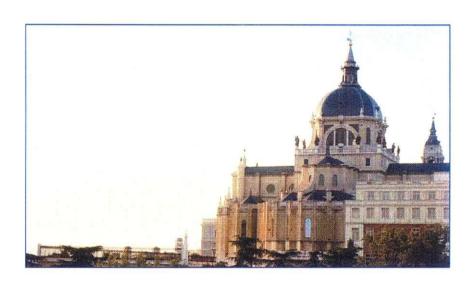


RADAM 2010

7th International Conference on Radiation Damage in Biomolecular Systems

30th June – 4th July 2010 Madrid, Spain





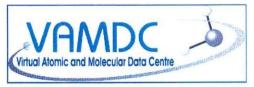












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RADAM 2010 Scientific Programme

Wednesday 30 June

18:00-20:00 Registration and welcome reception

Thursday 1 July

	Session	Speaker	Title
09:15-09:30	1. Biomedical	Introduction	
09:30-10:00	applications of	K. Prise	Spatial and temporal aspects of radiation
	radiation		response in cell and tissue models
10:00-10:30		M.E. Sánchez	Advances in radiation therapy and related
	Chair:		techniques
10:30-11:00	H. Hotop	K. Belkic	Optimized Molecular Imaging through
			Magnetic Resonance for Improved Target
			Definition in Radiation Oncology
11:00-11:30	Coffee B	reak	
11:30-12:00	2. Ion	A. Solov'yov	Multiscale approach to radiation damage
	interactions		induced by ion beams:
			current status and perspectives
12:00-12:30	Chair:	R. Rivarola	Interaction of ion beams with water and
	J. Sabin		other small molecules of biological interest
12:30-13:00		S. Bari	Peptide dissociation by keV ions and VUV
10.00.10.00			photons
13:00-13:30			
13:30-14:00	Lunch		
14:00-14:30			
14:30-15:00	3. Theoretical	F. Gianturco	Modelling the quantum dynamics of
	methods		electron-induced reactions in biosystems
15:00-15:30		J. Tennyson	Resonances in electron collisions with small
	Chair:		biomolecules using the R-matrix method
1. 00 10 00	L. González		
15:30-16:00	Coffee B		
16:00-16:20	4. Energy	John R. Sabin	Swift Ion Energy Deposition in the DNA and
	deposition and		RNA Nucleobases: Mean Excitation Energies
16:20-16:40	induced	R. Garcia Molina	Simulation of the spatial distribution of
	damage		energy deposition by proton beams in liquid
16:40 17:00	Chair:	NA 5-11.	water Induction and repair of DNA double-strand
16:40-17:00	P. van der Burgt	M. Falk	breaks in the context of higher-order
	1. Vall act barge		chromatin structure
17:00-19:00			Ciromatin structure
17.00-13.00		Docto	r Session
		Poste	1 26221011
19:00-			

Friday 2 July

	Session	Speaker	Title
09:30-10:00	5. Electron	L. Sanche	Low energy electron damage to DNA under
	interactions (I)		vacuum, atmospheric and cellular conditions
10:00-10:30		K. Nixon	Low Energy (e,2e) Studies of Methane
10:30-11:00	Chair:	H. Tanaka	Electronic Excitation and Ionization Cross
	M. Brunger		Sections by Electron Impact
11:00-11:30	Coffee Break		
11:30-12:00	6. Electron	J. Kopyra	Electron driven reactions in amino acids:
	interact. (II)		from canonical to zwitterion structure
12:00-12:30		P. Limão-Vieira	Dipole and valence anion states of thymine:
	Chair:		negative ion formation in atom-molecule
	H. Cho		collisions
12:30-13:00		T. Field	Dynamics of electron stimulated molecular
			decomposition
13:00-14:30			
		Lunch	
		_	
14:30-15:00	7. Positrons	G. Laricchia	Interactions of positrons and positronium
	_		with molecules
15:00-15:30	Chair:	J. Sullivan	Positron interaction data for radiation
	H. Telle		damage models
15:30-16:00	Coffee Break		
16:00-16:20	8. Low energy electron	J. Gorfinkiel	Low energy electron collisions with HCOOH and its dimer
16:20-16:40	interaction	M. Brunger	Modelling electron tracks in ethylene
10.20 10.10	models	ivii bi diigei	
16:40-17:00	Chair:	M. Fuss	Modelling electron and photon interactions
	S. Eden		for applications of brachytherapy: the role
			of low energy secondary electrons
17:00-19:00			
		Poster S	Session
19:00-			
15.00			

