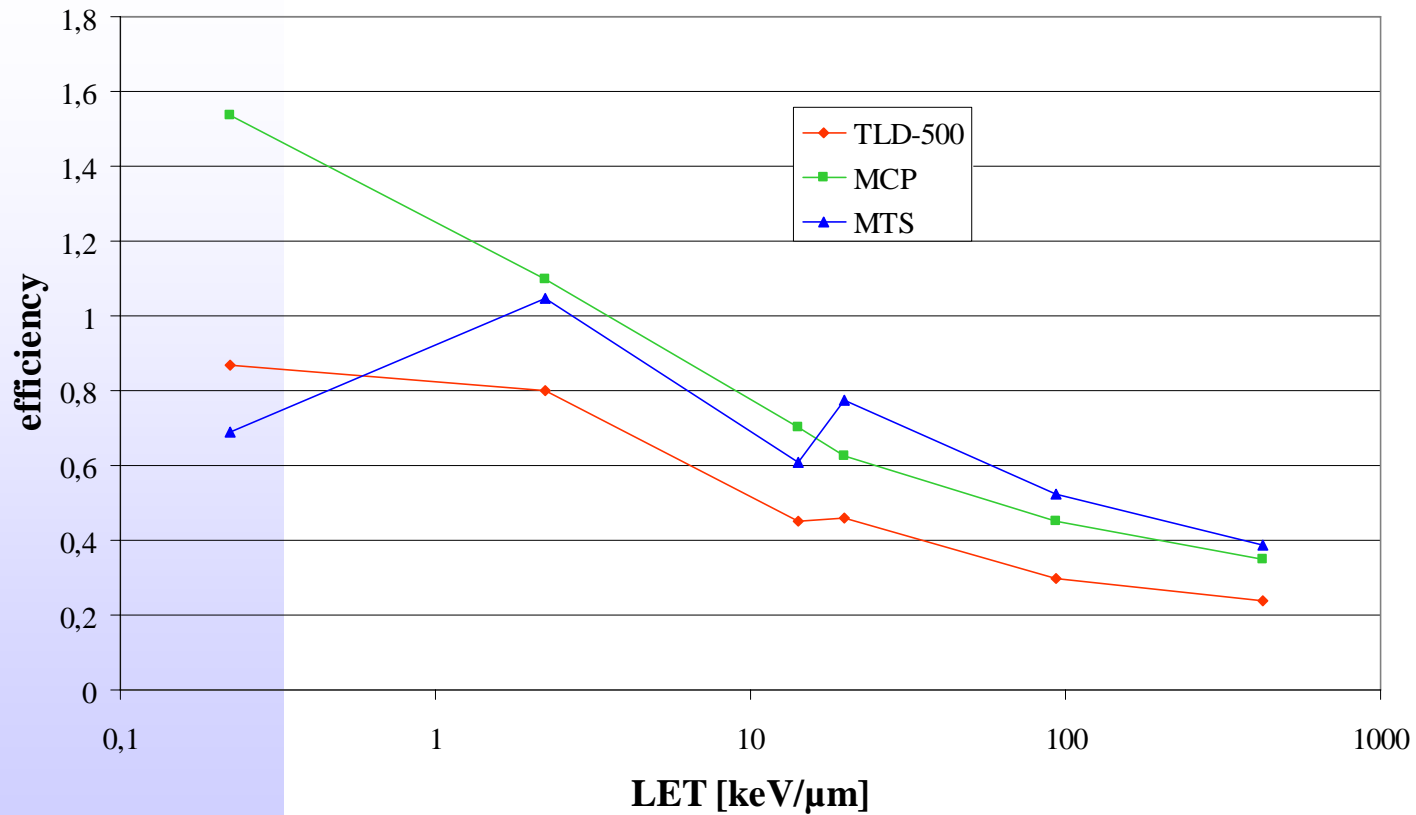
			[mGy]	TLD500	MCP-7	MTS-7
p	1 GeV/n	no Al	50	<b>43,3</b>	<b>66,5</b>	<b>45,8</b>
				0,3	1,4	1,1
p	1 GeV/n	20 cm Al	50	<b>32,8</b>	<b>49,0</b>	<b>34,2</b>
				0,8	0,7	0,5
O	1 GeV/n	no Al	50	<b>22,6</b>	<b>30,4</b>	<b>40,5</b>
				1,2	1,0	0,2
O	1 GeV/n	20 cm Al	50	<b>16,3</b>	<b>23,4</b>	<b>27,4</b>
				0,4	0,2	0,1



