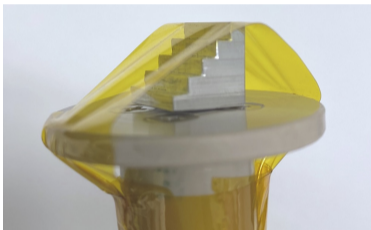


Studies of different ion imaging modalities at MedAustron



Stefanie Kaser on behalf of the ion CT group of HEPHY and TU Wien

3rd Ion Imaging Workshop

October 13th-14th, 2022

Munich, Germany



Introduction – MedAustron I



Image: MedAustron (<https://www.medaustron.at/>)

- Ion therapy and research centre
 - ▶ Synchrotron accelerator complex
- Located in Wiener Neustadt, about 50 km south of Vienna
- Four irradiation rooms
 - ▶ One exclusive to research

Introduction – MedAustron II

Irradiation rooms:

- ➔ **IR1: Exclusive to research**
 - ▶ Protons from 60 to 800 MeV
 - ▶ Carbon ions from 120 to 400 MeV/u
- ➔ **IR2, IR3, IR4:** Clinical use (clinical energies)
- ➔ Beam only in one room at a time

Beam parameters:

- ➔ Spotsize: 7 mm to 21 mm FWHM
- ➔ Research: low flux settings were commissioned (Ulrich-Pur et al. 2021b)
 - ▶ $\geq 2.4 \times 10^3$ particles/s

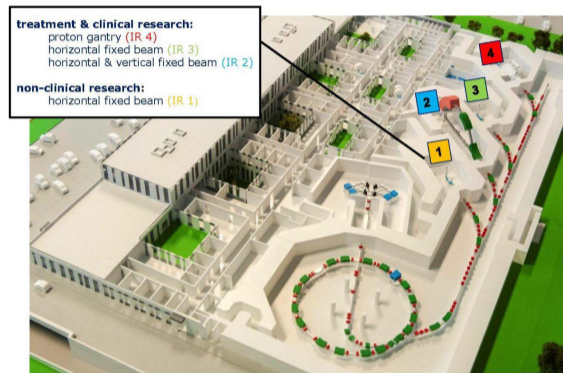


Image: Stock et al. 2015

Experimental setup – iCT demonstrator system I

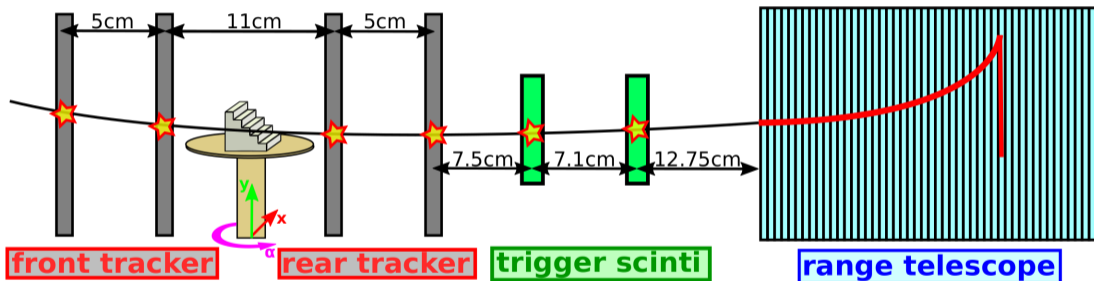


Image: iCT demonstrator setup (Ulrich-Pur et al. 2021a)