Saturday 3 July

	Session	Speaker	Title
09:30-10:00	9. Radiation	A. Rosenfeld	Solid State Micro and Nano dosimetry and
	dosimetry		its applications
10:00-10:30		C. Muñoz-Ferrada	Research and Development of an Automatic
	Chair:		Optically Stimulated Light (OSL) Reader for
	M. Falk		Patient Verification
10:30-11:00		H. Rabus	Nanodosimetry - bridging the gap to
			radiobiology
11:00-11:30	Coffee Break		
11:30-12:00	10.Data for	N. Mason	Data needs for modelling radiation damage
12:00-12:30	radiation	B. Marinkovic	Current research on electron interactions

	modelling (VAMDC)		relevant to modelling of radiation damage processes
12:30-13:00]	R. White	On the application of swarm techniques to
	Chair:		the study of electrons and positrons in
	L. Méndez		gaseous and soft-condensed bio-systems
13:00-14:30			
	l l	unch	
14:30-14:50	11. DNA	M. Huels	Does Nature Care (what, where, or how we
	models		ionize): hyperthermal ion versus VUV and
	(VAMDC)		soft X-ray damage to DNA components
			studied by ion and electron spectroscopies
14:50-15:10	Chair:	C. Champion	Theoretical predictions for ionization and
	J. Gorfinkiel		capture cross sections of DNA nucleobases
			impacted by light ions
15:10-15:30		H. Abdoul-Carime	Probing Radiation Damage to Biological
			Systems at the Molecular Level by the
			"Event-by-Event" Analysis Technique
15:30-16:00	Coffee Break		
16:00-16:20	12. Damage	L. Errea	Charge exchange in ion-molecule collisions
16:20-16:40	and repair mechanisms	P. Bolognesi	Inner shell excitation and fragmentation of halopyrimidines
16:40-17:00	Chair: I. Baccarelli	L. Feketeova	Kangaroos and clues to the repair of cyclobutane pyrimidine dimers
17:00-19:00	540041 0		cyclobatalie pyriilliullie ullileis
17:00-19:00	ECCL MIC 4 Marchine		
	ECCL WG-1 Meeting		
21:00	Conference Dinner		

Sunday 4 July

	Session	Speaker	Title
09:30-10:00	13.UVB	S. Denifl	Biomolecules and Clusters in He droplets:
	damage,		synthesis and characterization
10:00-10:30	clusters and	O. Ingólfsson	Low-level UVB induced strand breaks in
	condensed		pUC19 plasmid DNA
10:30-11:00	phase	A. Lafosse	Low-energy electron induced damages - A
	Chair:		chemical & physical approach dealing with
	J. Horacek		model systems
11:00-11:30	Coffee Break		
11:30-13:00			
	- Round table: VAMDC and RADAM perspectives		
	(moderator: A. Solov'yov)		
	- Concluding remarks (G. García)		
13:00-14:30			
	Lunch		
15:0		Departure	

Current research on electron interactions relevant to modelling of radiation damage processes

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 ² Advanced School for Electrical Engineering and Computing for Professional Studies, Vojvode Stepe 283, Belgrade, 11000 Serbia

