

Development of a portable OSL reader for spaceflight activities

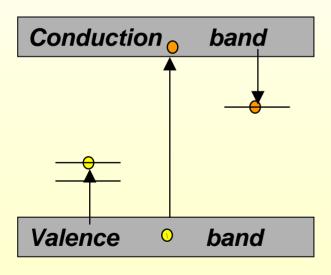
Eduardo G. Yukihara and Stephen. W.S. McKeever

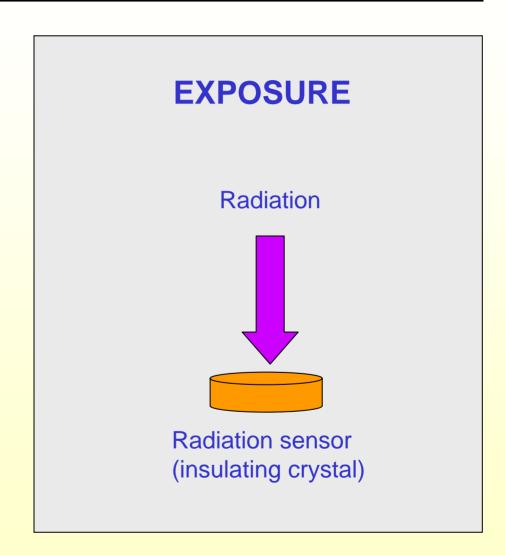
Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University



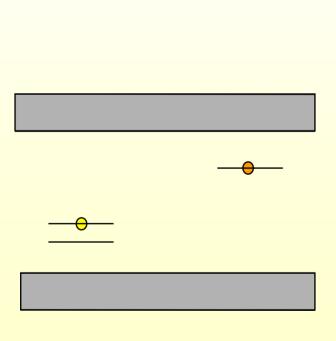
TL = *thermally* stimulated luminescence

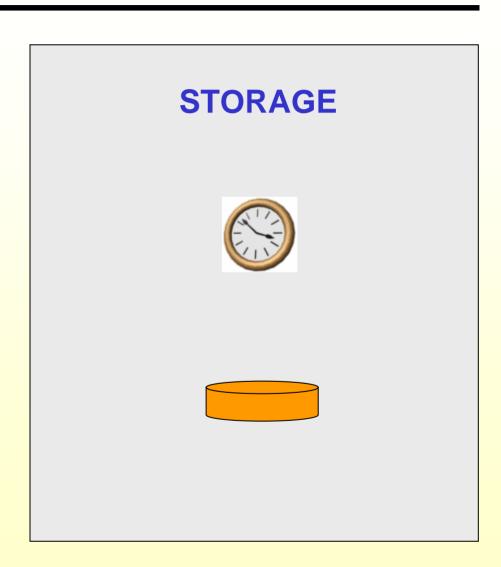
OSL = *optically* stimulated luminescence



