

# Particle Therapy MasterClass



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

## INTERNATIONAL MASTERCLASSES

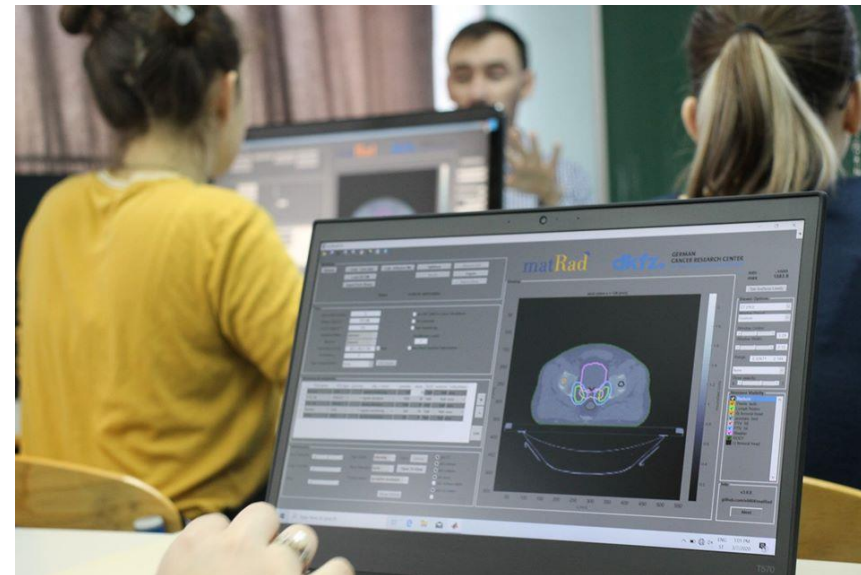
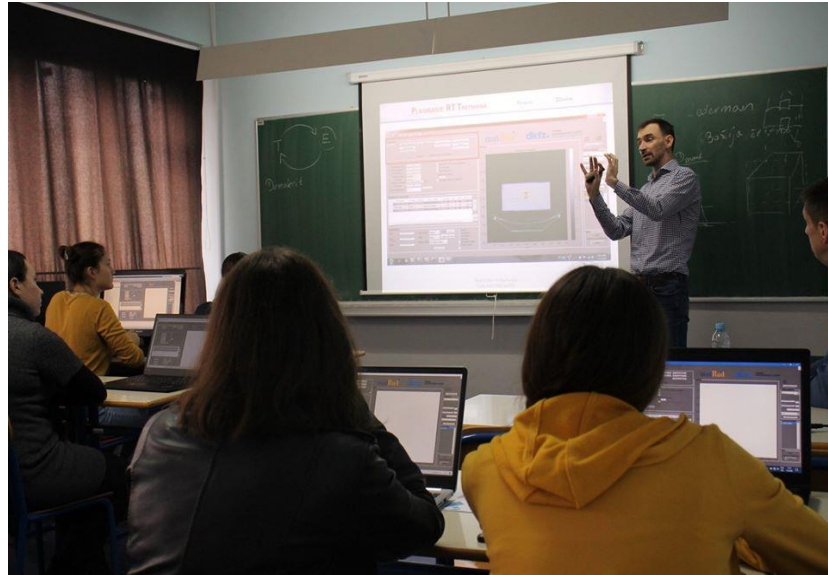
Yiota Foka (GSI/CERN)

on behalf of

IPPOG and IMC Steering Group



# Local PTMC in Tuzla

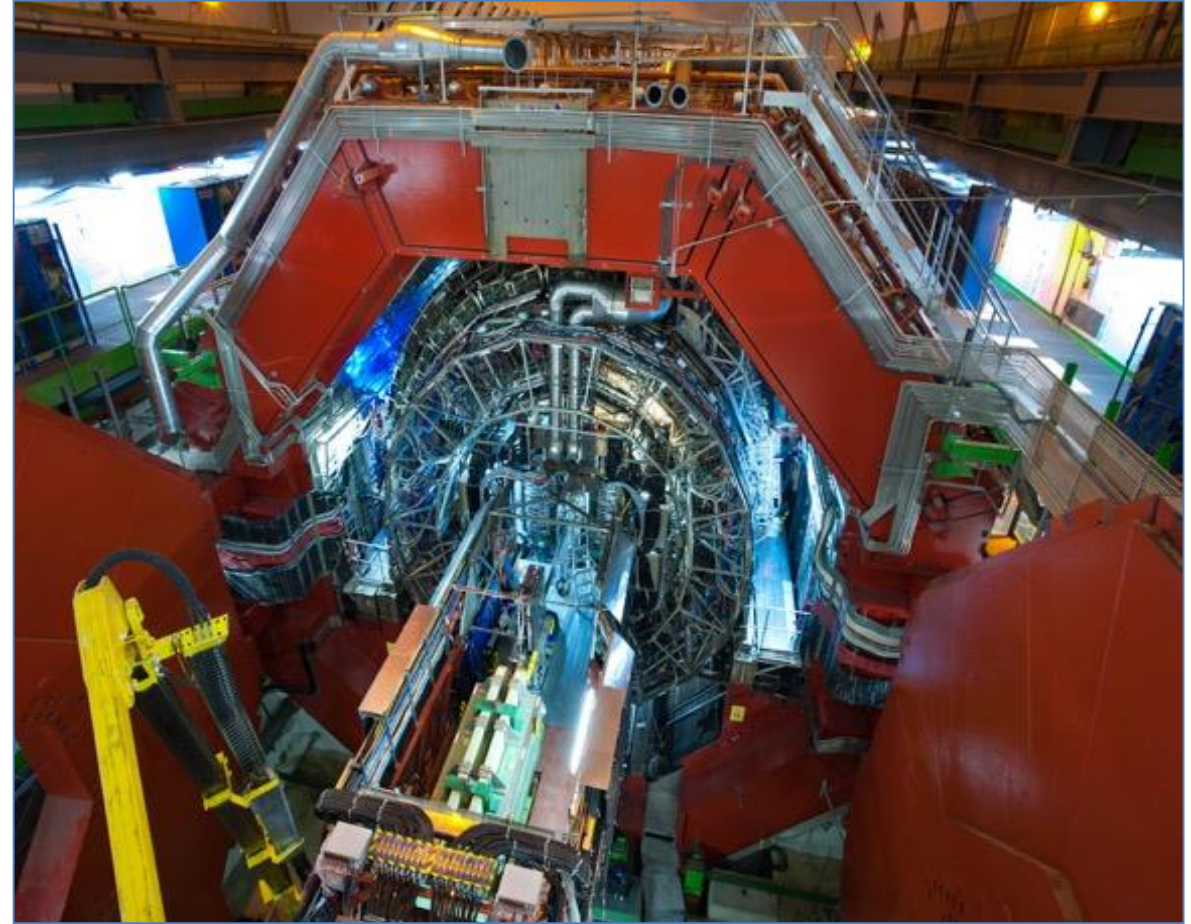


# From first ALICE MC in Sarajevo in 2019 to hundreds of students !!



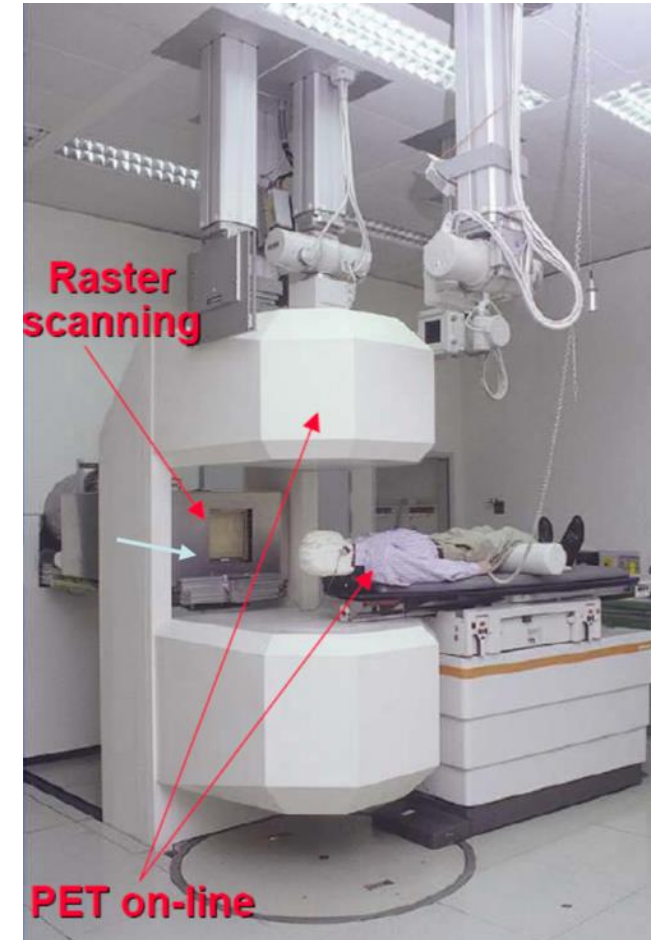
# Heavy-ion research and heavy-ion therapy

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



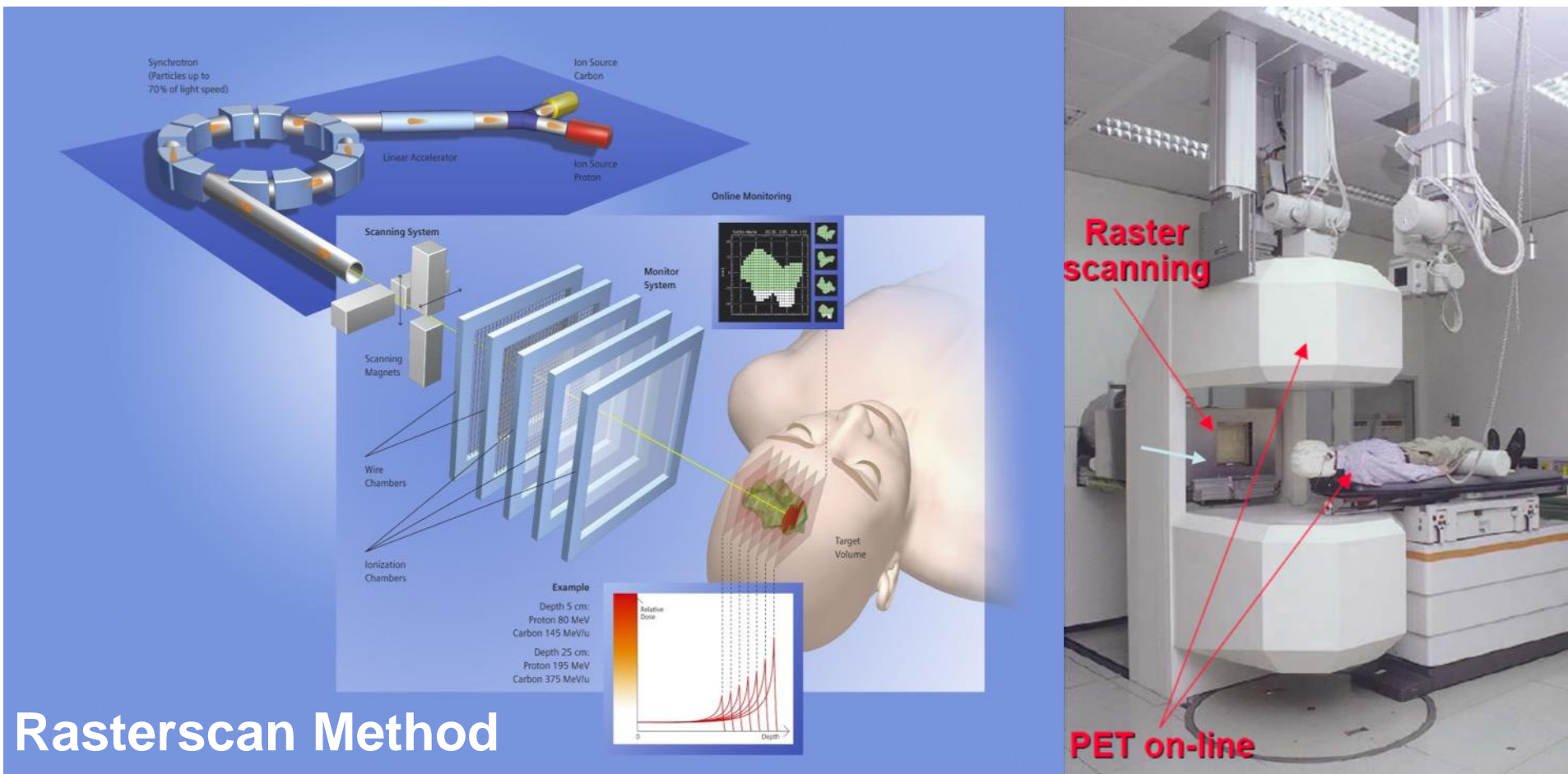
Virtual visit: ALICE heavy-ion experiment at CERN.