Experimental setup – iCT demonstrator system II

Tracking

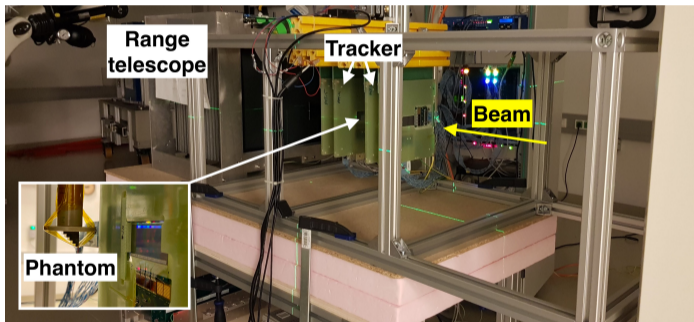
- 4 DSSD modules
 - ▶ Size: $(5.12 \times 2.56) \text{ cm}^2$
 - ▶ Thickness: $300 \mu\text{m}$
 - ▶ 512 p-doped (X) / n-doped (Y) strips
 - ▶ Pitch: $50 \mu\text{m}$ (X), $100 \mu\text{m}$ (Y)
- Readout: APV25 chip (French et al. 2001) & Belle-II SVD readout chain

Energy measurement

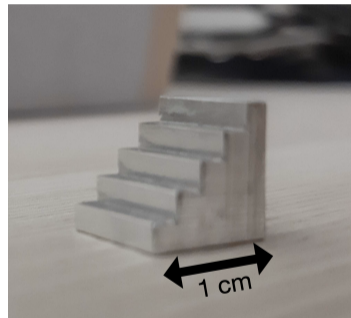
- Range telescope: Plastic scintillators with SiPMs
 - ▶ 42 slices ($3 \times 300 \times 300 \text{ mm}^3$)
 - ▶ Can measure protons up to 140 MeV
- Readout via USB connection (DAQrate $\approx 15 \text{ kHz}$)

In total: $\approx 900 \text{ pCT events per second}$

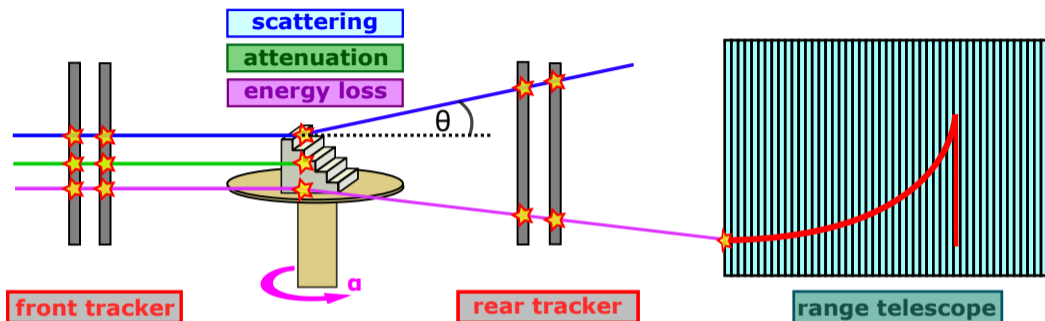
Experimental setup – iCT demonstrator system III



Phantom image: Ulrich-Pur et al. 2021c (adapted)



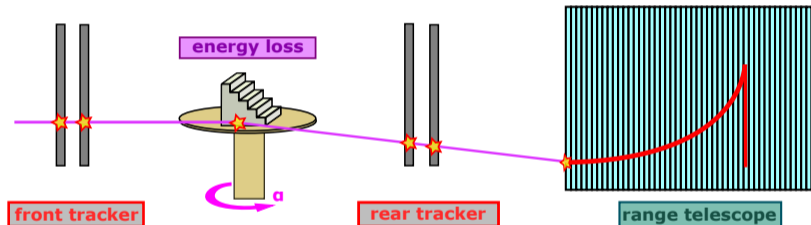
Experimental setup – imaging modalities



- Energy loss \Leftarrow **relative stopping power (RSP)** \Leftarrow goal: improve ion-beam therapy treatment planning (Meyer et al. 2019)
- Multiple Coulomb scattering (MCS) \Leftarrow **material budget/scattering power** (Schütze et al. 2018; Krah et al. 2020)
- Beam attenuation \Leftarrow **linear nuclear inelastic cross-section** κ (Quiñones et al. 2016)