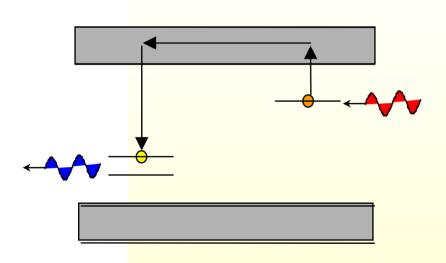


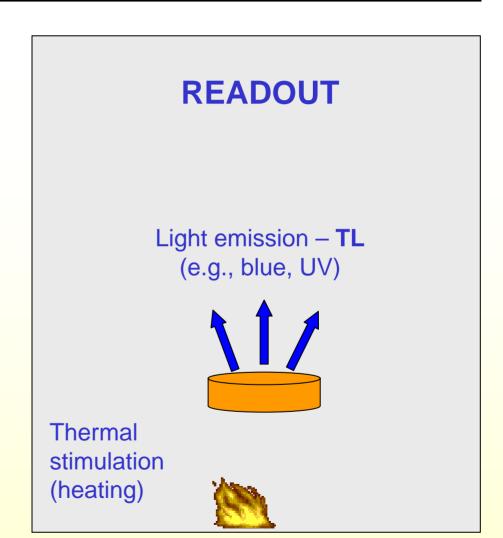




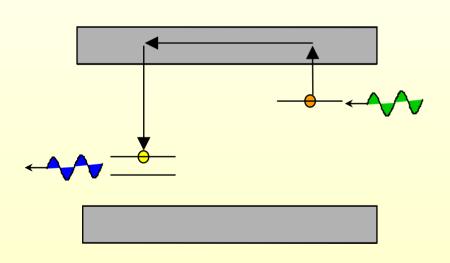


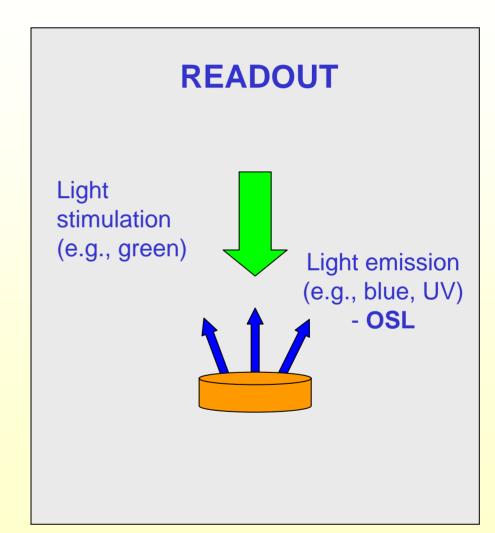




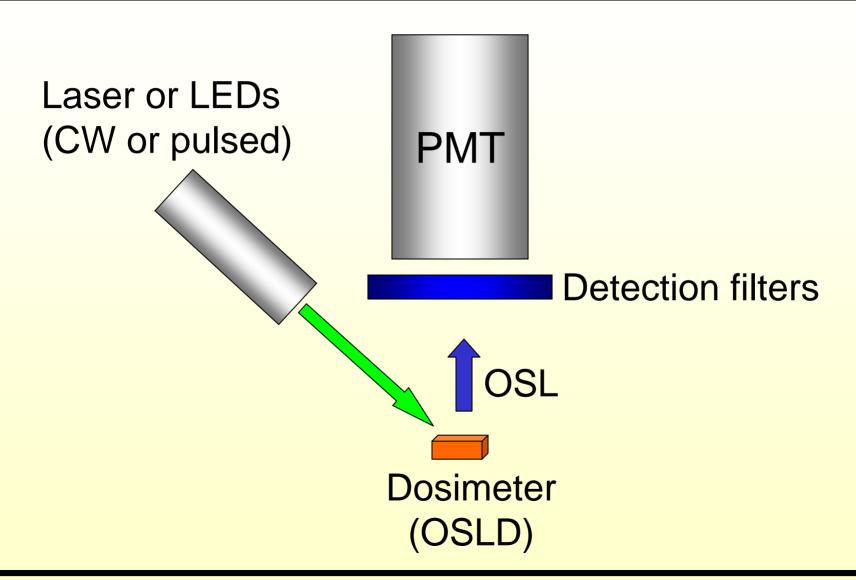






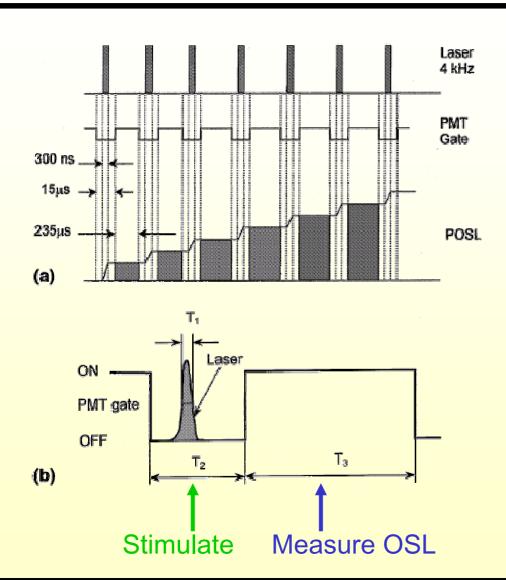






The Pulsed OSL (POSL) Technique

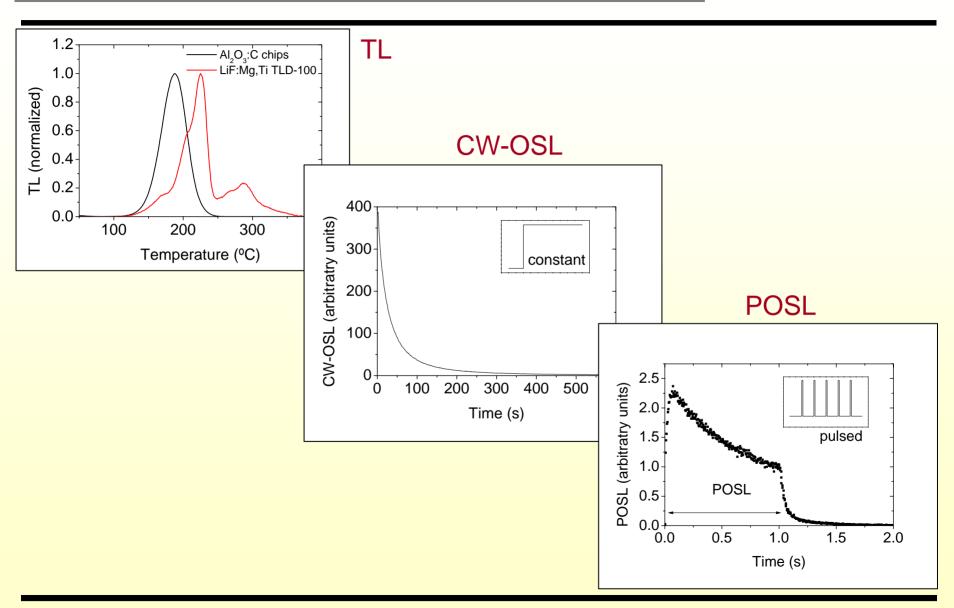




Pulsed OSL (POSL)
Measures OSL
emission between