# HIMAC- ICCHIBAN-8

			TLD500	MCP700	MTS700
He	150 MeV/n	50	40	44,2 0,4	46,3 0,5
He	150 MeV/n	50	52	61,5 4,3	72,2 1,5
O	400 MeV/n	50	23	24,7 0,9	34,4 0,2
O	400 MeV/n	50	23	24,7 1,1	33,2 0,8
Ar	500 MeV/n	50	15	17,9 0,3	22,7 0,0
Ar	500 MeV/n	50	16	17,1 0,9	22,3 0,9
Fe	200 MeV/n	50	12	13,9 0,7	17,2 0,3
Fe	200 MeV/n	50	14	17,1 0,4	21,2 0,7

- **Efficiency curve**



# ICCHIBAN series

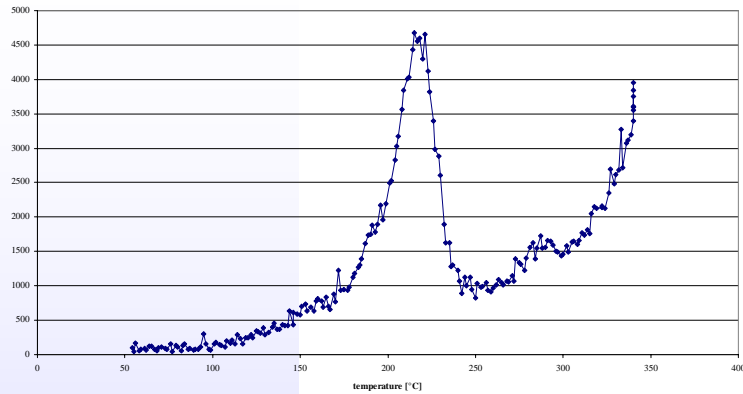
- **Comparison with OSU**

			SCK		OSU	
			TLD500	TLD-700	OSL single crystal	TLD-100
p	1 GeV/n	no Al	<b>0,87</b>	<b>0,69</b>	<b>1,00</b>	<b>0,92</b>
			0,01	0,02	0,05	0,04
O	1 GeV/n	no Al	<b>0,45</b>	<b>0,61</b>	<b>0,50</b>	<b>0,79</b>
			0,02	0,00	0,04	0,03
HIMAC-8						
He	150 MeV/n		<b>0,80</b>	<b>1,05</b>	<b>0,83</b>	<b>1,01</b>
			0,00	0,01	0,02	0,04
O	400 MeV/n		<b>0,46</b>	<b>0,78</b>	<b>0,46</b>	<b>0,76</b>
			0,00	0,00	0,01	0,04
Ar	500 MeV/n		<b>0,30</b>	<b>0,51</b>	<b>0,31</b>	<b>0,45</b>
			0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01
Fe	200 MeV/n		<b>0,24</b>	<b>0,39</b>	<b>0,26</b>	<b>0,41</b>
			0,00	0,01	0,02	0,01