Results – imaging based on energy loss I

$$WEPL_i = \int_{\tau_i} RSP(x) dl = \int_{E_{in}}^{E_{out}} \frac{1}{SP} dE \quad \dots \text{energy loss according to Bethe 1930; Bloch 1933}$$

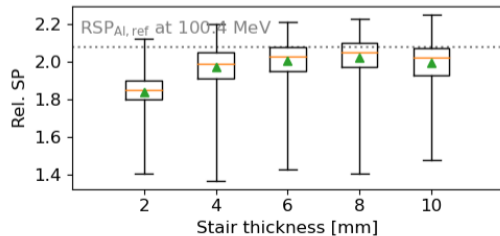
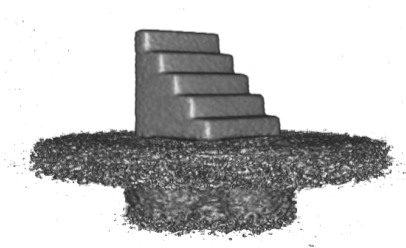
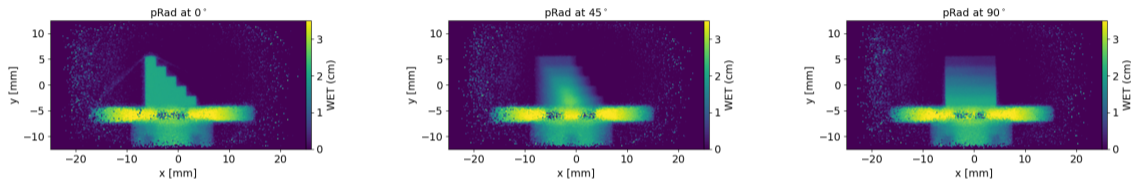


- Alignment and tracking with **Corryvreckan** (Dannheim et al. 2021)
- Binning/analysis with customized C++ and python scripts
- Image reconstruction with **TIGRE** (Biguri et al. 2016)^a

^aAuthors would like to thank Wolfgang Birkfellner, Dietmar Georg and Sepideh Hatamikia for their contributions to this work.

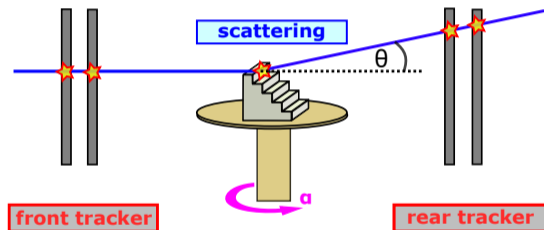
Results – imaging based on energy loss II

- 80 proton radiographs measured → two full days
- Reconstructed image published in Ulrich-Pur et al. 2021c



Results – scattering imaging I

$$\Theta_0 = \left(\frac{13.6 \text{ MeV}}{\beta c p} z \sqrt{\frac{x}{X_0}} \left[1 + 0.038 \ln \left(\frac{x}{X_0} \right) \right] \right) \dots \text{Highland formula for thin absorbers}$$



- ➔ Alignment, tracking and analysis of measurement data with **Corryvreckan** (Dannheim et al. 2021)
 - ▶ Kink angle calculation implemented in the software
- ➔ Analysis following the method of Jansen et al. (2018)
 - ▶ Scattering imaging with electrons