# 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

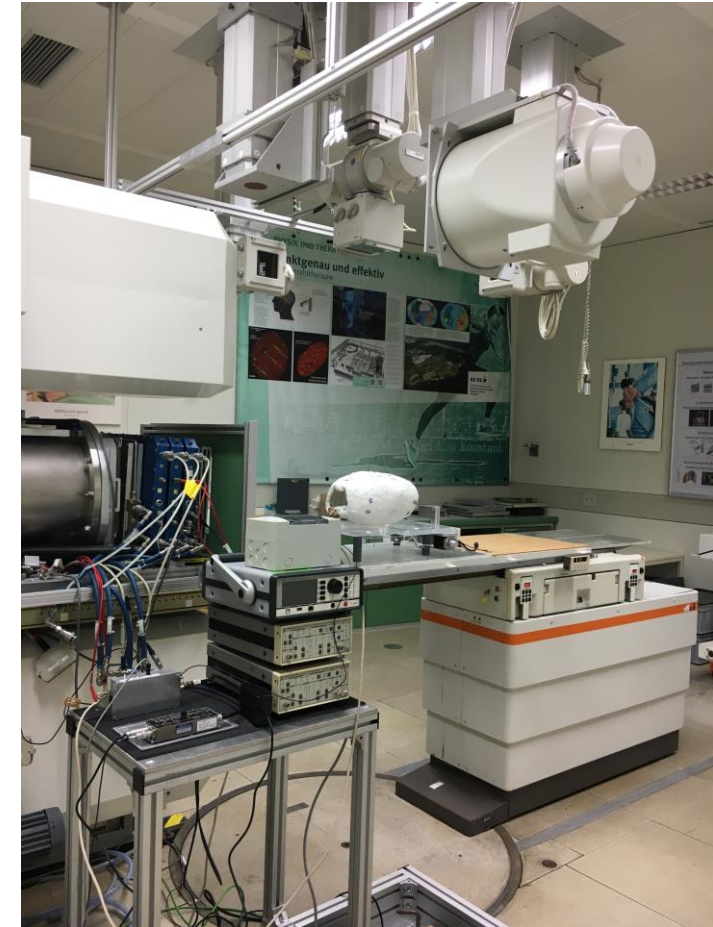


## RasterScan Method

*Haberer et al., NIM A , 1993*

**Implemented in the Heidelberg and Marburg Ion Treatment centers (HIT and MIT) in Germany**

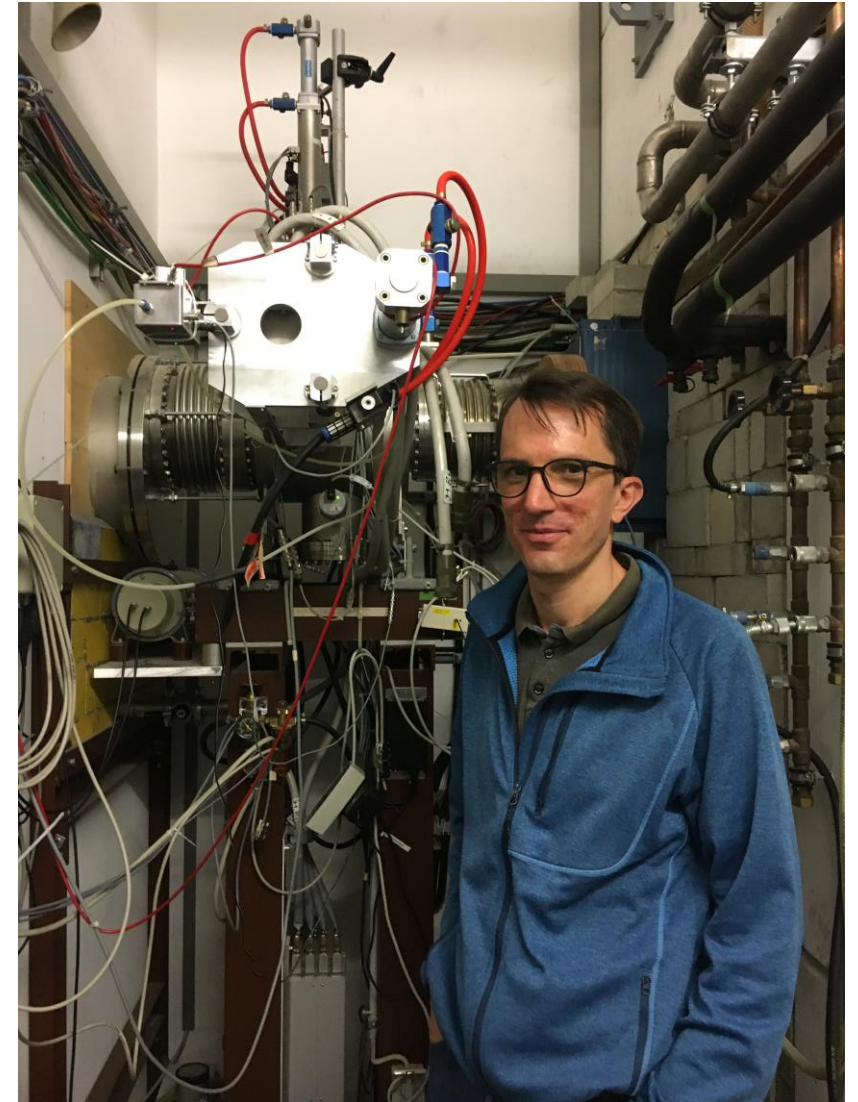
# The heavy-ion therapy room at GSI today



*Haberer et al., NIM A , 1993*

**Implemented in the Heidelberg and Marburg Ion Treatment centers  
(HIT and MIT) in Germany**

# What is behind the wall?





# What is behind the wall?

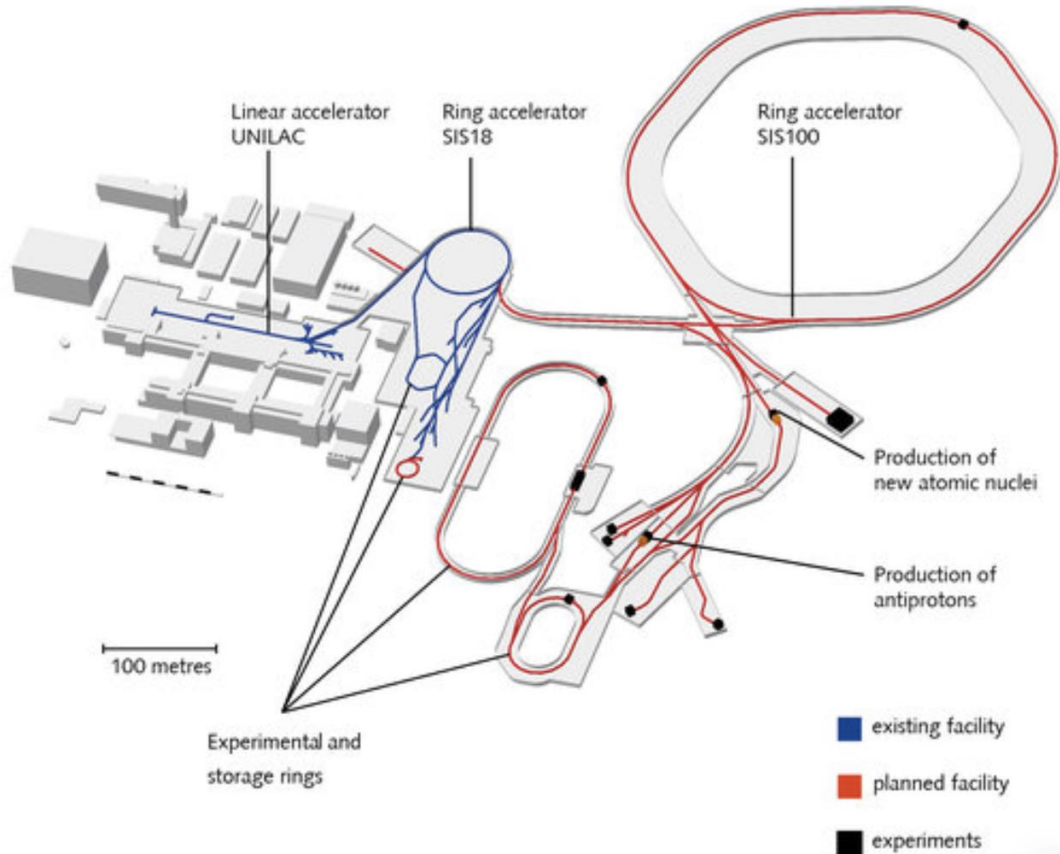
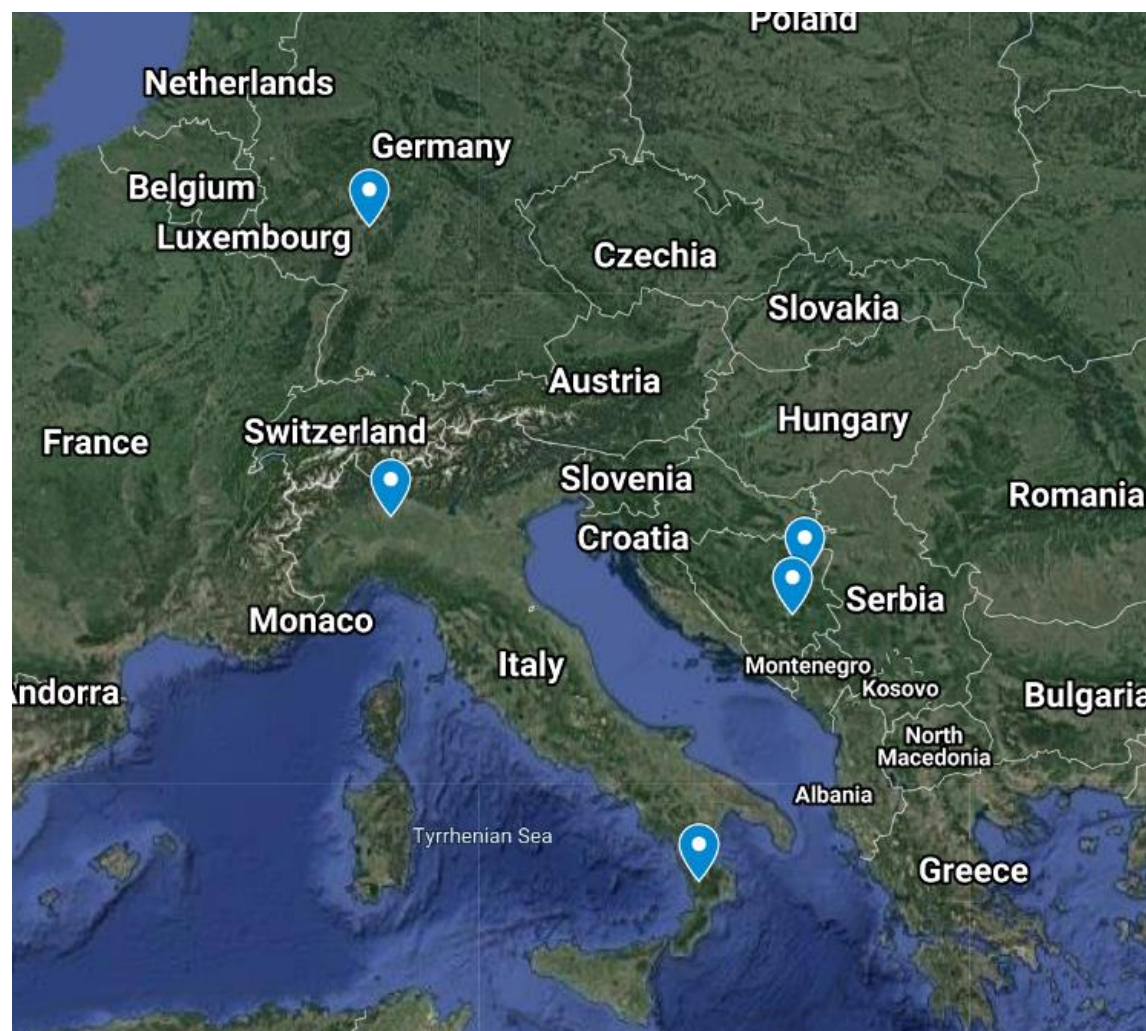