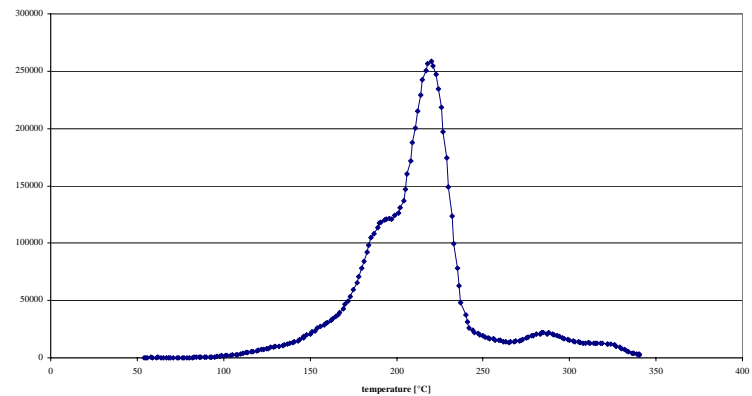
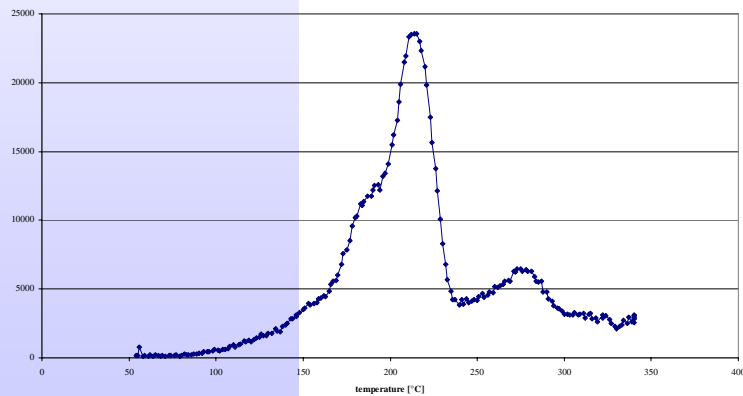
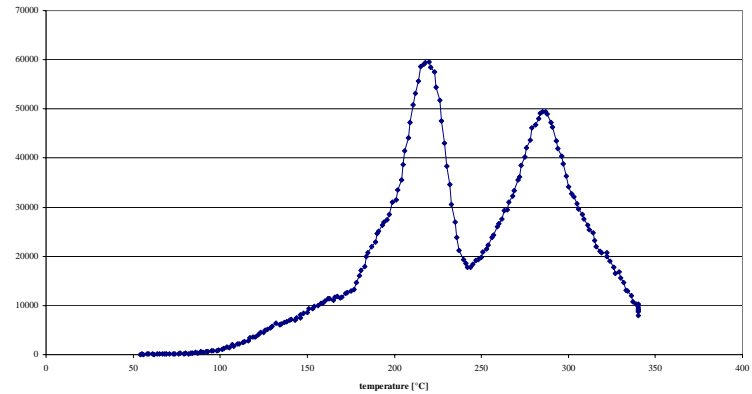
- **Other Ground experiments:**
  - Neutron sources
  - Mono-energetic neutrons: IRMM: october 2007
  - high energy fields
    - ♣ iThemba
    - ♣ Dubna
    - ♣ Other ICCHIBAN runs?
- Set-up of efficiency curve: compare with literature
- Glow curve deconvolution (TLD) – decay curve deconvolution (OSL)

# Dose information from glow curve

BASE A



Thermal neutrons



Fast neutrons (19 MeV)

Co-60



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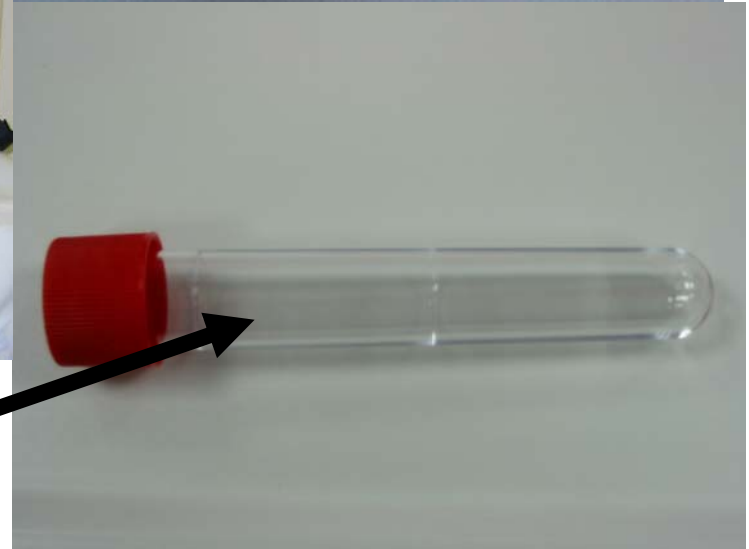
# Space exposures: SCK-CEN results

