

# The impact of secondary fragments on helium CT

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[6] SCIPP, University of California at Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA, USA

## Team: Biomedical Physics in Radiation Oncology

- Joint project with Dr. Pierluigi Piersimoni
- Project collaborators:  
U.S. pCT collaboration  
Heidelberg Ion-Beam Therapy Center
- Biomedical Physics in Radiation Oncology (Prof. Joao Seco):  
Model early radiation effects, Prompt gamma, **Particle Imaging**

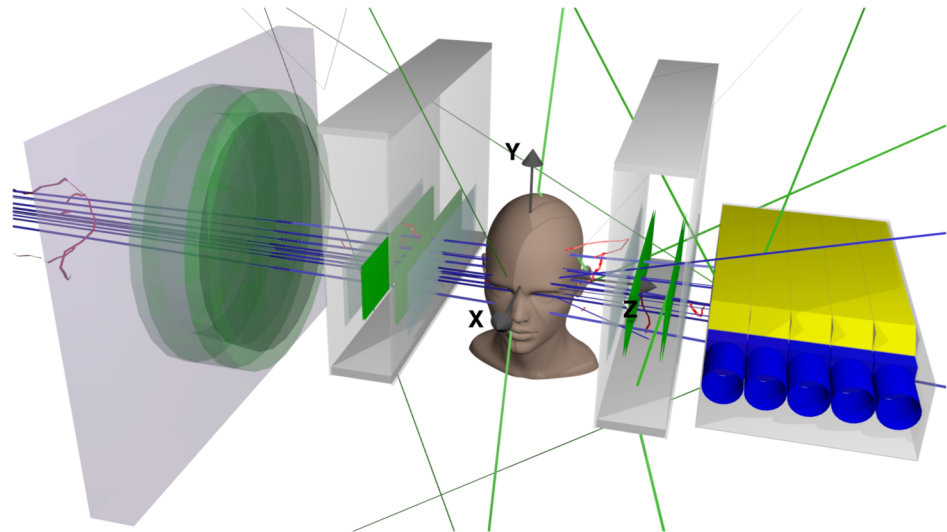


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# Overview

- Introduction
- Filtering fragmentation events
- Results
- Outlook: Application to pCT
- Conclusion

# Introduction



- Piersimoni *et al.* (2017)



## Rationale for helium imaging

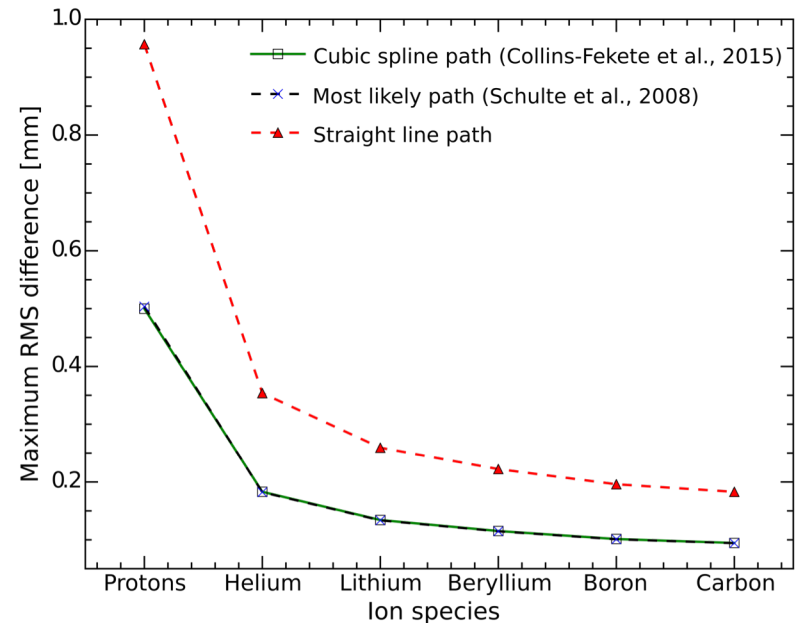
- Lower multiple Coulomb scattering compared to protons ( $\sigma_{sc}^{He} = 0.5\sigma_{sc}^p$ )

➡ Higher achievable spatial resolution<sup>1,2</sup>

- Lower energy/range straggling compared to protons ( $\sigma_{st}^{He} \cong 0.5\sigma_{st}^p$ )

➡ Higher achievable precision<sup>3</sup>

- Lower dose and less fragmentation compared to heavier ions<sup>4</sup>
- Rising interest in helium ion therapy<sup>4</sup>

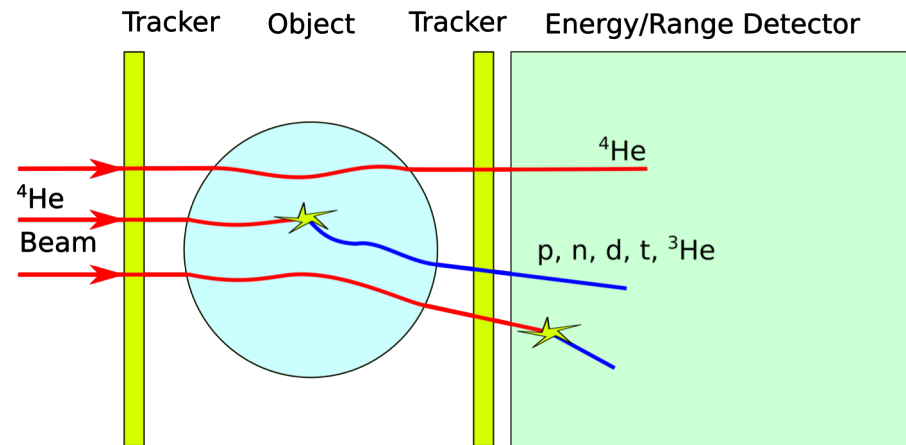


- RMS difference between different path estimates and MC ground truth for light ion species at fixed range (~26cm).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Collins-Fekte et al. (2017); <sup>2</sup> Piersimoni et al. (2018); <sup>3</sup> Gehrke et al. (2018); <sup>4</sup> Mairani et al. (2016)

# Fragmentation events

- *Target and projectile* fragmentation
- Projectile fragments only receive a minor shift in velocity/direction<sup>1,2</sup>
- Fragmentation in the object and the detector possible
- Projectile fragments readily detected by the scanner, **not readily identified**



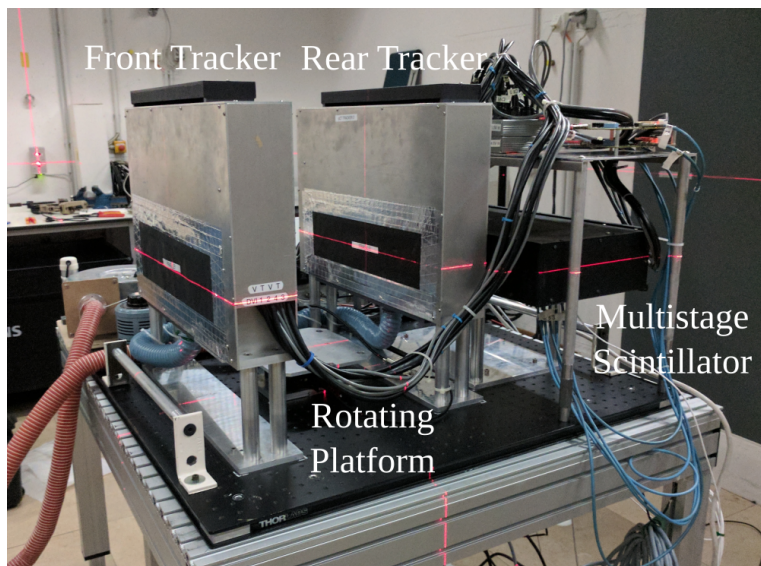
- Schematic depiction of the mixing of fragments and primary beam energy loss in helium CT.