Photo: J. Mai / GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung

# PTMC Participants, 18 March 2022

**PTMC:** <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1122782/>



**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/>






# New PTMC 2022 BiH Schedule

<b>Friday 18 March 2022, Video Conference:</b>		<a href="https://indico.cern.ch/event/1122782">https://indico.cern.ch/event/1122782</a>	
<a href="#">UNIMI – INFN, Milano, Italy</a>	Flavia Groppi	Yiota Foka (GSI), Aris Mamaras (AUTH) Albana Topi (GSI)	Damir Skrijelj (UNSA), Deianira Fejzaj (Uni. Brescia), Aris Mamaras (AUTH)
<a href="#">UNICAL - INFN, Cosenza, Italy</a>	Marcella Capua		
<a href="#">University of Tuzla, BiH</a>	Hedim Osmanovic		
<a href="#">UNSA, Sarajevo, BiH</a>	Azra Gazibegovic		
<a href="#">GSI, Darmstadt, Germany</a>	C. Graeff		

# PTMC IMC Schedule

14.03. - 19.03.2022

	Mon, Mar 14	Tue, Mar 15	Wed, Mar 16	Thu, Mar 17	Fri, Mar 18	Sat, Mar 19
topic		VC 1: ATLAS Z	VC 1: ATLAS Z	VC 1: ATLAS Z	VC 1: ATLAS Z	VC 1: ATLAS W
moderators		Guglielmo	Denis	Anke	Ana P.	André
moderators		Matt	Ennio	Eleanor	Hassnae	Joshua
moderators		Niamh	Jennifer	Matt	Joshua	Muhammad Alhr.
		Grenoble 	Genova 	Zaragoza 	Ankara, METU 	Porto 
		Bologna 	Wuppertal 	Lublin 	Louisiana Tech 	São Tomé e Príncipe 
		Prague CU 	Rzeszow 	Opava 	Granada 	Dresden 
		Amsterdam 	Faro 	Dortmund 	Olomouc 	Funchal 
			Maynooth 	Grenoble 		
topic	VC 2: LHCb	VC 2: CMS	VC 2: ALICE	VC 2: CMS	VC 2: LHCb	
moderators	Tara	Alejandro	Despina	Andrea	David F.	
moderators	David F.	Sonia	Giacomo	Rahmat	Giulia	
moderators	Stefan		Stefania	Sudeshna		
	Bologna 	Split 	Padova 	Zagreb 	Genova 	
	Padova 	Zagreb 	Bologna 	Sofia 	Barcelona, ICCUB 	
		Padova 		São Paulo, SPRACE 	Perugia 	
		Pleven 		Palaiseau 		
				Pisa 		

# 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

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

**Scientists for a day !!**



**2-5 institutes per day performing the same programme**

## LOCAL TIME: ACTIVITY

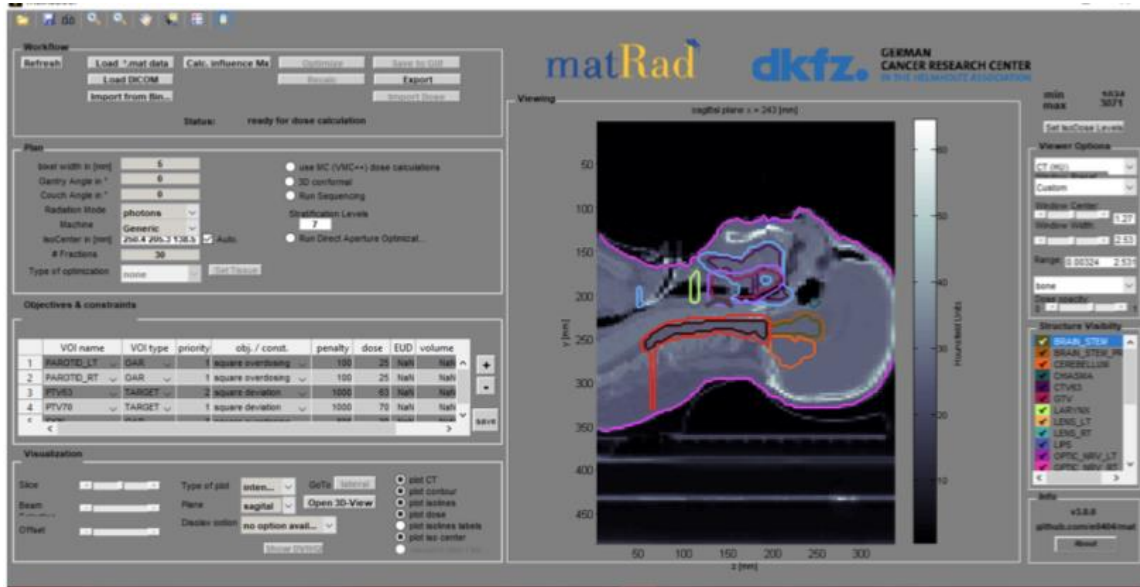
8:30 - 9:00	Registration and Welcome
9:00 - 10:00	Introductory lectures
10:30 - 11:30	Visit of a lab or experiment
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch
13:00 - 15:00	Hands-on session
15:00 - 16:00	Discuss results locally
16:00 - 17:00	<b>Video conference</b>



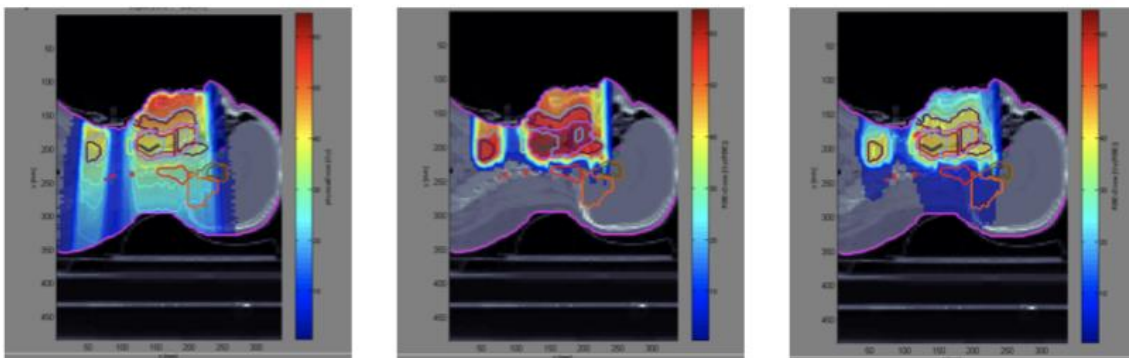
The aim is to get insight into topics and methods of research

# New PTMC and Treatment Planning

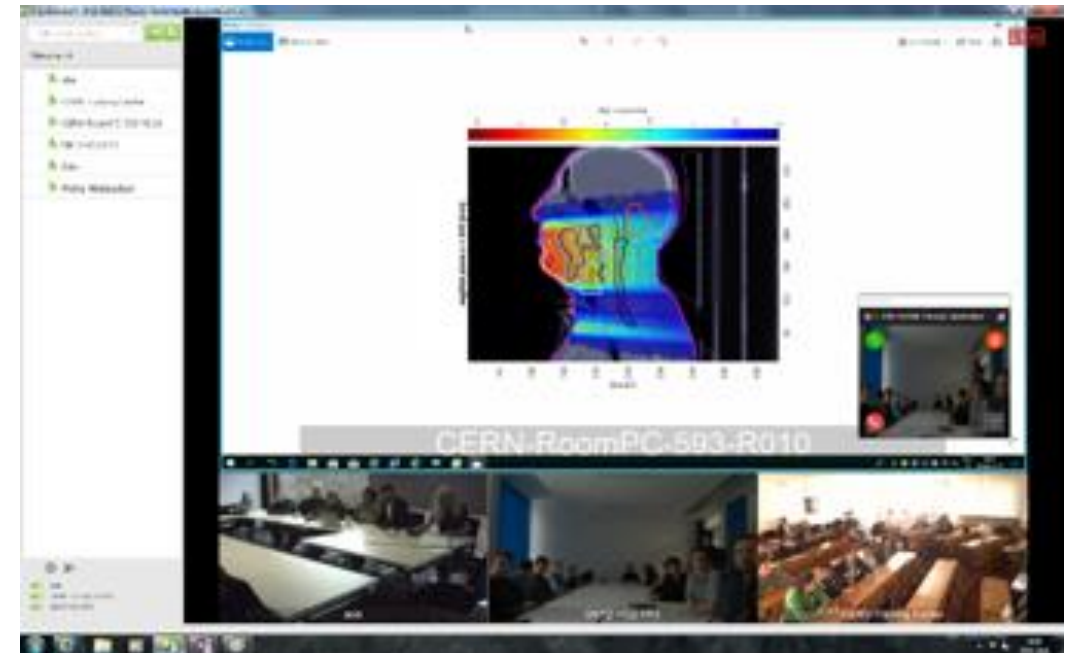
Based on professional open source treatment planning: matRad developed by Heidelberg DKFZ [www.matrad.org](http://www.matrad.org)



Demo<sup>4</sup> of the matRad software kit for Treatment Planning .



