

Particle Therapy MasterClass



<https://indico.cern.ch/event/840212/>

INTERNATIONAL MASTERCLASSES

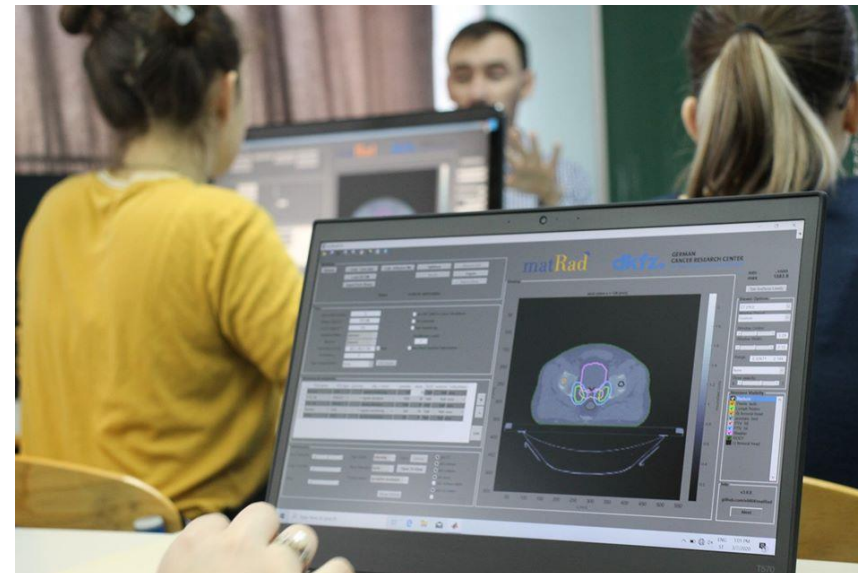
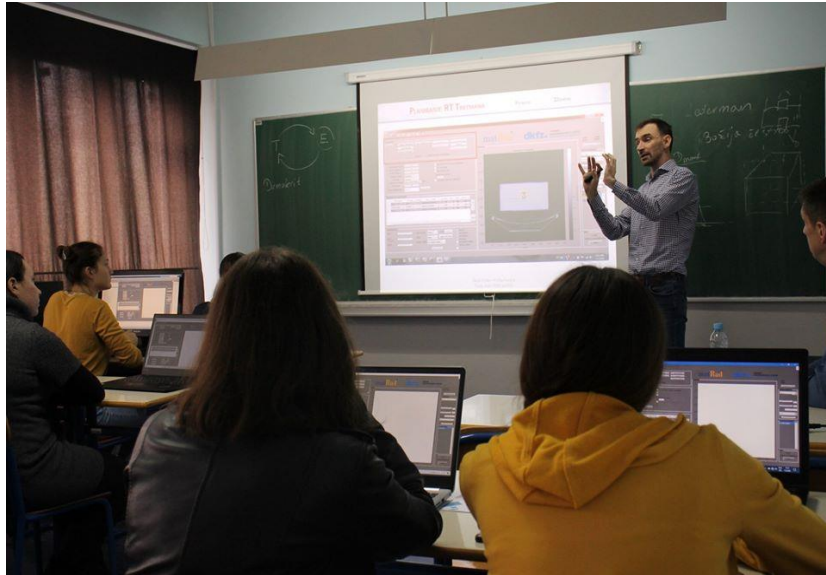
Yiota Foka (GSI/CERN)

on behalf of

IPPOG and IMC Steering Group

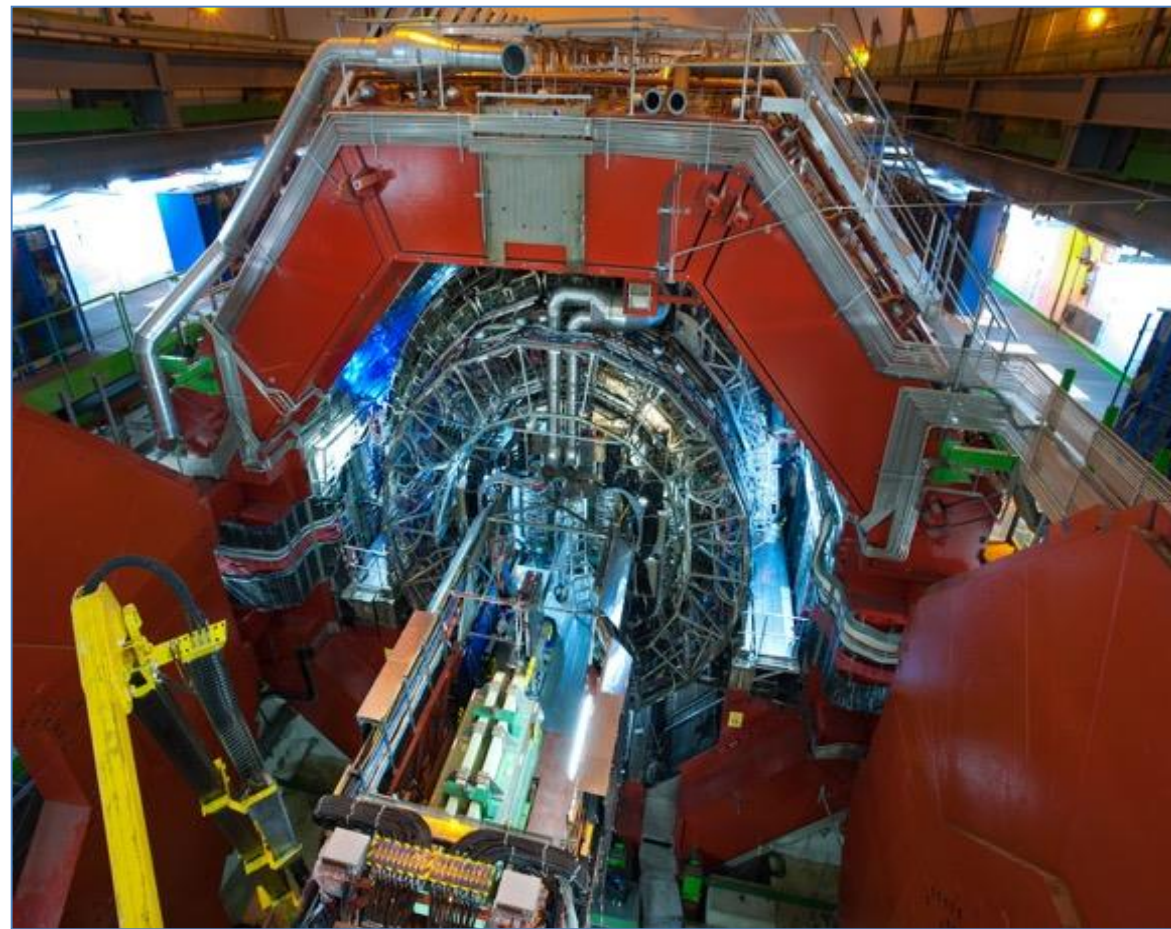


Local PTMC in Tuzla



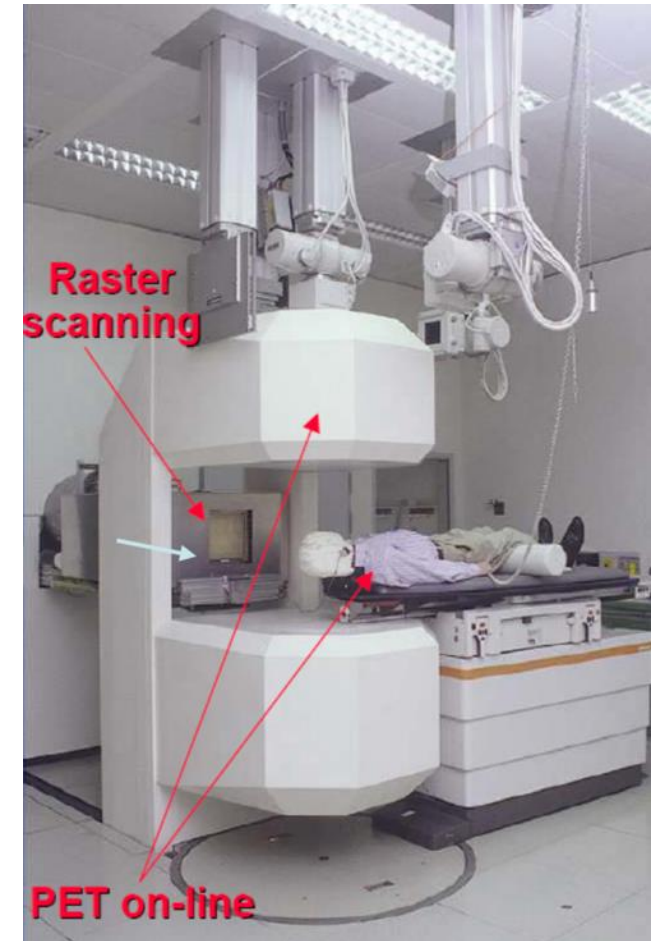
Heavy-ion research and heavy-ion therapy

Heavy-ion Physicist, involved with medical applications of heavy-ions for cancer therapy



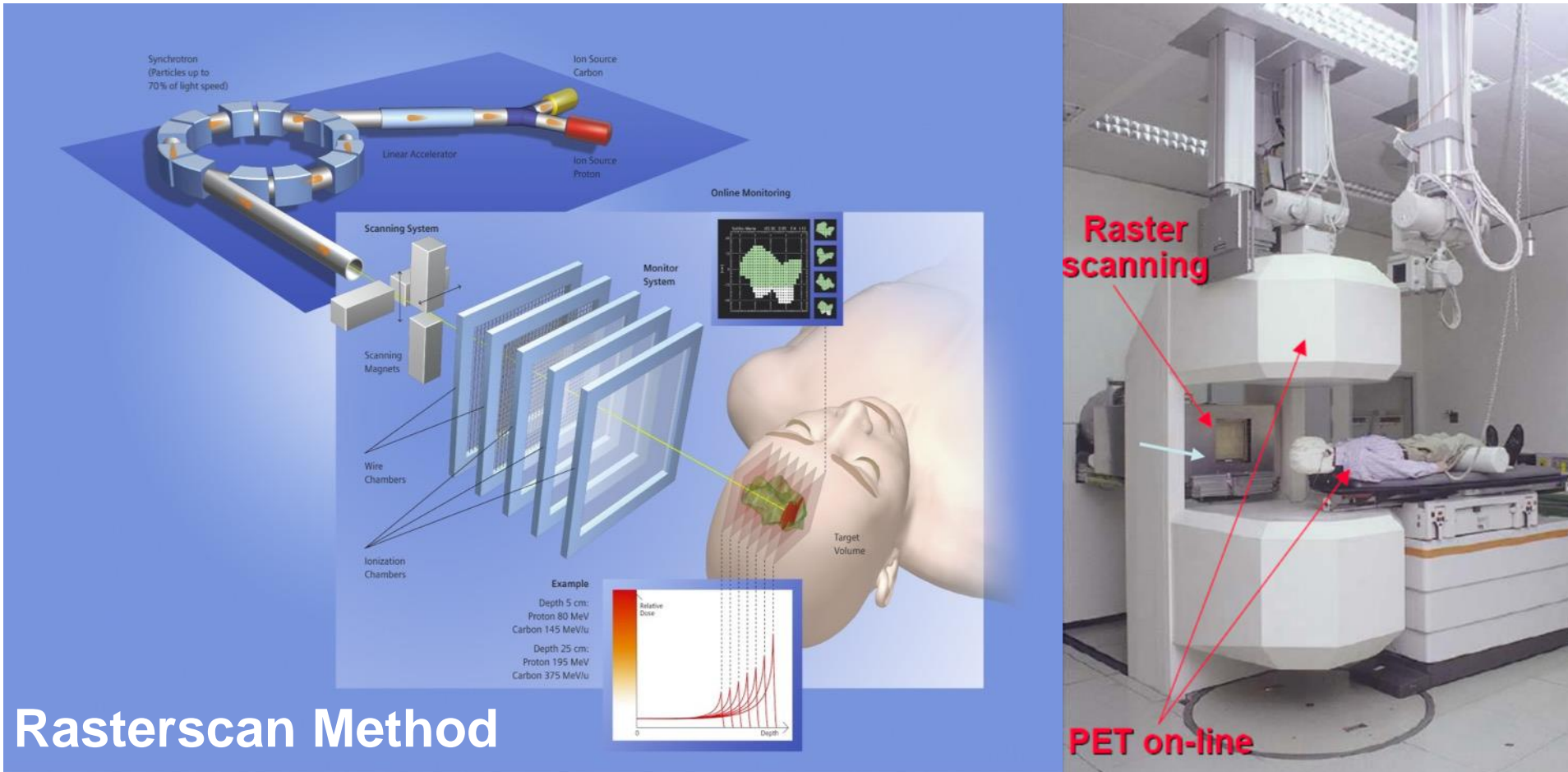
Virtual visit: ALICE heavy-ion experiment at CERN.