## Past space measurements:

Two ESA projects:

- **MESSAGE 2:** effects of the space flight conditions on bacterial gene expression
  - ♣ October 2003: 10 days
  
- **MOBILIZATION:** gene transfer between model bacteria:
  - ♣ april 2004: 11 days

# Transport bags



dosemeters inside



# Conclusions first experiments

- Dose rate measured: 162  $\mu\text{Gy}/\text{day}$  (OSL, TL), high-LET ( $>10 \text{ keV}/\mu\text{m}$ ) particles:  $\sim 5 \mu\text{Gy d}^{-1}$ 
  - **Total dose rate:  $\sim 180 \mu\text{Gy}/\text{day}$**
- **Different results for different types of detectors:**  
 $\neq$  efficiencies to HCP with LET  $<$  detection threshold of TED's

# BASE-A flight

- **Undocking of 13S:** 18 September 2006 at 23:53 CET

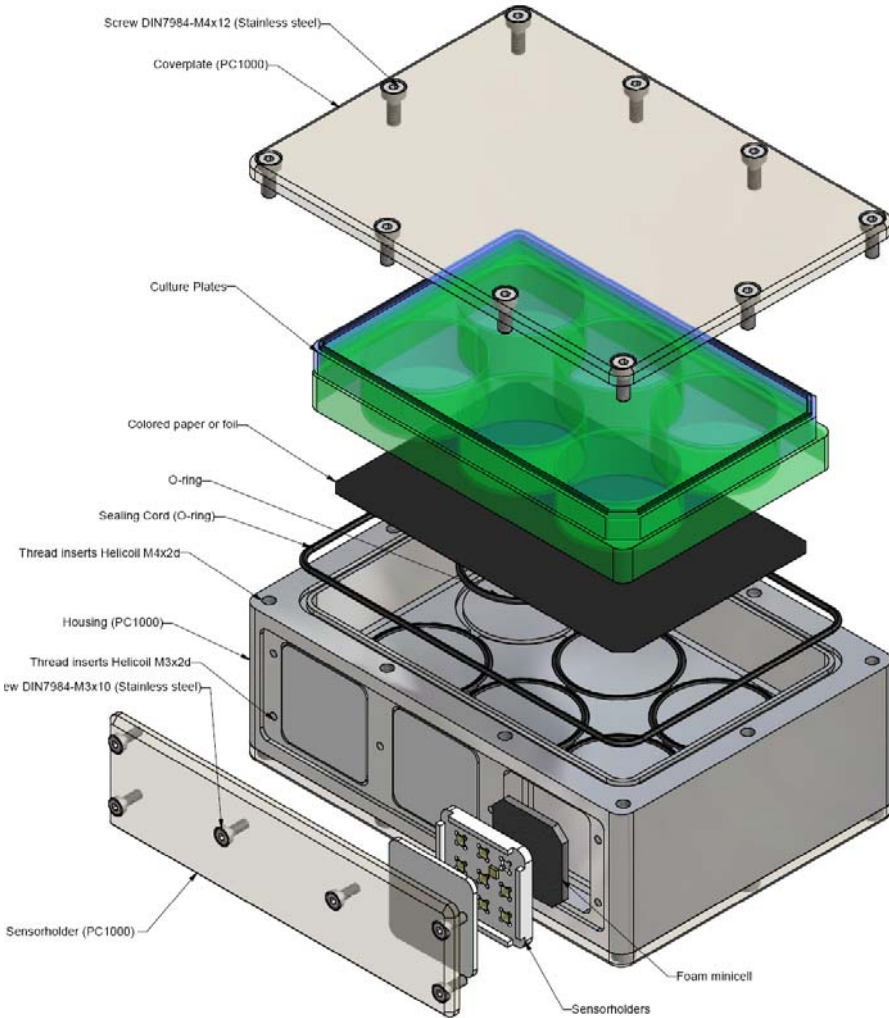
**Landing of 13S:** 29 September 2006 at 03:13 CET

- **Inclination:** Practically constant at approximately 51.6 degrees.