Results – scattering imaging II

➤ Aluminium phantom

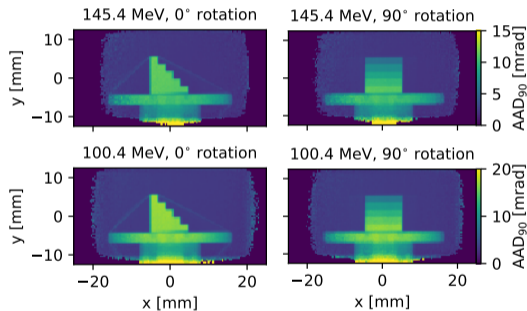


Image: Kaser et al. 2022a

➤ PMMA phantom

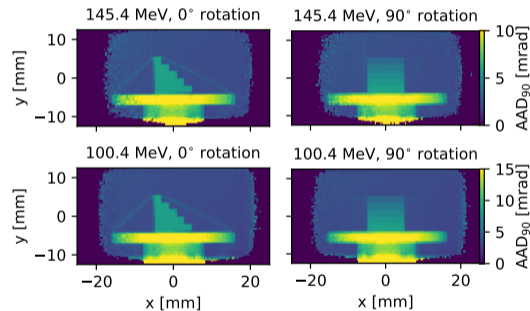


Image: Kaser et al. 2022a

Results – scattering imaging III

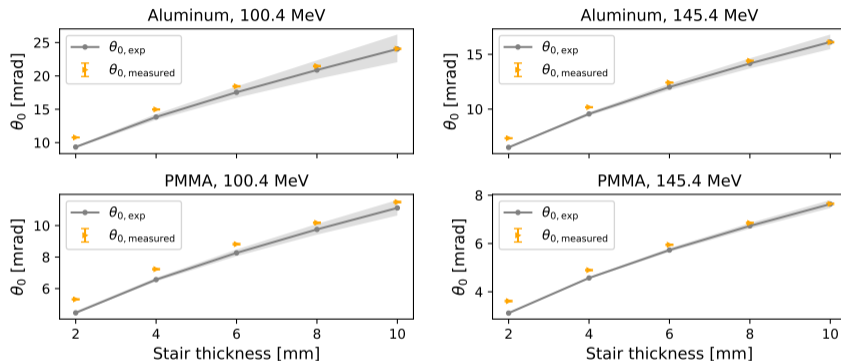
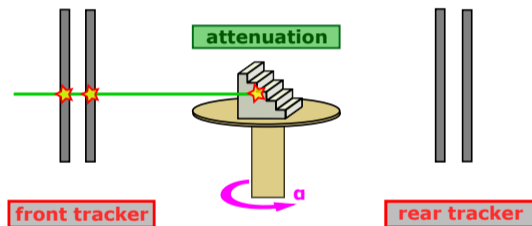


Image: Kaser et al. 2022a

- Calibration → **material budget**
- Improvement possibilities: scattering power → Krah et al. 2020

Results – beam attenuation imaging I

$$\phi_{out} = \phi_{in} \cdot \exp \left(- \int_{z_{in}}^{z_{out}} \kappa(\tau(z)) d\tau(z) \right) \dots \text{exponential decrease of beam intensity}$$



- Per pixel, compare initial and residual beam fluence
 - ▶ Counting of single particles, not measuring an average quantity
- Analysis with **Corryvreckan** and customized python scripts
 - ▶ Full implementation in Corryvreckan is WIP

Results – beam attenuation imaging II

- In theory:
 - ▶ 2 hits upstream, 2 downstream if proton passed the phantom
 - ▶ 2 hits upstream, 0 hits downstream if proton got absorbed
- Reality looks different: (elastic) scattering, ghost hits, detector noise, absorption in the tracker...
- MC simulations to understand the problem