Heavy-ion research and heavy-ion therapy at GSI



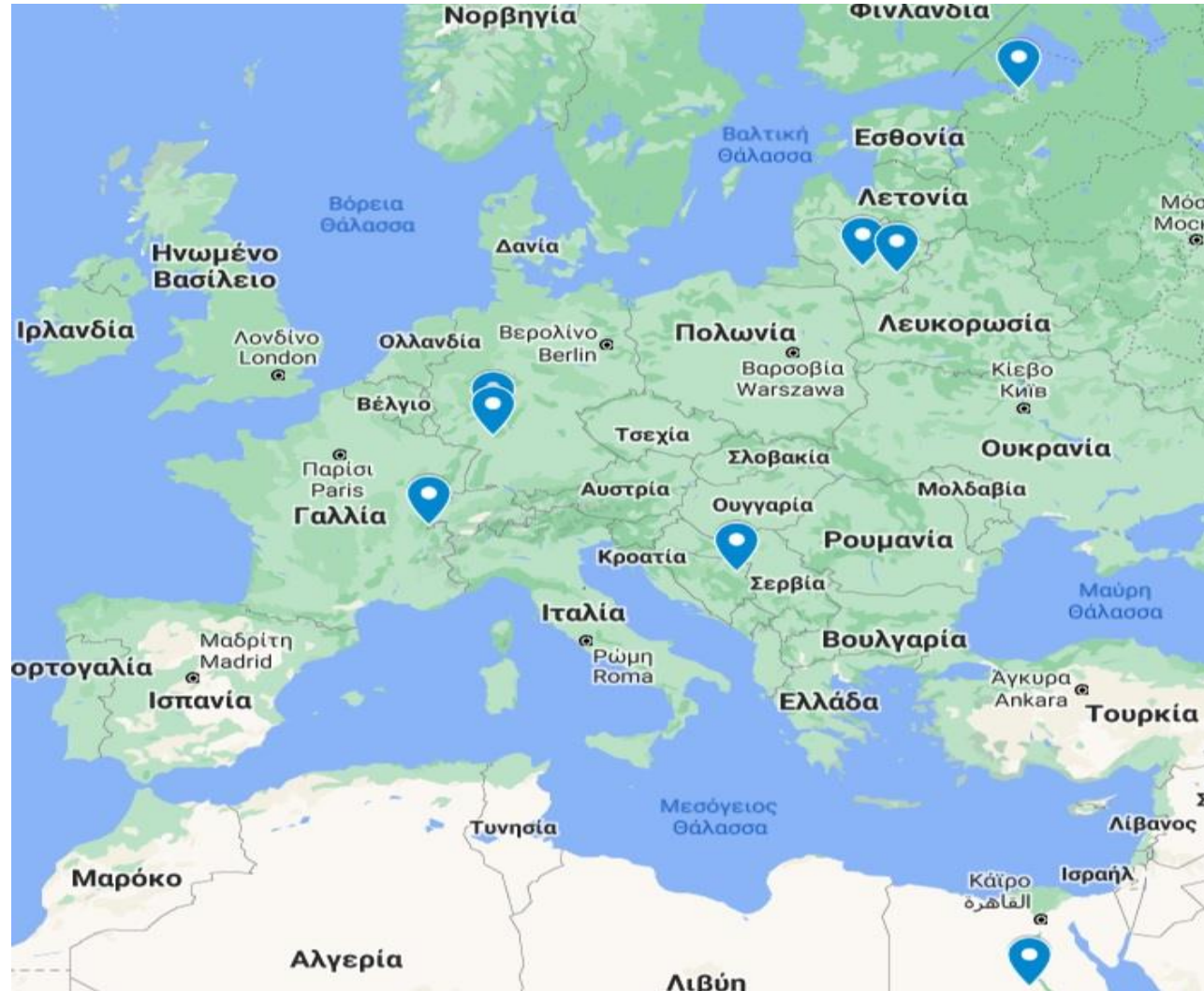
Pioneered heavy-ion (carbon) therapy for cancer tumours in Europe (90s).

Heavy-ion research and heavy-ion therapy at GSI



PTMC Participants, 24 March 2021

PTMC: <https://indico.cern.ch/event/840212/>



International MasterClasses <https://physicsmasterclasses.org/>

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Hands on Particle Physics Masterclasses

SCHEDULE 2021

At the end of each Masterclass day a videoconference between the institutes and with moderators at CERN, at Fermilab, TRIUMF, KEK, or GSI is established. The schedules for 2021 will be created early in 2021.



<https://indico.cern.ch/event/840212/>



IMC Statistics 2019

Motivate the next generations of scientists !



54 countries
255 institutes
15 000 students
5 weeks in 2019

IMC 2021 :
11.2.2021 – 27.3.2021



Brings scientific methods and real data to schools!

Coordination QuarkNet / TU Dresden

- 51 institutes (48)
- 54 LHC Masterclasses (50)
 - 22 ATLAS (19)
 - 32 CMS (31)
 (Incl. TRIUMF program)
- 12 MINERvA Masterclasses

- 188 institutes (177)
- 266 LHC Masterclasses (257)
 - 30 ATLAS W (35)
 - 101 ATLAS Z (104)
 - 64 CMS (58)
 - 41 LHCb (39)
 - 27 ALICE SP (18)
 - 3 ALICE R_AA (3)

Flagship project of IPPOG, the International Particle Physics Outreach Group

Concept and programme of an IMC day

Scientists for a day !!

Every year, during the months of February-March school-children (15-19 year old) are invited to an institute of their area.



2-5 institutes per day performing the same programme

LOCAL TIME: ACTIVITY

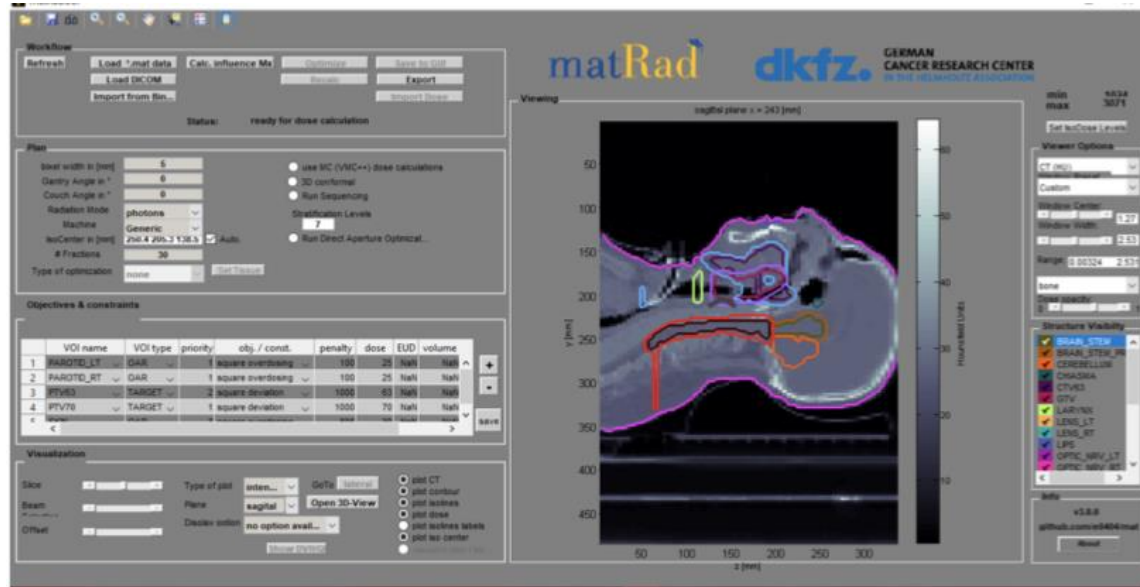
8:30 - 9:00	Registration and Welcome
9:00 - 10:00	Introductory lectures
10:30 - 11:30	Visit of a lab or experiment
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch
13:00 - 15:00	Hands-on session
15:00 - 16:00	Discuss results locally
16:00 - 17:00	Video conference



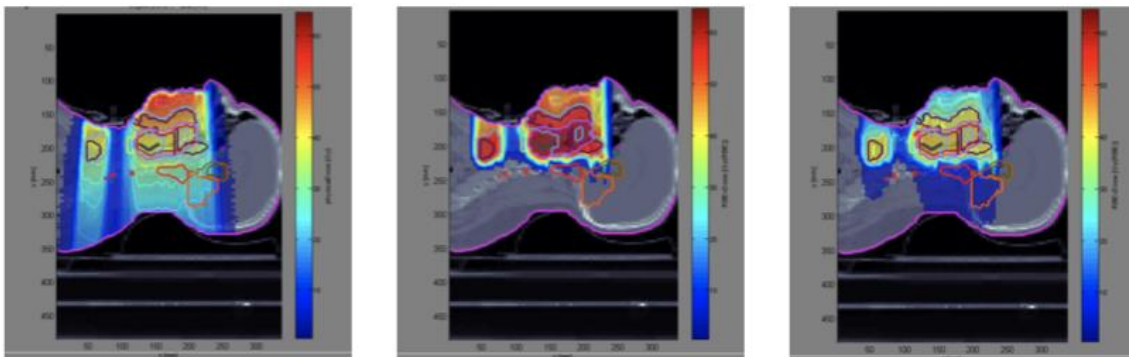
The aim is to get insight into topics and methods of research