stimulation pulses,
not during the pulse.
Better separation
between the signal
and the stimulation
light.

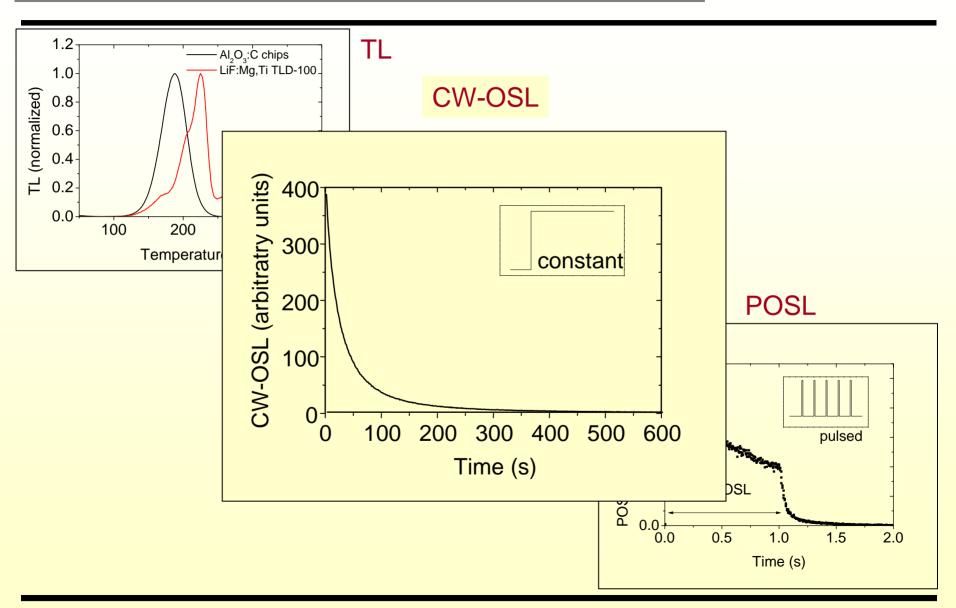
Typical TL and OSL Signals





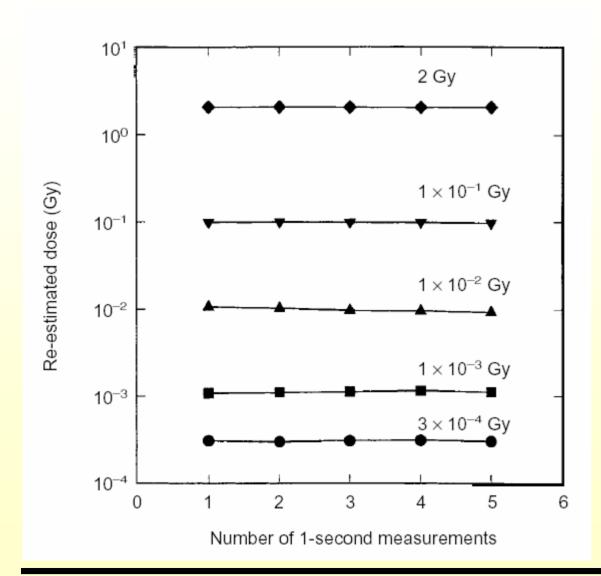
Typical TL and OSL Signals





Possibility of Re-estimation of doses





Can re-read the OSL signal, if the signal is strong enough. (No need to deplete the signal in order to measure it.)