**Method to remove fragmentation events required**

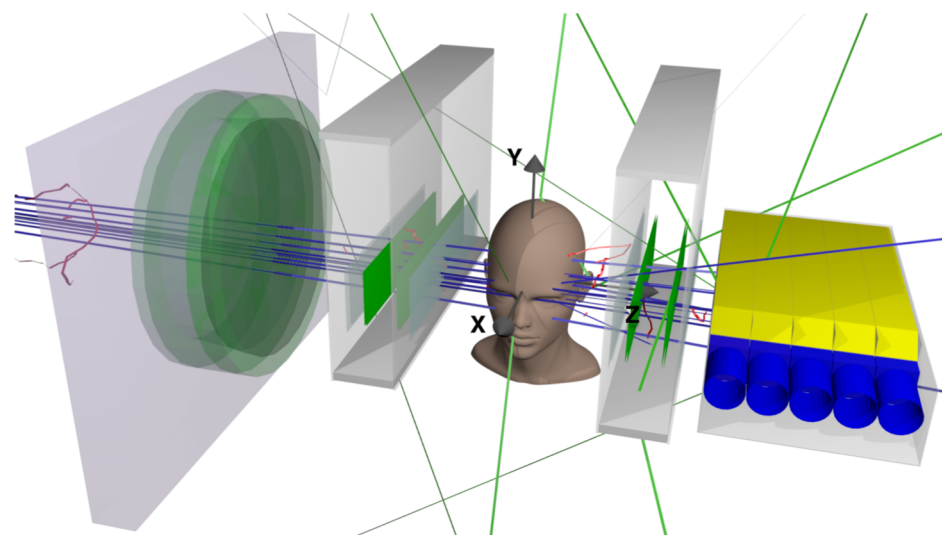
# Operating a pCT prototype with helium beams

## Experiment



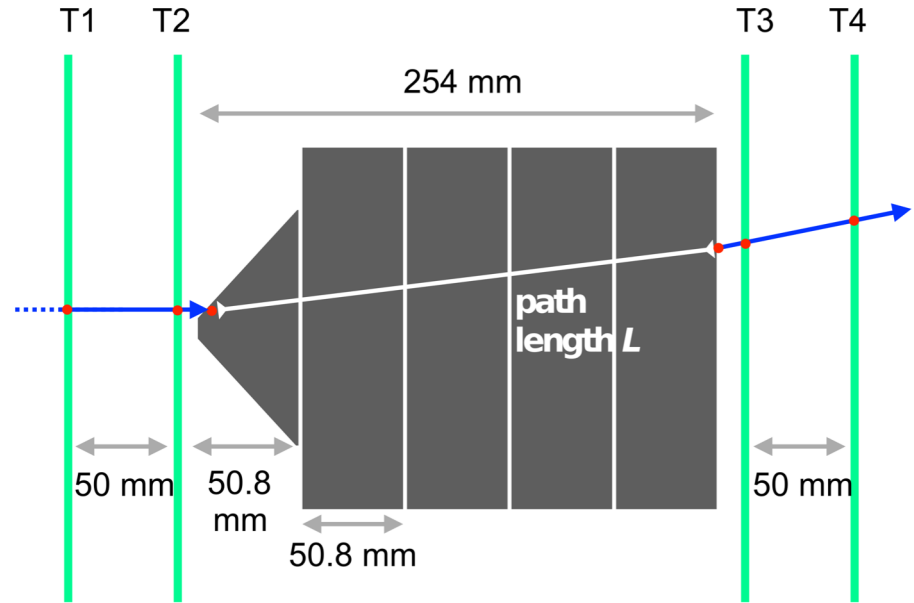
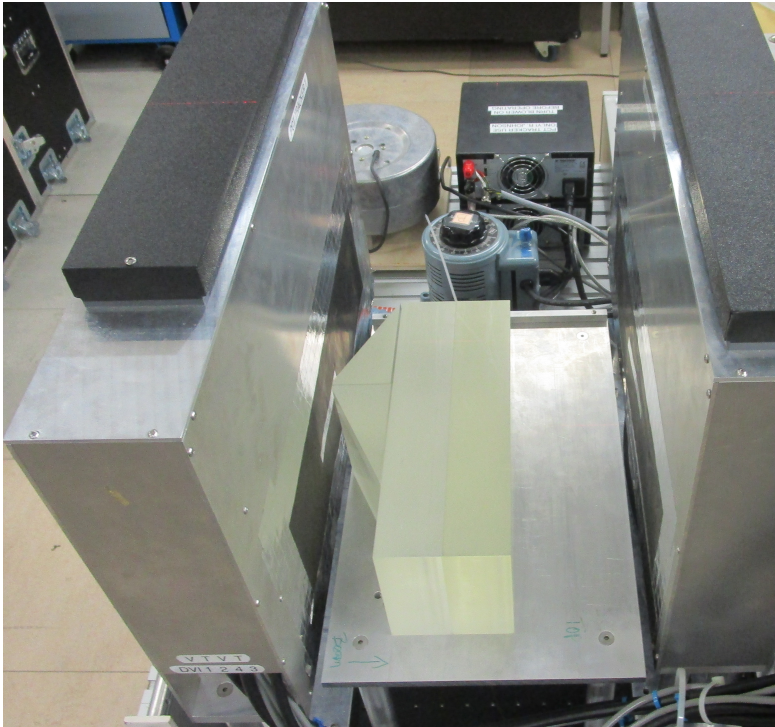
- The U.S. pCT collaboration prototype installed at the HIT beam line dedicated to experiments.

## TOPAS MC simulation



- TOPAS implemented detector geometry.<sup>1</sup>

# Calibration



- The Calibration setup as performed at HIT.

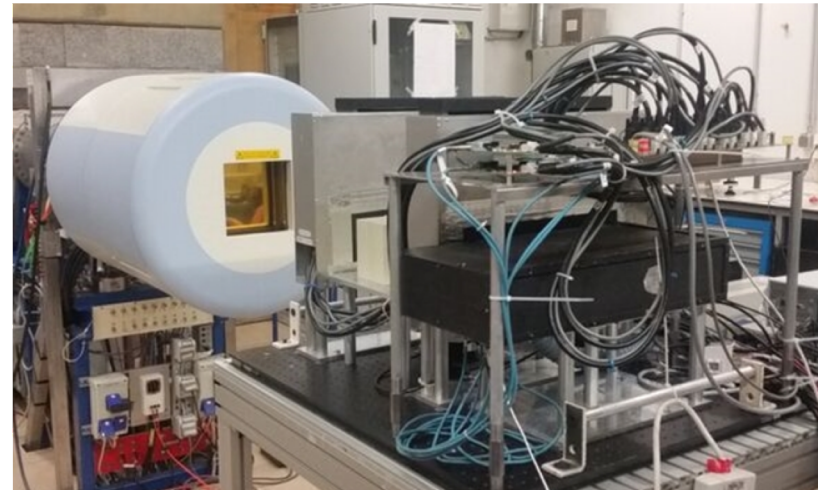
- Depiction of the wedge calibration procedure.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Piersimoni et al. (2018);

# Beam settings and scanning experiment

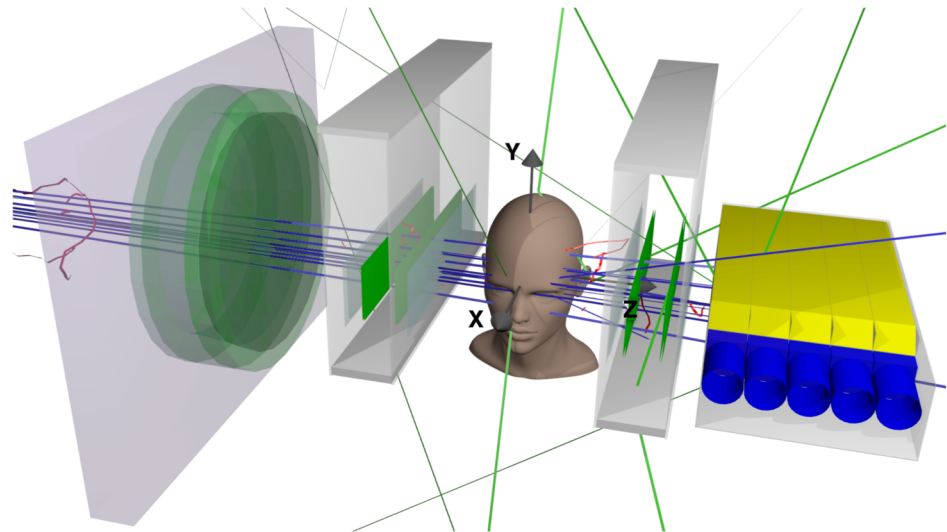
- Experiments conducted at the beam line dedicated to experiments at HIT <sup>1</sup>
- Experiment: Raster scanning (10.8 mm FWHM spots)  
Simulation: Flat ideal source
- Experiment:  $\sim 2.5 \cdot 10^6$  part./proj. ( $\sim 800$ kHz)  
Simulation:  $2 \cdot 10^6$  part./proj  
 $E_{in} = 200 \text{ MeV}/u$
- 90 projections at  $4^\circ$  angular step <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Harberer et al. (2004)



- Beam nozzle dedicated to experiments.