Simplified version for PTMC  
Using photons, protons and carbon ions





# New PTMC and Treatment Planning

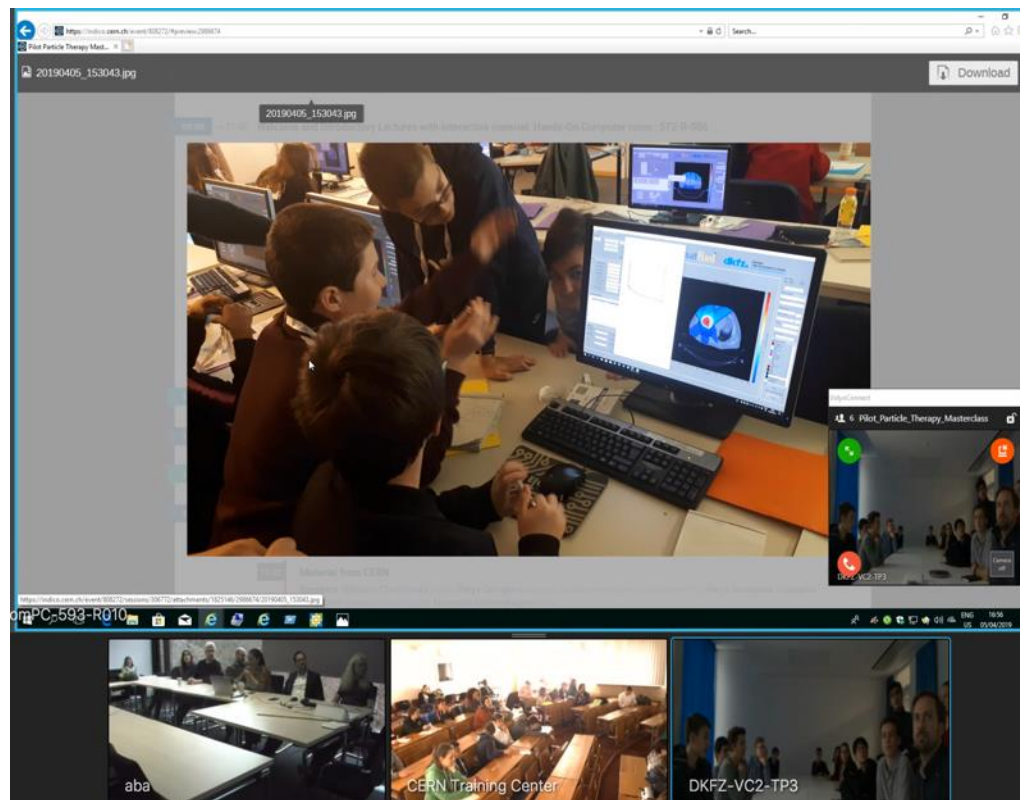
First Local Test: GSI Feb 2019



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


**How is physics related to medicine?**

**What is particle therapy?**

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

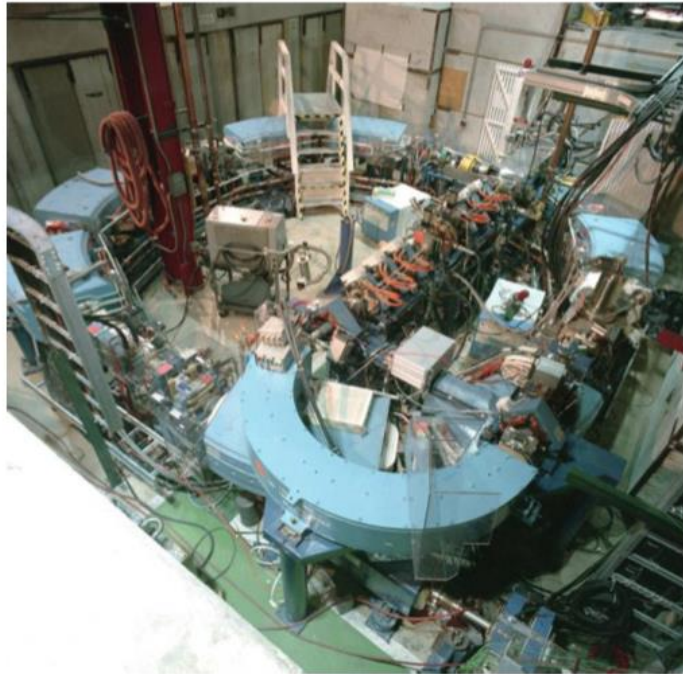
**Accelerators for research and accelerators for cancer treatment**

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

 Springer

# From Physics to Clinics

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



First dedicated clinical  
facility

**1994 – HIMAC  
Japan (carbon)**



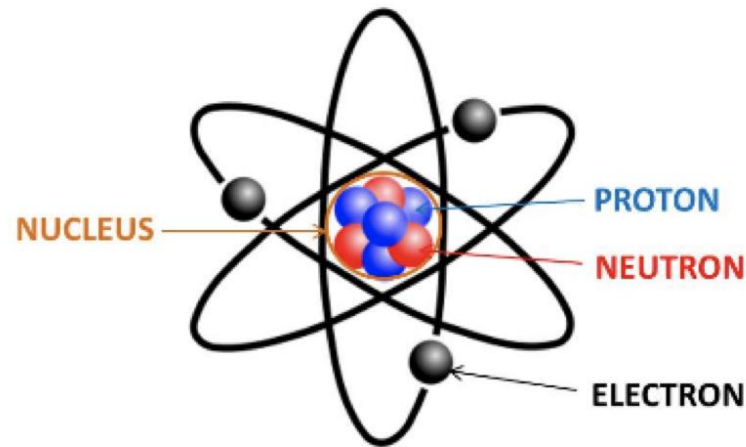
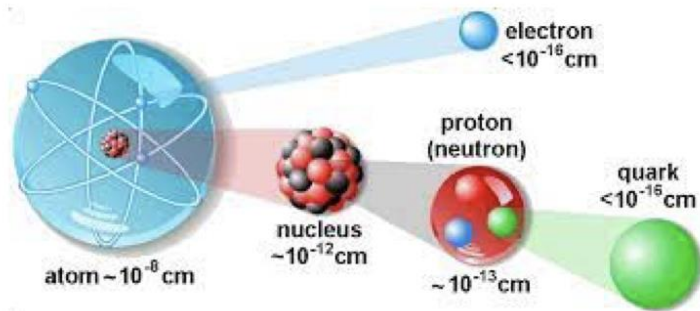
**1997 – GSI  
Germany (carbon)**



# Accelerators: our key to the subatomic world

Where do we find the particles?

Inside the atoms!

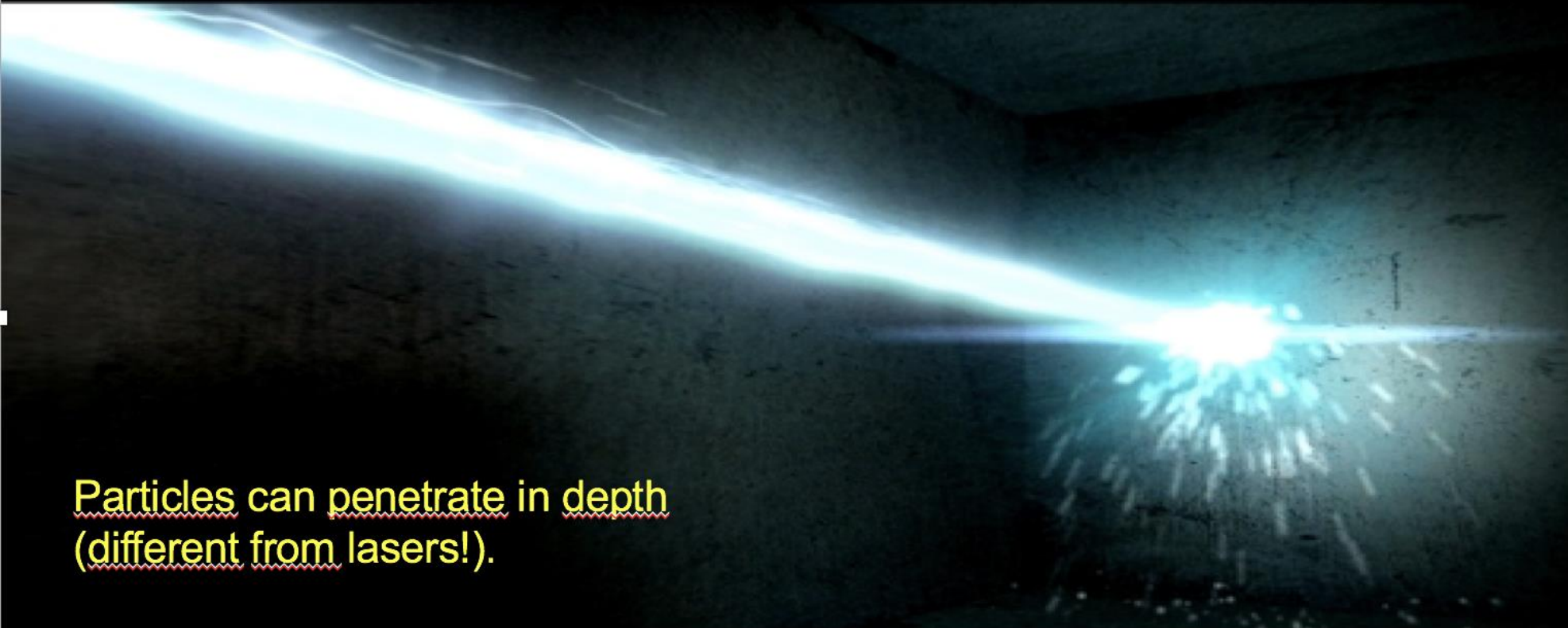


We can use electrons (very light) or protons (1836 times heavier).

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

# Accelerators: can precisely deliver energy

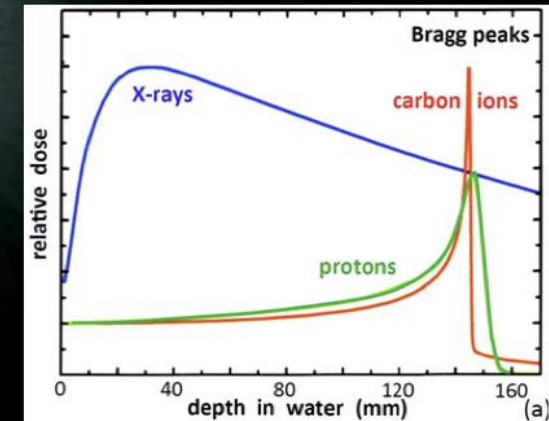
A «beam» of accelerated particles is like a small “knife” penetrating into the matter



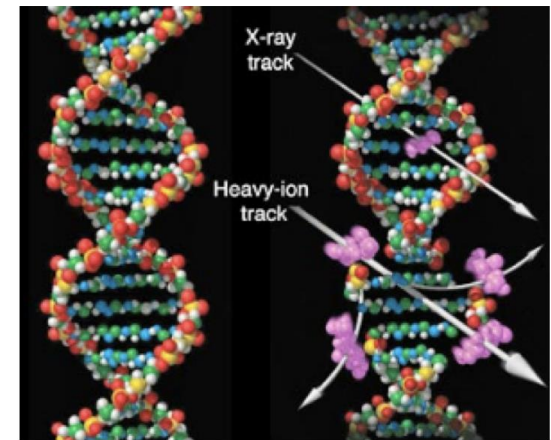
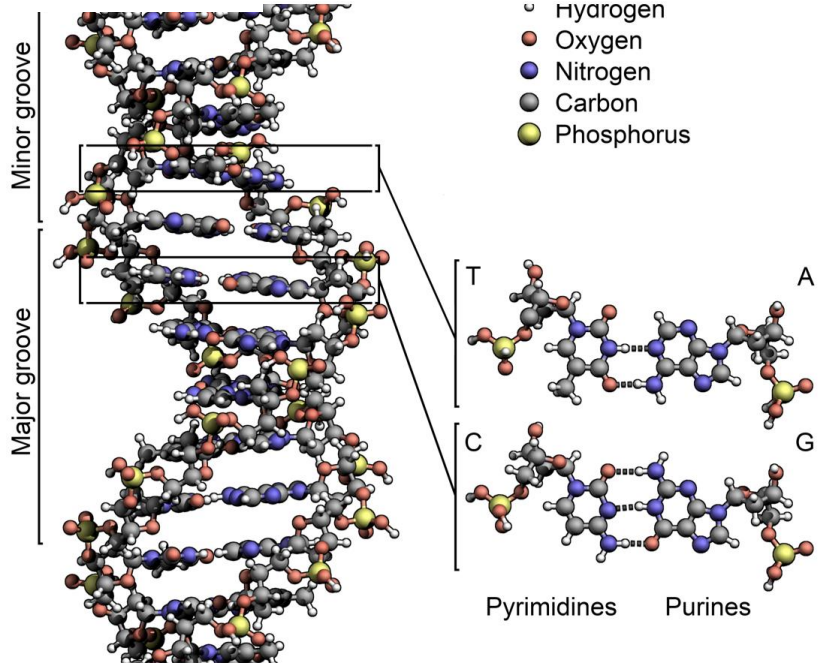
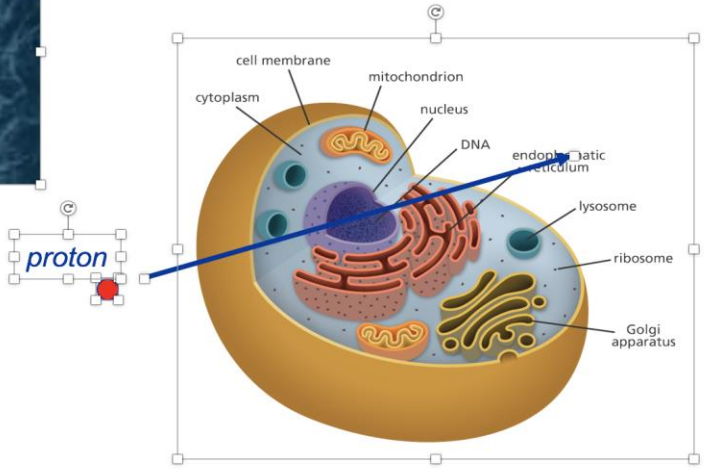
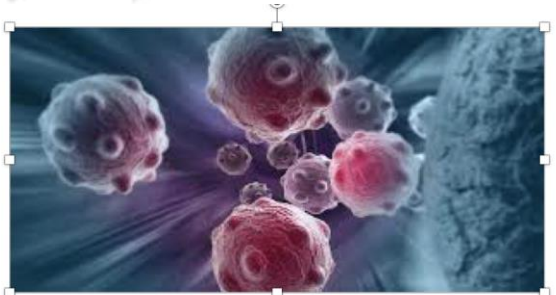
Particles can penetrate in depth (different from lasers!).