The important activity within RADAM research is modelling of radiation damage processes by photon, electron and ion interactions [1,2]. Electron interactions with deoxyribose analogue molecules in gaseous phase have been previously reviewed by our group at the same series of conferences [3]. Basic interactions of low energy electrons include elastic scattering and excitation cross sections from molecules relevant for biological systems, such as H_2O , amino acids, nucleotide bases, etc. On the other hand, there is a revival of interest for basic interactions of electrons by metal atoms and their clusters since they are proved as the chemotherapeutic agents (like cisplatin, gold nanoparticles, etc.) [4]. There are relatively few groups in the world who are dealing with experimental investigations of electron scattering by metal atoms as well as theoretical groups who calculate respective cross sections. Measurements with metal vapour atoms had been recently critically evaluated [5,6].

Elastic scattering cross sections have been obtained for several metal atoms and molecules in experiments of crossed beam arrangement with monochromatic electron beam and effusive atomic particle beam. The relative cross sections have been obtained after applying the effective scattering volume correction factor (V_{eff}) to angular distributions of scattered electrons. In the case of metal atoms, the absolute scale has been established through normalization process to the experimentally known optical oscillator strength for the resonant transition and respective intensity ratio of elastic-to-inelastic scattering. For molecules, a relative flow technique is used to normalize cross sections to the known referent gas. The excitation cross sections were obtained through energy loss spectra which on the other side had been compared with high resolution photoabsorption cross sections.

Comprehensive set of collisional data, both experimental and theoretical, have been accumulated during the time. There are certain efforts to organize data base in the way such that it can be used by different communities, radiation chemists been one of them [7,8].

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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- [1] M. Fuss, A. Muñoz, J. C. Oller, F. Blanco, C. Huerga, M. Télez and G. García, *Proc. VI Int. Conf. on Radiation Damage in Boimolecular Systems* RADAM 2009, Ed. A. V. Solov'yov, (FIAS, Frankfurt, 2009) Invited lecture W-I-2, p. 26.
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User-friendly software for resolving some of the parameters in electron spectrometry experiments: scattering volume correction factor and metal vapour pressure curves

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 ² Advanced School for Electrical Engineering and Computing for Professional Studies, Vojvode Stepe 283, Belgrade, 11000 Serbia

In electron spectrometry experiments, in order to obtain differential cross sections from angular distributions, the effective scattering volume correction factor (V_{eff}) has to be determined exactly. Following the early considerations of Brinkmann and Trajmar [1] for crossed beam experiments, we have made a software to determine the V_{eff} for different atomic species (with specific gas kinetic cross section, σ) and for various vapour pressures in back reservoir, p. For each scattering angle, we interpolate the calculated V_{eff} curves [1] from limiting values of σ and p. The limiting curves has been determined for the present experimental conditions i.e. tube aspect ratio, geometry of monochromator and analyser, diameters of defining diaphragms, distance of scattering volume from the tube, which supplies effusive atomic beam, etc. [2-4]. The screen shot of the program window is shown in Fig.1.

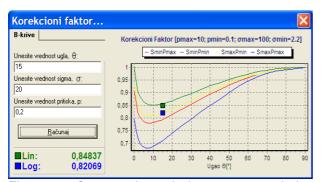


Figure 1. Screen shot of the program window showing determination of V_{eff} at 15 deg. scattering angle and for species with σ =20 Å² and p= 0.2 Torr.

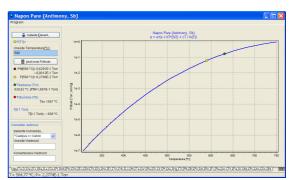


Figure 2. Screen shot of the program window showing determination of vapour pressure for Sb (antimony) atoms at temperature of 590 °C.

For experiments with metal atom vapours, the back pressure in reservoir, p, is determined by the temperature of the crucible. That temperature is measured by thermo pair placed at the bottom of the crucible, while the nozzle temperature is maintained at approximately 50 K higher temperature in order to avoid clogging. Relationship between temperature and vapour pressure is nonlinear [5] and it is fitted by the appropriate analytic curve (Fig.2).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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