Why develop OSL fro astronaut dosimetry?



- All-optical method lends itself to multiple configurations and devices
- High sensitivity
- Stable signal (no fading)
- Re-read of OSL signal (period dose plus total dose)
- Re-setting of signal by bleaching
- High reproducibility within a batch (e.g. LuxelTM)
- Thin dosimeters (e.g. LuxelTM) for ease of use
- Fast readout
- Low (electrical) power
- High reliability of components
- Various on-board readout configurations
- Can combine with TLD/PNTD badges, and readers

Space & Ground-Based Experiments



Ground-based Experiments

- HIMAC-NIRS
- ICCHIBAN 2nd, 4th, 6th
- Peletron-UNAM
 (low-E p, He, C, O)
- Loma Linda (proton ICCHIBAN)
- NSRL-BNL

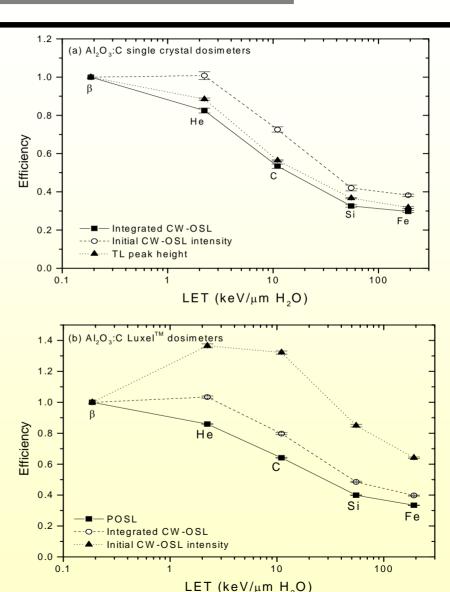
Space-based Experiments

- STS several
- •Soyuz/ISS (MATROSHKA I & II)
- •Soyuz (*MESSAGE*; MOBILIZATION)
- •Soyuz/ISS (BRADOS)
- Antarctica Balloon flight (TRACER)

Multiple collaborators

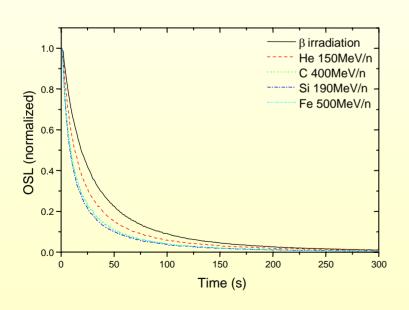


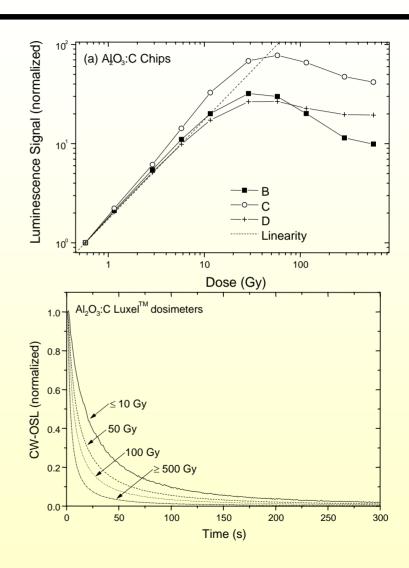
- (1) OSL from Al_2O_3 shows sensitivity to HCP of LET > 10 keV/ μ m (up to 290MeV/n Xe; 1047 keV/ μ m)
- (2) Sensitivity & precision depend on method of OSL readout
- (3) Sensitivity & precision depend on material type (chip, Luxel)





- (4) Sensitivity decrease with LET due to loss of sensitivity at high doses
- (5) OSL decay rate depends on (a) dose, (b) LET