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)

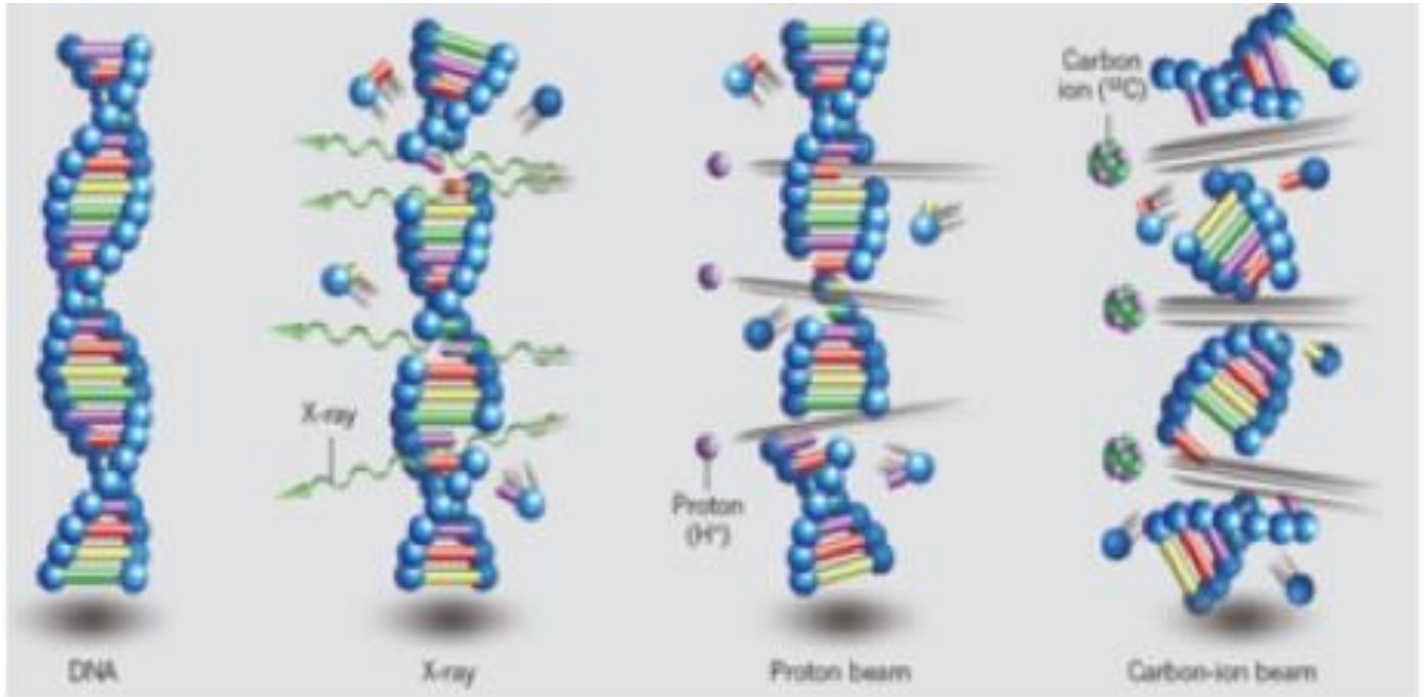
A particle beam can deliver energy to a very precisely defined area, interacting with the electrons and with the nucleus.



# A particle beam can break the DNA and kill a cell

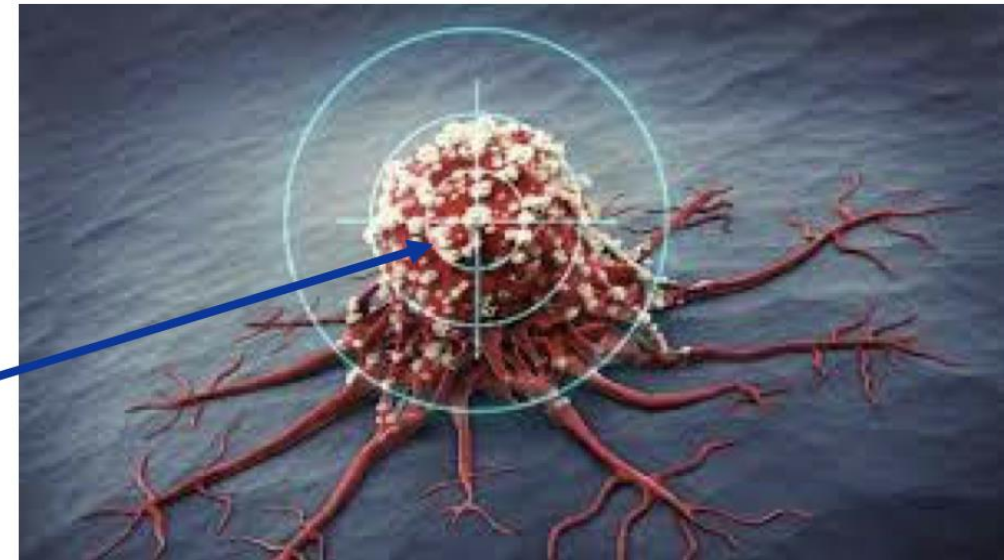


# A particle beam can break the DNA and kill a cell



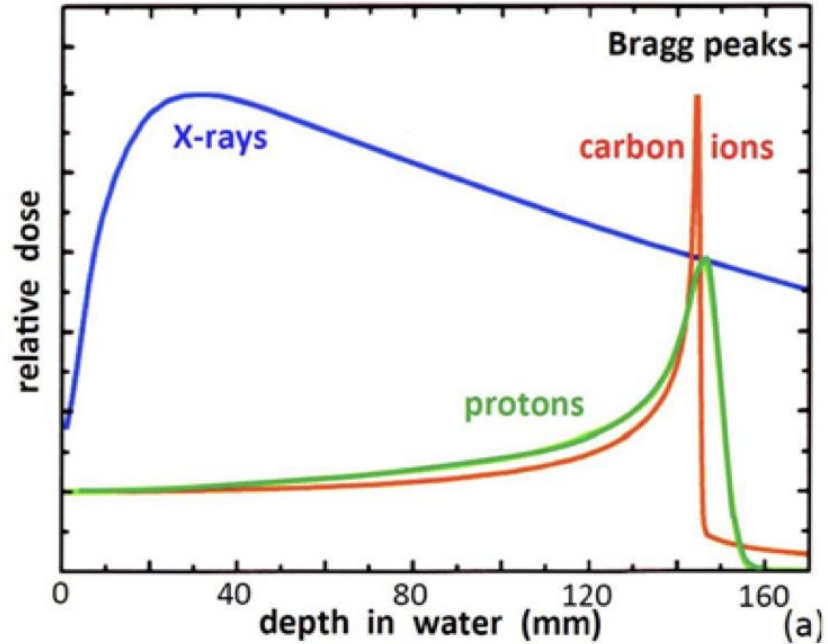
And if the cells has the cancer?  
Killed !

*proton*



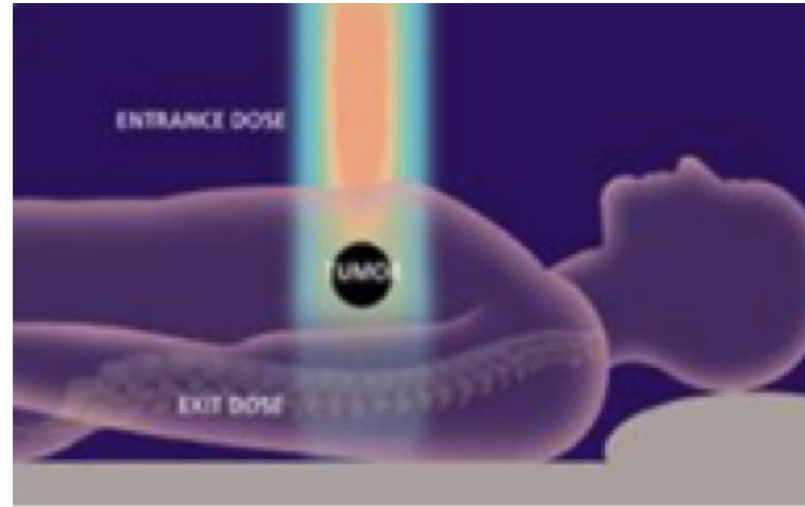
# Hadron therapy with protons or ions

## 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.

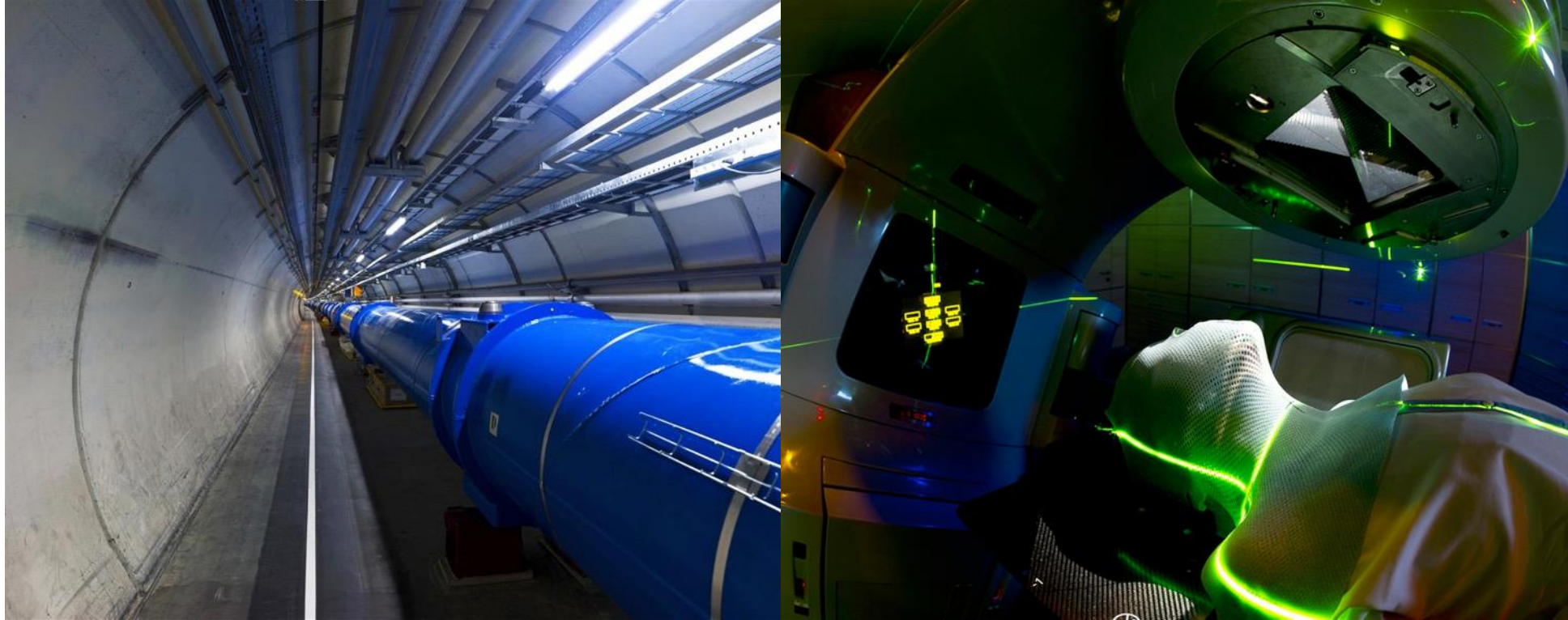


22,000 patients/year (2018) treated with particle beams,  
25,000,000 patients/year with X-rays.



