



Simulations for possible future measurements with FOOT setup

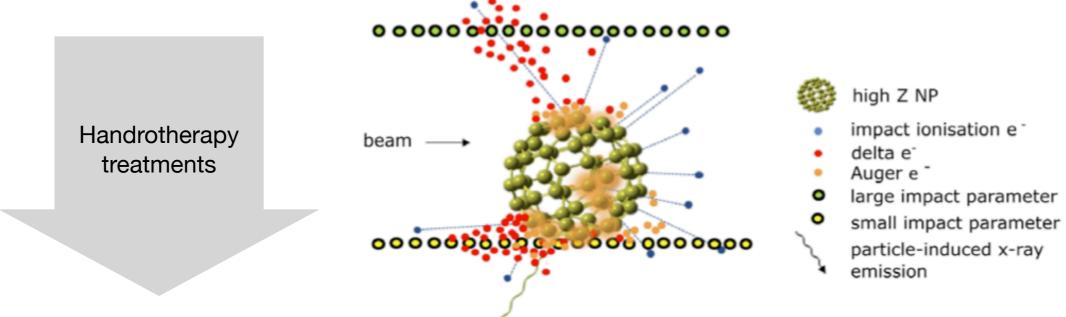
Physics meeting

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Overview



Studies show that the presence of metal nanoparticles in cells irradiated with photons or hadrons amplify the effect of irradiation.



Alpha particles (produced in fragmentation processes) damage cells irreparably?

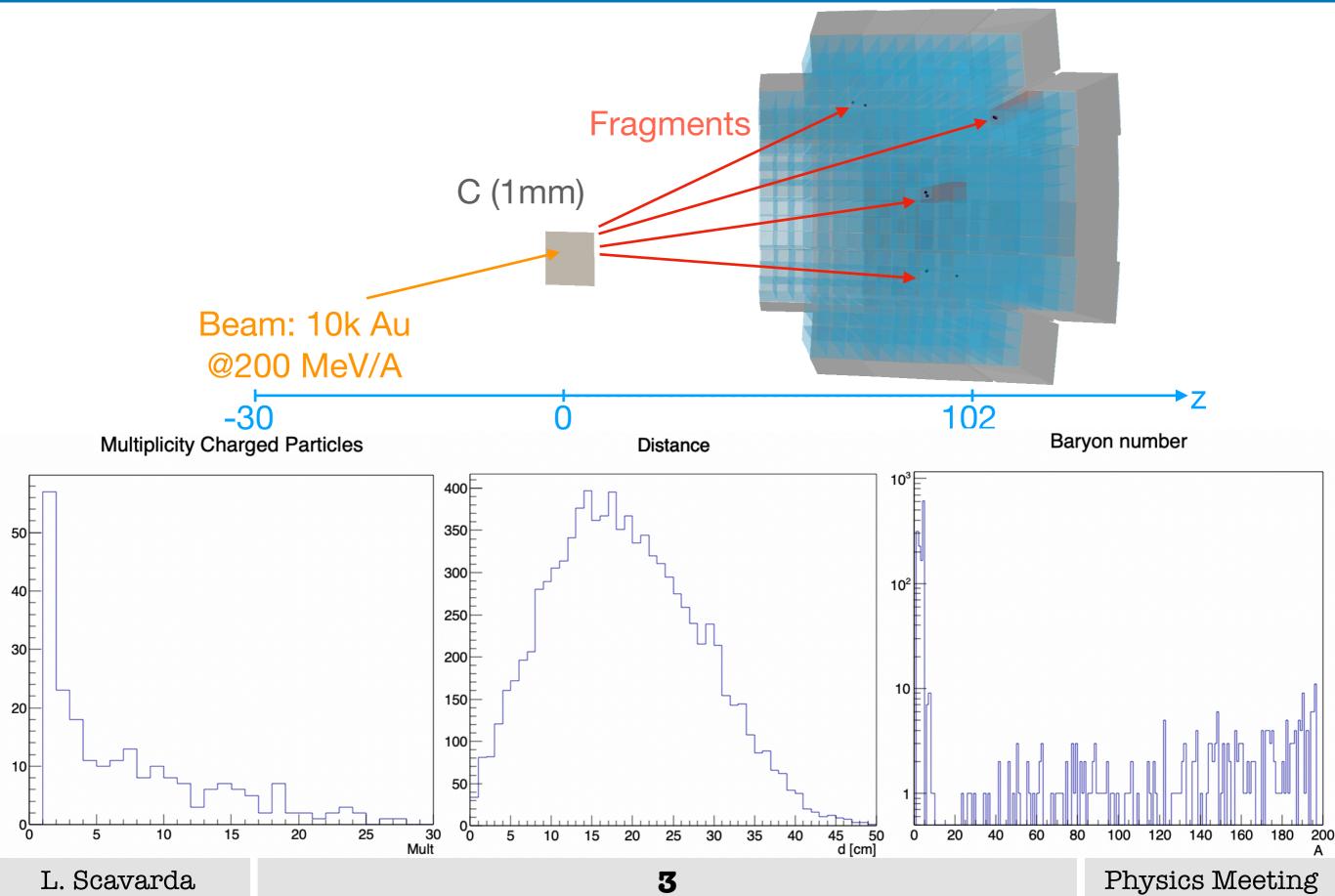
Through the FOOT setup and the inverse kinematics strategy would be possible measure the differential cross sections of ⁴He.