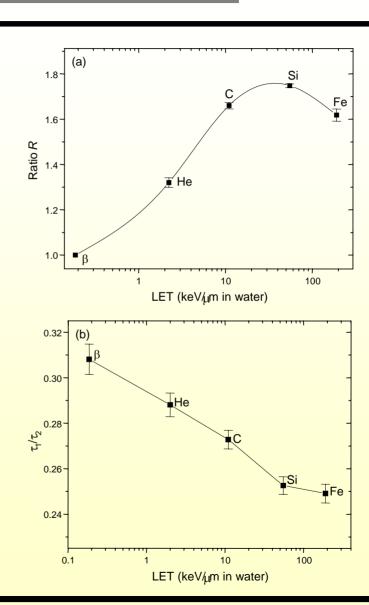






- (6) Possibility of LET information from OSL decay curves
- (a) Ratio of area to initial intensity
- (b) Ratio of decay constants

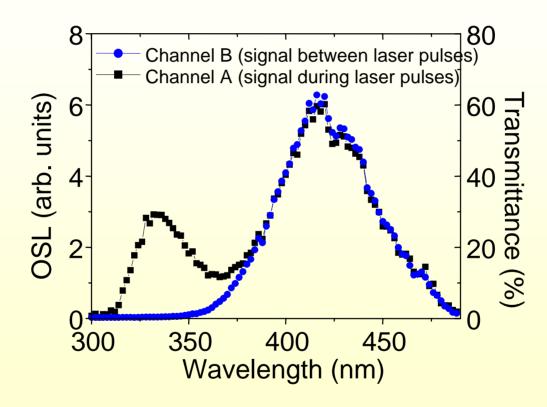
(7) Possibility of LET information from emission spectra