# Filtering of Fragments



- Piersimoni *et al.* (2017)

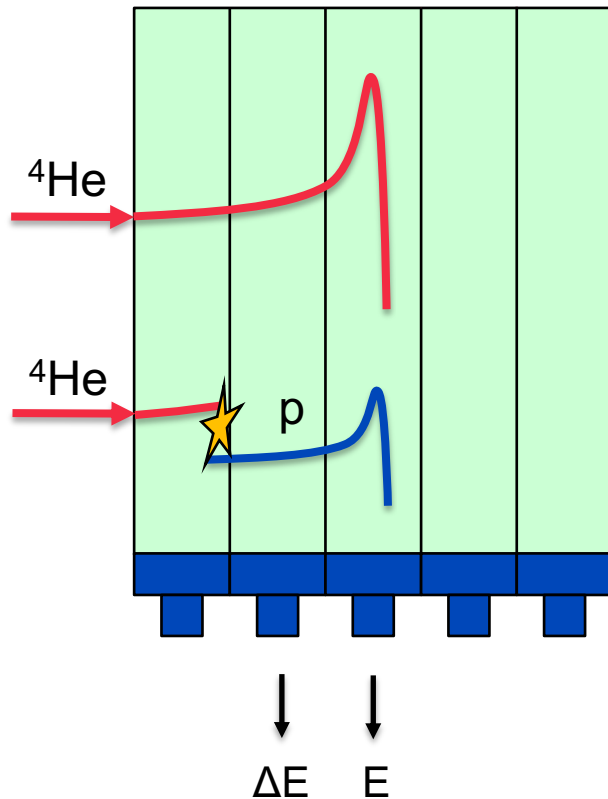
## $\Delta E - E$ Technique

**Idea:** Use the 5 stage energy/range detector as  $\Delta E - E$  telescope!

- $dE/dx = f(Zp, Ap)$
- Energy loss measured in thin  $\Delta E$  stage, residual energy  $E$  in a thick absorber after
- Enables particle identification in mixed radiation beams

## $\Delta E - E$ Technique

**Idea:** Use the 5 stage energy/range detector as  $\Delta E - E$  telescope!



- $E$  defined as the energy deposit in the stage where the particle stops
- $\Delta E$  defined as the energy deposit for the same event in the adjacent stage
- Parametrization of the primary helium line in the spectrum enables filtering



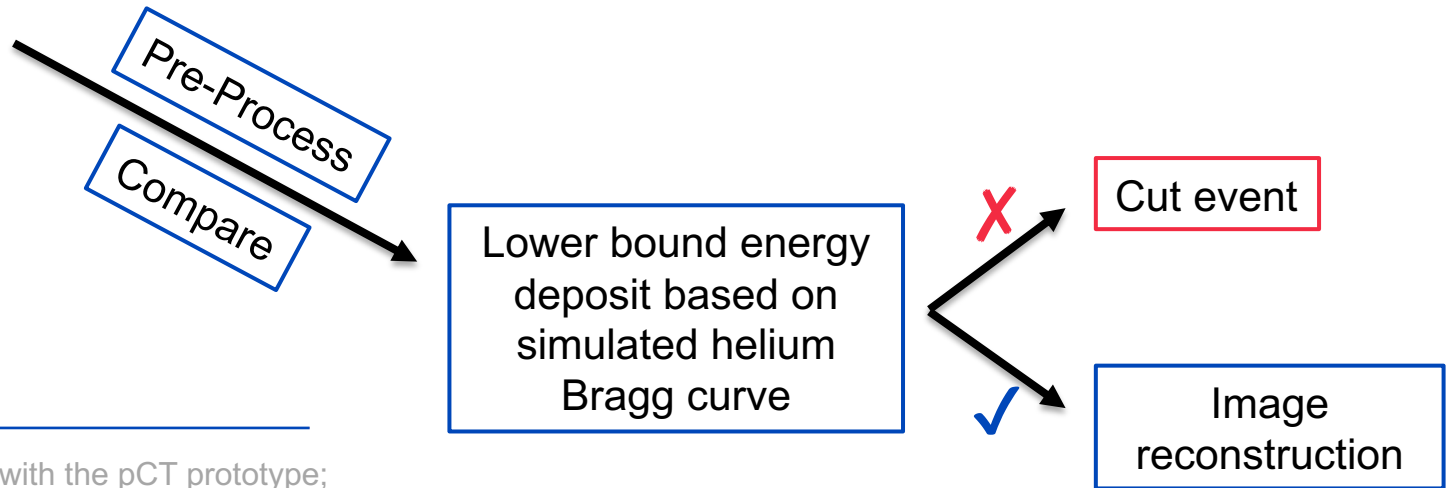
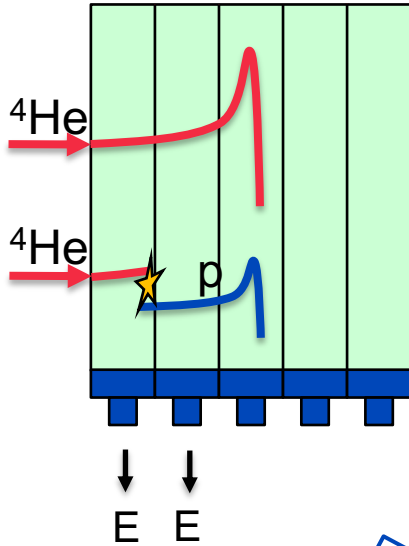
# Filtering workflow

1. No filtering of fragmentation/nuclear interaction events
2. Threshold filter <sup>1</sup>
3.  $\Delta E$ -E filter

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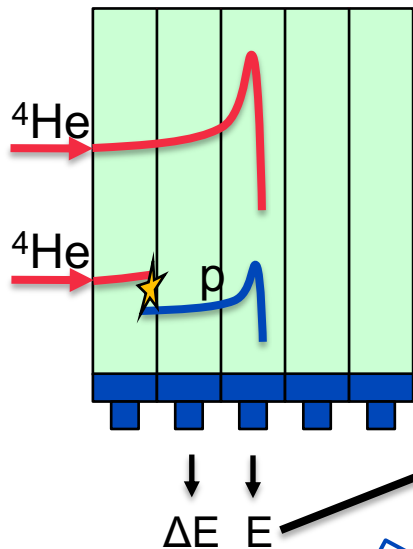
<sup>1</sup> used as standard with the pCT prototype;

# Filtering workflow: Threshold filter <sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> used as standard with the pCT prototype;