New PTMC and Treatment Planning

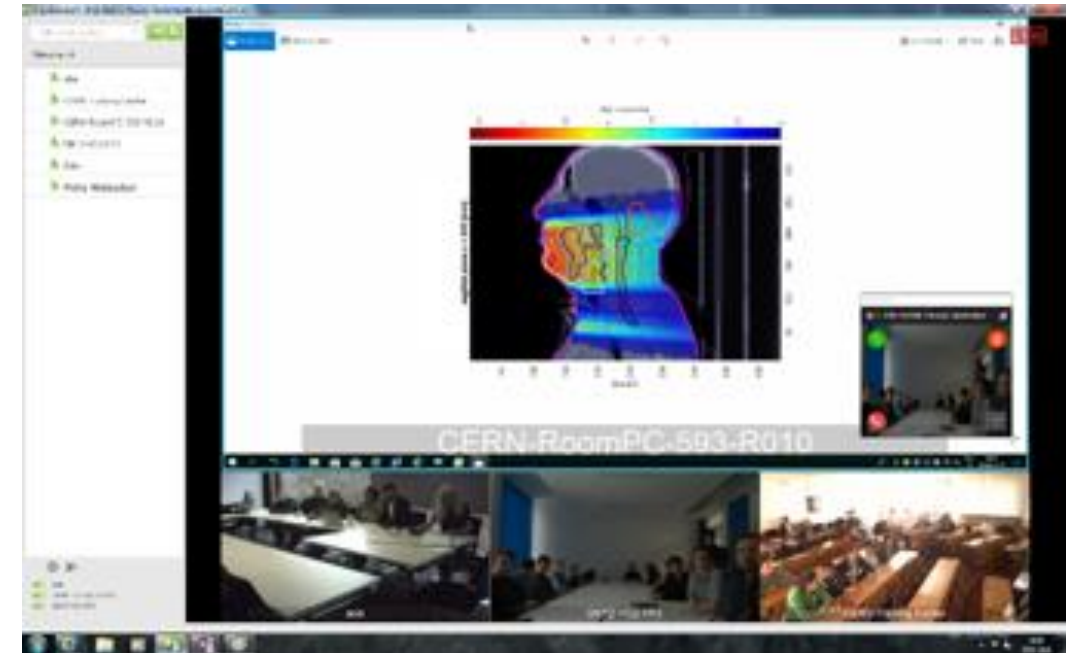
Based on professional open source treatment planning: matRad
developed by Heidelberg DKFZ www.matrad.org



Demo⁴ of the matRad software kit for Treatment Planning .



Simplified version for PTMC
Using photons, protons and carbon ions



New PTMC and Treatment Planning

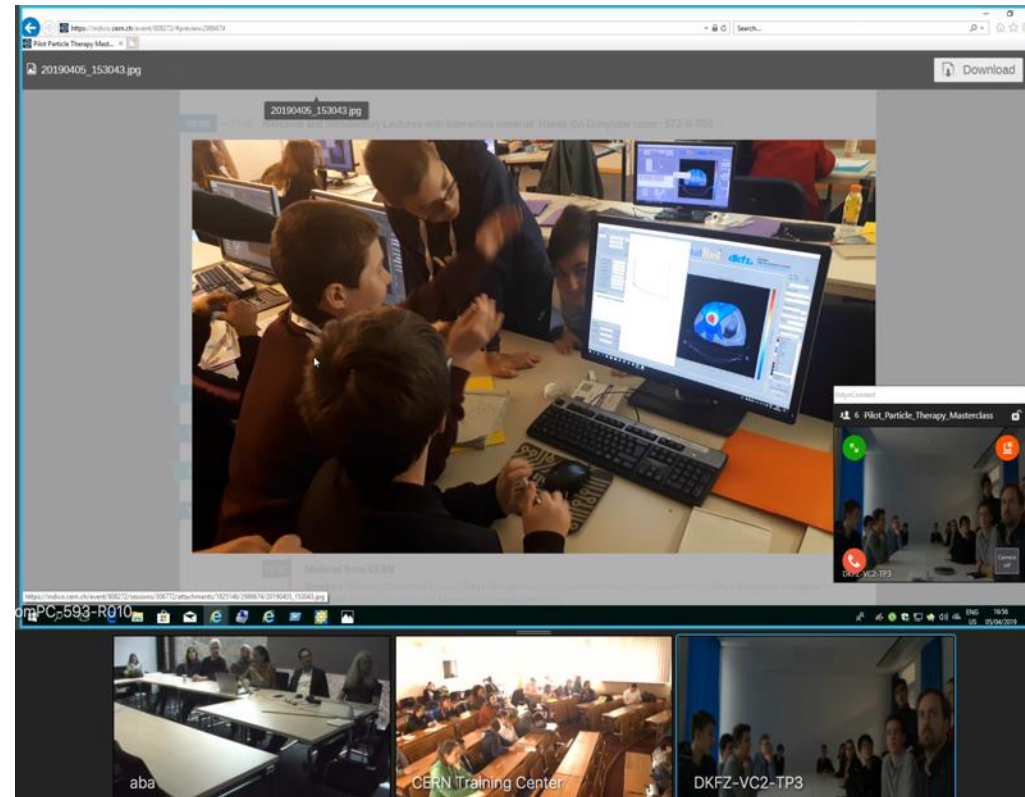
First Local Test: GSI Feb 2019



Web page: UNSA students
at CERN, Aug 2019



International Pilot: CERN, GSI, DKFZ April 2019




- First local test: GSI Feb 2019
- First International Pilot: GSI, Heidelberg DKFZ, CERN Apr 2019
- IMC Steering Group Approval: GSI May 2019
- **Web pages: Sarajevo Uni students Aug 2019 at CERN**
- **CERN Open days: Sarajevo Uni students Sep 2019**



Particle Accelerators: From Big Bang Physics to Hadron Therapy

Ugo Amaldi

 Springer

How is physics related to medicine?

What is particle therapy?

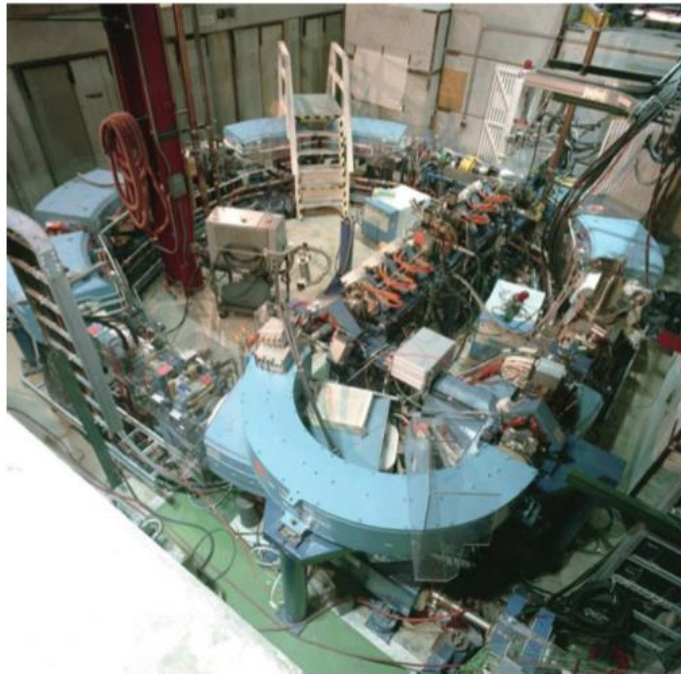
**How one can use particles for
cancer treatment?**

**Accelerators for research
and accelerators for
cancer treatment**

**One of the aims of PTMC:
address such questions**

From Physics to Clinics

**1993- Loma Linda
USA (proton)**



First dedicated clinical
facility

**1994 – HIMAC
Japan (carbon)**

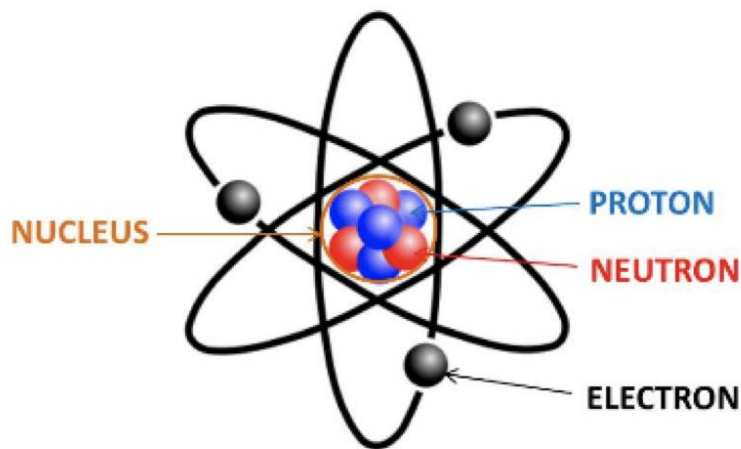
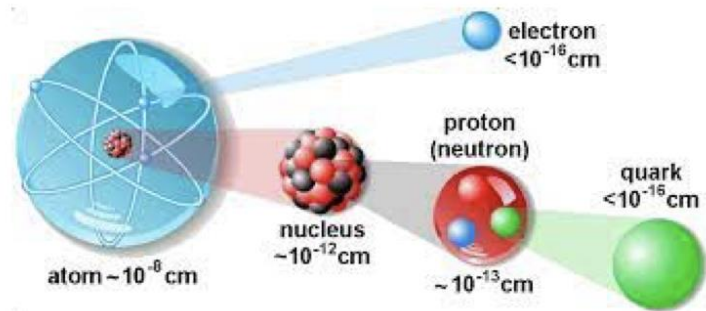


**1997 – GSI
Germany (carbon)**



Accelerators: our key to the subatomic world

Where do we find the particles?
Inside the atoms!

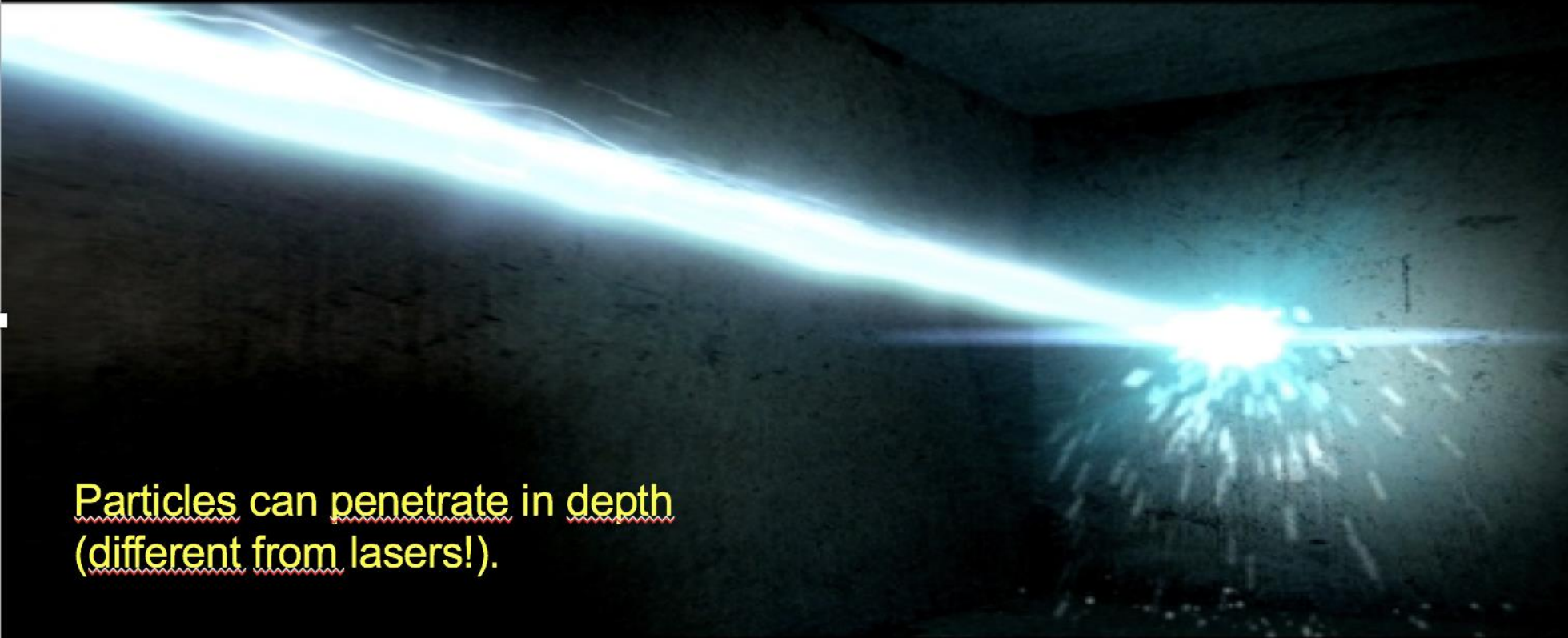


We can use electrons (very light) or protons (1836 times heavier).