OSL from Al₂O₃:C: emission bands

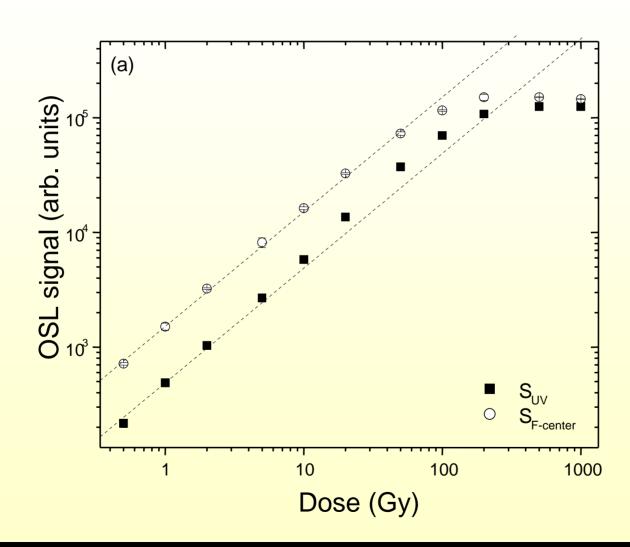


POSL measurements



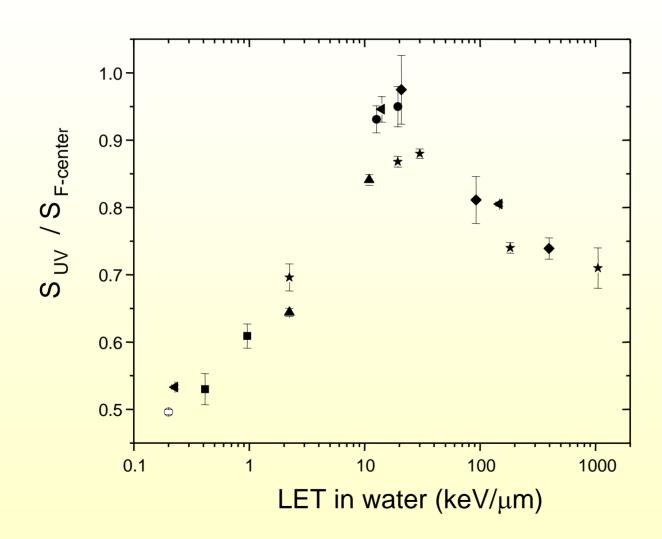
CW-OSL from Al₂O₃:C: dose dependence





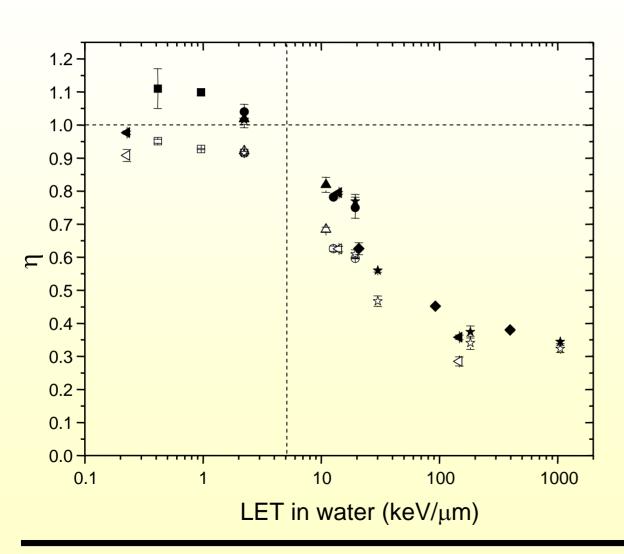
CW-OSL from Al₂O₃:C: LET dependence





CW-OSL from Al₂O₃:C: relative efficiency



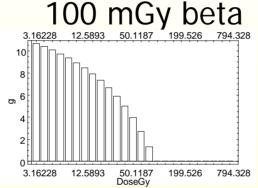


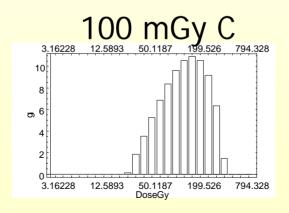
Closed symbols: UV Open symbols: F-center

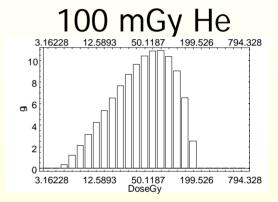


(8) Possibility of extracting dose due to low LET from dose due to high LET

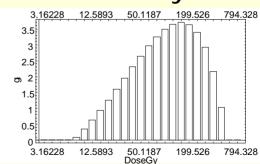
Dose distributions extracted from deconvolutions of OSL decay curves





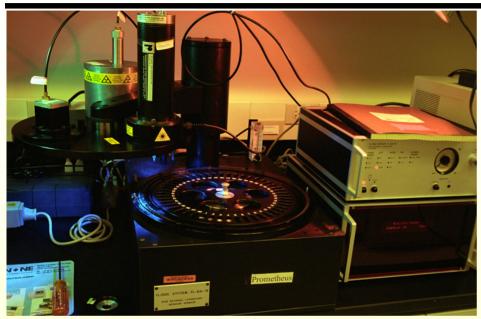






Risoe TL/OSL reader





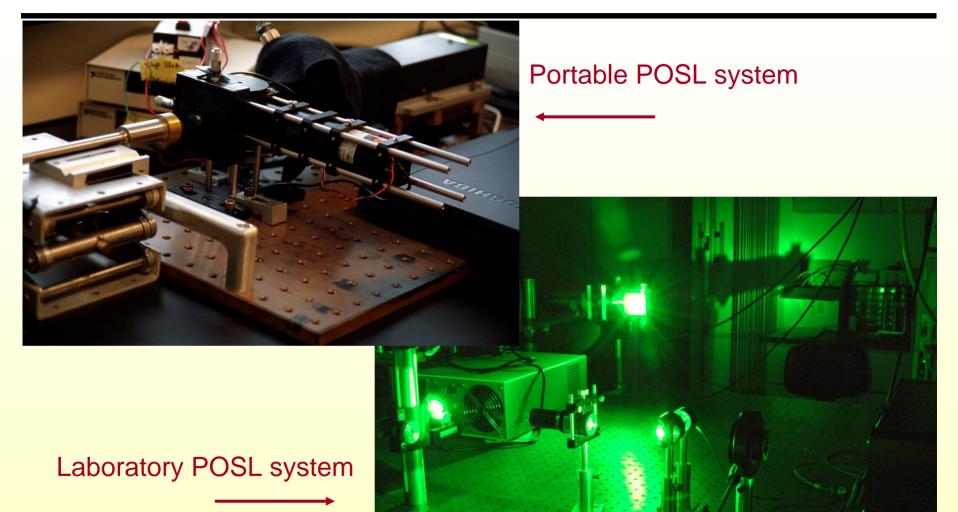






Experimental OSL readers





Experimental OSL readers





InLight[™] (Landauer Inc.)



MicroStar[™] (Landauer Inc.)

Current OSL applications





Personnel dosimetry of ionizing radiation (Landauer Inc.)