# Filtering workflow: $\Delta E$ -E filter

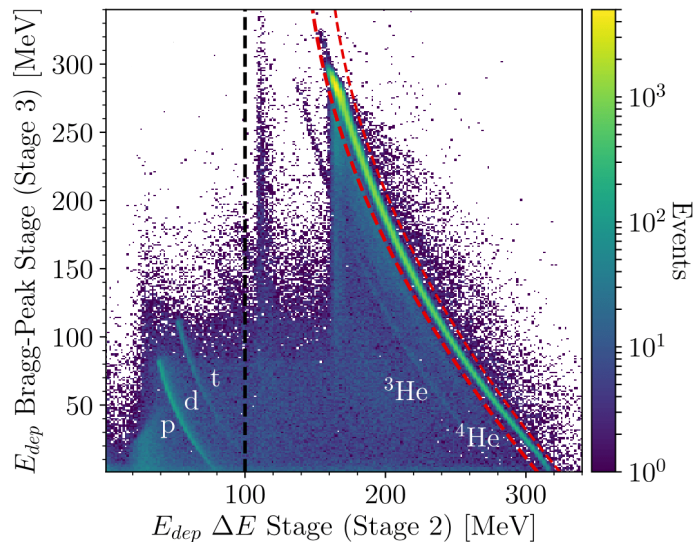


Calibration

Pre-Process  
Compare

Parametrization of primary energy loss

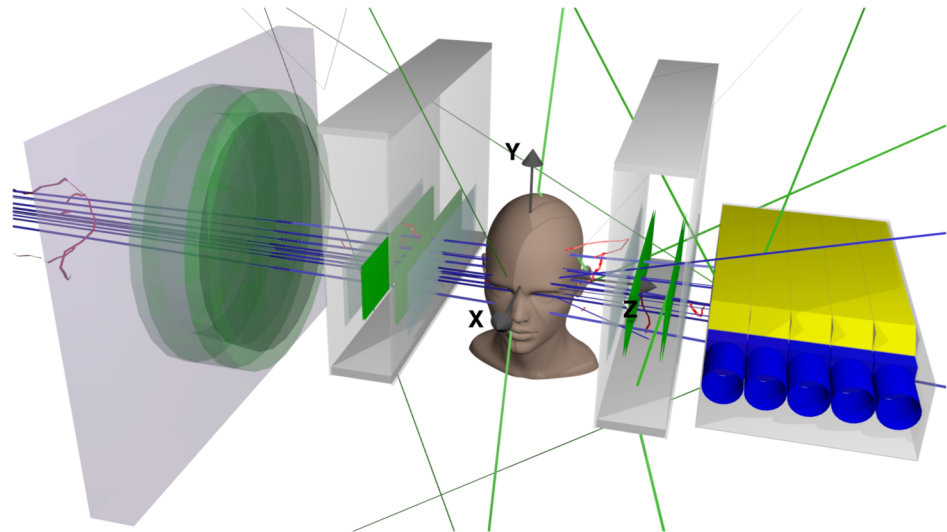
Plot spectrum



X  
Cut event

✓  
Image reconstruction

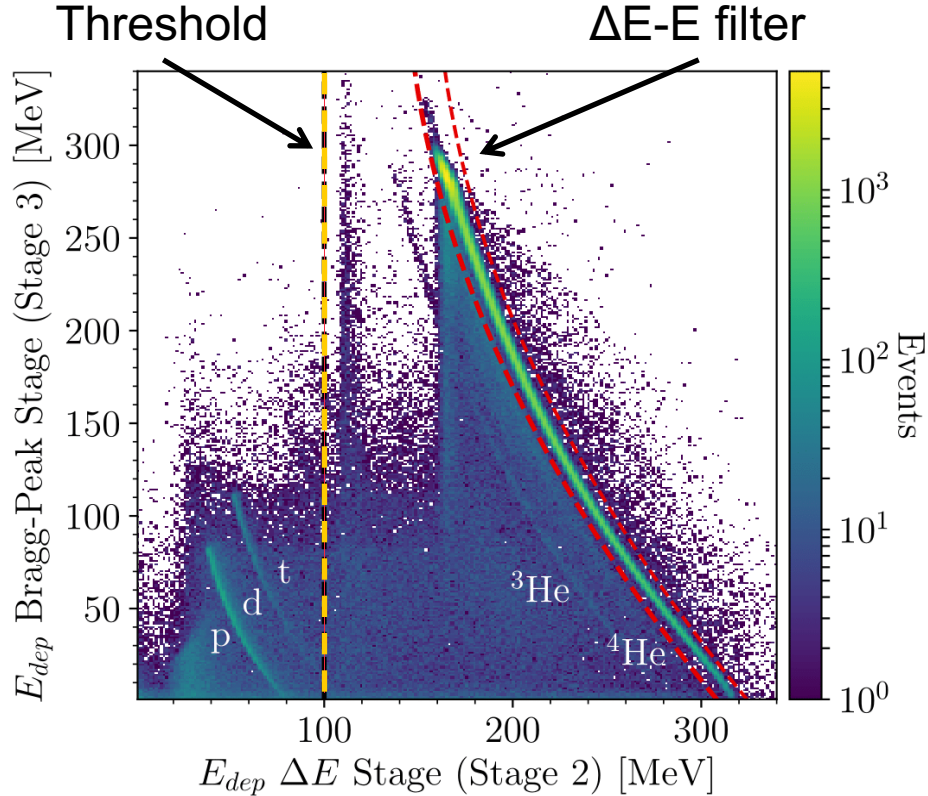
# Results



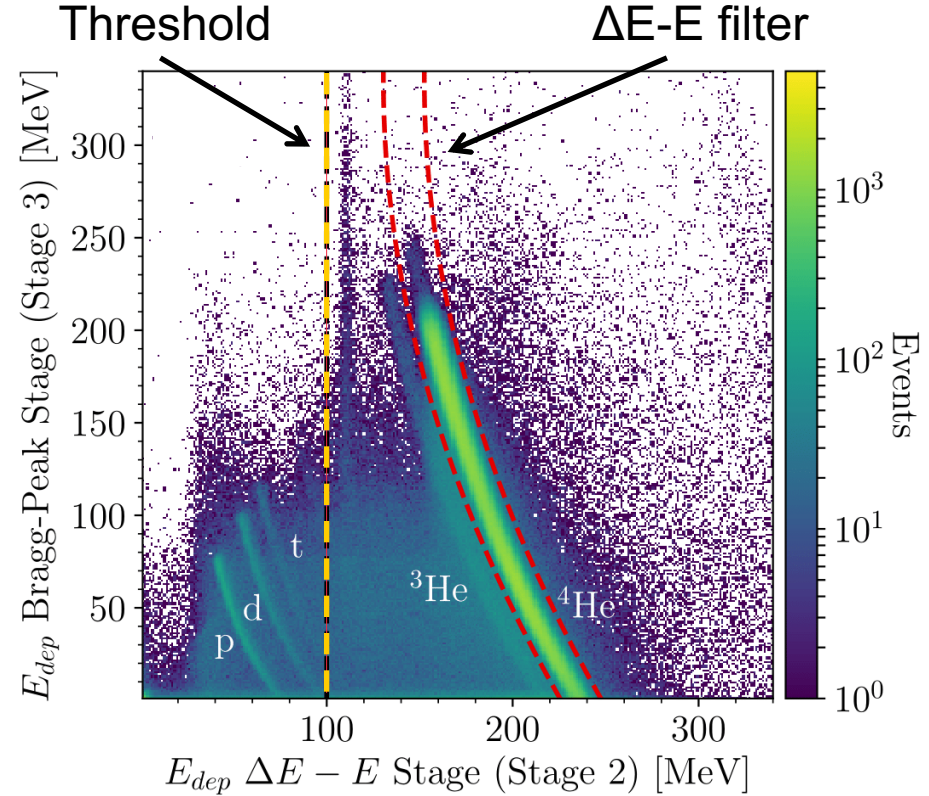
- Piersimoni *et al.* (2017)

# $\Delta E$ -E spectra

Simulation



Experiment

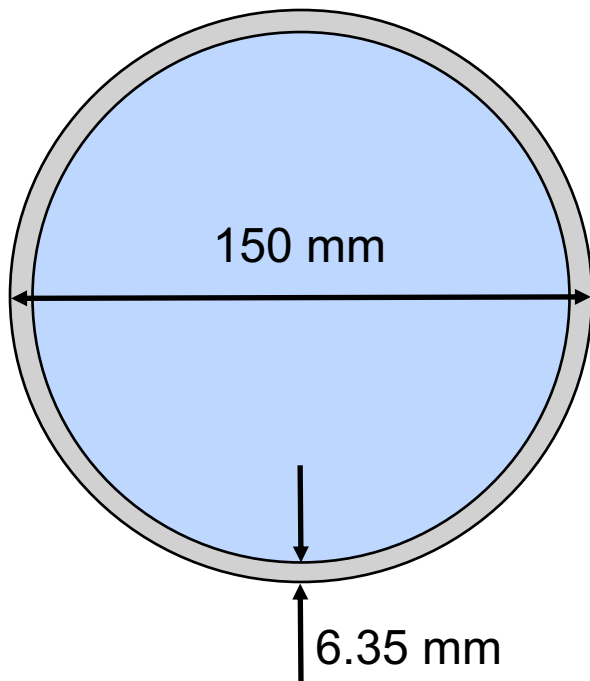


- Simulated  $\Delta E$ -E spectrum with threshold filter (dashed black) and  $\Delta E$ -E filter (dashed red).

- Experimental  $\Delta E$ -E spectrum.