**Altitude of ISS between docking of 13S and undocking of 13S:** Decreases almost linearly from 342 km to 340.5 km (approximate values)

- hardware and experiment stackings from the Soyuz module to the Zvezda module in ISS, conduct of experiment (storage & pictures) done by German European astronaut Thomas Reiter (ISS Expedition 13 crew - *Astrolab-missie*)

# BASE flight



# BASE-A flight

- **Results:**

- OSL results lost because of bleaching of detectors (holders were too transparent)
- TL results: averaged over all results:

[μGy/day] $D_{\text{tissue}}$					
<u>MTS100</u>	<u>MTS600</u>	<u>MTS700</u>	<u>MCP100</u>	<u>MCP600</u>	<u>MCP700</u>
<b>198</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>199</b>
13	21	19	15	9	21

- Relative high spread: different containers

# BASE-A flight

- **Results per container:**

- TL results (only statistical uncertainty):

	1MT	6MT	7MTS	1MC	6MC	7MC
<u>1</u>	206	212	236	219	220	215
	6	2		14	1	11
<u>2</u>	193	209	203	219	213	204
	1	5	11	13	5	20
<u>3</u>	195	210	192	206	214	195
	6	5		6	5	6
<u>4</u>	195	217	213	210	260	191
	4	9	9	2	67	30

- 1MT: different positions
- 6/7 MC/4: 2 high readings
- Differences between containers, but not very high (5%)

## Comparison with previous flights

Institution	Material	Techn.	ISS-7S Test Tubes [ $\mu\text{Gy d}^{-1}$ ]	ISS-7S Containers [ $\mu\text{Gy d}^{-1}$ ]	ISS-8S Test Tubes [ $\mu\text{Gy d}^{-1}$ ]	ISS-13S containers [ $\mu\text{Gy/day}$ ]
SCK-CEN	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3:\text{C}$	CW-OSL	$148 \pm 5$	$162 \pm 3$	$157 \pm 7$	-
OSU	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3:\text{C}$	CW-OSL	$170 \pm 2$	$165 \pm 2$	$163 \pm 5$	-
SCK-CEN	$^7\text{LiF}:\text{Mg,Ti}$	TL	$152 \pm 8$	$194 \pm 17$	-	$208 \pm 23$
SCK-CEN	$^6\text{LiF}:\text{Mg,Ti}$	TL	-	-	-	$212 \pm 21$
SCK-CEN	$^7\text{LiF}:\text{Mg,Cu,P}$	TL	$143 \pm 1$	$154 \pm 4$	-	$199 \pm 21$
SCK-CEN	$^6\text{LiF}:\text{Mg,Cu,P}$	TL	-	-	-	$217 \pm 9$
NPI	$^7\text{LiF}:\text{Mg,Cu,P}$	TL	-	$154 \pm 12$	$118 \pm 7$	
NPI	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3:\text{C}$	TL	-	$178 \pm 14$	$180 \pm 18$	
NPI	$\text{CaSO}_4:\text{Dy}$	TL	-	-	-	179

Absorbed dose to tissue ( $D_{tissue}$ ) and corrected absorbed dose obtained using different TLDs with the standard deviation of all detectors. In the corrected absorbed dose, the contribution from particles with LET higher than 10 keV/ $\mu$ m was discounted.

<b>TLD</b>	<b><math>D_{tissue}</math> [<math>\mu</math>Gy/day]</b>	<b>Corrected <math>D_{tissue}</math> [<math>\mu</math>Gy/day]</b>
CaSO <sub>4</sub> :Dy	180±15	160±20
<sup>nat</sup> LiF:Mg,Ti (MTS-100)	198±13	178±18
<sup>6</sup> LiF:Mg,Ti (MTS-600)	212±21	192±26
<sup>7</sup> LiF:Mg,Ti (MTS-700)	208±23	188±28
<sup>nat</sup> LiF:Mg,Cu,P(MCP-N)	215±15	205±18
<sup>6</sup> LiF:Mg,Cu,P (MCP-6)	227±39	217±42
<sup>7</sup> LiF:Mg,Cu,P (MCP-7)	199±21	189±24

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- The absorbed doses obtained with TLDs at different laboratories were consistent, but the uncertainties are of 10% in general.
  - Although different materials were shown to have different efficiencies to HZE particles during ground-based experiments, these differences could not be resolved in the space exposures due to the uncertainties involved.
  - The contribution from high LET particles to the TLD results, calculated based on TED data, did not exceed 10%.