Particle accelerators are our door to access the subatomic dimension... and exploit the atom and its components

Accelerators: can precisely deliver energy

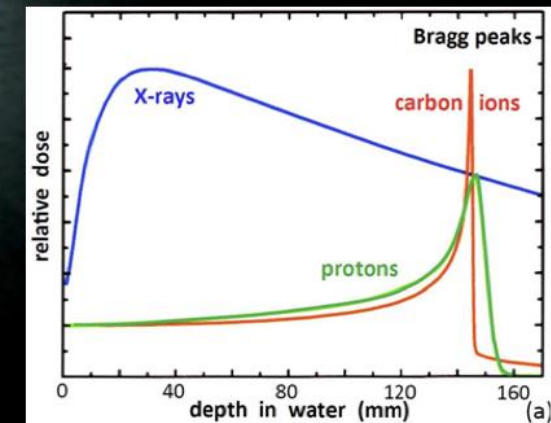
A «beam» of accelerated particles is like a small “knife” penetrating into the matter



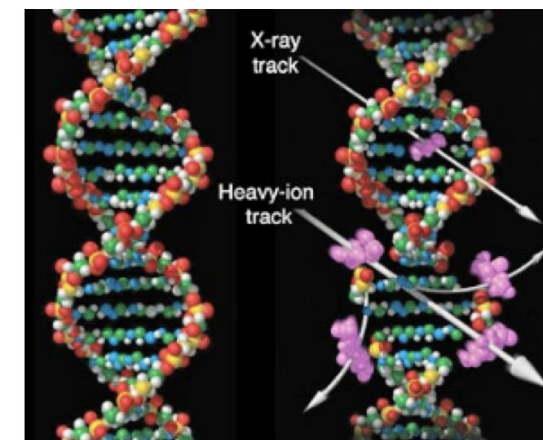
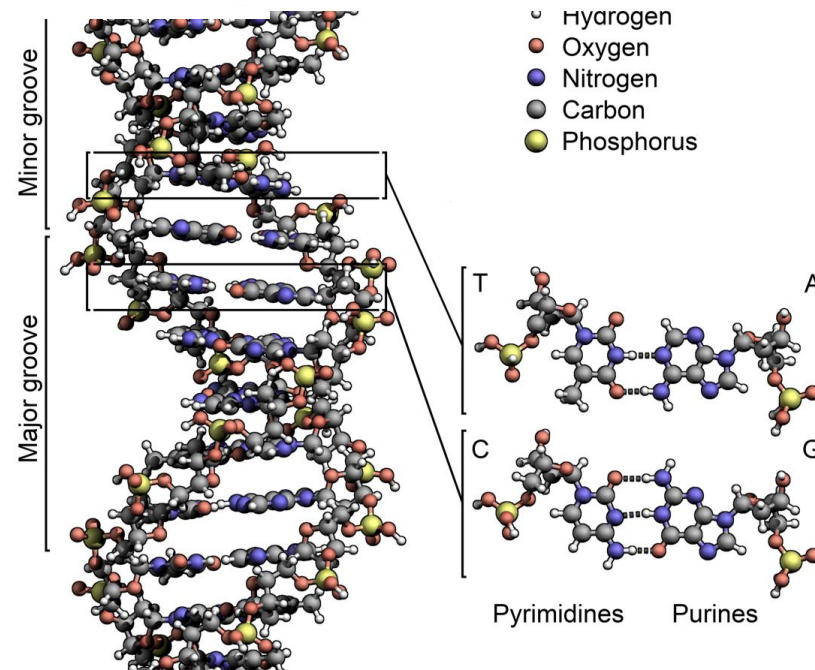
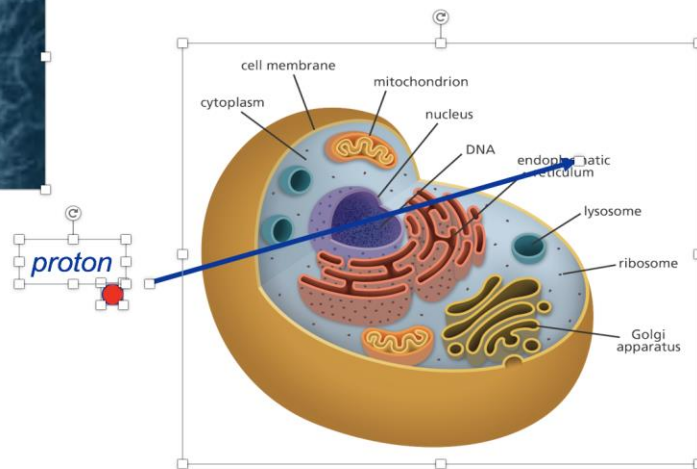
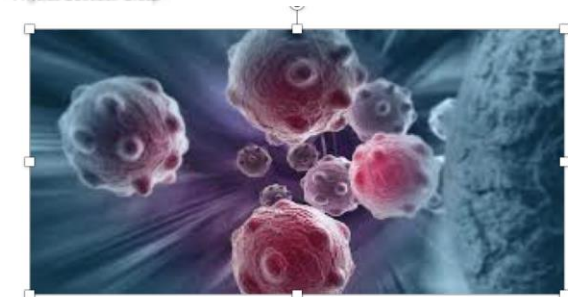
Particles can penetrate in depth
(different from lasers!).

Particle beams are used in medical and industrial applications,
e.g. to cure cancer, delivering their energy at a well-defined depth inside the body (Bragg peak)

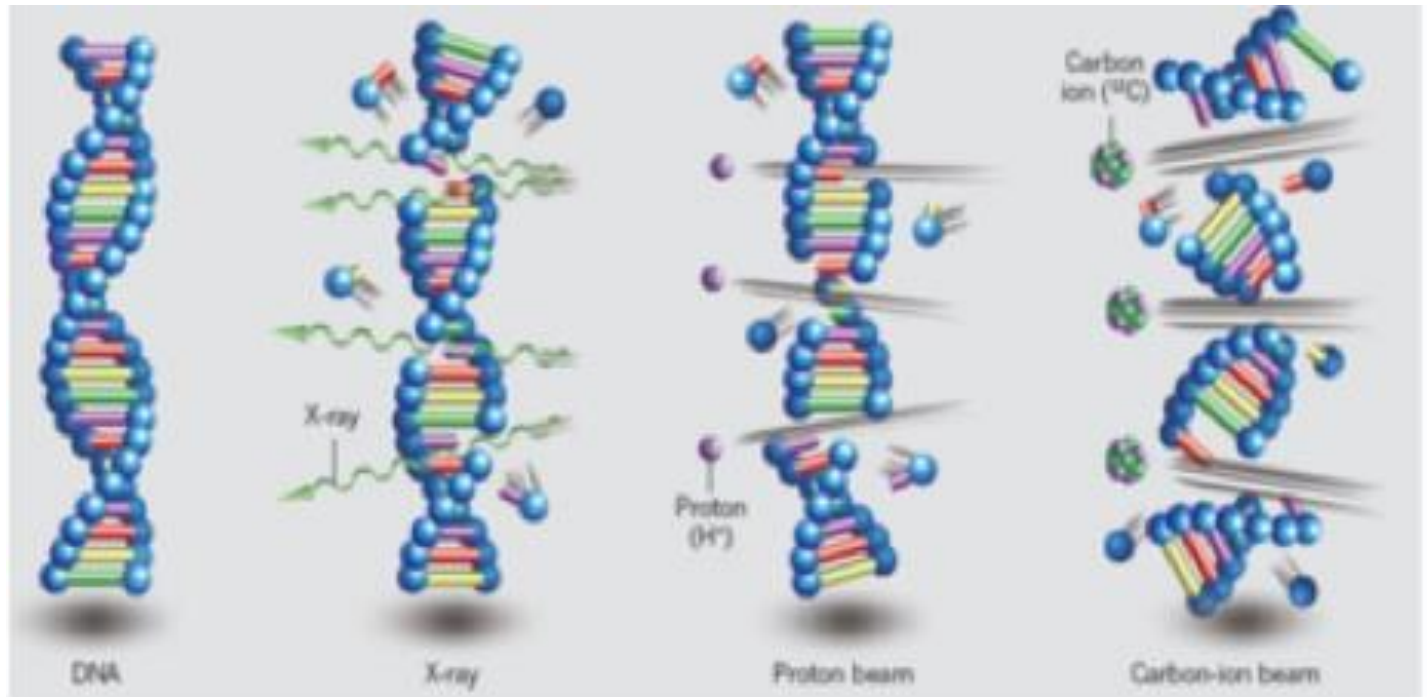
A particle beam can deliver energy to a very precisely defined area, interacting with the electrons and with the nucleus.



A particle beam can break the DNA and kill a cell

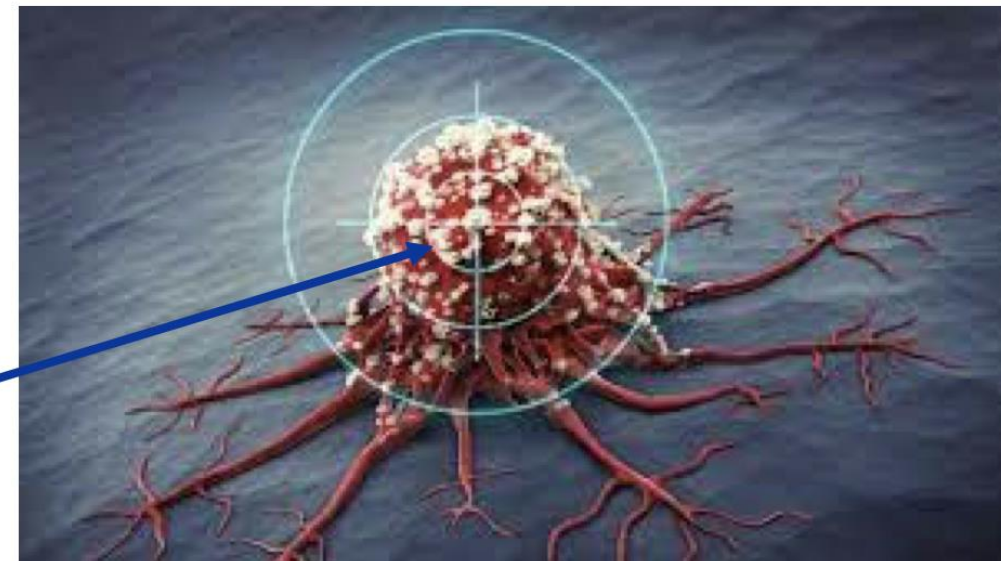


A particle beam can break the DNA and kill a cell



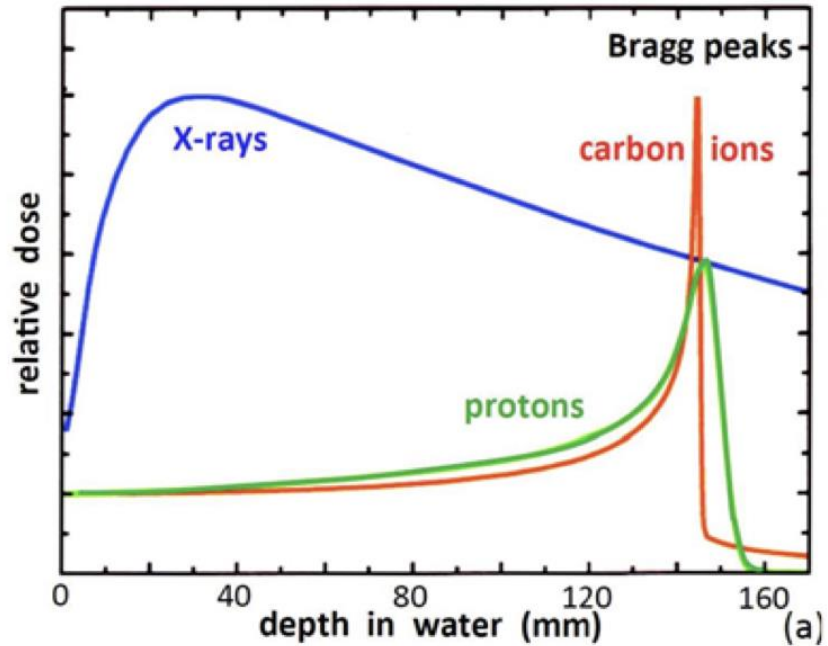
And if the cells has the cancer?
Killed !