# Accelerators for health

From fundamental research...



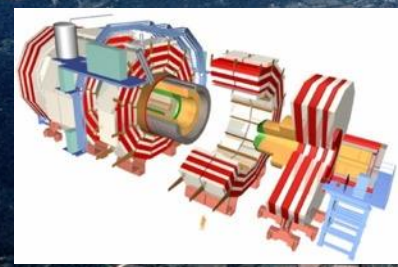
.....to medical applications

# Large Hadron Collider of 'Large Hadrons'

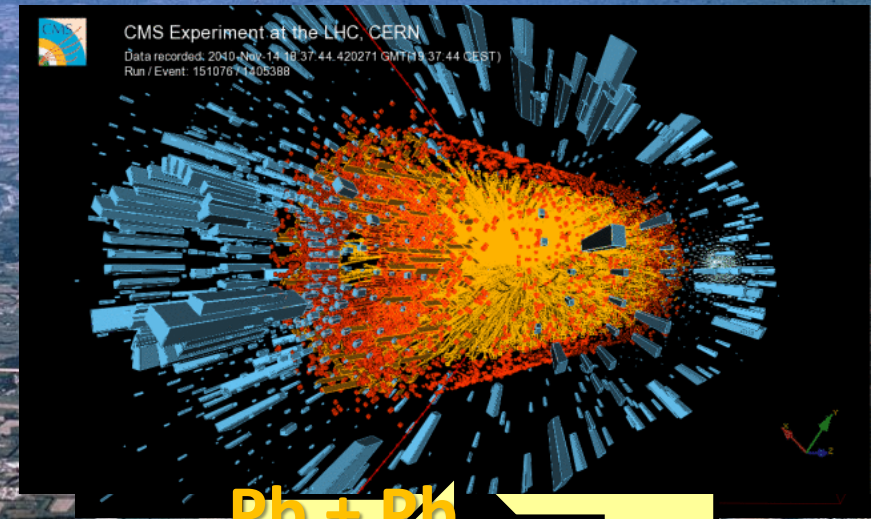
Design Energy:  
14 TeV (pp)  
1150 TeV (PbPb)



Nobel for physics 2013

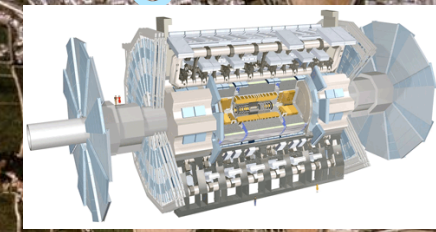


CMS



ALICE

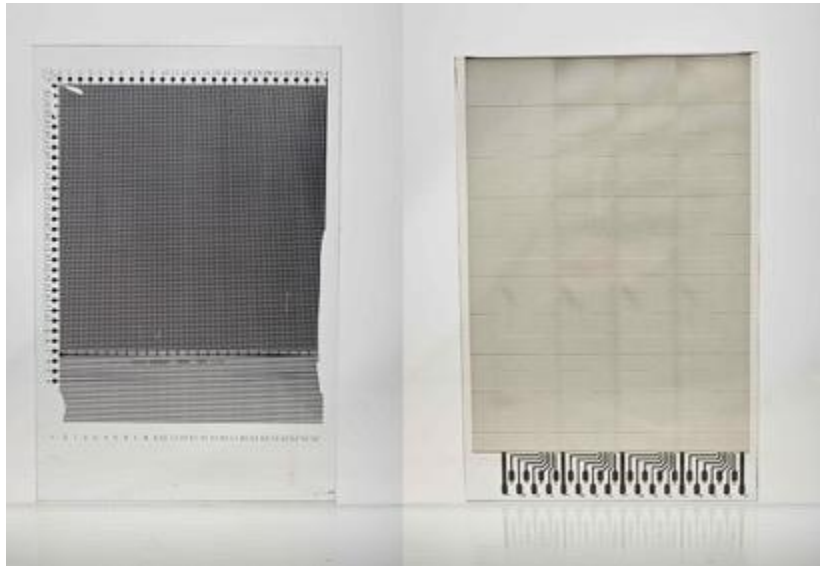
ATLAS



# 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

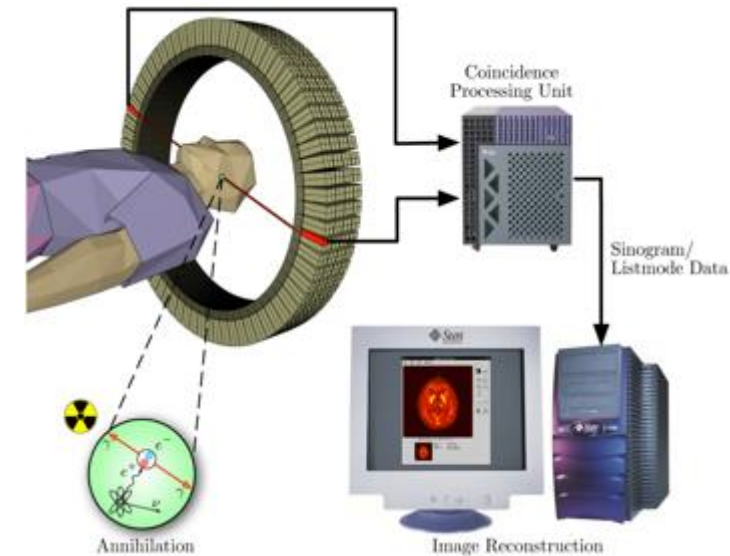


## World Wide Web (WWW)



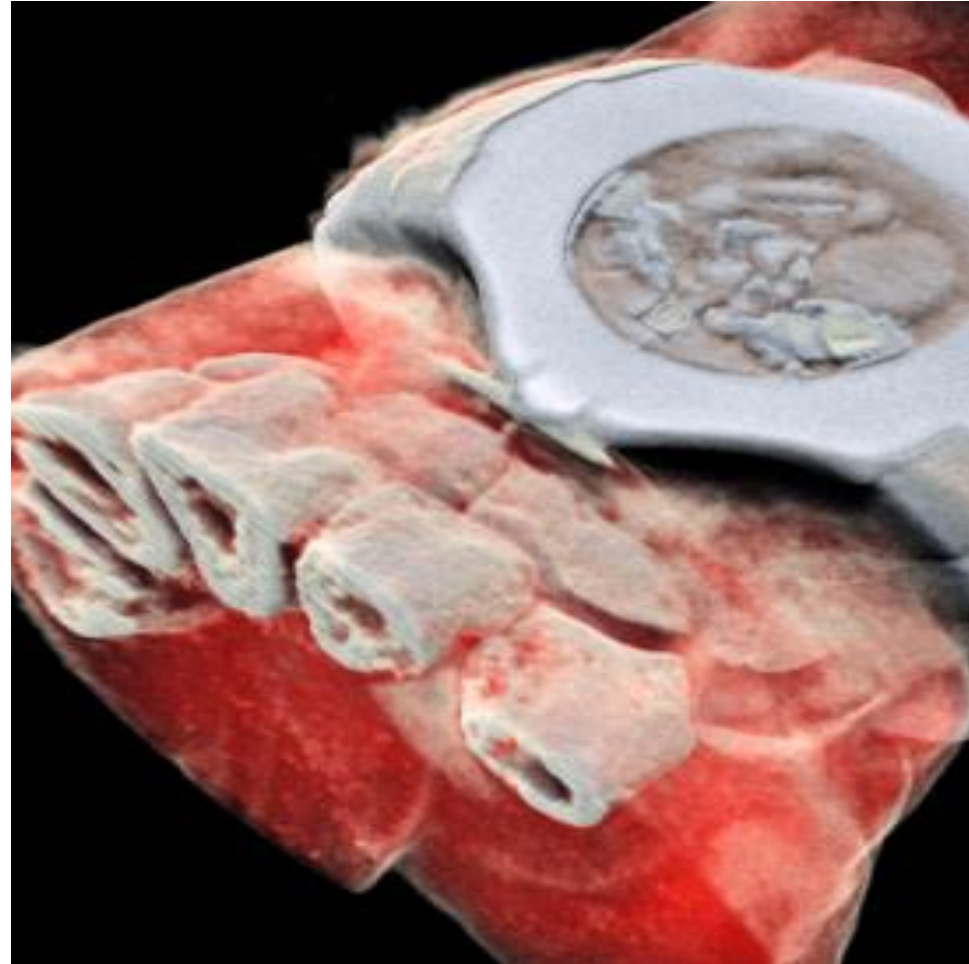
Tim Berners-Lee

## PET scan



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

# Colour radiographies



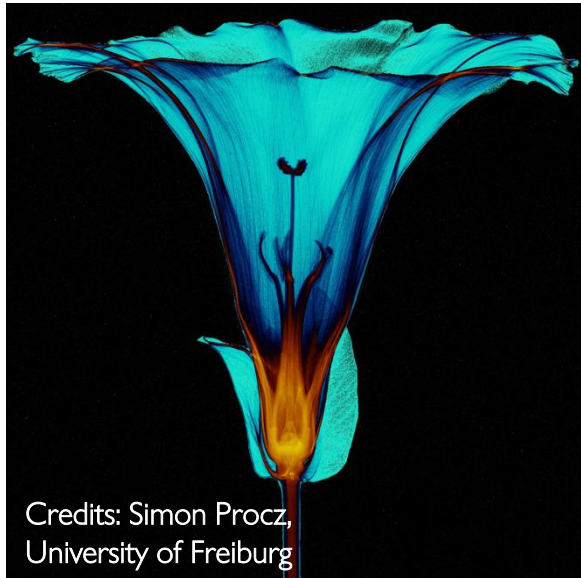
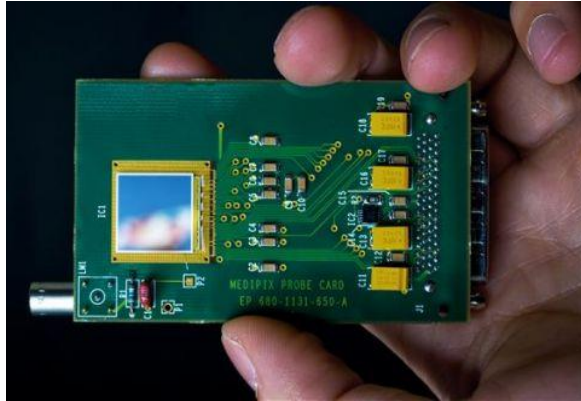
From the first x-ray radiography to the first colour radiography