- Manuscript in review by PMB

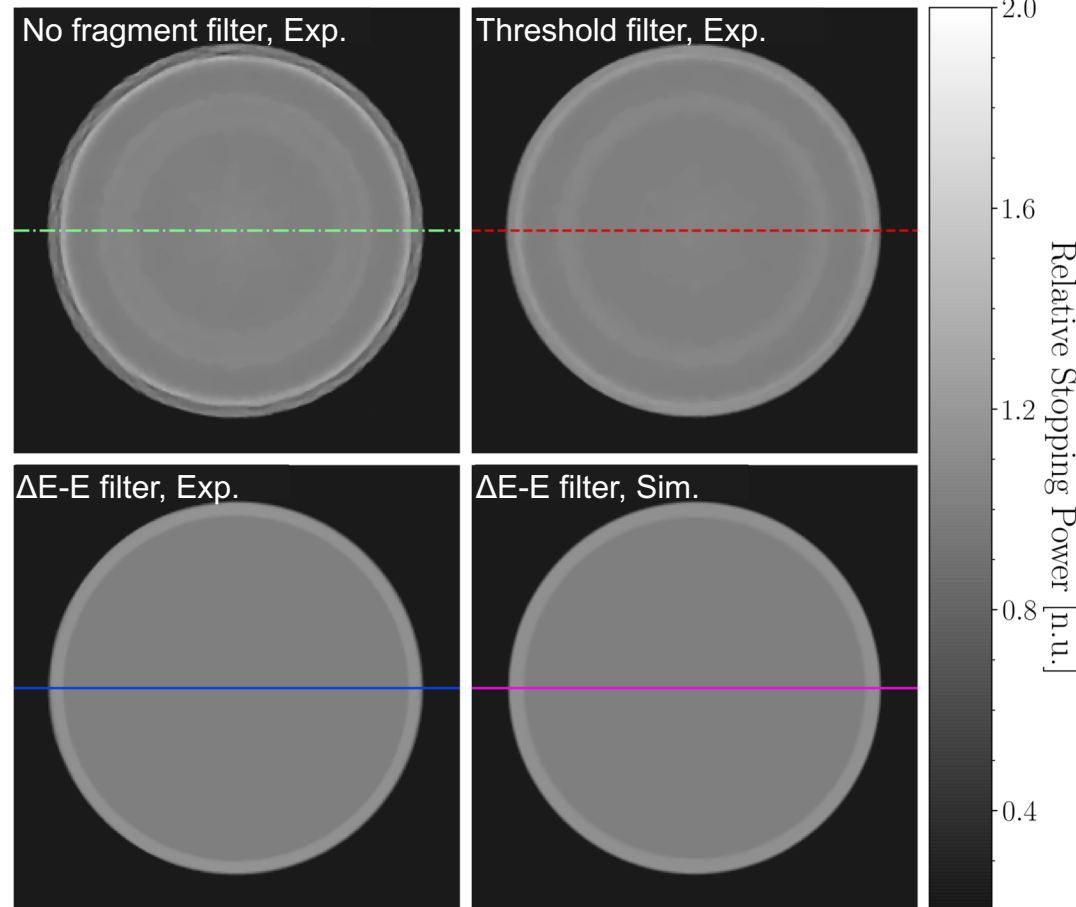
## Water phantom



- Hollow plastic cylinder filled with purified and degasified water (G4\_WATER in simulation)
- 150 mm diameter, 6.35 mm shell thickness, 6.35 mm top and bottom seals

- Schematic depiction of the Water phantom

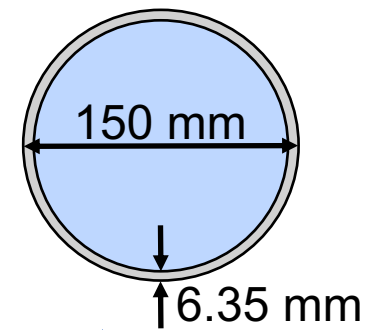
# Water phantom



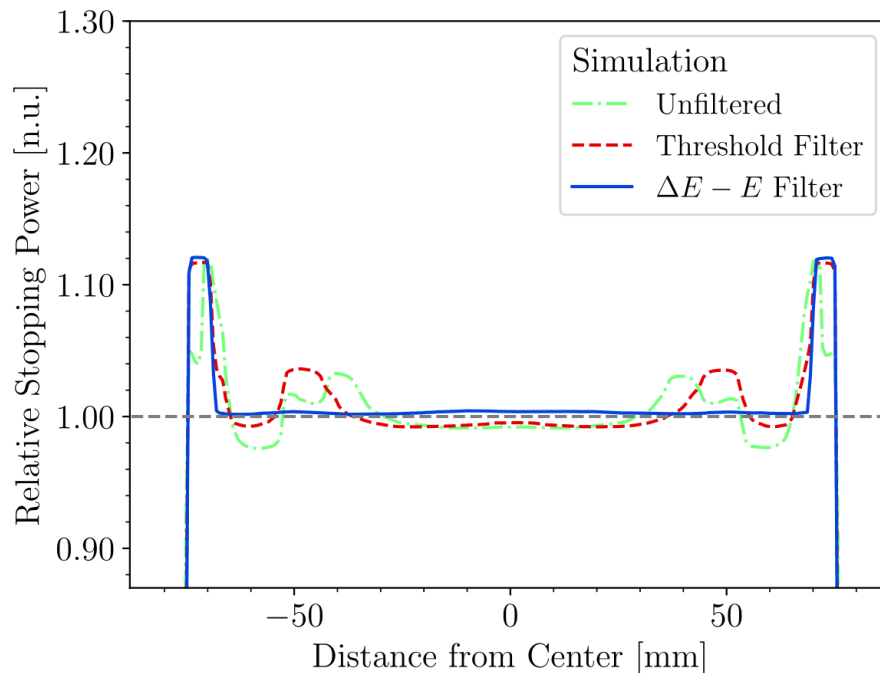
- HeCT reconstructed images of the water phantom with different filtering settings.

- Manuscript in review by PMB

# Water phantom

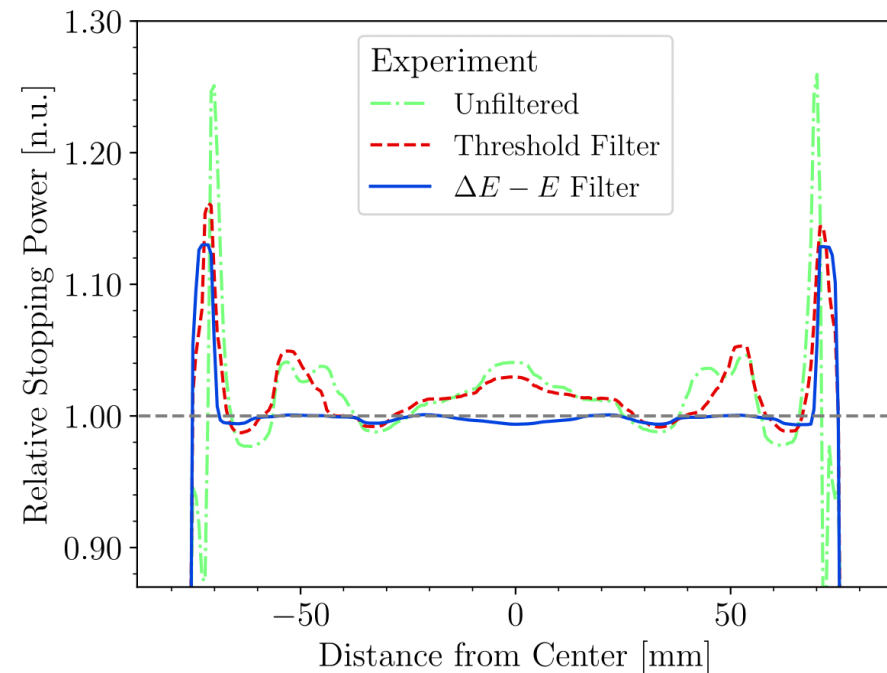


## Simulation



- Traverse profile of the HeCT reconstructed simulated water phantom.

## Experiment

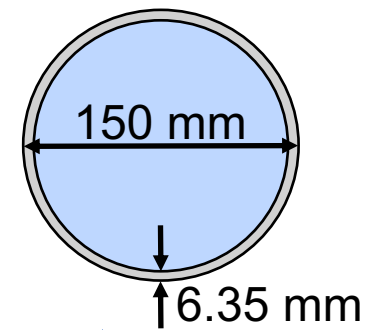


- Traverse profile of the experimental HeCT.

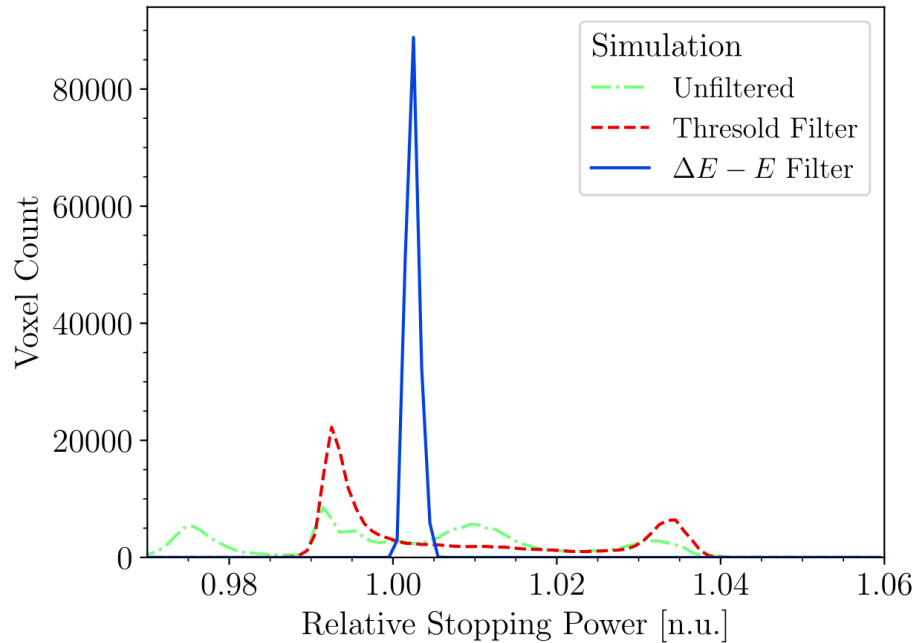
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# Water phantom