FLUKA Montecarlo simulations are performed in order to measure the angular distribution and the kinetic energy of the fragments:

- Au @200 MeV/A beam + C target + FOOT calorimeter
- Au @200 MeV/A beam + C₂H₄ target + FOOT calorimeter

Simulation Geometry

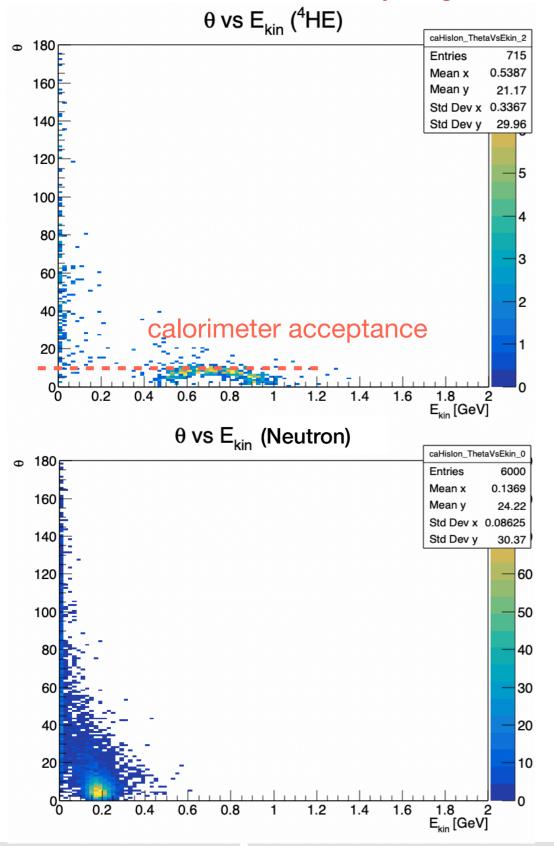




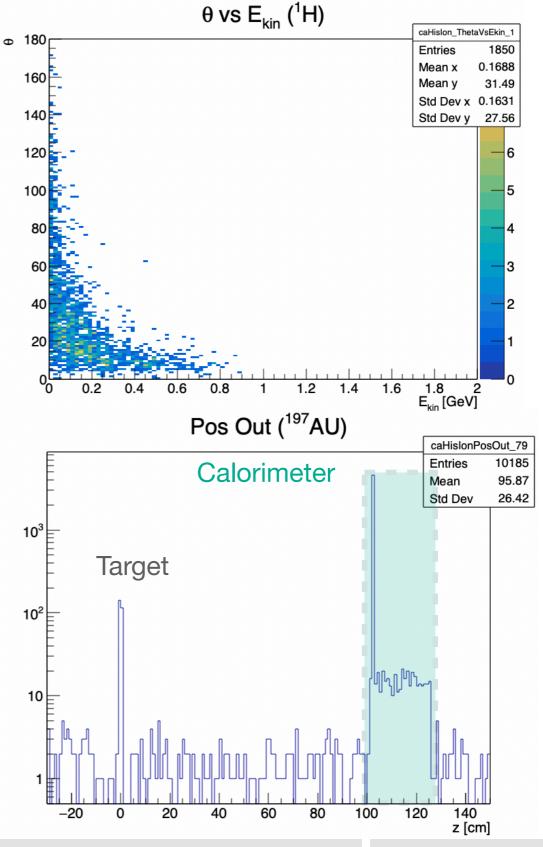
Au @200 MeV/A on C (1mm)