proton



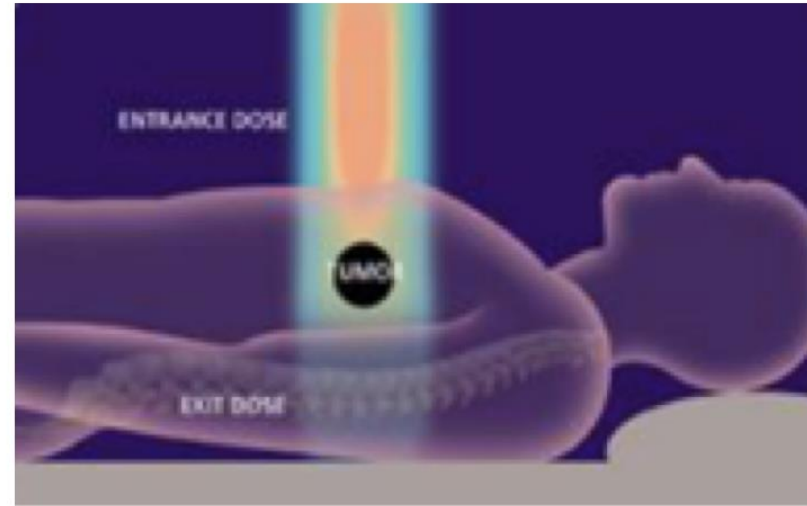
Hadron therapy with protons or ions

The Bragg peak



Different from X-rays or electrons, protons (and ions) deposit their energy at a given depth inside the tissues, **minimising dose to the organs close to the tumour**, sparing nearby organs.

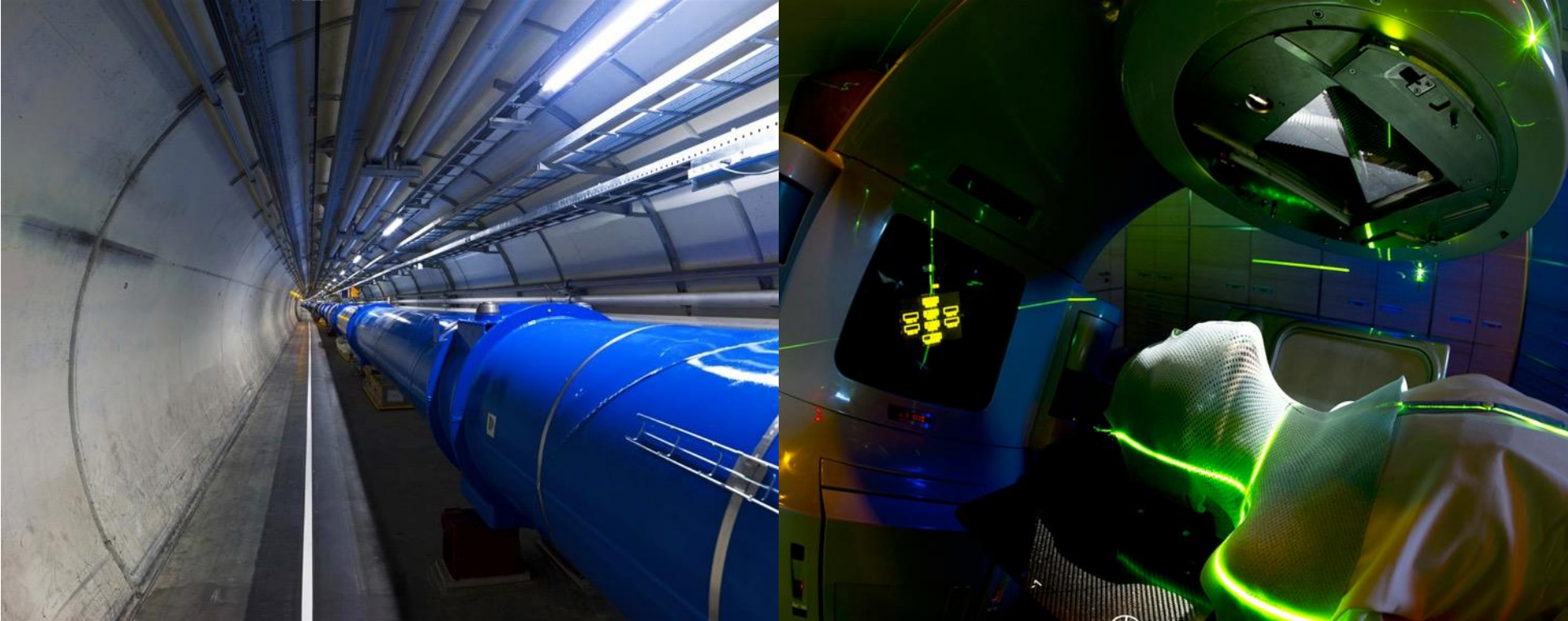
Required energy for full-body penetration: 230 MeV protons, 450 MeV/u C-ions.



22,000 patients/year (2018) treated with particle beams,
25,000,000 patients/year with X-rays.

Accelerators for health

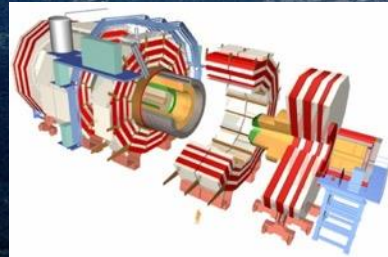
From fundamental research...



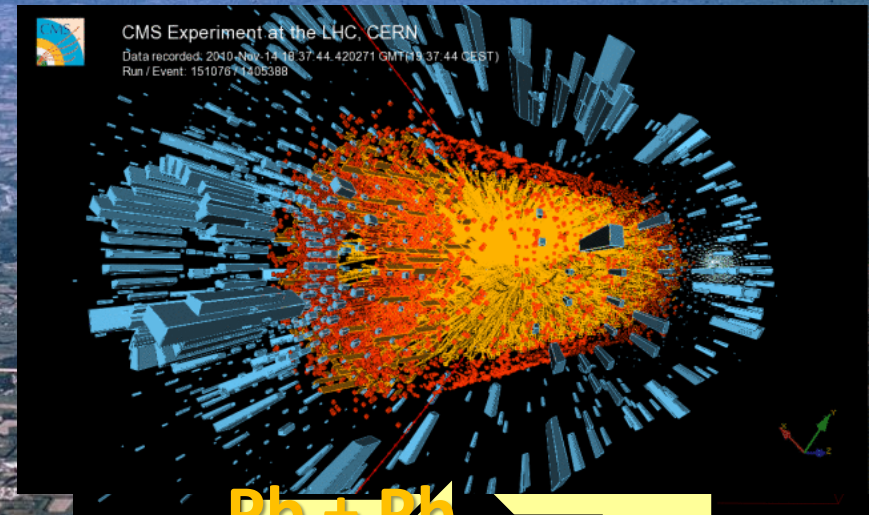
.....to medical applications

Large Hadron Collider of 'Large Hadrons'

Design Energy:
14 TeV (pp)
1150 TeV (PbPb)



CMS



Pb + Pb

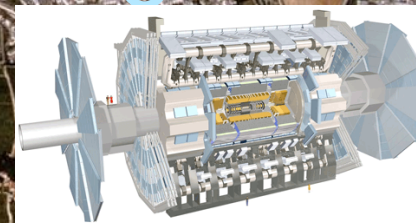
LHCb

Nobel for physics 2013



ALICE

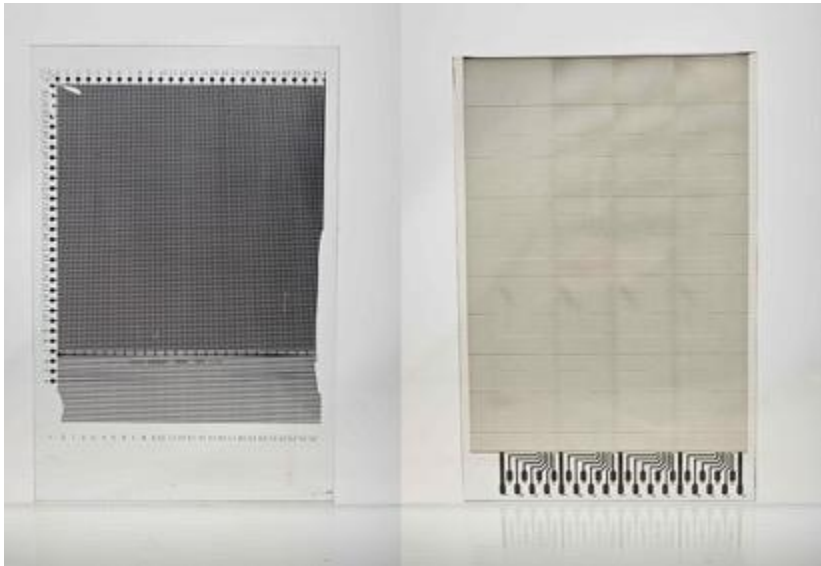
ATLAS



Applications for society

Even if fundamental research does not aim at developing “useful products” the fact is that many applications for the benefit of the broader society are based on developments for physics fundamental research.