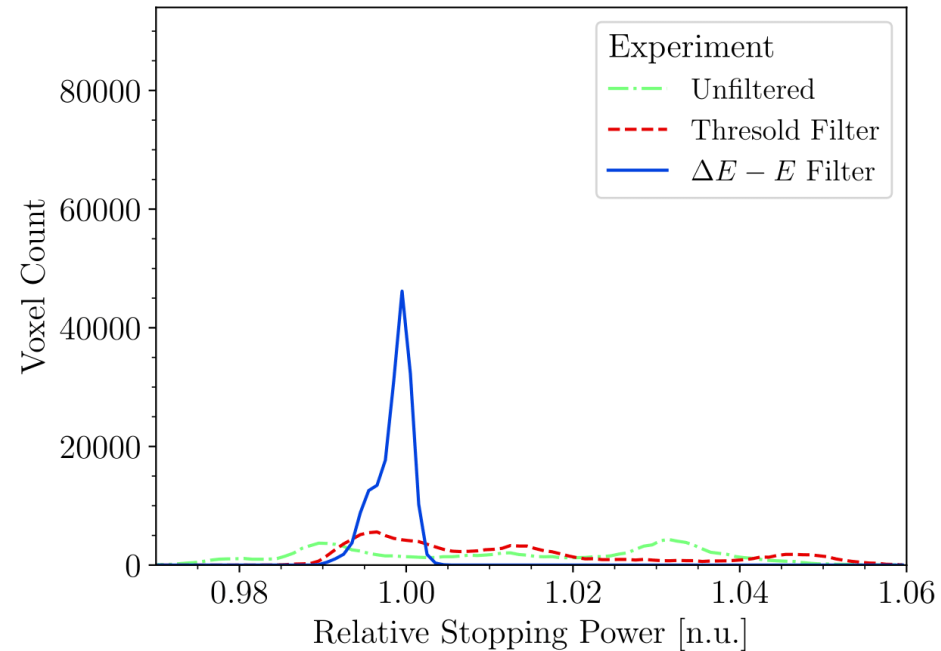


## Simulation



- RSP distribution of the HeCT reconstructed simulated water phantom.

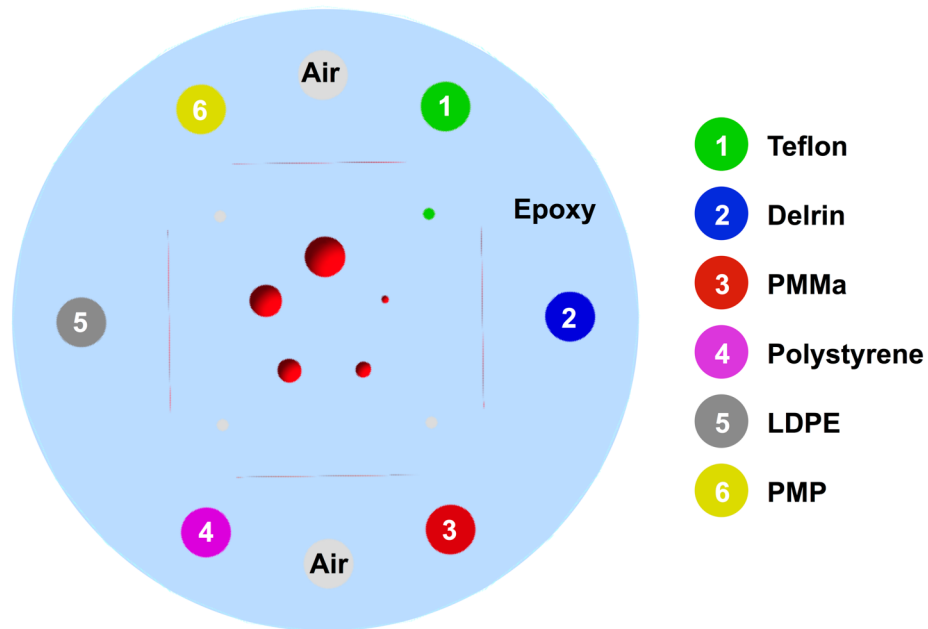
## Experiment



- RSP distribution of the experimental HeCT.

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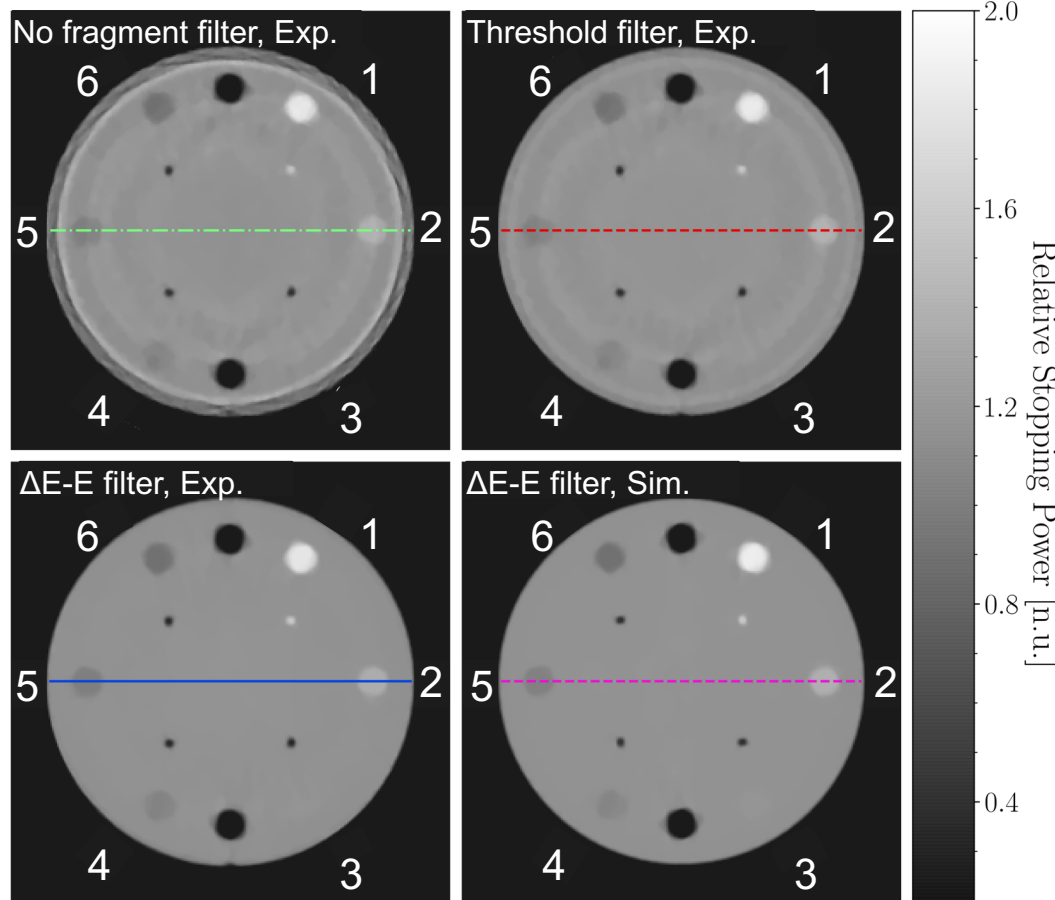
## Relative stopping power accuracy



- Catphan® CTP404 module.

- Epoxy cylinder with different plastic material inserts
- RSP measured in a ROI of 3 mm radius in the center of the inserts and averaged over the 9 most central slices

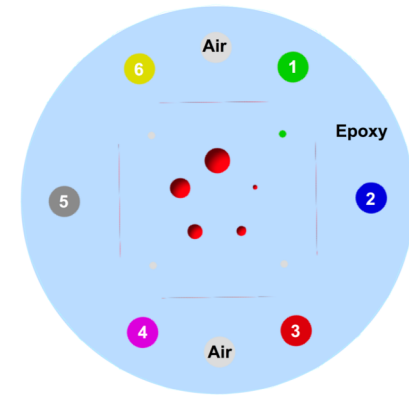
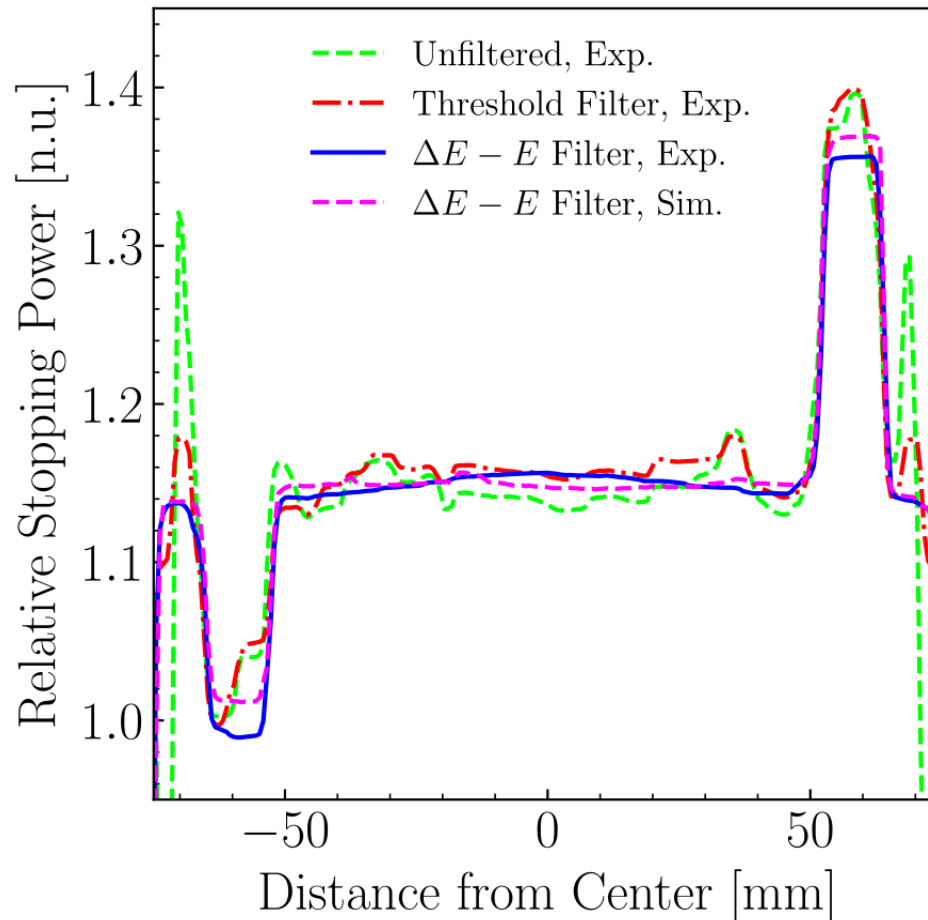
# Relative stopping power accuracy