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Au @200 MeV/A on C (100µm)



144

1.4

1.2

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

0

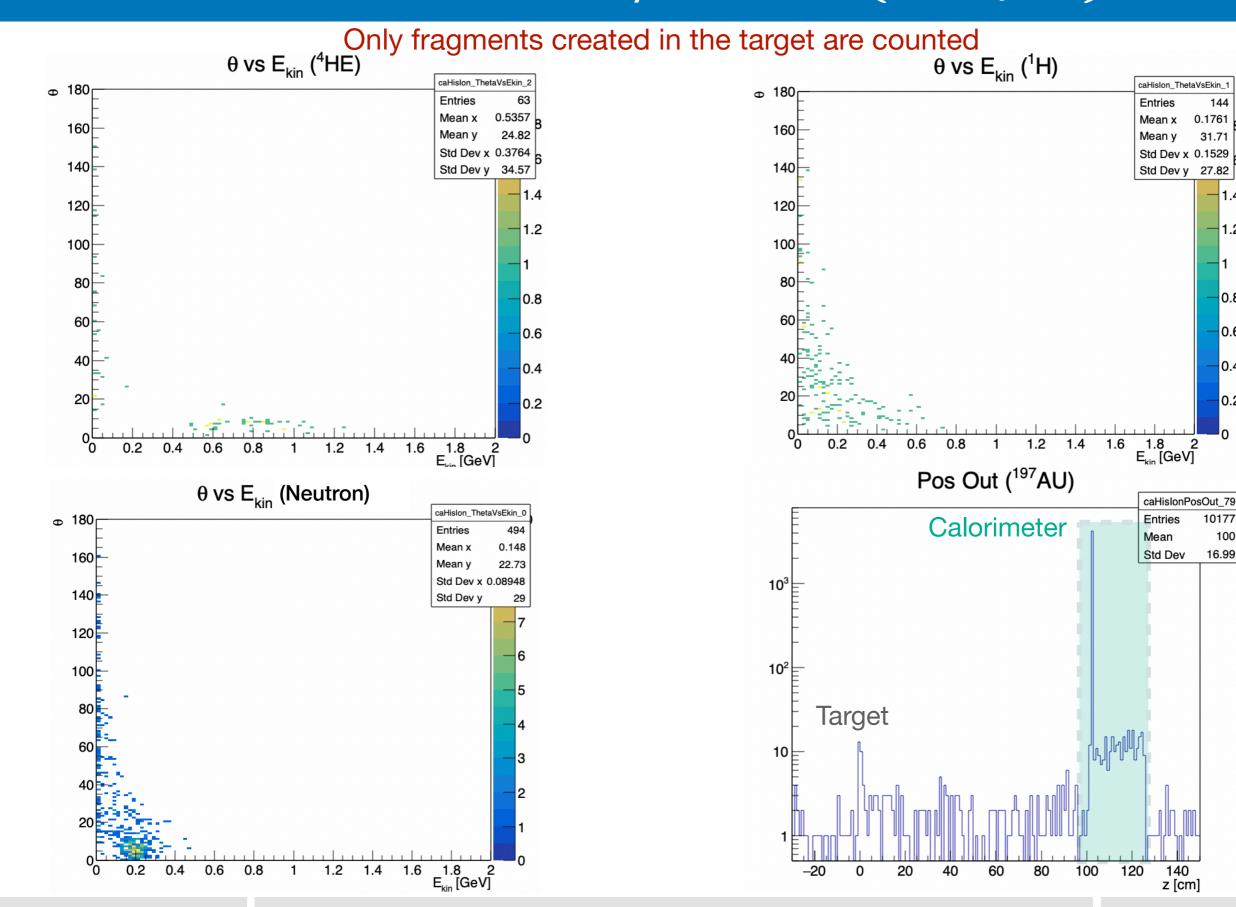