Touchscreen

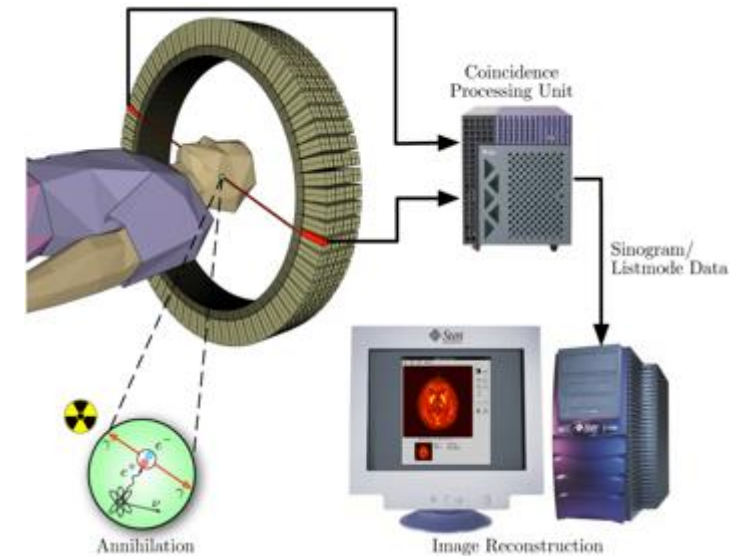


World Wide Web (WWW)



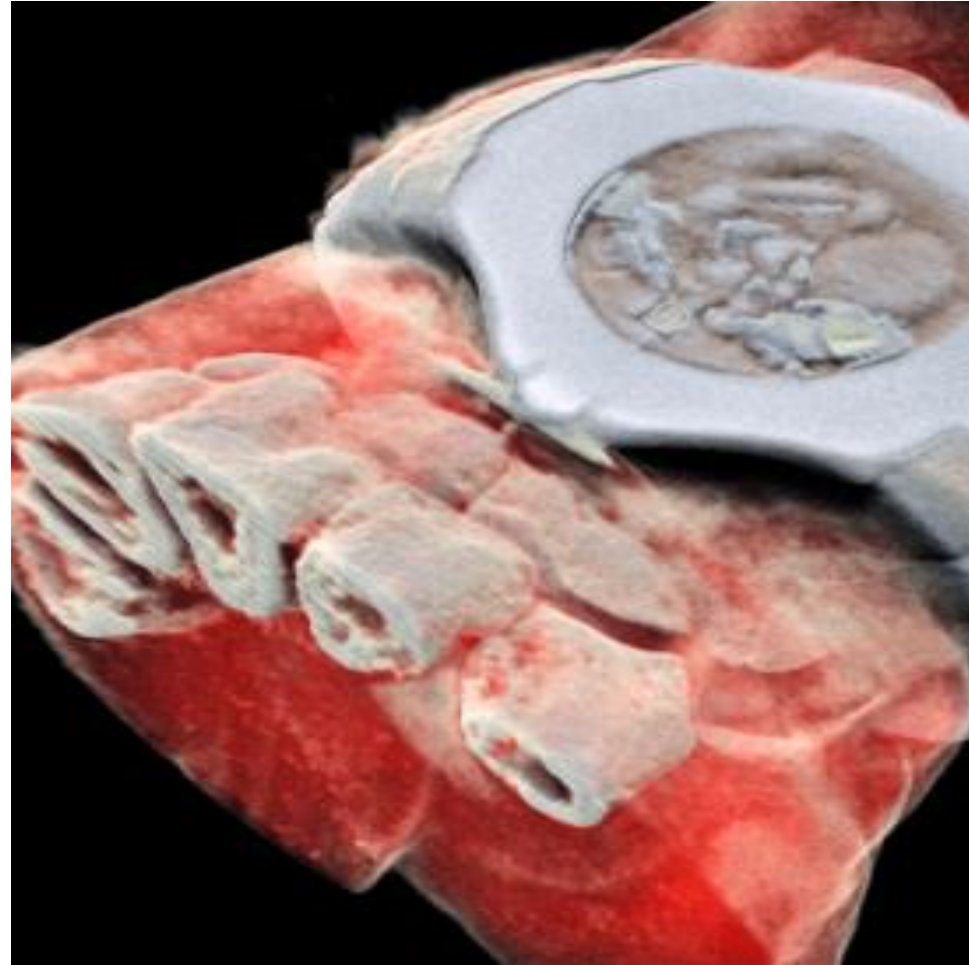
Tim Berners-Lee

PET scan



The aim and mandate of research institutes is fundamental research and knowledge

Colour radiographies



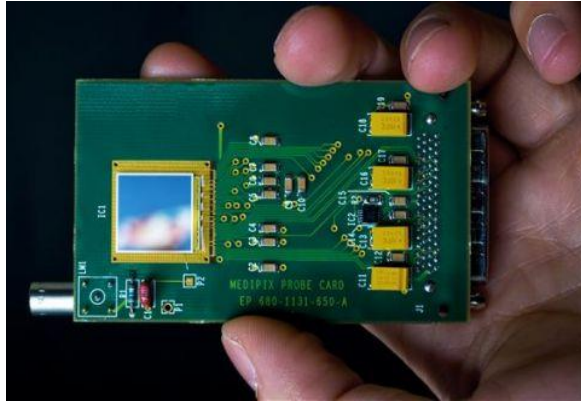
From the first x-ray radiography to the first colour radiography

Rontgen 1895,

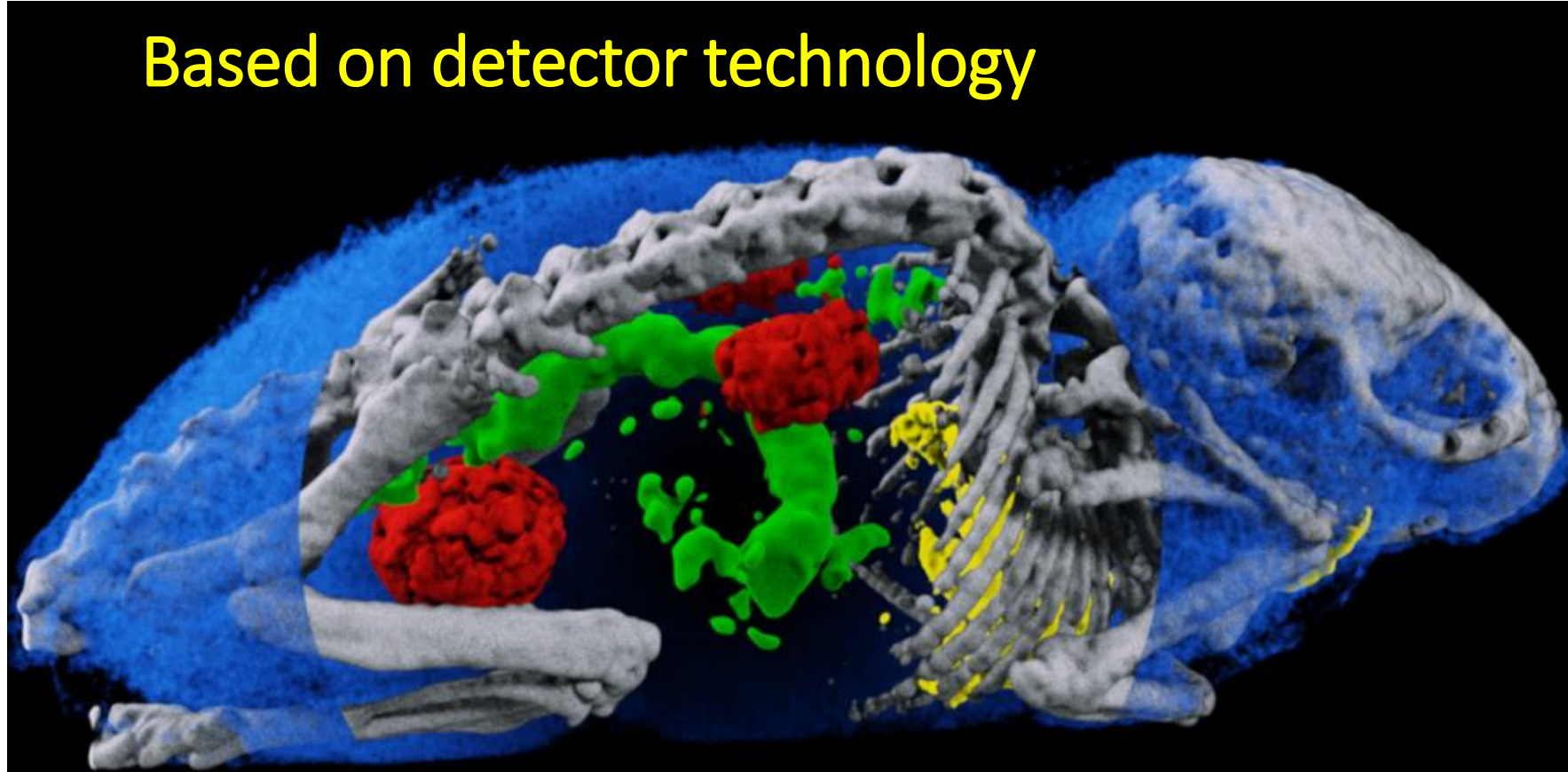
to CERN technology 201

Colour radiographies

From tracing particles with silicon pixel detectors
to colour radiographies (Medipix)



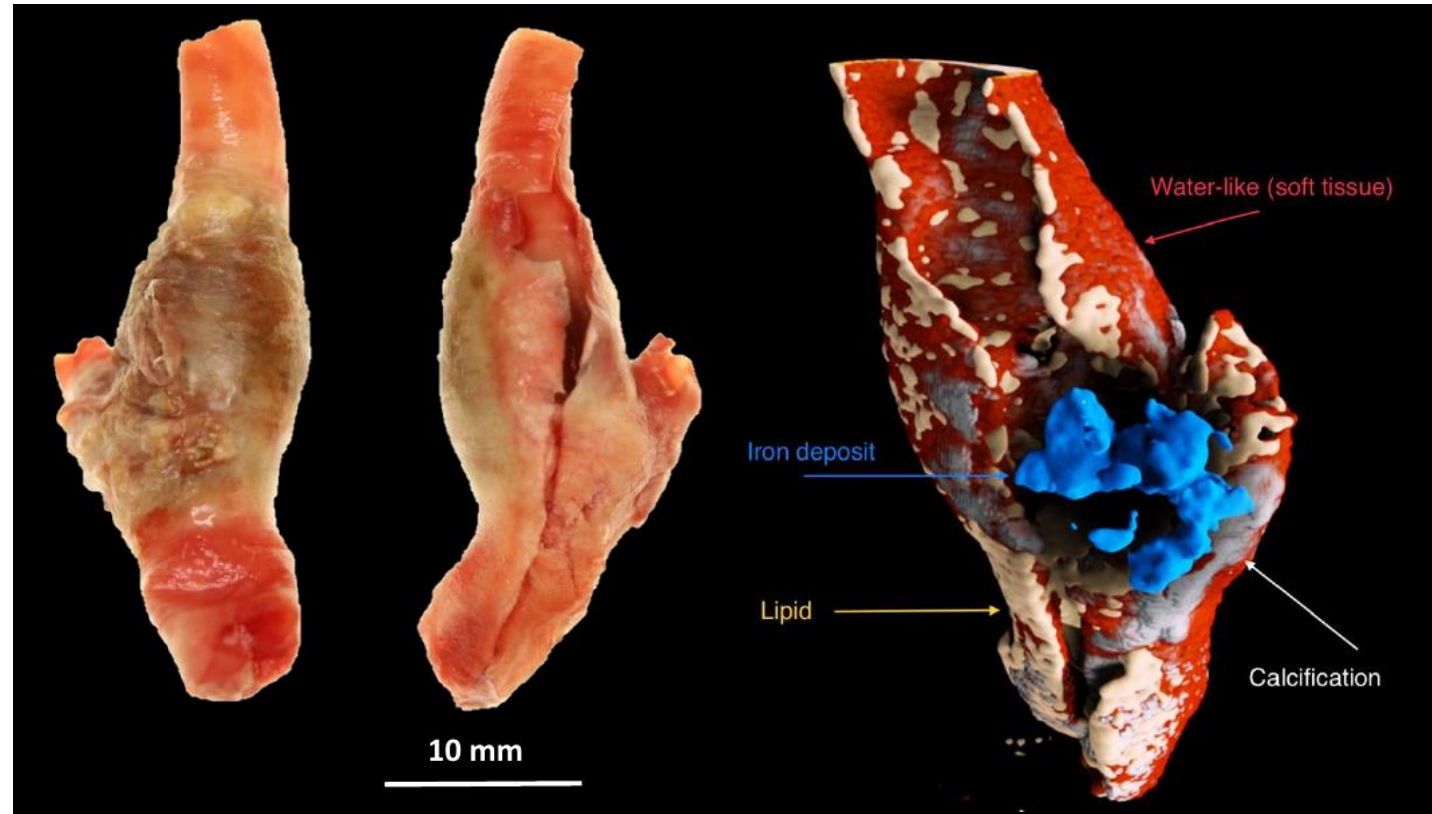
Based on detector technology



The water has been partly cut away to reveal the
bone, gold, gadolinium and iodine

Images presented at the European Congress of Radiology, Vienna, March 2017. MARS BioImaging Ltd

Molecular imaging



Cardiovascular diseases: cause of 37% of deaths in EU.

