

Radiolytic ROS production mechanism under proton flash conditions: combination of experimental and simulation investigation

Vincent Fiegel, Giovanna Rosa Fois, Guillaume Blain, Manon Evin, Quentin Mouchard, Charbel Koumeir, Noël Servagent, Craff Emeline, Mohammad Ghalei, Vincent Métivier, et al.

▶ To cite this version:

Vincent Fiegel, Giovanna Rosa Fois, Guillaume Blain, Manon Evin, Quentin Mouchard, et al.. Radiolytic ROS production mechanism under proton flash conditions: combination of experimental and simulation investigation. 2nd Flash Radiotherapy and Particle Therapy Conference (FRPT 2022), Nov 2022, Barcelona, Spain. hal-03901615

HAL Id: hal-03901615 https://imt-atlantique.hal.science/hal-03901615

Submitted on 15 Dec 2022

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X ARRONAX

mol J⁻¹)

G(H₂O₂) (×10⁻⁷

LPC

Ś



 $HO' + HO' \rightarrow H_2O_2$

 $H0^{\bullet} + e_{aq}^{-} \rightarrow H0^{-}$

 $H^{\bullet} + O_2 \rightarrow HO_2^{\bullet}$

 $e_{aq}^- + 0_2 \rightarrow 0_2^{\bullet-}$



Under Argon condition, no O₂ : competition

k = 0,55×10¹⁰ L.mol⁻¹.sec⁻¹

k = 3,0×10¹⁰ L.mol⁻¹.sec⁻¹

Under Air condition, O₂ adds this :

Under N₂O condition, no O₂, e⁻hvd</sub> is scavenged

 $k = 2.1 \times 10^{10} \text{ L.mol}^{-1}.\text{s}^{-1}$

k = 1,9×10¹⁰ L.mol⁻¹.s⁻¹

 $k = 5.0 \times 10^{10} L.mol^{-1}.s^{-1}$

 $k = 1.8 \times 10^{10} L.mol^{-1}.s^{-1}$

 $k = 7,0 \times 10^5 L.mol^{-1}.s^{-1}$



UHDR effect

UHDR effect

NO UHDR

effect

RADIOLYTIC ROS PRODUCTION MECHANISM UNDER PROTON FLASH CONDITIONS : COMBINATION OF EXPERIMENTAL AND SIMULATION INVESTIGATION

V.Fiegel and G.R.Fois, G.Blain*, M.Evin, Q.Mouchard, C.Koumeir, N.Servagent, E.Craff, M.Ghalei, V.Métivier, F.Poirier, V.Potiron, S.Supiot, F.Haddad, G.Delpon, J.Vandenborre, L.Maigne, S.Chiavassa

Previous results

Using **pulsed 68MeV H⁺ beam** of the radiobiological platform at ARRONAX, a strong decrease of G(H₂O₂) with increasing UHDR in the plateau region was shown [1]. By now, a new irradiation cell was designed to control the atmosphere. Elucidate oxygen and radical recombination roles during the radiochemistry step of pure water UHDR irradiations is now possible.

Materials and Methods

- 68MeV H+ plateau
- Doses : 10 to 80Gy, 3x replicates
- Conv 0,25Gy/s
- Single pulse UHDR 40 to 7kGy/s
- Ghormley's UV-vis H₂O₂ titration protocol
- Pure milliQ Water 18,2MΩ.cm
- Synthetic air (80%N₂ / 20% O₂)
- Saturated with pure argon (No O₂)
- Saturated with pure N₂O (No O₂, e⁻_{bvd} scavenger)



Mechanism proposal

- UHDR boosts $HO^* + e_{aq}^- \rightarrow HO^-$ due to better k and diffusion
- e_{hvd}^{-} acts like as HO[•] scavenger, leading to less H₂O₂
- In line with reduced G(HO•) under UHDR observed in Litt. [2]
- O₂ doesn't affect ROS reduction under UHDR

G4-DNA simulation of UHDR radiolysis with N₂O scavenger



• As a first trial, H₂O₂, HO[•] and hydrated electron Gvalues along time are obtained until 1 minute

- Experimental H₂O₂ trend is described by the model, with the same production yield for both UHDR and CONV.
- The good order of magnitude is calculated.
- Kinetic evolution of radicals for all conditions need to be investigated

Conclusions / Outlook

Other quick reactions with e hvd leading to H₂

- \checkmark Key-role of hydrated electron in the decrease of G(H₂O₂) production yield observed under UHDR condition up to 7kGy/s
- ✓ No influence of dissolved O₂ on the specific radical recombination process under UHDR

 $N_2O + e_{aq}^- + H_2O \rightarrow N_2 + HO^{\bullet} + HO^{-}$

 $k = (9,1 \pm 0,2) \times 10^9 L.mol^{-1}.s^{-1}$

- ROS production mechanism under UHDR seems to be driven by radicals diffusion and recombination
- Direct hydrated electron detection using time resolved UV-Vis absorption is in progress, allowing access to kinetic information to be used as input for modeling and mechanism studies
- G4-DNA modeling improvement started to reach a better experiment-model fit

[1] Blain et al, Radiation Research 198 (3), 318-324 This work has been in part supported by grants from the French National Agency for Research "France 2030 investment plan", Equipex ArronaxPlus (ANR-11-EQPX-0004), Labex IRON (ANR-11-LABX-0018) and ISITE NEXT (ANR-16-IDEX-0007 with financial support from Inserm Cancer program « FLASHMOD » [2] Kusumoto et al, RSC Advances 10:38709-14, 2020