# TED results

DIAS/JSC →

NPI ↘

Detector location	<i>D</i> ( $\mu\text{Gy/day}$ )	<i>H</i> ( $\mu\text{Sv/day}$ )	Quality Factor
Stack 1	$29.9 \pm 1.9$	$353 \pm 22$	11.81
Stack 2	$29.2 \pm 2.8$	$342 \pm 32$	11.70
Stack 3	$31.5 \pm 3.2$	$366 \pm 37$	11.61
Stack 4	$33.4 \pm 2.1$	$392 \pm 25$	11.74
<i>Average</i>	$31.0 \pm 3.1$	$363 \pm 31$	11.72

PADC	Method	<i>D</i> ( $\mu\text{Gy/day}$ )	<i>H</i> ( $\mu\text{Sv/day}$ )	<i>Q</i>
Page	Uncorrected	$33 \pm 5$	$203 \pm 18$	$6.2 \pm 1.1$
	Corrected	$36 \pm 6$	$290 \pm 46$	$8.1 \pm 1.8$
Tastrak	Uncorrected	$17 \pm 3$	$183 \pm 14$	$10.7 \pm 2.1$
	Corrected	$21 \pm 4$	$261 \pm 38$	$8.1 \pm 1.9$

## BASE A: Conclusion

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- The average values of the total dosimetric quantities are equal to  $\sim 220$   $\mu\text{Gy}/\text{day}$  for  $D$ , and  $H$  varies from 480 to 580  $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{day}$ , depending on which TED result is used.
- The  $D$  and  $H$  values are  $\sim 20\%$  to  $40\%$  higher than previously measured (Goossens et al., 2006). This difference can be related to variations in solar activity or exposure location at the ISS, or both..

# Still in space

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- **BRADOS space intercomparison**