Steven Giesege, Uni. Canterbury

Proton CT scanner based on ALPIDE ALICE

ALPIDE: A New Methodology for Proton CT

Success Story



ALPIDE:
A new **Monolithic Active Pixel Sensor**

Application Domains: Medtech

A new Monolithic Active Pixel Sensor, originally developed to upgrade the ALICE inner tracking system during the second long shutdown of LHC, is on its way to Bergen University for a very different application – Proton Computed Tomography (Proton CT). The University will use the technology for research and development of a Proton CT proof-of-concept project using the high time and space resolution of the ALPIDE chip. Proton CT is a technique based on the measurement of a proton's position/trajectory and energy before and after traversing an object to reconstruct an image of the object. Unlike conventional X-ray CT systems, where the technology is widely understood, proton CT still faces some technological challenges

Accelerator and Society

Over 30'000 particle accelerators are in operation world-wide.

Only ~1% are used for fundamental research.

Medicine is the largest application with more than 1/3 of all accelerators.

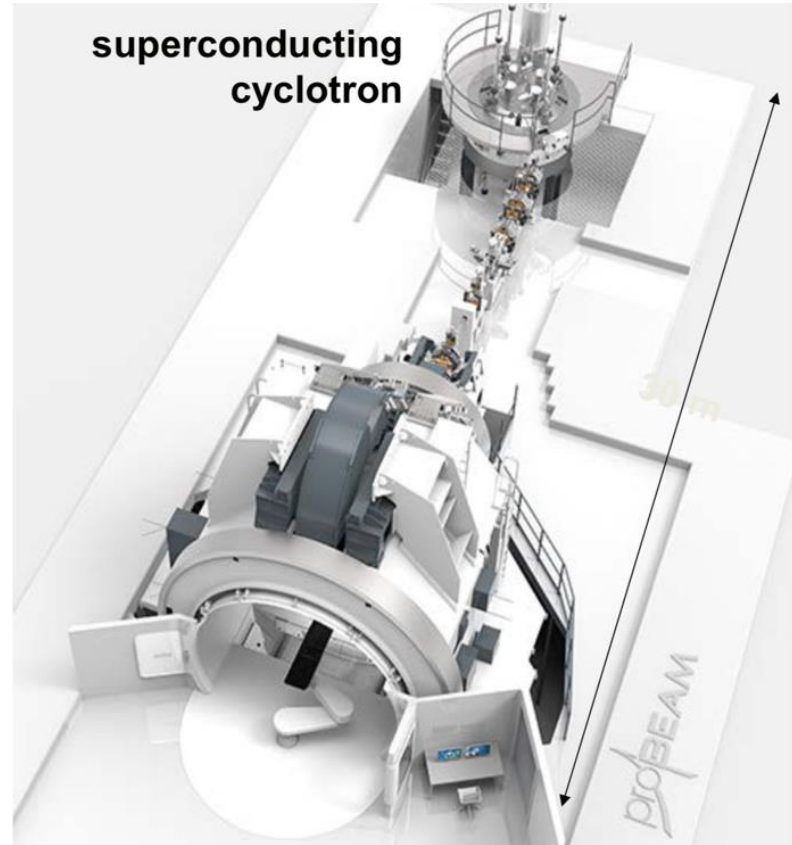
<u>Research</u>		6%
	<u>Particle Physics</u>	0,5%
	<u>Nuclear Physics, solid state, materials</u>	0,2 - 0,9%
	<u>Biology</u>	5%
Medical Applications		35%
	<u>Diagnostics/treatment with X-ray or electrons</u>	33%
	Radio-isotope production	2%
	<u>Proton or ion treatment</u>	0,1%
<u>Industrial Applications</u>		<60%
	Ion implantation	34%
	<u>Cutting and welding with electron beams</u>	16%
	<u>Polymerization</u>	7%
	<u>Neutron testing</u>	3.5%
	<u>Non destructive testing</u>	2,3%

Accelerators for health

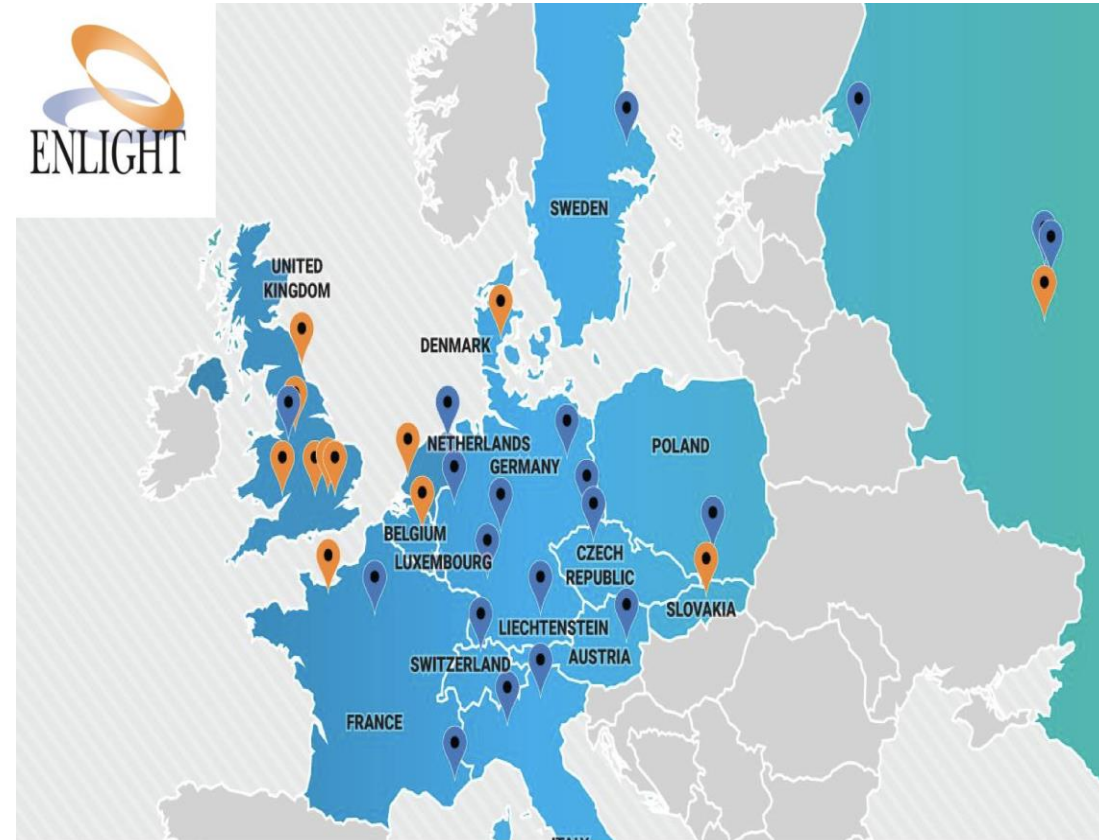
Conventional x-ray Radiotherapy



Particle/Hadron Therapy with protons



Hadron Therapy centers in Europe (2018)



Four carbon-ion cancer therapy centers in Europe

MedAustron, Austria

CNAO, Italy
Video-visit@CNAO

HIT, Germany

MIT, Germany



Virtual Hadron Therapy Center



Basic concepts for a
SOUTH-EAST EUROPE
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR
SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGIES
(SEEIIST)

Next generation facility for cancer tumour therapy and research with heavy-ion beams



January 15, 2018

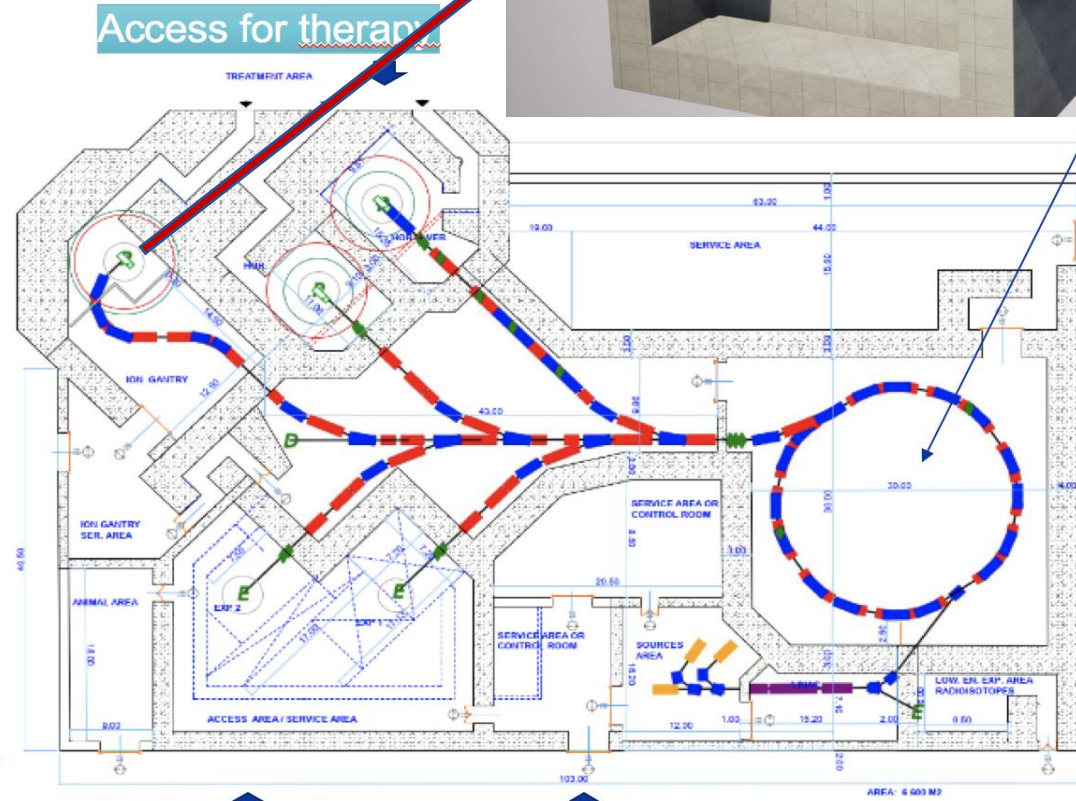
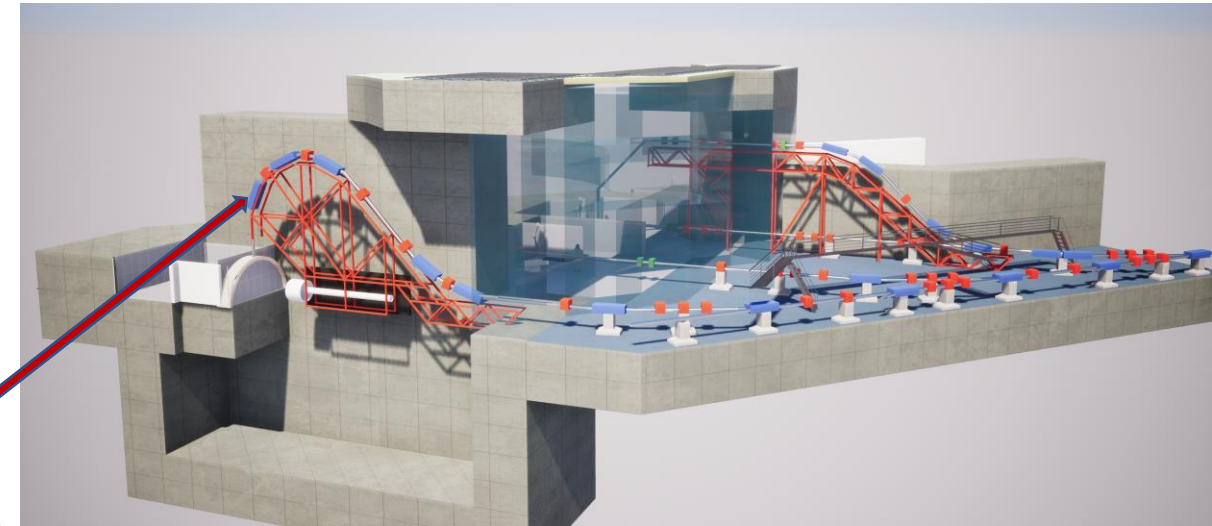
Proposal for a facility in South East Europe: SEEIIST