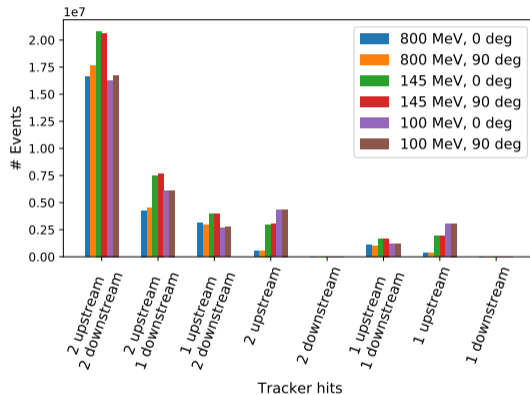
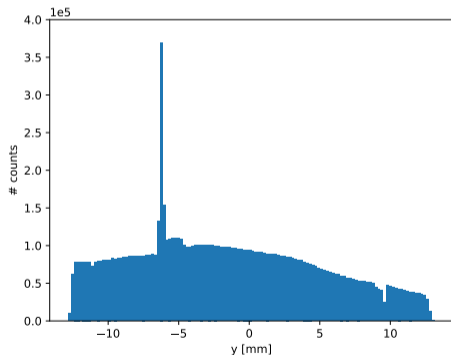


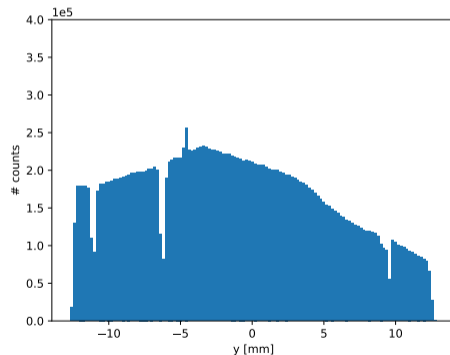
Image: Kaser et al. 2022b

Results – beam attenuation imaging III

→ Detector hits (y-direction, 800 MeV)
without masking...



→ Detector hits (y-direction, 800 MeV)
with masking...



Results – beam attenuation imaging IV

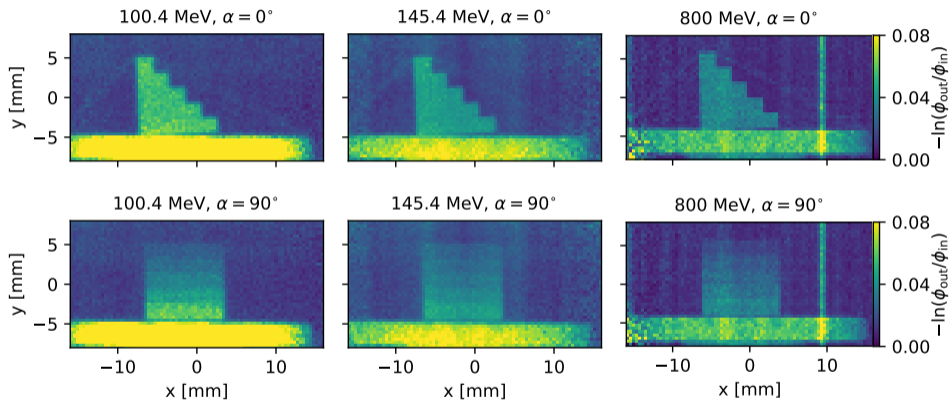
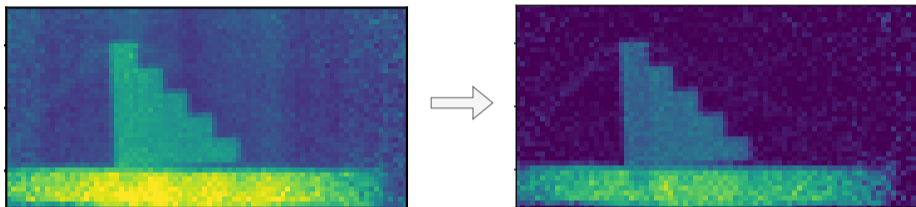


Image: Kaser et al. 2022b

Results – beam attenuation imaging V



Images: Kaser et al. 2022b

→ Removing the background in attenuation imaging

- ▶ Use "empty" radiograph as reference
- ▶ If a strip becomes noisy during the measurement, this can again lead to artefacts