*Rontgen 1895,*

*to CERN technology 2018*

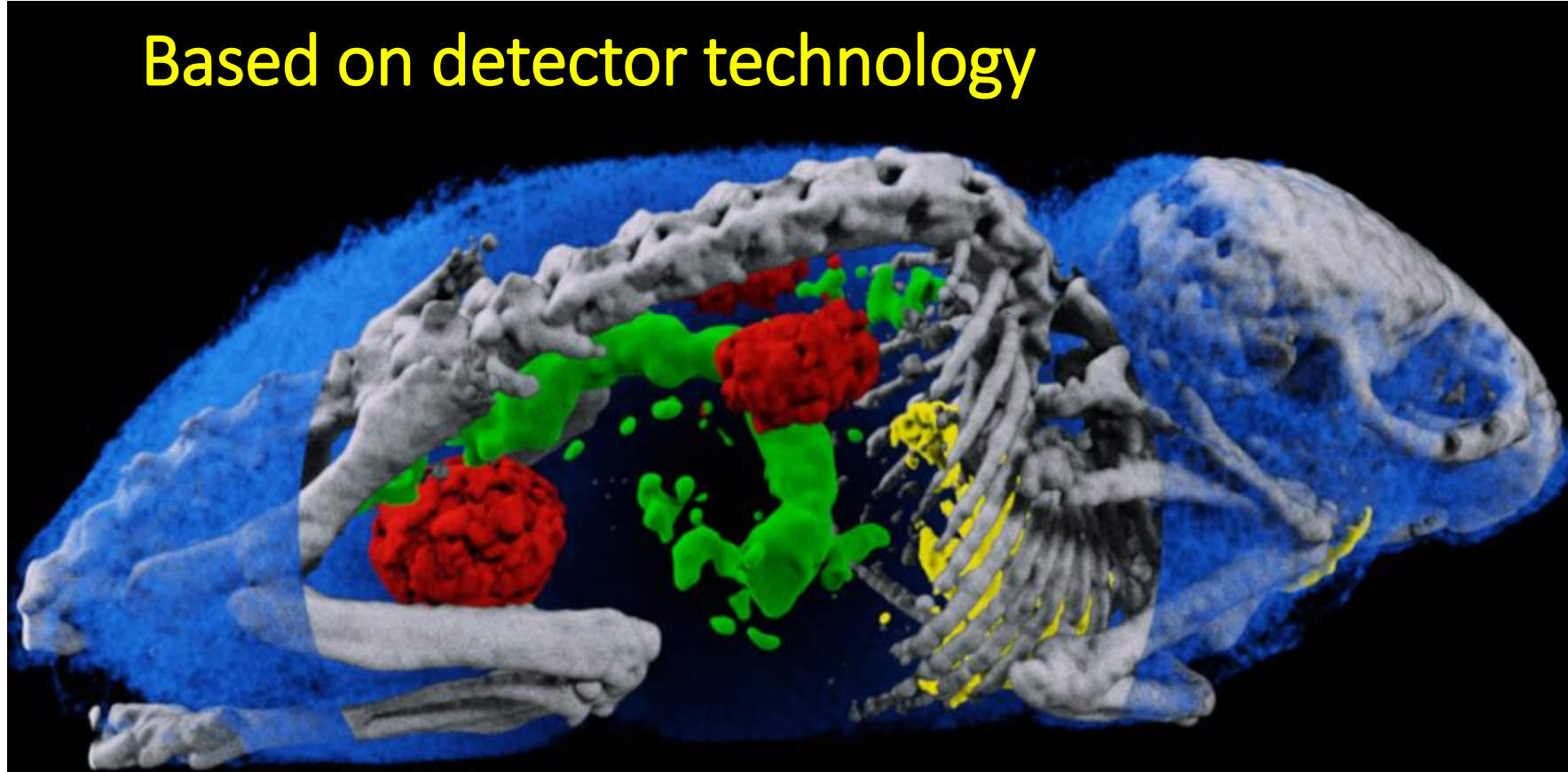
# Colour radiographies

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



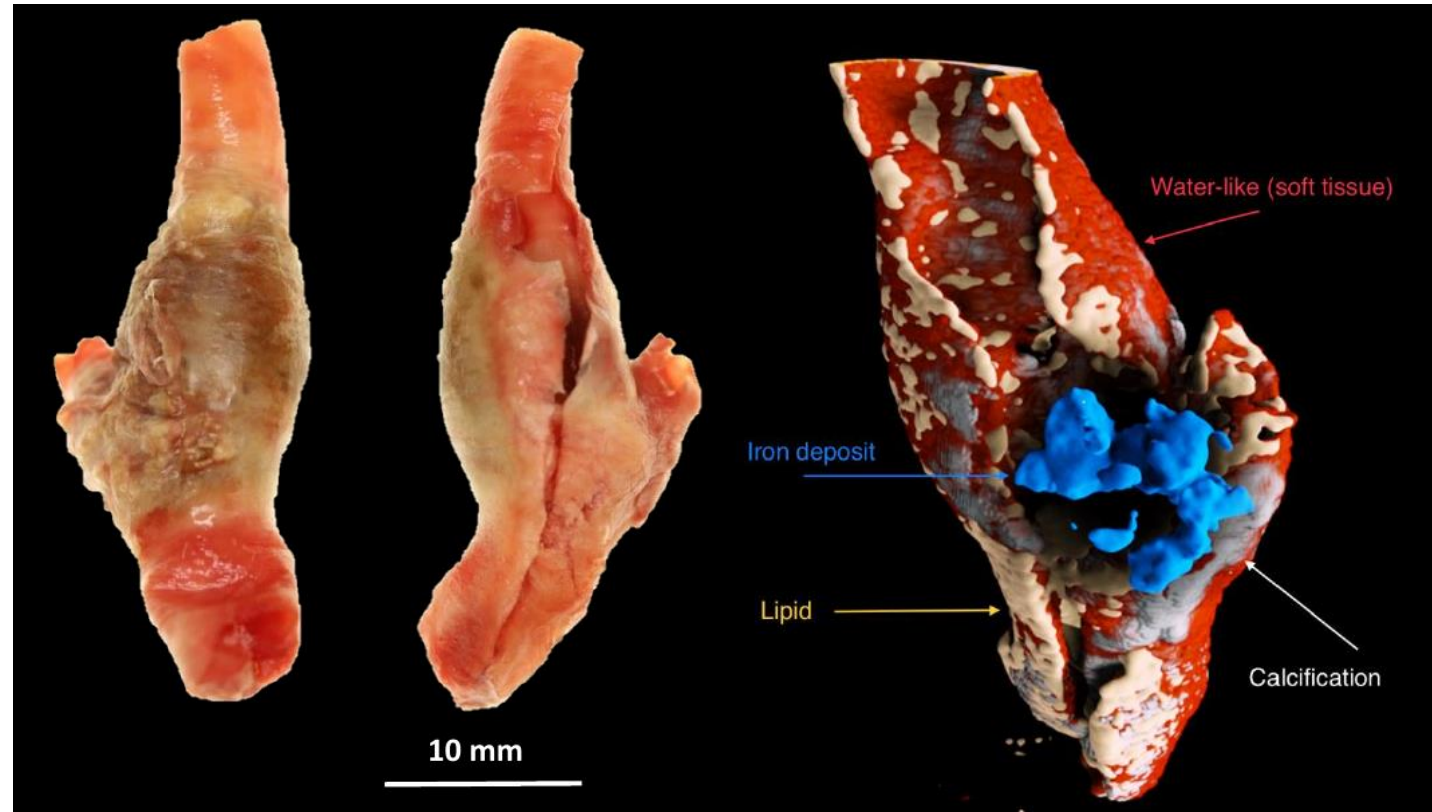
Credits: Simon Procz,  
University of Freiburg

## Based on detector technology



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

# Modecular imaging



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

*Steven Giese, 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.

<b>Research</b>		<b>6%</b>
	<u>Particle Physics</u>	0,5%
	<u>Nuclear Physics, solid state, materials</u>	0,2 - 0,9%
	<u>Biology</u>	5%
<b>Medical Applications</b>		<b>35%</b>
	<u>Diagnostics/treatment with X-ray or electrons</u>	33%
	Radio-isotope production	2%
	<u>Proton or ion treatment</u>	0,1%
<b>Industrial Applications</b>		<b>&lt;60%</b>
	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%