- HeCT reconstructed images of the Catphan® CTP404 with different filtering settings.

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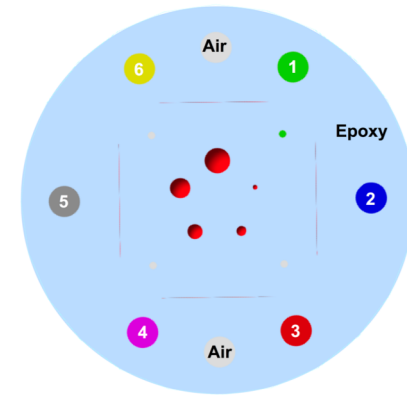
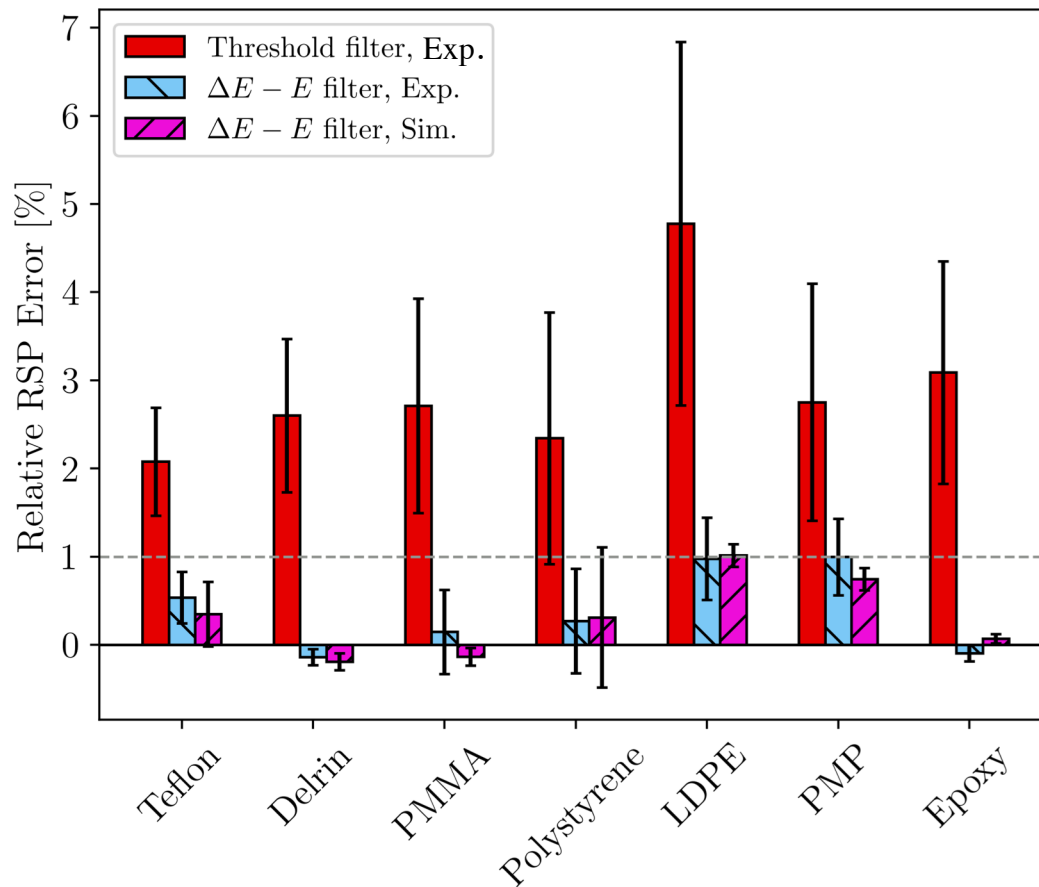
## Relative stopping power accuracy



- Traverse profile through the HeCT reconstructed image of the CTP404 showing LDPE and delrin.

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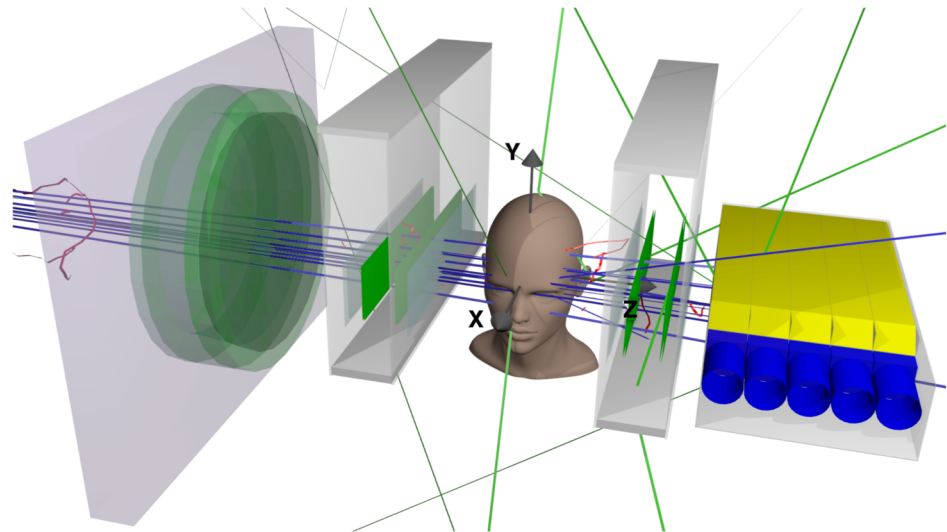
# Relative stopping power accuracy



- Relative error of the RSP reconstructed for the CTP404 material inserts.