Results – beam attenuation imaging VI

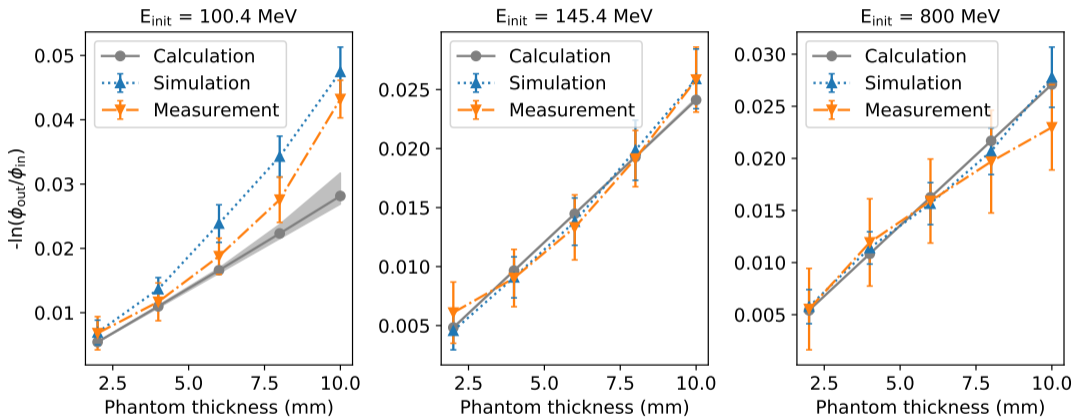
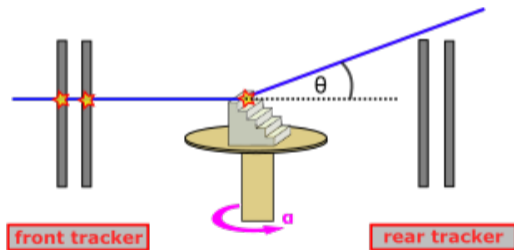


Image: Kaser et al. 2022b

Results – beam attenuation imaging VII

- Measurement values at 100.4 MeV higher than expected → investigating potential sources of the discrepancy... *use Monte Carlo simulations!*

- κ is not constant below ≈ 100 MeV
 - ▶ Increasing κ with decreasing energy
 - ▶ Different models to describe this behaviour
→ reference value
- Energy loss in trackers and phantom could be underestimated
- Location of silicon detectors**



Results – beam attenuation imaging VIII

$$\rightarrow p_i \approx \sum \kappa \cdot \Delta z \rightarrow \boxed{\kappa \approx p_i / z}$$

with $p_i = -\ln(\phi_{\text{out}}/\phi_{\text{in}})$

- Measurement value at 800 MeV matches well with an existing measurement (Dietrich et al. 2002)

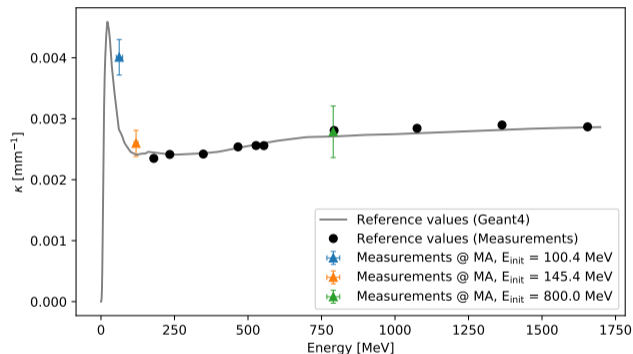


Image: Kaser et al. 2022b

Summary

- Multiple imaging modalities were investigated with an iCT demonstrator
 - ▶ Energy-loss imaging, scattering imaging, beam attenuation imaging
- Measurements were conducted at MedAustron
 - ▶ iCT demonstrator system
- Phantoms: aluminium and PMMA stair profiles
- Energies: 100.4 MeV, 145.4 MeV, 800.0MeV

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- Felix Ulrich-Pur

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