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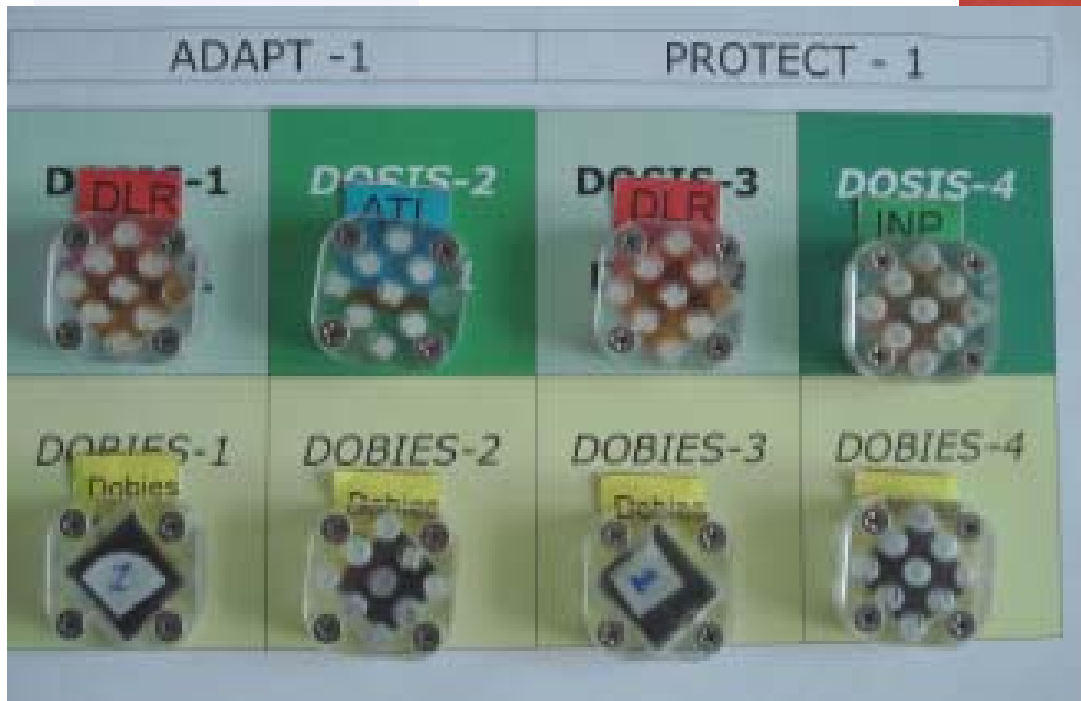
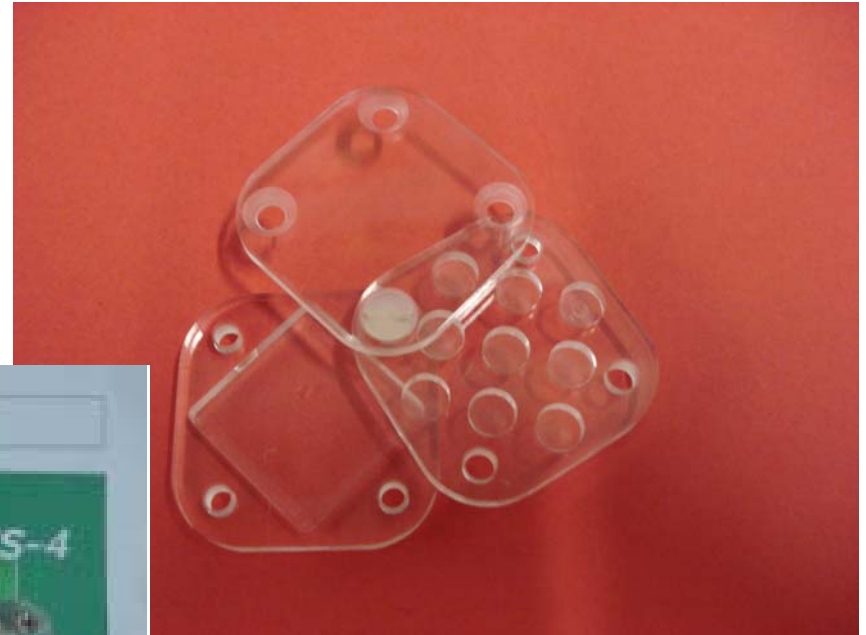
# Future flight opportunities

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## EXPOSE-EUTEF

- Several research groups involved: exo biology
- **Outside of ISS**, attached to Columbus module
- Exposure for 1,5 years
- Launch date october 2007 (STS 1E)
- Passive dosimetry shared by DOBIES and DOSIS (DLR)
- Active detector: R3D
- Holders prepared by DLR

# EXPOSE-EUTEF: holders



# YING-B experiment

- Main researchers: Free University of Brussels
- Determine the effect of microgravity on expression and functionality of Flo proteins (yeast)
- 1 separate experimental container (90x58x24mm) with all sensors
  - Including radiation sensors: same holders as BASE-A (now in black)
    - ♣ OSL/TLD:
    - ♣ TED:
- BIO#4 mission: **spring/autumn 2008**

# Mobilisatsia-3 experiment

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- Main researchers: SCK-CEN
- Same configuration as Mobilisatsia 2
- **october 2007**



# BASE-B experiment

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- Main researchers: SCK-CEN
- Same configuration as BASE-A
- BIO#4 mission: **spring/autumn 2008**

## CFS-A experiment

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- Main researchers: Rumania, EU-SURE program
- Same hardware as BASE/YING
- **spring 2008**
- **3 containers for 10/11 days, 1 container for 6 months**