10177

100

16.99

0.1761

31.71

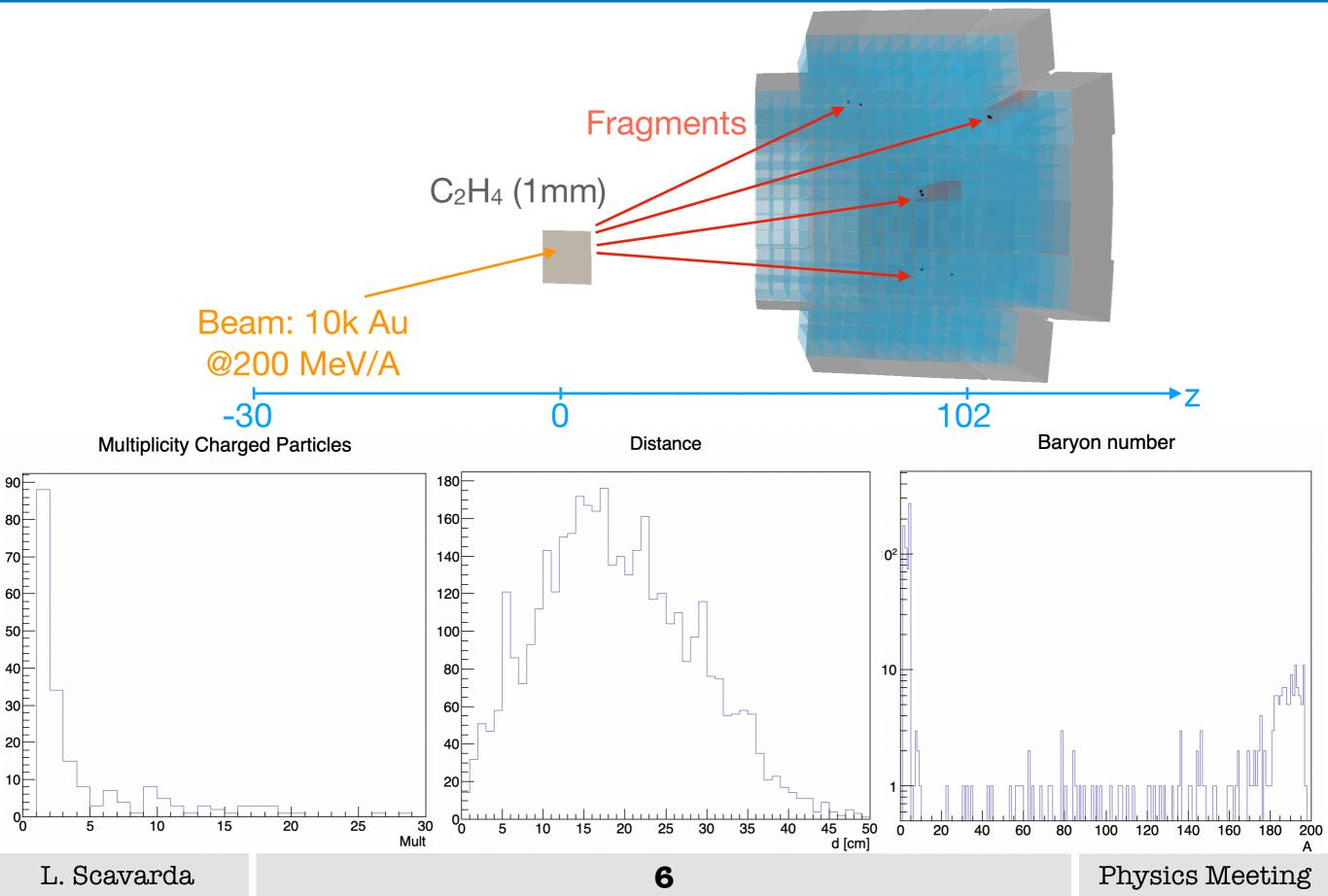


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Simulation Geometry





Au @200 MeV/A on C_2H_4 (1mm)