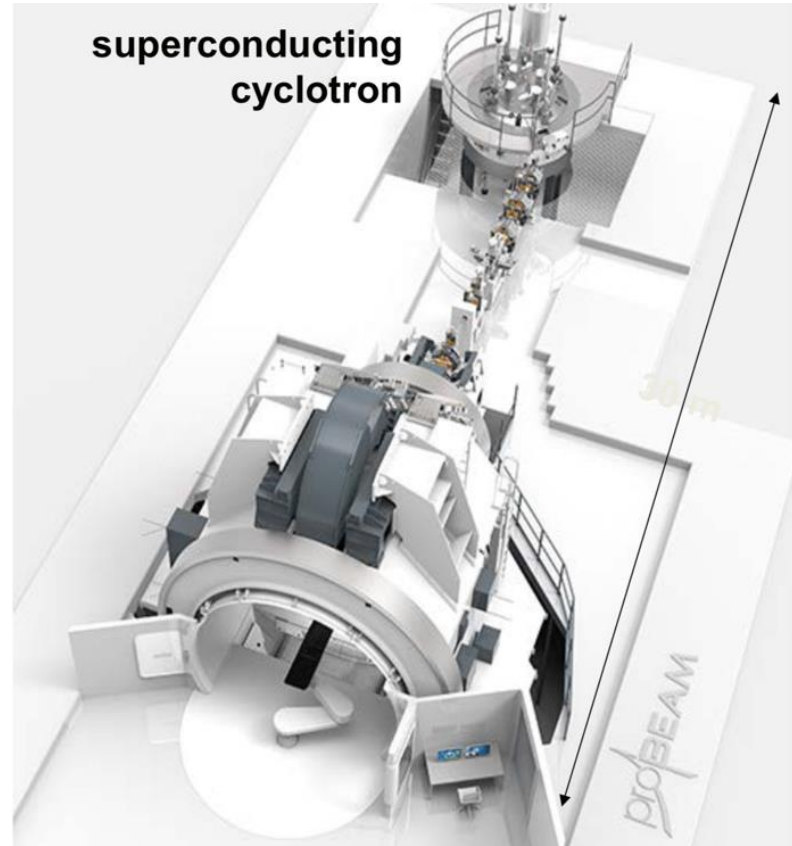


# Accelerators for health

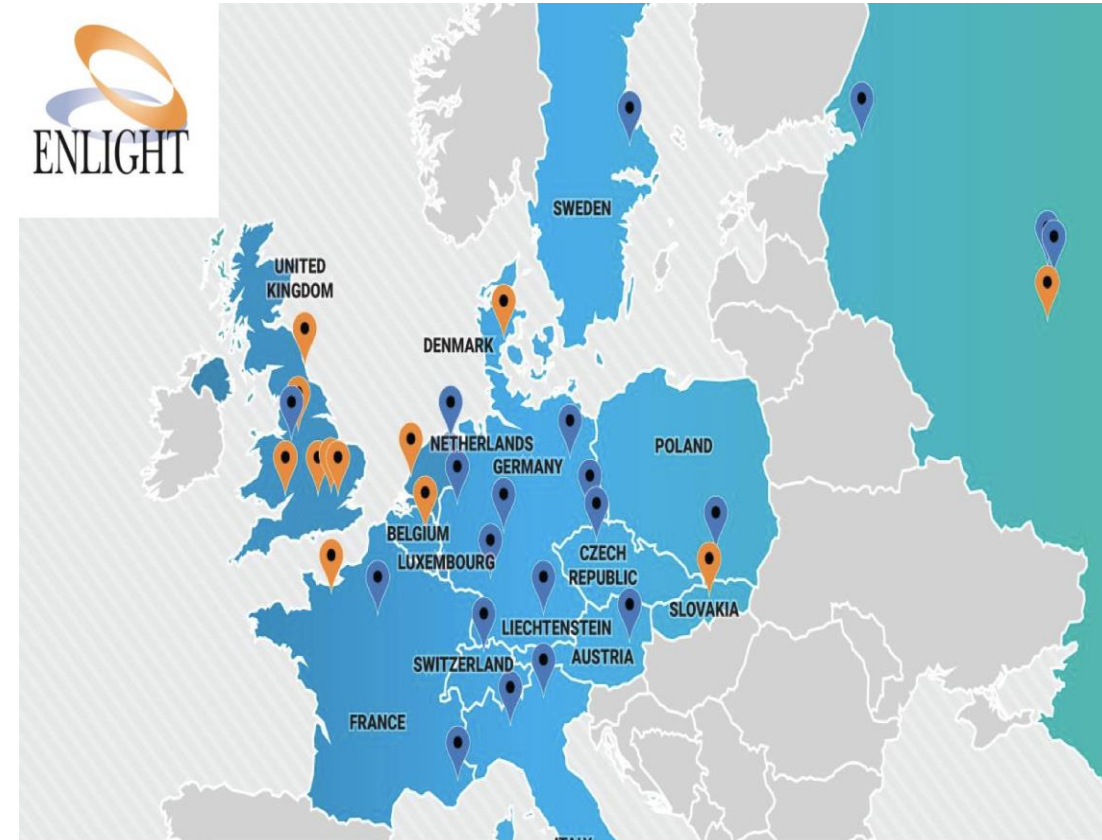
## Conventional x-ray Radiotherapy



## 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](mailto:Video-visit@CNAO)



HIT, Germany



MIT, Germany





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

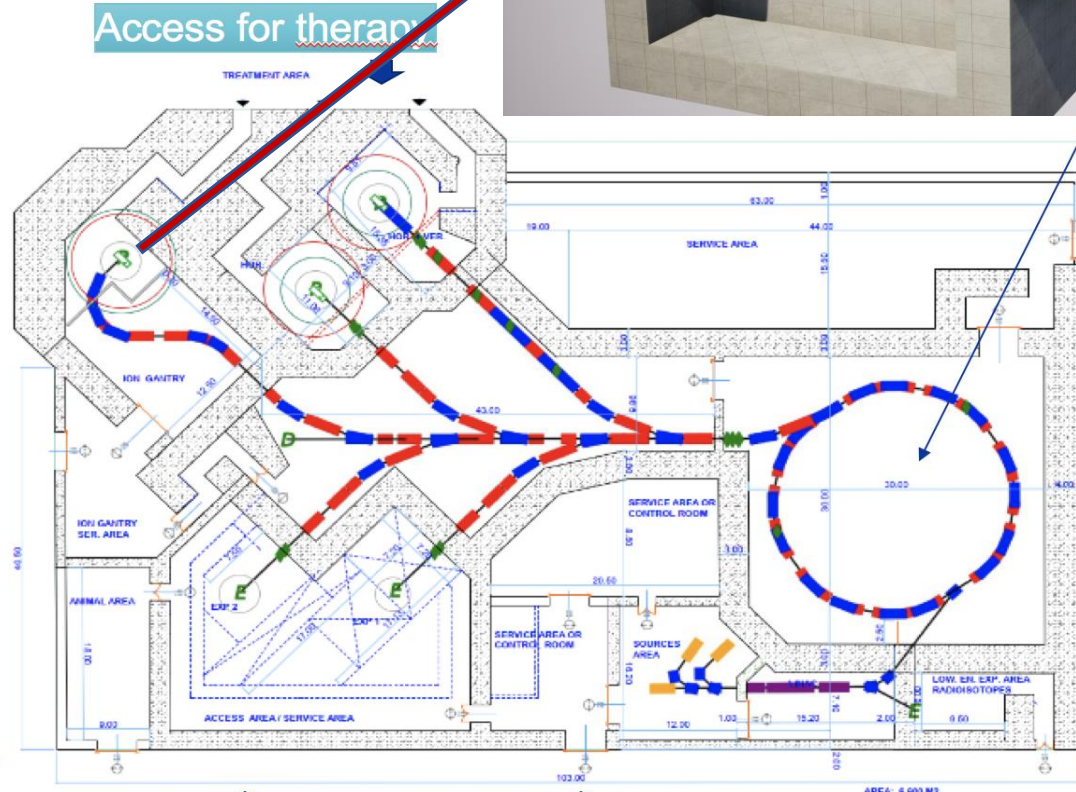
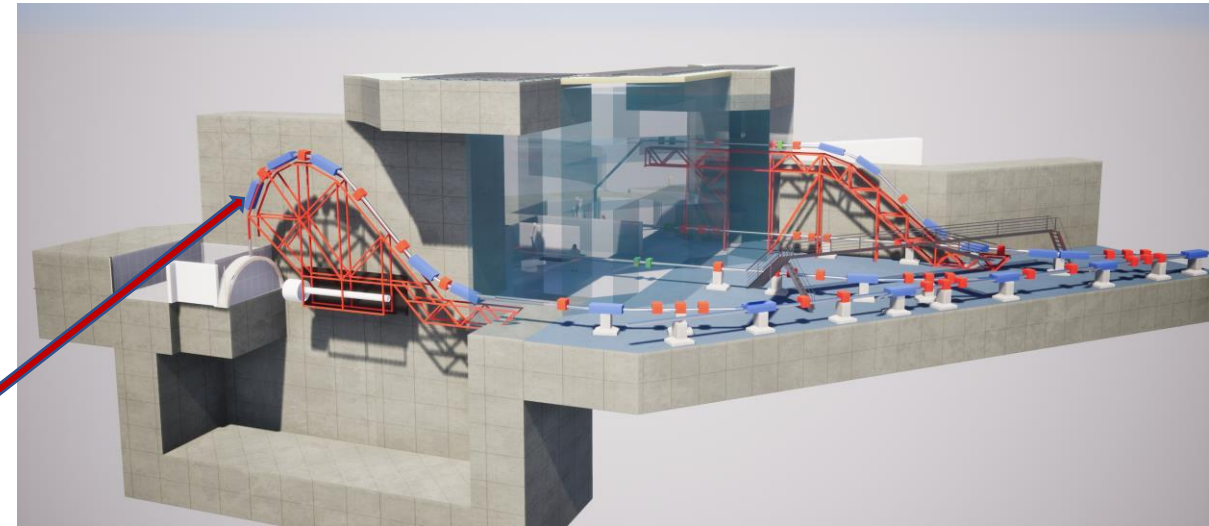
Proposal for a facility in South East Europe: SEEIIST

# Accelerator and Beam Delivery

**Gantry at HIT** 600 tons

40 tons

**Gantry at SEEIIST**



**SEEIIST  
facility**



# Particle Therapy MasterClass

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  - Agenda
  - Instructions
  - Invitation
  - Survey
  - Articles
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  - Sponsors
- Contact
- ✉ [pt.mc@cern.ch](mailto:pt.mc@cern.ch)

## Presentations

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

### Presentation of MatRad



### Particle Therapy Masterclass

#### Overview and Pilot Report

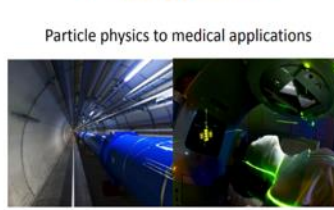


For ppt click [here](#).

Material in different languages

Animations

### Presentation of Particle physics to medical applications



Manjit Dosanjh, CERN

### Introductory presentation in Greek



[Workflow Instructions](#)

[Workflow Instrukcije](#)

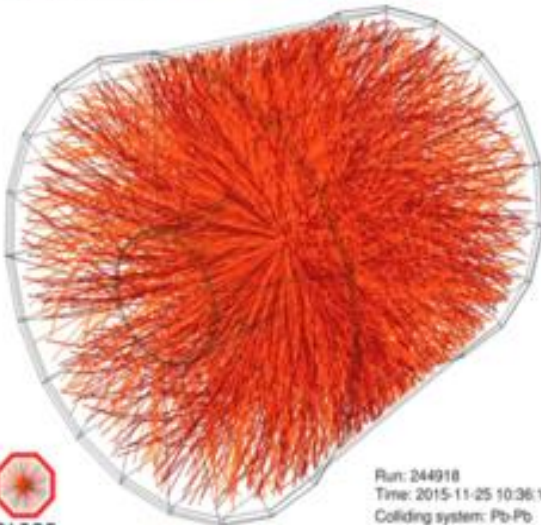
# Heavy-ion research and heavy-ion therapy

Pb-Pb at 5.5 TeV  
pp at 14 TeV

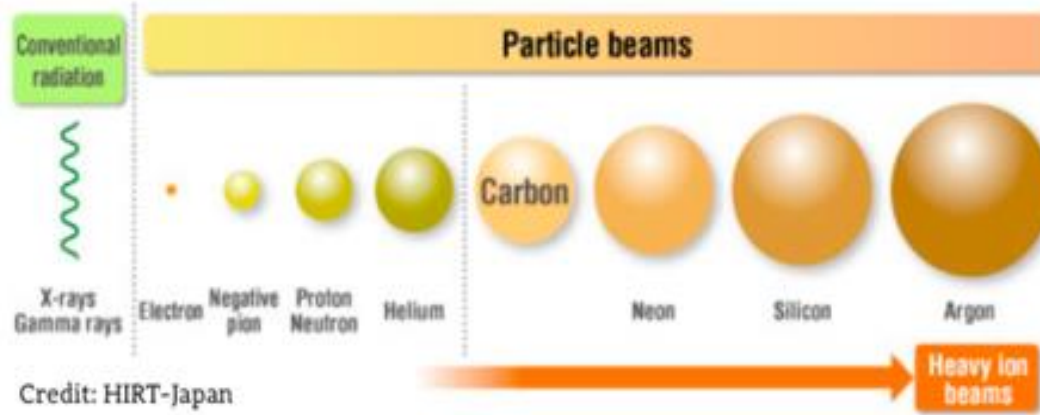
fundamental science  
QGP studies



Credit: CERN



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



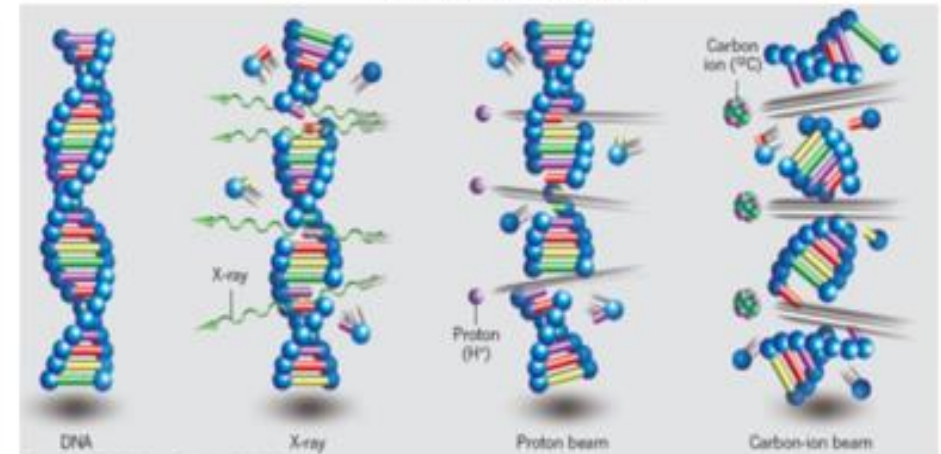
Credit: HIRT-Japan

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

applied science  
medicine



Credit: HIT Heidelberg



Credit: T. Nomiya, NIRS Japan



<https://videos.cern.ch/record/2002120>