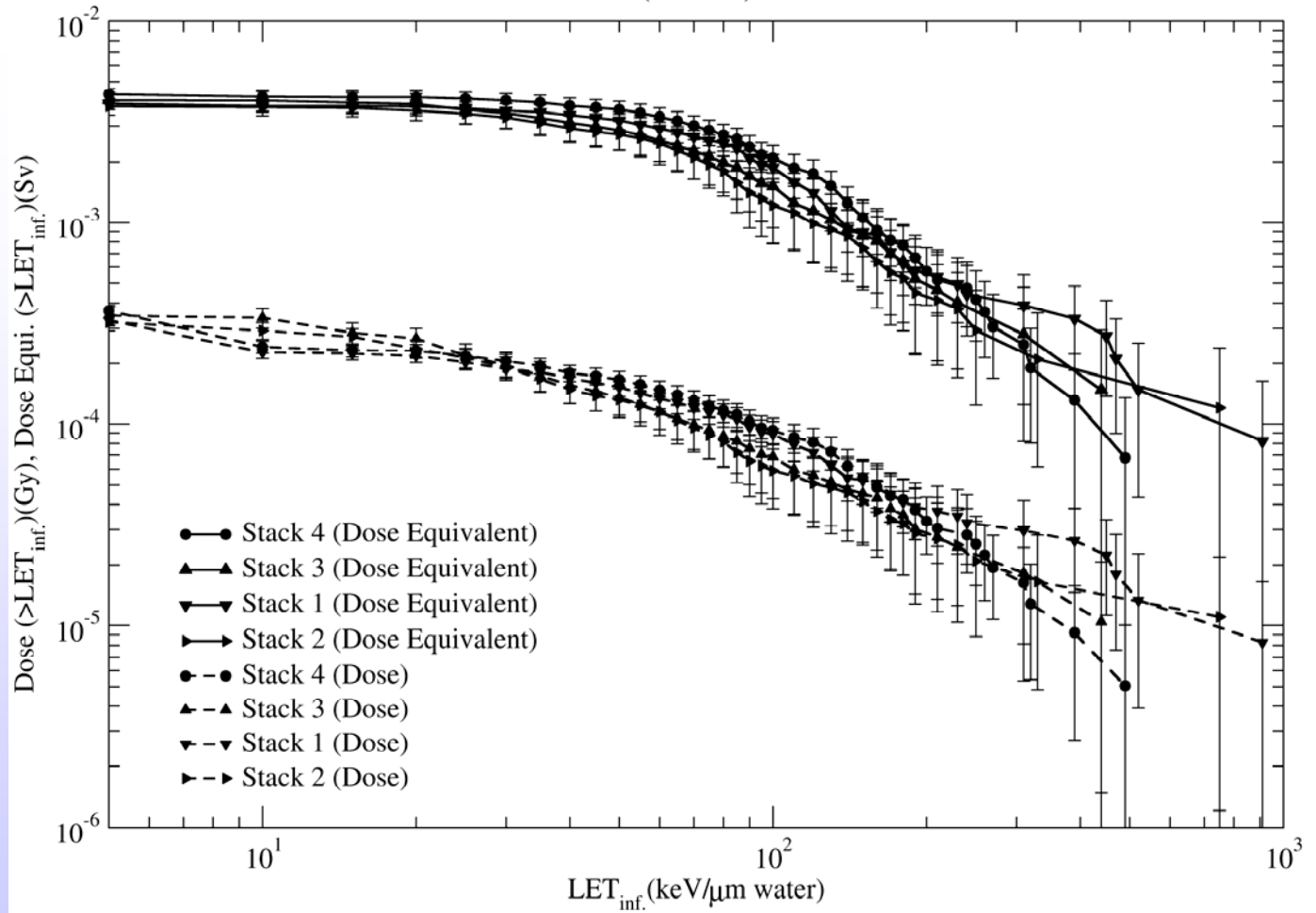
- KUBIK container: 6 months exposure inbetween biological experiments
  - Needs to be negotiated
- EMCS container:
  - Long waiting list
- Small detector packages on different locations in the ISS
  - Foreseen together with DOSIS experiment (Columbus)

# End-goal of DOBIES

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- Small and cheap passive dosimeter for biological experiments
  - Which type of detectors ?
  - How many detectors for sufficient accuracy?
  - Simple algorithm
  - Correct for high LET contribution
    - ♣ no need for TED every time?

## Integral LET Spectrum (ICRP 60) (ISS-13S)



### ISS September 2006 - integral spectra