1048

0.1532

36.47

0.1616

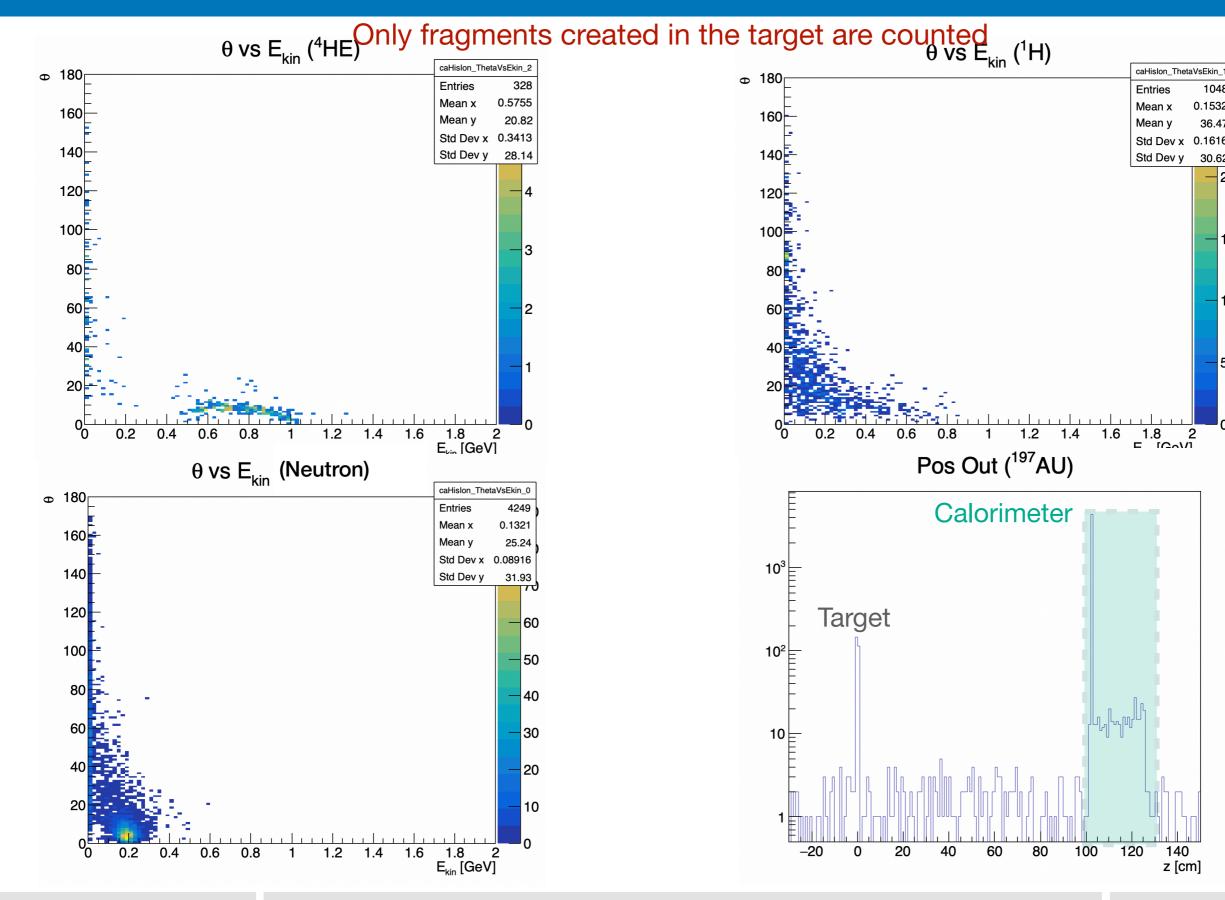
30.62 20

15

10

5

2



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Conclusions



This study would allow to understand if the alpha particles, created in the fragmentation processes between the hadrons beam and the nanoparticles, are the main responsible of the enhancement of these treatments.

From preliminary simulations the calorimeter seems to be able to identify well the fragments in this configuration as well:

- the average charged particle multiplicity is 1-2 fragments in event with #frag > 0
- the average distance between charged fragments is 15 cm (no problem with pileup)
- The biggest part of alpha particles created in the target are in the forward direction ($\theta \le 10^{\circ}$).

More simulations are needed, in particular with the full FOOT setup.

REFERENCE

Kim, *"Enhanced proton treatment in mouse tumors through proton irradiated nanoradiator effects on metallic nanoparticles",* Physics in Medicine & Biology (2012), <u>10.1088/0031-9155/57/24/8309</u>