(Technology licensed from OSU)

60,000 costumers (1.4 million individuals)



Al₂O₃:C from Landauer Crystal Growth Division (Stillwater)

LuxelTM badge



Future projects: The Citizens' Dosimeter





- Project underway at the Environmental Measurements Laboratory (Gladys Klemic gladys.klemic@dhs.gov)
- Credit card format dosimeter
- Strategically placed card readers
- Combine existing technology in new design

Requirements

- •Sensitivity between 0.5mGy 10 Gy
- Readout in <3s
- •Signal loss <10% relative to previous readout

Future projects: The Citizens' Dosimeter



Objectives

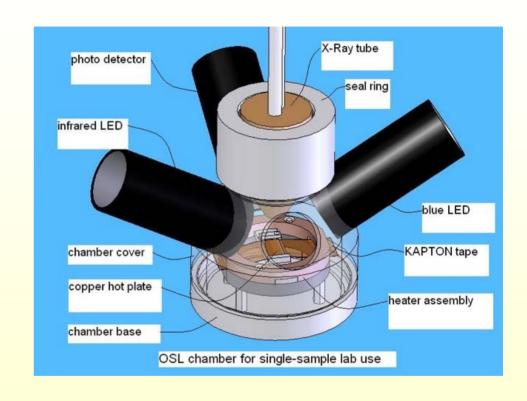
- Design and build a functioning prototype OSL reader (light source, light transducer, associated electronics)
- Operational in a bench-top setting, but components chosen such that they could be incorporated into a rugged commercial version (that could be used in a sheltered outdoor environment).
- Design the coupling between a prototype card and the reader
- Design the prototype card

Mars Dating Instrument



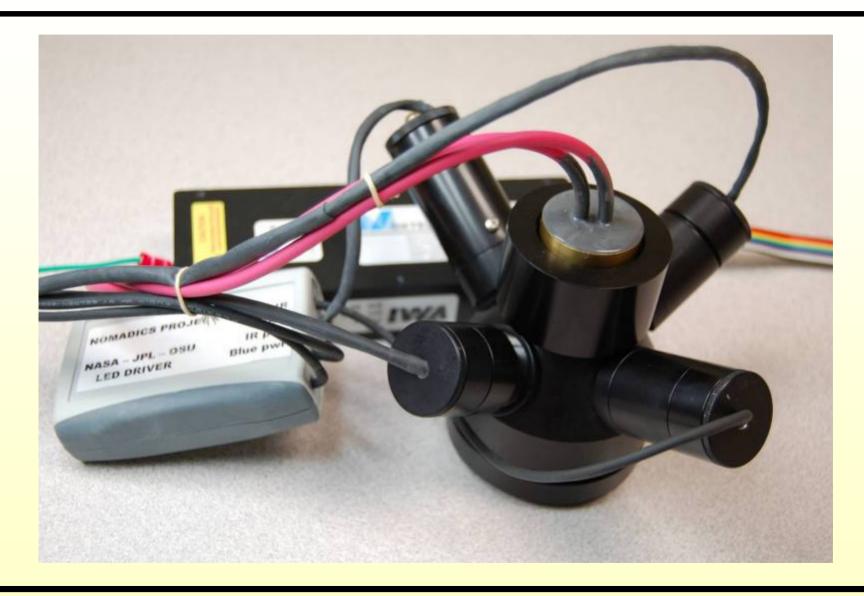
Objectives

- Design and build a functioning prototype TL/OSL reader for luminescence dating of martian surface sediments.
- (light source, light transducer, associated electronics, radiation source)



Mars Dating Instrument





Space Dosimetry



Next step

- OSL personal dosimeter readout capability for longduration missions (ISS, Moon, Mars)
- Design and build a functioning prototype OSL reader for on-board use (light source, light transducer, associated electronics, software)
- Design an astronaut personal dosimeter badge including capability for PNTD and TLD
- Design interface to the reader

Space Dosimetry



Requirements

- Sensitivity < 0.01 mGy
- Days to years of accumulated dose (up to 3 year missions)
- Fast and easy readout
- Dosimeter easy to wear, use, handle, read
- Light-weight, low power, etc.

Space Dosimetry



Conclusions:

- Fabrication of a small OSL reader will happen in the next few years due to the convergence of interests in homeland security, planetary exploration, luminescence dating, and space dosimetry.
- All elements for the reader are available. There is no critical obstacle: OSL readout is already realized, electronics is feasible.



Thank you!