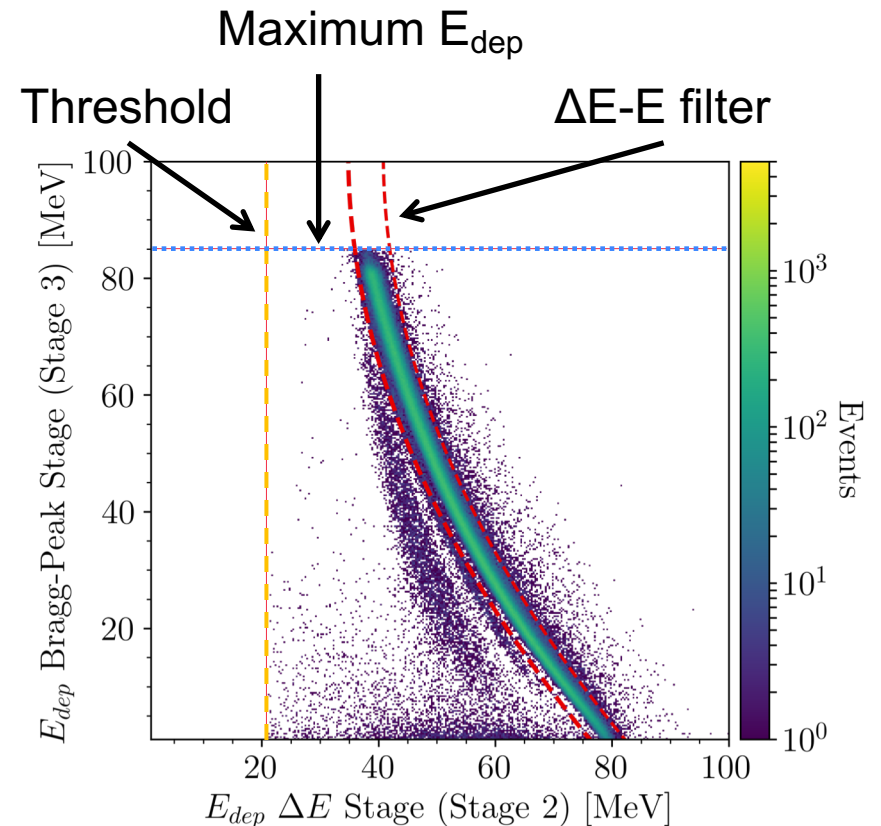
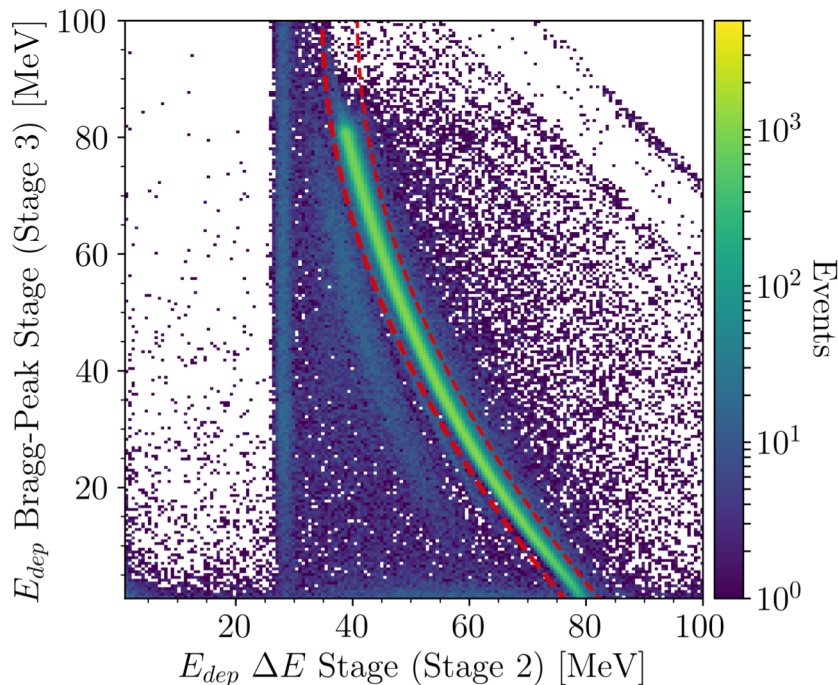
- Manuscript in review by PMB

# Application pCT



- Piersimoni *et al.* (2017)

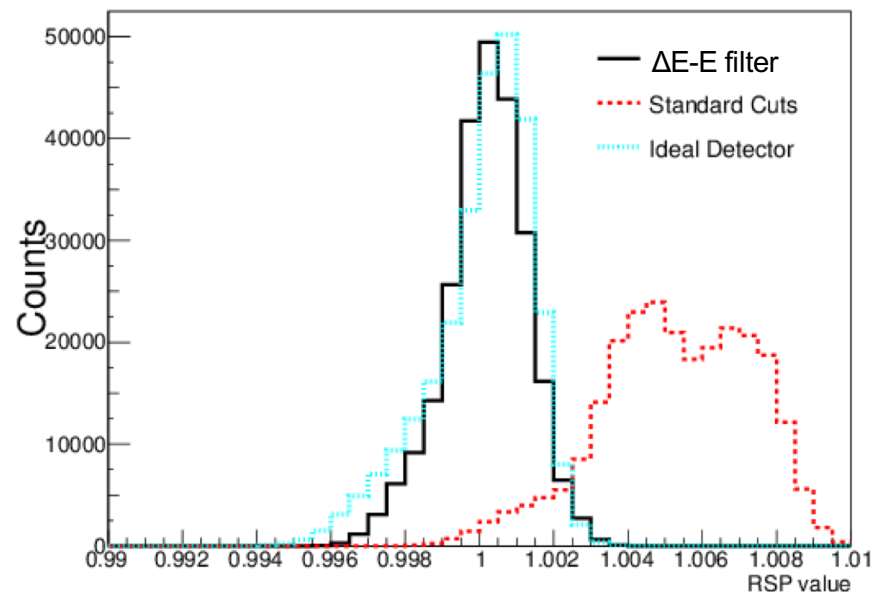
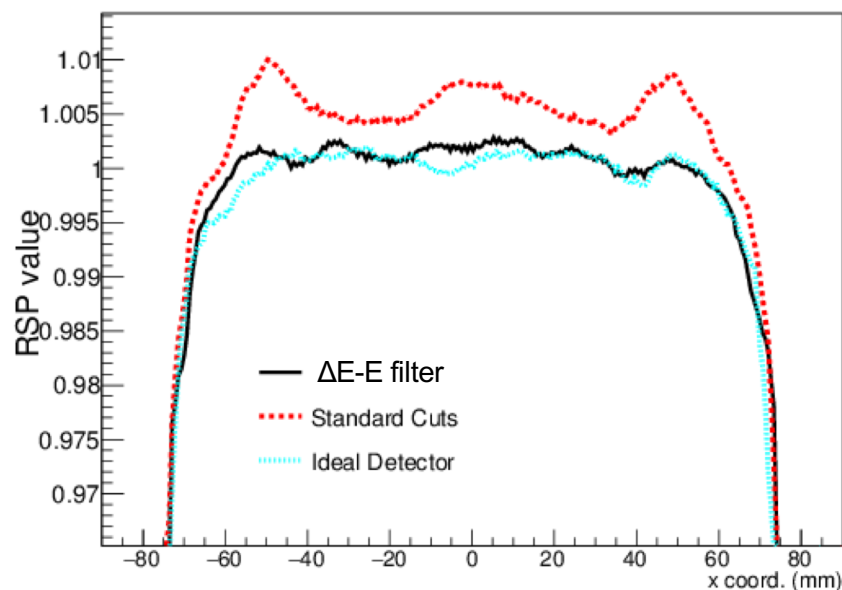
## $\Delta E$ -E spectrum for pCT: Preliminary simulation results



- $\Delta E$ -E spectrum for a simulated pCT of an ideal water cylinder.

- $\Delta E$ -E spectrum after the  $3\sigma$  filter and standard cuts are applied.

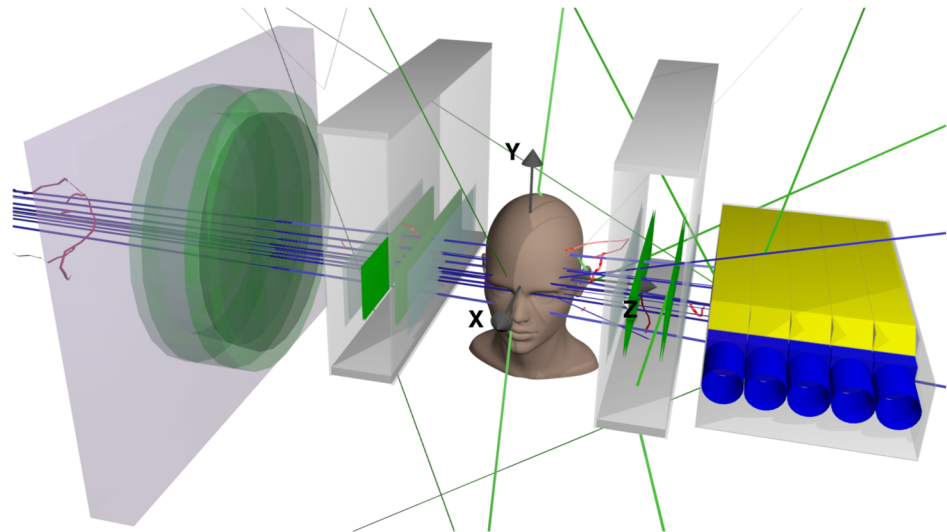
## pCT of an ideal water cylinder: Preliminary simulation results



- Traverse profile through the pCT reconstructed image of an ideal water cylinder.
- RSP distribution in the center of the pCT reconstructed ideal water cylinder.



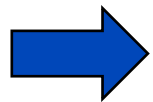
# Conclusion



- Piersimoni *et al.* (2017)

## Take home message

- Fragmentation processes were shown to cause systematic uncertainties to HeCT visible as ring artifacts and low RSP accuracy
- The developed  $\Delta E$ -E filter effectively removes nuclear interaction noise/fragments and the correlated systematic errors
- The  $\Delta E$ -E filter is applicable for all energy measuring detectors with longitudinal segmentation
- The filter works also for different ion types
  - HeCT and pCT ✓
  - Carbon CT (investigated...)



With the  $\Delta E$ -E filter accurate HeCT (and pCT) is possible