Accelerator and Beam Delivery

Gantry at HIT 600 tons

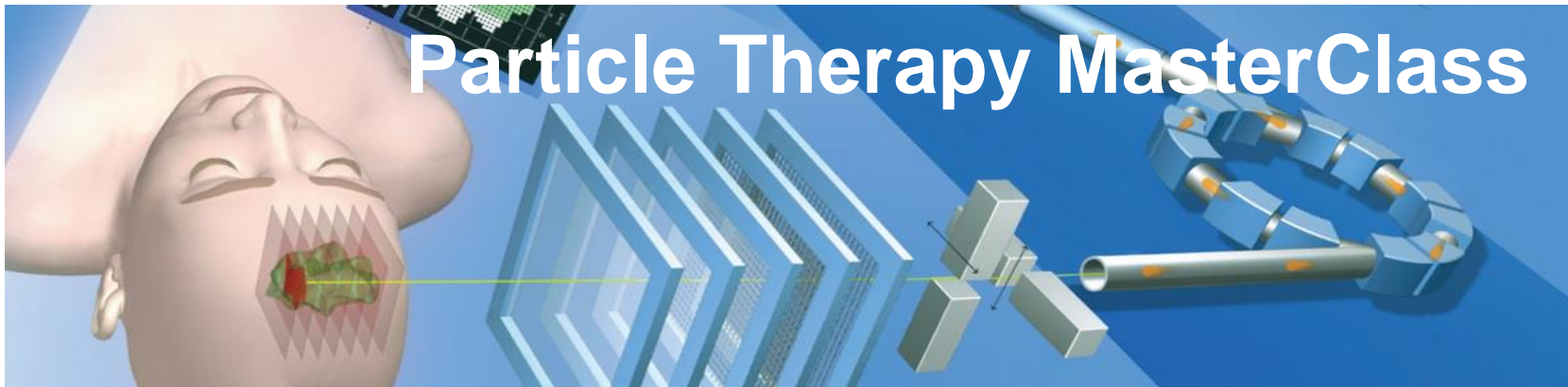
40 tons

Gantry at SEEIIST



SEEIIST
facility

Particle Therapy MasterClass



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Contact

✉ pt.mc@cern.ch

Presentations

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/840212/>

Presentation of MatRad



Particle Therapy Masterclass

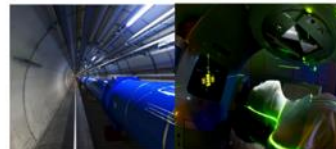
Overview and Pilot Report



For ppt click [here](#).

Presentation of Particle physics to medical applications

Particle physics to medical applications



Manjit Dosanjh, CERN

Introductory presentation in Greek



[Workflow Instructions](#)

[Workflow Instrukcije](#)

Material in different languages

Animations

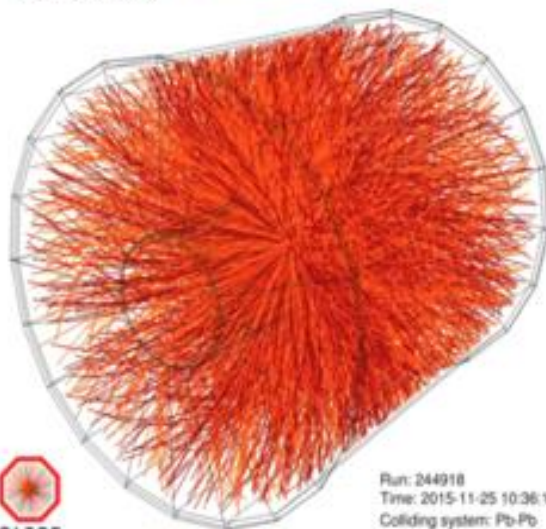
Heavy-ion research and heavy-ion therapy

Pb-Pb at 5.5 TeV
pp at 14 TeV

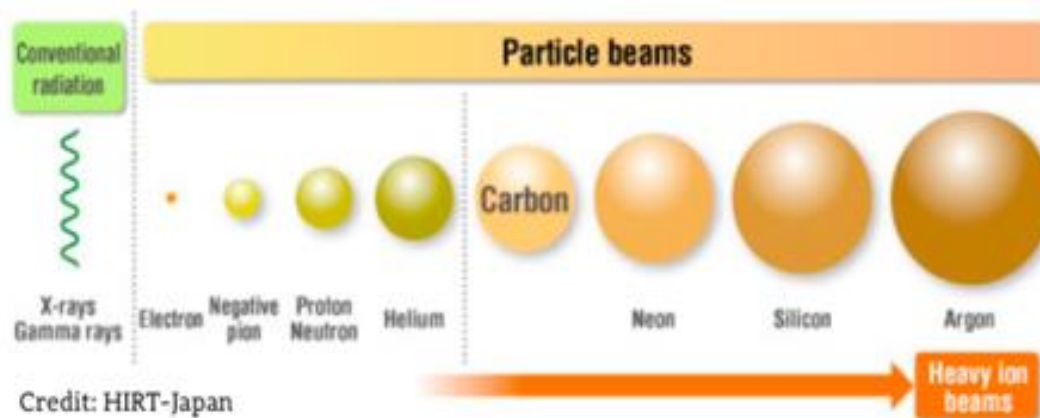
fundamental science
QGP studies



Credit: CERN



Run: 244918
Time: 2015-11-25 10:36:18
Colliding system: Pb-Pb
Collision energy: 5.02 TeV



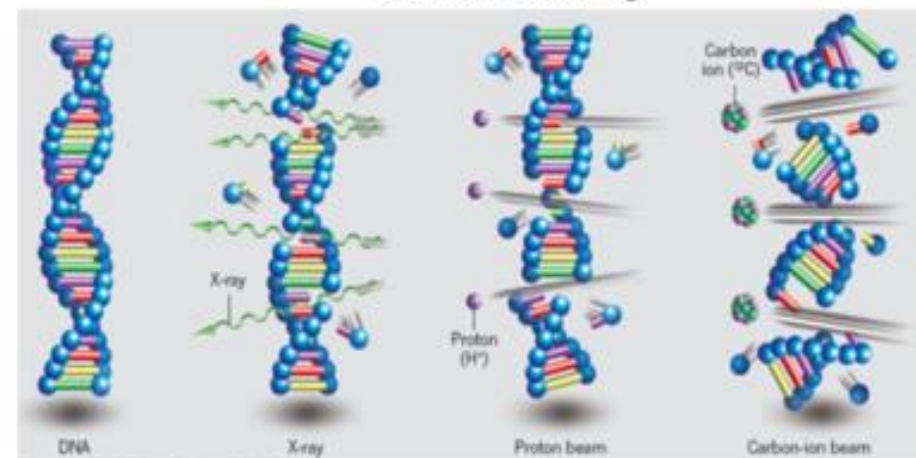
Credit: HIRT-Japan

88-430 MeV/u carbon
50-221 MeV/u protons

applied science
medicine



Credit: HIT Heidelberg



Credit: T. Nomiya, NIRS Japan



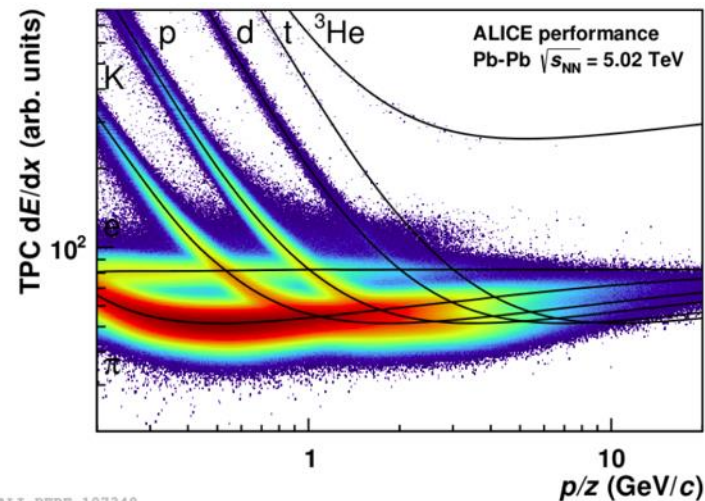
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/840212/>

Aim: benefits for society from fundamental research

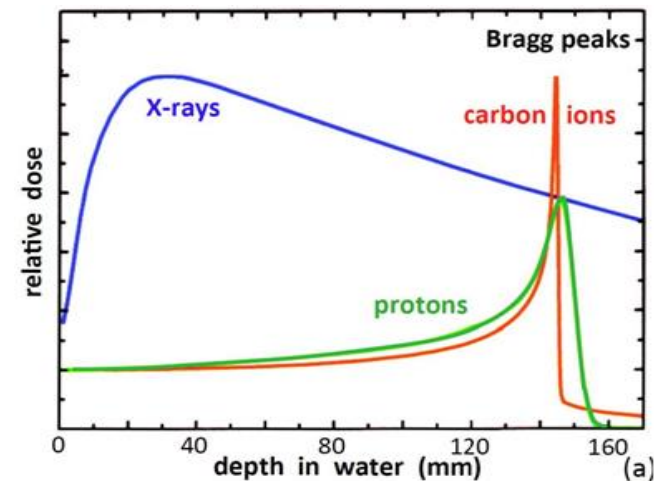
Direct applications for health of instrumentation and methods developed for fundamental research: accelerators, detectors, software....

Aim: enhance awareness on HT cancer therapy possibilities

From Bethe Bloch ionization for PID to Bragg peak for cancer therapy



ALI-PERF-107348





<https://indico.cern.ch/event/840212/>